Magnetically Hindered Chain Formation in Transition-Metal Break Junctions

A. Thieß, Y. Mokrousov, S. Heinze, and S. Blügel

1Institut für Festkörperforschung and Institute for Advanced Simulation, Forschungszentrum Jülich, D-52425 Jülich, Germany
2Institut für Theoretische Physik und Astrophysik, Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, D-24098 Kiel, Germany

(Dated: November 19, 2009)

Based on first-principles calculations, we demonstrate that magnetism impedes the formation of long chains in break junctions. We find a distinct softening of the binding energy of atomic chains due to the creation of magnetic moments that crucially reduces the probability of successful chain formation. Thereby, we are able to explain the long standing puzzle why most of the transition-metals do not assemble as long chains in break junctions and provide thus an indirect evidence that in general suspended atomic chains in transition-metal break junctions are magnetic.

One-dimensional systems, realized experimentally as suspended monatomic chains in break junctions (BJs), have altered our conceptional view on atomic scale junctions. For example, due their enhanced tendency to magnetism they bear high potential in the field of spintronics by combining the possibility to probe, control and switch the magnetic state by spin-polarized electrical currents. Recent first-principles calculations support these expectations and report on sizeable magnetic moments and giant magnetocrystalline anisotropy energies in suspended and free-standing transition-metal (TM) monowires (MWs). While the formation of long atomic chains of selected TMs and conductance quantization have been experimentally demonstrated, any conclusive evidence of magnetism in chains is still missing.

This lack of evidence seems even more surprising as measurements on chains deposited on surfaces show univocal signatures of local magnetic moment. Measuring the magnetoresistance in BJs would serve as a proof for magnetism in atomic-sized contacts. In materials, where long MWs can be successfully suspended as reported for Ir and Pt, the leads are non-magnetic, which prevents the pinning tip-magnetization and thus the analysis via magnetoresistivity measurements. On the other hand, so far it has not been shown that breaking contacts of magnetic 3d-TMs results in one-dimensional structures beyond point contacts.

An alternative approach to prove that monatomic chains are magnetic is the search for half-integer conductance originating from 100% spin-polarized conductance channels. Although Rodrigues et al. reported on such a half-integer conductance for Co, Ni and Pt BJs, it was shown both experimentally and theoretically that not only magnetic ordering but e.g. also the adsorption of H₂ can lead to similar values of conductance. In other words, the presence of half-integer conductance is not a unique attribute of full spin-polarization and thus cannot serve as a proof of it.

Because of these uncertainties, in this letter we take a new path to address the emergence of magnetism in BJs. We base our study on the most fundamental and easiest accessible experimental quantity: the probability for successful chain formation of a given material itself. The trend arising from numerous BJ experiments is, that monatomic chain formation is most probable for late 5d TMs as well as Ag and Au. To analyze the role of magnetism for the chain formation in BJs of 3d, 4d and 5d TMs we apply a recently developed material-specific theoretical model for the formation of long monatomic chains which operates in terms of parameters extracted from ab initio calculations. By explicitly including and excluding magnetic exchange interactions, we prove that magnetism significantly suppresses the chain formation due to a substantial reduction of the chain hardness expressed in terms of the maximally sustainable break force. Comparing our results to experimental findings, we are able to provide an indirect evidence that chains in BJs are indeed magnetic.

We will briefly recall the model which allows to investigate the formation probability of suspended monatomic chains under tension in BJs before applying it to both magnetic and non-magnetic chains. In this model, chain formation succeeds if the criteria for stability and producibility are met. The criterion for stability addresses the rupture of the chain via breaking of the bond between two neighboring chain atoms. The criterion for producibility is concerned with the chain elongation that is composed of two processes: At first one atom has to be extracted out of the lead into the chain. This transfer leads to a reduction of the coordination of this particular atom and consequently additional external energy is required, which we account for by the difference. This energy can be stored mechanically and is released in the second process of relaxing all chain’s bonds to a smaller inter-atomic distance after an additional atom has joined the chain. These competing contributions to the total energy of the system determine whether it is energetically favorable to grow the chain by one atom or not. In order to apply both criteria only
two quantities have to be known: The binding energy $\mathcal{E}(d)$ of a MW atom as a function of inter-atomic distance $d$ and the cohesive energy difference $\Delta E_{\text{Lead}}$. We will show that both parameters depend on the formation of magnetic moments.

In order to determine these parameters we carried out spin-polarized and non-spin-polarized \textit{ab initio} calculations in the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) \cite{ref20} to the density functional theory for selected 3d, 4d, and 5d TMs, employing the full-potential linearized augmented plane-wave method (FLAPW) for one-dimensional (1D) systems \cite{ref21}, as implemented in the \textsc{Fleur} code \cite{ref22}. We used the bulk version of this code to calculate the cohesion energy \cite{ref23}. Here we considered in all cases the true magnetic (3d) or non-magnetic (4d, 5d) bulk ground state as the reference configuration. For calculations of the bare MWs in all cases we considered the non- (NM), ferro- (FM) and antiferromagnetic (AFM) order and included basis functions with plane waves up to $k_{\text{max}} = 4.4$ a.u.$^{-1}$ and used 64 $k$ points in one half of the 1D Brillouin zone. We calculated all 3d MWs in the scalar-relativistic approach, while spin-orbit coupling was added for all 4d’s and 5d’s.

The calculated spin moments $M(d)$ and the binding energy $\mathcal{E}(d)$ are shown in Fig. 1 for Fe and W MWs as examples. Both chains exhibit sizeable magnetic moments and the binding energies for the non-magnetic (NM) and magnetic (M) case differ substantially. This is true in particular for large distances, where the energy difference $\mathcal{E}_{\text{sp}}(d) = \mathcal{E}_{\text{NM}}(d) - \mathcal{E}_{\text{M}}(d)$ approaches the spin-polarization energy $\mathcal{E}_{\text{sp}}(\infty)$ of an isolated atom. A closer look reveals, that this overall tendency to magnetism in 1D chains results in finite magnetic moments even in 5d-TMs already at the NM equilibrium distance $d_{0}^{\text{NM}}$ or upon small stretching leading to a magnetic expansion of e.g. $d_{0}^{\text{M}} - d_{0}^{\text{NM}} = 0.2$ a.u. for W (Fig. 1(a)) and being more pronounced e.g. for Fe (Fig. 1(b)), in agreement with Ref. \cite{ref2,ref25}. Overall, the binding potential energies of M and NM chains differ not only by spin-polarization energy and a constant shift in $d_{0}$, but also their slopes are crucially different (Fig. 1(a),(b)).

In order to analyze the binding energy quantitatively, we fit a Morse-potential

$$\mathcal{E}(d) = \mathcal{E}(\infty) \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\gamma(d-d_{0})}\right)^{2}$$

(1)

to the discrete set of calculated energy points (Fig. 1(a),(b)) for the different magnetic states. Besides the equilibrium distance $d_{0}$, the Morse potential can be characterized by the following two physically transparent parameters: The inflection point $d = d_{0} + \ln 2/\gamma$ and the break force $F_{0} = \gamma \cdot \mathcal{E}(\infty)/2$, which is the maximal slope $F(d)$ of the potential. Together with $\Delta E_{\text{Lead}}$, which we evaluate for a given close-packed surface (Fig. 2(a)), these four quantities constitute a minimal basis for a realistic description of the chain formation process, providing us with an accurate and continuous representation of the binding energy curve.

As we see from Fig. 2, magnetism has a very different impact on these four quantities: The cohesion energy difference $\Delta E_{\text{Lead}}$ (Fig. 2(a)) of 4d and 5d TMs remains almost unchanged for magnetic and non-magnetic chains, as these elements are non-magnetic at surfaces and develop only small magnetic moments at $d_{0}$. For 3d TMs the situation is different: in the wire the magnetic moments at $d_{0}$ are already close to the saturated values and larger than for atoms at surfaces, which leads to a sizeable gain in spin-polarization energy and thereby to a considerable reduction of $\Delta E_{\text{Lead}}$ \cite{ref20}. The position of $d$ with respect to $d_{0}$ (Fig. 2(b)), a quantity crucial for the stability of the wires, reveals only minor changes of less than 5% between calculations with and without spin-polarization. The crucial impact of magnetism is the softening of the binding energy curve, which leads to a significant reduction of the break force $F_{0}$ for all considered 3d, 4d (not shown) and 5d TMs (Fig. 2(c)). For example, the break forces with and without spin-polarization for W differ by a factor of two. Both at the beginning and the end of the 5d series, this ratio reduces according to smaller maximal magnetic moments and is equal to one for the non-magnetic noble metal Au. The break force $F_{0}$ not only represents the maximal force applicable to a chain, but also serves as a measure for the maximal amount of mechanical energy which can be gained upon relaxation of its bonds. In any case, high values of $F_{0}$ favor successful chain creation in BJ experiments.
the equilibrium properties of the chains is small and set through the series, that the impact of magnetism on the corresponding equilibrium distance. Taking as an example the energy difference of the NM and M states at the corresponding equilibrium magnetic moment of 1 a.u. from Ref. [27], and plotted it in comparison to the magnetic break force determined from \textit{ab initio} in Fig. 2(c). Good qualitative agreement between the two break force curves underlines that the intra-atomic exchange $I$ is the major origin of the magnetically driven reduction of $F_0$, while the inter-atomic exchange plays only a minor role. This conclusion is further verified by the observation that changing the magnetic order from AFM to FM in W and Re MWs results only in a small change of $F_0$ (see Fig. 2(c)).

We now turn back to the analysis of our \textit{ab initio} results. With the knowledge of all key quantities entering the criteria for stability and producibility we can further analyze both criteria in the phase space of the number of atoms $N$ and inter-atomic distance $d$ presented in Fig. 3. Each of the criteria leads to a distinct region where it is fulfilled and accordingly the chain is stable (S) or producible (P). Ideally for a successful chain elongation event to happen, both regions (S) and (P) have to overlap (SP).

Comparison of the phase diagrams for different TMs, shown for Fe, Ru, and W in Fig. 3, underlines, that the formation of local magnetic moments strongly suppresses the probability of chain formation for 3d, 4d, and 5d elements. If we ignore the formation of magnetism among the 3d-, 4d-, and 5d-TM series Cr, Mn, Fe, Ru, Rh, Ag, Re, Os, Ir, Pt and Au exhibit extensive SP regions (Fig. 3(b),(d)) indicating successful chain formation for these elements. Even for W (Fig. 3(f)) with bcc(110) electrodes neglecting magnetism results in touching S and P regions, indicating chain formation for more open lead structures. Allowing for the formation of local spin moments the picture changes completely: SP regions emerge exclusively for Ru (Fig. 3(c)), Ag, Ir, Pt, and Au while for all other elements the S and P regions are clearly separated and no chain formation occurs (Fig. 3(a),(e) and in [14]). While for Pd and Pt chains the influence of magnetism is small due to relatively small moments entering Eq. (2), the SP-regions of Ru (Fig. 3(c)) and Ir are considerably less extended for magnetic chains than for non-magnetic ones, underlining the suppression of chain formation by magnetism.

While our predictions based on the assumption that chains in BJs are magnetic match and explain the experimental findings for successful Ag, Ir, Pt and Au chain formation, the results of the model for non-magnetic suspended chains contradict the experimental observations for simplicity $M(d_0^M) = d_0^{NM}$ and $\xi_{sp}(d_0) = 0$. As apparent from Fig. 2(b), it is also reasonable to assume that $\gamma_M = \gamma_{NM}$, in which case the magnetic break force simplifies to:

$$F_0^M = \frac{\gamma_M}{2} \cdot E_M(\infty) = F_0^{NM} - \frac{\gamma_{NM}}{2} \cdot I_d M^2(\infty). \quad (2)$$

For 5d TM chains we estimated $F_0^M$ according to Eq. (2) using \textit{ab initio} values of the non-magnetic break force $F_0^{NM}$, magnetic moments at $d = 6.5$ a.u. and the atomic exchange integrals between $d$-electrons, $I_d$, from Ref. [27], and as the appearance of magnetism crucially reduces $F_0$, we can conclude, that the formation of local magnetic moments suppresses chain formation.
at several crucial points (Fig. 3(g)). Firstly, nanocontacts of 3d-TMs such as Fe are reported to form only point-contacts with no tendency to form longer chains [10]. Secondly, also BJ-experiments using W as tip material result only in point-contacts [23], moreover, W tips are widely used in STM- and AFM-experiments due to their structural rigidity preventing substrate-induced reforcements [23]. Thirdly, non-magnetic Ir chains would become as long as those of Pt, and almost as long as those of Au, in direct disagreement with experiments which report significant decrease of chain formation probability and length when going from Au to Ir [10, 13, 14, 18]. These clear contradictions to existing experimental evidence lead us to the conclusion that only when chains in BJ are magnetic, the experimentally observed trends can be reproduced and explained throughout the 3d, 4d, and 5d transition- and noble-metal series. Therefore, by reductio ad contrarium, comparing theoretical predictions with experimental findings, we provide a convincing evidence that TM chains in BJ are magnetic.

We thank J. M. van Ruitenbeek for fruitful discussions. S.H. thanks the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft for financial support.

* Electronic address: a.thiess@fz-juelich.de

[1] P. Lucignano et al., Nature Materials 8, 563 (2009).
[2] M. R. Calvo et al., Nature 458, 1150 (2009).
[3] A. Delin and E. Tosatti, Phys. Rev. B 68, 144434 (2003).
[4] Y. Mokrousov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 147201 (2006).
[5] J. C. Tung and G. Y. Guo, Phys. Rev. B 76, 094413 (2007).
[6] J. Fernández-Rossier et al., Phys. Rev. B 72, 224418 (2005).
[7] A. Smogunov, A. Dal Corso, and E. Tosatti, Phys. Rev. B 78, 014423 (2008).
[8] A. I. Yanson et al., Nature 395, 783 (1998).
[9] R. H. M. Smit et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 266102 (2001).
[10] T. Kizuka, Phys. Rev. B 77, 155401 (2008).
[11] P. Gambardella et al., Nature 416, 301 (2002).
[12] C. F. Hirjibehedin, C. P. Lutz, and A. J. Heinrich, Science 312, 1021 (2006).
[13] M. Ryu and T. Kizuka, Jpn. J. Appl. Phys. 45, 8952 (2006).
[14] T. Shiota et al., Phys. Rev. B 77, 125411 (2008).
[15] V. Rodrigues et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 91, 096801 (2003).
[16] C. Untiedt et al., Phys. Rev. B 69, 081401(R) (2004).
[17] V. M. García-Suárez et al., Phys. Rev. B 72, 045437 (2005).
[18] W. H. A. Thijssen et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 026806 (2006).
[19] A. Thiess et al., Nano Lett. 8, 2144 (2008).
[20] J. P. Perdew, K. Burke, and M. Ernzerhof, Phys. Rev. Lett. 77, 3865 (1996).
[21] Y. Mokrousov, G. Bihlmayer, and S. Blügel, Phys. Rev. B 72, 045402 (2005).
[22] http://www.flapw.de.
[23] We calculate $\Delta E_{surf}$ by subtracting the surface energy of the corresponding element from Ref. [23] from the calculated energy difference $\Delta E_{bulk}$ between a bulk atom and a MW atom at $d_0$.
[24] H. L. Skriver and N. M. Rosengaard, Phys. Rev. B 46, 7157 (1992).
[25] D. Špišák and J. Hafner, Phys. Rev. B 67, 214416 (2003).
[26] The resulting set of parameters are for the Fe NM chain: $\Delta E_{surf}=3.07$ eV, $F_0=1.27$ eV/a.u., $d=d_{NM}^{surf}=1.10$ a.u., $d_0^{surf}=3.63$ a.u.; and for the chain in the magnetic ground state (FM): $\Delta E_{surf}=2.20$ eV, $F_0=0.58$ eV/a.u., $d=d_{NM}^{surf}=1.14$ a.u., $d_0^{surf}=4.39$ a.u.. For the Ru NM chain we obtained: $\Delta E_{surf}=2.46$ eV, $F_0=1.65$ eV/a.u., etc.
\( d - d_0^{\text{NM}} = 0.94 \text{ a.u.}, \quad d_0^{\text{NM}} = 4.11 \text{ a.u.}; \) and for the chain in the magnetic ground state (FM): \( \Delta E_{\text{surf}} = 2.46 \text{ eV}, \quad F_0 = 1.02 \text{ eV/a.u.}, \quad d - d_0^{\text{M}} = 0.99 \text{ a.u.}, \quad d_0^{\text{M}} = 4.13 \text{ a.u.}. \)

[27] M. S. S. Brooks, and B. Johansson, J. Phys. F: Met. Phys. 13 L197 (1983).

[28] A. Halbritter et al., Phys. Rev. B 68, 035417 (2003).

[29] U. Landman et al., Science 248, 454 (1990).