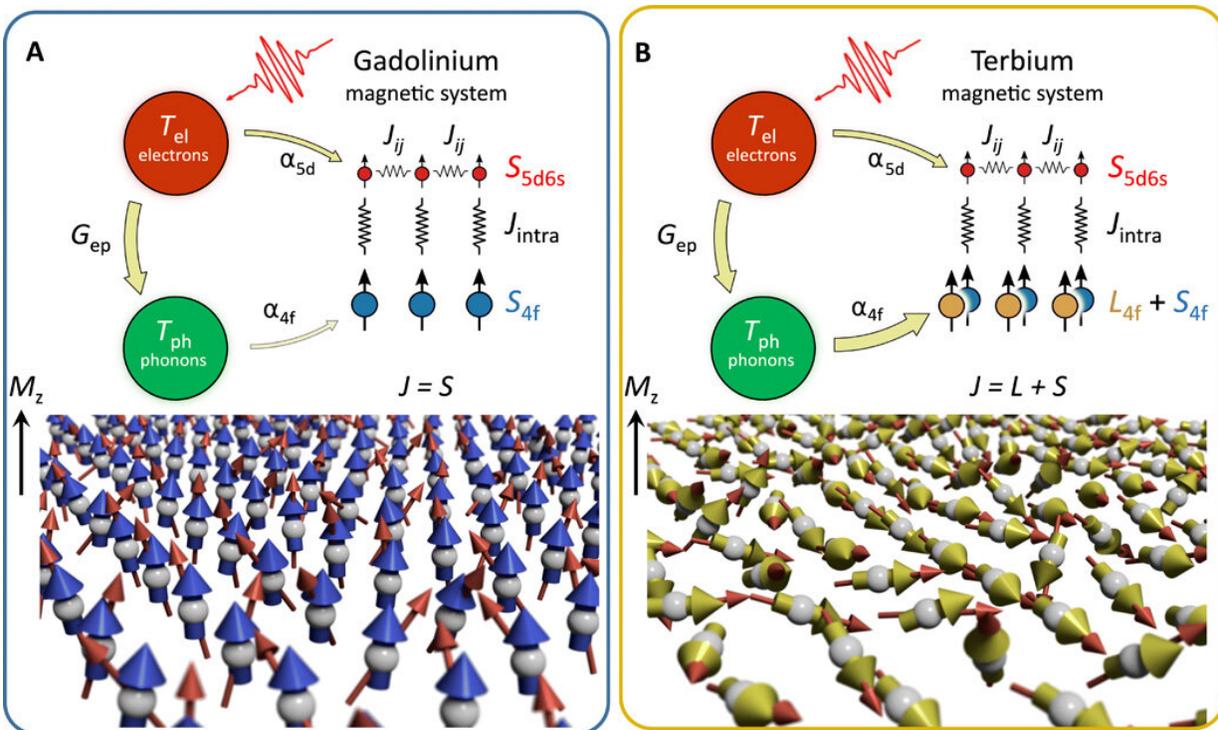


The magnetization dynamics of rare-earth metals and the role of ultrafast magnon generation

September 29 2020, by Thamarasee Jeewandara



Comparison of 5d6s and 4f spin dynamics in Gadolinium and Terbium. Upper panels: Orbital-resolved spin model. The yellow arrows represent the energy flow from the laser-excited electrons into the lattice (G_{ep}) and to the 5d and 4f spin systems. Note the different 4f spin-to-lattice couplings α_{4f} in (A) Tb ($J = L + S = 6$, $L = 3$) and (B) Gd ($J = S = 7/2$, $L = 0$). In contrast, inter- and intra-atomic exchange constants (J_{ij} and J_{intra}) are of comparable magnitude. Lower panels: Illustration of 5d6s and 4f spin dynamics about 1 ps after laser excitation. While in (B), the 4f spins (yellow arrows) are strongly excited by lattice motions and

tilted with respect to M_z , in (A), they remain cold and aligned along the magnetization direction M_z . The $5d6s$ spins (red arrows) are additionally coupled to the optically excited valence electrons $\alpha 5d$ and thus quiver around the $4f$ moments. Credit: *Science Advances*, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abb1601

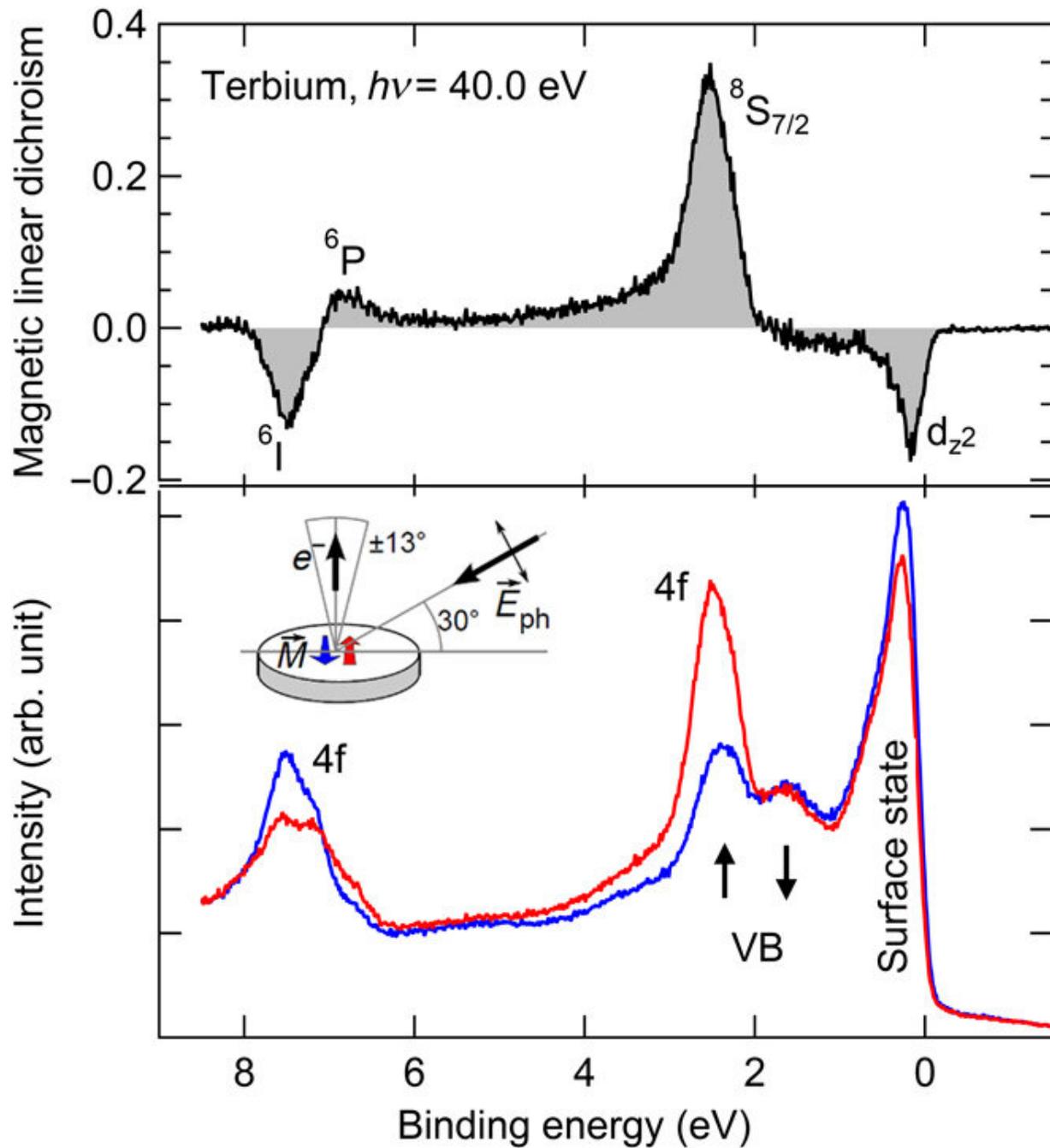
Rare-earth magnetism is dominated by localized $4f$ electrons, relative to inner transition metals (that are mostly comprised of lanthanides) and cannot be directly excited through an optical laser pulse. As a result, ultrafast demagnetization of rare-earth metals involves a distinct process in contrast to other elements of the periodic table. During demagnetization of rare-earth metals, researchers involve the excitation of magnons—a quasiparticle, viewed as a quantized spin wave. In a new report now published on *Science Advances*, B. Frietsch and a team of multidisciplinary scientists in physics, astronomy, mathematics and supercomputing in Germany, Sweden and the Czech Republic, disentangled the ultrafast dynamics of [5d6s and 4f](#) valence band magnetic moments in [terbium \(Tb\) metal](#) using [time-resolved photoemission spectroscopy](#). Based on the results of demagnetization, they established the coupling of $4f$ spins to the lattice structure through orbital momentum to provide an essential mechanism driving the dynamics of magnetization in technical materials with strong [magnetic anisotropy](#).

Understanding ultrafast spin phenomena

A fundamental aim of [condensed matter physics](#) is to understand the nature of [ultrafast](#) spin phenomena under strong nonequilibrium conditions. When researchers excite a material using a [femtosecond optical pulse](#), the [valence electrons](#) are pushed out of equilibrium within the duration of the laser pulse. Valence electrons typically reside in an outer shell of an associated atom and can participate in

a chemical bond. In the timeframe in which the system achieves thermal equilibrium among excited electrons, lattice and [spin systems](#), the medium goes through a transient state of non-equilibrium for a brief period. Previously unknown phenomena can occur during this state, hitherto unrecorded under thermal equilibrium of the magnetic system.

The distinct nonequilibrium behavior of spin systems therefore present an opportunity to understand the decisive couplings between electrons, [phonons](#) and spins driving the dynamics of magnetization after femtosecond laser excitation. Scientists had previously established [ultrafast demagnetization of nickel](#) and even proposed mechanisms of [spin-lattice coupling](#) relative to rare-earth metals. In this work, Frietsch et al. prepared films of the terbium rare-earth [metal](#) at 10-nm thickness for [angle-resolved photoemission spectra](#) (ARPES) experiments, where they combined a higher-order harmonic generation (HHG) beamline with an [ultrahigh-vacuum endstation](#) and used near-infrared (NIR) laser as a pump pulse with its harmonics as a probe pulse to understand the spin phenomena.

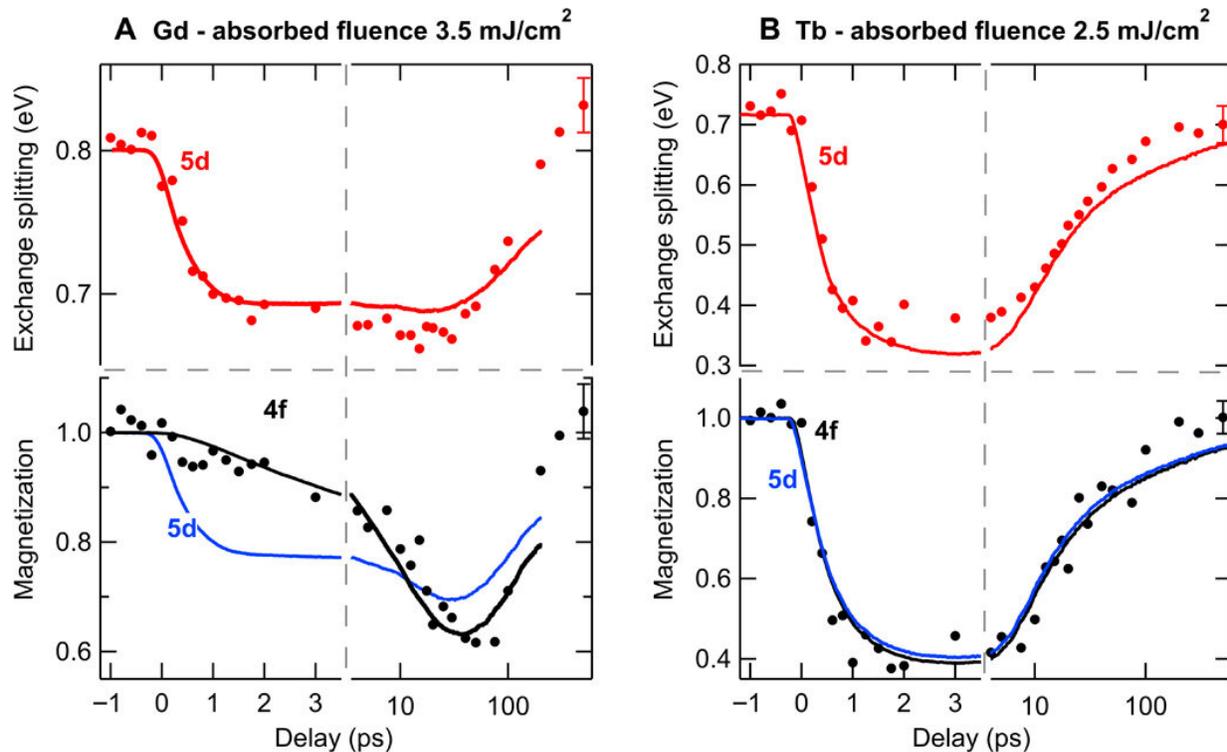


Valence band photoemission spectra and MLD of Tb at 90 K. ARPES spectra probed with p-polarized light for opposite in-plane magnetization directions (red and blue) at normal emission $\vartheta = 0^\circ$. The gray backfilled difference spectrum highlights the MLD, which was evaluated for the $8S_{7/2}$ spin component. The binding energy of minority (\downarrow) and majority (\uparrow) spin 5d valence bands (VB) and the exchange splitting were extracted at ϑ

= 80. Credit: *Science Advances*, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abb1601

Understanding ferromagnetic dichroism

The scientists used [magnetic linear dichroism](#) (MLD) in angle-resolved photoemission spectra (ARPES), which was comparable to the magneto-optical [Kerr effect](#). The MLD signal was proportional to sample magnetization during thermal equilibrium. When they compared magnetic linear dichroism of the low- and high-spin components of Tb, they did not observe a significant difference. To understand the dynamics of magnetization with Tb, therefore, the scientists compared the 5d and 4f moments with the [previously reported](#) results on [gadolinium](#) (Gd) - another rare-earth metal. Frietsch et al. experimentally drove the magnetic system out of equilibrium and combined measurements of valence band exchange splitting and magnetic linear dichroism to understand the dynamics of 5d and 4f spins. When they compared the orbital-resolved dynamics of 5d and 4f moments in the two rare earth metals Gd and Tb, the optical excitation appeared to act faster and more efficiently for Tb compared to the 5d spin subsystem of Gd.



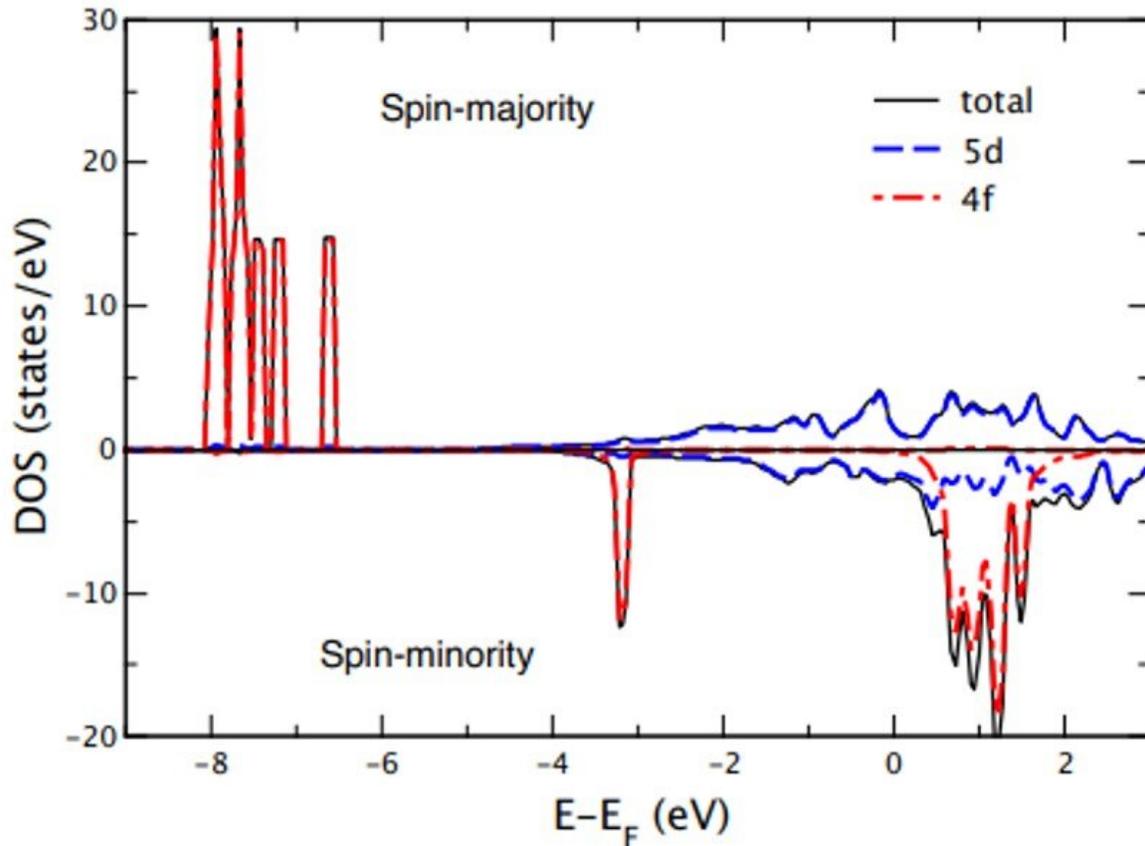
Magnetization dynamics of itinerant 5d and localized 4f moments in the rare earth metals Gd and Tb. The upper panels show the response of the 5d valence band exchange splitting, and the lower panels show the transient MLD of the 4f level for (A) Gd and (B) Tb, respectively. Error bars on the last data points show 2 SDs. The solid lines result from our orbital-resolved spin dynamics simulations using ab initio input parameters for J_{ij} and J_{intra} . In the lower panels, the calculated reduced magnetization is shown. In the upper panels, the calculated dynamics of 5d magnetic moments is converted into the transient exchange splitting via first principles calculations. Credit: *Science Advances*, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abb1601

Spin-phonon coupling

To further understand the qualitative opinions revealed in the study, the team analyzed the magnetization dynamics with an orbital-resolved spin model. During the experiments, Frietsch et al. excited the 5d and 4f spin

dynamics using thermal fluctuations of the electron system and a phonon heat bath. They determined the magnetization dynamics of both metals by coupling the total 4f spin subsystem to the phononic system. While strong spin-phonon coupling supported ultrafast [femtosecond](#) (one quadrillionth of a second) dynamics in Tb, weak spin-phonon coupling led to slower [picosecond](#) (one trillionth of a second) dynamics of the 4f magnetic moment in Gd.

In contrast, the team noted the 5d magnetic moment to show an ultrafast response in both metals, since the valence-band electrons were coupled to the 4f system and directly excited by the laser pulse in this instance. The 5d magnetic moment of Tb thus nearly paralleled the ultrafast dynamics of the much larger 4f magnetic moment of the metal. The noncollinear arrangement of the two on-site moments represented the different degrees of excitation of the 5d and 4f spin subsystems. The simulation data of spin dynamics agreed with the experimental work.



Ab initio calculated partial and total density of states of Tb. One occupied 4f spin-minority orbital is located at 3 eV binding energy, spin-majority occupied 4f states are located at 7-8 eV binding energy, and the manifold of unoccupied 4f states is located above the Fermi energy E_F . The spin-polarized 5d states form a several eV wide band near the Fermi energy. Credit: Science Advances, doi: 10.1126/sciadv.abb1601.

The outcome

In this way, the pump-probe measurements revealed vastly different ultrafast demagnetization dynamics for terbium (Tb) and gadolinium (Gd) rare-earth metals. Meanwhile the 5d spin moment and the localized

4f moment in Tb demonstrated remarkably similar decay constants. The peculiar behavior between Tb and Gd allowed the researchers to pin down an essential mechanism for ultrafast magnetization dynamics by coupling the 4f spin to the lattice via the orbital momentum, which led to ultrafast excitations of magnons. To gain further perspective to their work, the team compared the outcomes with [previous experiments](#) on demagnetization.

Using time- and angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy, B. Frietsch and colleagues recorded the valence band exchange splitting and the 4f magnetic linear dichroism to understand the fundamentally different spin dynamics of two rare-earth metals (Tb and Gd). The results highlight lattice interactions as a decisive ingredient to understand optical switching at the microscale in rare-earth metals.

More information: B. Frietsch et al. The role of ultrafast magnon generation in the magnetization dynamics of rare-earth metals, *Science Advances* (2020). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abb1601](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abb1601)

I. Radu et al. Transient ferromagnetic-like state mediating ultrafast reversal of antiferromagnetically coupled spins, *Nature* (2011). [DOI: 10.1038/nature09901](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09901)

B. Koopmans et al. Explaining the paradoxical diversity of ultrafast laser-induced demagnetization, *Nature Materials* (2009). [DOI: 10.1038/nmat2593](https://doi.org/10.1038/nmat2593)

© 2020 Science X Network

Citation: The magnetization dynamics of rare-earth metals and the role of ultrafast magnon generation (2020, September 29) retrieved 19 September 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-09-magnetization-dynamics-rare-earth-metals-role.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.