

1997

Magnetic response of FeF₂ films on (100) MgO (abstract)

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Adenwalla, Shireen; Felcher, G. P.; Nogués, J.; and Schuller, I. K., "Magnetic response of FeF₂ films on (100) MgO (abstract)" (1997).
Shireen Adenwalla Papers. 15.

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Magnetic response of FeF₂ films on (100) MgO (abstract)

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Pairs of FeF₂/Fe films show large exchange bias. In bulk FeF₂ is antiferromagnetically ordered below 78 K, and the magnetic moments of the corner and center atoms in the rutile structure are respectively parallel and antiparallel to the tetragonal axis. Are the moments compensated in a thin film as well, or does a net magnetization develop, for instance at the interface with iron? A polarized neutron reflection measurement was taken on a single film of FeF₂, 920 Å thick, grown in the (110) orientation on a MgO (100) face. In polarized neutron reflection is measured the polarization dependence of the reflectivity as a function of k_z , the component of the neutron momentum perpendicular to the surface. From this, in principle, the detailed net magnetization profile along the thickness of the film can be obtained. Reflectivity patterns taken with the sample in different physical conditions (temperatures: 4.2–120 K, magnetic fields: 100–5000 Oe) showed the interference pattern characteristic for a 920 Å thick film. However the polarization dependence of the reflectivity was in all cases very weak and only by repeated runs it was possible to observe a statistically significant difference between patterns obtained at 80 K in field of 5 kOe and at 4.2 K after field cooling in the same field. In the paramagnetic region no polarization was observed; in the antiferromagnetic region weak polarization peaks were found at the values of k_z corresponding to minima of the interference oscillations. The precision of the measurements does not allow to give yet a detailed depth profile of the net magnetization. While the presence of a strong ferromagnetic component close to the surface seems to be ruled out, the results can be fitted by a magnetization of $0.025 \mu_B/\text{Fe}$ uniform throughout the film as well as by the presence of $1\mu_B/\text{Fe}$ on the three atomic planes most adjacent to MgO. © 1997 American Institute of Physics.

[S0021-8979(97)78108-8]

Work supported by US-DOE, BES-MS partially under Contract No. W-31-109-ENG-38.