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Hybrid normal metal/ferromagnetic nanojunctions for domain wall tracking – Supplementary Information

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1. CROSS SECTIONS

Figure S1 includes transversal profiles of the devices presented here. The height profiles were taken using AFM in the non-contact mode and they were used to provide geometrical parameters for the numerical simulations.



FIG. S1. (Color online) SEM images of Py/Au hybrid nanojunctions (red/yellow respectively) for the straight/corner (a) and corner only (b) electrical circuit geometries. (c) Height profiles of transversal sections indicated in (a) and (b).

2. DIFFERENT WIDTHS OF DEVICES

To complement the results relative to the hybrid junction located along the nanostructure arm (R₃), nanostructures with different widths of Py and Au layers were fabricated and tested. Figure S2a shows the change in resistance R₃ at transition **B** for field angular orientation θ = 74°. It is important to notice that the magnetic field required to achieve transition **B** depends on the width of the Py nanostructures. Fig. S2b shows the measured values of transversal resistance R₃ at zero field (remanence) for the same angle.



FIG. S2. (Color online) (a) Average change in the resistance R_3 at transition **B** for θ = 74° considering different widths of Py and Au layers. (b) Average resistance R_3 at B=0 for the same widths as in (a).

The black dots in Fig. S2 represent the tested widths (average measured values for 2-6 devices), the color map is an interpolation of the measured values. The change in the resistance associated with transition **B** is in the range 1-11 m Ω . For the device studied in the paper the change in resistance is ~6 m Ω . Hence, the reported results can be considered representative of this type of hybrid junctions. In terms of resistance at zero field (Fig. S2b) the tested device has a resistance R₃ of ~5 m Ω . This is a low value when compared with all the tested devices analyzed in Fig. S2b, but for devices of similar widths it is close to the average resistance at zero field.

3. ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE RESISTANCE VALUES

From the experimental curves in Fig. 2, the resistance values and changes in resistance at transitions **A**, **B**, and **C** have been deduced and summarized in Table S1.

Table S1. Absolute and relative resistance at transitions A, B and C as extracted from Fig. 2.

Measured Simulated	R before transition A (Ω)	ΔR at transition A (mΩ)	R before transition B (Ω)	ΔR at transition B (mΩ)	R before transition C (Ω)	ΔR at transition C (mΩ)
Configuration	63.6	59.9	63.5	-104.0	63.4	48.0
R_1	63.6	85.0	63.5	-85.0	63.3	71.0
Configuration	309.5		308.1	-1093	306.4	1254
\mathbb{R}_2	309.4		307.38	-419	306.2	1382
Configuration	0.01		0.00	6.17	0.01	1.50
R ₃	-0.029		-0.13	200.03	0.08	43.81
Configuration	2.20	0.32	2.20	-1.78	2.20	-0.96
R4	-0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.07	0.00	-0.03

Black font – measured data, red font – simulated values.