

Magnetic soft X-ray spectromicroscopy: From nanoscale behavior to mesoscale phenomena

Peter Fischer¹

*Center for X-ray Optics, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab., Berkeley CA 94720, USA
and*

Physics Department, University of California, Santa Cruz CA 95064, USA

Over the last decade magnetism research focused on a fundamental understanding and controlling spins on a nanoscale. Recently, it has been recognized, that the next step beyond the nanoscale will be governed by mesoscale phenomena [1], since those are supposed to add complexity and functionality, which are essential parameters to meet future challenges in terms of speed, size and energy efficiency of spin driven devices. The development and application of multidimensional visualization techniques, such as tomographic magnetic imaging and investigations of fast and ultrafast spin dynamics down to fundamental magnetic length and time scales with elemental sensitivity in emerging multi-component materials will be crucial to achieve mesoscience goals.

Magnetic soft X-ray spectromicroscopy is a unique analytical technique combining X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (X-MCD) as element specific magnetic contrast mechanism with a spatial (2D and 3D) resolution down to currently about 20nm. In addition, utilizing the inherent time structure of current synchrotron sources fast magnetization dynamics in ferromagnetic elements can be performed with a stroboscopic pump-probe scheme with 70ps time resolution [2,3].

To demonstrate the capabilities of magnetic soft x-ray spectromicroscopy I will review in this talk recent achievements with full-field magnetic soft x-ray transmission microscopy (MTXM). In studies of magnetic vortex structures we found a stochastic character in the nucleation process, which can be described within a symmetry breaking DM interaction [4]. With time resolved MTXM of dipolar coupled magnetic vortices an efficient energy transfer mechanism was identified, which can be used for novel magnetic logic elements [5]. Spectroscopic MTXM images allowed us to apply sum rules down to almost the current spatial resolution limit [6]. First attempts to image the 3dim magnetic domain structures in rolled-up Ni nanotubes are very promising [7].

This work was supported by the Director, Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Materials Sciences and Engineering Division, of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05-CH1123 and by the Leading Foreign Research Institute Recruitment Program (Grant No. 2012K1A4A3053565) through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST).

References

- [1] R. Service, *Science* **335**, 1167 (2012).
- [2] P. Fischer, *Materials Science & Engineering* **R72**, 81 (2011).
- [3] W. Chao, et al., *Optics Express* **20(9)**, 9777 (2012).
- [4] M.-Y. Im, et al., *Nature Communications* **3**, 983 (2012).
- [5] H. Jung, et al., *Scientific Reports* **1**, 59 (2011).
- [6] M.J. Robertson, A.T. N'Diaye, G. Chen, M.-Y. Im, P. Fischer, in preparation (2014).
- [7] R. Streubel, *Adv. Mater* **26**, 316 (2014).

¹ PJFischer@lbl.gov; URL: <http://pjfischer.lbl.gov>