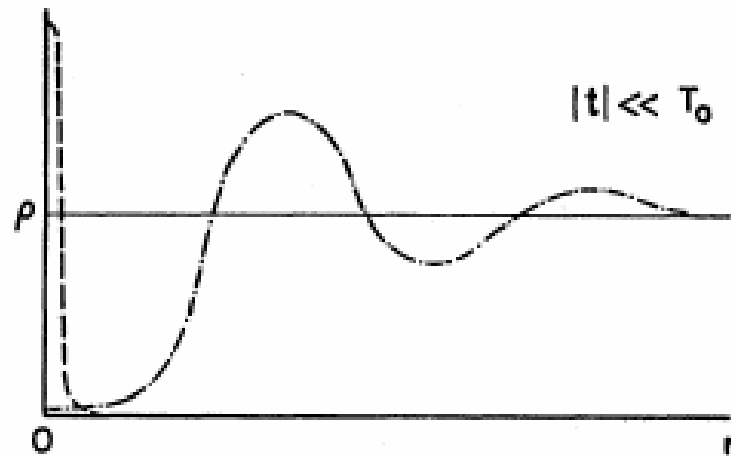
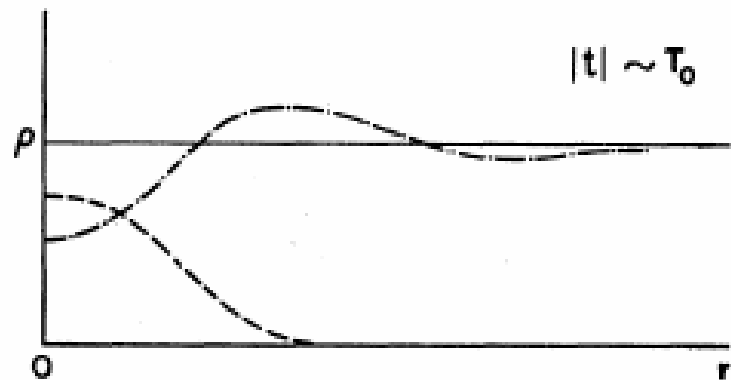


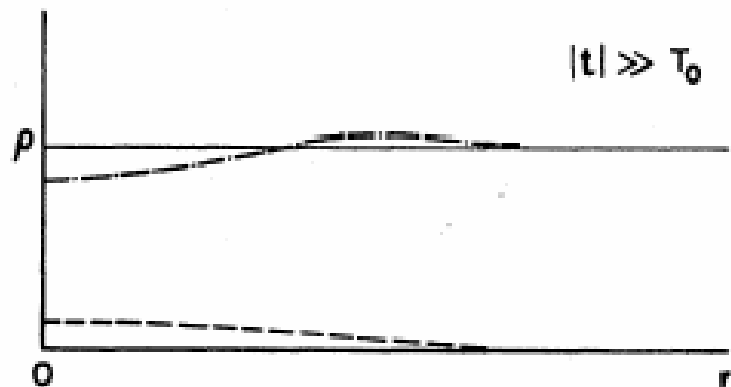
# Korrelationsfunktionen in Flüssigkeiten oder Gasen



mittlere Dichte

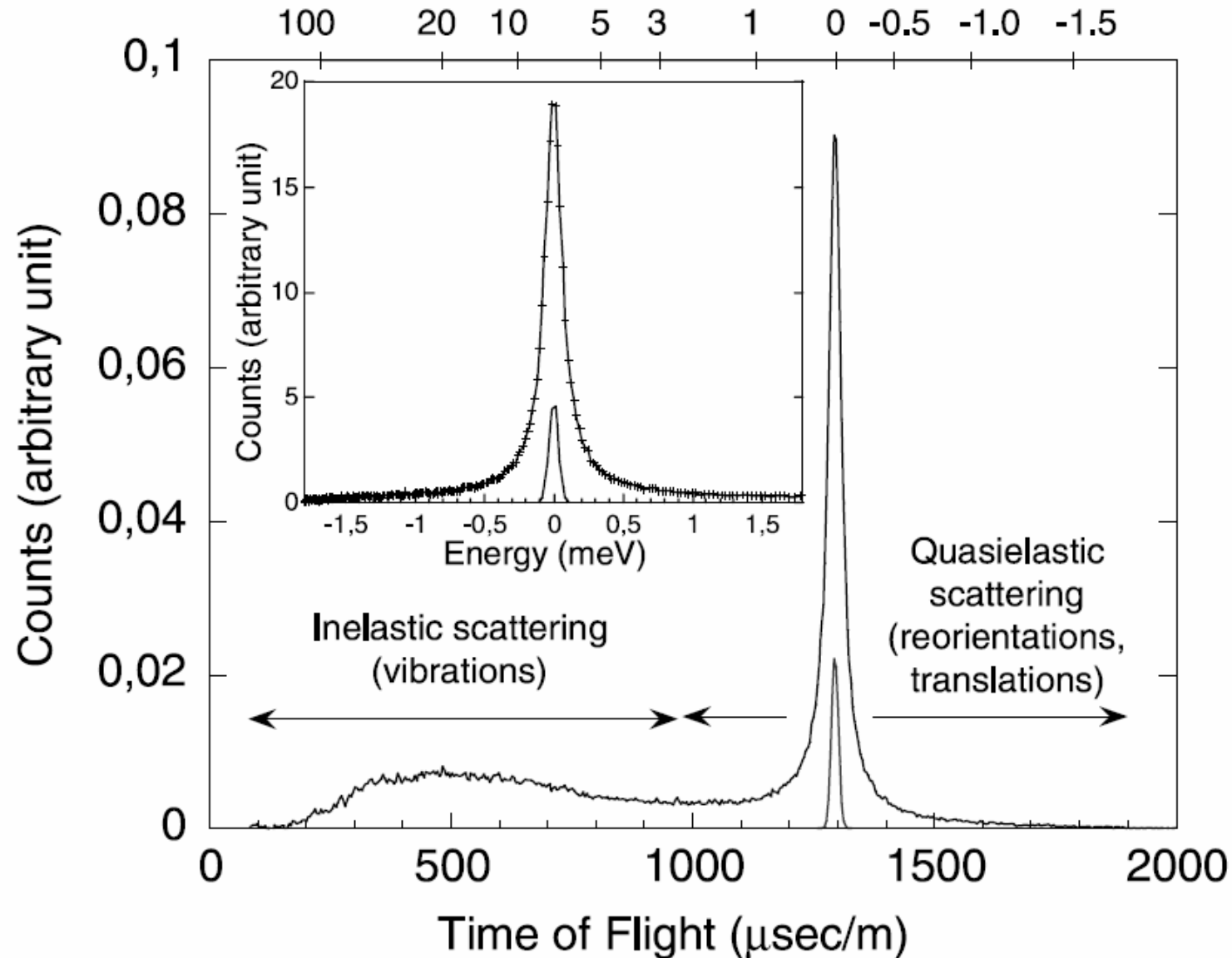


Relaxationszeit  $T_0$

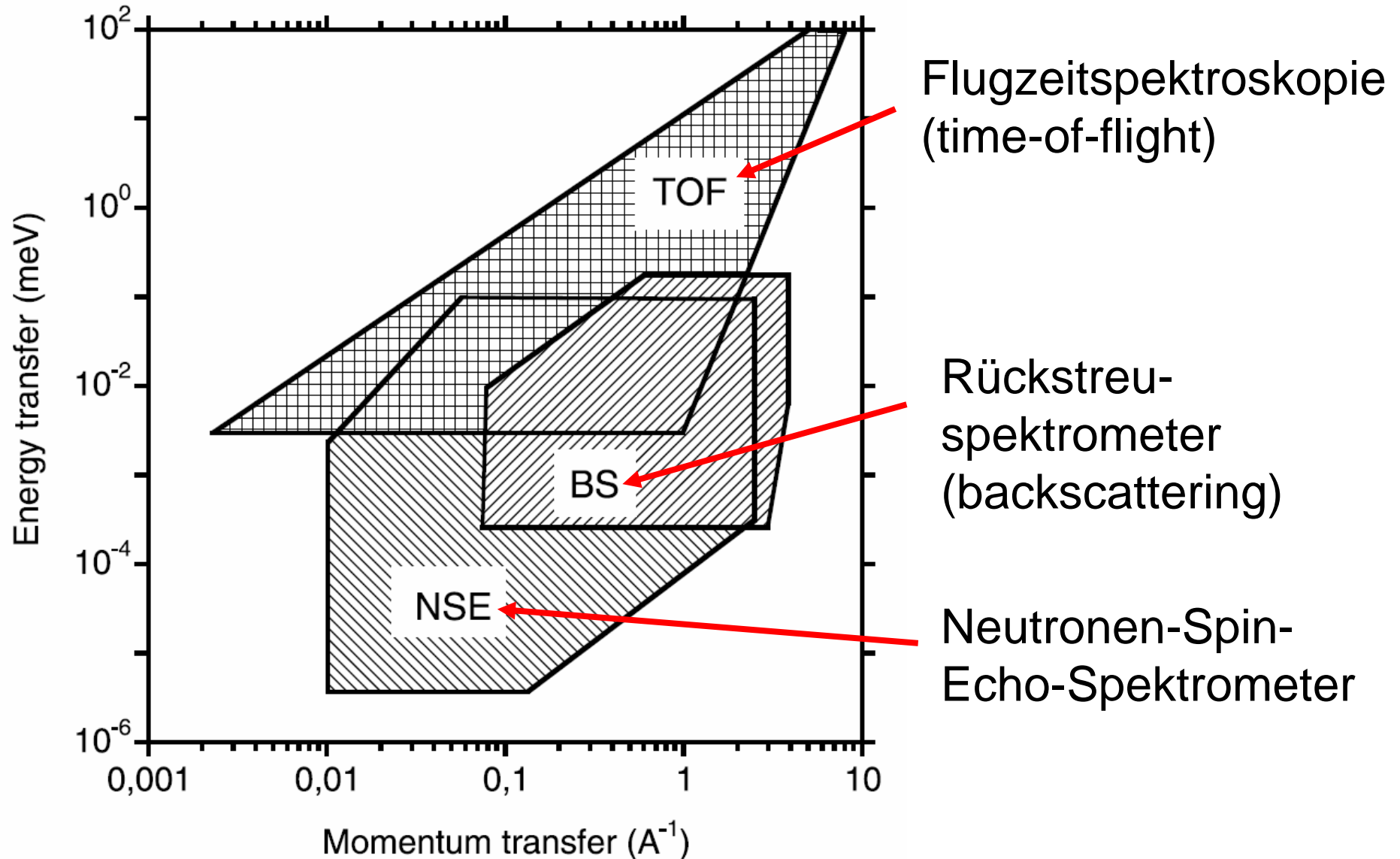


# Inelastische und quasielastische Streuung

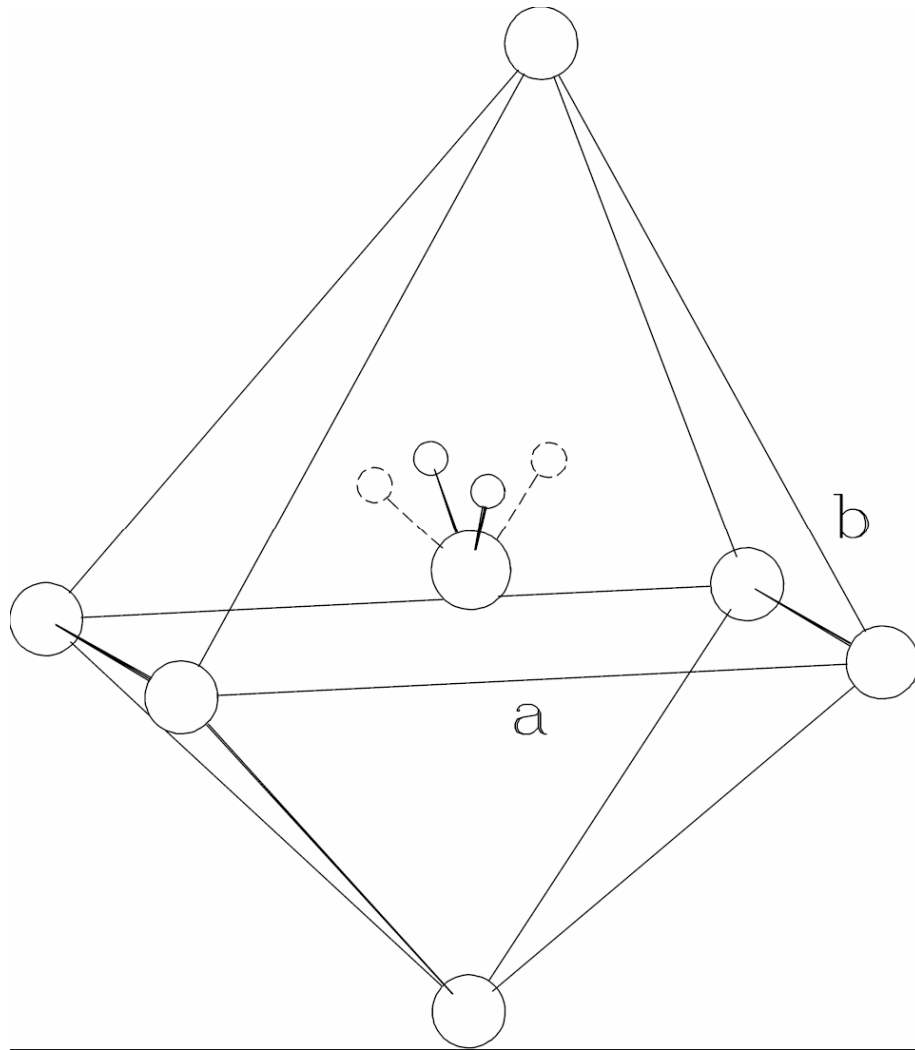
Neutron energy exchange (meV)



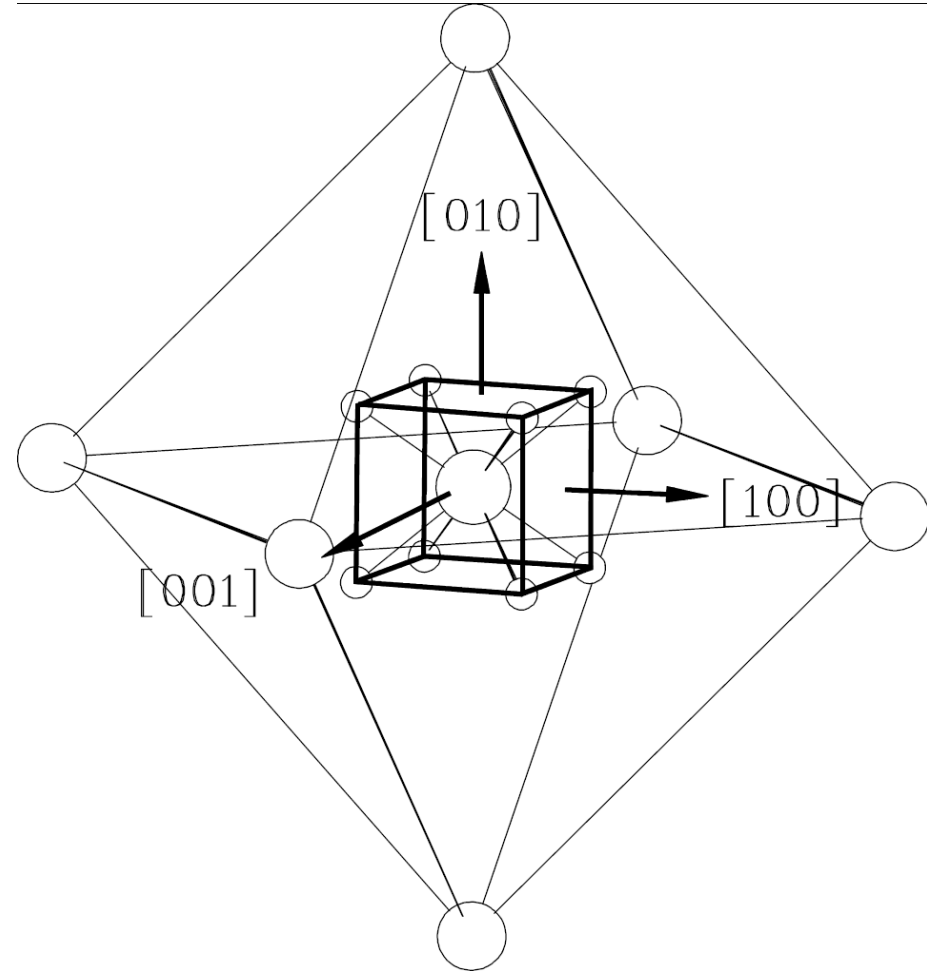
# Energie- und Impulsüberträge von Neutronenspektrometern



# Struktur von Kaliumamid

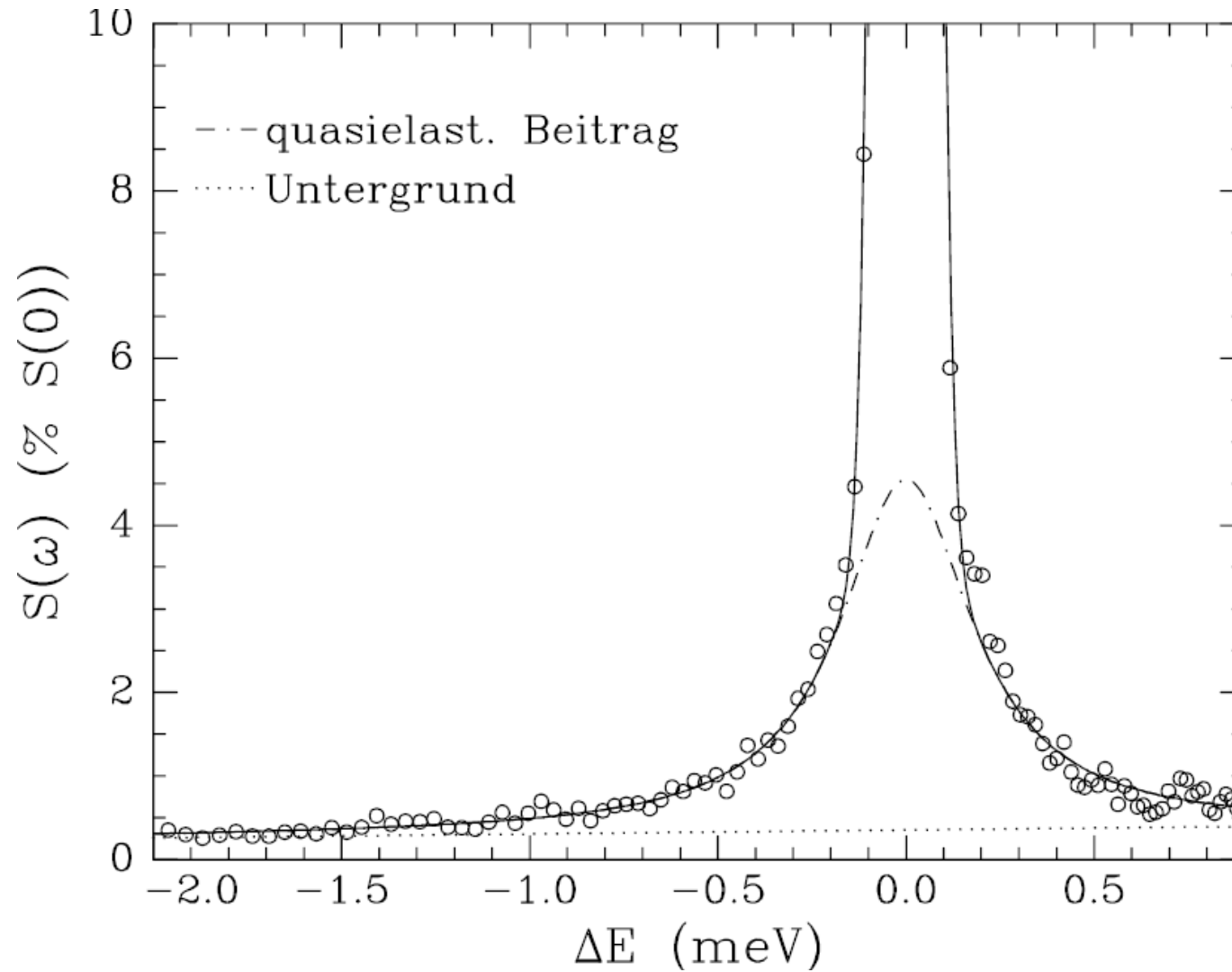


monoklin



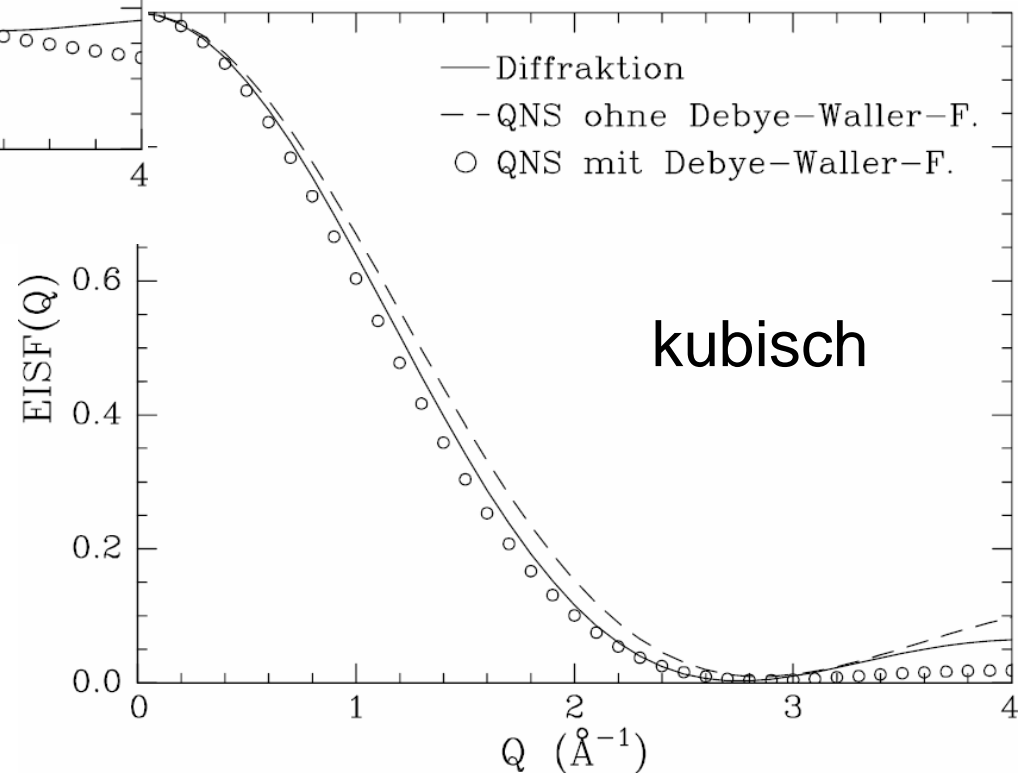
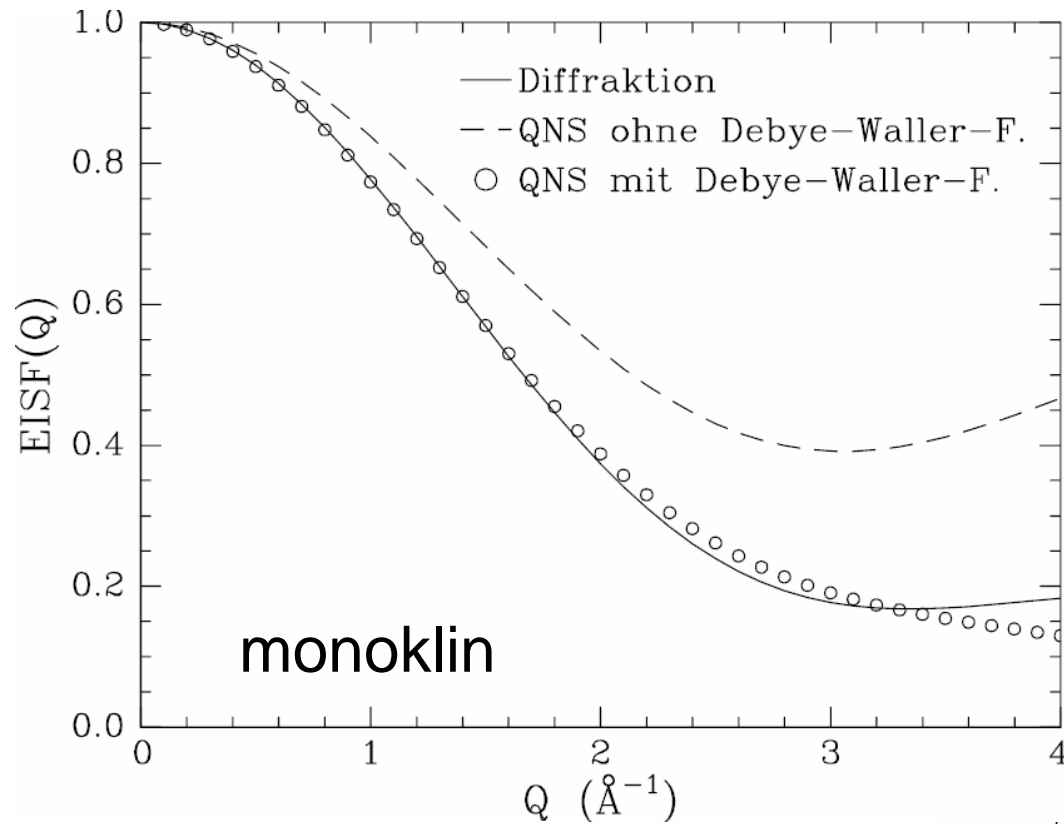
kubisch

# Quasielastische Streuung: Kaliumamid

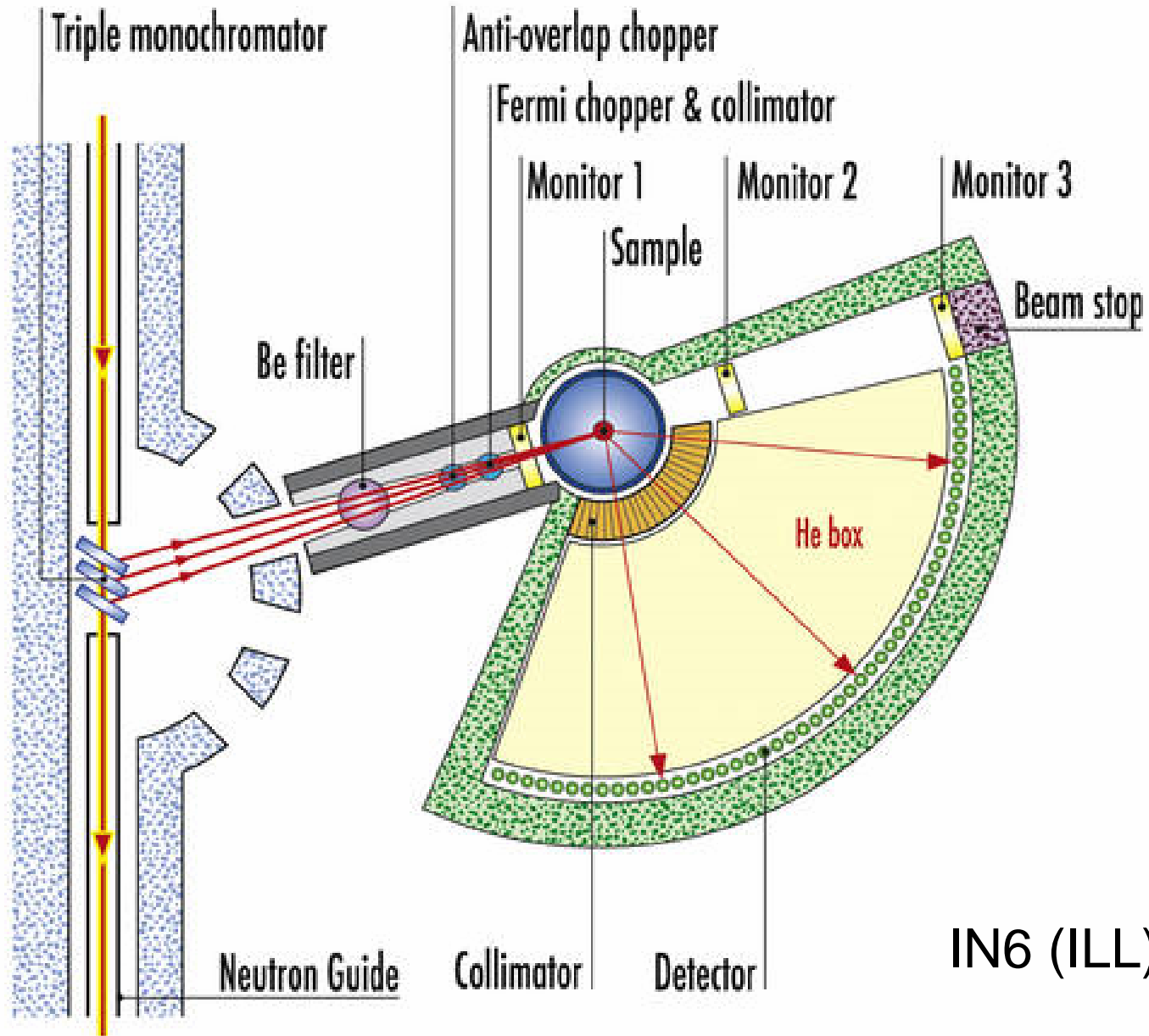


monoklin

# Quasielastische Streuung: Kaliumamid



# Neutronen-Flugzeitspektrometer



IN6 (ILL)

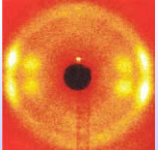
# X-ray absorption spectroscopy in materials science

**Martin Müller**

Institut für Experimentelle und Angewandte Physik  
der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

- Photoelectric absorption
- XANES
- EXAFS
- Instrumentation
- Examples

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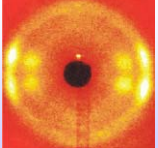


# Uses of X-ray spectroscopy

## XAFS: X-ray absorption fine structure

### local technique:

- element-specific
- diluted or concentrated systems can be studied
- study of disordered systems possible
- wide temperature and pressure range



# Photoelectric absorption

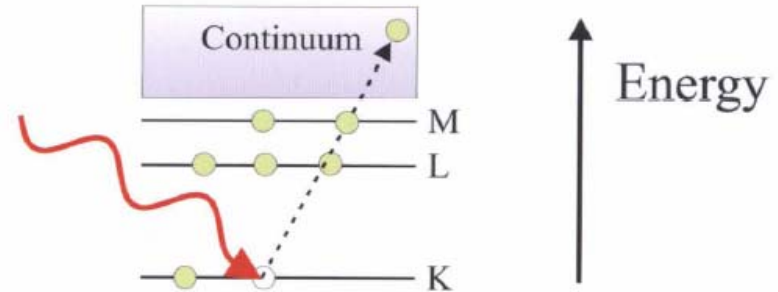
(a) ionisation energy of inner shell smaller than X-ray energy



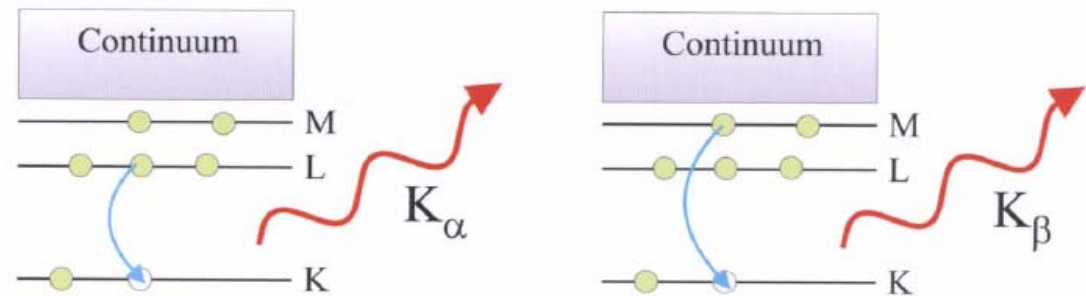
**photoemission**  
of core electron

(b,c) two possible secondary processes to fill the hole

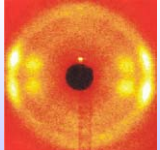
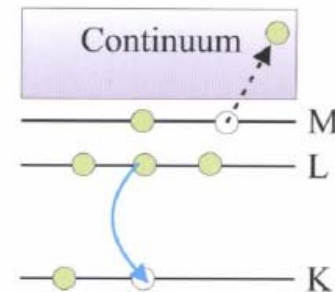
(a) Photoelectric absorption



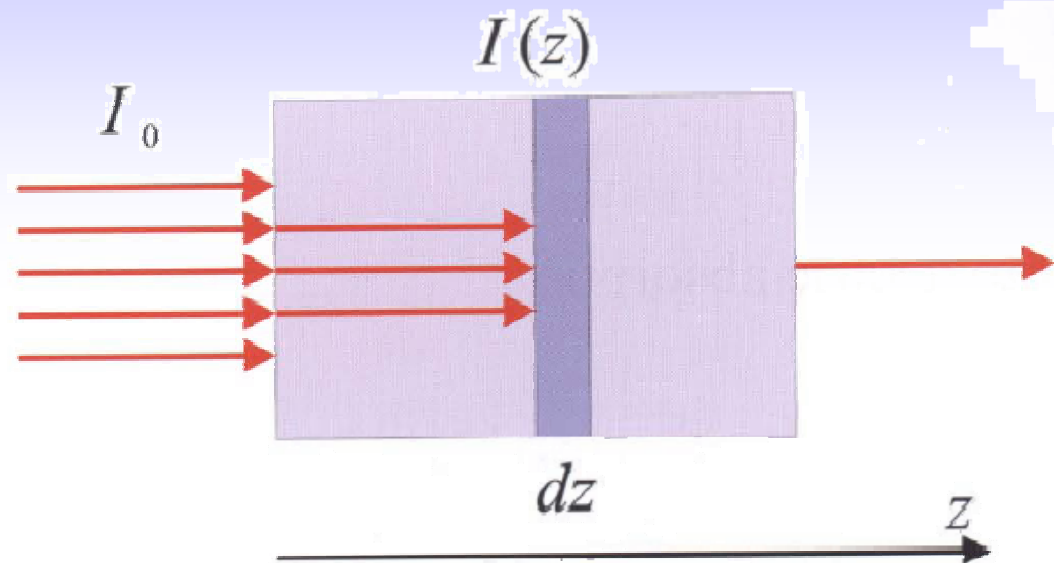
(b) Fluorescent X-ray emission



(c) Auger electron emission



# Transmission and absorption cross section



transmitted intensity decays exponentially with thickness:

$$T = \frac{I}{I_0} = e^{-\mu z}$$

absorption coefficient

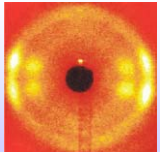
mass density

$$\mu = \left( \frac{\rho_m N_A}{A} \right) \sigma_a$$

atomic mass number

absorption cross-section

Avogadro's number



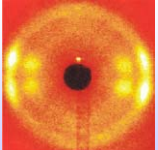
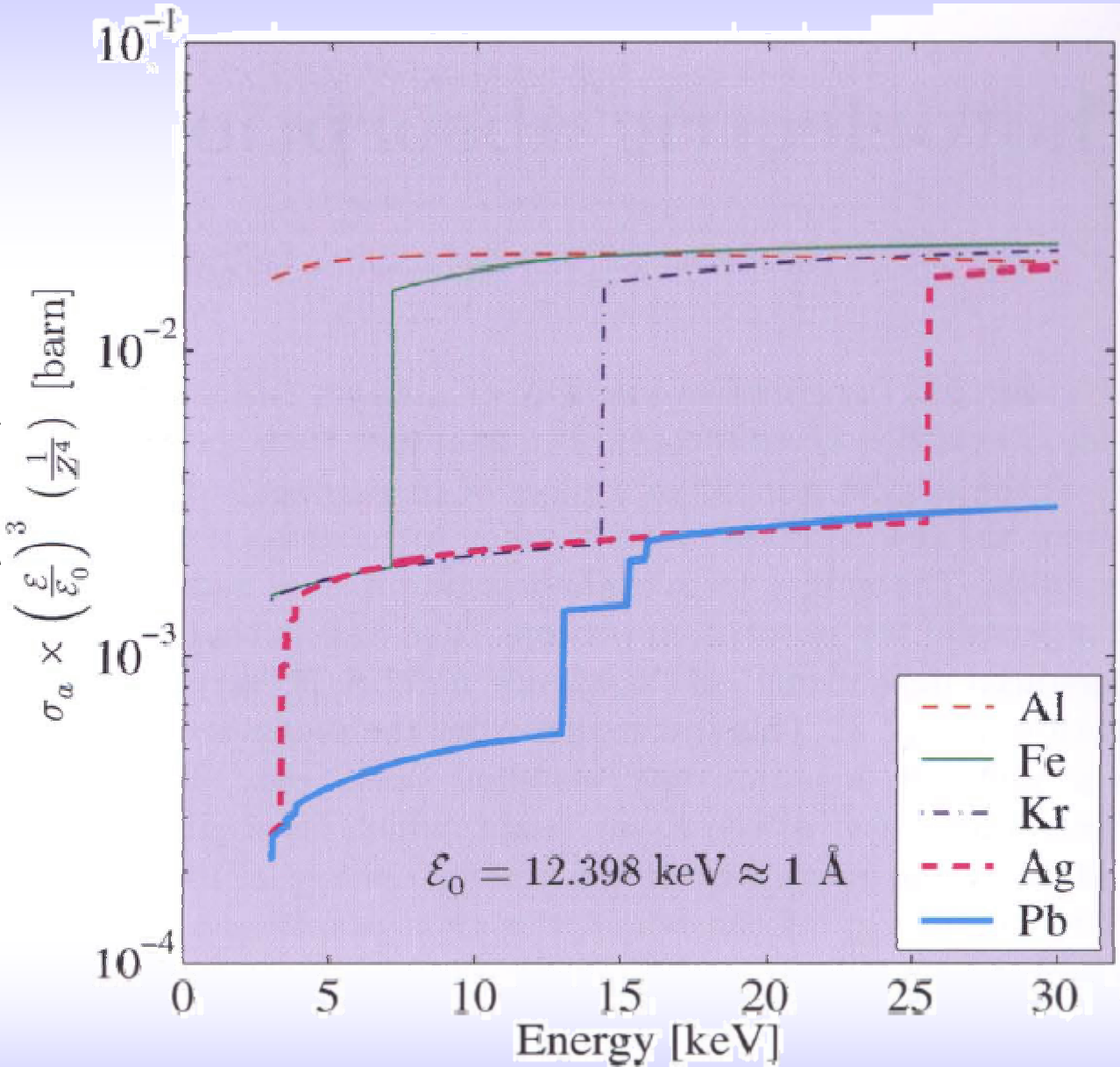
# Absorption edges

general behaviour  
of cross-section:

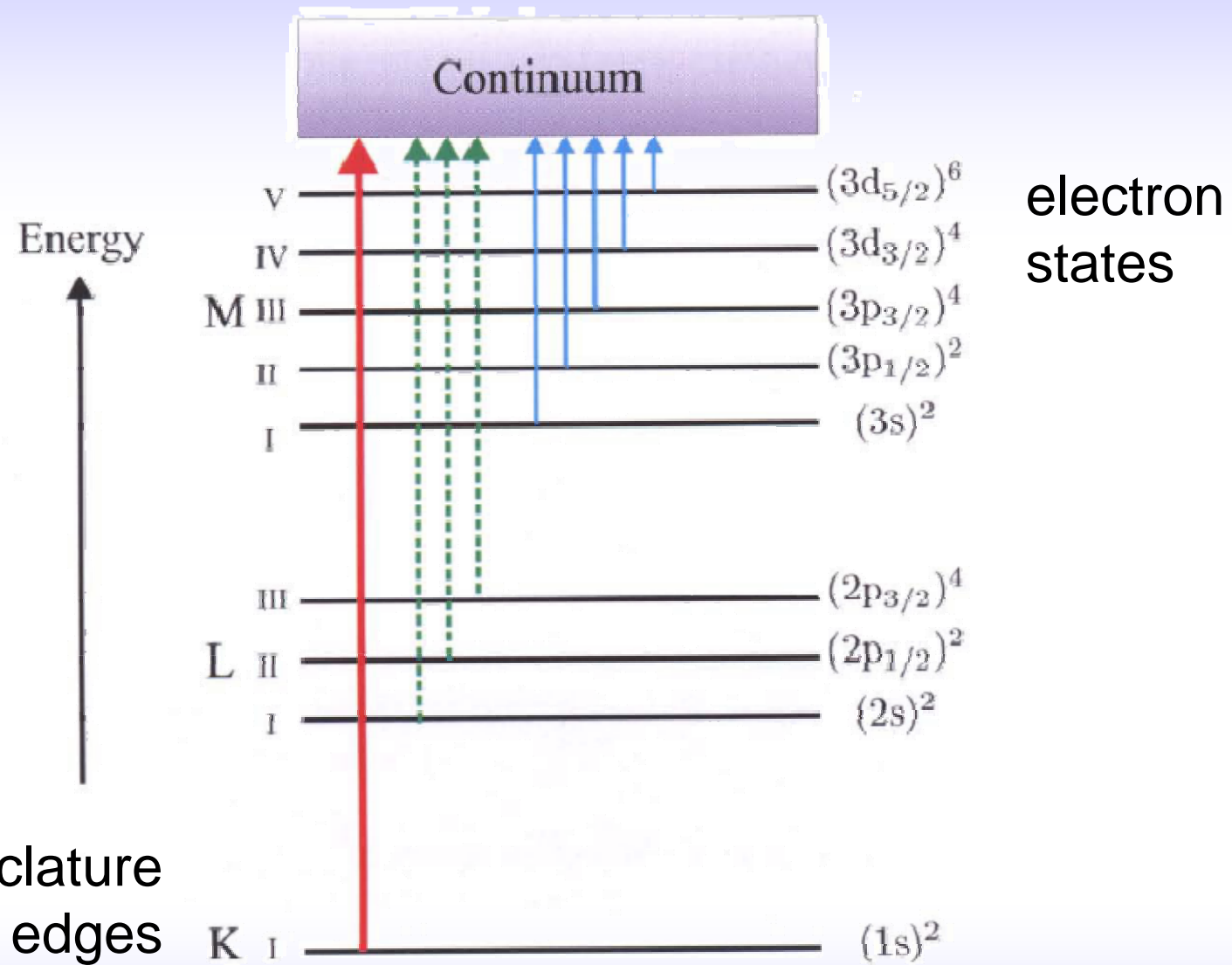
$$\sigma_a \propto Z^4$$

$$\sigma_a \propto E^{-3}$$

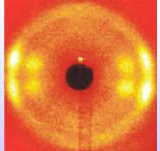
sudden increase in  
absorbance at  
ionisation energy  
of core electron  
= **absorption edge**



# Absorption edges

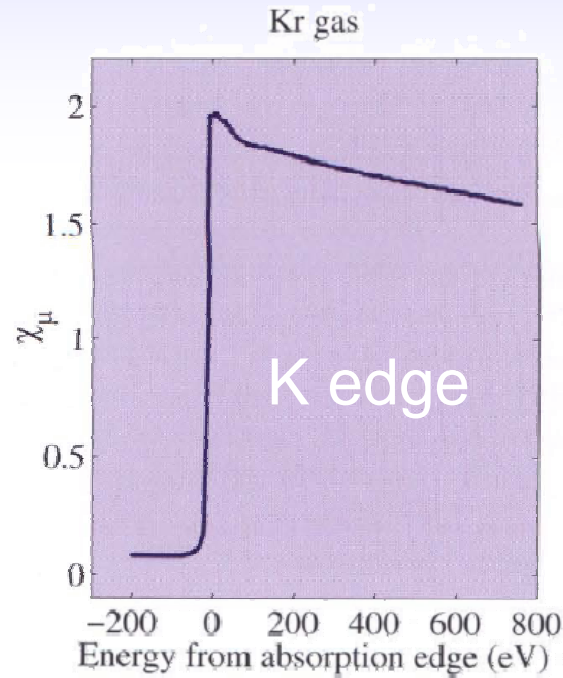


nomenclature  
of edges

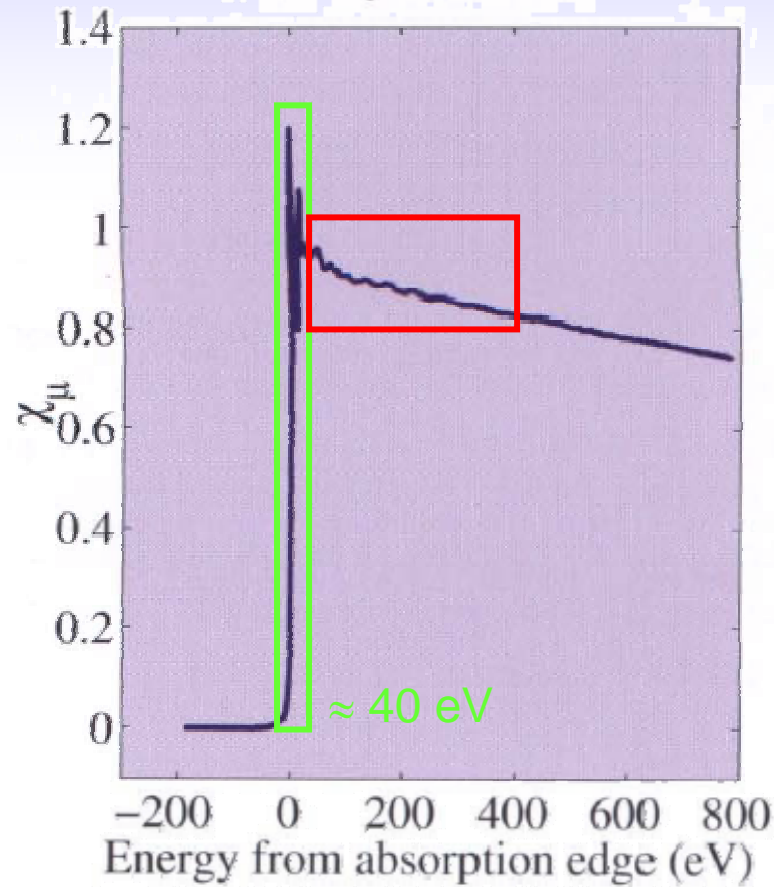


# Fine structure of absorption edges

example: krypton



2D crystalline Kr



XAFS

X-ray Absorption Near-Edge Structure

Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure

# XAFS accessible elements

XANES only

EXAFS difficult

K-edge EXAFS

L3/K-edge EXAFS

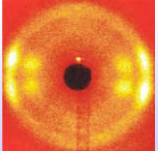
L3-edge EXAFS

H																		He
Li	Be										B	C	N	O	F	Ne		
Na	Mg										Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar		
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
Cs	Ba	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
Fr	Ra	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg								

	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb
	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No

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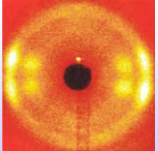
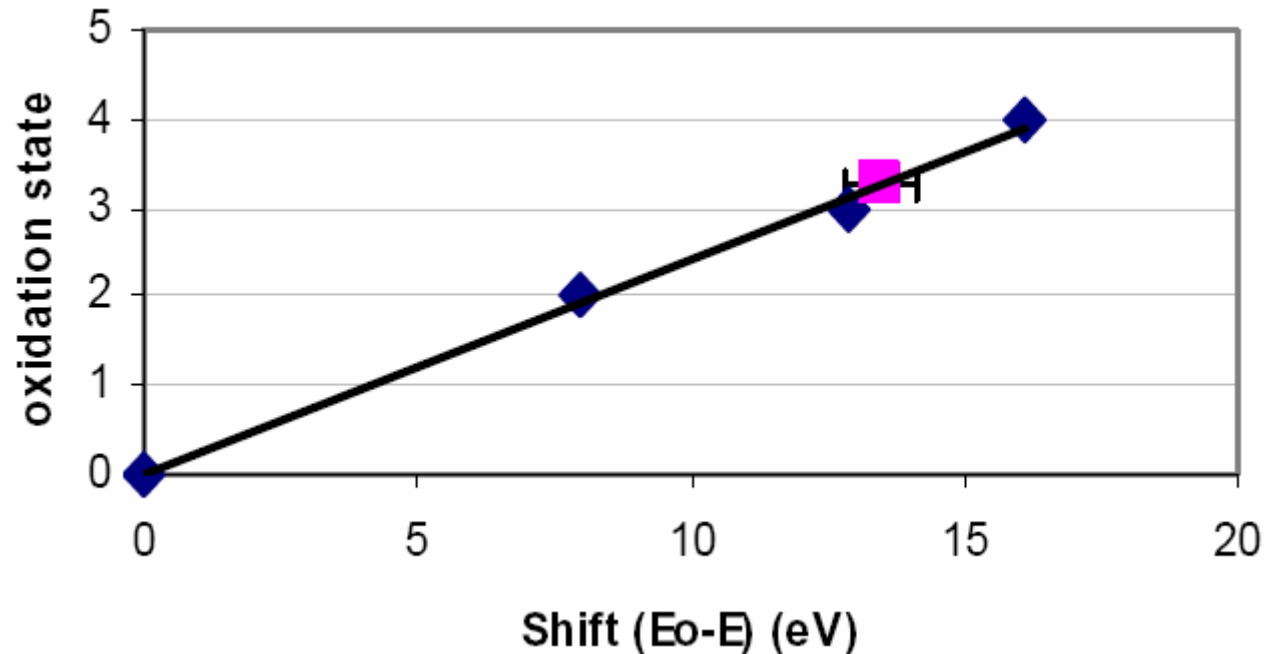




# Energy shift of edge position

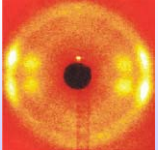
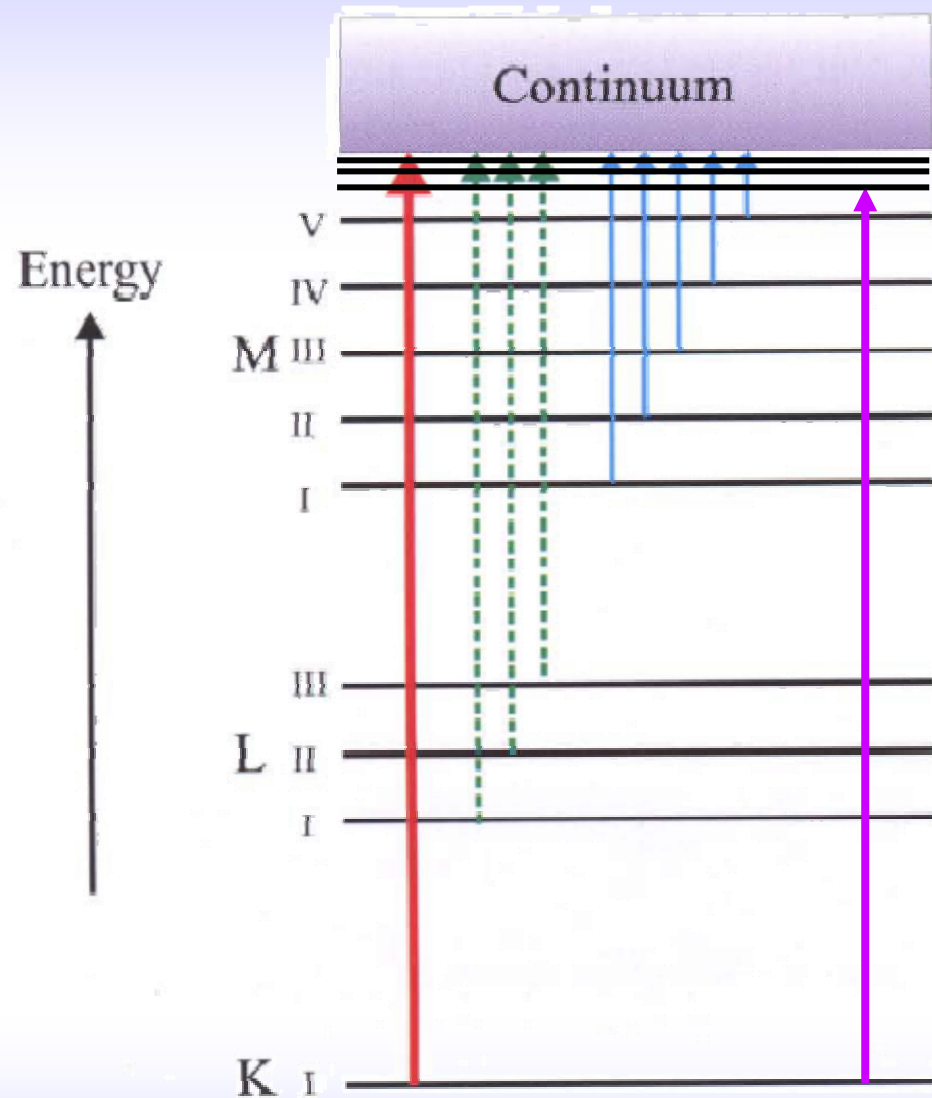
energy to eject core electron depends on charge it experiences:  
edge energy depends on **oxidation state**

Mn compound: shift of edge position

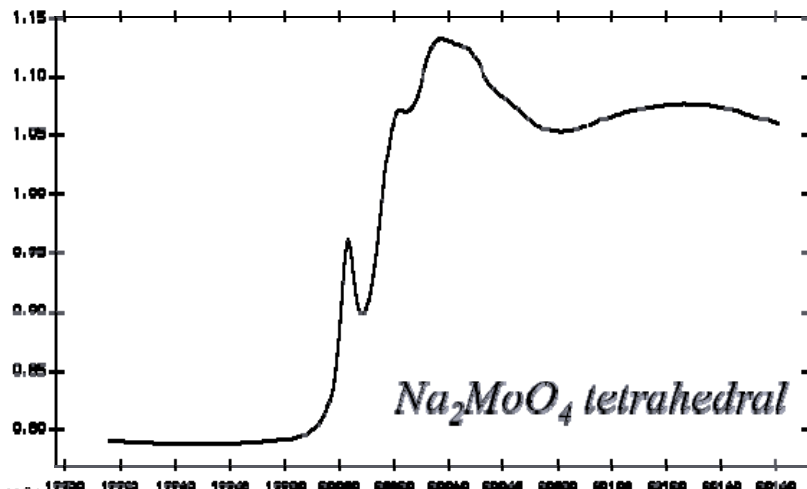
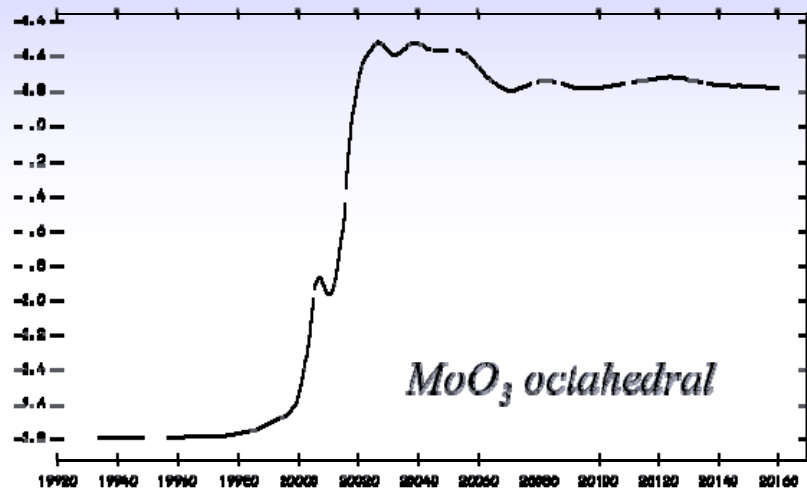


# Pre-edge peaks

electron might also be excited into  
**bound states**



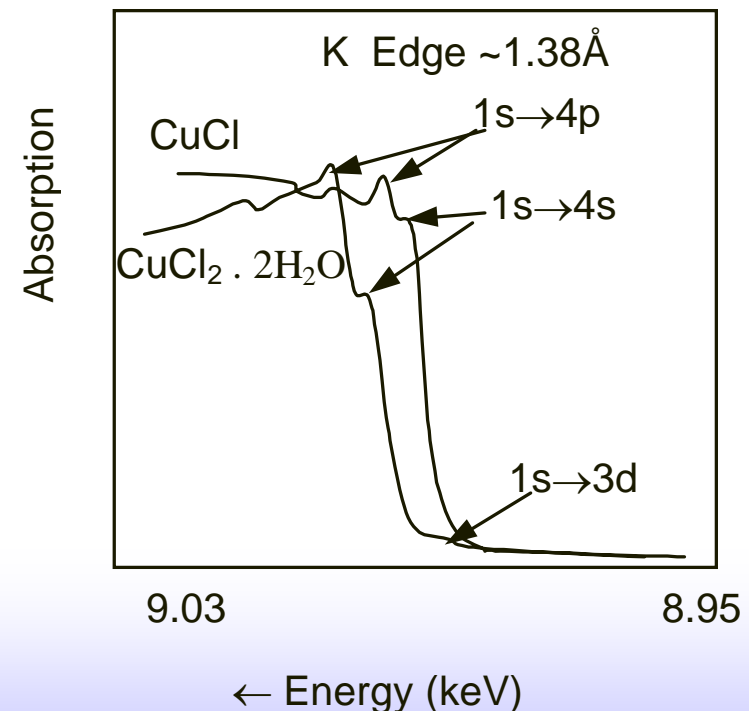
# Pre-edge peaks



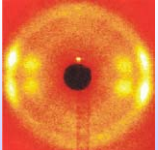
E (eV)

depend on **geometry**:

- oxidation state
- site symmetry
- surrounding ligands
- nature of bonding

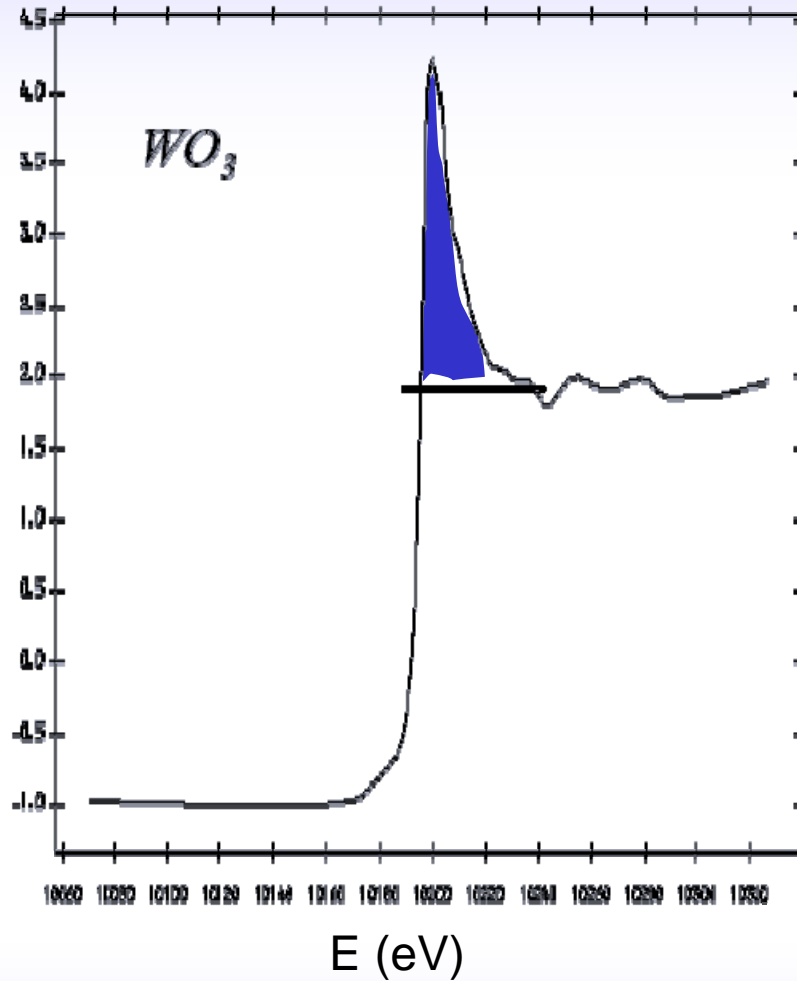


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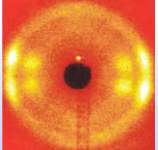


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DER CAU ZU KIEL

# XANES white lines



in transition metals:  
**area of white line**  
indicates number of  
empty d-states



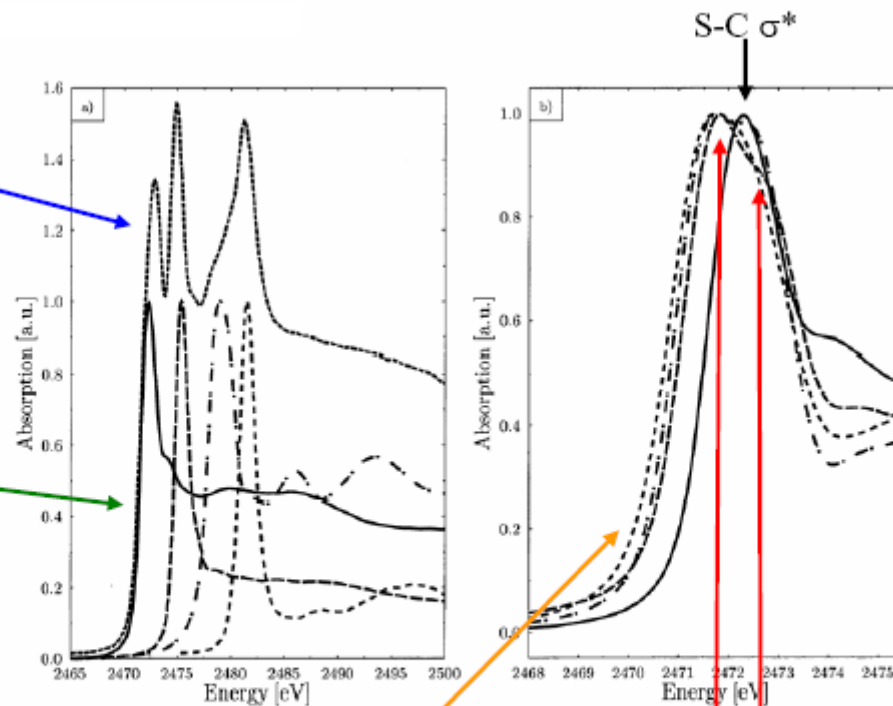
# XANES fingerprinting

XANES characteristic of *chemical environment* and *valence state*:

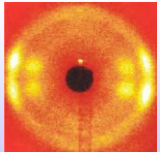
- fingerprinting
- phase analysis by **linear combination** of known species

unknown  
S spectrum

known references  
(oxidation numbers  
0, 2, 4, 6)

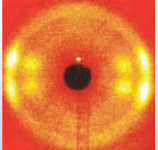


high sensitivity  
to electronic states!



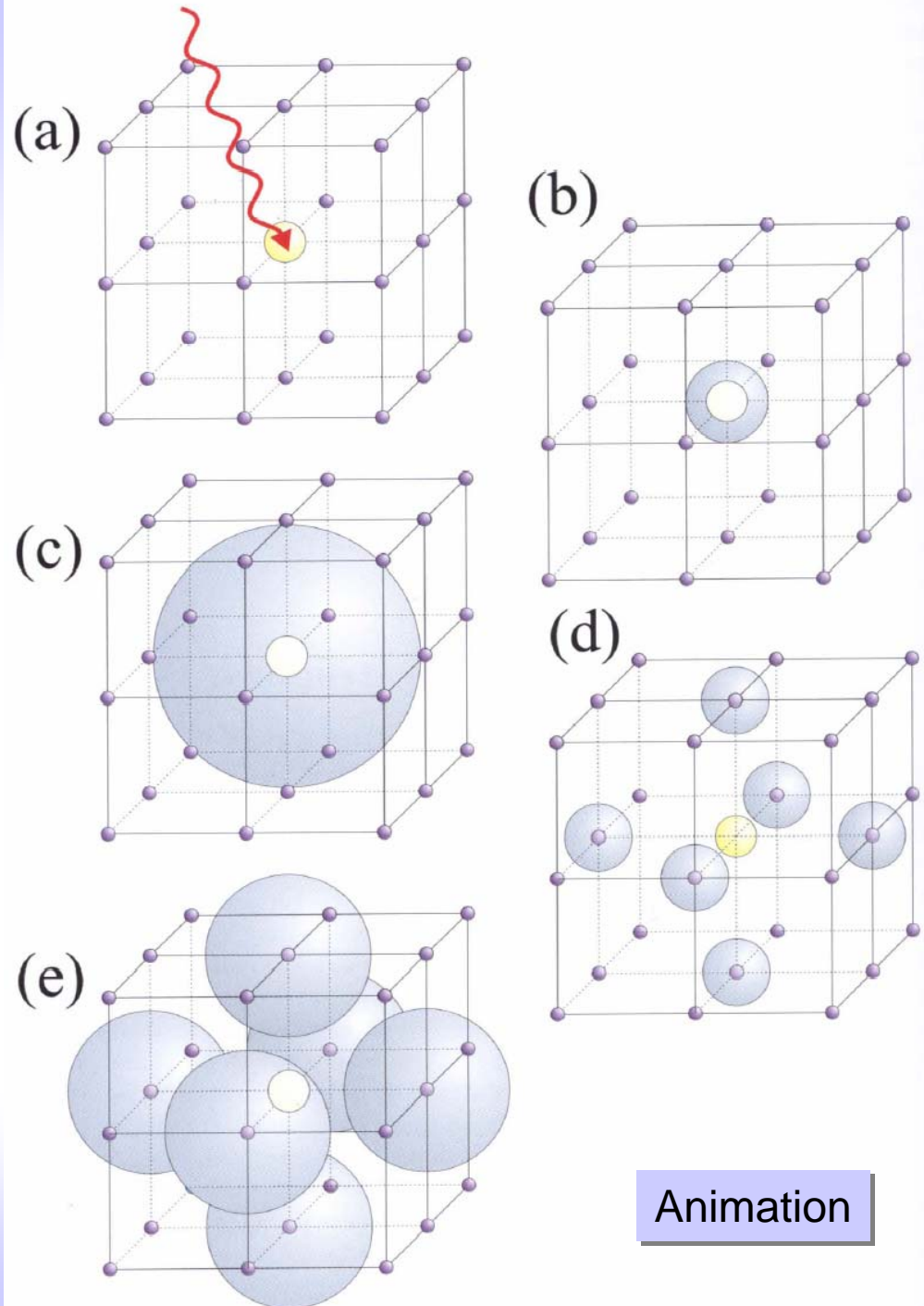
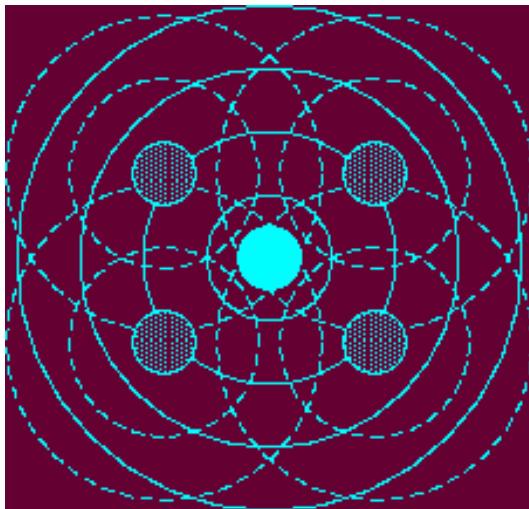
# X-ray absorption spectroscopy in materials science

- Photoelectric absorption
- XANES
- EXAFS
- Instrumentation
- Examples

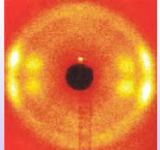


# Principle of EXAFS oscillations

Interference of wavefunctions of photoelectron and of **backscattered** electrons (from neighbouring atoms)

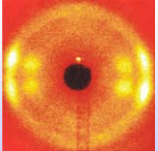
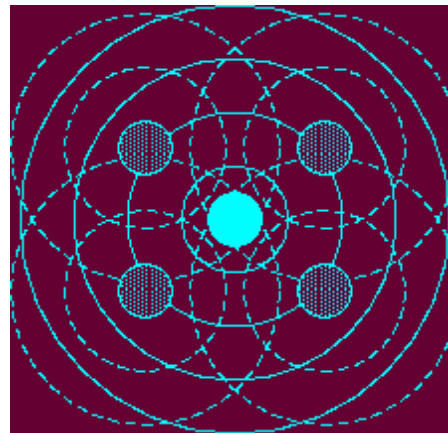


Animation



# Parameters accessible with EXAFS

- **type** of atoms surrounding central absorber ( $Z \pm 3$ )
- **number** of atoms surrounding absorber ( $\pm 20\%$ )
- **distances** absorber – scatterer (accuracy 0.1 Å)





# EXAFS data analysis

EXAFS signal:

$$\chi(q(E)) = \frac{\mu_{\chi}(E) - \mu_0(E)}{\mu_0(E)}$$

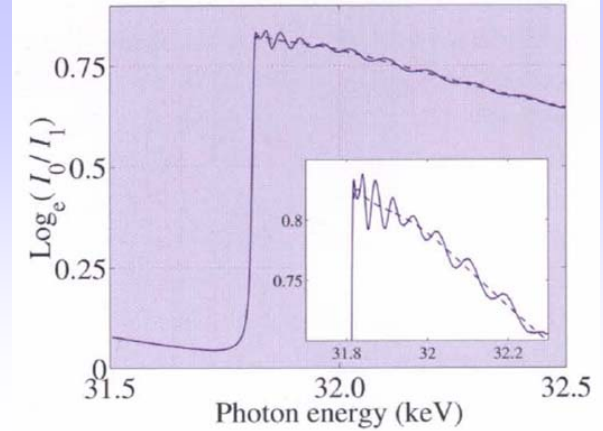
isolated atom

in material of interest

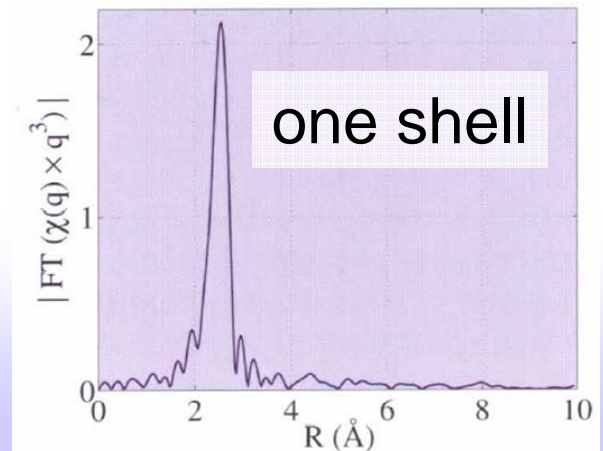
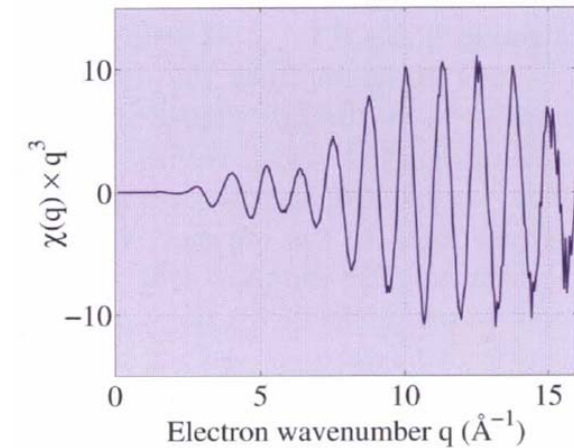
electron wave vector

$$\frac{\hbar^2 q^2}{2m} = E - \hbar\omega_K$$

Fourier transform:  
radial distribution function



CdTe nanocrystals

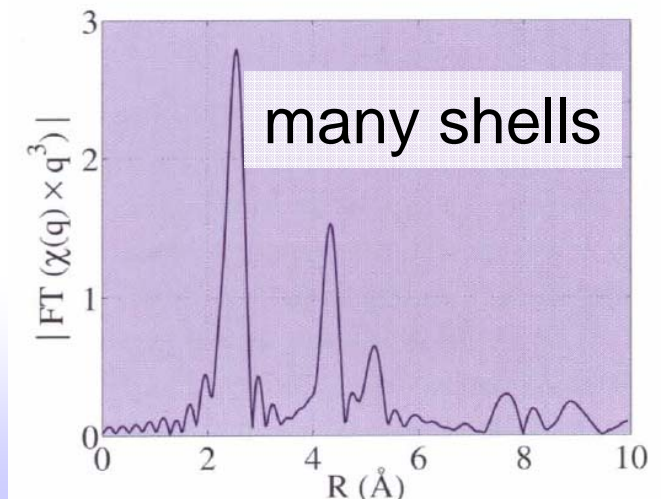
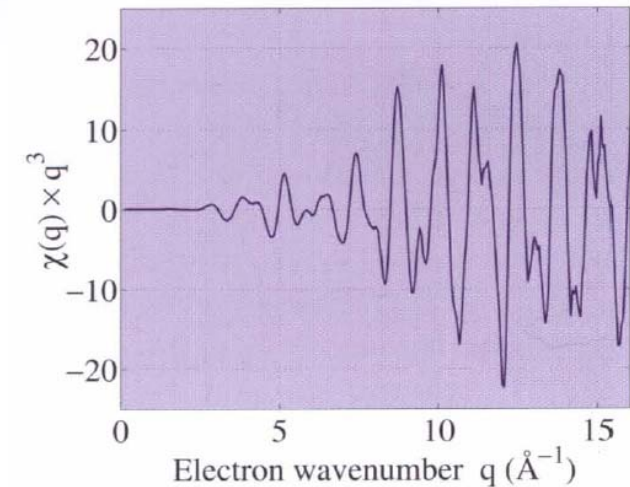


# The EXAFS formula ...

$$\chi(q) \propto \sum_j N_j \frac{t_j(q) \sin(2qR_j + \delta_j(q))}{R_j^2} e^{-2(q\sigma_j)^2} e^{-2R_j/\Lambda}$$

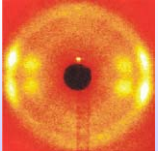
- sum over  $j$  **neighbouring** shells
- **goal**: extract radii  $R_j$  and occupation numbers  $N_j$
- **damping** due to loss (mean free path  $\Lambda$ ) and disorder (Debye-Waller factor)
- phase shifts
- backscattering amplitude } difficult...

CdTe bulk



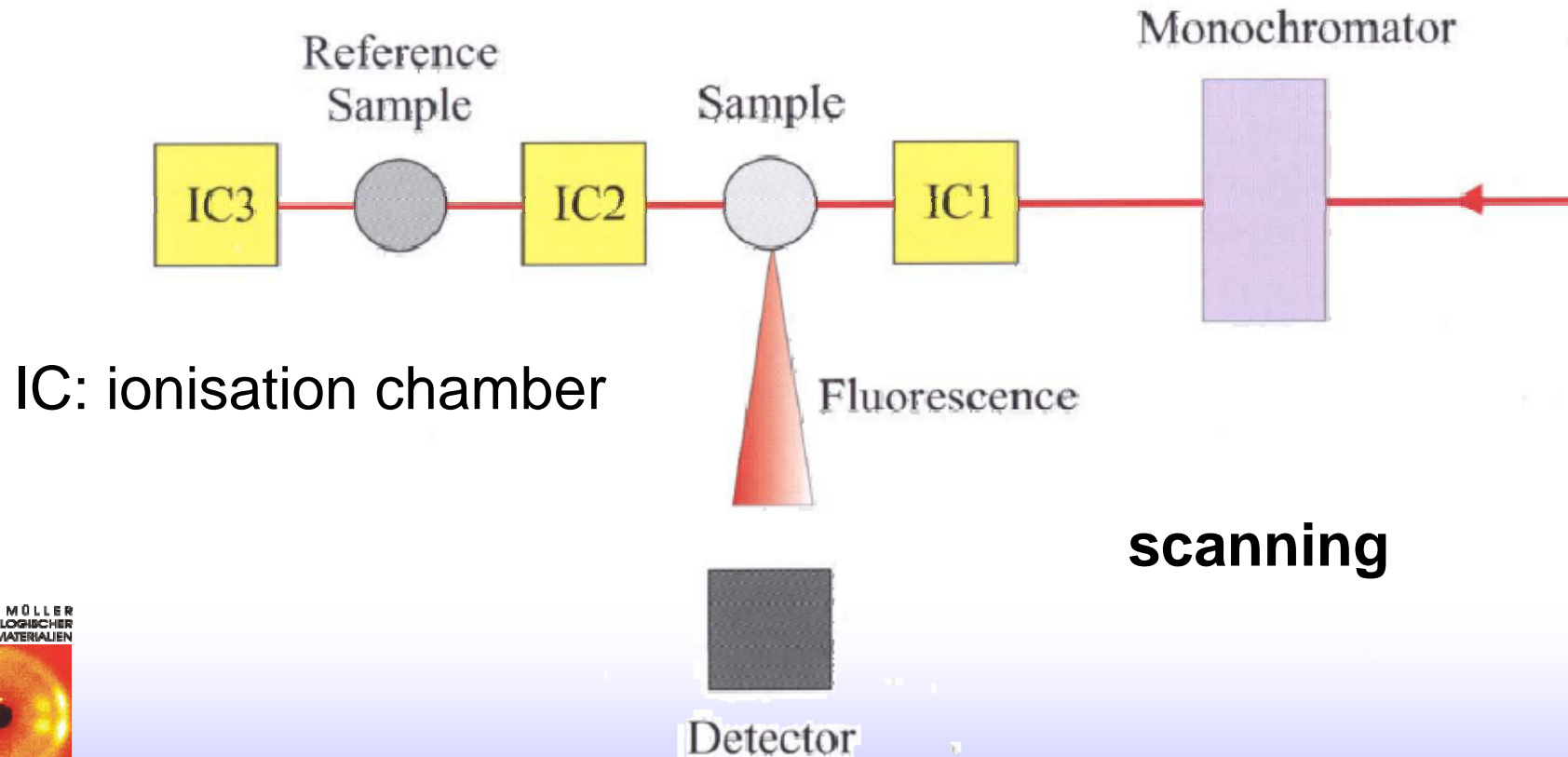
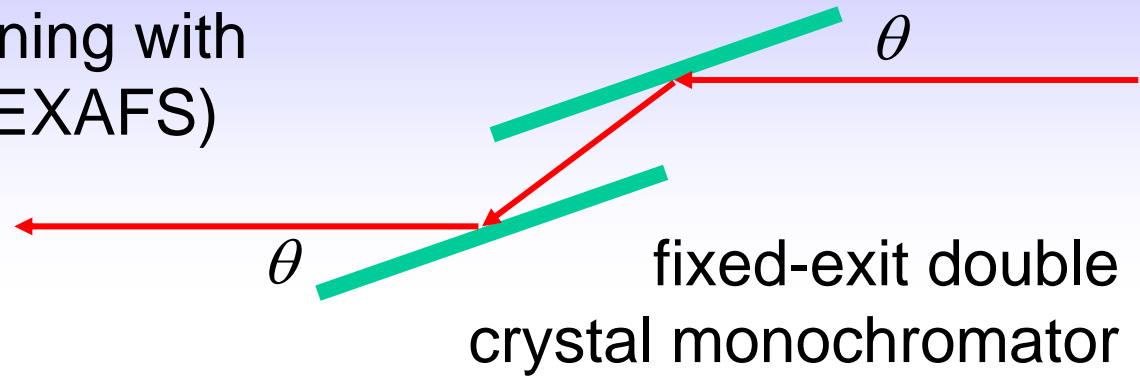
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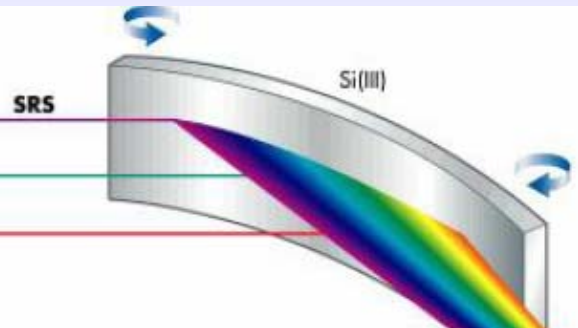
# Absorption spectrometer

(fast scanning with  
piezos: QEXAFS)



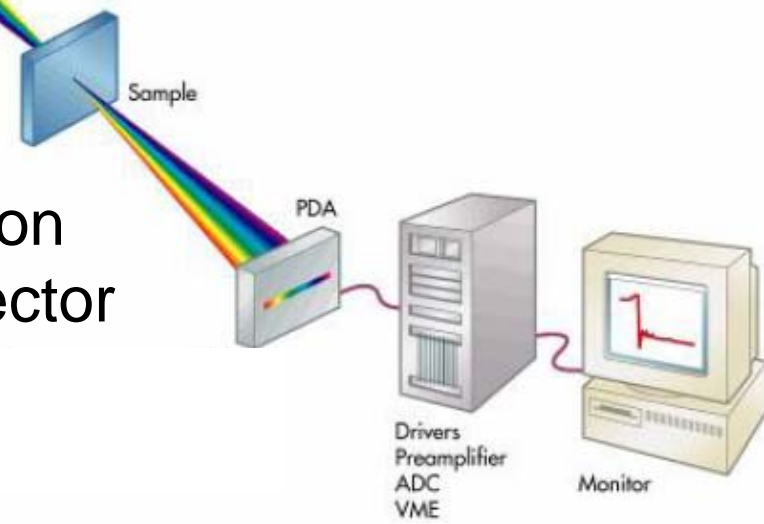
# EXAFS / XANES in one shot: DEXAFS

„white“  
synchrotron  
radiation

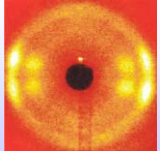


**polychromator:**  
bent Si(111) crystal

energy dispersion  
translated into position  
dependence on detector

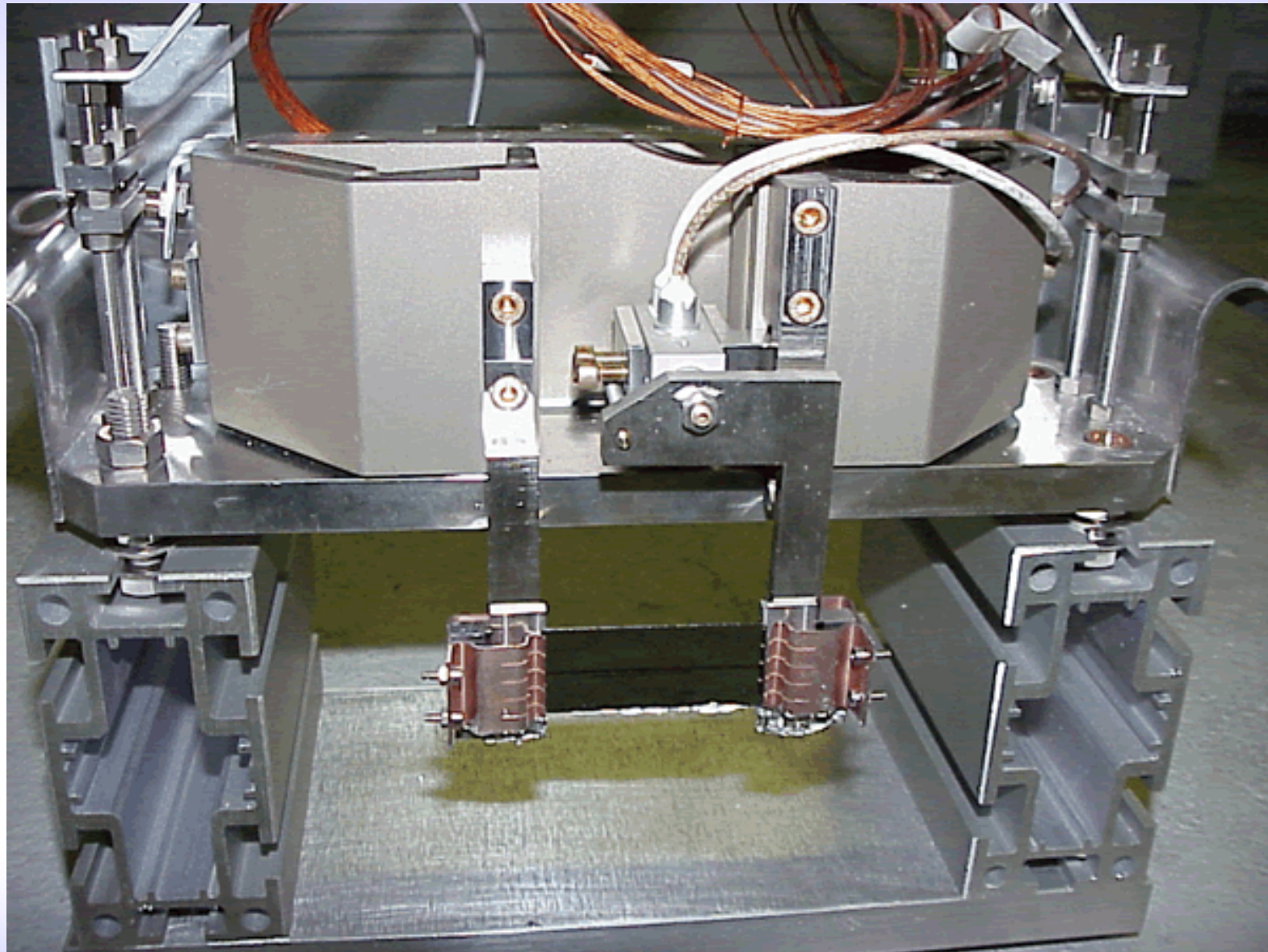


**energy-dispersive**

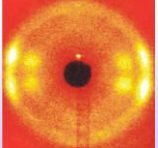




# Bent crystal polychromator @ ID24 (ESRF)



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UND ANGEWANDTE PHYSIK  
DER CAU ZU KIEL

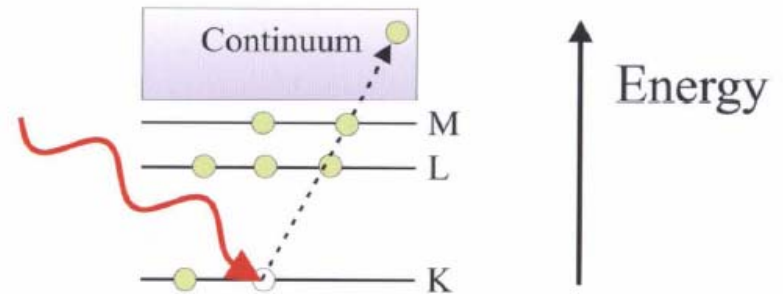
# Alternatives to transmission measurements

**fluorescence**  
(high sensitivity)

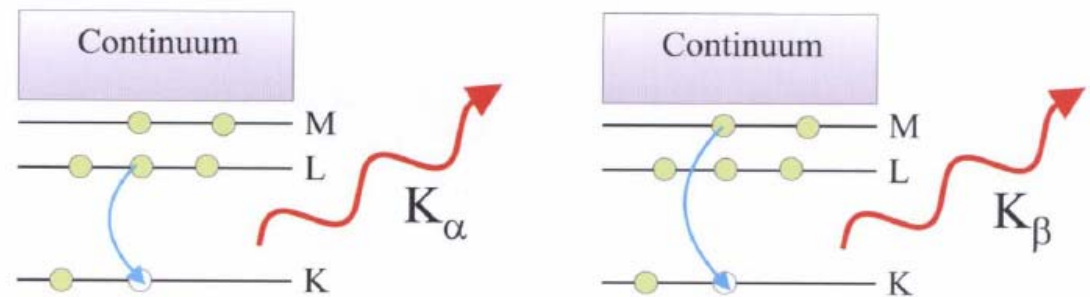
**Auger yield**  
(if fluorescence yield low)



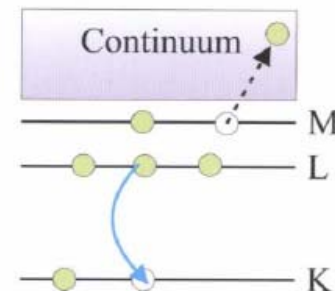
(a) Photoelectric absorption



(b) Fluorescent X-ray emission

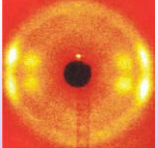


(c) Auger electron emission



# X-ray absorption spectroscopy in materials science

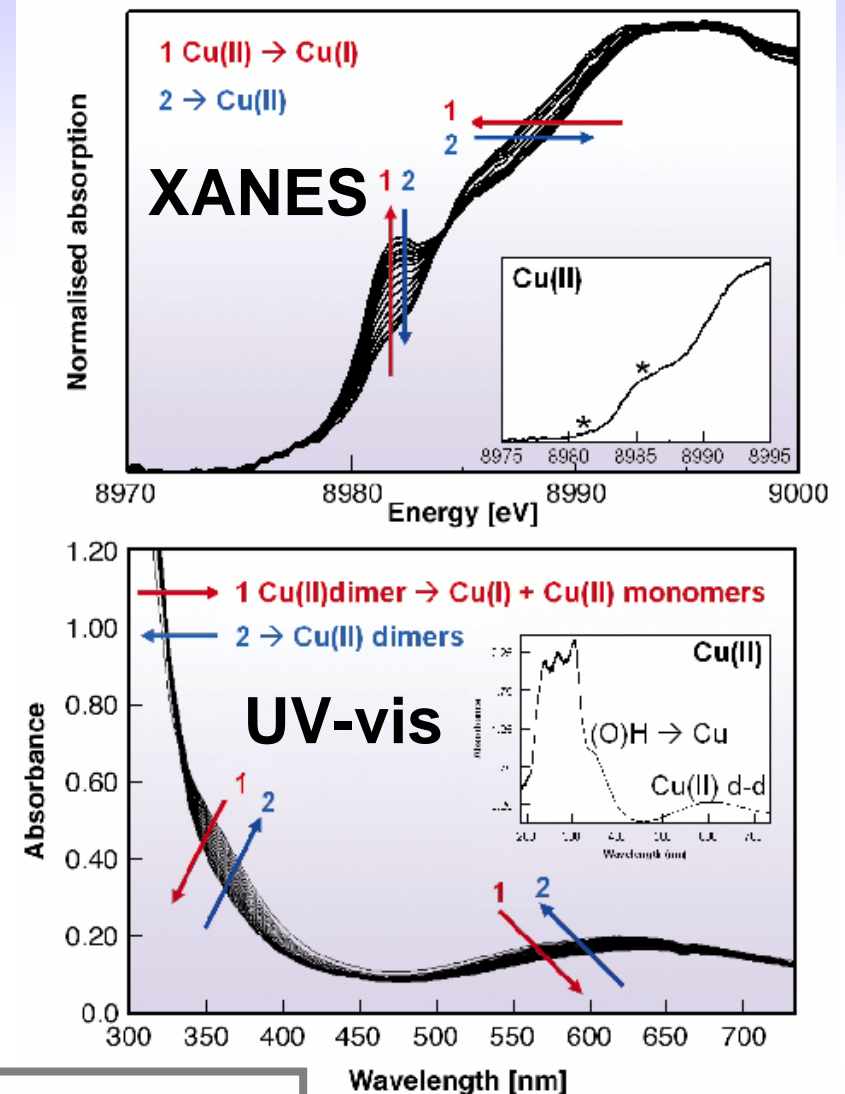
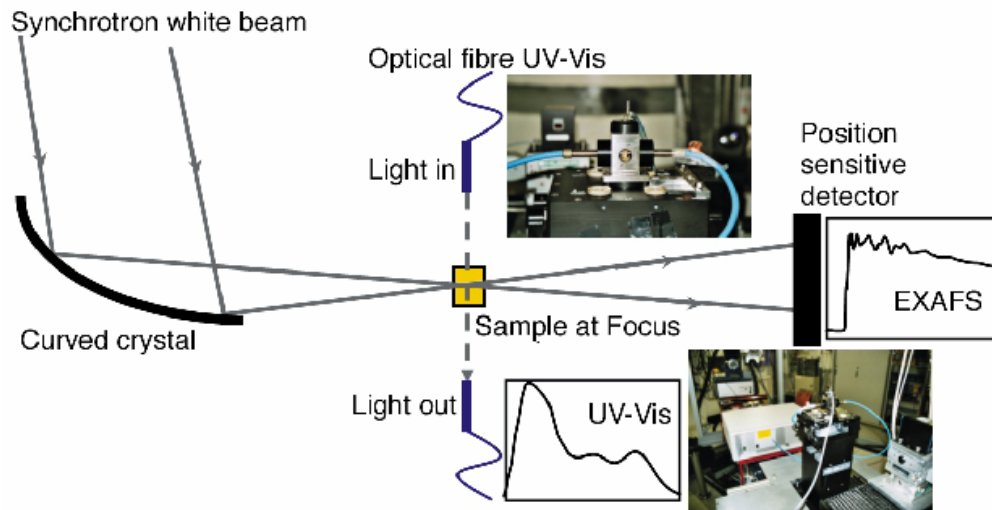
- Photoelectric absorption
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# Homogeneous catalytic reaction mechanisms

## Cu(II) catalyst (arylation)

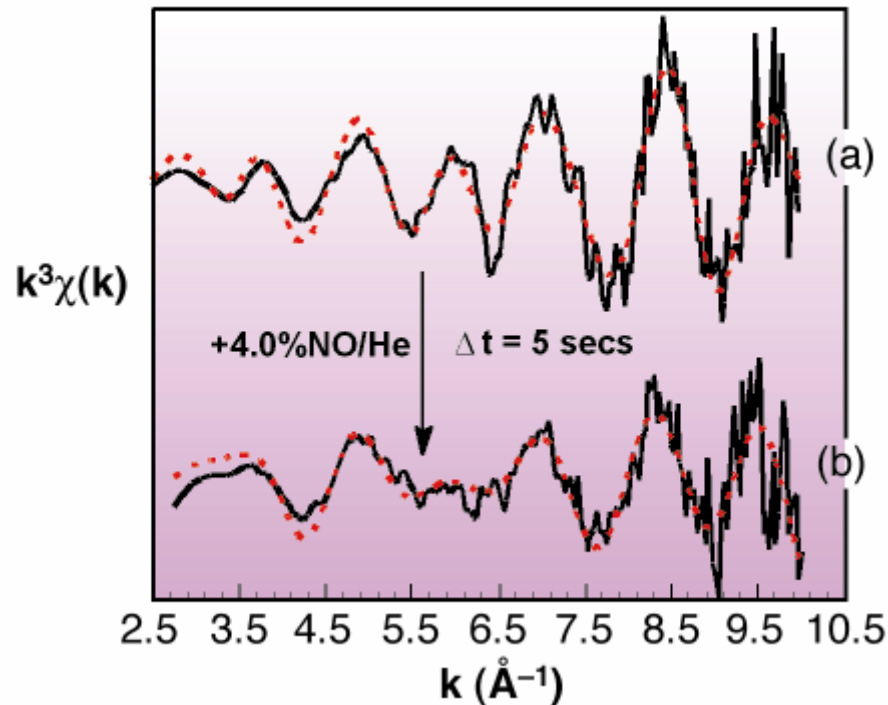


- **XANES** time resolution: 10-200 ms
- combination with UV-vis spectroscopy

# Adsorbate-induced phase change in Rh catalysts

car exhaust **catalytic converters**:  
NO converted to  $N_2$

time-resolved **EXAFS** study



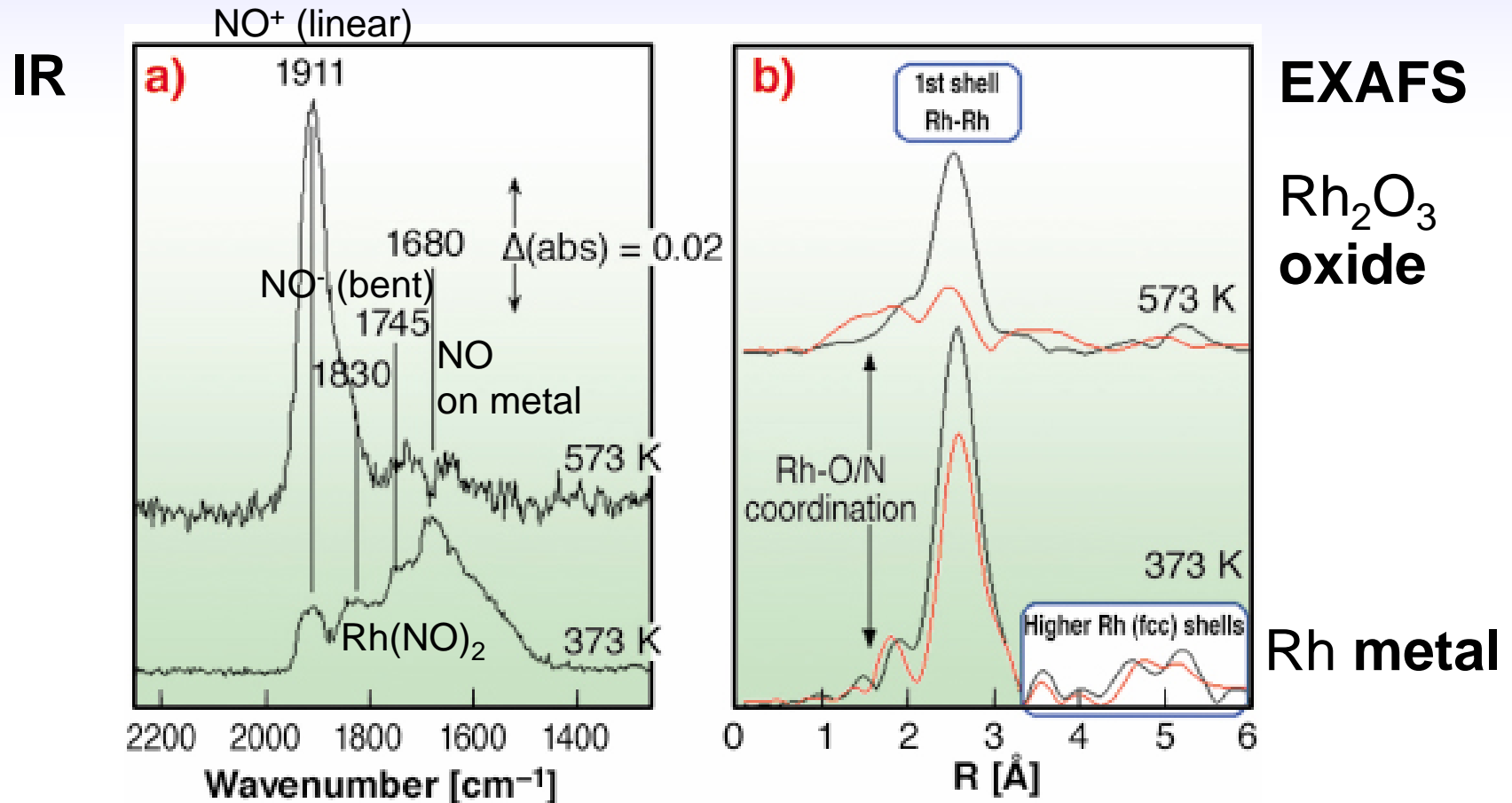
Rh **metal**

Rh nanoparticles **rapidly**  
change upon exposure to  
NO

$Rh_2O_3$  **oxide**

# Synchronizing IR spectroscopy and XAFS

again de-NOx Rh catalyst: many different components



sub-second **EXAFS** and IR time resolution