

Science and Engineering. “We wanted to study the material under conditions that prevail at the tip of the crack, the point at which the crack pulls open the glass. We wanted to see the steps that develop as the material splits at that location. That's where dramatic things happen: atoms are pulled apart, bonds are broken.”

At the site where this breakup begins, a vacant space—a bubble—is left behind. Falk’s research group discovered that cavitation—spontaneous formation of tiny bubbles under high negative pressures—plays a key role in the failure, or breakdown, of metallic glasses.

Falk said, “Once it appears, it releases energy as it grows bigger, and it may eventually become big enough for us to see it under a microscope. But by the time we could see them, the process through which

they had formed would be long over.”

Therefore, to study the bubble’s nucleation, Falk’s team used a computer model of a cube of a metallic glass made of copper and zirconium, measuring only about 30 atoms on each side. By definition, a bubble appears as a cavity in the digital block of metallic glass, with no atoms present within that open space.

The simulations revealed that these bubbles emerge in a way that is well-predicted by classical theories, but that the bubble formation also competes with attempts by the glass to reshuffle its atoms to release the stress applied to a particular location. That second process is known as shear transformation. As the glass responds to pressure, the researchers found which of the two processes has the upper hand—bubble formation or shear

transformation—varies. They determined that bubbles dominate in the presence of high tensile loads. But when the pulling forces were small, the atom reshuffling process prevailed.

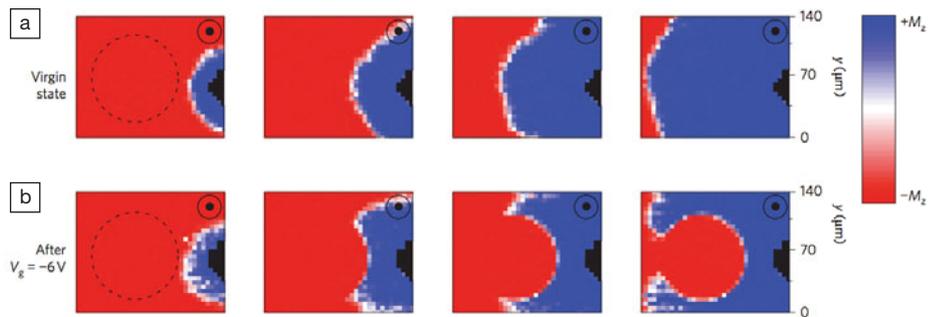
Falk and his colleagues hope their findings can help scientists developing new metallic glass alloys for products that can take advantage of the material’s high strength and elasticity, along with its tendency not to shrink when it is molded to a particular shape. These characteristics are important for applications, for example, in cell phones and computers.

“Our aim is to incorporate our findings into predictive models of failure for these materials,” Falk said, “so that they can be optimized and used in applications that require materials that are both strong and fracture-resistant.”

Electric field utilized to locally pin magnetic domain walls

Advances in thin-film synthesis and characterization have enabled the development of electrically switched magnetic materials for novel memory applications. These devices are typically switched by substrate-strain transfer or electrostatic field effects, but such mechanisms are slow and of limited utility. Writing in the June issue of *Nature Nanotechnology* (DOI: 10.1038/NNANO.2013.96; p. 411), researchers Uwe Bauer, Satoru Emori, and Geoffrey Beach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) now report an electric and magnetic field coupling mediated by magnetic domain wall pinning. The researchers describe new insight into fundamental defect-domain wall interactions and believe that such a mechanism may form the basis for faster, more efficient memories.

The researchers first deposited thin-film heterostructures of Ta(4 nm)/ Pt(3 nm)/ Co(0.9 nm)/GdOx (3 nm) using dc magnetron sputtering and capped them with an array of Ta/Au gate electrodes. They chose this particular compound because the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy (PMA) of Co is sensitive to interfacial



A series of polar magneto-optical Kerr effect microscopy maps showing expansion of a magnetic domain (blue) under an applied magnetic field of 170 Oe with increasing time (from left to right). Row (a) shows the material in its virgin state, without electric-field poling. In this case the domain propagates unperturbed. Row (b) shows the material after poling the dashed region, which then acts to pin the propagating domain. Reproduced with permission from *Nature Nanotech.* (2013), DOI: 10.1038/NNANO.2013.96. © 2013 Macmillan Publishers Ltd.

O²⁻ ions; by applying an electric field it is possible to displace the ions at the interface and reversibly switch the PMA of Co. To visualize domains, the researchers used a technique called magneto-optical Kerr effect (MOKE) microscopy, which relies on the change in polarization and phase of a laser reflected from the film. The researchers first nucleated a magnetic domain on the surface of the film using an external tungsten microprobe and then mapped the expansion of the domain. Their results directly reveal magnetic domain wall growth under the application of an external magnetic field.

The researchers find that by poling the Ta/Au contact, it is possible to locally change the interface anisotropy and pin magnetic domain walls around the contact. In a series of elegant measurements, the group finds that it is possible to create a nonvolatile memory cell based on a series of domain wall traps with increasing pinning strength. These results may lead to magnetic memories based on electric-field pinning of magnetic domain walls, while the techniques developed for this study may be extended to other studies of domain wall kinetics.

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