



Spin and magnetization dynamics studied with femtosecond VUV and XUV radiation

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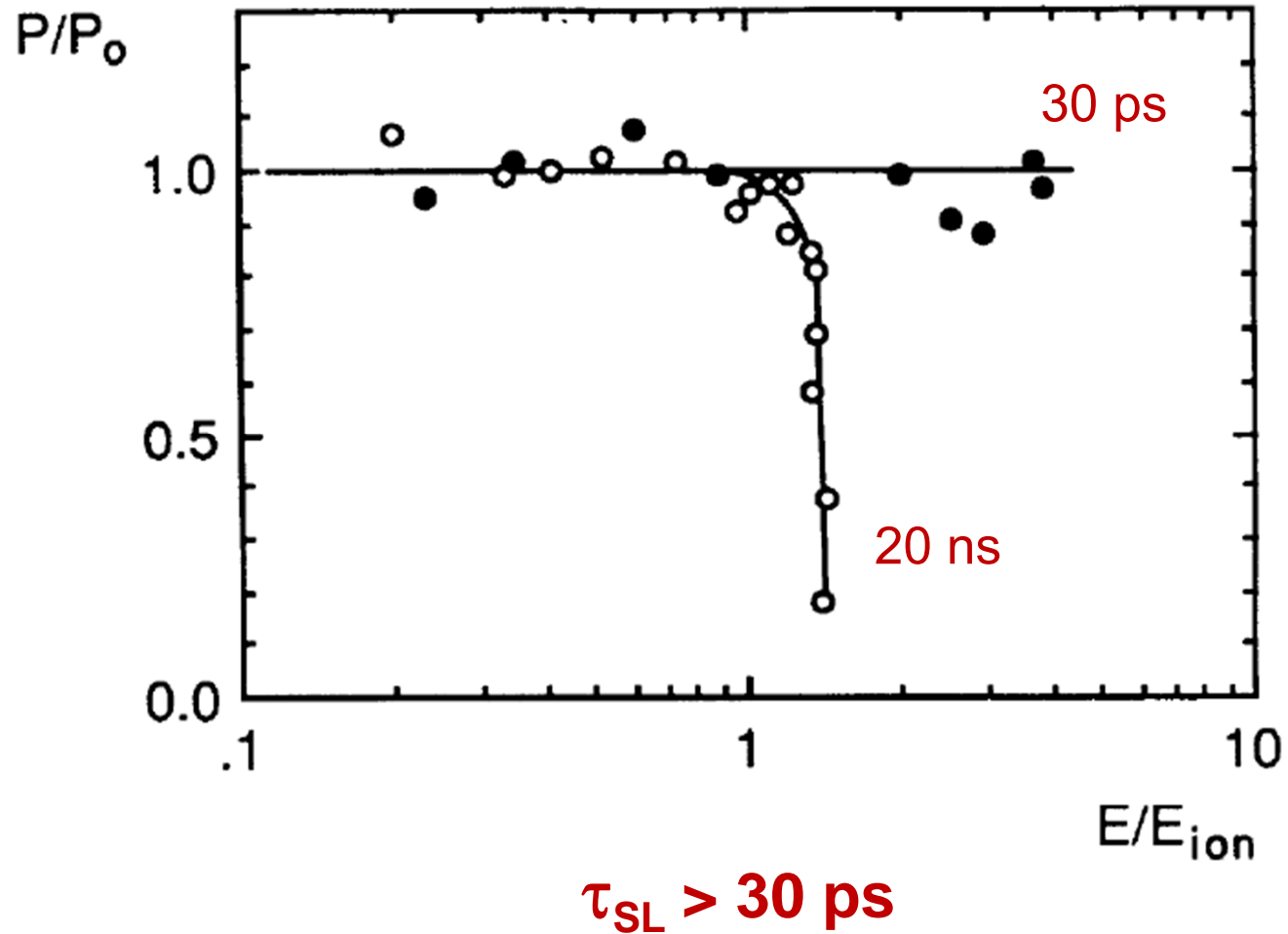


*T.A. Ostler et al.,
Nature Communications 3 (2012) 666.*

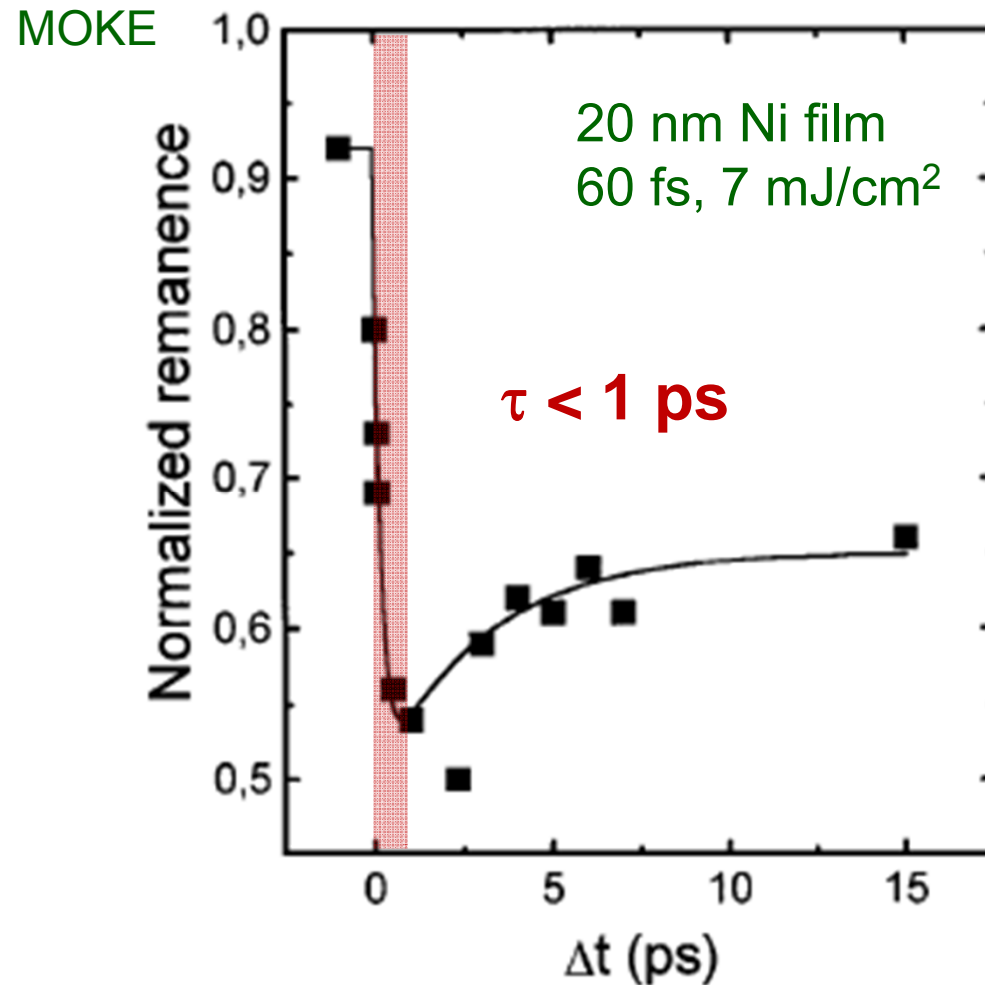
*“Ultrafast heating as a sufficient stimulus
for magnetization reversal in a ferrimagnet”*

Spin-lattice relaxation time τ_{SL} in iron

Spin polarization of iron

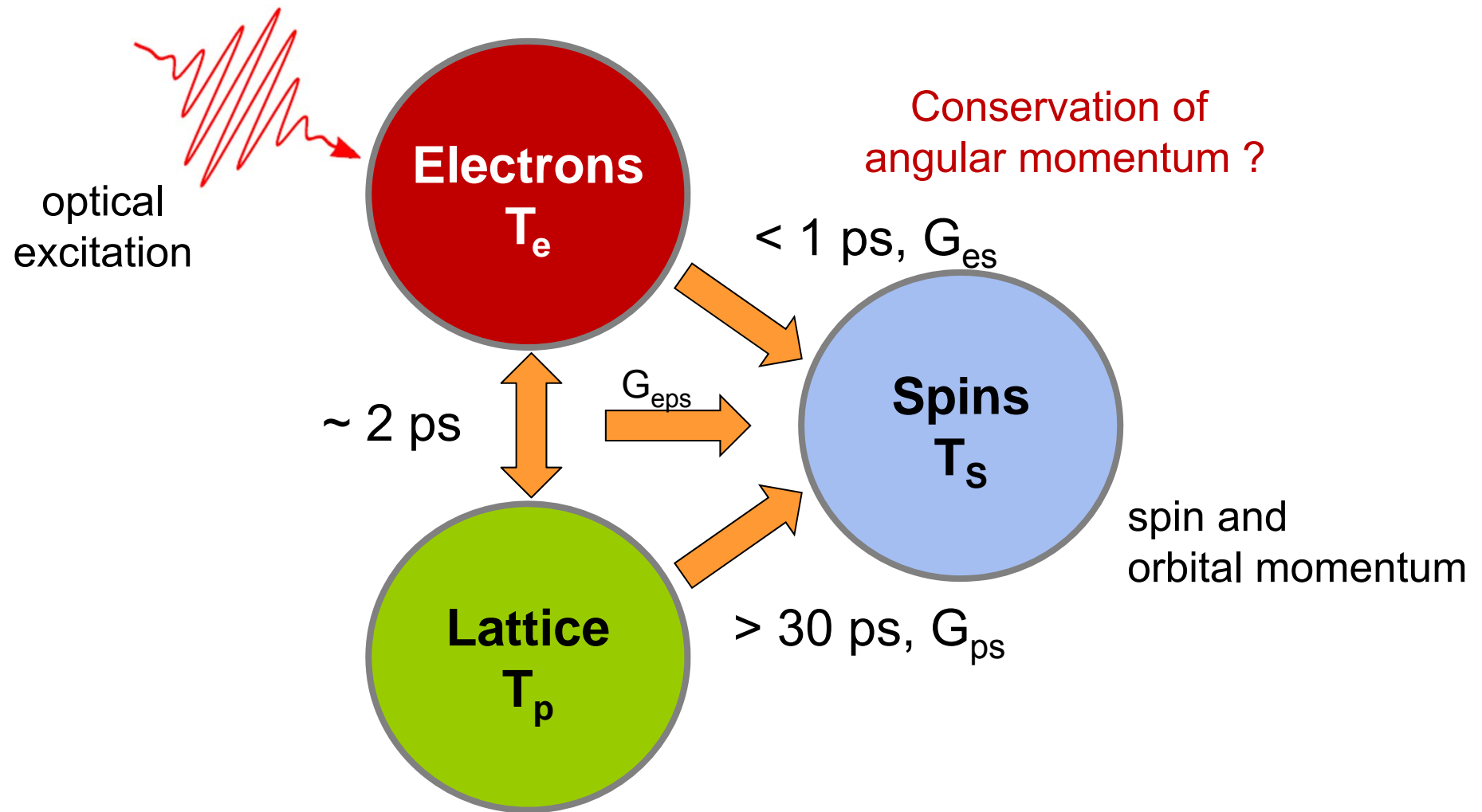


Ultrafast Spin Dynamics in Ferromagnetic Nickel



E. Beaurepaire, J.-C. Merle, A. Daunois, and J.-Y. Bigot., Phys. Rev. Lett. 76 (1996) 4250.

Three Temperature Model



S.I. Anisimov et al., Sov. Phys. JETP 39, (1974) 375
A. Vaterlaus et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 67 (1991) 3314
E. Beaupaire et al.; Phys. Rev. Lett. 76 (1996) 4250
B. Koopmans et al., Nature Mat. 9 259 (2010) 259

„Despite some progress, the results are still being debated, both theoretically and experimentally.”

A. Kirilyuk, A. V. Kimel, and T. Rasing, Ultrafast optical manipulation of magnetic order, Rev. Mod. Phys. 82 (2010) 2731

- 2 slides on magnetic coupling in Gadolinium
- Magnetic linear dichroism in 4f core-level photoemission
A. Melnikov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 107202 (2008).
- X-ray magnetic circular dichroism at the M₅ edge
M. Wietstruk et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106 (2011) 127401.

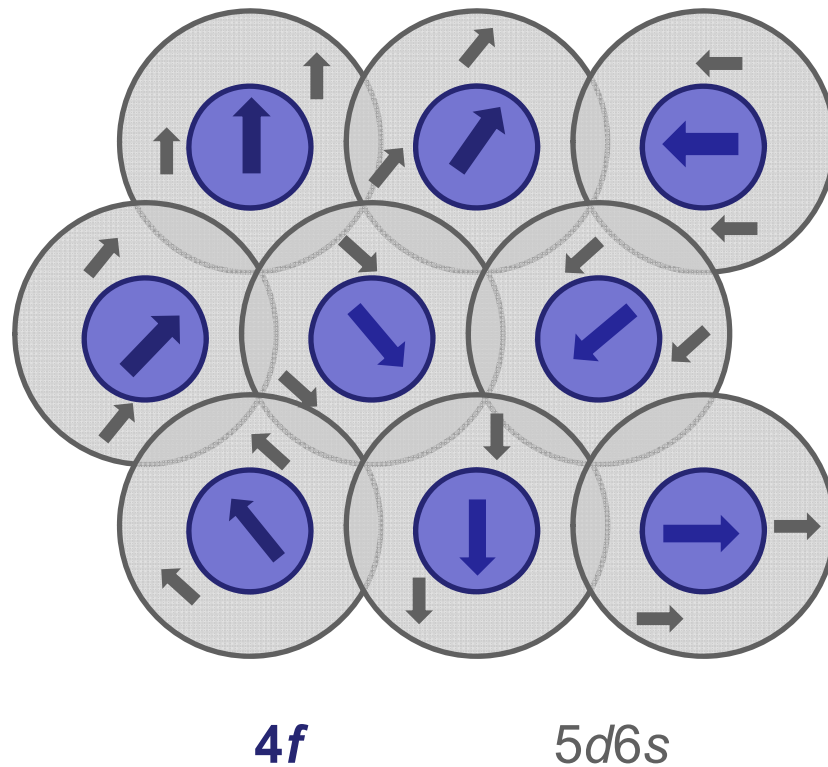
Collaboration with groups of U. Bovensiepen (FU Berlin / Univ. Duisburg-Essen)
and H. Dürr (Bessy femtoslicing team, Helmholtz Zentrum Berlin / Stanford)

- Transient bandstructure of Gadolinium by time- and angle-resolved photoemission
R. Carley et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. (2012) in press.

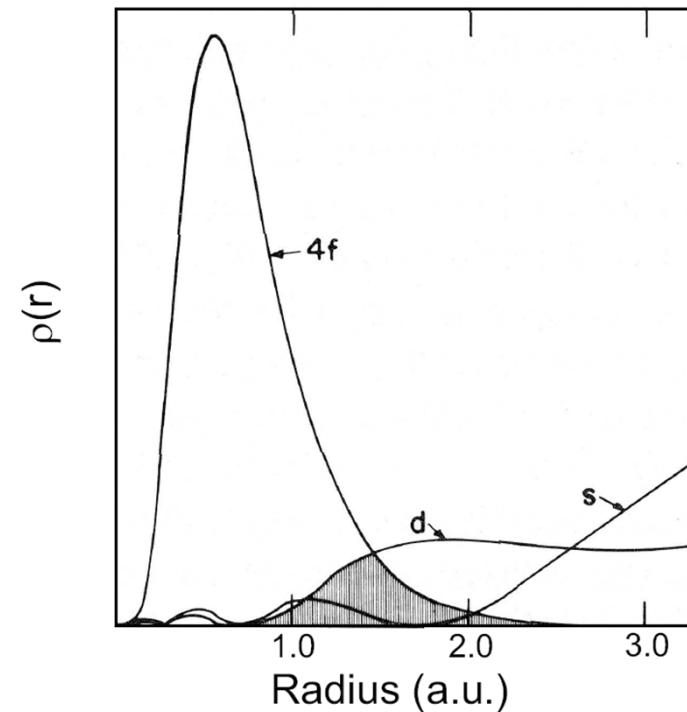
Magnetic coupling in Gadolinium

Gd: [Xe] 4f⁷ 5d¹ 6s²

RKKY interaction

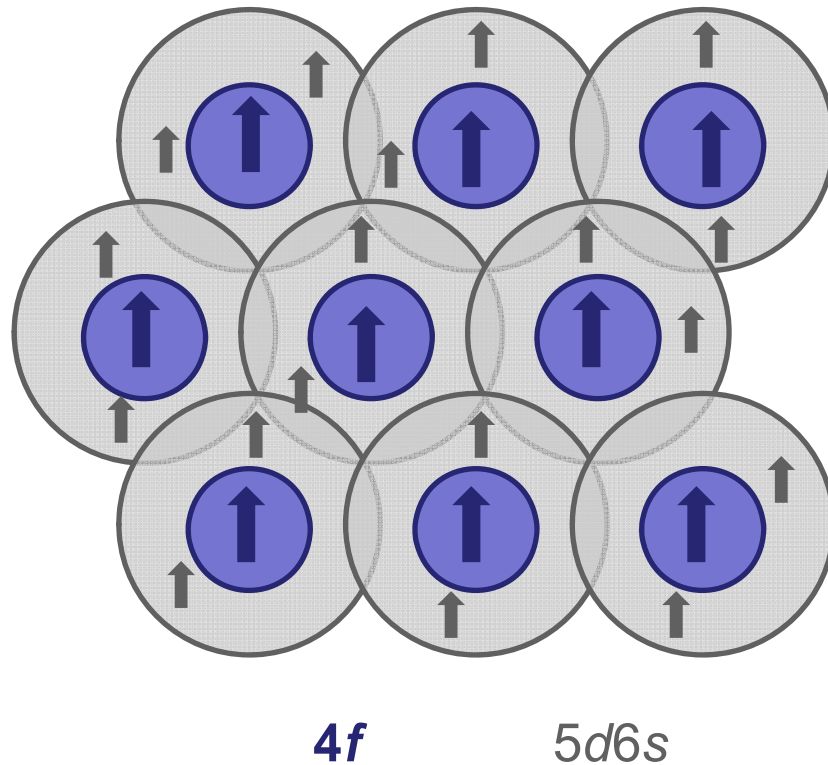


- 4f shell half-filled, $S_f = 7/2$, $L_f = 0$
- localized 4f moments $7\mu_B$
- polarized valence electrons $0.55 \mu_B$



Magnetic coupling in Gadolinium

RKKY interaction



- 4f shell half-filled
- localized 4f moments $7\mu_B$
- polarized valence electrons $0.55 \mu_B$
- $T_C = 293 \text{ K}$
- exchange coupling $J \sim 88 \text{ meV}$

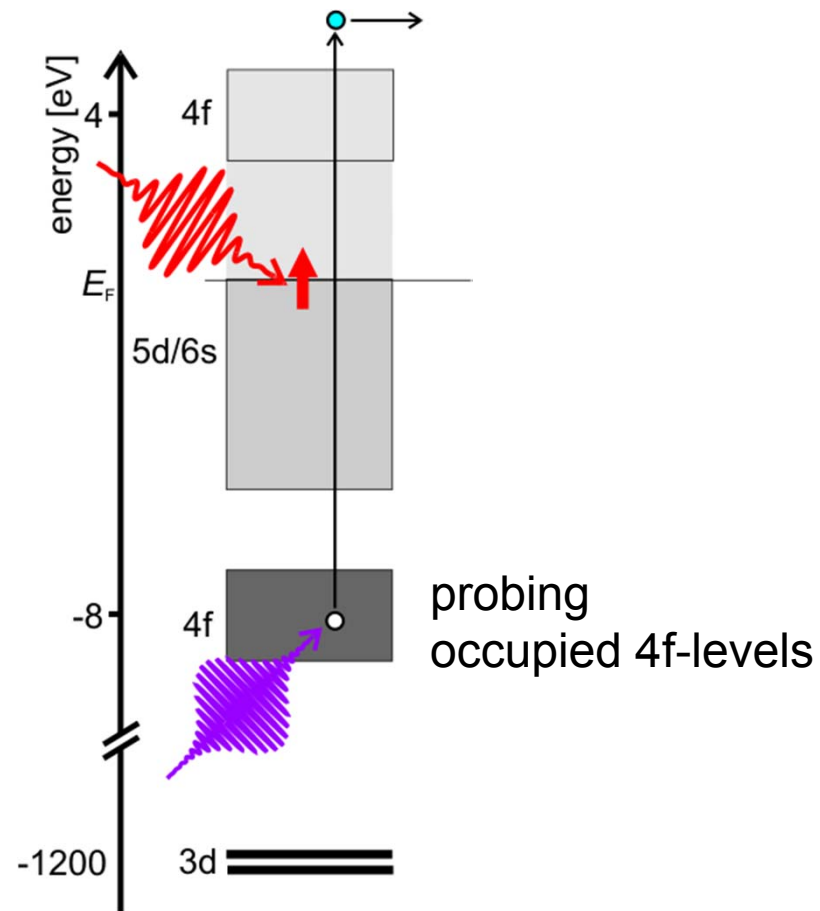
Magnetization dynamics of the two spin subsystems: $4f^7$ and $(5d6s)^3$

A. Vaterlaus, T. Beutler, and F. Meier, Phys. Rev. Lett. 67 (1991) 3314.

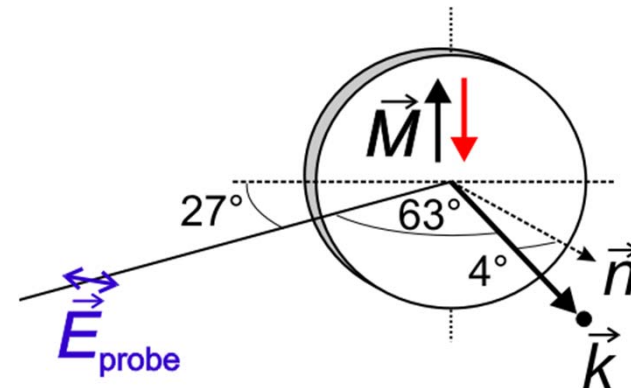
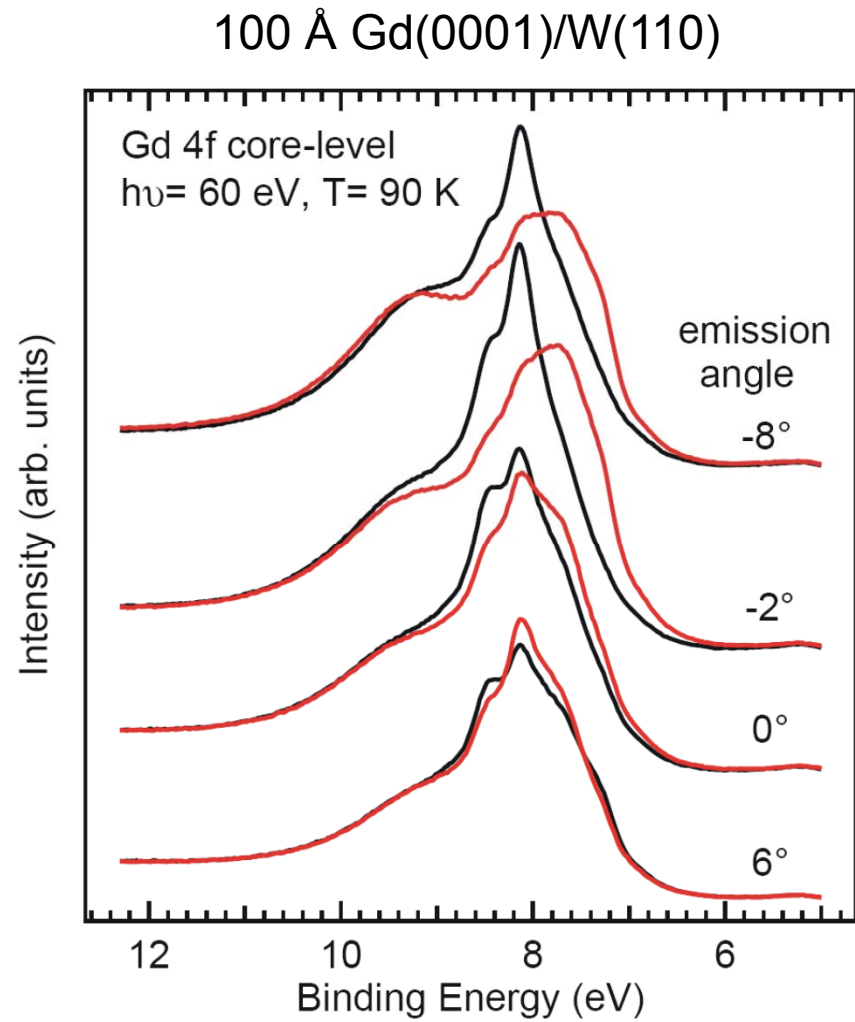
$$\tau_{\text{SL}} = 100 \pm 80 \text{ ps}$$

4f⁷ magnetization dynamics

Magnetic linear dichroism (MLD) in time-resolved photoemission



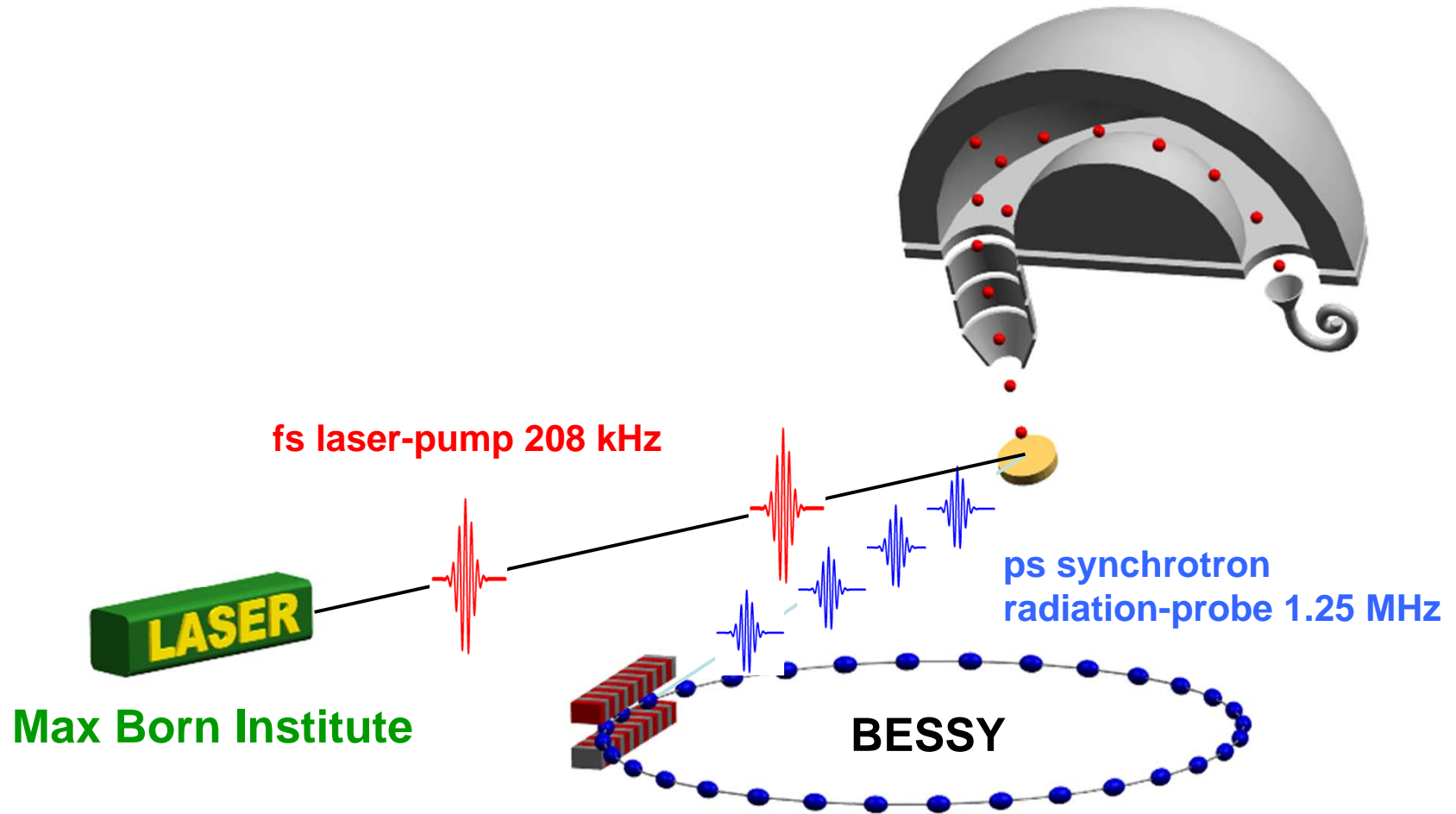
Magnetic linear dichroism in 4f photoemission



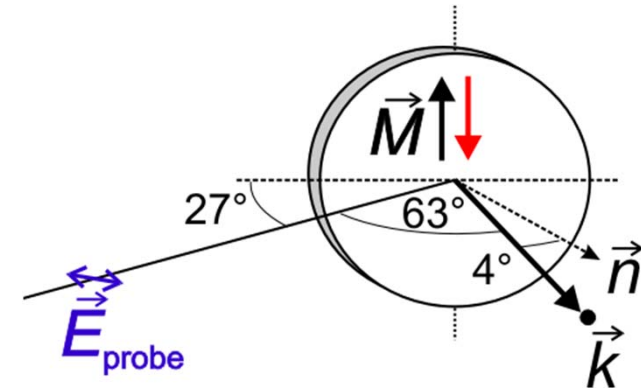
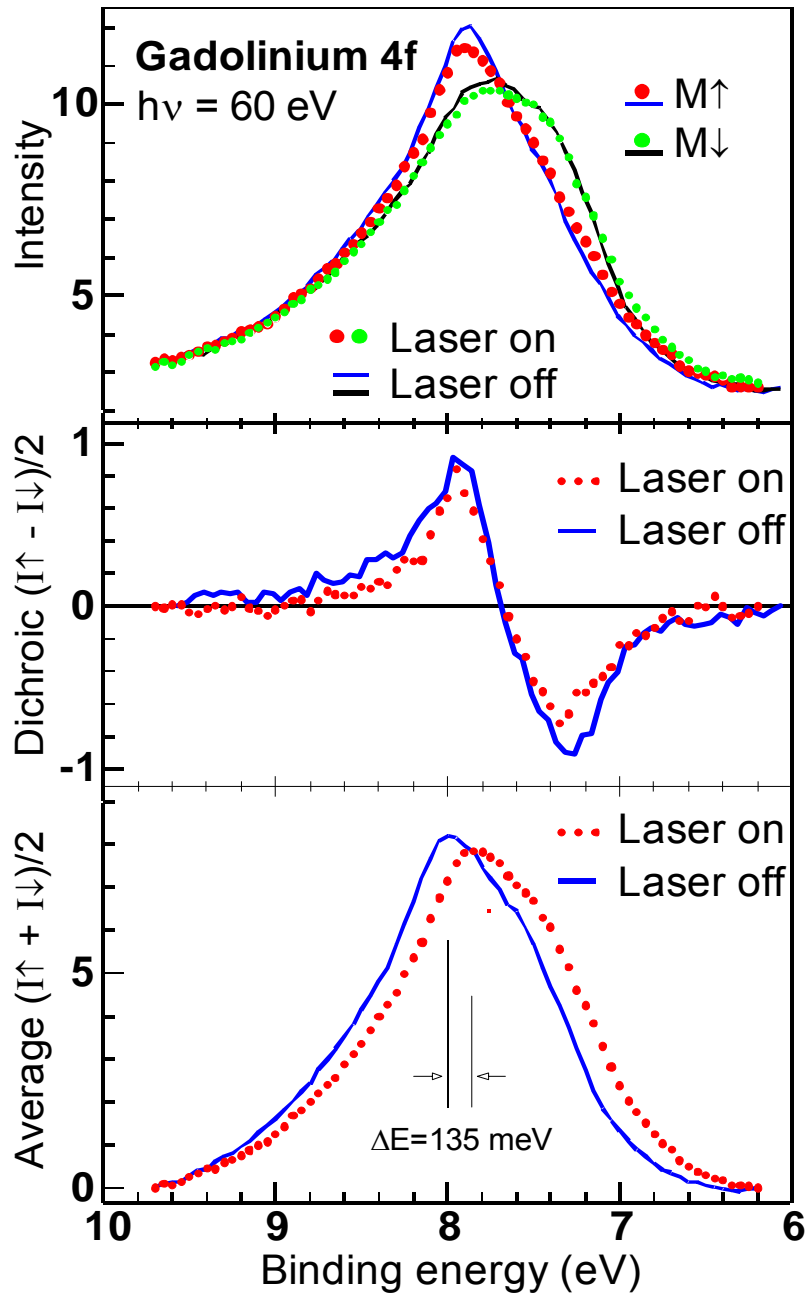
Dichroic contrast:

$$\frac{I_{\uparrow} - I_{\downarrow}}{I_{\uparrow} + I_{\downarrow}}$$

Time-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy



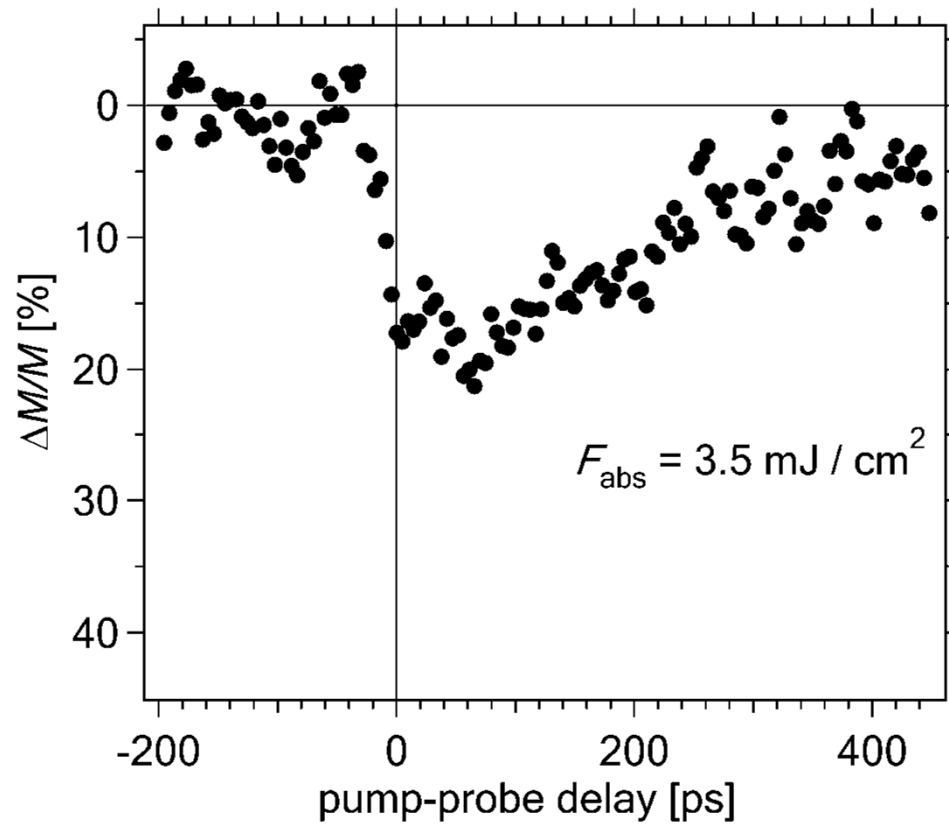
Magnetic linear dichroism in x-ray PE from Gd 4f-shell



MLD contrast:

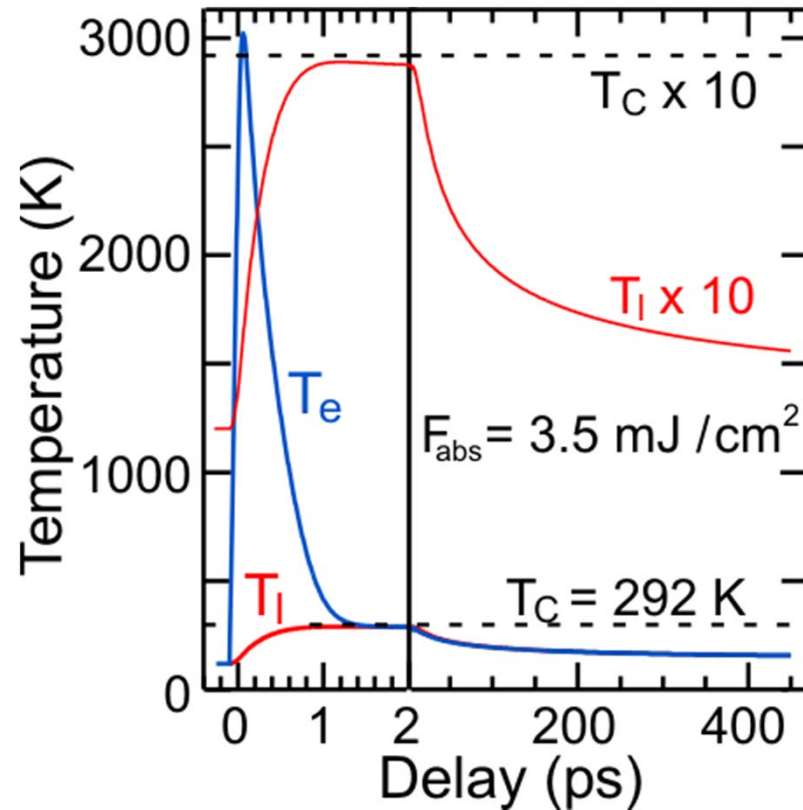
$$M_D = \frac{\int [I_{\uparrow}(E) - I_{\downarrow}(E)]^2 dE}{\int [I_{\uparrow}(E) + I_{\downarrow}(E)]^2 dE} = \gamma M$$

Spin-lattice relaxation in Gd 4f system

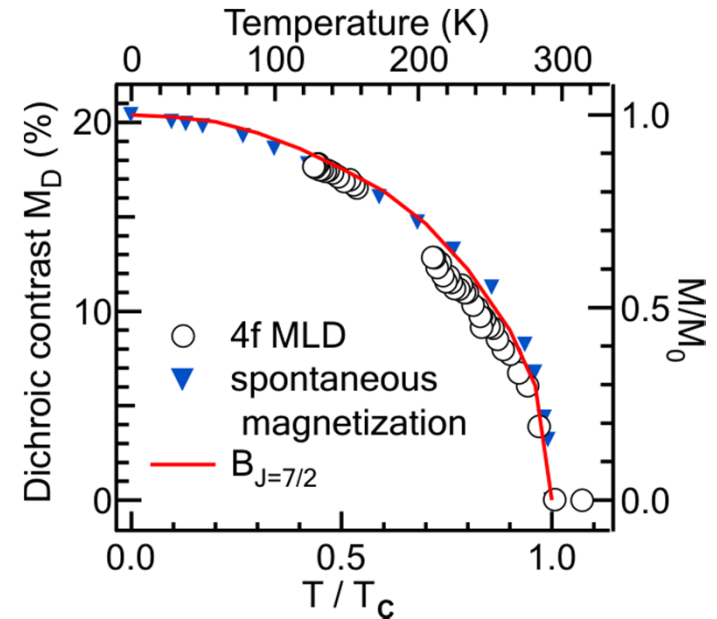


Model of coupled heat baths

2-temperature model



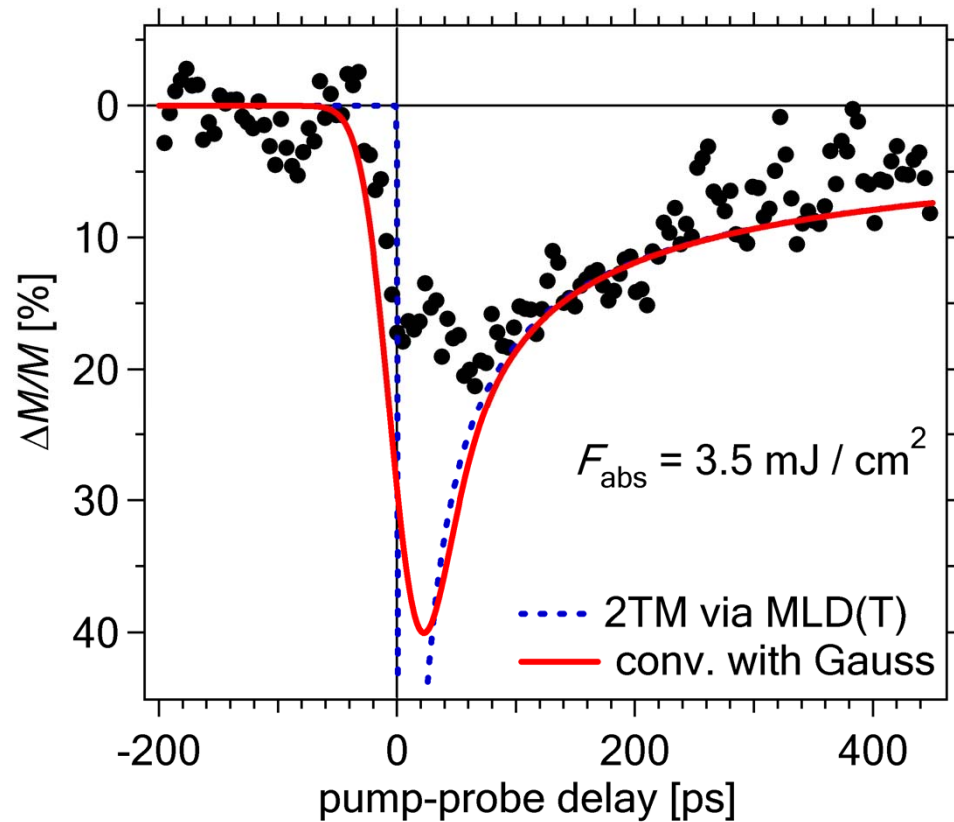
- lattice temperature almost reaches T_C
- within probe pulse length $T_e = T_i$



- assumption of quasi-equilibrium of lattice and spin system on time-scale of SR pulse length

time evolution of $\Delta M_D / M_D$

Spin-lattice relaxation in Gd 4f system



magnetic contrast does not follow
lattice temperature for ~ 100 ps

→ spin-lattice relaxation time

◀ $\tau_{\text{SL}} > 30$ ps

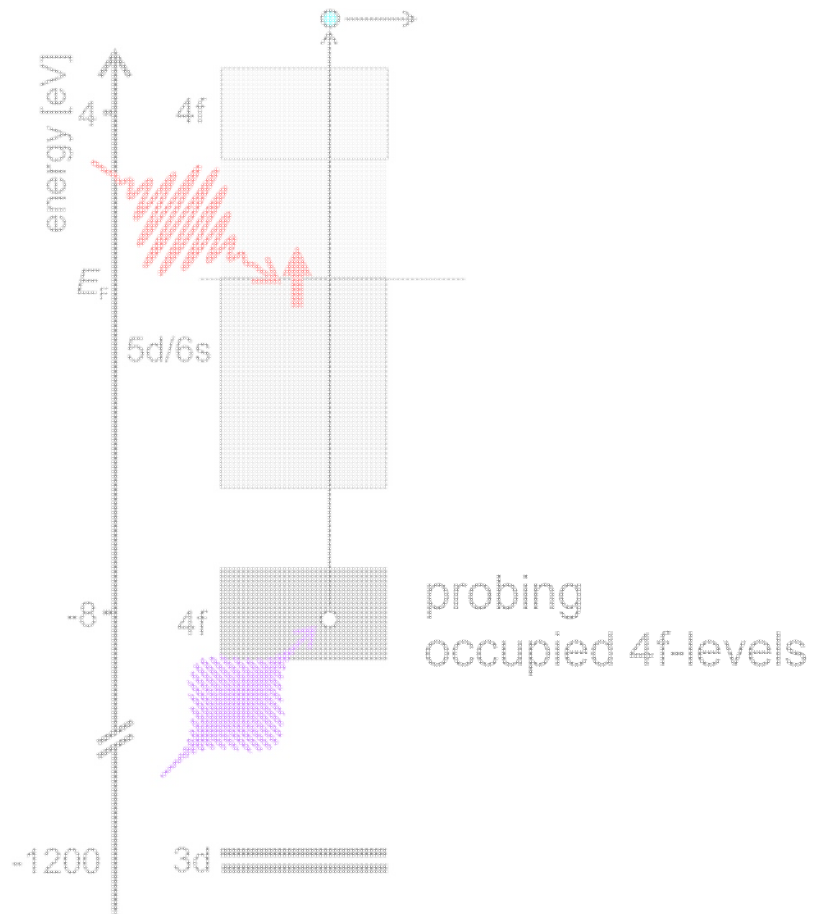
Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 107202 (2008).

but: ultrafast time scale not resolved due to limited time resolution

- MLD in photoemission requires only moderate energy resolution
- Transform-limited 10 fs Gaussian pulse \rightarrow 200 meV
- Intrinsic time-scale of RKKY coupling ?
- Space charge effects in dichroism easier manageable + higher photon energies
 $\sim 10^8$ photons / pulse, *A. Pietzsch et al., New Journal of Physics 10, 033004 (2008)*
- Contrast enhancement for resonant photoemission
- 4f surface and bulk components can be separated (multiplet splitting in Tb 4f⁸)

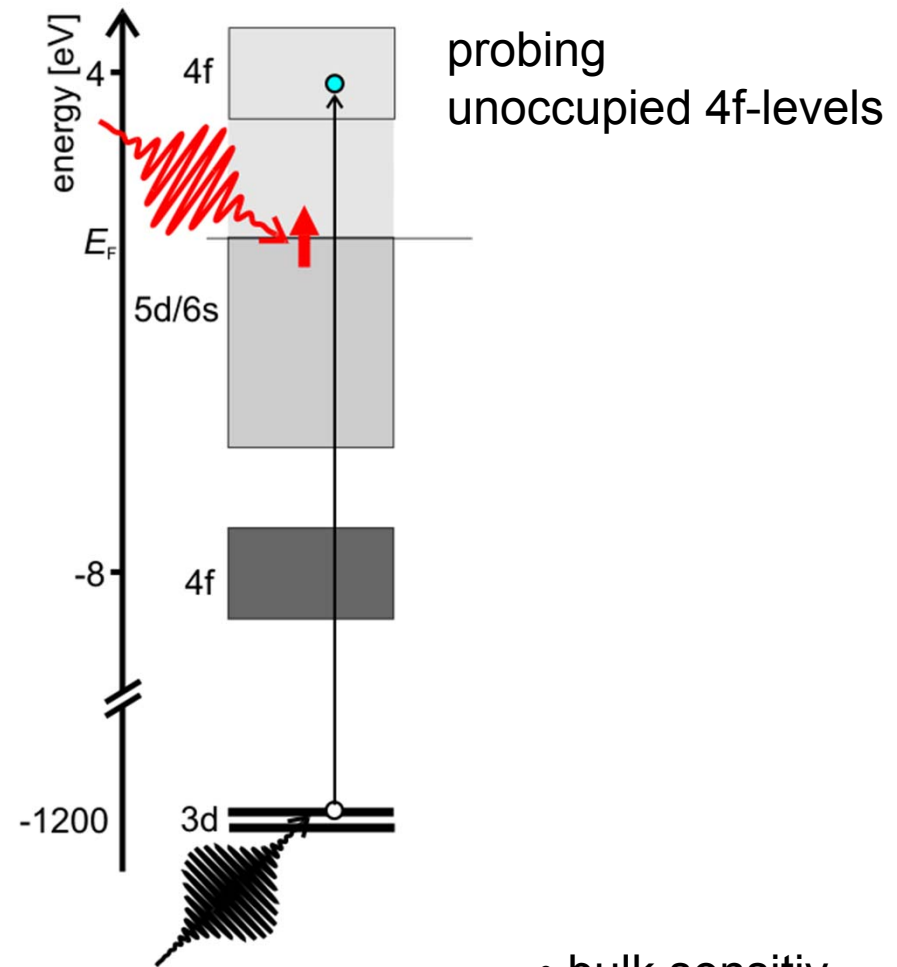
Gd-4f magnetization dynamics

Magnetic linear dichroism (MLD) in time-resolved photoemission



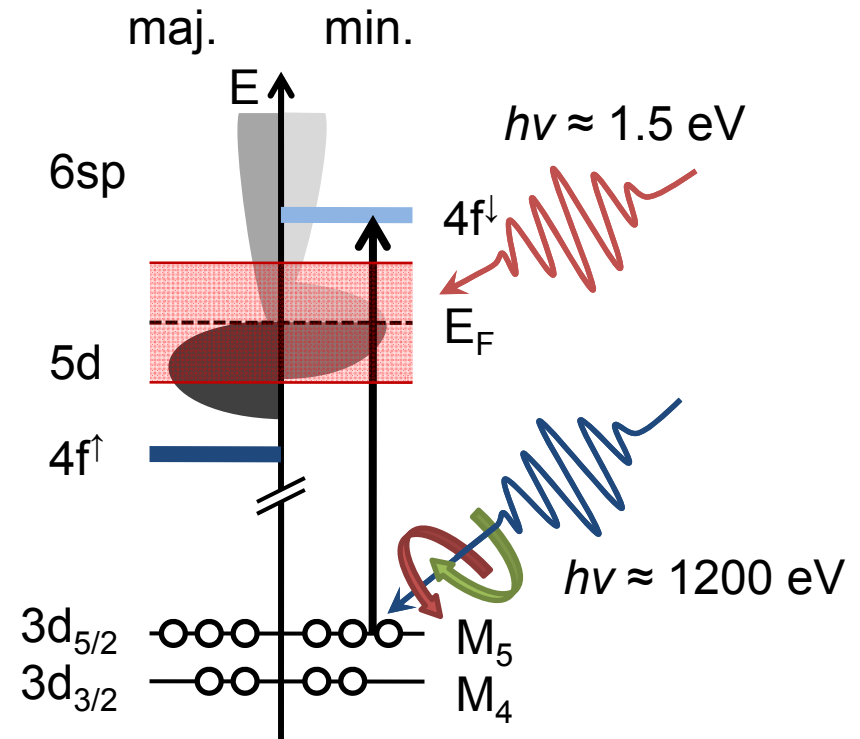
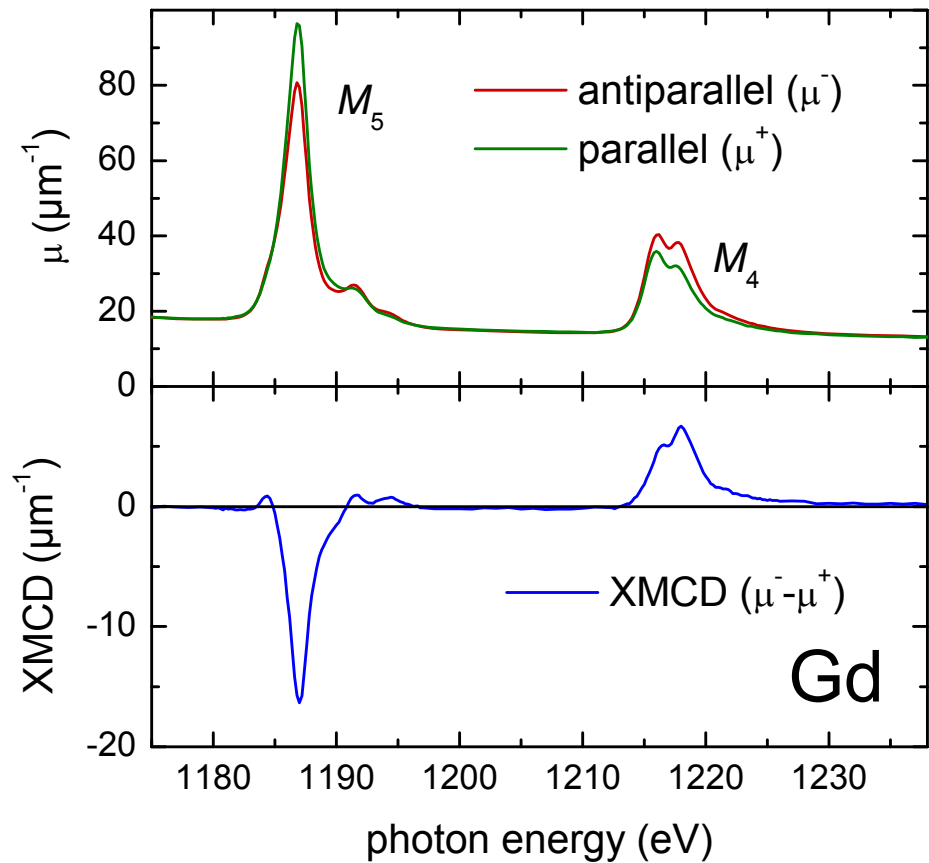
• surface and bulk sensitiv

X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) in time-resolved transmission



• bulk sensitiv

X-ray Magnetic Circular Dichroism (XMCD)

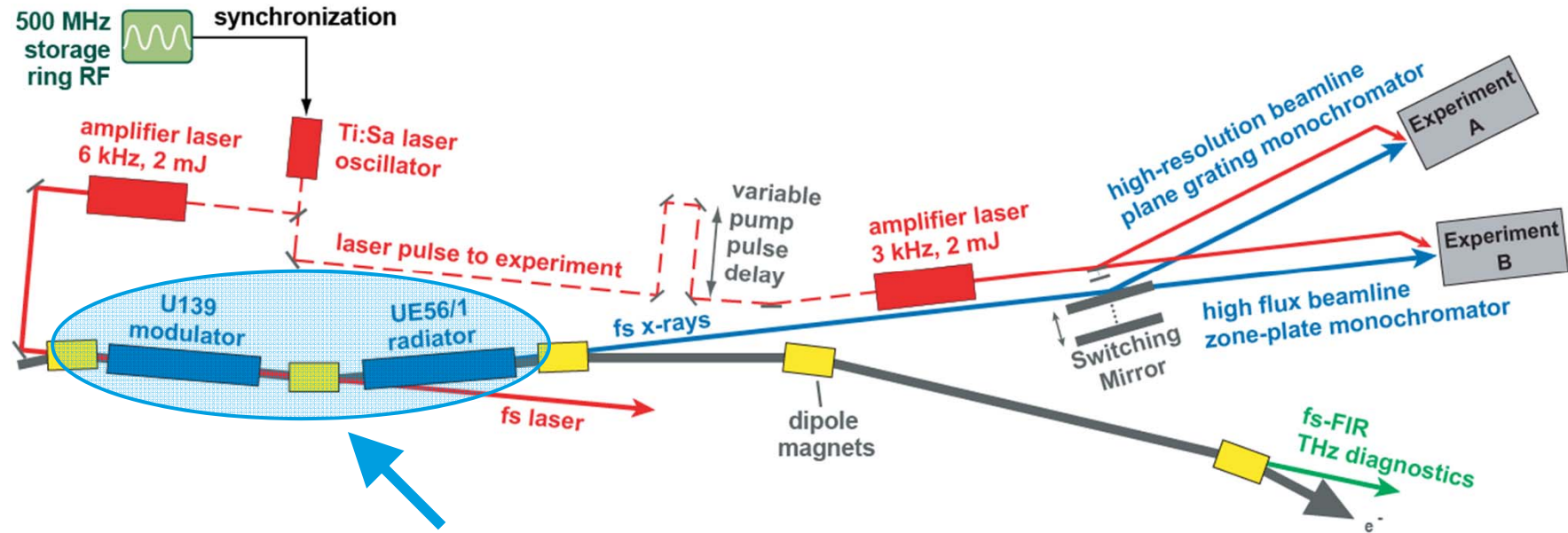


$$\text{XMCD } \mu^- - \mu^+ \propto M$$

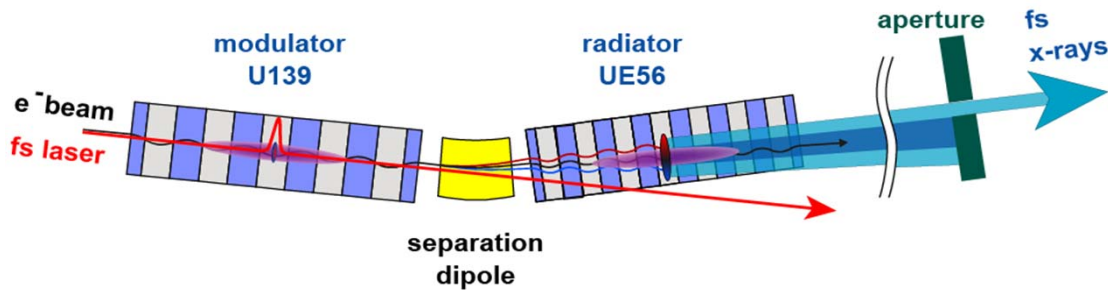
[Erskine, Stern PRB **12**, 5016 (1975)]

BESSY II Femtoslicing Source

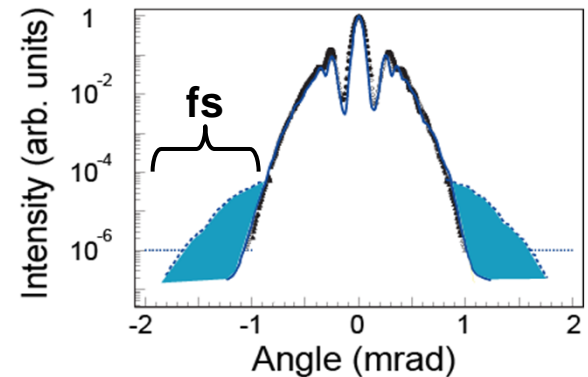
Generation of fs x-ray pulses



angular separation scheme



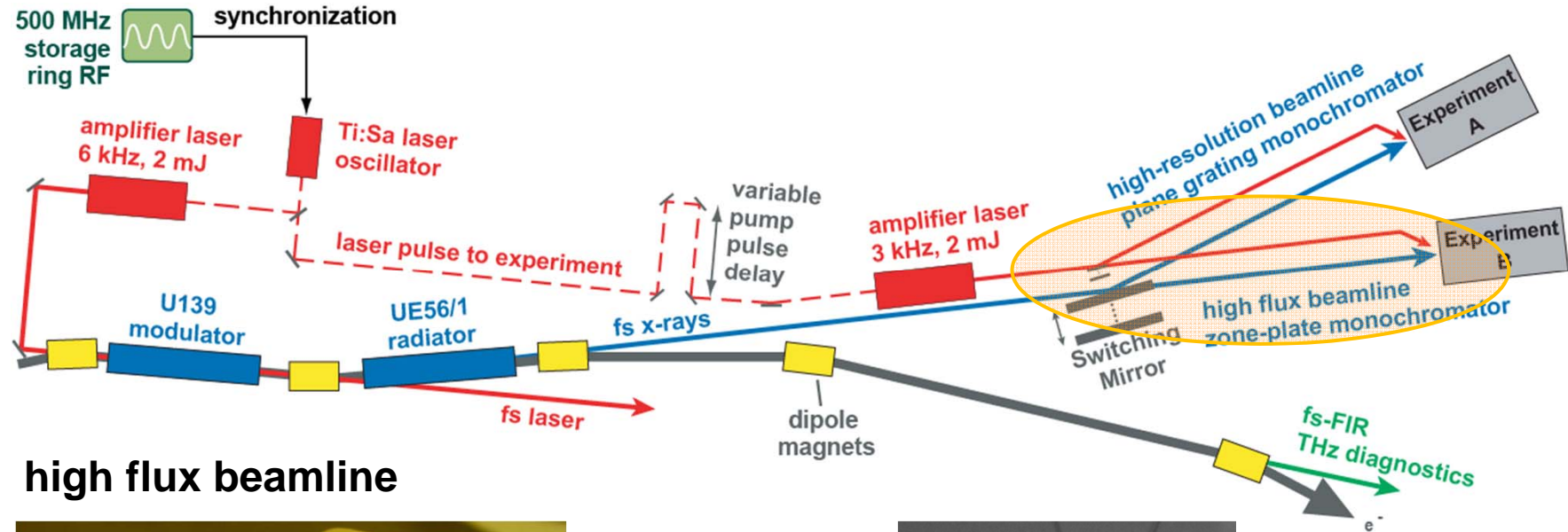
intensity distribution



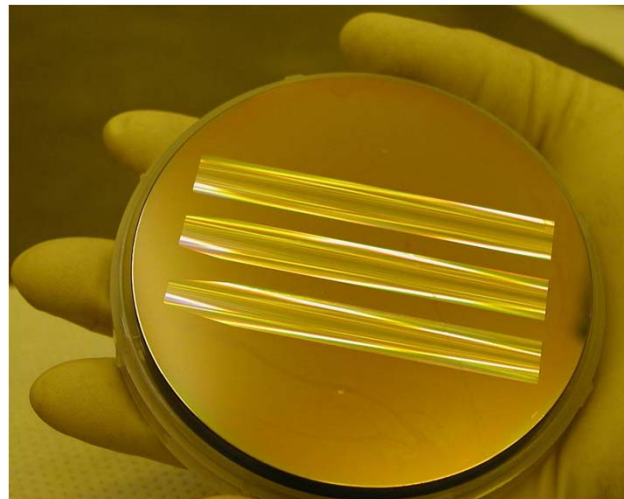
courtesy of Marko Wietstruk

BESSY II Femtoslicing Source

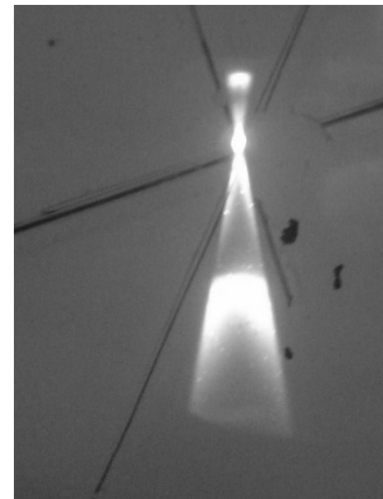
fs laser pump – fs x-ray probe



high flux beamline



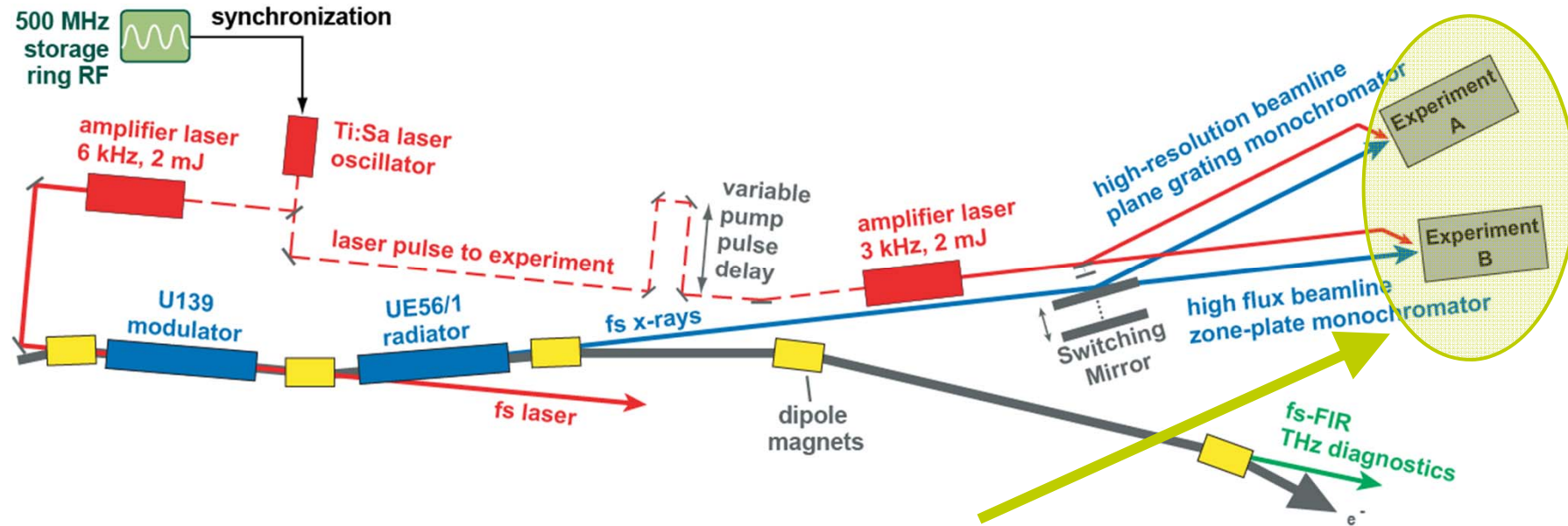
Fresnel zone plate



X-ray beam profile

BESSY II Femtoslicing Source

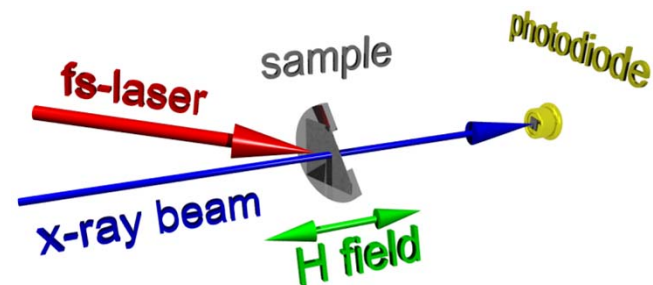
fs laser pump – fs x-ray probe



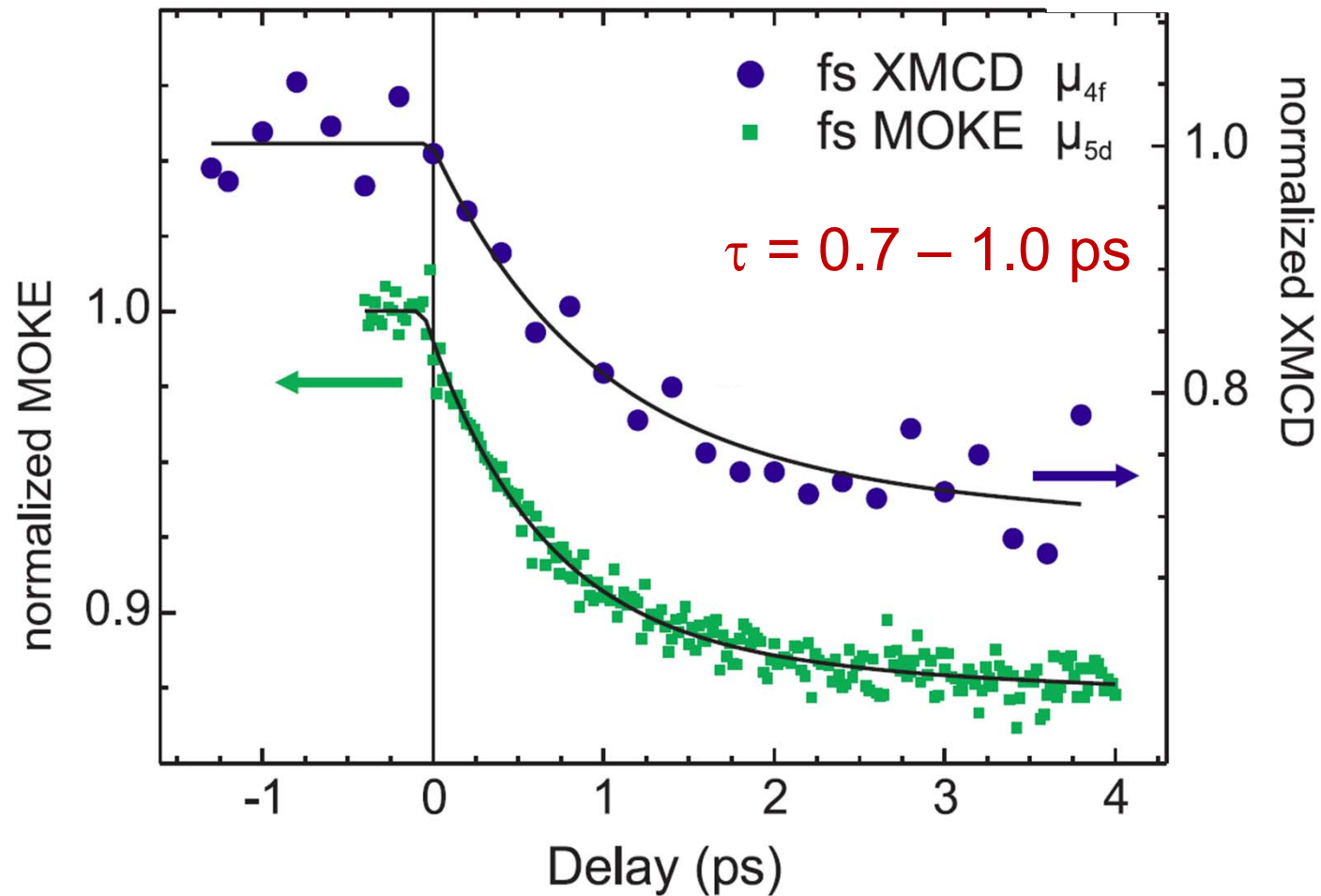
pump with 3 kHz laser pulses
probe with 6 kHz x-ray pulses

- pump-probe delay
- x-ray photon energy
- x-ray polarization
- magnetic field

x-ray transmission setup



XMCD vs. MOKE -- 4f vs. 5d



„Comparable“ ultrafast dynamics (± 0.2 ps)

- Photon in – photon out
- High time resolution

BUT:

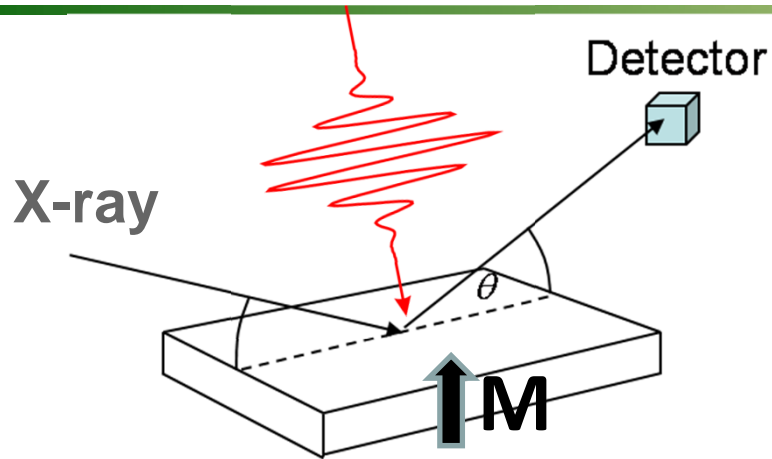
- Heat problem in thin film samples
- Sample quality less defined
- Switching of magnetic field requires time

Experimental endstation

- X-ray diffraction and reflection
- TMOKE
- variable orientation of fast switchable, high magnetic field (< 2 Tesla)
- preparation chamber with MBE / PLD deposition and RHEED
- easy to move to synchrotron, FEL, HHG and laser sources

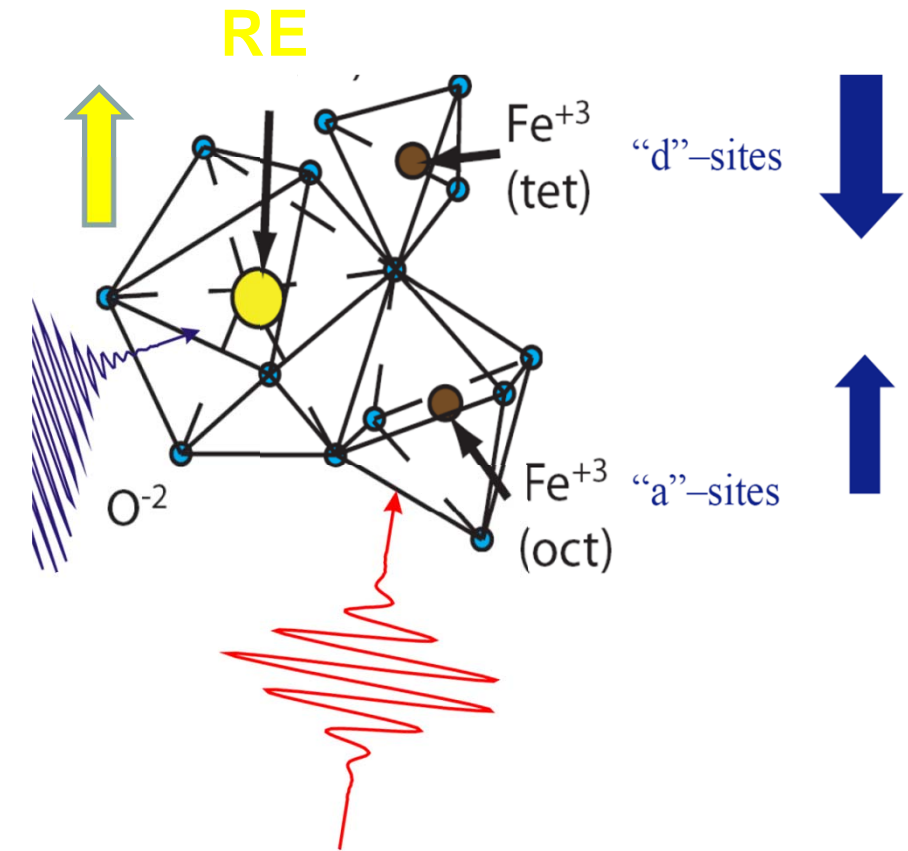
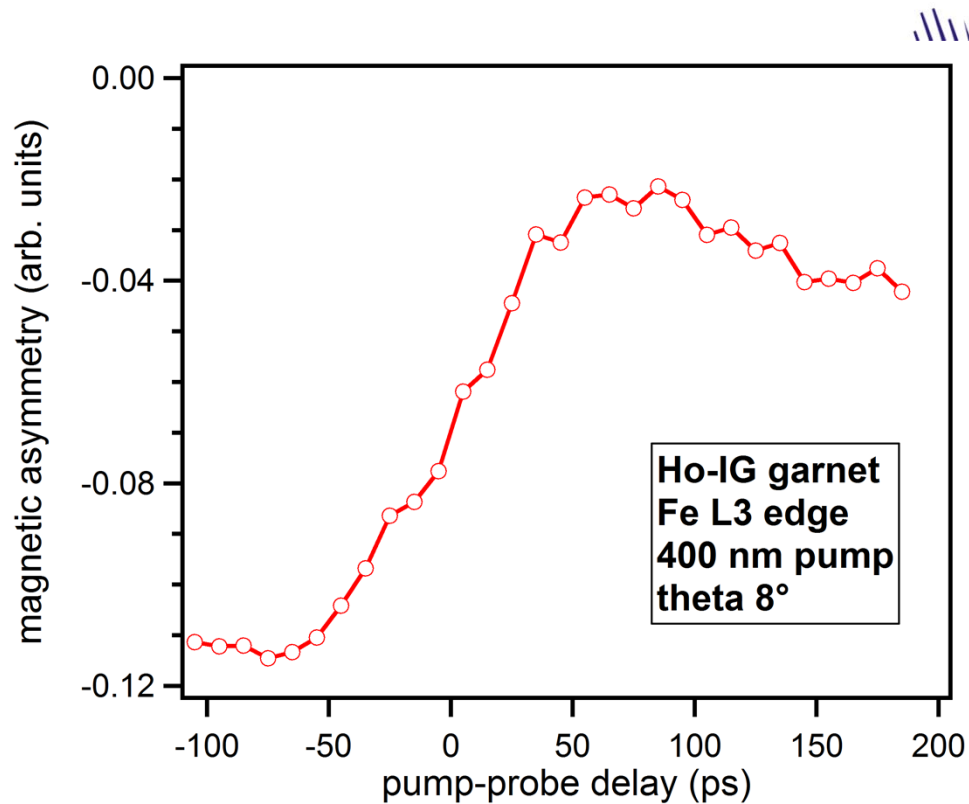
Ongoing @ Slicing: X-ray Resonant Magnetic Reflectivity

27



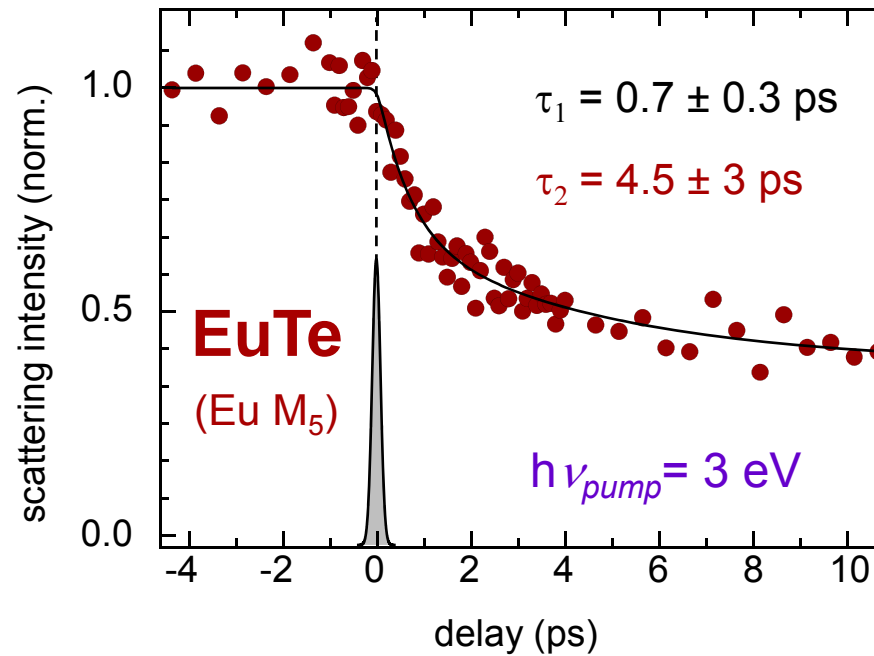
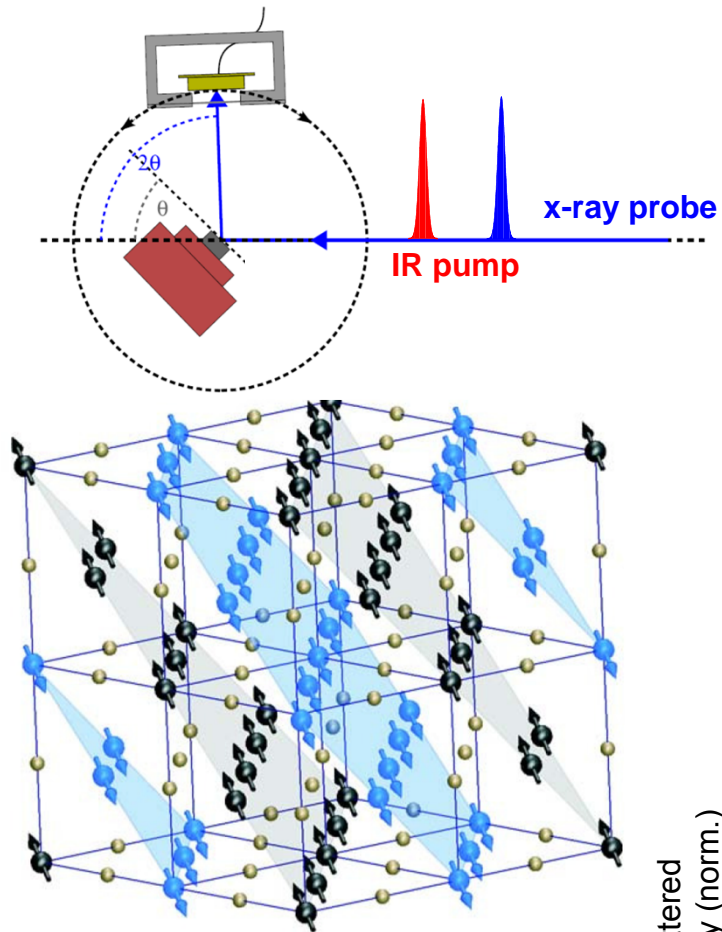
Ferrimagnetic Oxides

- selective excitation
- resonant probing / imaging

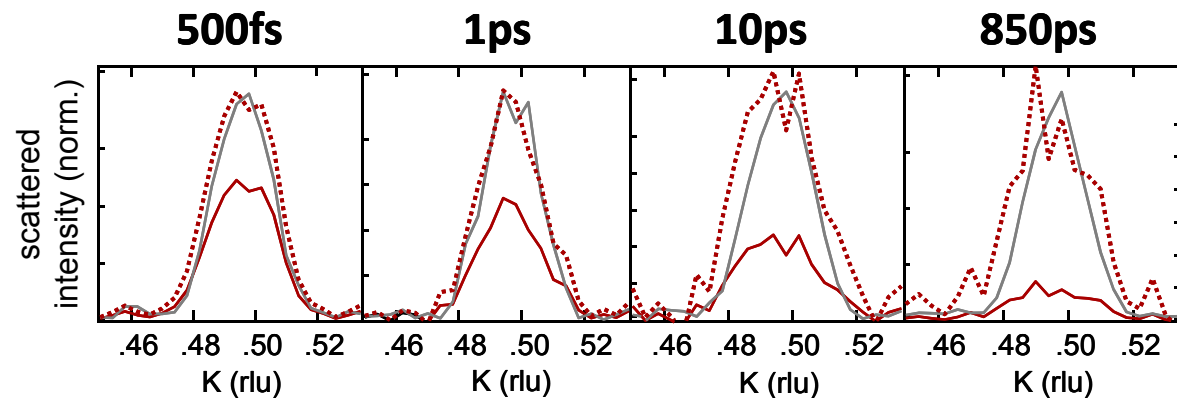


courtesy of Ilie Radu

Antiferromagnetic semiconductor EuTe



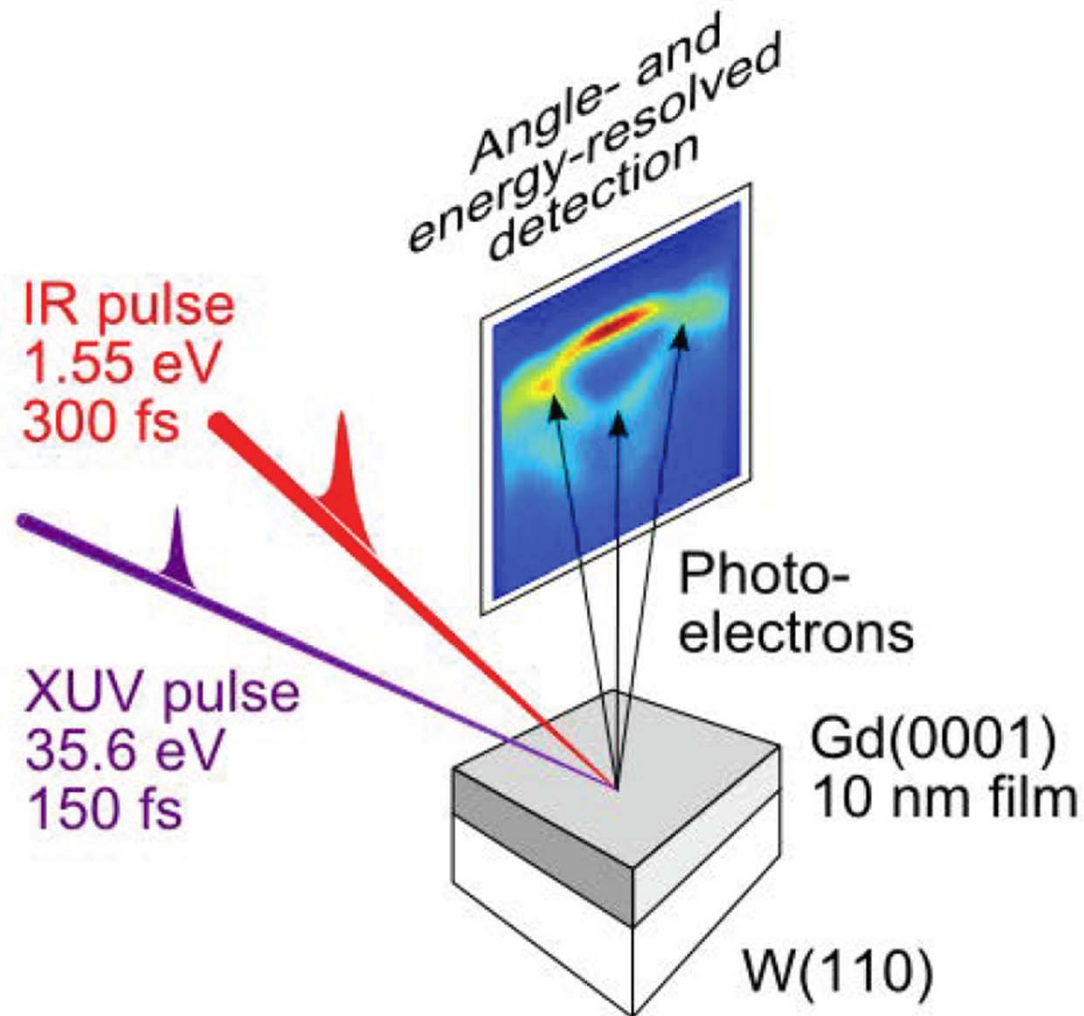
Ultrafast antiferromagnetic dynamics ($\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$)



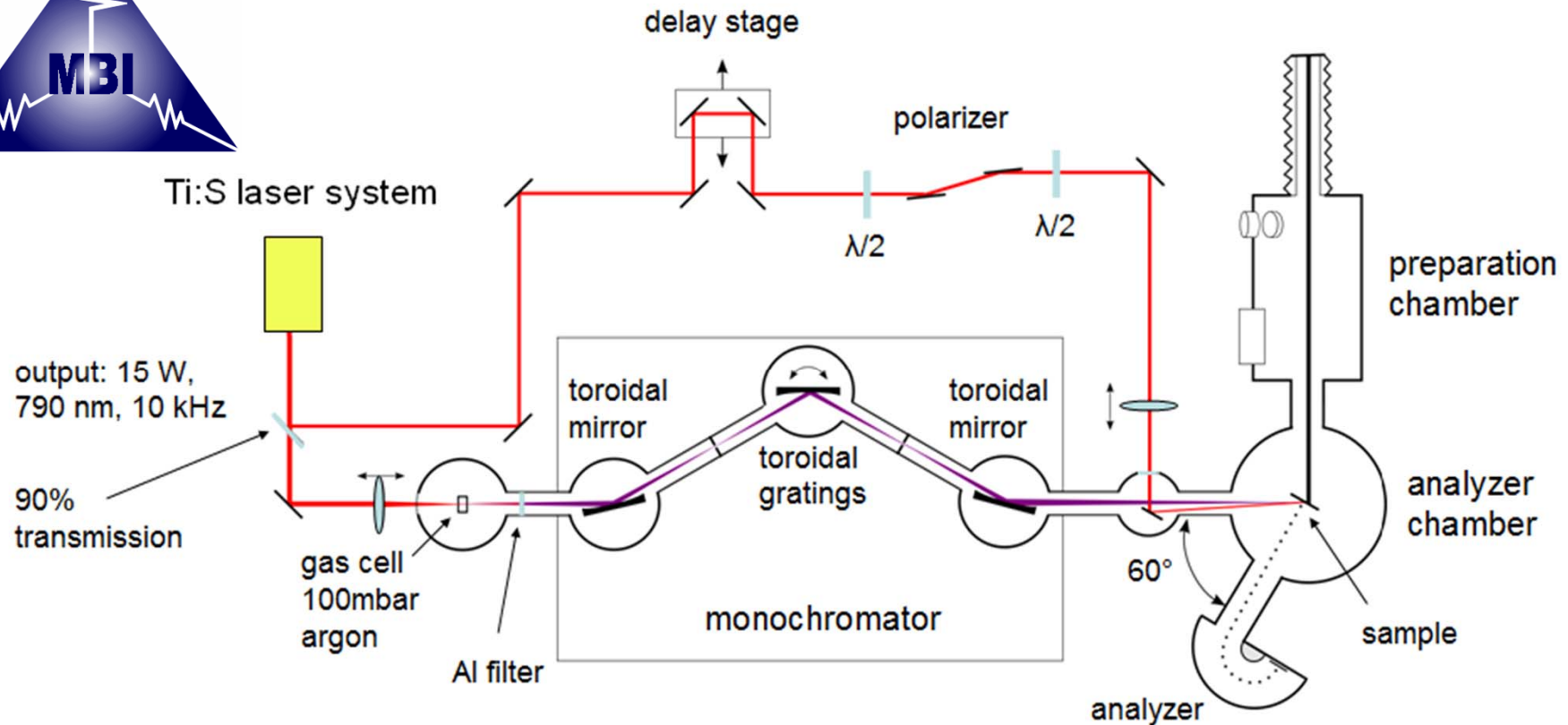
Diffraction peak shape reveals transient depth profile

K. Hollmack et al.,
APL **97**, 062502 (2010)

Time-resolved photoemission



Experimental Apparatus



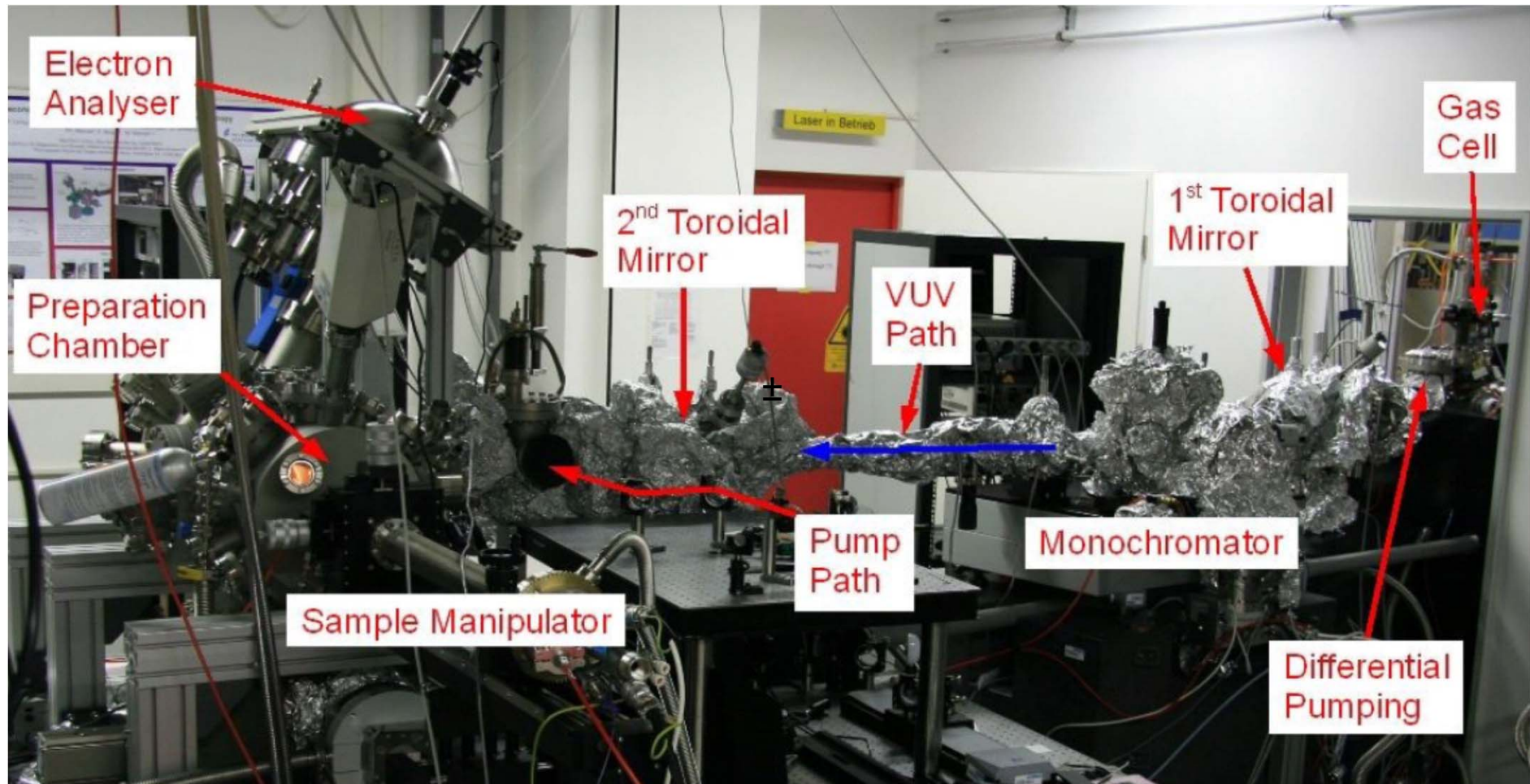
Pump: 1.5 eV at 300 fs FWHM (s polarized, stretched)
Probe: 35.6 eV at 100 fs FWHM (p polarized)

XUV photoemission beamline

Freie Universität

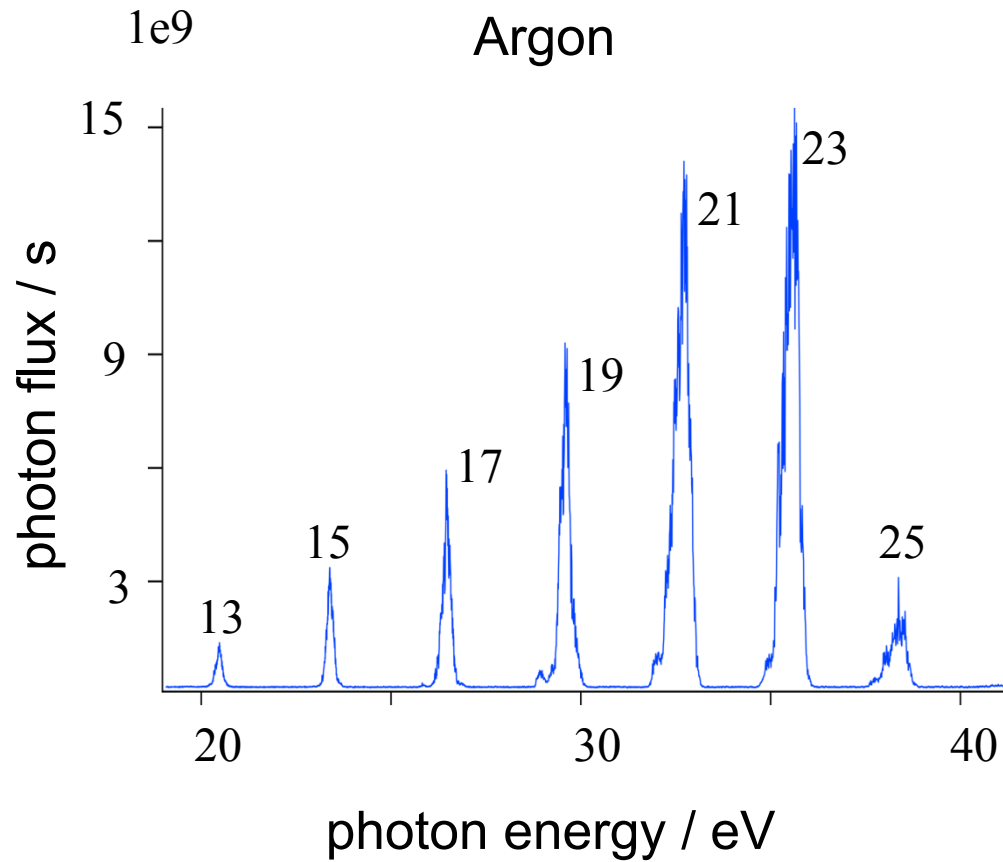


Berlin

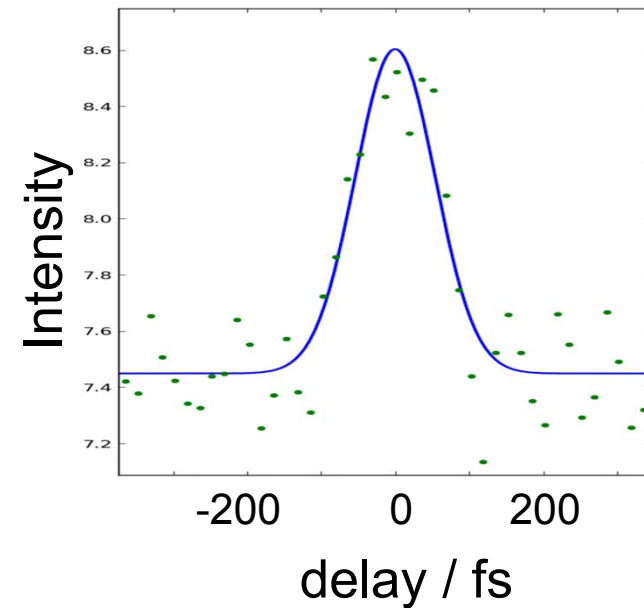


Robert Carley, Martin Teichmann, Björn Frietsch, Kristian Döbrich
German Research Foundation, DinL (WGL graduate school), Helmholtz Virtual Institute

Beamline Characterization



hot electrons at W(110)



100 fs XUV pulse duration

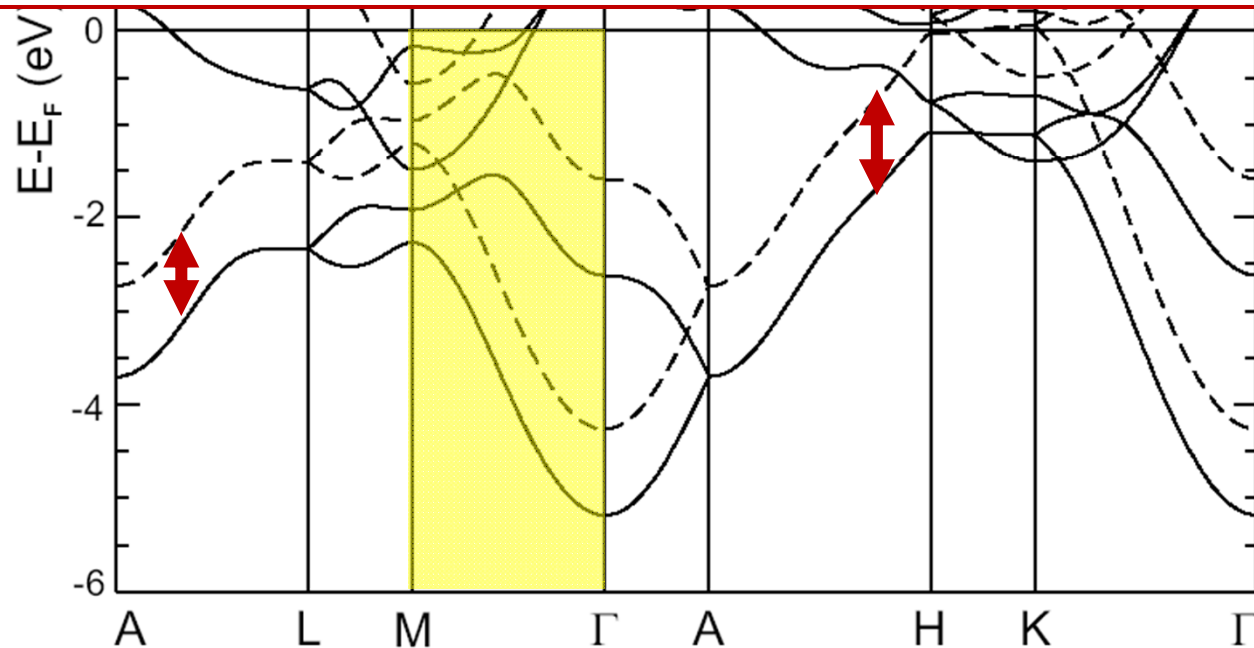
Electronic band structure of Gd

33



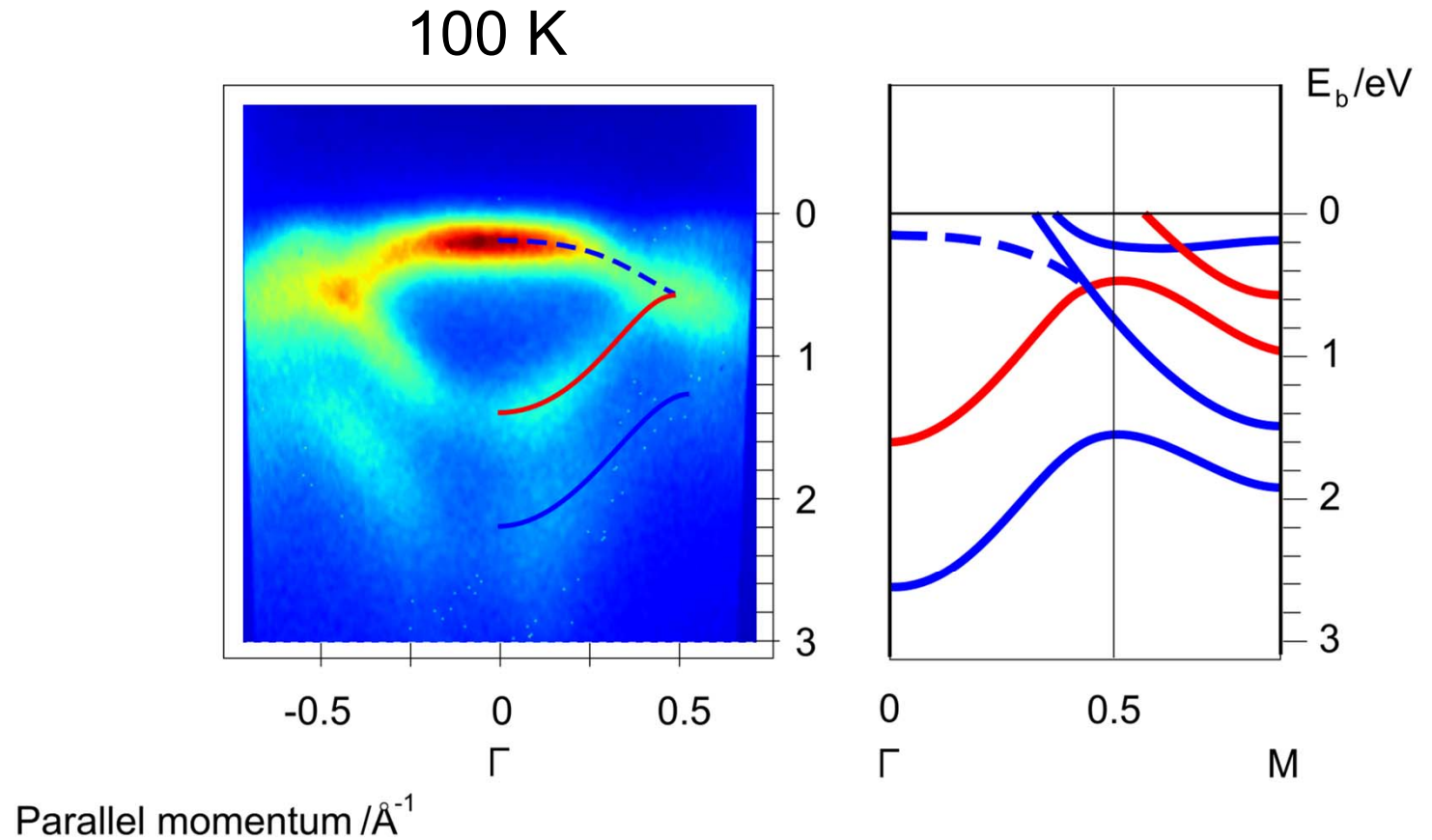
$$\epsilon_{nk}^{\downarrow\uparrow} = \epsilon_{nk} \pm \frac{1}{2} \langle \mu_{4f,z}^S \rangle \cdot J_{4f-5d}(n\vec{k}, n\vec{k})$$

$$\int \Psi_{n'k'}(\vec{r}) \Phi_{4f}(\vec{r}' - \vec{R}_i) \frac{e^2}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \Psi_{nk}(\vec{r}') \Phi_{4f}(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i) d\vec{r} d\vec{r}' \simeq 88 \text{ meV}$$



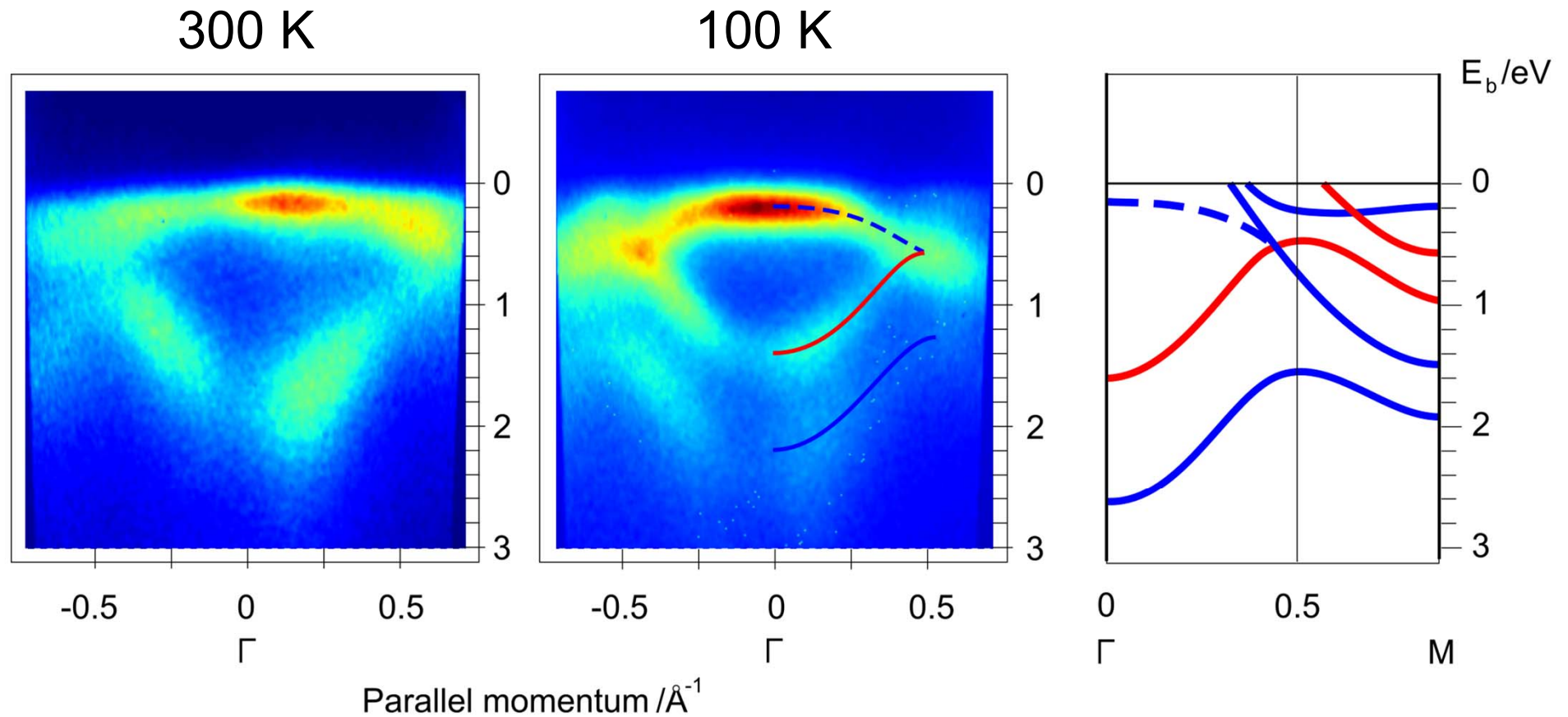
Stoner-like exchange splitting: 0.6 – 0.9 eV

Band Structure of Gd(0001) on W(110)



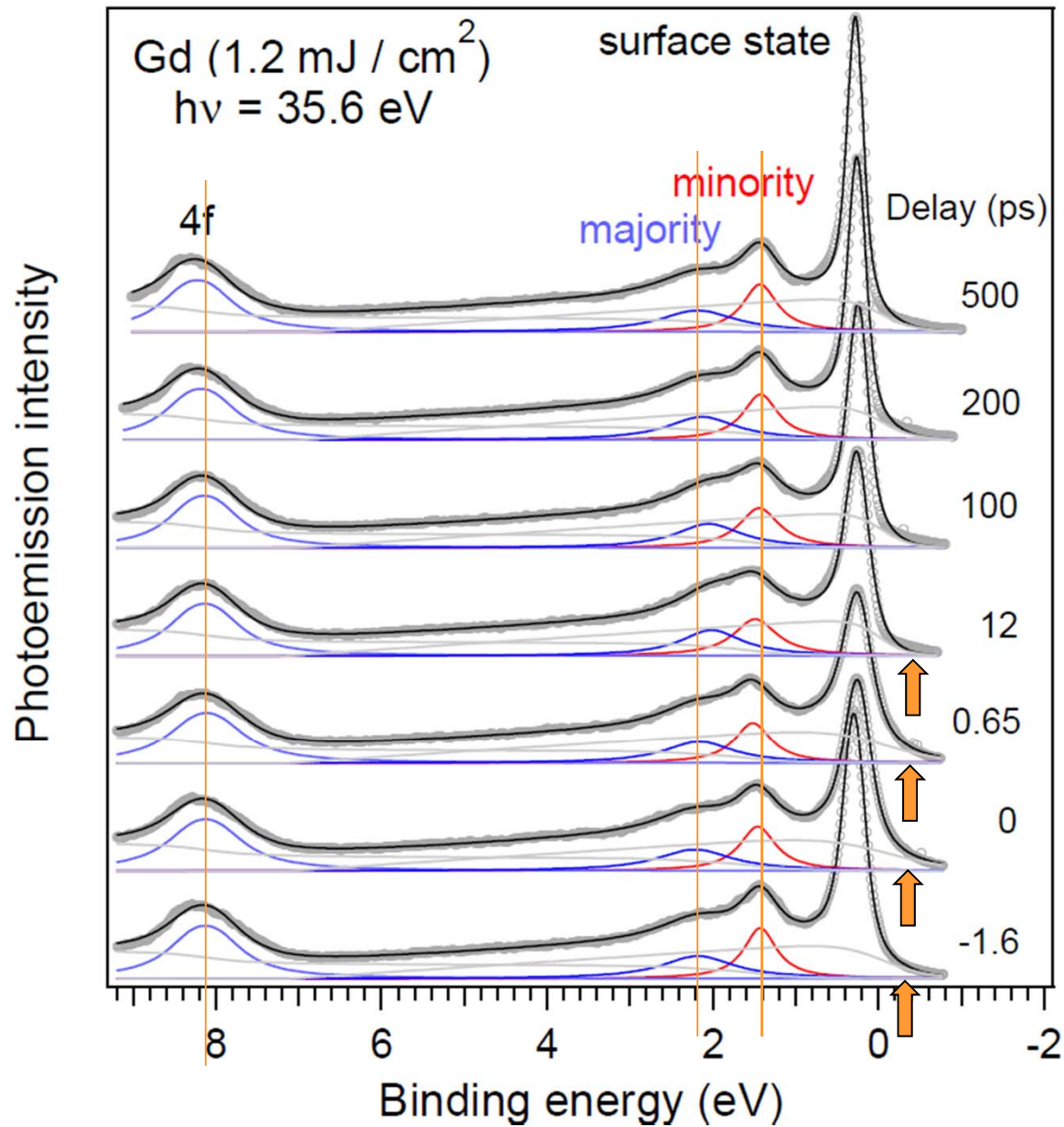
3rd Brillouin zone – $h\nu = 35$ eV

Band Structure of Gd(0001) on W(110)

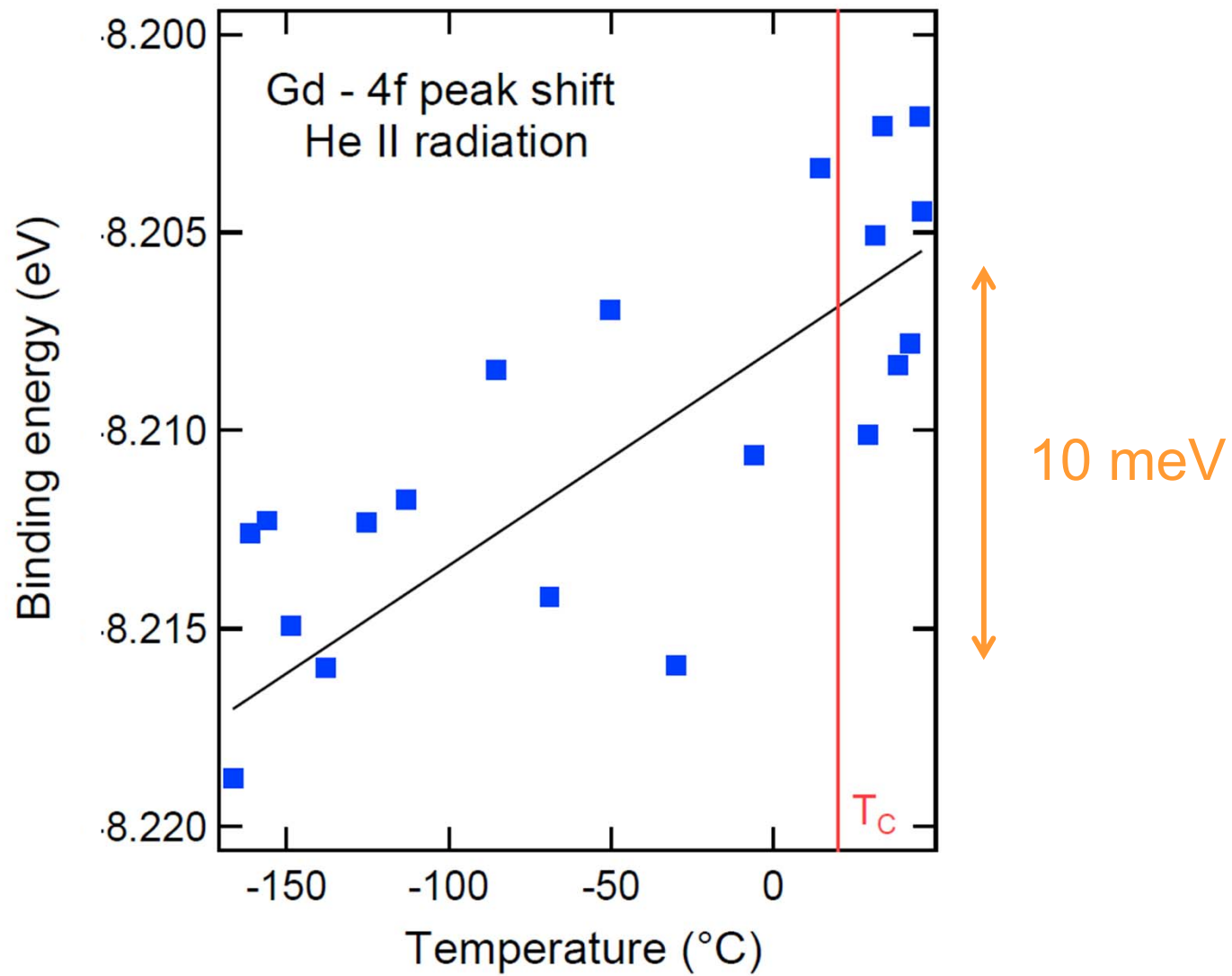


3rd Brillouin zone – $h\nu = 35 \text{ eV}$

Energy-resolved spectra

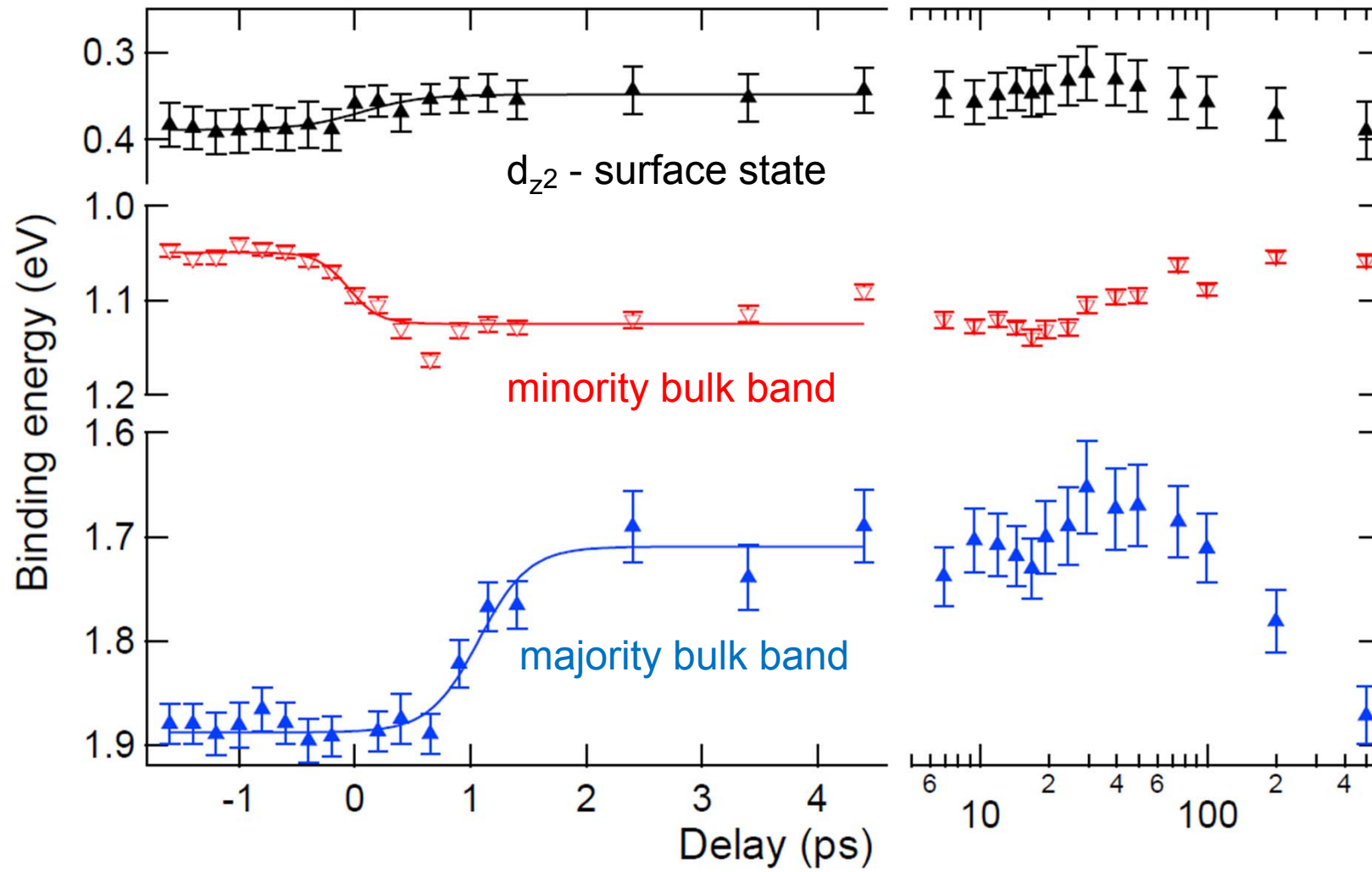


4f position – thermal demagnetization

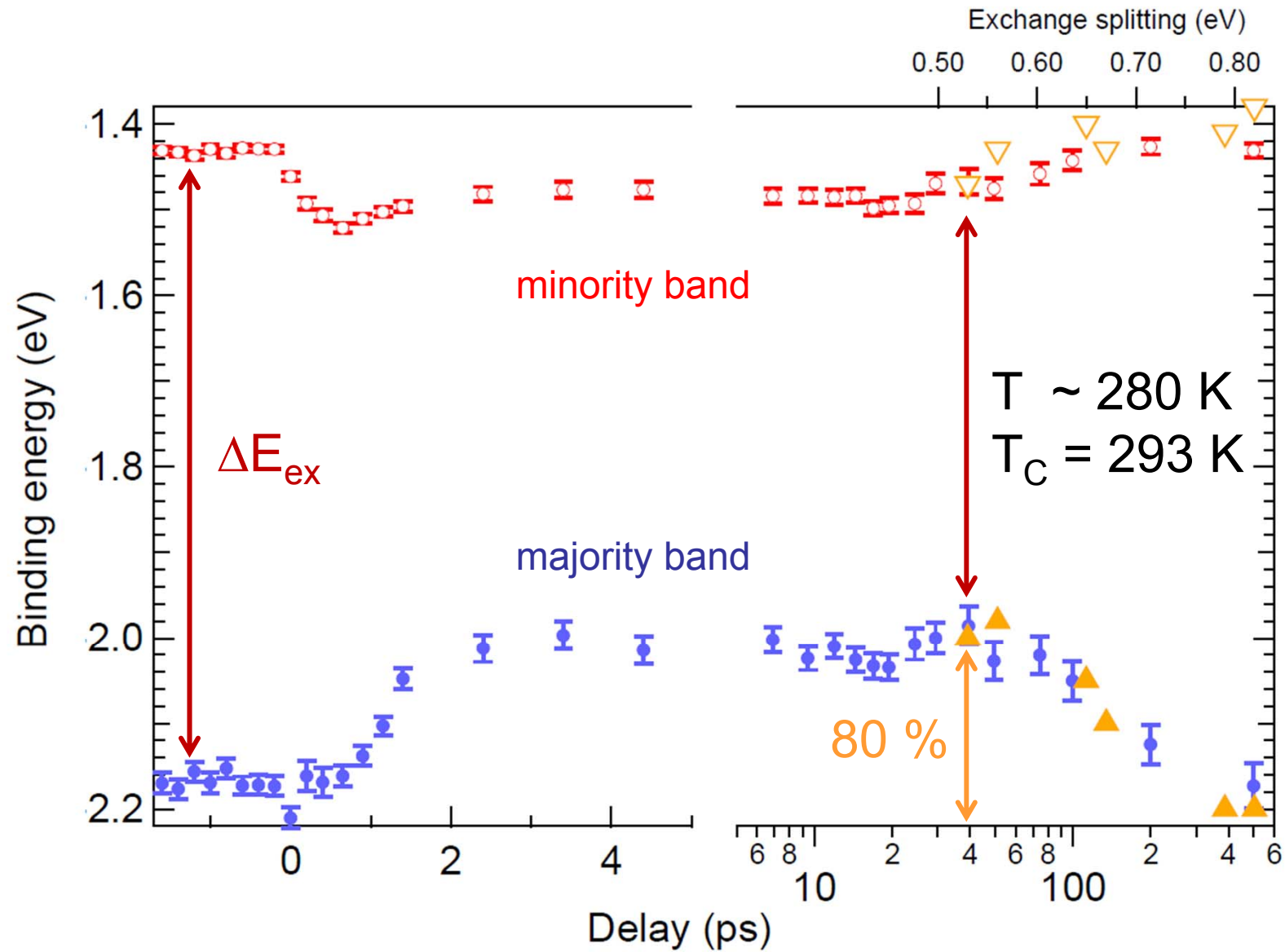


No significant shift of 4f level

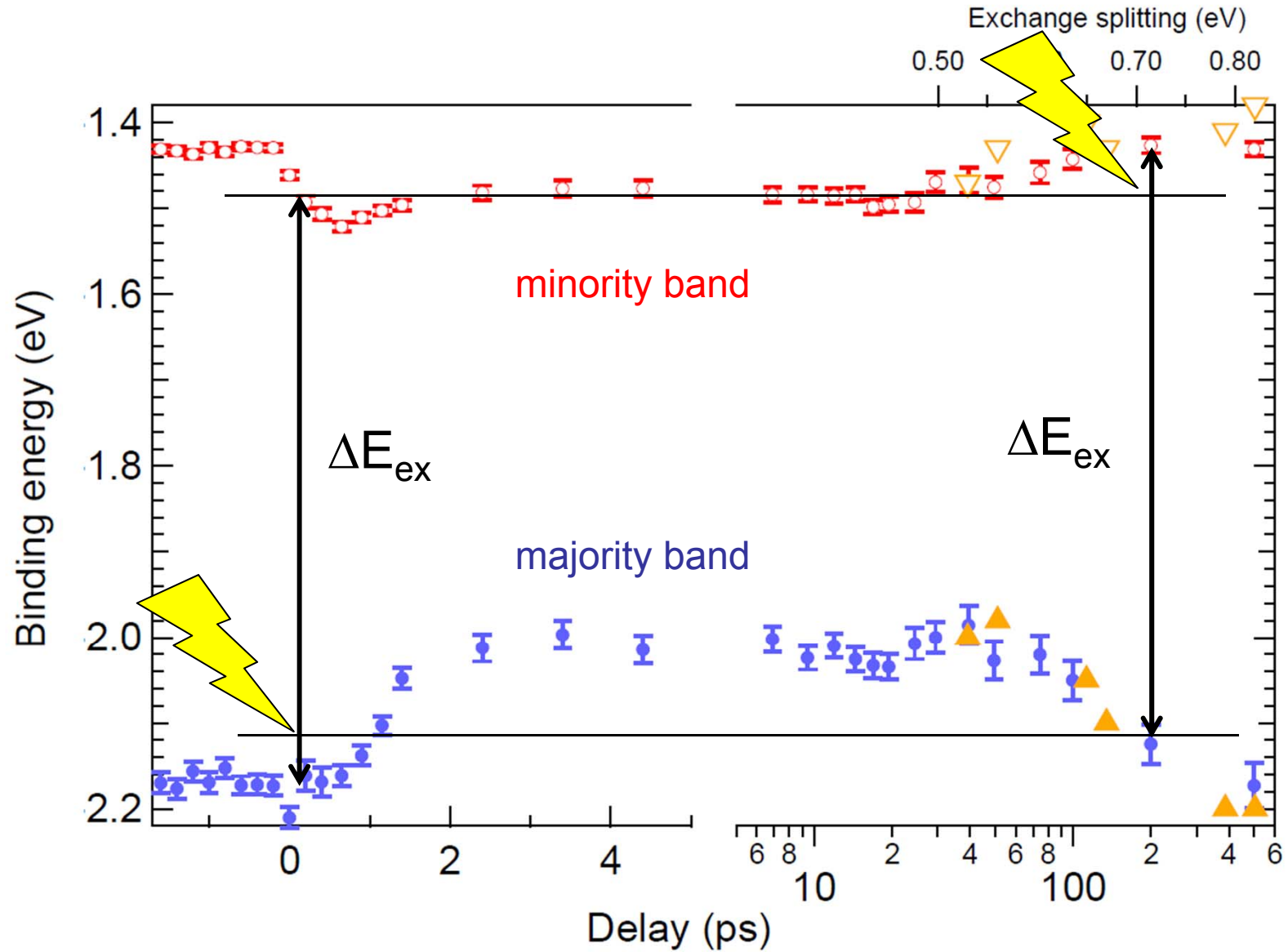
Optically-driven demagnetization (1.2 mJ / cm²)



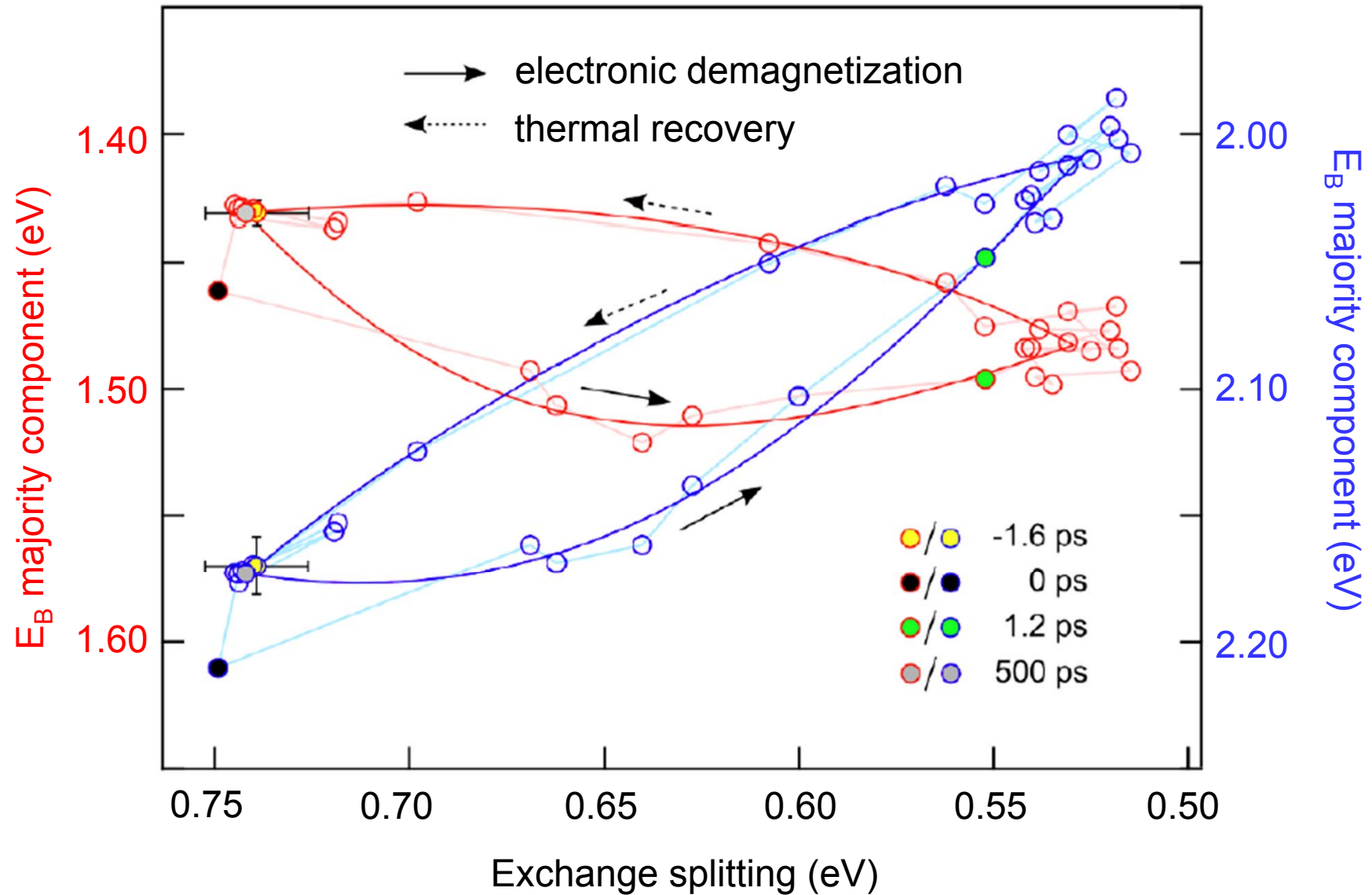
Optically-driven demagnetization (1.2 mJ / cm²)



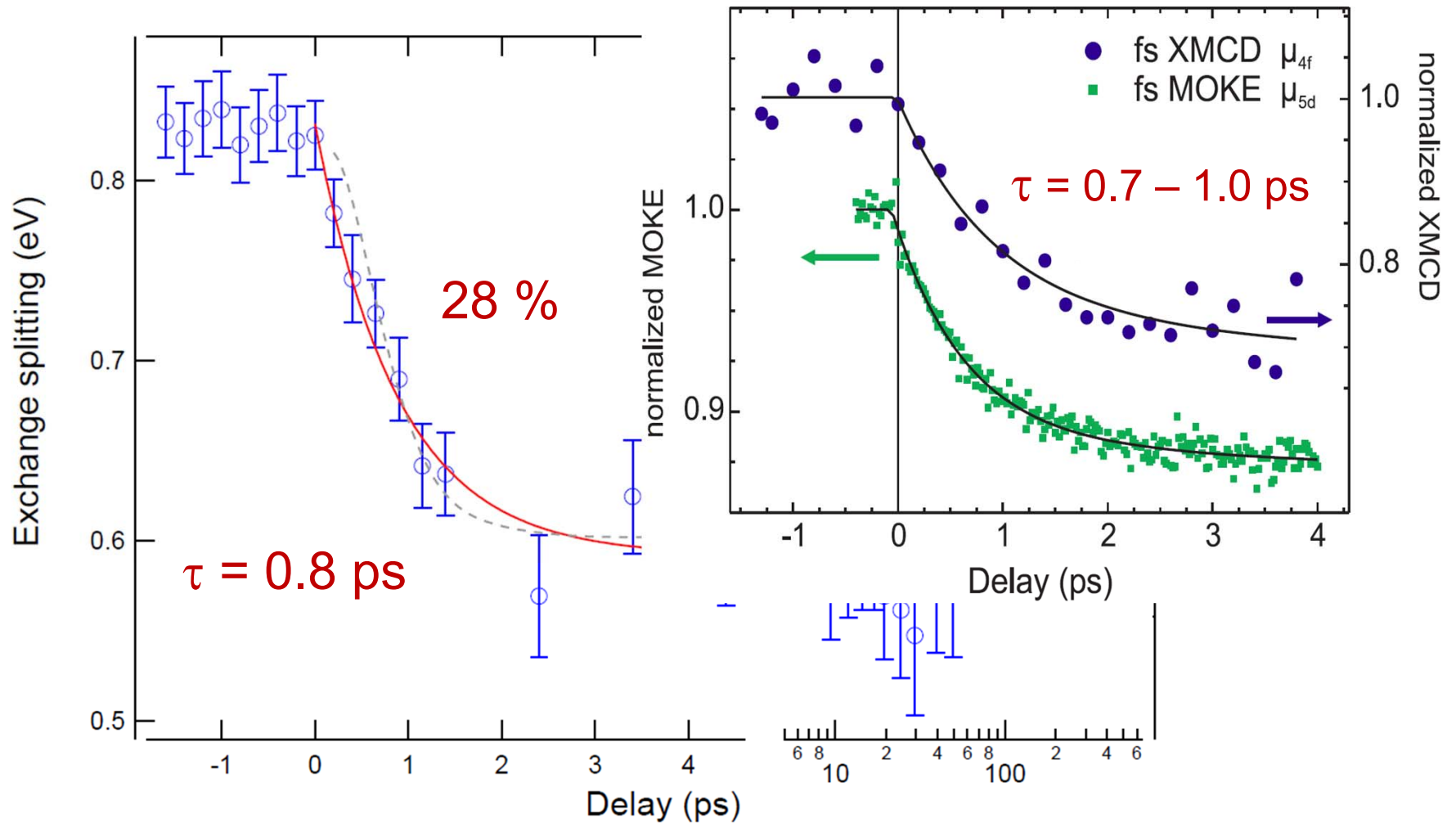
Optically-driven demagnetization (1.2 mJ / cm²)



Hysteresis - Gadolinium (1.2 mJ/cm²)

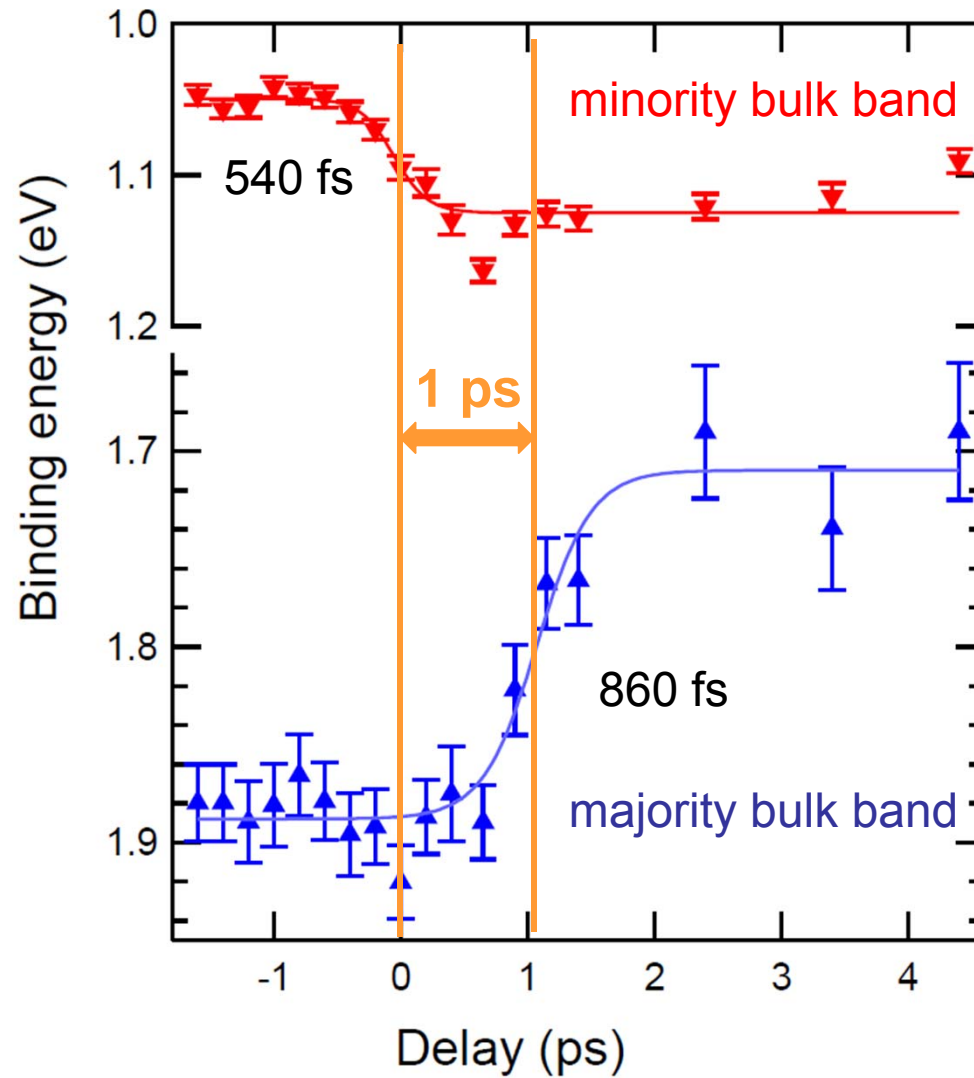


Exchange splitting ΔE_{ex}



Transient Δ_{ex} is a measure of (de)magnetization dynamics !

Non-equilibrium dynamics (1.2 mJ / cm²)



Minority spin band responds faster than majority spin band

Scientific Case

- Photoemission gives detailed insight into the transient electronic structure
- Transform-limited 10 fs Gaussian pulse \rightarrow 200 meV energy resolution ok
- Ideally tunable and transform limited
- Pump-probe scheme and synchronisation ?
- Angle-resolved photoemission at higher photon energies, e.g., 200 eV
less space charge, more k-space, complete dispersion $E(k_x, k_y, k_z)$
- Brillouin zone maps require efficient detection

