

Warm-up spectroscopy of quadrupole-split nuclear spins in n -GaAs epitaxial layers

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The efficiency of the adiabatic demagnetization of nuclear spin system (NSS) of a solid is limited, if quadrupole effects are present. Nevertheless, despite a considerable quadrupole interaction, recent experiments validated the thermodynamic description of the NSS in GaAs. This suggests that nuclear spin temperature can be used as a probe of nuclear magnetic resonances. We implement this idea by analyzing the modification of the NSS temperature in response to an oscillating magnetic field at various frequencies, an approach termed as the warm-up spectroscopy. It is tested in a n -GaAs sample where both mechanical strain and built-in electric field may contribute to the quadrupole splitting, yielding the parameters of electric field gradient tensors for ^{75}As and both Ga isotopes, ^{69}Ga and ^{71}Ga .

I. INTRODUCTION

The nuclear spin system (NSS) in semiconductors is thermally isolated from its environment, because the thermodynamic equilibrium within the NSS is reached on the ~ 100 s scale, much faster than the equilibrium between the NSS and the lattice. The latter is established by spin-lattice relaxation, which takes seconds and even minutes [1–3]. This means, for instance, that while the spin polarization of nuclei might be short-living in weak or zero magnetic field, the energy accumulated in spin degrees of freedom is stored for much longer times. This hierarchy of relaxation times lies at the base of the powerful theoretical concept of the spin temperature [4], which is assumed to be the sole characteristic of the NSS state on the timescale longer than 1ms. This concept is particularly fruitful at vanishing magnetic fields, where various magnetically ordered states have been predicted to emerge if the NSS temperature is made sufficiently low [5–8].

One of the most efficient strategies to cool down the NSS in a semiconductor is to combine (i) optical orientation of electrons that polarize NSS via hyperfine interaction under longitudinal magnetic field and (ii) subsequent adiabatic demagnetization to zero field [1–3, 9–12]. Adiabatic demagnetisation is a key ingredient of this strategy, because it allows one to reach record low temperatures of the order of few microkelvin in n -GaAs [10, 12, 13], close to fractions of microkelvin required to realize nuclear magnetic ordering [5–8].

The lowest spin temperature θ_N^{ad} that can be reached using adiabatic demagnetization to zero field, if the NSS has been preliminary cooled to the temperature θ_N in

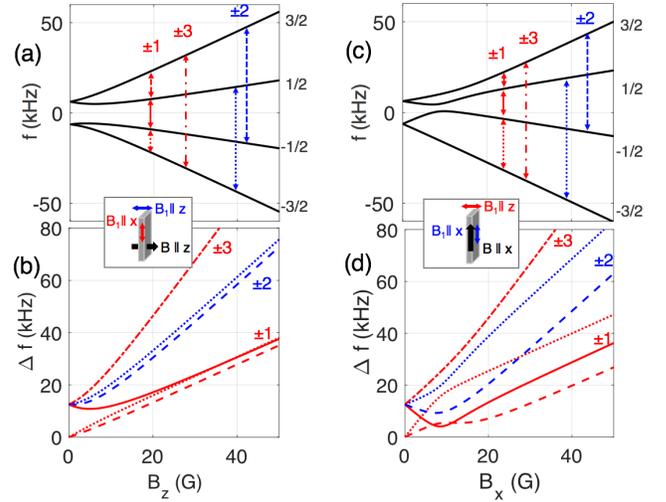


Figure 1. Spin states (a, c) and OMF-induced spin transition frequencies (b, d) in the presence of Zeeman and quadrupole interaction (calculated from Eq. 7 using parameters in Table 1 for ^{75}As). Magnetic field is directed along the growth axis (a-b) and in the plane (c-d). Arrows indicate spin transitions shown below with the same color code. In orthogonal geometries ($B \perp B_1$) spin projection may change by ± 1 , ± 3 (red), in parallel geometries ($B \parallel B_1$) by ± 2 (blue). The notations $\pm 1/2$, $\pm 3/2$ correspond to the spin projections in the high-field limit.

the magnetic field B , is limited by the heat capacity of the nuclear spin reservoir. The heat capacity can be described in terms of the local nuclear field B_L that characterises all nuclear spin interactions excluding the Zeeman interaction. During adiabatic demagnetization of the NSS from the magnetic field B to zero field, the spin

temperature is reduced by the factor [11, 14]:

$$\theta_N/\theta_N^{ad} = \sqrt{(B^2 + B_L^2)/B_L^2}. \quad (1)$$

One can see from Eq. (1) that the efficiency of cooling is limited by the local field. Since all GaAs isotopes have quadrupole moments, electric field gradients (EFG) induced by the lattice deformations [15] or electric fields [16] split nuclear spin levels as illustrated in Fig. 1 and increase local fields substantially. Quadrupole effects in heterostructures like quantum dots [17–19], quantum wells [20] or microcavities [12], and even in epitaxial layers [21] have been reported. In certain quantum dots they are so strong, that NSS fails to thermalize, and the concept of the nuclear spin temperature loses its sense and validity [17]. By contrast, in “unstrained” GaAs/(Al,Ga)As quantum dots, quantum wells, microcavities and epitaxial layers, which are characterized by a weaker quadrupole splitting, the thermalization has been demonstrated [12, 13, 18–20]. Nevertheless, even in epilayers of *n*-GaAs local fields are of order of $B_L \approx 8$ G, i.e. approximately 5 times larger than local field due to dipole-dipole interactions $B_{dd} = 1.5$ G [12, 13, 21, 22]. This fact can be explained by sample deformation during its mounting and further cooling, or by electric field from surface charges or charged impurities [23].

Motivated by the validity of the thermodynamic description of the NSS in presence of weak quadrupole effects, we propose to use nuclear spin temperature as a sensitive probe of the quadrupole effects. Our method can be considered as an implementation of the optically detected nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, where NMR is probed via changes of the NSS temperature, or in other words via its warm up by oscillating magnetic fields (OMF). The “warm-up” approach to NMR detection is essential in external static fields weaker than the local field (including the case of zero external field), where spin temperature is the unique way to characterize the NSS [4].

The experimental method that we propose comprises (i) optical cooling and demagnetization of the NSS down to a selected magnetic field B , (ii) exciting it by a weak OMF B_1 in the frequency range from zero to radiofrequencies (RF), and (iii) measuring the rate at which NSS temperature changes in the presence of the OMF. This warm-up rate is determined immediately after heating by measuring the NSS magnetization in a very low probe magnetic field ≈ 1 G, for which purpose the Hanle effect under optical orientation of electron spins is used [21, 24, 25]. Repeating the entire procedure with different OMF frequencies, we end up with the warm-up spectrum at a given static field B . It provides us with the information on the spin transition frequencies of different isotopes and their relative probabilities.

First experiments of this kind were performed back in 1980s in epilayers of *n*-GaAs in zero magnetic field [25], see also the review [11]. However, the resulting

spectra could not be understood. In this work, we apply warm-up spectroscopy under various orientations and intensities of the static magnetic field B , as well as different orientations of the OMF. This allows us to address the ensemble of the quadrupole-split nuclear spin transitions, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

The parameters relevant for quadrupole effects are determined from the analysis of the experimental data in the framework of the model accounting for both Zeeman interaction of the nuclear magnetic dipole with the static magnetic field B and the interaction of the nuclear electric quadrupole moment Q with EFGs. This allows us to identify the contribution of different isotopes in the spectra and unravel in-plane and longitudinal components of the EFG tensor. Then, three possible sources of the EFGs are considered: (i) an uniaxial deformation either along the growth axis or in the plane, (ii) a shear strain in the plane, (iii) a static electric field perpendicular to the sample surface. However, characterization of the sample by electron beam induced current (EBIC) technique shows that the latter contribution is small enough compared to the strain effects and can be neglected. Thus EFG tensor is uniquely determined by the strain tensor and a fourth rank gradient-elastic tensor S_{ijkl} . The latter can be characterized by only two components, S_{11} and S_{44} , because GaAs is a cubic crystal. Our results suggest that the ratio of diagonal and off-diagonal components of the gradient-elastic tensor S_{11}/S_{44} for ^{75}As reported recently in Ref. 26 must be revisited.

The paper is organized as follows. The next Section presents the sample and experimental setup. It is followed by the presentation of the experimental protocol of the warm-up spectroscopy. Section IV is devoted to the experimental results, Section V to the model, and Section VI to the interpretation of the results in its light. Section VII summarizes and concludes the paper, while EBIC characterization results are presented in Appendix, Section IX.

II. SAMPLES AND EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

We study the same GaAs layer as in Refs. 21 and 25. The details of the growth procedure are described in Ref. 27. The layer of $77 \mu\text{m}$ is grown by the liquid phase epitaxy on a *p*-GaAs [100] substrate. The nominal donor concentration in the close-to-the-surface area addressed in PL experiments is $n_d \approx 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The half-width at half-maximum of the Hanle curve measured at power density $P = 200 \text{ W/cm}^2$ used in the warm-up experiments is $B_{1/2} = 10$ G. This indicates electron spin relaxation time $T_s \approx 20$ ns, consistent with nominal donor density [28]. Nuclear spin-lattice relaxation time $T_1 \approx 80$ s was measured at lattice temperature $T_L = 20$ K and at $B_x = 1$ G by the technique of Ref. 2.

The experimental setup is sketched in Fig. 2. The sample is cooled down to $T_L = 20$ K in a closed-cycle

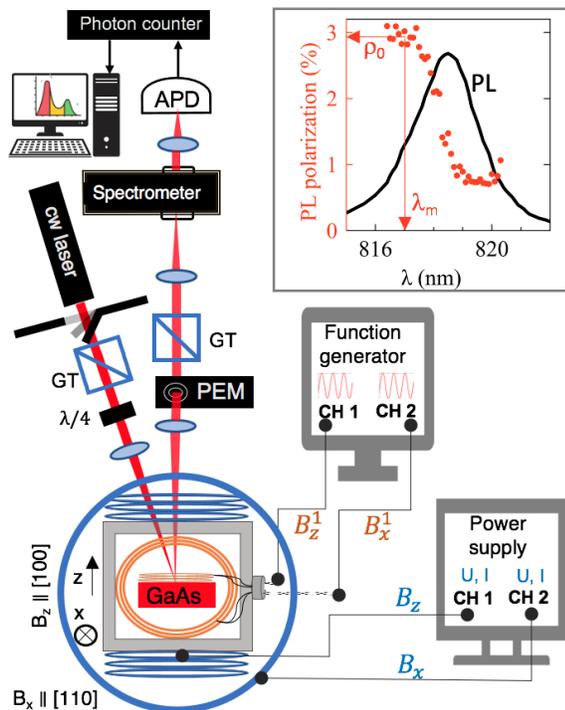


Figure 2. Sketch of the experimental set-up. APD is the avalanche photodiode. GT is the Glan-Taylor prism. PEM is the photo-elastic modulator. Inset shows spectra of PL (black line) and PL polarization degree (red points) for n -GaAs sample studied in this paper. Red arrows point the PL polarization degree ρ_0 measured at the wavelength $\lambda_m=817$ nm chosen for detection of the NSS warm-up rates.

cryostat. The cryostat cold finger is positioned inside two pairs of orthogonal coils, that create magnetic fields oriented along the growth axis ($B_z \parallel [100]$), and in the plane of the sample ($B_x \parallel [011]$). Optical pumping and PL excitation are realized with a laser diode emitting at $\lambda = 780$ nm. After passing through a linear polarizer (a Glan-Taylor prism) and a quarter-wave plate, the light beam of 15 mW power is focused on a 100 μm diameter spot on the sample surface.

A typical PL spectrum and the corresponding PL polarization degree measured with a 0.55-m spectrometer coupled to an avalanche photodiode are shown in Fig. 2, inset. One can see that the PL spectrum is rather broad, corresponding to overlapping emission of the free excitons, excitons bound to neutral donors (D^0X), and excitons bound to charged donors (D^+X). The polarization degree is the highest at the short-wavelength shoulder of the PL line [28]. Therefore, in our measurements of the nuclear spin warm-up rate we choose $\lambda = \lambda_m = 817$ nm to monitor PL polarization induced by the Overhauser field B_N . This ensures an optimum trade-off between PL intensity and polarization degree. At $B = 0$ and in the absence of the nuclear spin polarization we get PL polarization degree $\rho_0 \approx 3\%$ at $\lambda = \lambda_m$.

The polarized PL obtained within the warm-up spec-

troscopy protocol (see next Section) is modulated at 50 kHz by a photoelastic modulator (PEM) and spectrally dispersed by the spectrometer. The PL signal at λ_m is detected by a silicon avalanche photodiode (APD) connected to a two-channel photon counter synchronized with the PEM. Three pairs of Helmholtz coils compensate for the laboratory fields with 0.005 G precision (not shown in Fig. 2). Two small coils, each comprising ten turns of the enameled copper wire, are placed inside the cryostat near the sample in order to apply OMF in the frequency range from zero to hundreds of kHz either along the growth axis ($B_z^1 \parallel [100]$) or in the sample plane ($B_x^1 \parallel [011]$).

III. WARM-UP SPECTROSCOPY METHOD

The experimental protocol that we implement for warm-up spectroscopy is illustrated in Fig. 3. Each point of the warm-up spectrum corresponding to the OMF frequency f is measured in a sequence of four stages described below:

1. *Thermalization.* We start from erasing any NSS polarization and setting up the NSS temperature θ_N^∞ such that $1/\theta_N^\infty \approx 0$. To do so we wait "in the dark" (laser off) at $B = 0$ during 60 s in presence of the erasing OMF at the frequency $f = 3$ kHz.

2. *Cooling.* The cooling stage starts at $t = t_p = 60$ s. It consists of NSS cooling via optical pumping and adiabatic demagnetization. During 120 s of optical pumping the longitudinal field $B_p = 150$ G is applied, and the circularly polarized laser beam is switched on. Under optical pumping, nuclear magnetization builds up due to hyperfine interaction between electron spins localized at the donors and the underlying nuclei. This magnetization spreads out within the crystal by spin diffusion [29]. Typical diffusion distance can be estimated as $l_d \approx 50$ nm [30]. The time dependence of the Overhauser field in the external static magnetic field B is controlled by the time dependence of the nuclear spin temperature. It is given by the expression [1]:

$$B_N(t) = B \frac{b_N h \bar{\gamma}_N}{k_B} \frac{I(I+1)}{3} \beta_N(t), \quad (2)$$

where $\beta_N(t) = 1/\theta_N(t)$ is the inverse nuclear spin temperature that increases under optical pumping starting from $1/\theta_N^\infty$; $b_N = 5.3$ T is the Overhauser field at saturation of magnetization; $\bar{\gamma}_N$ is the average gyromagnetic ratio of the NSS of GaAs; h and k_B are Planck and Boltzmann constants, respectively. After 120 s optical pumping the laser is switched off and magnetic field is adiabatically (in 20 ms) swept down to zero. This reduces the nuclear spin temperature θ_N reached after optical cooling down to θ_N^{ad} , according to Eq. (1).

Note that deep NSS cooling is not mandatory but quite useful to achieve high magnetic susceptibility of the NSS and increase its response to OMF [31]. Indeed,

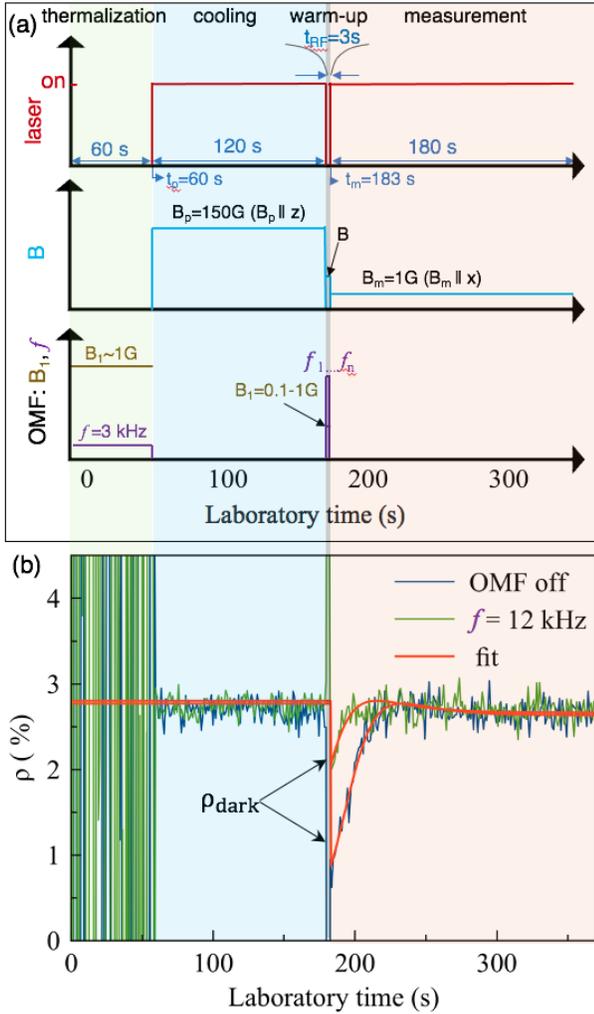


Figure 3. (a) Timing diagram of the experimental cycle including thermalization with the lattice (60 s), optical cooling (120 s), adiabatic demagnetization (20 ms), application of the OMF (warm-up stage, 3 s) and measurement. (b) Evolution of the PL polarization with (green line) and without (blue line) OMF during the cycle. Red curves are fits of the data to Eq. (3). The difference between ρ_{dark} values for blue and green curves characterizes the effect of OMF heating on the NSS.

according to Eq. (2), nuclear magnetization in the external field is proportional to the inverse spin temperature β_N . Therefore, the measured Overhauser field can be significant even in a very low external magnetic field, provided that NSS is cold. In this work after optical pumping and adiabatic demagnetisation to $B = 0$, conducted within the protocol described above, the Overhauser field $B_N = 10$ G builds up in the measurement field $B_m = 1$ G. This corresponds to nuclear spin temperatures $\theta_N^{\text{ad}} \approx 300$ μK at $B = 0$, see Eqs. (1)-(2) [32].

3. *Warm-up.* The heating of the NSS by the OMF is the shortest, but the most essential stage of this protocol. During this stage the laser remains switched off, so that there are no out-of-equilibrium carriers in the sam-

ple. The static field is set at a value of interest, B (either B_x or B_z), and the OMF $B_1 = 0.1 - 1$ G is applied during $t_{\text{RF}} = 3$ s at a fixed frequency f ranging from 0.1 to 100 kHz. The amplitude of the OMF, B_1 , is chosen for each static magnetic field in such a way, that it erases about 70 % of nuclear polarization at the frequency of absorption maximum. Then each spectrum is normalized to the square of B_1 [33]. We expect stronger absorption when the frequency of the OMF matches one of the nuclear spin transition frequencies, so that the NSS temperature increases faster than under non-resonant excitation.

4. *Measurement.* The goal of the last stage is to determine the OMF-induced enhancement of the NSS warm-up rate. To do so, at $t = t_m = 183$ s the pump beam and the static in-plane magnetic field $B_m = 1$ G are turned on. This results in the polarized PL that is carefully recorded during at least 180 s, as illustrated in Fig. 3 (b). The PL polarization $\rho(t)$ in the transverse magnetic field is known to decrease with the field strength, following the Lorentzian dependence (the Hanle effect) [1]. The Overhauser field of the cooled nuclear spins builds up in our probe magnetic field, being parallel or antiparallel to it, depending on the sign of spin temperature. The total field acting on the electron spins is therefore equal to $B_{\text{tot}}(t) = B_m \pm B_N(t)$. The Overhauser field B_N decreases with the characteristic nuclear spin relaxation time T_1 . The evolution of the PL polarization follows the Hanle curve in the time-dependent total field:

$$\rho(t) = \frac{\rho_0 B_{1/2}^2}{B_{1/2}^2 + \left(B_m + b + (B_N(t_m) - b) \times \exp\left(-\frac{(t-t_m)}{T_1}\right) \right)^2}, \quad (3)$$

This expression accounts for a weak polarization of nuclear spins during the measurement stage, which occurs due to the nuclear spin cooling in the Knight field of electrons [34]. This effect results in building up a nuclear field $b \approx 0.2$ G. As seen from Fig. 3 (b), the PL polarization $\rho(t)$ initially increases, starting from the value ρ_{dark} , and eventually approaches the stationary PL polarization defined by optical pumping in the probe field. By fitting Eq. (3) to the experimental data we determine the Overhauser field immediately after the heating stage, $B_N(t_m) \equiv B_N(f)$. In the experiments presented below, NSS is cooled down to positive temperatures, so that the Overhauser field is antiparallel to the external field, but we have checked that the results do not depend on the spin temperature sign.

The rate of the NSS heating $1/T_{\text{RF}}(f)$ induced by the OMF at frequency f , can be expressed in terms of the Overhauser field before (B_{N0}) and after ($B_N(f)$) heating [1]:

$$B_N(f) = B_{N0} \exp\left(-t_{\text{RF}} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_{\text{RF}}(f)} \right)\right). \quad (4)$$

Measuring the calibration curve in the absence of the OMF (blue line in Fig. 3 (b)) allows us to simplify Eq. (4)

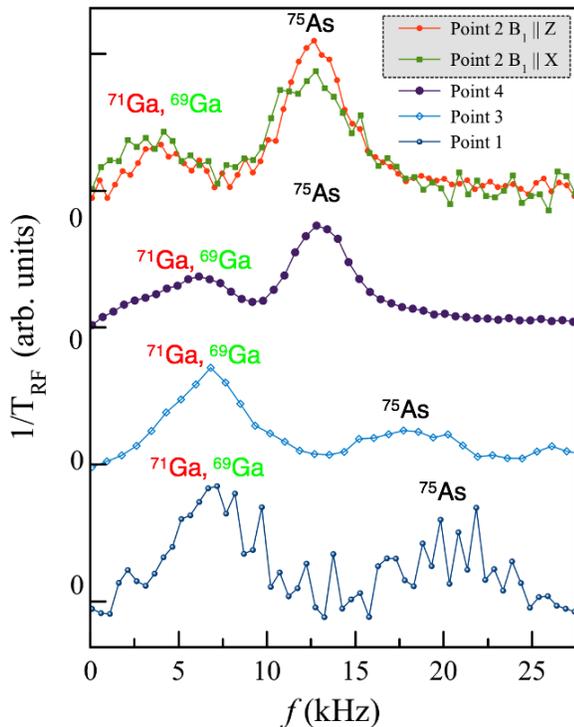


Figure 4. Warm-up spectra measured at zero static magnetic field in four different points on the sample surface. Point 2 is the one studied throughout the paper. We identify ^{75}As resonance at higher frequency and $^{71}\text{Ga}/^{69}\text{Ga}$ resonances merged together at lower frequency. The significant difference between spectra suggests that quadrupole splittings of all isotopes are inhomogeneous in the sample plane.

and to use the following expression for the warm-up rate:

$$\frac{1}{T_{\text{RF}}}(f) = \frac{1}{t_{\text{RF}}} \ln \left(\frac{B'_N}{B_N(f)} \right), \quad (5)$$

where B'_N is the Overhauser field at $t = t_m$ in the absence of the OMF.

The four-stage procedure described above allows us to determine the warm-up rate at a given value of the OMF frequency. By repeating the entire protocol for each frequency from 0.1 to 100 kHz with the step of 1 kHz we obtain the warm-up spectrum at a given static field and orientation of OMF. Typical time for one spectrum acquisition is of order of 10 hours.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Warm-up spectra measured at zero static magnetic field in four different points on the sample surface are shown in Fig. 4. According to ideas illustrated in Fig. 1, we expect to see for each isotope one resonance corresponding to the transition between two quadrupole-split doublets: $(1/2, 3/2)$ and $(-1/2, -3/2)$. We at-

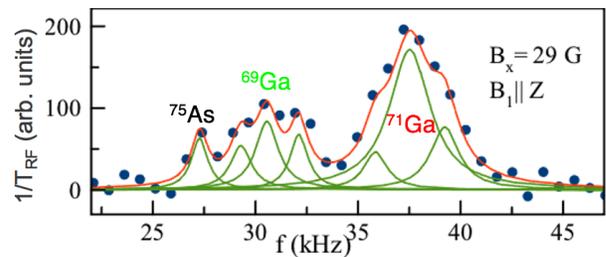


Figure 5. Warm-up spectra (symbols) measured in orthogonal configuration $B \parallel x$, $B_1 \parallel z$ at point 2 on the sample surface (cf Fig. 4). For both Ga isotopes quadrupole satellites can be distinguished. Green solid lines are Gaussian contributions and red line is their sum obtained via least squares fitting of the spectra.

tribute the lower frequency peak to ^{71}Ga and ^{69}Ga resonances that are merged together since the values of their quadrupole moments Q are quite close, and the higher frequency peak to ^{75}As that has the highest quadrupole moment, see Table 1.

The significant difference between the spectra measured at different points (up to 50% variation of the resonant frequency) indicates that the deformation and electric field that could contribute to the quadrupole interaction are strongly inhomogeneous in the sample plane. This is not surprising as far as we deal with very small strain [35]. We have chosen Point 2 for the detailed analysis as a function of magnetic field presented below.

Under magnetic field B the spin states for each isotope are expected to split in four, and the dependence of the nuclear resonances is *a priori* determined by the ratio of the quadrupole and Zeeman energies. Thus, for each of three isotopes four different transitions are expected at $B \perp B_1$ and two when $B \parallel B_1$ (at least at $B \leq B_L$), see arrows in Fig. 1.

A typical warm-up spectrum measured at $B \parallel x$, $B_1 \parallel z$ is shown in Fig. 5. Despite relatively low spectral resolution as compared to the linewidth, one can guess multiple contributions to the spectrum that one can identify as (i) $-1/2 \leftrightarrow 1/2$ transitions for all isotopes at frequencies given by corresponding Zeeman splittings (red solid arrows in Fig. 1) and (ii) a pair of satellite lines for each of Ga isotopes. These quadrupole-induced satellites result from two other ± 1 spin transitions as illustrated in Fig. 1 by red dashed and dotted arrows. ^{75}As satellites seem to be weaker and the higher frequency satellite line is certainly masked by the close-lying ^{69}Ga .

Fig. 6 gathers waterfall-arranged warm-up spectra (points) measured at different relative orientations of static field and OMF, either perpendicular (top panels) or parallel (bottom panels) as well as their orientation with respect to the growth axis. For convenience of comparison between the spectra, each spectrum is normalized to its integrated intensity. The corresponding values of the integrated intensity are shown in Fig. 7.

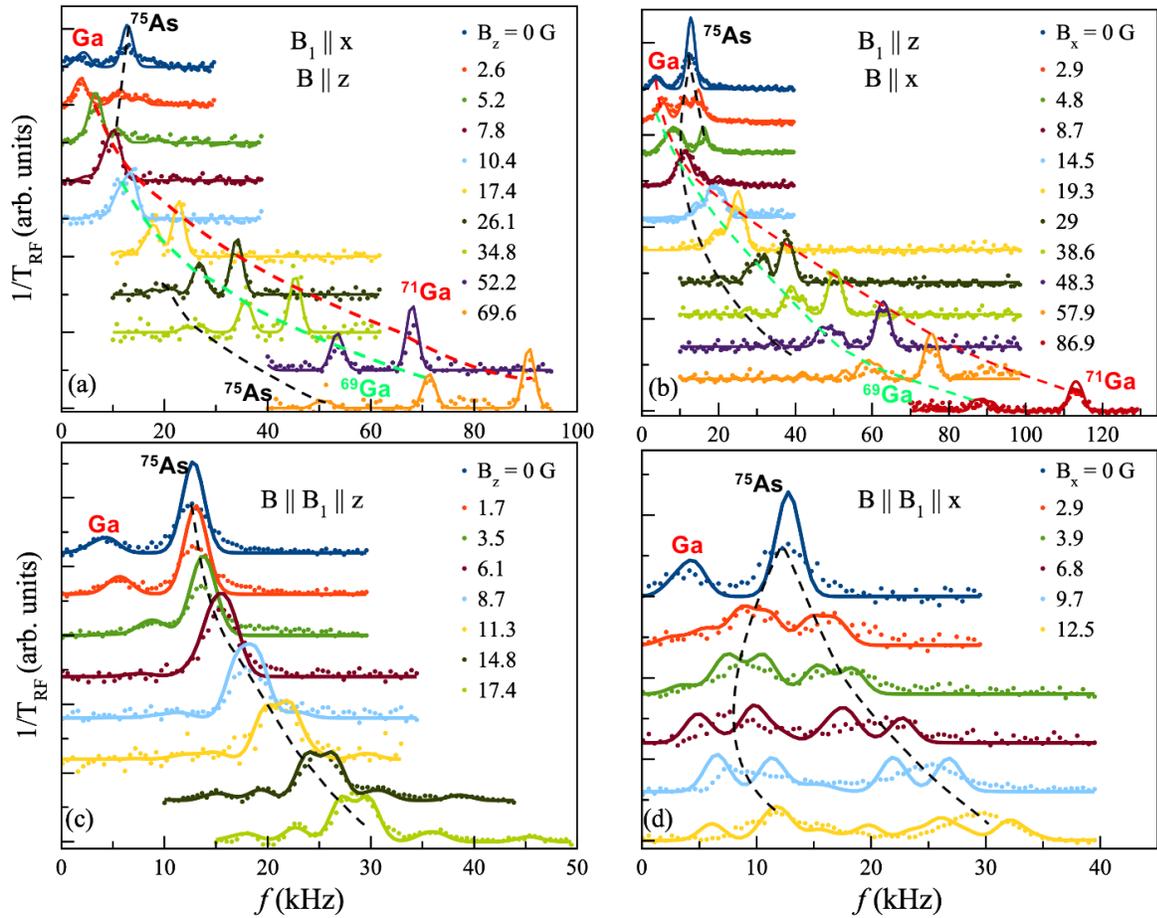


Figure 6. Waterfall-arranged warm-up spectra (points) measured at different values of $B \parallel B_z$ (a, c) and $B \parallel B_x$ (b, d). OMF (B_1) is oriented either along z -axis (b, c) or along x -axis (a, d). Each spectrum is normalized to its integrated intensity, shown in Fig. 7. Solid lines are the results of least squares fit of the model based on Eq. (7) to these the spectra, assuming fixed transition linewidth 1.5 kHz. Dashed lines on top of the plots are guide for the eye, they sketch the field dependence of the various spin transitions.

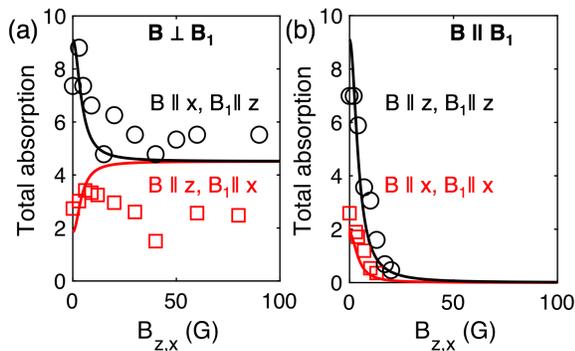


Figure 7. Integrated intensity of the warm-up spectra (circles) as a function of the static magnetic field in longitudinal (a) and transverse (b) experimental configurations. Solid lines show the same quantities obtained from the fit.

In orthogonal geometries ($B \perp B_1$, Fig. 6 (a-b)), ^{75}As peak rapidly fades out (*cf* black dashed line), and is hardly distinguishable at highest fields. By contrast Ga

peak splits and its intensity increases. At high fields it evolves into Zeeman frequency for ^{71}Ga (red dashed line) and ^{69}Ga (green dashed line) and two equidistant pairs of poorly resolved satellites. These satellites are better distinguished for ^{69}Ga in Fig. 6 (b).

In parallel geometries ($B \parallel B_1$, Fig. 6 (c-d)) the RF absorption remains measurable up to magnetic fields of order of local field B_L due to the presence of the quadrupole effects. One can see that Ga contributions do not grow up with magnetic field as in orthogonal geometries. The behaviour of ^{75}As depends on the orientation of the fields with respect to the growth axis. If both fields lie in the plane of the sample, ^{75}As peak splits into two broad peaks. If the fields are perpendicular to the growth axis, the ^{75}As peak does not split with the field, but its frequency grows quadratically with magnetic field.

We show below that this dense forest of spectral features can be unraveled and understood as a result of the interplay between quadrupole and Zeeman interaction in the system with three different isotopes.

V. THEORY

The quadrupole interaction of a nucleus with spin I and quadrupole moment Q with EFGs is described by the following Hamiltonian [31]:

$$\hat{H}_Q = \frac{eQ}{6I(2I-1)} \sum_{j,k} V_{jk} \left(\frac{3}{2} (\hat{I}_j \hat{I}_k + \hat{I}_k \hat{I}_j) - \delta_{jk} \hat{I}^2 \right), \quad (6)$$

where V_{jk} is the EFG tensor at the nucleus location, e is electron charge. In GaAs all isotopes are characterized by $I = 3/2$. In unperturbed cubic crystals, the elements of V_{jk} are equal to zero. But EFG may arise due to lattice deformation and, because of absence of inversion symmetry in the zinc-blende lattice, due to homogeneous electric fields. Our sample is a relatively thin platelet with one of the axes of zinc-blende lattice directed along the z -axis normal to the sample plane. In this case, one can expect shear strains in xz and yz planes to be zero. Electric fields, if present, created by the surface charge or doping gradient, are always directed along z -axis [36, 37]. Under these assumptions, the Hamiltonian of the NSS in the presence of quadrupole interaction reads:

$$\hat{H}_Q^i = \frac{E_{QZ}^i}{2} \left(\hat{I}_z^2 - \frac{I(I+1)}{3} \right) + \frac{E_{QR}^i}{4\sqrt{3}} (\hat{I}_+^2 + \hat{I}_-^2) + i \frac{E_{QI}^i}{4\sqrt{3}} (\hat{I}_+^2 - \hat{I}_-^2), \quad (7)$$

where $i = {}^{71}\text{Ga}$, ${}^{69}\text{Ga}$ and ${}^{75}\text{As}$ and i is the unit imaginary number. It is characterized by 9 parameters, 3 for each isotope. The energy parameter E_{QZ} determines the uniaxial deformation along z -axis:

$$E_{QZ}^i = \frac{3eQ^i S_{11}^i}{I(I+1)} \left(\varepsilon_{zz} - \frac{\varepsilon_{xx} + \varepsilon_{yy} + \varepsilon_{zz}}{3} \right), \quad (8)$$

where S_{11} is a diagonal element of the fourth rank gradient-elastic tensor, ε_{zz} , ε_{yy} and ε_{xx} are diagonal components of the second rank elastic strain tensor. The energy parameter E_{QR} accounts for the uniaxial deformation along x and y -axes:

$$E_{QR}^i = \frac{3\sqrt{3}eQ^i S_{11}^i}{I(I+1)} (\varepsilon_{xx} - \varepsilon_{yy}). \quad (9)$$

The energy parameter E_{QI} is related to the shear strain in the xy -plane and/or to a built-in electric field F along the growth axis:

$$E_{QI}^i = \frac{3\sqrt{3}eQ^i S_{44}^i}{2I(I+1)} \varepsilon_{xy} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}eQ^i R_{14}^i}{2I(I+1)} F. \quad (10)$$

Here S_{44} is an off-diagonal component of the gradient-elastic tensor, R_{14} is the tensor component relating EFG with homogeneous electric field F oriented along z -axis [38], and ε_{xy} is a off-diagonal component of the elastic strain tensor. Elastic strain and electric field in these equations are common for all isotopes, while

quadrupole moments and gradient-elastic tensors are different (see Table 1). Note, that the values of the gradient-elastic tensor components S_{11} and S_{44} has been recently determined by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of GaAs/AlGaAs quantum dot structures [26, 39] and our experiments provide an opportunity to check them in another kind of experiments.

We can further assume that the stress experienced by the sample is a combination of a compressive pressure p_1 in xy plane applied at some angle ζ with respect to x -axis and a decompressive pressure p_2 in the orthogonal direction. In this case all components of the strain tensor ε_{jk} can be calculated from p_1 , p_2 and ζ using the stiffness tensor C_{iklm} and cubic symmetry of the crystal:

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{(C_{11} + 2C_{12})(p_1 \cos^2 \zeta + p_2 \sin^2 \zeta) - C_{12}(p_1 + p_2)}{(C_{11} - C_{12})(C_{11} + 2C_{12})}, \quad (11)$$

$$\varepsilon_{yy} = \frac{(C_{11} + 2C_{12})(p_1 \sin^2 \zeta + p_2 \cos^2 \zeta) - C_{12}(p_1 + p_2)}{(C_{11} - C_{12})(C_{11} + 2C_{12})}, \quad (12)$$

$$\varepsilon_{zz} = -\frac{C_{12}(p_1 + p_2)}{(C_{11} - C_{12})(C_{11} + 2C_{12})}, \quad (13)$$

$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \varepsilon_{yx} = (p_1 - p_2) \frac{\cos \zeta \sin \zeta}{C_{44}}. \quad (14)$$

Remaining ε_{lm} components are equal to zero. Thus, we can rewrite Eqs. (8) - (10) in terms of pressure parameters p_1 and p_2 and the angle ζ :

$$E_{QZ}^i = \frac{eQ^i S_{11}^i}{I(I+1)} \frac{1}{C_{11} - C_{12}} (p_1 + p_2), \quad (15)$$

$$E_{QR}^i = \frac{3\sqrt{3}eQ^i S_{11}^i \cos(2\zeta)}{I(I+1)} \frac{1}{C_{11} - C_{12}} (p_1 - p_2), \quad (16)$$

$$E_{QI}^i = \frac{3\sqrt{3}eQ^i S_{44}^i \sin(2\zeta)}{4I(I+1)} \frac{1}{C_{44}} (p_1 - p_2) + \frac{3\sqrt{3}eQ^i R_{14}^i}{2I(I+1)} F. \quad (17)$$

The total energy of the NSS in the external magnetic fields is given by the sum of the quadrupole and Zeeman Hamiltonians for each isotope:

$$\hat{H}^i = \hat{H}_Q^i + h\gamma_N^i (\hat{I} \cdot B), \quad (18)$$

where γ_N^i are nuclear gyromagnetic ratios. The energy levels of each isotope are given by the eigenvalues of \hat{H}^i . The dipole-dipole interaction which is known to broaden the NMR transitions, but does not lead to any shifts of their energies, is not included here[31]. The eigenfunctions $|\Psi_m\rangle$ of the Hamiltonian \hat{H}^i are superpositions of the states with angular momentum $|\pm 1/2\rangle$

GaAs parameters			
$C_{11} \times 10^{10}$ (N/m ²) [40]	12		
$C_{12} \times 10^{10}$ (N/m ²) [40]	5.4		
$C_{44} \times 10^{10}$ (N/m ²) [40]	6.2		
Isotope Parameters	⁷¹ Ga	⁶⁹ Ga	⁷⁵ As
A	0.2	0.3	0.5
$S_{11} \times 10^{-21}$ (V/m ²) [39]	-22	-22	24.2
$S_{44} \times 10^{-21}$ (V/m ²) [39]	9	9	48
$S_{44} \times 10^{-21}$ (V/m ²) [this work]	9	9	17±3
$R_{14} \times 10^{12}$ (m ⁻¹) [41]	2.1	2	1.9
$Q \times 10^{30}$ (m ²) [42]	10.7	17.1	31.4
γ_N (kHz/G) [42]	0.82	0.64	0.45
E_{QZ}/h (kHz)	0.45	0.73	-1.5
E_{QR}/h (kHz)	-2	-3.3	6.5
E_{QI}/h (kHz)	-2	-3.1	-11

Table I. Values of the abundance, relevant gradient-elastic, electric field and stiffness tensors elements, quadrupole moments and gyromagnetic ratios for three GaAs isotopes. Last three lines show the quadrupole frequencies resulting of the fitting procedure.

and $|\pm 3/2\rangle$ that depend on the orientation of the pressure axes with respect to the crystallographic directions. They can be found by numerical diagonalization of the Hamiltonian. The OMF induces spin transitions between a pair of states if its frequency matches the energy difference between their energy levels. Since all the states are mixed, the OMF can induce transitions between any pair of spin energy levels of a given isotope. The probability of transition P_{kl}^i between energy levels E_k and E_l of i -th isotope is given by $P_{kl}^i \propto M_{kl,i}^2$, where $M_{kl} = \langle \Psi_k | H_{OMF} | \Psi_l \rangle$ is the matrix element of the Hamiltonian describing Zeeman interaction of the nuclear spins with the OMF. Thus, the warm-up rate associated with each transition reads

$$\frac{1}{T_{RF}} \Big|_{i,kl} = \frac{A^i P_{kl}^i |E_k^i - E_l^i|^2}{\sum_i A^i \sum_{j=1}^6 |E_j^i|^2}, \quad (19)$$

where A^i stands for the isotope abundance. Note, that the denominator in Eq. (19) represent the heat capacity of the NSS per one nucleus.

VI. EXPERIMENT VERSUS THEORY: DISCUSSION

To fit the above model to the experimental data (the ensemble of 35 spectra shown in Fig. 6) we proceed as follows. First, using quadrupole energies as parameters, we calculate the transition frequencies and transition probabilities for all the values and orientations of magnetic fields and for all isotopes. To transform these values into theoretical spectra, we convolute them with Gaussians using an empirically defined half-width

$\delta f = 1.5$ kHz. It is determined by the dipole-dipole interactions within NSS. Then, we iterate over fitting parameters E_{QZ} , E_{QR} and E_{QI} , in order to minimize the total mean square difference between experimental and theoretical spectra. The best fit values are given in Table 1.

Theoretical spectra with these parameters are shown in Fig. 6 by solid lines, and the agreement is surprisingly good. Note, however, that to fit relative intensities of some peaks in the spectra at different fields we introduced a minor disorientation of the OMF with the crystal axes, 3° for the in-plane field, and 7° for the field along z-axis. This misalignment is due to uncontrollable shifts of the small size RF coils that cannot be repositioned any more when the sample is cooled down.

In Fig. 7(a), (b) we compare the calculated integrated intensities with the experimentally measured total RF absorption. In this calculation we assume that spins of different isotopes are thermalized, so that the heat capacity is determined by the entire NSS. Under this assumption the magnetic field dependence of the total warm-up rate is well reproduced, suggesting that the thermodynamic description of the quadrupole-split NSS and its heating by OMF is, indeed, justified.

Fig. 8 represents color-encoded theoretical spectra as a function of the magnetic field in four relevant experimental geometries. The contributions of the three isotopes and the characteristic spin transitions are identified. Insets show relative total absorption of the three isotopes.

We can now identify better the main spin transitions that appear in experiments. Let us first consider ⁷⁵As. Its contribution to the total absorption always decreases with magnetic field because at $B = 0$ it is determined by the quadrupole moment, that is highest for ⁷⁵As, while at high field it is essentially proportional to the square of the gyromagnetic ratio, that is lowest for ⁷⁵As compared to other isotopes (insets in Fig. 8). This is indeed observed in Fig. 6. Another salient feature is the behaviour of the ⁷⁵As resonance at low fields in parallel geometries (Figs. 6 (c, d), 8 (c, d)). It is expected to be dominated by ± 2 spin transitions. However, at low in-plane magnetic field the four spin states are strongly mixed due to the large in-plane quadrupole energies E_{QR} and E_{QI} , see also Fig. 1, where the parameters are chosen to be the same as the result of the fitting procedure for ⁷⁵As. This mixing results in a large in-plane magnetic field-induced splitting of ⁷⁵As absorption line, as highlighted by a black dashed line on top of Fig. 6 (d). This mixing is not important at $B \parallel B_z$, but the large in-plane quadrupole energies lead to quadratic frequency shift, highlighted in Fig. 6 (c) by a black dashed line.

The two Ga isotopes are best visible in perpendicular geometries for the reasons already mentioned above: both have small quadrupole moment but high gyromagnetic ratio as compared to ⁷⁵As. At high fields three ± 1 spin transitions for each Ga isotope are expected to dominate the spectrum: central transition (CT) $-1/2 \leftrightarrow$

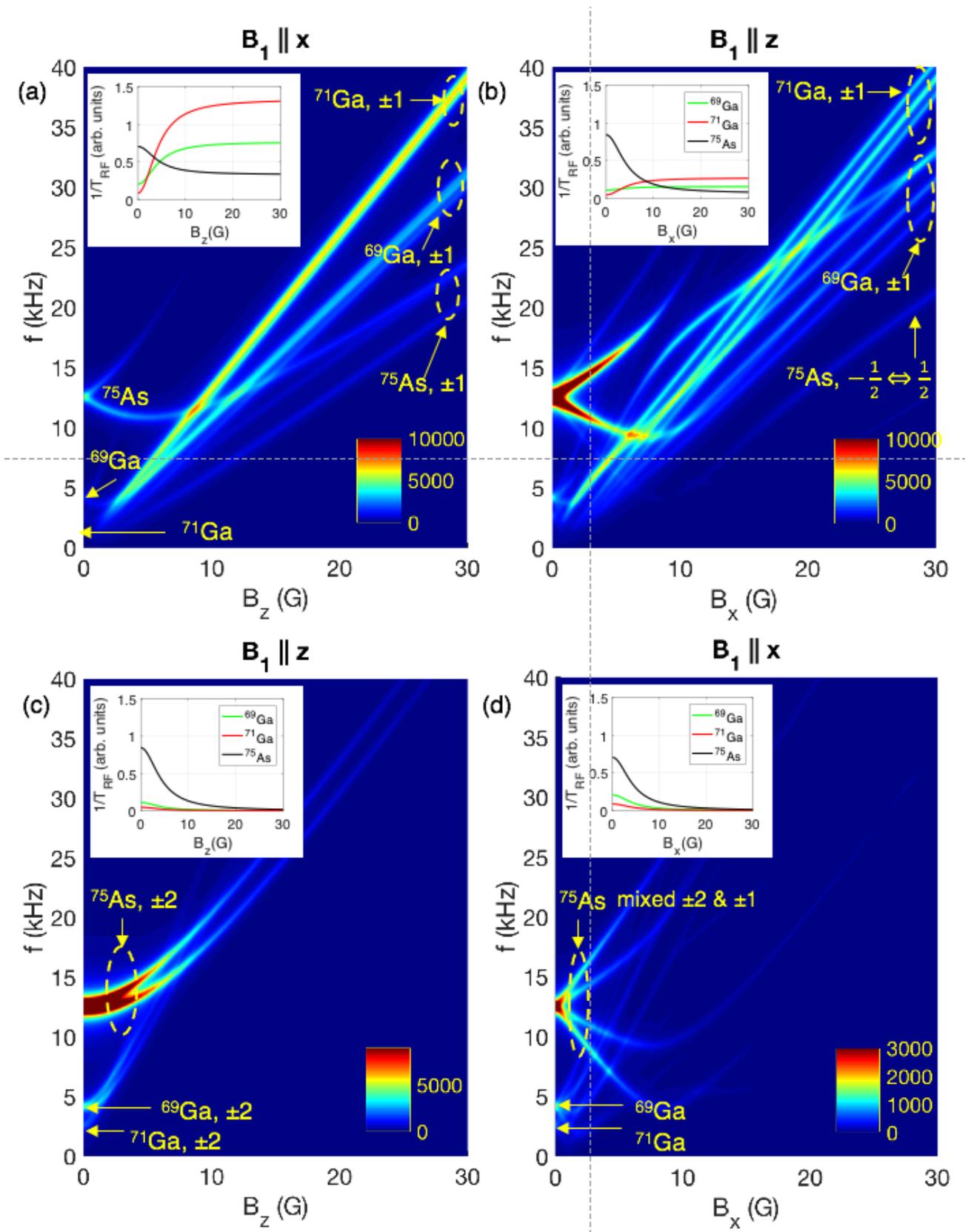


Figure 8. Color-encoded warm-up spectra obtained by fitting of the experimental spectra shown in Fig. 6 to the model defined by Eqs. (7) and (18) at different values of $B \parallel B_z$ (a, c) and $B \parallel B_x$ (b, d). OMF is oriented either along z-axis (b, c) or along x-axis (a, d). The corresponding parameters are given in Table 1.

1/2 and two satellite transitions (ST): $-3/2 \leftrightarrow -1/2$, $1/2 \leftrightarrow 3/2$, cf also Fig. 1. The frequency of the CT nicely follows Zeeman splitting dependence on the magnetic field, see green and red dashed lines for ^{69}Ga and ^{71}Ga , respectively. The isotope-dependent frequency shift between CT and ST depends on the orientation of the static field. This is clearly seen in Figs. 8 (a-b). One can show that for B_z the frequency shift is given by $\Delta f_{QZ}^i = |E_{QZ}^i|$ and for B_x by

$$\Delta f_{QX}^i = \frac{1}{h} \left| \frac{E_{QZ}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{E_{QR}^2 + E_{QI}^2} \cos 2(\zeta - \phi) \right|, \quad (20)$$

where $\text{tg}(2\zeta) = E_{QI}/E_{QR}$, and ϕ is the angle between B_x and $[100]$ axis (we assume in the following that in our experiments $\phi = \pi/4$ corresponds to $B_x \parallel [110]$ although this choice is somehow arbitrary: the orientation of the crystallographic axes is known to the $\pi/2$ factor only). Although the experimentally observed CT-ST frequency shifts are small compared to the linewidth (see also Fig. 5), they are clearly smaller in the presence of B_x as compared to B_z , $\Delta f_{QX}^i < \Delta f_{QZ}^i$. This also indicates presence of EFG components in the plane of the sample.

The fitting procedure points out that all the quadrupole energies E_{QZ} , E_{QR} and E_{QI} defined by Eqs. (8)-(10) are different from zero. Thus, there should be at least two sources of the quadrupole interaction in our sample: tension/compression and either shear strain, or built-in electric field. Assuming the NSS parameters known from the recent work by Griffiths *et al* [26] as summarized in Table 1, and in particular the ratio S_{11}/S_{44} for different isotopes, this mechanical deformation is not sufficient, and both strain and an electric field F must be included in the model to account for the experimentally measured values of quadrupole energies E_{QZ} , E_{QR} and E_{QI} . We end up with the in-plane pressure parameters $p_1 = -0.5$ MP, $p_2 = 2.5$ MP, $\zeta = -1.18$, and electric field $F = 5$ kV/cm.

Although the presence of electric fields close to the surface is not impossible due to the pinning of the Fermi level on the surface states in the middle of the GaAs bandgap [43], such electric field could, in principle, ionize the donors, preventing dynamic polarization of nuclear spins by localized electrons [36, 37]. Moreover, we have conducted EBIC characterization of the sample. These results, presented in Appendix suggest that there is no measurable surface-induced electric field. The only region where an electric field is detected by EBIC technique is located at $77 \mu\text{m}$ from the surface, close to the interface between n -GaAs layer and p -GaAs substrate.

In order to describe the warm-up spectra by the deformation induced quadrupole effects only we need to admit that the gradient-elastic tensor element S_{44} for ^{75}As is different from the value estimated in Ref. 26. The resulting values of S_{44} tensor elements are given in Table 1. One can see that the difference with Ref. 26 is significant, exceeding a factor of two. The resulting stress esti-

mation yields $p_1 = 6.5$ MP, $p_2 = -8.5$ MP and $\zeta = -0.73$. This corresponds to both tensile/compression of the same order as measured previously in bulk GaAs samples at low temperatures, and ≈ 5 times more significant shear strain [35]. We speculate that mechanical deformations can be associated with different thermal expansion coefficients for GaAs sample and sapphire holder at $T = 20$ K. Also, glue between the sample and the sample holder can induce some uncontrollable squeezing.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, we have shown that nuclear spin temperature can be used as a probe of the NSS state in the presence of an oscillating magnetic field at various frequencies. This method is termed warm-up spectroscopy, because it is particularly fruitful at low magnetic fields, where magnetization of the NSS is low, and traditional optically detected NMR does not have enough sensitivity. The warm-up spectroscopy addresses precooled NSS to increase its sensitivity. The degree of heating of the NSS by the OMF in the dark is subsequently determined via the Overhauser field.

We measured NMR spectra detected by such a thermometer for different mutual orientations of static external magnetic field and OMF, and with respect to n -GaAs epilayer crystal axes. The analysis of the data within the model accounting for various sources of the quadrupole interaction and the NSS parameters from the literature suggests that both mechanical strain and built-in electric field contribute to the quadrupole splitting of different isotopes. Nevertheless, since we could not evidence the presence of such electric field, the off-diagonal element of the ^{75}As gradient-electric tensor may need to be revisited. We obtained $S_{44} = (17 \pm 3) \times 10^{21}$ V/m², that is more than two times less than in Ref. 26. Thus, further experiments with in-situ control of the electric field and deformation will be a key to better understanding of their relative contributions and determination of the gradient-elastic tensors for ^{75}As . Overall, our results validate warm-up spectroscopy as a new effective tool for studies of the quadrupole-split NSS.

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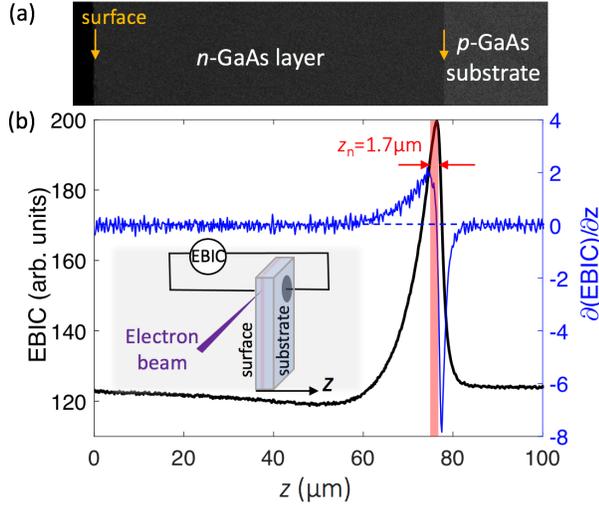


Figure 9. (a) SEM image of sample in cross-sectional geometry. Variations of the grey shades (also marked by yellow arrows) point the positions of the sample surface, as well as the interface between the epitaxial layer and p -GaAs substrate. (b) Electron beam induced current (black line) and derivative of this current (blue line) as a function of the beam position on the cleaved sample edge. The electron beam energy is 15 keV. Pink area shows the SCR on the n -side of the $p-n$ junction. It expands from the position corresponding to the EBIC maximum (zero derivative) to the position of the EBIC inflection point (maximum of the derivative). SCR thickness is $z_n = 1.7 \mu\text{m}$. Inset shows the cross-sectional geometry of the scan, where electron beam is perpendicular to the cleaved edge of the sample.

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IX. APPENDIX : ESTIMATION OF THE BUILT-IN ELECTRIC FIELD BY EBIC MICROSCOPY

EBIC is a powerful technique based on the collection of free charges generated within a semiconductor by an electron beam. Cross-sectional EBIC is routinely applied to identify the location of pn or Schottky junctions, as well as the corresponding built-in electron fields [44, 45]. In the setup used in this work it is integrated in a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

The sketch of the cross-sectional EBIC experiment, SEM image of the sample cross-section, and the measured current are shown in Fig. 9. By analysing the contrast of the SEM image one can identify the surface of the sample, n -GaAs layer, as well as p -GaAs substrate at $77 \mu\text{m}$ from the surface. The peak of the current corresponds to increased electric field in the space charge region (SCR) on both sides of the $p-n$ junction, situated close to the interface with the substrate. By contrast, there is no measurable variation of the signal in the vicinity of the sample surface, in the region probed by warm-up spectroscopy.

In order to estimate the maximum electric field of the $p-n$ junction F_{p-n} , we first determine the SCR width on the n -doped side of the junction. It is defined as the distance between the positions of the current maximum (zero derivative) and the inflection point (maximum derivative), which yields $z_n = 1.7 \mu\text{m}$, pink area in Fig. 9. Then, the maximum electric field is given by [46]

$$F_{p-n} = -\frac{en_d z_n}{\epsilon \epsilon_0}, \quad (21)$$

where $\epsilon = 12.9$ is GaAs dielectric permittivity, ϵ_0 is vacuum permittivity. Assuming nominal donor density $n_d = 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (consistent with measured electron and nuclear spin relaxation times) we obtain $F_{p-n} \approx 24 \text{ kV/cm}$. In contrast to the interface region, the EBIC signal has no peculiarities near the surface, suggesting that any field F near the surface is less than F_{p-n} , if existing at all. One can reasonably assume that it does not exceed 1 kV/cm . Thus we conclude that the electric field plays a minor role, while the deformation is the dominant source of the quadrupole splittings in the studied sample.

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- [33] The intensity of the incident field is proportional to B_1^2 .
- [34] The consistent theory of the Hanle effect in presence of dynamic polarization of nuclear spins (including that in the Knight field of photoexcited electrons) is given in [1]. It says that the magnetization of cooled nuclei in the Knight field does not affect the Hanle curve, since the resulted Overhauser field is parallel to the mean electron spin. As a consequence, the only contribution of the Knight field comes from additional cooling of the NSS, proportional to $S_0 S_z$, where S_0 is the initial mean spin of photoexcited electrons at birth, and S_z is their current spin projection on the excitation axis. Our experiments were designed so that the variation of the nuclear spin temperature due to cooling in the Knight field was much smaller than that due to preliminary optical cooling. It is only important at the very end of the spin-lattice relaxation of the NSS, as seen from Fig. 3 (b). At this stage, the relative variation of S_z (proportional to the PL polarization $\rho(t)$) is small, which justifies using a linearized rate equation of dynamic polarization, leading to the single-exponential time dependence of the Overhauser field.
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