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Off-axis electron holography (EH) is a transmission electron microscopy (TEM) technique that enables the reconstruction of the object exit wave function up to atomic resolution [1]. At medium (nanometer) resolution, EH is a powerful tool to

map electric potentials and magnetic fields of nanoscaled materials in two dimensions (2D) [1]. Combined with tomographic methods, i.e. by performing electron holographic tomography (EHT), the electromagnetic field mapping is extended into 3D [2].

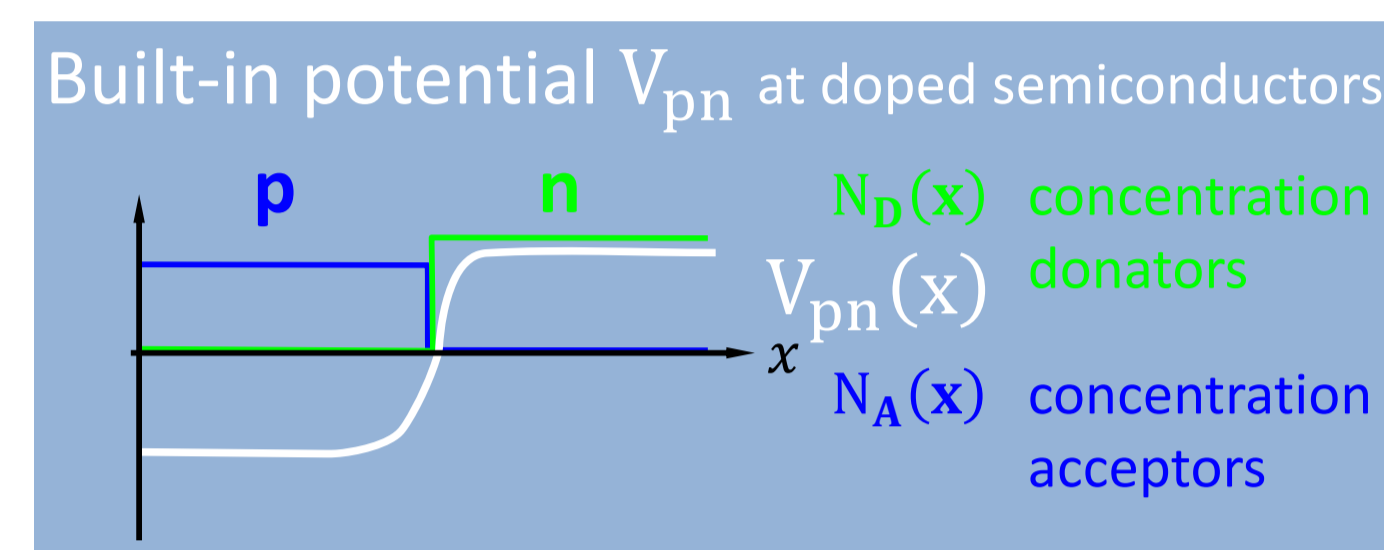
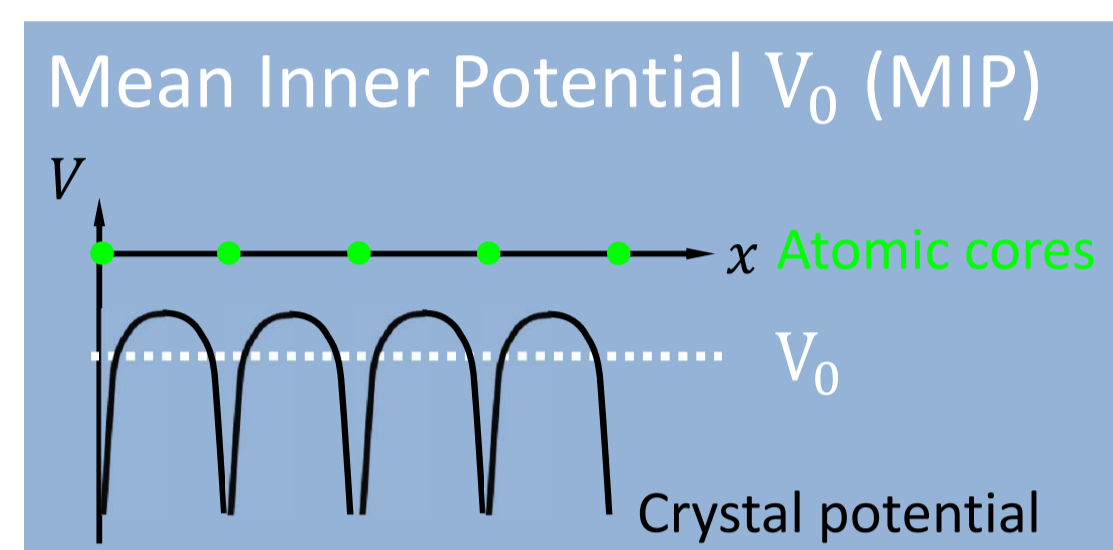
## Motivation

Phase shift  $\varphi$  of object exit wave proportional to **projected electro-magnetic potential**

$$\varphi(x, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left( C_E V(x, y, z) - 2\pi \frac{e}{h} A_z(x, y, z) \right) dz$$

with interaction constant  $C_E = 0.0073 \text{ rad}/V_{nm}$  at 200 kV electron acceleration voltage

### Object potential

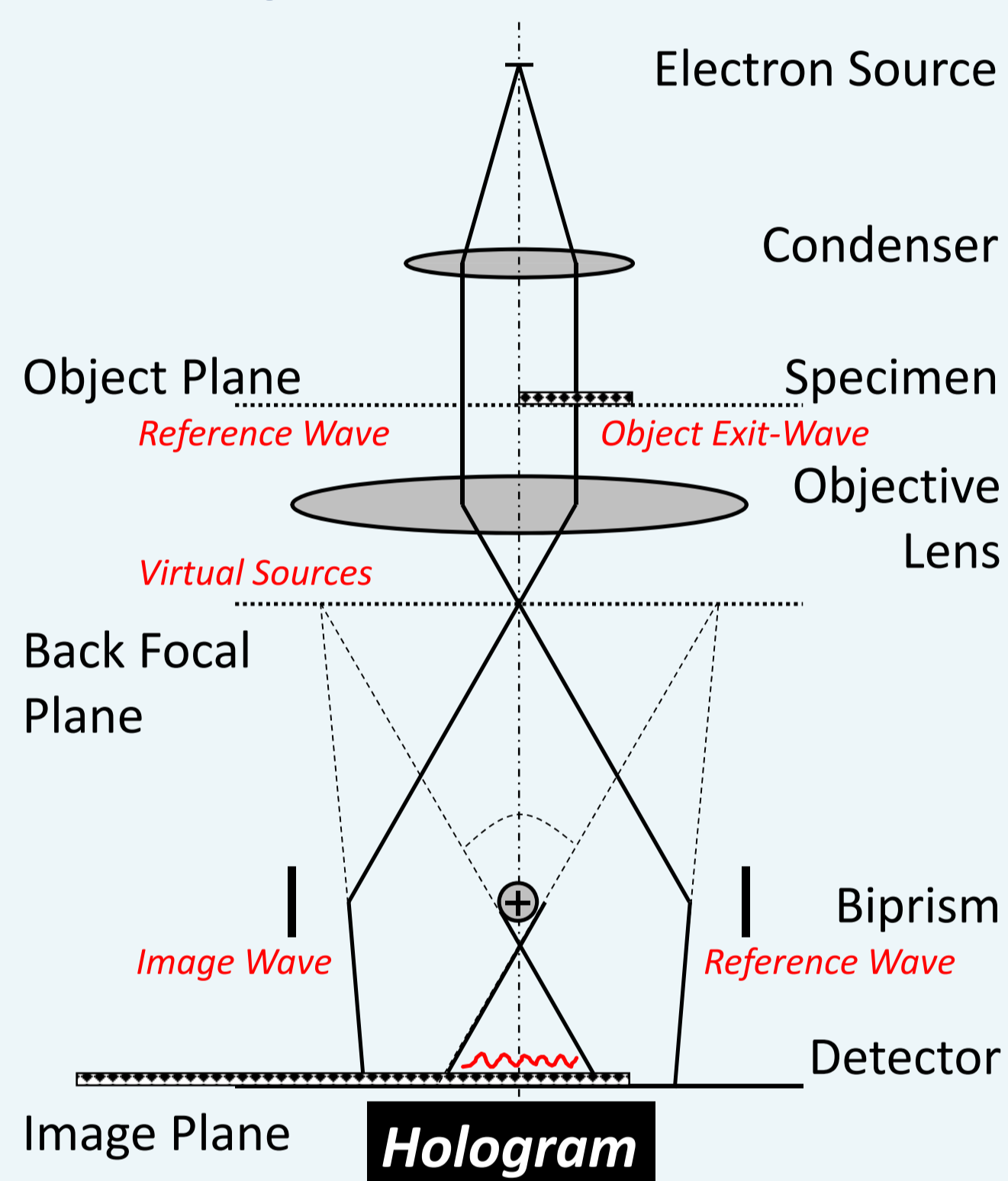


## Holographic Techniques

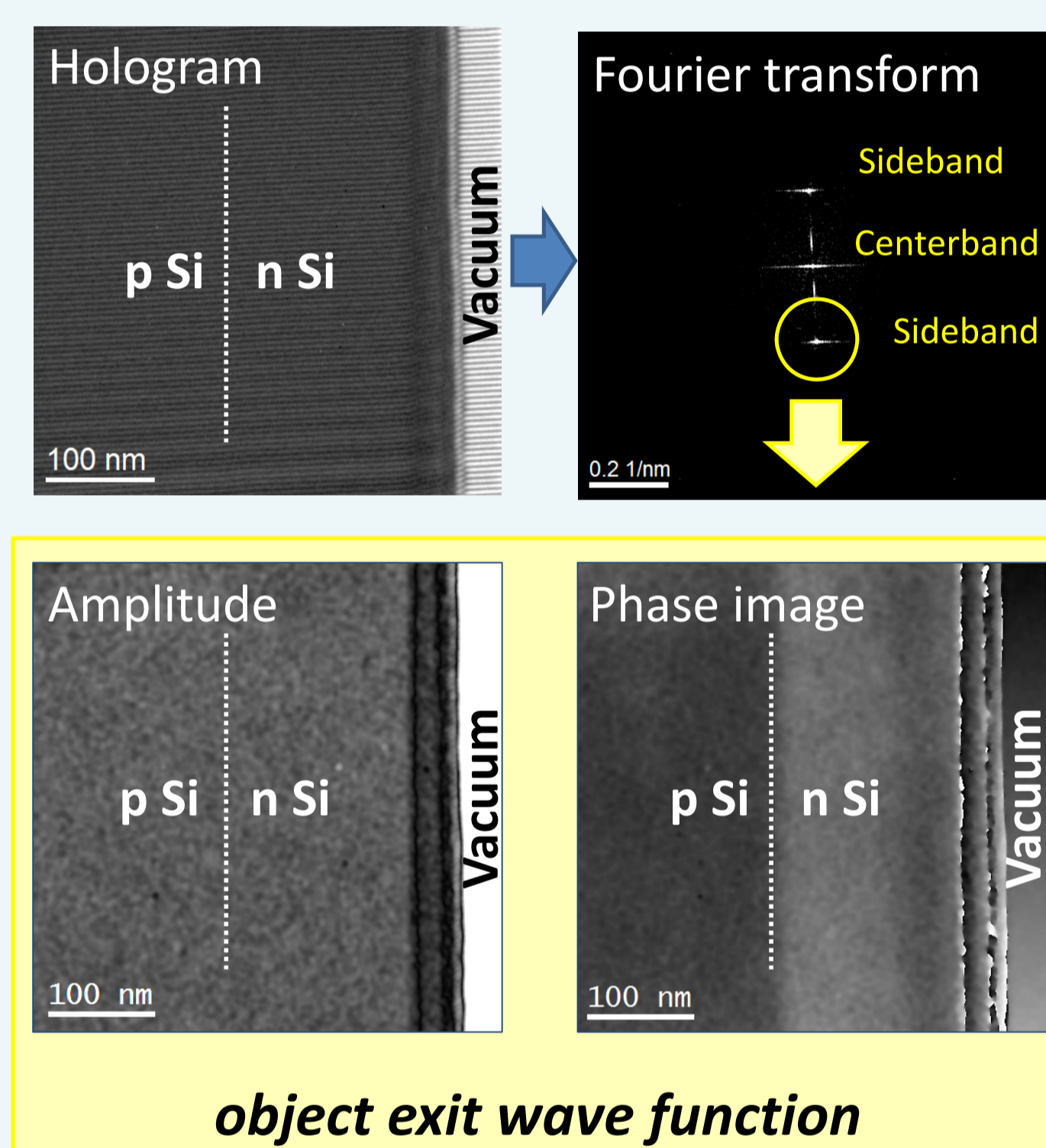
- Medium resolution off-axis electron holography**
  - Nanoscaled electric potentials and magnetic fields e.g. electric potentials at p-n junctions, surfaces, interfaces, defects magnetic B-fields in- and outside nanoparticles, nanostructured materials
- Dark field electron holography**
  - Nanoscaled real space strain mapping e.g. in transistors, buried oxide apertures, quantum dots
- Atomic resolution off-axis electron holography**
  - Atomic phase shifts (Which atom is where?)
- Inelastic electron holography**
  - Density matrix reconstruction e.g. coherence properties of plasmons
- Electron holographic tomography**
  - 3D reconstruction of nanoscaled electric potentials and magnetic fields

## 2D Holography

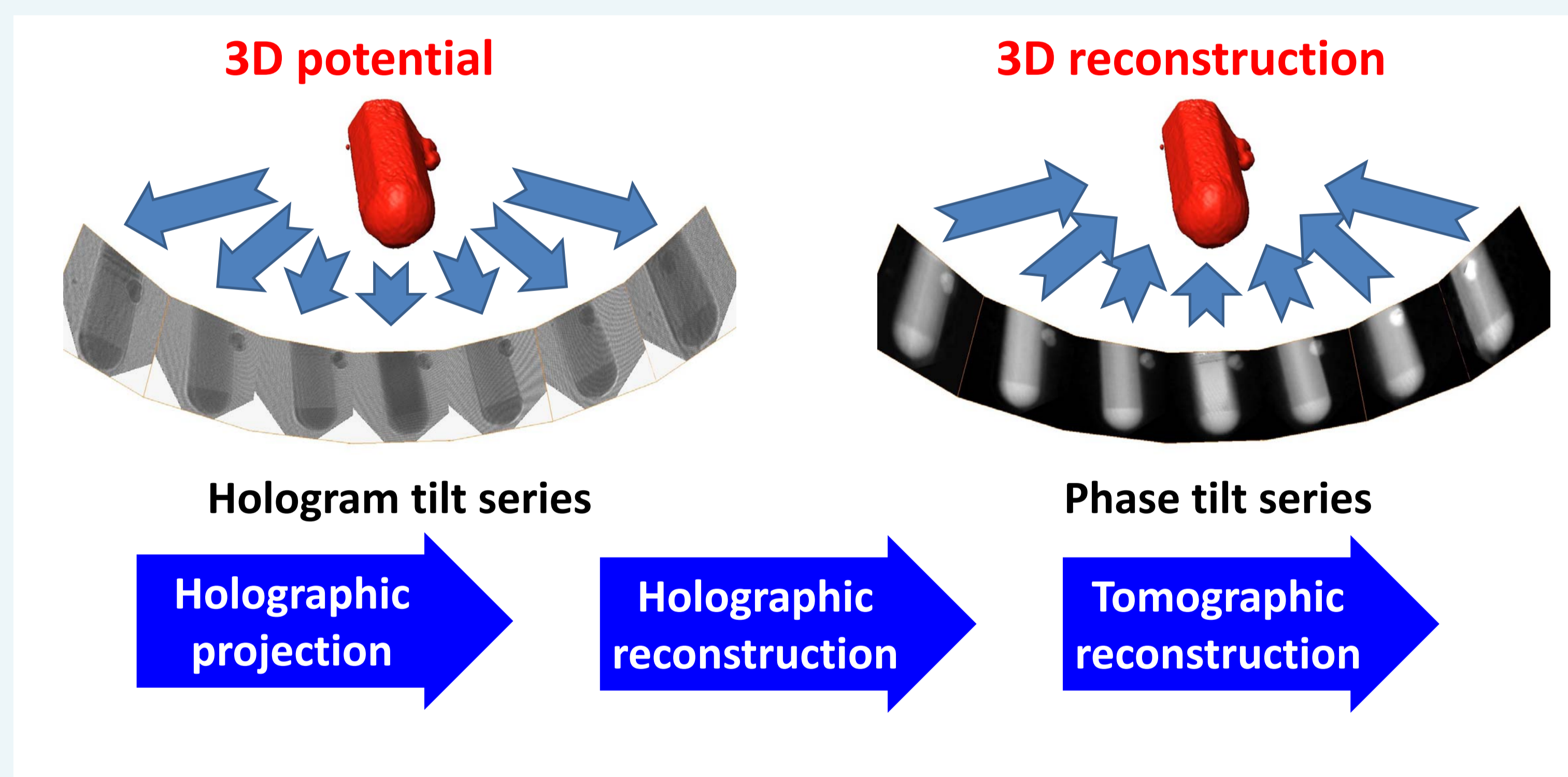
### 1. Acquisition in the TEM



### 2. Reconstruction in the computer



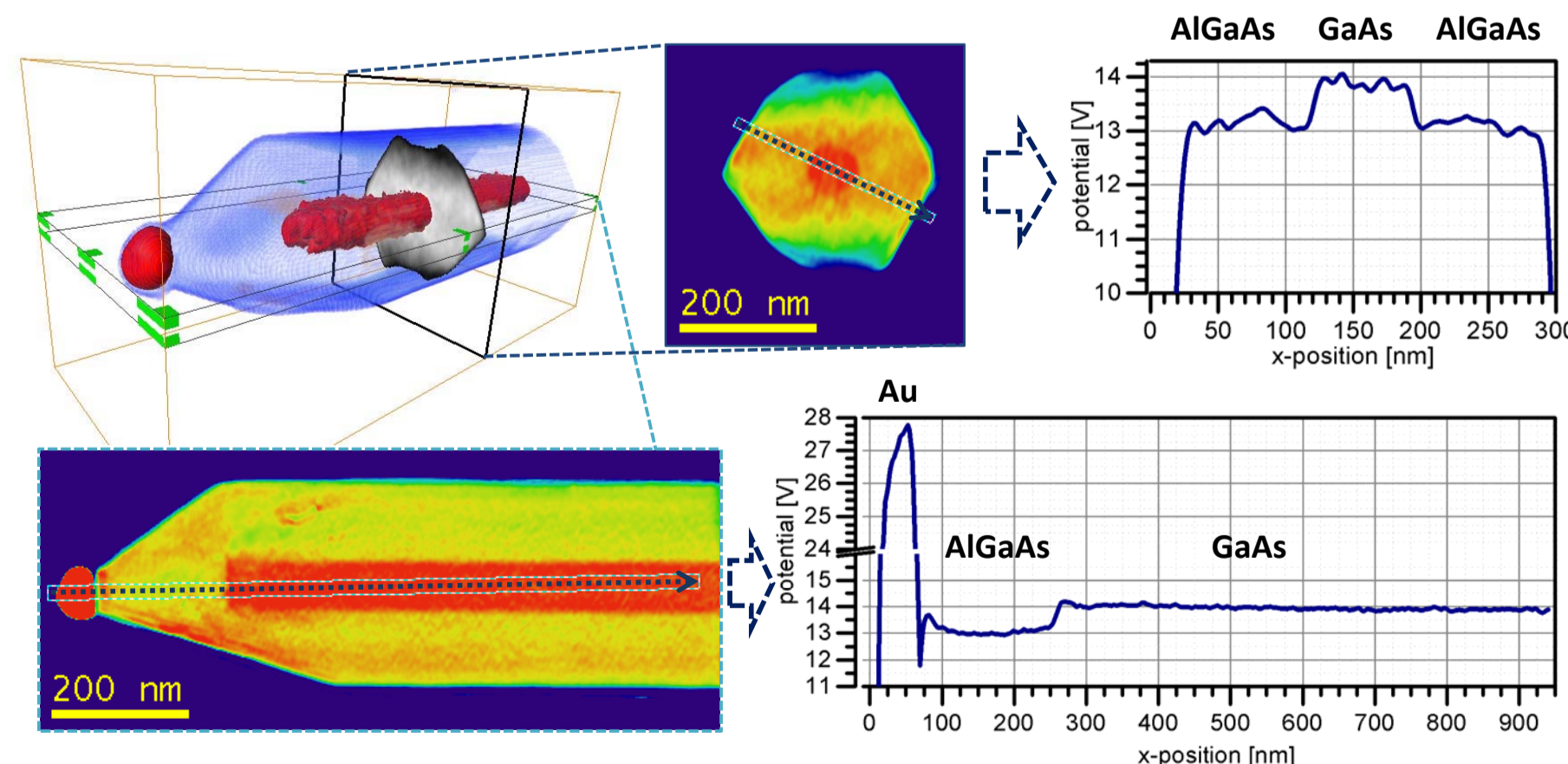
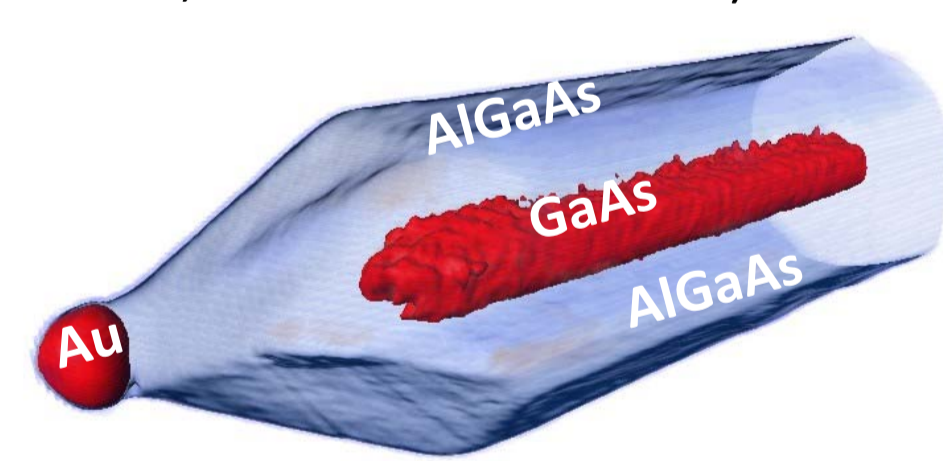
## 3D Holography



## 3D Electric potentials

### 3D morphology and chemical composition

- EHT on GaAs/AlGaAs core-shell nanowire (NW) [3]
- Grown by MOVPE along 111 direction using Au catalyst
- Diameter: 280 nm (70 nm GaAs core, 105 nm AlGaAs shell)
- V:III ratio while growing: 20
- Hologram tilt series from  $-69^\circ$  to  $+72^\circ$  in  $3^\circ$  steps at TEM Titan 80-300 "Berlin Holography Special" of Lehmann group, TU Berlin
- 3D reconstruction with W-SIRT



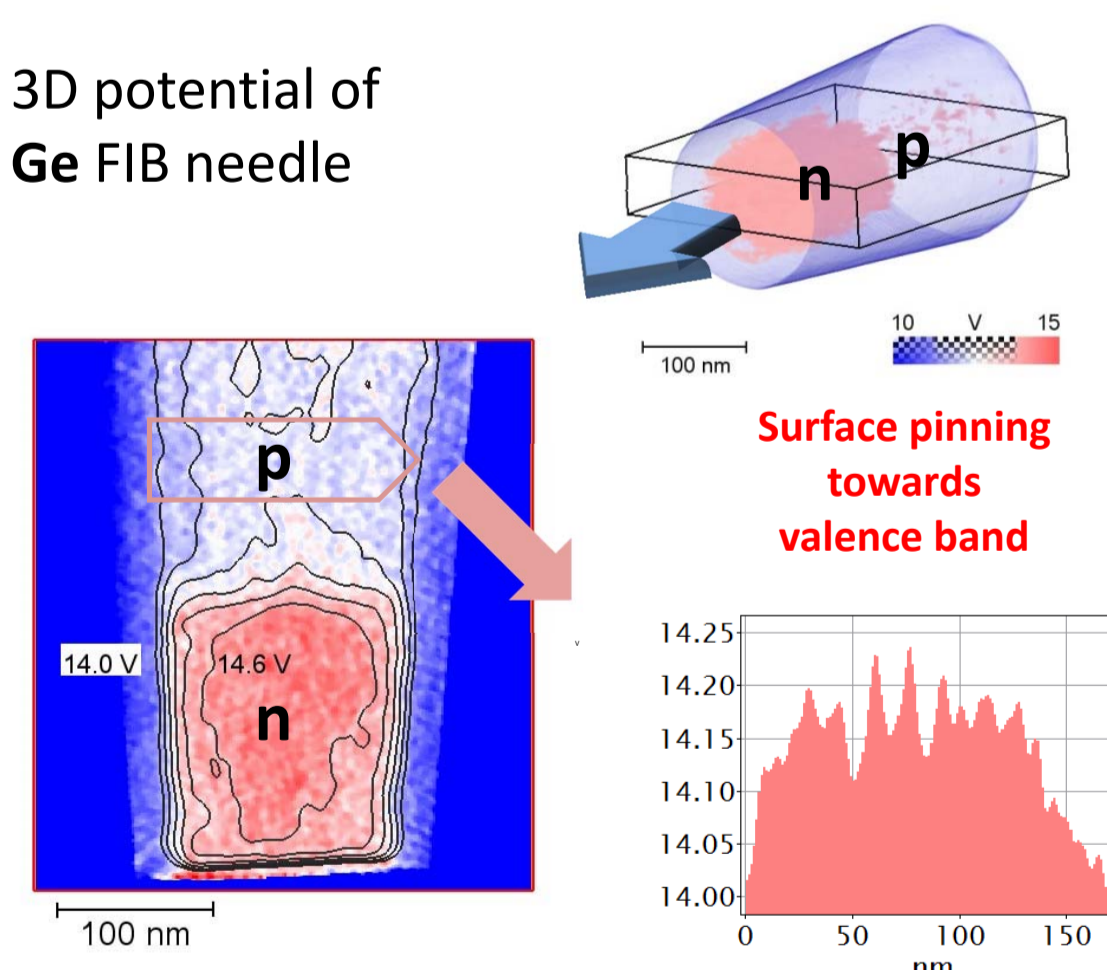
	MIP $V_0$ (Literature)	MIP $V_0$ (EHT)
GaAs	14.19 V [*]	13.9 V
$\text{Al}_{0.33}\text{Ga}_{0.67}\text{As}$	13.58 V [*]	13.2 V
Au	30.26 V [**]	28.0 V

[\*] P Kruse et al., Ultramicroscopy **106**, (2006), p. 105.  
[\*\*] M Schwalter et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **88**, (2006), p-232108

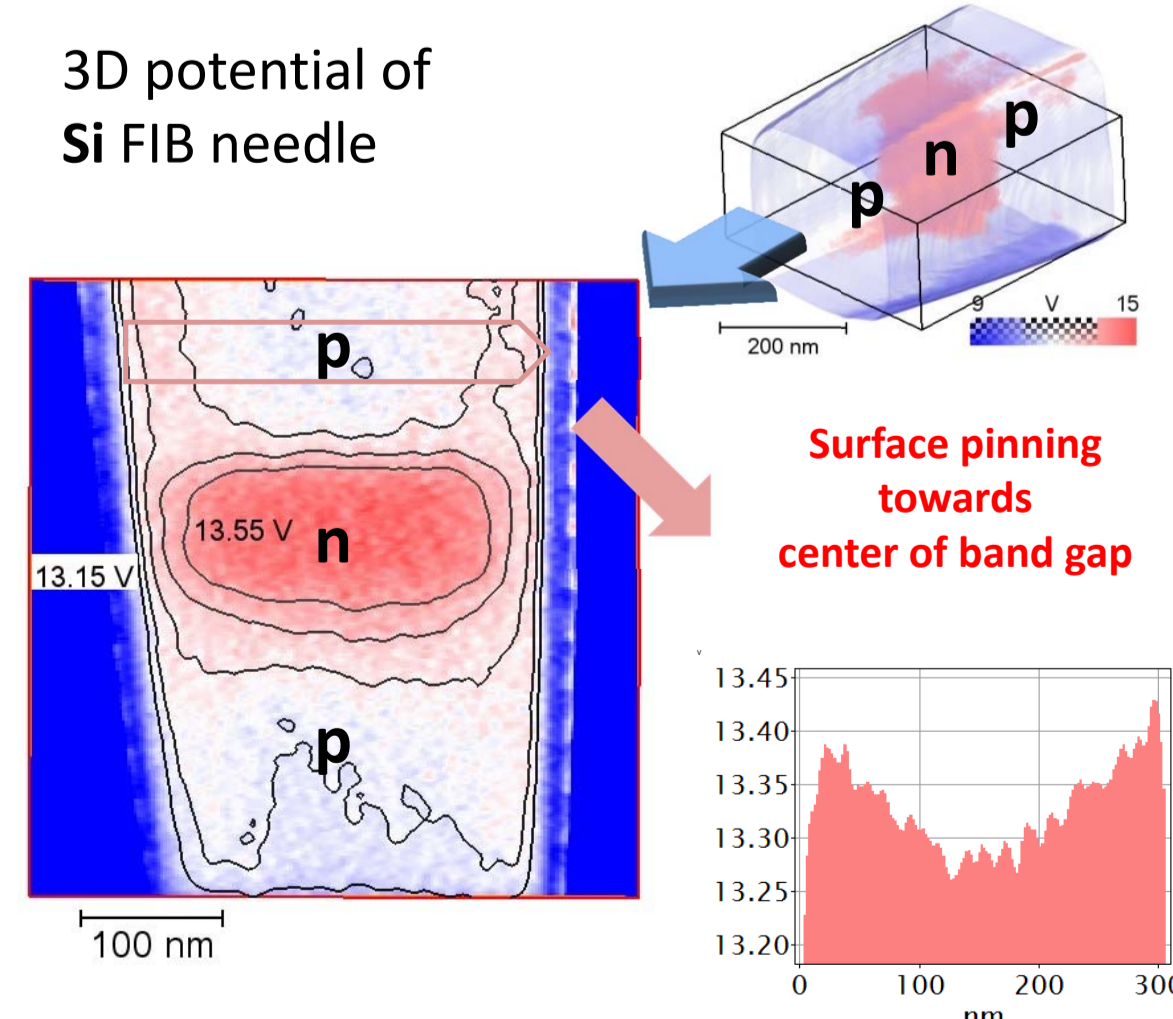
### 3D built-in potential $V_{pn}$

- EHT on doped Si and Ge wafers [4]
- FIB-preparation of rod-shaped samples
- Tilt range for EHT:  $-79^\circ$  to  $+75^\circ$  ( $\pm 72^\circ$ ) for the Si (Ge) both in  $2^\circ$  steps
- 3D reconstruction with W-SIRT

#### 3D potential of Ge FIB needle



#### 3D potential of Si FIB needle

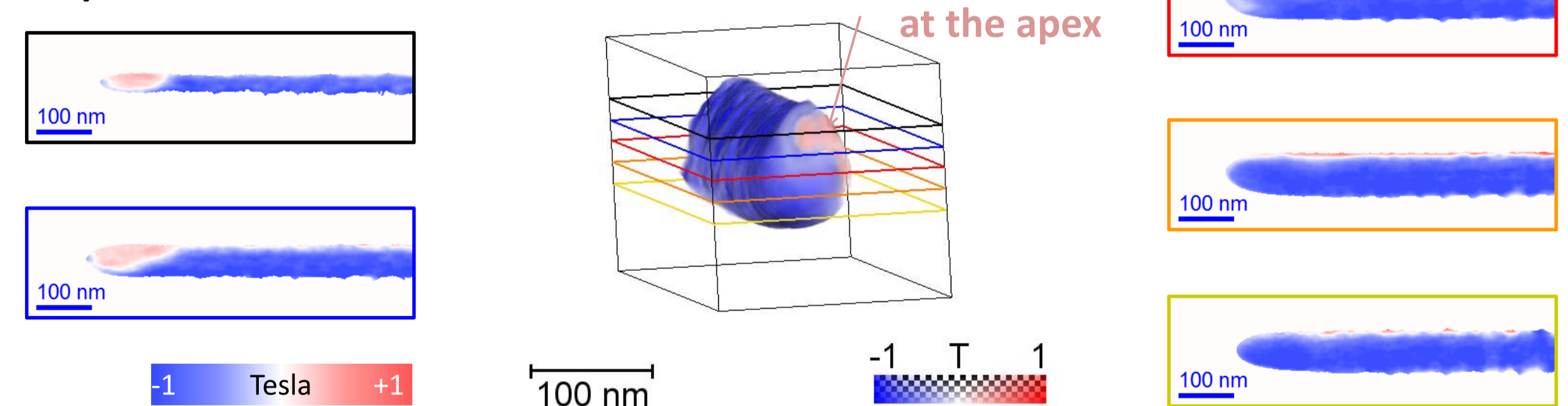


## 3D Magnetic fields

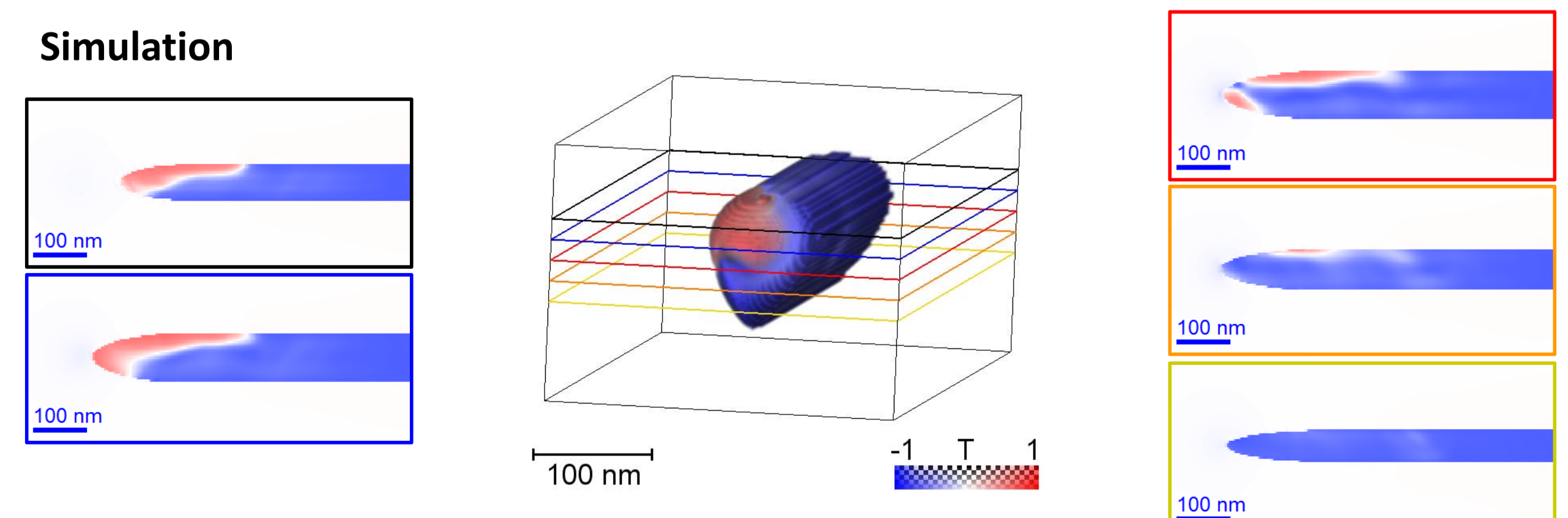
### 3D magnetic induction maps (B-field)

- EHT on Co nanowire [5]
- Grown by Focused Electron Beam Induced Deposition (FEBID)
- Tilt range for EHT:  $360^\circ$  in  $3^\circ$  steps
- Removal of MIP contribution by pairwise subtraction of phase images  $180^\circ$  tilted to each other
  - Magnetic phase shift
- Calculation of derivative of magnetic phase shift → Projected axial B-field component
- 3D reconstruction of axial B-field with W-SIRT

#### Experiment



#### Simulation



- Static micromagnetic simulation of the remanent state of the Co FEBID NW, which solves the Landau-Lifschitz-Gilbert equation

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