

Title: The Quantum Hall Effect and Spintronics

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URL: <http://pirsa.org/15040157>

Abstract: A series of fundamental discoveries over the past thirty years has dramatically improved our ability to read, write, and process magnetically stored information. I will briefly review some of these advances before focusing on the recently discovered and particularly promising spin-orbit torques which act on the collective spin of thin film magnetic conductors when they are placed on a substrate with strong spin-orbit interactions. Spin-orbit torques are normally interpreted in terms of the spin Hall effect, spin-current that flows perpendicular to charge current in any conductor. The spin-Hall effect in the best spin-orbit torque materials is thought to have a large contribution from states away from the Fermi energy that is insensitive to disorder and therefore referred to as intrinsic. I will argue that the physics of the intrinsic spin Hall effect is quite closely related to the physics of the quantum Hall effect, and on this basis speculate on strategies to find the material combinations that optimize the spin-orbit torque effect.

4-Corners Symposium 2015

The Quantum Hall Effect & Spintronics

Allan MacDonald - UT Austin



Magnetism and Spintronics

Incoherent motion



Independent Electrons

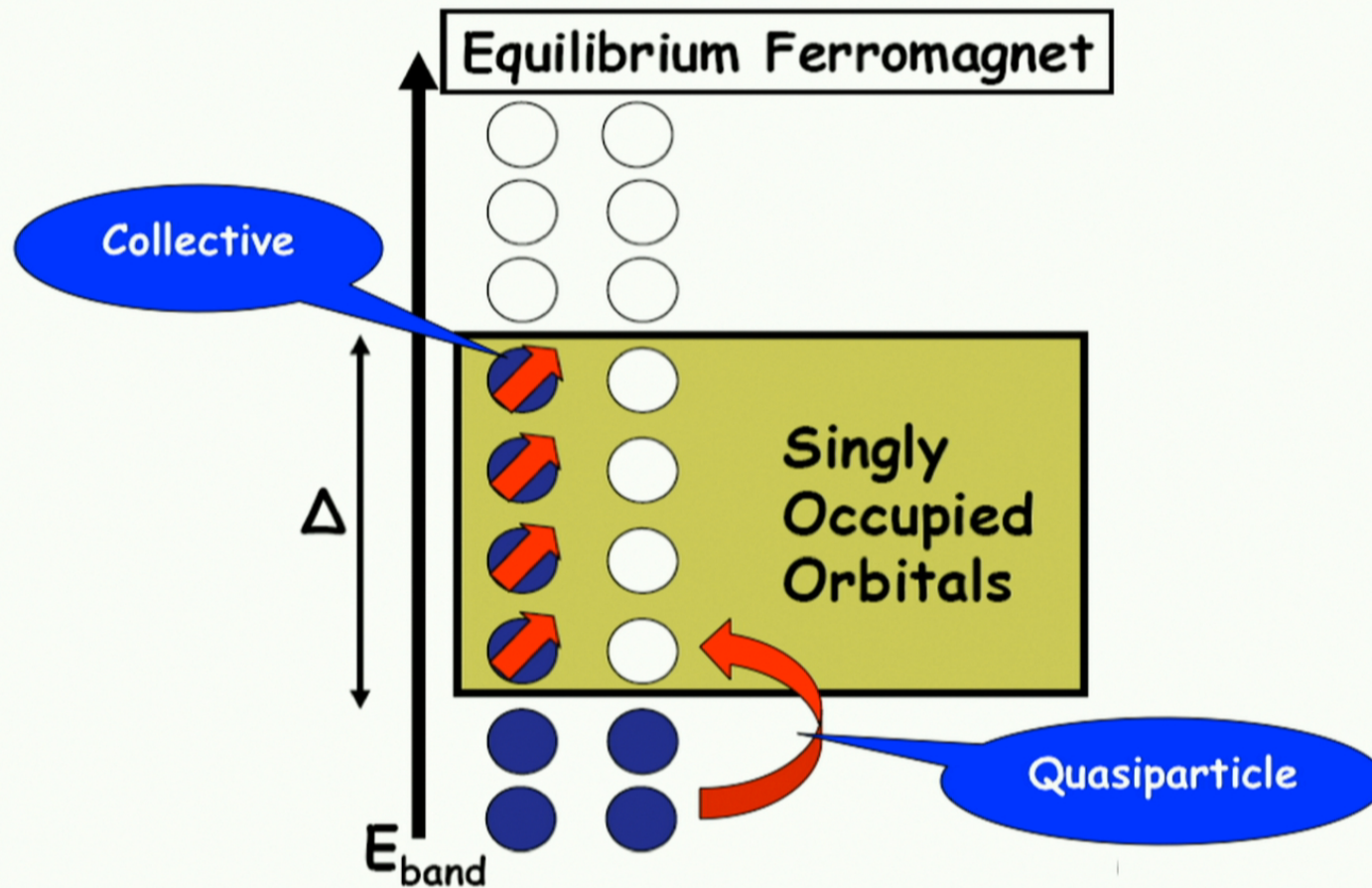
Order Parameter

Collective
motion



Courtesy Catherine Kallin

Collective and Quasiparticle



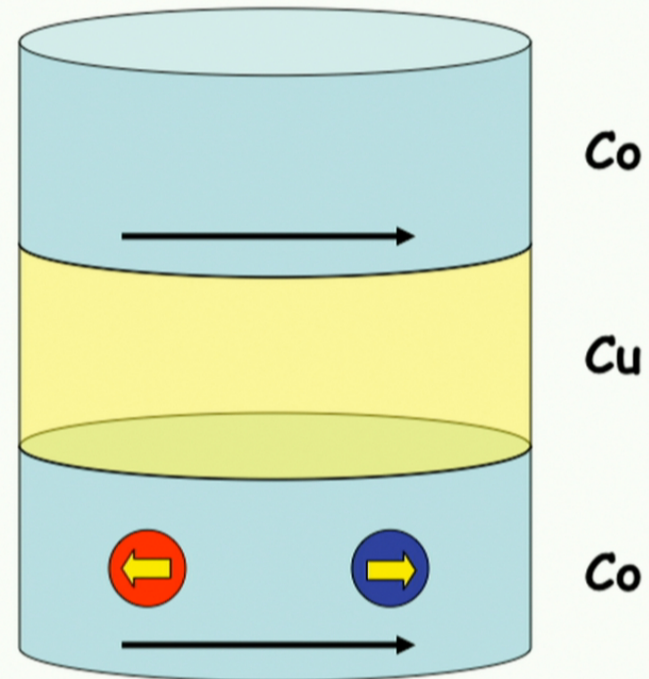
Two-Channel Conduction & CPP GMR



Neville Mott
1905-1996

Minority

Majority



Landau-Liftshitz-Gilbert

The diagram shows the Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation in a rectangular box. Three blue callout boxes with yellow text point to specific parts of the equation: 'Damping' points to the $-\alpha \hat{m} \times \frac{\partial \hat{m}}{\partial t}$ term, 'Precession' points to the $\hat{m} \times \left(-\frac{\delta E[\hat{m}]}{\hbar \delta \hat{m}} \right)$ term, and 'Current-Induced Torques' points to the $\left. \frac{\partial \hat{m}}{\partial t} \right|_{\text{STT}}$ term.

$$\frac{\partial \hat{m}}{\partial t} = \hat{m} \times \left(-\frac{\delta E[\hat{m}]}{\hbar \delta \hat{m}} \right) - \alpha \hat{m} \times \frac{\partial \hat{m}}{\partial t} + \left. \frac{\partial \hat{m}}{\partial t} \right|_{\text{STT}}$$

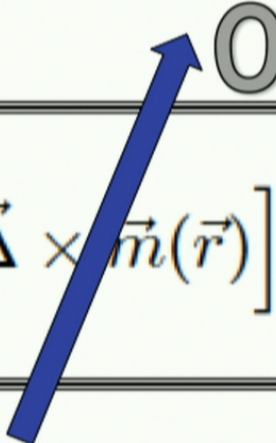
Landau-Liftshitz-Gilbert

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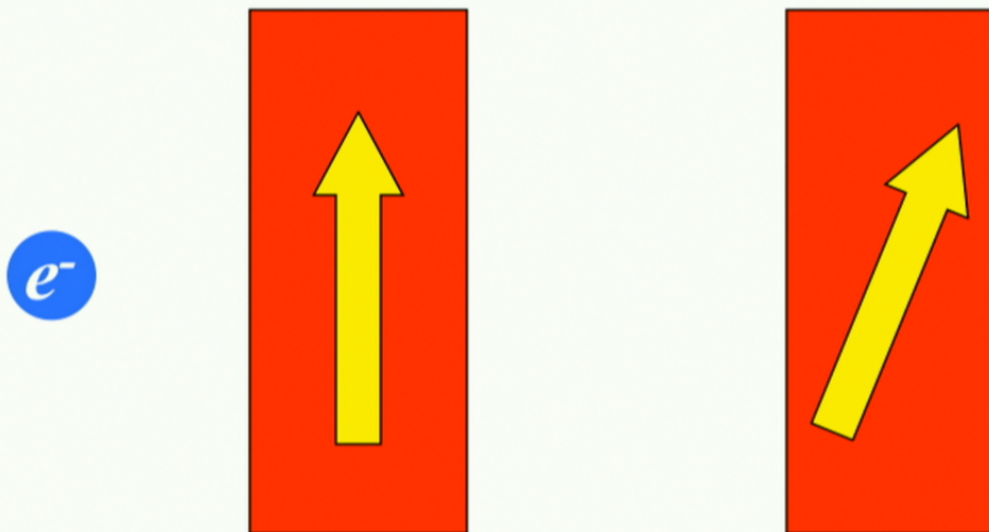
Spin-Transfer Torques

$$\frac{ds_{\alpha,j}(\vec{r})}{dt} = \nabla_i J_{\alpha,j}^i(\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[\vec{\Delta} \times \vec{s}_{\alpha}(\vec{r}) \right]_j$$

$$\frac{dm_j(\vec{r})}{dt} = \sum_{\alpha} \nabla_i J_{\alpha,j}^i(\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[\vec{\Delta} \times \vec{m}(\vec{r}) \right]_j$$


Spin transfer torques

Experiment: M. Tsoi et al., PRL 80, 4281 (1998)
Theory: J.C. Slonczewski, J. Mag. Mat. Mag. 159, L1 (1996).



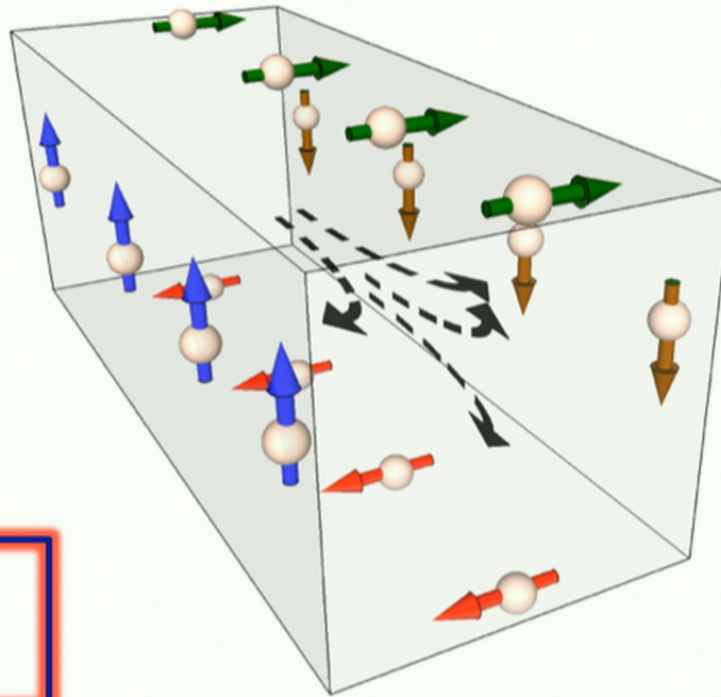
Spin-Orbit Coupling

Moving Dipoles
Couple to Electric Fields

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{-\hbar^2 \vec{\nabla}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r}) + \frac{\hbar}{2m^2 c^2} \vec{s} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} V(\vec{r}) \times -i\hbar \vec{\nabla})$$

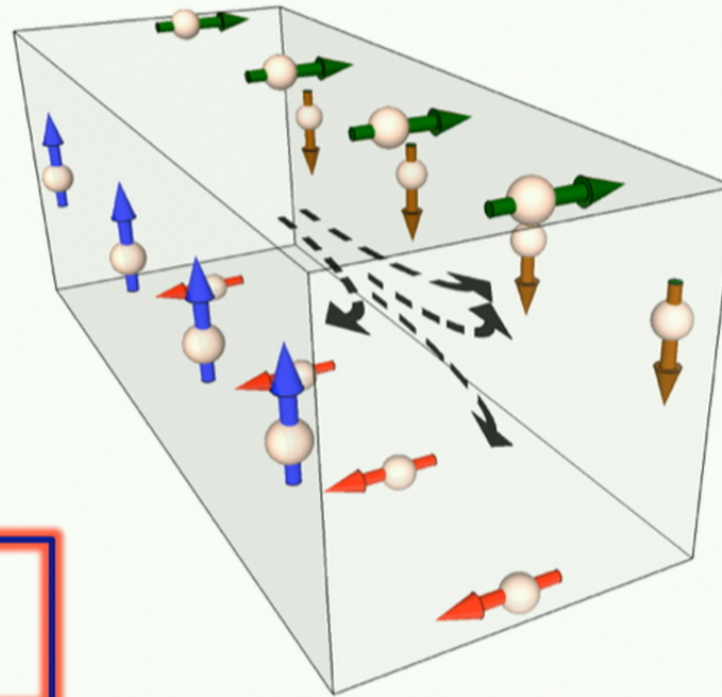
$$\mathcal{H}_{so} \sim \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma_B^2} \times \frac{1}{mc^2} \times Ry$$

Spin Hall Effect



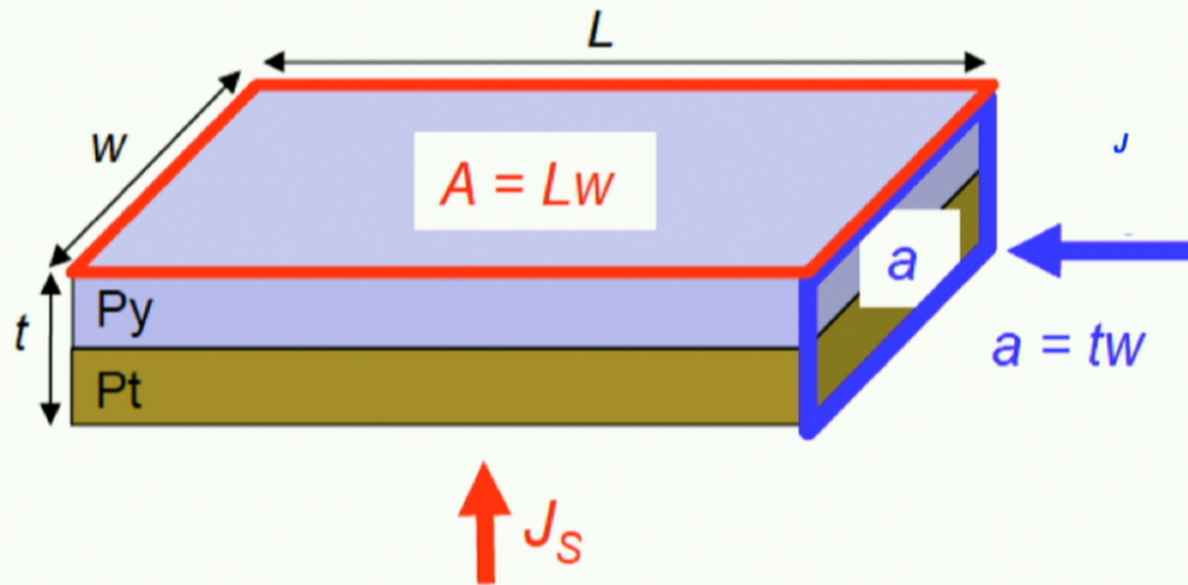
Dyakonov Perel (1971)
Murakami et al. (2003)
Sinova et al. (2004)

Spin Hall Effect



Dyakonov Perel (1971)
Murakami et al. (2003)
Sinova et al. (2004)

The L/t Advantage



Quantum Hall Effect

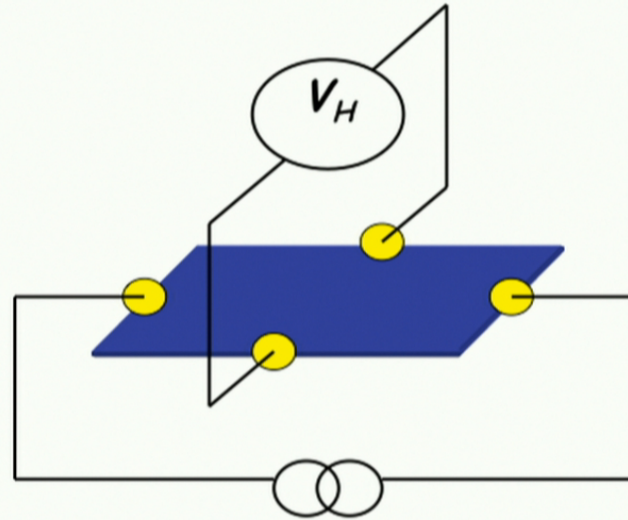
The Hall Effect



Edwin Herbert Hall

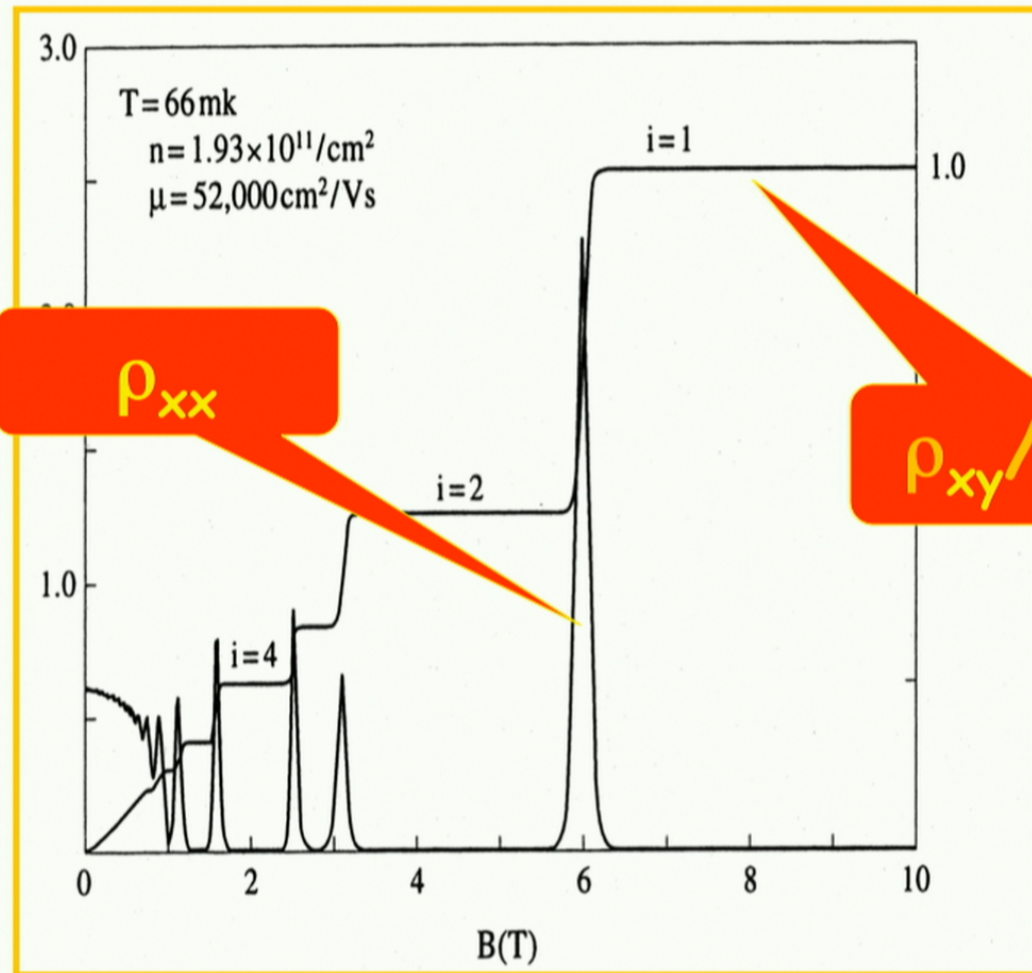
*On the New Action of Magnetism on a
Electric Current, PhD Thesis, The Johns
Hopkins University, 1880. Phil Mag. 1880.*

Anomalous Hall Effect

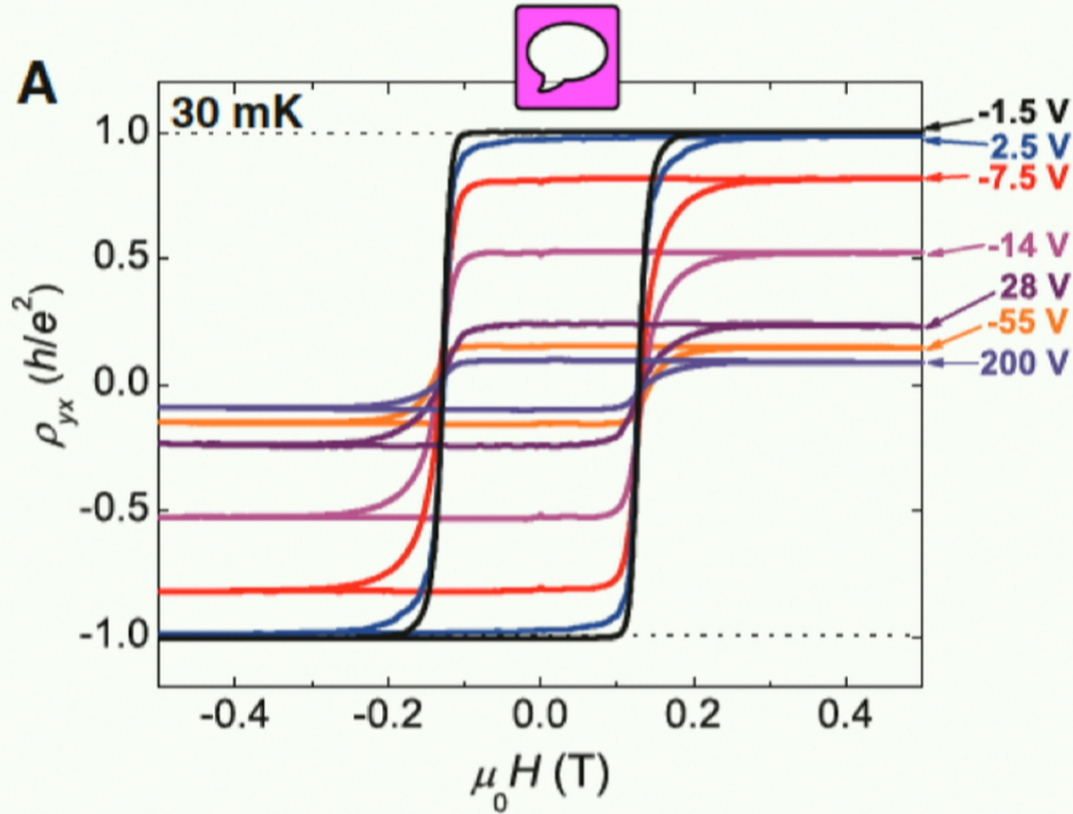


$$\rho_{xy} = \overset{\text{Ordinary}}{R_0 B} + \overset{\text{Anomalous}}{\rho'_{xy}}$$

Quantum Hall Effect



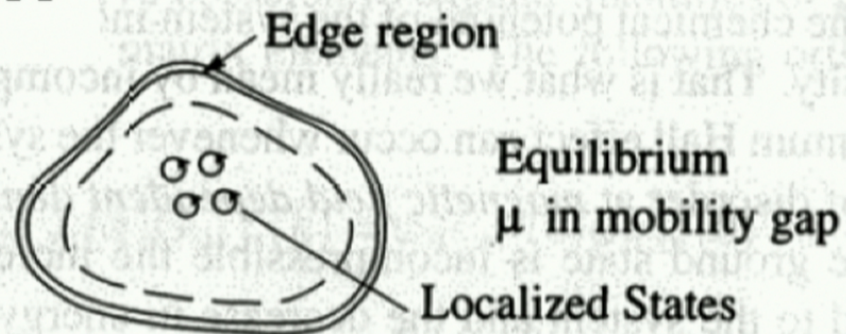
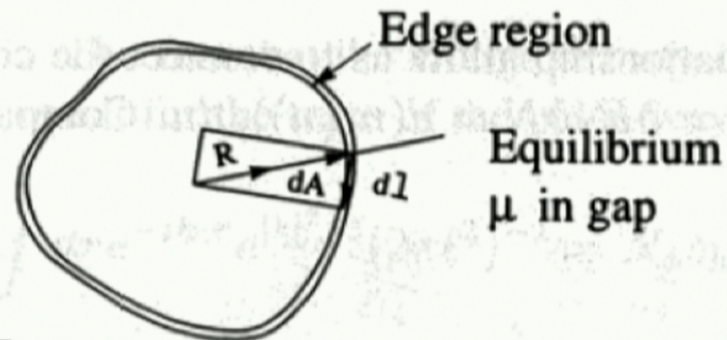
Quantized Anomalous Hall



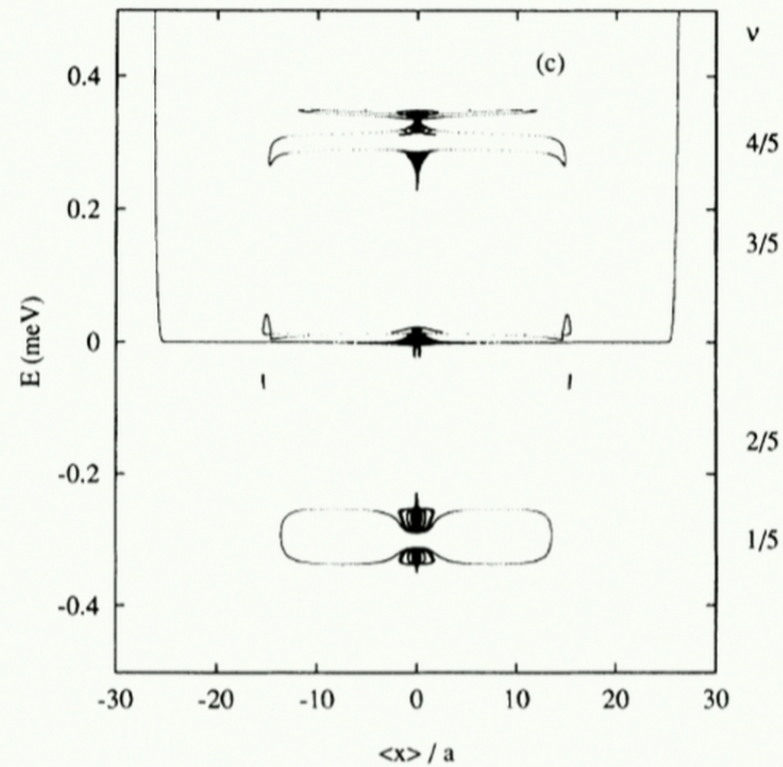
Xue Group - Tsinghua U

QHE and Edge States

$$\delta I / \delta \mu = e \sigma / h$$

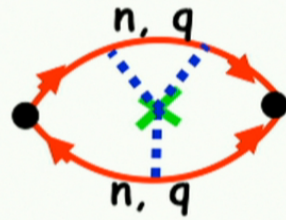


QHE + edge states

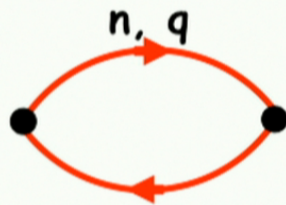


Streda et al. PRB (1994)

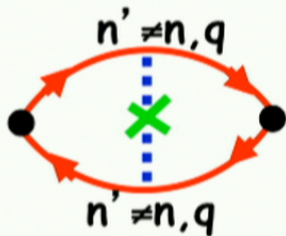
AHE - Theory



Skew
 $\sim \sigma_0 S$

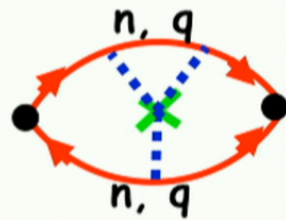


Intrinsic
 $\sim \sigma_0 / \epsilon_F \tau$

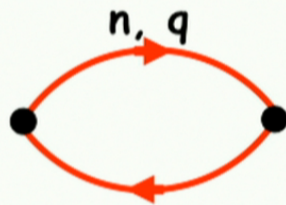


Vertex Corrections
 $\sim \sigma_{\text{Intrinsic}}$

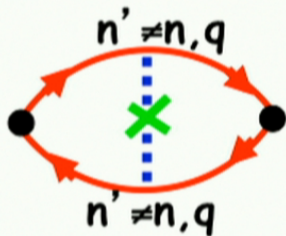
AHE - Theory



Skew
 $\sim \sigma_0 S$

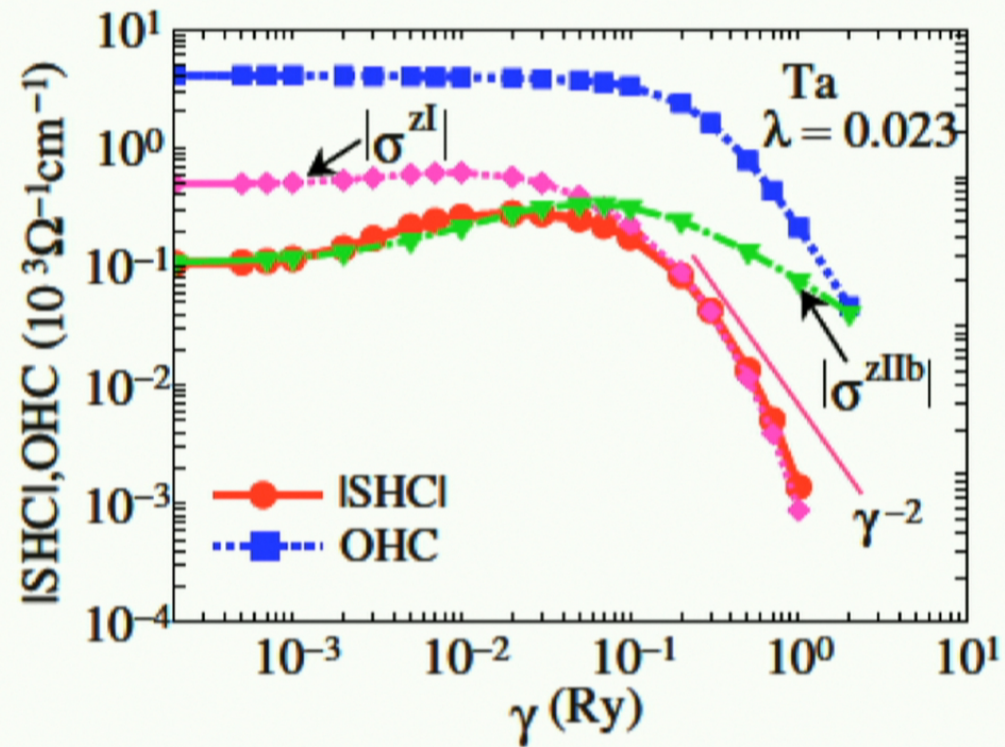


Intrinsic
 $\sim \sigma_0 / \epsilon_F \tau$



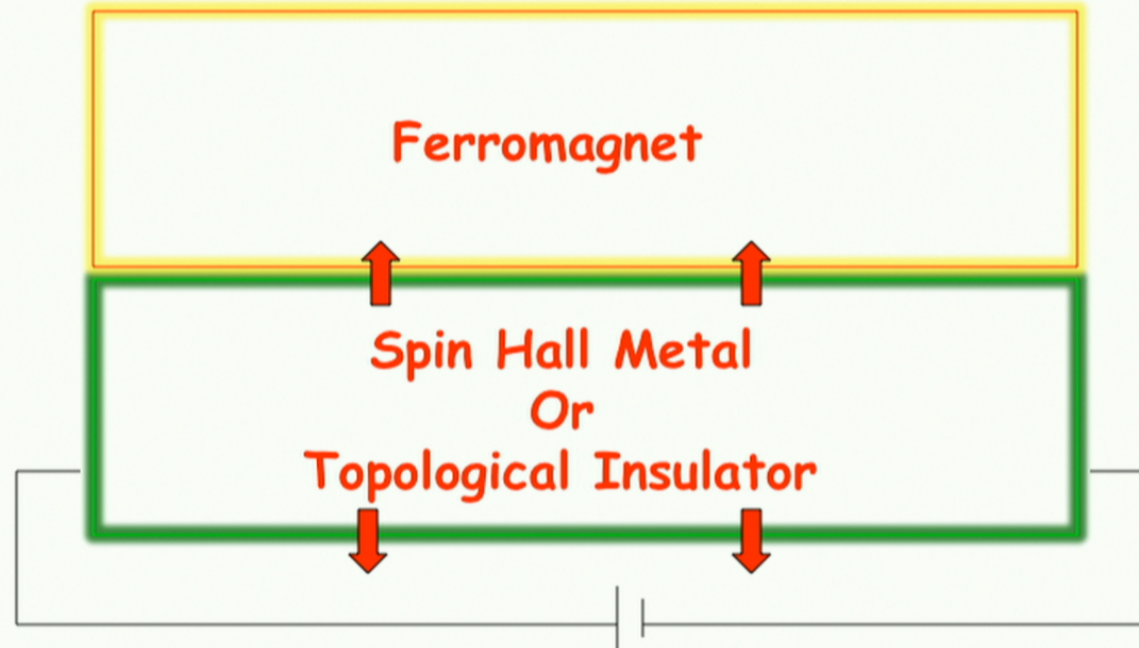
Vertex Corrections
 $\sim \sigma_{\text{Intrinsic}}$

5d Intrinsic SHE



Tanaka et al. PRB (2008)

Spin-Orbit Torques and Edge States



Spin-Orbit Torque Transistor

Spin Hall Transistor- III

