

Anisotropic optical properties of Fe/GaAs(001) nanolayers from first principles

Sebastian Putz, Martin Gmitra, and Jaroslav Fabian

Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Regensburg, D-93040 Regensburg, Germany

(Received 28 February 2014; revised manuscript received 13 June 2014; published 31 July 2014)

We investigate the anisotropy of the optical properties of thin Fe films on GaAs(001) from first-principles calculations. Both intrinsic and magnetization-induced anisotropy are covered by studying the system in the presence of spin-orbit coupling and external magnetic fields. We use the linearized augmented plane wave method, as implemented in the WIEN2K density functional theory code, to show that the C_{2v} symmetric anisotropy of the spin-orbit coupling fields at the Fe/GaAs(001) interface manifests itself in the corresponding anisotropy of the optical conductivity and the polar magneto-optical Kerr effect. While their magnetization-induced anisotropy is negligible, the intrinsic anisotropy of the optical properties is significant and reflects the underlying C_{2v} symmetry of the Fe/GaAs(001) interface. This suggests that the effects of anisotropic spin-orbit coupling fields in experimentally relevant Fe/GaAs(001) slabs can be studied by purely optical means.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.90.045315](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.90.045315)

PACS number(s): 31.15.A-, 75.70.Tj, 78.20.Ls, 79.60.Jv

I. INTRODUCTION

Spintronics is an attempt to generalize conventional electronics by exploiting the electron spin as an additional degree of freedom. The goal of semiconductor spintronics [1,2] is to design novel nanoelectronic devices [3–5] that exploit spin effects, and whose fabrication can be seamlessly integrated into the existing infrastructure for complementary metal-oxide-semiconductor (CMOS) technology. Semiconductor spintronics rests on three pillars: spin injection, spin manipulation, and spin detection. First, a nonequilibrium spin distribution needs to be created by spin injection from a ferromagnet into a semiconductor. By exploiting spin-orbit coupling (SOC) effects in the material, it can then be manipulated by magnetic or electric fields before the resulting spin distribution is eventually detected.

The Fe/GaAs heterostructure was the first system in which room-temperature spin injection from a ferromagnet into a semiconductor was achieved [6]. It is an ideal model system for spin injection: Iron contributes its high Curie temperature and spin moment, and gallium arsenide its high carrier mobility and its long spin lifetime. Moreover, the lattice mismatch of these materials is rather small [7]. That allows for the epitaxial growth of unstrained Fe/GaAs interfaces, whose preparation is cheap and has been demonstrated repeatedly [8–10].

Although the Fe/GaAs(001) interface quality is known to be limited by various surface reconstructions and possible interdiffusion processes, it is easier to prepare than the Fe/GaAs(110) variant [11,12] and is thus the more widely studied system. The interface structure crucially determines the electronic structure of the system, such as the spin polarization at the Fermi level and the magnetic moments. It was found that arsenic termination of the Fe/GaAs(001) interface limits diffusion processes and favors a flat interface structure over a partially intermixed one [13–15]. Given the complexity of a quantitative calculation covering two interface structures in the same unit cell, we choose a model system covering only the dominant (flat) interface structure. Since the symmetry properties of both aforementioned interface structures are equal, we do not expect a qualitative change of the results. Consequently, an As-terminated flat interface

was chosen as the basic structure for the model calculations of the present study.

The microscopic structure of the Fe/GaAs(001) interface exhibits C_{2v} symmetry [2], which manifests itself in many properties of the system. For example, the in-plane magnetocrystalline anisotropy of thin Fe layers on GaAs(001) has a dominant uniaxial contribution [16–22]. Furthermore, Fe/GaAs(001) shows a small but very robust tunneling anisotropic magnetoresistance effect, which was demonstrated by Moser *et al.* in 2007 [23]. The tunneling anisotropic magnetothermopower and spin-Seebeck effects are similar phenomena that have been predicted for this system [24,25]. All these anisotropic effects can be directly attributed to the C_{2v} symmetry of the effective SOC magnetic field at the Fe/GaAs(001) interface [26–28], which includes both Bychkov-Rashba [29] and Dresselhaus [30] contributions that stem from the structure inversion asymmetry and the bulk inversion asymmetry of the system, respectively.

In the present paper we investigate the influence of the anisotropic interface SOC fields on the optical properties of the Fe/GaAs(001) heterostructure by means of density functional theory model calculations. While we find the direction of magnetization of the Fe layer to have a negligible effect on the optical properties, the intrinsic (or crystallographic) optical anisotropy is significant. We show that it is manifest in an anisotropic optical conductivity as well as an anisotropic polar magneto-optical Kerr effect (AP-MOKE). The latter means that the Kerr angles (rotation and ellipticity) at normal incidence of the probing beam depend on its direction of linear polarization, thus reflecting the underlying anisotropy of the optical constants of the material. We find the AP-MOKE of our Fe/GaAs(001) model system to have the same C_{2v} symmetry as the SOC fields at the interface. The anisotropy that we observe in the optical conductivity of our C_{2v} structure is to be contrasted with the *absence* of anisotropy in the Boltzmann dc conductivity [31] of a two-dimensional electron gas with Bychkov-Rashba and Dresselhaus spin-orbit interactions.

In the next section we present the methods used to perform the calculations of this study. It is followed by a discussion of the results and concluding thoughts.

II. METHOD

We choose a slab supercell of 15 atoms (see Fig. 1) to model an Fe/GaAs(001) interface consisting of 9 monolayers of GaAs(001) and 3 monolayers of Fe. The interface is As terminated and flat, and the vacuum distance between neighboring slabs is 6 Å. The structure is not relaxed, but experimental values for the lattice constants are chosen. Passivation of the structure with hydrogen is not necessary since an explicit calculation shows that the SOC contribution of the As atoms at the bottom of the structure to the optical properties is negligible.

The linearized augmented plane wave method [32], as implemented in the density functional theory (DFT) code package WIEN2K [33], is used to calculate the electronic structure of the system for various directions of the magnetization in the Fe layer. Here, a Monkhorst-Pack [34] mesh of $(12 \times 12 \times 1)$ k points in the full first Brillouin zone is used, and an accuracy of 10^{-7} Ry in the total energy is chosen as the convergence criterion. We use the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof [35] variant of the generalized gradient approximation for the exchange-correlation functional. Spin-orbit coupling is included in all calculations and for all atoms of the supercell using the method of second diagonalization native to WIEN2K. To study the magnetization-induced anisotropy of the system, the calculations are performed for the magnetization \mathbf{M} oriented along x , y , and z as well as selected intermediate directions in the xy plane. The mapping of Cartesian to crystallographic axes is given in Fig. 1.

On top of the converged electronic densities of the previous step, we calculate the dielectric function and the

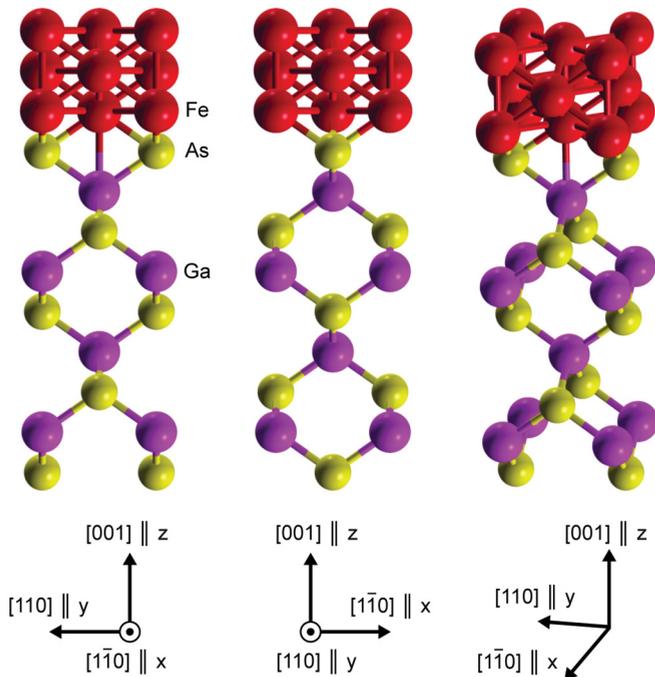


FIG. 1. (Color online) The supercell used to model the Fe/GaAs(001) interface viewed from three different angles. The coordinate tripods indicate the mapping of Cartesian to crystallographic axes.

optical conductivity in linear response. Here, a much denser Monkhorst-Pack mesh consisting of at least $(70 \times 70 \times 1)$ k points is used. The obtained results are converged for all practical purposes. The WIEN2K optics package makes use of the following expression [36] to calculate the imaginary part of the complex dielectric tensor from the converged Kohn-Sham eigensystem:

$$\text{Im}[\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}(\omega)] = \frac{\hbar^2 e^2}{\pi m_e^2 \omega^2} \sum_{n \neq n'} \int d\mathbf{k} \Pi_{nn',\mathbf{k}}^\alpha \Pi_{n',n,\mathbf{k}}^\beta \times [f(\epsilon_{n,\mathbf{k}}) - f(\epsilon_{n',\mathbf{k}})] \delta(\epsilon_{n',\mathbf{k}} - \epsilon_{n,\mathbf{k}} - \hbar\omega), \quad (1)$$

where $\Pi_{nn',\mathbf{k}}^\alpha = \langle n', \mathbf{k} | \hat{p}_\alpha | n, \mathbf{k} \rangle$ is the transition matrix element of the α component of the momentum operator for a direct interband transition ($n \neq n'$) from the initial Kohn-Sham state $|n, \mathbf{k}\rangle$ with energy $\epsilon_{n,\mathbf{k}}$ into the final state $|n', \mathbf{k}\rangle$ with energy $\epsilon_{n',\mathbf{k}}$. The Fermi-Dirac distribution function evaluated at energy $\epsilon_{n,\mathbf{k}}$ is given by $f(\epsilon_{n,\mathbf{k}})$, m_e denotes the electron mass, and ω is the angular frequency of the electromagnetic radiation causing the transition.

The k -space integration uses the Blöchl tetrahedron method [37] and only direct interband transitions from occupied to unoccupied bands up to an energy of 20 eV above the Fermi level are taken into account. An energy resolution of 13.6 meV is chosen for the photon energy $\hbar\omega$, and a Lorentzian broadening of 100 meV is applied to account for finite-lifetime effects. Since that broadening distorts the results unphysically for energies on the same order, results for energies smaller than 300 meV are not shown.

The real part of the complex dielectric tensor is obtained from the imaginary part by a Kramers-Kronig transformation. The complex optical conductivity tensor can then be calculated according to [38]

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{4\pi i} [\epsilon_{\alpha\beta}(\omega) - \delta_{\alpha\beta}]. \quad (2)$$

The AP-MOKE rotation and ellipticity angles depend both on the photon energy $\hbar\omega$ and the polarization state of the probing light beam at normal incidence, which means propagation along the $-z$ direction and linear polarization in the xy plane. Rotating the direction of linear polarization of the incoming beam about the z axis by an angle φ is equivalent to rotating the sample by an angle $-\varphi$ in the xy plane. We choose the latter description to simplify the derivation of an expression for AP-MOKE. For the present Fe/GaAs(001) model system, with \mathbf{M} oriented along z , the complex dielectric tensor is of the form [39–41]

$$\epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} & \epsilon_{xy} & 0 \\ -\epsilon_{xy} & \epsilon_{xx} + \delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon_{zz} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where $\delta = \epsilon_{yy} - \epsilon_{xx}$ is a measure of the intrinsic anisotropy in the xy plane. The C_{2v} symmetry of the system enters through a nonzero δ , so that the crystallographic structure of the system is reflected in the symmetry of the dielectric tensor. Here and in the following, the explicit dependence of ϵ and all derived quantities on ω is suppressed to simplify the notation.

A detailed account of the following derivation for a general dielectric tensor can be found in Ref. [42].

Let the incoming beam be linearly polarized along the x direction of the fixed coordinate system. The transformed dielectric tensor for the sample rotated by $-\varphi$ about the z axis is then given by

$$\epsilon' = R_z(-\varphi)\epsilon R_z^T(-\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon'_{xx} & \epsilon'_{xy} & 0 \\ \epsilon'_{yx} & \epsilon'_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon_{zz} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

where the superscript T denotes the transpose. The rotation matrix $R_z(-\varphi)$ is defined as

$$R_z(-\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

The transformed components of the dielectric tensor are expressed as

$$\epsilon'_{xx} = \epsilon_{xx} + \frac{1}{2}[\delta - \delta \cos(2\varphi)], \quad (6)$$

$$\epsilon'_{yy} = \epsilon_{xx} + \frac{1}{2}[\delta + \delta \cos(2\varphi)], \quad (7)$$

$$\epsilon'_{xy} = \epsilon_{xy} + \delta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi, \quad (8)$$

$$\epsilon'_{yx} = -\epsilon_{xy} + \delta \cos \varphi \sin \varphi. \quad (9)$$

We describe the complex electric field vector of polarized light with wave vector \mathbf{k} by the plane wave

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \mathbf{E}_0 \exp \left[i \left(\frac{\omega}{c} \mathbf{nr} - \omega t \right) \right], \quad (10)$$

where \mathbf{r} and t are the space and time coordinates, respectively, c is the speed of light in vacuum, and $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{k}c/\omega$ is the vector of complex refractive indices for a wave with wave vector \mathbf{k} . In the Jones vector formalism the complex amplitude \mathbf{E}_0 is described by its transverse components. For propagation along $-z$ we can thus write

$$\mathbf{E}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} E_{0,x} \\ E_{0,y} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (11)$$

In general, the polarization state of the reflected beam \mathbf{E}_r , which has undergone rotation and ellipticity changes, is elliptical. It is determined by the complex reflection matrix ρ acting on the incoming beam \mathbf{E}_0 :

$$\mathbf{E}_r = \begin{pmatrix} E_{r,x} \\ E_{r,y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{xx} & \rho_{xy} \\ \rho_{yx} & \rho_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_{0,x} \\ E_{0,y} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

To derive an expression for AP-MOKE, we need to determine ρ with respect to the polarization direction rotation angle φ . First, we derive the propagation properties of the normal modes \mathbf{E}_n in the material from the transformed complex dielectric tensor ϵ' using the Fresnel equation

$$(\epsilon' + \mathbf{n}_j \otimes \mathbf{n}_j - n_j^2 \mathbf{1}) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{n,j} = 0. \quad (13)$$

Here, $\mathbf{1}$ is the 3×3 unit matrix, the solution for $\mathbf{E}_{n,j}$ is the j th normal mode of the material (of which there are in general only two), and $n_j = |\mathbf{n}_j|$ is the absolute value of the

complex refractive index vector \mathbf{n}_j associated with the normal mode $\mathbf{E}_{n,j}$.

At normal incidence, which means for light propagation along $-z$, the vector of complex refractive indices takes the form $\mathbf{n} = (0, 0, n)^T$. This, combined with Eqs. (4) and (13), yields two solutions n_j ($j = 1, 2$) with

$$n_j^2 = \frac{\epsilon'_{xx} + \epsilon'_{yy}}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{4} - \epsilon'^2_{xy}}, \quad (14)$$

whereas the associated normal modes are described by the parameter β_j ($j = 1, 2$) given by

$$\beta_j = \frac{E_{n,j,y}}{E_{n,j,x}} = \frac{1}{2\epsilon'_{xy}} (\delta \pm \sqrt{\delta^2 - 4\epsilon'^2_{xy}}). \quad (15)$$

One can then show that the components of the reflection matrix ρ are given by

$$\rho_{xx} = \frac{\beta_2(1 - n_1)(1 + n_2) - \beta_1(1 + n_1)(1 - n_2)}{(\beta_2 - \beta_1)(1 + n_1)(1 + n_2)}, \quad (16)$$

$$\rho_{yy} = \frac{\beta_2(1 + n_1)(1 - n_2) - \beta_1(1 - n_1)(1 + n_2)}{(\beta_2 - \beta_1)(1 + n_1)(1 + n_2)}, \quad (17)$$

$$\rho_{yx} = \frac{2\beta_1\beta_2(n_2 - n_1)}{(\beta_2 - \beta_1)(1 + n_1)(1 + n_2)}, \quad (18)$$

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{-2(n_2 - n_1)}{(\beta_2 - \beta_1)(1 + n_1)(1 + n_2)}. \quad (19)$$

Finally, the total rotation θ_{tot} and ellipticity ε_{tot} caused by a material with dielectric tensor ϵ can be written as

$$\theta_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{-2 \operatorname{Re}[\rho_{xx} \bar{\rho}_{yx}]}{|\rho_{xx}|^2 - |\rho_{yx}|^2} \right), \quad (20)$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{tot}} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{-2 \operatorname{Im}[\rho_{xx} \bar{\rho}_{yx}]}{|\rho_{xx}|^2 + |\rho_{yx}|^2} \right), \quad (21)$$

where an overbar indicates complex conjugation. Those quantities include contributions from both the diagonal components of ϵ , which are even in \mathbf{M} , and the off-diagonal components, which are odd in \mathbf{M} [43]. Only the latter are of magneto-optical origin and contribute to the pure AP-MOKE, which is why we need to extract their contribution to θ_{tot} and ε_{tot} . We can expand those quantities as follows:

$$\theta_{\text{tot}}(M) = \theta_K M + \theta_{\text{diag}} M^2, \quad (22)$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{tot}}(M) = \varepsilon_K M + \varepsilon_{\text{diag}} M^2. \quad (23)$$

Here, the index K indicates a Kerr effect quantity, ‘‘diag’’ refers to the contribution of the diagonal components, and M is the value of the magnetization along z . The Kerr rotation and the Kerr ellipticity are then given by

$$\theta_K = \frac{1}{2} [\theta_{\text{tot}}(M) - \theta_{\text{tot}}(-M)], \quad (24)$$

$$\varepsilon_K = \frac{1}{2} [\varepsilon_{\text{tot}}(M) - \varepsilon_{\text{tot}}(-M)]. \quad (25)$$

The dielectric tensor for the $-M$ case is obtained by performing the transformation $\epsilon_{xy} \rightarrow -\epsilon_{xy}$ in Eq. (3). Combining Eqs. (6)–(8), (14)–(16), (18), (20), (21), (24), and (25), together with the numerical *ab initio* results for the dielectric tensor

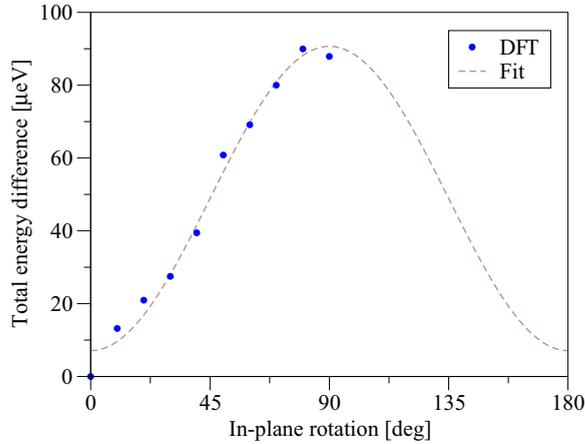


FIG. 2. (Color online) Calculated anisotropy of E_{tot} (solid blue circles) with respect to the angle between \mathbf{M} in the xy plane and the x axis, relative to $E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{min}}$. The DFT results are fitted with a C_{2v} symmetric function (dashed brown line).

(3), allows us to determine the energy-dependent AP-MOKE rotation and ellipticity for an incoming beam at normal incidence whose direction of linear polarization in the xy plane is rotated by φ with respect to the x axis.

III. RESULTS

In order to study the anisotropy of the model system with respect to the direction of the magnetization \mathbf{M} , we calculate the total energy per slab supercell E_{tot} and the real and imaginary part of σ_{xx} for \mathbf{M} oriented along x , y , and z as well as selected intermediate directions in the xy plane. The total energy E_{tot} exhibits a C_{2v} symmetric anisotropy of about $88 \mu\text{eV}$ (see Fig. 2), with a minimum of $E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{min}} = -53437.34893468 \text{ Ry}$ for \mathbf{M} oriented along x , and a maximum of $E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{max}} = -53437.34892822 \text{ Ry}$ for \mathbf{M} oriented along y . In contrast, the anisotropy of the diagonal components of σ with respect to the orientation of \mathbf{M} is found to be negligible over the whole calculated energy range (not shown). This is attributed to the fact that the magnetization shifts the energy bands of the system mostly in \mathbf{k} , but not in the energy. The variation of the Fermi level with the magnetization is therefore very small, and both spin-up and spin-down states are addressed equally by the incoming beam—independent of the direction of magnetization. Note that all subsequent results are obtained for \mathbf{M} oriented along z , and that σ is given in cgs units.

A. Intrinsic anisotropy

In contrast to its negligible magnetization-induced anisotropy, the Fe/GaAs(001) model system exhibits a significant intrinsic anisotropy. Figure 3 shows the differing real parts of σ_{xx} and σ_{yy} . Both components show pronounced peaks of different height centered at 0.5 eV (σ_{yy}) and 0.65 eV (σ_{xx}), and an asymptotic decrease to zero for high energies. The σ_{yy} component shows three intermediate peaks where the relative deviation of the two components is largest. The inset of Fig. 3 presents that relative intrinsic anisotropy A_{xy}^{Re} of the real parts

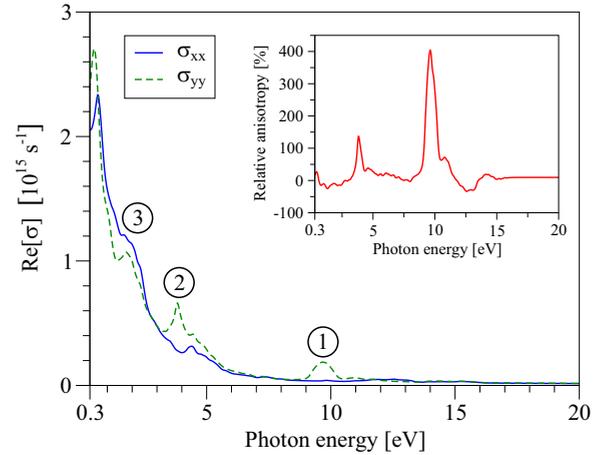


FIG. 3. (Color online) Real part of σ_{xx} (solid blue line) and σ_{yy} (dashed green line) with respect to the photon energy. The inset shows the relative intrinsic anisotropy A_{xy}^{Re} (solid red line) with respect to the photon energy. Encircled numbers mark features referred to in the text.

of σ_{xx} and σ_{yy} calculated according to

$$A_{xy}^{\text{Re}} = \frac{\text{Re}[\sigma_{yy}] - \text{Re}[\sigma_{xx}]}{\text{Re}[\sigma_{xx}]} \quad (26)$$

While A_{xy}^{Re} is on the order of tens of percent in the visible range of the electromagnetic spectrum, it reaches values above 100% and 400% for 3.8 and 9.6 eV , respectively. Equivalent results for the imaginary part of the optical conductivity are presented in Fig. 4. The corresponding relative intrinsic anisotropy A_{xy}^{Im} , given by

$$A_{xy}^{\text{Im}} = \frac{\text{Im}[\sigma_{yy}] - \text{Im}[\sigma_{xx}]}{\text{Im}[\sigma_{xx}]}, \quad (27)$$

is shown in the inset of Fig. 4. It is on the order of tens of percent for the most part of the calculated energy range, with pronounced extrema at energies of 3.7 , 9.3 , and 10.2 eV . The divergence at 0.6 eV is a consequence of $\text{Im}[\sigma_{xx}]$ crossing zero at that energy.

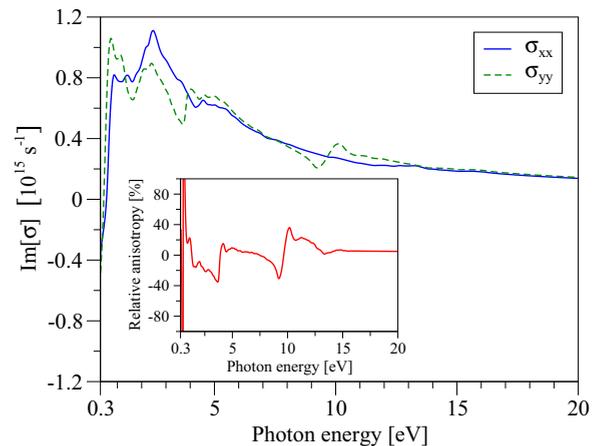


FIG. 4. (Color online) Same as Fig. 3, but for the imaginary part.

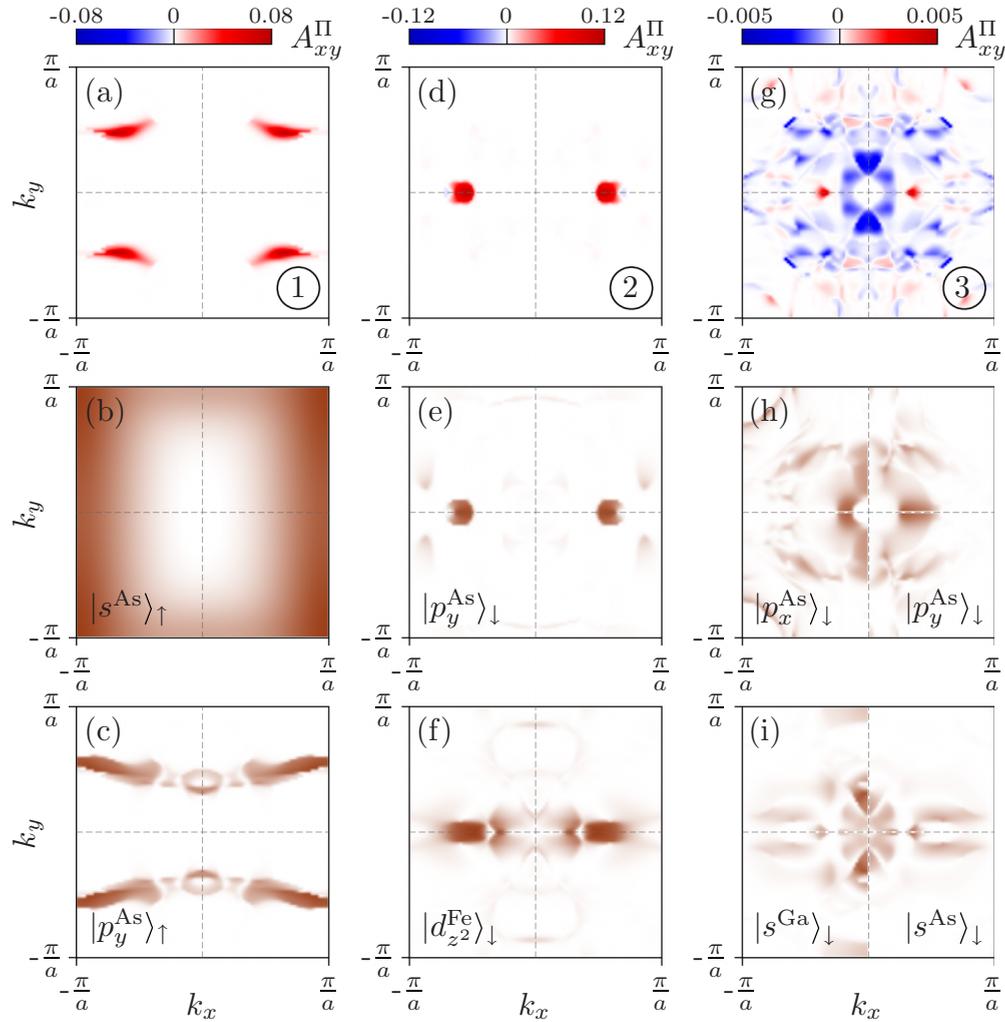


FIG. 5. (Color online) Anisotropy of the transition matrix elements in the first Brillouin zone between the bands n and n' corresponding to the most relevant transitions that contribute to the intrinsic anisotropy of the absorptive part of the dielectric tensor at energies of 9.6, 3.8, and 1.6 eV (first row). Corresponding maps of the spin-resolved orbital atomic partial charge of occupied and unoccupied bands are shown in the second and third row, respectively. The partial charge maps in the third column are split into a positive and a negative k_x plane to show the different orbital and atomic characters, clarifying positive and negative valued regions of A_{xy}^{Π} .

B. Analysis

Direct interband transitions between two bands n and n' can only occur if the matrix element $\Pi_{nn',\mathbf{k}}$ is nonzero. For single-photon transitions this means that the wave functions of the optically coupled states are of opposite parity, and that they fulfill the selection rules imposed by the crystal point group and the symmetry of the involved energy bands. For our case of interfacial C_{2v} symmetry and normal light incidence the transition dipole operator transforms under the $B_1 + B_2$ irreducible representation (note that the C_{2v} symmetry of the system is reduced if the magnetization is not parallel to the z axis). Transitions between states belonging to the A_1 and A_2 , or the B_1 and B_2 , representation are thus forbidden. Also, note that a single-photon transition, which is not allowed at the Brillouin zone center $\mathbf{k} = 0$, can be allowed at finite \mathbf{k} because of wave function mixing resulting in mixed-parity states. This effect is enhanced in the present case, where the electrons close to the interface experience a potential very different from that in the bulk. Therefore, the bands near the Fermi level comprise

strongly hybridized mixed-orbital states with mixed parity. By projecting those states to atomic orbitals we can classify them by their irreducible representations and apply selection rules to shed light on the origin of the intrinsic anisotropy of the optical conductivity σ (or, equivalently, the dielectric tensor ϵ).

For the real part of σ , the intrinsic anisotropy at photon energies of about 1.6, 3.8, and 9.6 eV is remarkable (see the labeled features in Fig. 3). In order to find the relevant optical transitions at these energies, we identify dominant contributions to the peaks of the real part of σ by calculating the absorptive parts of the dielectric tensor ϵ for each combination of bands n and n' . It follows from Eq. (1) that an optical transition contributes to the dielectric tensor if the optical matrix elements and the so called joint density of states are different from zero. In general, there is no simple relation between the conventional total density of states (DOS), the DOS projected on a particular atom (local DOS), the orbital character of the DOS, and the energy dependence of

the absorptive part of the dielectric tensor $\epsilon(\omega)$. The latter incorporates information about all transitions at the photon energy $\hbar\omega$ that are allowed by the applicable selection rules. To go one step further, we define the \mathbf{k} -resolved anisotropy of the transition matrix elements between initial state n and final state n' as

$$A_{xy}^{\Pi}(\mathbf{k}) = (\Pi_{nn',\mathbf{k}}^y \Pi_{n'n,\mathbf{k}}^y - \Pi_{nn',\mathbf{k}}^x \Pi_{n'n,\mathbf{k}}^x) \delta(\epsilon_{n',\mathbf{k}} - \epsilon_{n,\mathbf{k}} - \hbar\omega). \quad (28)$$

The anisotropy $A_{xy}^{\Pi}(\mathbf{k})$ allows us to identify regions in the Brillouin zone (BZ) that contribute to $\epsilon(\omega)$. The Dirac delta in the above equation strictly selects the transitions with a photon energy of $\hbar\omega$. In order to enhance the visual representation of those regions in Fig. 5, we approximate it by a Gaussian with a width of 300 meV. Figure 5 shows $A_{xy}^{\Pi}(\mathbf{k})$ for the three energies 9.6, 3.8 and 1.6 eV, labeled as (1), (2), and (3), respectively. Note that the intrinsic anisotropy reflects the C_{2v} symmetry of the system.

The anisotropy at 9.6 eV [label (1) in Figs. 3 and 5] is dominated by the transition in the center of the four BZ quadrants [see Fig. 5(a)]. Analyzing the \mathbf{k} -resolved plots of partial charges [corresponding to the projection of the wave function to the atomic orbitals; see Figs. 5(b) and 5(c)], we find that the transition from an occupied $|s\rangle_{\uparrow}$ As surface state to an unoccupied $|p_y\rangle_{\uparrow}$ As surface state is dominant for spin-up electrons. Abiding by the optical transition rules for dipolar transitions allowed by the C_{2v} point group, we see that this transition contributes to the absorptive part of ϵ_{yy} . The density of p_x states at those energies is negligible compared to p_y , which is why $\text{Re}[\sigma_{yy}] > \text{Re}[\sigma_{xx}]$. The deep, localized p_y states on the As surface thus dominate the energy region in which the relative anisotropy reaches values up to 400%.

Significant contributions to the anisotropy $\text{Re}[\sigma_{yy}] > \text{Re}[\sigma_{xx}]$ at about 3.8 eV [label (2) in Figs. 3 and 5] can be assigned to the regions of A_{xy}^{Π} along the k_x line for small k_y momenta [see Fig. 5(d)]. Inspecting the partial charges of the involved bands reveals that the transitions responsible for the anisotropy are the spin-down-conserving transitions between an initial $|p_y\rangle_{\downarrow}$ state of the interface As atoms and a final $|d_{z^2}\rangle_{\downarrow}$ state of the Fe atoms above the Ga atoms. Note that the occupied $|p_y\rangle_{\downarrow}$ state is partially mixed with a $|d_{xy}\rangle_{\downarrow}$ state. However, the density of the occupied $|p_x\rangle_{\downarrow}$ states and the unoccupied $|p_y\rangle_{\downarrow}$ states that contribute to $\text{Re}[\sigma_{xx}]$ is insignificant for the selected bands, which decreases the anisotropy.

The region where $\text{Re}[\sigma_{yy}] < \text{Re}[\sigma_{xx}]$ at about 1.6 eV [label (3) in Figs. 3 and 5] is dominated by the transition shown in the right column of Fig. 5. We find that the dominant contributions to this transition stem from occupied $|p_y\rangle_{\downarrow}$ and $|p_x\rangle_{\downarrow}$ states of the interfacial As atoms and the unoccupied $|s\rangle_{\downarrow}$ states of the As and Ga atoms underneath. The transition from the $|p_y\rangle_{\downarrow}$ states give rise to regions of positive A_{xy}^{Π} along the k_x axis, whereas the regions of negative A_{xy}^{Π} along the k_y axis originate in $|p_x\rangle_{\downarrow}$ initial states.

C. Off-diagonal optical conductivity

Well converged off-diagonal components of the optical conductivity tensor and the dielectric tensor are crucial for

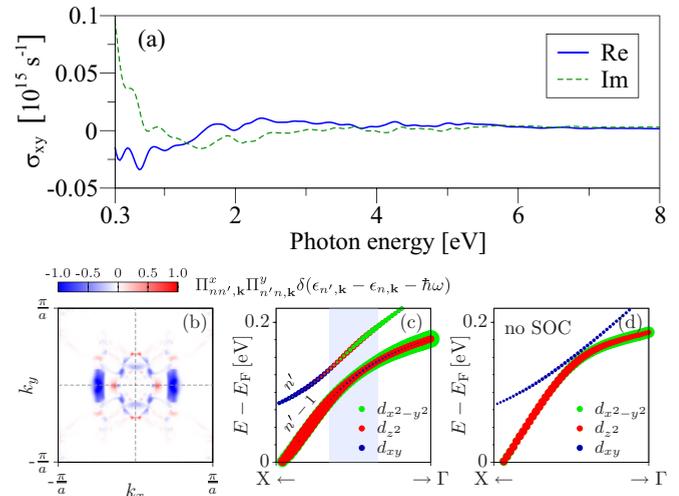


FIG. 6. (Color online) (a) Real (solid blue line) and imaginary part (dashed green line) of the off-diagonal component σ_{xy} of the optical conductivity with respect to the photon energy. (b) Momentum matrix elements $\Pi_{nn',\mathbf{k}}^x \Pi_{n'n,\mathbf{k}}^y \delta(\epsilon_{n',\mathbf{k}} - \epsilon_{n,\mathbf{k}} - \hbar\omega)$ (broadened by 150 meV) for the dominant optical transitions at $\hbar\omega = 2.85$ eV. (c) Calculated bands along the $\Gamma\bar{X}$ line corresponding to the final states n' and $n' - 1$. The radii of the circles are proportional to the orbital character of the states in the interfacial Fe layer. The $d_{x^2-y^2}$ and d_{xy} states belong to the Fe atom above the Ga atom, while the d_{z^2} character originates from the second Fe atom in the interfacial Fe layer. The region of \mathbf{k} vectors contributing to the spot at k_x line in (b) is given in gray. (d) Calculated bands as in (c), but without spin-orbit coupling.

the calculation of magneto-optical quantities such as the Kerr rotation θ_K or the Kerr ellipticity ϵ_K . Figure 6(a) shows the result for the off-diagonal component σ_{xy} , which is found to be sufficiently converged at 8100 k points in the full first Brillouin zone. Note that it is an order of magnitude smaller than the diagonal components.

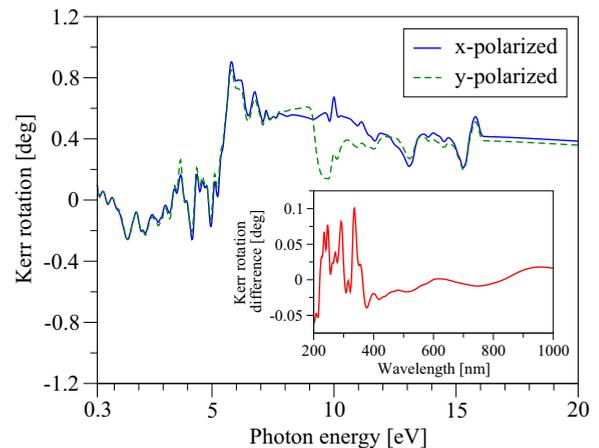


FIG. 7. (Color online) Kerr rotation for beams linearly polarized along x (solid blue line) and y (dashed green line) at normal incidence with respect to the photon energy. The inset shows the absolute difference in Kerr rotation (solid red line) for x - and y -polarized incoming beams with respect to the wavelength.

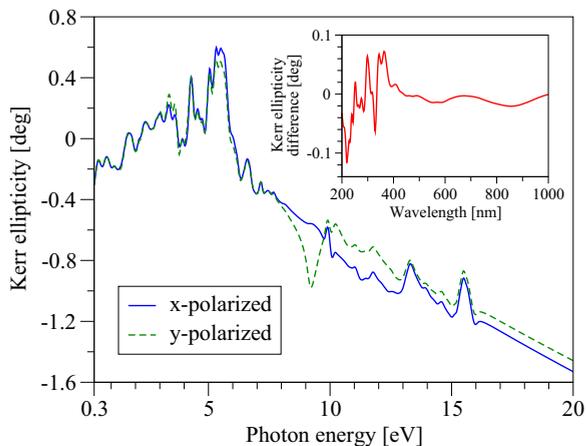


FIG. 8. (Color online) Same as Fig. 7, but for the Kerr ellipticity.

Both magnetically ordered states and spin-orbit coupling are necessary to account for magneto-optical effects, which require a nonzero ϵ_{xy} . There are three distinct sources [44] for nonvanishing off-diagonal components ϵ_{xy} : (i) lifting of energy level degeneracies; (ii) hybrid states mixing different spin characters; and (iii) spin-flip transitions due to spin-orbit coupling. For the present Fe/GaAs(001) heterostructure we find that spin-orbit coupling allows the mixing of states of different orbital character that belong to bands of different irreducible representation. This is by far the most important mechanism that translates the effects of the anisotropic spin-orbit coupling fields to the observed anisotropy in the Kerr rotation and ellipticity in the visible range.

In Fig. 6(b) we show a \mathbf{k} -resolved plot of $\Pi_{nn',\mathbf{k}}^x \Pi_{n'n,\mathbf{k}}^y \delta(\epsilon_{n',\mathbf{k}} - \epsilon_{n,\mathbf{k}} - \hbar\omega)$ in the first BZ for the combination of initial (n) and final (n') state that contributes most to $\text{Re}[\epsilon_{xy}]$ at an energy of $\hbar\omega = 2.85$ eV (435 nm). This dominant contribution arises from the region close to the center of the $\overline{\Gamma X}$ line ($k_y = 0$). Inspecting the orbital- and atom-resolved partial charges of the initial state, we find that

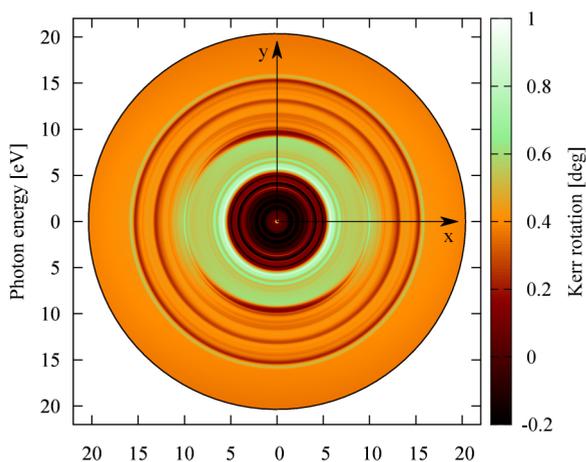


FIG. 9. (Color online) Kerr rotation of a probing beam incident along $-z$ with respect to the photon energy. The azimuth indicates the angle between the x axis and the direction of linear polarization of the probing beam.

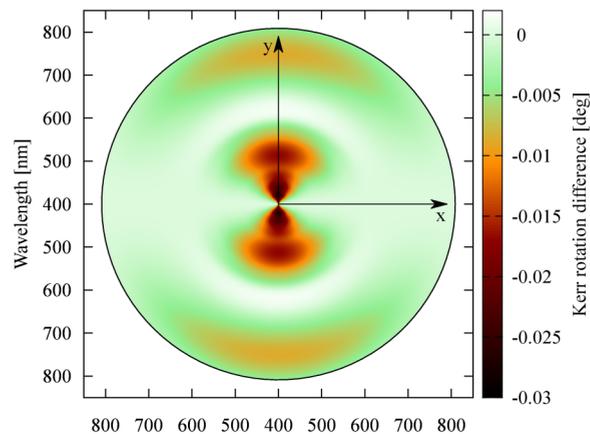


FIG. 10. (Color online) Kerr rotation of a probing beam incident along $-z$, relative to the Kerr rotation of a probing beam polarized along the x direction, with respect to the wavelength. The azimuth indicates the angle between the x axis and the direction of linear polarization of the probing beam.

the relevant optical transitions originate in the p_x spin-down states of the interfacial As layer. The final state n' , however, is a mixed state of $d_{x^2-y^2}$ and d_{xy} character (from the interface Fe atom above the Ga atom), as well as d_{z^2} character [from the second interface Fe atom; see Fig. 6(c)]. Note that the final state is also of spin-down character, which means that the transition conserves the spin. Spin-orbit coupling plays a crucial role here because it mixes the d_{z^2} and $d_{x^2-y^2}$ states belonging to the A_1 irreducible representation of the $n' - 1$ band with the d_{xy} character from the A_2 representation of band n' . This allows a nonzero $\Pi_{nn',\mathbf{k}}^x \Pi_{n'n,\mathbf{k}}^y$. Figure 6(d) illustrates that by plotting the two relevant bands without considering spin-orbit coupling.

D. Anisotropic polar MOKE

The AP-MOKE rotation and ellipticity are obtained according to the procedure described in Sec. II. Figure 7 shows the Kerr rotations for incoming beams polarized along x and y at normal incidence along $-z$. Their absolute values are smaller than 1° over the whole calculated energy range,

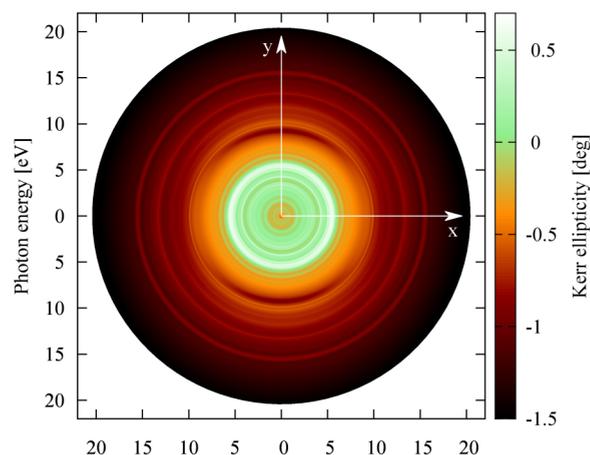


FIG. 11. (Color online) Same as Fig. 9, but for the Kerr ellipticity.

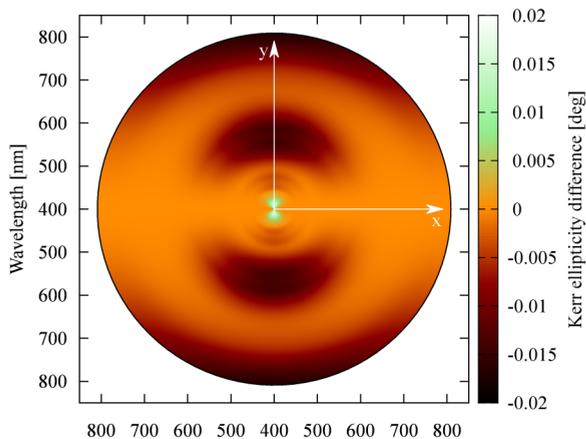


FIG. 12. (Color online) Same as Fig. 10, but for the Kerr ellipticity.

with the largest deviation at an energy of about 10 eV. The inset shows the absolute difference in Kerr rotation for the x - and y -polarized incoming beams with respect to an experimentally relevant wavelength range. The absolute value of that difference does not exceed 0.1° in the given wavelength range.

Analogous results for the Kerr ellipticity are presented in Fig. 8. The absolute value of the ellipticity is smaller than 0.5° for energies smaller than 8 eV, while it is on the order of 1° for higher energies. The largest deviation in Kerr ellipticity for an x - and y -polarized incoming beam occurs at about 9 eV. The inset shows the absolute difference in Kerr ellipticity for the x - and y -polarized case with respect to the wavelength. It is bounded by $\pm 0.1^\circ$ over the given wavelength range.

The AP-MOKE for arbitrary linear polarization angles of the incoming beam is illustrated by the polar plots in Figs. 9–12. The azimuth in those plots corresponds to the angle φ (see Sec. II) between the direction of linear polarization of the incoming beam and the x direction, which corresponds to the crystallographic $[1\bar{1}0]$ direction (see Fig. 1). The photon energy or the wavelength is given along the radial direction, and the color scale indicates the respective magneto-optical quantity.

These plots serve to visualize the C_{2v} symmetry of AP-MOKE (with the two mirror axes along x and y), which is a manifestation of the underlying effective SOC field symmetry at the Fe/GaAs interface. Depending on its initial polarization state, the reflection of the incoming beam is governed by a transformed dielectric tensor or optical conductivity tensor,

which results in an anisotropy of the calculated magneto-optical quantities.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

We studied the anisotropic optical properties of an Fe/GaAs(001) model system from first-principles calculations. While the anisotropy of the optical conductivity with respect to the direction of magnetization in the Fe layer is found to be negligible, the intrinsic anisotropy is significant. The relative intrinsic anisotropy of the real and imaginary parts of the optical conductivity in the infrared, visible, and ultraviolet spectrum is on the order of tens of percent, with maxima of up to 100% and 400% at certain energies.

In addition to the optical conductivity, the anisotropic polar magneto-optical Kerr effect was studied for arbitrary linear polarization directions of the probing beam at normal incidence. The resulting anisotropic Kerr rotation and Kerr ellipticity reach values up to about $\pm 1^\circ$ and reflect the underlying C_{2v} symmetry of the Fe/GaAs(001) interface.

It should be noted that our results are for an ideal, clean, and uncapped model system. Experimental results for real samples are usually influenced by dirt and protective capping layers, which have been shown to reduce the size of the observed effects [45,46]. It is thus very likely that our values for the Kerr angles are larger than they would be in the experiment [47,48]. In the visible range of the electromagnetic spectrum our results are well below 1° (about 0.2°), which is typical for transition metal compounds [49]. While interface imperfections and protective capping layers might lead to quantitatively different experimental results, the qualitative results presented here are expected to be observable in high-quality samples using state-of-the-art optical setups.

In conclusion, our results suggest that the effects of the C_{2v} symmetric effective SOC fields at the Fe/GaAs(001) interface can be studied by purely optical means in experimentally relevant samples. Interfacial effects, including lowering of the planar symmetry along the interface, play an increasingly important role in the electronic transport and the optics of nanostructures. By controlling the interface electrically, for example, one could also control the spin-orbit fields and thus modify the electric and optical properties of the connected electronic system (in our case ferromagnetic iron).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by GRK 1570 and SFB 689 of the German Research Foundation.

- [1] I. Žutić, J. Fabian, and S. Das Sarma, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **76**, 323 (2004).
- [2] J. Fabian, A. Matos-Abiague, C. Ertler, P. Stano, and I. Žutić, *Acta Phys. Slovaca* **57**, 565 (2007).
- [3] S. Datta and B. Das, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **56**, 665 (1990).
- [4] B. T. Jonker, *Proc. IEEE* **91**, 727 (2003).

- [5] I. Žutić and H. Dery, *Nat. Mater.* **10**, 647 (2011).
- [6] A. T. Hanbicki, B. T. Jonker, G. Itskos, G. Kioseoglou, and A. Petrou, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **80**, 1240 (2002).
- [7] S. A. Chambers, F. Xu, H. W. Chen, I. M. Vitomirov, S. B. Anderson, and J. H. Weaver, *Phys. Rev. B* **34**, 6605 (1986).
- [8] J. R. Waldrop and R. W. Grant, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **34**, 630 (1979).

- [9] J. J. Krebs, B. T. Jonker, and G. A. Prinz, *J. Appl. Phys.* **61**, 2596 (1987).
- [10] G. Wastlbauer and J. A. C. Bland, *Adv. Phys.* **54**, 137 (2005).
- [11] C. H. Li, G. Kioseoglou, O. M. J. van 't Erve, A. T. Hanbicki, B. T. Jonker, R. Mallory, M. Yasar, and A. Petrou, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **85**, 1544 (2004).
- [12] A. Grünebohm, H. C. Herper, and P. Entel, *Phys. Rev. B* **80**, 064417 (2009).
- [13] T. J. Zega, A. T. Hanbicki, S. C. Erwin, I. Žutić, G. Kioseoglou, C. H. Li, B. T. Jonker, and R. M. Stroud, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **96**, 196101 (2006).
- [14] T. Ashraf, C. Gussenbauer, J. Stangl, G. Hesser, M. Wegscheider, and R. Koch, *J. Phys.: Condens. Matter* **23**, 042001 (2011).
- [15] L. R. Fleet, K. Yoshida, H. Kobayashi, Y. Kaneko, S. Matsuzaka, Y. Ohno, H. Ohno, S. Honda, J. Inoue, and A. Hirohata, *Phys. Rev. B* **87**, 024401 (2013).
- [16] M. Gester, C. Daboo, R. J. Hicken, S. J. Gray, A. Ercole, and J. A. C. Bland, *J. Appl. Phys.* **80**, 347 (1996).
- [17] M. Zölfl, M. Brockmann, M. Köhler, S. Kreuzer, T. Schweinböck, S. Miethaner, F. Bensch, and G. Bayreuther, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **175**, 16 (1997).
- [18] M. Brockmann, M. Zölfl, S. Miethaner, and G. Bayreuther, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **198-199**, 384 (1999).
- [19] F. Bensch, R. Moosbühler, and G. Bayreuther, *J. Appl. Phys.* **91**, 8754 (2002).
- [20] K. Zakeri, T. Kebe, J. Lindner, and M. Farle, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **299**, L1 (2006).
- [21] G. Bayreuther, J. Premper, M. Sperl, and D. Sander, *Phys. Rev. B* **86**, 054418 (2012).
- [22] Y. Fan, H. B. Zhao, G. Lüpke, A. T. Hanbicki, C. H. Li, and B. T. Jonker, *Phys. Rev. B* **85**, 165311 (2012).
- [23] J. Moser, A. Matos-Abiague, D. Schuh, W. Wegscheider, J. Fabian, and D. Weiss, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **99**, 056601 (2007).
- [24] C. López-Monís, A. Matos-Abiague, and J. Fabian, *Phys. Rev. B* **89**, 054419 (2014).
- [25] C. López-Monís, A. Matos-Abiague, and J. Fabian, [arXiv:1309.3463](https://arxiv.org/abs/1309.3463).
- [26] A. Matos-Abiague and J. Fabian, *Phys. Rev. B* **79**, 155303 (2009).
- [27] A. Matos-Abiague, M. Gmitra, and J. Fabian, *Phys. Rev. B* **80**, 045312 (2009).
- [28] M. Gmitra, A. Matos-Abiague, C. Draxl, and J. Fabian, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **111**, 036603 (2013).
- [29] A. Bychkov and E. I. Rashba, *JETP Lett.* **39**, 78 (1984).
- [30] G. Dresselhaus, *Phys. Rev.* **100**, 580 (1955).
- [31] M. Trushin and J. Schliemann, *Phys. Rev. B* **75**, 155323 (2007).
- [32] O. K. Andersen, *Phys. Rev. B* **12**, 3060 (1975).
- [33] P. Blaha, K. Schwarz, G. Madsen, D. Kvasnicka, and J. Luitz, *WIEN2k, An Augmented Plane Wave Plus Local Orbitals Program for Calculating Crystal Properties* (Vienna University of Technology, Austria, 2001).
- [34] H. J. Monkhorst and J. D. Pack, *Phys. Rev. B* **13**, 5188 (1976).
- [35] J. P. Perdew, K. Burke, and M. Ernzerhof, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **77**, 3865 (1996).
- [36] C. Ambrosch-Draxl and J. O. Sofo, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **175**, 1 (2006).
- [37] P. E. Blöchl, O. Jepsen, and O. K. Andersen, *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 16223 (1994).
- [38] M. Dressel and G. Grüner, *Electrodynamics of Solids* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 2001).
- [39] P. S. Pershan, *J. Appl. Phys.* **38**, 1482 (1967).
- [40] P. M. Oppeneer, I. Galanakis, P. James, O. Eriksson, and P. Ravindran, *J. Magn. Soc. Jpn.* **23**, 21 (1999).
- [41] J. Schoenes, in *Materials Science and Technology*, edited by R. W. Cahn, P. Haasen, and E. J. Kramer (VCH, Weinheim, 1992), Vol. 3a, pp. 147–225.
- [42] P. Fumagalli, Ph.D. thesis, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich, 1990.
- [43] P. M. Oppeneer, J. Sticht, T. Maurer, and J. Kübler, *Z. Phys. B* **88**, 309 (1992).
- [44] H. Ebert, *Rep. Prog. Phys.* **59**, 1665 (1996).
- [45] S. Tacchi, A. Stollo, G. Gubbiotti, G. Carlotti, M. Košuth, and H. Ebert, *Surf. Sci.* **601**, 4311 (2007).
- [46] N. Lei, Y. Tian, C. S. Tian, L. H. Zhou, L. F. Yin, G. S. Dong, and X. F. Jin, *Thin Solid Films* **515**, 7290 (2007).
- [47] M. Hayashi, T. Katayama, Y. Suzuki, M. Taninaka, A. Thiaville, and W. Geerts, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **126**, 547 (1993).
- [48] X. Wang, J. Lian, G. T. Wang, P. Song, P. Li, and S. Gao, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **323**, 2711 (2011).
- [49] P. M. Oppeneer, in *Handbook of Magnetic Materials*, edited by K. H. J. Buschow (North-Holland, Amsterdam, 2001), Vol. 13, pp. 229–422.