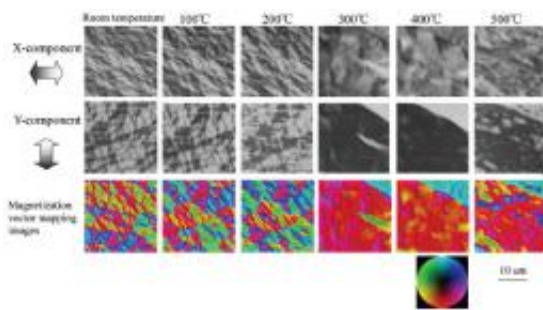


# Japanese researcher observe magnetic domains at 500C with spin-polarized scanning electron microscopy

September 21 2010



Spin SEM images of magnetic domains in cobalt single crystal as function of temperatures up to 500C. The magnetization vector was resolved into the X and Y component, and visualized to show magnetic intensity (higher contrast indicating greater strength). The magnetic vector map shows the direction of the magnetization using colors. (The correspondence between direction of magnetization and color is as indicated in the small circle shown on the bottom right.) It can be seen that significant changes occur in the magnetic domain between 200C and 300C, and that sub-micron-order magnetic domains are formed in the larger magnetic domain between 400C and 500C.

Hitachi, Ltd. today announced the development of Spin-polarized Scanning Electron Microscopy (spin-SEM) technology for observation of magnetic domains under high temperature conditions in a magnetic field. Using this technology, changes in the magnetic domain structure of a cobalt (Co) single crystal was visualized up to 500 degrees Celsius (C).

By applying the technology developed, the temperature conditions for observing magnetic domains in a sample can be heated up to 500C when using only the heating unit, and up to 250C when used in combination with a function to apply a magnetic field of up to 1,000 Oersteds (Oe). As a result, it is now possible to fully utilize the spin-SEM feature of high-resolution magnetic domain observation while observing the effect of temperature and external magnetic field on magnetic materials. It is expected that in the future, this technology will contribute to the development of new materials for permanent magnets and performance improvements in magnetic devices such as hard disk drives (HDD), etc.

Spin-SEM is [scanning electron microscopy](#) which focuses a squeezed electron beam on a sample surface and measures the spin (the smallest unit describing magnetic property) of the secondary electrons emitted from the sample to observe the magnetic domain (the region where the spin direction is the same). It has a high resolution (10nm for Hitachi instrument) compared with other magnetic domain observation instruments and can be used to analyze magnetization vector. This method was first developed by the Central Research Laboratory of Hitachi in 1984, and since, has been developed and used by many laboratories as a method to observe micro phenomenon in magnetic devices.

In recent years, there is a growing demand to observe the effect of heat or a magnetic field on the magnetic domain in studying magnetic material characteristics, such as the effect of high temperature on the thermal demagnetization process in permanent magnets or deformation of magnetic bits in HDD. In order to efficiently detect these low-energy secondary electrons, however, complex highly sensitive measuring components are positioned close to the target sample in conventional spin-SEM, and this measurement are easily affected by a drop in vacuum level due to heating, or by even a small stray magnetic field. It was difficult, therefore, to build-in a system to heat or apply a magnetic-field

to a sample to control the observation conditions in spin-SEM.

Hitachi has developed microscopy technologies for high-temperature and magnetic-field conditions in spin-SEM systems, and succeeded in the observation of changes in the magnetic domain structures of magnetic materials under high temperature conditions. Features of the technologies developed are as below:

## **1) High-temperature magnetic field observation technology for spin-SEM**

A small ceramic heater and a secondary electron collector based on heat-resistant material were developed in order to reduce the effect of heating on the complex spin-SEM measuring components. Further, methods to transfer heat via a copper plate and apply a magnetic field using a permanent magnet were employed to enable both heating and magnetic field application simultaneously. To prevent the application of magnetic field from affecting the trajectory or spin of the secondary electrons, a three-dimensional simulation program of electron trajectories and spin directions was used to design the system to apply a magnetic field.

## **2) Magnetic domain structure observation results for a Co single crystal under high temperature conditions**

During the process of heating a Co single crystal from room temperature to 500C , drastic changes were observed in the magnetic domains. Between 200C and 300C, domain sizes increased, and between 400C and 500C, the formation of sub-micron-order magnetic domains were observed inside the larger magnetic domains. The changes observed in the magnetic domain concur with temperature-related changes in Co characteristics, and these results are the first sub-micron order observations of magnetic domain changes under high temperature

conditions, which confirm the known phenomena.

The technology developed was successfully applied to the observation of magnetic domain changes in neodymium-iron-boron (NdFeB), a known powerful permanent magnet, in a thermal demagnetization process where the magnet was heated until the magnetization decreased to zero. As a result of the experiment, it was also confirmed that magnetic domains could be observed up to 250C under a magnetic field of up to 1000Oe.

The technology makes it possible to fully utilize the spin-SEM feature of high resolution magnetic domain observation while observing the effect of temperature and external magnetic field on magnetic materials.

It is expected that in the future, the observation of magnetic domains under conditions of high temperature and [magnetic field](#) using the spin SEM will contribute to the development of new materials for permanent magnets and performance improvements in magnetic devices such as HDD.

These results will be presented at the 17th International Microscopy Congress which will be held from 19th to 24th September 2010 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Source: Hitachi

Citation: Japanese researcher observe magnetic domains at 500C with spin-polarized scanning electron microscopy (2010, September 21) retrieved 19 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2010-09-japanese-magnetic-domains-500c-spin-polarized.html>

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