



Spin And Charge Transport In Antiferromagnets

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Outline

- 1. The lab' and antiferromagnetic spintronics
- 2. Spin transport to reveal antiferro. properties
- 3. The self-induced spin-charge conversion
- 4. Cooper pair transport to reveal antiferro. properties
- 5. Replicating spin textures in antiferros.



1. The lab' and today's talk







The lab' and antiferromagnetic spintronics



Dintec



Antiferromagnetic spintronics in the lab'

Some literature reviews:

T. Jungwirth *et al*, Nat. Nanotechnol. **11**, 231 (2016)
V. Baltz *et al*, Rev. Mod. Phys. **90**, 015005 (2018)
L. Šmejkal *et al*, Nat. Phys. **14**, 242 (2018)
V. Bonbien *et al*, arXiv:2102.01632
S.-W. Cheong *et al*, npj Quantum Mater. **5**, 3 (2020)



Antiferromagnetic spintronics in the lab'

Specificities of antiferromagnetic materials 2 sublattices m_1 and $m_2 \rightarrow$ net **m** and Néel vector **n** Global vs. local property

1 Nanomagnetism

Interfacial frustrations Phys. Rev. B 81, 052404 (2010) poly-MnX X=Fe,Pd,Ir,Pt , NiO

Spin textures arXiv:2009.14796



2 Dynamics

00/2π (GHz)

Sub-THz resonance and transport Nat. Comm. 11, 6332 (2020) bulk- α -Fe₂O₃

Antiferro. resonance



Electronic transport

Spin injection, propagation, conversion Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 077203 (2016) Phys. Rev. B 98, 094422 (2018) arXiv:2102.03425

poly-MnX X=Fe,Pd,Ir,Pt , and MnX/NbN hybrids

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Some literature papers:

H. Wang *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**, 097202 (2014)
C. Hahn *et al*, Europhys. Lett. **108**, 57005 (2014)
P. Merodio *et al*, Appl. Phys. Lett. **104**, 032406 (2014)
J. B. S. Mendes *et al*, Phys. Rev. B **89**, 140406 (2014)
W. Zhang *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**, 196602 (2014)
L. Frangou *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 077203 (2016)
Z. Qiu *et al*, Nat. Commun. **7**, 12670 (2016)
... and many more

Ferromagnetic resonance for pumping spins in a 'static' antiferromagnet far from T_{Néel} Appl. Phys. Lett. 104, 032406 (2014) Rev. Mod. Phys. 90, 015005 (2018)

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3 loop - 2 gap resonator ~ mode TE_{102}

Opened perspectives for the study of spin transport in antiferromagnetics, electronic and magnonic regimes

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'Dynamic' antiferromagnet near $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{N\acute{e}el}}$

L. Frangou et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 077203 (2016)

 $m = m_0 + \chi^{(0)}h + \cdots$

 $\chi^{(0)} \propto G_{\uparrow\downarrow \mathcal{R}e}^{AF/F}(T)$

Y. Ohnuma et al PRB (2014)

- Access to linear spin fluctuations in thin films of antiferromagnets
- Opened perspectives for the study of phase transitions at low thicknesses, electronic and magnonic regimes

Electronic and magnonic transport regimes

Insulator

no magnonic transport through Cu

<u>With</u> Cu spacer electronic transport prevails ~no magnonic transport

<u>Without</u> Cu spacer magnonic transport prevails

Metal

O. Gladii et al, Phys. Rev. B 98, 094422 (2018)

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Phase transitions at low thicknesses

O. Gladii et al, Appl. Phys. Exp. 12, 023001 (2019)

Universality class

$$(T_{N,bulk} - T_N(t_{NiO})) / T_N(t_{NiO}) = (t_{NiO} / \xi_0)^{-\lambda_{eff}}$$

M. Henkel *et al* PRL (1998)

TABLE II. Field theory predictions [22] from the threedimensional O(n) vector model of some critical exponents. The numbers in brackets estimate the error on the last given digits.

Model	n	Δ_1	$1/\nu$	$(1+2\Delta_1)/\nu = \lambda_{ef}$
Ising	1	0.50(2)	1.586(4)	3.17(6)
XY	2	0.53(2)	1.492(7)	3.07(11)
Heisenberg	3	0.555(25)	1.413(9)	2.98(13)

'Dynamic' antiferromagnet near ${\rm T}_{\rm N\acute{e}el}$

 $m = m_0 + \chi^{(0)}h + \chi^{(1)}h^2 + \chi^{(2)}h^3$

 $\chi^{(0)} \propto G_{\uparrow\downarrow,\mathcal{R}e}^{AF_{/F}}(T)$

Y. Ohnuma et al PRB (2014)

- Access to linear spin fluctuations in thin films of antiferromagnets
- Opened perspectives for the study of phase transitions at low thicknesses, electronic and magnonic regimes

What about non-linear fluctuations !

L. Frangou *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 077203 (2016) O. Gladii *et al*, Phys. Rev. B 98, 094422 (2018)

3. The self-induced spin-charge conversion

Some literature papers:

C. Ciccarelli *et al*, Nat. Nanotechnol. 10, 50 (2014)
A. Azevedo *et al*, Phys. Rev. B 92, 024402 (2015)
A. Tsukahara *et al*, Phys. Rev. B 89, 235317 (2014)
K. Kanagawa *et al*, AIP Adv. 8, 055910 (2018)
O. Gladii *et al*, Phys. Rev. B 98, 094422 (2018)

The self-induced spin-charge conversion

<u>At 300K</u> conversion mainly in IrMn

See also J. B. S. Mendes et al PRB (2014) W. Zhang *et al* PRL (2014)

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The self-induced spin-charge conversion

Conversion in ferromagnets triggered by several mechanisms

magnonic charge-pumping (MCP), also called inverse spin-orbit torque (ISOT) effect

dictated by lack of spatial inversion symmetry

C. Ciccarelli <i>et al</i> Nat. Nano (2014)	(Ga, Mn) As	300K
A. Azevedo <i>et al</i> PRB (2015)	NiFe/Ox	300K

ISHE, subsequent to spin-current generation based on spin-dependent scattering at the different interfaces

A. Tsukahara <i>et al</i> PRB (2014)	NiFe	300K
K. Kanagawa <i>et al</i> AIP Adv. (2018)	Co, Fe	300K

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The self-induced spin-Hall effect

O. Gladii et al, Phys. Rev. B 98, 094422 (2018)

Experiments

The skewness factor, S is determined in the $Ni_{0.85}Fe_{0.15}$ - $Ni_{0.7}Fe_{0.3}$ range.

 $\sigma_{xy,NiFe}^{z} = \sigma_{xy,NiFe}^{sk} + \sigma_{xy,NiFe}^{sj+intr} = \sigma_{xx,NiFe} \mathsf{S} + \sigma_{xy,NiFe}^{sj+intr}$

Qualitative agreement

with *ab-initio* calculations of SH conductivity in bulk permalloy

Non-monotonic T-dependence

skew and side-jump + intrinsic diffusions of opposite signs and of similar amplitudes

4. Cooper pair transport to reveal antiferro. properties

Some literature papers:

C. Bell *et al*, Phys. Rev. B 68, 144517 (2003)
B. M. Andersen *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 117005 (2006)
B. L. Wu *et al*, Appl. Phys. Lett. 109, 152602 (2013)
M. F. Jakobsen *et al*, Phys. Rev. B 102, 140504(R) (2020)
R. L. Seeger *et al*, arXiv:2102.03425

Cooper pair transport to reveal antiferro. properties

Principle of the proximity effect in ferro/super bilayers

Review A. I. Buzdin RMP (2005)

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Saturated ferro.suppression of supercond.loss of T_c Multi-domain ferro.suppression partially alleviatedpartial recovery ΔT_c (a Cooper pair samples different directions of h_{ex})

A broad set of parameters

supercond. coherence length (ξ_s) vs the layers' thicknesses (t_s , t_N , t_F) vs the domain & domain wall sizes (D, d)

Max. recovery of $\Delta T_C/T_C$ ~0.6% reported preventing investigation of

- 1. the intermediate magnetic configurations
- 2. inserting an interlayer, eg antiferromagnets

L. Y. Zhu et al PRL (2008)

Cooper pair transport to reveal antiferro. properties

Optimization of the proximity effect

[Pt/Co]_{x15}/IrMn/NbN stacks with $\xi_s(T_c) \sim d \sim t_s \sim t_F \sim 15$ nm < D ~50 nm

Tenfold improvement compared to literature data, $\Delta T_c/T_c \sim 10\%$ Opened the way for novel experimental and theoretical investigations

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R. L. Seeger *et al*, arXiv:2102.03425

Cooper pair transport to reveal antiferro. properties

Novel experimental and theoretical investigations

R. L. Seeger *et al,* arXiv:2102.03425

1. Impact of a gradual change of the ferromagnetic state from single- to multi-domain, corroborated by a quasiclassical diffusive model

$$\frac{T_{C0} - T_C}{T_{C0}} = 2\pi T_{C0} \sum_{\omega > 0} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{\tau}\omega^2} + \frac{\tilde{h}_0^2}{\omega^3} + \sum_{q \neq 0} \frac{\left|\tilde{h}_q\right|^2}{\omega^2 [\omega + D_S q^2/2]} \right]$$

2. Probe of the penetration depth (ξ_{AF}) of Cooper pairs in antiferromagnets

data fitting with $\Delta T_C/T_C \propto \exp[-t_{spacer}/\xi_{spacer}]$, returned $\xi_{IrMn} = (6.7\pm1)$ nm. for comparison, we obtained $\xi_{Pt} = (12.4\pm2)$ nm $\Delta T_C/T_C$ independent on the IrMn state due to its transparency for Cooper pairs

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Some literature papers:

N. B. Weber *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 237205 (2003)
M. Bode *et al*, Nat. Mater. **5**, 477 (2006)
J. Barker *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **116**, 147203 (2016)
S. Brück *et al*, Adv. Mater. **17**, 2978 (2005)
J. Wu *et al*, Nat. Phys. **7**, 303 (2011)
K. G. Rana, R. L. Seeger *et al*, arXiv:2009.14796

Advantages of textures in antiferros over their ferromagnetic analogs

Domain wall	ultrafast dynamics not limited by the Walker breakdown
Vortex	new type of divergent textures
Skyrmion	straight trajectory due to compensation of the Sk-HE

How to create these spin textures ?

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S. Brück et al, Adv. Mater. 17, 2978 (2005)

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Demagnetized remanence

Domains and domain walls in IrMn

S. Brück et al, Adv. Mater. 17, 2978 (2005)

double shifted hysteresis loops

Curling vortex in IrMn

circular dichroism uncompensated interface

Fe-edge

G. Salazar-Alvarez *et al* Appl. Phys. Lett. 95, 012510 (2009)

Divergent vortices in NiO and CoO

linear dichroism compensated 'volume'

Fe NiO d_{NiO} = 3.0 nm

J. Wu *et al* Nat. Phys. 7, 303 (2011) 24

K. G. Rana, R. L. Seeger *et al*, arXiv:2009.14796 Collab' AF spintronics and skyrmions s-o teams

XMCD-PEEM Fe L-edge, ALBA

spin textures in the ferromagnet

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MOKE-oop H_{EB} ~ 50 mT

BLS $D = -0.30 \text{ mJ.m}^{-2}$ $|D| > D_{\text{Bloch->Néel}} = 0.16 \text{ mJ.m}^{-2}$ Left-handed Néel walls & skyrmions

K. G. Rana, R. L. Seeger et al, arXiv:2009.14796

XMCD-PEEM L-edges, ALBA

Ferro. Fe-edge spin textures replicated in the antiferro. Mn-edge - see green circles

Lack of conformity in some areas

K. G. Rana, R. L. Seeger et al, arXiv:2009.14796

Lack of conformity in some areas due to the spatial distribution of blocking temperature

areas where $T_B \ge 300 \text{ K}$

the ferro. configuration can be stabilized in the antiferro. at 300 K by a cooling procedure from T_B to 300 K

areas where T_B < 300 K

textures cannot be stabilized at 300K in the antiferro.

Conclusion

Nanomagnetism

Interfacial frustrations Spin textures poly-MnX X=Fe,Pd,Ir,Pt, NiO

K. G. Rana, R. L. Seeger et al, arXiv:2009.14796 SPINTEC, ALBA, LSPM

Dynamics

Sub-THz resonance and transport bulk- α -Fe₂O₃

Electronic transport

Spin & charge injection, propagation, conversion poly-MnX X=Fe,Pd,Ir,Pt & MnX/NbN hybrids

> R. L. Seeger et al, arXiv:2102.03425 SPINTEC, PHELIQS, LOMA

R. Lebrun *et al*, Nat. Comm. 11, 6332 (2020) CNRS/Thales, JGU, NTNU, SPINTEC, LNCMI

See also: J. Li *et al*, Nature 578, 70 (2020) P. Vaidya et al, Science 368, 160 (2020) Symmetry driven spontaneous charge Hall effect

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Staggered spin-splitting of the band structure

H. Reichlová, R. L. Seeger et al & L. Šmejkal, arXiv:2012.15651 JGU, Prague, CINaM, SPINTEC, TUD, Konstanz

Post-doctoral position – Experimental antiferromagnetic spintronics

Spintec > Post-doctoral grants > Post-doctoral position – Experimental antiferromagnetic spintronics

Subject and context:

The candidate will work in the frame of the MATHEIAS project. MATTHEIAS stands for MAgneto-THermo-Electric Effects In Antiferromagnetic Spintronics. It is a collaborative international project co-funded by the French ANR and the German DFG. The project relies on the following consortium: SPINTEC Grenoble. CINAM Marseille, TUD Dresden / Uni. Konstanz, and JGU Mainz, in close collaboration with FZU & Charles Uni. Prague. The aim of the project is to identify and exploit novel mechanisms in an emerging branch of spintronics based on transport phenomena governed by intrinsic crystal and magnetic symmetries and its interplay with the antiferromagnetic order, such as the newly demonstrated macroscopic time reversal symmetry breaking arising from the antiferromagnetic Zeeman effect – arXiv:2012.15651. The project will focus on the origins of the Hall effect and its thermal and optical counterparts (Nernst and Kerr effects) arising from time-reversal symmetry breaking.

The candidate will conduct nanofabrication, magnetotransport, and spin pumping experiments to study spin and charge transport in specific antiferromagnets called Zeeman antiferromagnets and also in related superconducting / antiferromagnets hybrids.

Spontaneous Hall effect in the Mn_5Si_3 antiferro. due to a novel \mathcal{T} -symmetry breaking mechanism with staggered spin-splitting

Low atomic numbers, collinear magnetism with weak spindecoherence, and vanishing net magnetization

> H. Reichlová, R. L. Seeger *et al* & L. Šmejkal, arXiv:2012.15651 JGU, Prague, CINaM, SPINTEC, TUD, Konstanz See also: L. Šmejkal, J. Sinova, T. Jungwirth, arXiv:2105.05820

Experiment – 'antiferro' Hall effect ~ 20 S.cm⁻¹

Open Post-doc position

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Theory – spin-symmetry group –
$$\sigma_{xy}^{AFZ} = -\frac{e^2}{\hbar} \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} f(\epsilon_k) dk$$

S. Auffret, I. Joumard, O. Boulle, G. Gaudin, M. Chshiev, B. Dieny, L. Vila, U. Ebels, D. Gusakova, M. Rubio-Roy + see next slide

SYMMES Grenoble

S. Gambarelli

CIME Grenoble

C. Gomez

TU Dresden & Uni. Konstanz S. Goennenwein, H. Reichlová, D. Krieg JGU Mainz & FZU Prague L. Šmejkal, J. Sinova, T. Jungwirth Charles Uni. Praque

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R. Evans, S. Jenkins

CNRS/Thales & LNCMI Grenoble R. Lebrun & A. L. Barra

CINaM Marseille

L. Michez, A. Manchon, I. Kounta et a

L2C Montpellier

V. Jacques et al

PHELIQS Grenoble & LOMA Bordeaux M. Houzet & A. Buzdin

LPS Orsay & OPTIMAG Brest A. Mougin et al & D. Spenato et al

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