

Measuring Spin Diffusion in Platinum using the Spin Galvanic Effect with Spin Rotation Symmetry

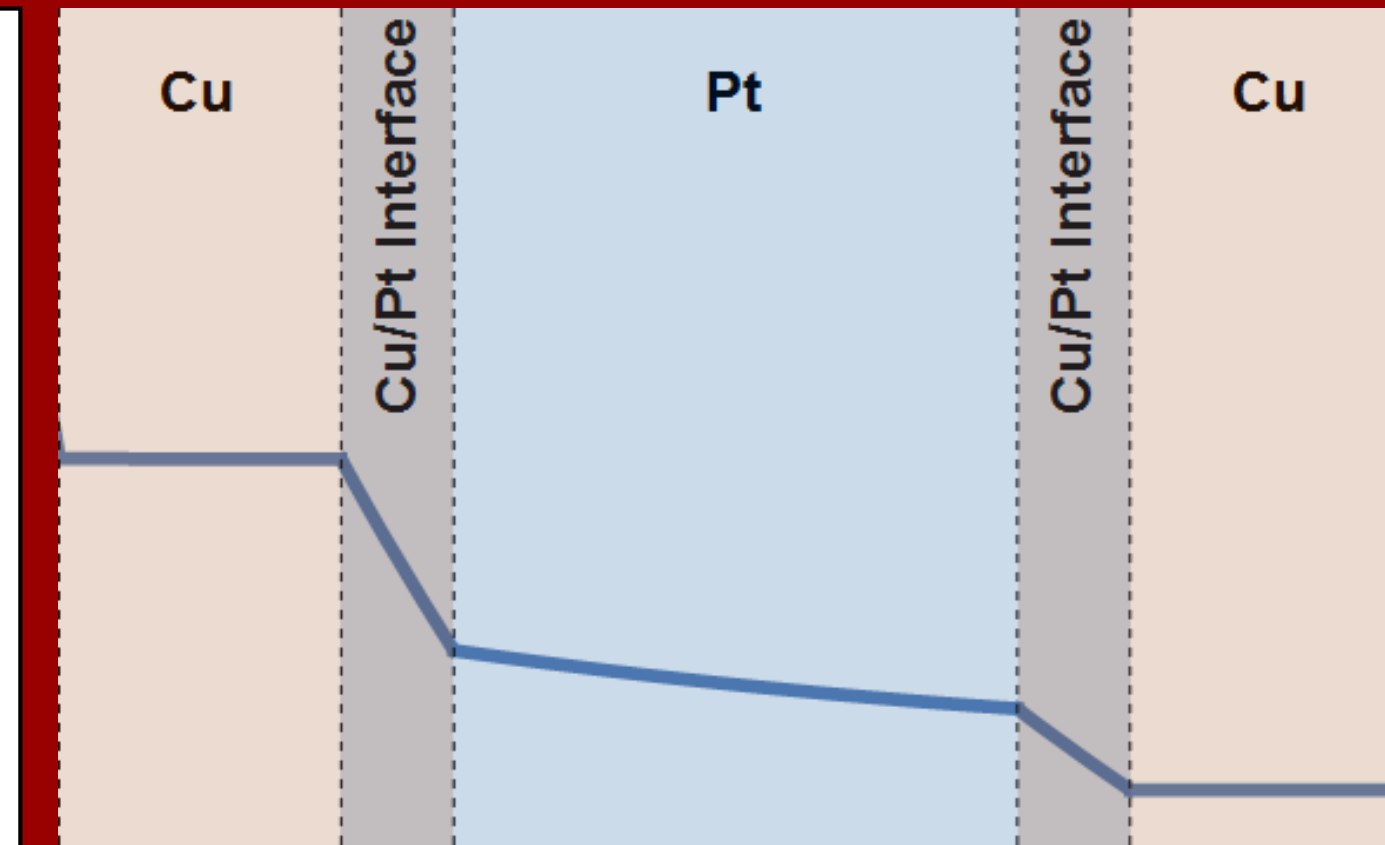
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Research Objective:

- Spin diffusion length (λ_{sd}) is critical for spintronics applications, but there were significant discrepancies in previously reported values for Pt (sometimes an order of magnitude apart)
- We think the discrepancy is due to different treatments of interfacial spin memory loss (SML, δ)
- We aim to quantify the SML and to determine Pt's λ_{sd} using our newly found spin galvanic effect with spin rotation symmetry [1].

Interface Spin Memory Loss:

- Besides bulk spin absorption, spin current is subject to additional loss when it penetrates an interface, e.g. Cu/Pt interface.
- We model Cu/Pt bilayer as Cu/(Cu/Pt interface)/Pt trilayer



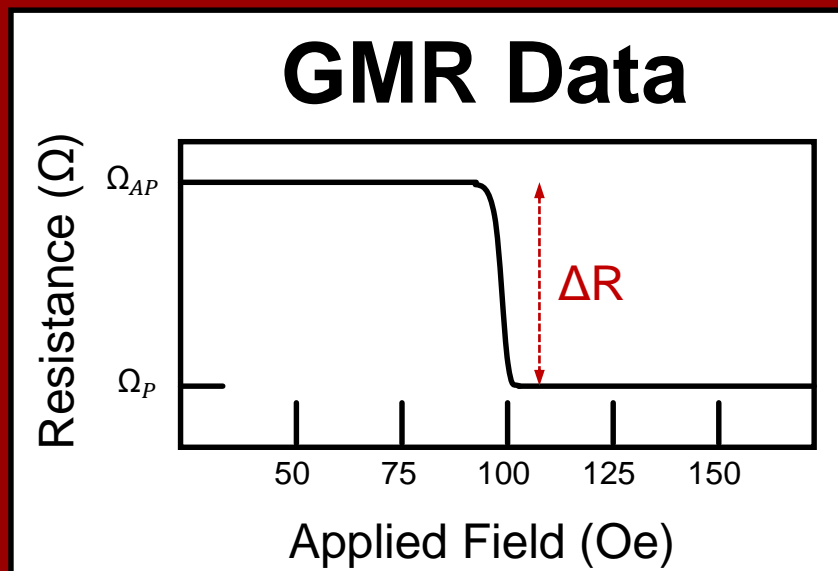
Giant Magnetoresistance [2]:

Pros:

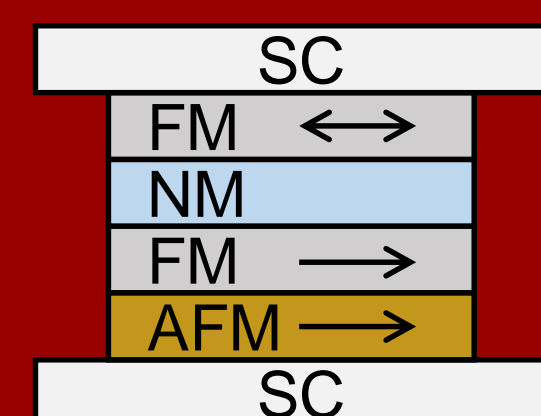
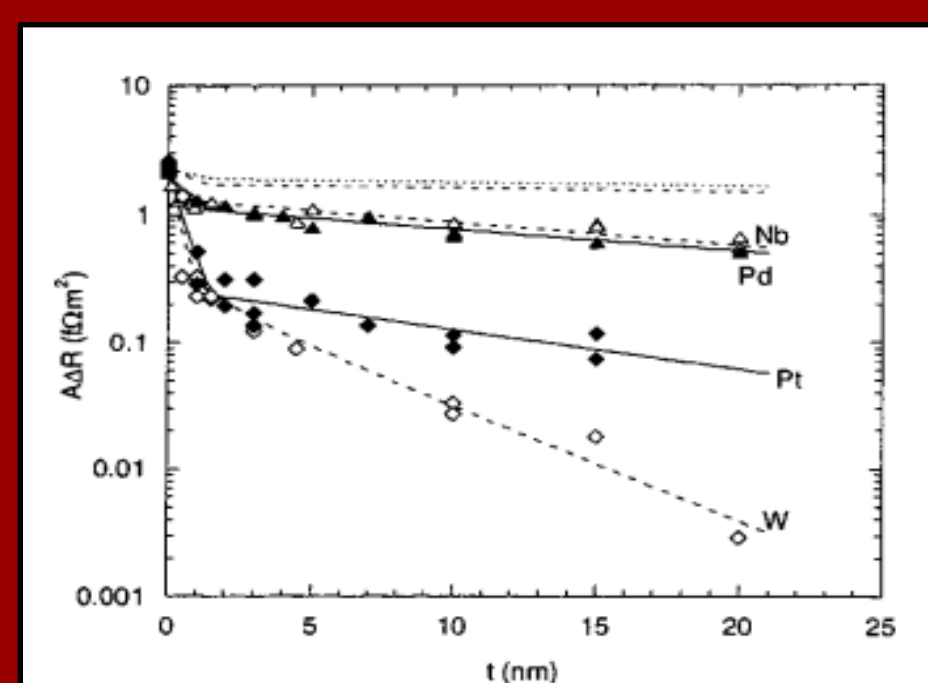
- Very high dynamic range
- Only two fit values

Cons:

- Requires nanolithography and cryogenic measurement



$$\Delta\Omega \propto \delta^2 * \exp\left[\frac{-t}{\lambda_{sd}}\right]$$

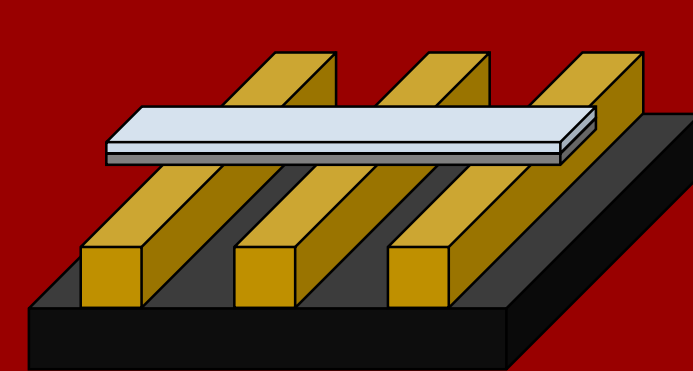
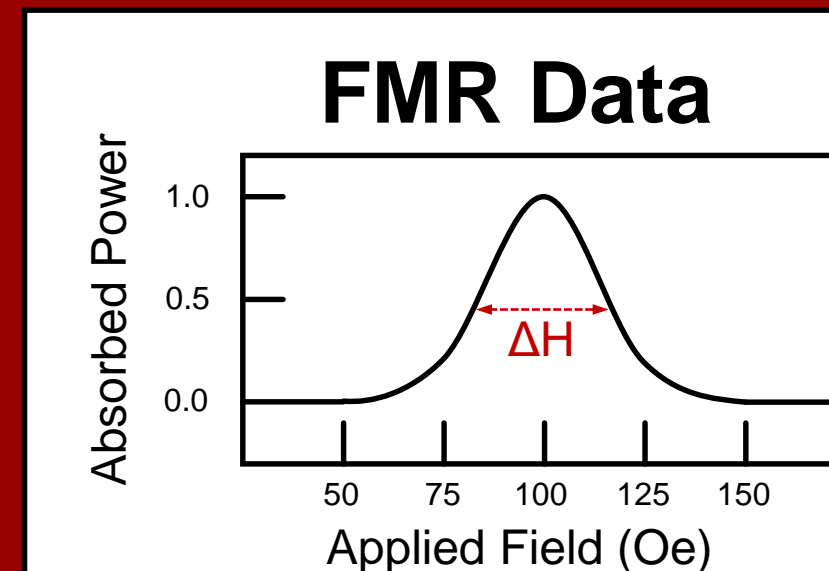


Fitting Result: $\lambda_{Pt} = 14 \pm 6$ nm

Spin Pumping, Damping Enhancement [3]:

Pros:

- Simple to set up
- No patterning required

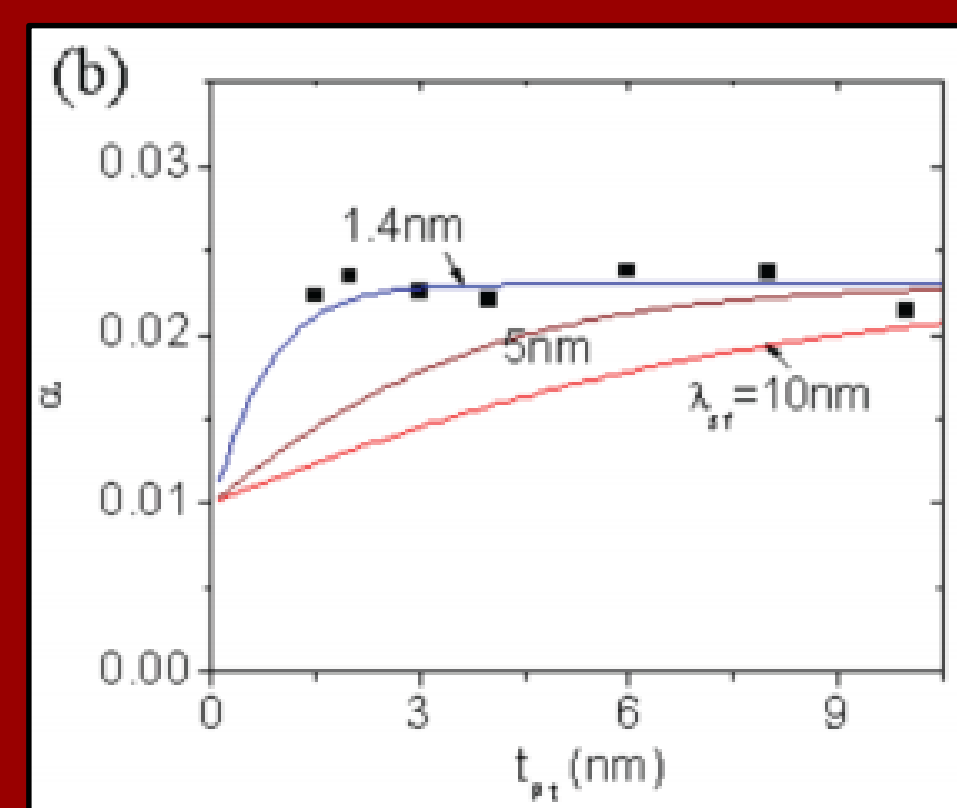


Cons:

- Non-zero background limits the dynamic range
- Many fit values

$$\alpha = \alpha_0 + \Delta\alpha$$

$$\Delta\alpha \propto \delta + (1 - \delta)^2 * \exp\left[\frac{-2t}{\lambda_{sd}}\right]$$



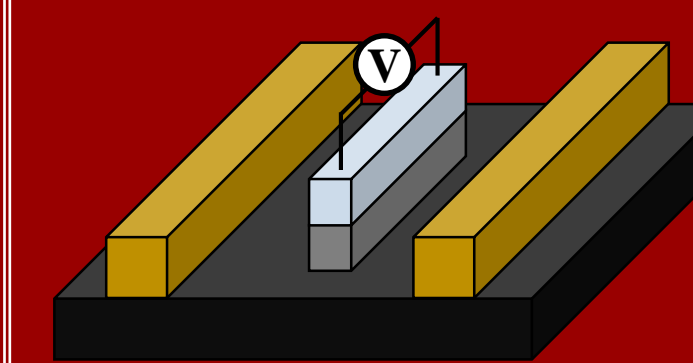
Spin Pumping, Inverse Spin Hall Effect [4]:

Pros:

- Can decouple SML from λ_{sd} if interface spin conversion is weak

Cons:

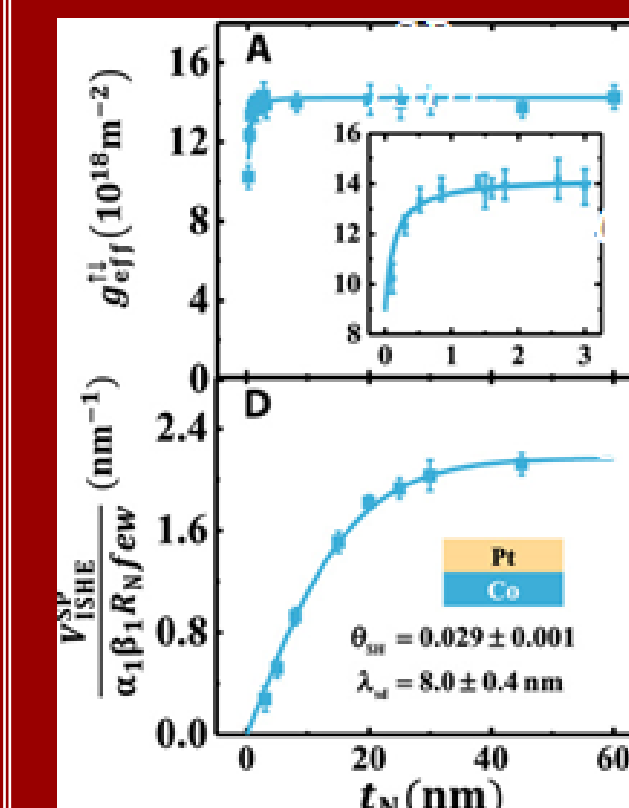
- Requires patterning and careful alignment
- Many fit values



$$g_{eff}^{\uparrow\downarrow} = G^{\uparrow\downarrow} [1 - (1 - \delta)^2 \epsilon];$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{G^{\uparrow\downarrow}}{G^{\uparrow\downarrow} + \frac{2}{3} k_F^2 \frac{lmf}{\lambda_{sd}} \tanh\left(\frac{t}{\lambda_{sd}}\right)}$$

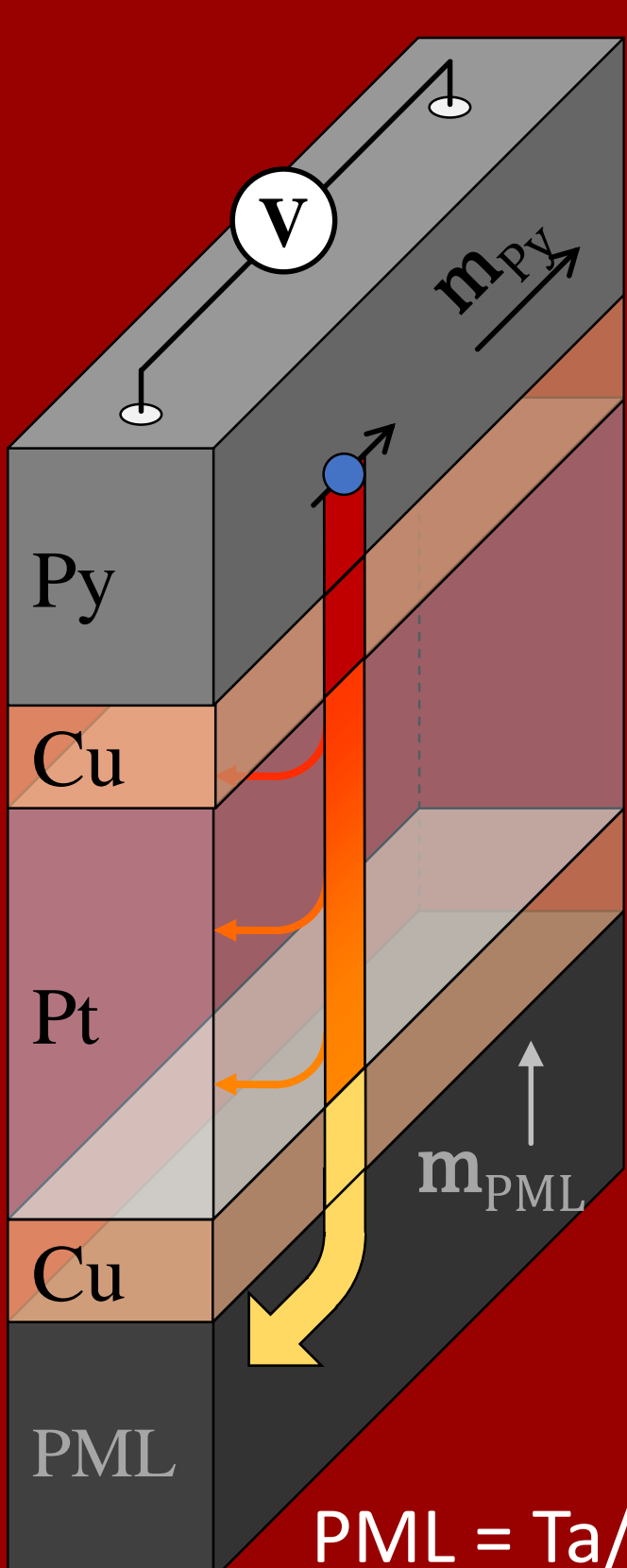
$$V_{ISHE}^{SP} = \alpha_1 \beta_1 f R_{new} G^{\uparrow\downarrow} \left[\theta_{SH} (1 - \epsilon) (1 - \delta) \lambda_{sd} \tanh\left(\frac{t}{2\lambda_{sd}}\right) + \lambda_{IEE} \delta (1 + \epsilon - \delta \epsilon) \right]$$



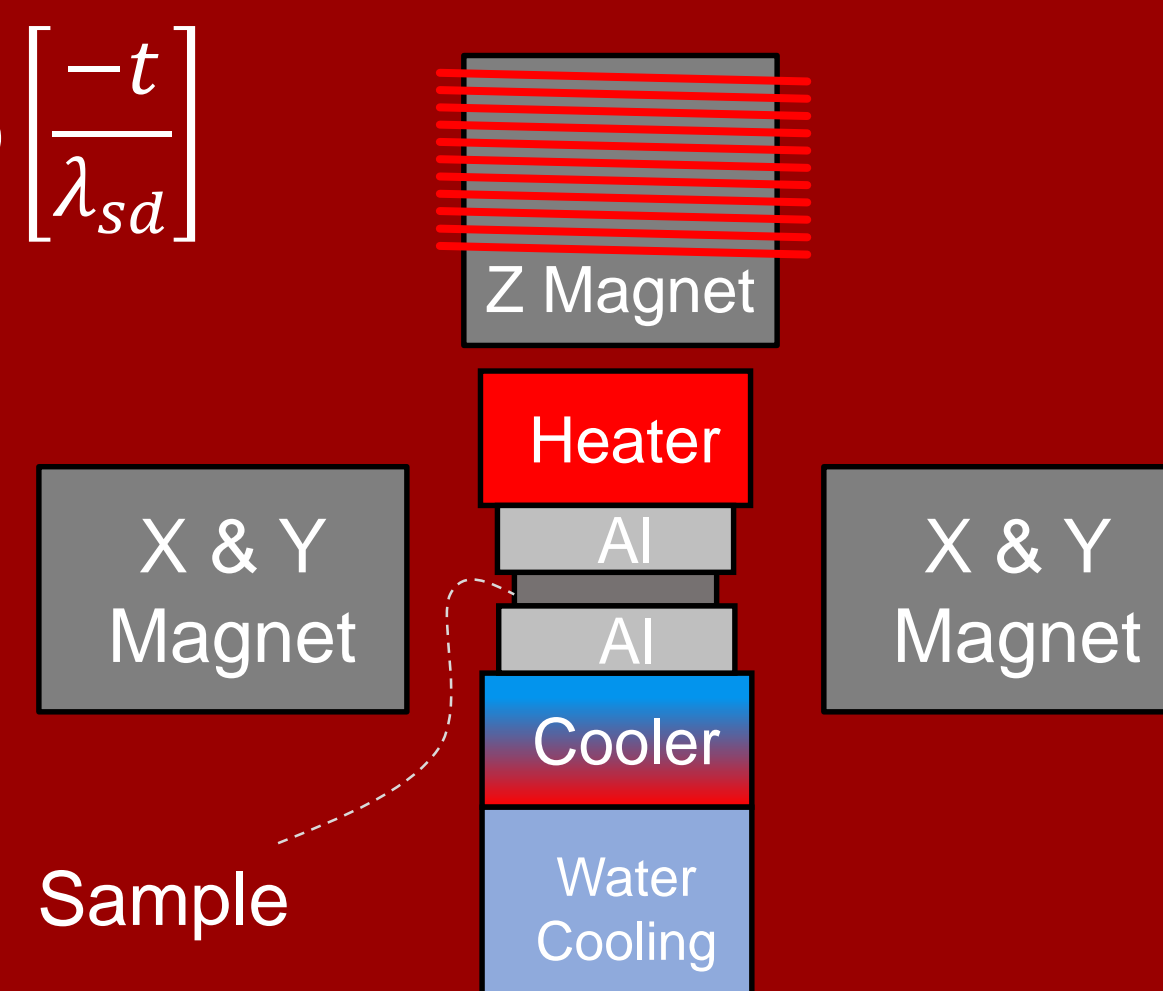
Spin Galvanic Effect with Spin Rotation Symmetry:

We recently demonstrated a spin galvanic effect with spin rotation symmetry (SGE-SR) in a spin valve [5]:

- Spin current is generated by the Spin Seebeck effect
- This spin current generates a voltage near the other FM interface, in the direction parallel with \mathbf{m}_{Py}
- This is different from all other spin galvanic effects in the system, which follow the inverse spin Hall symmetry.
- The SGE-SR signal is proportional to the amount of spin current that transmits unperturbed the Cu/Pt/Cu spacer layers.

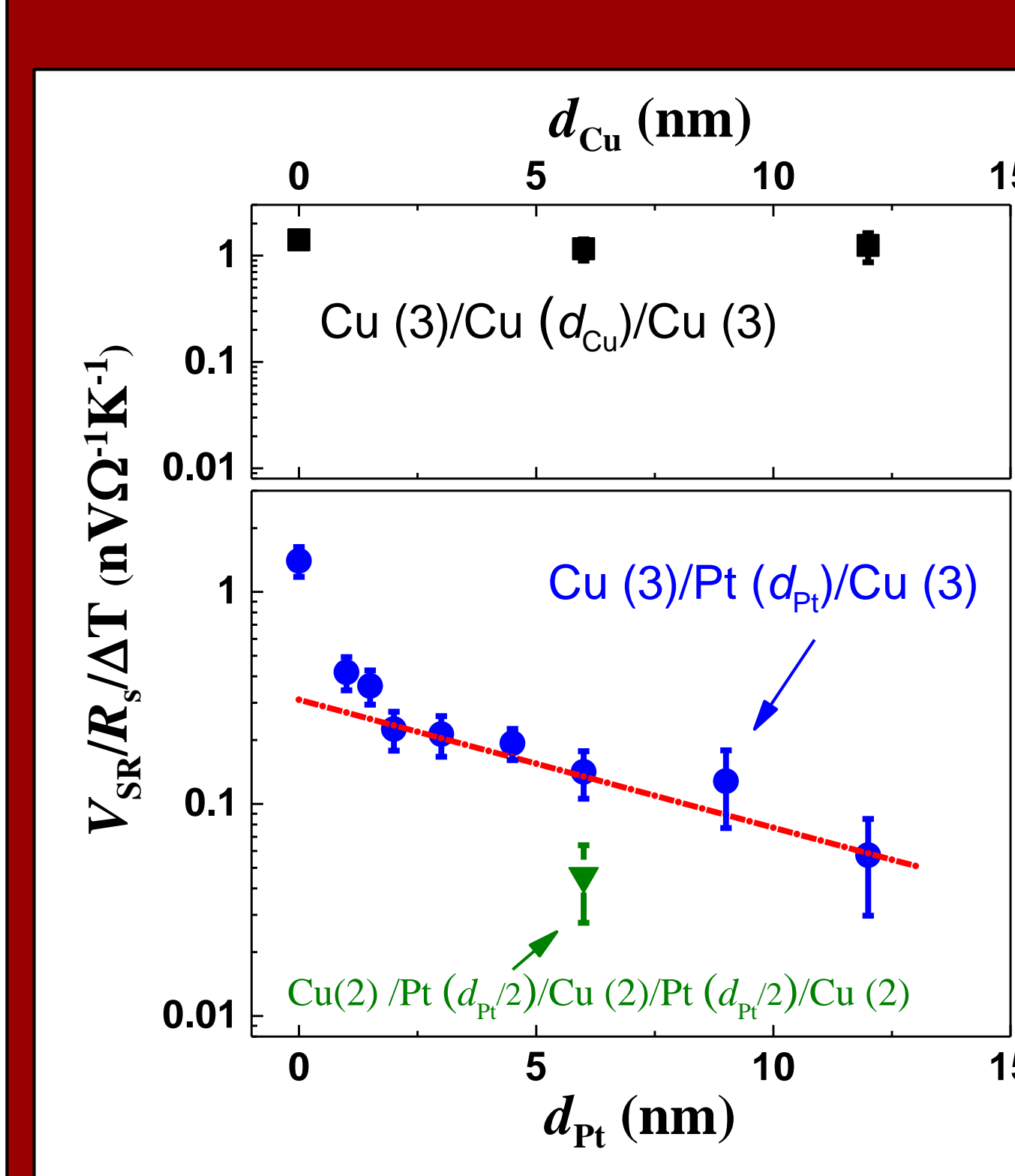


$$\frac{V_{SR}}{R_s \Delta T} \propto \delta^2 * \exp\left[\frac{-t}{\lambda_{sd}}\right]$$

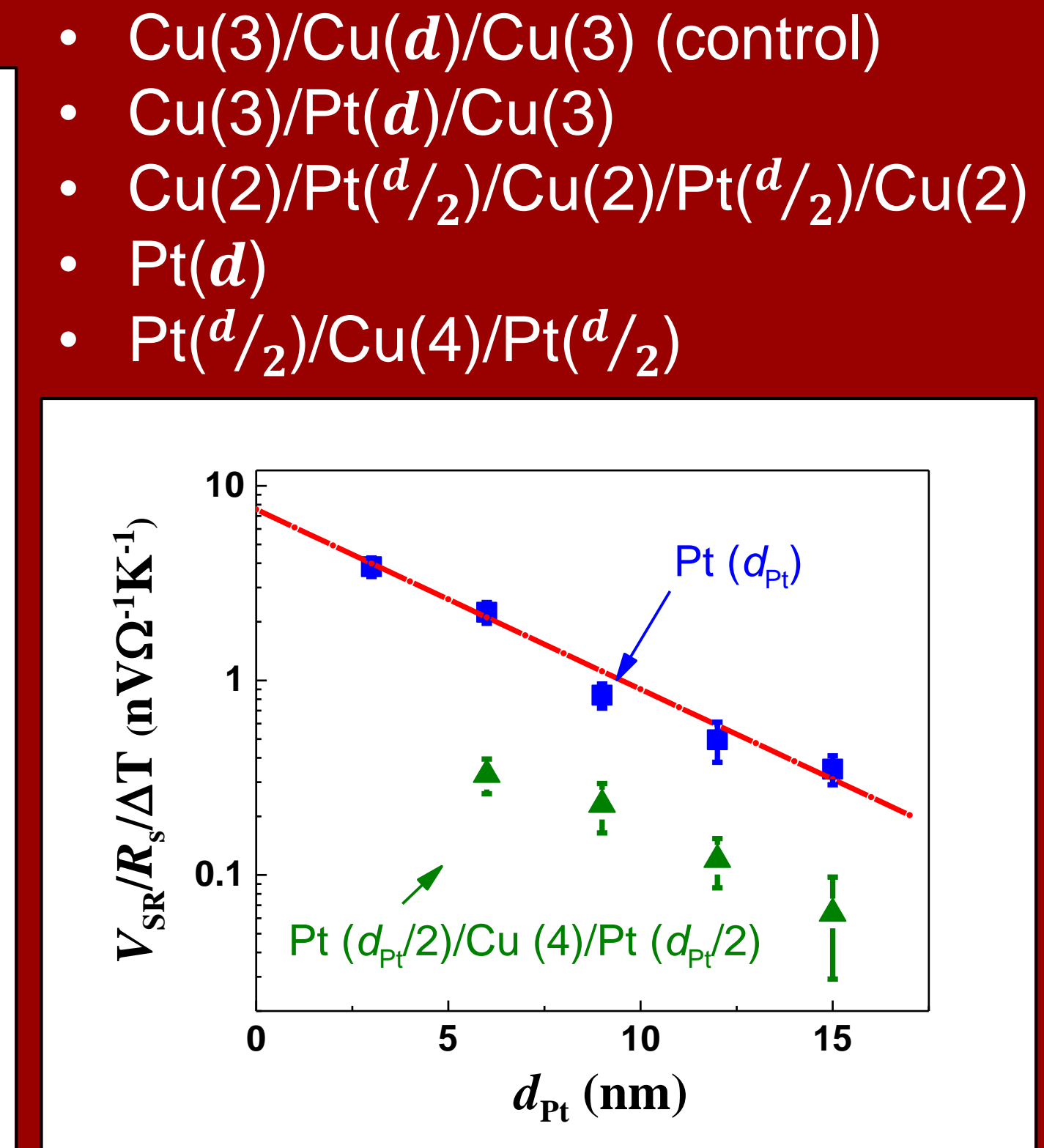


- Zero background signal leads to good dynamic range
- No patterning required
- Room temperature measurement
- Only two fit parameters

Results and Discussion:



Fitting Result: $\lambda_{Pt} = 7.7 \pm 1.4$ nm



Fitting Result: $\lambda_{Pt} = 4.7 \pm 0.4$ nm

Discussion:

- Interface spin memory loss (SML) of Pt/Cu is large, $\delta \sim 70\%$ for our samples
- $\lambda_{sd} = 4.7 \sim 7.7$ nm for Pt
- Discrepancy between the two fittings may be because we neglect the spin rotation upon reflection at the PML/Pt interface (related to imaginary part of $G^{\uparrow\downarrow}$), which is prominent in the second case where Pt is in direct contact with PML and Py.

References & Acknowledgements:

[1] A. M. Humphries *et al.*, Nature Communications, 8, 911 (2017)
[2] H. Kurt *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. 81, 4787 (2002).
[3] L. Liu, R. A. Buhrman, and D. C. Ralph, arXiv:1111.3702 (2012).

[4] X. Tao, H. Ding *et al.*, Science Advances 10.1126 (2018).
[5] Aljuaid W.S., Allen, S.R., Davidson A., Fan, X., arXiv: 1807.04918 (2018)
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