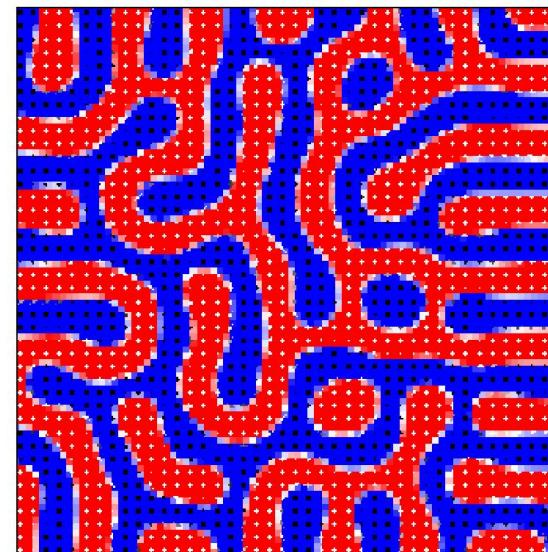
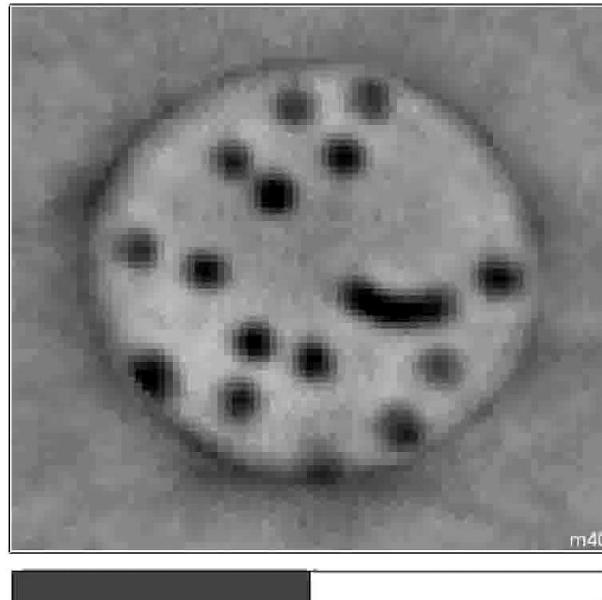


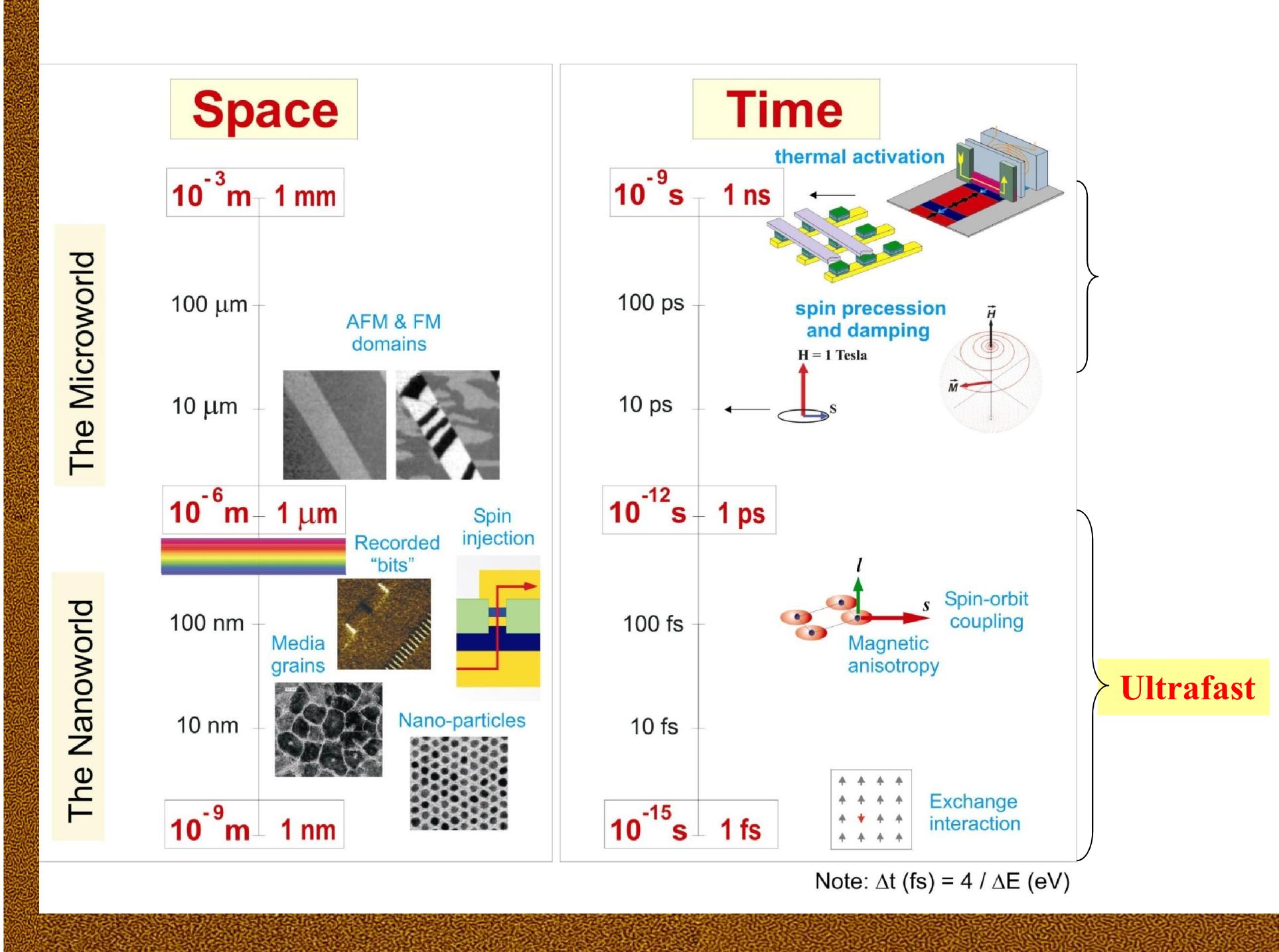
# Magnetism at Nanoscale: Nano-small meets Ultra-fast

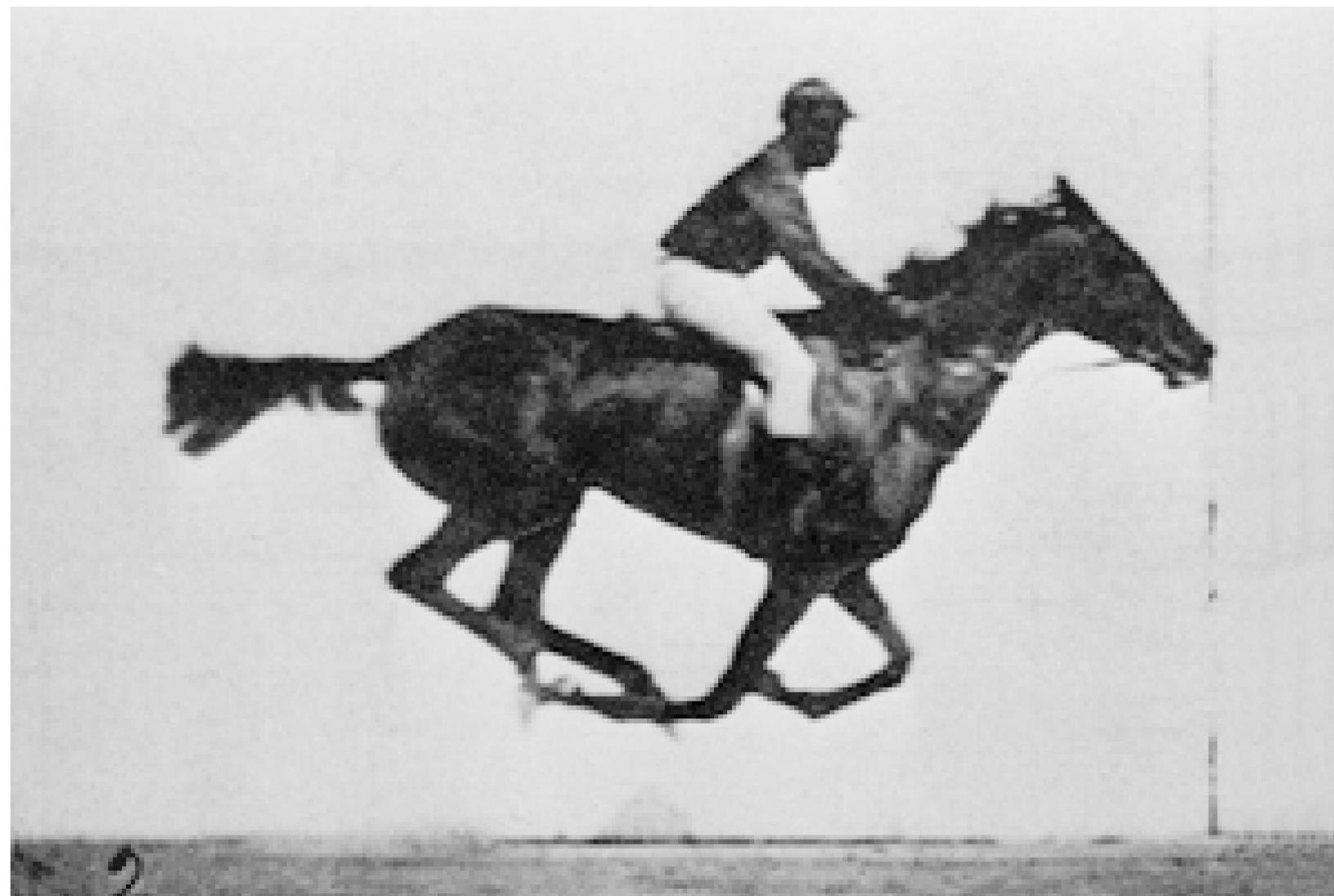


Jyoti Mohanty

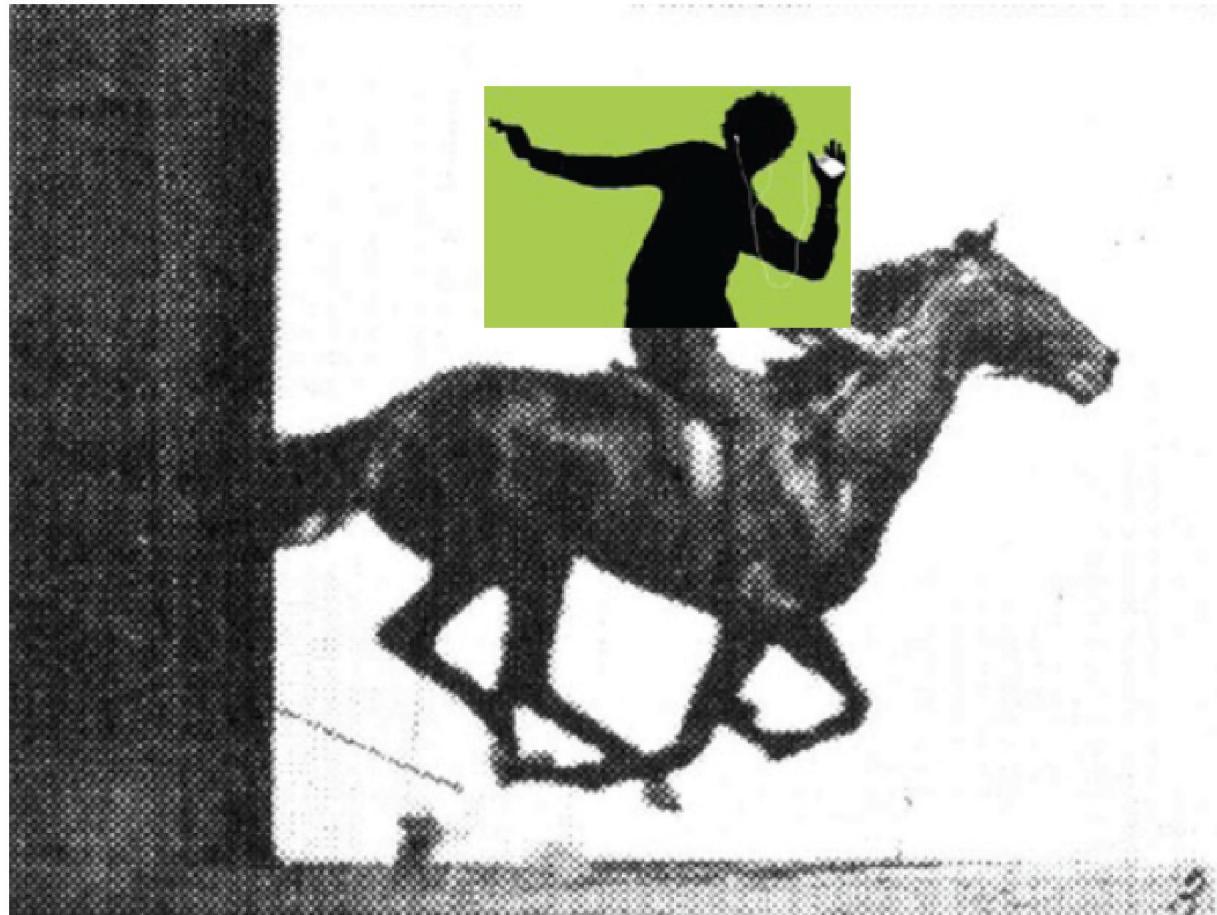


भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान हैदराबाद  
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad



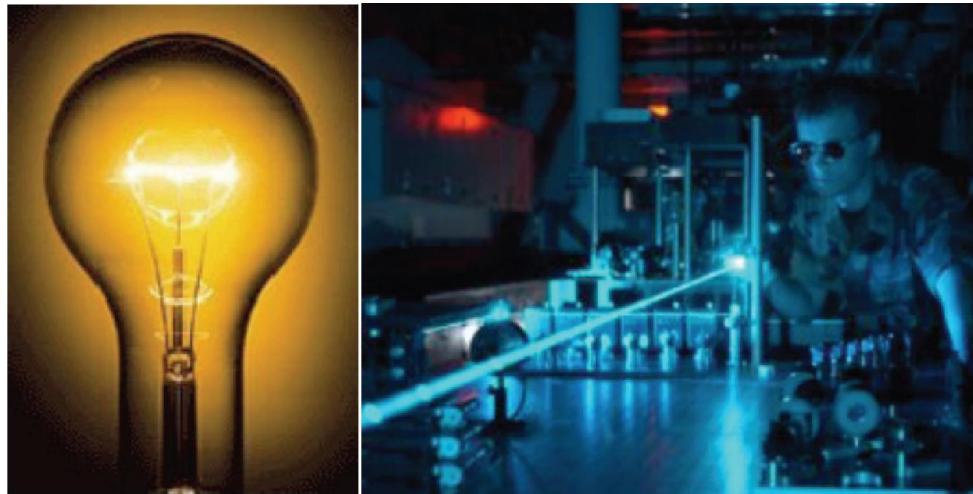


$(10^{-3} \text{ s}; 10^{-3} \text{ m}) \rightarrow (10^{-15} \text{ s}; 10^{-9} \text{ m})$

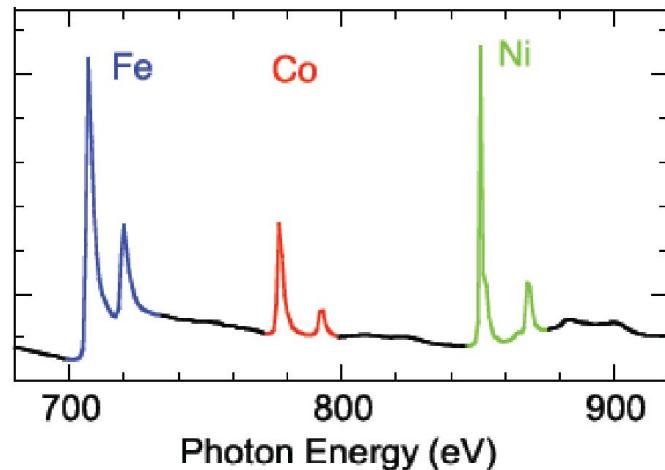


# Why use X-rays?

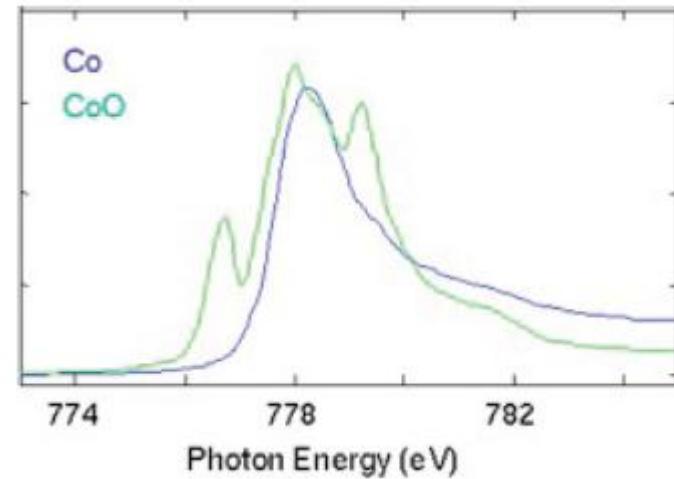
- See the invisibles  
(buried interface)
- Nano-scale resolution
- Quantitative information
- Photon-in photon-out:  
    applied E or B
- Weakly interacting  
    Nanomagnet are not switched
- Coherence properties  
    Dynamic properties



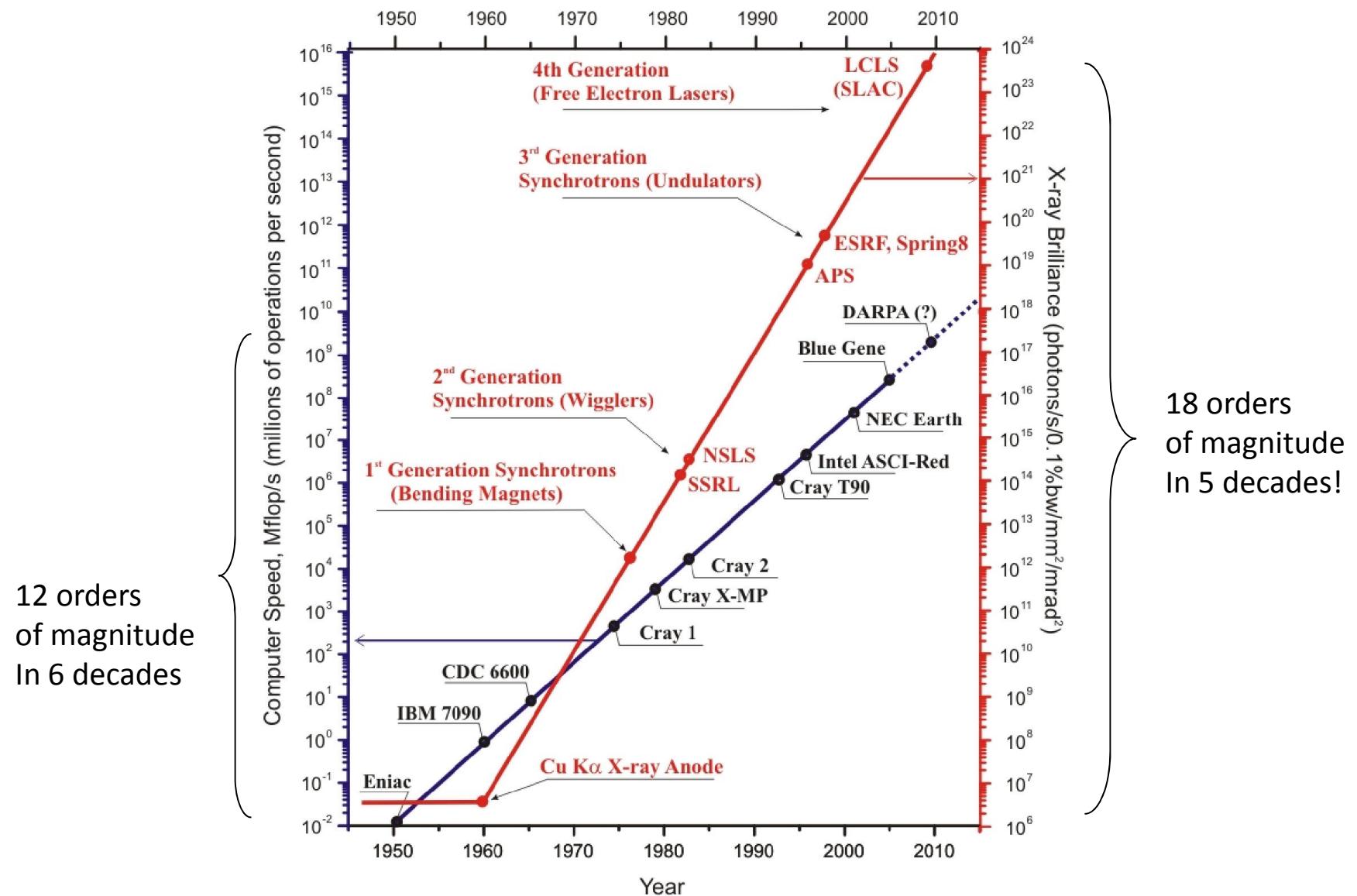
Elemental sensitivity



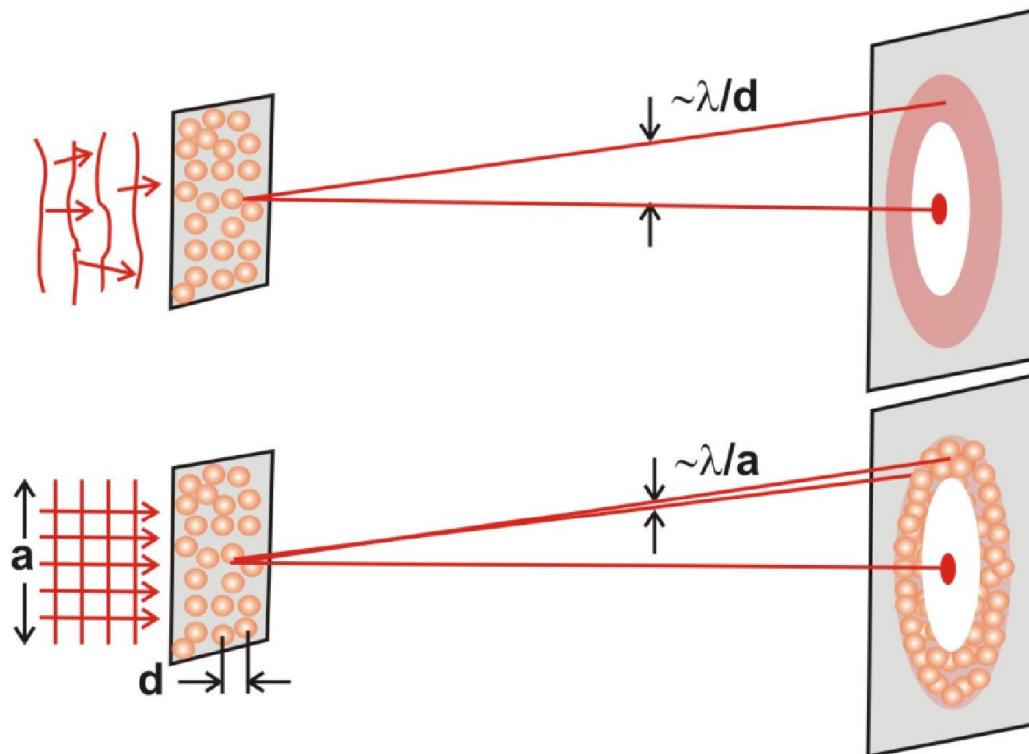
Chemical sensitivity



# Brilliance is Coherence



# Coherent X-ray Scattering



- Coherence length **smaller** than illumination area
- Information about **sample statistics**

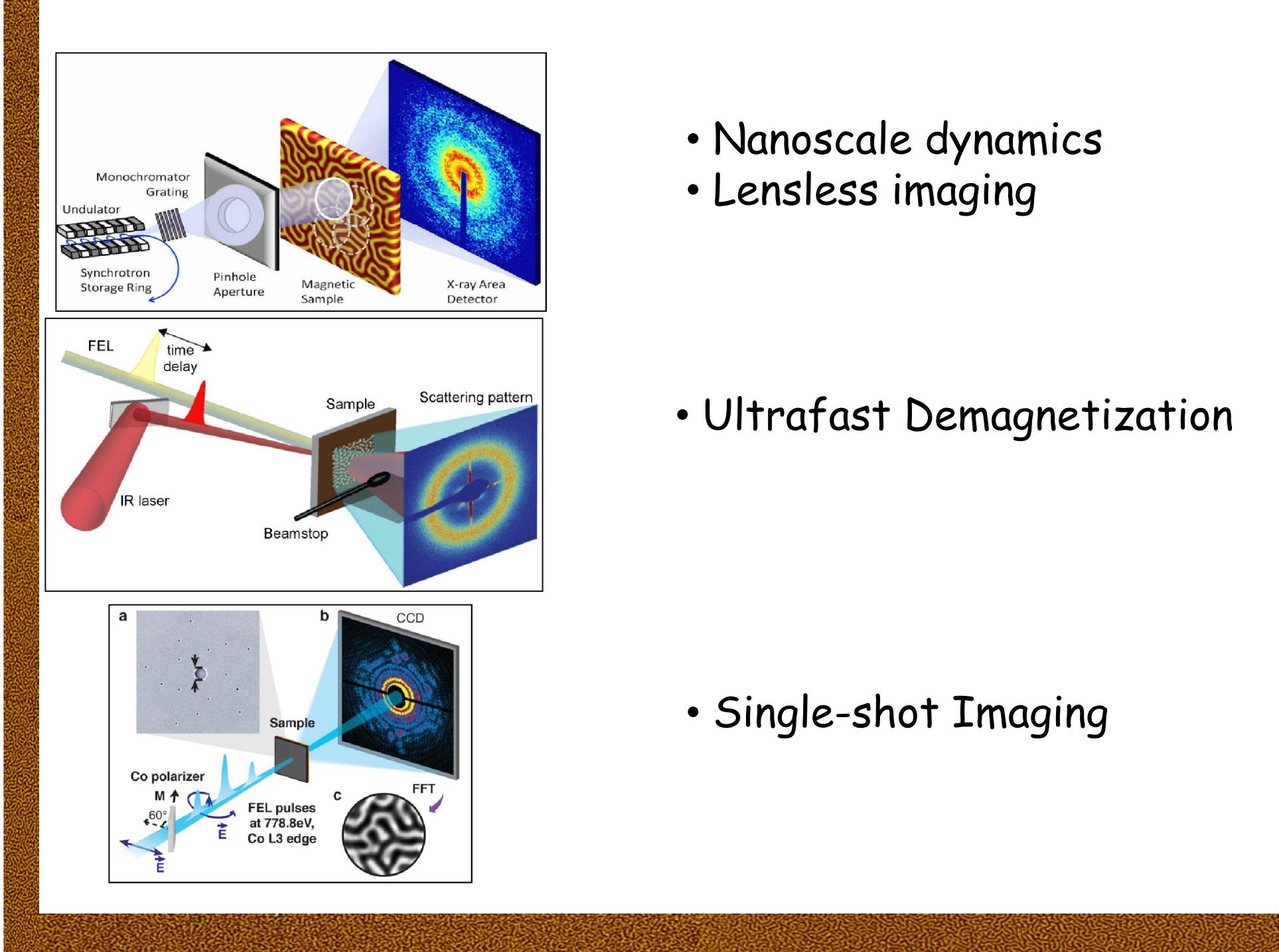
- Coherence length **larger** than illumination area
- Information about **true sample structure**

- ❖ longitudinal(temporal)  $\sim \lambda^2/\Delta\lambda$
- ❖ transverse (spatial)  $\sim L.\theta$   
 $d_s.\theta = \lambda/2\pi$



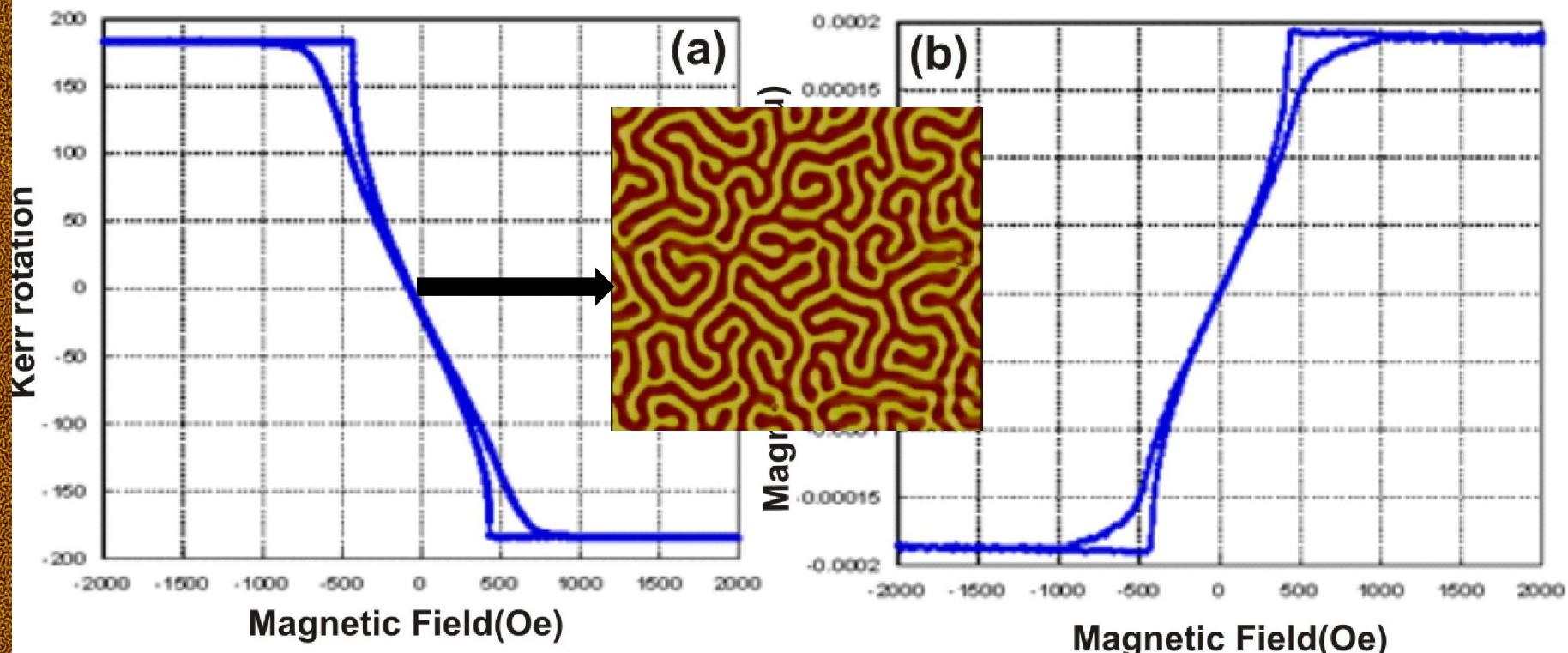
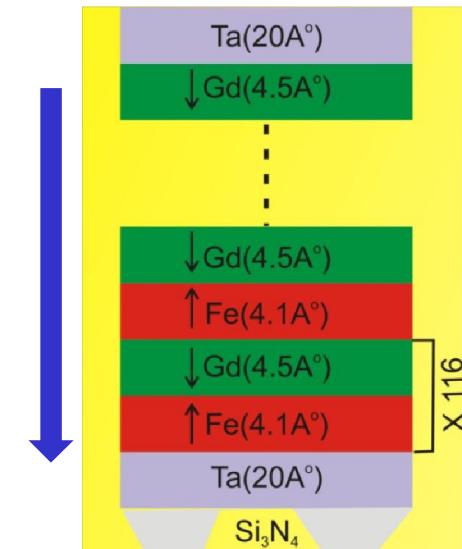
## Application:

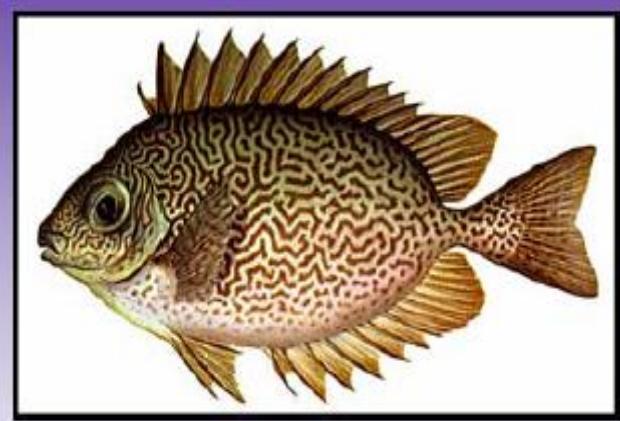
- Sample fingerprint
- Dynamics
- Imaging



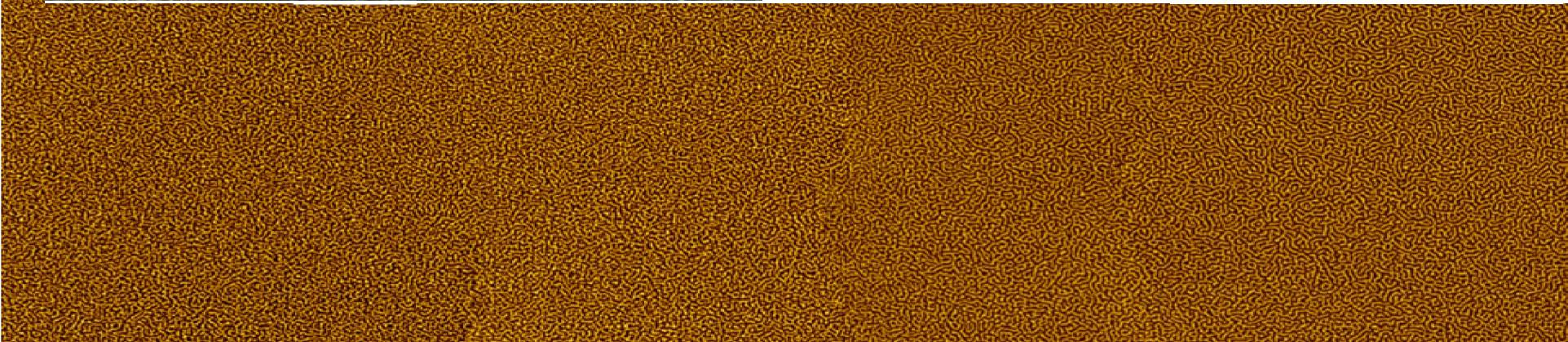
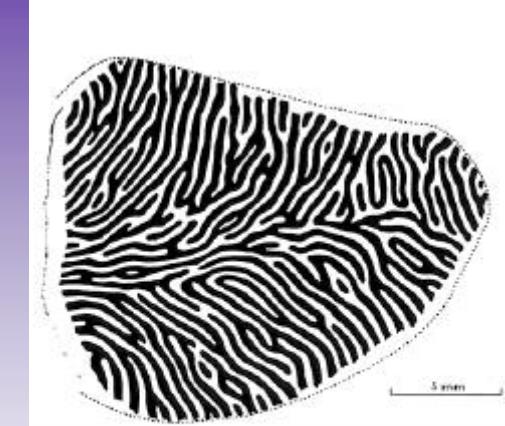
# Magnetic Multilayers

- ❖ Sputtering: Fe ( $0.44 \text{ \AA/sec.}$ ) and Gd ( $1.82 \text{ \AA/sec.}$ )
- ❖ Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy (PMA)
- ❖ Stripe domains: shape and surface anisotropy energies are roughly equal
- ❖ Domain Dynamics and intermittent switching



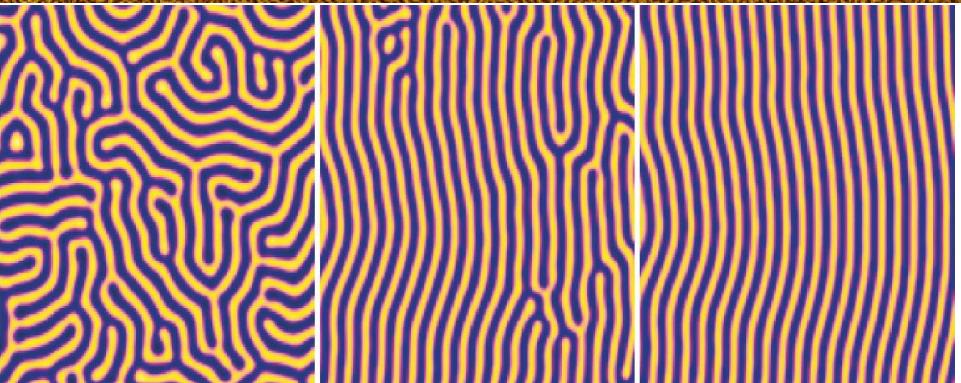


Vermiculated rabbitfish

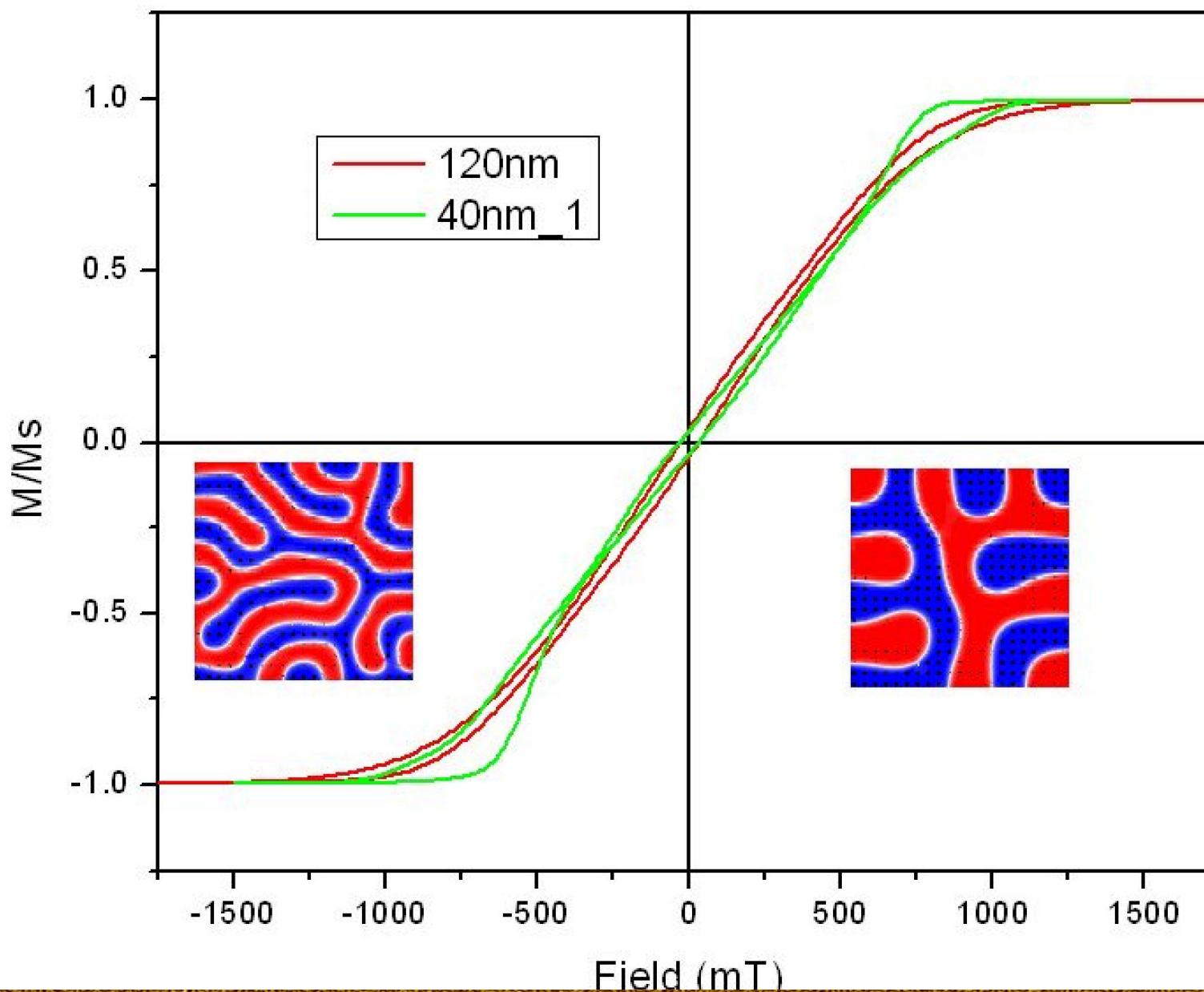


### Template guided block copolymer

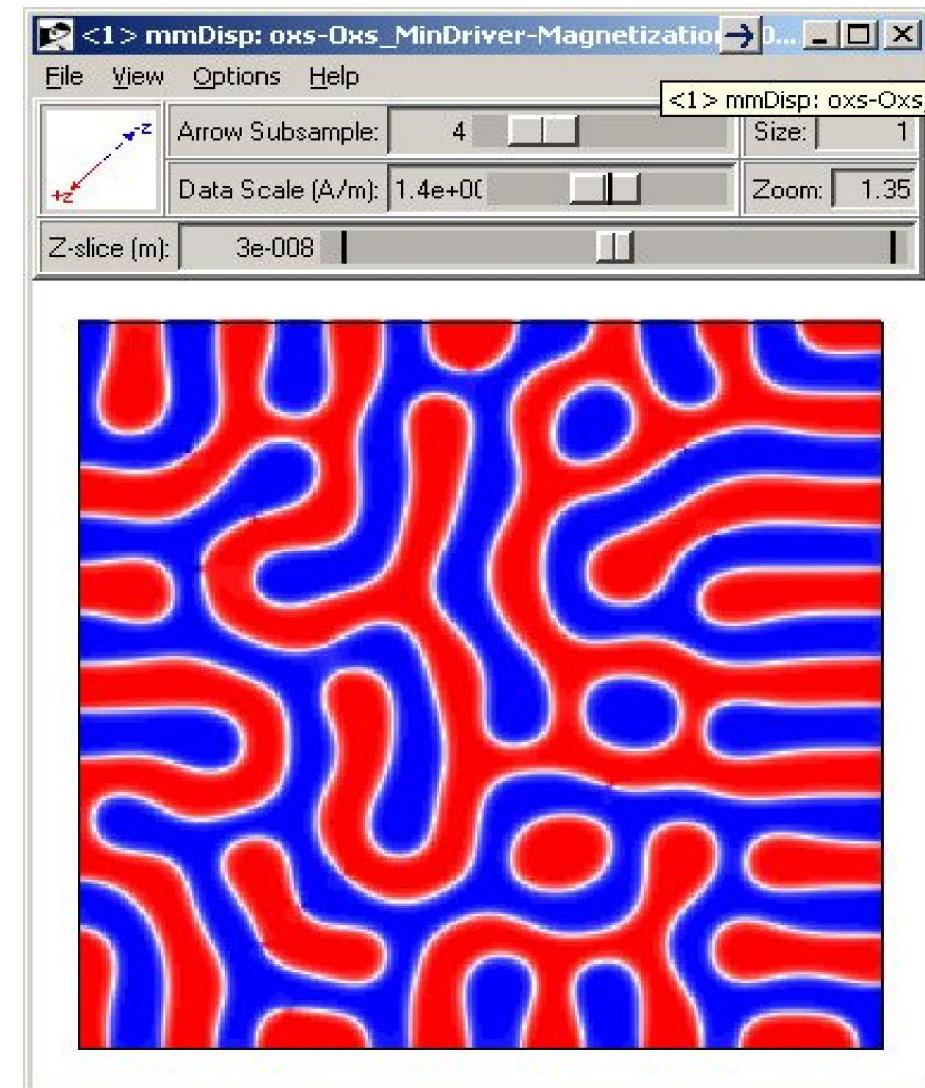
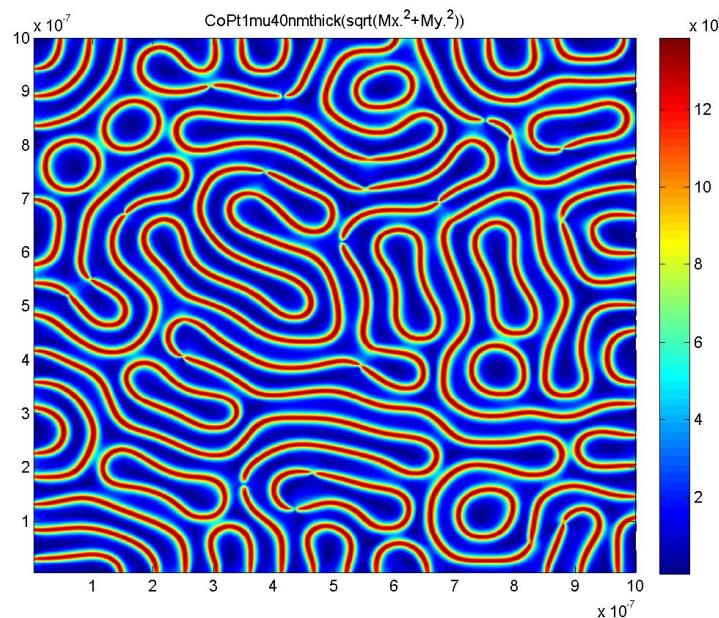
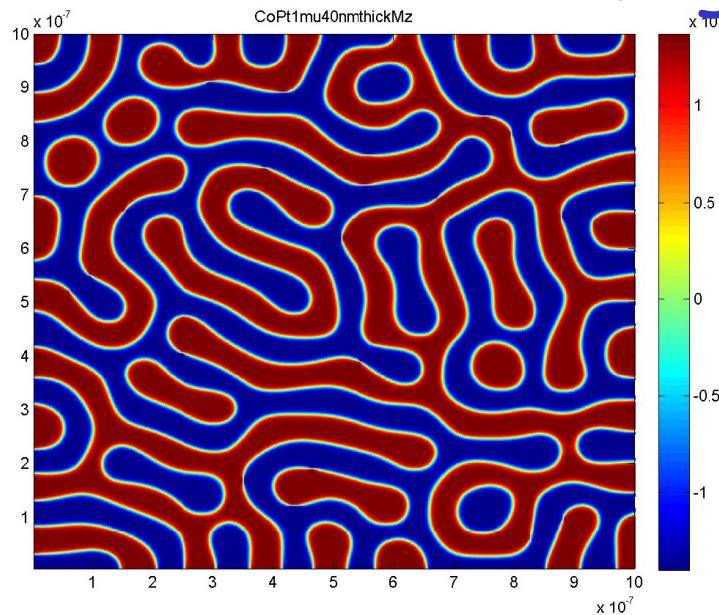
- Magnetic data storage
- Nanoscale electronics
- High efficient membrane for energy



# Micromagnetic Simulation



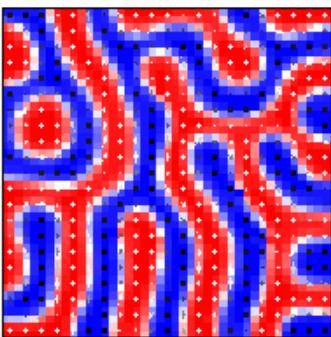
# Micromagnetic Simulation



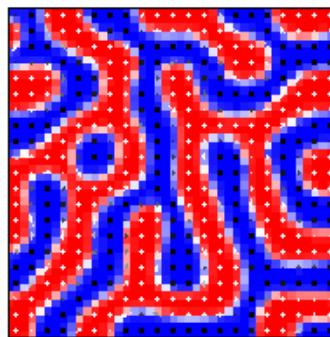
# Perpendicular Anisotropy vs. Domain size in CoPt

500x500nm

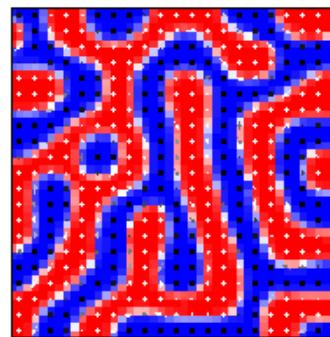
K = 5.2e5



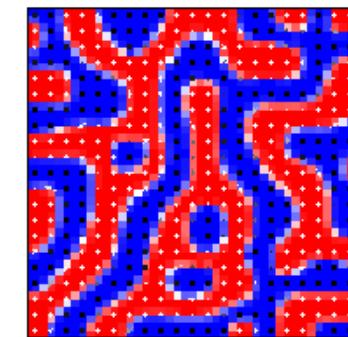
8.2e5



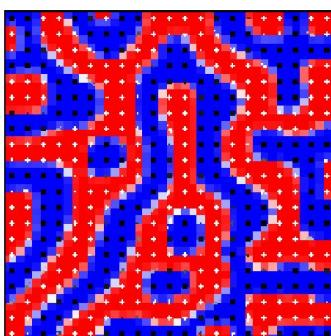
9.2e5



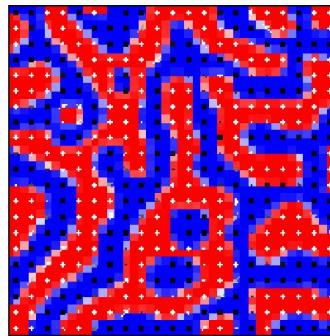
1.2e6



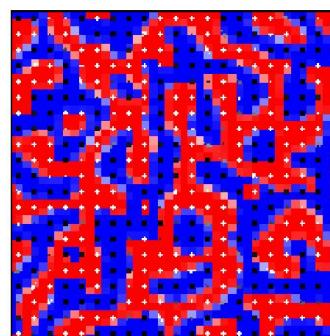
1.4e6



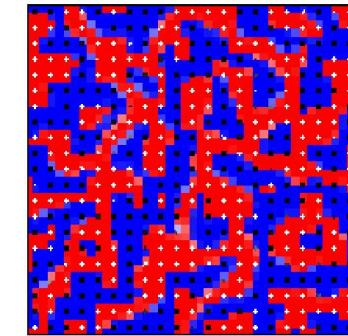
1.6e6



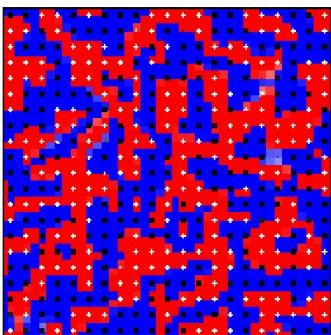
1.8e6



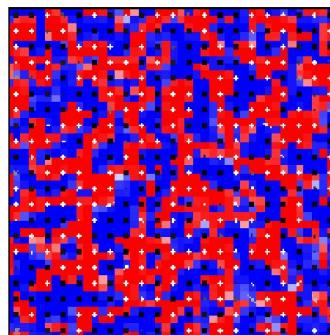
2.0e6



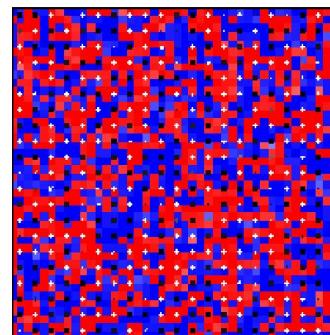
2.2e6



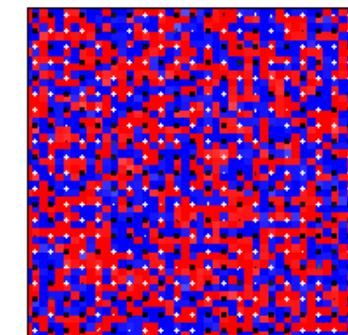
3.2e6



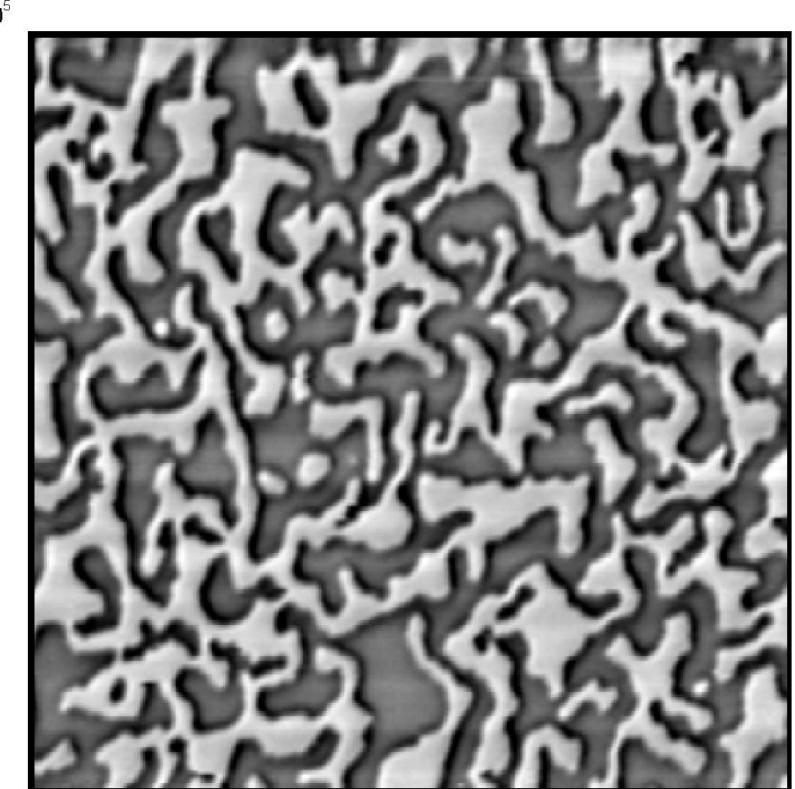
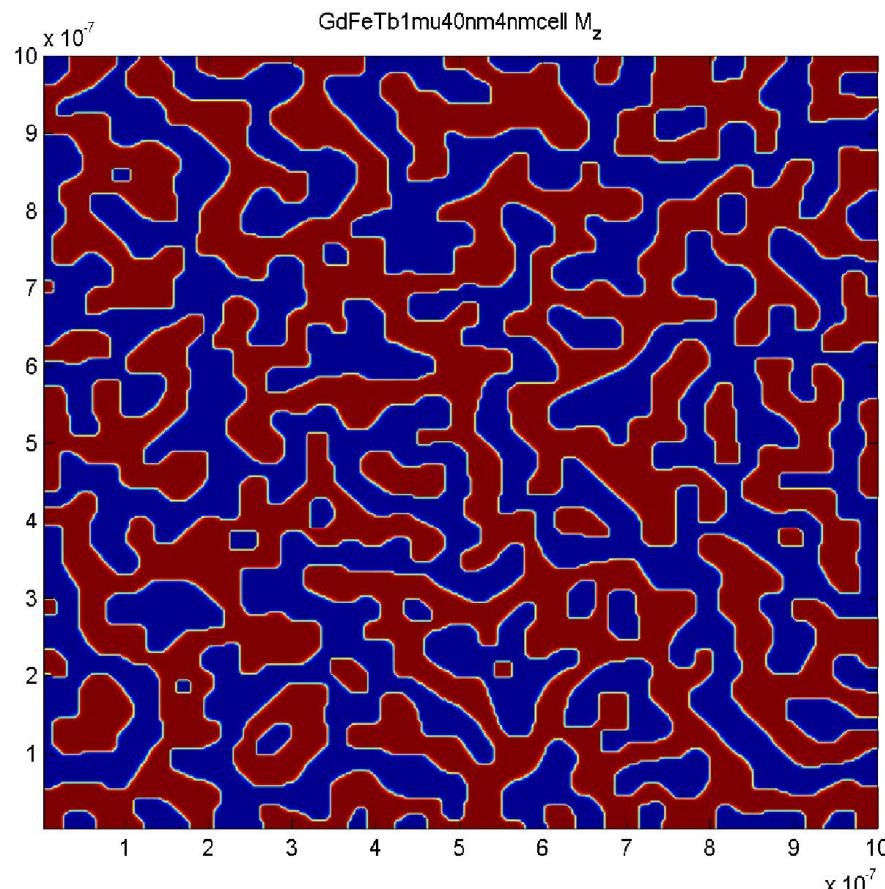
4.2e6



5.2e6



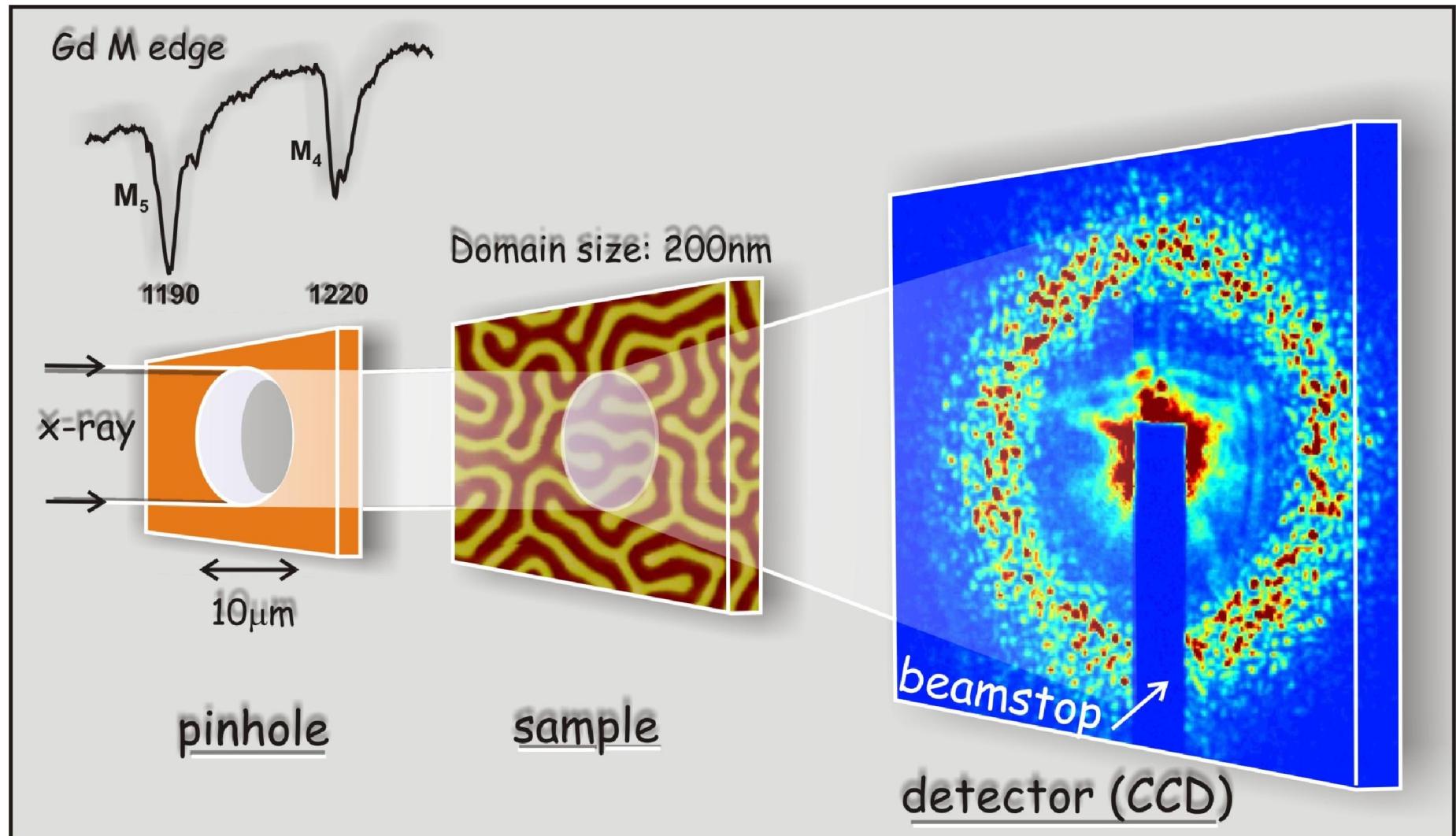
# GdFeTb(40nm thick 4nm cell)



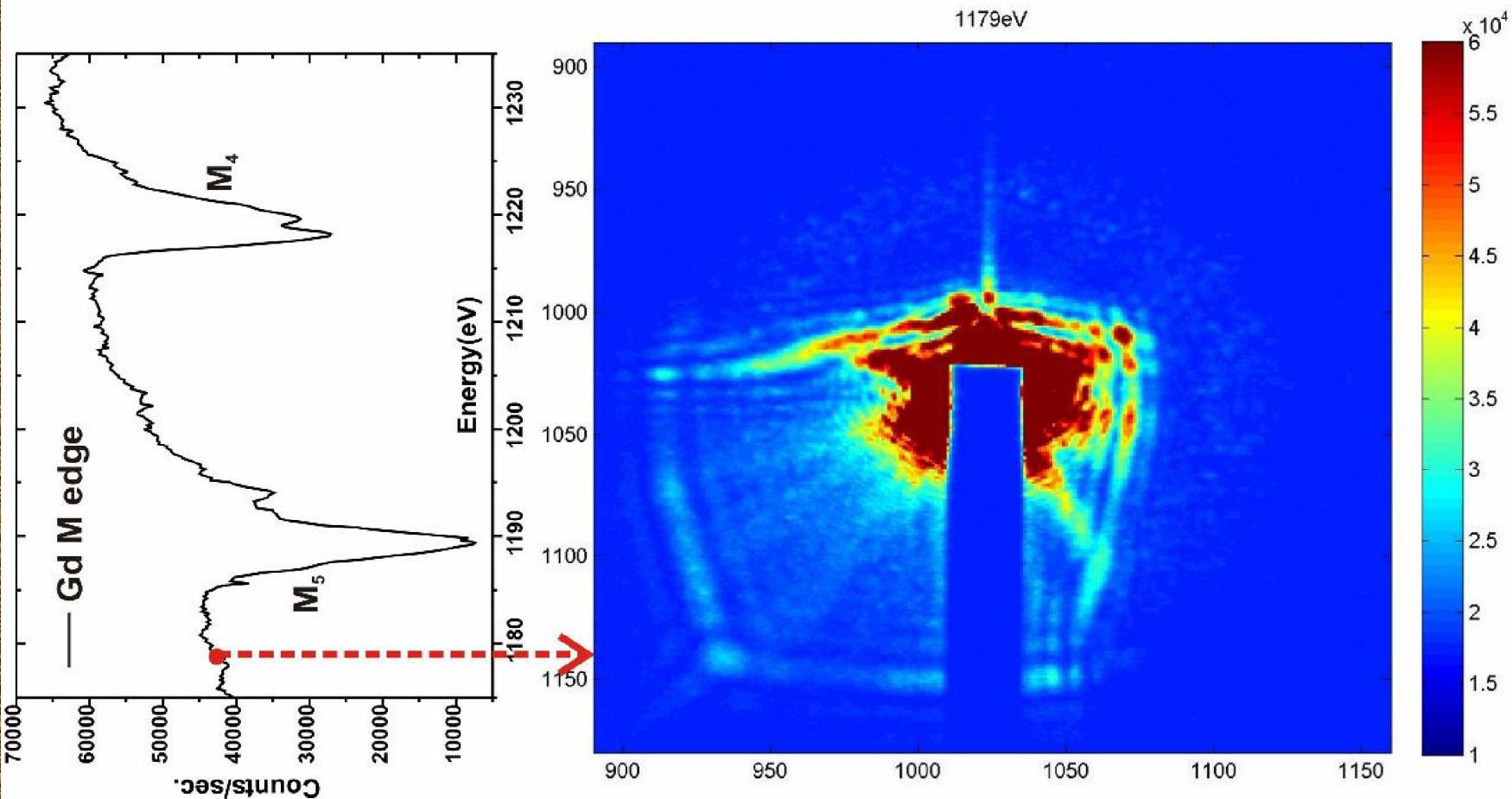
(b) GdTbFe

$2 \mu\text{m}$

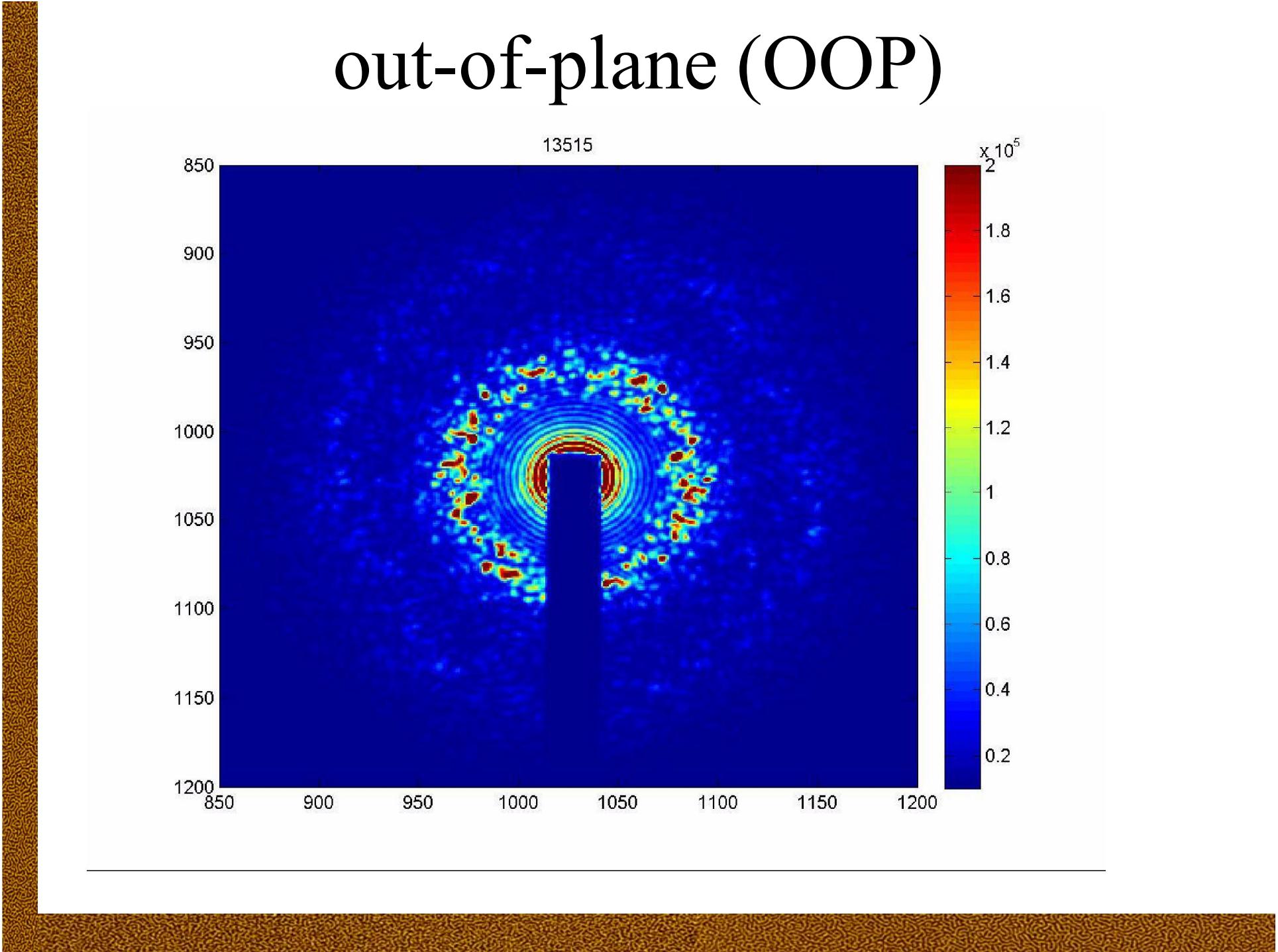
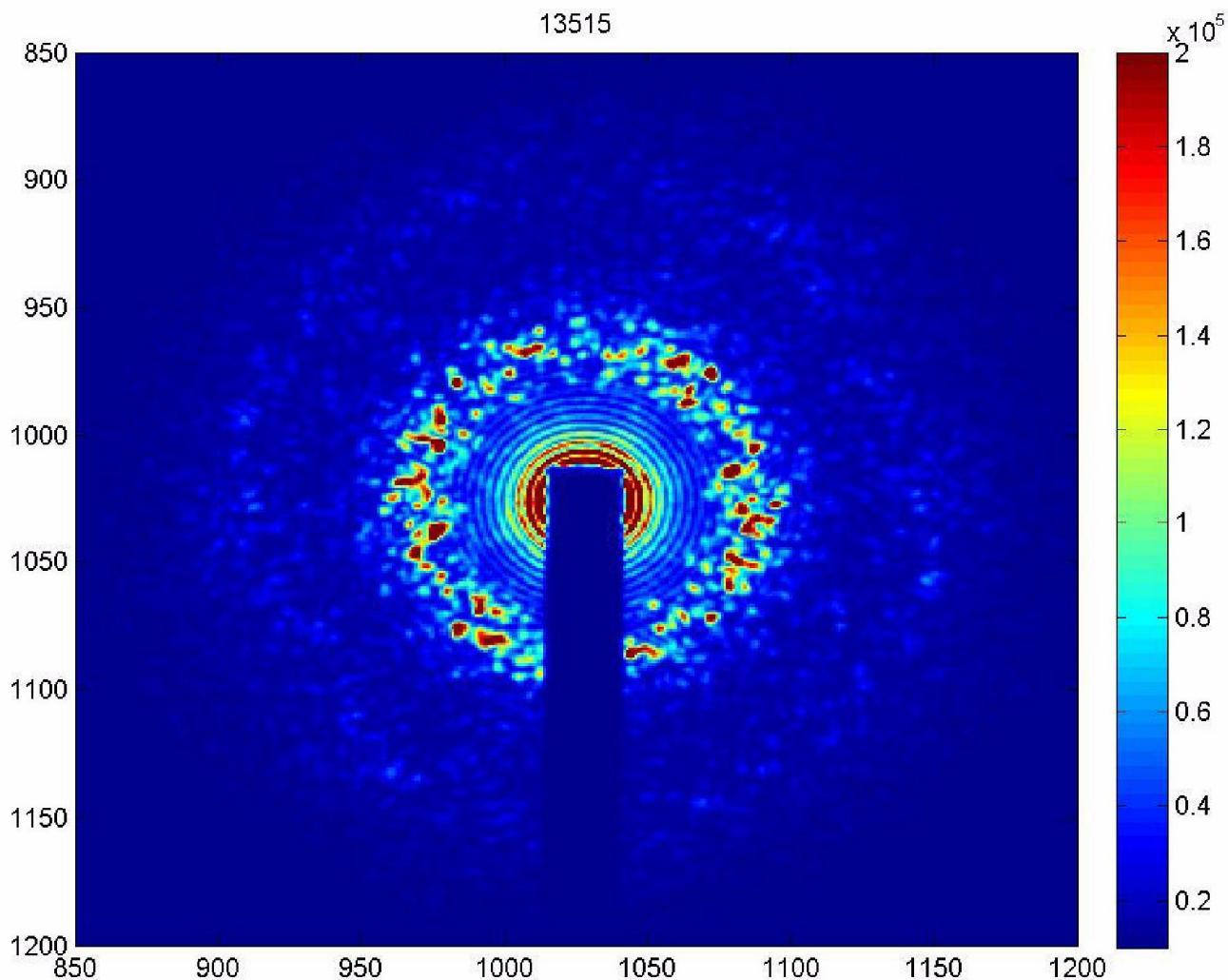
# Coherent Resonant Magnetic Scattering



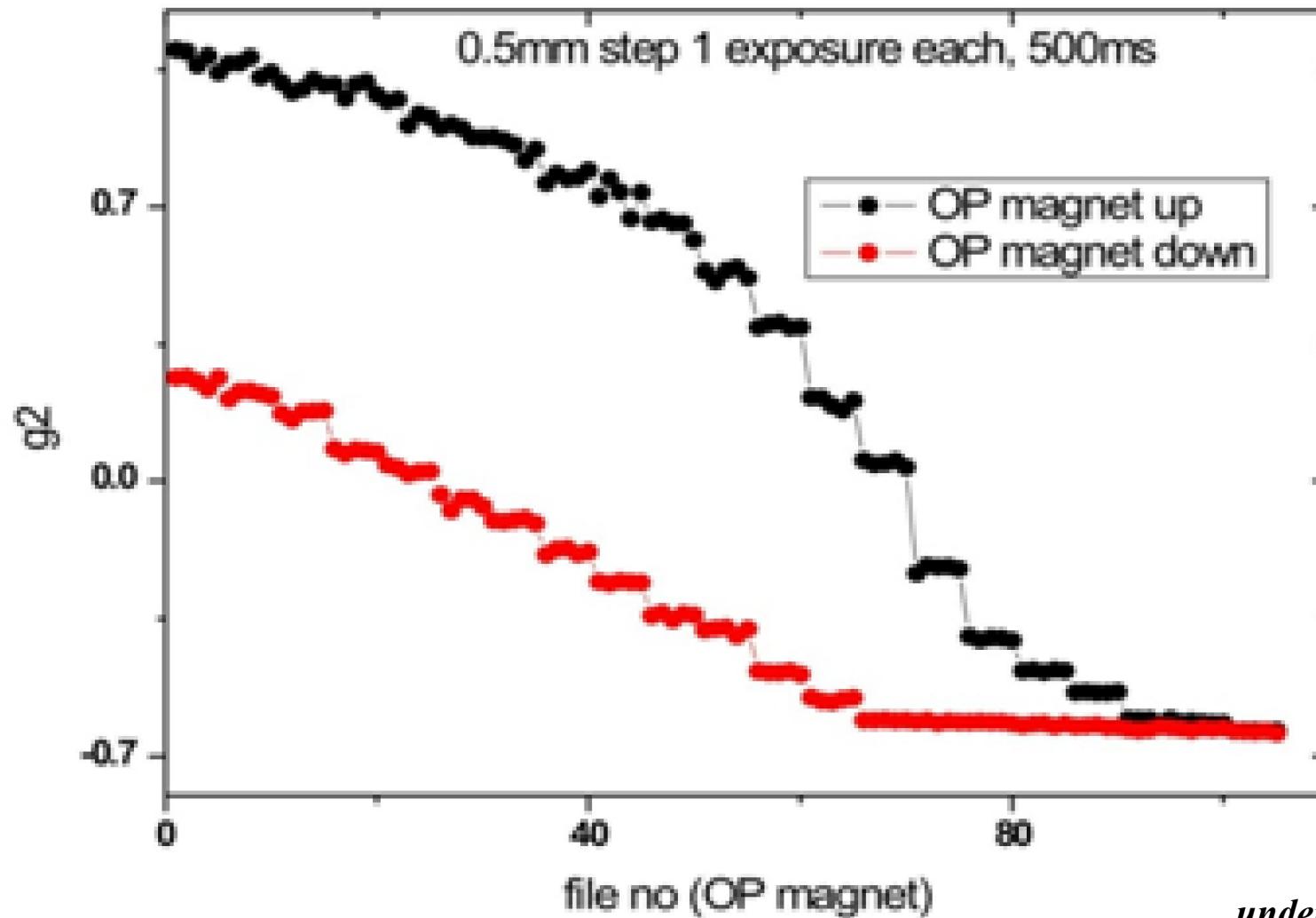
# Resonant Magnetic Scattering



# out-of-plane (OOP)

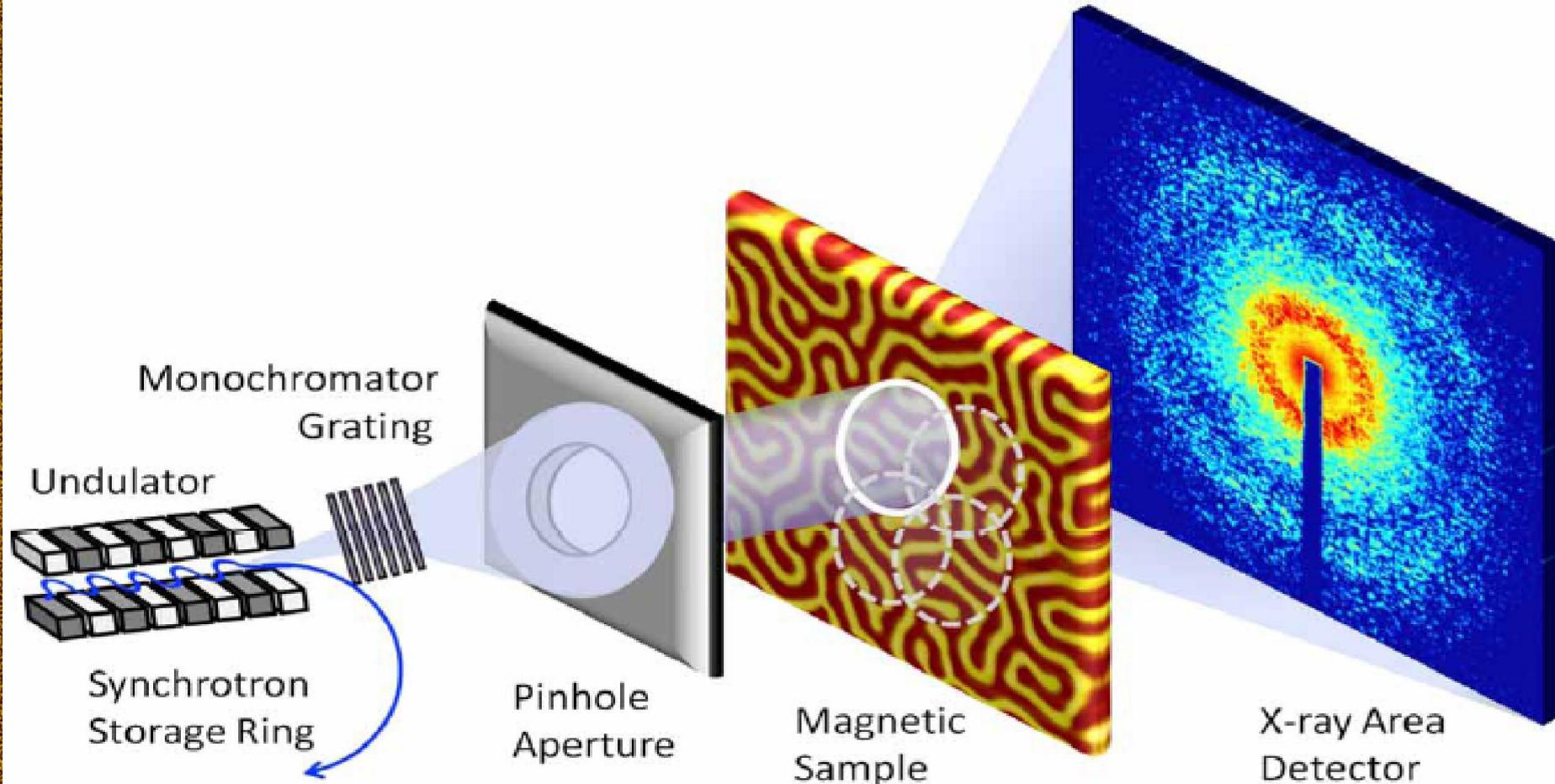


# Magnetic Memory (Barkhausen noise)

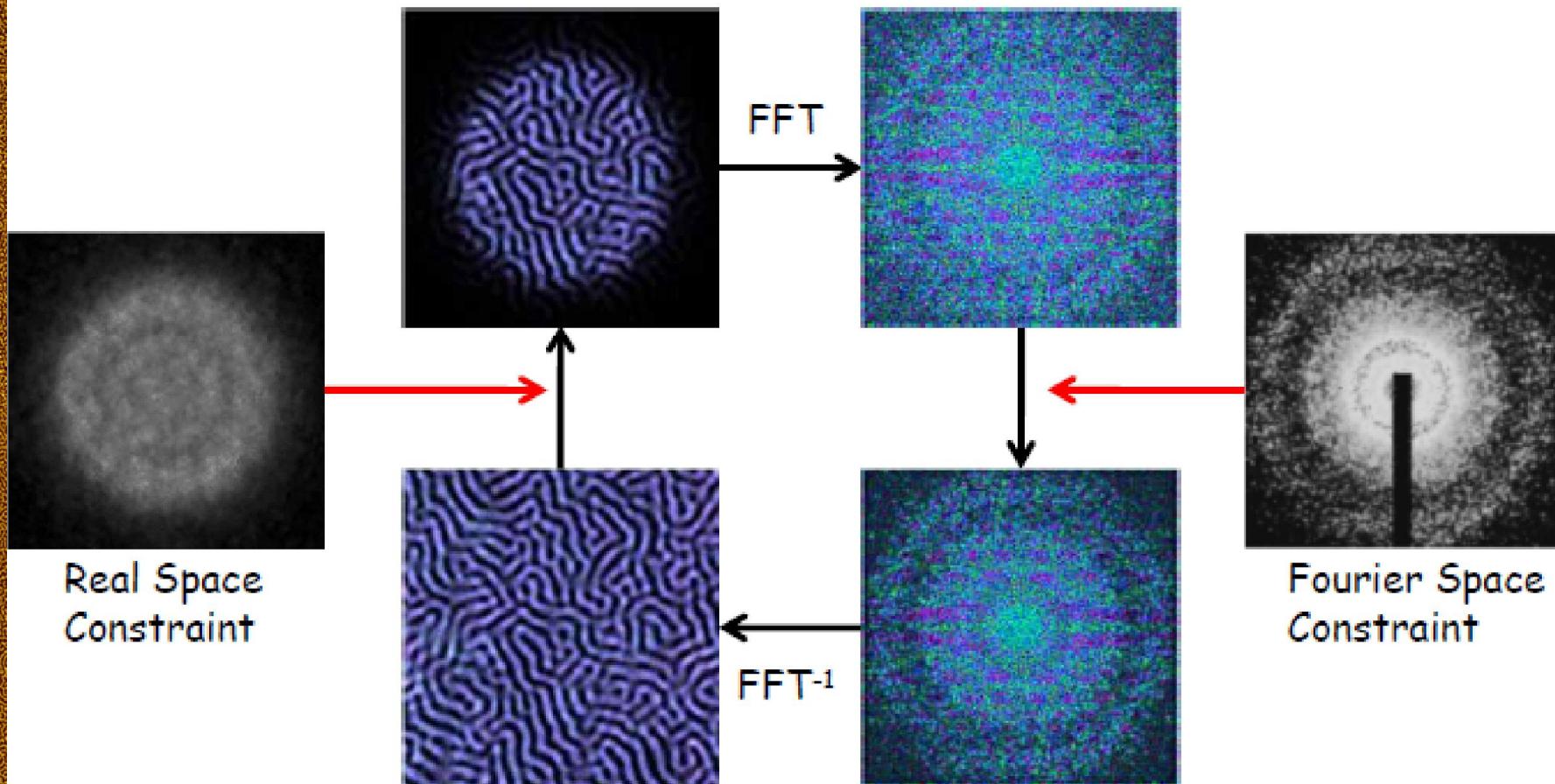


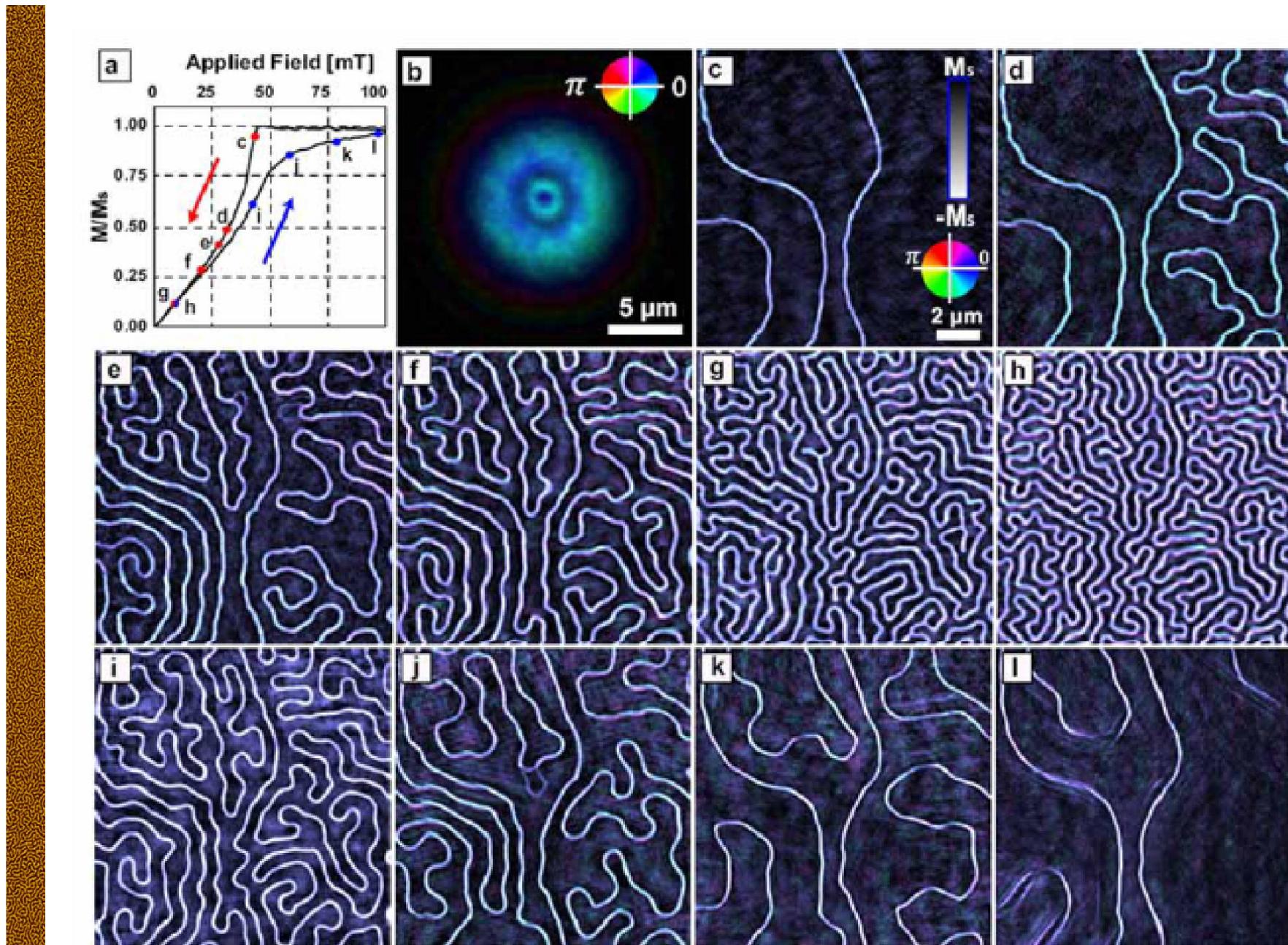
*under preparation*

# Coherent Resonant Magnetic Scattering

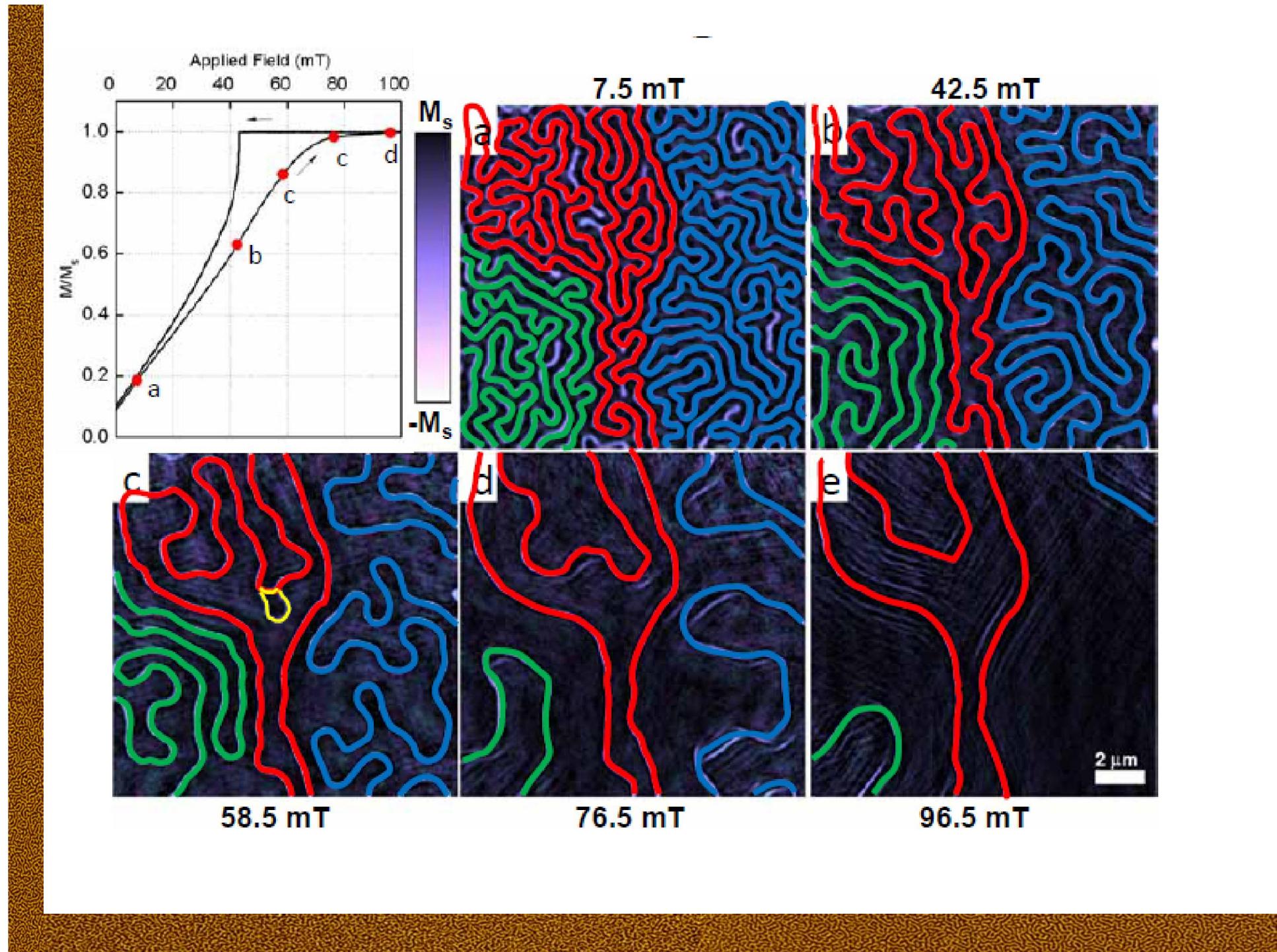


# Phase Retrieval Algorithm





A. Tripathi, J. Mohanty *et al.* Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 108(33), 13393-13398 (2011)



## Science News

[Share](#)  [Blog](#)  [Cite](#)

### Like Superman's X-Ray Vision, New Microscope Reveals Nanoscale Details

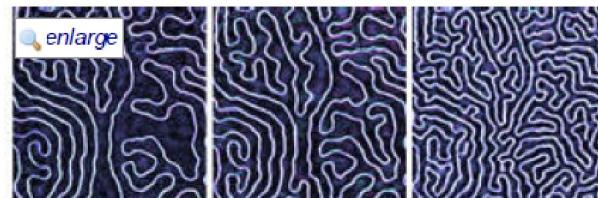
ScienceDaily (Aug. 8, 2011) — Physicists at UC San Diego have developed a new kind of X-ray microscope that can penetrate deep within materials like Superman's fabled X-ray vision and see minute details at the scale of a single nanometer, or one billionth of a meter.

#### See Also:

#### Matter & Energy

- [Nanotechnology](#)
- [Physics](#)

But that's not all. What's unusual about this new, nanoscale, X-ray microscope is that the images are not produced by a lens, but by means of a powerful computer program.



Magnetic domains appear like the repeating swirls of fingerprint ridges. As the spaces between the domains get smaller, computer engineers can store more data. (Credit: UC San Diego)

Ads by Google

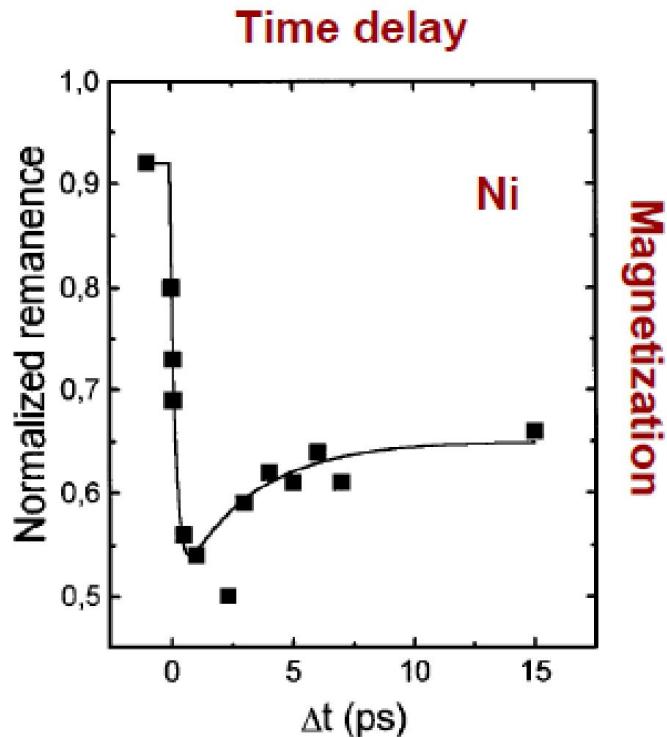
### Better Than Superman X-Ray Microscope Enables Nanovision

Fox Video, Fox News, UCSD News, Popular Science, MSNBC, MRS, Photonics, Sciencedaily, Physorg, Nanotechnow, Livejournal, Innovation Report, Physnews, Labspace, Eurekalert, Escience news, Scienceblog, UPI, Rdmag, Firstscience, Technews

#### India Coverage:

Yahoo News, TheHindu, Zee Tech News, Andhranews, Dailyindia

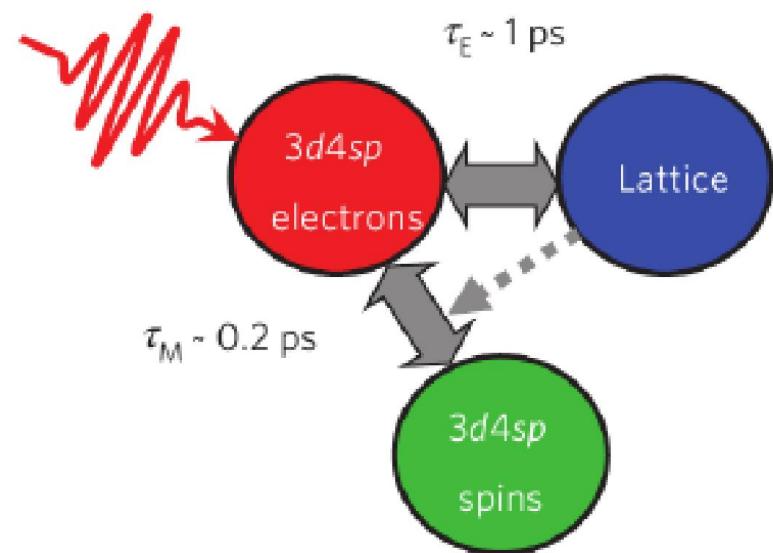
# Ultrafast Demagnetization



Time-resolved MOKE

Ni: 120 fs

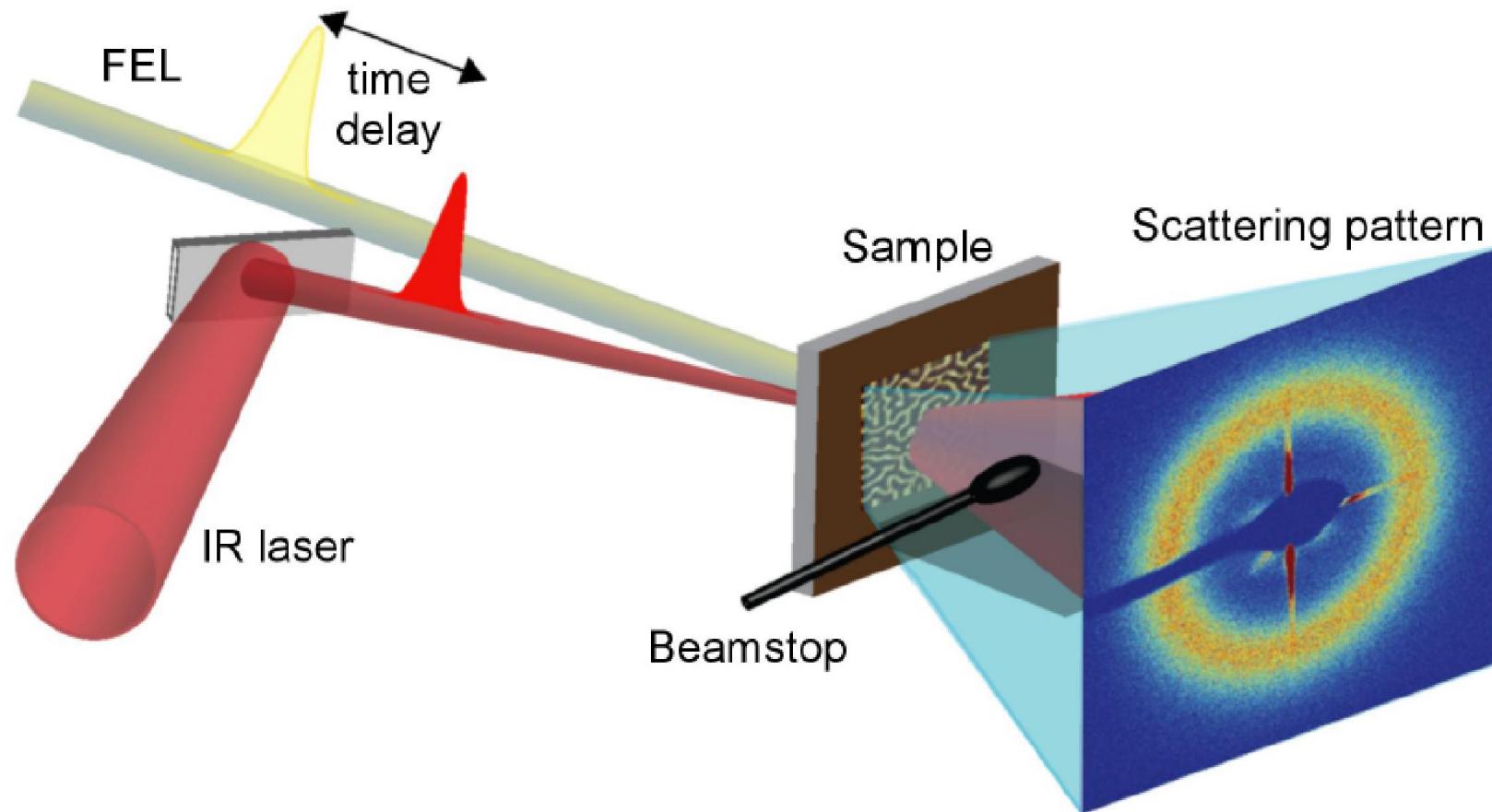
Time resolution (fs)

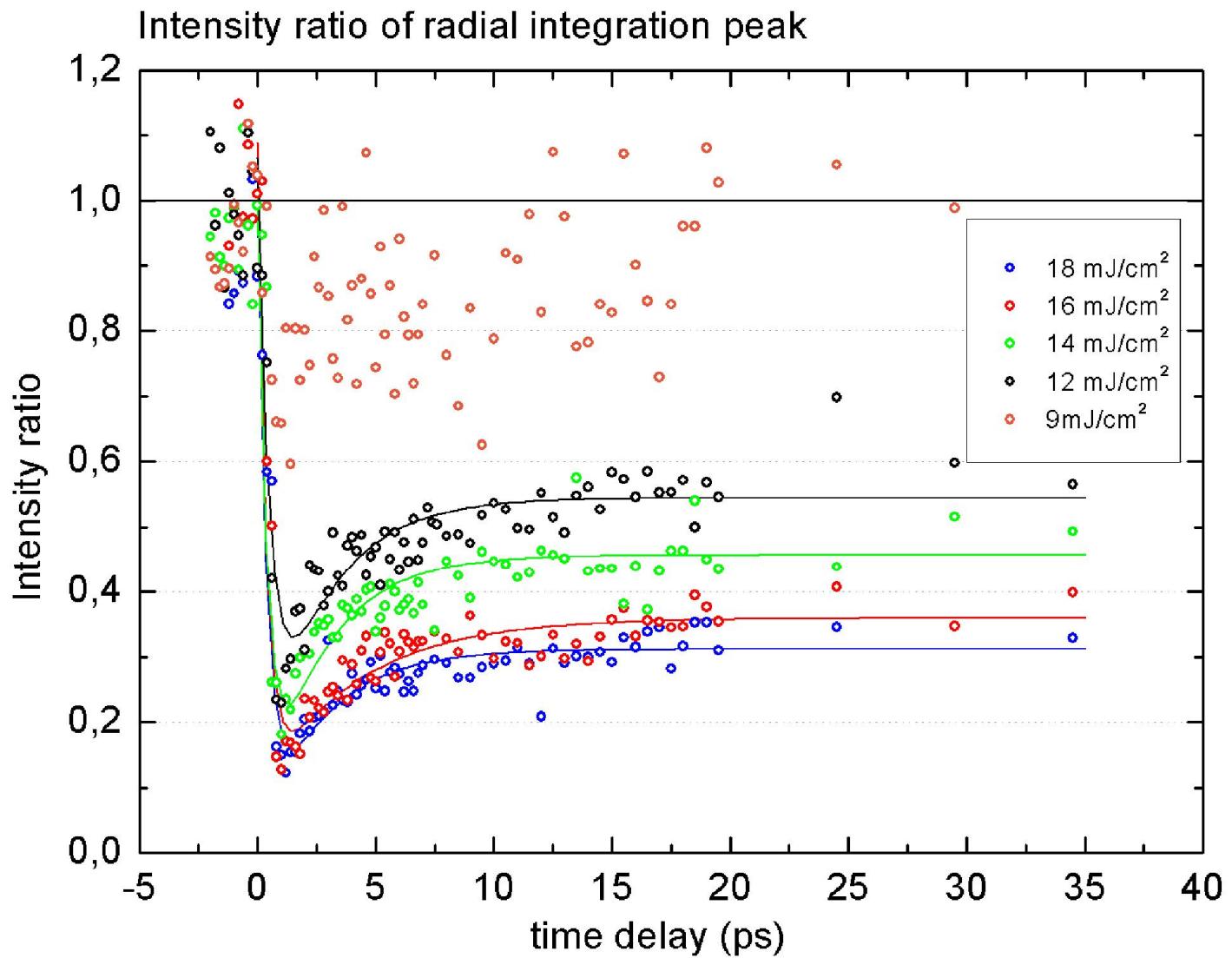


three-temperature model

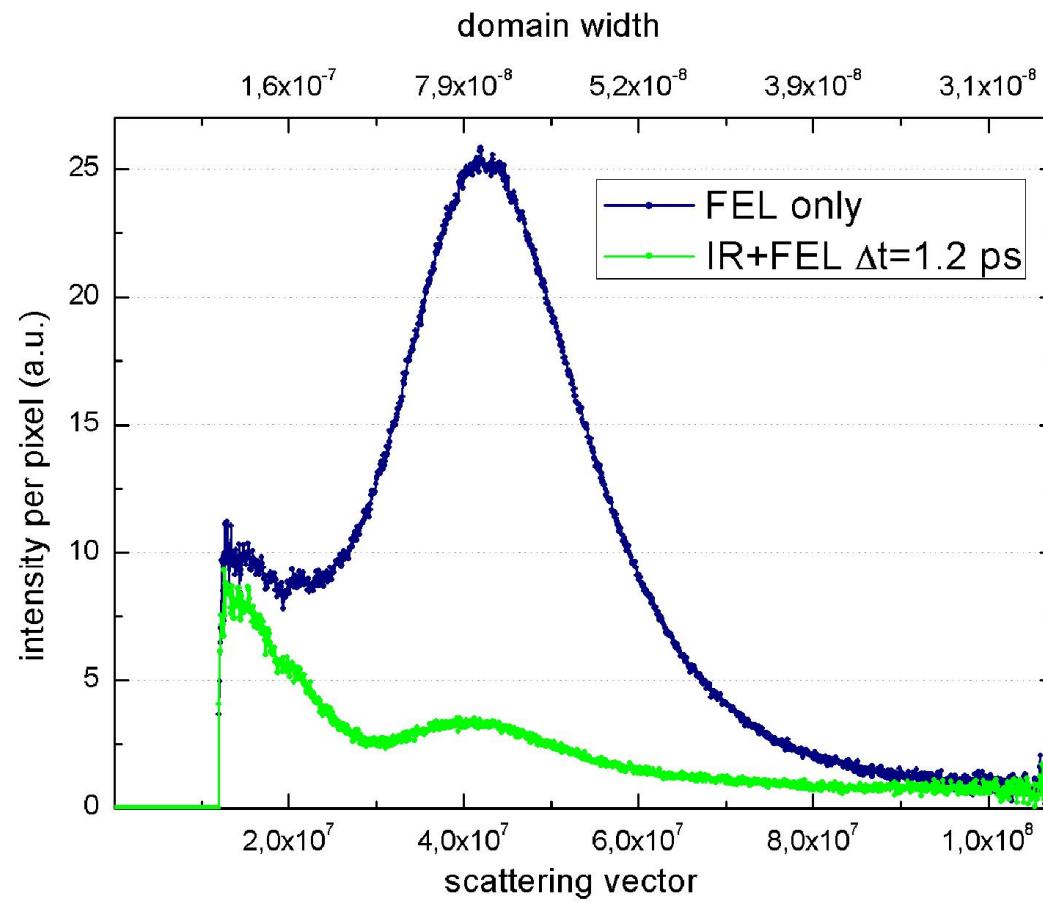
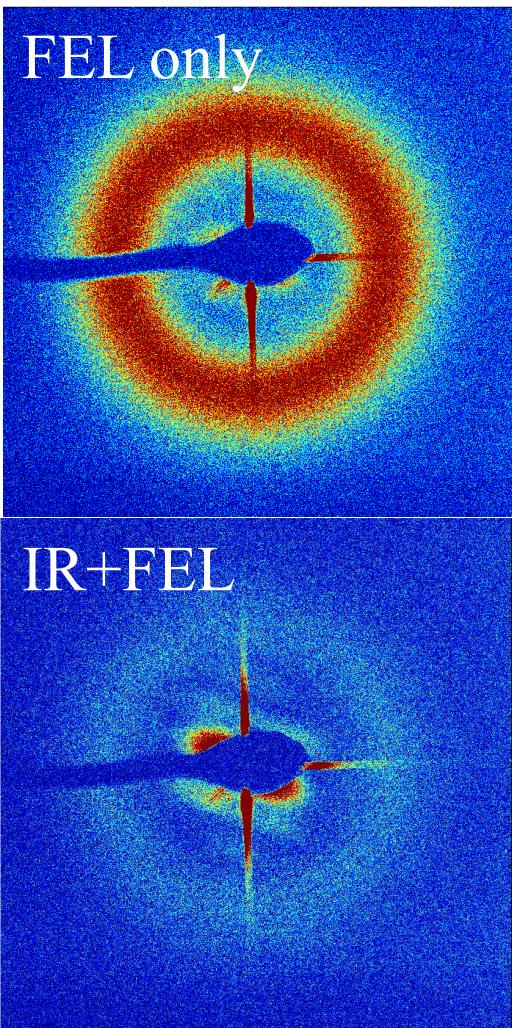
E. Beaurepaire et al., PRL 76, 4250 (1996)

# Ultrafast Demagnetization





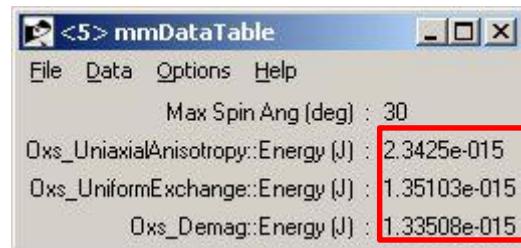
- reproduce optical results
- characteristic demagnetization time constant below 1 ps



- Change of the domain size in only some 100 fs over a large area
- Movement of domain walls is much slower!

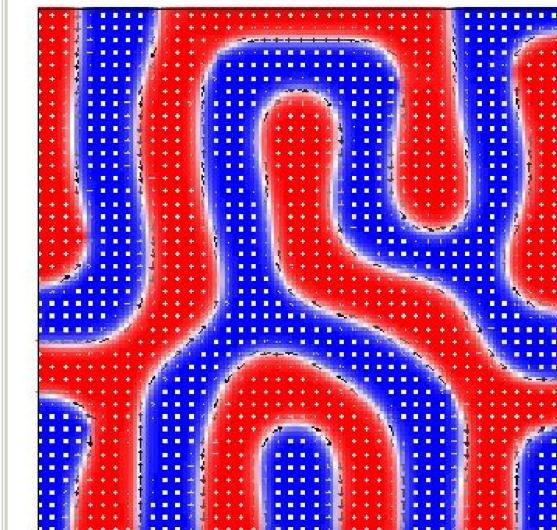
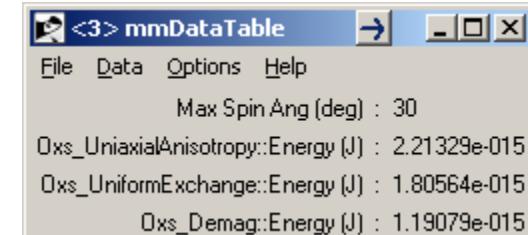
# Micromagnetic Simulation

## Case 1: Wiggly domains



$0.5 \times 0.5 \mu\text{m}^2$

2.27e-15  
1.49e-15  
1.22e-15



stripes

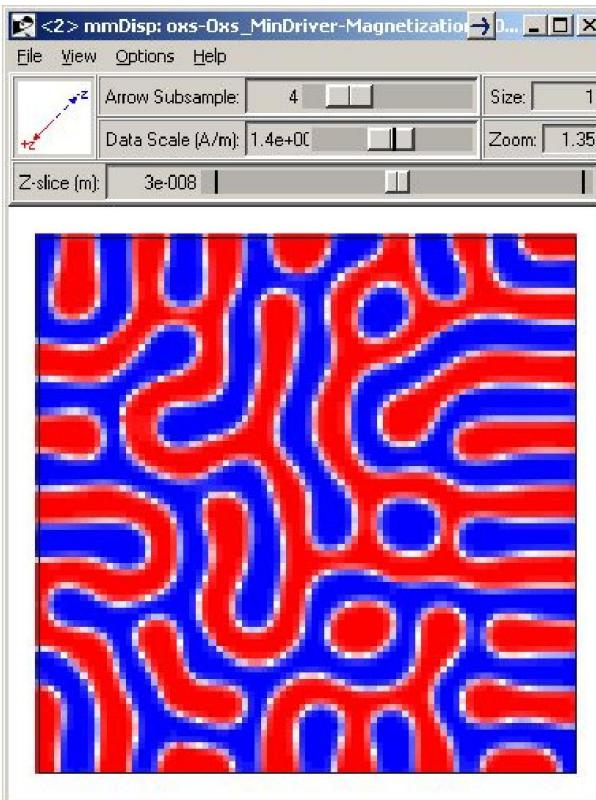


wiggly

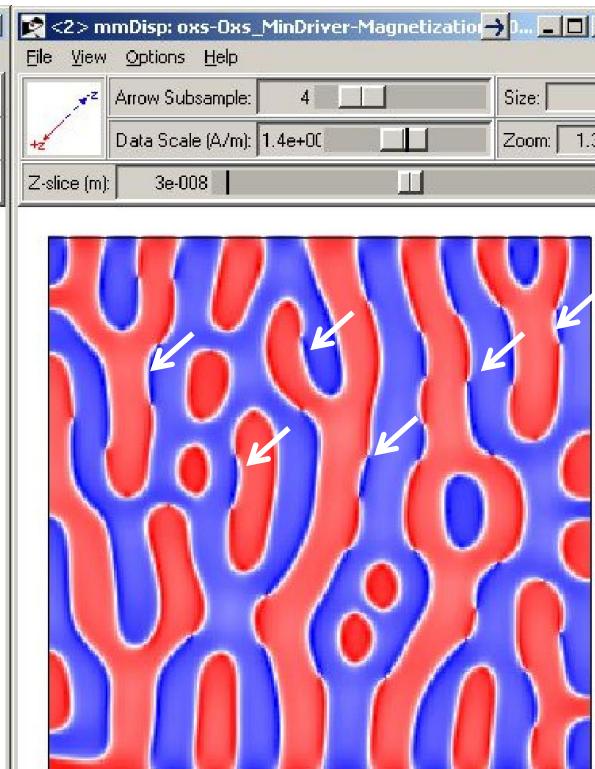
# Micromagnetic Simulation

## Case 2: tilted easy axis (weak anisotropy)

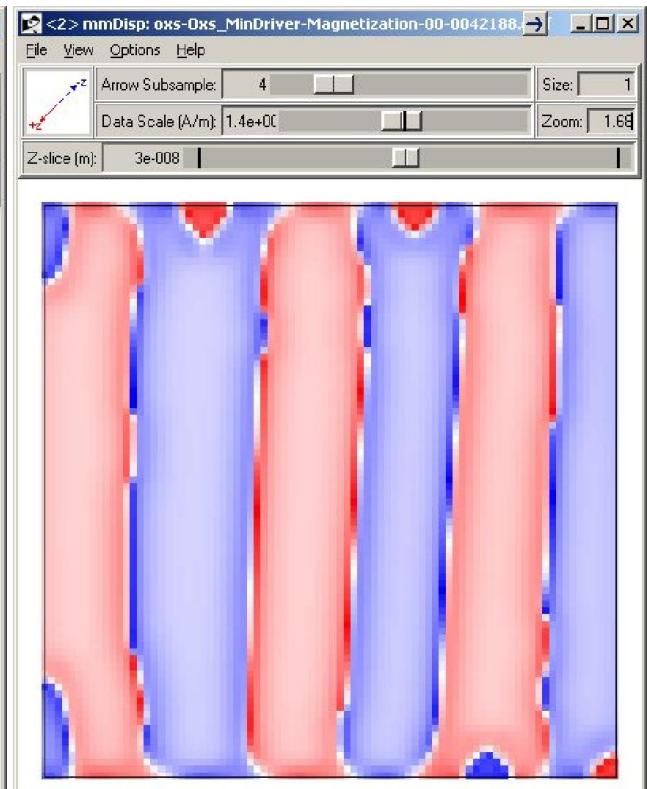
(0 0 1)



(0 0.5 1)



(0 1 1)



- wider domain
- less contrast

# Our stand point

PRL 105, 027203 (2010)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending  
9 JULY 2010

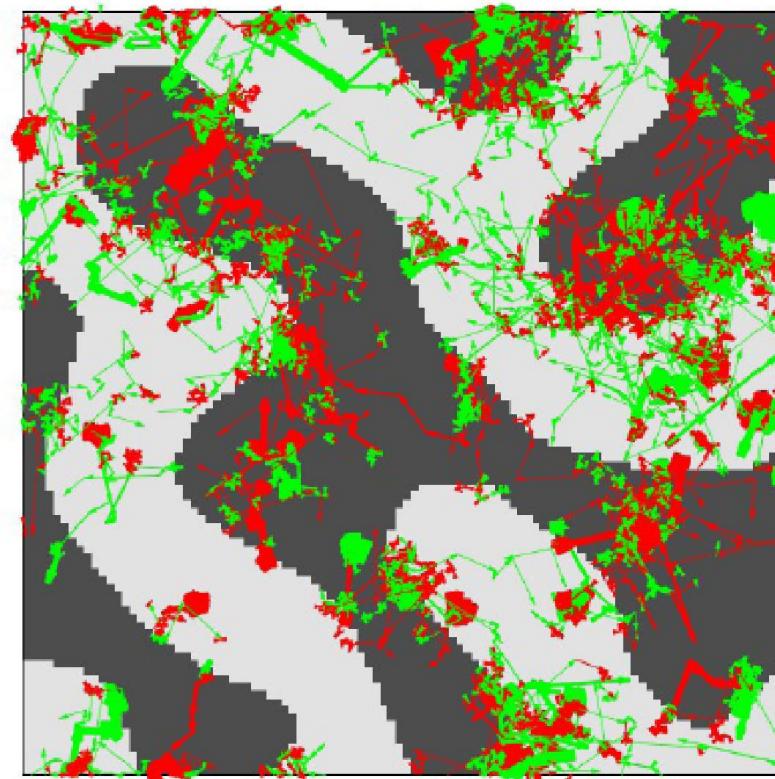
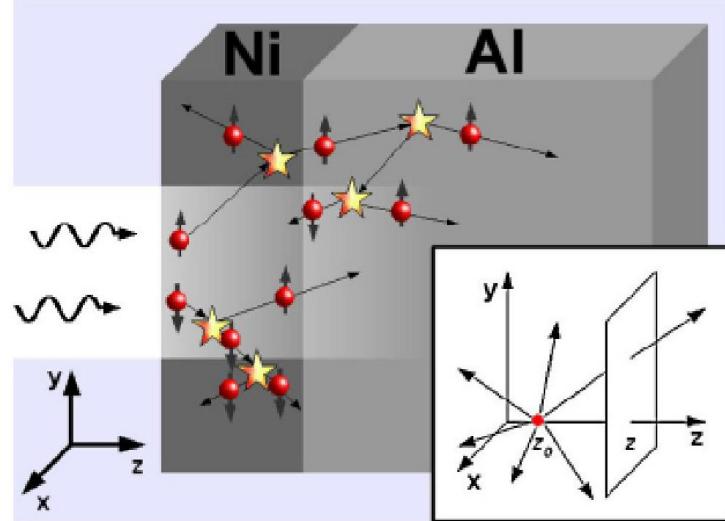


## Superdiffusive Spin Transport as a Mechanism of Ultrafast Demagnetization

M. Battiato,<sup>\*</sup> K. Carva,<sup>†</sup> and P. M. Oppeneer

Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, Box 516, SE-75120 Uppsala, Sweden

(Received 31 March 2010; published 9 July 2010)



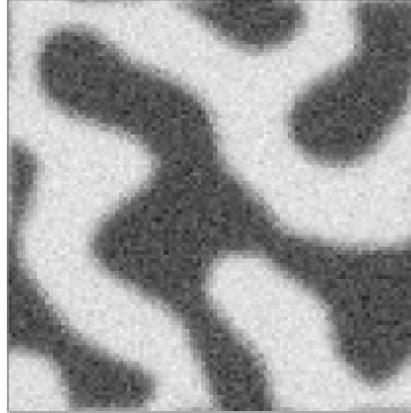
# Our stand point

## Monte-Carlo Simulation

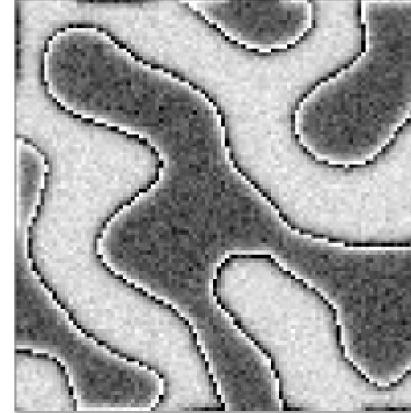
0 fs



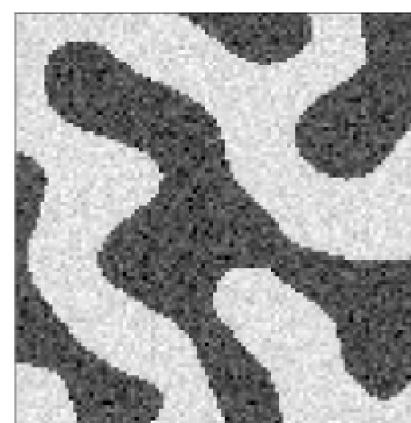
300 fs



500 fs



spin-  
polarized



unpolarized



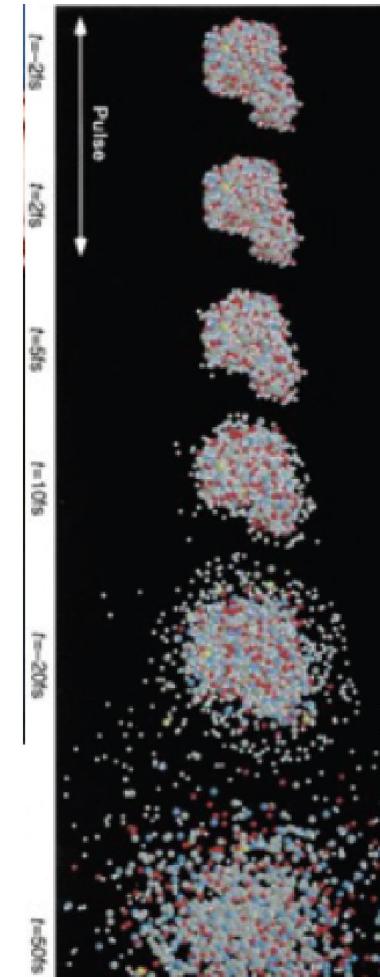
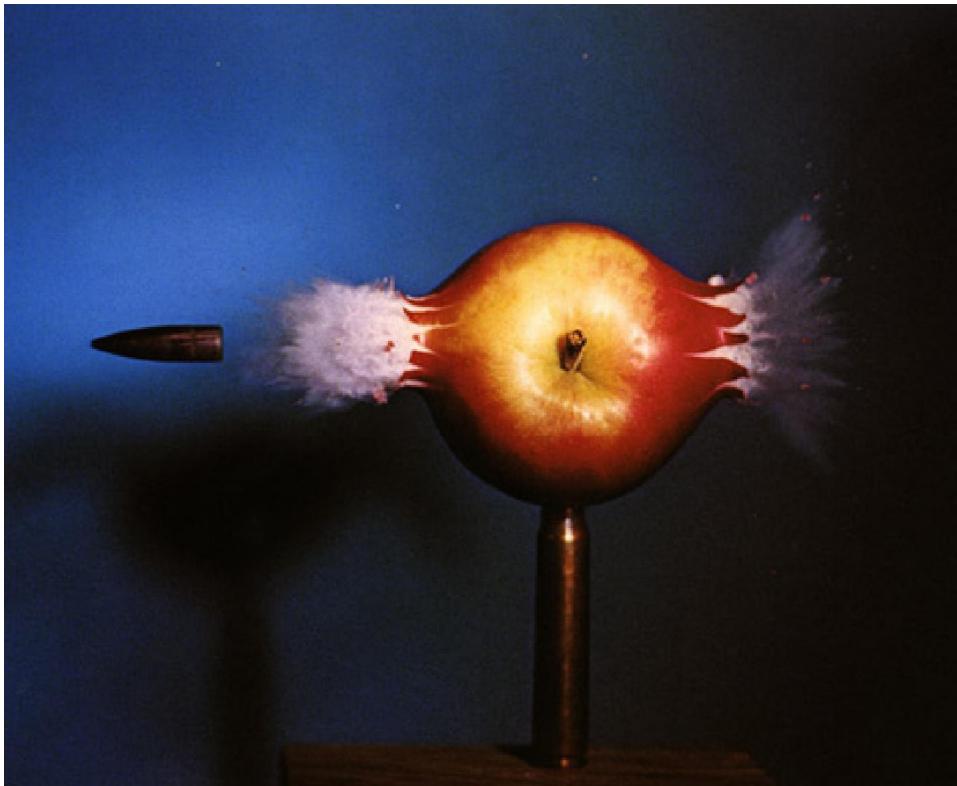
## ARTICLE

Received 18 Apr 2012 | Accepted 3 Sep 2012 | Published 2 Oct 2012

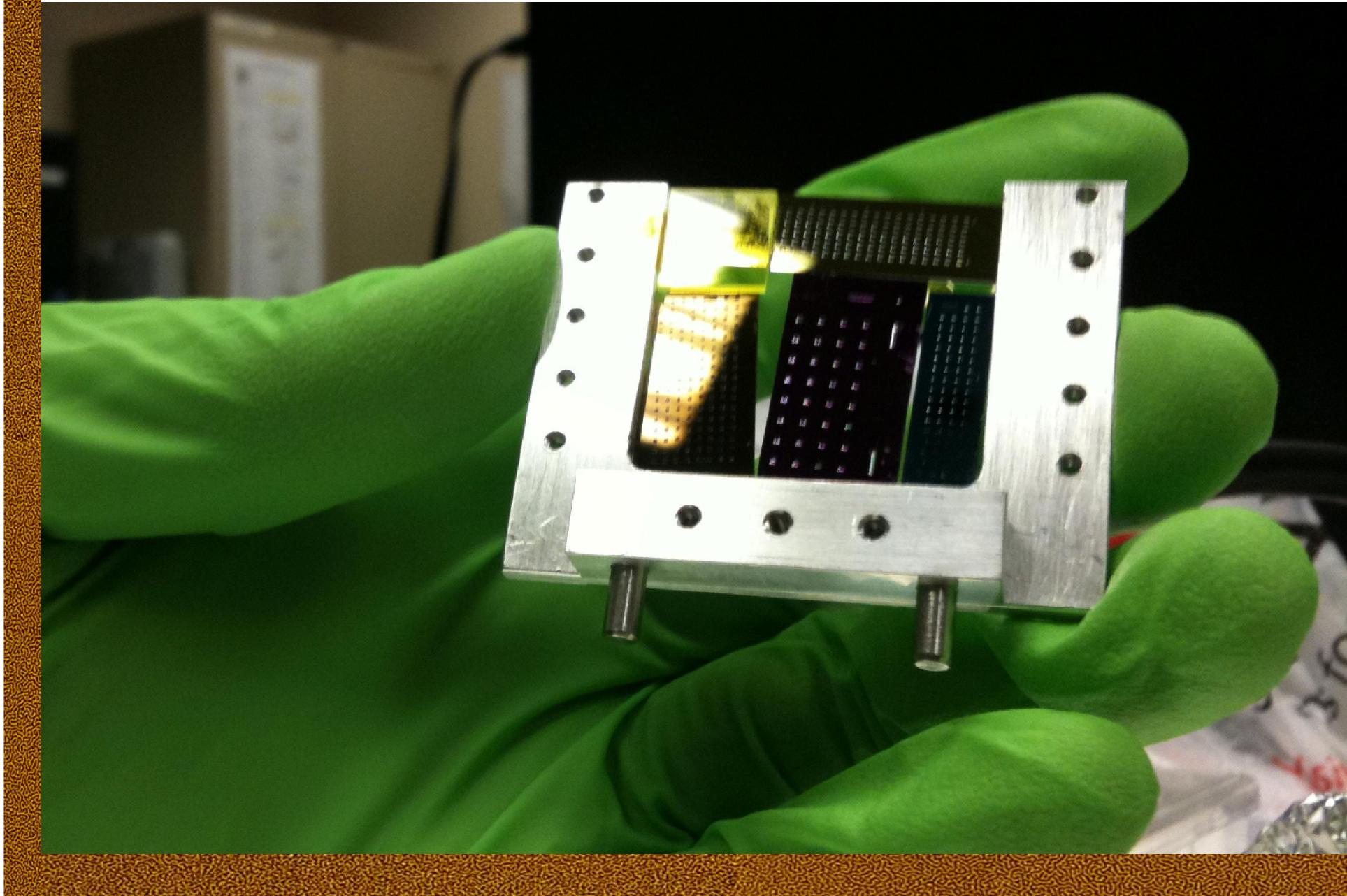
DOI: 10.1038/ncomms2108

Ultrafast optical demagnetization manipulates  
nanoscale spin structure in domain walls

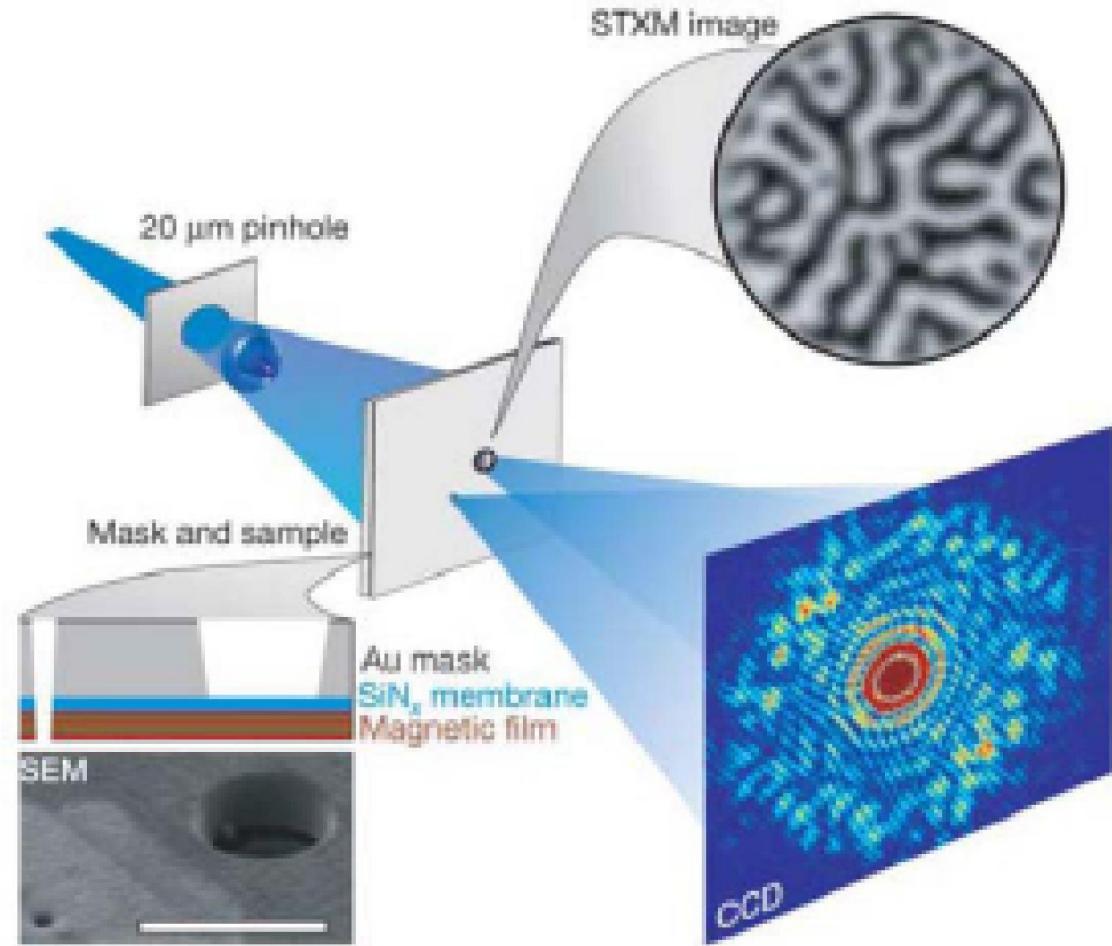
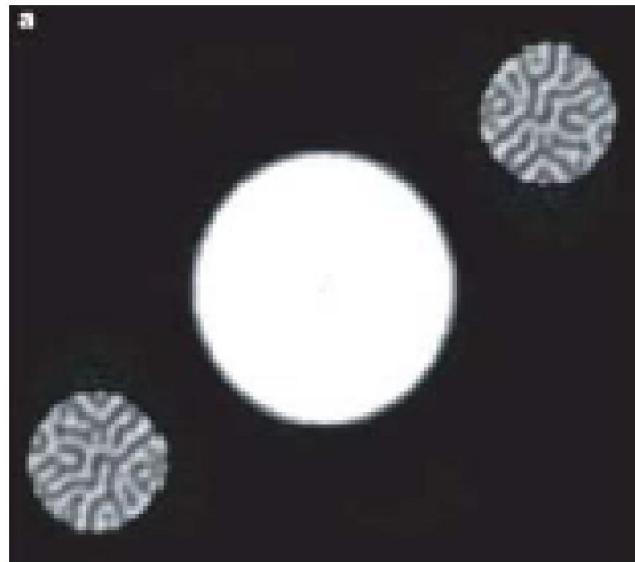
# Single-shot Imaging



# Single-shot Imaging



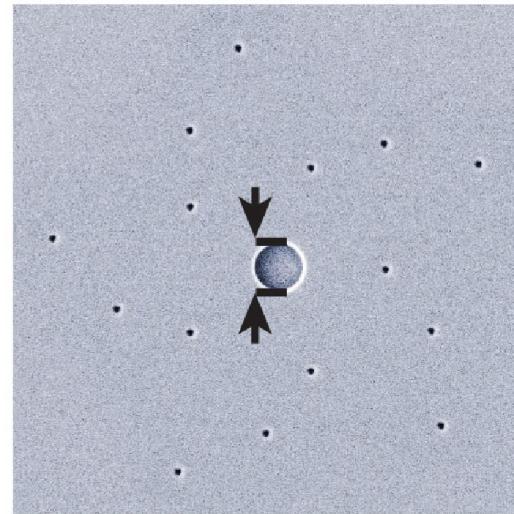
# X-ray Holography



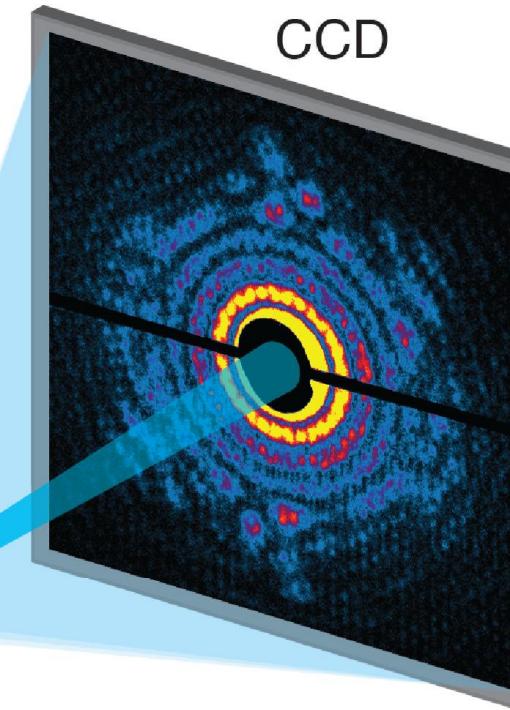
S. Eisebitt et al., Nature (2004)

# Single-shot imaging

a

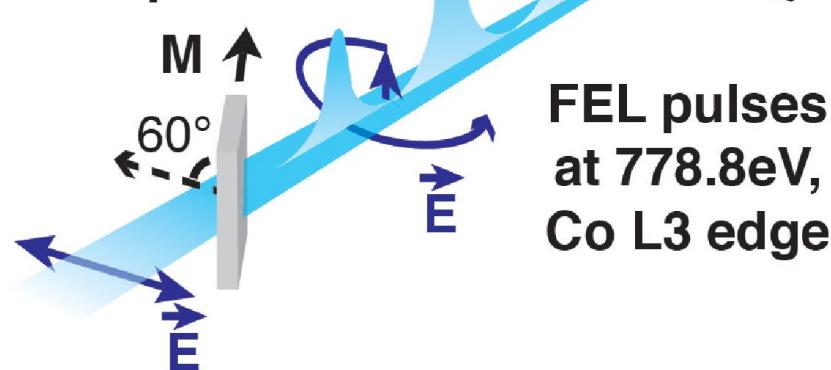


b



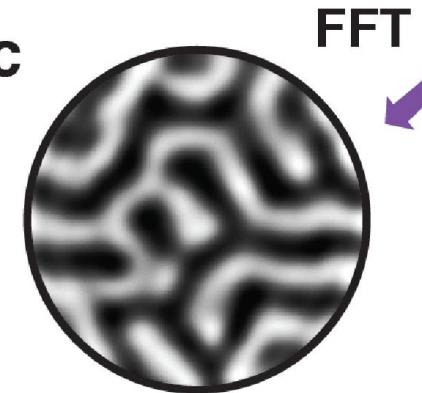
Sample

Co polarizer

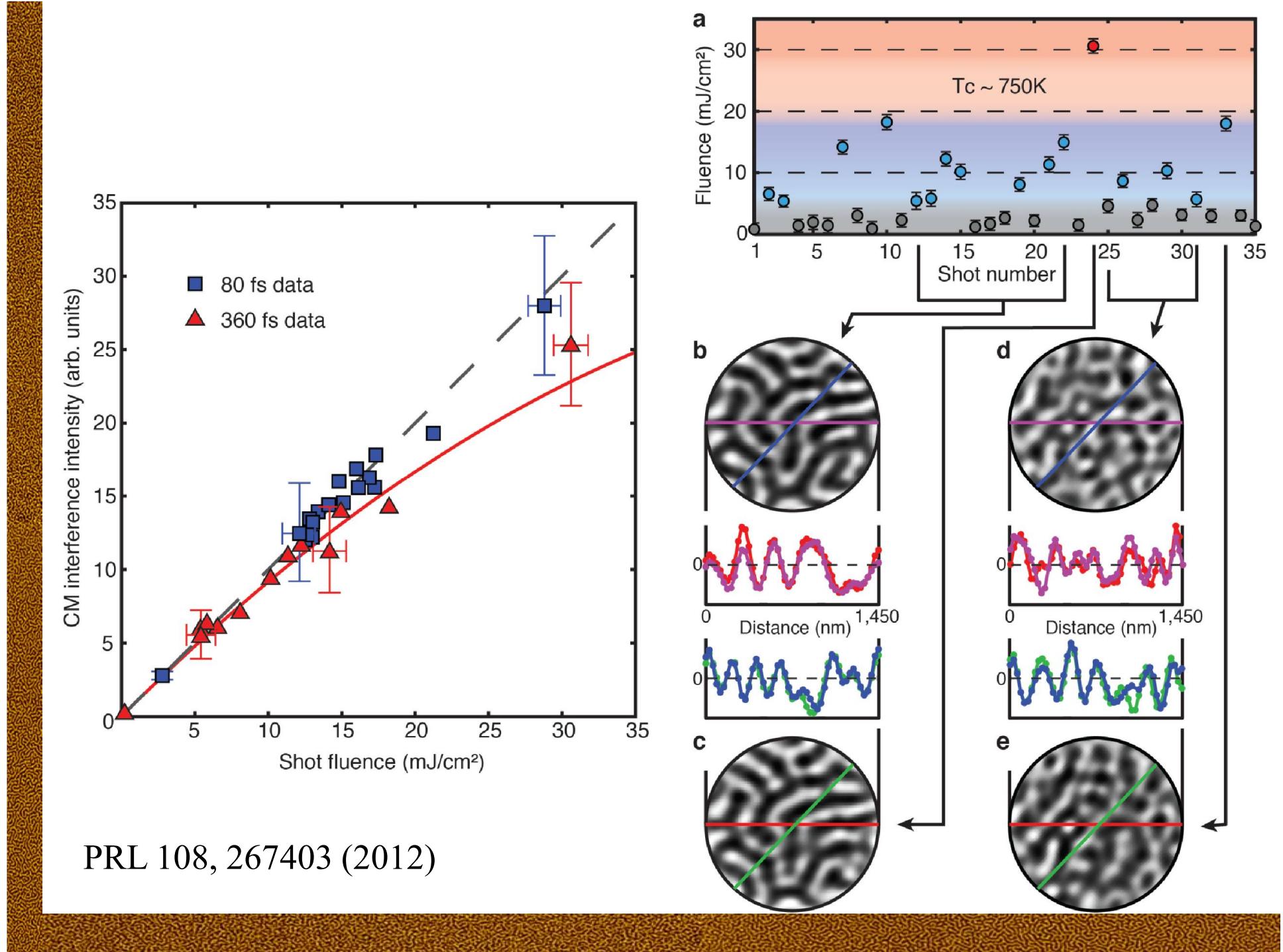


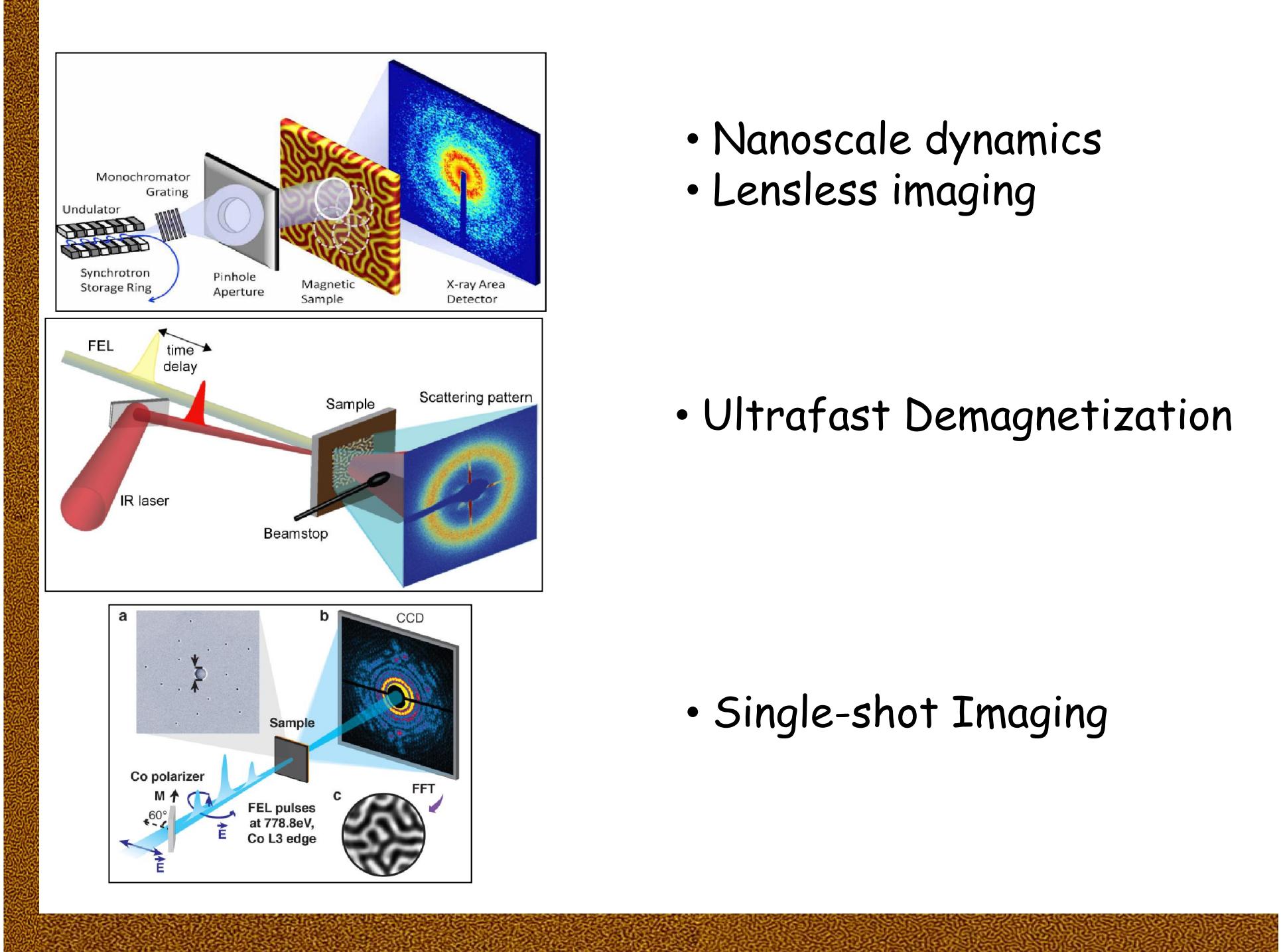
FEL pulses  
at 778.8eV,  
Co L3 edge

c



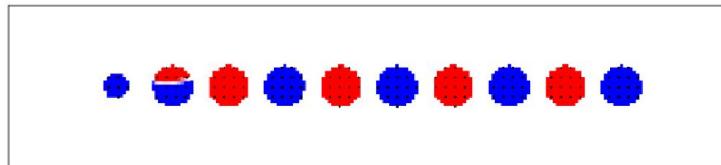
FFT



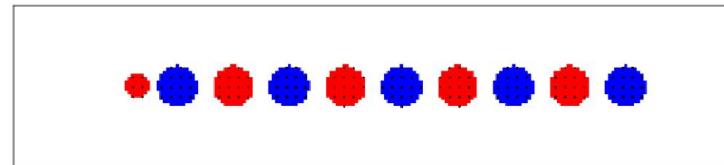


# Quantum Dot Cellular Automata

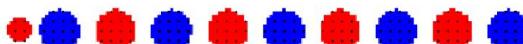
30-30-50-20 (CoPt)



30-10-50-20



ground state



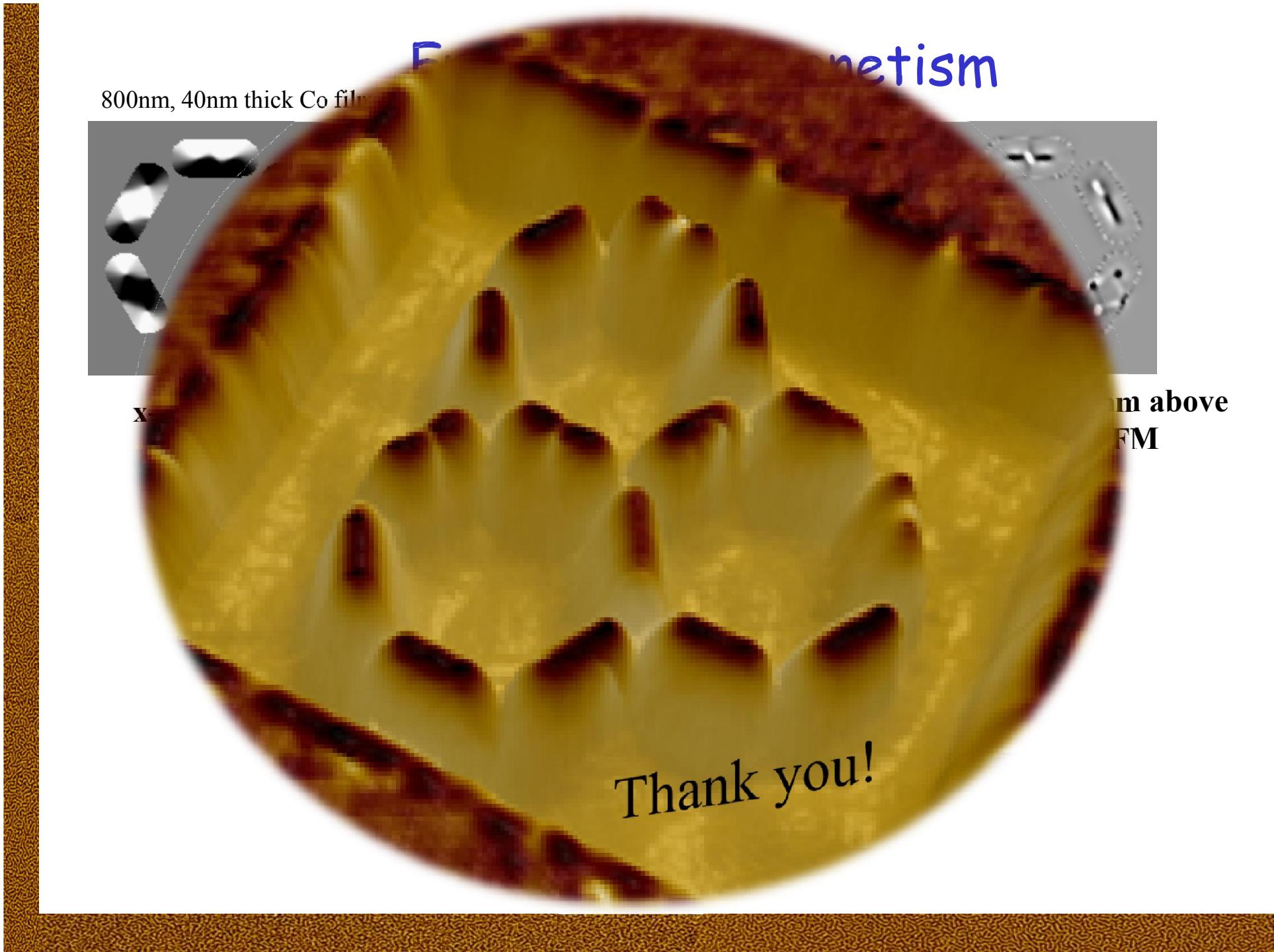
800mT



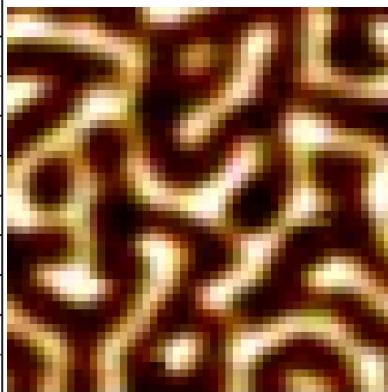
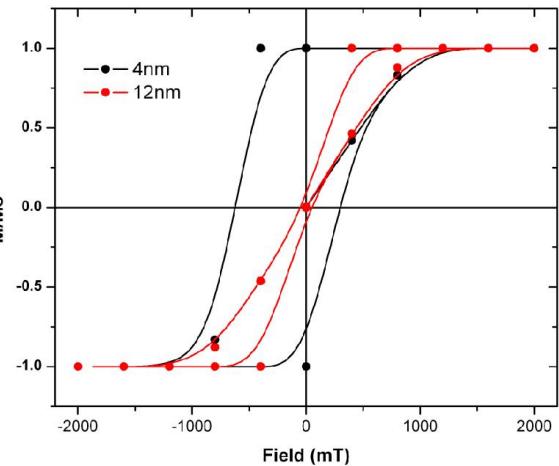
0mT

ground state, 1st dot flipped

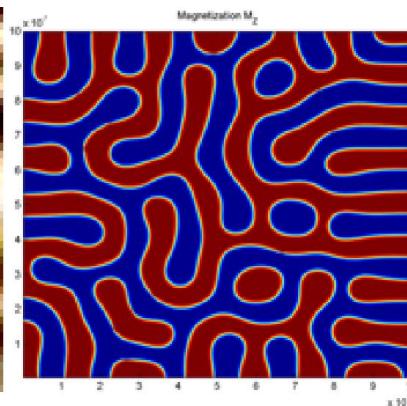




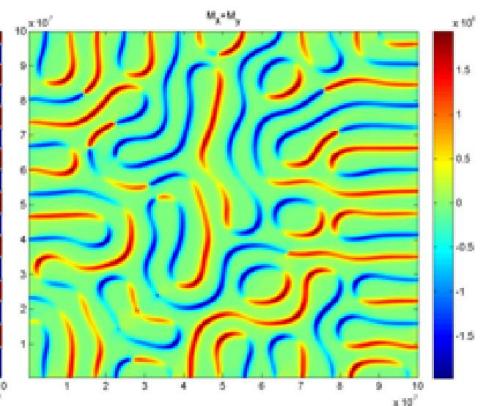
# Micromagnetic Simulation



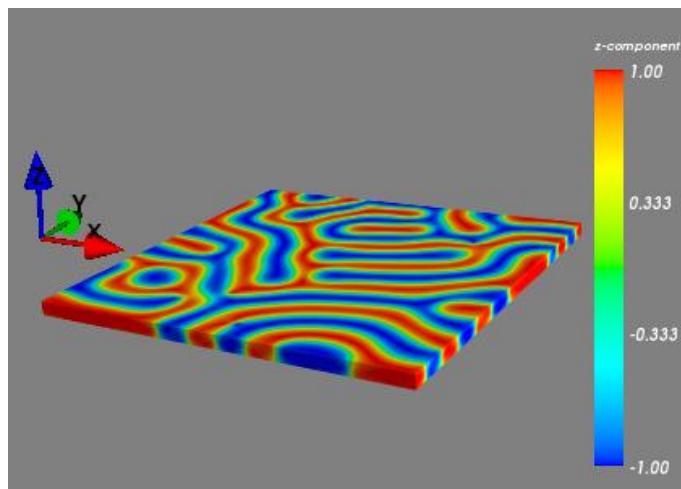
Magnetization  $M_z$



Domain



Domain wall



- Magnetic Hysteresis
- Magnetic domain in multilayers
- Field and temperature induced dynamics
- Magnetic dot lattice: role of size, defect, pinning sites