Magnetic stripes and skyrmions with helicity reversals

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Abstract | The study of magnetic bubbles used as information bits in nonvolatile memory elements has a long history (1). The micron-sized bubbles were observed in uniaxial ferromagnets (3), garnet films (12), and amorphous alloy films (13) with the perpendicular anisotropy. The theoretical (4, 14, 15) and experimental studies (3, 12, 13) clarified the factors crucial for bubble formation, such as the quality factor Q (the ratio of the magnetic anisotropy and magnetostatic energies) and the film thickness h measured in units of the characteristic length l (the ratio of the domain wall energy per unit area and the magnetostatic energy density). Stripe domain patterns are formed in thin films of ferromagnetic materials with Q > 1. In the magnetic field applied perpendicularly to the surface of the film, the stripy pattern undergoes a transition to the hexagonal bubble lattice. The bubble size and the stripe domain width strongly depend on the film thickness and the external field. Various microscopic techniques, such as magnetic-force microscopy (16), scanning Hall microscopy (17), and Lorentz transmission electron microscopy (TEM) (3), were used to study static and dynamic properties of bubbles. Yet the details of the distribution of the magnetization in the bubble, in particular their topological properties, have not been fully unraveled. In this study, we use thin plates of Sc-doped hexagonal barium ferrite (BaFe12−xScxMg0.05O19, x = 0.16). This material, with a tunable magnetic anisotropy, was recently shown to be multiferroic (18). The relatively small quality factor Q ~ 1 and the optimal h/l ratio help to maximize the domain wall thickness δ ~ l/Q with respect to the bubble size or stripe width, which is important for observation of these spin textures by Lorentz microscopy. That, combined with the transport-of-intensity equation (TIE) analyses (19), makes it possible to image lateral components of magnetization.

Fig. 1 represents the room-temperature Lorentz TEM images of the 30-nm-thick (001) plate of Sc-doped M-type barium ferrite taken at different values of the magnetic field normal to the plate. The images show a large variety of magnetic domain patterns. In some cases, the skyrmions have a much more complex structure than the skyrmions and spirals, and disordered labyrinth domains (1). An applied magnetic field turns the stripe domain state into a periodic array of magnetic stripes and skyrmions with an unusual multiple-ring structure.

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The skyrmion size $\xi$ decreases with increasing field, while the skyrmion lattice spacing remains practically unchanged (compare Fig. 1C and D taken at, respectively, 100 mT and 150 mT). The bubbles first shrink retaining their shape and then completely disappear as the field exceeds 200 mT.

The color box in Fig. 2B displays the results of the analysis of the local Lorentz TEM images (Fig. 2A) using the TIE method (7, 8, 19, 20), which makes it possible to reconstruct the orientation and magnitude of the in-plane magnetization indicated using color vector code (see the color wheel in Fig. 2B). Black color is used for regions where no lateral component is present and magnetization is presumed to be vertical. The TIE analysis of the stripe domain state reveals unexpectedly complex patterns, very different from the periodic variation of the magnetization in the spiral state of noncentrosymmetric helimagnets (7, 8, 20). We define the ordinate $x$ as the direction normal to the stripes (along the white straight line in Fig. 2A and B). The estimated $x$-dependence of the lateral transverse component $M_y$ is shown in Fig. 2C. In particular, at points 5 and 9, where $M_y \approx 0$ and the perpendicular component of the magnetization, $M_z$, reaches its maximal or minimal value (we assume that $(M_y)^2 + (M_z)^2$ is approximately constant for this insulating magnet), the spin helicity is reversed; i.e., the derivative of the angle $\theta = \arctan (M_y/M_z)$ with respect to $x$ changes sign. The reversals also occur at the points 4 and 8, at which $M_y$ has local minimum or maximum. In Fig. 2D, we show the conjectured $x$-dependence of $\theta$ in the interval between the points 1 and 9. The helicity reversals seem to occur at many random places in the stripe domain state. Similar random helicity reversals are observed everywhere in the stripe state shown in Fig. 1A.

Fig. 3A shows the pattern of the lateral magnetization in the hexagonal skyrmion lattice at $B = 150$ mT and room temperature (RT), obtained by the TIE analysis. The spin texture displays the coexistence of clockwise and counterclockwise winding spins. Each skyrmion (see the magnified image shown in Fig. 3C) is composed of three concentric rings. The winding directions in the inner and outer rings are opposite to that in the middle ring, implying helicity reversals inside the skyrmion. The magnetization is oriented downward (i.e., opposite to the applied field).
at the skyrmion center and upward at its periphery. The lateral magnetization reaches maximum in the middle ring, which is brighter than the inner and outer rings. Such a topological spin texture is schematically shown in Fig. 3, indicating that it has the same topological charge (equal to 1) as skyrmions in helimagnets. Apart from the randomness in the winding direction of skyrmions, the regularity of the helicity reversals in the triple-ring skyrmions forming a well ordered array under an applied magnetic field is markedly different from the disorder in stripe domain patterns observed at zero field.

Below we shortly discuss helicity reversals from a theoretical point of view. An elegant description of the stripe domain and bubble arrays states in ferromagnetic thin films was given by Garel and Doniach (14) in the framework of Landau theory of an Ising ferromagnet with the magnetization vector normal to the film plane, supplemented with the term describing the long-range interactions between the magnetic dipoles. Because we are interested in the domain wall helicity, we extend the Garel-Doniach approach by taking into account the in-plane magnetization. We describe the magnetization of the film, \( \mathbf{M} = (M_x, M_y) = (M_x, M_y, M_z) \), assuming the film to be sufficiently thin so that the magnetization is only a function of the in-plane coordinates, \( x \) and \( y \); \( \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}(x, y) \); i.e., that \( \mathbf{M} \) is independent of \( z \).

The free energy of the model has the form

\[
F = h \int d^2x \left[ \frac{c_1}{2} \partial_x M_x \cdot \partial_x M_x + \frac{c_2}{2} \partial_y M_y \cdot \partial_y M_y \right.
+ \frac{a}{2} M_x^2 + \frac{b}{2} (M_y^2) + \frac{h}{2} (M_z^2)^2 \left. \right] \right] + F_d. \tag{1}
\]

where \( h \) is the film thickness, \( a, b, \) and \( c \) are the Ginzburg-Landau parameters, \( \Delta \) is the easy axis magnetic anisotropy, and \( F_d \) is the magnetostatic energy. Here \( M_x \) describes the in-plane component of magnetization. Stripes and bubbles are only stabilized in magnets with an easy axis normal to the film plane. Positive \( \Delta > 4\pi \) is necessary to suppress the state with a uniform in-plane magnetization. The \( a \) is a temperature-dependent coefficient of the Landau expansion changing sign at the bulk Curie temperature \( T_C : a(T) = a(T - T_C) \). The \( F_d \) has a compact expression in terms of the Fourier harmonics of the magnetization,

\[
m(q) = \frac{1}{2} \int d^2x e^{-iq \cdot \mathbf{M}(x)} \tag{2}
\]

(S being the film area).

\[
f_d = \frac{F_d}{\hbar^2 S} = 2\pi \sum_q \left[ f(qh) |m_z(q)|^2 + (1 - f(qh)) |\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{m}_0(q)|^2 \right]. \tag{3}
\]

where \( \mathbf{q} \) is the unit in the direction of \( \mathbf{q} \) and \( f(x) = 1 - |x| \). For magnetic textures varying slowly on the scale of the film thickness, \( x \ll 1 \) and \( f(x) \approx 1 \). In this limit the magnetostatic interaction is equivalent to the easy plane anisotropy, \( \frac{h}{2} |m_z|^2 \). Comparing this expression with Eq. 1, we see that for the quality factor \( Q = \frac{h}{\hbar^2} < 1 \), the minimal-energy spin texture is a uniform magnetic state with an in-plane magnetization, while for \( Q > 1 \) an inhomogeneous stripe domain pattern has a lower energy (the second term in the expansion, \( f(x) \approx 1 - \frac{x}{2} \), guarantees that the minimum of Eq. 1 is reached at a nonzero value of the wave vector).

For \( Q > 1 \), the in-plane magnetization appears at a lower temperature than the out-of-plane magnetization; i.e., in the stripe domain pattern appearing below the first transition temperature only \( M_z \neq 0 \) and the transformation of collinear domain walls into Bloch walls occurs at a lower temperature, similarly to the two-stage transition in the spiral state observed in frustrated magnets (21). However, while the competing exchange interactions inducing spirals favor a single-helicity state, in the minimal-energy stripe domain state neighboring Bloch walls have opposite helicities. To understand the origin of these helicity reversals, consider magnetic stripes normal to the \( x \)-axis. From Eq. 3 it follows that the in-plane component of the magnetization, \( M_x(x) \), gives no contribution to the magnetodipolar energy, while the exchange energy is lower if \( M_x(x) \) has no zeros. The same sign of \( M_x \) corresponds to helicity reversals between the walls.

The energy minimization may not be the most important factor determining helicity of the domain walls, as the in-plane component of the magnetization and the associated energy gain due to the helicity reversals decay exponentially with the (typically large) ratio of the stripe width to the domain wall thickness. Furthermore, chirality can be reversed at defects, such as Bloch lines. In our hexaferrite films, however, Bloch lines were not observed (unless the in-plane magnetic field was applied; Fig. 4). More relevant are the topological defects in the stripe domain structure, such as disclinations or grain boundaries between stripes with different orientations, where the magnetic stripes branch off or have their end points. Because the in-plane magnetization...
vector rotates along the stripe edge (due to absence of Bloch lines), it has opposite orientations at the opposite sides of the stripe, so that the Bloch walls at the opposite sides have the same helicity.

The interaction with the magnetic field normal to the film plane, described by

\[ f_{\text{int}} = -M_z H_z, \]

results in the first-order transition in the state with three coexisting magnetization waves whose wave vectors \( q_1, q_2, \) and \( q_3 \) form an equilateral triangle, so that \( q_1 + q_2 + q_3 = 0 \). Such a state, favored by the quartic term in the free energy, Eq. 1, can be considered as a triangular lattice of magnetic bubbles (14). When the collinear domain wall at the boundary of the cylindrical domain transforms into a Bloch wall, the bubble turns into a skyrmion. The helicity of the Bloch wall is related to the toroidal moment of the skyrmions. The absence of long-range interactions between toroidal moments may explain the seemingly random helicities of skyrmions forming a regular triangular lattice. One can notice, however, certain short-range one-dimensional correlations between the chiralities along the basis vectors of the triangular skyrmion lattice (Fig. 1 B–D), which are likely related to the formation of skyrmions by pinching off stripes with oriented boundaries near the topological defects.

In addition, our experiment shows multiple helicity reversals inside the stripe and cylindrical domains, which are closely related to the nonmonotonic behavior of the out-of-plane magnetization inside the domains. Such a behavior can be reproduced in numerical simulations of the extended Garel-Doniach model, in which the free energy of the skyrmion crystal was minimized on the subspace of 37 wave vectors from the reciprocal lattice (Fig. 3B). In this simulation, the out-of-plane magnetization has a “bump” in the skyrmion center, while the direction of the in-plane component of the magnetization within the single skyrmion changes its sign twice, similar to the observed double helicity reversals in skyrmions for \( H_z \) between 80 and 180 mT.

Fig. 4 shows the changes in the structure of magnetic bubbles and pinched-off stripes produced by a slight tilt of the 80 mT magnetic field off the normal direction. Fig. 4A shows bubbles with the usual skyrmion topology in the normal field. In the tilted field they transform into another type of bubbles [called type II bubbles (3)], shown in Fig. 4D, which are composed of a pair of rings with clockwise and counterclockwise winding spins (Bloch walls with opposite helicities) connected by a pair of Bloch lines. Such a bubble is topologically distinct from the skyrmion—its topological charge equals 0. As shown in Fig. 4B, at the tilt angle of 1.5 ° a large part of the skyrmions transforms into the type II bubbles, which are randomly positioned and have irregular shapes. When the tilt angle is further increased up to 2.3 ° (Fig. 4C), the skyrmions completely disappear, while the type II bubbles form regular arrays. The magnetization in the pairs of Bloch walls surrounding each cylindrical domain is largely parallel to the in-plane projection of the tilted magnetic field. Furthermore, the winding direction of spins in the peripheral regions (just outside the walls of bubbles and pinched stripes) is opposite to that in the walls, as discerned in Fig. 4C.

Also on theory grounds the long-range magnetodipolar interactions are expected to give rise to a much richer spectrum of complex magnetic patterns than the local DM interactions. We found a number of locally stable periodic spin configurations by numerically minimizing the free energy given by Eqs. 1–3 with respect to the Fourier harmonics \( m(\mathbf{q}) \) for 91 smallest wave vectors \( \mathbf{q} \) from the triangular lattice in the reciprocal space. The length of the basis vectors of the lattice was also optimized. Two representative examples for \( a = -8\pi, b = c b_1 = c_1 = 1, \Delta = 4.05\pi \) (the quality factor \( Q = 1.0125 \), the film thickness \( h = 1.5 \) and zero applied magnetic field, are shown in Fig. 5A and B. The color plot of the out-of-plane magnetization (Fig. 5A, Left) shows that this is a bubble array state, except that bubbles are elongated along the \( y \) direction. In addition, this state has a nonzero net spontaneous magnetization along the \( y \) direction (Fig. 5A, Right). This metastable state becomes the lowest free energy state in an oblique magnetic field with both out-of-plane and in-plane components, as was observed in our experiment (see Fig. 4C). Fig. 5B Right shows another spin texture having both usual stripes and

![Fig. 4](image_url)

Spin textures observed under magnetic fields of 80 mT with various tilt angles. (A) Stripes, dumbbells, and skyrmions with random chiralities in the normal magnetic field. (B) Mixed pattern including stripes, skyrmions, and type || bubbles with Bloch lines for the tilt angle of 1.5 degree. (C) Pinched-off stripes and type || bubbles with Bloch lines for the tilt angle of 2.3 degree. (D) The magnified image of (C).

![Fig. 5](image_url)

Metastable states in zero external magnetic field obtained in numerical simulations. (A) False color plot of \( M_x \) (Left) and \( M_y \) (Right) in the bubble-array state with a nonzero in-plane magnetization. (B) False color plot of \( M_x \) (Left) and the angle \( \Phi = \arctan \frac{M_y}{M_x} \) describing the direction of the in-plane magnetization (Right) for the stripes-with-bubbles state.
stripes with skyrmions. The angle $\Phi = \arctan \frac{W}{M_z}$ describes the direction of the in-plane magnetization.

In conclusion, using Lorentz TEM technique we have studied the fine structure and topological properties of nano-sized magnetic domains in the thin plate of Sc-doped M-type hexaferrite at RT. The rich variety of the observed topological spin textures originates from the spin helicity reversals characteristic of domain patterns induced by magnetodipolar interactions. The in-plane magnetization profile in the stripe domain state deduced from the Lorentz TEM images suggests multiple random reversals of the spin helicity. In the magnetic field normal to the thin plate, we observe regular arrays of skyrmions with random chiralities, unusual triple-ring structure, and regular reversals of the spin helicity. Arrays of skyrmions with the multiple-ring structure and other complex magnetic patterns have also been obtained in numerical simulations based on Ginzburg-Landau theory with long-range interactions. Our results imply that thin-film ferromagnets are a fertile ground for spintronics based on manipulation of topological spin textures.

**Methods**

BaFe$_{1-x}$Sc$_x$Mg$_{0.5}$O$_{19}$ ($x = 0.16$) single crystals were grown by the floating zone technique. The phase purity and compositions were checked by powder X-ray diffraction and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy, respectively. Bulk properties of the crystal were confirmed to be identical with those reported in the literature (18). An electron-transparent thin plate with thickness of about 30 nm was prepared by mechanical polishing and subsequent argon-ion thinning with an acceleration voltage of 4 kV at RT. The magnetic domain configurations were observed by the Lorentz TEM. The Lorentz TEM is a powerful tool to directly observe magnetic structures in FM materials with the high spatial resolution of nanometer in size. This technique is free from the external magnetic field applied normal to the thin plate and can probe the in-plane magnetization information due to the deflections of electron beam under the Lorentz forces induced by the in-plane magnetic components of the materials. On the basis of the defocused Lorentz images, the TIE analysis (7, 8, 19, 20) can give the distribution of the in-plane magnetization. The sample was positioned within the objective magnetic lens region (7, 8). To investigate the magnetic-field dependence of magnetic structures, we performed Lorentz TEM by changing the objective lens current to obtain a variable magnetic field normal to the film surface (7). When we change the lens current, the sample is subject to the magnetic field $B_z = \frac{\Phi_z}{\Phi_0}$, where $\Phi_z$ is a field at $z = 0$ and $\Phi$ is the focal length. Both parameters are determined by objective lens current.

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