

# Electrical Magnetic Vortex Core Polarity Read-out and Switching

[June-Seo Kim](#), Olivier Boulle, D. Bedau, Philipp  
Möhrke, Tomas Moore, Mathias Kläui,  
and Ulrich Rüdiger

University of Konstanz, Germany

# Motivations

## Scientific Motivation

The magnetic vortex core at the center of a vortex is the smallest magnetic spin structure in soft magnetic materials.

The magnetic vortex comprises complex in-plane and out-of-plane magnetization.

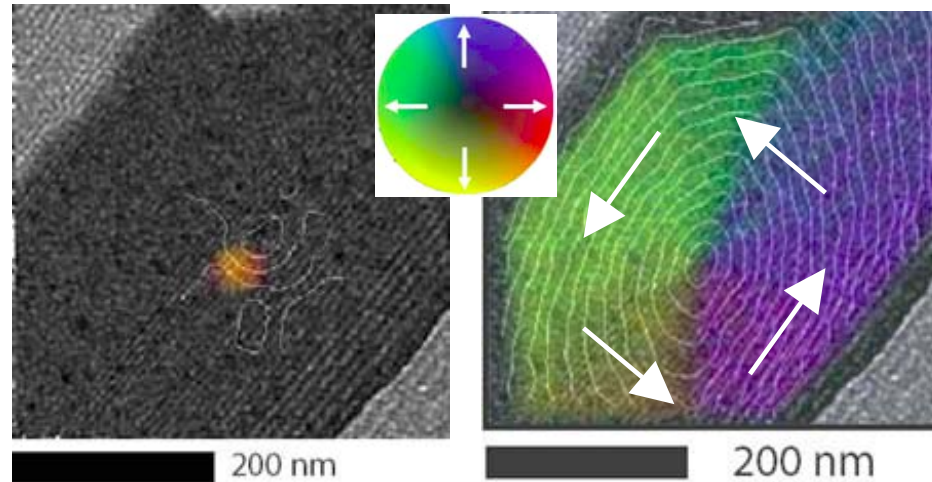
The switching time of the magnetic vortex core polarity (out-of-plane component) was shown to be about 20~40 ns.

## Possible Applications

If we can read and change the polarity of the magnetic vortex core, it would be a new non-volatile memory device.

# Magnetic Vortex States (Static Properties)

Imaging with high resolution electron holography



F. Junginger, M. Kläui et. al.,  
APL 92, 112502 (2008).

Out-of-plane vortex core    In-plane magnetization

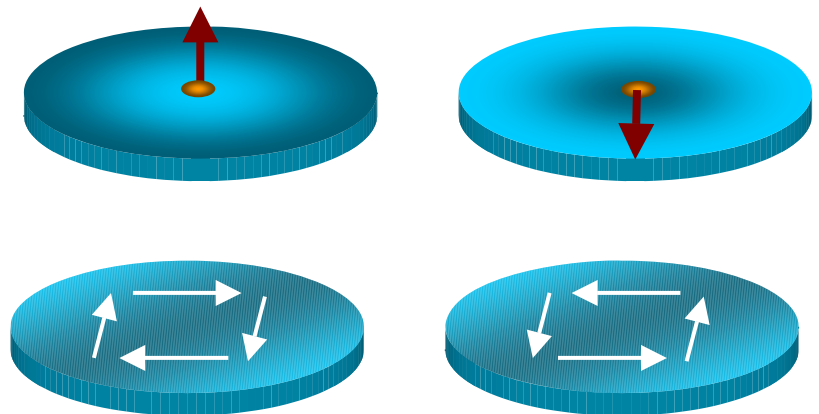
4 Possible Configurations:

**Out-of-plane**

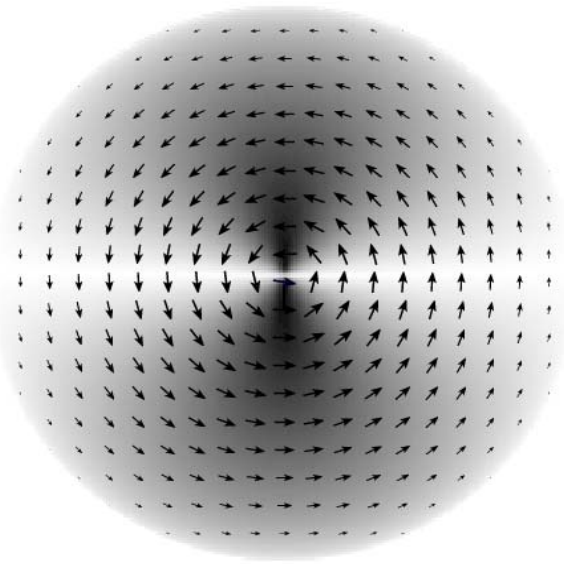
Core up / Core down

**In-plane**

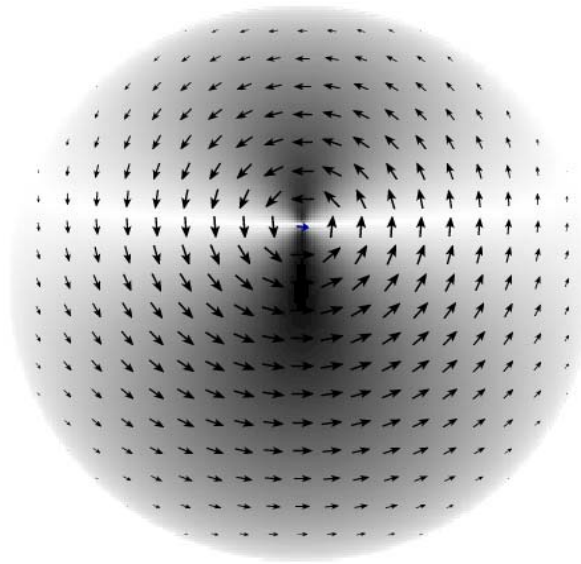
Clockwise / Anticlockwise



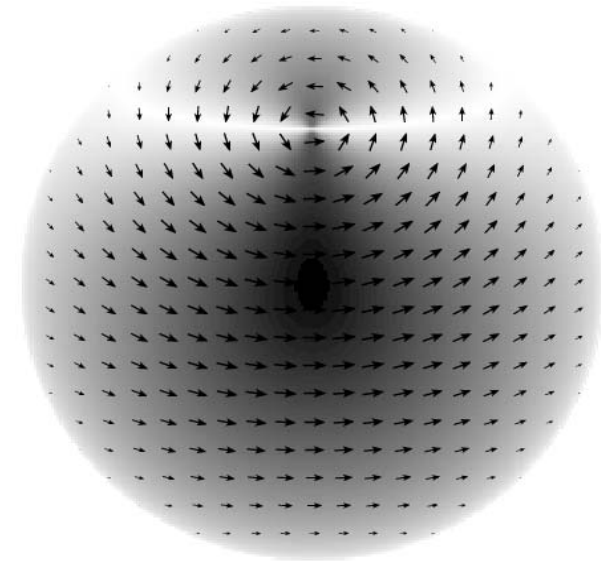
# Magnetic Vortex States (Quasi-static Switching)



0 Oe



7 Oe



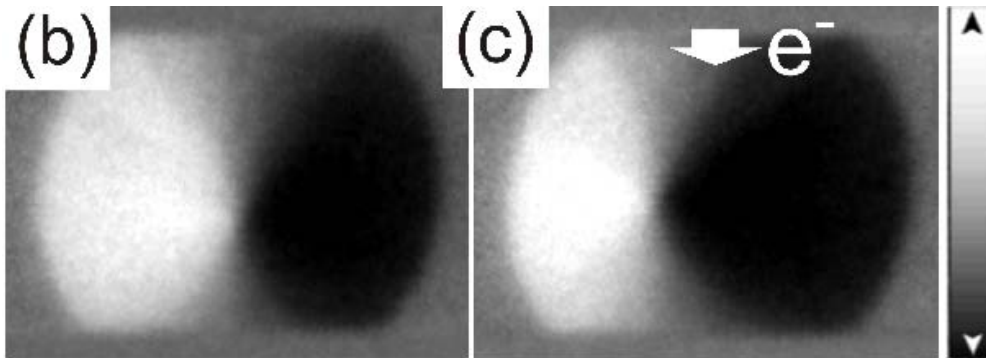
16 Oe



**Due to the topology, vortex core is displaced perpendicular to external field.**

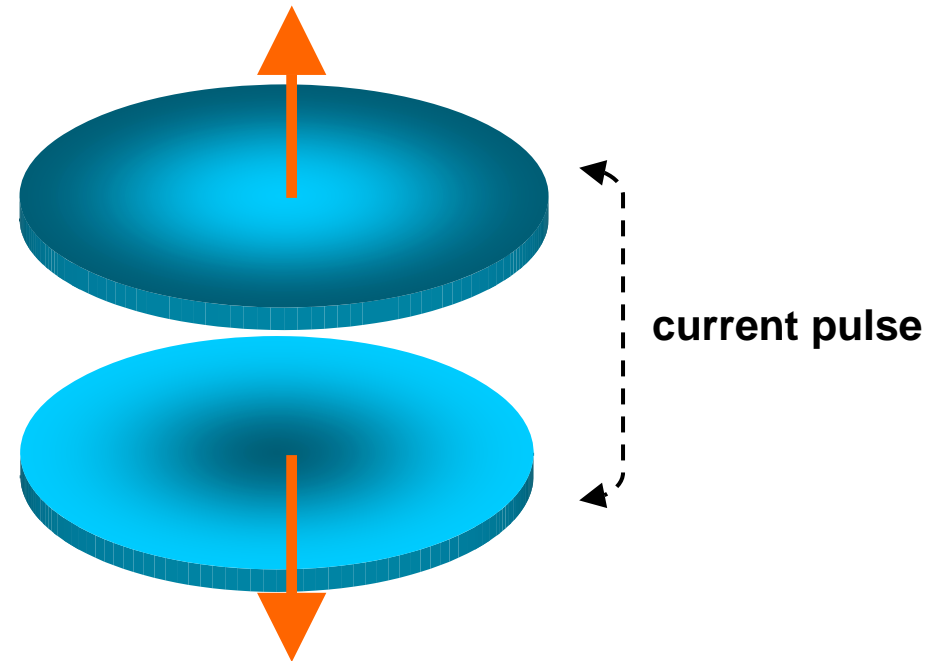
# Dynamic Properties of Magnetic Vortex Core

Vortex core displacement  
due to a current pulse



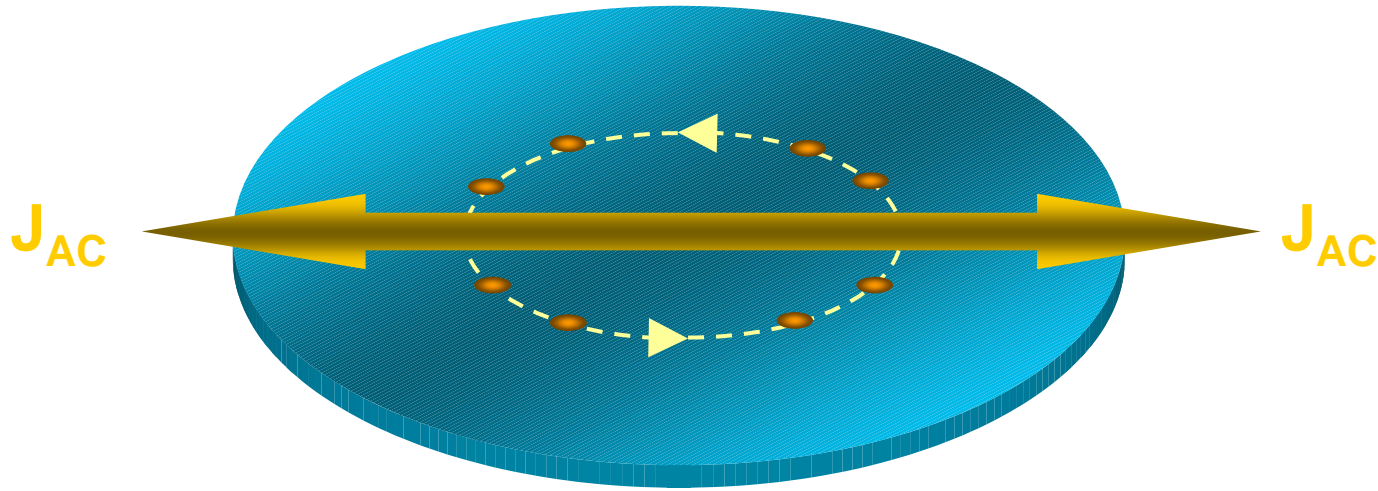
L. Heyne, M. Kläui et al., PRL **100**, 66603 (2008).

Vortex core polarity  
switching using a single  
current pulse



Keisuke Yamada, et. al., arXiv:0808.2858

# Dynamic Properties of Magnetic Vortex Core



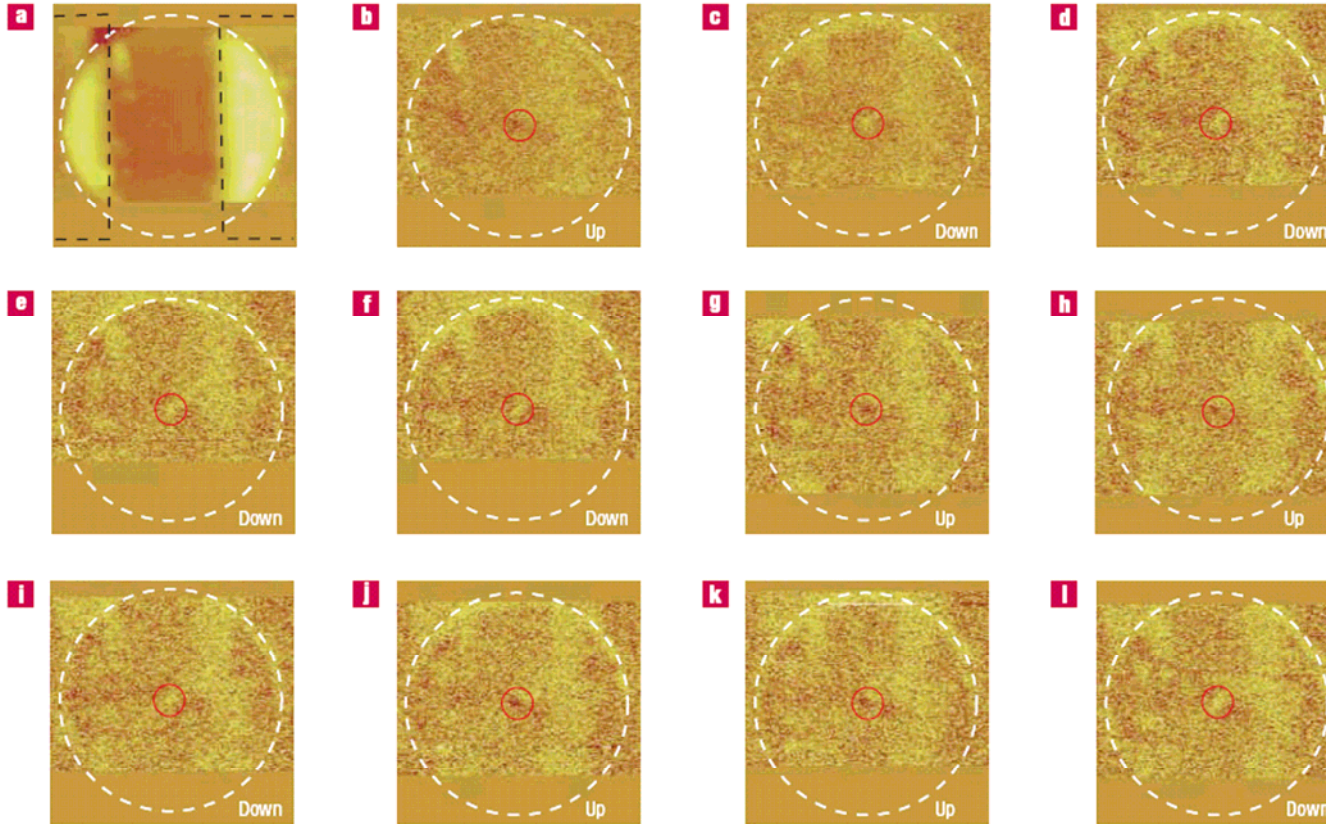
## Excitations

Using AC fields or AC currents, vortex core gyration is excited:

Motion of vortex core on circular orbit around the centre of a disc.



# Previous Results



KEISUKE YAMADA, *et al.*, Nature Phys. Vol 6, P 269 (2007)

$$f_{\text{experiment}}^{\text{resonance}} = 290 \text{ MHz}$$

**AC current induced vortex core switching  
Detection by MFM imaging is rather slow.**

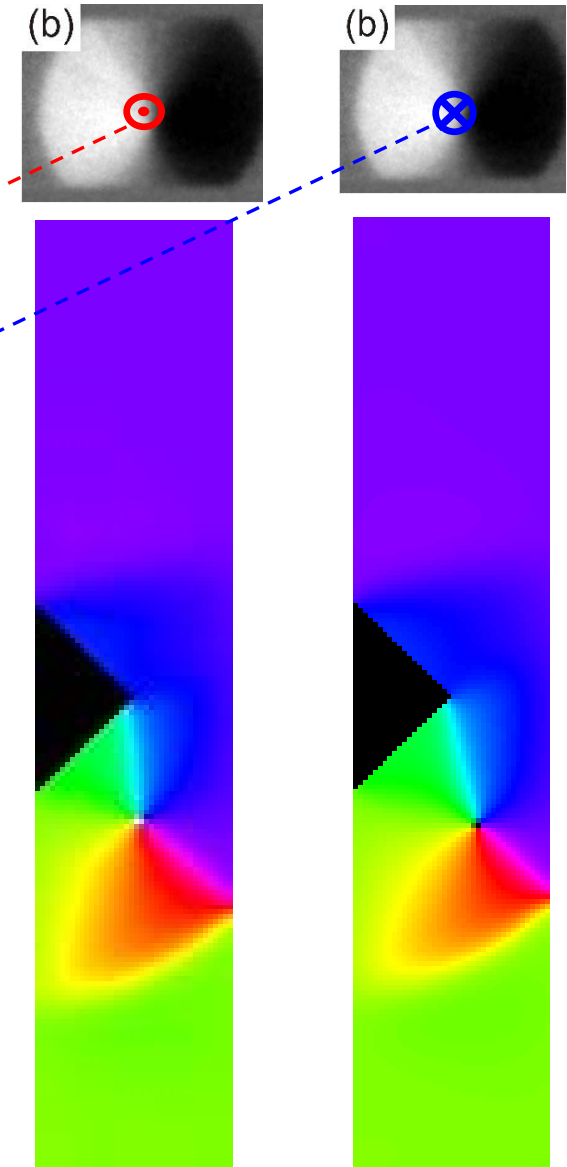
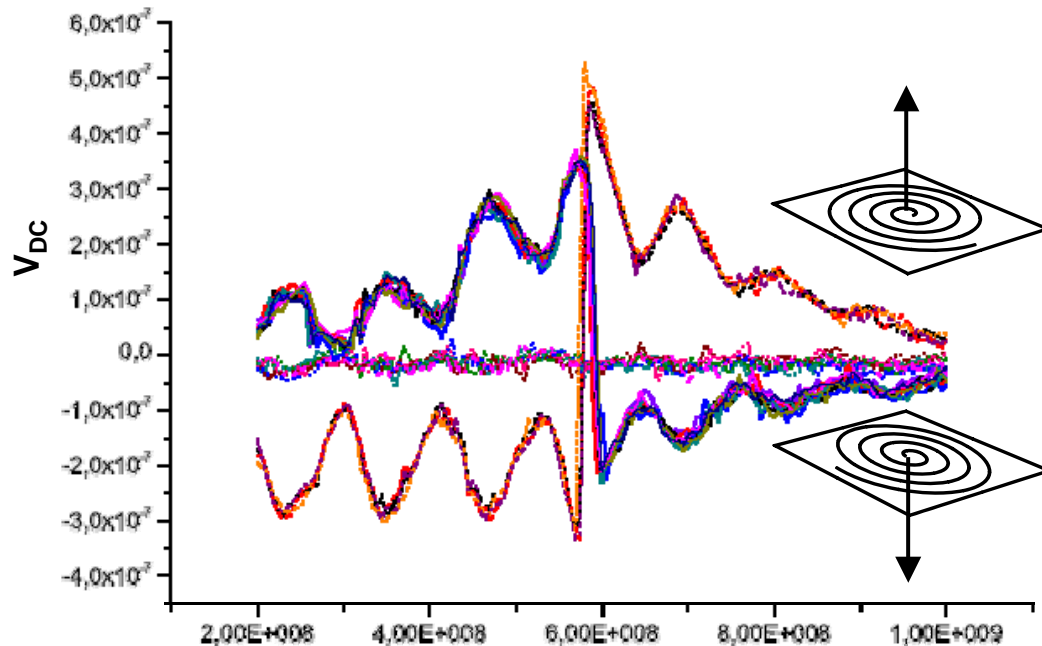
# Homodyne Detection

It is a better technique to measure the magnetic vortex core gyration and the polarity switching.

$$I = I_0 \cos(\omega t)$$

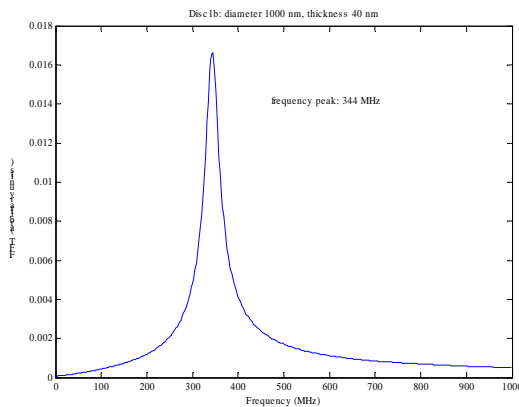
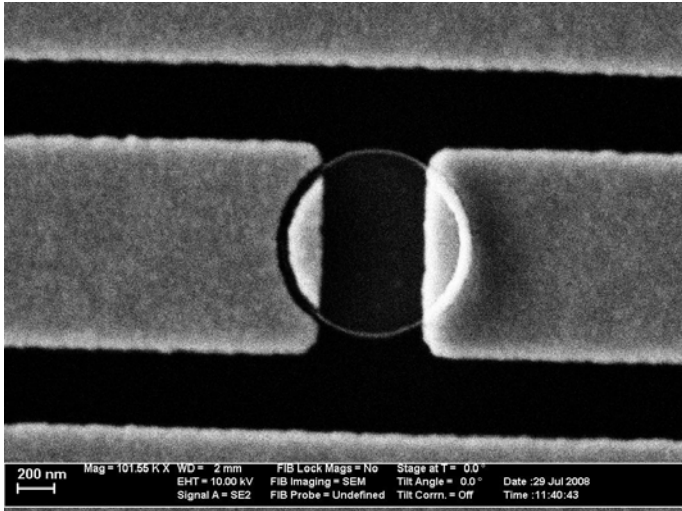
$$\Delta R(\omega) = R_0 \cos(\omega t + \chi)$$

$$V_{DC} = I_{AC} \frac{\Delta R(\omega)}{2} \cos(\chi), \quad \chi = \text{phase shift}$$

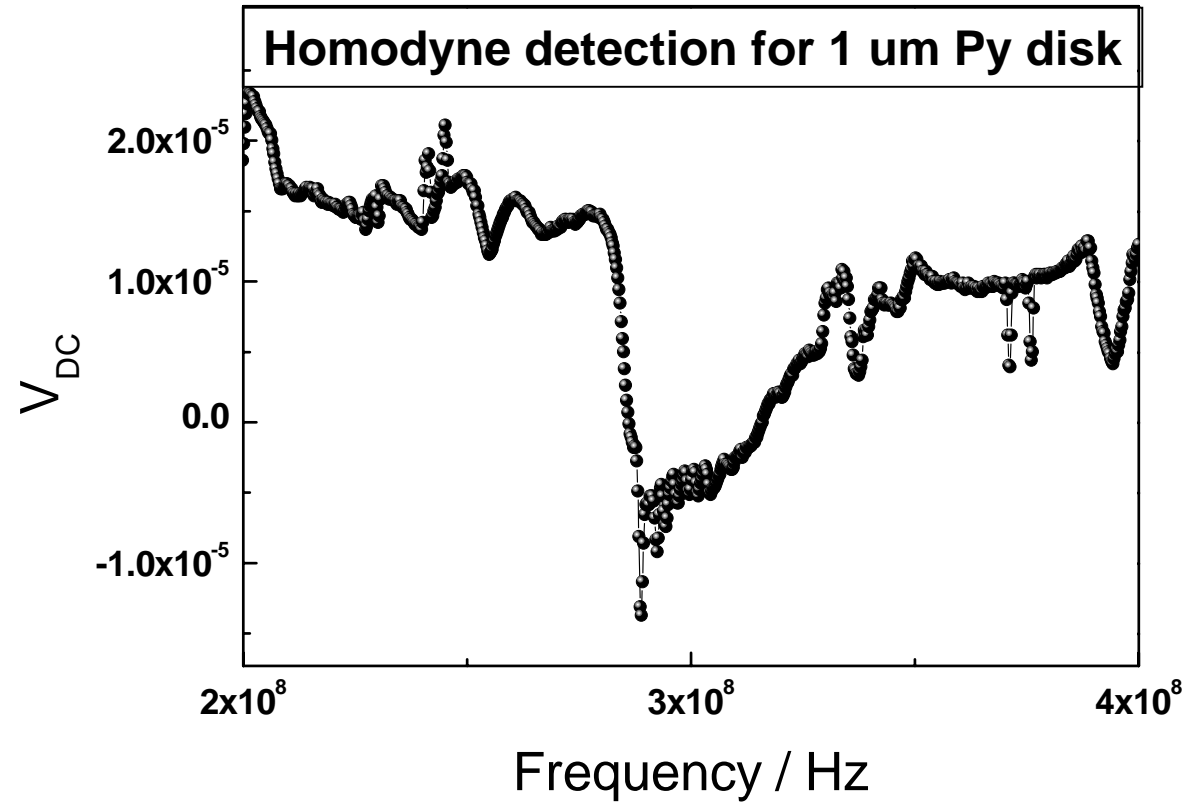




# Homodyne Detection of VC resonance in a disc



$$f_{\text{simulation}}^{\text{resonance}} = 344 \text{ MHz}$$



$$f_{\text{experiment}}^{\text{resonance}} = 286 \text{ MHz}$$

Reasonable agreement of resonance frequency

# Summary

- 1. We can detect the resonance frequency of the magnetic vortex core gyration by measuring the DC response (homodyne detection).**
- 2. Homodyne technique is very fast to measure the exact the vortex core polarity.**
- 3. In a next step the vortex core polarity switching due to pulses or AC excitations will be probed.**

**Acknowledgements: Spinswitch Research Training Network**

**Thank you for your attention!**