

Molecular anisotropic magnetoresistance

Fabian Otte,¹ Stefan Heinze,¹ and Yuriy Mokrousov²

¹*Institut für Theoretische Physik und Astrophysik, Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, D-24098 Kiel, Germany*

²*Peter Grünberg Institut and Institute for Advanced Simulation, Forschungszentrum Jülich and JARA, D-52425 Jülich, Germany*

(Received 22 October 2015; published 15 December 2015)

Using density functional theory calculations, we demonstrate that the effect of anisotropic magnetoresistance (AMR) can be enhanced by orders of magnitude with respect to conventional bulk ferromagnets in junctions containing molecules sandwiched between ferromagnetic leads. We study ballistic transport in metal-benzene complexes contacted by 3d transition-metal wires. We show that a gigantic AMR can arise from spin-orbit coupling effects in the leads, drastically enhanced by orbital-symmetry filtering properties of the molecules. We further discuss how this molecular anisotropic magnetoresistance (MAMR) can be tuned by the proper choice of materials and their electronic properties.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.92.220411](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.92.220411)

PACS number(s): 31.15.E-, 33.15.Pw, 33.57.+c, 73.23.Ad

Anisotropic magnetoresistance (AMR) in ferromagnets was discovered two centuries ago by Thomson [1], but it took more than a hundred years to fully exploit this phenomenon and to provide a theoretical understanding [2–5]. In the past decades, this relativistic effect, the essence of which lies in the dependence of the longitudinal conductance on the direction of the magnetization in a ferromagnet or staggered magnetization in an antiferromagnet due to spin-orbit coupling (SOC) has become one of the main tools used to access and probe the magnetization dynamics in various spintronics setups [6,7].

The AMR in bulk ferromagnets has been extensively explored in the past [4]. In tunneling geometry the AMR has been measured in ultrathin films utilizing the scanning tunneling microscope [8] and in planar tunnel junctions with ferromagnetic semiconductors [9]. The phenomenon of ballistic AMR has been theoretically suggested to exist in the contact limit of nanoscale atomic junctions [10], and it was eventually demonstrated experimentally in Co break junctions [11].

The AMR of single-atom and single-molecule contacts is caused by the magnetization-direction sensitive, SOC-induced hybridization between specific orbitals at a certain energy. The AMR is severely limited by the states which are not altered by the change of the magnetization direction and thus provide a constant background conductance. In typical bulk ferromagnets, it constitutes only a few percent. In the ballistic regime, suppressing the transmission due to SOC-insensitive states and promoting the conductance due to states which are strongly dependent on the magnetization direction promises enhanced values of AMR.

This scenario can be realized with molecules sandwiched between magnetic leads since molecules often bind rather weakly to the substrates on which they are deposited, and their orbitals preserve their initial symmetry and localized molecular orbital character [12,13]. This makes them ideally suited for filtering out states of a specific symmetry and favoring the transmission due to lead states heavily influenced by SOC. While molecules are well known for their spin-filtering properties [14] and the AMR of molecular systems in the tunneling regime has been investigated experimentally [15,16], magnetic anisotropy effects in organic materials are usually believed to be small due to weak spin-orbit interaction of light elements and are scarcely explored [17].

In this Rapid Communication, by density functional theory (DFT) calculations, we demonstrate that the AMR in the ballistic regime can be enhanced by orders of magnitude via combining SOC-triggered modifications in the electronic structure of transition-metal wires with the orbital-symmetry filtering properties of molecules. This leads to the effect of *molecular anisotropic magnetoresistance* (MAMR), defined as:

$$\text{MAMR} = \frac{T_{\parallel} - T_{\perp}}{T_{\perp}}, \quad (1)$$

where T_{\perp} and T_{\parallel} are the transmissions for perpendicular and parallel orientation of the magnetization with respect to the chain axis, respectively. To demonstrate the effect, we focus on metal-benzene complexes of the VBz₂ type (Bz, VBz₂, V₂Bz₃, TaBz₂, and NbBz₂), some of which have been studied before both theoretically and experimentally [18,19], sandwiched between leads which are modeled by Ni and Co linear monoatomic chains [see Fig. 1(c) for a sketch of the geometry].

The method of study [20,21] is based on density-functional theory in the local density approximation [22] and utilizes the one-dimensional version [23] of the full-potential linearized augmented plane-wave method as implemented in FLEUR [24]. Details concerning the calculations can be found in the Supplemental Material [25].

We begin the demonstration of the concept of MAMR by analyzing the electronic band structure of an isolated Ni monowire (MW) and the local density of states (LDOS) of the VBz₂ molecule – systems which we intend to bring in contact – presented in Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) neglecting the effect of spin-orbit coupling. The exchange splitting of the minority and majority Ni states, visible in Fig. 1(a), leads to a magnetic moment of about 1.1 μ_B of the Ni atoms. The critical bands of the Ni chain in the following discussions will be the highly dispersive bands of Δ_1 (s, d_{z^2}) symmetry and of the very localized Δ_4 ($d_{xy}, d_{x^2-y^2}$) symmetry. The bands of Δ_3 (d_{xz}, d_{yz}) symmetry are of minor importance since the molecular orbitals (MO) of VBz₂ of Δ_3 symmetry are very low in energy. In contrast, the VBz₂ MOs of Δ_1 and Δ_4 symmetry lie close to the Fermi level and are thus able to interact with Ni MW states of the corresponding symmetry. In the isolated

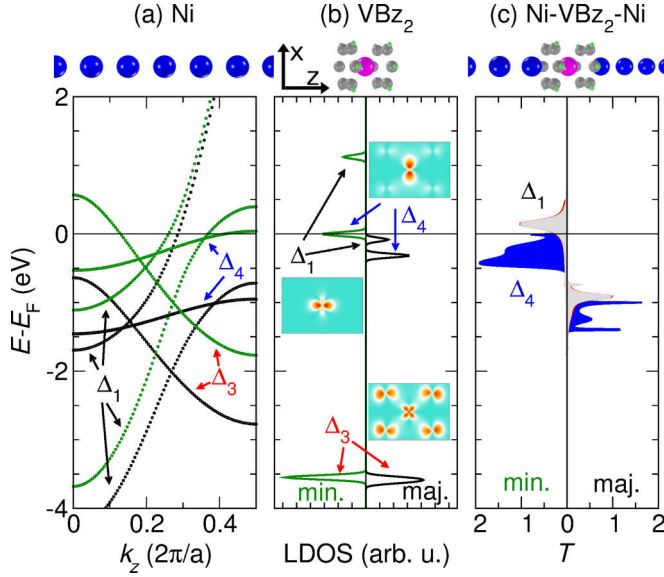


FIG. 1. (Color online) (a) Band structure of a Ni monowire. Majority and minority states are marked with black and green circles, respectively. (b) Spin-decomposed local density of states (LDOS) of a VBz_2 molecule. The insets from top to bottom show the charge density plots of the molecular orbitals of Δ_4 , Δ_1 , and Δ_3 symmetry in the xz plane. (c) Spin-decomposed transmission T of a VBz_2 molecule contacted by Ni monowires. The contributions of orbitals of Δ_1 , Δ_3 , and Δ_4 symmetry are colored in gray, red, and blue, respectively. SOC has been neglected.

molecule, see Fig. 1(b), the splitting of minority and majority states results in a V magnetic moment of $1.0 \mu_B$.

In Fig. 1(c) we show the resulting spin-resolved transmission of VBz_2 contacted by Ni MWs with a distance between the Ni and V atom of $d_{\text{Ni-V}} = 4.232 \text{ \AA}$ on both sides. At this distance the largest value of MAMR due to optimal bonding characteristics is found as will be discussed at the end of this paper. In realistic systems, it has been shown that the bonding characteristics can be tuned by graphene spacer layers [13] or the chemical structure of the ligands of a magnetic complex [12]. The transmission exhibits localized contributions of Δ_1

symmetry in the minority and majority channel at $+0.13 \text{ eV}$ and -0.93 eV , respectively, nearly preserving the exchange splitting between majority and minority Δ_1 MOs of $+1.4 \text{ eV}$ in the free molecule displayed in Fig. 1(b). The states of Δ_4 symmetry, on the other hand, contribute by broad, bandlike features from -0.5 eV to E_F and from -1.4 to -1.0 eV in the minority and majority channels, respectively, coinciding precisely with the regions of Δ_4 Ni bands in the leads. This shape of the transmission can be understood from the observation that the Δ_4 states of the Ni MW hybridize strongly with the respective MOs of VBz_2 , while the hybridization of the states of Δ_1 and Δ_3 symmetry is very small. This is caused by the already mentioned large energy offset between the Δ_3 states of the transition metal wire and the molecule and, in addition, the shape of the charge densities of the MOs in the xz plane displayed as insets in Fig. 1(b). While the charge density of the MO of Δ_1 symmetry is only localized around the V atom, the one of the MO of Δ_4 symmetry shows considerable contributions at the benzene ring thus reducing the effective bonding distance for the Δ_4 states compared to the Δ_1 states. The strong effect of the symmetry-dependent hybridization between the lead states and the MOs of the molecule thus not only leads to the effect of spin filtering as pointed out before [14] but also gives rise to the orbitally-filtered transmission.

Considering spin-orbit coupling, the modifications in the electronic structure of the Ni chain upon changing the magnetization from along-the-chain axis ($\mathbf{M} \parallel z$) to perpendicular ($\mathbf{M} \perp z$) are clearly visible in Fig. 2(a). We focus on an energy region which leads to the largest MAMR. In particular, at the point where the Δ_4 and Δ_3 bands cross at -0.38 eV , we observe an avoided degeneracy as the magnetization is rotated from along-the-chain axis to perpendicular, since for $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ the Δ_3 and Δ_4 states are allowed to couple due to nonzero matrix elements of spin-orbit coupling between them for this magnetization direction [26]. As a result, were the Fermi energy located at -0.38 eV , the ballistic AMR of an infinite Ni chain of 130% would be significant, but its value would be hindered by the unavoidable large contribution to the transmission from magnetization-direction insensitive Δ_1 states at this energy [cf. Fig. 2(a)].

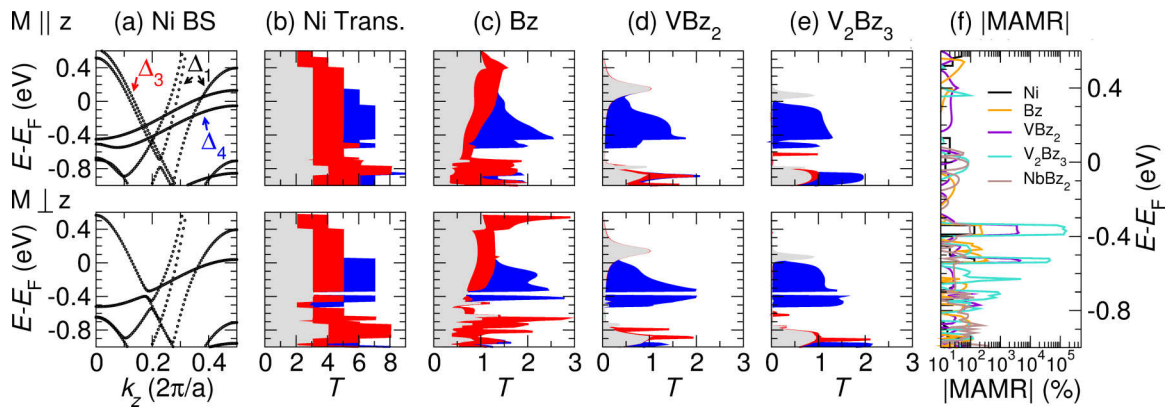


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) Ni chain band structure with SOC for $\mathbf{M} \parallel z$ (top) and $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ (bottom), where z denotes the chain axis. (b) Transmission of an infinite Ni wire for $\mathbf{M} \parallel z$ (top) and $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ (bottom). (c) Transmission of a Bz molecule contacted by Ni monowires for $\mathbf{M} \parallel z$ (top) and $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ (bottom). (d) shows the same as (c) of a VBz_2 molecule. (e) shows the same as (c) of a V_2Bz_3 molecule. The color code is as in Fig. 1. (f) Magnitude of the MAMR for Bz, VBz_2 , V_2Bz_3 , and NbBz_2 molecules sandwiched by Ni monowires.

The situation is completely different for our Ni-VBz₂-Ni system. The magnetization-direction induced changes in the band structure of the Ni chain are directly passed on to the full transmission of the junction, see Fig. 2(d). For $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ the Δ_4 transmission is quenched between -0.4 and -0.33 eV, however, in contrast to the case of the infinite Ni chain [cf. Fig. 2(b)], the remaining transmission of the order of 0.05 in this energy interval is due to the tail of localized Δ_1 -originated transmission peaks at 0.1 and -0.9 eV. For $\mathbf{M} \parallel z$, on the other hand, the transmission at this energy has a value of about 1.5, originating mainly in Δ_4 states. The gigantic magnitude of the AMR for this junction of the order of $3.5 \times 10^3\%$ nicely illustrates the principle of employing the symmetry-filtering properties of the molecules for arriving at *molecular* AMR.

The strength of the filtering effect and the MAMR can be controlled by the size of the contacted molecule. For a single benzene molecule contacted by Ni MWs, Fig. 2(c) [27], the transmission due to Δ_1 and Δ_3 states displays bandlike features in a wide energy interval due to strong hybridization of the Ni chain with Bz and of the Ni apex atoms across benzene. This leads to poor filtering of the Δ_1 and Δ_3 states, leaving a transmission of about 0.7 for $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ in the energy range from -0.4 to -0.33 eV, while the transmission for $\mathbf{M} \parallel z$ is about 2.2. This results in a MAMR of about 230%, which is one order of magnitude smaller as compared to the Ni-VBz₂-Ni junction.

On the other hand, the filtering effect can be enhanced by considering the longer V₂Bz₃ molecule instead of VBz₂ (while keeping $d_{\text{Ni-V}}$ the same). For this system the Δ_1 transmission peak at $+0.05$ eV in Fig. 2(e) becomes very sharp, while the energetic tails of both Δ_1 peaks at $+0.05$ and -0.9 eV are strongly suppressed. As a result, the transmission between -0.4 and -0.33 eV is almost solely determined by the states of Δ_4 symmetry. The total transmission in this energy region for $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ is only of the order of 10^{-3} , while it constitutes 1.2 for $\mathbf{M} \parallel z$, which results in a MAMR of about $1.3 \times 10^5\%$ – two orders of magnitude larger as compared to the VBz₂ junction.

The quality of the filtering properties of such molecular junctions expectedly depends very strongly on the energetic position of the MOs of the contacted molecule with respect to the lead states. We demonstrate this by using the example of a Ni-NbBz₂-Ni junction. As apparent from Fig. 3(a), the LDOS of the isolated NbBz₂ is very similar to that of the free VBz₂ since Nb is isoelectronic to V. However, the exchange splitting of the Δ_1 orbitals is only half as large for NbBz₂, which is reflected in the reduced value of the magnetic moment of $0.67 \mu_B$. As in the case of VBz₂, the exchange splitting between the Δ_1 states is nearly conserved when the molecule is contacted by Ni leads, Fig. 3(b). Therefore, the majority Δ_1 peak in the transmission lies at -0.36 eV – directly in the energy region of the avoided level crossing in the band structure of the Ni chain discussed above. This severely hinders the orbital filtering in this energy region, resulting in a MAMR of only 90% despite a significantly stronger spin-orbit interaction of Nb atoms, as compared to Ni or V.

A similar value for the MAMR of 100% is obtained by replacing Nb with Ta for which SOC is even more enhanced. This can be explained by the fact that within the scenario for MAMR that we consider here, it is the SOC-induced modifications in the electronic structure of the leads which

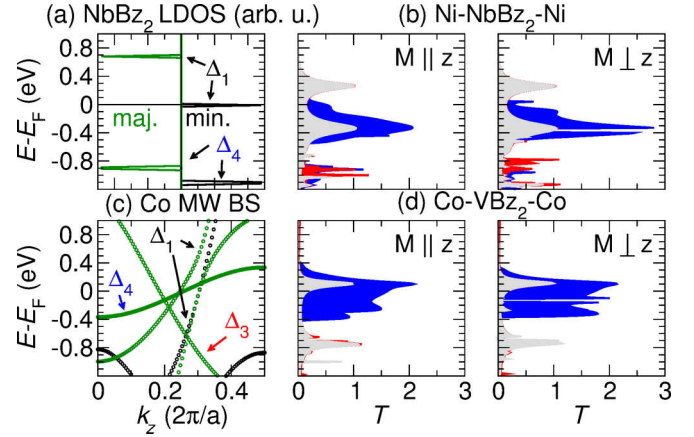


FIG. 3. (Color online) (a) Spin-decomposed local density of states of a NbBz₂ molecule without SOC. (b) Transmission of a NbBz₂ molecule contacted by Ni monowires with SOC for $\mathbf{M} \parallel z$ (left) and $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ (right). (c) Band structure of a Co monowire without SOC. (d) shows the same as (b) of a VBz₂ molecule contacted by Co monowires. The color code is as in Fig. 1.

are promoted by the molecule. This is also discernible when the Ni leads are replaced by chains consisting of Co atoms. In the Co MW band structure [Fig. 3(c)], the bands of Δ_3 and Δ_4 symmetry cross at -0.13 eV for the case without SOC. This degeneracy is lifted at that energy for $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ when SOC is included, in analogy to the Ni case. Since Co is slightly lighter than Ni, the energy gap devoid of Δ_3 and Δ_4 states for $\mathbf{M} \perp z$ occurs from -0.1 to -0.15 eV, i.e., it extends over a range of 50 meV, as compared to 67 meV for Ni. The MAMR in this energy region is of about 1800%, of a similar magnitude as for the same molecule contacted by Ni, Fig. 3(d). One promising way to increase the size of the SOC-induced gaps in the leads lies in combining strong magnetism with large SOC via alloying, as in the case of, e.g., Ir-Ni alloys [28] or Fe-Pt chains [29].

So far, we discussed the energy region providing the largest effect for the considered molecular junctions. However, we also observe a very large AMR at other energies, as can be seen in Fig. 2(f) where the MAMR is plotted as a function of energy for junctions with different molecules. Over a broad energy range the absolute value of the MAMR is in the range of 100–1000% for most of the molecules. The AMR at the Fermi energy, which is due to splitting of the Δ_4 bands and amounts to -18% for the infinite Ni MW, increases to $+30\%$ for the Ni-VBz₂-Ni junction and -85% for Ni-V₂Bz₃-Ni and to $+67\%$ for Ni-NbBz₂-Ni (cf. Figs. 2 and 3). The sign change for the cases of VBz₂ and NbBz₂ illustrates the sensitivity of the AMR on the details of the alignment of the molecular orbitals with the lead states. However, the key effect of the orbital filtering and respective Δ_1 -background contribution reduction is also responsible for the enhanced AMR at the Fermi energy.

In the examples considered above the states to be suppressed were of Δ_1 symmetry. However, if our aim was to promote the crossing of majority Δ_1 and minority Δ_3 states at -0.7 eV in the electronic structure of Ni [see Fig. 2(a) at $k_z \approx 0.22 \times 2\pi/a$], it would be the background transmission

TABLE I. MAMR at -0.36 eV of a VBz_2 molecule sandwiched between Ni leads with the distance $d_{\text{Ni-V}}$ ranging from 2.96 to 6.25 Å.

$d_{\text{Ni-V}}$ (Å)	2.96	3.70	4.23	4.76	6.35
MAMR (%)	0	2500	3500	74	3

due to majority Δ_3 and minority Δ_1 states which would have to be suppressed by orbital filtering of the corresponding molecule.

One of the readily achievable experimental tools to tune the parameters which control the magnitude of the MAMR is the distance between the leads and the molecule. In Table I we show the development of the MAMR of a Ni-VBz₂-Ni junction as the distance $d_{\text{Ni-V}}$ is changed between 2.96 and 6.25 Å, while keeping the energy at -0.36 eV. At a small distance the MAMR is negligible, while it rises to its maximal value at $d_{\text{Ni-V}}$ between 1.96 and 2.24 Å and then rapidly decays as the distance is further increased. This behavior can be attributed to the strength of the hybridization between states of different symmetry from the Ni MW and VBz₂, and its variation with

$d_{\text{Ni-V}}$. At small distances the hybridization between the Δ_1 , Δ_3 , and Δ_4 states is very strong, leading to a large background transmission which quenches the Δ_4 MAMR, in a similar way to the Ni-Bz-Ni junction. The hybridization reduces strongly for states of Δ_1 and Δ_3 symmetry at intermediate distances, while it remains strong for the Δ_4 states, as discussed previously, promoting thus the Δ_4 MAMR. Eventually, at very large $d_{\text{Ni-V}}$ the overlap between the Δ_4 states also vanishes, with tunneling across the Δ_1 states dominating the tiny MAMR.

In conclusion, our calculations demonstrate the phenomenon of a huge MAMR and point out the importance of the modifications in the electronic structure of the leads, contacted through a molecule, upon varying their magnetization direction. The magnitude of the MAMR sensitively depends on the details of the orbital filtering by the molecule. The specific electronic structure of the molecule and its coupling to the leads should be engineered based on the condition as to which part of the electronic structure in the leads should be promoted and which parts of it should be suppressed.

S.H. and F.O. thank the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) for funding within the SFB 677.

-
- [1] W. Thomson, *Proc. R. Soc.* **8**, 546 (1856).
[2] J. Smit, *Physica* **17**, 612 (1951).
[3] R. I. Potter, *Phys. Rev. B* **10**, 4626 (1974).
[4] T. R. McGuire and R. I. Potter, *IEEE Trans. Magn.* **11**, 1018 (1975).
[5] A. Fert and I. A. Campbell, *J Phys. F: Met. Phys.* **6**, 849 (1976).
[6] K. M. Seemann, F. Freimuth, H. Zhang, S. Blügel, Y. Mokrousov, D. E. Bürgler, and C. M. Schneider, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **107**, 086603 (2011).
[7] P. Wadley, B. Howells, J. Zelezny, C. Andrews, V. Hills, R. P. Campion, V. Novak, F. Freimuth, Y. Mokrousov, A. W. Rushforth *et al.*, [arXiv:1503.03765](https://arxiv.org/abs/1503.03765).
[8] M. Bode, S. Heinze, A. Kubetzka, O. Pietzsch, X. Nie, G. Bihlmayer, S. Blügel, and R. Wiesendanger, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **89**, 237205 (2002).
[9] C. Gould, C. Rüster, T. Jungwirth, E. Girgis, G. M. Schott, R. Giraud, K. Brunner, G. Schmidt, and L. W. Molenkamp, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **93**, 117203 (2004).
[10] J. Velev, R. F. Sabirianov, S. S. Jaswal, and E. Y. Tsymlal, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **94**, 127203 (2005).
[11] A. Sokolov, C. Zhang, E. Y. Tsymlal, J. Redepenning, and B. Doudin, *Nat. Nanotechnol.* **2**, 171 (2006).
[12] V. Iancu, K.-F. Braun, K. Schouteden, and C. Van Haesendonck, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **113**, 106102 (2014).
[13] S. Lei, W. Feng, B. Li, Q. Li, A. Zhao, B. Wang, J. Yang, and J. G. Hou, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **102**, 163506 (2013).
[14] V. V. Maslyuk, A. Bagrets, V. Meded, A. Arnold, F. Evers, M. Brandbyge, T. Bredow, and I. Mertig, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **97**, 097201 (2006).
[15] M. Grünewald, M. Wahler, F. Schumann, M. Michelfeit, C. Gould, R. Schmidt, F. Würthner, G. Schmidt, and L. W. Molenkamp, *Phys. Rev. B* **84**, 125208 (2011).
[16] J.-J. Li, M.-L. Bai, Z.-B. Chen, X.-S. Zhou, Z. Shi, M. Zhang, S.-Y. Ding, S.-M. Hou, W. Schwarzacher, R. J. Nichols *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **137**, 5923 (2015).
[17] D. Sun, E. Ehrenfreund, and Z. Vally Vardeny, *Chem. Commun.* **50**, 1781 (2014).
[18] J. Wang, P. H. Acioli, and J. Jellinek, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **127**, 2812 (2005).
[19] Y. Mokrousov, N. Atodiresei, G. Bihlmayer, S. Heinze, and S. Blügel, *Nanotechnology* **18**, 495402 (2007).
[20] B. Hardrat, N.-P. Wang, F. Freimuth, Y. Mokrousov, and S. Heinze, *Phys. Rev. B* **85**, 245412 (2012).
[21] B. Hardrat, F. Freimuth, S. Heinze, and Y. Mokrousov, *Phys. Rev. B* **86**, 165449 (2012).
[22] S. H. Vosko, L. Wilk, and M. Nusair, *Can. J. Phys.* **58**, 1200 (1980).
[23] Y. Mokrousov, G. Bihlmayer, and S. Blügel, *Phys. Rev. B* **72**, 045402 (2005).
[24] <http://www.flapw.de>.
[25] See Supplemental Material at <http://link.aps.org/supplemental/10.1103/PhysRevB.92.220411> for details of the transmission calculation, computational details, and detailed information about the metal-benzene complexes.
[26] E. Abate and M. Asdente, *Phys. Rev.* **140**, A1303 (1965).
[27] The distance between the apex Ni atom and Bz is 2.428 Å, the same distance as in the Ni-VBz₂-Ni junction with $d_{\text{Ni-V}} = 4.232$ Å.
[28] N. N. Negulyaev, J. Dorantes-Dávila, L. Niebergall, L. Juárez-Reyes, G. M. Pastor, and V. S. Stepanyuk, *Phys. Rev. B* **87**, 054425 (2013).
[29] V. Kashid, T. Schena, B. Zimmermann, Y. Mokrousov, S. Blügel, V. Shah, and H. G. Salunke, *Phys. Rev. B* **90**, 054412 (2014).