

Tuning Spin Spirals in Few-Layer NiI_2 by Thickness and Curvature

Thickness drives a dimensional crossover of the spin-spiral wavevector q , while **curvature** locally deflects q through magneto-elastic coupling — two complementary knobs for engineering helical magnetism.

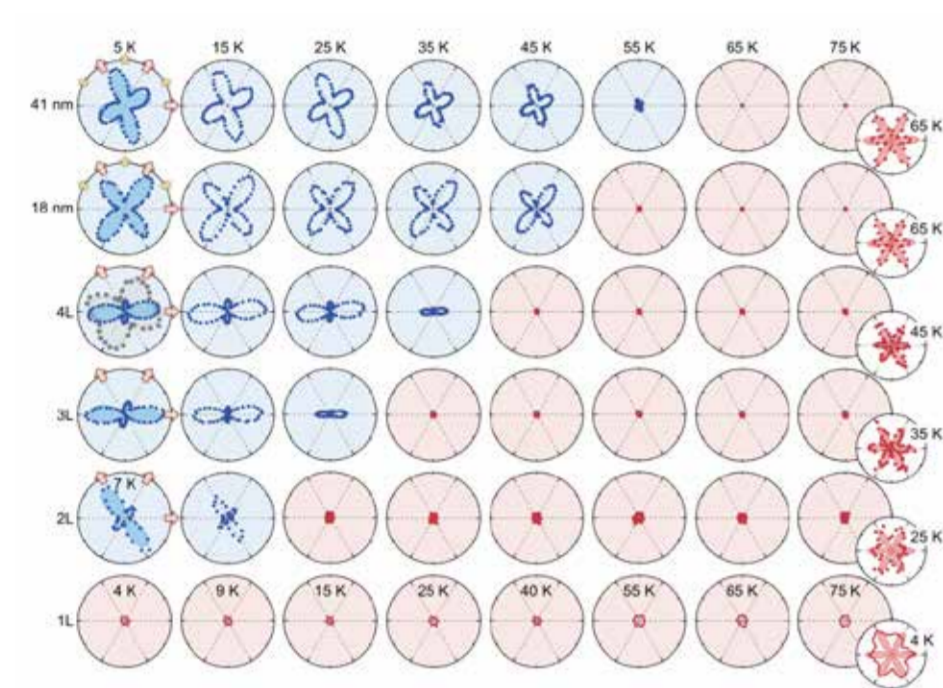
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01 Thickness tunes q globally

DIMENSIONAL CROSSOVER OF THE SPIN-SPIRAL WAVEVECTOR

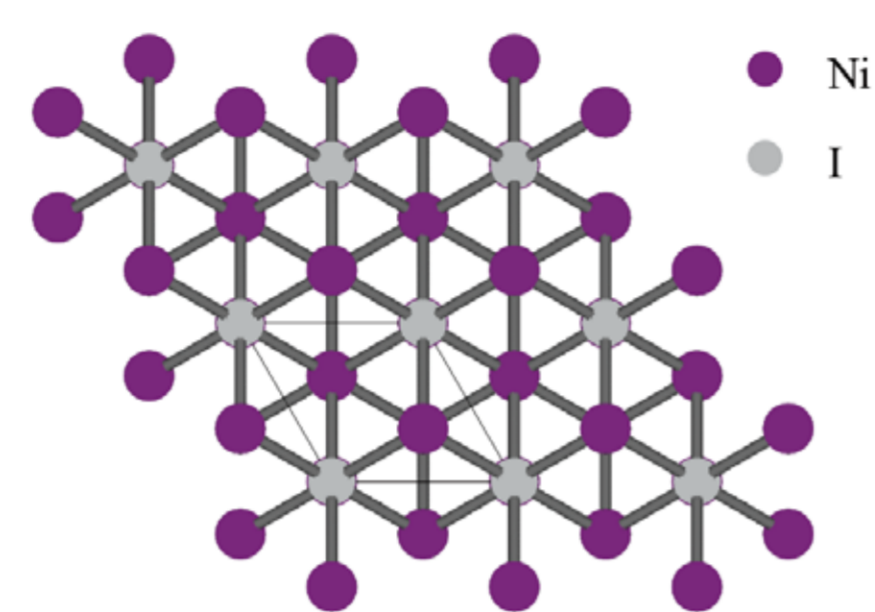
Thickness tunes q globally

- **SP(Spin Polarized)-STM** resolves spin spirals in **1–7 ML** NiI_2 .
- The **wavelength** increases from **1.7 → 2.1 nm**.
- The **wavevector angle** rotates from **7° → 26°**.



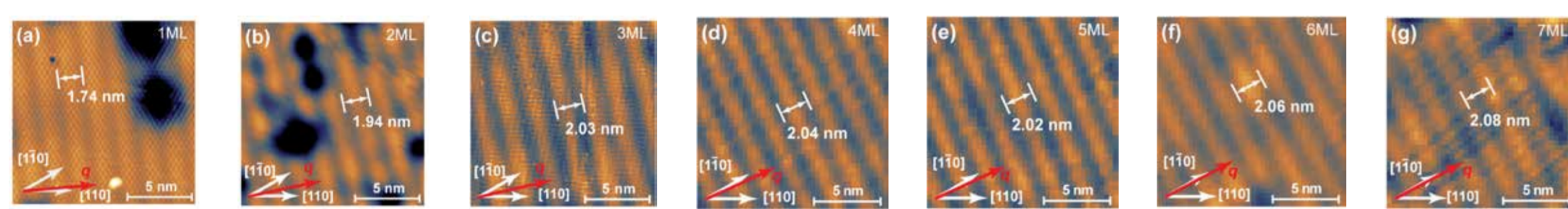
Layer-dependent

Ju et al., Nano Lett. (2021)



Crystal Structure of NiI_2

NiI_2 layered structure and the helical (spin-spiral) ground state that gives rise to ferroelectricity.



SP-STM maps from 1 to 7 monolayers show a continuous evolution of stripe periodicity and orientation.

WAVELENGTH λ
1.7 → 2.1 nm

q ANGLE α
7° → 26°

Interlayer exchange drives dimensional crossover

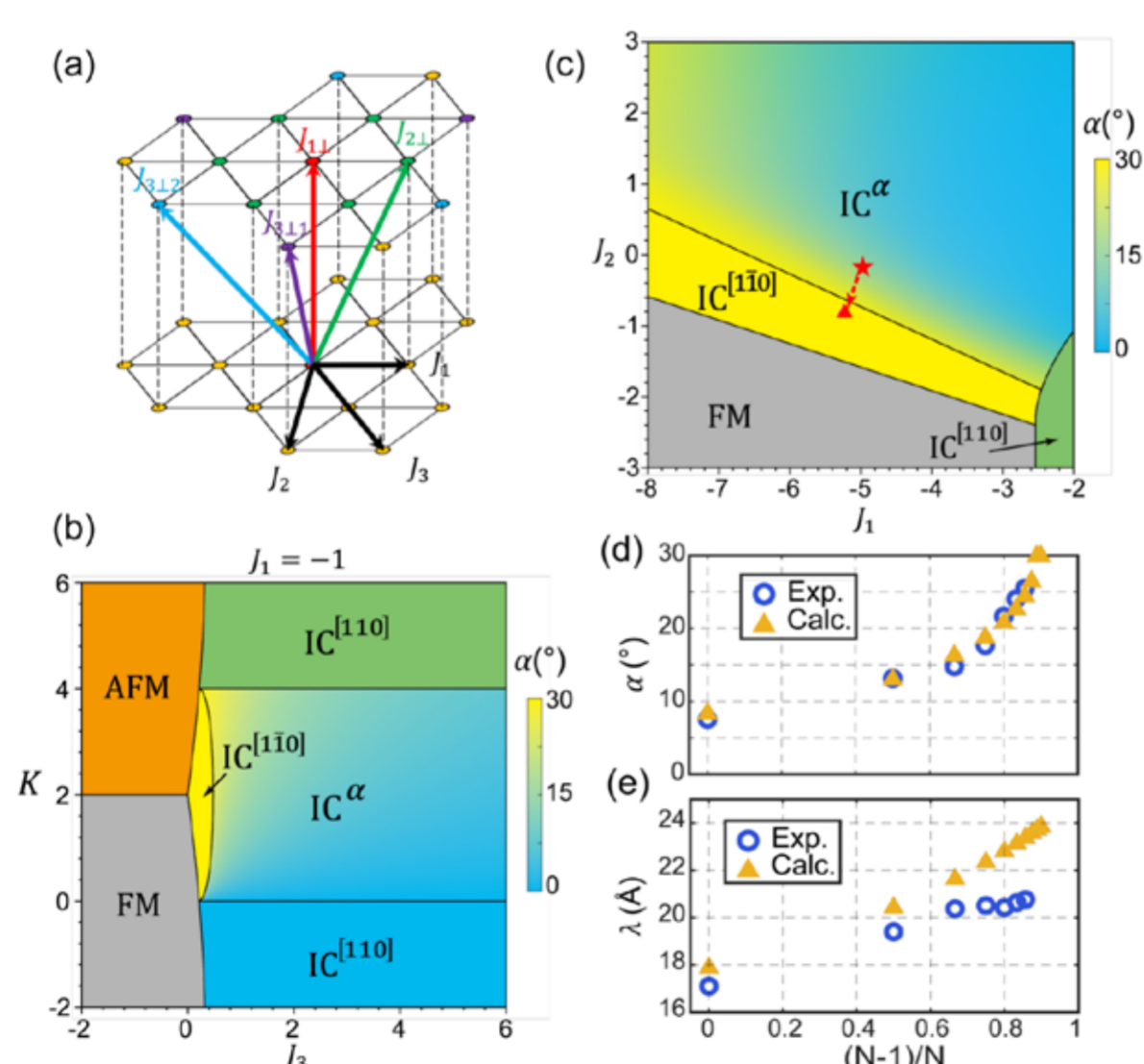
- Spin spirals arise from frustrated J_1 - J_3 - K interactions.
- Increasing thickness restores **AFM-like interlayer coupling**.
- This renormalizes the effective exchange balance and drives $q(N)$.

MINIMAL SPIN MODEL

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_{\text{intra}}(J_1, J_2, J_3, K, B) + \mathcal{K}_{\text{inter}}(J_{\perp})$$

$$N \rightarrow J_{\perp} \rightarrow J_{\text{eff}}(N) \rightarrow q(N)$$

$$H = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} S_i \cdot S_j + K \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} S_i^x S_j^y + B \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} (S_i^z)^2 + \sum_{\perp} J_{\perp} S_{i1} \cdot S_{j1}$$



Spin model and phase diagram reproduce the experimentally observed wavevector evolution.

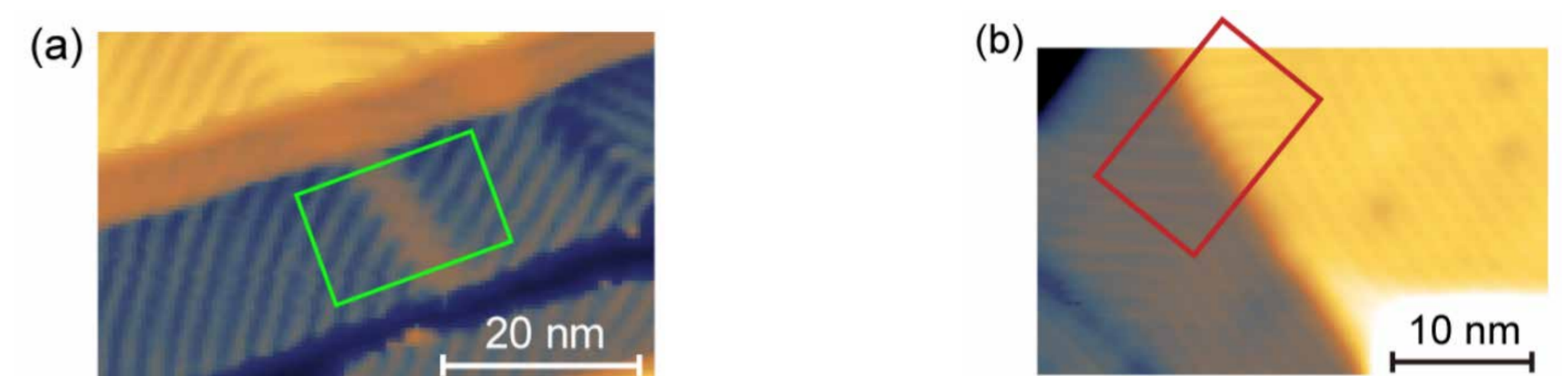
Thickness is a global tuning knob.

02 Curvature deflects q locally

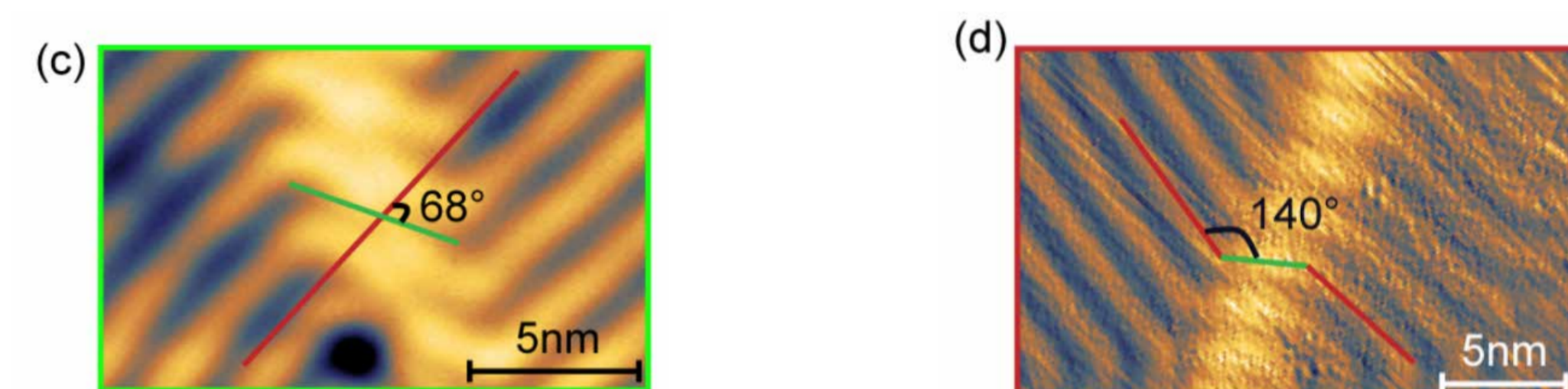
MAGNETO-ELASTIC COUPLING RESHAPES THE SPIRAL

Curvature deflects q locally

- **Wrinkles** and substrate steps create **local curvature** in NiI_2 films.
- Spin spirals **bend** when crossing curved regions.
- The deflected stripes **recover** away from the wrinkle.



Topography of NiI_2 films with wrinkles — locally curved regions act as strain templates.



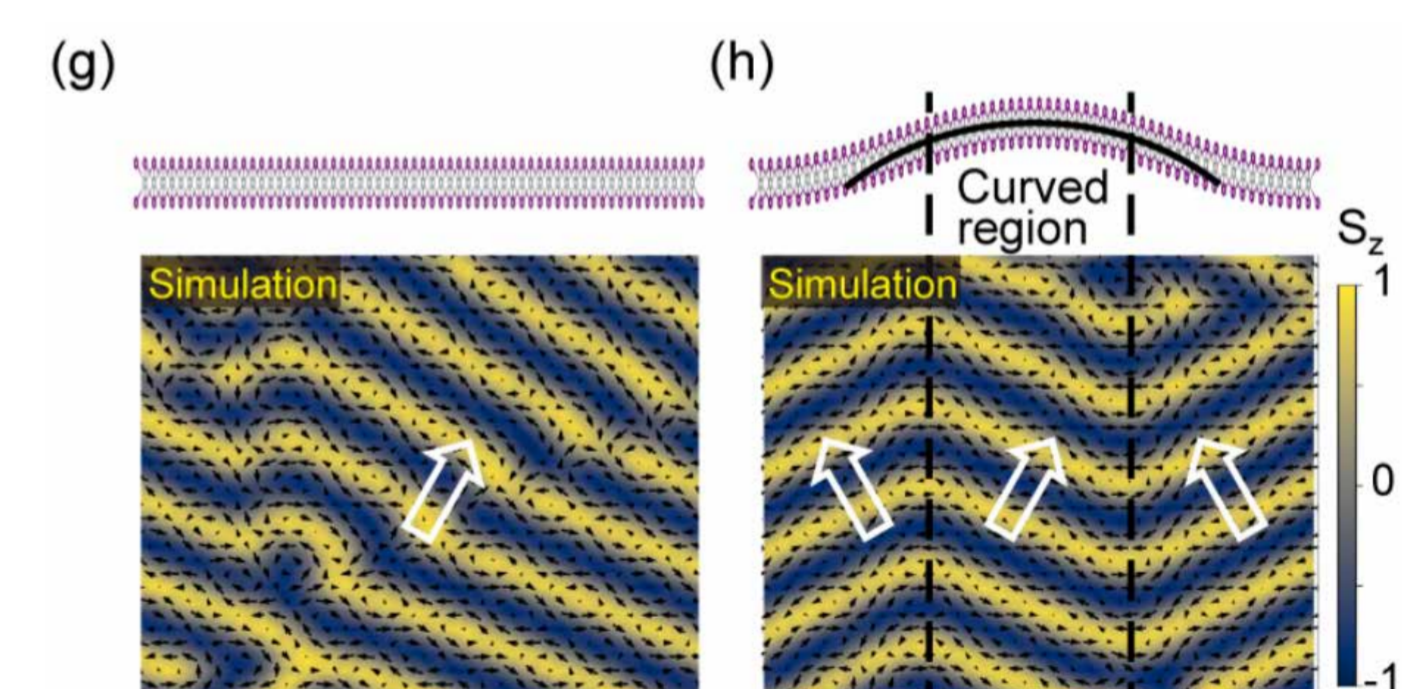
Zoom-in SP-STM images showing the spin-spiral stripes bending as they traverse the curved region.

LOCAL CURVATURE
 $\sim 10-20 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$

SPIRAL RESPONSE
 q deflected

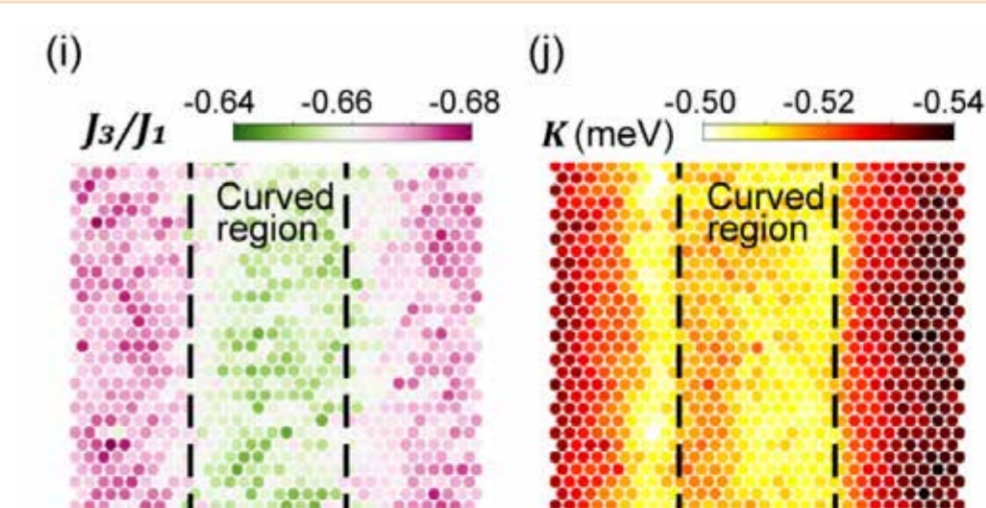
Magneto-elastic coupling modifies exchange interactions

- **Spin-lattice simulations** reproduce the observed stripe deflection.
- Curvature distorts **local bond geometry**.
- The modified **J** and **Kitaev K** interactions **shift the local spin-spiral wavevector**.



SpinGNN++ spin-lattice simulations: flat film (left) vs. curved film (right) reproduce the curvature-induced stripe deflection.

$\kappa \rightarrow$ bond geometry $\rightarrow J, K \rightarrow q$ deflection



Spatial maps of exchange (J) and Kitaev (K) parameters across the curved region.

Curvature is a local tuning knob.

◆ Take-Home Messages

1

Spin spirals in few-layer NiI_2 evolve continuously with thickness.

2

Interlayer exchange drives a dimensional crossover of the spin-spiral wavevector q .

3

Local curvature deflects q via magneto-elastic coupling.

Outlook — Thickness and strain provide two practical knobs for engineering multiferroic spin textures and their accompanying electric polarization in van der Waals magnets.