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Room-temperature magnetoresistance in Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/C8-BTBT/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ nanojunctions fabricated from magnetic thin-film edges using a novel technique†

Mizuki Matsuzaka,^a Yuma Sasaki,^b Kyohei Hayashi,^a Takahiro Misawa,^b
Takashi Komine,^c Tomoyuki Akutagawa,^d Masaya Fujioka,^b Junji Nishii^b
and Hideo Kaiju^{e*}

Molecular spintronic devices are gaining popularity because the organic semiconductors with long spin relaxation times are expected to have long spin diffusion lengths. A typical molecular spintronic device consists of organic molecules sandwiched between two magnetic layers, which exhibits magnetoresistance (MR) effect. Nanosized devices are also expected to have a high spin polarization, leading to a large MR effect owing to effective orbital hybridization. However, most studies on nanosized molecular spintronic devices have investigated the MR effect at low temperatures because of the difficulty in observing the MR effect at room temperature. Here we focus on high-mobility molecules expected to show long spin diffusion lengths, which lead to the observation of the MR effect in nanoscale junctions at room temperature. In this study, we fabricate magnetic nanojunctions consisting of high-mobility molecules, 2,7-dioctyl[1]benzothieno[3,2-*b*] [1]benzothiophene (C8-BTBT), sandwiched between two Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films with crossed edges. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images reveal that C8-BTBT molecular layers with smooth and clear interfaces can be deposited on the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin-film edges. Consequently, we observe a clear positive MR effect, that is, $R_P < R_{AP}$, where R_P and R_{AP} are the resistances in the parallel (P) and antiparallel (AP) configurations, respectively, of two magnetic electrodes in the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/C8-BTBT/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ nanojunctions at room temperature. The obtained results indicate that the spin signal through the C8-BTBT molecules can be successfully observed. The study presented herein provides a novel nanofabrication technique and opens up new opportunities for research in high-mobility molecular nano-spintronics.

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1. Introduction

Molecular spintronics is an emerging field of research that combines spintronics and organic materials. A notable aspect of molecular spintronics is the ability to achieve long spin coherent length in organic materials mainly composed of light elements, such as C, H, and O, owing to the long spin relaxation times originating from the weak spin-orbit coupling associated with such materials. Typical molecular spintronic devices are

organic spin valves (OSVs) which consist of organic molecules sandwiched between two magnetic layers.^{1–14} These types of devices show a large magnetoresistance (MR) effect. The resistance of such devices changes according to the configuration of the magnetization vectors in both magnetic layers adjacent to the molecular layer. The MR ratio is defined as $MR = (R_{AP} - R_P)/R_P$, where R_P and R_{AP} are the resistances in the parallel (P) and antiparallel (AP) configurations, respectively, of the two magnetic electrodes. An MR ratio of 40% was attained at 11 K in Co/tris-(8-hydroxy-quinoline)aluminum (Alq₃)/La_{0.67}Sr_{0.33}MnO₃ (LSMO) devices.¹ Two other studies have reported MR ratios of 15.6% at 2 K in poly(3-hexylthiophene) (P3HT)-based devices⁷ and 7.5% at 10 K in fullerene (C₆₀)-based devices.³ Furthermore, because of their nanosized junction area, Co/Alq₃/LSMO devices were shown to have an MR ratio as high as 300% at 2 K.¹⁵ The large MR effect in nanoscale junctions was attributed to effective orbital hybridization, which originates from the spin-hybridization-induced polarized states (SHIPS)¹⁵ at the metal-molecule interface. In another study, a Ni/single 1,4-3-phenyl-dithiolate (1,4-tricene-dithiolate)/Ni junction has been shown to exhibit an MR ratio of 600%, which was predicted by

^aFaculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, Yokohama, Kanagawa 223-8522, Japan^bResearch Institute for Electronic Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Hokkaido 001-0020, Japan^cGraduate School of Science and Engineering, Ibaraki University, Hitachi, Ibaraki 316-8511, Japan^dInstitute of Multidisciplinary Research for Advanced Materials, Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi 980-8577, Japan^eCenter for Spintronics Research Network, Keio University, Yokohama, Kanagawa 223-8522, Japan. E-mail: kaiju@appi.keio.ac.jp† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2na00442a>

calculating the current–voltage (I – V) characteristics in both P and AP configurations using a combination of density functional theory (DFT) and non-equilibrium Green's function (NEGF) method, considering a local approximation to the exchange correlation potential.¹⁶ However, most of the studies on nanoscale devices are limited to low-temperature experiments.^{15,17}

Previously, we demonstrated the fabrication of Ni nanojunctions with an area of $17 \times 17 \text{ nm}^2$; each junction consisted of two Ni thin films directly in contact with edges crossing each other.¹⁸ To fabricate these nanojunctions, polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) organic films were used as substrates for the Ni thin films. However, the use of PEN films limits process flexibility owing to their low glass transition temperature ($T_g = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$). In particular, this prohibits the use of thermal treatments that require temperatures higher than $120 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for surface/interface engineering and crystal structure optimization. In addition, PEN films cannot be practically used because a typical manufacturing process, such as CMOS-LSI, includes a thermal treatment stage. To overcome this problem, we had proposed a fabrication method that uses low-softening point (LSP) glass substrates. In this method, a metal thin film was deposited onto an LSP glass, after which another LSP glass was pressed onto the deposited metal thin film using a thermal-pressing technique. Because T_g of the utilized LSP glass substrate is greater than $450 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, the fabricated electrode can be heated to temperatures as high as $450 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Thus, the formation of Co thin-film electrodes with smooth Co edges, sandwiched between the LSP glasses, has been successfully demonstrated using the proposed method.¹⁹ This technique can also be applied to NiFe alloys, which are excellent materials characterized by long-term stability and high oxidation resistance in air.^{20–22} They also exhibit superior mechanical properties, such as workability and plasticity. Therefore, NiFe alloys can be used to manufacture thin-film electrodes of the proposed nanojunctions.

We focus on 2,7-dioctyl[1]benzothieno[3,2-*b*][1]benzothio-*phene* (C8-BTBT) as the organic material, which is sandwiched between the thin-film edges. The high mobility of C8-BTBT molecules makes the material attractive for the fabrication of organic thin-film transistors (OTFTs).^{23–26} The reported maximum mobility of a C8-BTBT film is $43 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.²³ The carrier mobility is one of the important factors that determines the spin-transport properties of organic molecules in a device. The reported high mobilities are mainly measured in field effect transistor (FET) with the current flow parallel to the growth plane of molecules. By contrast, the current flows in the vertical direction to the growth plane of molecules in typical OSVs, including our proposed devices. The previous study reported that the vertical mobility to the oriented direction is only 0.3 times lower than the parallel one in the molecules with π -conjugated electrons.²⁷ This study indicates that there is no significant difference between the parallel and vertical mobilities. Although high-mobility molecules could have large spin coherent lengths, low-mobility molecules, such as Alq₃ and bathocuproine (BCP) ($\sim 10^{-5}$ to $10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$),^{28–30} are usually used in spintronic devices.^{1,2,4,8,11,12,15,17} By contrast, recent studies have reported that high-mobility molecules, such

as P(NDI2OD-T2) (~ 0.2 – $0.85 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$)³¹ and PTDCNTVT-320 (~ 0.8 – $1.46 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$),³² can be used in OSVs.^{6,9,14} Thus, C8-BTBT could be potentially applicable to high-performance molecular spintronic devices. Such excellent devices will be scaled down for future integration, where one recorded bit may even reach the nanometer scale.

In this study, we propose a fabrication technique for metal/molecule/metal nanojunctions consisting of C8-BTBT molecules sandwiched between two Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films with crossed edges (Fig. 1). Using the proposed technique, we fabricate Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/C8-BTBT/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ nanojunctions, and we investigate their spin-transport properties. On analyzing the results, a clear positive MR effect is observed in the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/C8-BTBT/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ nanojunctions at room temperature. Hence, our study provides a novel nanofabrication technique which can open up new opportunities for research in high-mobility molecular nano-spintronics.

2. Experimental section

2.1 Fabrication

The procedure followed for the fabrication of the nanojunctions is illustrated in Fig. 2. First, LSP glass substrates of size $10 \times 10 \times 2 \text{ mm}^3$ were prepared and chamfered on both sides (Fig. 2(a)). The glass composition was SiO₂–B₂O₃–Al₂O₃–Na₂O–CaO, and the glass deformation temperature was $503 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films with thicknesses of 10–50 nm were then deposited onto the glass substrates by sputtering (Fig. 2(b)). A base pressure in the range of 3.0 – $9.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa}$ was maintained prior to sputtering. The growth rate of the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films was 3 nm min^{-1} at a sputtering power of 60 W (1.0 kV and 60 mA) under Ar pressure of 3.0 – $5.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Pa}$. Au thin films with a thickness of 14 nm were sputtered onto the chamfered edges of the deposited Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films (Fig. 2(c)). Subsequently, glass substrates of the same composition were stacked on the fabricated Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films by thermal pressing in a N₂ atmosphere at a temperature of $513 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and pressure of 0.25–1.0 MPa (Fig. 2(d)). The obtained samples were cut in half using a high-speed cutting machine (Mecatome T202, Meiwafofos Co., Ltd.; Fig. 2(e)), and their cross-sectional surfaces were first subjected to a two-step mechanical polishing (MP) treatment using Al₂O₃-based emeries and diamond paste, then a two-step chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) procedure using Al₂O₃ and SiO₂ slurries (Fig. 2(f); the detailed polishing conditions are described in ESI†). Next, C8-BTBT powder was dissolved in 1,2-dichlorobenzene (DCB) to form a 10 mg mL^{-1} solution, and C8-BTBT thin films were deposited on the polished glass/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/glass substrate by the off-center spin-coating (OCSC) method²³ (Fig. 2(g); the OCSC method is illustrated in detail in Fig. S1†). Finally, another polished glass/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/glass sample was carefully stacked on the C8-BTBT films by pressing under a pressure of 0.05 MPa. The fabricated nanojunction is illustrated in Fig. 2(h). The reproducibility of the fabrication method is described in ESI.†

2.2 Measurement

The interfacial features of the polished glass/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/glass samples were examined using transmission electron



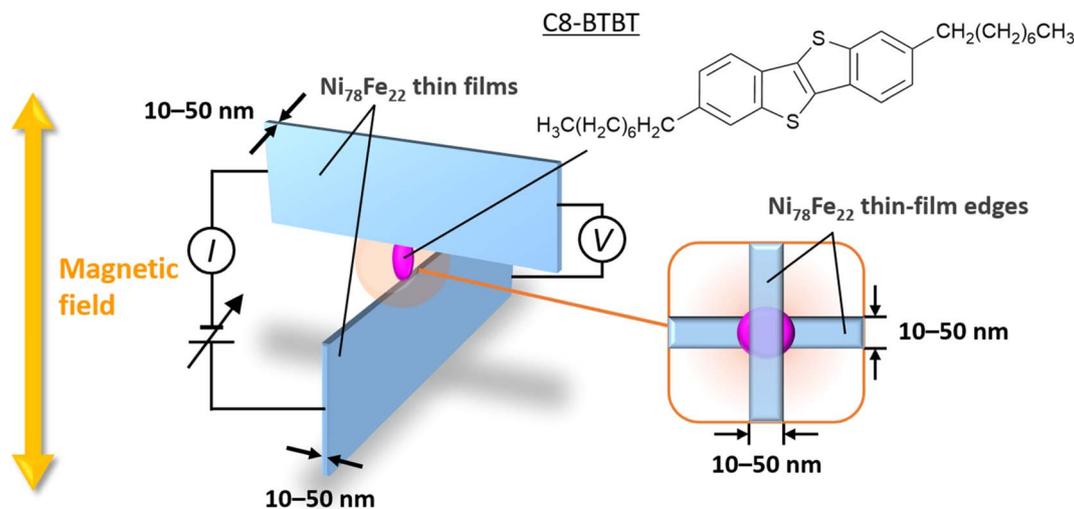


Fig. 1 Schematic of $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ /C8-BTBT/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions utilizing thin-film edges. The nanojunction consists of C8-BTBT molecules sandwiched between two $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin films with crossed edges. The junction area is determined by the film thickness, that is, 10–50 nm thick films could produce 10×10 to 50×50 nm² nanojunctions.

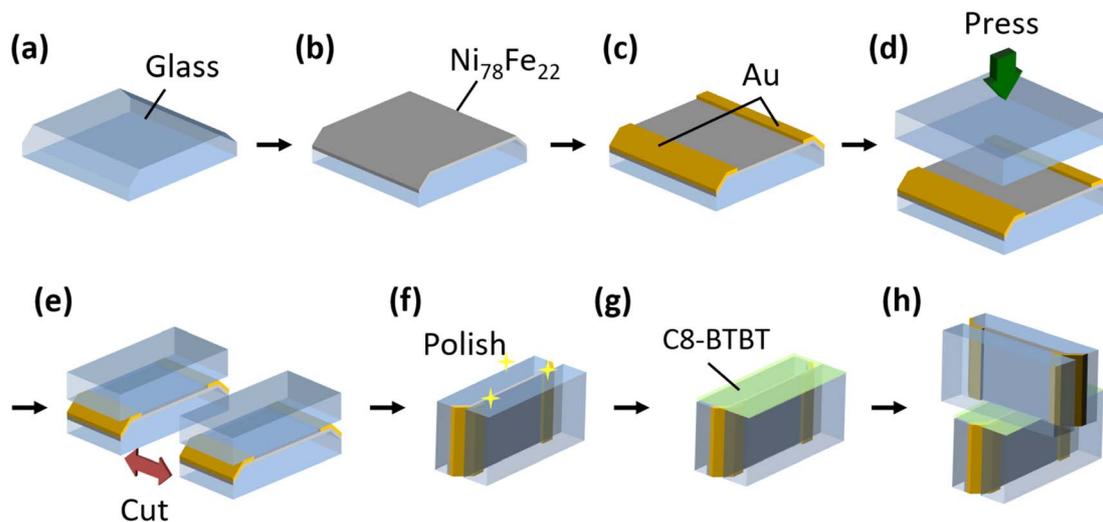


Fig. 2 Illustration of the fabrication procedure of a $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ /C8-BTBT/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunction: (a) formation of the LSP glass substrate with chamfered edges. (b) Sputtering of $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin films. (c) Sputtering of Au films onto the chamfered edges of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin films. (d) Thermal pressing of the glass substrate. (e) Cutting the sample. (f) Polishing the cross section of the glass/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ /glass structure. (g) Fabricating C8-BTBT films on the polished glass/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ /glass substrate. (h) Sandwiching C8-BTBT films between the two $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin-film edges.

microscopy (TEM; TECNAI Osiris, FEI) and energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). Cross-sectional TEM specimens were prepared using the focused ion beam (FIB) technique. The thickness of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin films was measured using TEM. The surface morphologies and roughness of the polished glass/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ /glass substrates with and without C8-BTBT were analyzed using atomic force microscopy (AFM; Nanoscope, SII Nano Technology Inc.). The chemical compositions and structures of C8-BTBT molecules were identified using Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR; FT/IR-4X, JASCO Corporation) spectroscopy. The electrical properties of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin-film edges, with and without C8-BTBT, were evaluated using a conductive AFM (c-AFM) system equipped with a Rh-coated

cantilever (Si-DF3-R). Magnetization curves of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin films were measured using magneto-optic Kerr effect spectroscopy (MOKE; BH-PI920-HU, NEOARK). The MR curves of the fabricated nanojunctions were evaluated using a four-probe method under a magnetic field of up to ± 190 Oe at room temperature.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Structural and electrical characterization of $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin films

Fig. 3(a) shows the cross-sectional TEM image obtained for the 42 nm thick $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ film sandwiched between the two LSP



glasses. Films with smooth and clear interfaces can be observed to have successfully formed. Precise formation of a 42 nm thick $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin film is important because this thickness directly determines the junction area; that is, 42 nm thick films can produce nanojunctions with an area of $42 \times 42 \text{ nm}^2$. Fig. 3(b)

shows high-angle annular dark field (HAADF)-EDS mapping images of the same sample. The films exhibit smooth and clear interfaces without any diffusion of Ni or Fe atoms into the bulk glass. In some earlier studies, metal atoms were found to diffuse into the LSP materials after deposition.^{33–37} By contrast, in this

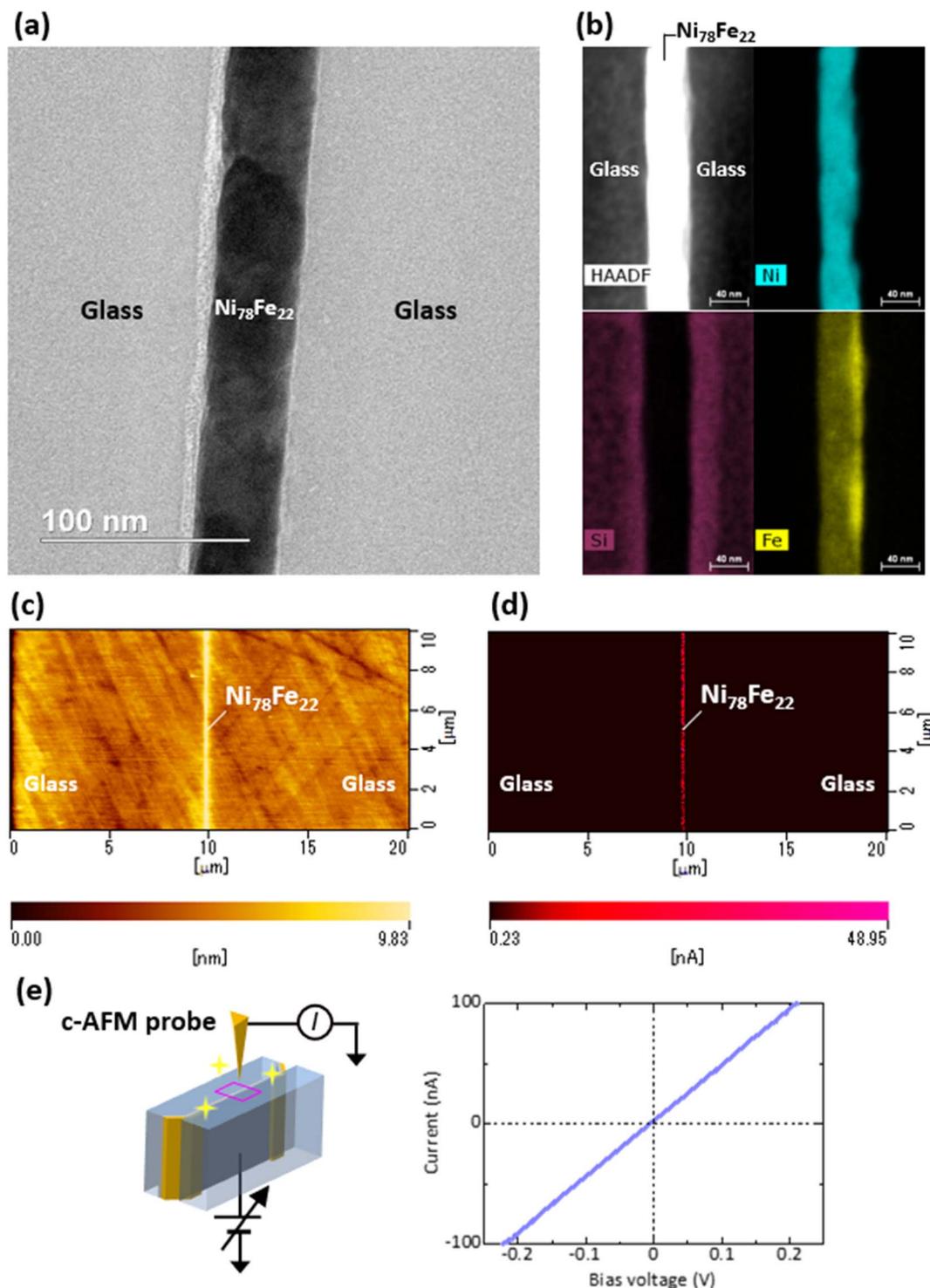


Fig. 3 (a) Cross-sectional TEM image and (b) HAADF-EDS mapping images obtained for the 42 nm thick $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ film sandwiched between the two LSP glasses. (c) AFM and (d) c-AFM images of the polished surface of the glass/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ (42 nm)/glass substrates. (e) I - V characteristic of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ edge obtained under optimized polishing conditions. Ohmic behavior suggests that the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ edge is not oxidized.



study, metal diffusion into the bulk of the LSP materials did not occur at the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/glass interface. The results indicate that glass/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/glass can be successfully fabricated by thermal pressing. Fig. 3(c) shows an AFM image of the polished cross-sectional surfaces of the glass/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ (42 nm)/glass substrate. The roughness of the polished surface measured over the same scanning area of 10 × 20 μm², shown in Fig. 3(c), does not exceed 0.77 nm. The observed Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin-film edge exhibits a convex shape with a height of approximately 5.5 nm, which ensures good contact between the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ edges and the sandwiched material (C8-BTBT in this study) in the nanojunctions. The heights of the projected edges can be controlled during the second step of the CMP process using SiO₂ slurries. Fig. 3(d) shows a c-AFM image of the same specimen, indicating uniform electrical conduction along the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ edges. Fig. 3(e) shows the *I*-*V* characteristics obtained at an arbitrary position on the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ edges under optimized polishing conditions. The *I*-*V* curve is ohmic, suggesting that the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ edge is not oxidized. In our previous study, contrast enhancement of the Co edge was observed in the scanning electron microscope (SEM) images of glass/Co (14 nm)/glass specimens, which was attributed to the high conductivity of Co.¹⁹ However, we did not observe uniform electrical conduction and ohmic behavior during c-AFM studies of Co samples, suggesting the formation of a thin Co oxide layer on the Co edge surface. Therefore, the obtained results in this study indicate that Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ can offer better long-term stability and oxidation resistance than Co. The AFM and c-AFM results reveal that the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films sandwiched between the LSP glasses can be used as electrodes in the proposed nanojunctions.

3.2 Structural and electrical characterization of C8-BTBT thin films

After the formation of the C8-BTBT films on the polished surface of the glass/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ (42 nm)/glass substrates, the roughness of the surface of the C8-BTBT film is measured to be approximately 0.82 nm over a scanning area of 10 × 20 μm² using AFM. Uniform electrical conduction along the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ edges is observed in the c-AFM images. The details of AFM and c-AFM studies are described in Fig. S2.† In addition, the measured FT-IR spectra are in good agreement with the reference experimental data for C8-BTBT,^{38–41} indicating the formation of high-quality C8-BTBT thin films. The detailed measurement conditions and results of the FT-IR study are presented in the ESI.† Fig. 4(a) shows the cross-sectional TEM image obtained for the 2 nm thick C8-BTBT film on the polished surface of the glass/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ (42 nm)/glass substrates. A film with smooth and clear interfaces is successfully fabricated on the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ edges. Here, we note that there is a slight curvature in the interface between C8-BTBT films and glass/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ (42 nm)/glass substrates. This curvature is caused by the structural change of LSP glasses due to the heat generated during TEM observation. The shape of the LSP glasses, which are used for sandwiching Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films, changes with time during TEM observation. Fig. 4(b) shows the local *I*-*V* characteristics obtained by c-AFM for the C8-BTBT films on the polished Ni₇₈Fe₂₂

edges. The *I*-*V* curve exhibits a clear nonlinear behavior, which can be explained in terms of the space charge limited current (SCLC).^{42,43} According to Child's law, the transport carriers injected from a metal layer into the trap-free organic layer can exhibit two different regimes: ohmic conductivity ($I \propto V$) at low voltages and square-law behavior ($I \propto V^2$) at higher voltages, which corresponds to SCLC.^{42,43} As shown in Fig. 4(b), the obtained experimental results are in good agreement with the theoretical calculation based on Child's law. The obtained results indicate the successful formation of C8-BTBT films on the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ edge.

3.3 Magnetic properties of Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films

Fig. 5(a) shows the magnetization curve of the 42 nm thick Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ films formed on the LSP glasses. The coercivity is as low as 3 Oe, which is consistent with the typical value for Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ films.⁴⁴ This result indicates that high-quality Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films can be formed on LSP glasses with regard to magnetic properties. Fig. 5(b) shows the magnetization curve of the Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ films sandwiched between two LSP glasses. The coercivities of Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films increase to 29 and 68 Oe by increasing the applied pressures to 0.15 and 0.25 MPa, respectively, during the thermal pressing process. According to the random anisotropy model, the enhancement in the coercivity is attributed to the increase in the crystal grain size.²² The different coercivities can produce the P and AP configurations, leading to the observation of MR effect. These results indicate that Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films sandwiched between LSP glasses can be used as electrodes for the proposed nanojunctions.

3.4 Electrical properties and MR effect of nanojunctions

Using the described techniques, we fabricate (i) Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ nanojunctions in which two edges of Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films are in direct contact and (ii) Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/C8-BTBT/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ nanojunctions in which 2 or 4 nm thick C8-BTBT molecules are sandwiched between two edges of Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ thin films. The 42 nm thick Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ films with a coercivity of 29 (68) Oe are used as the top (bottom) electrode. The *I*-*V* curves of the fabricated nanojunctions are described in ESI.† The resistance of Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ is low at 82.8 Ω (Fig. S4(a)†), which corresponds to the resistance of electrode short circuit. The resistance of Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/C8-BTBT (2 nm)/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂ nanojunctions is 135.2 Ω (Fig. S4(b)†), which is larger than the resistance of Ni₇₈Fe₂₂/Ni₇₈Fe₂₂. Here, the measured resistance (135.2 Ω) is much smaller than the value estimated using Ohm's law. In our proposed method, we can fabricate the molecular layer without any interdiffusion of Ni or Fe atoms because the top layer is not deposited on molecules by thermal evaporation or sputtering method. Therefore, Ni or Fe atoms cannot penetrate easily into molecules. This means that the low resistance is not due to the formation of conductive path through Ni or Fe atoms. In addition, during the measurement of *I*-*V* characteristics, the bias voltage is only ~5 mV as shown in Fig. S4 and S5.† Since the metal filaments are generally caused by a high voltage from 0.5 to a few volts,⁴⁵ the low resistance is not attributed to the formation of short-circuit path originating from the metal



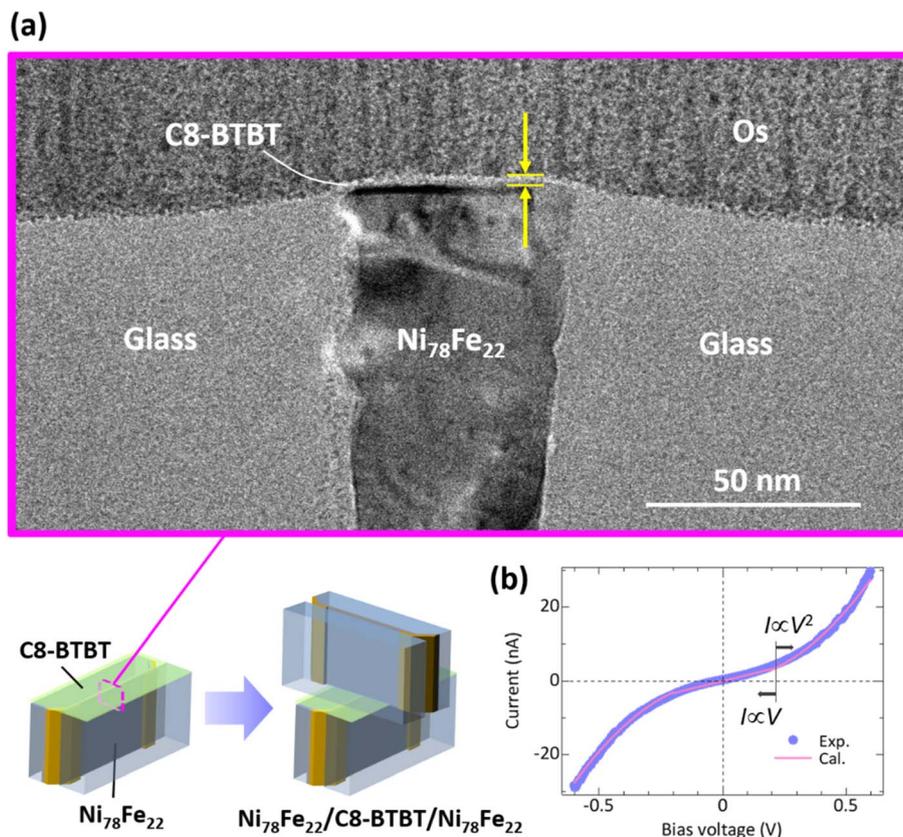


Fig. 4 (a) Cross-sectional TEM image obtained for 2 nm thick C8-BTBT films on the polished surface of the glass/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ (42 nm)/glass substrates. (b) I - V characteristics of the polished $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ edge after the formation of C8-BTBT films. The nonlinear behavior can be explained in terms of the SCLC.

filaments. Although the reason for the low resistance is not yet clear, one possibility is the effect of quantized conductance.^{46–57} Another possibility is that the resistance can change depending on the experimental method, such as nanoindentation, nanoimprinting, lithography, or our newly proposed method using thin-film edges, and materials, *i.e.*, Alq_3 or C8-BTBT, in nanoscale devices. The resistance is also sensitive to the shape, such

as wires, rings, rectangles, ellipses and circles. In fact, the resistance in nanoscale magnetic tunnel junctions (MTJs) can change depending on experimental methods, materials and shape.^{58–63} For example, the resistance in $\text{Co}_{40}\text{Fe}_{40}\text{B}_{20}/\text{MgO}$ (0.9–1.4 nm)/ $\text{Co}_{40}\text{Fe}_{40}\text{B}_{20}$ nanopillar MTJs with a diameter of 370 nm fabricated using nanosphere lithography is as large as 20–143 $\text{k}\Omega$,⁶⁰ meanwhile the resistance in FeB/MgO (1.0 nm)/ FeB

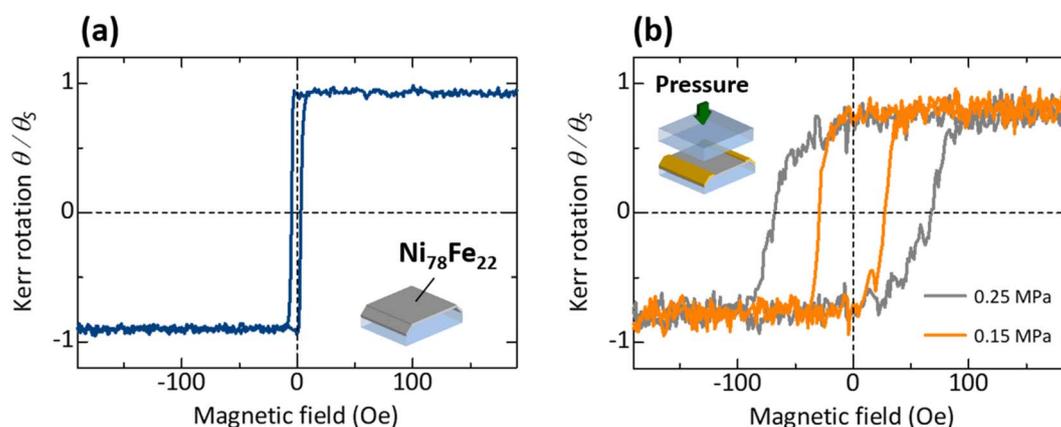


Fig. 5 Magnetization curves of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ (42 nm) film (a) before and (b) after thermal pressing. The coercivity increases to 29 and 68 Oe by increasing the applied pressure to 0.15 and 0.25 MPa, respectively, during the thermal pressing process.



nanopillar MTJs with a $200 \times 70 \text{ nm}^2$ ellipsoidal area fabricated using electron-beam (EB) lithography is small at $\sim 200 \Omega$.⁶¹ Other examples include the resistance in $\text{Co}_{60}\text{Fe}_{20}\text{B}_{20}/\text{Al-oxide}$ ($0.6\text{--}1.0 \text{ nm}$)/ $\text{Co}_{60}\text{Fe}_{20}\text{B}_{20}$ nano-ring MTJs with an outer diameter of 100 nm and ring-width of 25 nm (corresponding to an effective junction area of $76 \times 76 \text{ nm}^2$) fabricated using EB lithography is as small as $285\text{--}337 \Omega$,⁵⁸ and also the resistance in CoFeB/MgO (0.93 nm)/ FeB nano-MTJs with a diameter of 21.7 nm fabricated using EB lithography is $12 \text{ k}\Omega$.⁶² Thus, the resistance ranges from $\sim 100 \Omega$ to $\sim \text{M}\Omega$ in nanoscale devices. Therefore, it could be possible to show such a small resistance in our proposed nanoscale devices.

Next, we investigate the MR effect of the fabricated $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ and $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}$ (2 or 4 nm)/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions. Fig. 6 shows the MR curves of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ and $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}$ (2 nm)/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions. Both the MR curves show similar tendency. In $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions, anisotropic magnetoresistance (AMR) effect is observed. Because the coercivities of the top and bottom $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ electrodes are different, the AMR curves should consist of four peaks, which can be estimated from the magnetization curve. However, only two peaks are observed. This implies that the observed MR effect cannot be understood using a simple AMR model. It can alternatively be explained as follows: the top and bottom $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ electrodes are magnetically coupled at the junction interface. The magnetically coupled $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ contact produces a different coercivity of $\sim 50 \text{ Oe}$, as estimated from Fig. 5(b). This is consistent with the MR curve shown in Fig. 6(a). Moreover, as shown in Fig. 6(b), no positive MR effect is observed in the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}$ (2 nm)/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions. The resistance ($\sim 135 \Omega$) is larger than the measured resistance ($\sim 82 \Omega$) of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions. This means that the electrical conductivities through the 2 nm thick C8-BTBT molecules can be successfully observed in Fig. 6(b). However, the behavior of the MR curve of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}$ (2 nm)/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ junctions is similar to that of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ junctions. This indicates that the observed MR is due to the AMR in the interfacial $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ close to the C8-BTBT molecules. Here, the AP configuration of magnetization is not

realized in the interfacial $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ because of the magnetic coupling between the two edges of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin films. This suggests that with thicker C8-BTBT layers suppressing the magnetic coupling, the P and AP configurations could be realized in the interfacial $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$, leading to a positive MR effect.

Fig. 7 shows the MR curves of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}$ (4 nm)/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunction at room temperature. A positive MR effect, that is, $R_{\text{AP}} > R_{\text{P}}$, is clearly observed. The positive MR cannot be explained by AMR effect. The observation of the positive MR is also one of the evidence to rule out the possibility of electrode short circuit. These reasons are described in ESI.† Thus, the observation of the positive MR effect indicates that a spin signal through C8-BTBT molecules can be successfully observed. This also indicates that the top and bottom $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ electrodes are not magnetically coupled at the junction interface. The magnetic coupling between the two $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ edges can be suppressed by the larger molecular spacing ($\sim 4 \text{ nm}$). Here, we note that the observed MR curves are slightly different from what is expected based on the magnetization curves shown in Fig. 5(b). Such incongruence between the MR curves and magnetization states has also been reported in other studies.^{1,7,9,14} For example, in Alq_3 -based MR devices, the top electrode (Co) and bottom electrode (LSMO) showed coercivities of 150 and 30 Oe , respectively, which are not in good agreement with the values 170 and 70 Oe , respectively, estimated from the observed MR effect.¹ In another study, the MR effect was observed in $\text{Ni}/\text{benzene-1,4-dithiol}$ (BDT)/ Ni single molecular junctions using mechanically controllable break junction (BJ) method.⁵⁵ However, it is difficult to compare the MR effect and corresponding magnetization states of electrodes in the BJ method. By contrast, we can precisely investigate both the MR effect and magnetization curves simultaneously by using our proposed method. The results of the investigation show that, because the magnetization states of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin-film edges adjacent to C8-BTBT molecules are different from those of the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ thin films obtained by MOKE measurements (Fig. 5(b)), the MR curves show slightly different behaviors, as expected. In addition, the AMR effect can be observed during magnetic-field switching between the P and AP configurations.

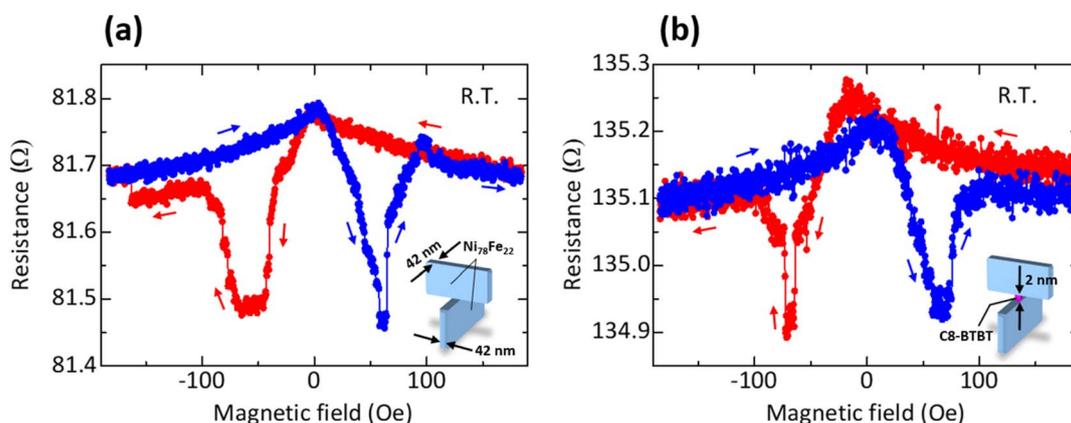


Fig. 6 MR effect in (a) $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ and (b) $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}$ (2 nm)/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions with a junction area of $42 \times 42 \text{ nm}^2$ at room temperature. The blue (red) plots represent the results obtained under the forward (reverse) sweeping field.



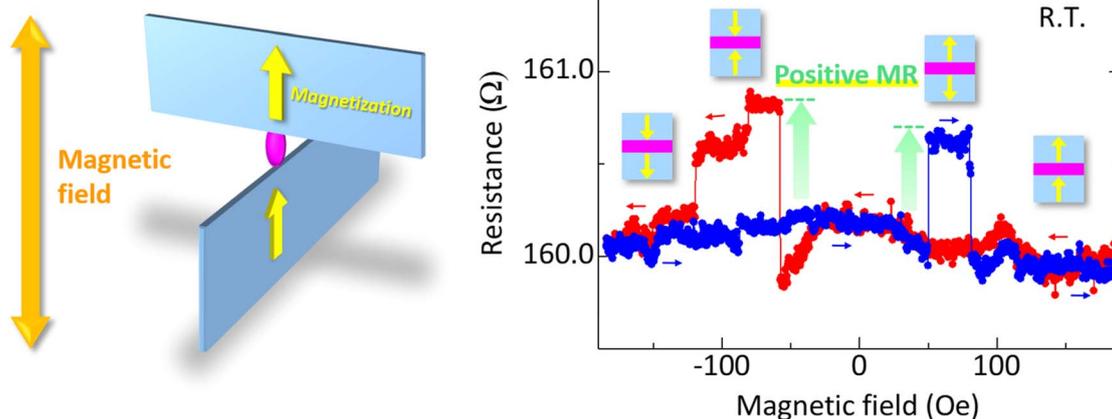


Fig. 7 MR effect in $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}$ (4 nm)/ $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions with a junction area of $42 \times 42 \text{ nm}^2$ at room temperature. The P and AP configurations of magnetization in the two electrodes are also shown. A positive MR effect, that is, $R_{\text{AP}} > R_{\text{P}}$, is clearly observed.

This also provides strong evidence for attributing the observed positive MR effect to the spin signal through the C8-BTBT molecules. A positive MR effect is also observed at different applied voltages, as shown in Fig. S7.† However, it is difficult to distinguish whether the observed spin signal originates from the tunneling or hopping mechanism. To clarify the mechanism, it is necessary to investigate the temperature dependence of resistance, which will be a future work.

4. Conclusive remarks

We have successfully fabricated $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}/\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions using the proposed technique. Consequently, a positive MR effect is observed for the $\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}/\text{C8-BTBT}/\text{Ni}_{78}\text{Fe}_{22}$ nanojunctions at room temperature. This effect indicates that a spin signal through the C8-BTBT molecules can be successfully observed. The results presented in this study can open up new avenues of nanofabrication and the creation of a new research field, “high-mobility molecular nanospintronics.”

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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