Sagasta, E., Borge, J., Esteban, L., Omori, Y., Gradhand, M., Otani, Y., ... Casanova, F. (2019). Interfacial mechanism in the anomalous Hall effect of Co/Bi2O3 bilayers. Physical Review B, 100, [100407]. https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.100.100407

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Interfacial mechanism in the anomalous Hall effect of Co/Bi$_2$O$_3$ bilayers

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(Received 27 March 2019; revised manuscript received 16 August 2019; published 18 September 2019)

Spin-orbit coupling (SOC), the interaction between the charge and spin degree of freedom of electrons, is the origin of many novel spin-dependent phenomena which are widely studied in the field of spin orbitronics [1,2]. Some particularly relevant for applications are the spin-charge current interconversions: The spin Hall effect (SHE) [3,4] occurs in the bulk of conductors, where SOC acts as an effective magnetic field that deflects the spin-up and spin-down electrons in the opposite direction, and the Edelstein effect [5] at Rashba interfaces [6,7] or surface states of topological insulators [8], where SOC generates a spin texture with spin-momentum locking.

In ferromagnetic (FM) metals, the SHE appears alongside the anomalous Hall effect (AHE) which, due to the unbalanced spin population, generates a transverse charge accumulation when a charge current (which is spin polarized) is applied to the system [9,10]. Depending on the origin of the SOC, we distinguish between the intrinsic [11] and extrinsic mechanisms [12,13]. In the first case, SOC is inherent to the band structure of the material and the intrinsic anomalous Hall conductivity ($\sigma_{AH}^{int}$) is determined by the Berry curvature. $\sigma_{AH}^{int}$ thus depends on the crystallographic phase of the FM: For instance, different values were calculated for hcp Co and fcc Co by Roman et al. [14] for a given crystallographic phase, $\sigma_{AH}^{int}$ is generally anisotropic; for instance, it is different for bcc Fe(001) and bcc Fe(111) [15,16]. In a system with less symmetries, more complex antisymmetric responses can be observed as the magnetization is changed [14,16]. Ab initio calculations suggest that $\sigma_{AH}^{int}$ may also decrease when entering the dirty limit [17]. In the extrinsic case, the electrons feel an effective SOC induced by the presence of impurities in the lattice [9]. Among the extrinsic mechanisms we find the skew scattering and side jump, with the strength of each mechanism depending on the type of impurity and the host material [9,18–21].

It has been theoretically predicted that the inversion symmetry breaking at the interface of different materials generates giant SOC that can result in extra spin-charge interconversion effects in the bulk [22–25]. This prediction has been evidenced in the results of ab initio calculations, which show a large enhancement of the spin-charge interconversion, which is not confined to the interface between the two metals [26,27]. In this framework, it is appealing to unveil whether the inversion symmetry breaking introduced when a FM is interfaced with a nonmagnetic (NM) material, either metallic or insulating, can affect the AHE. Interestingly, the AHE has been observed to be modified in the presence of metallic interfaces [28,29].

In this Rapid Communication, we study the AHE in Co/Bi$_2$O$_3$ bilayers for different Co thicknesses, unraveling the role that the interface between Co and Bi$_2$O$_3$ plays in the AHE of Co. We consider Bi$_2$O$_3$ an ideal material since (i) due to its insulating nature, we can discard additional effects such as extra magnetoresistances coming from the NM layer, and (ii) a large Rashba coefficient is expected in our Co/Bi$_2$O$_3$ system, as the work function of Co is similar to that of Cu [30,31]. A strong variation of the AHE is observed by adding the Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping layer to the Co. The temperature dependence of the AHE allows us to extract the weight of the intrinsic and extrinsic contributions. We observe that the intrinsic contribution is insensitive to the Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping layer, and demonstrating that no Rashba contribution modifies the intrinsic contribution. Interestingly, it decreases with increasing the residual resistivity of Co, as predicted theoretically when the system enters the dirty regime [17]. In contrast, the Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping layer acts as a scattering source at the interface, with a contribution to the observed skew scattering that decays with the thickness of the Co layer.

All Co and Co/Bi$_2$O$_3$ thin films were deposited in situ on top of doped Si/SiO$_2$ (150 nm) substrates. Co was e-beam...
FIG. 1. (a) Temperature dependence of the longitudinal resistivity of Co(10) (purple line) and Co(10)/Bi$_2$O$_3$ (golden line). Inset: Measurement configuration of the longitudinal resistivity, (b) Anomalous Hall effect measurement in Co(10) (purple line) and Co(10)/Bi$_2$O$_3$ (golden line) at 10 K. Dashed lines are linear curves fitted to high magnetic field data. The intercept of the fit at positive (negative) magnetic fields defines $R_{xy}(H = +)[R_{xy}(H = 0^+)]$, as indicated for the purple line that corresponds to Co reference. Inset: Measurement configuration of the transverse resistivity applying out-of-plane magnetic field. The applied current $I$ is 1 $\mu$A in (a) and 10 $\mu$A in (b).

evaporated at 0.5 Å/s and $\sim 8 \times 10^{-7}$ Torr and Bi$_2$O$_3$ was also e-beam evaporated at 0.1 Å/s and $\sim 2 \times 10^{-6}$ Torr in all the samples. The 100-μm-wide and 780-μm-long Hall bars were patterned by negative photolithography and subsequent ion milling was performed. The thickness of Bi$_2$O$_3$ is 20 nm for all the Co($t$)/Bi$_2$O$_3$ bilayers and the thickness of Co, $t$, varies from 10 to 160 nm. The grazing incidence x-ray diffraction spectrum shows, for all the samples, a broad and low peak at $\sim 44.5^\circ$ that corresponds to (0002) hcp Co, indicating that the films consist of small grains of hcp Co with preferential orientation of the $c$ axis out of plane [32]. We cannot confirm whether other orientations are also present out of plane, as the corresponding peak might be unresolvable. Longitudinal [inset in Fig. 1(a)] and transverse [inset in Fig. 1(b)] magnetotransport measurements were carried out using a “dc” technique [34] in a liquid-He cryostat, applying an external magnetic field $H$ and varying temperature $T$.

The longitudinal resistivity $\rho_{xx}$ as a function of temperature of the Co($t$) reference layers and Co($t$)/Bi$_2$O$_3$ bilayers overlaps, as expected from Bi$_2$O$_3$ being an insulator. An example is shown in Fig. 1(a) for 10-nm-thick Co. The transverse resistance, $R_{xy} = V_\perp/I$, is measured in the Co($t$) reference Hall bars and Co($t$)/Bi$_2$O$_3$ bilayer Hall bars as a function of the external out-of-plane magnetic field at different temperatures. Figure 1(b) shows the case for a Co thickness of 10 nm at 10 K. At $|H| \gtrsim 2$ T, where the magnetization of Co is saturated out of plane, there is a linear dependence of $R_{xy}$ with $H$ in both systems, due to the ordinary Hall effect occurring in Co. Namely, the slopes are the same for Co and Co/Bi$_2$O$_3$, indicating that the current is flowing through Co in both systems and the density of charge carriers does not change from the reference to the bilayer. At $|H| \lesssim 2$ T, we evidence the magnetization rotation. Importantly, the jump of the transverse resistance from positive values to negative values, which is associated with the AHE and is quantified as $2\Delta R_{\text{AHE}}$ (see Fig. 1(b)), varies from the Co reference sample to the sample with the Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping. For the case shown in Fig. 1(b), a remarkable $\sim 40\%$ decrease is observed. The large variation in the AHE cannot be attributed to a change in $\rho_{xx}$ of Co, which is very close for the two samples [Fig. 1(a)], and, hence, the effect is arising from the presence of the Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping. This clearly indicates that, in Co(10)/Bi$_2$O$_3$, in addition to the regular AHE occurring in the bulk of FM, there is an extra contribution to the AHE.

To extract $2\Delta R_{\text{AHE}}$, we fit the data at high positive and negative magnetic fields to two linear functions [see the dashed lines in Fig. 1(b)]. From the intercept of the fittings at high positive and negative magnetic fields we obtain $R_{xy}(H = 0^+)$ and $R_{xy}(H = 0^-)$, respectively. The difference between the two values gives $2\Delta R_{\text{AHE}}$ and the anomalous Hall resistivity is calculated by $\rho_{\text{AH}} = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\text{AH}}} \rho_{\text{AH}}$. We extract $\rho_{\text{AH}}$ for both systems at different temperatures. By following the empirical relation for the AHE proposed by Tian et al. [34] that considers both the extrinsic (skew scattering and side jump) and intrinsic contributions to the AHE of Co, we can write the anomalous Hall resistivity as

$$-\rho_{\text{AH}} = \sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}} \rho_{xx}^2 + \sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss}} \rho_{xx} + \sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss}} \rho_{xx}^2,$$

where $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ is the intrinsic anomalous Hall conductivity, $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss}}$ is the skew scattering angle, $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss}}$ is the anomalous Hall conductivity that corresponds to the side jump contribution, and $\rho_{xx}$ is the residual resistivity, the resistivity value measured at 10 K. The last two terms represent the extrinsic contribution,

$$-\rho_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ext}} = \sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}} \rho_{xx} + \sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss}} \rho_{xx}^2.$$

FIG. 2. Anomalous Hall resistivity as a function of the square of the longitudinal resistivity of Co (solid purple squares) and Co/Bi$_2$O$_3$ (open golden squares). Purple solid line (golden solid line) is the fitting of Co (Co/Bi$_2$O$_3$) data to Eq. (1).
The applied currents range from 1 to 10 $\mu$A shown in (b). The residual resistivity of Co varies when the thickness of the Co layer is changed. Namely, it shows a dependence of the ratio of the additional anomalous Hall resistivity as a function of its residual resistivity. There is almost no difference between $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ obtained for the Co(t)/Bi$_2$O$_3$ bilayer and Co(t) reference samples, which is consistent with the result in Fig. 2. Therefore, we confirm that $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ in Co is independent of the presence of Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping layer on top. Taking into account that $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ is a property of the band structure of the material, this result indicates that the Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping layer is not modifying the band structure of Co.

Interestingly, the same results show that $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ is modified by the residual resistivity of Co, a feature in principle not expected. For instance, a constant $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ value of 205 $\Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ for hcp Co is reported for a residual resistivity range of 16 - 42 $\mu$Ω cm [36], while the $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ value we obtain for that resistivity range (15 - 39 $\mu$Ω cm) decays from 318 to 176 $\Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$. However, our data are in good agreement with the tight-binding calculations performed by Naito et al. [17], which show a decay in $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ as the impurity concentration increases even before entering the dirty limit. They report a value of 341 $\Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ for Co with a residual resistivity of 5 $\mu$Ω cm, which decreases to 148 $\Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ before entering the dirty limit [17]. In our case, we obtain 402 $\pm$ 2 $\Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ for 8.2 $\mu$Ω cm, which decays to 318 $\pm$ 0.4 $\Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ when the residual resistivity increases to 65.3 $\mu$Ω cm. This agreement suggests that we are experimentally observing the predicted decay of $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ as the residual resistivity increases in the intermediate (moderately dirty) regime of Co. An alternative explanation could be that the texture of the hcp Co varies with the thickness of Co, going from a c-axis orientation of the grains to an ab-plane orientation. As reported by Roman et al., $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ for hcp Co in the c axis is 481 $\Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ and in the ab plane is 116 $\Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ [14], values that would be in agreement with our results. However, we cannot resolve any variation in the texture of our polycrystalline Co films from the x-ray diffraction measurements.

We now turn to the extrinsic contribution $\rho_{\text{ext}}^{\text{AH}}$ obtained from the individual fitting for each sample. $\rho_{\text{ext}}^{\text{AH}}$ differs significantly from the reference sample to the bilayer system [see Fig. 4(b)]. Figures 4(a) and 4(b) clearly confirm the conclusion of Fig. 2: For all pairs of samples, the intrinsic contribution is constant and the extrinsic one is changed when the Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping layer is added. Together with Figs. 1(a) and 3(a), which highlight that the residual resistance is not changing by the capping and thus restricting any possible effect to the interface, we can confirm the interfacial and extrinsic origin of the additional effect. Next, we can proceed to analyze the $\rho_{\text{ext}}^{\text{AH}}$ data set.

We first analyze $\rho_{\text{ext}}^{\text{AH}}$ in the reference samples, which corresponds to the bulk of Co, in order to disentangle the skew scattering from the side jump contributions. By plotting $-\rho_{\text{ext}}^{\text{AH}}/\rho_{\text{co}}$ as a function of $\rho_{\text{co}}$, we can linearly fit the data to Eq. (2) in order to extract $\sigma_{\text{ss}}^{\text{sj}}$ from the slope and $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ from the intercept. We obtain $\sigma_{\text{ss}}^{\text{sj}} = -17 \pm 3 \Omega^{-1}$ cm$^{-1}$ and $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}} = 0.04 \pm 0.01\%$ for the Co reference samples. This extrinsic contribution from the bulk of the Co layer should also be present in the bilayer system. Therefore, in order to isolate the additional extrinsic contribution that is present only in the bilayer system due to the interface, we subtract $\rho_{\text{ext}}^{\text{AH}}$ for

Figure 4(a) shows the intrinsic anomalous Hall conductivity $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$, obtained from the individual fitting for each sample, as a function of its residual resistivity. There is almost no difference between $\sigma_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ obtained for the Co(t)/Bi$_2$O$_3$ bilayer and Co(t) reference samples, which is consistent with the result in Fig. 2.
the corresponding Co reference layer from $\rho_{\text{AH}}^{\text{int}}$ of each bi-layer, obtaining $\rho_{\text{AH}}^{\text{interface}}$. This interfacial extrinsic effect could modify either the skew scattering or the side jump. Conventionally, in a homogeneous bulk sample, the dependence of the skew scattering part of the extrinsic contribution is $\rho_{\text{AH}} = \alpha_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss}} \rho_{x0}$, where $\alpha_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss}}$ is the coefficient that gives the strength of the skew scattering mechanism independent of $\rho_{x0}$ and for the side jump it would be $\rho_{\text{AH}} = \alpha_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss}} \rho_{x0}^2$. Any $t$ dependence in $\rho_{\text{AH}}^{\text{interface}}$ coming from $\rho_{x0}$ is removed once we consider the adequately defined coefficients. Indeed, Fig. 4(c) shows that the ratio between $\rho_{\text{AH}}^{\text{interface}}$ and $\rho_{x0}$ follows a $t^{-1}$ dependence, indicating that the interfacial contribution can be written as $\rho_{\text{AH}}^{\text{interface}} = \alpha_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss,interface}} \rho_{x0}$, where $\alpha_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss,interface}}$ shows a $t^{-1}$ dependence. In contrast, the ratio between $\rho_{\text{AH}}^{\text{interface}}$ and $\rho_{x0}^2$ does not show any clear dependence with $t$ [see Fig. 4(d)], which is not expected if the effect is generated at the interface. One could argue that the observed behavior is an additional side jump mechanism originating homogeneously along the thickness of the Co, but such a possibility could only occur if impurities from the capping layer are diffused into the Co layer for all thicknesses, which is fully incompatible with the observation of a constant residual resistivity when adding the capping layer. Therefore, we conclude that the interface modification, by adding a Bi$_2$O$_3$ layer on top of Co, results in an interfacial skew scattering contribution of the AHE in Co. Xu et al. reported an interfacial skew scattering in epitaxially grown Ni/Cu metallic bilayers, where $\alpha_{\text{AH}}^{\text{ss,interface}}$ is constant and does not depend on the thickness of Ni [28]. In contrast to our case, transport in their system is not in the diffusive regime along the thickness because their samples were grown epitaxially and the mean free path is longer than the thickness. A recently reported interface-induced anomalous Hall conductivity [37] is unlikely to be present in our system, given that our samples are polycrystalline.

To conclude, we evidence a variation of up to $\sim$40% in the AHE of Co originated by interface modification. The addition of an insulating Bi$_2$O$_3$ layer on top of Co gives rise to interfacial skew scattering, where the skew scattering angle follows a $t^{-1}$ dependence, characteristic of an interfacial effect. We also observe that the intrinsic anomalous Hall conductivity of Co is insensitive to the presence of the Bi$_2$O$_3$ capping layer. $\sigma_{\text{int}}^{\text{AH}}$ decreases when we increase the residual resistivity in Co, evidencing the influence of the impurities of the bulk of Co on the intrinsic mechanism when the system enters the dirty limit.

We thank Vitaly N. Golovach and V. Sebastien Bergere for useful discussions. This work is supported by the Spanish MINECO under the Maria de Maeztu Units of Excellence Programme (MDM-2016-0618) and under Projects No. MAT2015-65159-R, No. FIS2016-79464-P, and No. RTI2018-094861-B-100, and by the Japanese Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Area, “Nano Spin Conversion Science” (Grant No. 26103002). E.S. thanks the Spanish MEC for support through a Ph.D. fellowship (Grant No. FPU14/03102). Y. Omori acknowledges financial support from JSPS through “Research Program for Young Scientists” and “Program for Leading Graduate Schools (MERIT). J.B. acknowledges financial support from the European Research Council (ERC-2015-AdG-694097).

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