

# ZnMnTe/ZnMgTe nanowires studied by magneto -photoluminescence

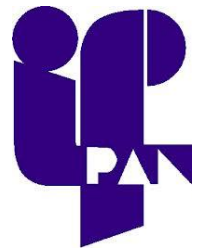
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- Motivation & experimental
- CW measurements
- Polarization
- TR measurements
- summary



# Motivation

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## Potential of DMS nanowires: DMS + shape anisotropy:

- Magneto-optical switches
- Spin filters
- ...

## What characterizes the system?

- Emission polarization performance in magnetic field
- Photoexcitation decay and relaxation channels
- ...

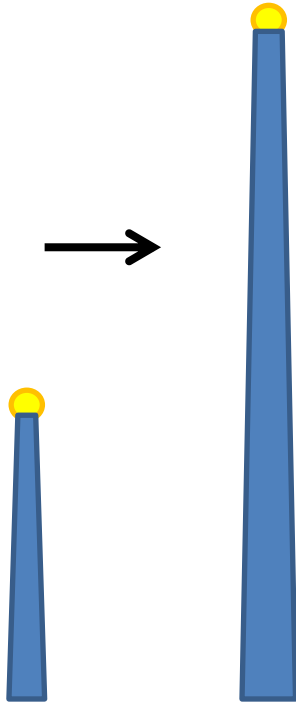
## Our investigations:

- Polarization of emission
- PL dynamics in magnetic field

# Samples

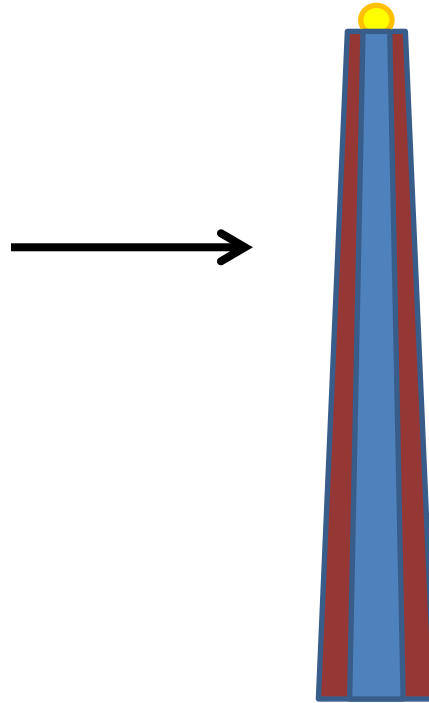
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ZnMnTe



400 °C  
60 min

ZnMgTe

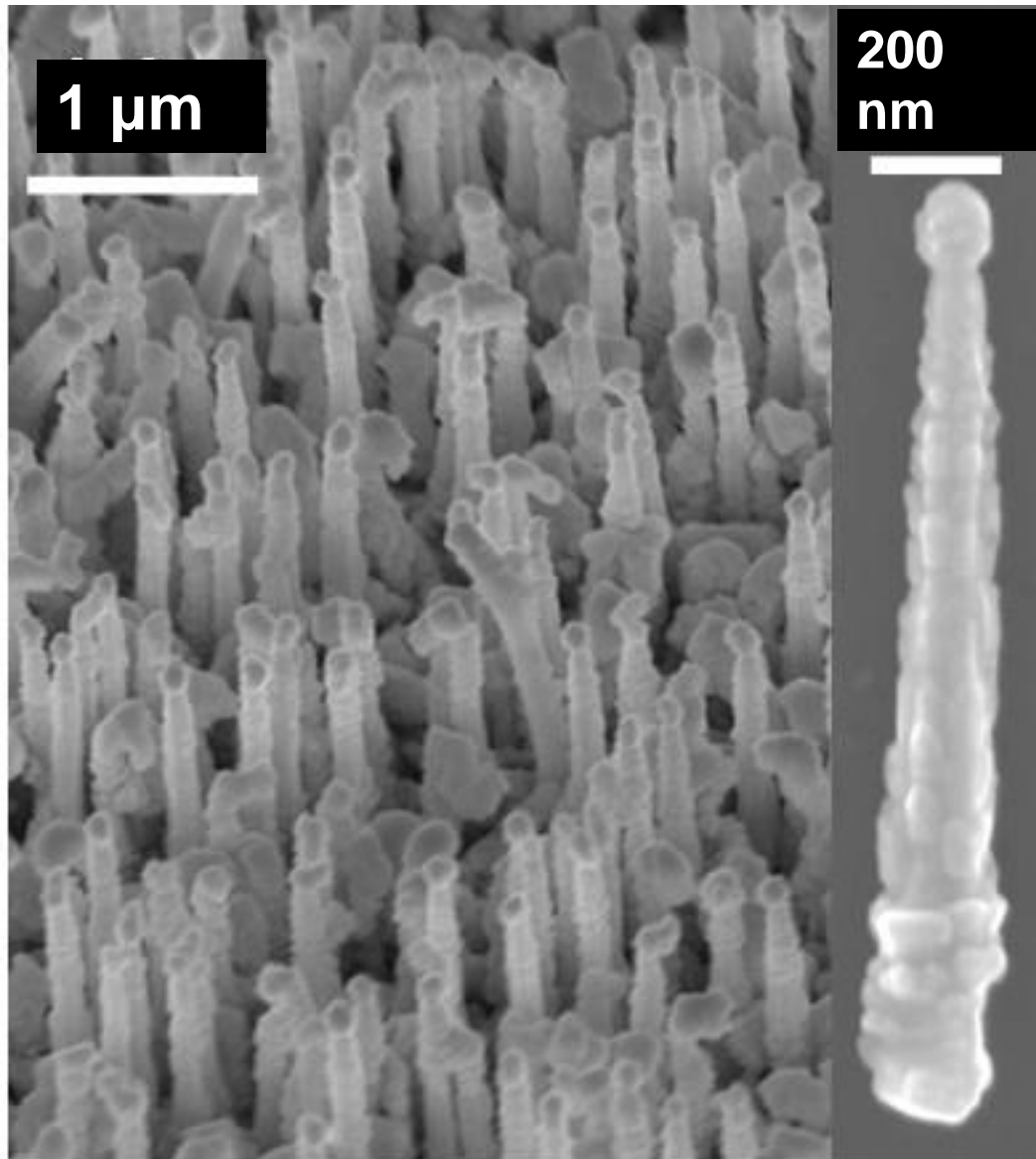


200 °C  
20 min

Optically active  
ZnMnTe/ZnMgTe  
core/shell nanowires  
(NWs):

- MBE Vapour-Liquid-Solid growth

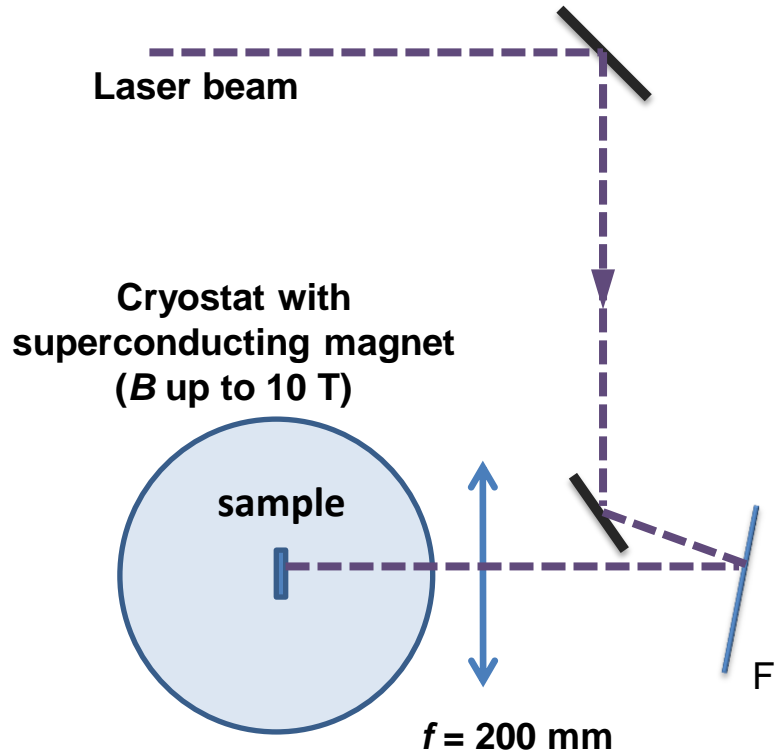
# Samples



- Optically active  
ZnMnTe/ZnMgTe  
core/shell nanowires  
(NWs):
- MBE Vapour-Liquid-Solid growth
  - Core/shell ~70/35 nm
  - $x_{\text{Mn}}$  up to 4 %

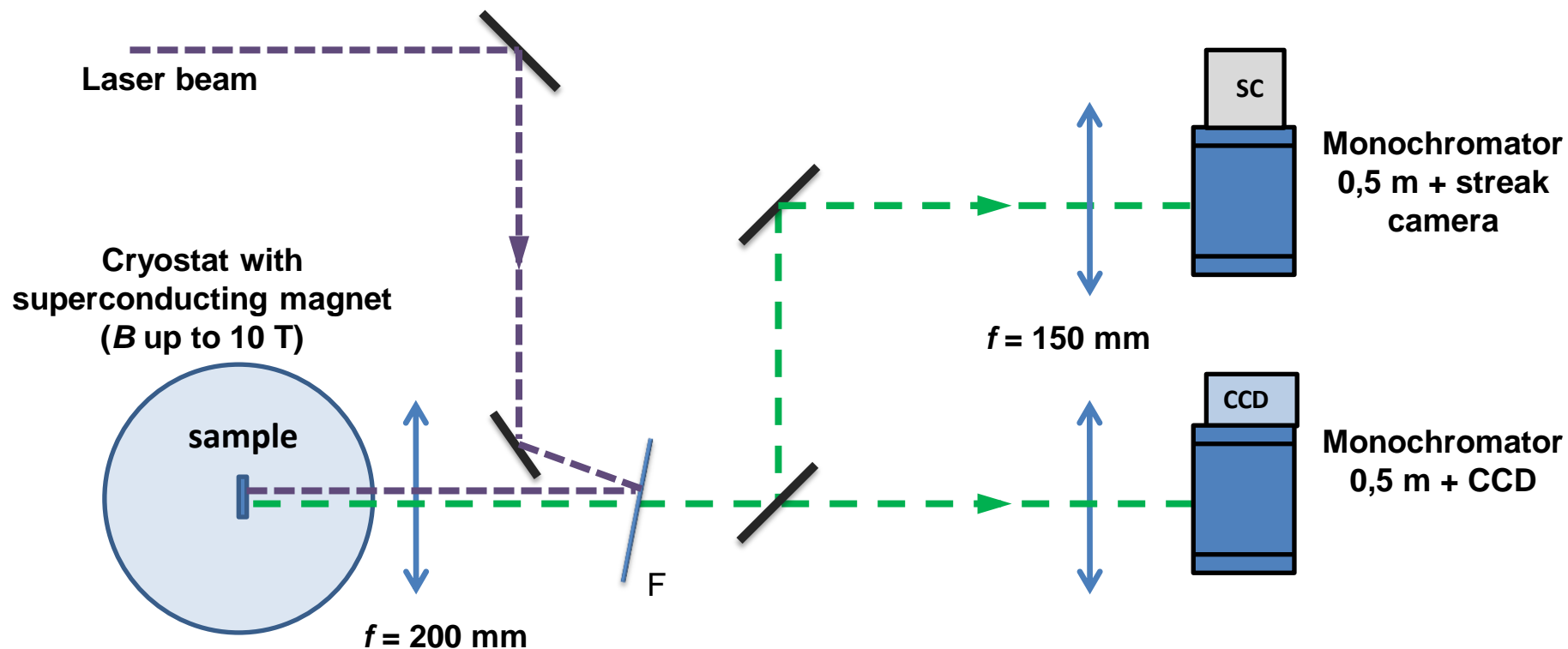
# Experimental Setup

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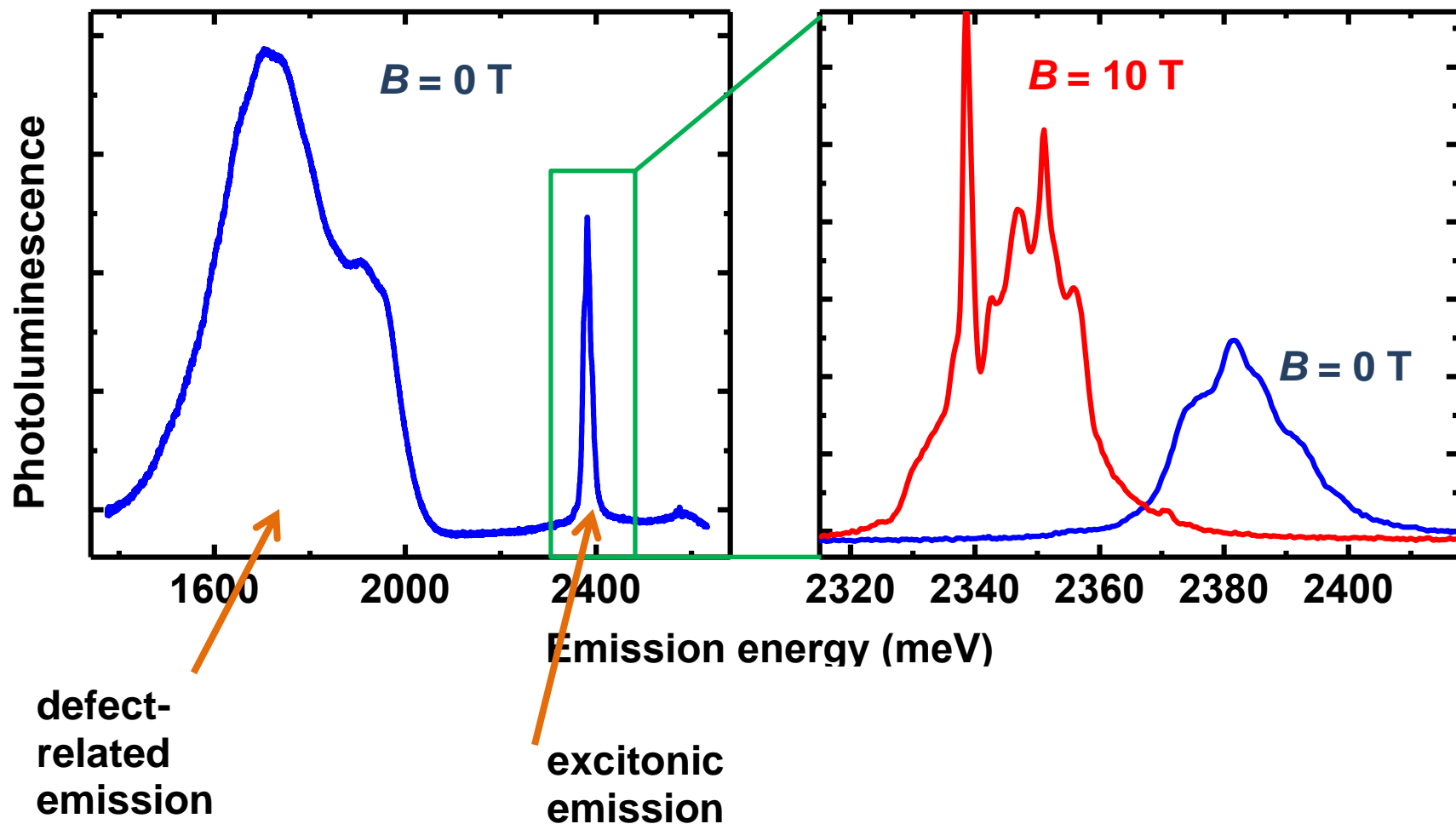
- Excitation: 442 nm (cw) and 410 nm (pulsed) lasers, focused to  $d = 3 \mu\text{m}$
- Magnetic field up to 10 T, temperature of 2 K

# Experimental Setup



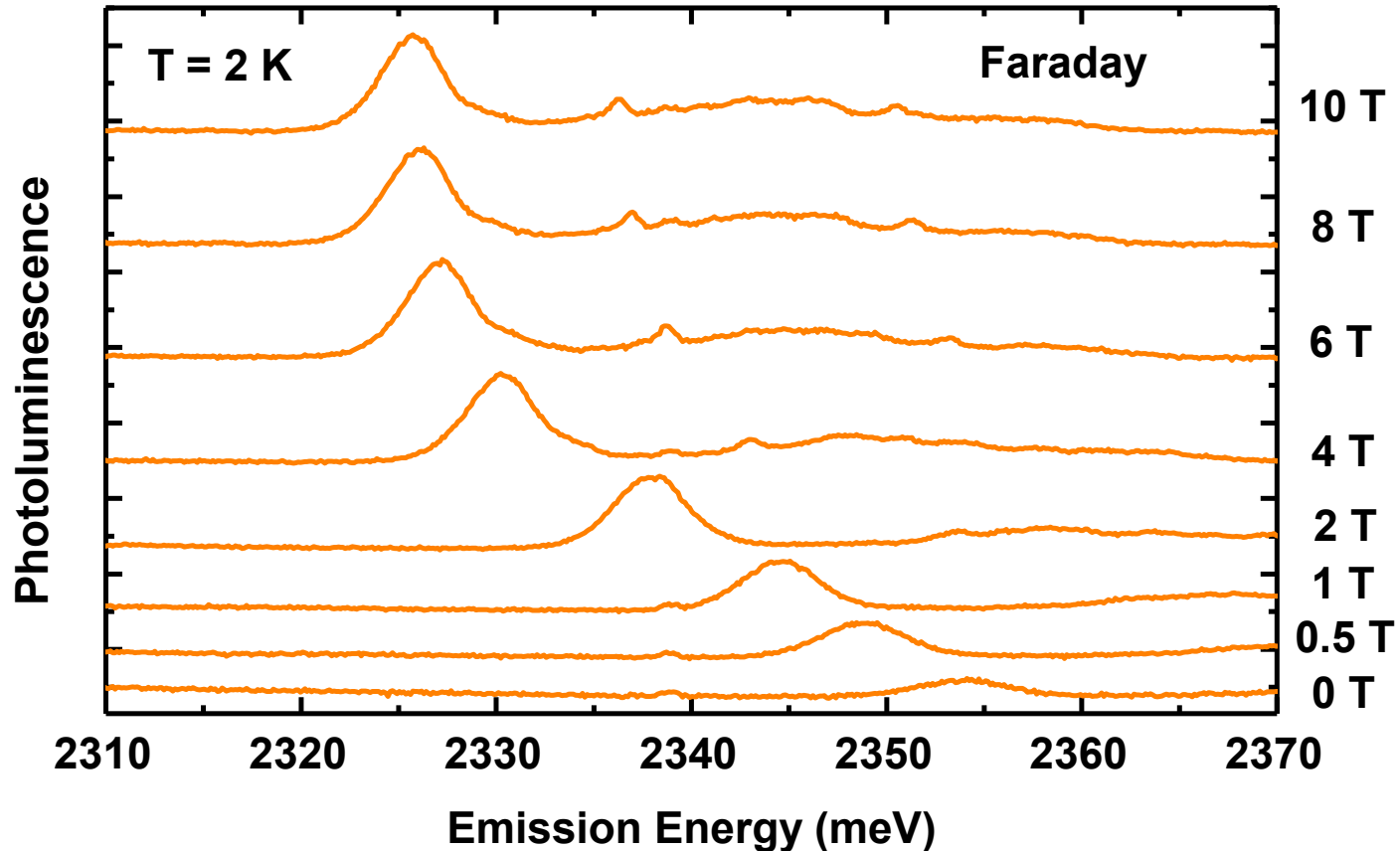
- Excitation: 442 nm (cw) and 410 nm (pulsed) lasers, focused to  $d = 3 \mu\text{m}$
- Magnetic field up to 10 T, temperature of 2 K
- Detection: CCD or a streak camera

# Luminescence: Following the single NW



Linewidth of single NW emission  $\sim 2 - 5$  meV

# Emission in Magnetic Field

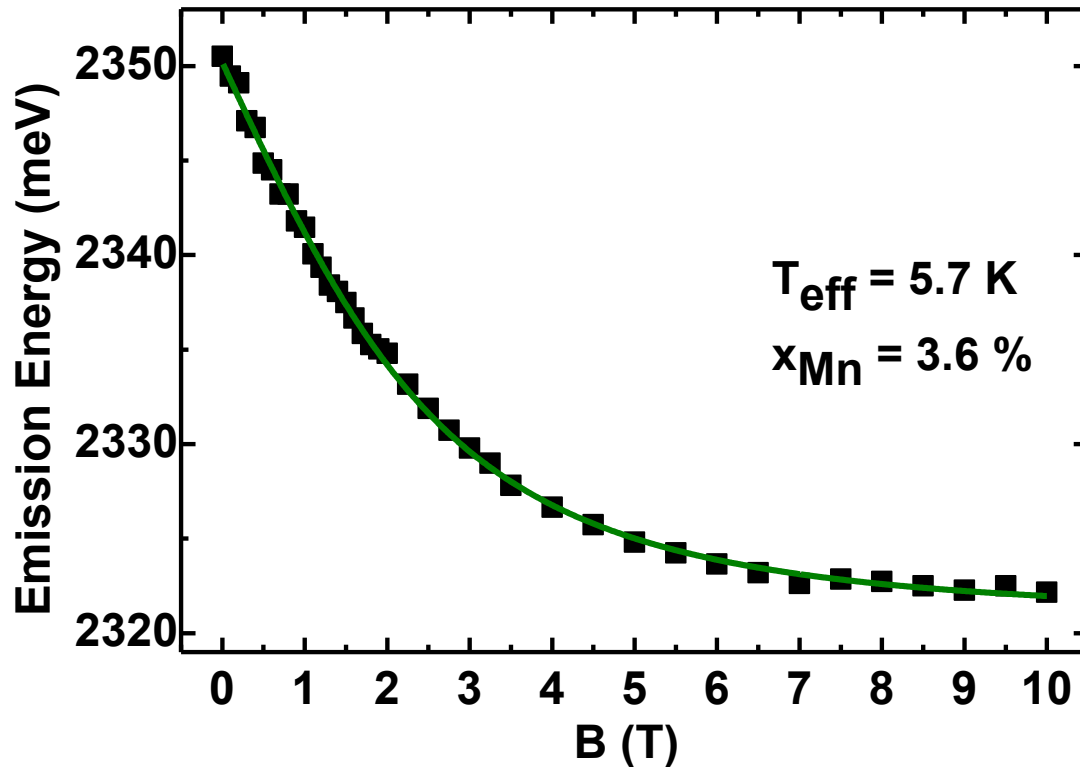


NW excitonic transition in magnetic field:

- Energy: redshift due to the Zeeman splitting
- PL intensity: increase up to 5x
- Linewidth: decrease (down to 60 %)



# Emission in Magnetic Field



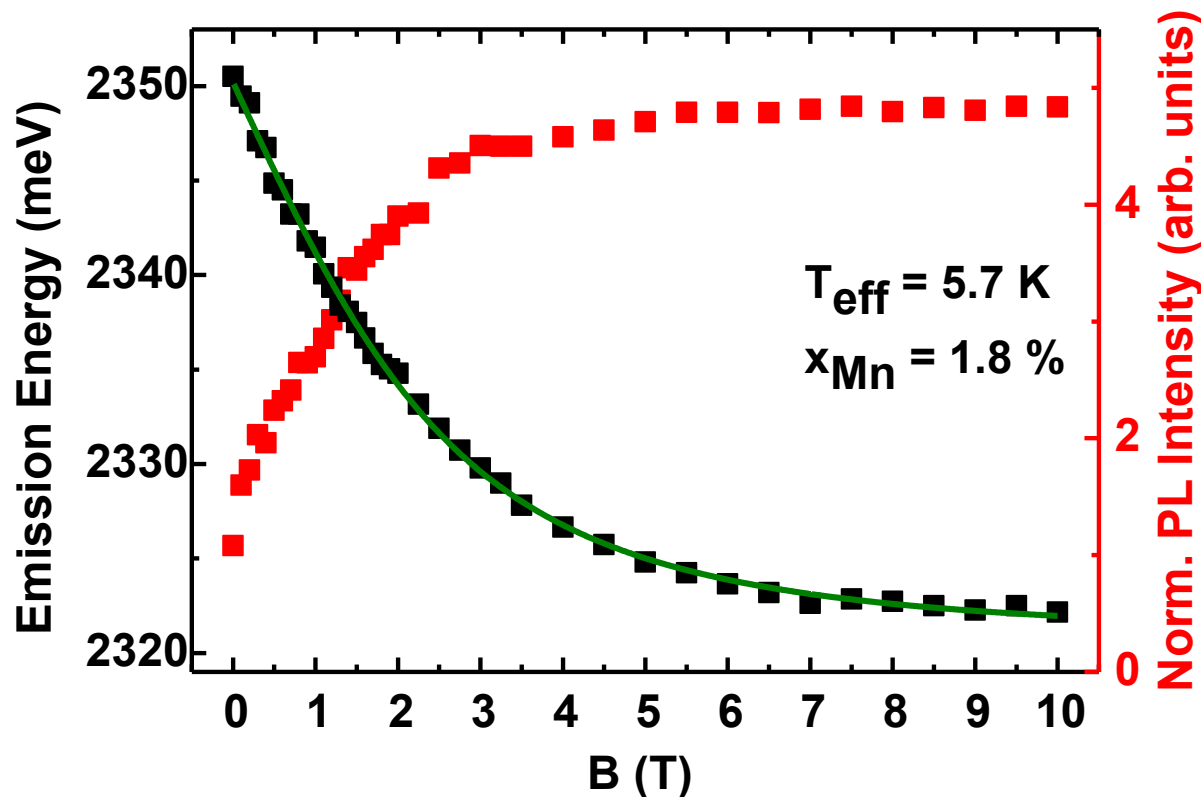
- Zeeman splitting

$$\Delta E(B) = E_s B_S \left( \frac{g_{\text{Mn}} \mu_B B}{k T_{\text{eff}}} \right)$$

$$E_s = \frac{1}{2} (N_0 \alpha - N_0 \beta) x_{\text{Mn}} S_0$$

- fit yields  $E_s = 56 \text{ meV}$
- $\Rightarrow x_{\text{Mn}} = 3.6 \%$

# Emission in Magnetic Field



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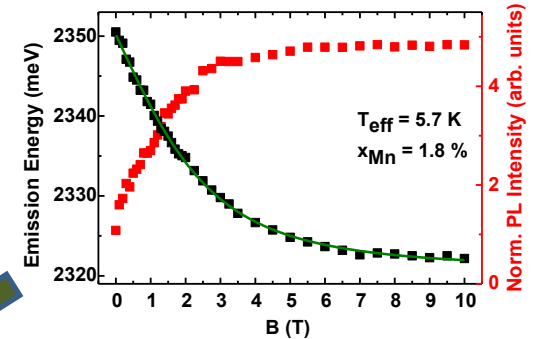
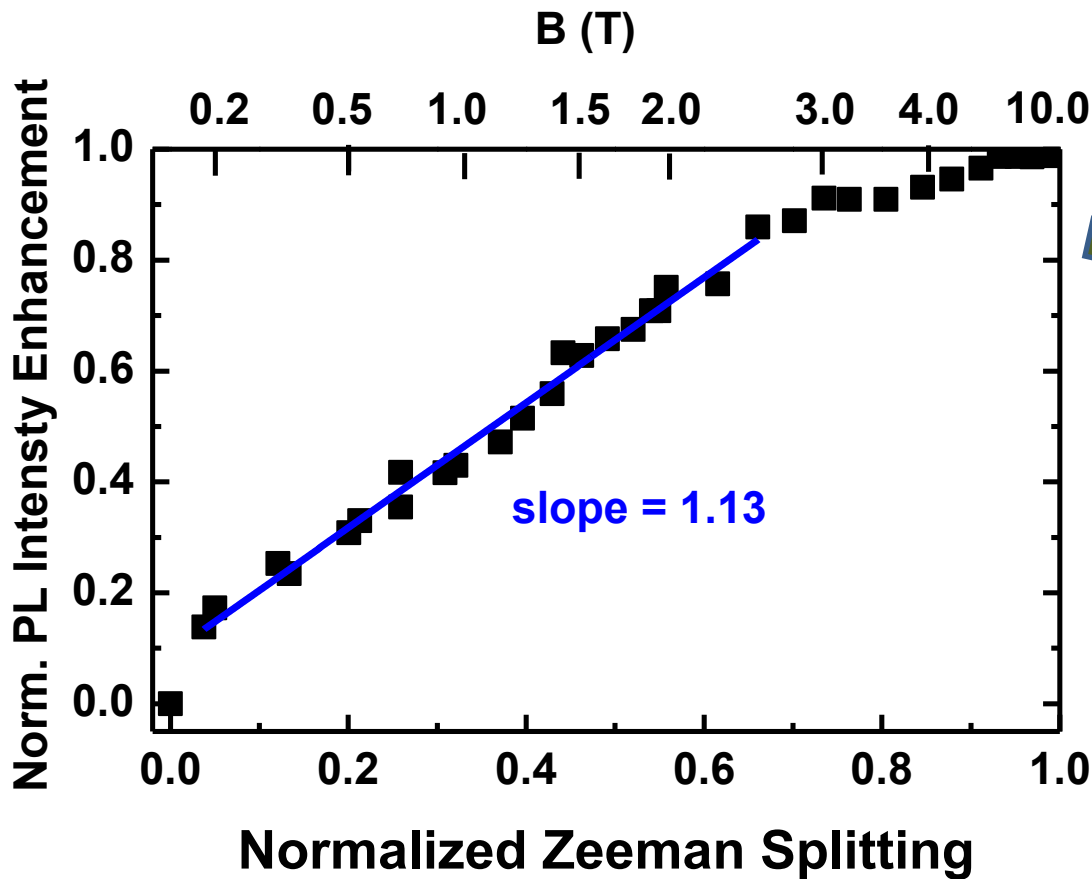
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## PL Intensity enhancement:

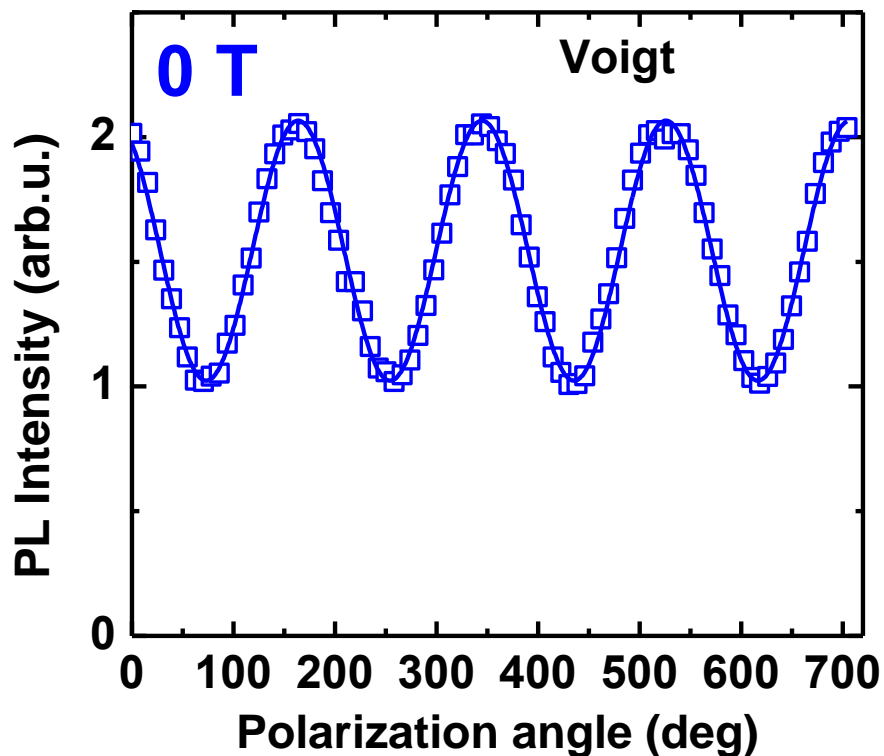
- Brillouin – like dependence
- saturation at about  $B = 3 \text{ T}$

# Emission in Magnetic Field

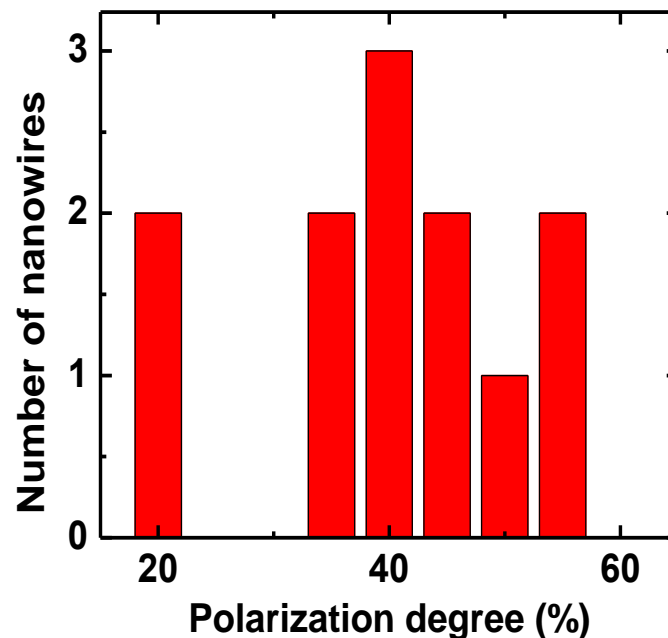


**PL Intensity enhancement:**  
gradual quenching of non radiative, spin – dependent recombination channel related to Mn ions

# Linear Polarization Degree

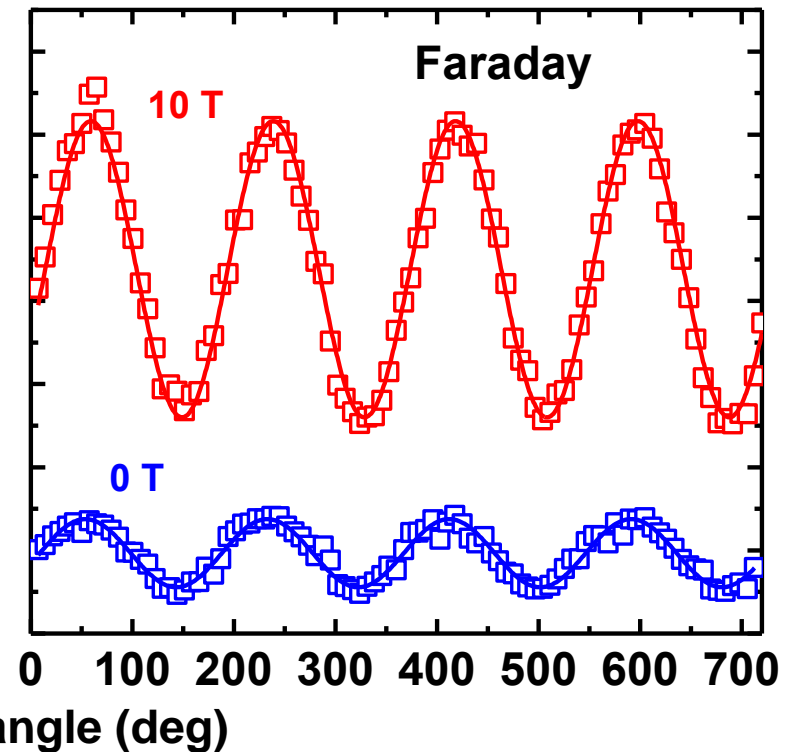
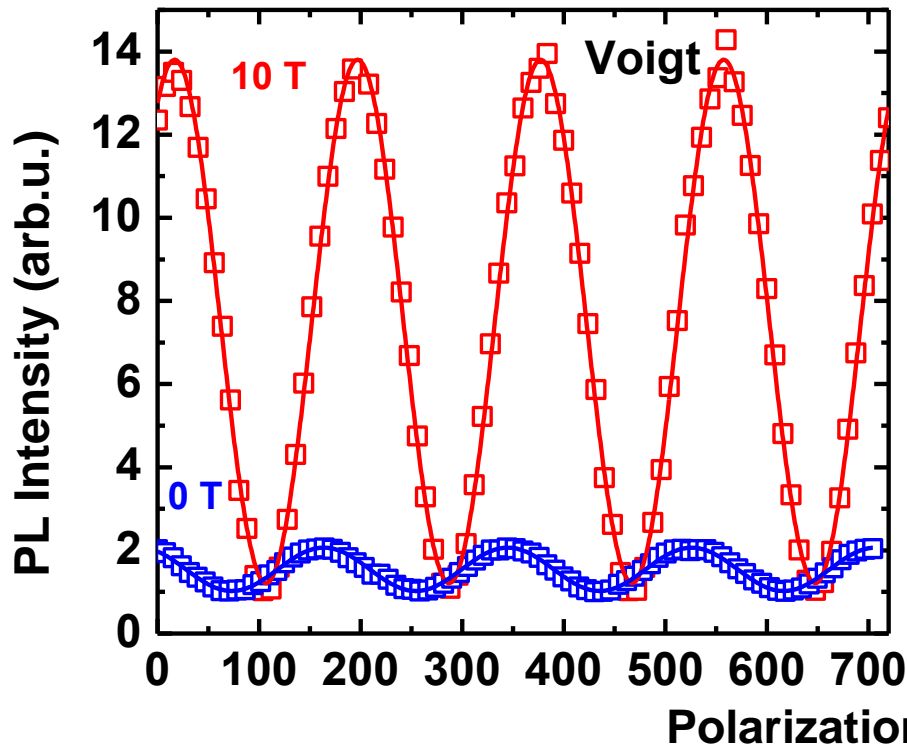


$$LPD = \frac{I_{MAX} - I_{MIN}}{I_{MAX} + I_{MIN}}$$



Our NWs: High degree of LPD (av. 40 % at 0 T)

# Polarization in magnetic field



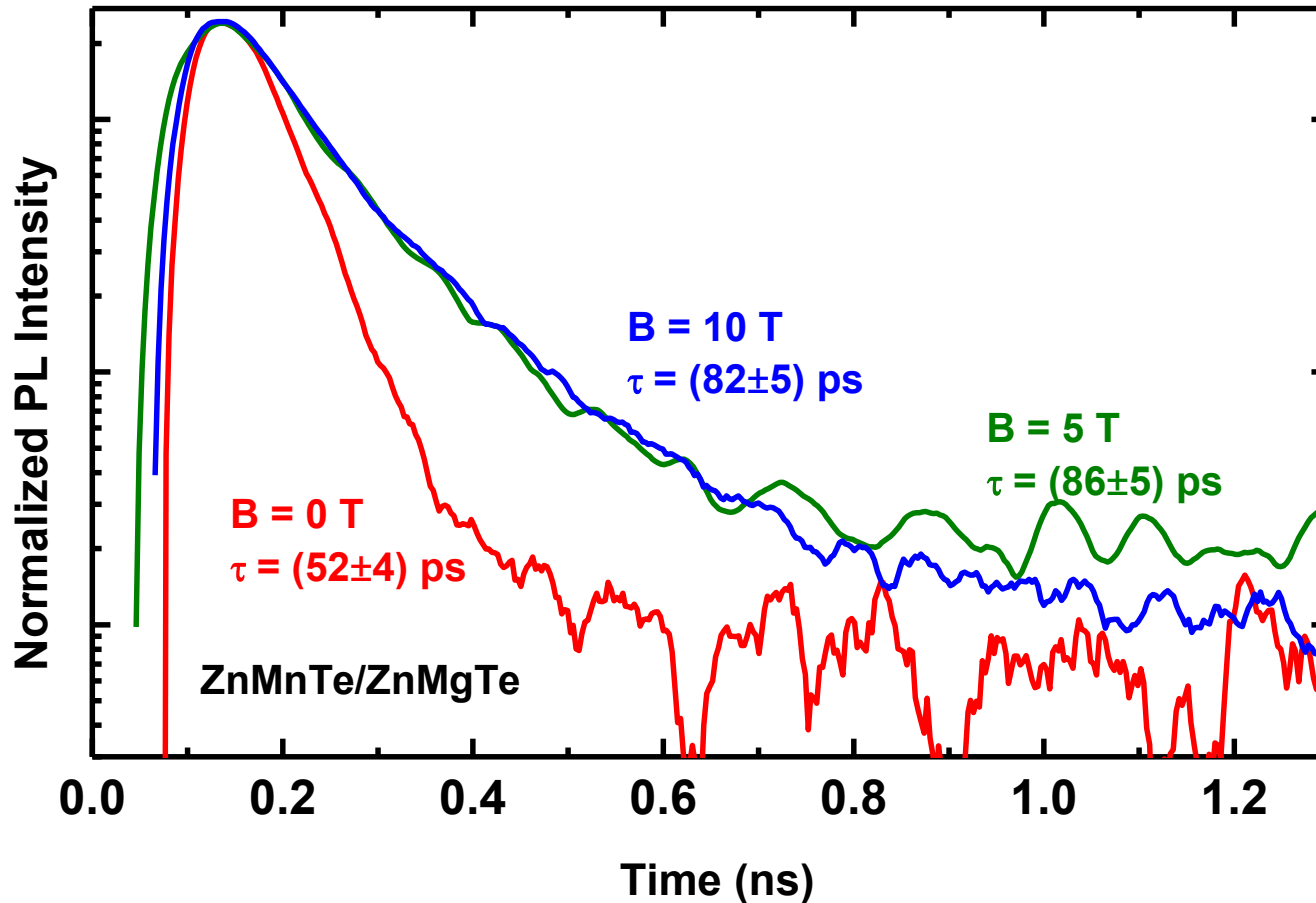
Linear Polarization Degree  
polarization direction



Voigt: altered by magnetic field

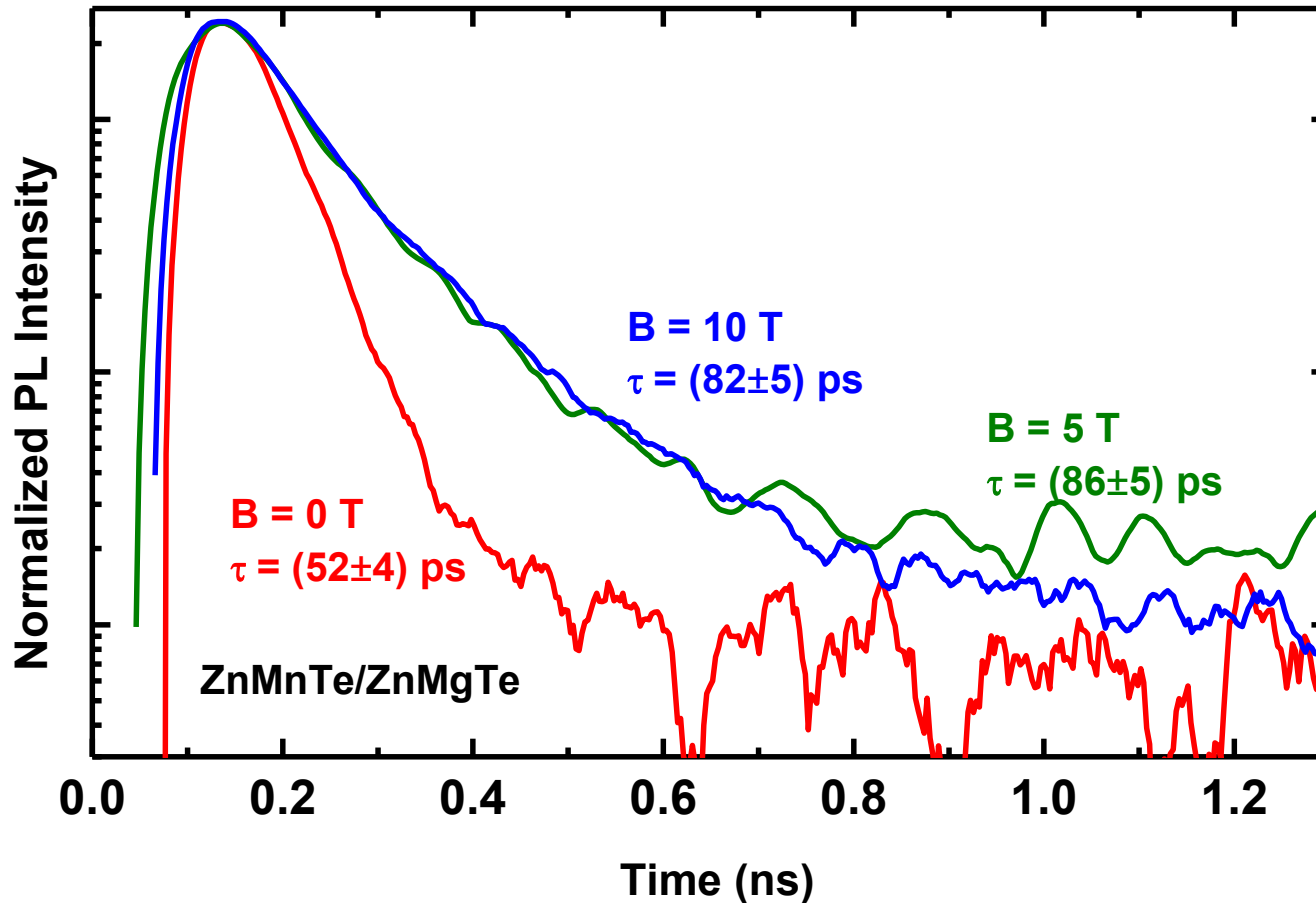
Faraday: negligible impact of magnetic field

# Time resolved study of Photoluminescence



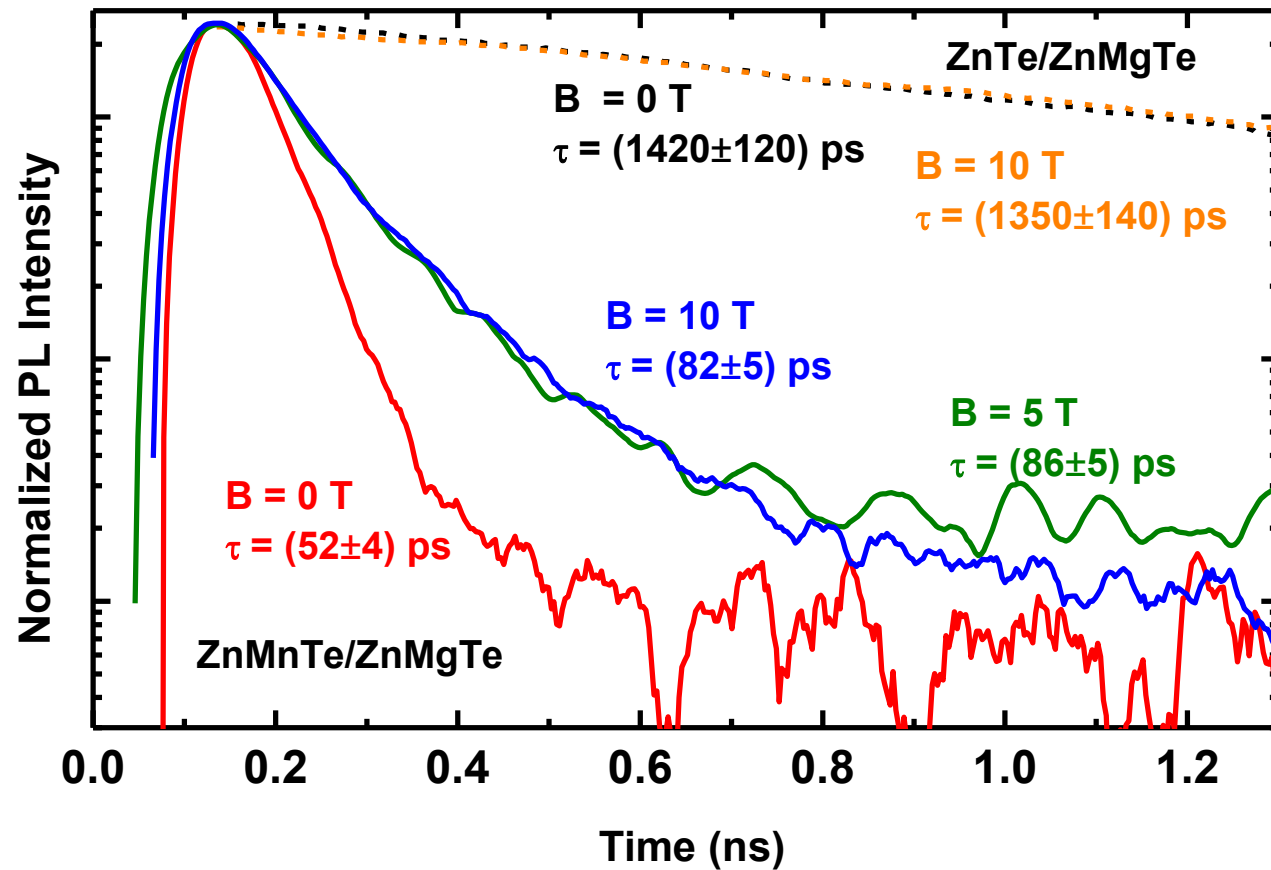
- ZnMnTe sample: Magnetic field induced exciton lifetime increase (up to 60% in 10 T)
- Saturation at  $B = 3 - 4 \text{ T}$

# Time resolved study of Photoluminescence



- Non-radiative processes inhibited
- consistency with cw measurements.

# Time resolved study of Photoluminescence



ZnTe sample:

- excitonic lifetime independent of the magnetic field
- Decay time – order of magnitude longer.

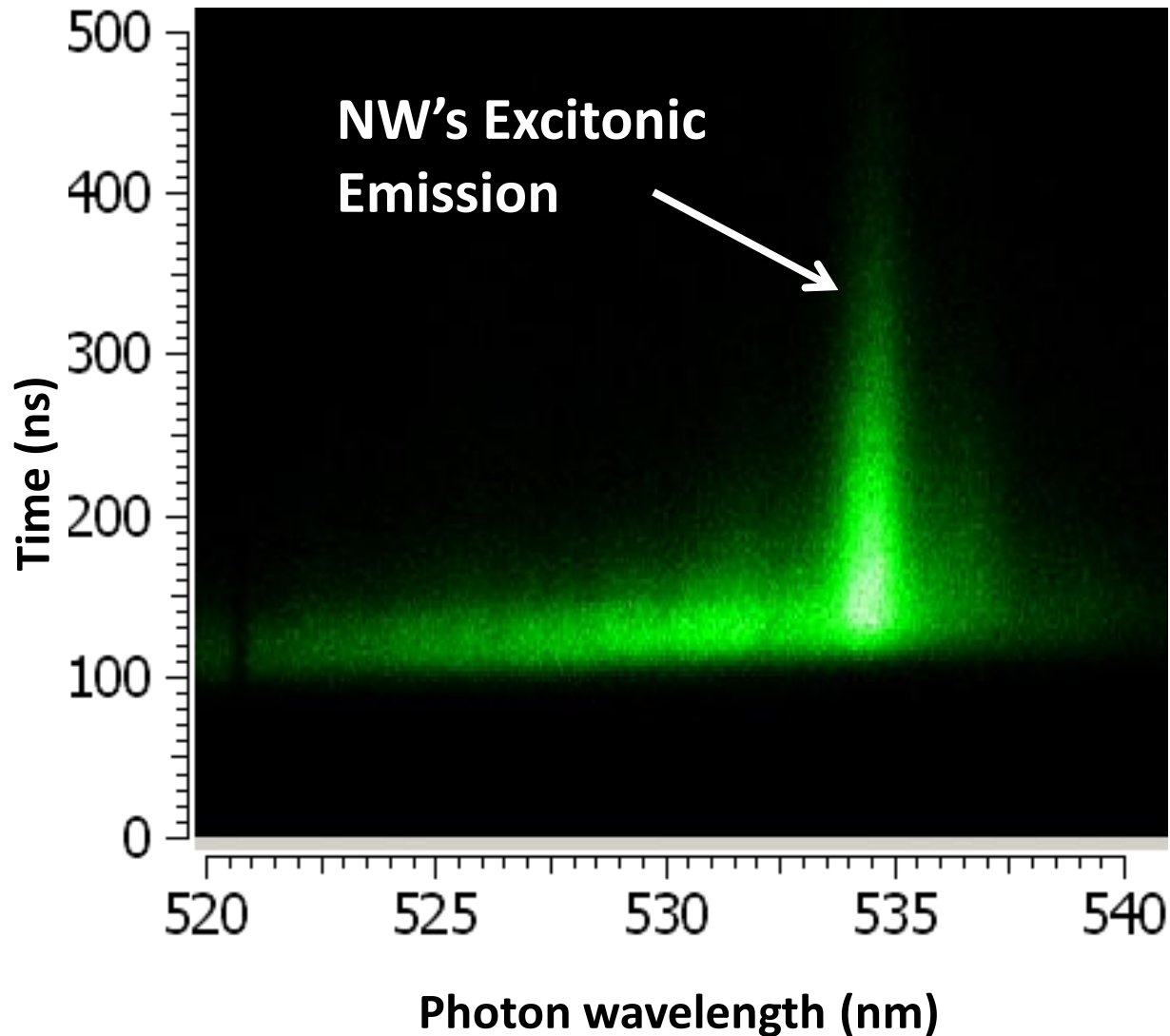


# Summary

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- **Polarization and emission dynamics of optically active magnetic ZnMnTe/ZnMgTe nanowires determined**
- **High degree of linear polarization due to anisotropic geometry of nanowire**
- **Polarization of emission affected by magnetic field in Voigt configuration**
- **cw and TR measurements: Spin dependent, non-radiative channel of photocreated carriers recombination quenched by magnetic field**

# Time resolved study of Photoluminescence



# Emission dynamics in magnetic field

