Influence of long-range interactions on the switching behavior of particles in an array of ferromagnetic nanostructures

Alexander Neumann¹, David Altwein¹, Carsten Thönnissen¹, Robert Wieser¹, Andreas Berger³, Andreas Meyer², Elena Vedmedenko¹ and Hans Peter Oepen¹,⁴

¹ Institut für Angewandte Physik, Universität Hamburg, Jungiusstraße 11, D-20355 Hamburg, Germany
² Institut für Physikalische Chemie, Universität Hamburg, Grindelallee 117, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany
³ CIC nanoGUNE Consolider, Tolosa Hiriabidea 76, San Sebastian, E-20018, Spain
⁴ IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, Bilbao, E-48011, Spain

E-mail: aneumann@physnet.uni-hamburg.de

Received 4 April 2014, revised 11 June 2014
Accepted for publication 13 June 2014
Published 5 August 2014

New Journal of Physics 16 (2014) 083012
doi:10.1088/1367-2630/16/8/083012

Abstract

The interaction of Co/Pt nanodots is studied by means of the anomalous Hall-effect. On purpose the system of four dots is driven into a state of instability by applying a magnetic field perpendicular to the easy axis of magnetization. The dots become susceptible to thermal excitation and correlated switching is observed over large distances. The experimental finding is supported by theoretical simulations that reveal the importance of correlations and their influence at large length scales. This unexpected result sheds light on the general behavior of ensembles of systems with small energy barriers like superparamagnetic ensembles or switching of high density bit pattern media around the switching field.

Online supplementary data available from stacks.iop.org/NJP/16/083012/mmedia
Keywords: magnetism, interaction, patterned media, magnetization dynamics, nanoparticle, nanodot

1. Introduction

Magnetization reversal of ferromagnetic nanodots and their switching field distributions are relevant issues in fundamental nano-magnetism as well as in research on new concepts for magnetic storage [1–11]. Many basic studies, e.g. on superparamagnetism, are utilizing large ensembles of particles, in which the separation of particles is random and thus the behavior defined by distributions of distances and corresponding interactions. In storage media, on the other hand, the ultimate goal is to go for the highest packing density, which requires a minimal distance in between dots or grains [2–4, 12, 13]. As rule of thumb, one can assume in any such nanodot or nanoparticle assembly, that magnetostatic interactions are of minor importance when the separation of nanostructures is larger than the diameter of the particle [14–19]. This is in general true and is abundantly proven in the state of remanence. The situation changes dramatically, however, in the case of thermally induced switching, in the vicinity of magnetization reversal or in arrangements of artificial structures that exhibit frustration (artificial spin ice [20–26]). In the latter situations the system becomes unstable against temporal changes in residual magnetic fields created in the surrounding. In particular it means that magnetic properties of nanodots in ensembles, e.g. either superparamagnetic features or switching field distribution in arrays of ferromagnetic dots, are strongly dependent on the magnetic environment [9].

In this paper we demonstrate that many-particle interactions are crucial for the magnetic behavior and the switching of particles as they can have a substantial impact on a surprisingly large length scale. To study this most relevant effect, we have devised an experimental pathway to artificially destabilize the magnetic state of particles by means of applying a magnetic field perpendicular to the easy axis of magnetization. We furthermore take full advantage of our experimental approach, which enables us to detect the response of every particle in a small ensemble individually, so that the magnetic behavior of each particle can be exactly compared to its magnetic surroundings at every point within the time window of our experimental set-up. With the experiments we prove unambiguously that interaction-induced correlated switching of magnetic particles occurs on length scales of up to three times the particle diameter, in contrast to the previous generally held belief.

2. Fabrication

Using nano-scale fabrication methods, the ferromagnetic dots are carved out from a planar Pt/Co/Pt trilayer (Pt_{5nm}(Co_{0.8nm}Pt_{2nm})_3Pt_{1nm}) by ion milling utilizing a shadow mask built from SiO_2 particles. Details of the multilayer fabrication utilizing dc magnetron sputtering and ion assisted sputtering have been published previously [27, 28]. The so-resulting ferromagnetic dots are then aligned with a Hall-cross that is created in the Pt layer underneath the magnetic

5 For films with in-plane magnetization it was demonstrated that interaction becomes vanishing small above a separation in the range of dot diameter [15, 16]. In the case of ultrathin films with perpendicular magnetization the interaction range is apparently even smaller [17–19].
film using electron beam lithography with negative resist. Further details of the fabrication process are described in the supplementary material.

It is well known that the magnetic anisotropy of such multilayer ferromagnets can be tuned via the thickness of the Co and/or Pt films [28–33]. For the investigations presented here, we specifically fabricated dots with weak perpendicular magnetic anisotropy. To achieve this, we start with films that exhibit a canted magnetization orientation, in which the interface-induced perpendicular anisotropy and the magnetostatic energy are nearly canceling each other out [33–38]. The structuring into dots (diameter $d = 36$ nm) causes then a reduction of the magnetostatic self-energy, which shifts the effective anisotropy $K_{1,\text{eff}}$ into the range of a perpendicular easy axis of magnetization.

3. Results and discussion

To probe the magnetization state and behavior of individual dots, the anomalous Hall-effect is used, which is directly proportional to the out-of-plane component of magnetization. As in a conventional Hall-type measurements, a current is applied and a cross voltage is measured. The normal Hall effect is negligibly small in the Co/Pt material system and only the magnetization-dependent anomalous contribution is seen in measurements [39–41], thus giving access to the magnetization state in individual nanoparticles. Figure 1(a) displays the magnetization behavior of the system obtained in a single out-of-plane field sweep at room temperature for a system that consists of four dots on the Hall-cross (see inset of figure 1(a)). The assignment of hysteresis loop features to the individual ferromagnetic dots can be made by applying the current across adjacent leads and measuring the anomalous Hall voltage across the opposite leads as

![Figure 1. AHE response of a system of four nanodots in fields of different orientation (at 300 K). (a) Magnetic hysteresis of four nanodots obtained via AHE at room temperature. The field is oriented parallel to the easy axis of magnetization. The SEM image (inset) shows the four dots on the Hall-cross. Three clear jumps can be assigned to the reversal of individual dots: dot A switches at 20 mT while the smaller jumps at 5 and 50 mT are caused by reversal of dots C and B, respectively. A signal from dot D cannot be seen at room temperature. The diameter of the dots A, C, and D are about 36 nm while dot B has a diameter of about 40 nm. (b) AHE signal versus time (telegraph noise) for different fields applied within the film plane. The magnitude of the field was chosen to destabilize dot A to study thermal effects. The higher the field the higher is the frequency of switching.](image-url)
demonstrated in [42] or via the signal height by means of comparing the measured relative strengths with the calculated sensitivities for the conventional geometry [43–45]. The results of the latter analysis for the system shown in figure 1 reveal the following: the first reversal at about 5 mT corresponds to the switching of dot C, the second reversal at about 20 mT is produced by dot A and the last switching at about 50 mT corresponds to the reversal of dot C6.

For the purpose of having access to the thermally activated magnetization dynamics of these Co/Pt nanodots, an in-plane field is applied to modify and reduce the barrier height separating oppositely magnetized perpendicular states [46]. By tuning the field strength appropriately, the instability due to thermal agitation of the dot magnetization can be observed. As the dots reveal different coercive fields the temporal behavior of an individual dot can be separately studied via an appropriately tuned in-plane field. Figure 1(b) displays the telegraph noise obtained from dot A for three different field values. It is evident that the field lowers the barrier and the frequency of switching grows with increasing field strength. From the field dependent measurements the magnetic anisotropy of dot A is determined, which we have used to estimate the values of the anisotropy of the other dots (see supplementary material).

At $T = 150$ K, the fourth dot also becomes visible in the hysteresis curves that are displayed in figure 2(a). There are again the three clear jumps, which can be associated with the dots that cause the room temperature signal. Their coercive fields are slightly increased in comparison to the room temperature measurement. The signal of dot D appears at very small fields. In relation to the low temperature results it becomes evident that at room temperature the switching of dot D is not observed since it is superparamagnetic and its small signal is partially masked by the larger signal of dot C. Although the hysteresis loops at both temperatures are very similar, the investigations of the telegraph noise by magnetic in-plane field reveal characteristic differences (figure 2(b)). The plots show the temporal signal for field strengths, for which telegraph noise sets in. The fields are higher than at room temperature since the magnetization states are more robust against thermal activation, which can also be seen from the fact that the coercivities are increased. At the lowest in-plane field strength (35 mT), no switching event is observed. Upon increasing the field strength to 38 mT, the switching that corresponds to the one shown in figure 1(b) sets in (same scales of ordinates). However, a second switching is visible in the experiment (figure 2(b)) that is faster and has a smaller signal height. At 40 mT the frequency of the switching event with smaller amplitude is decreasing again. The latter is discussed at the end of the paper. The telegraph noise also reveals that effectively three voltage levels are involved, which are called upper, medial and lower level in the following. The medial voltage level represents the state of lowest energy of the four dots as it is predominantly occupied in time which results from a detailed analysis of frequency distribution (see supplementary material).

In contradiction to the behavior at room temperature the signal heights are at variance with the signals obtained in the hysteresis loops. The hysteresis loop (figure 2(a)) shows jump heights of $(1.13 \pm 0.03) \mu V$, $(0.22 \pm 0.03) \mu V$, $(0.46 \pm 0.03) \mu V$, and $(0.08 \pm 0.03) \mu V$ for dots A, B, C, and D, respectively. The signal heights in the telegraph noise are $(0.83 \pm 0.05) \mu V$ for the big jump and $(0.25 \pm 0.05) \mu V$ for the smaller jump. While the smaller jump height is close to the value found for dot B the large jump signal cannot be explained by any of the individual dot

---

6 The slight asymmetry seen in the hysteresis (figure 1) is due to the stochastic influence of temperature on the reversal at fields about the coercive field.
switching transitions obtained in the hysteresis loops. Even though the identification of the smaller signal seems to be straightforward, there are serious arguments against the switching of dot B. From the hysteresis curves it is evident that dot B has the highest coercivity and anisotropy of the four dots (see supplementary material). The latter means that assuming single particle switching the frequency should be the lowest from all particles. The switching between the medial and upper level, however, appears with a high repetition rate which obviously cannot be attributed to switching of dot B in a single switching scenario.

A measurement on an extended time interval is shown in figure 3(a) for an applied field of 38 mT. The temporal evolution reveals the already mentioned three voltage levels that are involved in the switching (inset). A detailed analysis of the width of the signal in the different levels can be found in the supplementary materials. Obviously, the system exhibits fast fluctuations in between the higher voltage levels (medial and upper). The total separation of the lower and upper voltage level is $(1.08 \pm 0.05) \mu V$. The value is apparently close to the signal of dot A in the hysteresis. When the value obtained in the hysteresis loop is corrected for the tilting of magnetization in the in-plane field, one could expect a signal height of $1.05 \mu V$ for the reversal of dot A. The good agreement between the corrected and telegraph signal indicates that the net change between the lower and upper voltage level is caused exclusively by the reversal of dot A. Hence, we may conclude that the plain analysis of the experimentally measured voltage levels indicate that dot A is a key player in the observed thermal switching while other signals cannot be attributed to single dot switching.

Next, it is instructive to focus on the time scales of the switching events in figure 3(a). Utilizing the anisotropy that has been determined (see supplementary material) the effective
barrier heights for single particle switching in the in-plane field can be estimated for dot A: 
\[ \Delta E_A (38 \text{ mT}) \approx 37 k_B T. \]

The plain result is that dot A should not switch on the time scale of the experiment (at 150 K) while dots C (\( \Delta E_C (38 \text{ mT}) \approx k_B T \)) and D (\( \Delta E_D (38 \text{ mT}) \ll k_B T \)) should switch with a frequency that is too fast to be resolved within our experiment (assuming an attempt frequency in the range of \( 10^{11} \text{ Hz} \)). This means that experimental result and expected behavior (based on single particle potentials) disagree completely, as values for dots C and D are too large and those for dot A are too small. So an agreement cannot be achieved via a variation of the attempt frequency. Even more important, the inset in figure 3(a) demonstrates that the transition from the bottom level always ends in the medial level, which is definitely produced by a simultaneous switching of more than one dot. Hence, switching of single dots cannot explain the finding and correlated switching has to be assumed.

To get better insight into the highly complex energy landscape of the multi-dots system, simulations in the framework of Landau–Lifshitz–Gilbert spin dynamics have been performed. The dots have been treated as macroscopic dipoles. Exactly the same arrangement of four dots

\footnote{Calculated under the assumption of a uniaxial potential and macropsin behavior. In this case the energy barrier for an in-plane field is given by \( \Delta E (H) = KV (1 - H/H_c)^2 \) with \( \mu_s H_c = 2K/M_s \). The determined values for the anisotropies of the dots can be found in the supplementary material.}
has been modeled and the dynamics of the switching behavior analyzed. In accordance with the experimental results it has been found that the dynamical behavior of the four dots is very different from that expected due to the energy barriers determined from the temperature dependent coercive fields of individual magnetic particles. The predominantly populated state is the one which minimizes the dipolar coupling and corresponds to the middle panel of figure 3(b). The calculations, however, revealed that this state is temporally degenerated with respect to the orientation of the dots D and C. In other words, on the timescale at which the dots A and B remain stable, their D and C counterparts perform many switching events between configurations of upper and middle panels of figure 3(b). This finding raises the exciting question of whether this instability may explain the deviation of the energy barriers from those of individual, non-coupled dots.

Generally, to answer this question one has to know the time dependent evolution of the complete energy landscape. The latter is a tremendous task, because the energy landscape is nine-dimensional (the magnetization of each macroscopic dipole \(i\) can be described by two spherical coordinates \((\theta, \varphi)\) plus time). The best way to solve this problem is to analyze the dynamical correlation function \(C_{\text{dyn}} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt S_{z, i}(t) S_{z, j}(t + s)\) between pairs of magnetic moments \(i\) and \(j\), where \(S_z\) is the \(z\)-component of magnetization of moment \(i\) and \(j\) at times \(t\) and \(t + s\), respectively. This function gives the information whether a given state is still correlated after a delay time \(s\). Hence, \(|C_{\text{dyn}}| \rightarrow 1\) corresponds to the correlated, in-phase switching, while \(C_{\text{dyn}} \rightarrow 0\) to stochastic noise. In the simulations this function was evaluated for vanishing delay \(s = 0\) and variable center-to-center distances \(r_{ij}\) to check for the degree of correlation for simultaneous switching. The dependence of the function \(C_{\text{dyn}}(r_{ij}^3)\) on dot separation is given in figure 4\(^8\). The distance is normalized with respect to a separation of 100 nm, which is comparable to the scales in the experiment (see figure 3(c)). In figure 4 the spheres give the time-averaged dynamical correlation, while the open squares show the decrease of the strength of dipolar interaction with \(1/r_{ij}^3\) (dotted curves as guide to the eye). The plot clearly shows that the dynamical correlation \(C_{\text{dyn}}\) decreases much slower than the static dipolar coupling. The plot clearly shows that the dynamical correlation decreases much slower than the static dipolar coupling. For the separation of dots C and D (105 nm) the correlation function is still more than 0.8 and thus correlated switching will be found. Hence, these two dots are switching in-phase and the stability of the anti-parallel configuration is increased. Even the farther separated dots \((r_{ij} > 4 d \approx 140 \text{ nm})\) show strong correlations (see figure 4) which is responsible for the occasional switching of dot A although its anisotropy energy is much larger than the dipolar energy. The physical reason for the long range phenomenon is the minimization of the time-averaged or -integrated total potential energy of all dots. This manifests in the many-body dynamical correlations and prevents the magnetic moments from the dephasing. In other words the many-body dynamical effects, described here experimentally and theoretically, correspond to a minimization of a dynamical quantity—the spin dynamical version of the action—rather than to a mere minimization of single particle energies in a static viewpoint for individual dots.

\(^8\) The calculation was performed assuming a damping constant \(\alpha = 0.2\) to achieve reasonable computation times as the convergence of the numerical simulation is low when going towards the damping parameter of Co \((\alpha = 0.3)\). The investigations of the correlation on damping (performed at lower damping parameters) reveal that the distance over which correlation is found increases with \(\alpha\). Hence the effect is expected to be even more important.
With the result of the theoretical analysis it becomes clear that the fast switching between the middle and upper voltage level is a correlated switching of dots C and D. From the hysteresis measurement in figure 2(a) a signal height of $(0.32 \pm 0.06) \mu V$ has to be expected, taking the field induced canting into consideration. A complete analysis of all transitions between all possible states reveals that the scenario proposed in figure 3(c) is the one that comes closest to the experimental observed value concerning level separation. Both our theoretical and experimental results prove unambiguously that it is crucial to know very accurately the magnetic behavior of the dots in the surrounding on a scale that is far beyond the separation of nearest neighbors, to properly describe thermal switching or switching field distributions.

Finally, we would like to comment on the frequency decrease of switching when changing from 38 mT to 40 mT in figure 2(b). The latter is an indication for some asymmetry in our experimental set-up, in particular a small misalignment of the external field, which favors one over the other state. The effect of the misaligned field is also seen in the room temperature

---

9 From the experimental point of view a fast switching of dot D in the lower state cannot be ruled out.
measurements (figure 1(b)) where the switching between the two states with same energy is slightly asymmetric in time.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion it is shown that magnetostatic interactions can play an important role in the dynamic reversal process of magnetic dots even when the system is mainly determined by anisotropy barriers. The observed switching behavior demonstrates that correlations determine the switching. Dynamical processes have been observed that are in contradiction to a single particle scenario. The correlations can cause erroneous interpretations when only single particles are studied, neglecting the temporal behavior of the surroundings. The spin-dynamical-simulations and the calculation of the dynamical correlation function prove that dynamic correlations open up new reversal paths through the multidimensional energy landscape. The most intriguing theoretical outcome is that dynamical correlations are farther reaching than static interactions due to long range dipolar fields. It follows that correlations come into play when a magnetic system is close to the state of thermal instability. The experiments demonstrate that the interactions cannot be disregarded when thermally assisted switching is the focus of interest, which has wide ranging implications for the fundamentals of superparamagnetism as well as technical applications, such as heat or thermally assisted magnetic recording [1].

Acknowledgement

Funding by the DFG via the Sonderforschungsbereich SFB 668 is gratefully acknowledged. HPO is thankful for excellent hospitality at CIC nanoGUNE during his research stay. He gratefully acknowledges financial support from the Basque Foundation of Science via an Ikerbasque visiting fellowship. Work at nanoGUNE also acknowledges funding from the Basque Government under contract IE11-304 and the Spanish Ministry of Science and Education under project no. MAT2012-36844.

References

[1] Plumer M, van Ek J and Weller D 2001 The Physics of Ultra-High-Density Magnetic Recording (Berlin: Springer) doi:10.1007/978-3-642-56657-8
[2] Hellwig O, Bosworth J K, Dobisz E, Kercher D, Hauet T, Zeltzer G, Risner-Jamtgaard J D, Yaney D and Ruiz R 2010 Bit patterned media based on block copolymer directed assembly with narrow magnetic switching field distribution Appl. Phys. Lett. 96 052511
[3] Albrecht T et al 2013 Bit patterned media at 1 Tdot in$^{-2}$ and beyond IEEE Trans. Magn. 49 773–8
[4] Kikitsu A, Maeda T, Hieda H, Yamamoto R, Kihara N and Kamata Y 2013 5 Tdots in$^{-2}$ bit patterned media fabricated by a directed self-assembly mask IEEE Trans. Magn. 49 693–8
[5] Pfau B, Günther C M, Guehrs E, Hauet T, Yang H, Vinh L, Xu X, Yaney D, Rick R, Eisebitt S and Hellwig O 2011 Origin of magnetic switching field distribution in bit patterned media based on pre-patterned substrates Appl. Phys. Lett. 99 062502
[6] Brombacher C, Grobis M, Lee J, Fidler J, Eriksson T, Werner T, Hellwig O and Albrecht M 2012 L1$_0$ FePtCu bit patterned media Nanotechnology 23 025301
[7] Hellwig O, Berger A, Thomson T, Dobisz E, Bandic Z Z, Yang H, Kercher D S and Fullerton E E 2007 Separating dipolar broadening from the intrinsic switching field distribution in perpendicular patterned media Appl. Phys. Lett. 90 162516

[8] Hauet T, Dobisz E, Florez S, Park J, Lengsfeld B, Terris B D and Hellwig O 2009 Role of reversal incoherency in reducing switching field and switching field distribution of exchange coupled composite bit patterned media Appl. Phys. Lett. 95 262504

[9] Ross C 2001 Patterned magnetic recording media Annu. Rev. Mater. Res. 31 203–35

[10] Terris B 2009 Fabrication challenges for patterned recording media J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 321 512–7

[11] Terris B, Thomson T and Hu G 2007 Patterned media for future magnetic data storage Microsyst. Technol. 13 189–96

[12] Ruiz R, Kang H, Detcheverry F A, Dobisz E, Kercher D S, Albrecht T R, de Pablo J J and Nealey P F 2008 Density multiplication and improved lithography by directed block copolymer assembly Science 321 936–9

[13] Kikitsu A 2009 Prospects for bit patterned media for high-density magnetic recording J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 321 526–30

[14] Azad M R R, Kobs A, Beyersdorff B, Staack P, Hoffmann G, Frömter R and Oepen H P 2014 Magnetostatic interaction of permalloy rectangles exhibiting a Landau state investigated by magnetotransport of single rectangles Phys. Rev. B 90 014404

[15] Hwang M, Farhoud M, Hao Y, Walsh M, Savas T, Smith H I and Ross C 2000 Major hysteresis loop modeling of two-dimensional arrays of single domain particles IEEE Trans. Magn. 36 3173–5

[16] Guslienko K 1999 Magnetostatic interdot coupling in two-dimensional magnetic dot arrays Appl. Phys. Lett. 75 394–6

[17] Novosad V, Guslienko K, Shima H, Otani Y, Kim S, Fukamichi K, Kikuchi N, Kitakami O and Shimada Y 2002 Effect of interdot magnetostatic interaction on magnetization reversal in circular dot arrays Phys. Rev. B 65 060402(R)

[18] Haginoya C, Heike S, Ishibashi M, Nakamura K, Koike K, Yoshimura T, Yamamoto J and Hirayama Y 1999 Magnetic nanoparticle array with perpendicular crystal magnetic anisotropy J. Appl. Phys. 85 8327–31

[19] Bardou N, Bartenlian B, Chappert C, Mégy R, Veillet P, Renard J P, Rousseaux F, Ravet M F, Jamet J P and Meyer P 1996 Magnetization reversal in patterned Co(0001) ultrathin films with perpendicular magnetic anisotropy J. Appl. Phys. 79 5848–50

[20] Nisoli C, Moessner R and Schiffer P 2013 Colloquium: artificial spin ice: designing and imaging magnetic frustration Rev. Mod. Phys. 85 1473–90

[21] Budrikis Z, Morgan J P, Akerman J, Stein A, Politi P and Langridge S Marrows C H and Stamps R L 2012 Disorder strength and field-driven ground state domain formation in artificial spin ice: experiment, simulation, and theory Phys. Rev. Lett. 109 037203

[22] Kapaklis V, Arnalds U B, Harman-Clarke A, Papaioannou E T, Karimipour M, Korelis P, Taroli A, Holdsworth P C W, Bramwell S T and Hjorvarsson B 2012 Melting artificial spin ice New J. Phys. 14 035009

[23] Nisoli C 2012 On thermalization of magnetic nano-arrays at fabrication New J. Phys. 14 035017

[24] Reichhardt C J O, Libal A and Reichhardt C 2012 Multi-step ordering in kagome and square artificial spin ice New J. Phys. 14 025006

[25] Silva R C, Nascimento F S, Mol L A S, Moura-Melo W A and Pereira A R 2012 Thermodynamics of elementary excitations in artificial magnetic square ice New J. Phys. 14 015008

[26] Farhan A, Derlet P M, Kleibert A, Balan A, Chodpekar R V, Wyss M, Anghinolfi L, Nolting F and Heyderman L J 2013 Exploring hyper-cubic energy landscapes in thermally active finite artificial spin-ice systems Nat. Phys. 9 375–82

[27] Wellhöfer M, Weissenborn M, Anton R, Püttner S and Oepen H P 2005 Morphology and magnetic properties of ECR ion beam sputtered Co/Pt films J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 292 345–58
[28] Stillrich H, Menk C, Fromter R and Oepen H P 2010 Magnetic anisotropy and spin reorientation in Co/Pt multilayers: influence of preparation J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 322 1353–6
[29] García P F 1988 Perpendicular magnetic anisotropy in Pd/Co and Pt/Co thin-film layered structures J. Appl. Phys. 63 5066–73
[30] Lin C-J, Gorman G, Lee C, Farrow R, Marinero E, Do H, Notarys H and Chien C 1991 Magnetic and structural properties of Co/Pt multilayers J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 93 194–206
[31] Johnson M T, Bloemen P J H, den Broeder F J A and de Vries J J 1996 Magnetic anisotropy in metallic multilayers Rep. Prog. Phys. 59 1409
[32] Louail L, Ounadjela K and Stamps R 1997 Temperature-dependent thin-film cone states in epitaxial Co/Pt multilayers J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 167 L189–99
[33] Lee J-W, Jeong J-R, Shin S-C, Kim J and Kim S-K 2002 Spin-reorientation transitions in ultrathin Co films on Pt(111) and Pd(111) single-crystal substrates Phys. Rev. B 66 172409
[34] Frömter R, Stillrich H, Menk C and Oepen H P 2008 Imaging the cone state of the spin reorientation transition Phys. Rev. Lett. 100 207202
[35] Seu K A, Roy S, Turner J J, Park S, Falco C M and Kevan S D 2010 Cone phase and magnetization fluctuations in Au/Co/Au thin films near the spin-reorientation transition Phys. Rev. B 82 012404
[36] Stamps R L, Louail L, Hehn M, Gester M and Ounadjela K 1997 Anisotropies, cone states, and stripe domains in Co/Pt multilayers J. Appl. Phys. 81 4751–3
[37] Kisielewski M, Maziewski A, Tekielak M, Férè J, Lemerle S, Mathet V and Chappert C 2003 Magnetic anisotropy and magnetization reversal processes in Pt/Co/Pt films J. Magn. Magn. Mater. 260 231–43
[38] Stillrich H, Menk C, Fromter R and Oepen H P 2009 Magnetic anisotropy and the cone state in Co/Pt multilayer films J. Appl. Phys. 105 07C308
[39] Kobs A 2013 Magnetogalvanic effects in ferromagnets of reduced dimensions PhD Thesis Universität Hamburg (Similar anomalous Hall constants are observed in our films.)
[40] Stearns M 1986 3d, 4d and 5d elements, alloys and compounds Landolt-Börnstein—Group III: Condensed Matter, Numerical Data and Functional Relationships in Science and Technology (vol 19a) (Berlin: Springer) pp 24–141
[41] Hurd C M 1972 The Hall Effect in Metals and Alloys (New York: Plenum) doi:10.1007/978-1-4757-0465-5
[42] Neumann A, Thönnissen C, Frauen A, Heße S, Meyer A and Oepen H P 2013 Probing the magnetic behavior of single nanodots Nano Lett. 13 2199–203
[43] Alexandrou M, Nutter P W, Delalande M, de Vries J, Hill E W, Schedin F, Abelmann L and Thomson T 2010 Spatial sensitivity mapping of Hall crosses using patterned magnetic nanostructures J. Appl. Phys. 108 043920
[44] Cornelissens Y and Peeters F 2002 Response function of a Hall magnetosensor in the diffusive regime J. Appl. Phys. 92 2006
[45] Webb B and Schultz S 1988 Detection of the magnetization reversal of individual interacting single-domain particles within Co–Cr columnar thin-films IEEE Trans. Magn. 24 3006–8
[46] Wernsdorfer W, Orozco E B, Hasselbach K, Benoît A, Barbara B, Demoncy N, Loiseau A, Pascard H and Mailly D 1997 Experimental evidence of the Néel–Brown model of magnetization reversal Phys. Rev. Lett. 78 1791–4