Inelastic X-Ray Scattering

NOTE
Preliminary Version of Slides - Some will be Changed/Updated.

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Scope & Outline

Main Goal:
- Introduce Capabilities & Put them in Context
  - What properties can be measured?
  - Why consider these techniques?

Outline:
- Introduction
- Instrumentation
- Non-Resonant Techniques
- Resonant Techniques (Briefly)

Huge & Complex Topic - Appropriate for a semester, not an hour...

Comment: Notes...

Table Of IXS Techniques/Applications

Technique	Comment	Energy Scale	Information
X-Ray Raman	(E)XAFS in Special Cases	E_{in}~10 keV ΔE~100-1000 eV	Edge Structure, Bonding
Compton	Oldest Note: Resolution Limited	E_{in} ~ 150 keV ΔE ~ keV	Electron Momentum Density Fermi Surface Shape
Magnetic Compton	Weak But Possible	E_{in} ~ 150 keV ΔE ~ keV	Density of Unpaired Spins
RIXS Resonant IXS	High Rate Somewhat Complicated	E_{in} ~ 4-15 keV ΔE ~ 1-50 eV	Electronic Structure
NRIXS Non-Resonant IXS	Low Rate Simpler	E_{in}~10 keV ΔE ~ <1-50 eV	Electronic Structure
IXS High-Resolution IXS	Large Instrument	E_{in}~16-26 keV ΔE ~ 1-100 meV	Phonon Dispersion
NIS Nuclear IXS	Atom Specific Via Mossbauer Nuclei	E_{in} ~ 14-25 keV ΔE ~ 1-100 meV	Element Specific Phonon Density of States (DOS)

Note: ΔE = Typical Energy Transfer (Not Resolution)

Note also: Limit to FAST dynamics (~10 ps or faster)

Some References

Shulke, W. (2007), Electron Dynamics by Inelastic X-Ray Scattering. New York: Oxford University Press.
& References therein

Squires, G. L. (1978). Introduction to the Theory of Thermal Neutron Scattering. New York: Dover Publications, Inc.

van Hove, L. (1954). Phys. Rev. 95, 249-262.

Born, M. & Huang, K. (1954). Dynamical Theory of Crystal Lattices. Oxford: Clarendon press.

Bruesch, P. (1982). Phonons: Theory and Experiments, Springer-Verlag.

Cooper, M.J. (1985). Rep. Prog. Phys. <u>48</u> 415-481

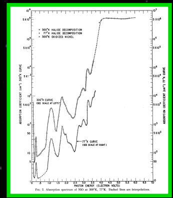
Spectroscopy
Absorption vs. Scattering

Absorption Spectroscopy

Optical, IR, NMR

Measure absorption as you scan the incident energy

When energy hits a resonance, or exceeds a gap, or... get a change

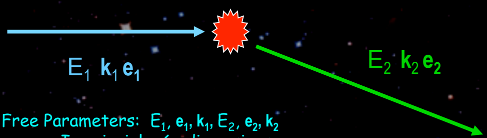


Optical Spect. NiO
Newman, PR 1959

Free Parameters: E_1, e_1, k_1
-> In principle, 3+ dimensions
but in practice mostly 1 (E_1)

Scattering Spectroscopy

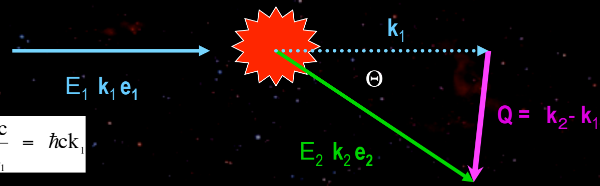
IXS, Raman, INS



Free Parameters: E_1, e_1, k_1, E_2, e_2, k_2
-> In principle, 6+ dimensions
in practice, mostly 4: E_1-E_2, $Q = k_2$-k_1

Scattering is much more complex, but gives more information.

X-Ray Scattering Diagram



$$E_1 = \hbar\omega_1 = \frac{hc}{\lambda_1} = \hbar c k_1$$

$$k_1 = |\mathbf{k}_1| = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_1}$$

$$hc = 12.398 \ \text{keV} \bullet \text{Å}$$

Two Main Quantities:

Energy Transfer

$$E \ \text{or} \ \Delta E = E_1 - E_2 \equiv \hbar\omega$$

Momentum Transfer

$$\mathbf{Q} \equiv \mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}_1$$

$$Q \equiv |\mathbf{Q}| \approx \frac{4\pi}{\lambda_1} \sin\left(\frac{\Theta}{2}\right)$$

Periodicity Probed

$$d = \frac{2\pi}{|\mathbf{Q}|}$$

Note: For Resonant Scattering
E_1 and E_2 and Poln.
Are also important

Dynamic Structure Factor

It is convenient, especially for non-resonant scattering, to separate the properties of the material and the properties of the interaction of the photon with the material (electron)

$$I_{scattered}(\mathbf{Q},\omega) \propto \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega d\omega} = r_e^2 \left(e_2^* \bullet e_1\right)^2 \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} S(\mathbf{Q},\omega)$$

$$\sigma_{Thomson} = r_e^2 \left(e_2^* \bullet e_1\right)^2$$

Thomson Scattering
Cross Section
"A Scale Factor"

$$S(\mathbf{Q},\omega)$$

Dynamic Structure Factor
"The Science"

Different Views of S(Q,ω)

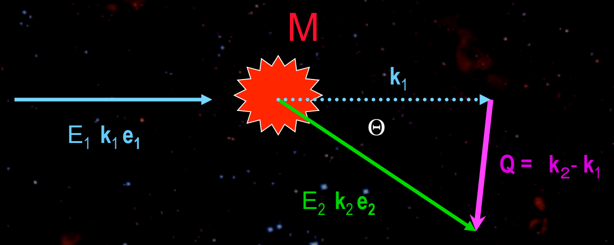
$$S(\mathbf{Q},\omega) = \sum_{\lambda,\lambda'} p_\lambda \left| \langle\lambda'| \sum_{\substack{electrons \\ j}} e^{i\mathbf{Q}\bullet\mathbf{r}_j} |\lambda\rangle \right|^2 \delta(E_{\lambda}' - E_\lambda - \hbar\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar} \int dt \ d^3r \ d^3r' \ e^{-i\mathbf{Q}\bullet r} \left\langle \rho(\mathbf{r}', t=0)\rho^+(\mathbf{r}+\mathbf{r}', t) \right\rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad N \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \sum_{Modes} \left| \sum_{\substack{d \\ Atoms \\ /Cell}} \frac{f_d(\mathbf{Q})}{\sqrt{2M_d}} \ e^{-W_d(\mathbf{Q})} \mathbf{Q} \bullet \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{qj}d} \ e^{i\mathbf{Q}\bullet\mathbf{x}_d} \right|^2 \delta_{(\mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{q}),\tau} F_{\mathbf{q}j}(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\hbar\omega/k_BT}} \text{Im}\{-\chi(\mathbf{Q},\omega)\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\hbar\omega/k_BT}} \frac{1}{v(\mathbf{Q})} \text{Im}\{-\varepsilon^{-1}(\mathbf{Q},\omega)\}$$

See Squires, Lovesy, Shulke, Sinha (JPCM 13 (2001) 7511)

Kinematics



Kinetic Energy Given to Sample: $E_{recoil} = \frac{p^2}{2M} = \frac{\hbar^2 Q^2}{2M}$

Take: M=57 amu, Q/c = 7 Å^{-1} -> E_r=2.3 meV

f-sum rule: $\frac{\int d\omega\ \hbar\omega\ S(\mathbf{Q},\omega)}{\int d\omega\ S(\mathbf{Q},\omega)} = \frac{\hbar^2 Q^2}{2M}$

Compton Form: $\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 = \frac{h}{Mc}(1-\cos\Theta)$ $\lambda_c = \frac{h}{m_e c} = 0.0243$Å

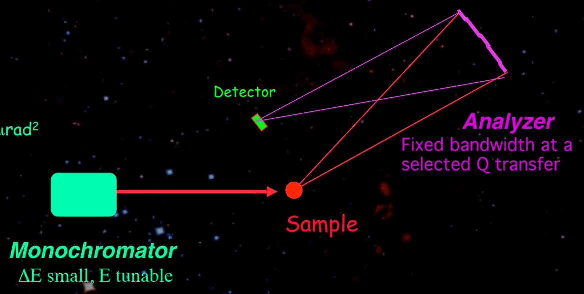
The IXS Spectrometer
An Optics Problem

Main Components

Monochromator:
- Modestly Difficult
- Only needs to accept 15x40 μrad^2

Sample Stages
- Straightforward
- Only Need Space

Analyzer:
- Large Solid Angle
- Difficult



The Goal: Put it all together and Keep Good Resolution, Not Lose Flux

Basic Optical Concept

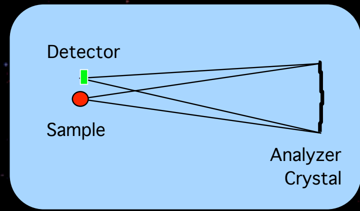
Bragg's Law : $\lambda = 2d\sin(\Theta_B)$ => $\Delta\theta = \tan(\Theta_B)\frac{\Delta E}{E}$

Working closer to Θ_B~90 deg. maximizes the angular acceptance for a given energy resolution...

Better energy resolution
-> Closer to 90 degrees
-> Large Spectrometer

Analyzer Crystals

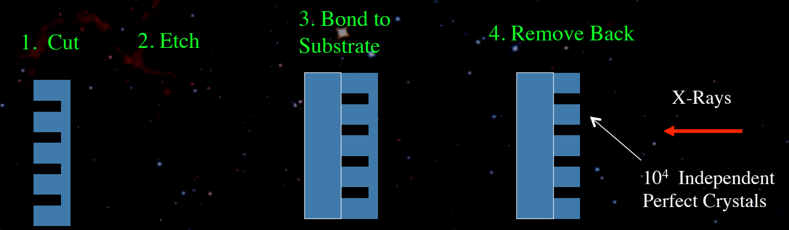
The more difficult optic...



Require:
- Correct Shape (Spherically Curved, R=9.8 m)
- Not Strained (ΔE/E~few 10^{-8}-> Δd/d<<few10^{-8})

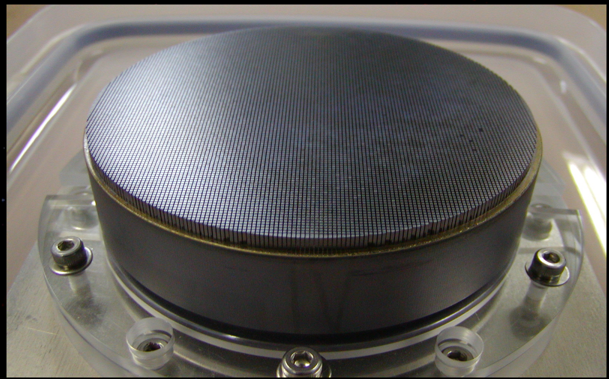
Method: Bond many small crystallites to a curved substrate.

Note: For resolution >300 meV, bending can be OK.



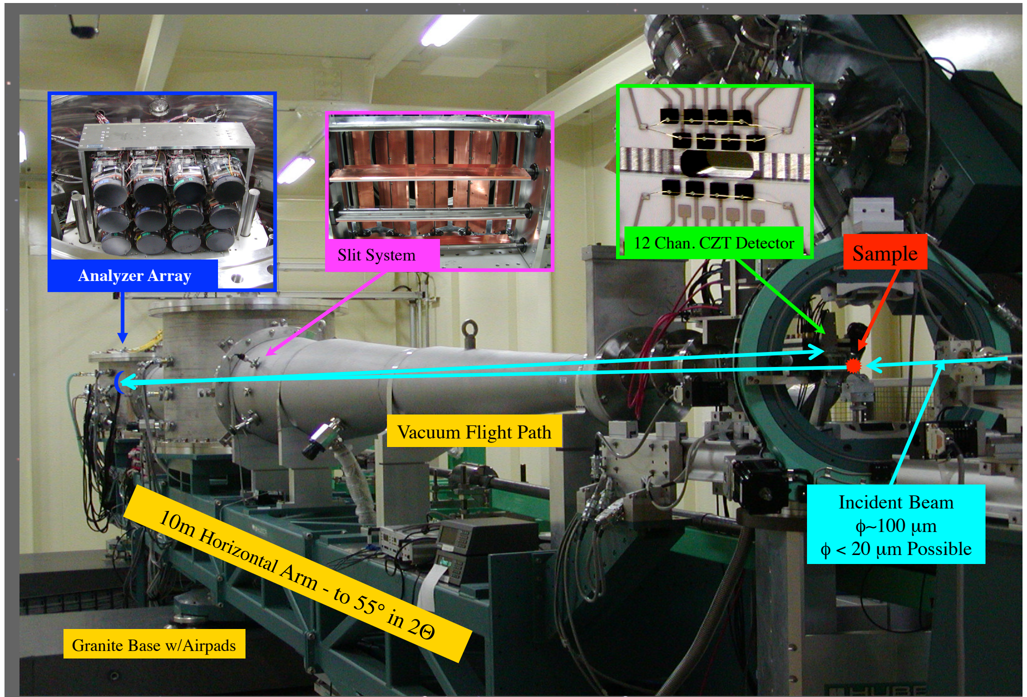
Analyzer Crystal

Collaborative R&D with NEC Fundamental Research Laboratory,   H. Kimura, F. Yamamoto



Present Parameters (9.8 m Radius, 10cm Diameter)

50 or 60 μm blade, 2.9 mm depth, 0.74 mm pitch
Channel width (after etch): ~ 0.15 mm
60 to 65% Active Area

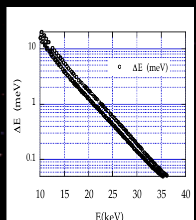


Medium Resolution

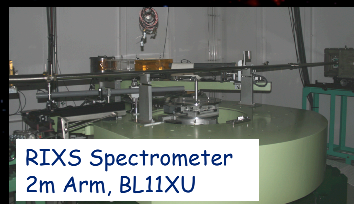
Medium Resolution Spectrometer:
Arm Radius: 1 to 3 m
Resolution: ~0.1 to 1 eV
Used for RIXS and NRIXS

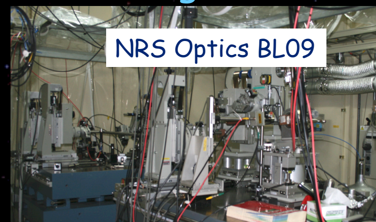
BL12XU   BL11XU

Note difference between RIXS and NRIXS
NRIXS: Choose the energy to match the optics
RIXS: Resonance chooses energy -> usually worse resolution



Other Spectrometers @ SPring-8





Atomic Dynamics: Systems and Questions

Disordered Materials (Liquids & Glasses):

Still a new field -> Nearly all new data is interesting.

How do dynamical modes survive the cross-over from the long-wavelength continuum/hydrodynamic regime to atomic length scales?

Crystalline Materials:

Basic phonon model does very well -> Specific questions needed.

Phonon softening & Phase transitions (e.g. CDW Transition)

Thermal Properties: Thermoelectricity & Clathrates

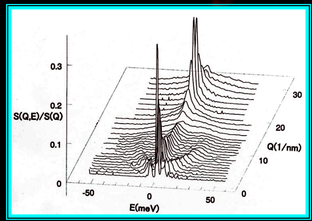
Sound Velocity in Geological Conditions

Pairing mechanism in superconductors

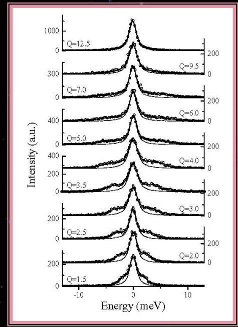
Disordered Materials

Liquids & Glasses

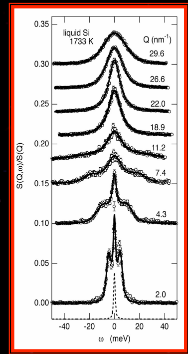
First Glance: Triplet response similar for most materials.
Dispersing Longitudinal Sound Mode
+ Quasi-Elastic peak



l-Mg (Kawakita et al)



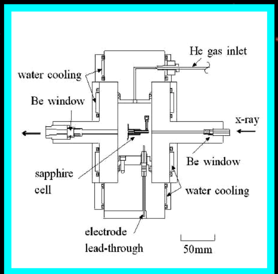
a-Se (Scopigno et al)



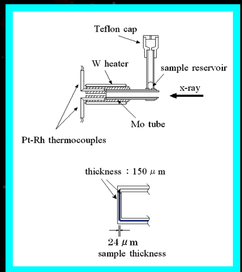
l-Si (Hosokawa, et al)

Metal to Insulator Transition in Liquid Mercury

Universal Phenomenon in Liquids:
Expand a liquid metal enough and it becomes an insulator.



For Hg
~1500 C & ~ 1.5 kbar

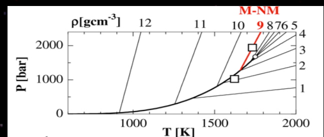


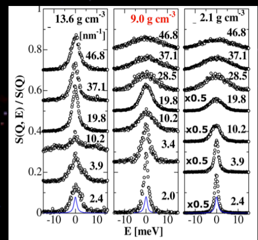
15 mm Be, 200 m He (STP), 0.15 mm Sapphire
~ 20 microns Hg

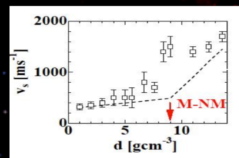
D. Ishikawa, M. Inui, K. Tamura, *et al.*

"Fast Sound" at the Metal-Non-Metal Transition in Liquid Hg

Universal Phenomenon in Liquids:
Expand a liquid metal enough and it becomes an insulator.







Ultrasonic Velocity

Suggests a change in the microscopic density fluctuations...

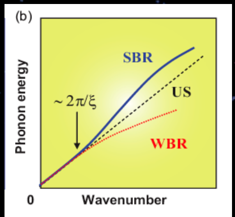
Probably general phenomenon...
but no confirmation yet.
(Next M-I transition under discussion)

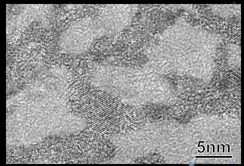
D. Ishikawa, *et al*, PRL 93 (2004) 97801

~2 months of beam time...

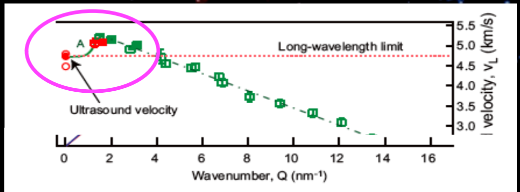
Elastic Inhomogeneity in a Glass

Ichitsubo, et al.



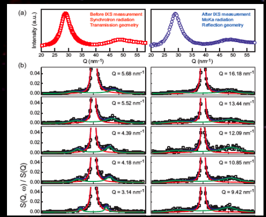


Electron Micrograph of a
Re-crystallized Sample

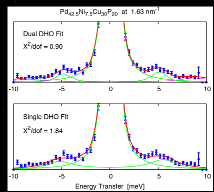


Fast sound a signature of elastic inhomogeneity.
(Detailed analysis: possible failure of DHO Model)

$Pd_{42.5}Ni_{7.5}Cu_{30}P_{20}$

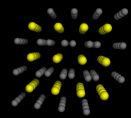


Note: ~1 Day/Spectrum @ Low Q
Subsidiary Structure in Spectra

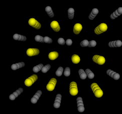


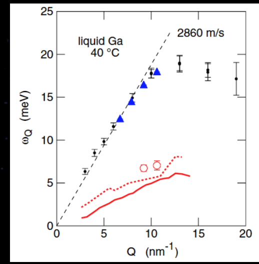
Shear Mode in a Simple Liquid

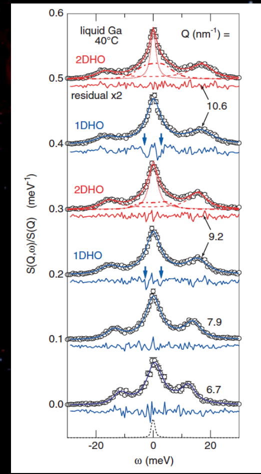
Pressure Wave in a Liquid: Always



Shear Wave -> Harder..







Hosokawa, et al, PRL (2009)

Phonons in a Crystal

Normal Modes of Atomic Motion

Must have enough modes so that each atom in a crystal can be moved in either x,y or z directions by a suitable superposition of modes.

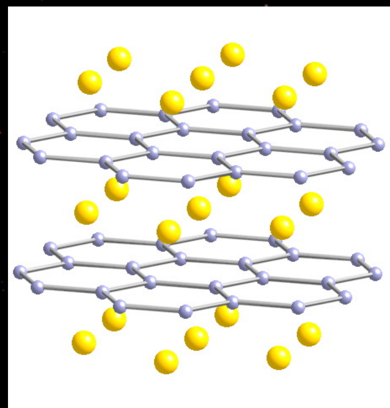
If a crystal has N unit cells and R atoms/Cell then it has 3NR Normal Modes

Generally: Consider the unit cell periodicity separately by introducing a continuous momentum variable, **q**.

-> 3R modes for any given **q**

MgB_2 As An Example

Layered Material
Hexagonal Structure



B Layer

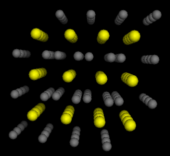
Mg Layer

B-B Bond is Short & Stronger

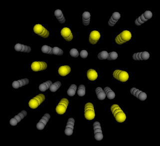
Mg-Mg Bond is Longer & Weaker

Acoustic and Optical Modes

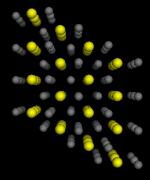
Acoustic Modes are Continuum (Smooth) Modes



LA Mode
Compression Mode

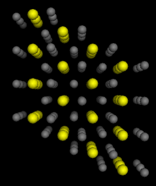


TA Mode
Shear Mode

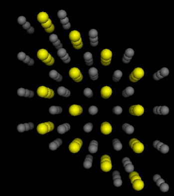


Optical Mode
Atoms in one unit cell
move against each-other

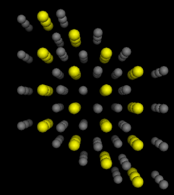
Dispersion of an Optical Mode



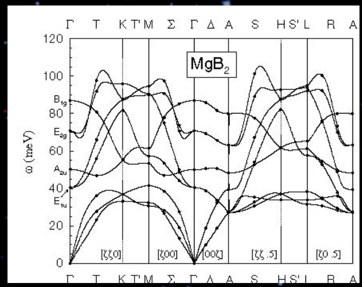
(0 0 0)



(0.25 0 0)



(0.5 0 0)



Phonons in a Superconductor

Conventional superconductivity is driven by lattice motion.
"Phonon Mediated" - lattice "breathing" allows electron pairs to move without resistance.

Original Picture: **Limited** interest in *specific* phonons…
Now: Lots of interest as this makes a huge difference.
Particular phonons can couple very strongly to the electronic system.

How does this coupling appear in the phonon spectra?

Softening: Screening lowers the energy of the mode (abrupt change <=> Kohn Anomaly)

Broadening: Additional decay channel (phonon->e-h pair) reduces the phonon lifetime

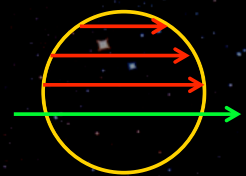
Electron Phonon Coupling

& Kohn Anomalies

On the scale of electron energies, a phonon has nearly no energy.
A phonon only has momentum.

So a phonon can move electrons from one part of the Fermi surface to another, but NOT off the Fermi surface.

Phonon
Momenta
$Q<2k_F$



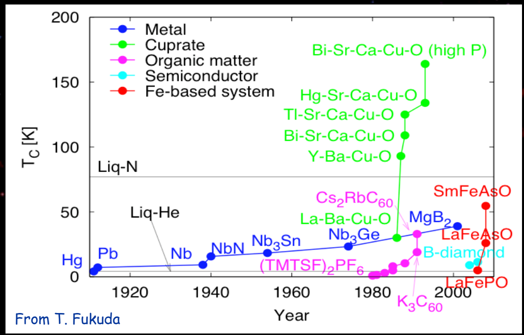
Large Momentum
$Q>2k_F$
Can Not Couple to the
Electronic system

Fermi Surface
Diameter = $2k_f$

Superconductors @ BL35XU

Systems Investigated at BL35XU include

- MgB_2, Doped MgB_2, CaAlSi, B-Doped Diamond
- Hg1201, LSCO, YBCO, LESCO, Tl2212, BKBO, NCCO,
- Bi2201, Bi2212, Nickelates, Oxychlorides
- Fe-As Systems: LaFeAsO, PrFeAsO, BaKFeAs



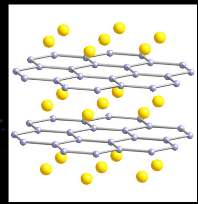
Dark Blue Line: Conventional, Phonon-Mediated Superconductors

MgB_2

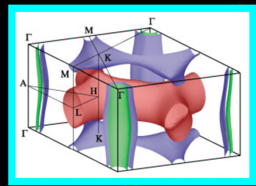
High T_c (39K)

Nagamatsu, et al, Nature **410**, (2001) 63.

Simple Structure...
straightforward calculation.

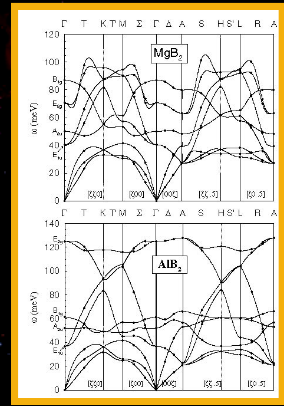


Electronic Structure



Kortus, et al, PRL 86 (2001)4656

Phonon Structure

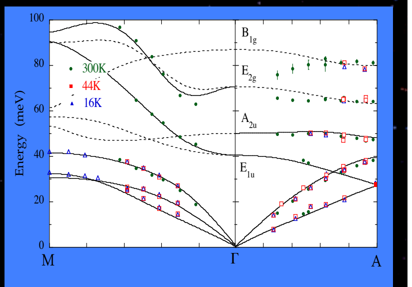


Bohnen, et al. PRL. **86**, (2001) 5771.

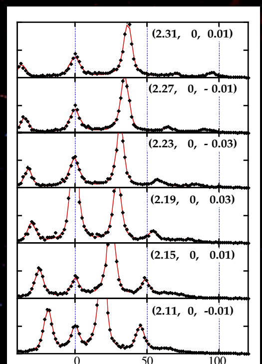
BCS (Eliashberg) superconductor with mode-specific electron-phonon coupling.

Electron-Phonon Coupling in MgB_2

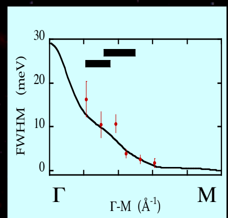
Dispersion



Spectra



Linewidth



Clear correlation between
linewidth & softening.
Excellent agreement with LDA Pseudopotential calculation.

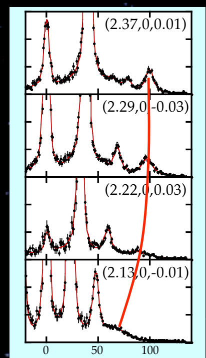
PRL 92(2004) 197004: Baron, Uchiyama, Tanaka, ... Tajima

Carbon Doped $Mg(C_xB_{1-x})_2$

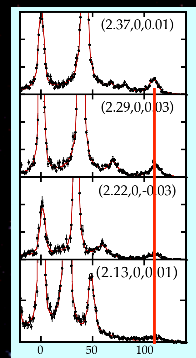
M

Γ

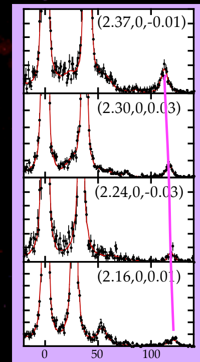
2%C, T_c=35.5K



12.5% C, T_c=2.5K



AlB_2 (Not SC)



Phonon structure correlates nicely with T_c for charge doping.
(Electron doping fills the sigma Fermi surface)

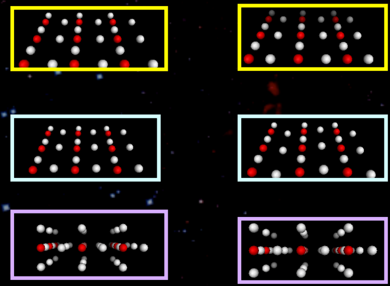
More Superconductors

Similar types of results for
- Mn Doped MgB_2
- CaAlSi
- Boron Doped Diamond

Extrapolation to the High T_c Copper Oxide Materials....
1. Much More Complex
2. Calculations Fail so interpretation in difficult

Phonons in the Cuprates...

Everyone has their favorite mode, or modes, usually focus on Cu-O planes



In-Plane Mode:
- Stretching mode

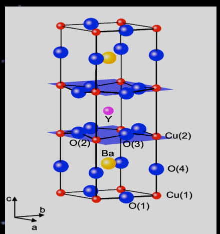
Out of Plane Modes:
- Buckling Mode
- Apical Mode

At the level of phonon spectra, the anomaly of the Bond Stetching Mode is very large

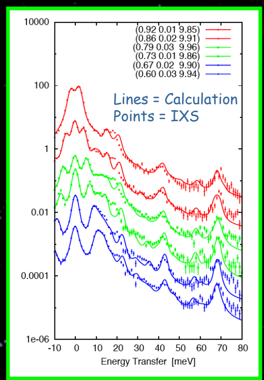
Copper Oxide Superconductors Remain Challenging...

De-Twinned YBCO:
$YBa_2Cu_3O_{7-\delta}$

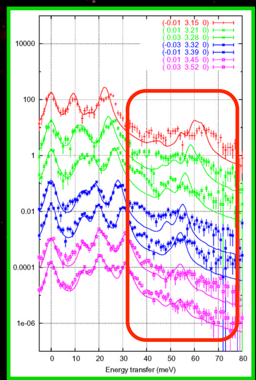
T_c = 91 K



C-axis modes



In-Plane Modes

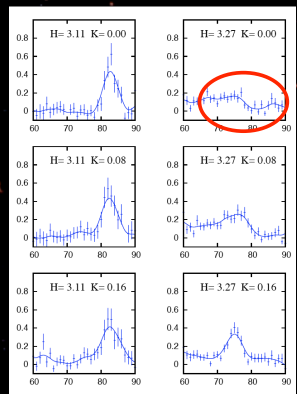


Beautiful Agreement | Problems

Shows Bond Stretching Anomaly Is Huge (>> Buckling Anomaly)

Compare IXS to Calculation
At low T (~30K) Bohnen, et al.

$La_{1.48}Nd_{0.4}Sr_{0.12}CuO_4$



D. Reznik, et al, Accepted
2.5 days

Phonon anomaly (blurring) is highly localized in momentum space...

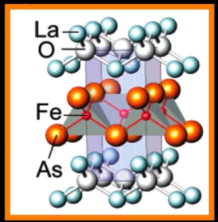
Expt done by a neutron scatterer because he could not get good enough resolution using neutrons

Forces a reinterpretation of some Neutron data (Reznik, Nature, 2006)

Note: IXS Q Resolution
Analyzer array
Count rate limited.

Fe-As Superconductors

From February 2008

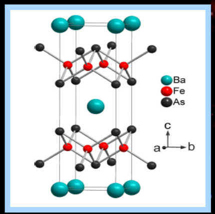


"1111" System

$LaFeAsO_{1-x}F_x$

Kamihara, et al.

T_c up to 56K



"122" System

$Ba_{1-x}K_xFe_2As_2$

Rotter *et al*

T_c to 38 K

Common Features:

Fe Planes with Tetrahedral As

Parent (non SC) Shows Magnetic Order
And
Tetragonal-> Orthorhombic
Transition at ~140 K

Superconductors Remain
Tetragonal

Superconductors @ BL35XU

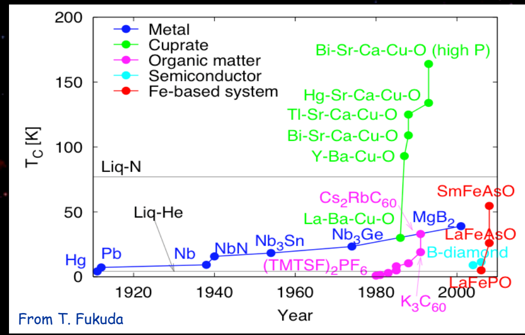
Systems Investigated at BL35XU include

MgB_2, Doped MgB_2, CaAlSi, B-Doped Diamond

Hg1201, LSCO, YBCO, LESCO, Tl2212, BKBO, NCCO,

Bi2201, Bi2212, Nickelates, Oxychlorides

Fe-As Systems: LaFeAsO, PrFeAsO, BaKFeAs



Dark Blue Line: Conventional, Phonon-Mediated Superconductors

Phonon Calculations (LaFeAsO)

Using the Tetragonal Non-Magnetic Structure

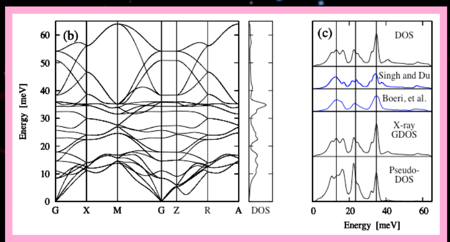
Appropriate for Super-conducting materials

Conclusion from Calculation: Not a phonon mediated superconductor

Various Calculations Consistent.

Singh & Du, *PRL* **100**, 237003 (2008).

Boeri, Dolgov, & Golubov, *PRL* **101**, 026403 (2008).

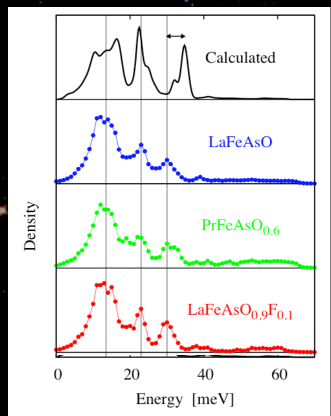


Present calculations
(Nakamura & Machida)
VASP (PAW method)
GGA & PHONON
Direct method

But… these calculations do NOT agree with experiment

Phonon Density of States

The First Indication of Disagreement with Simple Models



RIKEN, JAEA, JASRI, AIST, JST

Fukuda, et al, JPSJ L 77 (2008)

Reasonable Agreement *Except*
Highest Energy Peak

Similar data published simultaneously

INS @ SNS (Christianson, et al)

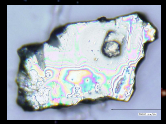
IXS @ ESRF (LeTacon et al)

All show significant (~5 meV) softening

Softened peak is primarily Fe-As modes.

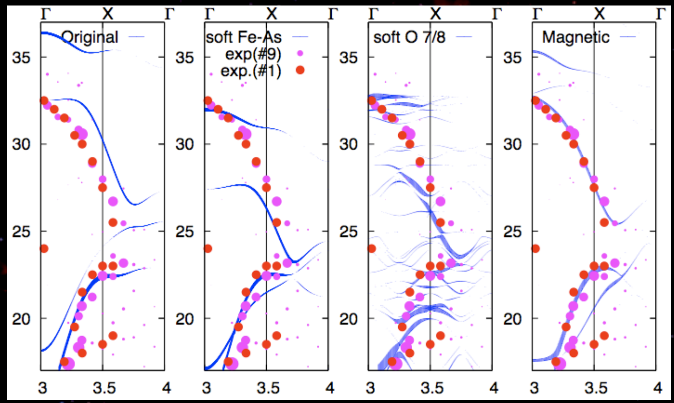
This discrepancy is large by the standards of modern ab-initio, pseudo-potential calculations

Single Crystal Dispersion



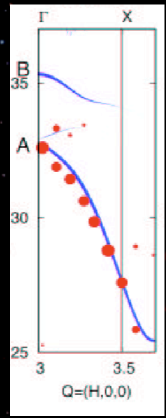
$PrFeAsO_{1-y}$
150 x 100 x 20 um^3

Ishikado, Kito, & Eisaki (at AIST)

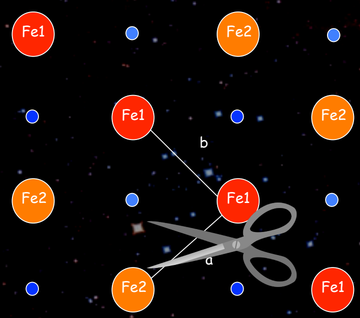


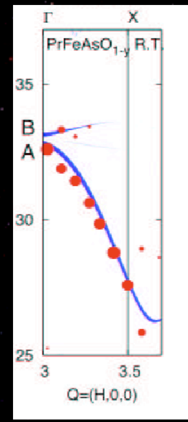
(H 0 0)

Modifying the Model…



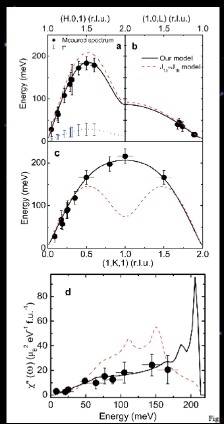
Original LSDA



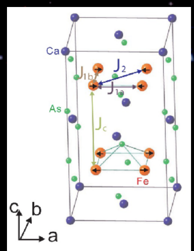


"Clipped"

Strong Asymmetry of Magnetic Interaction



Fits to Dispersion in Ca122



SJ_{1a} = 49.9+-9.9

SJ_{1b} = -5.9+-4.5

Zhao, et al , Nat. Phys. 5 (2009) 555

A Short-Lived Magnetic Structure?

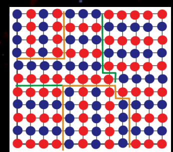
Magnetic calculations agree more nearly with experimental results.

Increasing evidence for (and speculation about) fluctuating magnetism

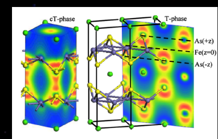
Upper limit for lifetime: ~ ns from Mossbauer (Kitao, et al, JPSJ)

Related work on 122 materials: (Zbiri, et al., PRB, Hahn, et al PRB)
Larger effects, but not superconducting samples (& esp. c-axis modes)

Theory:



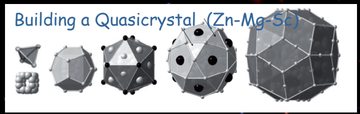
Model of anti-phase domains
Mazin&Johannes, Nat. Phys. (Feb)

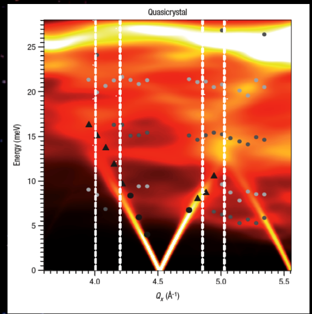


Bonding & Lattice constants & Magnetism
Yildirim, PRL (Jan), arXiv

Phonons in a Quasicrystal

Mostly like a solid but some glassy character.



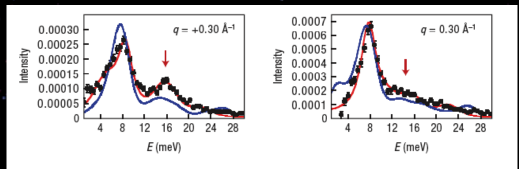


Periodic (BCC) -> **Crystalline** Approximant
Aperiodic -> **Quasicrystal**

Compare to crystalline approximant & Simulation (2000 atoms/cell)

General Trend: Blurring out past a cutoff energy
"Pseudo-Brillouin" zone size

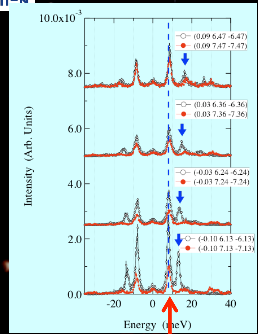
De Boissieu, *et al.*
Nature Materials, Dec 2007

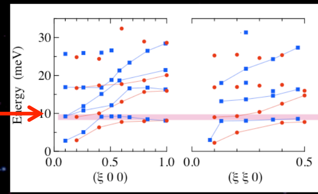


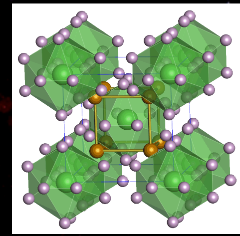
Red: Fits, Blue: Simulation

$SmRu_4P_{12}$

S. Tsutsui, et al.
JPSJ 77 (2008) 033601



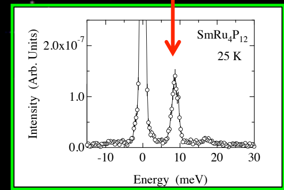




"Localized" Rattling Mode

Localized Nature Confirmed by IXS
(No Frequency Dispersion, Weak Intensity Dispersion, BUT Note Anticrossing!)

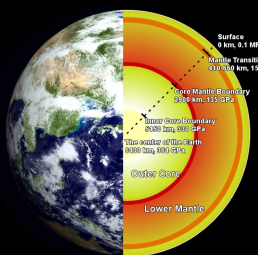
Sm Mode confirmed by (Sm specific) Nuclear Inelastic Scattering

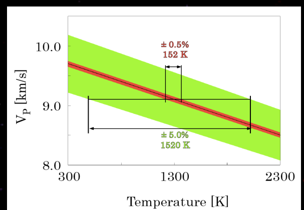


Anti-Crossing Subsequently Confirmed
Christensen et al, Nature Materials

Elastic Constants in Geological Conditions

Required for Modeling Earths Interior & Interpreting Seismic Data (v->T)
... but this is difficult to measure for samples in a DAC

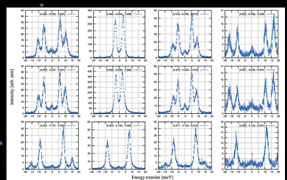




MgO
5% Uncertainty in v
-> 750K in T

Precision/Accuracy 0.2/0.8% using Christoffel's Eqn & 12 Analyzer Array
H. Fukui, et al., JSR

~1 Order Improvement Over Previous IXS

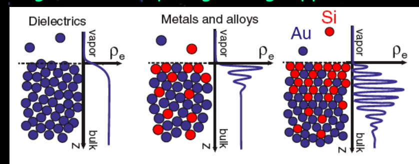


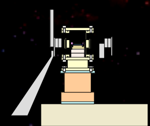
One Scan with 12-Analyzers

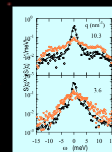
Liquid Surfaces

Surface Dynamics are different than bulk…
Surface Sensitivity (~5nm) is possible at Extreme Grazing Incidence

e.g. Surface Layering… (fig. Spyrko, et al)

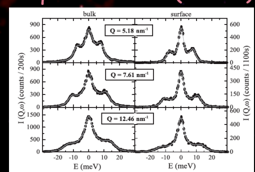




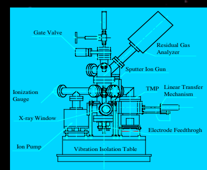


Favorable Tests in Air…
UHV Chamber now being commissioned.
(D. Ishikawa)

Liquid Indium (ESRF)

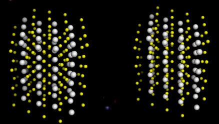


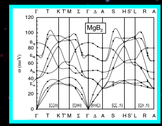
Reichert, et al, PRL 2007



Atomic -> Electronic Dynamics

Atomic Dynamics



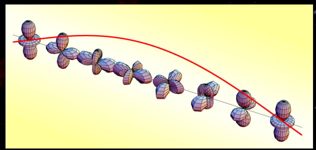


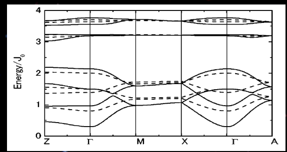
Correlated atomic motions (phonons) play a role in many phenomena
(e.g. superconductivity, CDWs, phase transitions, thermoelectricity, magneto-elastic phenomena etc)

Electronic Excitations.... A New Field

High (~10 meV) Resolution
at Large Momentum Transfers

Orbiton Movie
S. Maekawa





1 electron-> Very Weak

Calculated Orbiton Dispersion
Ishihara

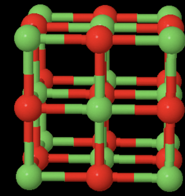
Key is to see momentum dependence (dispersion) -> Not Yet.

First Attempt via IXS: NJP 2004

d-d Excitations in NiO

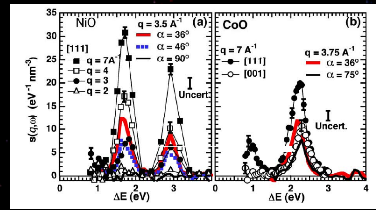
First something simple...

There exist well-defined excitations in the charge transfer gap of NiO
Antiferromagnet (T_N 523K), (111) Spin order

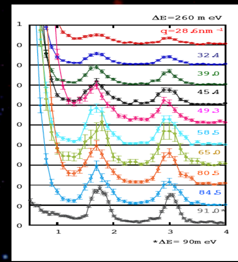


Long and Distinguished History
First (resonant) IXS experiments (Kao, et al)

Non-Resonant IXS, ΔE~300 meV



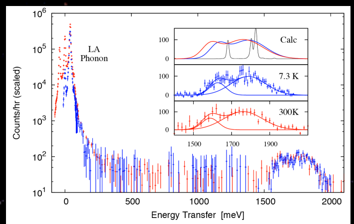
Larson, et al., PRL 99 (2007) 026401



Cai, Hiraoka, et al, BL12XU
Unpublished

High Resolution Experiment

7 meV resolution at 1800 meV energy transfer



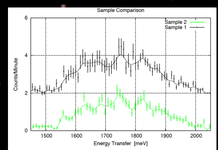
d-d Excitation in NiO
Baron et al, Fall 07, 3 Days/Spectrum

Cleaner "Optical Spectroscopy" due to
1. Non-resonant interaction $S(Q,\omega)$
2. Large Q & Q dependence
-> selects multipole order.
-> atomic correlations.

Linewidth -> information about environment
Spin fluctuations
Lattice interactions (Franck-Condon)

Collective interaction <-> dispersion
(d-d excitations -> "orbiton")

Relevance to correlated materials...
Gaps (Mott, Charge Transfer) and
Mid-IR band in high Tcs
f-electron transitions, etc



"Momentum Resolved Optical Spectroscopy"

Conventional Optical Spectroscopy:
(Absorption, Reflectivity)

Information on electronic energy levels but *without* information on inter-atomic correlations or atomic structure

With x-rays, the short wavelength allows direct probe at atomic scale:
Is an excitation collective or local (does it disperse)?
What is the atomic symmetry of an excitation?
How does it interact with the surrounding environment?

Resonant experiment vs non-resonant IXS experiment.
Non-resonant experiment is simpler and can have higher resolution
... but badly flux limited

NRIXS

MgB_2 Collective Excitation

PRL 97, 176402 (2006) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 27 OCTOBER 2006

Low-Energy Charge-Density Excitations in MgB_2: Striking Interplay between Single-Particle and Collective Behavior for Large Momenta

Y. Q. Cai,[1,*] P. C. Chow,[1,†] O. D. Restrepo,[2,3] Y. Takano,[4] K. Togano,[4] H. Kito,[5] H. Ishii,[1] C. C. Chen,[1] K. S. Liang,[1] C. T. Chen,[1] S. Tsuda,[6] S. Shin,[6,7] C. C. Kao,[8] W. Ku,[9] and A. G. Eguiluz[2,3]

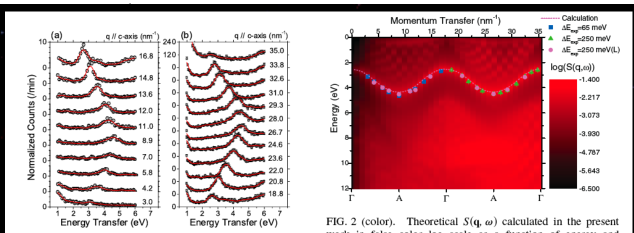
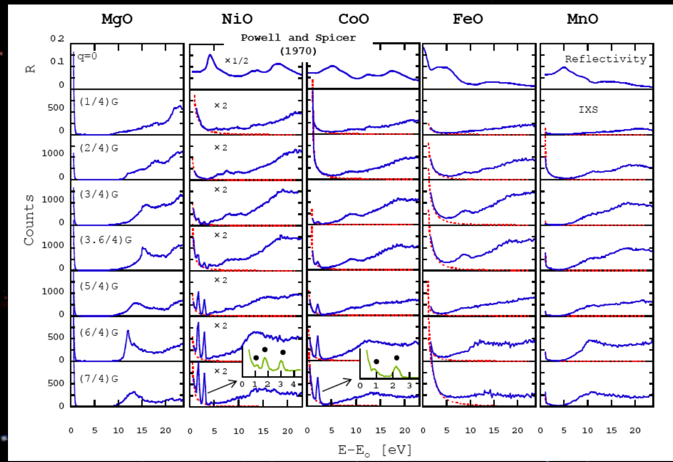


FIG. 1 (color online). NIXS spectra at various momentum transfers $q \parallel c^*$ axis showing the low-energy collective mode, where $q = 8.9\ nm^{-1}$ corresponds to the first boundary of the extended BZ. The total energy resolution was 65 meV for (a), and 250 meV for (b).

FIG. 2 (color). Theoretical $S(\mathbf{q}, \omega)$ calculated in the present work in false color log scale as a function of energy and momentum transfer showing the cosine energy dispersion of the low-energy collective mode. Filled squares and triangles mark the energy positions obtained from the NIXS spectra shown in Fig. 1, whereas filled circles are data from another set of spectra taken with a total energy resolution of 250 meV.

Excitation repeats from one zone to the next…

Larger Energy Range



Hiraoka et al

RIXS & NRIXS

30 to 300 meV resolution

Both are Methods of Probing Electronic Structure
- RIXS = Resonant IXS = Near an absorption edge
- NRIXS = Non-Resonant IXS

RIXS:
- Higher Rate
- Poorer Resolution (Optics must match resonance)
- Element Specific (Somewhat)
- More Complicated Data

NRIXS:
- Lower Rate
- Higher Resolution (Choose energy to match optics)
- Simpler & Cleaner Data

Slightly Different Experimental Setup

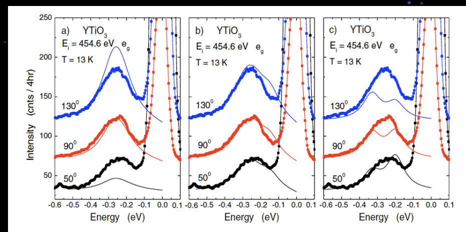
RIXS -> 2 Orbiton

This is different…

PRL 103, 107205 (2009) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 4 SEPTEMBER 2009

Momentum Dependence of Orbital Excitations in Mott-Insulating Titanates

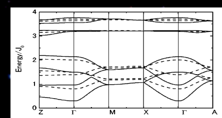
C. Ulrich,[1] L. J. P. Ament,[2] G. Ghiringhelli,[3] L. Braicovich,[4] M. Moretti Sala,[4] N. Pezzotta,[4] T. Schmitt,[5] G. Khaliullin,[1] J. van den Brink,[2,6] H. Roth,[7] T. Lorenz,[7] and B. Keimer[1]



Ti L-Edge RIXS at the SLS

Signal from "2-orbiton", some evidence of changes with Q

Nice,
…but not real orbiton dispersion.

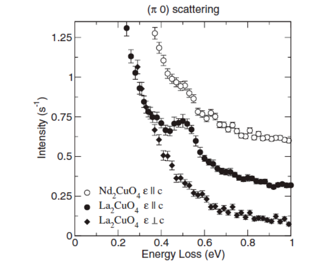


2-Magnon Peak?

PRL **100**, 097001 (2008) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS week ending 7 MARCH 2008

Observation of a 500 meV Collective Mode in $La_{2-x}Sr_xCuO_4$ and Nd_2CuO_4 Using Resonant Inelastic X-Ray Scattering

J. P. Hill,[1,2] G. Blumberg,[3] Young-June Kim,[4] D. S. Ellis,[4] S. Wakimoto,[4] R. J. Birgeneau,[4] Seiki Komiya,[5] Yoichi Ando,[5,*] B. Liang,[6] R. L. Greene,[6] D. Casa,[7] and T. Gog[7]



Copper K-Edge RIXS
120 meV resolution, APS, Sector 9

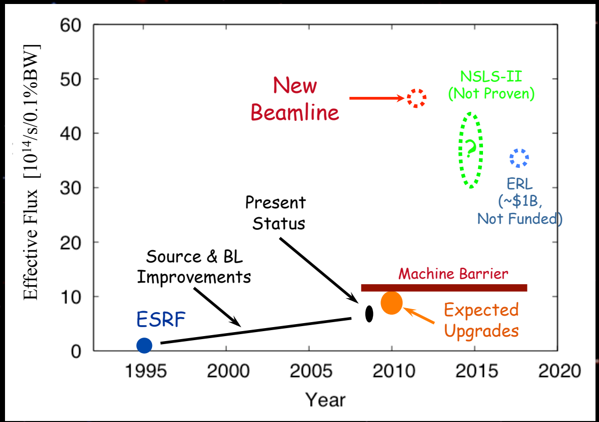
Q Dependence (over zone)
and polarization dependence

d-d Excitation or 2-Magnon?

AQRB @ AOFSRR Cheiron School 2009

IXS Beamline Evolution

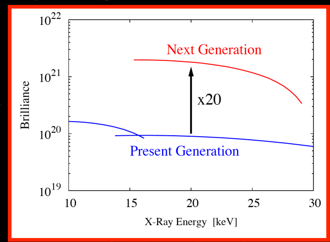
For meV Resolution at 20 keV



AQRB @ AOFSRR Cheiron School 2009

A Next Generation Beamline

Dramatic Improvement to Source and Spectrometer allows new science...



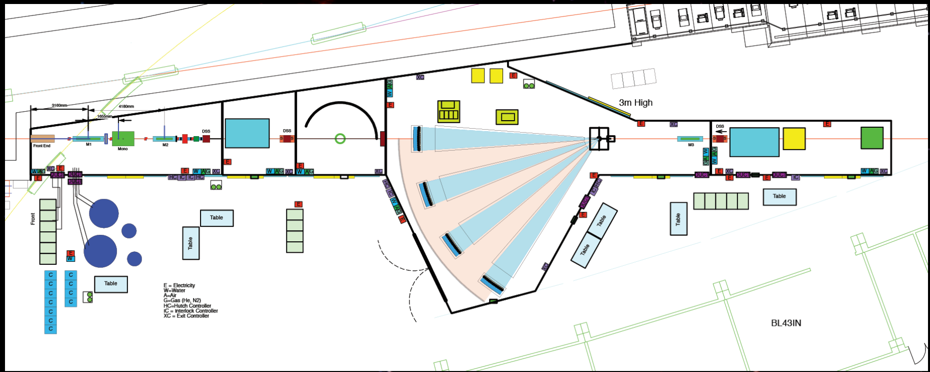
New Field: Electronic excitations

Also many expts now flux limited:
- Phonons in complex materials
- Extreme environments (HT, HP liquids)
- High pressure DAC work (Geology)
- Excitations in metal glasses
- Super-cooled liquids
- etc

<u>Improvements</u>
- Flux On Sample: x10
- Parallelization: x3
- Small Spot Size: x5

AQRB @ AOFSRR Cheiron School 2009

RIKEN Quantum NanoDynamics Beamline



Si Refection Order	(888) EE[a]	(888)	(999)	(11 11 11)	(13 13 13)
Energy (keV)	15.816	15.816	17.794	21.747	25.702
Resolution (meV)	40	6	3	1.5	1 (0.7)[b]
Flux (10^{14}/s/0.1%)	68	68	64	50	30 (40)[b]
BL35 (10^{14}/s/0.1%)	4.9	4.9	7.1	5.9	4.7
Q Max ($Å^{-1}$)[c]	16	16	18	22	26

X-Ray Raman Scattering

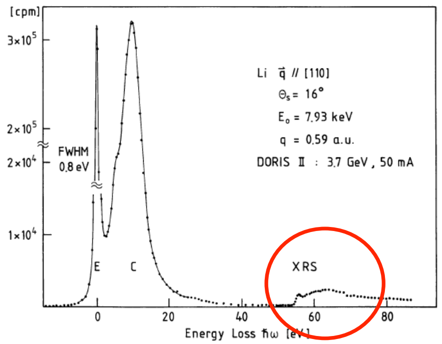


Fig. 1. Raw experimental data for Li single crystal obtained in the dispersion compensating case. The X-ray Raman spectrum (XRS) has an edge like onset at the binding energy of the Li *K*-electron of about 55 eV. E and C denote the quasielastically scattered Rayleigh line and the $S(q, \omega)$ profile from the valence electrons, respectively.

Nagasawa, et al, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 58 (1989) pp. 710-717

X-Ray Raman Scattering

(Example of Ice Under Pressure)

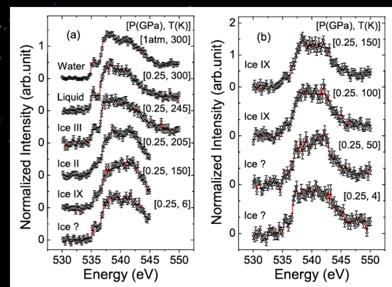
Suppose you would like to measure the structure of the oxygen k-edge (at 532 eV) of a sample inside of a high pressure cell with 1mm thick diamond windows?

Diamond:

l_{abs} < 0.5 um 500 eV
l_{abs} ~ 2 mm 10 keV

Easier at 10 keV than 0.5 keV

Note: need dipole approx. (Q.r<1) to be good to compare with usual XAFS.



Ordering of Hydrogen Bonds in High-Pressure Low-Temperature H_2O

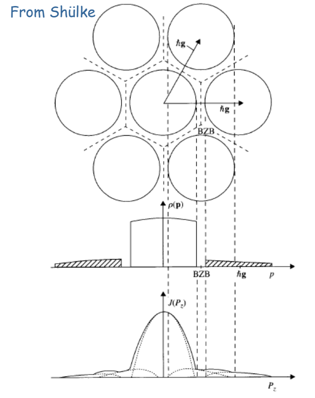
Y. Q. Cai,[1,*] H.-K. Mao,[2] P. C. Chow,[1,†] J. S. Tse,[3] Y. Ma,[3] S. Patchkovskii,[3] J. F. Shu,[2] V. Struzhkin,[2] R. J. Hemley,[2] H. Ishii,[1] C. C. Chen,[1] I. Jarrige,[1] C. T. Chen,[1] S. R. Shieh,[4] E. P. Huang,[4] and C. C. Kao[5]

Compton Scattering

For very large Q and ΔE<<E one can take

$$S(\mathbf{Q},\omega) = \frac{m}{\hbar Q}\iint dp_x dp_y \;\rho(p_z = p_Q) = \frac{m}{\hbar Q} J(p_Q)$$

From Shülke



Typical: Q~100Å^{-1}
E>100 keV

Ie: Compton scattering projects out the electron momentum density.

Typical of incoherent scattering...

Three-Dimensional Momentum Density Reconstruction

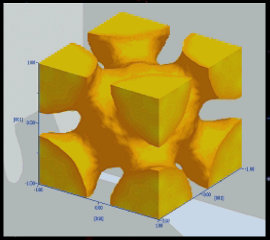
Three-dimensional momentum density, n(p), can be reconstructed from ~10 Compton profiles.

$$J(p_z) = \iint n(\mathbf{p}) dp_x dp_y$$

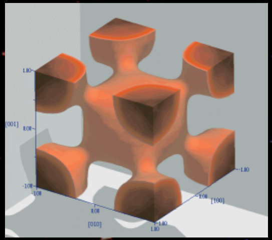
Reconstruction:
- Direct Fourier Method
- Fourier-Bessel Method
- Cormack Method
- Maximum Entropy Method

Momentum density, n(**p**)

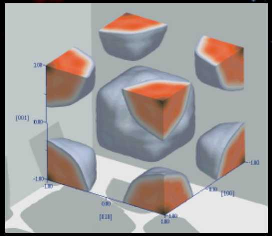
Fermi surfaces of Cu and Cu alloys



Cu-15.8at%Al



Cu



Cu-27.5at%Pd

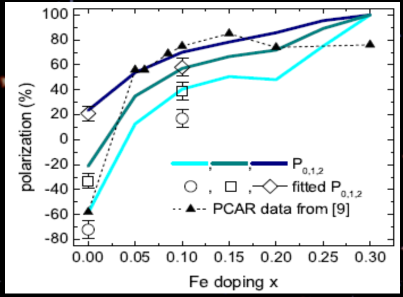
Determined by Compton scattering at KEK-AR

J. Kwiatkowska *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 70, 075106 (2005)

Spin Polarization by Magnetic Compton Scatetring

Magnetic Compton scattering combined with *ab initio* electronic structure calculation is used to evaluate the degrees of spin polarization, P_n.

Spin Polarization of $Co_{2-x}Fe_xS_2$

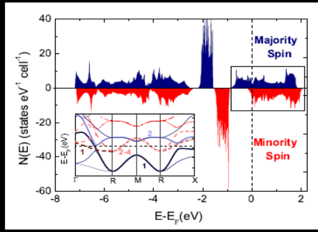


C. Utfeld *et al.*, PRL Accepted

$$P_n = \frac{N_\uparrow v^n_{F,\uparrow} - N_\downarrow v^n_{F,\downarrow}}{N_\uparrow v^n_{F,\uparrow} + N_\downarrow v^n_{F,\downarrow}}$$

$N_{\uparrow/\downarrow}$: Spin-dependent DOS at Fermi level

$v_{F,\uparrow/\downarrow}$: Fermi velocity



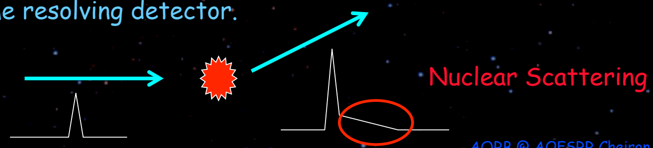
Nuclear Inelastic Scattering

First Demonstrated (Clearly) by Seto et al 1995

Mössbauer Resonances Exist in Different Nuclei...

Isotope	Transition energy (keV)	Lifetime (ns)	Alpha	Natural abundance (%)
^{181}Ta	6.21	8730	71	100
^{169}Tm	8.41	5.8	220	100
^{83}Kr	9.40	212	20	11.5
^{57}Fe	14.4	141	8.2	2.2
^{151}Eu	21.6	13.7	29	48
^{149}Sm	22.5	10.4	~ 12	14
^{119}Sn	23.9	25.6	~ 5.2	8.6
^{161}Dy	25.6	40	~ 2.5	19

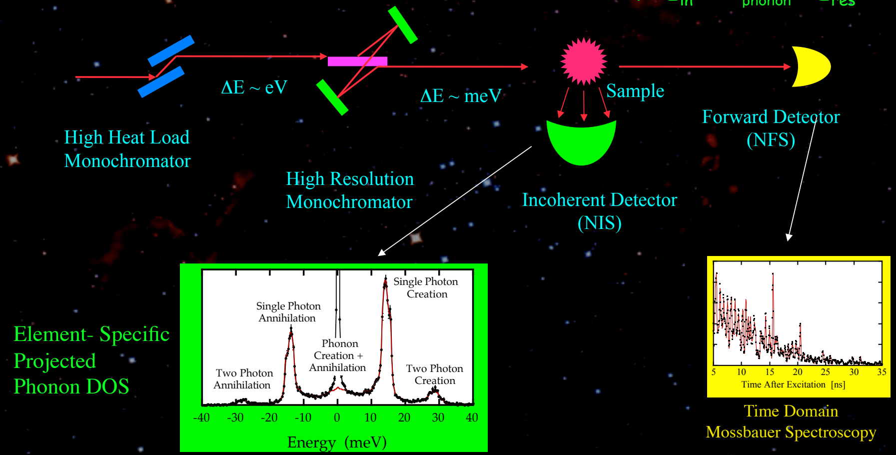
Resonances have relatively long lifetimes so that if one has a pulsed source, one can separate the nuclear scattering by using a fast time resolving detector.



NIS Setup

Use a narrow bandwidth monochromator
The nucelar resonance becomes the analyzer.

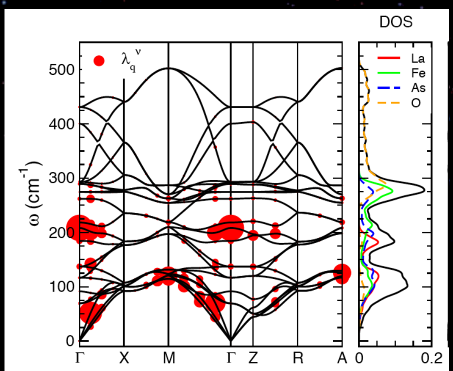
1. $E_{in} = E_{res}$
2. $E_{in} + E_{phonon} = E_{res}$
3. $E_{in} - E_{phonon} = E_{res}$



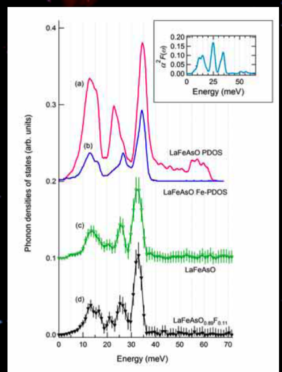
NIS Gives the Partial Projected DOS

Example of the Fe-As Superconductors

Partial= Element Specific   Projected= Weakly Directional $I \sim \varepsilon \cdot k_i$



Calculation: Boeri et al



Measurement: Higashitaniguchi et al

NIS: Good and Bad

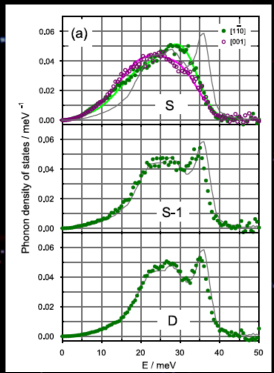
Important things to note:

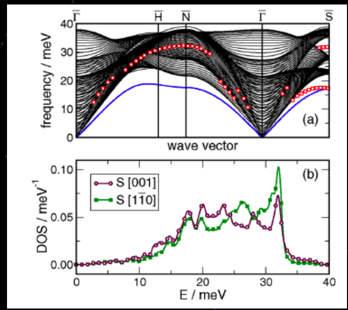
1. Element and isotope selective.
2. Gives Projected Density of states NOT Dispersion
   (But it does this nearly perfectly)

NIS Example: Surface DOS

Slezak et al PRL 99 (2007) 066103

^{57}Fe monolayers near the surface of ^{56}Fe





Note projection!

NIS Example: Biological Macro-Molecules

e.g.

VOLUME 86, NUMBER 21 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 21 MAY 2001

Long-Range Reactive Dynamics in Myoglobin

J. Timothy Sage,[1,*] Stephen M. Durbin,[2] Wolfgang Sturhahn,[3] David C. Wharton,[1] Paul M. Champion,[1] Philip Hession,[2,3] John Sutter,[2,3] and E. Ercan Alp[3]

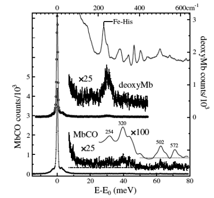


FIG. 1. NRVS data recorded from frozen solutions of ^{57}Fe-enriched MbCO (solid circles) at 110 ± 5 K and deoxyMb (open circles) at 35–70 K. Temperatures were estimated from the relative intensity of phonon creation and annihilation peaks. The MbCO (deoxyMb) spectrum is the sum of 20(16) independent scans sampled every 0.2 meV over an energy range extending from −15 meV to 80(55) meV with a total accumulation time of 189(160) sec/channel. The high frequency region of the MbCO spectrum is scaled up by an additional factor of 4, subjected to an 11-point smooth, and displayed as a solid curve. The solid curve at the top of the figure is the resonance Raman spectrum of deoxyMb at 100 K.

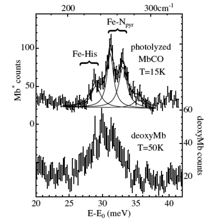


FIG. 2. Comparison of the 250 cm^{-1} mode clusters of deoxy-Mb and Mb*. The Mb* data were recorded under continuous illumination. The temperature of a sensor mounted in the sapphire sample block was 15 K.

σ_0 is the nuclear cross section and Γ_n is the linewidth of the recoilless resonance. The excitation probability per unit energy

Where element specificity can help a lot.