巨視的回転運動を用いた スピン依存伝導の制御













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From mechatronics to "spin-mechatronics"





Spintronics and spin current

Magnetism and mechanical rotation

Spin current generation from

rigid and elastic motion

ASAHI Shinbun, 2011/9/5



できる。これで、0か1かにと せンは様々な向きを取ることが ピンは様々な向きを取ることが のスピンをまとめて扱うのでは コンピューターだ。(吉田 か」。夢に描くのは、スパコ

と見つかっている。「そこに新れたいたちので、大幅な小型化と低消費電力化につながると期待される。てビンによる物理現象も次々などンによる物理現象も次々でした。後細化が技術的に が実現するかもしれない。 が極めて少ない、効率的な機器 があしないがスピンの向きだ 木義茂大阪大教授)。たとえばしい応用の可能性がある」(鈴

スタの機能を書き換えることも京大の田中雅明教授。トランジ 人二役の素子がつくれる」と東 集積回路に使う数

タは電子回路のスイッチだが、ジスタへの応用だ。トランジス次の注目を集めるのはトラン 情報の記憶も可能になる。

タ は

しようとしている」と驚く

トランジス

クス化に道が開けた。

勝手のよさ

Charge and spin currents



Spin wave spin current



Spin current is fragile





Spin Hall Effect / Inverse Spin Hall Effect



Transmission of electrical signals in insulator



Spin Seebeck Effect



Temperature gradient → Magnetization dynamics
Spin current→(Inverse Spin Hall Effect)→Charge current

Energy Harvesting by Spin Seebeck Effect



Spin Transfer Torque MRAM

TOSHIBA Press release on 2012/12/10 Leading Innovation >>>

世界最高の低消費電力性能を実現した新方式の不揮発性磁性体メモリ(STT-MRAM)を開発

- 高性能モバイルプロセッサの消費電力を3分の1に低減 ―

2012年12月10日

当社は、スマートフォンやタブレットなどに搭載されているモバイルプロセッサ用キャッシュメモリ向けに、世界最高注1の低消費電力性能注2を実現した新方式の不揮発性磁性体メモリ(STT-MRAM注3)を開発しました。新開発のSTT-MRAMは、世界で初めて注1、キャッシュメモリに適用されているSRAMよりも低消費電力での動作を実現しました。さらに、新型STT-MRAMのキャッシュメモリを搭載したプロセッサ用の高精度シミュレータを開発し、実際にプロセッサ上でソフトを動作させた際の消費電力が、標準的なモバイル向けプロセッサと比較して3分の1程度に低減できたという計算結果を示しました。

今回開発したのは、垂直磁化方式注4 のSTT-MRAMをペースに、メモリ構造を改良すると同時に、30nm以下まで 素子の微細化を進めた新方式のSTT-MRAMです。従来のSTT-MRAMでは、省電力化と速度向上は二律背反の関係に ありましたが、新開発のSTT-MRAMは、消費電力を下げつつ、同時に動作速度を上げることに初めて成功し、動作時 の電力消費量を従来注5 の10分の1 程度に低減しました。さらに、メモリから漏れ出す電流(リーク電流)のパスが 無い回路を新たに設計することで、動作状態でも待機状態でも、リーク電流が常にゼロになるノーマリオフ回路構造を 実現しました。

モバイルプロセッサは、高性能化に伴い内部のSRAM(主にキャッシュメモリ)の容量も増大しており、動作状態と待 機状態それぞれのメモリのリーク電流に起因する電力消耗の増加が課題でした。SRAMの代替メモリとしてMRAMが 検討されていますが、これまで開発されてきたMRAMは、不揮発性のため待機状態でのリーク電流は減るものの、動 作状態での電力が非常に大きく、結果的にSRAMより消費電力が大きくなるという問題があり、これがプロセッサ適用 の障壁となっていました。

当社は今回、SRAMの代替となり得る高速化と低消費電力化を両立したSTT-MRAMを開発することで、プロセッサ の電力削減の可能性を示すとともに、今後も開発した新型STT-MRAMにさらに改良を加えるなど、実用化に向け研究 開発を加速していきます。

なお、本技術は、NEDO(新エネルギー・産業技術総合開発機構)のノーマリオフコンピューティング基盤技術開発 プロジェクトの成果を含んでおり、12月10日から米国サンフランシスコで開催されるIEEEの電子素子に関する国際学 会「IEDM」にて、現地時間の12月11日と12日に合わせて3件の論文にて発表します。



[Taken from Prof. Miyazaki's website]

Spin-mechatronics project since 2010

2010.4 From IMR-Tohoku Univ. to ASRC-JAEA



Prof. Maekawa ASRC, Director General

"Reconsider Einstein-de Haas/Barnett effect in terms of <u>spin current</u> after an interval of one century."





Prof. Saitoh IMR, WPI, Tohoku Univ. <u>"Spin-mechatronics group"</u> in ASRC

"Spin current physics in accelerating frames! But, what is the Hamiltonian?" Ultra high-speed rotor in ASRC: Centrifuge of isotopes

Rotation at 5kHz

5kHz-rotation as gravity 1 million G !! (@ 1 cm from rotation axis) → Centrifugal force destroys the rotor itself

$$r\Omega^{2} = 0.01m \times (0.5 \times 2\pi \times 10^{4} \, s^{-1})^{2}$$
$$= 10^{7} \, m \, / \, s \sim 10^{6} \, G$$

According to textbook on magnetism: rotation/(gyromagnetic ratio) = "magnetic field"

<u>10kHz-rotation as Magnetic field</u> Gyromagnetic ratio of electron: 1T~30GHz

5kHz**→18on**T

 $B = \Omega / \gamma_e$ $\gamma_e = \frac{e}{m} = 1.76 \times 10^{11} \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \cdot \text{T}^{-1}$



Ultra high-speed rotor in ASRC[MAX:10kHz]



We have two answers:

Spin current from rigid motion w/ spin-orbit interaction [Pt, GaAs]

2. Spin current from elastic motion w/o spin-orbit interaction [Al, Cu]

Magnetism and mechanical rotation

Spinning stool with wheel



Einstein-de Haas (1915)







Magnetization by rotation: Barnett effect (1915)



Rotation ~ Magnetic field



N S

Motivation



Electron spin \Leftrightarrow Macroscopic rotation

Einstein - de Haas: spin → rotation



Barnett: rotation \rightarrow spin



Spin current \Leftrightarrow Macroscopic rotation



We have two answers:

Spin current from rigid motion w/ spin-orbit interaction [Pt, GaAs]

2. Spin current from elastic motion w/o spin-orbit interaction [Al, Cu]

Spin-orbit interaction is modified by inertial effects?

Spin Hall Effect



 $\rightarrow spin current$

Spin-Orbit Interaction

 \rightarrow Spin-dependent velocity

$$H_{SOI} = \frac{-e\overline{\lambda}}{\hbar} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \left[(\mathbf{p} + e\mathbf{A}) \times \mathbf{E} \right]$$
$$v_{\sigma} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \left[r, H_{SOI} \right] = \frac{-e\overline{\lambda}}{\hbar} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \times \mathbf{E}$$

Spin current generated perpendicular to E-field

Is Spin-Orbit Interaction modified by inertial effects?

Inertial force on charged particle

Two ways to act on charged particle

Electric field: +directly act on charge Inertial force: a indirectly act on mass $(m/q)\mathbf{a}$ $-m\mathbf{a} =$ \rightarrow Effective electric field Tolman & Stewart, Phys. Rev. 8, 97 (1916) "The electromotive force produced by the acceleration of metals"

Magnetic field and mechanical rotation



Our strategy

Generally covariant Dirac equation

metric, spin connection: inertial effects due to rotation and vibration

Low energy expansion





Pauli-Schrödinger eq. <u>in vacuum</u>

Zeeman/Spin-rotation Mechanical Spin-Orbit Int./ Darwin Int.

Interband mixing

Pauli-Schrödinger eq. <u>in solid</u>

Renormalized couplings: g-factor, Spin-Orbit Int. Matsuo, Ieda, & Maekawa, "Renormalization of spin-rotation coupling", Phys. Rev. B87, 115301 (2013)





Dirac equation with electromagnetic and gravitational field

Electromagnetic and gravitational fields can be included by introducing "covariant derivatives."



Rigorous derivation of spin-orbit interaction due to gravitational filed



Hehl - Ni, Phys. Rev. D (1990)

Rigid rotation <u>with</u> electromagnetic field: Matsuo, Ieda, Saitoh, & Maekawa, Phys. Rev. Lett. (2011)

Pauli-Schrödinger eq. in non-accelerating systems



Pauli-Schrödinger eq. in rotating frame



Mechanical Spin Hall Effect due to rotation



We have two answers:

Spin current from rigid motion w/ spin-orbit interaction [Pt, GaAs]

2. Spin current from elastic motion w/o spin-orbit interaction [Al, Cu]

Surface acoustic wave



SAW in geophysics



http://www.the-science-site.com/earthquake-facts.html

SAW devices in cell phone for noise filtering



www.murata.com

Purely mechanical generation of spin current by SAW



Purely mechanical generation of spin current?

No magnetic field, No magnetism, No spin-orbit interaction.

Spin-rotation coupling



Spin-rotation vs. Zeeman

Mechanical	Electromagnetic	
$H_{\text{Spin-rotation}} = S \cdot \Omega$	$H_{\text{Zeeman}} = \frac{e}{m} S \cdot B$	
$\Omega = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \dot{u}$	$B = \nabla \times A$	
<i>i</i> : velocity field	A:vector potential	





Mechanical Stern-Gerlach effect



Spin diffusion equation with spin-rotation coupling



Spin current from Surface Acoustic Wave



Matsuo, Ieda, Harii, Saitoh, & Maekawa, Phys. Rev. B87, 180402(R) (2013)

Spin current induced by SAW

Spin current~(Conductivity) x<mark>(Spin lifetime)</mark> x (Frequency)⁴

2.5GHz: $Js(Pt) \sim 10^4 A/m^2 << Js(Cu) \sim 10^7 A/m^2$

	Conductivity [107Ω ⁻¹ m ⁻¹]	Spin lifetime [ps]	Js/Js(Pt) (2.5GHz)
Pt	0.96	0.3	1
Al	1.7	100	250
Cu	7.0	42	650
Ag	2.9	3.5	34
Au	2.5	2.8	33
GaAs	3.3 X 10⁻4	10 ⁵	0.05

Longer spin lifetime, Larger spin current! Matsuo, Ieda, Harii, Saitoh, & Maekawa, Phys. Rev. B87, 180402(R) (2013)

Toward "spin-mechatronics device"



電流と力学運動

従来のモーター・発電機



スピン角運動量を直接利用する ナノスケールのモーター・発電機

Summary (1)

Bridge the link



Summary (2) Spin current from mechanical motion



Thank you so much for your attention!!







SAW in ferromagnets

PRL 106, 117601 (2011)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending 18 MARCH 2011

Elastically Driven Ferromagnetic Resonance in Nickel Thin Films

M. Weiler,¹ L. Dreher,² C. Heeg,¹ H. Huebl,¹ R. Gross,¹ M. S. Brandt,² and S. T. B. Goennenwein¹ ¹Walther-Meißner-Institut, Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 85748 Garching, Germany ²Walter Schottky Institut, Technische Universität München, 85748 Garching, Germany (Received 24 November 2010; published 14 March 2011)





mature materials

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Long-range spin Seebeck effect and acoustic spin pumping

K. Uchida^{1,2}, H. Adachi^{2,3}, T. An^{1,2}, T. Ota^{1,2}, M. Toda⁴, B. Hillebrands⁵, S. Maekawa^{2,3} and E. Saitoh^{1,2,3,6}*

JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS 111, 053903 (2012)

Acoustic spin pumping: Direct generation of spin currents from sound waves in $Pt/Y_3Fe_5O_{12}$ hybrid structures

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Spin manipulation by SAW: strain spin-orbit interaction

nature

physics

PRL 106, 216602 (2011)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending 27 MAY 2011

Acoustically Induced Spin-Orbit Interactions Revealed by Two-Dimensional Imaging of Spin Transport in GaAs

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GHz range SAW: Strain induced spin-orbit interaction in GaAs

Manipulation of mobile spin coherence using magnetic-field-free electron spin resonance

H. Sanada¹*, Y. Kunihashi¹, H. Gotoh¹, K. Onomitsu¹, M. Kohda², J. Nitta², P. V. Santos³ and T. Sogawa¹



ERS



Figure 1 Magnetic field-free ESR. Using SAWs in GaAs, electrons are guide balong a meandering path. The SAWs move the electrons in the y direction with a constant momentum generating a constant effective magnetic field B_0^{SO} in the x direction through the spin orbit interaction. The meandering path oscillates the momentum in the x direction, generating an alternating effective magnetic field B_1^{SO} in the y direction. Mechanical Spin Hall Effect due to vibration

$$+\frac{\overline{\lambda}}{\hbar}\boldsymbol{\sigma}\cdot\left[\left(\mathbf{p}+e\mathbf{A}\right)\times\left(-e\right)\left(\mathbf{E}+\frac{m\mathbf{a}}{(-e)}\right)\right]$$



Time-resolved Kerr spectroscopy

APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS 97, 242110 (2010)

Kerr detection of acoustic spin transport in GaAs (110) quantum wells

A. Hernández-Mínguez,^{a)} K. Biermann, S. Lazić, R. Hey, and P. V. Santos *Paul-Drude-Institut für Festkörkperelektronik, Hausvogteiplatz 5-7, 10117 Berlin, Germany*

(Received 29 September 2010; accepted 12 November 2010; published online 16 December 2010)

Time-resolved Kerr reflectometry (TRKR) is used to investigate the long-range transport of spins by surface acoustic waves in undoped GaAs (110) quantum wells. TRKR measurements under an applied magnetic field demonstrate the coherent precession of the optically generated electron spin during acoustic transport over several micrometers and yield information about the relaxation processes for moving spins. © 2010 American Institute of Physics. [doi:10.1063/1.3524218]



50 Pump-probe distance (µm) θ_{κ} (arb. units) 40 0.0 1.0 -1.0 probe 30 θĸ pum 20 10 SAN [110] 15 0 5 10 Delay time (ns)

PRL 106, 216602 (2011) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 27 MAY 2011

Acoustically Induced Spin-Orbit Interactions Revealed by Two-Dimensional Imaging of Spin Transport in GaAs

 H. Sanada,^{1,*} T. Sogawa,¹ H. Gotoh,¹ K. Onomitsu,¹ M. Kohda,² J. Nitta,² and P. V. Santos³
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Magneto-optic Kerr microscopy was employed to investigate the spin-orbit interactions of electrons traveling in semiconductor quantum wells using surface acoustic waves (SAWs). Two-dimensional images of the spin flow induced by SAWs exhibit anisotropic spin precession behaviors caused by the coexistence of different types of spin-orbit interactions. The dependence of spin-orbit effective magnetic fields on SAW intensity indicates the existence of acoustically controllable spin-orbit interactions resulting from the strain and Rashba contributions induced by the SAWs.

Maxwell's equations on merry-go-round

L. I. Schff, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. (1939) "A question in general relativity"

"Maxwell's eq. on merry-go-round"



cf. Matsuo, Ieda, Saitoh, & Maekawa, Phys. Rev. B 84, 104410 (2011), Appendix

E-M field in rotating frame

Rotation (non-inertial frame) asymmetry of E/c & B

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_{rot} \approx \mathbf{E}_{rest} + (\mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}) \times \mathbf{B}_{rest} \text{ (rotating frame)} \\ \mathbf{B}_{rot} \approx \mathbf{B}_{rest} \\ \mathbf{f}_{general \text{ coordinate tr. by velocity } \mathbf{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_{rest} \text{ (rest frame)} \\ \mathbf{B}_{rest} \end{bmatrix}$$
Lorentz tr. (inertial frame) symmetry of E/c & B

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}'/c = \gamma (\mathbf{E}/c + \beta \times \mathbf{B}) - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma + 1} (\beta \cdot \mathbf{E}/c) \beta \\ \mathbf{B}' = \gamma (\mathbf{B} - \beta \times \mathbf{E}/c) - \frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma + 1} (\beta \cdot \mathbf{B}) \beta \\ \widehat{\mathbf{L}} \text{ Lorentz tr. by } \beta = \mathbf{v}/c (\gamma = 1/\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}) \\ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E} \\ \mathbf{g} \text{ (rest frame)} \end{bmatrix}$$

GENERAL COORDINATE TRANSFORMATION

 $\begin{pmatrix} dt' \\ dx' \\ dy' \\ dz' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \partial t'/\partial t & \partial t'/\partial x & \partial t'/\partial y & \partial t'/\partial z \\ \partial x'/\partial t & \partial x'/\partial x & \partial x'/\partial y & \partial x'/\partial z \\ \partial y'/\partial t & \partial y'/\partial x & \partial y'/\partial y & \partial y'/\partial z \\ \partial z'/\partial t & \partial z'/\partial x & \partial z'/\partial y & \partial z'/\partial z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dt \\ dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t' \\ x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \Omega t & -\sin \Omega t & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\begin{pmatrix} dt' \\ dx' \\ dy' \\ dz' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\Omega y & \cos \Omega t & -\sin \Omega t & 0 \\ \Omega x & \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dt \\ dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{pmatrix} \quad R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\Omega y \\ \Omega x \\ 0 & \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t & 0 \\ \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

GENERAL COORDINATE TRANSFORMATION

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_x & E_y & E_z \\ -E_x & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ -E_y & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ -E_z & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\Omega y & \cos \Omega t & -\sin \Omega t & 0 \\ \Omega x & \sin \Omega t & \cos \Omega t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F' = R^{T} F R$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E' \approx E + (\Omega \times r) \times B \\ B' \approx B \end{cases}$$