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# Relation between unidirectional spin Hall magnetoresistance and spin current-driven magnon generation

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We perform electrical measurements of unidirectional spin Hall magnetoresistance (USMR) in a Permalloy/Pt bilayer, in conjunction with magneto-optical Brillouin light spectroscopy of spin current-driven magnon population. We show that the current dependence of USMR closely follows the dipolar magnon density and that both dependences exhibit the same scaling over a large temperature range of 80–400 K. These findings demonstrate a close relationship between spin current-driven magnon generation and USMR and indicate that the latter is likely dominated by the dipolar magnons. *Published by AIP Publishing.* <https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5044737>

The phenomenon of magnetoresistance (MR)—the dependence of electrical resistance in certain materials on the magnetic field—has found numerous applications in electronics and sensing. For instance, the anisotropic MR (AMR) in magnetic materials<sup>1</sup> has been extensively studied and utilized since its discovery in the 19th century. Developments in thin-film growth have led to the discovery of giant MR (GMR)<sup>2,3</sup> and tunneling MR (TMR)<sup>4,5</sup> in thin-film magnetic multilayers that consist of two or more magnetic layers separated by non-magnetic spacers. A number of recent studies have focused on MR and related magnetoelectric effects in thin-film bilayers comprising a ferromagnetic layer (FM) and a non-magnetic layer with strong spin-orbit interaction (SOI), typically a heavy metal (HM) such as Pt, Ta, or W.<sup>6–9</sup> These studies are motivated by the rich phenomena that emerge from the interplay between SOI and magnetism and their promising applications. In particular, it is now well established that electrical current in materials with strong SOI generates spin current due to the spin-Hall effect (SHE)<sup>10–12</sup> and/or the Rashba effect.<sup>13,14</sup> Injection of spin current into an adjacent FM layer can influence the static<sup>6,7</sup> and dynamic<sup>8,9</sup> magnetization states of the latter. A particularly notable aspect of SOI-induced effects in FM/HM bilayers is their unidirectionality. For instance, for a given direction of static magnetization, one polarity of the electric current results in strong enhancement of magnetic fluctuations in the FM layer, while the opposite polarity results in their moderate suppression.<sup>15</sup> This dependence is reversed if the direction of the magnetization is reversed.

FM/HM bilayers also exhibit MR effects associated with SOI. The spin Hall magnetoresistance (SMR)<sup>16,17</sup> is believed to originate from the backflow of spin current from FM to HM. While the dependence of resistance on the magnetization direction for this effect differs from AMR, both are uniaxial—the resistance is symmetric with respect to the

reversal of the magnetization or the current direction. In contrast, the recently discovered unidirectional spin Hall magnetoresistance (USMR)<sup>18–23</sup> is determined by the product  $(\mathbf{j} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}})\mathbf{M}$ , where  $\mathbf{j}$  is the density of the electric current,  $\mathbf{M}$  is the magnetization of the FM layer, and  $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$  is a unit vector normal to the plane of the bilayer. Consequently, USMR changes sign if either the magnetization or the electric current is reversed.

The unidirectionality of magnetoresistance is particularly attractive for the magnetic memory technology, since it enables simple and robust detection of the direction of magnetization representing the information stored in the magnetic memory. In GMR- or TMR-based memory devices, this is achieved by utilizing a reference FM whose magnetization is pinned. The advantage of USMR is that the readout of information does not require additional pinned magnetic layers. Moreover, the magnetization direction of FM in FM/HM bilayers can be controllably reversed by the electric current.<sup>6,7</sup> Thus, such bilayers can be sufficient to implement a memory cell, in which spin current injection is utilized for writing the information and USMR is utilized for reading.

The observed values of USMR are significantly smaller than necessary for practical applications. Therefore, an adequate understanding of USMR is necessary for increasing the USMR values. The proposed interpretations of USMR include the contribution to the resistance of spin accumulation at the FM/NM interface<sup>18</sup> and spin current-driven excitation of magnons in the FM layer.<sup>21,23</sup>

In this letter, we report on the electrical measurements of USMR, performed in conjunction with direct magneto-optical measurements of spin current-dependent magnon population, over a broad range of driving currents and temperatures. Our magneto-optical Brillouin light scattering (BLS) measurements provide spectrally resolved information about magnon populations with unprecedented sensitivity. We show that the current dependence of USMR closely follows the magnon density and that both dependences exhibit the same scaling over a large temperature range of 80–400 K. These findings

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demonstrate a close relationship between spin current-driven magnon generation and USMR. Furthermore, since BLS is predominantly sensitive to long-wavelength magnons and the effects of spin current are magnon mode-dependent, our findings also indicate that USMR is dominated by the dipolar magnons, providing a possible route for the control and enhancement of this effect.

Our test devices are fabricated on sapphire substrates, by using a combination of magnetron sputtering and electron-beam lithography. The devices consist of a 5 nm-thick and  $2\ \mu\text{m}$  in diameter  $\text{Ni}_{80}\text{Fe}_{20}$  = Permalloy (Py) disk, fabricated on top of a 9 nm thick and  $2.5\ \mu\text{m}$  wide Pt microstrip [inset in Fig. 1(a)], which is electrically contacted by two 100 nm-thick Au leads. The two-probe resistance of the devices, including the leads, is about 50–80  $\Omega$ . Therefore, to achieve the accuracy of electrical resistance measurements of better than 1 m $\Omega$ , we perform averaging over  $10^5$  measurements of every  $R(I)$  data point, with continuous zero check.

The magnon population in Py is detected using a variable-temperature micro-focus BLS.<sup>24</sup> Single-frequency probing laser light with the wavelength of 532 nm is focused onto a 450 nm spot at the center of the Py disk [inset in Fig. 1(b)], using a microscope objective lens with a large numeric aperture. The light scattered from magnons is collected by the same lens and analyzed, providing information about the spectral density of magnons, as described in more

detail below. The sample is attached to the cold finger of a continuous-flow cryostat (Hires2, Oxford Instruments) equipped with an optical window, allowing control of the experimental temperature in the range of 80–400 K with the accuracy of 1 K. Separate measurements of the temperature- and current-dependence of the sample resistance, which is dominated by the Pt contribution, showed that the difference between the sample temperature and that of the holder was less than 7 K under all the experimental conditions. The cryostat is placed in the gap of a permanent magnet producing a constant magnetic field  $H = 690\ \text{Oe}$  rotatable in the plane of the sample.

By rotating the static magnetic field  $H$  at a finite dc electric current  $I$ , we determine the quantity  $\Delta R(I) = R_{\perp}(I) - R_{\parallel}(I)$  characterizing the dependence of resistance on the magnetization orientation, as a function of current [symbols in Fig. 1(a)]. Here,  $R_{\parallel}(I)$  and  $R_{\perp}(I)$  are the resistance values with the field directed parallel and perpendicular to the direction of current  $I$ , respectively, with the positive direction of  $I$ , relative to  $H$ , defined as shown in the insets.

These data exhibit a clear asymmetry with respect to the current direction. At  $I < 0$ , the value of  $\Delta R(I)$  quadratically increases with increasing magnitude of current [dashed curve in Fig. 1(a)]. This dependence can be explained by a combination of SMR and AMR due to the rotation of magnetization by the Oersted field of the current. Additionally, since AMR decreases with increasing temperature, Joule heating can also contribute to the increase in  $\Delta R$ . All these effects are symmetric with respect to the current reversal. Therefore, to the lowest order in current, their contribution to  $\Delta R$  is expected to be quadratic, in agreement with our measurements.

The increase in  $\Delta R$  at  $I > 0$  is considerably more significant than at  $I < 0$ . To quantify this asymmetry, we define  $\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}(I) = \Delta R(I) - \Delta R(-I)$ , as shown by the dimension line in Fig. 1(a). We note that the value of  $R_{\parallel}(I)$  is, within experimental error, independent of the current direction. Therefore, the observed asymmetry is associated entirely with the unidirectionality of  $R_{\perp}$ . Furthermore, the value of  $\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}$  is inverted when the direction of the transverse field is reversed, whereas reversal of the longitudinal field does not influence  $R_{\parallel}$ . These symmetries are consistent with the prior studies of USMR<sup>18–23</sup> and mirror those of SHE, indicating a close relationship between these two effects. The largest value of USMR in our measurement reaches 0.1% of the total sample resistance, an order of magnitude larger than reported in Ref. 18. The difference can be attributed to the higher current densities used in our experiment.

We now discuss the effects of spin current on the density of magnons characterized by BLS. The BLS intensity at the selected frequency  $\omega$  is proportional to the spectral density of magnons  $n(\omega) = F_{\text{BE}}(\omega)D'(\omega)$ , where  $F_{\text{BE}}(\omega)$  is the magnon occupation function described in equilibrium by the Bose-Einstein distribution and  $D'(\omega)$  is the density of magnon states weighted by the wavevector-dependent measurement sensitivity.<sup>25</sup> The latter determines the range  $k \sim 0\text{--}10^5\ \text{cm}^{-1}$  of magnon wavevectors accessible to BLS. Accordingly, the spectral width of the BLS peaks is determined by the magnon dispersion within this range of wavevectors.

The BLS spectra, obtained with the transverse field, strongly depend on the driving current, as illustrated in Fig. 1(b). This dependence is asymmetric with respect to the

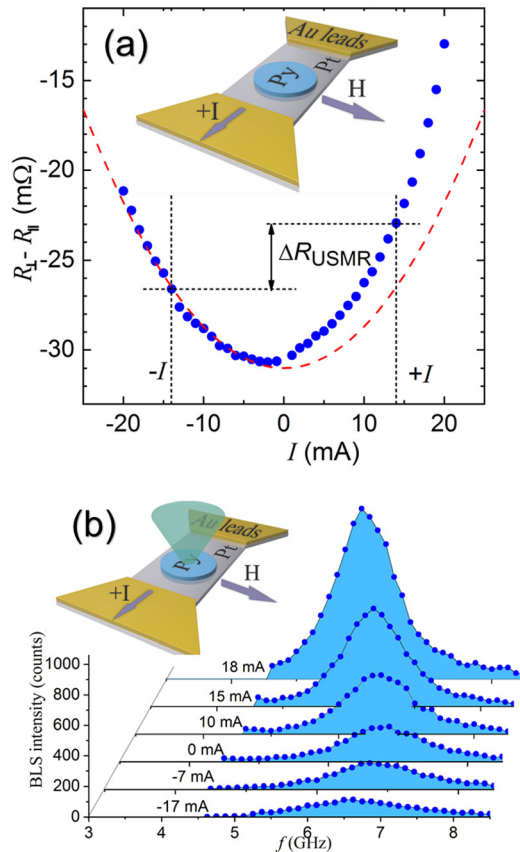


FIG. 1. (a) Current dependence of  $\Delta R = R_{\perp} - R_{\parallel}$ , as defined in the text, at  $T = 295\ \text{K}$ . Dashed curve: quadratic fit of the  $I < 0$  data. Dotted and dimension lines illustrate the definition of unidirectional magnetoresistance  $\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}$ . (b) BLS spectra obtained at  $T = 295\ \text{K}$ , at the labeled values of current. Insets: schematics of the experiment and the definition of the positive current, for the shown direction of the transverse magnetic field.

current direction, similarly to the USMR. For  $I > 0$ , the intensity strongly increases with increasing current magnitude, but decreases for  $I < 0$ . The behaviors are reversed when the applied field is reversed.<sup>15</sup>

We characterize the asymmetry of the BLS spectra by using the quantity  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}} = G_{\text{BLS}}(I) - G_{\text{BLS}}(-I)$ , where the current-dependent amplitude of the BLS peak  $G_{\text{BLS}}(I)$  reflects the average spectral density of magnons in the range accessible to BLS. Figure 2 shows the current dependences of  $\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}$  (up triangles) and  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}$  (down triangles) determined at  $T = 295$  K and  $T = 131$  K, as indicated. The vertical scales were adjusted relative to one another, to provide the best matching between the two datasets. The results shown in Fig. 2 clearly demonstrate very similar current dependences of  $\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}$  and  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}$ , as well as their similar scaling with temperature, suggesting a close relationship between USMR and the current-dependent magnon density. We note that, in contrast to the result of Ref. 18, the observed dependences are nonlinear. Their extrapolation, as described below, diverges at a temperature-dependent current  $I_C$  marked in Fig. 2 by the vertical dotted lines. Such a divergence is expected for the effects of spin current on the magnon gas,<sup>15,25</sup> due to the complete compensation of natural magnetic damping.

We now analyze the effects of spin current on the magnon population. While the effects of spin current on magnetization dynamics are usually described by the deterministic Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert-Slonczewski equation,<sup>26</sup> the effects on incoherent magnons are more naturally described by the statistical approach based on the Boltzmann equation.<sup>15,27–30</sup> Following this approach, we write the kinetic equation describing the evolution of a dilute magnon gas

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial t_{\text{rel}}} + \frac{\partial n}{\partial t_{\text{sc}}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $n = n(\omega, I)$  is the current-dependent spectral magnon density,  $\frac{\partial n}{\partial t_{\text{rel}}} = -\frac{n - n_0}{\tau}$  is the relaxation term in relaxation-

time approximation, and the term  $\frac{\partial n}{\partial t_{\text{sc}}}$  describes the effect of spin current. Here,  $\tau$  is the magnon relaxation time and  $n_0$  is the equilibrium spectral magnon density  $n_0 = n(\omega, I = 0) = F_{\text{BE}}(\omega)D(\omega)$ , where  $F_{\text{BE}}(\omega)$  is the Bose-Einstein occupation function and  $D(\omega)$  is the density of magnon states. For the high-frequency exchange-dominated magnons, the Gilbert model of relaxation predicts  $\tau = 1/(2\alpha\omega)$ , whereas for the low-frequency dipole-dominated magnons, the dependence of relaxation time on frequency is more complex. Nevertheless,  $\tau$  monotonically decreases with increasing  $\omega$  throughout the magnon spectrum.

In the framework of the kinetic equation, the effect of spin current on the magnon gas can be described as the stimulated emission of magnons by the electron spin-flipping, at a rate proportional to the magnon population and to the difference  $\Delta\mu_{\uparrow\downarrow}$  in the spin-dependent electrochemical potentials at the NM/FM interface,  $\frac{\partial n}{\partial t_{\text{sc}}} = \varepsilon\Delta\mu_{\uparrow\downarrow}n$ .<sup>29</sup> Neglecting the small effects of magnetization fluctuations on spin accumulation,  $\Delta\mu_{\uparrow\downarrow}$  is proportional to the current,  $\Delta\mu_{\uparrow\downarrow} = \beta I$ , with the coefficient  $\beta$  determined by the SHE efficiency and the geometry of the structure.

The stationary solution of Eq. (1) is

$$n(\omega, I) = \frac{n_0}{1 - I/I_C}, \quad (2)$$

where  $I_C = I/\varepsilon\beta\tau$  is the critical current, at which the magnon spectral density diverges. This result is consistent with the prior analyses of spin current-induced effects, see e.g., Eq. (2) in Ref. 15. The antisymmetric component of the dependence of magnon density on current is

$$n_A(\omega, I) = n(\omega, I) - n(\omega, -I) = n_0 \frac{2I/I_C}{1 - (I/I_C)^2}. \quad (3)$$

The BLS intensity is proportional to the spectral magnon density

$$\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}(I) = Bn_0 \frac{2I/I_C}{1 - (I/I_C)^2}, \quad (4)$$

where the proportionality coefficient  $B$  describes the sensitivity of the BLS apparatus.

The parameters  $B$ ,  $n_0$  and  $I_C$ , in Eq. (4) depend on the magnon frequency. However, the effect of spin current on the frequency of the BLS peak is small and the detected BLS peaks are relatively narrow [Fig. 1(b)].<sup>31</sup> Therefore, we neglect these dependences in the analysis of the BLS peak amplitude. Solid curves in Fig. 2 show the results of the fitting of the experimental data for  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}$  with Eq. (4), with  $n_0B$  and  $I_C$  used as the fitting parameters. Good agreement with the data confirms the validity of our model.

We further elucidate the relationship between USMR and the spin current-driven magnon population, by analyzing their temperature dependences. Since the measured  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}$  and  $\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}$  follow the same dependence on current, we approximate  $\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}(I)$  by

$$\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}(I) = R_0 \frac{2I/I_C}{1 - (I/I_C)^2}, \quad (5)$$

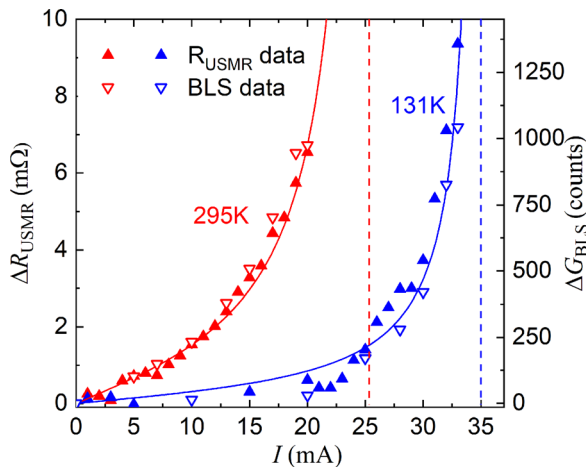


FIG. 2. Current dependences of the unidirectional spin Hall magnetoresistance  $\Delta R_{\text{USMR}}$  (up triangles) and of the unidirectional contribution to the BLS intensity  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}$  (down triangles), obtained at  $T = 295$  K and  $T = 131$  K, as labeled. Solid curves show the results of the fitting of the experimental data for  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}$  with Eq. (4). Vertical dashed lines mark the values of the critical current  $I_C$  at which  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}$  is extrapolated to diverge, as determined from the fitting.



where  $R_0$  is a scaling parameter given by the slope of the current dependence at small currents. If the USMR originates from the current-driven magnons,  $R_0$  should be proportional to the equilibrium magnon density  $n_0$ , Eq. (3). The BLS intensity  $G_{BLS}^0(T)$  at  $I=0$  is also proportional to  $n_0$ . According to the Raleigh-Jeans law applicable to the degenerate low-frequency magnons accessible to BLS,  $n_0$  is expected to depend linearly on temperature, and so are  $\Delta R_{USMR}$  and  $G_{BLS}^0$ .

Figure 3(a) shows the measured temperature dependences of  $G_{BLS}^0$  (down triangles) and  $R_0$  (up triangles), normalized by the corresponding values at room temperature. The BLS intensity varies linearly with temperature, in agreement with the Raleigh-Jeans law. At much lower temperatures, this dependence is expected to cross over to the  $T^{3/2}$ -law, consistent with the small positive intercept with the horizontal axis. The parameter  $R_0(T)$  describing USMR follows precisely the same dependence, providing strong experimental evidence for the magnon origin of USMR.

To further support this conclusion, we analyze the temperature dependences of the values of critical current  $I_C(T)$  [Fig. 3(b)] independently obtained from the fitting of  $\Delta R_{USMR}(I)$  and  $\Delta G_{BLS}(I)$  with Eqs. (4) and (5), respectively. As seen from Fig. 3(b), the two dependences coincide. The

observed increase in the critical current with decreasing temperature is consistent with the reduction of spin Hall efficiency in Pt at low temperatures, as demonstrated in Ref. 32.

While prior studies have already identified spin current-driven magnon generation as the possible origin of USMR,<sup>21,23</sup> a close relationship between USMR and BLS intensity is surprising. Indeed, the BLS is sensitive only to long-wavelength magnons with wavevectors below  $10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and frequencies below 10–20 GHz, which occupy only a small part of the magnon Brillouin zone. In contrast, the dependence of resistance on the magnon population can be expected to be dominated by the large phase space of magnons with energies of the order of thermal energy,  $f \approx \frac{k_B T}{h} \sim 2 \text{ THz}$  at  $T = 100 \text{ K}$ .<sup>33</sup> These much higher-frequency magnons are characterized by very different values of  $n_0$  and  $I_C$ , and thus different dependences of populations on current and temperature than the low-frequency dipolar magnons accessible to BLS.

The apparent inconsistency is resolved by considering the strongly non-equilibrium mechanism of spin current-driven magnon excitation. As discussed above, the efficiency of magnon excitation depends strongly on the magnon frequency, mainly due to the rapid decrease in the magnon relaxation time  $\tau$  with increasing frequency  $\omega$ , resulting in predominant excitation of low-frequency magnons. Experimental studies show that at high magnon frequencies,  $\tau$  decreases with increasing frequency much faster than  $\tau \propto 1/\omega$  predicted by the Gilbert model,<sup>34</sup> leading to even more significant reduction of the high-frequency magnon excitation. Additionally, it was recently shown in Ref. 25 that the spin current generated by SHE drives the magnon gas into a quasi-equilibrium state described by the Bose-Einstein statistics with a positive chemical potential. Accordingly, spin current predominantly excites low-frequency magnons.

We experimentally test these arguments by comparing the current dependences of the density of low-frequency magnons accessible to BLS and of the total density of spin current-driven magnons. The former is characterized by the BLS peak amplitude  $G_{BLS}(I)$ , while the latter is obtained from the effective current-dependent magnetization  $M_e(I)$ . We determine the value of  $M_e(I)$  from the current-dependent spectral position of the BLS peak. Because of the large ( $2 \mu\text{m}/5 \text{ nm} = 400$ ) aspect ratio of the studied Py disk, we can neglect the lateral finite size effects and describe the frequency of the studied magnons by the Kittel formula for extended in-plane magnetized thin films<sup>33</sup>

$$\omega(I) = \gamma \sqrt{H(H + 4\pi M_e(I))}, \quad (6)$$

where  $\gamma$  is the gyromagnetic ratio,  $H$  is the static magnetic field, and  $M_e(I) = M_e(0) - 2\mu_B N(I)$  is the effective current-dependent static magnetization. Here,  $N(I)$  is the total number of magnons excited by the spin current and  $\mu_B$  is the Bohr magneton. To characterize the asymmetry in the current dependence of the total magnon population, we define  $\Delta M_e(I) = M_e(I) - M_e(-I)$ . In Fig. 4, we plot  $\Delta M_e(I)$  vs  $\Delta G_{BLS}(I)$  modified by varying the driving current over the ranges shown in Fig. 2, for two different temperatures. These data closely follow a linear dependence, indicating that the current-dependent variations of the total magnon population are likely dominated by the low-frequency magnons.

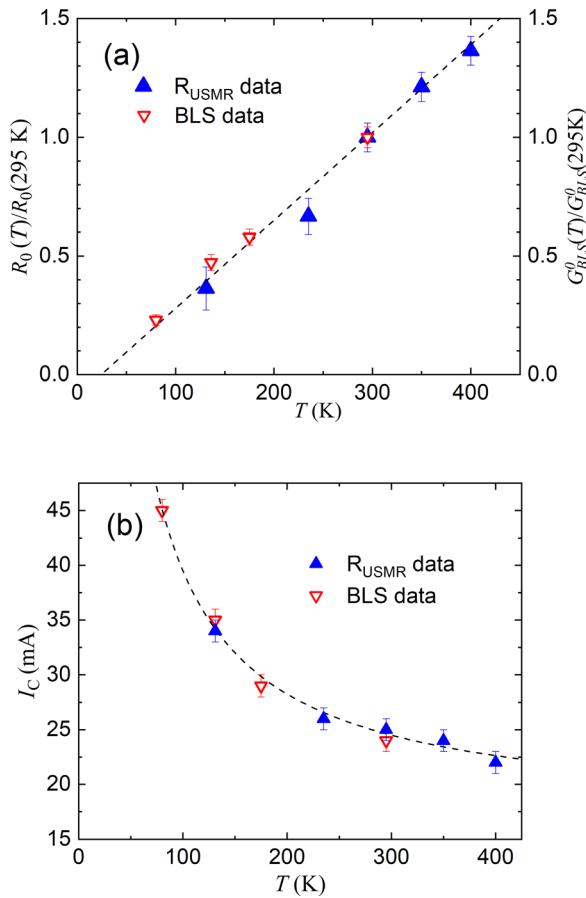


FIG. 3. (a) Temperature dependences of the USMR asymmetry parameter  $R_0$  (up triangles), obtained by fitting the USMR data with Eq. (5), and of the BLS intensity  $G_{BLS}^0$  obtained at  $I=0$  (down triangles). Both datasets are normalized by their values at room temperature. The straight dashed line is obtained by the simultaneous linear fitting of  $R_0$  and  $G_{BLS}^0$ . (b) Temperature dependences of the critical current  $I_C$  obtained by fitting the USMR data with Eq. (5) (up triangles) and by fitting the data for  $\Delta G_{BLS}$  with Eq. (4) (down triangles). The dashed curve is a guide for the eye.

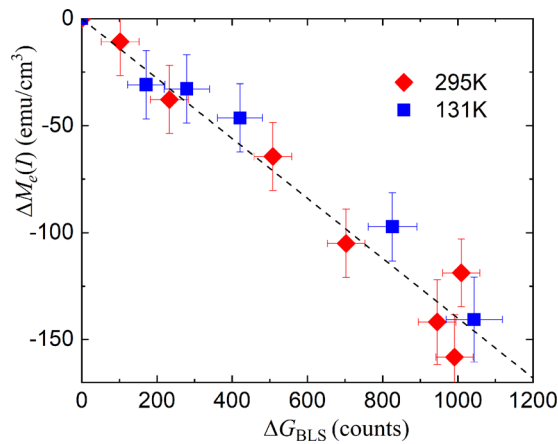


FIG. 4. Unidirectional contribution  $\Delta M_e(I)$  to the current-dependent reduction of the effective static magnetization vs the unidirectional contribution  $\Delta G_{\text{BLS}}(I)$  to the BLS intensity, at  $T=295$  K (diamonds) and  $T=131$  K (squares).

In summary, we utilized electrical and magneto-optical measurements of a Permalloy/Pt bilayer to analyze the current and temperature dependences of the recently discovered unidirectional spin Hall magnetoresistance, as well as the spin current-induced variation of the low-frequency magnon density in the Py film. Our results demonstrate a close similarity in all the behaviors for these two phenomena, indicating their intimate connection. We believe that our findings will spur further progress in the understanding of electron transport in spin current-driven magnetic systems and contribute to the design of next-generation unidirectional spintronic and magnonic devices.

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