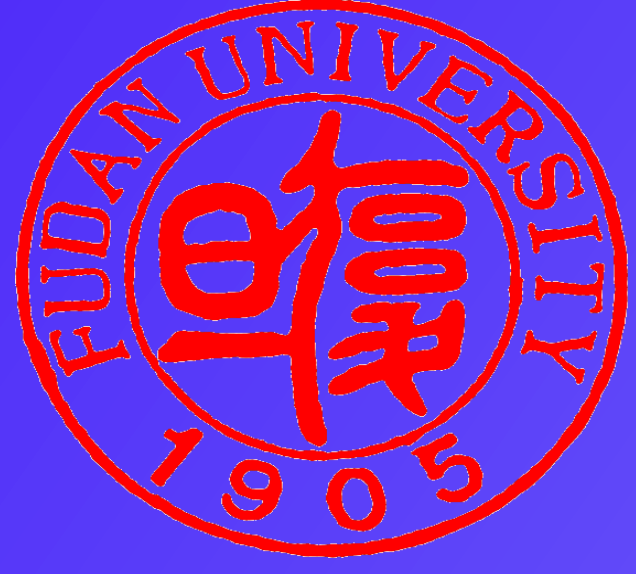


Abnormal Spin Hall Magnetoresistance in CoO/Pt bilayers



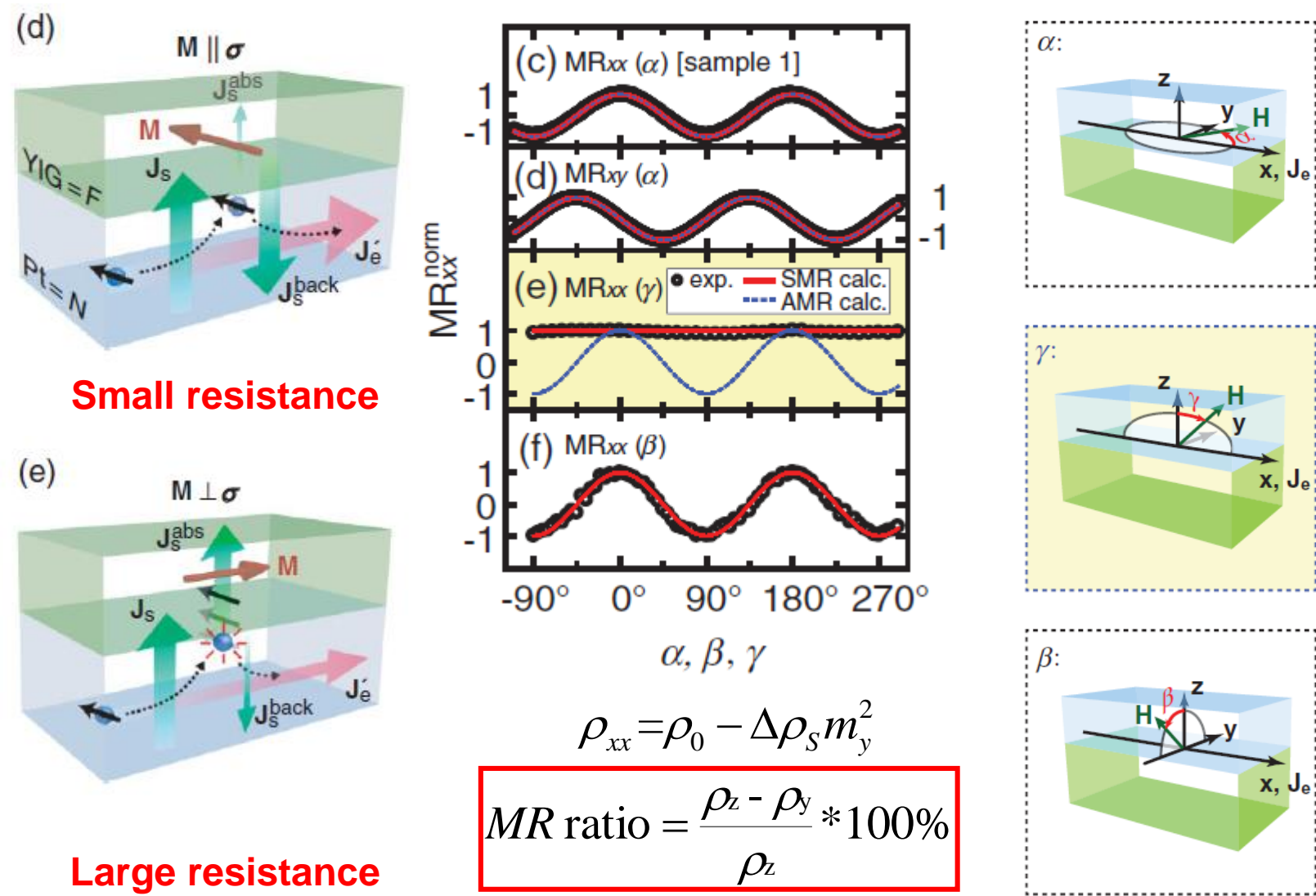
M. W. Jia, J. Xu and Y. Z. Wu

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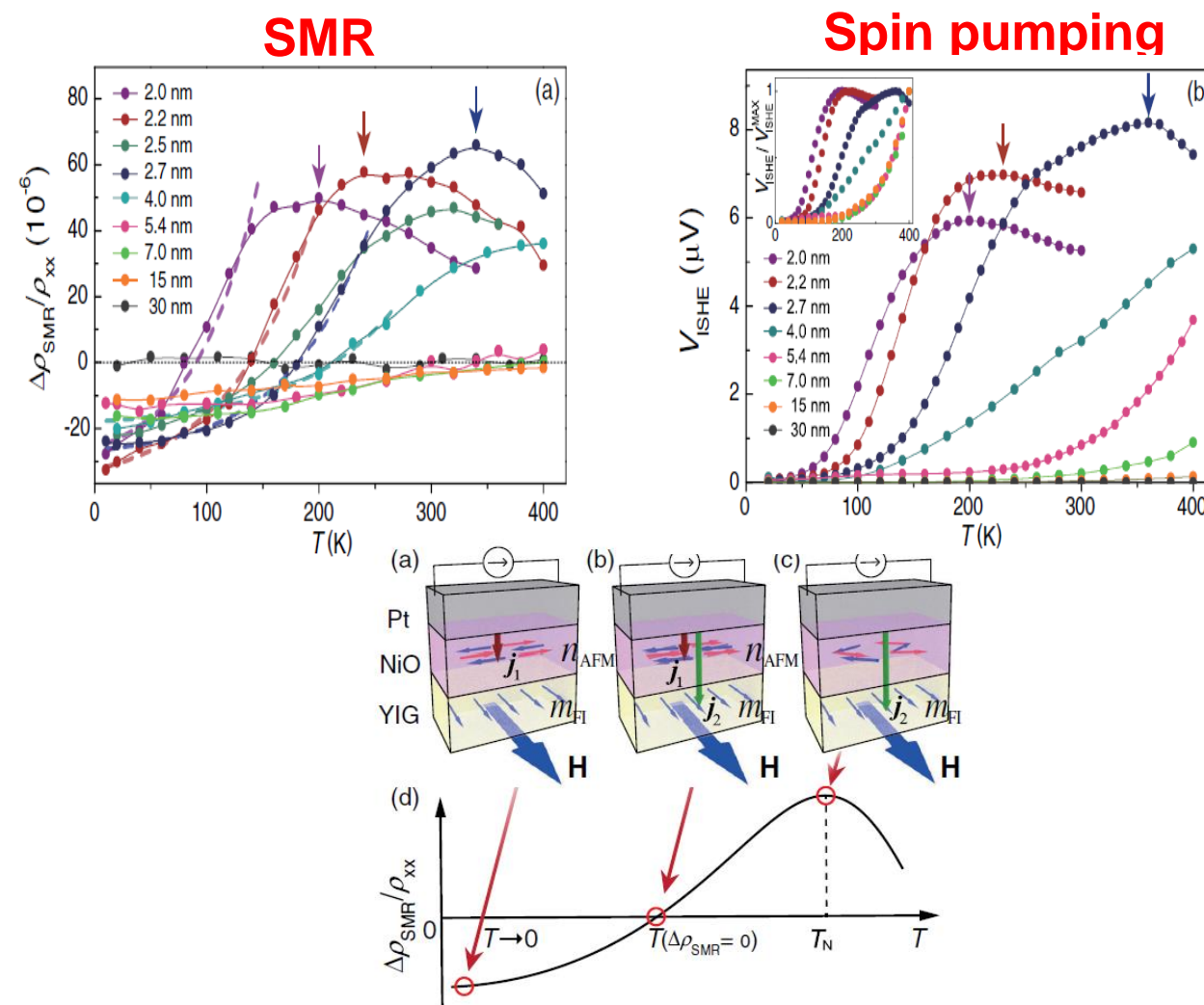
Introduction

Spin Hall magneto-resistance (SMR)



Nakayama et. al, *PRL* 110, 206601 (2013).

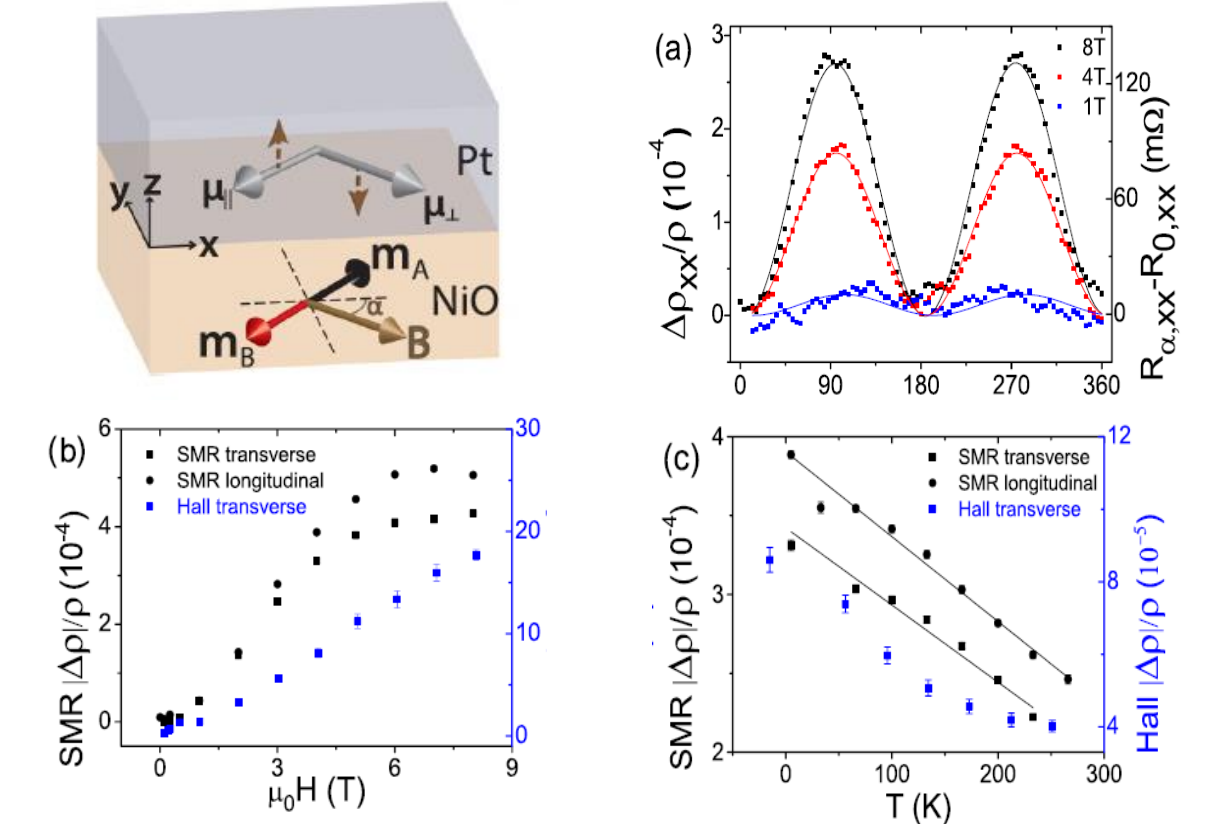
SMR in YIG/NiO/Pt



SMR ratios have sign reversion in different temperature.

Dazhi Hou et. al, *PRL* 118, 147202 (2017).

SMR in antiferromagnetic NiO/Pt



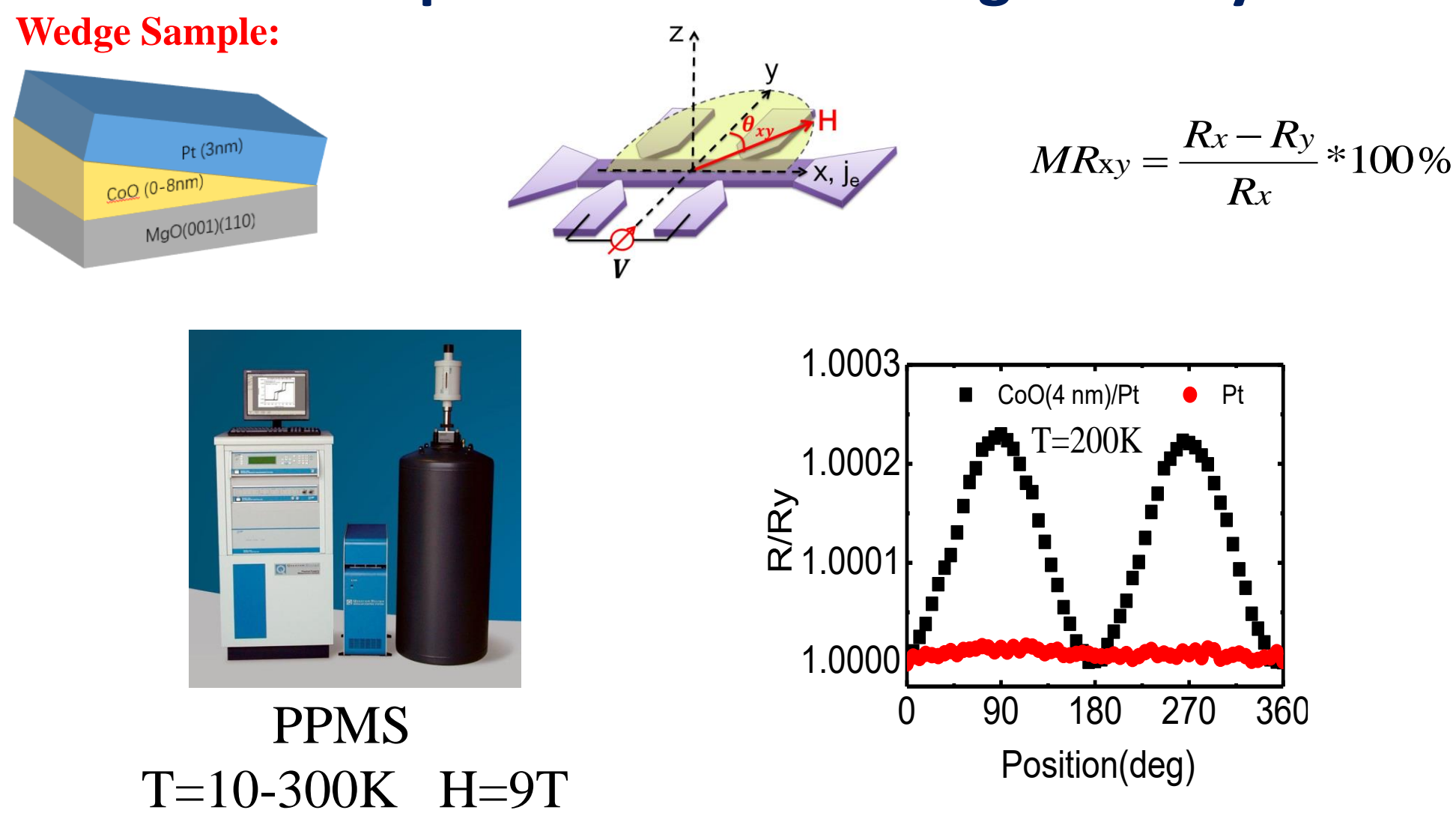
SMR ratios in NiO have opposite sign comparing with that in ferromagnetic materials..

G. R. Hoogeboom et. al, *APL* 111, 052409 (2017).

The SMR ratios have the same sign in all antiferromagnetic materials?

Experiment

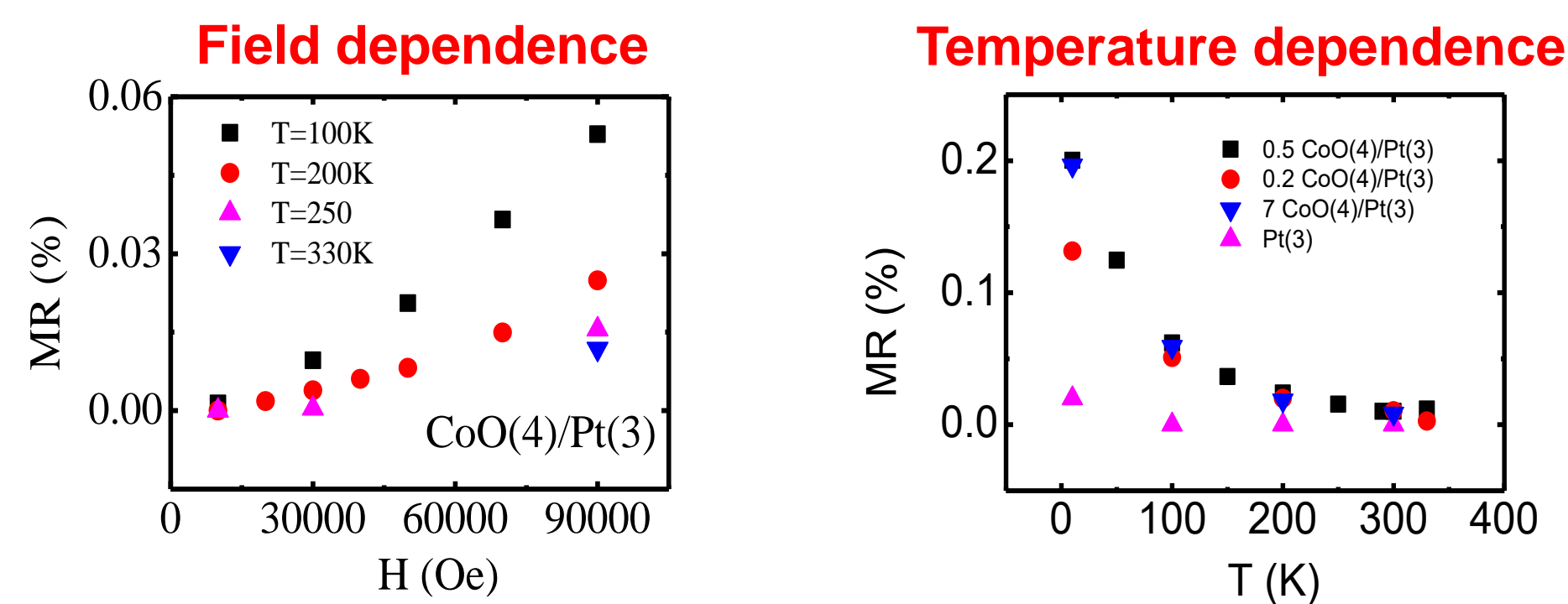
Transport measurement geometry



PPMS
T=10-300K H=9T

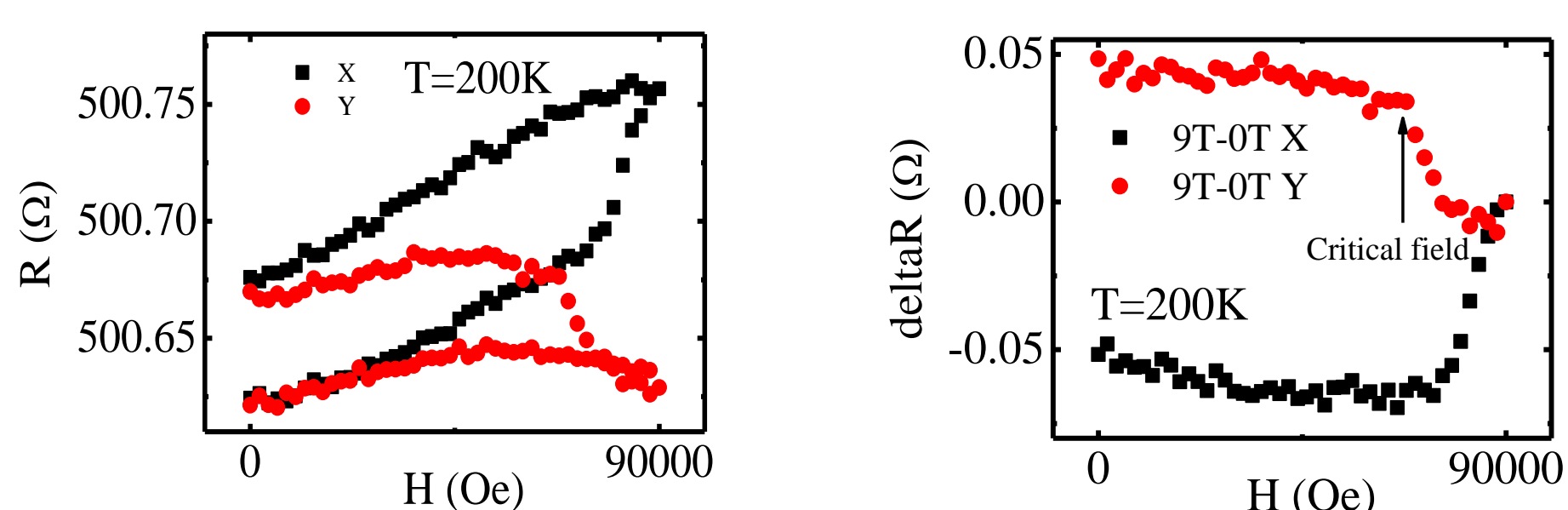
Results and discussion

Temperature and field dependence measuring in H=9T

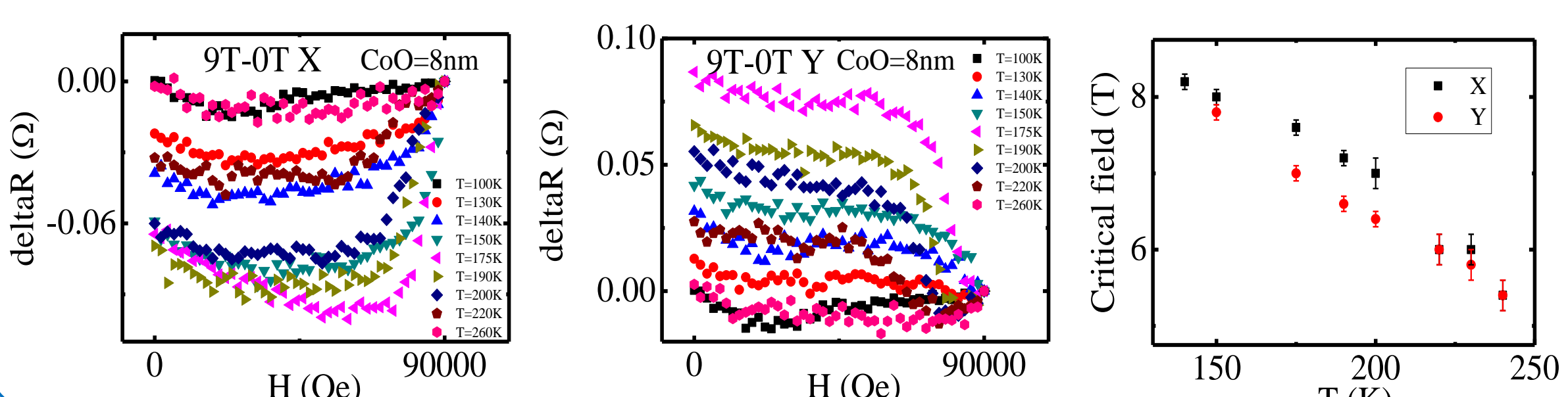


- MR ratios increase with field and don't saturate in H=9T
- MR ratios increase when the temperature decreases and MR ratio can be 0.2% at T=10K, which has the same order of magnitude comparing with Anisotropic magnetoresistance.

Field scan results

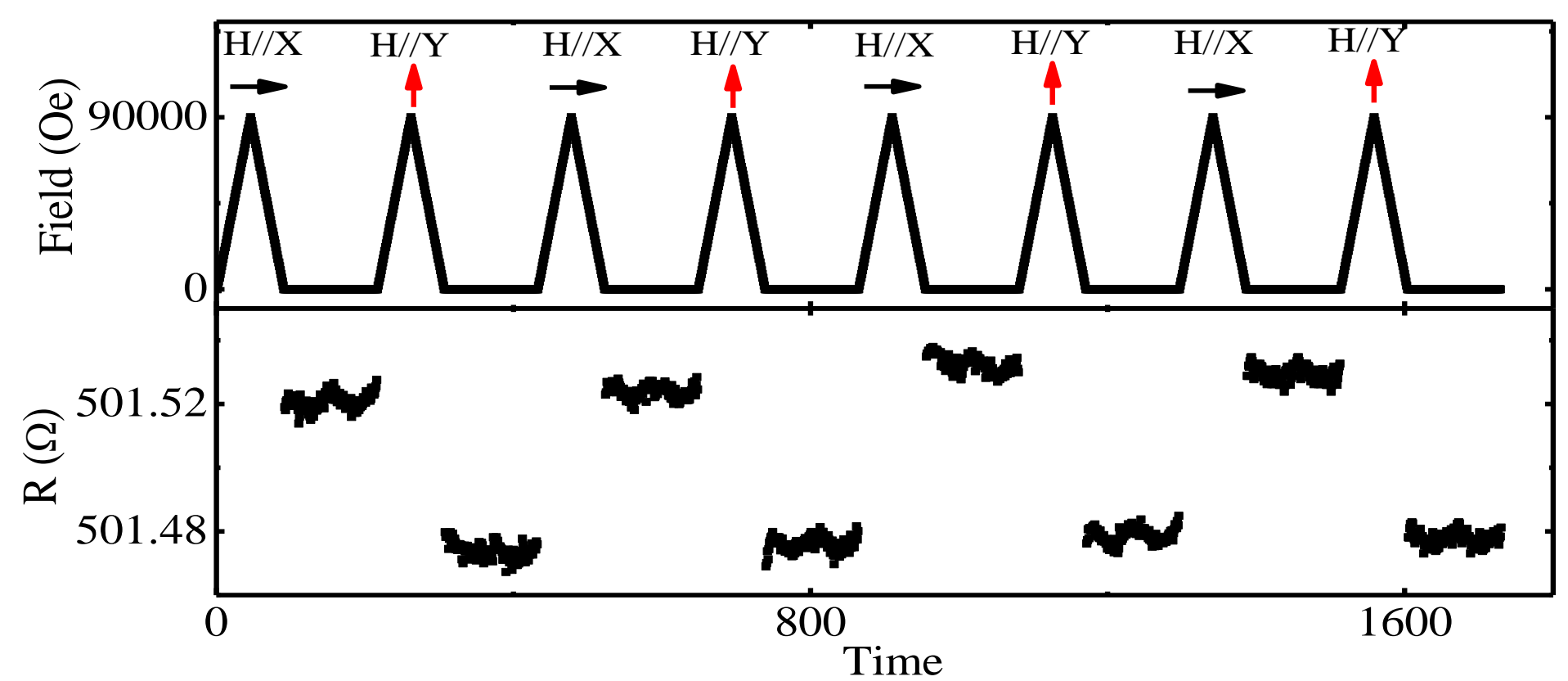


Field scan along X and Y directions The difference between 0T to 9T scan and 9T to 0T scan

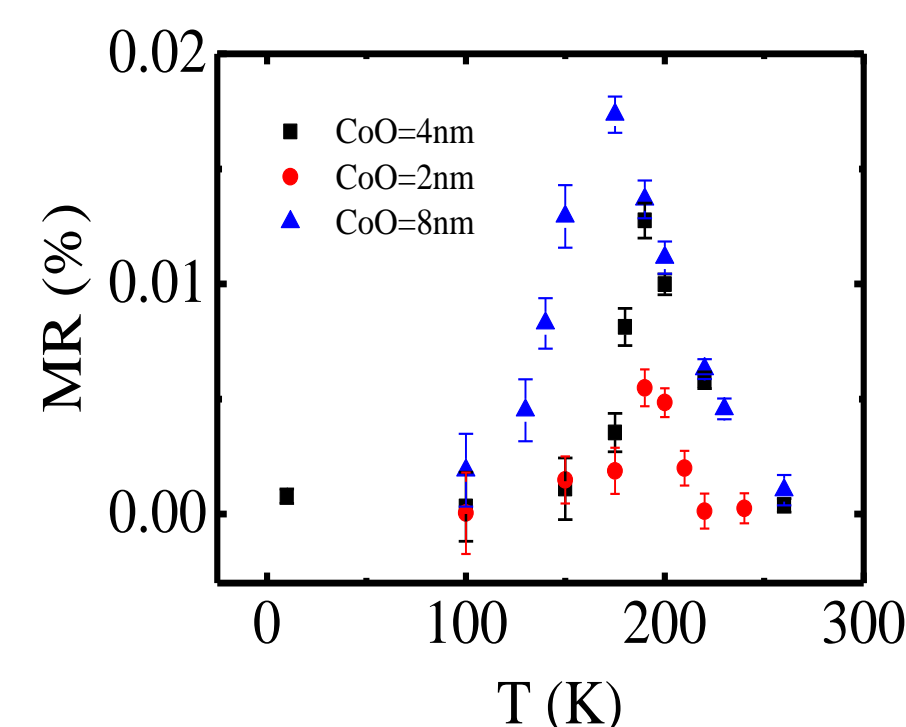


Results and discussion

SMR measured in H=0T at T=200K

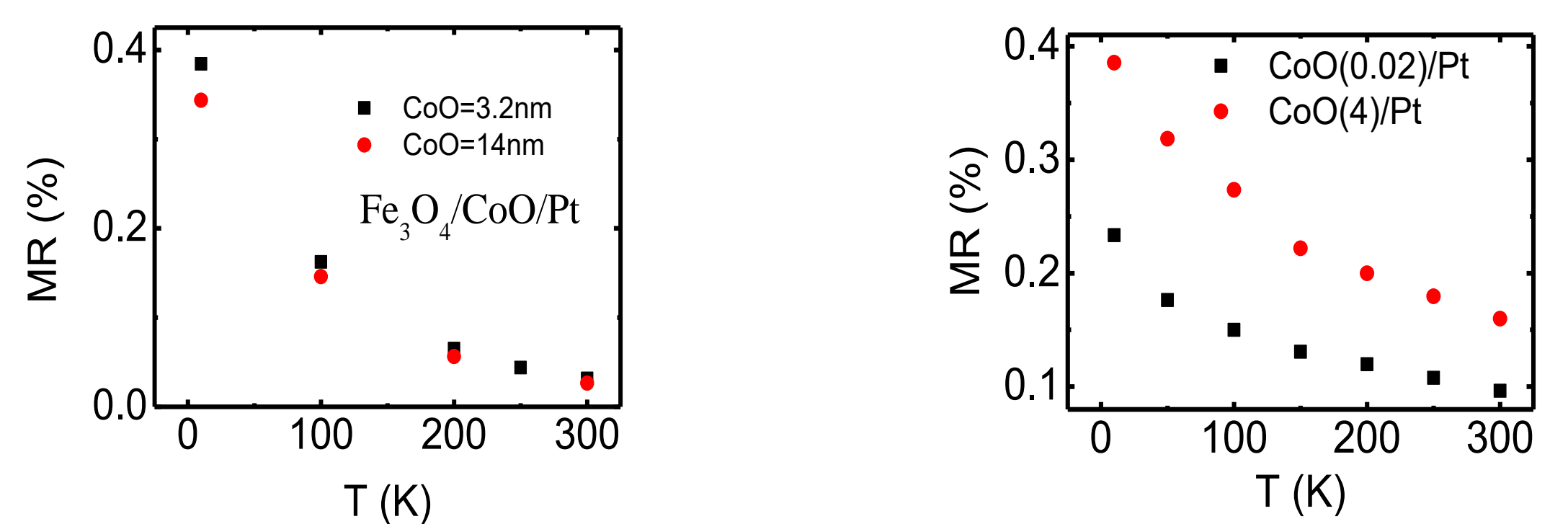


SMR ratios measured in H=0T



- MR ratios are zero at low temperature and high temperature
- MR ratios are non-monotonic and have peaks at nearly 190K.

More confirmatory experiment



The Neel vector of CoO is sure to be driven by the applied magnetic field The abnormal temperature-dependent SMR comes from interface effect

Summary

- The SMR ratios in antiferromagnetic CoO have the opposite sign comparing with that in NiO.
- Temperature-dependence of the SMR measured in H=9T is different from that measured in H=0T.
- This abnormal SMR in CoO may arise from the Co doping in CoO/Pt interface.