Chapter 4

Spin Valves

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Outline

1. **Spin valves and spin injection**

2. **Spin valves based on Metal and Superconductor**

3. **Spin valves based on semiconductor and Quantum materials**

Review of last class

1. Metal Spin Valves

Local and Nonlcoal spin valves

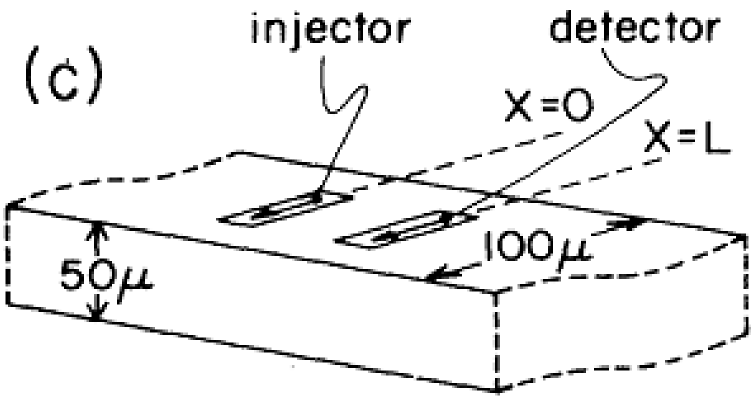
Hanle spin precession

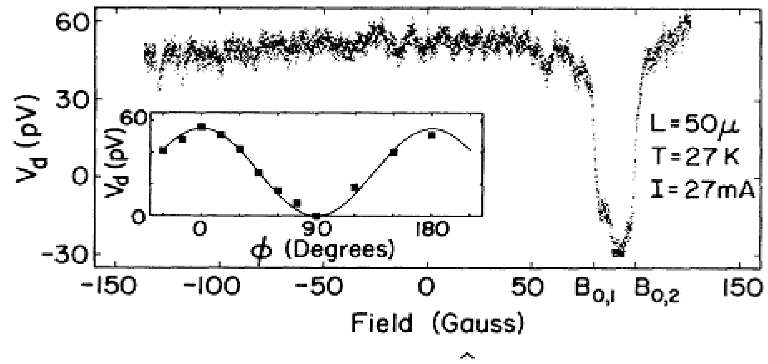
Nano devices (Thanks to cleanroom)

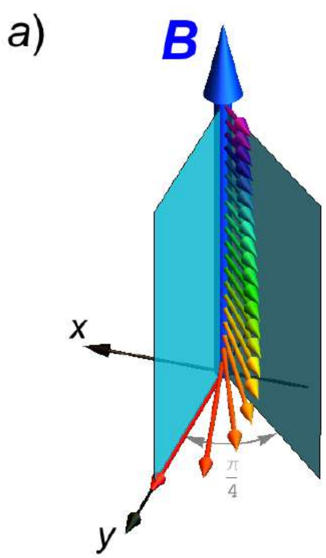
Spin injection efficiency

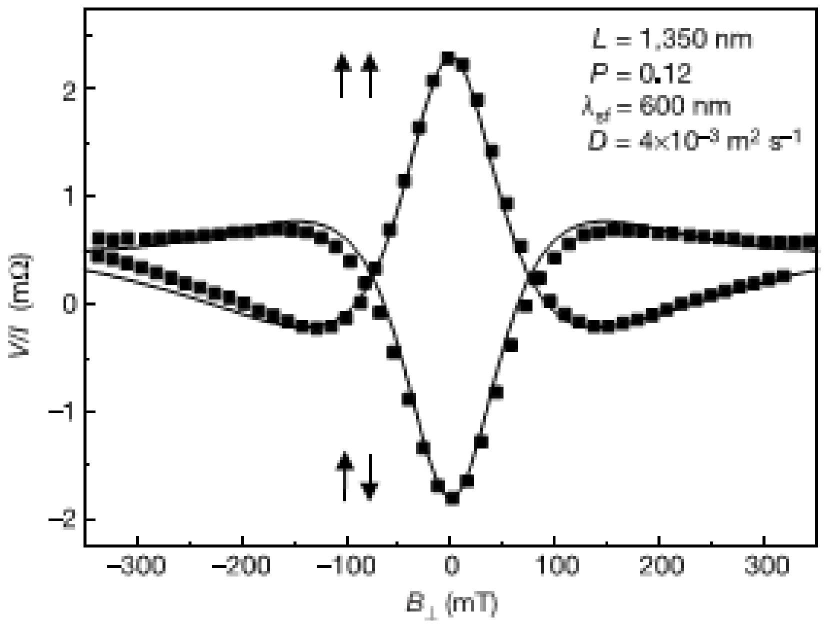
Spin relaxation in Metals: EY

Review of last class









Review of last class

Spin Injection efficiency

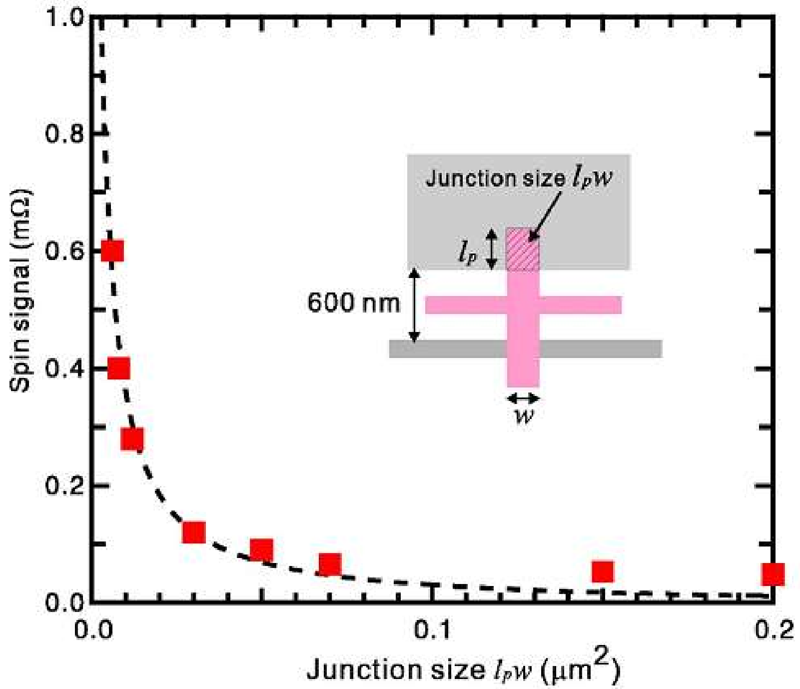
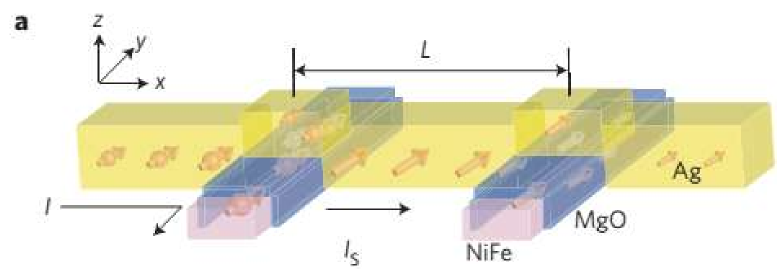
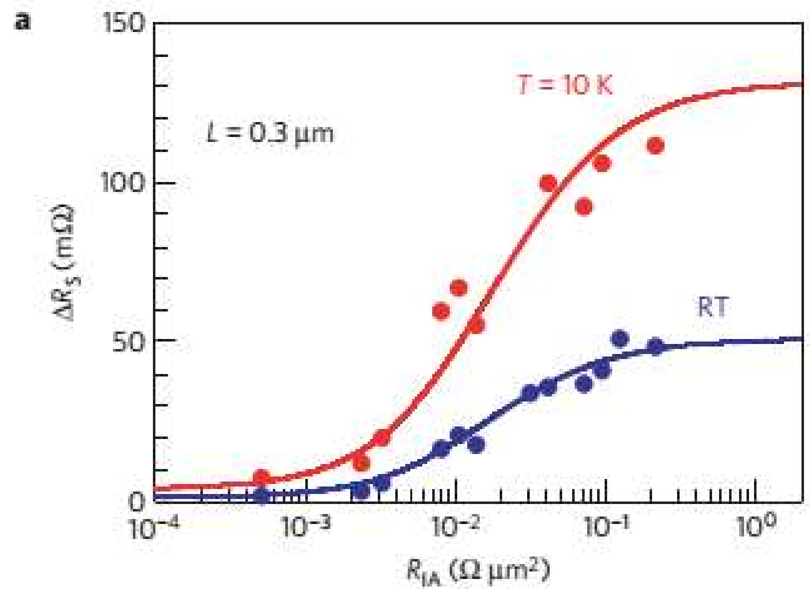
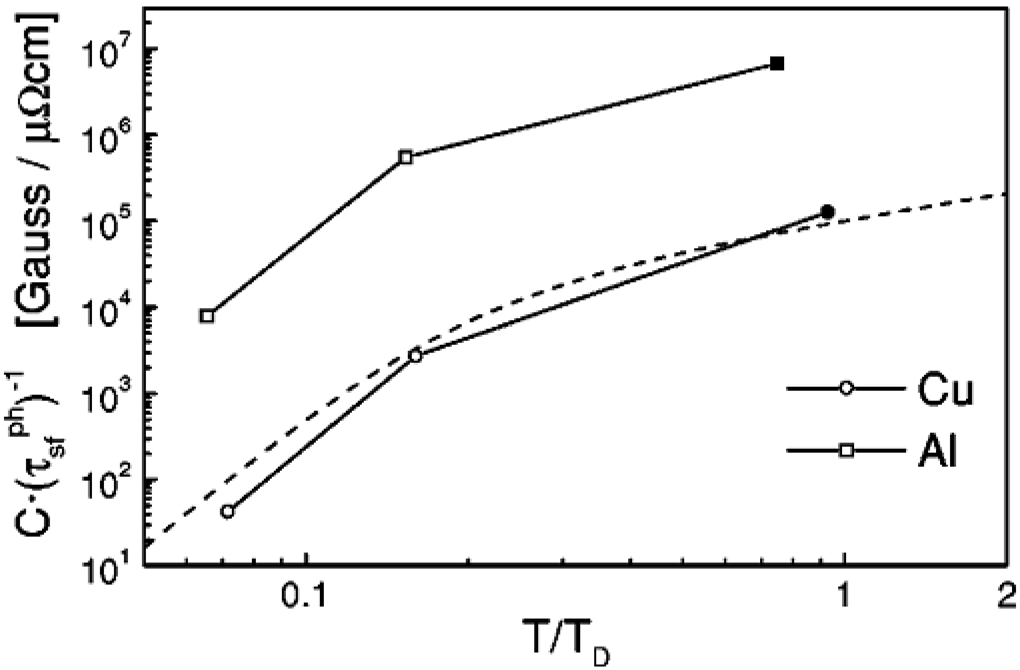


FIG. 4. (Color online) Spin signal in the NLSV measurement as a function of the junction size $l_p w$. The dotted curve is the best fitting to the data points using Eq. (2).





Review of last class



$$\frac{\tau_e}{\tau_{sf}} = a \propto \left(\frac{\lambda}{\Delta E}\right)^2$$

Jedema, et al, PRB (2003)
Fabian & Das Sarma, PRL (1998)

Outline

2. Superconductor Spin Valves

Large MR and control of T_C

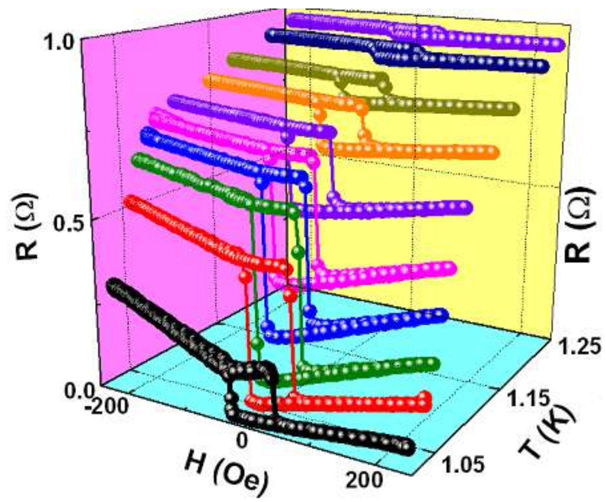
Josephson junction, Spin-triplet

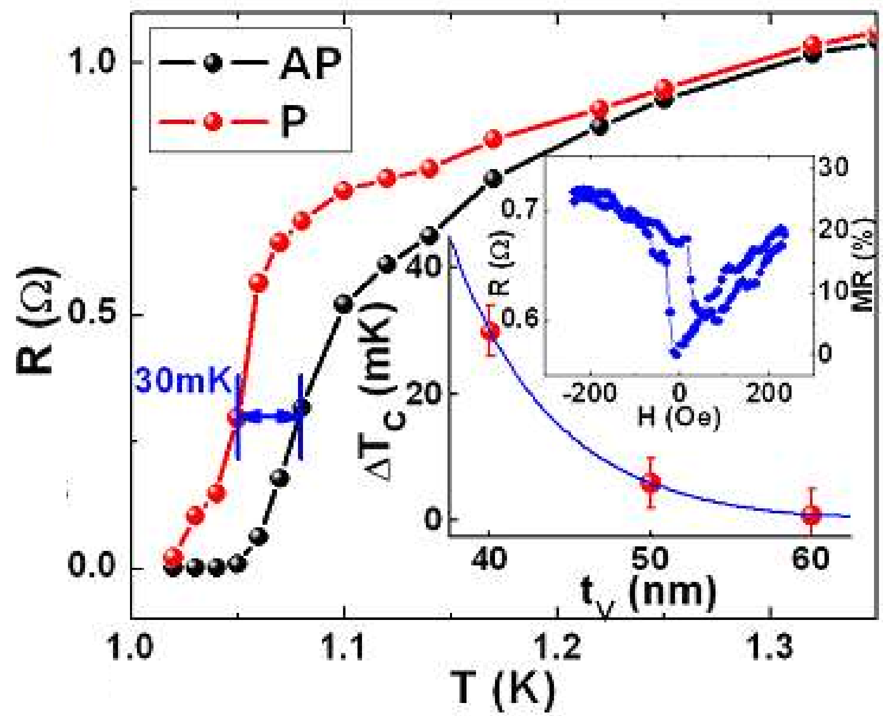
Spin injection, Long spin lifetime

Large spin Hall

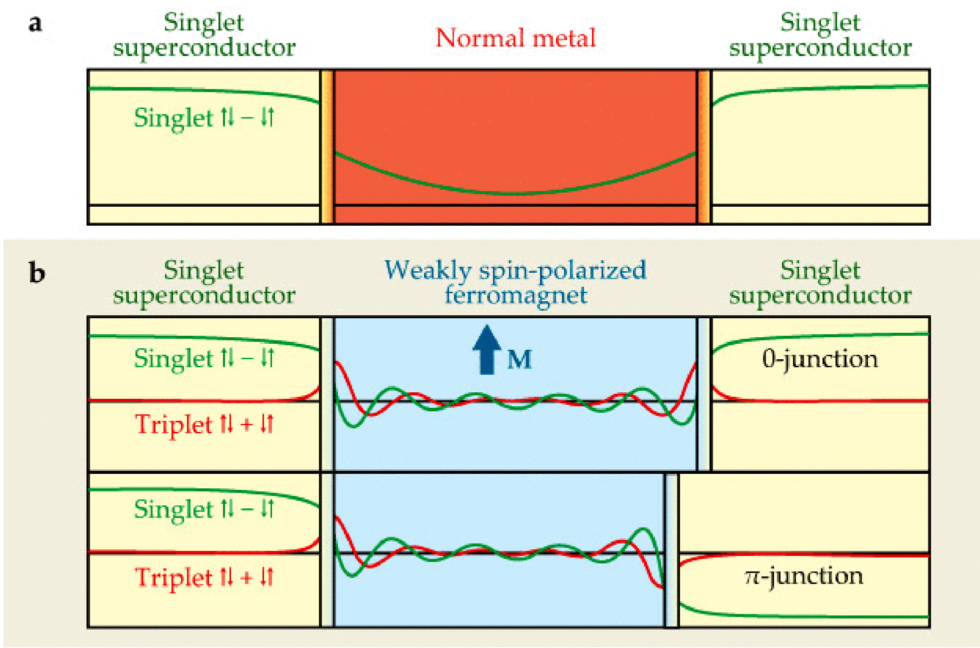
Dynamic spin injection: spin triplet pairs and SC coherence peak

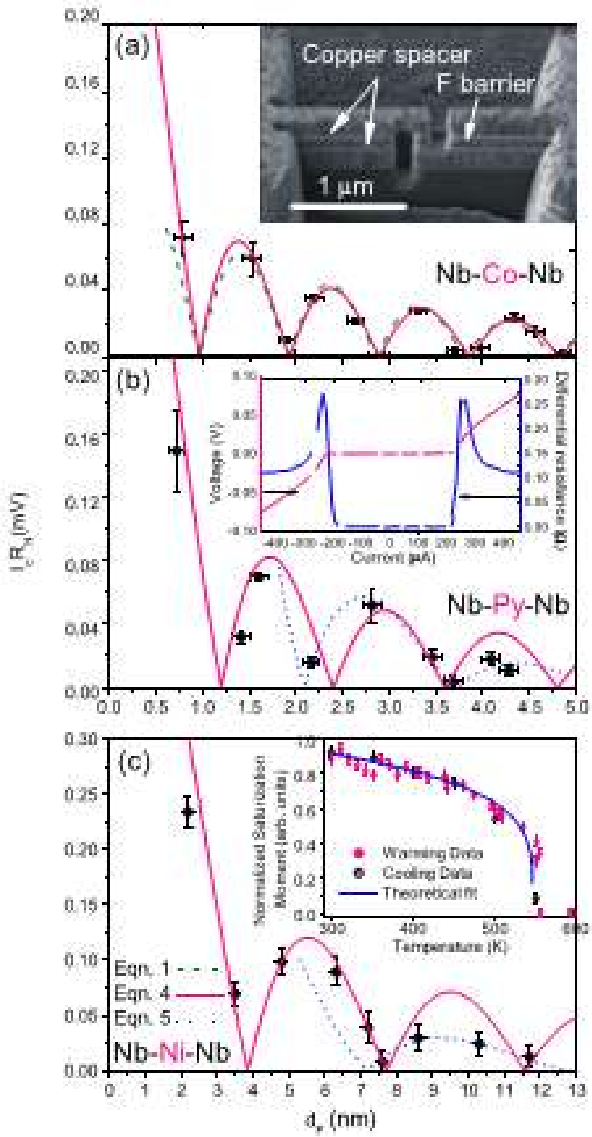
Review of last class





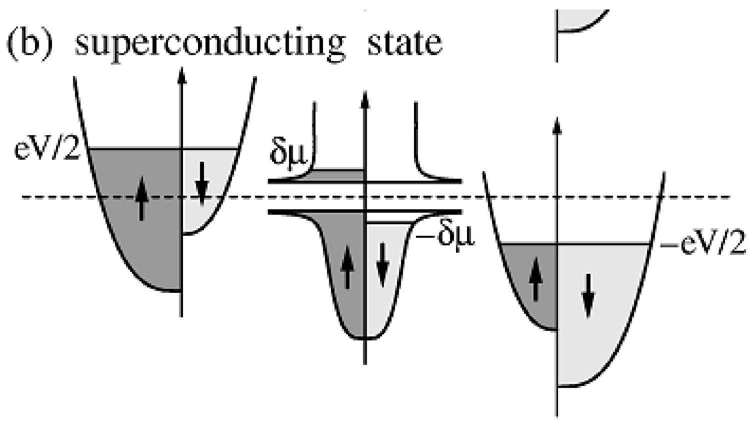
Review of last class



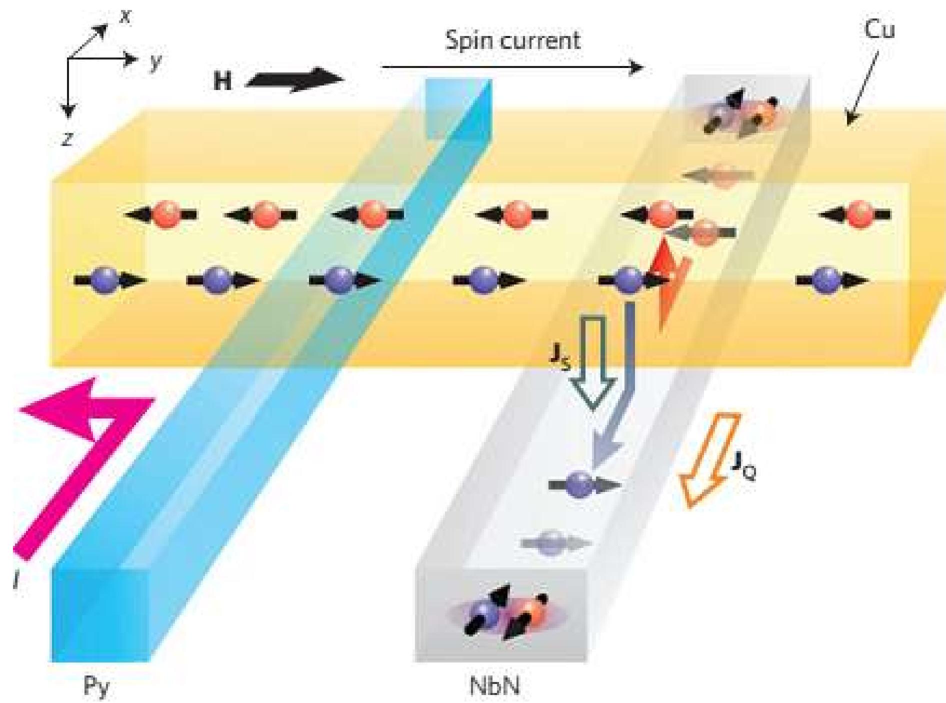


Review of last class

Spin injection

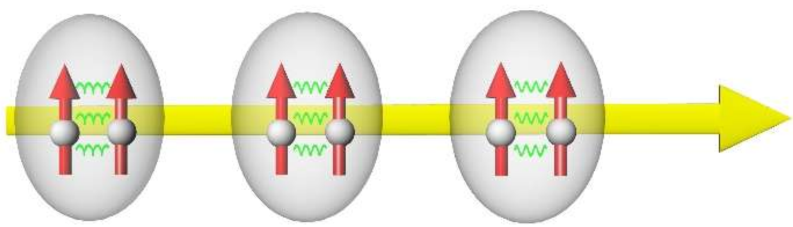


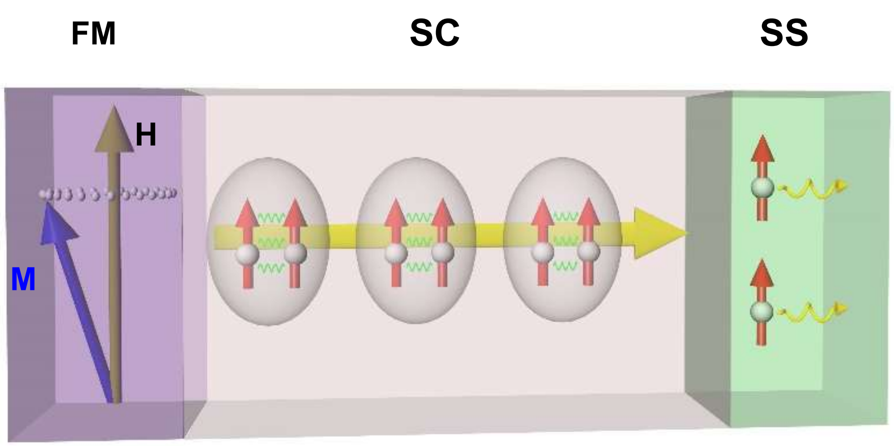
Spin Hall

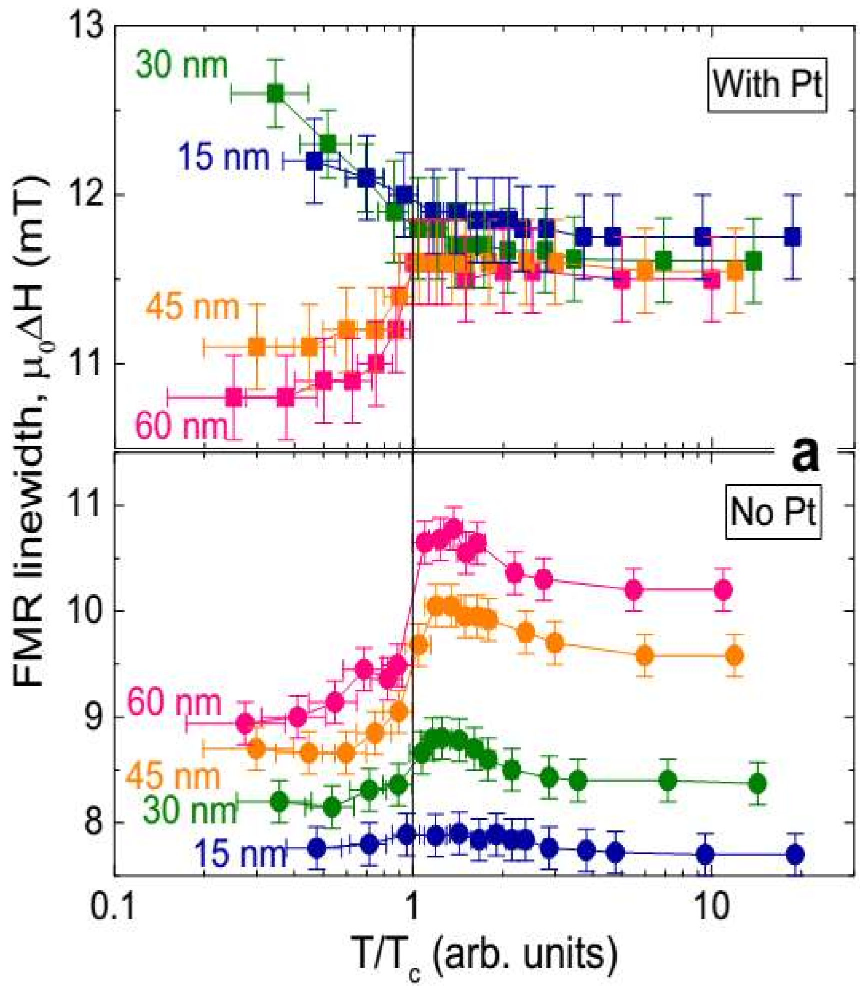


Review of last class

Dynamic Spin injection







This Class

3. Spin valves based on Semiconductor and Quantum materials

Outline

1. Semiconductor Spin Valves

When spintronics meets semiconductor

GaAs

Silicon and Germanium

Complex oxides

Spin FET

Why semiconductor Spintronics

Magnetic materials

Information storage

- Hard disks
- Tapes
- MRAM

Advantages：

- Non-volatile
- Fast switching

Semiconductor Spintronics

Semiconductor

Information logic and computing

- Transistor
- CPU

Advantages：

- Tunable carrier densities
- Bipolar (electron/hole)

Conductance mismatch problem

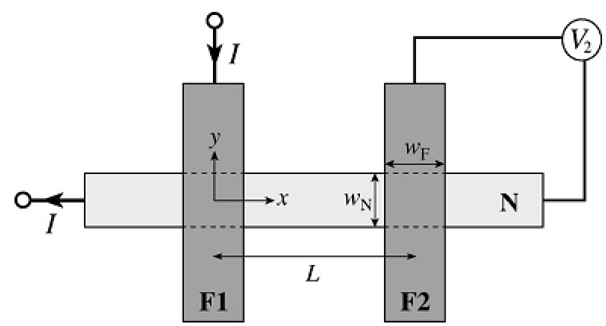
$$R_{NL} = 4R_N e^{-L/\lambda_N} \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left(\frac{P_J \frac{R_i}{R_N}}{1-P_J^{\,2}} + \frac{P_F \frac{R_F}{R_N}}{1-P_F^{\,2}} \right) \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{2} \left(1 + \frac{2\frac{R_i}{R_N}}{1-P_J^{\,2}} + \frac{2\frac{R_F}{R_N}}{1-P_F^{\,2}} \right) - e^{-2L/\lambda_N} \right]^{-1}$$

$$P_F = (\sigma_F^{\uparrow} - \sigma_F^{\downarrow})/(\sigma_F^{\uparrow} + \sigma_F^{\downarrow})$$

$$P_J = (G_i^{\uparrow} - G_i^{\downarrow})/(G_i^{\uparrow} + G_i^{\downarrow})$$

$$R_N = \rho_N \lambda_N / A_N$$

$$R_F = \rho_F \lambda_F / A_J$$



R_i (R_1, R_2) interficial resistances between FM (injector, detector) and nonmetal material.

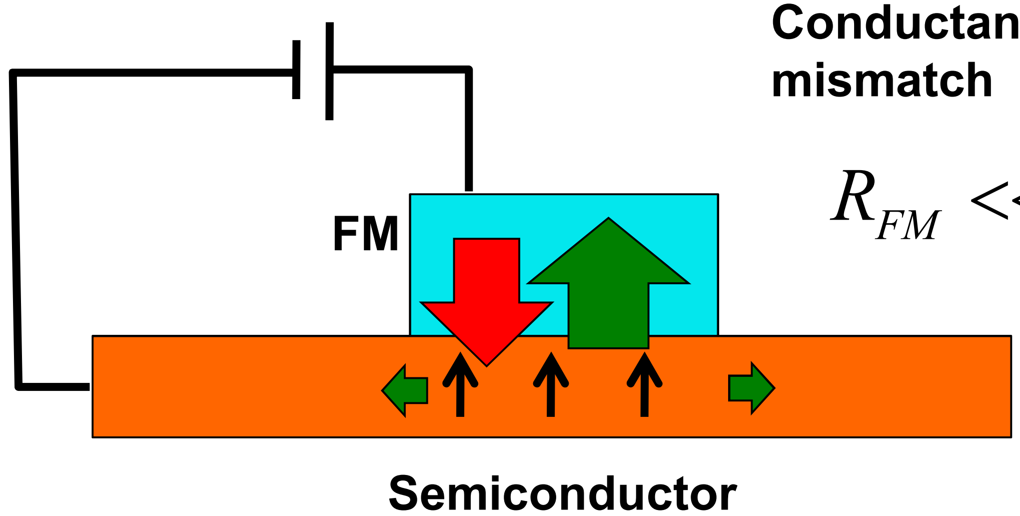
Conductance mismatch problem

$$R_{NL} = 4R_N e^{-L/\lambda_N} \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left(\cancel{\frac{P_J \frac{R_i}{R_N}}{1-P_J^{2}}} + \frac{P_F \frac{R_F}{R_N}}{1-P_F^{2}} \right) \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{2} \left(1 + \cancel{\frac{2\frac{R_i}{R_N}}{1-P_J^{2}}} + \frac{2\frac{R_F}{R_N}}{1-P_F^{2}} \right) - e^{-2L/\lambda_N} \right]^{-1}$$

$$R_{NL} = \frac{4p_F^{2}}{(1-p_F^2)^2} R_N \left(\frac{R_F}{R_N}\right)^2 \frac{e^{-L/\lambda_G}}{1-e^{-2L/\lambda_G}} = \frac{4p_F^{2}}{(1-p_F^2)^2} \frac{R_F^{2}}{R_N} \frac{e^{-L/\lambda_G}}{1-e^{-2L/\lambda_G}}$$

$$P^2 = \frac{4p_F^{2}}{(1-p_F^2)^2} \left(\frac{R_F}{R_N}\right)^2$$

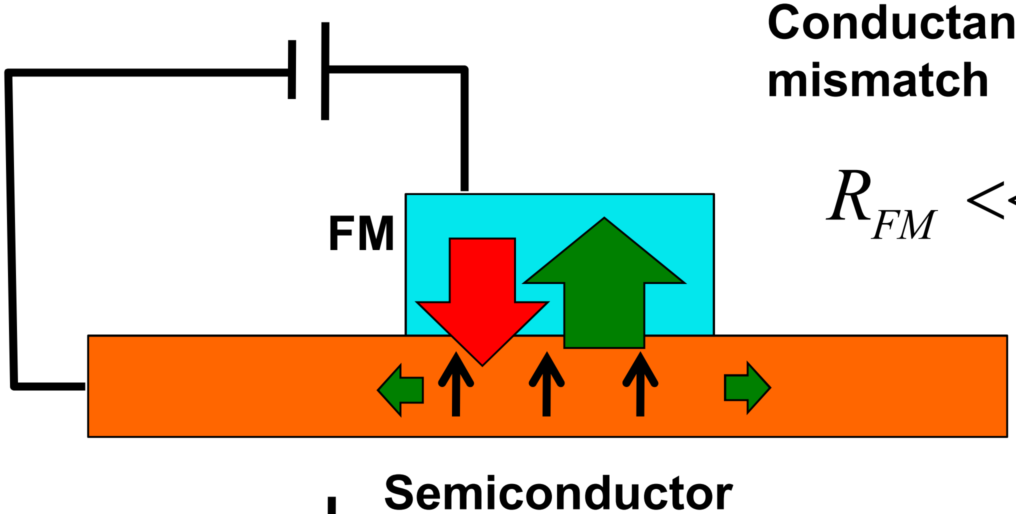
Conductance mismatch problem



Conductance mismatch

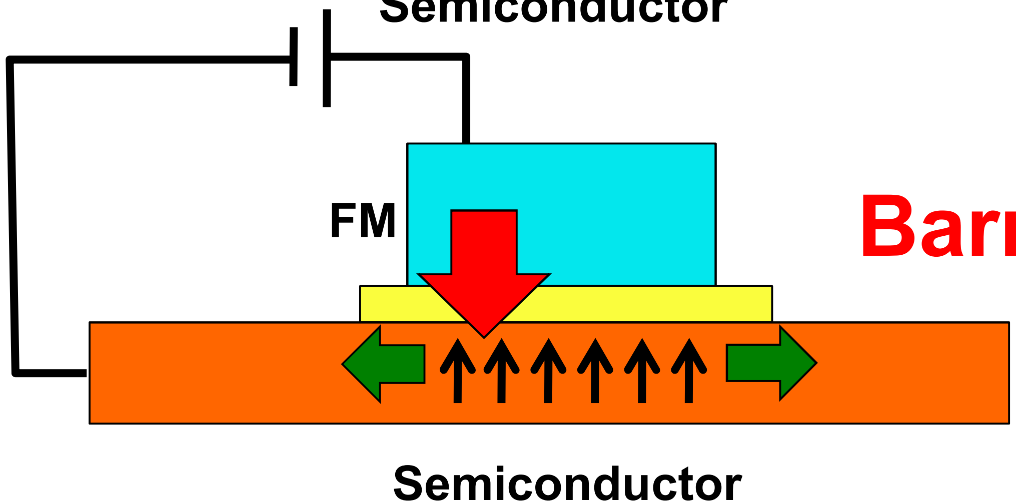
$$R_{FM} << R_{semiconductor}$$

Conductance mismatch problem



Conductance mismatch

$$R_{FM} << R_{semiconductor}$$

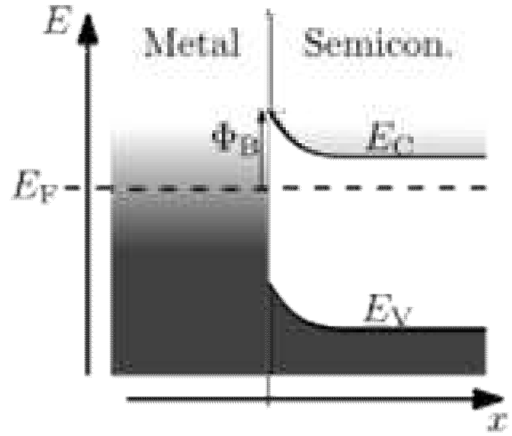


Barrier

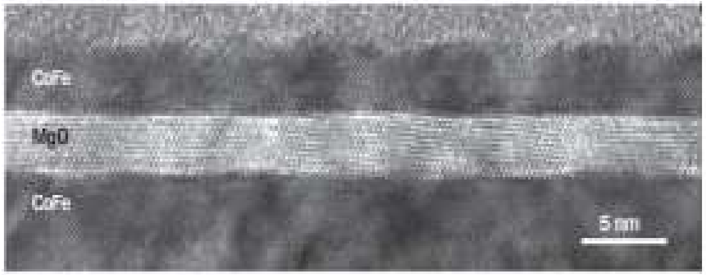
E.I. Rashba, Phys. Rev. B (2000)
A. Fert, H. Jaffres, Phys. Rev. B (2001)

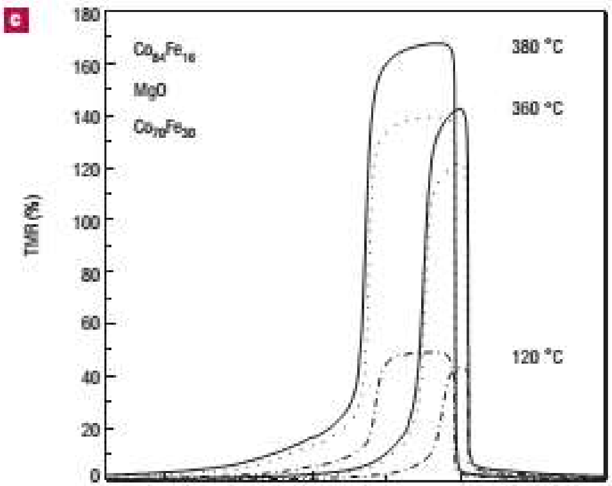
Two types of tunnel barrier

1) Schottky barrier

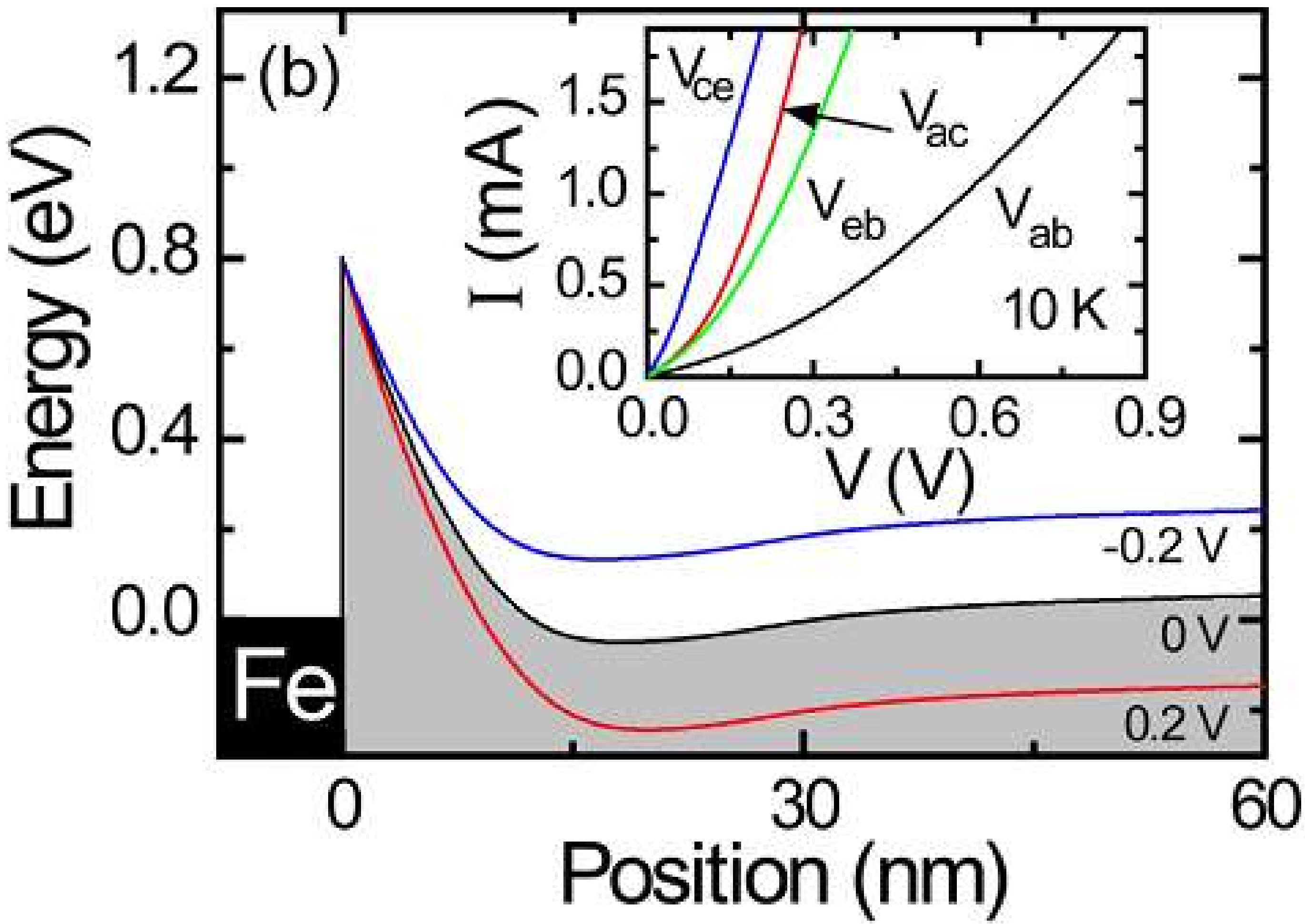


2) Insulating barrier, Al_2O_3, MgO



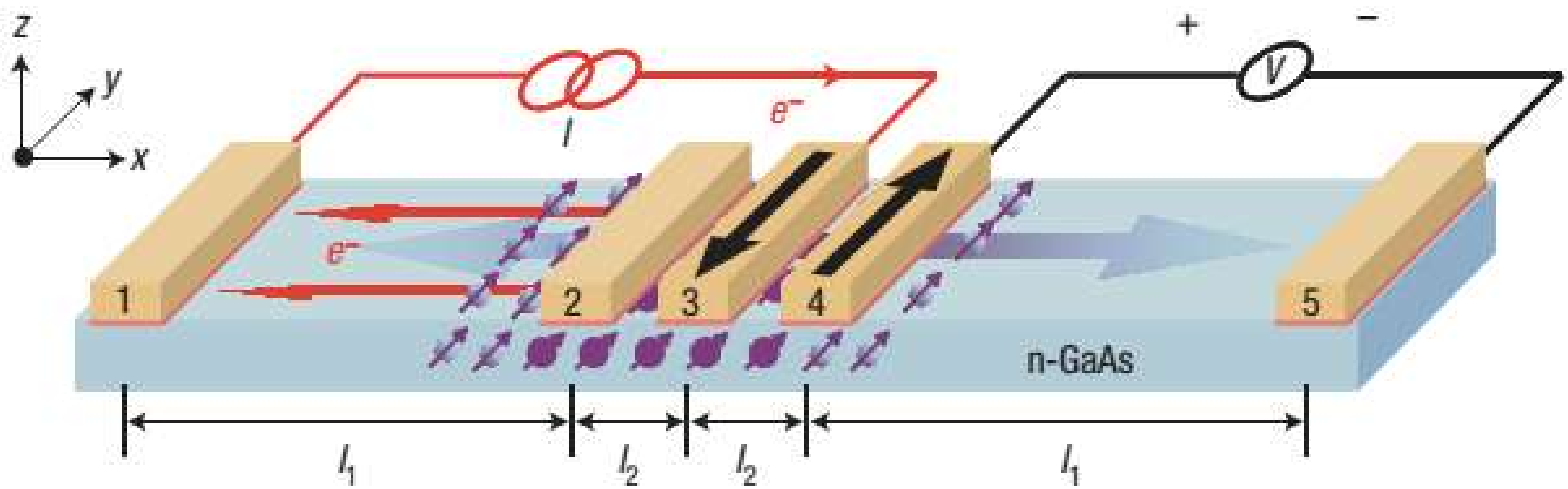


Spin in GaAs



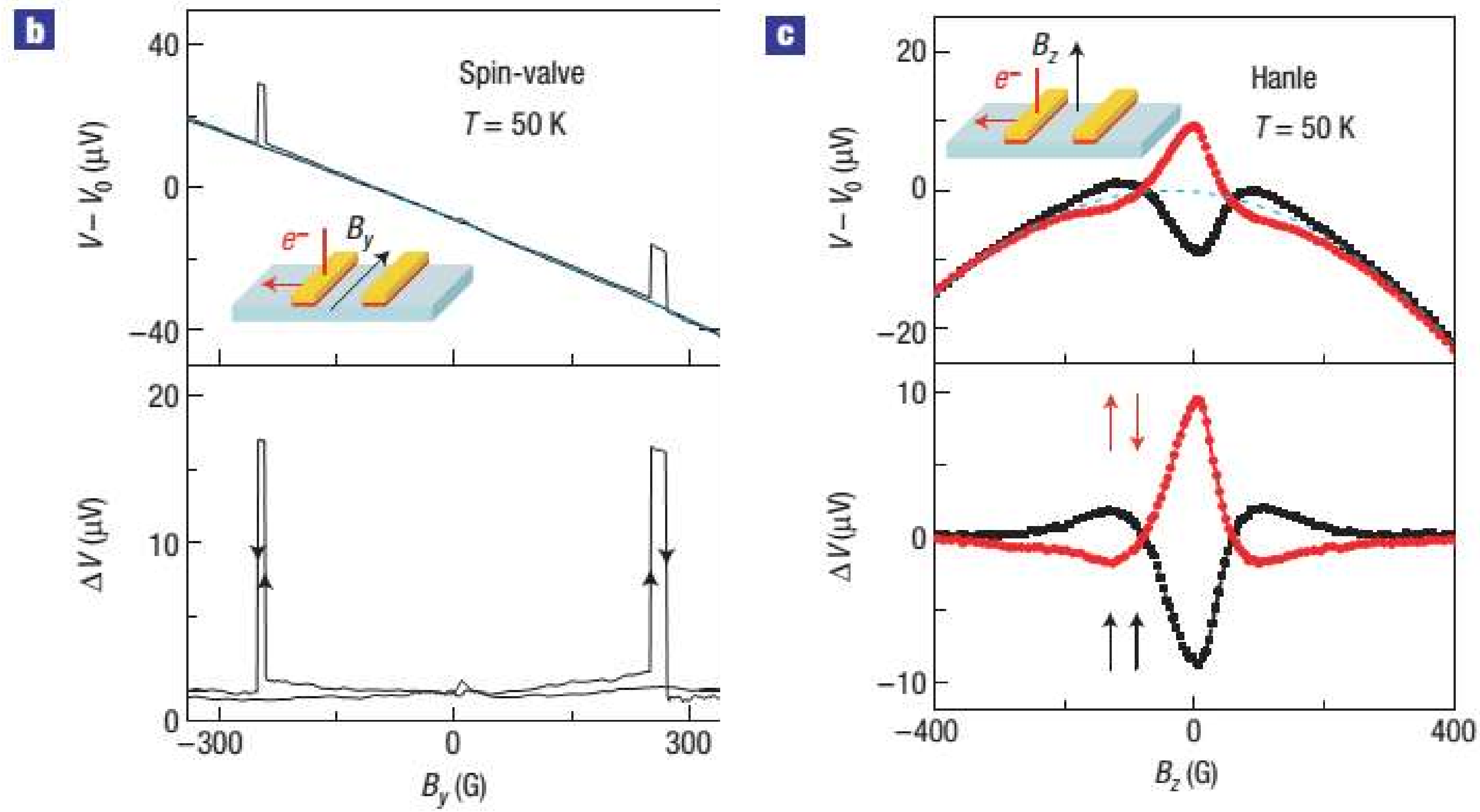
Lou, et al, PRL (2006)

Spin in GaAs

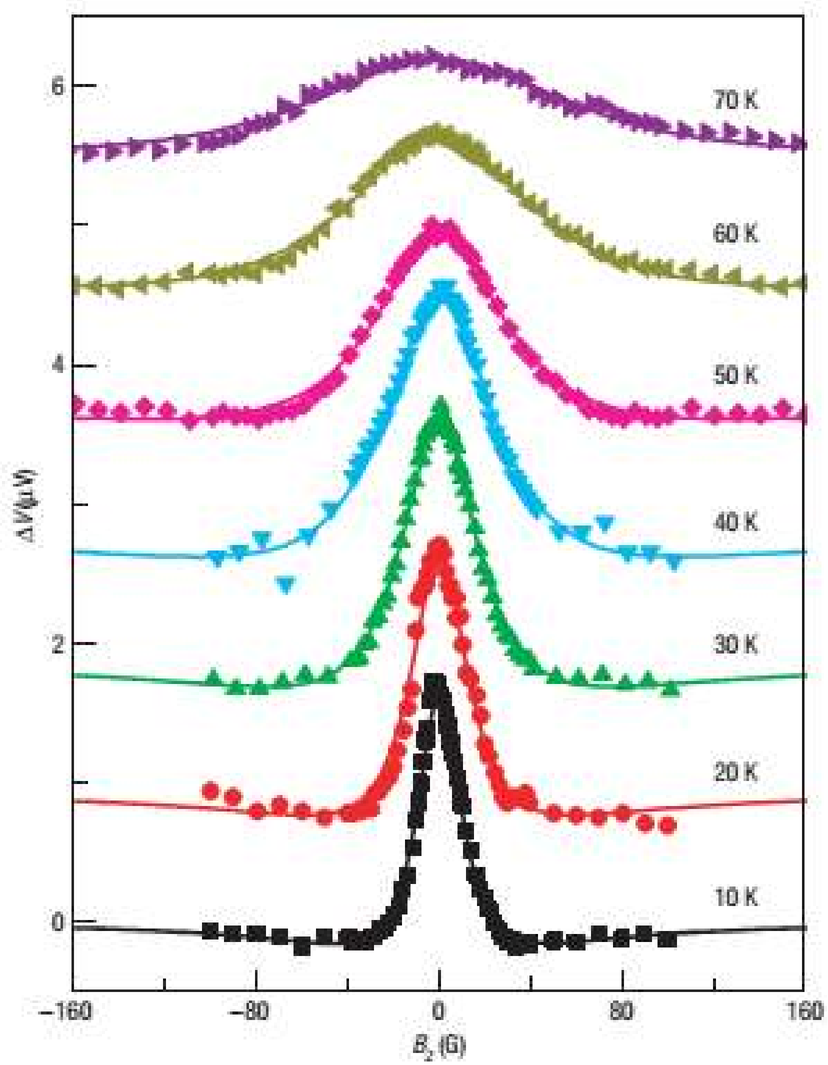


Lou, et al, Nature Physics (2007)

Spin in GaAs


b
Spin-valve
T = 50 K
e⁻
B_y
40
0
−40
20
10
0
−300
0
300
V − V₀ (μV)
ΔV (μV)
B_y (G)
c
Hanle
T = 50 K
B_z
20
0
−20
10
0
−10
−400
0
400
B_z (G)

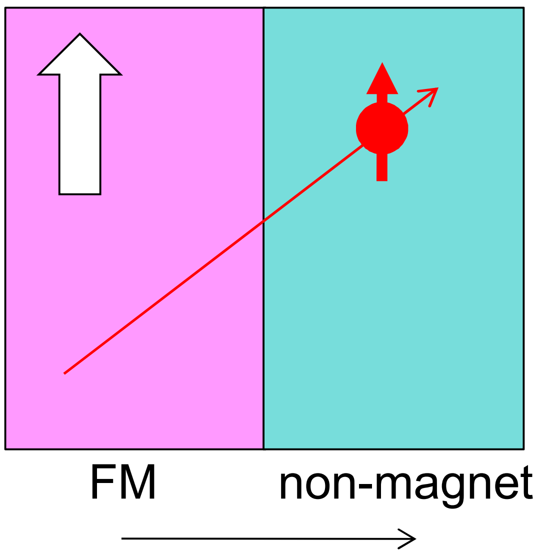
Spin in GaAs



$$S_y(x_1, x_2, B) = S_0 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi D t}} e^{-(x_2 - x_1 - v_d t)^2 / 4Dt} \times \cos(g\mu_B B t/\hbar) e^{-t/\tau_s} dt,$$

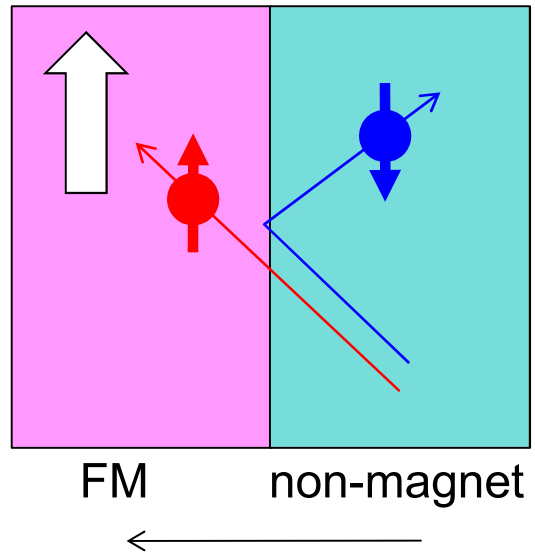
Spin in GaAs

Spin Injection



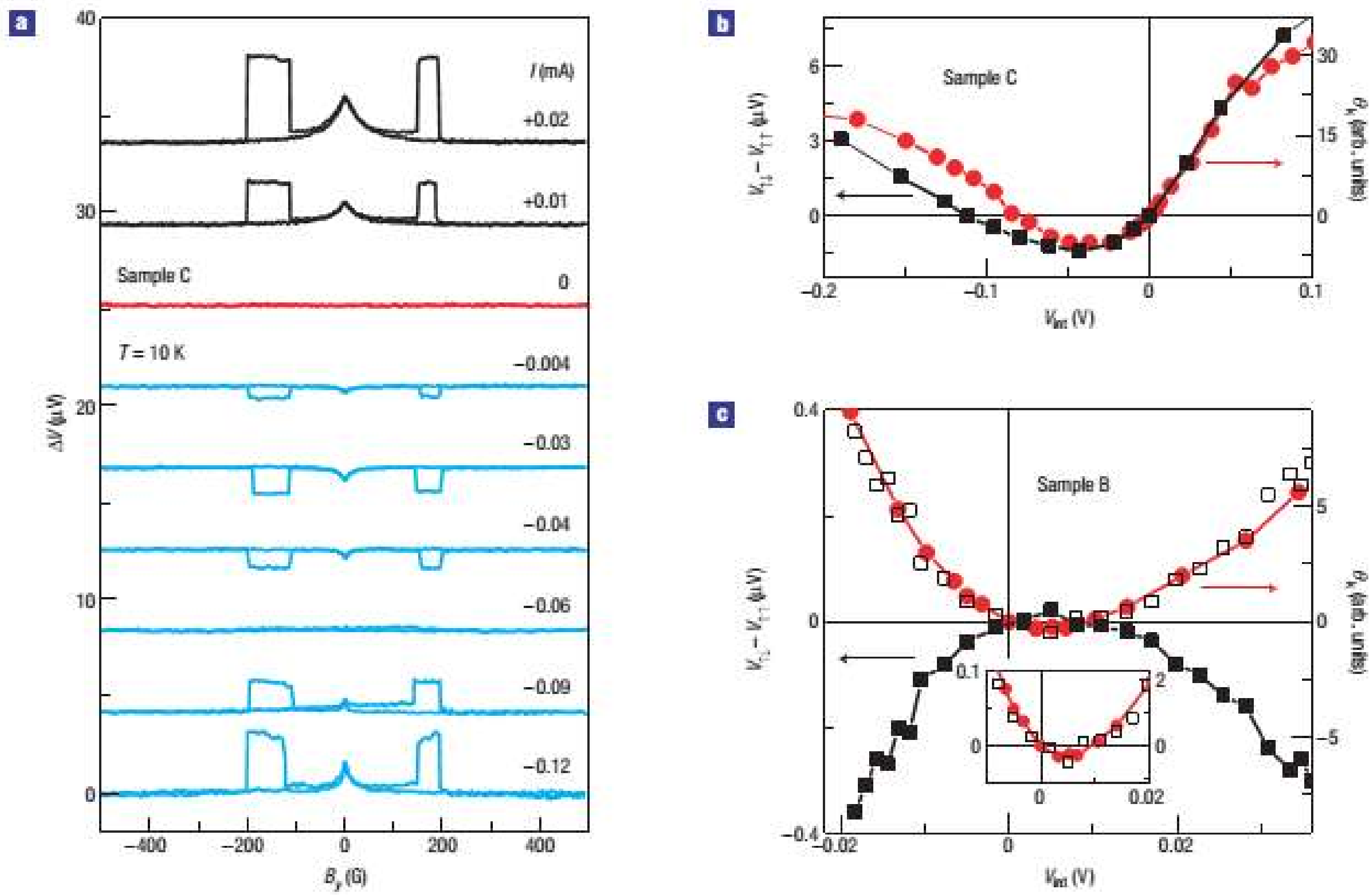
Electron flow

Spin Extraction / Reflection

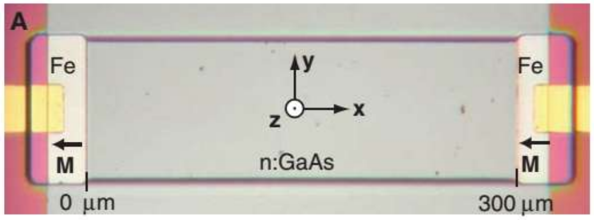


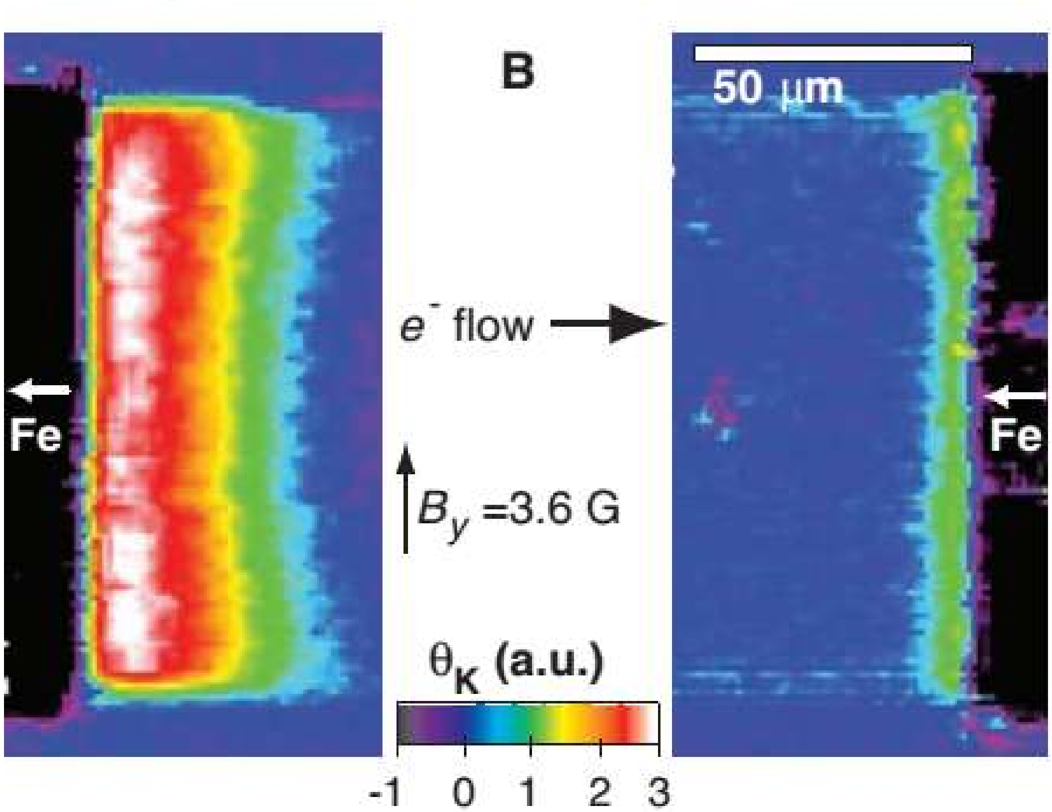
Electron flow

Spin in GaAs


a
I (mA)
+0.02
+0.01
Sample C
0
T = 10 K
−0.004
−0.03
−0.04
−0.06
−0.09
−0.12
ΔV (μV)
B_y (G)
b
Sample C
V_int (V)
c
Sample B
V_int (V)

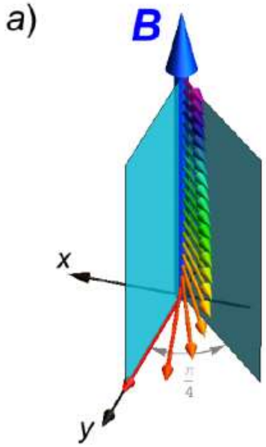
Spin in GaAs

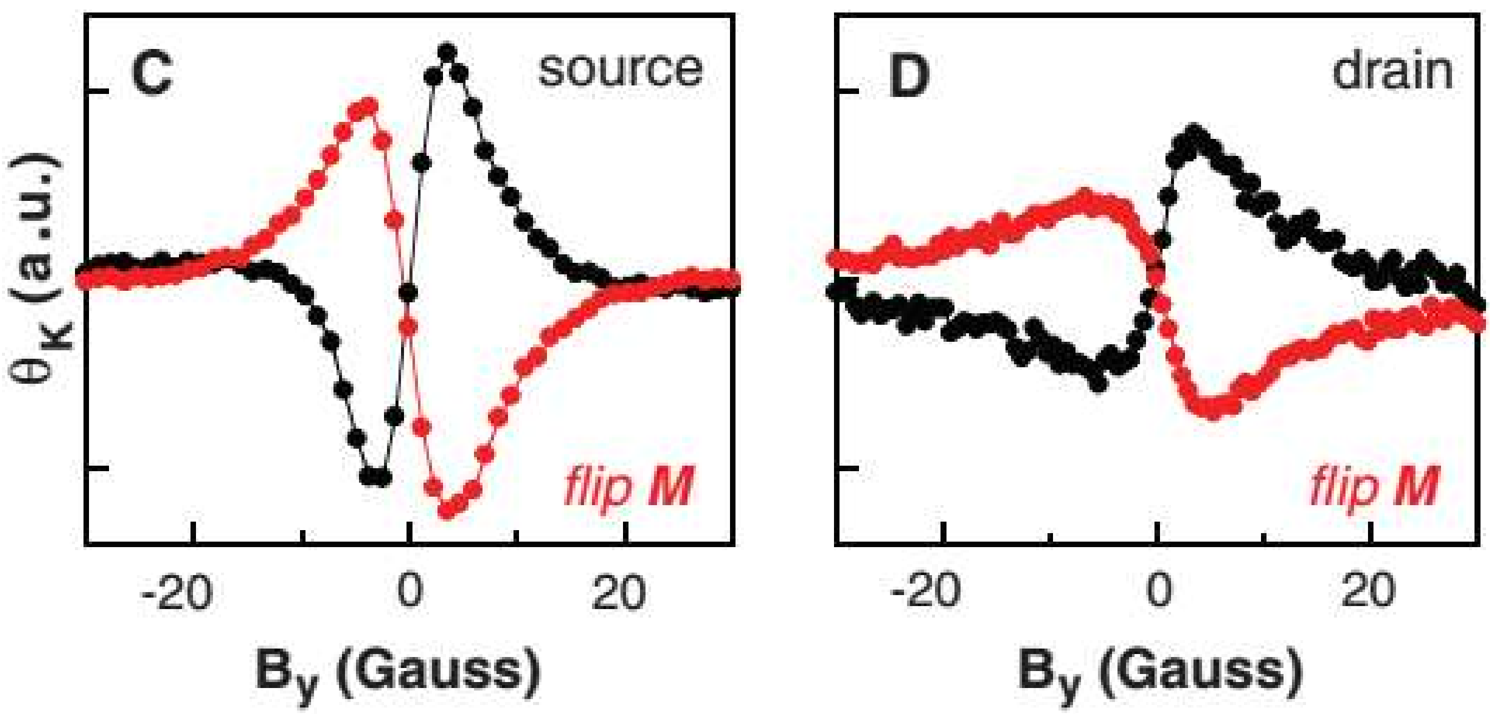




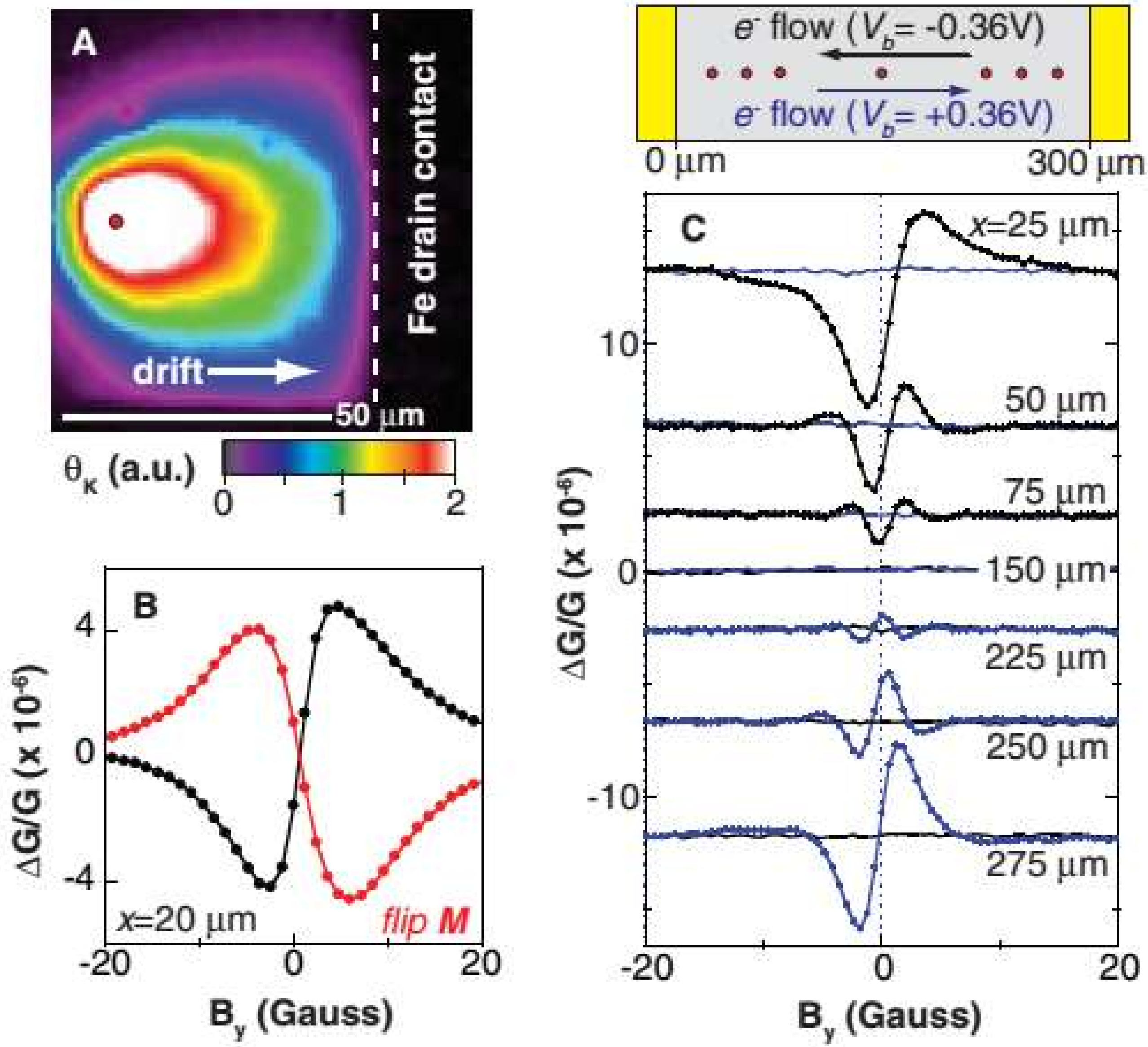
Crooker, et al, Science (2005)

Spin in GaAs



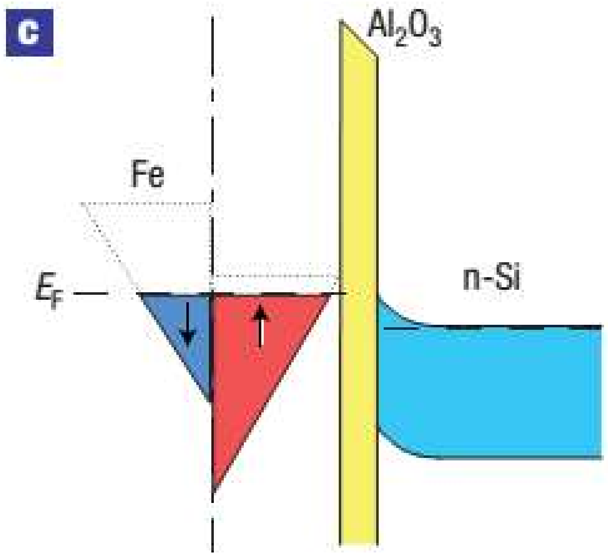


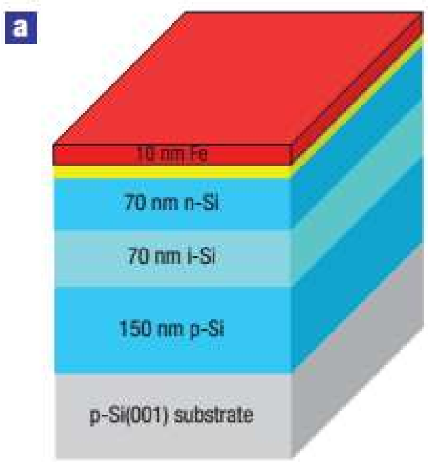
Spin in GaAs

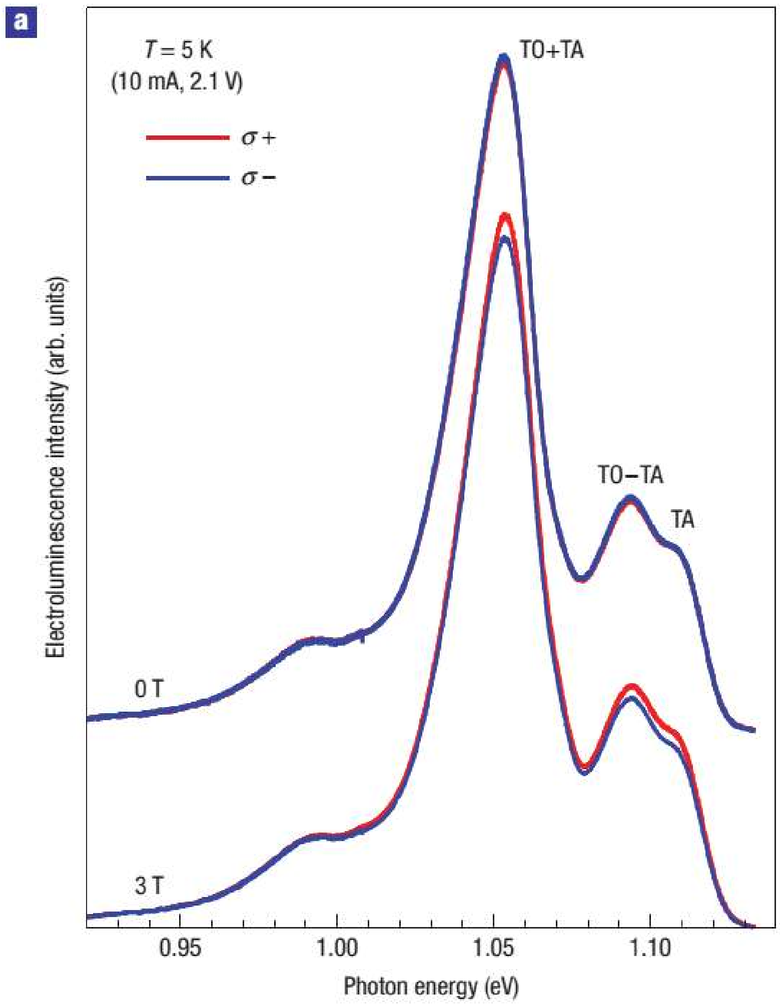


A
Fe drain contact
drift
50 μm
θK (a.u.)
0
1
2
B
ΔG/G (x 10⁻⁶)
x=20 μm
flip M
By (Gauss)
e⁻ flow (Vb= -0.36V)
e⁻ flow (Vb= +0.36V)
0 μm
300 μm
C
x=25 μm
50 μm
75 μm
150 μm
225 μm
250 μm
275 μm
ΔG/G (x 10⁻⁶)
By (Gauss)

Spin in Silicon

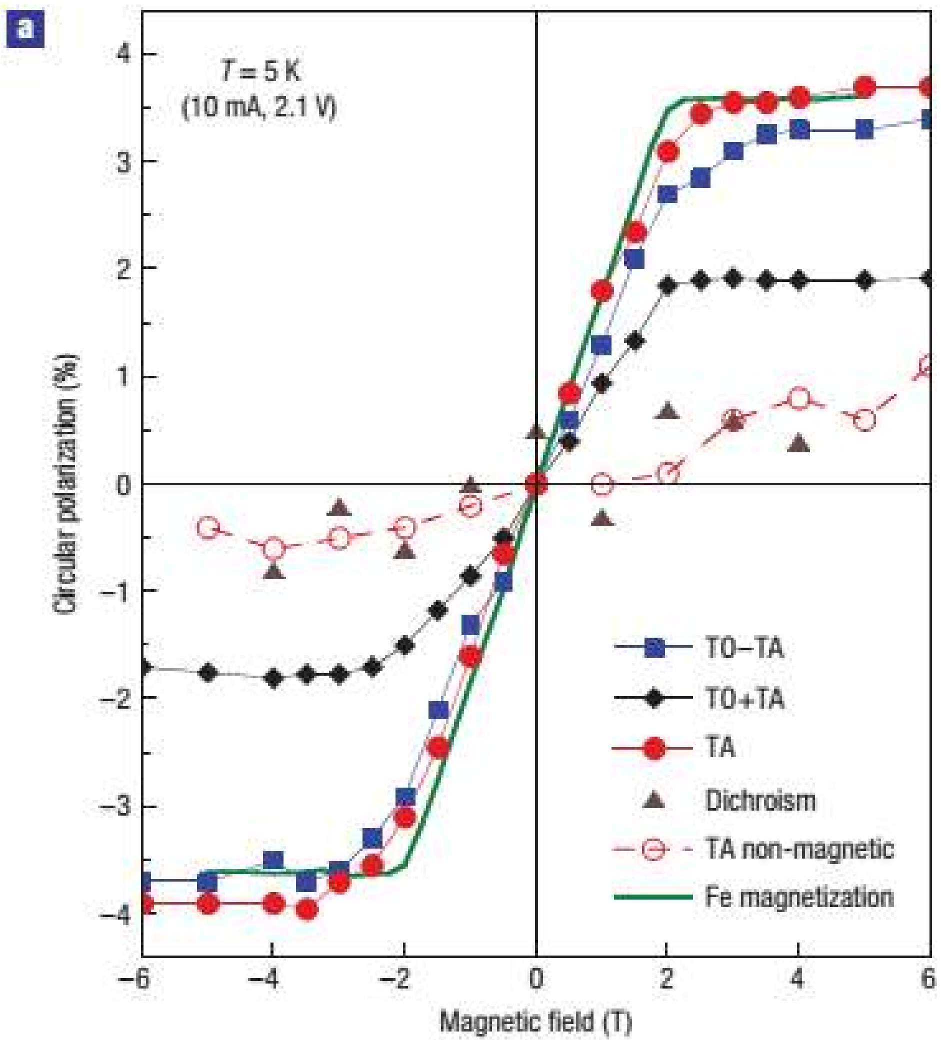






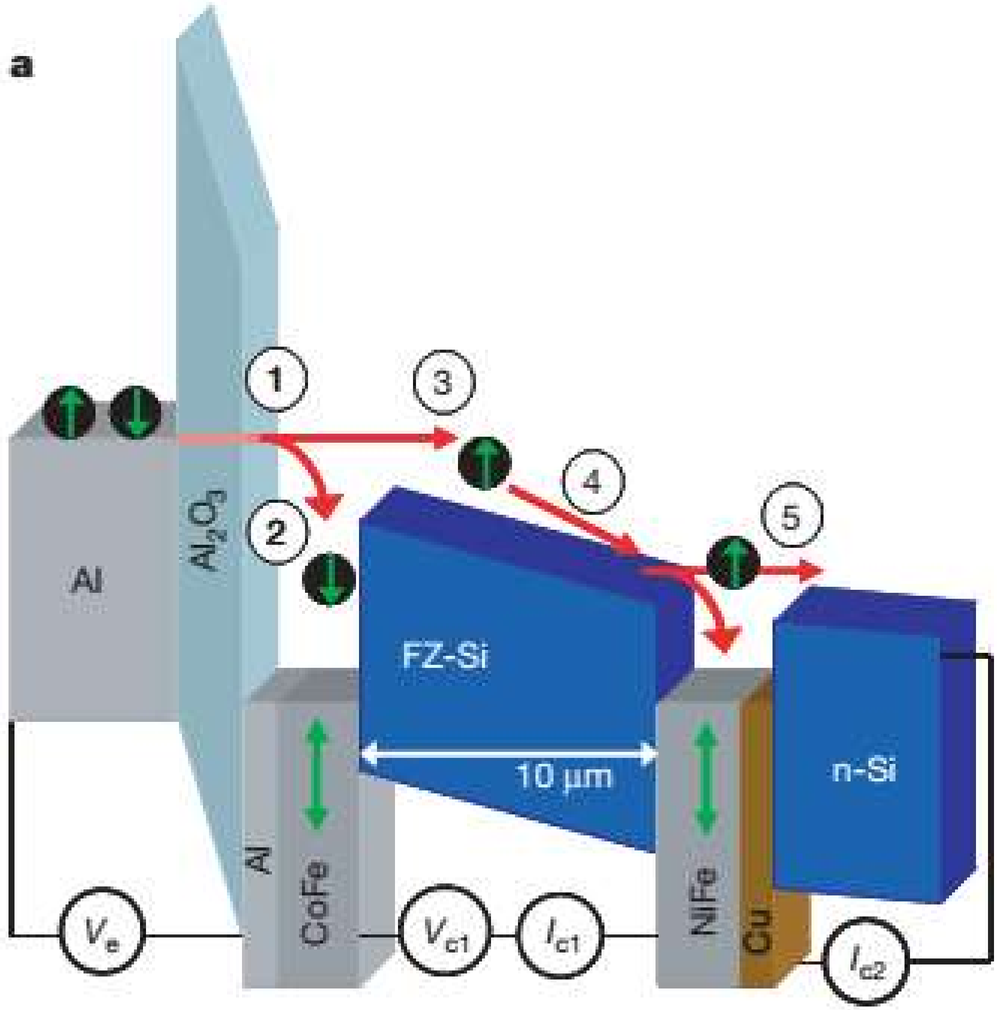
Jonker, et al, Nature Physics (2007)

Spin in Silicon



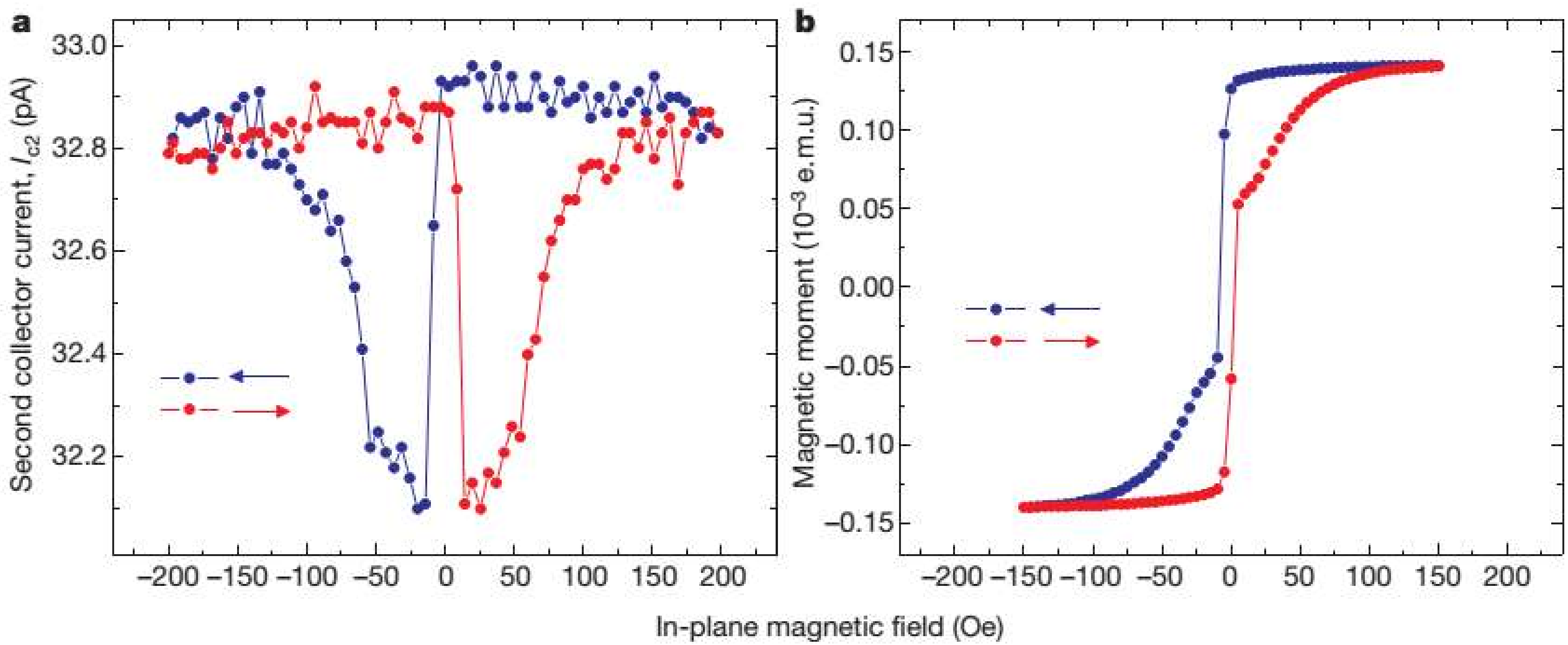
Jonker, et al, Nature Physics (2007)

Spin in Silicon

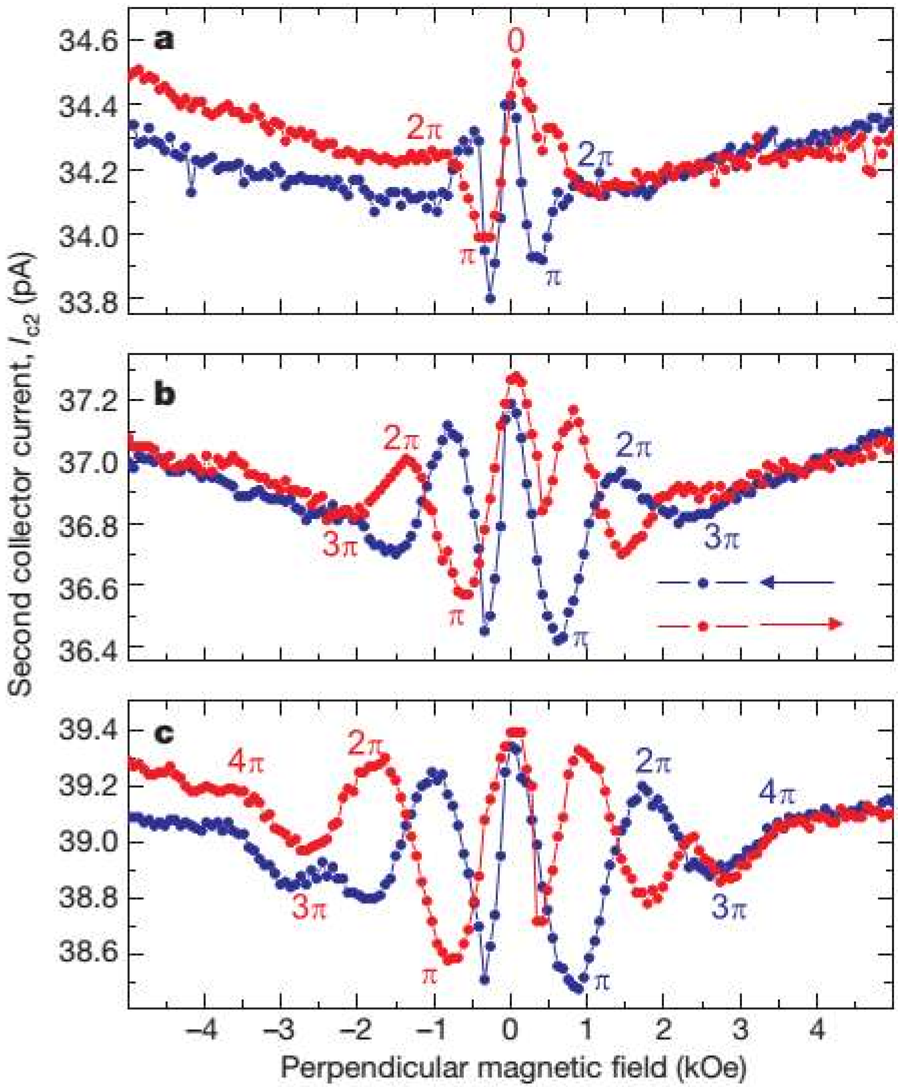


Appelbaum, et al, Nature (2007)

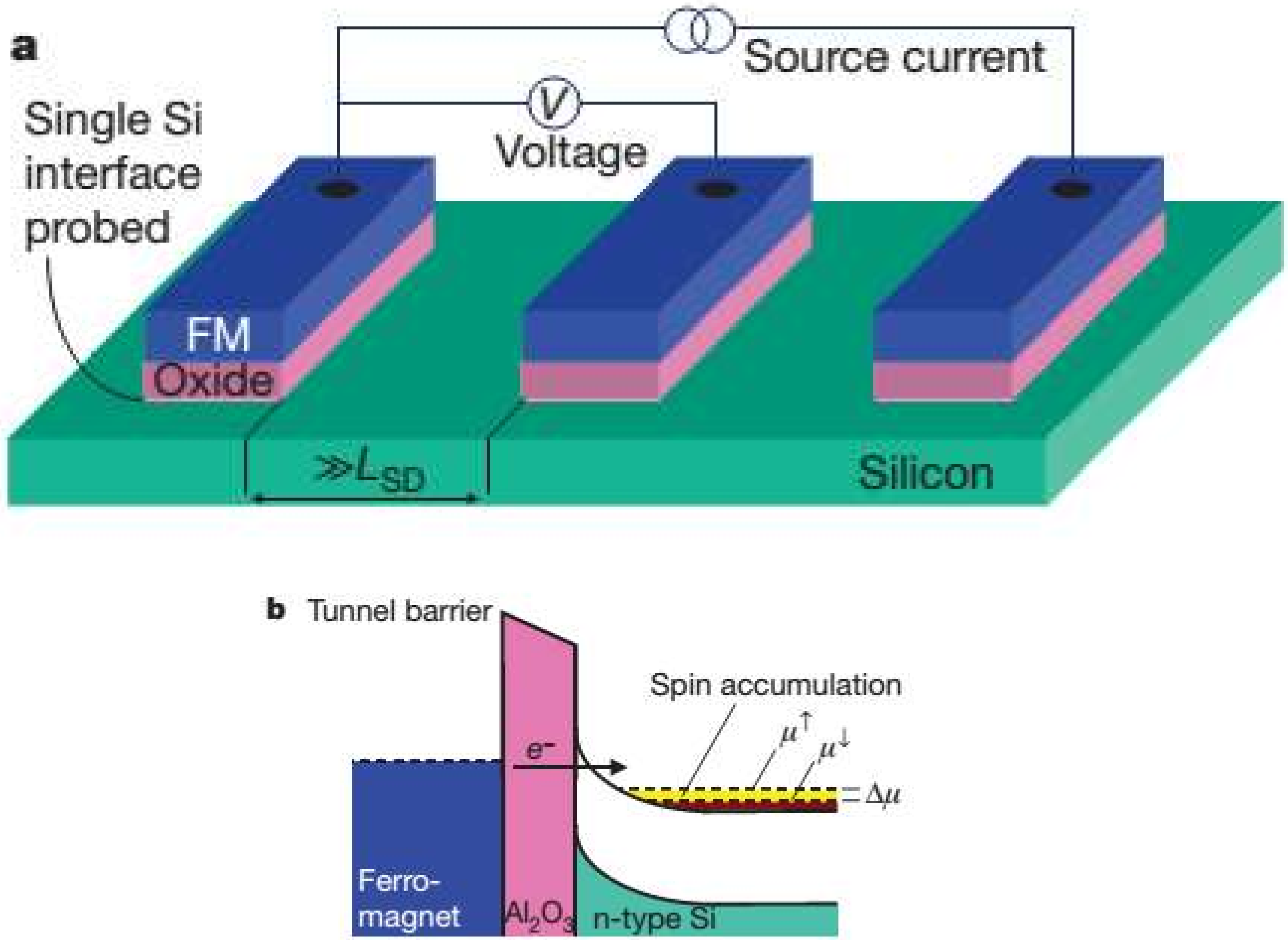
Spin in Silicon



Spin in Silicon

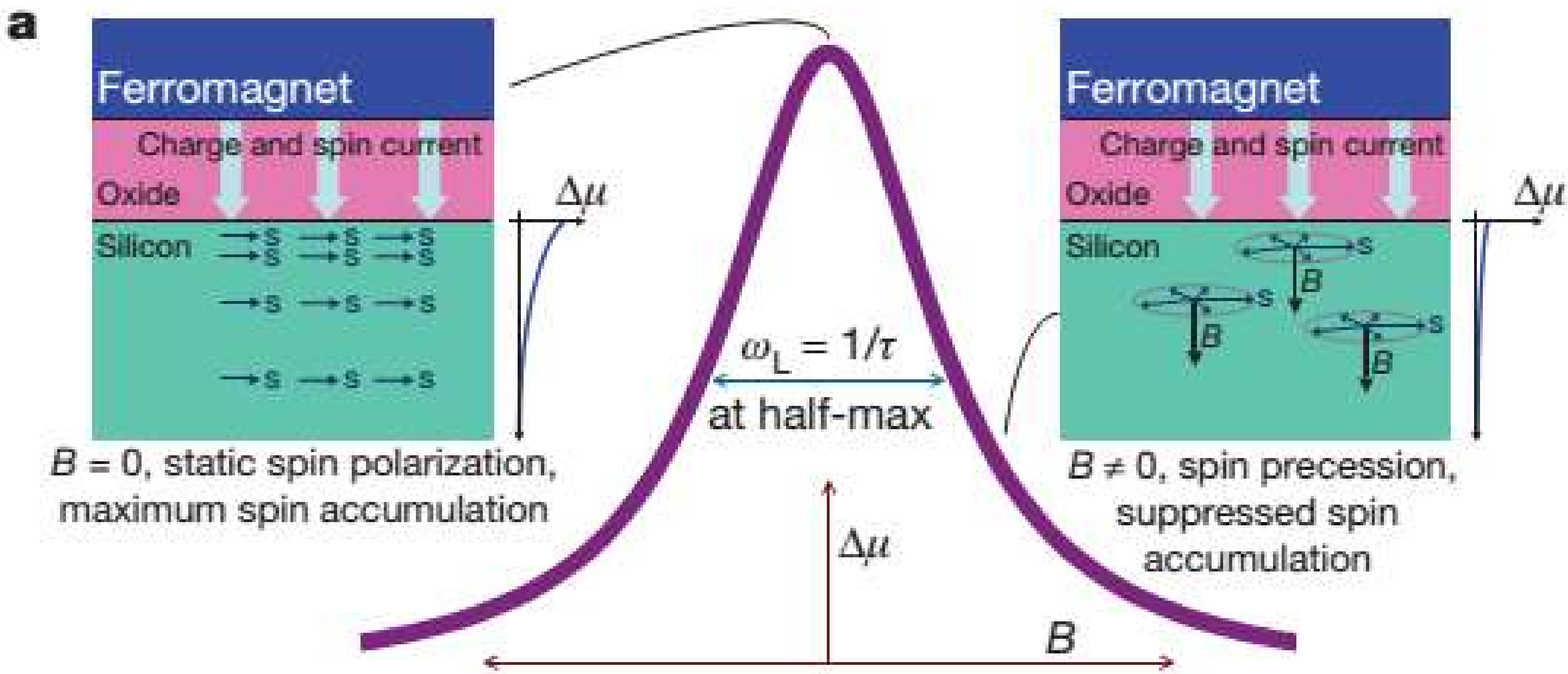


Spin in Silicon

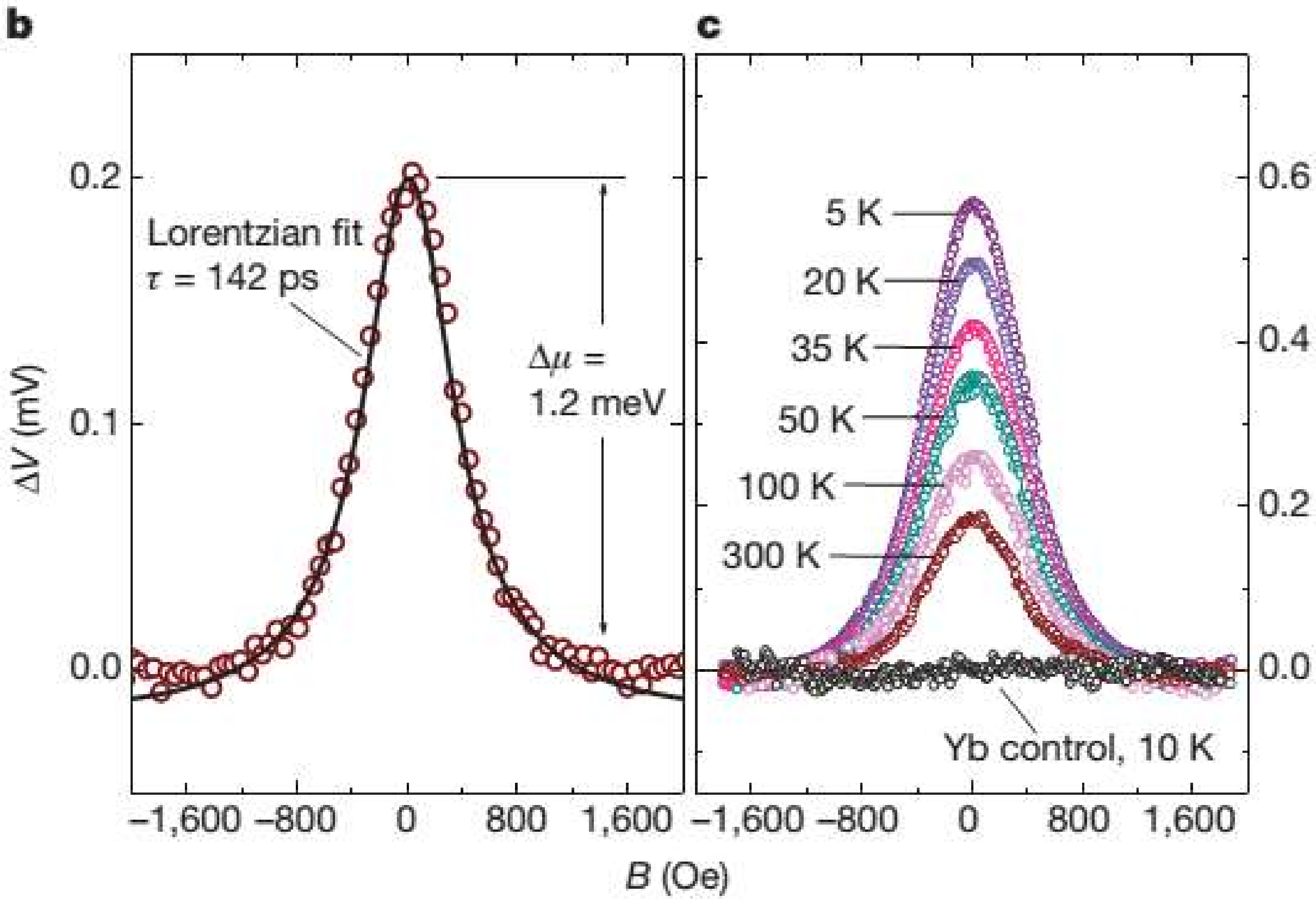


Dash, et al, Nature (2009)

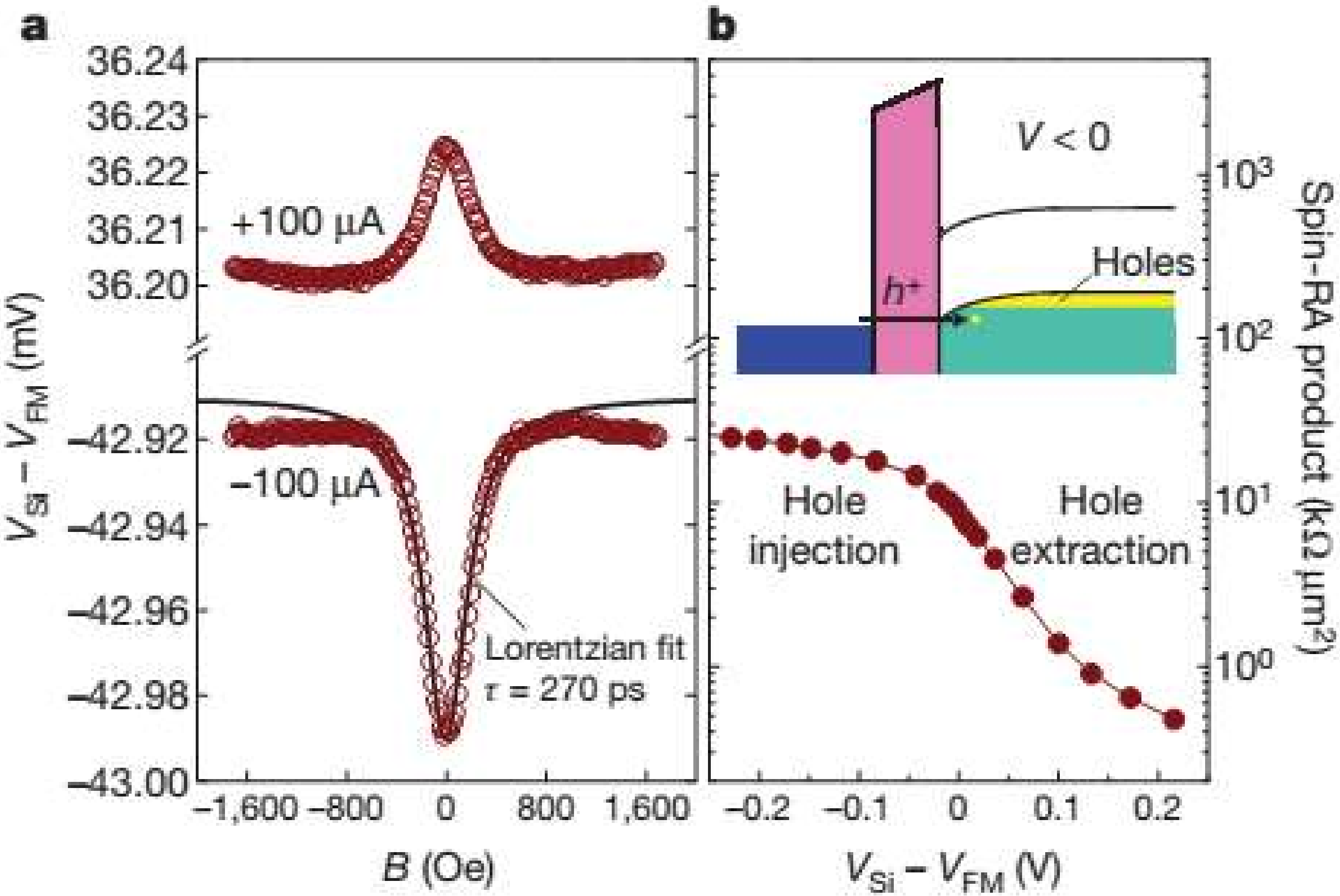
Spin in Silicon



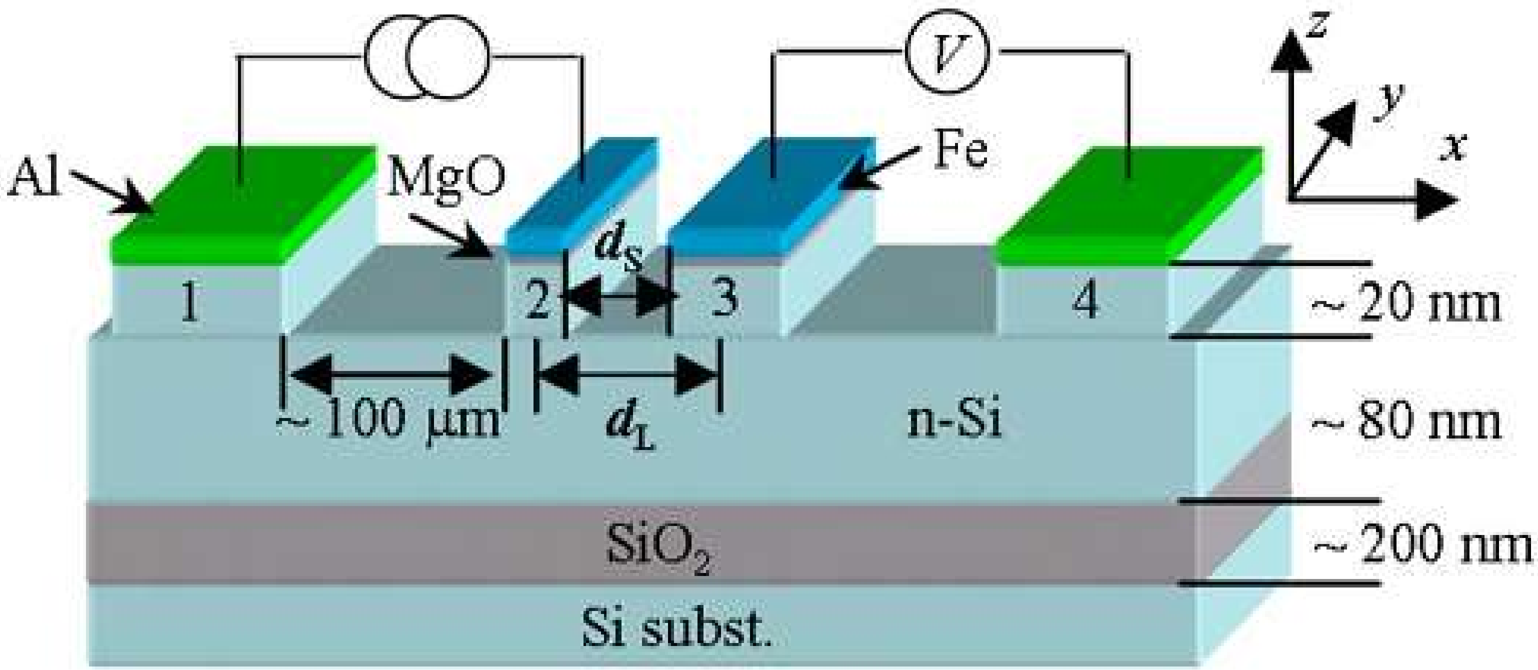
Spin in Silicon



Spin in Silicon

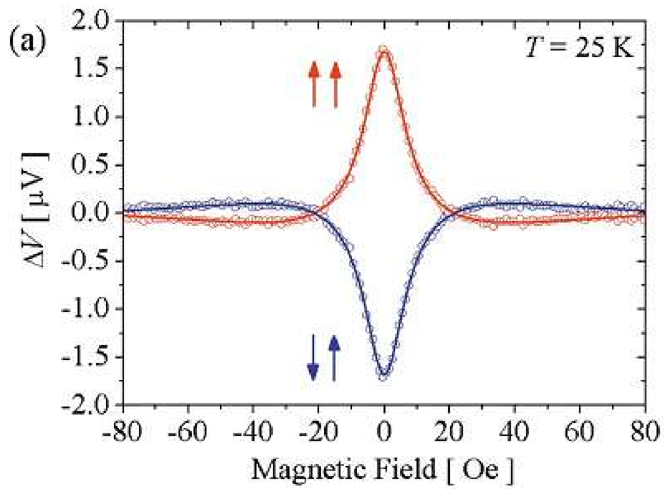


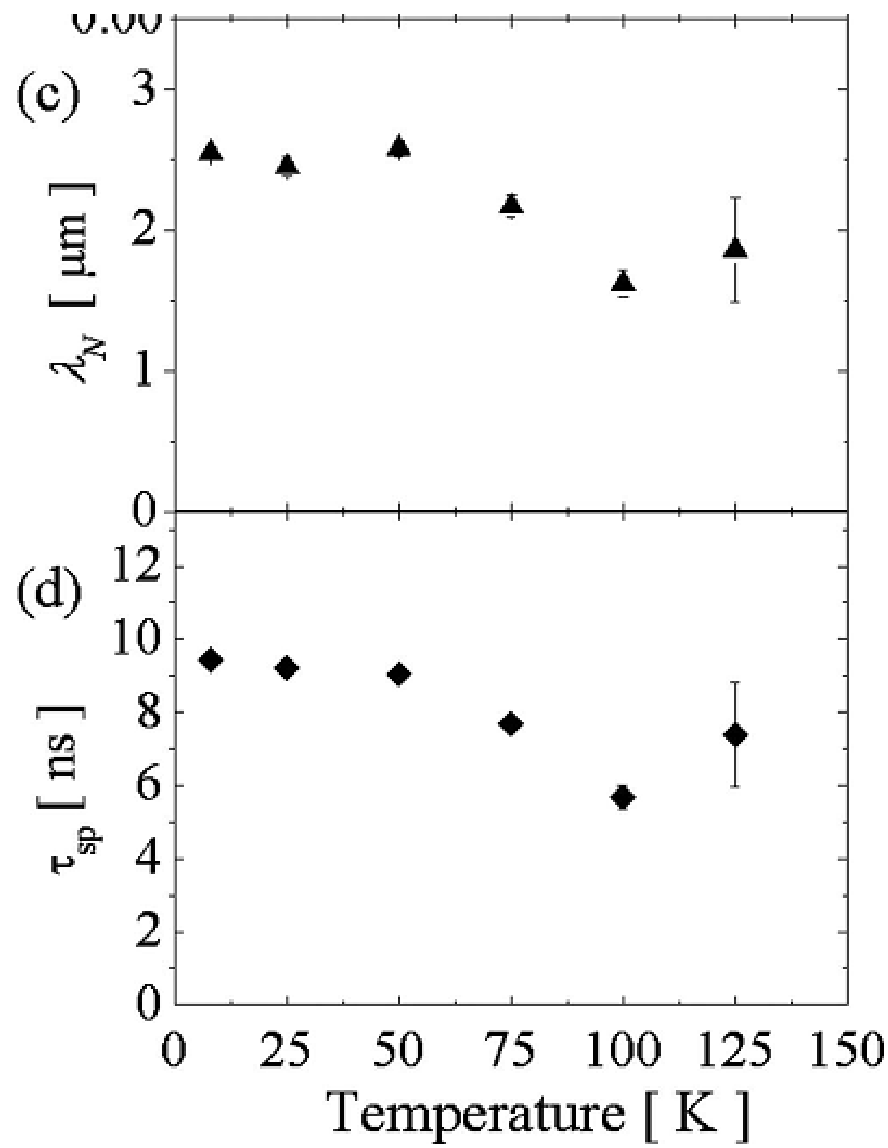
Spin in Silicon



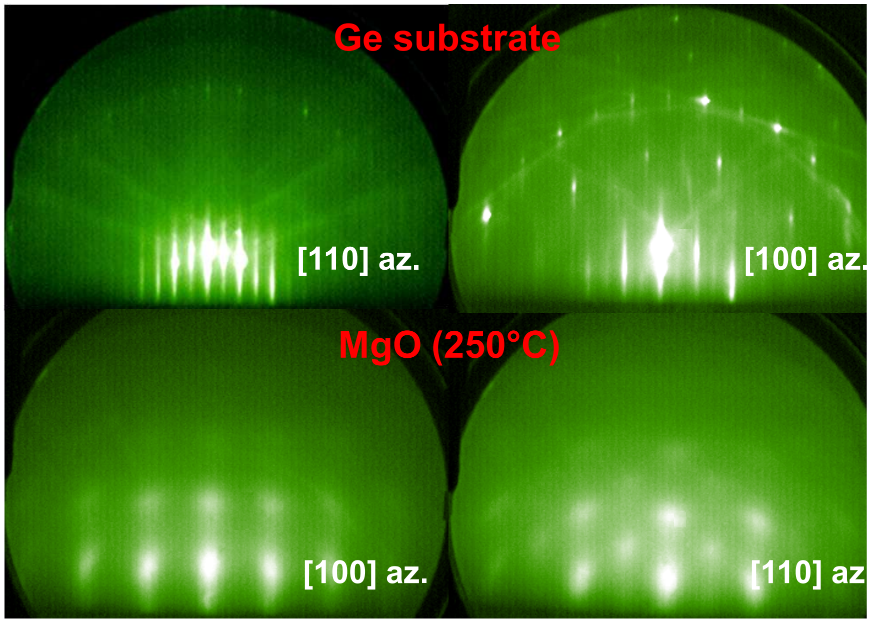
Sasaki, et al, APL (2010)

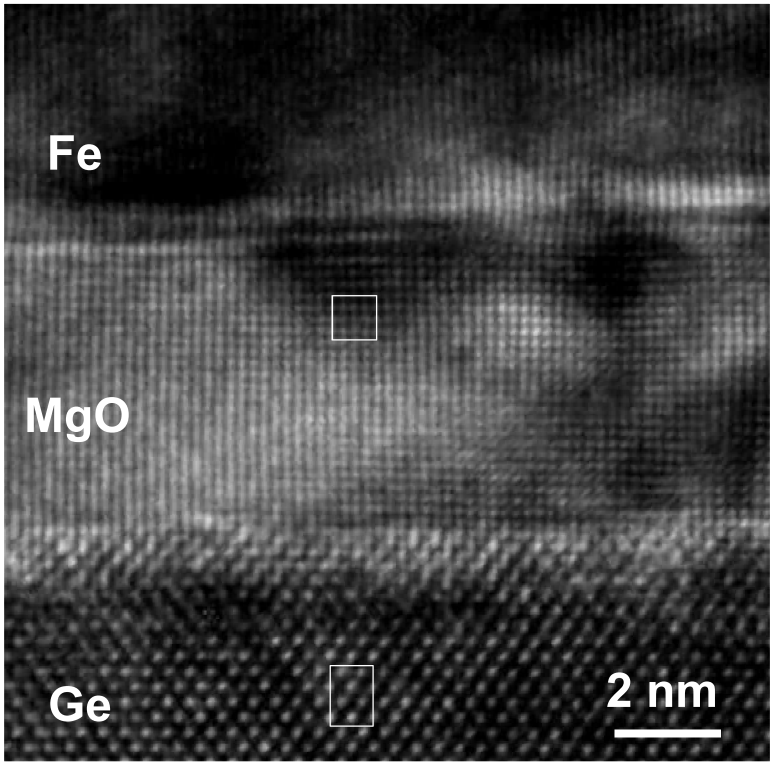
Spin in Silicon





Spin in Germanium



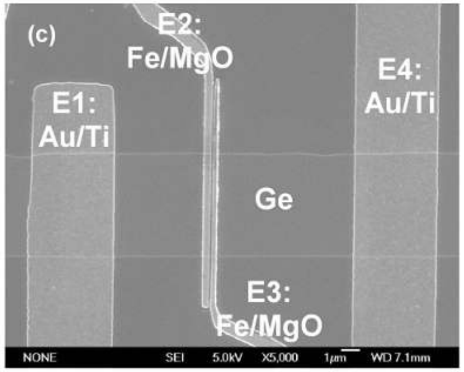


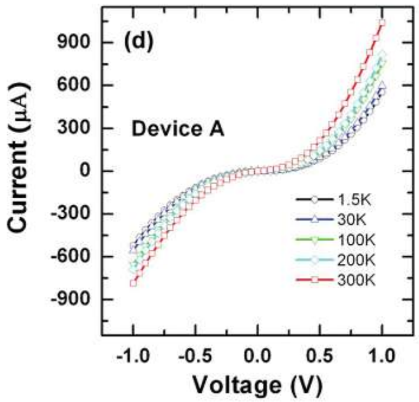
Epitaxial Fe/MgO/Ge junction is achieved
MgO/Ge 45^0 rotation

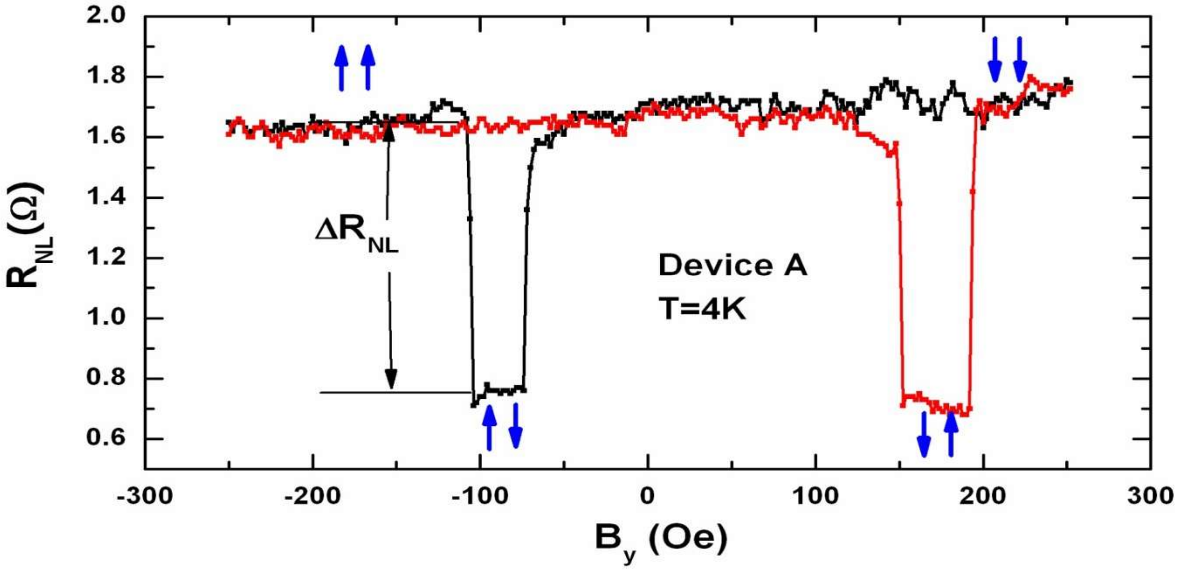
Han, et al, J. Crystal Growth (2010)

Spin in Germanium

Ge spin valve

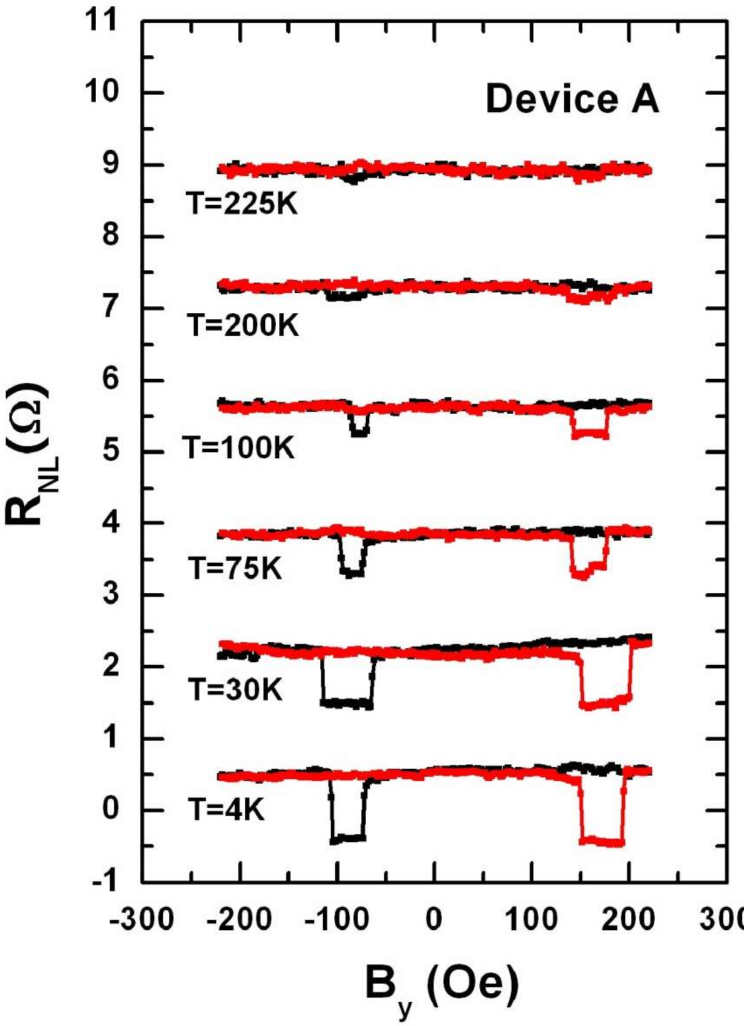


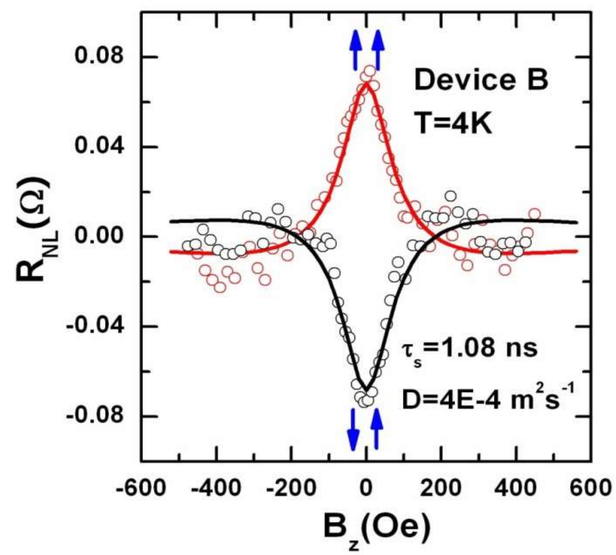


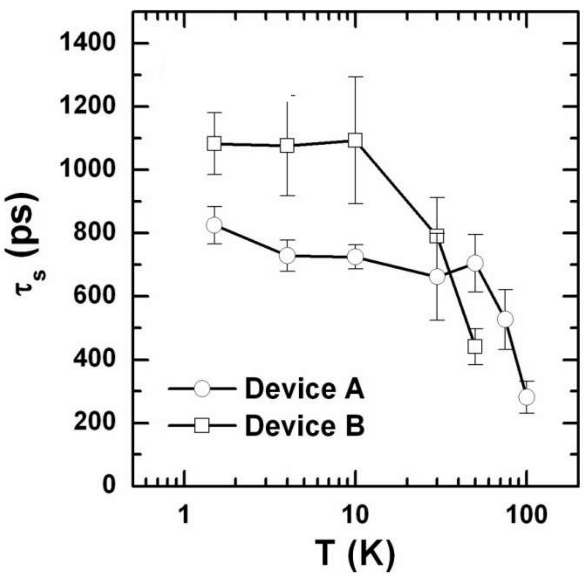


Zhou & Han, et al, PRB (2011)

Spin in Germanium

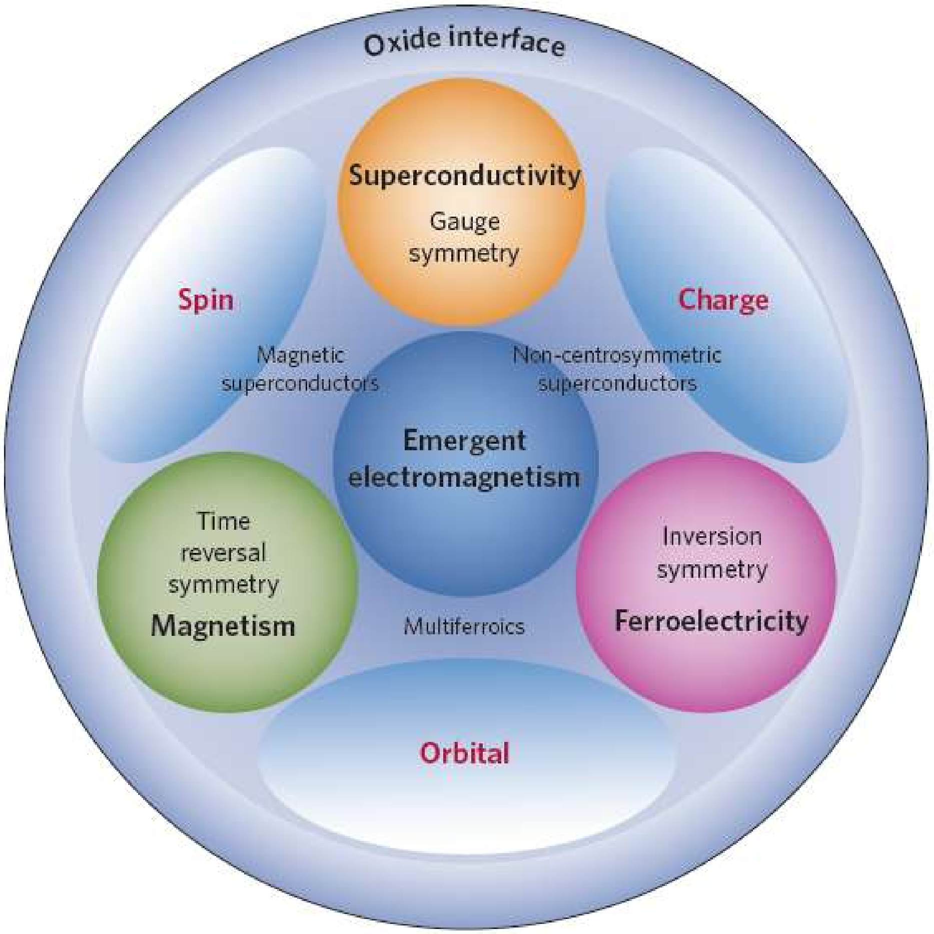






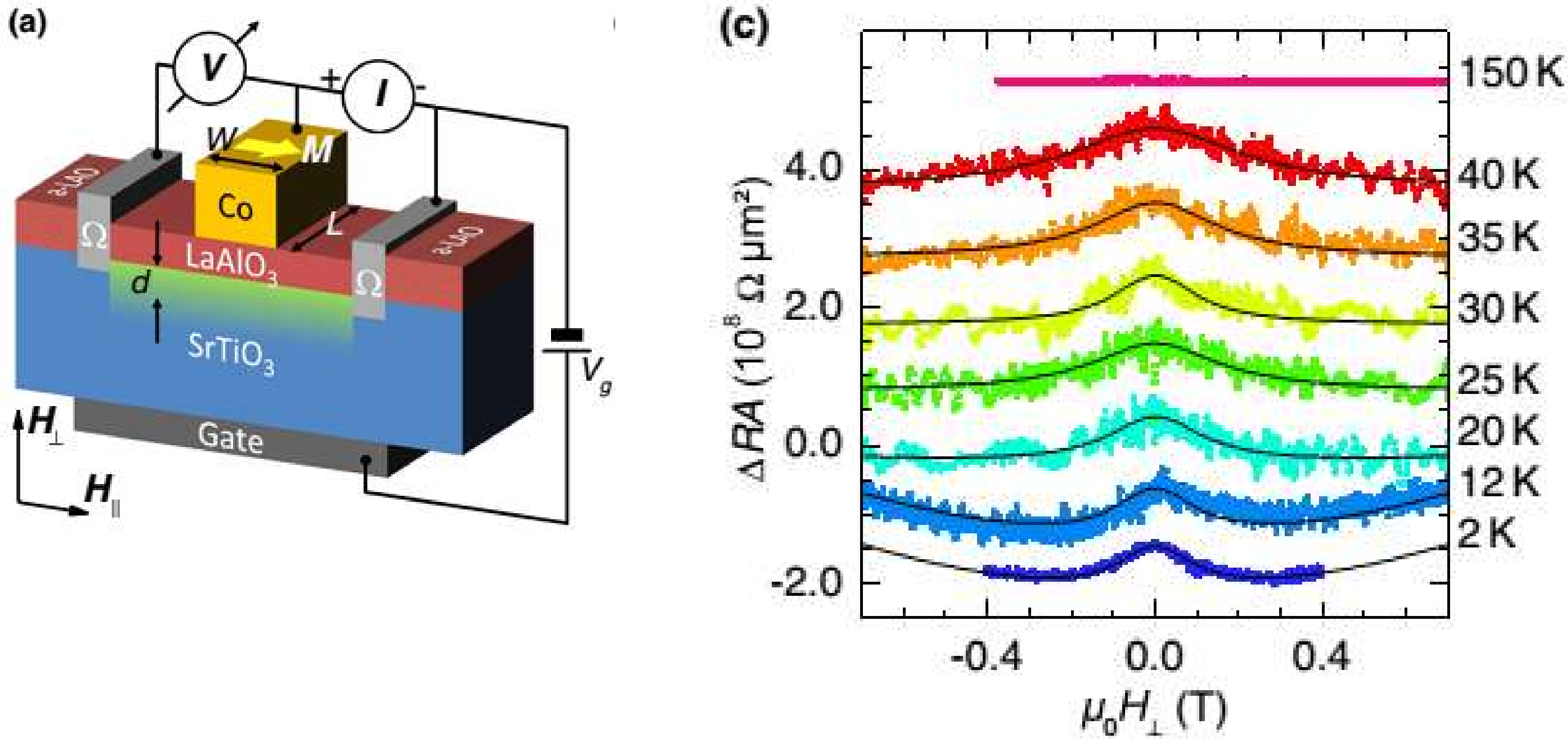
Spin in complex oxides

Oxide Interface



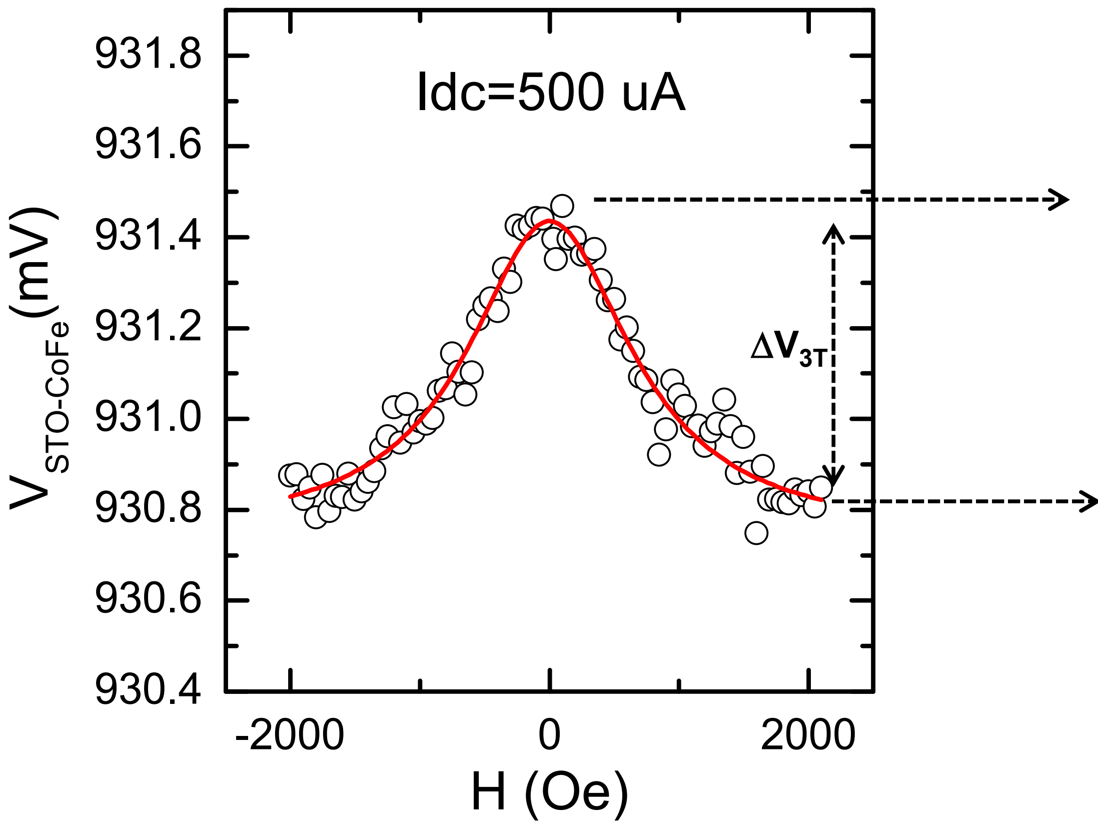
Hwang, et al. Nat. Mater. (2012)

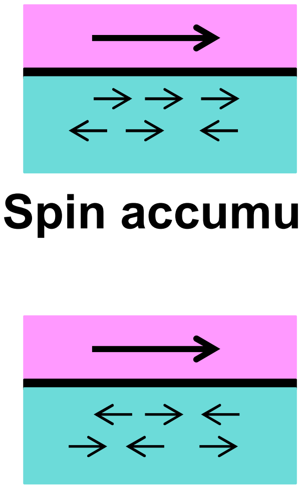
Spin in complex oxides



Reyren, et al, PRL (2012)

Spin in complex oxides



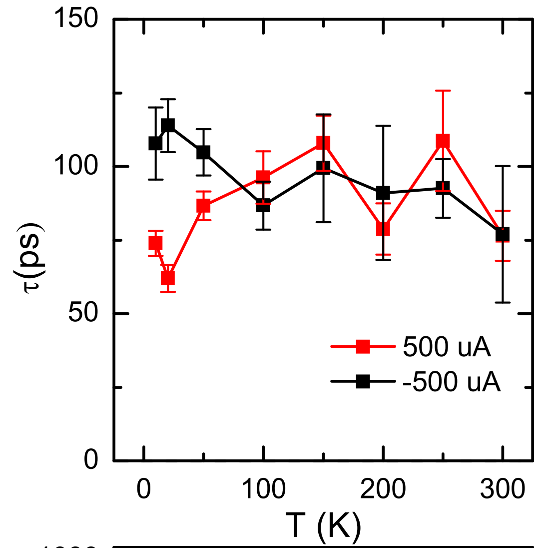


Spin accumulation

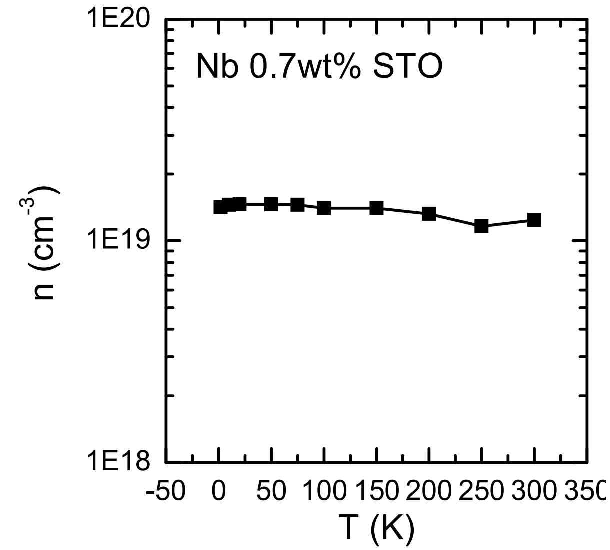
Average spin: 0
due to spin precession

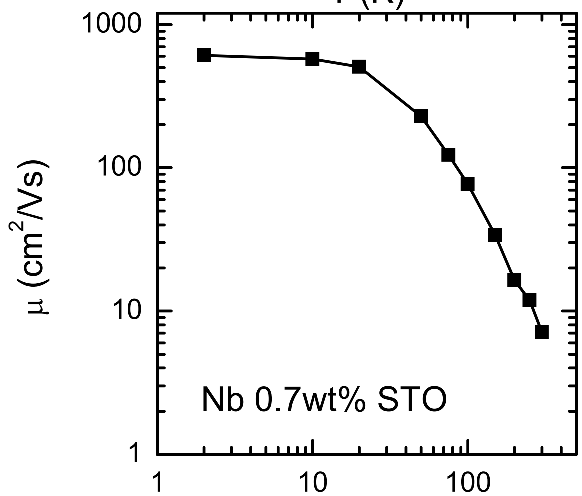
Han, et al, Nature Communications (2013)

Spin in complex oxides

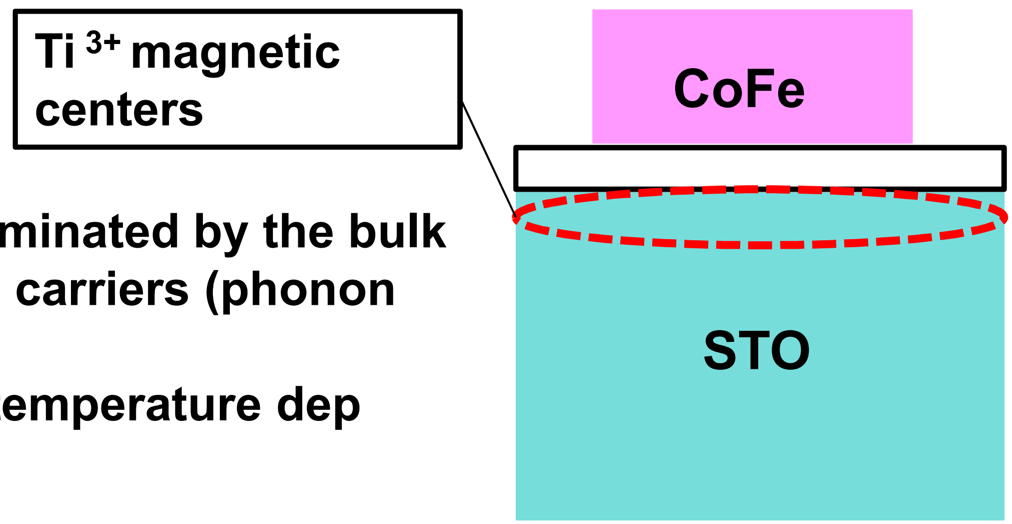


Spin relaxation time dominated by spin scattering at the STO surface
--- little temperature dep



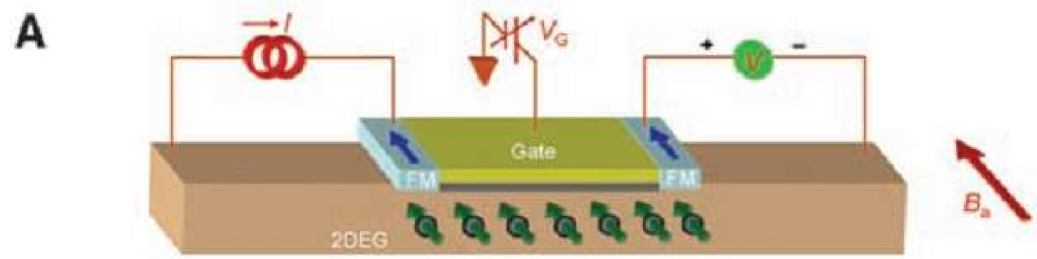


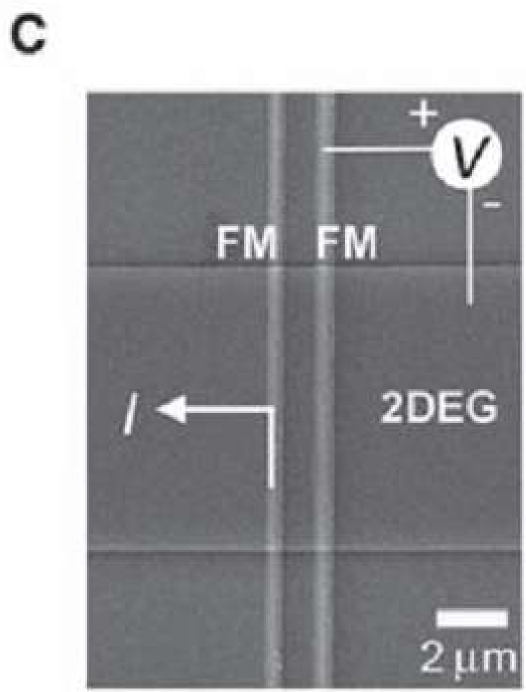
Mobility dominated by the bulk conducting carriers (phonon scattering)
— Strong temperature dep

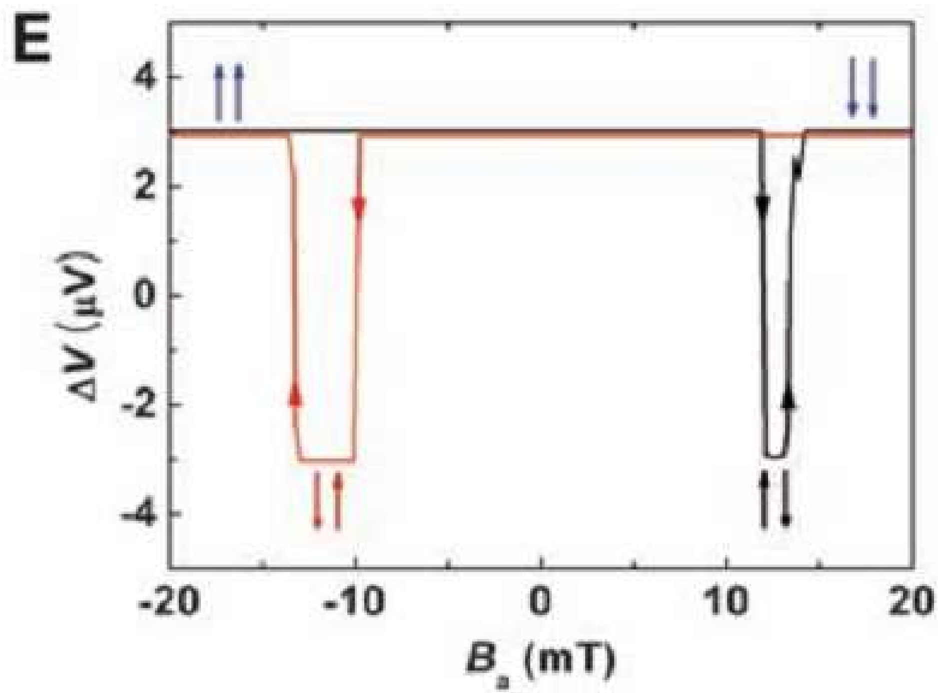


Spin FET

InAs channel

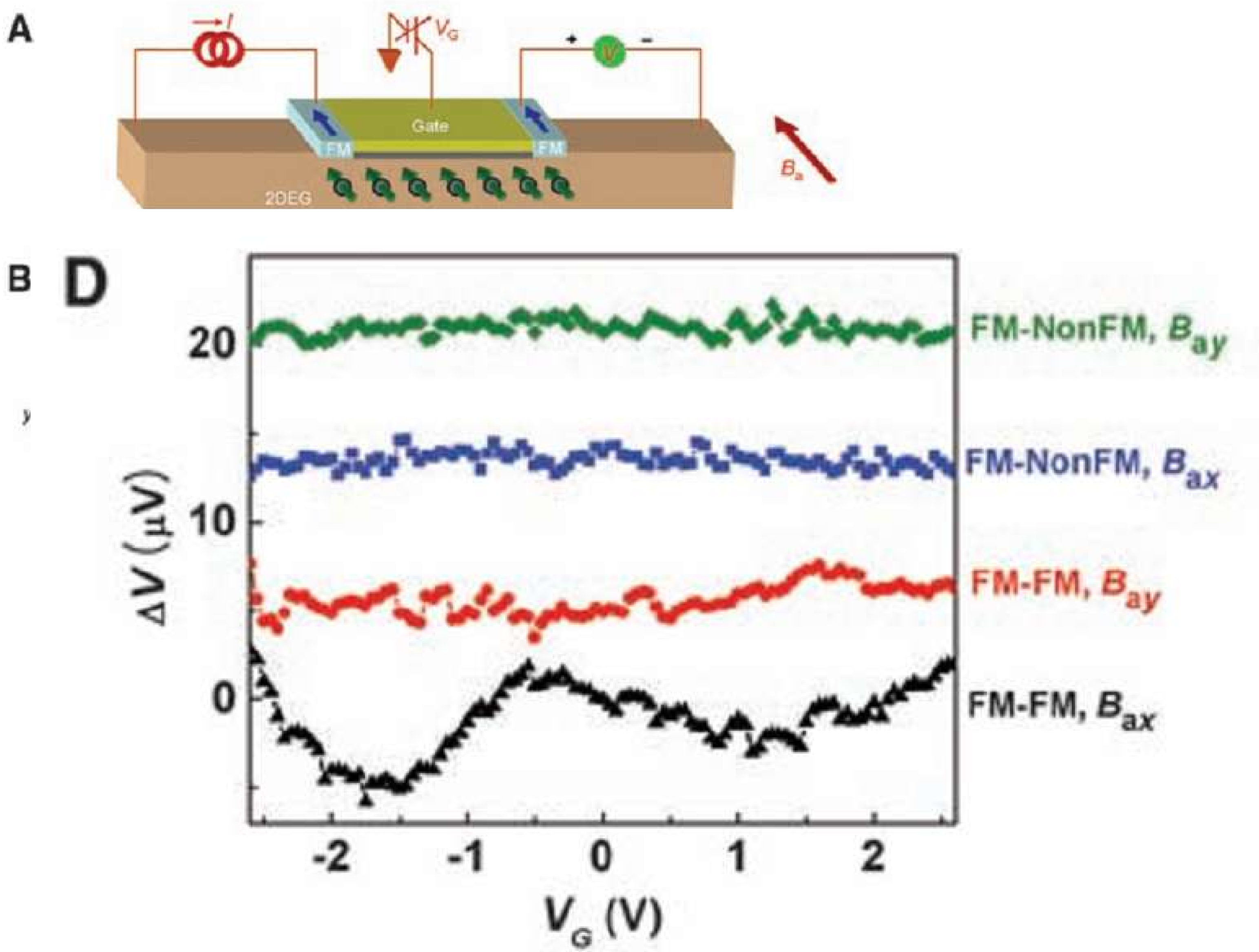




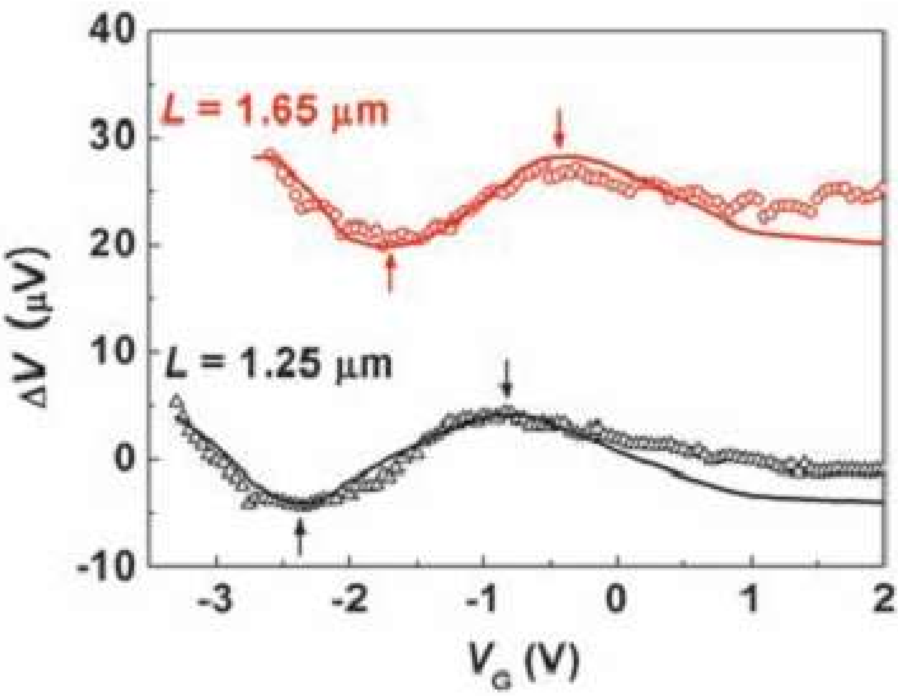


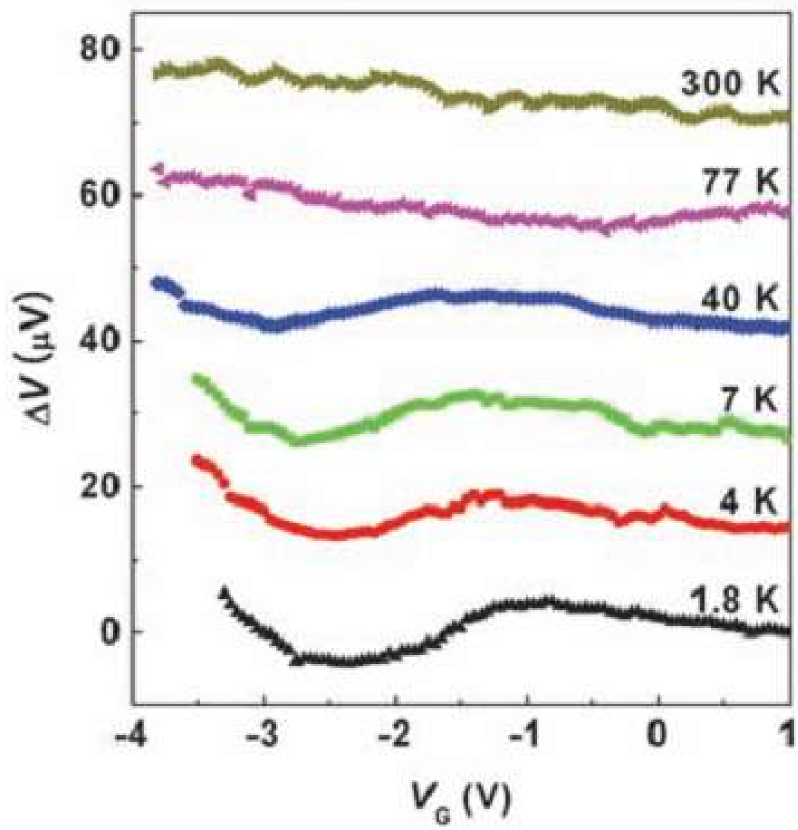
Koo, et al, Science (2009)

Spin FET

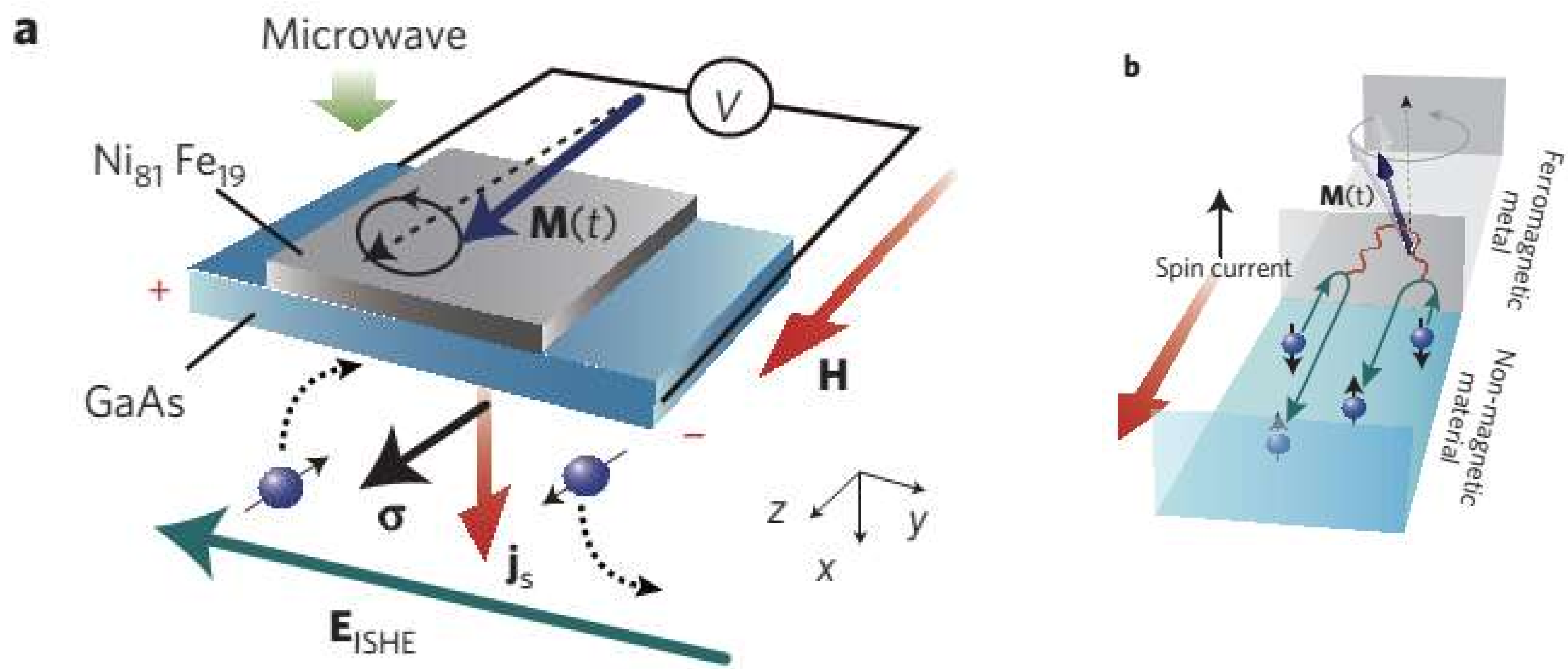

A
I
V_G
Gate
FM
FM
2DEG
B_a
B
D
20
10
0
ΔV (μV)
-2
-1
0
1
2
V_G (V)
FM-NonFM, B_{ay}
FM-NonFM, B_{ax}
FM-FM, B_{ay}
FM-FM, B_{ax}

Spin FET



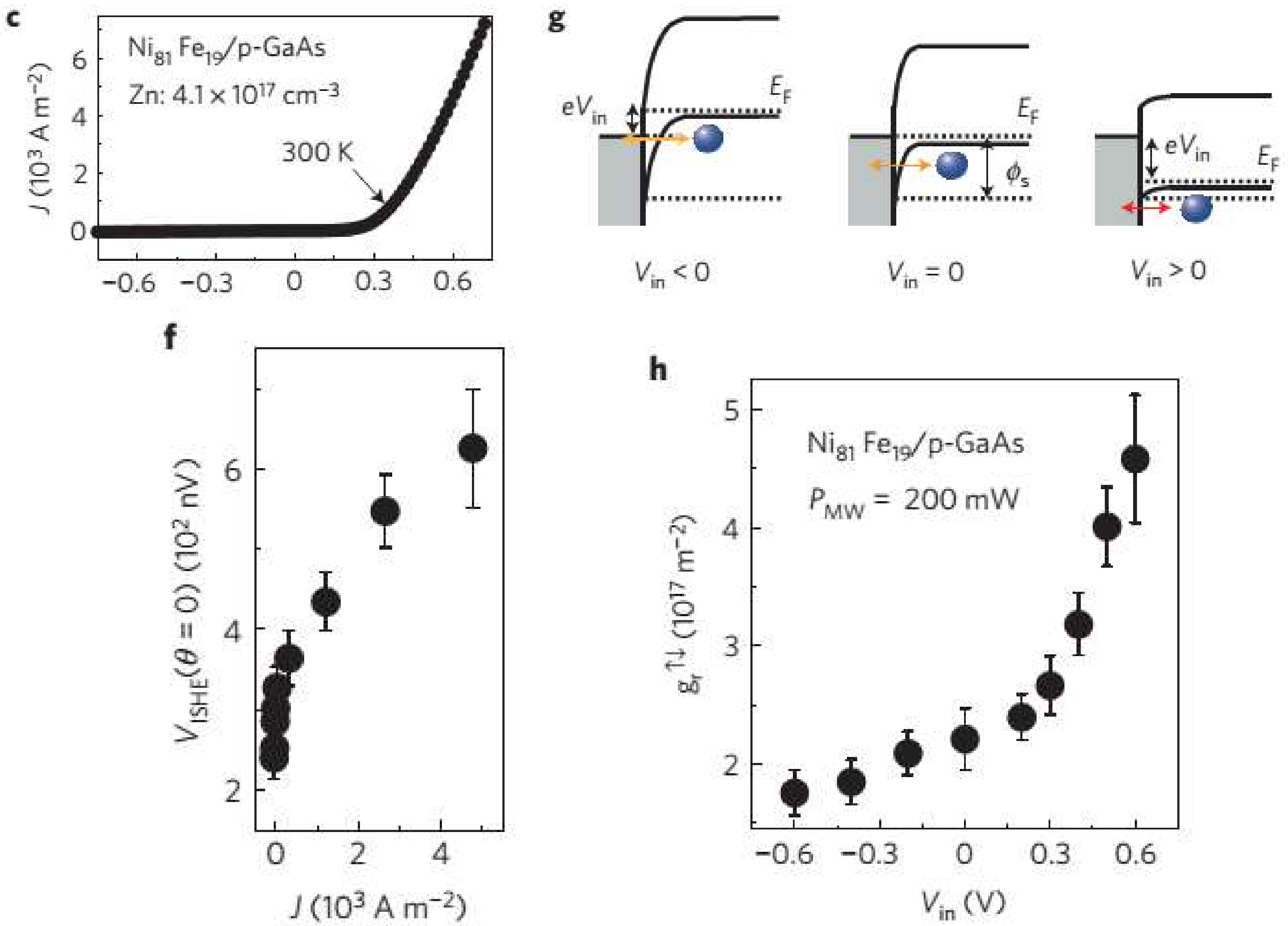


Another solution



Ando, et al, Nature Mater. (2011)

Another solution



休息10分钟

Outline

2. Spin valves based on Quantum materials

石墨烯	➢	弱自旋-轨道耦合→ 长自旋寿命
二硫化钼等	➢	自旋-谷
拓扑绝缘体	➢	自旋流的拓扑保护

Graphene

Metals

Disadvantages	Advantages
Short spin lifetimes	Large velocity of electrons
	Conductivity similar to FM
	RT operation

Semiconductors

Advantages	Disadvantages
Long spin lifetimes	conductivity mismatch
Tunable carrier density	Small spin signal (mainly work at low temperatures)

Graphene

Metals

Disadvantages	Advantages
Short spin lifetimes	Large velocity of electrons
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	RT operation

Semiconductors

Advantages	Disadvantages
Long spin lifetimes	conductivity mismatch
Tunable carrier density	Small spin signal (mainly work at low temperatures)

Graphene

Graphene combines the advantages of both metals and semiconductors

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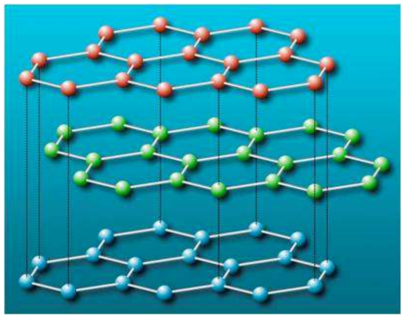
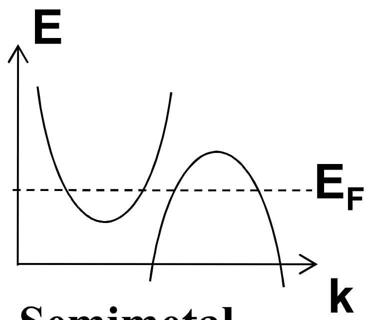
Graphene

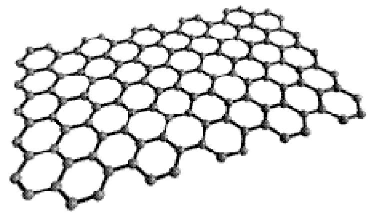
Graphite

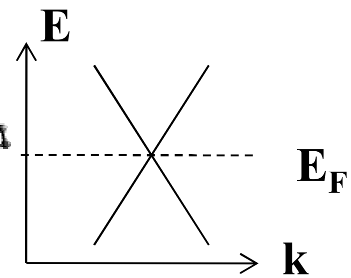




Semimetal

Graphene





Massless Dirac Fermions

Spin-dependent properties

$$\lambda = \sqrt{D\tau}$$

Low intrinsic spin-orbit coupling → Long spin lifetime (~ μs), High mobility → Long spin transport length

Gmitra, et al, *Phys. Rev. B* (2009)
Abdelouahed, et al, *Phys. Rev. B* (2010)

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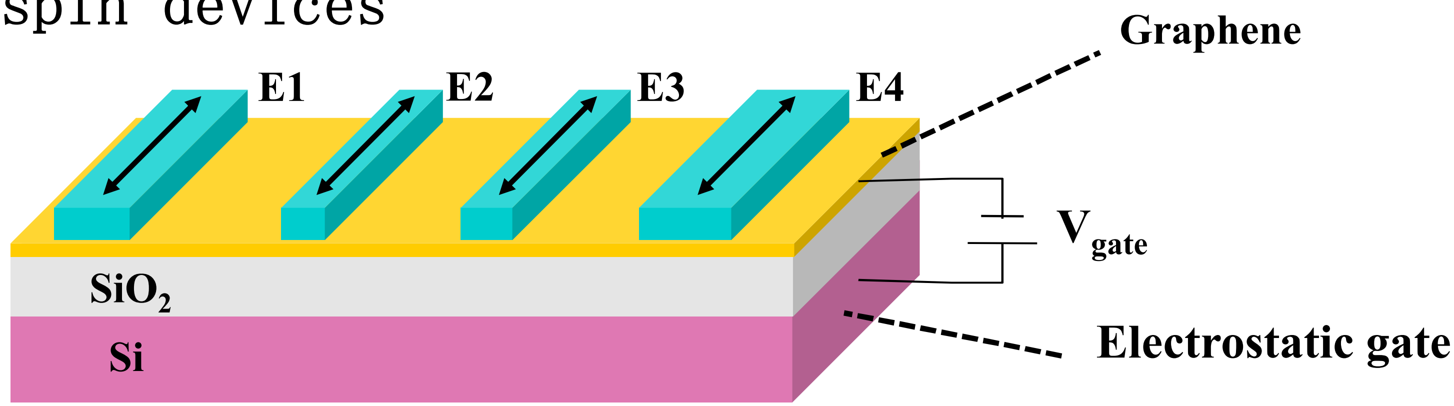
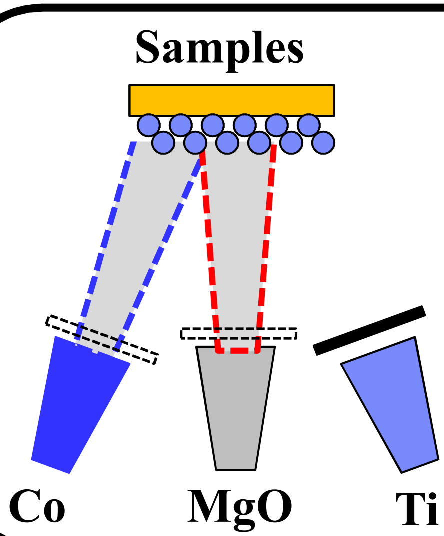
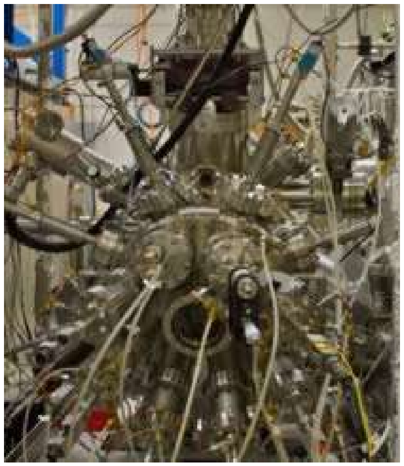
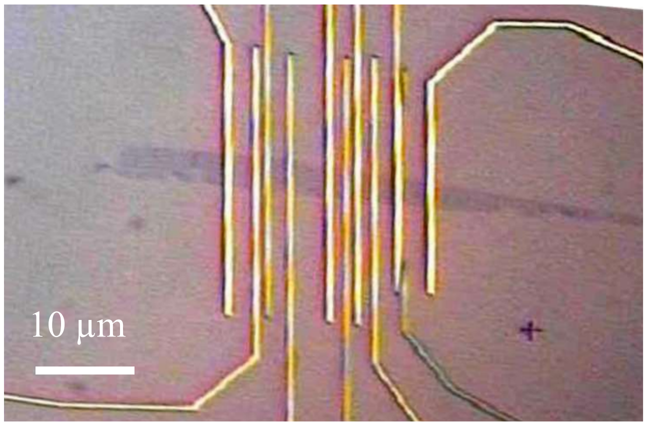
Graphene spin valves

Graphene spin devices









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Graphene spin valves

$$\frac{\partial \vec{\mu}}{\partial t} = D\nabla^2 \vec{\mu} - \frac{\vec{\mu}}{\tau} + \left(\frac{g\mu_B}{\hbar} \vec{B} \times \vec{\mu} \right)$$

1) Diffusion D : diffusion constant

2) Relaxation τ : spin relaxation time

3) Larmor spin precession: g ~ 2

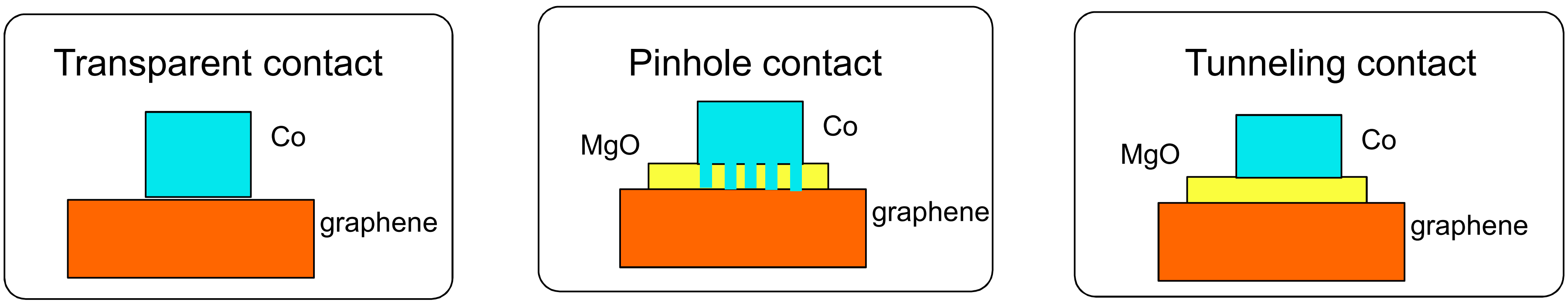
Spin relaxation length: $\lambda = \sqrt{D\tau}$

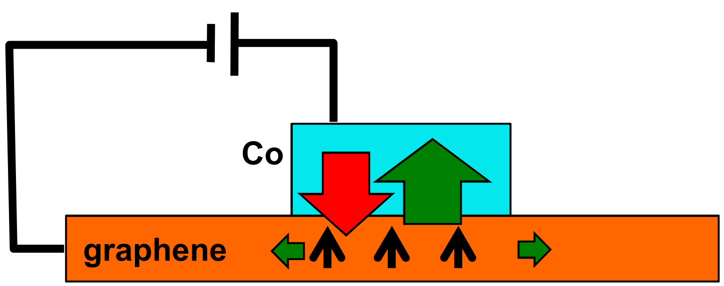
Diffuse without precession

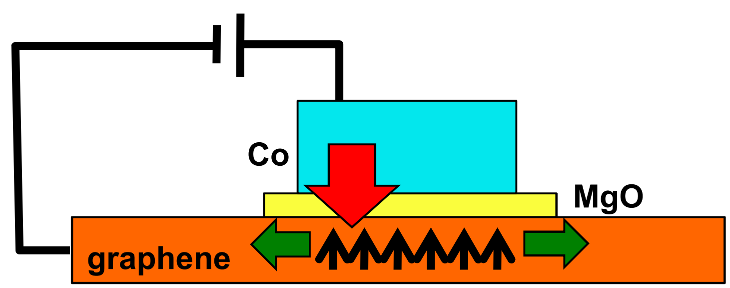
$$B_\perp = 0, \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial t} = 0,$$

$$\mu(x) = \mu_0 \exp(-x/\lambda)$$

Graphene spin valves

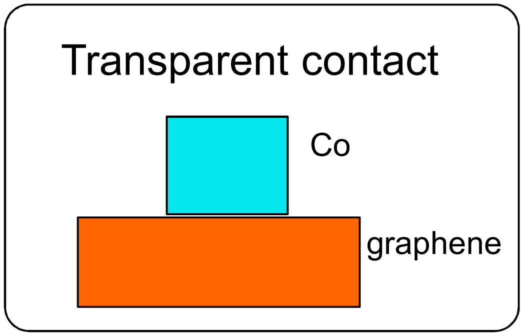


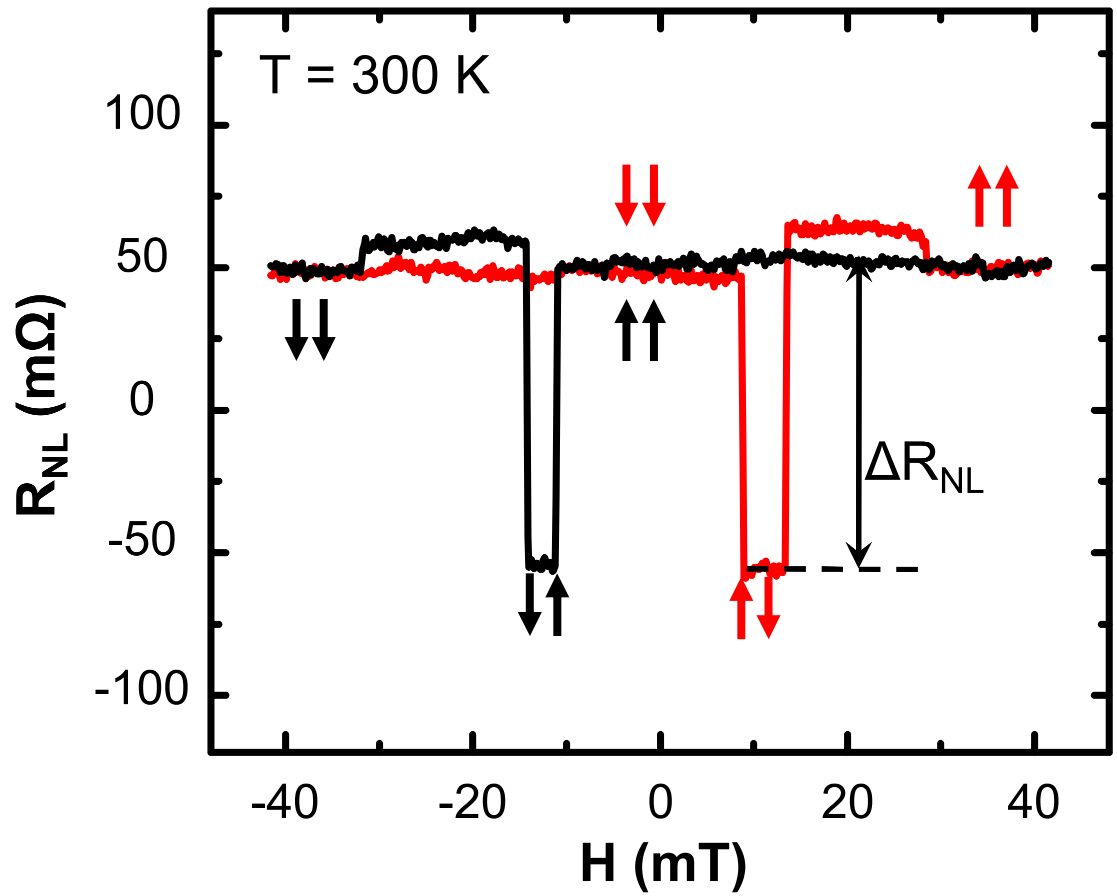




E.I. Rashba, Phys. Rev. B 62, R16 267 (2000)
A. Fert, H. Jaffres, Phys. Rev. B 64, 184420 (2001).

Graphene spin valves

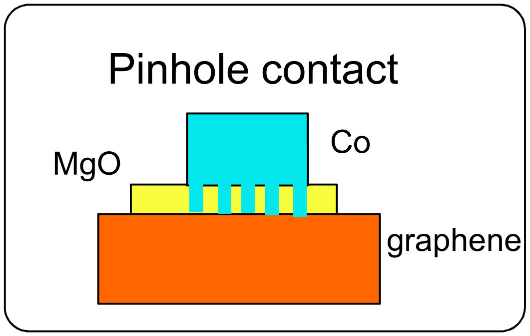


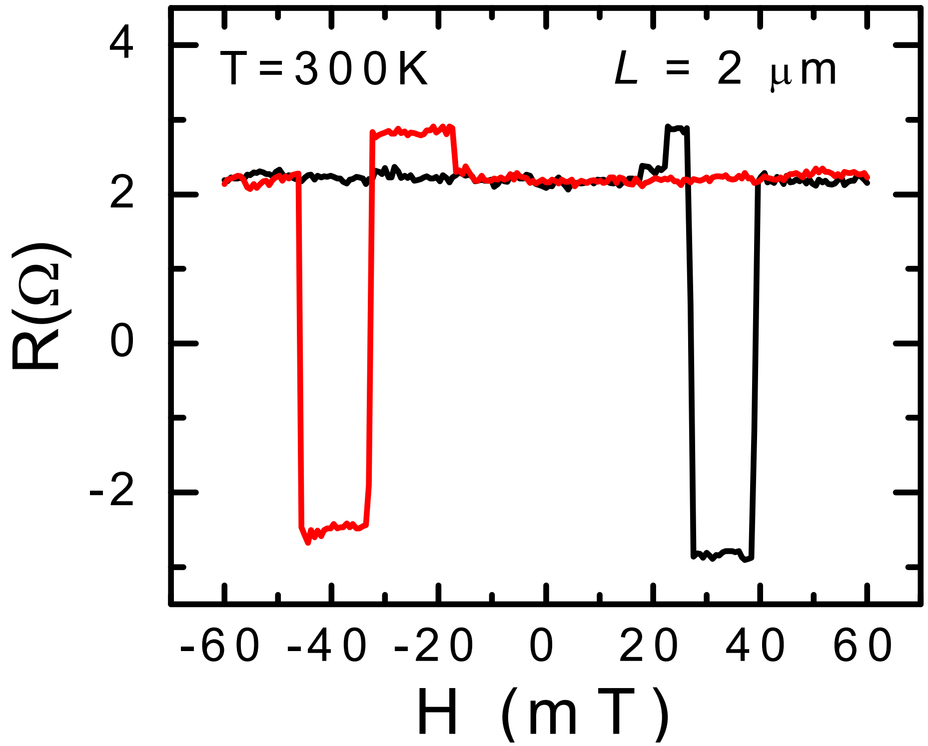


Nonlocal MR: ~ 0.1 ohms

Spin injection efficiency: ~ 1 %

Graphene spin valves

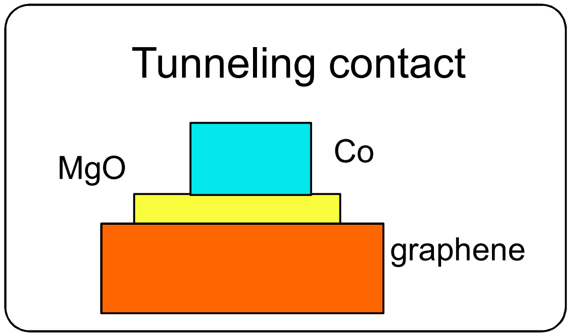


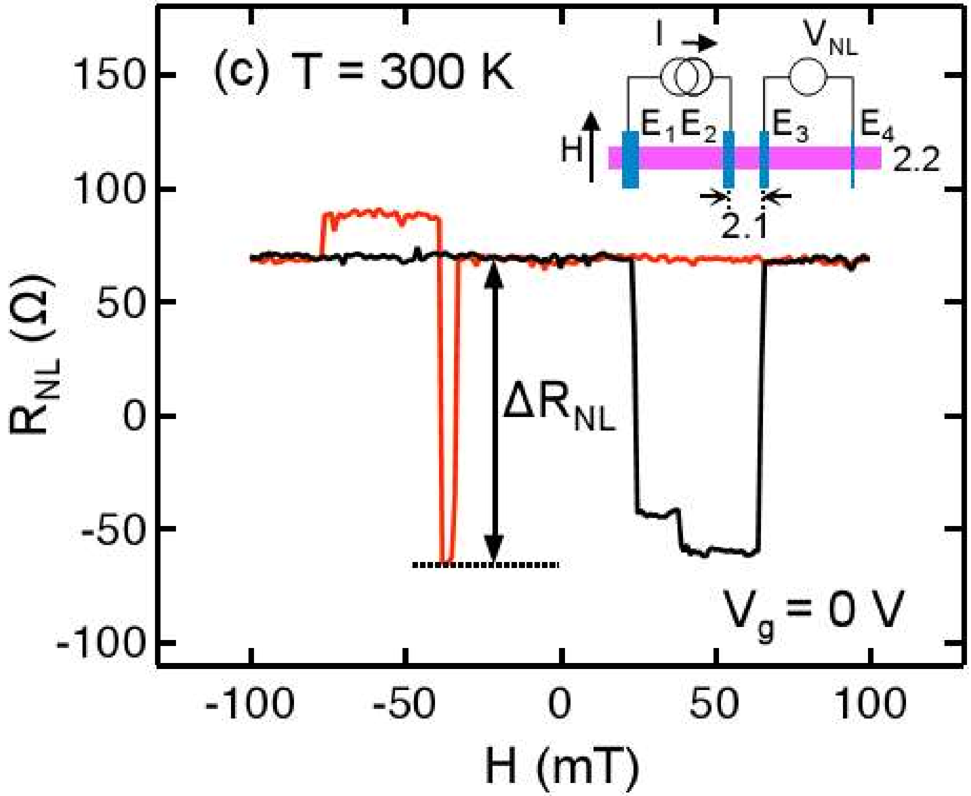


Nonlocal MR: ~ 10 ohms

Spin injection efficiency: ~ 8 %

Graphene spin valves

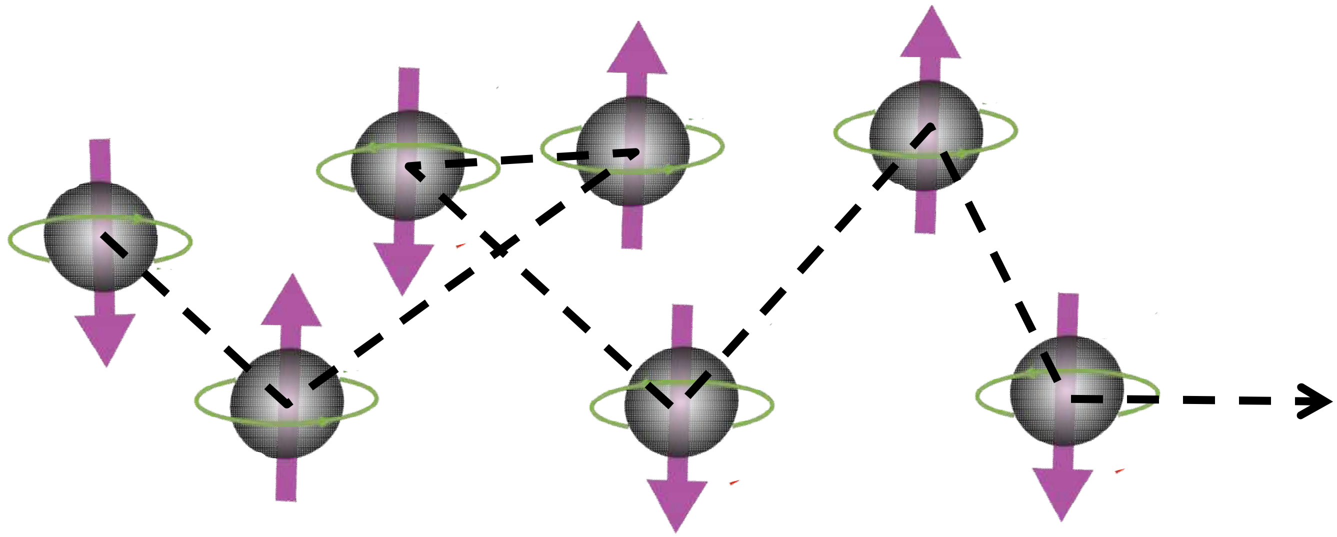




Nonlocal MR: ~130 ohms

Spin injection efficiency: ~ 30 %

Spin relaxation in graphene



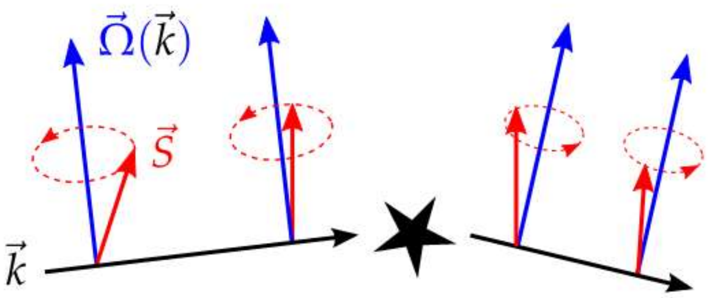
Spin flip during momentum scattering events:
More momentum scattering, more spin relaxation.

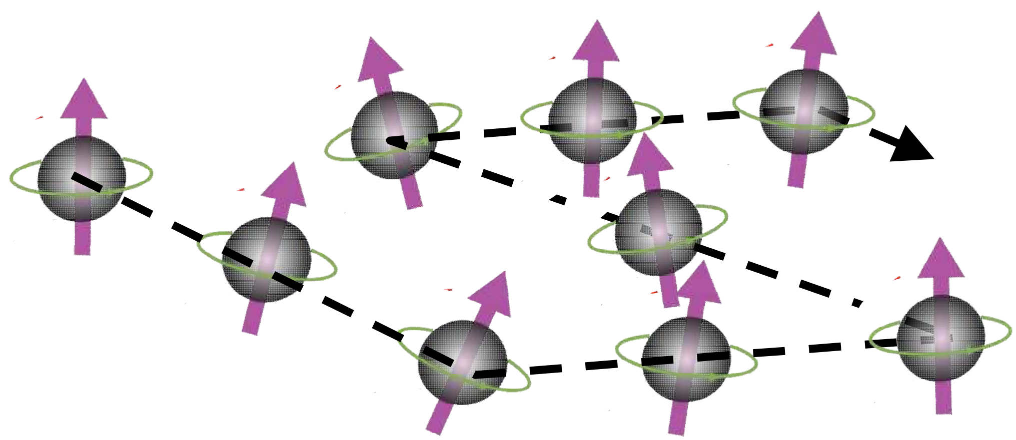
$\tau_s \sim \tau_p$

J. Fabian, et al, Acta Phys. Slovaca (2007)
R.J. Elliott, Phys. Rev. (1954)
F. Meier and B.P. Zachachrenya, Optical Orientation, (1984).
Josza, et al, Phys. Rev. B (2009)

Spin relaxation in graphene

Momentum scattering can reduce this effect by randomizing the field



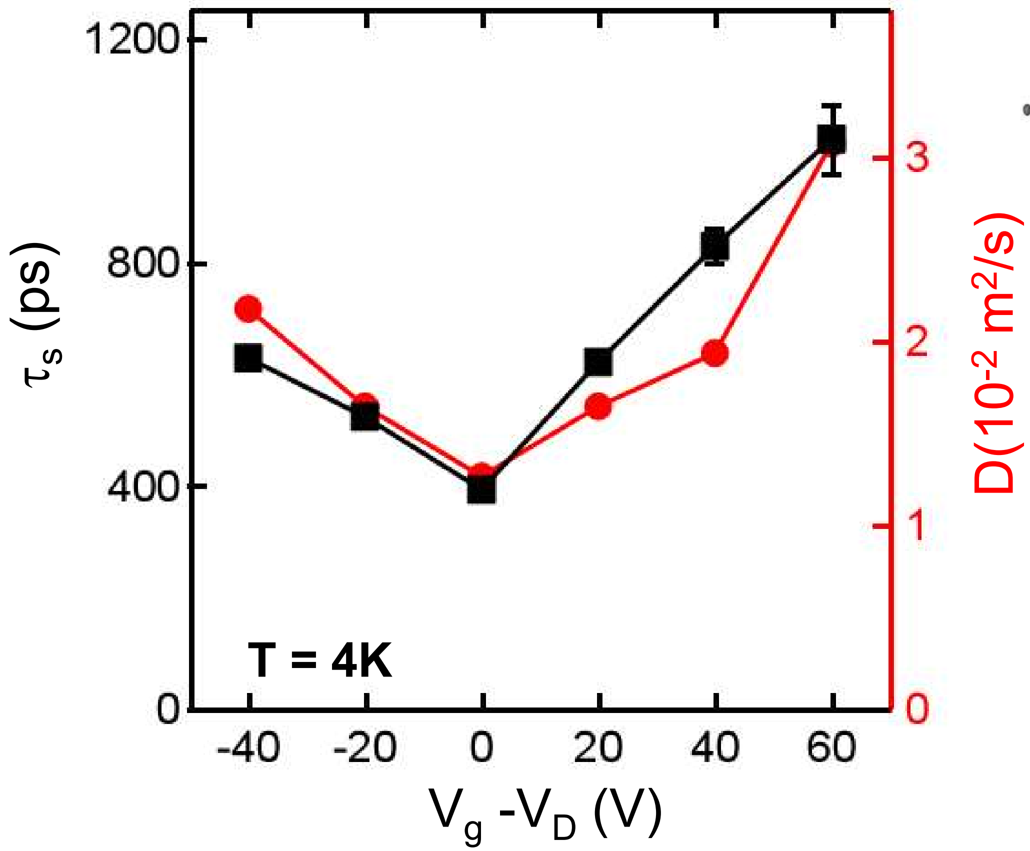


More momentum scattering, less spin relaxation

$$\tau_s \sim 1/\tau_p$$

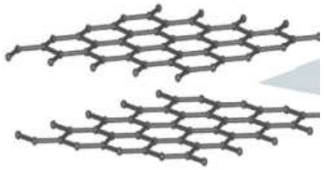
M. I. D'yakonov and V.I. Perel, Sov. Phys. Solid State (1972)

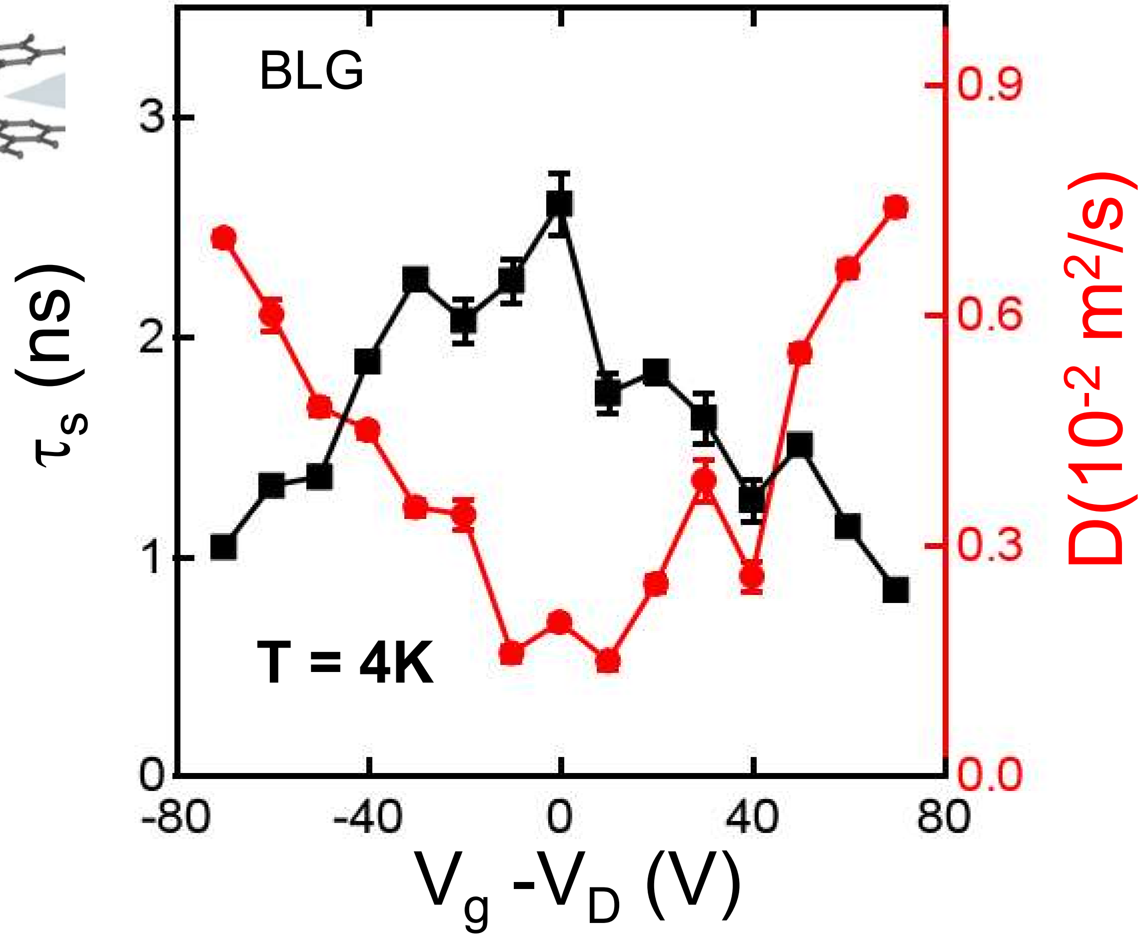
Spin relaxation in graphene



$\tau_s \sim \tau_p \sim D$ → **Elliot-Yafet**

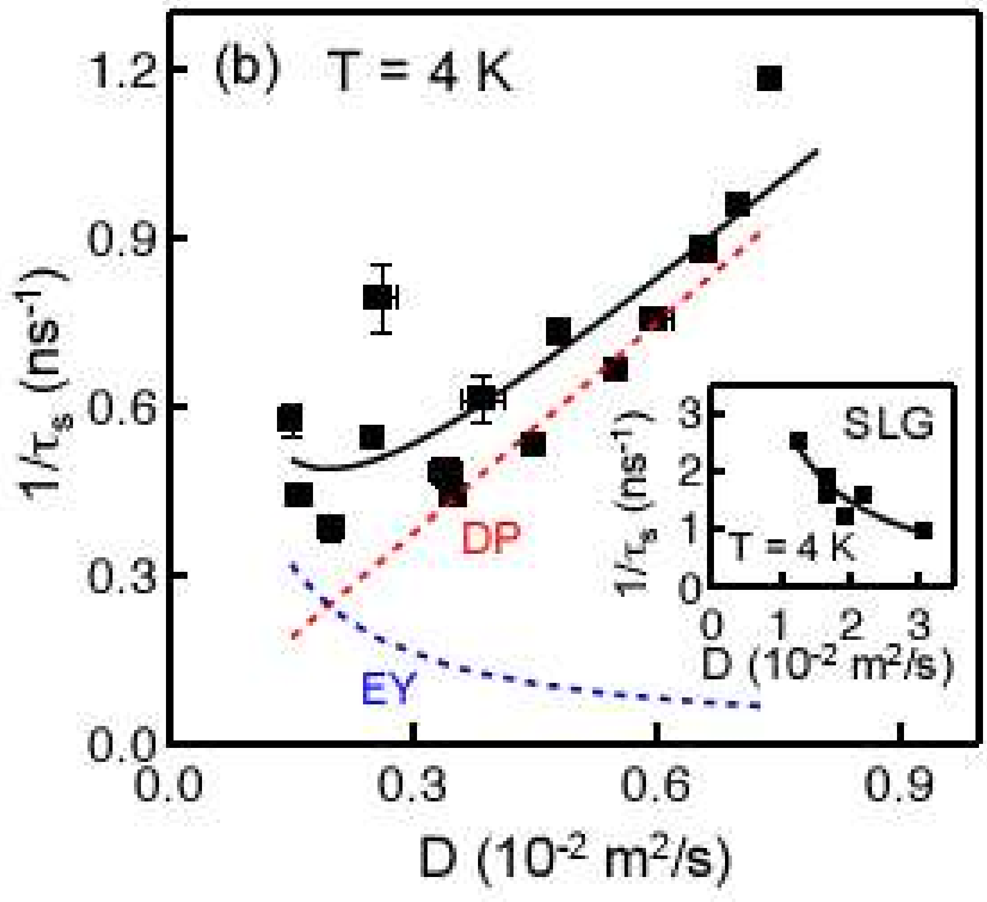
Spin relaxation in graphene





$\tau_s \sim 1/\tau_p \sim 1/D$ ⟹ **Dyakonov-Perel**

Spin relaxation in graphene



$$\frac{1}{\tau_s} = \frac{1}{\tau_s^{EY}} + \frac{1}{\tau_s^{DP}} = \frac{K_{EY}}{D} + K_{DP} D$$

BLG

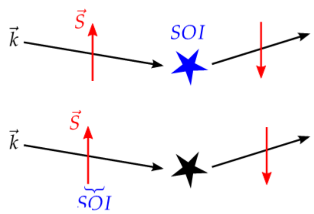
K_{EY} = 0.05 ± 0.01 (10^{-2} m^2s^{-1}) ns^{-1}
K_{DP} = 1.24 ± 0.09 (10^{-2} m^2s^{-1})$^{-1}$ ns^{-1}

SLG

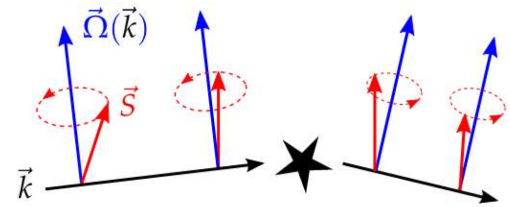
K_{EY} = 3.05 ± 0.35 (10^{-2} m^2s^{-1})ns^{-1}
K_{DP} = -0.02 ± 0.10 (10^{-2} m^2s^{-1})$^{-1}$$ns^{-1}$

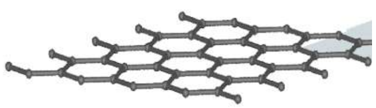
Spin relaxation in graphene

Elliot-Yafet

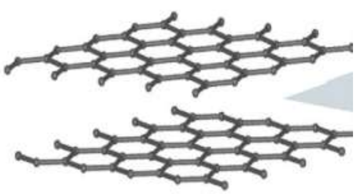


Dyakonov-Perel





Tombros, et al, Nature (2007)	~ 150 ps, impurity (EY)
Tombors, et al, PRL(2008)	Anisotropy (EY)
Jozsa, et al, PRB (2009)	Linear scaling of λ & D (EY)
Han and Kawakami, PRL (2011)	~1 ns, $\tau_s \sim \tau_p$(D) (EY)



Han and Kawakami, PRL (2011)	Up to 6 ns, $\tau_s \sim 1/\tau_p$(1/D) (DP)
Yang, et al, PRL (2011)	Up to 2 ns, $\tau_s \sim 1/\mu$ (DP)

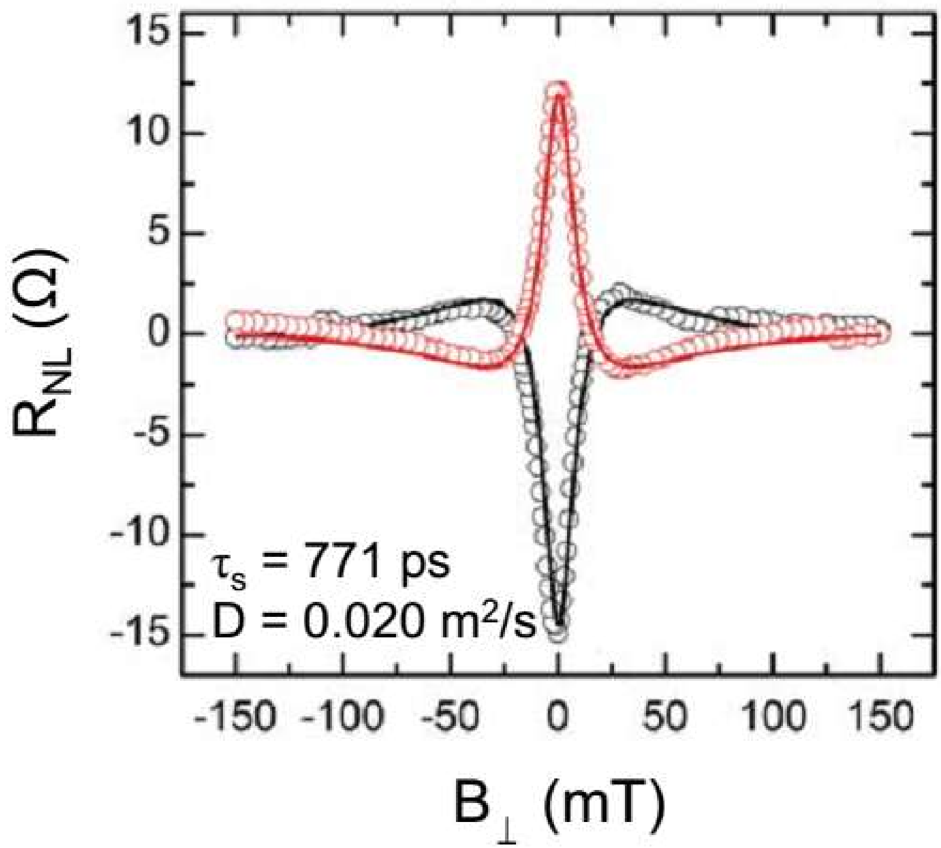
Being under investigation:

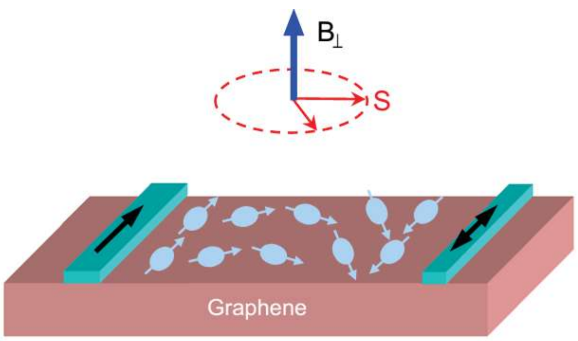
- **Random Rashba field**
- **Magnetic resonant scattering**

Wang and Wu, et al, NJP (2012)

Kochan, et al, arXiv:1306.0230 (2013)

Spin diffusion length





$$\lambda = \sqrt{D\tau}$$

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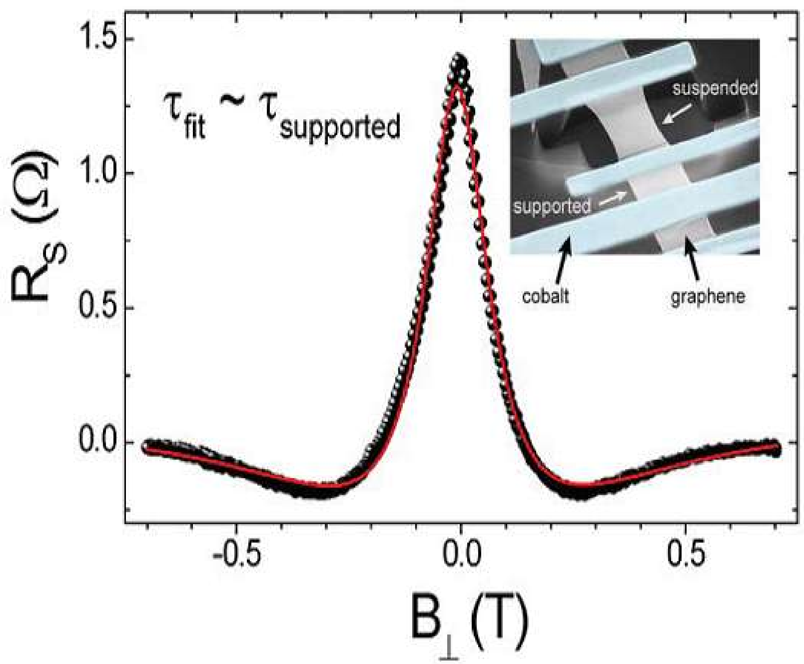
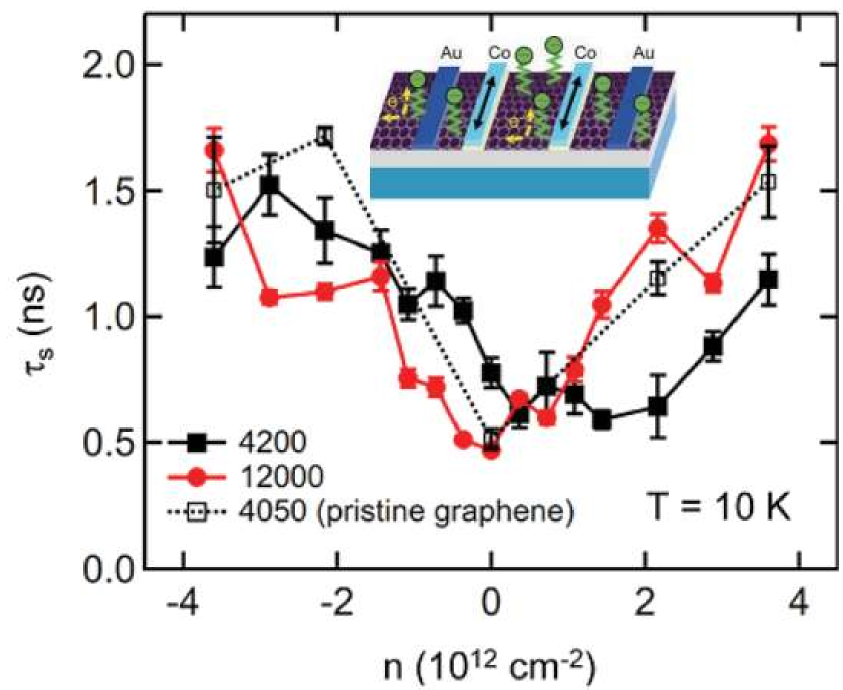
Spin diffusion length

Suspended graphene

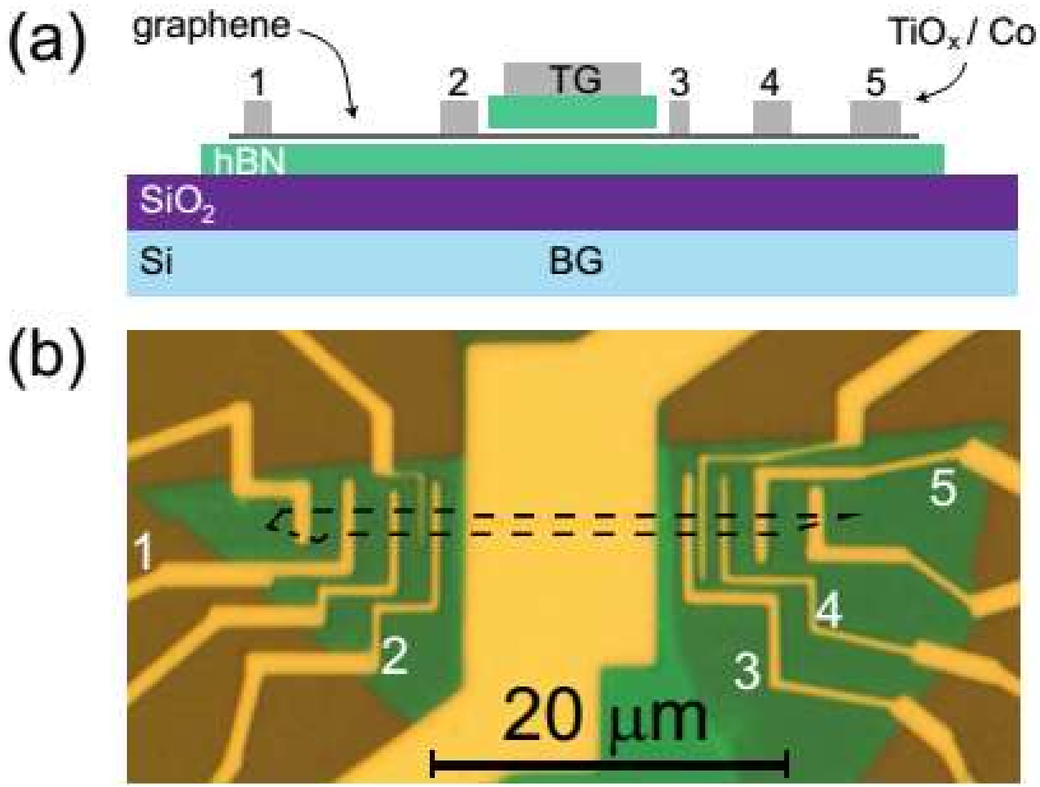




Spin diffusion lengths 1-5 microns

Guimarães, et al, Nano Letters (2012).
Han, et al, Nano Letter (2012).

Spin diffusion length



Mobility > 1.0 m^2/Vs

Spin diffusion lengths >10 microns

Guimarães, et al, PRL (2014)
Drogeler, et al, Nano Letter (2014)

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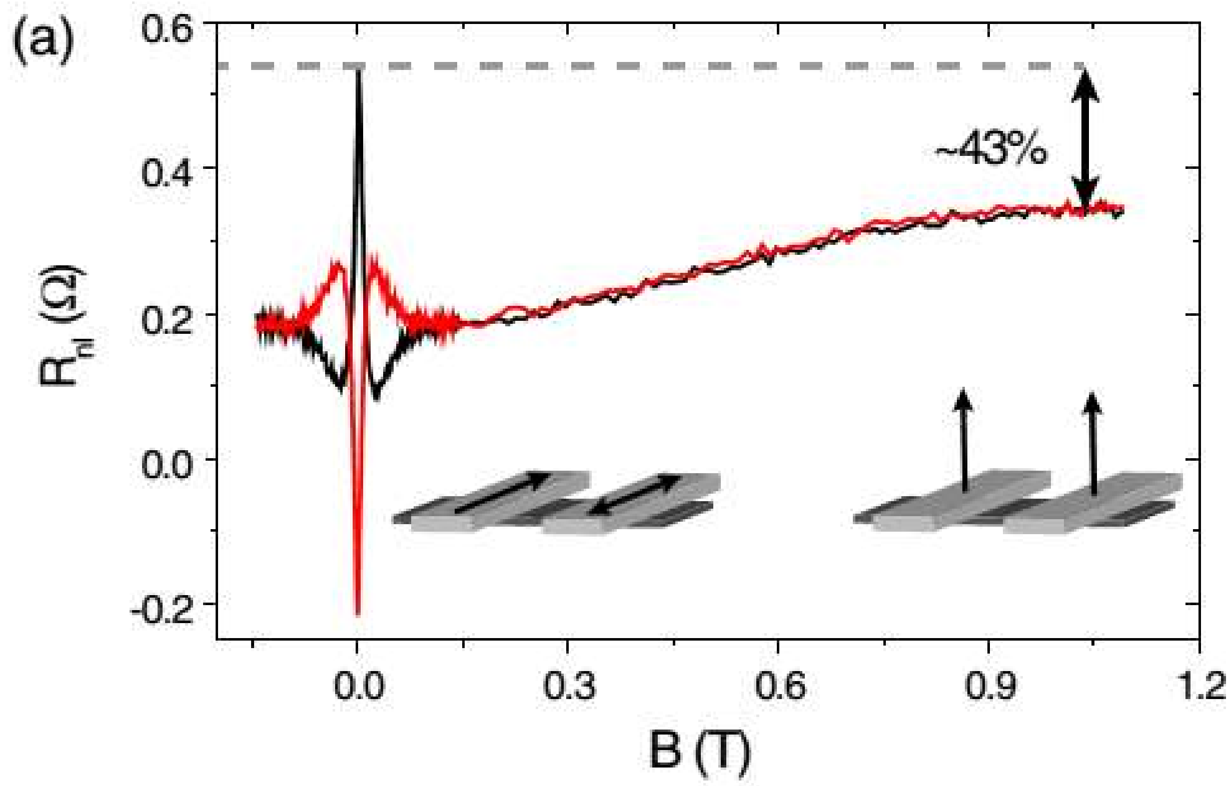
Anisotropy



Guimarães, et al, PRL (2014)

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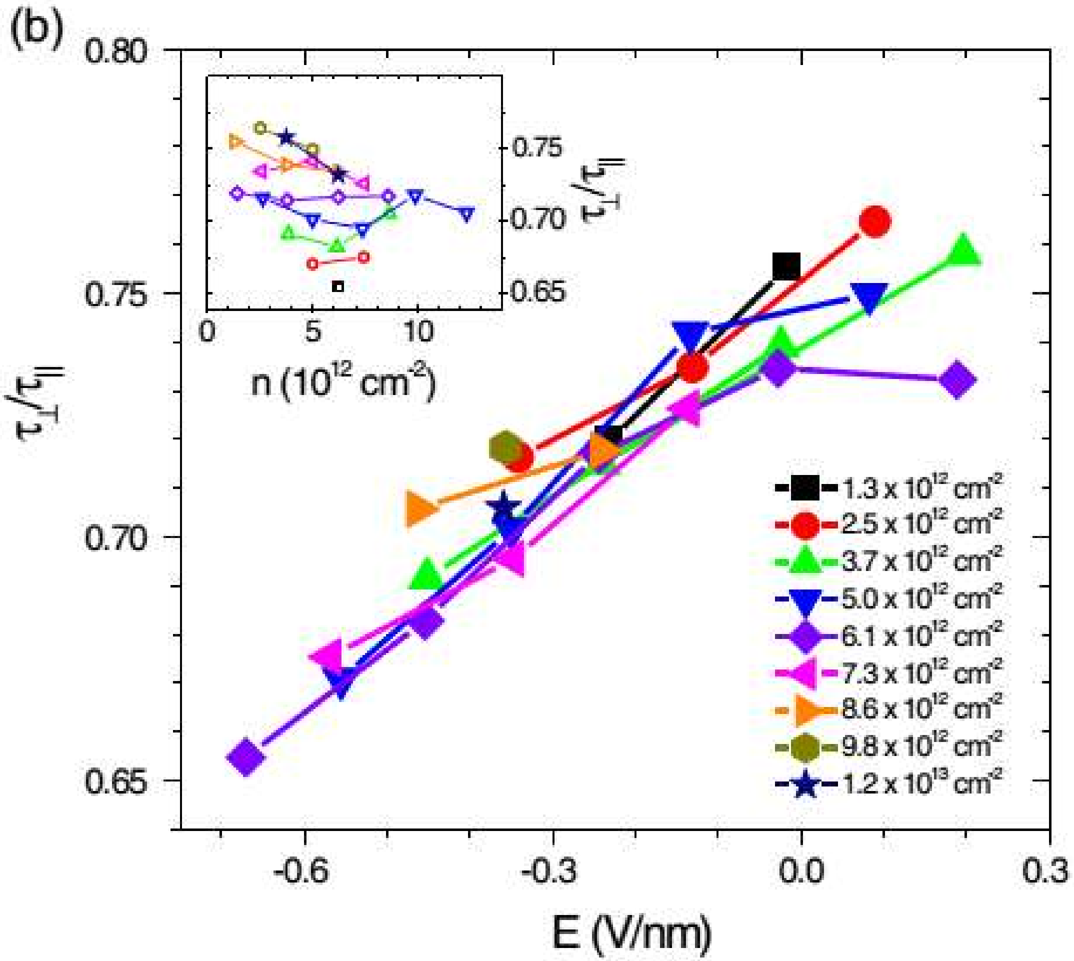
Anisotropy



Guimarães, et al, PRL (2014)

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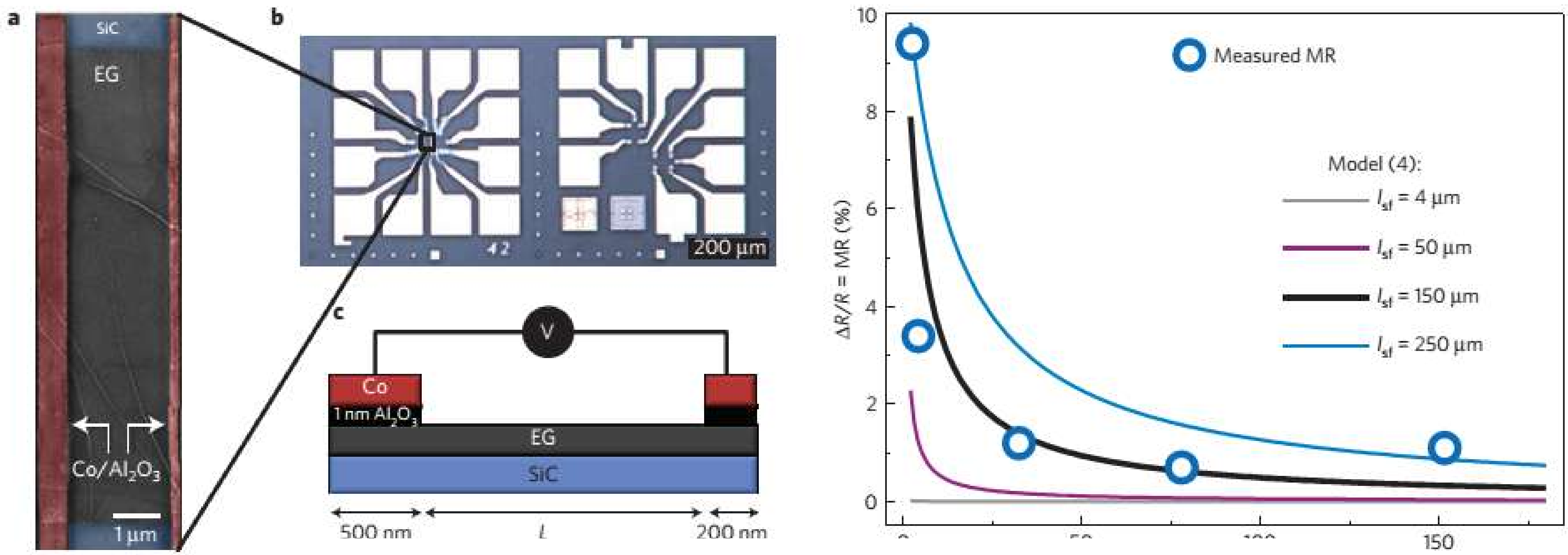
Spin diffusion length

An indirect method-- local MR measurement



Spin diffusion lengths >100 microns

Dlubak, et al, Nature Physics (2012)

Spin properties of graphene

	Spin lifetime	Spin diffusion lengths	Spin signals
Room Temperature	**0.5 - 2 ns**	**> 10 µm**	**130 Ω**
Low Temperature	**1 - 6 ns**	**> 10 µm** **(> 100 µm indirect)**	**1 MΩ for local MR**

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Spin properties of graphene

Spin Channel		Spin lifetime	Spin diffusion lengths	Spin signals
Metals	Cu[15,131]	~ 42 ps at 4.2 K ~ 11 ps at 300 K	~ 1 μm at 4.2 K ~ 0.4 μm at 300 K	~ 1 mΩ at 4.2 K ~ 0.5 mΩ at 300 K
	Al[108]	~ 100 ps at 4.2 K ~ 45 ps at 300 K	~ 0.6 μm at 4.2 K ~ 0.4 μm at 300 K	~ 12 mΩ at 4.2 K ~ 0.5 mΩ at 300 K
	Ag[132]	~ 20 ps at 5 K ~ 10 ps at 300 K	~ 1 μm at 5 K ~ 0.3 μm at 300 K	~ 9 mΩ at 5 K ~ 2 mΩ at 300 K
Semiconductor	Highly doped Si[129,153]	~10 ns at 8 K ~1.3 ns at 300 K	~2 μm at 8 K ~0.5 μm at 300 K	~ 30 mΩ at 8 K ~ 1 mΩ at 300 K
	GaAs[154]	24 ns at 10 K 4 ns at 70 K	6 μm at 50 K	~ 30 mΩ at 50 K
	Highly doped Ge[130]	~ 1 ns at 4 K ~ 300 ps at 100 K	~ 0.6 μm at 4 K	0.1-1 Ω at 4 K 0.02 ~ 0.1 Ω at 200 K
Graphene[6,9,10]		0.5 - 2 ns at 300 K 1 - 6 ns at 4 K	3 - 10 μm at 300 K (~100 μm fit from local MR data)	130 Ω at 300 K (1 MΩ for local MR at 1.4 K)

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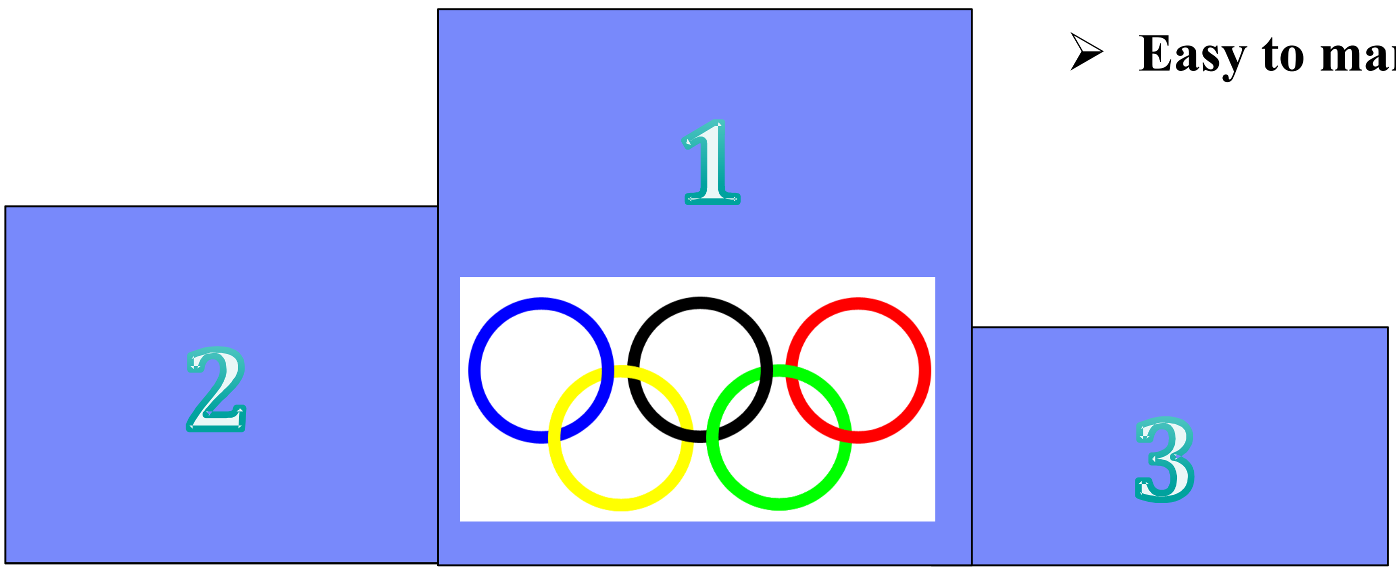
Spin properties of graphene

Graphene

- **Large spin signal**
- **Long spin lifetime**
- **Long spin diffusion length**
- **Easy to manipulate**



Han, et al, Nature Nanotechnology (2014)

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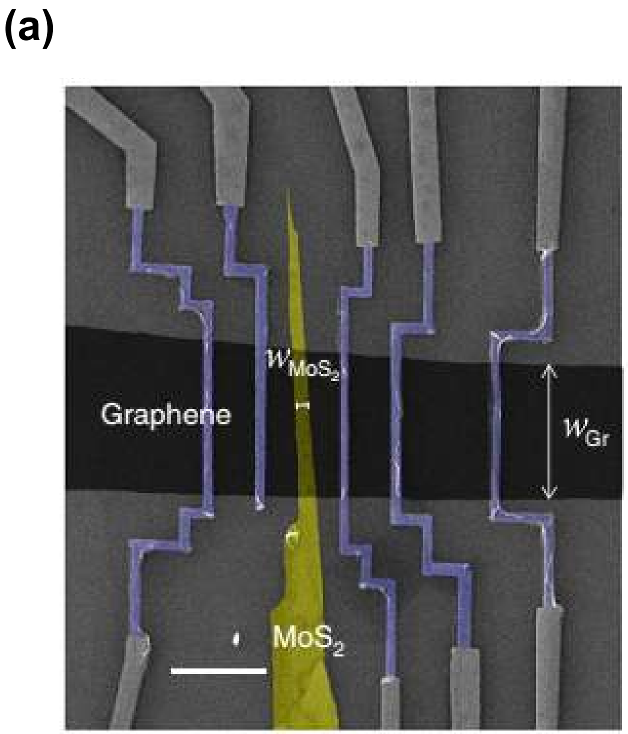
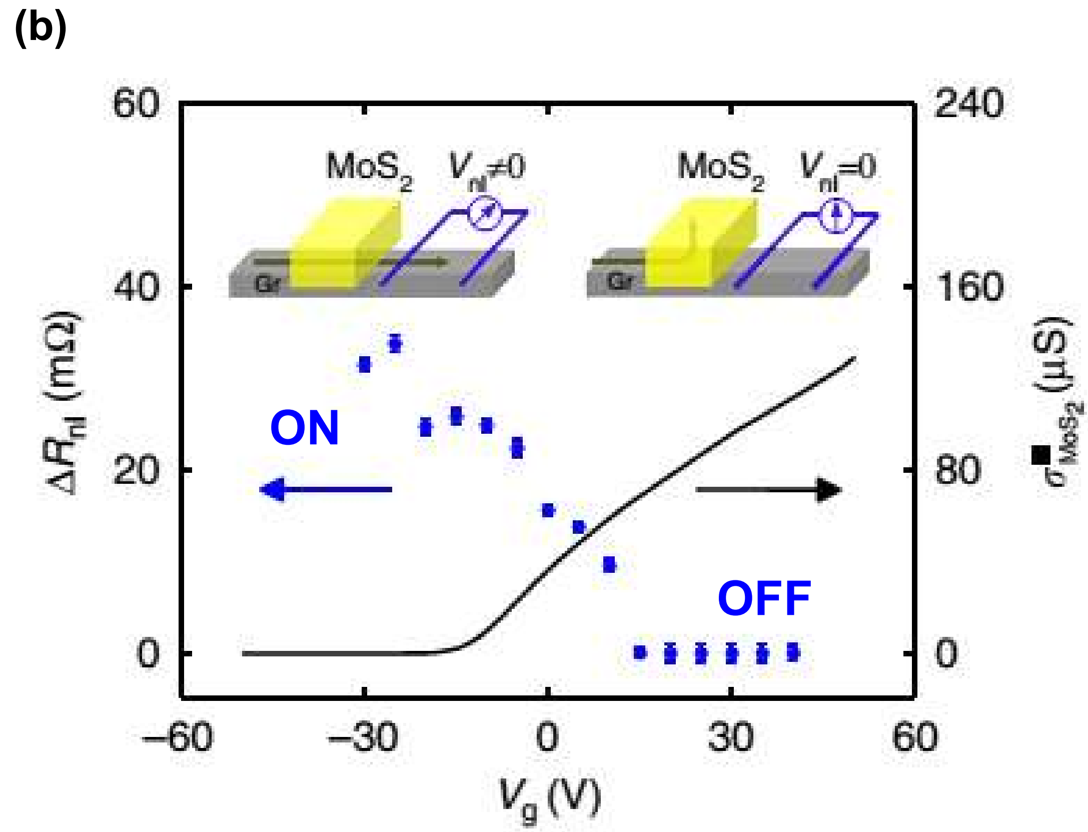
Graphene spin transistor

Graphene/MoS2 channel





Yan, et al, *Nat. Commun.* 7, 13372 (2016).
Dankert and Dash, *Nat. Commun.* 8, 16093 (2017).

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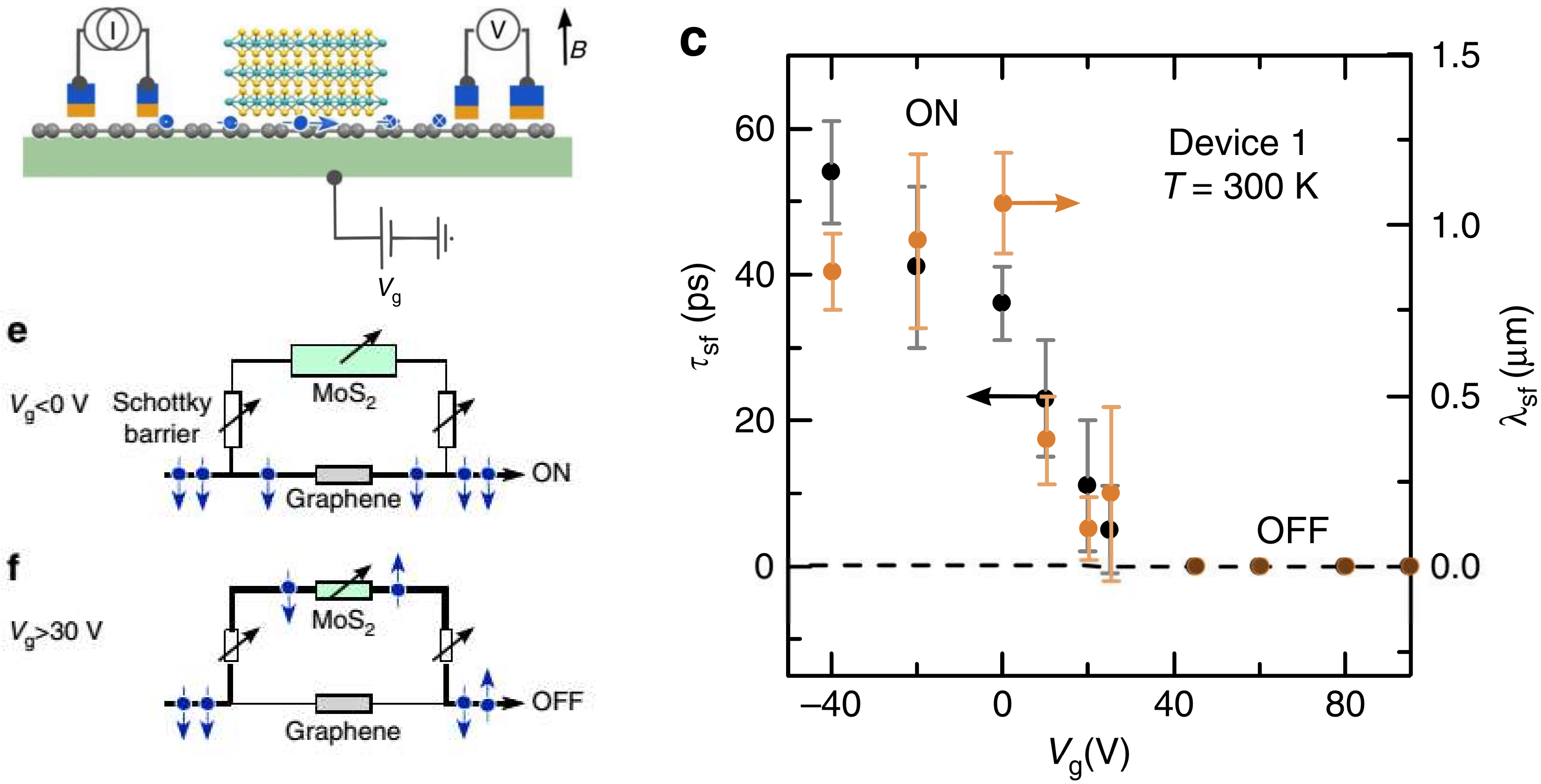
Graphene spin transistor

Graphene/MoS2 channel: gate tuning the channel and spin lifetimes



Yan, et al, *Nat. Commun.* 7, 13372 (2016).
Dankert and Dash, *Nat. Commun.* 8, 16093 (2017).

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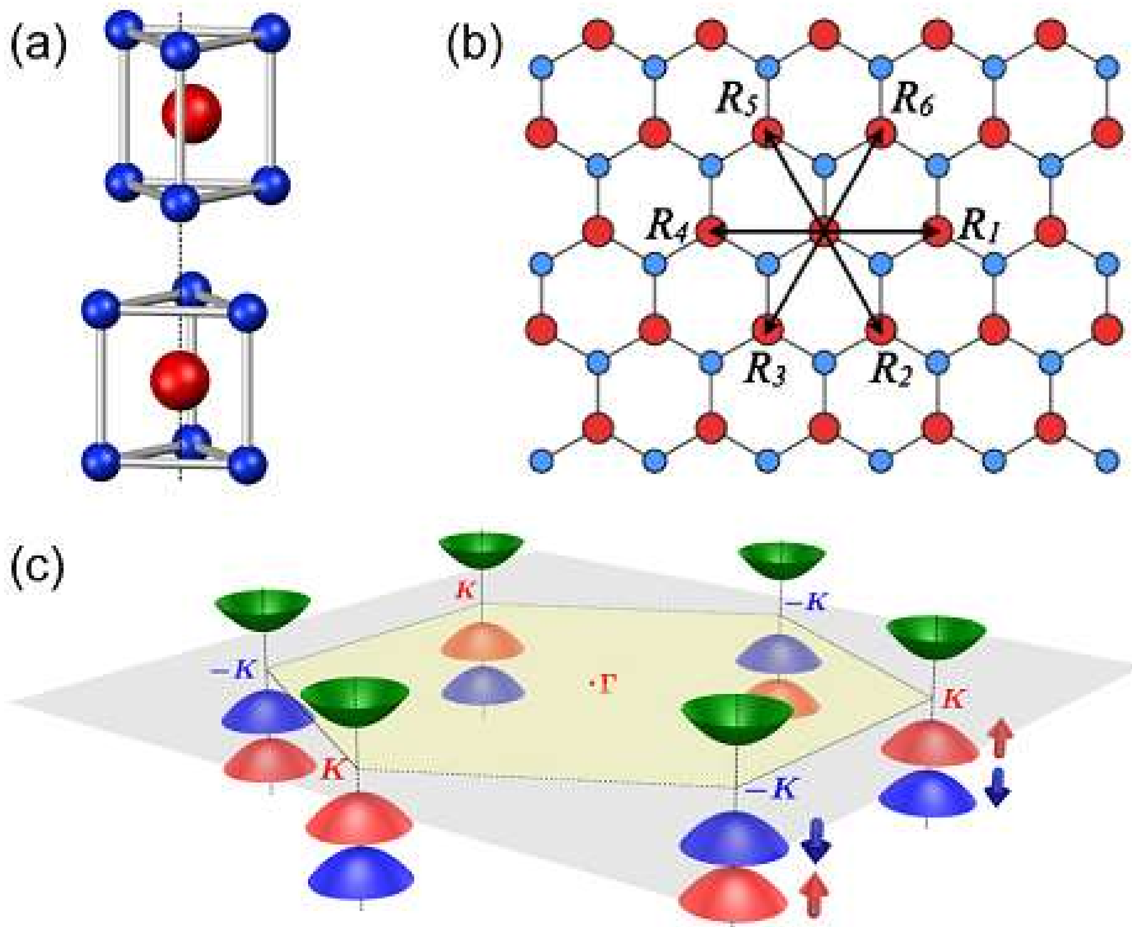
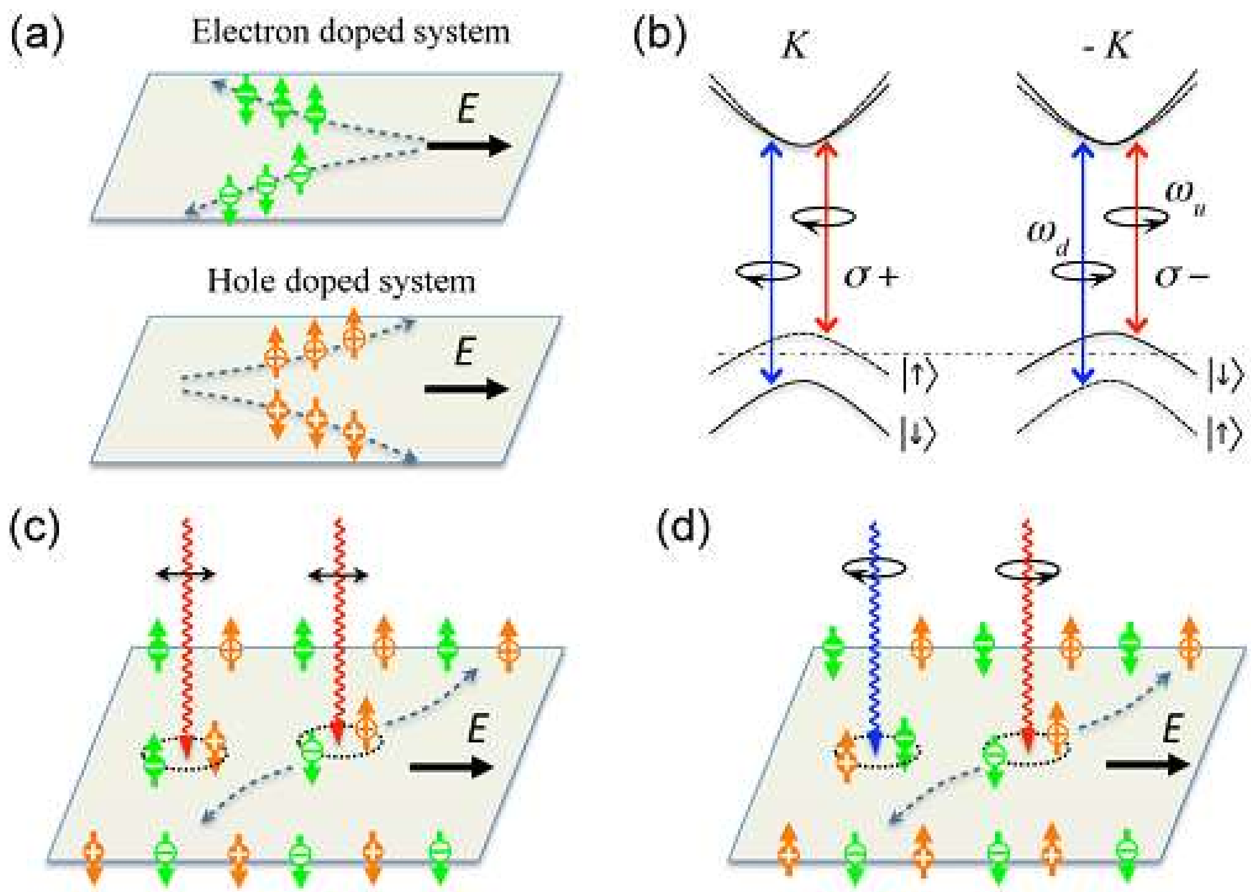
MoS2



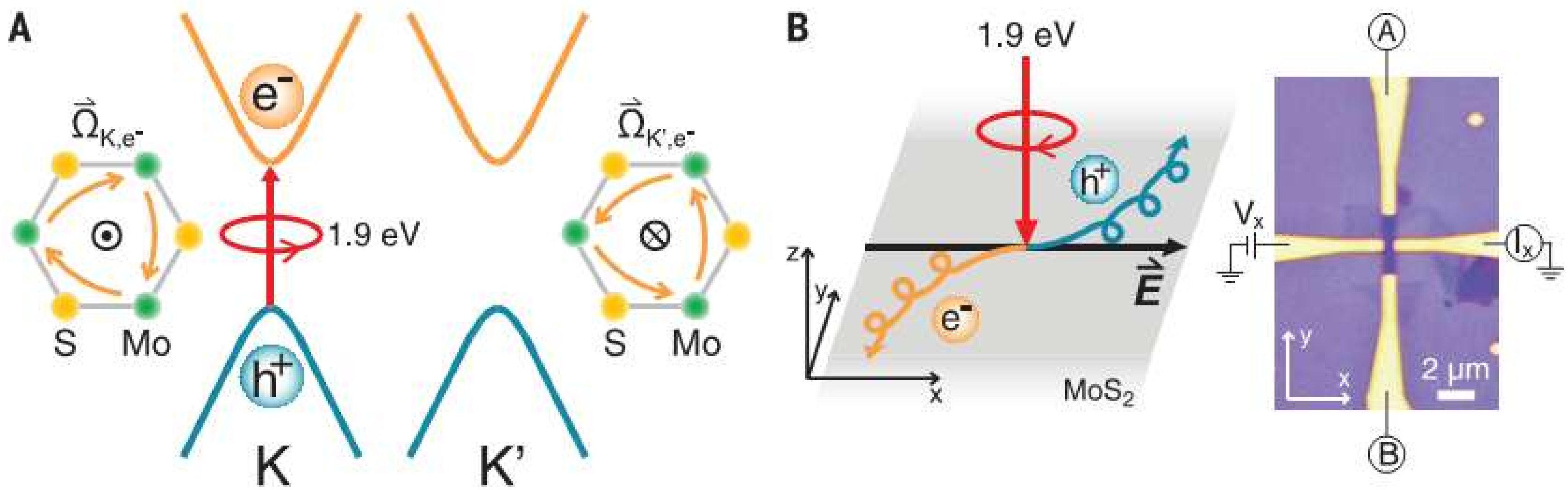
Xiao, et al, PRL (2013)

Spin and Valley Hall in MoS2



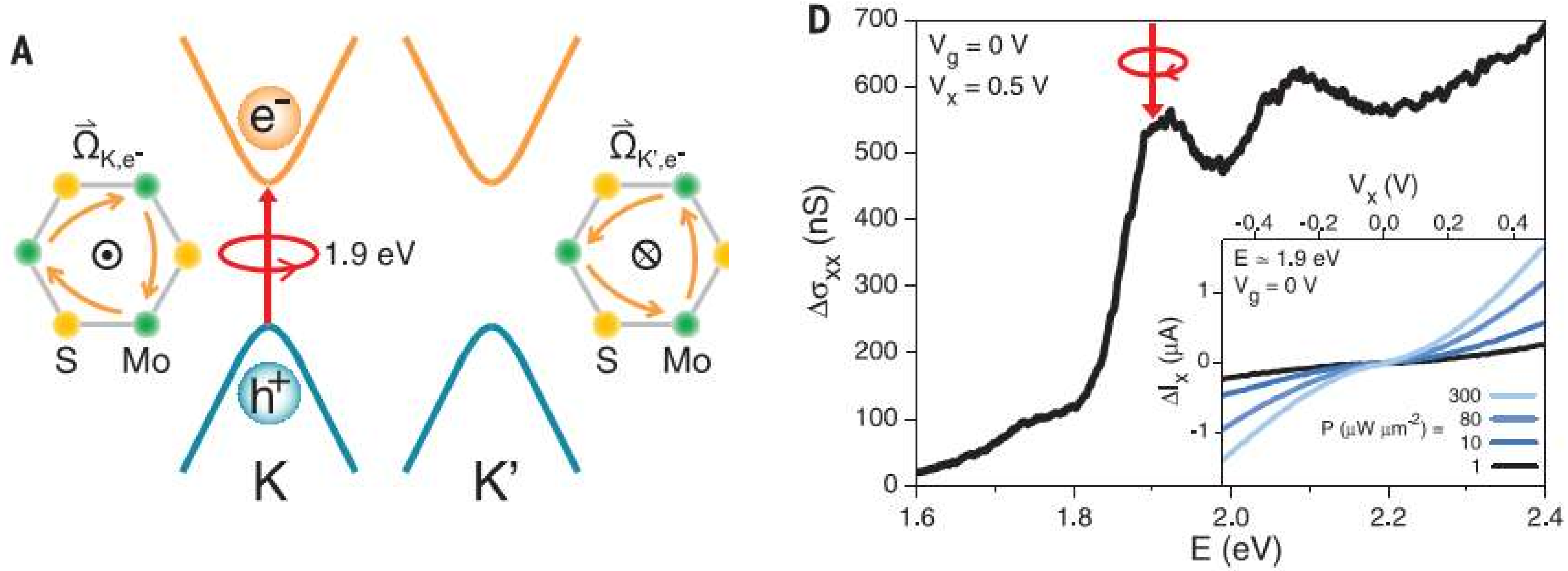
Xiao, et al, PRL (2013)

Spin and Valley Hall in MoS2



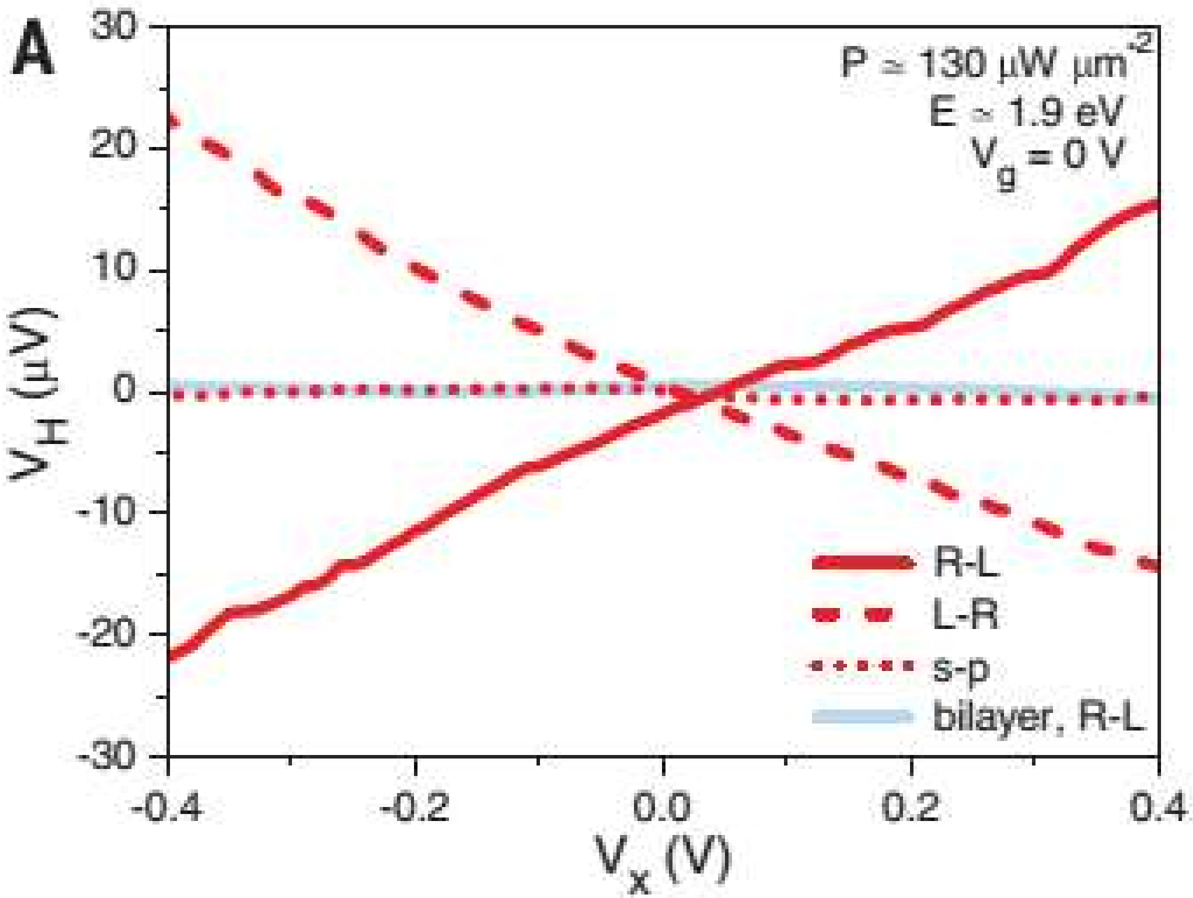
Mak, et al, Science (2014)

Spin and Valley Hall in MoS2

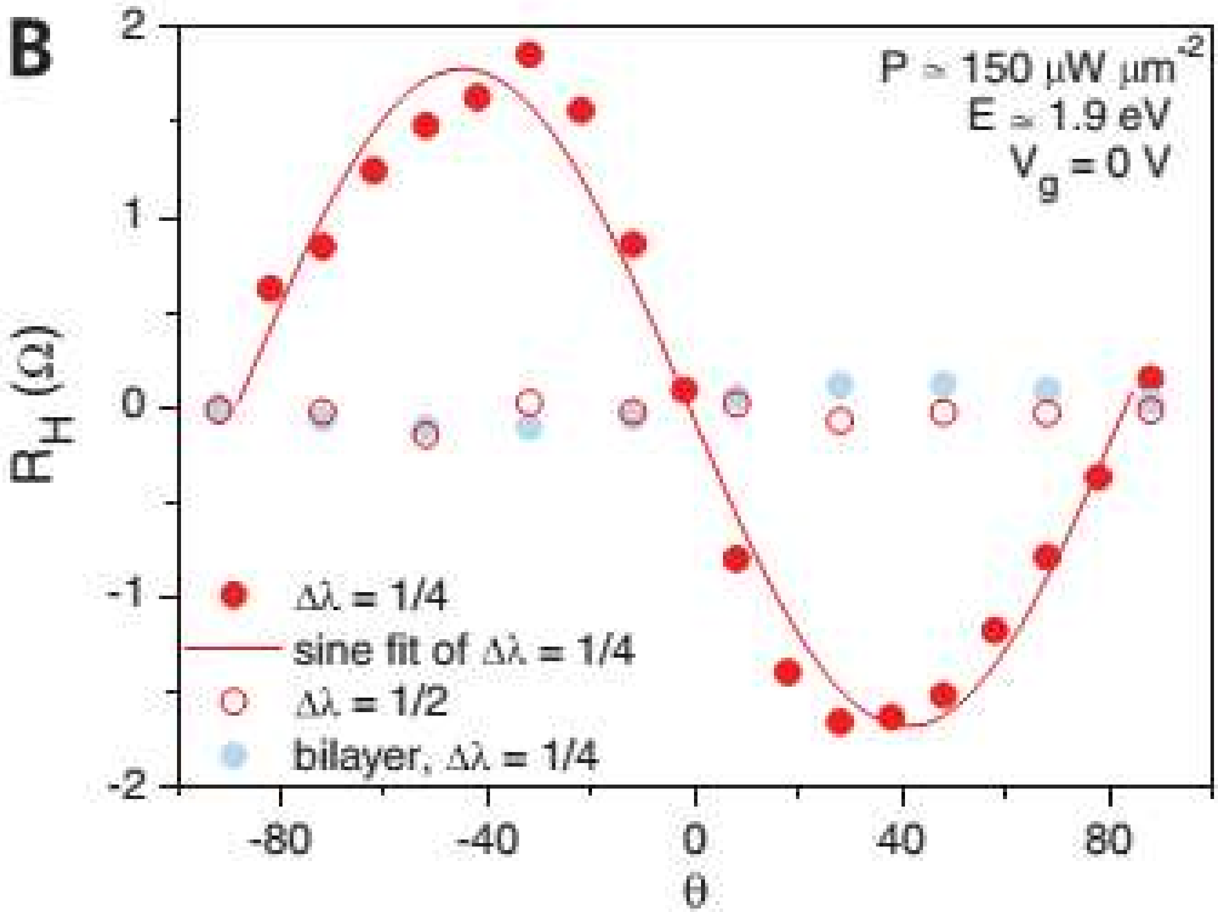


Mak, et al, Science (2014)

Spin and Valley Hall in MoS2

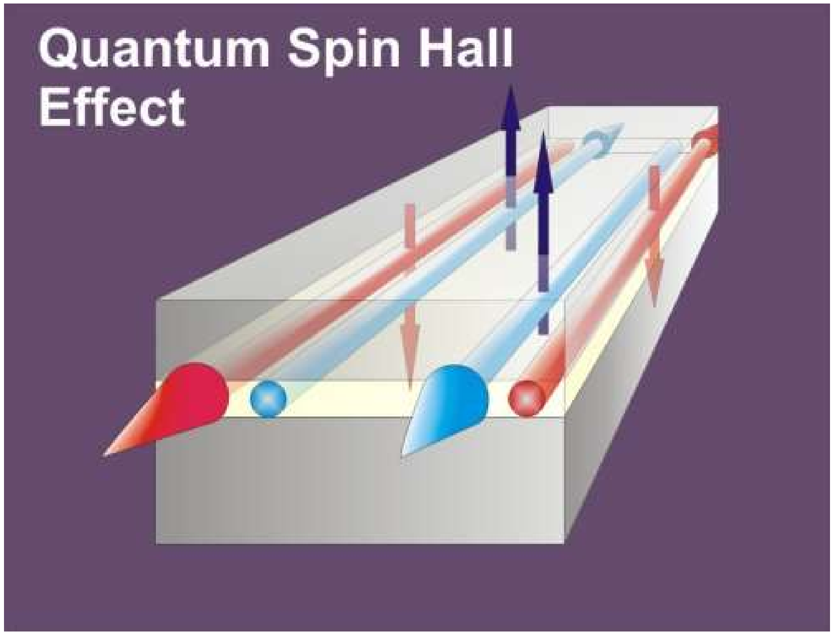


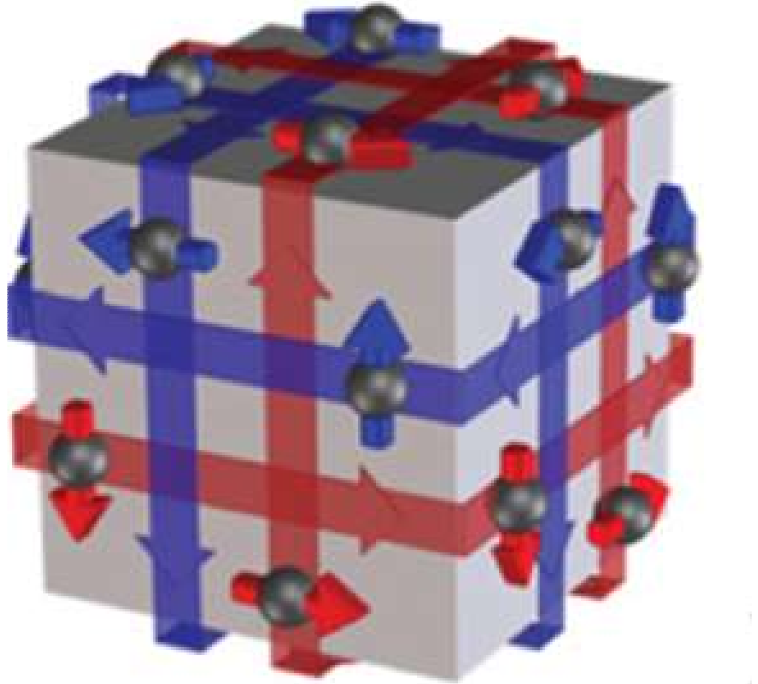
Spin and Valley Hall in MoS2



Topological insulator

Topological insulators– Spin-Momentum locking



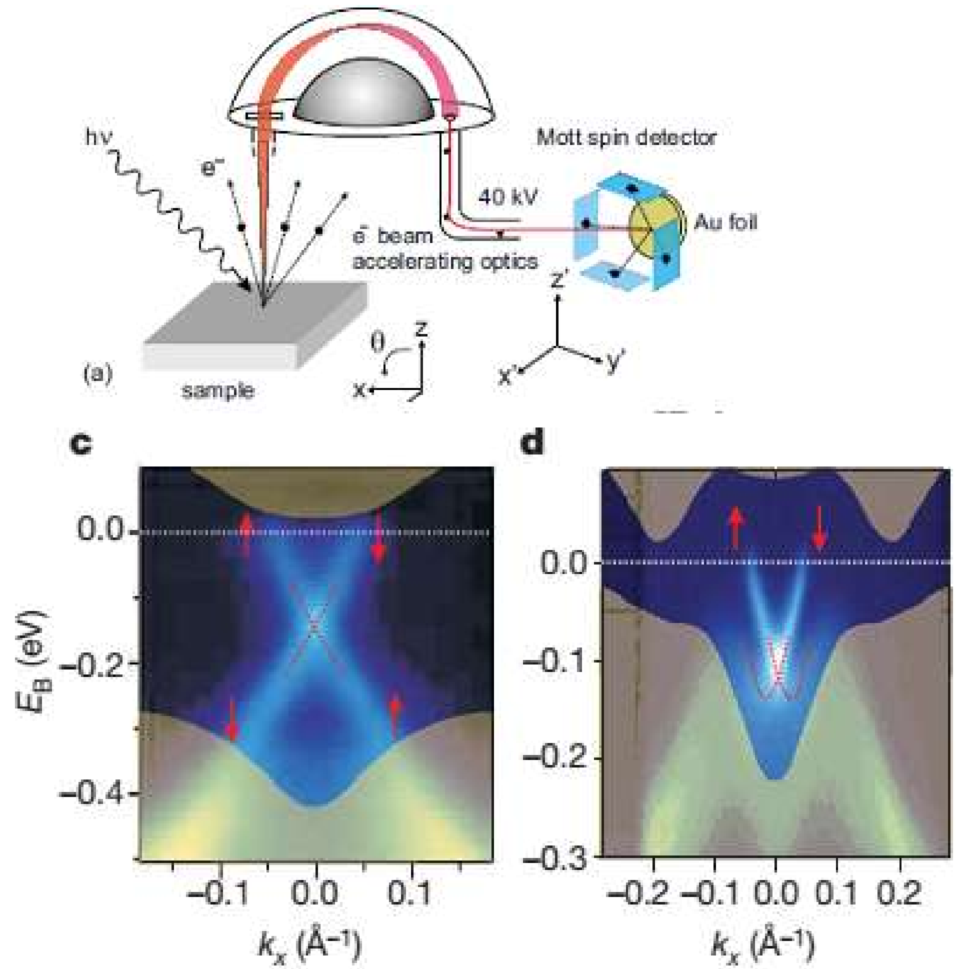


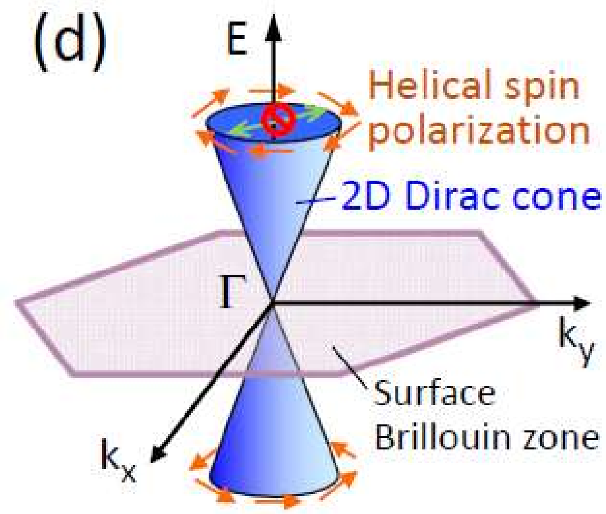
2D Topological insulator

3D Topological insulator

Qi&Zhang, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* (2011)
Hasan& Kane, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* (2010)
Yazyev, et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. (2010).

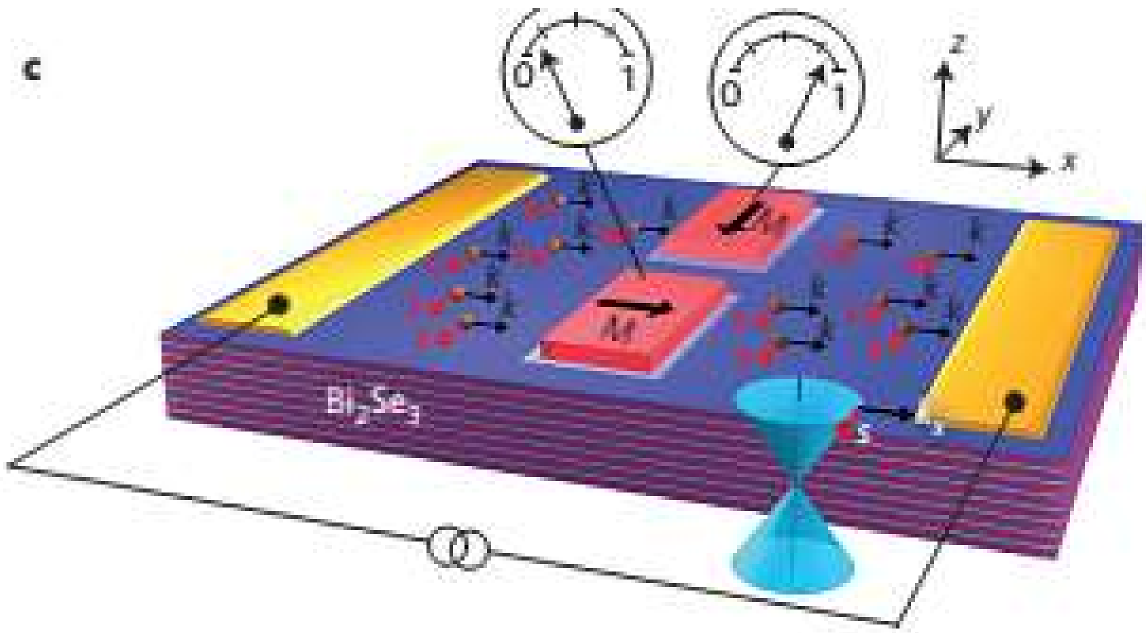
Topological insulator





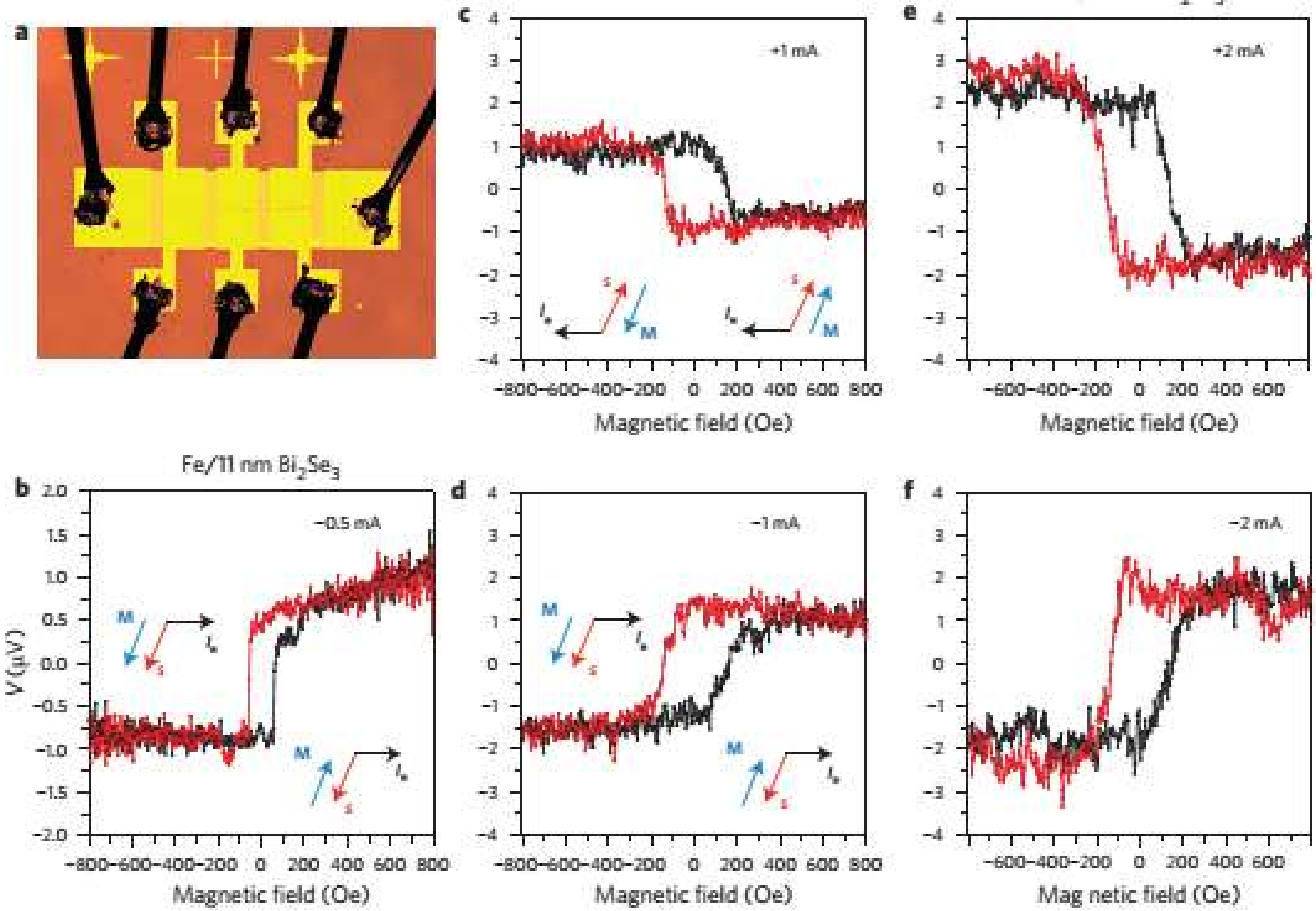
Spin ARPES**: Hasan** Group (Priceton University)

Topological insulator



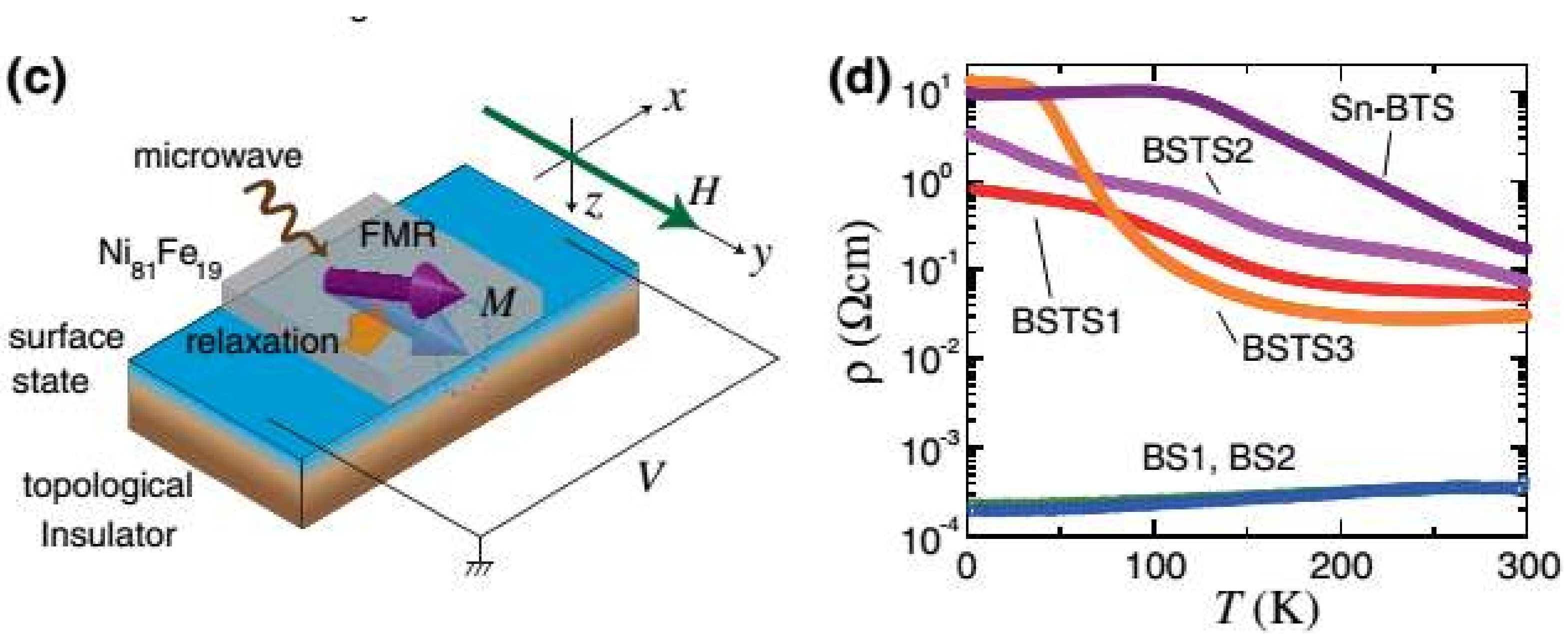
Li, et al, Nature Nanotechnology (2014).

Topological insulator



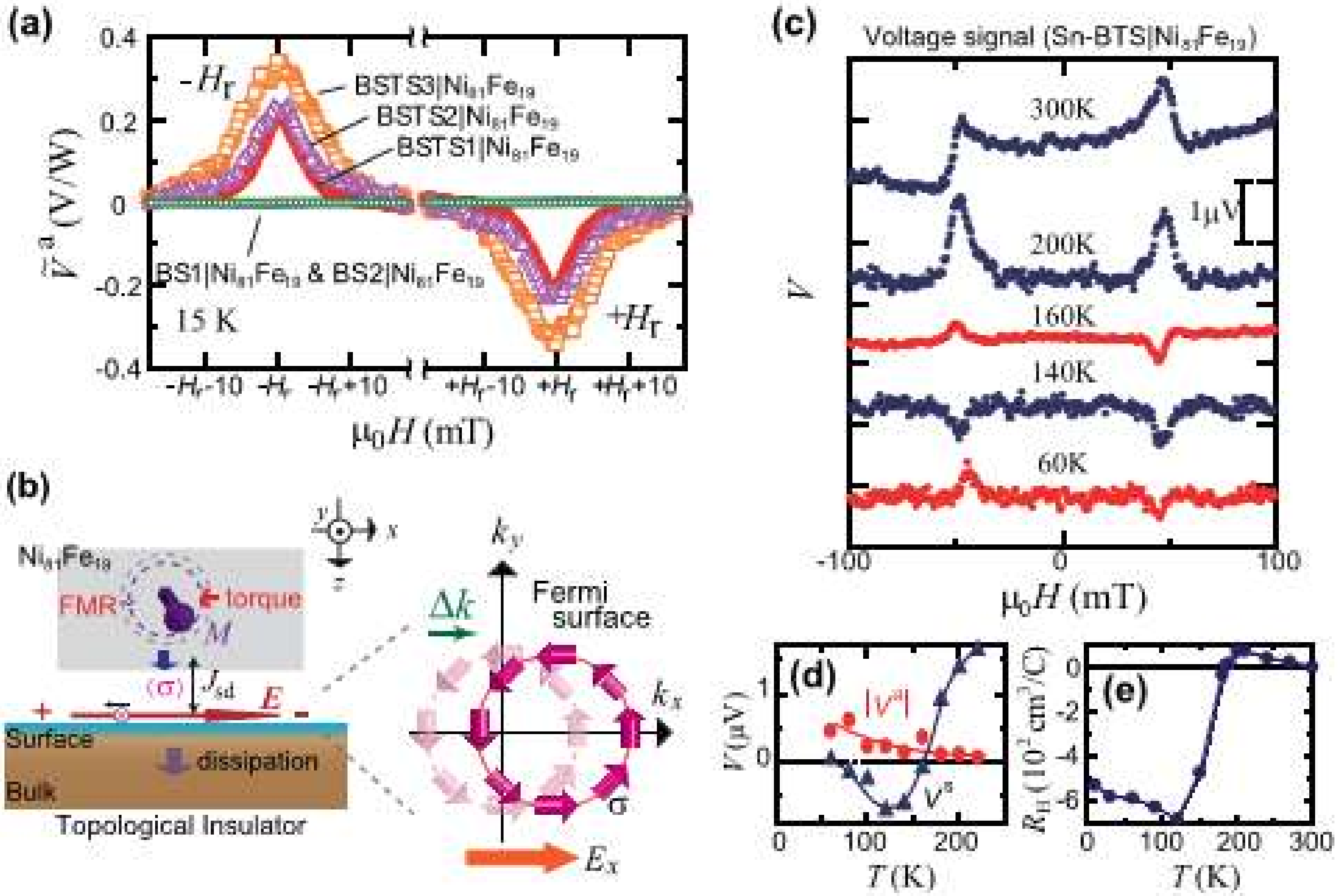
More information, please see the results of
Jonker Group (Naval National Lab), **KL Wang** Group (UCLA) , **Y. Chen** Group (Purdue University) , etc

Topological insulator

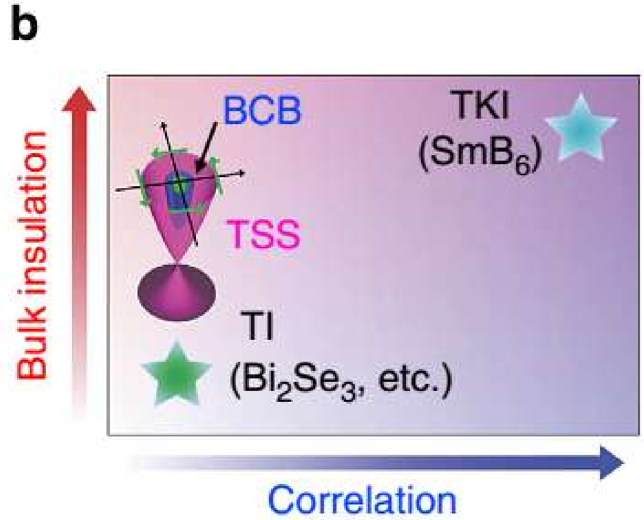


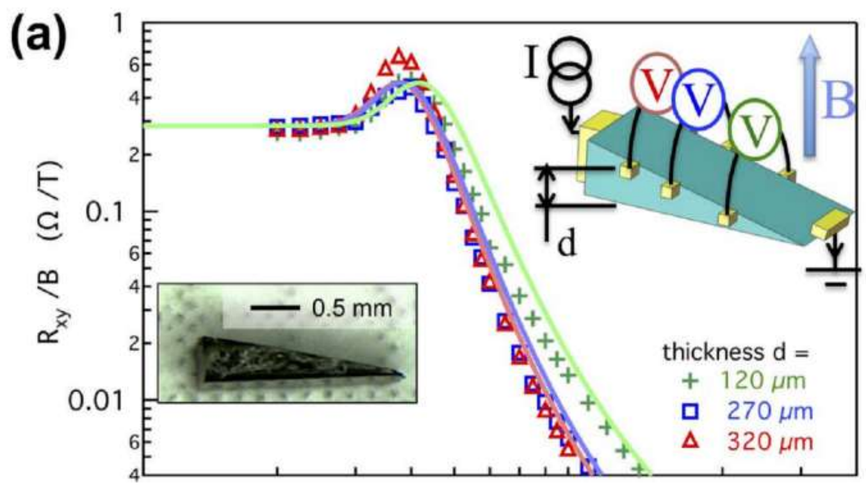
Shiomi, et al, PRL (2014)

Topological insulator



Topological insulator

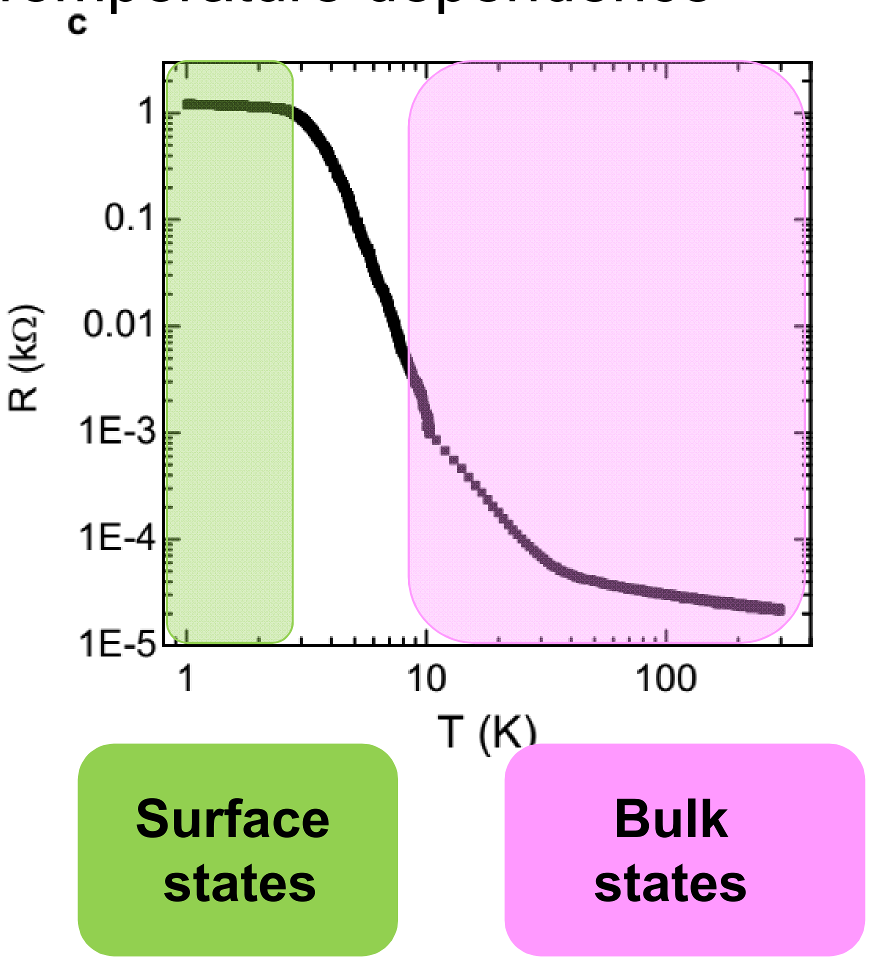


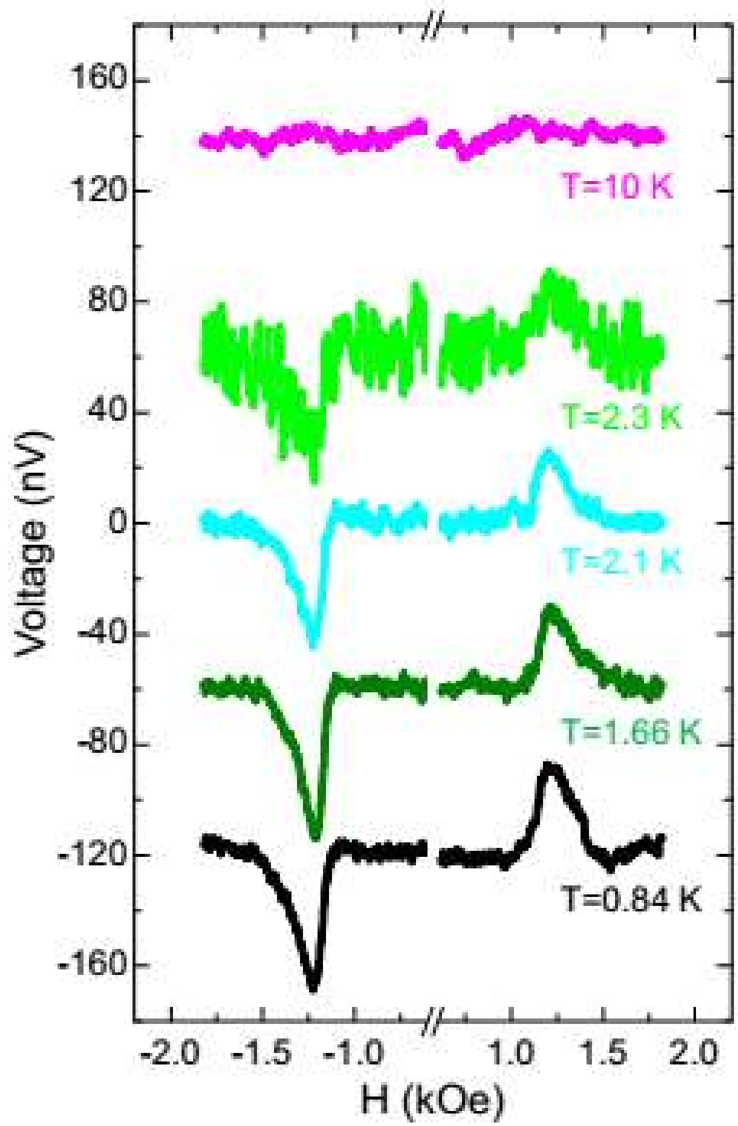


Kim et al, Scientific Reports (2013)

Topological insulator

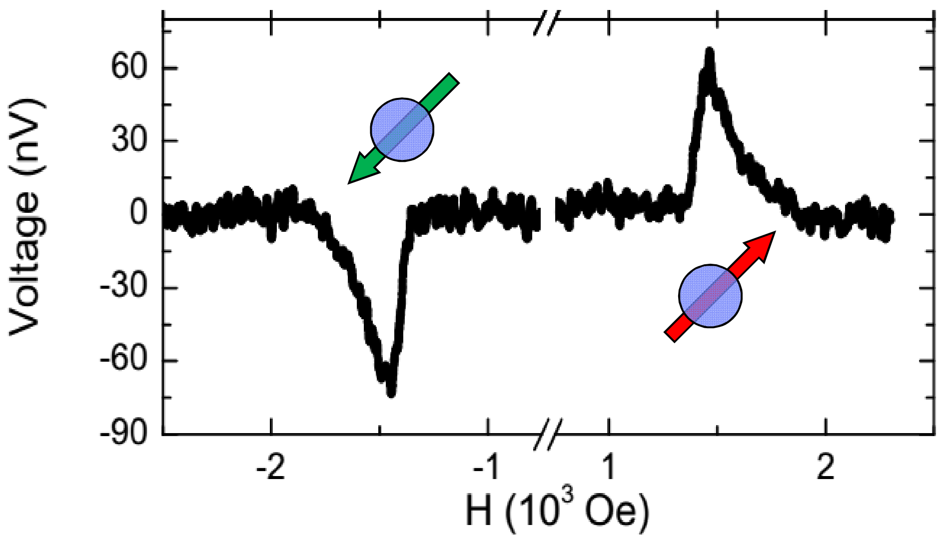
Temperature dependence

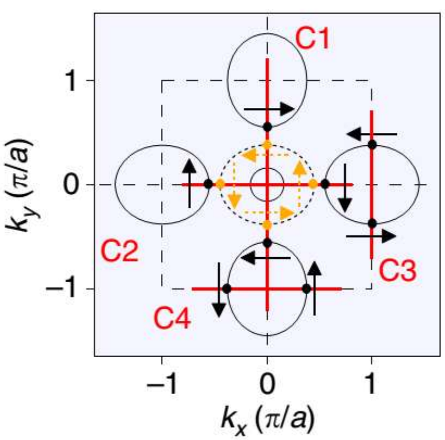


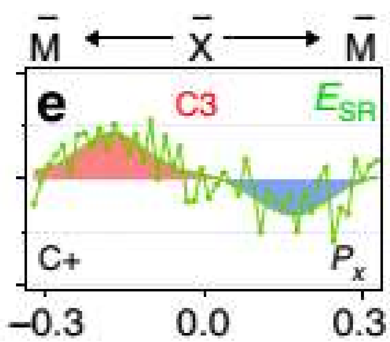


Topological insulator

SmB$_6$

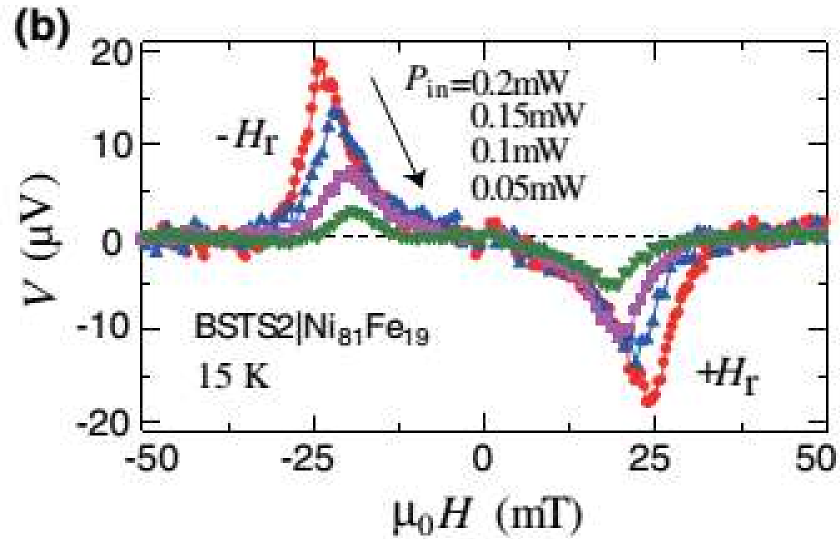


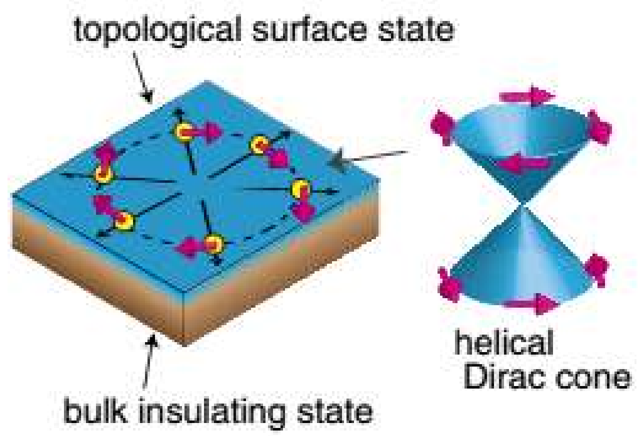




Xu, et al, Nature Comm (2014)

BiSbSeTe





Shiomi, et al, PRL (2014)

Summary

1. Semiconductor Spin Valves

When spintronics meets semiconductor

GaAs

Silicon and Germanium

Complex oxides

Spin FET

Summary

2. Spin valves based on Quantum materials

石墨烯	➢ 弱自旋-轨道耦合→ 长自旋寿命
二硫化钼等	➢ 自旋-谷
拓扑绝缘体	➢ 自旋流的拓扑保护

下一节课: Nov. 16th

Chapter 5: Spin transfer torque

课件下载：
http://www.phy.pku.edu.cn/~LabSpin/teaching.html