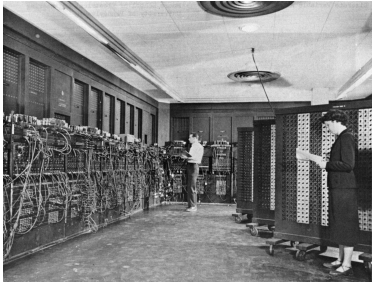


All-optical Control of Magnetism

from fundamentals to brain inspired computing



Theo Rasing

Radboud University Nijmegen

Institute for **M**olecules and **M**aterials



New Commodity- Data is the New Oil



"Just as the politics of oil shaped the 20th century industrial economy, so the politics of data will shape the 21st century digital economy... data is the new oil, the vital fuel of our digital economy,"

Andrew Keen, CNN newspaper, Jan 27, 2012

Driven by 2 major trends

- **Big Data:** social networks, online commerce, consumer buying trends, marketing strategies, medical trends, financial services, social studies, ...

- **Cloud Computing:** permanent accessibility from vast number of smart mobile devices

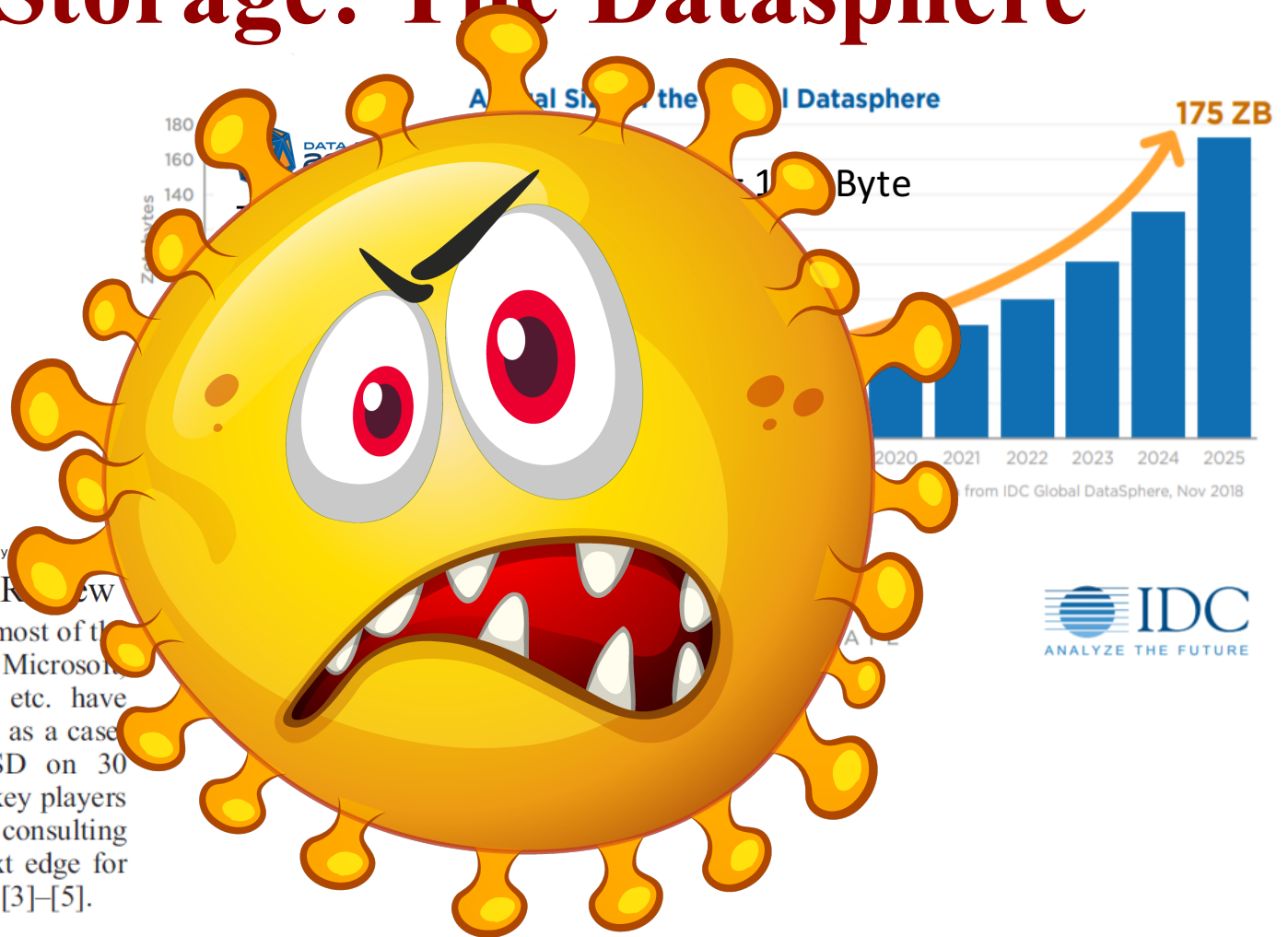
Big Data Storage: The Datasphere*



2019 IEEE Jordan International Joint Conference on Electrical Engineering and Information Technology

Big Data Impacts and Challenges: A Review of the information “ [3]. Over the past few years, most of the primary technology player, including IBM, EMC, Microsoft, Oracle, Google, Facebook, SAS, and Amazon etc. have begun their Big Data plans. By highlighting IBM as a case since 2005, IBM has invested 16 billion USD on 30 properties related to Big Data. Many of Big Data key players like SAS Institute, Gartner, IBM, McKinsey consulting corporations indicated to the Big Data as the next edge for innovation, productivity, competition, and quality [3]–[5].

*Reinsel, D., Gantz, J. & Rydning, J. DataAge 2025 - The Digitization of the World. 28 (2018).



Lots of Data = Lots of Energy



Google

YouTube



Casa Sinova, Mainz, Germany



7% of electricity produced in the world



Google
(The Netherlands)



Facebook
(Sweden)

30 Google searches
= boil 1 litre
of water



6 billion searches
per day!

Magnetic storage is the way!



Figure 1: A 5 MB IBM hard disk drive is loaded onto an aeroplane in 1956

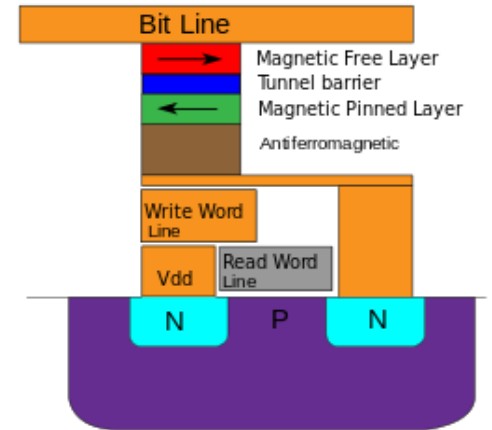
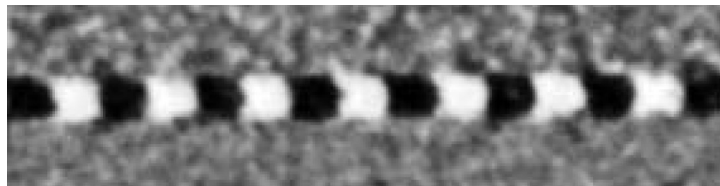
1956: 1st IBM 5 MB hard disk drive, US \$50,000

Bits 0 or 1 are associated to magnetic states “up” or “down”

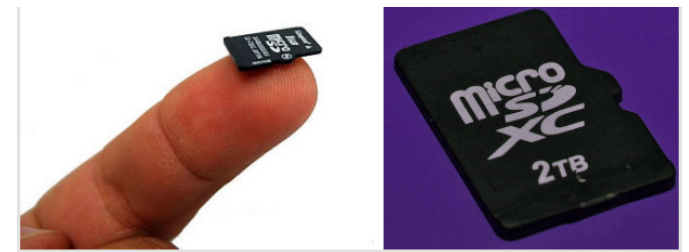


Conventional Hard Disk drives

**Today: 3 TB hard disk drive
US\$ 100 = 0.03\$/Gb**



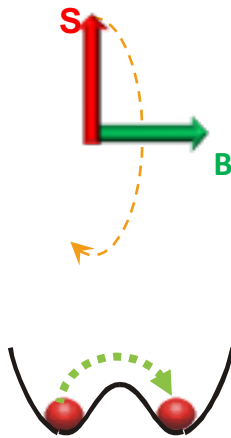
Magnetoresistive Random-Access Memory (MRAM)



Toshiba 2 TB micro SD card

Direct **All-Optical Switching** by femto-second laser pulses: *counterintuitive?*

Simple single spin problem $\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}_i}{\partial t} = -\gamma \mathbf{S}_i \times \mathbf{B}_{\text{eff}}$



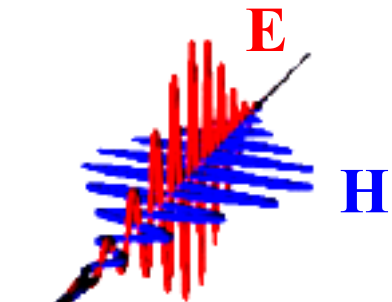
Intuitive estimate:

If 100 fs pulse reverses the magnetization, it should act as an **effective magnetic field of about 90 Tesla** ($\gamma = 28 \text{ GHz/T}$)!

Light acts as a magnetic field, which is **either strong** ($\gg 1 \text{ Tesla}$) **or stays long** ($\gg 100 \text{ fs}$).

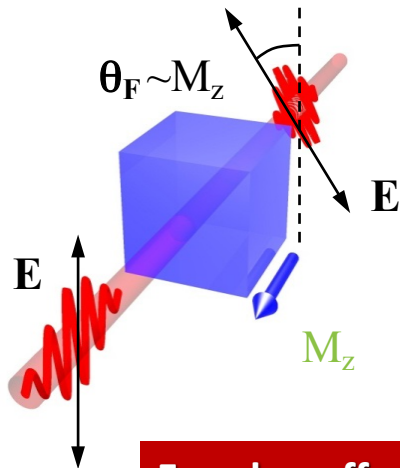
Why?

Magneto-optics and Opto-magnetism



$$\varepsilon(\vec{M}) = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{xx} & i\varepsilon_{xy} & 0 \\ -i\varepsilon_{xy} & \varepsilon_{yy} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$$

Magneto-optics



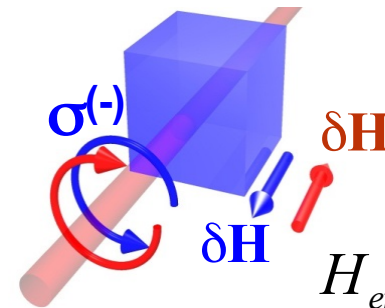
Faraday effect

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial M} = \alpha$$

$$\theta_F = \pi \frac{L}{\lambda} \frac{\alpha M}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

Opto-magnetism

L. P. Pitaevskii, Sov. Phys. JETP **12**, 1008 (1961).
J. P. van der Ziel et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. **15**, 190 (1965).

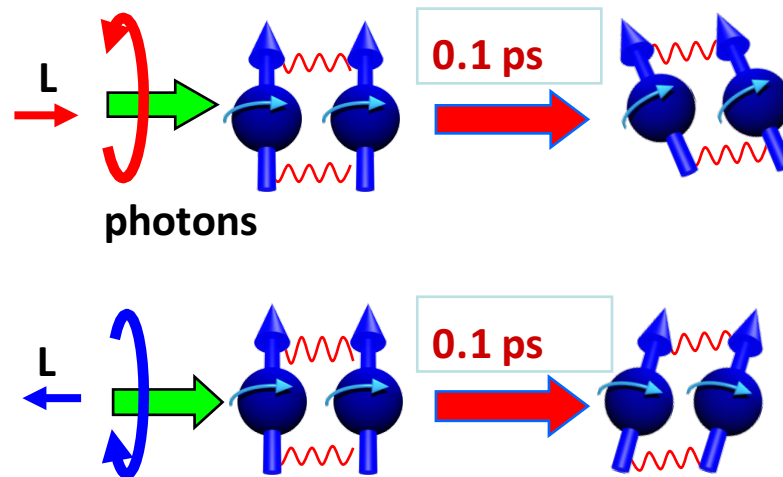
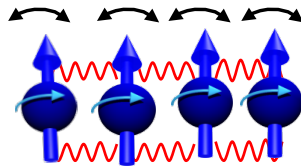
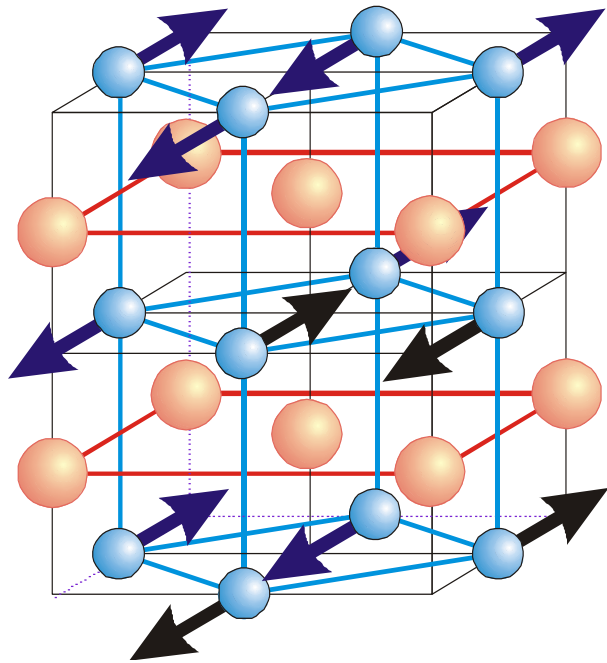


$$H_{eff}(0) = \alpha \frac{\varepsilon_0}{\mu_0} E(\omega) E^*(\omega)$$

Inverse Faraday effect

Ultrafast excitation of spins via IFE in DyFeO₃

(all-optical spin resonance)

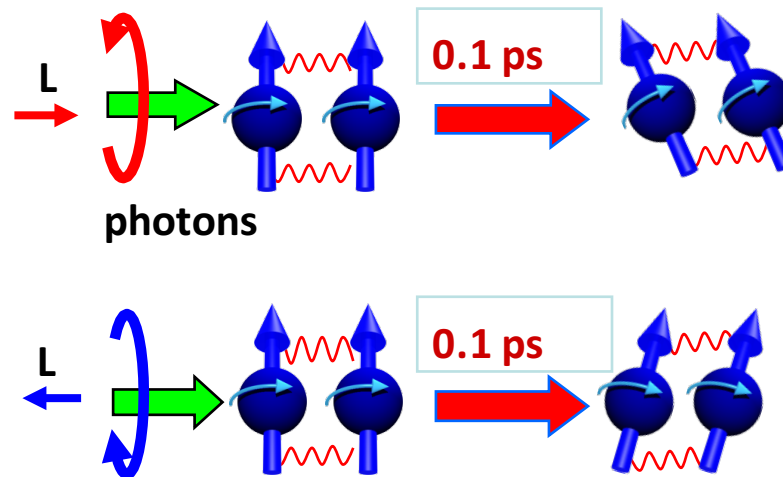
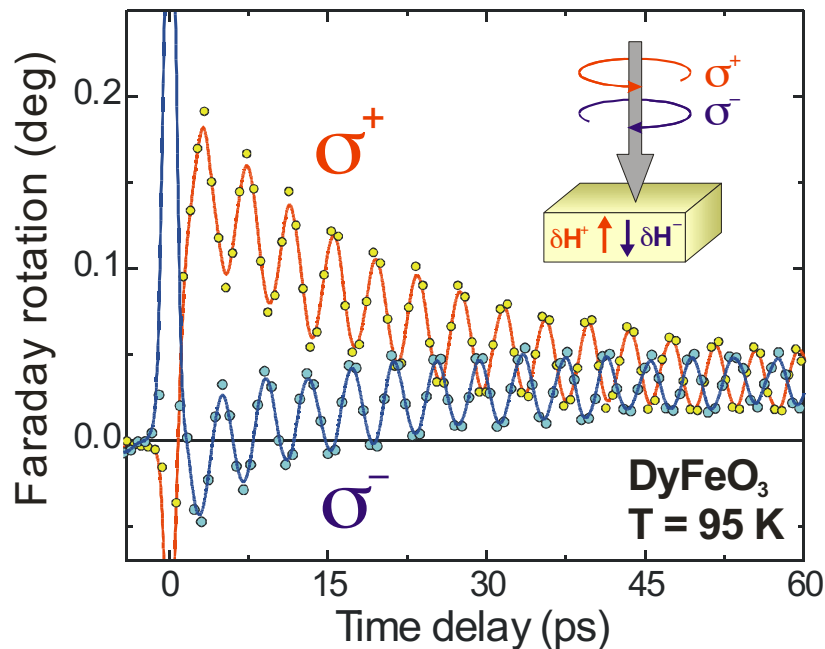


A. Kimel et al, Nature 435 655 (2005)

Ultrafast excitation of spins via IFE in DyFeO₃

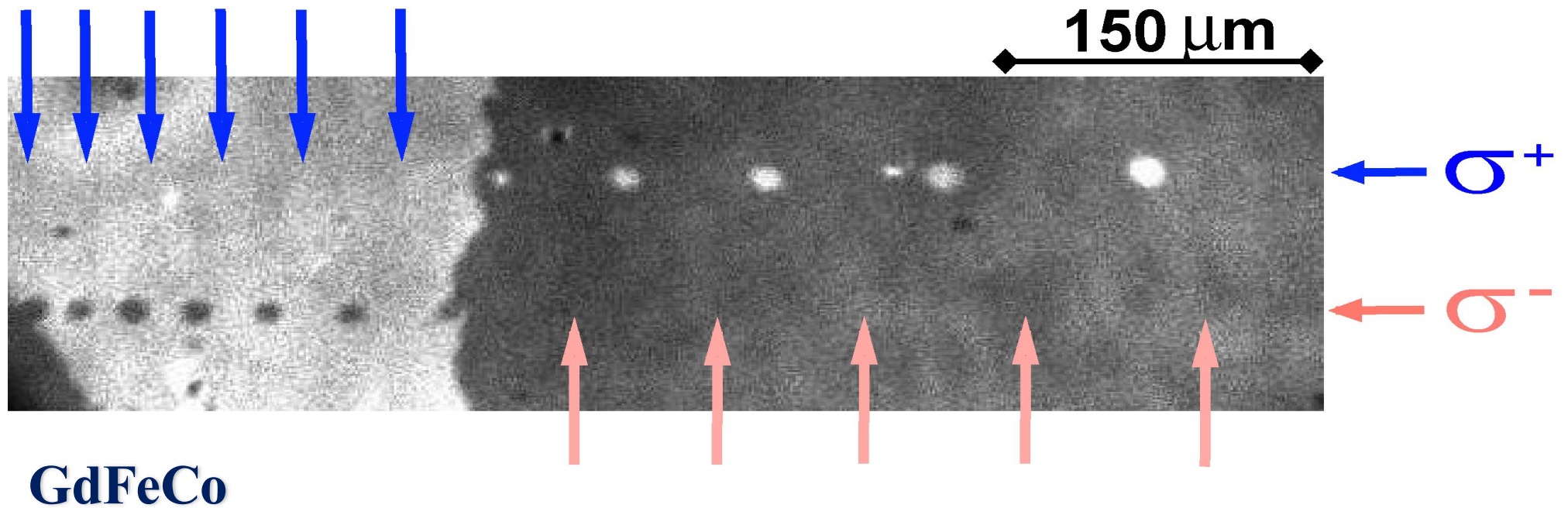
(all-optical spin resonance)

100 fs laser pulse of 50 mJ/cm²
is equivalent to 100 fs pulse of 1 T
(but yielding only few degrees tilt)



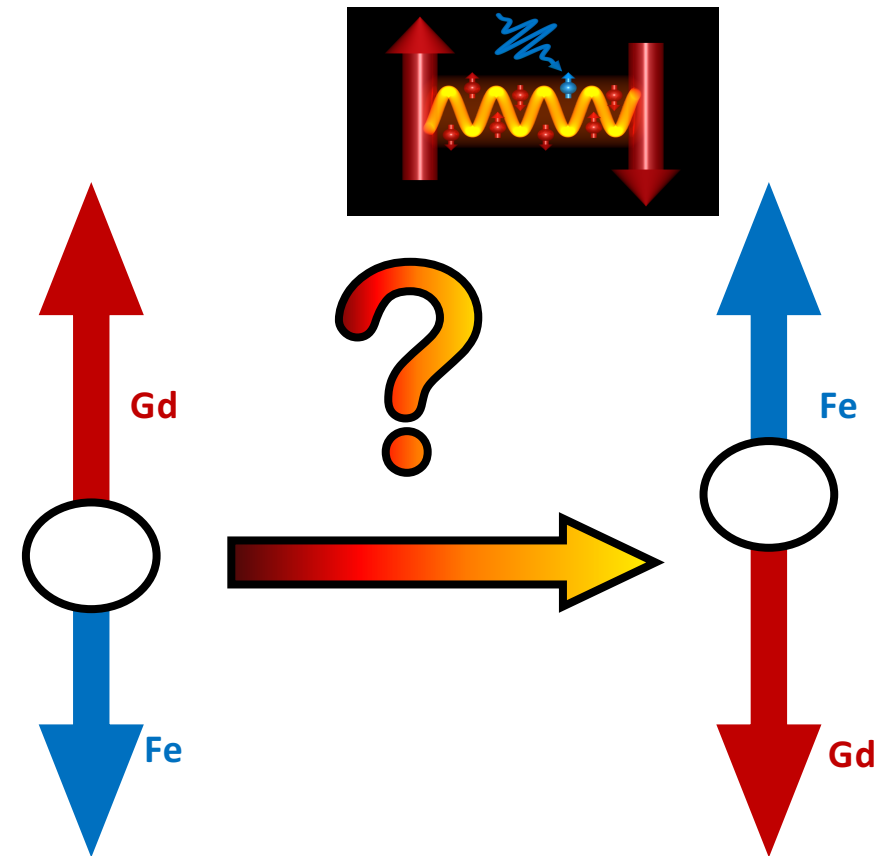
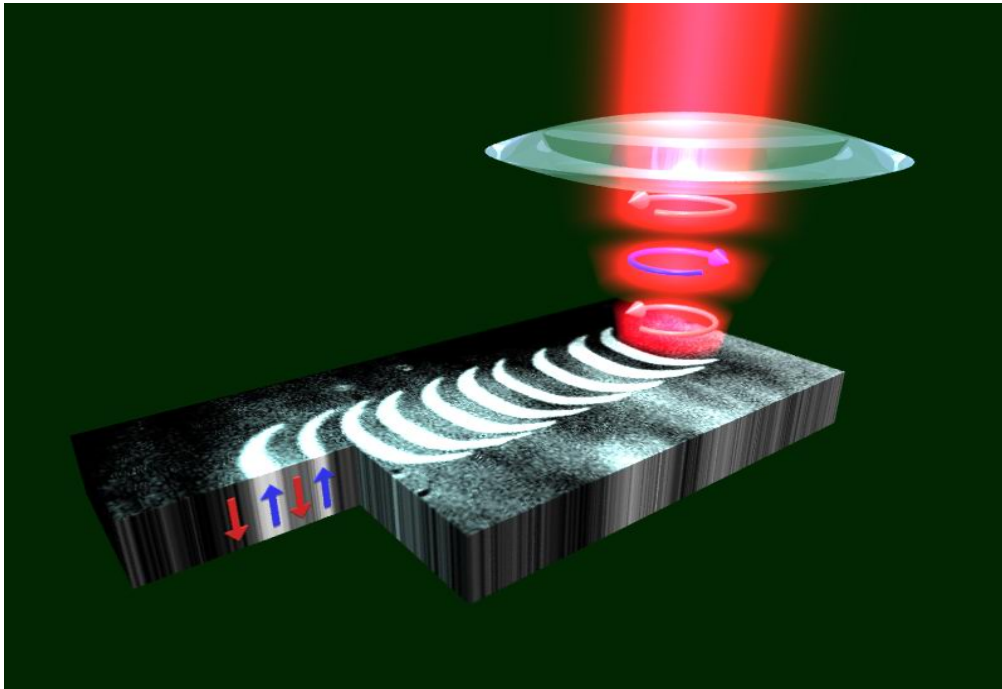
How to switch ?

switching by single 100 fs laser pulse!

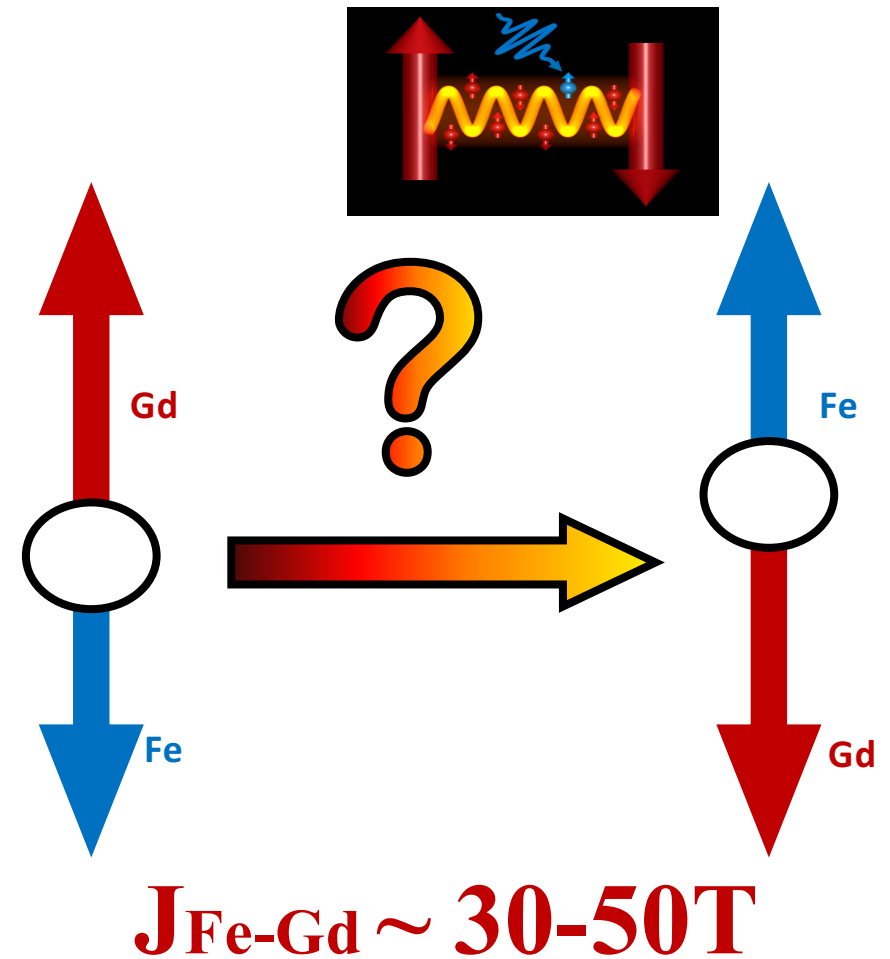
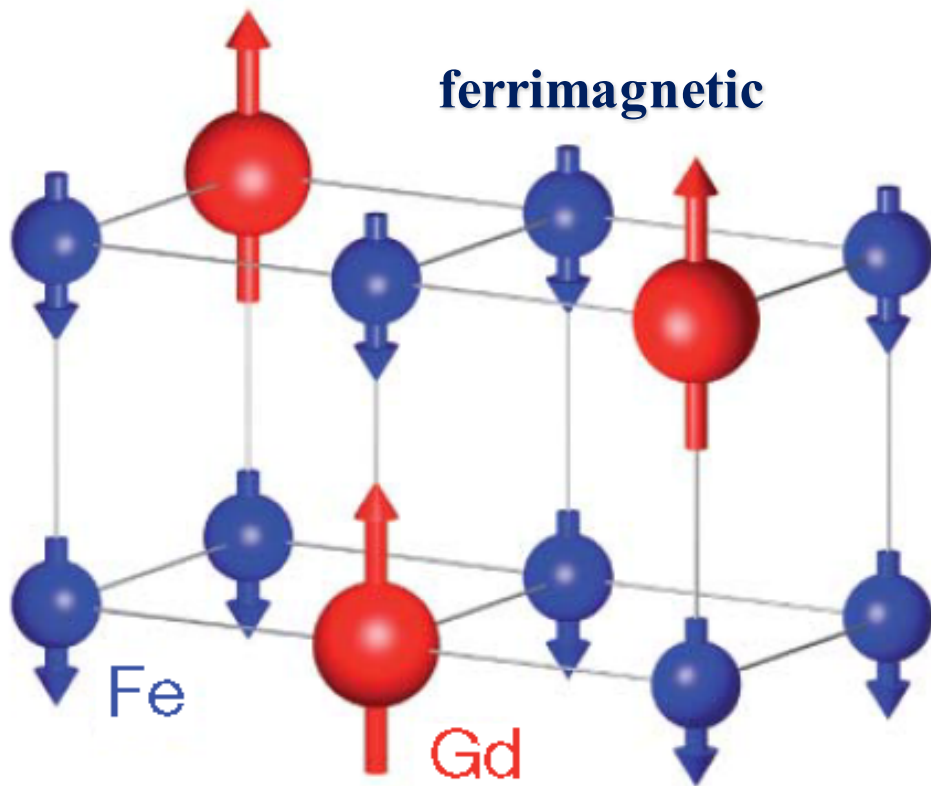


C.D. Stanciu et al., PRL 99,047601 (2007)

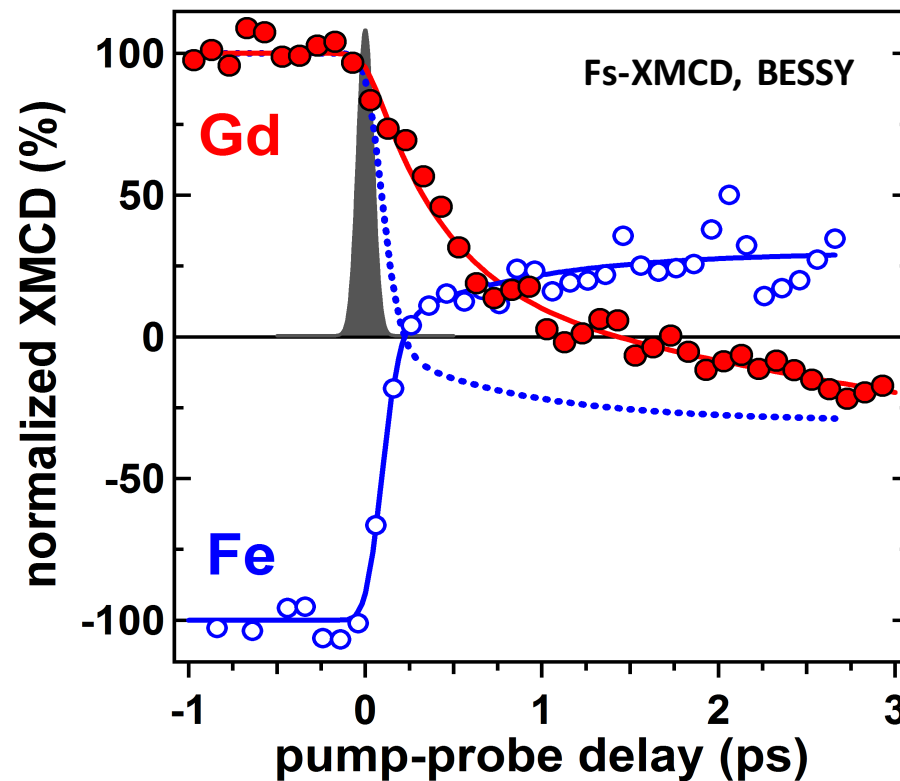
Femtosecond **laser** reversal: role of **exchange**?



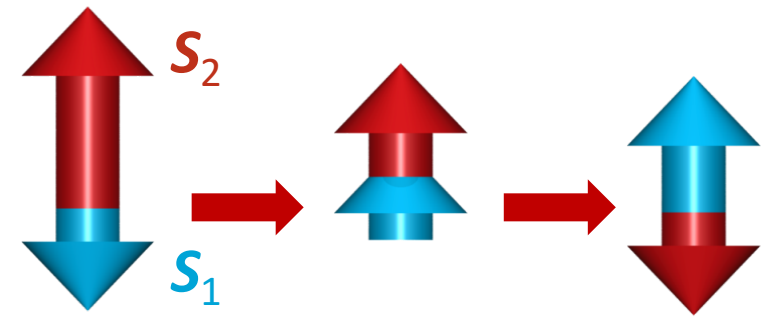
Femtosecond **laser** reversal: role of **exchange**?



Laser heat induced magnetization reversal!



I. Radu et al, *BESSY, Nature* 472, 205-208 (2011)

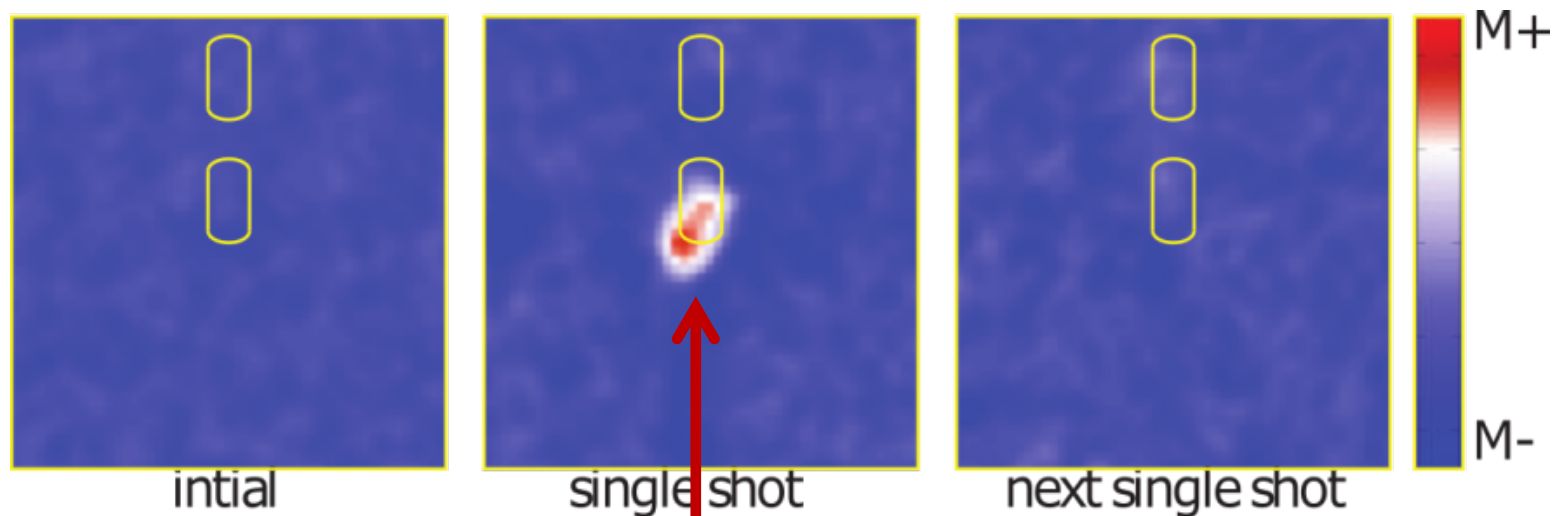


$$dS_1/dt = -dS_2/dt$$

J.H. Mentink et al., PRL 057202, 2012
T. Ostler et al, Nature Comm.3, 666, 2012

reversal of magnetization driven by exchange!!!

Nanoscale switching with plasmonic antennas (with Bert Hecht, Wuerzburg)



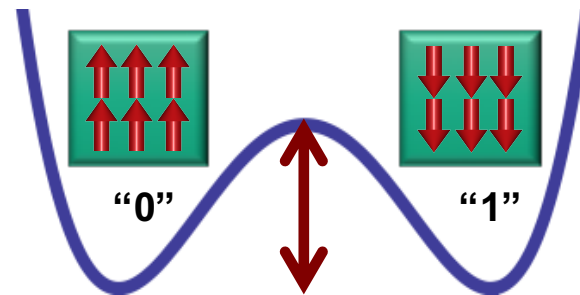
40 nm Switching!!

Tian-Min Liu et al, Nano Letters, 2015

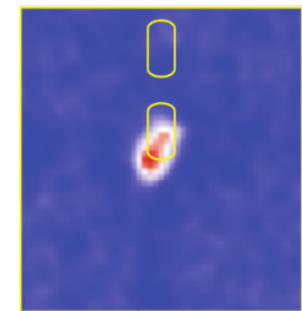
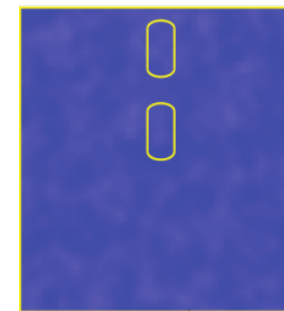
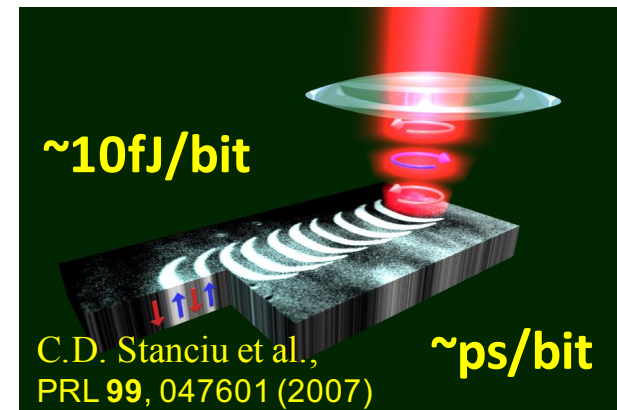
opto-magnetic data storage



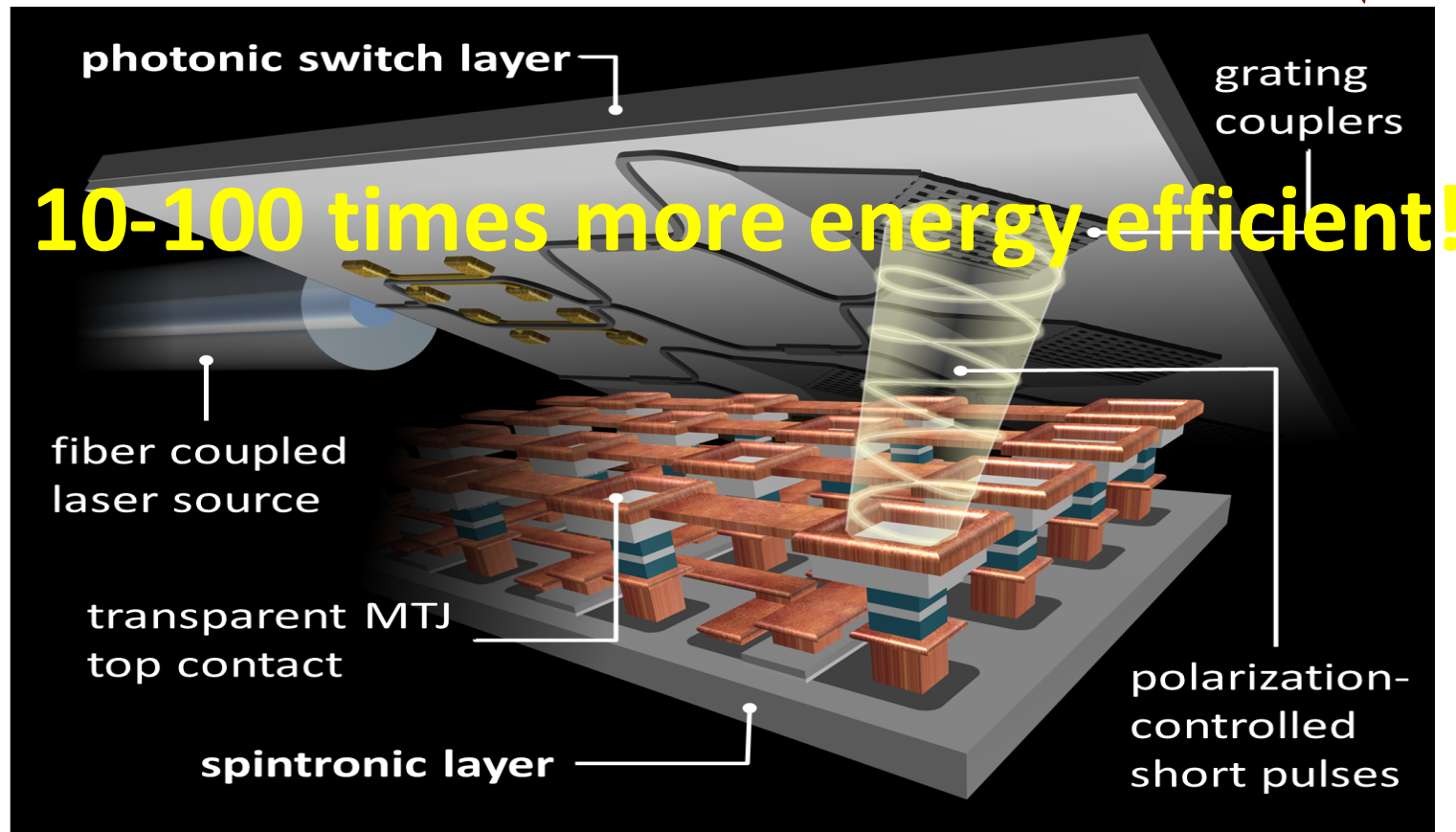
$\sim 1\text{ns}$



$$60 k_B T \sim 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$



Spintronic-Photonic Integrated Circuit platform for novel Electronics (*SPICE*)



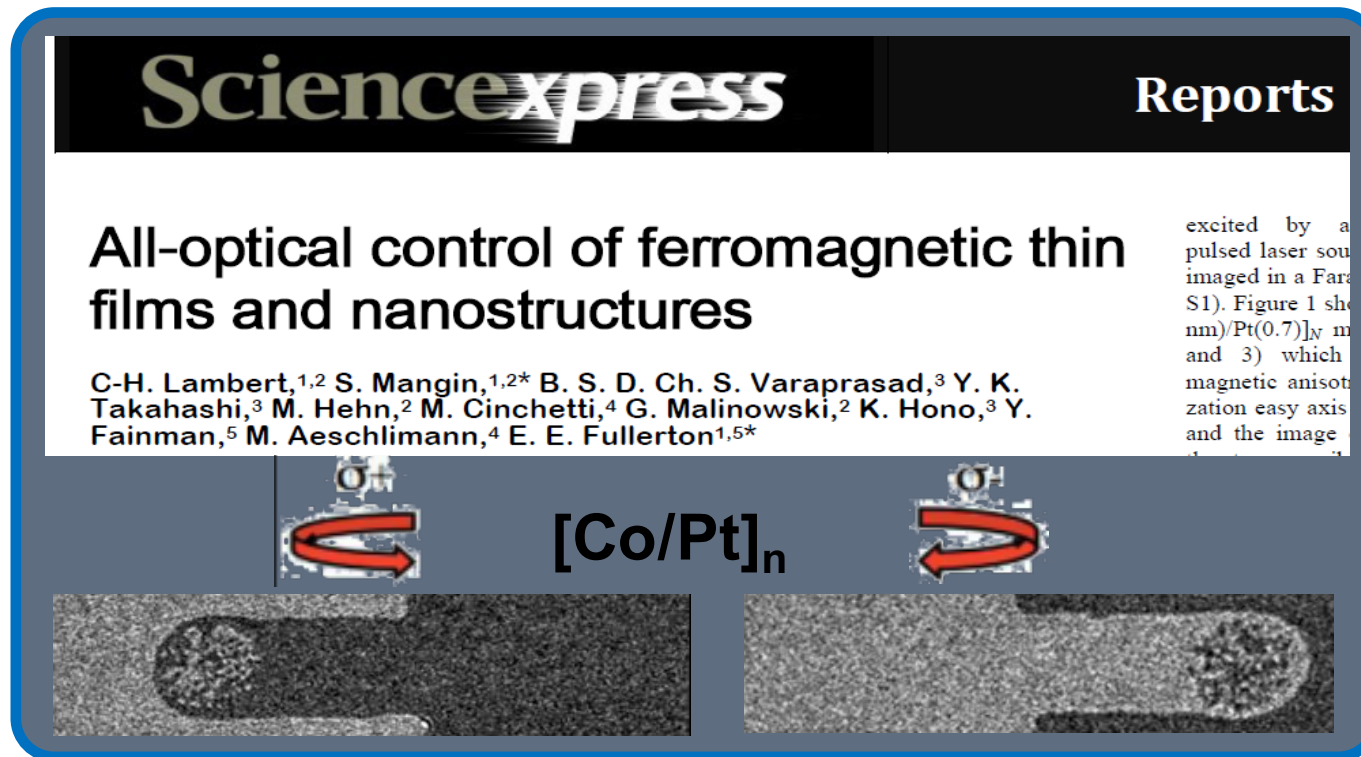
With: Aarhus University, IMEC, CEA SpinTEC, QuantumWise

Spintronic-Photonic Integrated Circuit platform for novel Electronics (*SPICE*)

- L. Avilés-Félix, L. Álvaro-Gómez, G. Li, C.S. Davies, A. Olivier, M. Rubio-Roy, S. Auffret, A. Kirilyuk, A.V. Kimel, Th. Rasing, L.D. Buda-Prejbeanu, R.C. Sousa, B. Dieny, I.L. Prejbeanu, *Integration of Tb/Co multilayers within optically switchable perpendicular magnetic tunnel junctions*, **AIP Advances** **9**, 125328 (2019)
- L. Avilés-Félix, A. Olivier, G. Li, C. S. Davies, L. Álvaro-Gómez, M. Rubio-Roy, S. Auffret, A. Kirilyuk, A. V. Kimel, Th. Rasing, L. D. Buda-Prejbeanu, R. C. Sousa, B. Dieny, I. L. Prejbeanu, *Single-shot all-optical switching of magnetization in Tb/Co multilayer-based electrodes*, **Scientific Reports** **10**, 5211 (2020)
- L. Avilés-Félix, L. Farcis, Z. Jin, L. Álvaro-Gómez, G. Li, A. Kirilyuk, A. V. Kimel, Th. Rasing, B. Dieny, R. C. Sousa, I. L. Prejbeanu, L. D. Buda-Prejbeanu, *All-optical spin switching probability in Tb/Co multilayers, to appear in Scientific Reports* (2021)

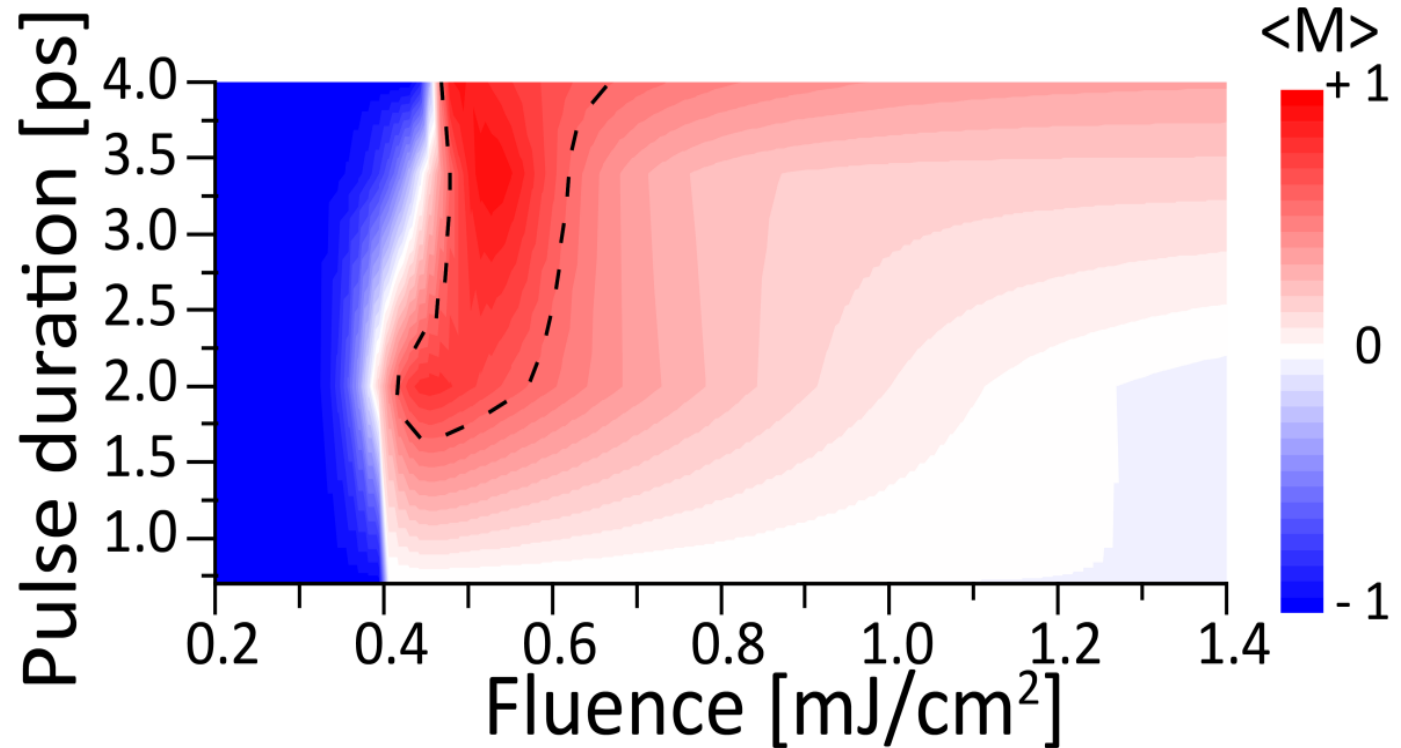
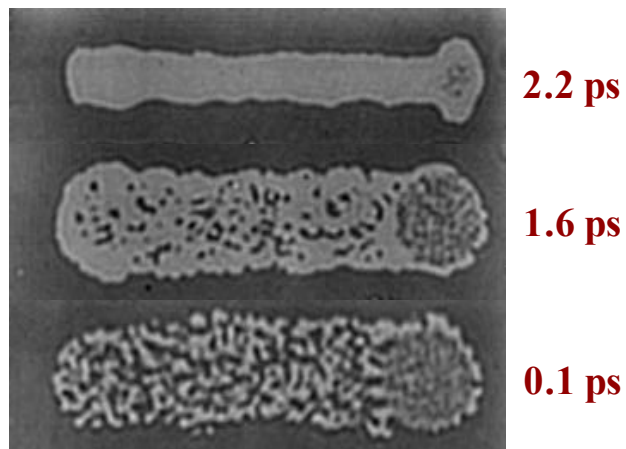
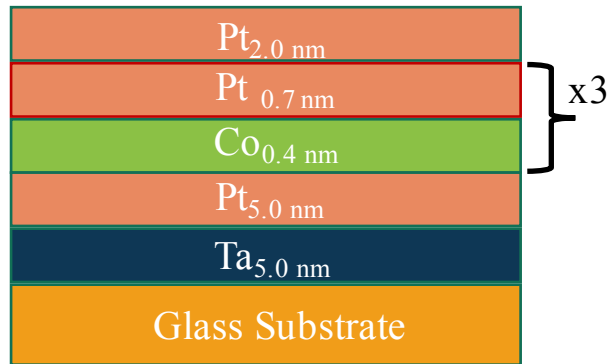
With: Aarhus University, IMEC, CEA SpinTEC, QuantumWise

AOS of CoPt (HDD material)?



what's the mechanism?

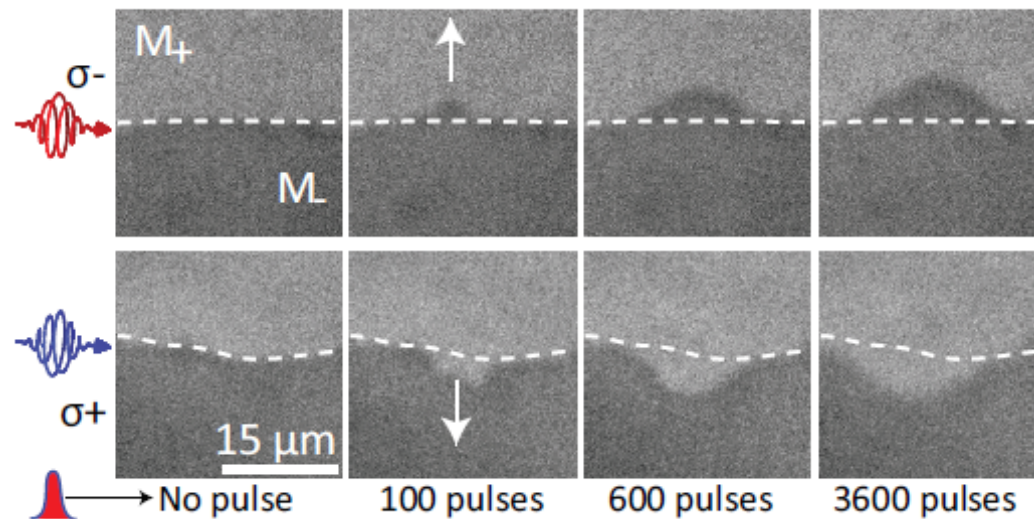
HD-AOS in Co/Pt multilayer



Y. Tsema et al, APL 2016,

R. Medapalli et. al., Phys. Rev. B 96, 224421 (2017)

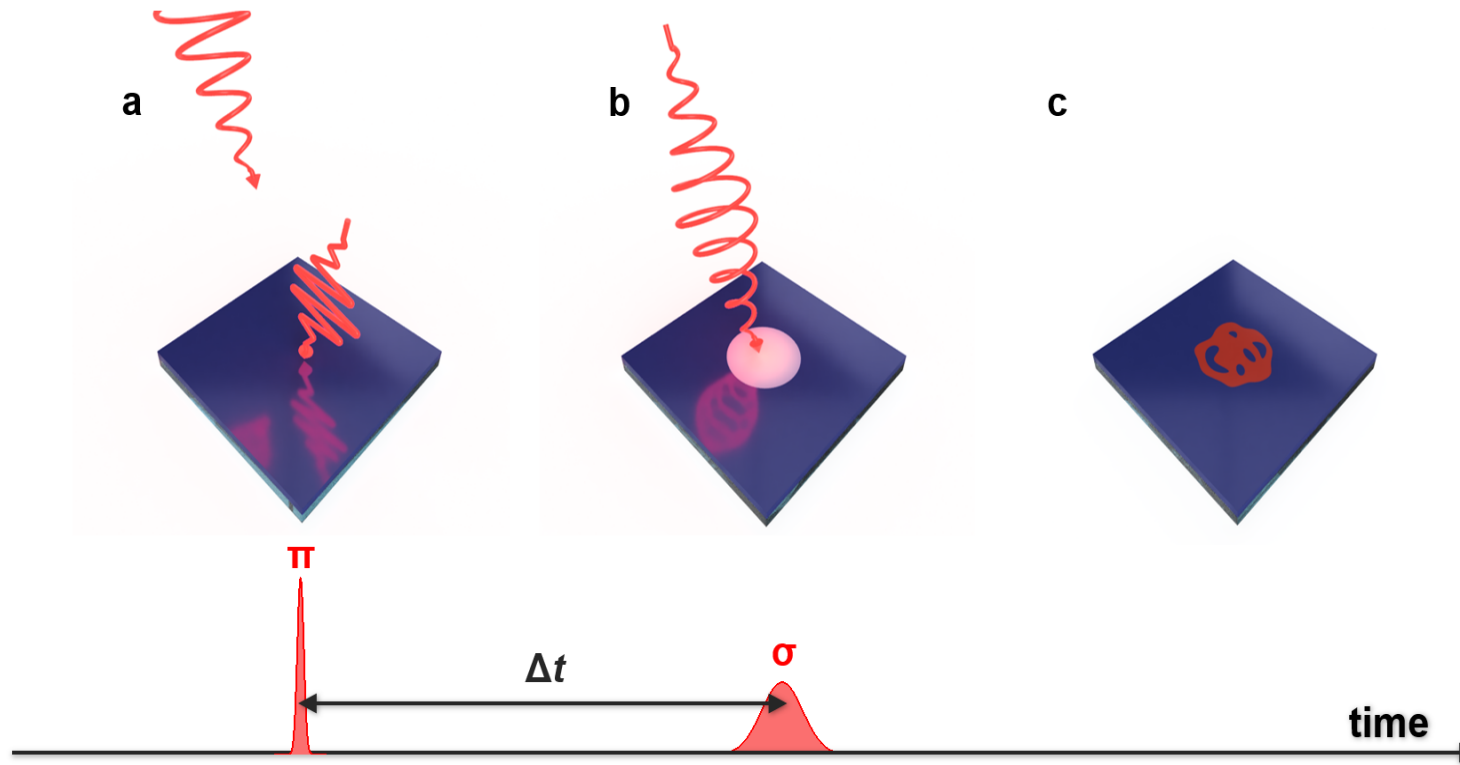
Deterministic displacement of domain walls



Stochastic nucleation & growth!!!
transferring a pulse at time t takes many ~ 1000 pulses!!!

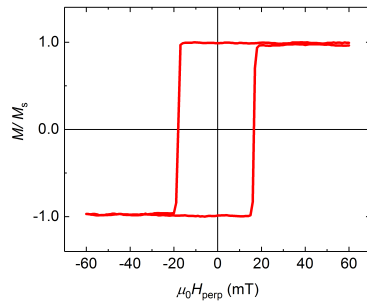
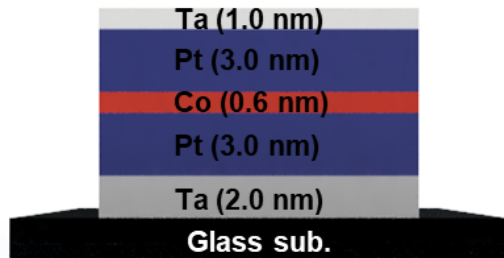
(2 step process!)
Can't we do better?

Concept for dual pulse HD-AOS

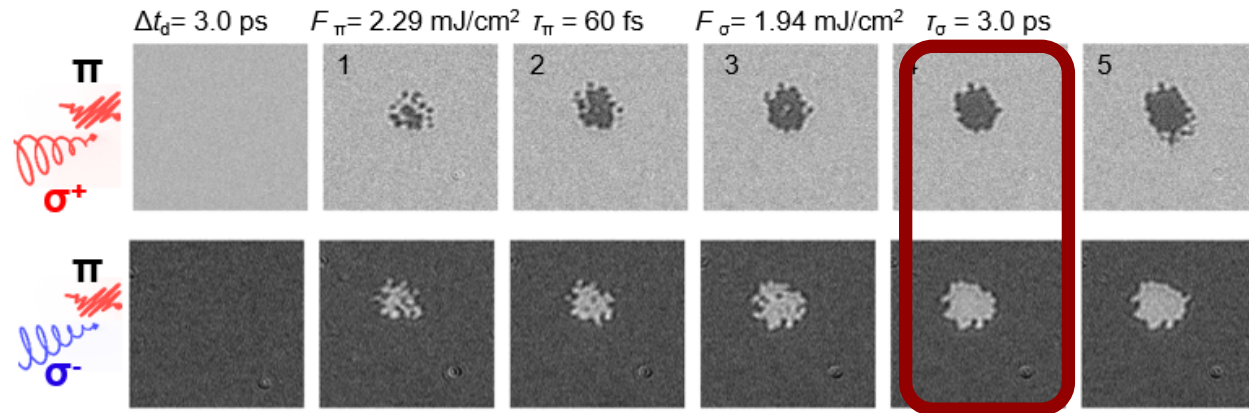


Dual pulse HD-AOS in Co/Pt

Co/Pt



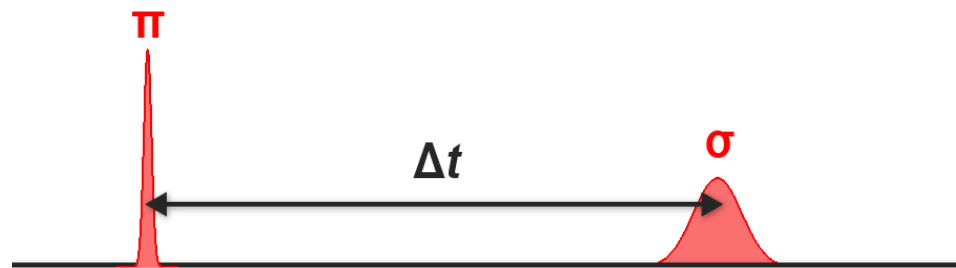
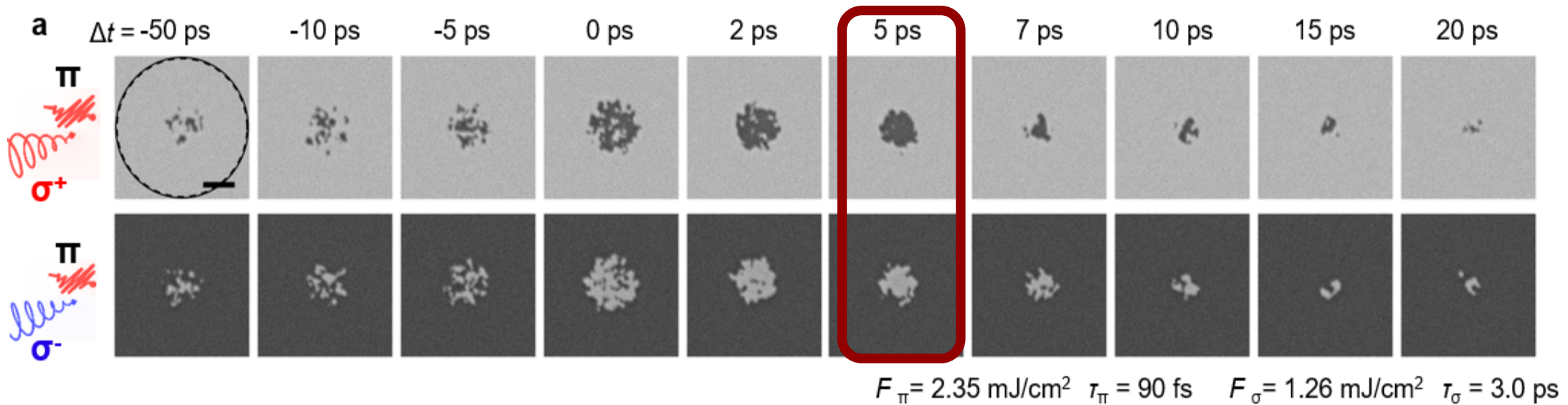
- Pulse separation = 2.0 ps,
- Pulse width = 60 fs (π) and 3.0 ps (σ)



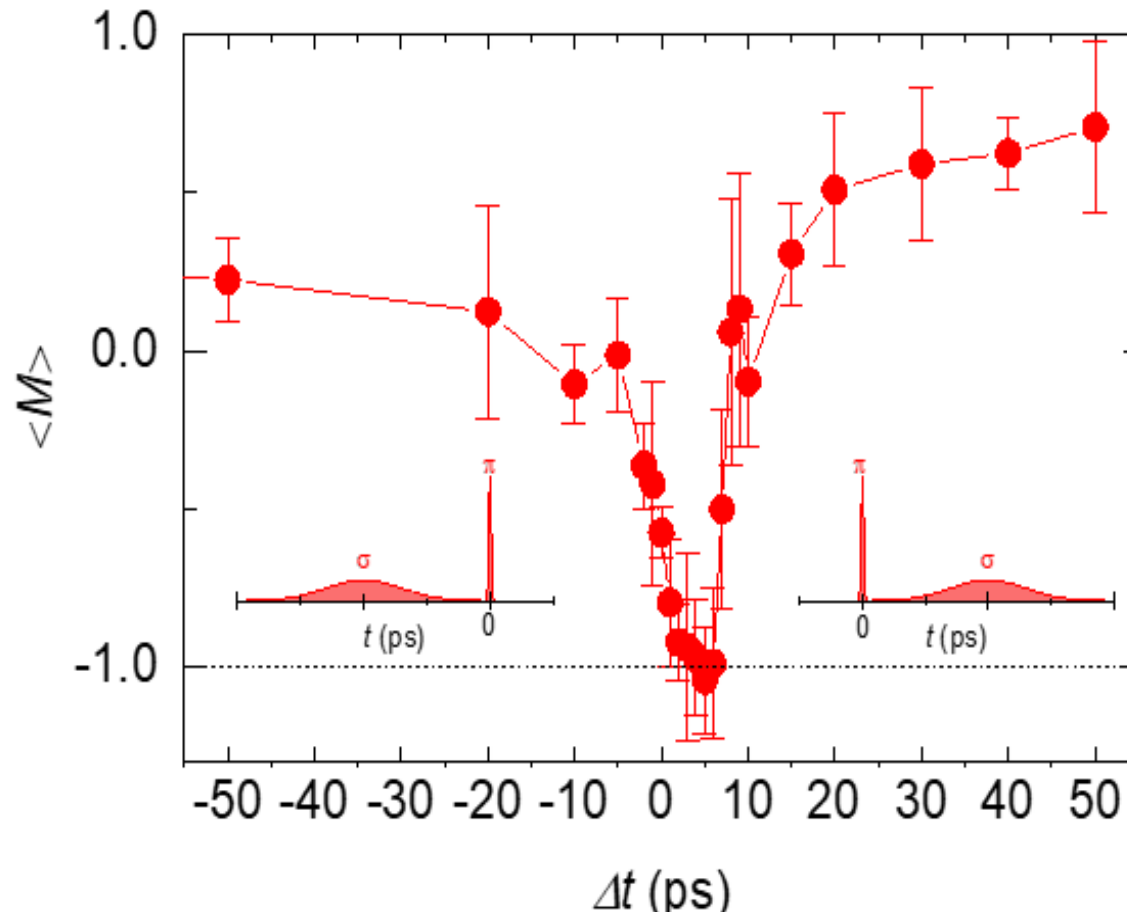
4 pairs of pulses can fully switch the magnetization!!!

100 \longrightarrow 8 pulses!

Pulse separation dependence



Pulse separation dependence



short pulse interval:
domains paramagnetic
(cumulative heating)

long pulse interval:
low T slows down
DW motion.

**spin temperature
close to but below T_c !**

End of Moore's law?

ars TECHNICA

SEARCH SIGN IN

US

TECHNOLOGY LAB —

Moore's law really is dead this time

The chip industry is no longer going to treat Gordon Moore's law as the target to aim for.

PETER BRIGHT - 2/11/2016, 2:22 AM

The Telegraph

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End of Moore's Law? What's next could be more exciting

MADHUMITA MURGIA
HEAD OF TECHNOLOGY



25 FEBRUARY 2016 • 7:30PM

Microsoft Ends Moore's Law, Builds a Supercomputer in the Cloud

WebProNews (<http://www.webpronews.com/author/admin/>) / 10.17.2016 /

Computing

Moore's Law Is Dead. Now What?

Shrinking transistors have powered 50 years of advances in computing—but now other ways must be found to make computers more capable.

by Tom Simonite May 13, 2016

Mobile apps, video games, spreadsheets, and accurate weather forecasts:

that's just a sampling of the life-changing things made possible by the reliable, exponential growth in the power of computer chips over the past five decades.

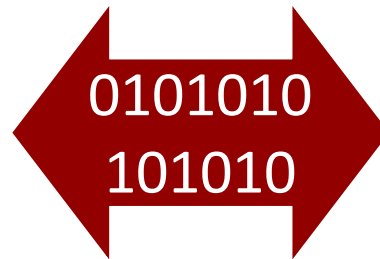
But in a few years technology companies may have to work harder to bring us advanced new use cases for computers. The continual cramming of more silicon transistors onto chips, known as Moore's Law, has been the feedstock of exuberant innovation in computing. Now it looks to be slowing to a halt.



End of smaller and faster?

I. End of “Moore”: too much heat

II. Higher density = too much energy



III. von Neumann bottleneck: transfer information back and forth

Create a new paradigm, beyond von Neumann

Supercomputer versus Brain:



10 MW

Processing and storage
Separated and serial



10 W

Processing and storage
Integrated and parallel!

Dec 2016

The New York Times Magazine

The Great A.I. Awakening



Rule base + brute force

1997, IBM Deep Blue



Learning + pattern recognition

2016, Google AlphaGo

Dec 2016

The New York Times Magazine

The Great A.I. Awakening

Program that learns!

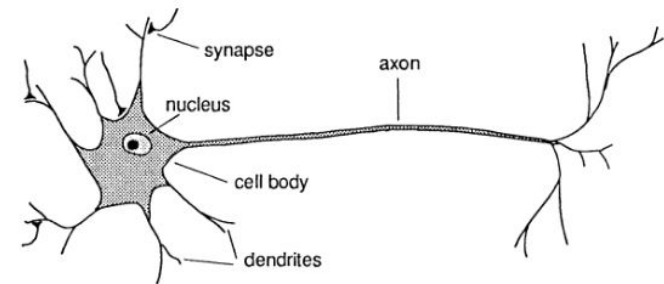
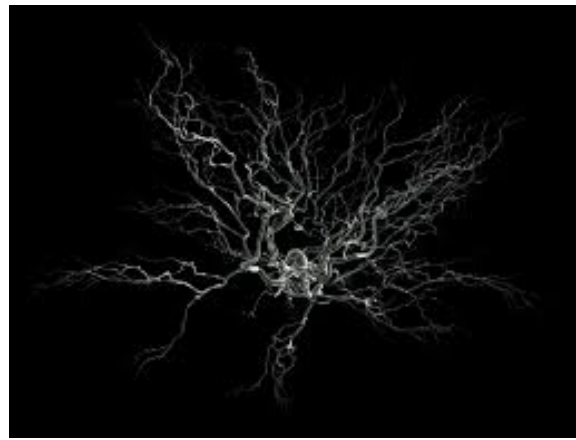
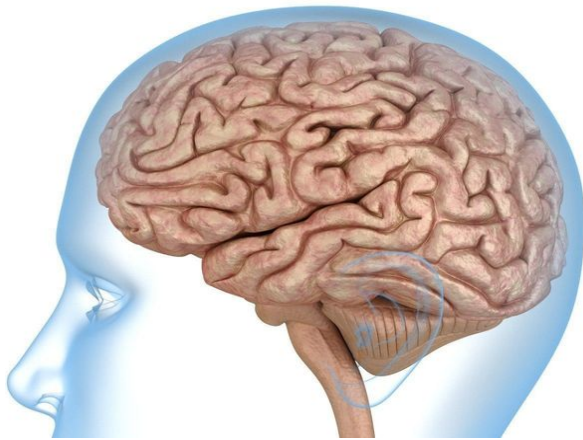
**Requires energy consuming
supercomputer**



Paradigm shift: *to develop materials that “learn”*

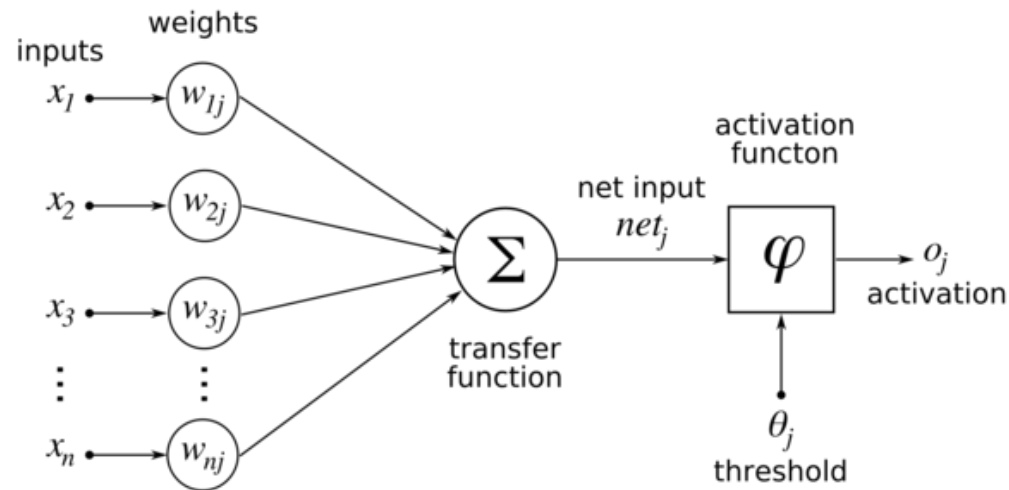


What happens at a single neuron?



Single neurons are connected by synapses
a scheme with adaptation

Synaptic Neuron Memory



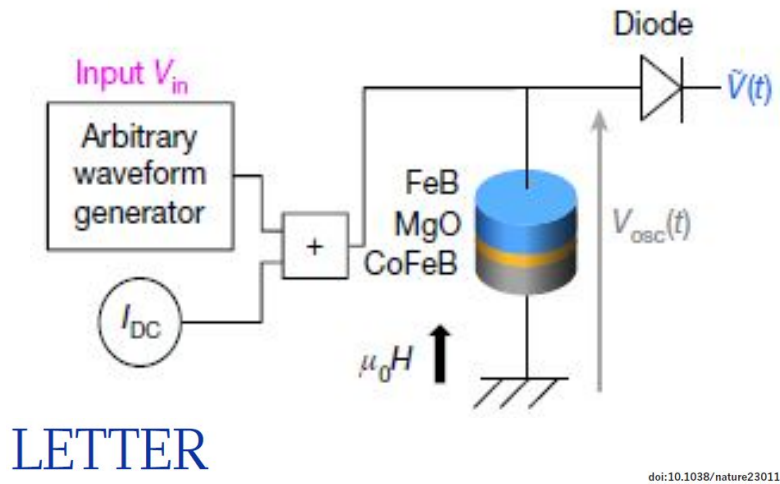
Artificial neuron: many inputs and one output

Decision making: Summation of weights of individual inputs

The neuron fires : $X_1W_1 + X_2W_2 + X_3W_3 + \dots > T$

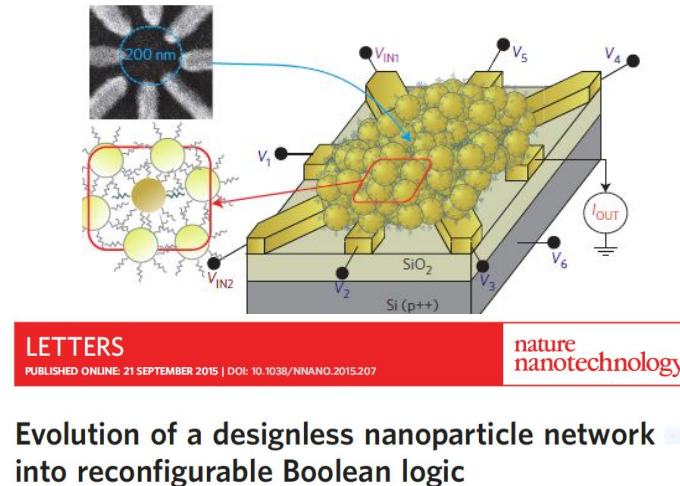
- Stable intermediate memory states required for synaptic memory
- Reconfigurable in terms of current flow
- Materials that can learn

Research on adaptable materials



Neuromorphic computing with nanoscale spintronic oscillators

Jacob Torrejon¹, Mathieu Riou¹, Flavio Abreu Araujo¹, Sumito Tsunegi², Guru Khalsa^{3†}, Damien Querlioz⁴, Paolo Bortolotti¹, Vincent Cros¹, Kay Yakushiji², Akio Fukushima², Hitoshi Kubota², Shinji Yuasa², Mark D. Stiles³ & Julie Grollier¹



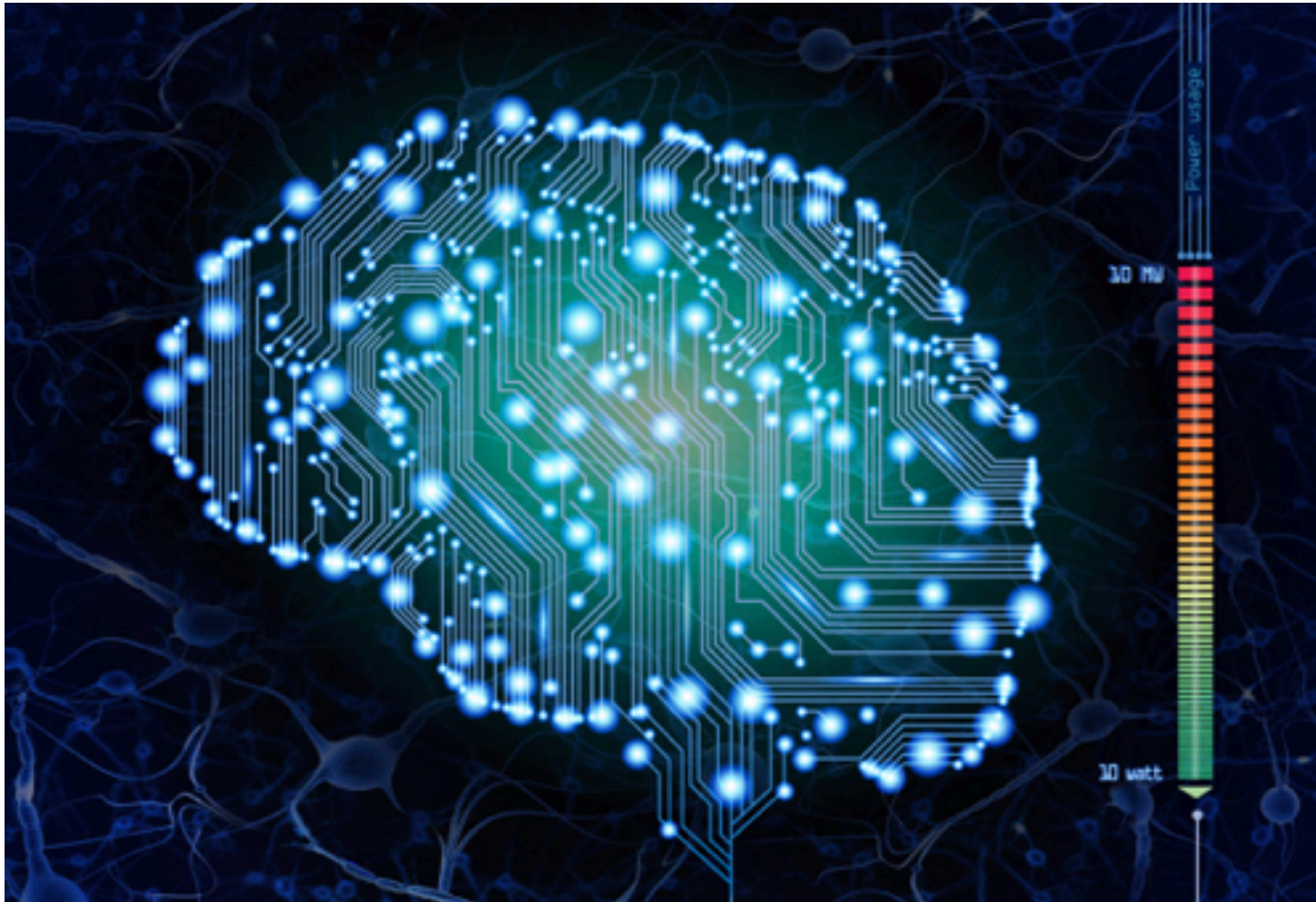
S. K. Bose^{1†}, C. P. Lawrence^{12†}, Z. Liu¹, K. S. Makarenko¹, R. M. J. van Damme³, H. J. Broersma² and W. G. van der Wiel^{1*}

Noheda et al, Nature 2014

Learning is done via external computer...

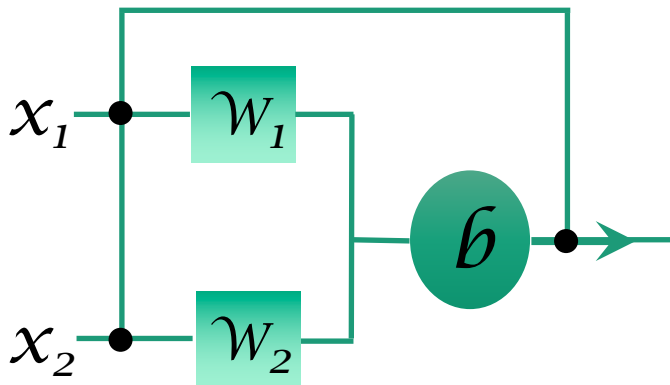
Can we develop materials that learn?

Computing with Magneto-Optics?



Perceptron learning: 'global' feedback

Weights are computed after each pattern(μ)



 This image cannot

$$\Delta w_i = \eta \times \text{sign}(O_d^1 - O^1) x_i^1$$

$$w_i = w_i + \Delta w_i$$

$$O^2 = \text{sign}(x_i^2 w_i - b);$$

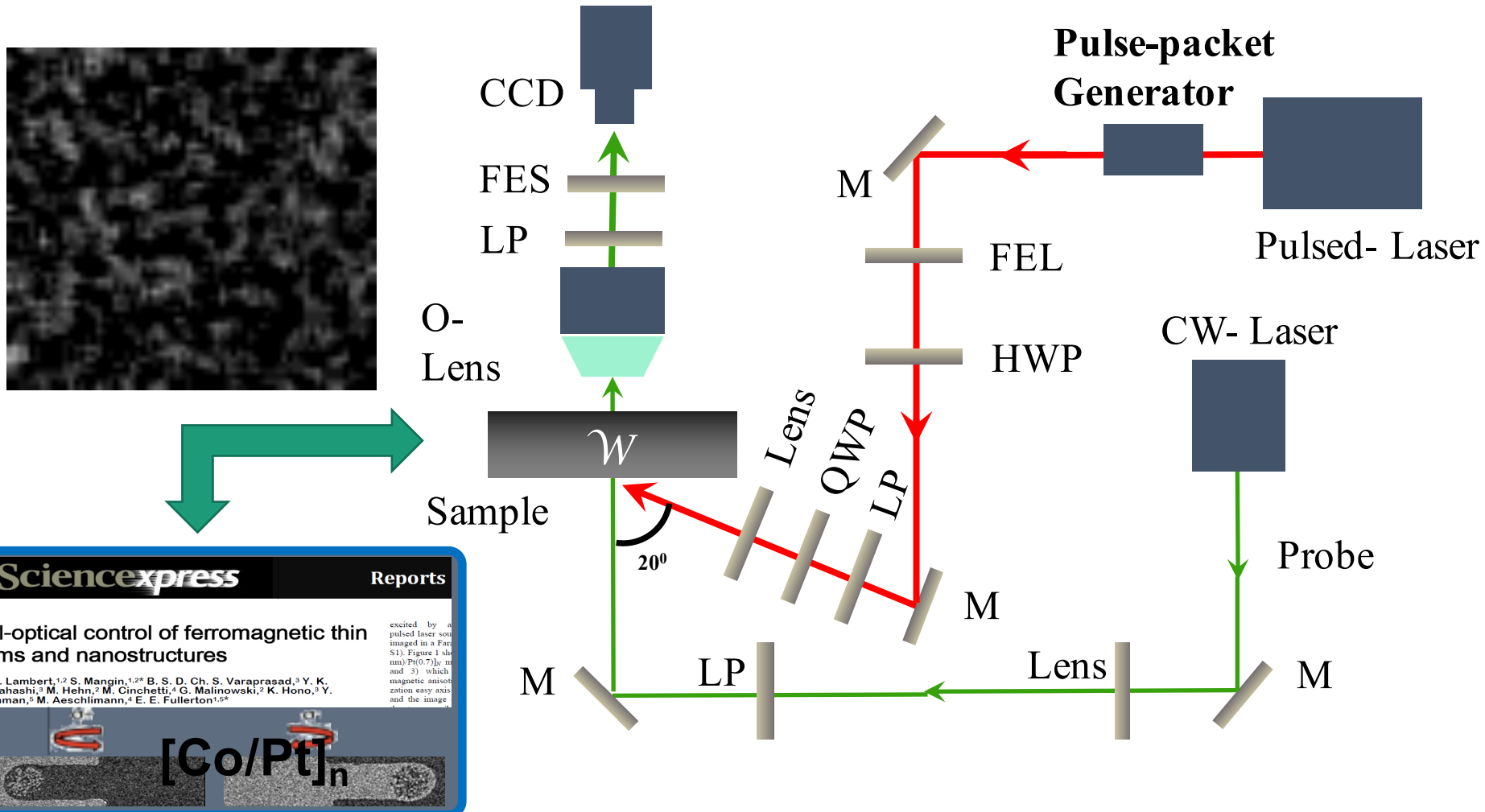
$$\Delta w_i = \eta \times \text{sign}(O_d^2 - O^2) x_i^2$$

$$w_i = w_i + \Delta w_i$$

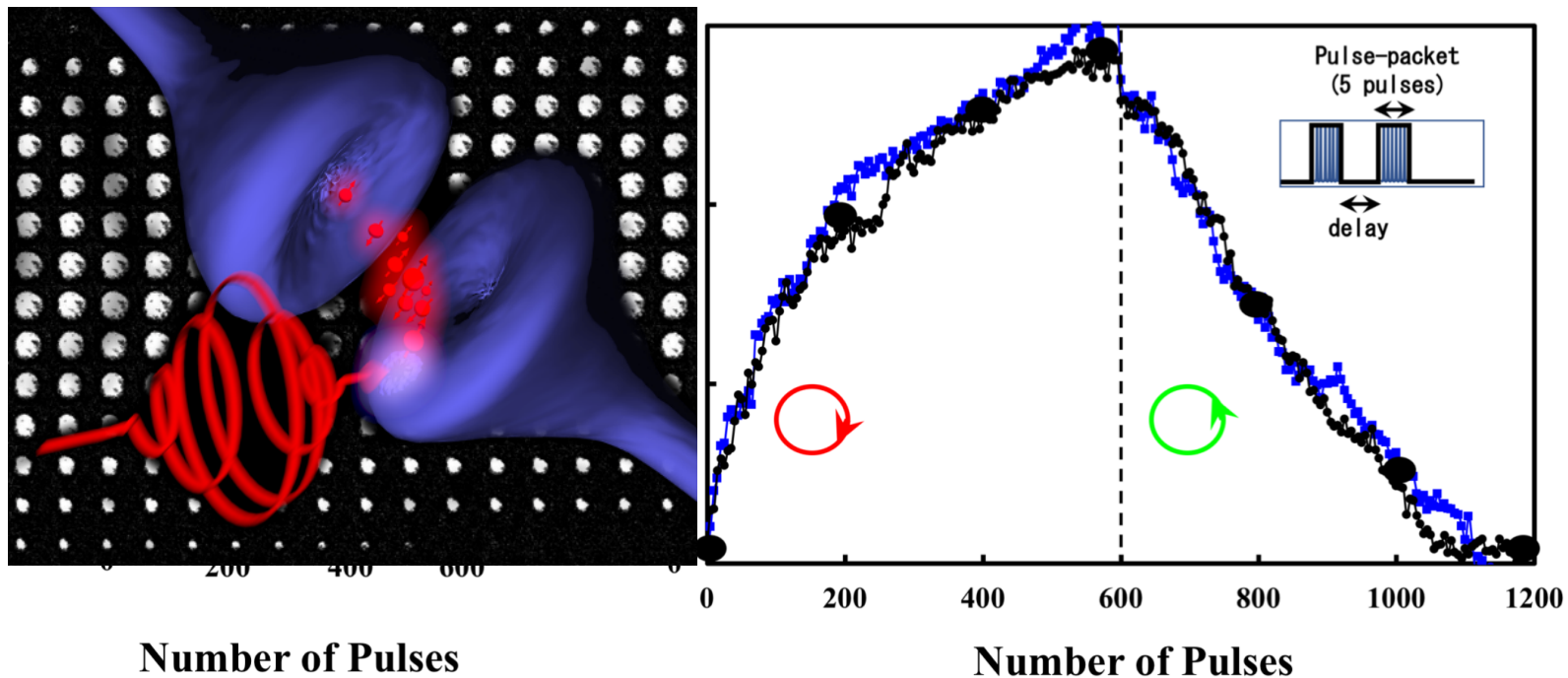
$$O^3 \dots\dots O^4 \dots\dots$$

No external storage required! w_i in material!

Magneto-optical Implementation

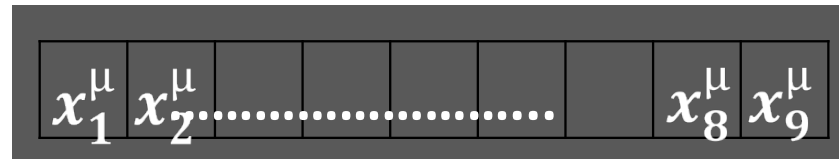


Continuously variable weights



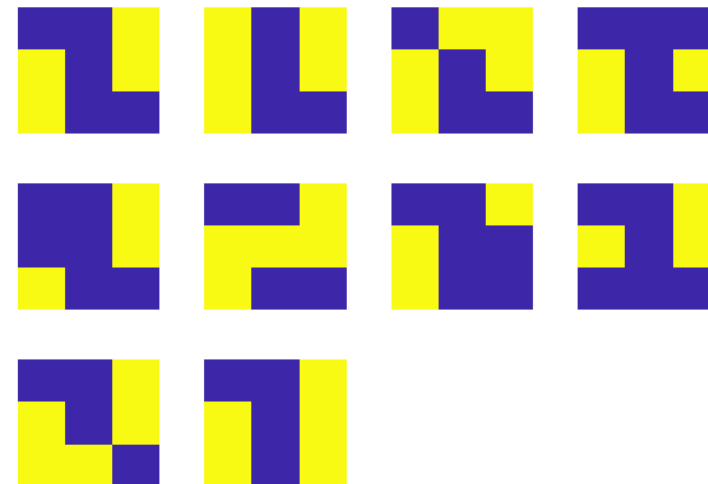
Reproducible adaptation of weights with
circularly polarized laser pulses
pulse width 4 ps, 5 pulses/packet fluence $1.3\text{mJ}/\text{cm}^2$
(A. Chachravarty et al, APL 2019)

Pattern recognition



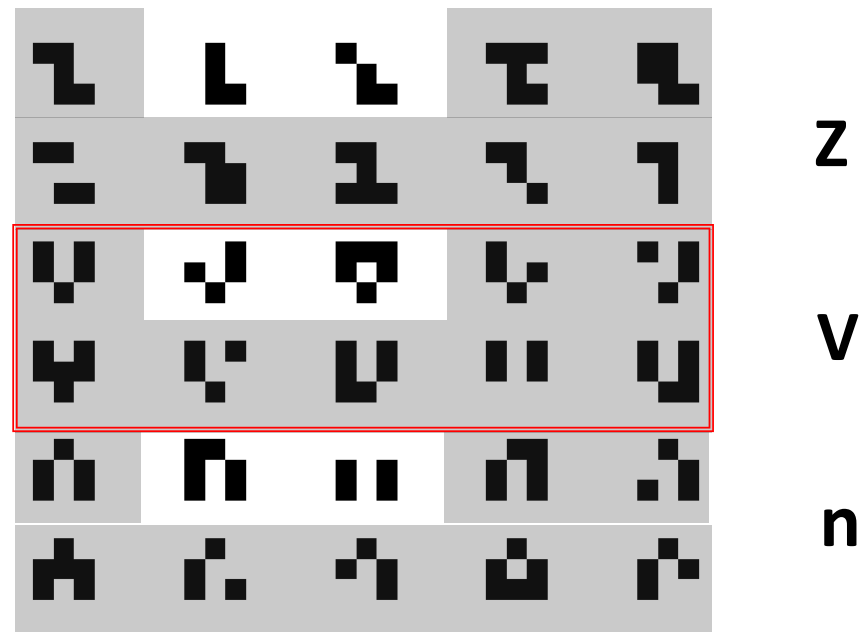
1	1	0
0	1	0
0	1	1

A weight is associated with each pixel



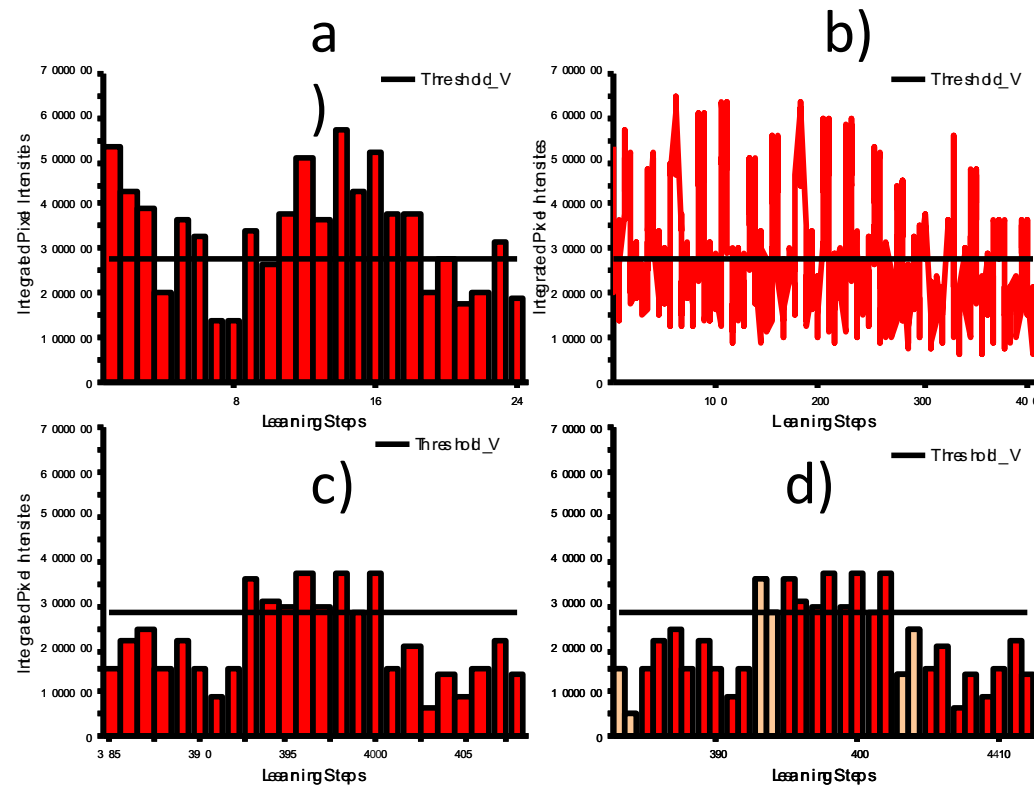
Perturbed pattern: flipping one pixel at a time

Training/Operating the Network



goal: classify “v” from “z” and “n”

Training/Operating the network



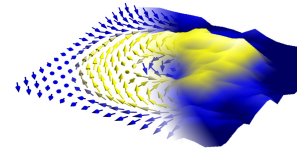
- ~400 steps: learning completed
- all unknown patterns classified

(A. Chachravarty et al, in preparation)

Opto-magnetic neural network

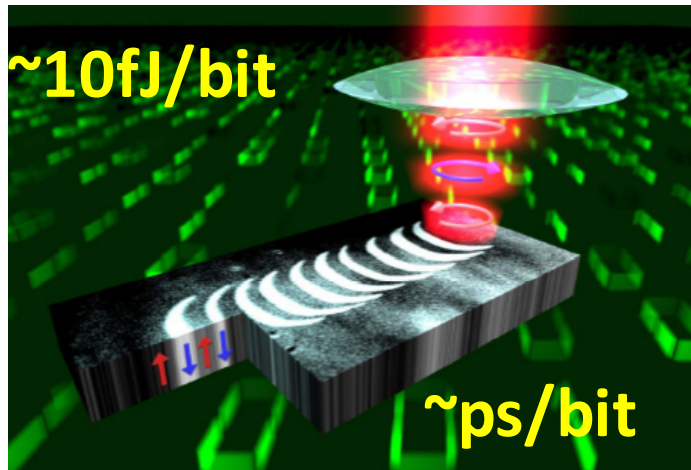
- ✓ Realization of opto-magnetic synapses using ultrashort laser pulses on Co/Pt films
- ✓ Supervised learning with opto-magnetic synapses and global feedback
- ✓ No external storage needed: material that learns!
- ✓ pattern recognition achieved!
- ✓ Energy absorbed: 65 pJ/synapse/step (1.125 μm): Extrapolates to 20 fJ/synapse/step (20 nm)

Next steps: more inputs (+ photonic network, NIST data base) + 3D



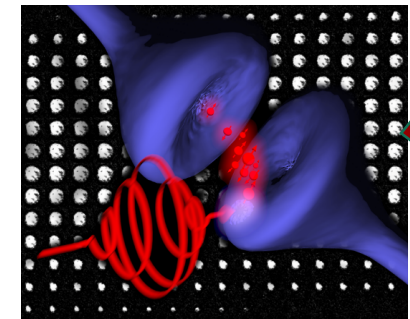
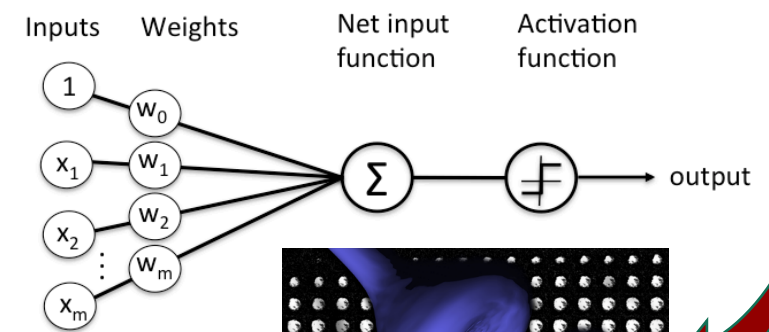
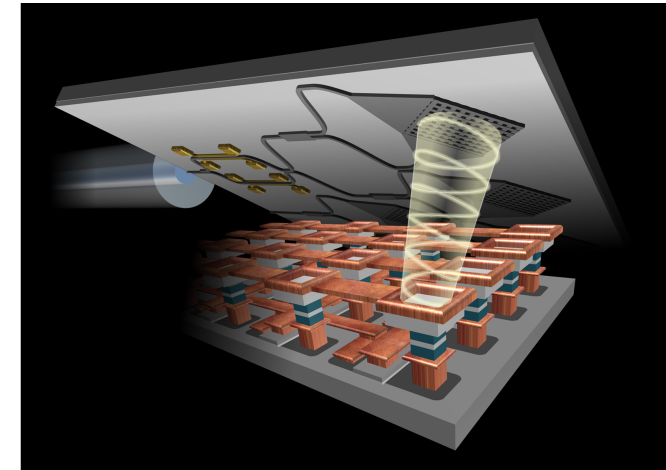
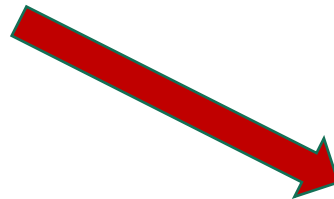
ERC Synergy Grant (with R. Dunin-Bukowski, S. Blugel, M. Klaui)

in summary



Photon-spintronics
energy efficient
Brain-inspired computing!

outlook: learning on chip
(with the speed of light)



Acknowledgements

Radboud University



J. Mentink
A.V. Kimel
C. Davies
K. Yamada
Q. Li
A. Chakravarty
S. Semin
A. Toonen



University of York
R. Chantrell
T.A. Ostler (Sheffield)
J.Barker
R.Evans
Nihon University
Prof. A. Itoh
A. Tsukamoto

UC San Diego

E. Fullerton
R. Medapalli

Bessy

I. Radu

C. Stamm (Zurich)

L.Le Guyader (Hamburg)

Stanford

Herman Durr (Uppsala)

A.Reid

C.Graves



(PhD and PD positions available)