

Supplementary Information

Hidden peculiar magnetic anisotropy at the interface in a ferromagnetic perovskite-oxide heterostructure

Le Duc Anh,^{1,2,*} Noboru Okamoto,¹ Munetoshi Seki,¹ Hitoshi Tabata,^{1,3} Masaaki
Tanaka,^{1,3,**} and Shinobu Ohya^{1,2,3,***}

¹*Department of Electrical Engineering and Information Systems, The University of
Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan*

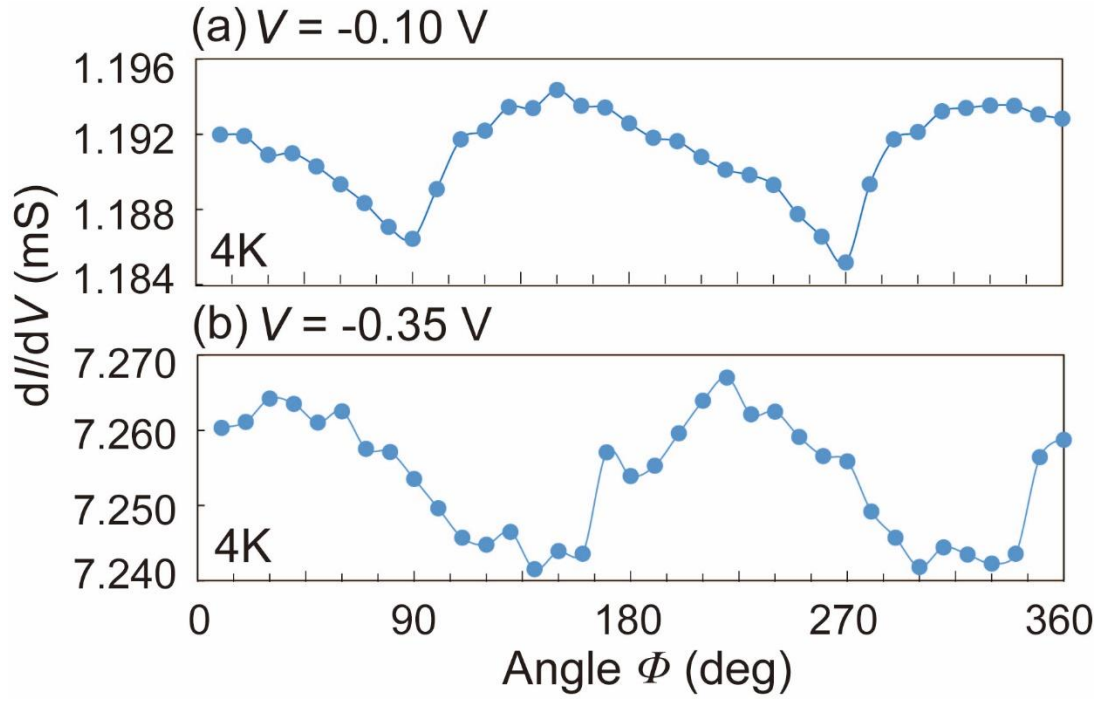
²*Institute of Engineering Innovation, Graduate School of Engineering, The University of
Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan*

³*Center for Spintronics Research Network (CSRN), The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1
Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8656, Japan*

* Corresponding author: anh@cryst.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp

** Corresponding author: masaaki@ee.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp

*** Corresponding author: ohya@cryst.t.u-tokyo.ac.jp



Supplementary Figure S1(a)(b). Raw data of dI/dV as a function of the angle Φ at $V = -0.10 \text{ V}$ (a) and -0.35 V (b), measured at 4 K.

Supplementary Note 1: Procedure to extract the $\Delta\left(\frac{dI}{dV}\right)$ data

The procedure how we extract the data plotted in Fig. 2 in the main manuscript is as follows:

Step 1: We measured the I - V curve at 4 K applying a strong external magnetic field of 1 T in various in-plane directions with an angle step of 10° . We define Φ as the angle of the magnetization direction, which is the same as the magnetic field direction, from the $[100]_c$ axis in the counter-clockwise direction in the film plane. The total data set thus includes 36 I - V curves measured with different values of Φ .

Step 2: For each Φ , the dI/dV - V curve was numerically obtained from the I - V curve with a differential interval of 10 mV.

Step 3: For each fixed bias voltage V , we calculated $\left\langle \frac{dI}{dV} \right\rangle_\Phi$, which is the average value of dI/dV over all 36 values of Φ .

Step 4: At each fixed V and Φ , we calculated the deviation (in percentage) of the dI/dV value from $\left\langle \frac{dI}{dV} \right\rangle_\Phi$ at the same V :

$$\Delta\left(\frac{dI}{dV}\right) = \left(\frac{dI}{dV} - \left\langle \frac{dI}{dV} \right\rangle_\Phi \right) / \left\langle \frac{dI}{dV} \right\rangle_\Phi \times 100 (\%). \quad (\text{S1})$$

The data plotted in Fig. 2b are the $\Delta\left(\frac{dI}{dV}\right)$ values as a function of Φ when V is fixed at -0.10 V and -0.35 V. In Supplementary Fig. S1, we plot the raw data of dI/dV as a function of Φ at $V = -0.10$ V (a) and -0.35 V (b) obtained after Step 2 explained above. At each V , dI/dV shows the same Φ dependence as $\Delta\left(\frac{dI}{dV}\right)$.