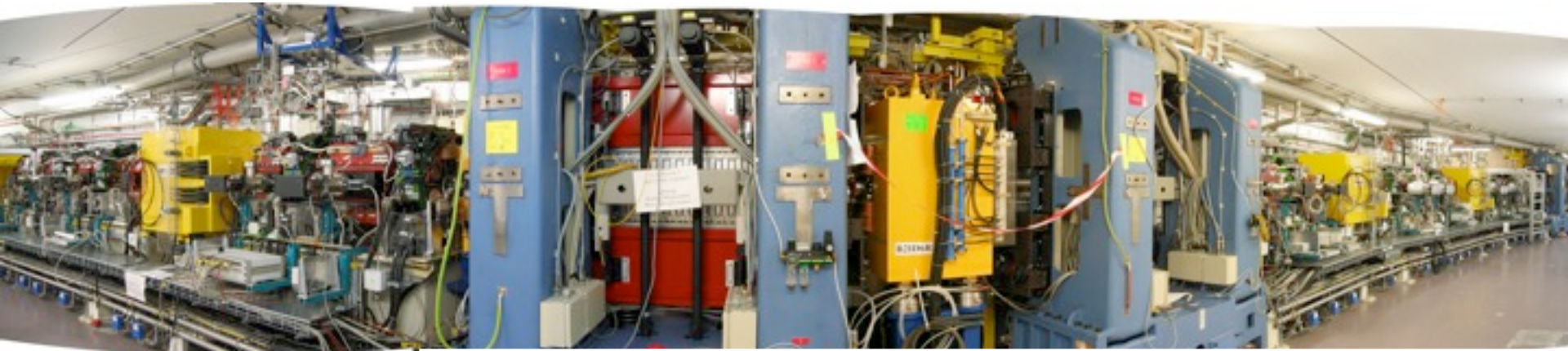
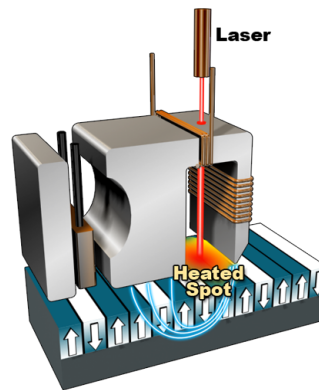


The X-Ray View of Magnetism

Hermann A. Dürr

SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory
Stanford University



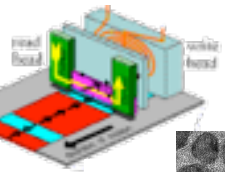
X-Rays Access the Ultra Small and Ultra Fast

ultra small

ultra fast

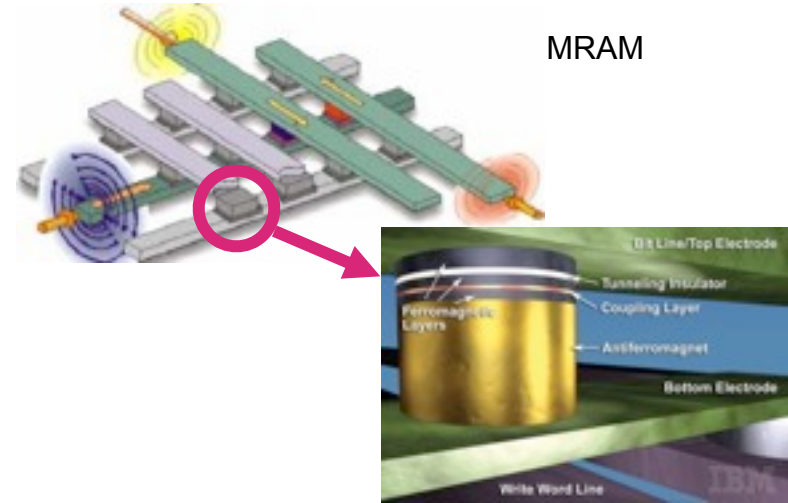
1mm

hard disc



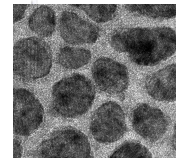
GMR heads

1ns



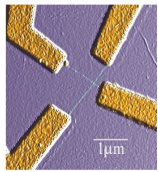
MRAM

1μm



~10nm grains

1ps

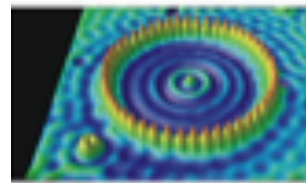


electrodes connected by nanotubes

1nm

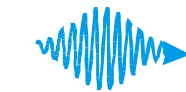


molecules

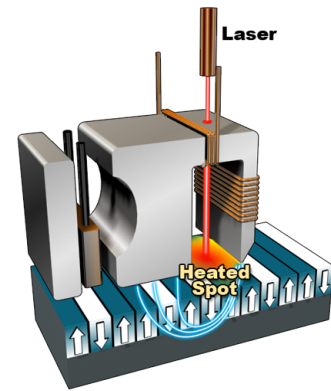


'atomic corral' ~14nm diameter

1fs

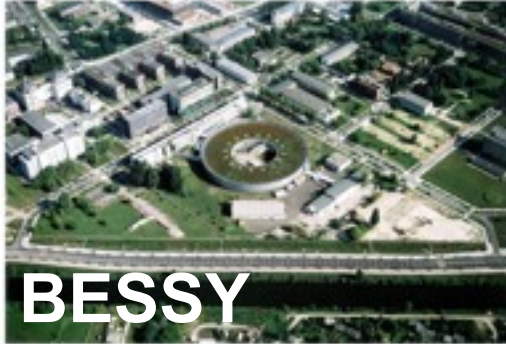


shortest laser pulse ~1fs



The X-Ray View of Magnetism

The Ultra Small



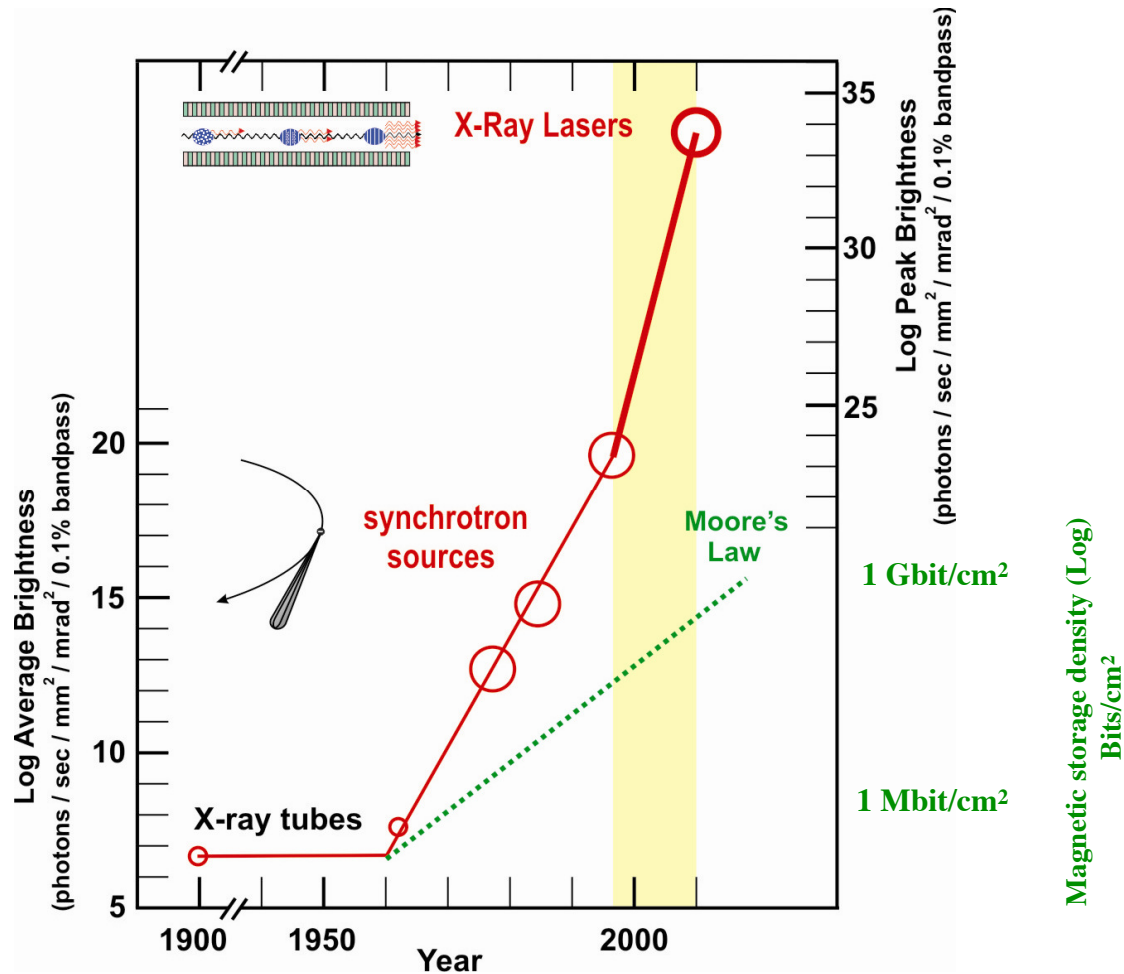
The Ultra Small & Ultra Fast



The Ultra Fast

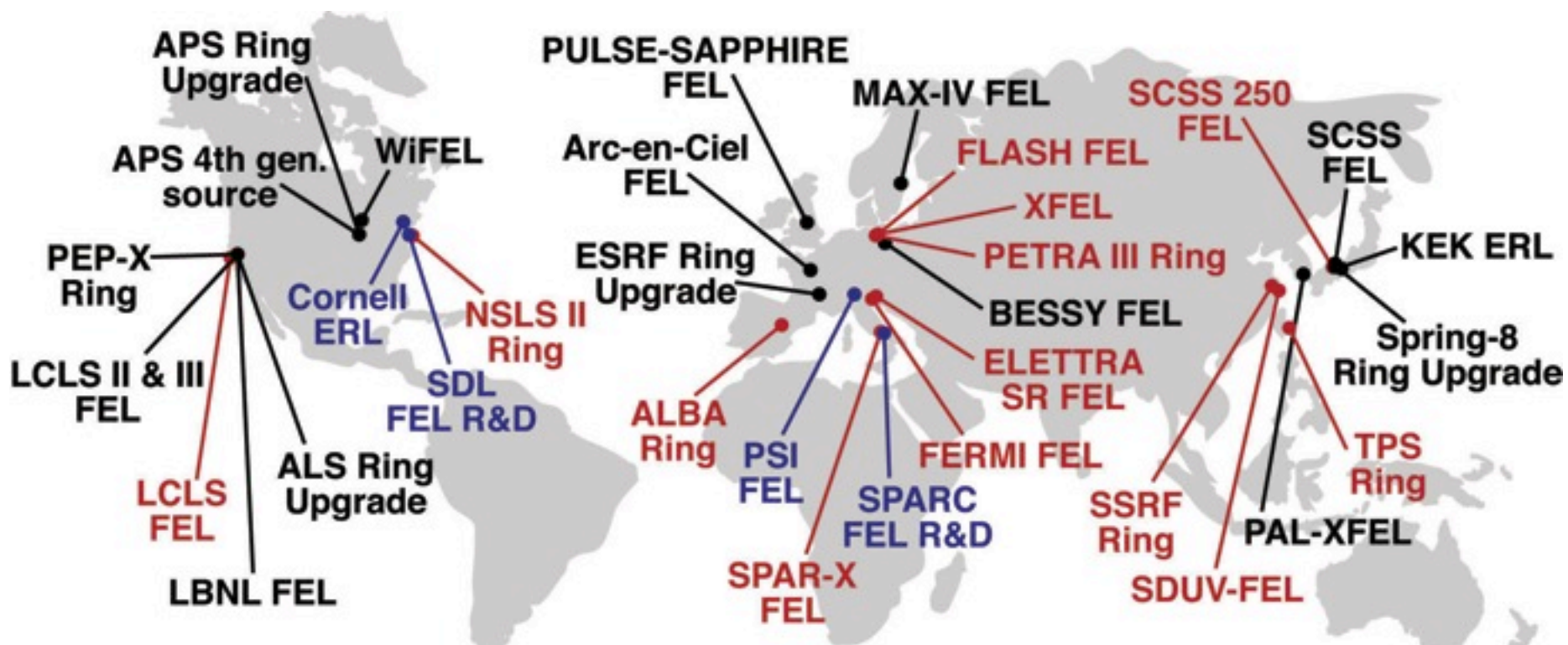


The X-Ray Revolution



The development of x-ray sources easily outpaces the growth of the semiconductor and magnetic storage technology

Major Synchrotron Radiation Facilities Around the World



Key:

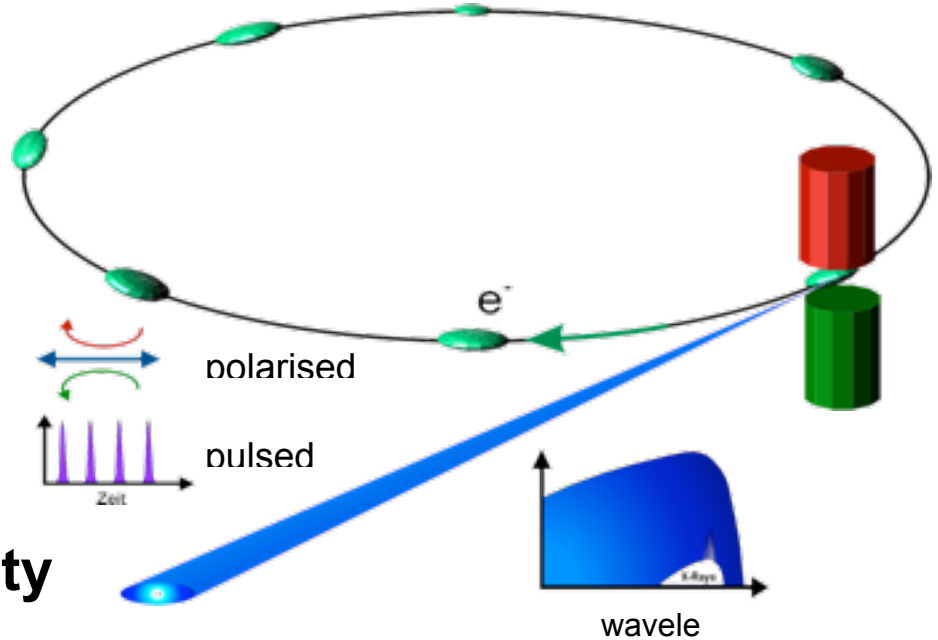
Red - funded (operational or under construction)

Blue - funded R&D program

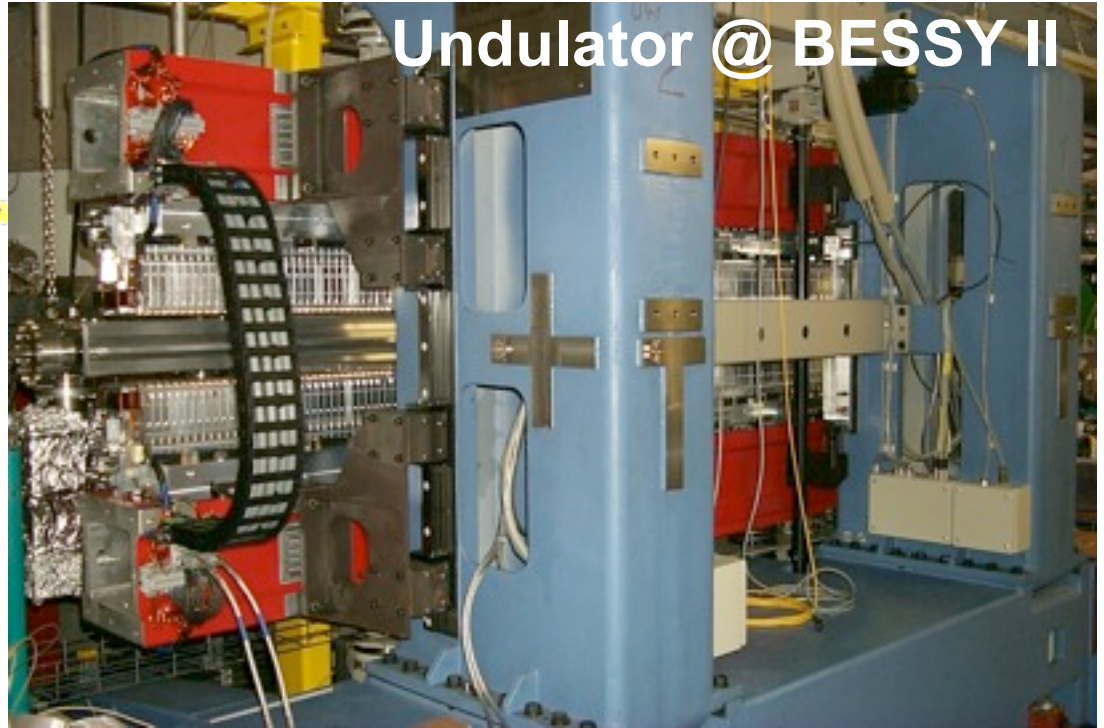
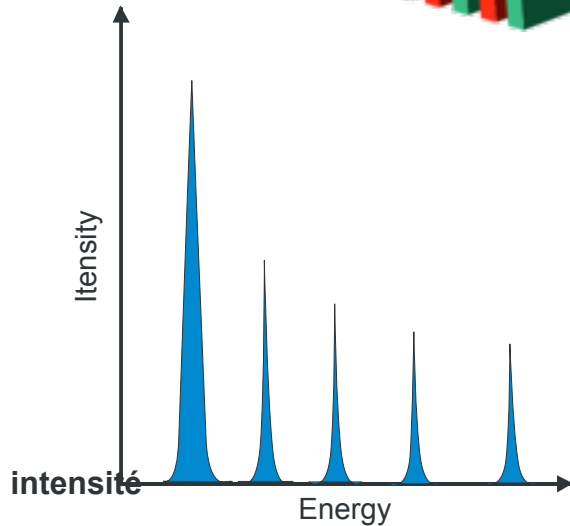
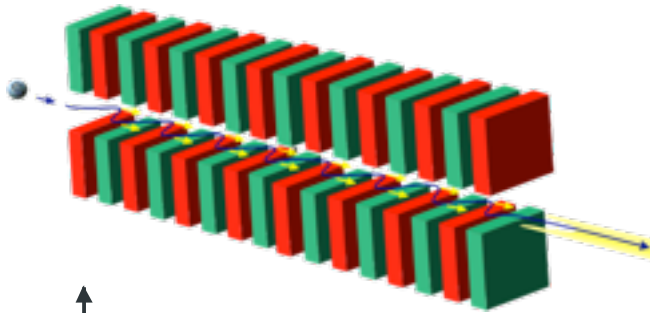
Black - concepts and proposals

The power of conventional synchrotron radiation

- high average intensity
- variable cross section & sample penetration
- element & chemical state specificity
- charge versus spin sensitivity through polarization
- spatial resolution down to atomic size
- temporal resolution to ~ 50 ps



The power of conventional synchrotron radiation



Each bunch contains $N_e \sim 10^9$ electrons

...but electrons emit spontaneously
photons not coherent

Intensity limited by independent photon emission – scales as N_e

The power of conventional synchrotron radiation

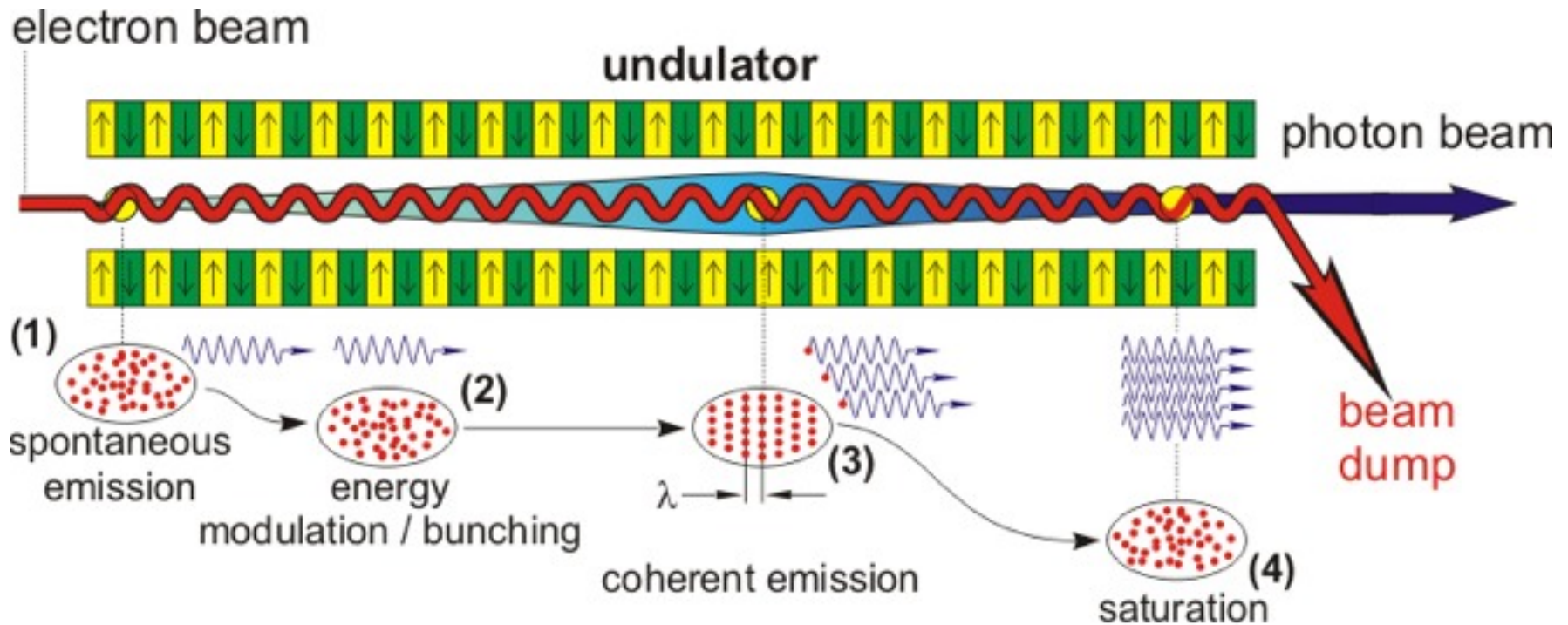
View of the BESSY II experimental hall with 46 beamlines in operation in 2004



many simultaneous experiments

Concept of a free electron x-ray laser

- Replace storage ring by a linear accelerator
allows compression of electron bunch – use once, then throw away
- Send electron bunch through a very long undulator

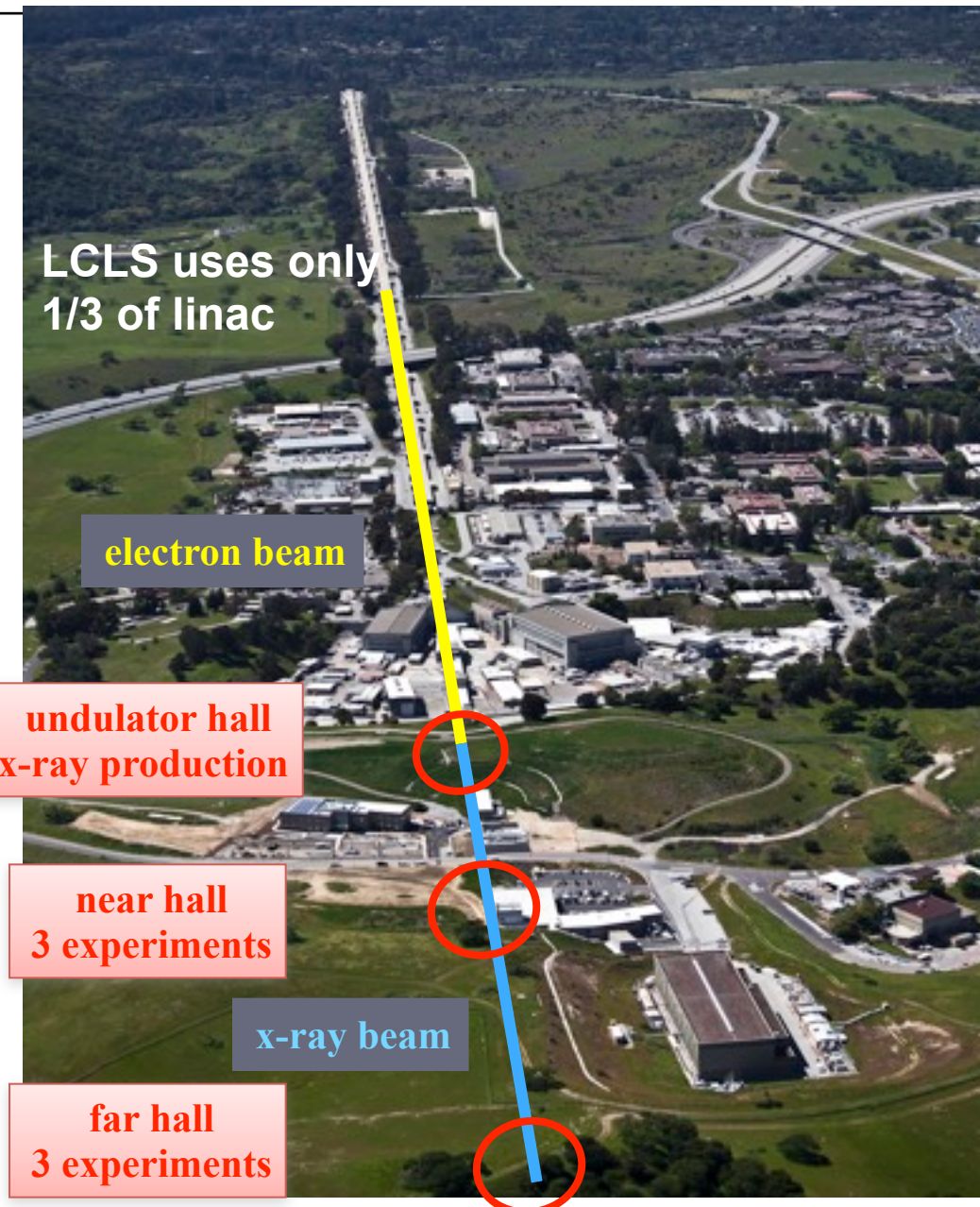


Intensity scales as N_e^2 or increased by 10^9

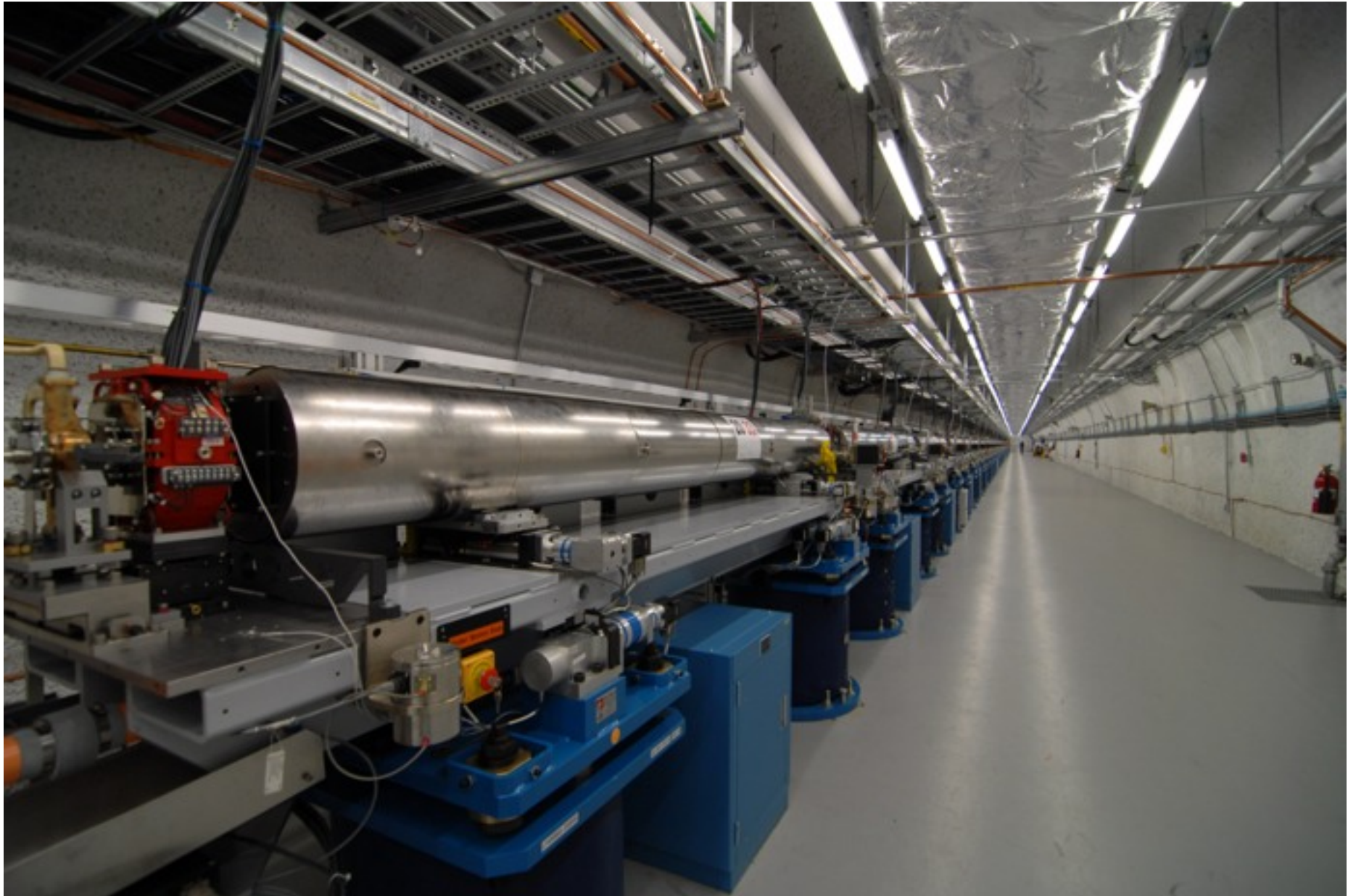
Linac Coherent Light Source or “LCLS” at SLAC

the world’s first x-ray laser

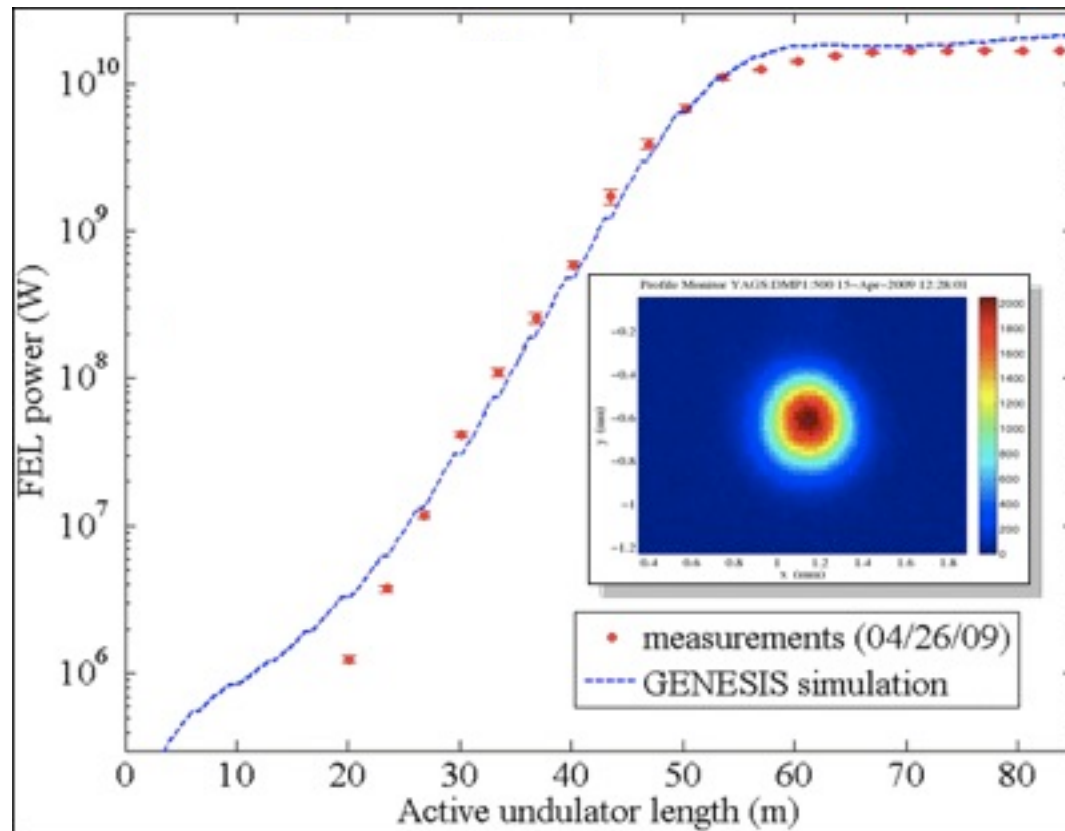
- **X-rays**
for atomic resolution
 - **ultrafast flash**
to study processes with femtosecond duration
 - **ultrabright flash**
 - **increased coherence**
to study disordered system without lenses
- ... **but only one experiment at a time**



132 meters of FEL undulators



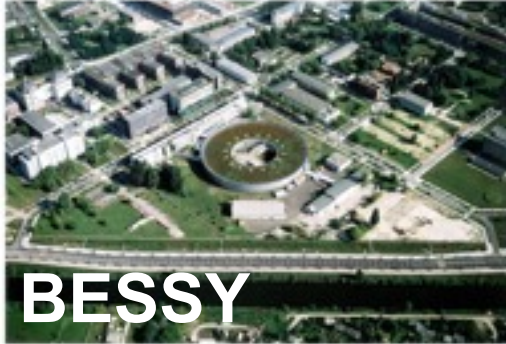
LCLS lases at 1.5 Å



- Typical x-ray beam energy > 1 mJ or $> 10^{12}$ photons per pulse
- Typical x-ray pulse duration at 300pC charge ~ 100 fs (FWHM).
- X-ray pulse duration at 20 pC charge < 10 fs

The X-Ray View of Magnetism

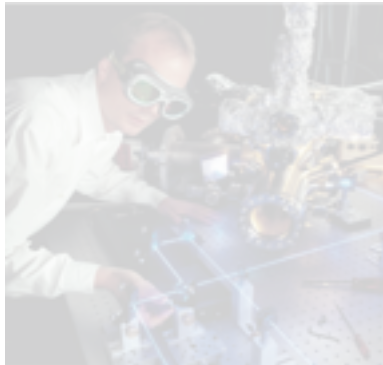
The Ultra Small



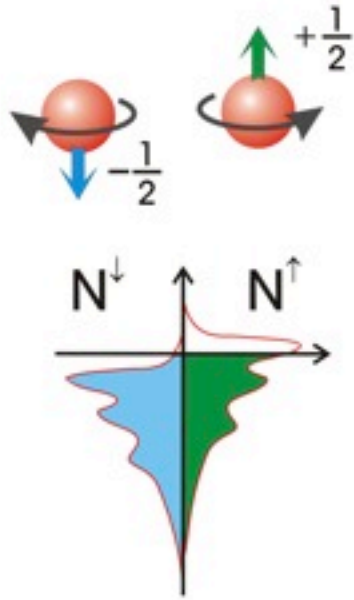
The Ultra Small & Ultra Fast



The Ultra Fast

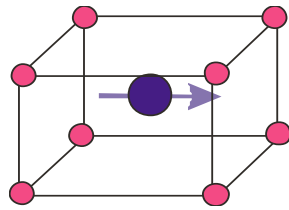


Magnetism in a Nutshell

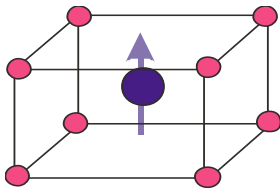


long-range
ferromagnetic order
↕
exchange interaction

hard axis

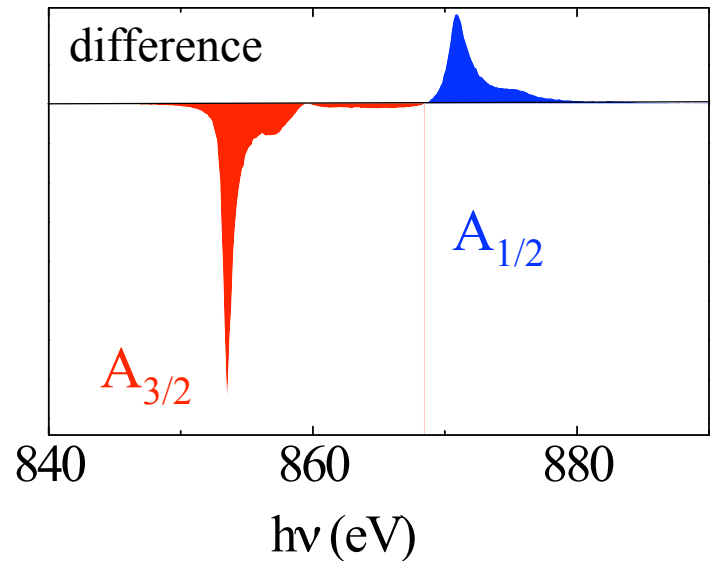
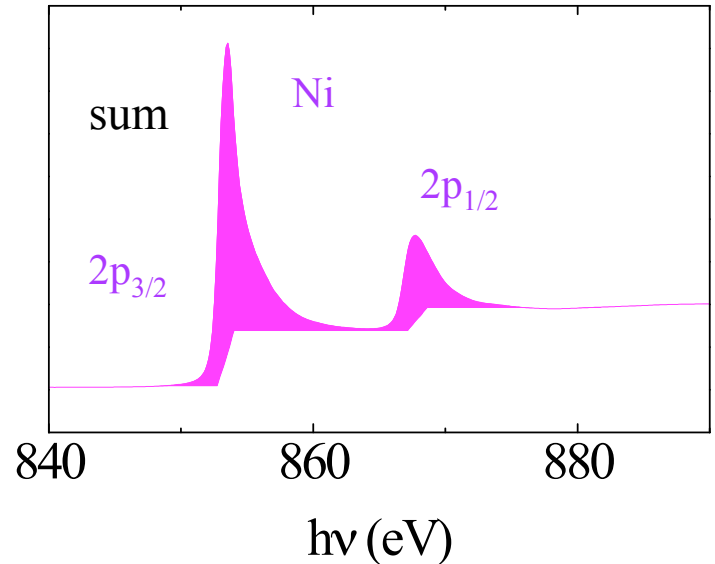
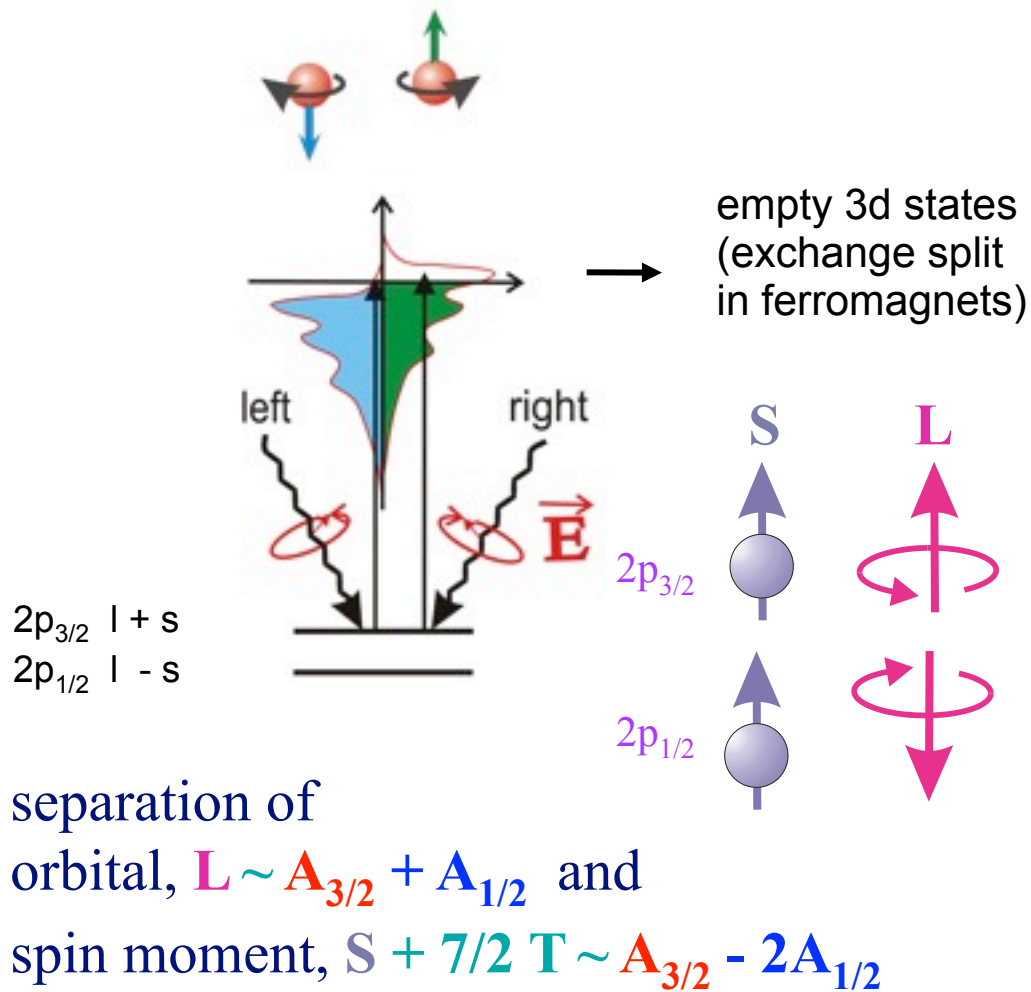


easy axis



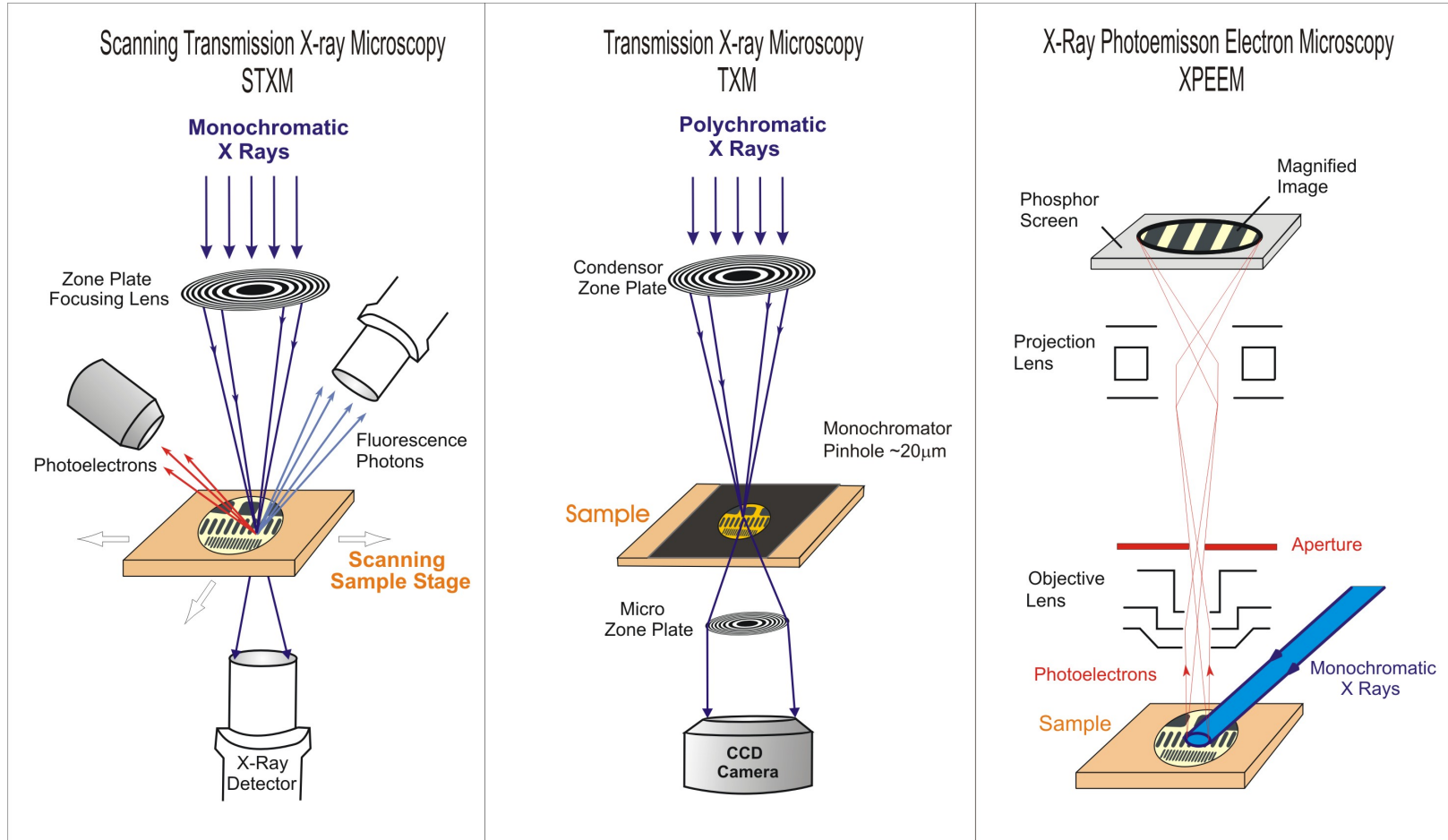
magnetic anisotropy is caused by
spin-orbit coupling & crystalline field

X-Ray Magnetic Circular Dichroism



Thole, Carra, Sette, van der Laan, Phys. Rev. Lett. **68**, 1943 (1992)
Carra, Thole, Altarelli, Wang, Phys. Rev. Lett. **70**, 694 (1993)

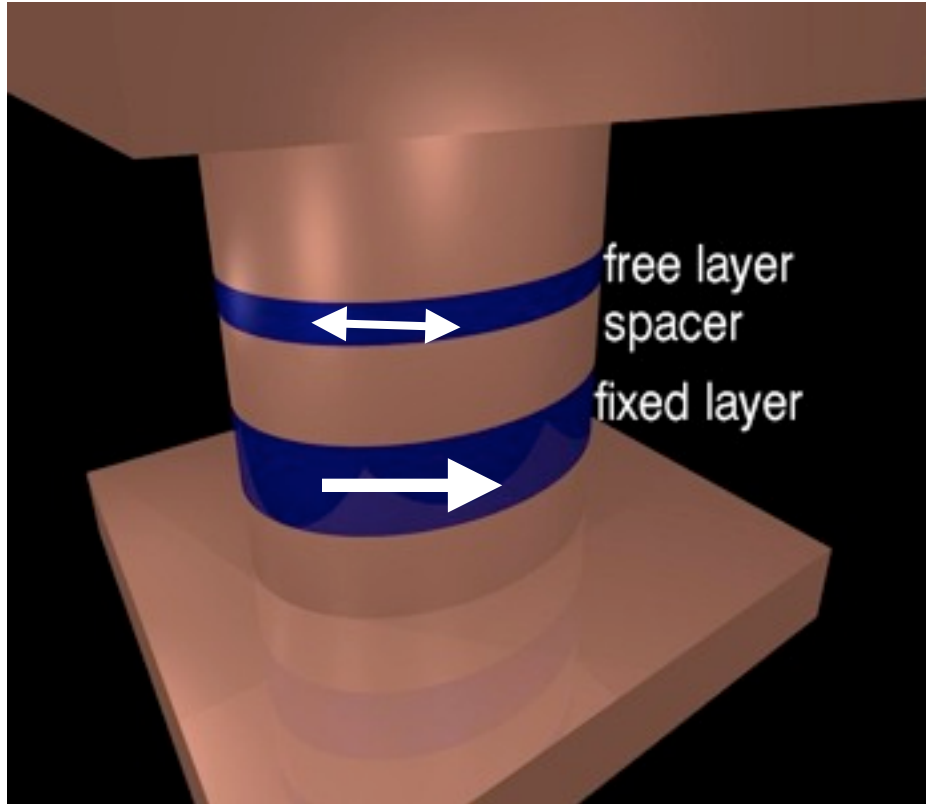
Imaging Nanoscale Magnetism



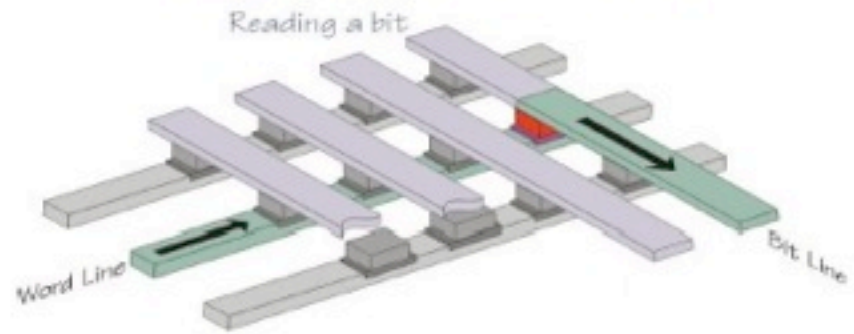
Spatial resolution presently 20 - 40 nm

Magnetic switching by spin injection

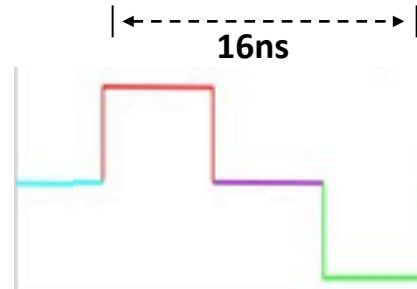
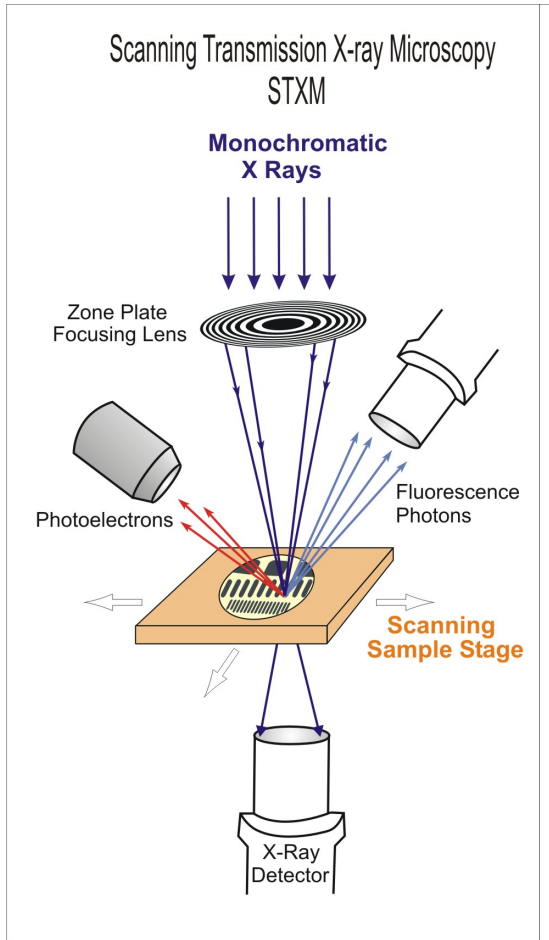
Y. Acremann (ETH Zurich)



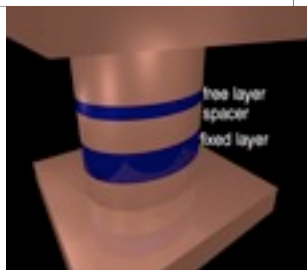
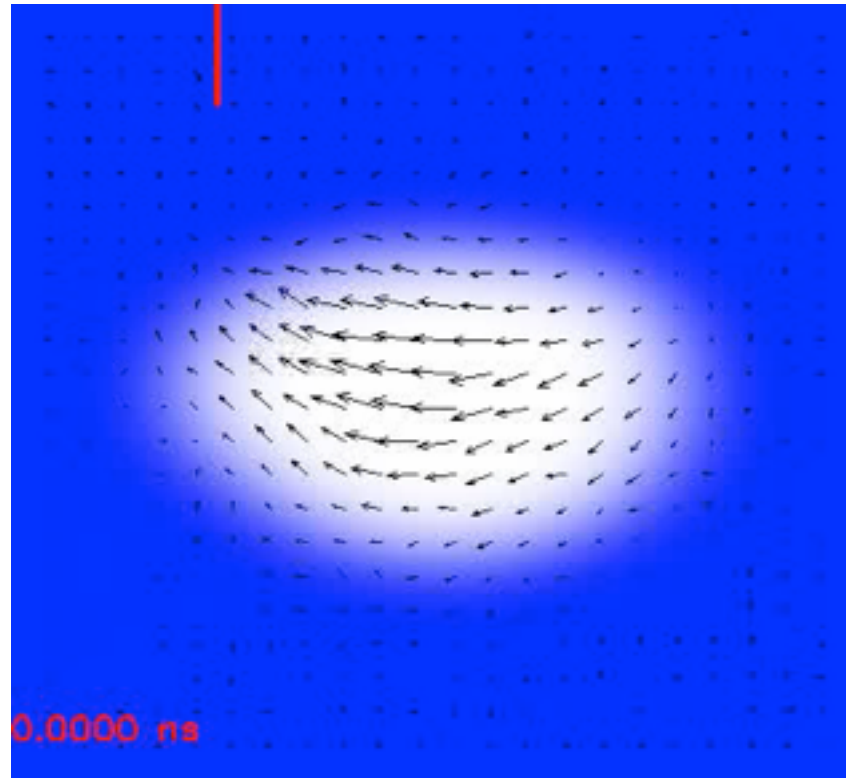
MRAM cells



Movie of Magnetization



Images taken every 200ps



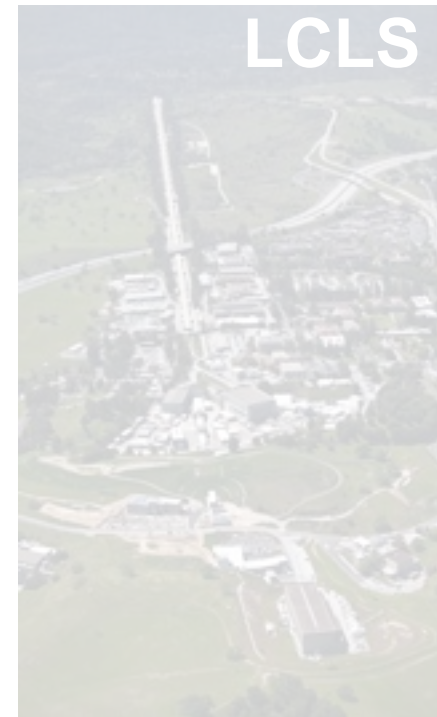
Y. Acremann, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **96**, 217202 (2006)

The X-Ray View of Magnetism

The Ultra Small



The Ultra Small & Ultra Fast

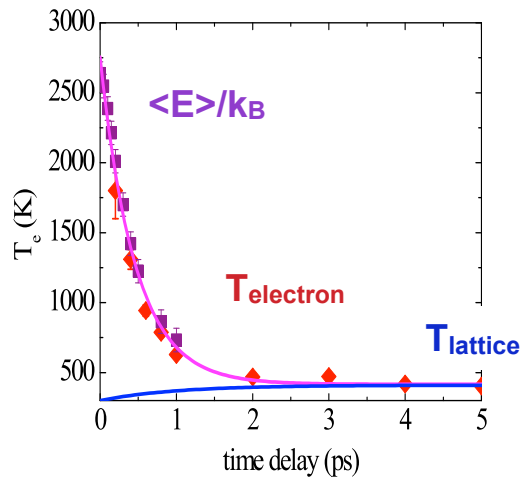


The Ultra Fast



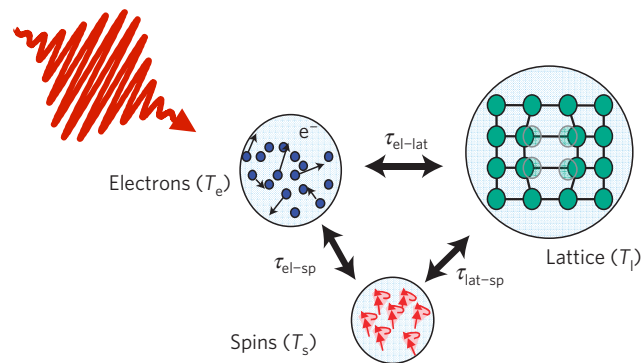
Can we speed up and simplify magnetic switching ?

Control Energy and Angular Momentum in Magnetic Materials



laser excitation increases
electron temperatures > 1000 K

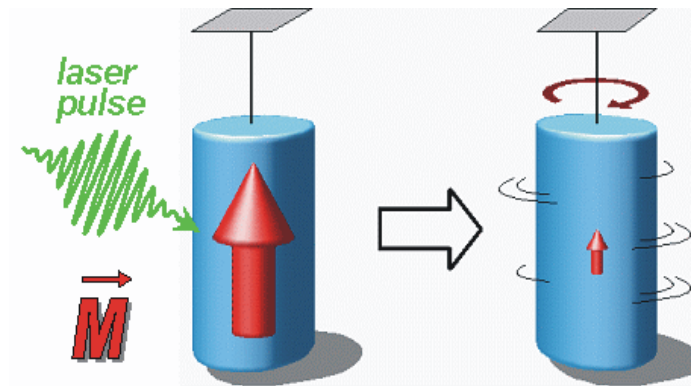
Rhie, Dürr, Eberhardt, PRL **90**, 247201 (2003);
Dürr, NIM (2009)



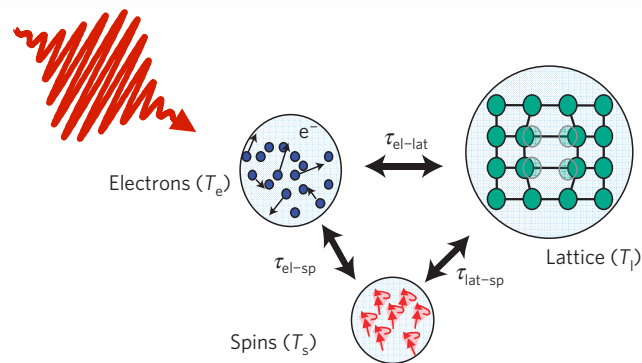
Control Energy and Angular Momentum in Magnetic Materials

conserve total angular momentum

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{S}_e + \mathbf{L}_e + \mathbf{L}(\text{lattice}) + \mathbf{L}(\text{photon})$$

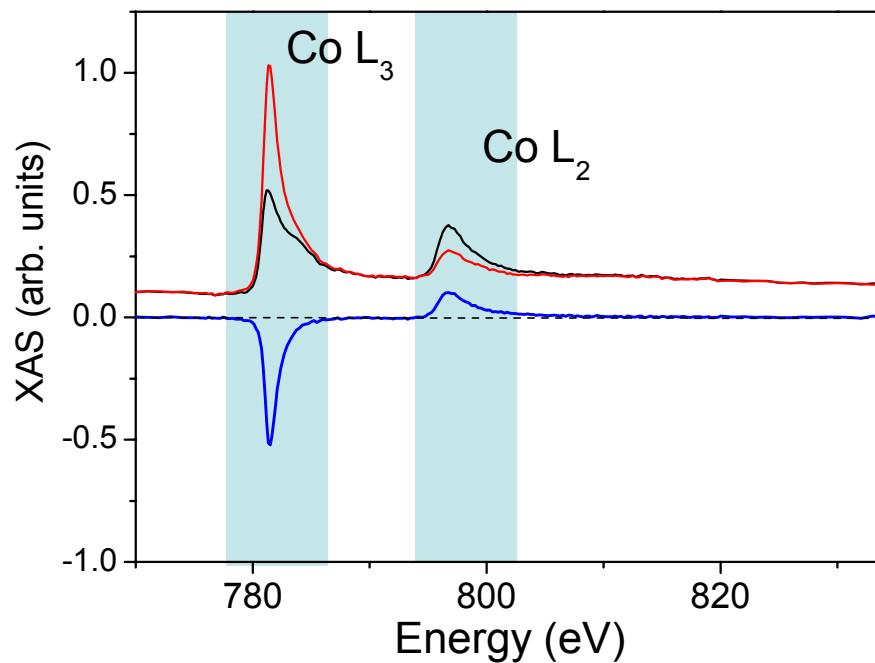
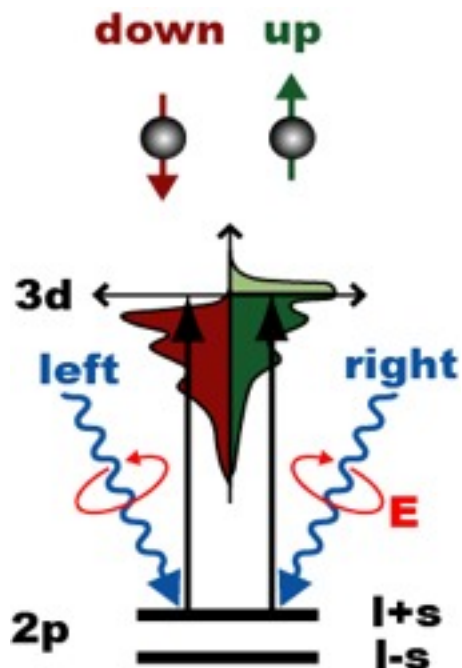


ultrafast
Einstein – de Haas effect ?



Angular Momentum Probed With X-Rays

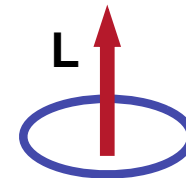
X-ray Magnetic Circular Dichroism



XMCD sum rules:



$$S \sim -(L_3 - 2L_2)$$

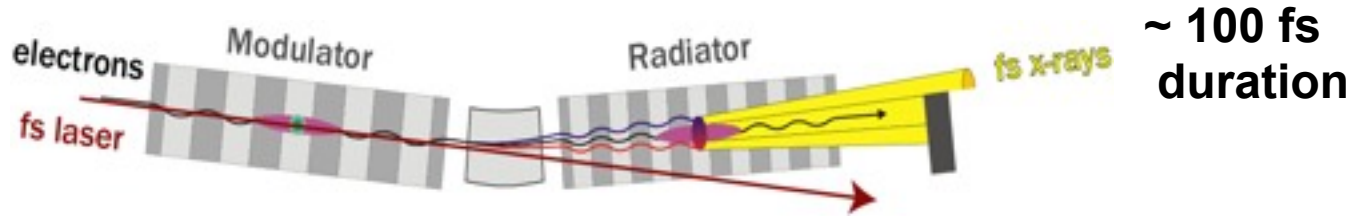


$$L \sim -4/3(L_3 + L_2)$$

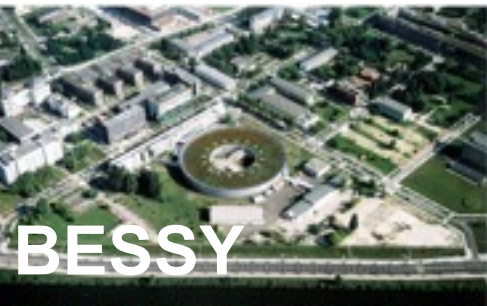
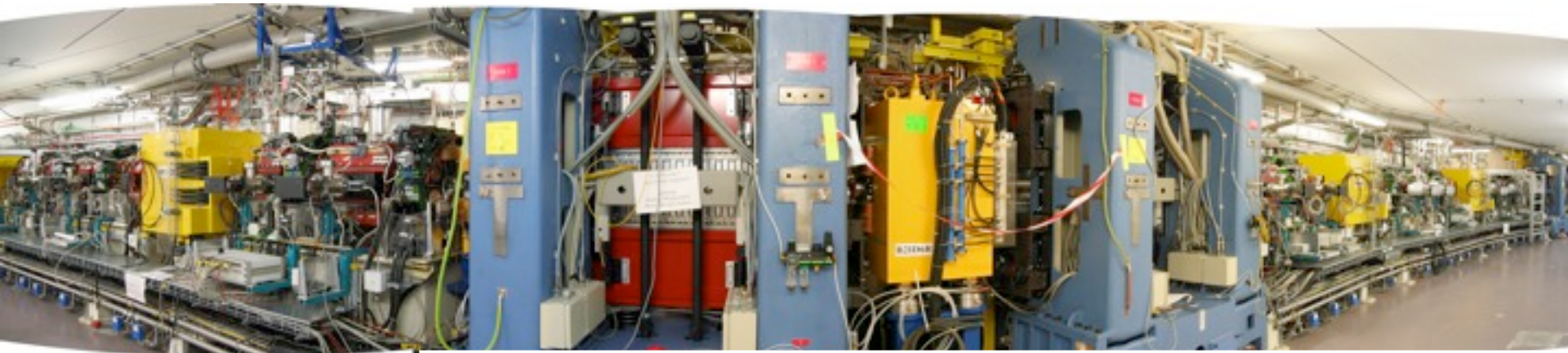
Thole, Carra, Sette, van der Laan, Phys. Rev. Lett. **68**, 1943 (1992)

Carra, Thole, Altarelli, Wang, Phys. Rev. Lett. **70**, 694 (1993)

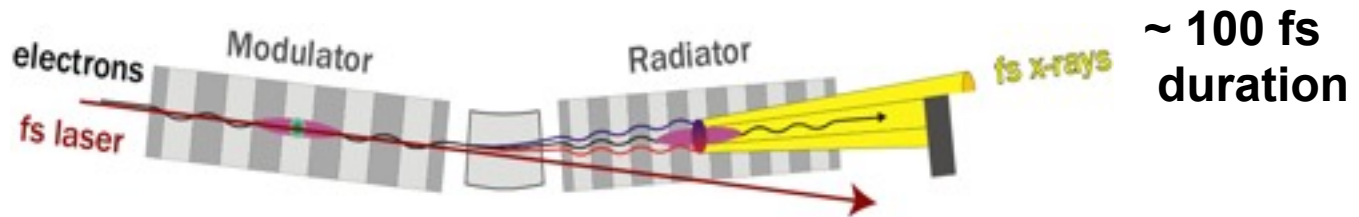
The BESSY Femtosecond Slicing Facility



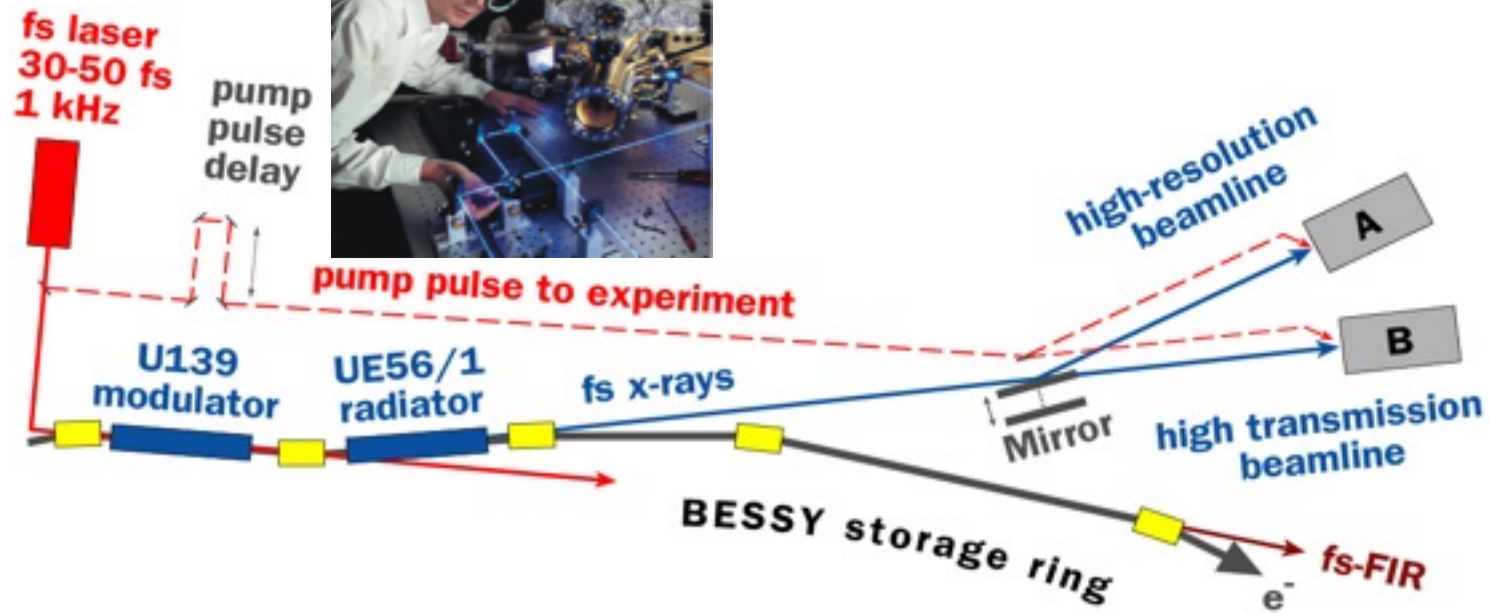
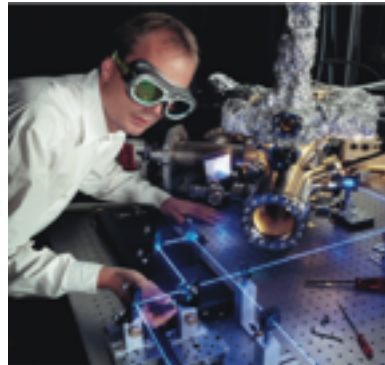
K. Holldack et al., PRL **96**, 054801 (2006);
PR ST Accel. Beams **8**, 040704 (2005)



The BESSY Femtosecond Slicing Facility

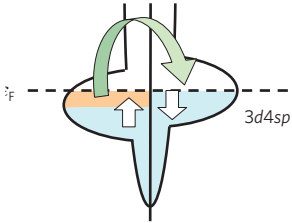


K. Holdack et al., PRL **96**, 054801 (2006);
PR ST Accel. Beams **8**, 040704 (2005)



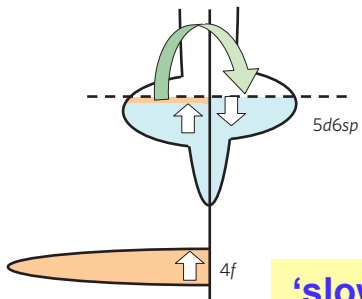
'Standard' model of fs magnetism

3d transition metals

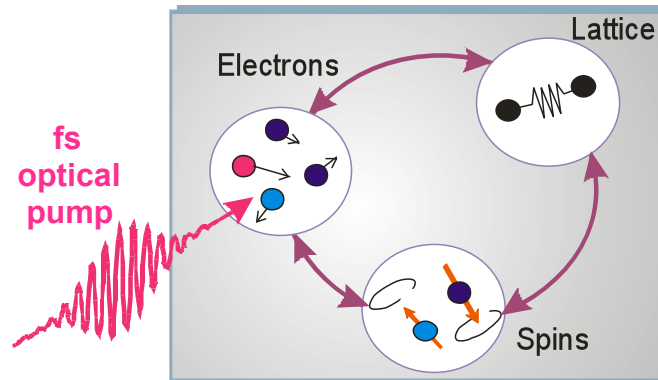


'fast'

4f rare earth metals

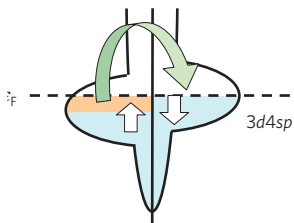


'slow'



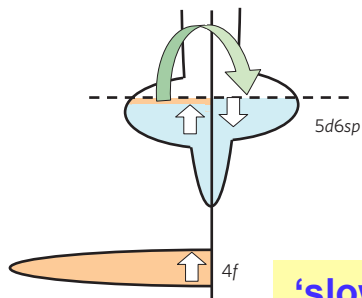
'Standard' model of fs magnetism & its experimental test

3d transition metals

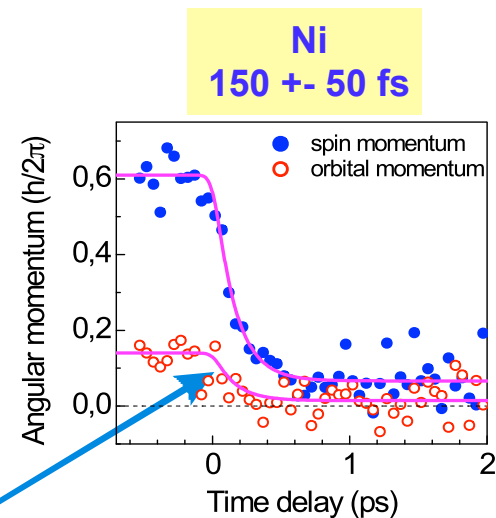
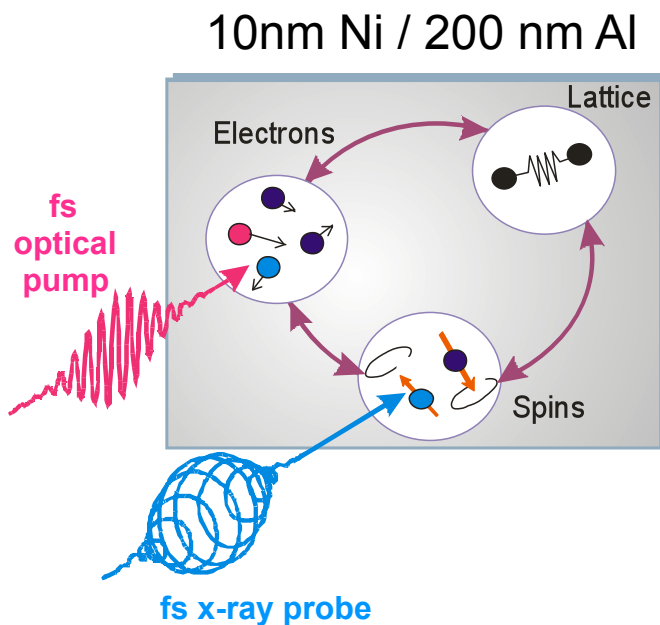


'fast'

4f rare earth metals



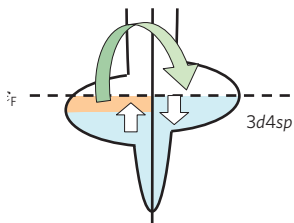
'slow'



Stamm, Durr, et al., NM (2007); PRB (2010)

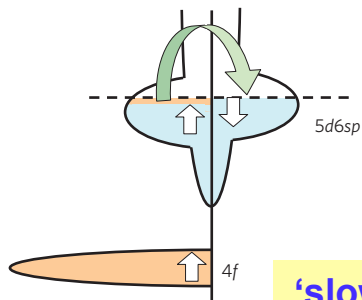
'Standard' model of fs magnetism & its experimental test

3d transition metals

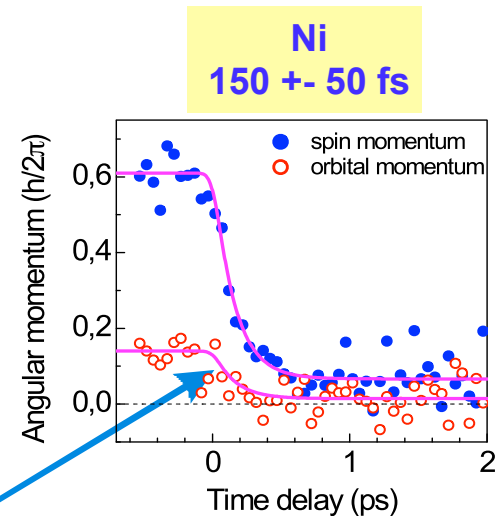
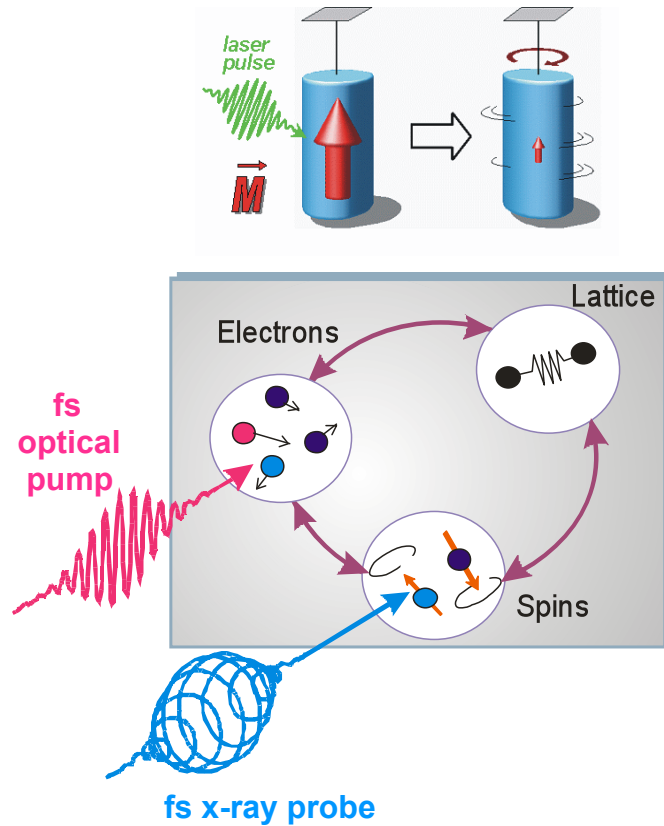


'fast'

4f rare earth metals



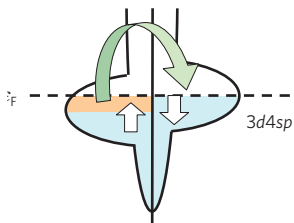
'slow'



Stamm, Durr, et al., NM (2007); PRB (2010)

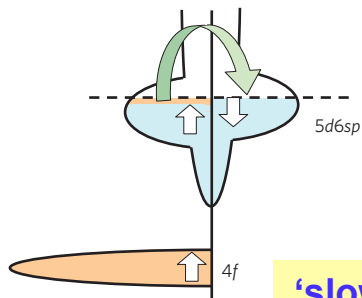
'Standard' model of fs magnetism & its experimental test

3d transition metals

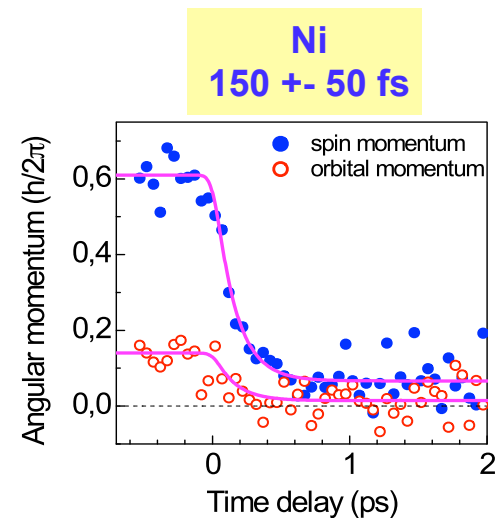
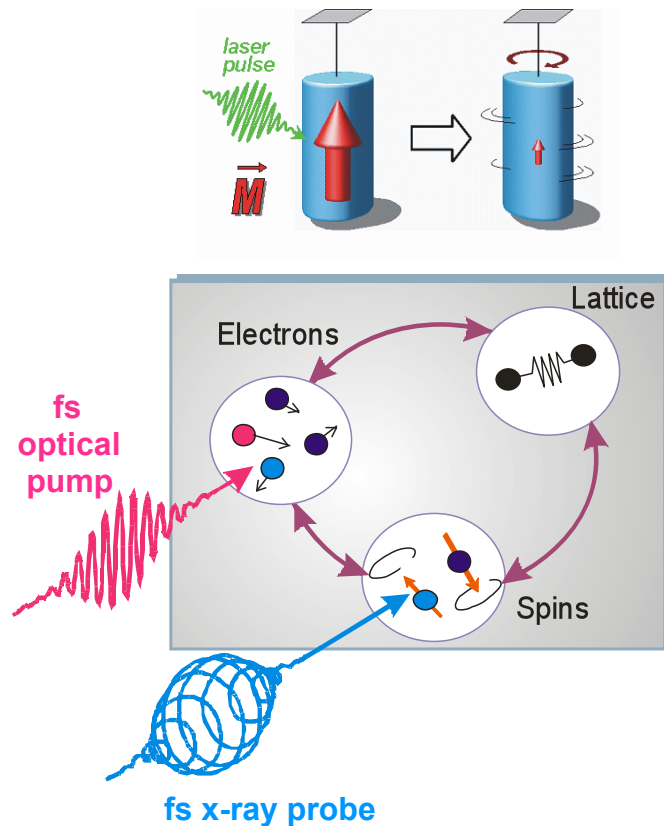


'fast'

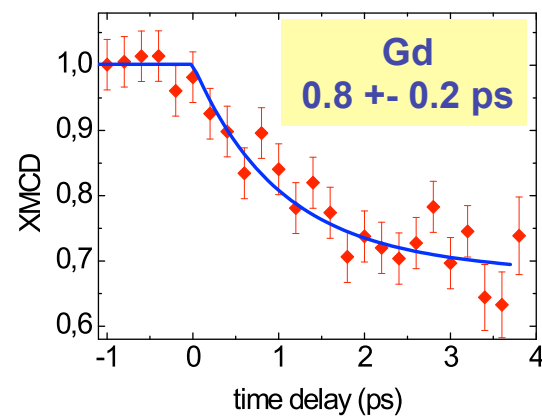
4f rare earth metals



'slow'



Stamm, Durr, et al., NM (2007); PRB (2010)

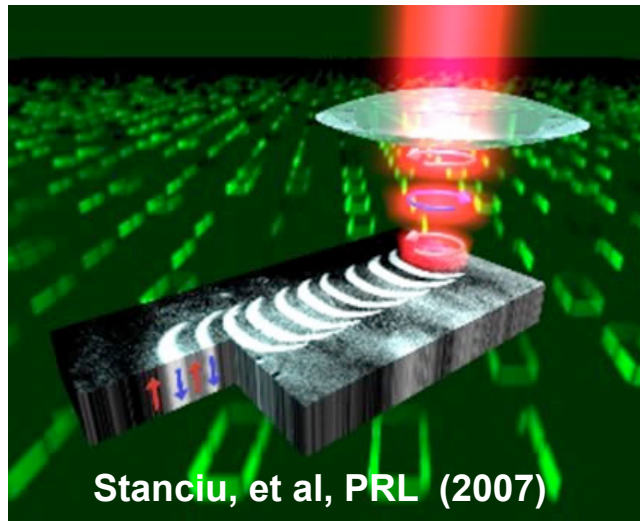


Wietstruk, Durr, Bovensiepen, et al., PRL (2011)

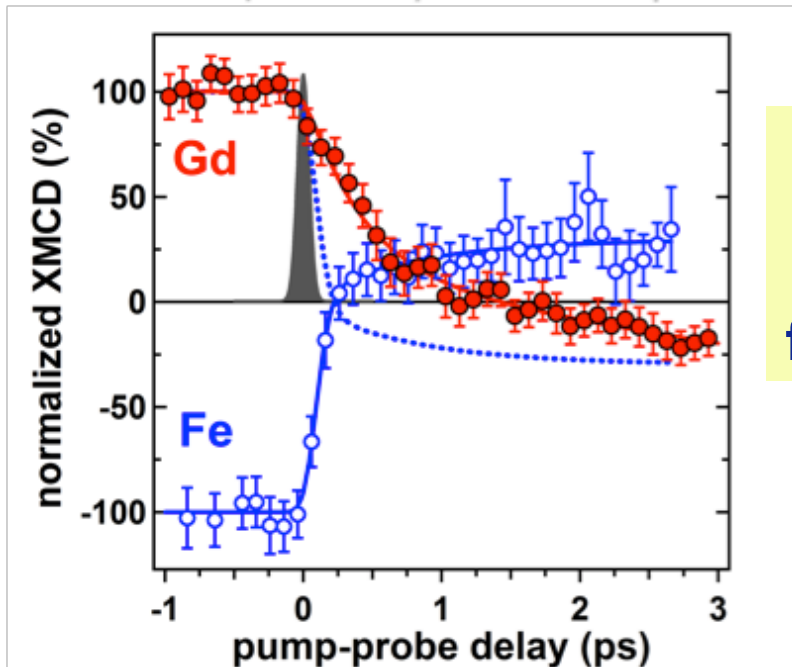
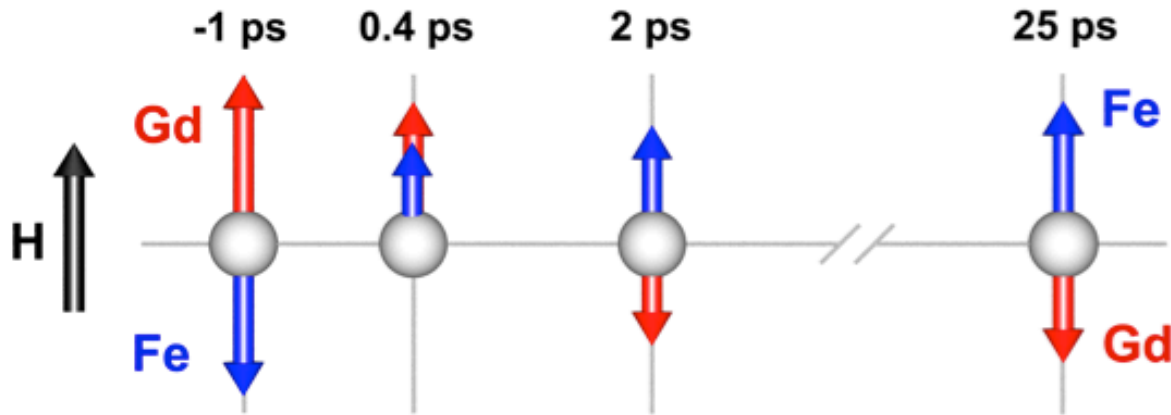
Koopmans et al., Nature Materials (2009)

**Combine 3d and 4f spins and something
surprising happens ...**

... all optical switching



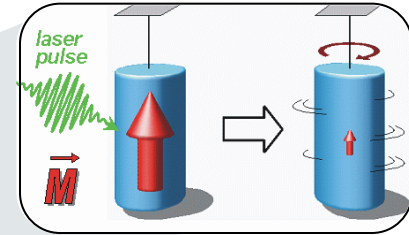
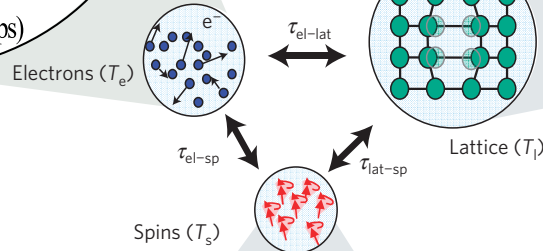
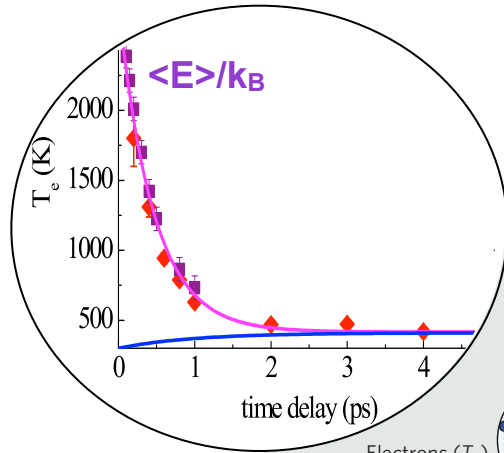
Fs Control of Exchange Coupling



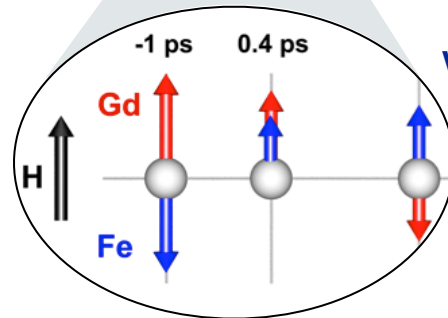
novel transient ferromagnetic
angular momentum
recoupling
following exchange breakdown

I. Radu, K. Vahaplar, C. Stamm, T. Kachel, N. Pontius, H. A. Dürr, T. A. Ostler, J. Barker, R. F. L. Evans, R. W. Chantrell, A. Tsukamoto, A. Itoh, A. Kirilyuk, Th. Rasing, A. V. Kimel, Nature (2011)

Summary: optical control of fs magnetism



what is the microscopic mechanism behind a fs Einstein - de Haas effect ?



what is the length scale of the transient Fe and Gd angular momentum recoupling ?

The X-Ray View of Magnetism

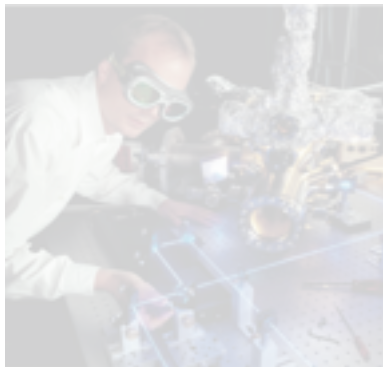
The Ultra Small



The Ultra Small & Ultra Fast



The Ultra Fast



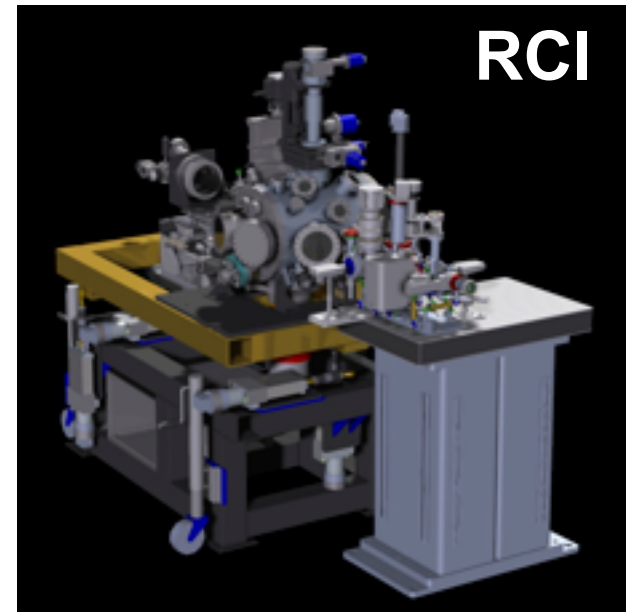
Can we image magnetic bits with one XFEL pulse ?

Femtosecond Magnetic Imaging @ LCLS



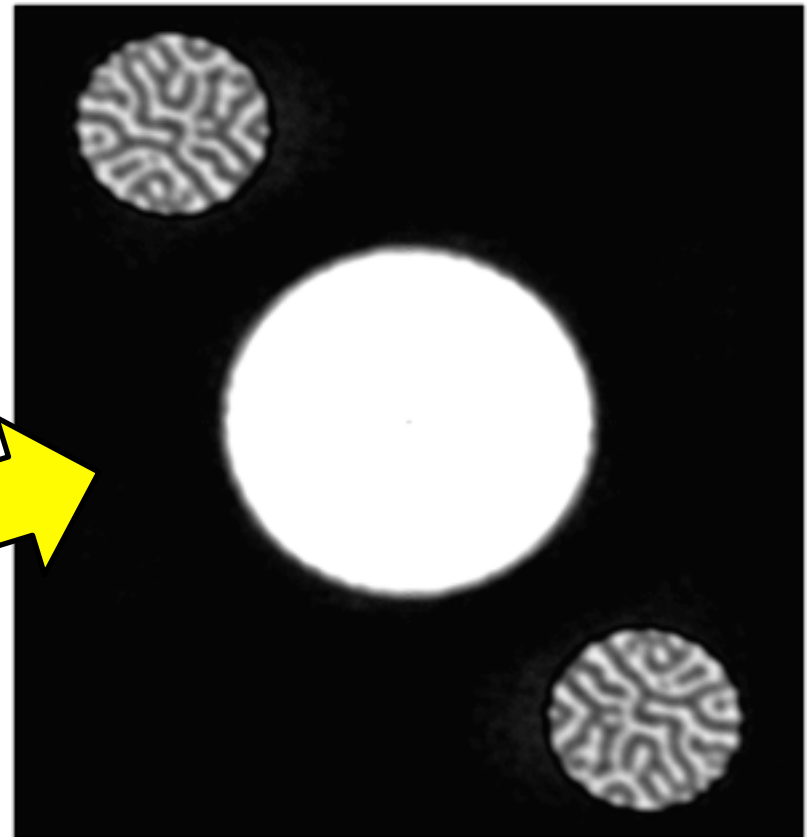
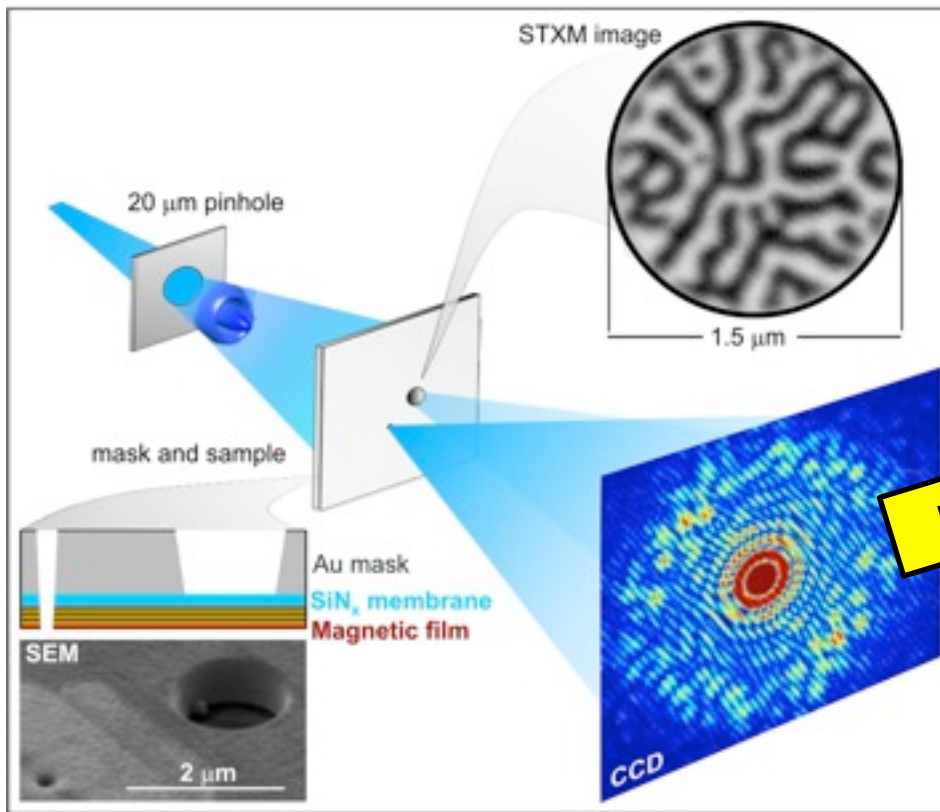
**we built & operate a
holography & coherent
scattering endstation for
LCLS and SSRL**

**instrument responsible:
A. Scherz**



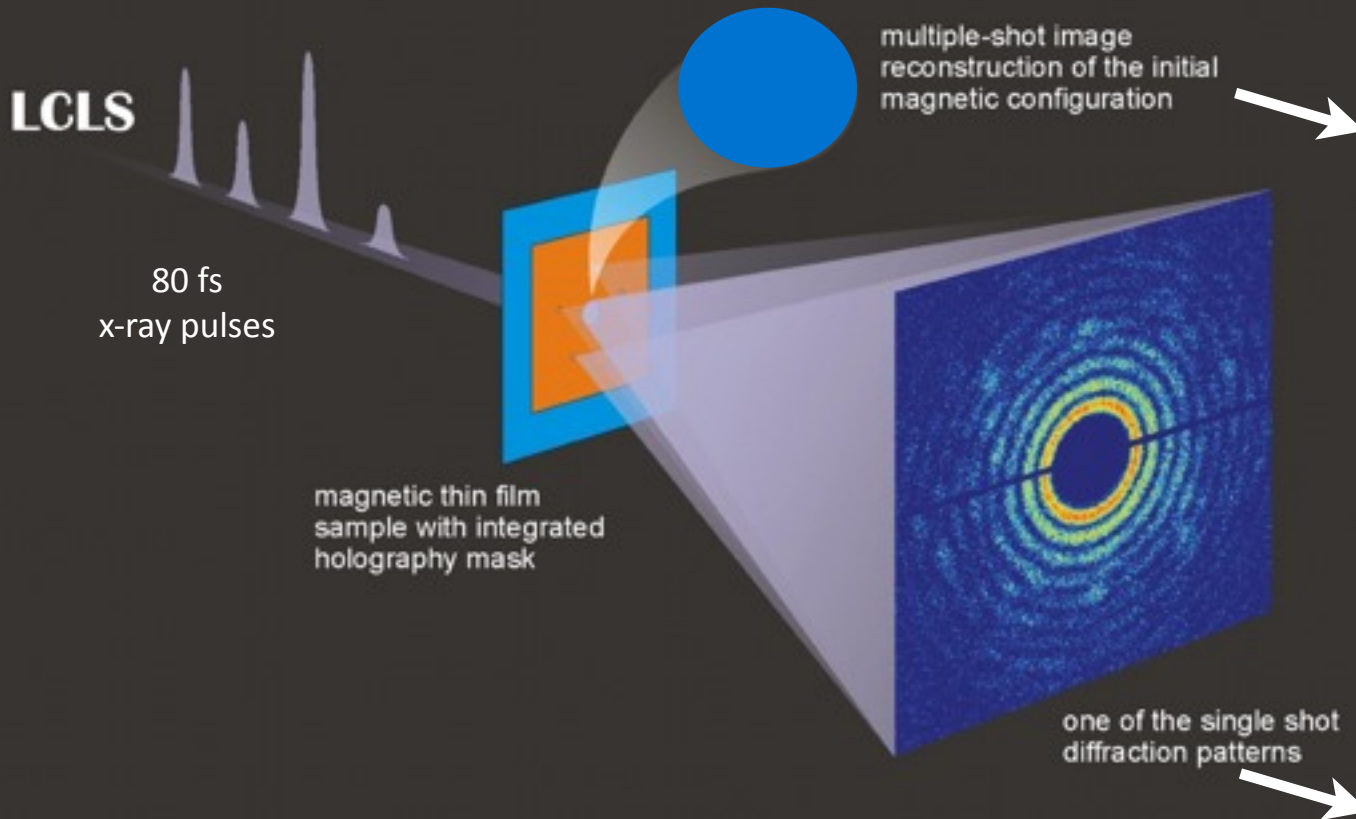
Fourier Transform Holography

- Detectors record intensity \rightarrow Phase information is lost.
- With FTH, reference holes encode phase information in the diffraction.

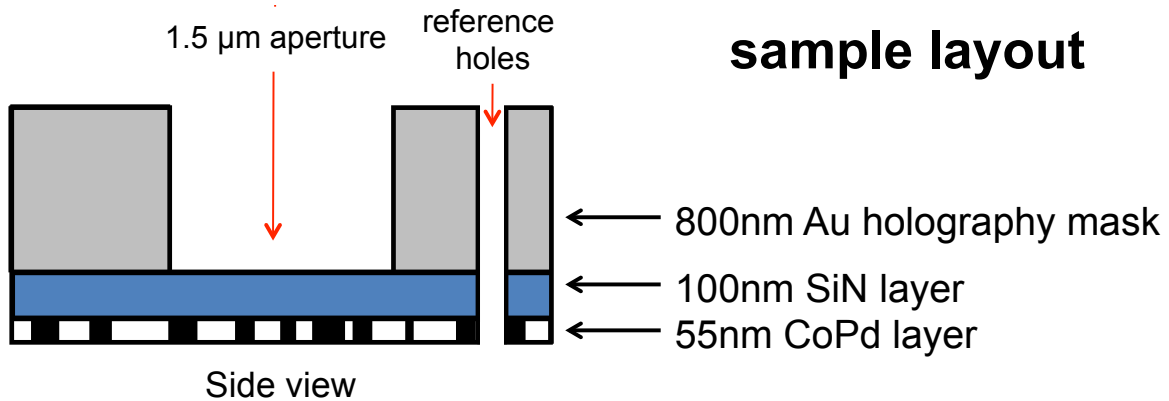


Eisebitt et al, Nature (2004)

Single Shot Magnetic Imaging @ LCLS



sample layout



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