## Magnetic structure of artificial spin ice

<u>M. Matczak</u>,<sup>1,2</sup> F. Lisiecki,<sup>3</sup> P. Kuświk,<sup>1</sup> D. Wilgocka-Ślęzak,<sup>4</sup> M. Ślęzak,<sup>5,6</sup> T. Giela,<sup>4</sup> J. Raabe,<sup>6</sup> N. Pilet,<sup>6</sup> P. Mazalski,<sup>7</sup> J. Korecki,<sup>4,5</sup> A. Maziewski,<sup>7</sup> J. Dubowik,<sup>1</sup> and F. Stobiecki<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Molecular Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań, Poland
<sup>2</sup>NanoBioMedical Centre, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland
<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Technical Physics, Poznań University of Technology, Poznań, Poland
<sup>4</sup>Jerzy Haber Institute of Catalysis and Surface Science, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland
<sup>5</sup>Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, AGH University of Technology, Kraków, Poland
<sup>6</sup>Swiss Light Source, Paul Scherrer Institut, Switzerland
<sup>7</sup>Faculty of Physics, University of Białystok, Poland

Arrays of dipolar coupled ferromagnetic nanostructres (artificial kagome spin ice) were produced using lift-off electron beam lithography and ultrahigh vacuum magnetron sputtering of permalloy (Ni<sub>80</sub>Fe<sub>20</sub>) films. The topologies of the structures were examined by: scanning electron microscopy, photoelectron microscopy (PEEM), and atomic force microscopy. Magnetic structures were observed with PEEM employing the XMCD effect and with magnetic force microscopy. The specific features of magnetic structure characteristic for artificial spin ice were recorded with both methods.