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S. Andrieu, Thomas Hauet, M. Gottwald, A. Rajanikanth, Lionel Calmels, et al.. Co/Ni multilayers for spintronics: High spin polarization and tunable magnetic anisotropy. *Physical Review Materials*, 2018, 2 (6), 10.1103/physrevmaterials.2.064410 . hal-01950180

HAL Id: hal-01950180

<https://hal.science/hal-01950180>

Submitted on 10 Dec 2018

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Co/Ni multilayers for spintronics: High spin polarization and tunable magnetic anisotropy

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(Received 7 February 2018; revised manuscript received 17 April 2018; published 27 June 2018)

In this paper we analyze, in detail, the magnetic properties of (Co/Ni) multilayers, a widely used system for spintronic devices. We use spin-polarized photoemission spectroscopy, magneto-optical Kerr effect, x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD), and anomalous surface diffraction experiments to investigate the electronic, magnetic, and structural properties in [Co(*x*)/Ni(*y*)] single-crystalline stacks grown by molecular-beam epitaxy. The spin polarization depends sensitively on the surface termination and for Co terminated stacks is found to be much larger than bulk Co, reaching at least 90% for 2 Co atomic planes. We observe a magnetization transition from in plane to out of plane when varying the Ni coverage on a Co layer in the submonolayer range, confirming the interface origin of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy in this system. Angle-dependent XMCD using strong applied magnetic field allows us to show that the orbital magnetic moment anisotropy in Co is responsible for the anisotropy and that our results are consistent with Bruno's model. Surface x-ray diffraction shows that fcc stacking is preferred for 1-monolayer Co-based superlattices, whereas the hcp stacking dominates for larger Co thicknesses. We finally explored the role of the stacking sequence on the Co and Ni magnetic moments by *ab initio* calculations.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevMaterials.2.064410](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevMaterials.2.064410)

I. INTRODUCTION

Research on spintronic devices such as magnetic random access memories (MRAM) and magnetic sensors have generated the need for magnetic thin-film materials with tunable properties. Although today most spintronic devices are based on a similar spin-valve magnetic stack for sensing, writing, and reading operations, each application requires specific optimized features for the magnetic films. For instance, in the view of spin transfer torque (STT) MRAM [1,2] and STT oscillators [1,3] implementation, magnetic tunnel junction (MTJ) with thin electrodes having low damping, high perpendicular anisotropy, high spin polarization, and moderate magnetization are investigated. Different ways are heavily pursued. One involves rare-earth/transition metal ferrimagnet alloys [4]. Another one is [Fe_{1-x}Co_x/Pd] and [Fe_{1-x}Co_x/Pt] multilayers [5–7]. Both show large perpendicular magnetocrystalline anisotropy (PMA) and allow easy tuning of magnetization. However these systems offer only modest spin-polarization and high damping parameters [8]. On the contrary Heusler alloys are heavily studied since they are theoretically 100% spin polarized with extremely low damping

($\alpha < 0.001$). A high tunnel magnetoresistance (TMR) ratio has indeed been reported for magnetic tunnel junctions with Co-based full Heusler alloy electrodes [9–11] and damping below 0.001 was reported [12,13] but large perpendicular magnetic anisotropy (PMA) is still challenging in this class of materials.

[Co/Ni] multilayers have gained large interest in view of spin-transfer applications since it has the potential to provide all the requested features cited above [14,15]. First, the Co/Ni(111) system is ideal regarding growth processes: as both Ni and Co grows layer by layer on each other (as shown by electron-diffraction intensity oscillations [15]), extremely flat interfaces are obtained as shown by transmission electron microscopy [15]. The Co/Ni interface produces a magnetic anisotropy that is perpendicular to the interface [16–18]. PMA up to 5 MJ/m³ can be achieved for superlattices of 1 MonoLayer (ML) of Co and 3 MLs of Ni grown along the (111) direction [5,15,19]. Changing the thickness of Co allows an easy tuning of PMA amplitude and calculations lead to similar conclusions [20–22]. Magnetization of Co/Ni multilayers is moderate (around 700 emu/cm³ for Co 1 ML/Ni 3 MLs). Gilbert damping has been found to be quite insensitive to the composition and can reach values around 0.02 [23–25]. The importance of such a set of characteristics to enhance spin transfer has been recently demonstrated. First reliable STT switching has been achieved in fully metallic Co/Ni-based GMR nanopillars for low critical current [26,27] and for subnanosecond time [28]. Second recent reports on STT-induced

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domain-wall motion have demonstrated low critical current [29] and high domain-wall speed in Co/Ni [30–32]. Finally, a high spin polarization (denoted as SP in the following) was predicted using *ab initio* calculation [33] and indirectly estimated experimentally [30]. The main problem to use Co/Ni in magnetic tunnel junction is to find a suitable insulating barrier for getting large tunnel magnetoresistance [14]. Encouraging results were recently reported using an Al₂O₃ barrier [34].

However while Co/Ni multilayers have been extensively studied (see [15] for a review and [19,25,31–35]) many fundamental questions about this system have still to be addressed. These include the following:

(i) Spin polarization. We performed spin-resolved photoemission (SR-PES) experiments to quantify the SP dependence on Co and Ni layer thicknesses and show that SP of at least 90% can be achieved for 2-ML Co on Ni (Sec. II).

(ii) Interfacial anisotropy contributions. It is well established that interfacial anisotropy gives rise to PMA values sufficient to overcome the shape anisotropies. In all the multilayers studied in the literature, Co is always embedded in Ni, leading to two Co/Ni interfaces and so two interfacial contributions. But if we need to finish the stack with Co in transport devices, a Ni/Co interface is lacking and the PMA will be modified. We thus studied the Ni surface coverage on Co to quantitatively determine the different interfacial magnetic contributions to the PMA (Sec. III A).

(iii) Atomic magnetic moments. In a previous study we observed that the Co magnetic moment (measured at room temperature) is enhanced at the Ni interface [15]. Here we performed x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) measurements in a special geometry that allows us first to quantify the true Co and Ni spin moments (by determining and correcting the artefact due to the spin magnetic dipole operator at the interface) and second to measure the anisotropy of the orbital moment at the atomic level. Finally, our data can be used to test if Bruno's PMA explanation [36] correctly describes our observations (Sec. III B).

(iv) Discrepancies between experimental and theoretical magnetic properties. In our previous study we performed *ab initio* calculations to understand in detail the mechanism that leads to PMA in this system. We did not find theoretically that the Co moment is enhanced at the interface like in experiments. One explanation could be a special Co atomic arrangement at the interface with Ni not explored when performing *ab initio* calculations. To address this point, we performed anomalous x-ray surface diffraction experiments to determine the atomic arrangement in the system (Sec. IV). We performed *ab initio* calculations looking at the influence of the Co stacking sequence (fcc versus hcp staking) on the hexagonal (111) fcc Ni lattice (Sec. V).

Finally all these results are summarized and discussed (Sec. VI), where we propose a simple model to account for both the high Co moments and almost full spin polarization.

II. Co/Ni SPIN POLARIZATION

In order to investigate the SP of [Co/Ni] superlattices, spin-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (SR-PES) experi-

ments were performed on the CASSIOPEE beamline at the SOLEIL synchrotron (see Ref. [37] for a description of the experimental setup). The Co/Ni stacks were epitaxially grown in a MBE chamber connected to the beamline to keep the surface contamination to an insignificant level [12]. We used the same growth process as developed in Refs. [15,18]. The films were deposited on (11 $\bar{2}$ 0) single-crystalline sapphire substrates. To deposit Co/Ni superlattices with (111) growth direction, seed layers of bcc V (110) 10 nm / fcc Au (111) 5 nm were first deposited. A series of [Ni(3 ML)/Co(x)]₃ superlattices were measured with x ranging from 1 to 3 monolayers (MLs) with 0.5-ML step. 20-nm-thick (0001) hcp Co and (111) fcc Ni films were also grown as bulk references. All Co/Ni superlattices have been magnetized with a 600-Oe field applied perpendicularly to the films before PES experiments (and in-plane for thick Ni and Co reference films). Preliminary experiments have shown that such a magnetic field is sufficient to saturate the Co/Ni magnetization [18]. The SR-PES experiments have been conducted at room temperature with a spectrometer detector facing the sample surface with an angular integration to $\pm 8^\circ$. The spectrometer is equipped with a Mott detector allowing us to measure the SP along the in-plane and out-of-plane directions and thus allowing us to check the magnetic anisotropy features of the Co/Ni stacks. Most of the experiments were performed using a 37-eV photon energy where the photoemission cross section is the largest for Co and Ni. Such conditions probe around 40% of the first Brillouin zone (BZ) in the $k_x - k_y$ plane. To investigate the whole BZ, we thus turned the sample normal 8° off the detector axis. The PES experiments were performed on a (Co x ML/Ni 3 ML)* N superlattice series. The Ni thickness was fixed to $y = 3$ MLs (which is not a critical parameter since the PMA does not depend on it in our samples [15]). The Co thickness was varied from $x = 1 - 3$ MLs by 0.5-ML steps. The number of repetitions N was fixed to 3 first to be sure to get the PMA and second because the electron escape depth l_{esc} is around 2 MLs so that the PES probing depth is around 1 nm below the surface in our experimental conditions (95% of PES signal comes from $3.l_{esc}$). In Fig. 1 the majority and minority SR-PES and resulting SP for this series are plotted, including thick Ni and Co films (for which the magnetization was observed in plane).

The SP at the Fermi energy is much larger than in bulk Ni and Co and reaches 90% around 2-ML Co. The SP increase is attributed to an increase of the minority spin PES near E_F whereas the majority spin PES is weakly affected as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 1.

We also looked at the impact of nonmagnetic capping on the Co layer on the SP. In Fig. 2 is shown the effect of Ni and Au covering on the SP at the surface. As expected the high SP obtained by a Co termination is reduced when covering with Ni. This leads to the conclusion that the use of Co/Ni SL as an electrode should be terminated with Co. The Au capping was also examined and the initial SP is slightly decreased. In practice the SP of the underneath Co layer is nearly unaffected because there is some unpolarized Density Of States (DOS) coming from Au that is included in the calculation of the SP. This means that a very high spin-polarized current can be injected in an Au spacer using a Co/Ni SL terminated with Co.

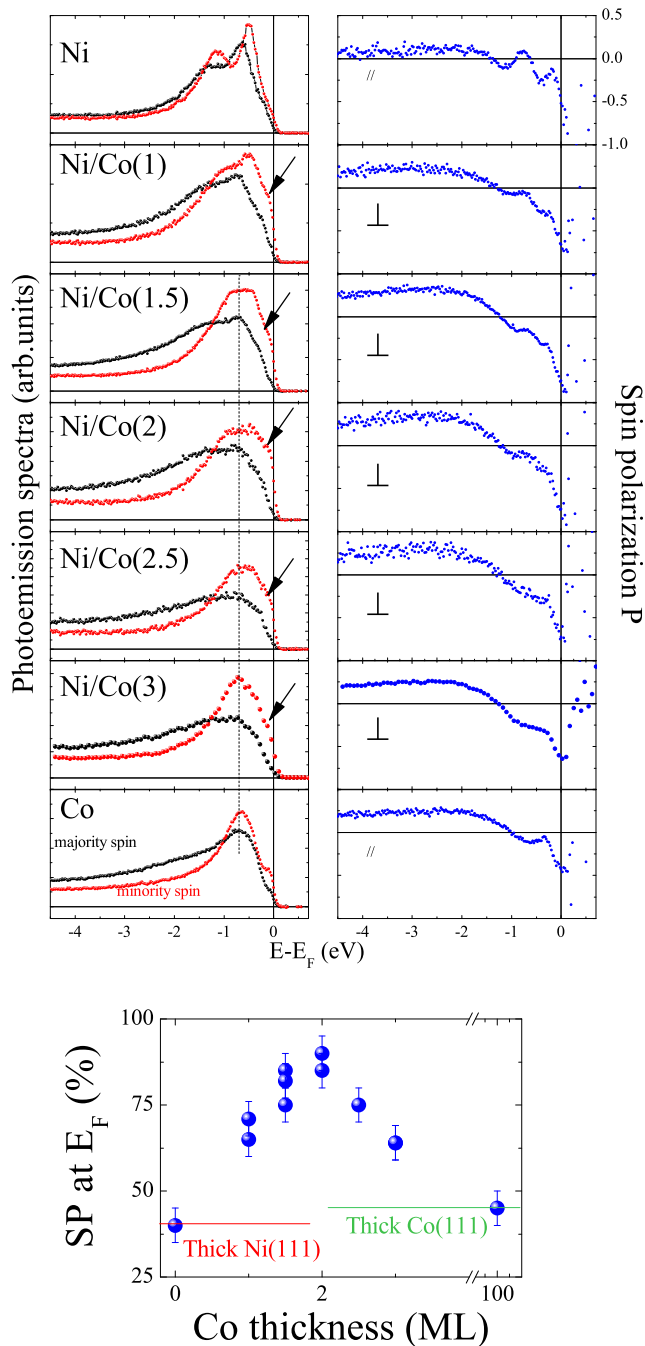


FIG. 1. Top left: majority and minority spin PES spectra measured on bulk Ni and Co films and a series of Co/Ni superlattices. Top right: spin polarization spectra; bottom: corresponding spin polarization (SP) at E_F . The arrows show the increase of the minority spin PES near E_F responsible for the SP increase.

III. MAGNETIC ANISOTROPY

A. MOKE investigation

To inject a high polarized spin current in a Co/Ni based device, the superlattice must be terminated by a Co layer. But this leads to the lack of 1 Co/Ni interface that can be enough to lose the PMA. To test this point, stacks were grown with one Ni/Co first interface with a varying Ni capping coverage

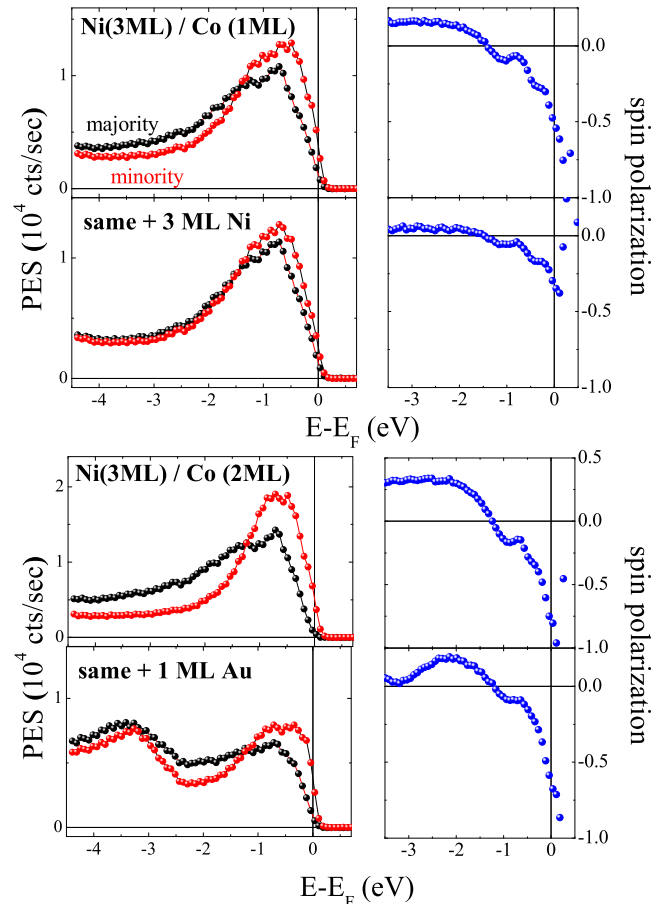


FIG. 2. Effect of the covering on the spin polarization of the stack for 3-ML Ni capping (top) and for 1-ML Au capping (bottom). This shows that Ni covering decreases the SP whereas an almost full polarized injection may be achieved in Au.

as shown in Fig. 3(a). The whole sample was then capped with MgO. The architecture of the sample is thus sapphire/V(110)/Au(111)/Ni_{3ML}/Co_{xML}/Ni_{yML}/MgO where the top Ni layer is a thickness wedge with $0 \leq y \leq 1.2$ MLs. Details on the growth are given previously [15]. One should note that Co growth on Ni and Ni growth on Co is layer by layer in these samples as shown by electron diffraction (reflection high-energy electron diffraction oscillations). This means that a submonolayer Ni thickness consists of two-dimensional islands and a noncoalesced monolayer. Thus the top Co/Ni interface proportion is equal to y (for $y \leq 1$). The hysteresis loops were measured along the Ni wedge by using magneto-optical Kerr effect (MOKE) microscopy applying the field perpendicular to the layers [Fig. 3(b)]. As expected for a 3-ML-thick Co layer without Ni coverage, the out-of-plane axis was found to be a hard axis. Indeed, a single Co-Ni interface anisotropy is not sufficient to overcome the demagnetization field. This is still the case up to a 0.5-ML Ni cap, but the anisotropy (the loop slope) changed around 0.5-ML Ni cap and the out-of-plane axis became an easy axis for Ni cap thicknesses above 0.7 ML. Similar experiments were done for Co thickness varying from 1 to 4 MLs. We deduced from these experiments the Ni cap thickness y for which the magnetization

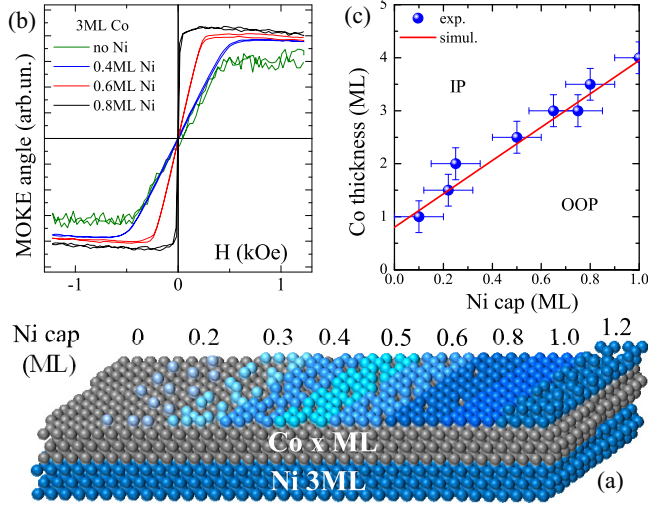


FIG. 3. Co magnetic-moment orientation depending on Ni capping measured by using Kerr magnetometry. (a) Sample stack, (b) hysteresis loops for 3-ML Co with different Ni capping, (c) Ni cap thickness leading to in-plane (IP) to (OOP) out-of-plane magnetization transition for different Co thicknesses. The red curve is a fit using Eq. (2).

easy axis turns from in plane to out of plane for a Co layer thickness x as plotted in Fig. 3(c). The (x, y) values may be determined by writing the total magnetic energy defining the effective anisotropy as [5]

$$K_{\text{eff}} D = \sum_{\text{atoms } i} (K_S + K_V^i t_i) + K_{\text{shape}} D, \quad (1)$$

where K_S are the interface magnetic anisotropy terms, K_V^i are the volumetric magnetocrystalline anisotropy of the i th layer of thickness t_i , D is the total thickness, and K_{shape} are the shape anisotropy terms. The transition from in-plane to out-of-plane easy axis corresponds to $K_{\text{eff}} = 0$ leading to a unique (x, y) solution. The (x, y) determination is however difficult first because the K_{shape} term does not vary linearly with x and y and second because several interfaces are involved, i.e., Co/Ni, Co/MgO, Ni/MgO, and Ni/Au (since the first Ni layer is grown on Au). However a rough estimation can be achieved by considering that $K_s^{\text{Co/MgO}} \approx K_s^{\text{Ni/MgO}}$ (noted K_s^{MgO} in the following). Moreover, the Ni bulk anisotropy term K_V^{Ni} is very small as shown by several groups [15–17] and can be neglected. Considering our stack one can write

$$K_{\text{eff}} D = K_s^{\text{Co/Ni}}(1 + y) + K_s' + K_V^{\text{Co}} d(x - 1) + K_{\text{shape}} D$$

with $K_{\text{shape}} D = -\frac{\mu_o}{2} \frac{(t_{\text{Co}} M_{\text{Co}} + t_{\text{Ni}} M_{\text{Ni}})^2}{t_{\text{Co}} + t_{\text{Ni}}}$,

$$t_{\text{Co}} = dx \quad t_{\text{Ni}} = d(3 + y) \quad \text{and}$$

$$K_s' = K_s^{\text{MgO}} + K_s^{\text{Ni/Au}}. \quad (2)$$

Here $d \cong 0.2$ nm is the distance between atomic planes very similar in Ni and Co [15]. A second-order equation on y is obtained parametrized by x . Note that the bulk anisotropy

term K_V^{Co} is multiplied by $(x - 1)$ since there is no bulk contribution for 1 Co atomic plane. In a previous study on a series of Co/Ni(111) superlattices, we measured $K_V^{\text{Co}} = +0.7 \pm 0.1$ MJ/m³ and $K_s^{\text{Co/Ni}} = +0.43 \pm 0.02$ mJ/m² [15]. One should note here that both positive values help PMA. This is the case for Co/Ni interface anisotropy and also “bulk” Co magnetocrystalline anisotropy since (111) is an easy axis. A very good fit is obtained [Fig. 3(c)] using $K_s' = -0.1 \pm 0.05$ mJ/m². From Ref. [38] $K_s^{\text{Ni/Au}} = -0.15$ mJ/m² was obtained in MBE-grown samples. This means that the MgO/Ni and MgO/Co interface anisotropies are small and not relevant here.

This analysis allowed us to estimate the number of bilayers necessary to get PMA under vacuum for photoemission experiments on Co terminated layers. For that $K_s^{\text{Co/MgO}}$ and $K_s^{\text{Ni/MgO}}$ should be changed in Eqs. (1) and (2) by $K_s^{\text{Co/UHV}}$ and $K_s^{\text{Ni/UHV}}$ given in Ref. [5]. This analysis thus shows that two bilayers ($\text{Co}_x\text{Ni}_{3\text{ML}}$) without Ni cap on top are enough to get PMA up to $x = 2 - \text{ML}$ Co. However, for $x = 3$ MLs three repeats are necessary to get PMA which was confirmed performing SR-PES experiments.

B. XMCD investigation

Using the XMCD technique we wanted to address questions raised by a previous XMCD work [15] including (i) what is the influence of the spin magnetic dipole operator on the spin moment determination using the sum rules, and (ii) is the measurement of the orbital moment anisotropy Δm_L comparable to the theoretical explanation of PMA proposed by Bruno [36]? In order to answer to these questions the absorption spectra were measured at different angles between the sample and the photon beam, maintaining the saturation magnetization along the beam direction [39]. These conditions require high magnetic fields to be fulfilled. The experiments were performed on the DEIMOS beamline at the SOLEIL synchrotron [40,41]. The setup is equipped with a superconducting coil allowing variable temperature (1.5–350 K) and high magnetic field measurements (up to 7 T; we applied 4 T here). Absorption spectra were recorded on a series of Al_2O_3 substrate/V/Au/Ni (3 ML)/Co (x ML)/Ni (2 ML)/Au samples ($x = 1, 2, 3$) for five angles (noted γ ; see inset in Fig. 4) between the photon/magnetic field direction and the (111) surface normal ($\gamma = 0, 15, 30, 45, \text{ and } 60^\circ$).

The top Au layer is a capping layer to avoid oxidation of the top Ni layers. The measured XMCD spectra obtained at the Co and Ni edges for the 1-ML Co sample are shown in Fig. 4. The orbital and effective spin moments were deduced using the sum rules and plotted versus $\sin^2 \gamma$ [42]. All the absorption spectra were corrected from the saturation effect [43,44]. Such experiments allowed us to obtain the orbital moment and moment anisotropy Δm_L^i ($i = \text{Co}, \text{Ni}$) and the spin magnetic dipole operator T_z contribution in the spin sum rule as [45]

$$m_L = m_L^\perp + (m_L^\parallel - m_L^\perp) \sin^2 \gamma = m_L^\perp - \Delta m_L \sin^2 \gamma, \quad (3)$$

$$m_s^{\text{eff}} = m_s + 7T_z = m_s + 14Q_{xx} - 21Q_{xx} \sin^2 \gamma. \quad (4)$$

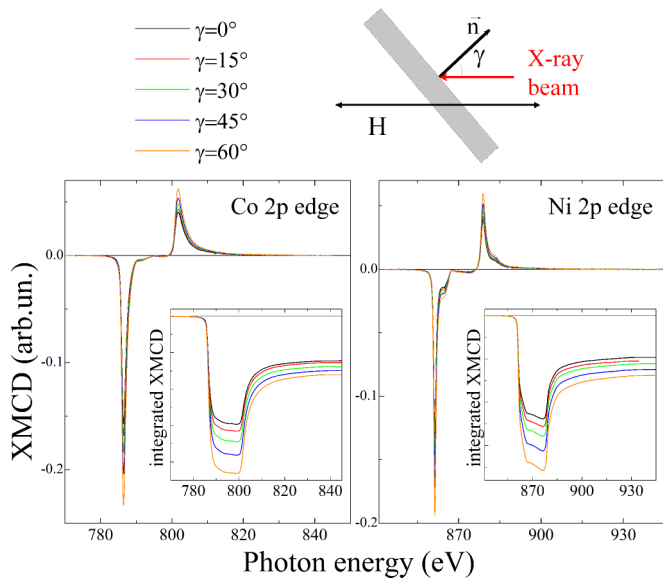


FIG. 4. Examples of XMCD raw data observed at the Co and Ni *L* edges varying the angle γ between the x-ray beam and the surface normal. The magnetic field to get the XMCD is applied along the x-ray beam.

Note that the second equation is derived for a *3d* metal with a uniaxial symmetry [46] and shows that the anisotropy of m_s^{eff} is only due to the anisotropy of T_z . The anisotropy of the orbital and spin effective moment are thus deduced from the slope of the curves $m_L(\sin^2\gamma)$ and $m_s^{\text{eff}}(\sin^2\gamma)$. These measurements were reproduced at 20, 50, 100, 200, and 300 K. The results obtained on the 1-ML Co sample are summarized

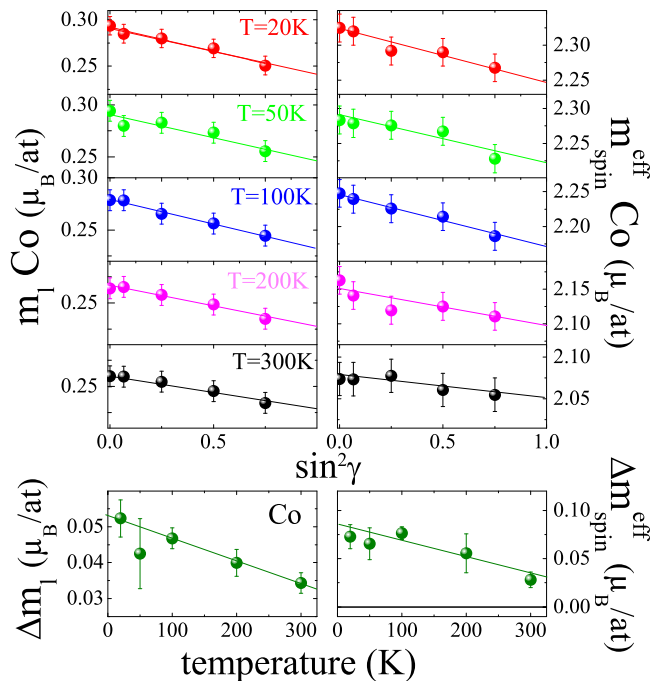


FIG. 5. Top: orbital and spin effective Co magnetic moments measured on the 1-ML Co sample for different γ angles and temperatures. Bottom: m_L and m_s^{eff} slopes plotted vs temperature.

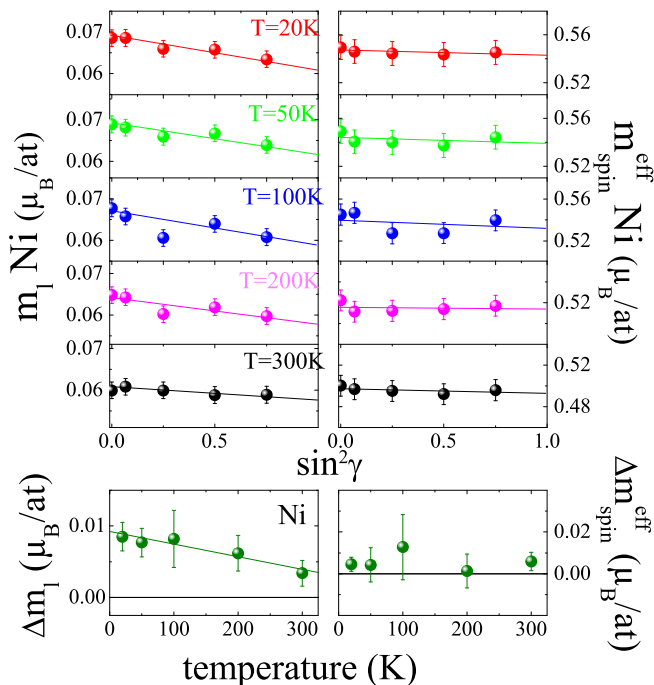


FIG. 6. Similar experiments as in Fig. 5 but for Ni.

in Figs. 5 and 6 for Co and Ni absorption edges respectively. It should be noted that Ni results show larger distribution than Co simply because the Co magnetic moments are around four times larger than Ni ones. From these results on the 1-ML Co sample, we are first able to estimate the impact of the T_z spin magnetic dipole operator on the Co and Ni spin moment determination using XMCD by looking at the slope of the $m_s^{\text{eff}}(\sin^2\gamma)$ curves [see Eqs. (3) and (4)]. This is observed negligible for Ni at all temperatures of measurement whereas

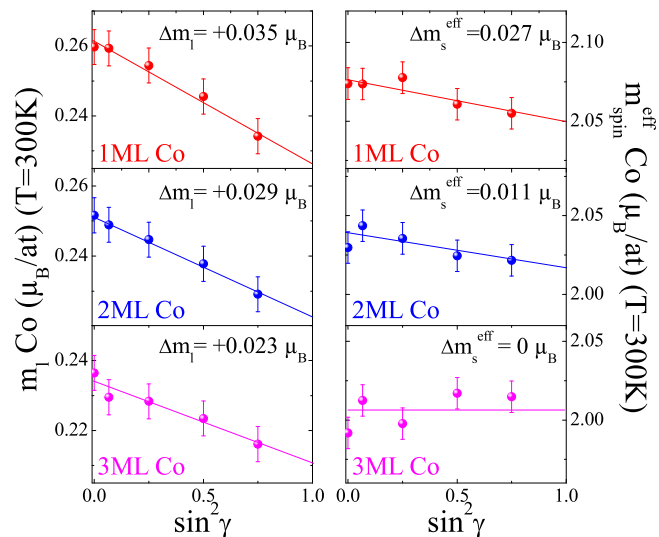


FIG. 7. Co orbital and spin effective moment anisotropies measured at room temperature for three samples with 1-, 2-, and 3-ML Co. The Co PMA and the T_z contribution are observed to increase when decreasing the Co thickness. This is consistent with the interfacial origins of both anisotropies.

a small but measurable T_z effect is observed for Co. These two results are consistent with our previous *ab initio* calculations [15]. This experimental T_z amplitude effect is also observed to increase when decreasing the temperature. It remains low even at 0 K (less than $0.1\mu_B/\text{atom}$) but large enough to take it into account for a correct m_s determination. Second, the PMA is confirmed by the observation of a negative $m_L^\parallel - m_L^\perp$ slope with $\sin^2\gamma$ for both Co and Ni atoms. We also observed that this orbital moment anisotropy is increasing when decreasing the temperature as expected. Similar experiments were performed for the 2- and 3-ML Co samples at room temperature. This XMCD analysis at the Co edge is shown in Fig. 7. The T_z contribution is observed to almost vanish for 3-ML Co which is not surprising since the T_z contribution originates from the interfaces. We also observed that the orbital moment anisotropy decreases when increasing the Co thickness. Again this is consistent with the Co/Ni interface origin of the PMA.

These measurements also allow us to determine the gyromagnetic g factor in both Ni and Co layers. This gives important information on the quality of the XMCD measurements and on the physics of PMA in this system [19,47]). Figure 8 displays the magnetization temperature dependence for the 1- and 3-ML-thick Co samples. These magnetization variations are consistent with the reduced Curie temperature (T_C) of such stacks due first to size effects (small thicknesses) and second to different T_C in bulk Co and Ni (1388 and 627 K). Consequently the smaller is the Co thickness, the smaller the T_C of the stack (for the same Ni quantity) and the higher the magnetization variation with temperature.

Finally, the g factors can be extracted by using the equation

$$\frac{\mu_l}{\mu_s} = \frac{g-2}{2}. \quad (5)$$

Although the g factor is an average value over the material as measured for instance by ferromagnetic resonance (FMR) [19], one can extract atomlike g values from Ni and Co orbital and spin moments as plotted in Fig. 8. One should notice that

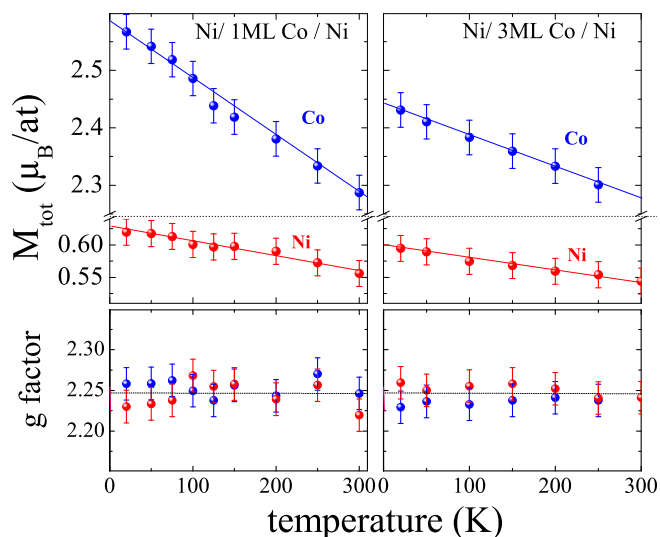


FIG. 8. Top: total Co and Ni magnetic moment variation with temperature for the 1-ML Co (left) and 3-ML Co (right) samples. Bottom: the g factors extracted from these data..

these extracted g factors are not dependent on temperature as expected. This reinforces the robustness of the measurement and analysis. Even if the accuracy on the g factor is limited due to the addition of errors on Co and Ni moments, we find similar values for Ni and Co, meaning that these atomlike g factors are similar to those measured by FMR. These g factors are quite far from the 2 value corresponding to free electrons. This is due to the strong Co/Ni hybridization at the interface also responsible for the PMA. We find similar g -factor values in Ni and Co around 2.25 for 1-ML Co at 300 K. This is larger than the value measured for sputtered Co/Ni films, around 2.18 [19,47] yet this discrepancy can be readily explained.

Indeed, we have shown that the PMA is slightly lower in sputter grown than in MBE grown films [15] as was confirmed by other groups [19,25,47]. The present difference in g factors is another signature of this PMA difference. Finally, it is interesting to compare the orbital moment anisotropies measured separately in Co and Ni. The anisotropy is six times larger in Co than in Ni ($0.054\mu_B$ and $0.009\mu_B$ respectively at 4 K see Figs. 5 and 6) and one may consider that Ni plays a minor role in this process. Nevertheless, the ratio m_L/m_s (proportional to the g factor) for Co and Ni are similar in Co and Ni (Fig. 8).

We can go further by looking at the macroscopic magnetic anisotropy link with the microscopic one in order to compare it to Bruno's model. Our XMCD analysis allows us to extract the average $\Delta\mu_{\text{orb}}$ as

$$\Delta\mu_l = \frac{t_{\text{Co}}\Delta\mu_l^{\text{Co}} + t_{\text{Ni}}\Delta\mu_l^{\text{Ni}}}{t_{\text{Co}} + t_{\text{Ni}}}. \quad (6)$$

Moreover, we extracted the macroscopic anisotropy K_u by measuring the effective anisotropy K_{eff} on hysteresis loops performed by XMCD applying OOP and IP magnetic field (Fig. 9) and using

$$K_u = K_{\text{eff}} + \frac{1}{2}\mu_0 M_s^2 \quad (7)$$

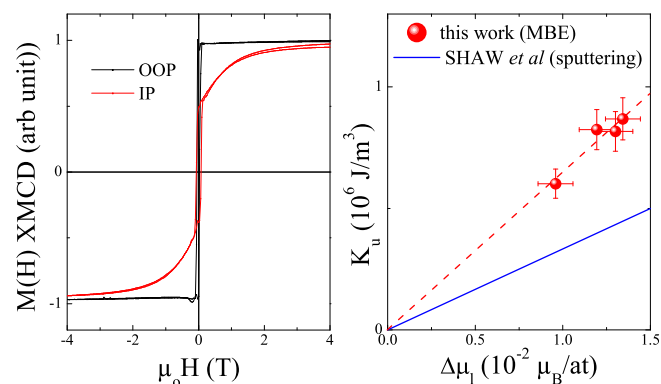


FIG. 9. Left: hysteresis loops measured by XMCD at the Co edge on a 1-ML Co sample for out-of-plane and in-plane applied fields. The area between OOP and IP loops gives the effective anisotropy. Right: resulting macroscopic magnetic anisotropy vs the atomic-orbital moment anisotropy. A linear law is found in agreement with Bruno's model (dashed red line). The blue line comes from results on sputtered samples reported in Ref. [19].

According to Bruno's model, these macroscopic and microscopic anisotropies are linked as [19,35]

$$K_u = A \frac{\xi N}{4V} \frac{\Delta\mu_l}{\mu_B}, \quad (8)$$

where N/V is the atomic density (close to 8.9×10^{28} atom/m³ here), ξ the spin-orbit coupling parameter (we use the same value as in [19], $\xi \approx -1.6 \times 10^{-20}$ J/atom), μ_B the Bohr magneton, and A is a prefactor found in the literature to vary between 0.05 and 0.2 [41,47]. We report in Fig. 9 our data together with the results obtained on sputtered multilayer samples by Shaw's group [19]. We also confirm Bruno's law but interestingly, we obtained a slope $A = 0.18$ around two times larger than those obtained on sputtered samples.

IV. CRYSTALLINE ARRANGEMENT STUDIED BY SURFACE DIFFRACTION

The previously published disagreements obtained between *ab initio* magnetic-moment calculations and the experimental results [15,25,33] motivated us to re-examine the crystallographic ordering in Co/Ni superlattices. Previous calculations were carried out by considering a perfect fcc stack of hexagonal lattices, with distances between atoms similar or very close to those of the bulk phases. On the one hand, the distance between the Co and Ni planes at the interface may impact the electronic properties if, for example, it is much different compared to bulk interplanar distance used in the calculations. Moreover, a particular arrangement of the Co and Ni atoms at the interface has to be considered. To get such information, we performed surface x-ray-diffraction experiments on Co films. We first examined Co films deposited on the Al₂O₃/V/Au/Ni(111) stack but in that case we increase the number of parameters in the fit of the truncation rods. We thus eliminated this complexity by analyzing the Co structure when deposited on a single-crystalline Ni(111) substrate. We also examined Co films covered with a Ni ML.

In a surface diffraction experiment, the x-ray beam is sent at grazing incidence. The diffraction pattern consists in surface truncation rods perpendicular to the surface in the reciprocal space. A surface diffraction experiment consists of measuring these rods. Their profiles are extremely sensitive to various factors: atomic positions in the lattice, the type of atoms at each site, the stacking sequence, distances in the plane and out of the plane, and roughness [48–50]. These experiments generally require the use of synchrotron radiation given the strong reduction of the signal compared to conventional diffraction setup. Moreover, the energy choice using synchrotron radiation is mandatory in the present case since Ni and Co are neighbors in the periodic table so that their x-ray diffusion contrast is then very low using a regular x-ray-diffraction setup. One elegant way of overcoming this difficulty is to set the x-ray beam energy at the 1s Co edge ($h\nu = 7709$ eV). The Co scattering factor is then strongly decreased by about 12 electrons whereas that of Ni remains close to 26 electrons at this energy, thus ensuring a high diffraction contrast to x rays (a procedure called anomalous surface diffraction).

The experiments were carried out on the UHV diffraction station of the SixS beamline at the SOLEIL synchrotron source. The samples were prepared in the preparation chamber hosted

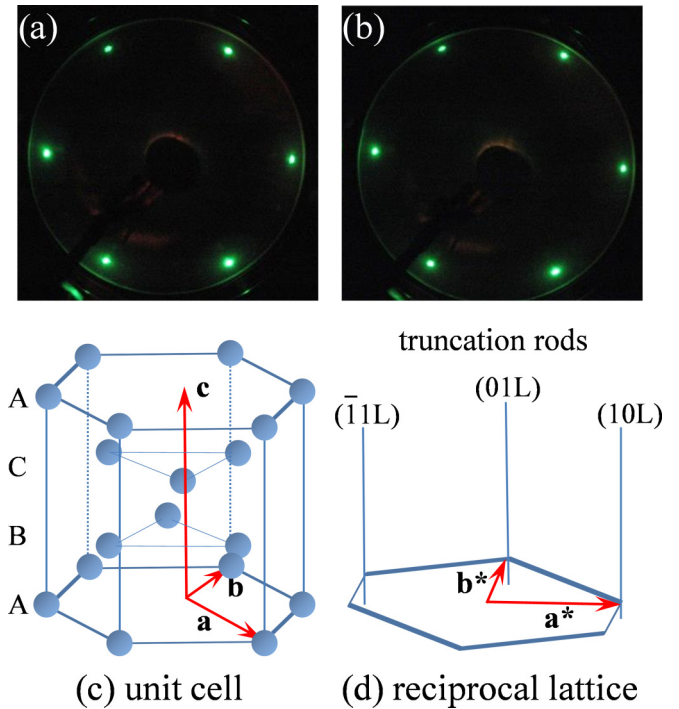


FIG. 10. LEED patterns obtained on (a) the Ni(111) surface and (b) after the growth of 2-ML-thick Co film. The unit cell chosen for ROD simulation is indicated in (c). Some truncation rods indexation is shown in (d). Six rods were measured for each sample.

by the diffractometer. The cleaning process of the substrate surface involved various cycles of Ar⁺ ion sputtering at 1 keV and subsequent annealing to 1100 K. The cleanliness and surface quality of the samples was checked by means of Auger electron spectroscopy and low-energy electron diffraction (LEED), respectively. Co was deposited using an *e*-beam evaporator. The Co deposition rate was calibrated using a quartz microbalance located at the place of the sample. Co was deposited at room temperature (to avoid intermixing) at a rate of 1 ML/min. For each sample the Ni(111) substrate was repared following the above-mentioned procedure. Figures 10(a) and 10(b) show the LEED pattern measured for the clean Ni(111) surface and after the Co deposition, respectively. Six different samples were prepared and analyzed: the bare Ni(111) substrate, x ML Co/Ni(111) substrate with $x = 1, 2, \text{ and } 3$, and 1 ML Ni/ x ML Co/Ni(111) with $x = 1$ and 2.

The x-ray-diffraction data presented in this paper are indexed according to the surface unit cell of Ni(111) described by the following parameters: $a = b = 0.2489$ nm, $c = 0.609$ nm and $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 120^\circ$. Indeed, since Co can be grown in fcc (ABCABC stacking sequence) or in hcp (ABAB stacking), at least four planes stacked along (111) were considered to account for these two possible types of stacking [Fig. 10(c)]. A schematic view of the reciprocal space is represented in Fig. 10(d). For each sample we measured the integrated intensities along six crystal truncation rods on each sample: $(11L)$, $(1-2L)$, $(-10L)$, $(1-1L)$, $(-11L)$, $(0-1L)$ with L varying from 0.1 to 2.4 (larger values of L were not achievable due to geometric constraints). This gives three series of nonequivalent

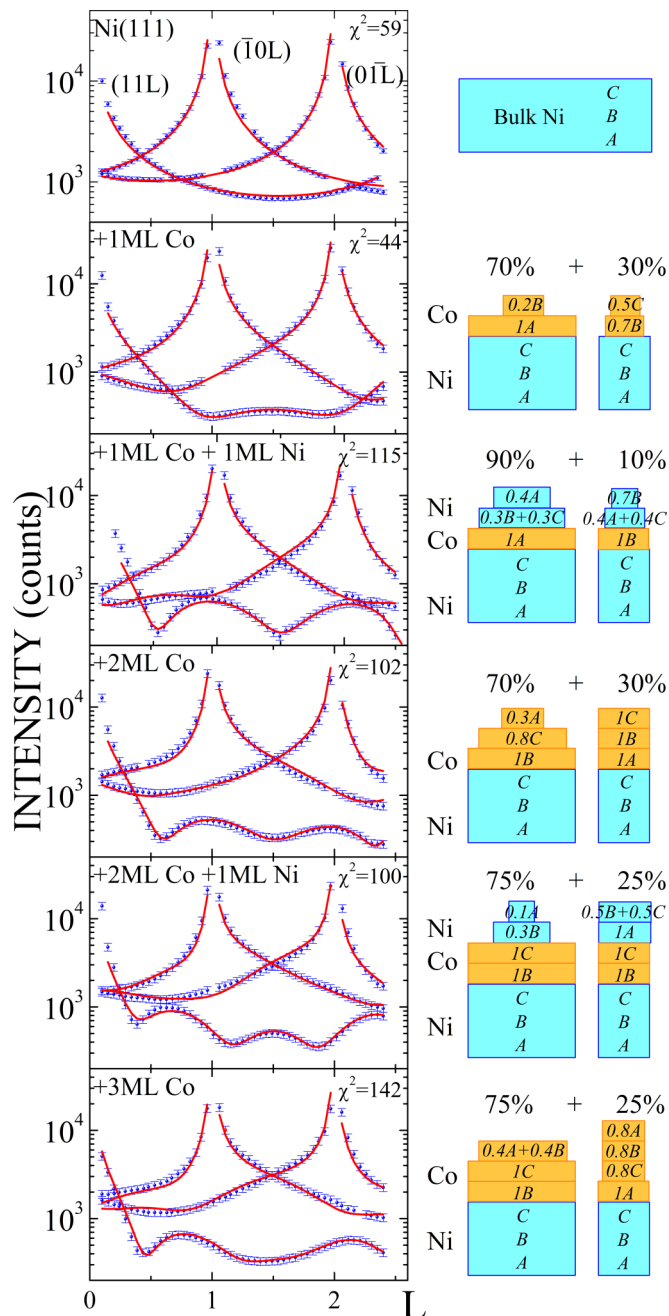


FIG. 11. Experimental structure factors (blue open circles, together with error bars) and the best-fit structure factors (solid red line) truncations rods and simulation for the six samples, from top to bottom: Ni(111) substrate, Ni + 1-ML Co, Ni + 1-ML Co+ 1-ML Ni, Ni + 2-ML Co, Ni + 2-ML Co + 1-ML Ni, Ni + 3-ML Co. The schematic representation of the models of stacks obtained after ROD simulations is shown on the right.

truncation rods along (Fig. 10)

- (i) (11L), (1 - 2L) – Bragg peak at $L = 0$,
- (ii) (-10L), (1 - 1L) – Bragg peak at $L = 1$,
- (iii) (-11L), (0 - 1L) – Bragg peak at $L = 2$.

After background subtraction and application of standard correction factors a fit of the data was carried out using the software package ROD [51].

A detailed structural refinement was performed by fitting simultaneously three nonequivalent truncation rods. The experimental (blue circles) together with the best fit (red curve) structure factors are shown in Fig. 11. During the refinement, the existence of two domains with different stacks had to be considered, whose percentages are also given on the right-hand side of Fig. 11. It should be noted that in all the simulations the extracted roughness was found very close to zero (the simulations are shown for a roughness equal to zero). For the Ni substrate, during the refinement the only variable is the out-of-plane relaxation of the topmost plane. The simulations are excellent and almost no surface relaxation is observed ($<1\%$) in agreement with the literature [52].

For the 1-ML Co film, the nucleation site of the Co layer must be taken into account during the refinement. Considering the ABC stacking of the Ni substrate by terminating with a C plane, several options may be considered for Co nucleation: the nucleation site (A, B, or C) is left free for both domains. The results of the refinement show that the site C is not occupied and that sites A (domain 1) and B (domain 2) can be occupied with some preference for site A. The fit also shows that the Co film thickness is not exactly 1 ML but 1.2 MLs, which is within the error bar of the thickness control on this setup. Therefore a second plane has grown on the first monolayer. Two types of stacking are obtained corresponding to 70% as an extension of the fcc structure of Ni and to 30% as a hcp stacking. When this type of deposit is covered with 1 ML of Ni, the fcc stacking is then favored representing 90% of the surface.

The situation changes drastically for Co thickness higher than 1 ML. For 2 MLs thick, the Co film adopts preferentially the hcp structure (domain 1, 70%), even if there remain zones with an fcc stacking (domain 2, 30%). For 3-ML Co, the hcp stacking dominates and no more fcc stacking occurs. The Ni capping no longer affects the stacking of the Co which remains hcp, contrary to the previous case with a single plane of Co. Finally, the interplanar distances for all these samples obtained following the data refinements are found very close to the bulk Ni atomic distance. The out-of-plane relaxations never exceed $\pm 3\%$, which is of the order of magnitude of the misfit between Co and Ni bulk lattices.

Therefore this analysis clearly demonstrates that there is no special atomic arrangement other than the fcc or hcp stacking, and no strong lattice parameter relaxation. The only parameter that changes from one sample to another is the stacking sequence. For 1-ML Co film the fcc stacking is preferred, but the hcp stacking dominates for Co films thicker than 2 MLs. This means that an atomic plane of Co needs to be covered by Co to generate the hcp structure.

V. AB INITIO CALCULATIONS

In the previous section, we finally observed that many Co stacks on Ni between fcc and hcp may occur. Up to now the *ab initio* calculations were performed only considering a fcc stack in the whole superlattice [22]. The electronic structure of the Ni(3 ML)/Co(2 ML) superlattices with different stacking of the Ni and Co monolayers have thus been calculated from first principles, using the code WIEN2K [53] and the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) [54] functional for describing the exchange and correlation potential. We used atomic spheres with a radius

TABLE I. Calculated spin magnetic moment of Ni and Co atoms at the interfaces and of Ni atoms at the center of the Ni layers in Ni(3 ML)/Co(2 ML) superlattices with different stacking sequences. The averaged value of the nickel spin atomic moment is also given. In the last line are reported the experimental spin moments of a 1-ML Co in between Ni at 10 K given by XMCD.

Superlattices stacking	Theoretical spin magnetic moment (Bohr magneton)			
	Ni interface	Ni central	Ni average	Co
Ni(fcc)/Co(fcc)	0.6784	0.6387	0.6651	1.7426
Ni(fcc)/Co(hcp)1	0.6994	0.5997	0.6662	1.7423
Ni(fcc)/Co(hcp)2	0.6983	0.6174	0.6713	1.7493
Ni(fcc)/Co(hcp)	0.7091	0.6289	0.6824	1.7510
	Expt. μ_{spin} 10 K		0.55	2.28

of 0.1164 nm (2.2 atomic units), an in-plane lattice parameter of 0.2507 nm, and a distance of 0.2047 nm between successive atomic layers (measured on our samples [15]). We considered four different stackings, which differ by the sequences of the successive Ni and Co monolayers occupying the conventional A, B, or C atomic sites of the fcc lattice. The four superlattices that we studied correspond to the following:

(i) a perfect fcc stacking, labeled “Ni(fcc)/Co(fcc),” with the sequence Ni(ABC)/Co(AB)/Ni(CAB)/Co(CA)/Ni(BCA)/Co(BC),

(ii) a first stacking combining fcc Ni and hcp Co, labeled “Ni(fcc)/Co(hcp)1,” with the sequence Ni(ABC)/Co(BC)/Ni(BCA)/Co(CA)/Ni(CAB)/Co(AB),

(iii) a second stacking combining fcc Ni and hcp Co, labeled “Ni(fcc)/Co(hcp)2,” with the sequence Ni(ABC)/Co(AC),

(iv) finally a perfect hcp stacking, labeled “Ni(hcp)/Co(hcp),” with the sequence Ni(ABA)/Co(BA)/Ni(BAB)/Co(AB).

The spin magnetic moments that we calculated for the different atoms in these SLs are given in Table I. To summarize, the stacking sequence has a small influence on the averaged nickel magnetic moment and on the Co spin magnetic moment, which only vary by 2.6% and 0.5%, respectively. Finally, we also varied the distance at the interface between Co and Ni up to 5% and the Co atomic moment was observed to vary insignificantly compared to our observations.

VI. DISCUSSION

The first point we want to address concerns the link between macroscopic anisotropy via K_u and microscopic anisotropy via Δm_l (Sec. III B, Fig. 9). The agreement with Bruno’s model is quite comparable to that observed in other epitaxial systems. However, this law is not similar for epitaxial Co/Ni superlattices (MBE) or for multilayers (sputtering). This observation is not surprising since at least four different groups [15,19,25,47] came to the same conclusion: the macroscopic magnetic anisotropy K_u is higher in epitaxial films. However, the anisotropy on the atomic-orbital moment (Δm_l) observed here is similar to the values reported by Shaw and co-workers [19]. This strongly suggests that the origin of the K_u difference obtained between epitaxial and sputtered samples does not occur at the atomic level but on a larger scale (possibly roughness or small impurities concentration).

Concerning the atomic magnetic moments (Sec. III B), the spin moment of Ni is therefore close to the bulk value, whereas a noticeable increase of the orbital moment is observed here compared to the bulk. The situation is more complex for Co. The previous XMCD results [15] indicate that two different sites (and only two) need to be considered in the stack of Co layers. At the interface with Ni, the two contributions of spin and orbit are strongly increased with respect to bulk (hcp or fcc) Co values. On the other hand, for the Co atoms surrounded by Co (the central plane for a layer of three planes for example), the measured moments are then comparable to the bulk values. The strong increase of the Co moments at the interface with Ni had previously been discussed [15] as possibly coming from the application of the sum rules in particular for the spin moment determination. Indeed, the contribution of T_z (which can strongly increase at a symmetry-breaking interface) could affect the estimation of the spin moment. In this study, it was possible to determine experimentally this contribution. We find it to be low even if it is not negligible. The “true” values of the spin moments were thus determined. However, they are still increased by about 30% compared to a whole Co environment, whereas a 6% increase is given by the calculations considering a perfect fcc structure of superlattices [15]. We have therefore carried out calculations by considering an hcp stack of Co (Sec. V, Table I). The results remain unchanged. Finally, we have varied in the calculations the distances between the plane of Co at the interface with Ni and in the Co layers of several %, in any case beyond what we determined using anomalous surface diffraction. Again, we did not get any increase in Co moments as observed experimentally.

Consequently, there is a significant disagreement between the Co moments determined experimentally and the calculated ones by considering a crystallographic structure in agreement with the observation given by diffraction. This disagreement is surprising since a very simple model gives a qualitative explanation for the observations. Indeed, one can consider on the one hand that at the interface Co and Ni exchange electrons in such a way that the $3d$ band of Co is filled with 7.5 electrons [15,33]. On the other hand, if we consider that the $3d$ band of the majority electrons is completely filled at the interface, there remain 2.5 electrons in the minority band. This scenario then leads to a full spin polarization and to an atomic moment of $2.5\mu_B$ for Co at the interface with Ni, in agreement with the experiment.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we show that very high spin polarization is obtained in Co/Ni(111) superlattices, a 3d metals based system. We also brought another experimental proof that the PMA in Co/Ni superlattices is closely linked to the Co/Ni interface. Interestingly, the effective magnetic anisotropy can be tuned by controlling the Ni coverage on a Co film. Such a possibility may be an opportunity for switching the magnetization by an external electric field (in a tunnel barrier for instance), using an adequate Ni coverage to get the system very close to the in-plane to out-of-plane transition. The angle-dependent XMCD analysis using strong field and low temperature allowed us to confirm the very high magnetic moment of Co in contact with Ni ($2.55\mu_B$ to be compared to the bulk value $1.7\mu_B$). Such a strong enhancement has still to be reproduced using *ab initio* calculations but our surface diffraction results drastically limit the number of configurations that have to be considered. The anisotropy of the orbital magnetic moment is shown to be linked to the magnetocrystalline anisotropy following Bruno's model. As a consequence, the much stronger orbital moment anisotropy in Co compared to Ni demonstrates that PMA is essentially due to Co. This analysis also sheds some light on the

PMA difference observed in sputtered and MBE-grown samples. The anisotropy at the atomic level ($\Delta\mu_l$) are similar using both growth techniques, whereas the macroscopic anisotropy (K_u) is lower on sputtered films. This strongly suggests that the origin of this magnetic anisotropy difference is not at the atomic level but on a large scale. Finally, these results, Co termination to get high SP and number of Co/Ni interfaces to get PMA, have to be taken into account when defining the architecture of a device. This is an example of approaching full spin polarization by exploiting ultrathin transition metal layers and opens interesting directions engineering spintronic materials.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported partly by the French PIA project "Lorraine Université d'Excellence," reference ANR-15-IDEX-04-LUE. The theoretical calculations were granted access to the HPC resources of CALMIP supercomputing center under the allocation P1252. We acknowledge E. E. Fullerton from the Center for Memory and Recording Research (University of California San Diego) for his critical reading of the manuscript.

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