

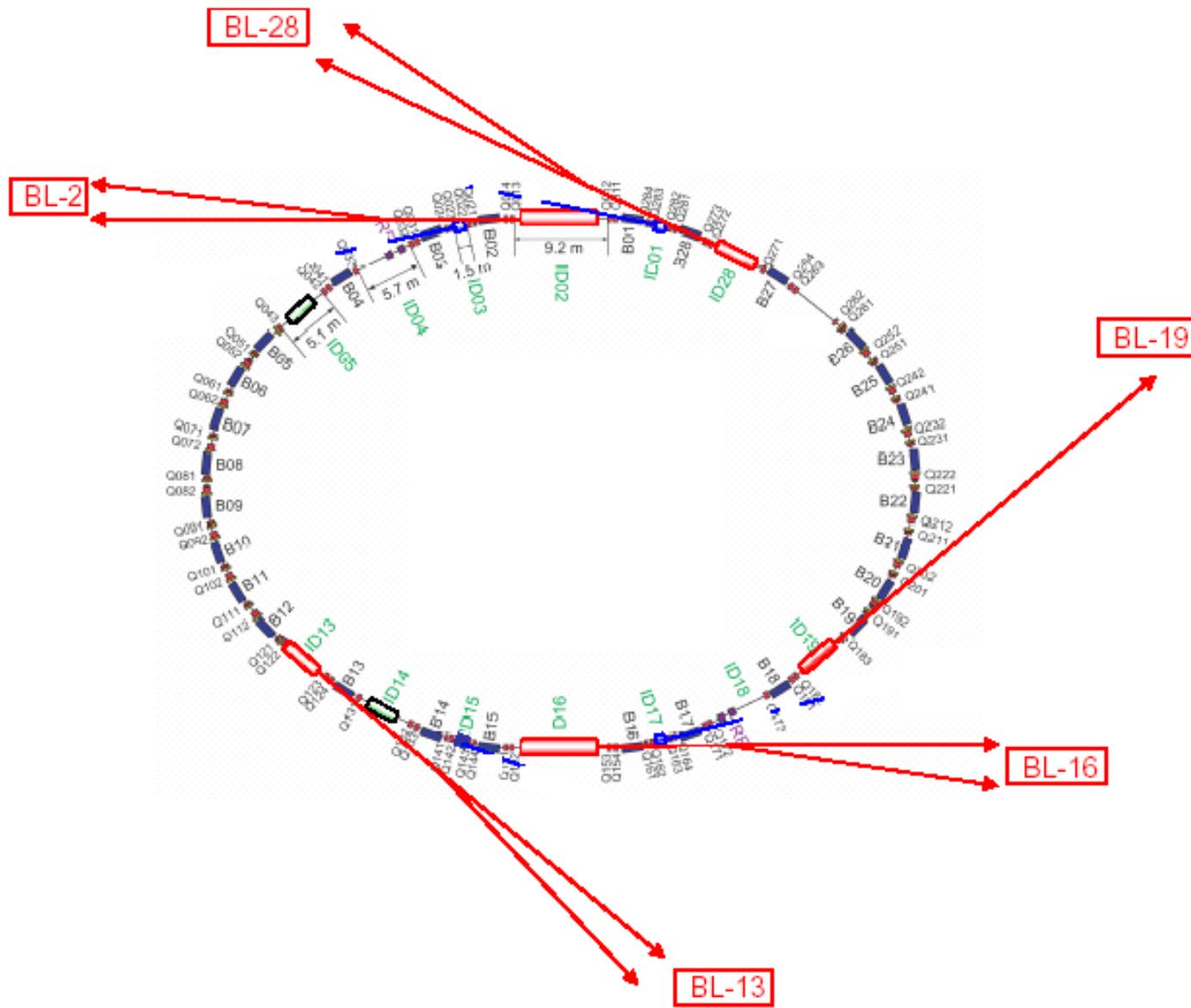
Surface and Interface Studies at Photon Factory

Kenta Amemiya

PF & CMRC, IMSS, KEK

1. Depth-resolved X-ray absorption spectroscopy of magnetic thin films
2. Real-time observation of surface chemical reaction
3. Future prospects

Soft X-ray Undulator Beamlines at Photon Factory



A soft X-ray beamline BL-16A

Light Source: Twin APPLE II Undulators with Kicker Magnets

Variable Polarization: Circular and Linear (Horizontal/Vertical) Polarization

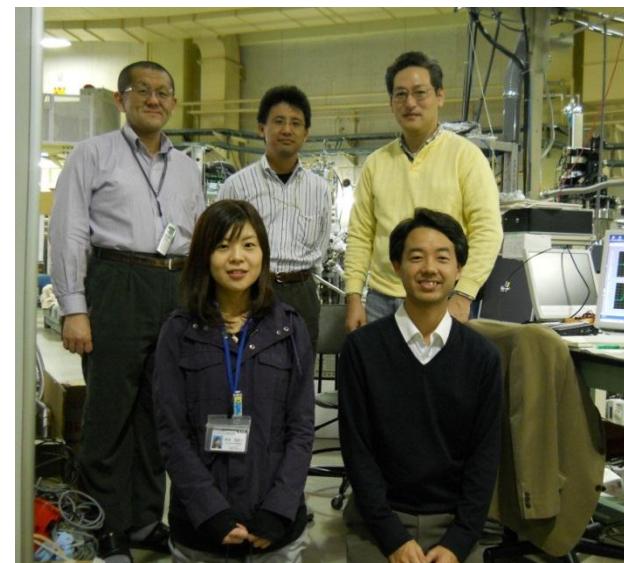
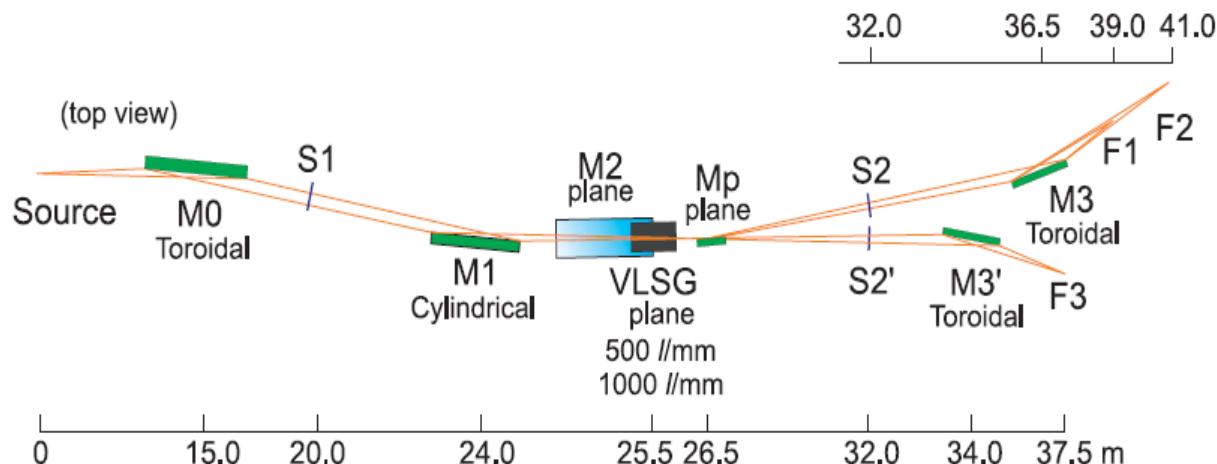
Fast Polarization Switching (~10 Hz)

1st Undulator: Mar-Apr 2008, 2nd Undulator: 2010 Summer

Monochromator: Variable-Included-Angle Varied-Line-Spacing Grating

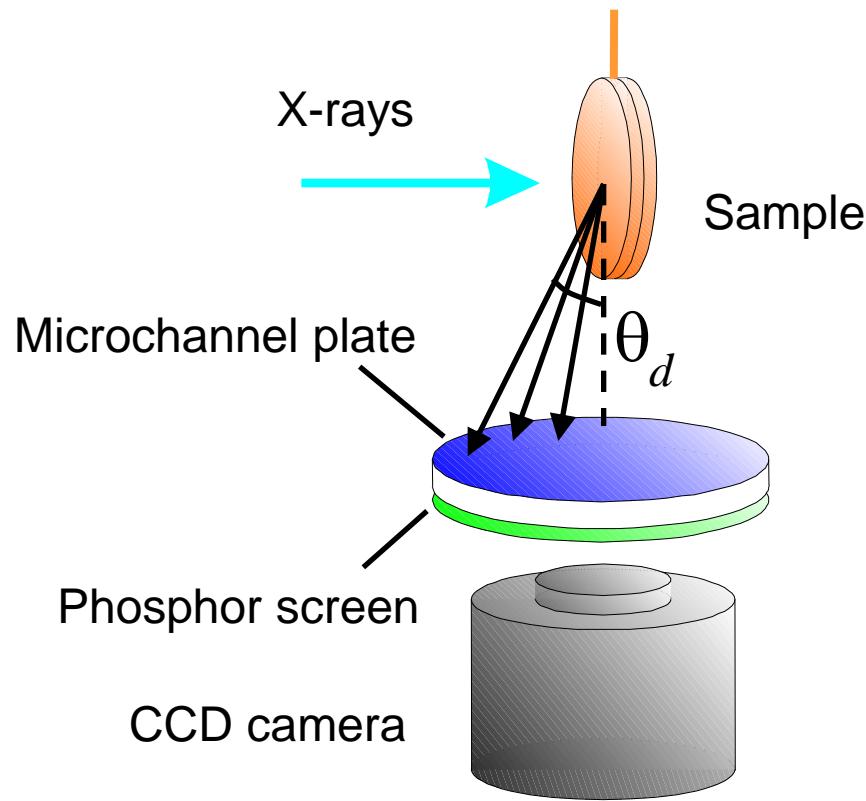
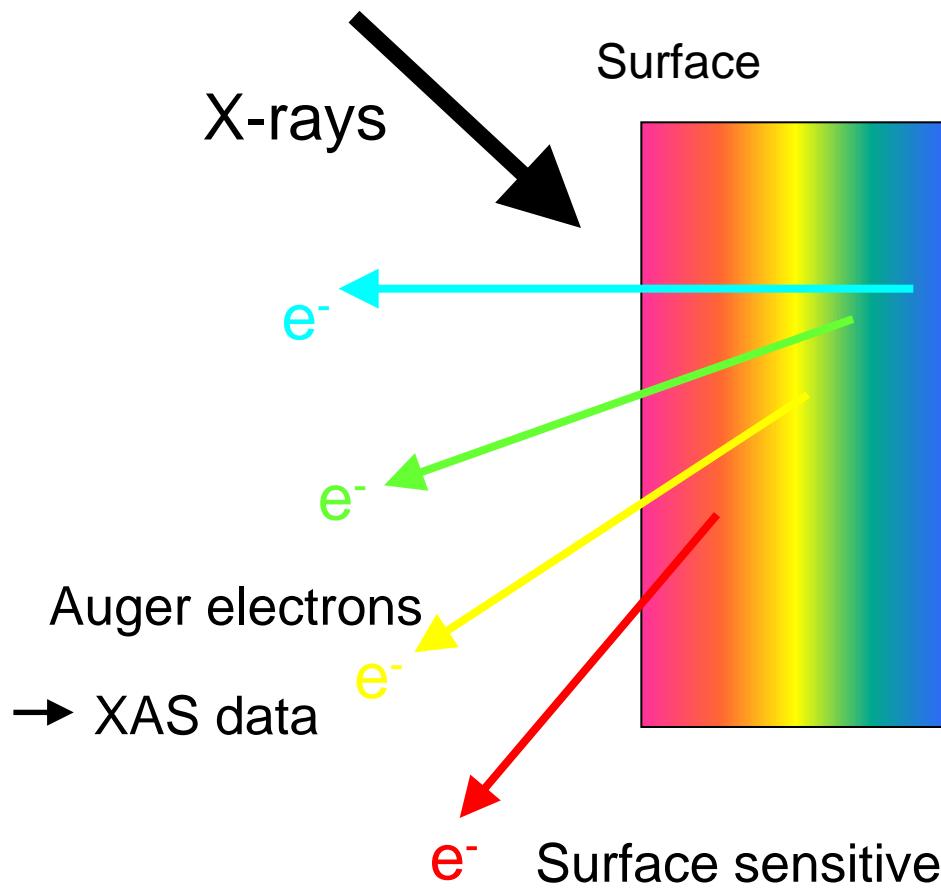
200-1500 eV (3d Transition Metals, Light Elements, and Rare-earth Elements)

Installation: 2007 Summer, Commissioning: Oct 2007-



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Principle of Depth-resolved XAS



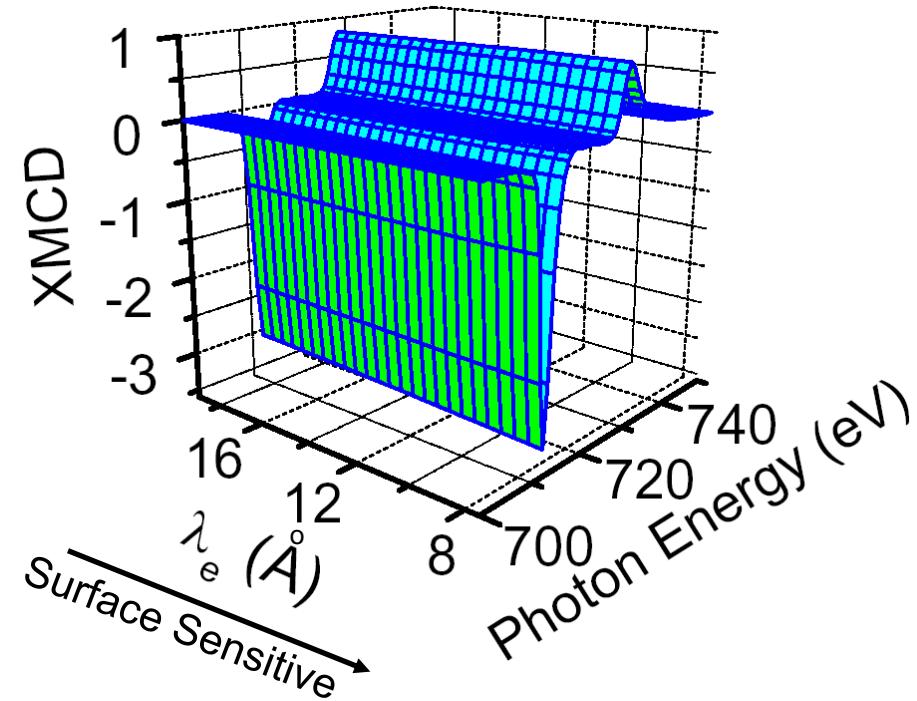
Electron yield XAS measurements at different detection angles

→ A set of XAS data with different probing depths

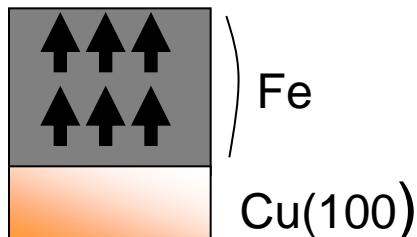
Feasibility Study: Depth-resolved XMCD of Fe/Cu(100)

Amemiya et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 84 (2004) 936. Normal Incidence, 130 K

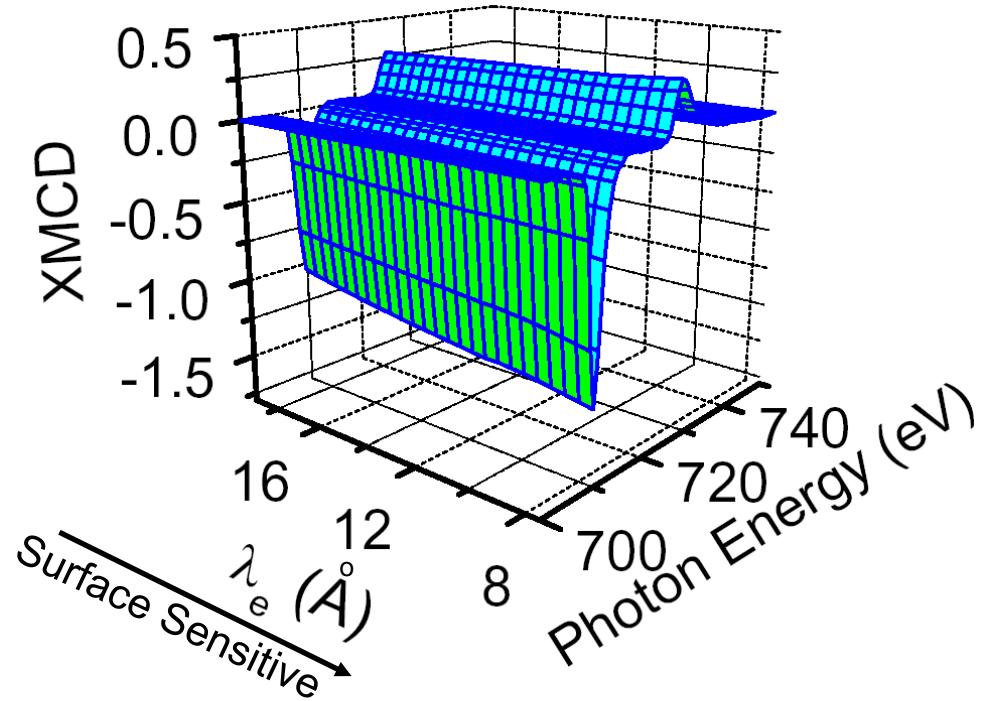
3 ML Fe



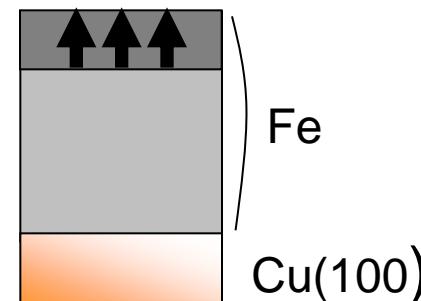
Uniform
Magnetization



7 ML Fe

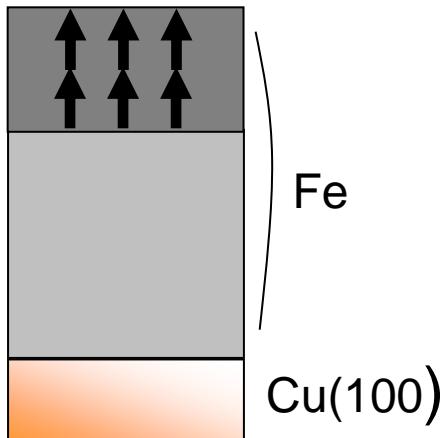


Surface
Magnetization

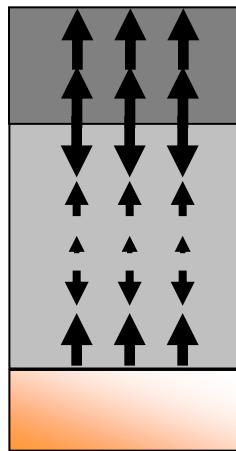


Fe/Cu(100)

>200 K



<200 K

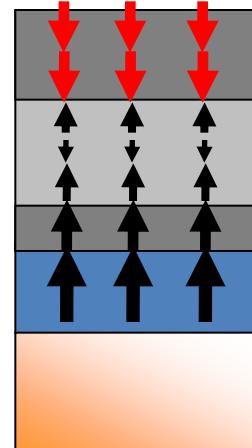
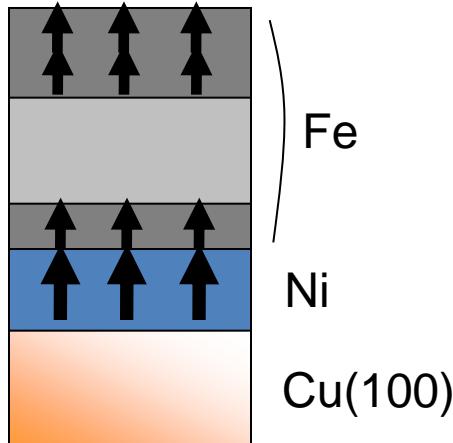


Surface (FM)

Inner layers (AFM or SDW)

No (little) magnetic interaction between
Cu and interface (bottom) Fe

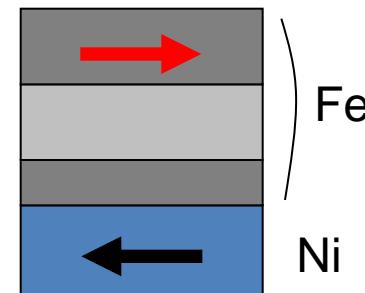
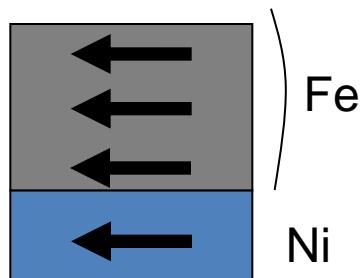
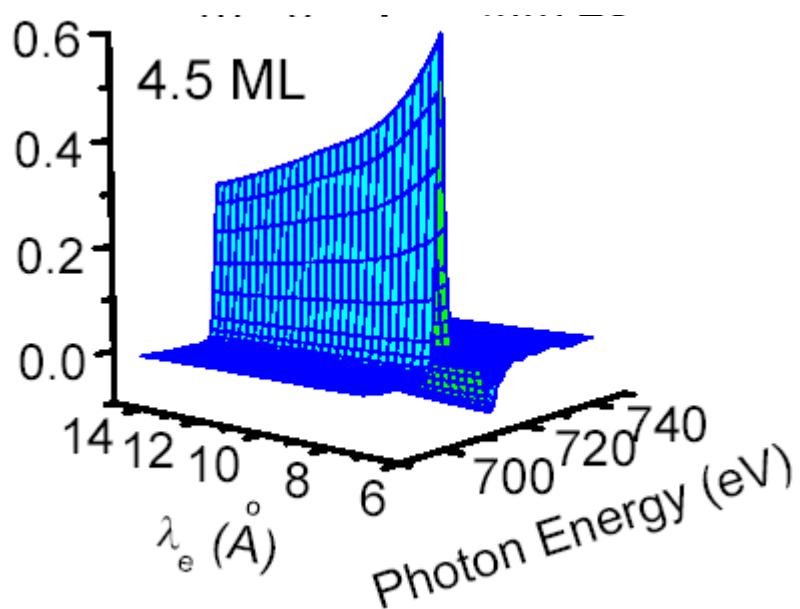
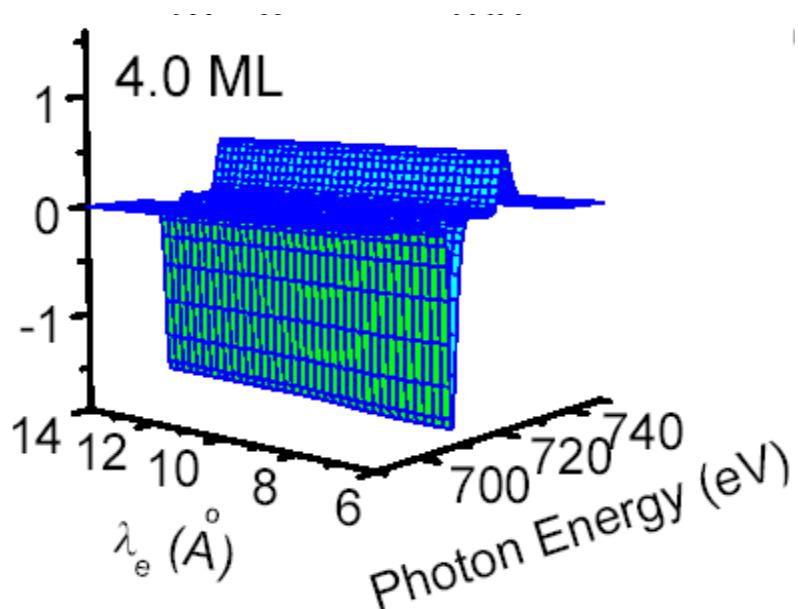
Fe/Ni/Cu(100)

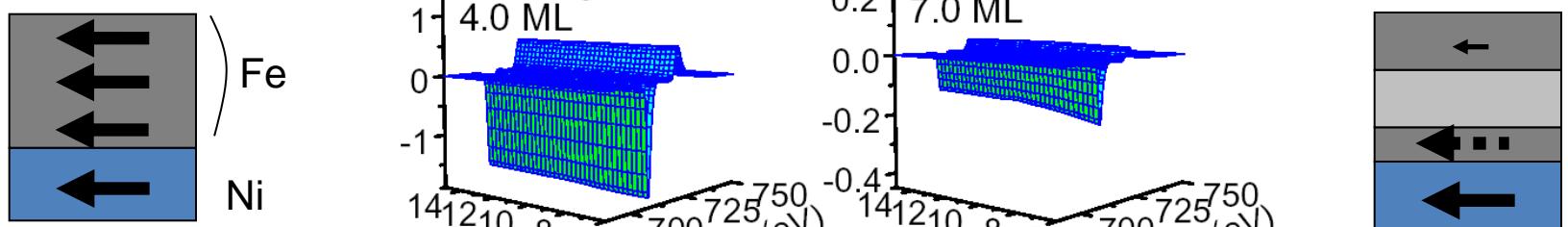
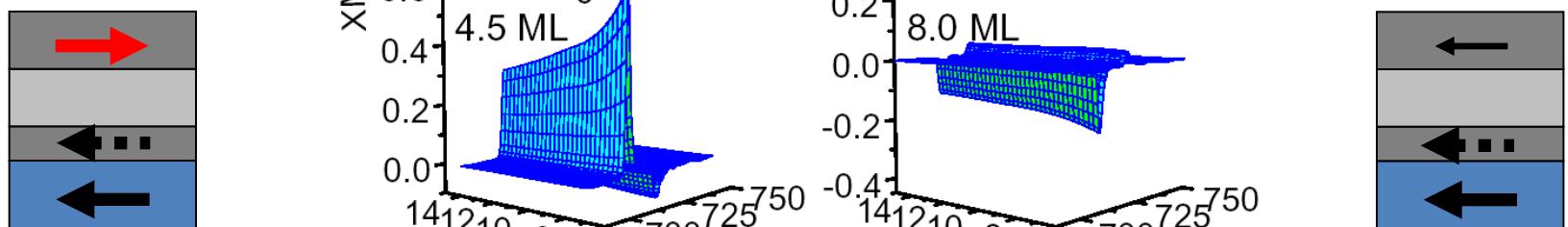
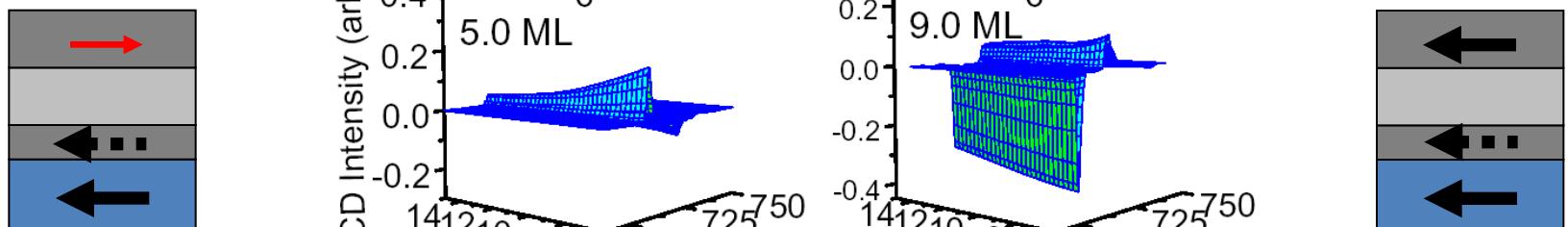
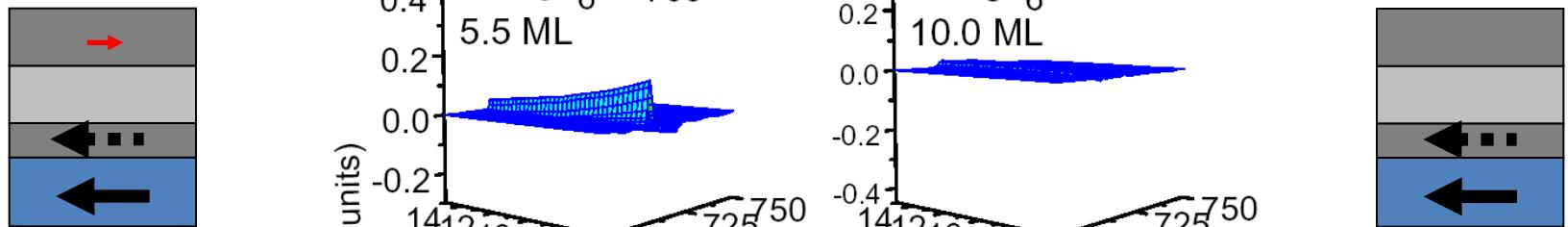
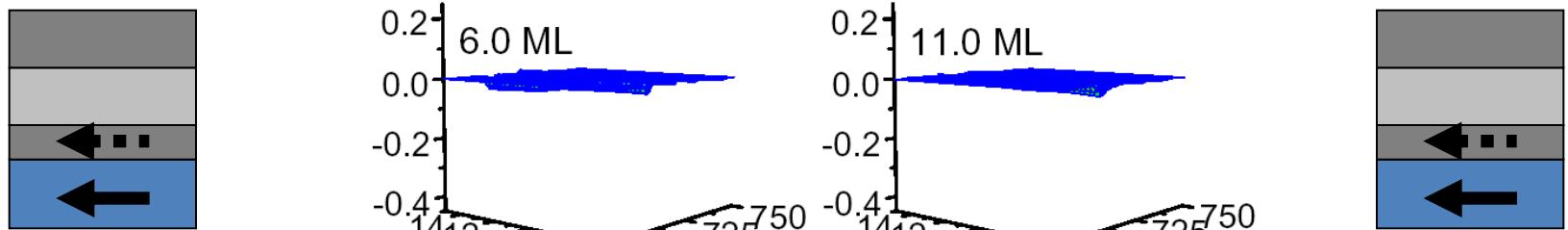


Any magnetic interaction among
surface, inner layers and
interface ?

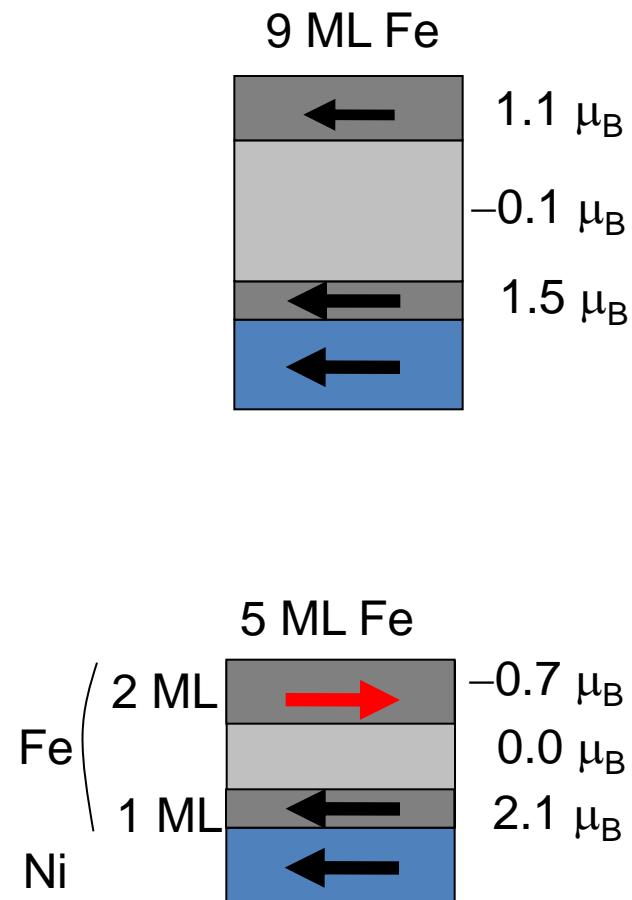
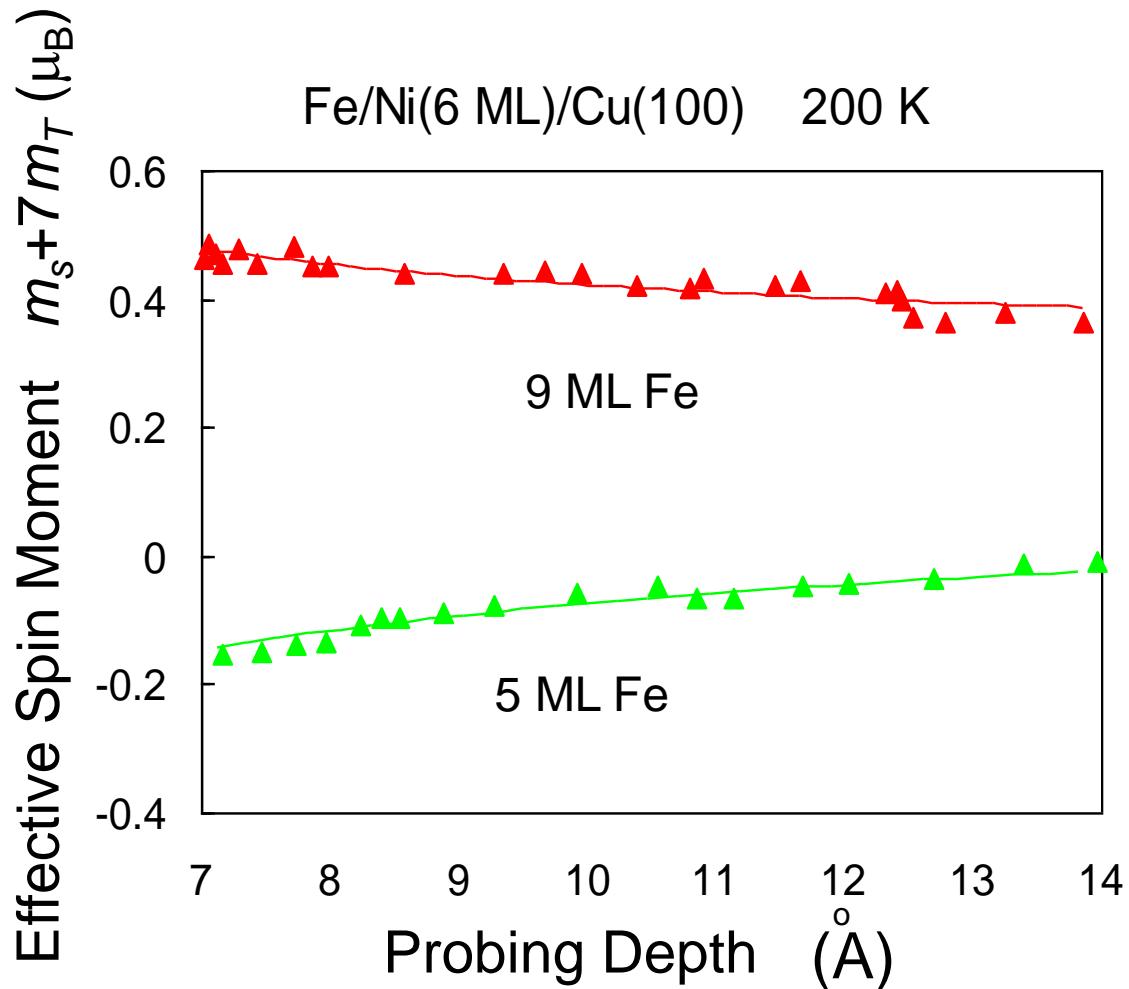
Fe(x ML)/Ni(6 ML)/Cu(100)

Fe L-edge Depth-resolved XMCD
Grazing Incidence (200 K)

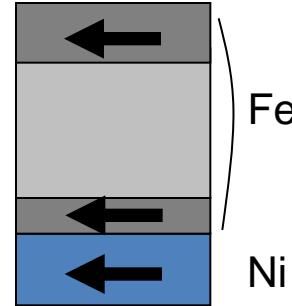
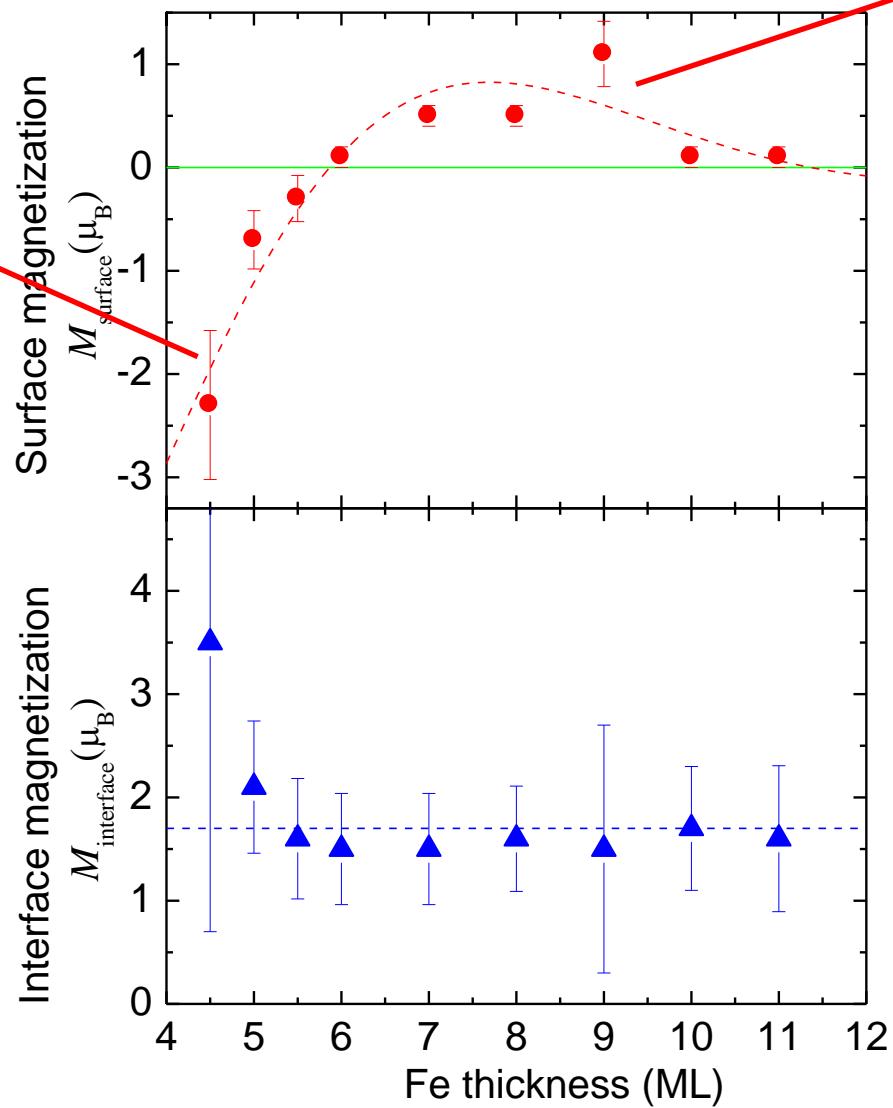
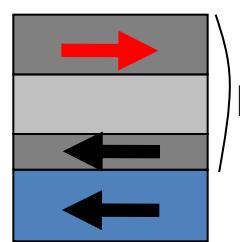




Curve fitting with a three-region model



Fe thickness dependence at 200 K



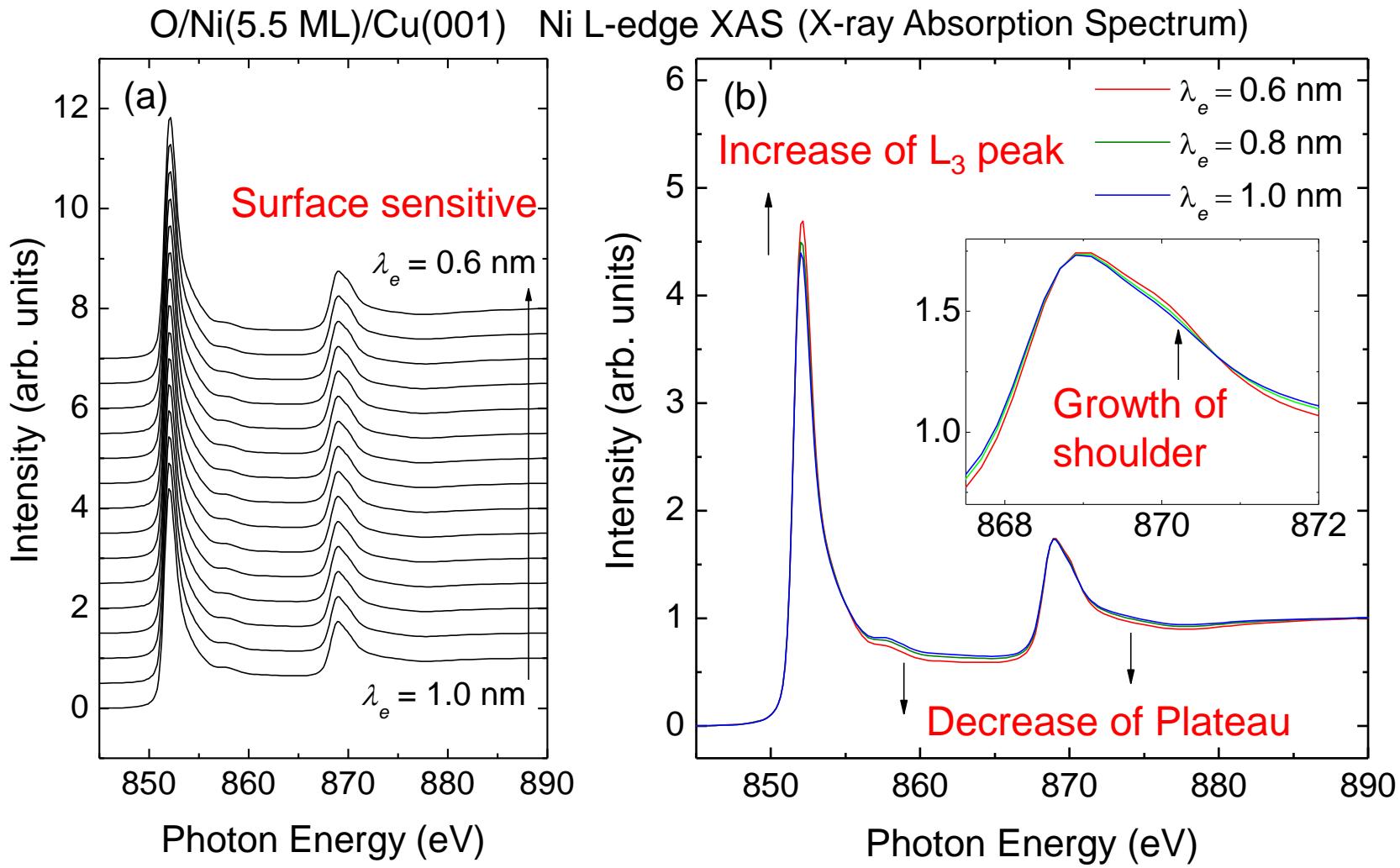
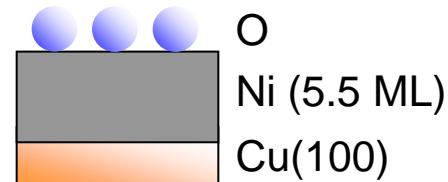
Oscillatory
surface magnetization

Positive
interface magnetization



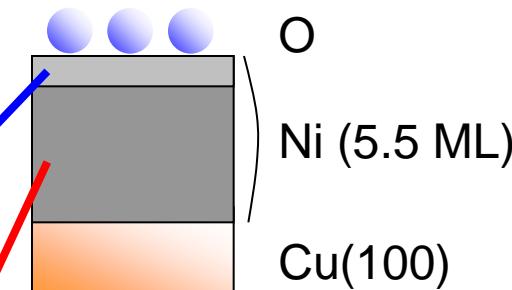
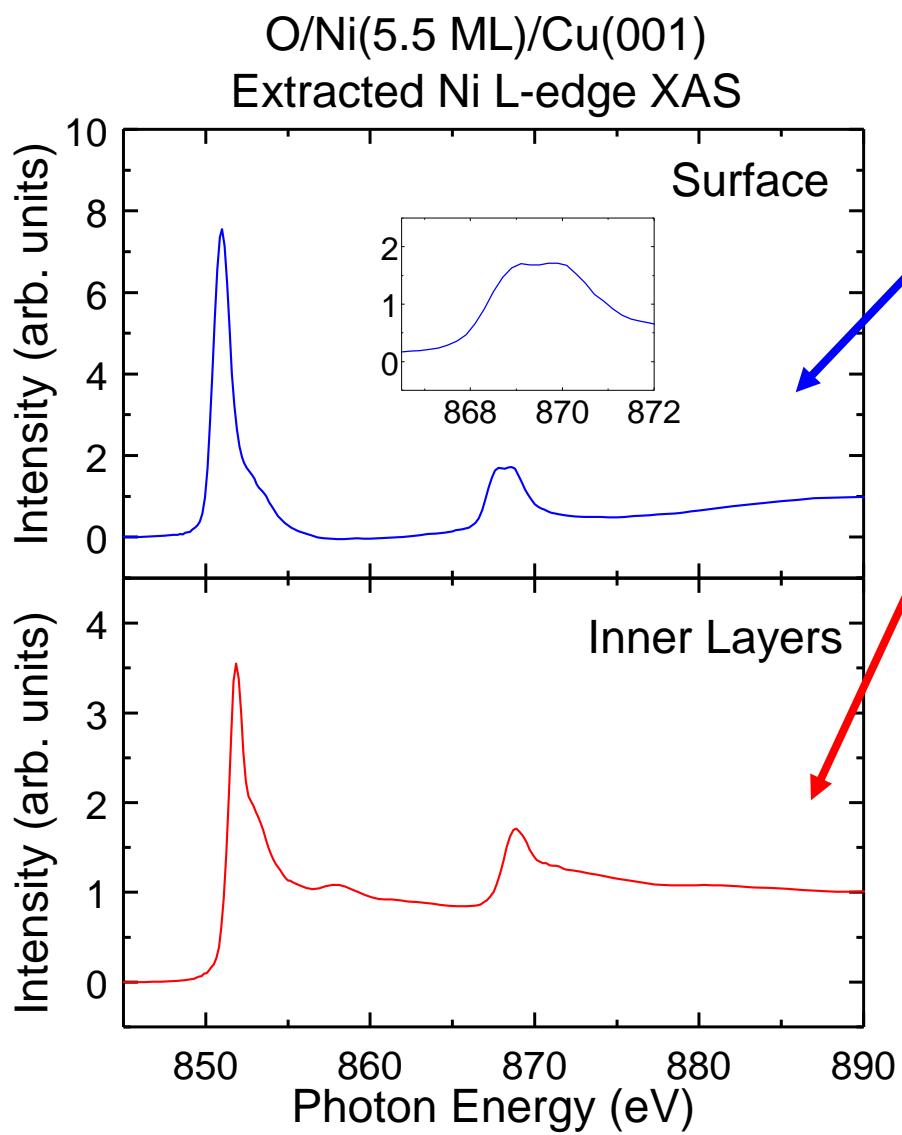
Oscillatory
magnetic coupling
between
surface and interface

Depth-resolved XAS for O/Ni/Cu(100)

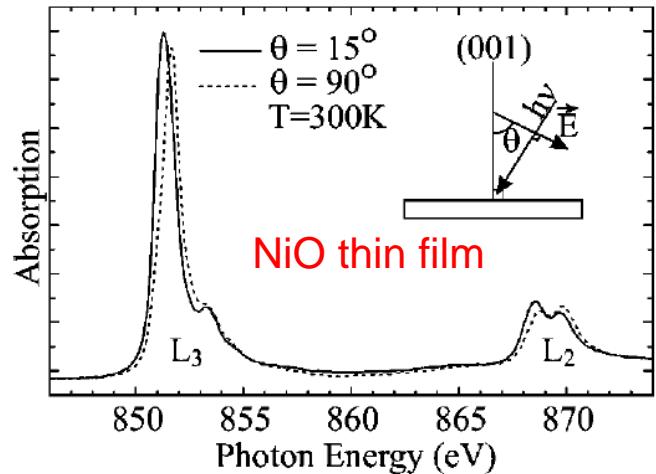


Extracted X-ray absorption Spectra

K. Amemiya and M. Sakamaki,
Appl. Phys. Lett. 98 (2011) 012501.



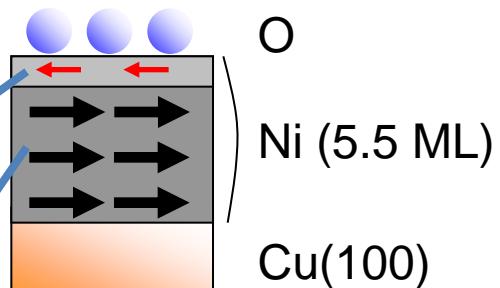
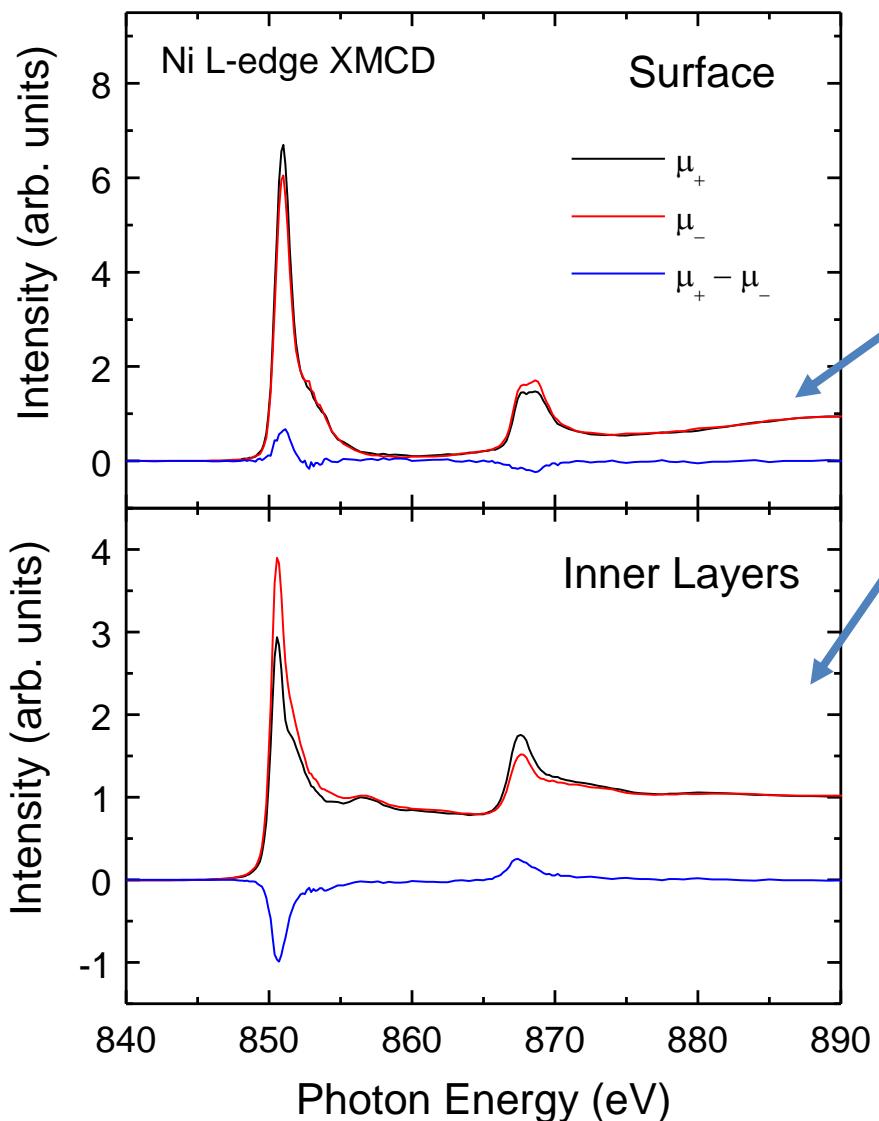
XAS spectra at surface
shows NiO-like features



Haverkort et al., Phys. Rev. B 69, 020408(R).

Extracted XMCD spectra

K. Amemiya and M. Sakamaki,
Appl. Phys. Lett. 98 (2011) 012501.



Surface layer shows small
negative magnetization.

Uncompensated spin
at the interface?

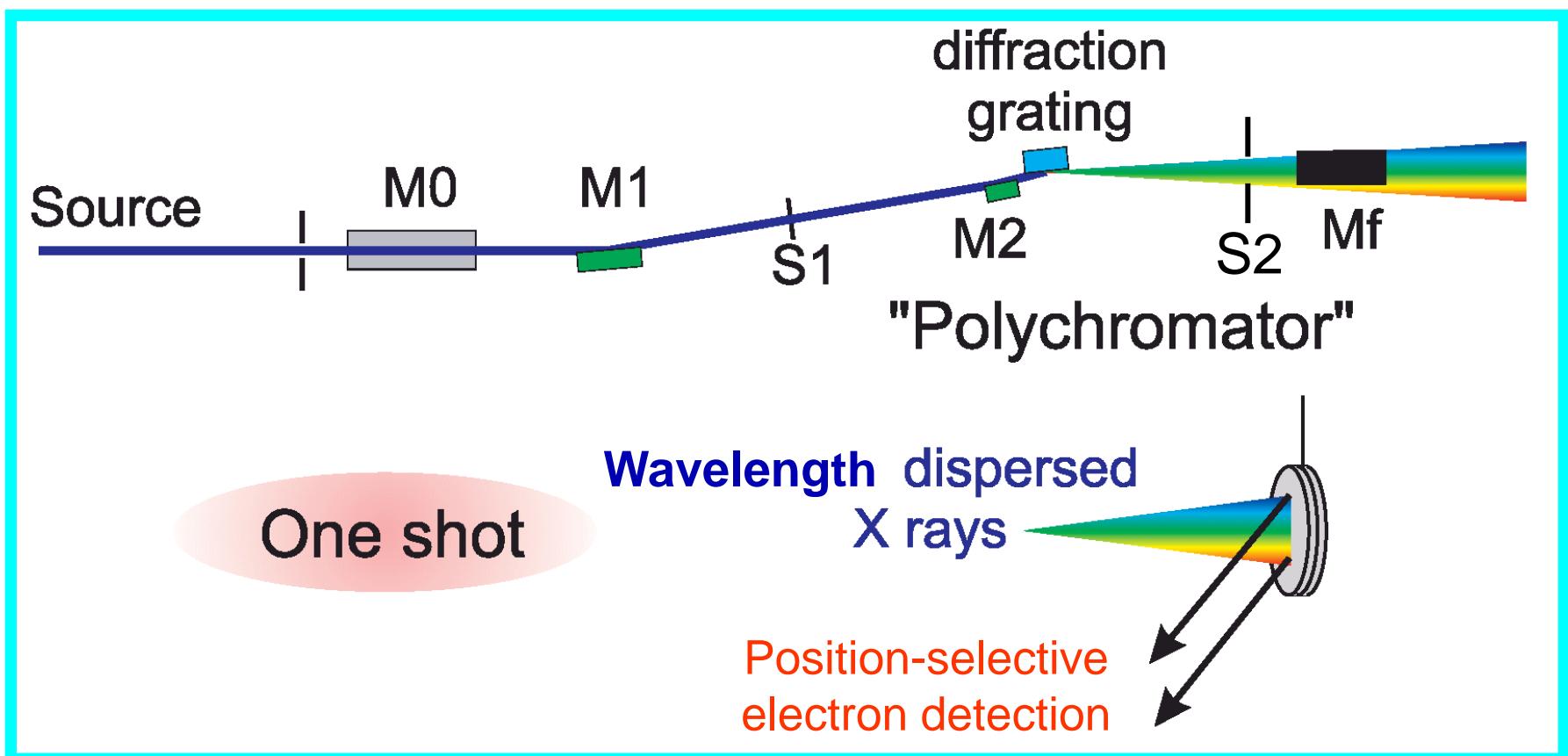
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Development of Wavelength-dispersive XAS

XAS: Element selectivity, Chemical species determination, Structural information,...

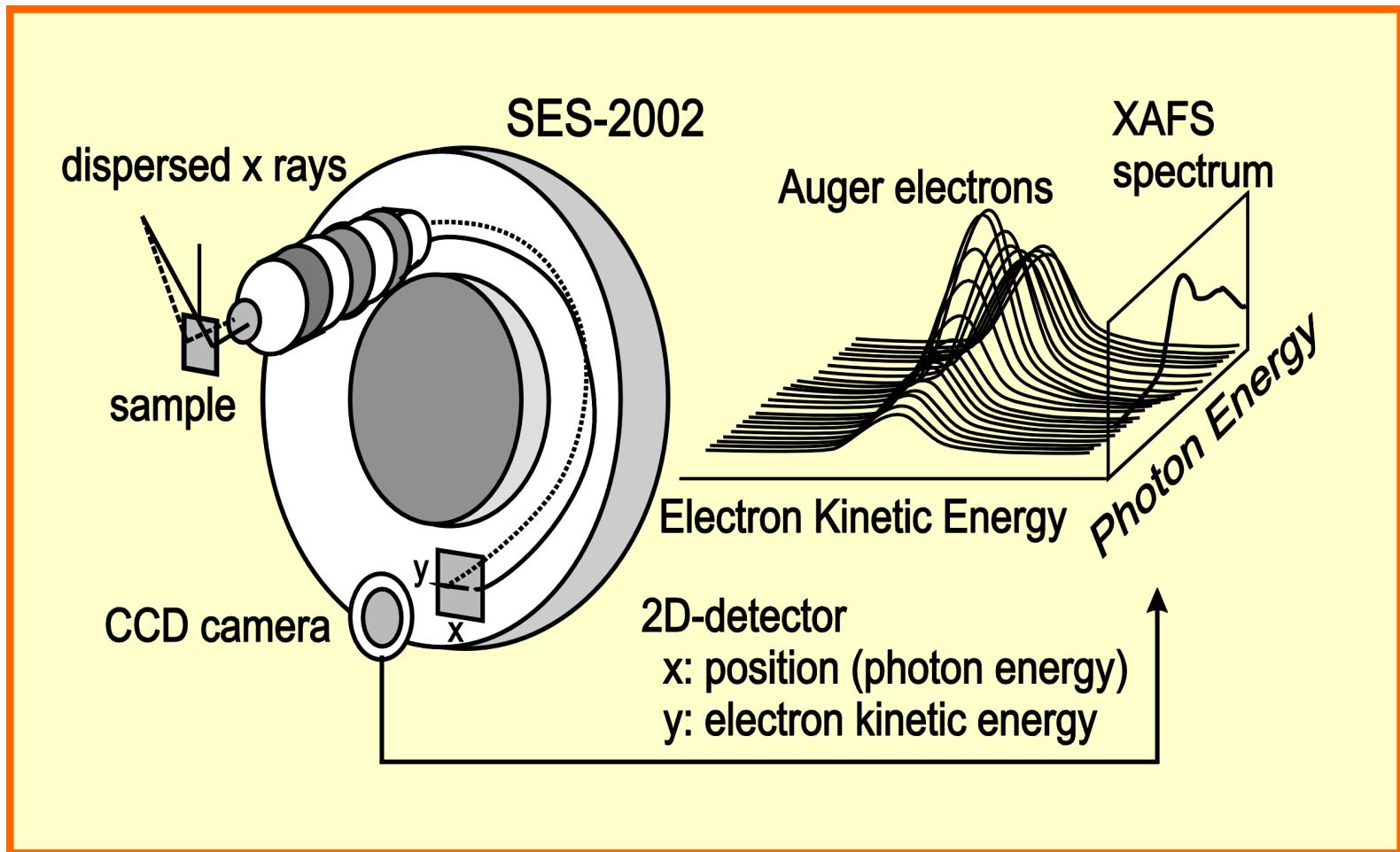
Takes long time (~5 min/spectrum) for a measurement.

“Real-time (without pump-probe)” measurement is necessary.



Experimental setup for wavelength-dispersive XAS

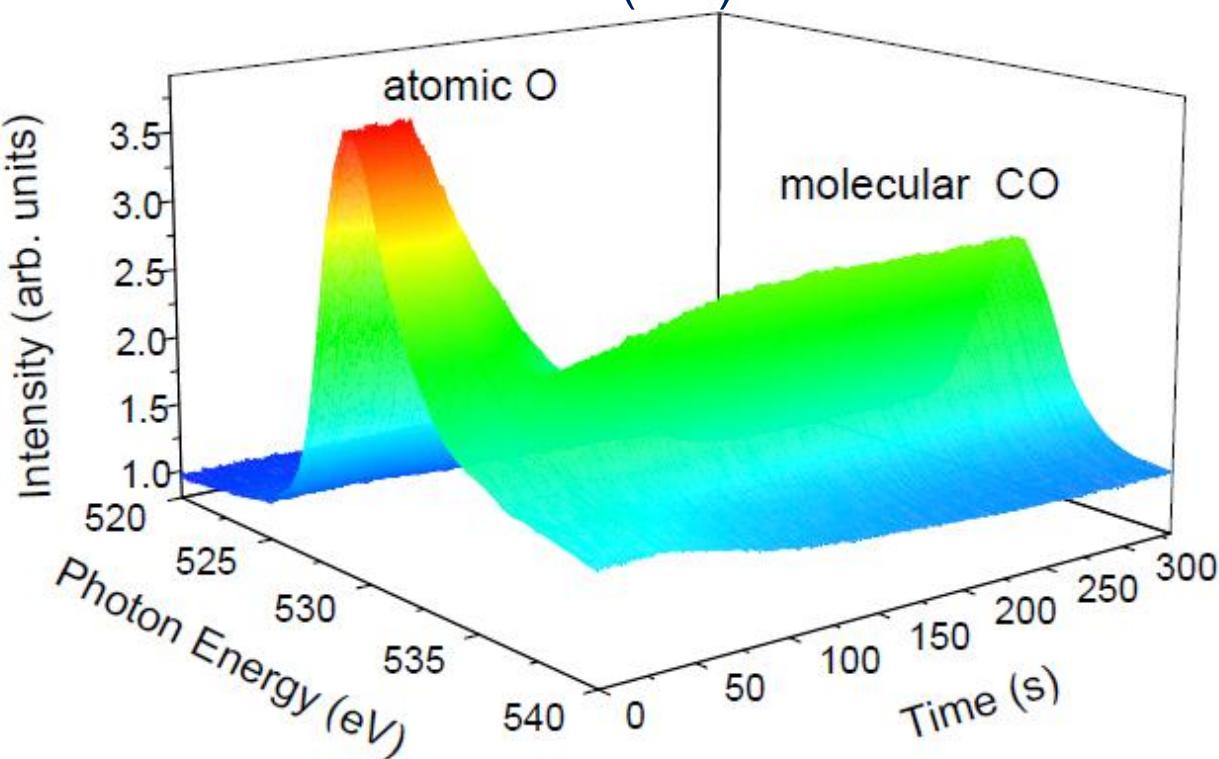
- Wavelength-dispersed X rays + Position-sensitive electron detector



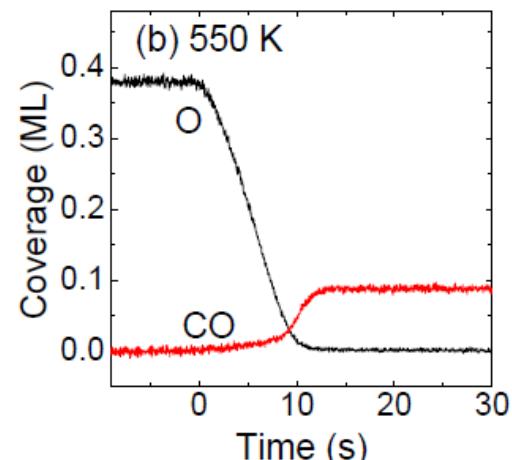
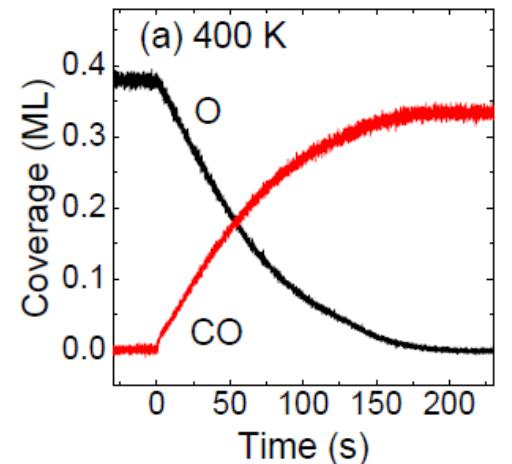
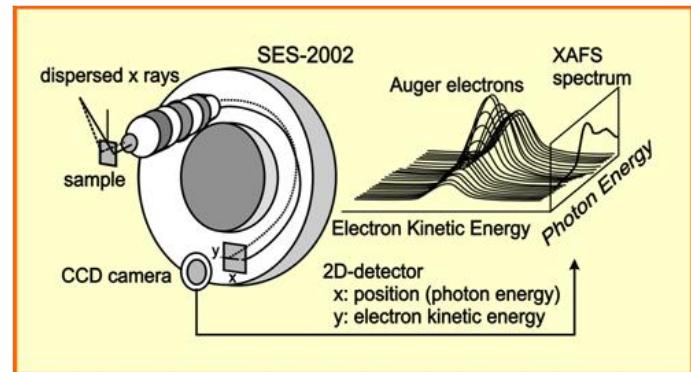
Observation of chemical reaction

**Wavelength-dispersive XAFS:
XAFS spectrum measurement
without monochromator scan**

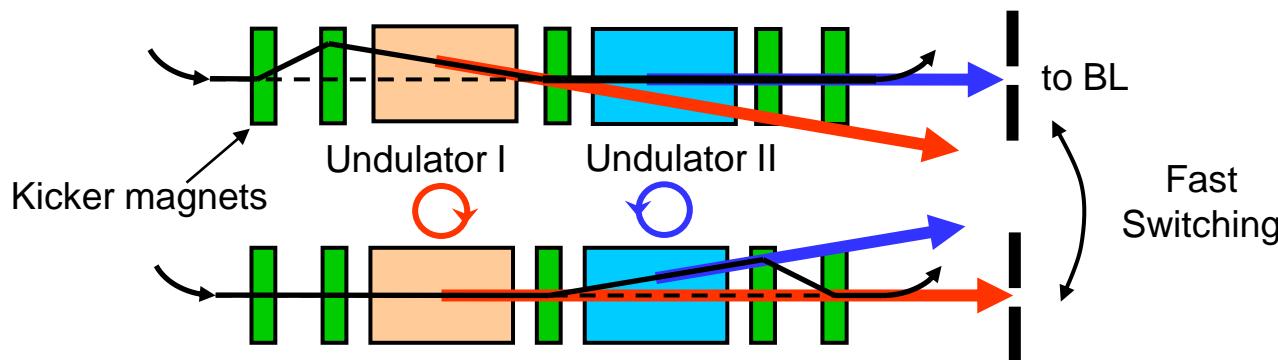
CO + O reaction on Ir(111)



**Present time resolution: 33 ms
without pump-probe technique (no repetition)**



Combination with fast polarization switching

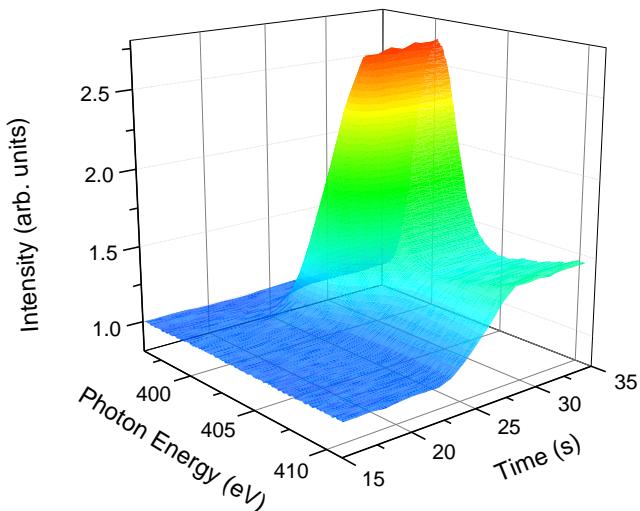


T. Muro et al., AIP Conf. Proc. 705, 1051 (2004); 879, 571 (2007).

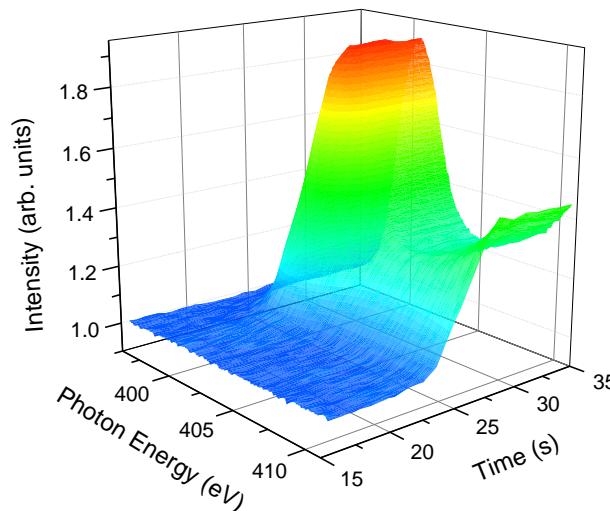
T. Muro et al., J. Electron Spectrosc. Relat. Phenom. 144-147, 1101 (2005).

Determination of molecular orientation by polarization dependence

Vertical Polarization



Horizontal Polarization

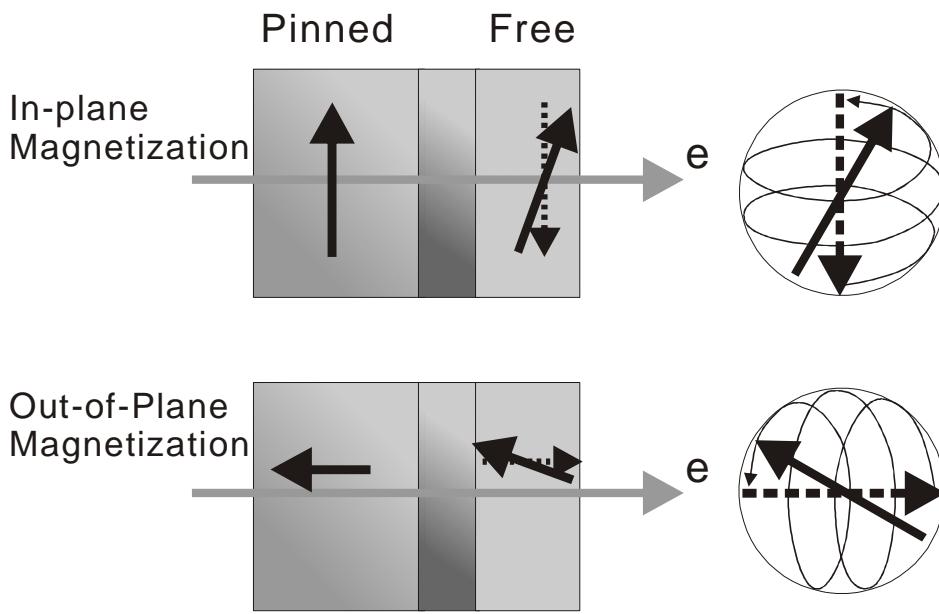


1 Hz switching
↔

Real-time observation of molecular orientation

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Spin dynamics of magnetic thin films



Magnetic Random Access Memory (MRAM)

Spin switching by electric current:
Spin precession

Time scale (at present): ~ ns

Observation and control of spin dynamics especially at the interface
-> Time & depth-resolved XMCD

Faster spin switching with lower current

$$\frac{d\vec{M}_2}{dt} = \gamma \vec{M}_2 \times \vec{H} + \vec{m}_2 \times \alpha \frac{d\vec{M}_2}{dt} + I\beta_{ST} \vec{m}_2 \times (\vec{m}_1 \times \vec{m}_2).$$

In future:
Spin switching by electric field
-> faster switching
lower energy consumption
First demonstration: ~0.4 ns

