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The effects of the thickness of magnetically hard- and soft-phase layers on magnetic properties and exchange coupling in multilayer magnets

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The structure and magnetic properties of multilayer magnets containing a hard phase [HP \equiv (Nd_{0.95}Dy_{0.05})(Fe,Co,Nb,B)_{5.5}] and a soft phase (SP \equiv Fe and Fe₆₅Co₃₅) have been investigated. For the nanocomposite multilayer of Si(substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(x nm)/SP(y nm)]_n/Ti(30 nm), the remanence enhancement has been observed at different thickness and volume fractions of hard- and soft-phase layers. The remanence increases and the coercivity decreases with the addition of soft phase, in comparison with the results of the single-layer film. For the multilayer of Si(substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(15 nm)/Fe(5 nm)]_n/Ti(30 nm) annealed at 575 °C for 30 min, the coercivity of the multilayer reaches a maximum at $n=20$. Effects of the layer thickness and volume fraction of hard- and soft-phase layers on magnetic properties and exchange coupling in the multilayer films have been observed. © 2005 American Institute of Physics.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Experimental researches on nanostructured exchange-coupled magnets have been performed since 1988.¹ Taking advantage of a high coercivity and a high magnetization provided by the hard- and the soft-magnetic components, respectively, a high remanence and a large maximum energy product would be obtained if a full and perfect exchange coupling existed between the grains of the two phases in nanocomposite magnets, as predicted by micromagnetic calculations.²⁻⁴ However, up to now, the energy products of the rare-earth nanocomposite magnets prepared by means of rapid quenching and mechanical alloying have been much lower than the theoretical expectation, due to difficulties in controlling the nanostructures.⁵⁻⁸ Recently, some studies on exchange coupling were carried out for nanostructured CoSm/FeCo and PrCo/Co multilayers prepared by sputtering and subsequent heat treatment.^{9,10} The magnetic properties of exchange-coupled α -Fe/Nd-Fe-B multilayer magnets were investigated by Shindo and Ishizone¹¹ and the observations for Nd-Fe-B/Fe/Nd-Fe-B trilayers were reported by Parhofer *et al.*^{12,13} and Yang and Kim.¹⁴ In our previous

study,¹⁵ a high remanence of $J_r=1.31$ T and a relatively large maximum energy product of $(BH)_{\max}=203$ kJ/m³ (25.5 MG Oe) were achieved in the nanocomposite (Nd,Dy) \times (Fe,Co,Nb,B)_{5.5}/ α -Fe multilayer films on glass ceramic substrates. Well-designed multilayer films consist of a magnetically hard Nd₂Fe₁₄B-type phase with an average grain size of 40 nm and a magnetically soft α -Fe phase existing in the form of continuous layers.¹⁵ In the present work, the content of Dy of the alloy target is reduced, and the effects of the thickness of magnetically hard- and soft-phase layers on magnetic properties and exchange coupling in multilayer magnets are investigated.

II. EXPERIMENT

(Nd,Dy)(Fe,Co,Nb,B)_{5.5}/ α -Fe thin films were prepared with a multiple-gun dc- and rf-sputtering system by depositing (Nd_{0.95}Dy_{0.05})(Fe_{0.77}Co_{0.12}Nb_{0.03}B_{0.08})_{5.5} alloy and Fe onto silicon or glass ceramic substrates, covered with a Ti buffer of 30 nm. The alloy target was made by sintering powdered compacts, while other targets were commercial products. Purities of all the targets were higher than 99.9%. The base pressure of the sputtering system was $(2-3) \times 10^{-7}$ Torr and the Ar pressure during the sputtering was 5 mTorr. The thickness of the films was measured by weighing samples. The substrate temperature is at room temperature

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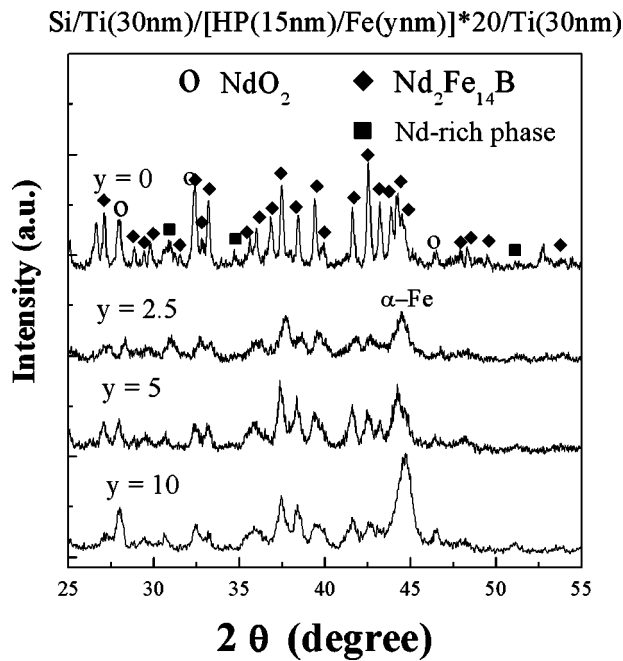


FIG. 1. XRD patterns for (Si substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(15 nm)Fe(y nm)]20/Ti(30 nm) multilayers annealed at 600 °C for 5 min.

with an attached cooling water system during sputtering. The as-deposited films were annealed in a furnace with a vacuum of 2×10^{-7} Torr. The crystalline structure of the phases in the films was identified by x-ray diffractometry with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation and by transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The magnetic properties of the films were measured by an alternating-gradient force magnetometer (AGFM) and a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometer. The measuring field was applied in the plane of the film and the demagnetization coefficient was effectively zero.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns for (Si substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(15 nm)Fe(y nm)]20/Ti(30 nm) multilayers annealed at 600 °C for 5 min are given in Fig. 1. The as-deposited HP single-layer films for $y=0$ are amorphous. After annealing, the main phase is of the $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ type, accompanied by a little Nd-rich phase and a trace of NdO_2 . When the soft-phase Fe is added to the hard phase, the as-deposited multilayer films including soft- and hard-phase layers are homogeneous, as shown in our previous work.¹⁵ It can be seen from Fig. 1 that the hard-magnetic phase of $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ type coexists with a large amount of $\alpha\text{-Fe}$, accompanied by a trace of NdO_2 after annealing. With an increase of the thickness of the Fe layer, the quantity of $\alpha\text{-Fe}$ increases in multilayer films. The XRD profiles of the films reveal a random orientation of the grains of the $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ -type phase.

Figure 2 gives hysteresis loops at room temperature of the thin films of (Si substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(15 nm)Fe(y nm)]20/Ti(30 nm) multilayer films annealed at 600 °C for 5 min. It can be seen from Fig. 2 that the intrinsic coercivity of the single layer for $y=0$ is as high as 16.6 kOe,

Si/Ti(30nm)/[HP(15nm)Fe(y nm)]*20/Ti(30nm)

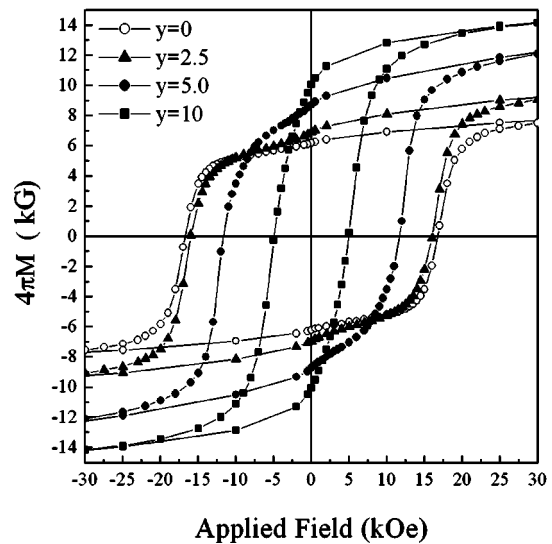


FIG. 2. Hysteresis loops at room temperature of the multilayer films of (Si substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(15 nm)Fe(y nm)]20/Ti(30 nm) annealed at 600 °C for 5 min.

but the remanence is only 6.2 kG and its maximum magnetic energy product is 8.6 MG Oe. For $y=2.5$, the coercivity decreases and the remanence increases slightly. When the thickness of Fe is up to 5.0 nm, although the coercivity is reduced to 11.6 kOe, the remanence is enhanced clearly, and the maximum magnetic energy product is enhanced to 14 MG Oe. Compared with the results for the single layer, the remanence enhancement and the large maximum magnetic energy product in the nanocomposite multilayer are attributed to the exchange coupling between the nanograins of the soft and hard phases. If the exchange coupling were perfect, i.e., essentially all hard and soft grains were effectively coupled, after the soft phase Fe is added, the magnetic properties would be improved. In fact, when the thickness of Fe

Si/Ti(30nm)/[HP(15nm)Fe(5nm)]*n/Ti(30nm)

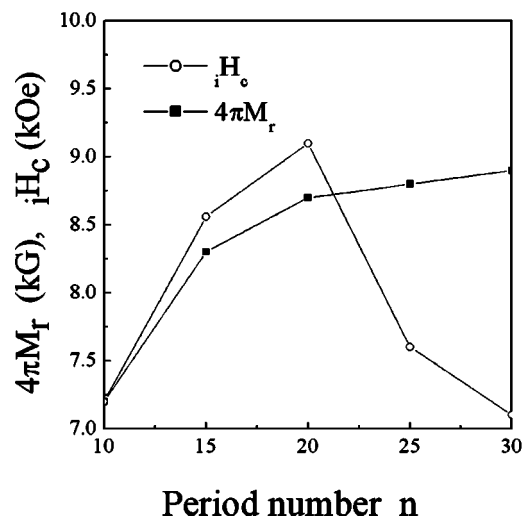


FIG. 3. Dependence of the remanence and coercivity on period number n of Si(substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(15 nm)Fe(5 nm)] n /Ti(30 nm) multilayer films annealed at 575 °C for 30 min.

TABLE I. Reduced remanence M_r/M_s and magnetic properties of the Si(substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(x nm)FeCo(y nm)]20/Ti(30 nm) multilayer films annealed at 625 °C for 1 min with different designed layer thickness and volume fractional ratio $f_h:f_s$ of the hard and soft phases.

No.	Designed layer thickness	$f_h:f_s$	M_r/M_s	$4\pi M_r$ (kG)	H_c (kOe)	$(BH)_{\max}$ (MG Oe)
1	HP(20 nm)/FeCo(7.5 nm)	0.73:0.27	0.67	9.0	7.3	13.4
2	HP(15 nm)FeCo(7.5 nm)	0.67:0.33	0.66	9.1	7.0	11.3
3	HP(20 nm)FeCo(10 nm)	0.67:0.33	0.66	10.1	6.5	12.7

increases to 10 nm, the remanence increases to 10 kG, but the coercivity is decreased to 4.9 kOe; thus, a high maximum magnetic energy product is impossible. Although the addition of soft-phase Fe results in the reduction of the effective anisotropy field of the multilayer film, the main reason for poor magnetic properties may be that after annealing the two phases in the two layers diffuse into each other, as shown in our previous work.¹⁶ However, for such a structure, the enhancement of the remanence, to some extent, is still possible.

The dependence of the remanence and coercivity on the period number n of the Si(substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(15 nm)Fe(5 nm)] n /Ti(30 nm) multilayer films annealed at 575 °C for 30 min is shown in Fig. 3. With an increase of n , the remanence of the multilayer films increases quickly at the beginning and then slightly for $n \geq 20$. After annealing, the cover layer and underlayer diffuse into the magnetic multilayer close to them, which will reduce the remanence of the multilayer films. It is evident that the smaller n is, the smaller the remanence. On the other hand, when n increases, the coercivity of the multilayer films increases at first, reaches a maximum at $n=20$, and then decreases. Here, a clear effect of the period number has been observed. In fact, the thickness of the multilayer films may critically influence the nanostructure of the multilayer magnets.¹⁶ To understand the physical origin of this phenomenon in detail, further work including high-resolution TEM is needed.

The reduced remanence M_r/M_s and the magnetic properties of the Si(substrate)/Ti(30 nm)/[HP(x nm)FeCo(y nm)]20/Ti(30 nm) multilayer films annealed at 625 °C for 1 min, with different film thickness and volume fractional ratio $f_h:f_s$ of hard and soft phases are shown in Table I. Compared with samples 1 and 2, for the same thickness of soft-phase layer, the thickness of the hard-phase layer of the former is larger than that of the latter. The coercivity and maximum magnetic energy product of the former are higher than the latter. Although the volume fractional ratio of the hard and soft phases of samples 3 and 2 are the same, since the thickness of both hard- and soft-phase layers of sample 3 is larger than that of sample 2, the remanence and the maximum magnetic energy product of the former are slightly higher than those of the latter. According to the TEM results in our previous work,¹⁶ when the thickness of the soft-phase layer is more than 7.5 nm, the soft-phase layer will not be completely broken and the grains of the hard- and soft-phase layers will fail to diffuse completely into each other. Although a large remanence enhancement has been observed,

the limited exchange coupling between the soft and the hard phases could not lead to a high maximum magnetic energy product due to low coercivity.

In summary, we prepared nanocomposite multilayer magnets containing a Nd₂Fe₁₄B-type hard phase and soft phase (Fe and Fe₆₅Co₃₅) by sputtering and subsequent heat treatment. In hard-phase single-layer films, the reduction of the anisotropy field of the hard phase by reduction of the Dy content did not lead to a reduction of the coercivity. A noticeable effect of the period number on coercivity has been observed. The exchange coupling is dependent on the designed layer thickness and volume fractional ratio of the hard and soft phases, critically influencing the magnetic properties. The enhancement of the magnetic properties in the nanocomposite multilayer films can be well explained by means of the exchange coupling between the soft and hard magnetic nanograins of the intra- and interlayers.

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