1. 影响热致磁子流输运的因素:

界面(自旋霍尔磁阻);磁性样品的厚度;温度和外加磁场,温度影响磁子衰减长度,强磁场抑制低频磁子的激发。

2.SHE 和 ISHE 产生的电子极化角动量和电流的方向如何确定?

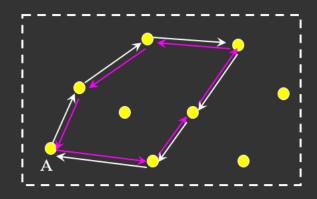
SHE: $\sigma \propto j_s \times j_c$ ISHE: $\sigma \propto j_c \times j_s$

3.SSE 依赖于激发的磁子的频谱

4.Anderson 局域化

Quantum mechanical transport

Consider the case where A and B coincide.



- There are many self-crossing loops.
- Phase coherence is maintained in the traversal of the closed loops, the clockwise and counter-clockwise loops interfere constructively.
- The quantum mechanical probability for traversing the closed loop is:

$$P = |A_1 + A_2|^2 = 4|A|^2, \ (A_1 = A_2 = A)$$

The probability is enhanced from the classical situation by a factor of 2!

- Physical phenomena: **disorder** induced localization of waves
- Mechanism: enhanced return probability due to constructive interference of self-crossing loops (phase coherent backscattering)
- New concept: traditionally only the interaction strength is important, Anderson told us that the distribution of the interaction strength is also important
- It's a generic wave-related phenomena having broader and broader implications in recent years.
- Theoretically to solve Anderson localization rigorously is very challenging.

- Experimentally it is hard to realize ideal Anderson localization.
- So there are many remaining questions, such as: Will correlation enhance or hamper localization? Traditional localization theory is single particle, non-interacting theory. How to explain the Anderson transition found in 2D system?
- It is still an intensively studied area in physics.

5. 在重金属中自旋流和电流的关系式

$$\hat{\mathbf{j}} = \frac{c}{2}\hat{\mathbf{E}} + \frac{c_h}{4}(\hat{\mathbf{E}} \times \boldsymbol{\sigma} - \boldsymbol{\sigma} \times \hat{\mathbf{E}}), \tag{1}$$

6.YIG 的一些参数

for the yttrium iron garnet (YIG) layer, the Curie temperature Tc = 550 K, the lattice constant $a_{0I}=12.376~\mathring{A}$, the spin wave gap g = 10^{-6} eV, and the magnon relaxation time $\tau_{th}=10^{-6}$ s .