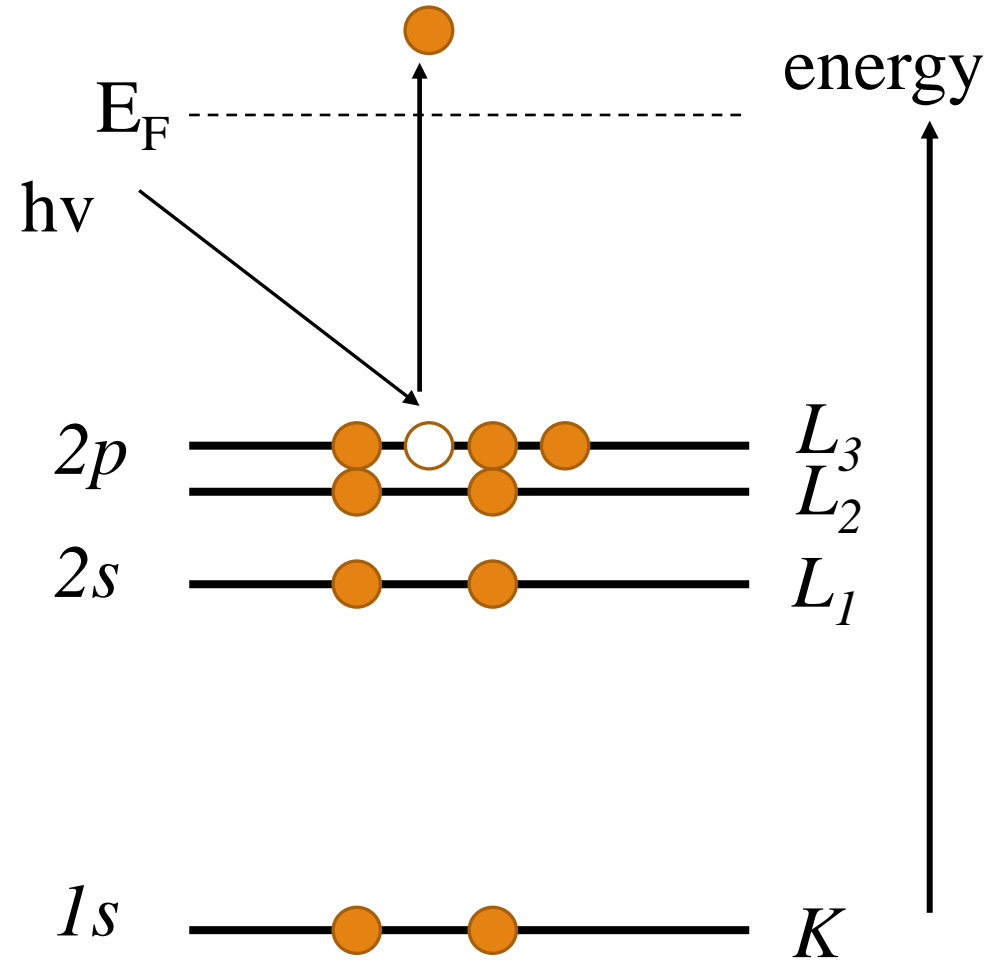
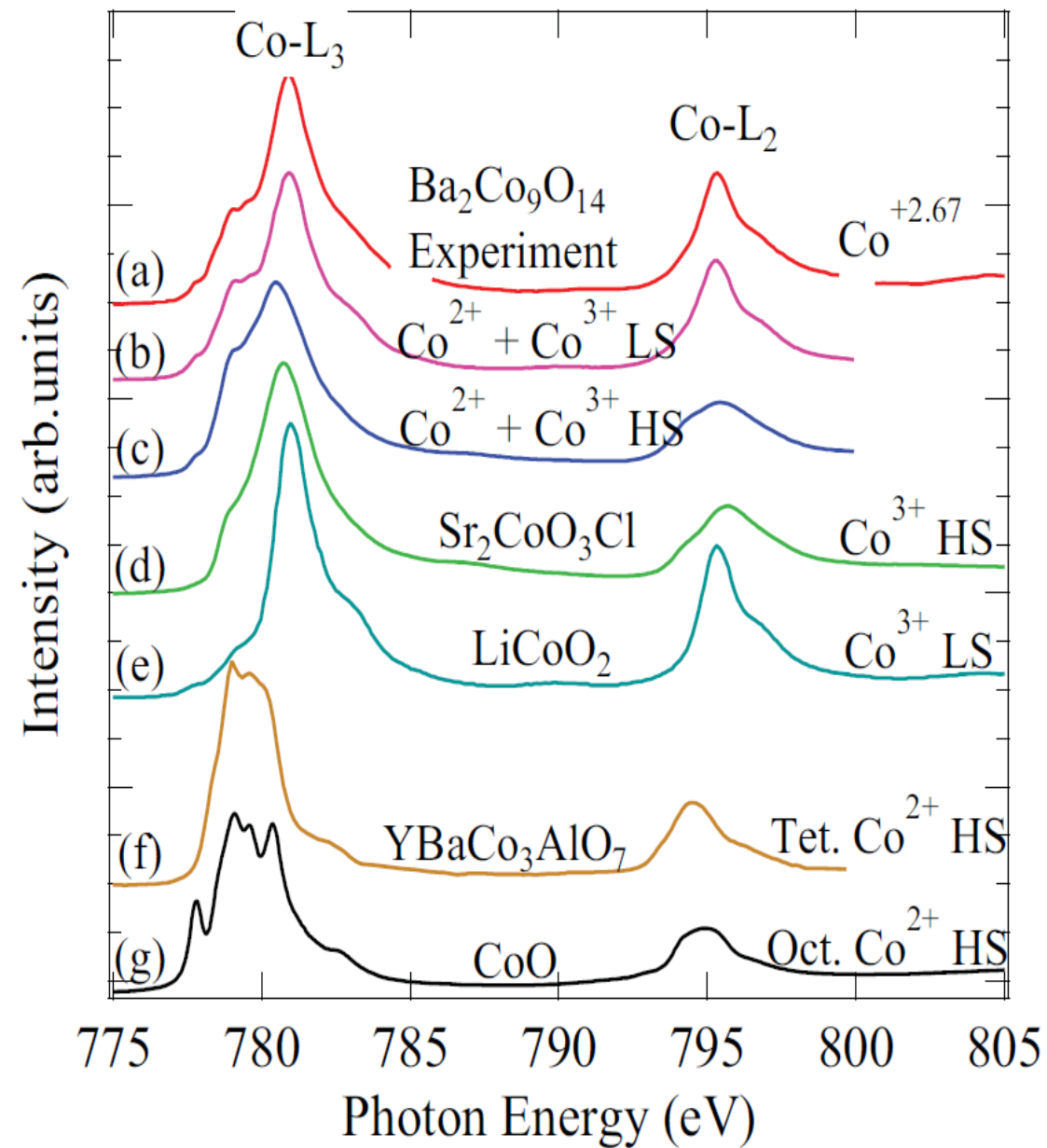
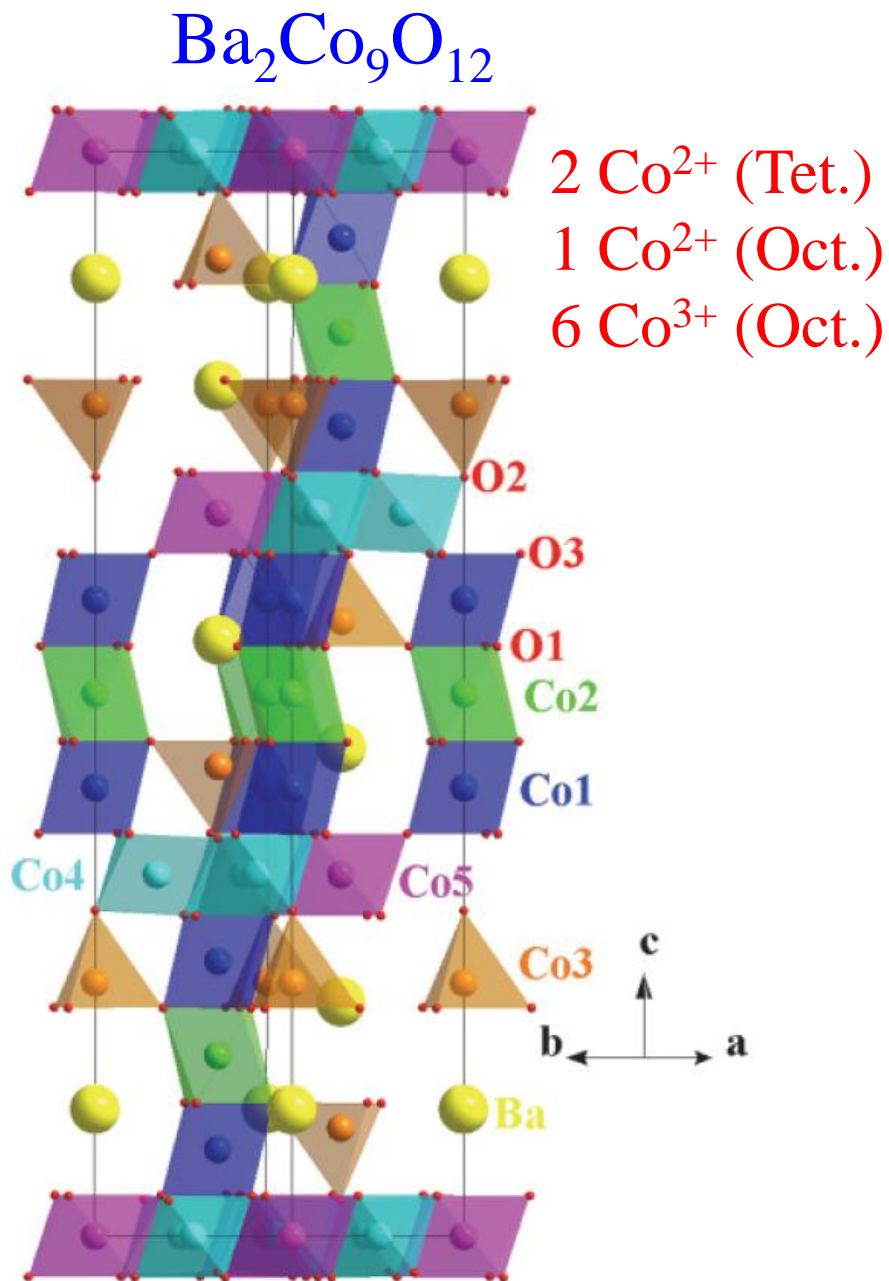
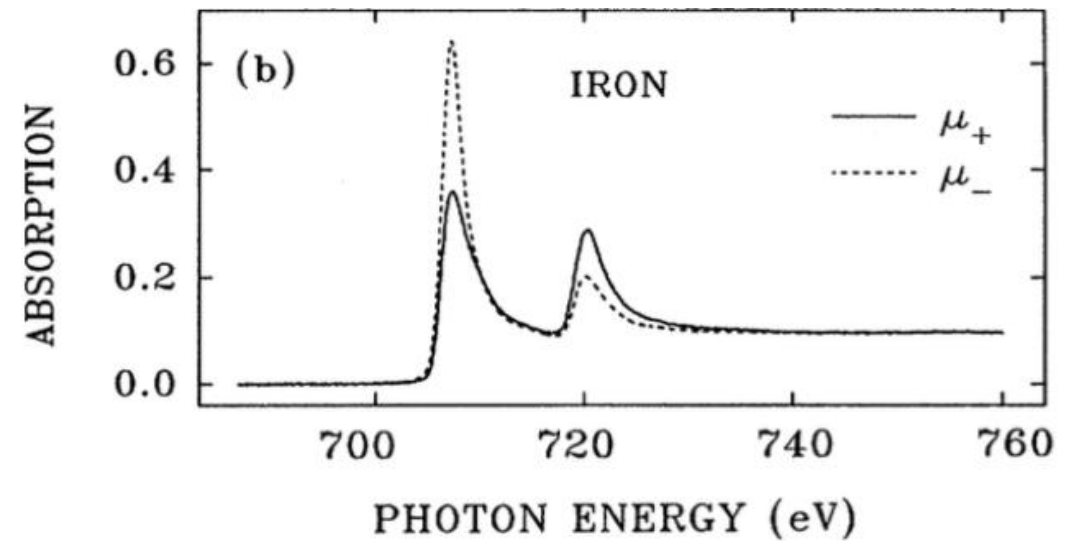
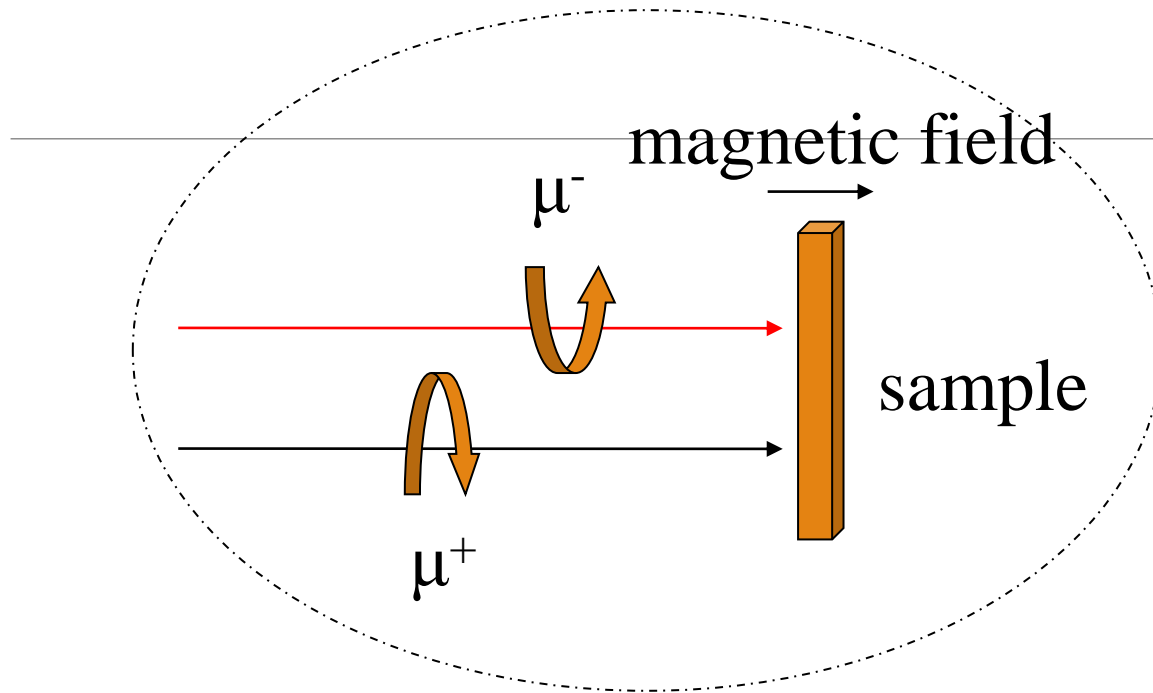


# X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAS)



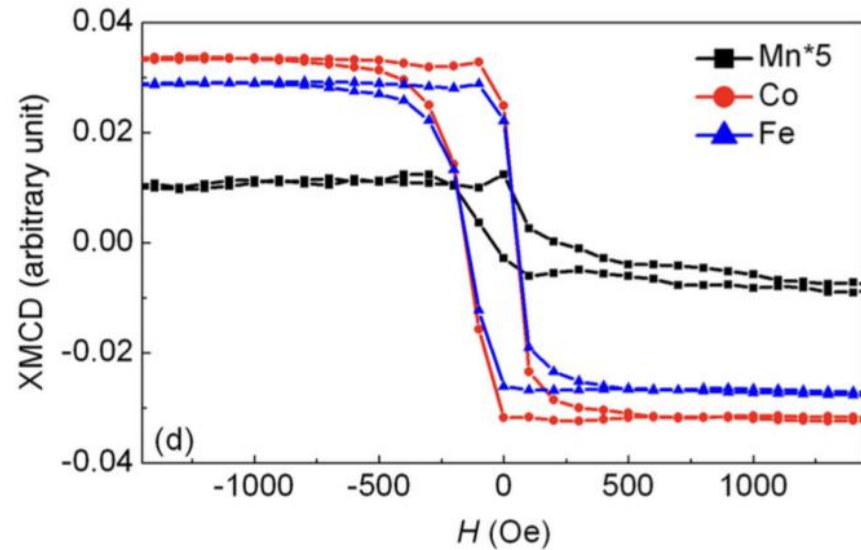
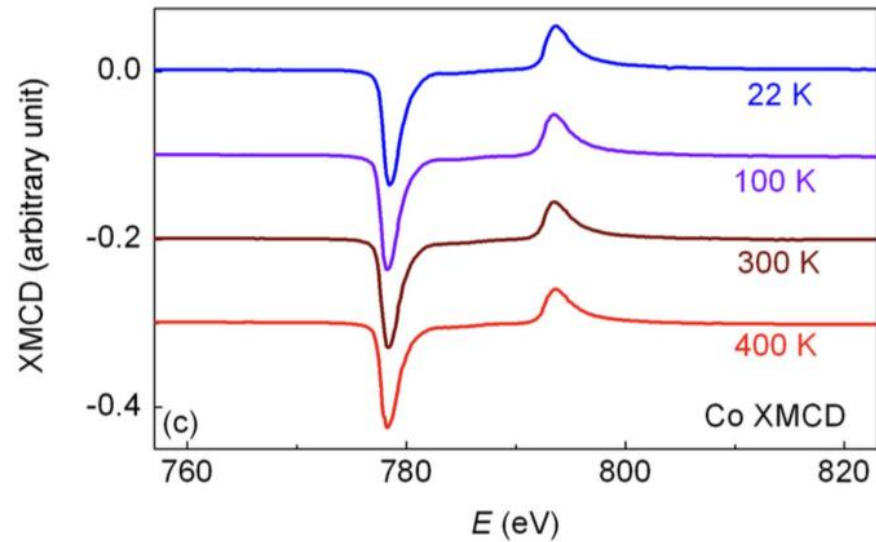
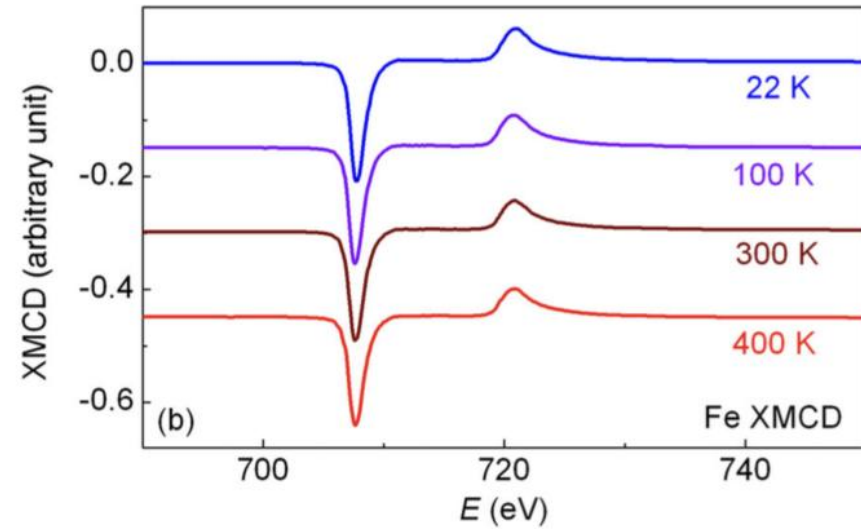
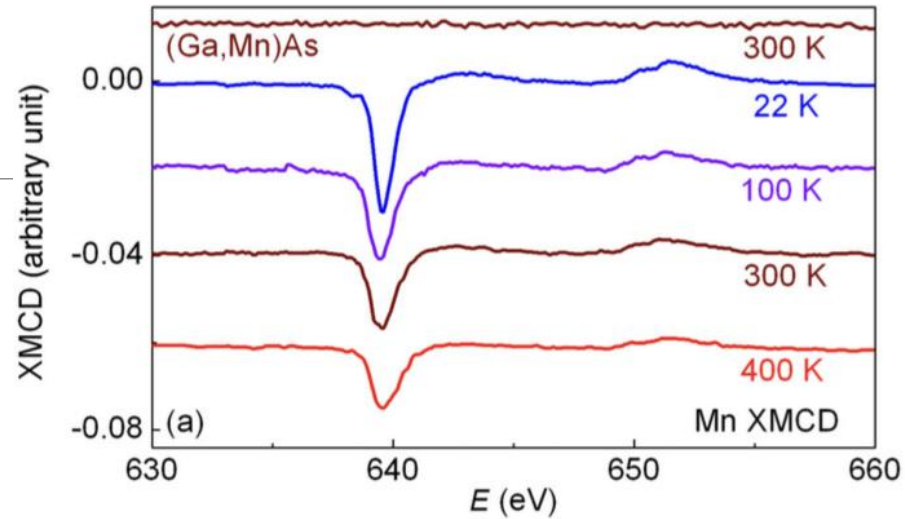


# X-ray Magnetic Circular Dichroism (XMCD)



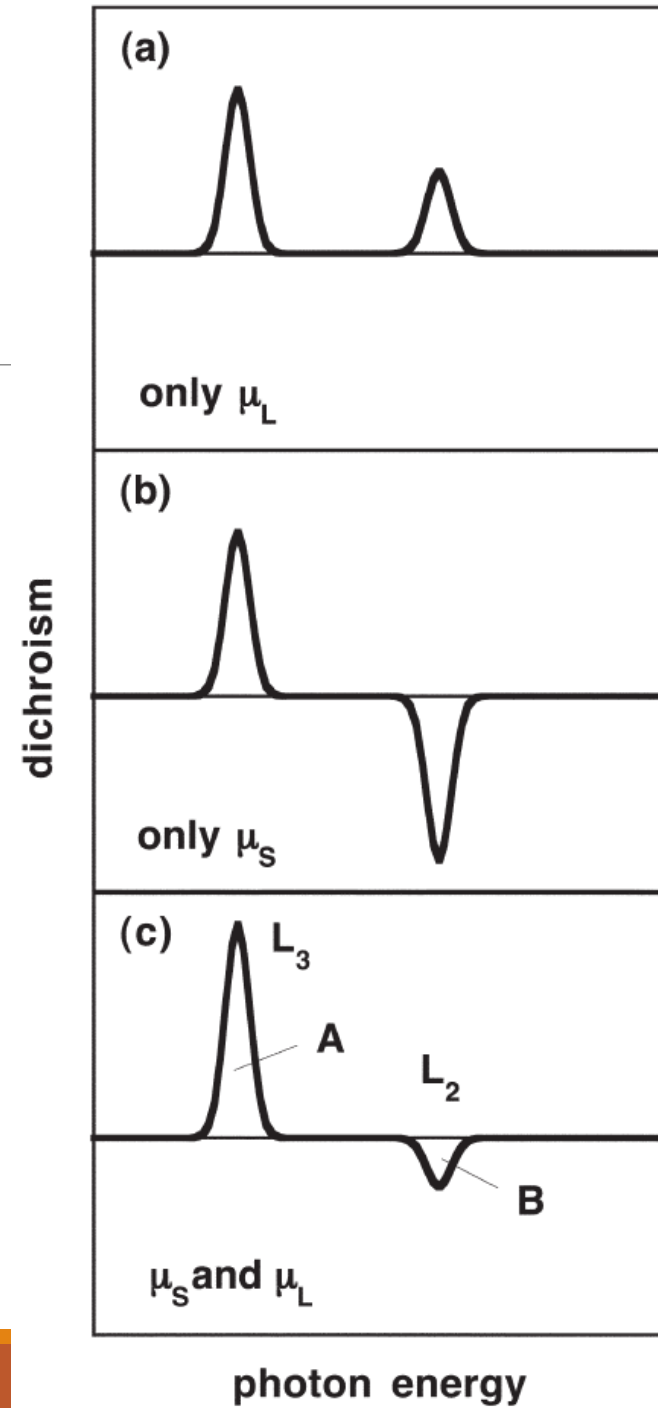
# Element Selective

## Co<sub>2</sub>FeAl/(Ga,Mn)As

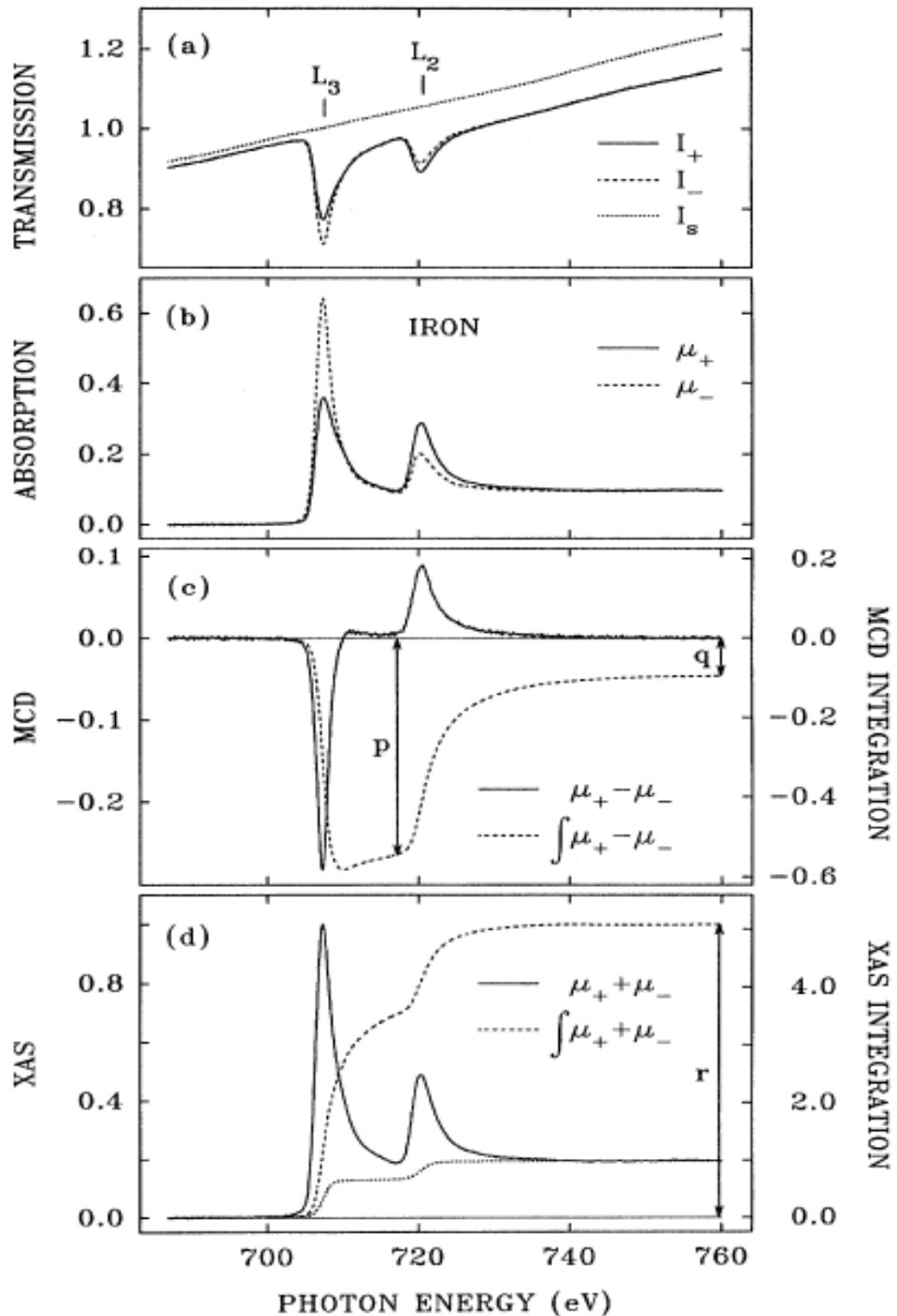


# Orbital and spin moment

$$L_3: J = L+S = 1+1/2$$
$$L_2: J = L-S = 1-1/2$$



# XMCD sum rules

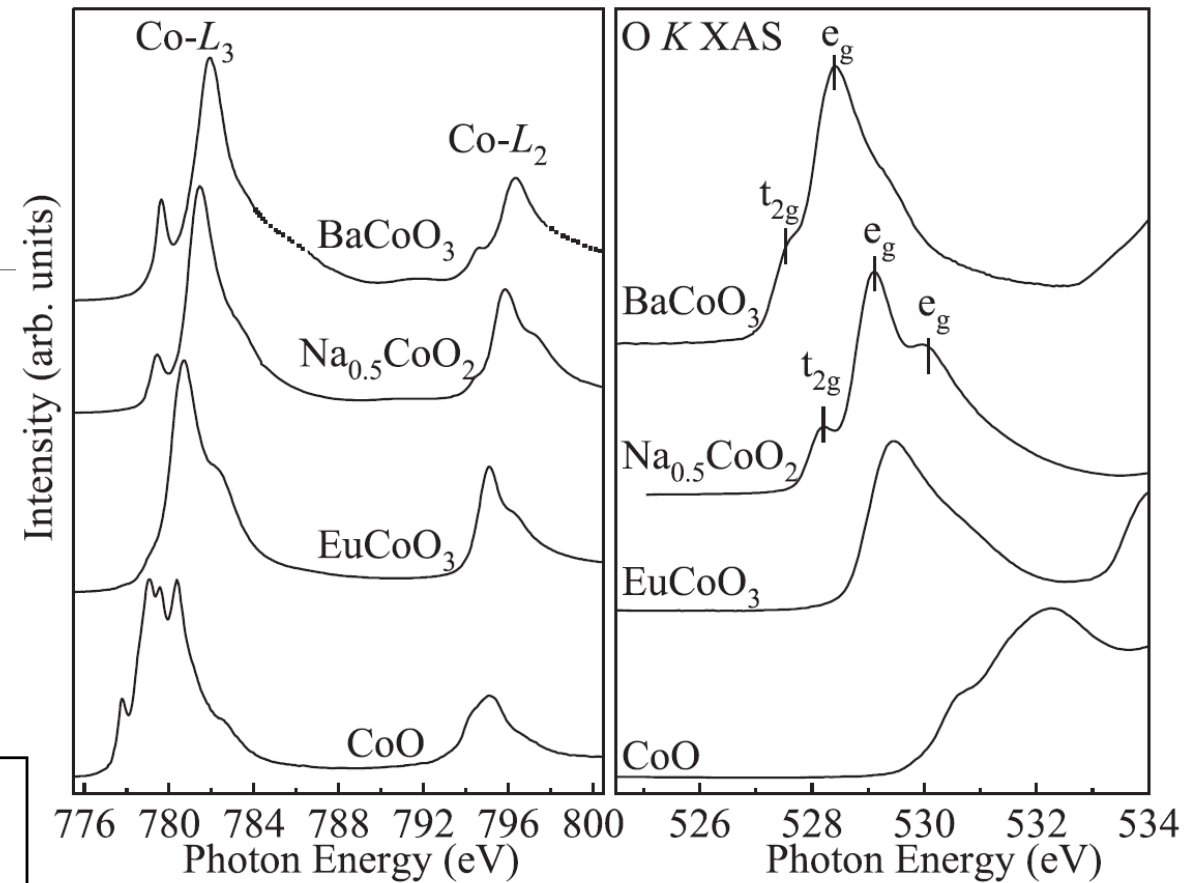
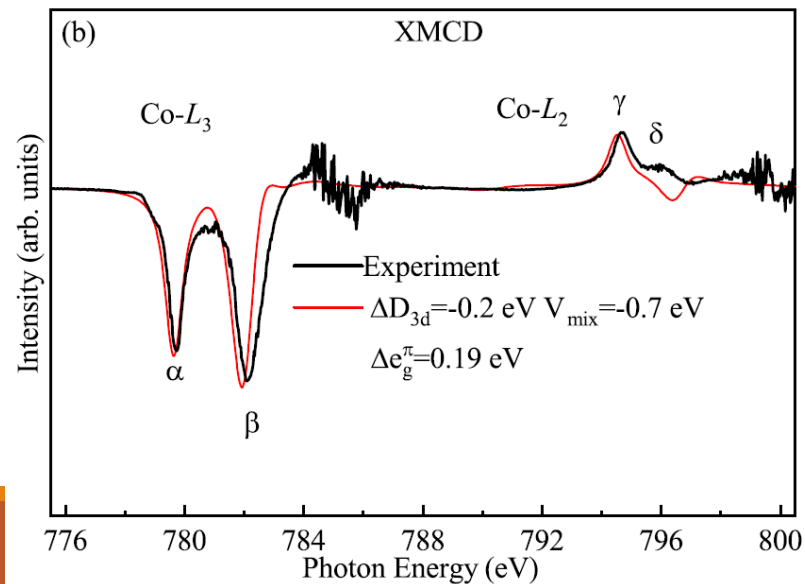
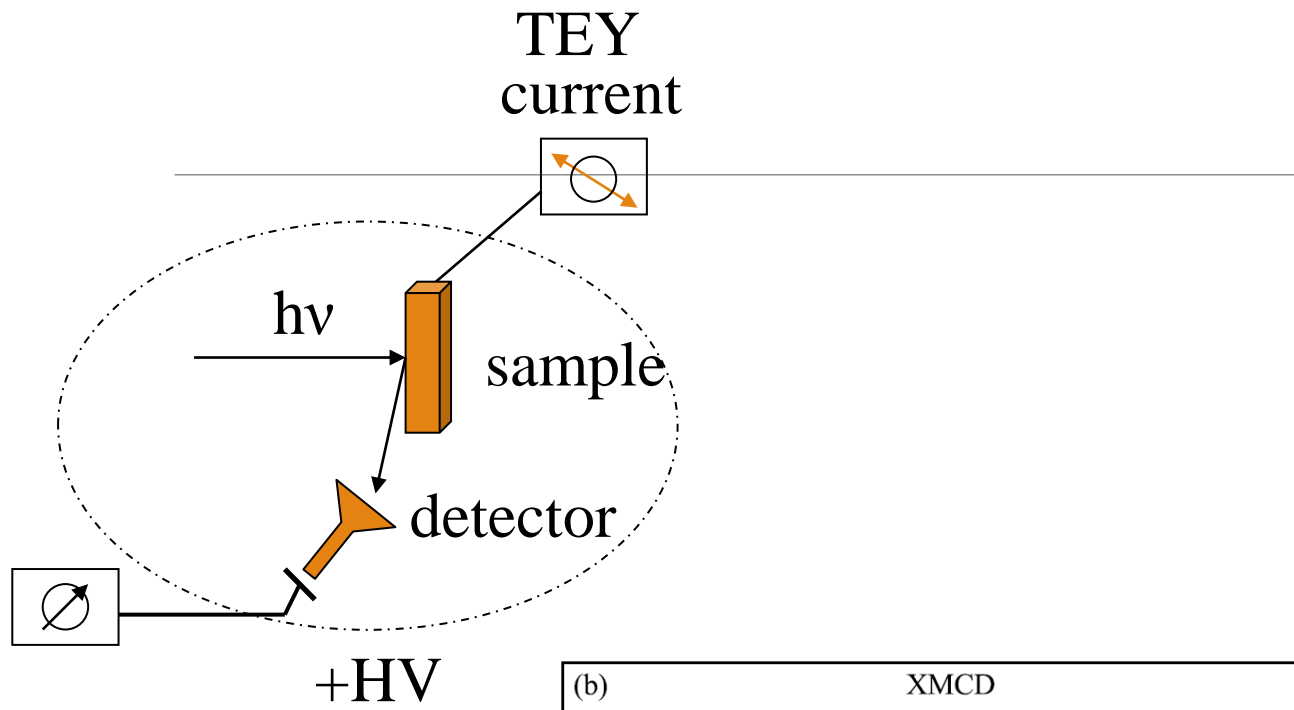


$$m_{\text{orb}} = -\frac{4 \int_{L_3+L_2} (\mu_+ - \mu_-) d\omega}{3 \int_{L_3+L_2} (\mu_+ + \mu_-) d\omega} (10 - n_{3d}), \quad (1)$$

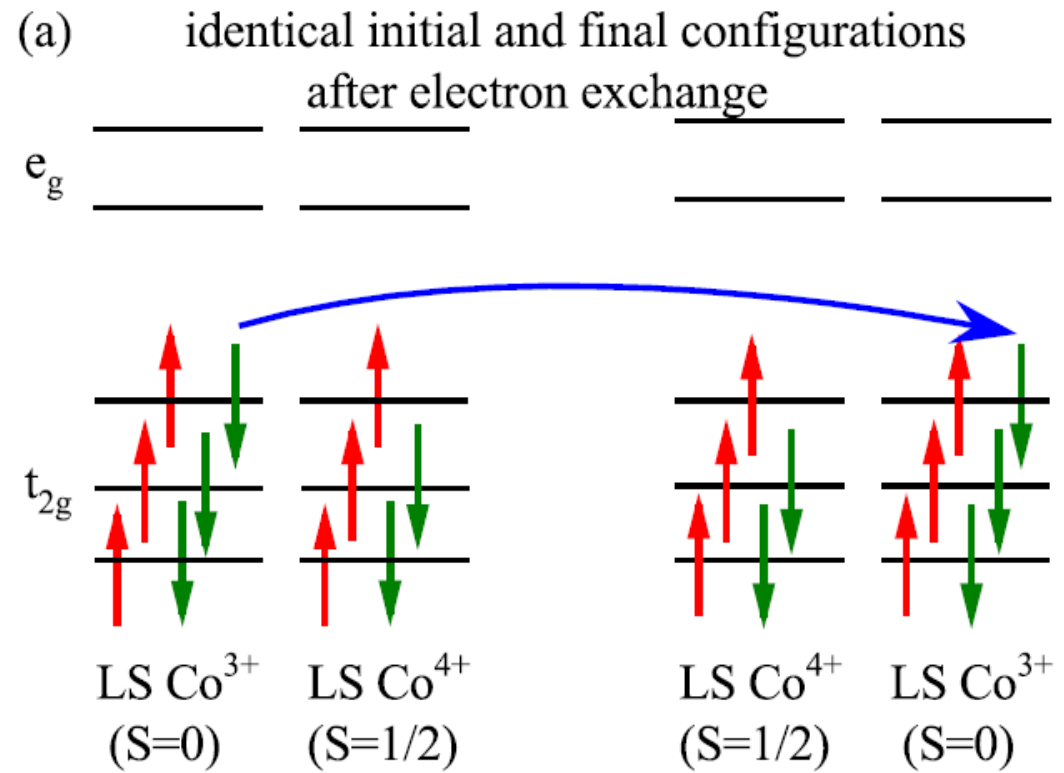
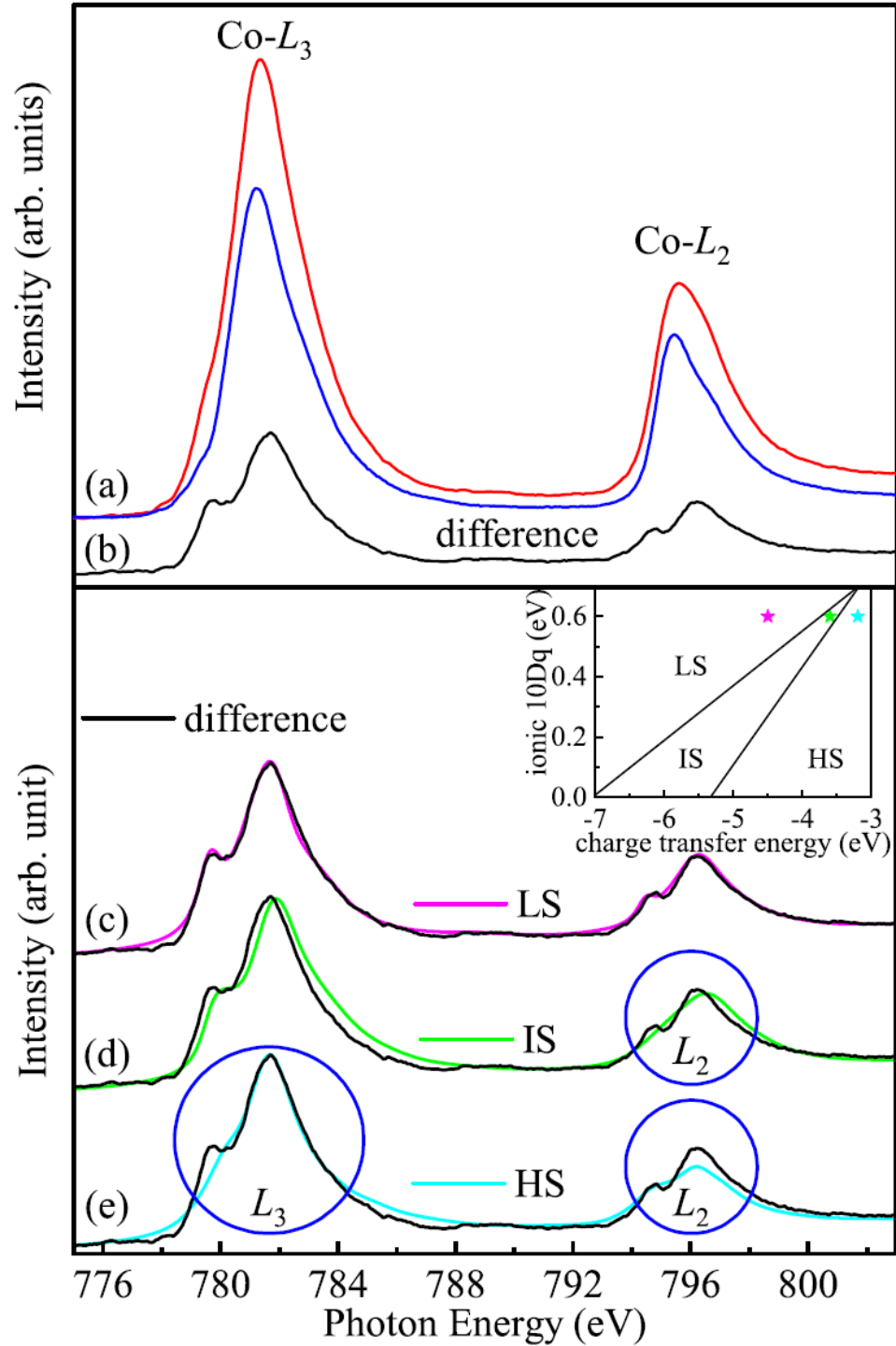
$$m_{\text{spin}} = -\frac{6 \int_{L_3} (\mu_+ - \mu_-) d\omega - 4 \int_{L_3+L_2} (\mu_+ - \mu_-) d\omega}{\int_{L_3+L_2} (\mu_+ + \mu_-) d\omega} \times (10 - n_{3d}) \left(1 + \frac{7\langle T_z \rangle}{2\langle S_z \rangle}\right)^{-1}, \quad (2)$$

One can estimate the spin and orbital moments.

# XAS and XMCD



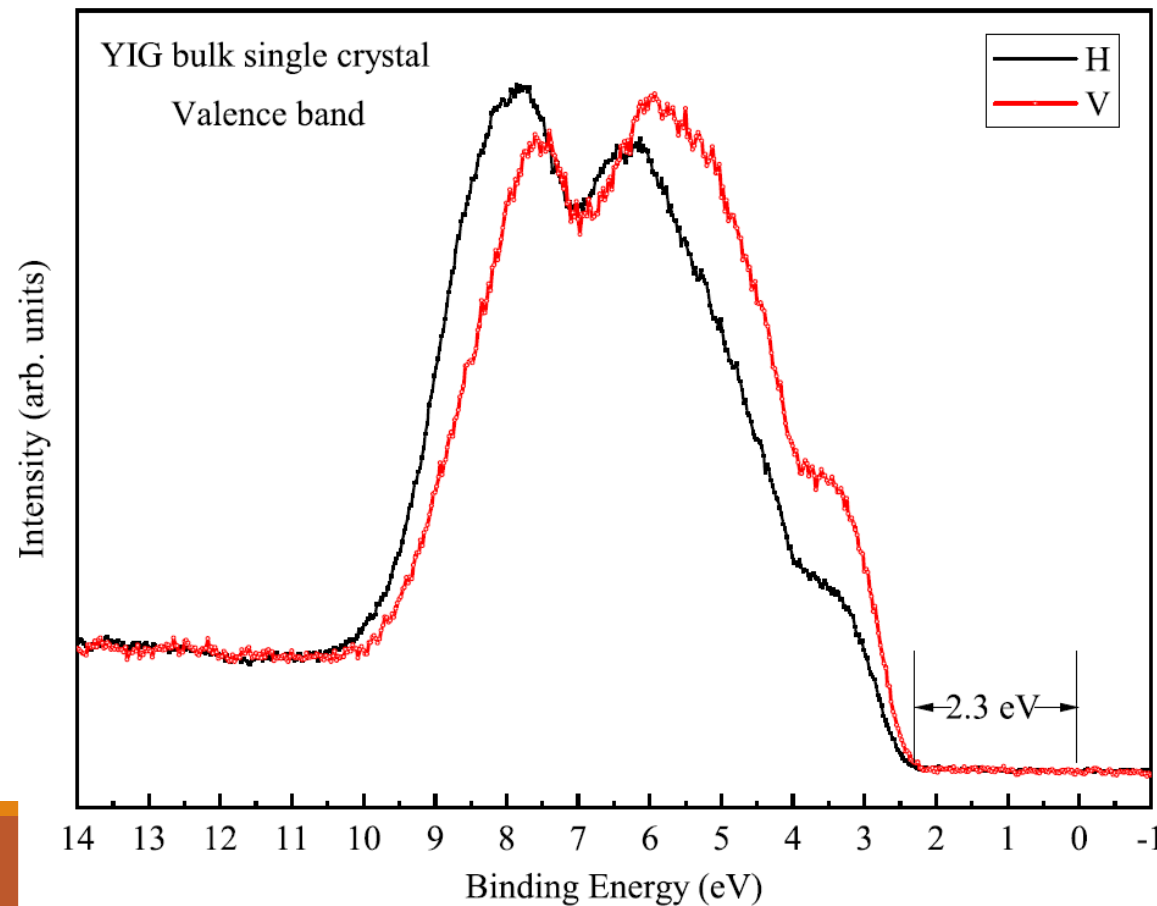
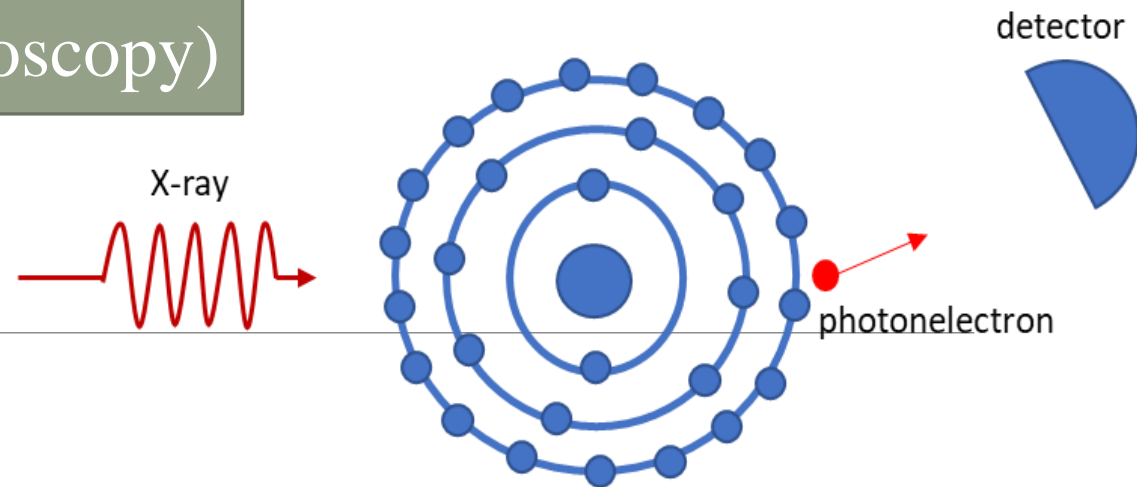
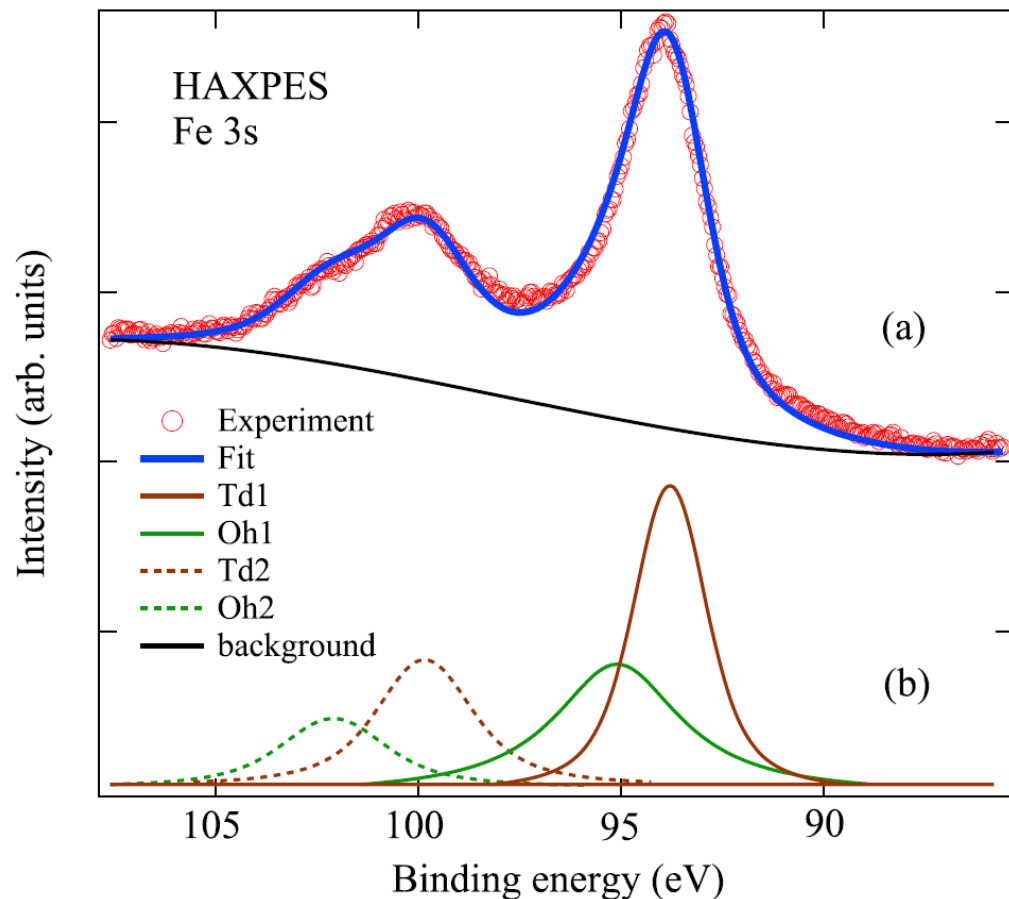
The short distance between Co atoms in the chain results in the reversal of energy levels and a finite orbital moment.



The line shape and energy position of Co in  $\text{YCu}_3\text{Co}_4\text{O}_{12}$  indicates a low-spin (LS)  $\text{Co}^{3+}$  state in  $\text{YCu}_3\text{Co}_4\text{O}_{12}$ , leading to the insulating nature of  $\text{YCu}_3\text{Co}_4\text{O}_{12}$ . Introducing  $\text{Co}^{4+}$  through chemical doping is associated with the metallic properties observed in  $\text{CaCu}_3\text{Co}_4\text{O}_{12}$ .

# HAXPES (hard X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy)

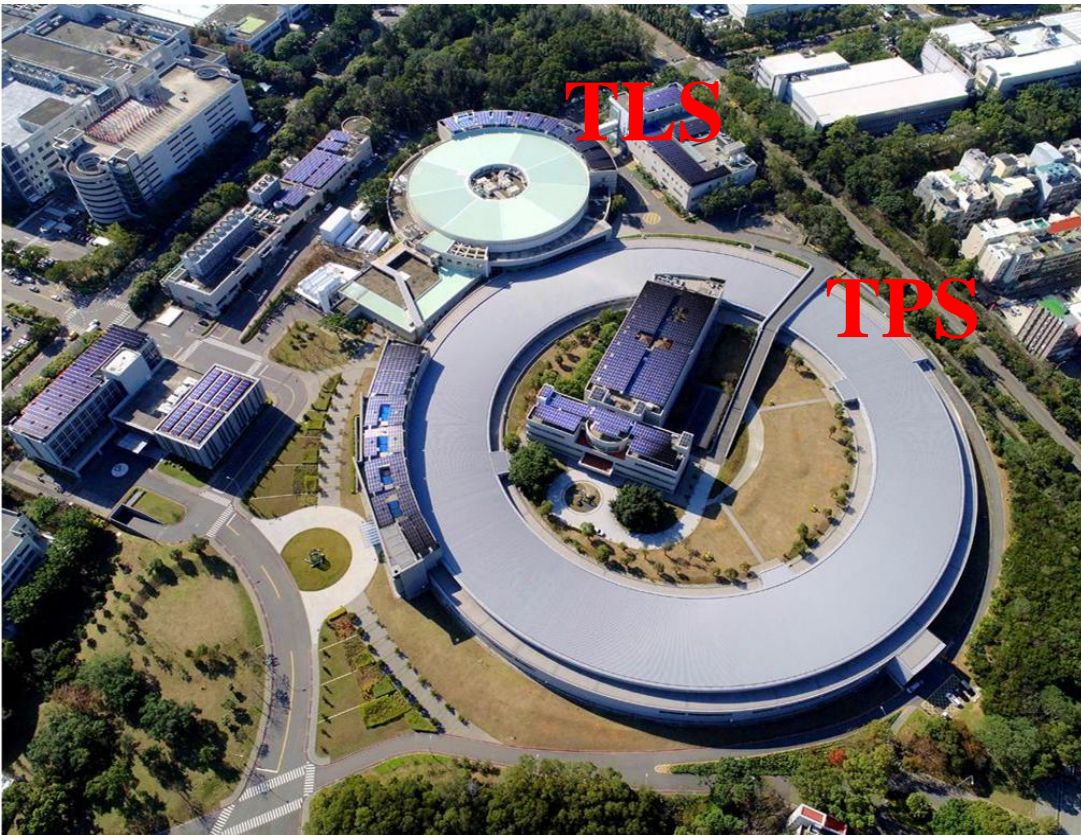
$$E_K = h\nu - E_B - \Phi$$



One can probe the density of states of electrons close to the Fermi level.

# Synchrotron Radiation

## National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center



## TLS Beamline 11

