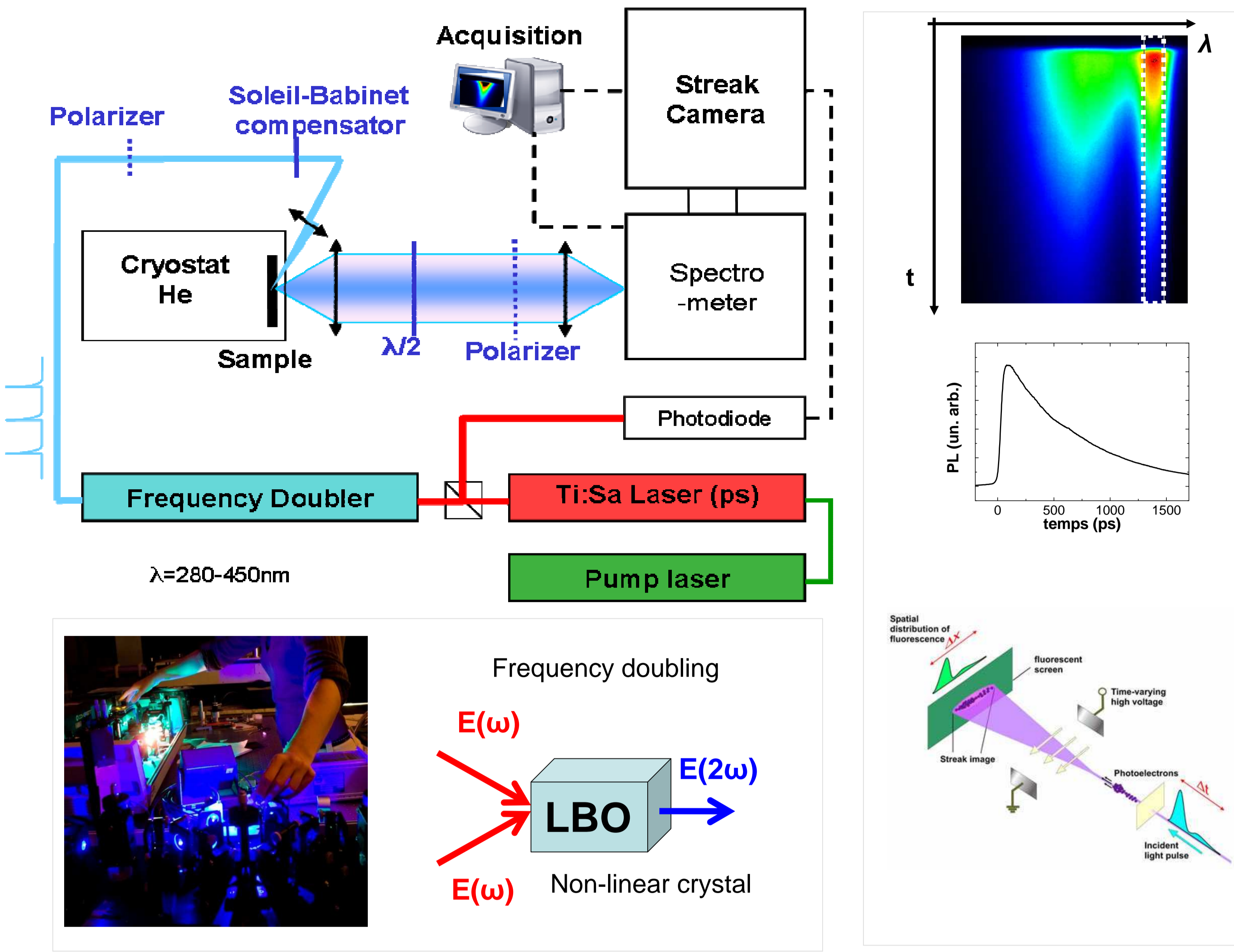


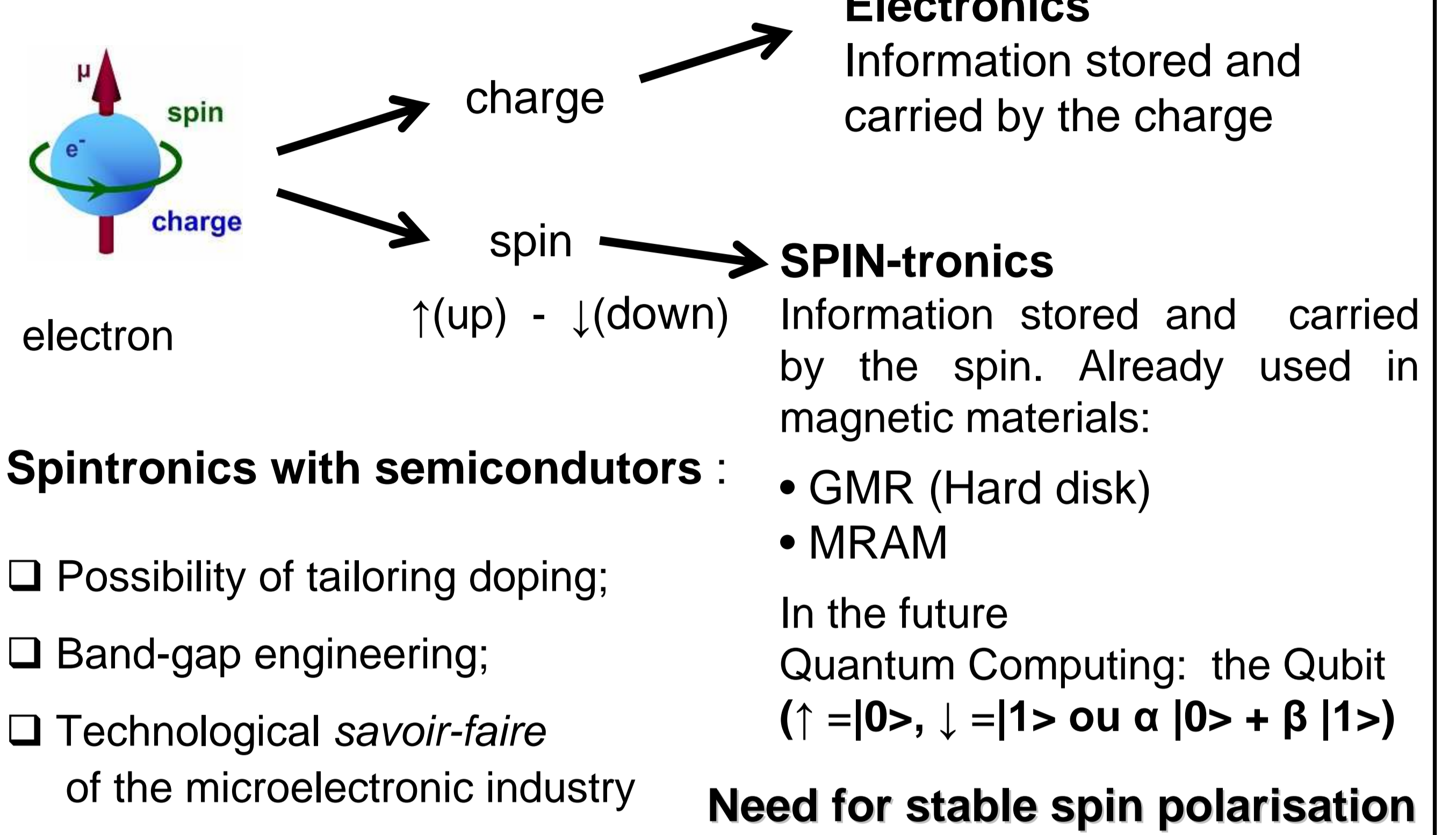
Time resolved photoluminescence



Collaborations

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Spintronics



The principles:

Creation / Detection

Light polarisation ↔ **Electron spin**

Band-to-band Optical Selection Rules

s_z	$ -1/2\rangle$	$ 1/2\rangle$	Conduction Electrons
σ^+ Laser polarisation	\uparrow	\downarrow	
j_z	$ -3/2\rangle$	$ +3/2\rangle$	Valence Electrons $K=0$

— excitation
... emission

Ti:Sapphire Laser
1 ps, 12 ns

Acces to the **Spin dynamics**

Spin polarisation

Circular polarisation :

$$P_c = \frac{I^+ - I^-}{I^+ + I^-}$$

I^+, I^- = spontaneous emission intensity (photoluminescence)

Spin dynamics

PL Intensity (arb. u.) vs Time (ps)

Circular polarization (%) vs Time (ps)

Sample T=16 K

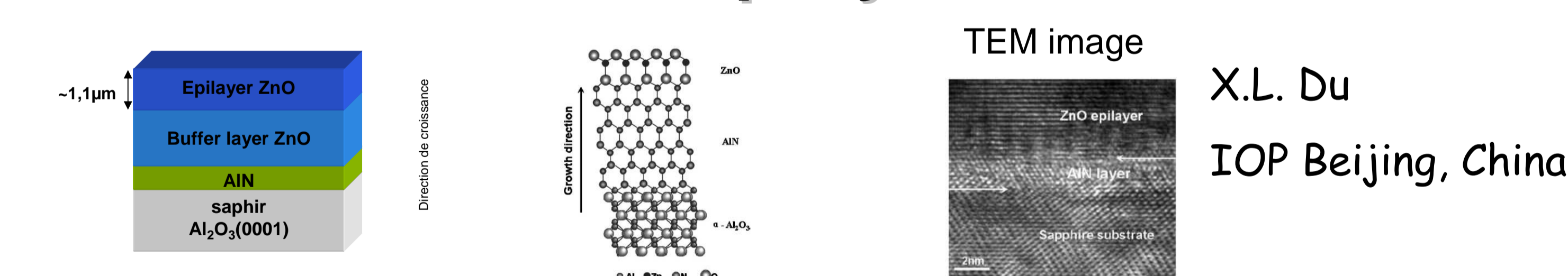
Why ZnO and GaN ?

$$1/\tau_{spin}^{electron} \propto f(\Delta_{SO}/E_{gap}, \vec{k})$$

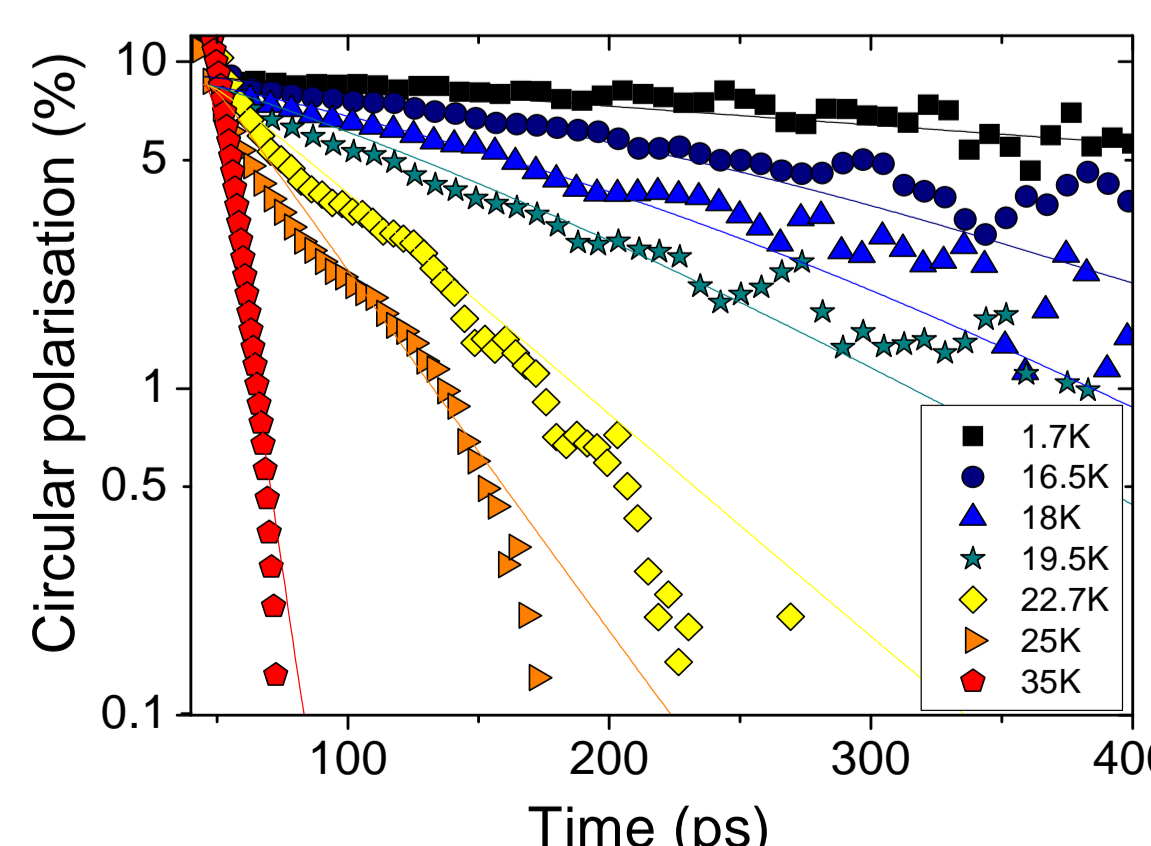
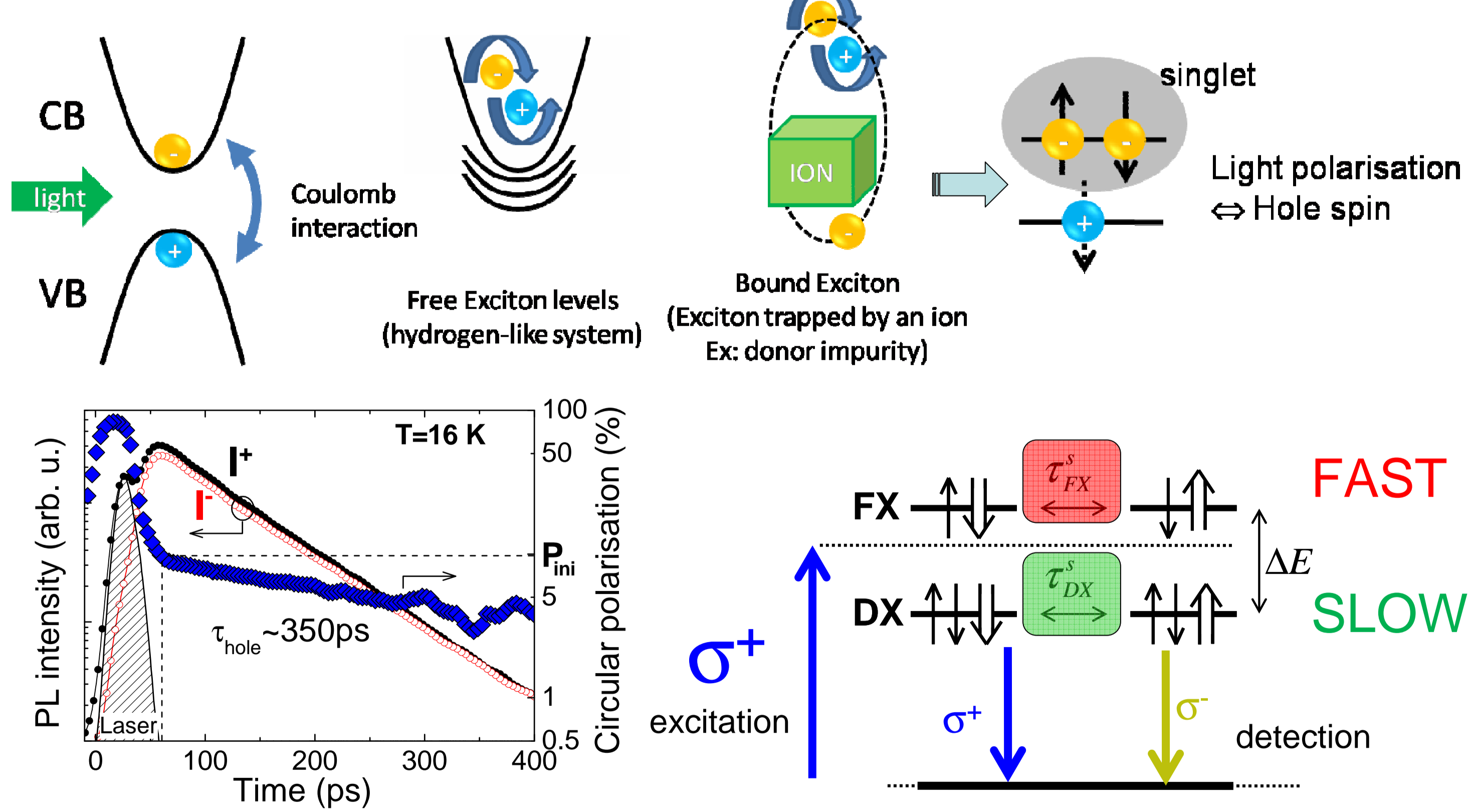
- Small spin-orbit interaction and large band gap
 - 3D confinement → nanostructure
- expected long single particle spin relaxation time

	E_{gap} (eV)	Δ_{SO} (meV)
ZnO	3.4	~10
GaN	3.3	~17
GaAs	1.52	~340

ZnO epilayer



Bound exciton polarisation :



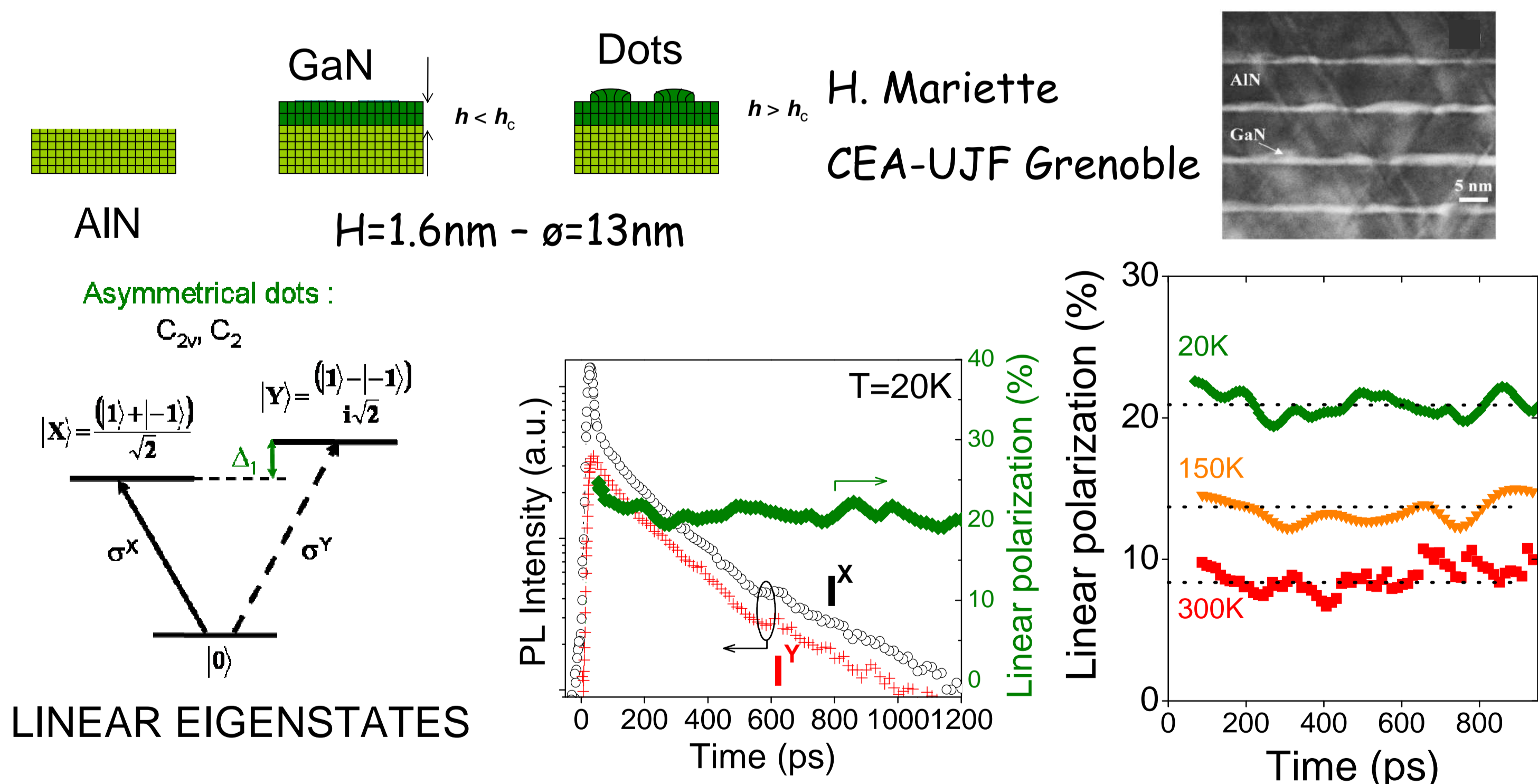
PHYSICAL REVIEW B **78**, 033203 (2008)

Exciton and hole spin dynamics in ZnO investigated by time-resolved photoluminescence experiments

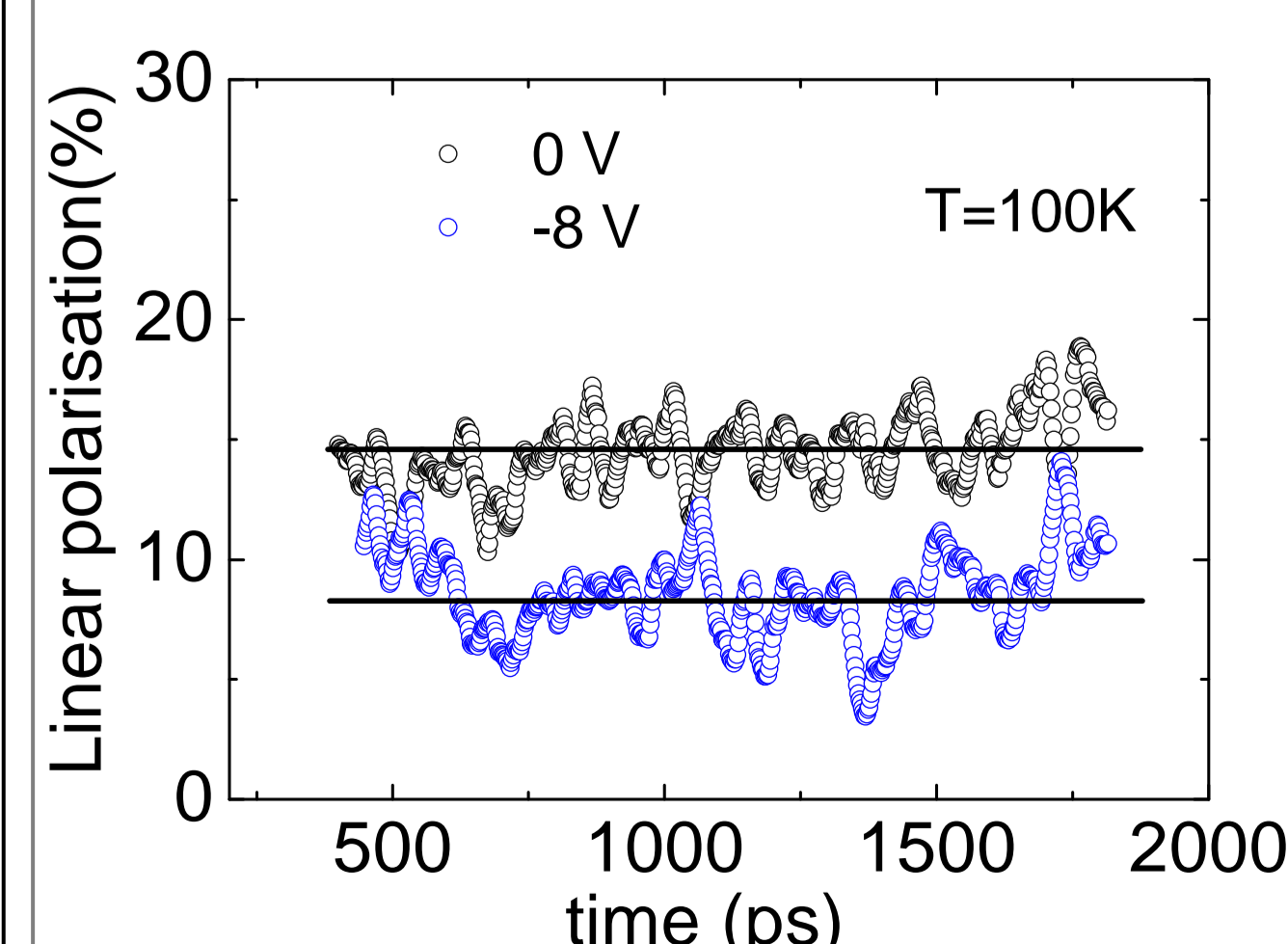
GaN Quantum Dots

Cubic dots: No piezoelectric field

Self assembly of Quantum dots : *Stranski-Krastanov mode for GaN on AlN*



Wurtzite dots: piezoelectric field



Results:

- Exciton alignment at room temperature
- Polarisation control of piezoelectric dots through electric field bias

PHYSICAL REVIEW B **77**, 041304 (2008)

Room-temperature optical orientation of the exciton spin in cubic GaN/AlN quantum dots