Absence of a spin-signature from a single Ho adatom as probed by spin-sensitive tunneling

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Whether rare-earth materials can be used as single-atom magnetic memory is an ongoing debate in recent literature. Here we show, by inelastic and spin-resolved scanning tunnelling-based methods, that we observe a strong magnetic signal and excitation from Fe atoms adsorbed on Pt(111), but see no signatures of magnetic excitation or spin-based telegraph noise for Ho atoms. Moreover, we observe that the indirect exchange field produced by a single Ho atom is negligible, as sensed by nearby Fe atoms. We demonstrate, using ab initio methods, that this stems from a comparatively weak coupling of the Ho 4f electrons with both tunnelling electrons and substrate-derived itinerant electrons, making both magnetic coupling and detection very difficult when compared to 3d elements. We discuss these results in the context of ongoing disputes and clarify important controversies.
Using the magnetic moment of a single atom adsorbed on non-magnetic surfaces to store and process information is one of the major goals in the field of nano-spintronics. A key ingredient towards realizing single-atom magnets is the large magnetic anisotropy energy, which defines an energy barrier between various orientations of the magnetic moment and has been found to be extraordinarily large for single 3d atoms, like Co, adsorbed directly on metallic surfaces. However, strong hybridization of the 3d states makes the magnetic moment susceptible to substrate-driven interactions, like spin-flip scattering by conduction electrons, diminishing the stability of susceptible to substrate-driven interactions, like spin-flip scattering by conduction electrons, diminishing the stability of the magnetic moment against fluctuations. One route towards increasing the magnetic stability of single-atom magnets is to use strong exchange coupling between a small number of magnetic atoms, thereby increasing the effective energy needed to reverse the magnetization of the atomic ensemble. Towards this end, it was demonstrated that a small number of strongly coupled Fe atoms in an array or a chain, either ferro- or antiferromagnetically coupled, can be controllably stabilized into a given state from seconds to hours.

It was also proposed that, by combining a particular choice of symmetry, magnetic moment and strong uniaxial anisotropy, the spin can be protected from quantum tunnelling of the magnetization and substrate-driven relaxation. Experimentally, based on this concept, Miyamachi et al. claim to stabilize a single Ho atom on Pt(111). This realization is motivated by a key property of bulk 4f magnetism; the spin resides in the 4f orbitals, which are strongly localized to the nucleus and only couple to the itinerant electrons via intra-atomic exchange paths through the 5d- and 6s-orbitals and therefore the 4f orbitals only negligibly contribute to the tunnelling current. This property of 4f elements hypothetically allows for a weaker degree of hybridization as compared with the 3d counterparts, when adsorbed onto metallic surfaces. However, there has been recent controversy about this claim, stemming from disagreement about the magnetic properties of Ho/Pt(111). X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) measurements reveal no evidence of magnetic stability and a different ground state configuration for Ho/Pt(111) compared with ref. 8, which violates the theoretical criterion proposed by Miyamachi et al.8.

To clarify this controversy and understand if tunnelling-based spectroscopy can reveal the magnetism of 4f elements, we revisited Ho atoms on Pt(111) with spin-resolved tunnelling spectroscopy at T = 0.3 K. In stark contrast to what is reported by Miyamachi et al., we see no evidence of spin-excitations or spin-polarized telegraph noise on these atoms. The findings were corroborated by concurrently performed experiments with Fe atoms on the same surface, where the magnetic properties of this system are well-known and confirm our spin-sensitivity. Furthermore, by monitoring the changes in spin-excitations of a single Fe atom, we find that the indirect exchange fields produced by a nearby Ho atom cannot be detected. These findings, as illustrated by ab initio methods, stem from a weak interaction of the 4f orbitals with the surrounding electronic environment, which thereby makes the Ho magnetic moment difficult to access by both tunnelling methods and indirect exchange pathways.

Results

Inelastic tunnelling spectroscopy of single Ho and Fe atoms. In constant-current scanning tunnelling microscopy (STM) images, Ho and Fe atoms can easily be distinguished by their different apparent heights, which are ≈ 180 pm for Ho and ≈ 120 pm for Fe atoms, respectively (Fig. 1a,b). We observe that the apparent height of the Ho atom depends strongly on the bias voltage V_s applied to the sample with a maximum of ≈ 205 pm at V_s = 1.5 V (see Supplementary Note 1 and Supplementary Figure 2), in excellent agreement with the results of Donati et al. These values significantly deviate from what was published by Miyamachi et al., where apparent heights above 220 pm (V_s = 1 V) have been reported. We find small differences in the apparent height for fcc and hcp atoms. Interestingly, the Fehcp atoms appear higher than Fefcc, whereas Ho atoms show the opposite behaviour (Fig. 1b). With a given tip, inelastic scanning tunnelling spectroscopy (ISTS) on the Fe atoms reveals the previously reported adsorption-site-dependent spectroscopic signature of a spin-excitation with a different energy for Fefcc and Fehcp. They are located at 0.75 meV for Fehcp and 0.19 meV (dashed lines in Fig. 1c), with step heights of 8% and 12% of the signal at zero bias, respectively. Knowing the adsorption site, tip-induced atom manipulation has been used to assemble artificial arrangements of Hohcp, Hohcp, Fefcc and Fehcp on clean areas of the Pt(111) substrate, which we used for subsequent investigations of their magnetic properties (Fig. 1). Typical manipulation

Figure 1 | Topography and inelastic spectroscopy of a single Fe and Ho atom. (a) Constant-current image of an artificial arrangement of Fe and Ho atoms on fcc and hcp lattice sites (V_s = 10 mV, I_t = 0.5 nA). The overlaying white lattice has the lattice constant and orientation of the Pt(111) substrate but is centred on the Fehcp species and reveals the different adsorption sites of the atoms. The white scale bar has a length of 2 nm and the colour scale on the left side indicates the measured apparent height in a range of −23 to 164 pm. (b) Line profiles of the atoms in a taken from a topography recorded at V_s = −50 mV and I_t = 100 pA. The dashed lines indicate the dedicated maximum heights. (c,d) d/dV spectra measured on the isolated Fe and Ho atoms of a using the same microtip. The dashed lines indicate previously reported spin-excitation energies (I_t = 5 nA, Vstab ± 10 mV, Vmod = 40 μV, fmod = 4.142 kHz, t = 10 ms and Vsect = 10 mV). (e) Magnetic field-dependent d/dV spectra measured on an isolated Ho atom at the indicated Bz values and settings as in d except for I_t = 6 nA, Vstab = 12 mV. Spectra in d,e have been normalized by subtraction of a substrate spectrum taken with the same microtip and are artificially offset for clarity.
parameters are $V_s = 2 \text{ mV}$ at a stabilization current of $I_{\text{stab}} = 50 \text{ nA}$ for Fe, while Ho already moves at 30 $\text{ nA}$.

We first performed magnetic field ($B$)-dependent ISTS and spin-resolved measurements on isolated Ho atoms which were far from other atoms. Using the same microtip as for ISTS on Fe (Fig. 1c) the differential tunnelling conductance ($dI/dV$) signal on Ho_{fcc} and Ho_{hcp} is featureless and shows no reproducible inelastic signal distinguishable from the substrate spectrum (Fig. 1d). In particular, there is no indication for a spin-excitation at the previously reported energies of 5 $\text{ meV}$ and 8 $\text{ meV}$ for Ho_{fcc} and Ho_{hcp}, respectively (see dashed lines in Fig. 1d). Moreover, the spectra in an energy window of ±12 $\text{ meV}$ do not change in a magnetic field up to 7 $\text{ T}$ (Fig. 1e). This rules out that spin-excitations emerge in a magnetic field at low energy due to negligible magnetic anisotropy. We performed the same experiment with several tens of different microtips and atoms with stabilization currents up to 50 $\text{ nA}$ and modulation voltages reaching 3 $\text{ mV}$ using a second lock-in amplifier to measure the second derivative signal in parallel to ($d^2I/dV^2$) (see Supplementary Note 2). Several spectra with different parameters have been taken and are shown exemplarily in Supplementary Figures 3–5 in Supplementary Note 2. The noise level in these measurements was ±0.5 $\mu \text{ A V}^{-1}$ (see Supplementary Note 2). Nevertheless, we did not see any inelastic signatures unique to the Ho atom, regardless of the various parameters. It is important to note that tip-related features which appear as variations in the substrate spectra could not be fully removed from the spectra measured on the atoms by subtracting a substrate spectrum measured with the same tip. For all microtips we used, the minimum signal variation due to this effect was ±2 $\mu \text{ A V}^{-1}$ (see Supplementary Note 2). We remark, however, that the intensity of the inelastic signal was not specified by Miyamachi et al.

Spin-resolved measurements of Ho and Fe$_3$. As XMCD measurements clearly indicate the presence of a magnetic moment of Ho on Pt(111), the lack of ISTS signal questions if the tunnelling electrons sufficiently exchange couple with the 4f-derived magnetic moment of the Ho atom. Another approach to probe this is to employ spin-resolved tunnelling, which is sensitive to the out-of-plane magnetization component. To perform such measurements, we created a magnetic tip by intentionally picking up Fe atoms from the substrate to the tip, until spin-sensitivity was achieved. The tip was calibrated by indirect exchange interactions via exchange of the 4f-electrons of Fe$_3$-array, which serves to magnetize the Fe$_3$-array (red and blue in Fig. 2b) similar to Fe$_3$ on Cu(111), as proven by an increase in the asymmetry of the residence times in the two states with $B$. The observed telegraph noise has a strength of Δ$Z$≈15 pm on a noise level of 0.3 pm (r.m.s., time averaging 20 ms).

Using the Fe$_3$ as a calibration, we employ tips which showed the above-mentioned contrast to probe individual Ho atoms (Fig. 2b,c). Time traces with calibrated tips and various combinations of the parameters $I_{\text{stab}}$ (0.5 to 50 $\text{ nA}$), $V_s$ (3 to 10 $\text{ mV}$), $B$ (−0.2 to 0.2 $\text{ T}$) and recording times $t$ (200 to 1,600 s), which include the choices of Miyamachi et al., have been recorded on 13 different Ho atoms (see Supplementary Table 1 in Supplementary Note 3 for the list of parameter combinations). The 39 time traces (Fig. 2d) do not show any indication for the magnetic telegraph noise that has been reported in ref. 8, within a noise level specified above. Recent measurements using XMCD reported a mixture of $I_s = \pm 6$ with an almost quenched expectation value along the surface normal as the magnetic ground state of Ho on Pt(111). While this would explain the observed absence of telegraph noise in our magnetic measurements in contrast to Miyamachi et al., the corresponding spin-Hamiltonian still enables spin-excitation at a few $\text{ meV}$ energy, which we do not observe. Therefore, the lack of inelastic and spin-polarized signal from Ho questions if tunnelling-based methods are sensitive enough to interrogate the magnetism of 4f single-atom moments. We discuss the latter point in more detail later, by comparing the experimental observations with the calculated electronic structure.

Study of the magnetic interaction between Ho and Fe$_3$. It is well-known that magnetic order of bulk 4f materials is mediated by indirect exchange interactions via exchange of the 4f electrons with 5d and 6s itinerant electrons. At the single-atom limit, it is interesting to ask if the exchange fields produced by single Ho atoms on surfaces behave similar to the bulk. Therefore, we use an Fe atom in close proximity to Ho and monitor the changes of the magnetic excitation of Fe, to probe the indirect exchange field produced by Ho. We have shown in an earlier publication that the Pt(111) substrate mediates an RKKY interaction between two Co atoms adsorbed on the surface with a strength on the order of hundreds of $\mu \text{ eV}$ for pair separations in the range of 10 Å (ref. 19). Using atom manipulation, we have...
built several pairs containing one fixed Fehcp atom and a Ho atom that was moved to different lattice sites (both fcc and hcp), resulting in various distances between the Fehcp and the Ho atom (Fig. 3a). For each pair, we performed ISTS on both atoms (Fig. 3b,c). Remarkably, we observe the following two points: first, the spectra of the coupled Ho atoms do not change regardless of the separation or applied magnetic field (Fig. 3 and Supplementary Note 4), and second the spectra of the coupled Fehcp atom also do not change for separations larger than 5.55 Å (Fig. 3). It was previously shown that a signature of exchange fields between a pair of atoms can be detected as a perturbation to the spin excitation. The lack of any significant changes to the Fe pair of atoms can be detected as a perturbation to the spin excitation. The linewidth of the spin-excitation step in the Fehcp spectrum, we can show that the method has a sensitivity of 50 mV (see Supplementary Figure 7 in Supplementary Note 5). We can thus conclude that the interaction between Fe and Ho in the RKKY regime is smaller than this limit.

**Electronic and magnetic structure calculations.** To support these experimental findings, we performed DFT calculations for isolated atoms and pairs using the Korringa–Kohn–Rostoker Green function method. Both Fe_{fcc} and Fe_{hcp} were considered, and spin-orbit coupling as well as an local density approximation (LDA) + U correction for the 4f states of Ho were included. Further methodological details are given in Supplementary Note 6, and Supplementary Table 2 in Supplementary Note 7 additionally summarizes the ground state properties of both adatom types. In Fig. 4a, we show the spin-polarization, \( P(E) = 100(N_{\uparrow}(E) - N_{\downarrow}(E))/(N_{\uparrow}(E) + N_{\downarrow}(E)) \) with \( N_{\uparrow}(E) \) as the number of spin-up or spin-down electrons at the specified energy \( E \), in the vacuum at two different heights from an Fe_{fcc} or Ho_{fcc} atom. For Fe, a substantial spin-polarization of \( \approx 10% \) is obtained for \( d = 4.5 \) Å, increasing up to 30% for \( d = 2.8 \) Å. This results from the spin-polarized 3d states of Fe in this energy window. Conversely, the spin-polarization of Ho is below 1%, as the Ho 4f density of states is low and not spin-polarized in this energy window. As it is well-known that magnetic atoms can induce a large moment in surrounding Pt atoms, we calculated the net moment induced in Pt by Fe_{fcc} and Ho_{fcc} independently. For Fe, the induced spin moment is 0.72 \( \mu_B \) (in Khajetoorians et al. a larger cluster was used, leading to an induced spin moment of 1.02 \( \mu_B \)). This points to a strong magnetic coupling between the Fe 3d orbitals and the Pt 5d and 6s states. For Ho, we get an induced moment of 0.85 \( \mu_B \), reinforcing the weak hybridization picture for the 4f states.

Figure 4b illustrates the calculated distance-dependent indirect exchange interaction between three different types of hcp–hcp pairs, namely Fe–Fe, Fe–Ho and Ho–Ho. The magnetic coupling of Fe–Ho or Ho–Ho pairs is nearly 100 times smaller than that of the corresponding Fe–Fe pair at the same distance. These results corroborate the experimental findings in Fig. 3, in which there is no evidence of indirect exchange interactions produced by a Ho atom. The root of the weak exchange field produced by Ho can be illustrated by investigating the electronic structure of the Ho atom in comparison to the Fe atom (Fig. 4c). The minority Fe 3d orbitals are relatively close to the Fermi energy \( E_F \), while the Ho 4f orbitals were pushed away by the LDA + U correction. Overall, the 4f states of Ho appear sharper than the 3d states of Fe located at similar energies, suggesting a weaker hybridization for Ho–Pt than for Fe–Pt. The magnetic coupling of a dimer is affected by virtual transitions between the 3d or 4f orbitals of the different atoms, which are sensitive to both the position of the peaks with respect to \( E_F \) and the strength of the hybridization (see Supplementary Figure 8 in Supplementary Note 6 to find a graph showing the dependency of the coupling strength to the U correction in the LDA + U calculation). This results in a much weaker Fe–Ho coupling as compared with the Fe–Fe coupling, which is below the experimental sensitivity. Likewise, the tunnelling conductance is affected by the same quantities in a similar way (see Supplementary Note 8). This implies that the inelastic excitation intensity for Ho is very weak in comparison to Fe, that is, the coupling of tunnelling electrons to the localized 4f levels is less probable as compared with the hybridized 3d levels, suggesting why there is an absence of inelastic signal in ISTS. The 4f hybridization with its electronic environment is overestimated due to insufficient spatial localization of the 4f orbitals. This may be better described by a LDA + DMFT type approach, which may also better describe the full multiplet structure of Ho/ Pt(111).22,23

**Discussion**

In summary, our investigations show that the 4f orbitals of a Ho atom adsorbed on Pt(111) are very well-isolated from the surrounding electronic and magnetic environment. This has profound implications on atomic-scale magnetic technologies based on rare-earth magnets, as conventional wisdom suggests that magnetic order emerges in rare-earth compounds via...
coupling pathways between the 4f orbitals and itinerant electrons. Our results show that these exchange paths are altered if a single rare-earth atom is adsorbed on a surface, most likely due to the change in coordination and symmetry of the atom compared with the bulk. With regards to the work of Miyamachi et al., the absence of a magnetic and inelastic signal observed here only allows us to speculate about the discrepancy between recent measurements and if the described theoretical proposal was realized, as neither the proper values of the spin-resolved differential conductance, the inelastic intensity nor the magnetic force theorem. The inset shows a more narrow window for the coupling strength 

Methods

STM/STS measurements. The experiments were performed in a home-built STM facility at a temperature of T = 0.3 K in a magnetic field B applied perpendicular to the sample surface. We used flashed W tips with a nominal coating of 50 monolayers of Cr for spin-polarized measurements. Magnetic contrast was achieved by picking up a number of Fe atoms, whereas we used a combination of voltage-pulsing and tip-dipping for inelastic ISTS measurements to get feature-less tips within the measured energy range. Constant-current images were recorded at a tunnelling current I\text{tunnelling} above 1 nA and a bias voltage V\text{bias} applied to the sample. ISTS was performed by adding a modulation voltage V\text{modulation} (r.m.s.) of 20 mV to V\text{bias}, stabilizing the tip at I\text{tunnelling} and V\text{modulation}, switching the feedback off, ramping the bias voltage and recording the dI/dV signal using a lock-in amplifier with time constant τ and sensitivity V\text{threshold}. The Pt(111)-crystal was cleaned in situ as described in ref. 14. Ho atoms were evaporated onto the surface from a Knudsen-cell at a temperature of 900°C for 20 s and a base pressure of 9 × 10⁻¹⁰ mbar. Afterwards, single Fe atoms were co-deposited onto the same sample using an e-beam evaporator with an Fe rod. During deposition, the sample temperature did not exceed 20 K. The result is a statistical distribution of Ho and Fe atoms on the Pt(111) surface (Supplementary Note 1 and Supplementary Figure 1).

Electronic and magnetic structure calculations. We used the Korringa–Kohn–Rostoker Green function method for the DFT calculations of single Fe and Ho atoms both on hcp and fcc lattice sites. Spin-orbit coupling was included and a LDA + U correction was applied for the 4f states of Ho. A slab of 22 Pt layers stacked in the (111) direction augmented by two vacuum regions was used to define the undisturbed Pt(111) surface. Both the Fe and Ho atoms were relaxed vertically towards the surface by 20%. To correctly take into account for the hybridization of d and f states with itinerant surface electrons, the Anderson impurity model in the mean-field approximation was used. For more details about the performed calculations, we would like to refer the reader to the provided Supplementary Notes 6–8.

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**Author contributions**

A.A.K., J.W. and M.S. designed the experiment. M.S. and A.S. carried out the measurements. M.d.S.D. and M.B. performed the calculations. M.S., M.d.S.D., A.S., J.W. and A.A.K. wrote the manuscript. M.S. prepared the figures. All authors contributed to the discussion and interpretation of the results, as well as the discussion of the manuscript.

**Additional information**

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