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Frequency dependence of the longitudinal spin Seebeck effect

Yong Xu,^{1,2} Weisheng Zhao,^{1,*} and Stéphane Mangin^{2,†}

¹Fert Beijing Institute, BDBC, School of Microelectronics, Beihang University, Beijing, 100191, China

²Institut Jean Lamour, CNRS UMR 7198, Université de Lorraine, Nancy F-54500, France



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The spin Seebeck effect provides an easy way to create and manipulate spin current. Schreier *et al.* experimentally observed a decrease of spin Seebeck voltage at high frequencies in the yttrium iron garnet/Pt system [Phys. Rev. B **93**, 224430 (2016)]. The frequency dependence was attributed to the magnon spectrum. Here we provide a different explanation using the frequency dependence of the ac spin current. By combining a phenomenological two-temperature model with the ac-temperature method, our calculation shows that the frequency dependence of the spin current is determined by the thermal wavelength and the thermal boundary conditions of the phonons and the magnons.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Since its discovery, the spin Seebeck effect (SSE) has drawn a lot of attention for its potential in energy harvesting and information technology [1–7]. Xiao *et al.* predicted that the spin current generated by SSE is proportional to the difference between the magnon temperature in the ferromagnet and the electron temperature in the normal metal [8]. In magnetic insulators, the magnon temperature differs from the phonon temperature due to the difference in thermal boundary conditions [9]. Schreier *et al.* analyzed the electron, phonon, and magnon temperature profiles and compared with experimental results under static temperature gradients [10].

Measurements based on ac-temperature gradients have shown to have better precision [11]. Recently efforts have been made to push the application of the SSE to high frequencies. Agrawal *et al.* studied the longitudinal SSE (LSSE) on yttrium iron garnet/Pt (YIG/Pt) with a microsecond temporal resolution [12]. Schreier *et al.* reported experimentally the frequency dependence of the LSSE up to microwave frequencies [13]. Kimling *et al.* demonstrated the LSSE at several picoseconds through the pump-probe method with an ultrafast heat-transfer process [7]. From those measurements, a strong link has been established between the SSE and the underlying heat propagation. Therefore it is likely that for the SSE at high frequencies the underlying temperature oscillation plays a vital role.

In our previous work [14], we provided a framework to analyze the frequency dependence of the temperature oscillation in the Hall cross geometry from 1 Hz to 1 kHz. It has been shown that the frequency dependence of thermomagnetic signals can be interpreted using the thermal wavelength of the oscillating heat current.

Our ac-temperature model [14] considered the heat propagation only in the phonon system, wherein microsecond time

scale the phonons, the electrons, and the magnons are fully thermalized. In this paper in order to extend the ac model to higher frequencies, we consider the heat conduction in both the electron channel and the magnon channel [15] of YIG. The two heat channels are coupled through the phonon-magnon coupling. In the metal layer, the electrons and the phonons are fully thermalized due to strong electron-phonon interaction at the nanosecond timescale, which corresponds to the frequency range of interest.

The details of the model are explained in Sec. II. In Sec. III, the temperature profiles of the magnons and the phonons are presented. The frequency dependences of the SSE with different boundary conditions are discussed in Sec. IV.

II. MODEL

The typical sample structure in Ref. [13] is GGG (500 μm)/YIG (x nm)/Pt (10 nm), where $x = 50, 270, 2800, 6700, \text{ and } 30\,000$. As the thickness of Pt is much thinner than that of the other two layers, we neglect the Pt layer from the heat-transport point of view. In our model, the system includes a GGG substrate of 500 μm and a YIG layer of x nm, where $x = 50, 270, \text{ and } 2800$. (Fig. 1) The remaining two samples in Ref. [13] $x = 6700$ and 30 000 are neglected for simplicity. In the YIG layer, the coupled time-dependent heat equations for the phonons and the magnons read

$$C_p \frac{\partial T_p}{\partial t} = K_p \frac{\partial^2 T_p}{\partial x^2}, \quad (1)$$

$$C_m \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial t} = g_{pm}(T_p - T_m) + K_m \frac{\partial^2 T_m}{\partial x^2}, \quad (2)$$

where the C_p and C_m are the volume thermal capacitances, T_p and T_m the temperatures, K_p and K_m the thermal conductivities, and g_{pm} is the phonon-magnon coupling constant. The subscripts p and m stand for the phonon channel and the magnon channel, respectively.

*weisheng.zhao@buaa.edu.cn

†stephane.mangin@univ-lorraine.fr



FIG. 1. The sketch of the samples GGG (500 μm)/YIG (x nm) where $x = 50, 270,$ and 2800 . An oscillating heat flux is applied on the surface.

Due to the absorption of laser or microwave, an oscillating heat flux $F = F_0 \cos(\omega t - \pi/4)$ is applied on the YIG surface [13]. Note that in the experiments the dc part of the heat flux does not contribute to the LSSE and thus can be neglected. For a semi-infinite media, the one-dimensional solution under an oscillating heat flux is analytical: [16]

$$T_p = \frac{F_0}{\sqrt{2}K_p k} e^{-kx} \sin(\omega t - kx), \quad (3)$$

where $k = \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{2\alpha}}$, $\omega = 2\pi f$, and $\alpha = \frac{K_p}{C_p}$. Since in our model the thickness of the samples is finite, a numerical analysis has been done to confirm that the analytical solution is close to the numerical solution (data not shown). Equation (2) is used for the following calculation of the magnon temperature with the phonon temperature given by Eq. (3). The parameters used in the calculation are listed in Table I.

III. MAGNON TEMPERATURE AND PHONON TEMPERATURE

The right column of Fig. 2 shows the temperature profiles of the phonons for the three samples at 10 MHz, 100 MHz, and 1 GHz. According to Eq. (3), the oscillation amplitude of the phonon temperature decreases exponentially with the position. One can define the thermal wavelength of the phonon as $\lambda_p = \frac{2\pi}{k} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi K_p}{f C_p}}$. It is also referred to as the thermal penetration depth [18] because at the position $x = \lambda_p$ the oscillation amplitude of the phonon temperature decays to almost zero. At 10 MHz, 100 MHz, and 1 GHz, the deduced thermal wavelengths of the phonons are 1.6 μm [Fig. 2(b)], 0.51 μm [Fig. 2(d)], and 0.16 μm [Fig. 2(f)], respectively.

The left column of Fig. 2 shows the temperature profiles of the magnons calculated numerically using Eq. (2) for the three samples at 10 MHz, 100 MHz, and 1 GHz. The temperature

TABLE I. Parameters used in the calculation. C and K correspond to the thermal capacitance and thermal conductivity, respectively. The subscripts p and m stand for phonons and magnons, respectively. G_{pp} is the interfacial phonon-to-phonon thermal conductance.

C_p (YIG)	$2.9 \times 10^6 \text{ J}/(\text{Km}^3)$ [7]
K_p (YIG)	$6.0 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$ [10]
C_m (YIG)	$1200 \text{ J}/(\text{Km}^3)$ [17]
K_m (YIG)	$4.85 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$ [17]
C_p (GGG)	$2.0 \times 10^6 \text{ J}/(\text{Km}^3)$ [7]
K_p (GGG)	$8.0 \text{ W}/(\text{mK})$ [10]
G_{pp} (YIG/GGG)	$2.04 \times 10^8 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})$ [10]
G_{pp} (YIG/Pt)	$2.79 \times 10^8 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})$ [10]

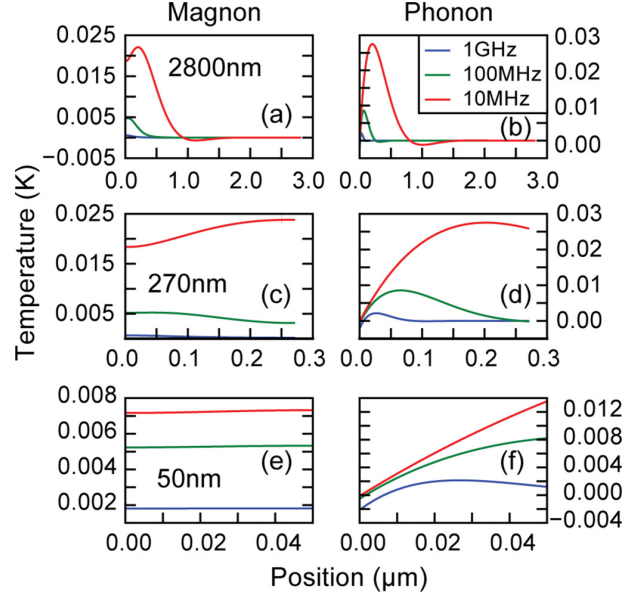


FIG. 2. The magnon temperature (left column) and the phonon temperature (right column) as a function of the position for the sample with YIG thickness of 2800 nm (a), (b), 270 nm (c), (d), and 50 nm (e), (f). Both the magnon temperature and the phonon temperature are oscillating at all the positions. The temperature profiles are shown for $t = \pi/\omega$.

oscillation of the magnons is driven by the phonon system through the phonon-magnon coupling G_{pm} . The $C_m/G_{pm} = 4$ ps corresponds to the timescale for the thermalization between the phonons and the magnons, which implies that phase delay between the oscillation of the magnon temperature and the phonon temperature does not exist in the frequency range up to GHz.

We find that the following two features are essential for the temperature profiles for the ac case:

(1) The thermal boundary conditions of the magnons, which is the same as the dc method. Since the magnons in YIG are thermally insulated from the other layers [9,10], the temperature gradient of the magnon temperature is zero at the boundaries. [See Figs. 2(a), 2(c), and 2(e)].

(2) The thermal wavelength of the magnons, which is unique to the ac method. Following the definition of the thermal wavelength of the phonons, the thermal wavelength of the magnons is given by the equation $\lambda_m = \frac{2\pi}{k} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi K_m}{f C_m}}$. Note λ_m is different from the magnon wavelength of the magnon theory. At 10 MHz, 100 MHz, and 1 GHz, the thermal wavelengths of the magnon are 71.3, 22.5, and 7.13 μm , respectively. Due to the differences in thermal properties, the magnon temperature [see Fig. 2(c)] tends to be more homogenous than the phonon temperature.

For example, Fig. 2(e) shows the magnon temperature profiles at 10 MHz, 100 MHz, and 1 GHz for the sample of 50-nm YIG. As the YIG thickness is much smaller than the thermal wavelength of the magnons, we observe a uniform magnon temperature in the YIG. It results from both a large λ_m and the thermal boundary conditions of the magnons.

IV. SPIN SEEBECK EFFECT

The theory of LSSE predicts that the spin current induced by the temperature gradient is proportional to $T_e - T_m$ at the interface. Assuming the electrons of Pt and the phonons of YIG at the interface of YIG/Pt are in thermal equilibrium, $T_e - T_m$ can be taken as the temperature difference between the phonons and the magnons in YIG ($T_p - T_m$). From the calculation of the phonon temperature oscillation and magnon temperature oscillation, we extract the oscillation amplitude of the temperature difference between the phonons and the magnons.

A. Frequency dependence of LSSE

Figure 3 presents the temperature difference between the phonons and the magnons as a function of the position. Based on the comparison between the YIG thickness and the two parameters λ_m and λ_p , the temperature profiles can be generally divided into the following two regimes:

$\lambda_p \ll$ YIG thickness: For the sample of 2800 nm YIG [Fig. 3(a)] with the frequency above 10 MHz ($\lambda_p(10 \text{ MHz}) = 1.61 \mu\text{m}$), we observe a monotonous decay of the amplitude as a function of thickness. In this case, the phonon temperature that drives the oscillation of magnon temperature decays to almost zero at the interface of GGG/YIG. For a 270-nm-thick YIG, the temperature difference profile at 1 GHz ($\lambda_p(1 \text{ GHz}) = 161 \text{ nm}$) shows a similar trend [Fig. 3(b)].

$\lambda_m \gg$ YIG thickness: For example, in Fig. 3(b) the temperature difference does not decay monotonously for the frequencies lower than 100 MHz [$\lambda_m(100 \text{ MHz}) = 510 \text{ nm}$]. The temperature difference reaches the minimum in the center of YIG. In this case, the magnon temperature is homogenous whereas the oscillation amplitude of the phonon temperature decreases exponentially as a function of the position [for example, see Figs. 2(c) and 2(d)]. Note that similar curves can be observed for low frequencies in Fig. 3(a) and for all the frequencies in Fig. 3(c).

The temperature difference at the interface is extracted from Fig. 3 and plotted against the frequency in Fig. 4(a). Note that the calculation reproduces qualitatively the experi-

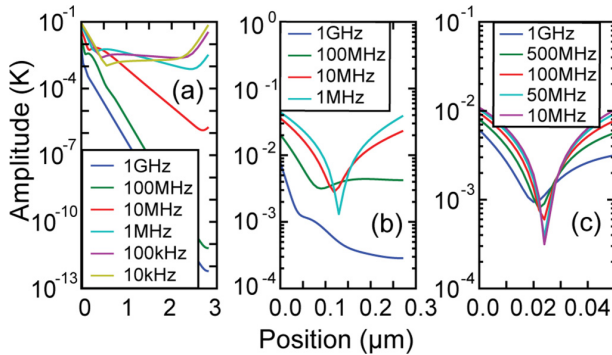


FIG. 3. The amplitude of the temperature difference between the phonons and the magnons ($T_p - T_m$) as a function of the position for the samples with YIG thickness of 2800 nm (a), 270 nm (b), and 50 nm (c).

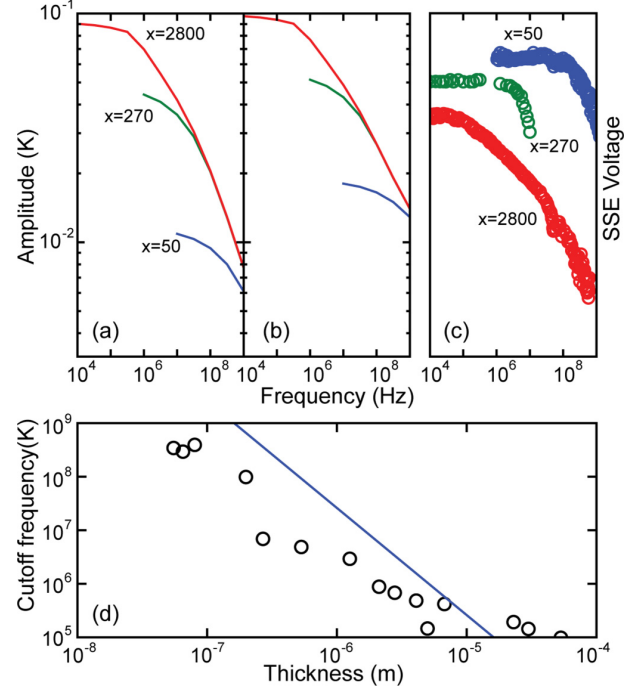


FIG. 4. Frequency dependence of the temperature difference ($T_p - T_m$) at the YIG (x nm)/Pt interface considering (a) no interfacial thermal conductance and (b) the interfacial thermal conductance, where $x = 2800$ (red), 270 (green), and 50 (blue). (c) The experimental frequency dependence reported in Ref. [13]. (d) The cutoff frequency as a function of the YIG thickness. The solid line corresponds to the calculation results and the empty circles are extracted from Ref. [13].

mental frequency dependence of LSSE [Fig. 4(c)] reported by Schreier *et al.* [13]. The calculated frequency dependence is different from the experimental data in two aspects. First, one cannot directly compare the amplitude between the samples, as the amplitude is proportional to the heat flux applied to the system. In the calculation, we keep the oscillating heat flux constant for the three samples, which is different from the experiments. Second, compared to the experimental data in Fig. 4(c), the calculated spin Seebeck signal decays more rapidly than the experimental data. To reconcile the difference, the interfacial thermal conductance is considered in the following.

B. Interfacial thermal conductance

The interfacial thermal conductance G_{pp} (Kapitza resistance) across the interface YIG/Pt arises from the interfacial phonon scattering. The value of $G_{pp} = 2.79 \times 10^8 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2\text{K})$ (calculated in Ref. [10]) is used in the calculation. With the interfacial thermal conductance of YIG/Pt considered, a better agreement of our calculation and the experiment is reached [Fig. 4(b)].

The comparison between the frequency dependences with [Fig. 4(a)] and without G_{pp} [Fig. 4(b)] shows that the interfacial thermal conductance does not significantly change the behavior at low frequencies but largely modifies the fre-

quency dependence at high frequencies. Due to the short thermal wavelength at high frequencies, the heat oscillation becomes sensitive to the interfacial conditions as the frequencies increases.

For a given YIG thickness d_{YIG} , the cutoff frequency f_{cutoff} can be estimated using the definition of the thermal wavelength of the phonons: $\lambda_p = d_{\text{YIG}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi K_p}{f_{\text{cutoff}} C_p}}$. In Fig. 4(d) the cutoff frequency is shown as a function of the YIG thickness, which agrees well with the experimental data reported in Ref. [13].

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the oscillating temperature profiles of the magnons and the phonons at high frequencies are calculated

numerically for GGG/YIG/Pt using a phenomenal two-temperature model. The frequency dependence of LSSE and the estimated cutoff frequency are consistent with the experimental values. We find that the thermal wavelength and the boundary conditions of the phonons and the magnons are key ingredients for explaining the LSSE at high frequencies.

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