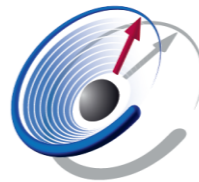


Recent progress in ToF momentum microscopy *towards spin- and time resolution*

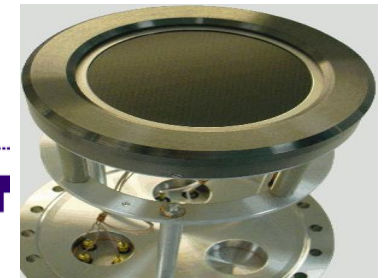
Gerd Schönhense

*Institut für Physik, Johannes Gutenberg Universität
D-55128 Mainz, Germany*



SPIN+X
SFB/TRR 173
Kaiserslautern • Mainz

SURFACE
CONCEPT



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ



Outline

Introduction

- Multidimensional aspect of photoemission
- ToF-MM vs conventional ARPES

Instrument evolution

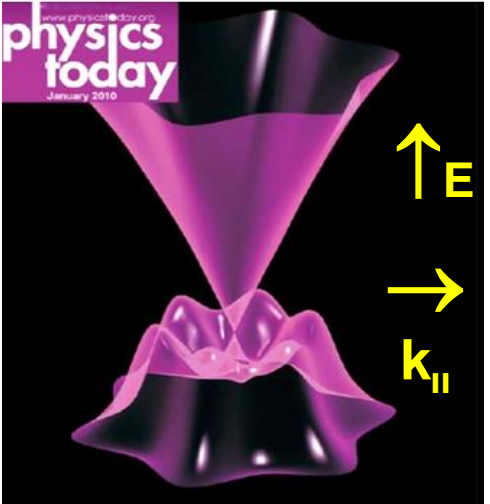
- Space-charge correction / suppression in ToF-MM
- Valence-band mapping → electronic structure
- Photoelectron diffraction XPD → geometric structure
- PEEM mode → 'sub-micron ARPES'

Spin filter

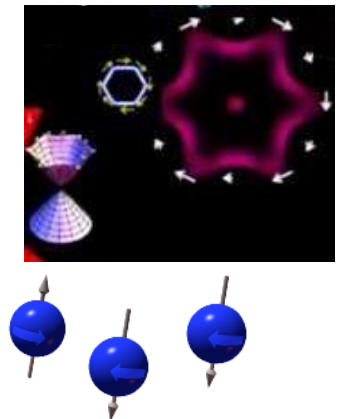
- Progress in spin filtering (high energies, larger energy band)
- First fs time resolved spin measurements (Zurich group)

Multidimensional aspect of photoemission

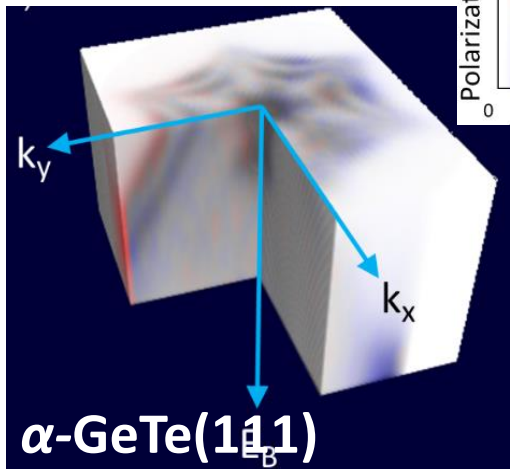
Static photoemission: 1 scalar and 2 vector quantities in 4D parameter space



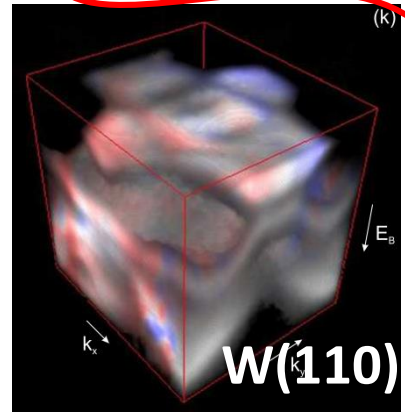
Band dispersion of topological surface state



Spin texture

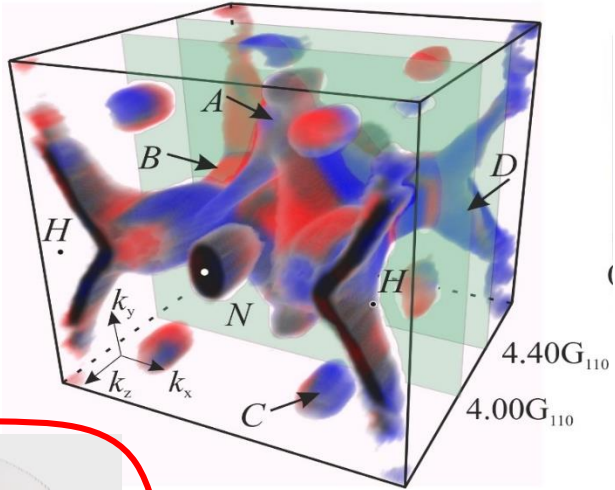
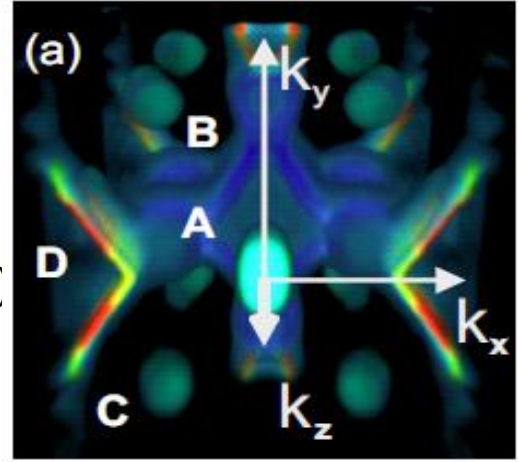


Energy isosurface \rightarrow
decorated with local v_e
(one of 100 such isosurfaces)

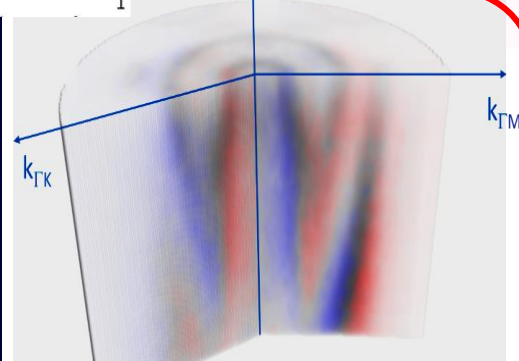
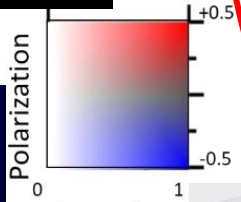


2D k-space

3D k-space

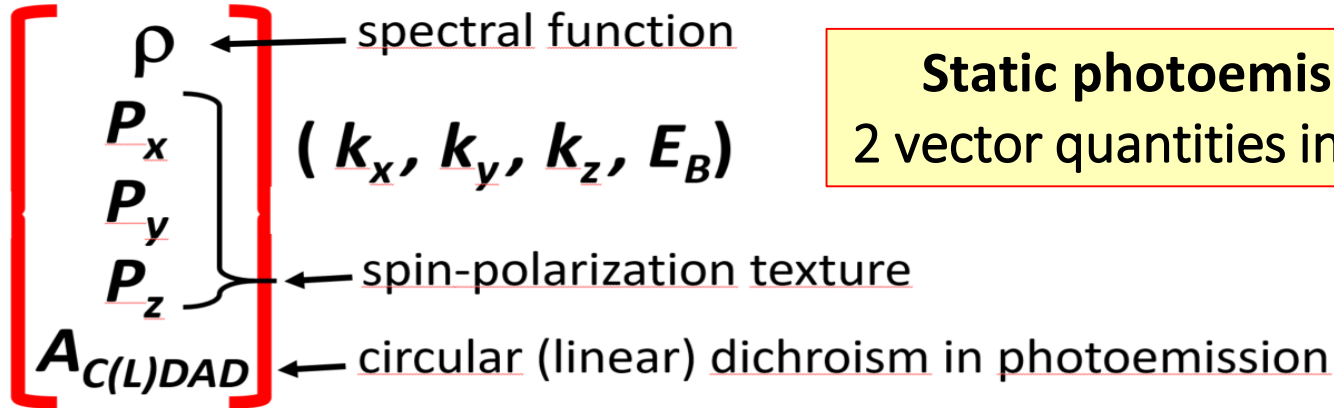


Fermi surface decorated
with circular dichroism
asymmetry
(one of 100
such isosurfaces)



Multidimensional aspect of photoemission

$$\rho_{\downarrow,\uparrow}(k_x, k_y, k_z, E_B)$$



Static photoemission: 1 scalar and 2 vector quantities in 4D parameter space

In tr photoemission additional „coordinates“ are important:

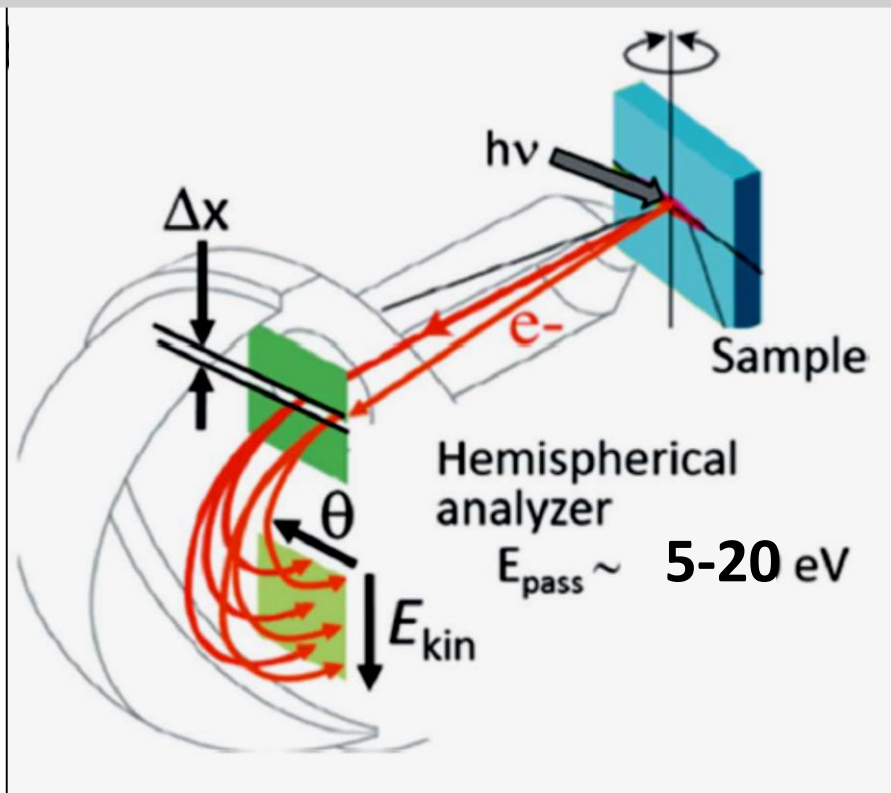
Lattice, electron and spin temperature T_l, T_e, T_s

Pump-probe delay τ

Pump fluence ...

tr photoemission: complex multidimensional scenario

Dimensionality of recording



$$I(E_{\text{kin}}, \theta_x)$$

θ_y via scanning; k_z via $h\nu$ scan

Kreios, Astraios:

$$I(E_{\text{kin}}, k_x)$$

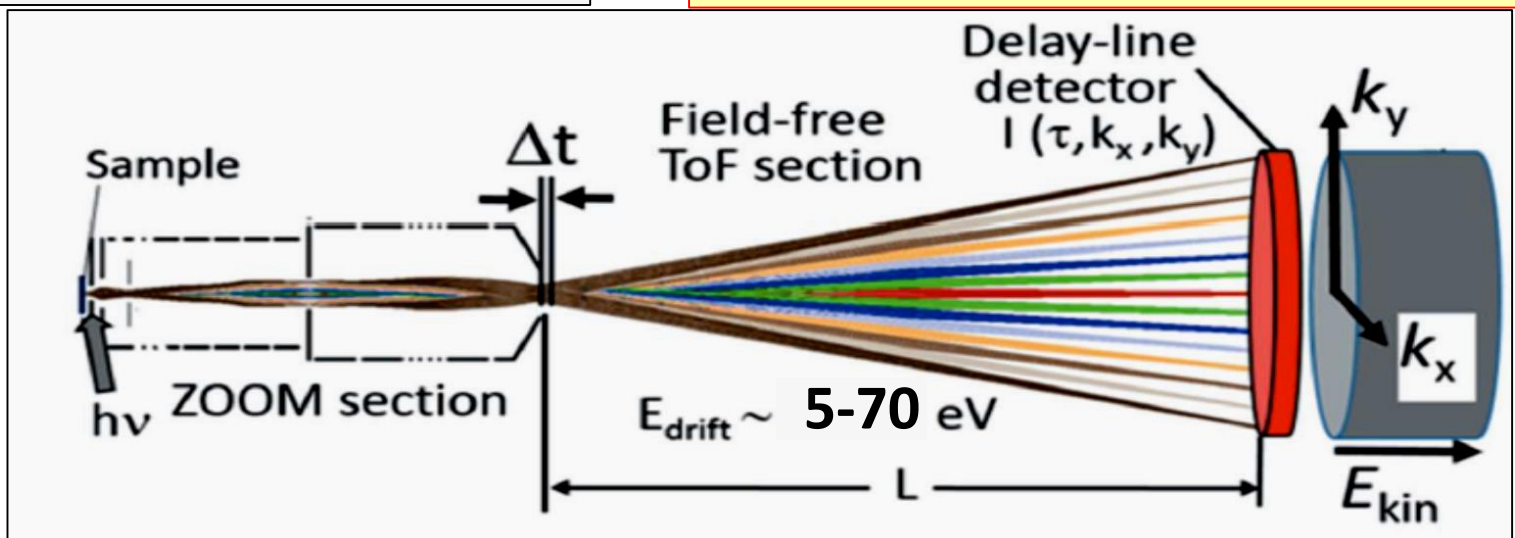
k_y via scanning; k_z via $h\nu$ scan

mechanical slit Δx

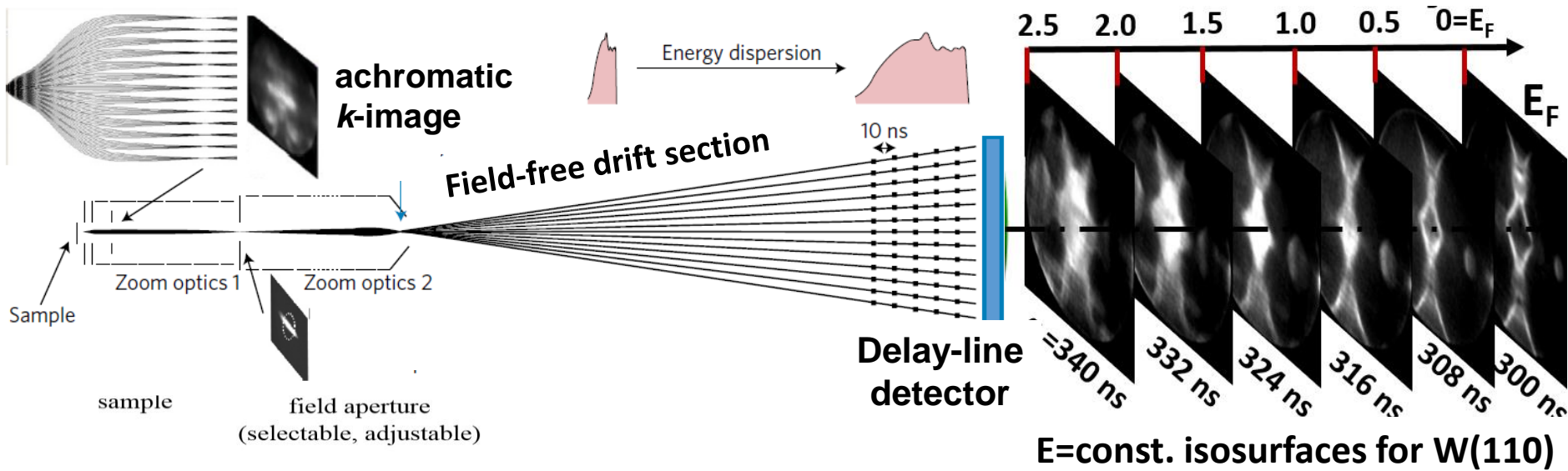
$$I(E_{\text{kin}}, k_x, k_y)$$

k_z via $h\nu$ scan or via large k -fields

no mechanical slits, just time „slit“ Δt



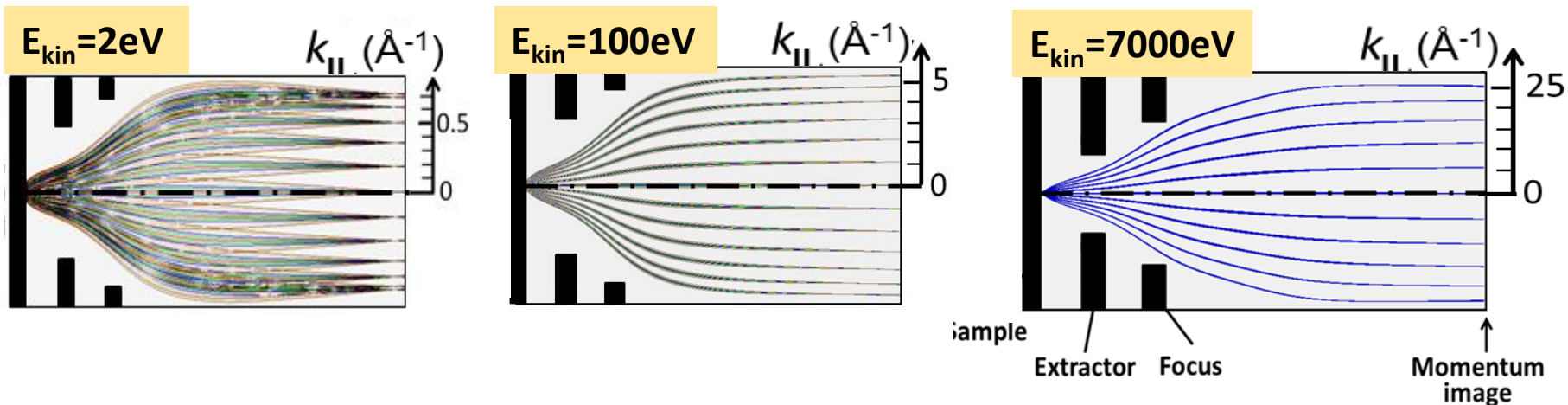
The Mainz solution: ToF MM



PEEM-mode FoV: 8-800 μm

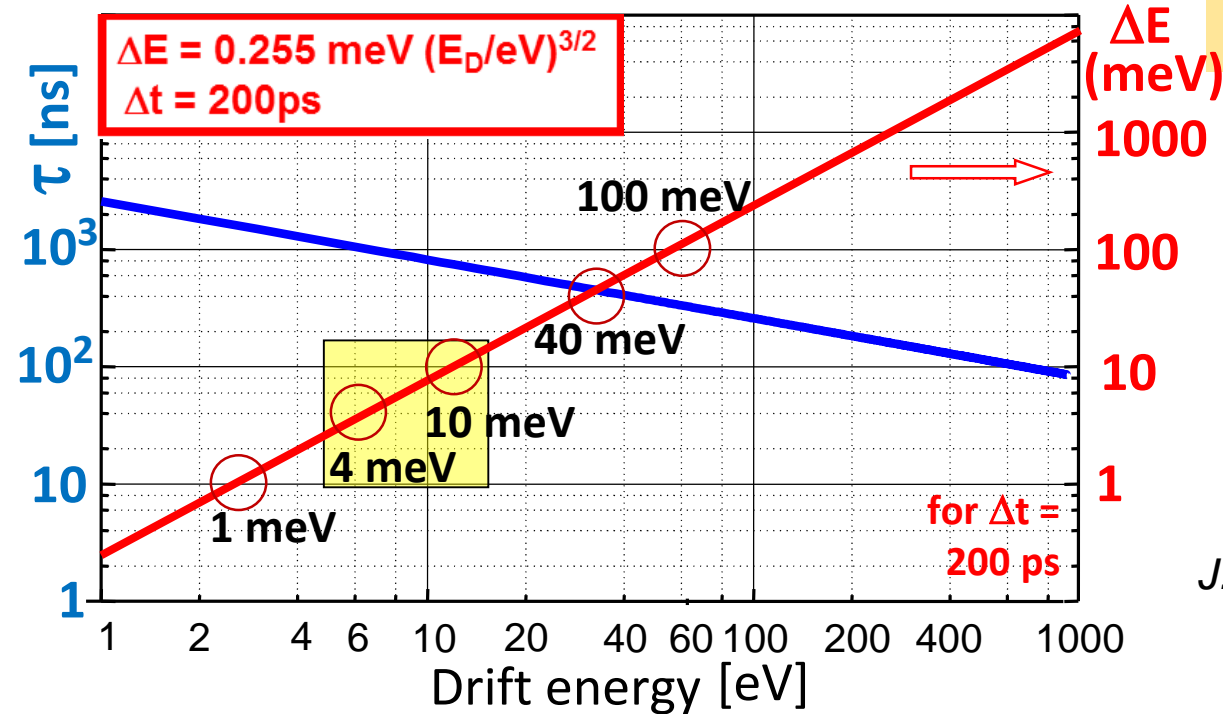
k-mode FoV: 1-6 \AA^{-1}

From threshold to HAXPES:



ToF MM key features: Energy resolution

Dispersion of ToF section



Resolution measurements @ P22:

Si(311): 180 meV FWHM @ 5980 eV

Si(333): 62 meV FWHM

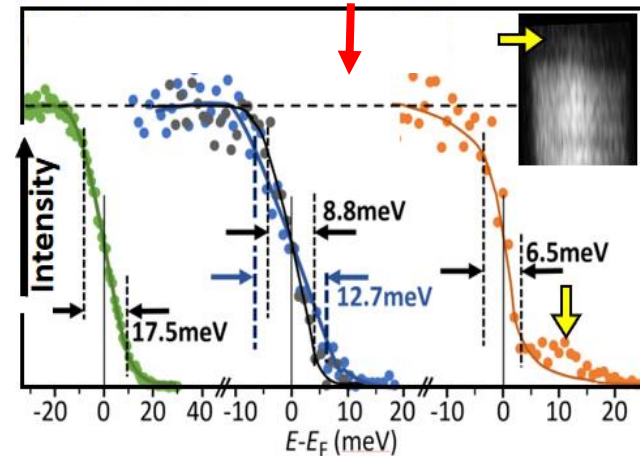
ToF resolution 40 meV

Resolving power: 10^5

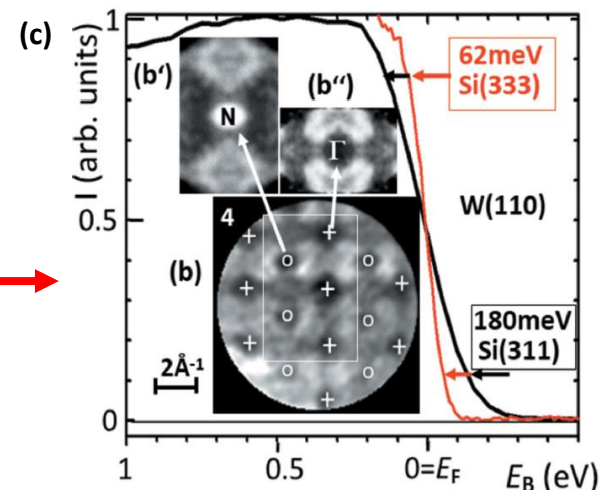
Resolution measured in the lab:

~ 9 meV (ToF)

~ 4 meV (ToF & HSA hybrid)

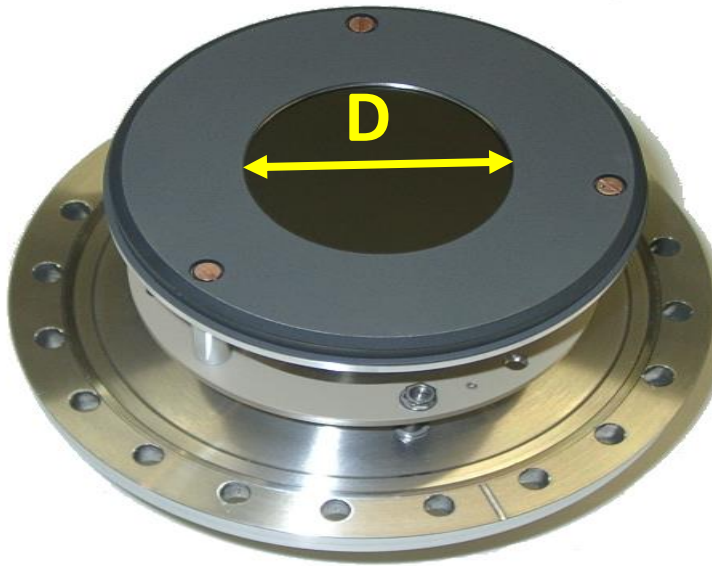


J. Synchr. Radiation **28**, 1891 (2021)



J. Synchr. Radiation **26**, 1996 (2019)

ToF MM key features: **Detector**, *k*-resolution



k-resolution:

Given by no. of points along image diameter D

≥ 400 resolved points: : **≤0.01 Å⁻¹ for dia. 4 Å⁻¹**

0.03 Å⁻¹ for dia. 12 Å⁻¹

4-QUADRANT DELAYLINE DETECTOR

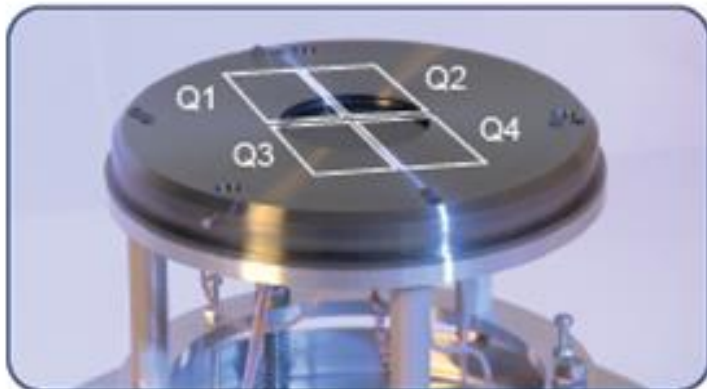
With the 4Q-detector, Surface Concept created a detector with a highly increased multihit capability. With a separation of the delayline into four quadrants, up to 400 multihits in 1 μs can be detected (or 4 multihits with absolutely no dead-time).

Delayline Detector:

150 ps time resolution

40 μm spatial resolution

8 Mcps



SURFACE
..... **CONCEPT**

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- First fs time resolved spin measurements (Gort)

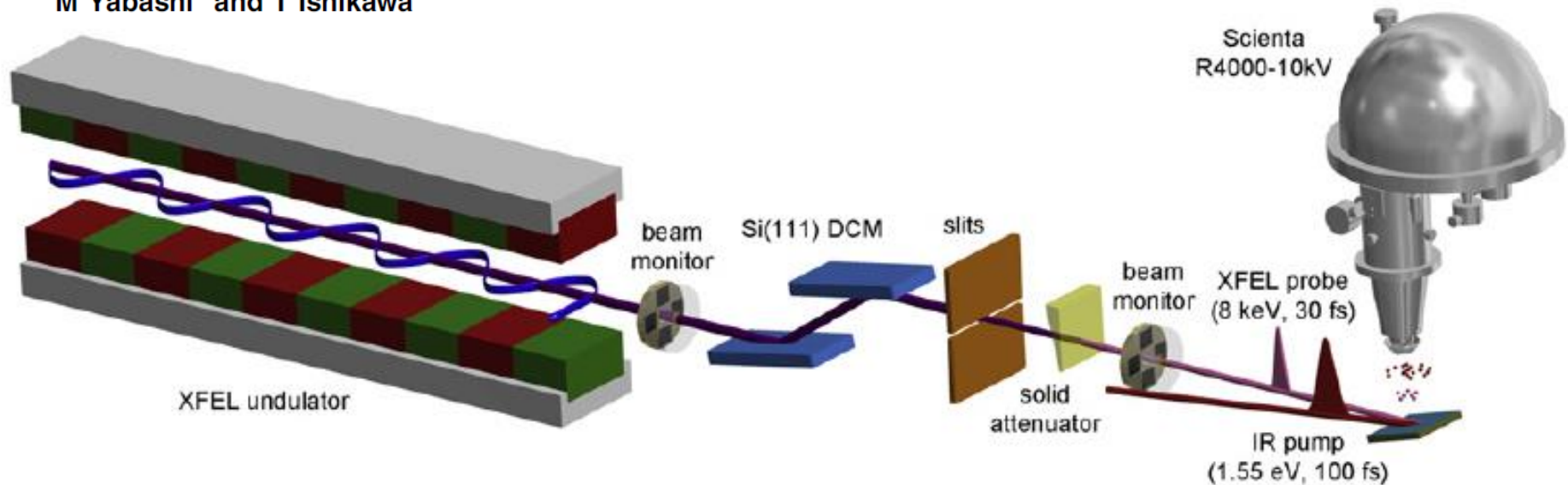
“Space charge is the main obstacle of fs photoemission”

New Journal of Physics **16** (2014) 123045

doi:10.1088/1367-2630/16/12/123045

Time-resolved HAXPES at SACLA: probe and pump pulse-induced space-charge effects

L-P Oloff^{1,2}, M Oura², K Rosnagel^{1,2}, A Chainani², M Matsunami⁴,
R Eguchi^{2,4,5}, T Kiss⁶, Y Nakatani⁶, T Yamaguchi⁶, J Miyawaki⁷,
M Taguchi^{2,9}, K Yamagami⁶, T Togashi⁸, T Katayama⁸, K Ogawa²,
M Yabashi² and T Ishikawa²



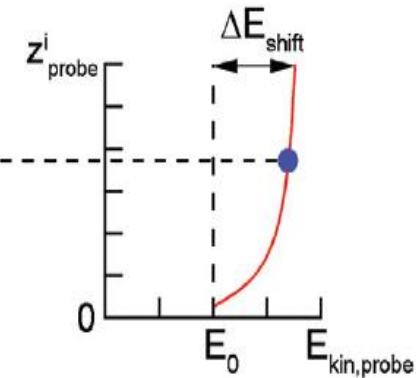
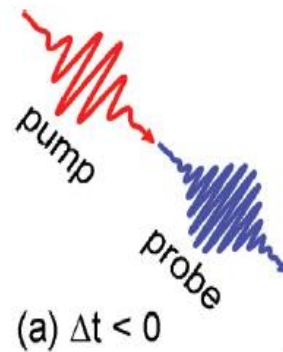
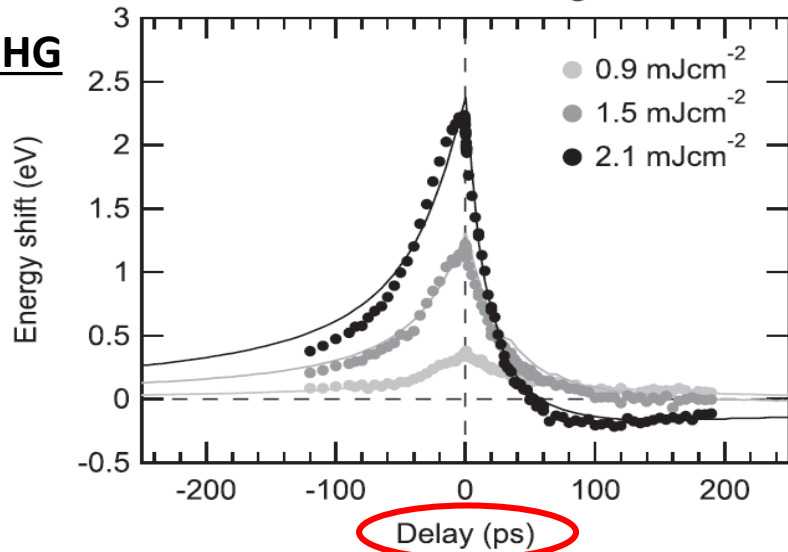
“Space charge is the main obstacle of fs photoemission”

Pump laser-induced space-charge effects in HHG-driven time- and angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy

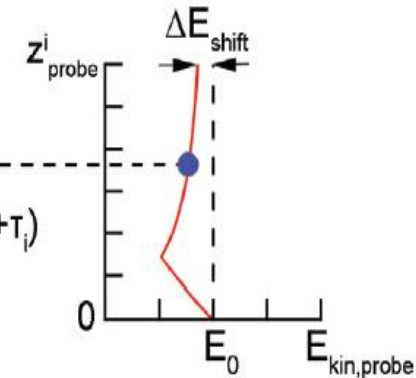
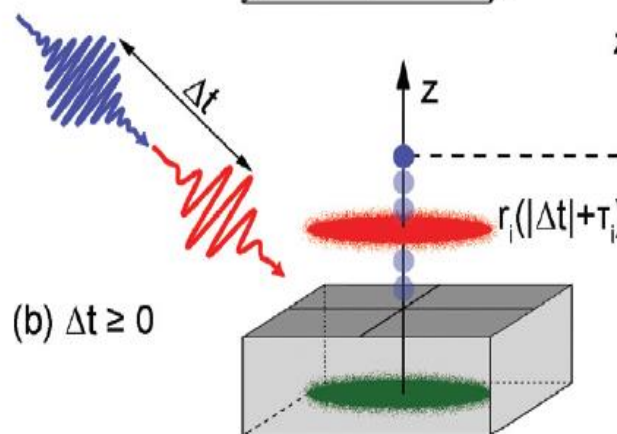
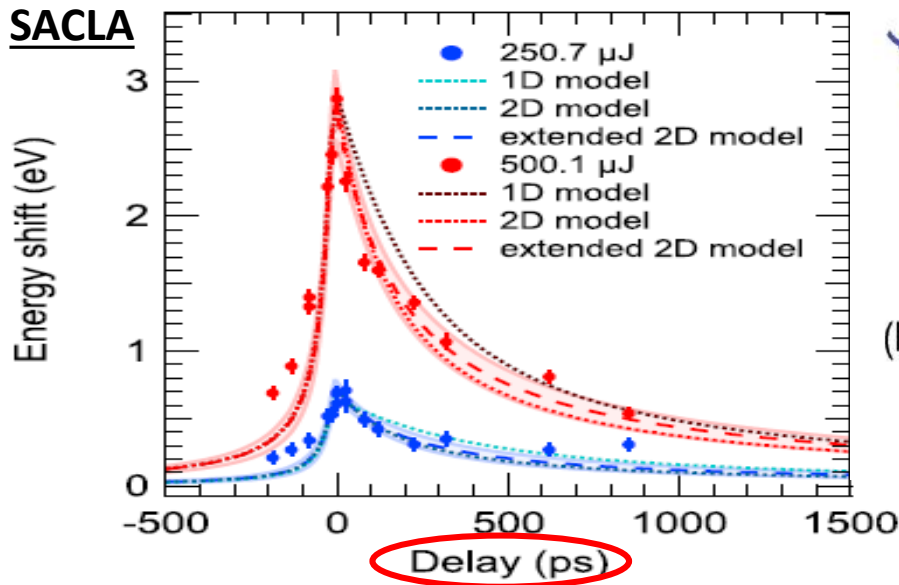
JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS **119**, 225106 (2016)

L.-P. Oloff,^{a)} K. Hanff, A. Stange, G. Rohde, F. Diekmann, M. Bauer, and K. Rossnagel

HHG

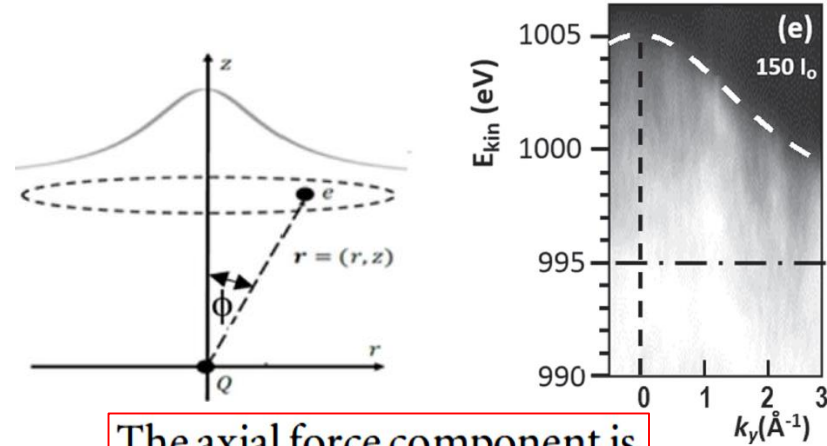
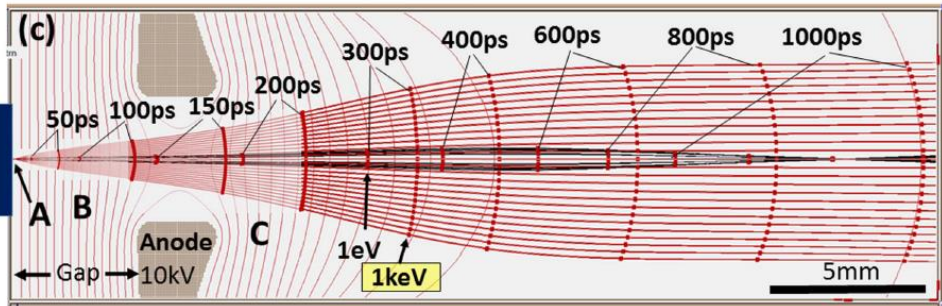
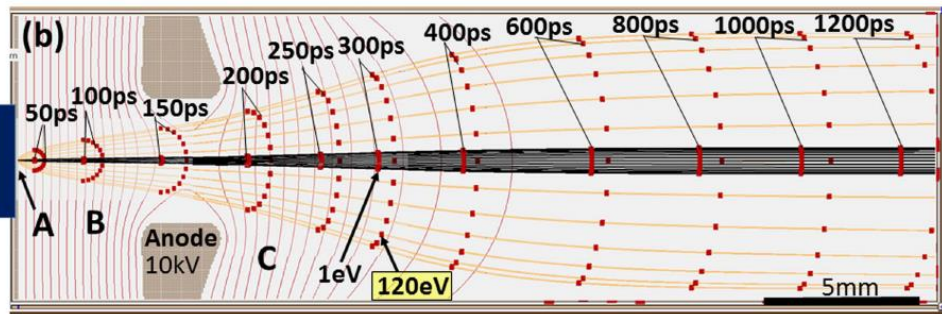


SACLA



Refinement of the Oloff et al. space-charge model: **LONG-RANGE REGIME**

B. Schönhense et al.,
New J. Phys. **20**, 033004 (2018)
semi-analytical model



The axial force component is

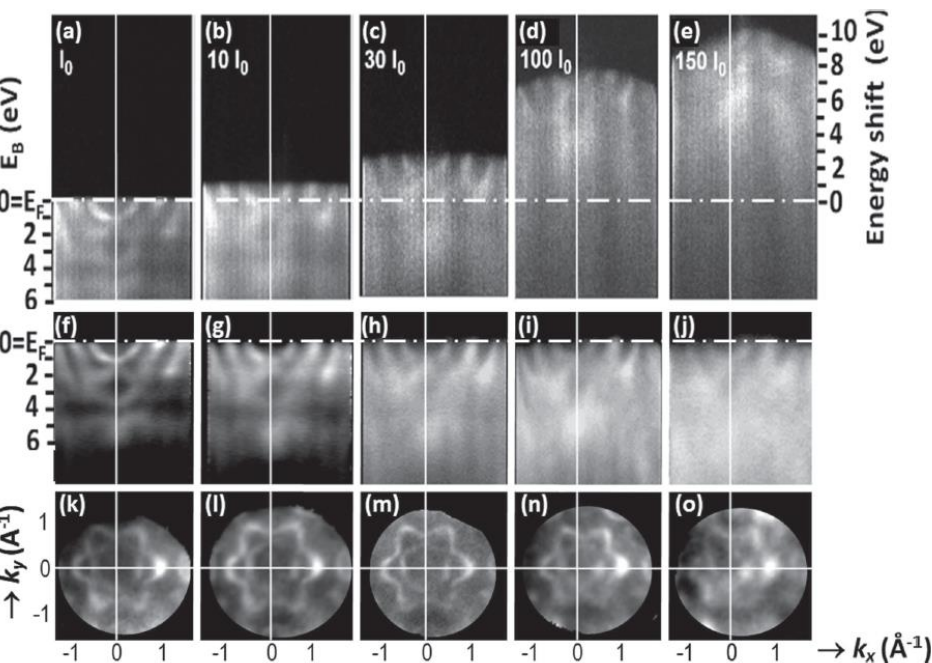
$$F_z = F_{\text{Coulomb}} \cos \phi = \frac{Qe}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(r^2 + z^2)} \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \propto \frac{1}{(1 + \tan^2 \phi)^{3/2}}$$

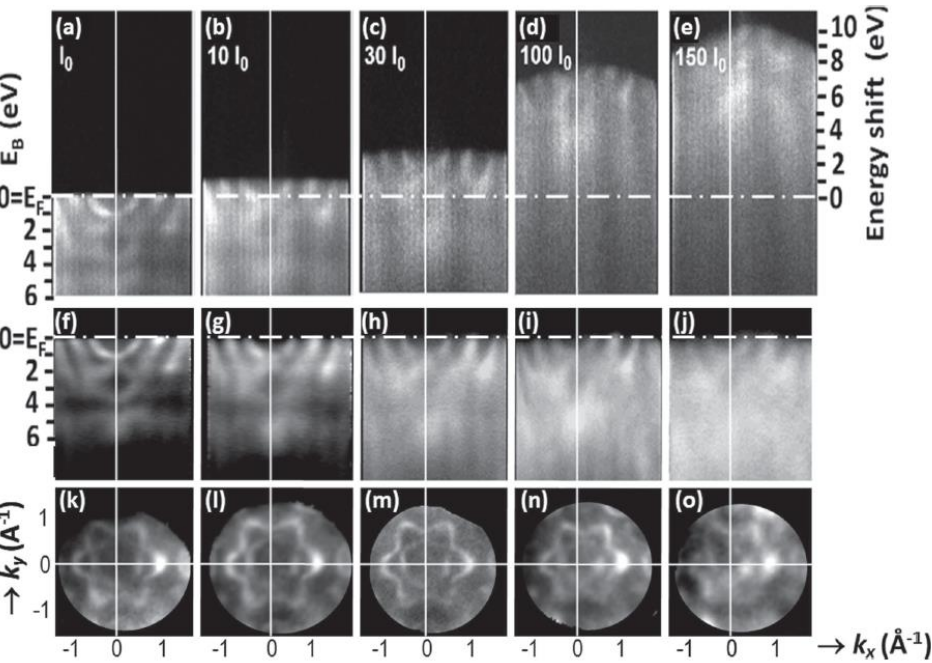
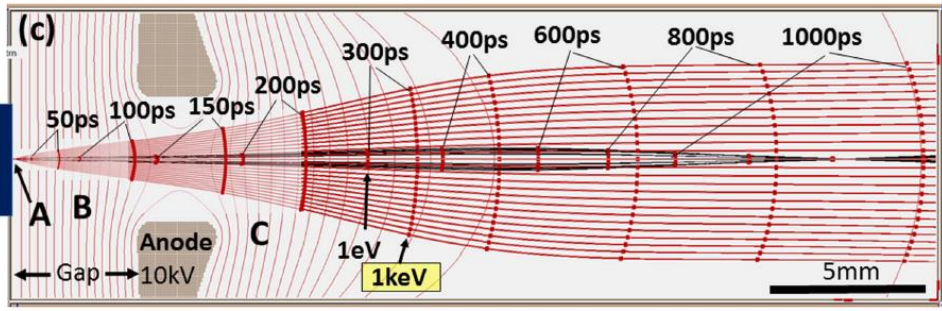
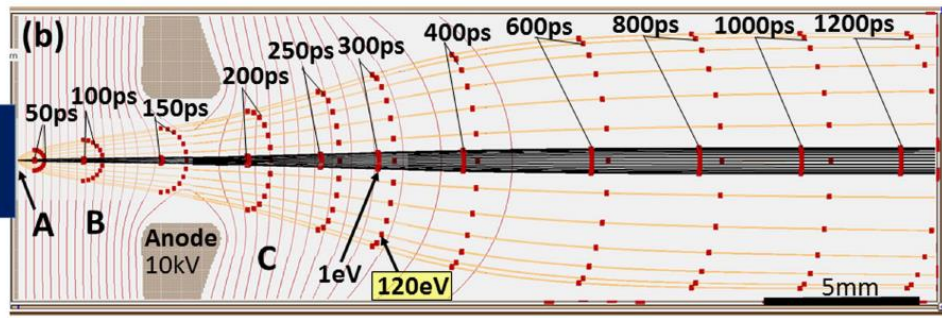
Correction algorithm

generic functional form of the space-charge effect
 is then fitted to the observed data

$$\Delta t_F(x, y) \propto \frac{Q}{(b^2 + (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2)^{3/2}}$$

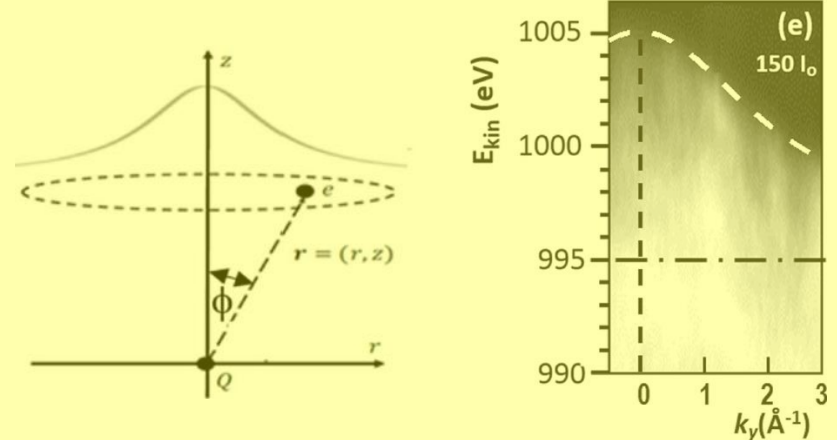


CORRECTION of space-charge shift/broadening by data processing



Space-charge correction:
a posteriori data treatment

B. Schönhense et al.,
New J. Phys. **20**, 033004 (2018)



Most of our published data are corrected this way

$$F_z = F_{\text{Coulomb}} \cos \phi = \frac{Qe}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\propto \frac{1}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \propto \frac{1}{(1 + \tan^2 \phi)^{3/2}}$$

Correction algorithm

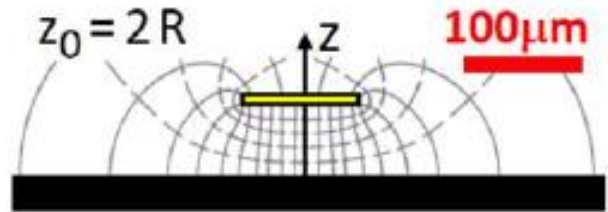
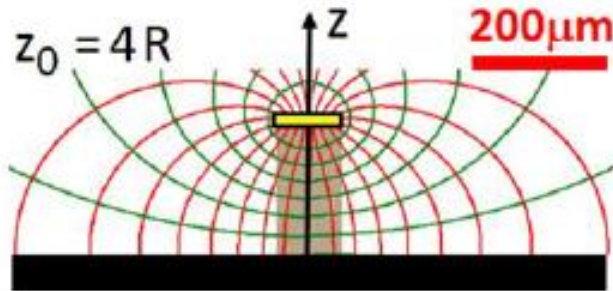
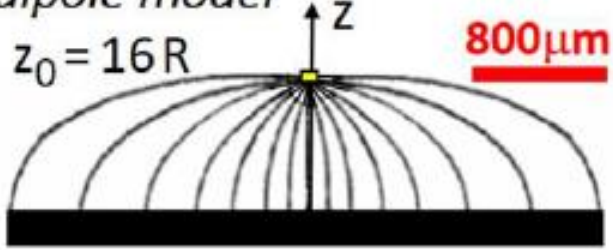
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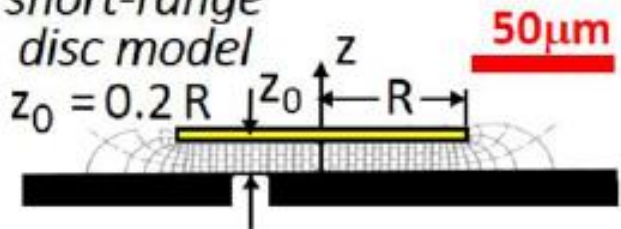
Refinement of the Oloff et al. space-charge model: **SHORT-RANGE REGIME**

Rev. Sci. Instrum.
92, 053703 (2021)

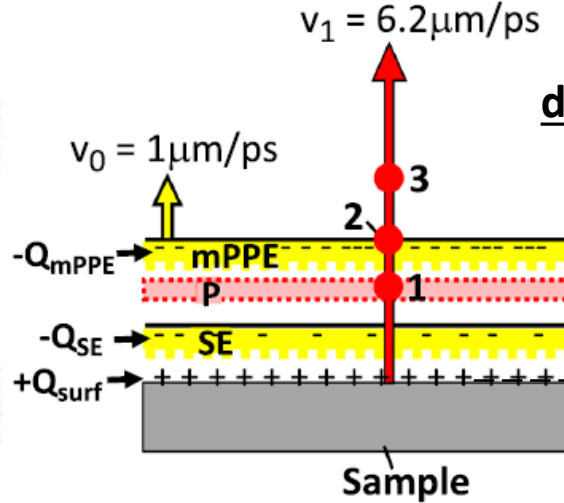
*long-range
dipole model*



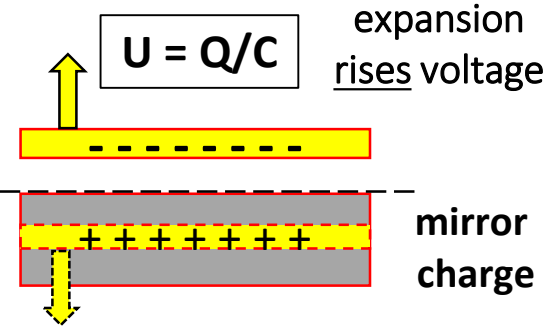
*short-range
disc model*



$E_{\text{kin}} = 3 \text{ eV}$ for mPPE and SE (yellow)
 $E_{\text{kin}} = 107 \text{ eV}$ for photoelectrons (red).



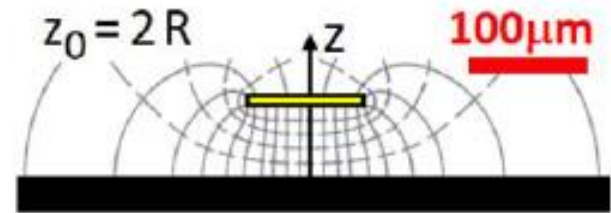
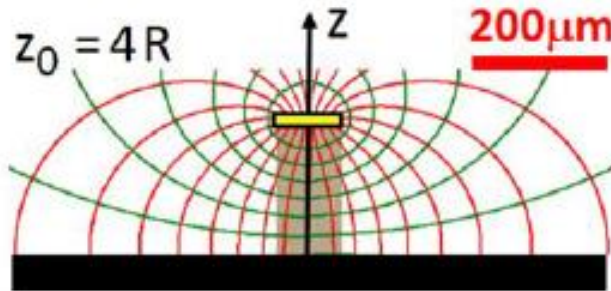
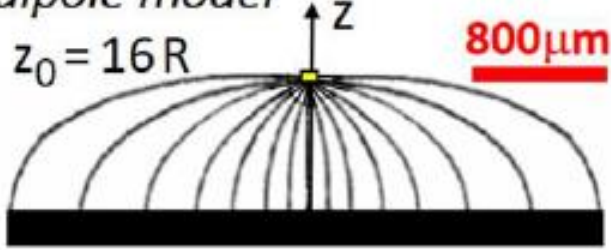
disc model (“expanding capacitor”)



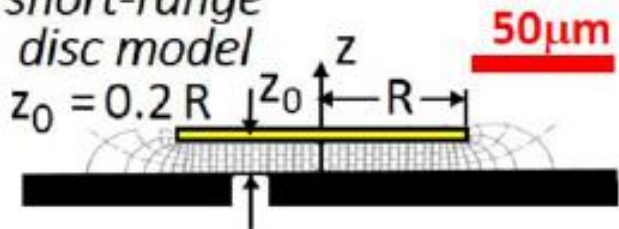
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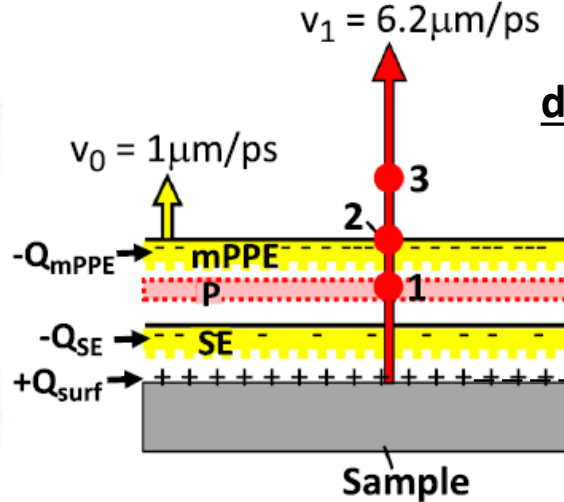
long-range
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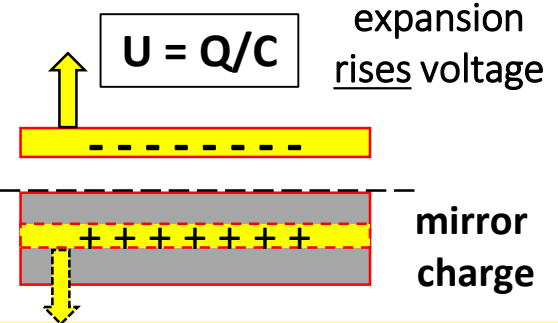
short-range
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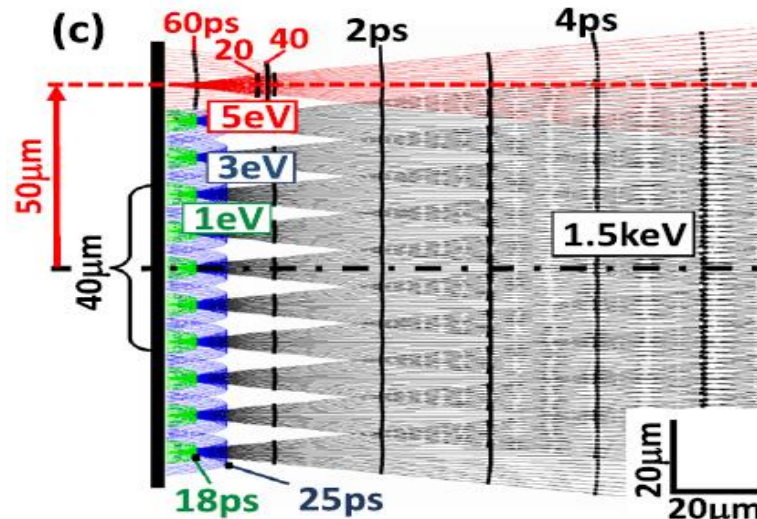
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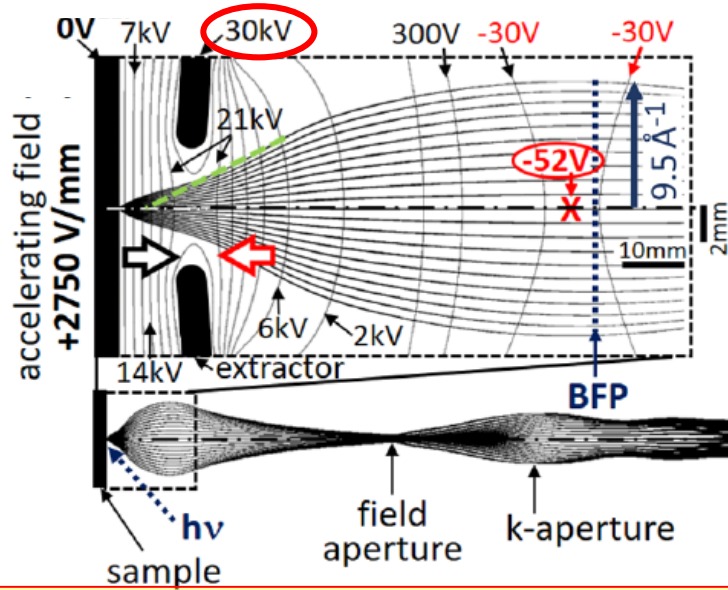
disc model ("expanding capacitor")



The main space-charge shift/broadening originates from the *pushing effect of slow electrons close to the surface*.
Is it possible to peel these electrons from the beam?



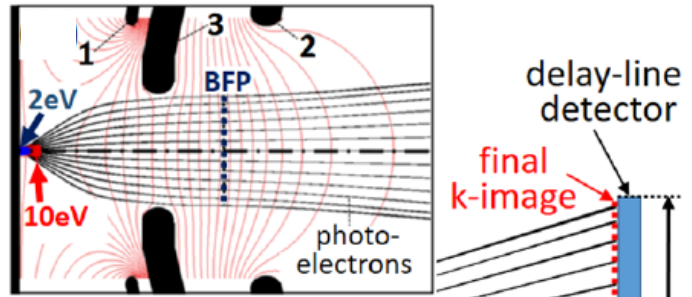
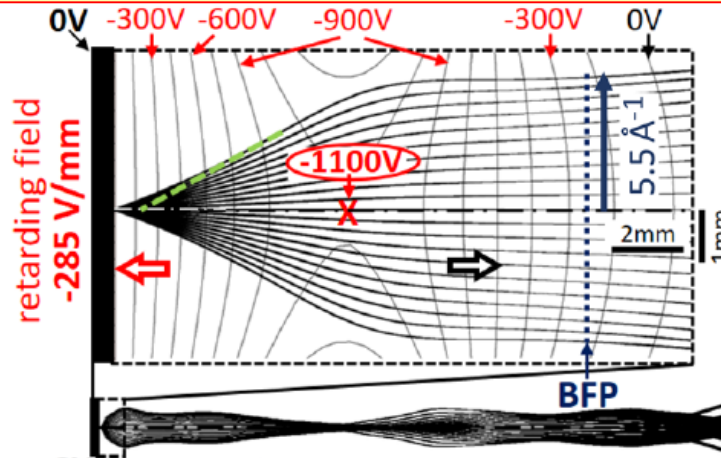
SUPPRESSION of space-charge effects by retarding front lens



Extractor mode: conventional MM / PEEM mode
accel. field +2750 V/mm

Rev. Sci. Instrum.
 92, 053703 (2021)

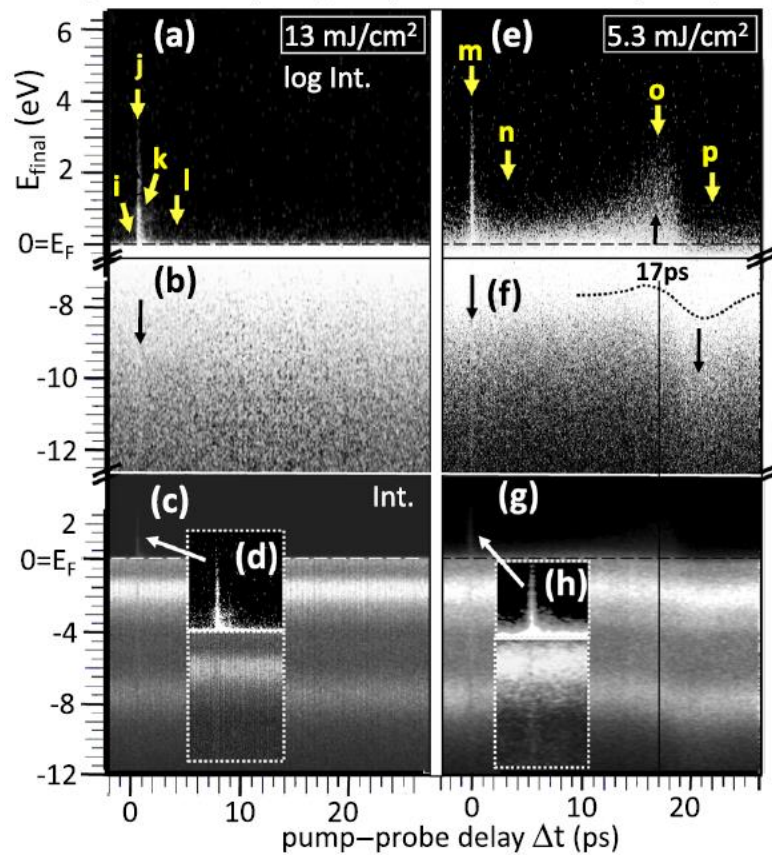
Repeller mode: strong retarding field at sample due to decelerating lens mode
retarding field -285 V/mm



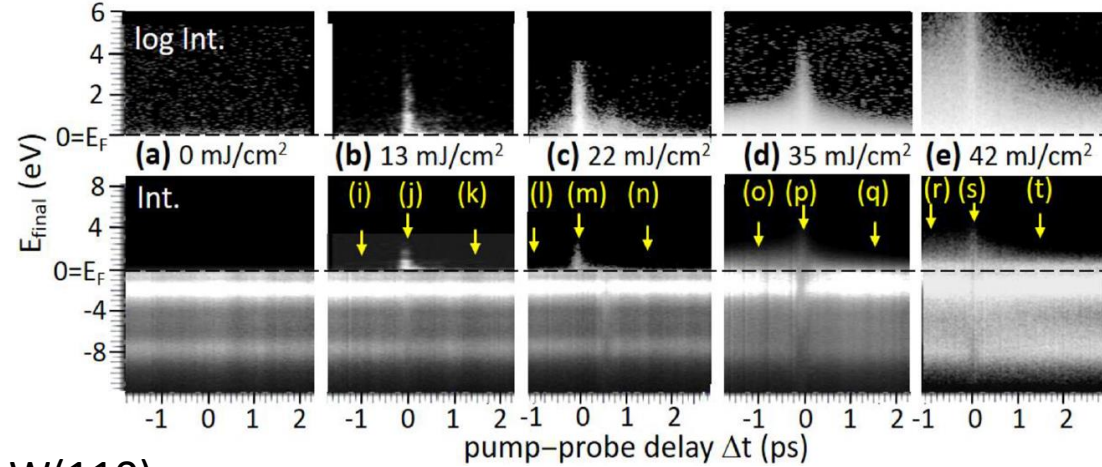
field-free low-energy drift space

SUPPRESSION of space-charge effects by retarding front lens: first experiments @ FLASH

Repeller-MM (-23V/mm) Extractor-MM (+2kV/mm)



Rev. Sci. Instrum.
92, 053703 (2021)

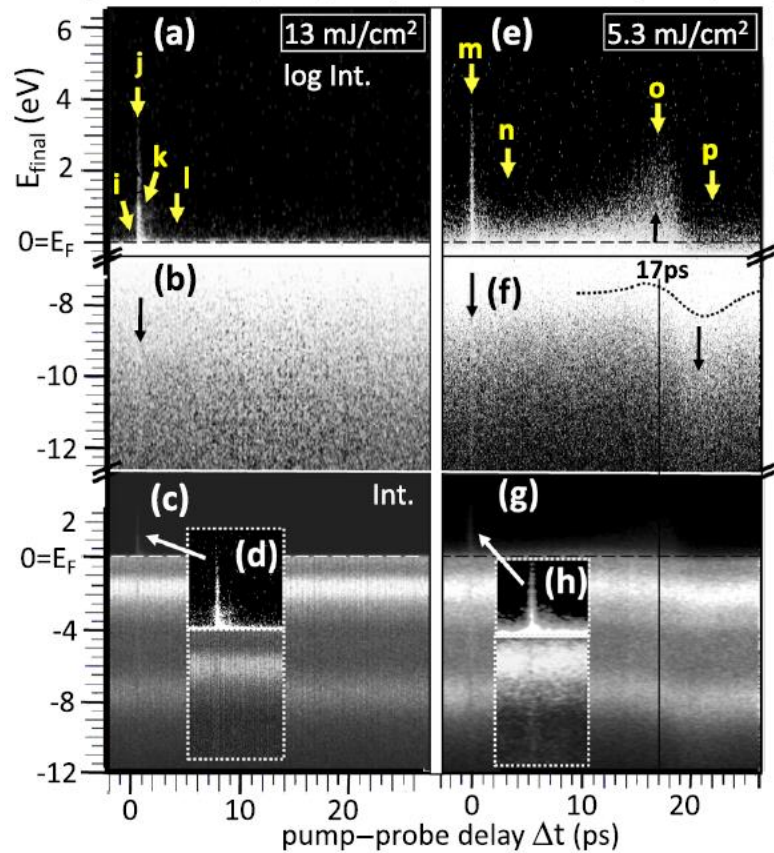


W(110)

SUPPRESSION of space-charge effects by retarding front lens: first experiments @ FLASH

Repeller-MM (-23V/mm) Extractor-MM (+2kV/mm)

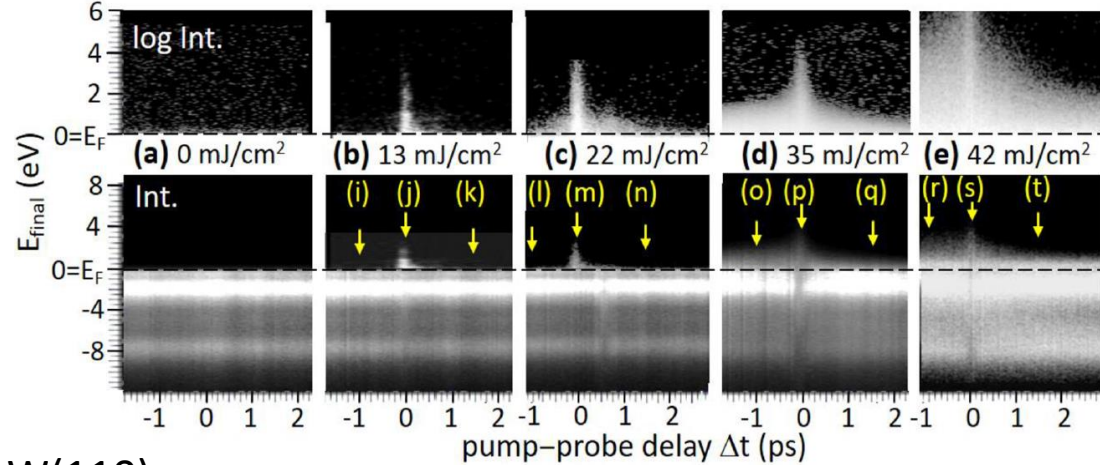
Rev. Sci. Instrum.
92, 053703 (2021)



F. Pressacco et al.,
Nat. Commun. 12, 5088 (2021)

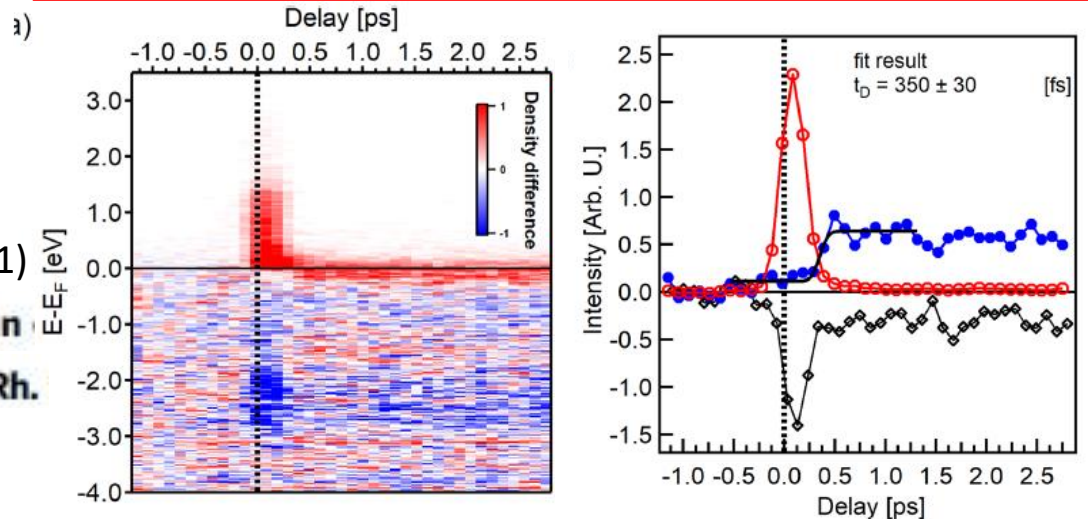
**Fig. 4 Subpicosecond generation
of the electronic FM order in FeRh.**

Federicos talk tomorrow
MM @ PETRA & FLASH



W(110)

Subpicosecond metamagnetic phase transition in
FeRh driven by non-equilibrium electron dynamics



SUPPRESSION of space-charge effects by retarding front lens: first experiments @ FLASH

W(110)

Rev. Sci. Instrum.
92, 053703 (2021)

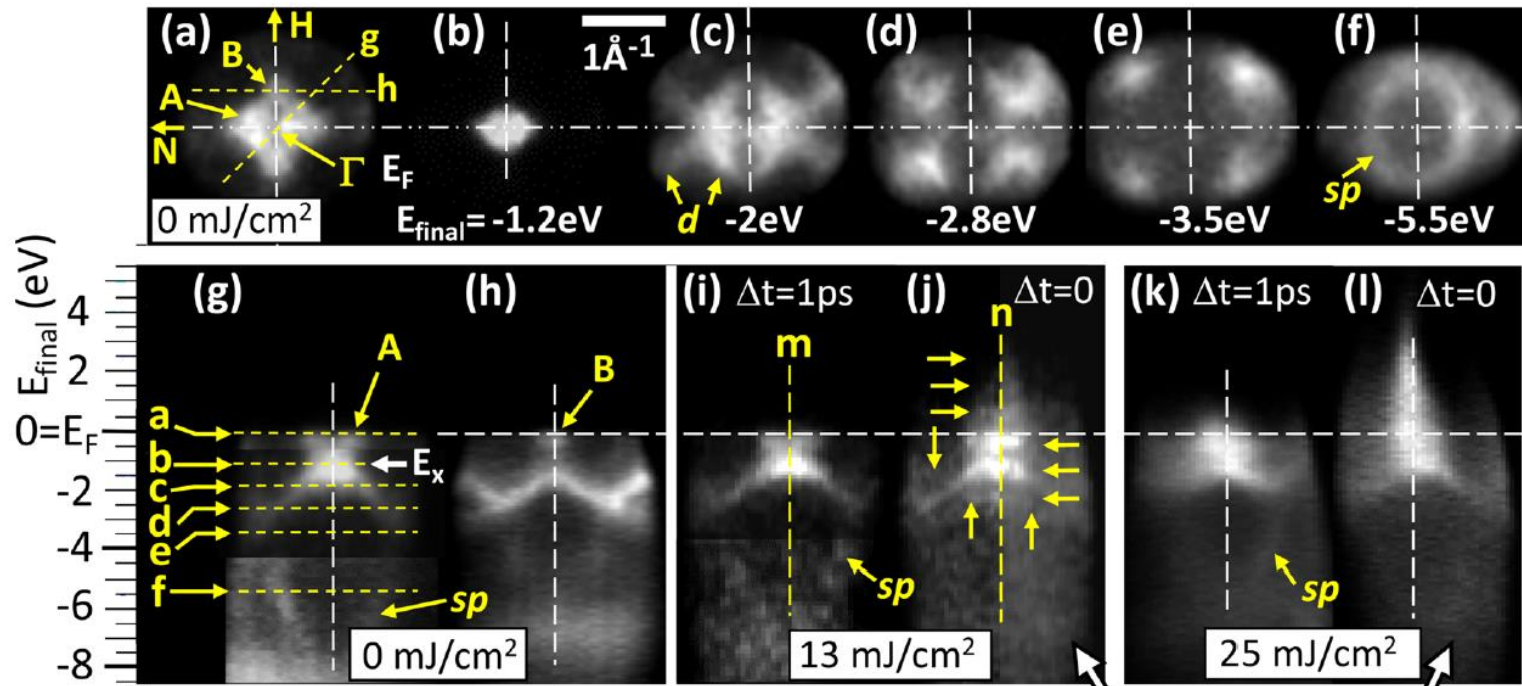


FIG. 7. Sections through the 4D (k_x , k_y , E_{final} , Δt) data arrays in the valence-band range of W(110) recorded at room temperature in the *repeller-MM* mode (field $F = -21 \text{ V/mm}$) with $h\nu_{\text{pump}} = 1.2 \text{ eV}$ (p-polarized) and $h\nu_{\text{probe}} = 111.6 \text{ eV}$. (a)–(f) k_x - k_y sections at different final-state energies as given in the panels and marked in

SUPPRESSION of space-charge effects by retarding front lens: first experiments @ FLASH

Rev. Sci. Instrum.
92, 053703 (2021)

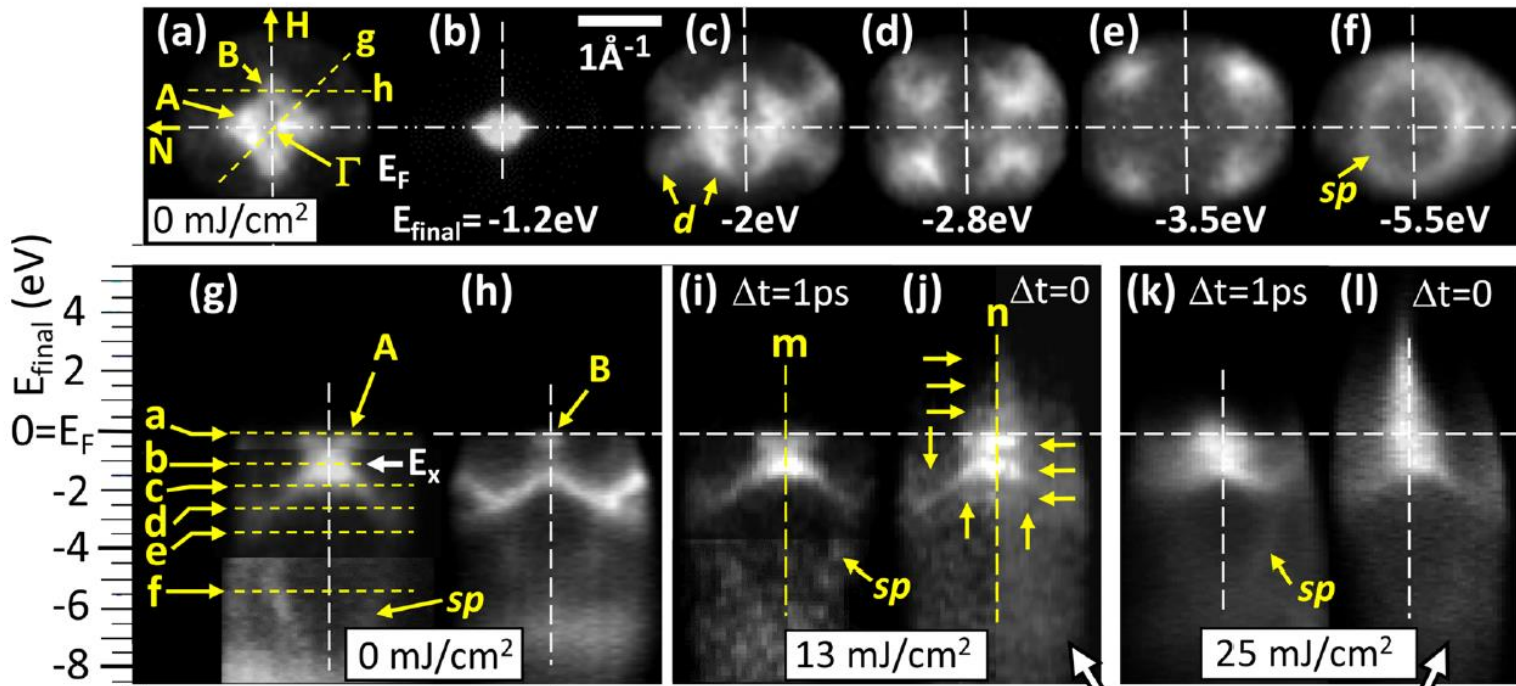
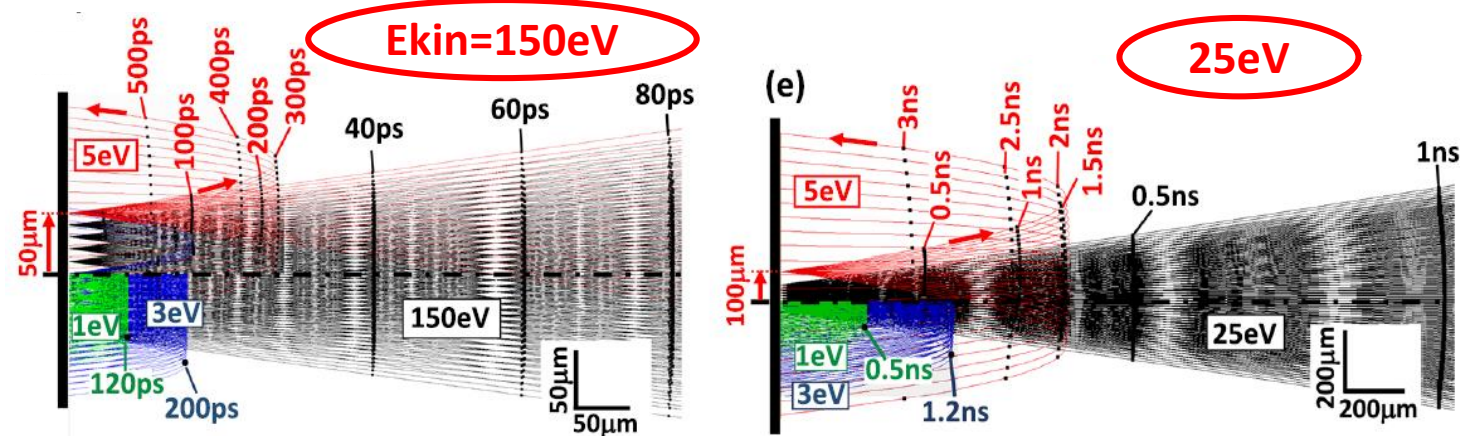


FIG. 7. Sections through the 4D (k_x , k_y , E_{final} , Δt) data arrays in the valence-band range of W(110) recorded at room temperature in the *repeller-MM* mode (field $F = -21 \text{ V/mm}$) with $h\nu_{\text{pump}} = 1.2 \text{ eV}$ (p-polarized) and $h\nu_{\text{probe}} = 111.6 \text{ eV}$. (a)–(f) k_x - k_y sections at different final-state energies as given in the panels and marked in



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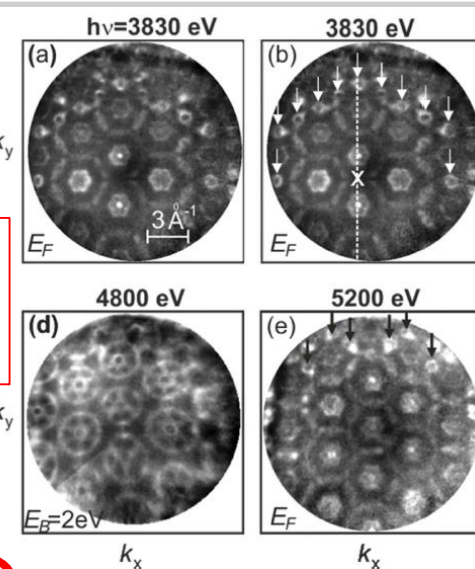
Spin filter

- Progress in spin filtering (high energies, larger energy bands)
- First fs time resolved spin measurements (Gort)

19 BZs

Re(0001)

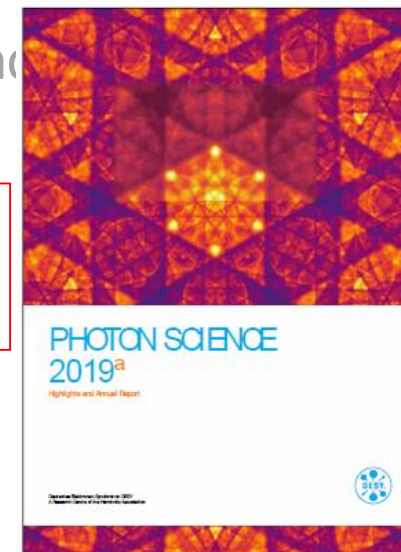
J. Synchr. Rad.
26, 1996 (2019)



Kai's talk, Philip's talk this session, several talks tomorrow
MM @ PETRA & FLASH

Graphite hXPD

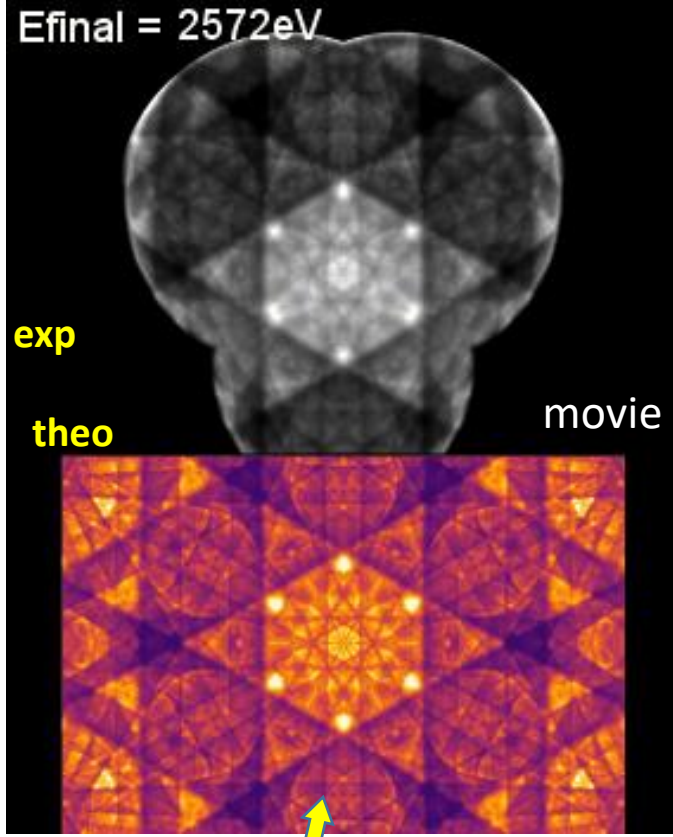
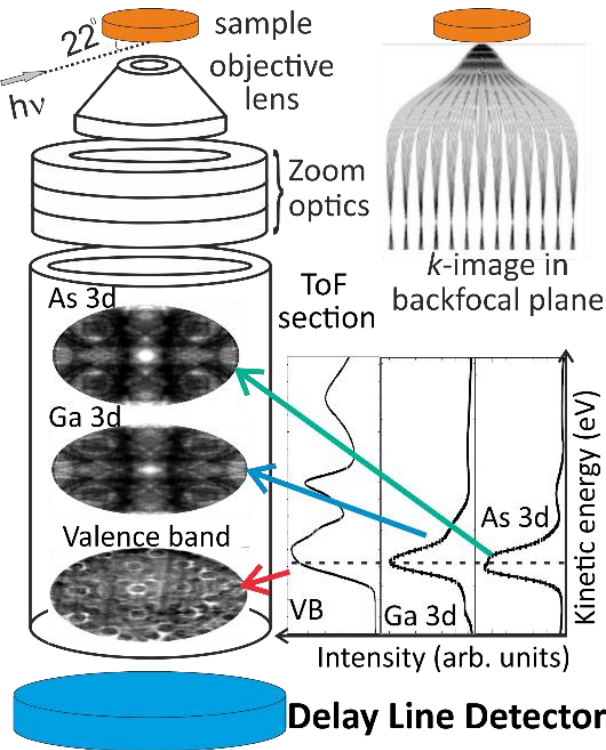
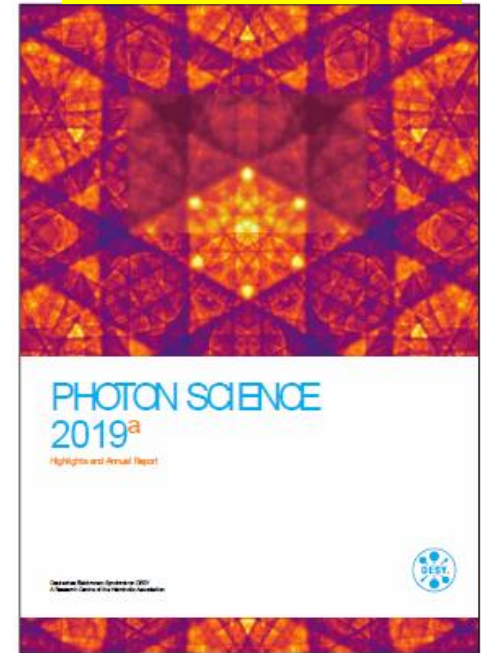
New J. Phys.
21, 113031 (2019)



Full-field imaging hXPD

XPD graphite

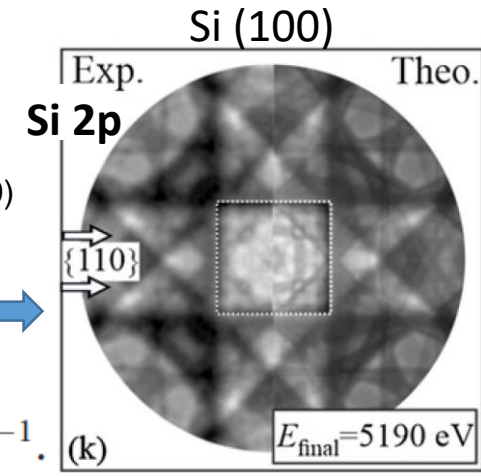
DESY Highlights 2019



Bloch wave calculation

O. Fedchenko et al., *New J. of Phys.* **21**, 113031 (2019)

O. Fedchenko et al., *New J. of Phys.* **22**, 103002 (2020)



$$G_{220} = 3.27 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$$

(k)

Outline

Introduction

- Multidimensional aspect
- ToF-MM vs conventional ARPES

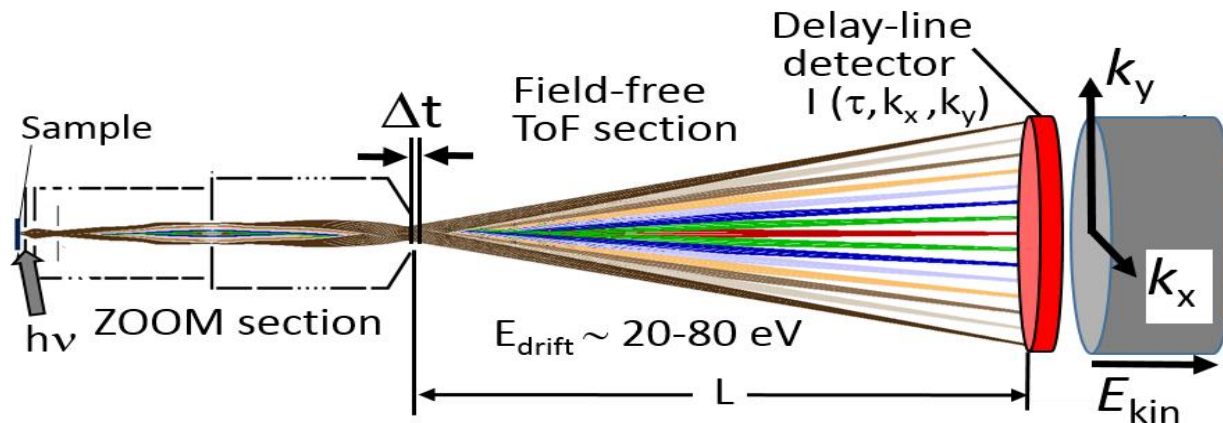
Instrument evolution

- Space-charge correction / suppression in ToF-MM
- Valence-band mapping → electronic structure
- Photoelectron diffraction XPD → geometric structure
- PEEM mode → 'sub-micron ARPES'

Spin filter

- Progress in spin filtering (high energies, larger energy band)
- First fs time resolved spin measurements (Gort)

ToF MM key features: PEEM mode



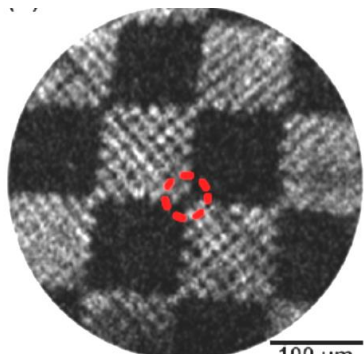
Real-Space (PEEM) images:

scale calibration

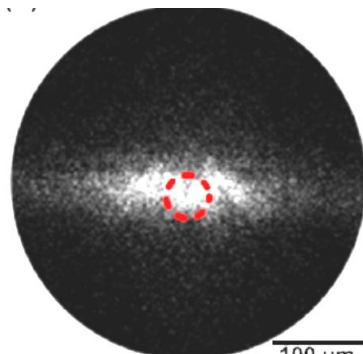
footprint FEL beam

pump laser

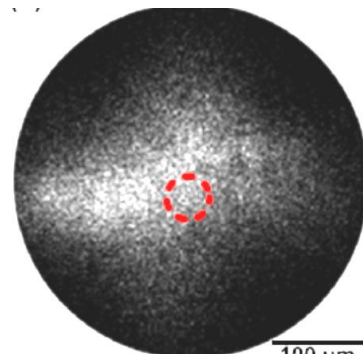
freshly cleaved Smb_6



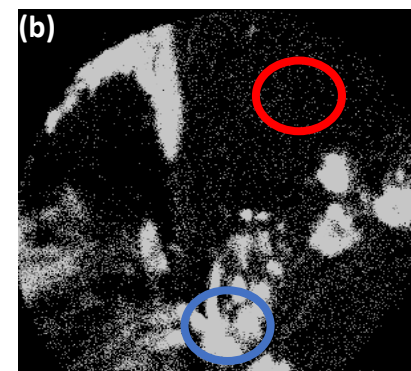
Hg lamp



109.5 eV



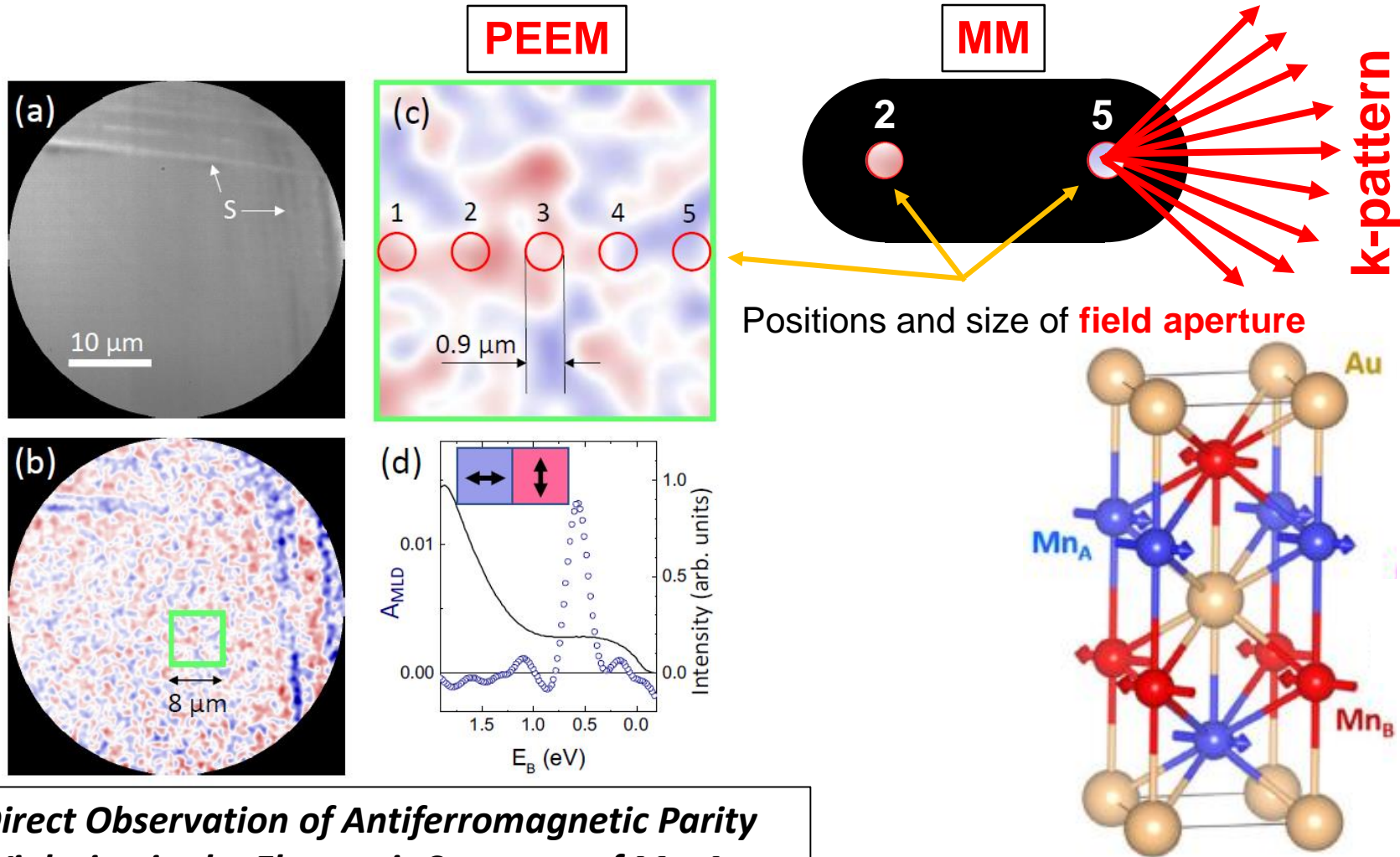
1.6 eV



Dmitro Kutnyakhov et al.,
Rev. Sci. Instrum. **91**, 013109 (2020)

ToF MM key features: 'Sub-micron ARPES'

Example: Resolving micron-sized antiferromagnetic domains in Mn_2Au



Direct Observation of Antiferromagnetic Parity Violation in the Electronic Structure of Mn_2Au

O. Fedchenko, L. Smejkal et al., arXiv 2110.12186v1 (2021)

Outline

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Spin-resolved experiments 4 decades ago

44, NUMBER 10

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

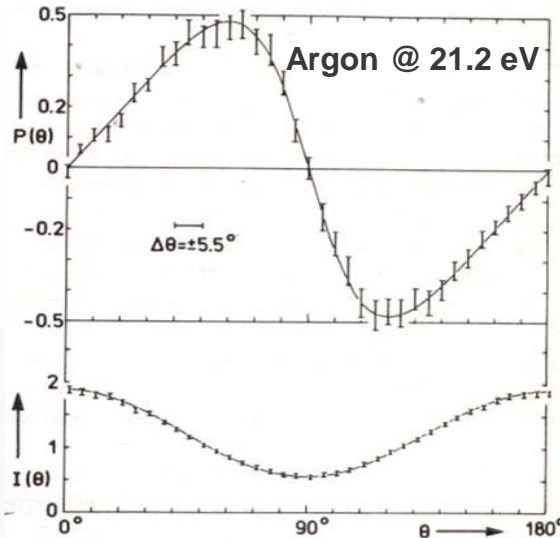
1980

Angular Dependence of the Polarization of Photoelectrons Ejected by Plane-Polarized Radiation from Argon and Xenon Atoms

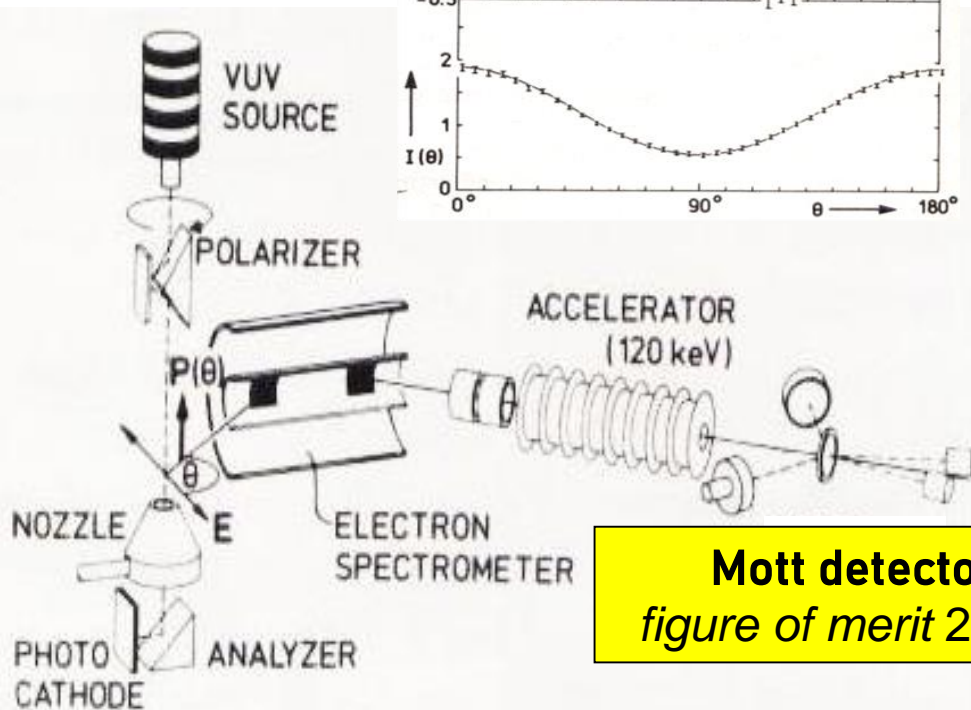
G. Schönhense

Physikalisches Institut der Universität Münster, D-4400 Münster, Germany

(Received 31 December 1979)



several weeks...



Mott detector
figure of merit 2×10^{-4}

VOLUME 48, NUMBER 9

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

1982

Photoelectron Polarization in Hg $6s^2$ Subshell Ionization with Unpolarized Light: New Aspect of the Fano Effect

G. Schönhense and U. Heinzmann

Fritz-Haber-Institut der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, D-1000 Berlin 33, West Germany

J. Kessler

Physikalisches Institut der Universität Münster, D-4400 Münster, West Germany

N. A. Cherepkov

A. F. Ioffe Physical-Technical Institute, 194021 Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

Just 3 spin-polarization points,
3 weeks of accumulation time with the Mott

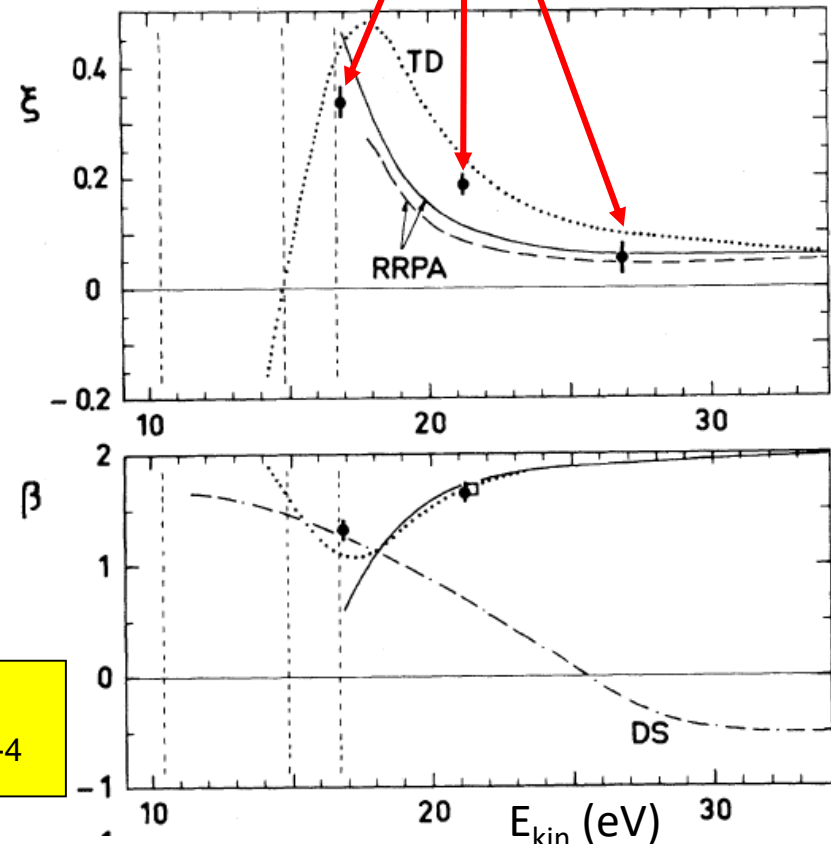
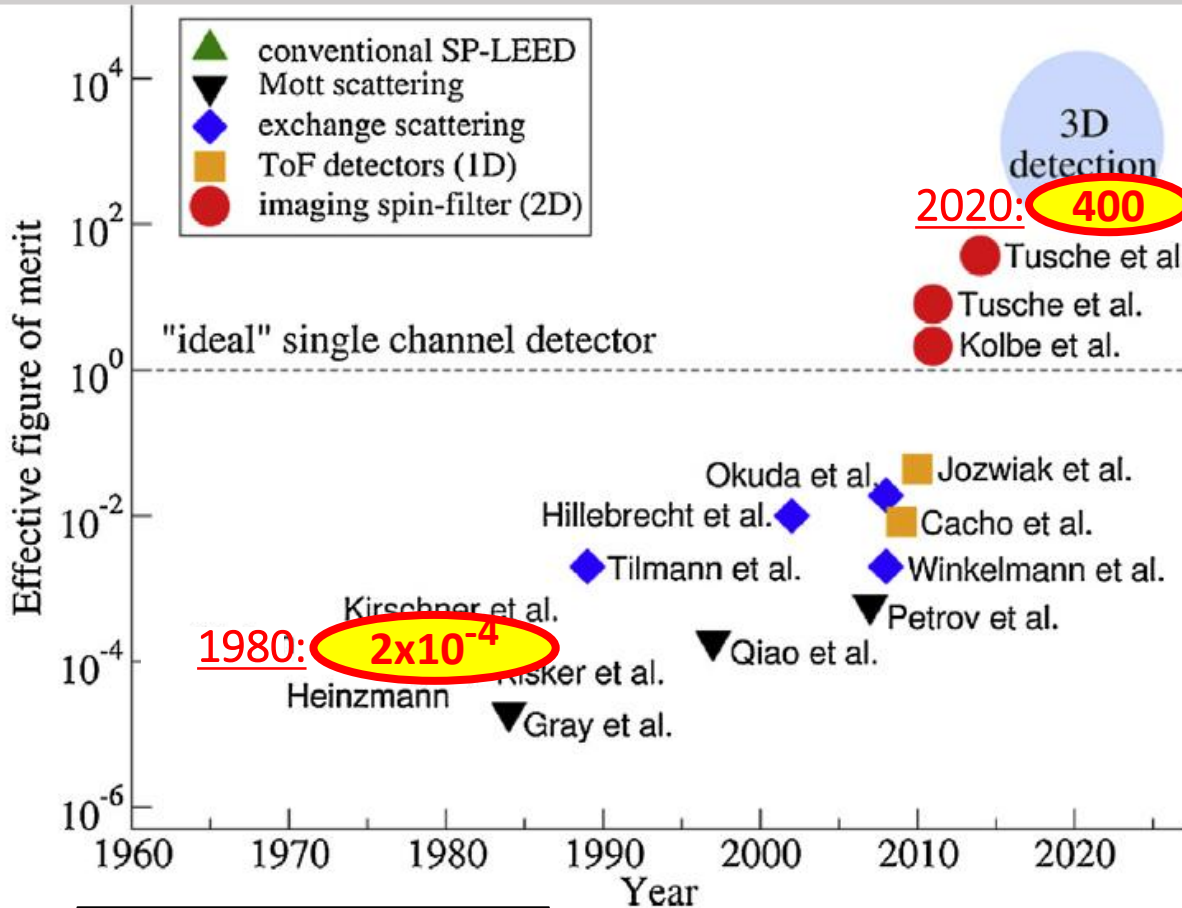


Figure of merit of spin detectors



M. Kolbe



D. Kutnyakhov



S. Chernov

Mainz

S. Suga & C. Tusche,
JESRP **200**, 119 (2015)

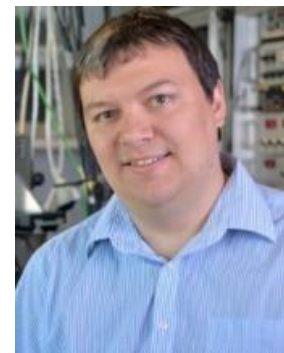
Halle



J. Kirschner

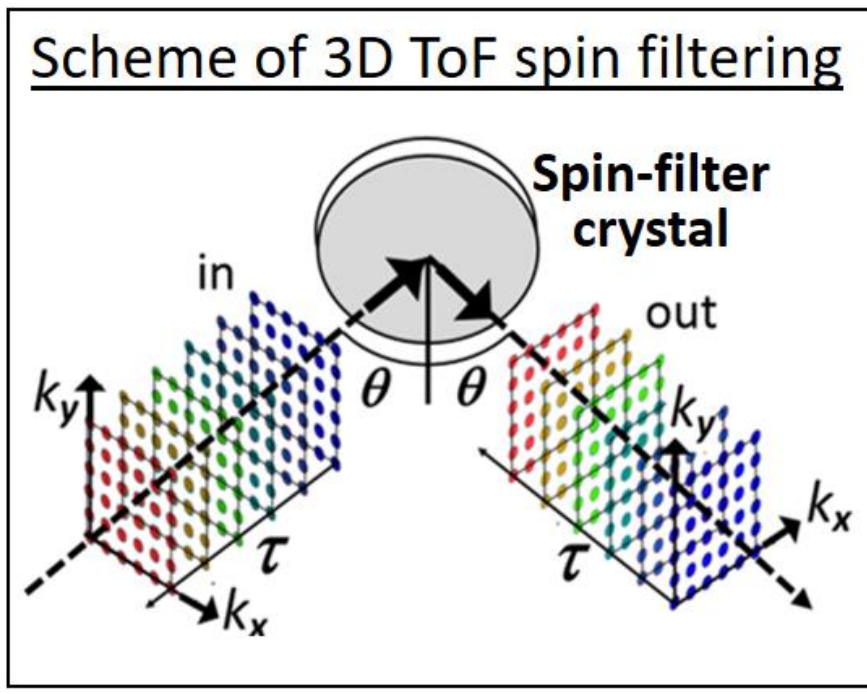
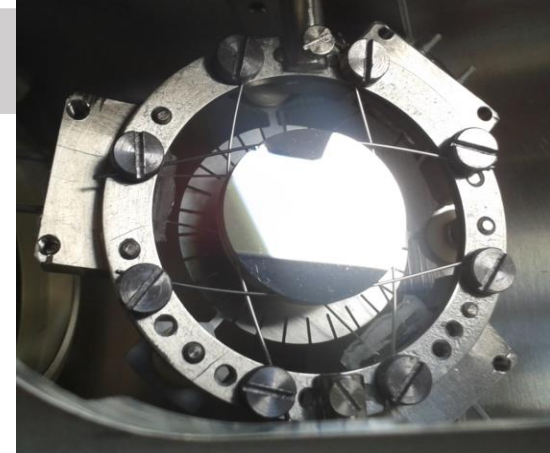


C. Tusche



D. Vasilyev

ToF MM key features: Spin filter



W(100) at 45° & 27eV

FoM_{single} = 5×10^{-3}

k -resolution: 0.03 \AA^{-1}

E -resolution: 20 meV

k -disk at E_F :

$N \approx 1700$ (k_x, k_y)-pixels

$N > 10^5$ resolved

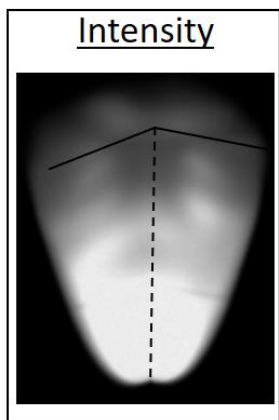
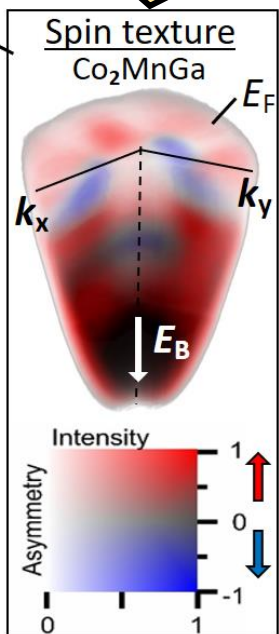
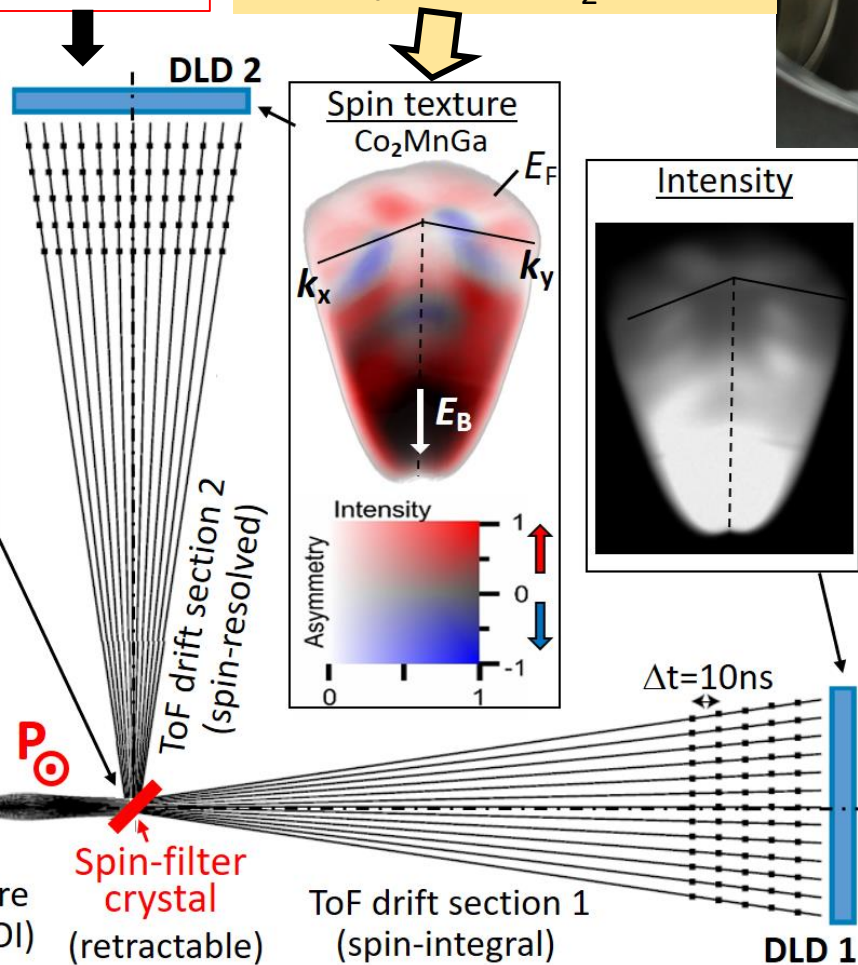
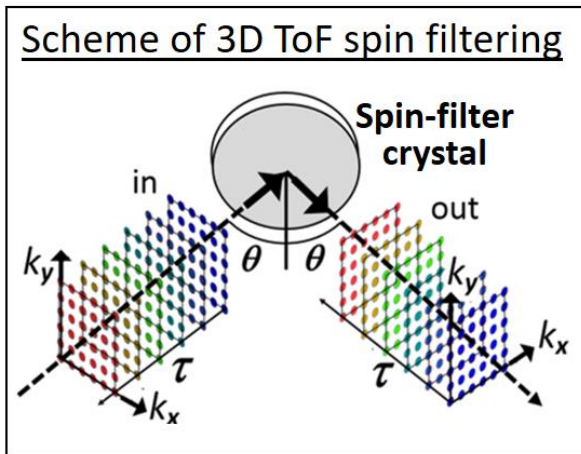
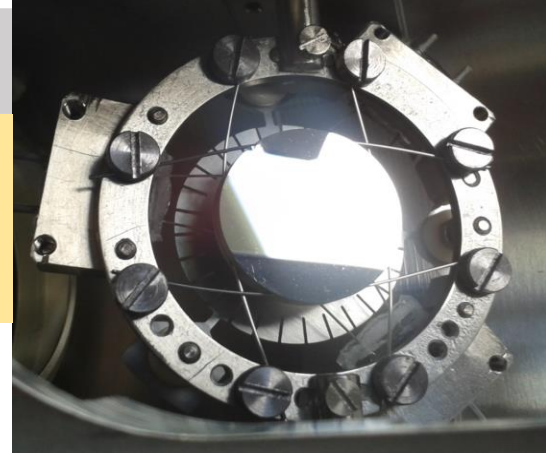
(E_B, k_x, k_y)-voxels

FoM_{eff} ≈ 400

ToF MM key features: Spin filter

Second ToF branch captures spin-filtered image

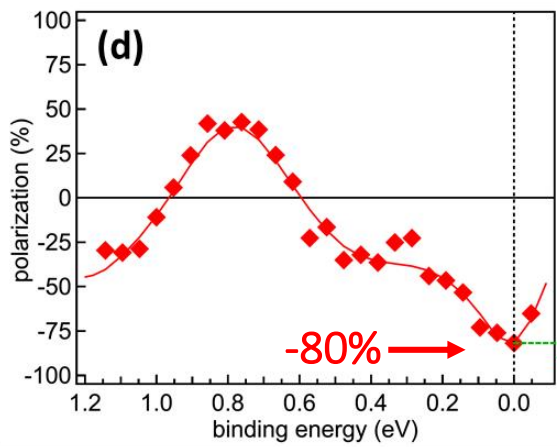
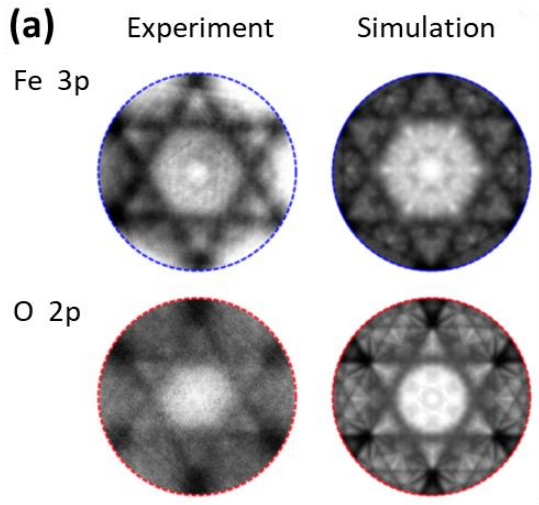
0.5 hours: Full VB spin texture of Heusler compound Co_2MnGa



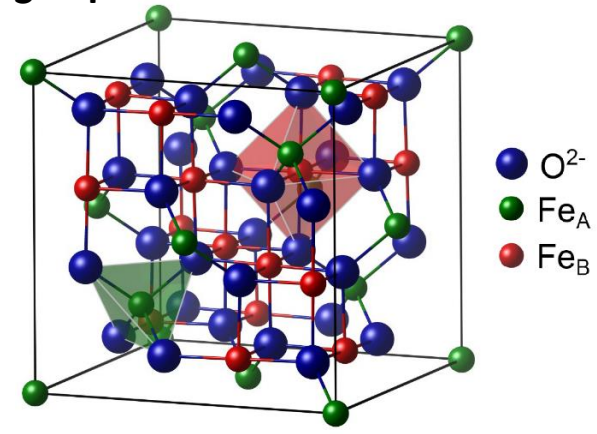
$N > 10^5$ resolved (E_B, k_x, k_y) -voxels
FoMeff ≈ 400

Sergey Chernov et al.,
Phys. Rev. B **103**,
054407 (2021)

ToF-MM & spin filter: True bulk spin polarization of Fe₃O₄

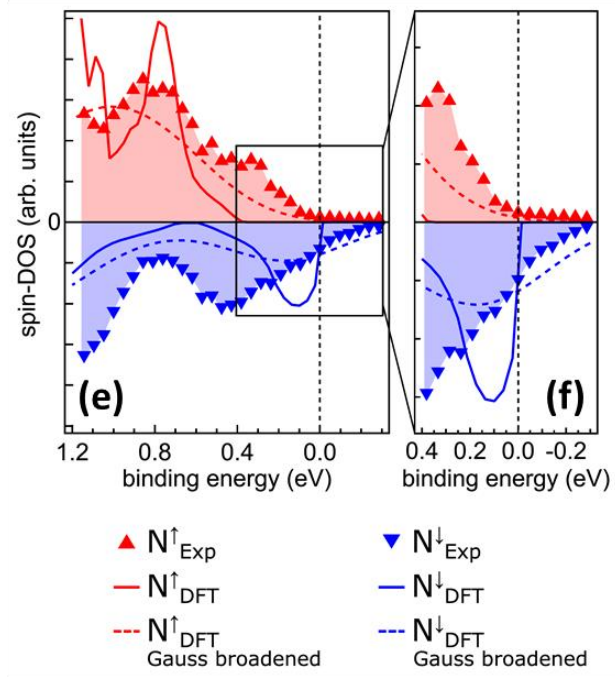
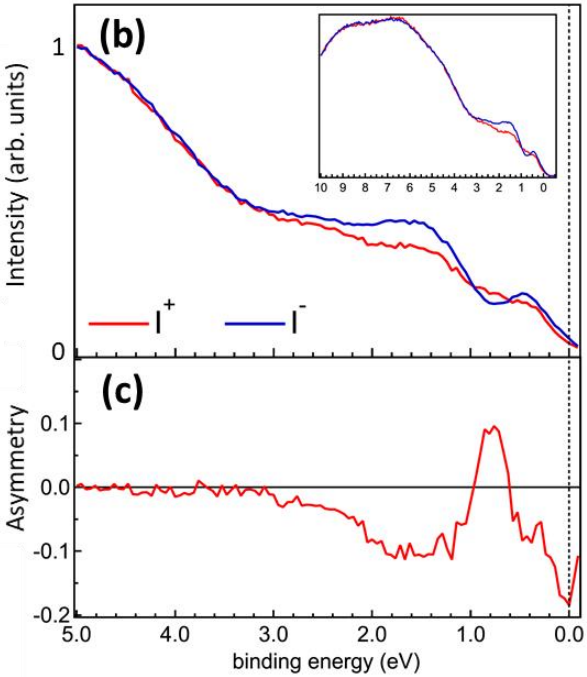


Fe₃O₄



hν = 5 keV
true bulk spin polarization

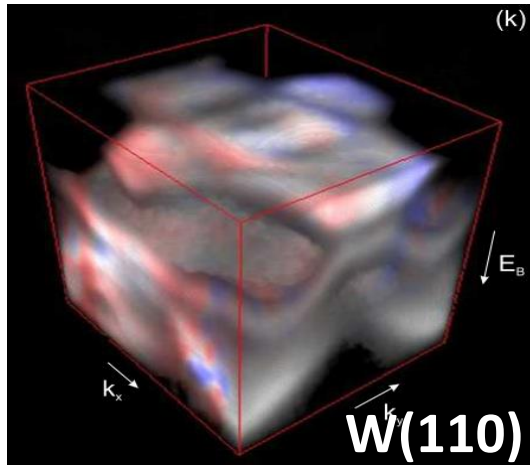
M. Schmitt et al.,
Phys. Rev. B **104**,
 045129 (2021)
Cooperation with
Würzburg University



-80% at E_F points on half-metallic ferromagnet

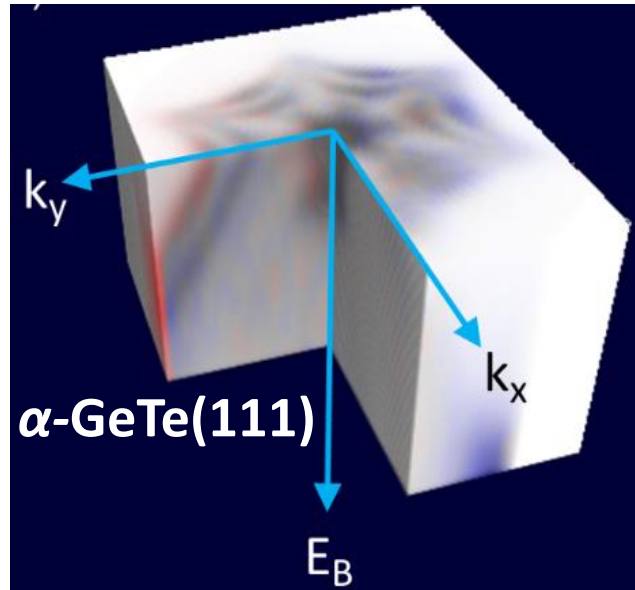
ToF MM key features: Spin filter

Spin texture of surface states

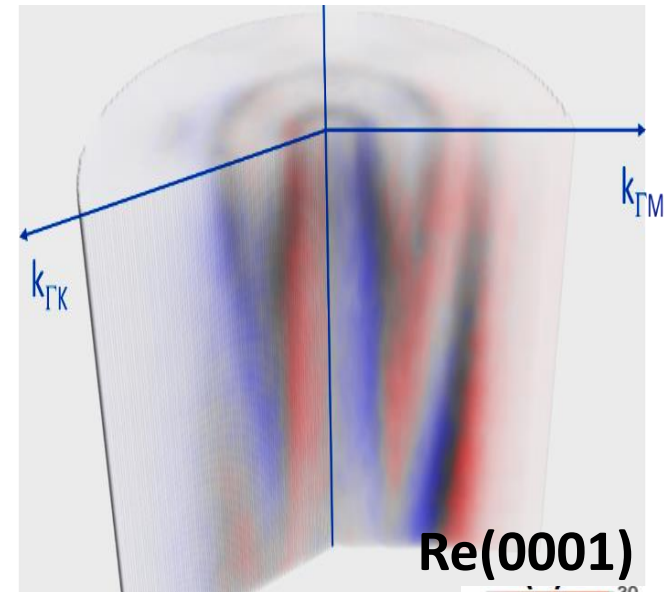


Time-reversal invariant helical Dirac state in projected bulk band gap

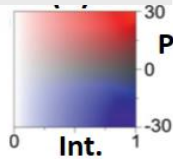
BESSY II
10m NIM



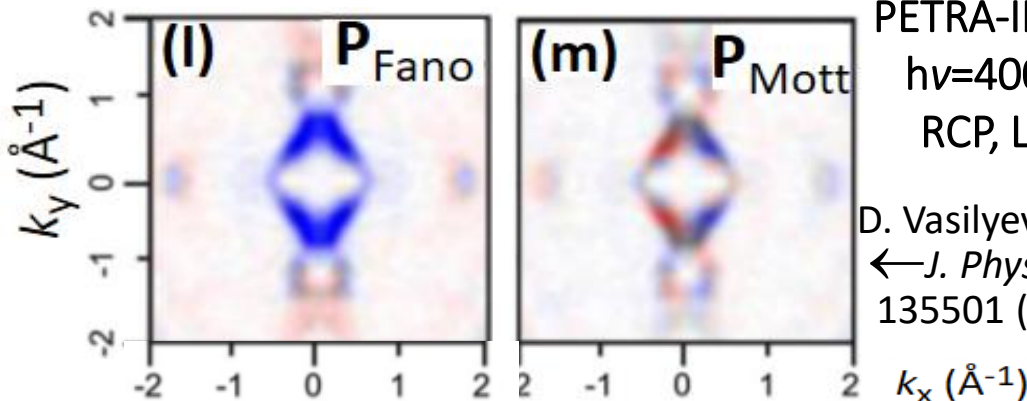
Bulk Rashba semiconductor



Tamm state with Rashba signature



Two spin components (Fano and Mott) of bulk bands



PETRA-III P04
 $h\nu=400\text{eV}$
RCP, LCP

D. Vasilyev et al.,
 $\leftarrow J. Phys. C$ **32**,
135501 (2020)

Spin- and time-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy and diffraction studies using time-of-flight momentum microscopes

JVST A REVIEW
Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology A

J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A **40**, (2022);

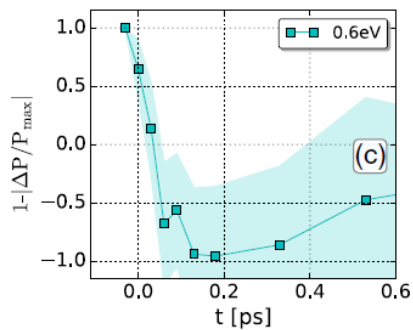
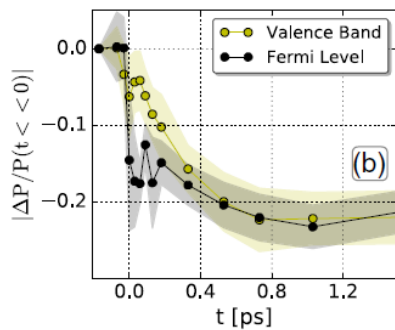
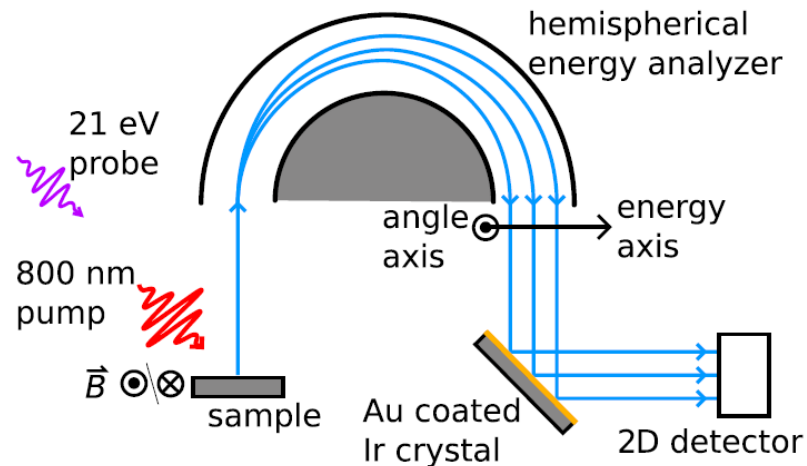
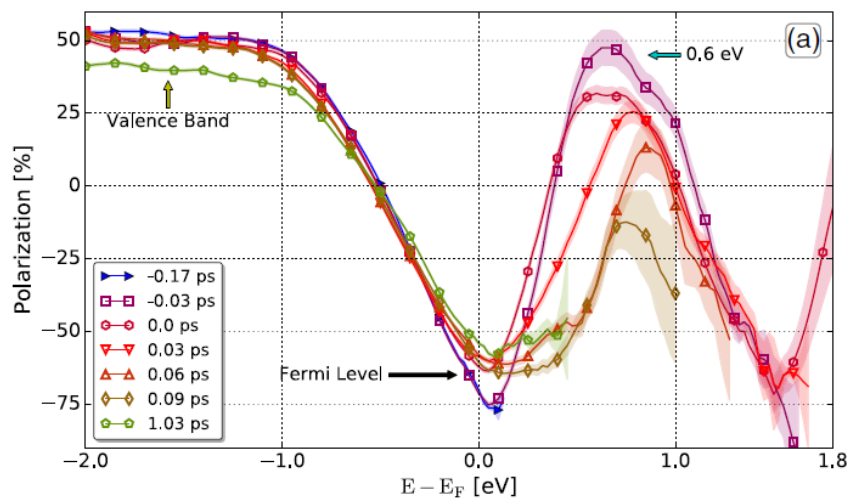
doi: 10.1116/6.0001500 32

First fs time-resolved Spin-ARPES

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **121**, 087206 (2018)

Early Stages of Ultrafast Spin Dynamics in a 3d Ferromagnet

R. Gort,^{1*} K. Bühlmann,¹ S. Däster,¹ G. Salvatella,¹ N. Hartmann,² Y. Zemp,¹ S. Hohenstein,^{3,4}
C. Stieger,⁵ A. Fognini,⁶ T. U. Michlmayr,¹ T. Bähler,¹ A. Vaterlaus,¹ and Y. Acremann¹



Compact setup for spin-, time-, and angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy

K. Bühlmann et al.,
Rev. Sci. Instrum.
91, 063001 (2020)

Zürich group

k-ToF's in fs photoemission

FELs:

HEXTOF @FLASH

HEXTOF 2.0

Eu XFEL

LCLS-II

HHG sources:

8 in operation more to follow

HEXTOF @ FLASH

- D. Kutnyakhov et al., *Time- and momentum-resolved photoemission studies using time-of-flight momentum microscopy at a free-electron laser*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **91**, 013109 (2020); doi: 10.1063/1.5118777
- M. Dendzik et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 096401 (2020)
- F. Pressacco et al., *Subpicosecond metamagnetic phase transition in FeRh driven by non-equilibrium electron dynamics*, Nat. Commun. **12**, 5088 (2021); doi: 10.1038/s41467-021-25347-3
- D. Curcio et al., *Ultrafast electronic linewidth broadening in the C 1s core level of graphene*, Phys. Rev. B **104**, L151104 (2021); doi: 10.1103/PhysRevB.104.L161104

HHG setups

- S. Beaulieu et al., *Revealing Hidden Orbital Pseudospin Texture with Time-Reversal Dichroism in Photo-electron Angular Distributions*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 216404 (2020) [Fritz-Haber group]
- S. Beaulieu et al., *Ultrafast dynamical Lifshitz transition*, Science Adv. **7**, eabd9275 (2020) [Fritz-Haber group]
- S. Beaulieu et al., *MUnveiling the Orbital Texture of 1T-TiTe₂ using Intrinsic Linear Dichroism in Multidimensional Photoemission Spectroscopy*, npj Quantum Materials **6**, 93 (2021); doi: 10.1038/s41535-021-00398-3 [Fritz-Haber group & Bordeaux group]
- M. Keunecke et al., *Electromagnetic dressing of the electron energy spectrum of Au(111) at high momenta*, Phys. Rev. B **102**, 161403 R (2020) [Göttingen group]
- J. Madéo et al., *Directly visualizing the momentum-forbidden dark excitons and their dynamics in atomically thin semiconductors*, Science **370**, 1199–1204 (2020) [Okinawa group]
- M. K. L. Man et al., *Experimental measurement of the intrinsic excitonic wave function*, Science Adv. **7**, eabg0192 (2021) [Okinawa group]
- R. Wallauer et al., *Tracing orbital images on ultrafast time scales*, Science **371**, 1056 (2021) [Marburg group]
- R. Wallauer et al., *Momentum-Resolved Observation of Exciton Formation Dynamics in Monolayer WS₂*, Nano Letters (2021); doi:10.1021/acs.nanolett.1c01839 [Marburg group & Regensburg group]

....

Funding:

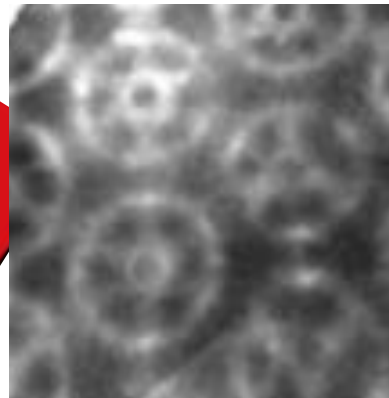
BMBF (several projects since 2014)

DFG through SFB TRR 173 „Spin+X“

Thank you!



City Arms of
Mainz am Rhein



Rhenium

(from lat. Rhenus)

Use a ToF-MM,
set $h\nu = 4400\text{eV}$,
look at $E_B = 2.0\text{eV}$,
and see the message