



Acoplamento Tipo Mola Magnética em Tricamadas de Filmes Finos

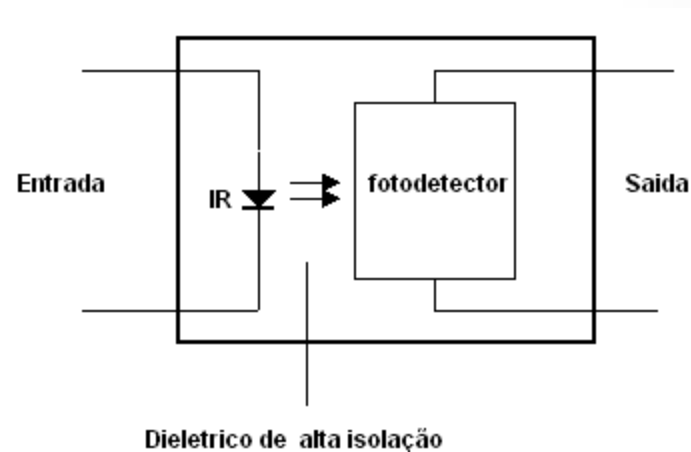
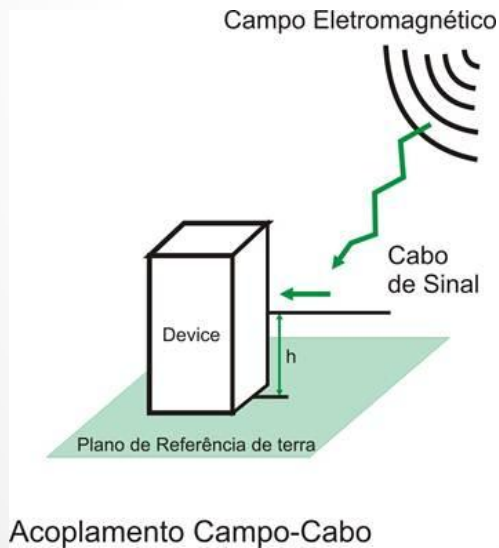
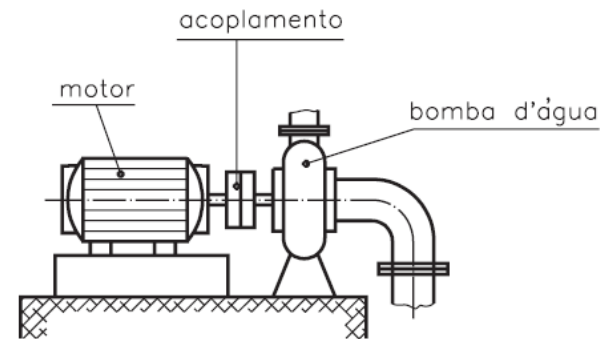
Valberto Pedruzzi Nascimento

UFES

Roteiro

- Acoplamentos magnéticos
- Acoplamentos magnéticos em multicamadas
- Acoplamento mola magnética
- Sistema NiFe/IrMn/Co
- Agradecimentos

Acoplamento



Ressonadores Magnéticos

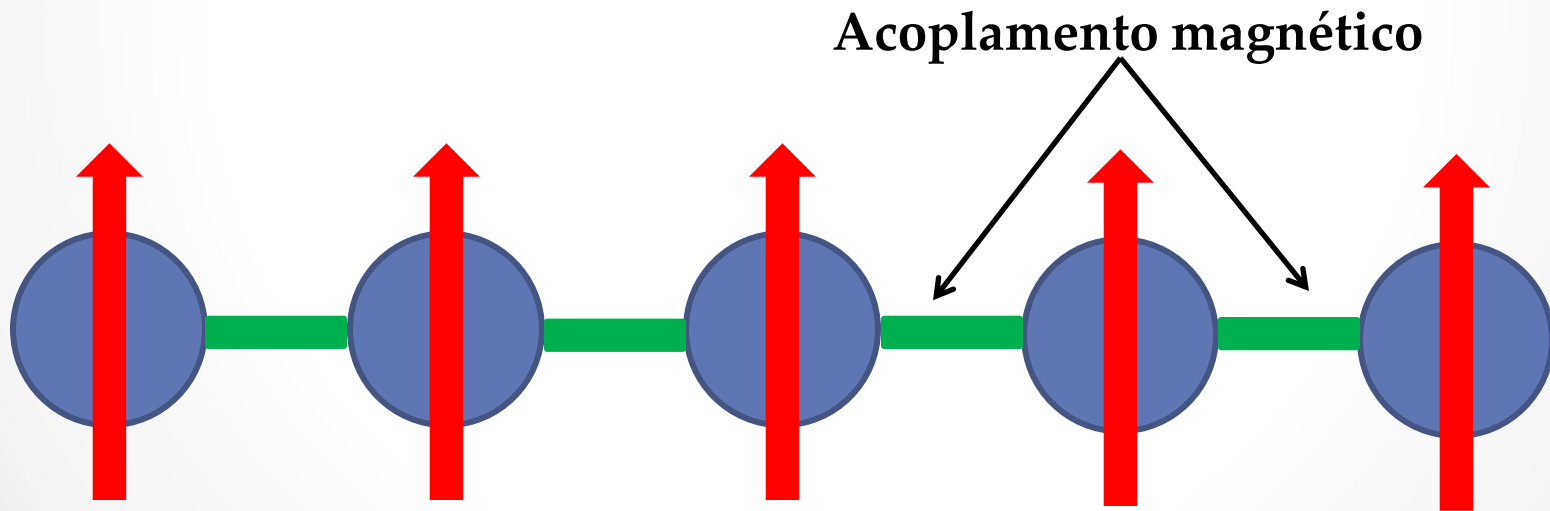


Wireless Power Transfer via Strongly Coupled Magnetic Resonances

André Kurs, *et al.*
Science **317**, 83 (2007);

Ordem Magnética

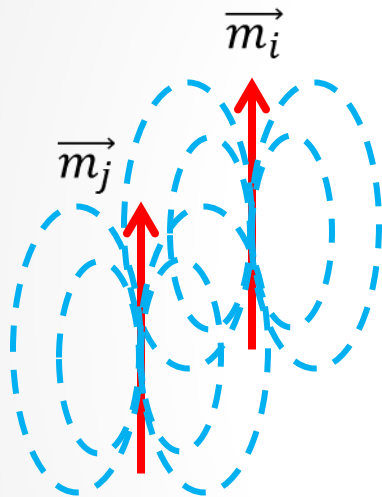
- Momentos Magnéticos
- Acoplamento entre os momentos magnéticos
- Ex: Ferromagnetismo



Momento magnético

Acoplamentos magnéticos

- Interação dipolar (extra atômica) – dipolo-dipolo



$$E_{i,j} = \left[\frac{\vec{m}_i \cdot \vec{m}_j - 3(\vec{m}_i \cdot \hat{n}_{ij})(\vec{m}_j \cdot \hat{n}_{ij})}{r_{ij}^3} \right],$$

- Interação de longo alcance.
- Não explica a temperatura de ordem dos ferromagnetos ($E = K_B T$).
- Origem da anisotropia de forma e energia magnetostática.
- Aparecimento de domínios magnéticos.

Acoplamentos magnéticos

- Interação dipolar (Intra-atômica) – Carga – Dipolo

$$\langle T_{\alpha} \rangle = - \frac{\hbar}{2\mu_B} \sum_i Q_{\alpha i} m_{si}$$

$$m_{seff} = m_s + m_D$$

$$m_D = \frac{7}{2} \sum_i Q_{\alpha i} m_{si}$$

Multicamada Au/Co(4ML)/Au

$$m_D^{\perp} = 0,224 \mu_B$$

$$m_D^{\parallel} = -0,112 \mu_B$$

J. Stöhr, J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 200 (1999) 470.

- Relevante para filmes ultrafinos (< 10 ML).
- Interação do tensor quadripolar de carga (anisotropia da densidade de carga dentro da esfera atômica) com o momento dipolar de spin.
- Anisotropia do momento dipolar de spin.
- Contribuição geralmente desprezível para a energia magnetostática.

Acoplamentos magnéticos

- Interação spin-órbita

$$E \propto \vec{S} \cdot \vec{L}$$

- Interação do campo gerado pelo momento orbital atômico \mathbf{L} sobre o momento magnético dipolar de spin \mathbf{m}_s .
- * Desdobramento dos níveis para $\mathbf{L} \neq 0$.
- Responsável pela quebra de simetria nos metais 3d participando da geração do momento orbital e de sua anisotropia (em filmes ultrafinos).
- Por ser anisotrópica e depender das direções cristalográficas tem profunda correlação com a anisotropia magneto-cristalina.

Acoplamentos magnéticos

- Interação de Troca Direta – Heisenberg

$$H = -2 \sum_{i < j} J_{ij} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

- Interação isotrópica e principal responsável pela ordem magnética nos metais.
- Baseada na repulsão coulombiana e na indistinguibilidade das partículas.
- Deve haver superposição das autofunções de ondas correspondentes aos estados das partículas e o princípio de Pauli deve ser respeitado.
- Por ser mais forte que a interação dipolar explica a temperatura de ordem magnética nos metais.
- Participa juntamente com a anisotropia magnética da determinação do tamanho das paredes de domínios.

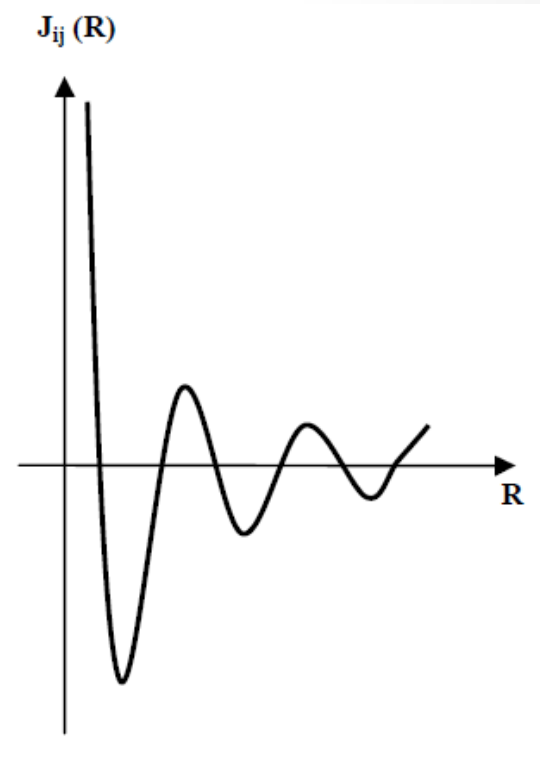
Acoplamentos magnéticos

- Interação de Troca Indireta em metais - RKKY

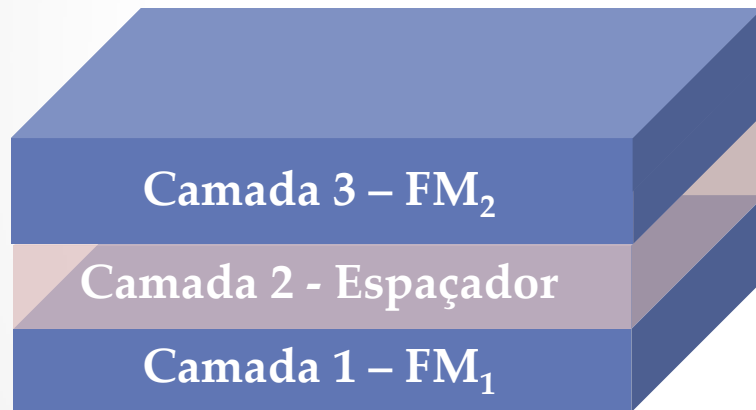
$$H = -2 \sum_{i < j} J_{ij} (\vec{R}_i - \vec{R}_j) \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

$$J(R) = 9\pi \frac{j}{\epsilon_F} \left[\frac{\cos(2k_F R)}{2k_F R^3} - \frac{\text{sen}(2k_F R)}{2k_F R^4} \right]$$

- Explica o magnetismo em metais terra-raras e de impurezas magnéticas em matrizes não magnéticas.
- O acoplamento é FM ou AF dependendo da distância entre os íons ou impurezas.
- Pode ser associado às oscilações encontradas nas multicamadas, mas falha na maioria das vezes em determinar o período de oscilação.



Acoplamento magnético em multicamadas



Acoplamento magnético entre multicamadas magnéticas separadas por espaçador não magnético.

Acoplamento entre camadas

Fe/Cr/Fe



Grunberg et al., PRL, 57 (1986) 2442

[Fe/Cr]_n



Baibich et al., PRL, 61 (1988) 2472

Co/Cr, Co/Ru, Fe/Cr



Parkin et al., PRL, 64 (1990) 2304

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{R}{R}$$

GM

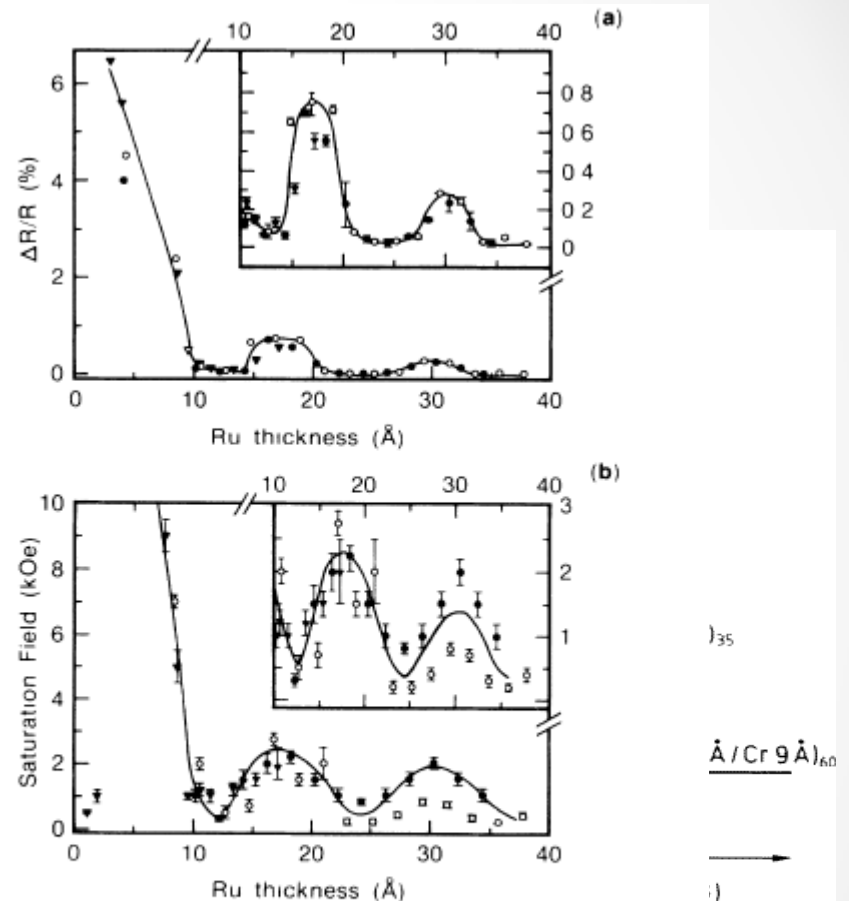


FIG. 3. (a) Transverse saturation magnetoresistance (4.5 K) and (b) saturation field (300 K) vs Ru layer thickness for structures of the form Si(111)/(100 Å) Ru/[20 Å] Co/ t_{Ru} Ru]₂₀/(50 Å)Ru deposited at temperatures of ●, 40°C; ○, 125°C; ×, 200°C.

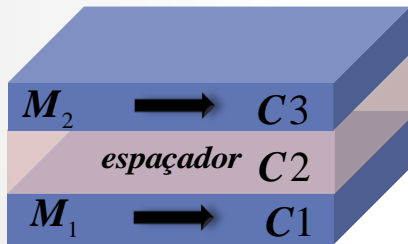
Acoplamento Magnético

Espaçadores PM/DIA
(Espaçador passivo)

Modificado Heisenberg

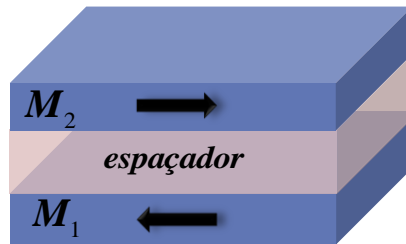
$$E_{bl} = -J_{bl} \frac{\vec{M}_1 \cdot \vec{M}_2}{M_1 M_2}$$

$$E_{ex} = -J_{bl} \frac{\vec{M}_1 \cdot \vec{M}_2}{M_1 M_2} + J_{bq} \left(\frac{\vec{M}_1 \cdot \vec{M}_2}{M_1 M_2} \right)^2$$



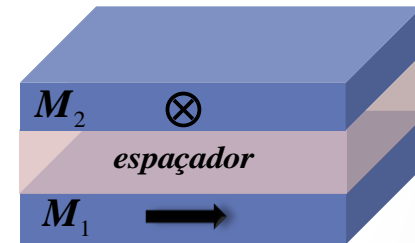
$$J_{bl} > 0$$

Acoplamento FM



$$J_{bl} < 0$$

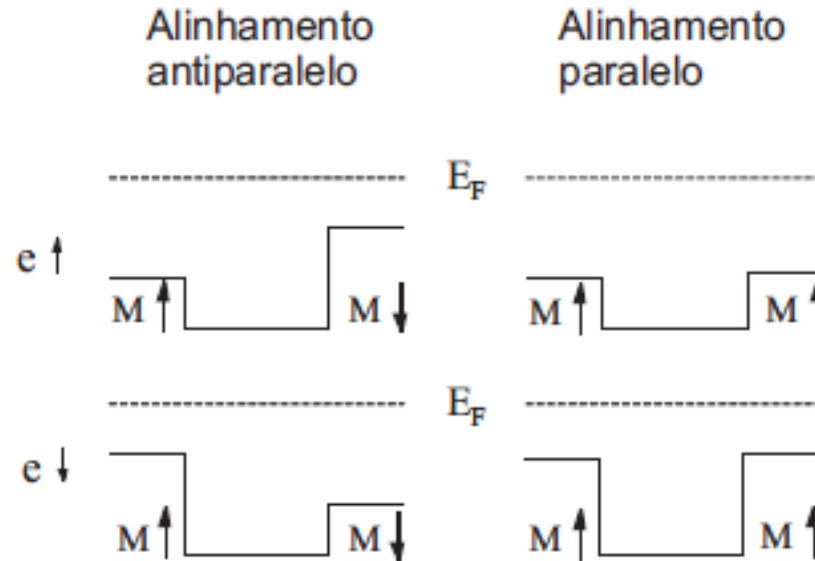
Acoplamento AFM



$$J_{bq} > 0$$

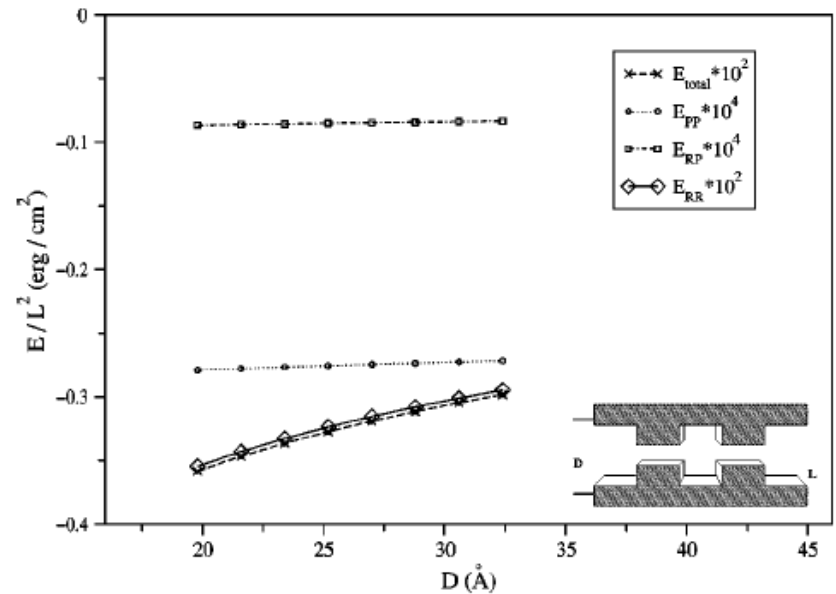
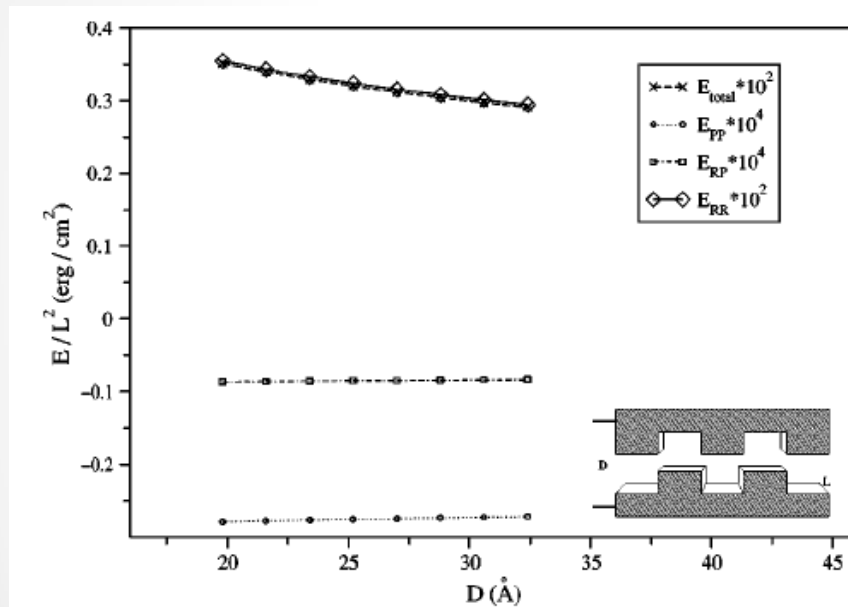
Rührig et al., Phys. Stat. Sol. (a), 125 (1991) 635

Modelo de Poços Quânticos



$$\begin{aligned}
 J &= \frac{\hbar v_F}{2\pi D} \mathbf{Re}[(R_\uparrow R_\uparrow + R_\downarrow R_\downarrow - R_\uparrow R_\downarrow - R_\downarrow R_\uparrow) e^{i2k_F D}] + O(D^{-2}) \\
 &\approx \frac{\hbar v_F}{2\pi D} |R_\uparrow - R_\downarrow|^2 \cos(2k_F D + \phi)
 \end{aligned}$$

Interação Dipolar Orange-Peel



P. Vargas and D. Altbir, Phys. Rev. B 62 (2000) 6337

Orange-Peel e RKKY

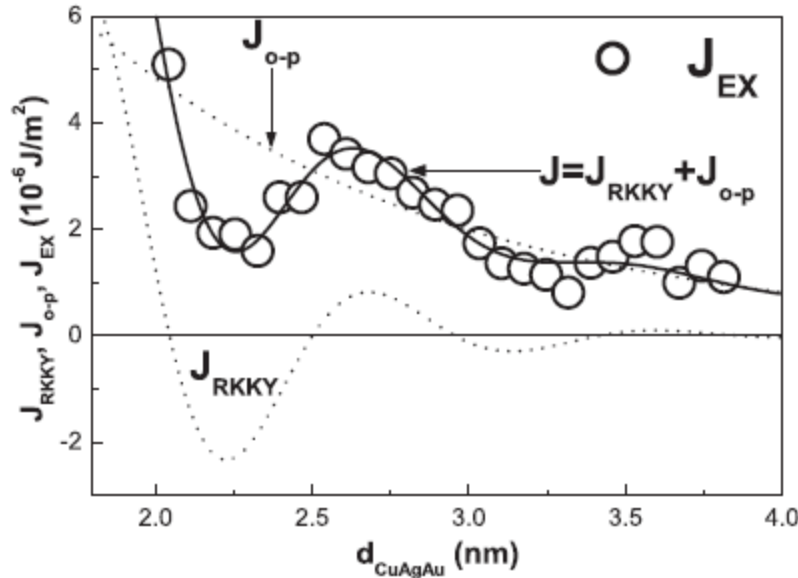


Fig. 6. Results of fitting of the experimental values of $J_{EX}(d_{\text{CuAgAu}})$ of the Py(2.5 nm)/Co1(2.5 nm)/CuAgAu (d_{CuAgAu})/Co2(2.5 nm) sandwiches to the sum of Eqs. (1) and (2) (see text) shown together with individual contributions of RKKY-like and magnetostatic orange-peel terms to the total coupling.

$$J_{\text{o-p}}(d_{\text{CuAgAu}}) = \frac{\pi^2 h^2}{\sqrt{2} \lambda} \mu_0 M_S M'_S \exp\left[-\frac{2\pi\sqrt{2}d_{\text{CuAgAu}}}{\lambda}\right],$$

$$J_{\text{RKKY}}(d_{\text{CuAgAu}}) = \frac{J_0}{d_{\text{CuAgAu}}^2} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\Lambda} d_{\text{CuAgAu}} + \varphi\right) \times \exp\left(-\frac{d_{\text{CuAgAu}}}{\lambda_0}\right),$$

T. Lucinski et al. J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 269 (2004) 78

Efeitos Combinados Orange-Peel/RKKY

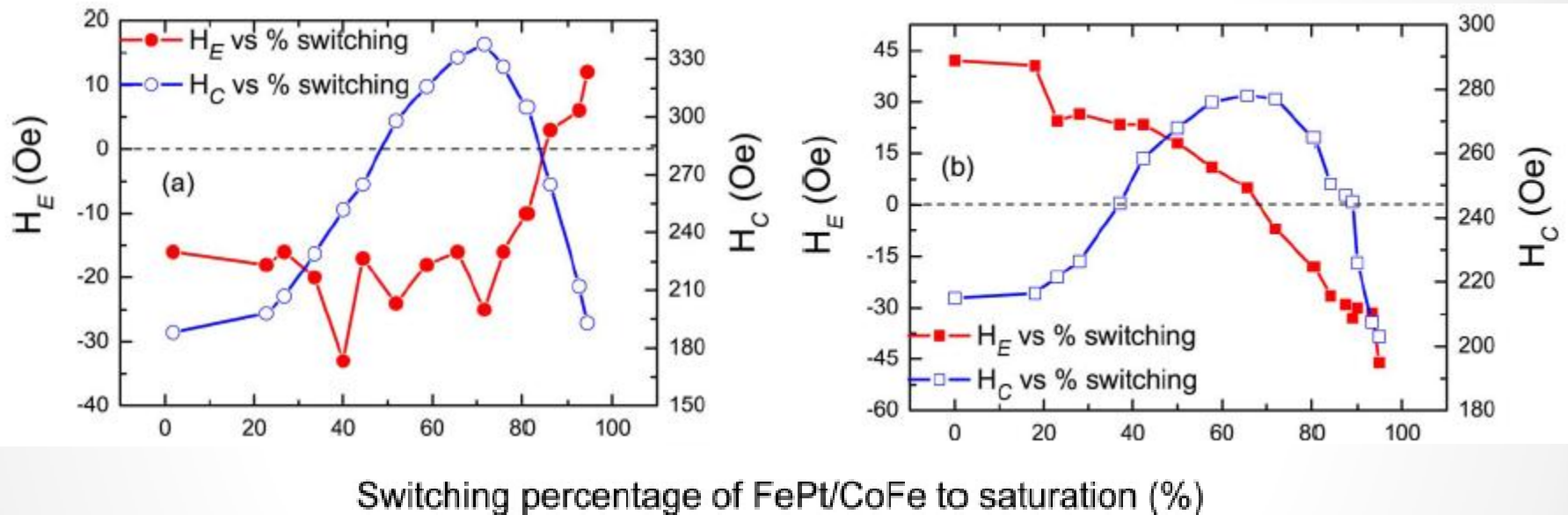


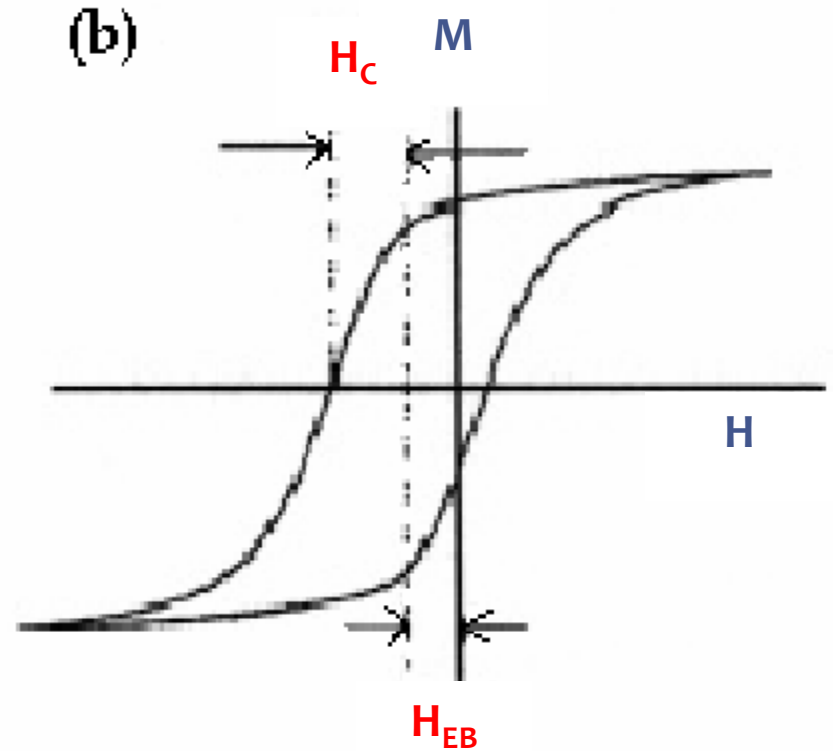
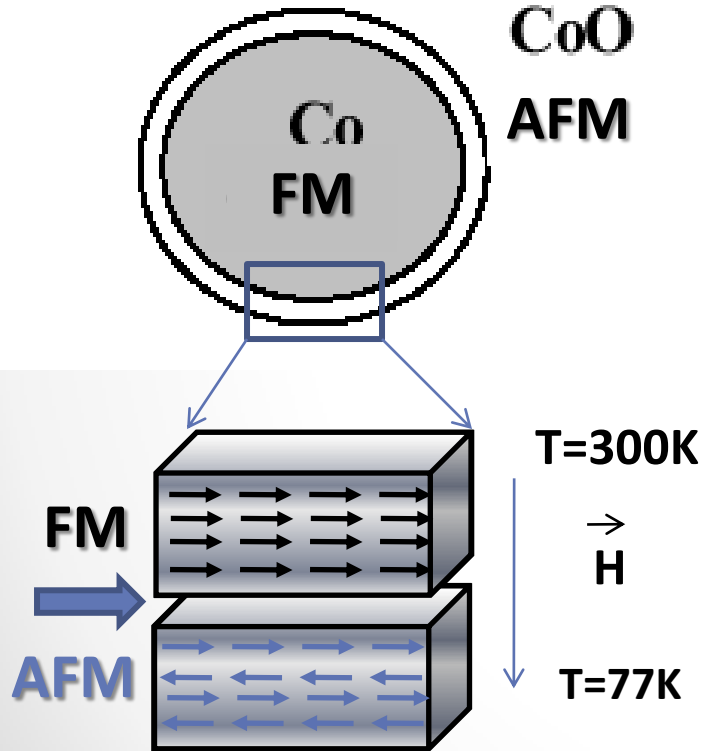
Fig. 3. Coercivities and exchange bias fields of the soft layers versus percentage of hard magnetic FePt/CoFe switching for (a) $\text{SiO}_2/\text{FePt}/\text{CoFe}/\text{Cu}(3.5 \text{ nm})/\text{CoFe}/\text{NiFe}/\text{Ta}$ and (b) $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Ta}/\text{Pt}/\text{FePt}/\text{CoFe}/\text{Cu}(4.5 \text{ nm})/\text{CoFe}/\text{NiFe}/\text{Ta}$. The dashed line corresponds to 0-Oe shift.

C. L. Zha et. al., IEEE Trans. Magn. 45 (2009) 3881

Polarização de Troca (EB)

Meiklejohn e Bean Phys. Rev. 102 (1956)

Nanopartículas de Co/CoO



$$H_{eb} = \frac{J_{FM/AFM}}{a^2 M_{FM} t_{FM}}$$

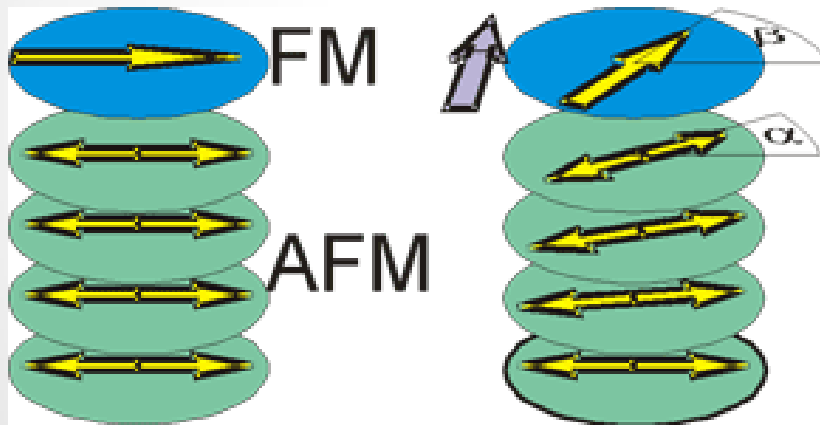
Acoplamento mola magnética

Exchange Spring

Parede de domínio no AFM

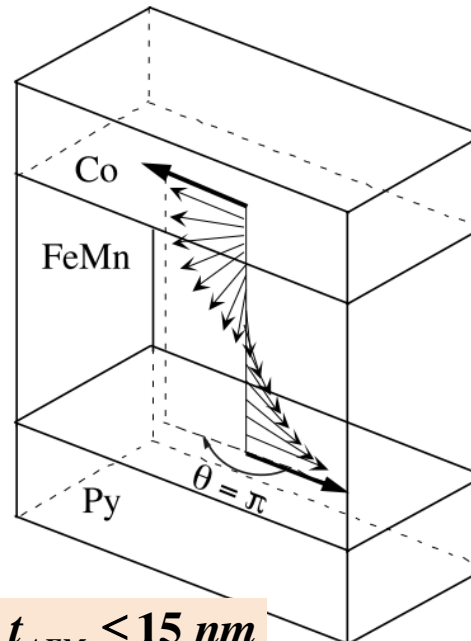


Mauri et al., JAP, 62 (1987) 3047

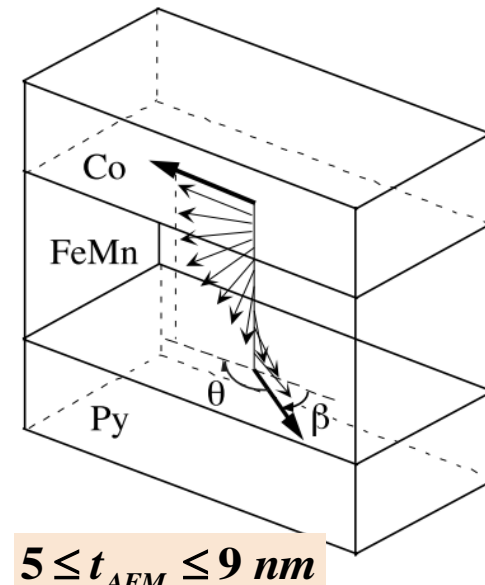


Co(2,5 nm)/NiO(001)

Scholl et al., PRL, 92 (2004) 247201



$9 \leq t_{AFM} \leq 15 \text{ nm}$



$5 \leq t_{AFM} \leq 9 \text{ nm}$

NiFe(20 nm)/FeMn(x)/Co(10 nm)

Yang et al., PRL, 85 (2000) 2597

Mola magnética e polarização de troca

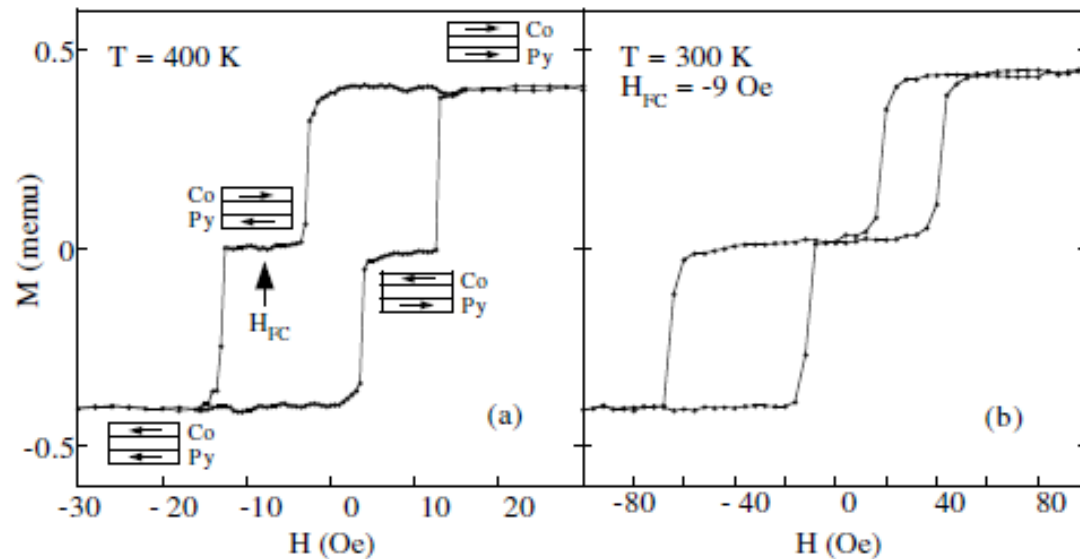


FIG. 1. Hysteresis loops of Py(200 Å)/FeMn(t_{AF})/Co(100 Å) for $t_{AF} = 150$ Å (a) at 400 K without exchange bias. The arrow indicates the plateau field H_{FC} at which the magnetization of Co and Py are opposite. (b) At 300 K after field cooling at $H_{FC} = -9$ Oe. The Co and Py loops are shifted to the left and right, respectively.

Yang et al., PRL, 85 (2000) 2597

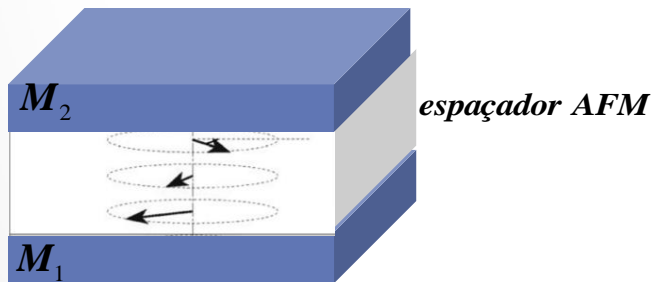
Modelo de Slonczewski

Espaçador AFM
(Espaçador Ativo)

Slonczewski, PRL 67 (1995) 22



Modelo de Proximidade



Rotação de um ângulo θ

Variação de energia livre

$$\sum_{ij} K_{ij} S_i S_j (1 - \cos \varphi_{ij}) \quad \text{Camada } i \text{ -camada } j$$

Aproximação de ângulo médio

$$\varphi_{i,i+1} \approx \frac{\{\theta\}}{m} \quad \text{FM}$$

$$\varphi_{i,i+1} \approx \frac{\{\pi - \theta\}}{m} \quad \text{AFM}$$

$$\cos \varphi_{ij} = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (\varphi_{ij})^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$E_{ex} = C_+ \theta^2 + C_- (\theta - \pi)^2$$

Artigos (Mola magnética)

E. E. Fullerton et al. Phys. Rev. B 58, 12193 (1998).

P. Steadman et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 077201 (2002).

K. V. O'Donovan et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 88, 067201 (2002).

A. Scholl et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 92, 247201 (2004).

R. Morales et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 95, 092503 (2009).

K. Li et al. J. Appl. Phys. 94, 5905 (2003).

W. Lu et al. Appl. Phys. A 108, 149 (2012).

Guang-hua Guo et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 93, 102505 (2008).

M. Tafur et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 102, 062402 (2013).

I. L. Castro et al. J. Appl. Phys. 113, 203903 (2013).

The role of the (111) texture on the exchange bias and interlayer coupling effects observed in sputtered NiFe/IrMn/Co trilayers

I. L. Castro,¹ V. P. Nascimento,^{1,a)} E. C. Passamani,¹ A. Y. Takeuchi,¹ C. Larica,¹ M. Tafur,² and F. Pelegrini³

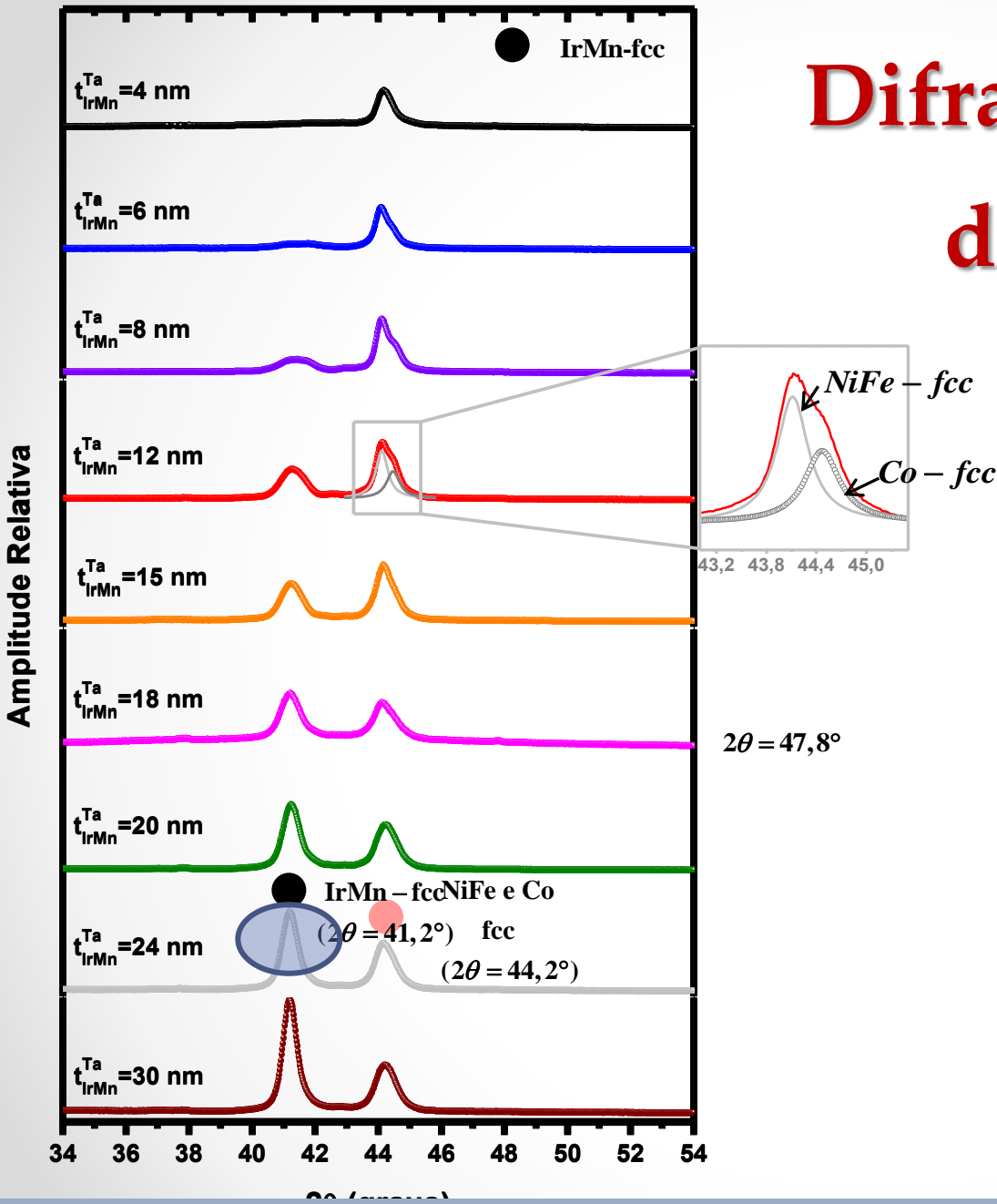
¹*Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Vitória, ES 29075-910, Brazil*

²*Universidade Federal de Itajubá, Campus Itabira, Itabira, MG 37500-903, Brazil*

³*Universidade Federal de Goiás, Goiânia, GO 74001-970, Brazil*



Difração convencional de RX – Série-B

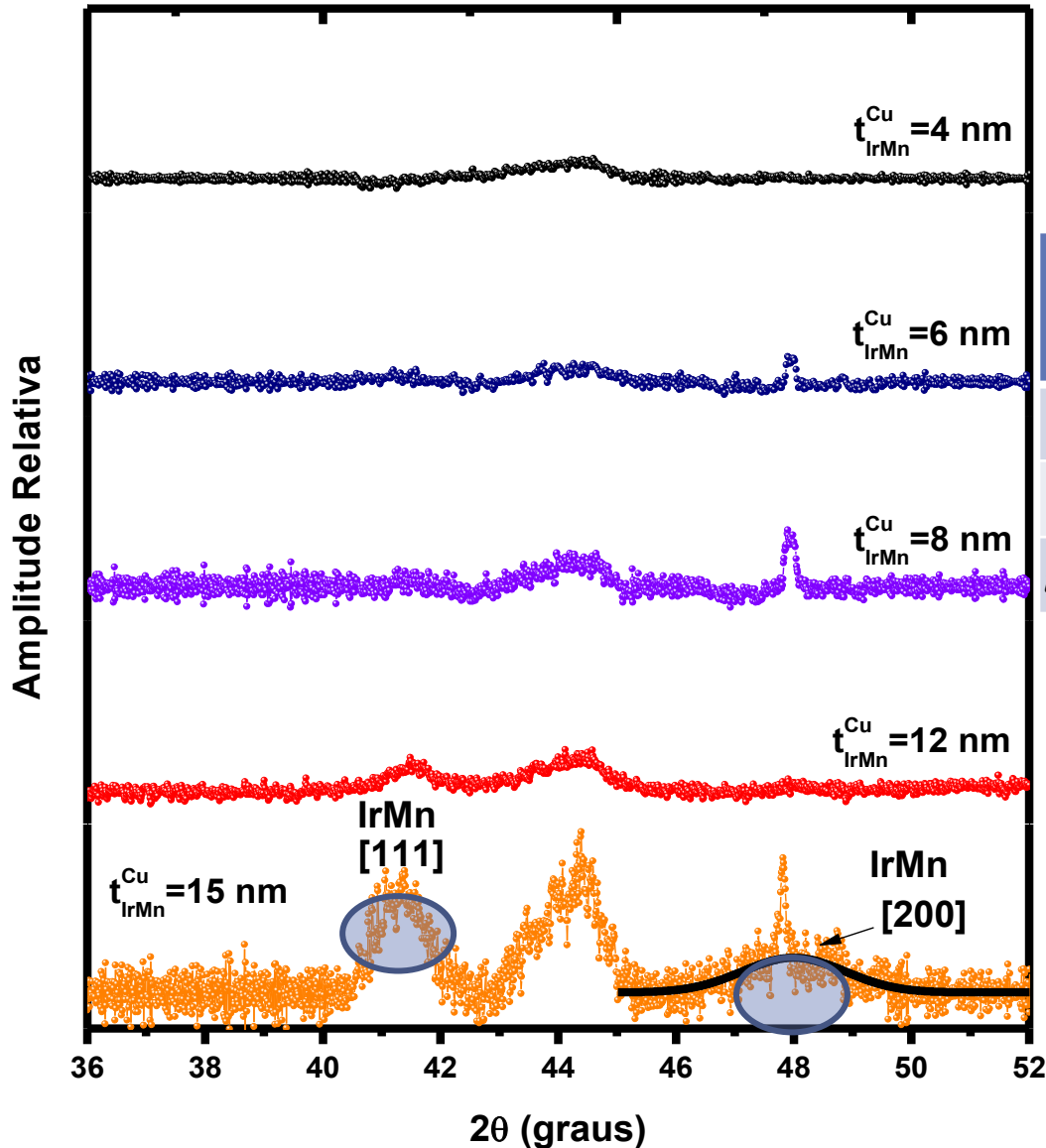


Amostra	Parâmetro de rede (nm)	Tamanho de
$t_{\text{IrMn}}^{\text{Ta}} = 6 \text{ nm}$	$0,3764 \pm 0,0001$	$L1_2 \text{IrMn}_3$ Bulk $a = 0,37778$
$t_{\text{IrMn}}^{\text{Ta}} = 8 \text{ nm}$	$0,3777 \pm 0,0001$	
$t_{\text{IrMn}}^{\text{Ta}} = 12 \text{ nm}$	$0,3786 \pm 0,0001$	$11,0 \pm 0,1$
$t_{\text{IrMn}}^{\text{Ta}} = 15 \text{ nm}$	$0,3786 \pm 0,0002$	$12,7 \pm 0,1$
$t_{\text{IrMn}}^{\text{Ta}} = 18 \text{ nm}$	$0,3789 \pm 0,0002$	$13,1 \pm 0,2$
$t_{\text{IrMn}}^{\text{Ta}} = 20 \text{ nm}$	$0,3793 \pm 0,0001$	$15,3 \pm 0,2$
$t_{\text{IrMn}}^{\text{Ta}} = 24 \text{ nm}$	$0,3794 \pm 0,0002$	$16,6 \pm 0,2$
$t_{\text{IrMn}}^{\text{Ta}} = 30 \text{ nm}$	$0,3794 \pm 0,0002$	$18,1 \pm 0,2$

Orientação IrMn :

$[111] \rightarrow 2\theta = 41,2^\circ (100)$

Difração convencional de RX – Série-A



Amostra	Parâmetro de rede (nm)	<i>L1₂ IrMn₃ Bulk</i> $a = 0,37778$
$t_{IrMn}^{Cu} = 6 \text{ nm}$	$0,378 \pm 0,001$	
$t_{IrMn}^{Cu} = 12 \text{ nm}$	$0,3767 \pm 0,0001$	$12,1 \pm 0,5$
$t_{IrMn}^{Cu} = 15 \text{ nm}$	$0,3783 \pm 0,0002$	$9,9 \pm 0,3$

Orientações IrMn :

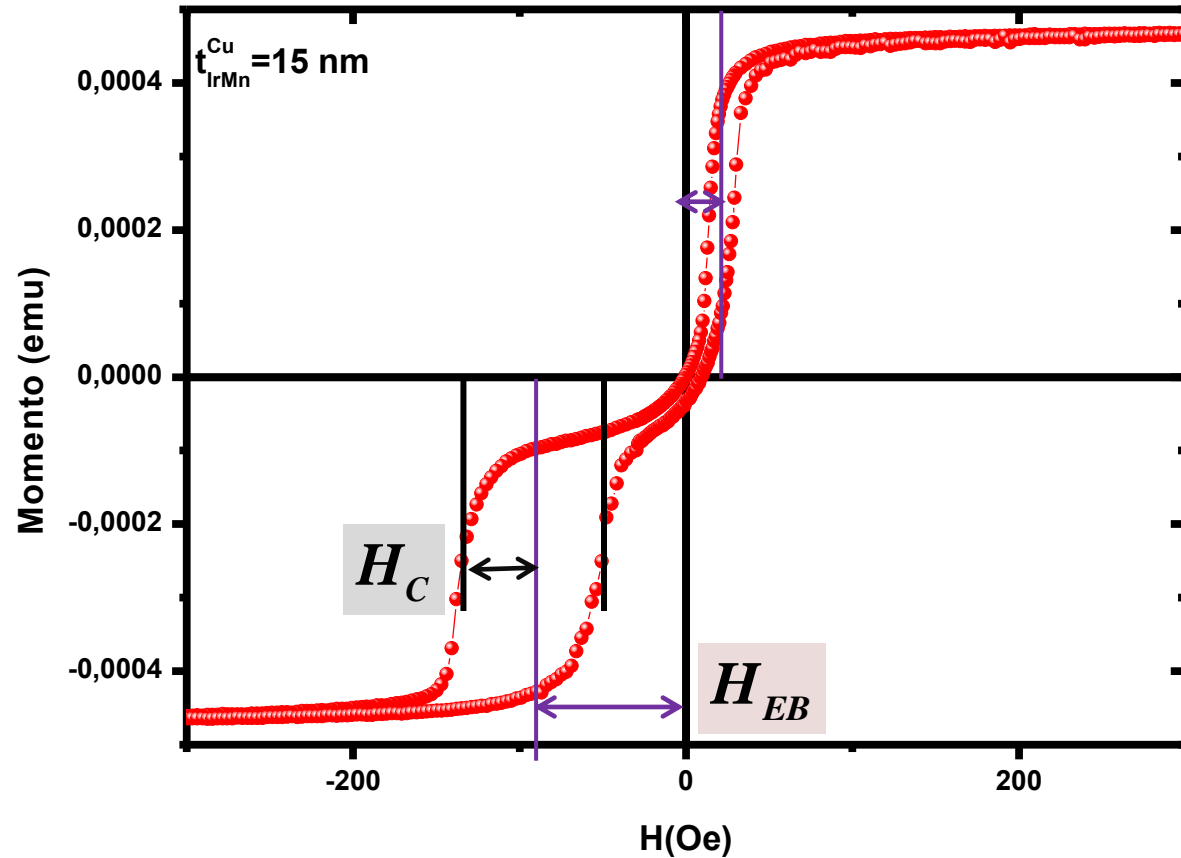
$[111] \rightarrow 2\theta = 41,2^\circ$ (100)

$[200] \rightarrow 2\theta = 48,2^\circ$ (41)

Medidas de Magnetização: Protocolos de medida $M(H)$

Protocolo 1

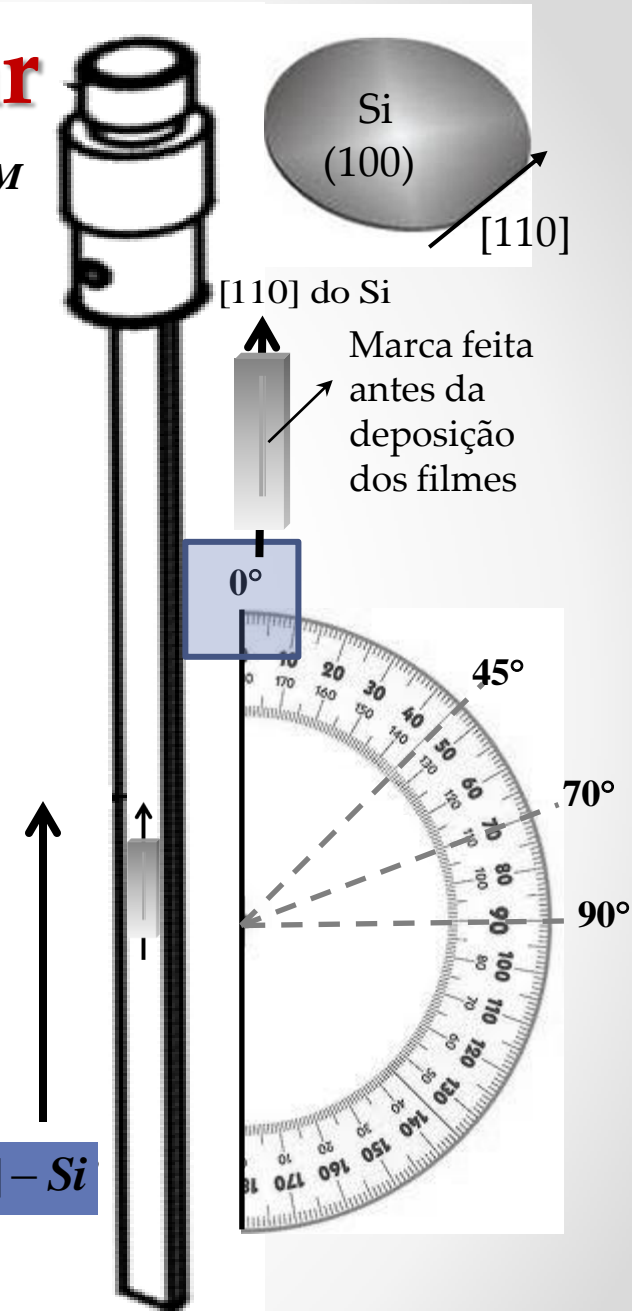
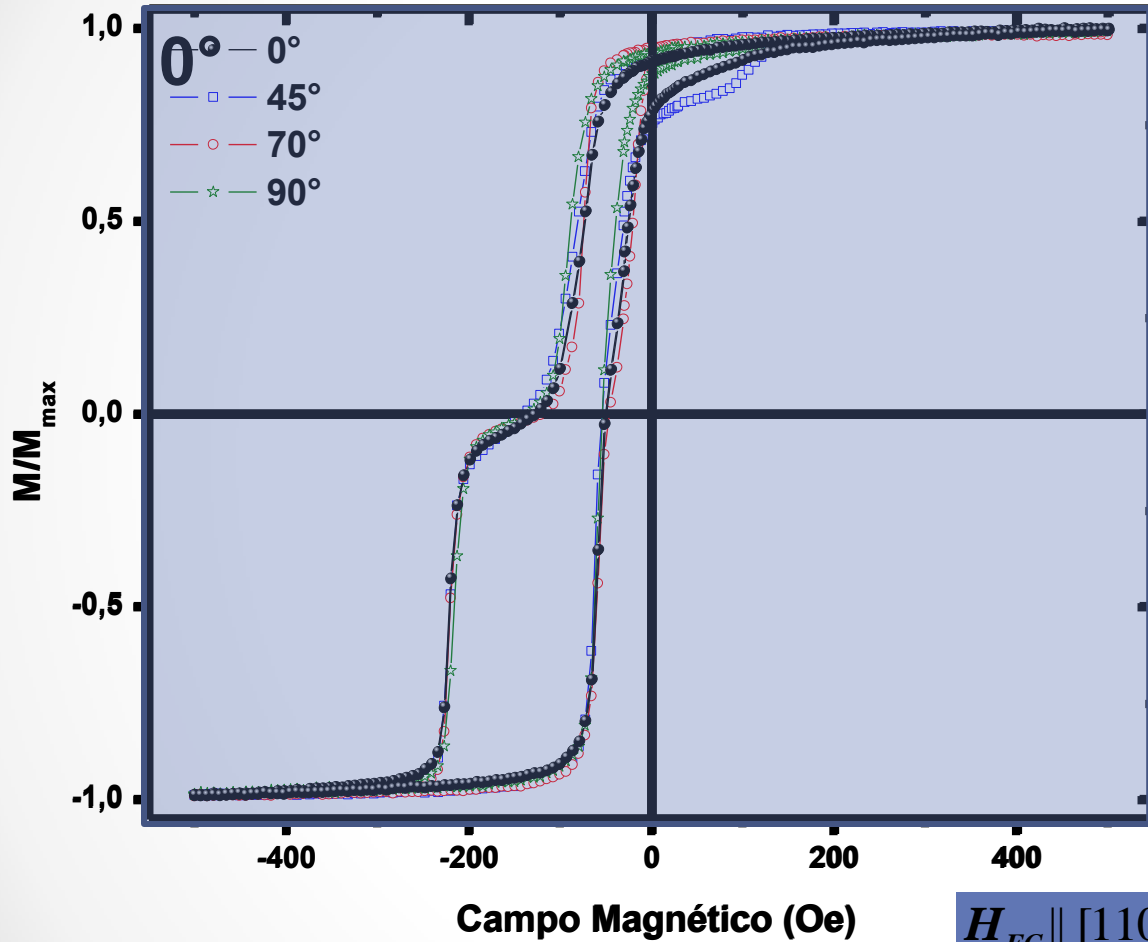
Protocolo 2



Estudo da Anisotropia Planar

Caso: Série-A – Buffer Cu

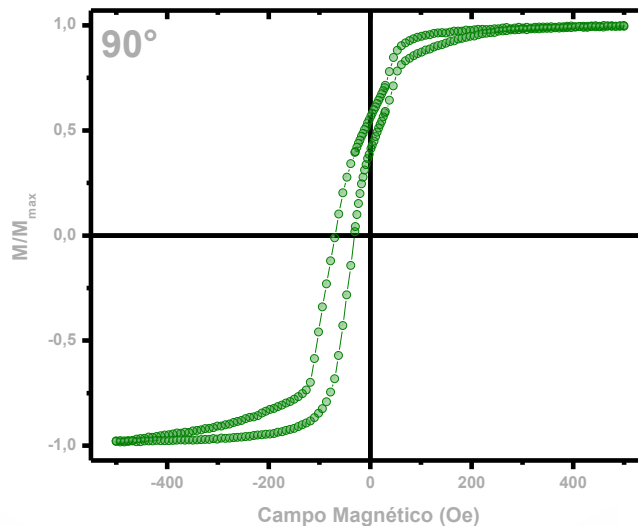
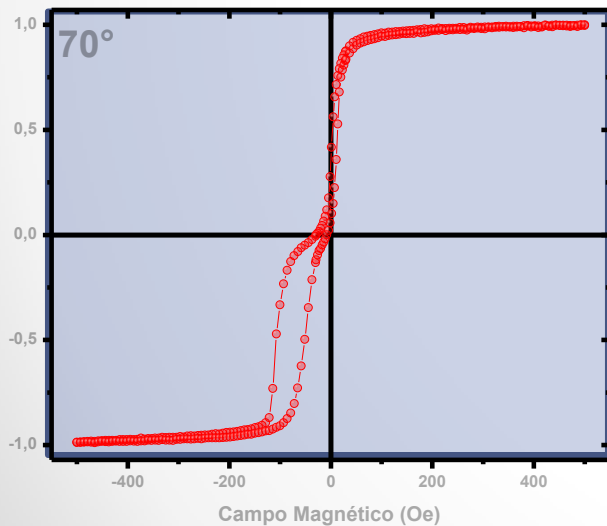
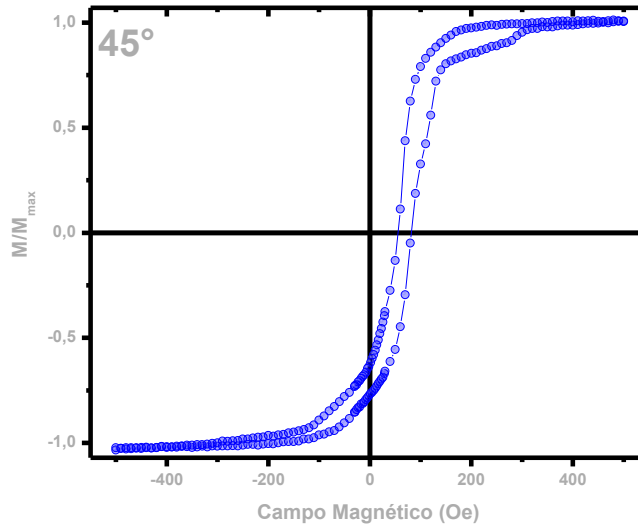
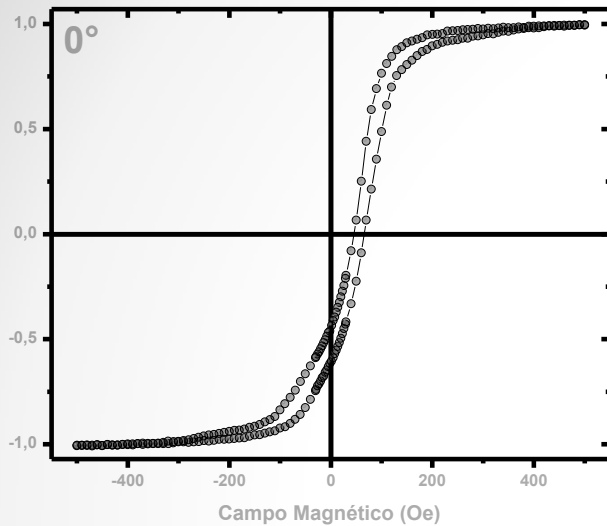
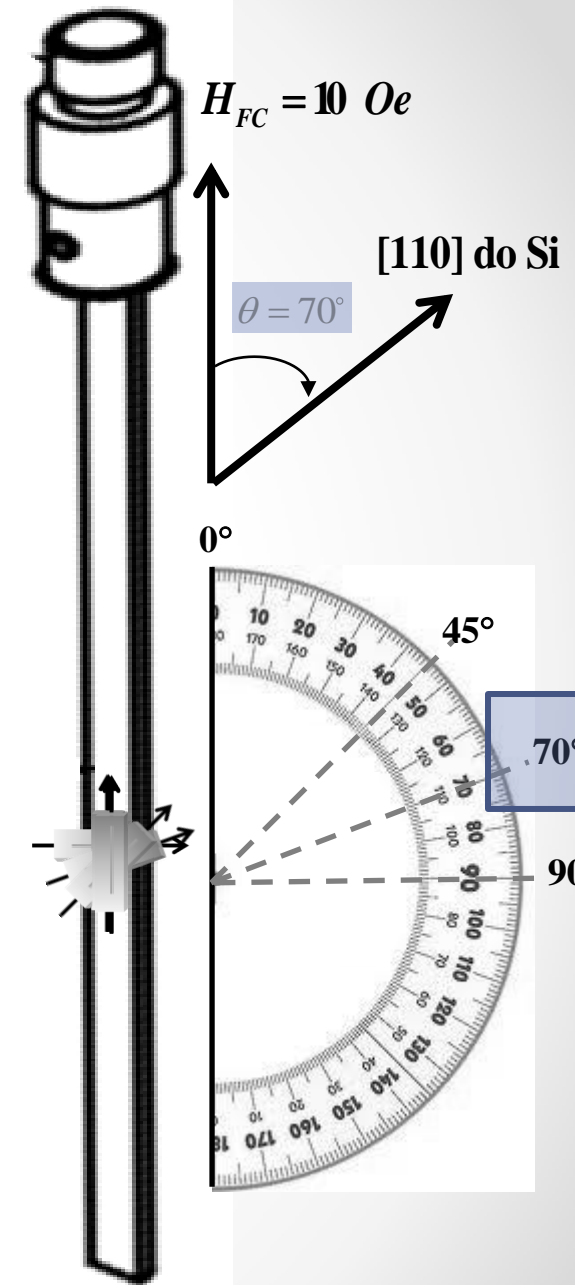
Porta – amostra do VSM



Amostra $t_{IrMn}^{Cu} = 6 \text{ nm}$

Caso: Série-B – Buffer Ta

Porta – amostra do VSM

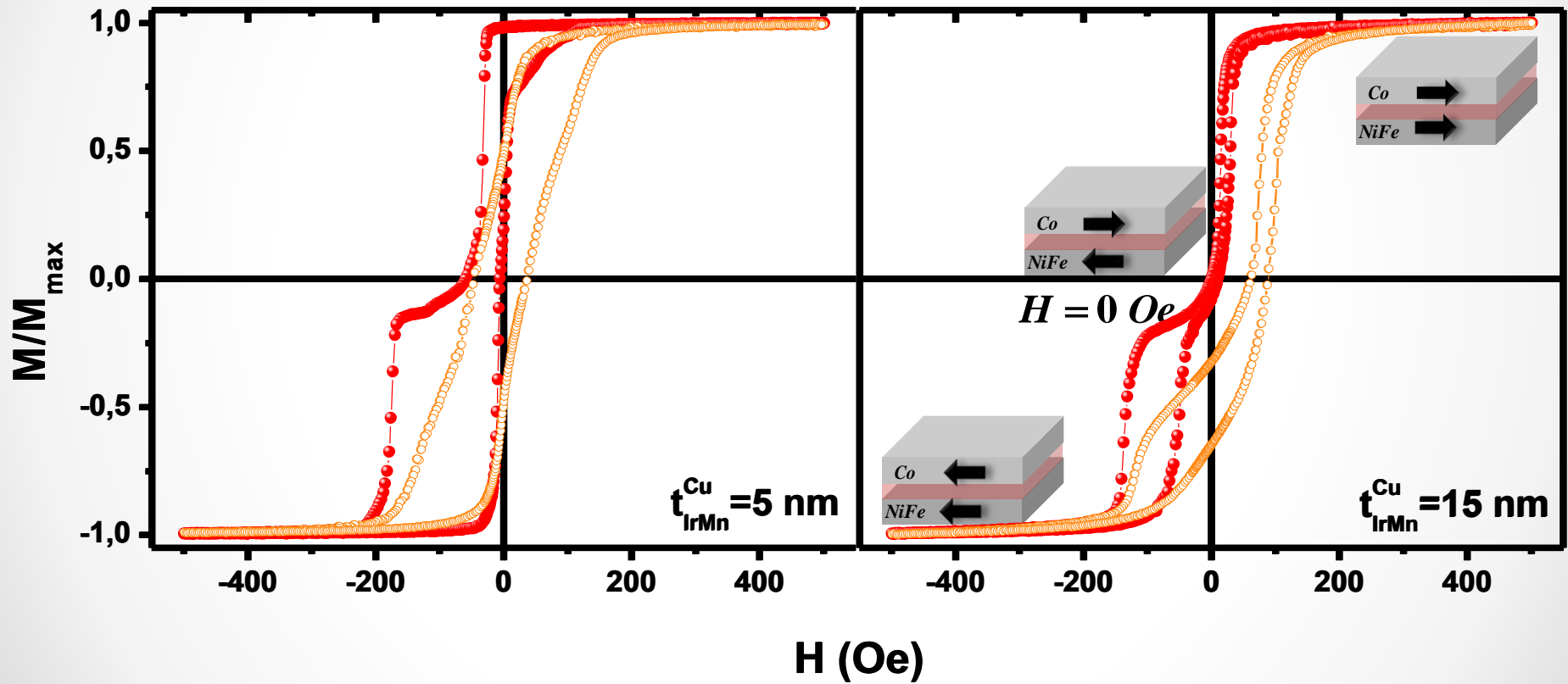


Amostra $t_{IrMn}^{Ta} = 8 \text{ nm}$

Medidas de M(H)

$$\text{NiFe} : H_{EX}^{\text{NiFe}} = H_{EB}^{\text{NiFe/IrMn}} + H_{ES}$$

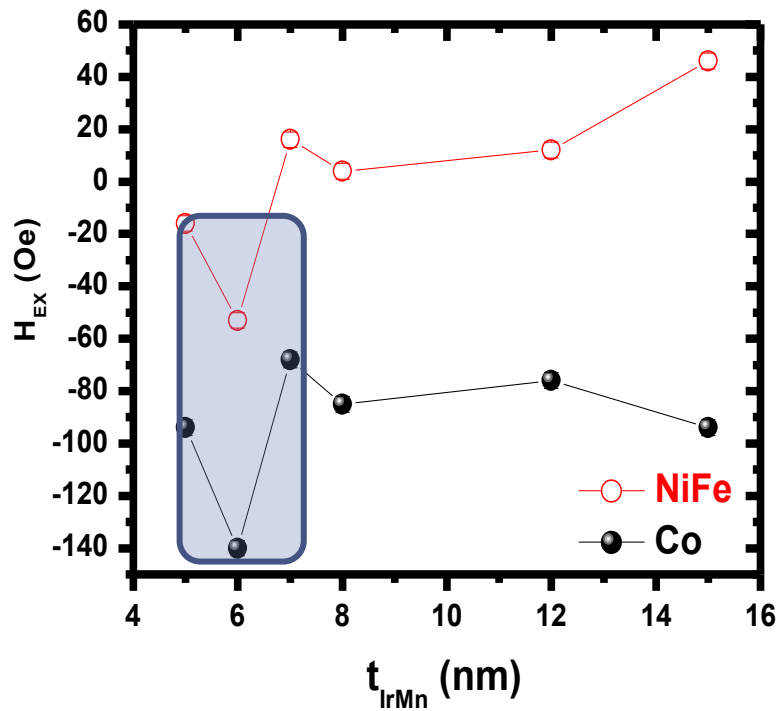
$$\text{Co} : H_{EX}^{\text{Co}} = H_{EB}^{\text{IrMn/Co}}$$



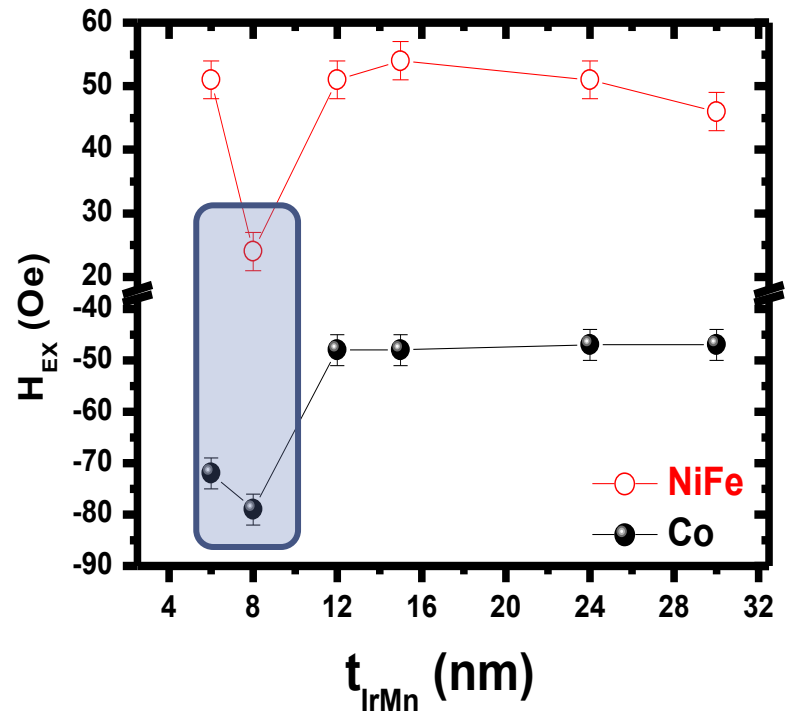
Série-A – Buffer Cu

Comportamento do H_{EX}

Série-A - Buffer Cu

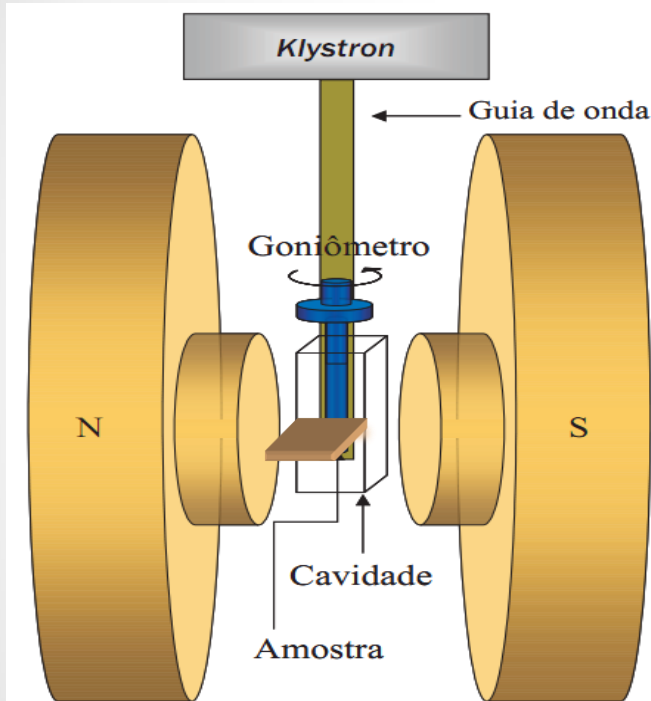


Série-B - Buffer Ta

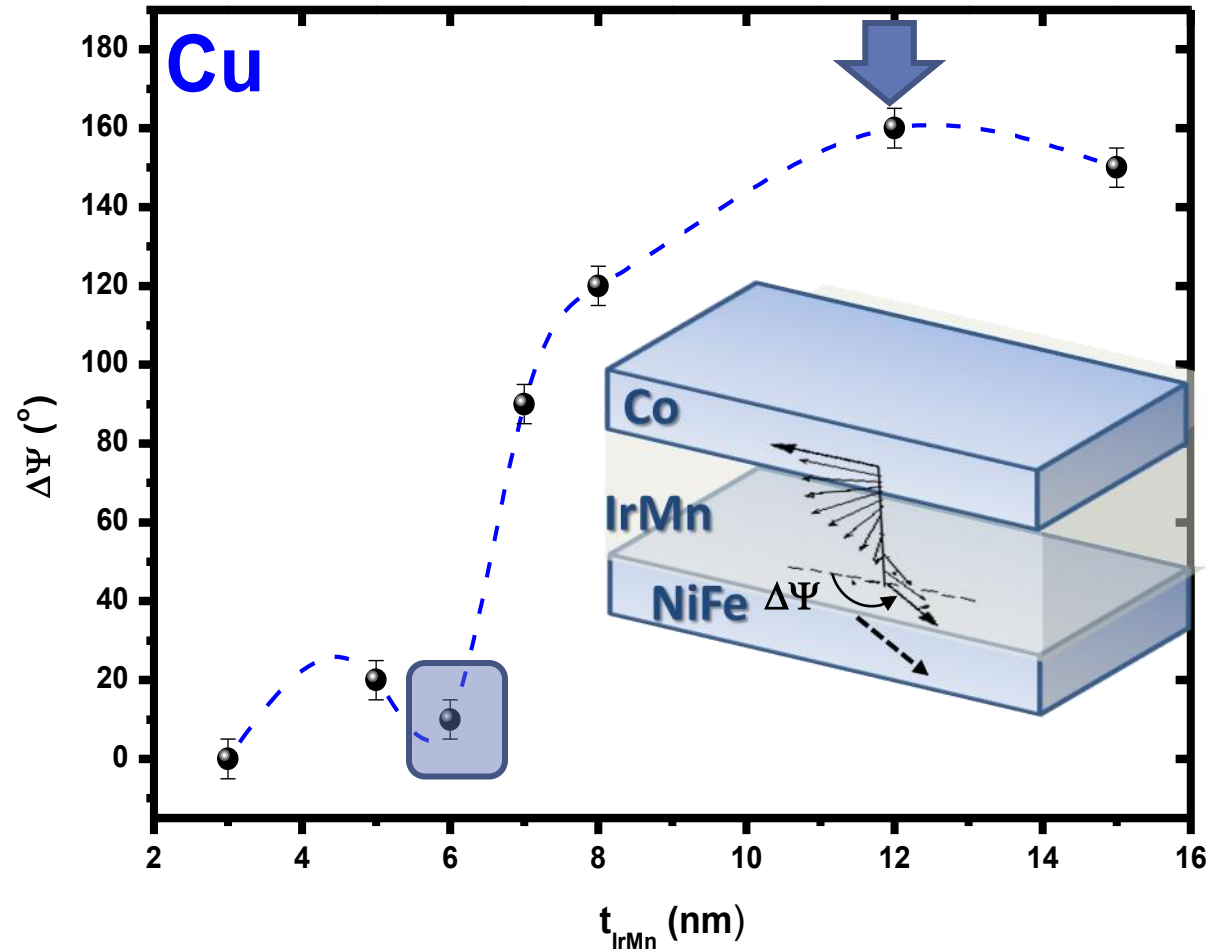


Ressonância Ferromagnética – FMR

Varredura no plano do filme – Série-A

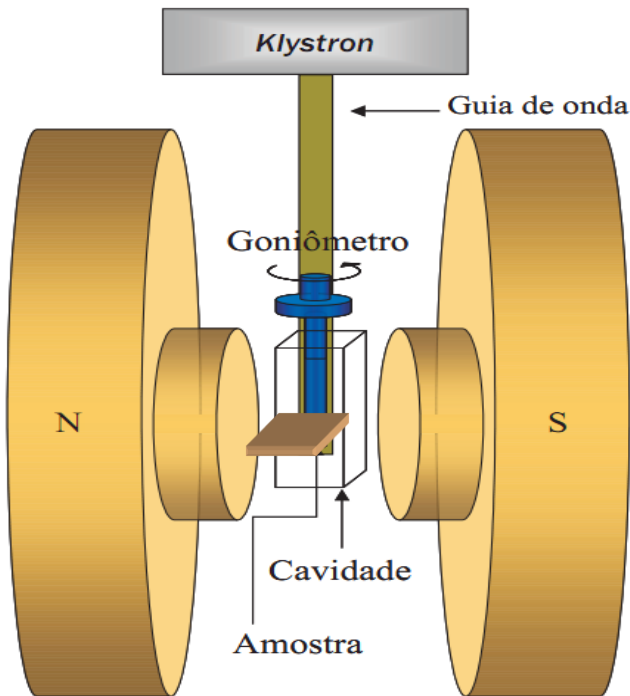


Banda X
f = 9,79 GHz

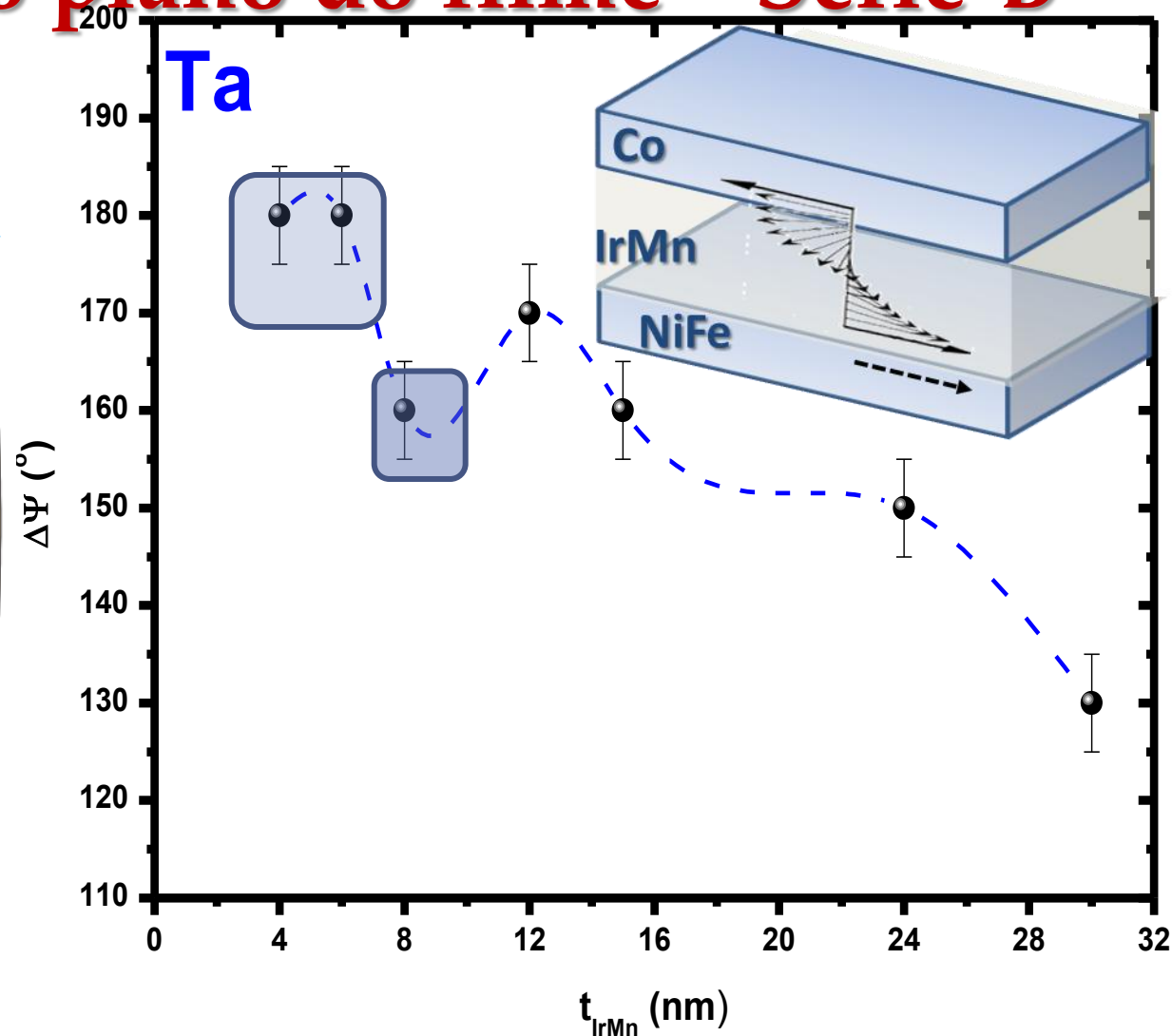


Ressonância Ferromagnética – FMR

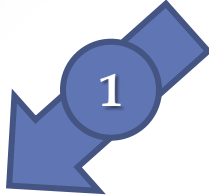
Varredura no plano do filme – Série-B



Banda X
f = 9,79 GHz

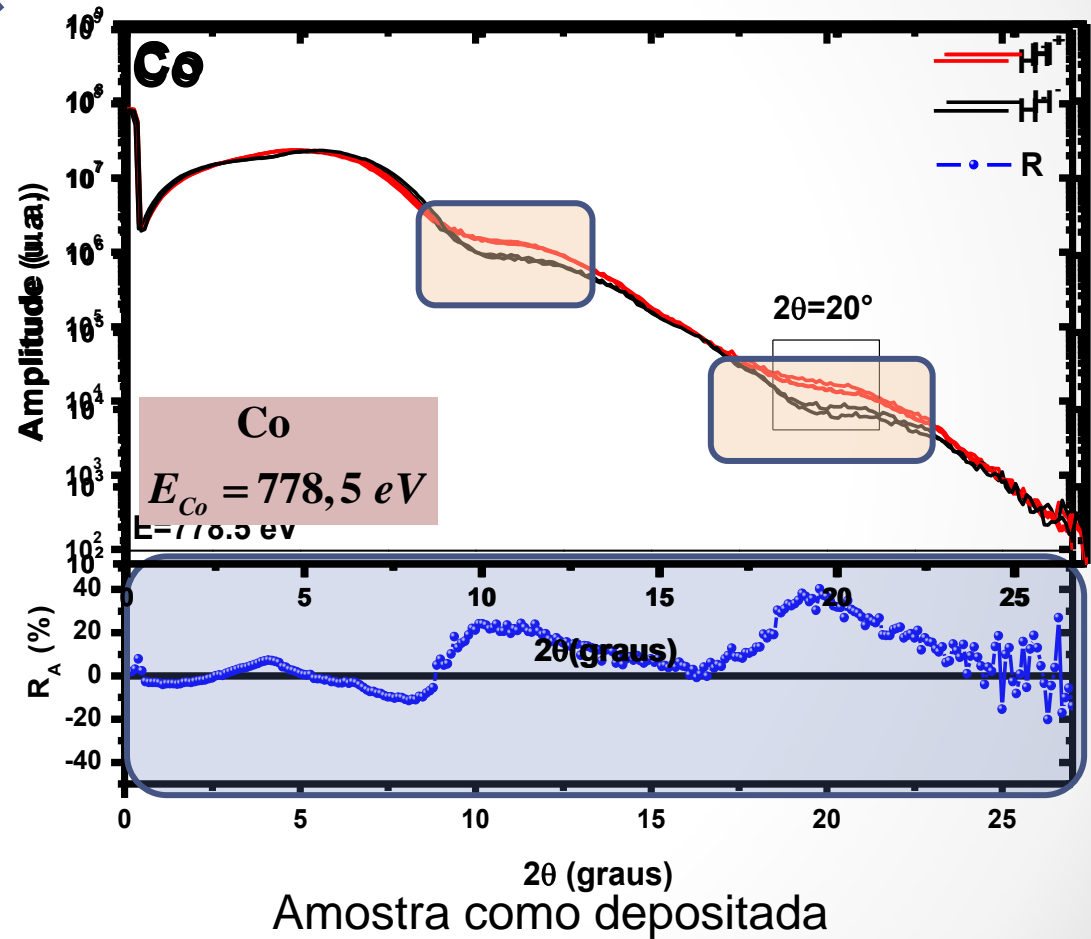


Espalhamento Magnético Ressonante de Raios-X



Refletividade magnética em ângulos

$$R_A = \frac{H^+ - H^-}{H^+ + H^-}$$



Série-A

Espalhamento Magnético Ressonante de Raios-X

de Raios-X

2

Co

$$E_{Co} = 778,5 \text{ eV}$$

Sinal magnético

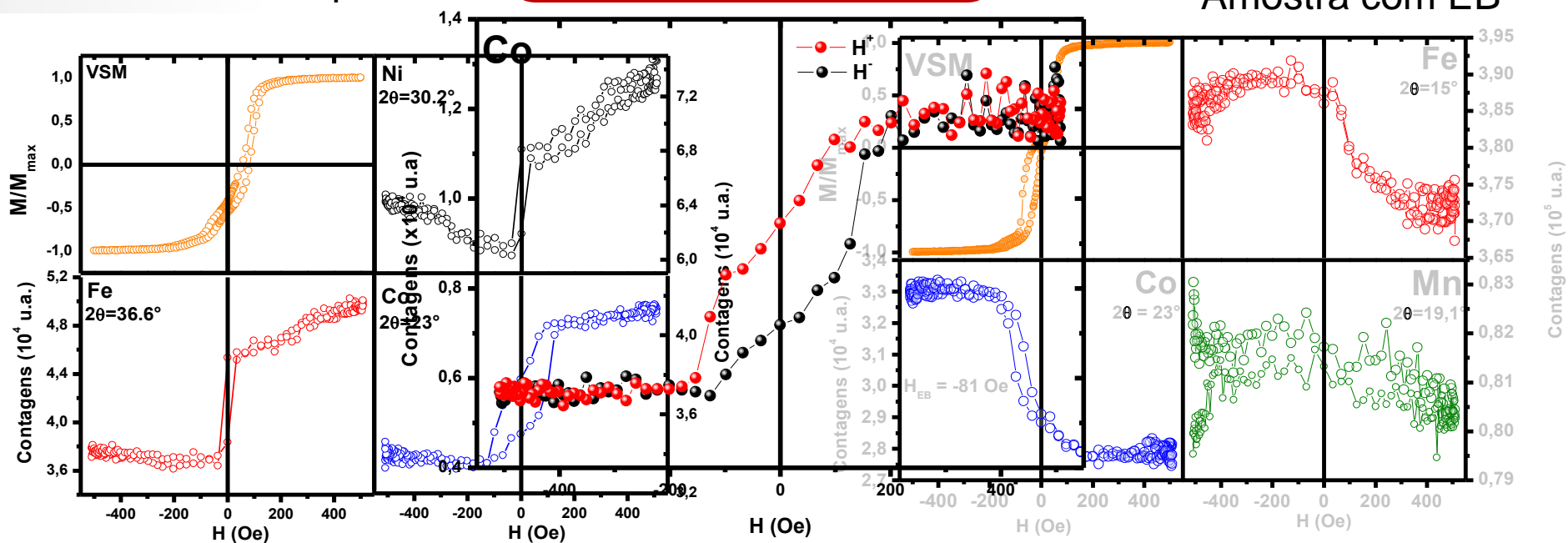
$$2\theta = 20^\circ$$

Série-B

Histerese Magnética

Amostra como depositada

Amostra com EB



Conclusões

Buffer Cu – Série – A: [111],[200],[220] – fcc IrMn

Buffer Ta – Série – B: [111] – fcc IrMn

$$t_{IrMn}^{Cu} = 6 \text{ nm}$$

$$t_{IrMn}^{Ta} = 8 \text{ nm}$$



$L1_2 \text{ IrMn}_3$



H_{EX}^{Co}

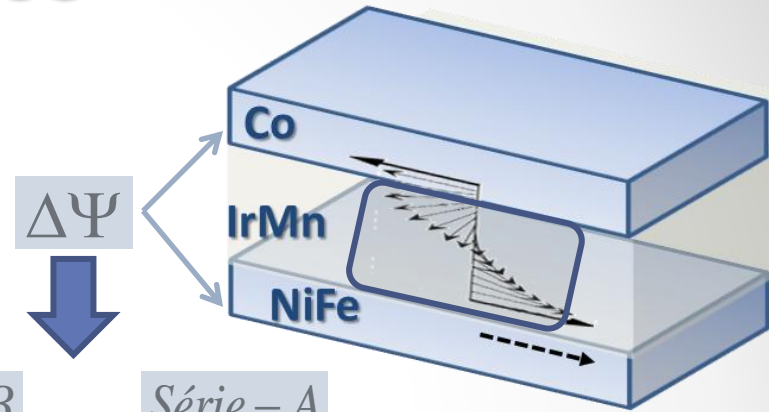
$$H_{EX}^{Co} = H_{EB}^{IrMn/Co}$$

$$H_{EX}^{NiFe} = H_{ES} + H_{EB}^{NiFe/IrMn}$$



Amostra virgem

Amostra EB

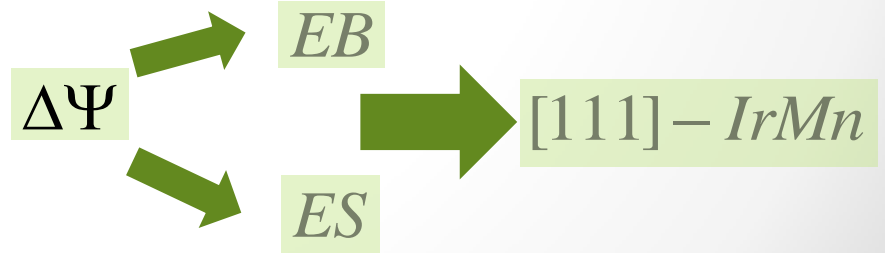


Série – B

$$t_{IrMn}^{Ta} = 4 \text{ nm}$$

Série – A

$$t_{IrMn}^{Cu} = 12 \text{ nm}$$



Conclusões

- Estruturas de tricamadas onde o espaçador ativo antiferromagnético separa camadas ferromagnéticas, dura e mole, tendem a apresentar o acoplamento do tipo mola magnética.
- Este tipo de acoplamento pode ser explicado pelo modelo de Slonczewski.
- A textura cristalográfica influencia indiretamente na forma e intensidade do acoplamento.
- A polarização de troca (EB) e o acoplamento tipo mola (ES) são eventos independentes.

Agradecimentos



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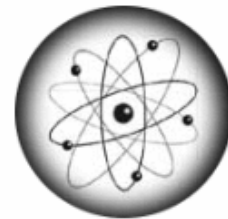
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