

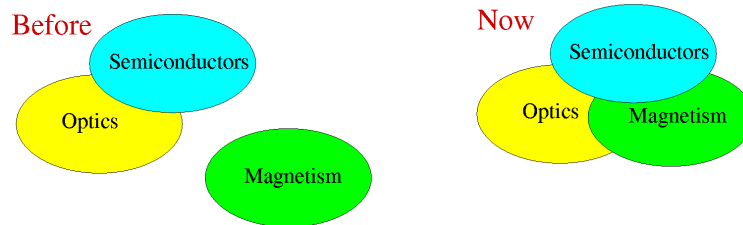
Theories of ferromagnetic semiconductors (S. Das Sarma)

- Weiss Mean Field Theory: Localized and Delocalized
- Percolation Theory: Insulating DMS
- Dynamical Mean Field Theory: Impurity Band extended and Localized

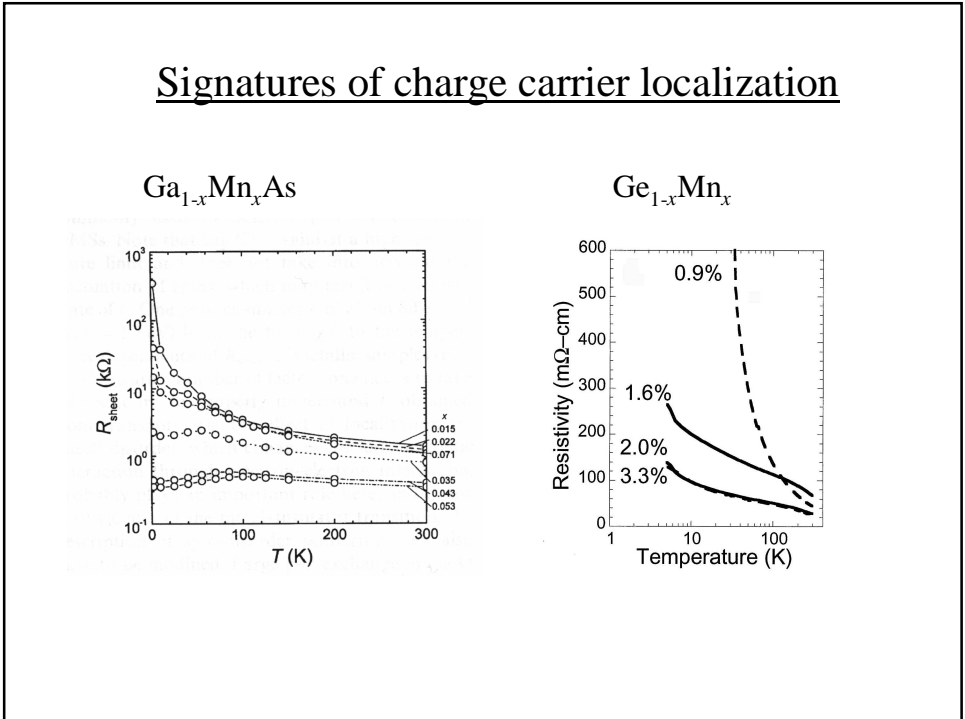
- PRL87,227202(2001);PRL 88,247202(2002);PRB65,233206(2002)

Spin-Polarized Transport in Semiconductors

- Why semiconductors ?
versatility, signal amplification, easier integration,...
doping, variety of structures,..
tunable electronic properties
multifunctionality!



‘Magneto-opto-electronics’



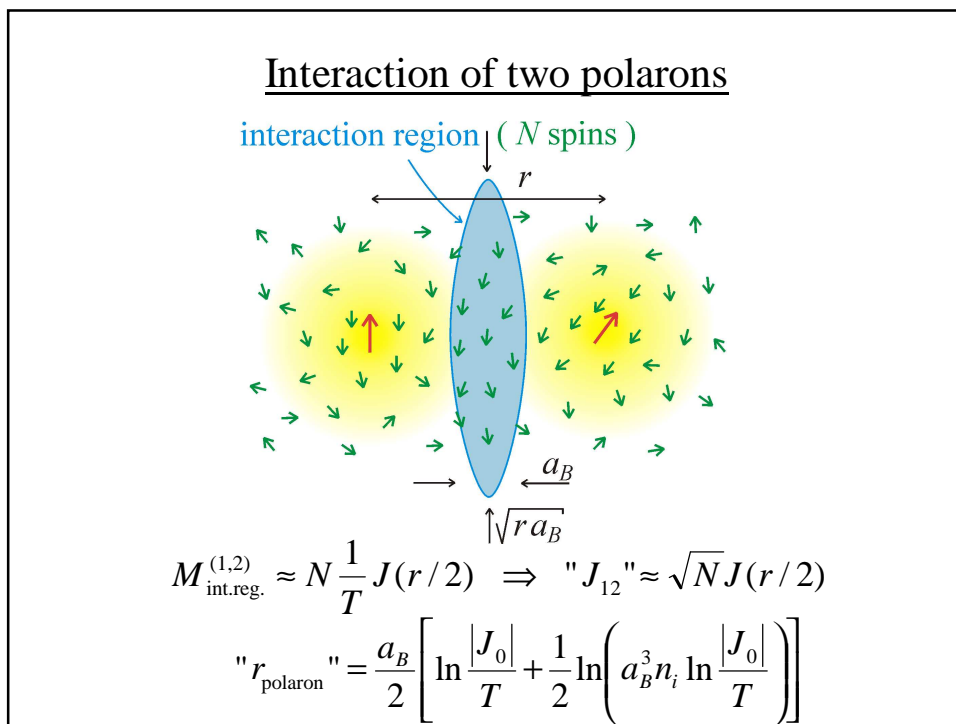
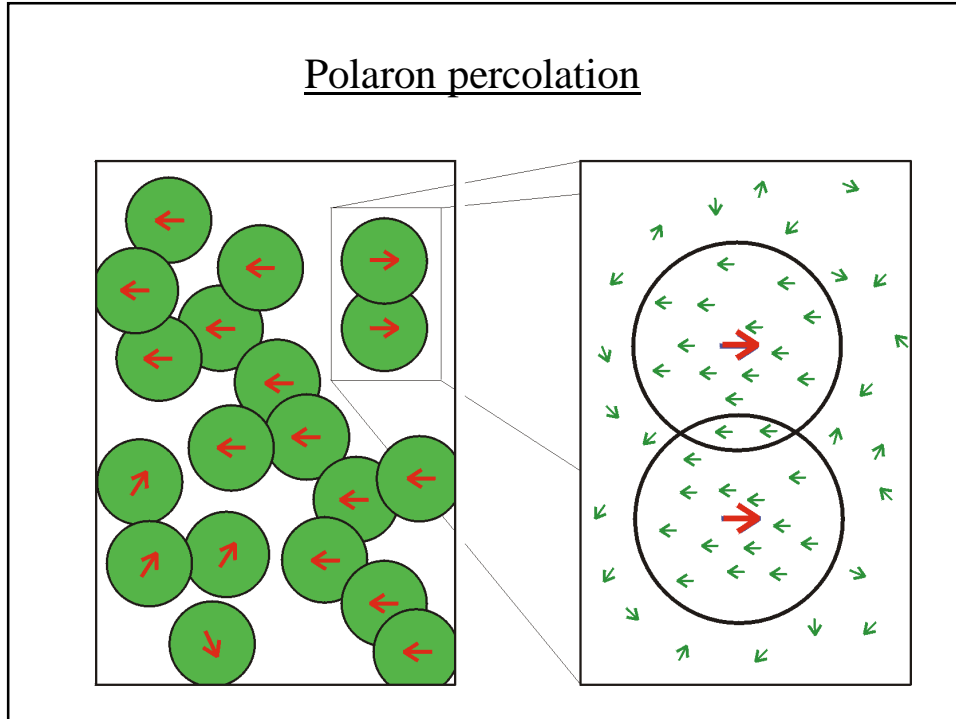
Bound magnetic polaron

localized hole $\Psi(r) \propto \exp\left(-\frac{|r-r_0|}{a_B}\right)$
 +
magnetic impurities $(n_i \gg n_h)$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{i,h} J_{ih} \vec{S}_i \vec{s}_h \quad J_{ih} = J_0 \exp\left(-\frac{2|r_i - r_h|}{a_B}\right)$$

lower T
 \Rightarrow

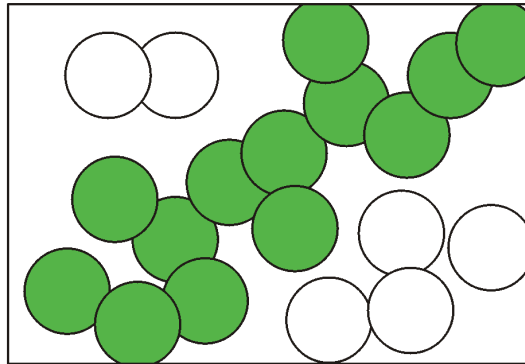
polaron radius:
 $r_p = \frac{a_B}{2} \ln \frac{AJ_0}{T}$



Percolation theory:
the model of overlapping spheres

only one parameter: $r^3\sqrt{n}$

known characteristics: $(r^3\sqrt{n})_{crit} = 0.86$, $N(r^3\sqrt{n})$, $V(r^3\sqrt{n})$



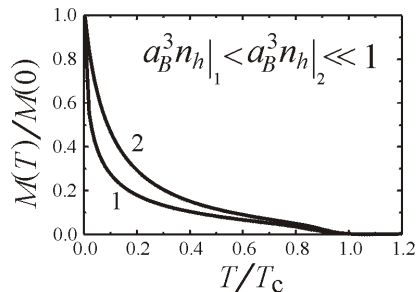
Results

$$T_c = (a_B \sqrt[3]{n_h}) \sqrt{\frac{n_i}{n_h}} |J_0| \exp\left(-\frac{0.86}{a_B \sqrt[3]{n_h}}\right)$$

$$\frac{M(T)}{M(0)} = V\left(0.86 + a_B \sqrt[3]{n_h} \ln \frac{T_c}{T}\right)$$

matches mean-field result

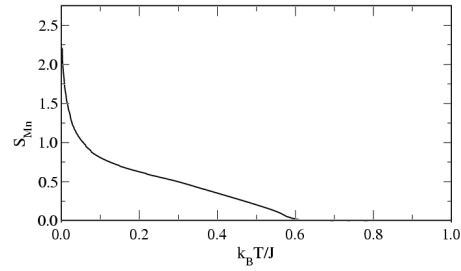
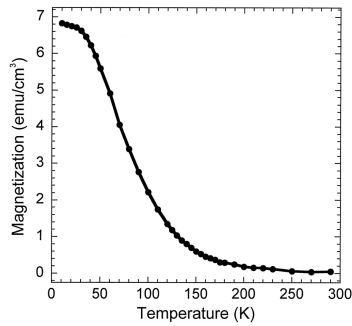
$$T_c = \sqrt{\frac{n_i}{n_h}} |J_0| \quad \text{at} \quad a_B \sqrt[3]{n_h} \approx 1$$



Comparison with experiments
and numeric experiments

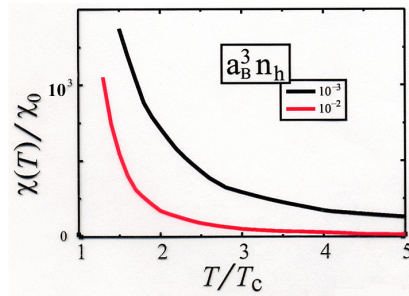
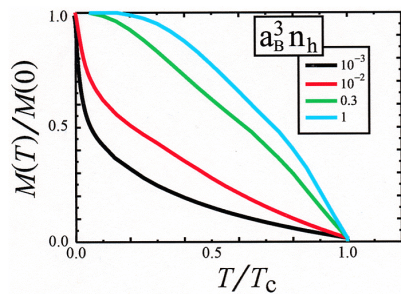
Ge_{1-x}Mn_x (Park *et al.* (2002))

Monte-Carlo (Bhatt *et al.* (2000))



Also In_{1-x}Mn_xAs, Ga_{1-x}Mn_xSb,
Ga_{1-x}Mn_xAs (for $x < 3\%$)

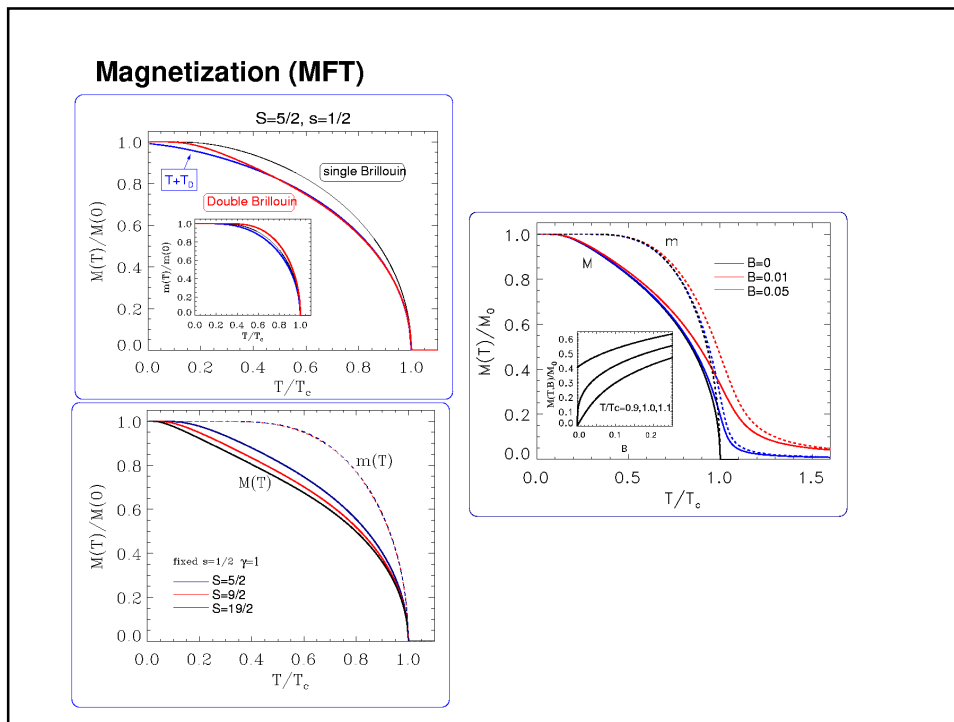
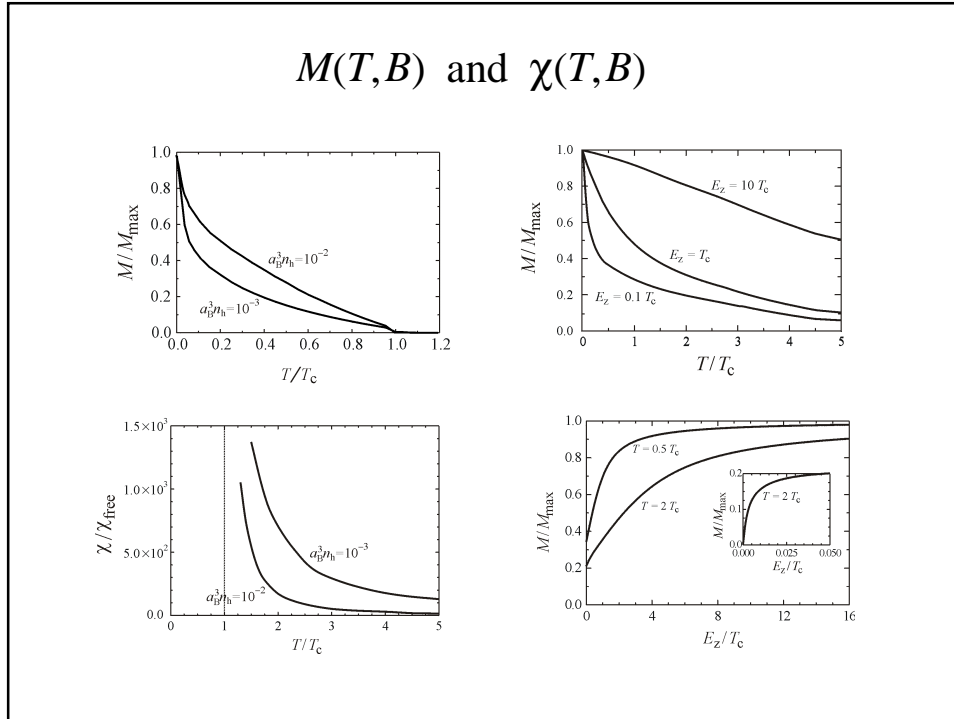
Magnetization and susceptibility

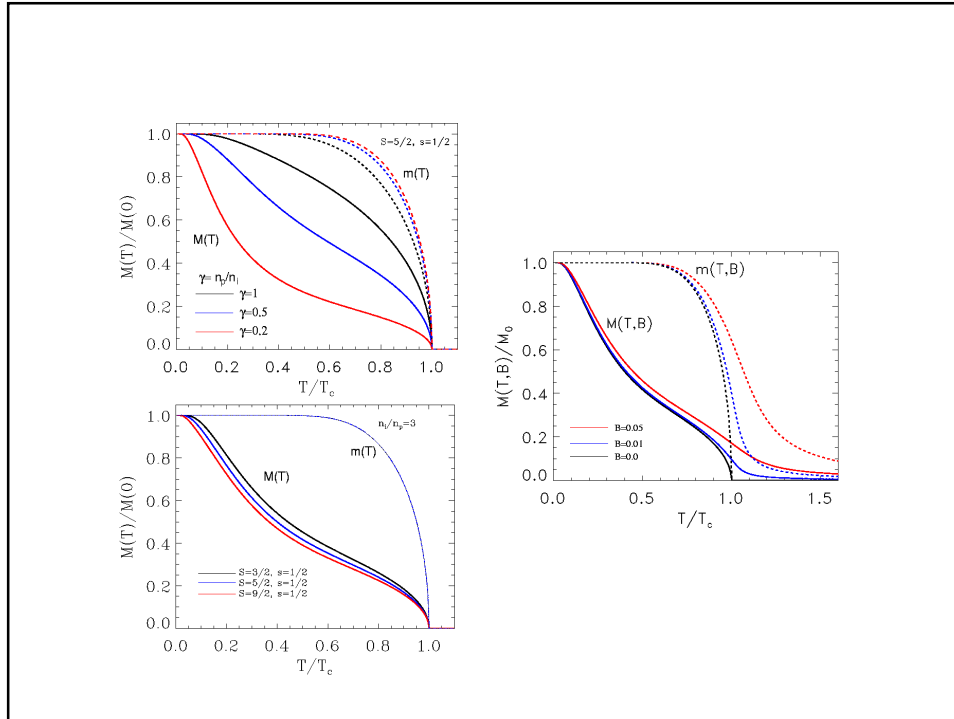


$$M(T \rightarrow T_c) \propto (T_c - T)^\beta; \quad \beta \approx 0.4$$

$$\chi(T \rightarrow T_c) \propto (T - T_c)^\gamma; \quad \gamma \approx 1.7$$

$$M(T \rightarrow 0) \approx \left(1 - T \frac{\pi n_i a_B^3}{6} \right) M(0)$$





• **Generalized Kondo lattice model**

Ferromagnetic order in Mn-based DMS is mediated by carriers.

$$H = H_{host} - \sum_{i,\alpha,\beta} J \hat{S}_i \cdot \psi_\alpha^\dagger(R_i) \vec{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} \psi_\beta(R_i) + W \psi_\alpha^\dagger(R_i) \psi_\alpha(R_i)$$

$$H_{host} = \sum_\alpha \int d^3x \psi_\alpha^\dagger(x) \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} \psi_\alpha(x) + V_R(x) \psi_\alpha^\dagger(x) \psi_\alpha(x)$$

V_R : random potential (non-magnetic defects in the material)

J : carrier-impurity (Mn) spin coupling

W : potential scattering

· **local Green function**

$$G_{loc} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\omega - \epsilon_p - \Sigma(\omega)} = \delta \ln Z_{loc} / \delta g_0$$

· **partition function** $\rightarrow Z_{loc} = \int dS_i \exp[-S_{loc}]$

magnetic site: $S_{loc}^a = c_\alpha^\dagger(\tau) g_0^a(\tau - \tau') c_\beta(\tau') + JS c_\alpha^\dagger \sigma_{\alpha\beta} c_\beta$

nonmagnetic site: $S_{loc}^b = c_\alpha^\dagger(\tau) g_0^b(\tau - \tau') c_\beta(\tau')$

· **self-consistent mean-field eq.**

$$g_0^a = \omega + \mu - x \langle [g_0^a(\omega + JS\sigma)]^{-1} \rangle - (1-x) \langle g_0^b(\omega)^{-1} \rangle$$

· **semicircle density of state**

$$D(\epsilon) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \delta(\epsilon - \epsilon_p) = \sqrt{4t^2 - \epsilon^2} / 2\pi t^2$$

· **self-energy:** $\Sigma(\omega) = g_0(\omega) - G_{loc}^{-1}(\omega)$

· **Green function**

$$G(p, \omega) = [\omega + \mu - \epsilon_p - \Sigma(\omega)]^{-1}$$

Magnetic properties

· **magnetization**

$$\langle m \rangle = \int dS_i \frac{m \exp[-S_{loc}]}{Z_{loc}}$$

$$T_c = -\frac{2xJ^2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[\frac{f_F(\omega - \mu)}{(g_0^2 - J^2)^2 (1 - 1/g_0^2) - xJ^2(5/3 - J^2/g_0^2)} \right]$$

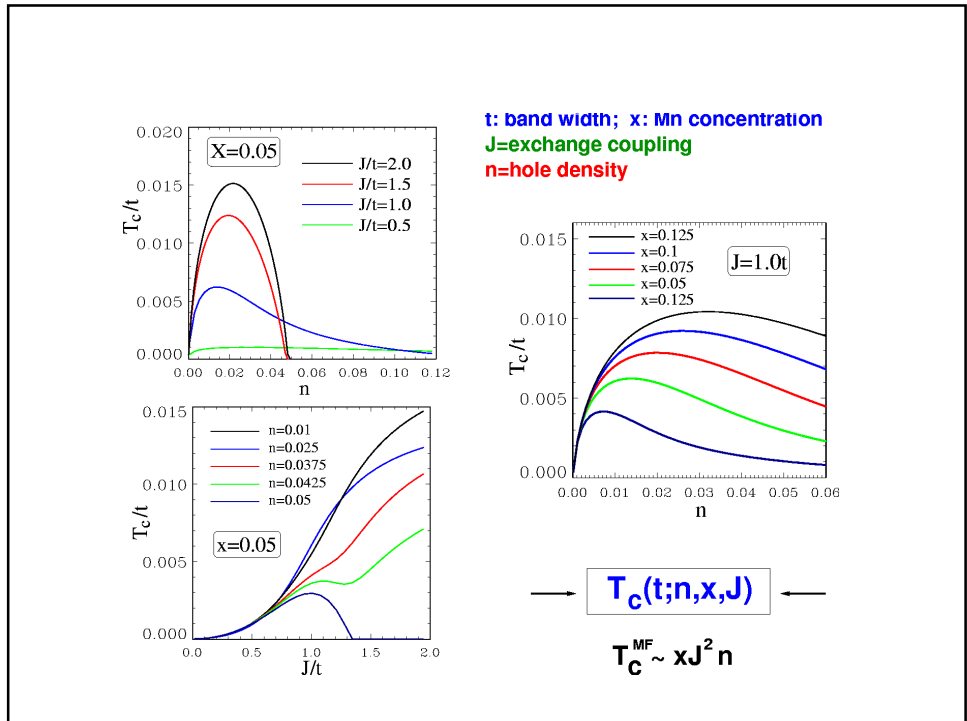
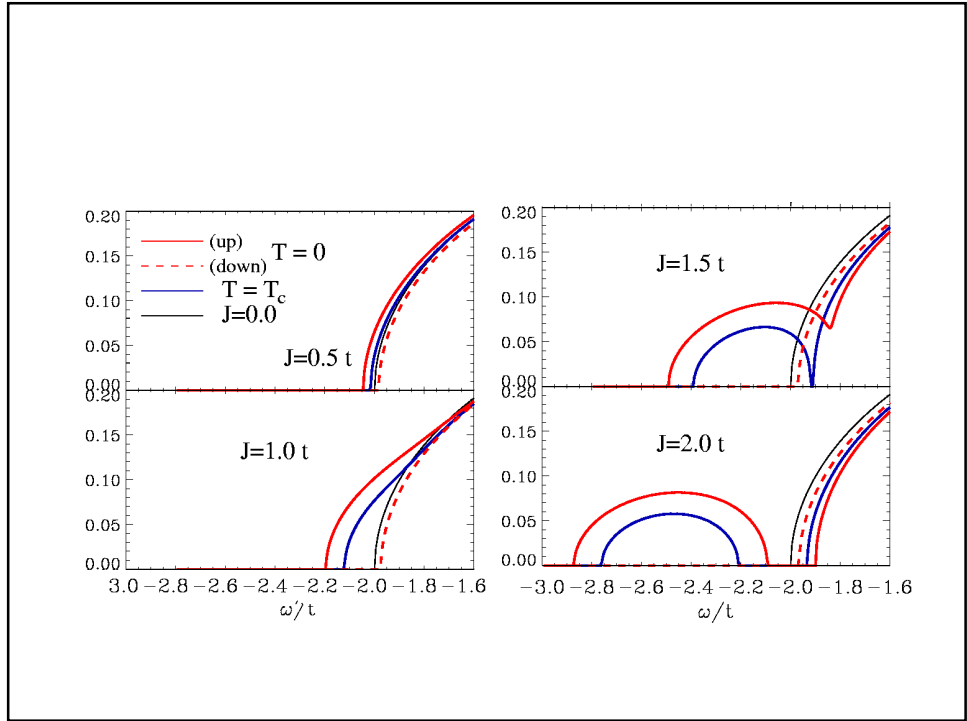
· **static mean field theory** : $T_c \sim J^2, x, n^{1/3}$

· $T \rightarrow T_c$ $\langle m \rangle \propto (T_c - T)^{1/2}$

· $T \rightarrow 0$ $\langle m \rangle \propto T$

· $\chi(T) = C_{\pm}(x, n, J) / |T_c - T|$

How to Make Semiconductors Ferromagnetic: A First Course in Spintronics



How to Make Semiconductors Ferromagnetic: A First Course in Spintronics

