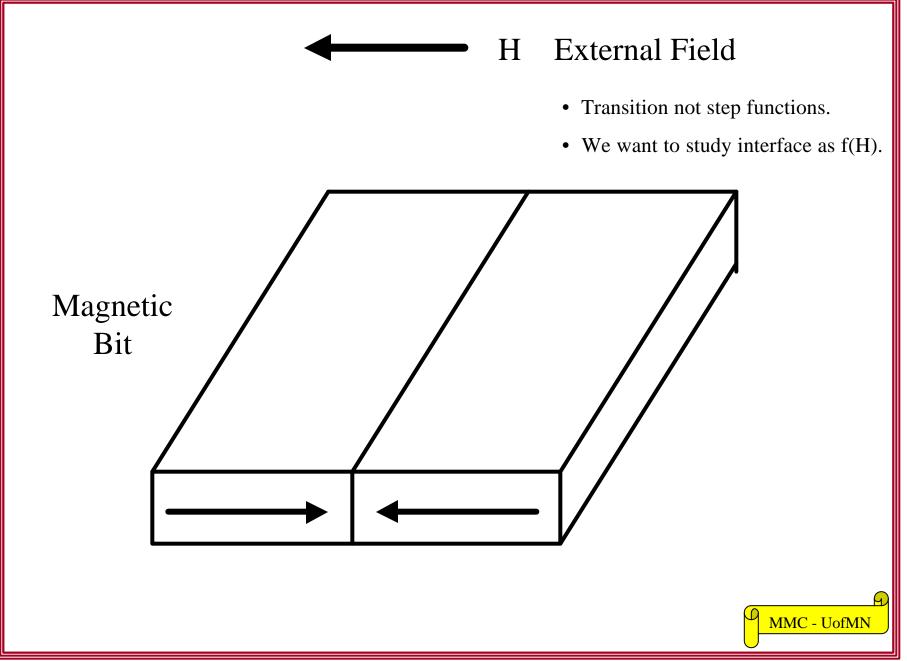
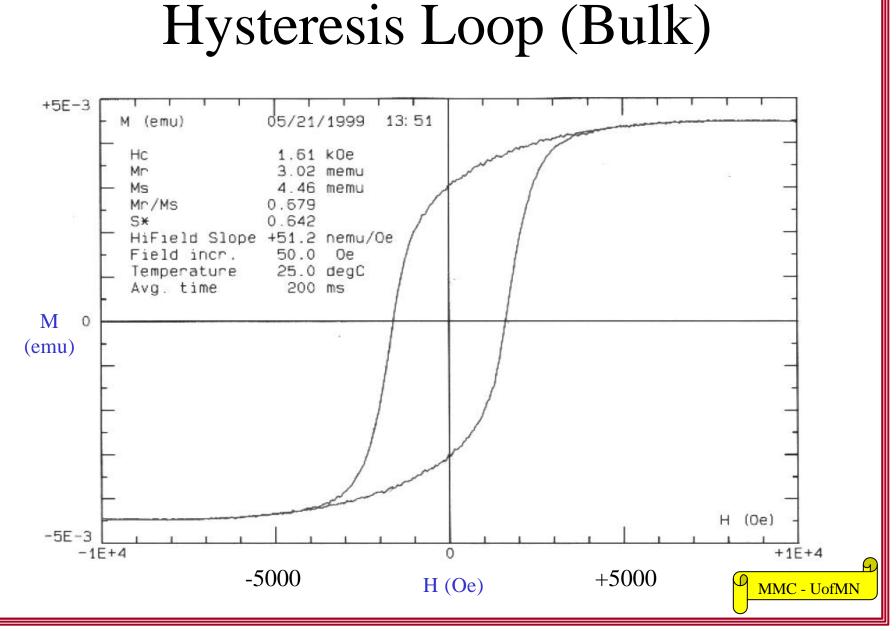
Magnetic force microscopy of bit erasure in magnetic recording media

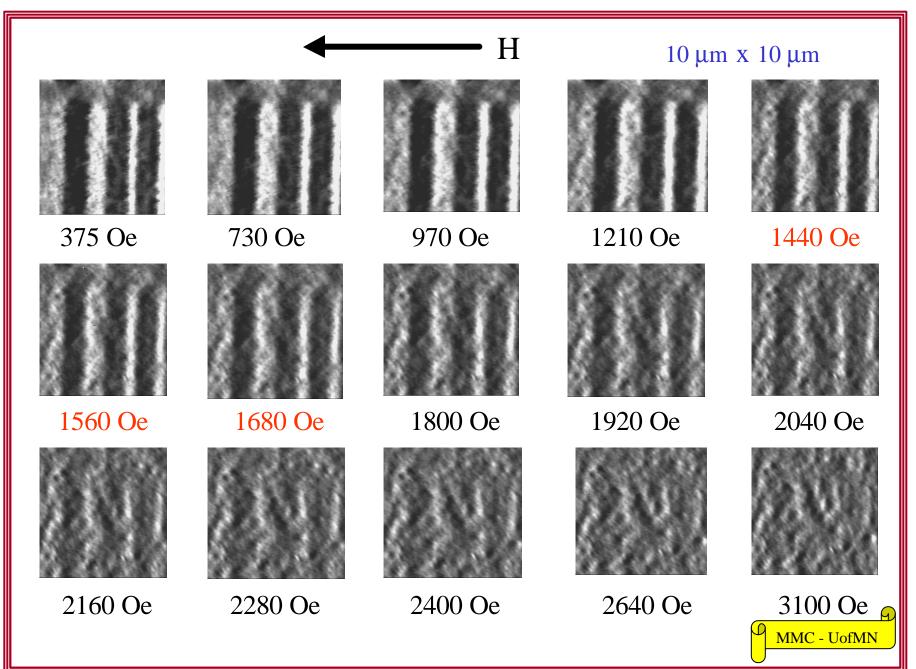
Hsia-Po Vincent Kuo, E. Dan Dahlberg, & Chris Merton

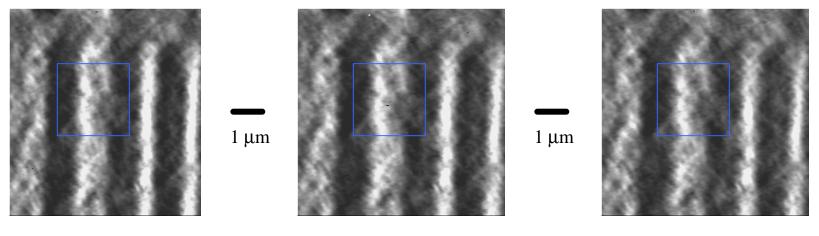
Magnetic Microscopy Center (MMC) http://www.physics.umn.edu/groups/mmc

> Department of Physics University of Minnesota







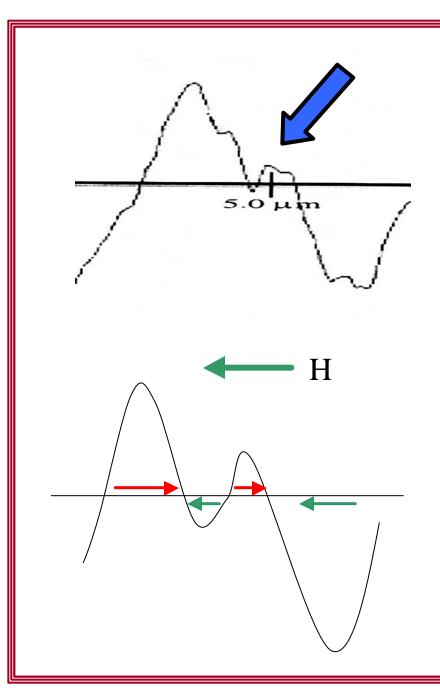


1440 Oe

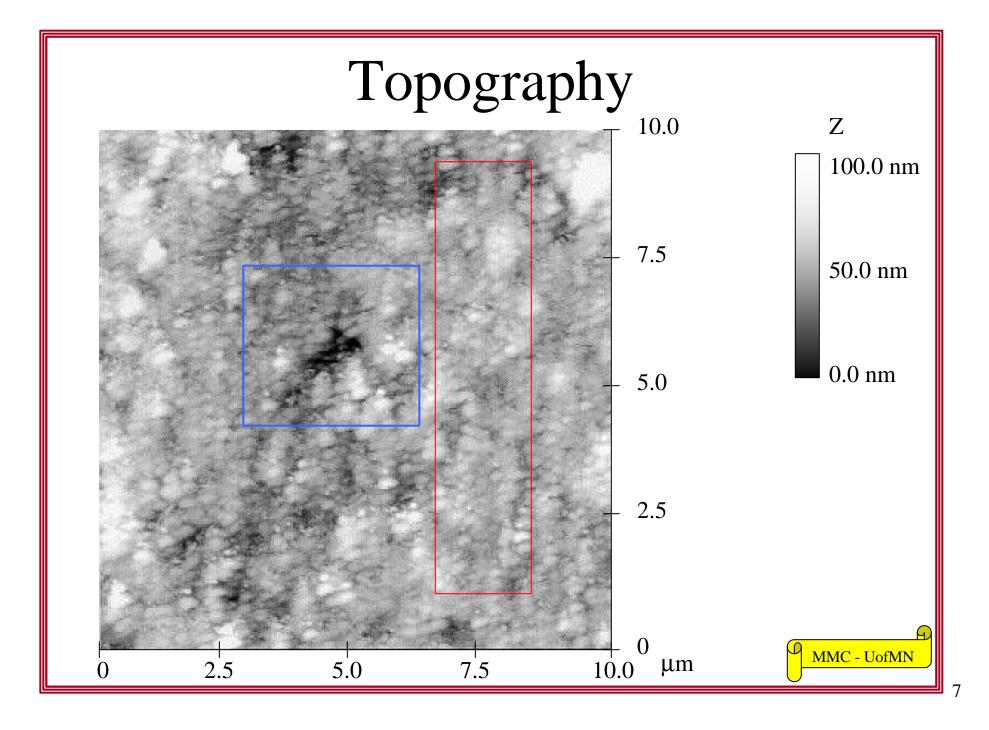
1560 Oe

1680 Oe

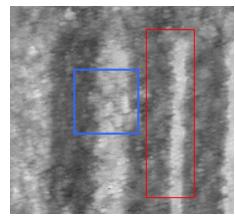
- Large scale penetration of bit erasure into previously established domains
- Large scale degeneration of data bits
- No clearly identifiable data bits wider than 1 µm (length of black bar located in between the images) on a side are visible



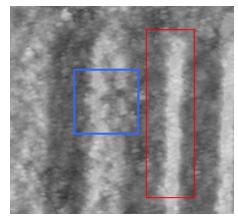
- Closer examination suggests that the degeneration occur near the regions where magnetic domains were initially irregular
- The likelihood of bit degeneration rests largely on whether it is energetically favorable for the bits to align with the externally applied field



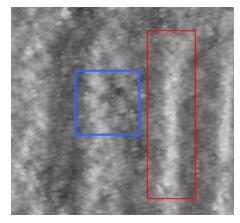
Magnetic-Topography Overlay



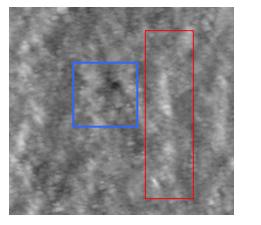
375 Oe



1210 Oe

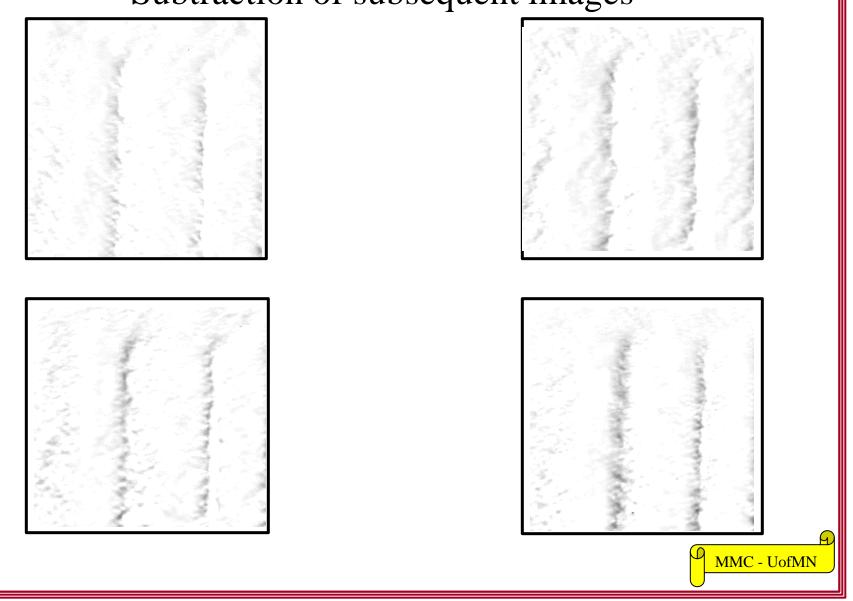


1680 Oe



2400 Oe

Subtraction of subsequent images



Summary

- Bit erasure in magnetic recording media has been studied using MFM with increasing external magnetic fields
 - Susceptible to alignment at an applied field of ~1.4 kOe
 - Once the initial erasure began it became more favorable for the neighboring regions to align
 - Continued increase in the externally applied field yielded expansions in the bit degeneration, protruding into the previously established data bits
 - Initial bit alignment due to unstable domain walls created by the high and low regions present in the recording media