

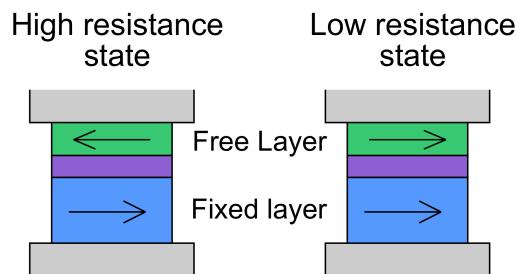
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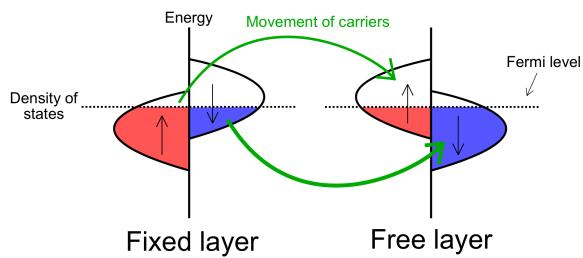
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MBE growth of thin film heterostructures for spintronics

### Magnetic tunnel junction



### Spin transfer torque



Goal: low power consumption memory, non-volatile

Opportunities: spin-orbit torque, high magnetic susceptibility

### Strongly Temperature-Dependent Spin-Orbit Torques in Heavy Fermion YbAl<sub>3</sub>

Neal D. Reynolds,<sup>1,\*</sup> Shouvik Chatterjee,<sup>1,†</sup> Gregory M. Stiehl,<sup>1</sup> Joseph A. Mittelstaedt,<sup>1</sup> Saba Karimeddiny,<sup>1</sup> Alexander J. Buser,<sup>1</sup> Darrell G. Schlom,<sup>2,3,4</sup> Kyle M. Shen,<sup>1,3</sup> and Daniel C. Ralph<sup>1,3</sup>

### Spin-orbit coupling

$$H = - \vec{m} \cdot \vec{B}$$

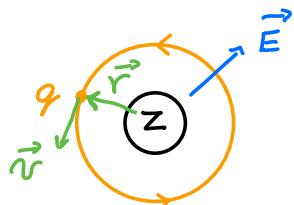
$$\vec{m} = -g\mu_B \vec{S}/\hbar$$

$$\vec{B} = -\frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E}$$

$$\sim \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S}$$

↑  
grows with Z

∴ Rare Earths



$$= \frac{1}{mc^2} \frac{1}{r} \vec{r} \times \vec{p} |\vec{E}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{qmc^2} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \vec{L}$$

## Sommerfeld free electron theory

$$E(\vec{k}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} |\vec{k}|^2 \quad D(E) = \frac{(2m)^{3/2}}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3} \sqrt{E} \quad E_F = \frac{\hbar^2 (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3}}{2m}$$

$$D(E_F) = \frac{3m n^{1/3}}{\hbar^2 (3\pi^2)^{2/3}} \sim m$$

Heat capacity:  $C = \gamma T \quad \gamma = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} k_B^2 D(E_F) \sim m$

Paramagnetic susceptibility:  $\chi = 2\mu_B^2 D(E_F) \sim m$

Wilson ratio:  $(\pi^2 k_B^2 / \mu_B^2) \chi / \gamma \sim 3 \leftarrow \text{universal}$

Heavy fermions  $m^* \gg m_e \leftarrow \text{up to } 1000 \times !$

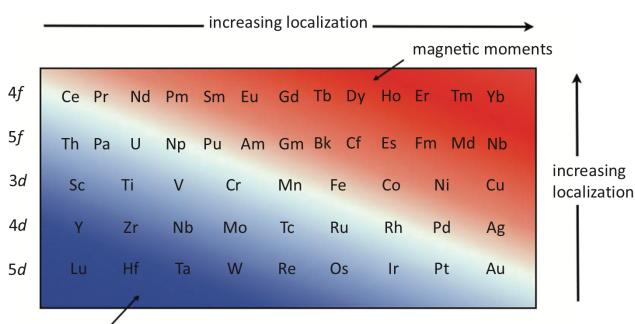
Origin: 1. Flat band  $\frac{1}{m^*} = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k^2}$

2. f-electron element (Rare earth)

Orbital radius  $4f < 5f < 3d < 4d < 5d$

$n\ell$  radius:  $\uparrow$  as  $n\uparrow$  due to radial nodes

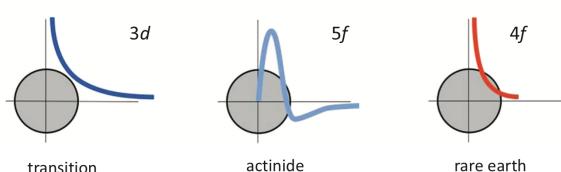
$\downarrow$  as  $\ell\uparrow$  due to higher  $Z$



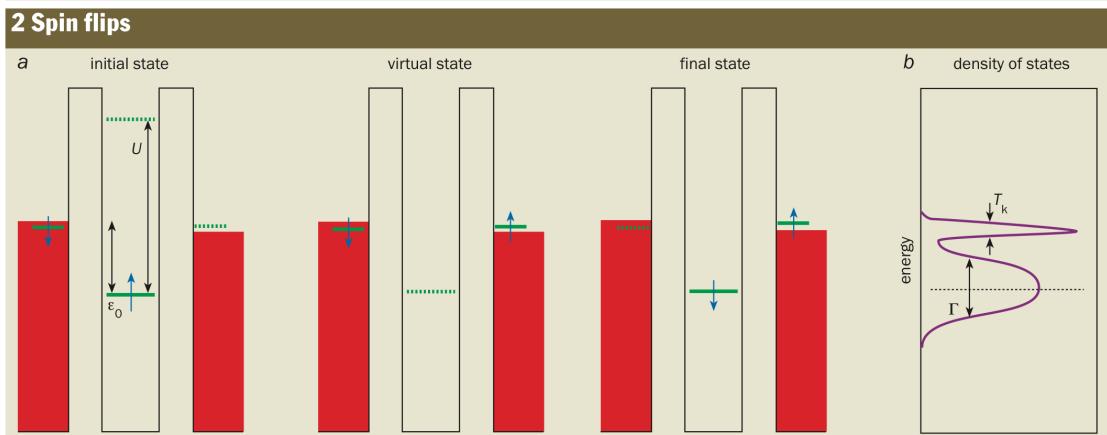
Kmetto-Smith diagram

from P. Coleman

Localization of orbital  
reduces hopping integral  
 $\Rightarrow$  flattens band, increases  $m^*$



### 3. Kondo effect - magnetic moment hybridizes with conduction electrons



Kouwenhoven & Glazman (2001)

Enhanced electron scattering creates "resistance minimum"

Kondo (1964) perturbative calculation

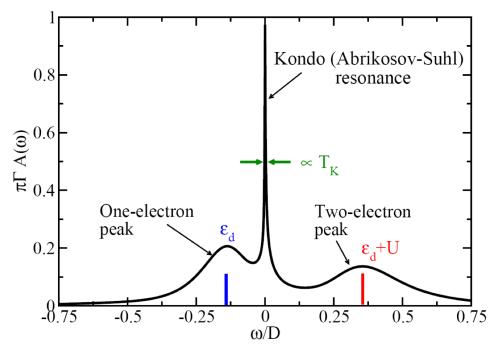
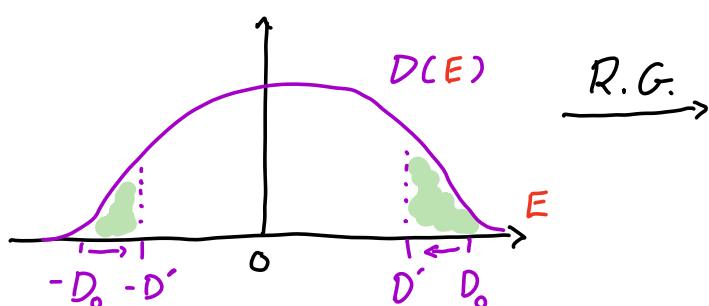
$$R = \frac{m}{nq^2\tau} = aT^5 + c_{\text{imp.}} \left( R_0 + R_1 \ln \frac{D}{k_B T} \right)$$

phonons      impurities      band width

"Kondo Problem"  
PT diverges at low T

Renormalization group (Wilson, 1975)

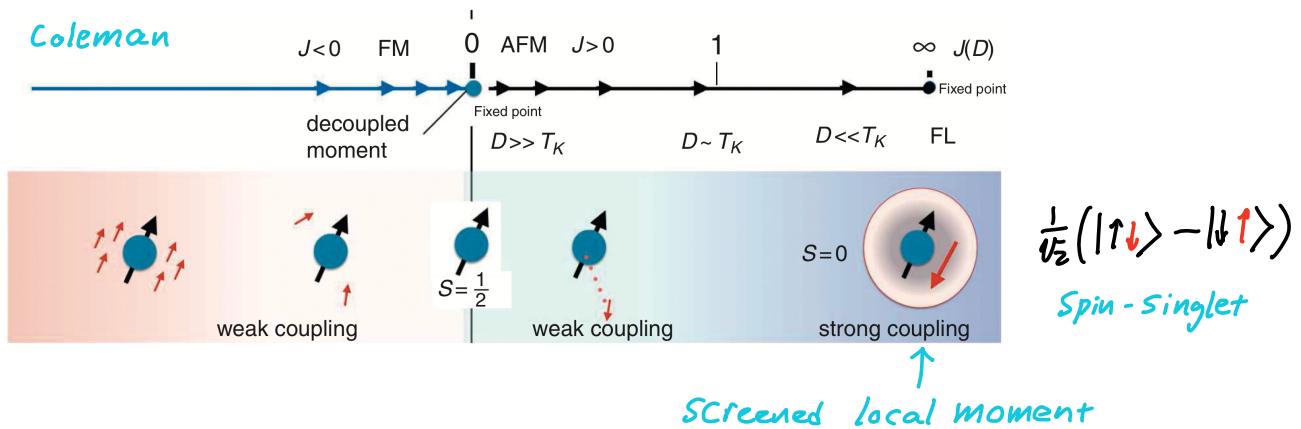
$$H = \sum_{E(k) < D} E(\vec{k}) c_{k\sigma}^\dagger c_{k\sigma} + J(D) \sum_{\substack{E(k) < D \\ E(k') < D}} c_{k\sigma}^\dagger \vec{\sigma}_{\sigma\sigma'} c_{k'\sigma'} \cdot \vec{S}_f$$



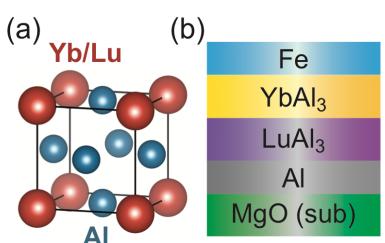
Let  $\rho \equiv D(E_F)$      $g \equiv J\rho$     is effective coupling

$$RG\text{ flow } \frac{\partial g}{\partial \ln D} = \beta(g) = -2g^2 \quad \frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial \ln(D_0/D)} = 2g$$

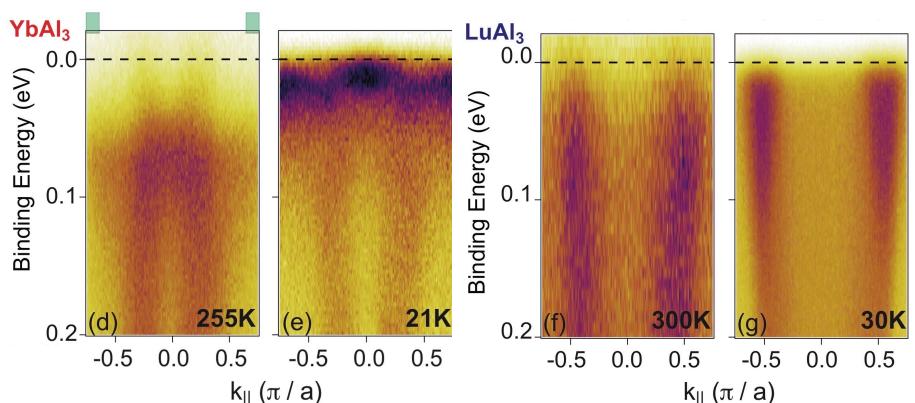
$$\text{Scaling } J \rightarrow J(T) = J + 2J^2 \rho \ln\left(\frac{D}{k_B T}\right)$$



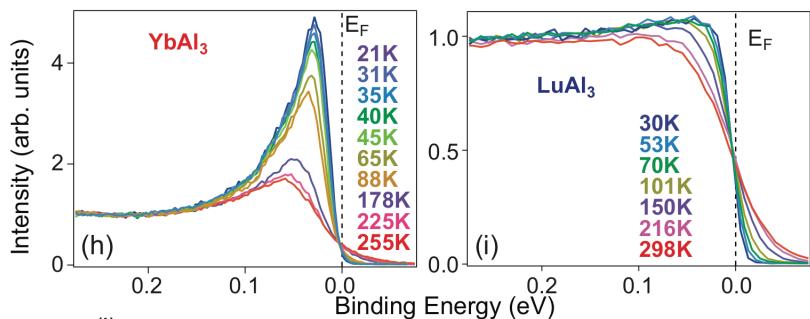
### Chatterjee



### Arpes:



### Integrated intensity



Note: Kondo lattice:  $H = H_{\text{kondo}} + K \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$

