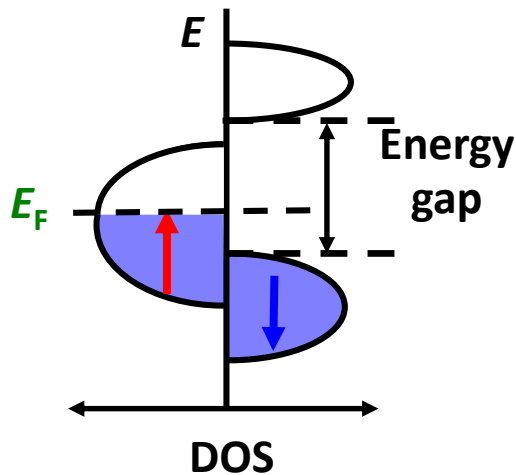
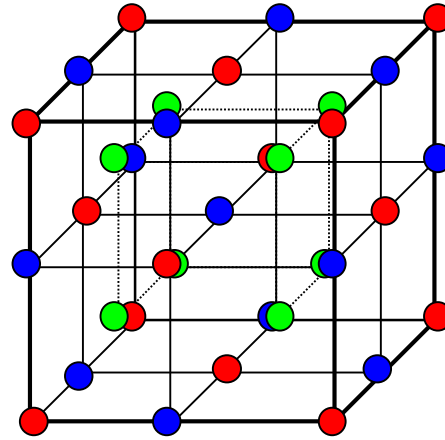


# **Magnetic tunnel junctions using Co-based Heusler alloy electrodes**

# Half-metallic Heusler alloy thin films for spintronic devices

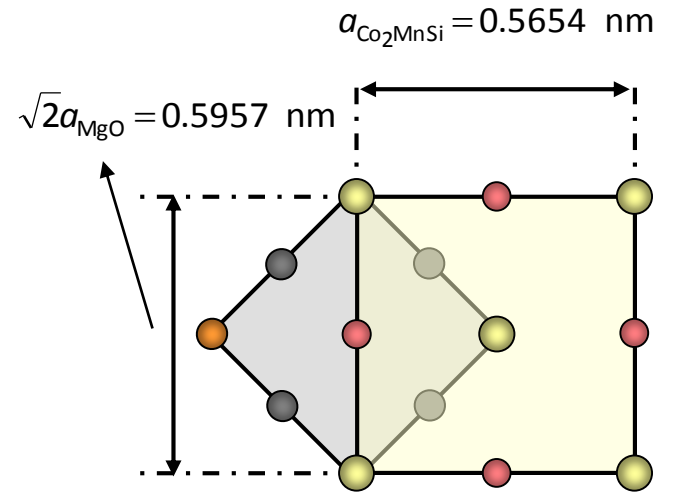


Co<sub>2</sub>YZ: L2<sub>1</sub> structure



● Co ● Y ● Z

Consisting of four fcc sublattices



-5.1% between Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi and MgO

Coherent tunneling can be fully utilized in Heusler alloy/MgO heterostructures along with the half-metallicity

- (1) Half-metallic nature theoretically predicted for some of these alloys.
- (2) High Curie temperatures well above RT.

## Purpose

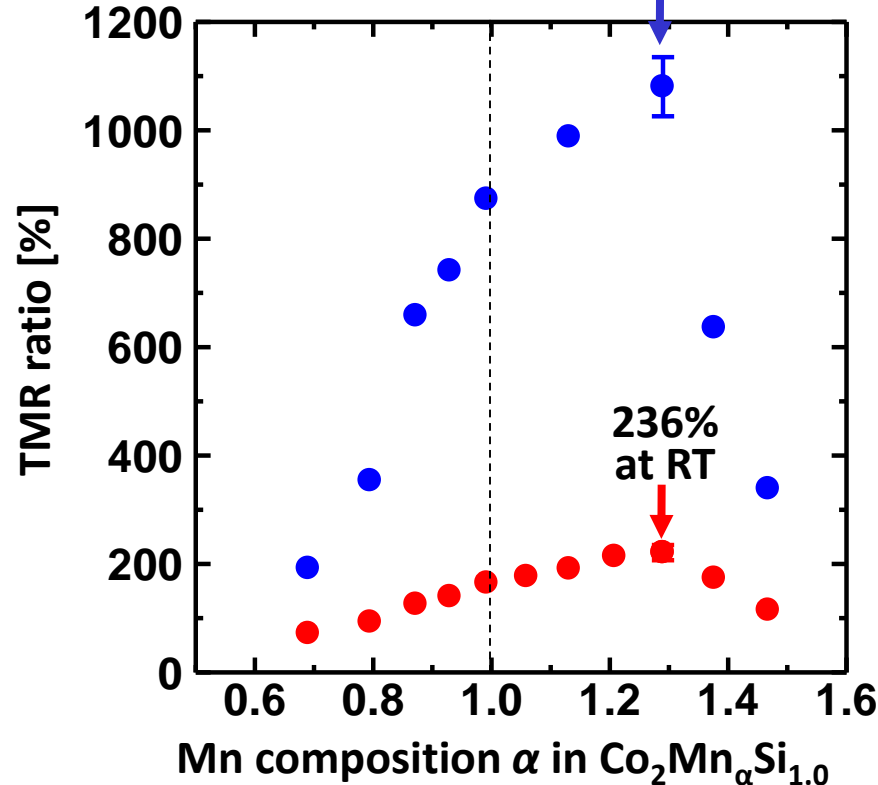
To clarify the key factors that determine the spin-dependent tunneling characteristics of Heusler-alloy Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi/MgO-based MTJs

# The suppression of detrimental $\text{Co}_{\text{Mn}}$ antisites is essential to obtain the half-metallicity of $\text{Co}_2\text{MnSi}$ (CMS)

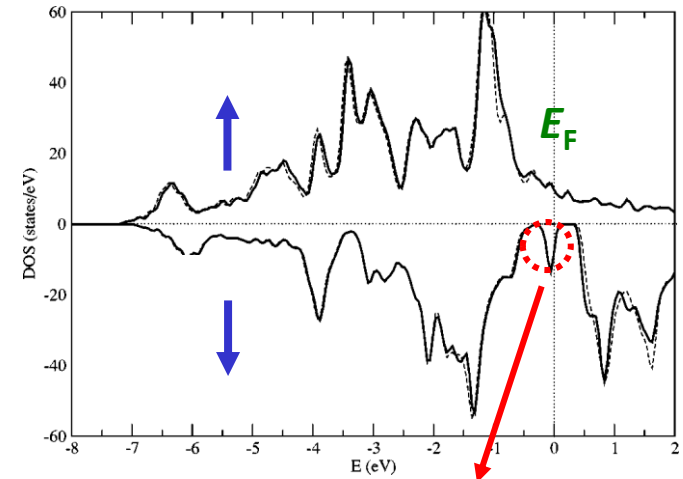
MgO-buffered

$\text{Co}_2\text{MnSi}/\text{MgO}/\text{Co}_2\text{MnSi}$  MTJs

1135% at 4.2 K



S.Picozzi et al., PRB 69, 094423 (2004).



$\text{Co}_{\text{Mn}}$  antisites induce minority-spin gap states

1. The lower TMR ratios for MTJs with Mn-deficient CMS electrodes were explained by the formation of  $\text{Co}_{\text{Mn}}$  antisites that lead to minority-spin in-gap states around  $E_F$  as theoretically predicted by Picozzi et al.
2. Consistent with this, the higher TMR ratio for MTJs with Mn-rich CMS electrodes was explained by suppressed  $\text{Co}_{\text{Mn}}$  antisites.

# Formula unit composition model for nonstoichiometric $\text{Co}_2\text{MnSi}$

Assuming the antisite formation, not the vacant site formation

Formula unit composition

Mn-deficient  $\text{Co}_2\text{Mn}_{0.69}\text{Si}_{1.0}$



$\text{Co}_{\text{Mn}}$  antisite  
(detrimental)

Mn-rich  $\text{Co}_2\text{Mn}_{1.29}\text{Si}_{1.0}$

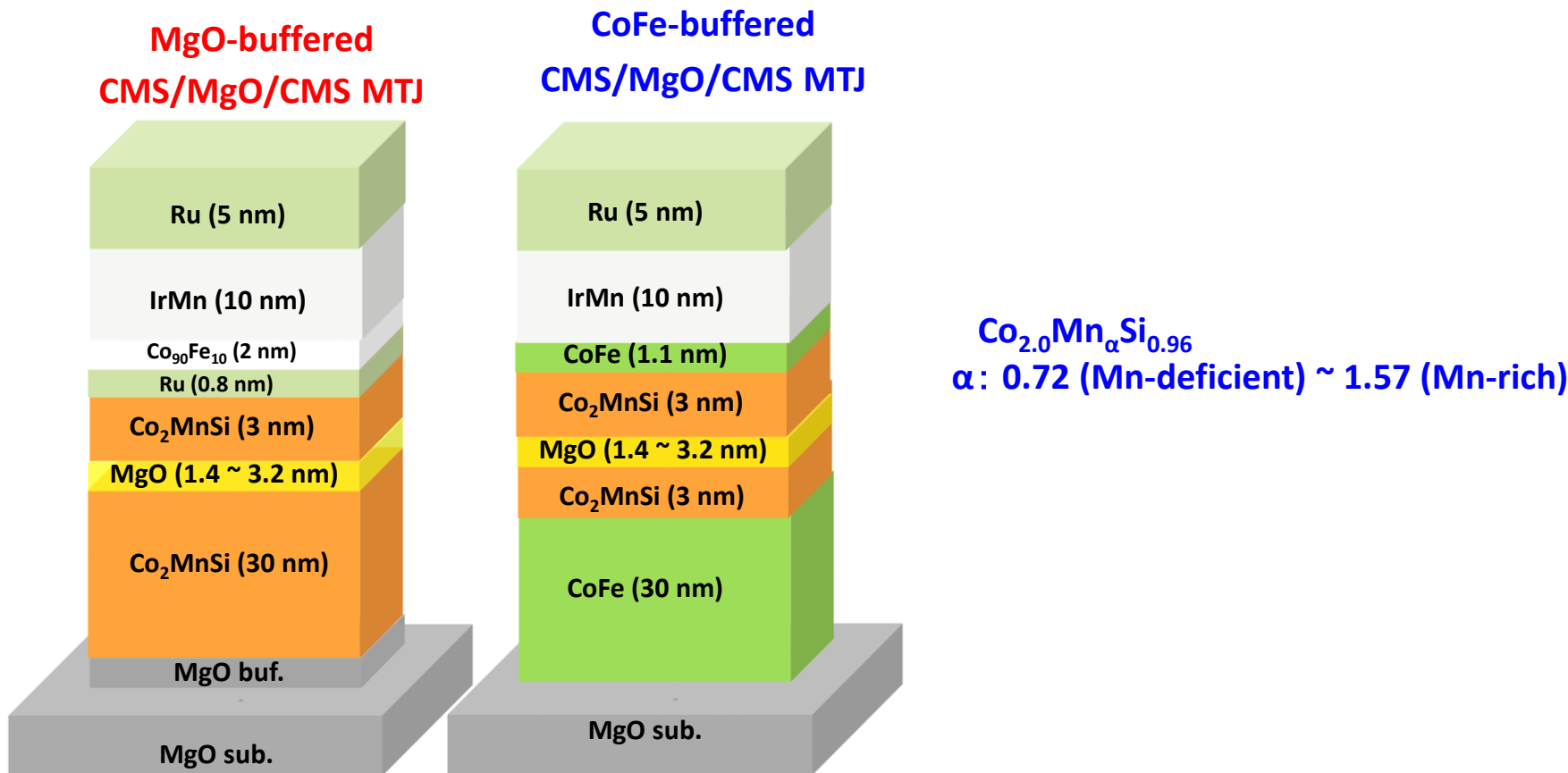


$\text{Mn}_{\text{Co}}$  antisite  
(not harmful)

# Enhancement of coherent tunneling contribution for Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi/MgO MTJs

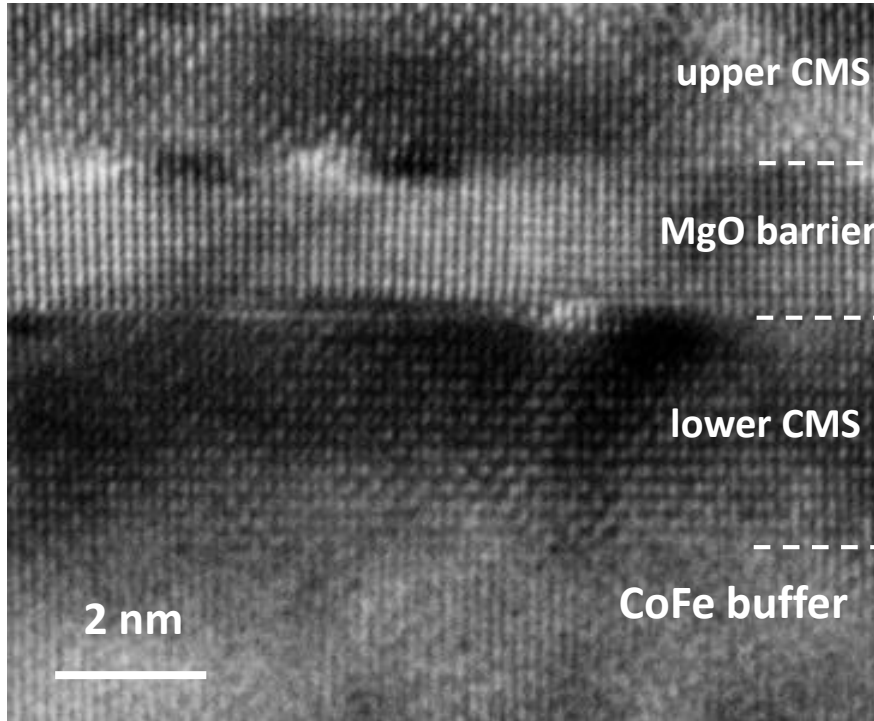
A CoFe-buffer and a thin Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi lower electrode was introduced

- Key points: (1) A smaller lattice misfit of -4.3% between CoFe and MgO  
(2) The thin 3-nm-thick CMS lower electrode is lattice-matched to the CoFe buffer



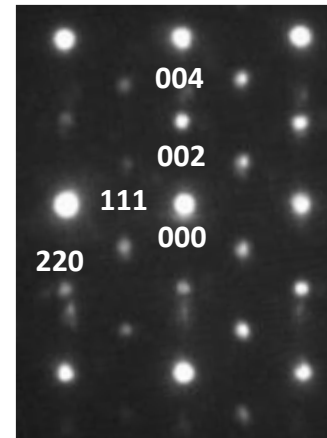
# Fully epitaxial CoFe-buffered Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi/MgO/Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi MTJ layer structure

HRTEM lattice image

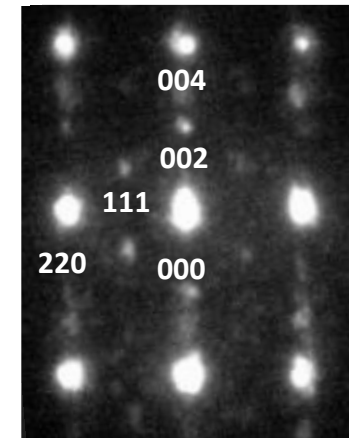


Electron beam diffraction

lower CMS



upper CMS

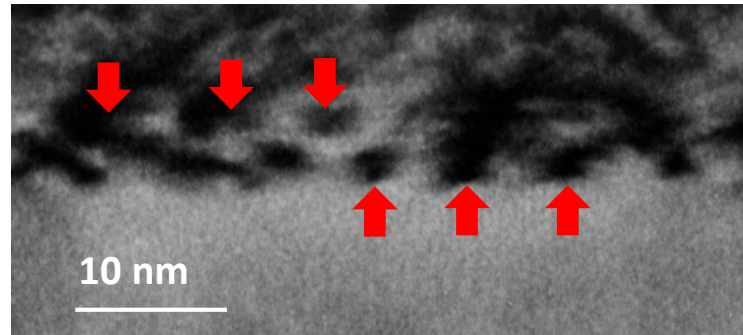


beam diameter: 2.5 nm

1. All layers were grown epitaxially and were single crystalline.
2. Atomically flat and abrupt interfaces were formed.
3. There were no clear lattice misfit dislocations between the CoFe buffer and the lower CMS electrode.
4. (111) spots for the upper CMS electrode were clearly observed.

## Structural quality of the interfacial regions of the CoFe-buffered CMS MTJ was improved in terms of misfit dislocation density

Two-beam bright field  
TEM image



Upper Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi

MgO barrier

Lower Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi

CoFe buffer

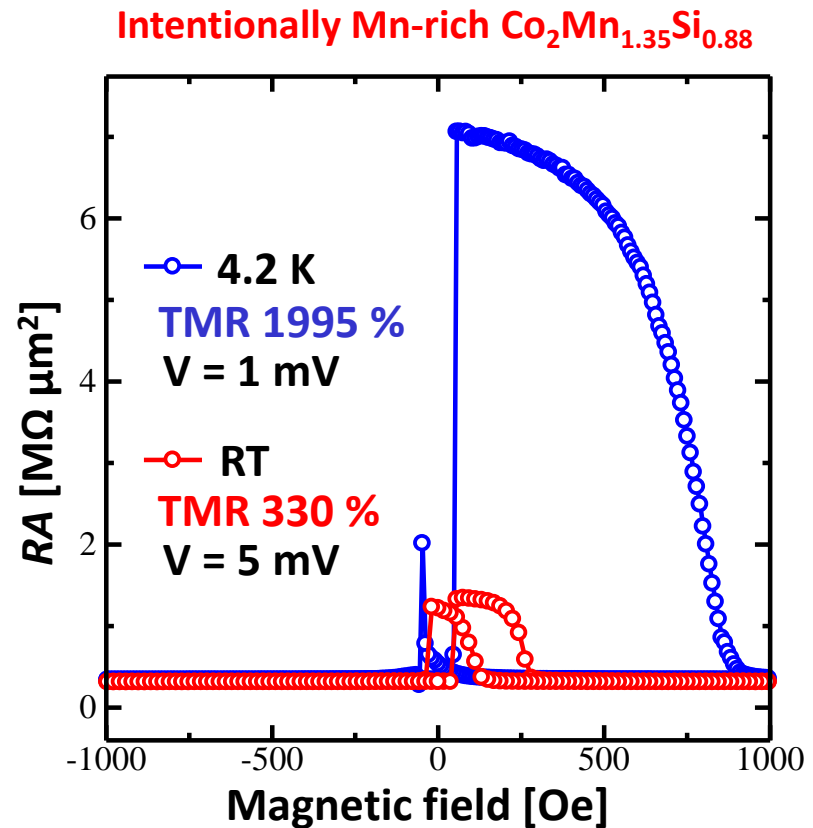
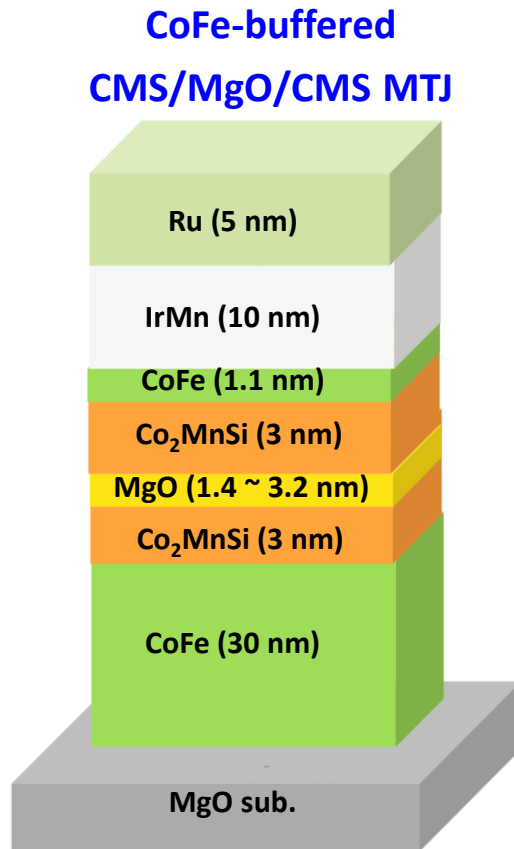
### Misfit dislocation spacing at the lower and upper interfaces with a MgO

MTJ layer structure	Lower CMS/MgO (nm)	MgO/upper CMS (nm)
<b>CoFe-buffered</b> CMS MTJs	<b>6.4 (1.0)</b>	<b>6.2 (1.4)</b>
<b>MgO-buffered</b> CMS MTJs *	<b>4.4 (0.8)</b>	<b>4.2 (0.7)</b>

- T. M. Nakanati *et al.*, JMMM 322 (2010) 357. Values in brackets are the standard deviations

The CoFe-buffered Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi MTJ layer structure showed larger misfit dislocation spacing, i.e., smaller density of misfit dislocation at the lower and upper MgO interfaces than the MgO-buffered Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi MTJs.

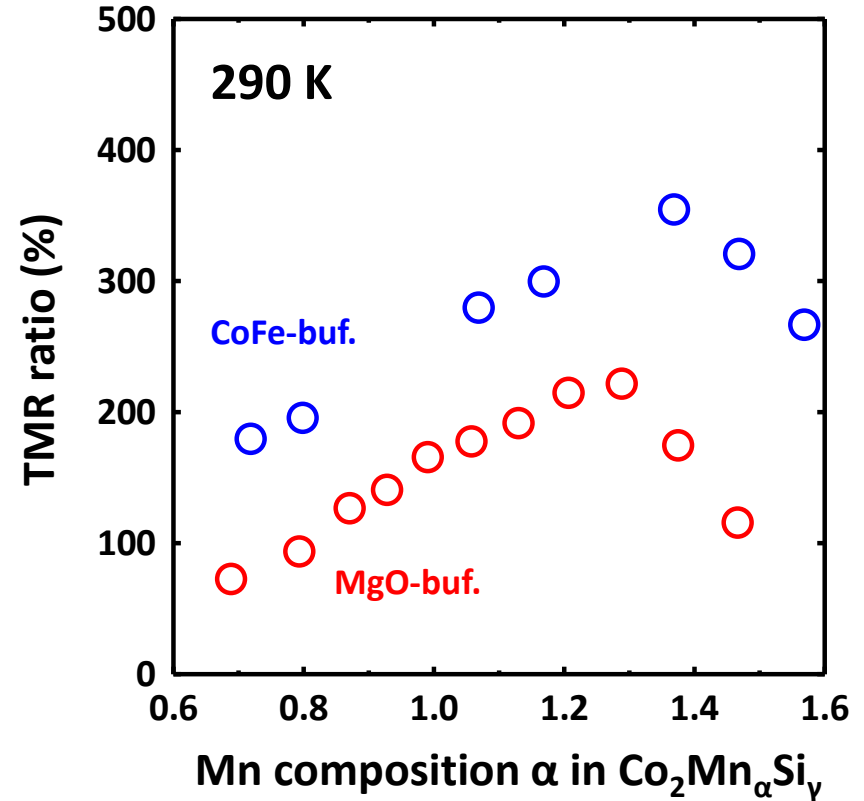
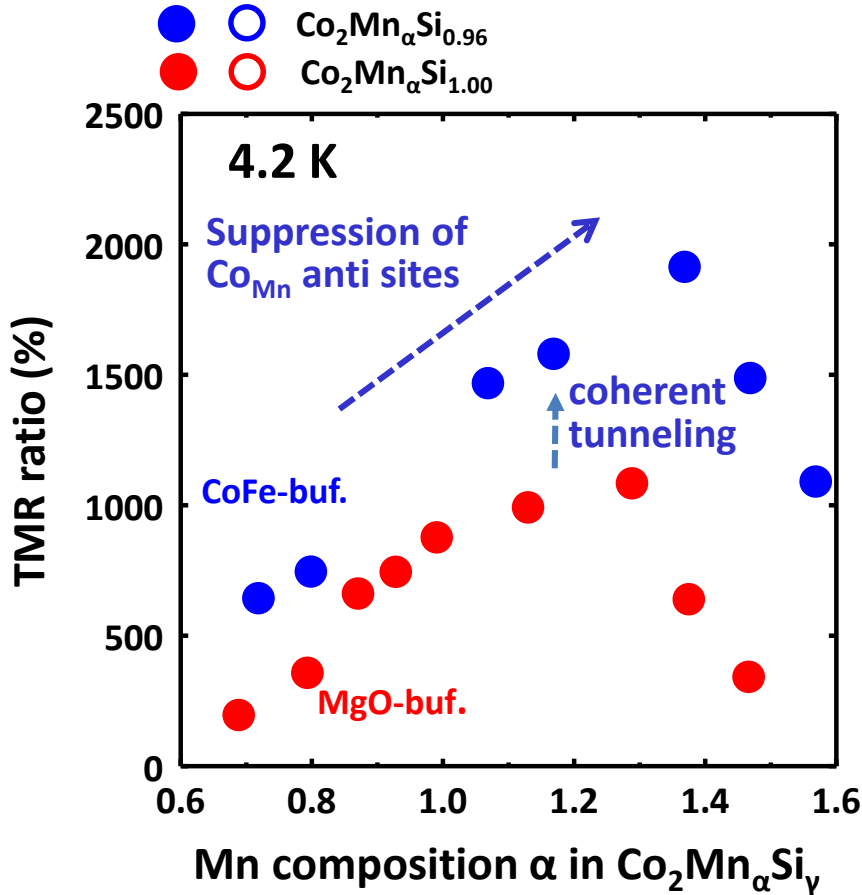
Giant TMR ratios of 1995% at 4.2 K and 330% at RT were demonstrated



1. These TMR ratios are much higher than the 1135% at 4.2 K and 236% at RT for MgO-buffered Co<sub>2</sub>MnSi MTJs.
2. This can be attributed to enhanced coherent tunneling contribution arising from the increased misfit dislocation spacing.



Giant TMR ratios of up to 1995% at 4.2 K and up to 330% at RT were demonstrated, clearly indicating the half-metallicity of  $\text{Co}_2\text{Mn}_\alpha\text{Si}$  electrodes



The observed giant TMR ratios are due to:

1. Enhanced half-metallicity obtained by the suppression of harmful  $\text{Co}_{\text{Mn}}$  antisites.
2. Enhanced coherent tunneling contribution evidenced by the comparison of the MgO-buffered and CoFe-buffered MTJs

## Conclusion

1. The suppression of detrimental  $\text{Co}_{\text{Mn}}$  antisites is essential to obtain half-metallicity of  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnSi}$ . This can be achieved by using Mn-rich composition.
2. Giant TMR ratios of up to about 2000% at 4.2 K and up to 354% for  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnSi}/\text{MgO}/\text{Co}_2\text{MnSi}$  clearly indicate the half-metallicity of Mn-rich  $\text{Co}_2\text{MnSi}$  electrodes.