

Dynamics of domain walls with an internal degree of freedom

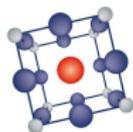
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Dynamics of domain walls with an internal degree of freedom

Vivien Lecomte¹, Stewart Barnes^{2,3}, Jean-Pierre Eckmann⁴,
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Sebastian Bustingorry⁵, Alejandro Kolton⁵

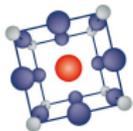
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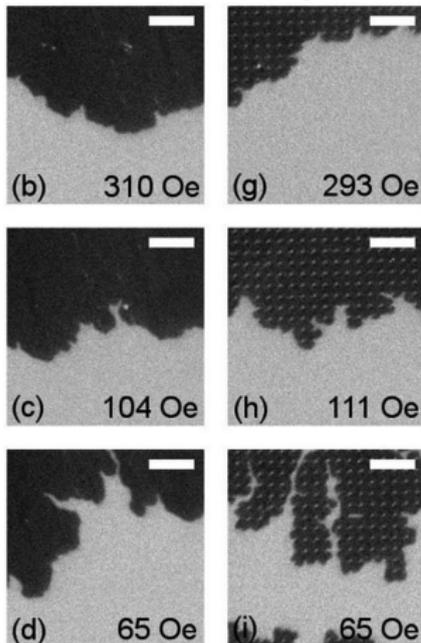
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Interfaces

Interfaces in magnetic films



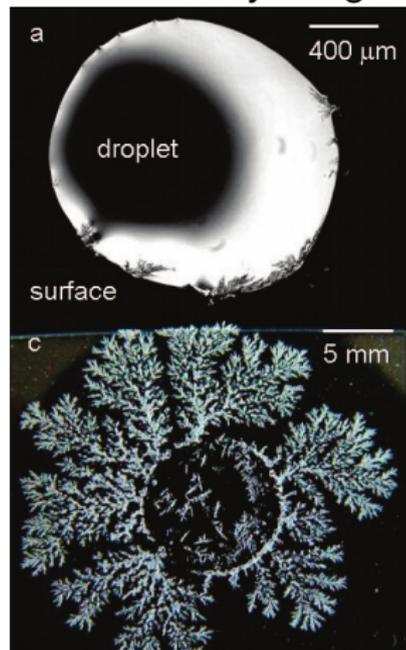
from Metaxas *et al.*

APL **94** 132504 (2009)

Large range of
physical scales

Wide spectrum
of
phenomena

Crystal growth



from Shahidzadeh-Bonn *et al.*

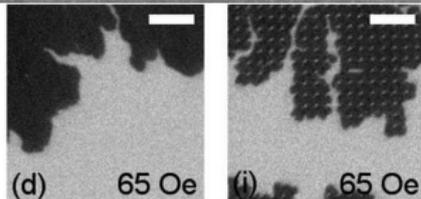
Langmuir **24** 8599 (2008)

Interfaces



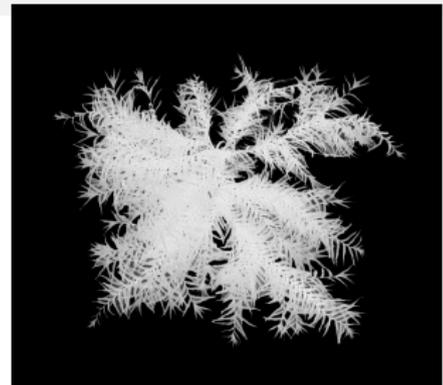
Large range of
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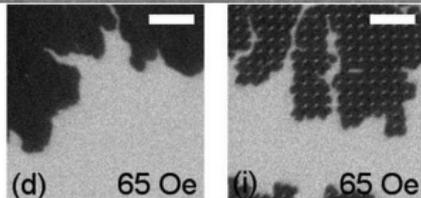
APL **94** 132504 (2009)



from Shahidzadeh-Bonn *et al.*

Langmuir **24** 8599 (2008)

Interfaces



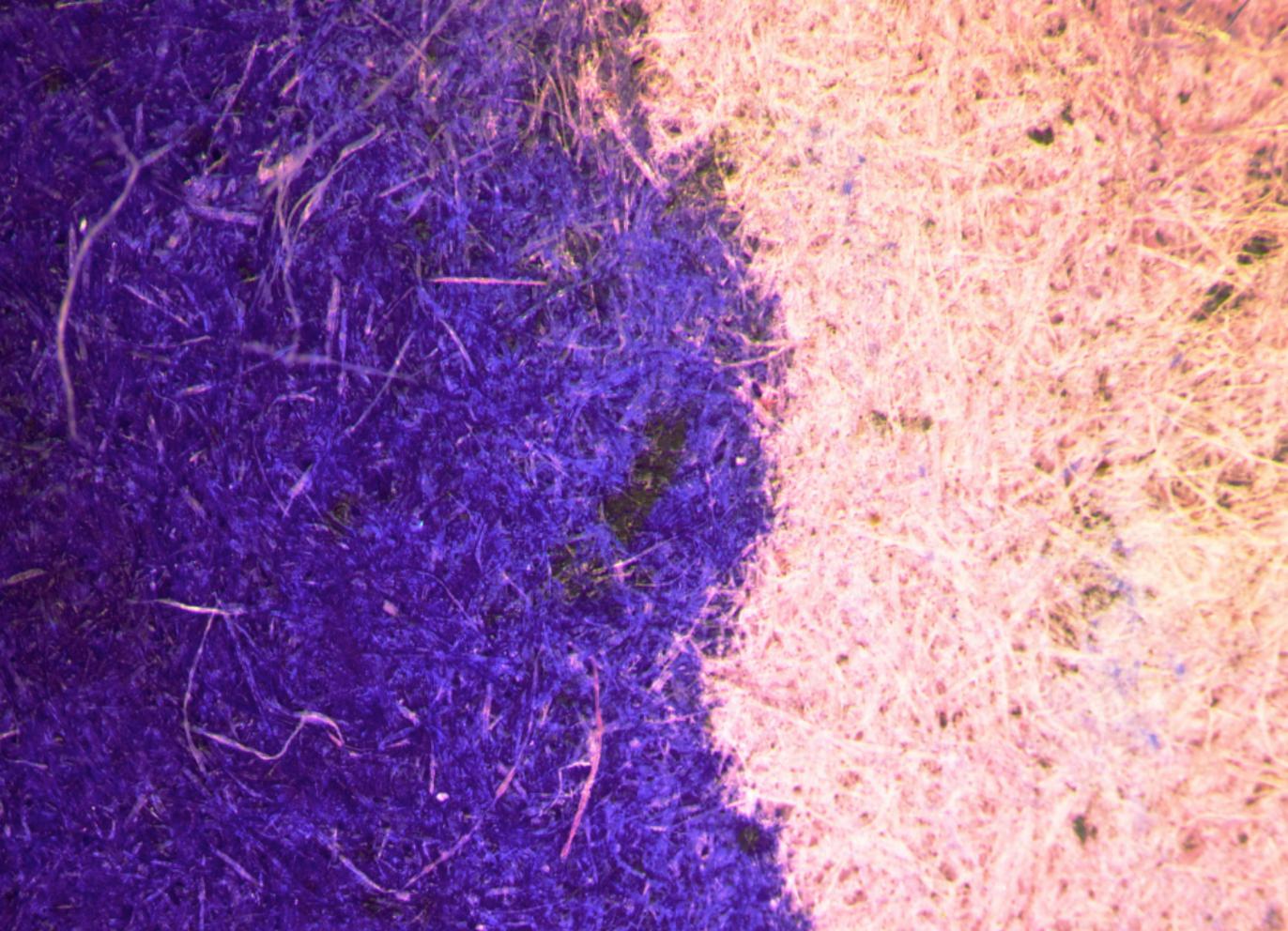
from Metaxas *et al.*

APL **94** 132504 (2009)



from Shahidzadeh-Bonn *et al.*

Langmuir **24** 8599 (2008)









Disordered elastic systems

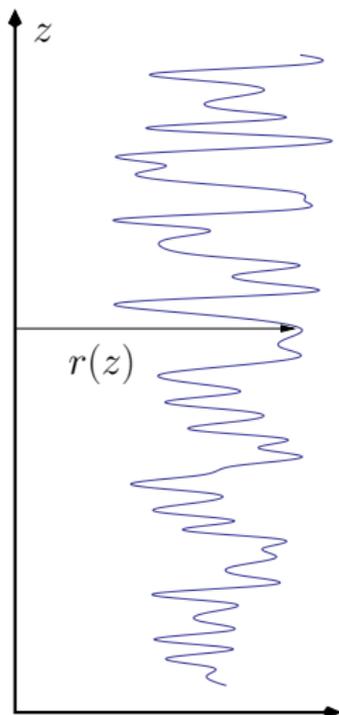
- Elasticity: tends to **flatten** the interface

$$\frac{c}{2} \int dz (\nabla r(z))^2$$

- Disorder: tends to **bend** it

$$\int dz V(r(z), z)$$

Competition btw “**order**” and “**disorder**”

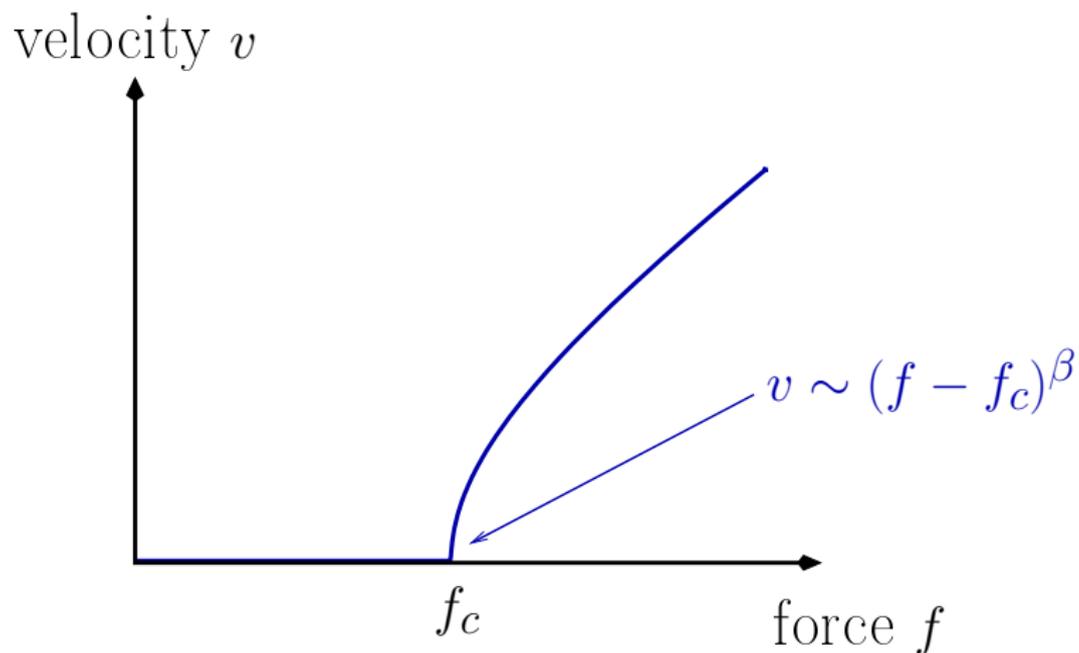


Is $r(z)$ enough?

→ Have a look to the dynamics in simple examples.

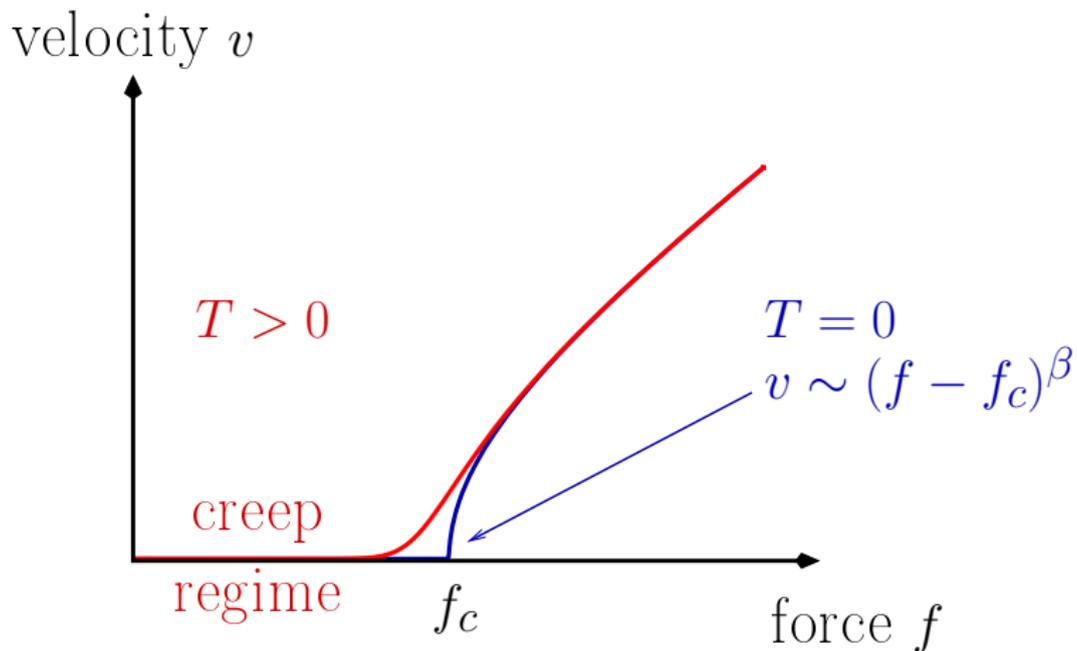
Depinning transition @ zero temperature

threshold force



Depinning transition @ finite temperature

thermal rounding



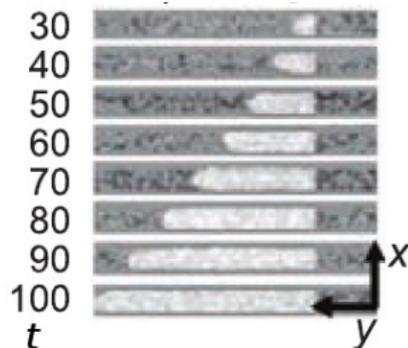
Outline

1 Interface Physics

- Systems
- Depinning transition

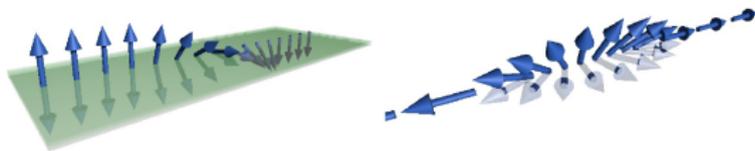
2 Depinning with internal degree of freedom

- Modelisation
- Dynamics

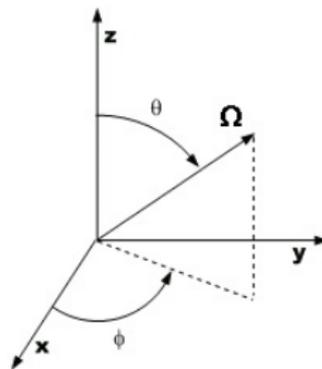


from Yamanouchi *et al.*, Science **317** 1726 (2007)

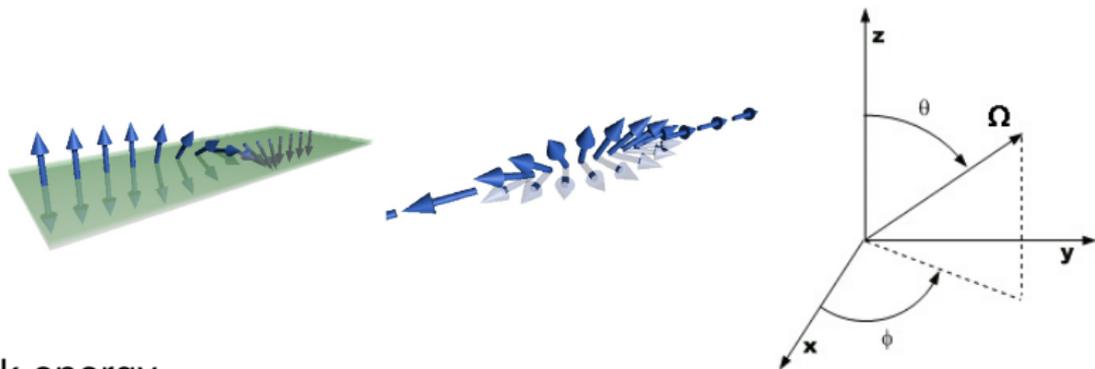
Bulk model



from Tataru *et al.*, J. Phys. Soc. Jap **77** 031003 (2008)



Bulk model



- Bulk energy

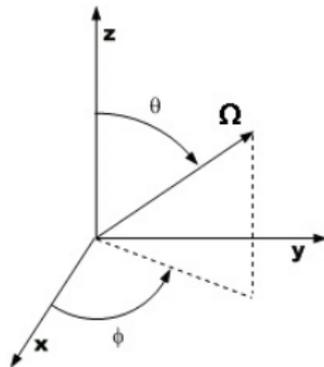
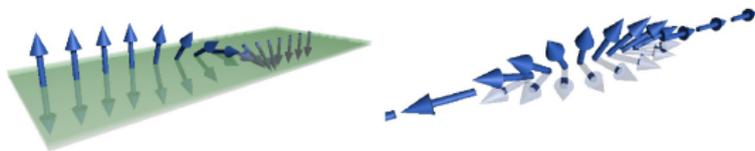
$$E = \int d^d x \left\{ J \left[(\nabla \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta (\nabla \phi)^2 \right] + K \sin^2 \theta + K_{\perp} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi \right\}$$

- Equation of motion

(Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert)

$$\partial_t \Omega = \Omega \times \left(\frac{\delta E}{\delta \Omega} + f + \eta \right) - \Omega \times (\alpha \partial_t \Omega)$$

Bulk model

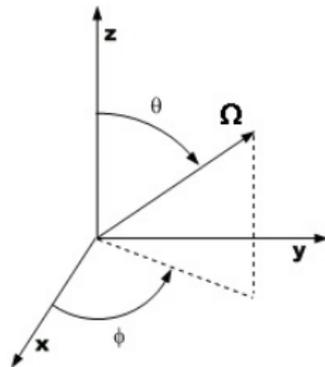
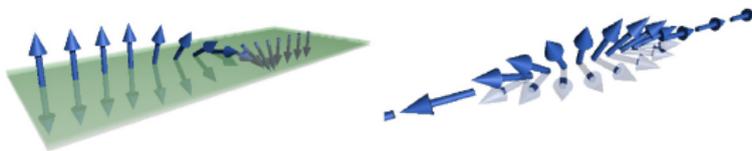


- Effective equations

$$\alpha \partial_t r - \partial_t \phi = J(\nabla r)^2 + F_{\text{pinning}} + f_{\text{ext}} \quad + \eta_1$$

$$\alpha \partial_t \phi + \partial_t r = J(\nabla \phi)^2 + -\frac{1}{2} K_{\perp} \sin 2\phi \quad + \eta_2$$

Bulk model



- Rigid wall approximation

$$\alpha \partial_t r - \partial_t \phi = \underbrace{-\cos \kappa r}_{\text{pinning}} + \underbrace{f}_{\text{external}} + \eta_1$$

$$\alpha \partial_t \phi + \partial_t r = -\frac{1}{2} K_{\perp} \sin 2\phi + \eta_2$$

- Effective model

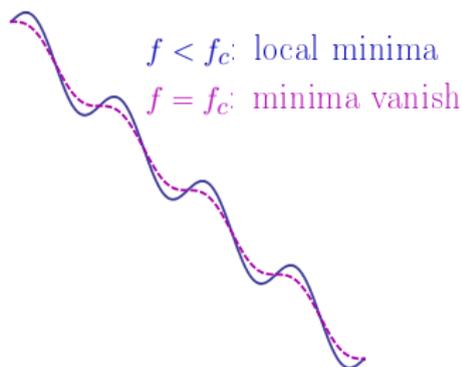
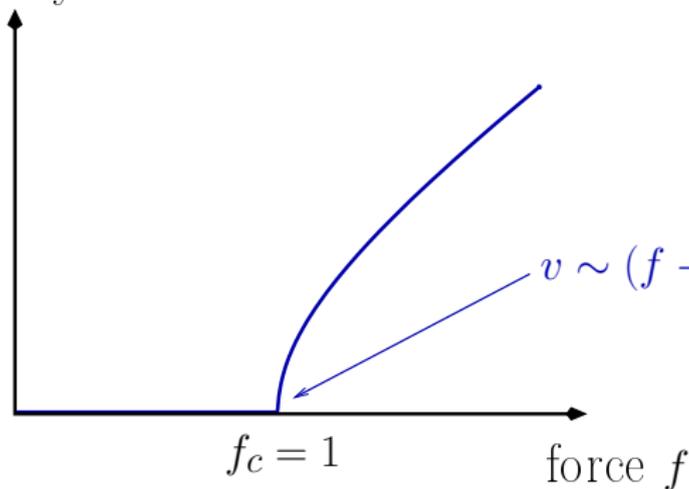
Position $r(t)$ coupled to phase $\phi(t)$

Depinning @ zero temperature

(1st case) Large K_{\perp} : ϕ decouples from r

$$\alpha \partial_t r = f - \cos \kappa r$$

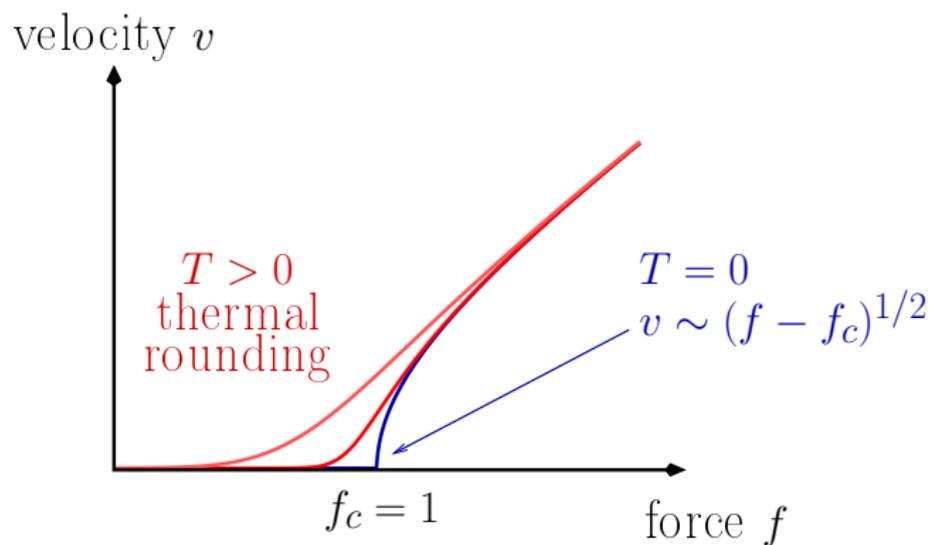
velocity v



Depinning @ finite temperature

(1st case) Large K_{\perp} : ϕ decouples from r

$$\alpha \partial_t r = f - \cos \kappa r + \eta$$



Depinning @ zero temperature

(2nd case) Small K_{\perp} : ϕ matters

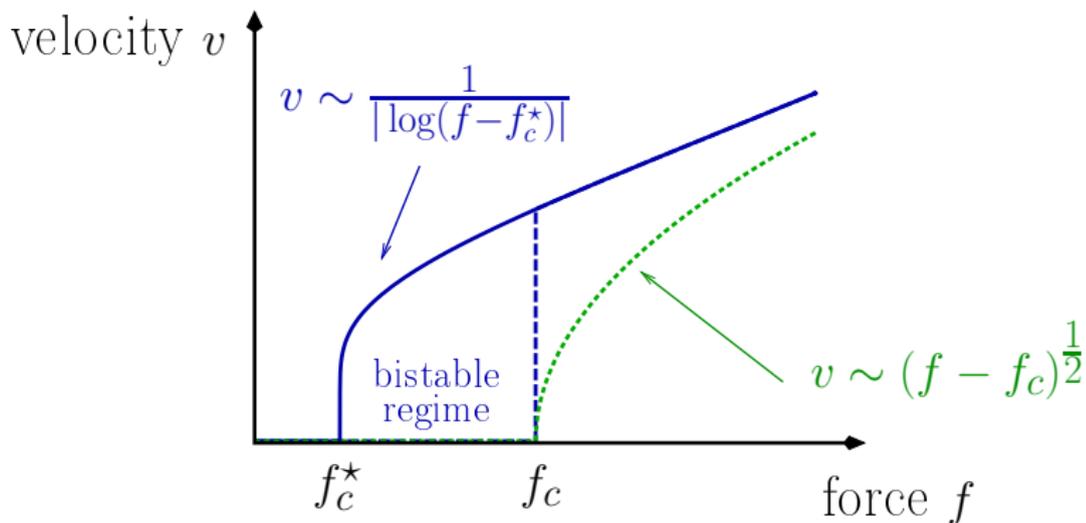
$$\alpha \partial_t r - \partial_t \phi = f - \cos \kappa r$$

$$\alpha \partial_t \phi + \partial_t r = -\frac{1}{2} K_{\perp} \sin 2\phi$$

Depinning @ zero temperature

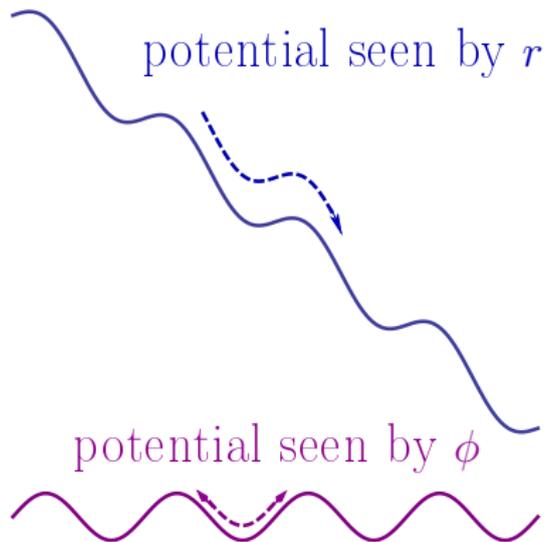
(2nd case) Small K_{\perp} : ϕ matters

- Dramatic change in the depinning law: $v \sim \frac{1}{|\log(f-f_c^*)|}$

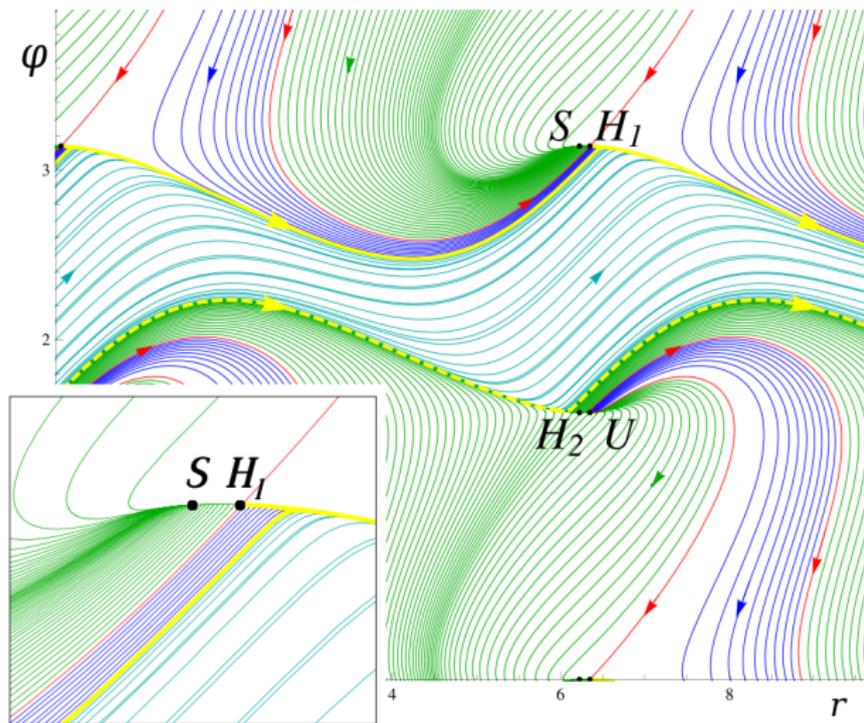


- Depinning at **lower** critical force: $f_c^* < f_c$
- Bistability

Physical interpretation



Phase space

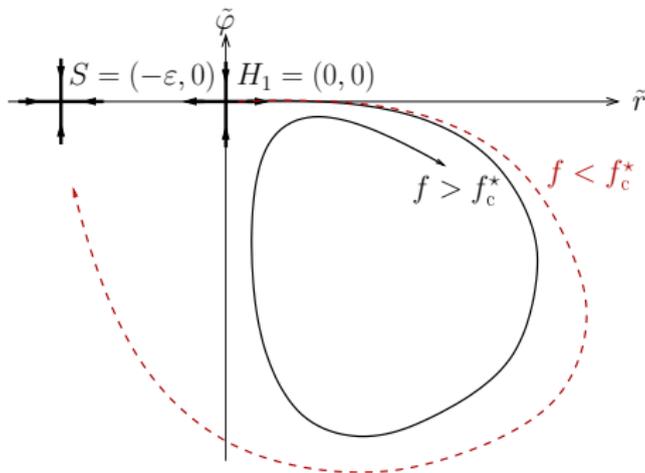


In the bistable regime ($f_c^* < f < f_c$)

Phase space

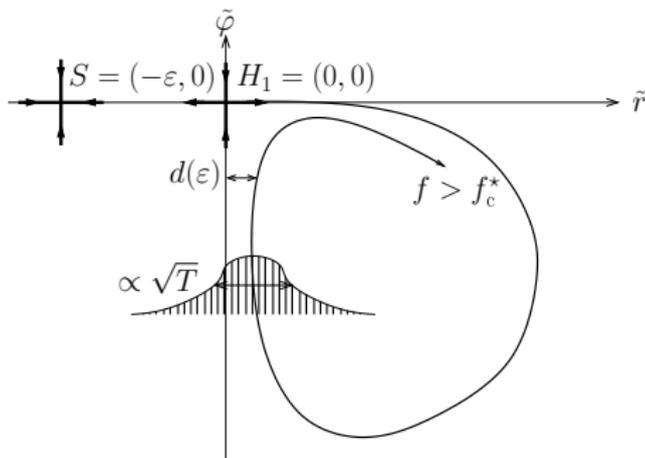
Homoclinic bifurcation:

$$(\epsilon \propto f_c - f)$$



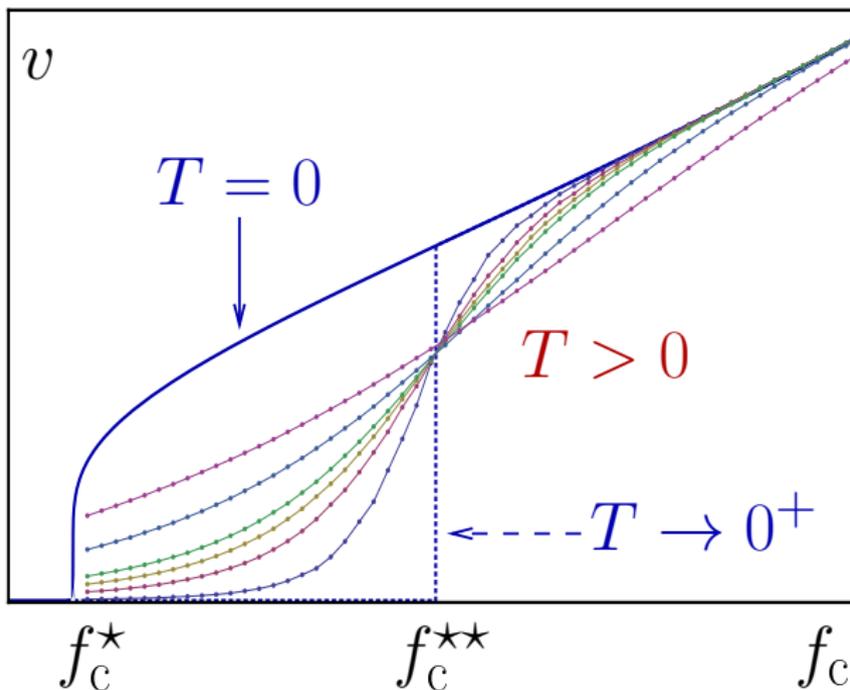
Phase space: $T > 0$

Homoclinic bifurcation with noise:

 $(\epsilon \propto f_c - f)$ 

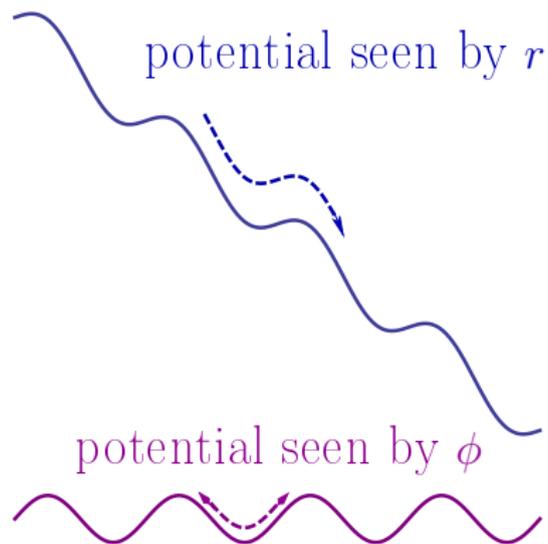
$$\text{escape time} \sim \underbrace{\exp\left(\frac{\epsilon^3}{T}\right)}_{\text{Arrhenius}} \underbrace{\exp\left(-\frac{A}{T}d(\epsilon)^2\right)}_{\text{Trapping probability}}$$

Finite temperature



Force-velocity characteristics

This is not the end of the story

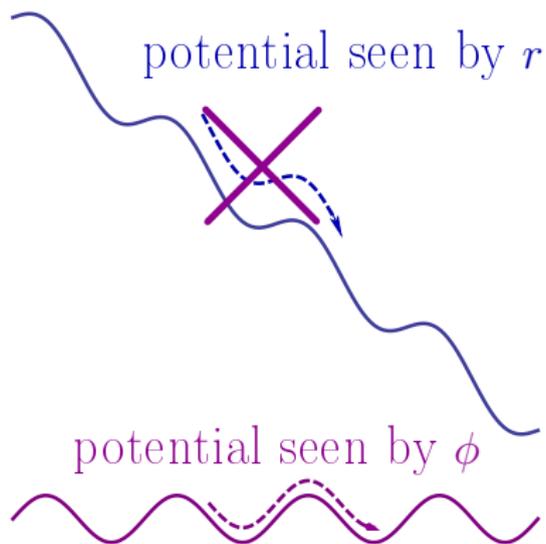


The phase ϕ plays the role of inertia:

helps to cross barriers

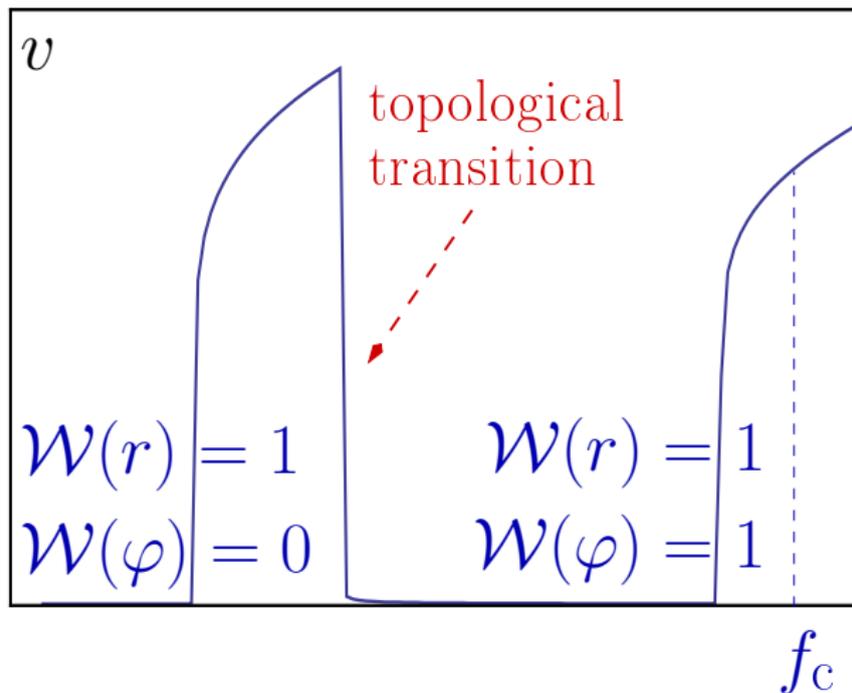
This is not the end of the story

(3rd case) Even smaller K_{\perp}



inertia is **unbounded** whereas ϕ is **bounded** and periodic

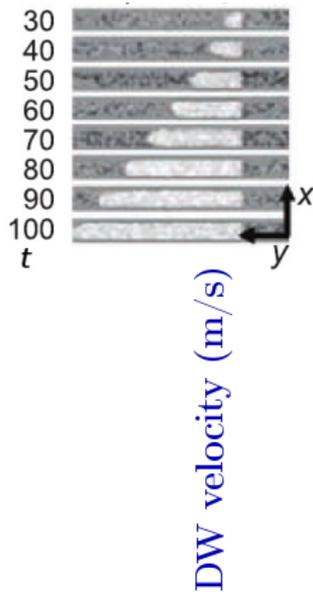
Topological transition



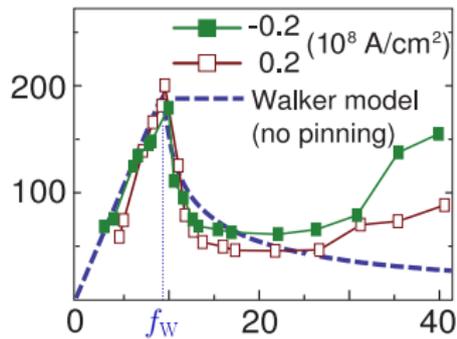
Successive regimes characterized by winding numbers \mathcal{W}

Experiment (i)

SPINTRONICS



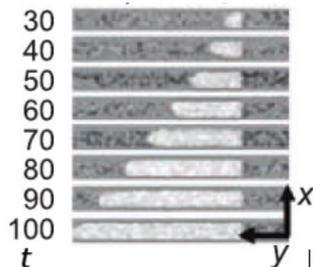
experiment from Parkin *et al.*, Science **320** 190 (2008)



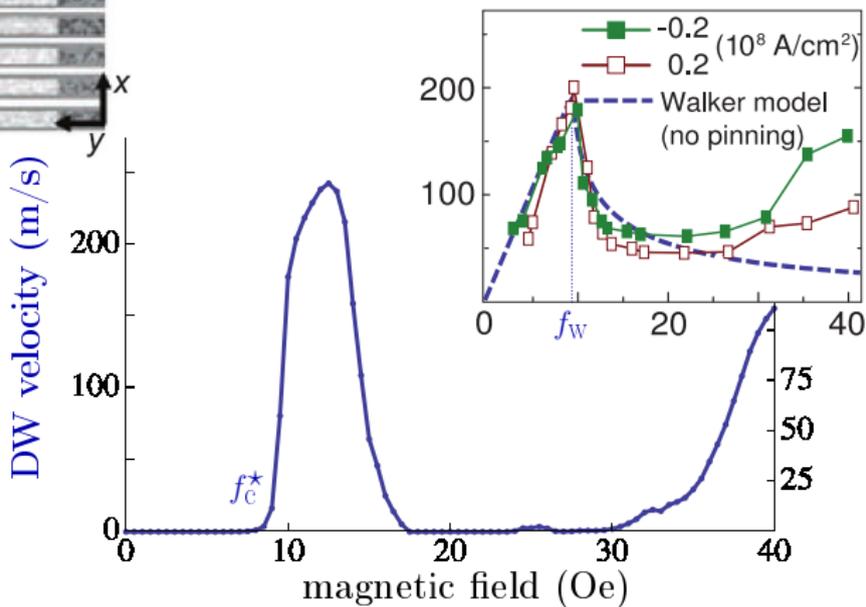
magnetic field (Oe)

Experiment (i)

SPINTRONICS

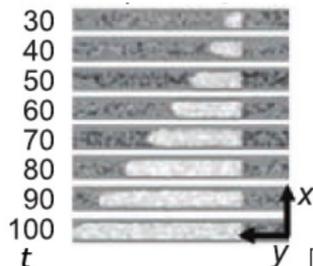


experiment from Parkin *et al.*, Science **320** 190 (2008)

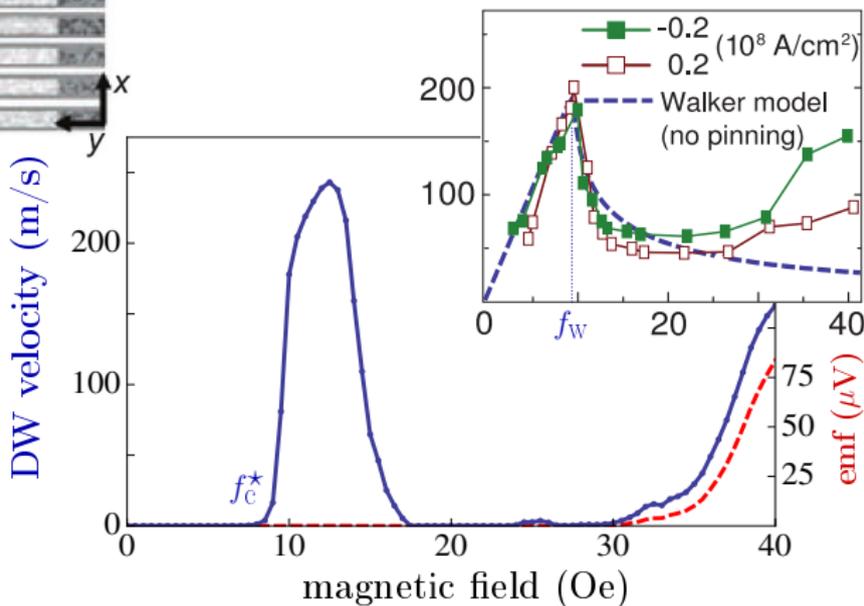


Experiment (i)

SPINTRONICS



experiment from Parkin *et al.*, Science **320** 190 (2008)

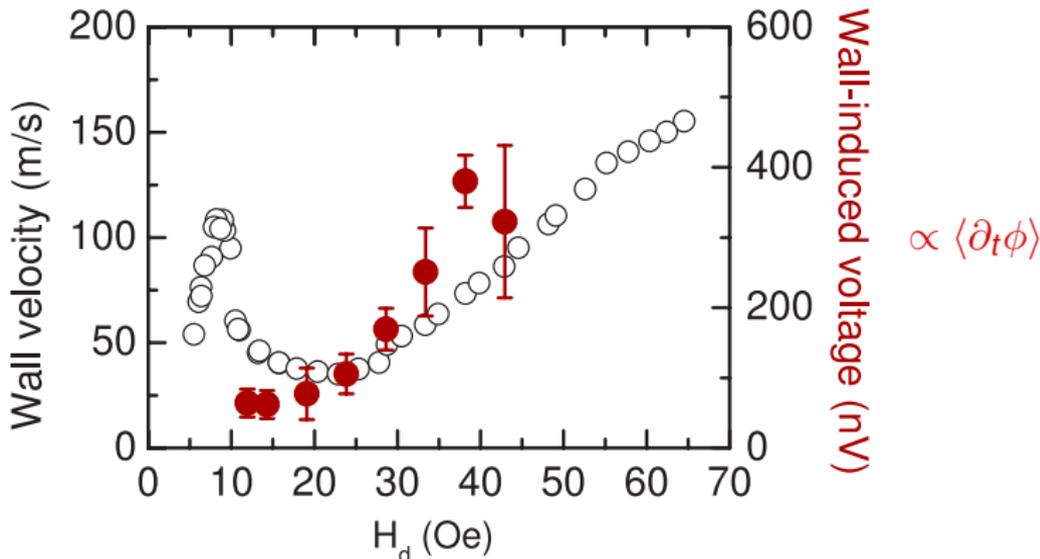


emf =
 wall
 induced
 voltage
 $\propto \langle \partial_t \phi \rangle$

Experiment (ii)

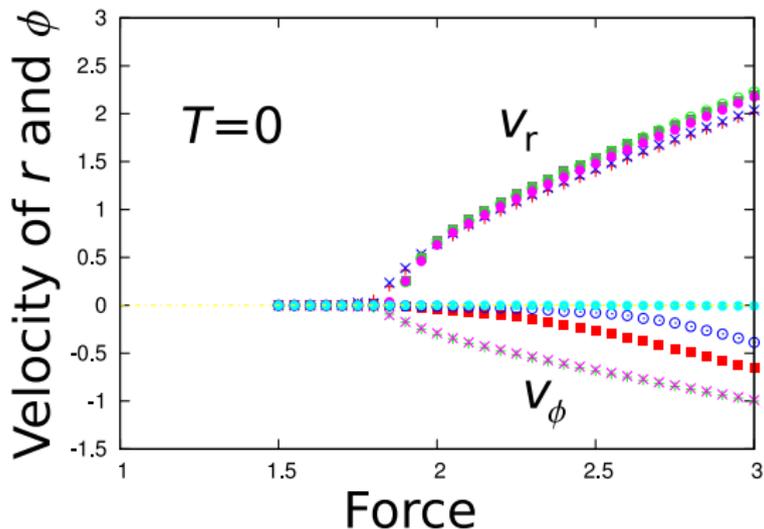
SPINTRONICS

experiment from Yang, Beach *et al.*, PRL **102** 067201 (2009)



Numerics: including elasticity

on-going work with S. Bustingorry, A. Kolton



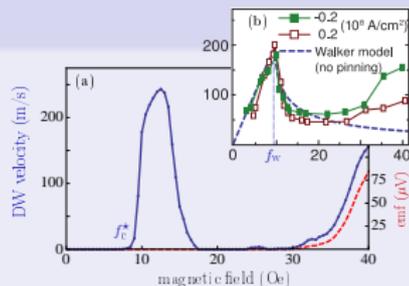
$T = 0$ creep-like motion of ϕ induced by $v_r > 0$

Outlook

PRB **80** 054413 (2009)

Internal degree of freedom

- unusual depinning law
- bistability
- non-monotonous $v(f)$ at finite T
- link with experiments



Perspective

- Interface with elasticity
- Current driven wall
- Experiments
- Other internal degrees

↔ modified creep law?

↔ periodic patterning?

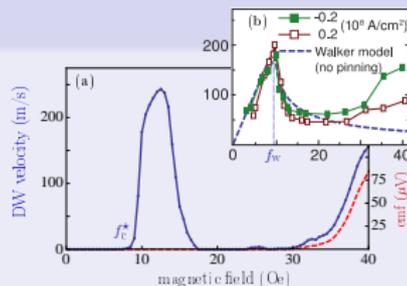
↔ coupled interfaces?

Outlook

PRB **80** 054413 (2009)

Internal degree of freedom

- unusual depinning law
- bistability
- non-monotonous $v(f)$ at finite T
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Perspective

- Interface with **elasticity** ↔ modified creep law?
- **Current** driven wall ↔ periodic patterning?
- Experiments ↔ coupled interfaces?
- Other internal degrees