

Superconducting triplet pairings and anisotropic tunneling-magnetoresistance effects in ferromagnet/superconductor/ferromagnet double-barrier junctions

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Ferromagnetic spin valves offer the key building blocks to integrate giant- and tunneling-magnetoresistance effects into spintronics devices. Starting from a generalized Blonder–Tinkham–Klapwijk approach, we theoretically investigate the impact of interfacial Rashba and Dresselhaus spin-orbit couplings on the tunneling conductance, and thereby the tunneling-magnetoresistance characteristics, of ferromagnet/superconductor/ferromagnet spin-valve junctions embedding thin superconducting spacers between the either parallel or antiparallel magnetized ferromagnets. We focus on the unique interplay between usual electron tunnelings—that fully determine the tunneling magnetoresistance in the normal-conducting state—and the peculiar Andreev reflections in the superconducting state. In the presence of interfacial spin-orbit couplings, special attention needs to be paid to the spin-flip (“*unconventional*”) Andreev-reflection process that is expected to induce superconducting triplet correlations in proximitized regions. As a transport signature of these triplet pairings, we detect conductance double-peaks around the singlet-gap energy, reflecting the competition between the singlet and the newly emerging triplet gap. We thoroughly analyze the Andreev reflections’ role in connection with superconducting tunneling-magnetoresistance phenomena, and eventually unravel huge conductance and tunneling-magnetoresistance magnetoanisotropies—easily exceeding their normal-state counterparts by several orders of magnitude—as another experimentally accessible fingerprint of unconventional Andreev reflections. Our results provide an important contribution to establish superconducting magnetic spin valves as an essential ingredient for future superconducting-spintronics concepts.

I. INTRODUCTION

The tunneling-magnetoresistance (TMR) effect [1, 2], occurring when switching the *relative* magnetizations of ferromagnet/insulator/ferromagnet (F/I/F) spin valves’ metallic layers, is one of the most spectacular spintronics phenomena [3, 4], especially considering its technological applications in computers [5–9]. Numerous proposals to engineer next-level quantum computers have been put forward within recent years [10–17], and might come along with a so far unimaginable boost of computing performance. Owing to its great advantages [18, 19] when combining quantum coherence, which belongs to the most fundamental ingredients for quantum computing, with dissipationless charge and long-lived spin transport, most of the aforementioned concepts exploit superconductivity.

Among the systems attracting the most considerable interest are superconducting magnetic tunnel junctions, in which the competition between the two nominally strongly antagonistically acting superconducting and ferromagnetic phases offers a versatile playground to study novel physical characteristics. While early works focused, e.g., on the conductance of ferromagnet/superconductor point contacts [20, 21], thereby demonstrating that Andreev reflections impact transport in a unique way from which the ferromagnet’s spin polarization can be experimentally extracted, more intricate junction setups are being explored nowadays. Magnetic Josephson junctions are particularly promising candidates to investigate unprecedented transport anomalies, covering current-reversing $0\text{-}\pi$ transitions [22, 23] that could form the elementary two-level system for quantum computing, substantially enhanced

current magnetoanisotropies [24–27], the potential appearance of Majorana states [28–36], as well as the possibility to efficiently generate long-range spin-polarized triplet-Cooper pair supercurrents [18, 37]. Such triplet pairings are typically induced in *s*-wave superconductors proximitized by (strongly spin-polarized) ferromagnets either in the presence of non-collinearly magnetized interfacial domains [38–49] or spin-orbit coupling (SOC) [26, 50, 51].

The normal-state TMR effect’s superconducting counterpart was already investigated in theoretical [52] and experimental [53, 54] works carried out on ferromagnet/superconductor/ferromagnet (F/S/F) spin valves, in which a thin superconducting spacer couples the parallel or antiparallel magnetized ferromagnetic electrodes. Remarkably, flipping the magnetizations from antiparallel to parallel may decrease the superconductor’s critical temperature. Close to the critical temperature, the magnetization flipping can thus switch off superconductivity, resulting in an infinitely large TMR ratio. While the normal-state TMR was fully explained by spin-polarized electron tunnelings [1], Andreev reflections [55] can as well strongly influence electrical transport in superconducting junctions and modify the TMR characteristics there [56].

In this paper we investigate the influence of spin-orbit coupling on the transport properties of F/S/F junctions. We assume thin semiconducting tunneling barriers between the ferromagnetic and superconducting regions with interfacial (Bychkov–)Rashba [57] and Dresselhaus [58] SOC. Such couplings occur in the presence of semiconductors such as InAs or InSb, whose (001) interfaces have C_{2v} symmetry [4]. As mentioned above, these SOC induce superconducting triplet pairings close to the junction interfaces, microscopically mediated by spin-flip (“*unconventional*”) Andreev reflections, just as the usual spin-conserving (“*conventional*”) Andreev reflections bring singlet superconducting order into proximi-

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tized junction regions. The unconventional Andreev reflections are extremely sensitive to changing *absolute* magnetization orientations, and are thus at the heart of the huge magnetoanisotropies in superconducting magnetic junctions [24–27].

Generalizing the well-established Blonder–Tinkham–Klapwijk model [59], we evaluate the junctions’ *zero-temperature* tunneling conductance and elaborate on transport ramifications of unconventional Andreev reflections, predicting the formation of conductance double-peaks close to the singlet-gap energy as a consequence of the second emergent nonzero triplet gap. After demonstrating the expected huge magnetosensitivity of the double-peak conductance structure, we compute typical TMR ratios and identify marked TMR magnetoanisotropies, which provide another clear fingerprint of unconventional Andreev reflections. Our predictions should help experiments in disentangling triplet and singlet superconducting proximity pairings in F/S/F spin valves’ tunneling conductance.

We structured the paper in the following way. In Sec. II, we formulate our theoretical model to describe electrical transport through the considered F/S/F junctions. The general conductance features and double-peaks as signatures of triplet pairing are thoroughly analyzed in Sec. III, before we briefly comment on the conductance’s magnetic tunability (magnetoanisotropy) in Sec. IV. The TMR and its magnetoanisotropy are discussed in Secs. V and VI, respectively, while we conclude our main findings in Sec. VII.

II. THEORETICAL MODEL

We consider a biased ballistic F/S/F junction grown along the $\hat{z} \parallel [001]$ crystallographic direction, in which the two semi-infinite ferromagnetic electrodes (F) are separated from the superconducting link (S) by ultrathin semiconducting tunneling barriers (see Fig. 1) with C_{2v} symmetry.

We model our system by means of its stationary Bogoljubov–de Gennes Hamiltonian [60]

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{BdG}} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_e & \hat{\Delta}_S(z) \\ \hat{\Delta}_S^\dagger(z) & \hat{\mathcal{H}}_h \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_e = & \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \mu \right) \hat{\sigma}_0 \\ & - \frac{\Delta_{\text{XC}}}{2} (\hat{\mathbf{m}}_1 \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}) \Theta(-z) \\ & - \frac{\Delta_{\text{XC}}}{2} (\hat{\mathbf{m}}_2 \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}) \Theta(z-d) \\ & + (V_L d_L \hat{\sigma}_0 + \boldsymbol{\Omega}_L \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}) \delta(z) \\ & + (V_R d_R \hat{\sigma}_0 + \boldsymbol{\Omega}_R \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}) \delta(z-d) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

represents the Hamiltonian of single electrons and $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_h = -\hat{\sigma}_y \hat{\mathcal{H}}_e^* \hat{\sigma}_y$ its holelike counterpart ($\hat{\sigma}_0$ and $\hat{\sigma}_i$ indicate the 2×2 identity and the i th Pauli matrix; $\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} = [\hat{\sigma}_x, \hat{\sigma}_y, \hat{\sigma}_z]^T$ is the vector of Pauli matrices). Both ferromagnetic electrodes are described within the Stoner model with the *same*

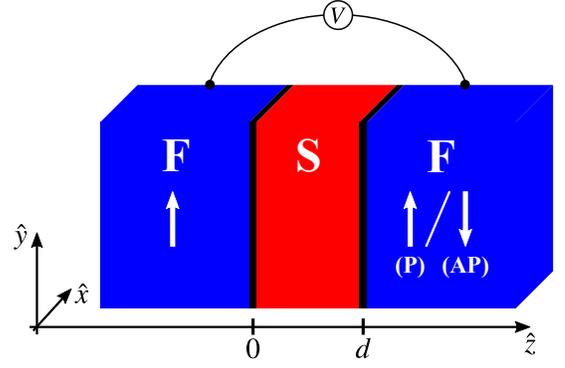


FIG. 1. Sketch of the considered F/S/F junction, using C_{2v} crystallographic orientations $\hat{x} \parallel [110]$, $\hat{y} \parallel [\bar{1}10]$, and $\hat{z} \parallel [001]$. The junction’s ferromagnetic electrodes (F; blue) and the superconducting link region of thickness d (S; red) are separated through ultrathin semiconducting tunneling barriers (black), additionally introducing interfacial SOC. The ferromagnets’ magnetizations can be aligned either parallel (P) or antiparallel (AP) with respect to each other, as illustrated by the white arrows, while V denotes the applied bias voltage.

exchange energy Δ_{XC} , and the, in general, *different in-plane magnetization directions* $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_1 = [\cos \Phi_1, \sin \Phi_1, 0]^T$ in the left and $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_2 = [\cos \Phi_2, \sin \Phi_2, 0]^T$ in the right F; the angles Φ_1 and Φ_2 are thereby measured with respect to the \hat{x} reference axis, which is taken to be the principal symmetry $[110]$ crystallographic axis.

Following earlier studies [26, 61–66], the ultrathin semiconducting interface layers are included into our model as delta-like barriers with heights (widths) V_L (d_L) at the left and V_R (d_R) at the right interface, respectively. Their SOC’s enter through the effective spin-orbit fields $\boldsymbol{\Omega}_L = [(\alpha_L - \beta_L)k_y, -(\alpha_L + \beta_L)k_x, 0]$ and $\boldsymbol{\Omega}_R = -[(\alpha_R - \beta_R)k_y, -(\alpha_R + \beta_R)k_x, 0]$, where the terms scaling with the effective SOC strength α_L (α_R) account for the Rashba SOC at the left (right) interface and the remaining ones for linearized Dresselhaus SOC with the effective strengths β_L (β_R). Note that we define the sign of α_R opposite to that of α_L , reflecting the fact that Rashba coupling arises from interfacial hybridization.

Inside the superconducting link, the pairing potential

$$\hat{\Delta}_S(z) = \Delta_0 \hat{\sigma}_0 \Theta(z) \Theta(d-z), \quad (3)$$

with the isotropic *zero-temperature* superconducting energy gap Δ_0 , couples the Bogoljubov–de Gennes Hamiltonian’s electron and hole blocks. Approximating $\hat{\Delta}_S(z)$ by a Heaviside step function strongly simplifies the analytic description of our system, while still yielding reliable results for transport calculations [67, 68]. For the same reason, we further take the same Fermi levels μ and effective carrier masses m in all junction regions.

Assuming translational invariance parallel to the semiconducting interfaces, the solutions of the Bogoljubov–de Gennes equation

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{\text{BdG}} \Psi^\sigma(\mathbf{r}) = E \Psi^\sigma(\mathbf{r}) \quad (4)$$

factorize into

$$\Psi^\sigma(\mathbf{r}) = \psi^\sigma(z) e^{i(\mathbf{k}_\parallel \cdot \mathbf{r}_\parallel)}, \quad (5)$$

where $\mathbf{k}_\parallel = [k_x, k_y, 0]^\top$ ($\mathbf{r}_\parallel = [x, y, 0]^\top$) refers to the in-plane momentum (position) vector and $\psi^\sigma(z)$ to the Bogoljubov–de Gennes equation's most general solution for the effectively one-dimensional scattering problem along \hat{z} . Considering an incoming spin- σ electron from the left ferromagnet [$\sigma = +(-)1$ for spin up (spin down), which effectively indicates a spin parallel (antiparallel) to $\hat{\mathbf{m}}_1$], the latter is found to read as

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^\sigma(z < 0) = & e^{ik_{z,e}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\sigma e^{-i\Phi_1}, 1, 0, 0]^\top \\ & + r_e^{\sigma,\sigma} e^{-ik_{z,e}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\sigma e^{-i\Phi_1}, 1, 0, 0]^\top \\ & + r_e^{\sigma,-\sigma} e^{-ik_{z,e}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [-\sigma e^{-i\Phi_1}, 1, 0, 0]^\top \\ & + r_h^{\sigma,-\sigma} e^{ik_{z,h}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [0, 0, \sigma e^{-i\Phi_1}, 1]^\top \\ & + r_h^{\sigma,\sigma} e^{ik_{z,h}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [0, 0, -\sigma e^{-i\Phi_1}, 1]^\top \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

in the left ferromagnet ($z < 0$),

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^\sigma(0 < z < d) = & (\varepsilon_1^\sigma e^{iq_{z,e}z} + \varepsilon_2^\sigma e^{-iq_{z,e}z}) [u, 0, v, 0]^\top \\ & + (\varepsilon_3^\sigma e^{iq_{z,e}z} + \varepsilon_4^\sigma e^{-iq_{z,e}z}) [0, u, 0, v]^\top \\ & + (\eta_1^\sigma e^{-iq_{z,h}z} + \eta_2^\sigma e^{iq_{z,h}z}) [v, 0, u, 0]^\top \\ & + (\eta_3^\sigma e^{-iq_{z,h}z} + \eta_4^\sigma e^{iq_{z,h}z}) [0, v, 0, u]^\top \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

in the superconducting link ($0 < z < d$), and accordingly

$$\begin{aligned} \psi^\sigma(z > d) = & t_e^{\sigma,\sigma} e^{ik_{z,e}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\sigma e^{-i\Phi_2}, 1, 0, 0]^\top \\ & + t_e^{\sigma,-\sigma} e^{ik_{z,e}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [-\sigma e^{-i\Phi_2}, 1, 0, 0]^\top \\ & + t_h^{\sigma,-\sigma} e^{-ik_{z,h}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [0, 0, \sigma e^{-i\Phi_2}, 1]^\top \\ & + t_h^{\sigma,\sigma} e^{-ik_{z,h}z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [0, 0, -\sigma e^{-i\Phi_2}, 1]^\top \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

in the right ferromagnet ($z > d$). The \hat{z} -projected wave vectors of spin- σ electrons and holes in the ferromagnets are given by

$$k_{z,e}^\sigma = \sqrt{k_F^2 + 2m/\hbar^2 (E + \sigma \Delta_{XC}/2) - |\mathbf{k}_\parallel|^2} \quad (9)$$

and

$$k_{z,h}^\sigma = \sqrt{k_F^2 + 2m/\hbar^2 (-E + \sigma \Delta_{XC}/2) - |\mathbf{k}_\parallel|^2}, \quad (10)$$

respectively, whereas we obtain

$$q_{z,e} = \sqrt{k_F^2 + 2m/\hbar^2 \sqrt{E^2 - \Delta_0^2} - |\mathbf{k}_\parallel|^2} \quad (11)$$

and

$$q_{z,h} = \sqrt{k_F^2 - 2m/\hbar^2 \sqrt{E^2 - \Delta_0^2} - |\mathbf{k}_\parallel|^2} \quad (12)$$

for electronlike and holelike quasiparticles inside the superconducting link; $k_F = \sqrt{2m\mu}/\hbar$ denotes the Fermi wave vector. Finally, the Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer coherence factors can be written as

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{E^2 - \Delta_0^2}}{E} \right)}, \quad (13)$$

as well as

$$v = \sqrt{1 - u^2}. \quad (14)$$

The given states account for all scattering processes that incident electrons may undergo at the semiconductor interfaces, including also the possibility of spin-flip scattering caused by the interfacial SOCs. Apart from spin-conserving and spin-flip specular (normal) reflections (with amplitudes $r_e^{\sigma,\sigma}$ and $r_e^{\sigma,-\sigma}$), we need to pay special attention to spin-conserving (“conventional”) and spin-flip (“unconventional”) Andreev reflections (with amplitudes $r_h^{\sigma,-\sigma}$ and $r_h^{\sigma,\sigma}$), which usually induce superconducting order in the ferromagnetic electrodes through proximity and lead thereby to numerous unique physical characteristics in superconducting magnetic junctions. Regarding transmissions (tunnelings) into the right ferromagnet, we need to distinguish between electron transmissions (with amplitudes $t_e^{\sigma,\sigma}$ and $t_e^{\sigma,-\sigma}$) on the one and hole transmissions (with amplitudes $t_h^{\sigma,-\sigma}$ and $t_h^{\sigma,\sigma}$) on the other hand.

To determine the unknown scattering amplitudes, we apply the interfacial boundary conditions (at $z = 0$ and $z = d$)

$$\psi^\sigma(z = 0_-) = \psi^\sigma(z = 0_+), \quad \psi^\sigma(z = d_-) = \psi^\sigma(z = d_+), \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{d}{dz} \hat{\eta} \psi^\sigma(z = 0_+) - \frac{d}{dz} \hat{\eta} \psi^\sigma(z = 0_-) \right] \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Omega}_L \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} + V_L d_L \hat{\sigma}_0 & \hat{0} \\ \hat{0} & -(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_L \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} + V_L d_L \hat{\sigma}_0) \end{bmatrix} \psi^\sigma(z = 0_+), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

as well as

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[\frac{d}{dz} \hat{\eta} \psi^\sigma(z = d_+) - \frac{d}{dz} \hat{\eta} \psi^\sigma(z = d_-) \right] \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\Omega}_R \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} + V_R d_R \hat{\sigma}_0 & \hat{0} \\ \hat{0} & -(\boldsymbol{\Omega}_R \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} + V_R d_R \hat{\sigma}_0) \end{bmatrix} \psi^\sigma(z = d_+) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

to the scattering states and numerically solve the resulting linear system of equations (at a given spin σ ; $\hat{\eta} = \text{diag}[1, 1, -1, -1]$ and $\hat{0}$ abbreviates the 2×2 zero matrix).

Exploiting charge conservation, and taking both the electron and hole contributions into account [56, 69–71], the tunneling conductance at *zero temperature* and bias voltage V can be

evaluated from

$$G = \frac{\mathcal{A}e^2k_F^2}{2\pi^2\hbar} \sum_{\sigma=\pm 1} \int d^2\mathbf{k}_{\parallel} \left[|t_e^{\sigma,\sigma}|^2 + \text{Re} \left(\frac{k_{z,e}^{-\sigma}}{k_{z,e}^{\sigma}} \right) |t_e^{\sigma,-\sigma}|^2 + \text{Re} \left(\frac{k_{z,h}^{-\sigma}}{k_{z,e}^{\sigma}} \right) |r_h^{\sigma,-\sigma}|^2 + \text{Re} \left(\frac{k_{z,h}^{\sigma}}{k_{z,e}^{\sigma}} \right) |r_h^{\sigma,\sigma}|^2 \right] \Bigg|_{E=eV}, \quad (18)$$

where \mathcal{A} indicates the contact cross-section area, e is the positive elementary charge, $\hbar = 2\pi\hbar$ corresponds to Planck's constant, and taking the real parts ($\text{Re} \dots$) of the wave-vector ratios ensures that only the contributions originating from *propagating* states are included into the conductance calculation. Interestingly, the tunneling conductance of superconducting F/S/F junctions is therefore not only governed by usual tunneling electrons (electron transmissions)—as it is the case in normal-state F/N/F junctions according to Jullière's model [1]—, but moreover impacted by the crucial Andreev-reflection process, which additionally transfers electrons in terms of supercurrent-carrying Cooper pairs across the superconducting junction link and will most likely give rise to unforeseen physical phenomena.

III. GENERAL CONDUCTANCE FEATURES AND SIGNATURES OF INDUCED TRIPLET PAIRING

To analyze the most fundamental features and tunability of the tunneling conductance, we numerically evaluate Eq. (18) for realistic junction parameters. More specifically, we assume that both semiconducting tunneling barriers introduce the same weak potential scattering described by the dimensionless Blonder–Tinkham–Klapwijk parameters [59] $Z_L = (2mV_L d_L)/(\hbar^2 k_F) = 1 = (2mV_R d_R)/(\hbar^2 k_F) = Z_R$, which would correspond, for example, to barrier heights $V_L = V_R \approx 0.75$ eV and widths $d_L = d_R = 0.40$ nm (substituting the typical Fermi wave vector $k_F \approx 8 \times 10^7$ cm⁻¹ of iron [27] and approximating the effective carrier mass by the free-electron mass). These barriers mimic reduced interfacial transparencies that could stem, e.g., from scattering due to imperfect interfaces or strongly differing Fermi levels (electron densities) in the ferromagnetic and superconducting junction regions [63]. The strengths of the interfacial Rashba and Dresselhaus SOC parameters are quantified by the dimensionless measures $\lambda_L^\alpha = (2m\alpha_L)/\hbar^2$, $\lambda_R^\alpha = (2m\alpha_R)/\hbar^2$, $\lambda_L^\beta = (2m\beta_L)/\hbar^2$, and $\lambda_R^\beta = (2m\beta_R)/\hbar^2$. For simplicity, we assume that both semiconducting interfaces are identical, i.e., they are characterized by the same Rashba and Dresselhaus SOC parameters, respectively. Rashba (Dresselhaus) parameters of $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = 0.5$ ($\lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta = 0.5$) correspond then to bare Rashba (Dresselhaus) SOC parameters of $\alpha_L = \alpha_R \approx 1.9$ eV Å² ($\beta_L = \beta_R \approx 1.9$ eV Å²), connecting $\beta_L \approx Z_L k_F \gamma_L$ and $\beta_R \approx Z_R k_F \gamma_R$

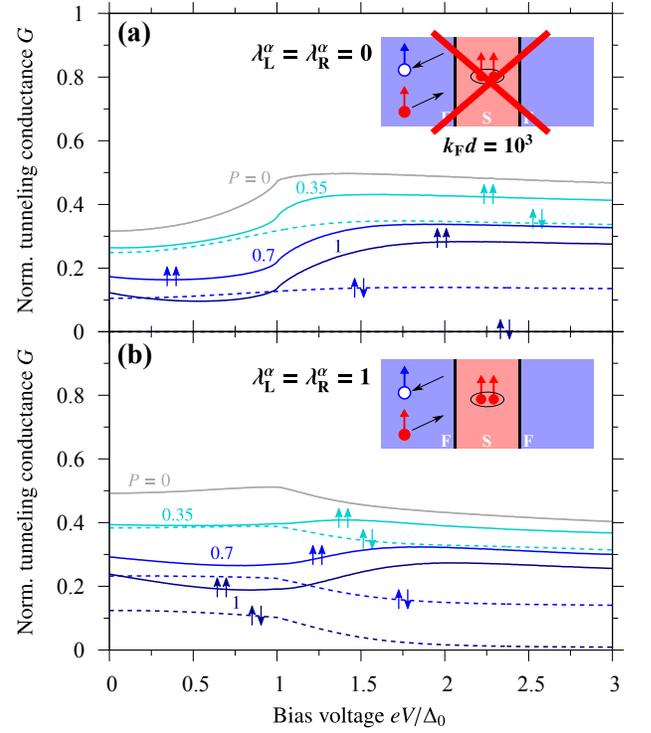


FIG. 2. Calculated tunneling conductance G as a function of the applied bias voltage V and for different indicated spin polarizations P of the ferromagnetic electrodes, considering a “thin” superconducting link of thickness $d = 10^3/k_F$. Solid lines correspond to parallel magnetization orientations (both ferromagnets are magnetized along the \hat{y} -direction; $\uparrow\uparrow$), whereas dashed lines indicate antiparallel magnetization orientations (the left ferromagnet is magnetized along \hat{y} and the right along $-\hat{y}$; $\uparrow\downarrow$). (a) In the absence of interfacial SOC ($\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta = 0$), unconventional Andreev reflections are forbidden (see illustration), and the conductance is fully determined by conventional Andreev reflections and electron transmissions. (b) Unconventional Andreev-reflection contributions (see illustration) at moderate interfacial Rashba SOC ($\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = 1$) may significantly enhance the subgap tunneling conductance (at $eV < \Delta_0$).

with the barriers' cubic Dresselhaus parameters γ_L and γ_R that are typically given in the literature [4, 72]). Recall that a 1.7 nm thick MgO barrier was found to induce Rashba SOC parameters of $\alpha \approx 4.6$ eV Å² in Fe/MgO/V junctions [27], while AIP barriers of the given heights and widths would indeed raise Dresselhaus SOC parameters of $\beta \approx 1.7$ eV Å². Finally, the spin polarization of the (identical) ferromagnets is determined by the dimensionless variable $P = (\Delta_{XC}/2)/\mu$. The Fermi level μ is typically much larger than the superconducting gap Δ_0 and the excitation energies E , motivating $\mu = 10^3 \Delta_0$ as a reasonable assumption for our calculations. All tunneling-conductance values discussed throughout this paper are normalized to the respective normal-state conductance $G_N = (\mathcal{A}e^2k_F^2)/(2\pi^2\hbar)$ of an ideal (perfectly transparent) N/N/N junction.

Figure 2 illustrates the tunneling conductance of a F/S/F junction comprising a “thin” superconducting link of thickness $d = 10^3/k_F$ (≈ 125 nm if $k_F \approx 8 \times 10^7$ cm⁻¹) once in the absence of interfacial SOC and once if the moder-

ate Rashba SOC strengths $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = 1$ are present. In both cases, we consecutively increase the ferromagnets' spin polarization from $P = 0$ (N/S/N junction; gray color) to $P = 1$ (half-metallic F/S/half-metallic F; dark-blue color), and distinguish parallel (both magnetizations point along \hat{y}) from antiparallel (the left ferromagnet's magnetization points along \hat{y} and the right one's along $-\hat{y}$) magnetizations.

Let us first focus on the situation without interfacial SOC strengths [see Fig. 2(a)], in which spin-flip scatterings—i.e., also the crucial unconventional Andreev reflections—are completely forbidden, and all electrical transport is governed by electron transmissions (hole transmissions are negligible) and conventional Andreev reflections. However, as the superconducting link is rather thin when compared to usual superconducting coherence lengths (in the micron range [73]), also conventional Andreev reflections are heavily suppressed—particularly at large spin polarizations, at which the through-conventional Andreev reflections proximity-induced superconducting order inside the ferromagnets becomes negligibly tiny anyway due to these metals' small coherence lengths [74]. As a consequence, thin superconducting links act mostly like rectangular potential barriers of height Δ_0 and width d . Since $\Delta_0 \ll \mu$, even subgap-energy electrons ($eV < \Delta_0$) can tunnel across the superconducting link with considerably large probabilities, entailing nonzero subgap tunneling conductances. Nevertheless, electron transmissions happen of course much more likely at energies above the barrier height (at $eV \geq \Delta_0$), explaining the enhanced tunneling conductances there. Increasing the ferromagnets' spin polarization monotonically decreases the tunneling-conductance amplitudes, as less minority-spin electrons are then involved in tunneling and can contribute to transport. According to Jullière's model [1], switching the *relative* magnetization orientations from the parallel to their antiparallel configuration (at $P \neq 0$) notably damps the probability for electron transmissions and thereby the tunneling conductance—most extreme in the half-metallic case in which no electrons can tunnel between oppositely magnetized ferromagnets and huge TMR ratios are expected.

Second, we explore the effects associated with interfacial Rashba SOC strengths [see Fig. 2(b)]. Although conventional Andreev reflections are still strongly suppressed, the tunneling conductances in the subgap bias-voltage regime are remarkably enhanced by the present SOC strengths. This enhancement stems from the now additionally possible unconventional Andreev reflections [75], which are known to induce sizable superconducting triplet pairings even in strongly spin-polarized ferromagnets (and even though the superconducting link in our case is quite thin). The unconventional Andreev-reflection contributions become maximal in magnitude close to the chosen Rashba SOC strengths $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = 1$ (but are still slightly smaller than the electron-transmission parts), can cause finite (subgap) tunneling conductances even in the case of half-metallic ferromagnetic electrodes, and are only merely affected by flipping the ferromagnets' *relative* magnetization orientations—giving reasoning for the smaller (compared to the case without SOC strengths) absolute conductance changes when switching between parallel and antiparallel configurations (see our discussions in Sec. V). Increasing the bias voltage to val-

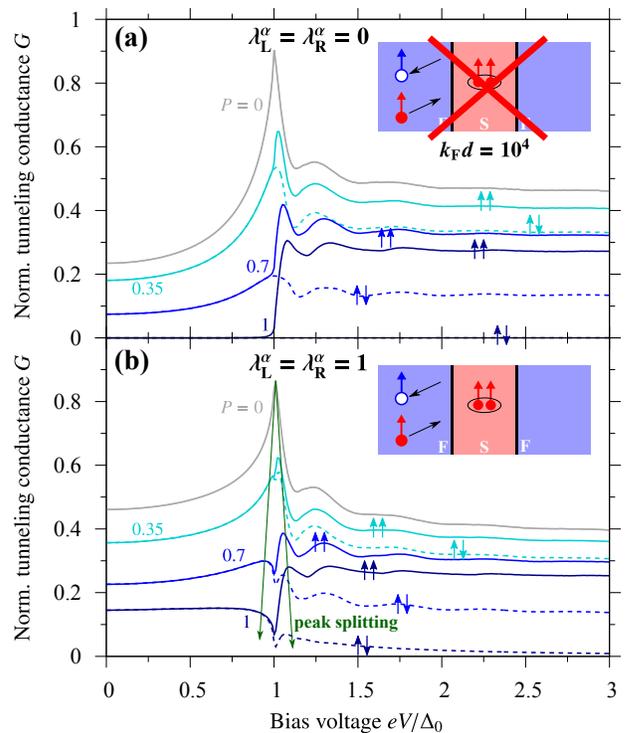


FIG. 3. Same calculations as in Fig. 2, but assuming a “thick” superconducting link of thickness $d = 10^4/k_F$. The conductance spectra in the presence of interfacial Rashba SOC strengths are now dominated by unconventional Andreev reflections, inducing nonzero superconducting triplet gaps in the superconductor (due to the formation of polarized spin-triplet Cooper pairs) that are evident in terms of split gap-edge conductance double-peaks around $eV = \Delta_0$.

ues above the superconducting gap ($eV \geq \Delta_0$), unconventional Andreev reflections become more unlikely and we essentially recover the purely by electron transmissions dominated transport regime at $eV \gg \Delta_0$. However, we wish to stress that the interfacial SOC strengths furthermore act like additional delta-like potential barriers to electron transmissions [recall the Hamiltonian in Eq. (2)], eventually leading to even smaller (normal-state) tunneling conductances than in the absence of SOC strengths.

Next, we investigate the tunneling conductance of a F/S/F junction that contains a “thick” superconducting link of thickness $d = 10^4/k_F$ ($\approx 1.25 \mu\text{m}$ if $k_F \approx 8 \times 10^7 \text{cm}^{-1}$); see Fig. 3. Such junctions are probably of much greater relevance to future experimental studies since their thicker superconducting regions inherently entail much larger Andreev-reflection probabilities and their conductance spectra simultaneously reveal the superconductor's most fundamental spectroscopic fingerprints (gap).

We start again analyzing the case without interfacial SOC strengths [see Fig. 3(a)]. In fact, electron transmissions are now completely forbidden at $eV < \Delta_0$ and the subgap tunneling conductance is fully describable through the properties of conventional Andreev reflections (implicitly also carrying all necessary information about specular reflections if nonzero potential barriers are present). As we mentioned before, Andreev reflections are only merely affected by switching the

ferromagnets' *relative* magnetization orientations. Therefore, the subgap conductances for parallel and antiparallel magnetizations are (nearly) equal in magnitude as long as the tunneling conductance is fully dominated by Andreev reflections.

At the superconducting gap edge ($eV = \Delta_0$), the tunneling conductance of a nonmagnetic N/S/N junction always reflects a sharp conductance peak, which indicates the superconductor's density-of-states coherence peak and from which the superconducting energy gap can be estimated through transport experiments. With increasing spin polarization in a ferromagnetic junction, the conductance peak flattens and its position moves to energies slightly above the gap—though one can still quite reliably estimate the value of the superconducting gap from the peak position. Above the gap ($eV > \Delta_0$), the tunneling conductance reveals unique oscillations, which are damped out with increasing voltage and finally disappear when approaching the normal-state transport regime at $eV \gg \Delta_0$. These oscillations reflect the coherency of electrical transport through F/S/F junctions' superconducting links. Coherent interference of incoming and outgoing quasiparticles (that underwent multiple reflections at the S/F interfaces) basically leads to Andreev-reflection and electron-transmission probabilities that strongly oscillate as functions of the excitation energy E and the link thickness d ; for the latter reason, the oscillations are usually referred to as *geometrical oscillations*.

An earlier work [56] concluded that Andreev reflections are strongly suppressed and coherent electron transmissions become concurrently most likely whenever

$$(q_{z,e} - q_{z,h})d = 2\pi n, \quad (19)$$

where n is an integer and, for simplicity, the effects of tunneling barriers (and large spin polarizations) were neglected. Inspecting our numerical results shows indeed that finite-height tunneling barriers and (large) spin polarizations only barely impact the conductance oscillations. Similar oscillations would actually be expected to likewise occur in junctions with thinner superconducting links, but the oscillation period is thus large there (owing to the much smaller d) that we did not resolve them within the bias-voltage range chosen in Fig. 2. Regarding the tunneling-conductance amplitudes, increasing spin polarization decreases both the Andreev-reflection and electron-transmission contributions, and thereby suppresses the conductance. In the half-metallic case, the subgap conductance vanishes now even in the parallel magnetization configuration since all subgap transport is governed by conventional Andreev reflections, which are no longer possible if only majority-spin electrons are available.

Finite Rashba SOC at the semiconducting interfaces additionally allow for the crucial unconventional Andreev reflections. While the general conductance features far below and far above the superconducting gap Δ_0 are the same as we thoroughly discussed earlier—including the conductance increase in the subgap region, the conductance decrease at $eV \gg \Delta_0$, finite tunneling conductances in the half-metallic limit, and the geometrical oscillations at $eV > \Delta_0$ —, the most puzzling feature arises in the vicinity of the gap edge itself. Increasing the ferromagnets' spin polarization splits the conductance peak that we attributed to the gap-edge density-

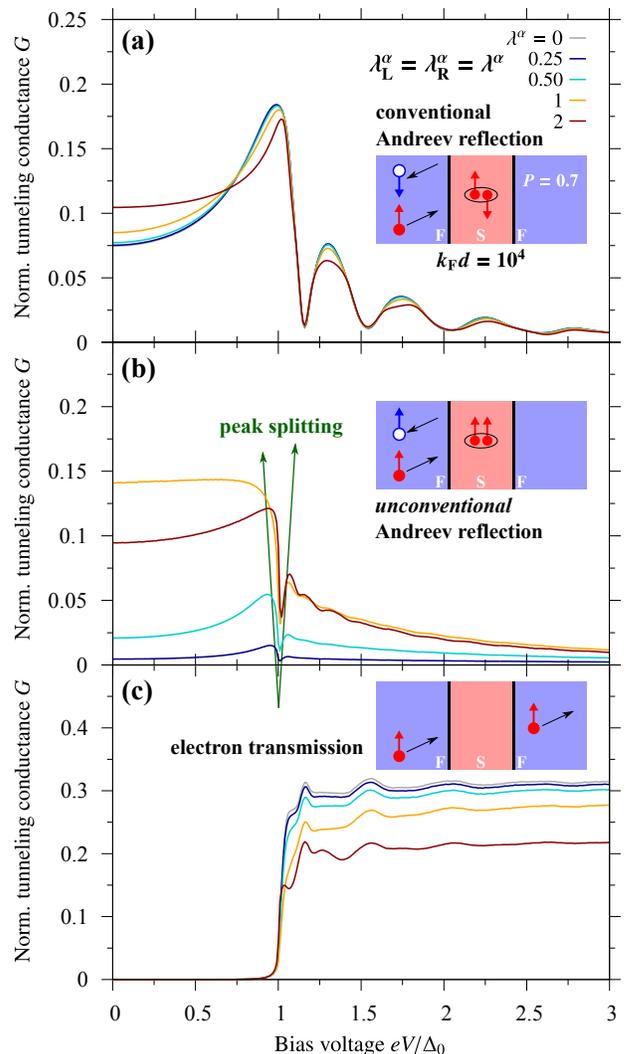


FIG. 4. Calculated tunneling conductance G as a function of the applied bias voltage V and for different indicated interfacial Rashba SOC strengths $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda^\alpha$ (Dresselhaus SOC is not present; $\lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta = 0$), considering iron as ferromagnetic electrodes (spin polarization $P = 0.7$), both ferromagnets magnetized along $\mp \hat{y}$, and a “thick” superconducting link of thickness $d = 10^4/k_F$. The individually presented conductance contributions stem from (a) conventional Andreev reflections, (b) unconventional Andreev reflections, and (c) electron transmissions.

of-states coherence peak into two distinct peaks—one located below and the other above the gap energy Δ_0 . This peak splitting becomes most pronounced as the spin polarization approaches the half-metallic limit ($P \rightarrow 1$) and the unconventional Andreev-reflection conductance contribution becomes considerably large when compared to conventional Andreev reflections and electron transmissions. The latter observation might serve as a hint that the conductance-peak splitting and the peculiar unconventional Andreev-reflection process must be intimately connected.

To resolve this connection, Fig. 4 illustrates the individual conductance contributions originating from conven-

tional Andreev reflections, unconventional Andreev reflections, and electron transmissions. For brevity, we just discuss the case of parallel magnetizations (antiparallel magnetizations cause similar physics, but of course different conductance amplitudes) and focus on the representative spin polarization $P = 0.7$ of iron electrodes, varying now instead the Rashba SOC strengths. Note that the conventional Andreev-reflection and electron-transmission parts clearly reflect the aforementioned geometrical oscillations with mutually suppressed (enhanced) Andreev-reflection (electron-transmission) probabilities at $eV > \Delta_0$. The physics becomes nevertheless most interesting close to the gap edge. While conventional Andreev reflections still cause dominant conductance maxima (“peaks”) at Δ_0 —slightly sharpened and shifted with increasing Rashba SOC—, it is indeed the unconventional Andreev-reflection process that manifests itself in terms of split conductance double-peaks located at energies slightly below and above Δ_0 . This peak splitting becomes again most clearly visible when unconventional Andreev-reflection dominates subgap transport (i.e., close to $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = 1$; recall that the same happened at large spin polarizations). Similarly to conventional Andreev reflections, which microscopically induce superconducting *singlet* correlations into the ferromagnets close to the interfaces, unconventional Andreev reflections introduce spin-polarized *triplet* correlations. As a consequence, the gap-edge density-of-states coherence peak splits into two peaks corresponding to $\Delta_s - \Delta_t$ and $\Delta_s + \Delta_t$, accordingly; $\Delta_s \approx \Delta_0$ (Δ_t) indicates the superconducting gap due to singlet (triplet) pairing; note, however, that the triplet gap is small when compared to its singlet counterpart, as triplet pairing is in our case only induced through the interfacial SOC’s (i.e., $\Delta_t \ll \Delta_s$). Measuring the junction’s tunneling conductance probes therefore directly the competing mixture of singlet and triplet correlations at the same time, and detects gap-edge conductance double-peaks as an indirect signature of superconducting triplet pairings, which might help to identify the dominant pairing mechanism in upcoming transport studies.

IV. MAGNETIC TUNABILITY OF CONDUCTANCE FEATURES

Apart from the enhancement of the subgap conductance and the coherence-peak (conductance-peak) splitting, interfacial SOC gives typically rise to unique transport magnetoanisotropies, i.e., rotating the magnetization direction of (at least) one ferromagnet considerably alters the conductance amplitudes in the presence of interfacial SOC’s. While out-of-plane magnetization rotations (in a plane perpendicular to the semiconducting barriers) already cause magnetoanisotropic conductances if the barriers induce either Rashba or Dresselhaus SOC’s, in-plane magnetoanisotropies require interfering Rashba *and* Dresselhaus SOC’s. As out-of-plane magnetization directions are not realistic in spin-valve TMR geometries, we focus on the in-plane case.

Figure 5 shows the tunneling conductance of a F/S/F junction with a “thin” superconducting link ($d = 10^3/k_F$) con-

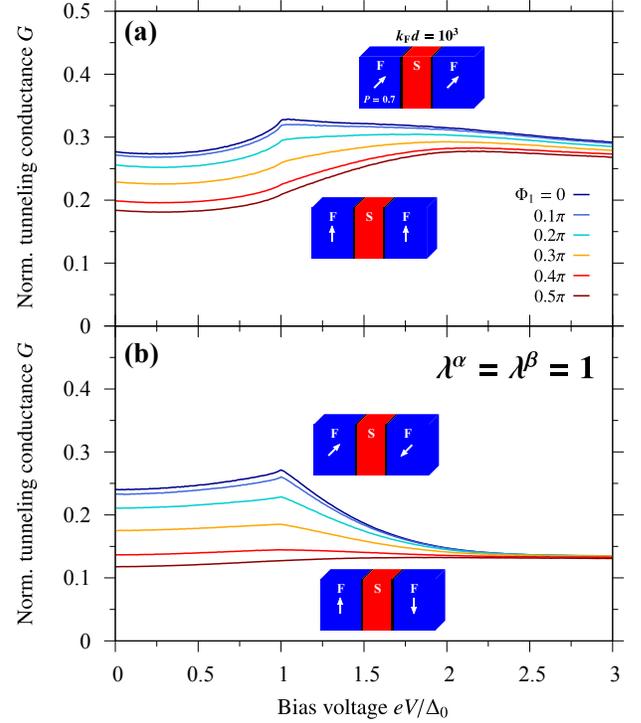


FIG. 5. Calculated tunneling conductance G as a function of the applied bias voltage V and for different indicated magnetization orientations covering the (a) parallel and (b) antiparallel magnetized configurations; $\Phi_1 = 0$ (0.5π) corresponds to a magnetization in the left ferromagnet that points along \hat{x} (\hat{y}), as illustrated. The spin polarization of the ferromagnets is $P = 0.7$, the interfacial SOC strengths are $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta = 1$, and the “thin” superconducting link has the thickness $d = 10^3/k_F$.

sidering the moderate (and equal in magnitude) Rashba and Dresselhaus SOC’s $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta = 1$ and rotating the magnetization (once in the parallel and once in the antiparallel configuration) from the \hat{x} - to the \hat{y} -direction (from $\Phi_1 = 0$ to $\Phi_1 = 0.5\pi$). Equal Rashba and Dresselhaus parameters are chosen since the interference of the Rashba and Dresselhaus spin-orbit fields leads then to the effective spin-orbit fields

$$\mathbf{\Omega}_L = [0, -2\alpha_L k_x, 0] \quad (20)$$

and

$$\mathbf{\Omega}_R = -[0, -2\alpha_R k_x, 0]. \quad (21)$$

Tunneling electrons are therefore subject to the maximal SOC’s if the magnetizations are aligned along $\mp\hat{x}$ (due to the k_x -dependence) and do not at all experience any SOC for magnetizations parallel to $\mp\hat{y}$ (as the k_y -dependence dropped out), eventually raising the maximally possible magnetoanisotropy.

As a result, the additionally generated unconventional Andreev-reflection conductance contribution becomes maximal at $\Phi_1 = 0$ and completely vanishes at $\Phi_1 = 0.5\pi$, explaining the overall substantial conductance decrease when increasing Φ_1 from $\Phi_1 = 0$ to $\Phi_1 = 0.5\pi$. Recall that conventional Andreev reflections are suppressed in junctions with

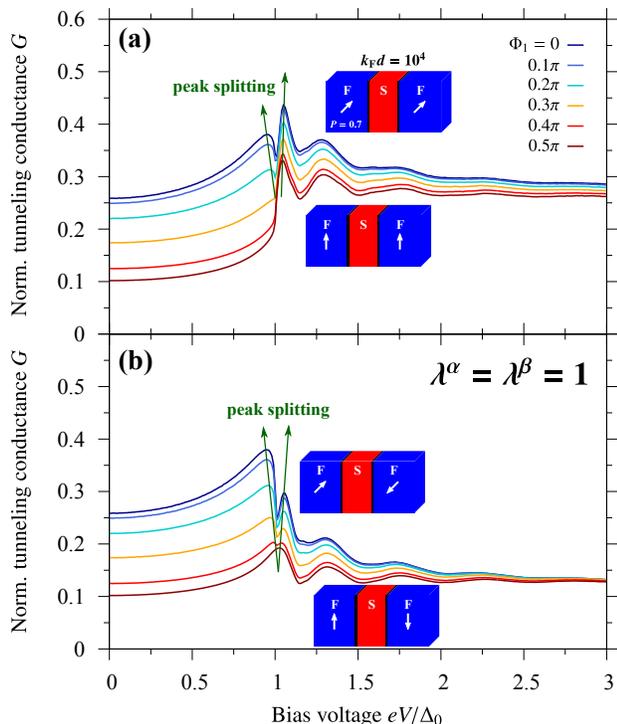


FIG. 6. Same calculations as in Fig. 5, but assuming a “thick” superconducting link of thickness $d = 10^4/k_F$. The gap-edge conductance-peak splitting serves again as a precursor of induced superconducting triplet pairings.

“thin” superconducting links and the tunneling conductance is, apart from partially through SOC’s allowed unconventional Andreev reflections, largely determined by electron transmissions. Surprisingly, and in sharp contrast to two-electrode F/S junctions in which they even fully disappear there [24], unconventional Andreev reflections (at $\Phi_1 = 0$) are most likely at energies around the gap edge ($eV \approx \Delta_0$), facilitating a somewhat broadened conductance peak (“conductance shoulder”). As before, the tunneling conductance at energies well above Δ_0 mostly stems from electron transmissions, and just slightly decreases with increasing Φ_1 owing to the effectively slightly lowered tunneling probability.

Analogously, we present the tunneling conductance’s magnetization-angle dependence for a F/S/F junction containing a “thick” superconducting link ($d = 10^4/k_F$) in Fig. 6; all other parameters are not changed. As we argued above, the unconventional Andreev-reflection conductance contribution gets maximal at $\Phi_1 = 0$ and vanishes at $\Phi_1 = 0.5\pi$. Besides remarkably enhancing the subgap tunneling conductance, the superconducting triplet pairings induced by unconventional Andreev reflections split the gap-edge conductance peak again into two distinct peaks. Just as we encountered when analyzing this feature earlier, the peak splitting becomes most pronounced when simultaneously the unconventional Andreev-reflection process dominates the subgap tunneling conductance, i.e., at $\Phi_1 = 0$ in our case. Note that the split conductance peaks’ amplitude ratios in the parallel and antiparallel magnetization configurations are opposite, as one might also

observe in Fig. 3(b). While the peak slightly above the gap corresponds to the larger tunneling conductance for parallel magnetizations—as the tunneling conductance gets there amplified by additionally allowed electron transmissions—it is the peak below the gap that entails maximal tunneling conductances in the antiparallel magnetized scenario. Finally, the aforementioned geometrical oscillations at $eV > \Delta_0$ are clearly visible and not notably altered by rotating the magnetization orientations, while the conductance amplitudes decrease slightly with increasing Φ_1 there due to the slightly reduced interfacial transparencies, just as we explained for “thin” superconducting links above.

While Andreev reflections are only barely impacted by switching the ferromagnets’ *relative* magnetizations from the parallel to the antiparallel orientations (recall our discussions in Sec. III), the last paragraphs demonstrated that they are nonetheless extremely sensitive to rotations of the ferromagnets’ *absolute* magnetization directions in the presence of interfacial SOC’s, and marked magnetoanisotropies in the tunneling conductance can occur. To quantify the latter, and emphasize that they predominantly originate from the strongly magnetoanisotropic (unconventional) Andreev-reflection probabilities, an earlier work on two-electrode F/S junctions established the *in-plane magnetoanisotropic Andreev reflection (MAAR)* [24]

$$\text{MAAR}(\Phi_1) = \frac{G(0) - G(\Phi_1)}{G(\Phi_1)}. \quad (22)$$

One could evaluate the MAAR, for instance, deep inside the superconducting junction regime at $eV = 0$, and compare the values against its normal-state counterpart at $eV \gg \Delta_0$. As we can already expect from the large magnetization-controlled tunability of the absolute conductance amplitudes in Figs. 5 and 6, unconventional Andreev reflections could entail huge superconducting MAAR ratios, which can easily exceed the equivalent normal-state tunneling anisotropic magnetoresistance [72, 76] by more than three orders of magnitude in the half-metallic limit and can be further enhanced by increasing the thickness of the superconducting link d . While the calculated MAAR in a junction with a “thin” superconducting link ($d = 10^3/k_F$) lies clearly below the values predicted for comparable two-electrode F/S junctions (as Andreev reflection is not the dominant scattering process there), “thick” superconducting links ($d = 10^4/k_F$) cause MAARs that already remarkably overcome those in the corresponding F/S junctions (as Andreev reflection dominates now the subgap regime). As the overall physics and qualitative characteristics are basically similar to the F/S case, we do not deeply analyze our MAAR calculations here.

V. TUNNELING-MAGNETORESISTANCE EFFECTS

The TMR effect counts to the probably most intensively investigated phenomena in magnetic spin-valve junctions. Our work offers the possibility to study the TMR of *superconducting* magnetic spin valves, and elaborate more on the ramifications of the competition between the usual—and in normal-

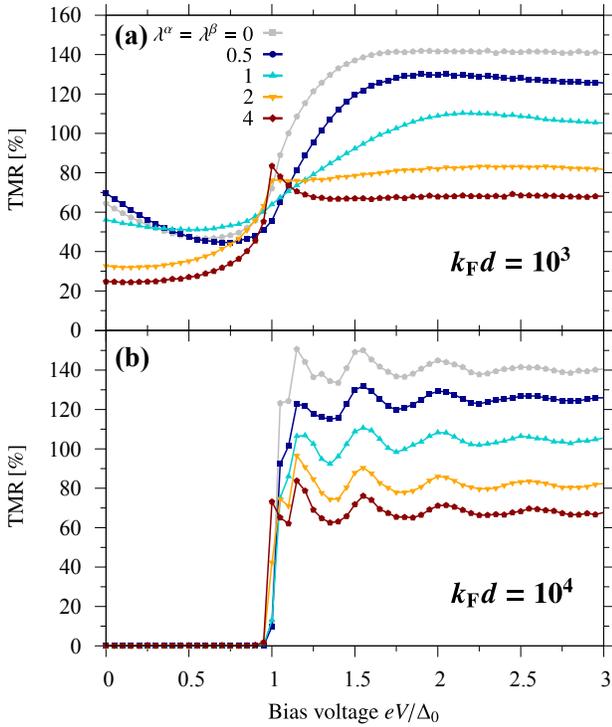


FIG. 7. Calculated TMR as a function of the applied bias voltage V and for different indicated uniform SOC strengths $\lambda^\alpha = \lambda^\beta$ ($= \lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta$), assuming a (a) “thin” and (b) “thick” superconducting link of thicknesses $d = 10^3/k_F$ and $d = 10^4/k_F$, respectively. The spin polarization of the ferromagnets is $P = 0.7$ and the magnetizations are aligned along $\mp \hat{y}$.

state spin valves dominant—electron transmissions and the superconducting junctions’ unique Andreev reflections. Adapting its most common definition, the TMR ratio at an *absolute* magnetization orientation determined by Φ_1 (in the left ferromagnet) is given by

$$\text{TMR}(\Phi_1) = \frac{G_P - G_{AP}}{G_{AP}} = \frac{G(\Phi_1) - G(\Phi_1 + \pi)}{G(\Phi_1 + \pi)}, \quad (23)$$

where $G_P = G(\Phi_1)$ [$G_{AP} = G(\Phi_1 + \pi)$] indicates the tunneling conductance in the parallel (antiparallel) magnetization configurations and can be extracted from Eq. (18) at zero temperature.

In Fig. 7, we illustrate the computed TMR [more precisely, $\text{TMR}(\Phi_1 = \pi/2)$] as a function of the applied bias voltage V for various strengths of interfacial Rashba and Dresselhaus SOC’s $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta$, distinguishing again between junctions with “thin” ($d = 10^3/k_F$) and “thick” ($d = 10^4/k_F$) superconducting links. As expected from our earlier analyses of the conductance features, the TMR ratios always reach their maximal values whenever the underlying tunneling conductance is dominated by electron transmissions, i.e., at $eV \geq \Delta_0$. In the subgap bias-voltage regime, even small conductance contributions originating from conventional and—in the presence of nonzero interfacial SOC’s—unconventional Andreev reflections immediately lower the resulting TMR.

This observation explains the TMR suppression with increasing SOC strength in the junction with the “thin” link, as well as the fully vanishing subgap TMR for the “thick” link. In the first case (“thin” link), increasing the SOC parameters above $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta \approx 0.5$ raises a marked conductance enhancement owing to unconventional Andreev reflections. Since Andreev reflections are much less sensitive to changes of the *relative* magnetization orientations than the in the absence of SOC’s dominant electron transmissions, the related TMR starts to be remarkably damped, finally resulting in a complete suppression if the conductance is exclusively determined by (unconventional) Andreev reflections as we witness in the second case (“thick” link). At voltages above the gap ($eV > \Delta_0$), the TMR mostly reveals the conductance properties resulting from usual electron transmissions, including its monotonic decrease with increasing SOC strengths; the interfacial SOC’s act then similarly to additional interfacial barriers that suppress electron transmissions and thus the TMR. Interestingly, the geometrical conductance oscillations caused by coherent electron transmissions through “thick” superconducting links are moreover transferred into the respective TMR–bias voltage characteristics. Note that the TMRs in the junctions’ normal-state counterparts (recovered at $eV \gg \Delta_0$)—analogously to the related tunneling conductances (compare, e.g., Fig. 2 to Fig. 3 supposing $eV \gg \Delta_0$)—nearly completely independent of the link thickness. Regarding the maximally possible TMR amplitudes, half-metallic junctions (with spin polarizations $P \rightarrow 1$) are certainly the most auspicious candidates; similarly to normal-conducting systems, maximal TMRs easily reach then values above 1,000%.

Summarizing the preceding paragraphs, the TMR features (amplitudes) are predominantly controlled by the intriguing competition between Andreev reflections (dominant in the subgap regime, $eV < \Delta_0$) and electron transmissions (dominant at $eV > \Delta_0$). Most relevant to future experimental studies might therefore be exploring the TMR exactly at the gap-edge energy, i.e., at $eV = \Delta_0$, at which the aforementioned competition between Andreev reflections and electron transmissions becomes most pronounced. We will address the experimental signatures in Sec. VI.

VI. ANISOTROPIC TUNNELING MAGNETORESISTANCE

As we thoroughly discussed in Sec. IV, interfacial SOC’s usually entail marked magnetoanisotropies in experimentally probeable transport quantities. Consequently, not only the tunneling conductance itself, but also closely related measures, like the TMR, strongly depend on the *absolute* orientation of the ferromagnets’ magnetization directions. We emphasized that in Eq. (23) through explicitly stating the TMR’s Φ_1 -dependence. While the magnetoanisotropic TMR—usually referred to as *anisotropic tunneling magnetoresistance* (ATMR)—has already been comprehensively analyzed in normal-conducting F/N/F junctions [72], characterizations of ATMR phenomena in superconducting junctions have yet been missing. To close this gap, we present the angu-

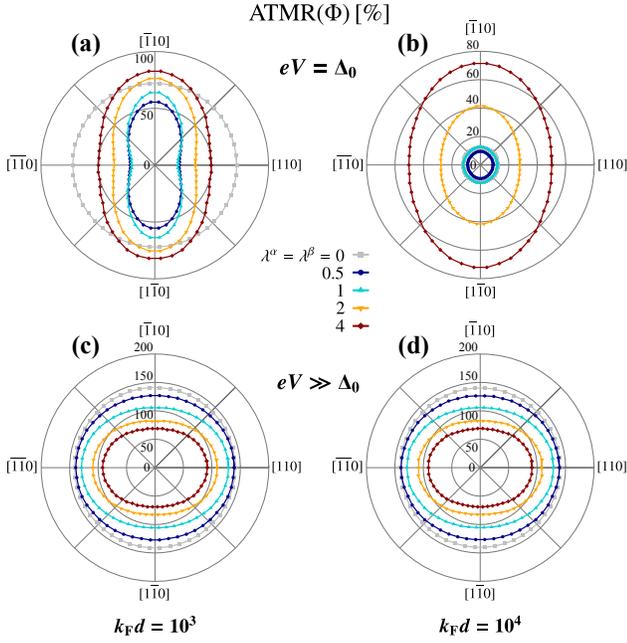


FIG. 8. Calculated ATMR (i.e., the angular dependence of the TMR on the left ferromagnet’s magnetization orientation $\Phi_1 = \Phi$) for different indicated uniform SOC strengths $\lambda^\alpha = \lambda^\beta$ ($= \lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta$), assuming a (a) “thin” and (b) “thick” superconducting link (thicknesses $d = 10^3/k_F$ and $d = 10^4/k_F$), and setting $eV = \Delta_0$. The remaining parameters are the same as in Fig. 7. For comparison, panels (c) and (d) show the corresponding normal-state ATMR ratios.

lar dependence of the considered F/S/F junction’s ATMR [note that $\text{ATMR}(\Phi) = \text{TMR}(\Phi_1 = \Phi)$; recall Eq. (23)] for various uniform SOC strengths in Fig. 8. Motivated by our previous arguments, we focus on the bias voltage $eV = \Delta_0$, at which we expect a strong competition between Andreev reflections and electron transmissions, to compare the results in the superconducting to those in the normal-conducting ($eV \gg \Delta_0$) scenario; the thickness of the “thin” link is again $d = 10^3/k_F$ and that of the “thick” link $d = 10^4/k_F$.

As long as interfacial SOC’s are completely absent, the (A)TMR is isotropic, and the TMR amplitudes do hence not alter as the *absolute* direction of the ferromagnets’ magnetizations gets rotated (gray circles). Already weak SOC’s, however, notably tilt the ATMR curves (more elliptical, colored, curves), and give rise to clearly magnetoanisotropic TMRs, with substantially larger TMR ratios at magnetizations pointing along $\mp \hat{y}$ (as unconventional Andreev reflections get suppressed there and electron transmissions dominate). Although qualitatively similar physics occurs in the normal state, the “tilting” (which is directly linked to the “strength” of the TMR magnetoanisotropy, as we will elaborate on later) is much weaker than in the superconducting case (whereas the overall TMR values are more than twice as large as in the superconducting junction due to the dominant electron transmissions in normal-state junctions) and it is now the magnetization along $\mp \hat{x}$ that results in (slightly) larger TMR amplitudes.

These observations suggest that, while overall large TMR ra-

tios indicate dominant electron transmissions, marked ATMR magnetoanisotropies serve as an experimentally accessible signature of dominant Andreev reflections. These contrary features could be beneficial to subsequent experimental works to disentangle Andreev-reflection- from electron-transmission-related physics. As they both predominantly originate from the peculiar Andreev-reflection process, MAAR and ATMR effects share all their fundamental properties. For instance, and similarly to the aforementioned in-plane MAAR, it is vital to the ATMR that interfacial Rashba *and* Dresselhaus SOC’s interfere. If just Rashba or Dresselhaus SOC’s alone were present, the (A)TMR would become fully isotropic. Maximally anisotropic ATMRs arise again if the Rashba and Dresselhaus SOC strengths are equal, as we likewise explained in connection with the tunneling-conductance magnetoanisotropies in Sec. IV.

To quantify the “strength” of the TMR magnetoanisotropy, and relate it to the “tilting” of the ATMR curves visible in Fig. 8, we introduce the *ATMR efficiency* [72]

$$\eta = \frac{\text{ATMR}(\Phi = \pi/2) - \text{ATMR}(\Phi = 0)}{\text{ATMR}(\Phi = 0)}, \quad (24)$$

which essentially measures the relative change of the TMR ratios while the ferromagnets’ magnetizations are rotated from the $\mp \hat{x}$ - toward the $\mp \hat{y}$ -orientation.

Figure 9 shows the computed ATMR efficiencies as functions of the ferromagnets’ spin polarization P and the uniform SOC strengths $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta$, as well as the ratio between the ATMR efficiencies in the superconducting and normal-conducting states, respectively. The results further substantiate our previous claims, and demonstrate the peculiar role of unconventional Andreev reflections for another time. More specifically, the TMR magnetoanisotropies of junctions containing the “thin” superconducting link become most pronounced (resulting in the largest ATMR efficiencies η) as the ferromagnets’ spin polarization approaches the half-metallic limit ($P \rightarrow 1$) and the SOC strengths are tuned to $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta \approx 1$. As we pointed out in Sec. III, those parameters maximize the unconventional Andreev-reflection contribution to the tunneling conductances (at the considered bias voltage $eV = \Delta_0$), which responds most sensitively to changes of the *absolute* magnetization directions and entails huge TMR magnetoanisotropies (η). Noteworthy, the ATMR efficiency in the superconducting state exceeds its normal-state counterpart by more than two orders of magnitude.

The arguments provided in the preceding paragraph do, in principle, also hold for junctions with the “thick” superconducting link. Nevertheless, the TMR magnetoanisotropies (amplitudes of η) appear to be substantially lower in that case, which must indicate that unconventional Andreev reflections are additionally suppressed. We indeed observe this suppression most clearly at spin polarization $P = 0.7$ and SOC parameters $\lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta \approx 1$, for which we analyzed the underlying tunneling conductances in all details in Sec. III unraveling the conductance-peak splitting at $eV \approx \Delta_0$ as a transport signature of superconducting triplet pairings. As a result, the initially present conduc-

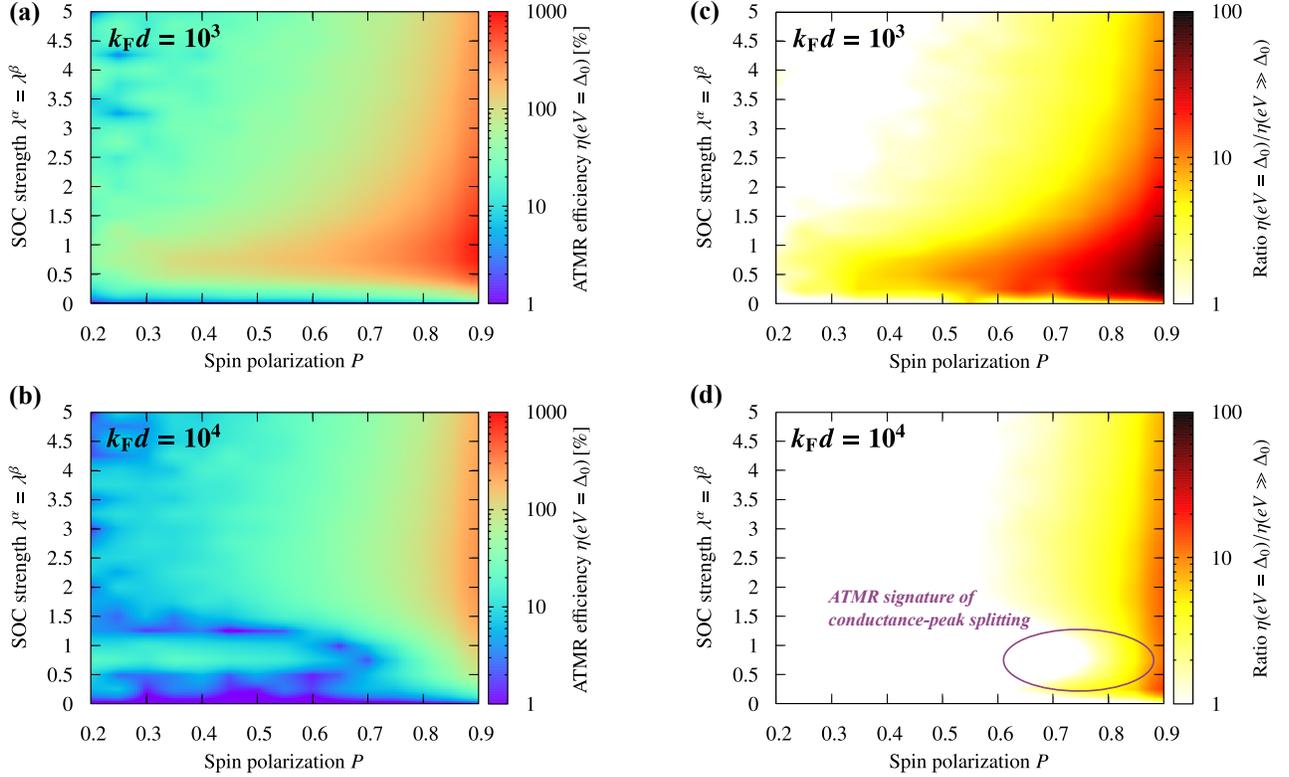


FIG. 9. Calculated gap-edge ATMR efficiency $\eta(eV = \Delta_0)$ as a function of the ferromagnets’ spin polarization P and the uniform SOC strength $\lambda^\alpha = \lambda^\beta$ ($= \lambda_L^\alpha = \lambda_R^\alpha = \lambda_L^\beta = \lambda_R^\beta$) in the presence of a (a) “thin” and (b) “thick” superconducting link (thicknesses $d = 10^3/k_F$ and $d = 10^4/k_F$). Unconventional Andreev reflections can substantially enhance the ATMR efficiency in the superconducting state (up to about two orders of magnitude), as inspecting the ratios between the gap-edge ATMR efficiency and its normal-state counterpart in (c) and (d) illustrates. The locally suppressed ATMR efficiency (violet) in (d) signifies the gap-edge conductance-peak splitting that we attributed to superconducting triplet pairings (see Sec. III).

tance peak exactly at $eV = \Delta_0$ turns into a conductance dip, the unconventional Andreev-reflection contribution gets damped, and the calculated TMR magnetoanisotropy (η) must therefore notably drop. The huge TMR magnetoanisotropies (η) would instead occur slightly below and above the superconducting gap, corresponding to the two newly forming conductance double-peaks. The latter can hence not only be identified in the tunneling-conductance data, but leave also an indirect imprint on the ATMR characteristics. Though the unconventional Andreev-reflection contribution at $eV = \Delta_0$ is small(er), it is large enough to raise ATMR efficiencies that still overcome their normal-state counterparts by more than one order of magnitude.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

To summarize, we studied the tunneling-conductance features of superconducting magnetic F/S/F spin-valve junctions paying special attention to the ramifications of interfacial Rashba and Dresselhaus SOC. We distinguished between junctions hosting “thin” (thickness of about 125 nm) and

“thick” (thickness of about 1.25 μm) superconducting links, and allowed for arbitrary in-plane orientations of the magnetization directions inside the ferromagnetic electrodes. Interfacial SOC facilitates unconventional (spin-flip) Andreev reflections at junction interfaces that are commonly expected to be at the heart of numerous transport anomalies, as they concurrently introduce spin-polarized superconducting triplet pairings into the system. Regarding the considered F/S/F junctions, we observed that unconventional Andreev reflections can give rise to a conductance-peak splitting close to the singlet-gap energy, which eventually reveals the interplay between the usual superconducting singlet and the additionally induced triplet gaps. Owing to their close connection to unconventional Andreev reflections, we demonstrated that these peak splittings—and at the same time also the overall amplitudes of the tunneling conductance—are efficiently tunable through altering the ferromagnets’ *absolute* magnetization orientations. We eventually quantified the TMR of superconducting spin-valve junctions, and unraveled that unconventional Andreev reflections (and thus indirectly the present SOC) furthermore lead to marked TMR magnetoanisotropies, which we termed ATMRs. Measuring the ATMR efficiency (i.e., the

“strength” of the TMR magnetoanisotropy) provides another experimental possibility to detect the triplet-pairing signifying gap-edge conductance double-peaks. In view of future experiments, we suggest to focus on highly spin-polarized junctions, in which the strong spin filtering of transmitted electrons yields overall giant TMRs (analogously to Jullière’s model), but which still entail a considerable amount of unconventional Andreev reflections to simultaneously raise huge

magnetoanisotropies (MAARs and ATMRs).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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