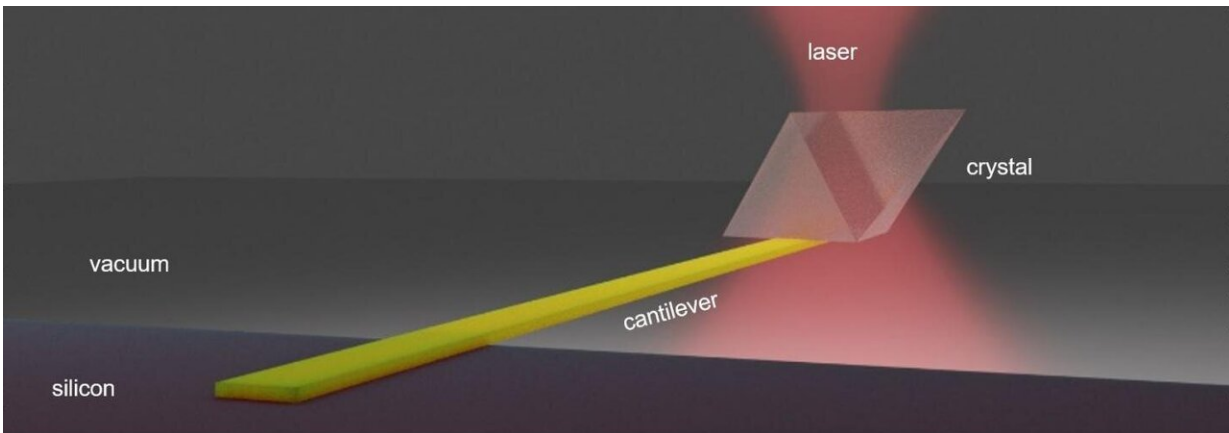


# Laser allows solid-state refrigeration of a semiconductor material

June 23 2020, by James Urton



University of Washington researchers used an infrared laser to cool a solid semiconductor material—labeled here as "cantilever"—by at least 20 degrees C, or 36 F, below room temperature. Credit: Anupum Pant

To the general public, lasers heat objects. And generally, that would be correct.

But lasers also show promise to do quite the opposite—to cool materials. Lasers that can cool materials could revolutionize fields ranging from bio-imaging to quantum communication.

In 2015, University of Washington researchers announced that they can use a [laser](#) to cool water and other liquids below room temperature. Now

that same team has used a similar approach to refrigerate something quite different: A solid semiconductor. As the team shows in a paper published June 23 in *Nature Communications*, they could use an [infrared laser](#) to cool the solid semiconductor by at least 20 degrees C, or 36 F, below room temperature.

The device is a cantilever—similar to a diving board. Like a diving board after a swimmer jumps off into the water, the cantilever can vibrate at a specific frequency. But this cantilever doesn't need a diver to vibrate. It can oscillate in response to thermal energy, or heat energy, at room temperature. Devices like these could make ideal optomechanical sensors, where their vibrations can be detected by a laser. But that laser also heats the cantilever, which dampens its performance.

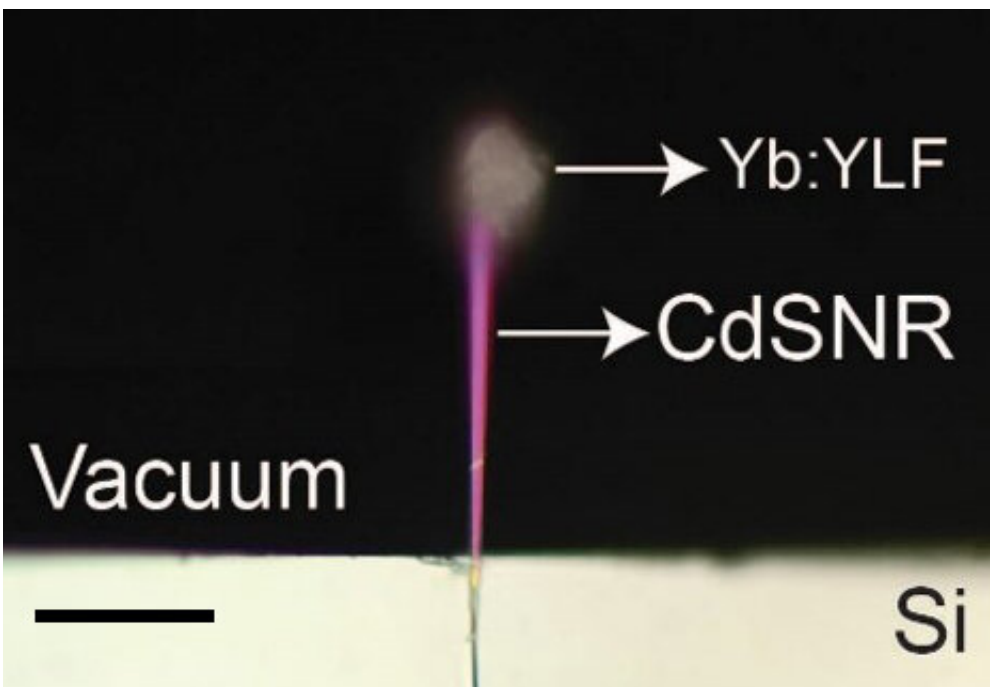
"Historically, the laser heating of nanoscale devices was a major problem that was swept under the rug," said senior author Peter Pauzauskie, a UW professor of materials science and engineering and a senior scientist at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. "We are using [infrared light](#) to cool the resonator, which reduces interference or 'noise' in the system. This method of solid-state refrigeration could significantly improve the sensitivity of optomechanical resonators, broaden their applications in consumer electronics, lasers and scientific instruments, and pave the way for new applications, such as photonic circuits."

The team is the first to demonstrate "solid-state laser refrigeration of nanoscale sensors," added Pauzauskie, who is also a faculty member at the UW Molecular Engineering & Sciences Institute and the UW Institute for Nano-engineered Systems.

The results have wide potential applications due to both the improved performance of the resonator and the method used to cool it. The vibrations of semiconductor resonators have made them useful as mechanical sensors to detect acceleration, mass, temperature and other

properties in a variety of electronics—such as accelerometers to detect the direction a smartphone is facing. Reduced interference could improve performance of these sensors. In addition, using a laser to cool the resonator is a much more targeted approach to improve sensor performance compared to trying to cool an entire sensor.

In their experimental setup, a tiny ribbon, or nanoribbon, of cadmium sulfide extended from a block of silicon—and would naturally undergo thermal oscillation at room temperature.



An image of the team's experimental setup, taken using a bright-field microscope. The silicon platform, labeled "Si," is shown in white at the bottom of the image. The nanoribbon of cadmium sulfide is labeled "CdSNR." At its tip is the ceramic crystal, labeled "Yb:YLF." Scale bar is 20 micrometers. Credit: Pant et al. 2020, Nature Communications

At the end of this diving board, the team placed a tiny ceramic crystal containing a specific type of impurity, ytterbium ions. When the team focused an infrared laser beam at the crystal, the impurities absorbed a small amount of energy from the crystal, causing it to glow in light that is shorter in wavelength than the laser color that excited it. This "blueshift glow" effect cooled the ceramic crystal and the semiconductor nanoribbon it was attached to.

"These crystals were carefully synthesized with a specific concentration of ytterbium to maximize the cooling efficiency," said co-author Xiaojing Xia, a UW doctoral student in molecular engineering.

The researchers used two methods to measure how much the laser cooled the semiconductor. First, they observed changes to the oscillation frequency of the nanoribbon.

"The nanoribbon becomes more stiff and brittle after cooling—more resistant to bending and compression. As a result, it oscillates at a higher frequency, which verified that the laser had cooled the resonator," said Pauzauskie.

The team also observed that the light emitted by the crystal shifted on average to longer wavelengths as they increased laser power, which also indicated cooling.

Using these two methods, the researchers calculated that the resonator's temperature had dropped by as much as 20 degrees C below room temperature. The refrigeration effect took less than 1 millisecond and lasted as long as the excitation laser was on.

"In the coming years, I will eagerly look to see our laser cooling technology adapted by scientists from various fields to enhance the performance of quantum sensors," said lead author Anupam Pant, a UW

doctoral student in materials science and engineering.

Researchers say the method has other potential applications. It could form the heart of highly precise scientific instruments, using changes in oscillations of the resonator to accurately measure an object's mass, such as a single virus particle. Lasers that cool solid components could also be used to develop cooling systems that keep key components in electronic systems from overheating.

**More information:** Anupam Pant et al, Solid-state laser refrigeration of a composite semiconductor Yb:YLiF<sub>4</sub> optomechanical resonator, *Nature Communications* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-020-16472-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16472-6)

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