

Giorgio Rossi, Dipartimento di Fisica Unimi, riunione del 16/4/2013

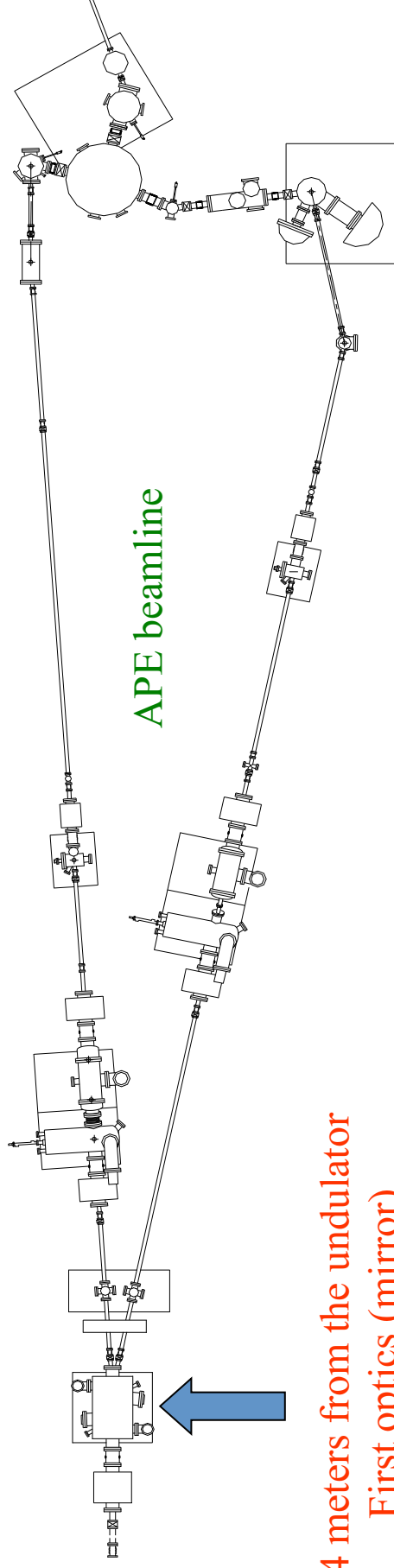
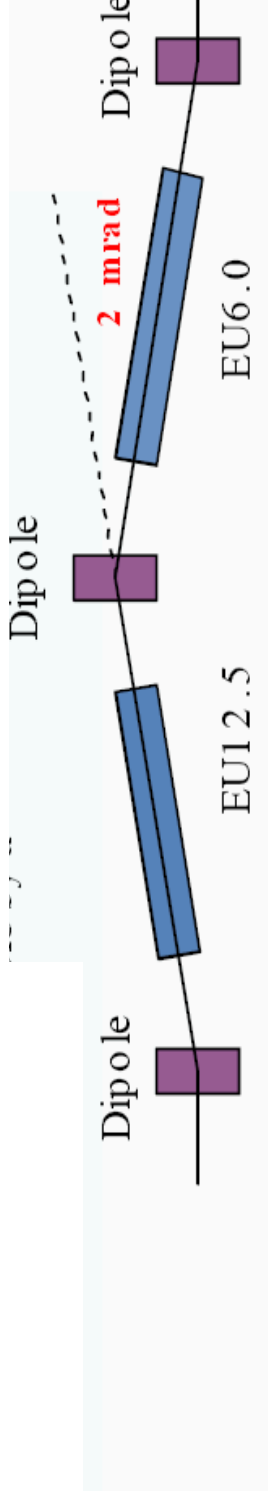


Elettra, FERMI@Elettra e IOM-TASC nel 2010



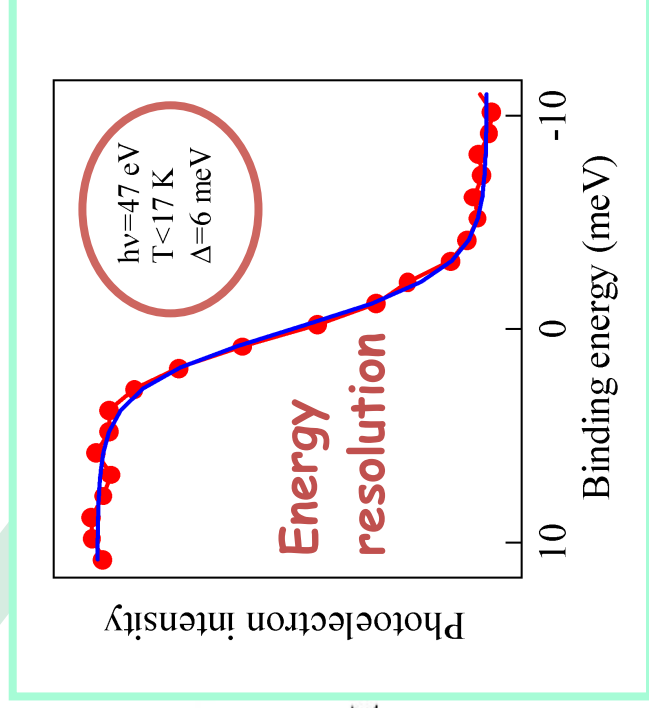
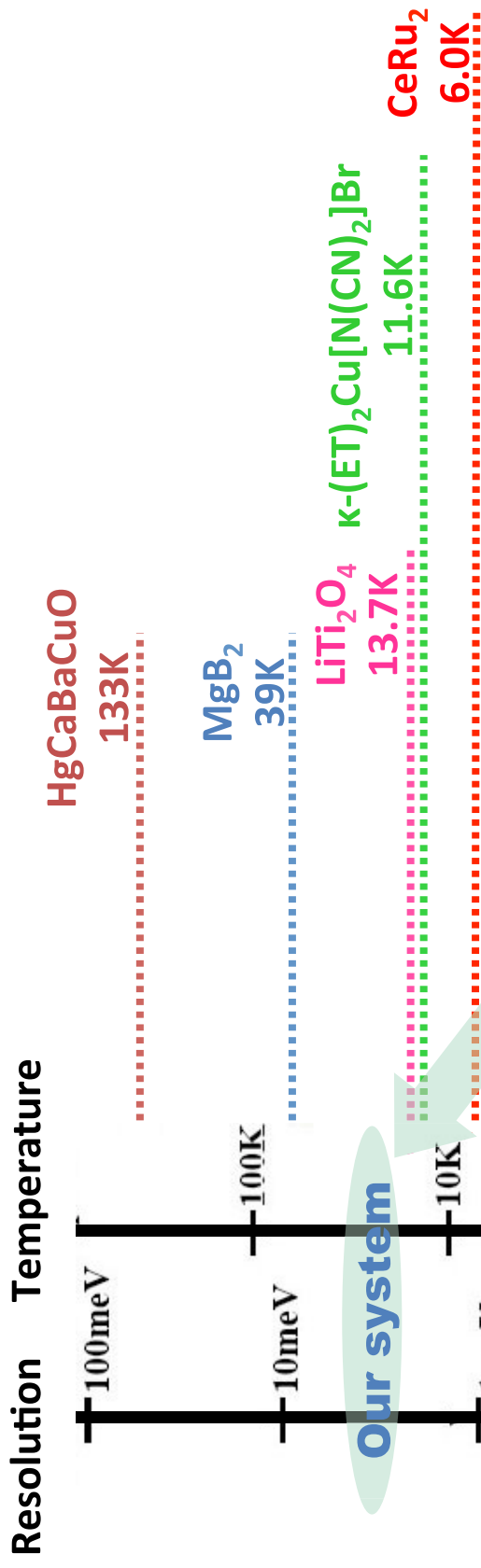
# Advanced Photoelectric effect Experiment (APE) @ ELETTRA: Zig-zag undulators

- Two undulators are placed in the same straight section
- 2 mrad zig-zag angle.
- No pinholes, high thermal load
- Two independent (almost) beamline with dedicated end station(s)



24 meters from the undulator  
First optics (mirror)

# Photoemission spectroscopy: the 'right' energy scale for electronic and magnetic properties

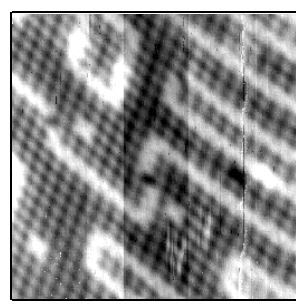
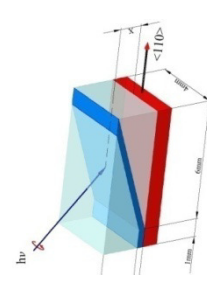
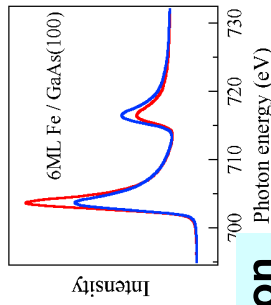
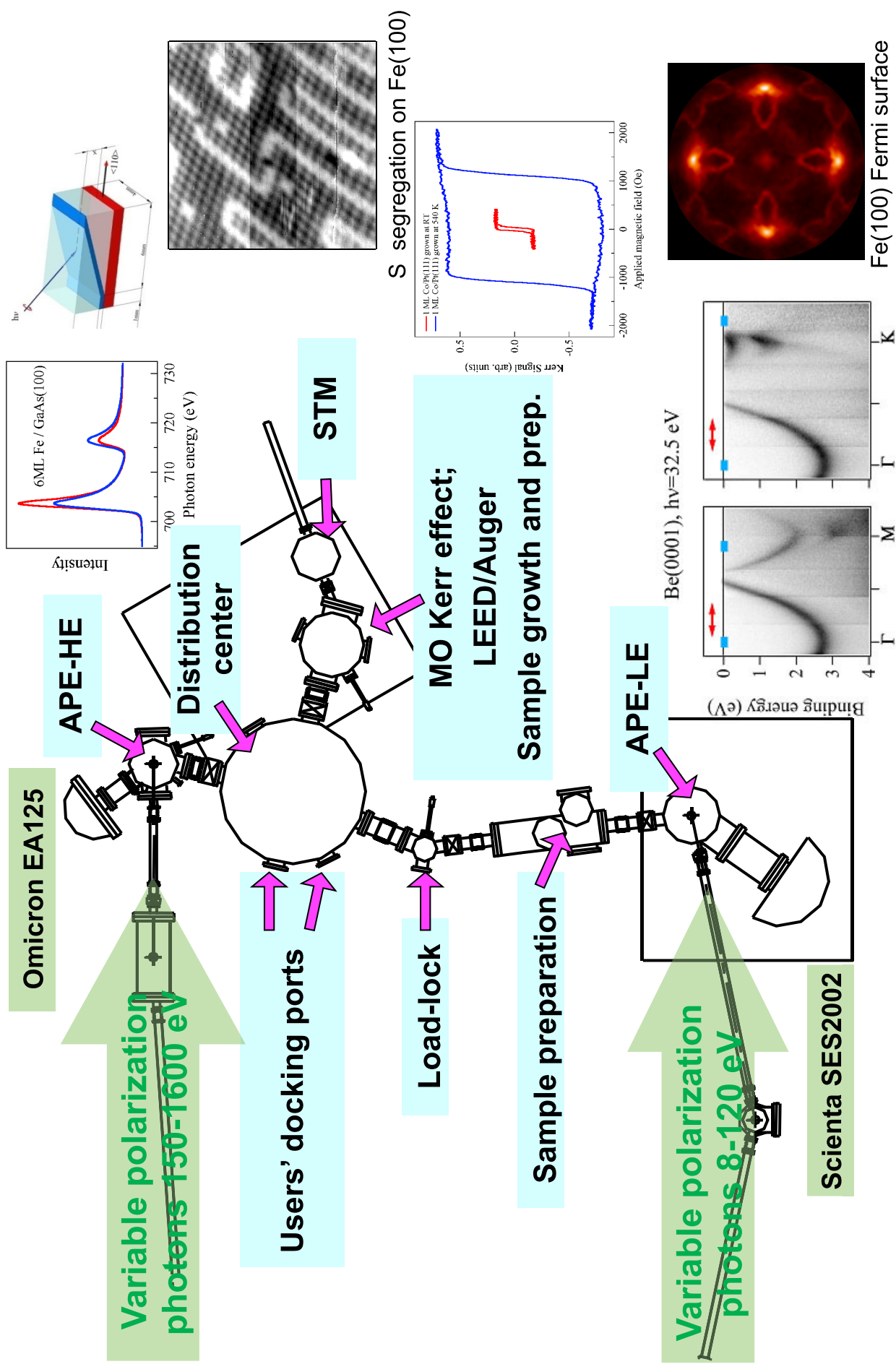


## Angular resolution

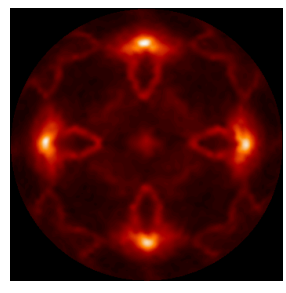
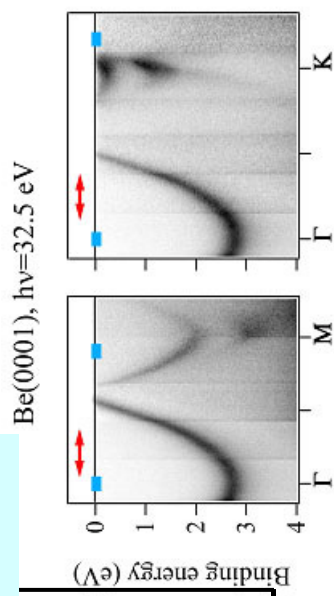
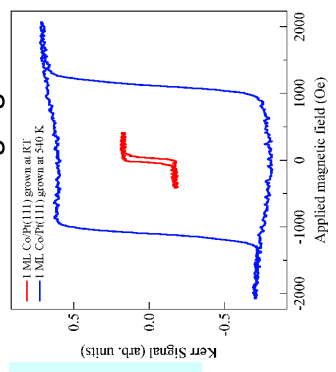
- Achieved electronically
- In one shot - dispersion within  $\sim 14^\circ$  in  $< 0.2^\circ$  step



# APE Laboratory

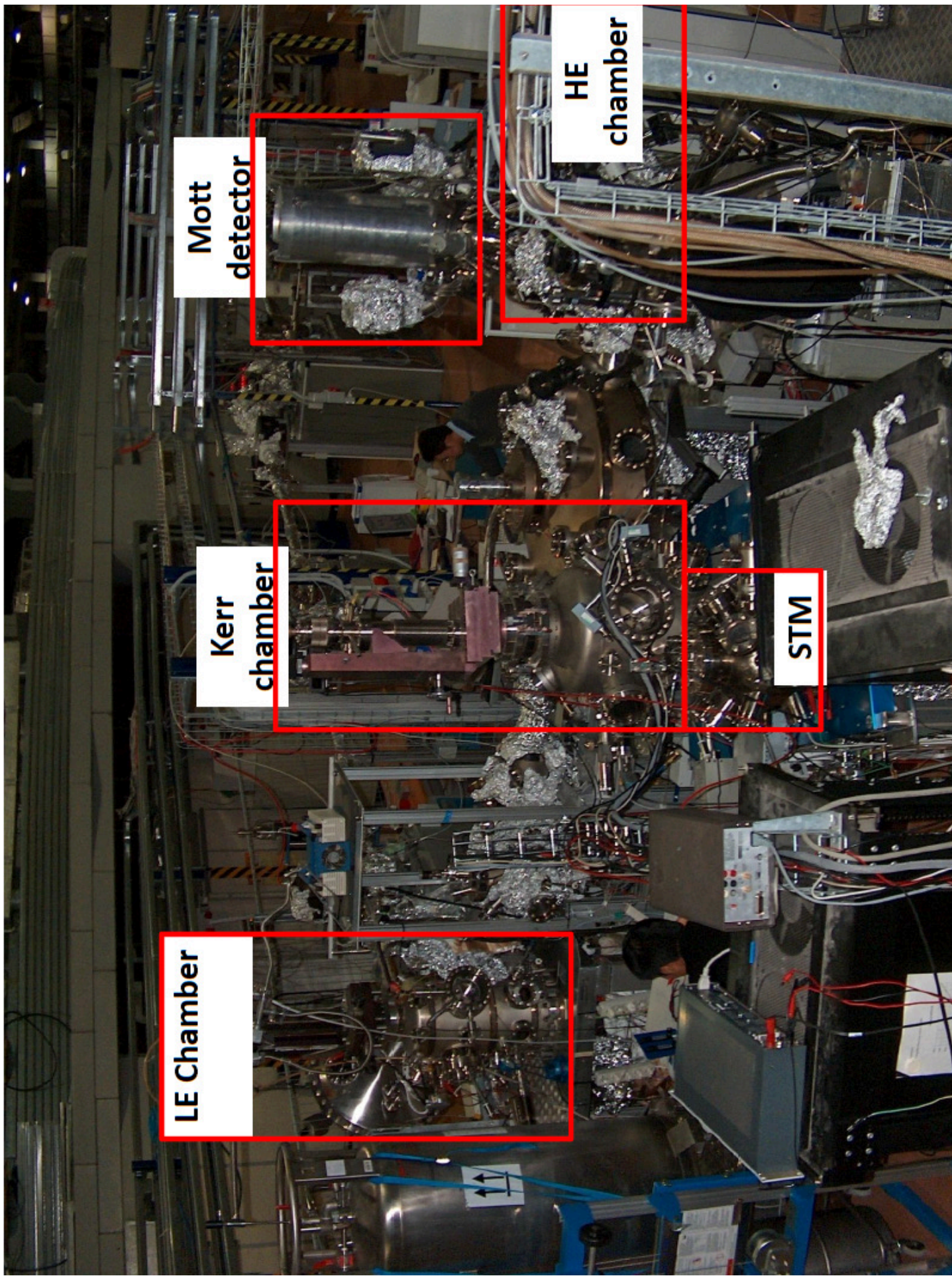


S segregation on Fe(100)



Fe(100) Fermi surface





**LE Chamber**

**Kerr chamber**

**Mott detector**

**HE chamber**

**STM**



## Three-Dimensional Tomography of the Beryllium Fermi Surface: Surface Charge Redistribution

I. Vobornik,<sup>1</sup> J. Fujii,<sup>1</sup> M. Hochstrasser,<sup>1,2</sup> D. Krizmanic,<sup>1</sup> C.E. Viol,<sup>1</sup> G. Panaccione,<sup>1</sup> S. Fabris,<sup>3</sup>  
S. Baroni,<sup>3</sup> and G. Rossi<sup>1,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>TASC National Laboratory, INFN-CNR, SS 14, km 163.5, I-34012 Trieste, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Laboratorium für Festkörperphysik, ETH Hönggerberg, CH-8093 Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>3</sup>SISSA and INFN-CNR DEMOCRITOS Theory@Elettra group, Via Beirut 2-4, I-34014 Trieste, Italy

<sup>4</sup>Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, via Campi 213/A, I-41100 Modena, Italy  
(Received 20 April 2007; published 19 October 2007)

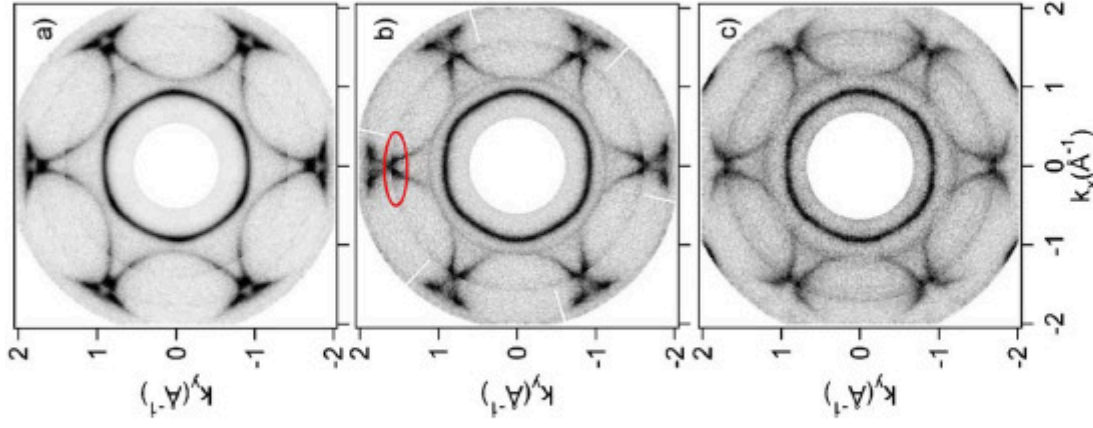


FIG. 1 (color online). The stereographic in-plane projection of the FS cuts measured with  $h\nu = 31$  (a),  $h\nu = 38$  (b),  $h\nu = 42.5$  eV (c); the oval emphasizes the “discontinuity” (see text) ascribed to the coronet.

## Be(0001) – large surface relaxation Direct measure of surface induced charge redistribution from bulk to 2D surface state

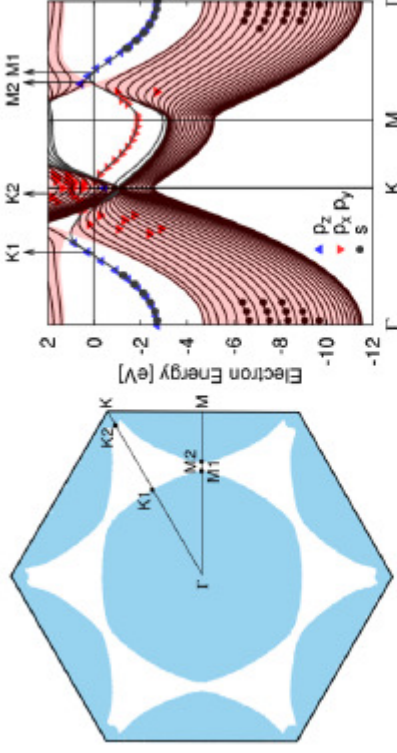
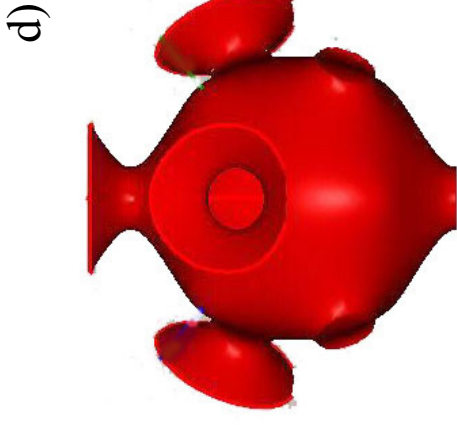
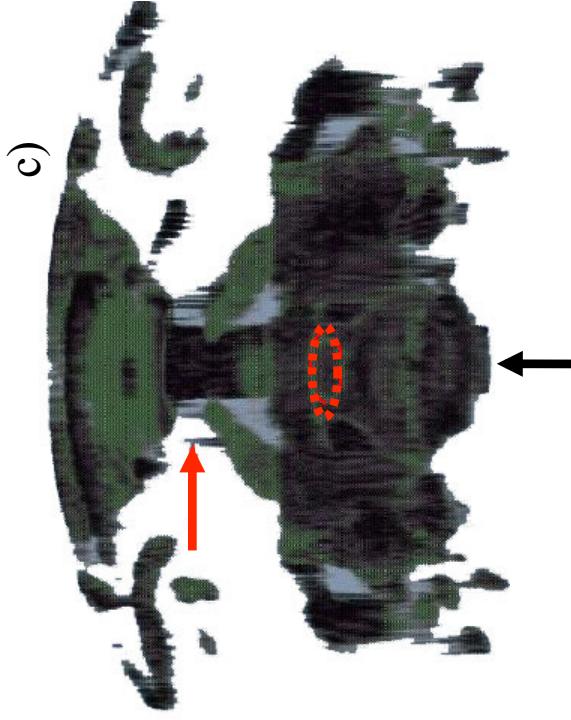
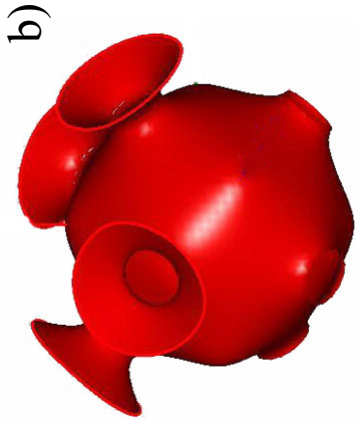
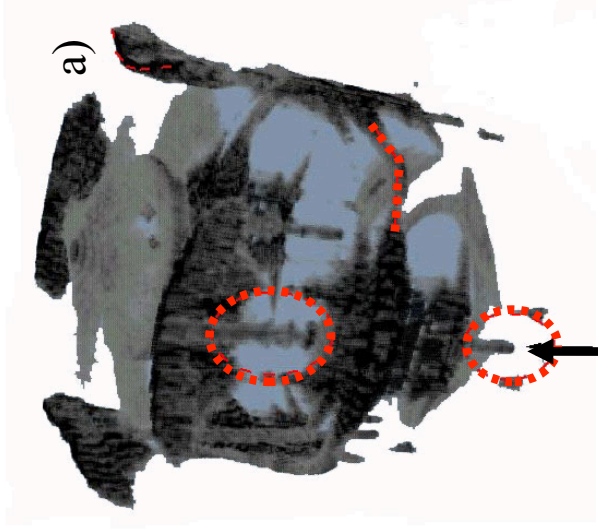


FIG. 4 (color online). Calculated FCs for the surface states (left) and band structure of Be(0001) (black lines) and of Be bulk (shaded red area; right); the symbols mark the electron states whose contribution from the outermost atomic layer is larger than 10%; the total area enclosed by the FCs of the surface states is  $\sim 34\%$  (for the  $\Gamma$  surface state) and  $\sim 43\%$  (for the  $\bar{M}$  surface state) of the 2D Brillouin zone.

# M@N6O4P\$E?Q(R?;J-(E&;S\$T?(LFJF" ;\$KUV(WMN6



## Measured on Cu(100) face

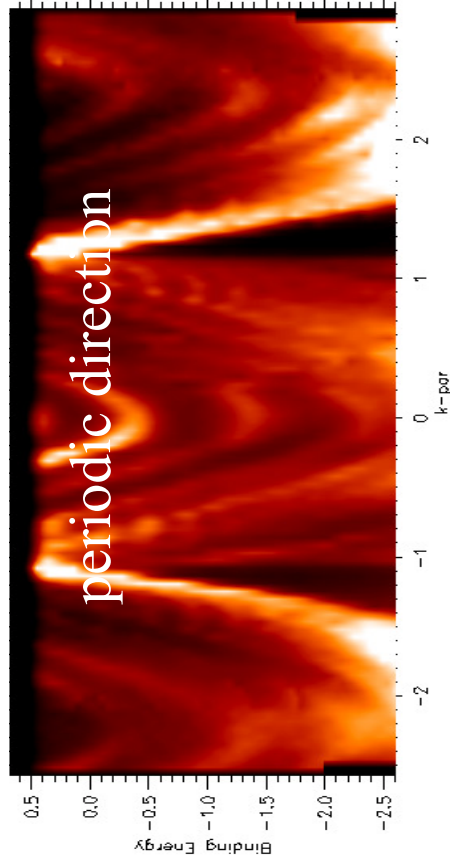
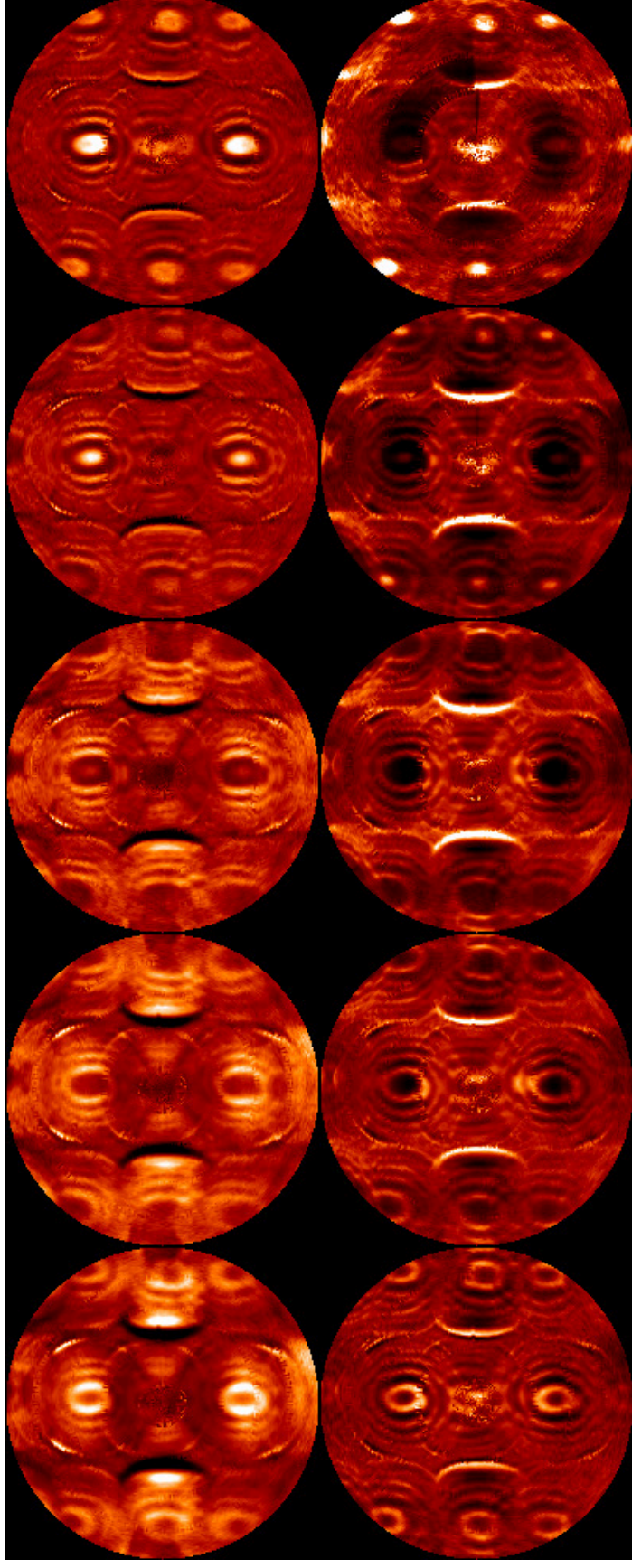
Direction	ARPES	dHvA [10,11]
$\Gamma\text{KX}$ (1)	$1.30 \pm 0.04$	1.292
$\Gamma\Delta\text{X}$ (2)	$1.39 \pm 0.04$	1.439
L-K (3)	$0.21 \pm 0.05$	0.256
L-U (4)	$0.25 \pm 0.05$	0.256
$\Gamma\Delta\text{X}$ (5)	$1.5 \pm 0.2$	1.439

## Measured on Cu(111) face

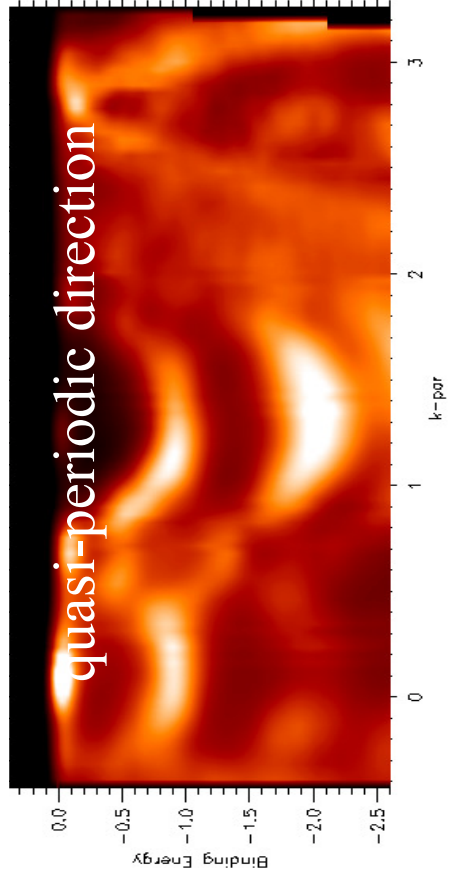
Direction	ARPES	dHvA [10, 11]
$\Gamma\text{M}$ (1)	$1.38 \pm 0.07$	1.361
$\Gamma\text{M}'$ (2)	$1.37 \pm 0.05$	1.361
$\Gamma\text{K}$ (3)	$1.32 \pm 0.03$	1.292



# Ag on GaAs(110): bandmaps of a 1-D quasi-crystal



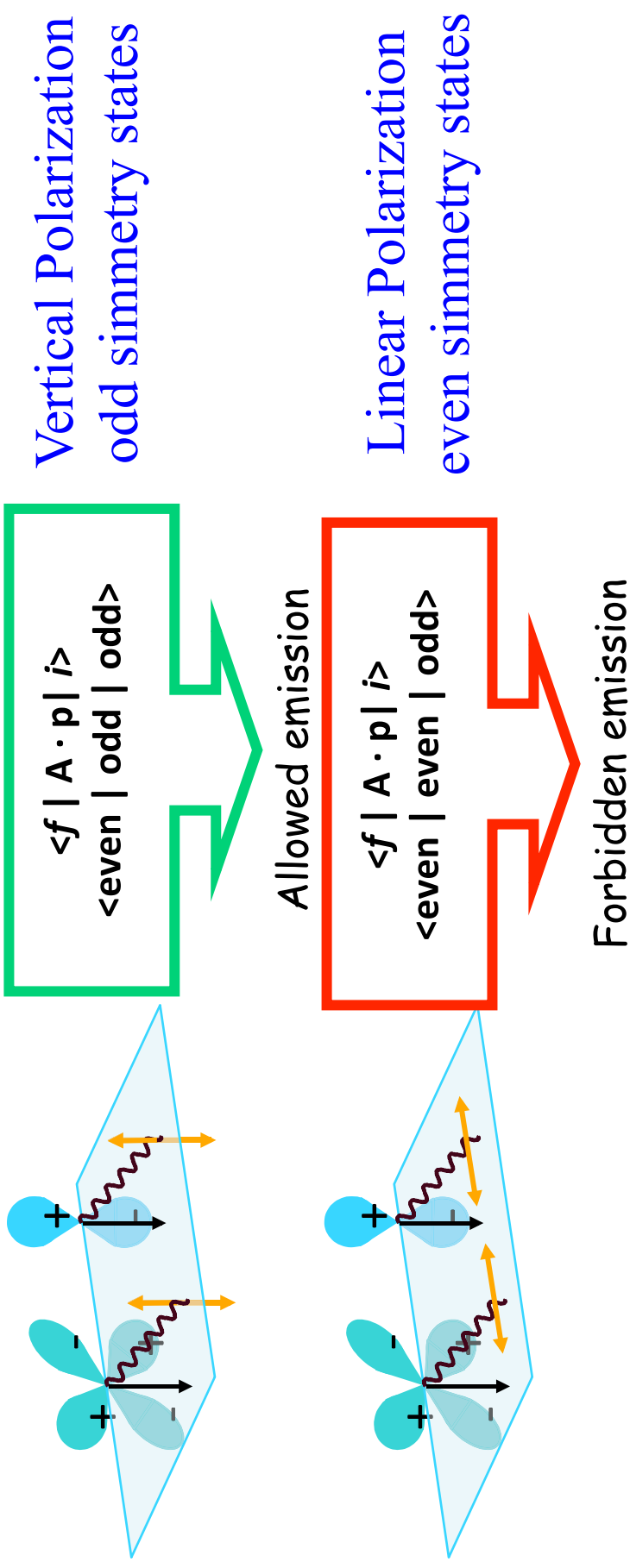
APE beamline, 2004



P. Moras et al. PRL 96, 156401 (2006)

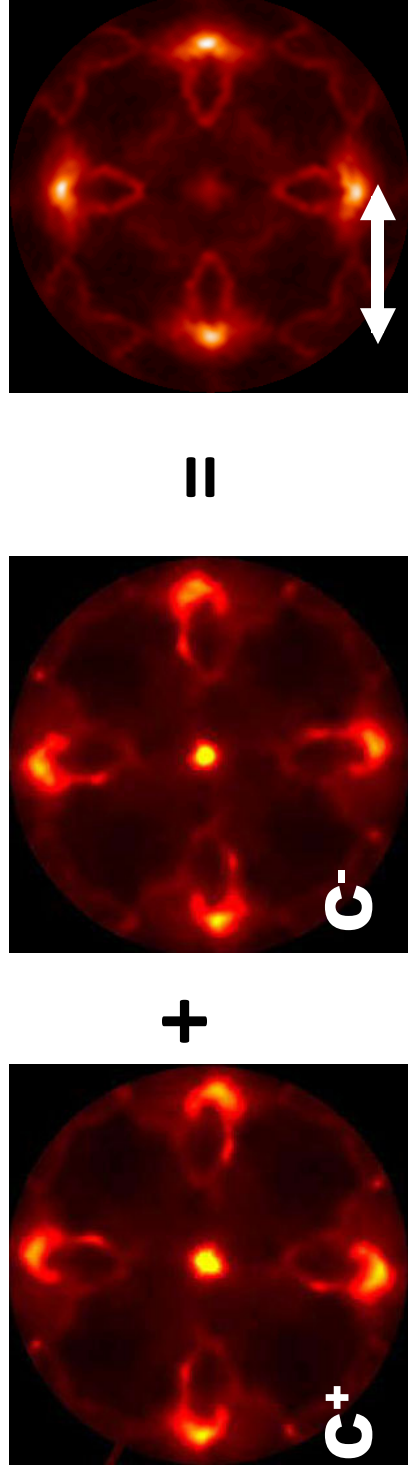


# Polarization control and ARPES: matrix elements



## Synchrotron Radiation: Linear and Circular polarization available

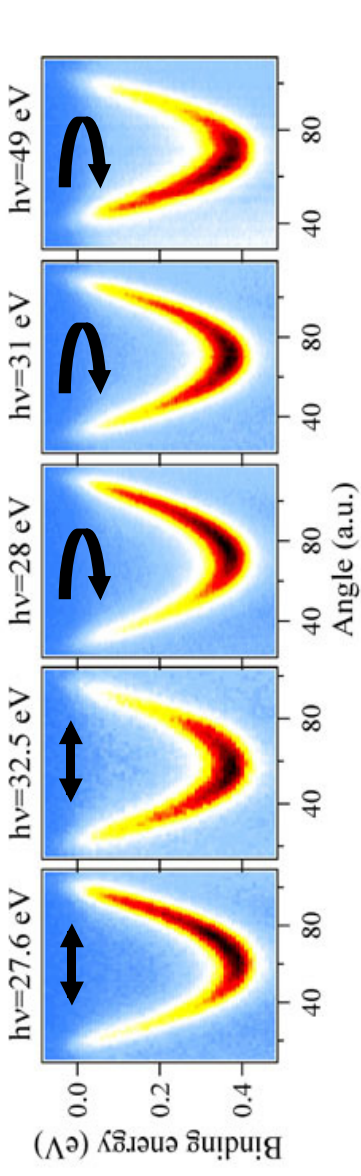
$h\nu = 50 \text{ eV}$   
 Fe(001)  
 Fermi Surf.



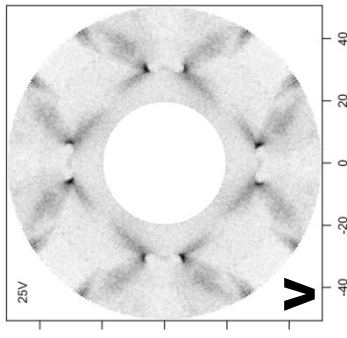
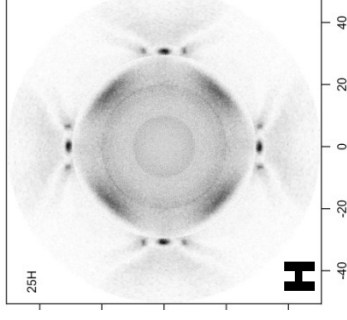
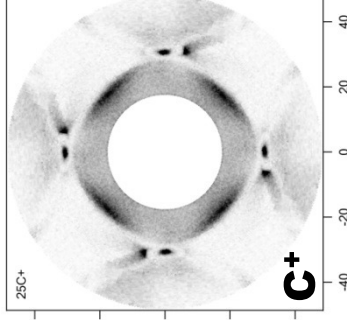
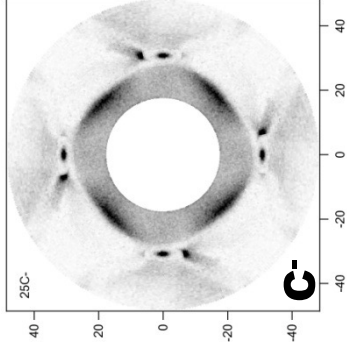
## ARPES with tunable polarization

Understanding photoemission matrix element  $I(\vec{k}, \omega) \propto \langle f | \vec{A} \cdot \vec{p} | i \rangle^2 A(\vec{k}, \omega) f(\omega)$

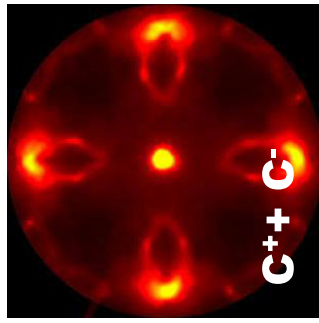
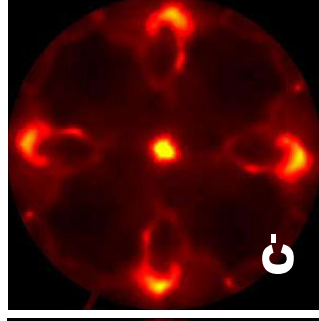
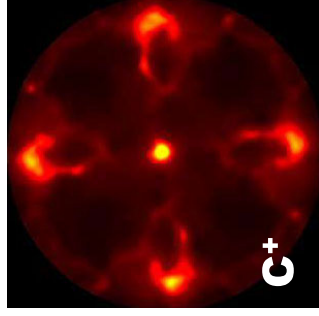
Cu(111) - surface state



Cu(100)  
Fermi surface

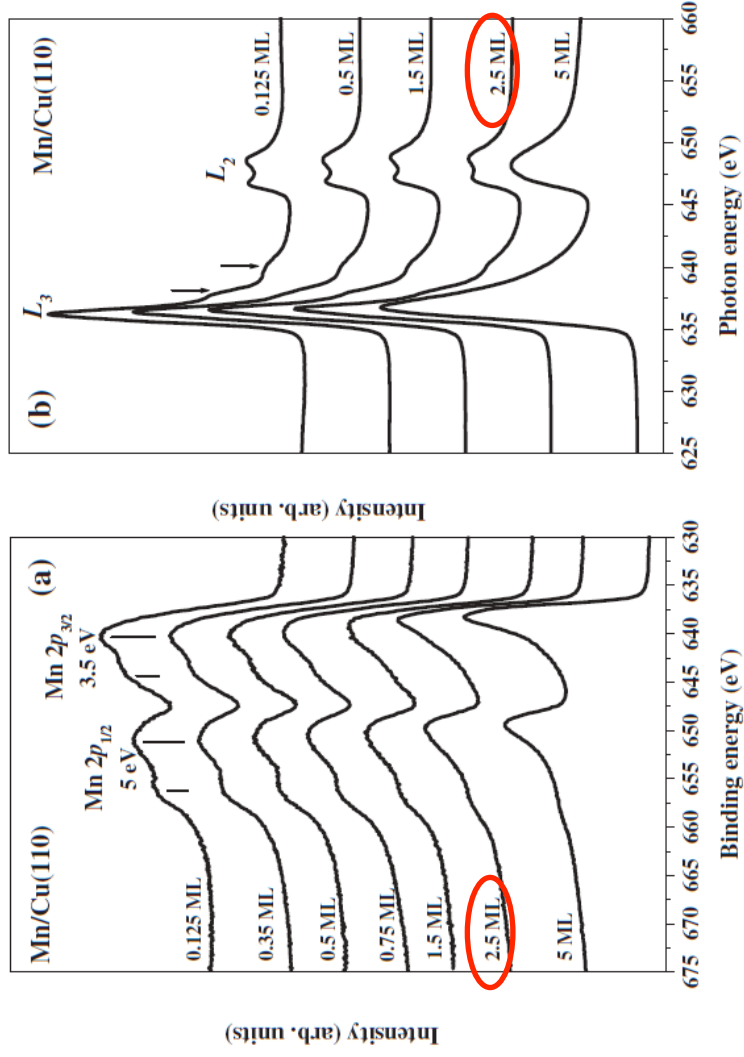
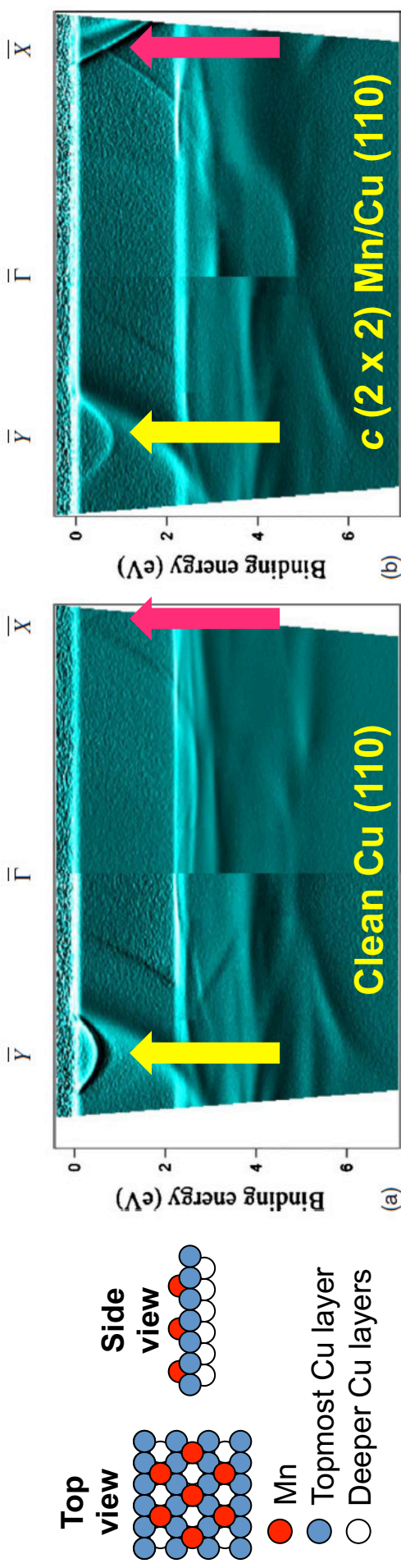


Fe(001) Fermi surface





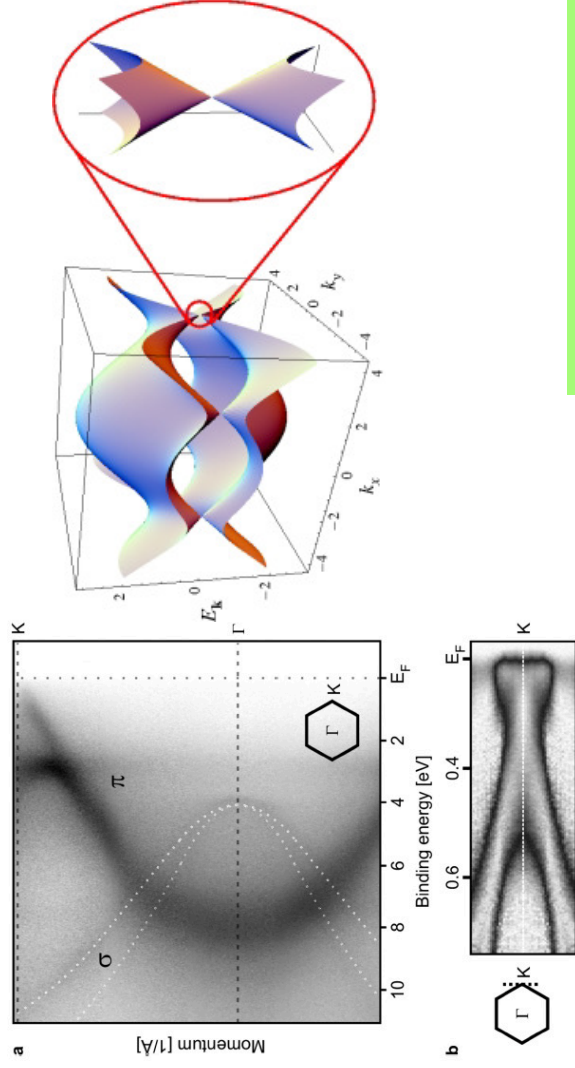
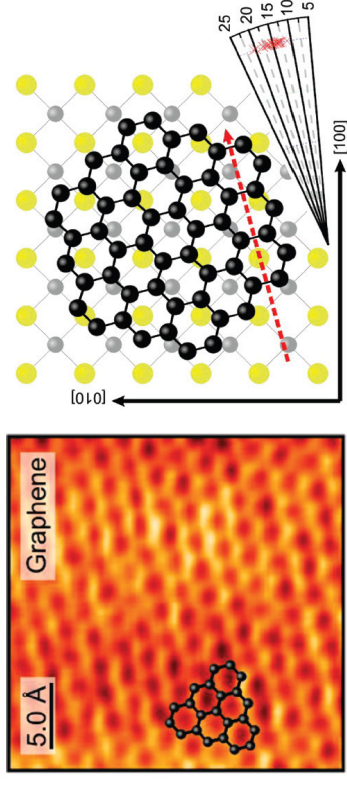
# Electronic properties of $c(2 \times 2)$ Mn/Cu(110)



- Evolution of the electronic structure and the correlation effects:**
- **Alloy related bands** with  $\sim 100$  meV gap in the occupied states; **increased occupancy** of the Cu(110) surface state
  - **Persistence of the correlation satellites** over large range of Mn concentrations
  - **Calculations** by N. Binggeli et al., ICTP

# Graphene: A Review

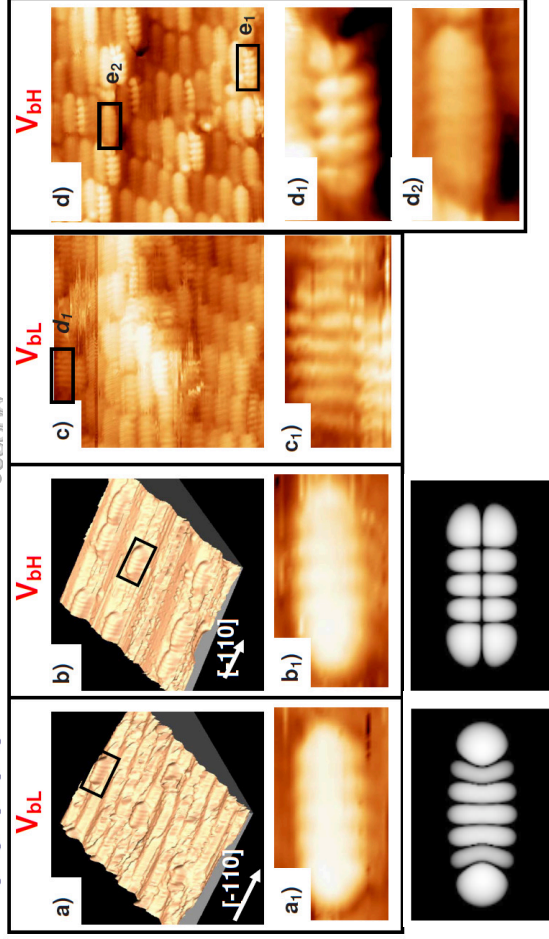
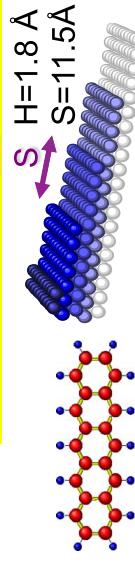
- ▶ **PROBLEM:** a number of production methods result in **small graphene flakes interacting with the substrate** – **altered electronic properties**
- ▶ **AIM:** mass production of graphene with **preserved properties**



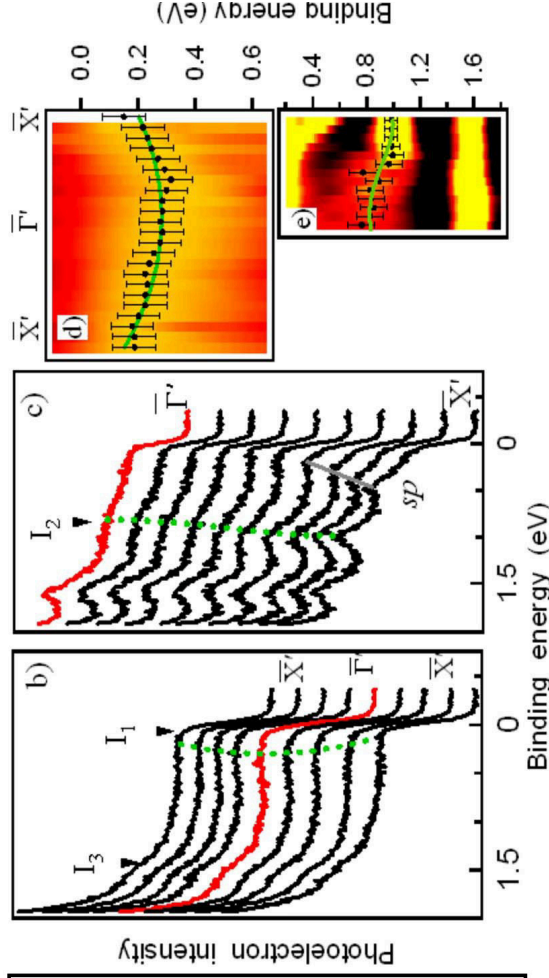
- ▶ Despite apparent lattice mismatch, graphene can be grown on  $\beta$ -SiC/Si cheap and commercially available wafers
- ▶ Very weak interaction with the substrate – likely because of the lattice mismatch



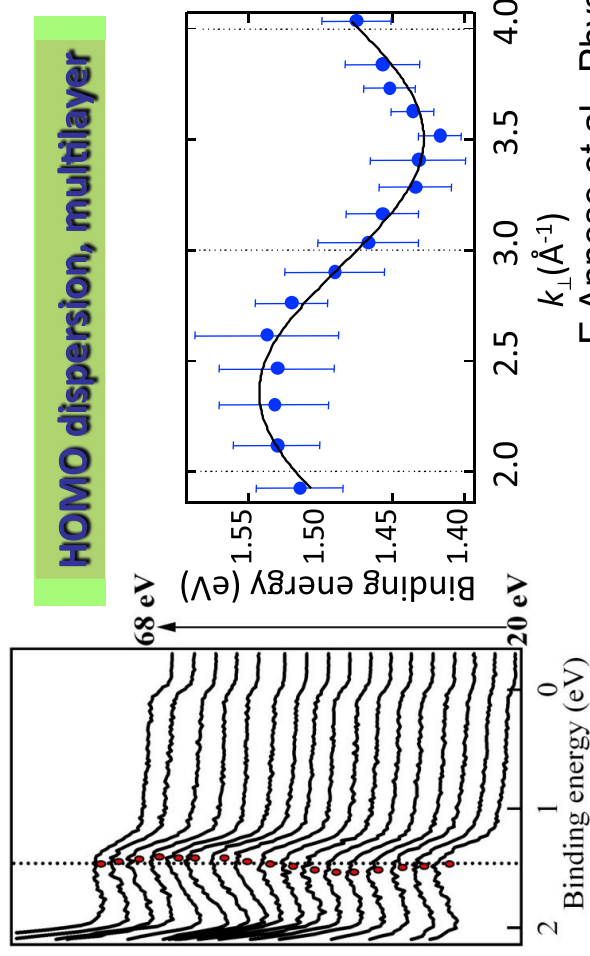
# Pentacene/Cu(111) - HOMO/LUMO states



## LUMO dispersion, 1ML film



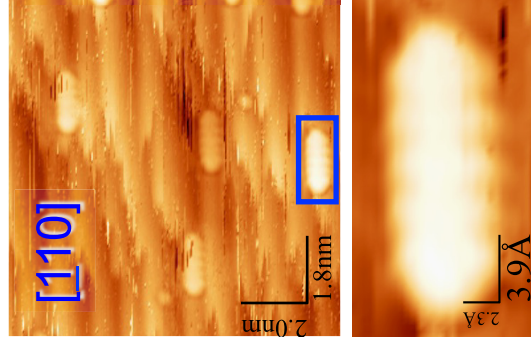
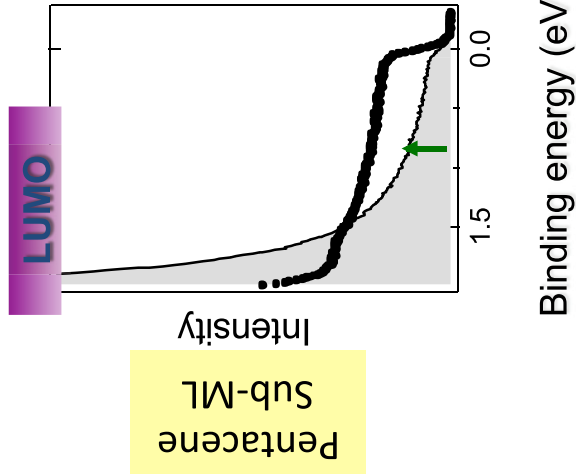
## HOMO dispersion, multilayer



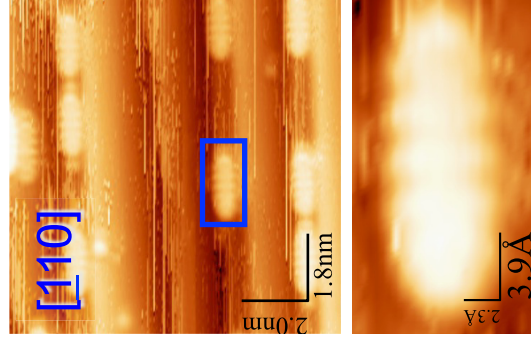
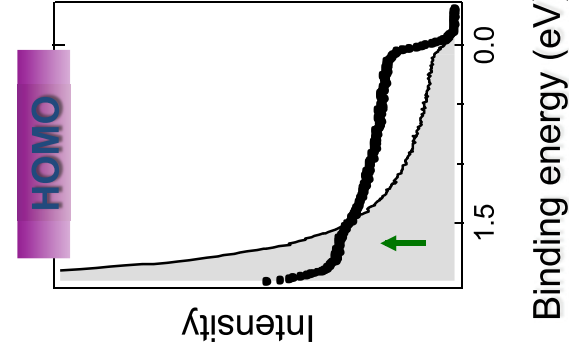
▶ A peculiar charge density distribution on the molecules involved in the interface electronic structure with partially populated **dispersive LUMO**

▶ Further pentacene overgrowth is compatible with weak intermolecular cohesion; **HOMO** interaction plays a crucial role

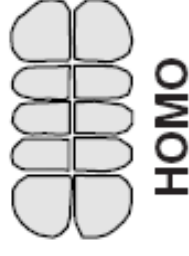
# Molecular charge distribution of pentacene on Cu(111) in the contact layer



$V_b = -0.054$  V,  $I_t = 0.667$  nA

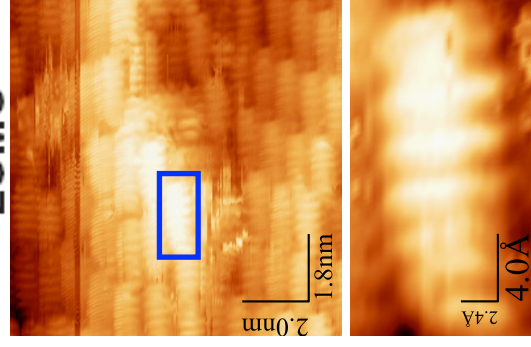


$V_b = -1.4$  V,  $I_t = 3.066$  nA

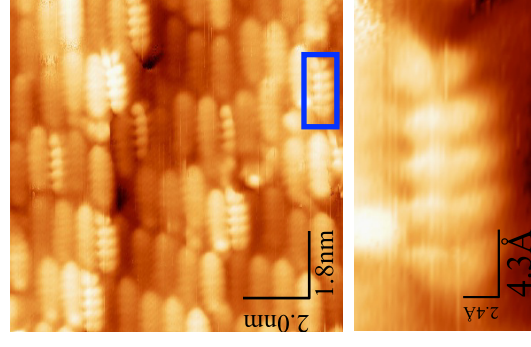


$V_b = -0.239$  V,  $I_t = 22.68$  nA

**Pentacene (>1.5 ML)**

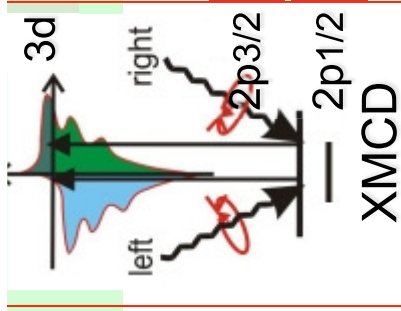


$V_b = -1.33$  V,  $I_t = 0.807$  nA



**A peculiar charge density distribution of the molecules at the interface**

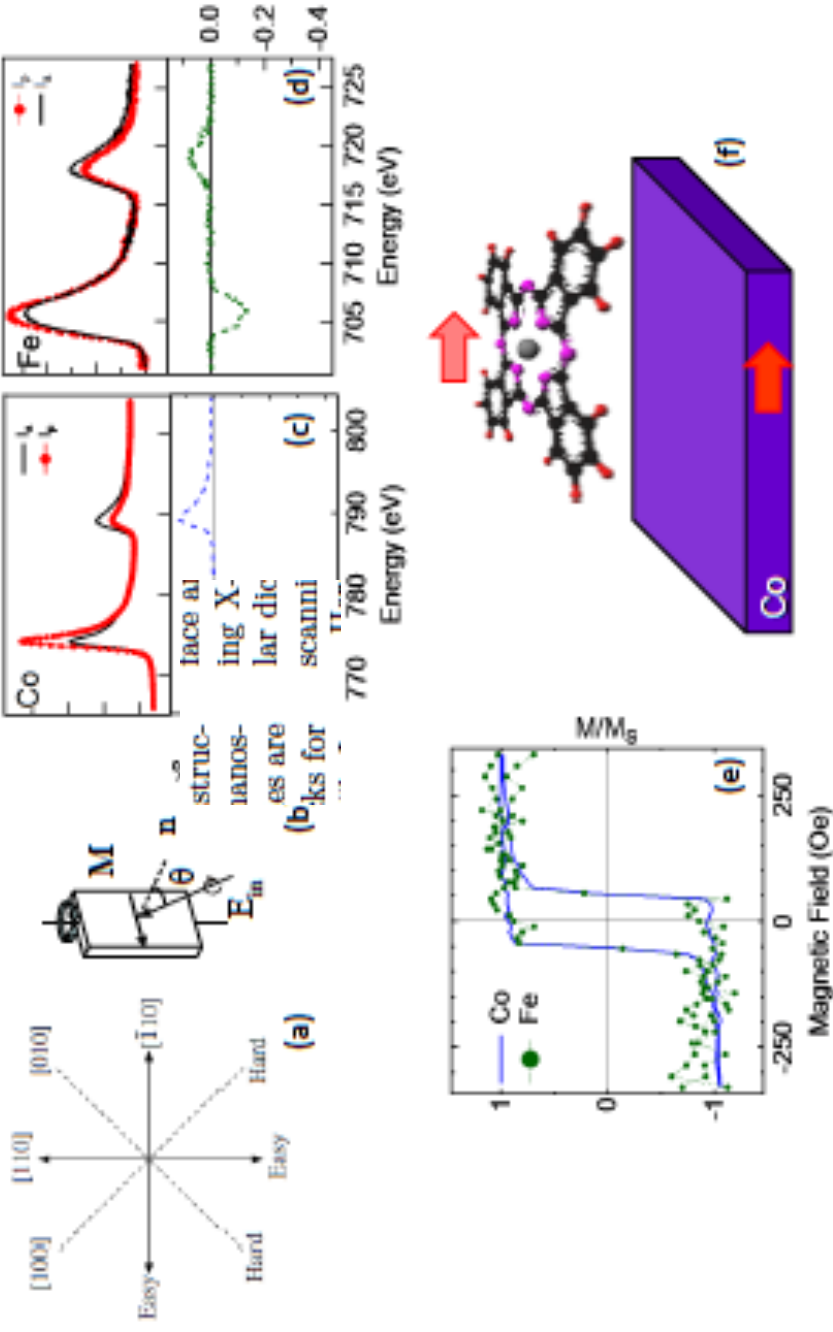




E. Annese,<sup>1,2,3</sup> F. Casolari,<sup>1,2</sup> J. Fujii,<sup>2</sup> and G. Rossi<sup>4,2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, via Campi 213/A, I-41100 Modena, Italy  
<sup>2</sup> TASC Laboratory, IOM-CNR, SS 14, km 163.5, I-34149 Trieste, Italy  
<sup>3</sup> Elettra Sincrotron S.C.p.A Trieste, SS 14, km 163.5, I-34149 Trieste, Italy  
<sup>4</sup> Dipartimento di Fisica, Università statale di Milano, Via Celoria 16, 20133 Milano, Italy

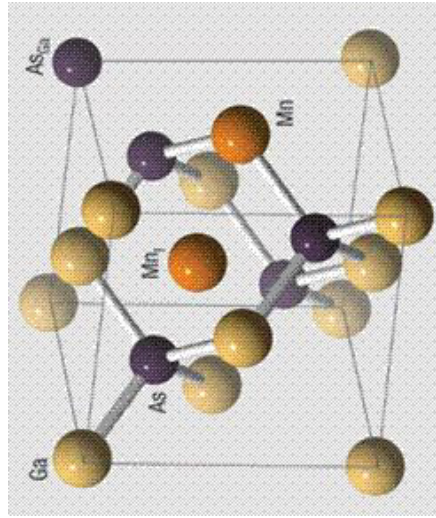
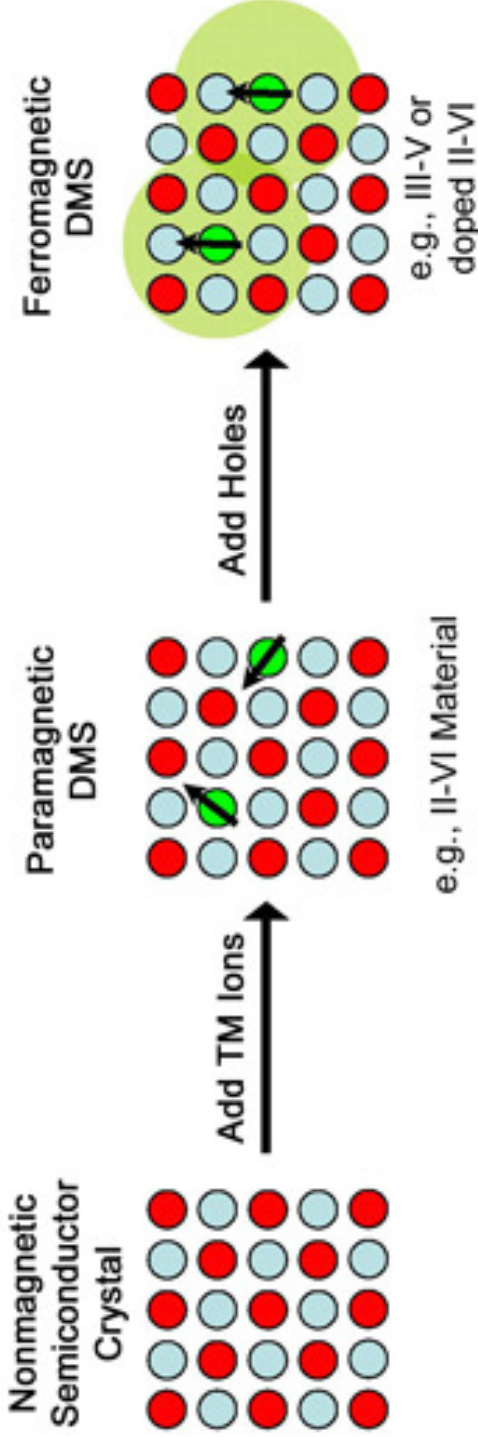
(Dated: January 31, 2013)

### Co magnetic anisotropy

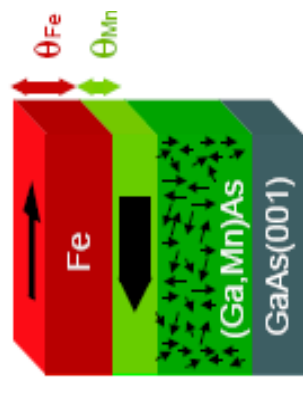


E. Annese et al, PRB (2011); PRB (2013)  
 F. Casolari, Thesis 2012

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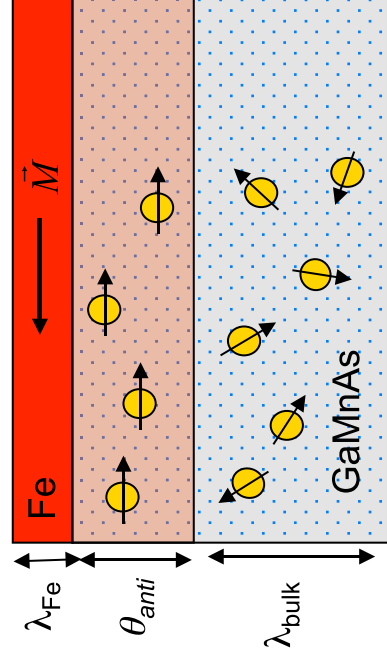
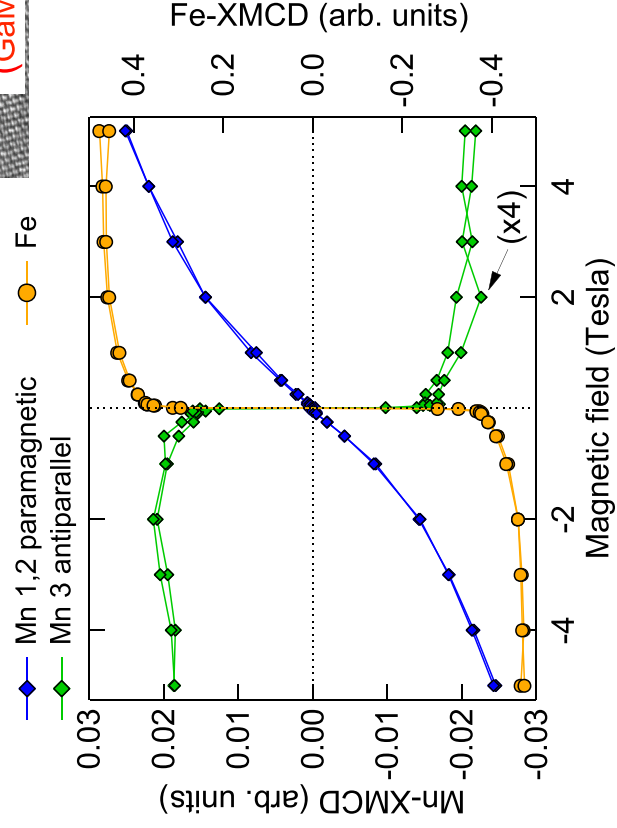
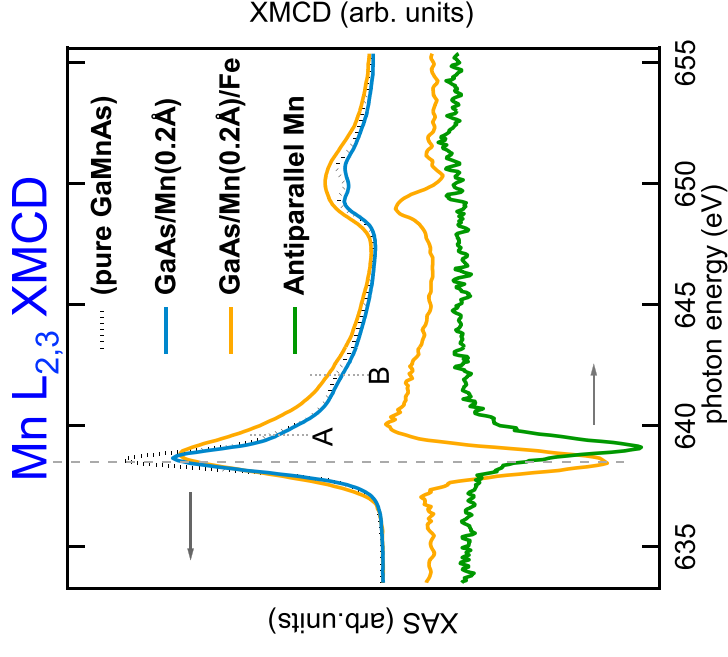
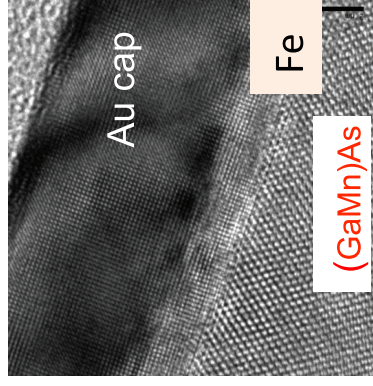
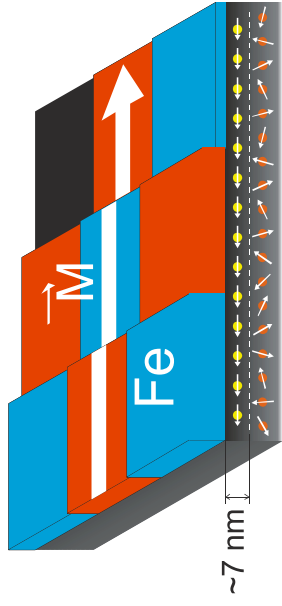
**Highest Curie temperature  $\approx$  170K**  
**Spintronics applications ???**



# Tecnologie Avanzate e nano SCienza

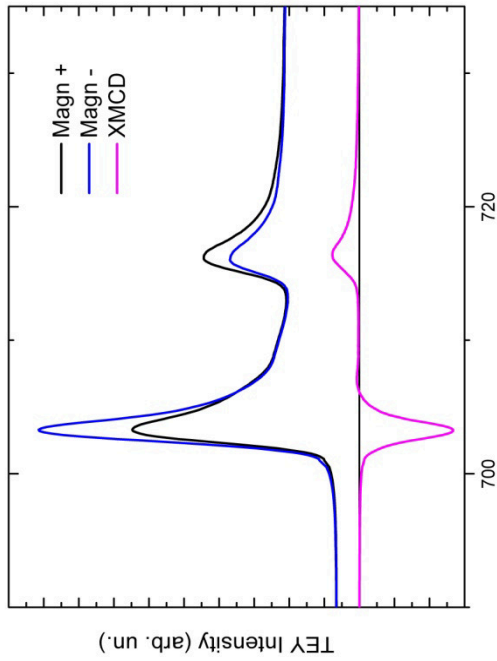
Convincing a Magnetic semiconductor to work at room temperature  
*advanced Technology And nano SCIENCE*

F. Maccherozzi et al. *APE beamline and ID08*  
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 267201 (2008).



US Pat. 61/133,344, filed in Aug 2008 (CNR 40%)  
 Selected in Viewpoint, Physics 1, 43 (2008)

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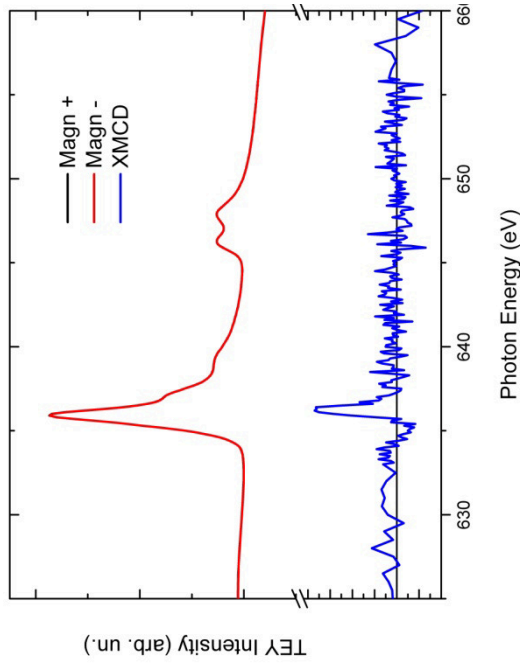


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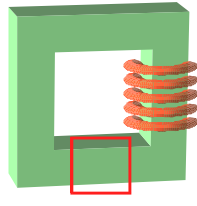
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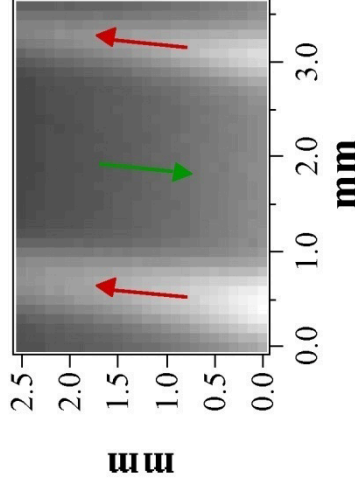
# Vectorial twin-mott detectors @ APE beamline

J. Fujii et al., Phys. Rev. B **73**, 214444 (2006), M. Medici et al. (2011)

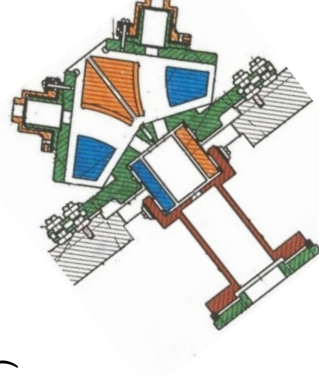
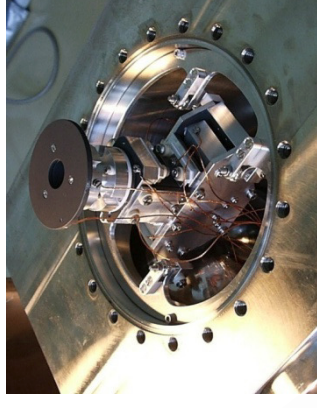
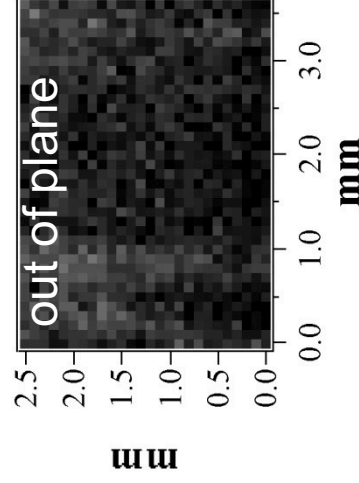
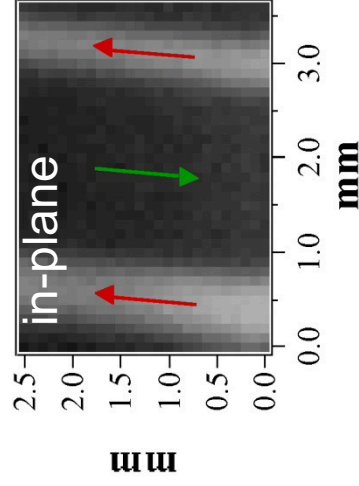
a) Fe(001) substrate



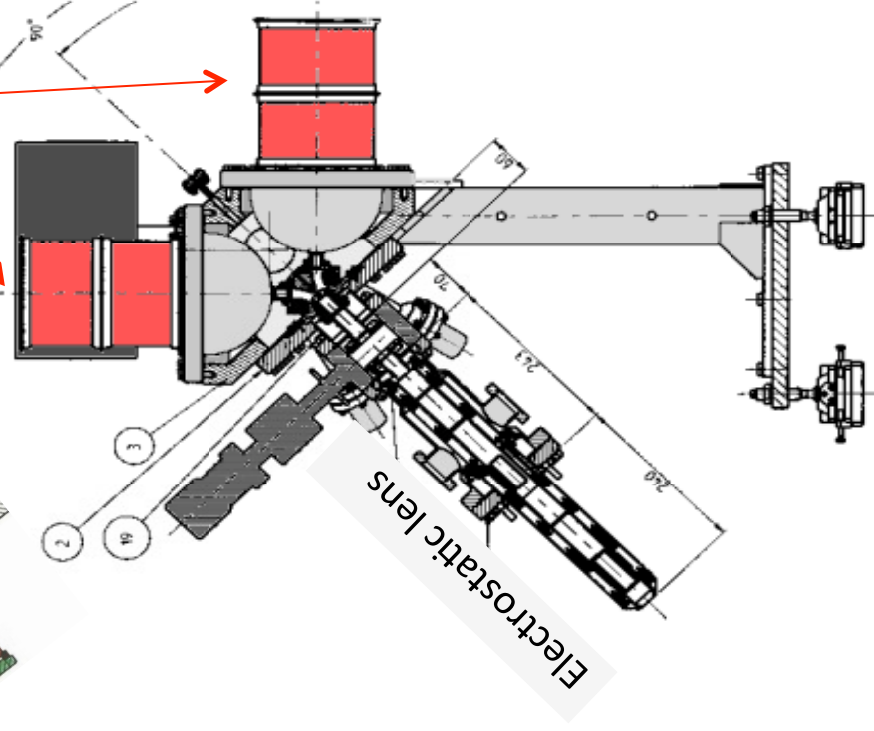
b) XMCD Fe L<sub>3</sub> edge



c) Spin resolved secondary electron yield

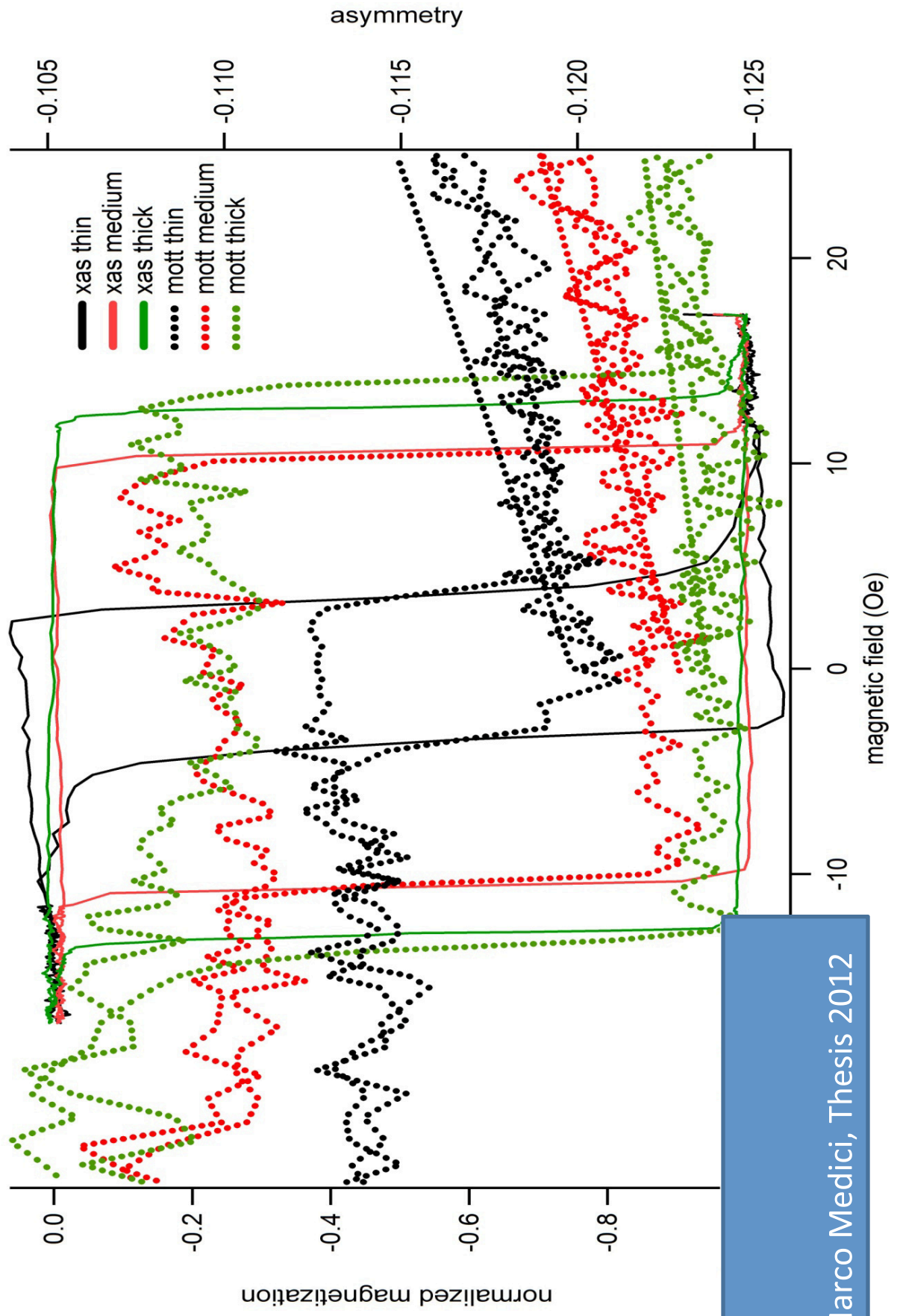


Mott polarimeters



Spin resolved secondary electron yield  
Measurement of both in-plane and out of plane  
spin polarization

# Magnetometry of ultrathin Fe films on GaAs



Marco Medici, Thesis 2012