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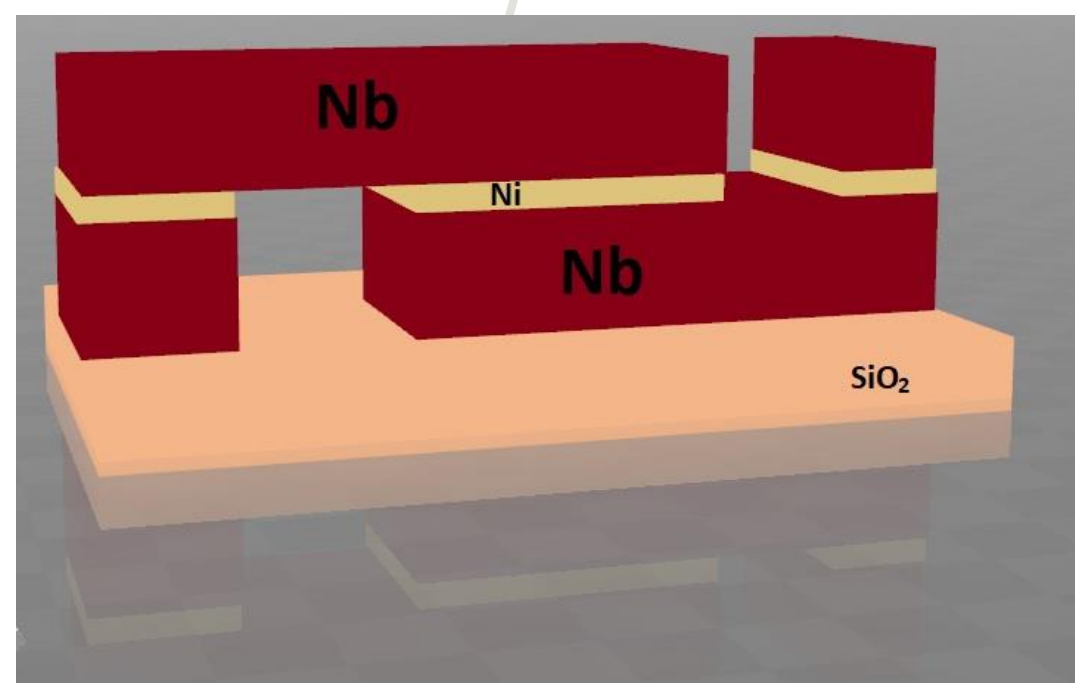
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Here we study experimentally SFS junctions with a pure strong ferromagnet Ni between Nb layers. The aim is to investigate if the strong F-barrier is suitable for preparation of SFS junction with significant Josephson coupling. We fabricate and study nano-scale Nb/Ni/Nb junctions with sizes down to 120 nm and with different thickness of Ni-barrier (2-20 nm). Also was analysed magnetization and other characteristics of Josephson spin valves with different geometries and sizes in S/F1/N/F2/S junctions (thickness $F1 \neq F2$ and $N(\text{Cu})$).

Sample preparation

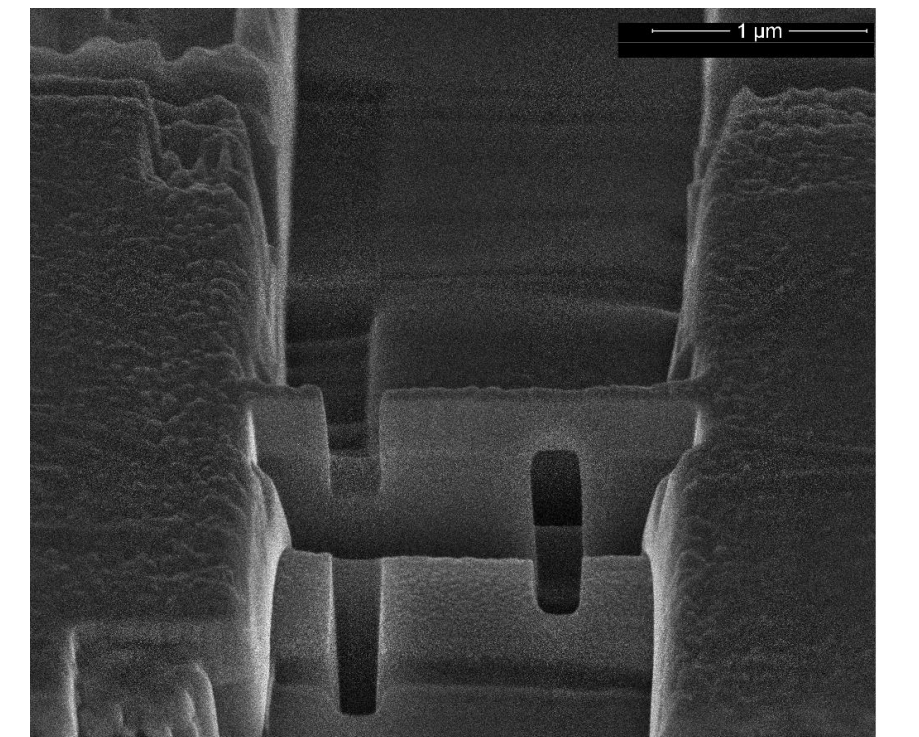


a) Schematic 3D model of the junction

The layers were deposited by physical sputtering in three steps:

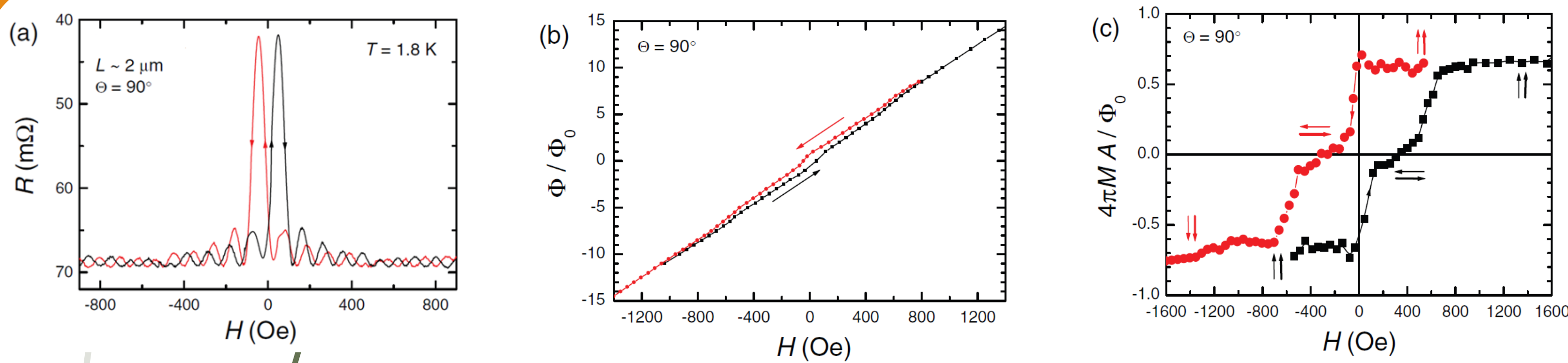
- deposit Nb (200 nm)
- magnetic spacer
- deposit (Nb 200 nm)

The variation in barrier thickness was achieved by angle-deposition. The contacts and leads were defined with photolithography and reactive ion etching ($\text{CF}_4 + \text{O}_2$). The junctions were fabricated by angled FIB cuts with sub-micron geometries.

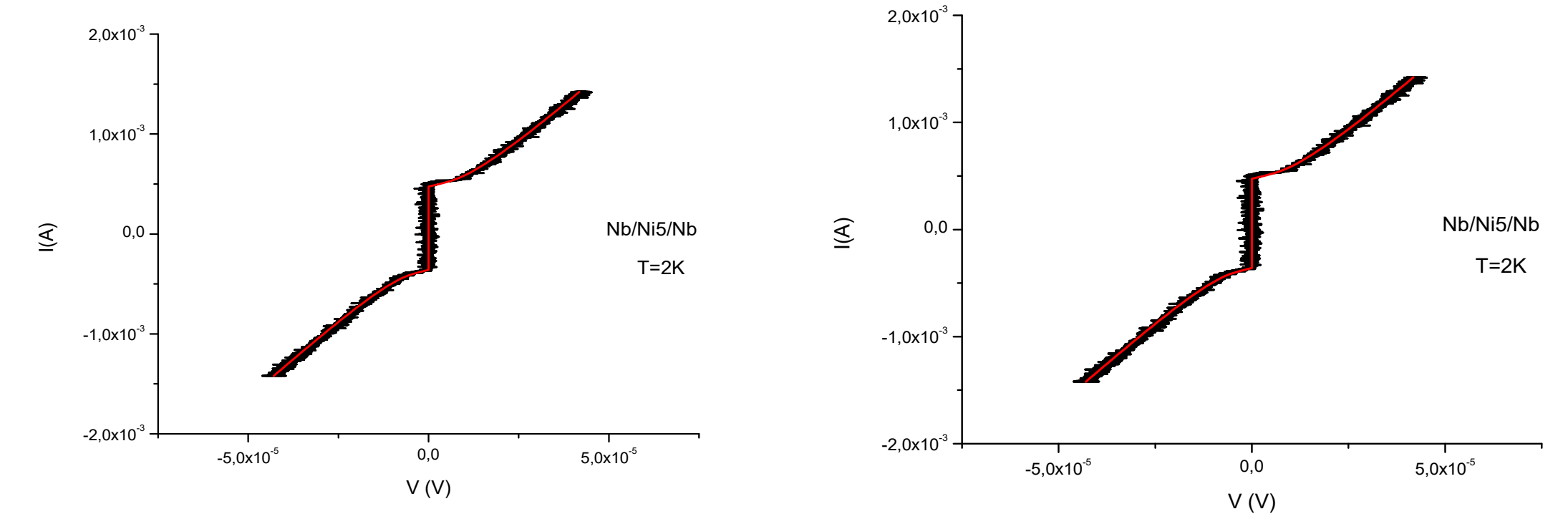


b) Tilted SEM image of a represented junction

RESULTS



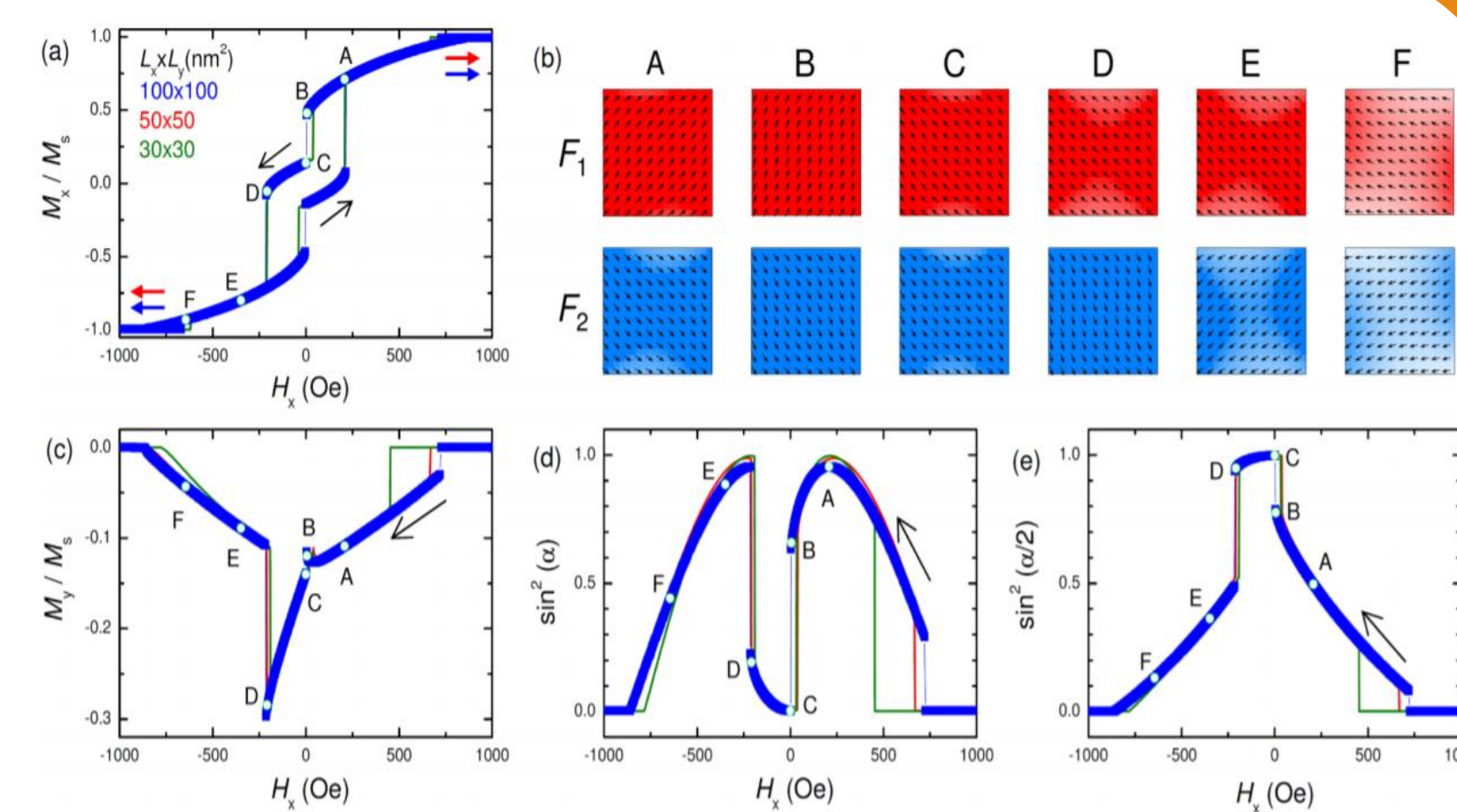
a) Fraunhofer modulation of $R(H)$ at $\Theta = 90^\circ$ for forward (black) and downward (red line) field sweeps. b) Magnetic field dependencies of the flux in the junction. Each point represents integer or half-integer Φ_0 , corresponding to maxima or minima in $R(H)$ from panel (a) c) Magnetization curves at $\Theta = 90^\circ$, obtained from the data in panel (b). The intermediate step with $M \sim 0$ corresponds to the antiparallel state of the spin valve.



Current-voltage characteristics: a) of Nb/Ni 5nm/Nb at 2K temperature b) Nb/Ni 5nm/Nb at 7K temperature

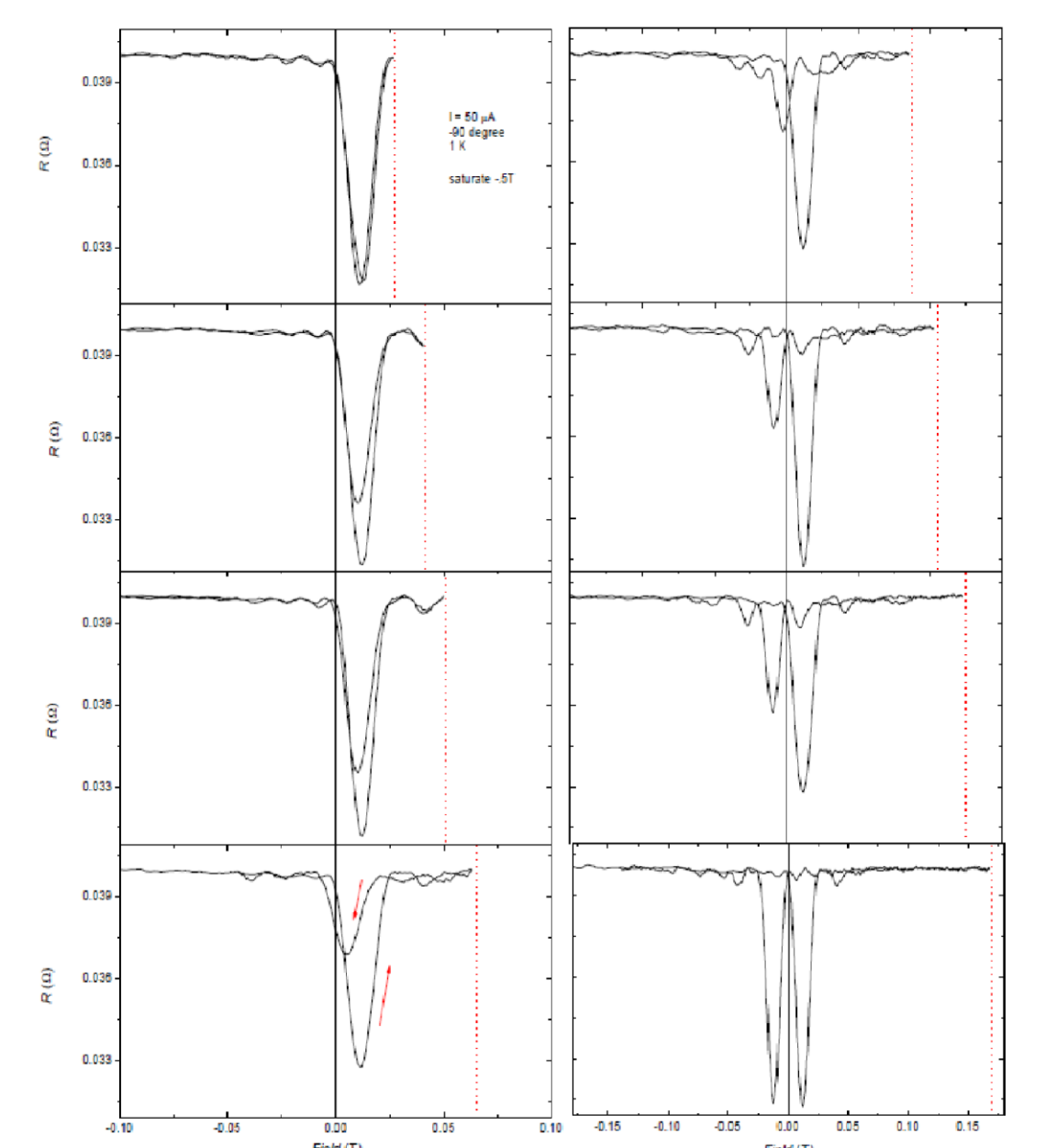
Characteristics of a monodomain "scissor" switching of square-shape spin valves Ni(5nm)/Cu(10nm)/Ni(7.5nm) of different sizes.

a) Calculated magnetization loop $M_x(H_x)$. Note pronounced intermediate step CD, which manifests the magnetostatically stable antiparallel state of the spin valve.

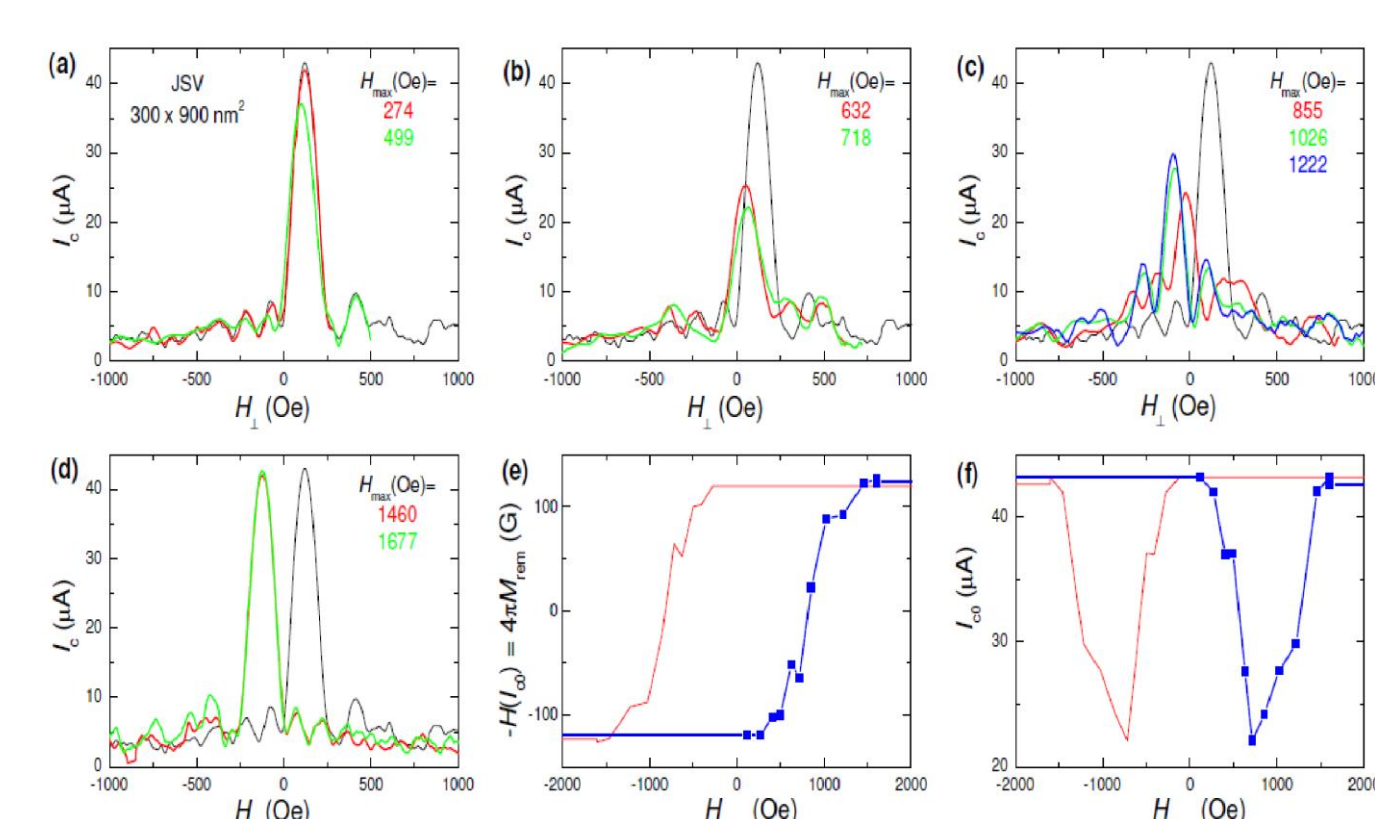


b) Configuration of magnetization of the two ferromagnetic layers $F1,2$ at points A–F along the magnetization curve. A monodomain scissor like rotation of magnetization can be seen. c) Perpendicular to the field magnetization $M_y(H_x)$ for a downward field sweep. d), e) Show average values of \sin^2 of the angle and half the angle between local magnetizations in the two F layers. They represent relative amplitudes of the triplet (d) and the long-range singlet (e) supercurrents, respectively. Note appearance of the characteristic dissimilar double maxima of the triplet current (d) on both sides of the antiparallel state CD.

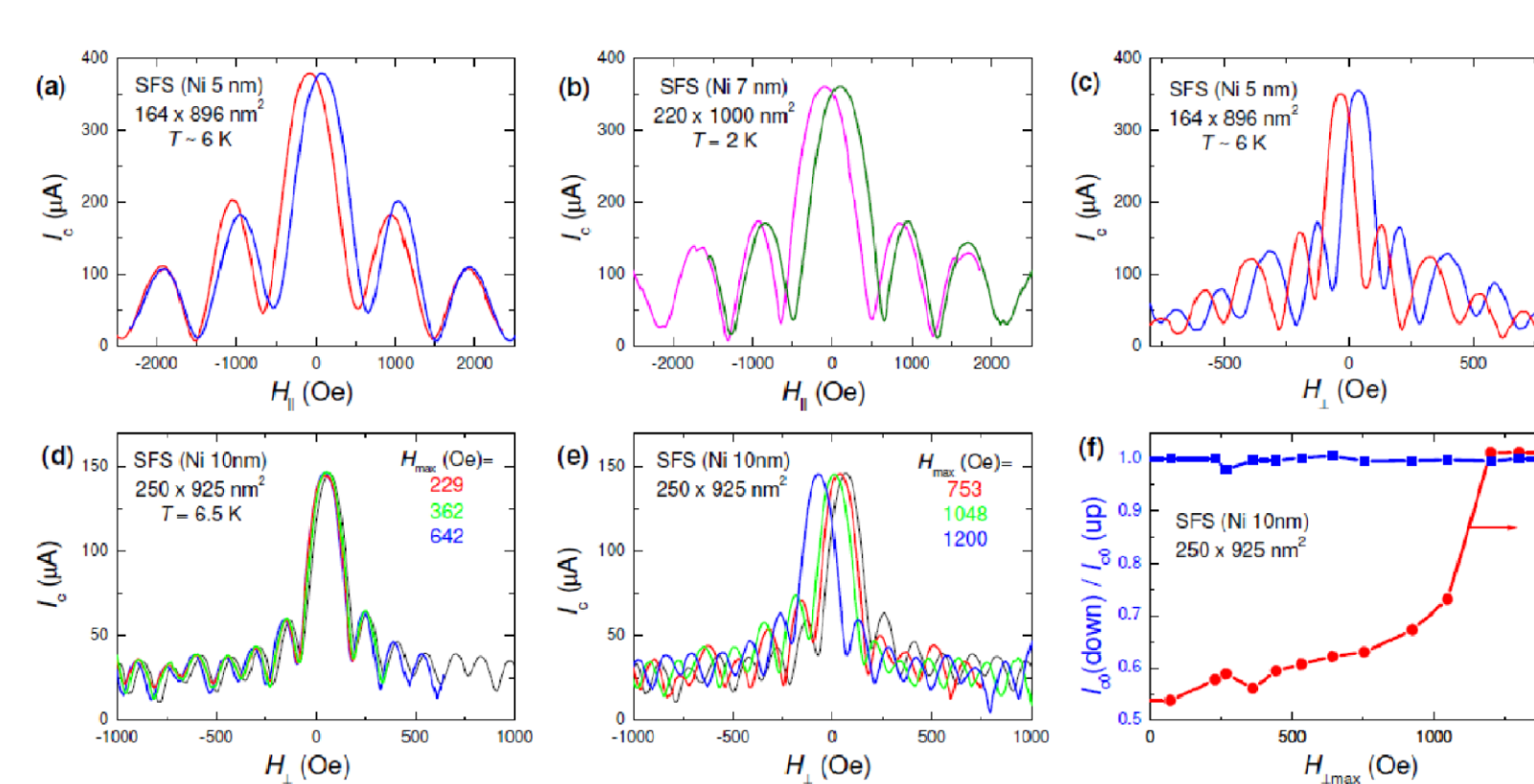
First order reversal curve (FORC)



Resistance of the junction vs magnetic field for upward and downward field sweeps at $T=1\text{K}$ for S/F1/N/F2/S junction. ($H||$ long side)

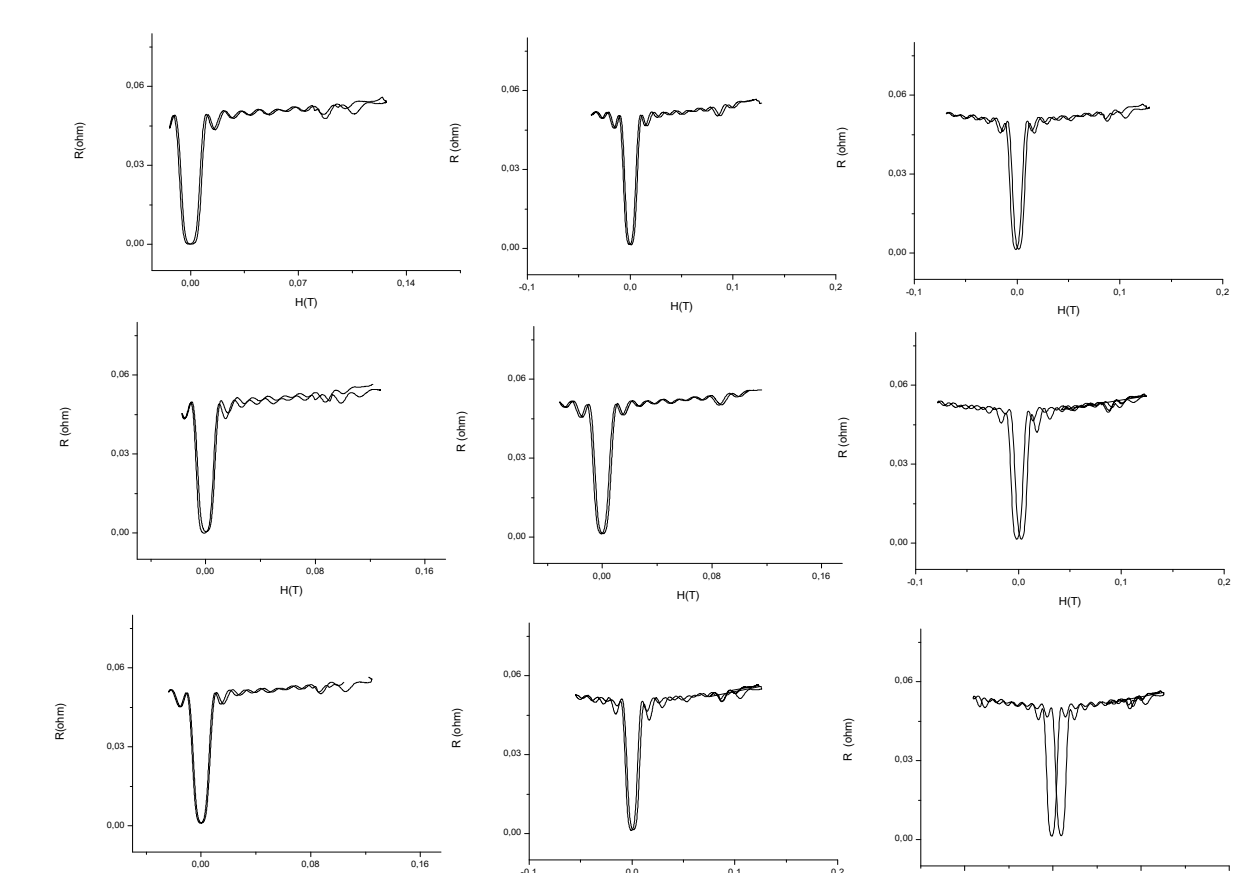


Characteristics of Ni(5nm)/Cu(10nm)/Ni(7.5nm) samples



Characteristics of SFS junction with different Ni thickness

Josephson pseudo spin-valve



Resistance of the junction vs magnetic field for upward and downward field sweeps at $T=6.4\text{K}$ for a junction with Ni thickness of 10 nm.