

EMF generation by propagating magnetostatic surface waves in integrated thin-film Pt/YIG structure

© Y.V. Nikulin^{1,2}, M.E. Seleznev^{1,2}, Y.V. Khivintsev^{1,2}, V.K. Sakharov¹, E.S. Pavlov¹, S.L. Vysotskii^{1,2}, A.V. Kozhevnikov¹, Y.A. Filimonov^{1,2,3}

¹ Kotelnikov Institute of Radioengineering and Electronics, Saratov Branch, 410005 Saratov, Russia

² Chernyshevsky Saratov State University, 410012 Saratov, Russia

³ Yuri Gagarin State Technical University of Saratov, 410054 Saratov, Russia

E-mail: yuri.a.filimonov@gmail.com, khivintsev@gmail.com, gekapavlov@gmail.com, yvnikulin@gmail.com, valentin@sakharov.info, mixanich94@mail.ru, vysotsl@gmail.com, kzhavl@gmail.com

Received June 23, 2020

Revised July 23, 2020

Accepted for publication July 27, 2020

Magnetostatic surface waves (MSSW) propagation and electromotive force (EMF) generation effects in 14.6 μm -thick yttrium iron garnet (YIG) film covered by 8 nm-thick Pt layer was studied. It was found that MSSW dispersion $k = k(f)$ and transmission $S_{21}(f)$ characteristics in YIG/Pt structure are very similar to that of free YIG film. For YIG/Pt structure, we show that EMF (U) demonstrates non-monotonous frequency dependence $U(f)$ and is characterized by two peaks $U_{1,2}$. The first one (U_1) is located near the short-wavelength ($k \rightarrow \infty$) cut-off frequency of the MSSW spectra and can be attributed to MSSW drag of electrons in YIG/Pt structure. The second one (U_2) is located near the long-wavelength ($k \rightarrow 0$) cut-off frequency of the MSSW spectra and can be attributed to the inverse spin Hall effect due to the spin pumping.

Keywords: magnetostatic surface waves, Pt/YIG structure, electromotive force generation effects.

Full text of the paper will appear in journal SEMICONDUCTORS.