
Ultrafast MOKE Study of Magnetization Dynamics in an Exchange-Biased IrMn/Co Thin Film

Keoki Seu,^a Hailong Huang,^a Anne Reilly,^a Li Gan,^b William Egelhoff, Jr.^b

^a College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA

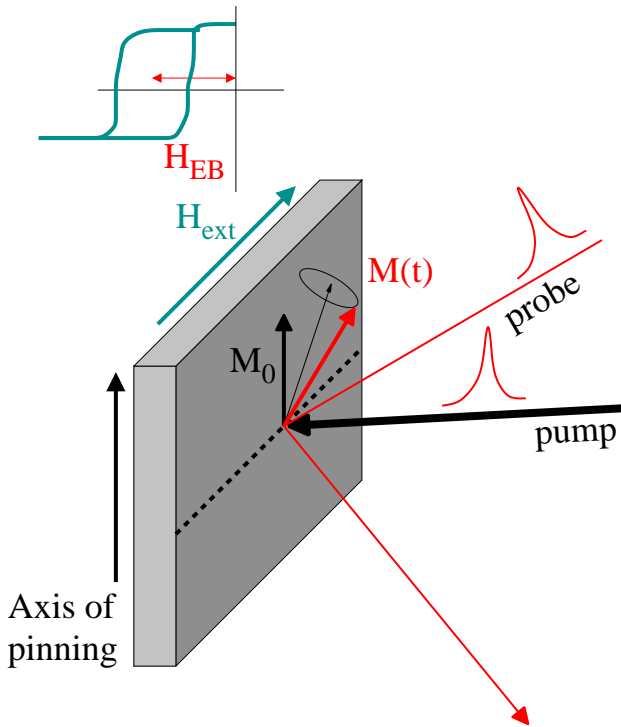
^b National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD

Funding: NSF-DMR 0094225 and Jeffress Memorial Trust (J-507)

Abstract

We have observed coherent magnetization rotation in exchange biased IrMn/Co by ultrafast pump-probe magneto-optical Kerr effect (MOKE). We are exploring the application of this experiment, first introduced by Ju et. al. [1] to more general exchange biased systems such as this all metal system.

Ultrafast pump-probe MOKE



- M_0 set by exchange biasing (EB).
- Pump beam modifies EB and anisotropy by electron excitation and lattice heating.[1]
- M precesses about a new equilibrium, according to the Landau Lifshitz Gilbert (LLG) equations.
- We detect in-plane magnetization by MOKE.

$$\frac{(1+\alpha^2)}{|\gamma|} \frac{d\vec{M}}{dt} = -(\vec{M} \times \vec{H}_T) - \left(\frac{\alpha}{|M_S|} \right) (\vec{M} \times (\vec{M} \times \vec{H}_T))$$

$$\vec{H}_T = \vec{H}_{\text{ext}} + \vec{H}_{\text{EB}} + \vec{H}_{\text{AN}} + \vec{H}_{\text{DM}}$$

All optical probes

Benefits of an all-optical method:

- Sub micron surface selectivity.[2]
- Analagous to FMR.[2]
- In-situ capability.
- No need for lithographically patterned samples.
- Spectroscopic capability.

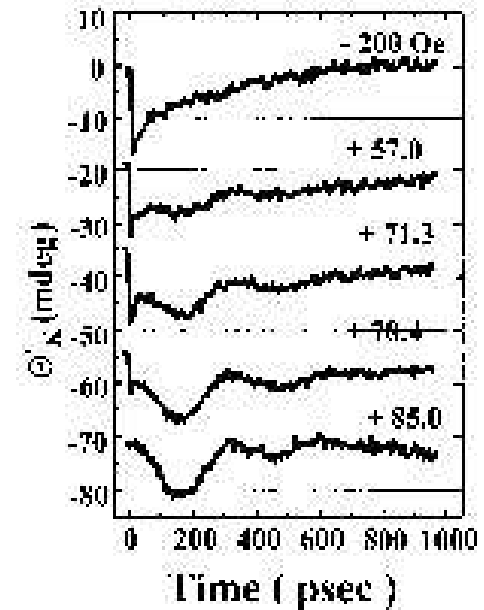
Disadvantages:

- Not always easy to modify magnetization optically.
- Need to understand how the laser affects the magnetization.

Previous studies

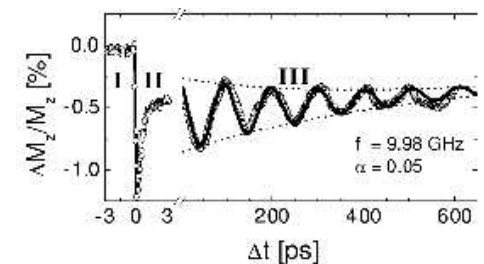
Ju et. al. [1] on NiFe/NiO:

- First demonstration of coherent rotation in an EB system.
- Explained by LLG equations.
- Exploited the optical transparency of NiO to preferentially excite NiO/NiFe interface.



van Kampen et. al. [2] on ferromagnetic Ni and NiFe:

- Showed analogy to FMR.
- Demonstrated locality of technique by measuring a $10 \mu\text{m}$ element.



Questions we are asking

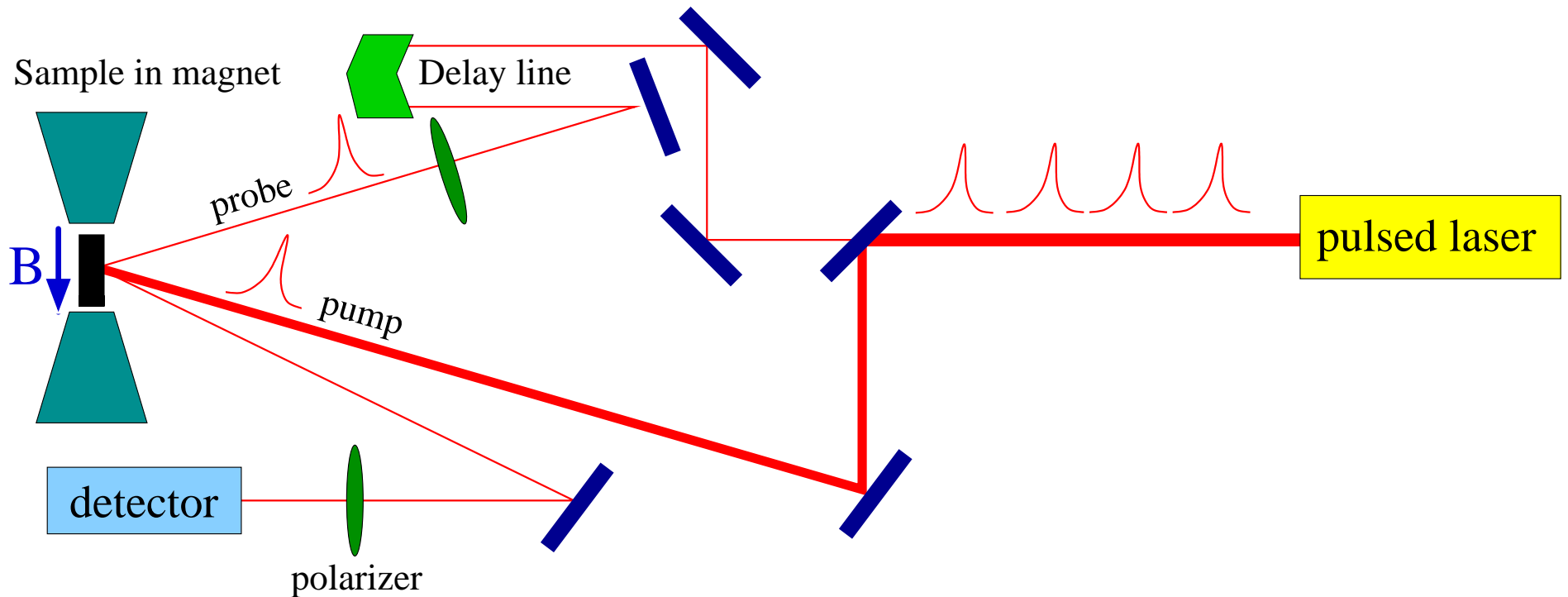
- Can we use this method on a more general exchange biased systems such as IrMn/Co or FeMn/Co?
 - These are used in exchange biased GMR spin valves.
- Can we easily relate the quantities we extract from this technique and compare with FMR?

Sample characteristics

25 Al ₂ O ₃
X Co
100 IrMn
50 Cu
50 W
thermal oxide
Si(100)

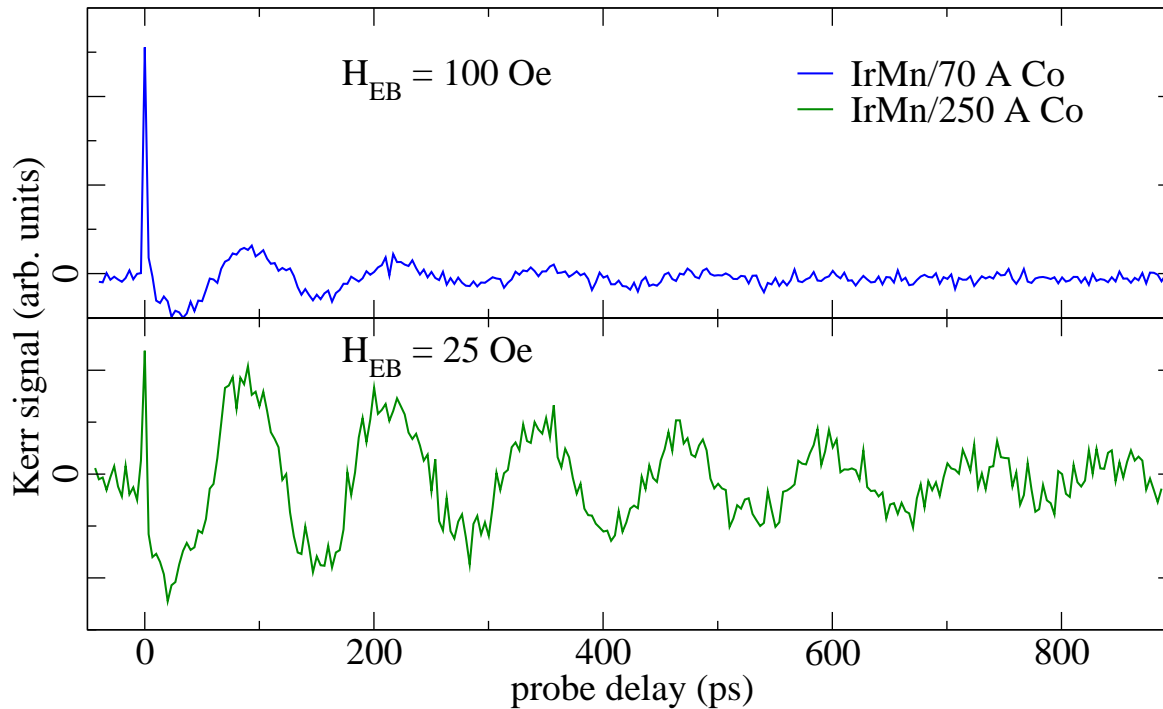
- Samples grown at NIST
- $X = 10, 20, 30, 50, 70, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250\text{\AA}$
- Base pressure $\approx 5 \times 10^{-10}$ Torr. Background Ar pressure was 2 mTorr.
- Field cooled from 250° C to pin the magnetization.
- Exchange bias field H_{EB} linearly dependent with $1/t_{Co}$. [3]

Ultrafast Pump-Probe MOKE



- Transverse MOKE detected with polarizer-analyzer scheme.
- Spectra-physics amplified Ti:Saph laser.
- 800 nm light of 150 fs pulses at 1 kHz.
- Average pump power ≈ 50 mW, probe power ≈ 5 mW.
- Spot size ≈ 3 mm $\rightarrow 0.7$ mJ/cm² per pulse.

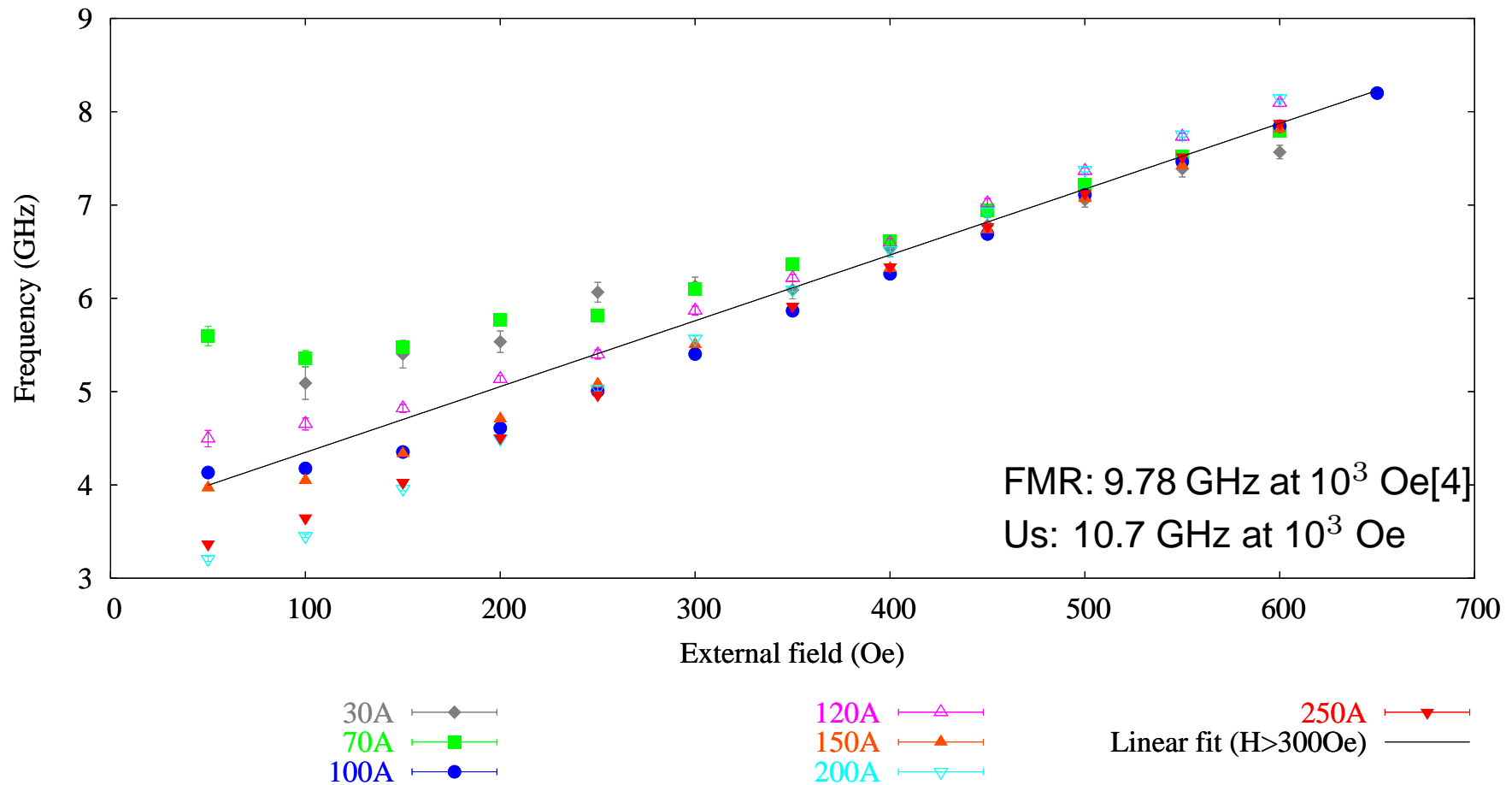
Pump-probe results - IrMn/Co



$H_{ext} = 600$ Oe

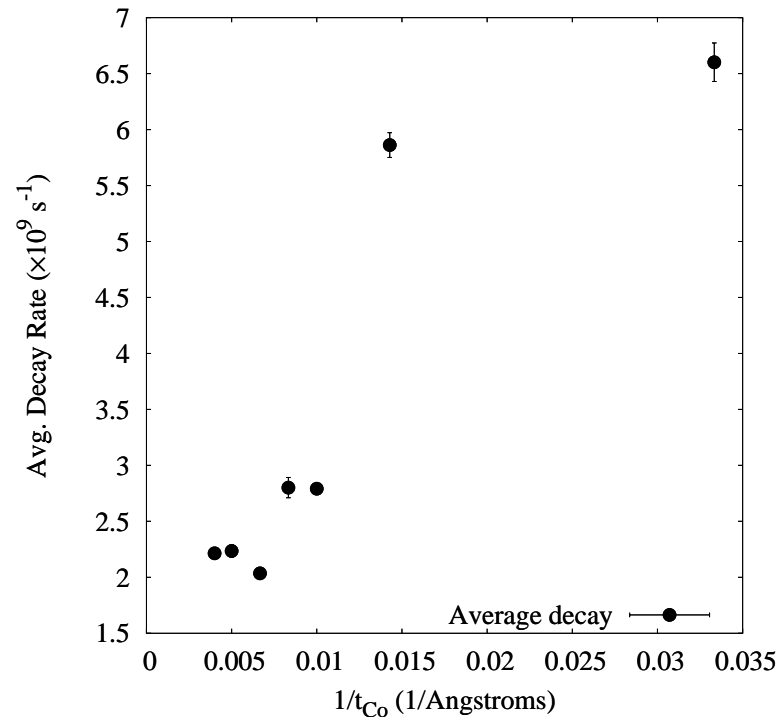
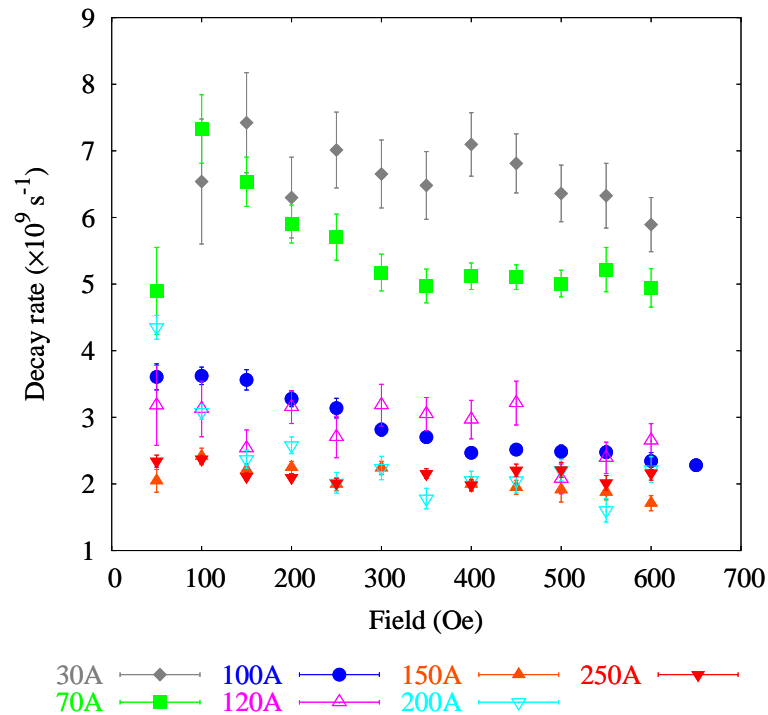
- Initial fast (< 5 ps) decay due to electron excitation and energy transfer to the lattice.
- Oscillations of MOKE signal as a function of pump-probe delay.
- Can be fit with LLG equations.

Frequency-Field relation - IrMn/Co



- Data converges at larger external fields.
- Differences in H_{EB} too small to be detected?

Decay constants - IrMn/Co



- Decays appear to be nearly independent of field strength.
- Generally increasing decay rate with $1/t$ (similar to H_{EB}), like NiO/NiFe.
- FMR data show little linewidth change comparing exchange biased films to non-biased Co film.[4]

Conclusions

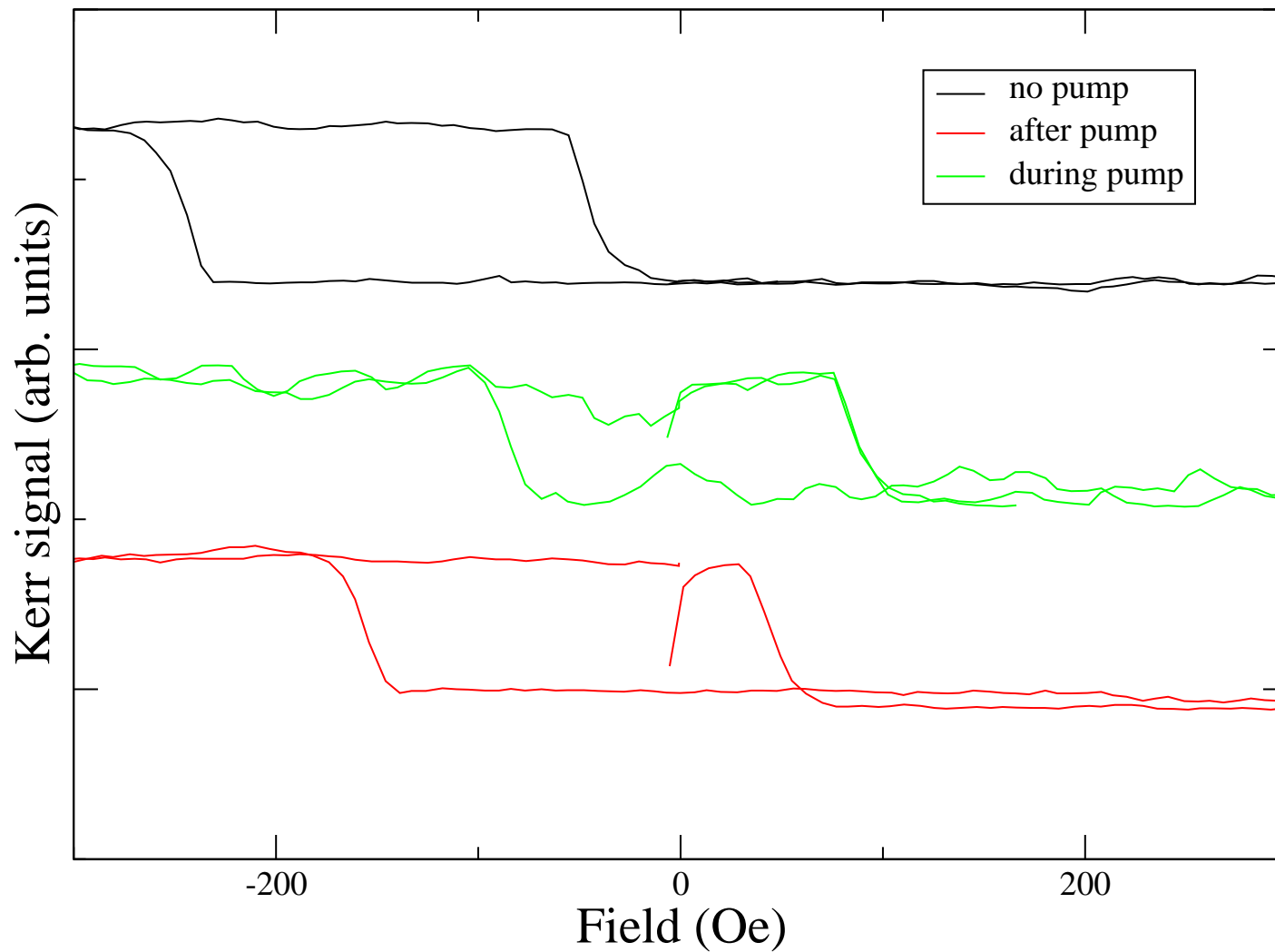
- We have observed coherent rotation in exchange biased IrMn/Co.
- We have observed little dependence in oscillation frequency with Co thickness (We are not sensitive to the small changes in H_{EB} ?).
- General observed trend of increasing damping with $1/t$, possibly connected with H_{EB} ?
- It is promising that we can learn about dynamics in general EB systems, with data analagous to FMR.

References

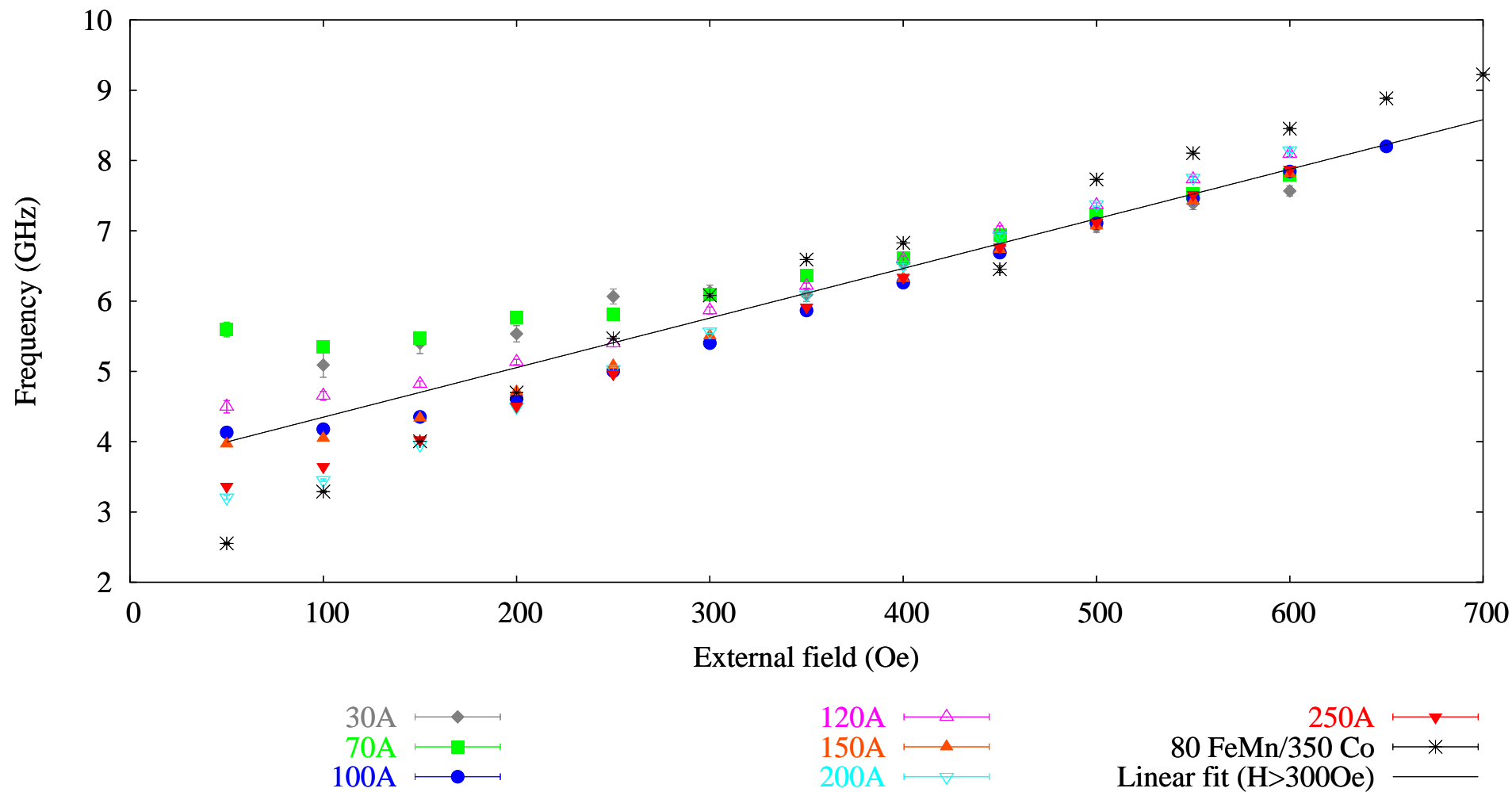
- [1] G. Ju, L. Chen, A. V. Nurmikko, R. F. C. Farrow, R. F. Marks, M. J. Carey, and B. A. Gurney, Phys. Rev. B **62**(2), 1171 (2000).
- [2] M. van Kampen, C. Jozsa, J. T. Kohlhepp, P. LeClair, L. Lagae, W. J. M. de Jonge, and B. Koopmans, Phys. Rev. Lett. **88**(22), 227201 (2002).
- [3] K. A. Seu, H. Huang, J. F. Lesoine, H. D. Showman, W. F. Egelhoff, Jr., L. Gan, and A. C. Reilly, J. Appl. Phys. **93**(10), 6611 (2003).
- [4] C.-G. Lee, J.-G. Jung, R. D. McMichael, R. A. Fry, A. Chen, W. F. Egelhoff Jr., and V. S. Gornakov, J. Appl. Phys. **91**(10), 8566 (2002).

Pump effects of MOKE

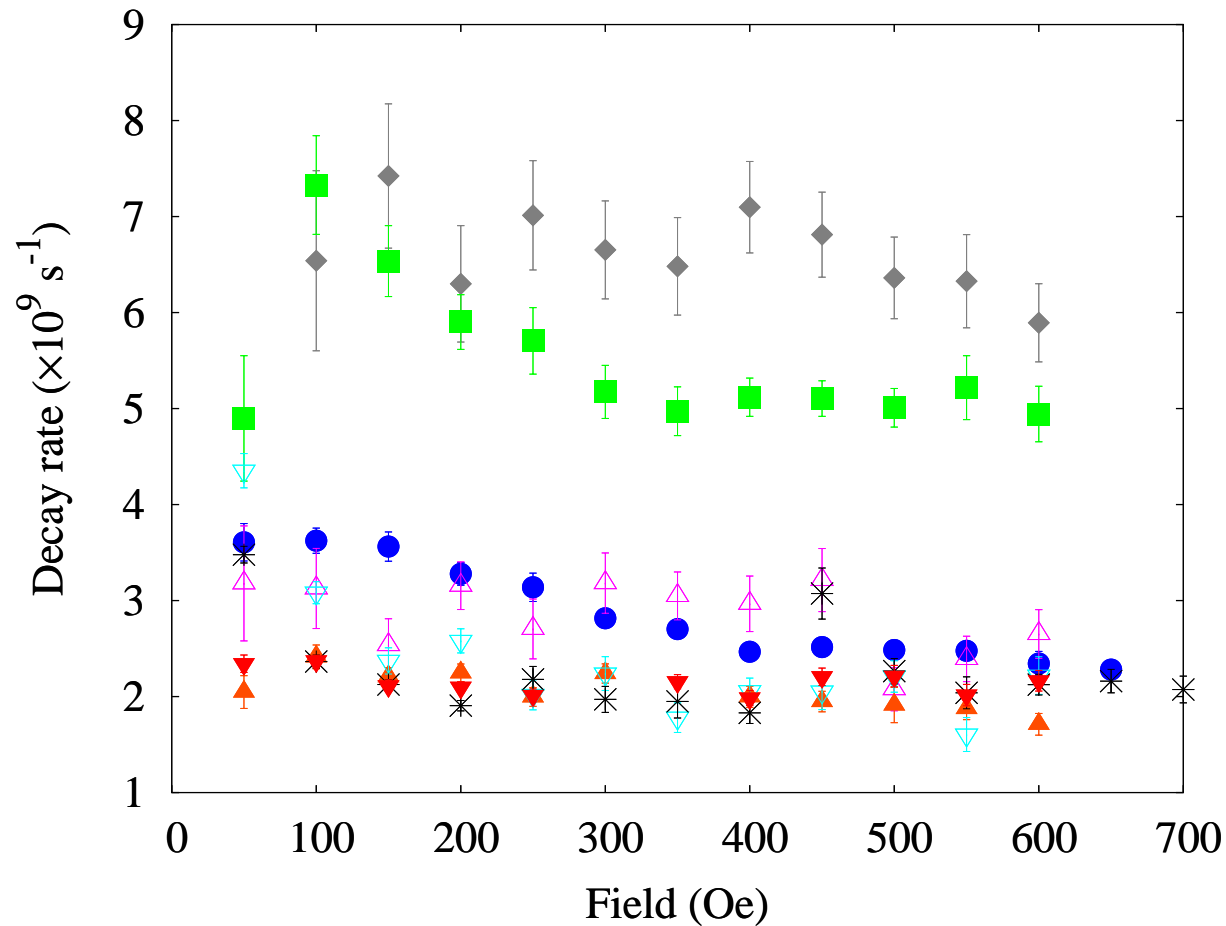
Pump effects on MOKE - IrMn/50 Å Co



Frequency-Field relation - IrMn/Co with FeMn/Co



Decay constants - IrMn/Co with FeMn/Co



30A —◆—
70A —■—
100A —●—
120A —△—

150A —▲—
200A —▽—
80 FeMn/350 Co —*—
250A —▼—