

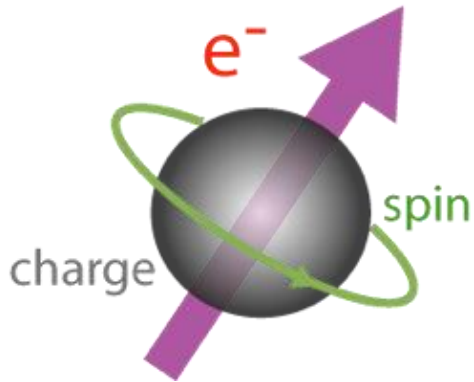
# **Coupling between heat transport and spin transport in metallic ferromagnets**

**Gyung-Min Choi**

Center for Spintronics  
Korea Institute of Science and Technology

# Spin

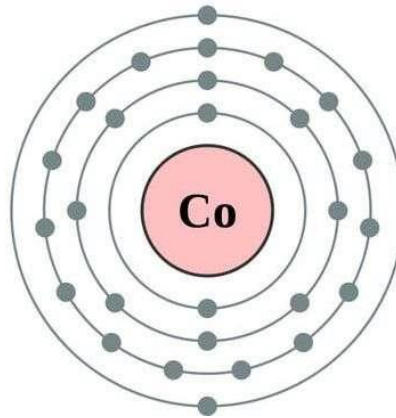
Electron



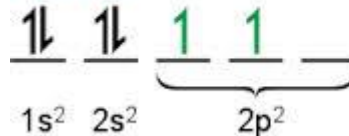
Spin angular momentum

$$\frac{1}{2} \hbar$$

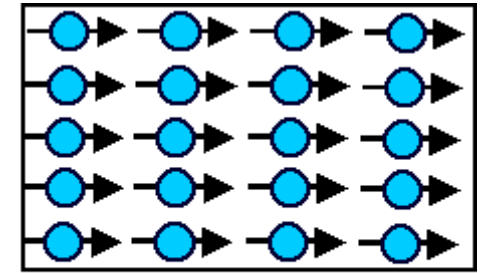
Atom



Hund's rule




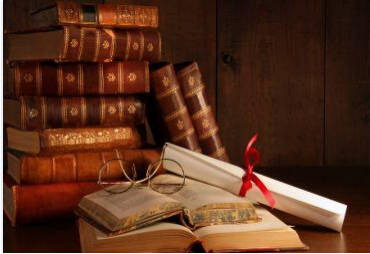


Solid



Heisenberg's exchange

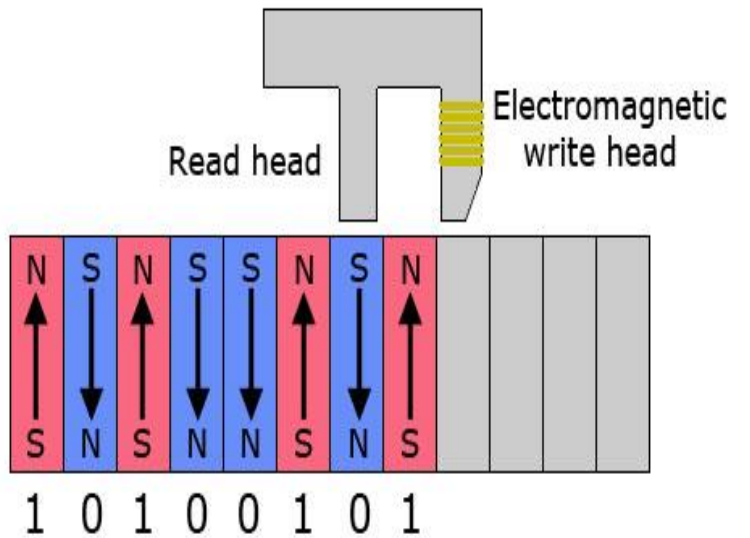
$$\hat{H}^{\text{Heis}} = -J \hat{S}^A \cdot \hat{S}^B$$

# Memory

	Write	Read
	Connection of neurons	Electro-chemical
	Arrangement of ink	Optical
	Confinement of electron	Electrical
	Direction of spin	Electrical

# Spin Memory

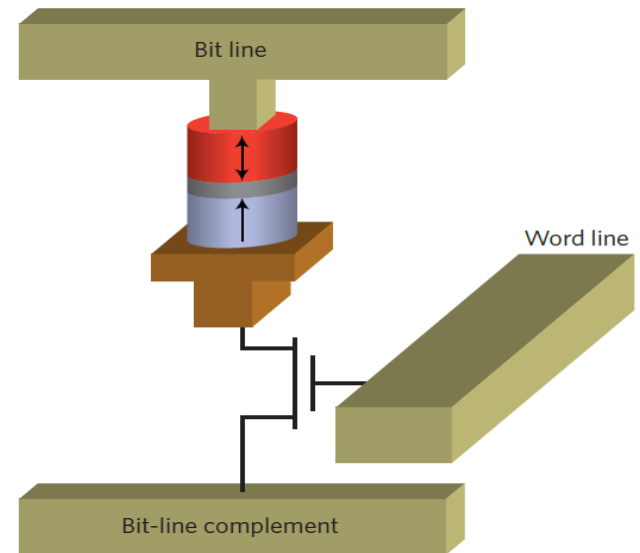
Hard disk drive



<http://www.computerhope.com>

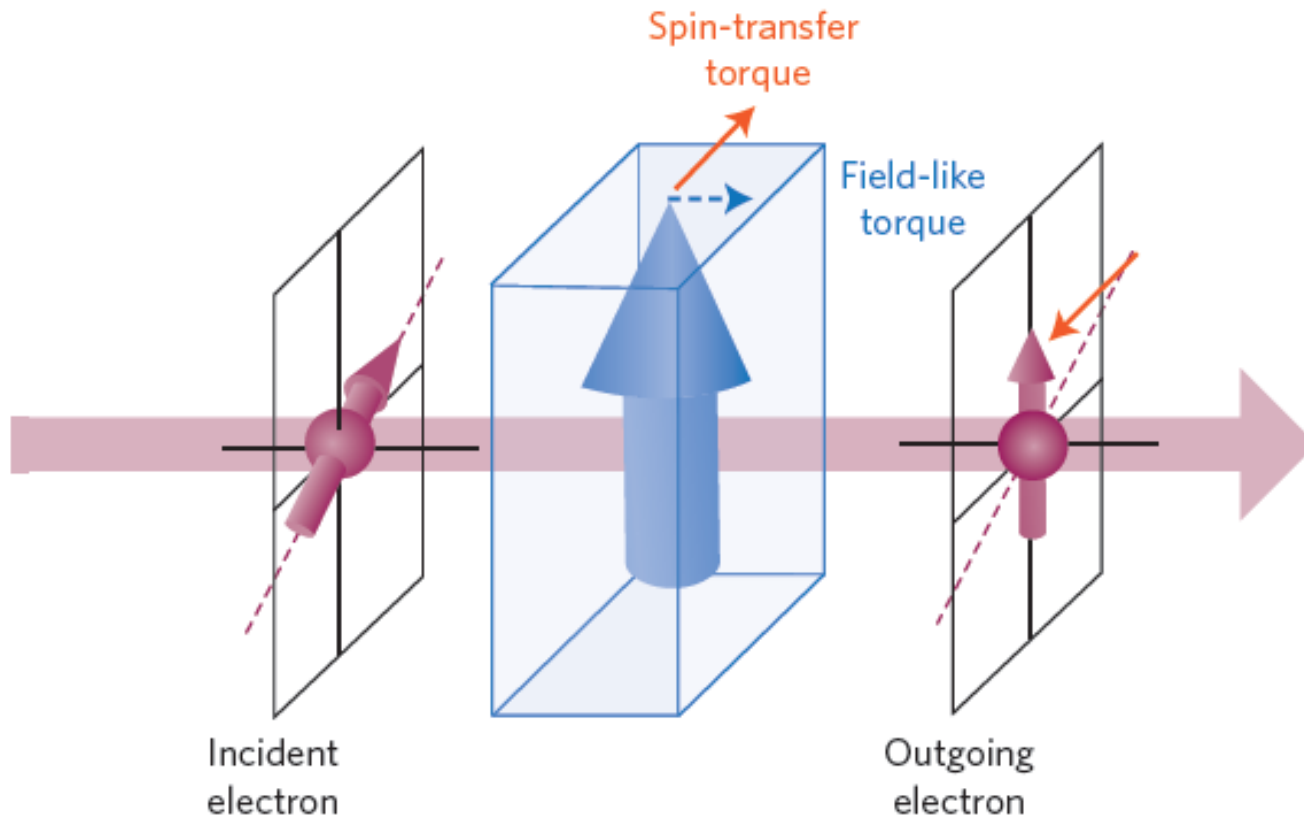
Access time: a few ms

Magnetic random access memory



Access time: a few tens of ns

# Spin transfer torque



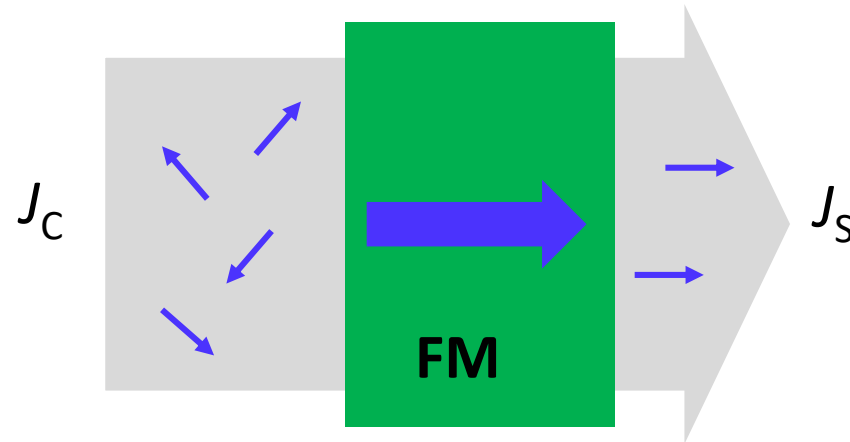
Spin current can rotation local magnetization.

Slonczewski JMMM (1996)

Berger PRB (1996)

# Quantum yield

Electrical spin generation  $\rightarrow$  Spin filter effect

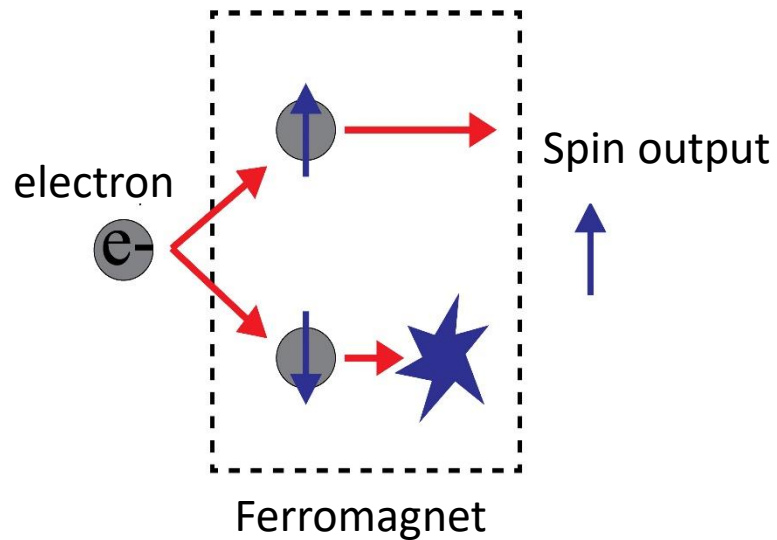


$$\varepsilon = \frac{\text{spin}}{\text{electron}} = \frac{\text{spin angular momentum}/\hbar}{\text{electric charge}/e} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Slonczewski PRB (2010)

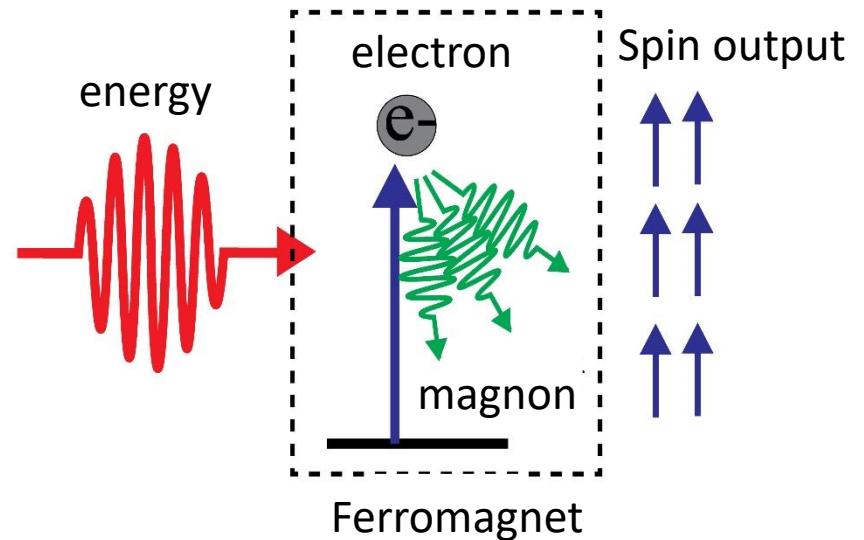
# Quantum yield for thermal spin

Electrical spin generation



$$\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$$

Thermal spin generation



$$\varepsilon >? \frac{1}{2}$$

Slonczewski PRB (2010)

# **Thermal spin generation in metallic ferromagnet**

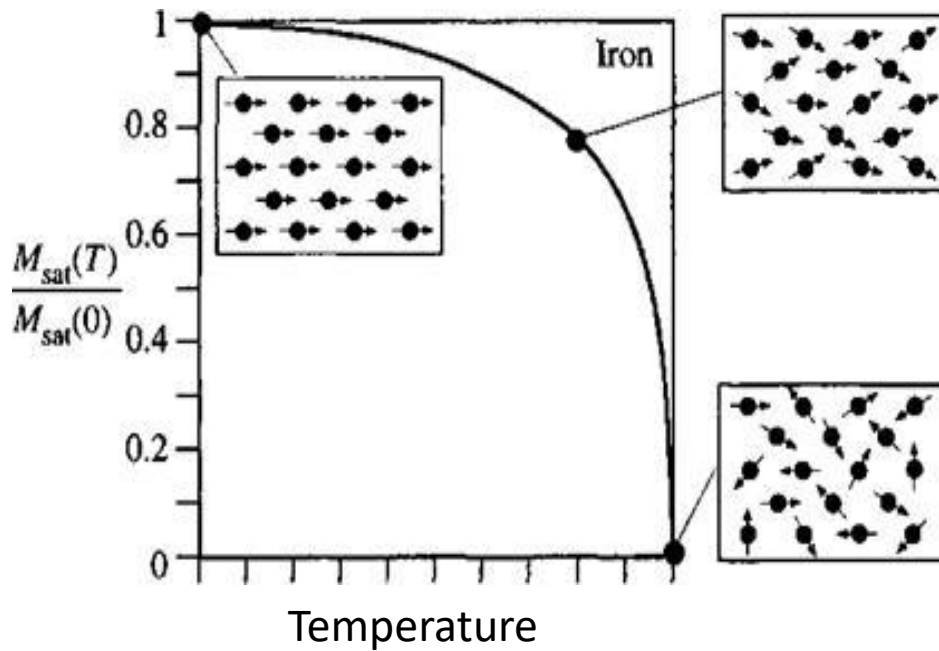
Part 1: Ultrafast demagnetization

Part 2: Spin-dependent Seebeck effect

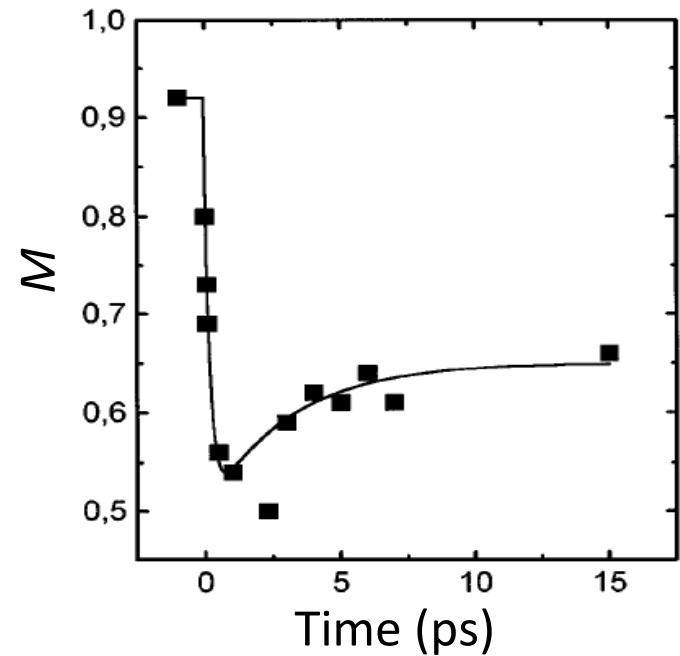


# Ultrafast demagnetization

Slow heating



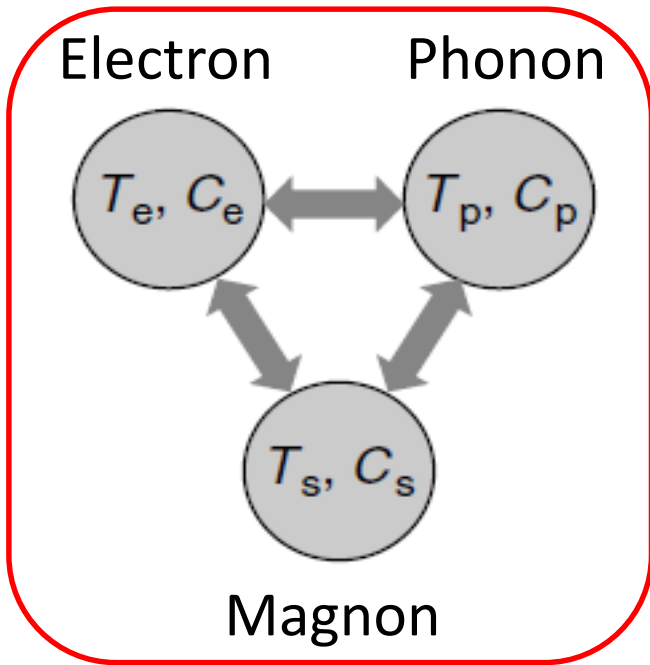
Ultrafast heating



Beaurepaire *et al.* PRL (1996)

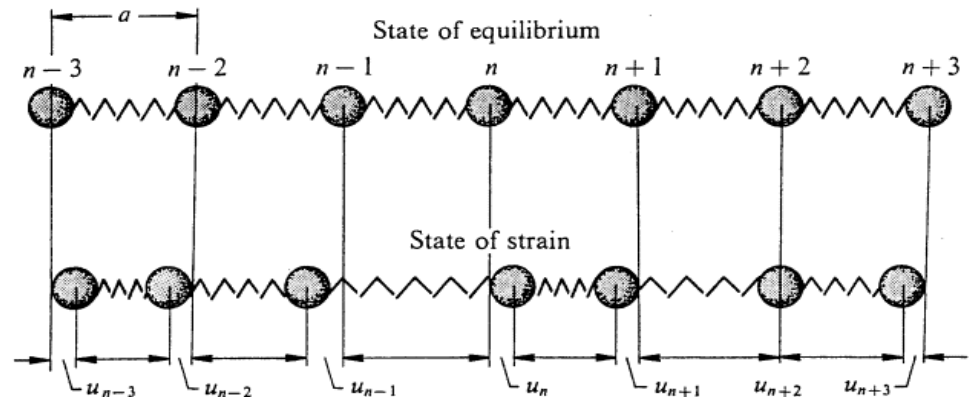
# Three temperature model

Three heat reservoir

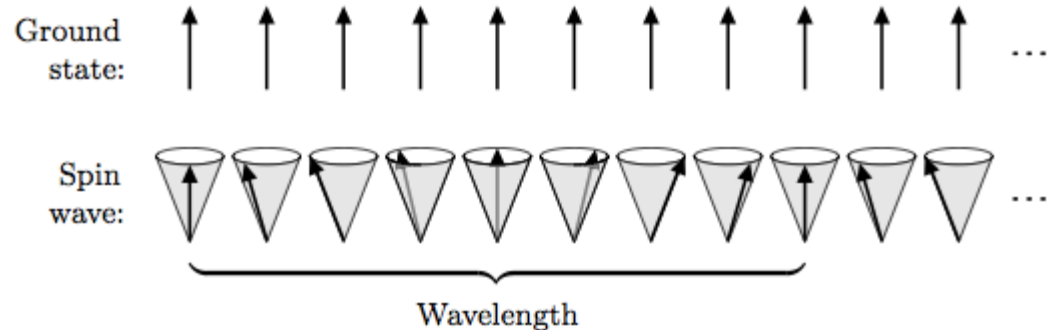


Beaurepaire *et al.* PRL (1996)

Phonon

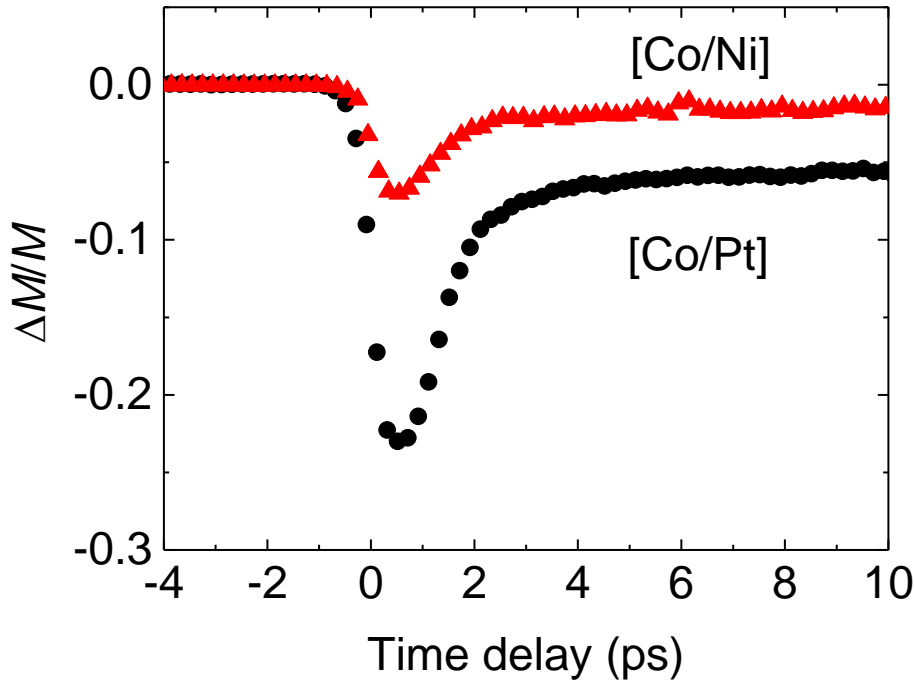


Magnon

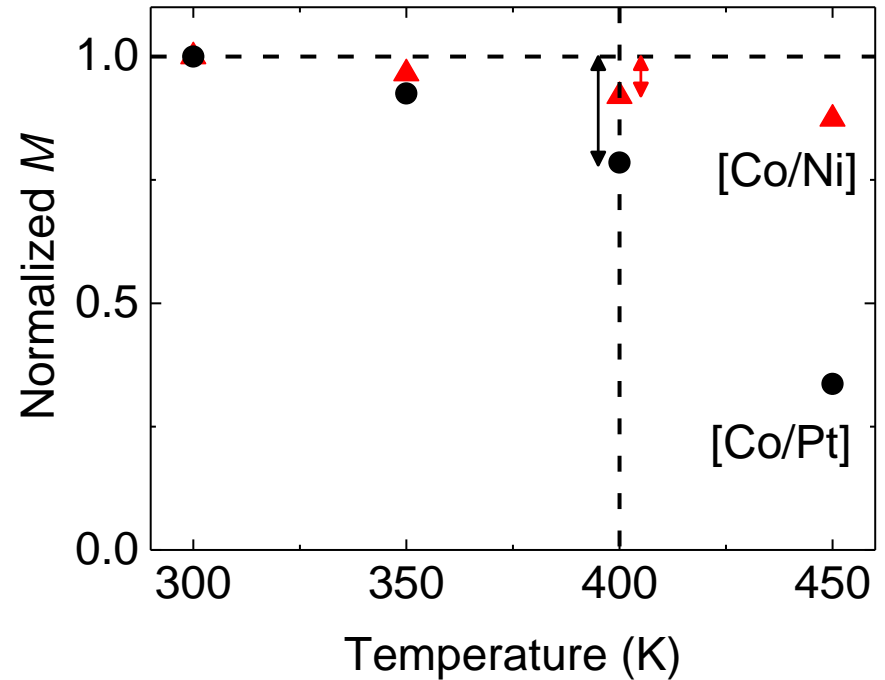


# Effect of Curie temperature

Ultrafast demagnetization



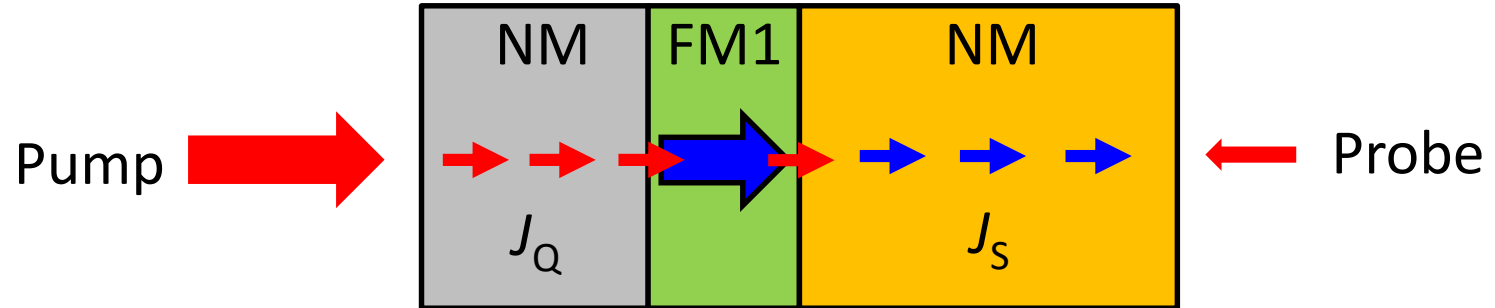
$M$  vs  $T$



$$\Delta M \approx \Delta T_m \times \frac{\Delta M}{\Delta T_m} = \Delta T_m \times f\left(\frac{T_m}{T_C}\right)$$

# Spin accumulation

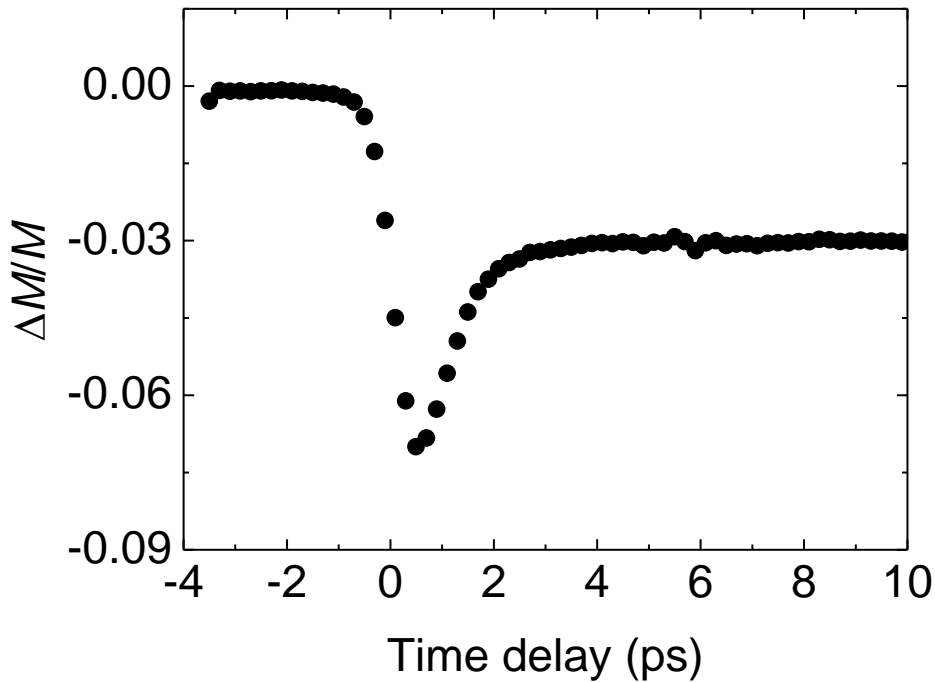
Measure spin accumulation on Cu



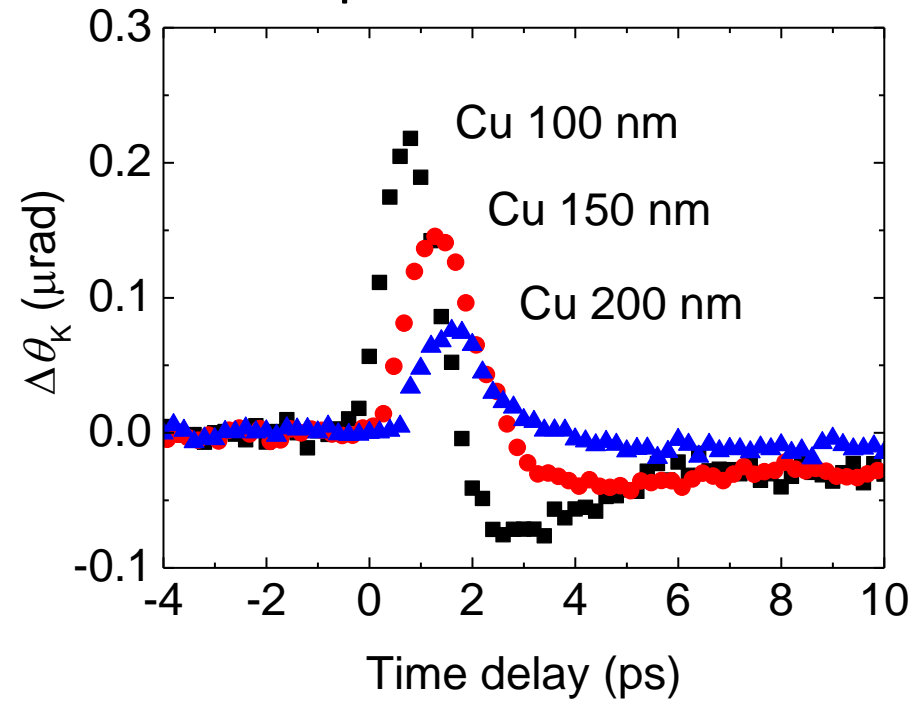
# Spin accumulation

Pt (30) / [Co/Pt] (6.5) / Cu (100~200)

Demagnetization



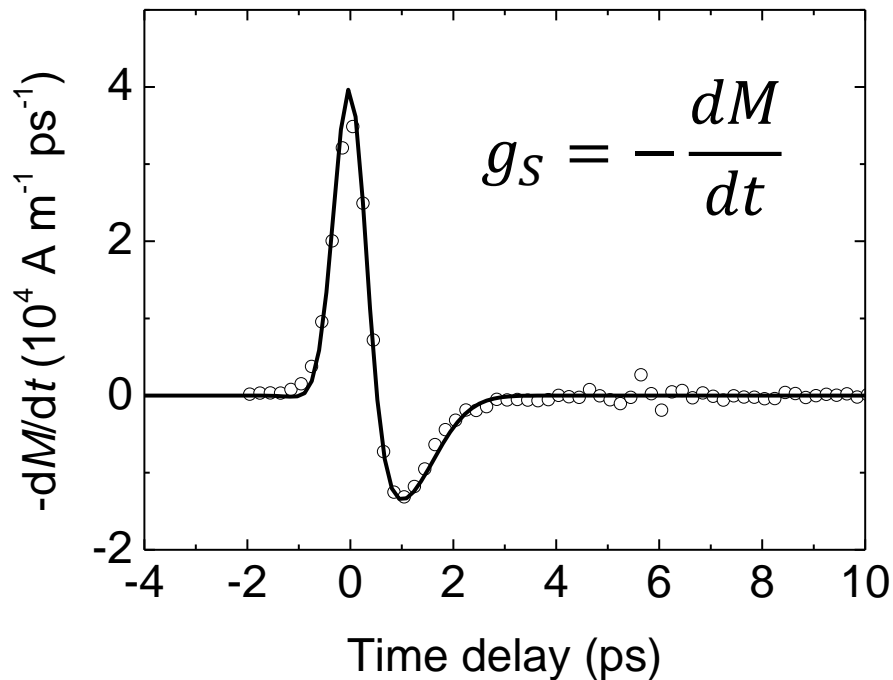
Spin accumulation



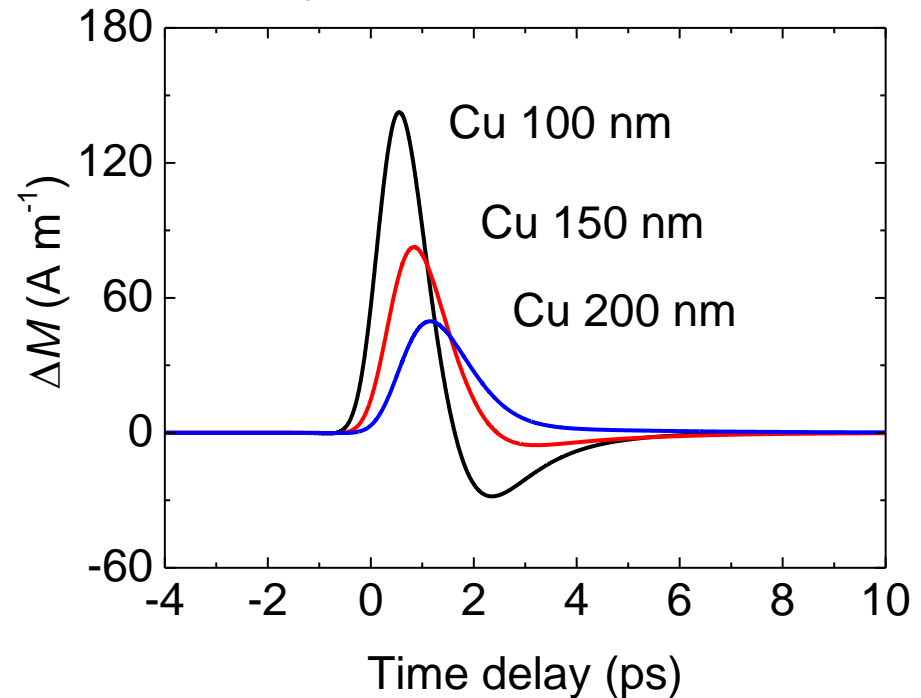
# Demagnetization-spin generation

$$\frac{\partial \mu_S}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 \mu_S}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\mu_S}{\tau_S} + \left( \frac{g_S}{N_S} \right)$$

Spin generation rate

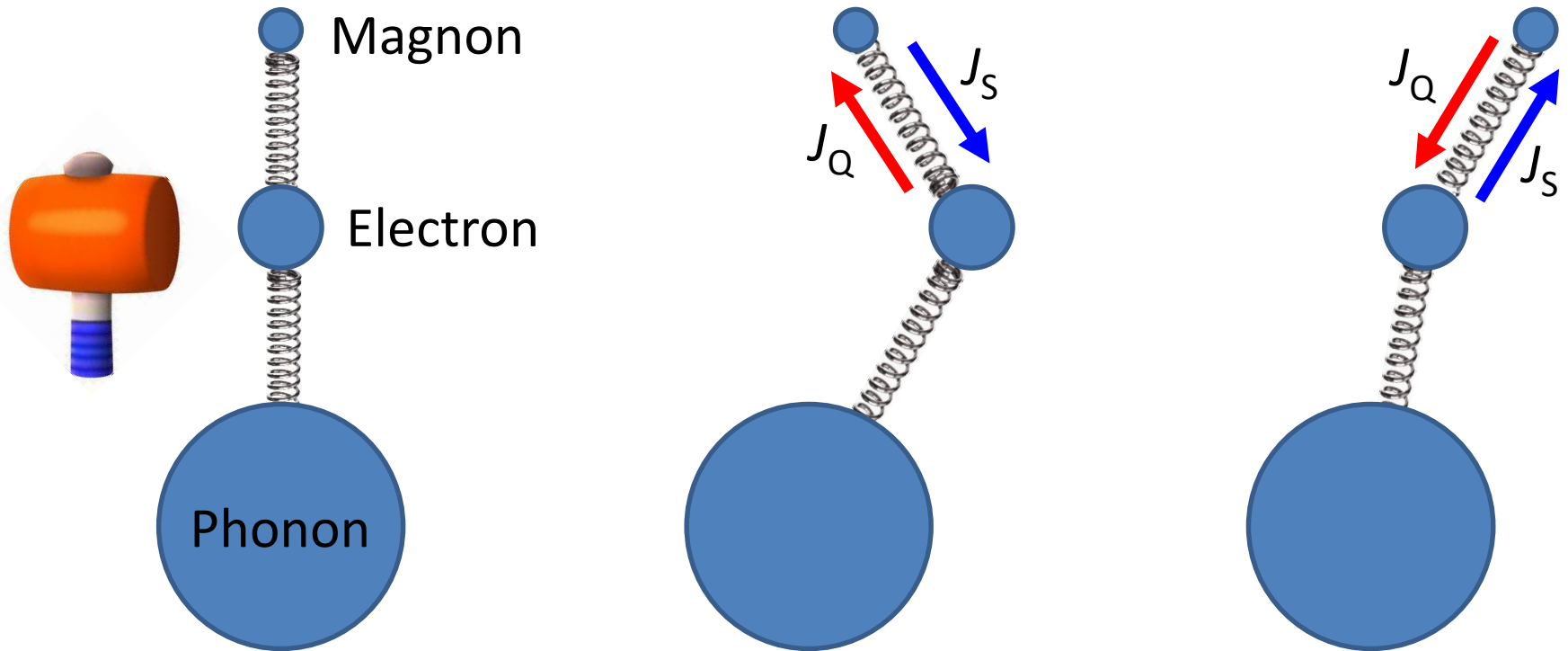


Spin accumulation



# Conclusion

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = \frac{dT_m}{dt} \times f\left(\frac{T_m}{T_c}\right), \quad g_s = -\frac{dM}{dt}$$



Electron-magnon scattering conserve angular momentum.

# **Thermal spin generation in metallic ferromagnet**

Part 1: Ultrafast demagnetization

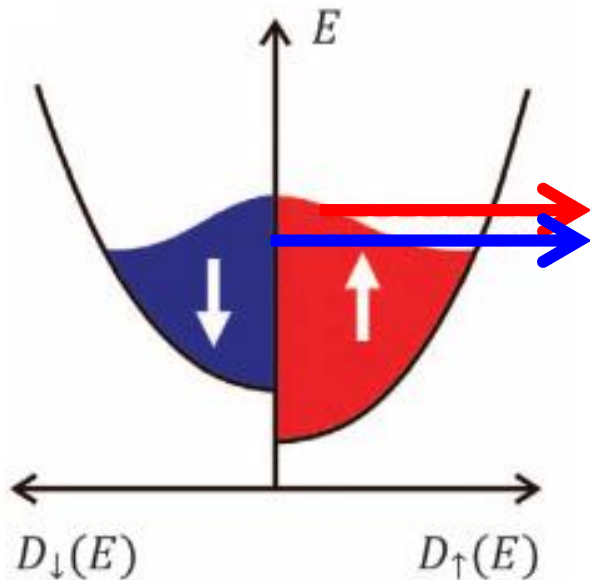
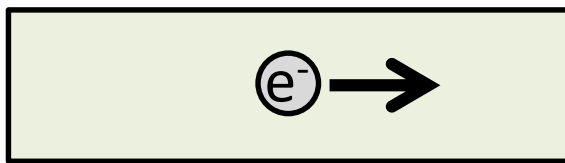
Part 2: Spin-dependent Seebeck effect



# Spin-dependent Seebeck effect

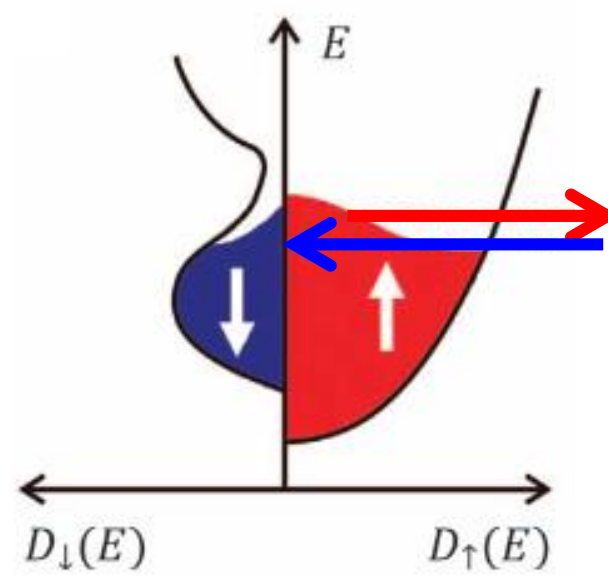
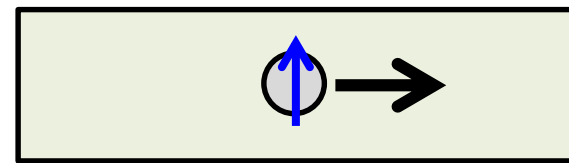
Seebeck effect

Charge

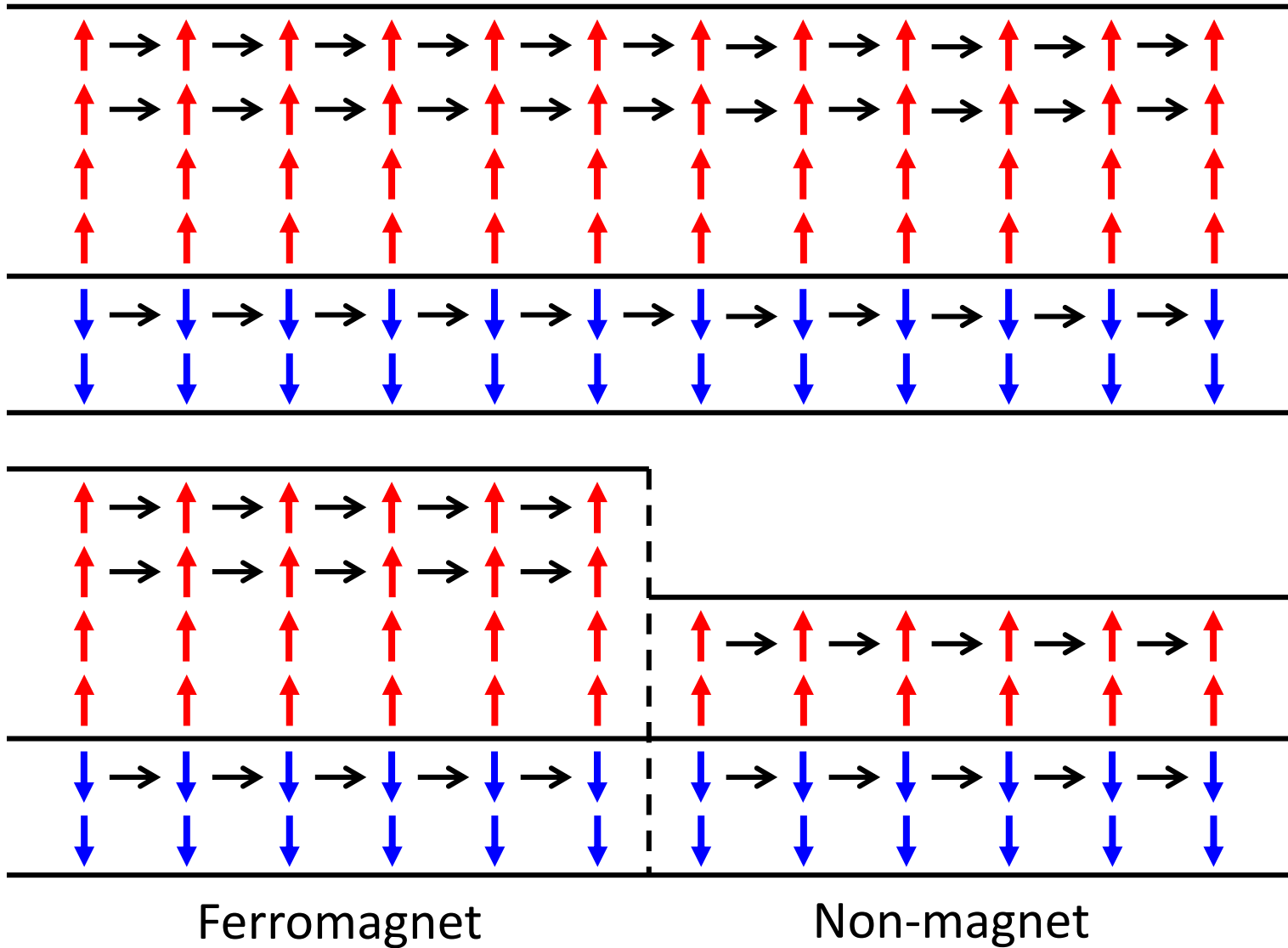


Spin-dependent Seebeck effect

Spin

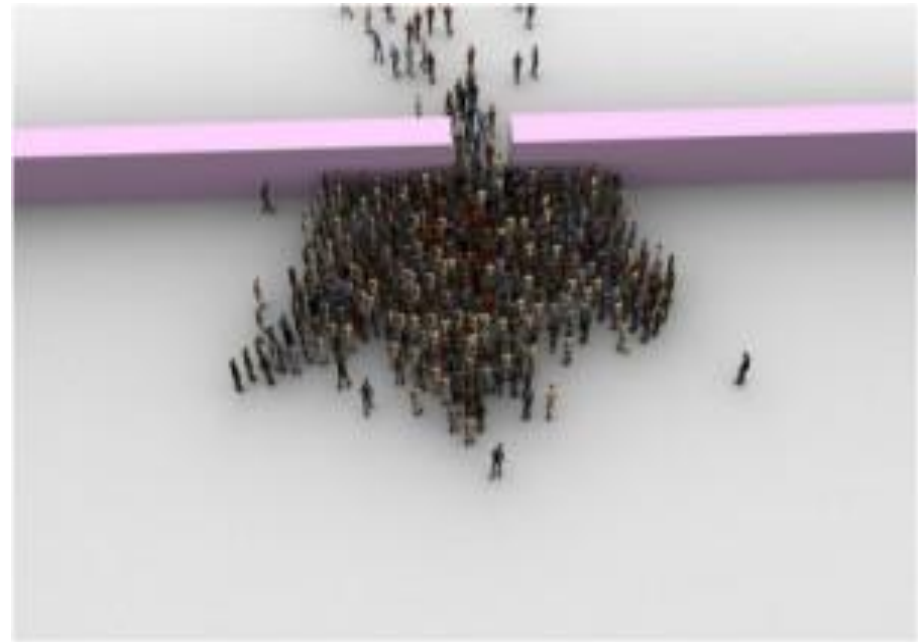


# Interfacial effect

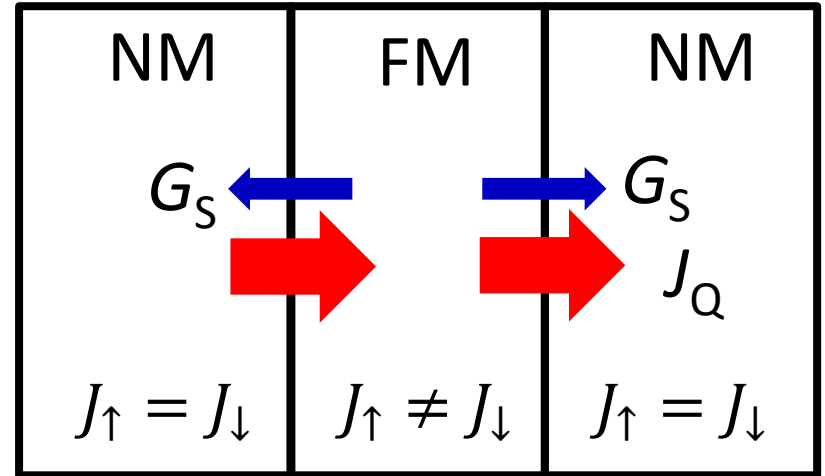
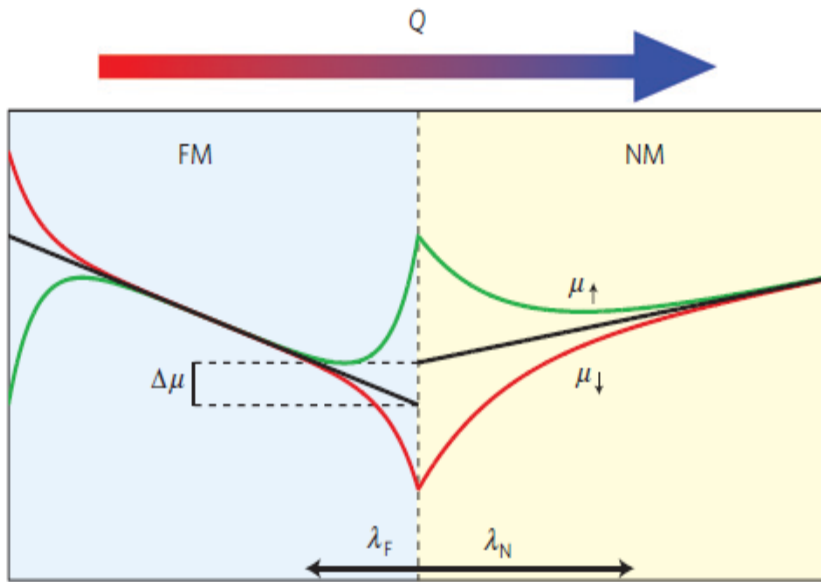


# Interfacial effect

병목현상



# Interfacial effect



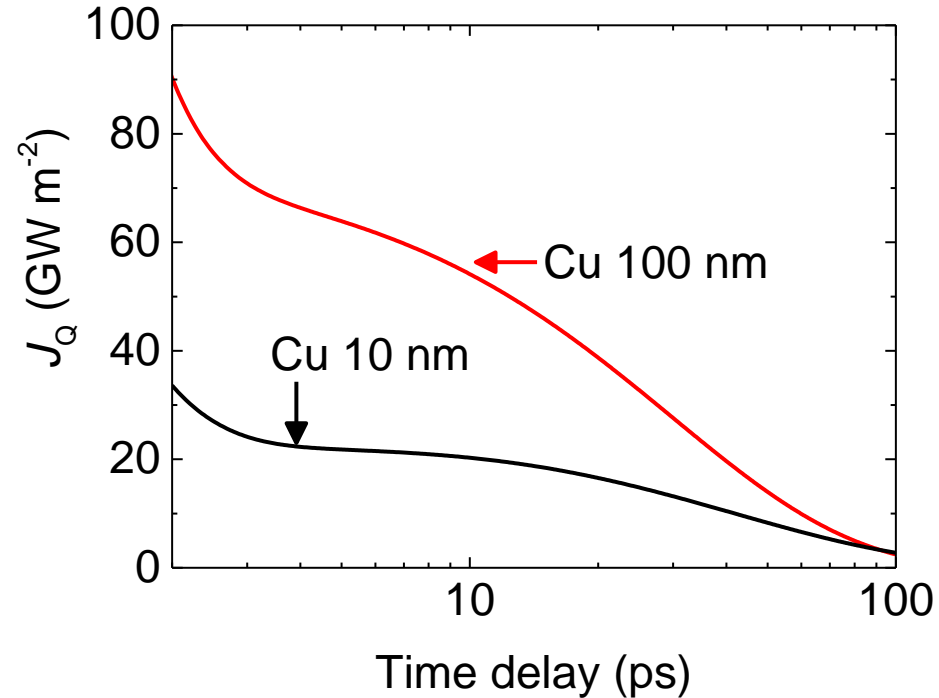
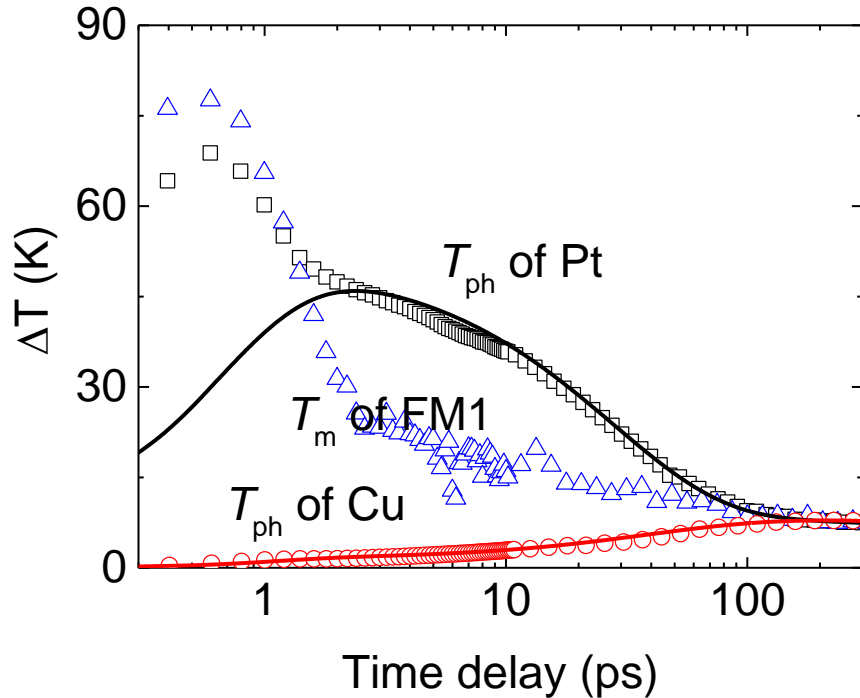
$$G_S = - \left( \frac{\mu_B}{eLT} \right) \frac{1 - P^2}{2} (S_\uparrow - S_\downarrow) J_Q$$

$$S_{\uparrow,\downarrow} = -eLT \frac{1}{\sigma_{\uparrow,\downarrow}} \frac{\partial \sigma_{\uparrow,\downarrow}}{\partial E} \Big|_{E_F}$$

Slachter *et al.* Nature Phys. (2010)  
 Hatami *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. (2007)

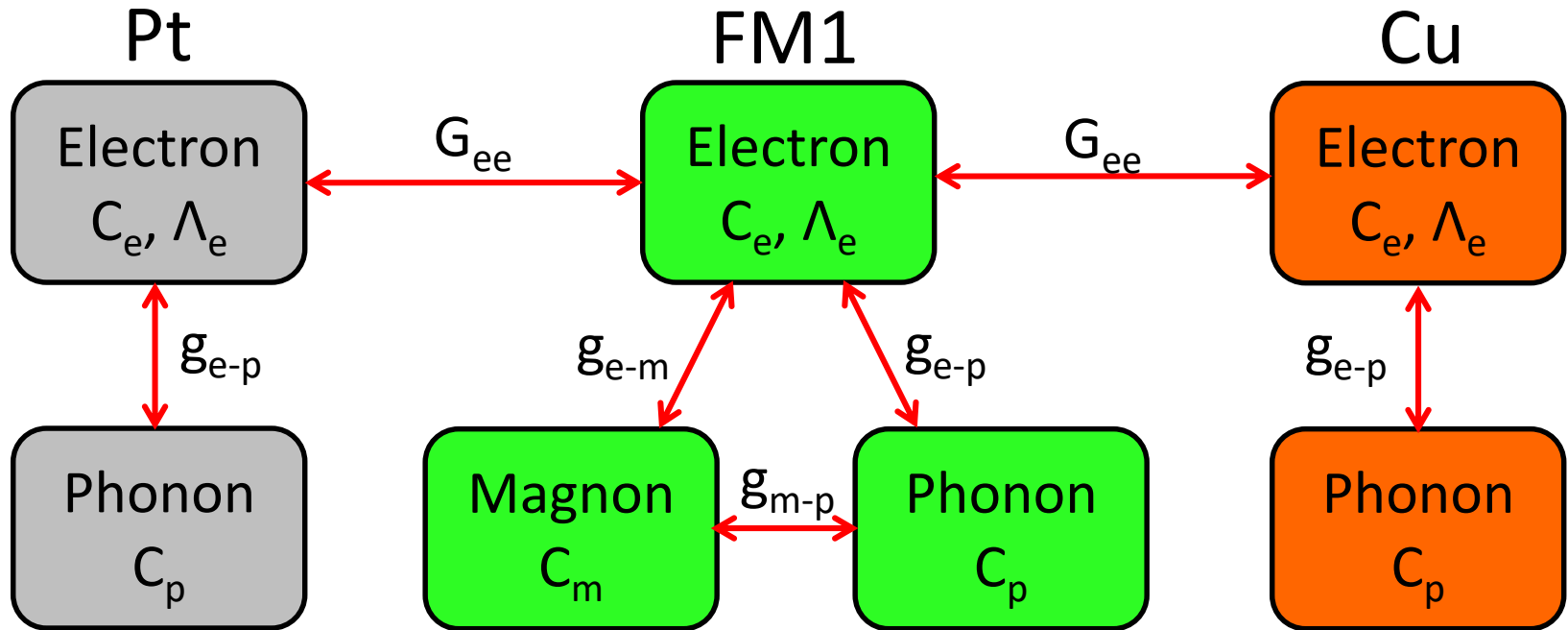
# Thermal analysis

Pt (20)/ FM1 (3)/ Cu (10 or 100)/ FM2 (2) (in nm)



$$J_Q = \frac{E_{abs}}{\tau} \times \frac{C_{Cu} h_{Cu}}{C_{Pt} h_{Pt} + C_{Cu} h_{Cu}} \times e^{-t/\tau}$$

# Thermal analysis

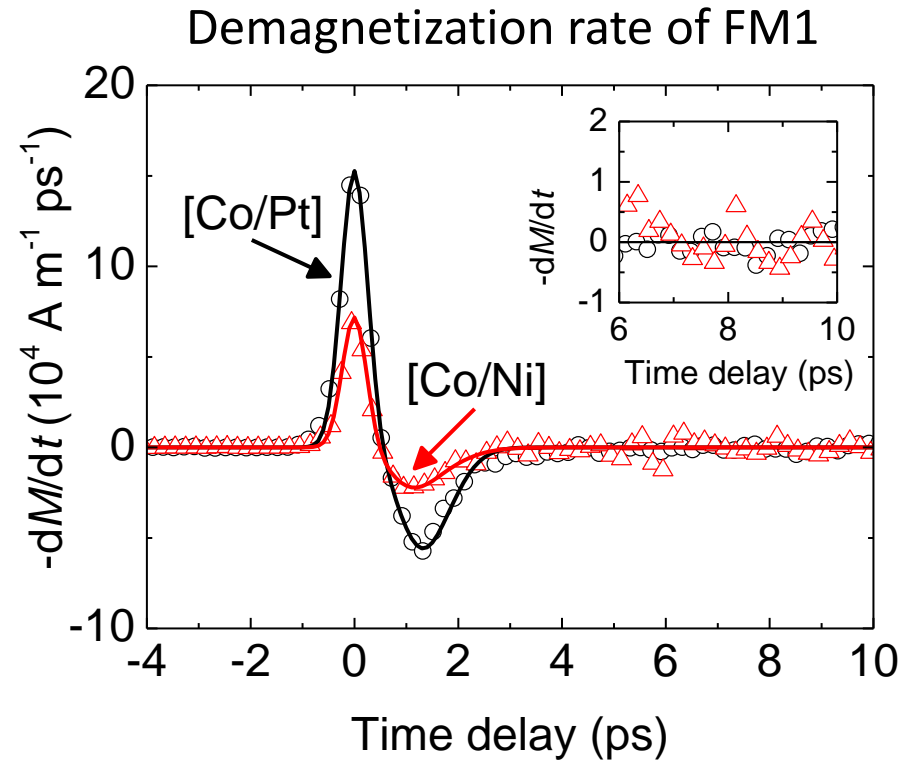
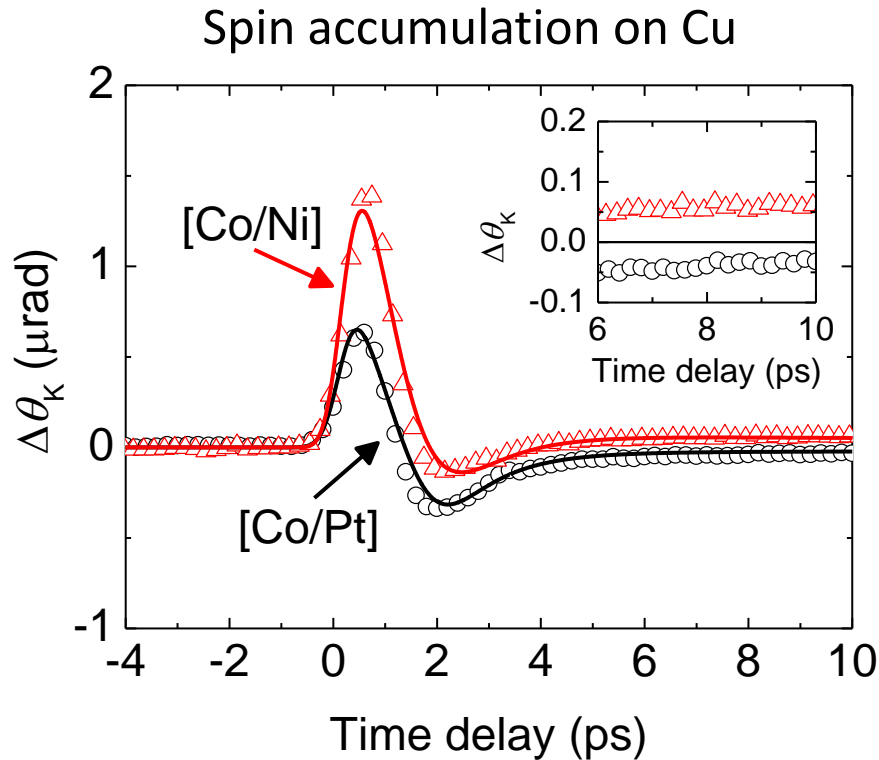


**Energy transport** among different heat reservoirs of different layers

$$\tau = \left( \frac{1}{C_{Pt}h_{Pt}} + \frac{1}{C_{Cu}h_{Cu}} \right)^{-1} \times \left( \frac{h_{Pt}}{\Lambda_{Pt}} + \frac{h_{FM1}}{\Lambda_{FM1}} + \frac{1}{g_{Cu}h_{Cu}} \right)$$

# SDSE-spin accumulation

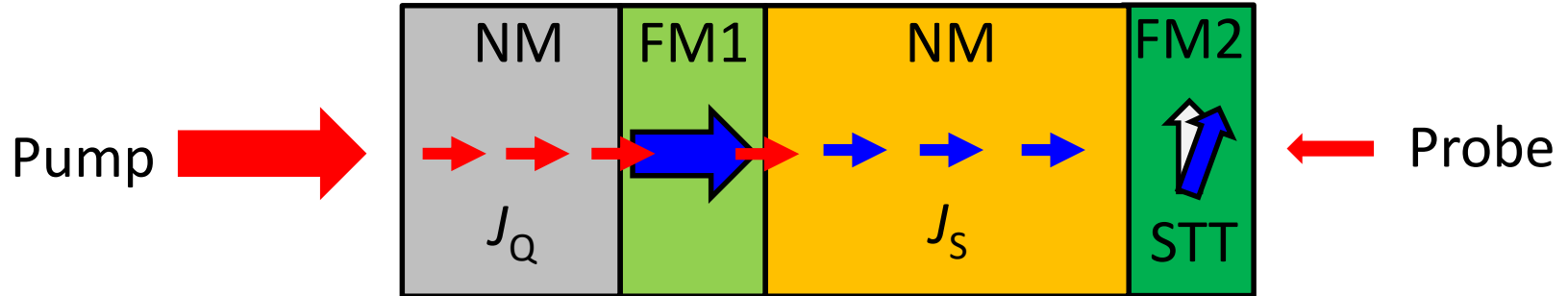
Pt (20)/ FM1 (3)/ Cu (100) (in nm)



Offset in spin accumulation on Cu is due to SDSE.

# SDSE-spin torque

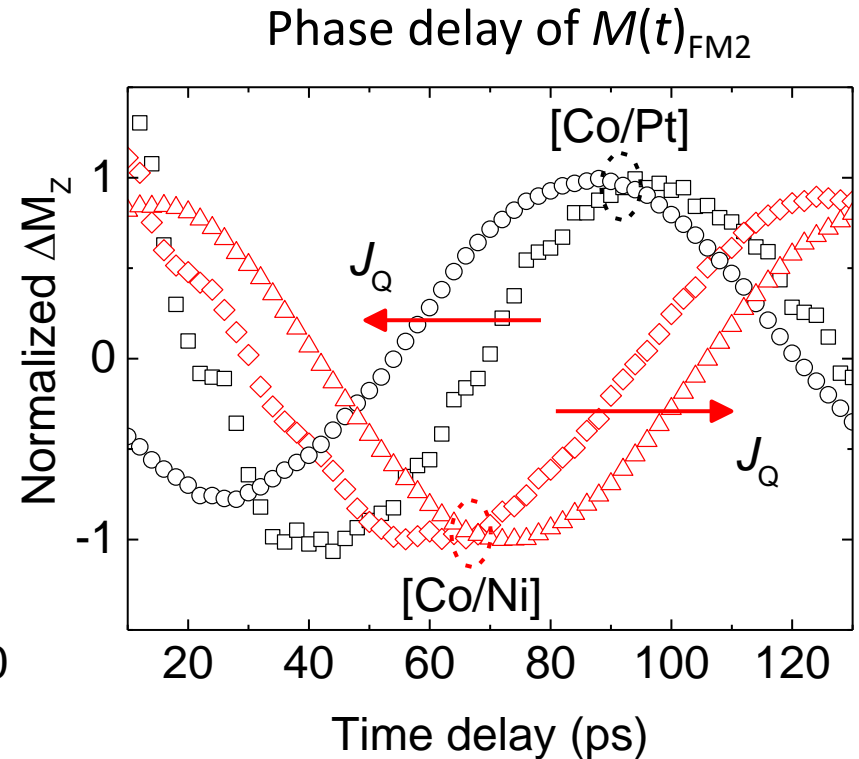
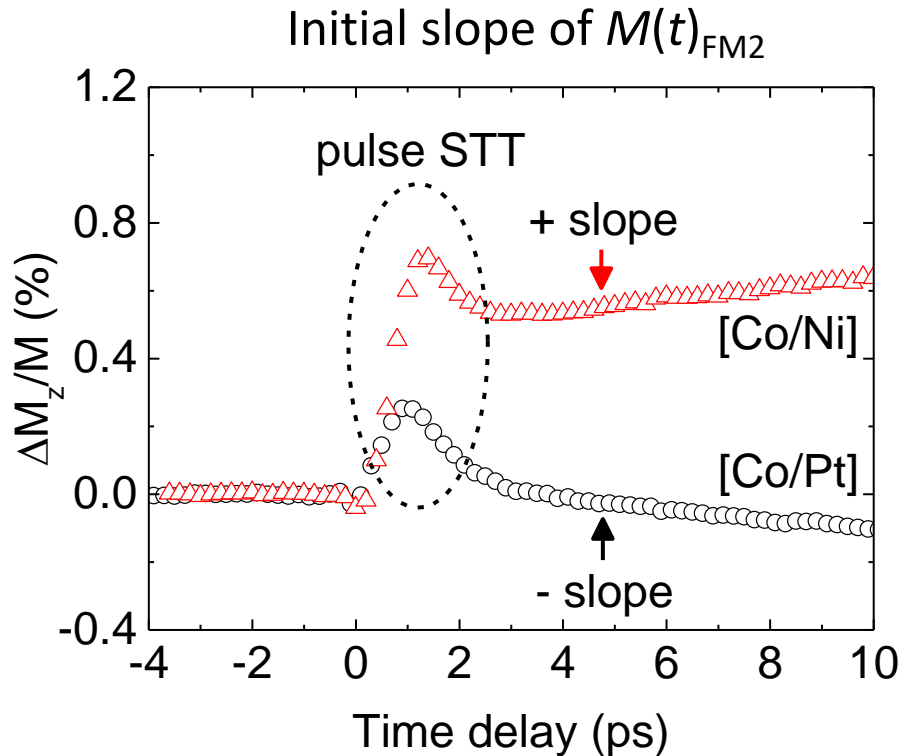
Measure STT on FM2





# SDSE-spin torque

Pt (20)/ FM1 (3)/ Cu (10 or 100)/ FM2 (2) (in nm)

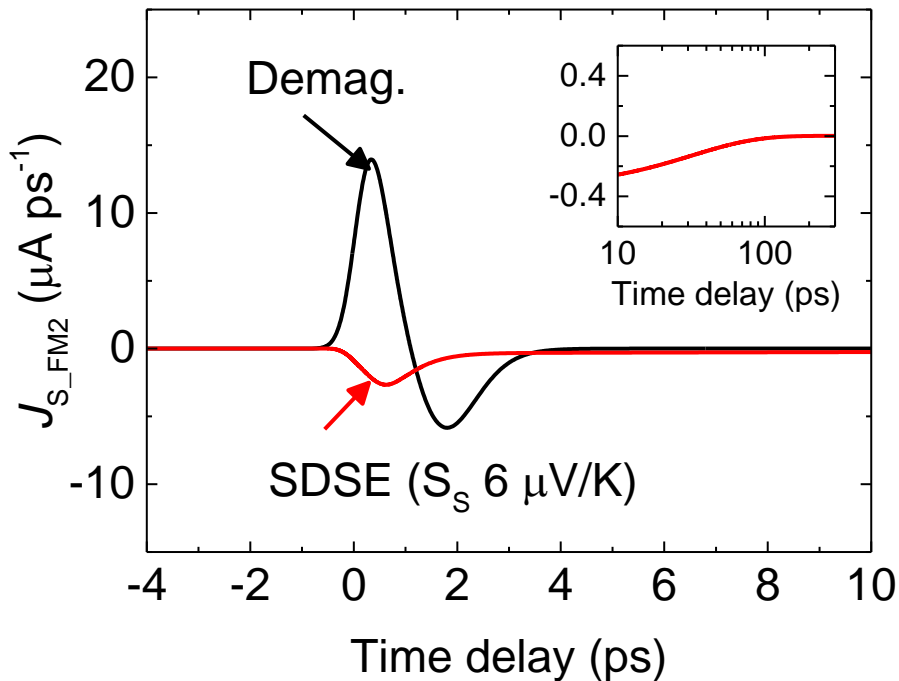


SDSE  $\rightarrow$  initial slop  $\rightarrow$  overall phase delay

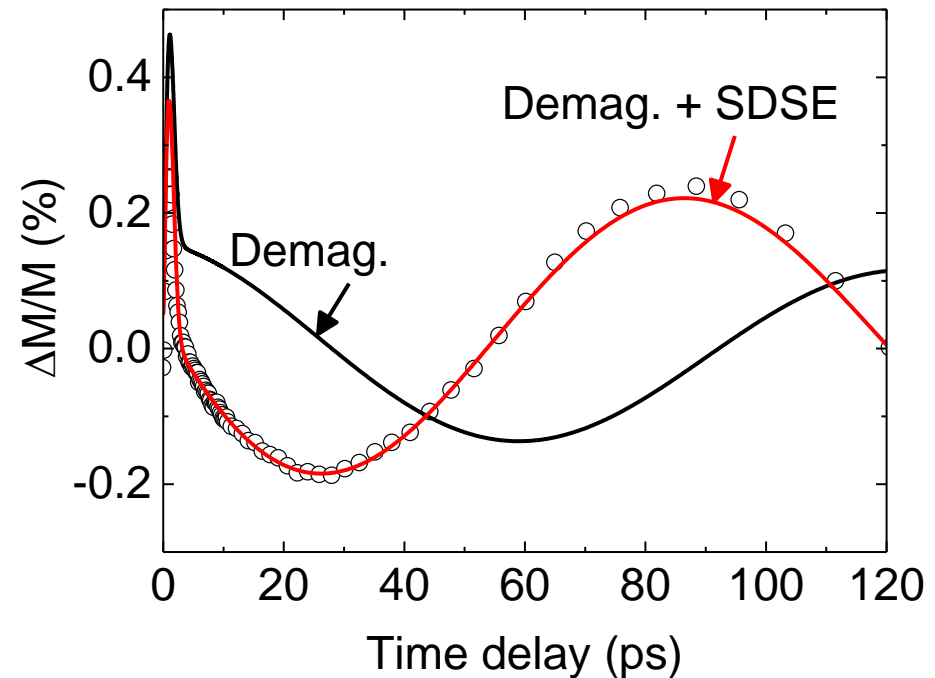
# SDSE-coefficient

Pt (20)/ [Co/Pt] (3)/ Cu (100)/ CoFeB (2) (in nm)

Input ( $J_s$  to FM2)



Output (FM2 dynamics)

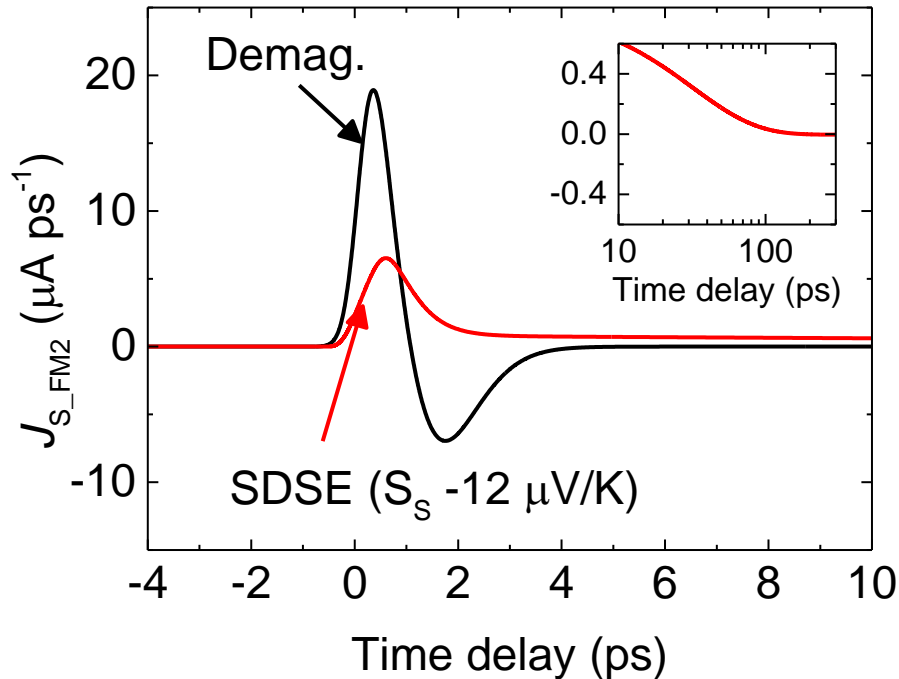


$$\dot{m} = -\gamma_e m \times H_{\text{eff}} + \alpha m \times \dot{m} + \frac{J_s}{M_s h} m \times (m \times m_{\text{fixed}})$$

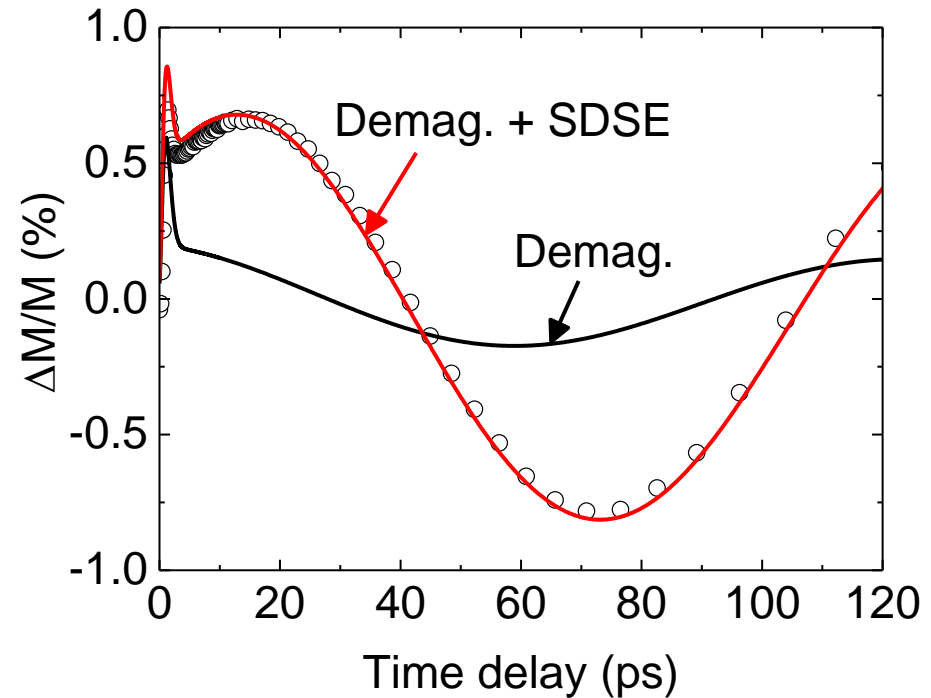
# SDSE-coefficient

Pt (20)/ [Co/Ni] (3)/ Cu (100)/ CoFeB (2) (in nm)

Input ( $J_s$  to FM2)

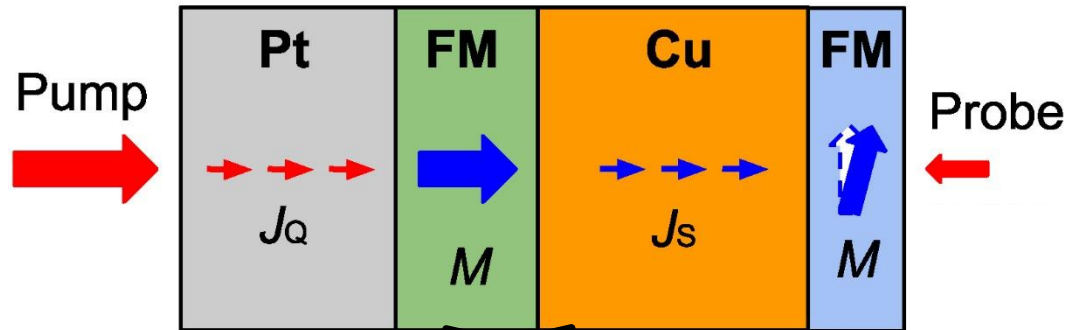


Output (FM2 dynamics)



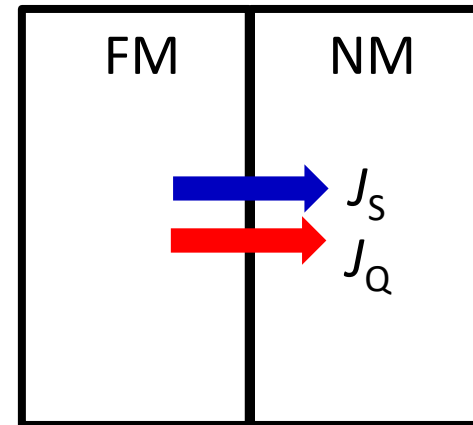
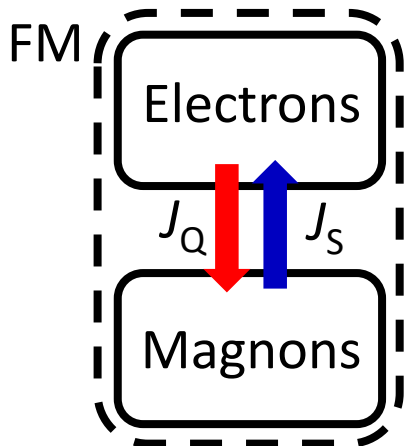
$$\dot{m} = -\gamma_e m \times H_{\text{eff}} + \alpha m \times \dot{m} + \frac{J_s}{M_S h} m \times (m \times m_{\text{fixed}})$$

# Conclusion



Demagnetization  $\rightarrow g_S = -\frac{dM}{dt}$

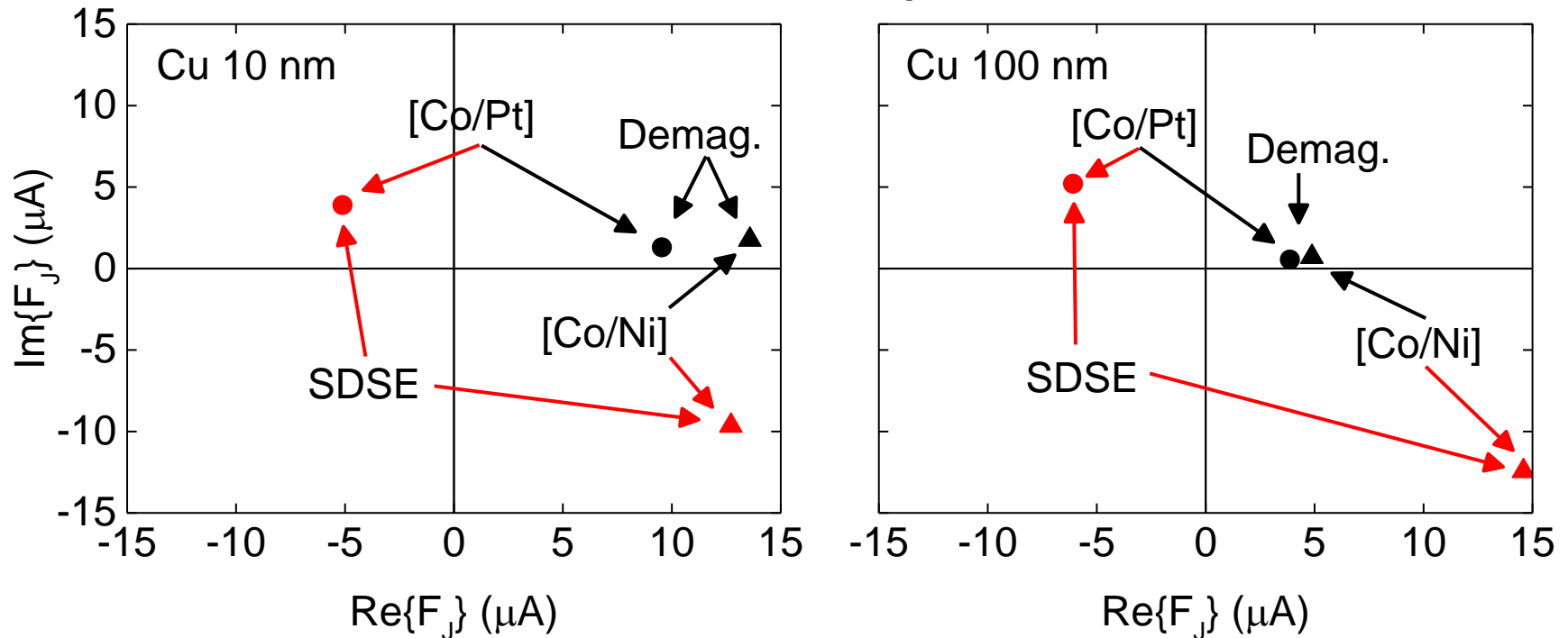
SDSE  $\rightarrow G_S \propto S_S J_Q$



# Conclusion

Pt (20)/ FM1 (3)/ Cu (10 or 100)/ FM2 (2) (in nm)

Fourier analysis of  $J_s$  to FM2

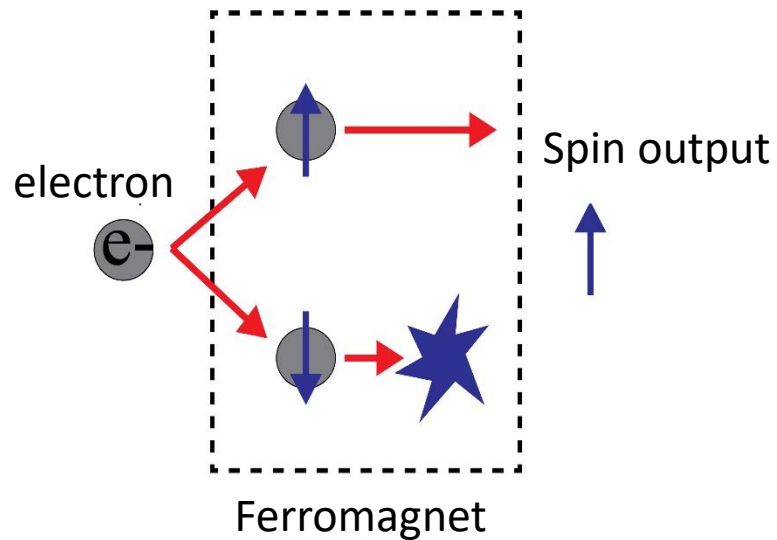


[Co/Pt] with Cu 10 nm: **Demagnetization** > SDSE

[Co/Ni] with Cu 100 nm: **SDSE** > Demagnetization

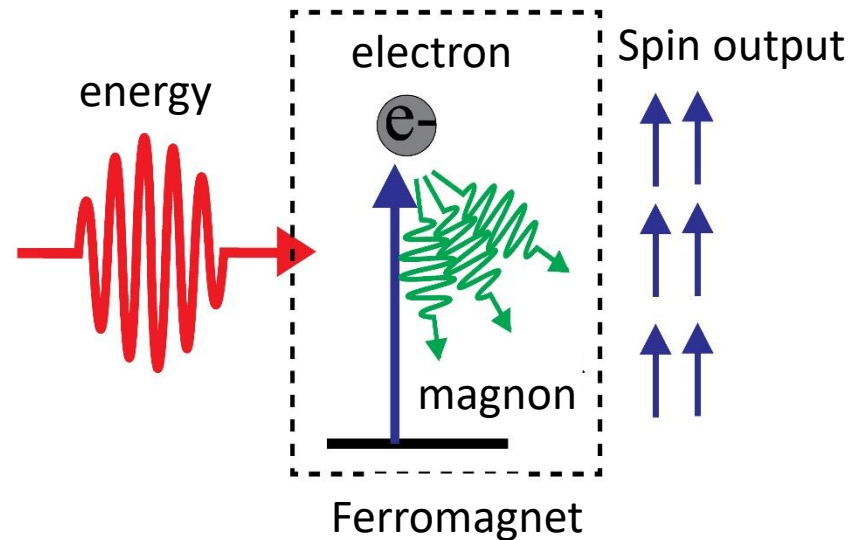
# Future plan: Quantum yield

Electrical spin generation



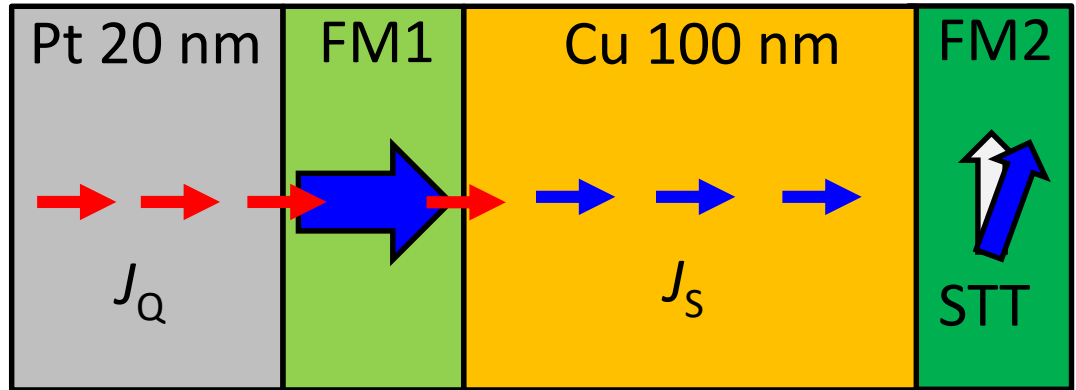
$$\varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$$

Thermal spin generation



$$\varepsilon \approx 1$$

# Future plan: Spin loss



<Spin absorption>

Demag. { [Co/Pt] ( $\tau_S=0.02$  ps)  
[Co/Ni] ( $\tau_S=0.1$  ps)

	Pt	FM1	Cu	FM2
[Co/Pt] ( $\tau_S=0.02$ ps)	7 %	88 %	1 %	4 %
[Co/Ni] ( $\tau_S=0.1$ ps)	20 %	66 %	1 %	13 %

SDSE { [Co/Pt] ( $\tau_S=0.02$  ps)  
[Co/Ni] ( $\tau_S=0.1$  ps)

	Pt	FM1	Cu	FM2
[Co/Pt] ( $\tau_S=0.02$ ps)		89 %	1 %	10 %
[Co/Ni] ( $\tau_S=0.1$ ps)		87 %	1 %	12 %

# Acknowledgement

## Collaborators

KIST: Chul-Hyun Moon, Dr. Byoung-Chul Min

Korea University: Prof. Kyung-Jin Lee

University of Illinois: Prof. David G. Cahill

