



**HAL**  
open science

## **X-Ray Analysis of Oxygen-induced Perpendicular Magnetic Anisotropy in Pt/Co/AlOx trilayer**

Aurélien Manchon, Stefania Pizzini, Jan Vogel, Vojteh Uhlir, Lucien Lombard, Clarisse Ducruet, Stéphane Auffret, Bernard Rodmacq, Bernard Dieny, Michael Hochstrasser, et al.

► **To cite this version:**

Aurélien Manchon, Stefania Pizzini, Jan Vogel, Vojteh Uhlir, Lucien Lombard, et al.. X-Ray Analysis of Oxygen-induced Perpendicular Magnetic Anisotropy in Pt/Co/AlOx trilayer. 2007. hal-00172426v1

**HAL Id: hal-00172426**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00172426v1>**

Preprint submitted on 17 Sep 2007 (v1), last revised 12 Dec 2007 (v2)

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# X-Ray Analysis of Oxygen-induced Perpendicular Magnetic Anisotropy in Pt/Co/AlOx trilayer

A. Manchon

*SPINTEC, URA 2512 CEA/CNRS,  
CEA/Grenoble, 38054 Grenoble Cedex 9, France*

S. Pizzini, J. Vogel, and V. Uhlir

*Institut Néel, CNRS/UJF, B.P. 166, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France*

L. Lombard, C. Ducruet, S. Auffret, B. Rodmacq, and B. Dieny

*SPINTEC, URA 2512 CEA/CNRS,  
CEA/Grenoble, 38054 Grenoble Cedex 9, France*

M. Hochstrasser

*Laboratory for Solid State Physics, ETH Zürich, 8093 Zürich, Switzerland*

G. Panaccione

*Laboratory TASC, INFN-CNR, Area Science Park,  
S.S.14, Km 163.5, I-34012, Trieste, Italy*

(Dated: 17th September 2007)

## Abstract

X-ray spectroscopy measurements have been performed on a series of Pt/Co/AlOx trilayers to investigate the role of Co oxidation in the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy of the Co/AlOx interface. It is observed that high temperature annealing modifies the magnetic properties of the Co layer, inducing a magnetic anisotropy crossover from in-plane to out-of-plane. The microscopic structural properties are analyzed via X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy, X-ray Magnetic Circular Dichroism and X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy measurements. It is shown that annealing enhances the amount of interfacial oxide, which may be at the origin of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy.

PACS numbers: 72.25.-b,73.43.Jn,73.40.Rw,73.43.Qt

The discovery of perpendicular magnetic anisotropy (PMA) in Pd/Co multilayers [1] has opened an exciting field of research questioning the fundamental origins of such PMA and the role of interfacial orbital hybridization [2, 3]. Although the mechanism of interfacial PMA is complex (see Ref. 2), it has been clearly shown that spin-orbit coupling plays a key role in PMA. Daalderop *et al.* [2] showed theoretically an oscillating behavior of the anisotropy energy as a function of the valence band filling of Co. Schematically, hybridization of the  $3d$  levels of cobalt with the  $5d$  levels of platinum [3] can modify this filling and induce an important anisotropy in the  $d$  orbitals at the interface, thus creating an important PMA in thin X/Co multilayers [4, 10] (X=Ni,Pt,Pd).

It has recently been shown that strong PMA can be obtained in optimally oxydized Pt/Co/MOx trilayers [5, 6] (M=Al,Cr,Ta,Mg,Ru), starting from unoxidized films with in-plane magnetization. The recent work of Lacour *et al.* [7] on similar Pt/Co/Al trilayers showed that the Co magnetization already lies out-of-plane even without oxidation. These results are not in contradiction with those of Ref. 5, 6, but are simply explained by the predominant role of the PMA at the Pt/Co interface induced by the presence of a Ta buffer layer and thicker Pt underlayer. This is a well-known phenomenon as described for instance by Ref. 8.

The studies presented in Ref. 5, 6 and in the present work can be put in parallel with the theoretical work of Oleinik *et al.* [9] on Co/AlOx/Co and Co/STO/Co magnetic tunnel junctions (MTJ), which consider the role of interfacial oxygen in the enhancement of the magnetic moment of cobalt. The charge transfer which occurs between Co and O enhances the asymmetry of the valence band of Co, increasing the interfacial spin polarization. This charge transfer reduces the energy of Co  $d$  orbitals pointing towards O, creating a splitting between in-plane ( $d_{xy}$ ,  $d_{x^2-y^2}$ ) and out-of-plane ( $d_{xz}$ ,  $d_{yz}$ ,  $d_{z^2}$ )  $d$  orbitals (parameter  $\Delta$  in Ref. 10) increasing the cristalline field effect [10]. Consequently, one can expect a strong enhancement of PMA together with the Co magnetic momentum. X-ray studies achieved by Telling *et al.* [11, 12] on Co/AlOx/Co MTJs showed that a maximum of Co magnetic moment, corresponding to a maximum in TMR, can be reached by optimally oxidizing the

tunnel barrier. Designing high TMR-MTJ using oxygen-induced PMA [6] requires a deep understanding of this phenomenon.

In this letter, we investigate the role of interfacial oxidation in the anisotropy crossover induced by annealing of a thin cobalt layer in a Pt/Co/AlOx sandwich. The macroscopic magnetic characteristics are analyzed in parallel with the microscopic structural properties of the samples obtained via X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAS), X-ray Magnetic Circular Dichroism (XMCD) and X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS).

Pt(3 nm)/Co(0.6 nm)/Al(1.6 nm) trilayers were deposited on a thermally oxidized silicon wafer by conventional dc magnetron sputtering with a base pressure of  $5 \times 10^{-8}$  mbar. The sample was oxidized by using oxygen rf plasma with a partial pressure of  $3 \times 10^{-3}$  mbar and a power of 10 W during 20s. One sample was left as-deposited and a second one was annealed at 350°C for 30 minutes. The samples are highly stable so that no capping layer had to be deposited on top of AlOx.

The macroscopic magnetic properties of these samples were studied by extraordinary Hall effect (EHE) in a standard four-probes Hall geometry. The Hall resistance  $R_H$  has the form  $R_H = R_0H + 4\pi R_{EHE}M_z$ , where  $H$  is the magnetic field (applied perpendicularly to the plane of the sample) and  $M_z$  is the out-of-plane component of the sample magnetization.  $R_0$  is the ordinary Hall resistance and  $R_{EHE}$  is the extraordinary Hall resistance [13]. Fig. 1 shows the hysteresis loops obtained by EHE at room temperature for as-deposited and annealed samples.

The EHE measurement of the as-deposited sample gives no hysteresis and zero remanence. Magnetization saturates at high field ( $-H \rightarrow 1.4$  kOe), where  $M_z$  no longer depends on  $H$  and the residual slope comes from the ordinary Hall contribution. This demonstrates that the out-of-plane direction is a hard axis. In-plane SQUID measurements (not shown) demonstrate that the magnetization of the Co layer lies in the plane forming a domain structure. Then, one needs to apply a large external field ( $H=1.4$  kOe) to saturate it in the out-of-plane direction. Note that this field is lower than  $4\pi M_s$  ( $\approx 12$  kOe) which is consistent with the existence of PMA from Co/Pt interface. After annealing, the sample

shows a square hysteresis loop with sharp magnetization reversal and a coercivity of 100 Oe (see bottom inset of Fig. 1). These features indicate that the out-of-plane direction becomes an easy axis in the annealed sample.

SQUID measurements (top inset of Fig. 1) show that an enhancement of 14% of the Co magnetic moment is obtained after annealing. Note that the magnetic moment of our ultrathin Co ( $\approx 950 \text{ emu.cm}^{-3}$ ) is lower than for bulk Co ( $\approx 1400 \text{ emu.cm}^{-3}$ ). The large increase of the EHE magnitude (200%) in the annealed sample is then mostly attributed to the enhancement of  $R_{EHE}$ . This point will be addressed elsewhere.

To understand the microscopic origin of the anisotropy crossover associated with annealing, we performed soft X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy and X-ray Magnetic Circular Dichroism measurements at the Co  $L_{2,3}$  edges, as well as Co  $2p$  X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy measurements. The aim of these element-specific measurements is to correlate the changes in macroscopic magnetic properties induced by annealing with changes in average chemical composition at the Co/Al interface. For the Co thickness used here (0.6 nm), XAS and XMCD give information on the composition and magnetic moments averaged over the Co layer, while XPS will provide information on the electronic structure of Co at the Co/AlOx interface mainly.

Measurements were carried out at the Advanced Photoelectric-effect Experiments (APE) beamline of the ELETTRA synchrotron in Trieste (Italy). Co  $L_{2,3}$  absorption spectra were obtained by measuring the drain current of the sample via the sample holder. To probe the out-of-plane Co remanent magnetization (no out-of-plane magnetic field could be applied), the sample surface was set perpendicular to the incident X-ray beam (see inset of Fig. 2(a) with  $\theta = 0^\circ$ ).

Fig. 2 shows the Co  $L_{2,3}$  absorption spectrum measured for the as-deposited and annealed samples, for left (dashed line) and right (dotted line) circular polarization. The spectrum of the as-deposited sample (Fig. 2(a)) shows no dichroism (solid line) in this configuration, indicating that the Co magnetic moment, averaged over the whole Co thickness, has no net component in the direction perpendicular to the surface. This is in agreement with

macroscopic measurements. The spectral shape is typical of metallic Co (see Ref. 14 for example).

Attempts to measure the in-plane Co magnetization in this sample, by tilting the sample to grazing incidence, failed since the in-plane magnetic field available in the chamber was not sufficient to saturate the magnetization in the in-plane direction. A XMCD signal was however measured, confirming that the magnetization lies in the plane in the as-deposited sample (not shown here) forming a domain structure.

While no substantial changes are observed in the shape of the XAS spectra of the as-deposited and annealed samples (see the XAS spectra derivatives in the inset of Fig. 2(b)), an important dichroism signal is found for the annealed sample. This indicates, as already observed by EHE measurements, that the annealed sample possesses an out-of-plane magnetic moment.

In summary, XAS measurements clearly confirm the onset of perpendicular magnetic anisotropy associated to annealing. On the other hand, these data give the important information that using this technique no significant changes in the Co chemical environment, averaged over the whole Co layer, are observed.

Co  $2p$  XPS measurements were performed setting the incident photon energy at  $h\nu = 1130$  eV, with an incident angle of  $\theta = 60^\circ$ . Fig. 3 shows the spectra obtained for as-deposited and annealed samples. The spectrum of pure CoO is given for reference in the top of the same figure. In this spectrum, one can distinguish two main peaks, corresponding to CoO  $2p_{1/2}$  and CoO  $2p_{3/2}$  core levels (lying at 796.3 eV and 781.1 eV respectively) and two satellite peaks (denoted S and lying at 803.3 eV and 786.7 eV resp.) which arise from the charge transfer between O  $2p$  and Co  $3d$ . The main peaks are shifted towards larger binding energies with respect to Co metal peaks, due to oxygen environment. The spectrum of the as-deposited sample is similar to that of pure cobalt (see Ref. 14), with Co  $2p_{1/2}$  and Co  $2p_{3/2}$  lying at the binding energies of 792.5 eV and 778.1eV respectively.

The spectrum of the annealed sample clearly shows contributions from both Co and CoO spectra. Since XPS measurements are more surface sensitive than XMCD (the collected

intensity is exponentially decreasing with a penetration depth of the order of 5-6Å), this result indicates that interfacial Co oxidation appears upon annealing. Note that no clear sign of a modification of the local Co environment, averaged over the whole Co thickness, was detected by XAS measurements after annealing. A comparison of the two spectroscopic techniques therefore indicates that the CoO-like environment is specific to the topmost Co/AlOx interface. An inspection of the XPS spectra allows to deduce that most of the Co atoms located near the Co/Al interface are bonded to oxygen atoms. The metallic contribution to the XPS spectra comes from the atoms away from the interface. Furthermore, the ratio between the estimated areas of the CoO  $2p_{1/2}$  peak (796.3 eV) and its satellite (803.3 eV) gives 0.97, which means that the cobalt oxide is a monoxide [15].

We therefore conclude that the onset of perpendicular magnetic anisotropy induced by thermal annealing is related to the appearance of a significant density of interfacial Co-O bonds at the Co/AlOx interface. This is the result of temperature-induced diffusion of excess oxygen in the amorphous Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> structure towards the Co/Al interface.

In conclusion, combining bulk and interfacial-sensitive spectroscopy techniques (XAS and XPS), we have shown that interfacial oxidation of Co in Pt/Co/AlOx trilayers is at the origin of strong perpendicular magnetic anisotropy induced by annealing. The related enhancement of the Co magnetic moment observed by SQUID measurements in the annealed sample is in agreement with the theoretical work of Oleinik *et al.*, who predict an increase of the spin moment in the case of Co-O terminated interfaces. These studies support the seminal role of oxygen-induced splitting of the Co  $3d$  bands in PMA, as presented at the beginning of this letter. Ab-initio calculations, aiming at clarifying the role of Co-O hybridization in magnetic anisotropy energy, are presently underway.

The authors are grateful for the experimental support and assistance of B. Pang, L. Ranno, O. Fruchart and P. Torelli.

## REFERENCES

---

- [1] P.F. Carcia, A.D. Meinhaldt, and A. Suna, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **47**, 178 (1985).
- [2] G.H.O. Daalderop, P.J. Kelly, and M.F.H. Shuurmans, *Phys. Rev. B* **50**, 9989 (1994).
- [3] N. Nakajima, T. Koide, T. Shidara, H. Miyauchi, H. Fukutani, A. Fujimori, K. Iio, T. Katayama, M. Nyvlt, and Y. Suzuki *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **81**, 5229 (1998).
- [4] D. Weller, Y. Wu, J. Stöhr, M.G. Salant, B.D. Hermsmeier, and C. Chappert, *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 12888 (1994).
- [5] S. Monso, B. Rodmacq, S. Auffret, G. Casali, F. Fettar, B. Gilles, B. Dieny, and P. Boyer, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **80**, 4157 (2002).
- [6] B. Rodmacq, S. Auffret, B. Dieny, S. Monso, and P. Boyer, *J. Appl. Phys.* **93**, 7513 (2003).
- [7] D. Lacour, M. Hehn, M. Alnot, F. Montaigne, F. Greullet, G. Lengaigne, O. Lenoble, S. Robert, and A. Schuhl, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **90**, 192506 (2007).
- [8] J.C.A. Huang, M.M. Chen, C.H. Lee, T.H. Wu, J.C. Wu, and C.M. Fu, *J. Magn. Magn. Mat.* **239**, 326 (2002).
- [9] I. I. Oleinik, E. Yu. Tsymbal, and D. G. Pettifor, *Phys. Rev. B* **69**, 3952 (2000).
- [10] P. Bruno, *Phys. Rev. B* **39**, 865 (1989).
- [11] N.D. Telling, G. van der Laan, S. Ladak, and R.J. Hicken, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **85**, 3803 (2004).
- [12] N.D. Telling, G. van der Laan, S. Ladak, R.J. Hicken, and E. Arenholz, *J. Appl. Phys.* **99**, 08E505 (2006).
- [13] C.L. Canedy, X.W. Li, and G. Xiao, *J. Appl. Phys.* **81** 5367 (1997).
- [14] M. Sicot, S. Andrieu, F. Bertran, and F. Fortuna, *Phys. Rev. B* **72** 144414 (2005).
- [15] G. A. Carson, M. H. Nassir, and M. A. Langell, *J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A* **14**, 1637 (1996); J. Grimbolt, J. P. Bonnelle, and J. P. Beaufils, *J. Electron Spectrosc. Relat. Phenom.* **8**, 437 (1976).



## FIGURE CAPTIONS

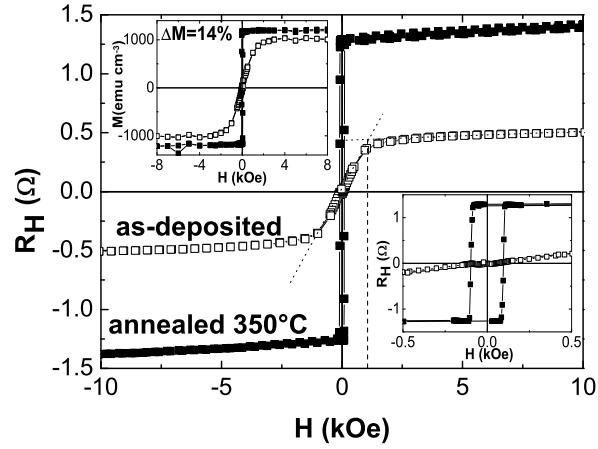


Figure 1: Hall resistance as a function of the applied field for as-deposited (open squares) and annealed (filled squares) samples. The field is applied perpendicular to the plane of the trilayer. Top inset: hysteresis cycles of the samples obtained by SQUID measurements. Bottom inset: zoom of the Hall resistance loops at low field for as-deposited and annealed samples.

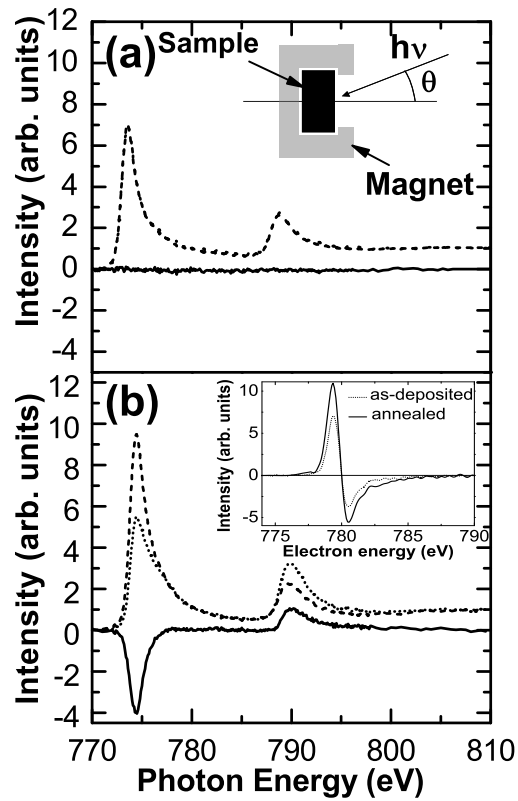


Figure 2: Co  $L_{2,3}$  X-ray absorption spectra measured for the as-deposited sample (a) and the annealed sample (b), with no applied magnetic field ( $H=0$ ) and perpendicular incident beam ( $\theta = 0^\circ$ ). The solid curves represent the XMCD signal, obtained from the difference between left (dashed line) and right (dotted line) circularly polarized light spectra. Inset of (a): experimental set-up. Inset of (b): derivative of the XAS spectra of as-deposited (dotted line) and annealed (solid line) samples.

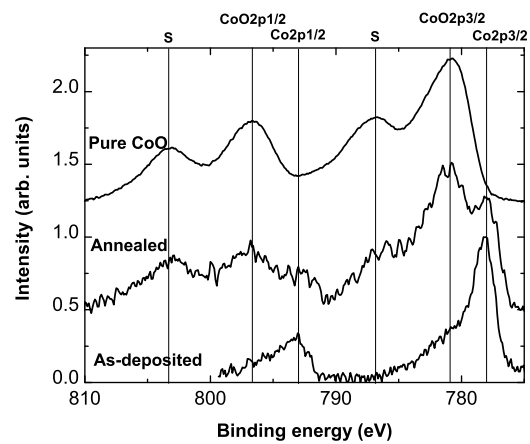


Figure 3: Co 2p XPS spectra for the as-deposited sample (bottom curve), annealed sample (middle curve) and pure CoO (top curve).