# Chapter 6

# Spin Caloritronics

韩伟 量子材料科学中心 2018年11月30日

#### Review of last class

1. Spin transfer torque

2. Spin orbit torque and spin Hall effect

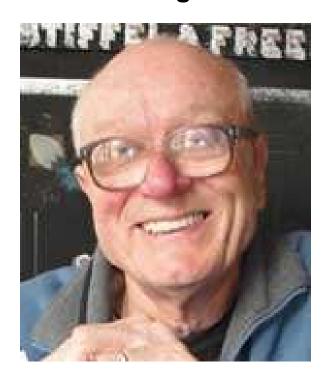
3. Spin orbit torque and Rashba-Edestein effect

# Review of last class

John Slonczewski

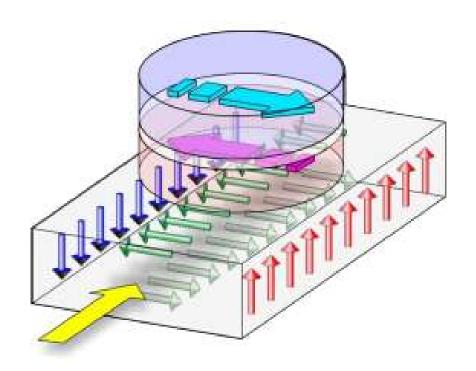


**Luc Berger** 



# Summary of this class

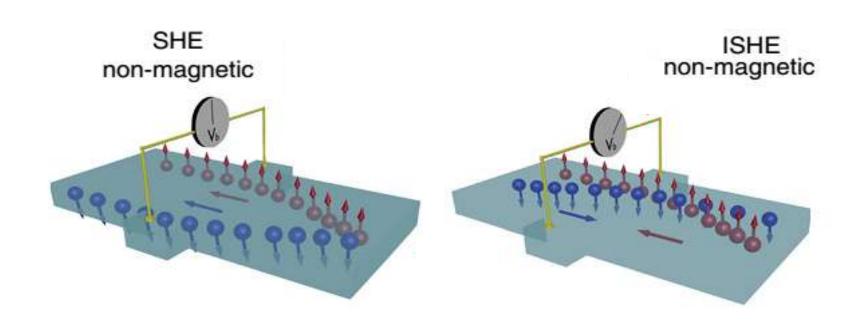
#### 1. Spin orbit torque



$$\tau_{ST} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \widehat{m} \times (\widehat{\sigma} \times \widehat{m})$$

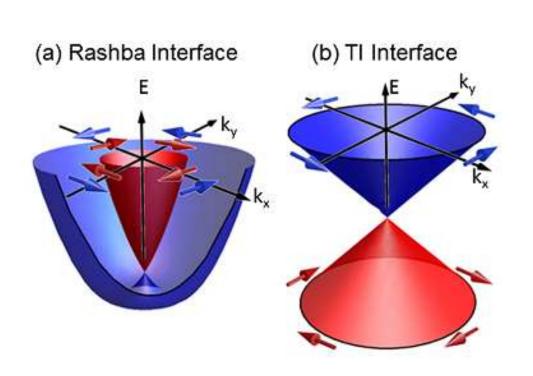
# Summary of this class

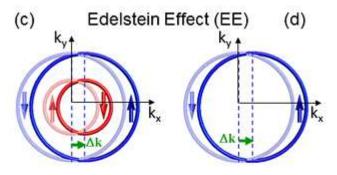
#### 2. Spin Hall effect



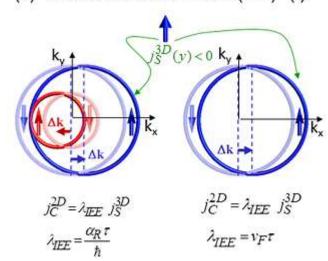
# Summary of this class

#### 3. Rashba-Edelstein effect





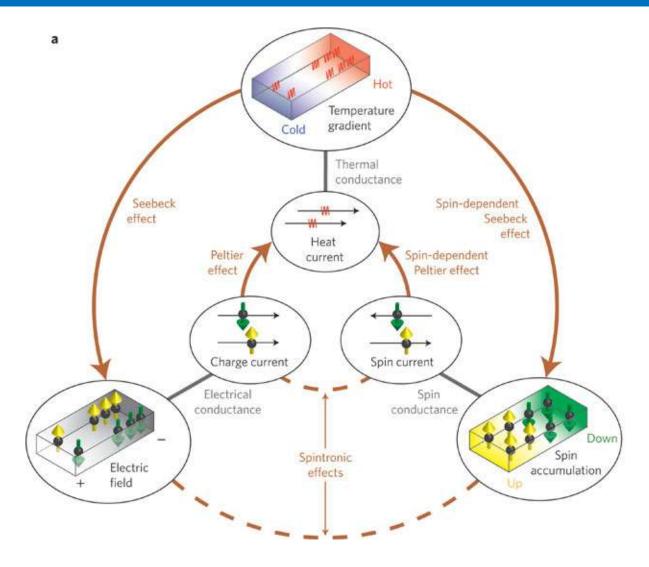
(e) Inverse Edelstein Effect (IEE) (f)



#### **Outline**

- 1. Seebeck and Peltier effect
- 2. Spin Seebeck effect
- 3. Spin Peltier effect
- 4. Thermal spin injection
- 5. Thermal spin torque
- 6. Spin energy

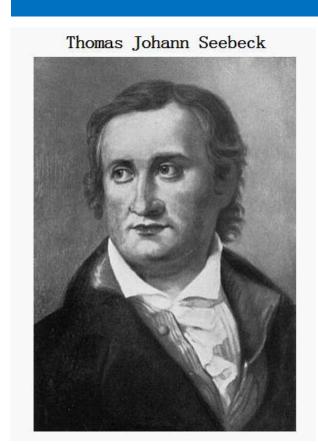
#### Outline

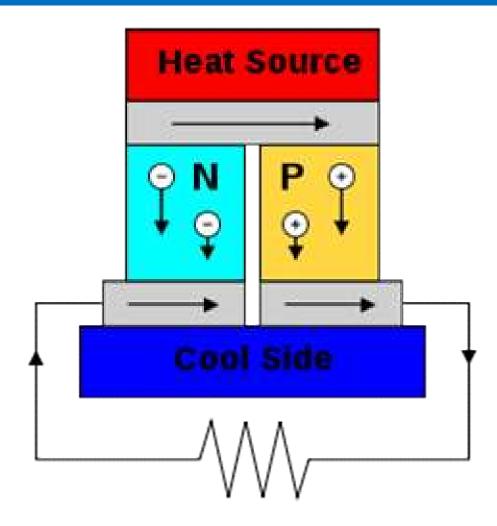


Goennenwein & Bauer, Nature Nanotech. (2012)

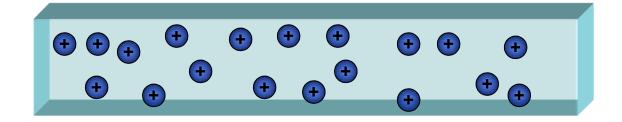
#### Outline |

# 1. Seebeck and Peltier effect





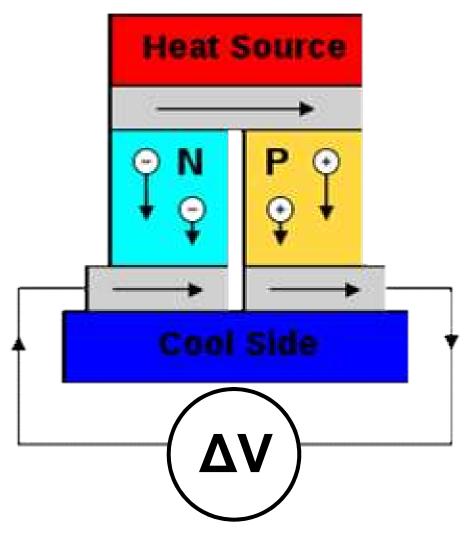




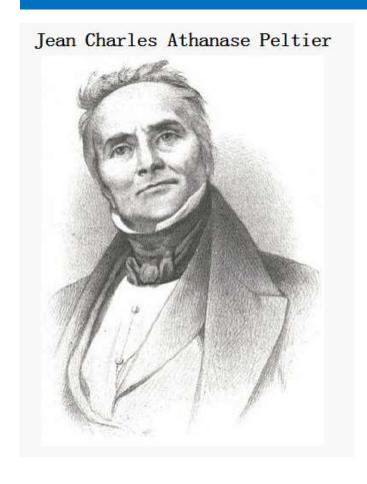


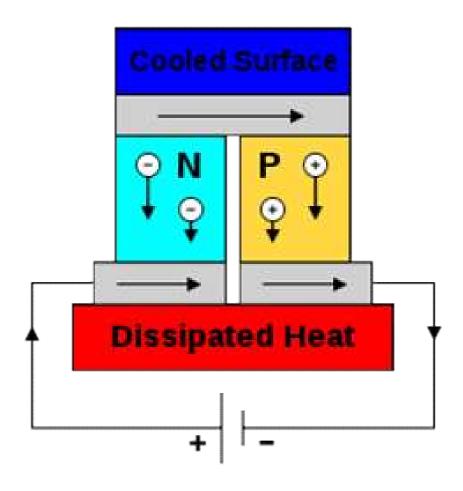
Seebeck Coefficient(
$$\alpha$$
) =  $-\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T}$ 

#### **Thermocouple**

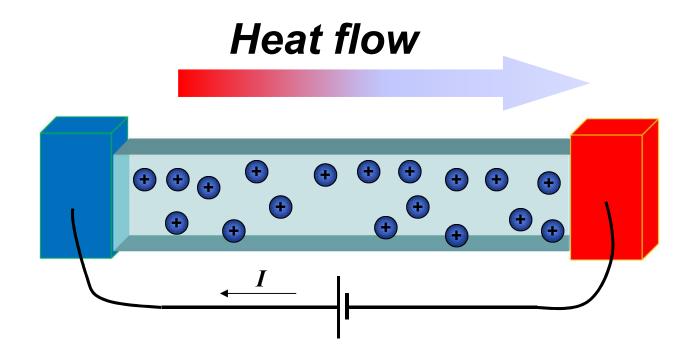


### Peltier effect



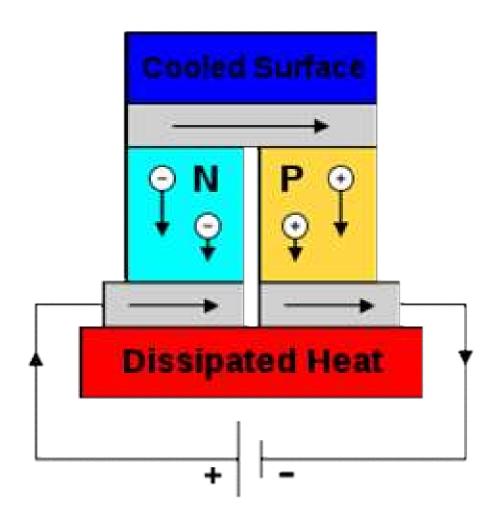


### Peltier effect



#### Peltier effect

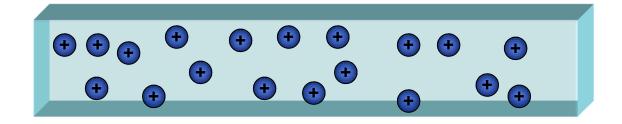
#### Thermoelectric cooling, such as refrigerators



#### Outline |

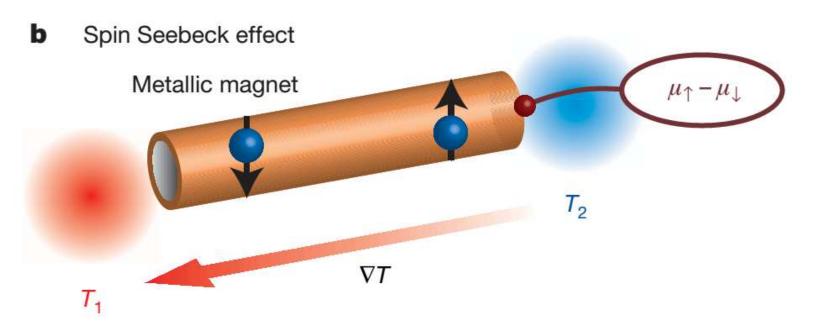
# 2. Spin Seebeck effect







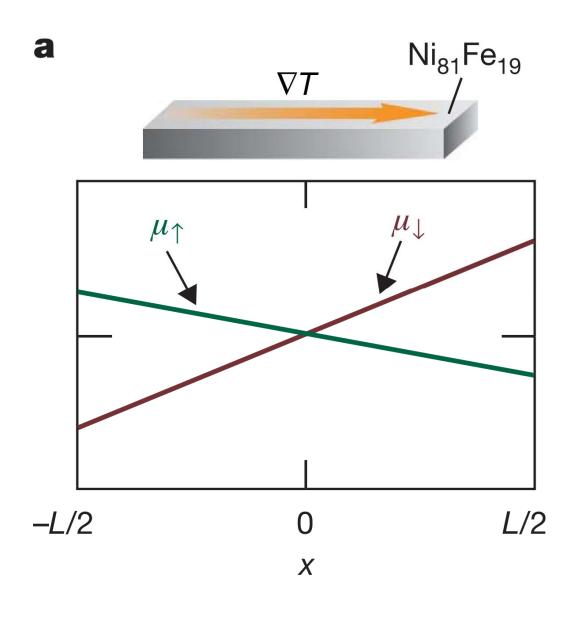
Seebeck Coefficient(
$$\alpha$$
) =  $-\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T}$ 

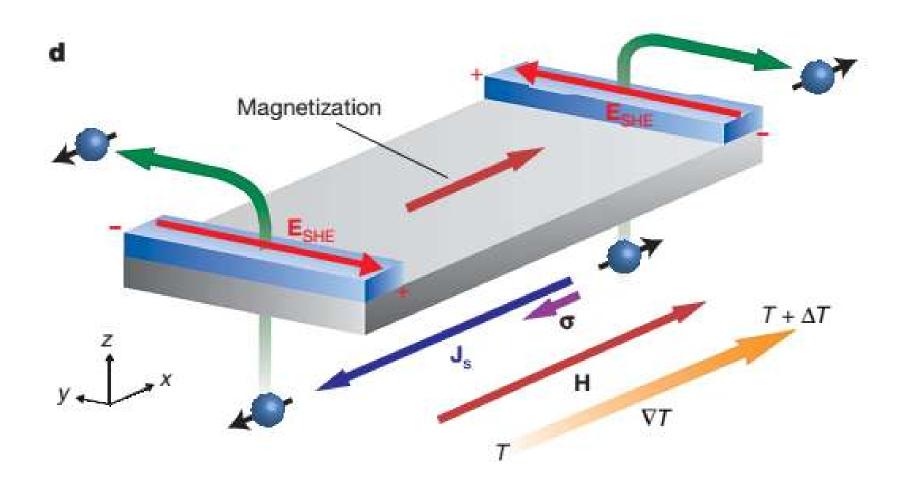


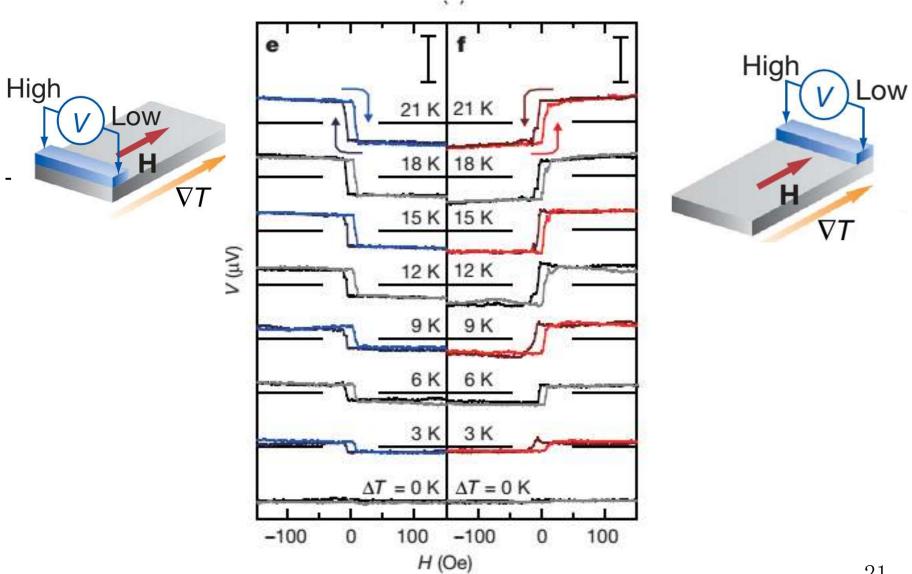


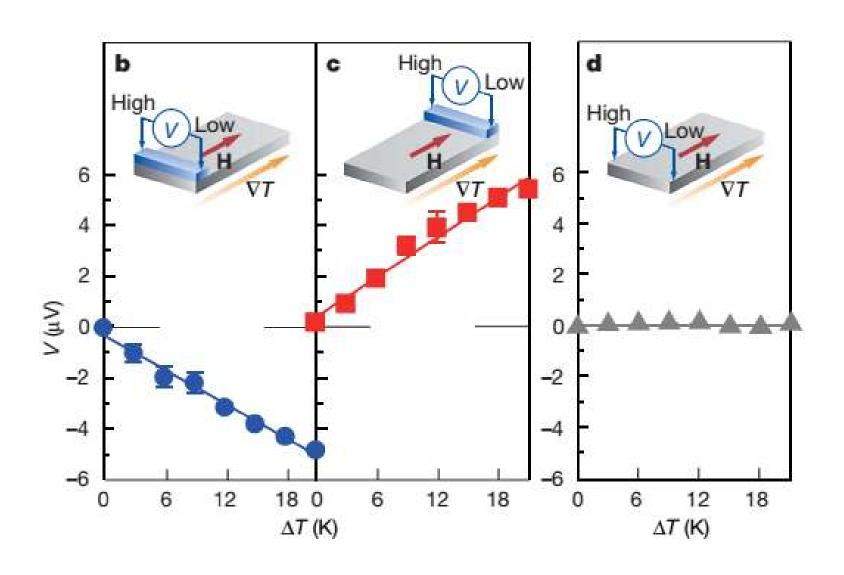
Eiji Saitoh

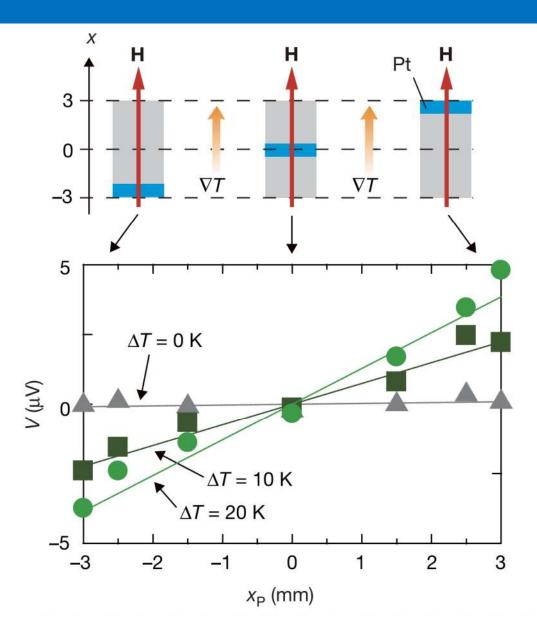
Uchida, et al, Nature (2008)



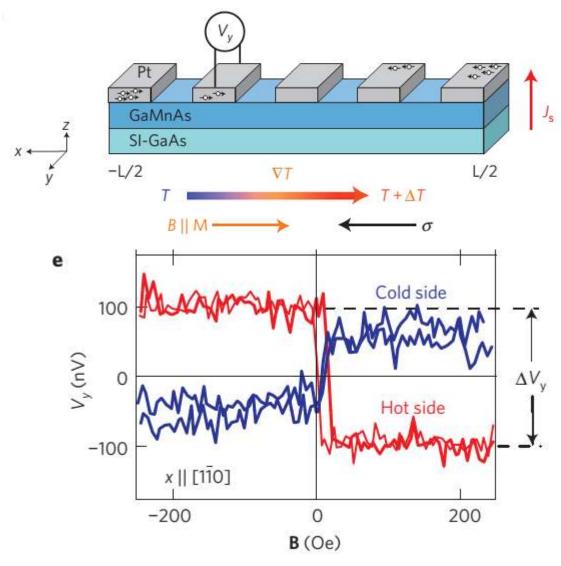






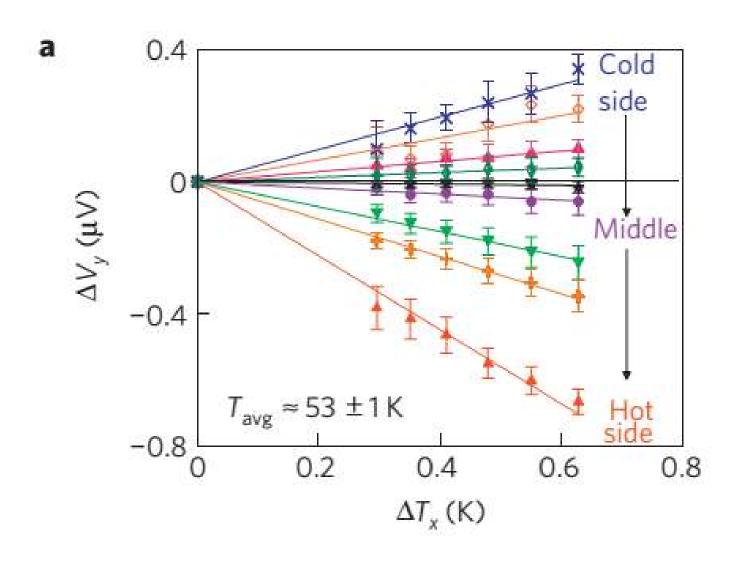


# SSE in FM Semiconductor

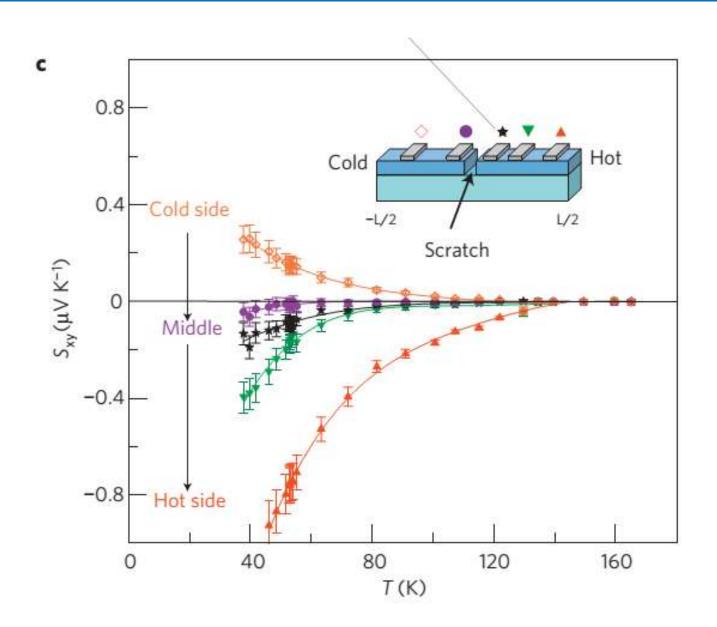


Jaworski, et al, Nature Materials (2010)

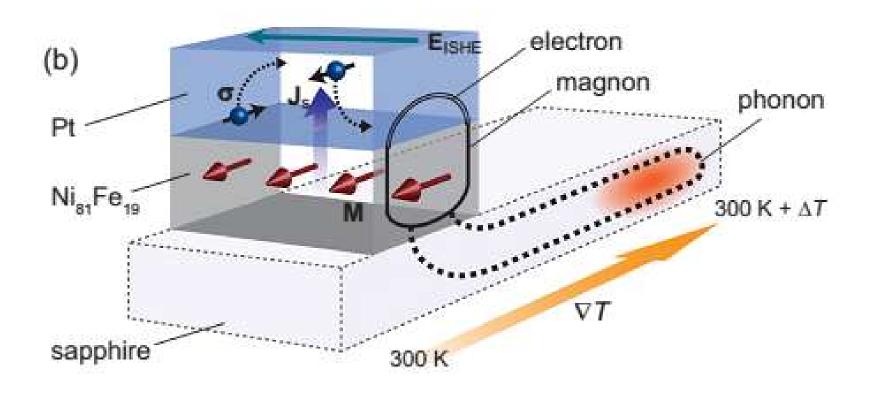
#### SSE in FM Semiconductor



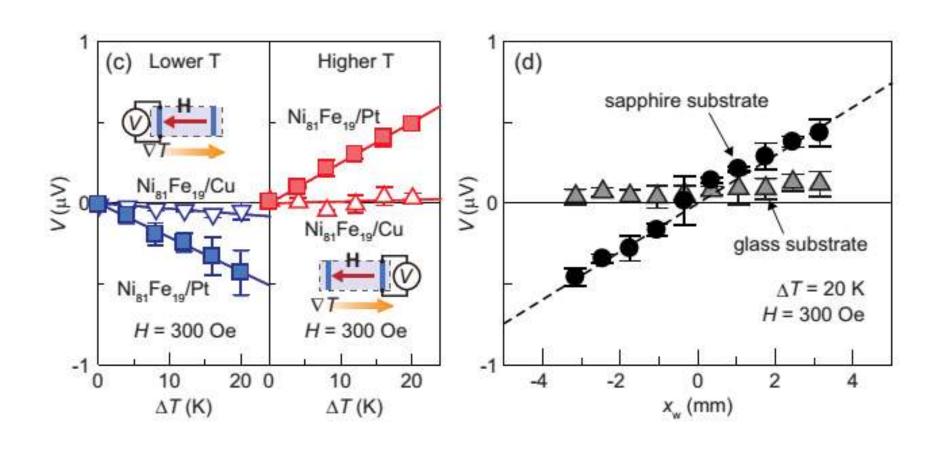
# Magnon-phonon interaction



### Magnon-phonon interaction

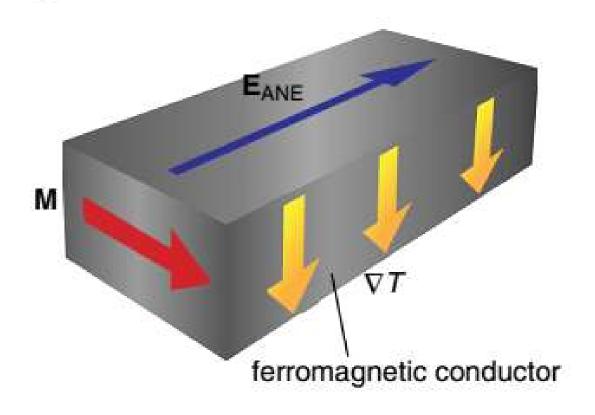


#### SSE in FM Semiconductor

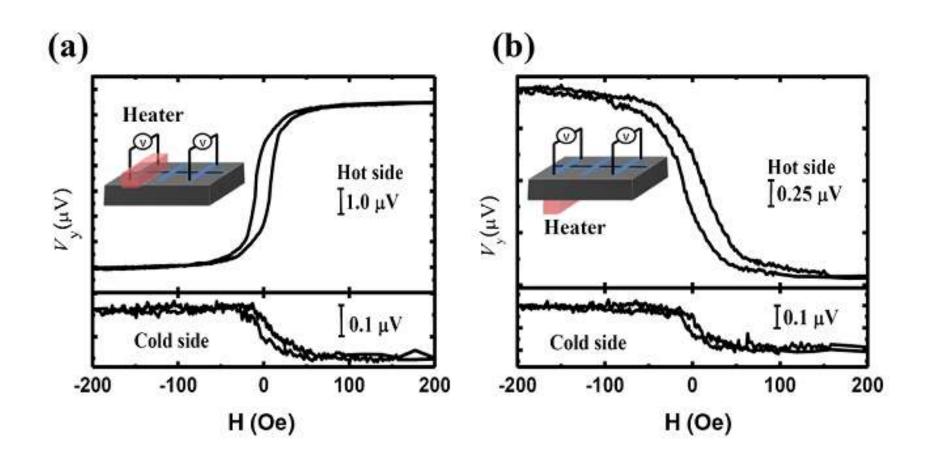


# Argument: SSE vs ANE

#### (b) Anomalous Nernst effect

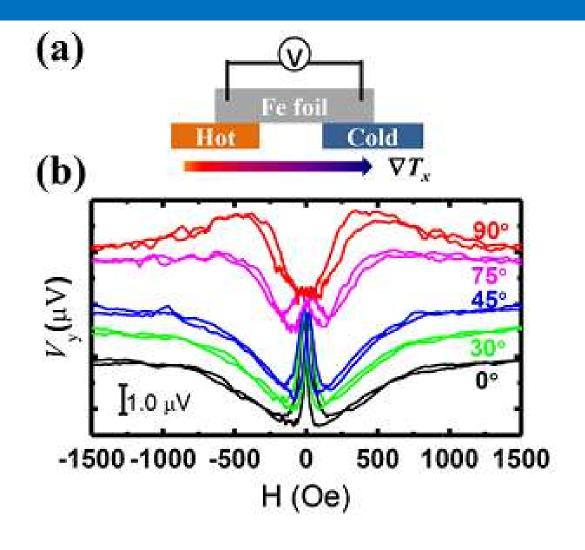


#### Argument: SSE vs ANE



Huang, et al, PRL (2010)

### Argument: SSE vs ANE





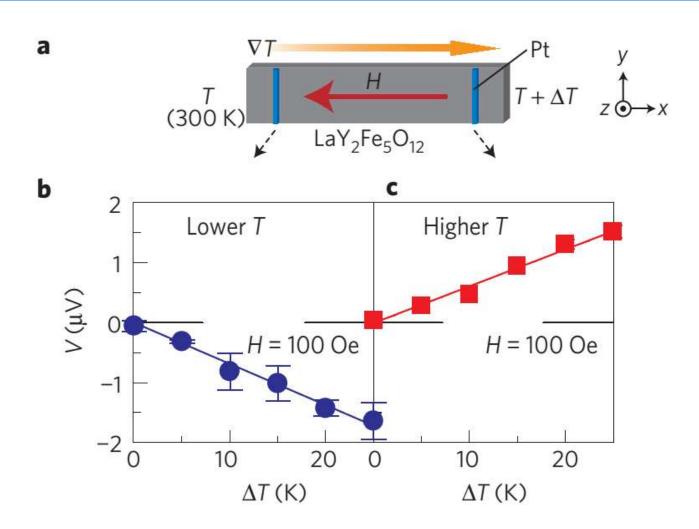
Chia-Ling Chien

Huang, et al, PRL (2010)

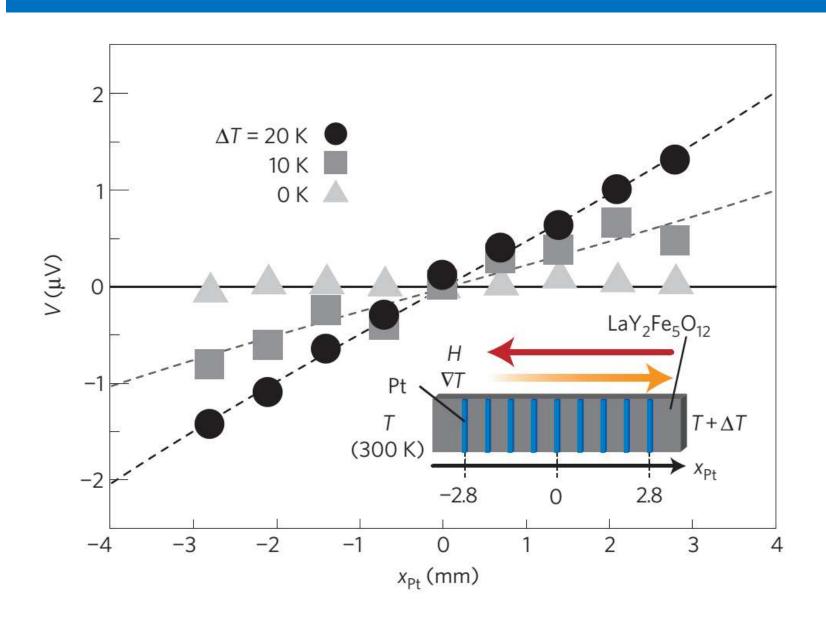
# ANE generated in conducting FM?

# How about insulating FM?

Output Material	Electricity	Magnetism
	a Seebeck effect	<b>b</b> Spin Seebeck effect
Conductor	Metal or semiconductor	$V_s$ $\nabla T$ Ferromagnetic metal
Insulator		Spin Seebeck effect  V <sub>s</sub> V <sub>s</sub> Magnetic insulator

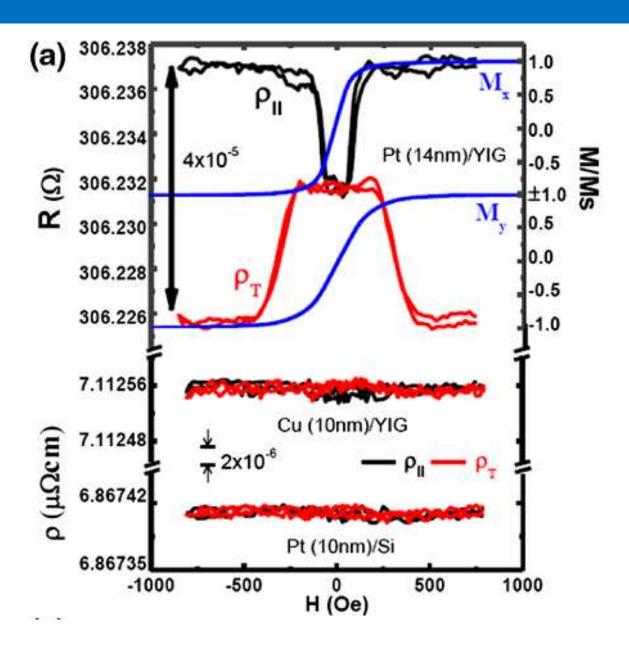


Uchida, et al, Nature Materials (2010)

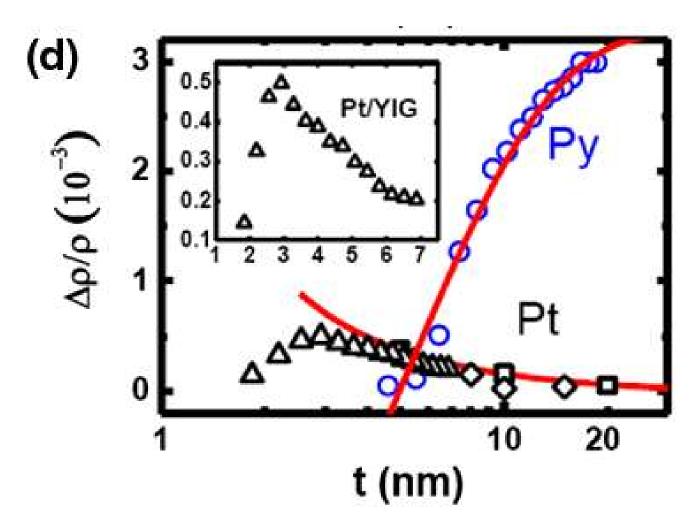


# Is this the key to solve the issue between SSE and ANE?

# Proximity effect



#### SSE in FM insulator

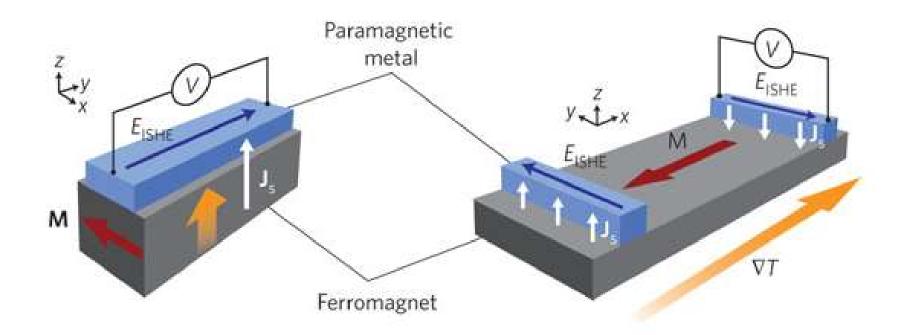


Huang, et al, PRL (2012)

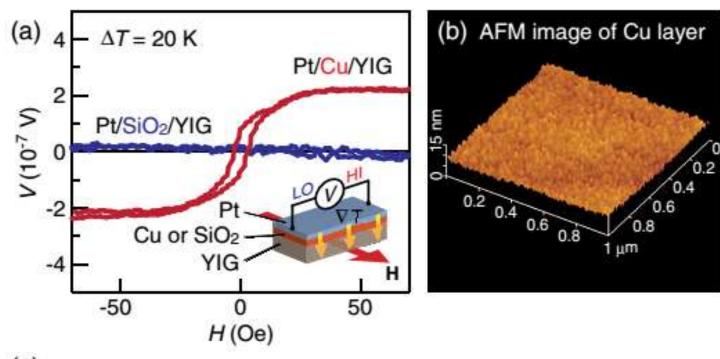
#### Longitudinal vs. Transverse

d Longitudinal configuration

e Transverse configuration



#### How to solve this issue?



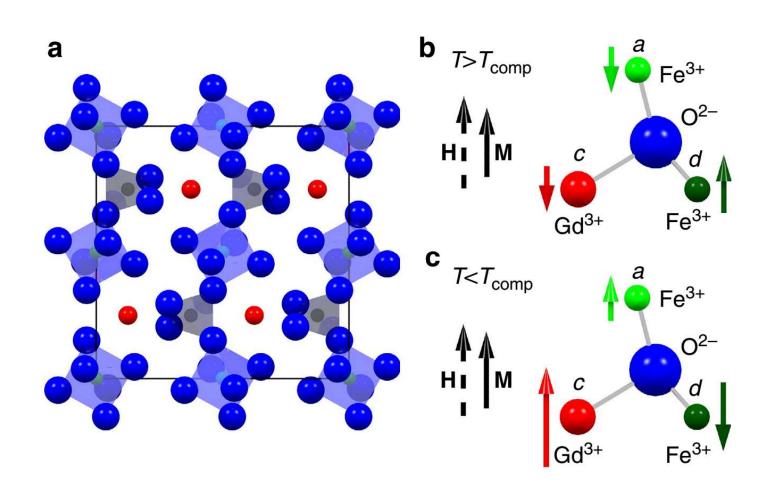
(c) Cross-sectional TEM image of Pt/Cu/YIG sample



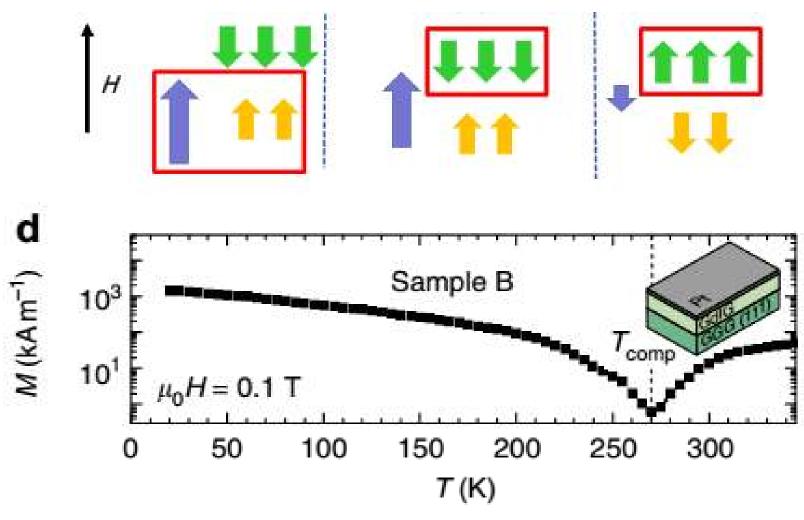
→ Homework

Kikkawa, et al, PRL (2013)

# SSE in compensated ferrimagnets

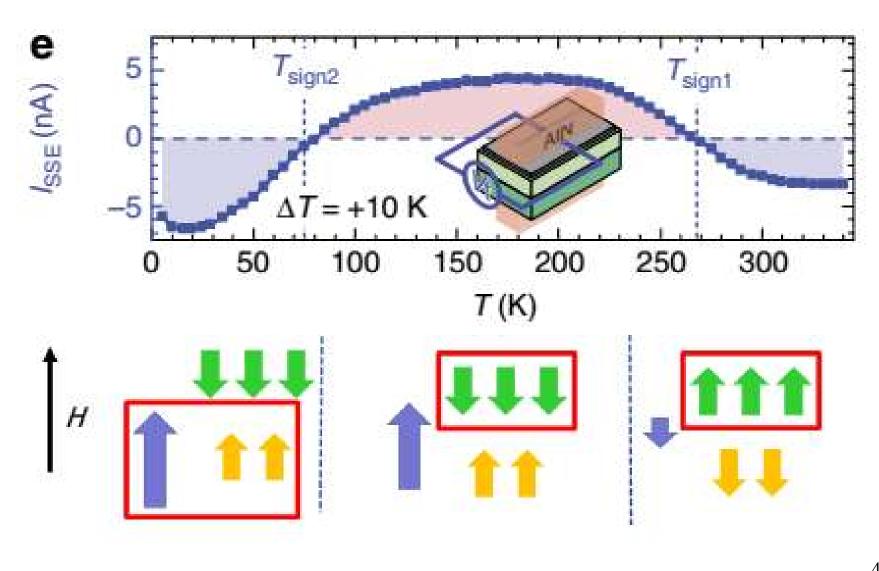


#### SSE in compensated ferrimagnets

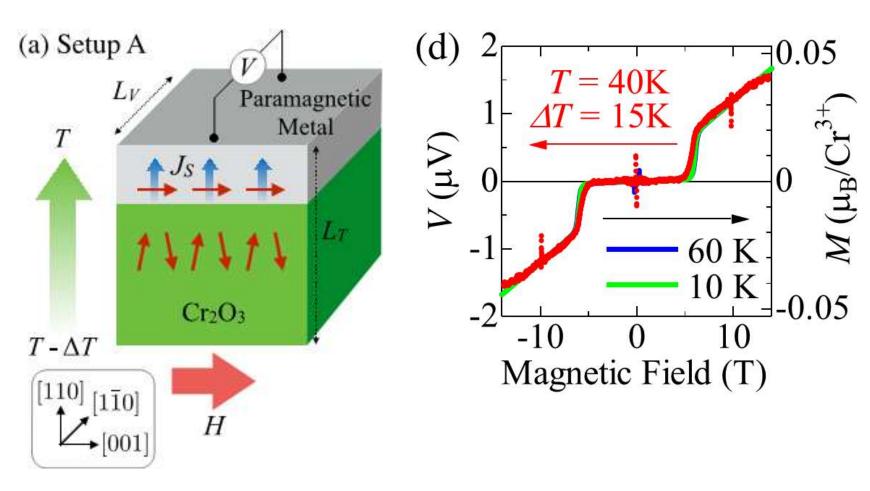


S Geprägs, et al, Nature Comm. (2016)

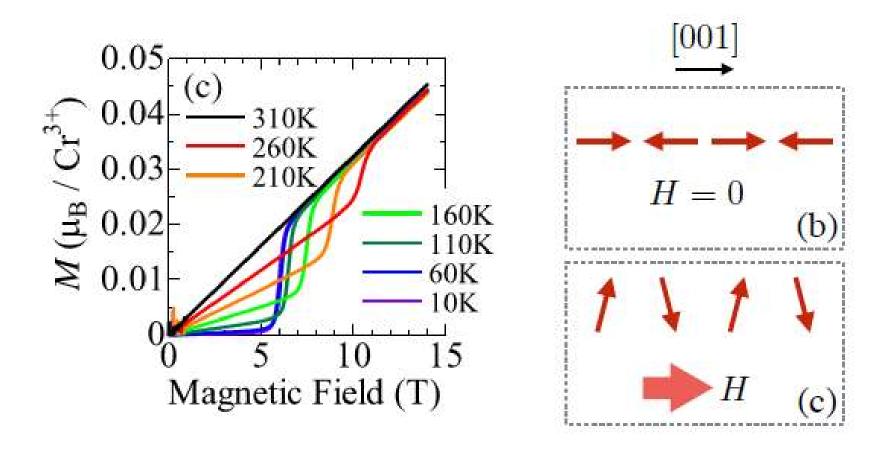
### SSE in compensated ferrimagnets



#### SSE in Antiferromagnets



# SSE in Antiferromagnets



# 休息10分钟

# Final Exam

#### **Due date:**

2019 01-04 (1:00 PM)

# 最后两节课: Dec. 21th, 28th

### **Student Presentations**

**Group Presentations** 

~40 mins talk + ~10 mins questions

~5 persons in one group

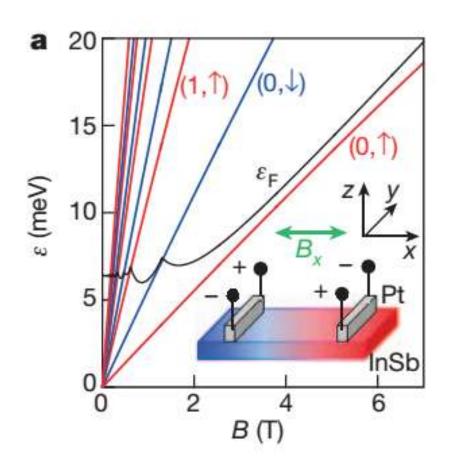


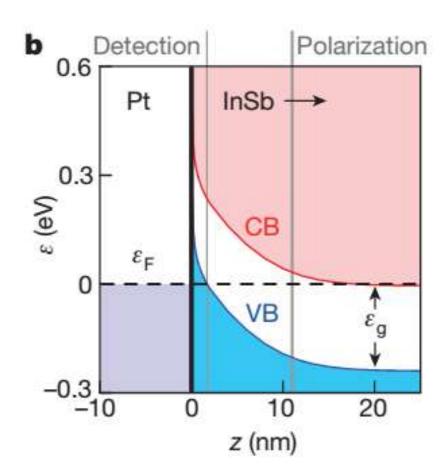
# 最后两节课: Dec. 21th, 28th

Date	Group
Dec. 21 <sup>th</sup>	第一组: 丁石磊 齐少勉 闫姣婕 陈文杰 何梦云
	第二组: 吉源 李龙飞 李娜 李思衡 孙慧敏
Dec. 28 <sup>th</sup>	第三组: 孙恺伟 王善 王政国 杨洁 赵嘉佶 朱鹏飞
	第四组:梁栋 张仕雄 赵利利 刘震 王一帆 尚念泽
Jan. 04 <sup>th</sup>	交期末考试(电子版和纸版都可以)

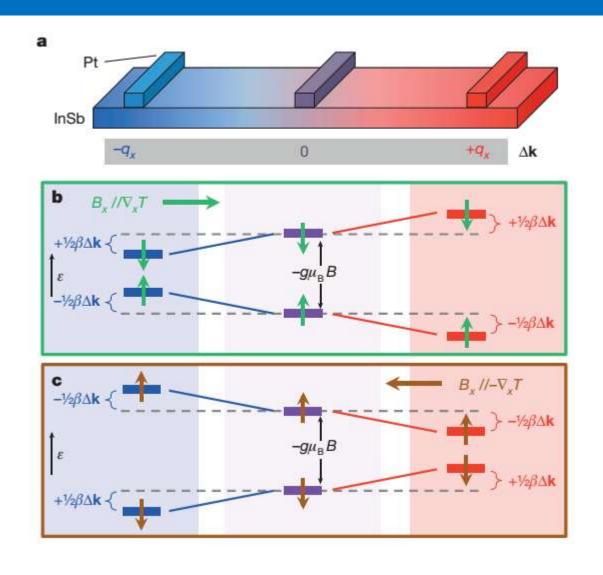
# 休息10分钟

#### Giant SSE in InSb

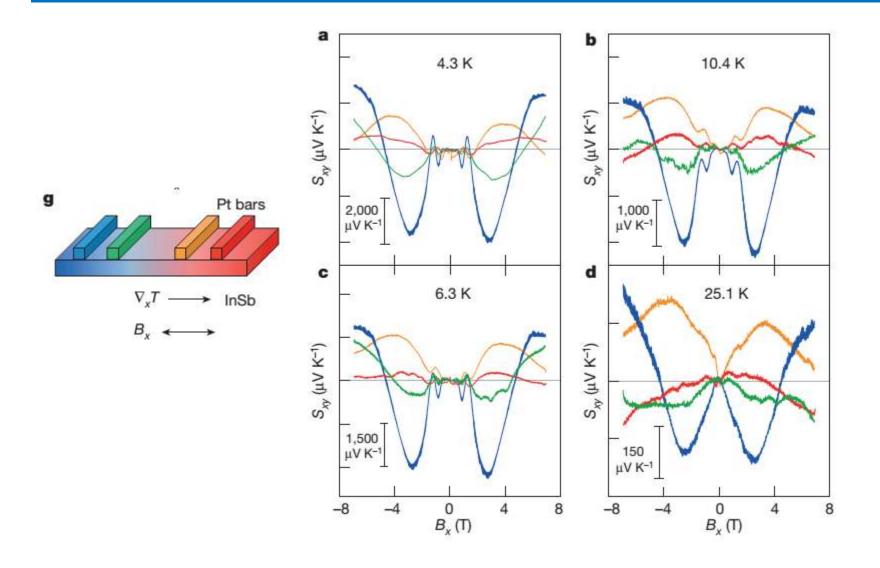




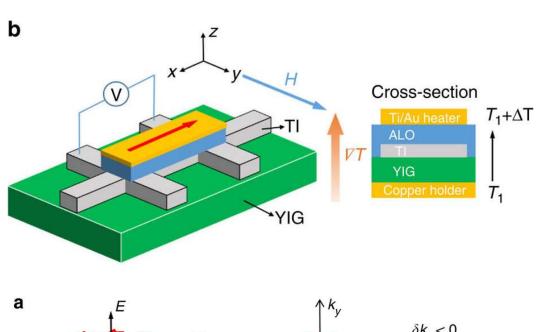
### Giant SSE in InSb

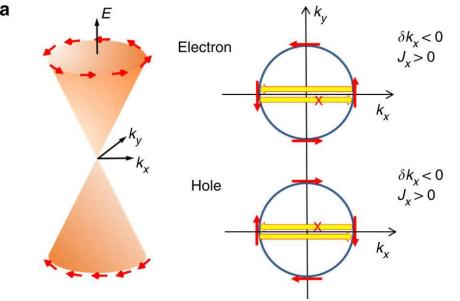


# Giant SSE in InSb

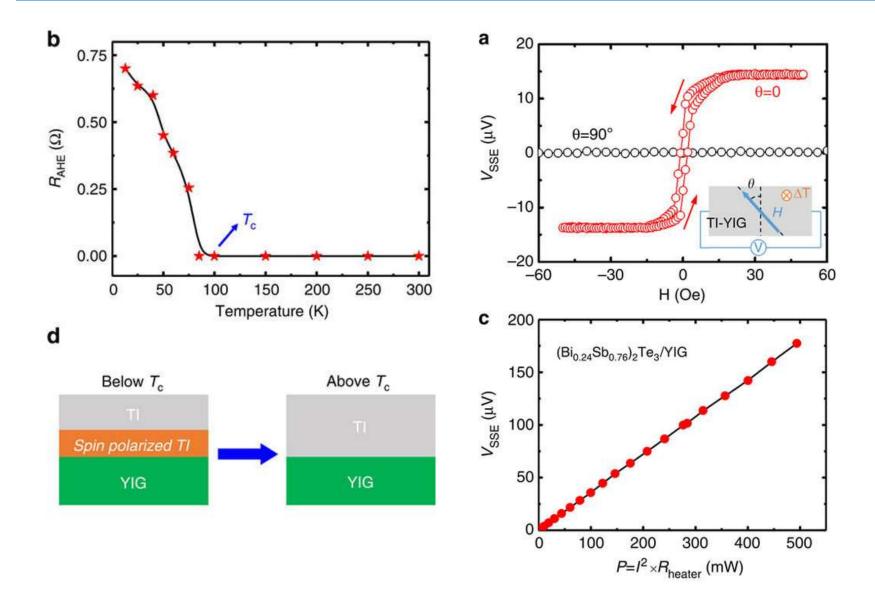


#### Enhanced SSE at YIG-TI

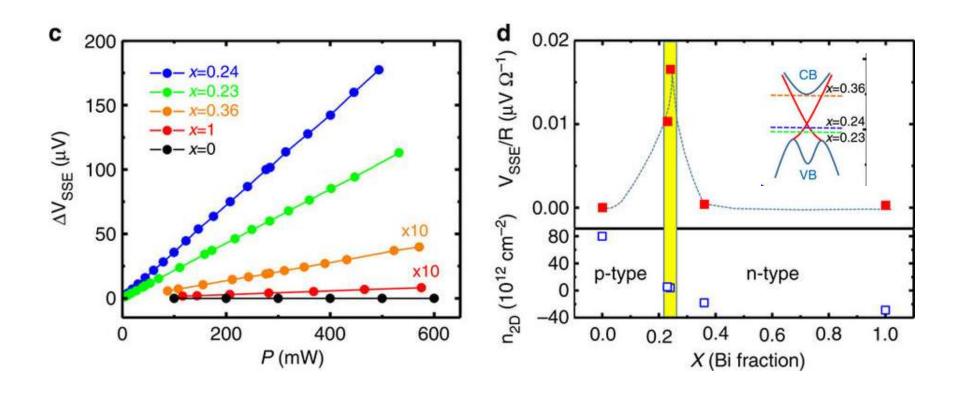


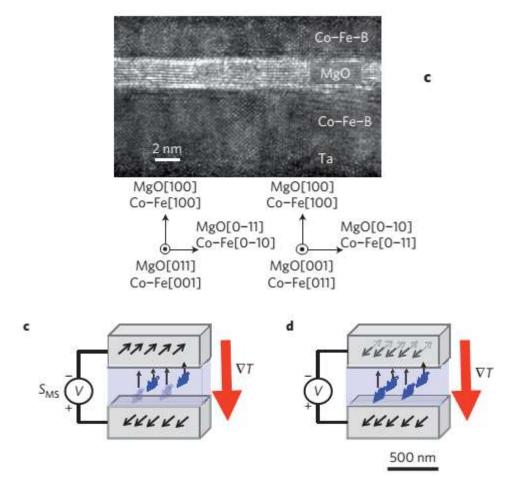


#### Enhanced SSE at YIG-TI



#### Enhanced SSE at YIG-TI





Walter, et al, Nature Materials (2011)

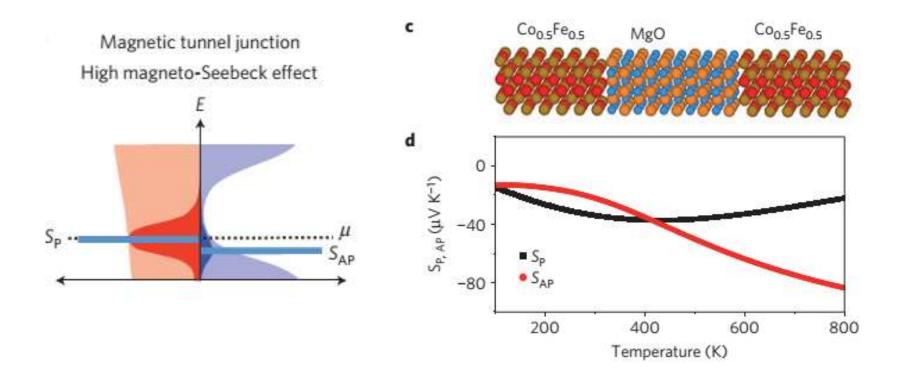
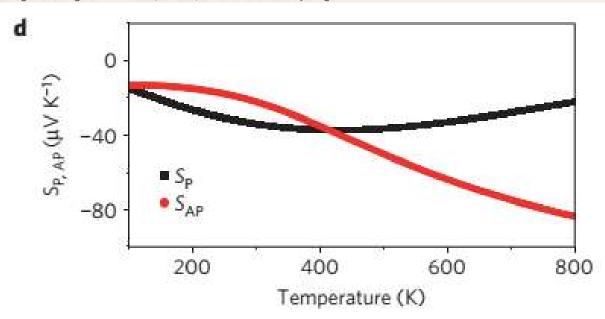


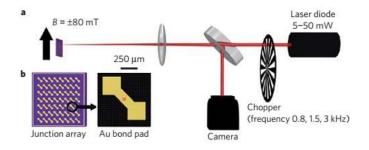
Table 1 | The Seebeck coefficients for parallel  $S_P$  and antiparallel  $S_{AP}$  configurations and the magneto-Seebeck effects calculated for different supercells at a temperature of 300 K.

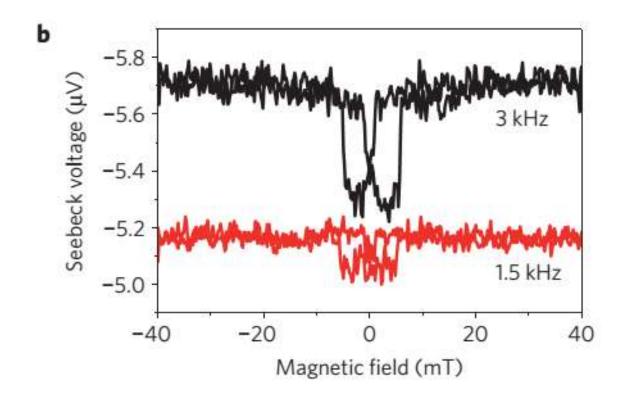
#### FeCo/MgO/FeCo with a ten-monolayer MgO barrier

	S <sub>P</sub> (μV K <sup>-1</sup> )	S <sub>AP</sub> (μV K <sup>-1</sup> )	$S_P - S_{AP} (\mu V K^{-1})$	S <sub>MS</sub> (%)
CoFe	<b>-</b> 19.7	-32.4	12.7	64.1
FeCo	45.9	-50.0	95.9	209.0
CFFC	9.4	-44.6	54.0	573.2
Co <sub>0.5</sub> Fe <sub>0.5</sub>	-34.0	<b>-</b> 21.9	-12.1	-55.2
Experimental value	-107.9 (-1,300)	<b>-</b> 99.2 ( <b>-</b> 1,195)	-8.7 (-105)	-8.8 (-8.8

The results show the sensitivity to the interface composition.  $S_{MS}$  defines the relative change and can be negative or positive. Abbreviations: CoFe—Co<sub>0.5</sub>Fe<sub>0.5</sub> layers with Co at the MgO interface. FeCo—Co<sub>0.5</sub>Fe<sub>0.5</sub> layers with Fe at one of the MgO interfaces and Co at the other. Co<sub>0.5</sub>Fe<sub>0.5</sub>—supercell in plane with Co:Fe 1:1 at the interface. The values derived from the experiment are given for a temperature difference at the MgO barrier of 53 mK (4.4 mK) respectively. The temperature difference  $\Delta T$  is taken from the numerical simulation of the temperature gradients using the thin-film value (bulk value) of the thermal conductivity of MgO.

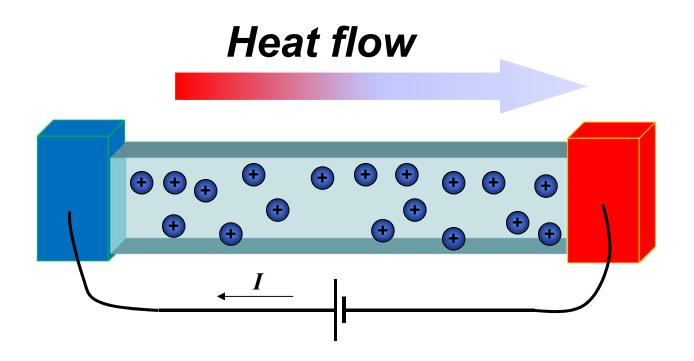


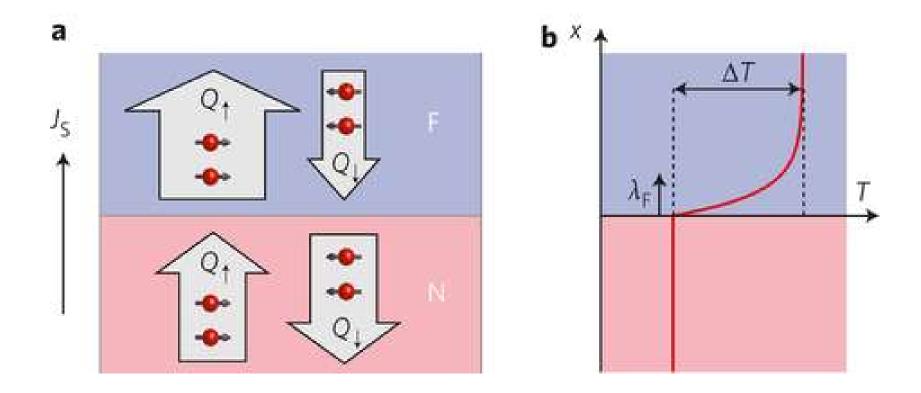


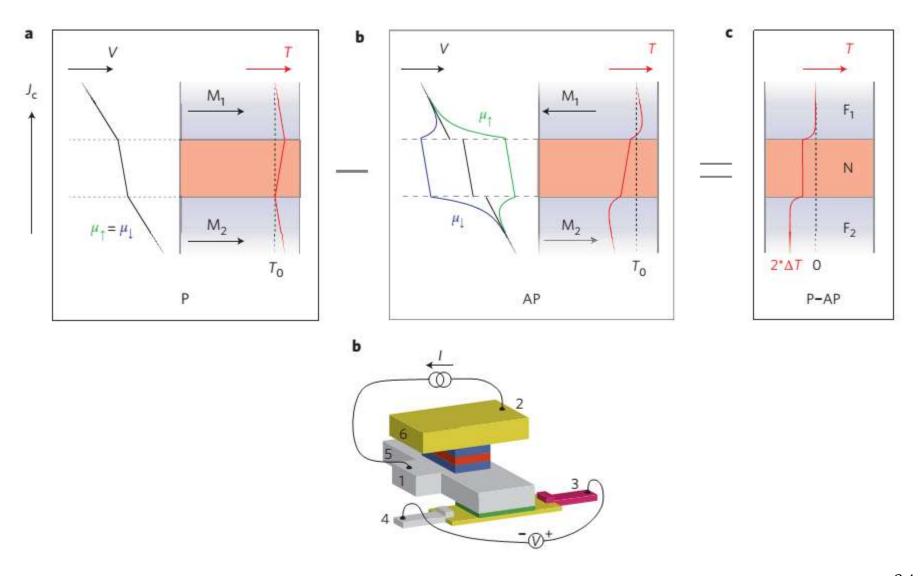


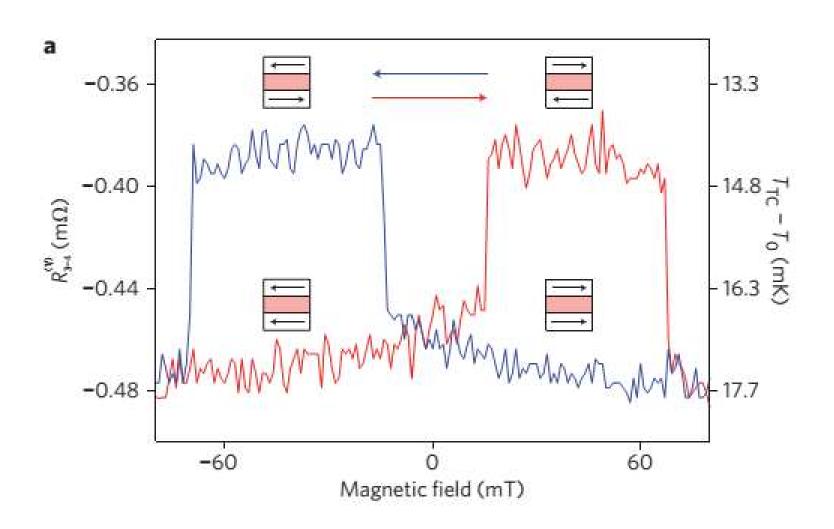
#### Outline |

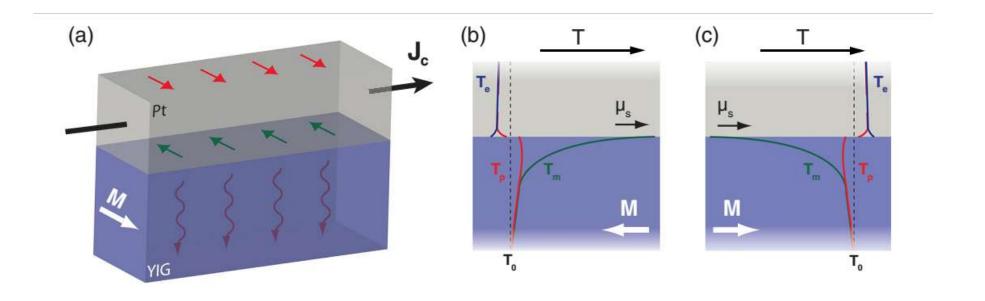
#### Peltier effect

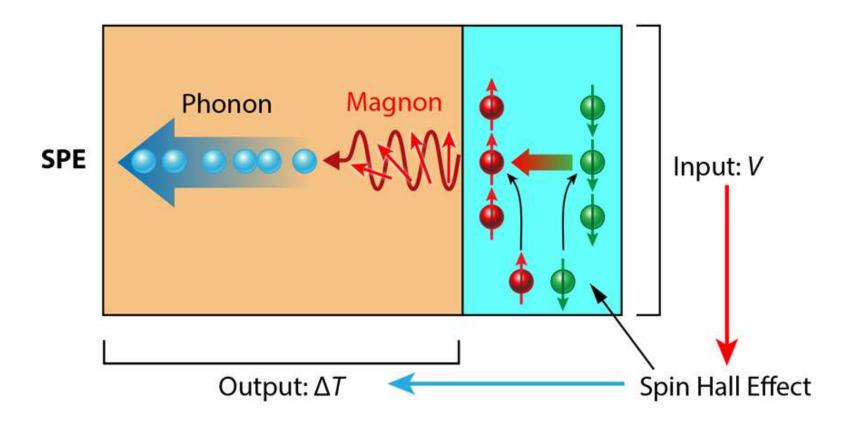


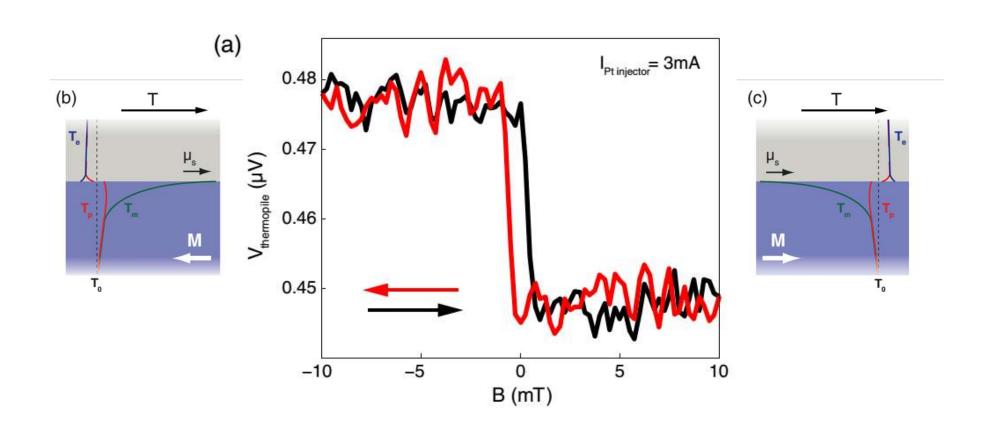


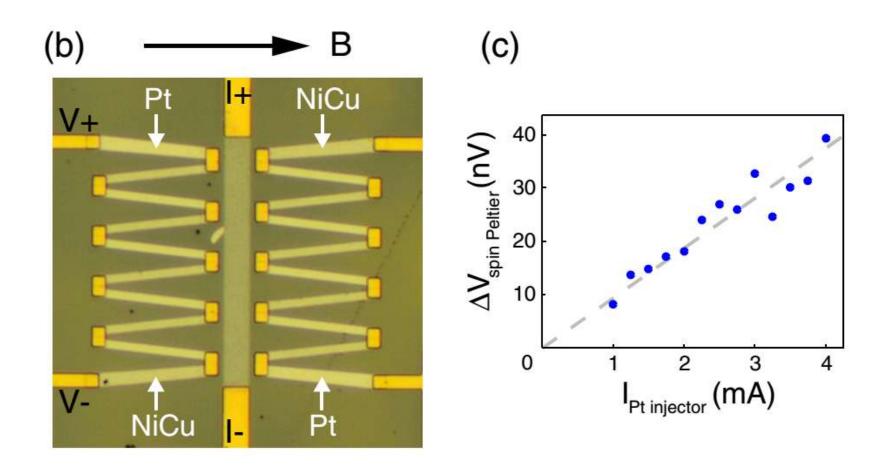




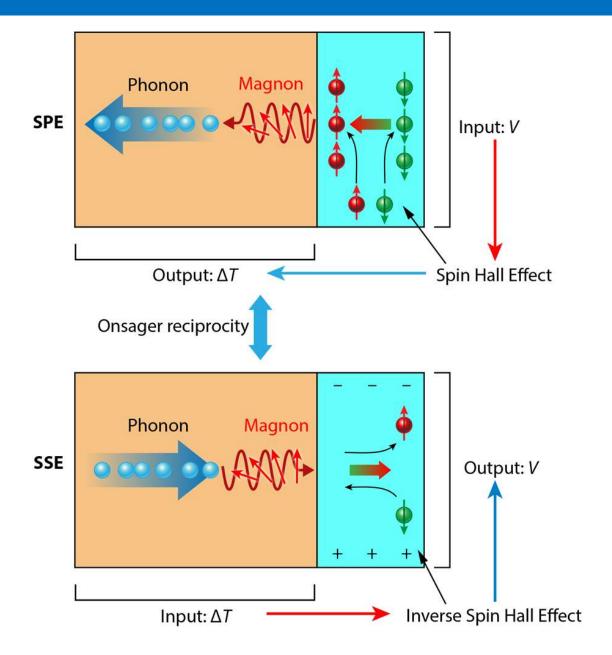








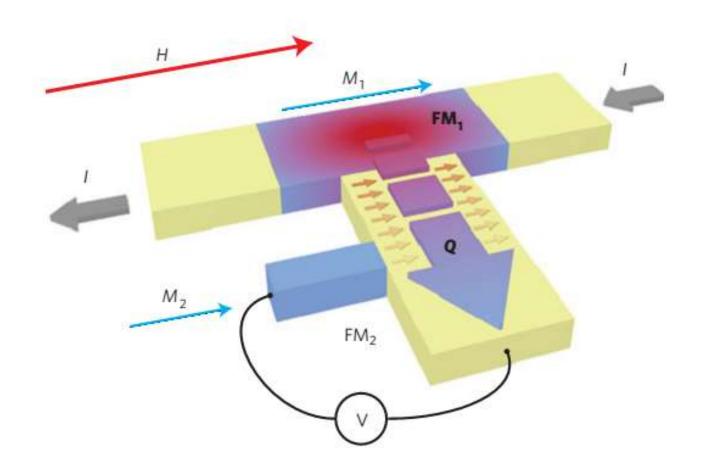
#### Spin Peltier vs. Spin Seebeck



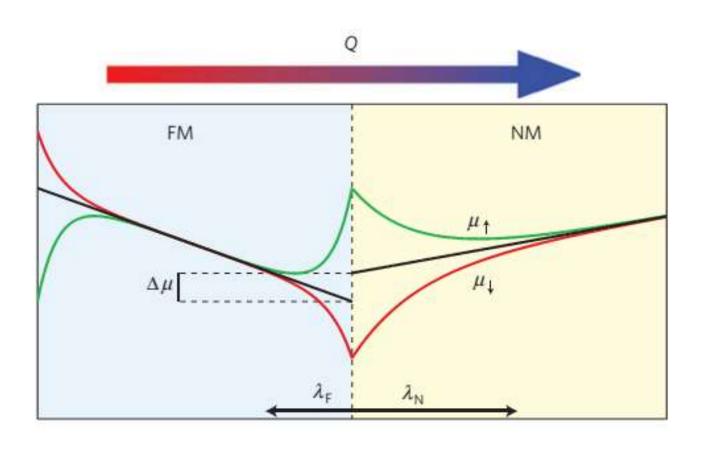
#### Outline |

# 3. Thermal spin injection

# Thermal Spin Injection

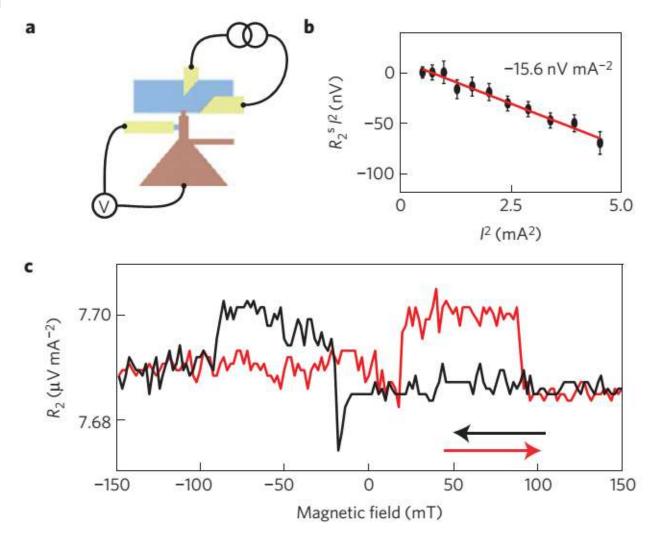


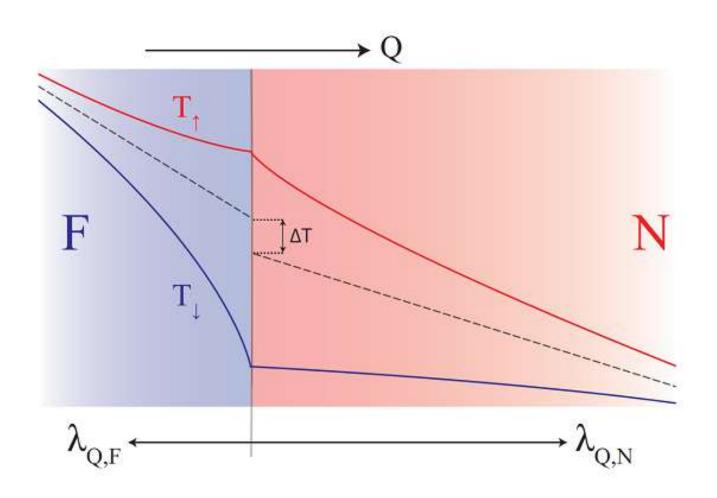
Slachter, et al, Nature Physics (2010)

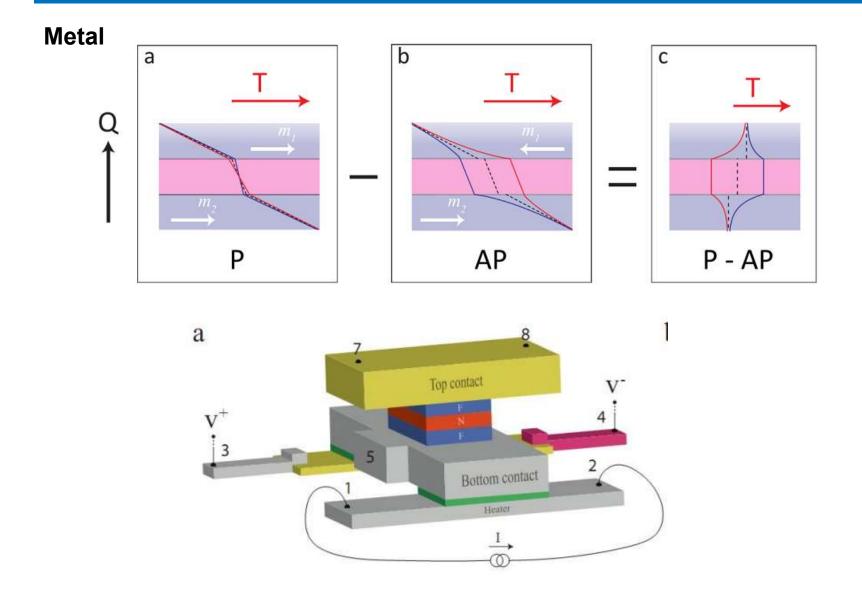


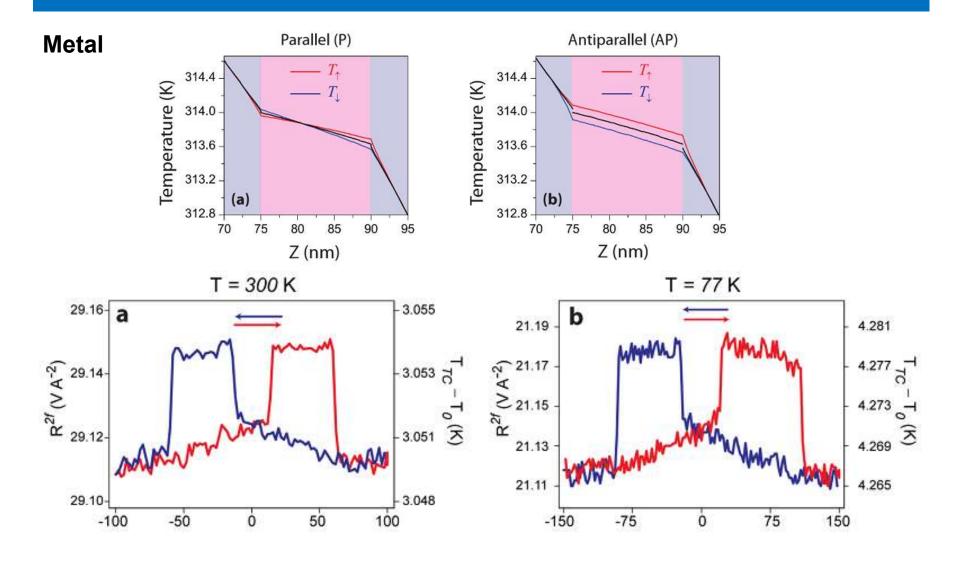
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{J}_{\uparrow} \\ \mathbf{J}_{\downarrow} \\ \mathbf{Q} \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\uparrow} & 0 & \sigma_{\uparrow} S_{\uparrow} \\ 0 & \sigma_{\downarrow} & \sigma_{\downarrow} S_{\downarrow} \\ \sigma_{\uparrow} \Pi_{\uparrow} & \sigma_{\downarrow} \Pi_{\downarrow} & k \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \nabla \mu_{\uparrow} / e \\ \nabla \mu_{\downarrow} / e \\ \nabla T \end{pmatrix}$$

### Metal

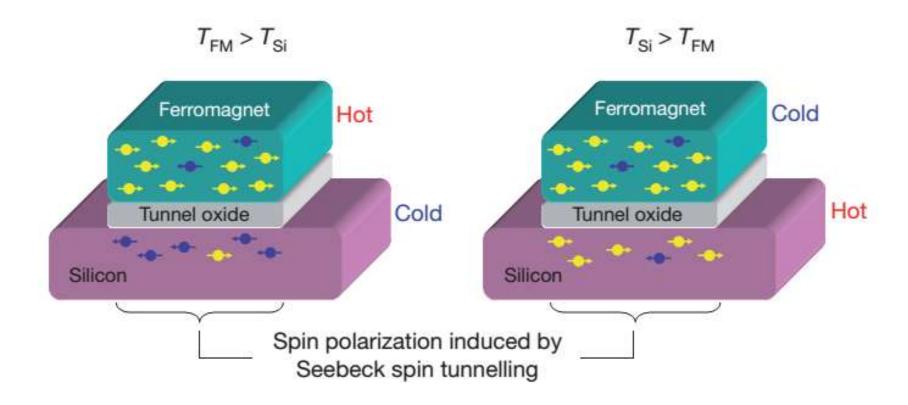






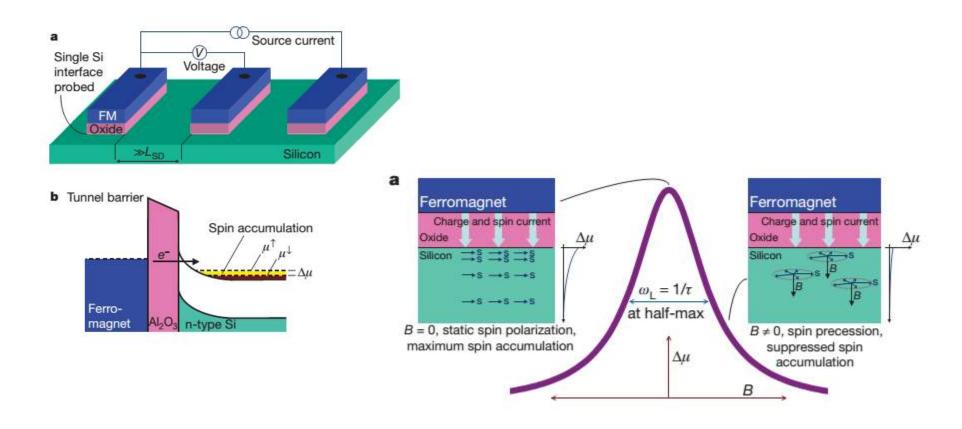


#### **Semiconductor**

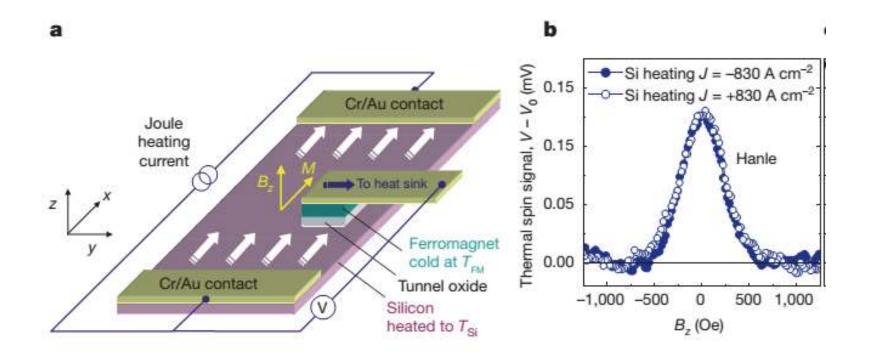


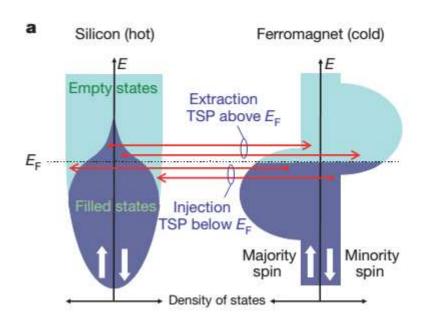
Breton, et al, Nature (2011)

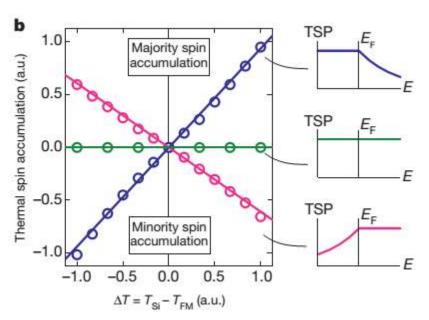
#### **Electrical spin injection**

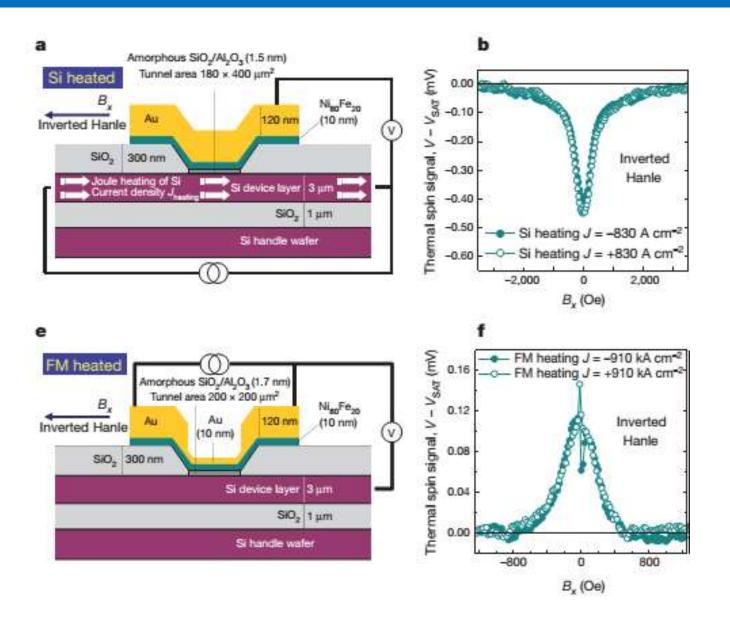


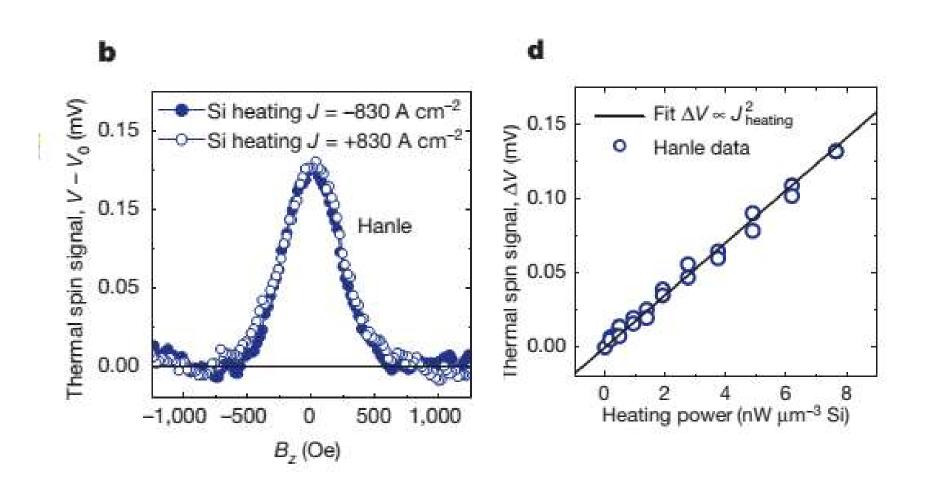
Dash, et al, Nature (2009)

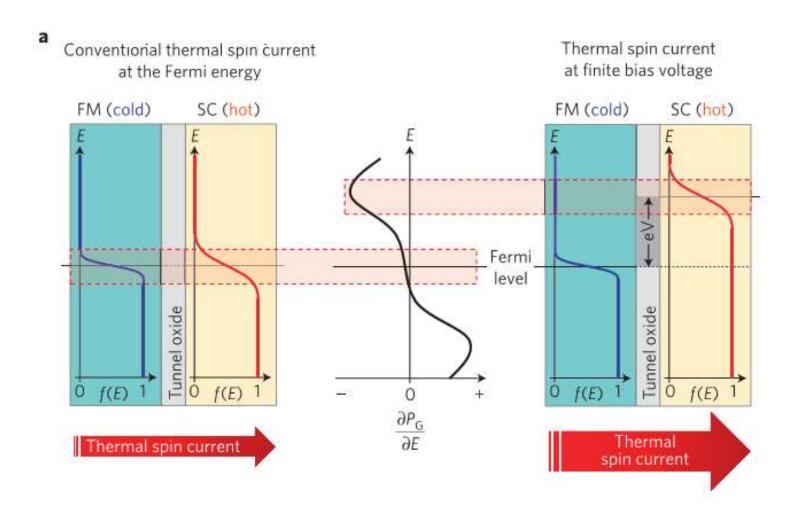




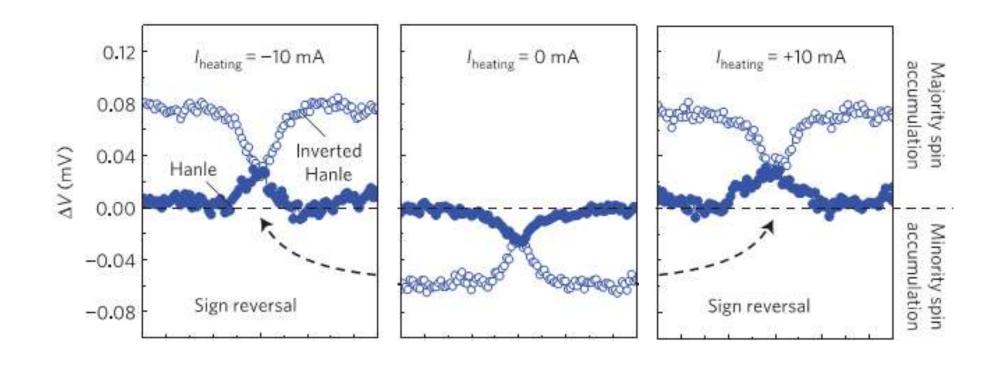


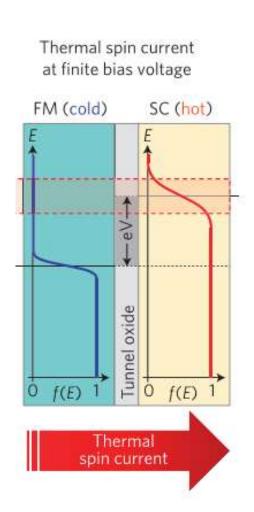


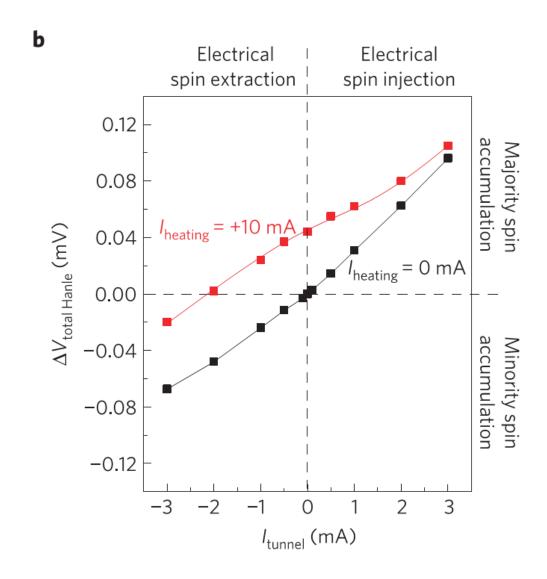




Jeon, et al, Nature Materials (2013)

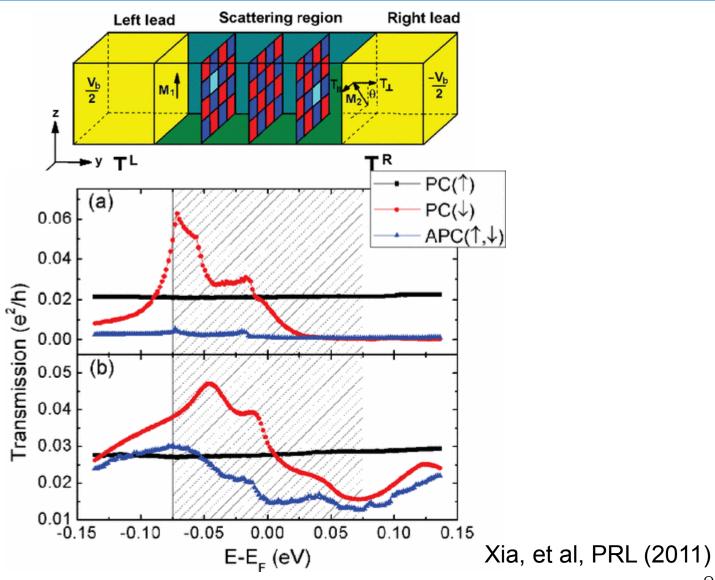


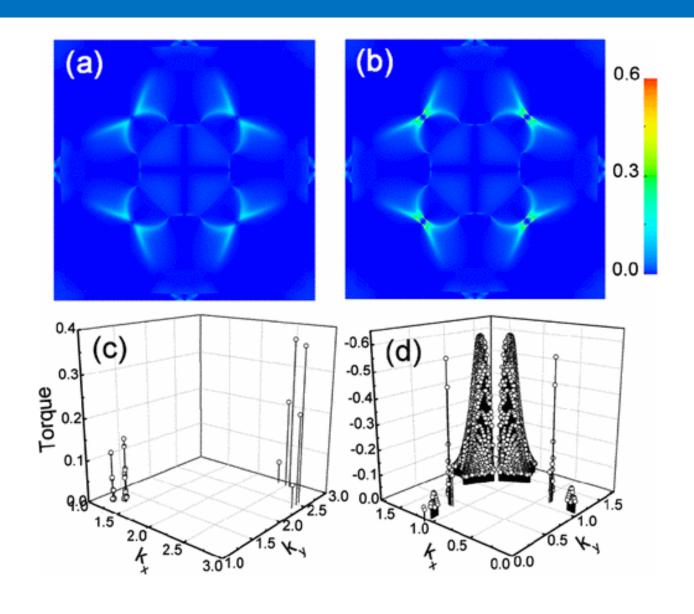


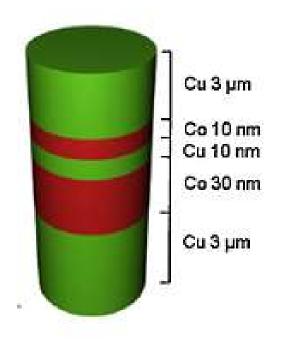


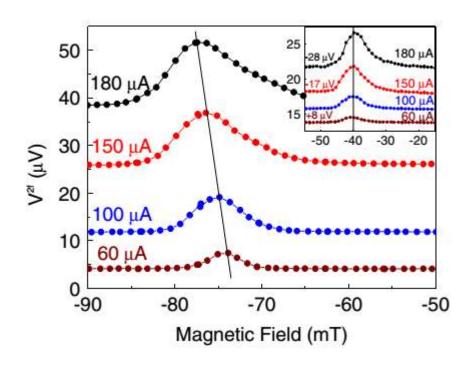
### Outline |

# 4. Thermal spin torque

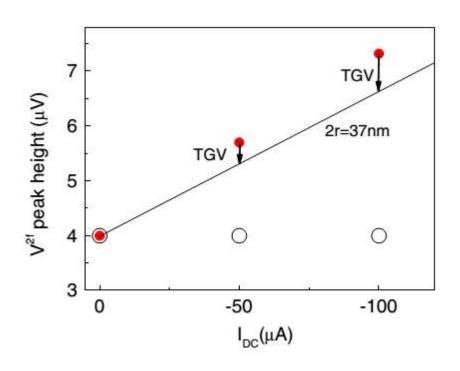


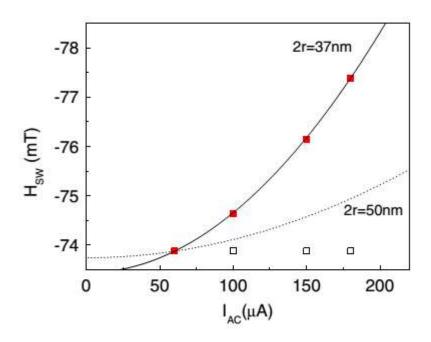


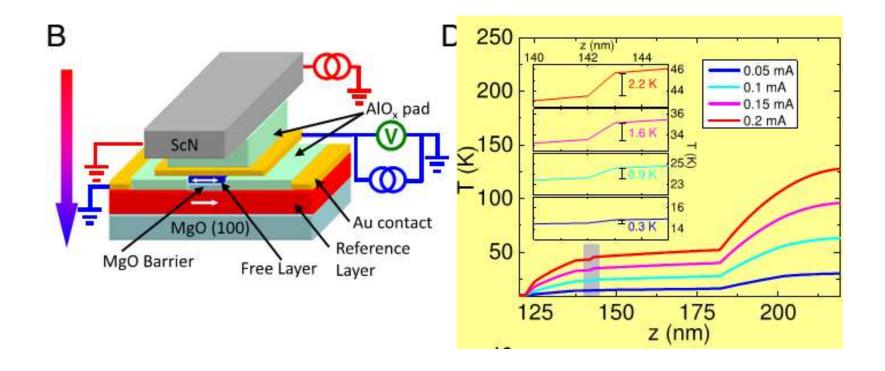


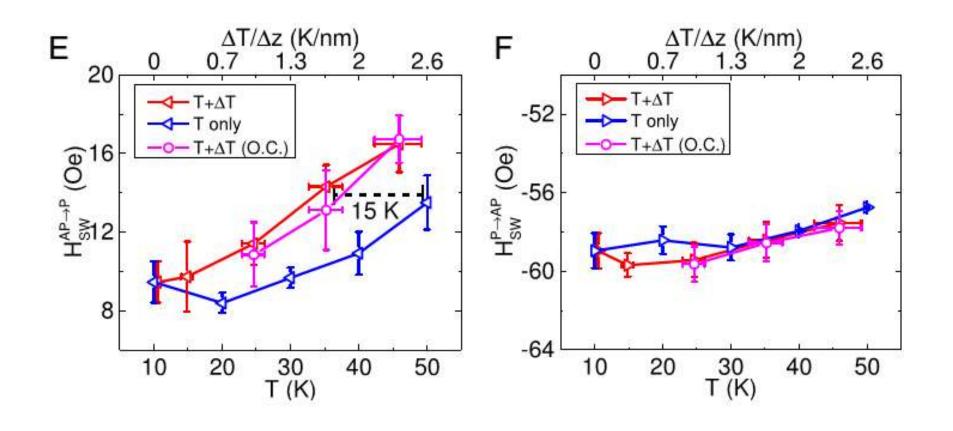


$$\tau \propto P\Delta V + P'S\Delta T$$



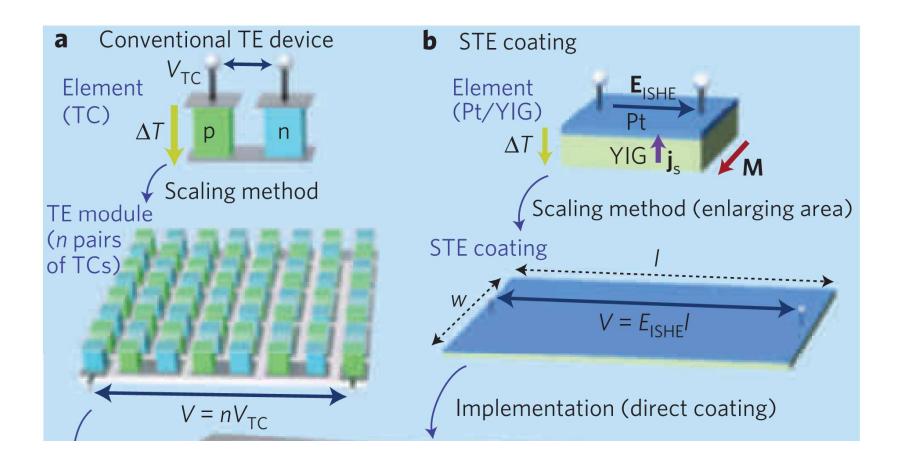




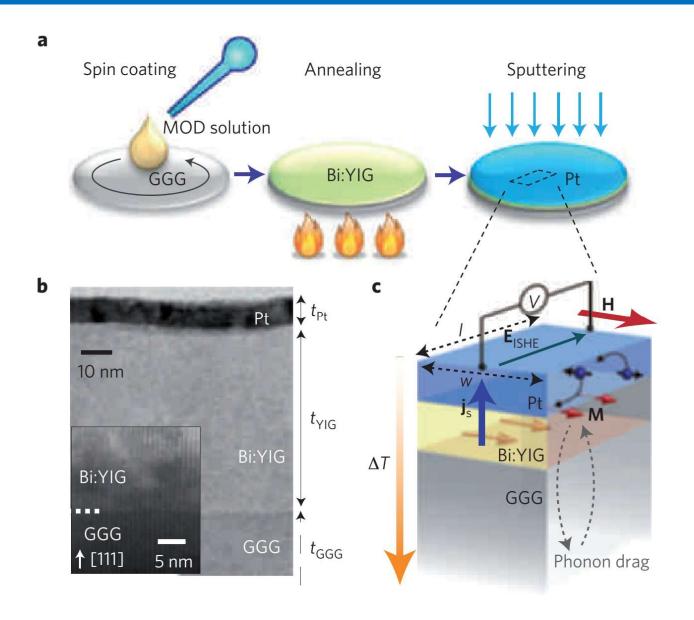


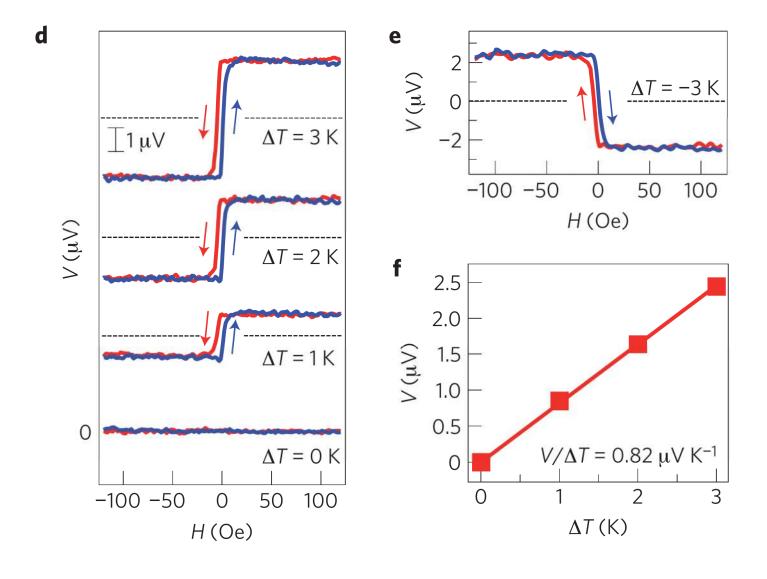
### Outline

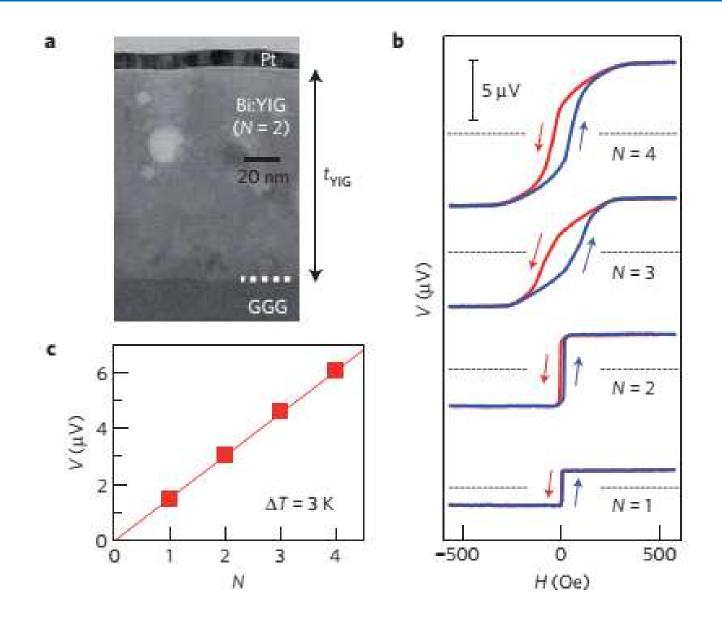
# 5. Spin energy



Kirihara, et al, Nature Materials (2012)







### Summary

- 1. Seebeck and Peltier effect
- 2. Spin Seebeck effect
- 3. Spin Peltier effect
- 4. Thermal spin injection
- 5. Thermal spin torque
- 6. Spin energy

## 下一节课: Dec. 07th

# Chapter 7: Topological Spintronics

课件下载:

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