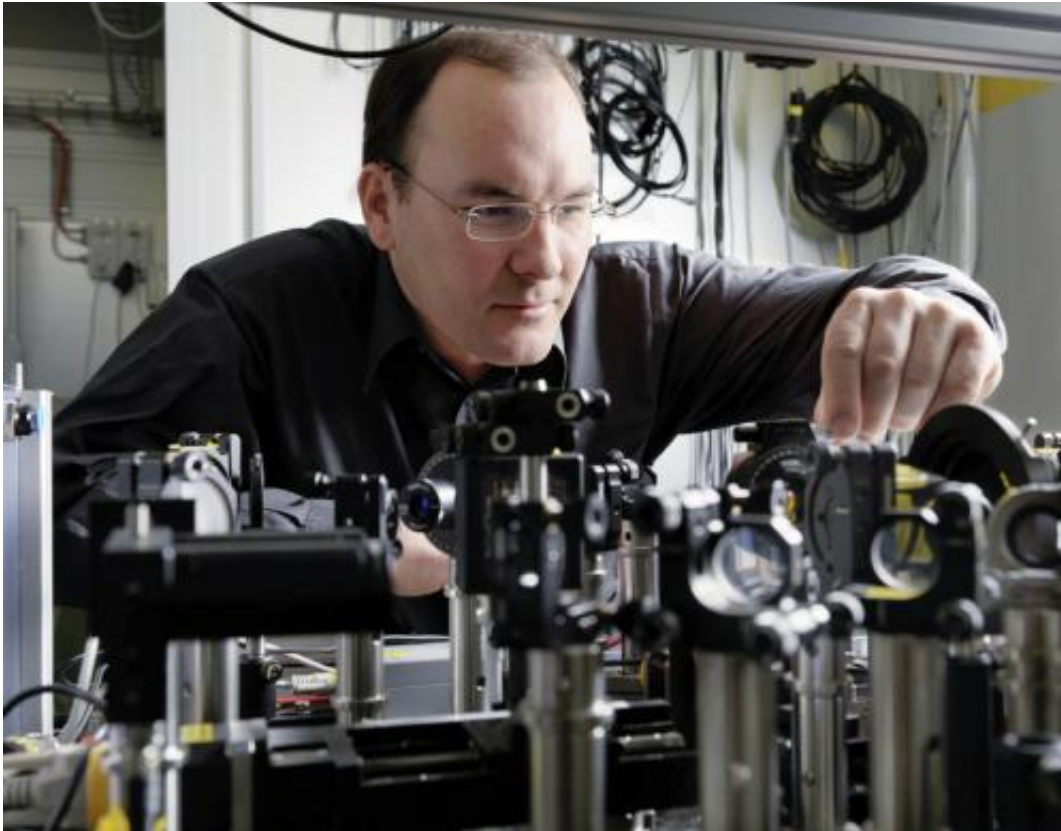


Magnetisation controlled at picosecond intervals

August 12 2013



Christoph Hauri in the laser lab at the Paul Scherrer Institute. Credit: Scanderbeg Sauer Photography

A terahertz laser developed at the Paul Scherrer Institute makes it possible to control a material's magnetisation at a timescale of picoseconds. In their experiment, the researchers shone extremely short

light pulses from the laser onto a magnetic material, where the magnetic moments – "elementary magnets" – were all aligned in parallel. The light pulse's magnetic field was able to deflect the magnetic moments from their idle state in such a way that they exactly followed the change of the laser's magnetic field with only a minor delay. The terahertz laser used in the experiment is one of the strongest of its kind in the world. One special feature is the fact that it is phase-stable, which enables the exact change in the electrical and magnetic field within the individual pulses to be defined reliably for each laser pulse. As the majority of data is stored magnetically these days, the possibility to quickly change a material's magnetisation is crucial for new, rapid storage systems.

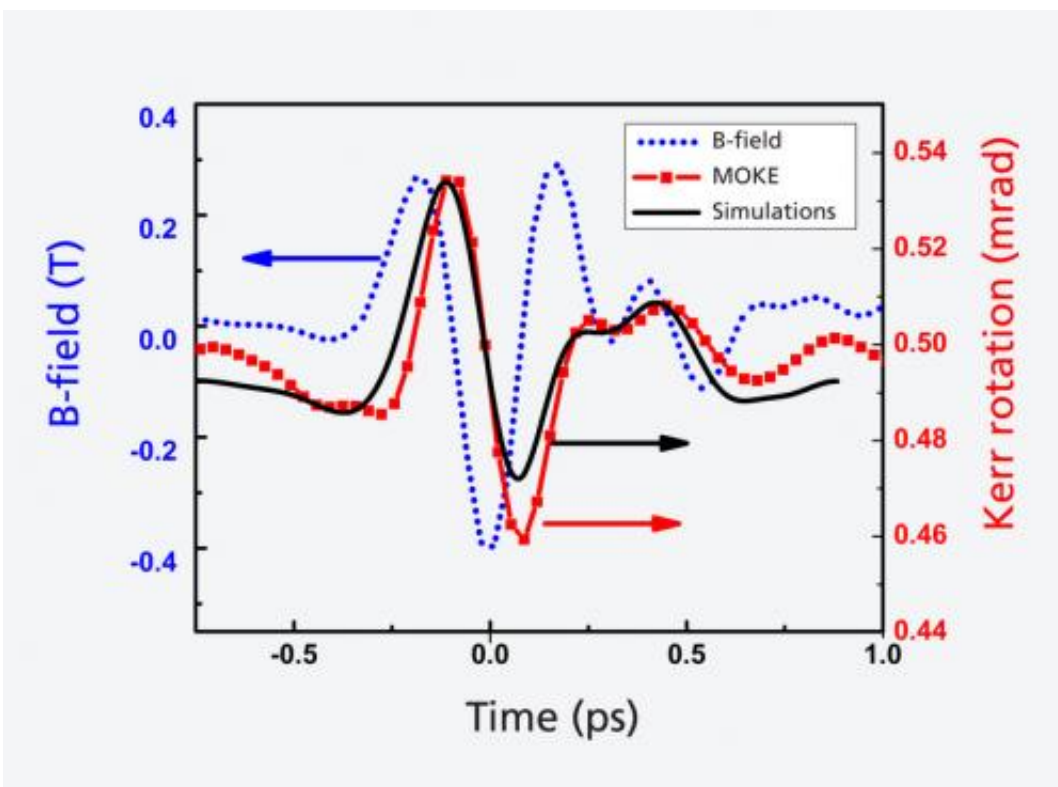
The researchers report on their results in the journal *Nature Photonics*.

These days, the majority of data is stored magnetically, such as on harddisc drives. Thus, a bit, the smallest amount of information, is stored in the magnetisation direction of a small section of the [storage medium](#). One might imagine that such a magnetic material contains many miniscule magnets – the [magnetic moments](#). If one wants to change the information, one has to reverse the direction of the moments. And in order to be able to store large amounts of data, one needs processes that enable the magnetisation direction in a material to be changed quickly.

Magnetisation in time with the terahertz laser

Researchers at the Paul Scherrer Institute (PSI) and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL) have now studied a new approach in conjunction with French colleagues at the Université Pierre et Marie Curie in Paris that enables the magnetisation of a material to be controlled at the timescale of picoseconds (0.000 000 000 001 seconds). To do so, they used a newly developed laser that generates very short pulses of [light](#) in the terahertz range. Like all electromagnetic radiation, the light consists of an electrical and a magnetic field that both alter their

directions very quickly – in the light of a [terahertz laser](#), the direction changes around 1,000,000,000,000 times a second. If you shine this light onto a [magnetic material](#), the variable magnetic field in the laser light can change the direction of the material's magnetisation – much like if you hold a magnet to one side of a compass needle, then to the other, the difference here being that this realignment takes place within an extremely short space of time: less than one picosecond.



A pulse from a terahertz laser (blue) controls the magnetisation of a material: the magnetisation (red - determined via the magneto-optic Kerr effect MOKE) follows the laser pulse's magnetic field with a slight delay. The black curve shows the prediction of a computer simulation.

In their experiment, the researchers used extremely short "flashes" of

terahertz light. Unlike the light from conventional lasers, terahertz light does not heat up the magnetic sample, which turns out to be essential for an exact manipulation of the magnetisation. The terahertz flashes used were so short that the magnetic field just about had time to point in one direction, then in the other. In the illuminated material, the magnetic moments were deflected as a result: first in one direction, then in the other. They thus followed the change of the magnetic field in the terahertz flash exactly with a tiny delay.

Identical pulses

The terahertz laser was developed by the laser group within the SwissFEL project at the Paul Scherrer Institute. Until a few years ago, there were barely any strong terahertz lasers – there was even talk of a terahertz gap. "We use special organic crystals for our lasers that reduce the frequency of laser light", says Christoph Hauri, head of the laser group and professor at EPFL, explaining the idea behind the equipment. "If we shine onto the crystal using a strong laser with a high frequency, it emits radiation on a terahertz scale." The laser is one of the strongest in the world. Another of the laser's properties important for the experiments is its phase stability, which means that one can specify exactly how the change in the magnetic field within the individual pulse takes place and that this pulse form can be reproduced time and again. The development was made possible thanks to a successful collaboration with Swiss industrial partner Rainbow Photonics AG.

The laser flash in the experiment presented is not yet intensive enough to be able to flip over the magnetisation completely; you can merely observe the dynamics, i.e. the movement of the magnetisation. The experiment, however, is an extremely important milestone for demonstrating the concept of the ultrafast and exact manipulation of magnetism with a laser. Hauri is confident that a complete flip-over of the magnetism can be achieved. "There are tricks to enhance the fields

of a weak [laser](#) to such an extent that they could switch the magnetisation." This would also involve selecting a special pulse form and generating a pulse where the [magnetic field](#) initially points in one direction weakly, then strongly in the other, then point back in the original direction weakly again. If only the middle strong part of the pulse is strong enough to flip over the magnetisation, one could use such pulses to re-magnetise materials. Such precisely defined pulses are now available at the PSI.

More information: Vicario, C. et al. Offresonant magnetization dynamics phase-locked to an intense phase-stable THz transient, *Nature Photonics*, Advance Online publication, 11 August 2013. [DOI: 10.1038/nphoton.2013.209](#)

Provided by Paul Scherrer Institute

Citation: Magnetisation controlled at picosecond intervals (2013, August 12) retrieved 11 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2013-08-magnetisation-picosecond-intervals.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.