Spin thermoelectric microscopy of magnetic skyrmions 物材機構 ¹, JST さきがけ ², 浜松ホトニクス ³, 東大工 ⁴, 東北大 CSRN⁵ ○井口 亮 ¹, 葛西 伸哉 ^{1,2}, 越川 一成 ³, 茅根 慎通 ³, 鈴木 伸介 ³, 内田 健一 ^{1,4,5} NIMS ¹, JST-PRESTO ², Hamamatsu Photonics ³, The Univ. of Tokyo ⁴, CSRN Tohoku Univ. ⁵, ○Ryo Iguchi ¹, Shinya Kasai ^{1,2}, Kazushige Koshikawa ³, Norimichi Chinone ³, Shinsuke Suzuki ³, and Ken-ichi Uchida ^{1,4,5}

E-mail: IGUCHI.Ryo@nims.go.jp

The magnetic skyrmion is a nanoscale topological object characterized by the winding of the magnetic moments, appearing in magnetic materials with broken inversion symmetry [1]. Because of its low current threshold for driving, the skyrmions have been intensely studied toward novel memory and storage devices, where the skyrmions act a career of information [2-4]. Their emergence and dynamics have been studied by using a variety of real-space microscopy methods, such as electron-beam, X-ray, and visible light spectroscopies and magnetic-force and scanning tunneling microscopies. In this work, we demonstrate a new method for imaging magnetic skyrmions; we show that the skyrmions can be visualized via thermoelectric signals of spin-caloritronic phenomena in combination with focused heating.

In the experiment, we applied a local temperature gradient to a metallic multilayer system and mapped the magnitude as well as the direction of the thermoelectric currents reflecting the local magnetic moment of the system via the spin-caloritronic effects [5-7], leading to the thermoelectric imaging of in-plane magnetic texture of the Néel skyrmions. This non-destructive method also enables the observation of skyrmion dynamics under driving current pulses, thus being a complementary and useful method for future development of skyrmion devices.

- [1] U. K. Rößler, A. N. Bogdanov, C. Pfleiderer, Spontaneous skyrmion ground states in magnetic metals. Nature 442, 797–801 (2006).
- [2] N. Nagaosa, Y. Tokura, Topological properties and dynamics of magnetic skyrmions. Nature Nanotech. 8, 899–911 (2013).
 - [3] W. Jiang et al., Blowing magnetic skyrmion bubbles. Science. 349, 283–286 (2015).
- [4] W. Kang, Y. Huang, X. Zhang, Y. Zhou, W. Zhao, Skyrmion-Electronics: An Overview and Outlook. Proc. IEEE 104, 2040–2061 (2016).
- [5] K. Uchida et al., Observation of the spin Seebeck effect. Nature. 455, 778–781 (2008); K. Uchida et al., Thermoelectric Generation Based on Spin Seebeck Effects. Proc. IEEE 104, 1946–1973 (2016).
 - [6] G. E. W. Bauer, E. Saitoh, B. J. van Wees, Spin caloritronics. Nature Materials. 11, 391–399 (2012).
 - [7] S. R. Boona, R. C. Myers, J. P. Heremans, Spin caloritronics. Energy Environ. Sci. 7, 885–26 (2014).