

Exploring Ultrafast Magnetic Switching

Is there a speed limit?

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A. Vaterlaus (ETH Zürich) **magnetic imaging**

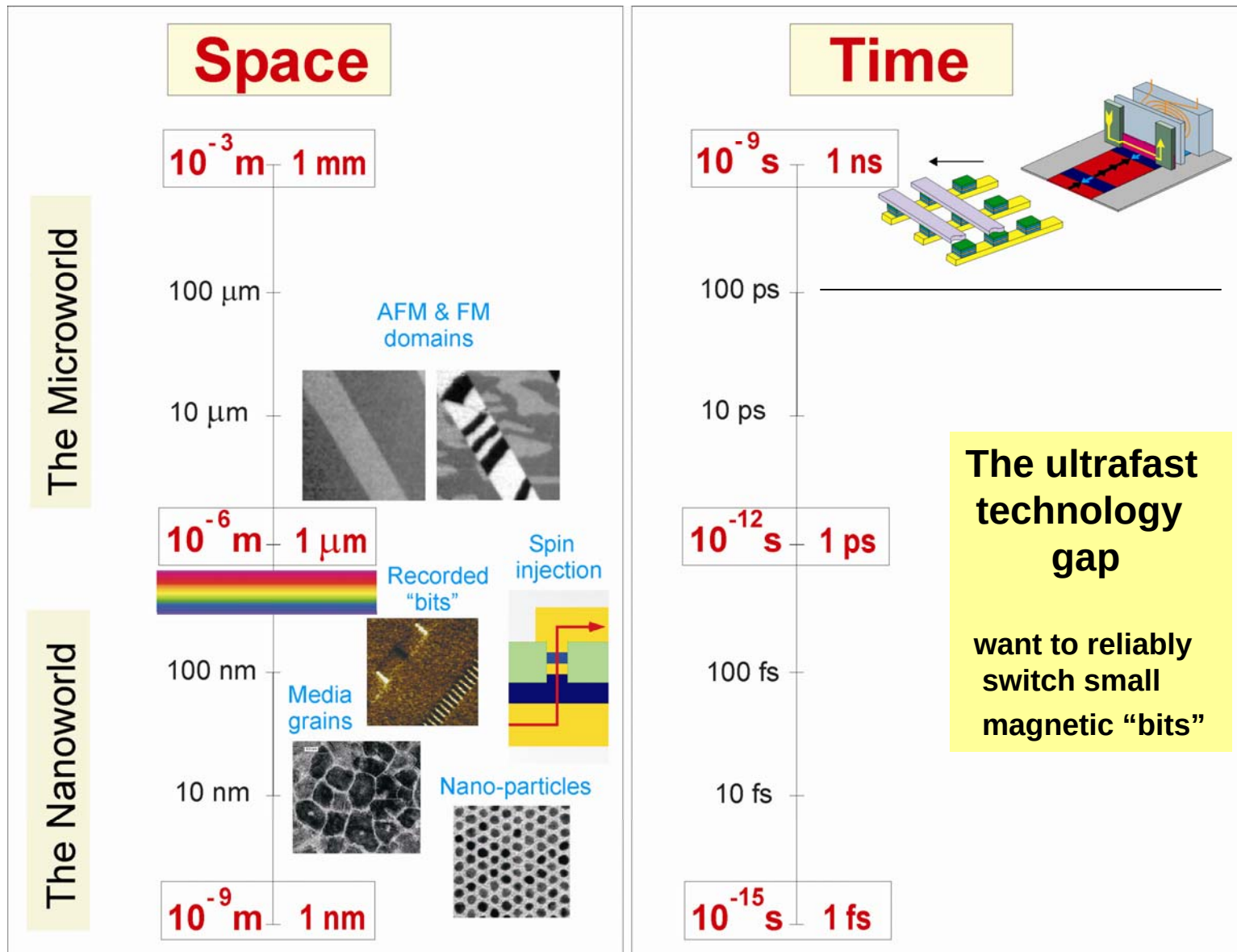
A. Kashuba (Landau Inst. Moscow) ; A. Dobin (Seagate) **theory**

D. Weller, G. Ju, B.Lu (Seagate Technologies)

G. Woltersdorf, B. Heinrich (S.F.U. Vancouver)

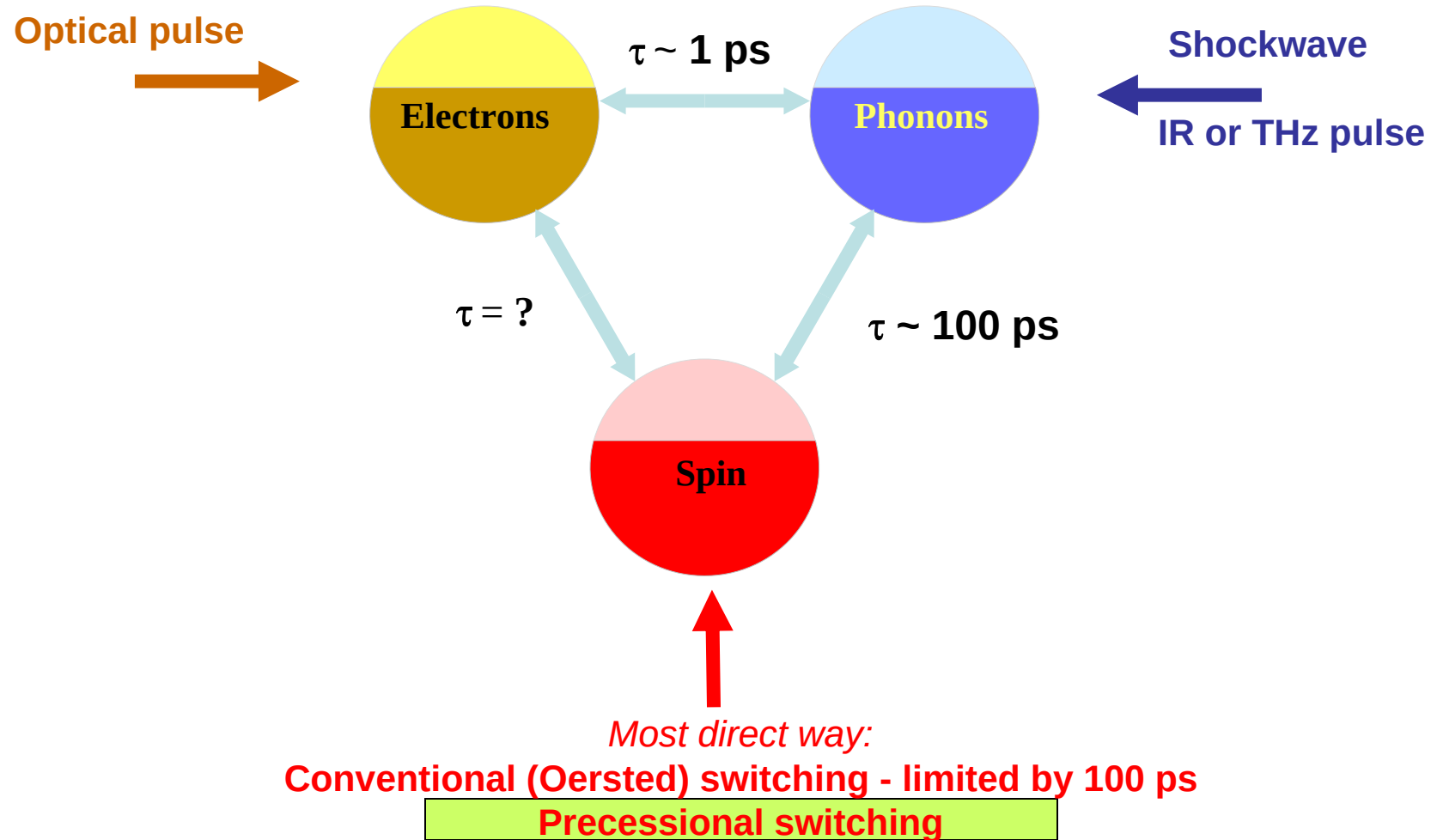
samples

The Technology Problem: Smaller and Faster



Faster than 100 ps....

Mechanisms of ultrafast transfer of **energy** and **angular momentum**



The simplest case: precessional switching

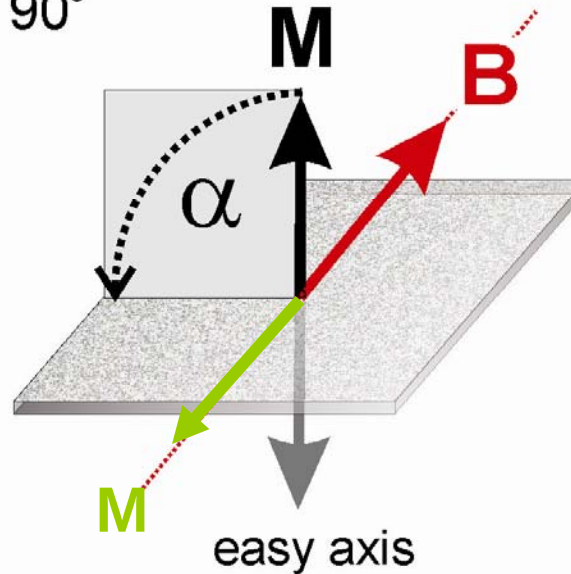
“precessional switching” - max. torque on $\mathbf{M}$

initiate switch: $\alpha = 90^\circ$

$$B \tau = \alpha$$

$B = 1$ Tesla

$\tau = 9$ ps



Conventional (Oersted)
switching

Creation of large, ultrafast magnetic fields

fields from currents
in 'heads'

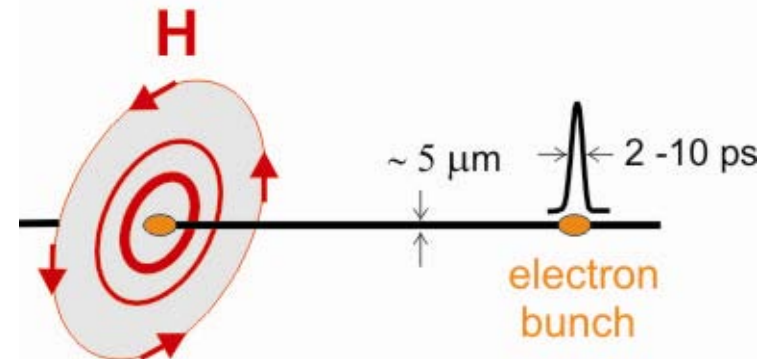


Conventional method
- too slow

fields from currents
in wire

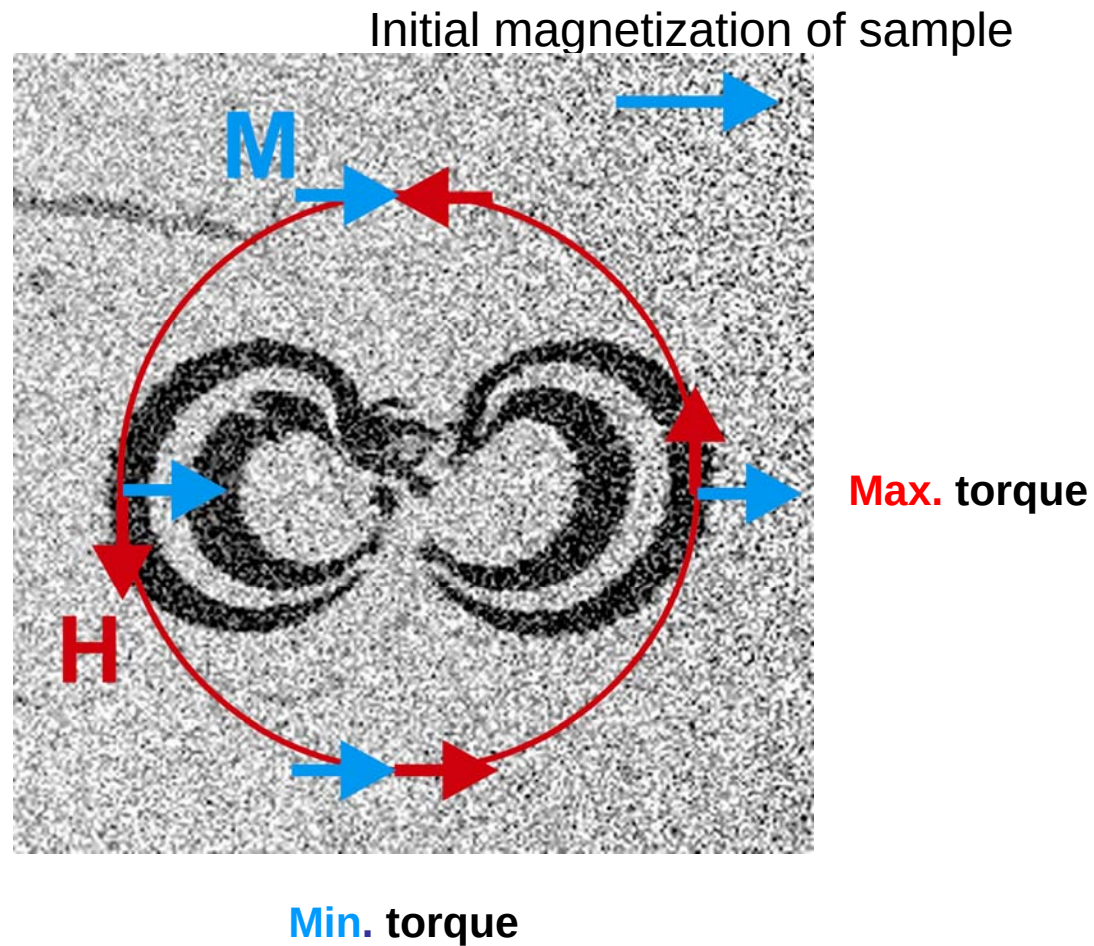


Ultrafast pulse – use electron accelerator



C. H. Back et al., *Science* **285**, 864 (1999)

Torques on in-plane magnetization by beam field



Fast switching occurs when $\mathbf{H} \perp \mathbf{M}$

Precessional or ballistic switching: 1999

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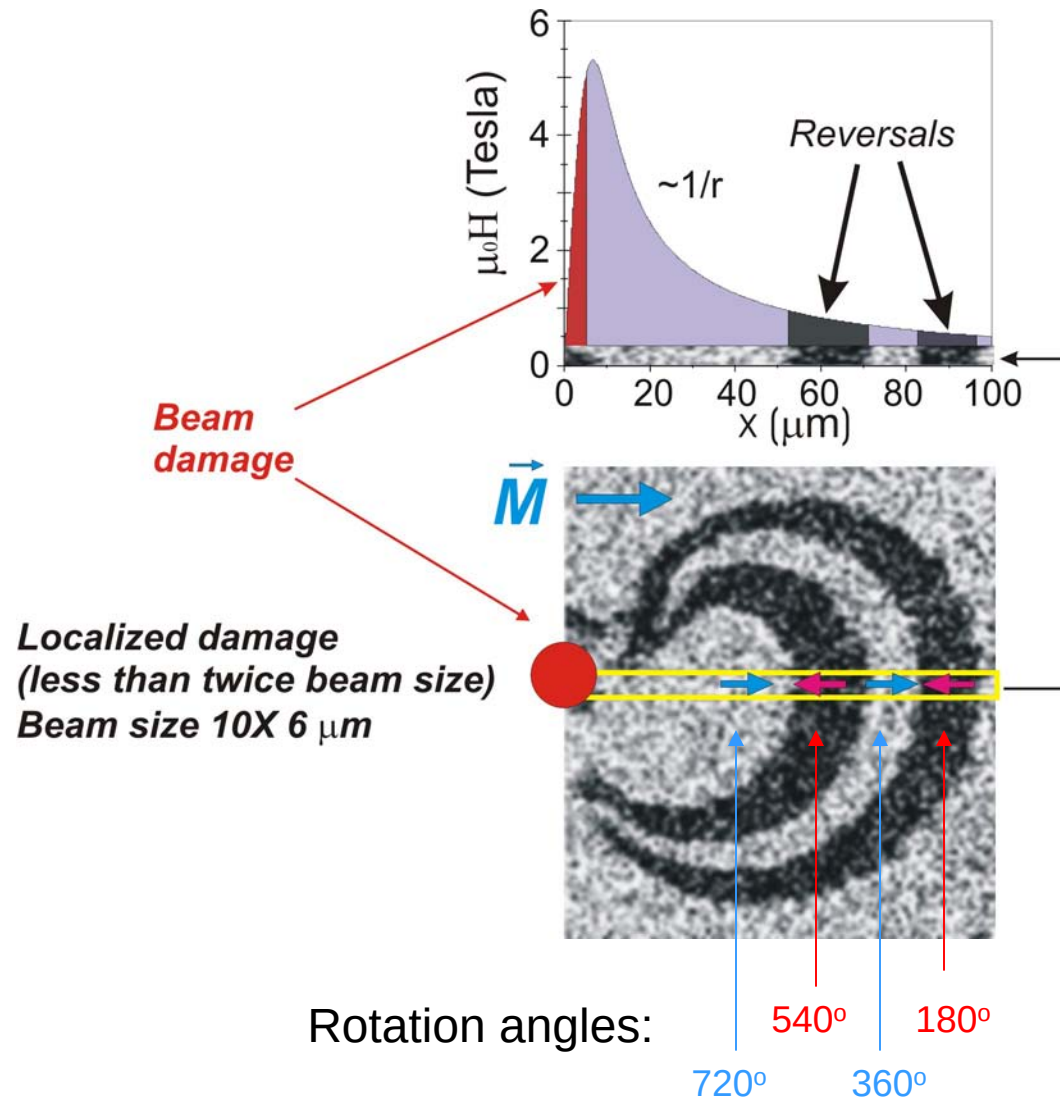
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In-Plane Magnetization: Pattern development

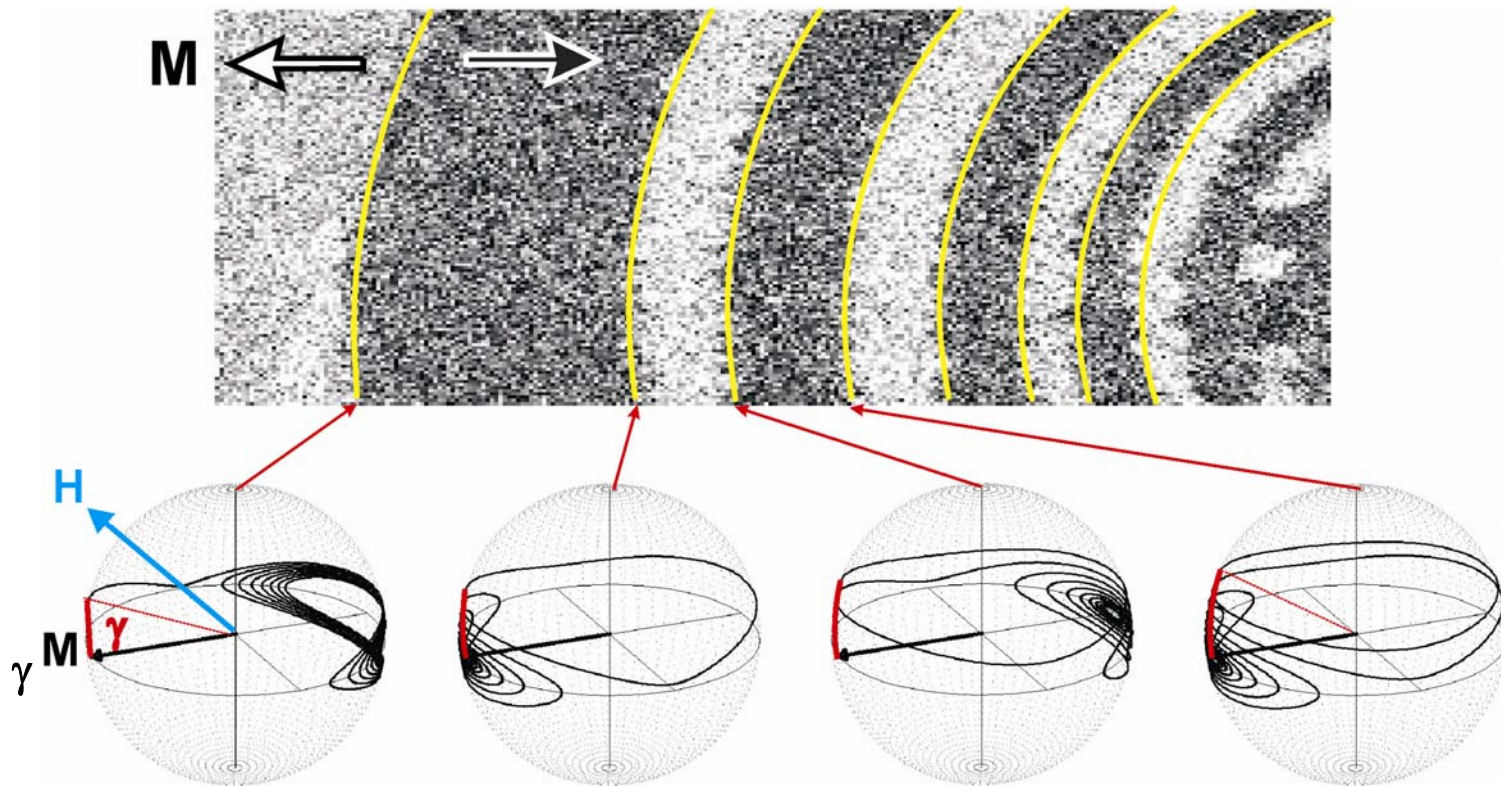


- Magnetic field intensity is large
- Precisely known field size

Origin of observed switching pattern

15 layers of Fe/GaAs(110)

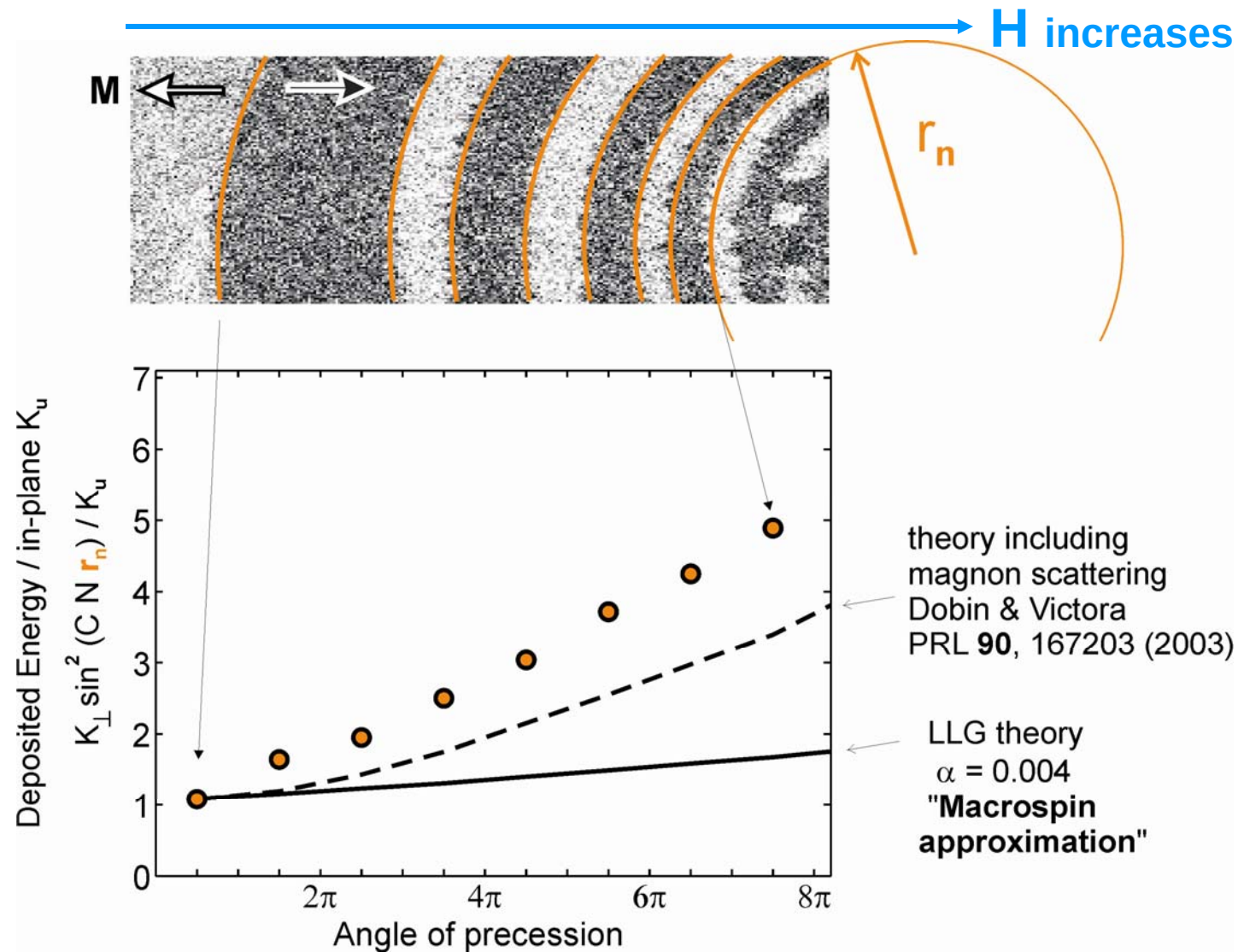
H increases $\rightarrow$



In macrospin approximation, line positions depend on:

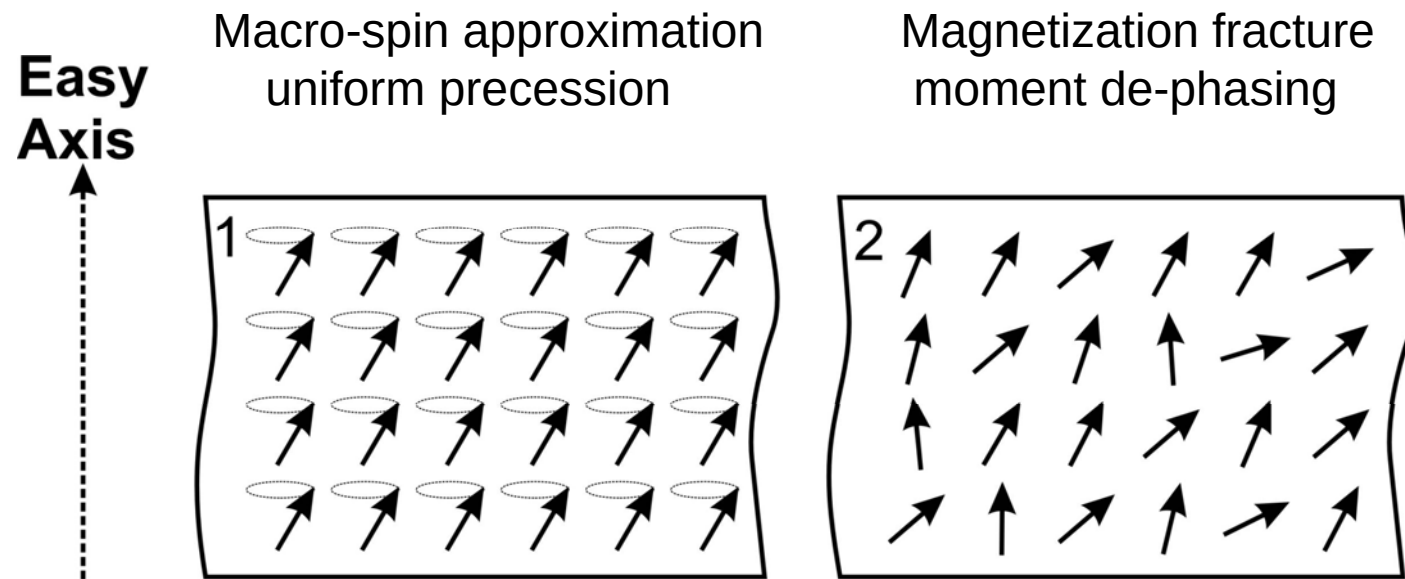
- angle $\gamma = B \tau$
 - in-plane anisotropy K_u
 - out-of-plane anisotropy $K_\perp$
 - LLG damping parameter α
- } from FMR data

Breakdown of the Macrospin Approximation



With increasing field, deposited energy far exceeds macrospin approximation
this energy is due to increased dissipation or spin wave excitation

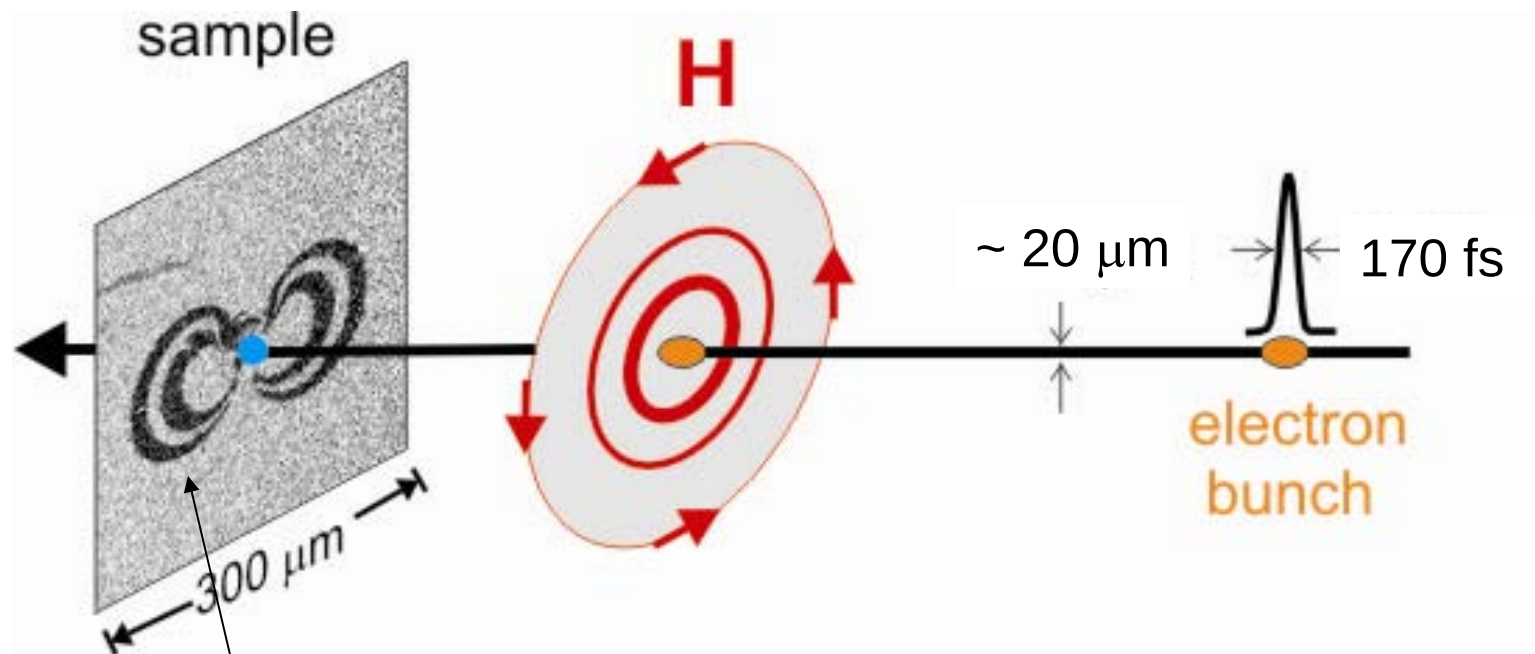
Magnetization fracture under ultrafast field pulse excitation



Breakdown of the macro-spin approximation

Tudosa *et al.*, Nature **428**, 831 (2004)

Results with ultrafast magnetic field pulses



Magnetic pattern
with **2 ps** electron bunch

New results with a 10 times shorter (167 fs) pulse



Magnetic pattern of 10 nm Fe film with

167 fs bunch length

Pattern size 470 μm by 980 μm

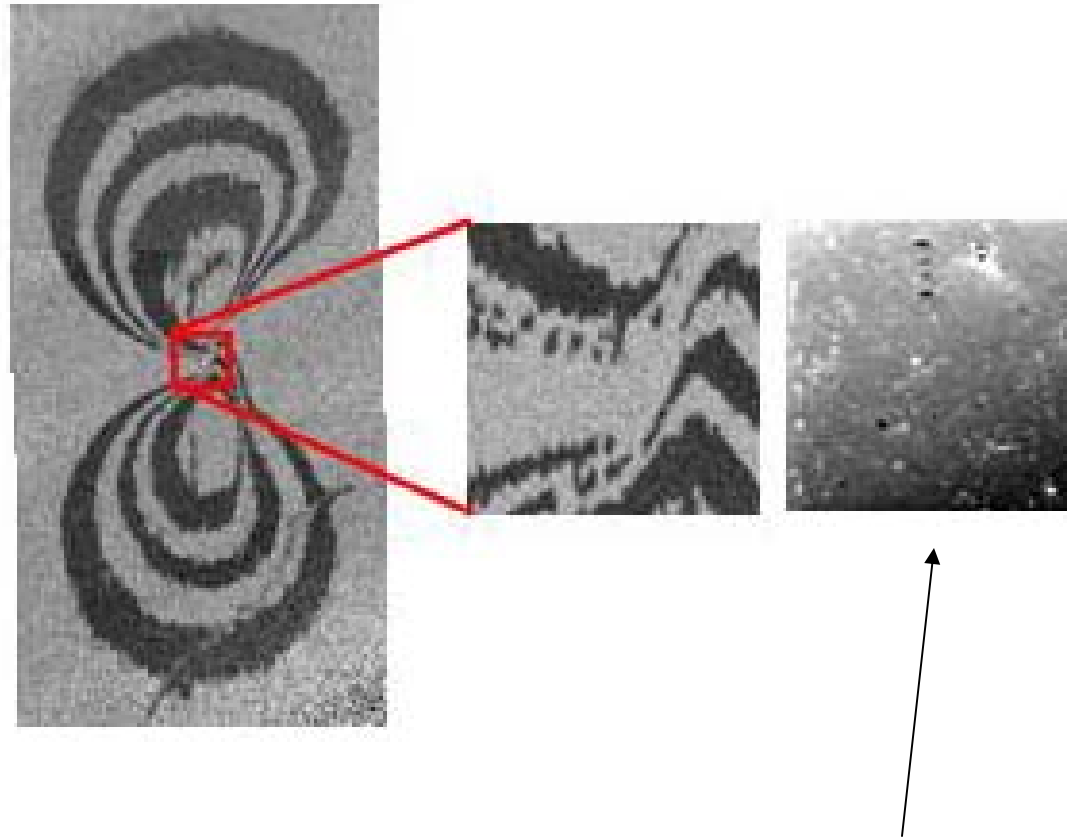
Pattern is severely asymmetric – should follow circles

No switching for certain magnetic field orientations !

Violates conventional laws of angle-dependence of magnetic torque

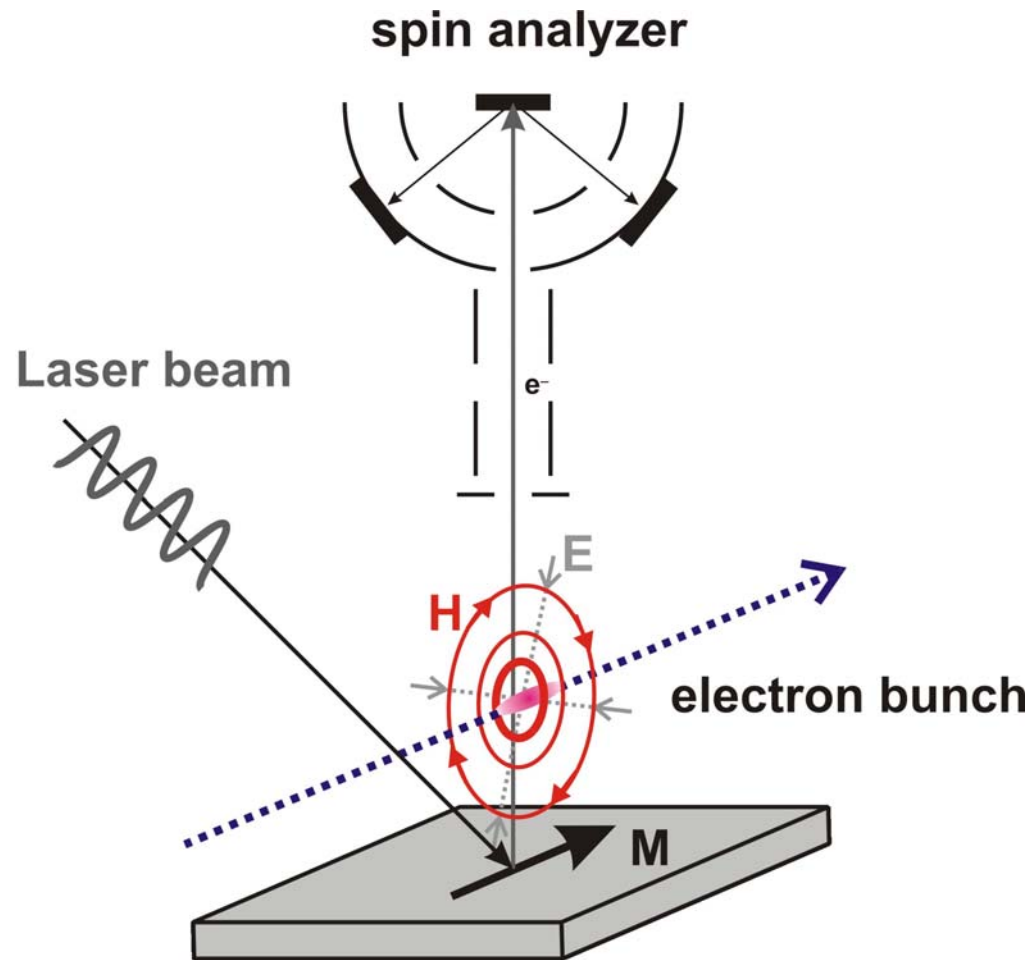
Puzzle is unresolved at present.....

Surprising result: No beam damage at ultrafast time scales



- Inspection of beam impact area reveals no damage !
- Sample did not get hot !
- Sub-picosecond energy dissipation must exist (photons, electrons)
- Dissipation faster than electron-phonon relaxation time (ps)

Pump-Probe Dynamics with SLAC-pulses



Summary

- The breakdown of the macrospin approximation for fast field pulses limits the reliability of magnetic switching
- At ultrafast speeds (~ 1 ps) new phenomena exist one approaches timescales of fundamental interactions between electrons, lattice and spin
- In the future, e-beam “pump”/ laser “probe” experiments are of interest as well

For more, see: <http://www-ssrl.slac.stanford.edu/stohr>

and

J. Stöhr and H. C. Siegmann

Magnetism: From Fundamentals to Nanoscale Dynamics

800+ page textbook (Springer, May 2006)