Function and structure of strongly correlated electron systems

T. Arima: SR X-ray studies on magnetic order

Spiral magnetic order: Spin helicity (vector spin chirality) detection Competition between L-S coupling and ligand field int. in 5d ssytem

K. Amemiya: Magnetic and atomic strct. studied by soft x-ray spec

XMCD detecting spin/orbital moments and their anaisotropy; XRMS detecting nano-scale spin-orbital order; XAFS with depth-resolution probing surface/interface

H. Nakao: Orbital orderins in TM oxides studied by RXS tehcnique

RXS probing orbital order

M. Arai: Neutron scattering approach on SCES

Neturon scattering studies on spin and lattice dynamics in energy-momentaum space Potential of J-PARC

Self-organization of electrons - carriers of cross-correlation-



Phase competition and control with the spin-charge-orbital superstructure



Charge/orbital/spin ordering in 2D sheets



cf. Y. Tokura, Physics Today, 56 (2003)

Coupled multiple-order-parameters lead to 1st order phase transition.



Probing "electron" structure ~ Can we see electrons?

1. structural analysis of wide use

powder (polycrystalline) samples glass (broad *q*-region) phase separation (broad length-scale up to 500nm))



via channel of ele-lattice int.

2. electron-density profiling

co-experiment with high-resolution SR&N diffraction

- electronic cloud around proton
 - e.g. hydrogen-bonded ferroelectrics
- orbital ordering (spin cloud around nucleus)

3. Dynamics

phonon, orbiton

low-energy structural dynamics (spin echo) dynamical structure (pump&probe)



S. Koshihara (this symposium)

RT organic ferroelectics (Horiuchi)



Probing obital order & dynamics

MEM (M. Takata) Kato et al. PRB77, 081101(2008)



ATS (Y. Murakami method)

et al.

orbiton?



E. Saitoh et al. Nature, 480, 180 (2001).

Spin state variables relevant to ME coupling



Y Tokura & HY Hwang, Nat. Mater. (2008)

vector spin chirality spontaneous spin current spin-driven ferroelectricity

 S_i toroidal moment built-in vector potential $E = -\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$ ac magnetoelectic effect

scalar spin chirality

fictitious magnetic field anomalous Hall current

Probing magnetism: higher-order structure



Importance of mesoscopic higher-order spin-

magnetic dislocation, **Strue Tukyes**mion, domain walls, etc 10-1000nm scale

high-to-low q-scan, real-space resolution, spin-polarized photon/neutron?

Gigantic magnetocapcitance - motion of domain wall



multiferroic domain walls



Probing magnetism : Interface

The surface was invented by the devils. (Wolfgang Pauli) but The interface is the device. (Herbert Kroemer)



The interface magnetism has seldom been elucidated in spite of its importance in the device.



Area to be probed less than 10mm² (at most 100mm²)



XAS by ATR, polarized- neutron reflectometer

• depth profile/ sensitivity

~nm resolution , φ<1mm

XAFS, ultraslow μ^+ source

Probing magnetism : Dynamics

1. Magnetic excitation over a wider range with more accuracy

smaller samples
polycrystalline sample
shorter measurement-time

2. high energy-resolution

cross-correlation between phonons and excitations e.g. acoustic phonon vs. q.p. gap in superconductor optical phonon vs. electromagnon in multiferroics

 $t \sim 0 \text{ ps}$

 $\Delta M_z \sim 0$

3. real-time pump-probe experiment

neutron/muon pulses coincident with pulse stimulation





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Advanced characterization and exploratory materials science

Similar-figure Rule for the relation between advanced tools and advanced materials



Enlarge both base and height of the pyramid



development of forefront technology

enlargement of wide/common use