



Three-dimensional magnetization textures

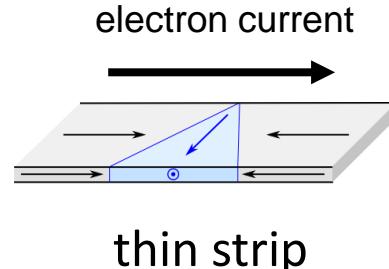
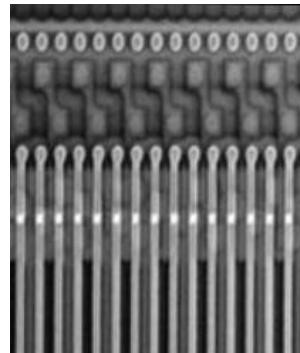
Daria Gusakova

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Local team: A. De Riz, J. Hurst, M. Schöbitz, L. Alvaro-Gomez, D. Tiwari,
Ch.Thirion, L. Cagnon, A. Masseboeuf, J-C. Toussaint, O. Fruchart

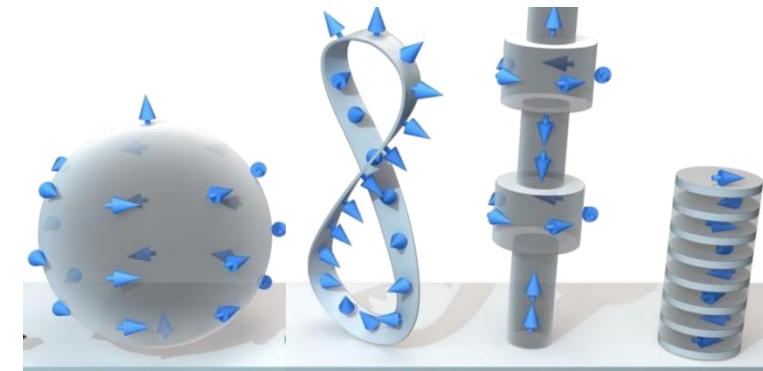


2D

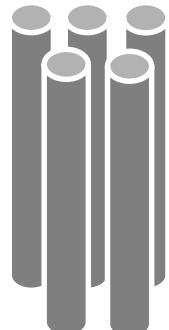


L. Thomas et al., IEEE IED meeting (2011)

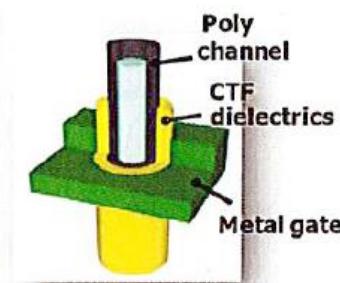
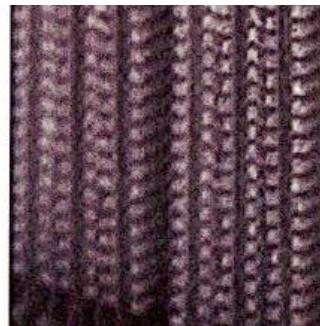
Magnetism in 3D structures



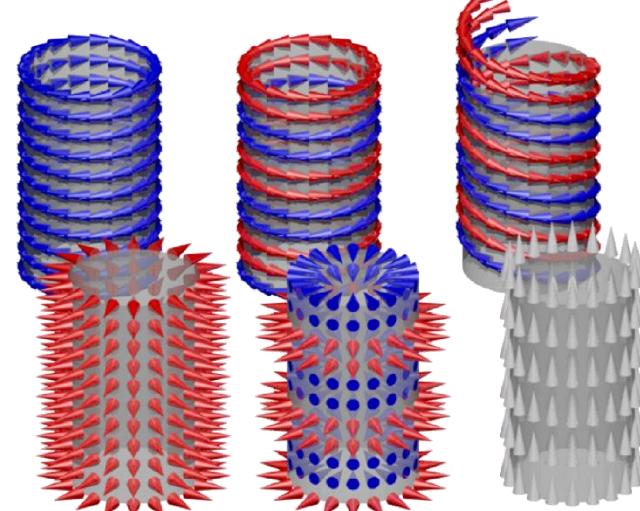
A. Fernandez-Pacheco, Nat. Comm. 8, 15756 (2017)



3D

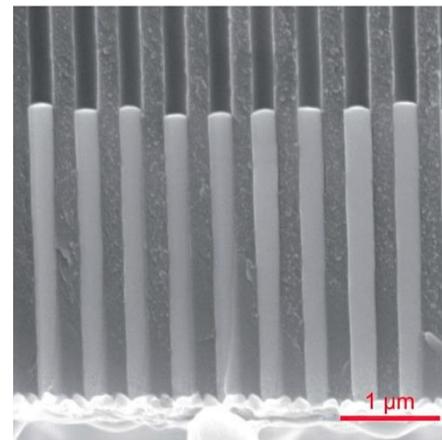


K. T. Park et al., IEEE J. Sol. State Cir. 50 (1), 204 (2015)



R. Streubel, J.Phys.D: Appl.Phys. 49, 363001 (2016)
 Gaididei et al, PRL 112, 257203 (2014)
 Sheka et al, JPhys. A Math Theor. 48, 125202 (2015)

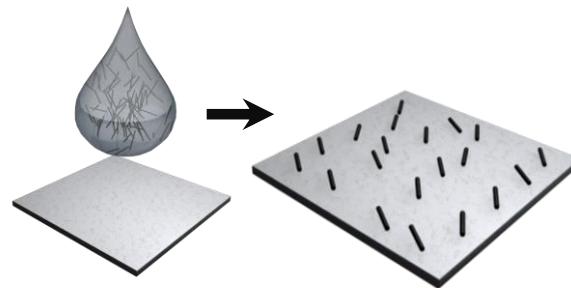
Electrodeposition of nanowires



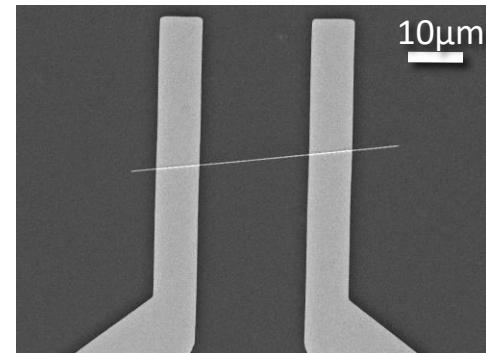
S. Bochmann *et al.*, RSC Adv., 7, (2017)

- Electrochemical synthesis
- Tens of micrometres long
- Tens of nanometres diameter
- Materials: Ni, Co_xNi_y , $\text{Fe}_{0.2}\text{Ni}_{0.8}$

Nanowire dispersion



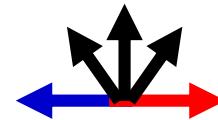
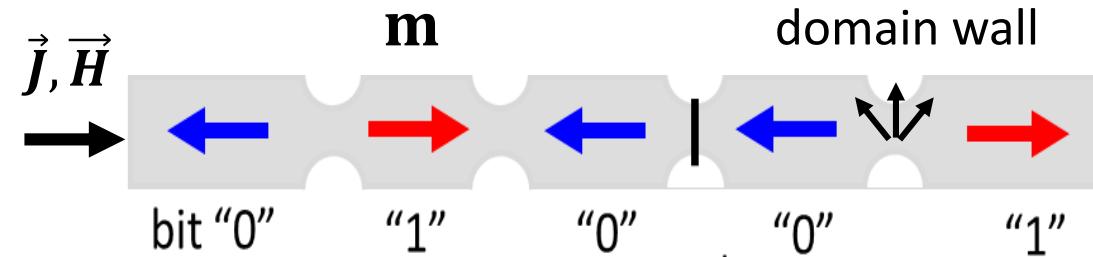
Ohmic contacts: isolated nanowire



Measured resistivities
close to bulk values

Key features of domain wall based magnetic memory

Domain wall based magnetic memory

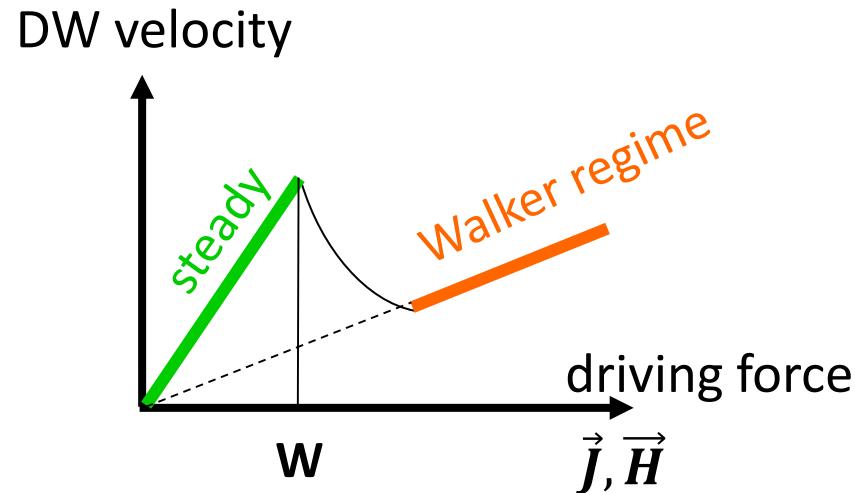


Magnetic texture

properties to be studied:

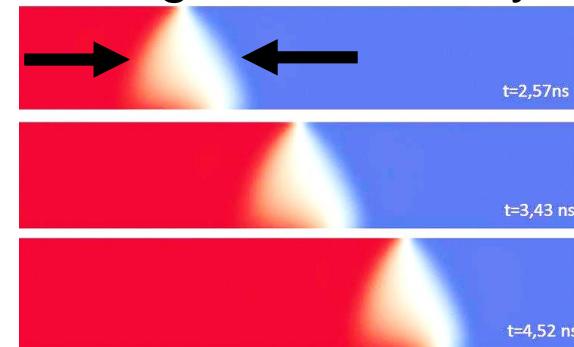
- DW type
- DW stability
- DW velocity

Example: dynamics in 2D strips



Steady regime

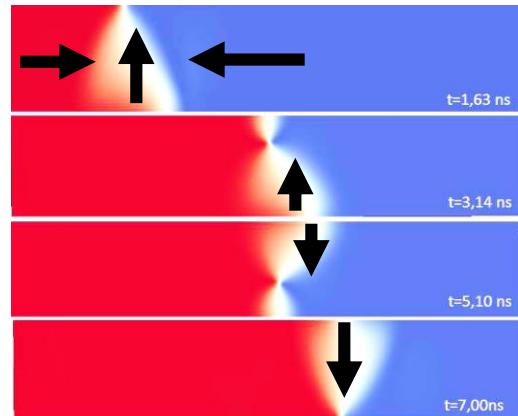
- no DW deformation
- high DW velocity



Transverse DW

Walker regime

- DW deformation
- slow DW

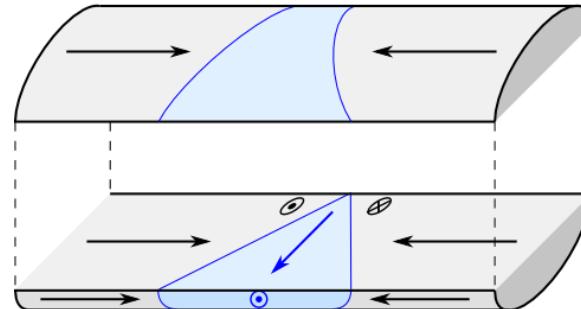


Domain wall topology in a cylindrical nanowire

3D

Transverse Vortex wall TVW

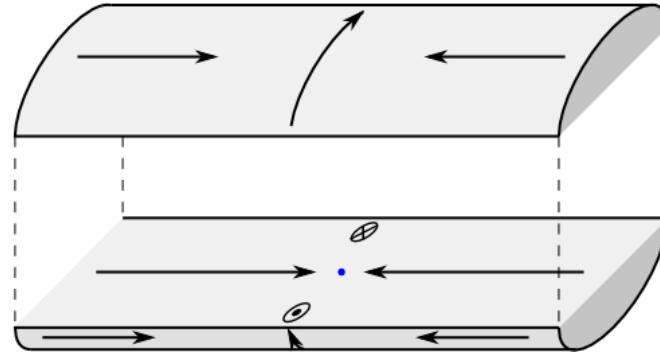
diam<7· l_{ex}



Walker = 0

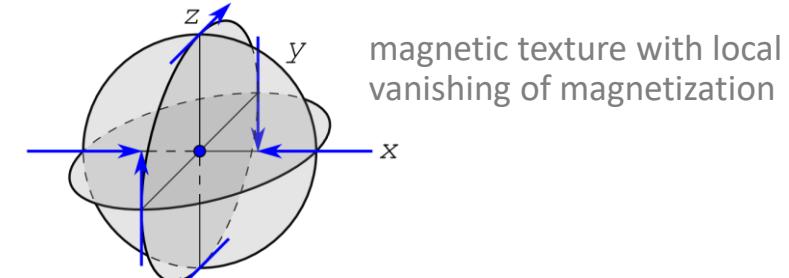
Bloch-Point wall BPW

diam>7· l_{ex} (here \varnothing 90-200nm)

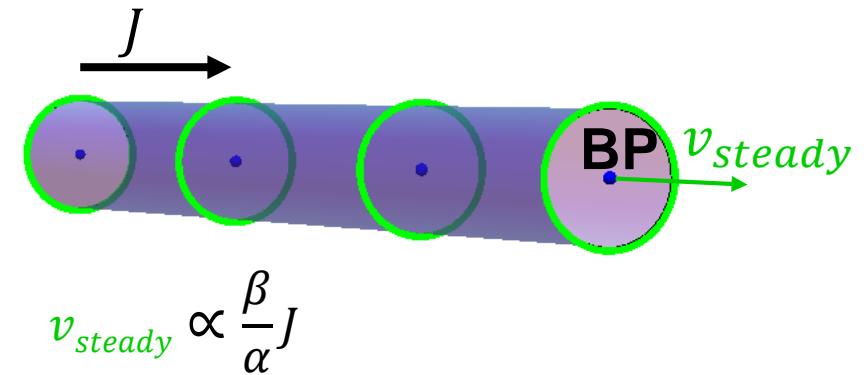
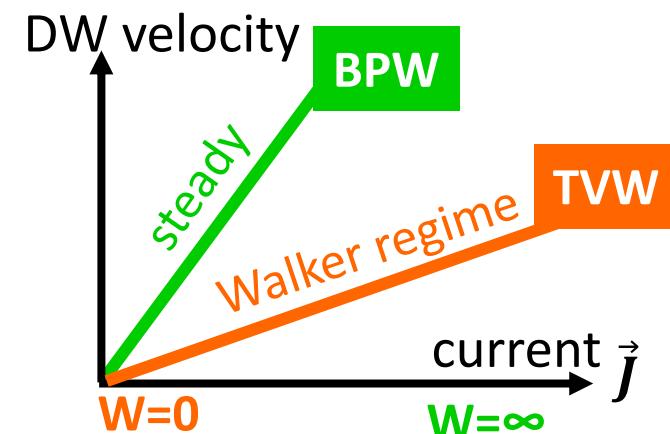
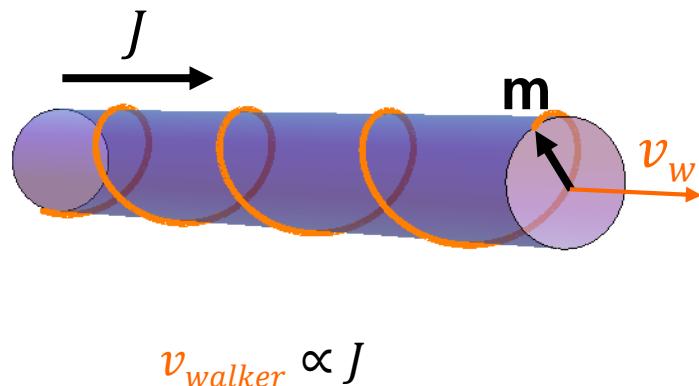


Walker $\rightarrow \infty$

$$l_{ex} = \sqrt{\frac{2A}{\mu_0 M_s^2}} \text{ exchange length}$$



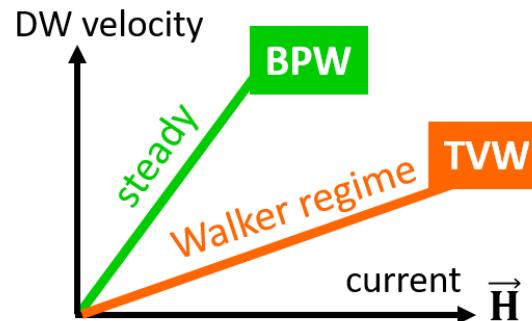
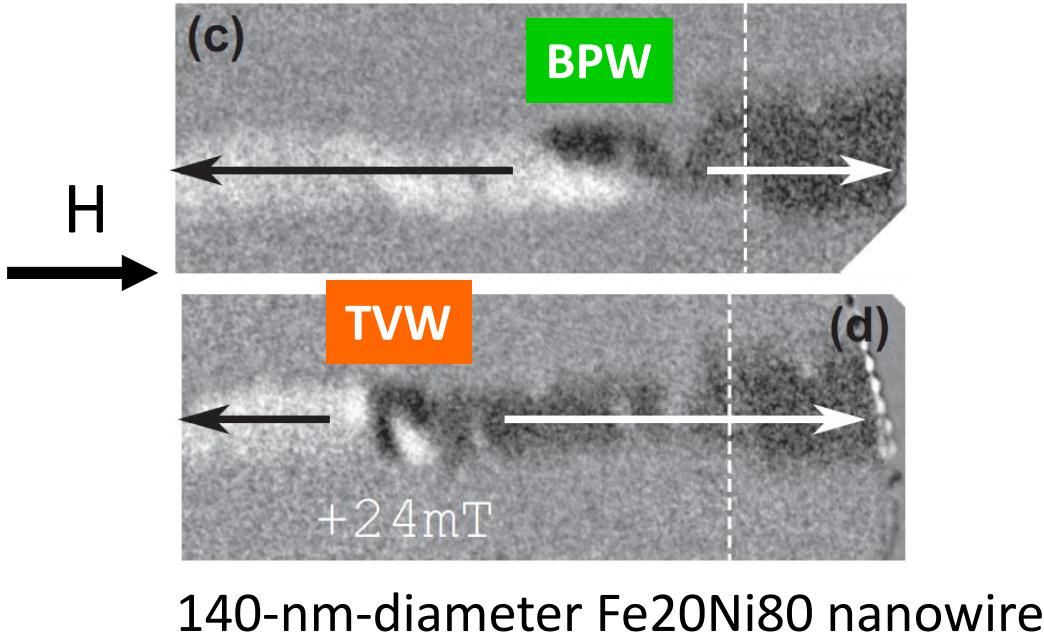
Döring, J. Appl. Phys., 39 (1968)
 Feldtkeller, Z. Angew. Physik, 19 (1965)
 Yan et al, PRL 104, 057201 (2010)
 S. Da Col et al., PRB, 89 (2014),
 Fernández-Pacheco et al., Nat. Comm., 8 (2017)



magnetically soft materials: $\beta > \alpha$

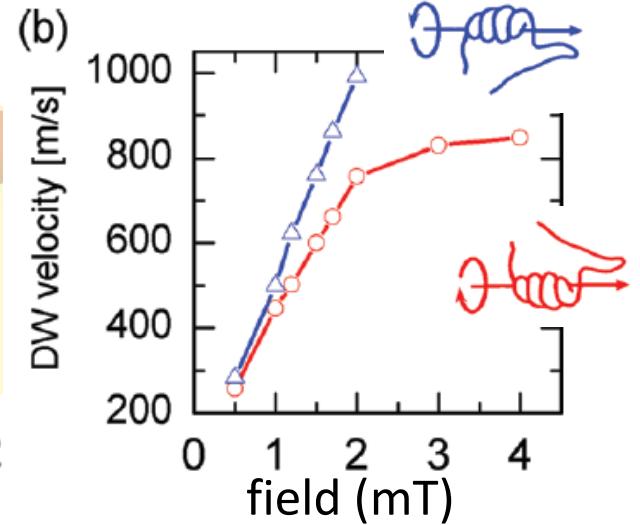
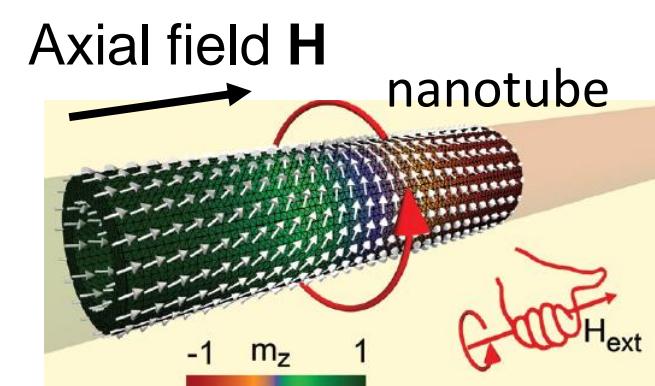
Bloch Point wall -> TVW transformation

A. Wartelle *et al.* PRB 99, 024433 (2019)



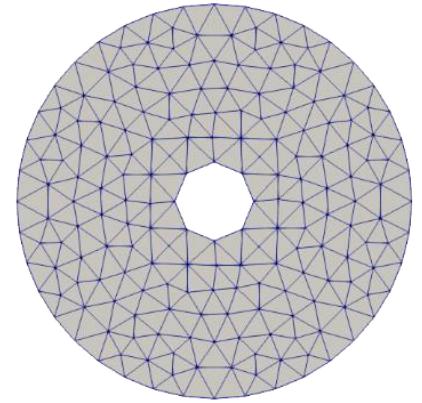
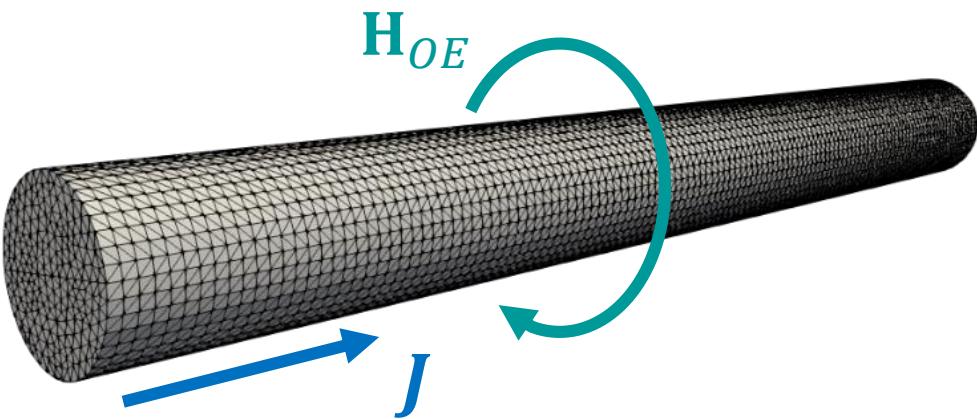
Velocity vs DW chirality

M. Yan *et al.* APL 100, 252401 (2012)





<http://feellgood.neel.cnrs.fr/>



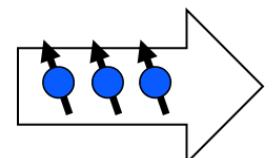
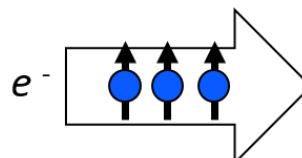
Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation

$$\dot{\mathbf{m}} = \gamma_0(\mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} + \mathbf{H}_{OE}) \times \mathbf{m} + \alpha \mathbf{m} \times \dot{\mathbf{m}} - \frac{P\mu_B}{eM_s} \{(J \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{m} + \beta \mathbf{m} \times [(J \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{m}]\}$$

Oersted field

spin-transfer torque

\mathbf{T}_{STT}



Oersted field



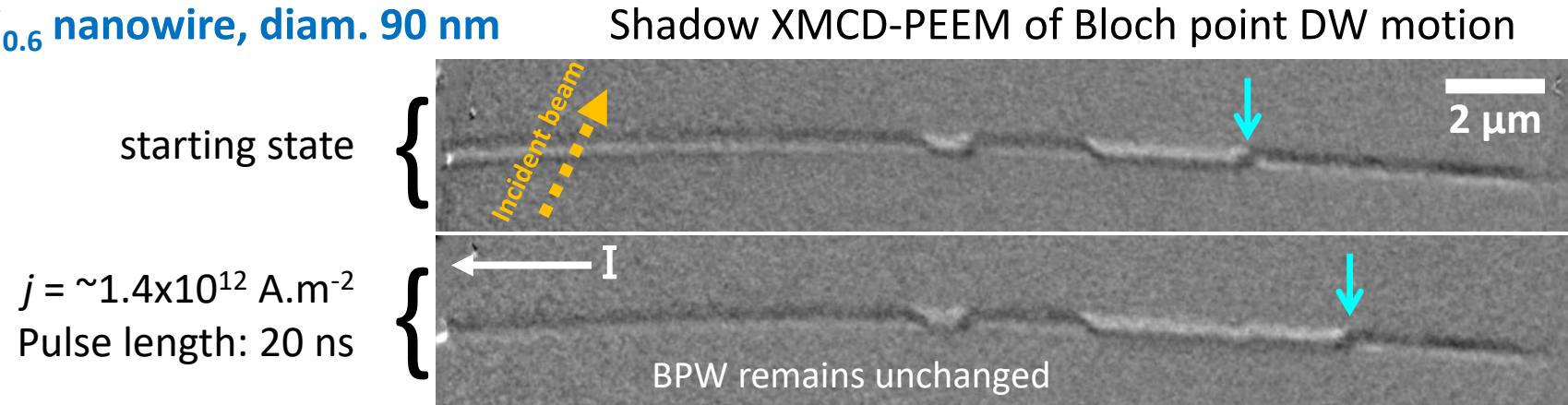
$$\mathbf{H}_{OE}(\rho) = \frac{\rho J}{2} \mathbf{e}_\varphi$$

$$D = 90 \text{ nm}, J \sim 10^{12} \text{ Am}^{-2}$$

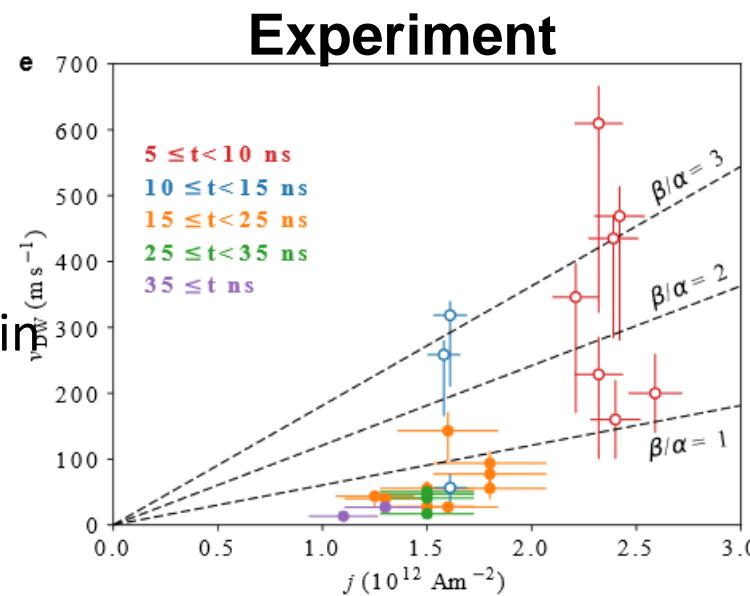
$$\mu_0 H_{OE} \sim 40 \text{ mT}$$

DW propagation induced by the electrical current

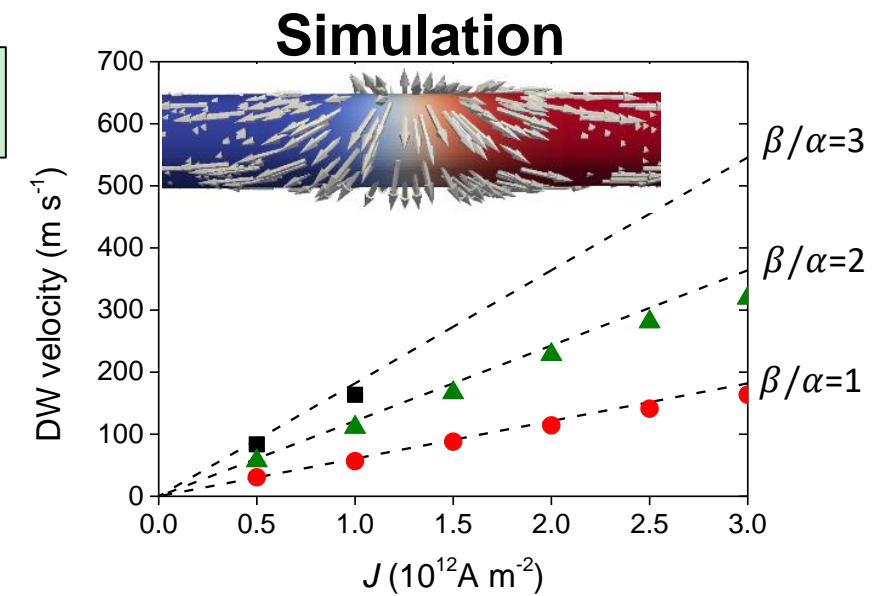
$\text{Co}_{0.4}\text{Ni}_{0.6}$ nanowire, diam. 90 nm



High DW
speeds even in
'simple'
systems



$$v_{\text{steady}} \sim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} J$$



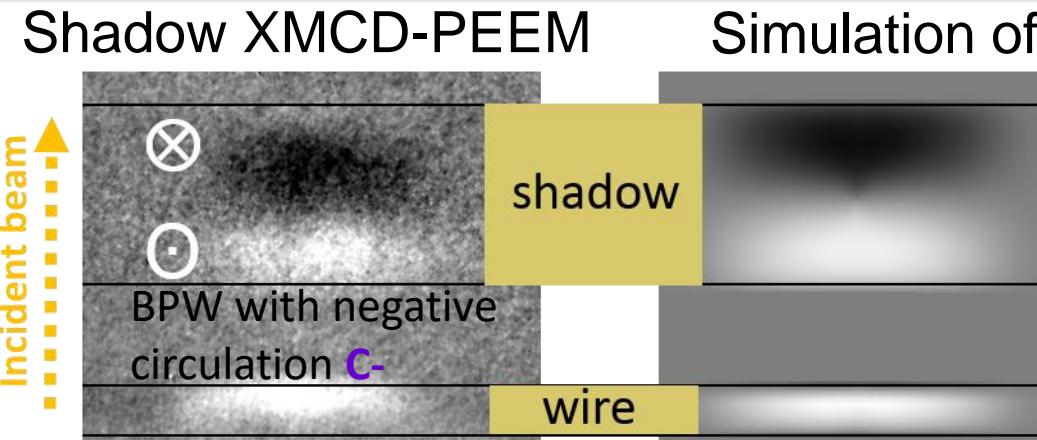
$$\mu_0 M_s = 0.8 \text{ T}$$

$$A_{\text{ex}} = 1.1 \text{ J m}^{-1}$$

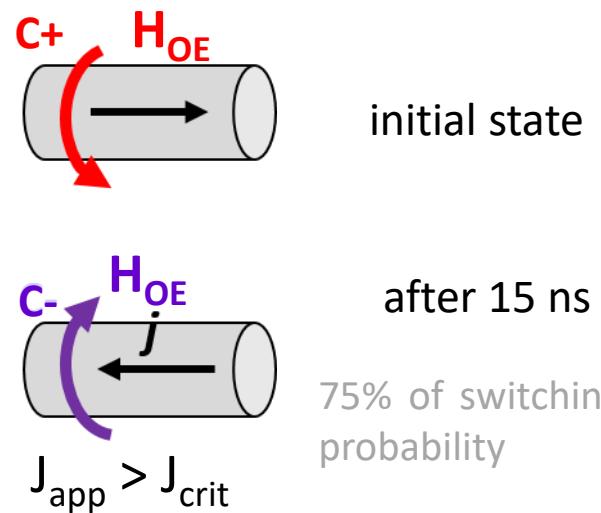
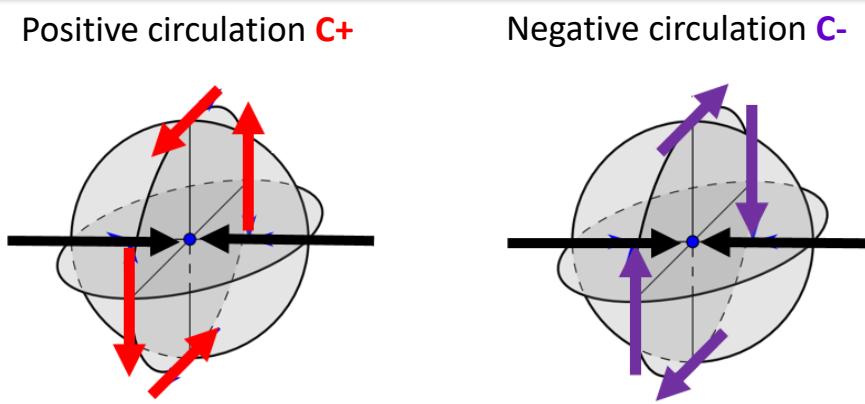
M. Schöbitz et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 217201 (2019)

A De Riz et. al. PRB 103, 054430 (2021)

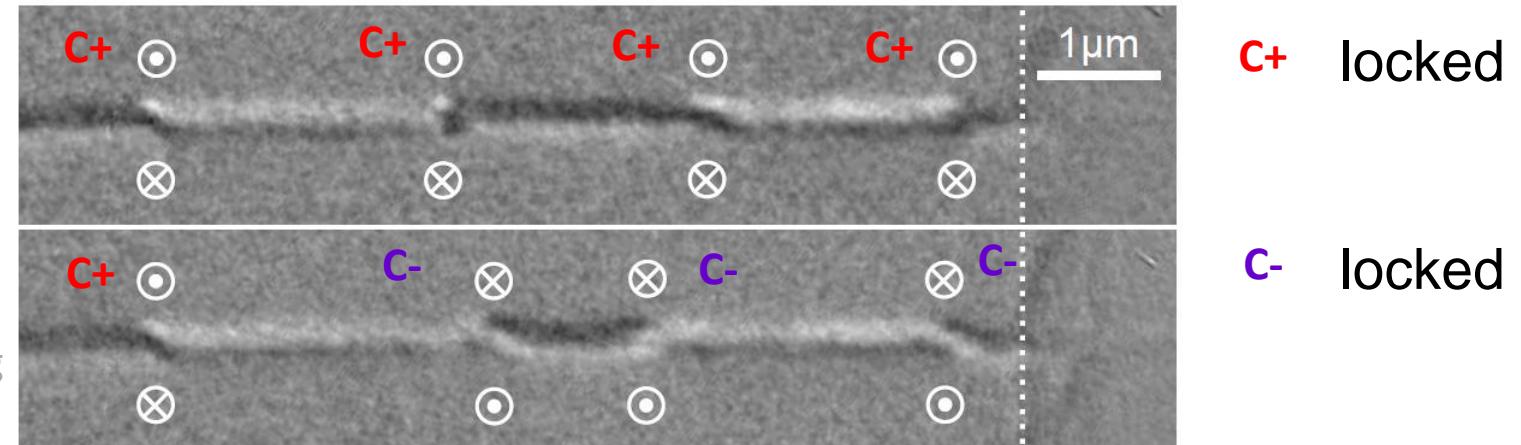
Imaging Bloch-Point walls



S. Da Col *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B, **89** (2014), S. Jamet *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B, **92** (2015)



Shadow XMCD-PEEM of Bloch point DW switching

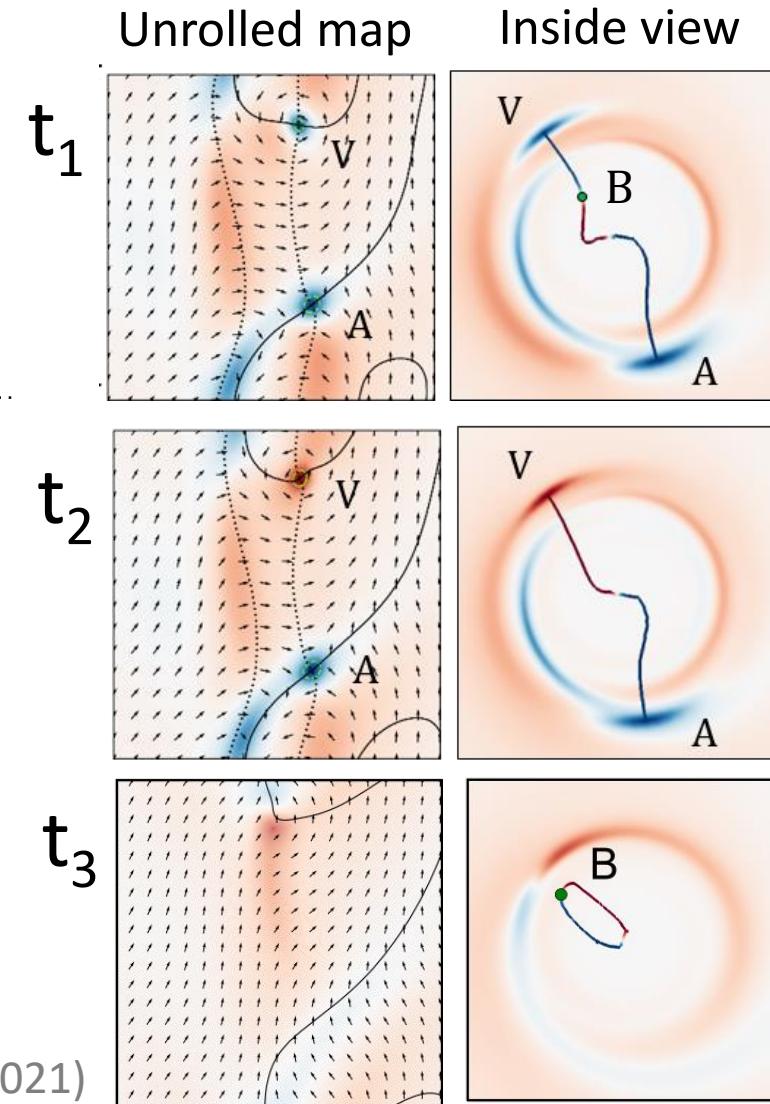
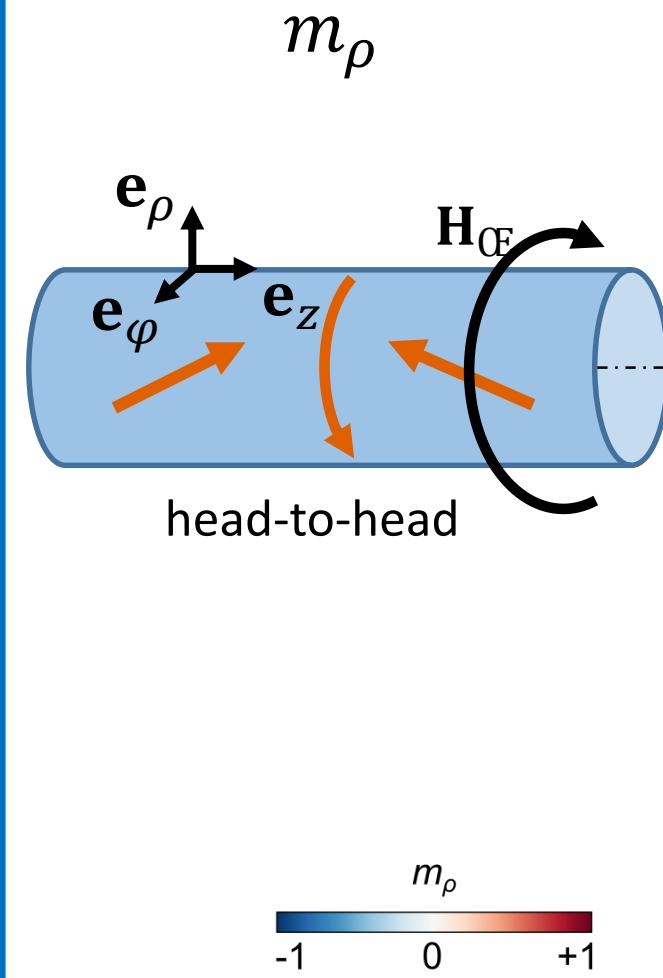


M. Schöbitz *et al.* PRL 123, 217201 (2019)

- Oersted field triggers two effects:**
- **Favors Bloch Point wall formation**
 - **Select Bloch Point wall circulation**

Switching mechanism of Bloch-Point circulation

Out-of-plane magnetization



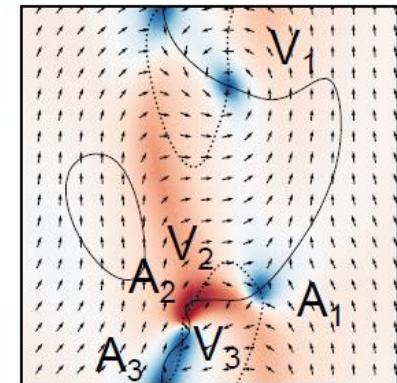
$$w = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_M \mathbf{m} \cdot (\partial_1 \mathbf{m} \times \partial_2 \mathbf{m}) dx_1 dx_2$$

topological number

	t_1	t_2	t_3	Δw
w_{surf}	$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	0	1
w_{vol}	-1	0	-1	1

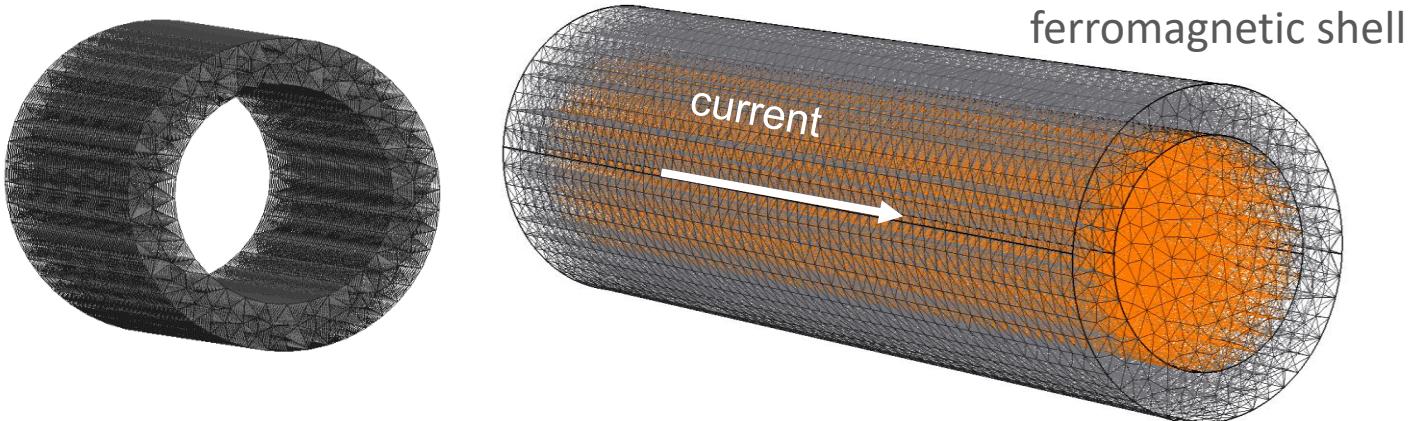
$$\Delta w_{surf} = \Delta w_{vol}$$

multiple V-A pairs for higher currents

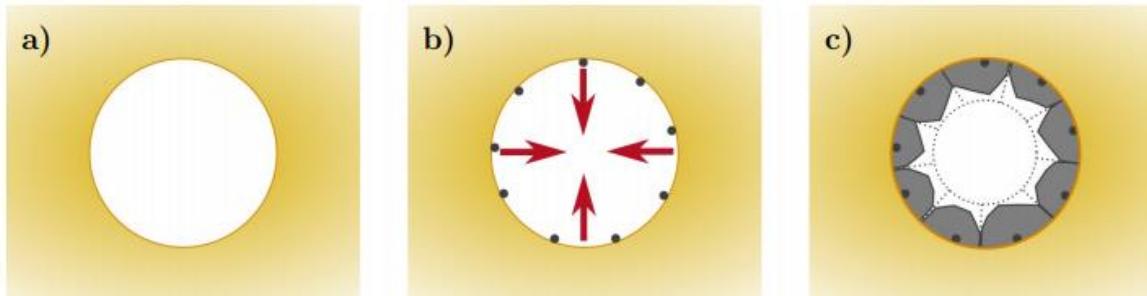


Motivation for tubes

- Additional degree of freedom compared to wires (wall thickness)
- New area – Very little experiments
- Towards core-shell. Analogy with multilayered films, need for spintronics

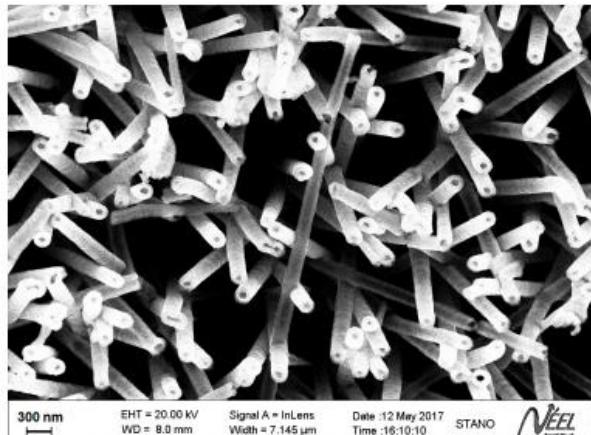


Electroless plating inside porous polycarbonates membranes



Granular structure of CoNiB nanotubes

- NiCo, FeNi nanocrystalline tubes. Multiscale grains.
- Diameter 80-300nm, length 30μm, wall thickness 20-50nm

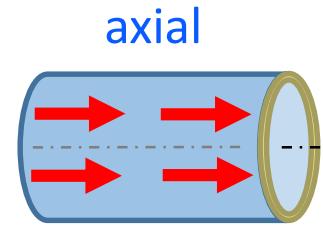


(a) Bundle of CoNiB nanotubes

Length ~ 6-7 μm
Diameter ~ 100-200 nm
Thickness ~ 30-40 nm

Michal Staňo, PhD,
Grenoble (2017)

Expectation (theory)

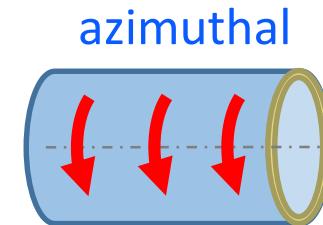


$$E[\mathbf{m}] = VK$$

Phase diagram of axial versus orthoradial magnetization: longitudinal magnetization expected from dipolar energy

C. Sun, JMMM 355, 121 (2014)

Observation: azimuthal domains in thin nanotubes - inverse magnetostriiction effects



$$K > K_1 = \frac{A}{\lambda^2}$$

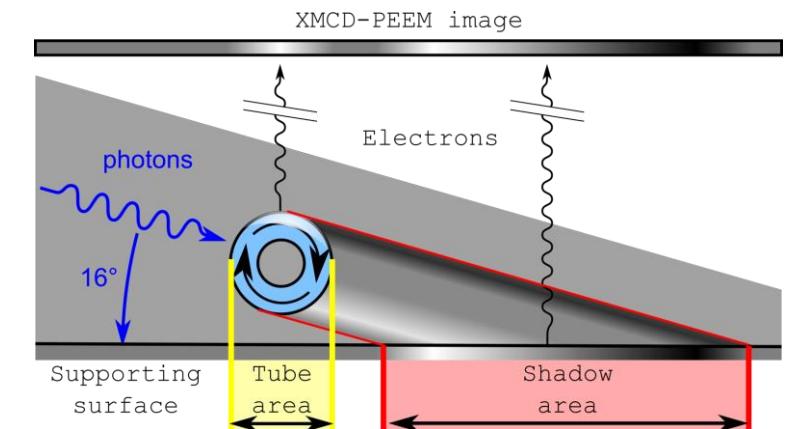
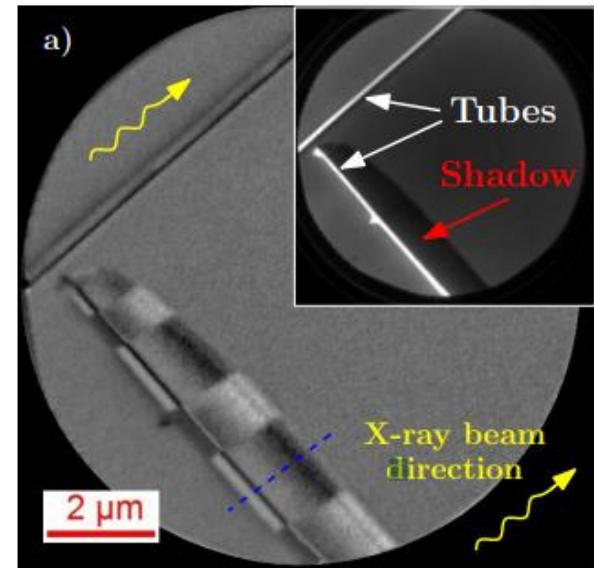
$$E[\mathbf{m}] = \frac{AV}{\lambda^2}$$

$$K_{exp} \simeq 10^4 \text{ J/m}^3$$

D. Tiwari, PhD

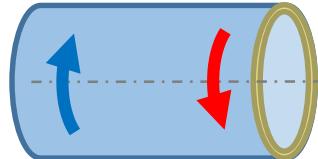
Key parameter:
azimuthal anisotropy

SHADOW XMCD-PEEM

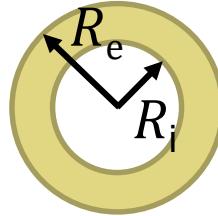


Domain wall topology in tubes with azimuthal anisotropy

Domain wall stability



$$K_2 = A \left(\frac{1}{l_{ex}^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

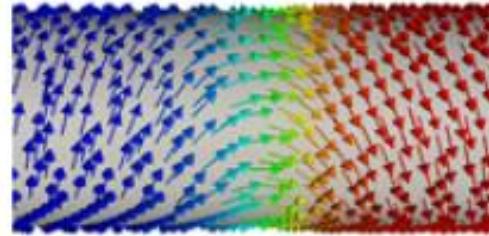


geometrical factor

$$\lambda = \sqrt{(R_e^2 - R_i^2)/[2 \log(R_e/R_i)]}$$

$$K < K_2$$

Néel-like
long DW

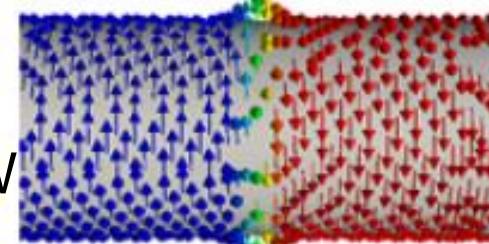


DW width

$$\Lambda_0 = \sqrt{A/(K - K_1)}$$

$$K > K_2$$

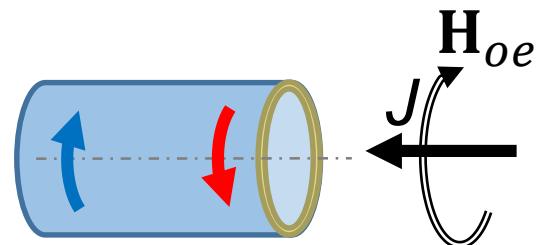
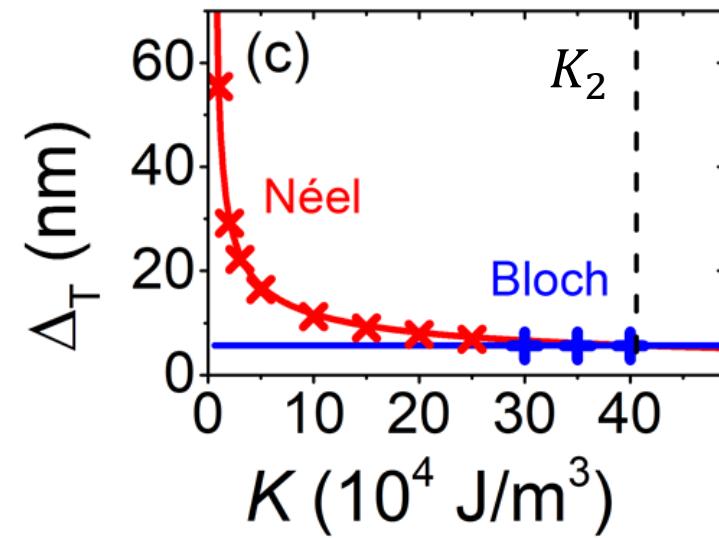
Bloch-like
short DW



DW width

$$l_{ex} = \sqrt{2A/\mu_0 M_s^2}$$

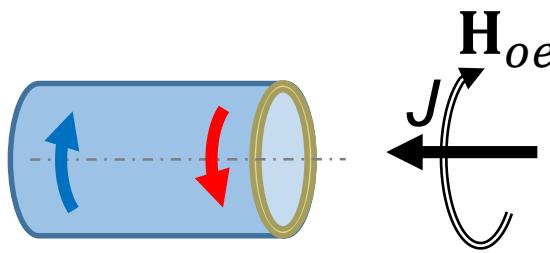
DW width vs anisotropy parameter K



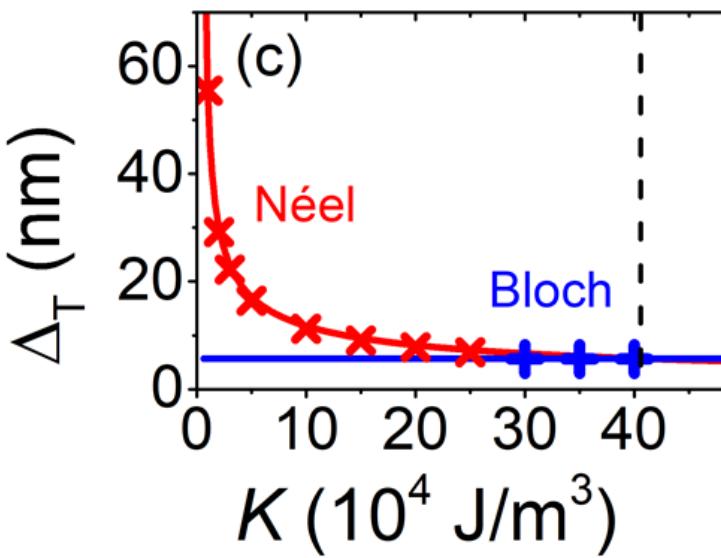
Differences in current induced dynamics for Néel-like and Bloch-like walls?

J. Hurst et al. PRB 103, 024434 (2021)

Domain wall dynamics in tubes



DW width vs
anisotropy parameter K



Walker limit

$$J_w \propto \left(\frac{1}{l_{ex}^2} + \frac{K_1 - K}{A} \right) \left[1 \pm \frac{\mu_B P}{2e\Lambda_w R} (\alpha - \beta) \right]^{-1}$$

$J < J_w$: Steady regime

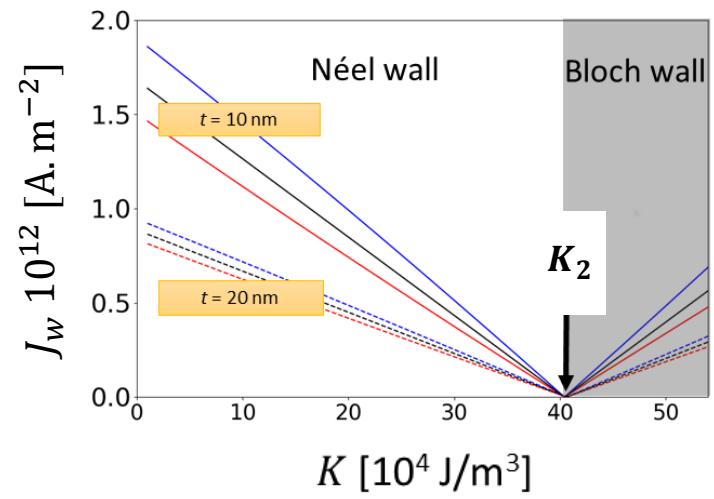
$$|v_{steady}| \simeq \frac{\gamma_0 \Delta}{\alpha} h_{oe} \pm \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \frac{\mu_B P}{eM_s} J$$

Oe field driven STT driven

$J > J_w$: Walker regime

$$\langle v_{Walker} \rangle_t \simeq \alpha \gamma_0 \langle \Delta \rangle h_{oe} \pm \frac{\mu_B P}{eM_s} J$$

Oe field driven STT driven



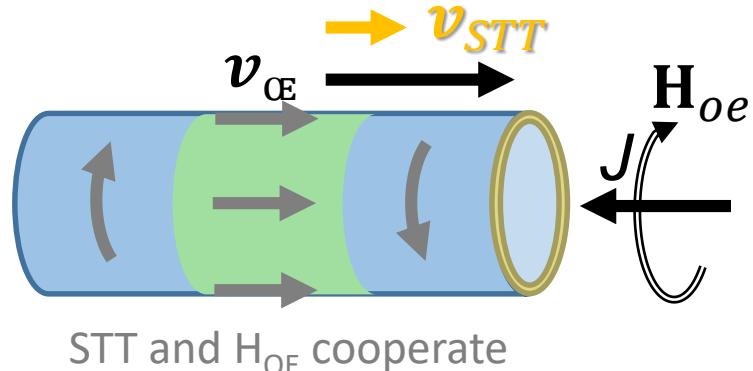
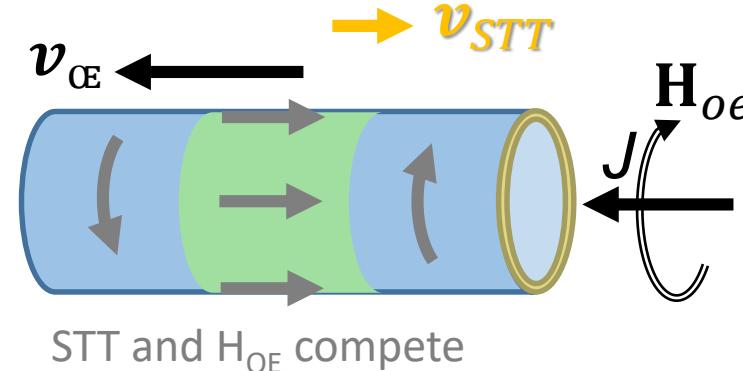
Néel: H_{OE} dominated

Bloch: STT dominated

Domain wall dynamics in tubes

Long Néel DW:

- Oersted field dominated dynamics

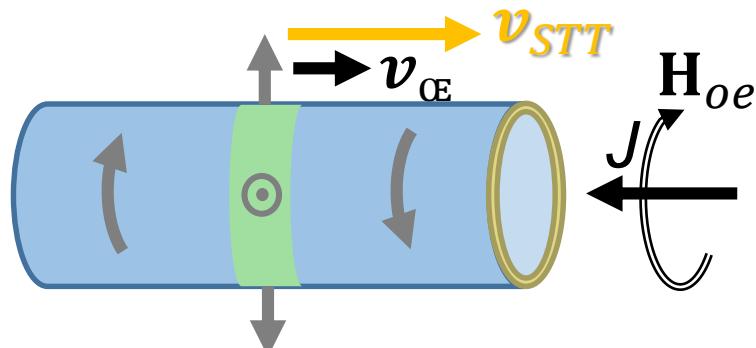
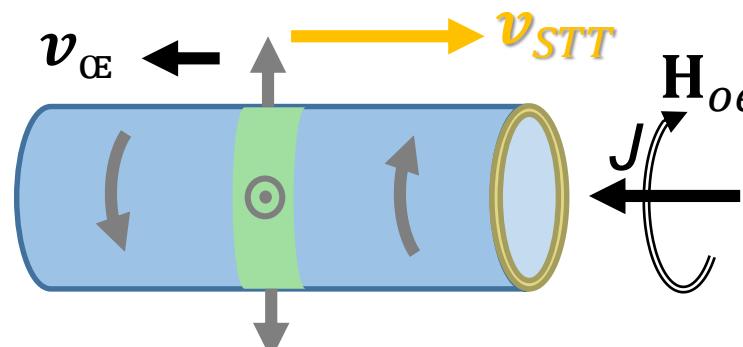


Néel: H_{oe} dominated

- (+) High velocity
- (+) High Walker limit
- (-) Direction of motion depends on initial configuration

Short Bloch DW:

- STT dominated dynamics

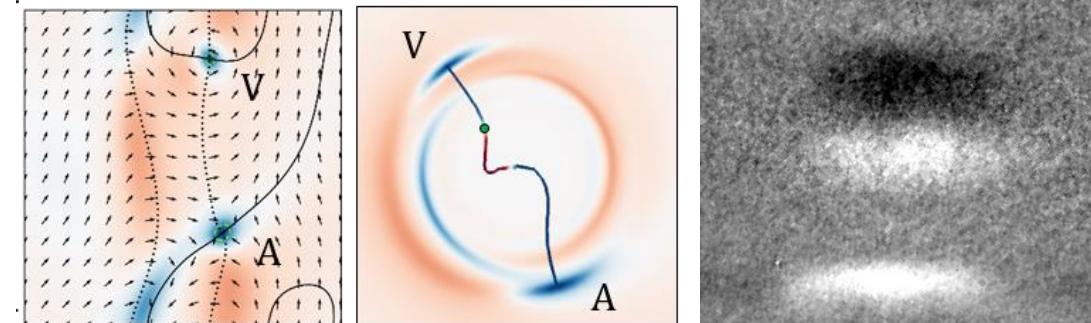
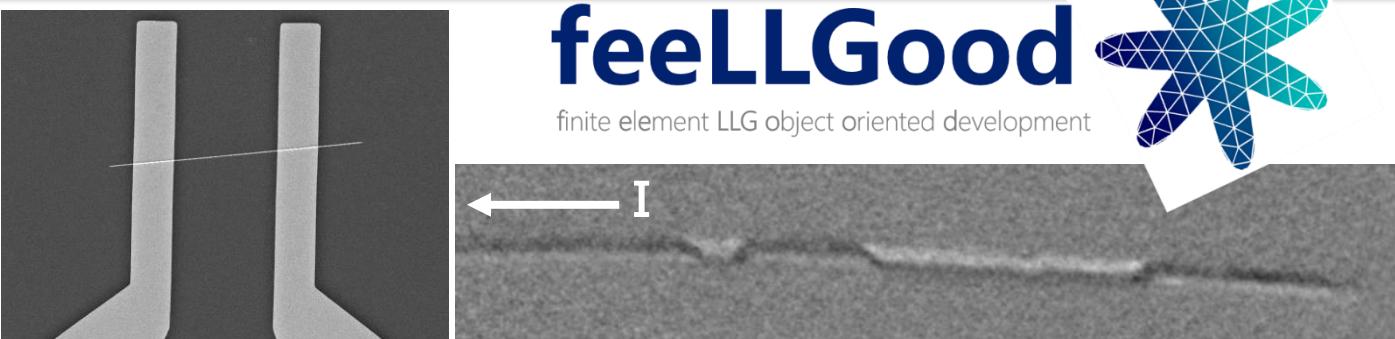


Bloch: STT dominated

- (+) Follows electron flow for all configurations
- (-) moderate velocity
- (-) V/AV formation

J. Hurst et al. PRB 103, 024434 (2021)

Thank you for your attention !



- ❑ SPINTEC / NEEL M. Schöbitz, A De Riz, J. Hurst, O. Novotny, D. Tiwari, A. Wartelle, C. Thirion, L. Cagnon, E. Mossang, J. Vogel, A. Masseboeuf, J. C. Toussaint, O. Fruchart
- ❑ Univ. Erlangen-Nürnberg S. Bochmann, J. Bachmann
- ❑ ELETTRA T. O. Mentes, A. Locatelli, F. Genuzio
- ❑ ALBA M. Foerster, L. Aballe
- ❑ SOLEIL R. Belkhou, M. Rioult
- ❑ SLS S. Finizio, W. Raabe
- ❑ CEMES C. Gateil