First-principles theory for femtomagnetism

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Laser-induced femtosecond magnetism or femtomagnetism opens a new frontier for ultrafast magnetic storage ^{1,2}, but its underlying mechanism remains illusive. We present a joint analytic and first-principles study to establish a paradigm for femtomagnetism. We show if a system has full rotational symmetry, the spin and orbital momenta are coupled, but there is no genuine magnetization change. In solids, this rotational symmetry is lifted by the translational symmetry; consequently, in contrast to popular belief, spin and orbital momenta changes decouple. The first-principles calculation in ferromagnetic nickel demonstrates that both spin and orbital moments drop on a similar time scale, but their net changes differ. The momentum-resolved spin moment change reveals that the femtomagnetism originates from pocket states close to the Fermi level but away from high-symmetry points in the Brillouin zone.

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