

Quantum sensing

to enable new energy efficient memory devices

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Qnami – the quantum wave

A pioneer and leader of the quantum revolution



2017: Creation of Qnami
NCCR QSIT Innovation Award

2018: First quantum sensor sold

2019: First quantum microscope sold

2020: Partnership Horiba
Nobel Laureate Prof. A. Fert becomes customer
Fraunhofer becomes a customer

2021: Partnership IMEC
EIC Accelerator grant (2.5M EUR)

2022: Team reaches 20 people

2023: First Turnkey SNVM for LT will be delivered



Location: Basel, Switzerland

Team size: 20

Patents: 7

Quantum experience: 100 years

Funds raised (Equity & grants): \$ 11M+

Strategic partnerships:

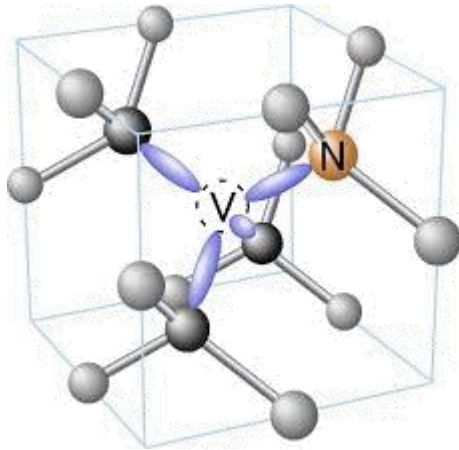


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Qnami technology: NV center in diamond

Nitrogen Vacancy Center in Diamond

Trapping electron from the CB,
→ negatively charged NV⁻

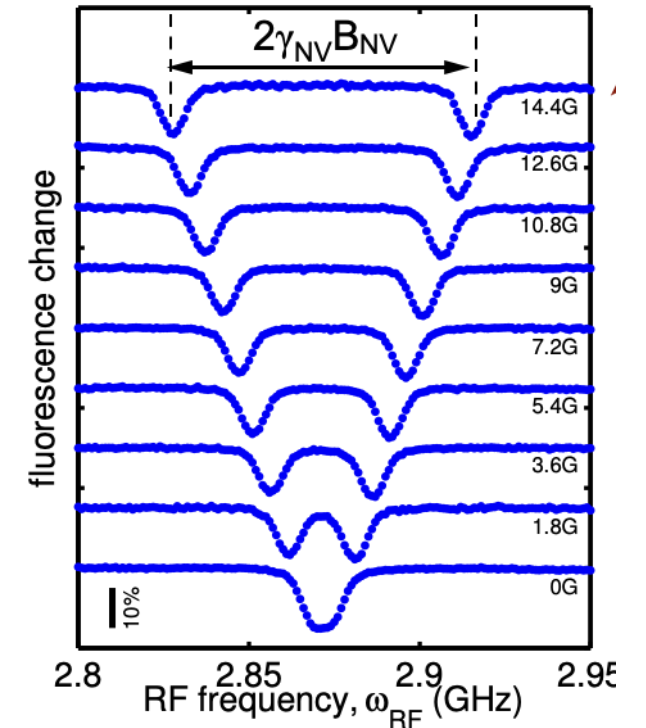
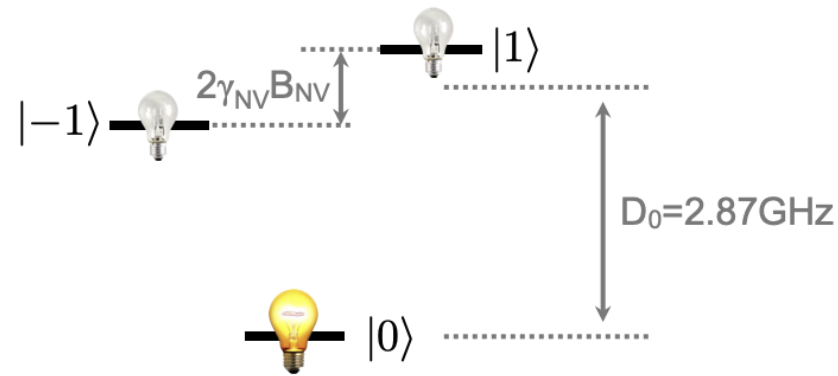
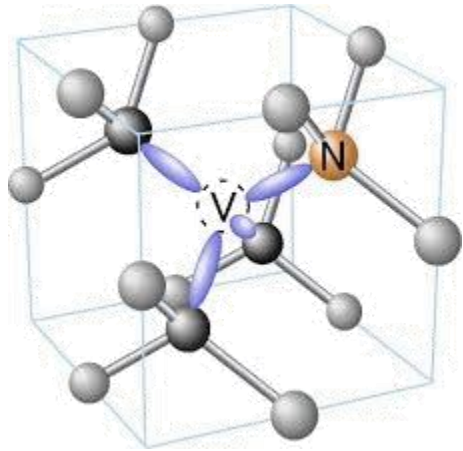


- ✓ Quantum sensors
- ✓ Scalable fabrication



Qnami technology: NV center in diamond

The NV center in diamond: an atomic compass with ultra-high sensitivity



Atomic size provides
ultimate spatial resolution

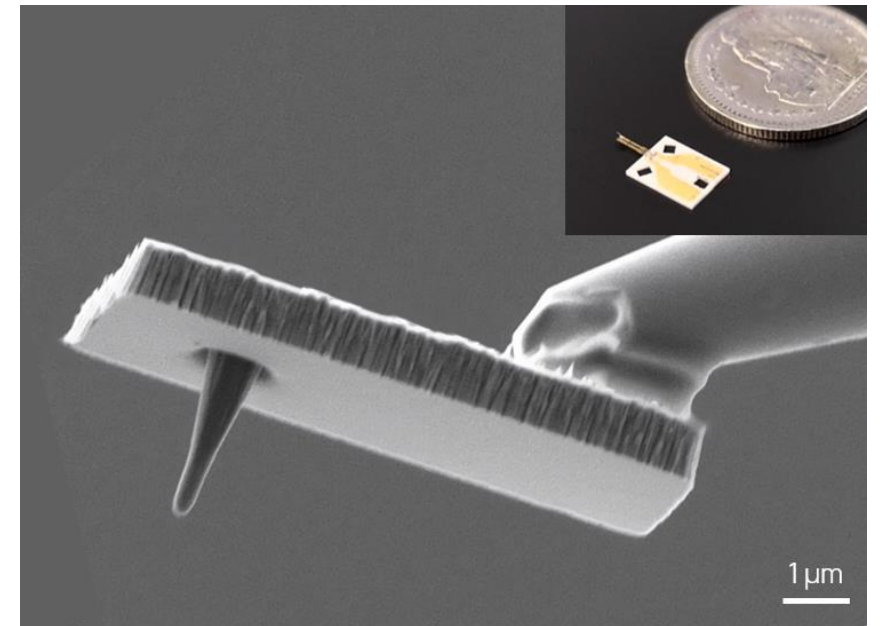
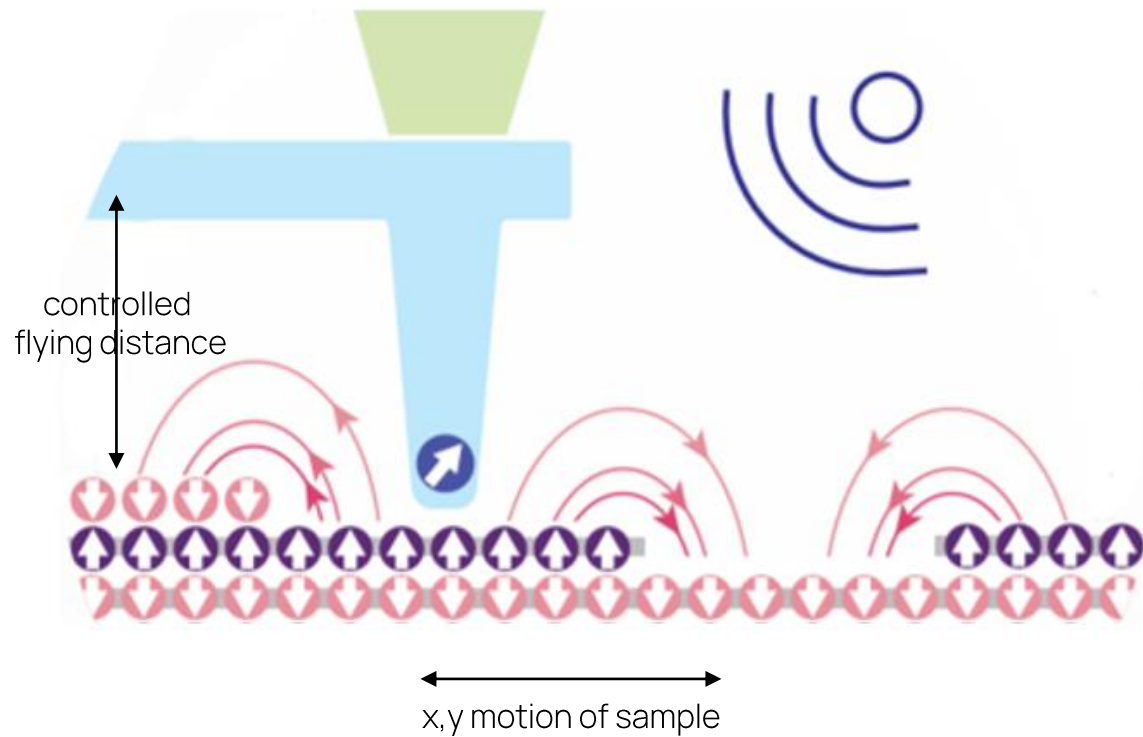
Quantum system provide
ultra high sensitivity

Fundamental constants provides
reliable analytics

High resolution magnetic imaging

Principle of Scanning NV microscopy

Combination of ODMR spectroscopy and non-contact Scanning Probe Microscopy



The Quantilever, Tuning fork based full diamond SPM probe, contains a single defect

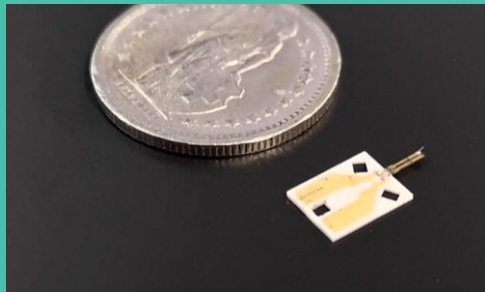
Qnami Quantilever™ and ProteusQ™

The first commercial NV probes and scanning NV microscope

01

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Quantilever™

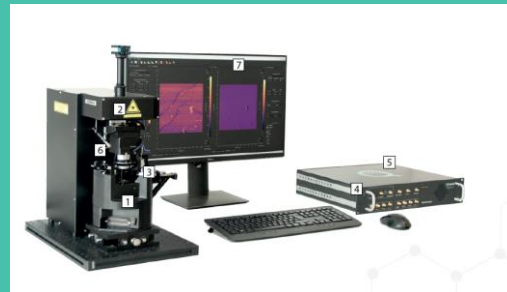


Quantum sensor made with NV centres for custom scanning NV microscopy applications

02

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Qnami ProteusQ™



The first scanning NV microscope for the analysis of magnetic materials at the atomic scale

03

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App Lab

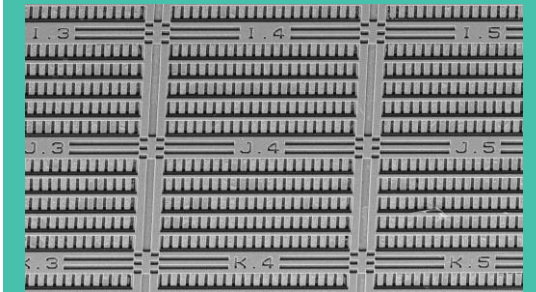


A pilot lab offering quantum microscopy services

04

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Quantum Foundry



Foundry services for diamond materials and quantum applications

Quantum metrology already used in research

Qnami customers at the cutting edge of science

PHYSICAL REVIEW APPLIED 13, 044079 (2020)

Editors' Suggestion

Room-Temperature Skyrmions at Zero Field in Exchange-Biased Ultrathin Films

K. Gaurav Rana,¹ A. Finco,² F. Fabre,² S. Chouaieb,² A. Haykal,² L. D. Buda-Prejbeanu,¹ O. Fruchart,¹ S. Le Denmat,³ P. David,³ M. Belmeguenai,⁴ T. Denneulin,⁵ R. E. Dunin-Borkowski,⁵ G. Gaudin,¹ V. Jacques,^{2,*} and O. Boulle^{1,†}

¹Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, CEA, Grenoble INP, Spin

²Laboratoire Charles Coulomb, Université de Montpellier and CNRS

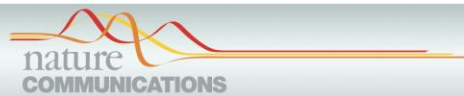
³Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, Institut Néel, 38000

⁴Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, LSPM, CNRS, UPR 3407, 9

⁵Ernst Ruska-Centre for Microscopy and Spectroscopy with Electron Microscopy, Forschungszentrum Jülich, 52425 Jülich, Germany

(Received 24 January 2020; accepted 30 March 2020; published 15 April 2020)

We demonstrate that magnetic skyrmions with a mean diameter around 100 nm and zero external magnetic field in an exchange-biased P/N multilayer stack. This is achieved through an advanced optimization of the multilayer to balance the different magnetic energies controlling the skyrmion size. This is performed both with magnetic force microscopy and scanning nitric oxide functionalized tip providing unambiguous measurements at zero external magnetic field. Exchange bias provides an immunity of the skyrmion spin texture to field perturbations, in the tens-of-millitesla range, which is an important feature for memory devices. These results establish exchange-biased multilayers as a promising platform toward the effective realization of memory and logic devices based on skyrmions.



ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15501-8>

OPEN

Antiferromagnetic textures in BiFeO₃ controlled by strain and electric field

A. Haykal^{1,9}, J. Fischer^{2,9}, W. Akhtar^{1,8}, J.-Y. Chauleau³, D. Sando⁴, A. Finco⁵, F. Godel², Y. A. Birkhölzer⁵, C. Carrétero², N. Jaouen⁶, M. Bibes², M. Viret³, S. Fusil^{2,7,8}, V. Jacques¹ & V. Garria²

Check for updates

ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22239-4>

OPEN

Magnetic domains and domain wall pinning in atomically thin CrBr₃ revealed by nanoscale imaging

Qi-Chao Sun^{1,8}, Tiancheng Song^{2,8}, Eric Anderson², Andreas Brunner¹, Johannes Förster³, Tet'vana Shalomaveva¹, Takashi Taniguchi⁴, Kenji Watanabe⁴, Joachim Gräfe³, Rainer Stöhr^{1,5}

NANO LETTERS

pubs.acs.org/NanoLett

Letter

Probing Magnetic Defects in Ultra-Scaled Nanowires with Optically Detected Spin Resonance in Nitrogen-Vacancy Center in Diamond

Y. Delano,^{*} Hai Zhong, Florin Ciubotaru, Laurentiu Stoleriu, Alexander Stark, Peter Rickhaus, Pedro de Oliveira, Mathieu Munsch, Paola Favia, Maxim Korytov, Patricia Van Marcke, Dmitriy Litinsky, Christoph Adelmann, and Paul van der Heide

<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.nanolett.1c03723>

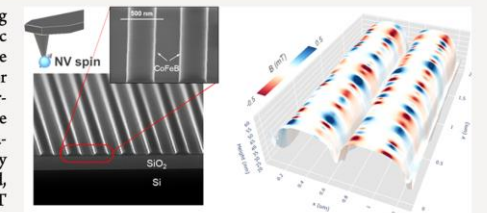
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Supporting Information

Magnetic nanowires (NWs) are essential building blocks for spintronic devices as they offer tunable magnetic anisotropy through their geometry. While the compositional control of NWs has seen major advances, considerable challenges remain for the characterization of magnetic features at the nanoscale. Here, we report on the characterization of magnetic features in ultra-thin nanowires with diameters down to 6 nm by nitrogen-vacancy magnetometry. This enables localized, sensitive magnetic imaging with sensitivity down to 3 μ T.



nature materials

LETTERS

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41563-019-0516-z>

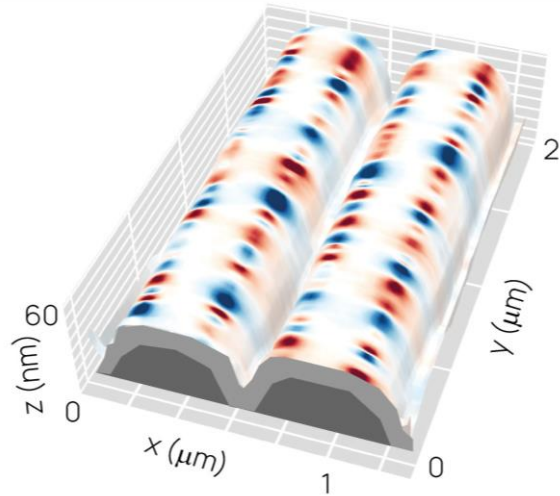
Electric and antiferromagnetic chiral textures at multiferroic domain walls

J.-Y. Chauleau^{1,2}, T. Chirac¹, S. Fusil^{3,4}, V. Garcia³, W. Akhtar⁵, J. Tranchida^{6,9}, P. Thibaudeau⁶, I. Gross⁵, C. Blouzon¹, A. Finco⁵, M. Bibes³, B. Dkhil⁷, D. D. Khalyavin⁸, P. Manuel⁸, V. Jacques⁵, N. Jaouen² and M. Viret^{1*}

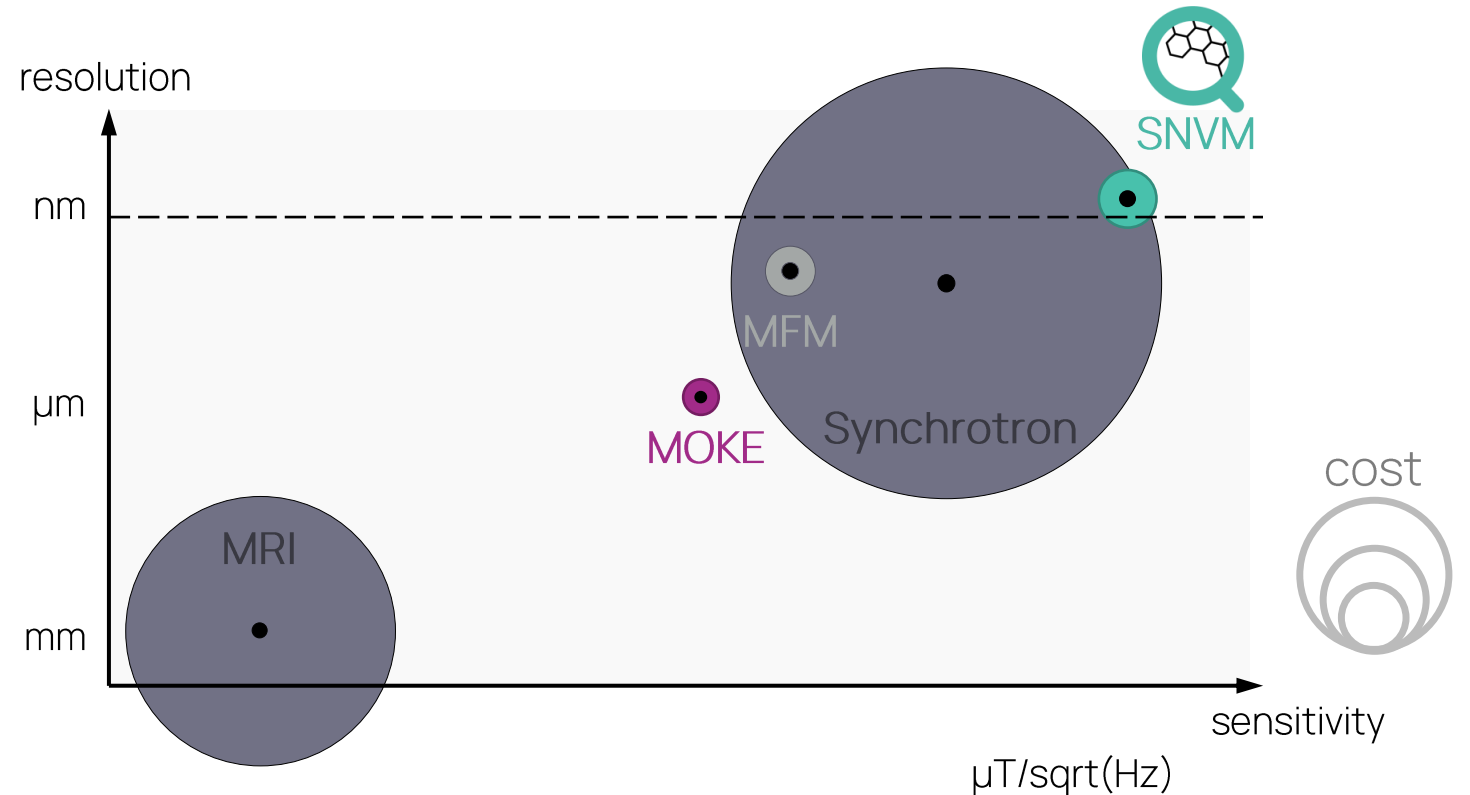
mi.ch

SNVM: Ideal quantum sensing

Relevance of measurements



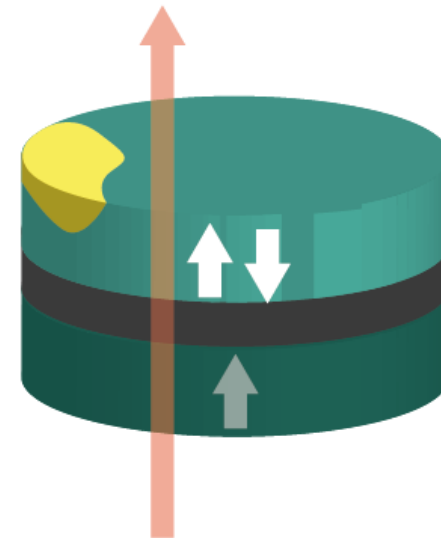
- Unexpected magnetic inhomogeneity of nanowire
- Potential DW pinning sites
- Reduce inhomogeneities for more efficient RTM operation



MRAM

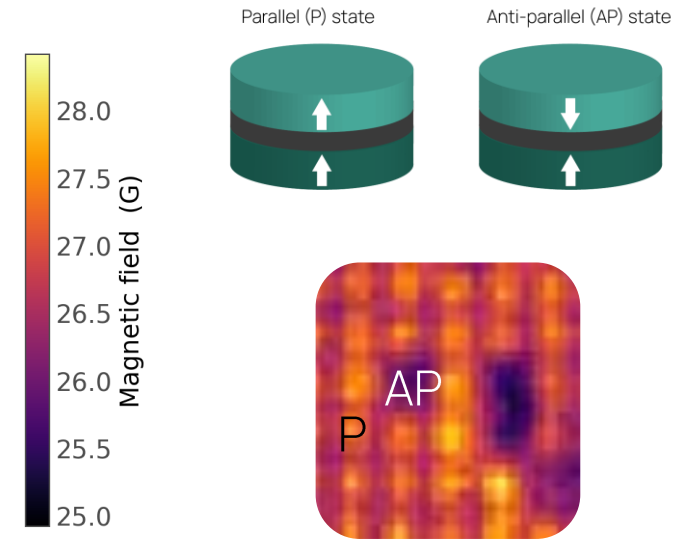
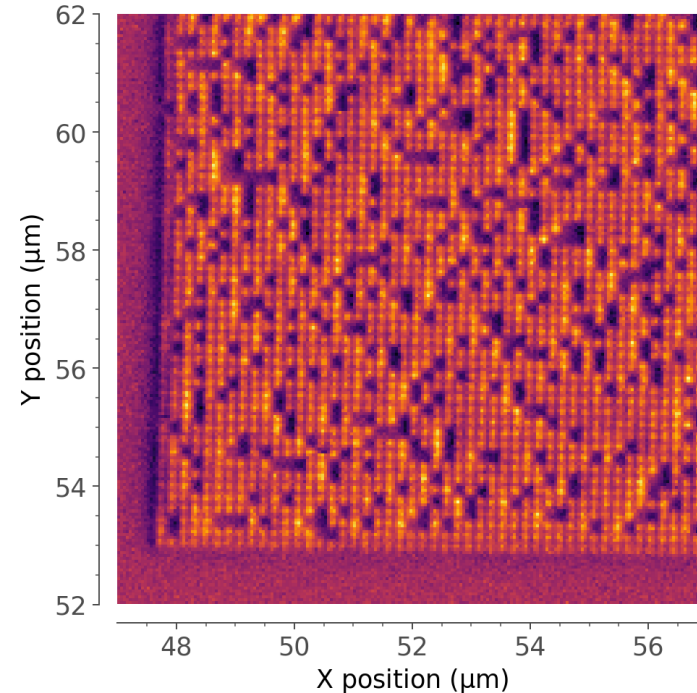
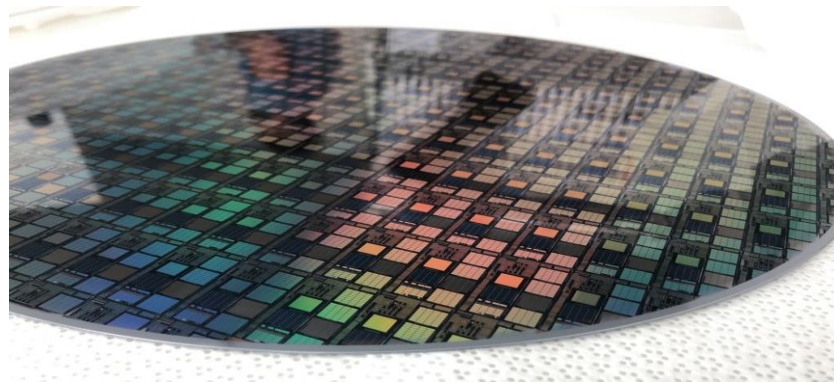
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Characterize
magneticswitching
behavior without the need
of electrical contact



Application to embedded MRAM

- Manufacturing via multistep process
- Metrology well defined for dimensional properties and layer thickness
BUT not magnetic properties
- Typically, only possible to measure contacted bits

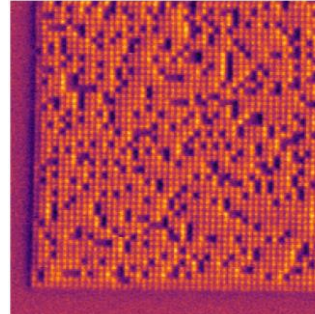
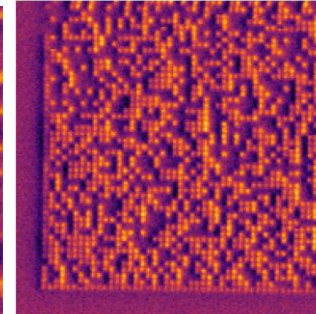
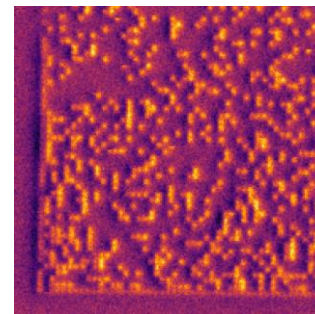
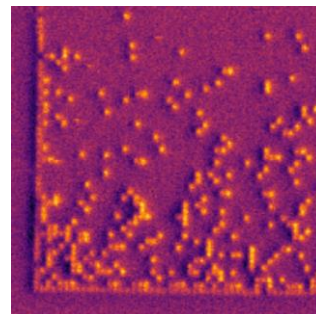


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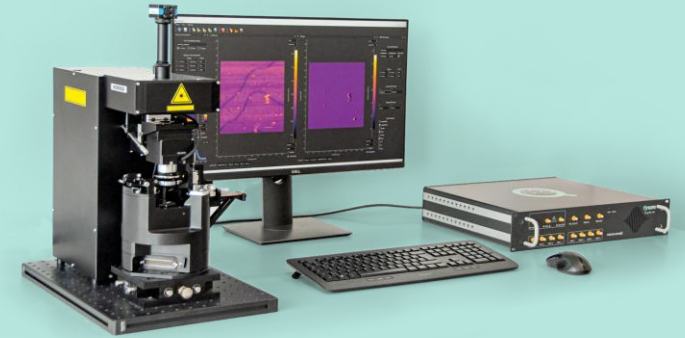
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Summary and Outlook

On the technology

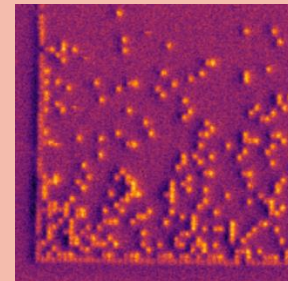
- NVs can be used as quantum sensor with high sensitivity and resolution at RT to measure magnetic field
- SNVM moved beyond the lab and that there are turn-key instruments available
- Extending measurement capabilities beyond current limits



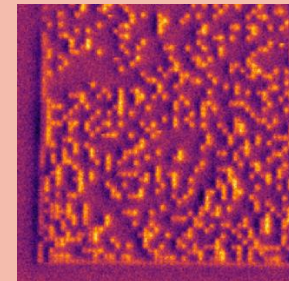
SNVM for Memory Devices

- Extending the tools set for process metrology
- Sensitivity and resolution at RT allow to noninvasive measurement of individual bits
- Integration into manufacturing process to correlate defects to critical process step

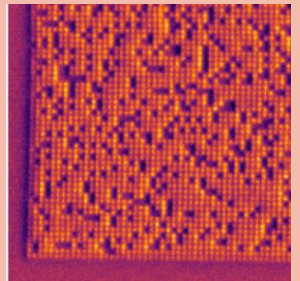
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$B_{\text{switch}} = -350.0\text{G}$



$B_{\text{switch}} = -275.0\text{G}$





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