Current driven nanosecond skyrmion dynamics

Kyung Mee Song^{1,2**}, Seonghoon Woo^{1*}, Hee-Seung Han³, Min Seung Jung⁴, Mi-Young Im^{4,5}, Ki-Suk Lee³, Kun Soo Song¹, Jae-Sung Kim², Peter Fischer^{6,7}, Jung II Hong⁴, Jun Woo Choi¹, Byeong-Chul Min¹, Hyun Cheol Koo^{1,8} and Joonyeon Chang¹
¹Center for Spintronics, Korea Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul 02792, Korea
²Department of Physics, Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul 04130, Korea
³Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, Ulsan, Korea
⁴Department of Emerging Materials, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and Technology, Daegu 711-873, Korea
⁵Center for X-ray Optics, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California, 94720, USA
⁶Materials Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California, 94720, USA
⁷Department of Physics, University of California, Santa Cruz, California 94056, USA
⁸KU-KIST Graduate School of Converging Science and Technology, Korea University, Seoul 02792, Korea
^{*}These authors equally contributed to this work

Magnetic skyrmions are topologically-protected small cylindrical swirling spin structures with fascinating physical properties. Its predicted small size, high mobility, and small current required to displace suggests that magnetic skyrmions are suitable for high-density and low-power spintronics device applications. Magnetic skyrmions can be stabilized in materials with strong spin-orbit coupling and large Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction (DMI). Recent studies have shown the creation of chiral magnetic skyrmion at room temperature in metallic thin film heterostructures [1-3] and their static motion on nanotracks [4]. However, the experimental observation of ultrafast dynamics of the chiral texture in real space has so far remained elusive due to the difficulty of experimentally obtaining nanosecond time resolution and sub-100nm spatial resolution simultaneously.

In this work, nanosecond-dynamics of a 100 nm-size magnetic skyrmions driven by current-induced spin-orbit torque is revealed. By using a time-resolved pump-probe soft X-ray imaging technique, the skyrmion dynamics during a current pulse application is measured. By changing the magnitude of the current pulse, the dynamic states of magnetic skyrmions, such as the breathing mode or the translational mode, can be reliably tuned. This shows that the dynamics of magnetic skyrmions can be controlled by the applied current density. We believe these observations open the door to versatile and novel skyrmionic applications.

References

- [1] W. Jiang et al., Science, 349 (6245), 283-286 (2015)
- [2] C. Moreau-Luchaire et al., Nature nanotechnology, 11, 444-448 (2016)
- [3] O. Boulle et al., Nature nanotechnology, 11, 449-454 (2016)
- [4]. S. Woo et al., Nature materials, 15, 501-506 (2016)