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Ab initio study of spin-spiral noncollinear magnetism in a free-standing Fe(110) monolayer under in-plane strain

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We investigate the magnetic phase transition from collinear ferromagnetic (FM) ordering to noncollinear spin-spiral (SS) ordering in an Fe(110) monolayer under in-plane strain by performing fully unconstrained first-principles spin-density-functional calculations. The FM Fe(110) monolayer undergoes a FM-SS phase transition on the application of in-plane compression, whereas the application of tension keeps the system FM. The stability and wavelength of the excited SS state are further increased by compressive strains, especially along [110]. The FM-SS transition in the isotropically strained monolayer is dominated by competing exchange interactions between the ferromagnetically coupled first neighbor and the antiferromagnetically coupled second neighbor; the third neighbor also contributes to the transition under anisotropic strain. In addition, we demonstrate the stabilization mechanism of SS noncollinear magnetism from the electronic band structures: The noncollinear SS state is stabilized by a remarkable interband repulsion between the majority and minority spins, which occurs under in-plane compression.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, nanostructured magnetic materials, such as ultrathin films, nanowires, and nanodots, have attracted considerable attention because of their unique magnetic properties, which differ considerably from those of their respective bulk materials.1−7 These nanoscale magnetic materials are promising for technological applications such as ultrahigh-density magnetic storage devices, magnetic sensors, and nanomotors.8−11 Both scientific interest in the unusual magnetic properties of nanoscale components and the increasing demand to miniaturize magnetic devices drive researchers to synthesize and investigate magnetic nanostructures.

Recent advances have enabled extremely thin films of a few atomic layers to be fabricated.12−16 In particular, an Fe monolayer that consists of a single (110) atomic layer of a body-centered-cubic lattice was fabricated by pseudomorphic growth on a W(110) substrate.15 It has been intensively investigated both experimentally and theoretically,5,15−24 Sev- eral studies have revealed that reduced dimensionality and symmetry breaking give rise to the exotic magnetic properties of the Fe(110) monolayer, such as an extremely narrow domain wall (DW) with a thickness of only 0.6 ± 0.2 nm,15 and excitation of a noncollinear spin-spiral (SS) wave.20−24

The SS structure, whose magnetization vector continuously rotates in a certain direction in a crystal, is of great importance and interest to both fundamental and applied physics as a representative of noncollinear magnetism that occurs in nanostructures. However, the detailed excitation mechanism of the noncollinear SS state in the Fe(110) monolayer has not been elucidated yet. In addition, previous theoretical studies employed the local spin density approximation (LSDA) in density-functional theory (DFT), which failed to describe the ferromagnetic (FM) ground state of body-centered-cubic (bcc) iron.25,26 Thus, using the LSDA functional can result in an incorrect prediction of the magnetic ground state of the Fe(110) monolayer, as discussed in Ref. 5. On the other hand, epitaxial strain introduced by a lattice mismatch between a film and a substrate often plays an important role in determining the magnetic ground state; for example, a FM-to-antiferromagnetic (AFM) phase transition has been observed in Fe(001) thin films.4,27−32 Hence, the emergence of a noncollinear SS structure in the monolayer should be discussed by considering the effect of epitaxial in-plane strain.

Theoretical calculations based on DFT33,34 within the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) have provided comprehensive insight into both collinear and noncollinear magnetism in nanostructures.2,3,5,35−37 In the present study, we perform ab initio spin-density-functional calculations within the GGA to investigate the magnetic ground state and the noncollinear magnetism of the SS structure in an Fe(110) monolayer under various in-plane strains. Section II describes the methodologies used including the simulation models and procedure. Section III A describes the magnetic phase transition including the noncollinear SS structure in an Fe(110) monolayer under in-plane strain. In Sec. III B, the magnetic phase transition is discussed in terms of an exchange interaction by introducing an exchange parameter J. In Sec. III C, we demonstrate the stabilization mechanism of the SS structure based on electronic band structure analysis. Finally, Sec. IV summarizes the results.

II. COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

A. Simulation method

Ab initio spin-density functional calculations are conducted using the Vienna Ab-initio Simulation Package (VASP) code.38,39 The electronic wave functions are expanded in plane waves up to a cutoff kinetic energy of 500 eV. The electron-ion interaction is described by projector-augmented wave (PAW) potentials40,41 that explicitly include the Fe 3d and 4s electrons in the valence states. Because the PAW approach has the computational efficiency of the pseudopotential method and the accuracy of the all-electron scheme, which avoids problems with linearizing the core-valence exchange interaction, PAW potentials can accurately describe magnetism in transition metal nanostructures.42 The GGA proposed by
Perdew, Burke, and Ernzerhof (PBE) is used to evaluate the exchange-correlation energy because the GGA functional can accurately reproduce the structural and magnetic ground state of bcc iron. A full vector-field description of the magnetization density that allows continuous variation in the direction of the local magnetic moments between atoms is required to accurately identify the noncollinear SS state. To this end, we perform fully unconstrained noncollinear magnetic calculations within the PAW formalism, as implemented in the VASP code by Hobbs et al. The spin-orbit coupling (SOC) is explicitly required to accurately identify the noncollinear SS state. The spin-orbit coupling (SOC) is explicitly included in the present calculations. The convergence criterion for self-consistent total-energy calculations is taken to be $1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ eV/atom as the SS excitation energy and the magnetic configuration do not change further if a stricter convergence criterion is applied.

### B. Simulation model and procedure

Figure 1(a) shows the simulation model of an Fe(110) monolayer, in which the in-plane $x$ and $y$ axes are [110] and [001], respectively. Since a three-dimensional periodic boundary condition is applied, a vacuum thickness of $L_z = 2.0$ nm is introduced in the $z$ direction (perpendicular to the monolayer) to prevent undesirable interactions from neighboring monolayers. Thus, the simulation cell dimensions in the $x$, $y$, and $z$ directions are initially set to $L_x = \sqrt{2}a$, $L_y = a$, and $L_z = 2.0$ nm, respectively, where $a$ is the lattice constant of bulk bcc iron ($a = 0.287$ nm). Brillouin-zone (BZ) integrations are performed with a $18 \times 18 \times 1$ Monkhorst-Pack $k$-point mesh.

To systematically investigate the effect of in-plane strain, small strain increments, $\Delta \varepsilon_{xx}$ and $\Delta \varepsilon_{yy}$, are applied to the monolayer step by step. Here, we consider both isotropic ($\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy}$) and anisotropic ($\varepsilon_{xx} \neq \varepsilon_{yy}$) strains. Noncollinear SS calculations are performed at each strain by varying the SS wave vector $\mathbf{q}$ within the first Brillouin zone, as illustrated in Fig. 1(b).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Magnetic phase transition under in-plane strain

Figure 2 shows the SS excitation energy, $\Delta E = E_{SS} - E_{FM}$, as a function of the SS wave vector $\mathbf{q}$ along the $\Gamma$-S-H-$\Gamma$-N path in the Brillouin zone (i.e., the magnon dispersion relation) under various isotropic in-plane strain conditions, $\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy}$. The SS structure with the wave vector $\mathbf{q} = (0,0)$ ($\Gamma$ point) corresponds to the collinear FM phase, while that with $\mathbf{q} = (2\pi/L_x,0)$ (N point) corresponds to the collinear AFM phase. Under the strain-free condition and tensile strains ($\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy} \geq 0$), the minimum-energy point, $E_{min}$, along the $\Gamma$ path is located at $\Gamma$ (i.e., the FM state is stable). On the other hand, negative SS excitation energies are found along the $\Gamma$-S, $\Gamma$-H, and $\Gamma$-N lines under compression ($\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy} < 0$). The minimum energy structure is located along the $\Gamma$-N line $[\mathbf{q} = \frac{2\pi}{L_x}(q_x,0)]$, which indicates that the noncollinear SS state becomes energetically favorable with the wave vector along the

![FIG. 1. (Color online) (a) Simulation model of an Fe(110) monolayer. The solid black box indicates the simulation cell. (b) First Brillouin zone.](image-url)

![FIG. 2. (Color online) SS excitation energy, $\Delta E = E_{SS} - E_{FM}$, as a function of SS wave vector $\mathbf{q}$ along the $\Gamma$-S-H-$\Gamma$-N path in the Brillouin zone. Under various isotropic in-plane strains, $\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy}$](image-url)
Ab initio study of spin-spiral... (Color online) (a) SS wave excitation energy, \( \Delta E = E_{\text{min}} - E_{\text{FM}} \), (b) SS wave vector \( q_x \), and (c) magnitude of magnetic moment of Fe atom \( m \), as functions of in-plane strains \((\varepsilon_{xx}, \varepsilon_{yy})\). The white lines indicate the FM-SS magnetic phase transition. For \( \Delta E \), the minimum energy in the Brillouin zone is taken at each strain.

x direction ([1 1 0]). Thus, the compressive strain involves the FM-SS magnetic phase transition in the Fe(110) monolayer.

Figure 3(a) plots the SS excitation energy, \( \Delta E = E_{\text{min}} - E_{\text{FM}} \), for both isotropic and anisotropic strains. Here, the minimum SS excitation energy within \( q \) in the Brillouin zone is denoted by \( E_{\text{min}} \). Thus, the negative \( \Delta E \) indicates the existence of a stable noncollinear SS ground state and the white line represents the FM-SS phase transition. The SS state also appears under anisotropic compression at approximately \( \varepsilon_{xx} < -0.10 \) or \( \varepsilon_{yy} < -0.10 \). However, the effects of \( \varepsilon_{xx} \) and \( \varepsilon_{yy} \) are not equivalent: \( \Delta E \) under \( \varepsilon_{xx} < -0.10 \) is lower than that under \( \varepsilon_{yy} < -0.10 \). This indicates that the compression along [1 1 0] (the x direction) contributes more to the stability of the noncollinear SS state. [1 1 0] corresponds to the direction of the excited SS wave, as described below.

Note that the Fe monolayer pseudomorphically grown on a W(110) substrate\(^{15,16}\) corresponds to the strain of \((\varepsilon_{xx}, \varepsilon_{yy}) = (0.10,0.10)\) [the strain with respect to the equilibrium lattice parameters of the free-standing Fe monolayer, \( L_x = 2.949 \ \text{Å} \) and \( L_y = 2.408 \ \text{Å} \), is \((\varepsilon_{xx}, \varepsilon_{yy}) = (0.07,0.31)\)]. The magnetic ground state is FM, which is consistent with the FM ground state experimentally observed in the Fe monolayer on the W substrate\(^{15,16}\).

Figure 3(b) shows the SS wave vector \( q \) as functions of in-plane strains \((\varepsilon_{xx}, \varepsilon_{yy})\). In the present strain region, as the minimum SS excitation energy is always located along the \( \Gamma \text{-}N \) line in the Brillouin zone \([q = (2\pi / a)(q_x,0)]\), we show that the \( q_x \) value in the plot tends to increase smoothly as compressive strain is applied. A larger \( q_x (\approx 0.4 \sim 0.5) \) is found around \( \varepsilon_{xx} = -0.20 \), whereas \( q_x \) is smaller (0.1 \sim 0.25) under \( \varepsilon_{yy} = -0.20 \). Thus, the compressive \( \varepsilon_{xx} \) affects the SS wave vector \( q_x \) more than \( \varepsilon_{yy} \). This trend is similar to the strain dependence of \( \Delta E \) [see the contour maps in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b)].

Figure 3(c) shows the magnitude of the magnetic moment \( m \) as a function of the in-plane strains. The magnetic moment increases smoothly with increasing tensile strain, whereas it decreases under compression. A similar trend was observed for thicker Fe(001) films\(^{4}\). However, the magnetic moment in the Fe monolayer seems to vary smoothly, even across the FM-SS transition line, whereas a discontinuous change in the magnetic moment was observed in thicker Fe(001) films that undergo a FM-AFM phase transition under in-plane compression\(^{4}\). This characteristic corresponds to the fact that the magnitude of \( m \) in the monolayer is less sensitive to the SS wave vector \( q \).

Note that the spin-orbit coupling does not appreciably affect both the FM-SS phase transition and the magnetic properties. This is because the magnetocrystalline anisotropy (MCA) energy of the free-standing Fe monolayer is smaller by two orders of magnitude than the exchange energy\(^{5}\).

Previous theoretical studies of Fe(110) monolayers have been performed within the LSDA on the exchange-correlation energy\(^{17-24}\). These studies found that the noncollinear SS state was the ground state of the Fe(110) monolayer under strain-free conditions\(^{20-24}\) but this clearly conflicts with the experimental observation that the monolayer remains in the FM ground state\(^{13,15}\). In addition, the LSDA functional gives a negative domain wall (DW) energy in the monolayer, \( E_{\text{DW}}^{\text{LDA}} = -6.5 \text{ meV/atomic row} \), whereas the GGA functional provides a reasonable positive DW energy\(^{4}\). This probably originates from a well-known problem of the LSDA functional, namely its failure to describe the ground state of bulk iron. Thus, it is expected to be essential to use the GGA functional instead of the LSDA to correctly describe the magnetic ground state of an Fe monolayer.

B. Exchange interactions

To gain a better understanding of the FM-SS phase transition in the Fe(110) monolayer, we introduce an exchange interaction parameter within the effective Heisenberg Hamiltonian,

\[
H_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} J_{ij} \mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j,
\]

where \( J_{ij} \) denotes the exchange interaction parameter between the \( i \)th and \( j \)th neighbors and \( \mathbf{e}_i \) is the unit vector representing...
In-plane strain, \( \epsilon_{xy} = \epsilon_{yx} \),

(1)

\[
J_{0j} = \frac{1}{N_q} \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \Delta E(\mathbf{q}) \exp(-i \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{0j}),
\]

(2)

where \( N_q \) denotes the number of \( \mathbf{q} \) points in the Brillouin zone. We can thus evaluate the exchange parameter of the monolayer by summing the SS wave excitation energies for various \( \mathbf{q} \) vectors using Eq. (3).

Figure 4 plots the exchange interaction parameter of the \( j \)th neighbor, \( J_{0j} \), in the Fe(110) monolayer as a function of isotropic in-plane strain, \( \epsilon_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy} \). Under strain-free conditions, \( \epsilon_{xx} = \epsilon_{yy} = 0.0 \), \( J_{01} \) has a large positive value of 75.5 meV. This indicates that the exchange interaction of the nearest neighbor tends to align the magnetic moment in the same direction as that of the origin (i.e., FM coupling). In contrast, \( J_{02} \) exhibits a relatively small negative value of \(-10.8\) meV, indicating that the interaction from the second neighbor tends to reverse the magnetic moment direction (i.e., AFM coupling). \( J_{03} \) is positive (FM coupling), but its magnitude is one order of magnitude smaller than those of \( J_{01} \) and \( J_{02} \), indicating that the exchange interaction from the third neighbors has a smaller influence than those from the first and second neighbors. Since \( J_{0j} \) (\( j \geq 4 \)) is approximately zero, the fourth and farther neighbors do not exert a substantial influence. Therefore, the FM ground state can be stabilized by the competing exchange interaction between the larger ferromagnetically coupled nearest neighbors and the smaller antiferromagnetically coupled second neighbors. Under tensile strains, the positive \( J_{01} \) tends to decrease, whereas the negative \( J_{02} \) tends to increase. This suggests that both the FM and AFM couplings are weakened by the isotropic tension, which keeps the FM phase stable. In contrast, both \( J_{01} \) and \( J_{02} \) decrease rapidly under compression (i.e., compression weakens the FM interaction and strengthens the AFM interaction). This destroys the original balance and leads to the noncollinear SS ground state.

Figure 5 shows the exchange interaction parameters \( J_{01}, J_{02}, \) and \( J_{03} \), as functions of in-plane anisotropic strains \( (\epsilon_{xx}, \epsilon_{yy}) \). Overall, the tension tends to increase \( J_{0j} \) and the compression tends to decrease \( J_{0j} \). In particular, both the positive \( J_{01} \) and the negative \( J_{02} \) decrease rapidly around the strain region of \( \epsilon_{xx} = -0.1 \sim -0.2 \) (as indicated by the relatively high density of contour lines). This indicates that the FM coupling from the first neighbors is weakened...
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...and that the AFM coupling for the second neighbors is strengthened remarkably by the compression along [110] (in the x direction). This trend corresponds well to both the higher stability of the noncollinear SS state and the larger SS wave vector $q_s$, observed under compressive $\varepsilon_{xx}$, as mentioned in the previous section [see also Figs. 3(a) and 3(b), respectively]. Note that, because $J_{02}$ has a smaller magnitude than $J_{01}$ and $J_{03}$, the contribution from the third neighbors is expected to be considerably smaller than those of the first and second neighbors.

Let us consider the critical condition for the FM-SS phase transition in terms of the exchange interaction parameters. The transition occurs when $E(q)$ in Eq. (2) becomes a minimum at $q \neq 0$. Considering the exchange interaction features for which $J_{01}$ and $J_{02}$ are dominant, the critical condition for the FM-SS phase transition can be derived by applying $J_{01}, J_{02} \neq 0$, and $J_{0j} = 0$ ($j \geq 3$) to Eq. (2). It is given by $J_{02}/J_{01} = -1/4$. Figure 6(a) shows the FM-SS magnetic phase transition predicted by the critical condition based on only $J_{01}$ and $J_{02}$ (see the red line). For comparison, the black dashed line indicates the FM-SS transition directly obtained from ab initio total-energy calculations. The $J_{01}-J_{02}$ dominated transition line coincides well with the actual FM-SS transition around the isotropic strain ($\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy} = -0.1$). However, in the transition in the anisotropic strain region ($\varepsilon_{xx} \neq \varepsilon_{yy}$), they dissociate from each other. This discrepancy is expected to originate from the absence of $J_{03}$. We again consider the critical condition based on three exchange parameters, $J_{01}$, $J_{02}$, and $J_{03}$. The blue line in Fig. 6(a) indicates that the $J_{01}-J_{02}-J_{03}$-dominated transition line is in excellent agreement with the actual FM-SS transition for both isotropic and anisotropic strains. Here, the condition can be represented in the two-dimensional phase diagram as functions of $J_{02}/J_{01}$ and $J_{03}/J_{01}$, as shown in Fig. 6(b). This indicates that the FM-SS phase transition under the isotropic strain is dominated by the exchange interaction of the first and second neighbors, while the third neighbors additionally contribute to the transition under anisotropic strain.

FIG. 6. (Color online) (a) FM-SS magnetic phase transition line calculated using the exchange parameters $J_{01}$ and $J_{02}$ (solid red line) and $J_{01}$, $J_{02}$, and $J_{03}$ (solid blue line). For comparison, the black dashed line indicates the FM-SS transition directly obtained from ab initio total-energy calculations. (b) Magnetic phase diagram based on the Heisenberg model considering $J_{01}, J_{02}$, and $J_{03}$. The red line indicates the critical condition of the FM-SS phase transition.
minority spins, respectively]. These pairs of bands tend to disperse repulsively when an SS wave is introduced and the wave vector $q_x$ increases. As explained above, these interband repulsions reduce the total energy of the system and stabilize the SS wave. In fact, the monolayer under this compressive strain exhibits the noncollinear SS state, as shown in the previous section. Note that the repulsion of bands is remarkable along the N-Γ line, which corresponds to the direction of

FIG. 8. (Color online) Electronic band structures of the Fe(110) monolayer with different SS wave vectors $q_x$ under in-plane strains of $(\epsilon_{xx}, \epsilon_{yy}) = (a) (0.0, 0.0)$, (b) $(-0.2, -0.2)$, (c) $(-0.2, 0.0)$, and (d) $(0.0, -0.2)$. The red and blue lines indicate majority-spin and minority-spin bands, respectively.

The excited SS wave. In the same manner, under anisotropic strain conditions, $(\epsilon_{xx}, \epsilon_{yy}) = (-0.2, 0.0)$ and $(0.0, -0.2)$, the $d_{xy}^x$- and $d_{xy}^y$-dominant bands, respectively, satisfy the condition, which also leads to the SS ground state. However, the monolayer under these anisotropic strains has fewer pairs of majority and minority spin bands that fulfill the requirement for the noncollinear SS state relative to the monolayer under isotropic strain. Recalling that the SS state is more stable for isotropic compression than anisotropic compression (see Fig. 3), the bands that satisfy the condition should directly contribute to the stability of the SS state.

Another important characteristic is that under compression, each band tends to be distributed over a wider energy range than the strain-free monolayer [e.g., compare Figs. 8(a) and 8(b)], and the applied tension reduces the bandwidth, as shown in Fig. 9. This is because the orbitals highly overlap each other due to a shortened bond length produced by compression. Clearly, as the bandwidth becomes broader, the number of the majority and minority spin bands that cross the Fermi level increases. This signifies that the compressive strain tends to stabilize the noncollinear SS state through the requirement for the SS state. On the other hand, applying a tensile strain narrows the bandwidth, which reduces the number of bands crossing the Fermi level. Therefore, the SS wave is excited and stabilized not by tension but by compression.

FIG. 9. (Color online) Electronic band structures of the ferromagnetic Fe(110) monolayer under the in-plane strains of $(\epsilon_{xx}, \epsilon_{yy}) = (0.0, 0.0)$ and (0.2, 0.2). The red and blue lines indicate the majority-spin and minority-spin bands, respectively.

IV. CONCLUSION

We performed fully unconstrained first-principles spin-density-functional calculations to investigate the magnetic phase transition from collinear FM to noncollinear SS ordering in an Fe(110) monolayer under in-plane strain. The strain-free monolayer is in the FM ground state. The Fe(110) monolayer undergoes the FM-SS phase transition on the application of in-plane compression, while tension keeps the system FM. The stability and wavelength of the excited SS state are increased on applying further compressive strain, especially along [110]. Heisenberg-Hamiltonian–based analysis of the exchange interaction revealed that the FM-SS transition in an isotropically strained monolayer is dominated by competing exchange interactions between the ferromagnetically coupled first neighbor and the antiferromagnetically coupled second
neighbor, while the third neighbor also contributes to the transition under anisotropic strains. In addition, we demonstrated the stabilization mechanism of SS noncollinear magnetism from electronic band structures: The noncollinear SS state is stabilized in a monolayer under compression by the remarkable interband repulsion between the majority and minority spins.

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