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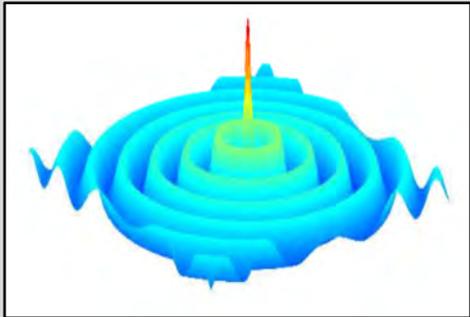
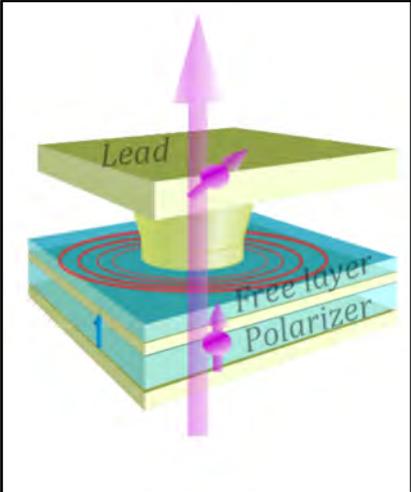
Computing with Spin-Wave Solitons (Collective Excitations in STO)

Ferran Macià

Universitat de Barcelona & ICMAB

October 2018

Outline: Collective Excitations of Magnetization in STO

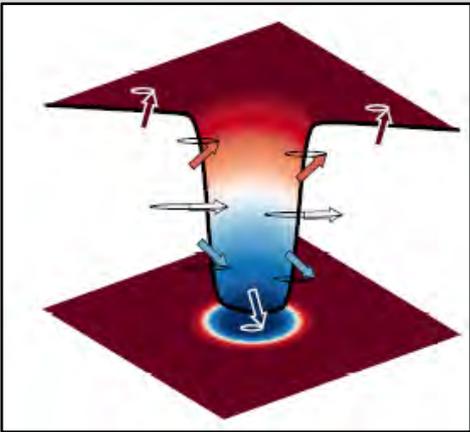


Spin-Waves

Tsoi et al '98
Demidov et al '10
Madami et al '11

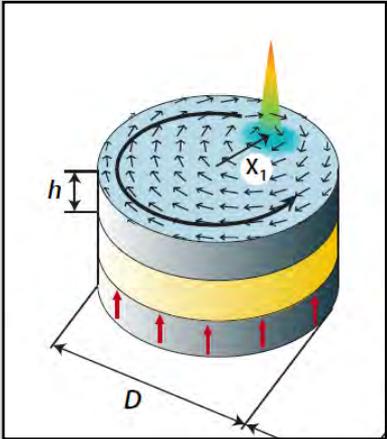
Droplets Solitons

Mohseni et al '13



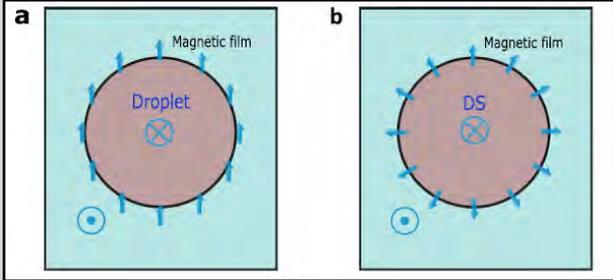
Vortices

Pufall et al '07
Belanovsky et al '12

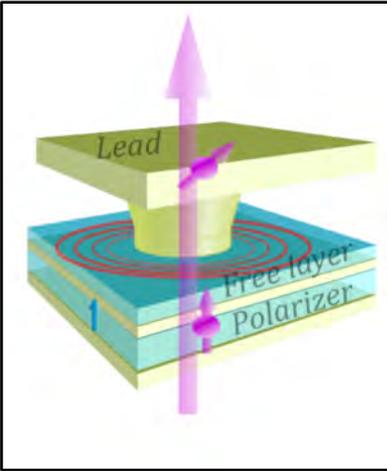


Dynamical Skyrmions

Zhou '15



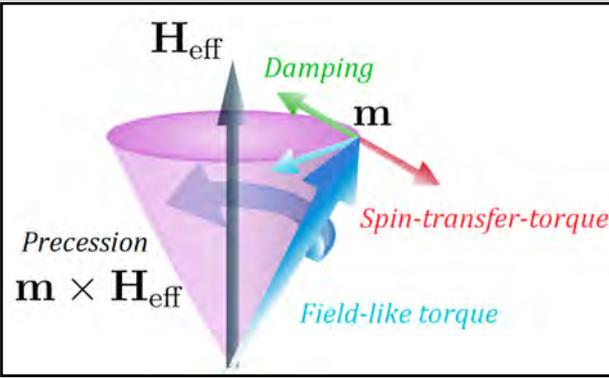
Spin-Torque Oscillators: Macroscopic Modelling



Spin dynamics (LLG+S)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{M}}{\partial \tau} = -|\gamma|\mu_0 \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} - \alpha \mathbf{M} \times (\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}}) + \beta(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{M} \times (\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{m}_f),$$

STOs are Gigahertz oscillators.



$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}}(\mathbf{H}_0, \mathbf{H}_D, \nabla^2 \mathbf{M})$$

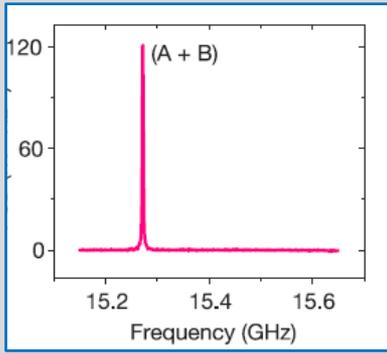
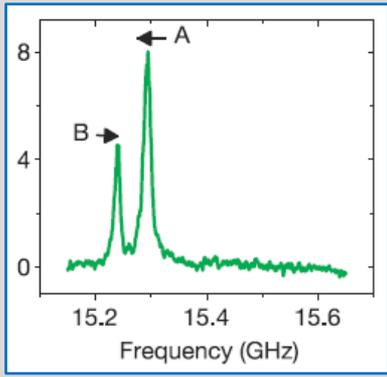
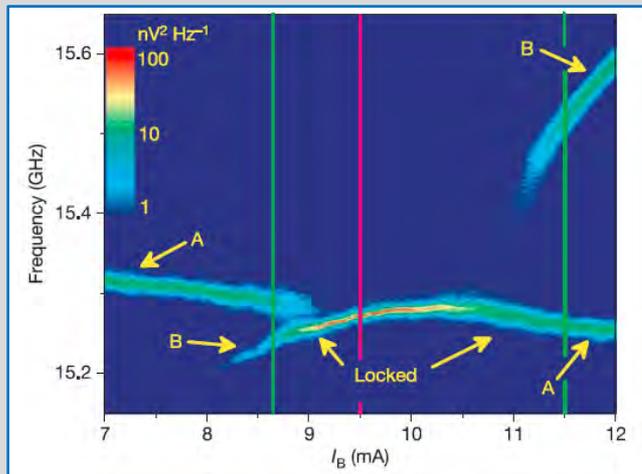
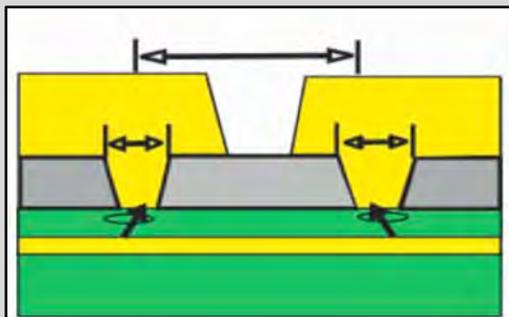
- Applied field
- Demagnetizing field (\mathbf{M})
- Exchange field (\mathbf{M})

Spin-Torque Oscillators: Key experiments

• Spin-wave Synchronization

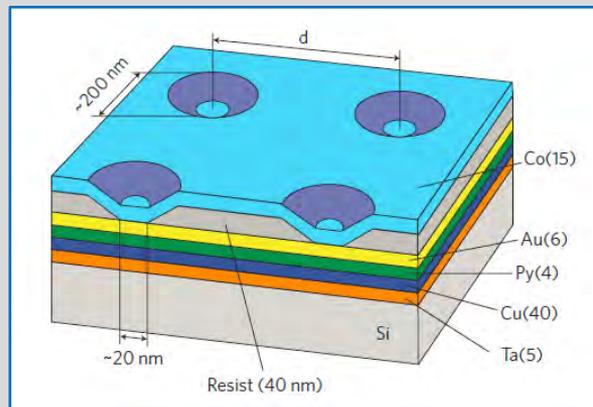
Kaka et al Nature 437, 389-392 (2005)

Mancoff et al. Nature (2005)



• Vortex Synchronization

Ruotolo et al. Nature Nanotech. 4, 528 (2009)



Bio-inspired computing: Towards a new paradigm of non-digital applications

Brain



Neurons
Micrometer scale
Kilohertz

The brain is slower and has fewer units than a computer
HOWEVER, a computer **can't** do most of the our day-by-day activities

What makes the brain powerful?

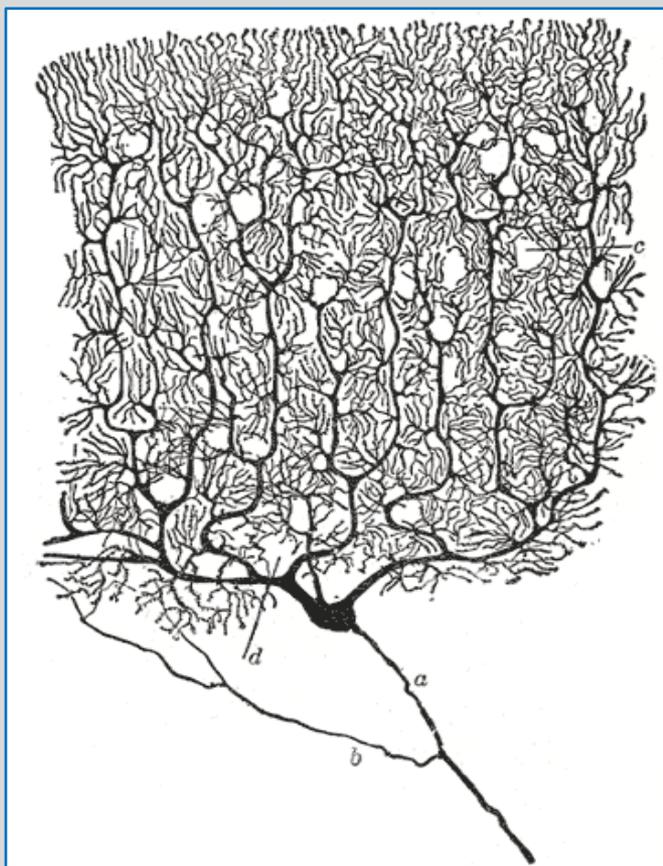


Transistors fire together:
Common clock



Bio-inspired computing: Towards a new paradigm of non-digital applications

A famous bio-inspired computing scheme are the artificial neural networks



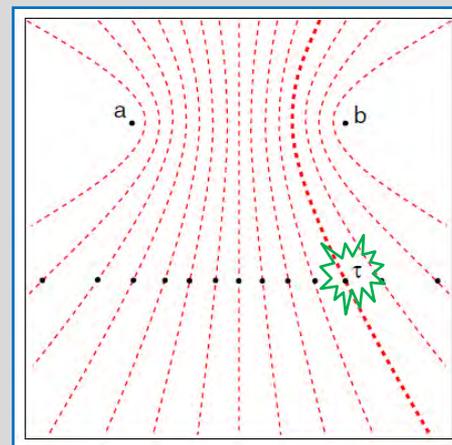
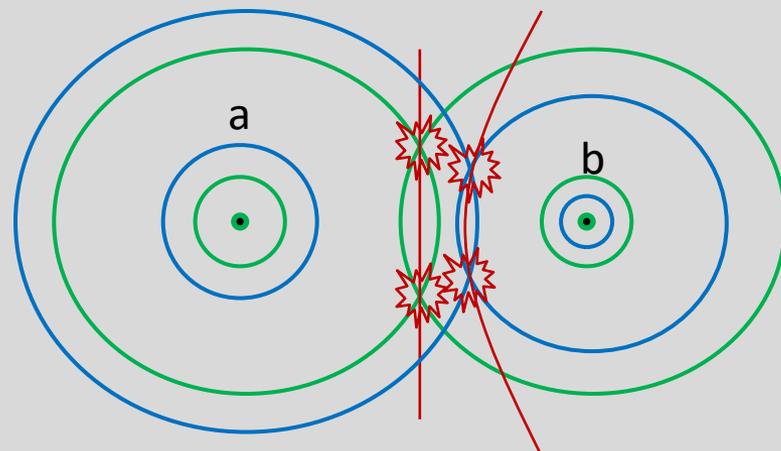
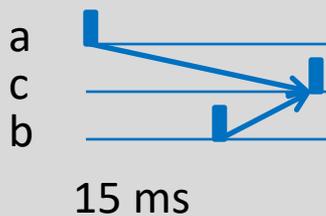
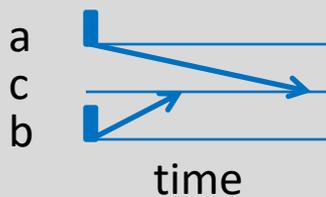
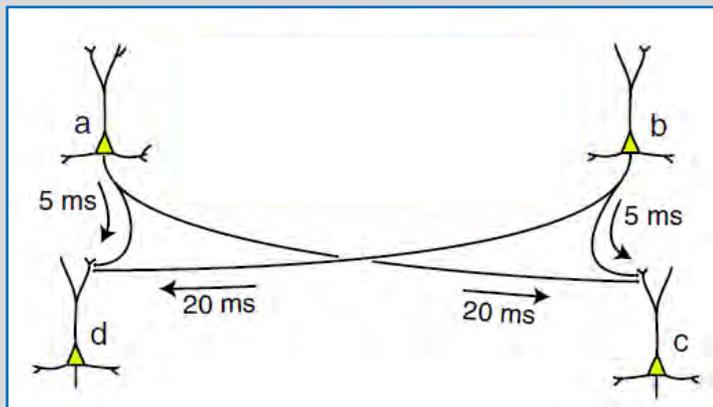
The key ingredients brain inspired computing

- Neurons (as signal emitters)
- Neurons (as signal detectors)
- Synapses (as functional connections)

STO may provide

- Microwave oscillators (1-100 GHz)
- Spin-wave emmitters
- Microwave and spin-wave detectors
- Memristors (memory resistor)

Spin-wave patterns and computation



Proposal for spin wave computing

Macià et al., *Nanotechnology* 22, 95301 (2011)

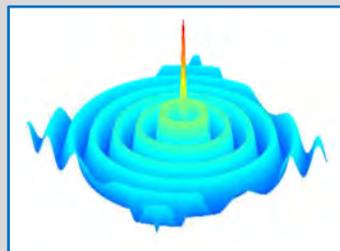
Macià et al., *Nanotechnology* 25, 045303 (2014)

Patent: US9739851B2: Aggregated spin-torque nano-oscillators (2017)

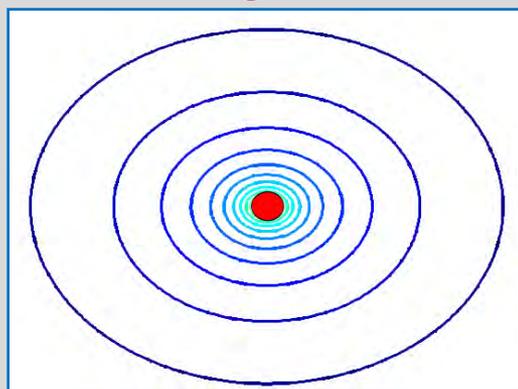
[Computations using a polychronous wave propagation system](#)

Patent number: 9582695 (2017)

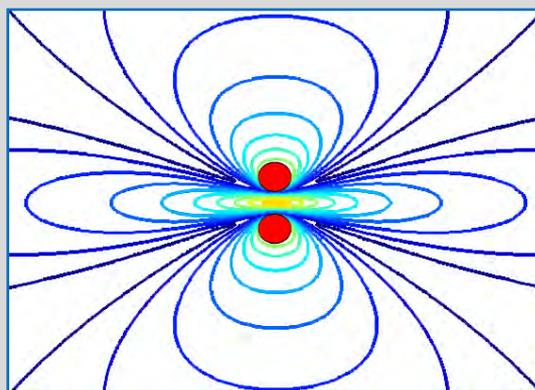
Spin-wave patterns and computation



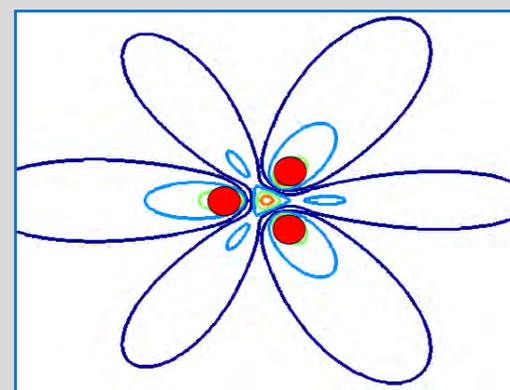
Single STO



Double STO



Triple STO



Simulation results for point contacts of 40 nm in diameter, and separation between contacts of 100 nm $\sim \lambda$.

Spin waves interfere and enhance activity in certain locations

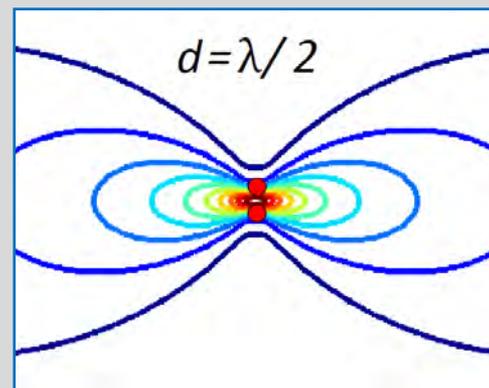
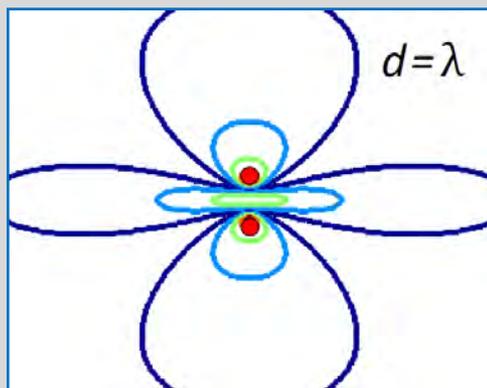
Macià et al., Nanotechnology 22, 95301 (2011)

Macià et al., Nanotechnology 25, 045303 (2014)

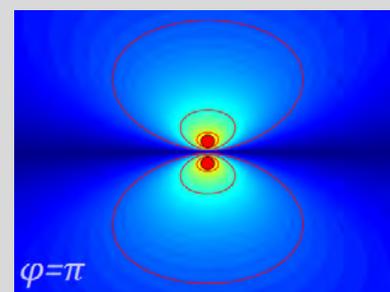
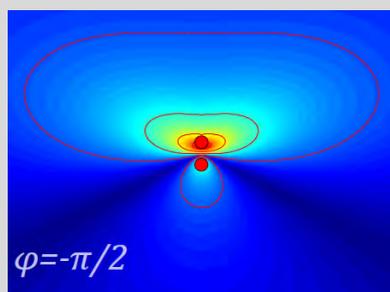
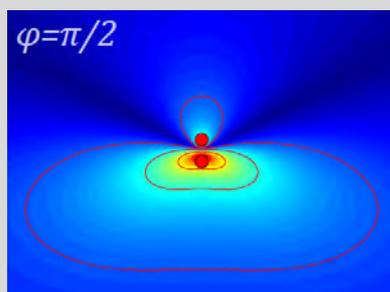
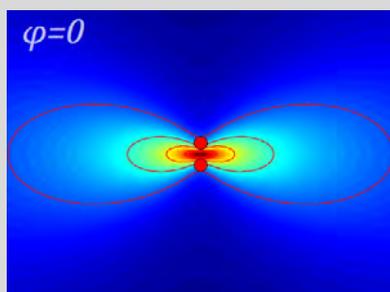
Patent: US9739851B2: Aggregated spin-torque nano-oscillators (2017)

Spin-wave patterns and computation

What do radiation patterns depend on?



Can we actively control the radiation direction of an array of STOs?



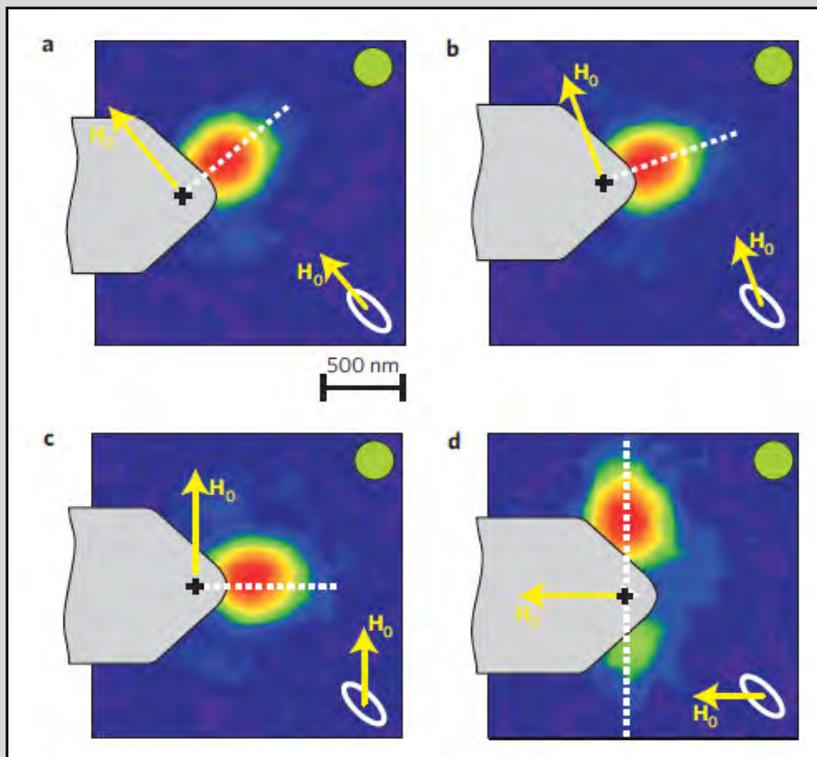
Macià et al., *Nanotechnology* 22, 95301 (2011)

Macià et al., *Nanotechnology* 25, 045303 (2014)

Patent: US9739851B2: Aggregated spin-torque nano-oscillators (2017)

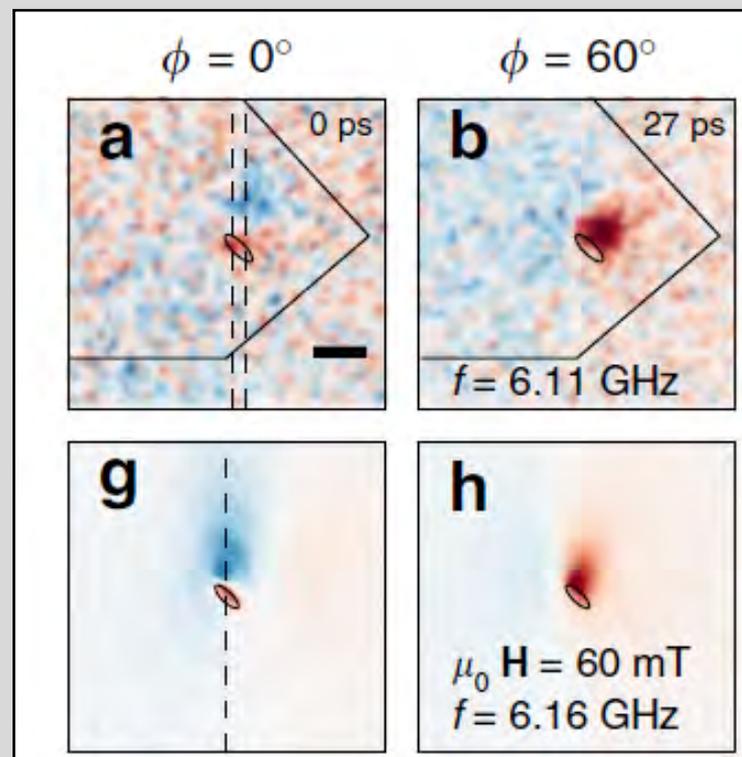
Imaging Spin Waves from STO

Micro Brillouin Light Scattering



Demidov et al. *Nat. Mater.* 9, 984 (2010)

Scanning X-ray Microscopy

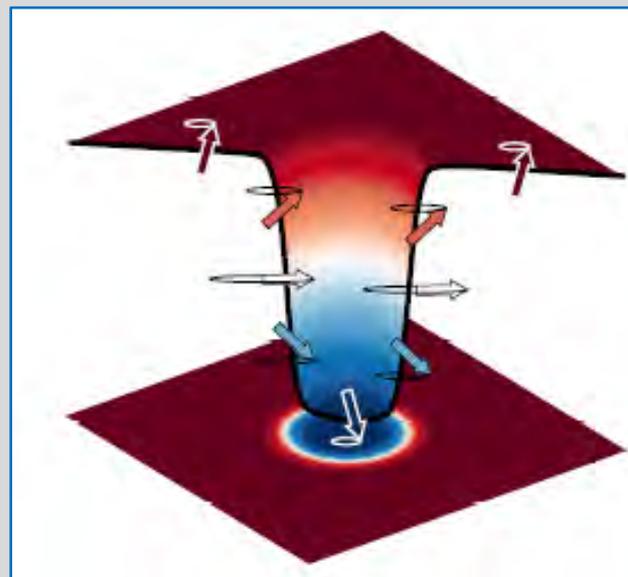
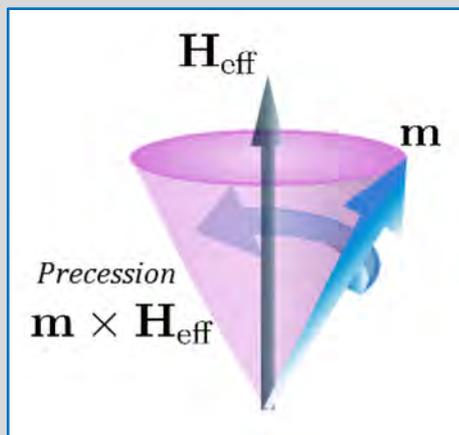


Bonetti et al. *Nat. Commun.* 6, 8889 (2015)

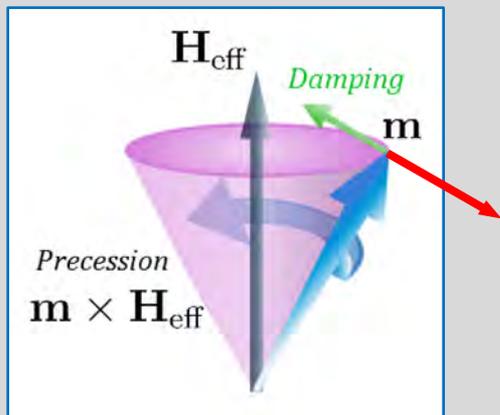
Magnetic Droplet Solitons

- Excitation states of a ferromagnet without dissipation [[Ivanov et al. 1976; 1977](#)].
- LLG equation in a uniaxial magnet takes a set of solutions consisting of reversed dynamically precessing spins known as magnon drops

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{M}}{\partial \tau} = -|\gamma| \mu_0 \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} - \alpha \mathbf{M} \times (\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}})$$



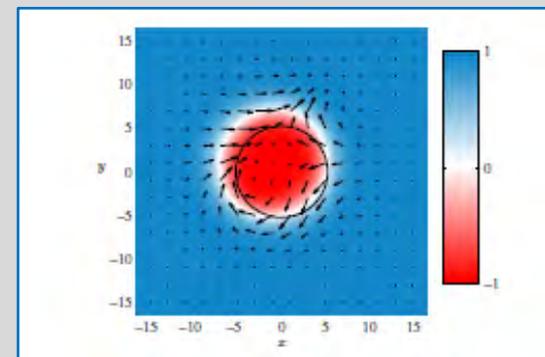
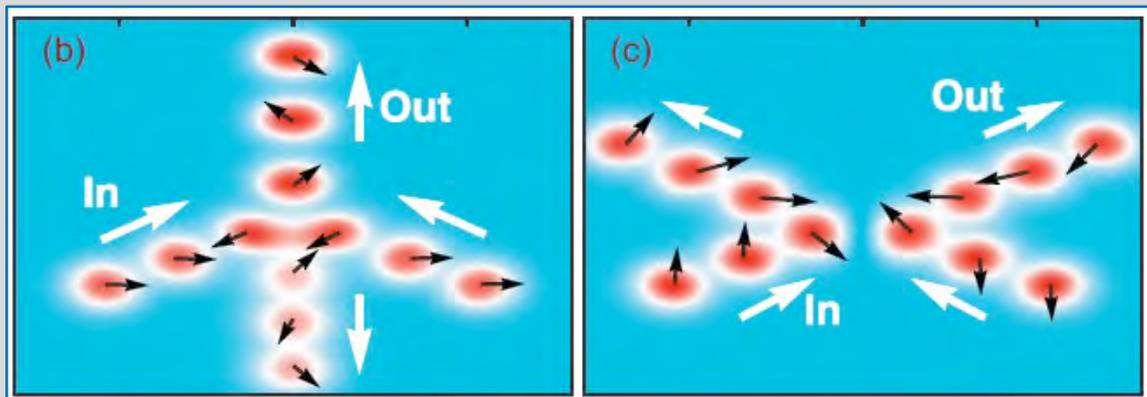
Dissipative Magnetic Droplet Solitons



Spin dynamics (LLG)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{M}}{\partial \tau} = -|\gamma|\mu_0 \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} - \alpha \mathbf{M} \times (\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}}) + \beta(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{M} \times (\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{m}_f),$$

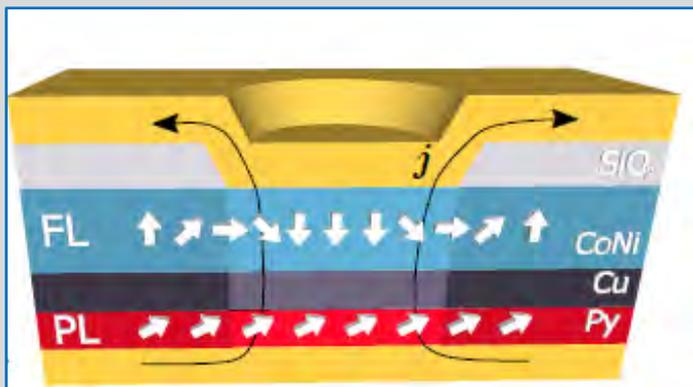
In *ferromagnetic* thin films, the *spin-transfer-torque* effect can compensated the damping



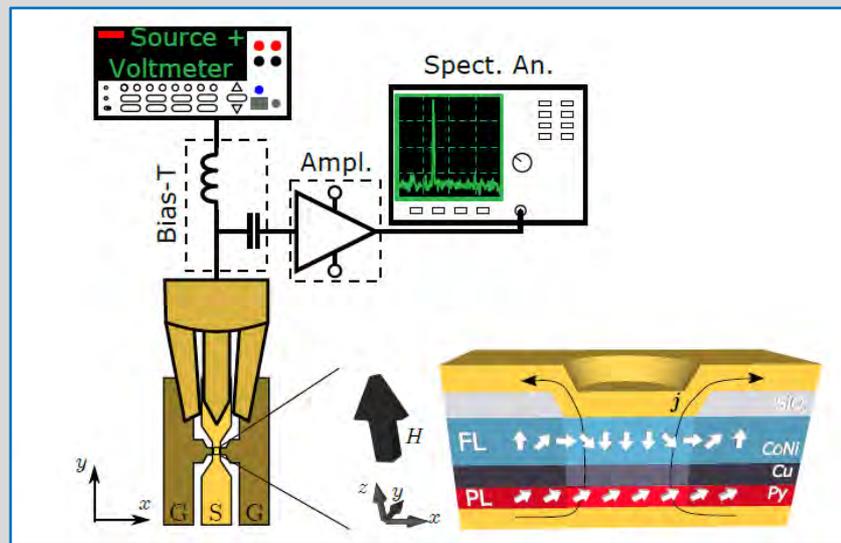
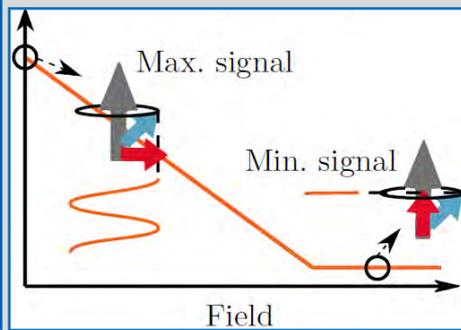
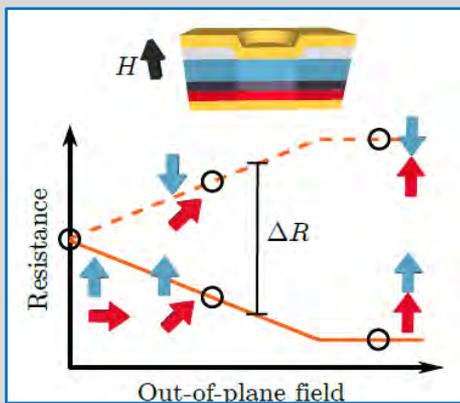
Hoefer et al. *Phys. Rev. B* **82**, 054432 (2010)

Hoefer et al. *Phys. Rev. B* **89** (18), 180409 (2014)

Experimental detection of Magnetic Droplet Solitons



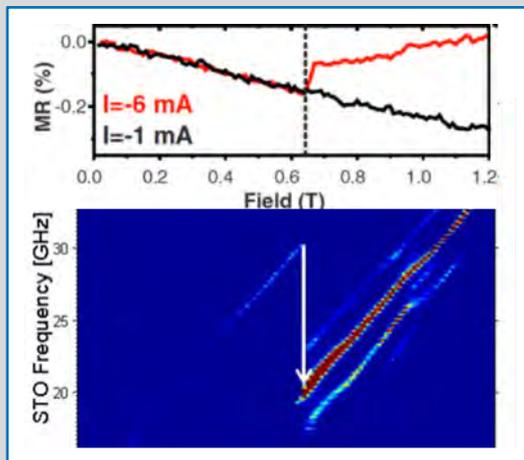
- Out-of-plane free layer CoNi
- In-plane fixed polarizing layer Py
- Contact diameter 80-150 nm



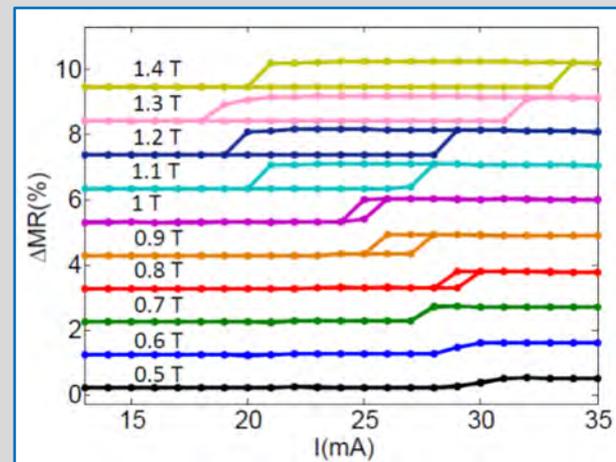
Experimental detection of Magnetic Droplet Solitons

Experimental signatures of droplet nucleation

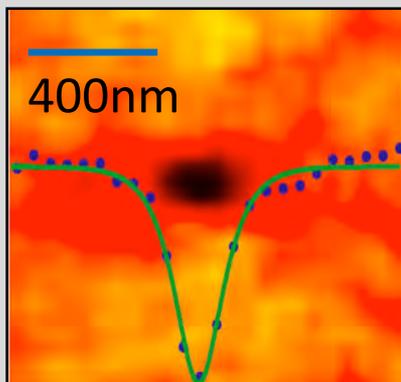
Experimental signatures of droplet Stability



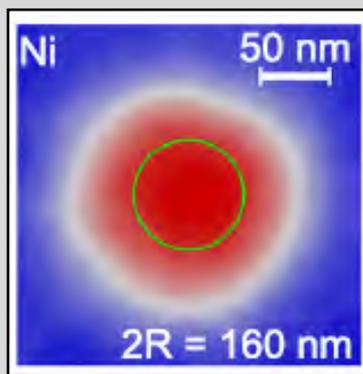
Mohseni et al. *Science* **339**, 1295 (2013)



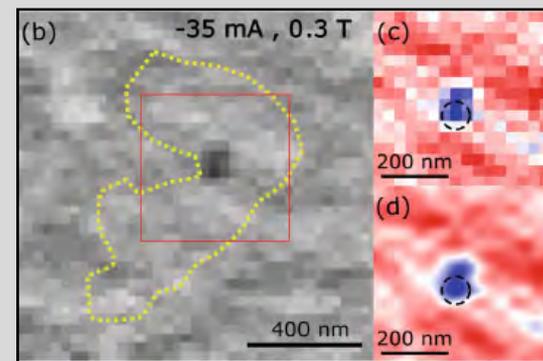
Macià et al. *Nat. Nanotech.*, **9**, 992, (2014)



Backes et al. *PRL* **115**, 127205, (2015)



Chung et al. *PRL*, **120**, 217204 (2018)

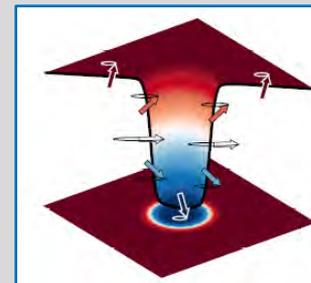
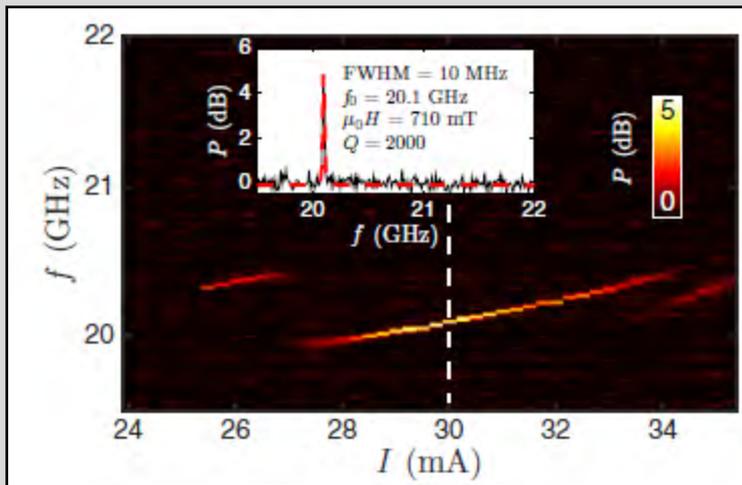


Burgos-Parra et al *Sci. Rep.* **8**, 11533, (2018)

Multistate Oscillators

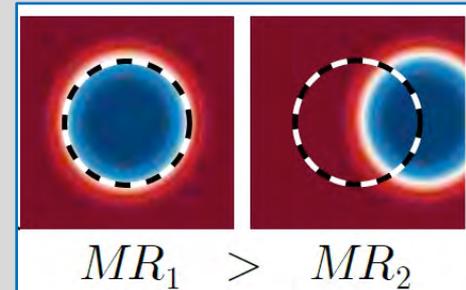
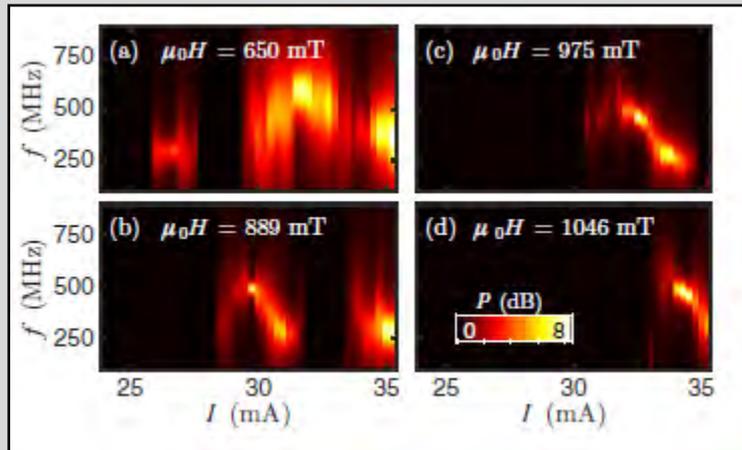
Non linear Oscillators

High-frequency oscillations



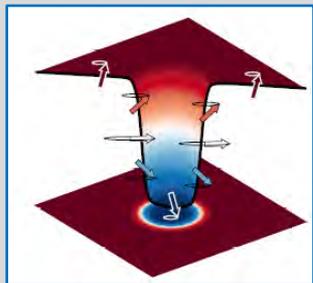
Multistate Oscillators

Low-frequency oscillations

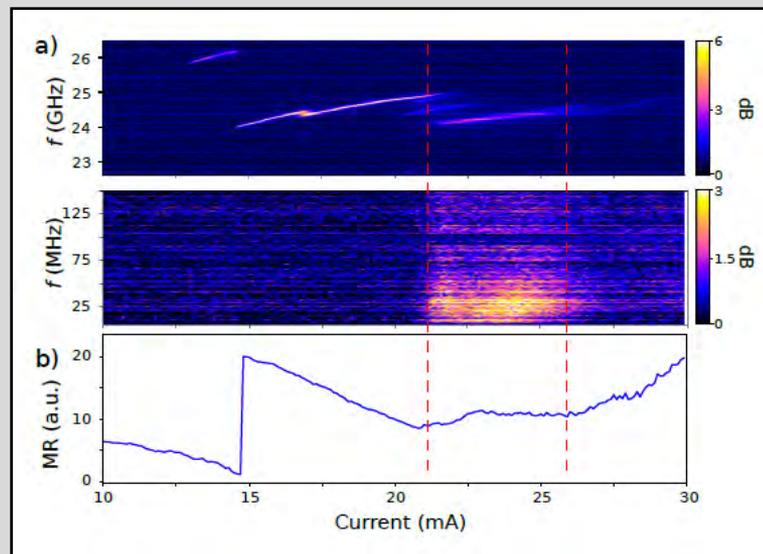


Multistate Oscillators

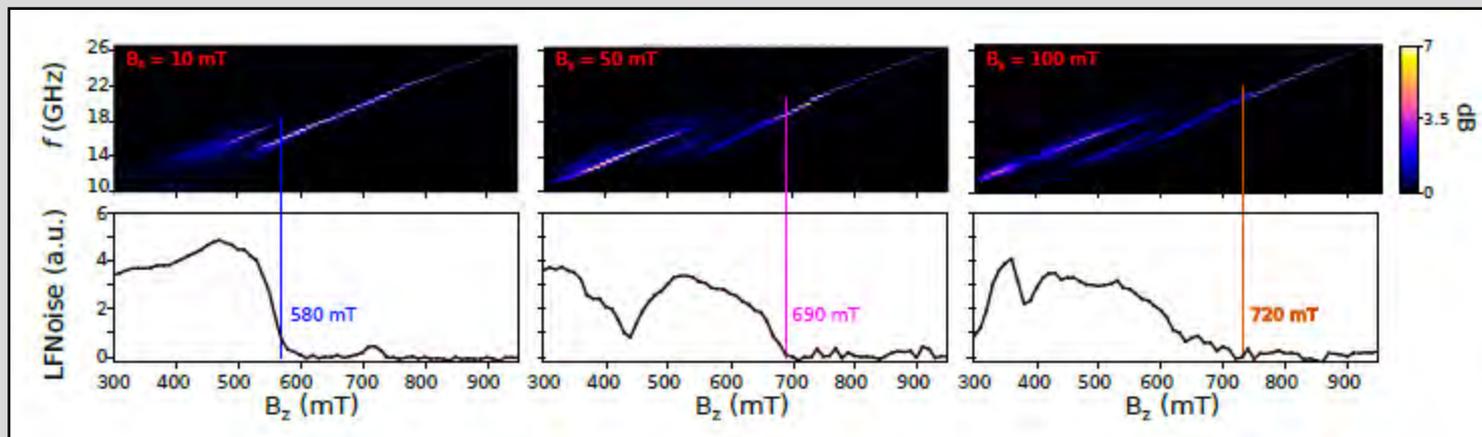
Coexistence of oscillating states



Current dependence



Field dependence



Dynamical Skyrmions

ARTICLE

Received 10 Mar 2015 | Accepted 24 Jul 2015 | Published 9 Sep 2015

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms9193

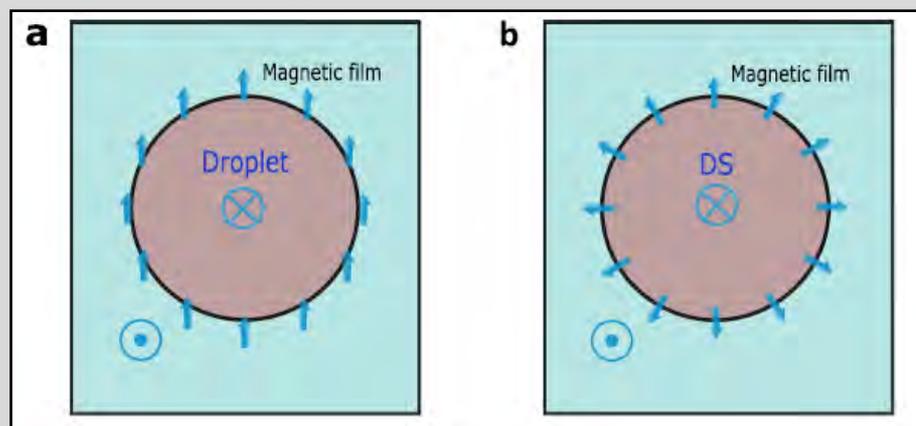
OPEN

Dynamically stabilized magnetic skyrmions

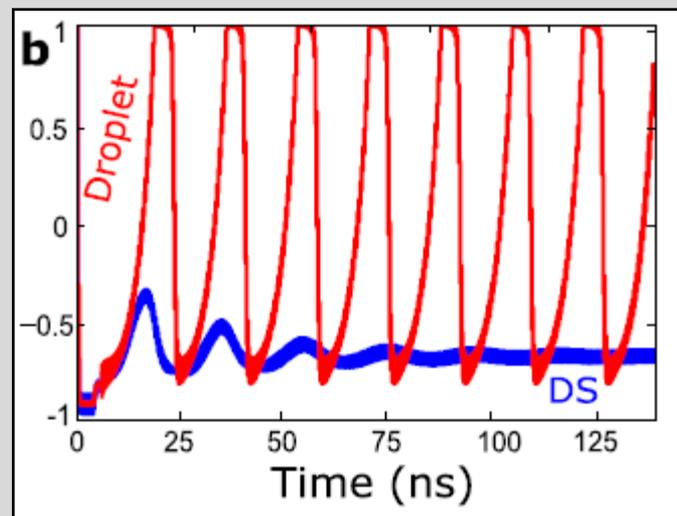
Y. Zhou^{1,2}, E. Iacocca³, A.A. Awad³, R.K. Dumas³, F.C. Zhang^{2,4,5}, H.B. Braun^{6,7} & J. Åkerman^{3,8}

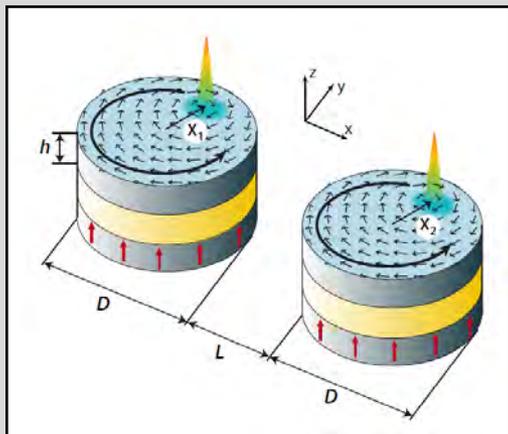
Magnetic skyrmions are topologically non-trivial spin textures.

Nanotechnology **29**, 325302, (2018)



Conditions to create DS with no DMI





Spin-Torque Oscillators: Vortex oscillators

- Memory devices
- Radiofrequency oscillators (gyrotropic motion)
- High-frequency detectors

The collective dynamics of arrays of STO with dipolar coupling can be described through the Kuramoto model

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Describing synchronization and topological excitations in arrays of magnetic spin torque oscillators through the Kuramoto model

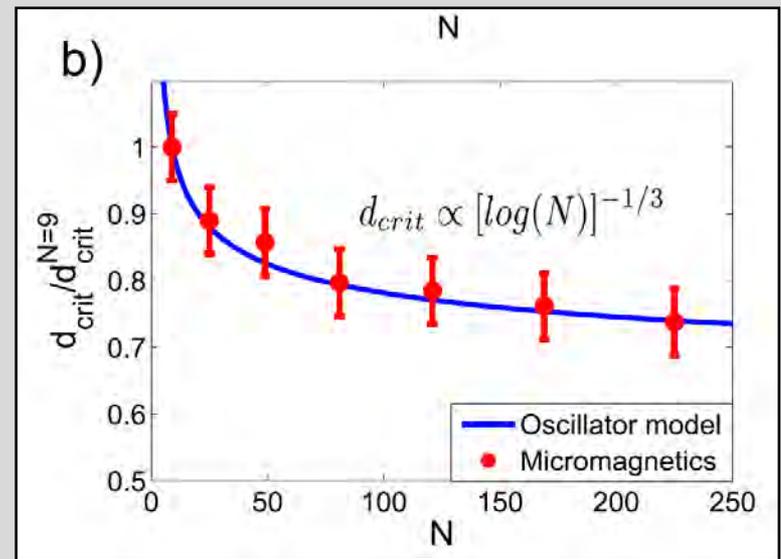
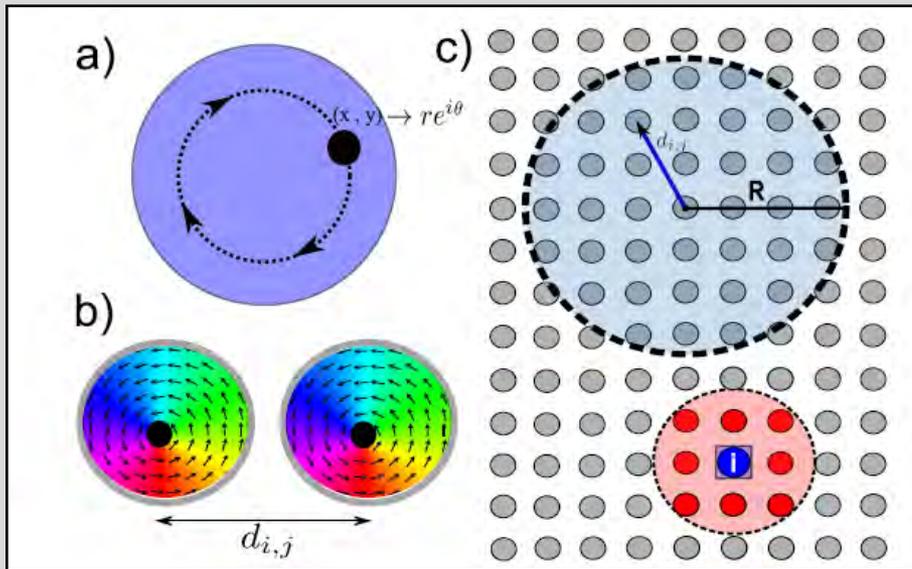
Received: 26 April 2016

Accepted: 10 August 2016

Published: 01 September 2016

Vegard Flovik¹, Ferran Macià² & Erik Wahlström¹

Spin-Torque Oscillators: Vortex oscillators

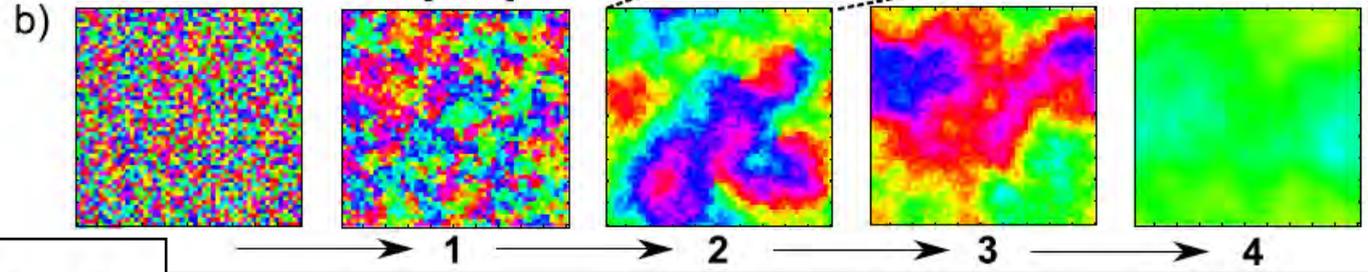
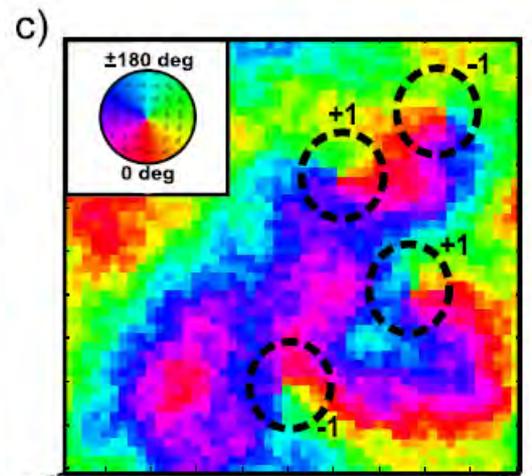
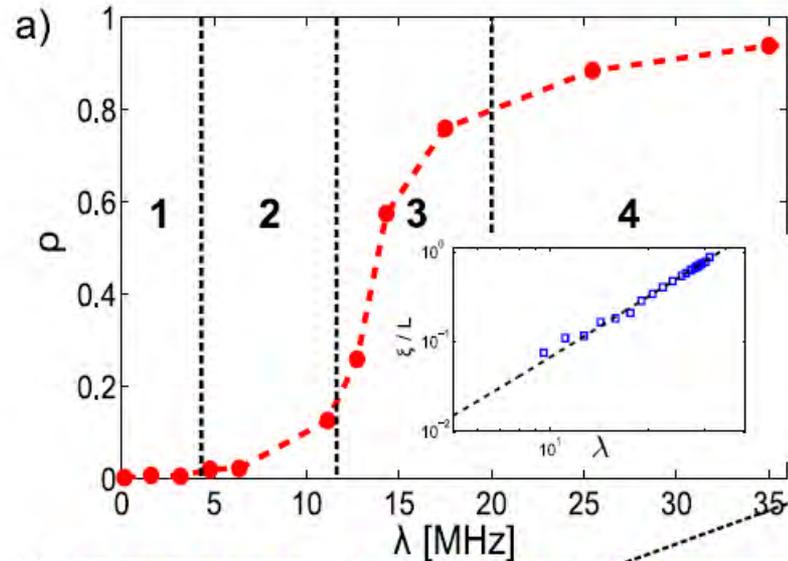
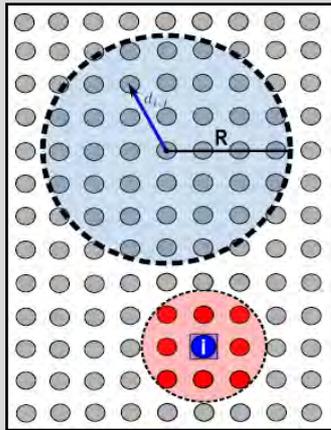


From Thiele equation for a single vortex to the Kuramoto model

$$\frac{d\theta_i}{dt} = \omega_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_{ij} \sin(\theta_j - \theta_i).$$

Synchronization in arrays of magnetic vortex oscillators can be described by the Kuramoto model with local coupling

Spin-Torque Oscillators: Vortex oscillators



$$\rho = \frac{1}{N} \left| \sum_j e^{i\theta_j} \right|$$

$$\frac{d\theta_i}{dt} = \omega_i + \sum_{j \neq i} \lambda_{ij} \sin(\theta_j - \theta_i).$$

Scientific Reports 6, 32528 (2016)

- Finite size effect
- Emerging of topological patterns similar to the vortices in the XY model for magnetism

Summary

- Control of spin waves emission for memory and computation
 - Computing with wave fronts
- Study of droplet solitons from STO
 - Stable excitations
 - Additional dynamics (drift resonances)
 - Coexistence of oscillation states
- Dynamical skyrmions
- Synchronization of arrays of vortex oscillators

Acknowledgments



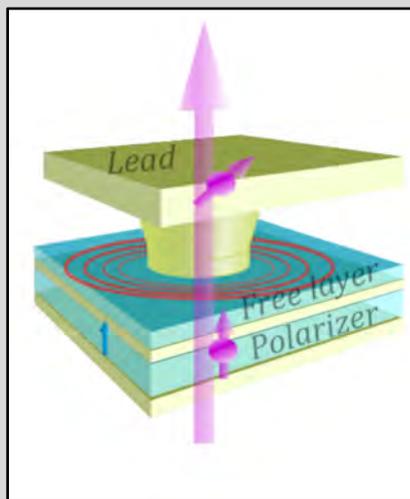
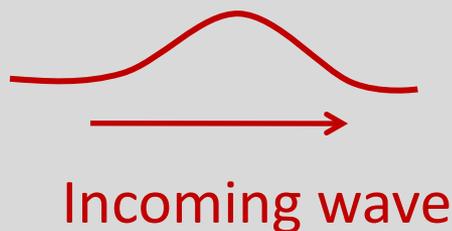
- Sergi Lendínez, Nahuel Statuto, and Joan Manel Hernàndez
- Dirk Backes, Andrew D. Kent and F. C. Hoppensteadt
- Stefano Bonetti, Roopali Kukreja and Hendrik Ohldag

Computing with waves

To use the spin-wave patterns for computation we need:

- Detecting spin-wave activity
- Responding by creating new activity

Small current



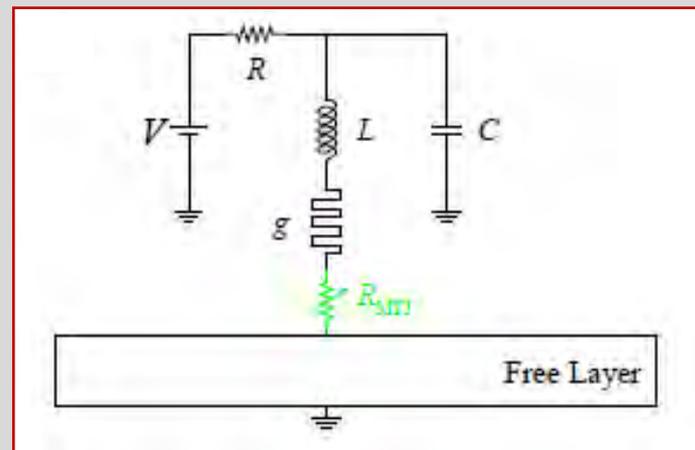
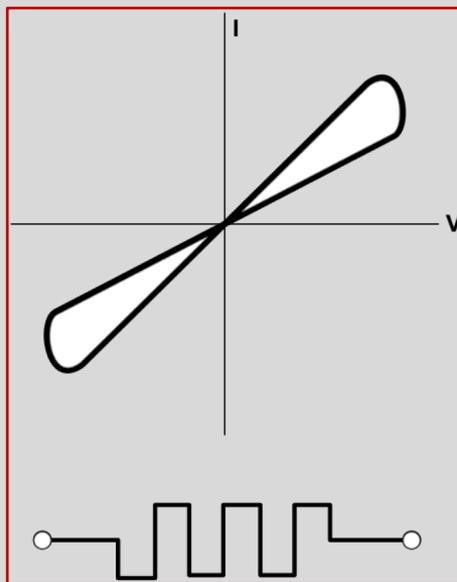
Variable resistance depending on magnetic alignment of the layers

GMR-TMR

Computing with waves

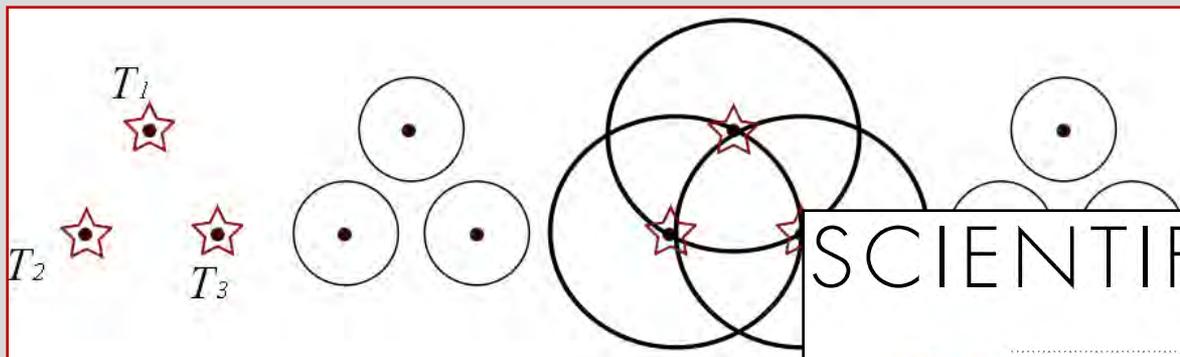
To use the spin-wave patterns for computation we need:

- Detecting spin-wave activity
- Responding by creating new activity
- An **integrate-and-fire circuit**, where a storage device accumulates charge that is discharged rapidly when a certain threshold level is achieved.



Computing with waves

1. Reverberating structures



Several configurations can maintain a signal, hence, serve as **memory unit**.

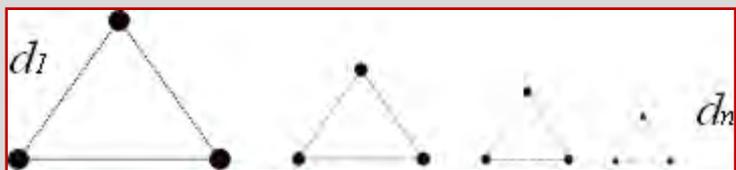
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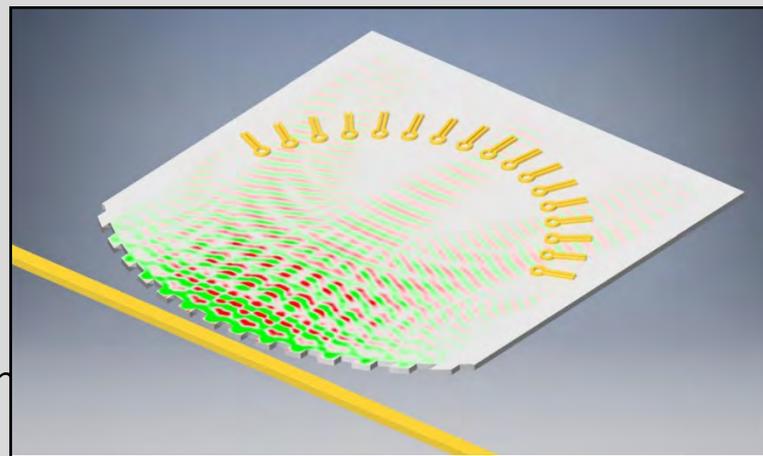
Nanoscale spectrum analyzer based on spin-wave interference

Ádám Papp^{1,2}, Wolfgang Porod¹, Árpád I. Csurgay² & György Csaba^{1,2}

2. Look-up tables

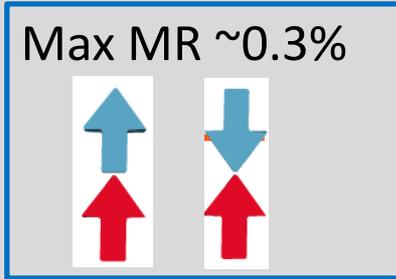
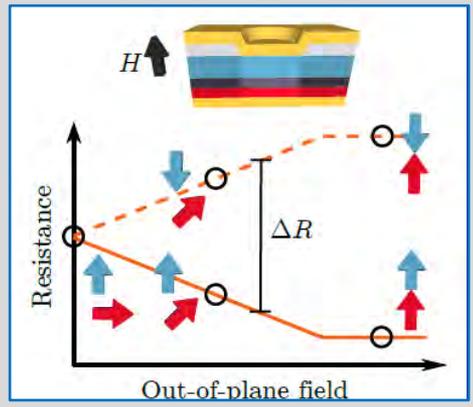


Programming transponder arrangement frequencies: **look-up tables**.



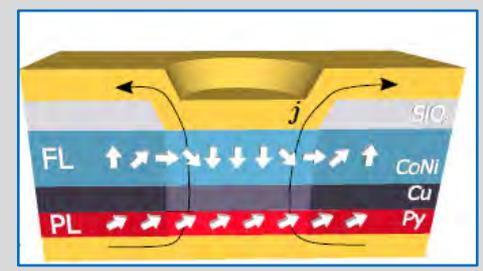
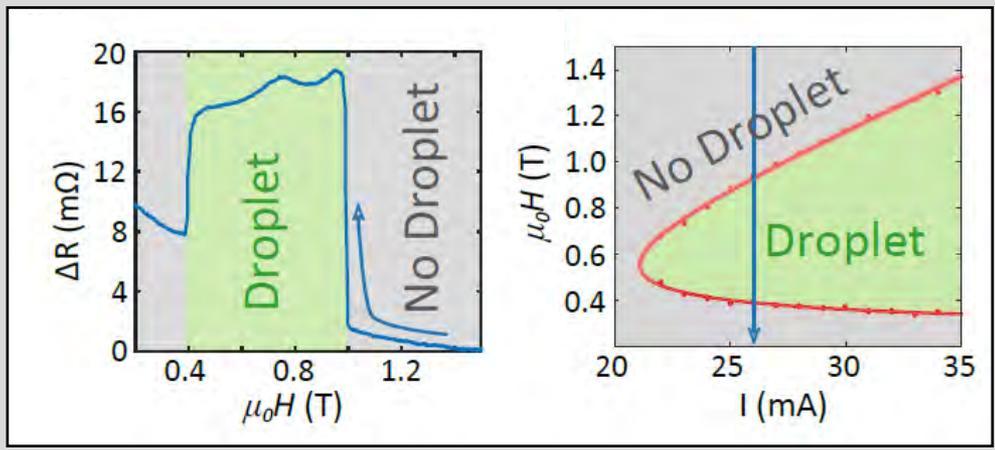
Patent: US9739851B2: Aggregated spin-torque nano-oscillators (2017)

Experimental detection of Droplet Solitons



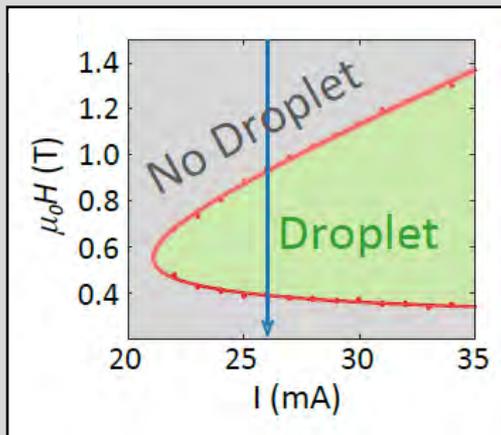
F. Macià et al. Nat. Nanotech., 9, 992 (2014)
S. Lendínez et al. Phys. Rev. B. 92, 174426 (2015)

Stability maps

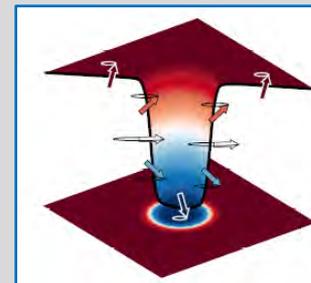
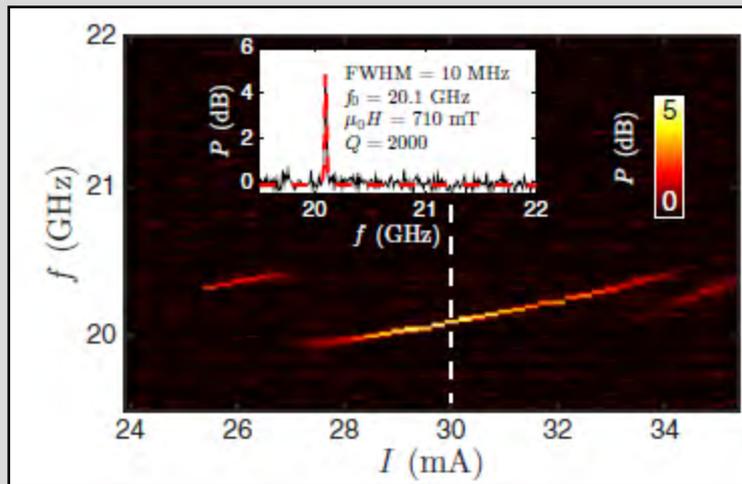


Experimental detection of drift resonances

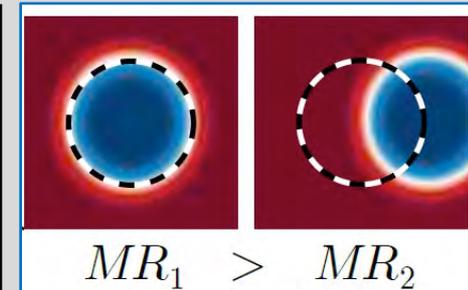
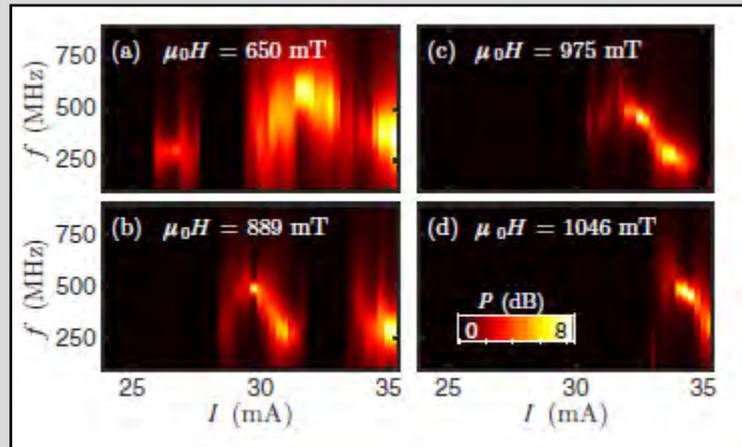
High-frequency oscillations



S. Lendínez et al. Phys. Rev. B. 92, 174426 (2015)



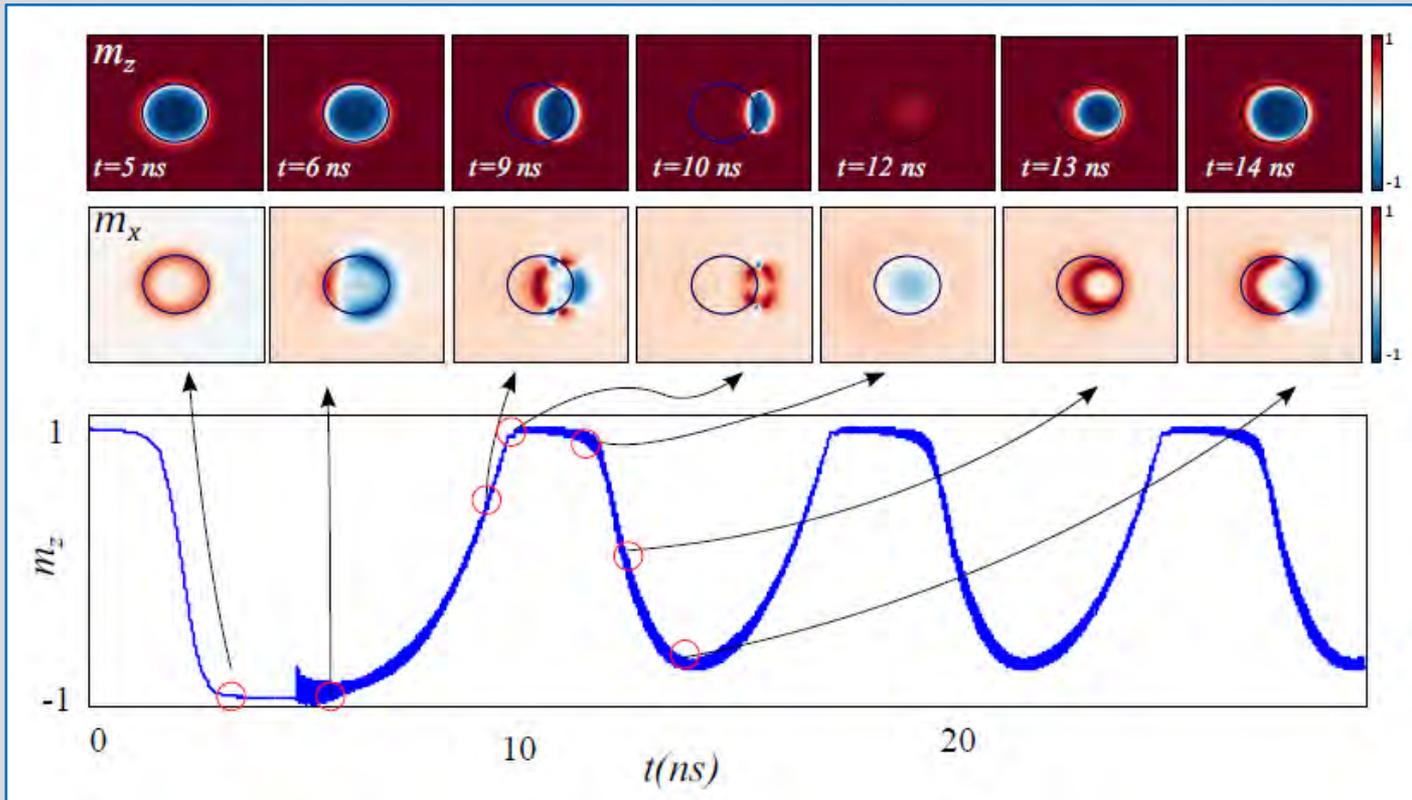
Low-frequency oscillations



Drift resonances in droplet solitons

Simulated the LLG equation with the measured parameters (FMR) and with no fitting parameters: Dimensions, anisotropies, spin torque polarization.

Effect of a small (10%) in-plane field



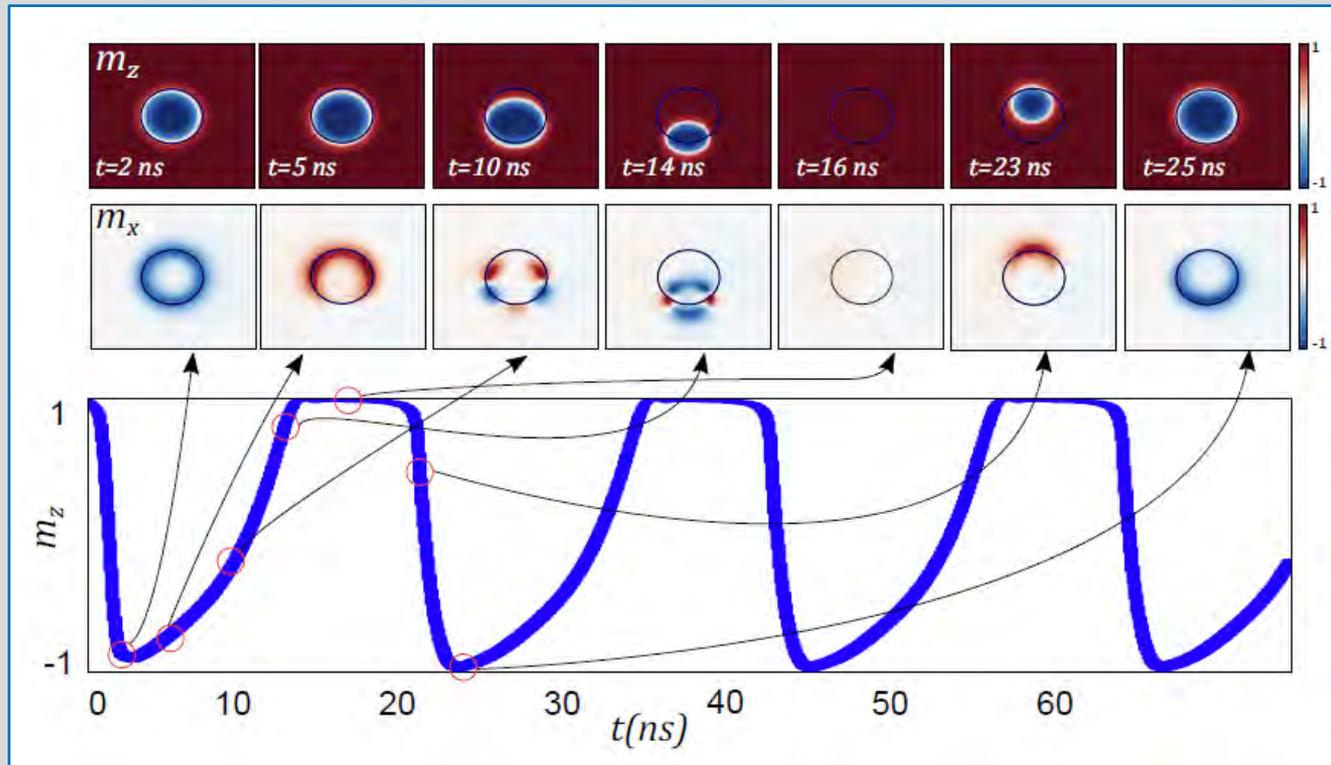
Frequency of ~ 80 MHz

S. Lendínez et al. Phys. Rev. B. 92, 174426 (2015)

Drift resonances in droplet solitons

Simulated the LLG equation with the measure parameters (FMR) and with no fitting parameters

Variation of 1% in the anisotropy in the contact region



Frequency of ~ 50 MHz

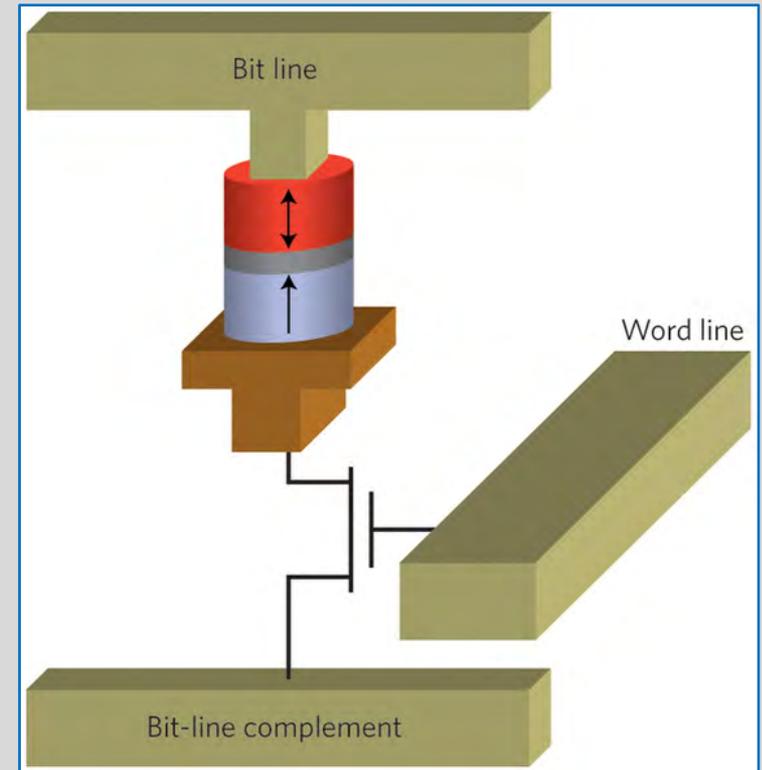
S. Lendínez et al. Phys. Rev. B. 92, 174426 (2015)

Temperature dependence of Droplet Solitons

The physics governing transitions between static magnetic states under the STT effect in **bistable nanomagnets**, such as those incorporated in magnetic tunnel junction (MTJ) pillars, are typically described through **statistical mechanics**

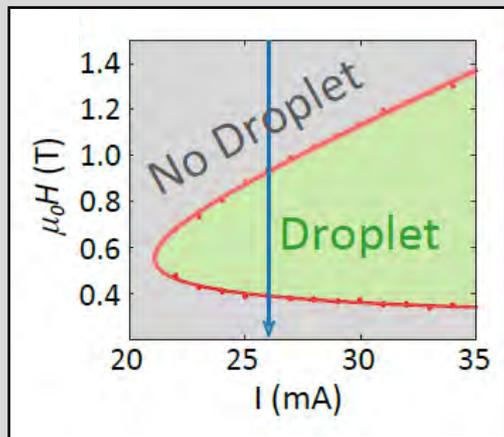
Thermal assisted switching

STT-MRAM bit cell

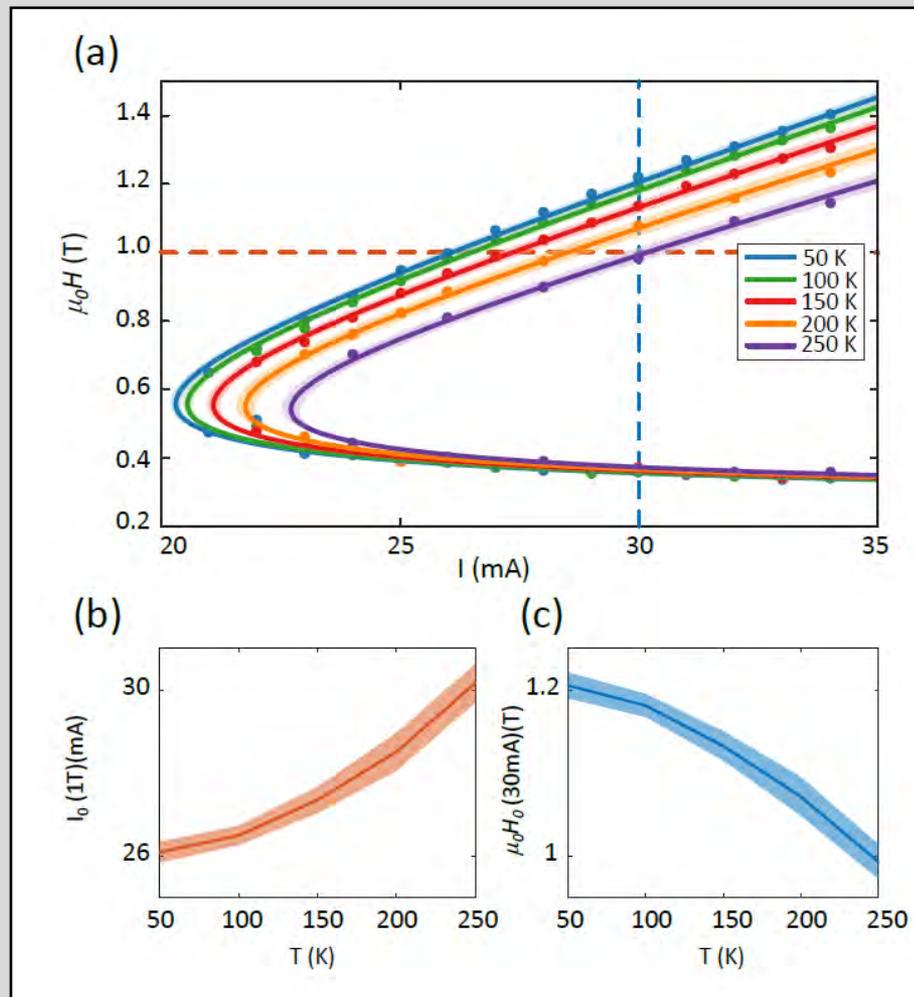


From Nat Nanotechnology 10, 187–191 (2015)

Temperature dependence of Droplet Solitons

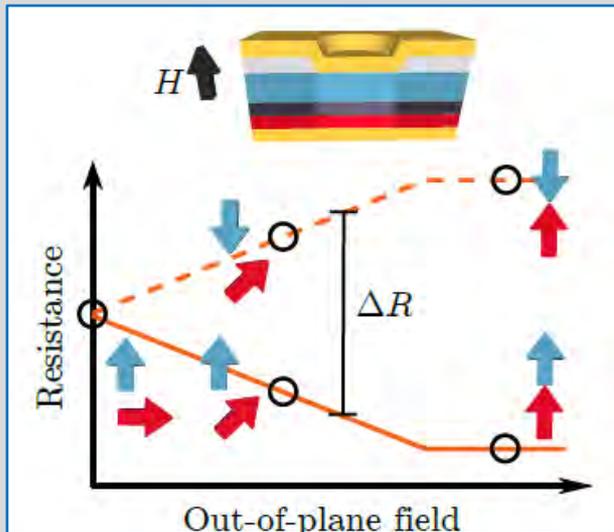


Nucleation of droplet solitons requires higher current densities at higher temperatures, in contrast to typical spin-transfer torque induced switching between static magnetic states.



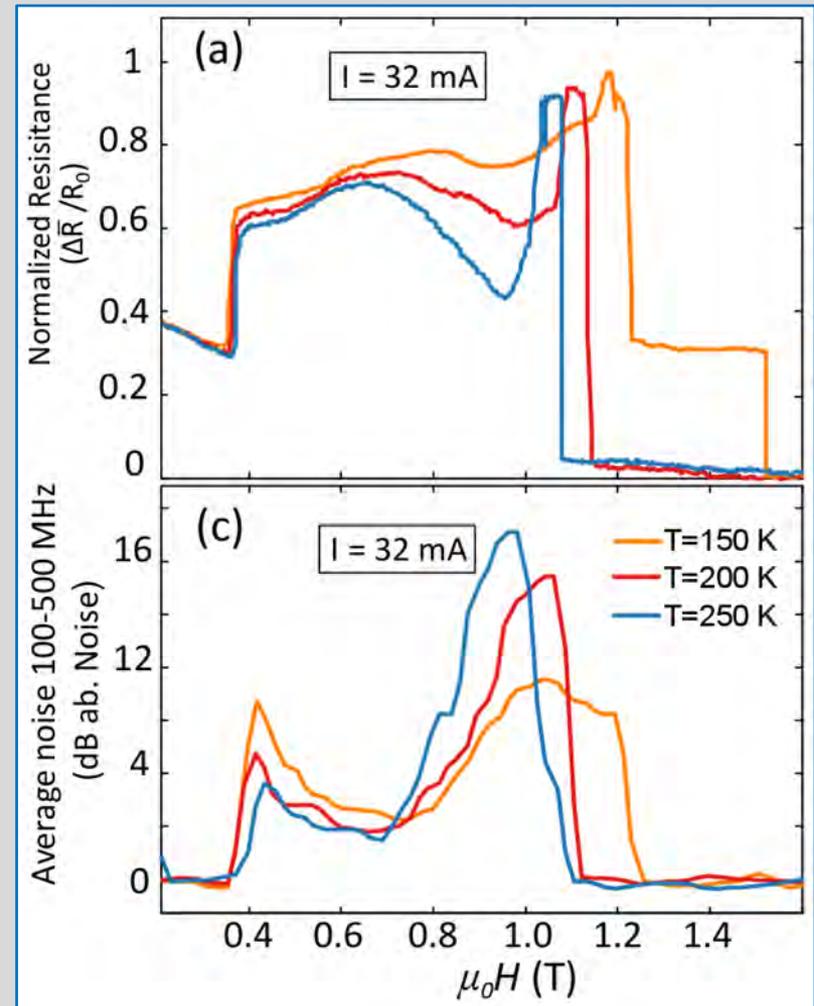
S. Lendínez et al. arXiv:1610.00931 (2016)

Experimental detection of Droplet Solitons



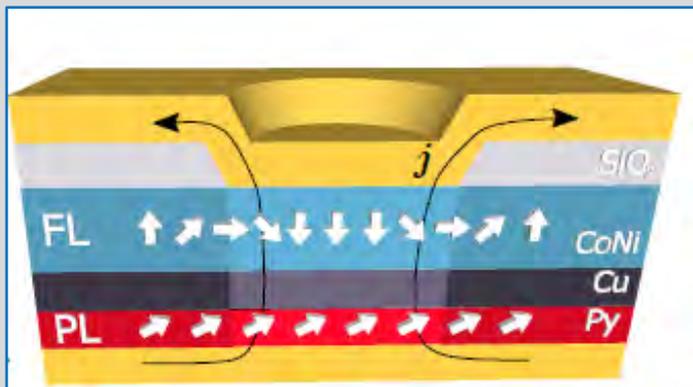
There is a correlation between states with an incomplete reversal of the magnetization and states showing a stronger drift-resonance signal.

STT effect is more complex in dynamic solitons, and probably other collective dynamic spin excitations, than in nanopillars.



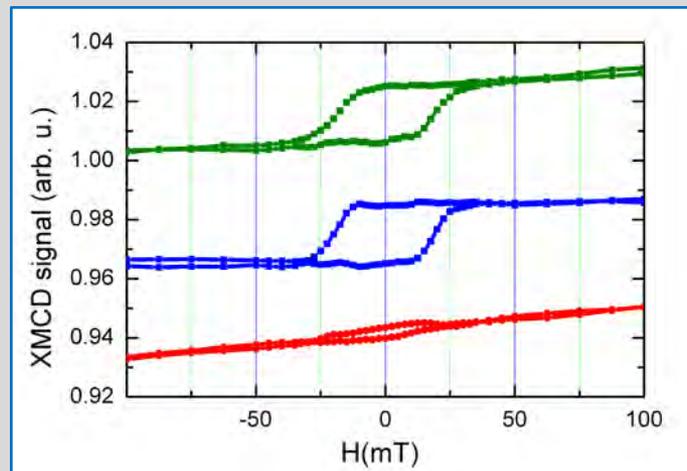
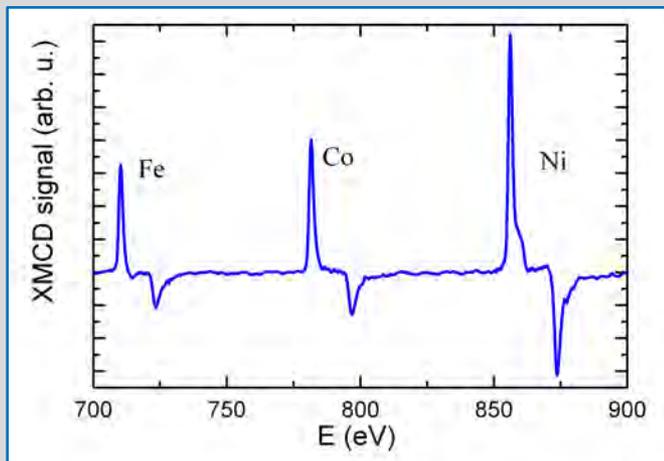
S. Lendínez et al. arXiv:1610.00931 (2016)

Imaging Droplet solitons with XMCD



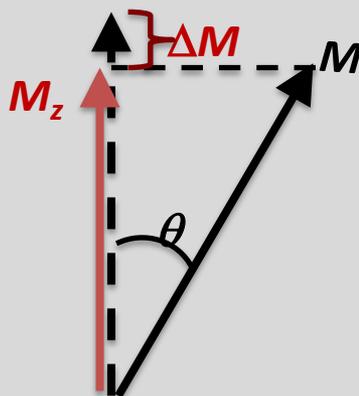
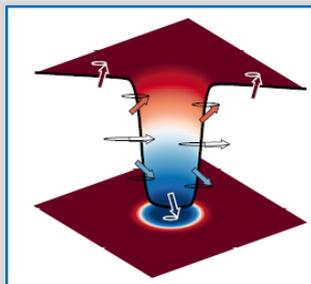
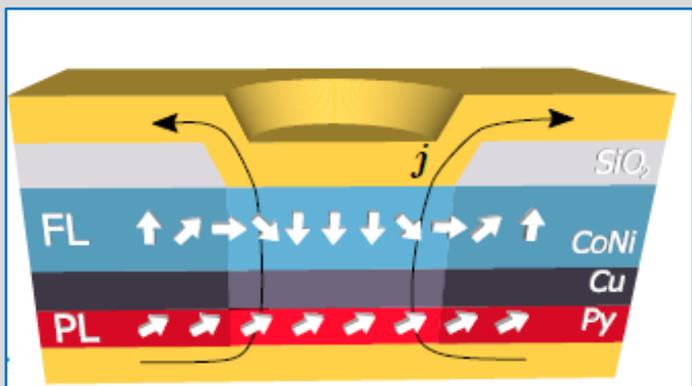
- Out-of-plane free layer CoNi (1-2 nm)
- In-plane fixed polarizing layer Py (5-10 nm)
- Contact diameter 80-150 nm

XMCD



Ni
Co
Py (FeNi)

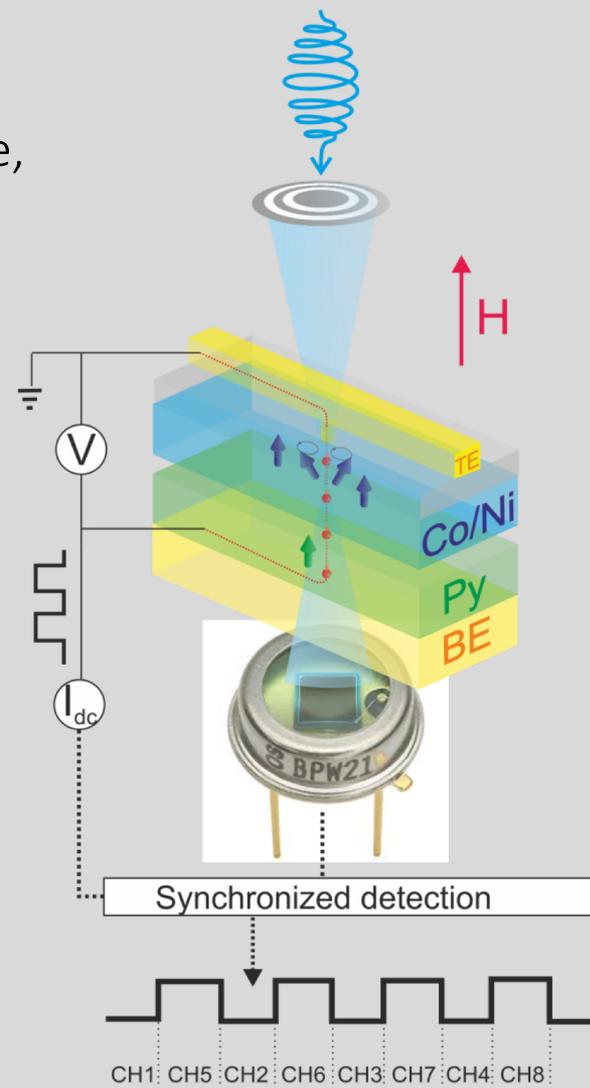
The x-rays are focused to a 35 nm spot using a zone-plate, determining the spatial resolution.



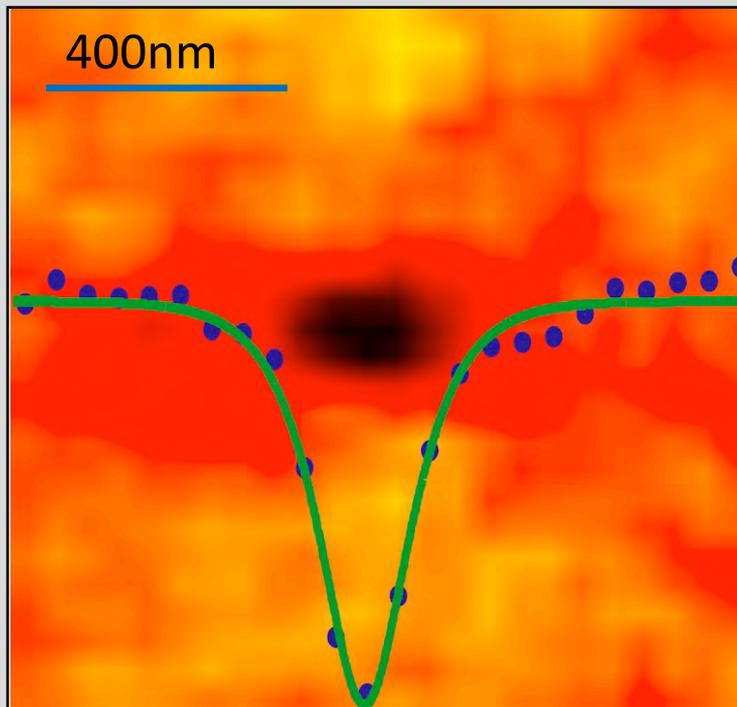
ΔM : Static XMCD

SSRL (SLAC) BL 13.1

Phys. Rev. Lett. **115**, 127205 (2015)



SSRL (SLAC) BL 13.1



Phys. Rev. Lett. **115**, 127205 (2015)

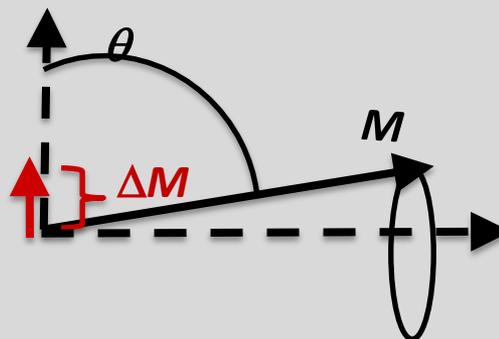
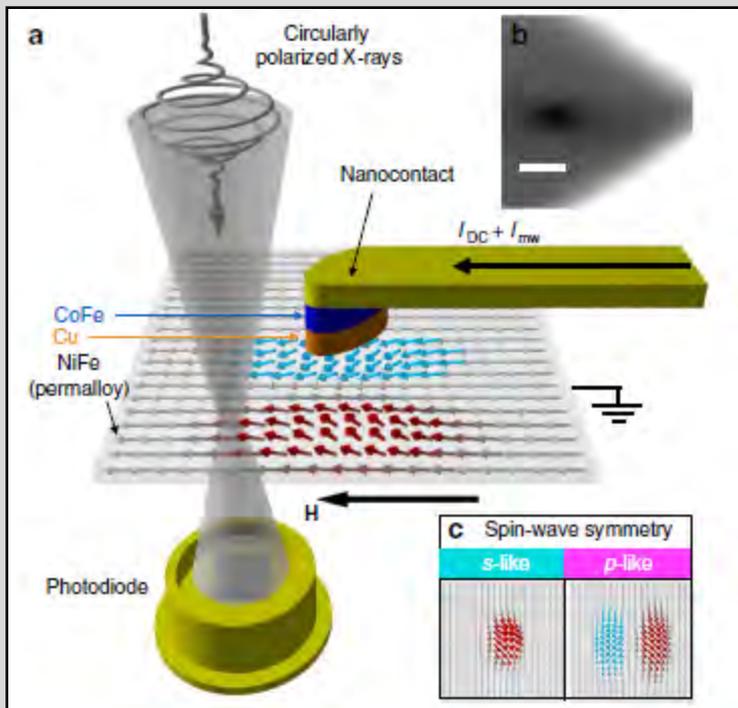
- Exact profile imaging of a soliton mode
- Peak widths between 70 and 85 nm (nominal radius is 75 nm)

We obtained precession angles of about 20-30 degrees

It does not correspond to a full reversal!

Time resolved direct Imaging of spin waves in STO

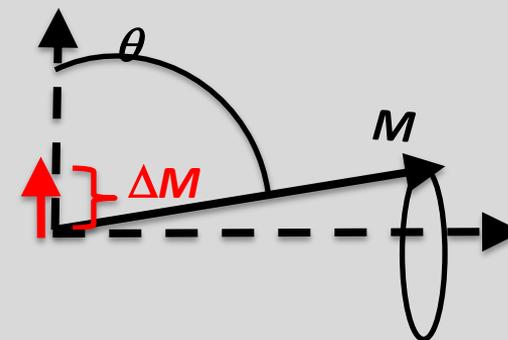
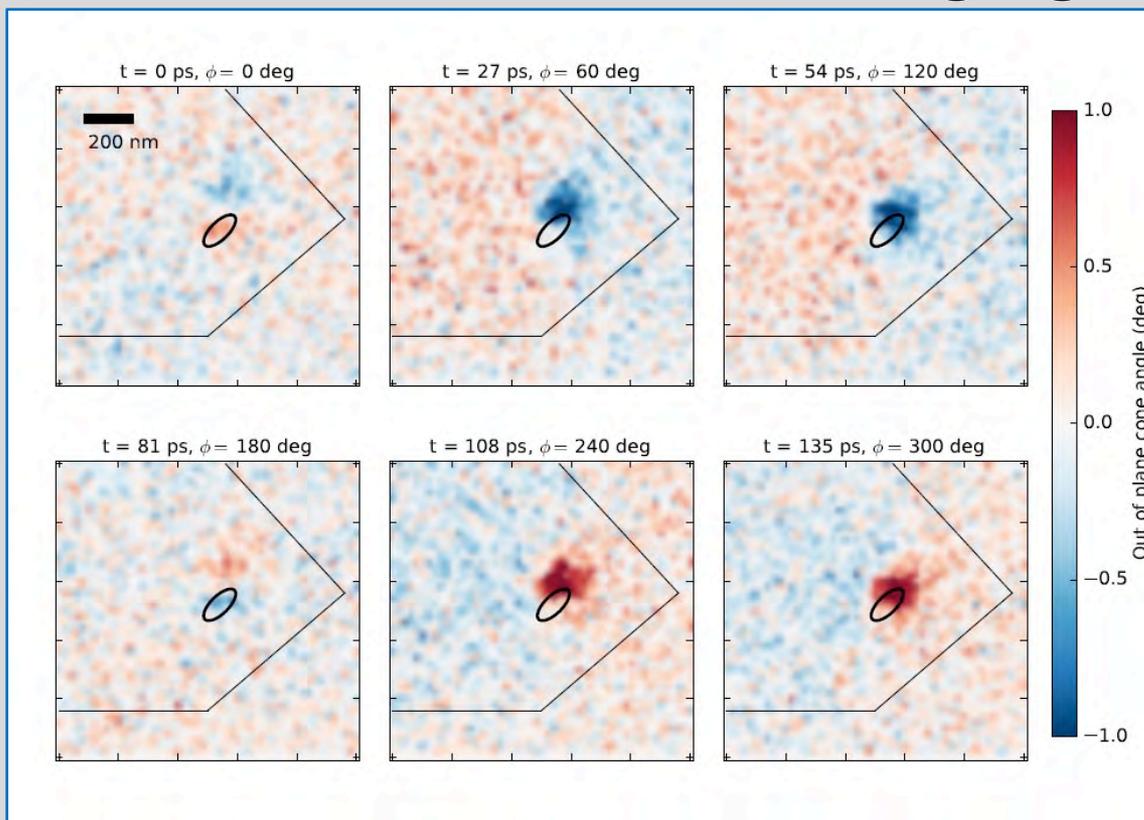
The sample comprises a **NiFe(5nm)**, Cu(4nm) and **CoFe(8nm)** multilayer, where the Cu and CoFe layer are patterned into an ellipse of 150 nm 50 nm, while the NiFe layer is a larger mesa



Observation of the out of plane component of the magnetization (oscillating component).

Nature Communications 6, 8889, 2015

Time-resolved direct Imaging of spin waves in STO



Nature Communications **6**, 8889, 2015

The Oersted fields combined with the dipolar fields create a magnetic field distribution that localizes the spin wave excitation perpendicular to the direction of the applied field

ARTICLE

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OPEN

Dynamically stabilized magnetic skyrmions

Y. Zhou^{1,2}, E. Iacocca³, A.A. Awad³, R.K. Dumas³, F.C. Zhang^{2,4,5}, H.B. Braun^{6,7} & J. Åkerman^{3,8}

Magnetic skyrmions are topologically non-trivial spin textures. Droplet solitons can be stabilized as dynamical skyrmions in presence of DMI interaction.

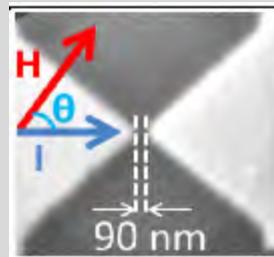
PRL 114, 137201 (2015)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

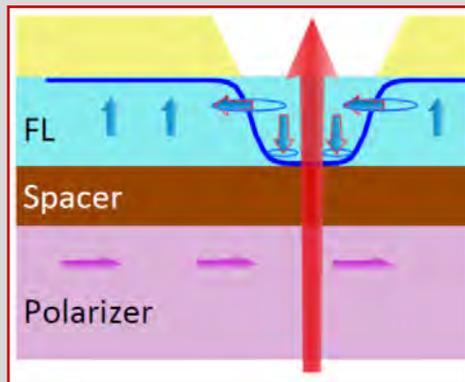
week ending
3 APRIL 2015

Dynamical Skyrmion State in a Spin Current Nano-Oscillator with Perpendicular Magnetic Anisotropy

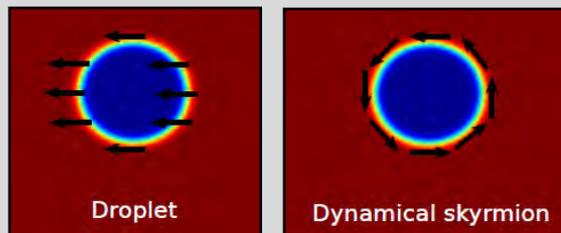
R. H. Liu (刘荣华),* W. L. Lim, and S. Urazhdin[†]



Dynamical skyrmions

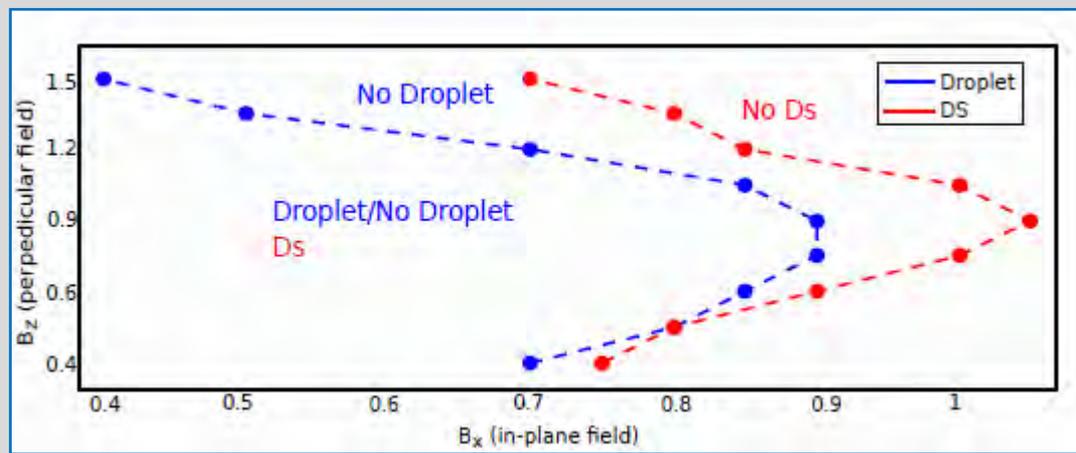
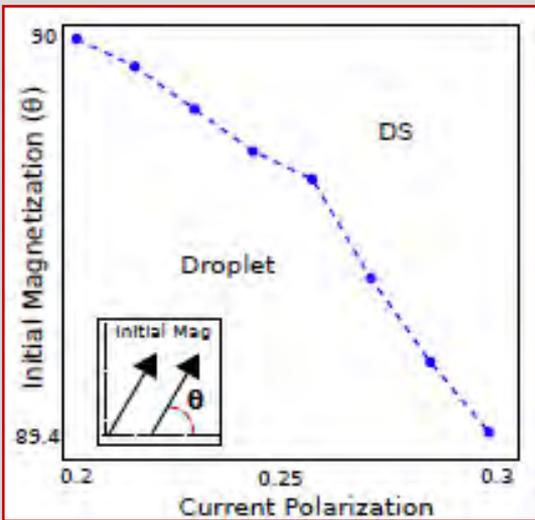


The Oersted fields can imprint the topology to the droplet excitation



The initial condition determines whether the spin excitation is either a droplet or a dynamical skyrmion

Stability analysis





Summary

- Control of spin waves emission for memory and computation
- Study of droplet solitons from STO
 - Stable excitations
 - Additional dynamics (drift resonances)
 - Competition between phonons and magnons
- Direct imaging of magnetic spin wave excitations from STO
 - Droplet solitons
 - Propagating modes

Acknowledgments

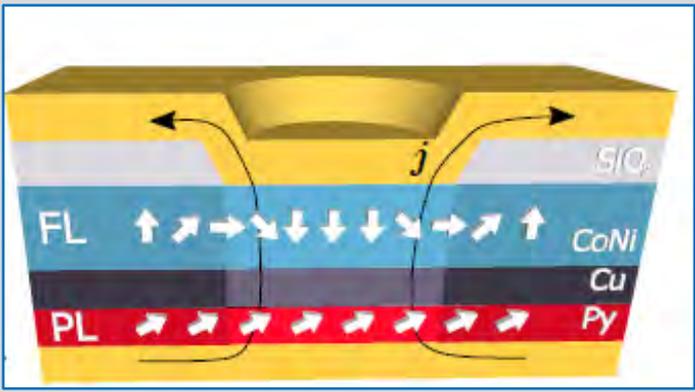


NYU



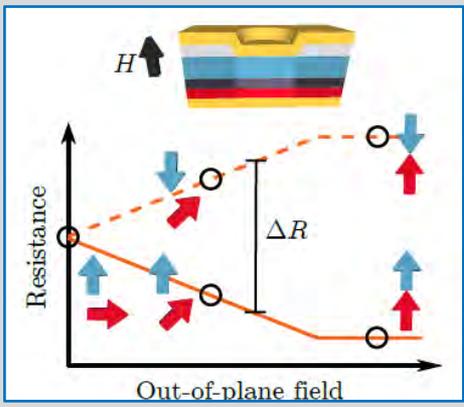
- Sergi Lendínez, Nahuel Statuto, and Joan Manel Hernàndez
- Dirk Backes, Andrew D. Kent and F. C. Hoppensteadt
- Saül Vélez, Luis Hueso and Fèlix Casanova
- Stefano Bonetti, Roopali Kukreja and Hendrik Ohldag

Experimental detection of Droplet Solitons



F. Macià et al. *Nat.Nanotech.*, **9**, 992 (2014)
 S. Lendínez et al. *Phys. Rev. B.* **92**, 174426 (2015)

- Out-of-plane free layer CoNi
- In-plane fixed polarizing layer Py
- Contact diameter 80-150 nm



Max MR ~0.3%

- Stability maps

