Spin-to-Charge Conversion in Bi Films and Bi/Ag Bilayers Di Yue^{1,2}, Weiwei Lin¹, Jiajia Li², Xiaofeng Jin², and C. L. Chien¹ ¹ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA

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Introduction

Spin-orbit coupling plays an important role in pure spin current transport phenomena, including conversion of spin current to charge current via the inverse spin Hall effect (ISHE) or the inverse Rashba-Edelstein effect (IREE). As the heaviest nonradioactive element in the periodic table, thus with strong spin-orbit interaction, bismuth (Bi) has attracted much interest for spin-to-charge conversion [1]. Remarkably, inserting a thin silver (Ag) layer substantially enhances the spin pumping signals in NiFe/Bi, which has been believed to be the evidences of the IREE at Bi/Ag interfaces [2]. In this work [3], we investigate the spin-to-charge conversion in Bi films and Bi/Ag bilayers with thermally injected spin current from a ferrimagnetic insulator YIG via the longitudinal spin Seebeck effect (LSSE) at room temperature. We have reached very different conclusions.









References

[1] Dazhi Hou et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 101, 042403 (2012). [2] J.-C. Rojas-Sánchez et al., Nat. Commun. 4, 2944 (2013).

Conclusions

In our work, although pure spin current has been injected into the Bi layer and the Bi/Ag bilayer, there is little detectable signal of spin-to-charge conversion,

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