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Heterostructured ferromagnet–topological insulator with dual-phase magnetic properties†

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The introduction of ferromagnetism at the surface of a topological insulator (TI) produces fascinating spin-charge phenomena. It has been assumed that these fascinating effects are associated with a homogeneous ferromagnetic (FM) layer possessing a single type of magnetic phase. However, we obtained phase separation within the FM layer of a $\text{Ni}_{80}\text{Fe}_{20}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ heterostructure. This phase separation was caused by the diffusion of Ni into Bi_2Se_3 , forming a ternary magnetic phase of $\text{Ni}:\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$. The inward diffusion of Ni led to the formation of an FeSe phase outward, transforming the original $\text{Ni}_{80}\text{Fe}_{20}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ into a sandwich structure comprising $\text{FeSe}/\text{Ni}:\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ with dual-phase magnetic characteristics similar to that driven by the proximity effect. Such a phenomenon might have been overlooked in previous studies with a strong focus on the proximity effect. X-ray magnetic spectroscopy revealed that FeSe and $\text{Ni}:\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ possess horizontal and perpendicular magnetic anisotropy, respectively. The overall magnetic order of the heterostructure can be easily tuned by adjusting the thickness of the Bi_2Se_3 as it compromises the magnetic orders of the two magnetic phases. This discovery is essential to the quantification of spin-charge phenomena in similar material combinations where the FM layer is composed of multiple elements.

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Introduction

Heterostructures provide a versatile playground in which to manipulate the structural, electronic, optical and magnetic properties of thin films. New phases commonly emerge at the interface between dissimilar materials confined within a narrow region, resulting in exotic characteristics that differ significantly from those of bulk materials. The interior of a topological insulator (TI) resembles that of a conventional insulator; however, the surface state is conductive.^{1–13} Confining electrons to the surface state induces novel behaviour. For example, the momentum and spin of electrons in TIs are constrained to be perpendicular, due to strong spin–orbit interaction. Locking the spin momentum may enable the development of devices that would be impossible to produce using other semiconductor materials. A heterostructure comprising a TI and ferromagnet (FM) enables the conversion of charge-spin current with an extremely high efficiency.^{14,15} This opens many opportunities for

spintronic applications, such as the development of devices with low power consumption and enhanced compatibility among devices controlled using integrated circuits. Optimizing charge-spin current conversion requires a sophisticated understanding of the structural, electronic and/or magnetic states, particularly at the FM/TI interface.

$\text{Ni}_{80}\text{Fe}_{20}$ permalloy (Py) is renowned for its permeability,^{16,17} low coercivity,^{16,18,19} near zero magnetostriction^{20,21} and ease of fabrication using inexpensive methods. Mellnik *et al.*¹⁵ recently demonstrated spin-transfer torque (STT) generated by a Py/ Bi_2Se_3 heterostructure device. Tian *et al.*²² reported current-induced, persistent spin polarization in a Py/ $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_2\text{Se}$ material combination. Spin-orbit torque (SOT) has also been demonstrated in systems comprising CoFe and Bi_2Se_3 .^{23,24} It is generally believed that these fascinating physical effects are due to the FM/TI heterostructure, based on the premise that the interface is atomically abrupt in cases where the FM layer comprises a pure single phase with one type of magnetic order. However, in this study, high-resolution transmission electron microscopy and synchrotron X-rays analysis revealed thermodynamically stable chalcogen compounds (F–Se and Ni–Se related phases) in the vicinity of a Py/ Bi_2Se_3 interface with variable magnetic phase/order. These effects were observed despite the fact that the characteristics of Bi_2Se_3 TI remained intact. Our results revealed that an intermediate phase may unexpectedly emerge during the formation of the FM/TI; however, this field remains in its infancy. With the emergence of a new ground state, the striking effects associated with spin

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transfer/orbital torque and spin-momentum locking could be altered in an unpredictable manner as a result of the re-oriented magnetic order at the interface. This also raises concerns as to whether the fascinating behaviour mentioned above (*i.e.* STT and SOT) arises from a presumably perfect FM/TI interface or whether a third phase plays a secondary role to the proximity effect^{25,26} that has yet to be elucidated. This is a particularly thorny issue from the perspective of quantifying spin-charge phenomena, which is a crucial issue in spintronics. For example, our results indicate that some intermediate phases are highly sensitive to interfacial magnetic anisotropy. In this study, we sought to elucidate the development and behaviour of novel phases within FM/TI heterostructures to aid in the further development of heterostructures with predictable interfacial bonding.

Experimental

Method

Ag/Py/Bi₂Se₃ was sequentially deposited as a series of layers on a c-plane sapphire substrate. Bi₂Se₃ thin films were grown using a molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) system (AdNaNo Corp. mode, model MBE-9) in an ultra-high vacuum chamber with a base pressure of 2.75×10^{-8} Pa. Bi (99.99%) and Se (99.999%) precursors were evaporated using Knudsen cells to ensure control over the content settling on the substrate, with flux monitoring using a quartz crystal micro-balance. The growth temperature and Bi/Se flux ratio were respectively maintained at 290 °C and 1 : 15 under 1.33×10^{-7} Pa, resulting in growth rates of 0.2 to 0.3 QL per min.^{27,28} Prior to the deposition of the Py and Ag capping molecules, the sputtering chamber was evacuated to less than 6.66×10^{-5} Pa to avoid contamination. Py (2 nm) and Ag (2 nm) were deposited using radio frequency (RF) sputtering under 4.9 Pa at room temperature, resulting in growth rates of 0.48 and 3.24 nm min⁻¹, respectively. MBE-grown Bi₂Se₃ was transferred directly into the sputter chamber without breaking the ultra-high vacuum. The thickness of the Bi₂Se₃ was varied (5 nm, 20 nm and 40 nm), and the samples were respectively denoted as Py/Bi₂Se₃-5 nm, Py/Bi₂Se₃-20 nm and Py/Bi₂Se₃-40 nm.

Characterizations

Transmission electron microscopy was used to probe the microstructure and high-resolution imaging was used to obtain atomic-scale images. Spatially resolved energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) attached to TEM was used to characterize the compositional distribution across the interface. The epitaxial characteristics and crystallographic properties of the films were examined using synchrotron-based, high-resolution X-ray scattering with a photon energy of 8 keV. Synchrotron radiation photoelectron spectroscopy (SR-PES) was used to characterize the chemical structure, particularly on the sample surfaces. Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) was used (incident energy of 22 eV) to probe the Dirac point of the surface states of the Bi₂Se₃ films. The angular resolution was approximately 0.2°, which resulted in an energy resolution exceeding 12

meV. X-ray absorption spectra (XAS) and X-ray magnetic circular dichroism spectra (XMCD) were collected over Ni/Fe L₂/L₃-edges to provide element-specific, spin-dependent electronic information. All the XAS and XMCD data were respectively normalized to the post-edge jump and XAS integration. This was done to ensure reliable quantitative comparisons by regularizing the data with respect to any variations in absorber concentration and other aspects of the measurement. Magnetic-field and temperature-dependent magnetization measurements were conducted using a vibrating sample magnetometer (Quantum Design Versalab). The low-temperature magnetic properties (<50 K) were analyzed by a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometer.

Results and discussion

Fig. 1(a) presents the ARPES band mapping of the Py/Bi₂Se₃-40 nm sample after removal of the Py capping layer (full disappearance of Ni and Fe signals in an element-resolved analyzer attached to ARPES) using Ar⁺ sputtering attached to the ARPES chamber. Therefore, the presented ARPES correspond to the pure bottom Bi₂Se₃. We observed two bands with a nearly linear dispersion at the Γ point, which formed a conical band representing the topological surface states (TSS) with the Dirac point at a binding energy of 0.4 eV. The binding energies exceeding 0.4 eV in the bulk valence band are characteristic of a TI and an indication that the MBE-grown Bi₂Se₃ possessed high crystallinity. Fig. 1(b) presents the azimuthal scan patterns at the {113} plane of the sapphire substrate (lower figure) and at the {015} plane of the Bi₂Se₃ film (upper figure) and it shows sharp diffraction peaks exhibiting the expected six-fold symmetry, where six-fold rotational peaks both for Bi₂Se₃ (015) and sapphire (113) with 60° can be identified, respectively. This confirms the in-plane orientation relationship between Bi₂Se₃ and the c-sapphire substrate. From a crystallographic perspective, this is an indication of epitaxial growth. Fig. 2(a) and (b) present the SR-PES spectra of Bi 4f and Se 3d in the as-grown Bi₂Se₃ without Py capping, where the X-ray incident energy was fixed at 380 and 250 eV, respectively. This approach

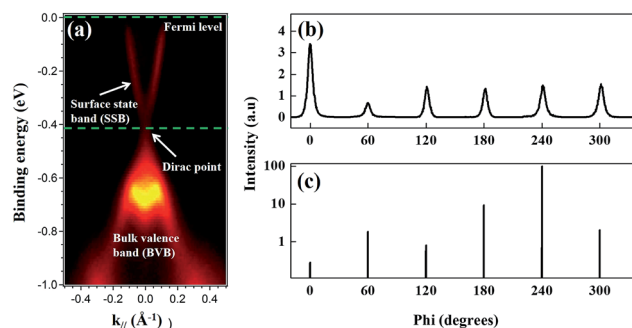


Fig. 1 X-ray characterization of the electronic and structural properties. (a) ARPES spectra of Bi₂Se₃ film taken along the Γ -K direction, identifying details of the band structure (Fermi-level, surface state band, Dirac point and bulk valence band). X-ray azimuthal scans of the: (b) Bi₂Se₃ film and (c) sapphire substrate.

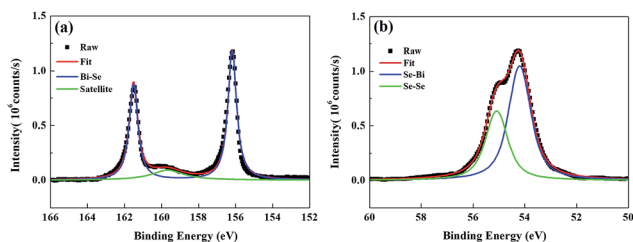


Fig. 2 SR-PES spectra of the Bi_2Se_3 film. (a) Bi-4f and (b) Se-3d doublet peaks with curve fittings. The incident energy was fixed at 380 and 250 eV for Bi-4f and Se-3d, respectively.

was intended to acquire photoelectrons at a constant kinetic energy of 200 eV in order to optimize the surface sensitivity of pure Bi_2Se_3 by eliminating the influence from Py. The Bi/Se area ratio was estimated by curve-fitting as 1.49, indicative of a stoichiometric composition close to the ideal Bi_2Se_3 formula. Details of the curve-fitting are outlined in Fig. S-1.† The above results confirm the high quality of the Bi_2Se_3 grown by MBE.^{27,28}

Fig. 3(a) presents a cross-sectional TEM image of the Ag/Py/ Bi_2Se_3 heterostructure with a Bi_2Se_3 thickness of 40 nm. Fig. 3(b), (c), (d), (e) present spatial elemental-mapping of Fe, Ni, Bi and Se, respectively. Discontinuities in the Ag capping layer were

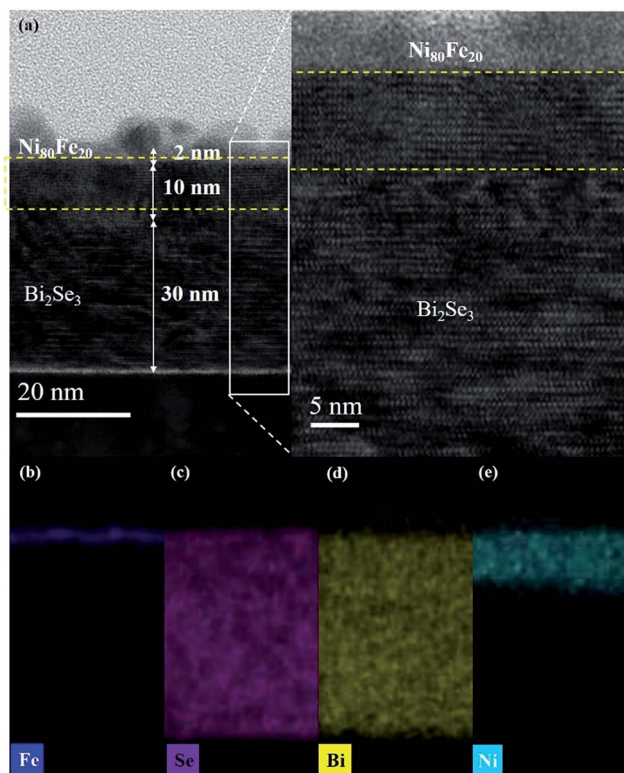


Fig. 3 TEM characterization and EDX chemical mapping of the Py/ Bi_2Se_3 heterostructure. (a) Cross-sectional TEM image of the heterostructure. EDX mapping of (b) Fe, (c) Se, (d) Bi and (e) Ni. The inset in (a) is an HRTEM image of the selected region of the heterostructure, in which the dashed lines identify the intermediate phases with crystallinity and lattice spacing different from those of amorphous Py (top) and epitaxial Bi_2Se_3 (bottom).

unavoidable, due to the use of a focused ion beam during the TEM preparation process.^{29,30} An intermediate phase (thickness of ~ 10 nm) was observed between the amorphous Py and epitaxial Bi_2Se_3 . Spatial elemental-mapping revealed a homogeneous phase of Bi_2Se_3 , with Bi and Se uniformly populating the Bi_2Se_3 layer. However, we observed that the Ni and Fe were phase-separated, with Fe preferentially remaining in the upper region and Ni penetrating into the Bi_2Se_3 . The relatively rapid self-diffusion of Ni (exceeding that of Fe)^{31,32} enhanced diffusion towards the inner layer, which resulted in a new phase with Bi_2Se_3 . This phase separation was responsible for the intermediate phase observed in the TEM images. We also obtained this intermediate phase in the other two samples (Py/ Bi_2Se_3 -5 nm and Py/ Bi_2Se_3 -20 nm), with detailed characterizations (TEM and EDX) given in Fig. S-2.† Note that the Py film was deposited using a high-quality, single-phase $\text{Ni}_{80}\text{Fe}_{20}$ target at a low deposition rate (0.48 nm min^{-1}). The resulting films were also free from thermal-induced inter-diffusion, as annealing was not performed. In Fig. 3(c), the overlapping region between Ni and Bi_2Se_3 in the Py/ Bi_2Se_3 -40 nm sample is approximately 10 nm, which is far thicker than the Py layer (2 nm). The Ni: Bi_2Se_3 overlapping regions of the Py/ Bi_2Se_3 -5 nm and Py/ Bi_2Se_3 -20 nm samples were also obtained. These findings help to rule out the possibility that the phase separation was due to the extreme thinness of the Py layer. Instead, phase separation appears to be intrinsic to the Py when deposited on Bi_2Se_3 . It should be noted that in Fig. 3(d), Se reached the upper Fe layer by diffusing across the Ni-Se overlapping region, whereas Bi remained within the Bi_2Se_3 layer. This implies that Se is more chemically active than Bi, and therefore plays a more important role in phase separation. The formation of FeSe and Ni: Bi_2Se_3 phases atop the Bi_2Se_3 layer was confirmed by the XANES results, as discussed later. Bi_2Se_3 is a layer-by-layer (LbL) structure with ionic-covalent bonded quintuple (QL) slabs formed by a periodic arrangement of layers aligned perpendicularly along the z -direction with weak van der Waals forces. Thus, there is a van der Waals gap (~ 0.41 nm) between each QL.^{33,34} Ni can either intercalate into the van der Waals gaps between adjacent QLs, or occupy the interstitial sites within QL. This is because Ni has an elemental radius (125 pm) smaller than the van der Waals gap, which enables it to occupy interstitial sites.³⁴⁻³⁶ The Pauling electronegativity values of Ni and Fe are 1.91 and 1.83, respectively. Both of these values are lower than that of Bi (2.02).

The two above-mentioned effects are possibly responsible for the formation of Ni: Bi_2Se_3 (ref. 37–39) and FeSe compounds^{40,41} as considering the XANES results. The inset of Fig. 3(a) presents a high-resolution image of the interface. The as-deposited Py exhibits an amorphous microstructure. We probed the chemical state and local coordination of the intermediate phase using SR-PES and XANES, respectively. Fig. 4(a) presents the SR-PES of Se 3d obtained from the Py/ Bi_2Se_3 -40 nm sample. This is an indication of the extreme sensitivity in the uppermost region of the film after the capping of Bi_2Se_3 with Py. Compared to Fig. 2(b), we can see an additional shoulder in the Se 3d spectra at a binding energy of ~ 52.8 eV, which corresponds to Fe-Se bonding. It appears that the capping of Bi_2Se_3 with Py resulted in a new phase of FeSe. Fig. 4(b) and (c) compare the K-edge

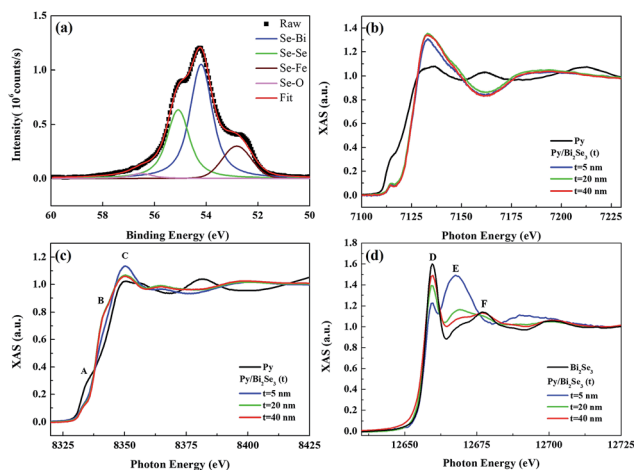


Fig. 4 SR-PES and XANES of the Py/Bi₂Se₃ heterostructure. (a) SR-PES Se 3d spectrum of Py/Bi₂Se₃-40 nm heterostructure after Ar ion etching for 8 min at 2 keV, showing curve-fitting for Se–Bi, Se–Se, Se–Fe, Se–O bonding; (b) Fe K-edge, (c) Ni K-edge, and (d) Se K-edge XANES spectra with Bi₂Se₃ thickness-dependence.

XANES spectra of Fe and Ni for the thickness-dependent Py/Bi₂Se₃ and pure Py. The Fe XANES results for pure Py are identical to those for metallic Fe,^{42,43} whereas the Fe XANES line-shape from Py/Bi₂Se₃ is similar to that of FeSe, with the p-like symmetry indicating strong covalent bonding.^{44,45} The Se XPS and Fe XANES results suggest that the phase-separated Fe formed a FeSe phase in the uppermost region of the film. Ni was also electronically modified by Bi₂Se₃; however, this resulted in a XANES line-shape different from that of Py. The reformed Ni XANES line-shape suggests the formation of Ni dichalcogenides (NiSe_x).^{46,47} We observed three major structures in the Ni XANES results. The pre-edge feature at ~8333 eV (peak A) corresponds to an electronic transition to empty e_g states. The second structure was observed at ~8339 eV (peak B), which can be attributed to a transition to the Ni 4sp band. The third structure at ~8349 eV (white-line peak, peak C) is related to a p-like symmetry state, which is typically sensitive to Ni's d orbital mixing with Se 4p bands.^{47,48} Fig. S-3† outlines the differential Ni XANES results used to indicate such a delicate transition.

Fig. 4(d) presents the Se K-edge XANES results of all the samples in this investigation, together with the Se K-edge XANES of pure Bi₂Se₃ without Py capping. The XANES line-shape suggests that the compound features an Se²⁻ electronic state, as identified by peaks D, E and F.^{40,41} Peak D (~12 659 eV) is associated with hybridized Se p-TM (TM = Ni and Fe) d states. Peak E (~12 668 eV) is associated with the e_g antibonding state associated with the Se site. This state is related to the local structure of the Se and is a dominant feature of FeSe compounds.^{40,41} Peak F (~12 677 eV) refers to multiple scattering from the symmetrical Se 4sp states in the coordination surroundings. It is more evident in Bi₂Se₃ than in TM selenides.^{49,50} The oscillation patterns (except for peak D) of pure Bi₂Se₃ were more distinct than those of Py/Bi₂Se₃. This was expected, due to the fact that the absorption edge exhibits a strong dependence on the peak position with respect to the changes in

TM hybridization with Se. This also means that from the perspective of Se, the electronic and atomic coupling was altered by the introduction of Py. Given that FeSe is independent of Bi₂Se₃ thickness (Fig. 4(b)), an increase in the thickness of Bi₂Se₃ empties the Se p state, as reflected by the increase in the intensity of peak D. This reflects an increase in the contribution of Bi to bonding in these structures.^{49,51} The multiple scattering of peak E presents a slight shift towards higher energies, mainly due to changes in the local geometry around the Se atoms.^{49,52} This points to a stronger Bi–Se hybridization. Peak E appeared prominent in the thinnest Bi₂Se₃ sample (Py/Bi₂Se₃-5 nm). The fact that this peak is a dominant feature of FeSe^{40,41} means that FeSe is more dominant in the Py/Bi₂Se₃-5 nm sample due to the thinnest (*i.e.* weakest) Bi₂Se₃ layer. Increasing the thickness of the Bi₂Se₃ destabilized the Bi₂Se₃ phase (peak F) at the expense of FeSe (peak E).

Our TEM and XANES results confirm that all of the samples presented a FeSe/Ni:Bi₂Se₃/Bi₂Se₃ sandwiched structure. In all of the samples, the thickness of the FeSe phase was ~2 nm. The thickness of the Ni:Bi₂Se₃ phase was as follows: Py/Bi₂Se₃-5 nm (1.5 nm), Py/Bi₂Se₃-20 nm (8 nm) and Py/Bi₂Se₃-40 nm (10 nm). When starting with the same Py thickness (2 nm), we found that an increase in Bi₂Se₃ made the Ni:Bi₂Se₃ phase more robust, indicating that Bi₂Se₃ has a strong tendency to form the Ni:Bi₂Se₃ phase. In other words, Ni:Bi₂Se₃ behaves like a second ferromagnetic phase^{53,54} (after FeSe). The presence of two intermediate phases can produce a magnetic order different from that of pure Py; however, this minimizes the likelihood of changes in the topological properties of Bi₂Se₃. This may explain why the issue of phase separation in the FM layer was disregarded in previous studies on Py/Bi₂Se₃ and CoFe/Bi₂Te₂Se.^{15,22–24}

In the following, we examine the magnetic hysteresis (*M*-*H*) loops in order to shed light on the issue of the magnetic order. All the *M*-*H* data were normalized to the volume of the corresponding sample to ensure reasonable quantitative comparisons. Fig. 5(a) presents the in-plane and out-of-plane *M*-*H* of pure Py at room temperature. The pure Py exhibits strong in-plane anisotropy (IMA), as described in previous studies.^{18,19,55,56} Fig. 5(b), (c) and (d) present the in-plane and out-of-plane *M*-*H* for the Py/Bi₂Se₃-5 nm, Py/Bi₂Se₃-20 nm and Py/Bi₂Se₃-40 nm samples, respectively. Interestingly, in the presence of Bi₂Se₃, Py loses IMA, and its saturation magnetization (*M*_s) is heavily suppressed. This implies that the formation of FeSe and Ni:Bi₂Se₃ weaken the magnetic order of the original Py, and there exists a magnetic re-orientation as the fraction of FeSe/Ni:Bi₂Se₃ changes. This was supported by the in-plane and out-of-plane remanence ratios *M*₀/*M*_{sat}, as shown in Fig. S-4,† wherein an increase in the thickness of Bi₂Se₃ caused a switch from IMA to PMA. This could be due to the proximity effect or interface-induced changes in magnetization. Previous studies found that by breaking the time-reversal symmetry of TI using magnetic dopants⁵⁷ or FM capping,²⁶ strong spin-orbit coupling could be used to modify magnetic anisotropy, leading to an out-of-plane magnetic moment in TI. Fig. 6(a), (b), (c) and (d) present the temperature-dependent (60 and 300 K) out-of-plane *M*-*H* for pure the Py, Py/Bi₂Se₃-5 nm, Py/

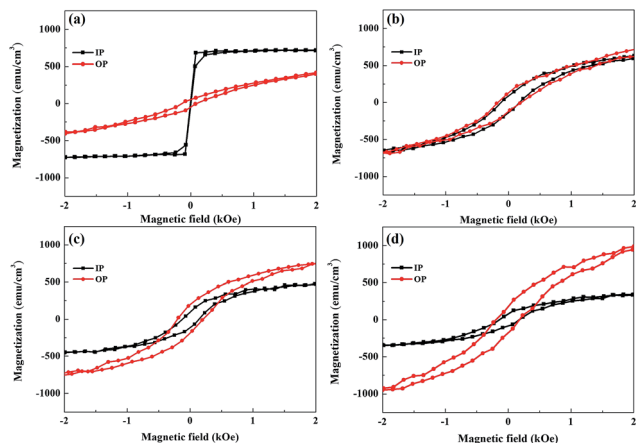


Fig. 5 Room temperature magnetic properties. $M-H$ curves with Bi_2Se_3 thickness-dependence measured at 300 K, along the in-plane (IP) and out-of-plane (OP) directions: (a) pure Py, (b) $\text{Py}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ -5 nm, (c) $\text{Py}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ -20 nm and (d) $\text{Py}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ -40 nm. All the $M-H$ curves were normalized to the sample area to ensure a reasonable quantitative comparison.

Bi_2Se_3 -20 nm and $\text{Py}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ -40 nm samples, respectively, where the $M-H$ data were collected by field-cooling the samples with a magnetic field of 2 Tesla. H_c enhancement and exchange bias were not obtained at low temperature. This rules out the possibility of an antiferromagnetic (AFM)²⁵ or interface canting²⁶ contribution to the IMA-PMA switch through the proximity effect. Besides, from the temperature-dependent magnetization data (Fig. S-5[†]), we found that the out-of-plane M_s was significantly promoted over the in-plane M_s with the increase of Bi_2Se_3 thickness over a broad temperature range. This was somehow unexpected from the proximity effect, because the proximity effect typically diminishes at high temperature. All these facts suggest that there exists another factor (*i.e.* a phase separation effect) additional to the proximity effect that is likely responsible for the IMA-PMA switch.

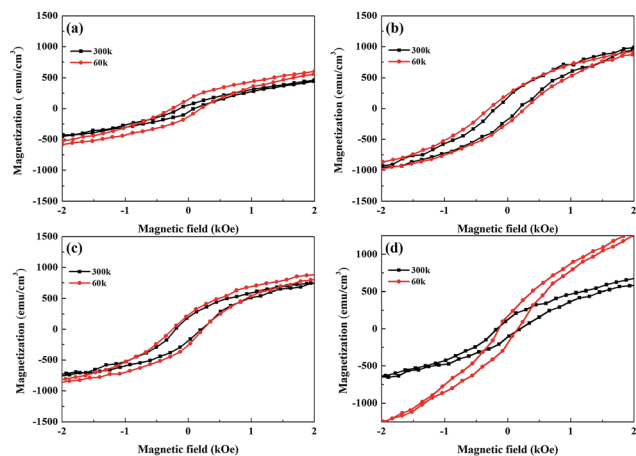


Fig. 6 Temperature-dependent magnetic properties. Out-of-plane $M-H$ curves with Bi_2Se_3 thickness-dependence measured at 60 and 300 K, for: (a) pure Py, (b) $\text{Py}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ -5 nm, (c) $\text{Py}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ -20 nm and (d) $\text{Py}/\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ -40 nm. All the $M-H$ curves were normalized to the sample area to ensure a reasonable quantitative comparison.

To understand the moment alignment with respect to the dual magnetic phase from an atomic viewpoint, we used Fe/Ni XMCD along the in-plane and out-of-plane directions to calculate the spin-orbit energy (ΔE_{SO}) according to the sum rule.^{58,59} The obtained Fe/Ni XMCD signals confirmed that FeSe and $\text{Ni}:\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ have a ferromagnetic and ferromagnetic-insulator phase, respectively. Details of these calculations are presented in Fig. S-6.[†] Magnetocrystalline anisotropy (MCA) in magnetic thin films is based on symmetry breaking at the interface, where the MCA energy corresponds to the energetic difference in spin orientation. According to the Bruno model,⁶⁰ ΔE_{SO} is a physical quantity correlating the MCA energy and the orbital moment of the probed element, referring to the magnetic alignment along the out-of-plane (negative ΔE_{SO}) or in-plane (positive ΔE_{SO}) direction, depending on the sign of ΔE_{SO} . Fig. 7(a) compares ΔE_{SO} and the effective MCA constant (K_{eff}) in terms of Bi_2Se_3 thickness. K_{eff} is calculated from $M-H$. Interestingly, the ΔE_{SO} of Fe is weakened by an increase in Bi_2Se_3 thickness, whereas the ΔE_{SO} of Ni is independent of Bi_2Se_3 thickness. This provides straightforward evidence that the FeSe phase determines the changes in the magnetic anisotropy observed in thickness-dependent $M-H$ (Fig. 5). The fact that the ΔE_{SO} of Fe is negative in all the samples means that the FeSe phase is of a weak PMA in nature; however, this is increased by an increase in the thickness of Bi_2Se_3 . Conversely, the positive ΔE_{SO} of Ni is indicative of the IMA of $\text{Ni}:\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$, which is independent of Bi_2Se_3 thickness. It is worth noting that the two magnetic phases have opposite magnetic orders. We calculated the

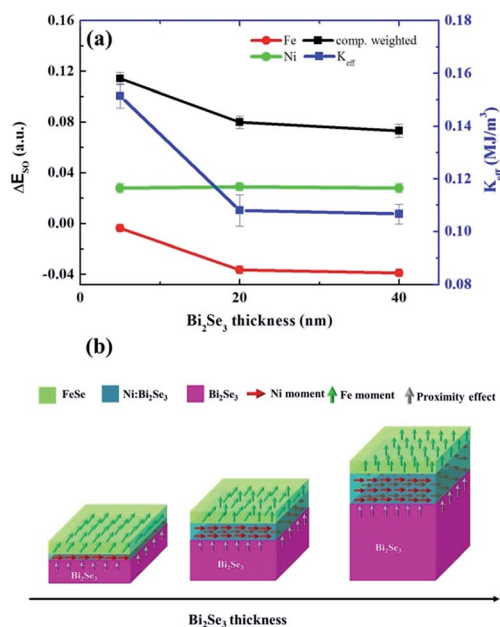


Fig. 7 Spin-orbit energy calculations. (a) Dependence of Fe-, Ni- and composition-weighted-spin-orbit energy (ΔE_{SO}) (unit on left y-axis) on Bi_2Se_3 thickness. K_{eff} (unit on right y-axis) versus Bi_2Se_3 thickness superimposed for comparison. (b) Schematic illustration showing the evolution of the interfacial magnetic orders of FeSe and $\text{Ni}:\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ phases in response to changes in the thickness of Bi_2Se_3 . Green and red arrows refer to Fe and Ni moments, respectively. The proximity effect (golden arrows) is included.

composition-weighted ΔE_{SO} (80% Ni and 20% Fe) and superimposed this in Fig. 7(a). The composition-weighted ΔE_{SO} refers to the overall anisotropy compromised by FeSe and Ni:Bi₂Se₃ with their quantities. The trend of weighted ΔE_{SO} coincides with that of K_{eff} in terms of Bi₂Se₃ thickness. This presents a consistent picture from the atomic (*i.e.* ΔE_{SO}) and macroscopic (*i.e.* K_{eff}) perspectives. This, in turn, only strengthens the fact that phase separation causes a re-orientation in the magnetic order and helps to explain how FeSe and Ni:Bi₂Se₃ interact. In Fig. 7(b), we illustrate the evolution of the two types of magnetic order with changes in the thickness of Bi₂Se₃. Given a Bi₂Se₃ layer 5 nm in thickness, FeSe exhibited a very weak PMA. Increasing the thickness of Bi₂Se₃ strengthens the PMA of FeSe by lowering ΔE_{SO} , reaching the highest value when Bi₂Se₃ was 40 nm thick. Nevertheless, the IMA nature of Ni:Bi₂Se₃ persisted throughout the entire range of thicknesses. It appears that the magnetic coupling between the two magnetic phases determines the overall magnetic order of the heterostructure. However, we believe that the proximity effect (golden arrows in Fig. 7(b)) cannot be ignored in the anisotropy-switching mechanism in consideration of the enhanced perpendicular magnetization at low temperature (Fig. 6 and S-5[†]), but its influence on the overall magnetic order is secondary to the phase separation effect in this case.

Conclusions

TIs are known for their unique surface state, wherein electrons are extremely mobile but the bulk material is not conductive. The fact that electrons carry spin means that TIs might make spintronic components feasible. Thus, the integration of TIs with FM materials is attracting considerable attention in the scientific community. Despite an awareness of the importance of the FM/TI heterostructure, the homogeneity of the interface still has much to be understood. This raises the question of whether interface-driven phenomena are only associated with the proximity effect based on a single, homogeneous FM phase with one type of magnetic phase, or whether they arise from a dual magnetic phase caused by inter-diffusion, in which the macroscopically observed magnetic order is a compromised phenomenon. This work demonstrates the existence of phase separation in the Py/Bi₂Se₃ heterostructure. It is possible that this phenomenon exists in other similar material combinations but has been disregarded due to its negligible influence on TI properties. This work also revealed strong coupling between the two magnetic phases. Refinement of the TI phase increases the versatility of the heterostructure from the perspective of magnetic order. We found that controlling the magnetic order relies on manipulation of the separate FeSe and Ni:Bi₂Se₃ phases *via* magnetic coupling. Despite a global effort to elucidate the unique properties of TIs, this is the first work to discover these unexpected behaviours beyond the proximity effect at the FM/TI interface.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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