## Ultrafast spin dynamics in GaAs probed by time resolved STM

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In the recent emerging field of semiconductor spintronics, it is essential to understand the spin relaxation mechanism and to find ways to manipulate the electron spin state in semiconductor quantum structures. For GaAs, spin relaxation is induced by various mechanisms associated with spin-orbit interaction. Spin flip and dephasing occur through carrier scat@ering by phonons and impurities. In addition, local structures such as surface, interface are known to strongly affect spin lifetime. To investigate the spin relaxation process in more detail, it has been desired to visualize spin dynamics with high spatial and temporal resolutions.

In this study, we have realized electron spin lifetime measurement using timeresolved STM (TR-STM). In TR-TM, a sample surface is excited by a sequence of laser pulse pairs (Fig.1). Circularly polarized (CP) optical pulses were used to excite spin-polarized carriers in a sample. Since the spin direction of excited carriers depends on the polarization of CP pulses (left hand or right hand), generation of photocarriers by the same CP pulses is suppressed due to Pauli exclusion principle, while that by anti-CP pulse pairs is not. The difference in photocarrier densities between the two conditions was obtained by measuring photo-induced tunneling current  $\Delta I$  with a new CP modulation method. Spin relaxation processes were observed by measuring  $\Delta I$  as a function of delay time  $\Delta t$  between pulse pair (Fig.2(a)). In the case of an undoped GaAs, a decay constant around 12 ps was obtained, which is in good agreement with the electron spin lifetime (15.6 ps Fig.2 (b)) obtained by optical pump probe reflectivity (OPPR) measurement. Details will be discussed at the conference. (a) STM





Fig.1 Schematic of time-resolved STM

## References

Fig.2 (a) TR-STM and (b) OPPR spectra obtained for an undoped GaAs

[1] Y. Terada, S. Yoshida, O. Takeuchi, H. Shigekawa, Nature Photonics, **4**, 869 (2010)