

Photo-creating novel light-matter interaction



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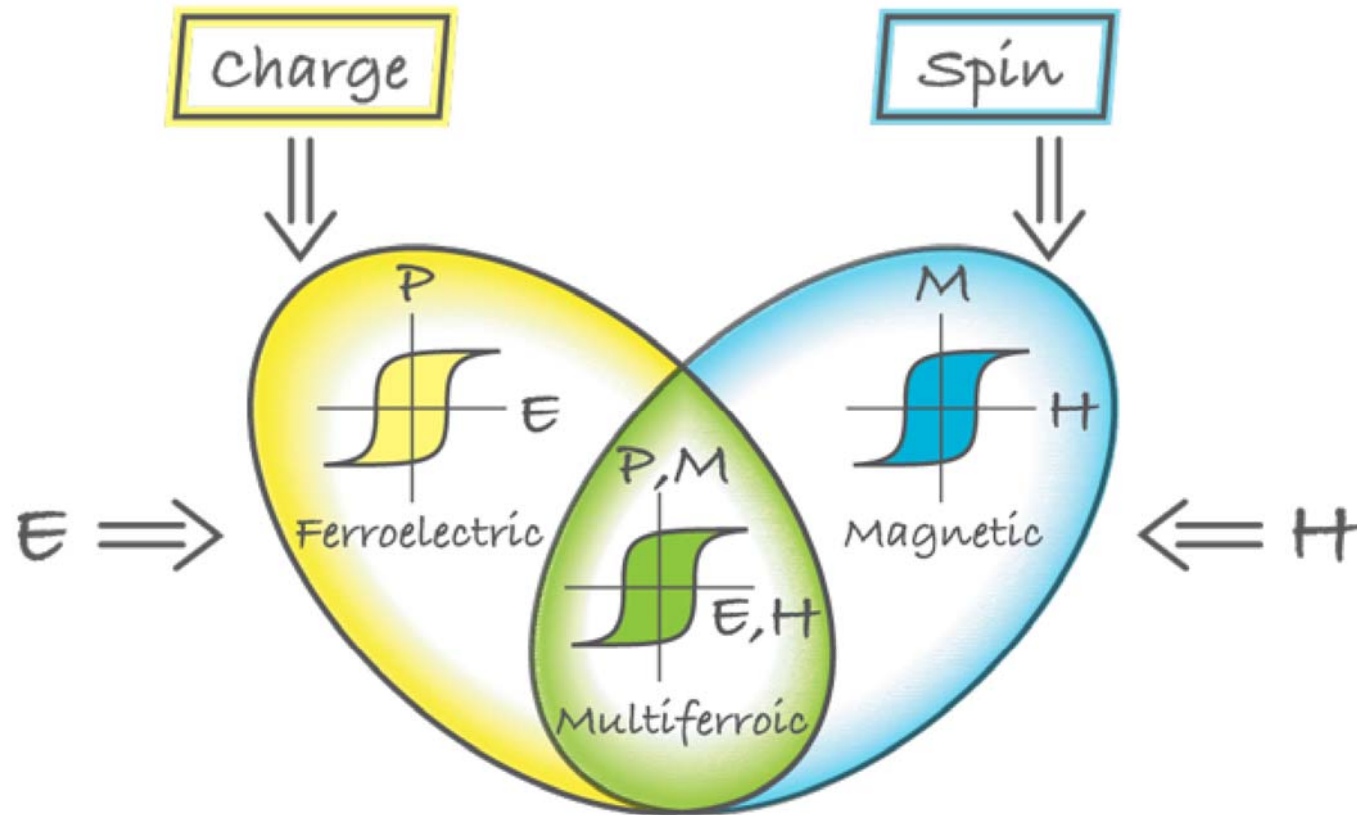
許鈺敏

交通大學電子物理系

Outline

- Multiferroics and classification of
 1. Proper ferroelectrics
 2. Improper ferroelectrics
- Why multiferroics? How to manipulate ferroelectric dipoles and magnetic spins using ultrafast lasers? What timescale?
- Indirect coupling at interface of composite multiferroics : $\text{BaSrTiO}_3/\text{La}_{0.7}\text{Sr}_{0.3}\text{MnO}_3$
- Direct coupling through spin spiral in RMnO_3
- Future: coherent control?

Magnetolectric Multiferroics



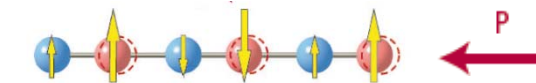
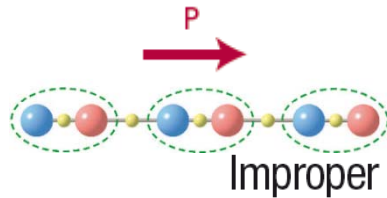
Cartoon courtesy of Khomskii , Physics 2, 20 (2009)

Classification of ferroelectrics

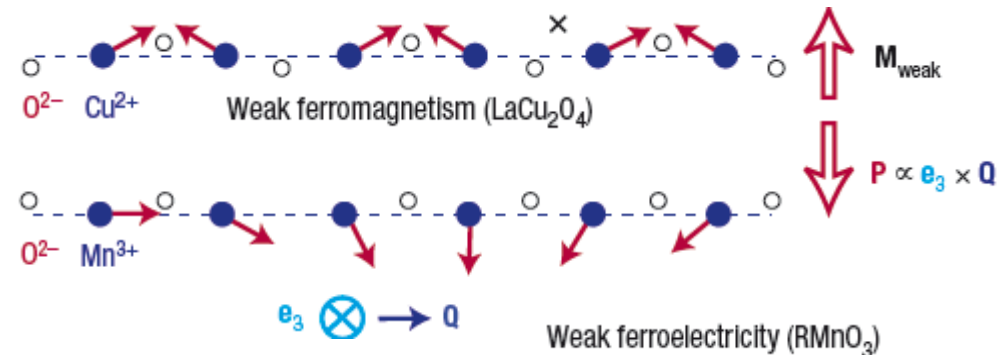
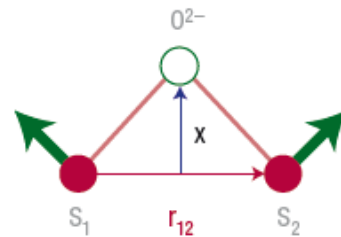
Table 1 Classification of ferroelectrics

Cheong et al., Nature 6, 13 (2007)

	Mechanism of inversion symmetry breaking	Materials
Proper	Covalent bonding between $3d^0$ transition metal (Ti) and oxygen	BaTiO_3
Improper	Polarization of $6s^2$ lone pair of Bi or Pb	BiMnO_3 , BiFeO_3 , $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_{2/3}\text{W}_{1/3})\text{O}_3$
	Structural transition 'Geometric ferroelectrics'	K_2SeO_4 , Cs_2CdI_4 hexagonal RMnO_3
	Charge ordering 'Electronic ferroelectrics'	LuFe_2O_4
	Magnetic ordering 'Magnetic ferroelectrics'	Orthorhombic RMnO_3 , RMn_2O_5 , CoCr_2O_4



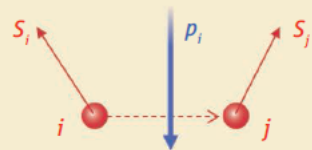
Effects of Dzyaloshinskii–Moriya interaction



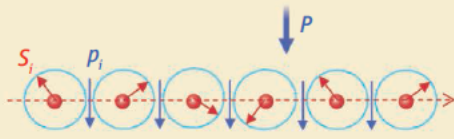
Quantum Electromagnets

Possible spin superstructure with strong ME coupling :

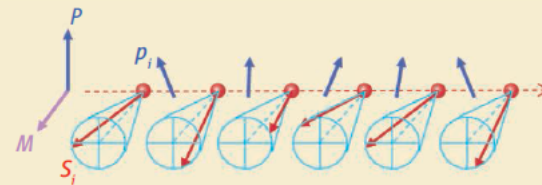
Canted spins on neighboring atomic sites can produce an electronic polarization (p) due to overlap of the electronic wave functions (the spin-exchange interaction) and the spin-orbit interaction.



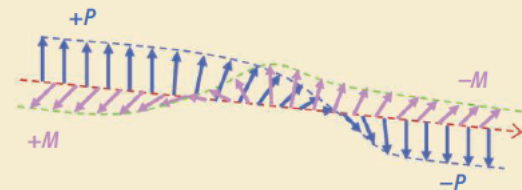
Spiral spin structure can produce a uniform overall polarization P , which is the sum of individual polarizations (p_i).



Conical spin structure allows both uniform magnetization M and polarization P , producing a multiferroic state of purely magnetic origin.

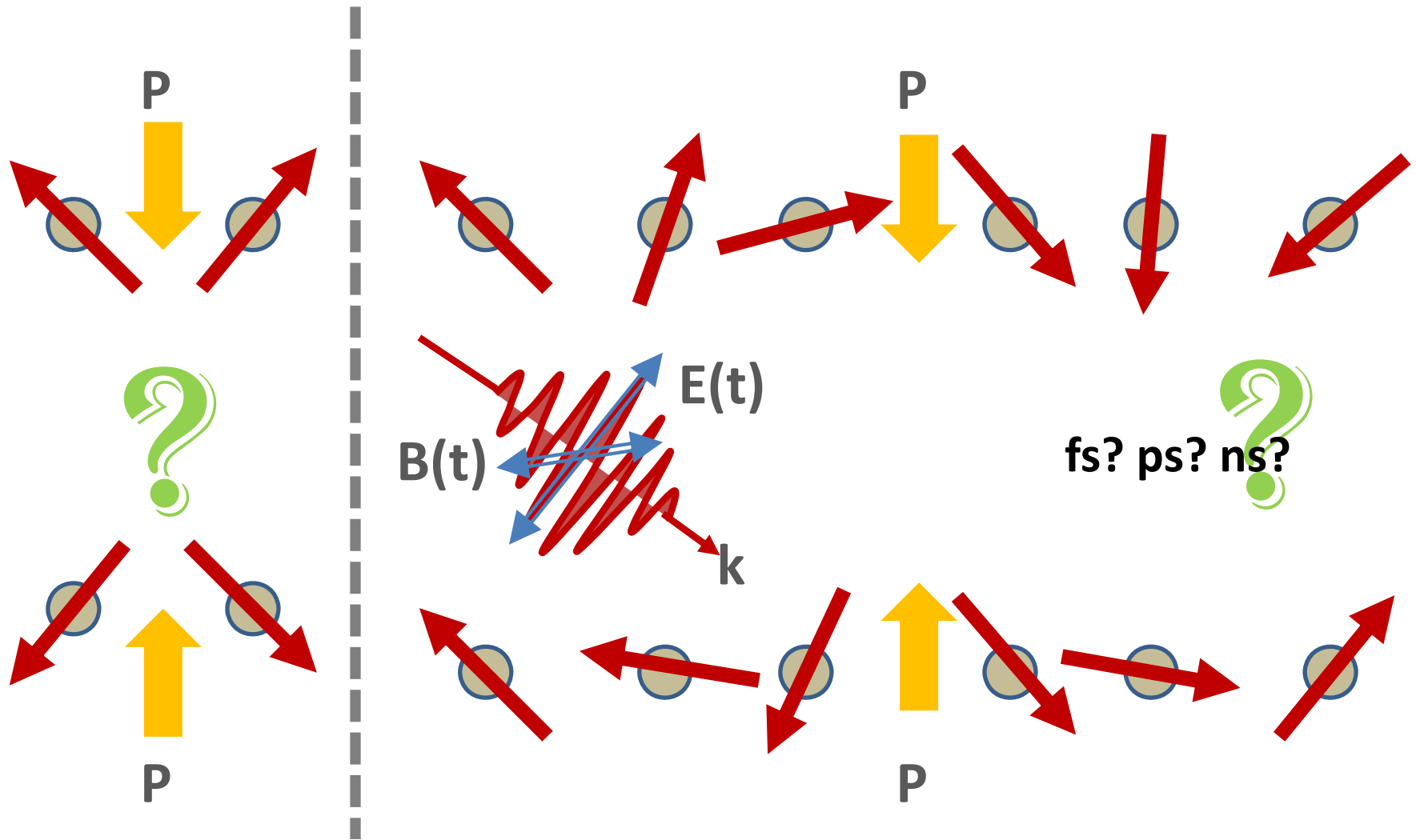


Clamping of ferromagnetic and ferroelectric domain walls may allow electric (or magnetic) field-induced reversal of magnetization (or polarization).

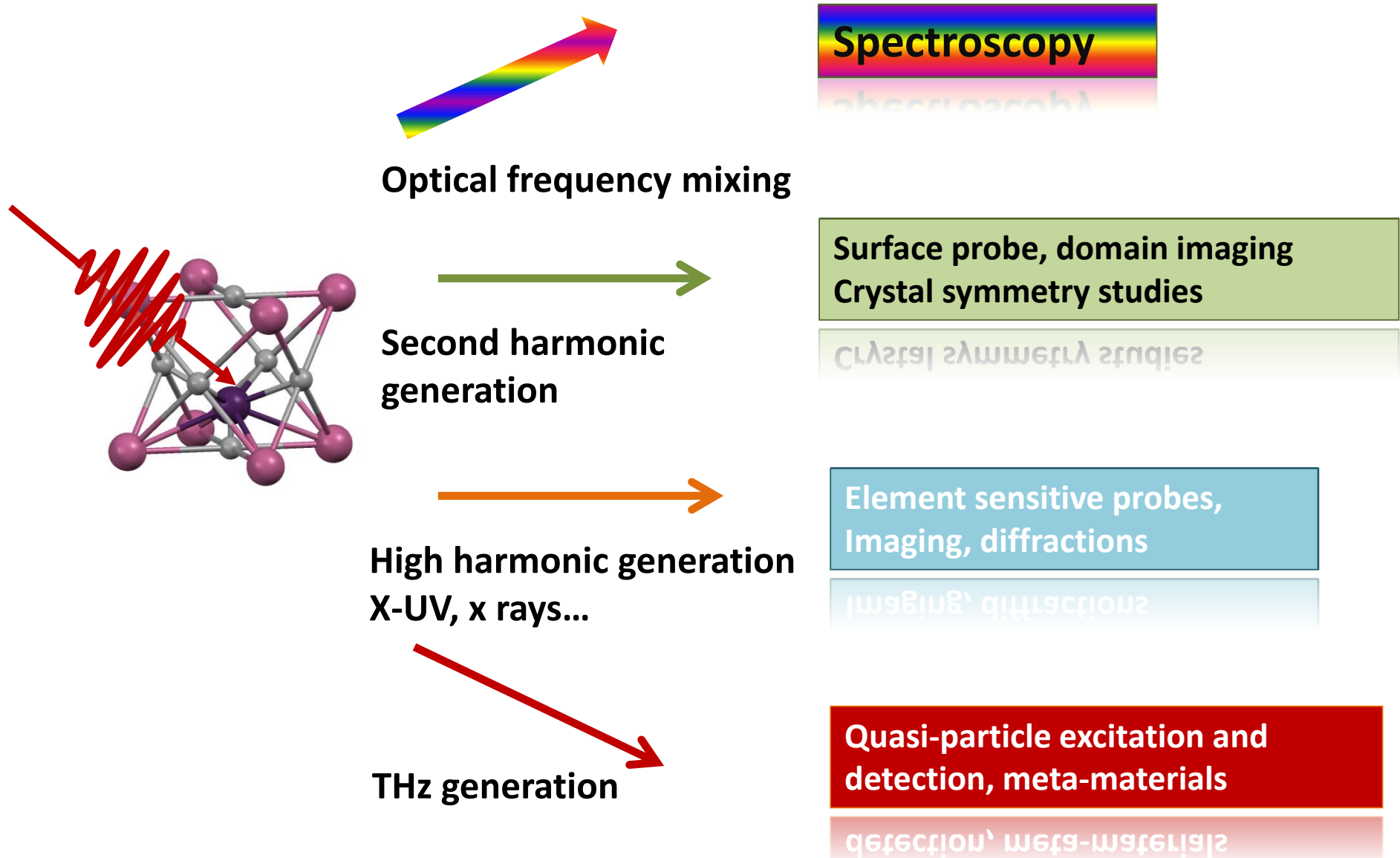


Y. Tokura, Science 312, 1481 (2006)

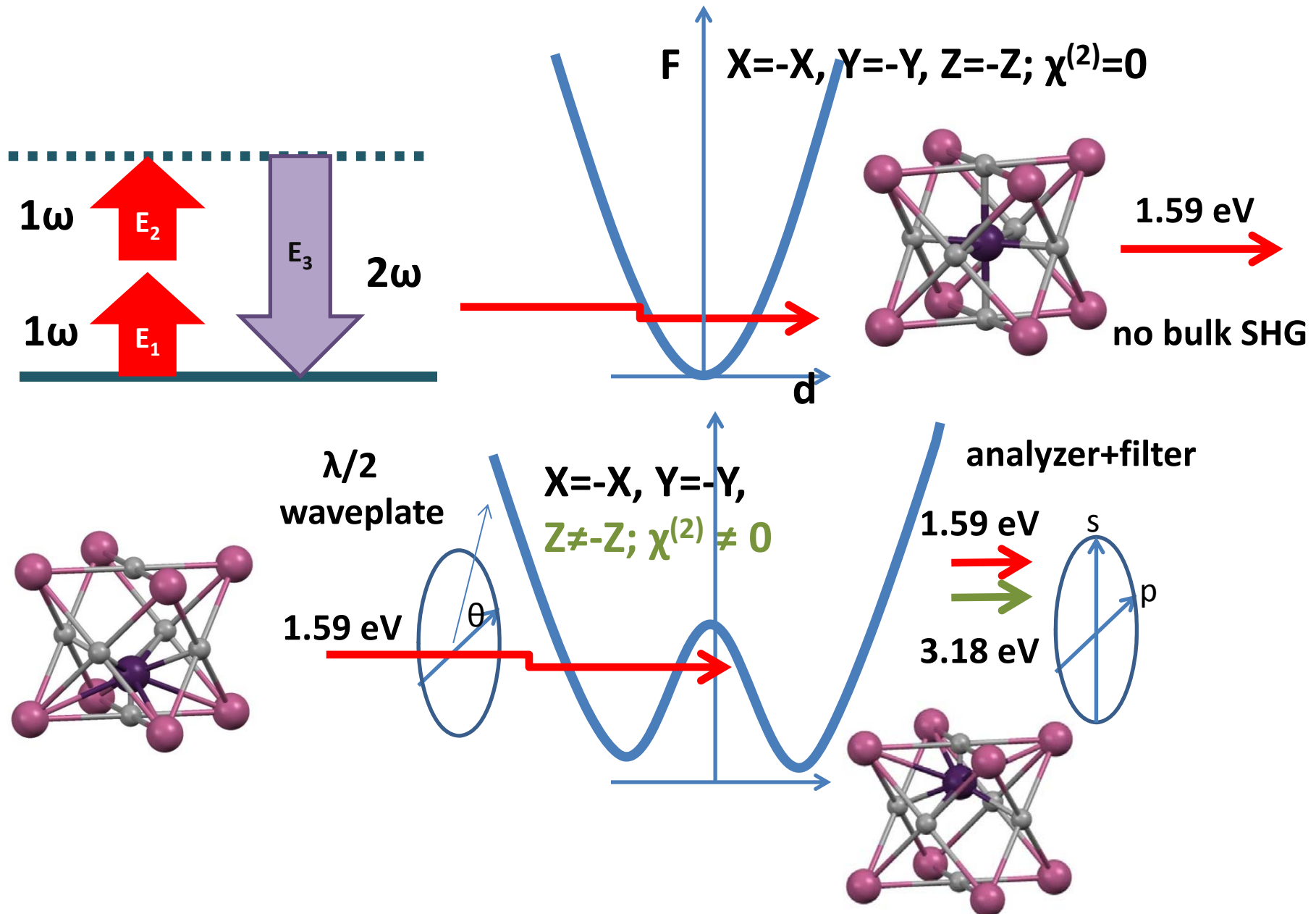
How quick can one couple E/M?



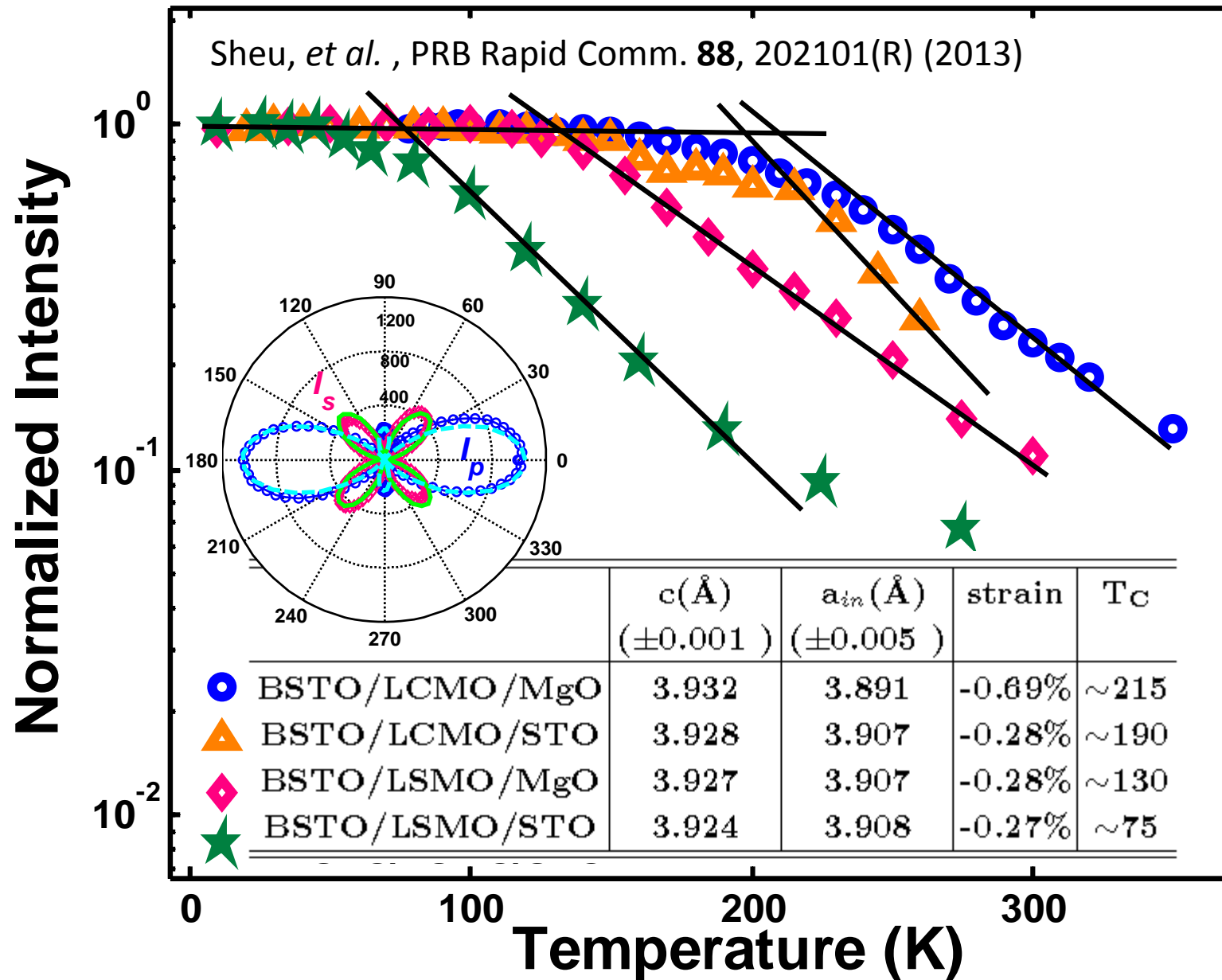
Ultrafast light sources



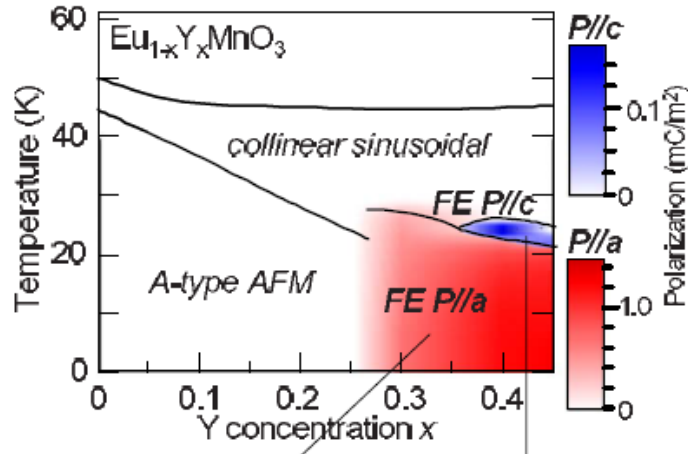
SHG is a good probe of FE order parameter



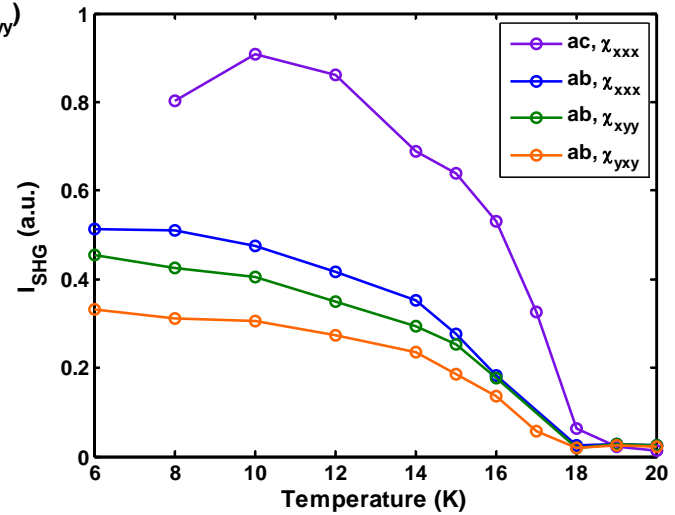
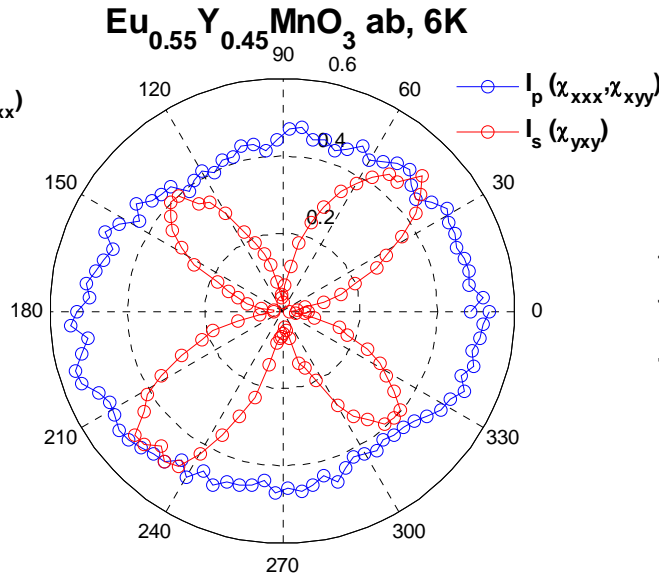
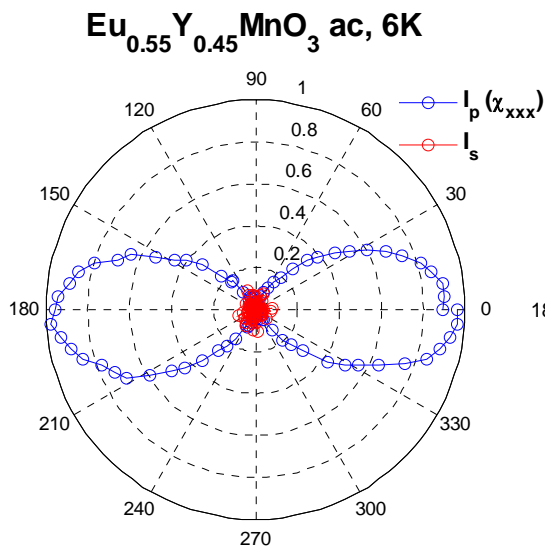
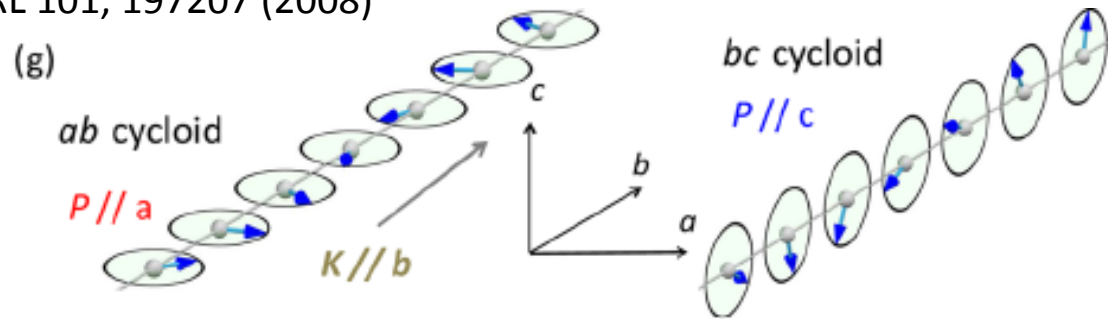
SHG probes FE order: BSTO (FE) and strain



SHG probes FE orders: RMnO₃

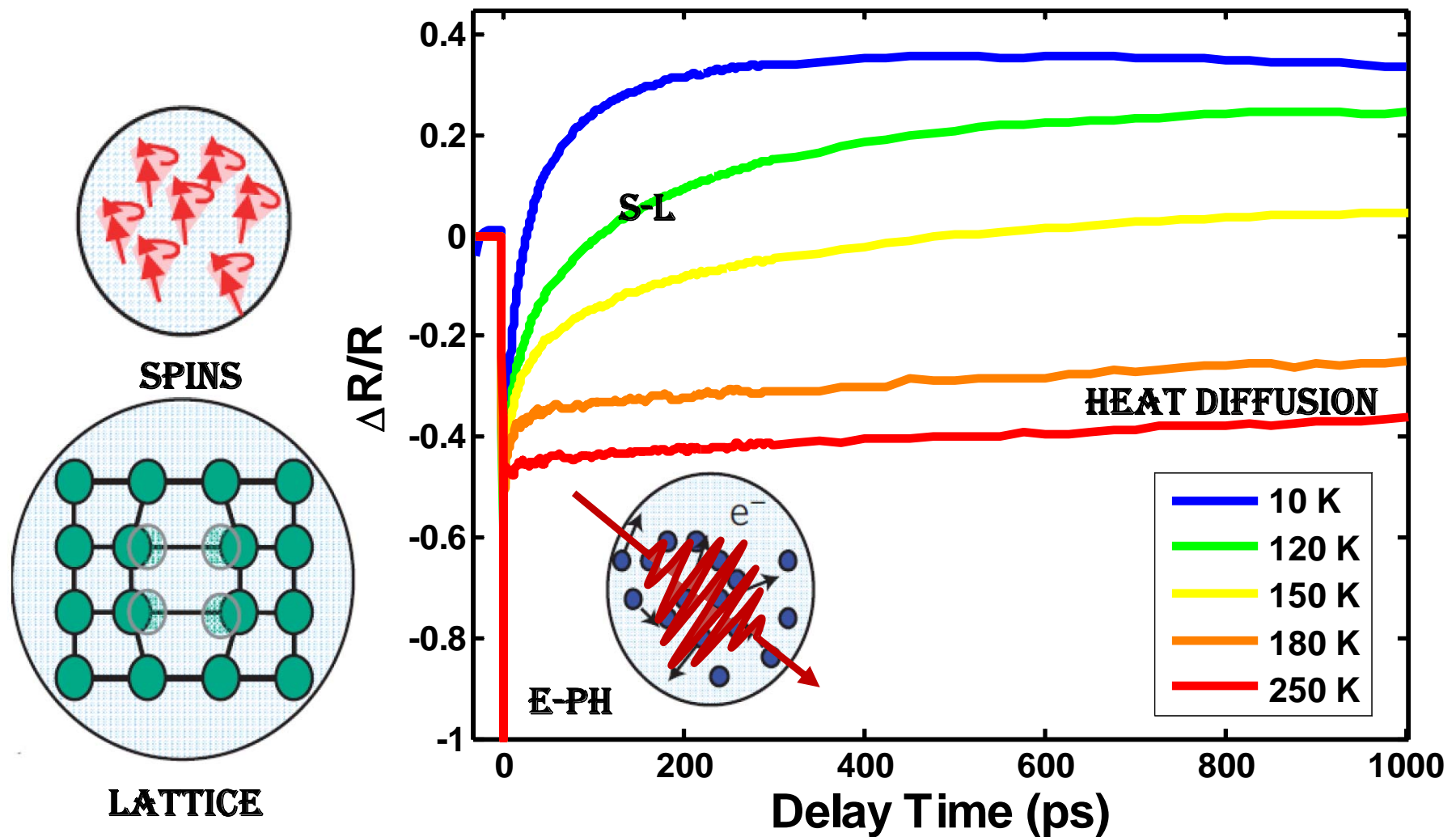


H. Murakawa et al.,
PRL 101, 197207 (2008)



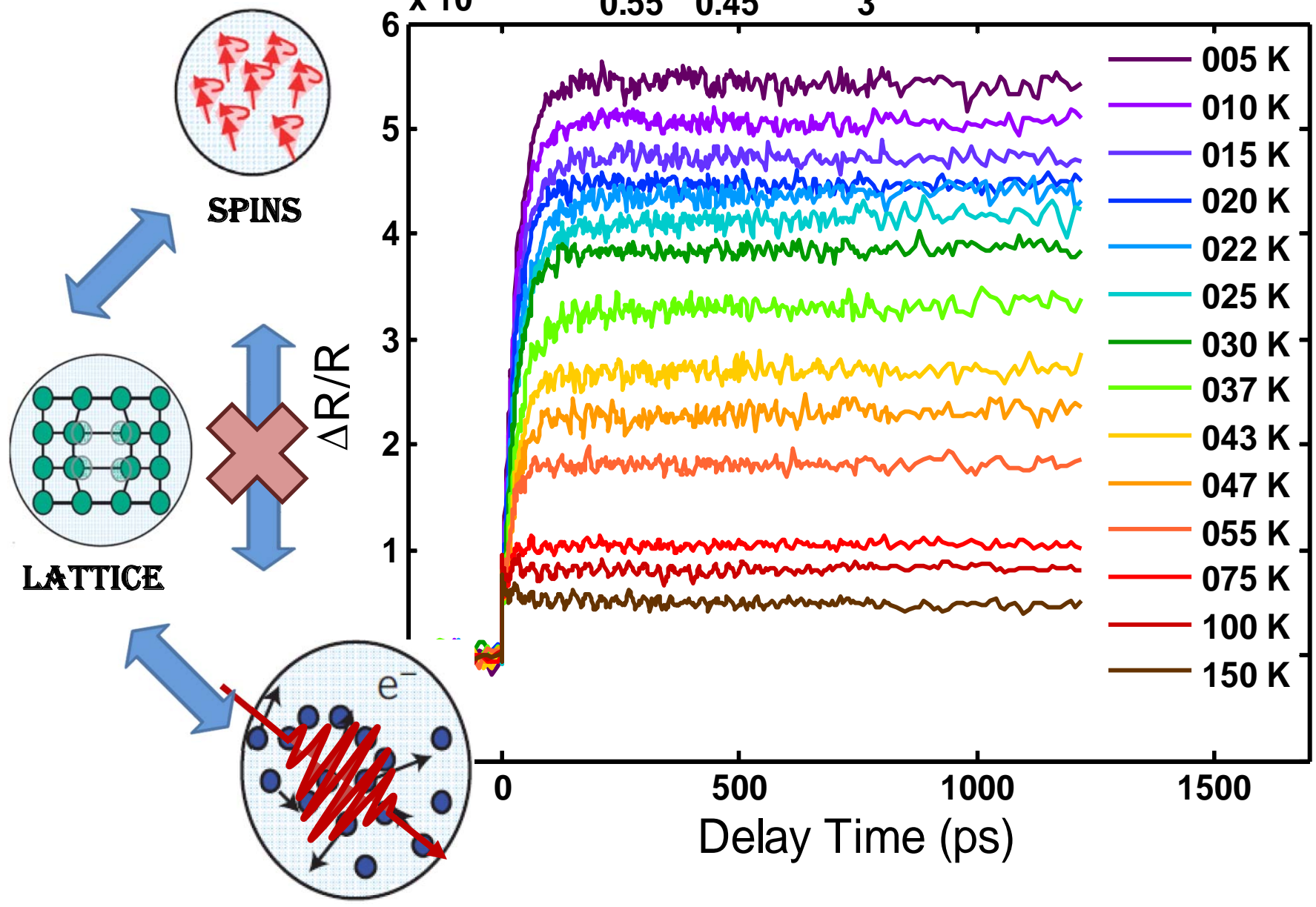
Sheu et al.

Quasiparticle dynamics of RMnO₃

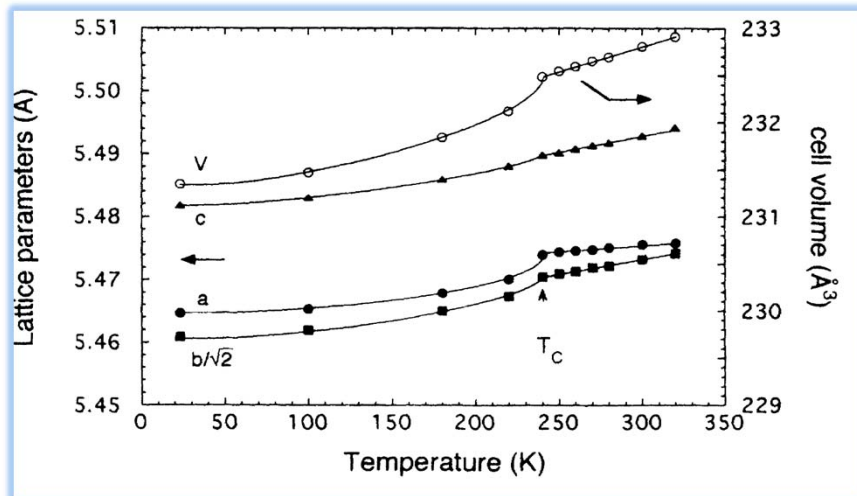


Cartoon courtesy of Müller, *et al*, NMat 8, 56 (2009) ; data of Sheu, unpublished

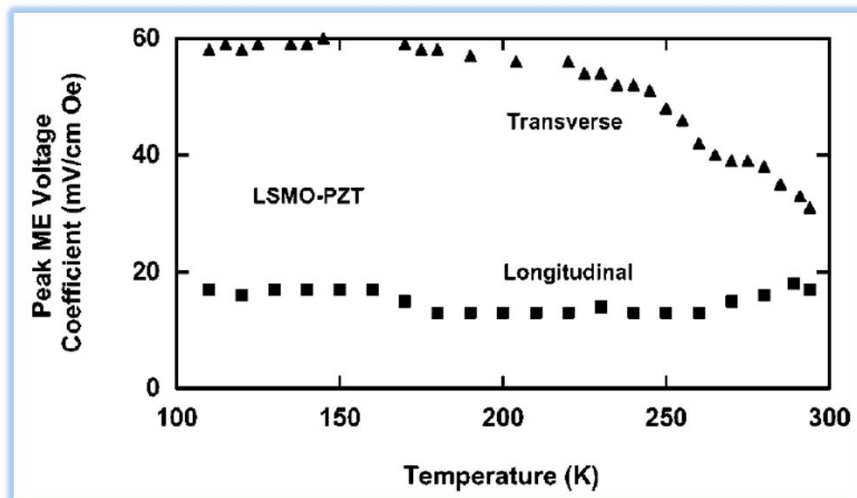
$\text{Eu}_{0.55}\text{Y}_{0.45}\text{MnO}_3$ ac, 1.5 eV PP



Magnetostrictic and piezoelectric effects



P. G. Radaelli, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 4488 (1995).



G. Srinivasan, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 65, 134402 (2002).

- Upon cooling across T_c , the lattice of LCMO contracts further than the regular contraction, due to ordered spins.

- Static ME coupling has been achieved in a FM/FE heterostructure of LSMO/PZT via applying an external B field.

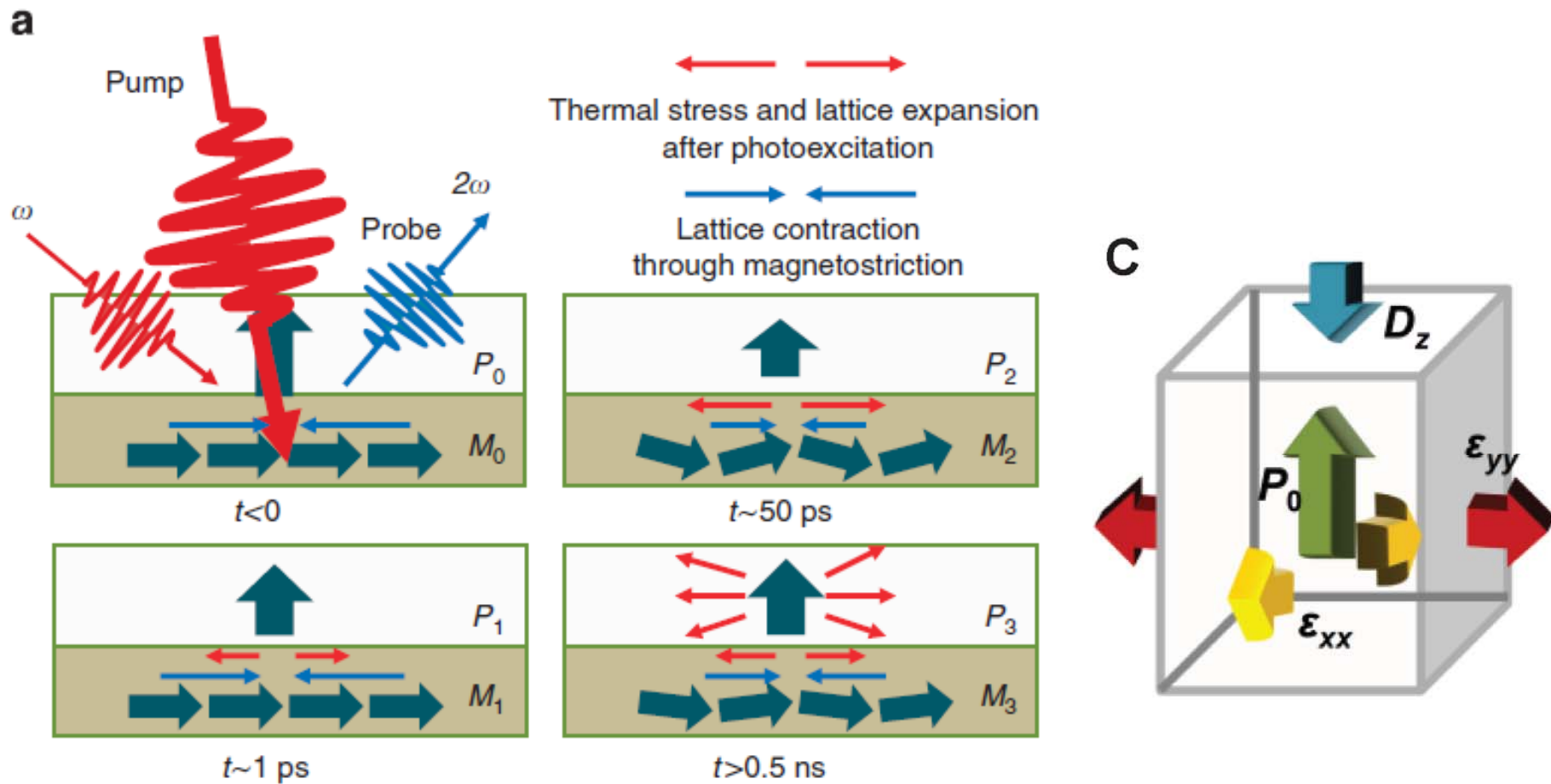
- The lattice contraction of LSMO due to ordered spins causes a piezoelectric response along the sample normal (normal to interface).

- The largest ME effect occurs below the FM T_c .

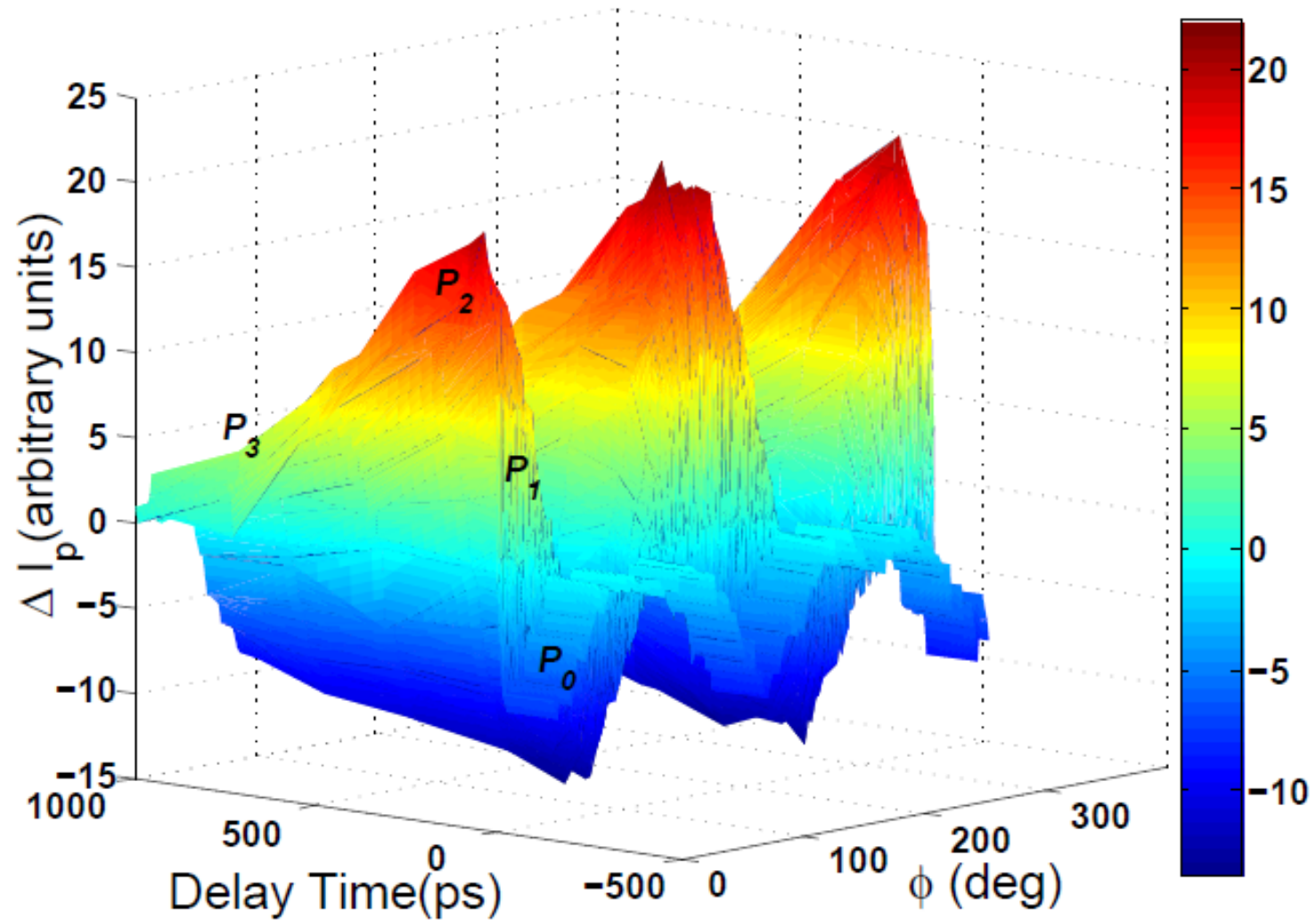


LC(S)MOs are good candidates of magnetostrictive materials.

Ultrafast ME coupling at an interface

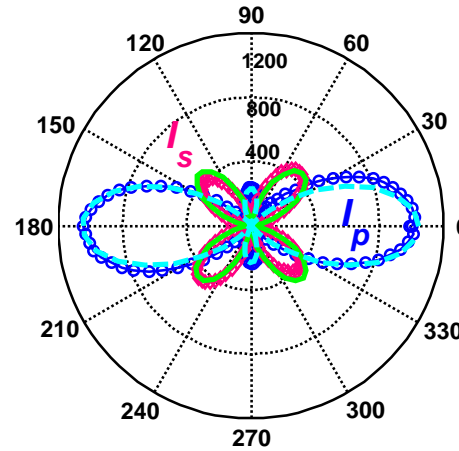
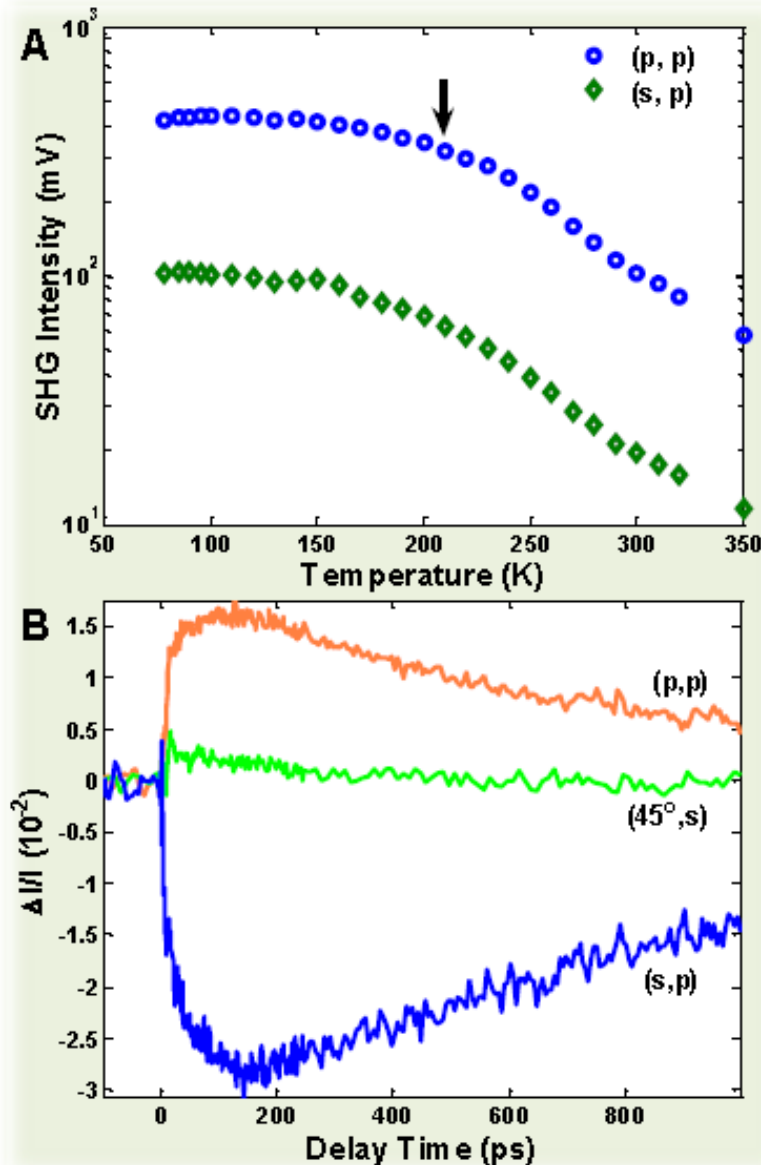


TRSHG upon photoexcitation of LCMO



Sheu, *et al.*, Nat. Commun. 5:5832 (2014)

Evidence of nonthermal origin



$$I_p = (a \cos^2 \phi + b \sin^2 \phi)^2,$$

$$I_s = (c \sin(2\phi))^2.$$

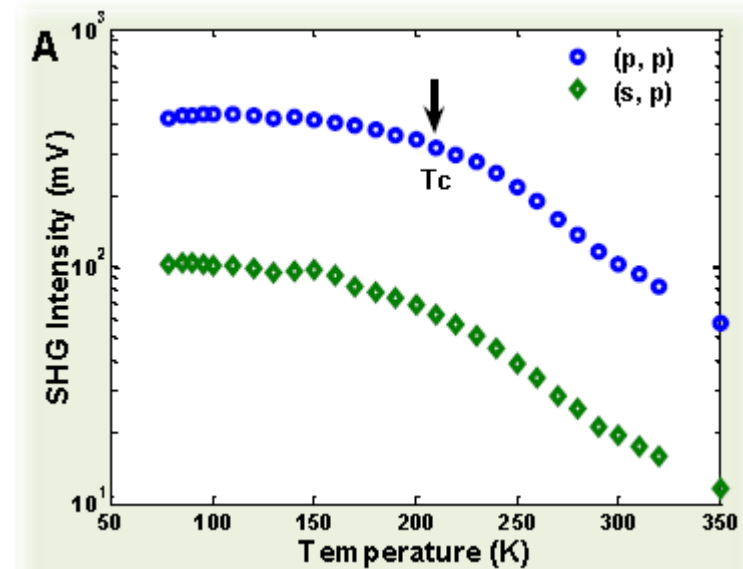
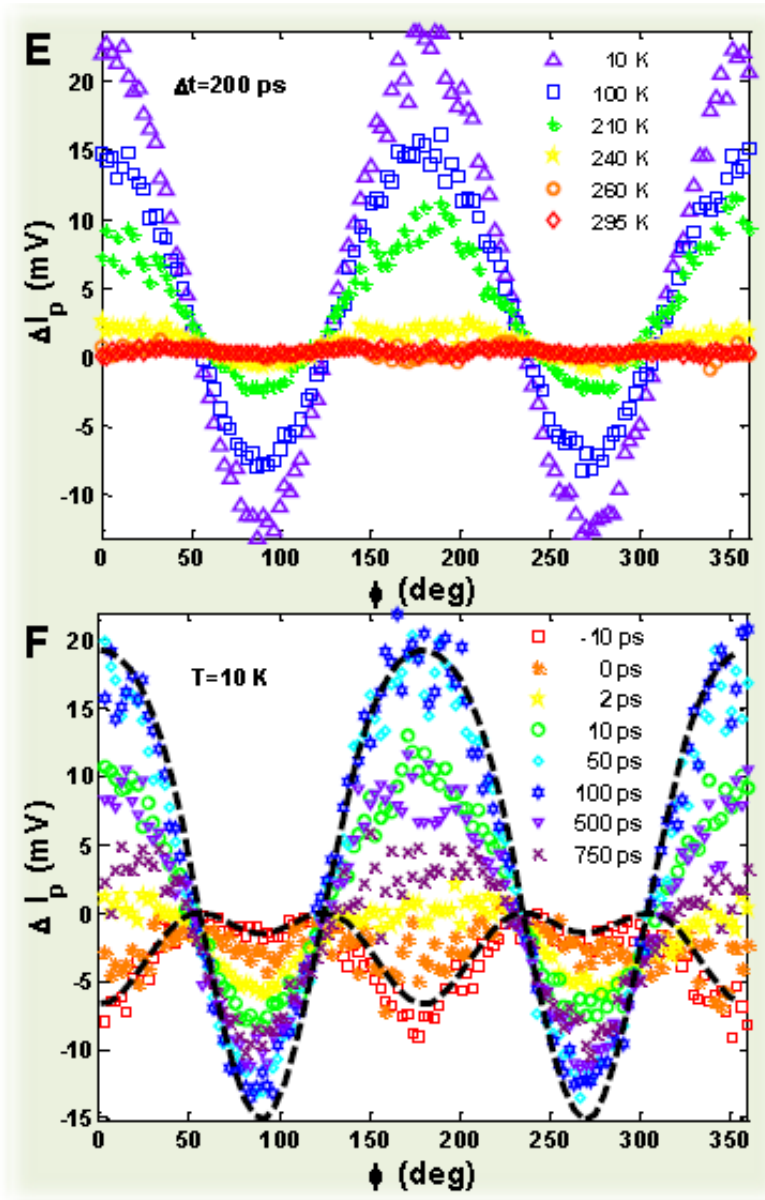
	(45°, p)	(s, p)	(p, p)
SHG dipole (a, b, c)	$P_y(2\omega)$ $c = f(d_{15})$ > 0	$P_z(2\omega)$ $b = f(d_{31})$ < 0	$P_x(2\omega), P_z(2\omega)$ $a = f(d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33})$ > 0
(d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33})	$d_{15} = -1.2$	$d_{31} = -1$	$d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33} = 15$

TABLE I: The various polar combinations probe coefficients (a, b, c) , $\chi^{(2)}$ component (d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33}) . Each coefficient (a, b, c) are functions, f , of (d_{15}, d_{31}, d_{33}) .

- Temperature decreases SHG intensity for all polar combinations
- d_{31} and d_{33} changes significantly

Sheu, *et al.*, Nat. Commun. 5:5832 (2014)

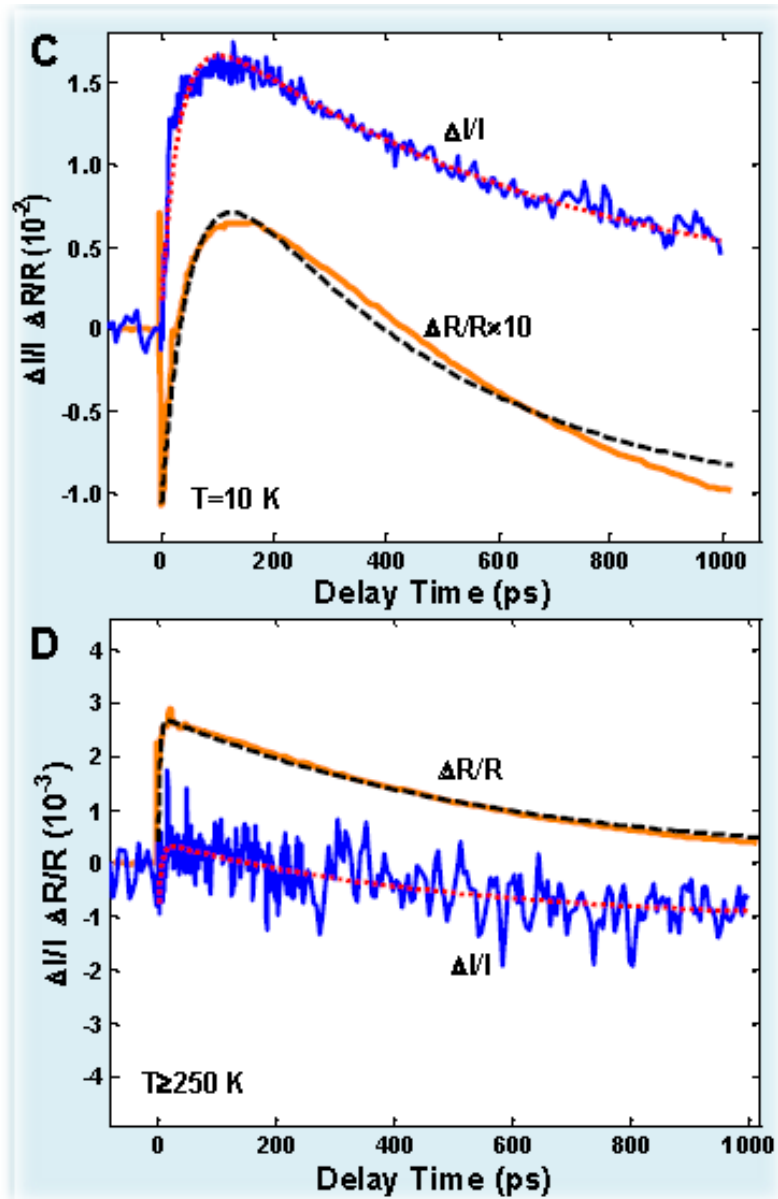
SHG polar changes



Unipolar and bipolar changes:

- Unipolar before t_0 : residual heating from 250 kHz laser and slow heat dissipation
- Bipolar after t_0 : nonthermal from strain
- No phase variation due to symmetry change

Evidence of FE change after demagnetization of LCMO



Evidence of nonlinear optical process:

- $\Delta I/I$ is one order of magnitude larger
- No polar dependence for $\Delta R/R$
- Not a result from change in optical reflectivity (R)

Evidence of magnetoelastic effect:

- Initial small thermal strain takes 7 ps to propagate across the BSTO film
- Strain relaxation through magnetostriction takes ~50-100 ps
- s-I relaxation channel disappear above T_c
- **NO** $\Delta I/I$ is observed in BSTO **“OR”** LCMO film

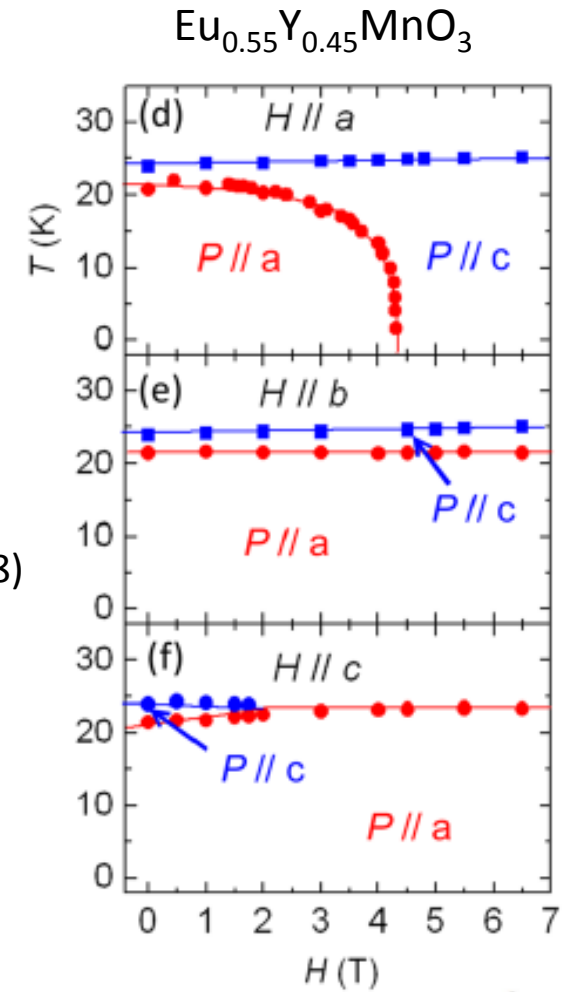
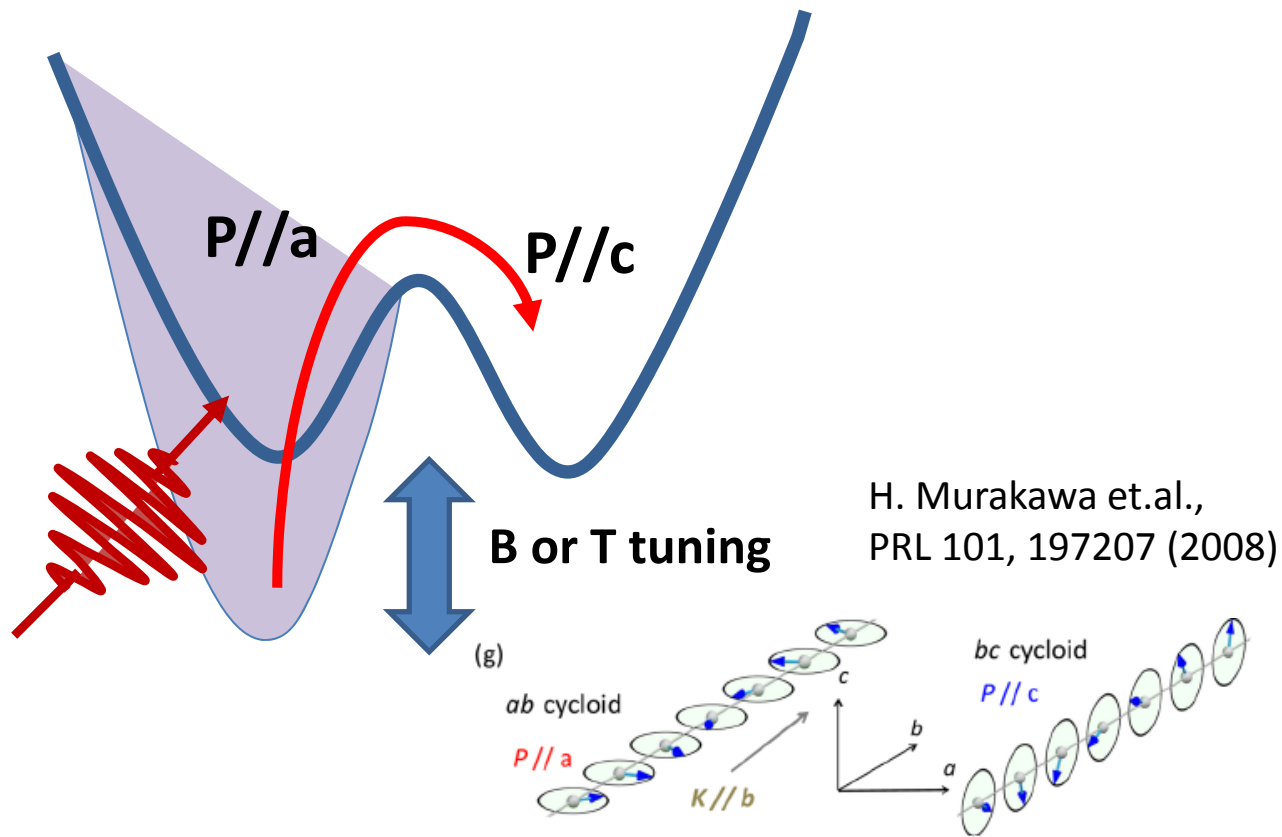
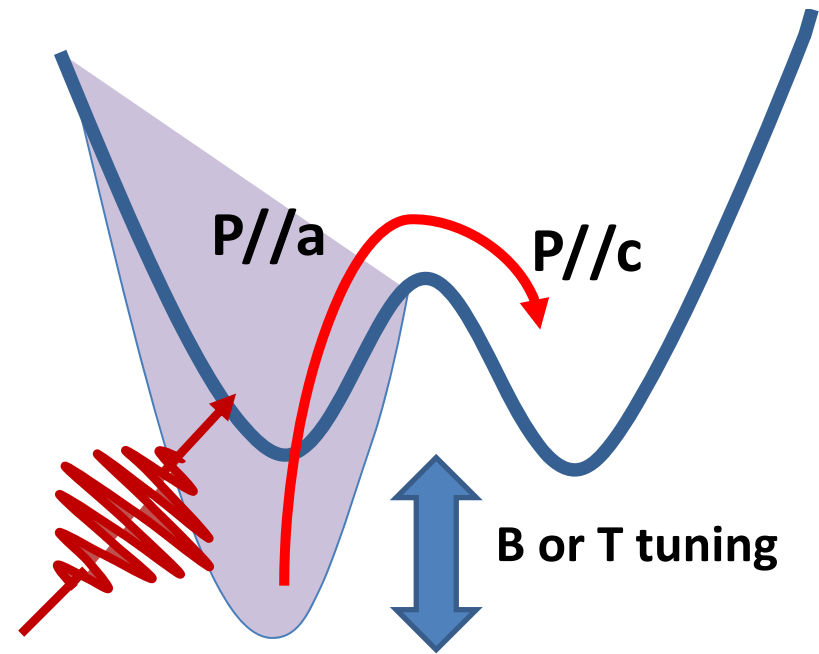
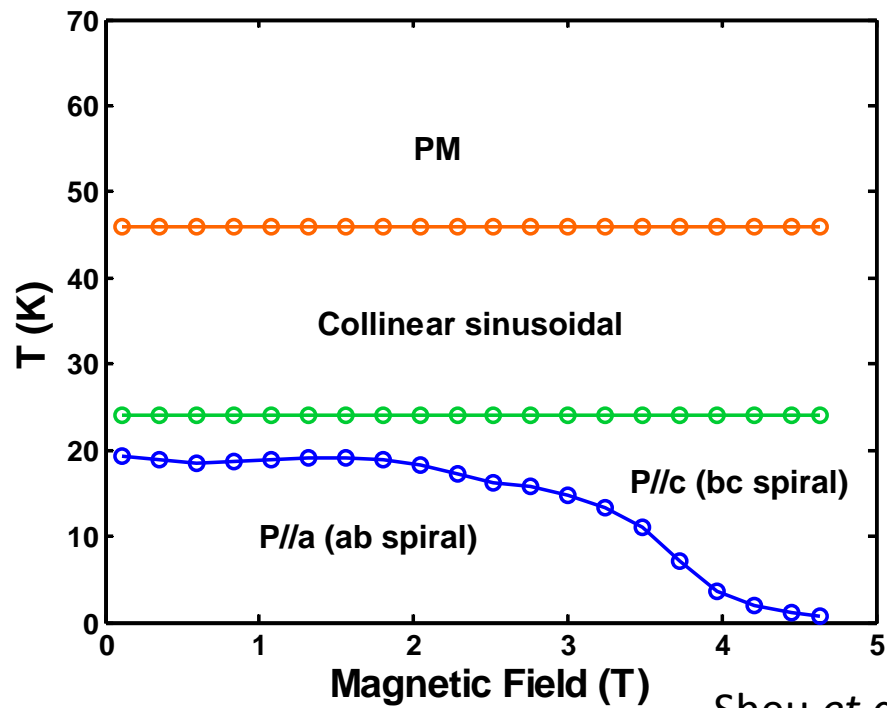
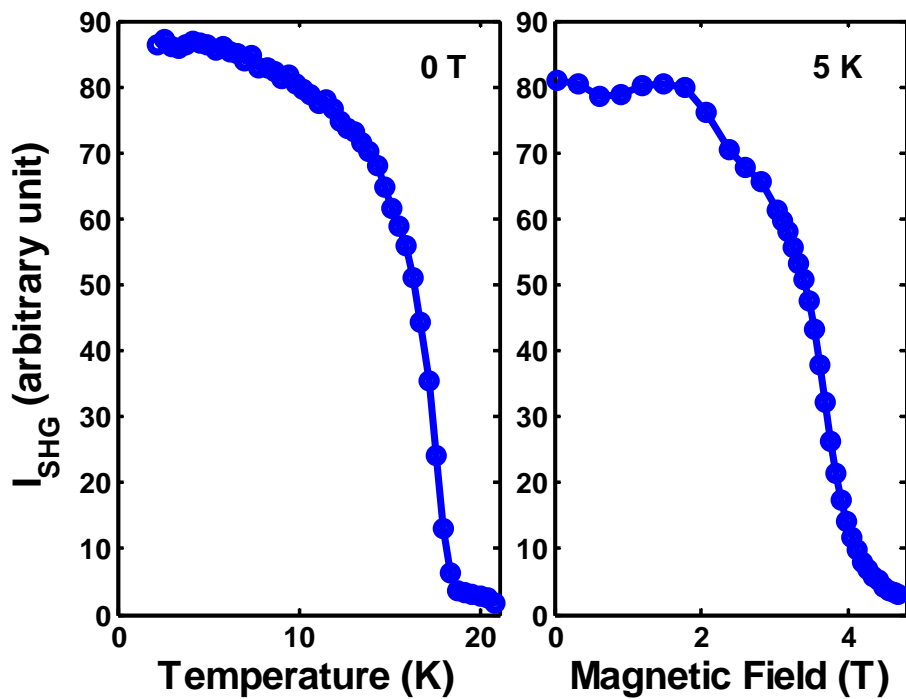
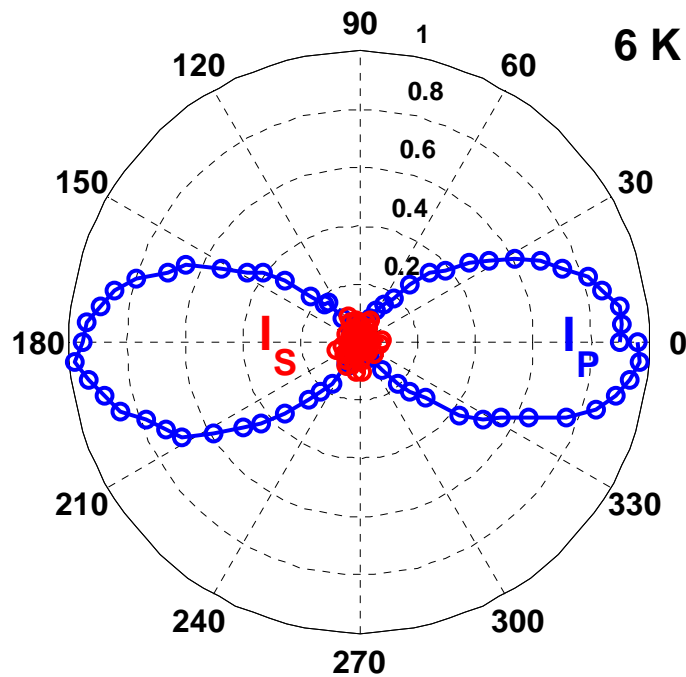
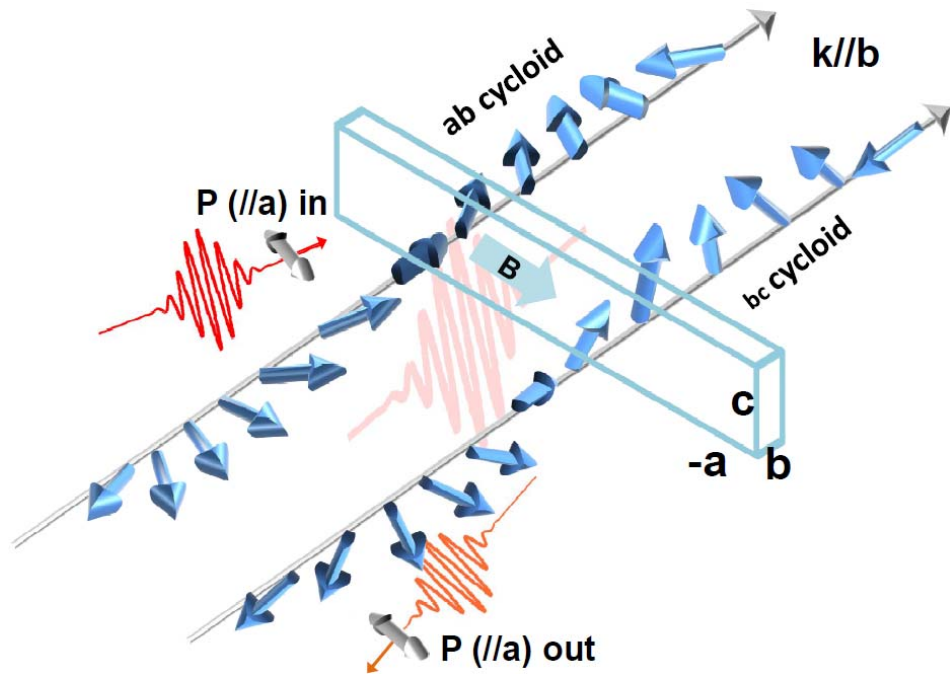


Photo-creating meta-stable states in a spiral-spin multiferroic manganite

Questions to answer:

- AC field of light and what mechanism?
- Critical slowing down?
- Is inertial-driven spin switch between two cycloid states possible by creating collective rotary Nambu-Goldstone mode
- Does the photon directly reconstruct the Mn-spin orientation due to double exchange interaction?
- Can we directly induce a phase transition?

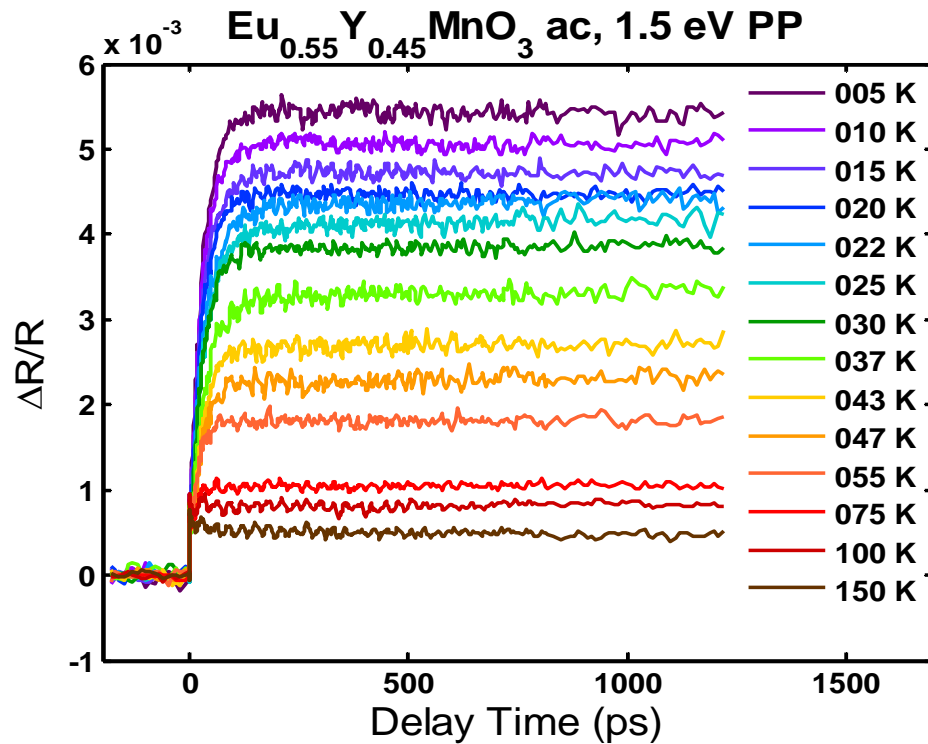




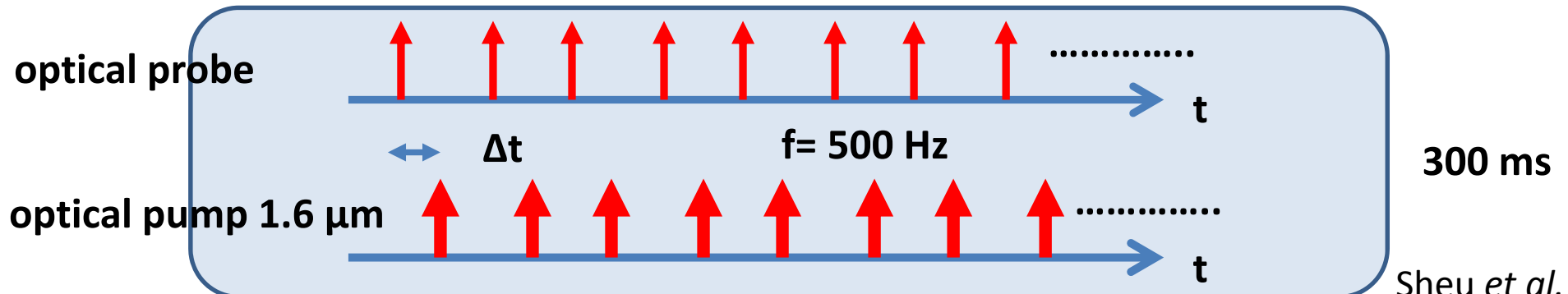
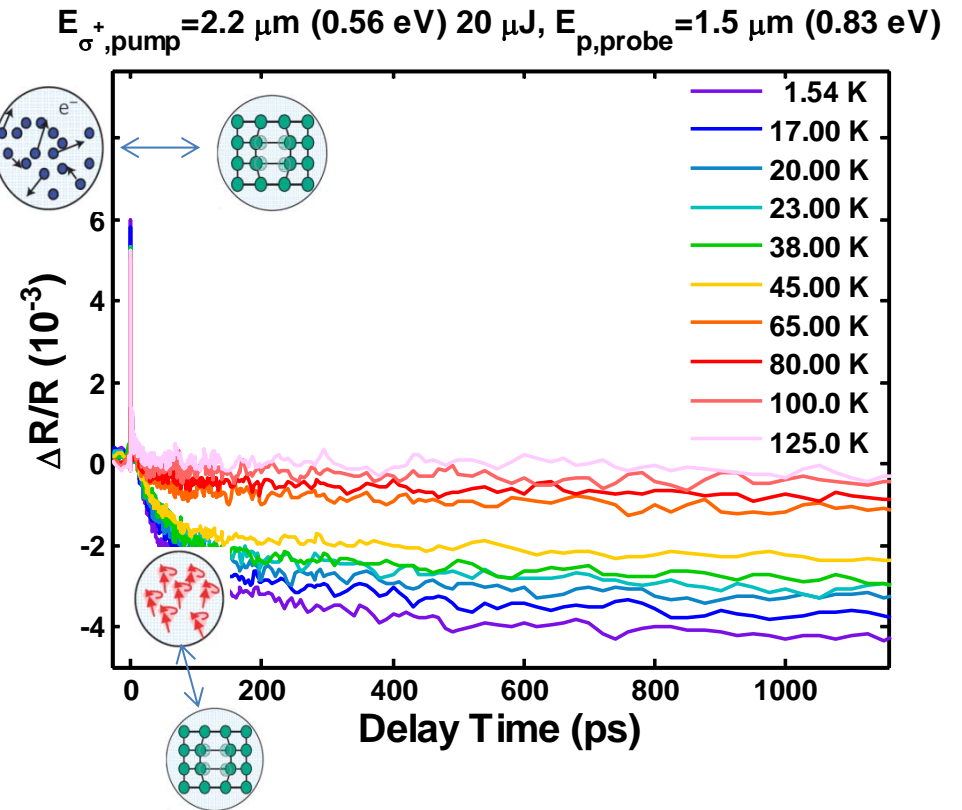
Sheu *et al.*

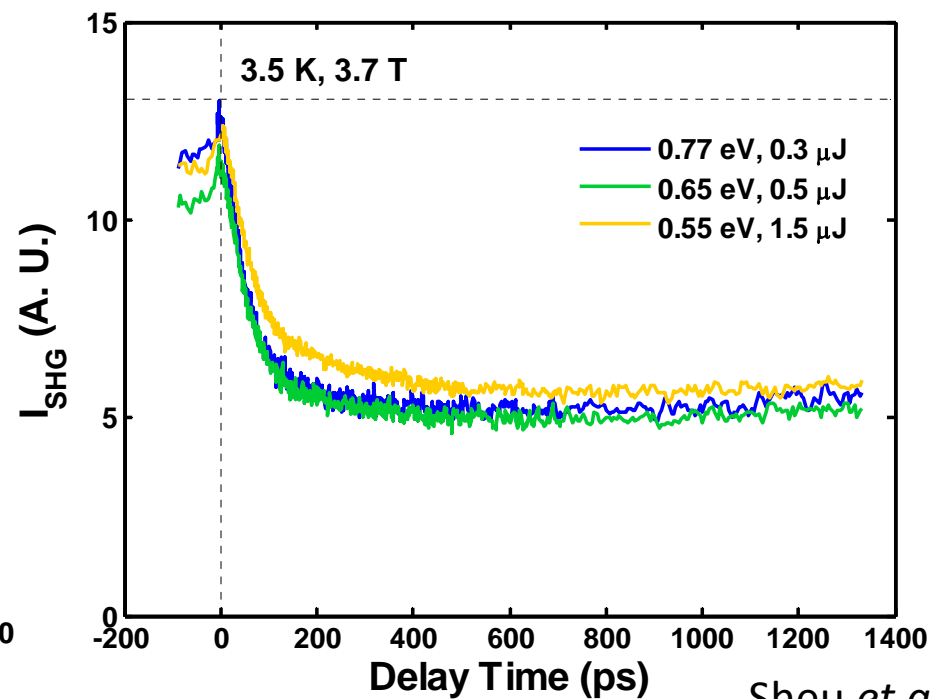
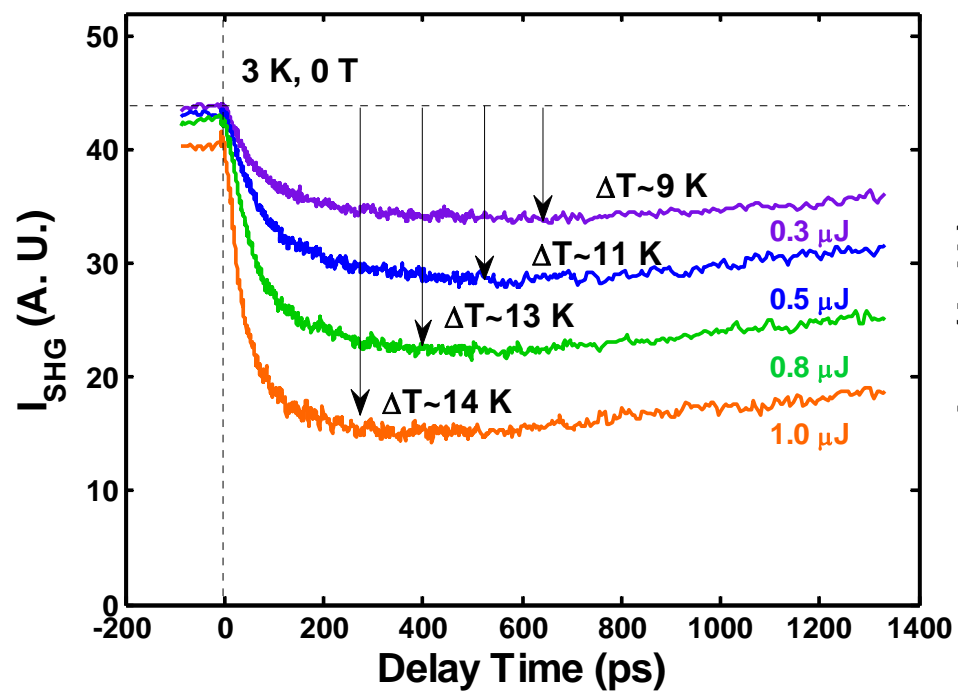
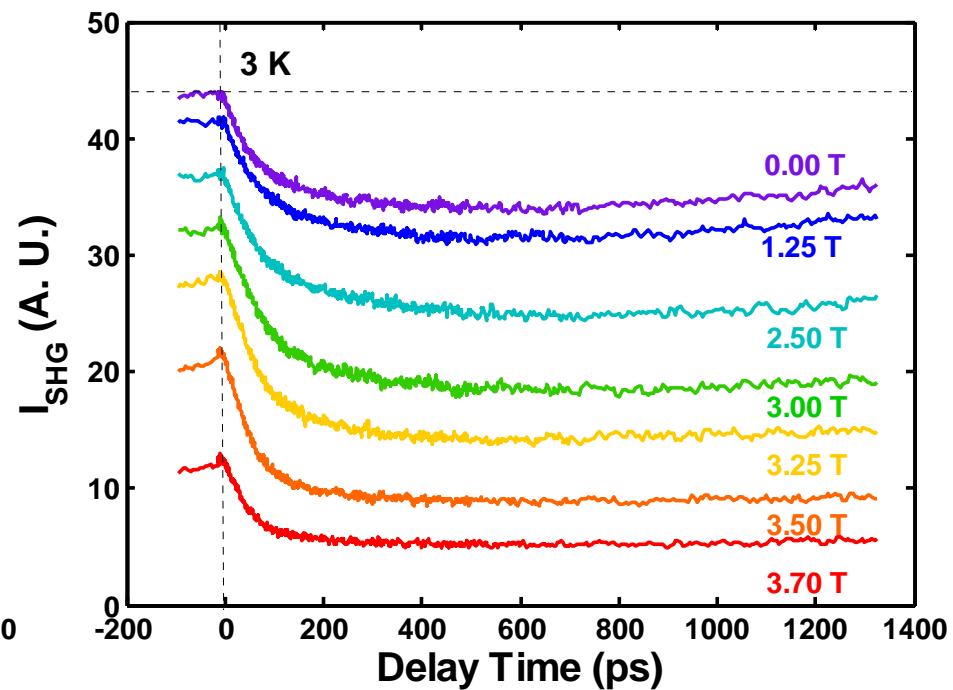
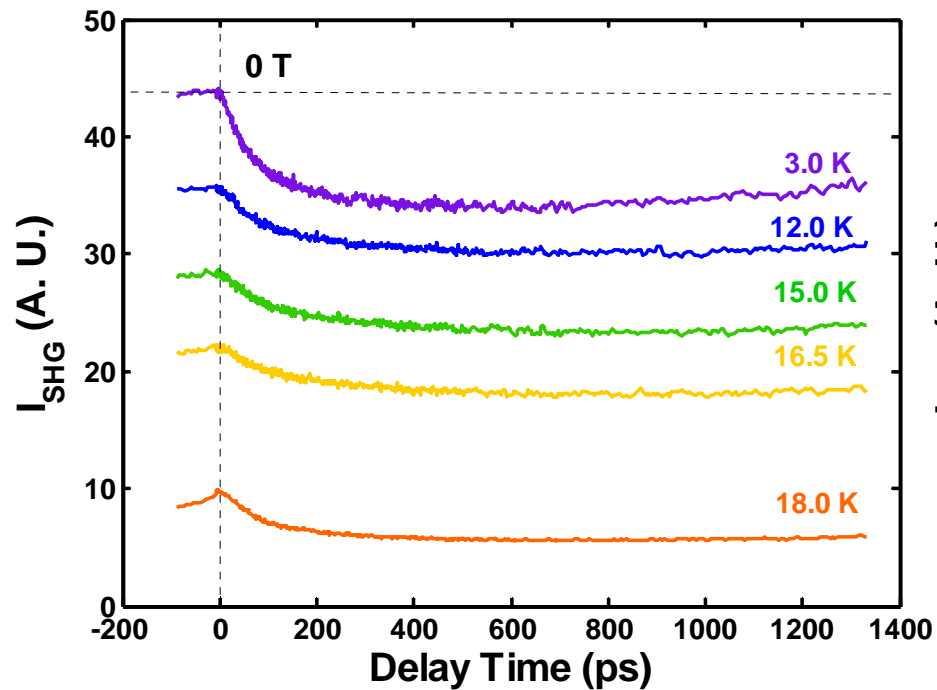
Transient Reflectivity(T,t)

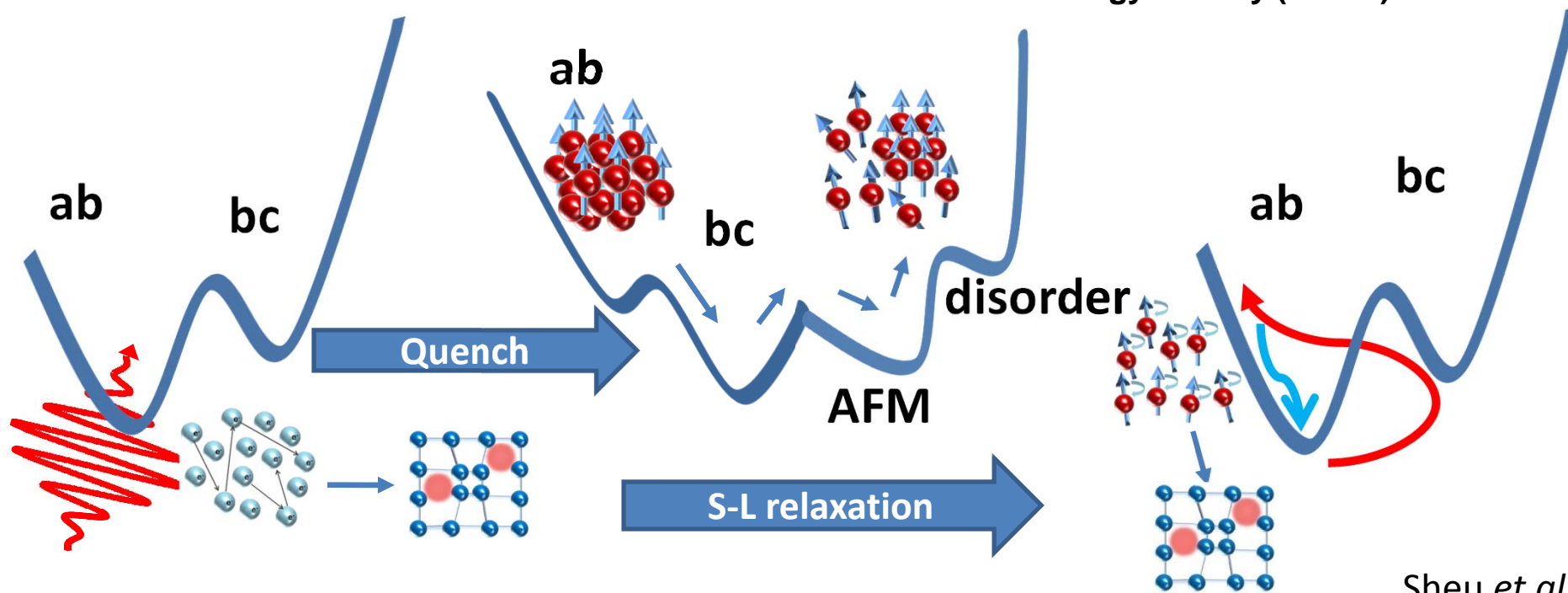
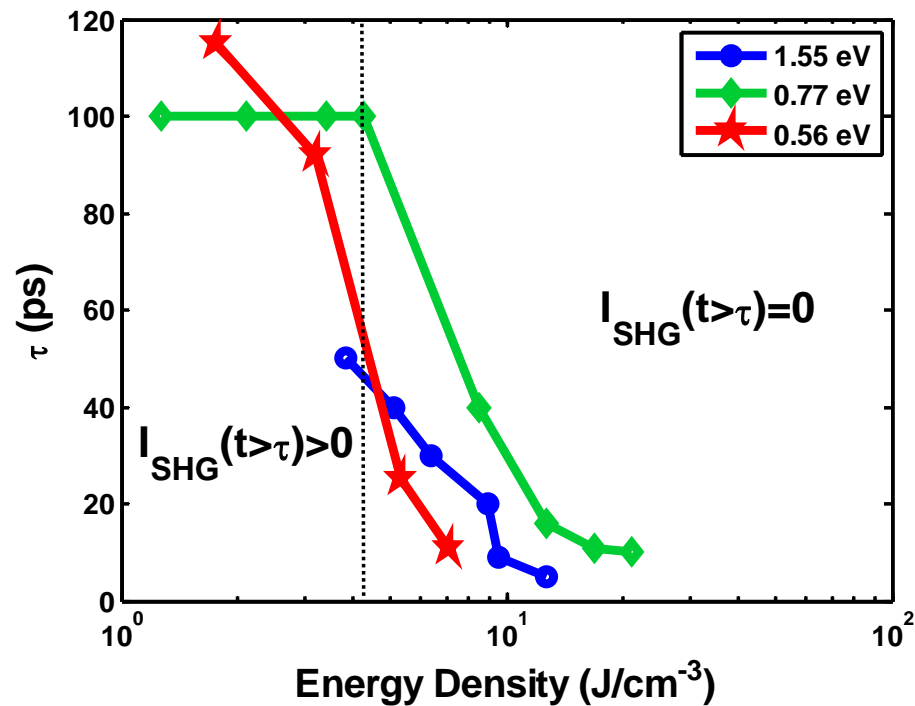
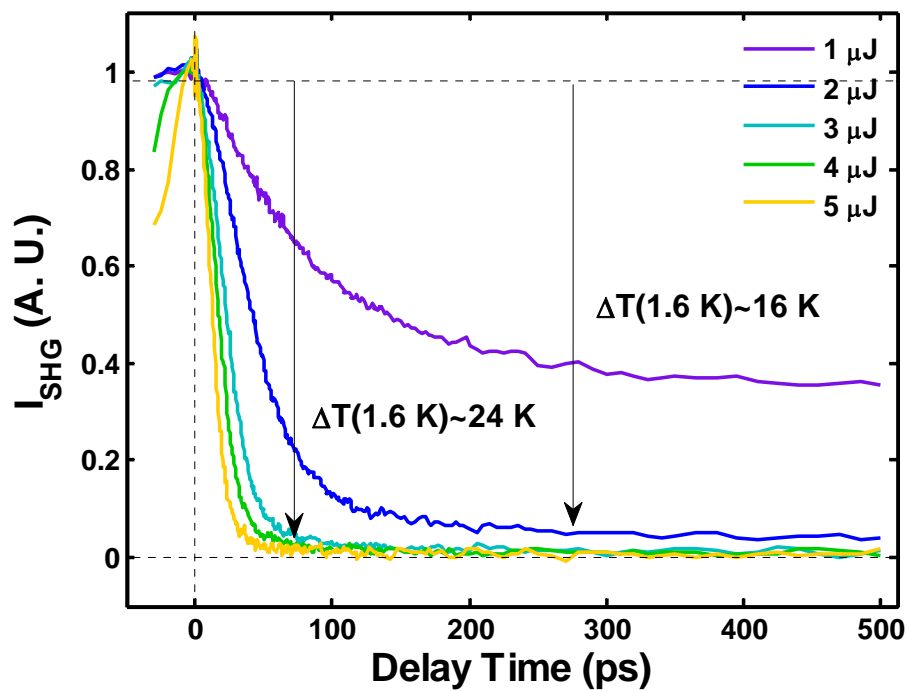
- Degenerate 1.55v eV pump probe



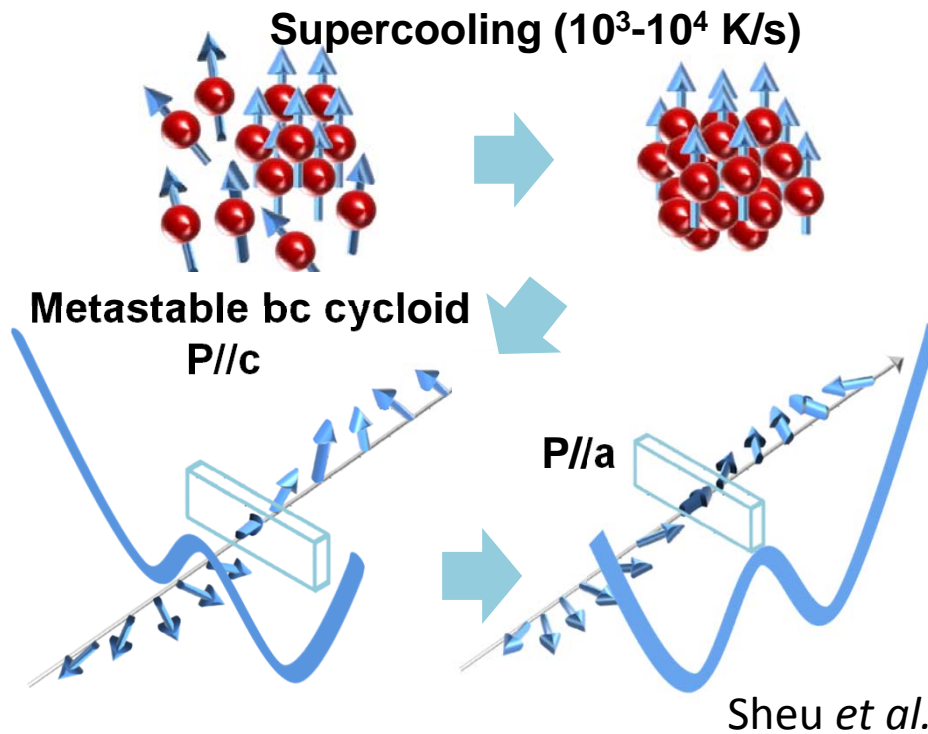
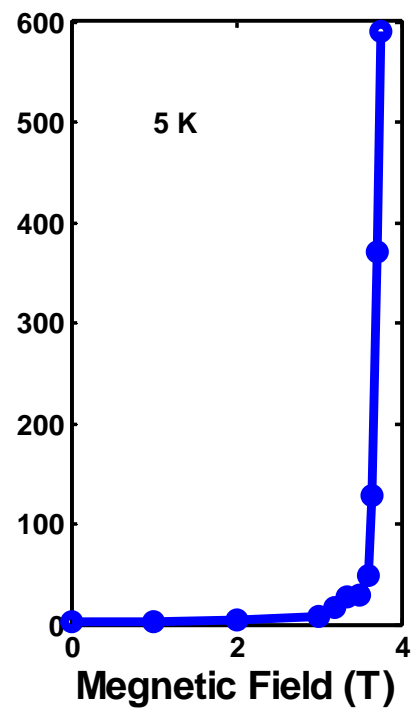
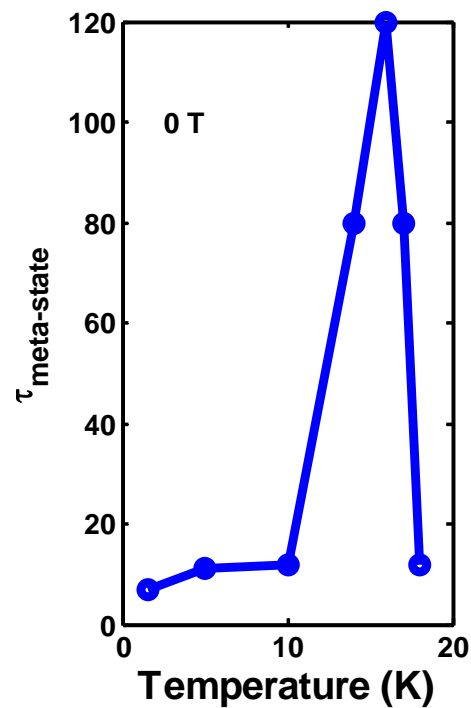
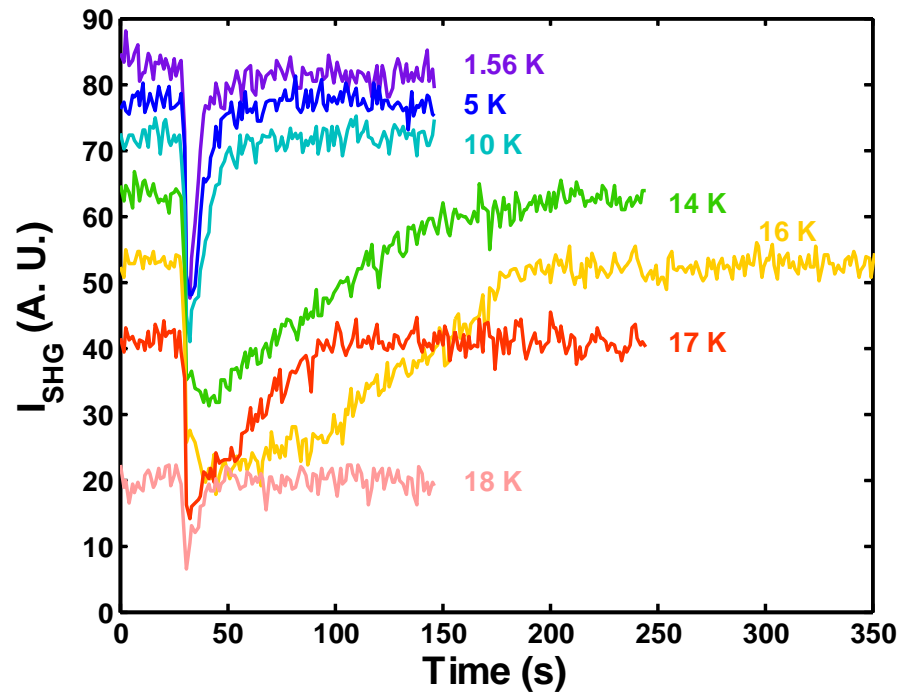
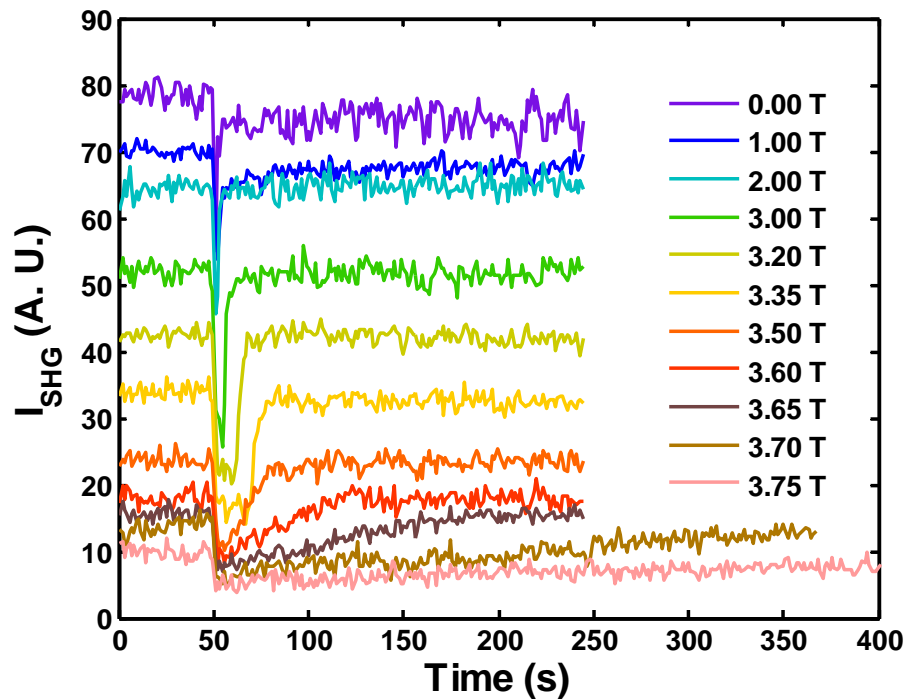
- 2-color (nondegenerate) pump probe





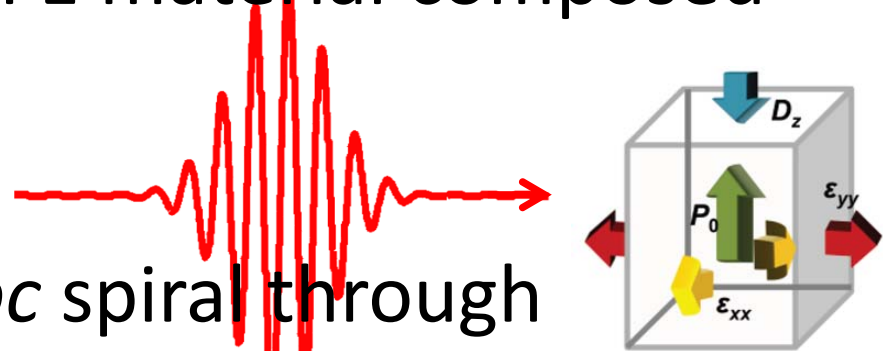


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Conclusion

- Demonstration of indirect ME coupling through using ultrashort pulses to excited the FM and probe (proper) FE material composed in a heterostructure.



- Creating a metastable *bc* spiral through intense ultrashort pulse in the *ab* spiral ground state of multiferroic EYMO (improper FE).

