

COMPOSITION STRATIFICATION IN STRAINED EPITAXIAL GARNET FILMS

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High-coercive garnet films (GF) can be effectively used in thermo-magnetic recording and creating micro-traps for ultracold neutral atoms such as ^{87}Rb . Because the optimal way to increase coercivity H_c is to make film-substrate lattices mismatch Δa , stresses occurred induce misfit dislocations and the facet GFs morphology is observed. The films non-uniformity can be enlarged technologically to create special types of micro-traps. It is possible due to the composition stratification in the GF; this effect is described in detail in the report. Mainly the films of $(\text{Bi,Lu,Sm})_3(\text{Fe,Ga,Al})_5\text{O}_{12}$ composition were investigated, however $(\text{Y,Tm,Gd,Bi})_3(\text{Fe,Ga})_5\text{O}_{12}$ and $(\text{Y,Bi})_3(\text{Fe,Ga})_5\text{O}_{12}$ systems were analyzed too. They were grown by LPE method on $\text{Gd}_3\text{Ga}_5\text{O}_{12}$ (111)-oriented monocrystalline substrates and characterized by $\Delta a = 0.074 - 0.103 \text{ \AA}$, $H_c = 100 - 1000 \text{ Oe}$ and Curie temperature $T_c = 50 - 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. The films chemical composition distribution was investigated on SEM supplied by energy dispersion analysis (EDA). To prevent mistakes conditioned by the EDA penetrating depth (1-2 μm) only the GFs edges were analyzed. Layered films were synthesized. Significant differences in magnetic properties of their sub-layers were obtained. They are conditioned by the non-uniform distribution of garnet-forming elements occurred along the film crystallization front. Different T_c values in them allow to realize separate thermo-recording for creating through and non-through stable domain patterns and micro-traps on different levels above the GFs surface.

9.7 cm

13.4 cm

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