

# 軟X線磁気円二色性による磁性ナノ構造の研究

藤森 淳(東大理学系)

門野利治, V. R. Singh, V. K. Verma, 石上啓介, 芝田吾朗, 原野貴幸 (東大理)

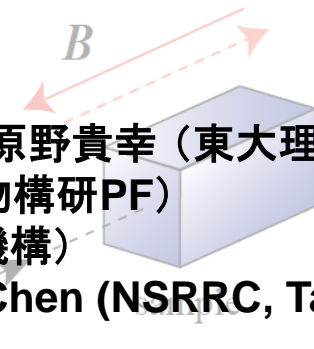
PF BL-16A2: 小出常晴, 朝倉大輔, 雨宮健太, 酒巻真粧子(物構研PF)

SPring8 BL23-SU: 竹田幸治, 岡根哲夫, 斎藤祐児(原子力機構)

TLS BL-11A1: F. H. Chang, H.-J. Lin, D.-J. Huang, C. T. Chen (NSRRC, Taiwan)

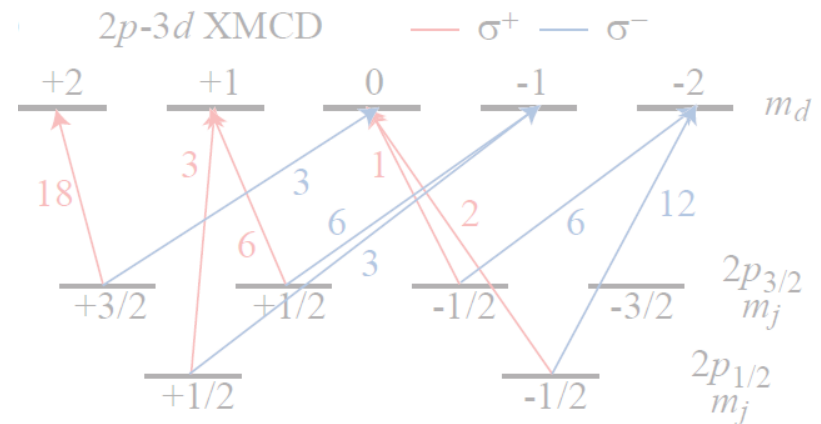
SrRuO<sub>3</sub>, La<sub>1-x</sub>Sr<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub>: 組頭広志(物構研PF), 吉松公平, 尾嶋正治(東大工)

多重項計算, クラスタ計算: 田中 新(広大先端物質)

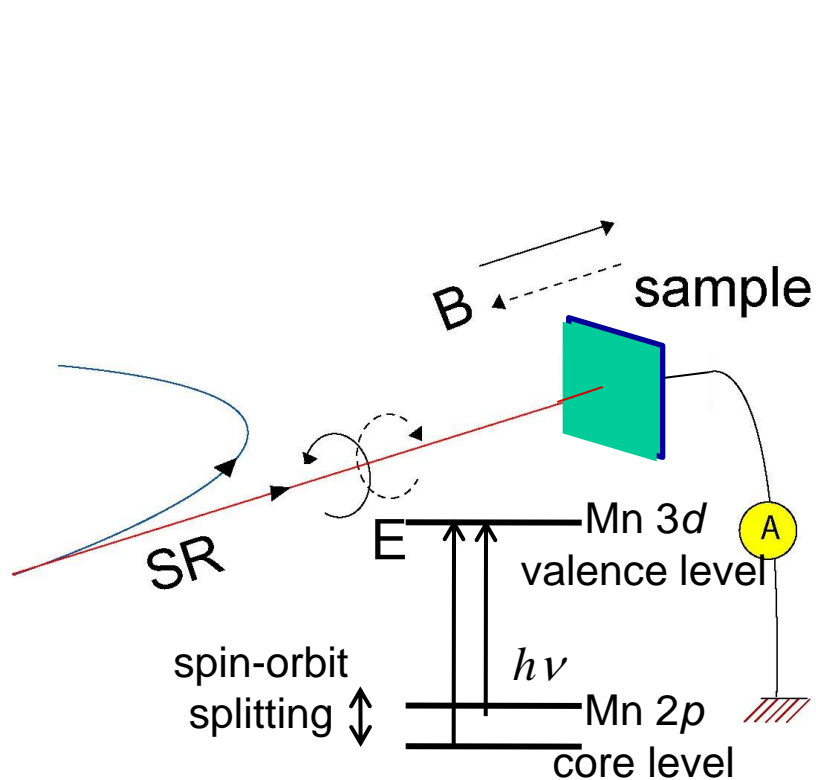


## 概要

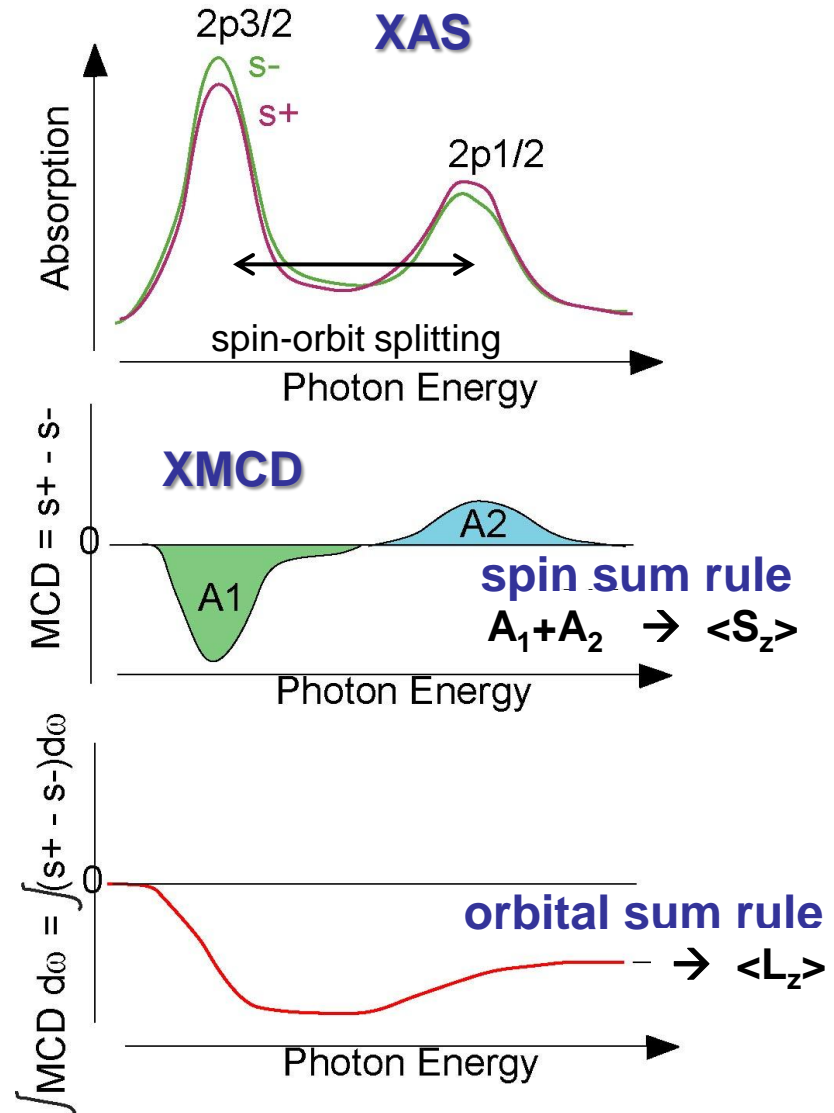
- 測定原理, 特徴
- これまでの研究例
  - 希薄磁性半導体
  - 酸化物薄膜
- 今後の展望



# X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) in core-level x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS)



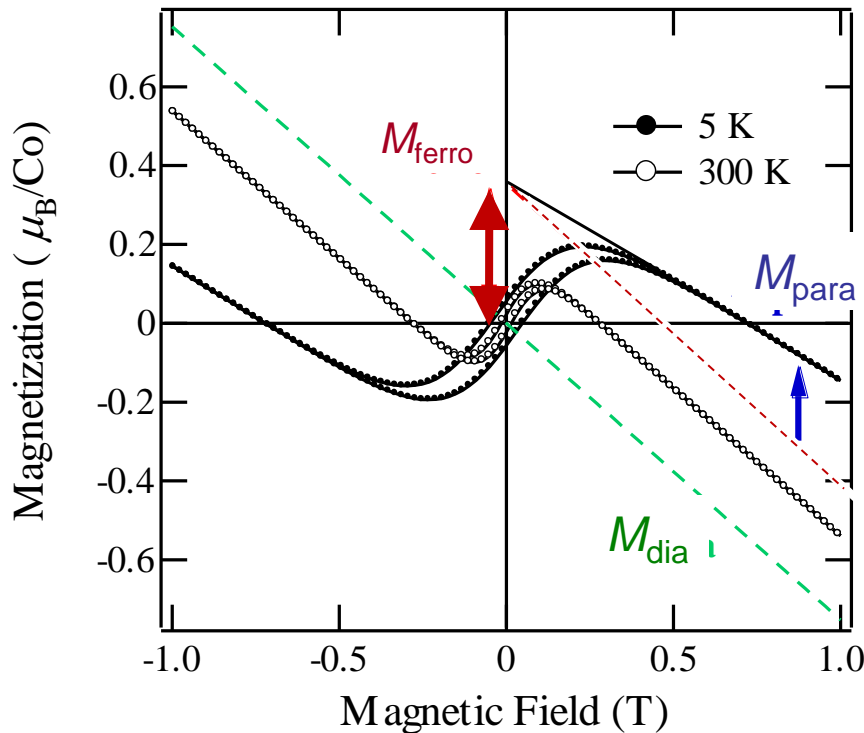
- Element-specific
- chemical state-selective
- Magnetism-selective



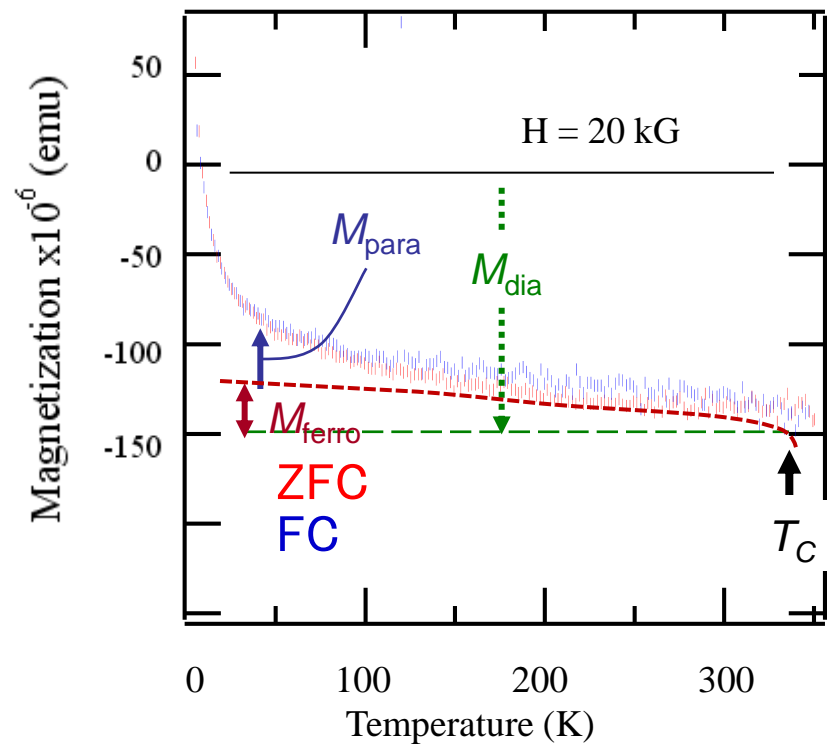
# Ferromagnetic and paramagnetic components in magnetization and XMCD signals

## SQUID data of thin film sample

**M-H curve**



**M-T curve**

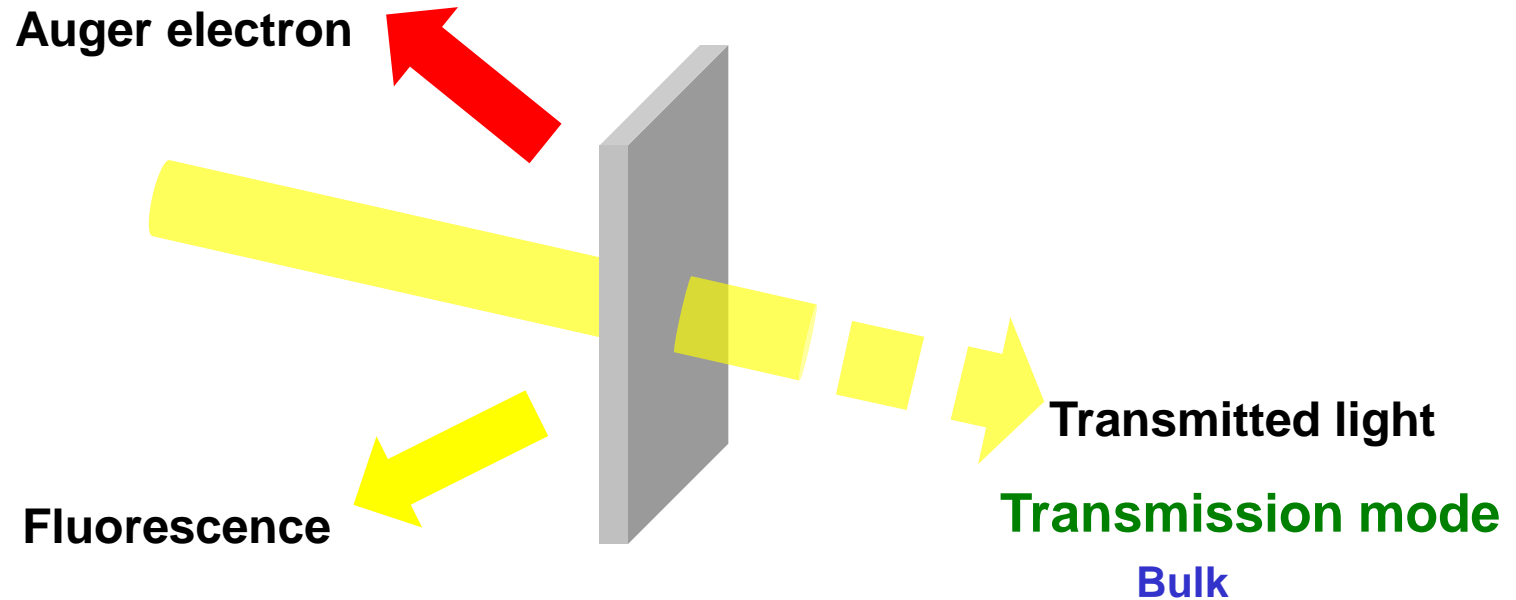


$$M = M_{\text{dia}} + \boxed{M_{\text{ferro}} + M_{\text{para}}} \rightarrow \text{XMCD signals}$$

# Surface- and bulk-sensitive detection modes of XAS and XMCD measurements

## Total electron yield (TEY) mode

probing depth ~ 3-5nm



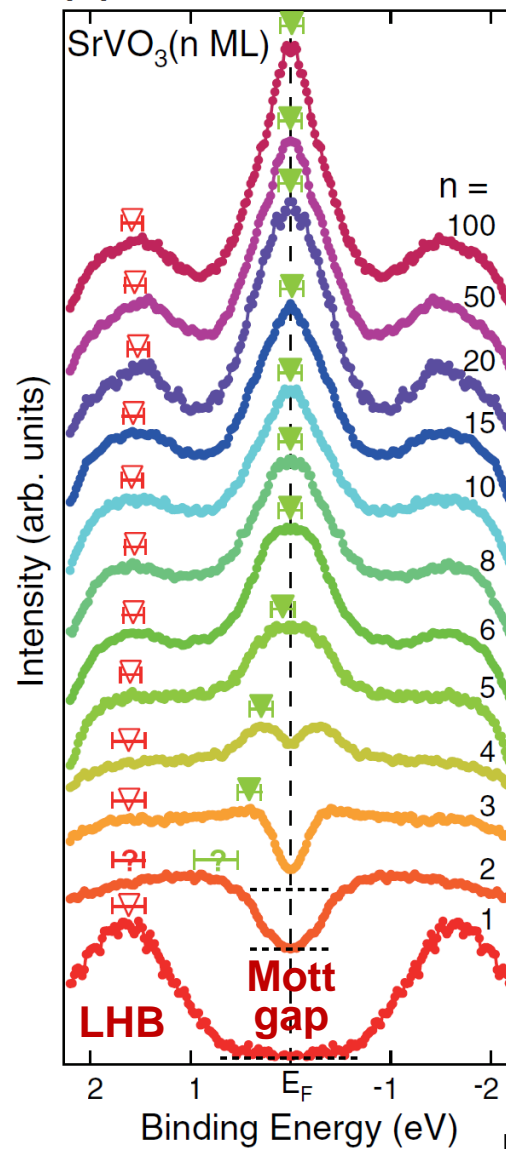
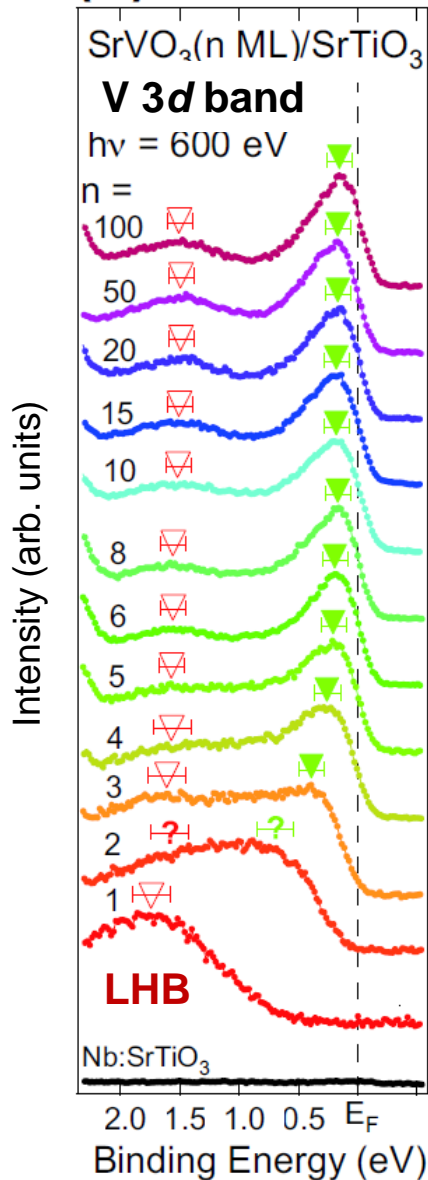
## Total fluorescence yield (TFY) mode

probing depth ~ 100nm ~ film thickness

Prohibited by ~mm thick substrate

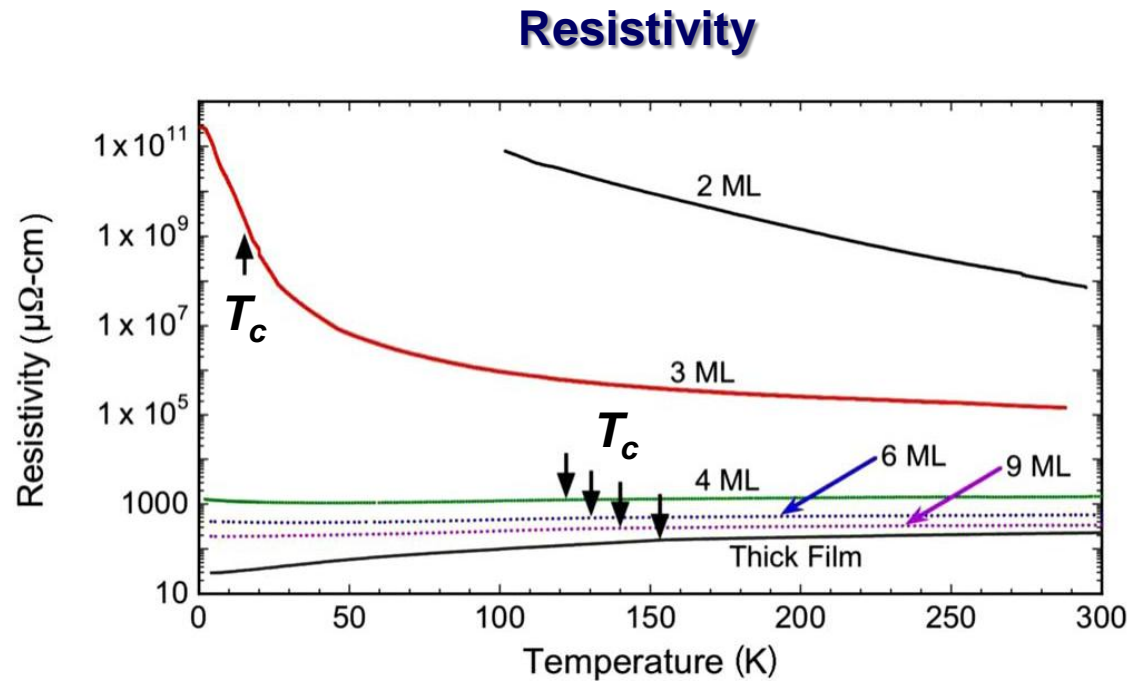
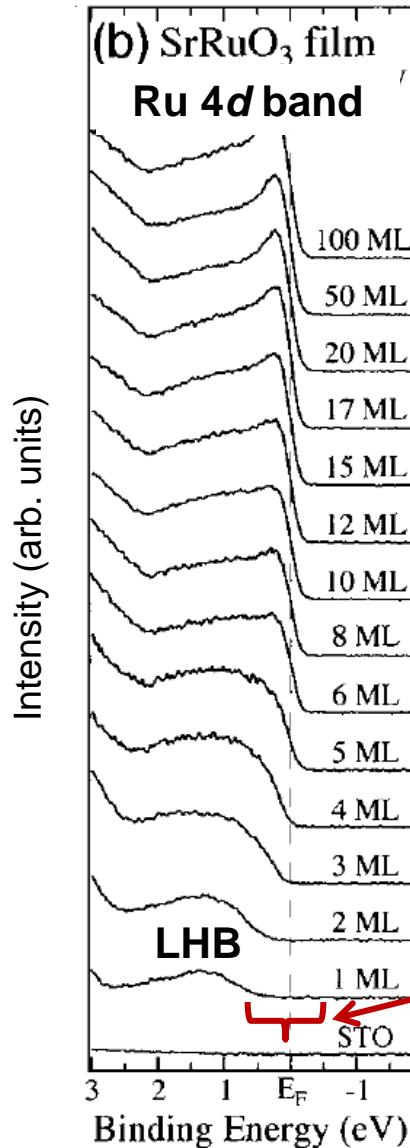
Disadvantage: Self-absorption → Partial fluorescence yield (PFY) mode

# Metal-to-insulator transition in $\text{SrVO}_3$ with decreasing film thickness



← MIT

# Metal-to-insulator transition in SrRuO<sub>3</sub> with decreasing film thickness

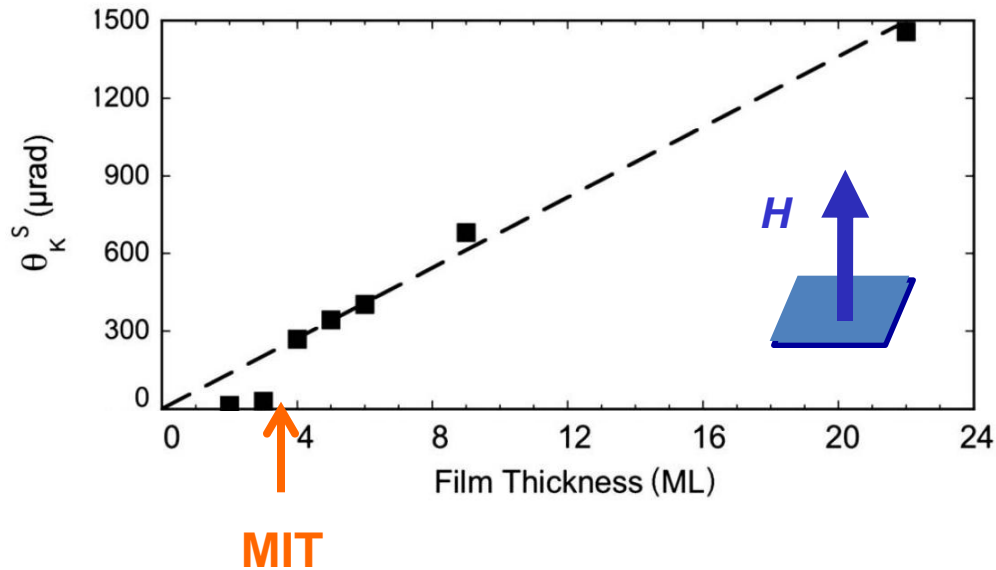


J. Xia et al., PRB '09

D. Toyota et al., APL '05

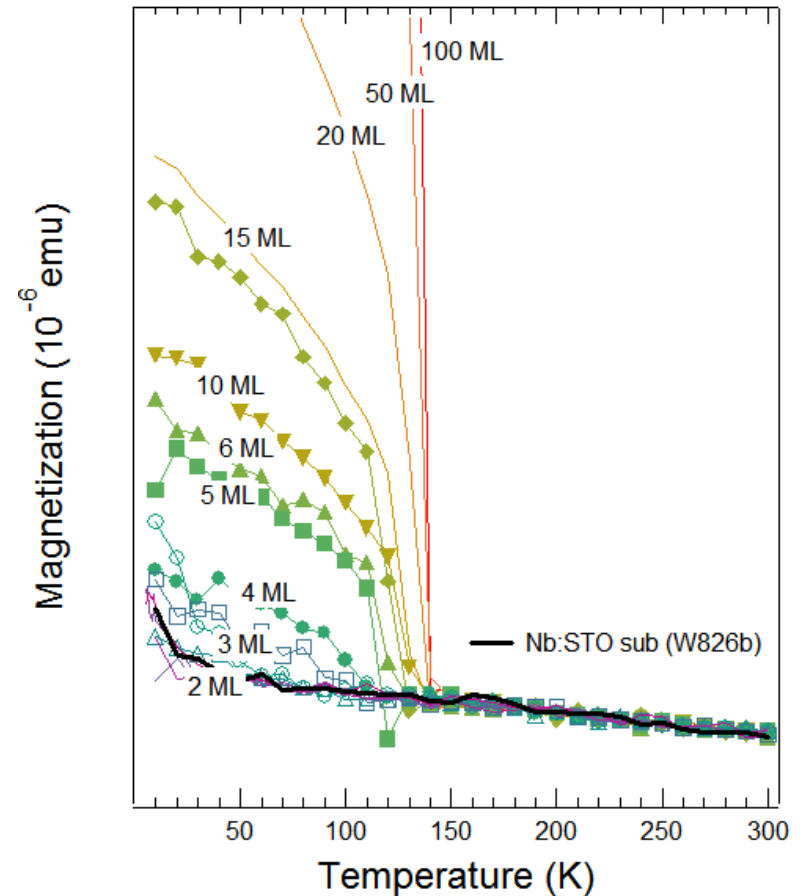
# Concomitant ferromagnetic-to-paramagnetic transition in SrRuO<sub>3</sub> thin films

## Polar Kerr effect



J. Xia et al., PRB '09

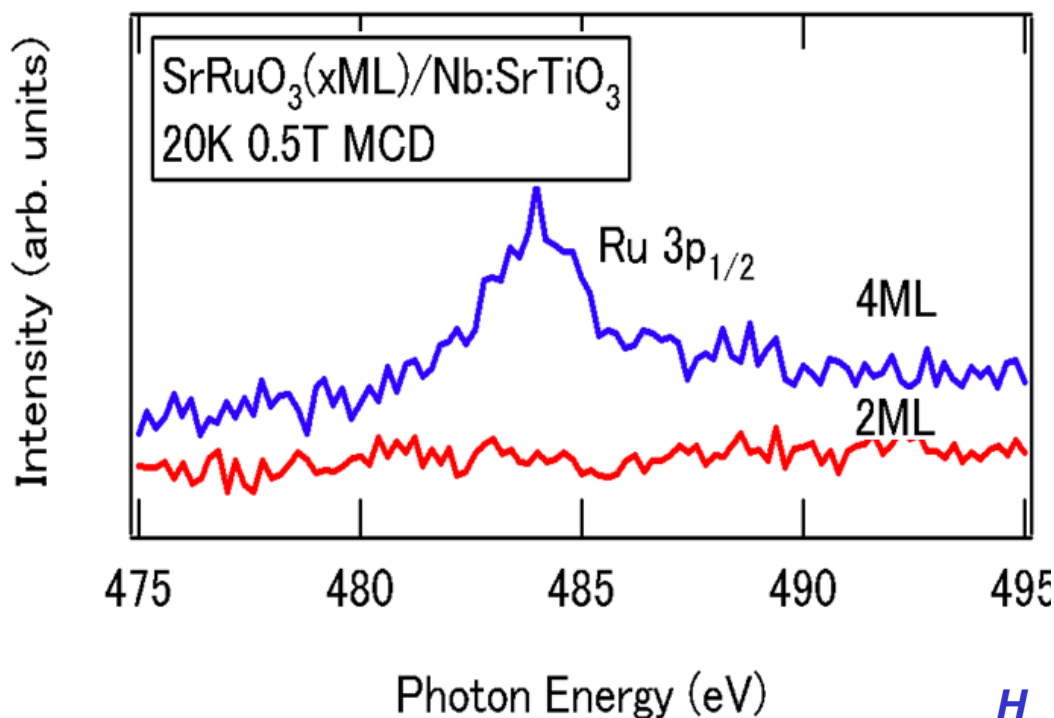
## Magnetization measured by SQUID



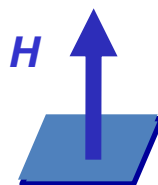
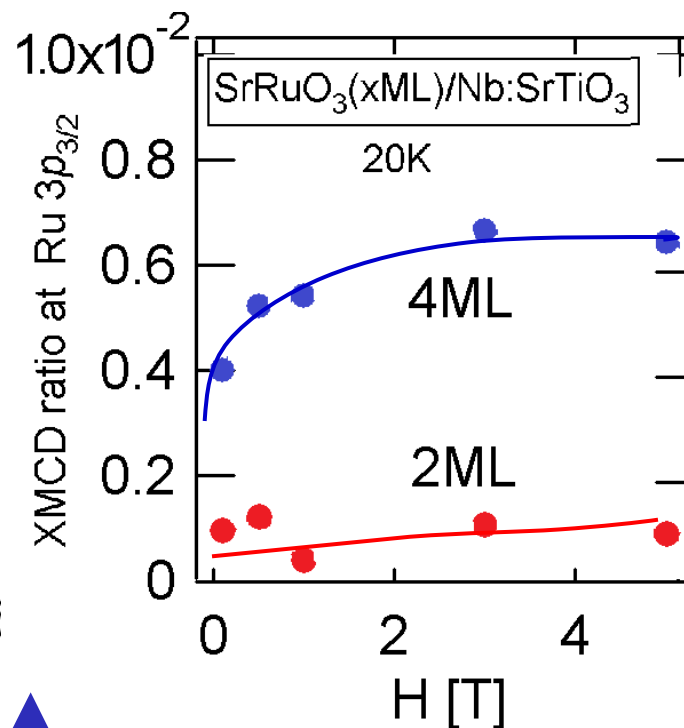
M. Takizawa et al.

# Ru $3p \rightarrow 3d$ XMCD of SrRuO<sub>3</sub> thin films near critical thickness

### XMCD spectra

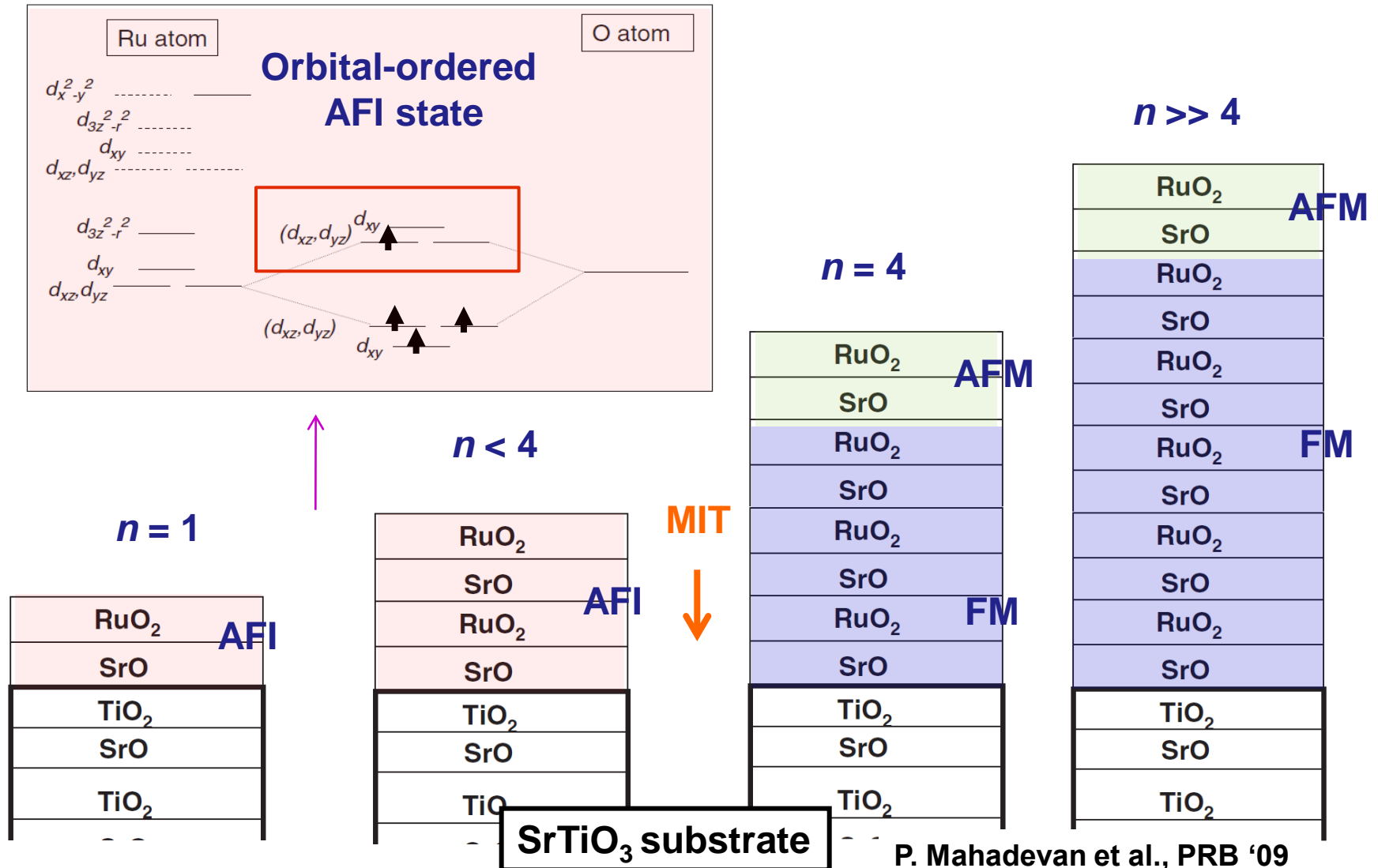


### XMCD intensity vs $H$

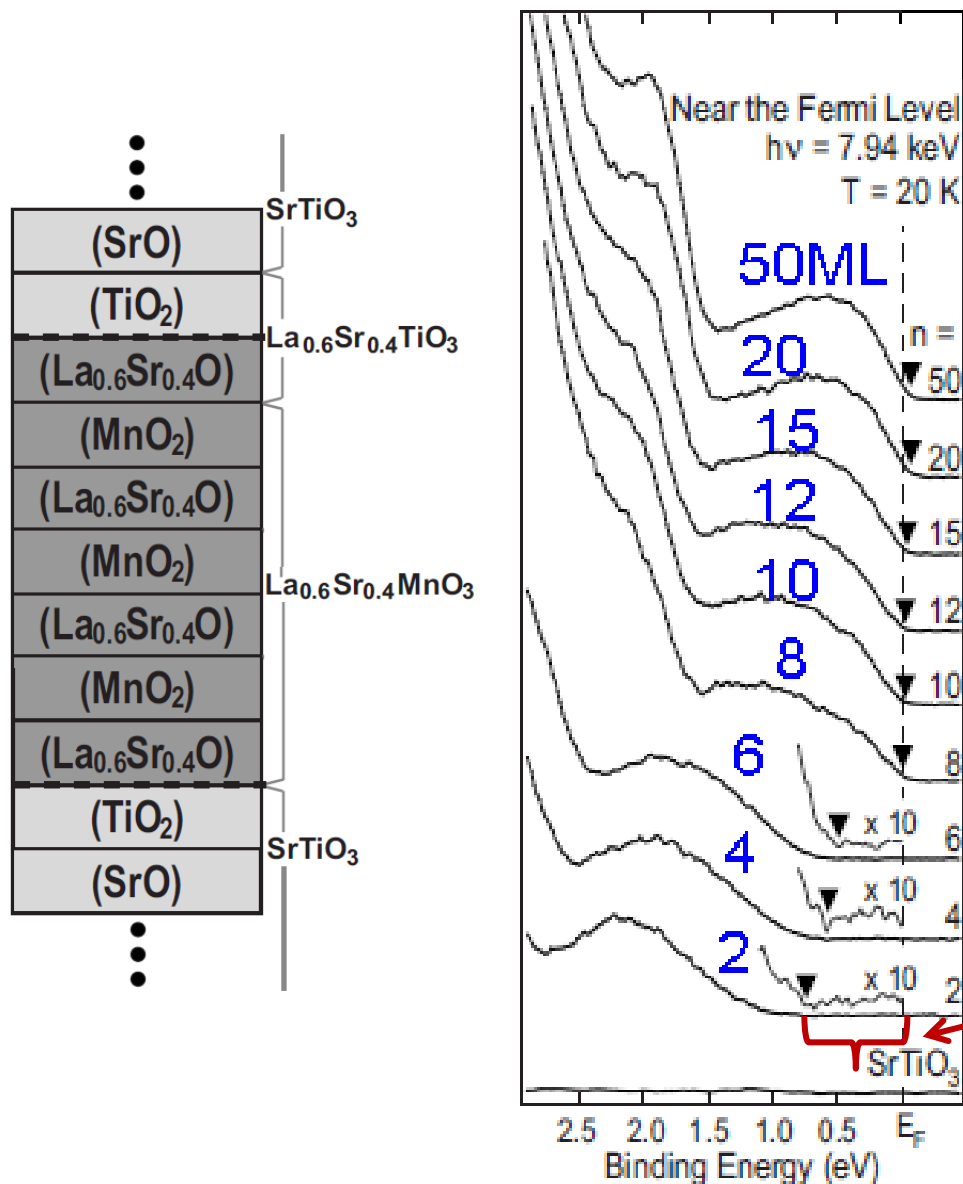




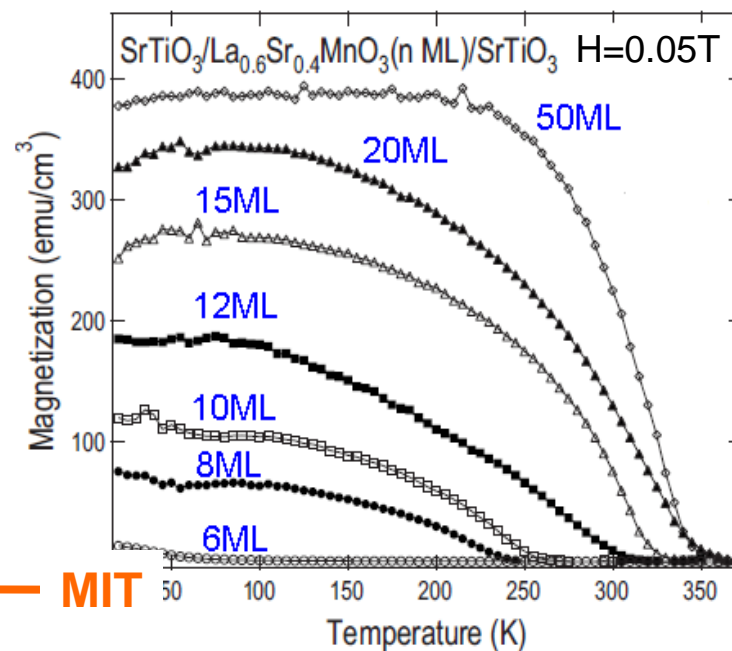
# LDA+U calculation of SrRuO<sub>3</sub> thin films



# Metal-to-insulator transition in $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ with decreasing film thickness



## Magnetization measured by SQUID

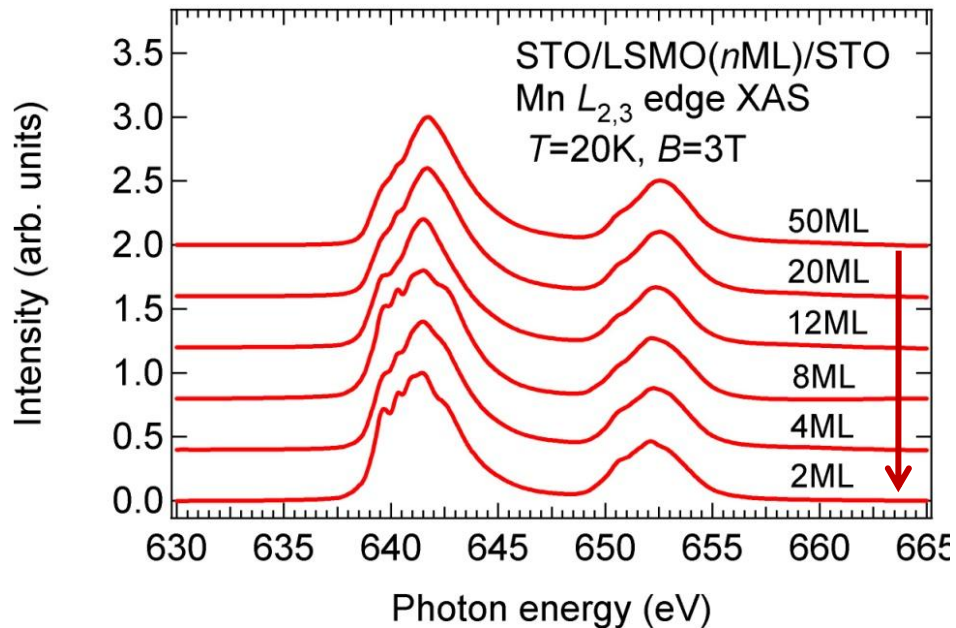


Mott gap

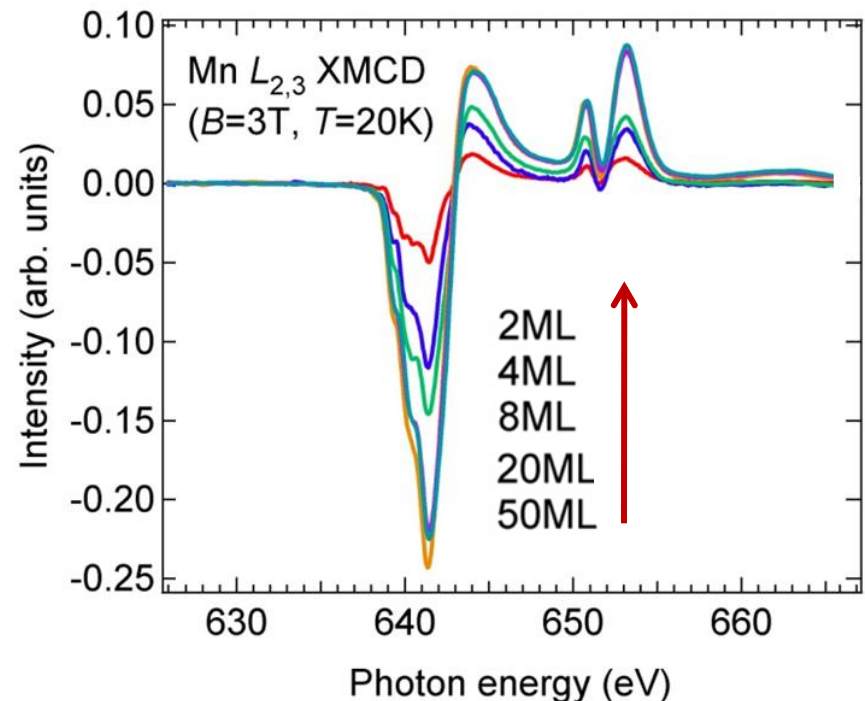


# Mn $2p \rightarrow 3d$ XAS and XMCD of $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{MnO}_3$ thin films

## X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) spectra



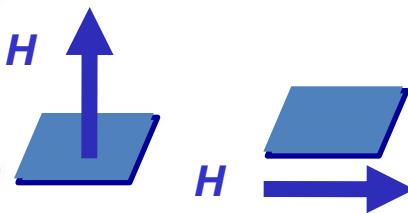
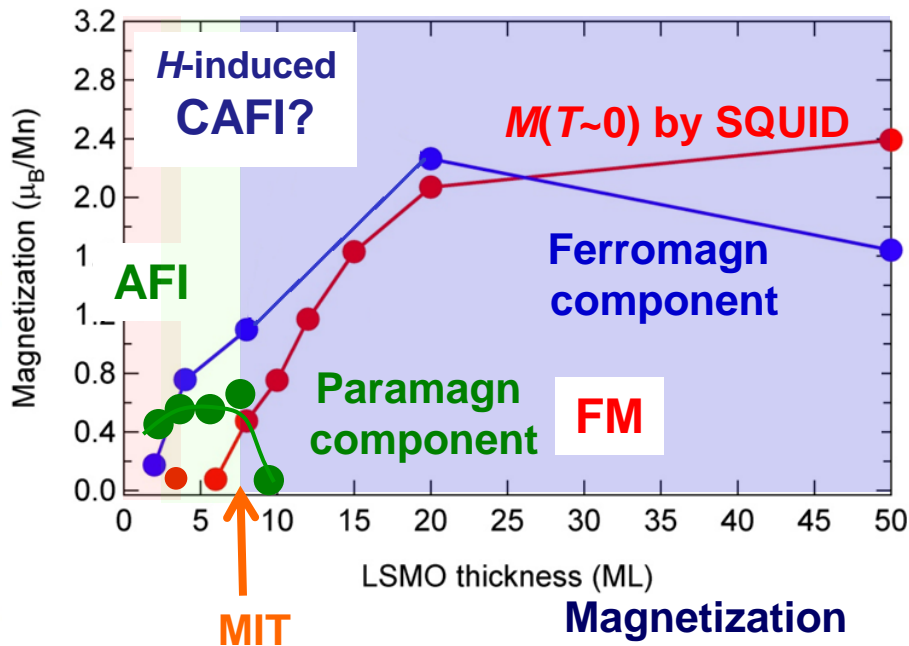
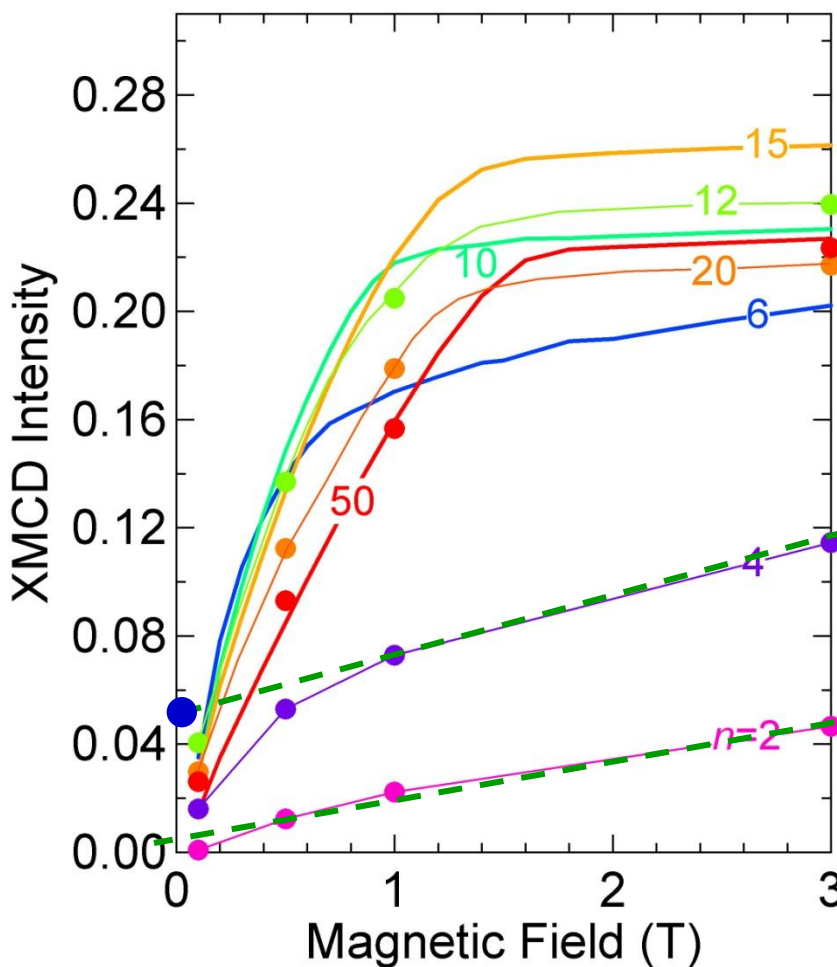
## X-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD) spectra



**No change in  $\text{Mn}^{3+}/\text{Mn}^{4+}$  ratio**

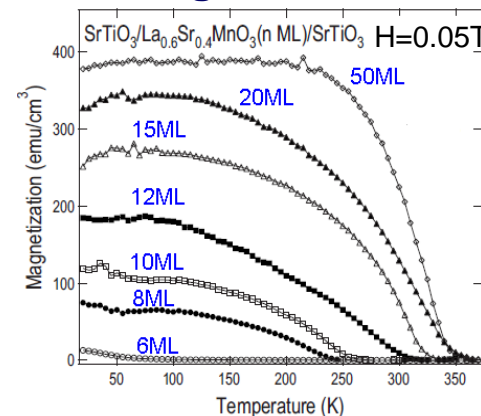
# Mn 2p → 3d XMCD of La<sub>1-x</sub>Sr<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> thin films

XMCD intensity vs H



G. Shibata et al.

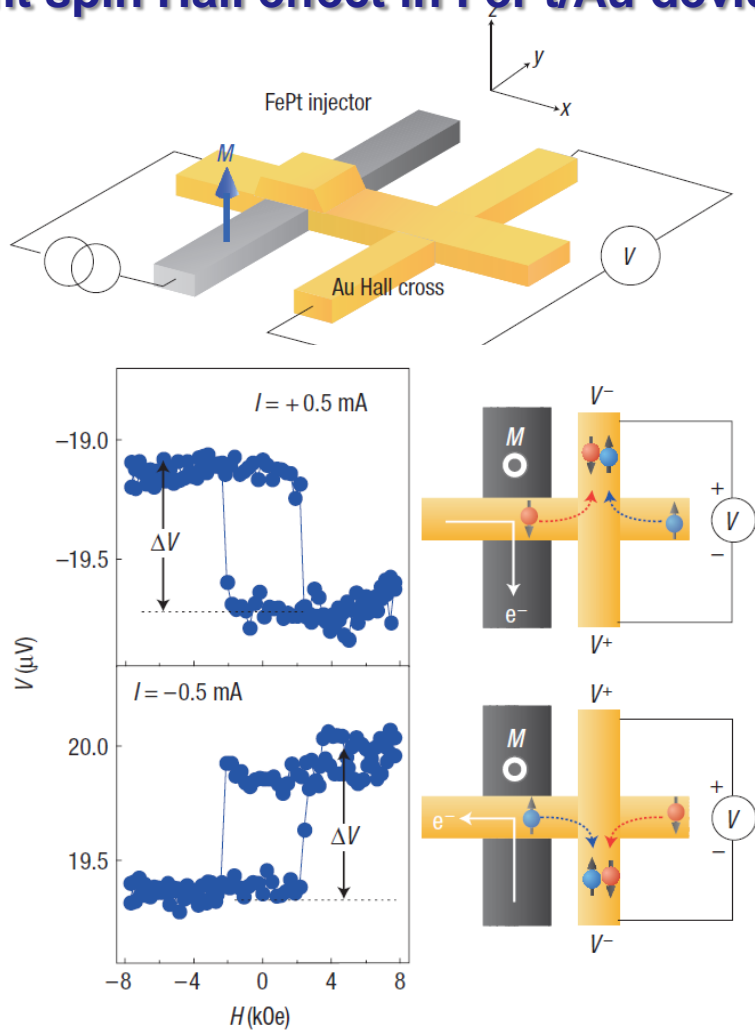
Magnetization



K. Yoshimatsu et al., APL '09

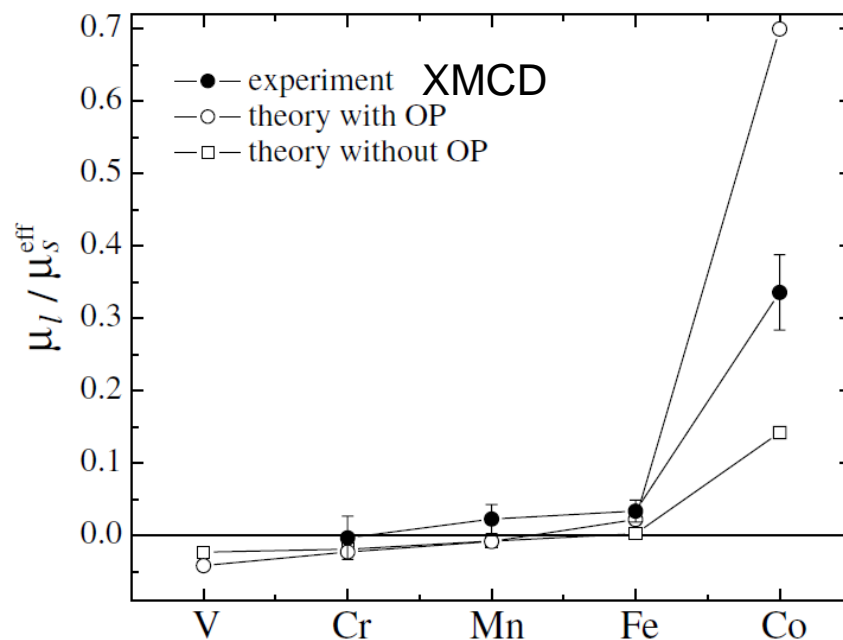
# スピンホール系におけるスピン軌道相互作用

## Giant spin Hall effect in FePt/Au devices



T Seki et al, Nat. mater. '08

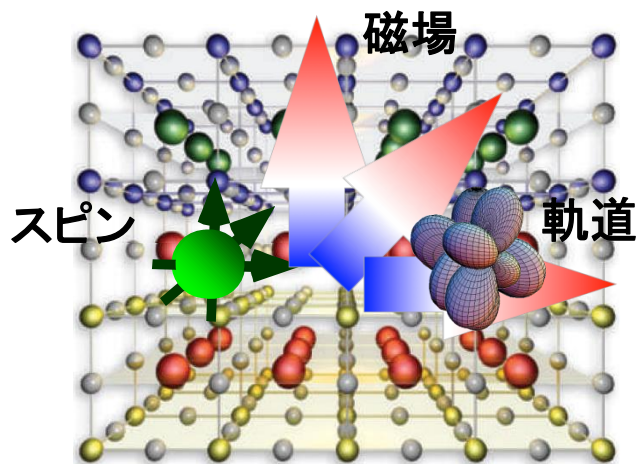
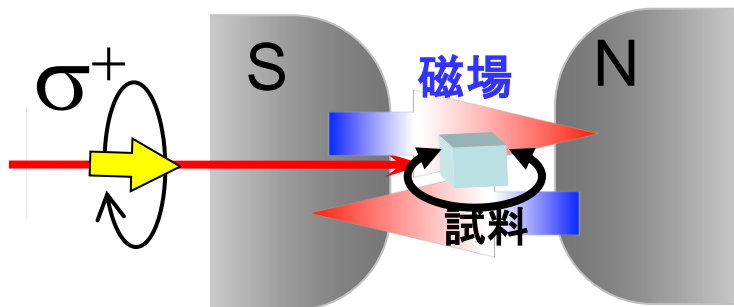
## Orbital moment of TM atom in Au



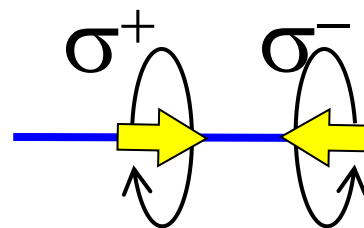
W. D. Brewer et al., PRL '04

# ベクトル型マグネットと高速偏光スイッチングを用いたXMCD

## 従来のXMCD装置

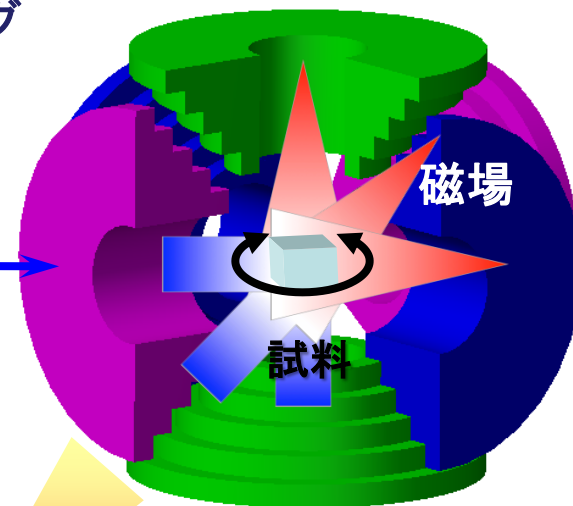


## 高速偏光スイッチング



KEK-PF BL-16

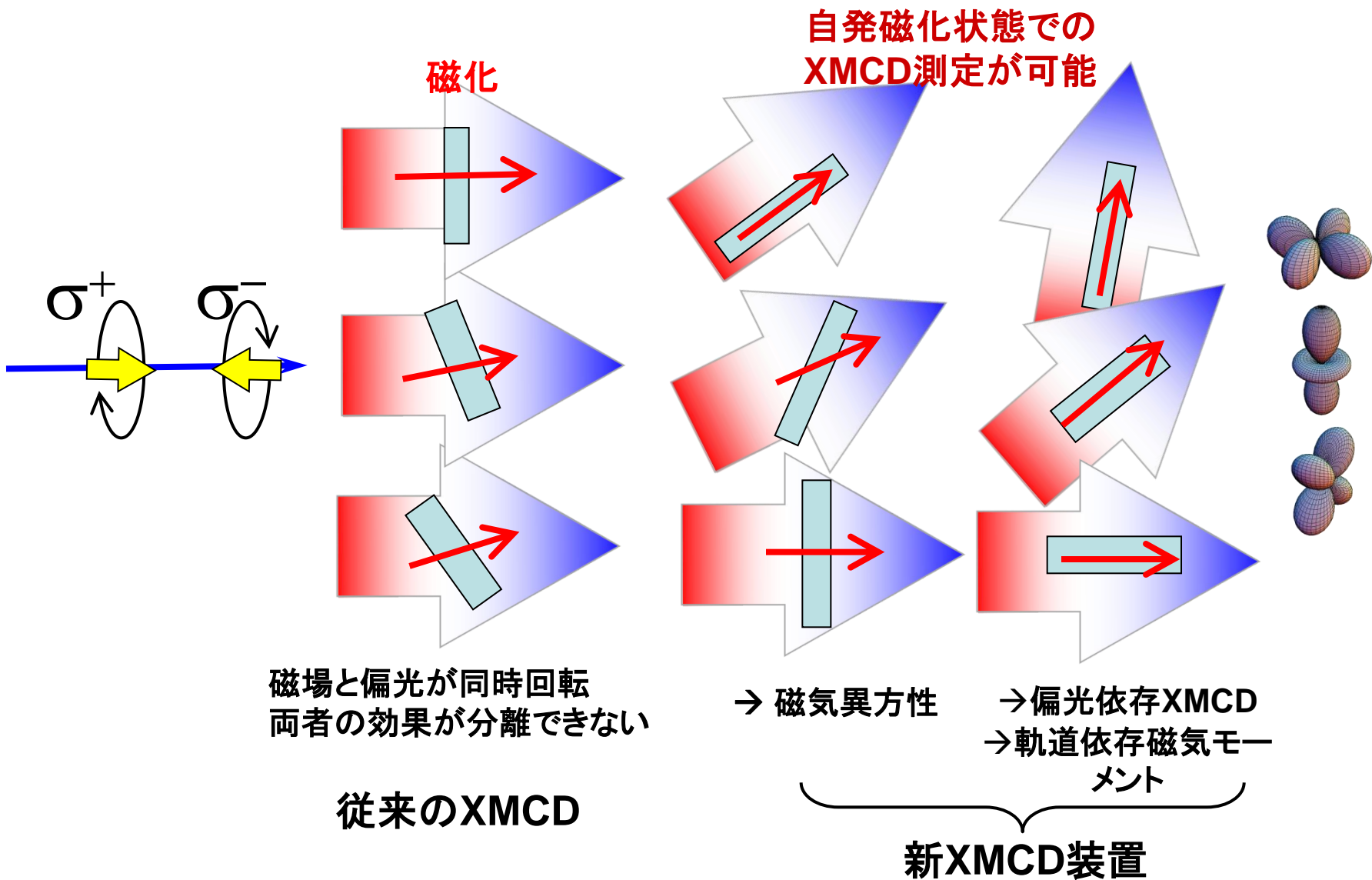
## ベクトル型超伝導マグネット



YBCO線材  
H<1 T

- 磁気異方性
- スピン-軌道状態
- 相競合, 相分離

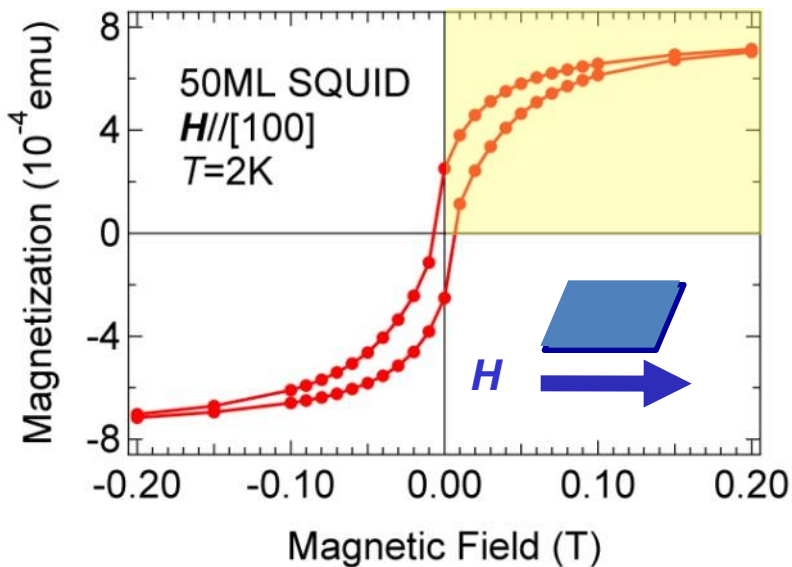
# 方向可変磁場を用いたXMCD



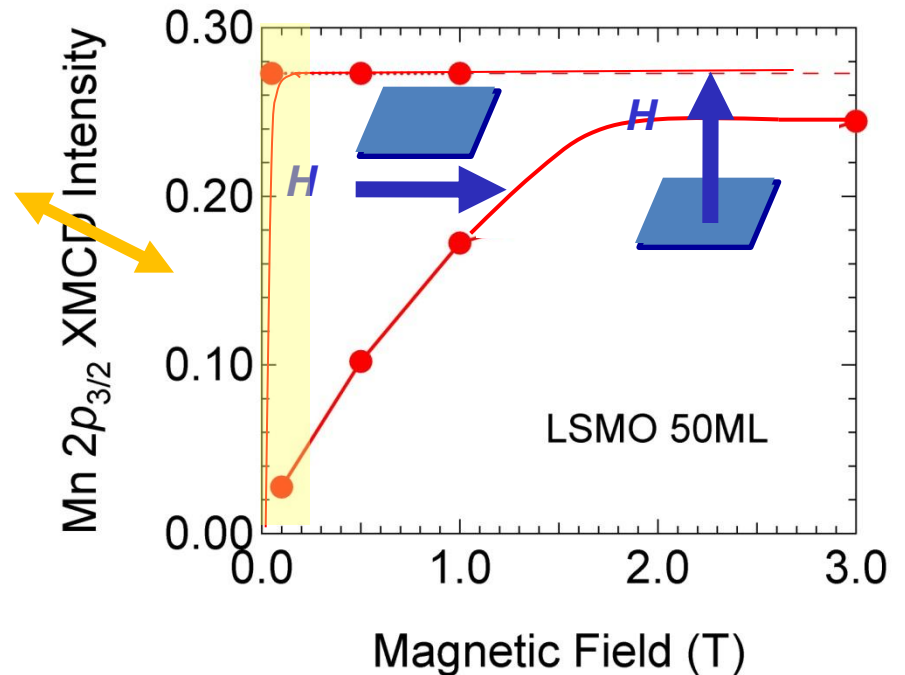


# La<sub>1-x</sub>Sr<sub>x</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub>薄膜の磁気異方性

## Magnetization measured by SQUID



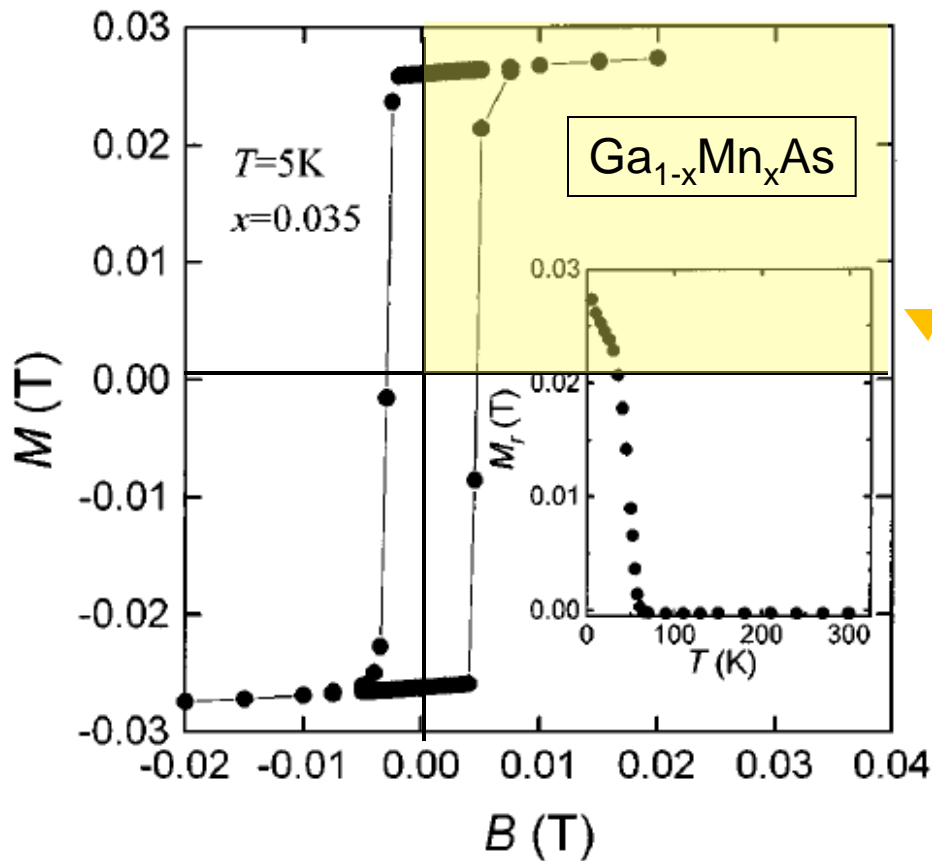
## XMCD intensity vs H





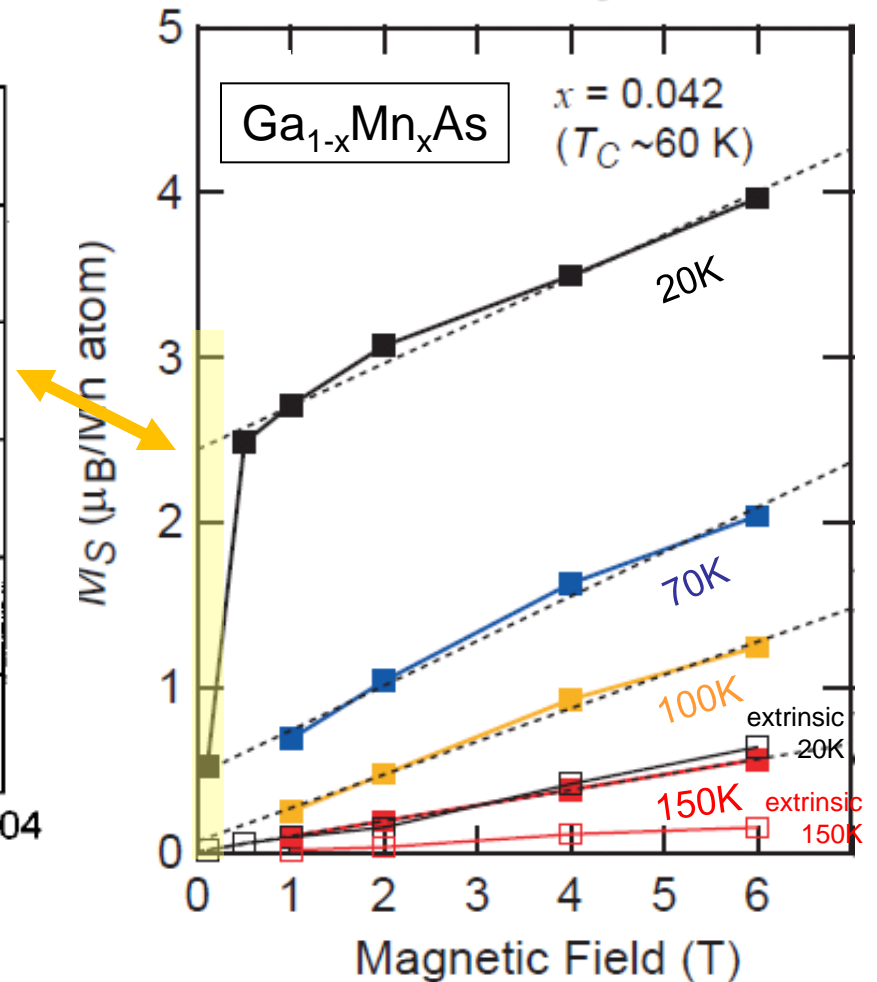
# Ga<sub>1-x</sub>Mn<sub>x</sub>As (薄膜試料) の磁気異方性

Magnetization measured by SQUID



H. Ohno et al. APL '96

XMCD intensity vs  $H$

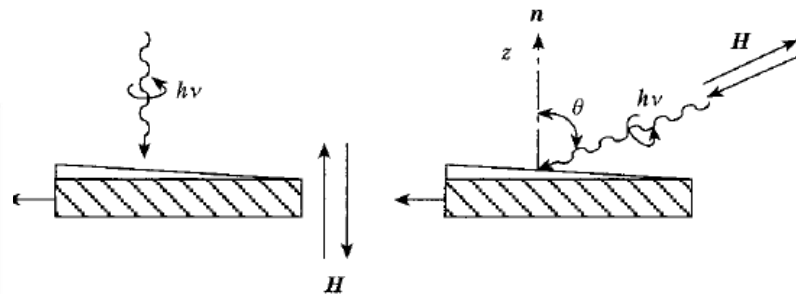


Y. Takeda et al. PRL '08

# XMCDの角度依存性測定によるスピン・モーメント およびスピン分布四重極モーメントの決定

偏光X線を用いたd軌道の異方性の検出

Orbital $i$	$\alpha = x, y \text{ or } z$ $4(7\langle Q_{\alpha}^2 \rangle)$	Linear Pol. $\vec{E} \parallel \alpha$ $4(1 - \frac{7}{4}\langle Q_{\alpha}^2 \rangle)$	Circular Pol. $\vec{k} \parallel \alpha$ $4(1 + \frac{7}{8}\langle Q_{\alpha}^2 \rangle)$	Circ. Dichroism $\vec{k}, \vec{H}_{ext} \parallel \alpha$ $4(1 + \frac{7}{2}\langle Q_{\alpha}^2 \rangle)$
$d_{yz}$				
$d_{zx}$				
$d_{yz^2-r^2}$				
$d_{xy}$				
$d_{x^2-y^2}$				



$$m_{\text{orb}}^{\theta} = -\frac{4}{3} \left[ \frac{\Delta I_{L_3} + \Delta I_{L_2}}{I_{L_3} + I_{L_2}} \right]_{\alpha} n_h \mu_B$$

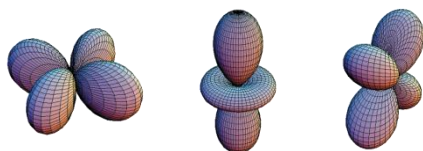
$$m_{\text{spin}} - 7 m_T^{\theta} = -2 \left[ \frac{\Delta I_{L_3} - 2\Delta I_{L_2}}{I_{L_3} + I_{L_2}} \right]_{\theta} n_h \mu_B$$

$$m_T^{\perp} + 2m_T^{\parallel} = 0$$

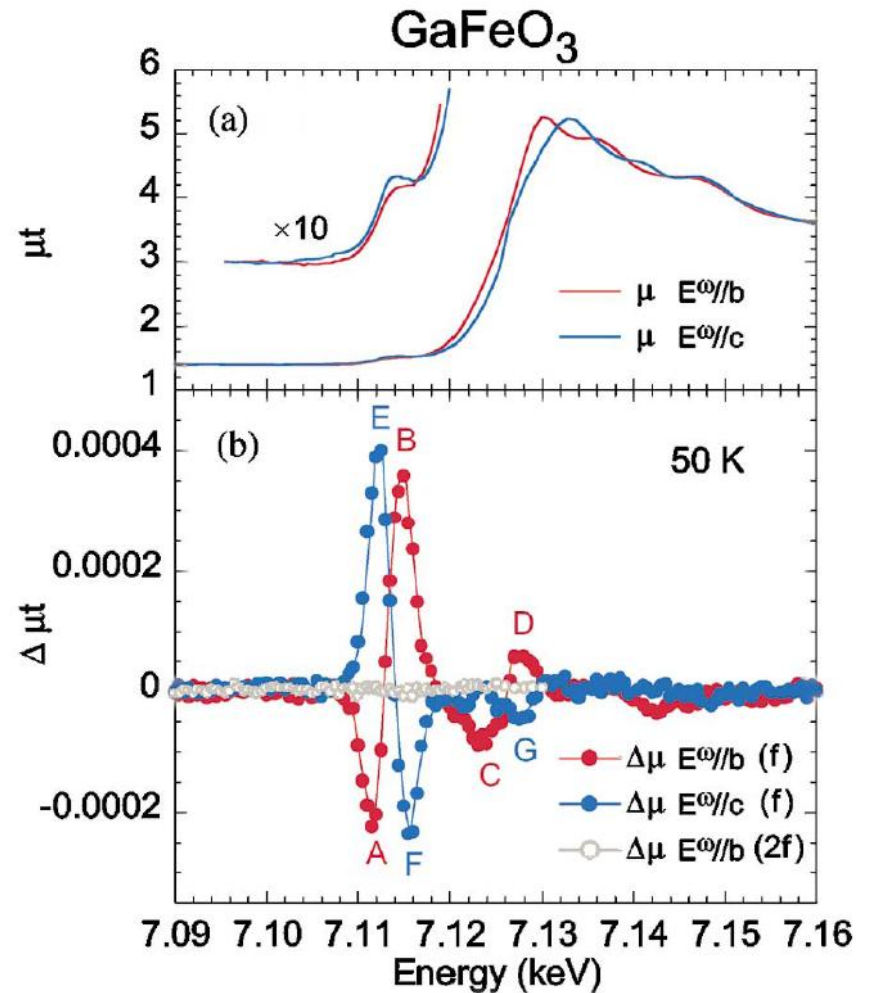
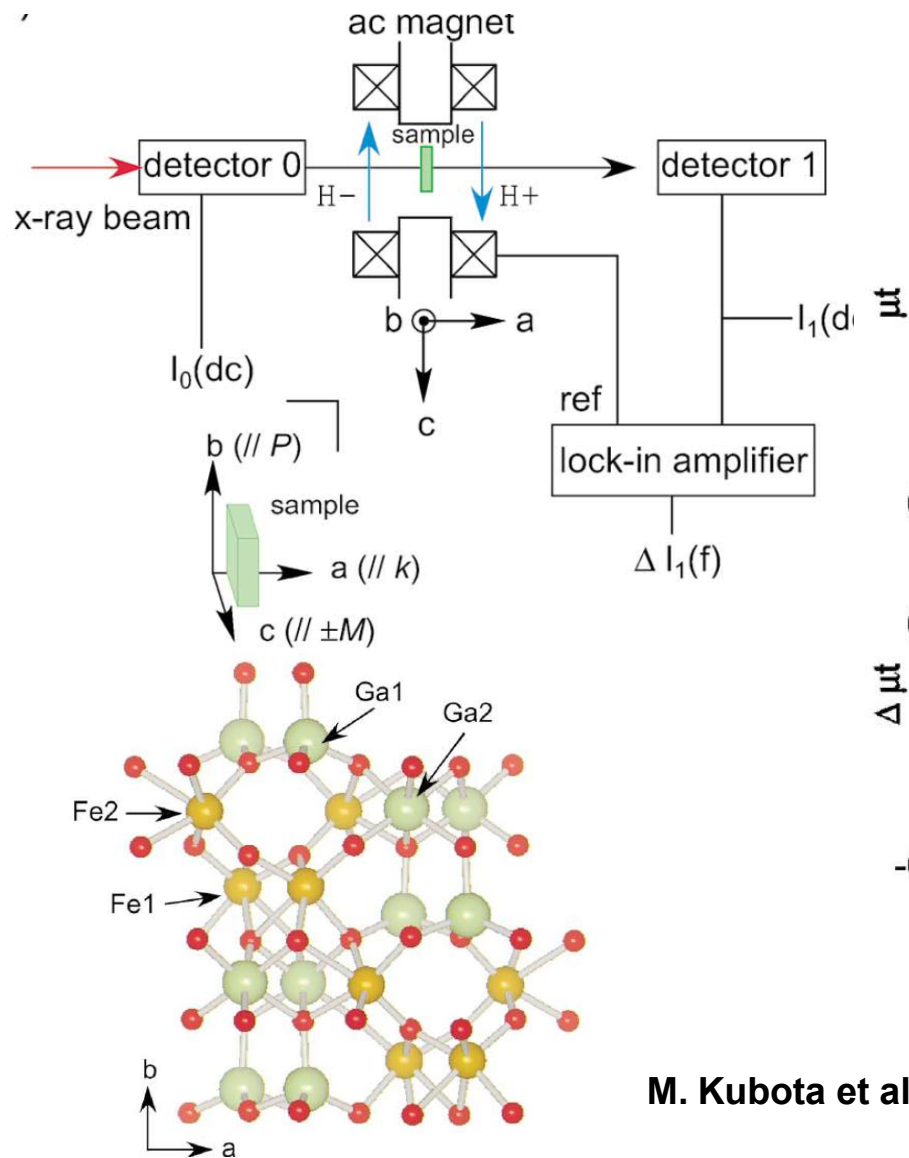
$$m_{\text{orb}}^{\theta} = m_{\text{orb}}^{\perp} \cos^2 \theta + m_{\text{orb}}^{\parallel} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$m_T^{\theta} = m_T^{\perp} \cos^2 \theta + m_T^{\parallel} \sin^2 \theta$$

→  $m_{\text{spin}}, m_{\text{orb}}^{\theta}, m_T^{\theta}$  の完全決定 ( $\theta = \perp, \parallel$ )



# 軟X線非相反方向二色性(XNDD)の測定



M. Kubota et al., PRL '04

# まとめ

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- **研究対象**

- 希薄磁性半導体
- 磁性薄膜： 厚さ依存, 界面, 表面, 基板圧力, 電場, . . .
- 磁性ナノ構造： 細線, ナノワイヤー, ナノ粒子. . .
- マルチフェロイック系, スピンホール系

- **今後の発展**

- 磁場方向依存 → 磁気異方性(希土類磁石?)
- 偏光依存
- 強磁場
- 時間分解

- **他の手法との組み合わせ**

- 共鳴軟X散乱
- . . . . .