Hard x-ray imaging and nanospectroscopy using photoelectron emission microscope

<u>Kanta Ono</u>, Toshiyuki Taniuchi¹, Takanori Wakita², Masato Kotsugi³, Motohiro Suzuki⁴, Masafumi Takagaki⁴, Naomi Kawamura⁴, Masaharu Oshima¹, Hiroyuki Akinaga⁵

Photon Factory, Institute of Materials Structure Sciences, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), 1-1 Oho, Tsukuba 305-0801, JAPAN
1. Department of Applied Chemistry, The University of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8656, JAPAN
2. Research Laboratory for Surface Science, Okayama University, 1-1-1 Tsushima-Naka, Okayama 700-8530 JAPAN
3. Hiroshima Synchrotron Radiation Center, Hiroshima University, 2-313 Kagamiyama, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8526, JAPAN
4. Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute (JASRI), 1-1-1 Kouto, Sayo-cho, Sayo-gun, Hyogo 679-5198, JAPAN
5. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), AIST Tsukuba Central 2, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8568, JAPAN

We demonstrate sub-50 nm resolution nanoscale imaging and nanospectroscopy using photoelectron emission microscopy (PEEM) with hard x-rays. The advantages of the use of hard x-rays as an excitation source are the large proving depth, clear chemical contrast, nano-XAFS capability, and the visualization of the buried interfaces. The hard x-ray PEEM measurements were performed at the circularly polarized hard x-ray undulator beamline BL39XU of the SPring-8.

We have achieved the spatial resolution of hard x-ray PEEM of below 50 nm at the photon energy of 7 keV. For the magnetic imaging, the magnetic image of ultra high-density recording media CoCrPt are obtained at the Pt L-edge utilizing x-ray magnetic circular dichroism. The written magnetic patterns are clearly observed with a 130 nm spatial resolution.

We have also demonstrated a visualization of the interfacial Au nanostructures buried by a 200 nm Co capping layer. The buried nanostructures are clearly imaged.

The chemical mapping and nano-XAFS of iron meteorite are also shown. Nano-XAFS from a sub-micrometer area is obtained. The significant difference of the nano-XAFS spectra is attributed to the difference of local crystalline structure of the iron meteorite.