

Detection of DMI-induced magnetic chirality from spin wave noise

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**UNIVERSITÉ DE
MONTPELLIER**

SPICE Workshop on Quantum Spinoptics, June 18th 2024, Ingelheim

slides available at <https://magimag.eu>

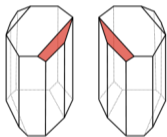
Chirality

The aspect of a structure or property that renders it distinguishable from its mirror image.

Term introduced by Kelvin in 1904.

 V. Simonet et al. *Eur. Phys. J. Special Topics* 213 (2012), 5

Pasteur (1848): chirality in chemistry



 A. Sevin. *Bibnum. Textes fondateurs de la science* (2012)

Crucial in chemistry and biology.

Life is **homochiral**.

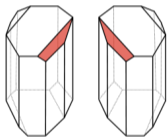
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Magnetic chirality

Quantity that should indicate the sense of spin rotation when moving along oriented loops or lines

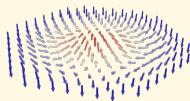
CCW



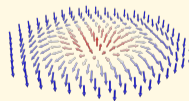
CW



CCW



CW



What can we learn from magnetic chirality?

Insight about the magnetic interactions inside the sample: are the structures stabilized by dipolar effects, by Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction (DMI), what is the sign of the DMI, etc?

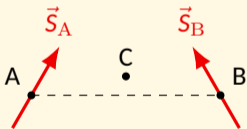
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Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction

Antisymmetric exchange interaction, requires spatial inversion symmetry breaking

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{DM}} = \vec{D} \cdot (\vec{S}_A \times \vec{S}_B)$$



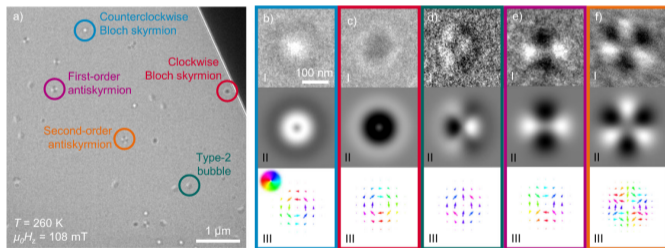
I. E. Dzyaloshinskii. *Sov. Phys. JETP* 5 (1957), 1259

T. Moriya. *Physical Review* 120 (1960), 91

What can we learn from magnetic chirality?

Insight about the magnetic interactions inside the sample: are the structures stabilized by dipolar effects, by Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction (DMI), what is the sign of the DMI, etc?

Objects stabilized by dipolar couplings
→ no fixed chirality

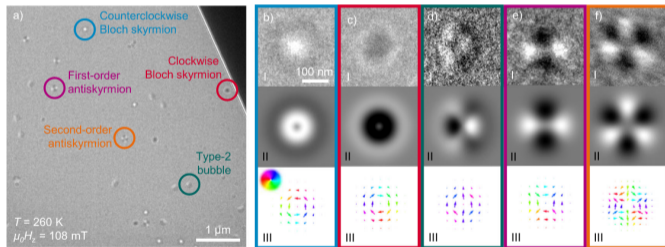


 M. Heigl *et al.* *Nat. Commun.* 12 (2021), 2611

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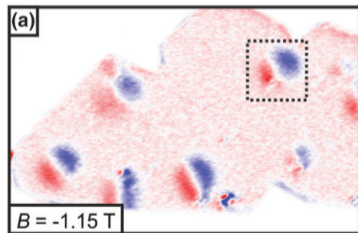
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M. Heigl *et al.* *Nat. Commun.* 12 (2021), 2611

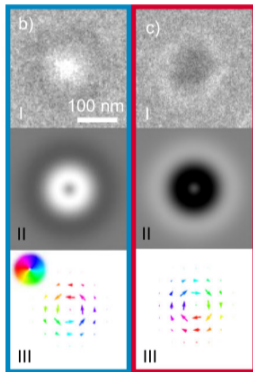
Objects stabilized by DMI
→ single chirality/rotational sense



N. Romming *et al.* *PRL* 114 (2015), 177203

How can we probe magnetic chirality?

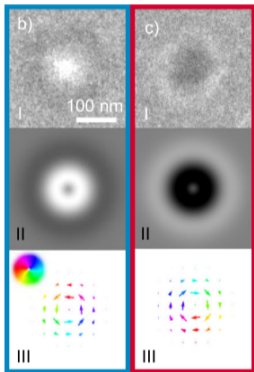
Measure the **direction of the magnetization**
(LTEM, PEEM, SP-STM, ...)



 M. Heigl *et al.* *Nat. Commun.* 12 (2021), 2611

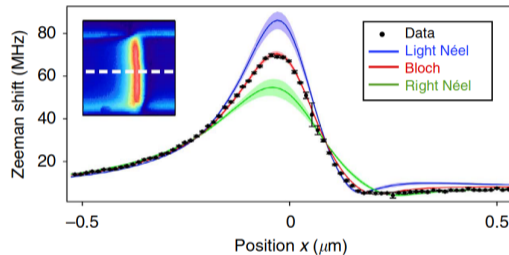
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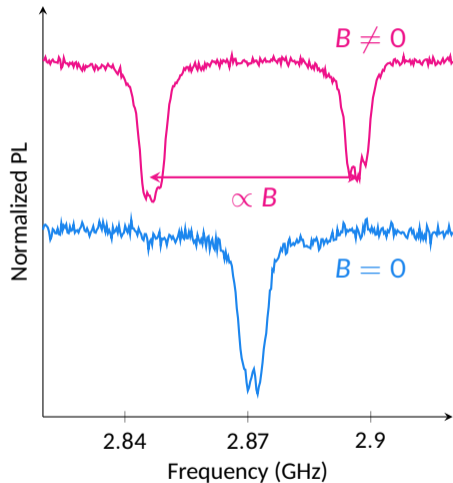
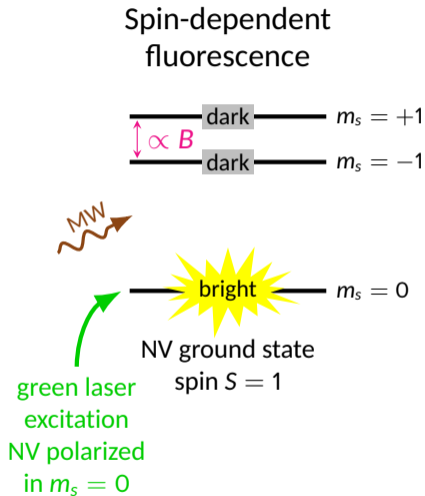
Measure quantitatively the **stray field**
produced by the texture



J.-P. Tetienne *et al.* *Nat. Commun.* 6 (2015), 6733

→ Scanning NV magnetometry

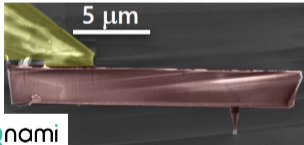
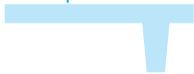
Principle of static magnetic field measurement with an NV center



Sensitivity: a few $\mu\text{T}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$

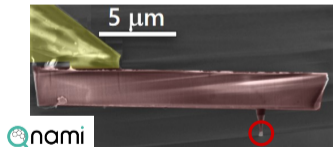
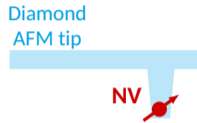
Integration of the NV defect in a scanning probe microscope

Diamond
AFM tip



 P. Maletinsky *et al.* *Nat. Nano.* 7 (2012), 320

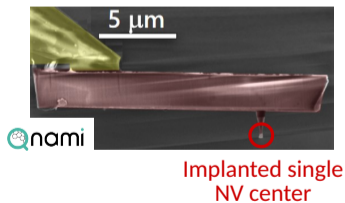
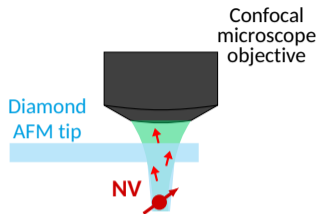
Integration of the NV defect in a scanning probe microscope



Implanted single
NV center

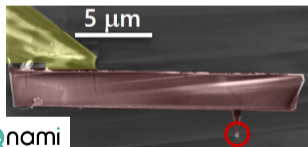
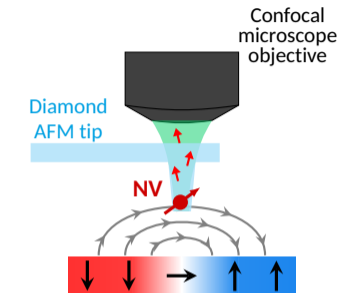
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Integration of the NV defect in a scanning probe microscope



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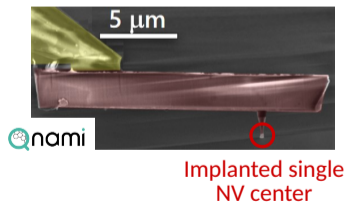
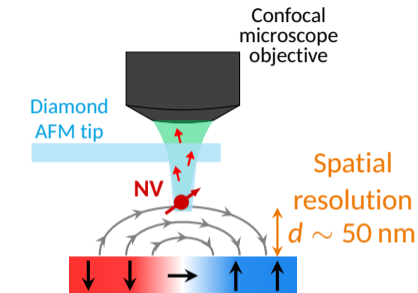
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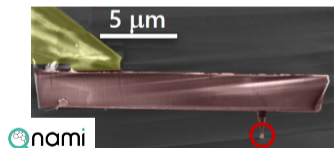
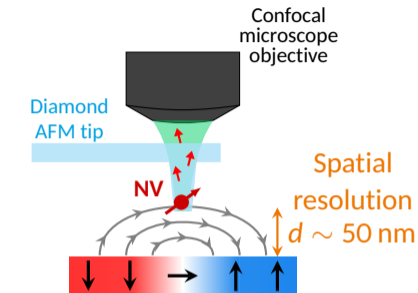
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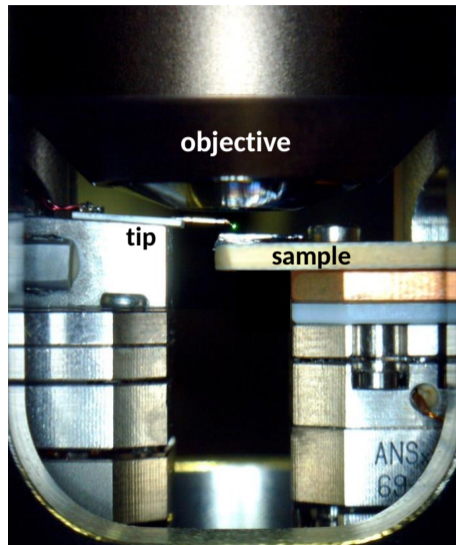


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Implanted single NV center

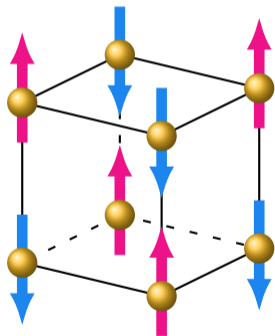


P. Maletinsky et al. *Nat. Nano.* 7 (2012), 320

A powerful tool to image antiferromagnets

Example: Bismuth ferrite

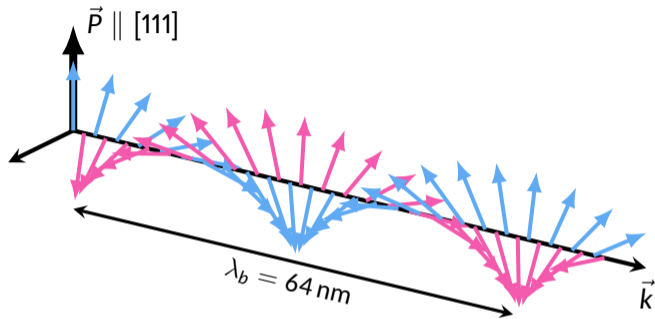
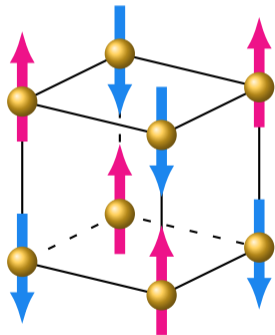
G-type antiferromagnet



A powerful tool to image antiferromagnets

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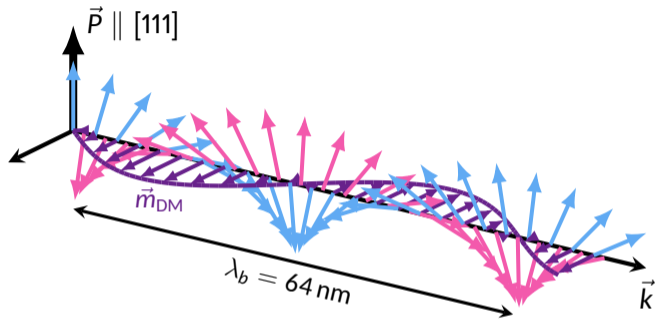
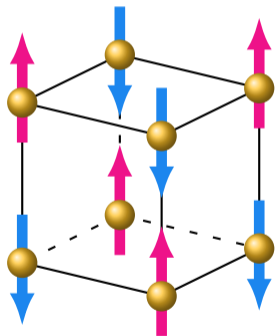
Fully compensated cycloid

→ **No stray field!**

A powerful tool to image antiferromagnets

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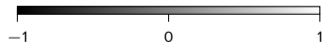
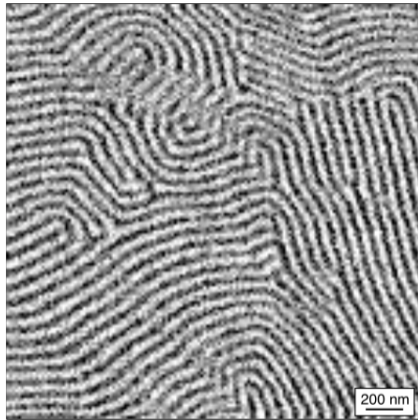
G-type antiferromagnet



Spin density wave
Weak uncompensated moment
→ **Small stray field**

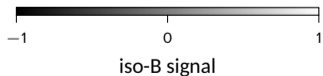
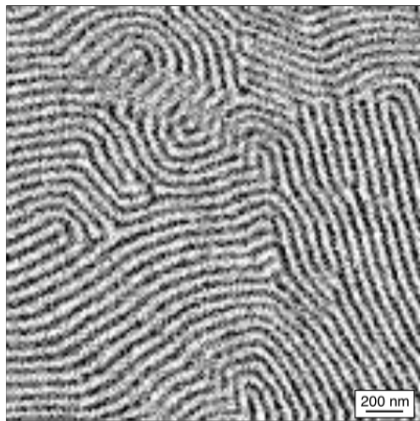
M. Ramazanoglu et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 107 (2011), 207206

Topological defects at the surface of bulk BiFeO_3 crystals

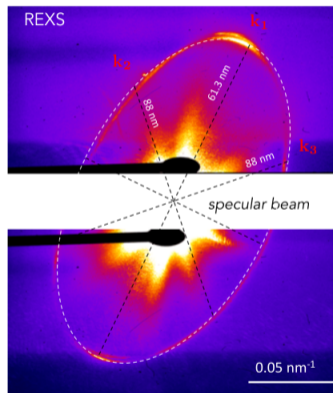


iso-B signal

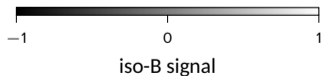
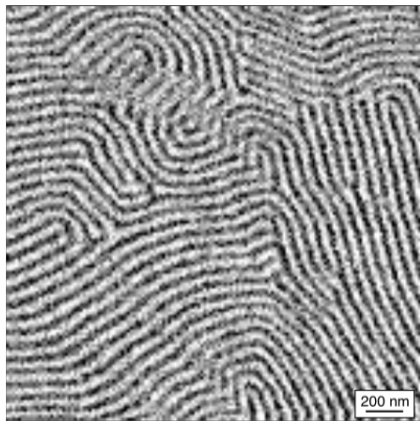
Topological defects at the surface of bulk BiFeO₃ crystals



Resonant X-ray scattering



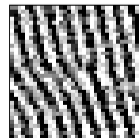
Topological defects at the surface of bulk BiFeO₃ crystals



π -disclination



$-\pi$ -disclination



edge dislocation



Detection of magnetic noise rather than stray field

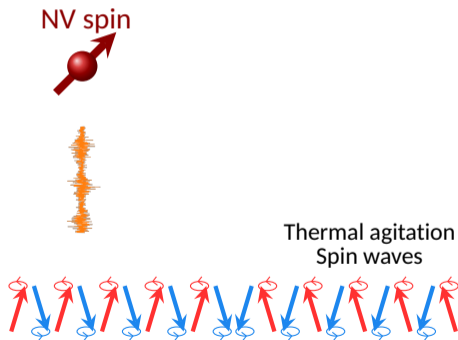
 B. Flebus *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B* 98 (2018), 180409

- Completely compensated antiferromagnets = **no static stray field** to probe
- But NV centers are also sensitive to **magnetic noise!**
- Use the different noise properties above domains and domain walls for imaging

Detection of magnetic noise rather than stray field

B. Flebus *et al.* *Phys. Rev. B* 98 (2018), 180409

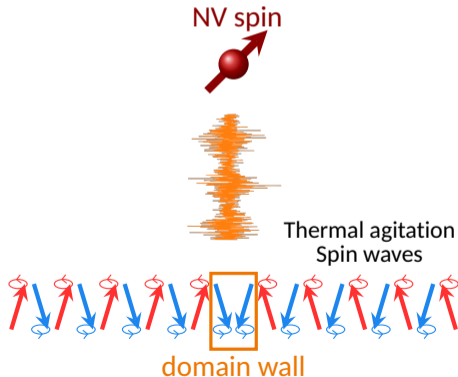
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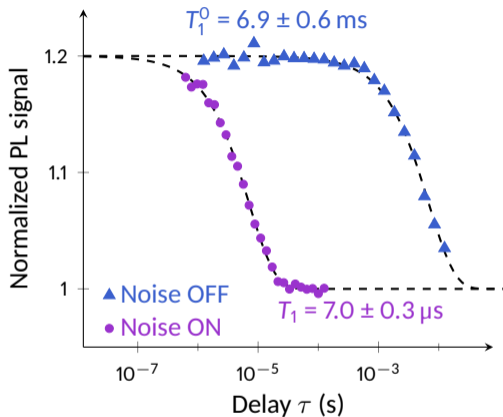
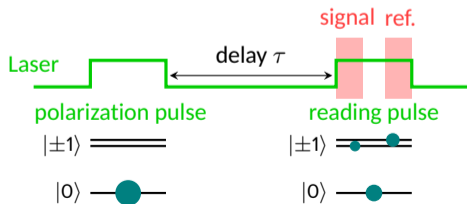
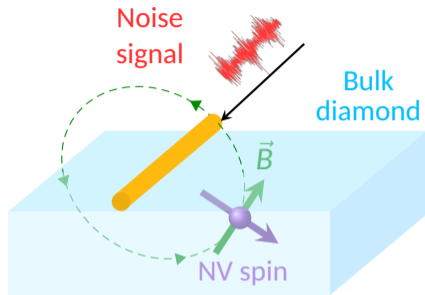
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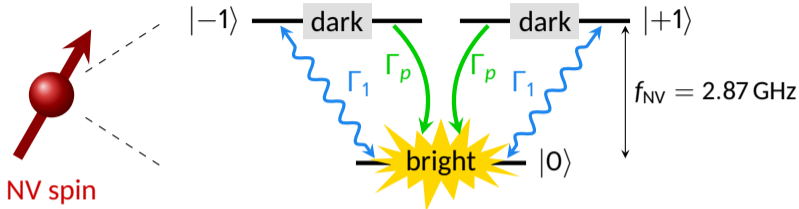


Acceleration of the relaxation with noise



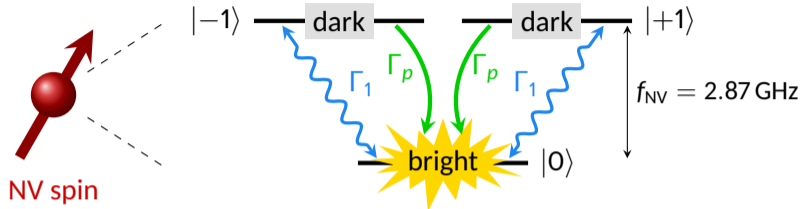
Noise spectrum centered
at the NV transition frequency

Effect of magnetic noise on the emitted photoluminescence

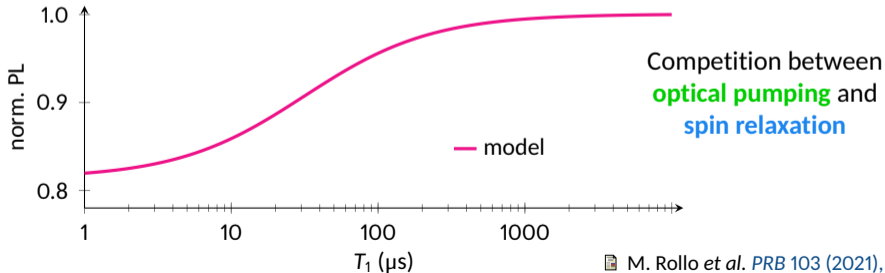


Relaxation rate $\Gamma_1 \propto S_{B_\perp}(f_{\text{NV}})$ magnetic field spectral density at the resonance frequency f_{NV}

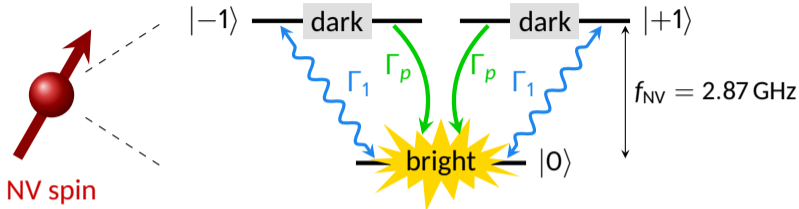
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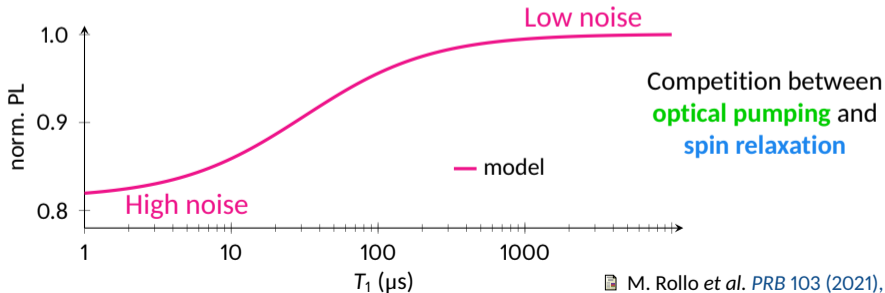


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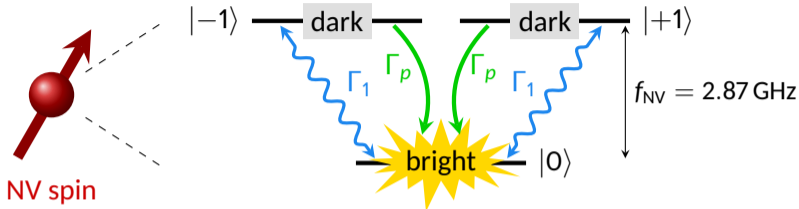


NV spin

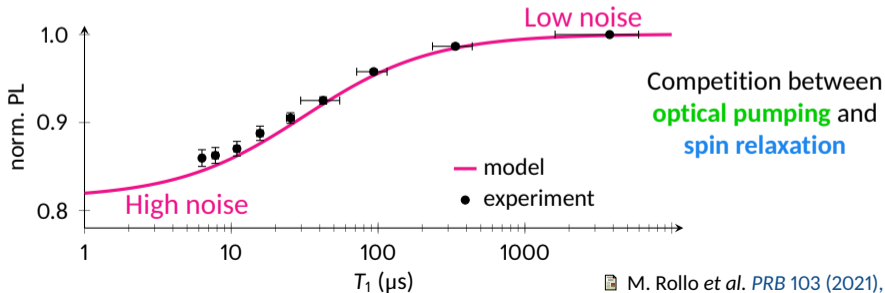
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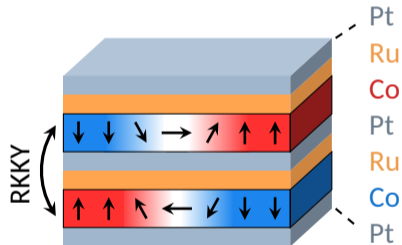
Relaxation rate $\Gamma_1 \propto S_{B_\perp}(f_{\text{NV}})$ magnetic field spectral density at the resonance frequency f_{NV}



Synthetic antiferromagnets

Samples: LAF, Palaiseau (W. Legrand, K. Bouzehouane, N. Reyren, V. Cros)
Spintec, Grenoble (V.-T. Pham, J. Urrestarazu, R. Guedas, O. Boulle)

Two **ferromagnetic** layers coupled **antiferromagnetically**



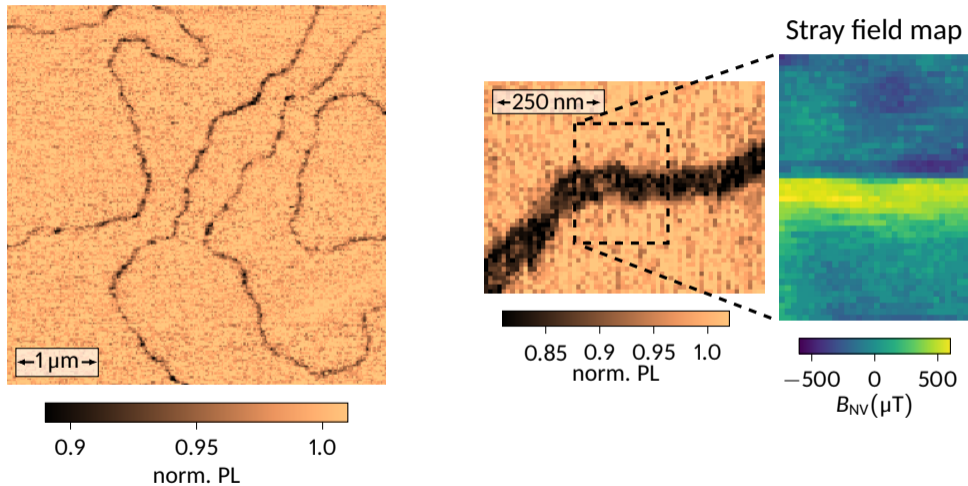
- No net magnetic moment
- Small stray field (vertical shift)
- Highly tunable properties
- Spin wave frequencies in the few GHz range

→ Perfect **test system**
for noise imaging!

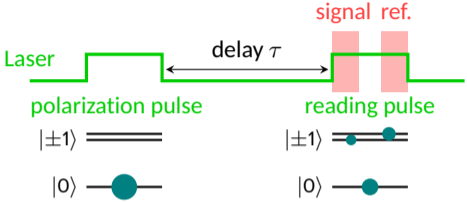
W. Legrand et al. *Nat. Mat.* 19 (2020), 34

V. T. Pham et al. *Science* 384 (2024), 307

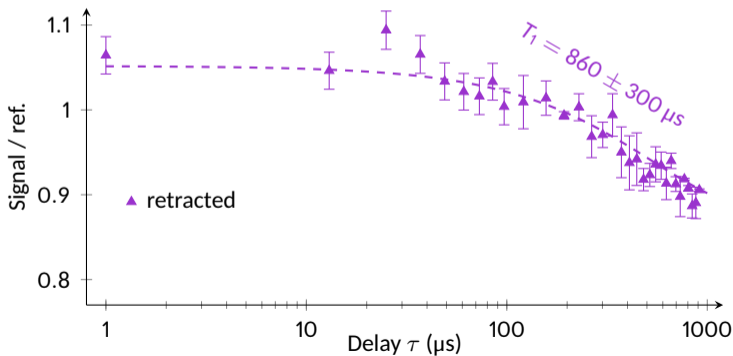
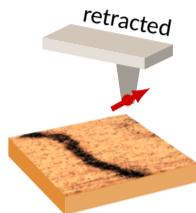
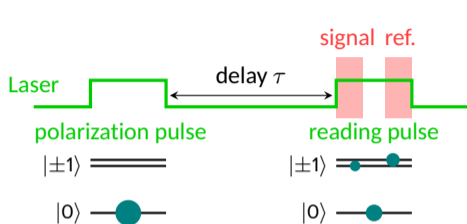
Detection of domain walls by relaxometry



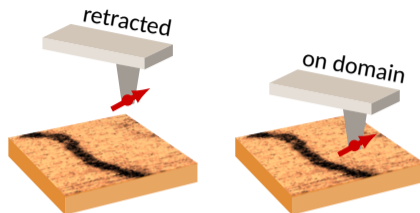
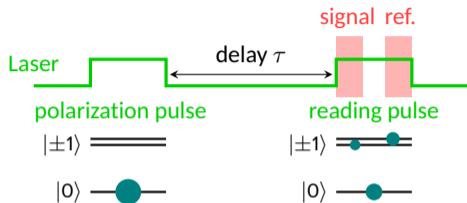
Local variation of the relaxation time



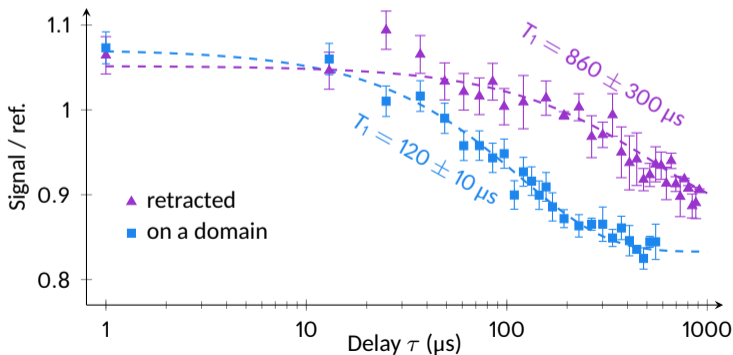
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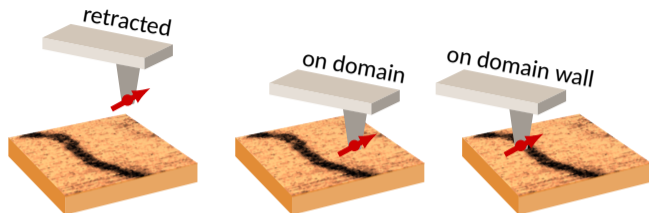
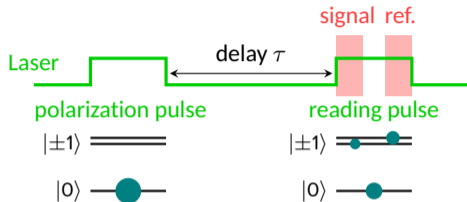
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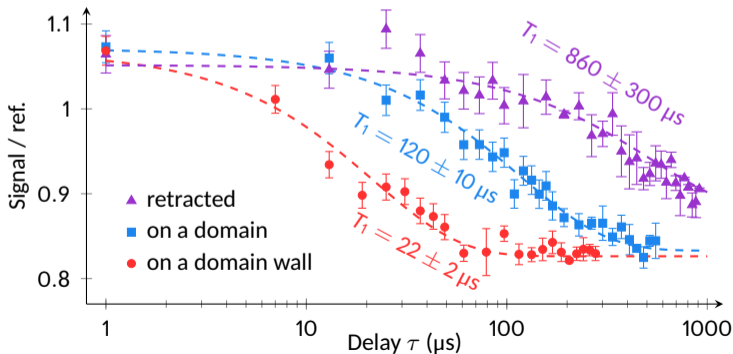
Clear diminution of T_1
→ **Enhancement of the spin relaxation**



Local variation of the relaxation time

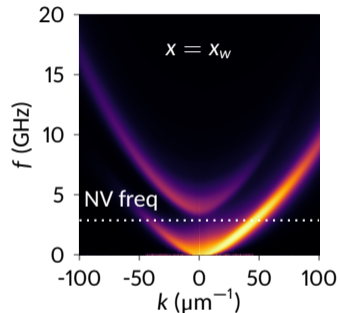
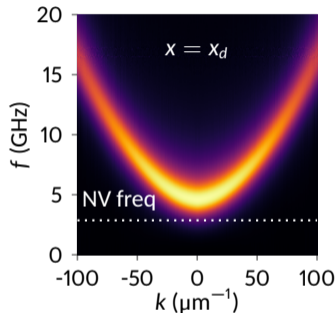
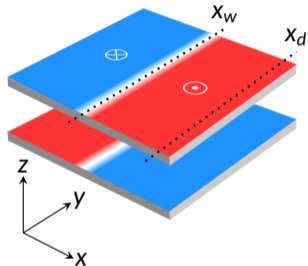


Clear diminution of T_1
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Origin of the noise: spin waves

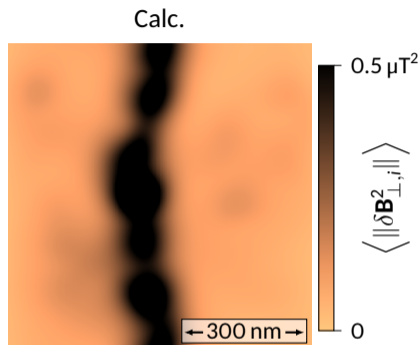
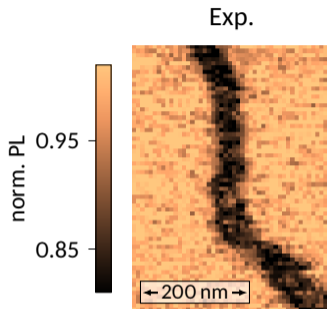
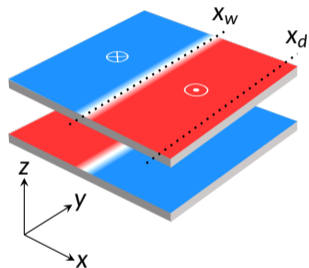
Collaboration: C2N, Palaiseau (J.-P. Adam, J.-V. Kim)



- NV frequency slightly below the gap, in the tail of power spectral density, which is the reason why we detect some noise when approaching the tip.
- No gap in the domain walls, presence of modes at the NV frequency: **the NV center is more sensitive to the noise from the walls!**

Origin of the noise: spin waves

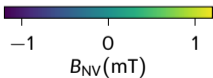
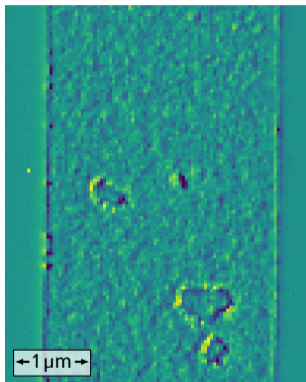
Collaboration: C2N, Palaiseau (J.-P. Adam, J.-V. Kim)



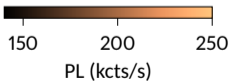
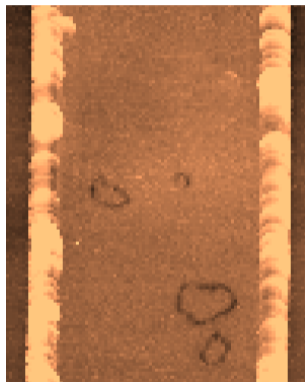
- NV frequency slightly below the gap, in the tail of power spectral density, which is the reason why we detect some noise when approaching the tip.
- No gap in the domain walls, presence of modes at the NV frequency: **the NV center is more sensitive to the noise from the walls!**

After applying magnetic field

NV stray field map

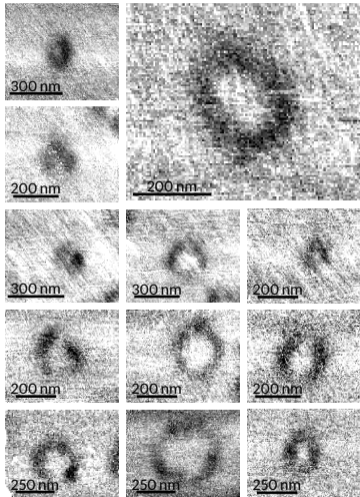


Noise (PL) map

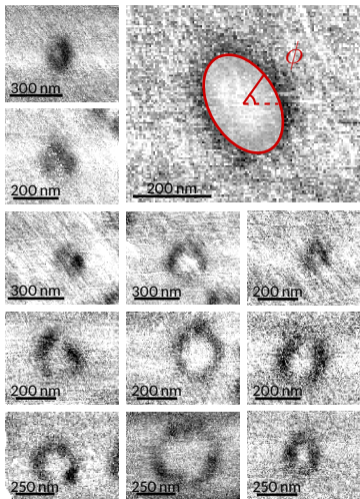


- Oop field of about 150 mT applied for nucleation
- Skyrmions and big bubbles pinned

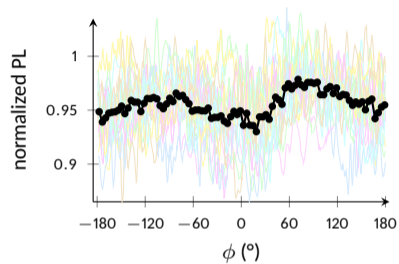
Statistics on Néel left (CCW) skyrmions



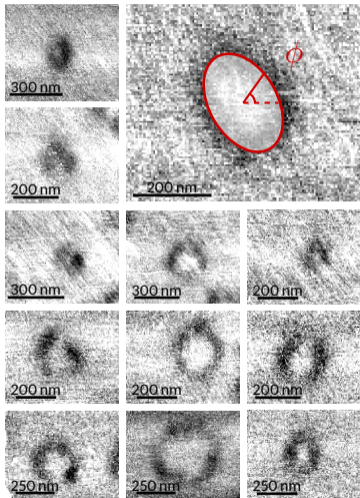
Statistics on Néel left (CCW) skyrmions



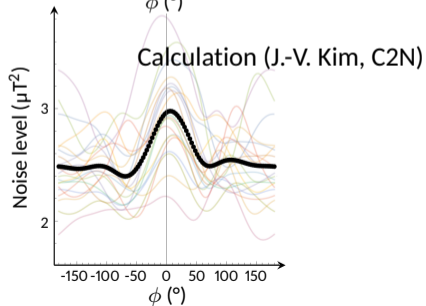
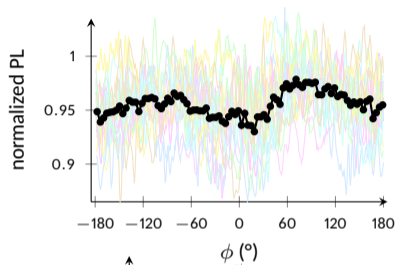
Angular variation of PL



Statistics on Néel left (CCW) skyrmions

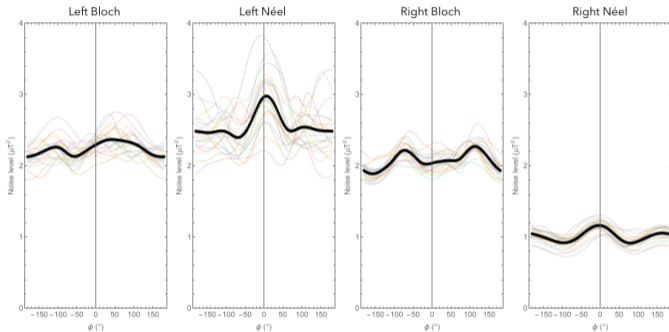


Angular variation of PL

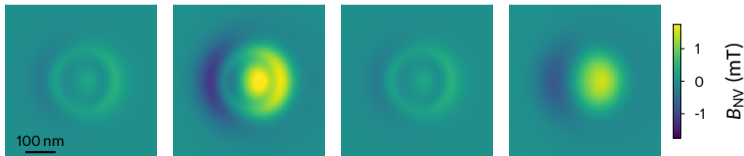


Expected pattern on other skyrmion types

Simulated noise distribution along the contour



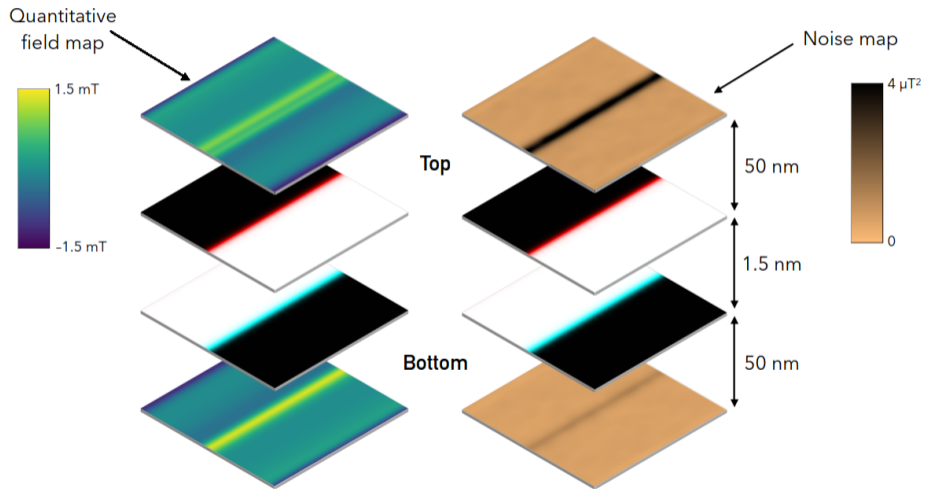
Simulated stray field maps



- The pattern allows us to identify Néel skyrmions
- Strong difference in noise amplitude expected between Néel left and Néel right skyrmions...
- ... while the stray field maps are very similar!

Do we also expect this for domain walls? Yes!

Calculation: C2N, Palaiseau (J.-V. Kim)

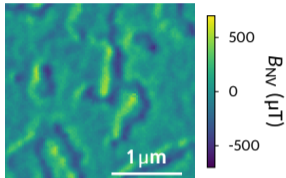


Experiment: looking at both sides of the film

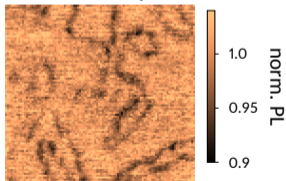
Initial stack: Néel left

TaOx 3 nm
Ru 0.6 nm
Co 1.5 nm
Pt 0.5 nm
Ru 0.8 nm
Co 1.5 nm
Pt 3 nm
Ta

Magnetic field map



Noise map

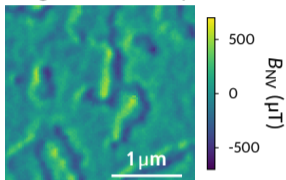


Experiment: looking at both sides of the film

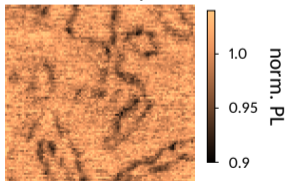
Initial stack: Néel left



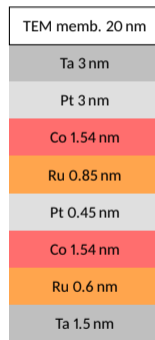
Magnetic field map



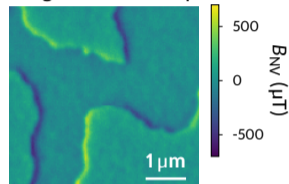
Noise map



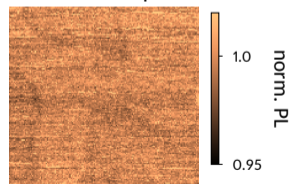
Inverted stack: Néel right



Magnetic field map

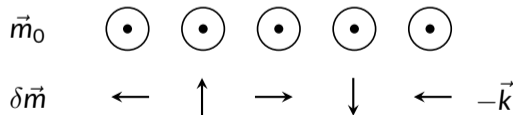
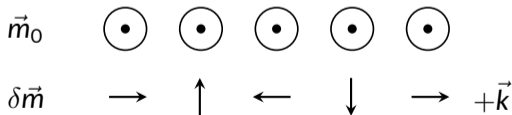
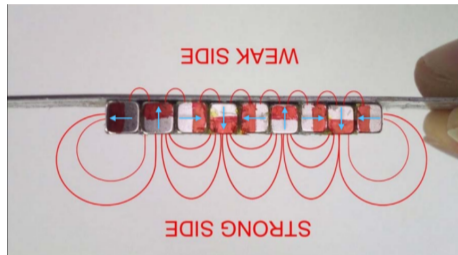
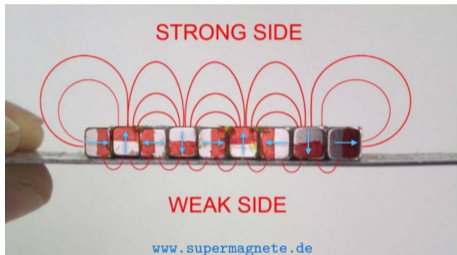


Noise map



Origin of this effect, 1st ingredient : Spin waves = fridge magnets

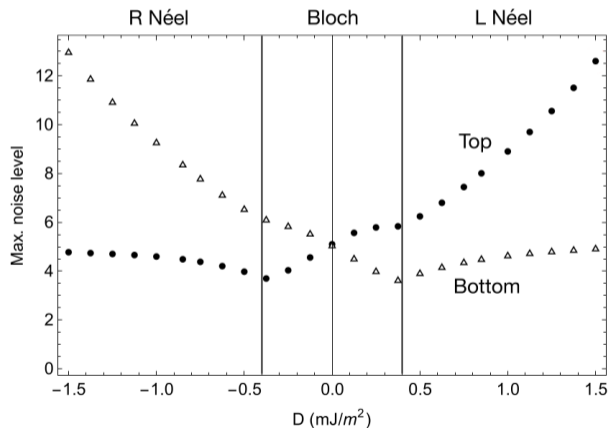
Halbach arrays



Origin of this effect, 2nd ingredient: DMI

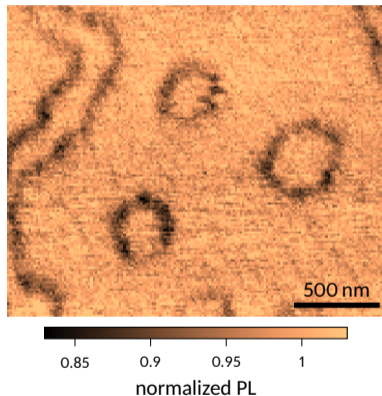
Calculation: C2N, Palaiseau (J.-V. Kim)

Calculation made for a **single** ferromagnetic layer

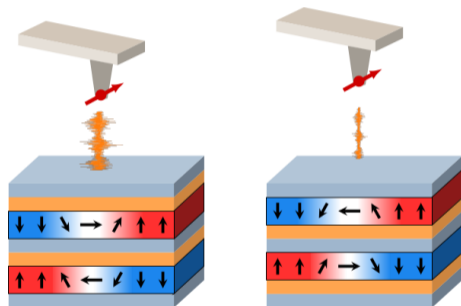


- DMI induces non-reciprocity in the spin wave dispersion
- This results in the selection of a propagation direction for the modes producing the detected noise
- **These modes create noise only on one side of the film!**

Summary



Localization and characterization of magnetic textures from thermal spin wave noise using scanning NV center microscopy



 M. Rollo *et al.* *PRB* 103 (2021), 235418

 A. Finco *et al.* *Nat. Commun.* 12 (2021), 767

 A. Finco *et al.* *in preparation* (2024)

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