Switchable giant nonreciprocal frequency shift of propagating spin waves in synthetic antiferromagnets

Mio Ishibashi, Yoichi Shiota*, Tian Li, Shinsaku Funada, Takahiro Moriyama, Teruo Ono*

The nonreciprocity of propagating spin waves, i.e., the difference in amplitude and/or frequency depending on the propagation direction, is essential for the realization of spin wave–based logic circuits. However, the nonreciprocal frequency shifts demonstrated so far are not large enough for applications because they originate from interfacial effects. In addition, switching of the spin wave nonreciprocity in the electrical way remains a challenging issue. Here, we show a switchable giant nonreciprocal frequency shift of propagating spin waves in interlayer exchange–coupled synthetic antiferromagnets. The observed frequency shift is attributed to large asymmetric spin wave dispersion caused by a mutual dipolar interaction between two magnetic layers. Furthermore, we find that the sign of the frequency shift depends on relative configuration of two magnetizations, based on which we demonstrate an electrical switching of the nonreciprocity. Our findings provide a route for switchable and highly nonreciprocal spin wave–based applications.

INTRODUCTION
Nonreciprocal spin wave propagation is of great interest in the emerging research field of magnonics (1–3). This specific property provides an advantage for the enhancement of logic circuits and communication devices (4). It is known that the amplitude nonreciprocity in magnetostatic surface waves is caused either by the local concentration of the spin waves at the upper and lower surfaces of the ferromagnetic films (5) or by the nonreciprocal coupling between microwave fields and spin waves (6–8). Another nonreciprocity is the frequency shift of the propagating spin waves due to the asymmetric spin wave dispersion. This effect can be evoked by an adjacent aluminum ground plane at one end of the ferromagnetic layer due to an additional boundary condition on the tangential electric field (9), the difference of the surface magnetic anisotropies at the two ferromagnetic surfaces (10, 11), or electrical current flows in the ferromagnets (12, 13). Recent reports have shown that the nonreciprocal frequency shifts in artificial structures are attributed to the presence of an interfacial Dzyaloshinsky-Moriya interaction (i-DMI) (14–19). Although it is crucial to obtain high nonreciprocity for practical applications in wave logic devices, the nonreciprocal frequency shifts in the above demonstrations are limited to small values owing to interfacial effects. In addition to abovementioned interfacial effect, noncentrosymmetric magnets are one of the platforms to observe the nonreciprocal frequency shifts (20). Nevertheless, there are currently no solutions to satisfy practical requirements. In addition, switching of the spin wave nonreciprocity using electricity remains a challenging issue.

Here, we experimentally demonstrated a switchable giant nonreciprocal frequency shift of propagating spin waves in interlayer exchange–coupled synthetic antiferromagnets (SAFs) by spin wave spectroscopy using a vector network analyzer (VNA). The spin wave dispersion in SAFs has been first calculated and observed in spectroscopy using a vector network analyzer (VNA). The spin wave dispersion have been experimentally observed by Brillouin light scattering techniques (22–27). In the past few years, spin wave nonreciprocity in SAFs was micromagnetically calculated and experimentally observed (28–31). However, despite the recent extensive studies on the research field of magnonics and antiferromagnetic spintronics, there have been few studies on antenna-excited “coherent” propagating spin waves in SAFs. Toward practical applications, it is necessary to investigate the characteristics of coherent propagating spin waves rather than incoherent spin waves. Moreover, switchable and highly nonreciprocal propagating spin waves will be useful for future spin wave–based applications.

Spin wave dispersion in SAFs
Antiferromagnetically coupled ferromagnets exhibit two kinds of resonance precession modes: acoustic modes (in-phase precession) and optic modes (out-of-phase precession) (22, 32). Considering the case of the canted magnetization state in SAFs, acoustic mode spin waves (A-SWs) can be excited when the microwave field is applied in a direction perpendicular to the bias magnetic field, namely, in a transverse pumping configuration (Fig. 1A), while optic mode spin waves (O-SWs) can be excited when the microwave field is applied along the bias magnetic field, namely, in a longitudinal pumping configuration (Fig. 1B) (33). The out-of-plane component of the microwave field effectively excites the A-SWs regardless of the bias magnetic field direction.

Figure 1 (C and D) illustrates the sketches of A-SWs and O-SWs in canted magnetization states under the transverse and longitudinal pumping configurations. To describe the spin wave dispersion, it is important to consider the contribution to the spin wave energy from dipolar fields generated by the magnetization motion of spin waves (34, 35). Since the dipolar fields from the two ferromagnetic layers across the nonmagnetic layer are in antiphase and are canceled out in the case of A-SWs (indicated by the squares in dashed line in Fig. 1C), spin wave dispersion of A-SWs in the transverse pumping configuration is symmetric with respect to the propagation direction. Conversely, that dipolar fields are in the same phase in the case of O-SWs (indicated by the squares in dashed line in Fig. 1D). They are antiparallel (parallel) to the local magnetic moments of the two ferromagnetic layers in the forward-(reverse-) propagation direction.
Therefore, spin wave dispersion of O-SWs in the longitudinal pumping configuration is asymmetric with respect to the propagation direction.

For a system including two identical ferromagnetic layers \( t_1 = t_2 = t \) and \( M_1 = M_2 = M_s \), where \( t \) and \( M \) are the thickness and saturation magnetization of each ferromagnetic layer, coupled with each other through the interlayer exchange energy \( J_{ex} \), the resonant frequencies of A-SWs in the transverse pumping configuration and O-SWs in the longitudinal pumping configuration are expressed as follows (see section S2 for the derivation)

\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{f}_{T,A} &= \frac{\mu_0 Y}{2\pi} \sqrt{H_1 H_2 + M_s^2 \left( 1 - e^{-2|k|/t} \cos^2 \phi_0 \right)} \quad \text{(1)} \\
\tilde{f}_{L,O} &= \frac{\mu_0 Y}{2\pi} \sqrt{H_1 H_2 + H_2 M_s \left( 1 - e^{-2|k|/t} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \phi_0 + \operatorname{sgn}(k) M_s \frac{1}{4} e^{-2|k|/t} \sin \phi_0 \right)} \quad \text{(2)}
\end{align*}
\]

with \( H_1 = (H_{ext} \cos \phi_0 - H_E \cos 2\phi_0) \pm H_E \cos 2\phi_0 \) and \( H_2 = (H_{ext} \cos \phi_0 - H_E \cos 2\phi_0 + M_s) \pm H_E \). The upper (lower) sign of “±” is for the resonant frequency of A-SWs (O-SWs), \( \gamma \) is the gyromagnetic ratio, \( H_{ext} \) is the external magnetic field, and \( k \) is the wave number. The two magnetizations become the canted state with the angle \( \phi_0 = -\phi_0 = 0 \cos^{-1}(H_{ext}/2H_E) \) in the low magnetic field region below the saturation field \( 2H_E = -2J_{ex}/(tM_s) \). According to Eq. 1, \( \tilde{f}_{T,A} \) is more dispersive as \( \phi_0 \) approaches zero and corresponds to the spin wave dispersion of the magnetostatic surface wave mode on a ferromagnetic film with a thickness of \( 2t \) above the saturation field. Conversely, according to Eq. 2, \( \tilde{f}_{L,O} \) is strongly dependent on \( k \) for \( \phi_0 = \pi/2 \) and \( \phi_0 = 0 \), and no k dependence for \( \phi_0 = 0 \). Most interestingly, \( \tilde{f}_{L,O} \) differs depending on the propagating direction \( \tilde{f}_{L,O}(k) \neq \tilde{f}_{L,O}(-k) \) in the \( H_{ext} < 2H_E \) limit, which results in the nonreciprocal frequency shifts of propagating spin waves. On the basis of the above discussion, the wavelength of propagating spin waves should be symmetric for A-SWs in the transverse configuration or asymmetric for O-SWs in the longitudinal configuration, as illustrated in Fig. 1 (E and F).

**RESULTS**

**Sample description**

To investigate the nonreciprocal frequency shift in SAFs, we fabricated multilayers, which consisted of Ta (3 nm)/Ru (3 nm)/FeCoB (15 nm)/Ru (0.6 nm) / FeCoB (15 nm)/Ru (3 nm) on thermally oxidized Si substrates by dc magnetron sputtering. From a magnetic hysteresis loop at room temperature, the canted magnetization states of the two ferromagnetic layers were confirmed in the low magnetic field region below the saturation field of approximately 100 mT (see section S1). The films were microfabricated into devices for spin wave spectroscopy measurements, as shown in Fig. 2A (see Materials and Methods for details). We measured the scattering parameters \( S_{11}, S_{12}, S_{21}, \) and \( S_{22} \) using a VNA at room temperature (see Materials and Methods for details). A static magnetic field was applied in the transverse direction \( H_{ext,T} \) and in the longitudinal direction \( H_{ext,L} \). Figure 2 (B and C) shows the applied magnetic field dependence of the peak frequencies in measured Re\([S_{11}]\) spectra (upper) and the calculated frequencies (lower) using analytical expressions of spin wave dispersion in SAFs (eqs. S8 and S9 with \( \gamma = 1.89 \times 10^{11} \) rad/Ts, \( M_s = 1.21 \times 10^6 \) A/m, and \( J_{ex} = -9.1 \times 10^{-4} \) J/m²), which yield a good agreement with the experimental data for the resonance for both the acoustic and optic modes. Note that we cannot distinguish the resonance peaks for \(+k\) and \(-k\) in the experimentally obtained Re\([S_{11}]\) spectra due to broad linewidth, which originate from the intrinsic damping constant and wave number
distribution in the Fourier transform of the antenna current. Figure 2 (D and E) shows two-dimensional color maps of \( \text{Re}[S_{12}] \) and \( \text{Re}[S_{21}] \) spectra measured in the transverse pumping and the longitudinal pumping configurations. The propagating A-SWs were observed in the wide \( H_{\text{ext},T} \) range, while the propagating O-SWs were observed in the low \( H_{\text{ext},L} \) region below 100 mT. This can be understood from the spin wave group velocity \( V_g \), which is given by the slope of spin wave dispersion \( (V_g = 2\pi df/dk) \). As expressed by Eqs. 1 and 2, \( V_g \) increases (decreases) as increasing magnetic field in the \( |H_{\text{ext}}| < 2H_E \) limit for transverse (longitudinal) pumping configuration.

**Propagating spin wave spectroscopy**

To check the nonreciprocity of propagating spin waves, we extracted the \( \text{Re}[S_{12}] \) and \( \text{Re}[S_{21}] \) under the bias magnetic fields of ±20 mT, as indicated by the dashed lines in Fig. 2 (D and E). Regarding the propagation of A-SWs in the transverse pumping configuration (Fig. 3A), different amplitudes were observed owing to the nonreciprocal
Previously reported results in Pt/Co/AlO\(\Delta\) contribution in SAFs (\(f_{\text{SAF}}/\Delta\)) were also plotted by dashed lines. The \(S_{12}\) (black line) and \(S_{31}\) (red line) correspond to the spin wave propagation in the forward- and reverse-propagation directions, respectively. In these measurements, we measured spin wave spectra by sweeping the magnetic field from positive to negative. For this sequence, the sign of nonreciprocity is not changed when the applied magnetic field is reversed. The insets of Fig. 3 (C and D) show the spin wave group velocities \(V_g\) is observed in the propagation of O-SWs in the longitudinal configuration (D). Insets show the group velocity as a function of the ferromagnetic layer thickness.

The spectra of \(\text{Re}\left[S_{12}\right]\) and \(\text{Re}\left[S_{21}\right]\) were also plotted by dashed lines. The \(S_{12}\) (black line) and \(S_{31}\) (red line) correspond to the spin wave propagation in the forward- and reverse-propagation directions, respectively. (Fig. 3, Nonreciprocal frequency shift.) Peak frequencies as a function of the ferromagnetic layer thickness.

In these measurements, we measured spin wave spectra by sweeping the magnetic field from positive to negative. For this sequence, the sign of nonreciprocity is not changed when the applied magnetic field is reversed. The insets of Fig. 3 (C and D) show the spin wave group velocities \(V_g\) is observed in the propagation of O-SWs in the longitudinal configuration (D). Insets show the group velocity as a function of the ferromagnetic layer thickness.

The amplitude nonreciprocities for positive (negative) field \(\kappa_+ (\kappa_-)\) were evaluated to be 0.39 (0.50) in the transverse pumping configuration and 0.91 (1.1) in the longitudinal pumping configuration (see Materials and Methods for details). We plotted the peak frequencies of \(\text{Re}\left[S_{12}\right]\) and \(\text{Re}\left[S_{21}\right]\) as a function of \(H_{\text{ext},T}\) and \(H_{\text{ext},L}\) estimated from Fig. 3 (C and D), where the solid (open) triangles correspond to the first peaks \(f_1\) and second peaks \(f_2\) in (A) and (B). Peak frequencies between \(f_1\) and \(f_2\) are almost identical for A-SWs in the transverse configuration (C) and are clearly different for O-SWs in the longitudinal configuration (D). Insets show the group velocity as a function of \(H_{\text{ext},T}\) and \(H_{\text{ext},L}\) estimated from the difference between \(f_1\) and \(f_2\).

The i-DMI contribution in the artificial structure (\(\Delta f_{\text{SAF}}/k\), black line) and dipolar contribution in SAFs (\(\Delta f_{\text{SAF}}/k\), blue line) are calculated from 2\(\gamma D_x/8\mu M_{\text{s}}t\) and Eq. 2, respectively, with \(\gamma = 1.89 \times 10^{11}\) rad/Ts, \(D_x = 3\) pm/\(\mu\)m, \(M_{\text{s}} = 1.21 \times 10^6\) A/m, and \(\sin\phi_{\text{d}} = 1\). Previously reported results in Pt/Co/AlO\(\Delta\), measured by Brillouin light scattering (squares) and Pt/Co/MgO measured by propagating spin wave spectroscopy (circles) are shown. A star symbol represents the experimentally obtained value in this study for \(\mu_0 H_{\text{ext,L}} = 10\) mT. The filled and open triangle correspond to \(\Delta f_{\text{SAF}}/k\) calculated by micromagnetic simulation with \(C_z = t\) nm and \(C_z = 3\) nm, respectively, where \(C_z\) is the cell size of z direction.

### Fig. 3. Nonreciprocal frequency shift.

(A and B) Spectra of \(\text{Re}\left[S_{12}\right]\) and \(\text{Re}\left[S_{21}\right]\) extracted from the dashed line in Fig. 2 (D and E) under the external magnetic field of \(\pm 20\) mT. The spectra of \(S_{12}\) and \(S_{21}\) were also plotted by dashed lines. The \(S_{12}\) (black line) and \(S_{21}\) (red line) correspond to the spin wave propagation in the forward- and reverse-propagation directions, respectively. (C and D) Peak frequencies as a function of \(H_{\text{ext},T}\) and \(H_{\text{ext},L}\), where solid and open triangles, respectively, correspond to the first peaks \(f_1\) and second peaks \(f_2\) in (A) and (B). Peak frequencies between \(f_1\) and \(f_2\) are almost identical for A-SWs in the transverse configuration (C) and are clearly different for O-SWs in the longitudinal configuration (D). Insets show the group velocity as a function of \(H_{\text{ext},T}\) and \(H_{\text{ext},L}\) estimated from the difference between \(f_1\) and \(f_2\).

### Fig. 4. Comparison of the nonreciprocal frequency shift.

The nonreciprocal frequency shift divided by the wave number \(\Delta f/k\) as a function of the ferromagnetic layer thickness. The i-DMI contribution in the artificial structure (\(\Delta f_{\text{SAF}}/k\), black line) and dipolar contribution in SAFs (\(\Delta f_{\text{SAF}}/k\), blue line) are calculated from 2\(\gamma D_x/8\mu M_{\text{s}}t\) and Eq. 2, respectively, with \(\gamma = 1.89 \times 10^{11}\) rad/Ts, \(D_x = 3\) pm/\(\mu\)m, \(M_{\text{s}} = 1.21 \times 10^6\) A/m, and \(\sin\phi_{\text{d}} = 1\). Previously reported results in Pt/Co/AlO\(\Delta\), measured by Brillouin light scattering (squares) and Pt/Co/MgO measured by propagating spin wave spectroscopy (circles) are shown. A star symbol represents the experimentally obtained value in this study for \(\mu_0 H_{\text{ext,L}} = 10\) mT. The filled and open triangle correspond to \(\Delta f_{\text{SAF}}/k\) calculated by micromagnetic simulation with \(C_z = t\) nm and \(C_z = 3\) nm, respectively, where \(C_z\) is the cell size of z direction.
Fig. 5. Sign reversal of nonreciprocal frequency shift based on the utilization of the current-induced Oersted field. (A and B) Two kinds of canted magnetization states. (C) Propagating spin wave spectra of $|S_{z}|$, $|S_{12}|$, $\text{Re}[S_{12}]$, and $\text{Re}[S_{21}]$ under the external magnetic of 10 mT after applying a current pulse of $-18$ mA (upper) and $+18$ mA (lower) with 100-μs duration. (D) The nonreciprocal frequency shift $\Delta f_{SAF} = f(S_{12}) - f(S_{21})$ after applying the positive and negative current pulse of various amplitudes with 100-μs duration. The switching polarity is represented by dotted arrows.

pumping configuration depending on the propagation direction, which decreases as $H_{ext,L}$ increases. This is consistent with the theoretical spin wave dispersion expressed by Eq. 2, whereby the nonreciprocal frequency shift is proportional to $\sin \theta$. We have also confirmed that the linear increase of the nonreciprocal frequency shift depending on $k$ (see section S5). Therefore, we conclude that the nonreciprocal frequency shift in our experiment originated from mutual dipolar interaction in SAFs.

Quantitative comparison with i-DMI

Here, we discuss the magnitude of the nonreciprocal frequency shift of the propagating spin waves. The nonreciprocal frequency shift induced by the interfacial effect, such as i-DMI (17–19), is inversely proportional to the thickness of the ferromagnetic layer. Since $V_{g}$ is proportional to the thickness of the ferromagnetic layer for the spin waves in the magnetostatic limit, it is difficult to observe the nonreciprocal frequency shift in the propagating spin wave spectroscopy. Contrary to the interfacial effect, the nonreciprocal frequency shift in SAFs is proportional to the thickness of the ferromagnetic layer owing to dipolar contributions, as expressed by Eq. 2. Figure 4 shows the systematic comparison of the nonreciprocal frequency shift as a function of ferromagnetic layer thickness between the two contributions, where $\Delta f/k$ is evaluated because the magnitude of both $\Delta f_{SAF}$ and $\Delta f_{DMI}$ is proportional to $k$ in the magnetostatic limit. In the case of SAFs, we also plotted the thickness dependence of the nonreciprocal frequency shift obtained from numerical calculation with $C_{z} = t$ nm or $C_{z} = 3$ nm, where $C_{z}$ is the cell size of $z$ direction (see section S3 for details). It should be noted that the nonreciprocal frequency shifts were observed in both cases although those for $C_{z} = 3$ nm are slightly smaller than those for $C_{z} = t$ nm because of the localization of spin wave in the thickness direction depending on the propagation direction (5). In addition, a discretization of $C_{z}$ results in the different magnetization state in the thickness direction, such as twisting of magnetization, which is not considered in the theoretically calculated spin wave dispersion and micromagnetic simulation with $C_{z} = t$ nm. Therefore, the nonreciprocal frequency shift calculated with a discretization of $C_{z}$ agrees well with the experiment. It is obvious that the dipolar contribution in SAFs reported in this study represents a larger nonreciprocal frequency shift compared to the i-DMI contribution in artificial structures. In addition, although the strength of the interlayer exchange coupling does not affect $\Delta f_{SAF}$ value in small magnetic field region (see section S6), SAFs with thicker ferromagnetic layers provide a further enhancement of nonreciprocal frequency shift as well as the spin wave group velocity, which will be useful for future spin wave–based applications.

Electrically switchable nonreciprocal devices

The sign of the nonreciprocal frequency shift depends on the relative magnetization angle between two ferromagnetic layers (see section S4). In the latter part of this study, we show an electrical switching of nonreciprocal frequency shift in SAFs to provide a previously unrealized manipulation technique of the relative magnetization configuration in two ferromagnetic layers (see Materials and Methods for sample details). The electrical switching of the two canted magnetization states was demonstrated as follows. First, $\mu_{0}H_{ext,L} = 10$ mT was applied to obtain the canted magnetizations state in SAFs. We then applied the electric current pulse $I_{pulse}$ along the wire length direction with 100-μs duration, which exerts a torque on the two magnetizations in opposite directions due to current-induced Oersted field. Then, propagating spin wave spectroscopy measurements were performed after applying the current pulse of various amplitudes. Depending on the current polarity, we achieve two different canted magnetization states (Fig. 5, A and B) and succeed to switch the sign of the nonreciprocal frequency shift, as shown in Fig. 5C. To investigate the threshold current, we measured nonreciprocal frequency shift, $\Delta f_{SAF} = f(S_{12}) - f(S_{21})$, after applying the positive and negative current pulse of various amplitudes, as shown in Fig. 5D (see section S7 for the propagating spin wave spectra as a function of $I_{pulse}$). The switching of the nonreciprocal frequency shift was observed above $\pm 18$ mA corresponding to the current density of $\pm 9.1 \times 10^{6}$ A/m$^{2}$. Therefore, the electrical switching of nonreciprocal frequency shift without changing the bias magnetic field can be achieved by only applying the electrical current pulse to SAFs.
DISCUSSION

We have experimentally demonstrated the switchable giant non-reciprocal frequency shift in interlayer exchange-coupled SAFs. The magnitude of the nonreciprocal frequency shift is proportional to the thickness of the ferromagnetic layer owing to dipolar contributions between two ferromagnetic layers. It should also be noted that the wavelength symmetry of the propagating spin waves can be changed depending on the propagation direction with respect to the external magnetic field (Fig. 1, E and F), which cannot be achieved in the magnetostatic surface wave using a single ferromagnetic layer. Last, we demonstrate an electrical way to control the sign of the nonreciprocal frequency shift. Our results offer a new key for switchable and highly nonreciprocal spin wave–based applications.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample preparation

Ta (3 nm)/Ru (3 nm)/FeCoB_{20} (15 nm)/Ru (0.6 nm) / FeCoB_{20} (15 nm)/Ru (3 nm) were deposited on Si/SiO_{2} substrates by dc magnetron sputtering. The two in-plane magnetized FeCoB layers separated by a Ru layer with a thickness of 0.6 nm were antiferromagnetically coupled via interlayer exchange coupling. The films were patterned into 50 μm by 120 μm by radio frequency magnetron sputtering. The films were patterned into 30 μm by 120 μm by 120 μm and two CPWs and dc pads connecting to the wire to apply a dc current were fabricated by the same process as above. Patterns for electrically switchable nonreciprocity devices consist of Ta (3 nm)/Ru (3 nm)/FeCoB_{20} (15 nm)/Ru (0.6 nm) / FeCoB_{20} (15 nm)/Ru (3 nm) deposited on a Si/SiO_{2} substrate by dc magnetron sputtering. The two in-plane magnetized FeCoB layers separated by a Ru layer with a thickness of 0.6 nm were antiferromagnetically coupled via interlayer exchange coupling. The films were patterned into 50 μm by 120 μm by 120 μm and two CPWs and dc pads connecting to the wire to apply a dc current were fabricated by the same process as above.

VNA measurement

Spin wave spectroscopy was performed using a VNA. The microwave probes were connected to the VNA via coaxial cables. After setting the parameters in VNA, such as the frequency range (0.01 to 20 GHz with a step of 0.01 GHz), the microwave power (~20 dBm), and bandwidth (1 kHz), the microwave apparatus was calibrated using a calibration substrate, which include short-open-load-through coplanar standards. The scattering parameters $S_{11}$, $S_{21}$, $S_{12}$, and $S_{22}$ were measured by VNA in transverse and longitudinal pumping configurations at room temperature. Each spectrum was subtracted by a reference spectrum in the cases at which the resonant peaks were shifted away from the relevant frequency regime. On the basis of the self-scattering parameters $S_{11}$ and $S_{22}$, we can extract the local spin wave resonance under CPWs. On the basis of the mutual-scattering parameters $S_{12}$ and $S_{21}$, we can extract the propagation characteristics of the spin waves between the two CPWs.

Amplitude nonreciprocity

Because $S$ parameters has the following relation, $S \propto i2\pi f\Delta L$, where $f$ is the excitation frequency and $\Delta L$ is a complex inductance induced by the magnetization precession, the amplitude nonreciprocity for positive field $\kappa_{+}$ and negative field $\kappa_{-}$ can be defined as

$$\kappa_{+} = \frac{\Delta S_{12}(f_{12}) \times f_{21}}{\Delta S_{21}(f_{21}) \times f_{12}}$$

$$\kappa_{-} = \frac{\Delta S_{21}(f_{21}) \times f_{12}}{\Delta S_{12}(f_{12}) \times f_{21}}$$

where $\Delta S_{ij}(f)$ ($ij = 1, 2$) is the maximum spin wave amplitude at spin wave resonance frequency $f_{ij}$.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Supplementary material for this article is available at http://advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/6/17/eaaz6931/DC1

REFERENCES AND NOTES

1. V. V. Kugylyak, S. O. Demokritov, D. Grundler, Magnonics. J. Phys. D Appl. Phys. 43, 264001 (2010).
2. A. Khitun, M. Bao, K. L. Wang, Magnonic logic circuits. J. Phys. D Appl. Phys. 43, 264005 (2010).
3. A. V. Chumak, V. I. Vasyuchka, A. A. Serga, B. Hillebrands, Magnon spintronics. Nat. Phys. 11, 453–461 (2015).
4. M. Jamali, J. H. Kwon, S.-M. Seo, K.-J. Lee, H. Yang, Spin wave nonreciprocity for logic device applications. Sci. Rep. 3, 3160 (2013).
5. R. W. Damon, J. R. Eshbach, Magnetostatic modes of a ferromagnet slab. J. Phys. Chem. Solid 19, 308–320 (1961).
6. T. Schneider, A. A. Serga, T. Neumann, B. Hillebrands, M. P. Kostylev, Phase reciprocity of spin-wave excitation by a microstrip antenna. Phys. Rev. B 77, 214411 (2008).
7. V. E. Demidov, M. P. Kostylev, K. Rott, P. Krysteczko, G. Reiss, S. O. Demokritov, Excitation of microwaveguide modes by a stripe antenna. Appl. Phys. Lett. 95, 112509 (2009).
8. K. Sekiguchi, K. Yamada, S. M. Seo, K.-J. Lee, D. Chiba, K. Kobayashi, T. Ono, Nonreciprocal emission of spin-wave packet in FeNi film. Appl. Phys. Lett. 97, 022508 (2010).
9. P. Khalili Amiri, B. Rejezi, M. Vroubel, Y. Zhuang, Nonreciprocal spin wave spectroscopy of thin Ni-Fe stripes. Appl. Phys. Lett. 91, 062502 (2007).
10. B. Hillebrands, Spin-wave calculations for multilayered structures. Phys. Rev. B 41, 530–540 (1990).
11. O. Gladi, M. Haidar, Y. Henry, M. Kostylev, M. Baileux, Frequency nonreciprocity of surface spin wave in permalloy thin films. Phys. Rev. B 93, 054430 (2016).
12. V. Vincent, B. Matthieu, Current-induced spin-wave doppler shift. Science 322, 410–413 (2008).
13. M. Haidar, M. Baileux, Nonreciprocal Oersted field contribution to the current-induced frequency shift of magnetostatic surface waves. Phys. Rev. B 89, 094426 (2014).
14. K. Zakeri, Y. Zhang, J. Prokop, T. H. Chuang, N. Sakr, W. X. Tang, J. Kirschner, Asymmetric spin-wave dispersion on Fe1(10): Direct evidence of the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction. Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 137203 (2010).
15. J.-H. Moon, S.-M. Seo, K.-J. Lee, K.-W. Kim, J. Ryu, H.-W. Lee, R. D. McMichael, M. D. Stiles, Spin-wave propagation in the presence of interfacial Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction. Phys. Rev. B 88, 184404 (2013).
16. K. Di, V. L. Zhang, H. S. Lim, S. C. Ng, M. H. Kuok, J. Yu, J. Yoon, X. Qiu, H. Yang, Direct observation of the Dzyaloshinski-Moriya interaction in a Pt/Co/Ni/Film. Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 047201 (2015).
17. H. T. Nembach, J. M. Shaw, M. Weiler, E. Juul, T. J. Silva, Linear relation between Heisenberg interface and exchange Dzyaloshinski–Moriya interaction in metal films. Nat. Phys. 11, 825–829 (2015).
18. J. Cho, N.-H. Kim, S. Lee, J.-S. Kim, R. Lavijens, A. Solignac, Y. Yin, D.-S. Han, N. J. J. van Hoof, H. J. M. Swagten, B. Koopmans, C.-Y. You, Thickness dependence of the interfacial Dzyaloshinskii–Moriya interaction in inversion symmetry broken systems. Nat. Commun. 6, 7635 (2015).
19. J. M. Lee, C. Jang, B.-C. Min, S.-W. Lee, K.-J. Lee, J. Chang, All-electrical measurement of interfacial Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction using collective spin-wave dynamics. Nano Lett. 16, 62–67 (2016).
20. T. J. Satoh, K. Matan, Nonreciprocal magnons in noncentrosymmetric magnets. Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. 48, 081007 (2019).
21. P. Grünberg, Magnetostatic spin-wave modes of a heterogeneous ferromagnetic double layer. J. Appl. Phys. 52, 6824–6829 (1981).
22. P. Grünberg, R. Schreiber, Y. Pang, M. B. Brodsky, H. Sowers, Layered magnetic structures: Evidence for antiferromagnetic coupling of Fe layers across Cr interlayers. Phys. Rev. Lett. 57, 2442–2445 (1986).
23. J. F. Cochran, J. Rudd, W. B. Muir, B. Heinrich, Z. Celinski, Brillouin light-scattering experiments on exchange-coupled ultrathin bilayers of iron separated by epitaxial copper (001). Phys. Rev. B 42, 508–521 (1990).
24. P. Kobos, C. E. Patton, M. O. Dima, D. B. Church, R. L. Stamps, R. E. Carney, Brillouin light scattering on Fe/Cr/Fe thin-film sandwiches. J. Appl. Phys. 75, 3553–3563 (1994).
25. R. Zivieri, L. Giovannini, F. Nizzoli, Acoustical and optical spin modes of multilayers with ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic coupling. Phys. Rev. B 62, 950–955 (2000).

26. P. Vavassori, M. Grimsditch, E. Fullerton, L. Giovannini, R. Zivieri, F. Nizzoli, Brillouin light scattering study of an exchange coupled asymmetric trilayer of Fe/Cr. Surf. Sci. 454–456, 880–884 (2000).

27. G. Gubbiotti, G. Carlotti, J. Weston, G. Zangari, Asymmetry in the static and dynamic magnetic properties of a weak exchange spring trilayer. J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 286, 479–483 (2005).

28. K. Di, S. X. Feng, S. N. Piramanayagam, V. L. Zhang, H. S. Lim, S. C. Ng, M. H. Kuok, Enhancement of spin-wave nonreciprocity in magmnic crystals via synthetic antiferromagnetic coupling. Sci. Rep. 5, 10153 (2015).

29. S. Wintz, V. Tiberkevich, M. Weigand, J. Raabe, J. Lindner, A. Erbe, A. Slavin, J. Fassbender, Magnetic vortex cores as tunable spin-wave emitters. Nat. Nanotechnol. 11, 948–953 (2016).

30. V. Sluka, T. Schneider, R. A. Gallardo, A. Kákay, M. Weigand, T. Wannatz, R. Mattheis, A. Roldan-molina, P. Landeros, V. Tiberkevich, A. Slavin, G. Schütz, A. Erbe, A. Deac, J. Lindner, J. Raabe, J. Fassbender, S. Wintz, Emission and propagation of 1D and 2D spin waves with nanoscale wavelengths in anisotropic spin textures. Nat. Nanotechnol. 14, 328–333 (2019).

31. R. A. Gallardo, T. Schneider, A. K. Chaurasiya, A. Oelschlägel, S. S. P. K. Arekapudi, R. Hübner, K. Lenz, A. Barman, J. Fassbender, J. Lindner, O. Hellwig, P. Landeros, Reconfigurable spin-wave nonreciprocity induced by dipolar interaction in a coupled ferromagnetic bilayer. Phys. Rev. Appl. 10, 034012 (2019).

32. J. J. Krebs, P. Lubitz, A. Chaiken, G. A. Prinz, Magnetic resonance determination of the antiferromagnetic coupling of Fe layers through Cr. Phys. Rev. Lett. 63, 1645–1648 (1989).

33. Z. Zhang, L. Zhou, P. E. Wigen, K. Ounadjela, Angular dependence of ferromagnetic resonance in exchange-coupled Co/Ru/Co trilayer structures. Phys. Rev. B 50, 6094–6112 (1994).

34. F. C. Nörtemann, R. L. Stamps, R. E. Camley, Microscopic calculation of spin waves in antiferromagnetically coupled multilayers: Nonreciprocity and finite-size effects. Phys. Rev. B 47, 11910–11923 (1993).

35. R. L. Stamps, Spin configurations and spin-wave excitations in exchange-coupled bilayers. Phys. Rev. B 49, 339–347 (1994).

36. V. Vlaminck, M. Bailleul, Spin-wave transduction at the submicrometer scale: Experiment and modeling. Phys. Rev. B 81, 014425 (2010).

Acknowledgments: We express gratitude to T. Taniguchi and S. Tamaru for valuable discussion. Funding: This work was partly supported by JSPS KAKENHI grant numbers JP15H05702, JP18K19021, JP16H05977, and JP15K21752; ISHIZUE 2019 of Kyoto University Research Development Program; and by the Collaborative Research Program of the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University. Author contributions: Y.S. conceived and designed the experiments. Y.S. and T.O. supervised the study. Y.S. prepared the films, and M.I. fabricated and characterized the devices. M.I. and Y.S. carried out the micromagnetic simulations with help from T.L. M.I. and Y.S. performed the analysis. All authors contributed to the interpretation of the results and to the writing of the manuscript. Competing interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests. Data and materials availability: All data needed to evaluate the conclusions in the paper are present in the paper and/or the Supplementary Materials. Additional data related to this paper may be requested from the authors.

Submitted 1 October 2019
Accepted 28 January 2020
Published 24 April 2020
10.1126/sciadv.aaz6931

Citation: M. Ishibashi, Y. Shiota, T. Li, S. Funada, T. Moriyama, T. Ono, Switchable giant nonreciprocal frequency shift of propagating spin waves in synthetic antiferromagnets. Sci. Adv. 6, eaa6931 (2020).
Switchable giant nonreciprocal frequency shift of propagating spin waves in synthetic antiferromagnets
Mio Ishibashi, Yoichi Shiota, Tian Li, Shinsaku Funada, Takahiro Moriyama and Teruo Ono

Sci Adv 6 (17), eaaz6931,
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aaz6931

ARTICLE TOOLS http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/6/17/eaaz6931
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/suppl/2020/04/20/6.17.eaaz6931.DC1
REFERENCES This article cites 36 articles, 1 of which you can access for free http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/6/17/eaaz6931#BIBL
PERMISSIONS http://www.sciencemag.org/help/reprints-and-permissions

Use of this article is subject to the Terms of Service

Science Advances (ISSN 2375-2548) is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005. The title Science Advances is a registered trademark of AAAS.
Copyright © 2020 The Authors, some rights reserved; exclusive licensee American Association for the Advancement of Science. No claim to original U.S. Government Works. Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (CC BY).