

THE ADVANCED PHOTON SOURCE

SEEING ON THE NANOSCALE WITHOUT LENSES

While many experimental techniques exist for seeing the very small, such as x-ray and electron microscopy, each has its own limitations and constraints, whether from technological capabilities or simply the laws of nature. The development of new nanoscale imaging methods for the nanotechnology toolbox is therefore a matter of continuing and pressing importance.

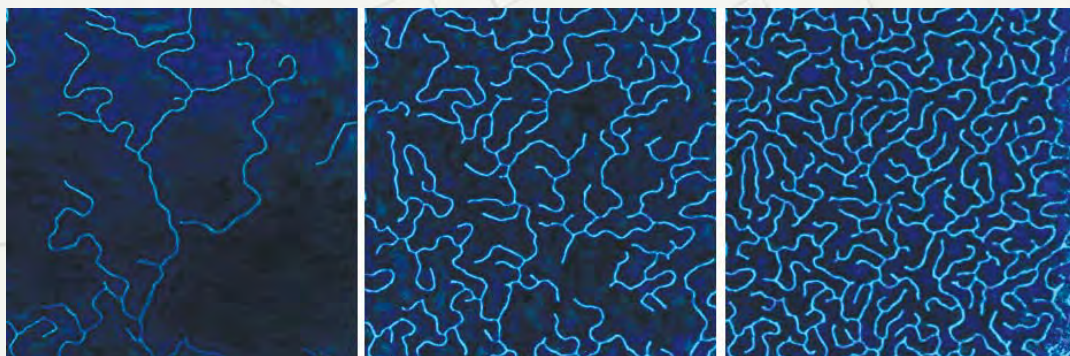
Researchers from the University of California, San Diego, and

Argonne carrying out investigations at the APS have conceived and demonstrated a new approach to lensless imaging of magnetic structure at the nanoscale: x-ray coherent diffractive imaging (CDI). This work points toward greater insights about magnetic oxides at the nanoscale and the ways assembly of nanostructures can be controlled.

Working at the 2-ID-B beamline at the APS, the experimenters employed the principle of dichroism, in which a crystal structure absorbs light with one polarization while transmitting light of a different polarization. Their new CDI technique obtains a coherent x-ray scattering pattern from a sample, maps the Ewald sphere (the sphere of reflection), then inverts the pattern mathematically. In this way, images can be generated without the need for any reference wave or precision optics. The team used this lensless CDI technique to map ferrimagnetic domains in a multilayer Gd/Fe film and to partly follow domain structural evolution through its hysteresis loop.

The experimenters examined a Gd/Fe film beginning with the sample in a magnetically saturated state, in which the entire film is in a single magnetic domain, then reduced the applied field to observe the emergence of the ferromagnetic domain patterns. These began to appear at about 44 mT. As the applied magnetic field was decreased, classic stripe patterns arose, of a type found in many other systems such as diblock copolymers, liquid crystals, and Langmuir monolayers. The domain behavior is highly sensitive to the fluctuations of the applied magnetic field, which is not the case with other multilayer films such as cobalt/palladium.

Unlike other techniques, the spatial resolution of CDI is not dependent upon extreme nanoscale precision of optical equipment,



Evolution/nucleation and growth of nanoscale magnetic domains as a function of applied magnetic field.

but simply on a high-frequency signal-to-noise ratio in the coherent diffraction measurements, and on the stability and precision of the x-ray beam. Thus, because their "lens" was mathematical rather than physical, the team was able to obtain reconstructions of the evolution of magnetic configurations of the film with extremely high resolution. The technique is also not limited to only magnetic materials, but can be applied to any dichroic structure and can image samples of any size. It will become even more valuable as new-generation x-ray sources become available, featuring beams with greater brilliance and transverse coherence.

With this powerful yet technically uncomplicated technique, the researchers have opened a new window into understanding the structure and behavior of complex magnetic oxides at the smallest scales. — *Mark Wolverton*

See: Ashish Tripathi^{1,2}, Jyoti Mohanty¹, Sebastian H. Dietze¹, Oleg G. Shpyrko^{1*}, Erik Shipton¹, Eric E. Fullerton¹, Sang Soo Kim², and Ian McNulty², "Dichroic coherent diffractive imaging," *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* **108**(33), 13393 (August 16, 2011). DOI:10.1073/pnas.1104304108

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CALL FOR APS GENERAL-USER PROPOSALS

The Advanced Photon Source is open to experimenters who can benefit from the facility's high-brightness hard x-ray beams.

General-user proposals for beam time during Run 2012-3 are due by Friday, July 13, 2012.

Information on access to beam time at the APS is at http://www.aps.anl.gov/Users/apply_for_beamtime.html or contact Dr. Dennis Mills, DMM@aps.anl.gov, 630/252-5680.

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