

Exotic spin states



spin glass and spin liquid,
quantum fluctuations



muon spin relaxation (μ SR)



skyrmions

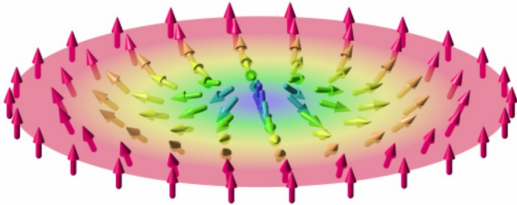




Material / Technology

skyrmions

What is skyrmion?



1961: Tony Skyrme
model of nucleon,
pion field

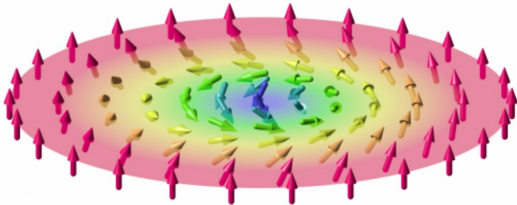
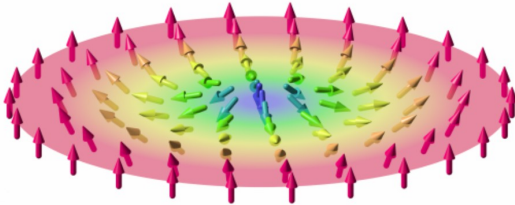
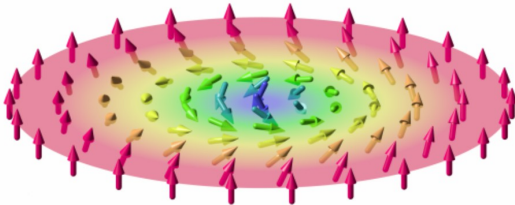


Image credit: Karin Everschor-Sitte and Matthias Sitte (CC-BY-SA)

What is skyrmion?



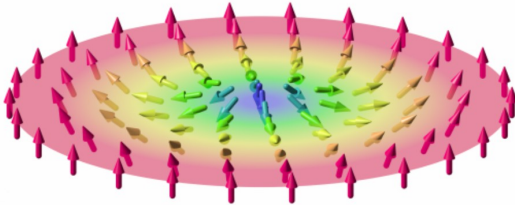
1961: Tony Skyrme
model of nucleon,
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1989: Alexey Bogdanov
skyrmions as topological
defects in ferromagnets

Image credit: Karin Everschor-Sitte and Matthias Sitte (CC-BY-SA)

What is skyrmion?



1961: Tony Skyrme
model of nucleon,
pion field

1989: Alexey Bogdanov
skyrmions as topological
defects in ferromagnets

2009: experimental
observation in MnSi

from 2010: mainstream
in solid-state research

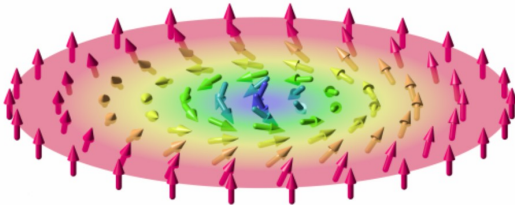


Image credit: Karin Everschor-Sitte and Matthias Sitte (CC-BY-SA)

Skyrmion as hedgehog

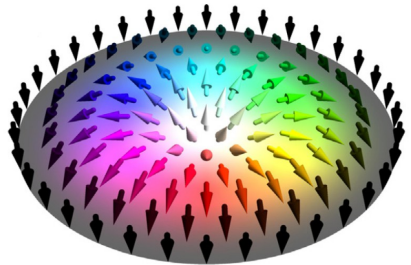
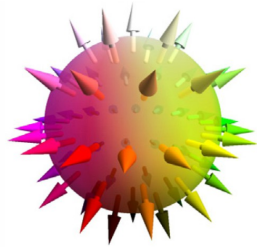
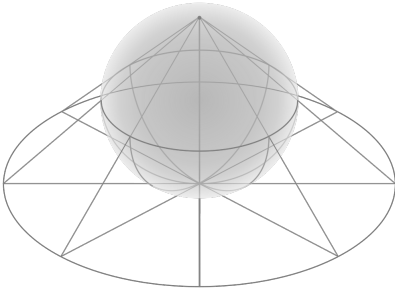


Image credits: Mark Howison and V-wolf (CC-BY-SA); Physics Reports 895, 1 (2021)

Skyrmion as hedgehog

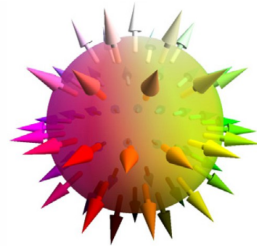
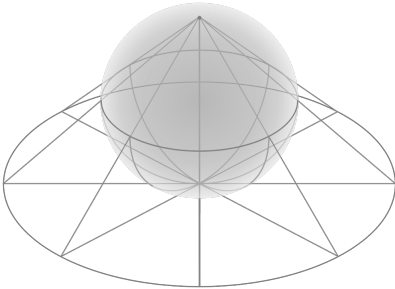
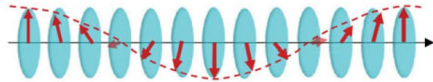
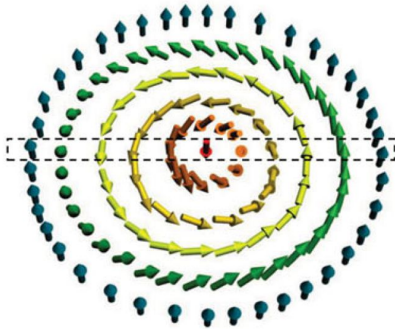
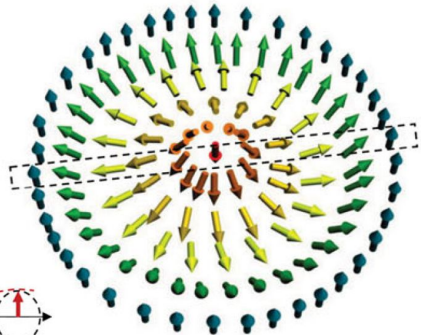


Image credits: Mark Howison and V-wolf (CC-BY-SA); Physics Reports 895, 1 (2021)

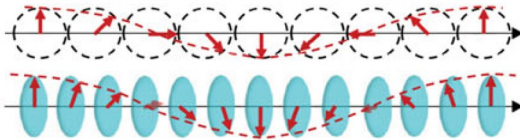
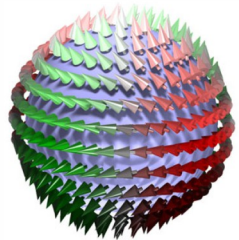
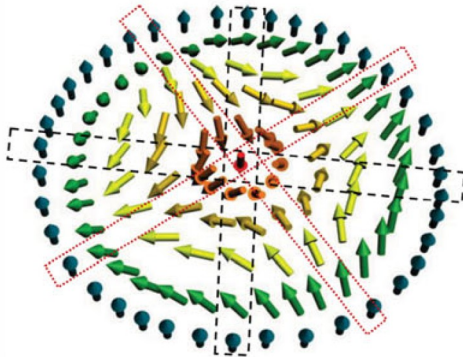


Bloch skyrmion



Néel skyrmion





Variety of spin textures



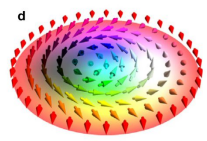
Antiskyrmion



Intermediate skyrmion



Higher-order skyrmion



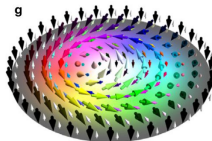
Bimeron



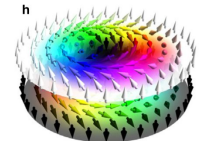
Biskyrmion



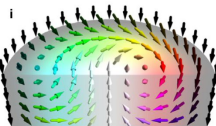
Skyrmionium



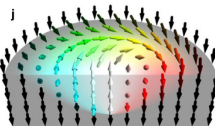
Ferrimagnetic skyrmion



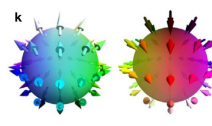
Antiferromagnetic skyrmion



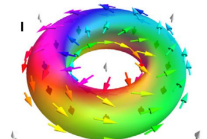
Skyrmion tube



Chiral bobber

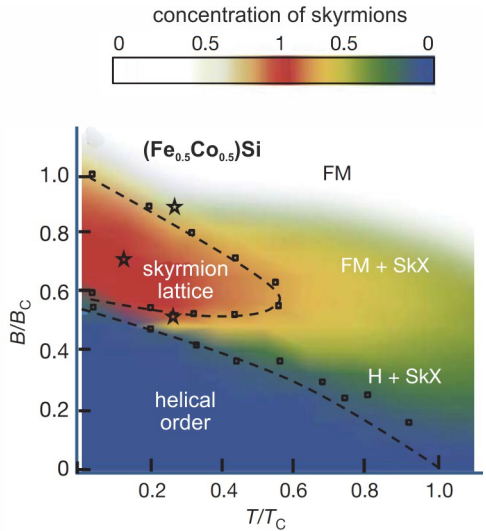
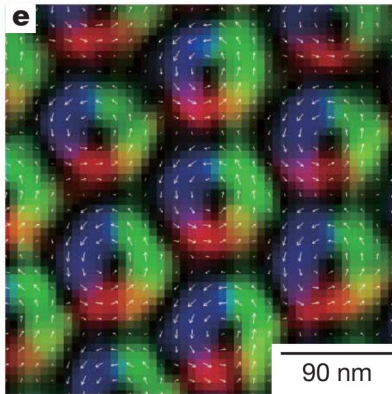


Bloch anti-Bloch crystal

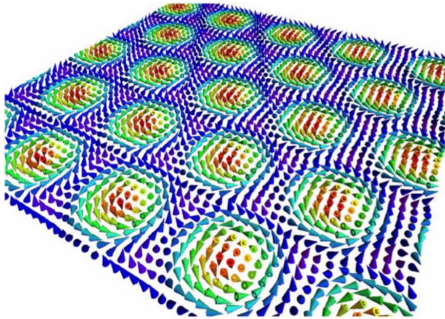


Hopfion

Visualization of skyrmions: Lorentz TEM

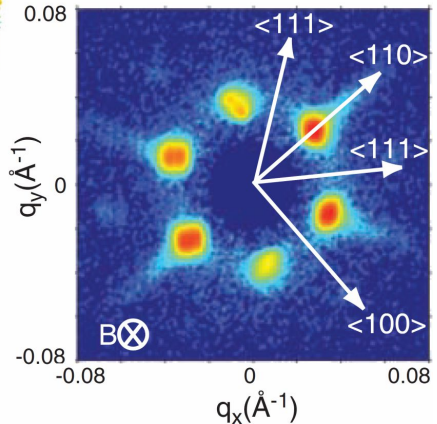


Visualization of skyrmions: SANS



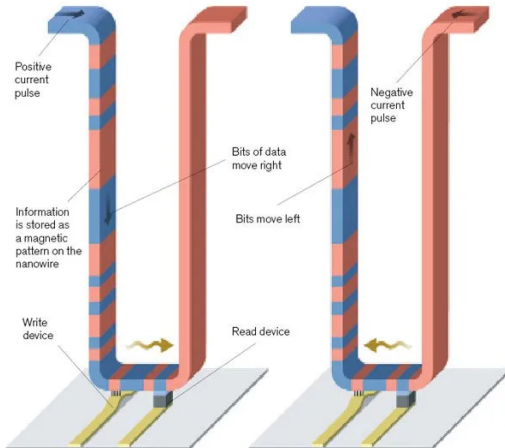
Periodicity: 10 – 100 nm
(cf. vortex lattice
in superconductors)

SANS = small-angle
neutron scattering



Racetrack memory

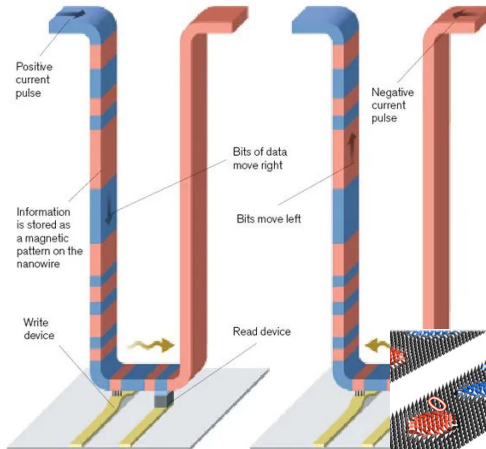
Image credit: MIT Technology Review



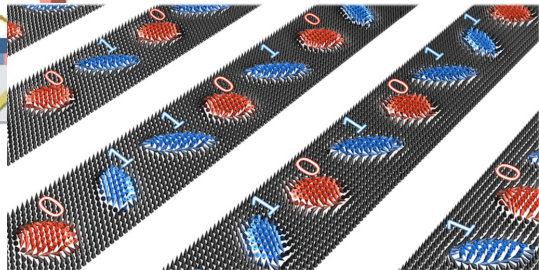
High memory density
and no moving parts

Racetrack memory

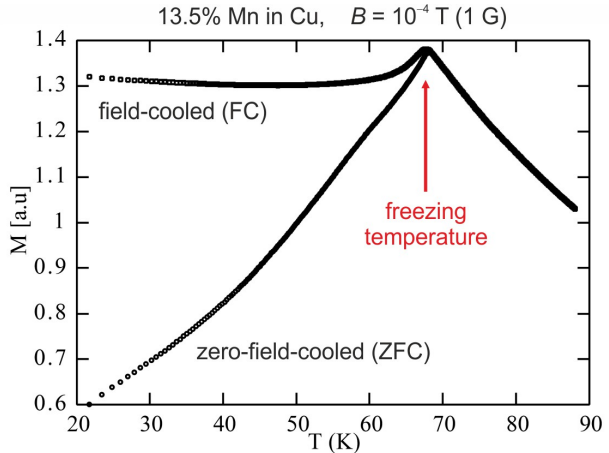
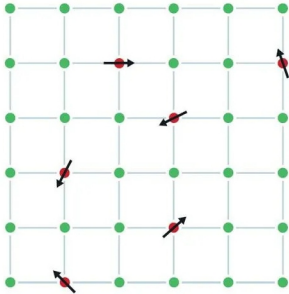
Image credit: MIT Technology Review
and Physics Reports 895, 1 (2021)

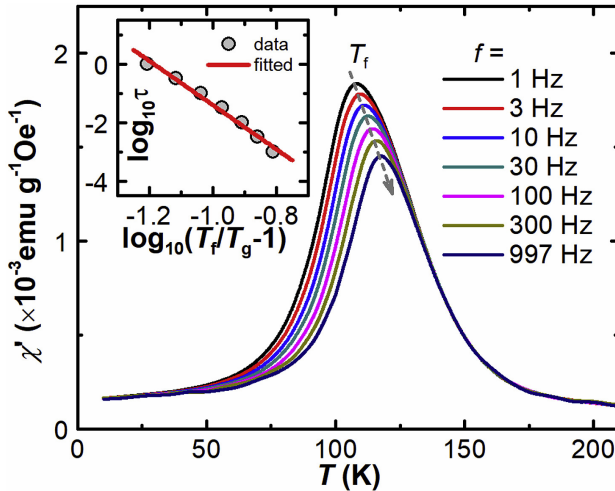


High memory density
and no moving parts

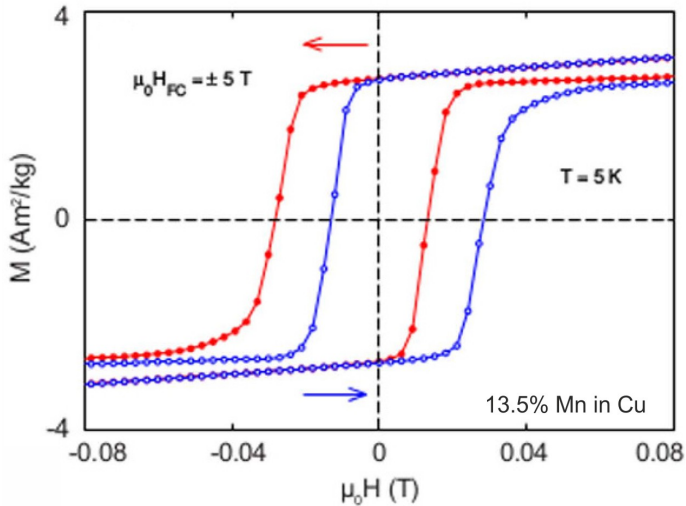


Antiskyrmions and
skyrmions as '0' and '1' bits





Magnetic response depends on: i) cooling history
 ii) frequency of the applied field



Travel in a rugged landscape

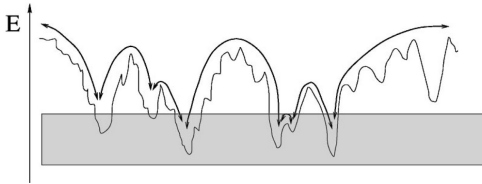
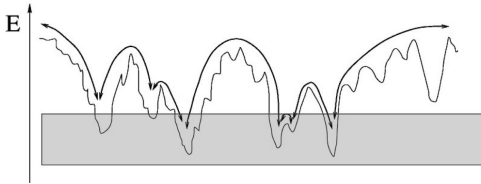


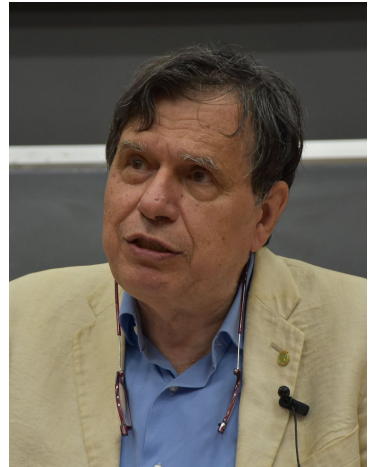
Image credits: Phys. Rev. B 64, 104417 (2001)



2021 Nobel prize in physics

“discovery of the interplay of disorder and fluctuations in physical systems from atomic to planetary scales”

spin glasses, protein folding, collective motion of animals (swarms and flocks)

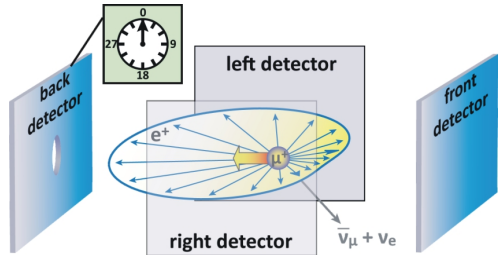
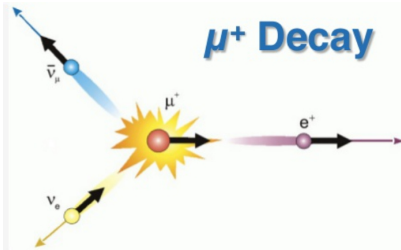


Giorgio Parisi
born 1948



Experiment

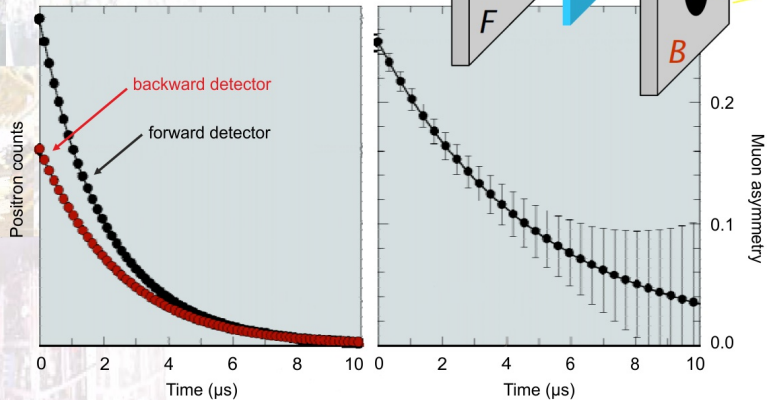
muon spin relaxation (μ SR)



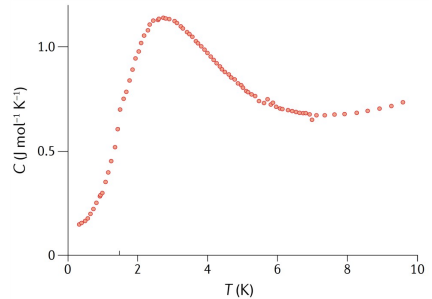
- **What happens:** positron follows the direction of muon spin
- **Measure:** asymmetry of the positron emission
- **Extract:** local magnetization

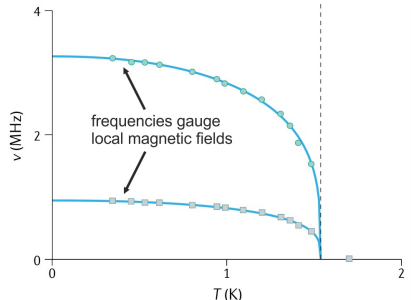
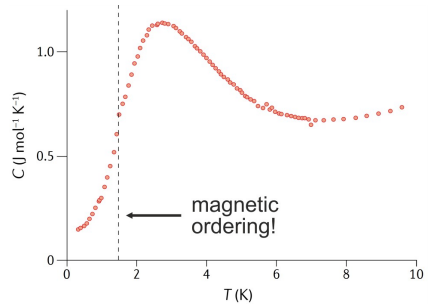
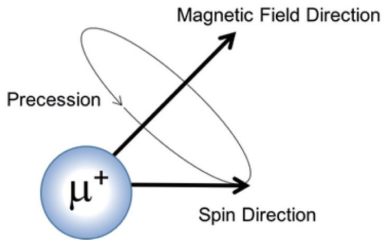
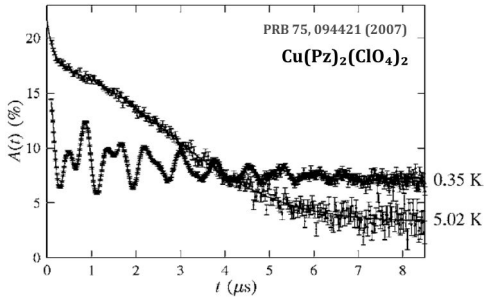
Image credit: J.H. Brewer, slides at Int. Conference on Hyperfine interactions (2014)

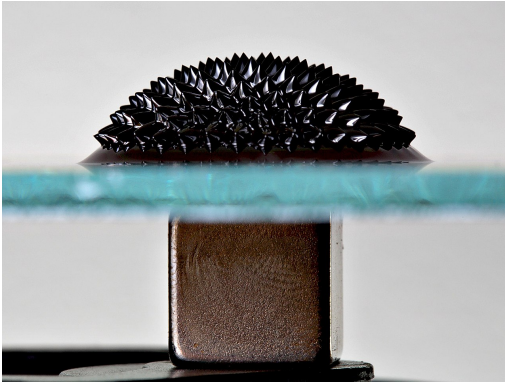
Image credit: Bob Cywinski



Further reading: A. Hillier *et al.* *Nature Rev. Methods Primer* 2, 4 (2022)

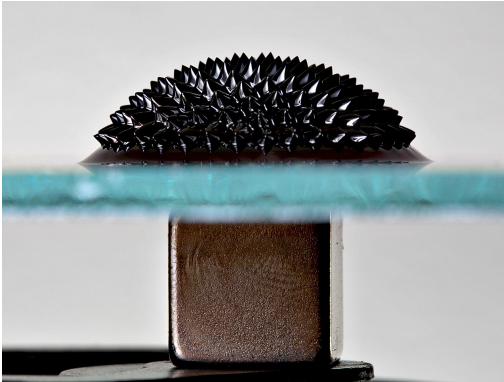






Spin liquid

not a ferrofluid



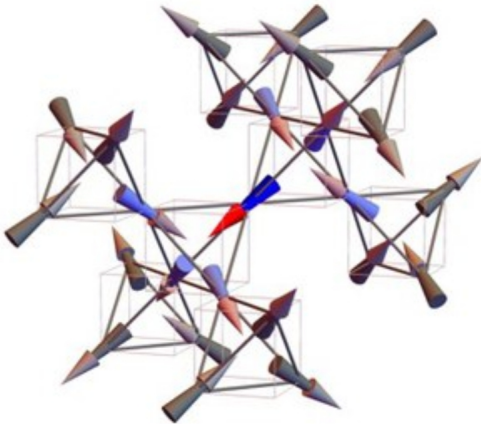
Spin liquid

not a ferrofluid



but a state with
persistent spin dynamics

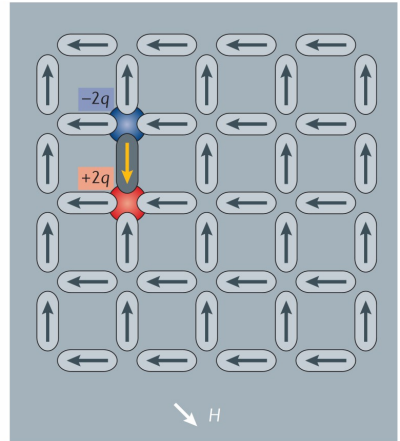
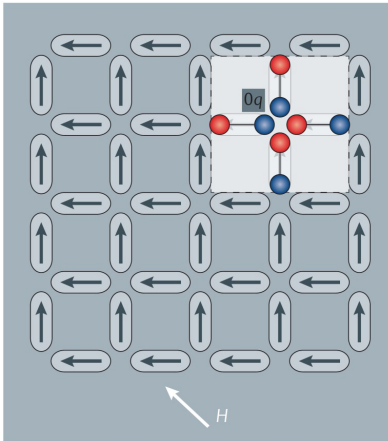
Image credit: Gregory F. Maxwell (CC-BY-SA), ISIS

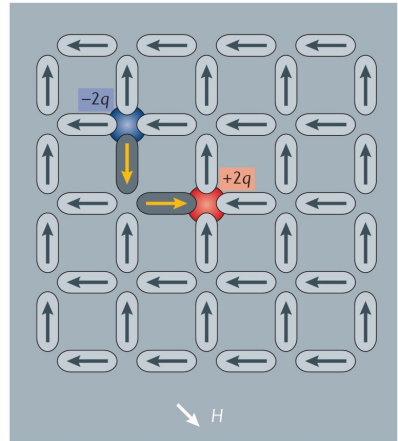
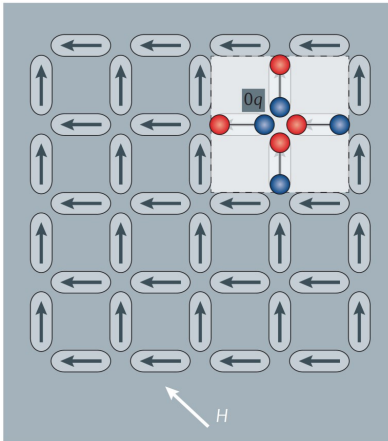


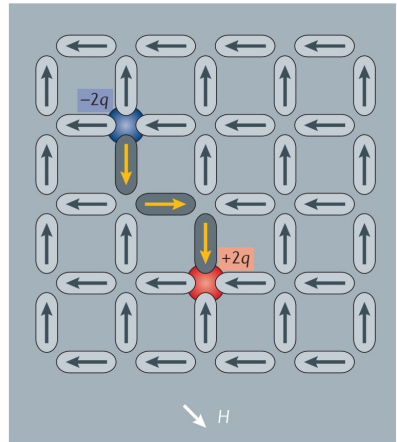
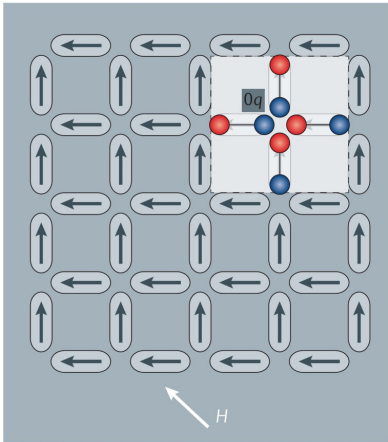
All the 2-in-2-out configurations have the same energy
(degenerate classical states)

Higher T 's: system evolves due to thermal fluctuations

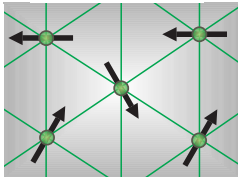
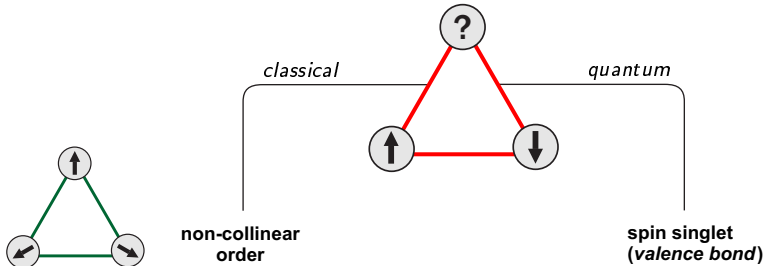
Lower T 's: freezing



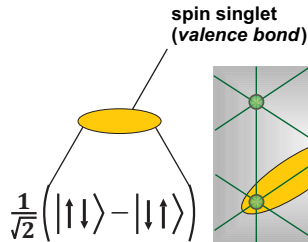




Magnetic excitation of spin ice breaks down into two **monopoles**



still ordered...



“valence bonds” form a spin liquid
proposed: 1973 (P.W. Anderson)
realized: 20??