X-ray imaging, spectroscopy and diffraction: a user's ultrafast dream

Stefano Bonetti

Department of Physics Stockholm University

Department of Molecular Sciences and Nanosystems Ca' Foscari University of Venice







Funding agencies:





Vetenskapsrådet



• Transient (magnetic) spectroscopy of interfaces

• Time-resolved imaging of gigahertz (spin) dynamics

• Femtosecond x-ray diffraction of terahertz phonons



 Transient (magnetic) spectroscopy of interfaces

• Time-resolved imaging of gigahertz (spin) dynamics

• Femtosecond x-ray diffraction of terahertz phonons





Spin accumulation at the interface:

- Spin-polarized current induces <u>small magnetization</u> in the normal metal
- Great technological relevance (magnetic memories)



- Nanopillar sample with Cu/Co interface
- Circularly polarized x-rays around the Cu L₃ edge (932.7 eV)



Image current-induced XMCD $(I \sim 10^7 \text{ A/cm}^2)$

 Possible to switch both current polarity and x-ray helicity

X-ray energy dependence





 Λ_{F}

Imaging spin injection into Cu



R. Kukreja, S. Bonetti, Z. Chen, D. Backes, Y. Acremann, J. A. Katine, A. D. Kent, H. A. Dürr, H. Ohldag, and J. Stöhr, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 096601 (2015)



 Transient (magnetic) spectroscopy of interfaces

 Time-resolved imaging of gigahertz (spin) dynamics

• Femtosecond x-ray diffraction of terahertz phonons





Imaging of spin waves in nanocontacts



"Pump/probe" experiments at synchrotrons for increased sensitivity



- 476 MHz modulation: noise reduction ("lock-in")
- 1.28 MHz modulation: normalization

State of the art time-resolved magnetic imaging at synchrotrons

Time-resolved experiment with 10⁻³ variation on background!

200 nm

Can we do that at a FEL?

Photodiode

1 precession period: 160 ps 30 nm, 20 ps resolution 1 deg precession, 10⁻³ variation

S. Bonetti et al, Nature Comm. 6:8889 (2015)

S. Bonetti, J. Phys.: Cond. Matt. 29, 133004 (2017)

0.5

0.0

-1.0

of plane cone

Spatial resolution: x-ray holography



Demonstrated: 15 nm resolution, soft x-rays, circular polarization

X-ray holography of ultrafast magnetism: femtosecond movies at the nanoscale



Skyrmion

Coherent x-rays pulses

• Transient (magnetic) spectroscopy of interfaces

• Time-resolved imaging of gigahertz (spin) dynamics



 Femtosecond x-ray diffraction of terahertz phonons

- 20-50 fs "good", so far the least problematic parameter
- But:
 - Fermi electron velocities in metals are **1** nm / fs
 - Phonons and magnons at ~10 THz (100 fs period) determines fundamental properties of many materials
- Need 10 fs or better soon!
- Timing tool at XPP/LCLS: observation of 8 THz oscillations, probably the limit. Better synchronization will be needed.

- More pulses: better statistics and resolution
- But: measurements often *stroboscopic*, need to reset after each pulse.
- Pump-probe experiments: need to thermalize back to same state before next pulse; 1 µs (*1 MHz*) not enough?
- In laser experiments (*1 kHz*), ballpark numbers for solid state:
 - Pump: 10-100 mJ/cm², 10 100 uJ, **10 100 mW**
 - Probe: 0.01 0.1 mJ/cm², 0.1 1 uJ, **0.1 1 mW**

- Can we measure ultrafast resonant x-ray spectroscopy with high sensitivity (10⁻⁵ or better)?
- Can we create **femtosecond movies at the nanoscale**?
- Can we easily combine **pump pulses** of arbitrary wavelengths (from terahertz to XUV)?
- Can we tune the FEL between sensitive spectroscopy and stroboscopic imaging (high rep-rate, low energy/pulse), and single-shot and pump-probe (low rep-rate, high energy/pulse) settings?

Thank you for your attention!

