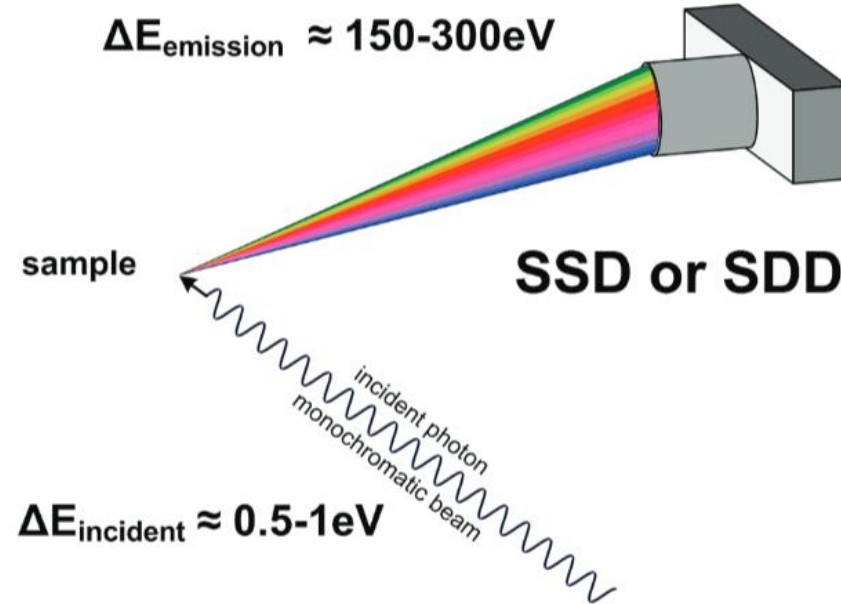
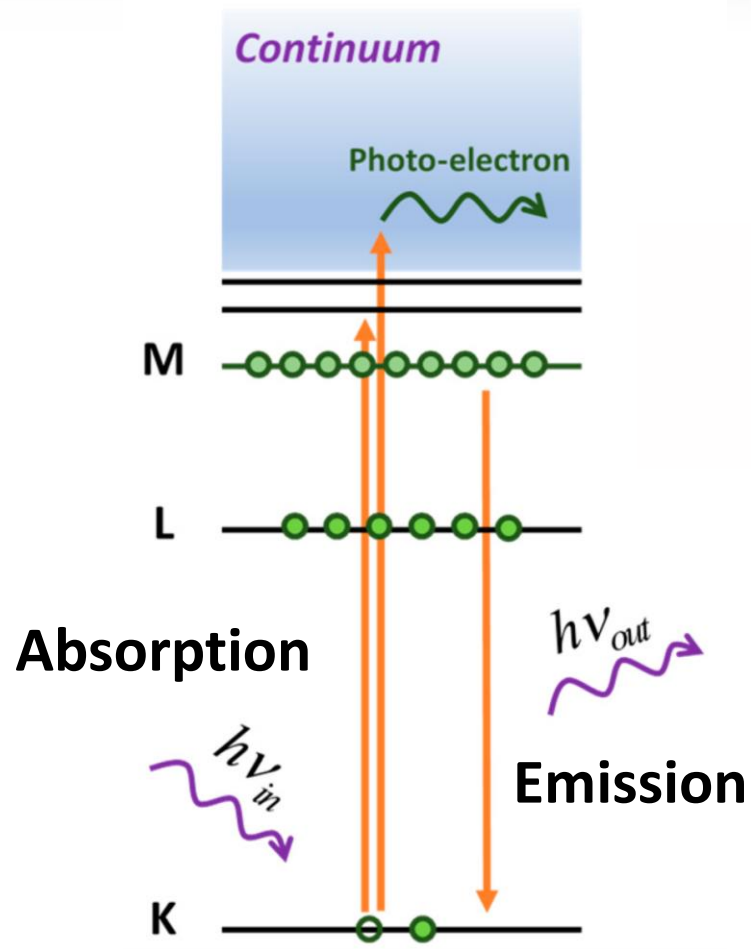


# High energy resolution techniques

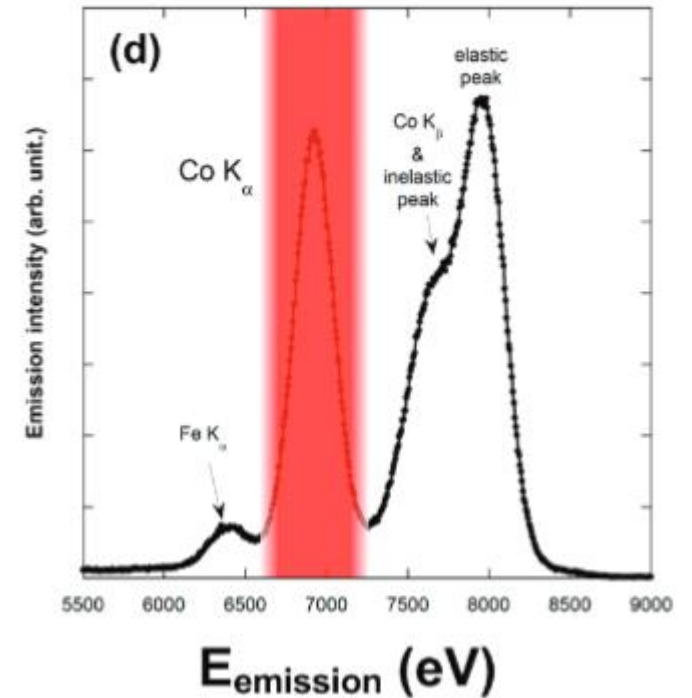
Denis Leshchev, ISS beamline scientist

NSLS-II, BNL

# XAS in fluorescence mode



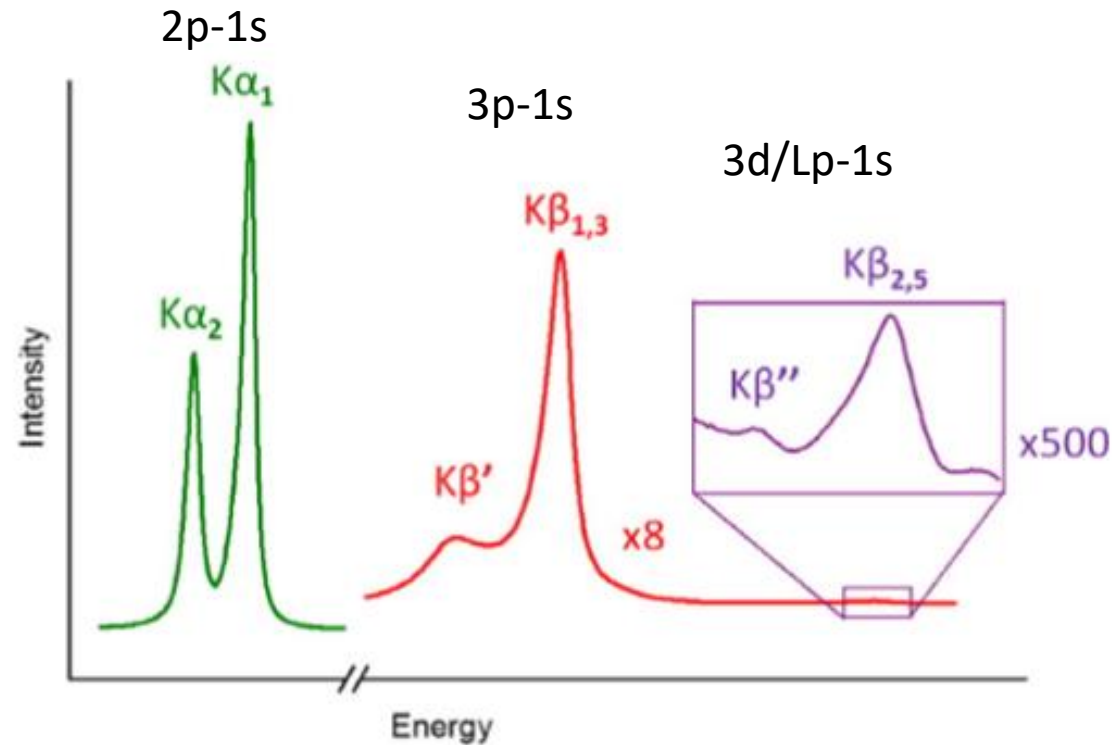
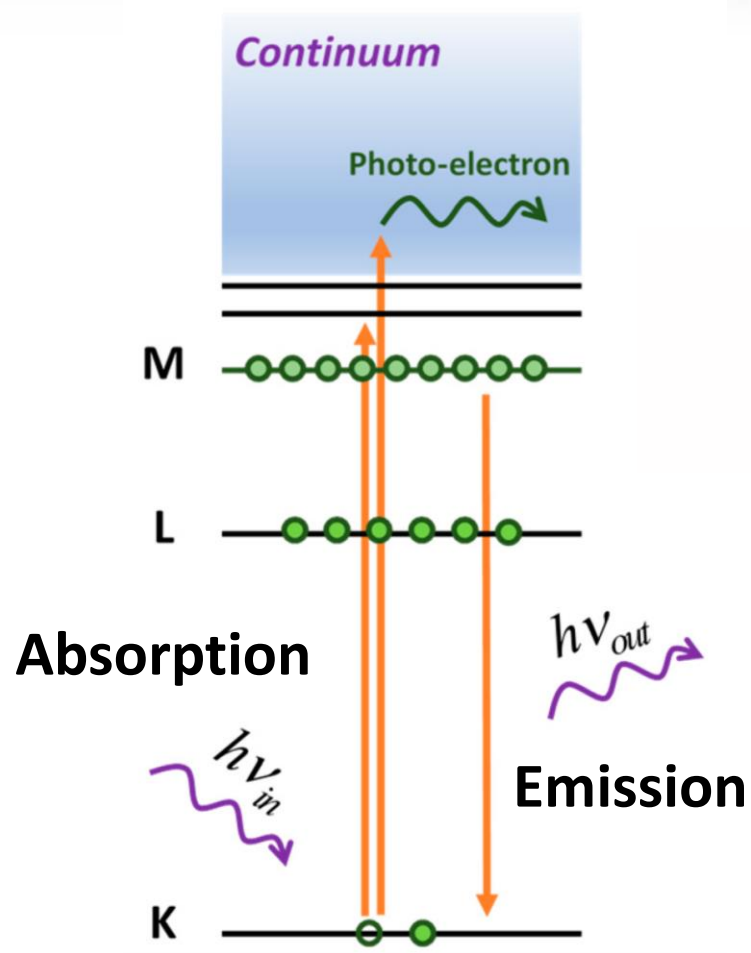
## X-ray Fluorescence



Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1853 (2015) 1406–1415

J. Environ. Qual. 46:1146–1157 (2017).

# High-resolution analysis of emission

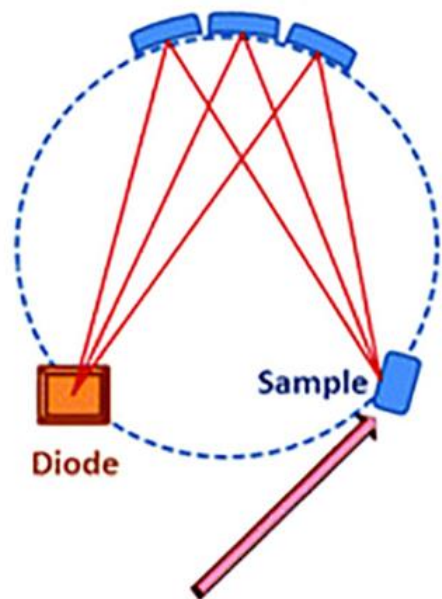


## High-resolution hard x-ray spectroscopy

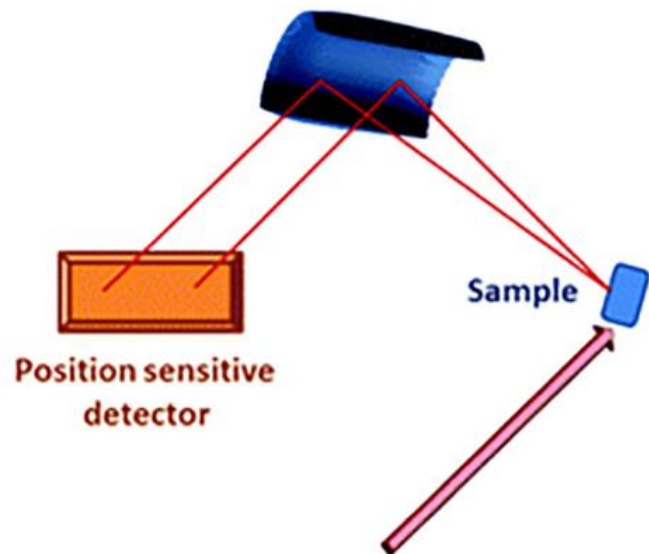
- Measure shapes of emission lines
- High resolution ( $\sim 1$  eV)

# High-resolution instrumentation

Spherically bent analyzer crystals

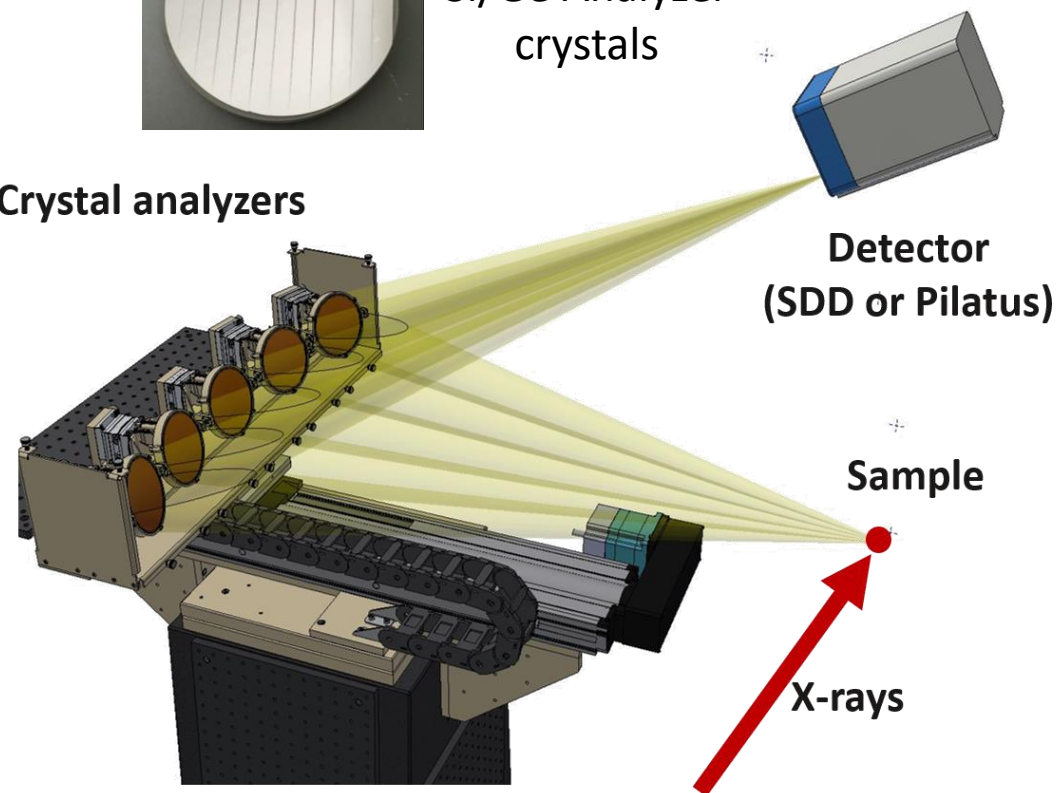


Cylindrically bent crystal



Si/Ge Analyzer crystals

Crystal analyzers

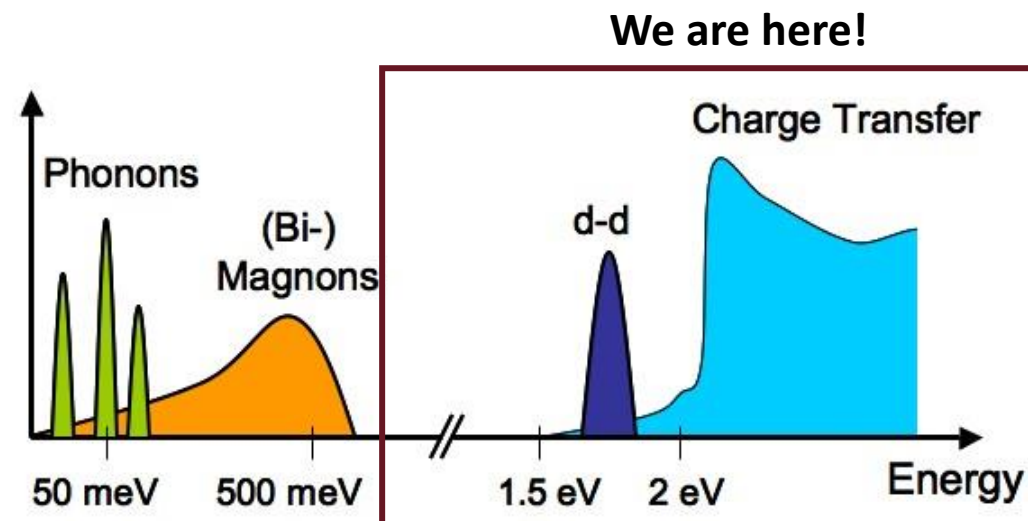


P. Zimmermann et al. / Coordination Chemistry Reviews 423 (2020) 213466

# What kind of problems we would like to solve at ISS?

- ISS aims to address problems in:

- Chemistry
- Catalysis
- Materials science
- Bioinorganic chemistry
- Environmental sciences



- Problems that are outside of the ISS scope:

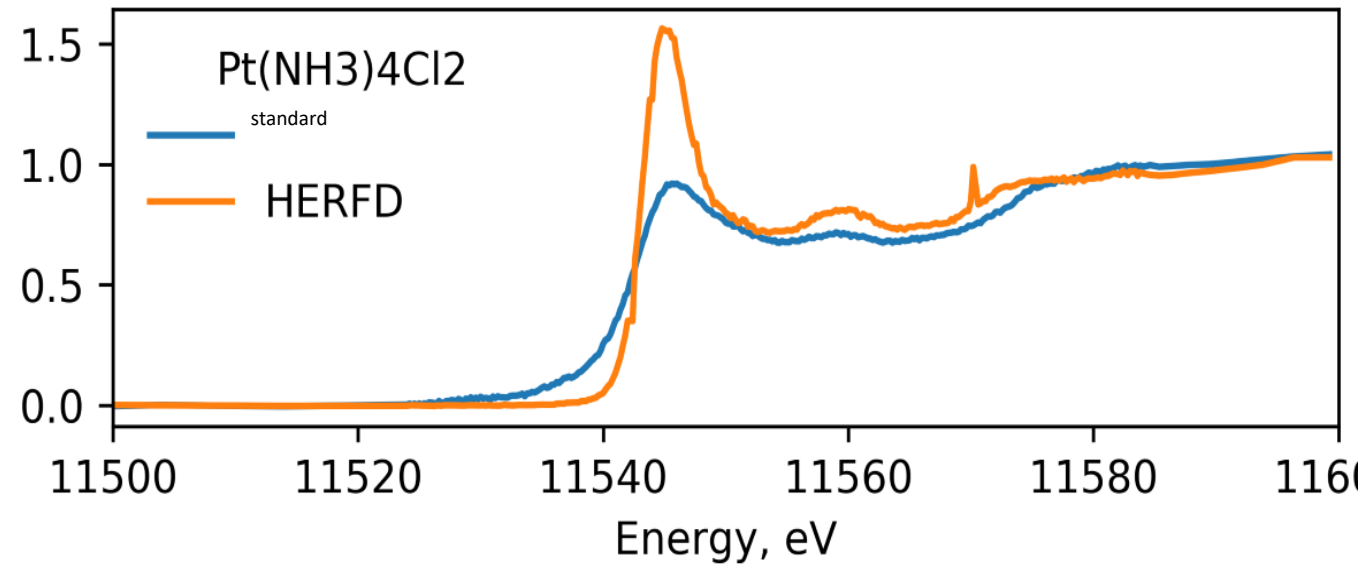
- Collective electronic excitations (magnetism, superconductivity, etc)
- Polarization, momentum dependence

# New flavors of X-ray spectroscopy

- HERFD XAS
- X-ray emission spectroscopy
- RIXS (RXES)

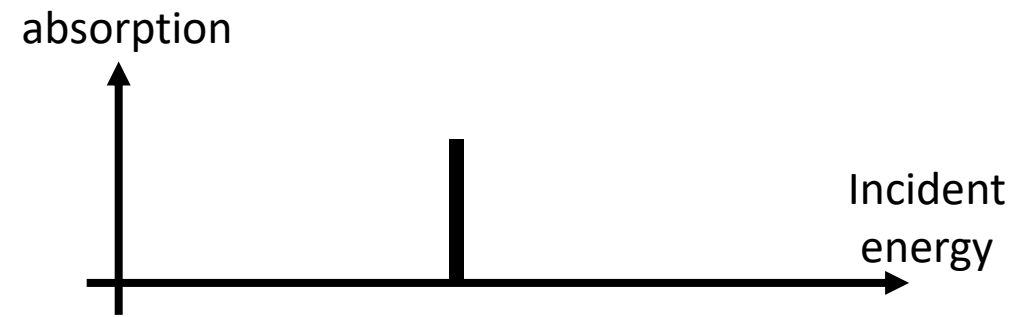
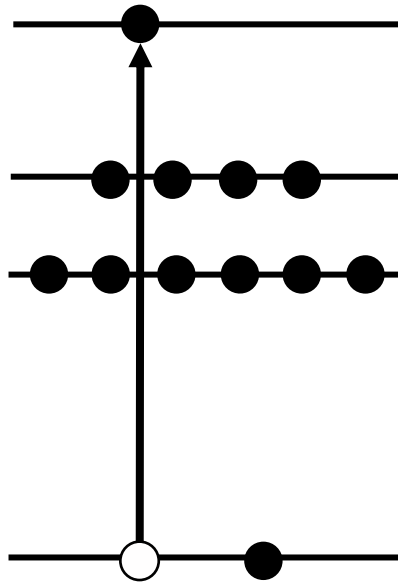


# High-energy resolution fluorescence detected (HERFD) XAS



Helps to overcome core hole broadening!

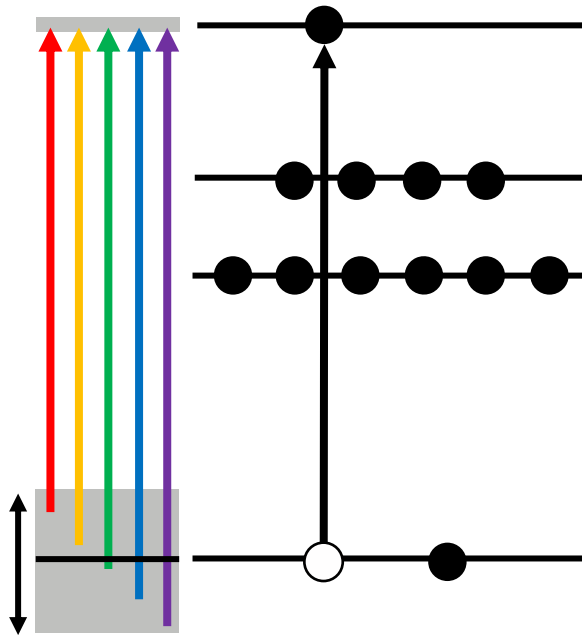
# The core hole effect: unrealistic system with no broadening



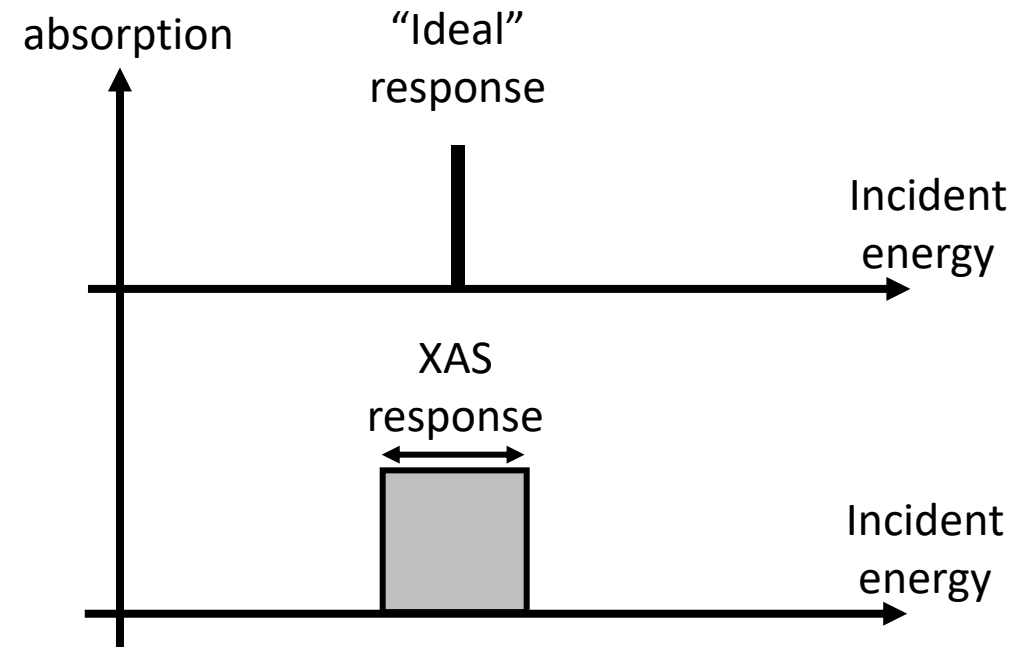


# The core hole effect: unrealistic system with unrealistic broadening

## Transmission

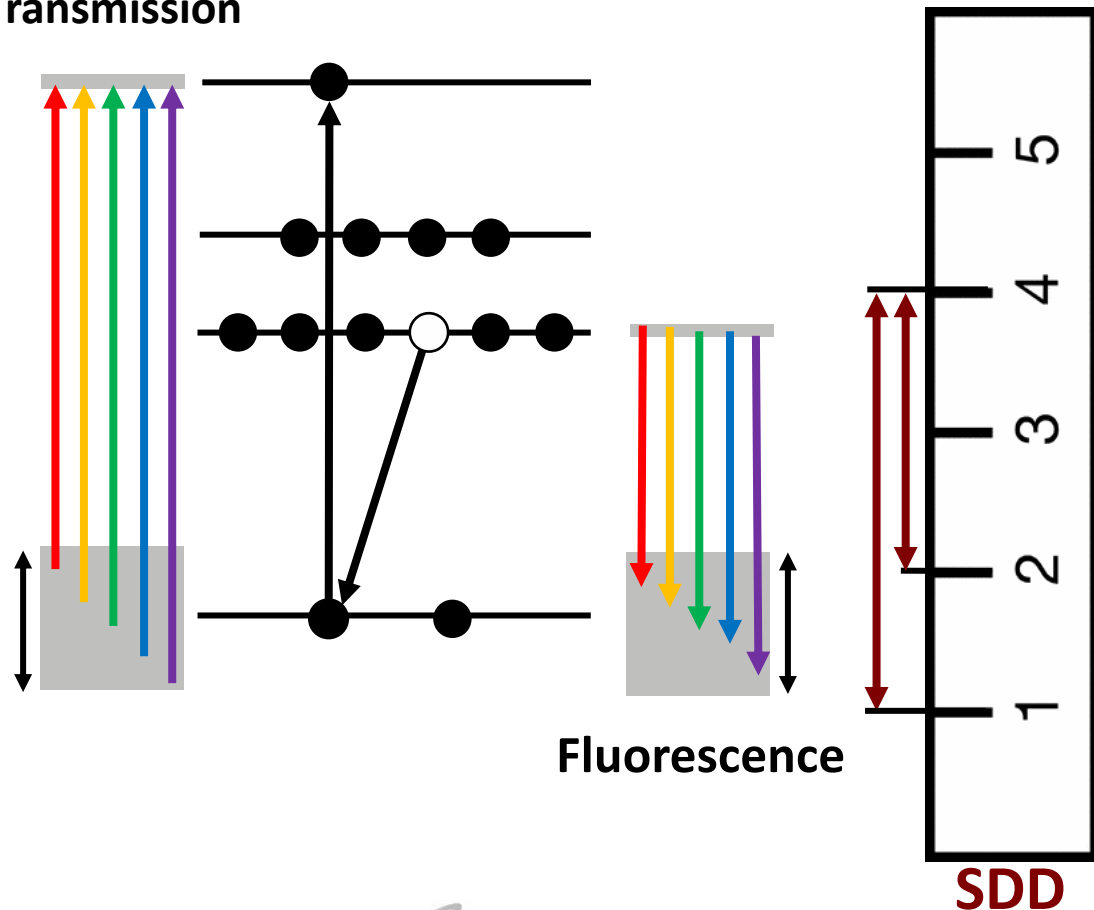


Finite core hole lifetime results in the energy broadening of the level

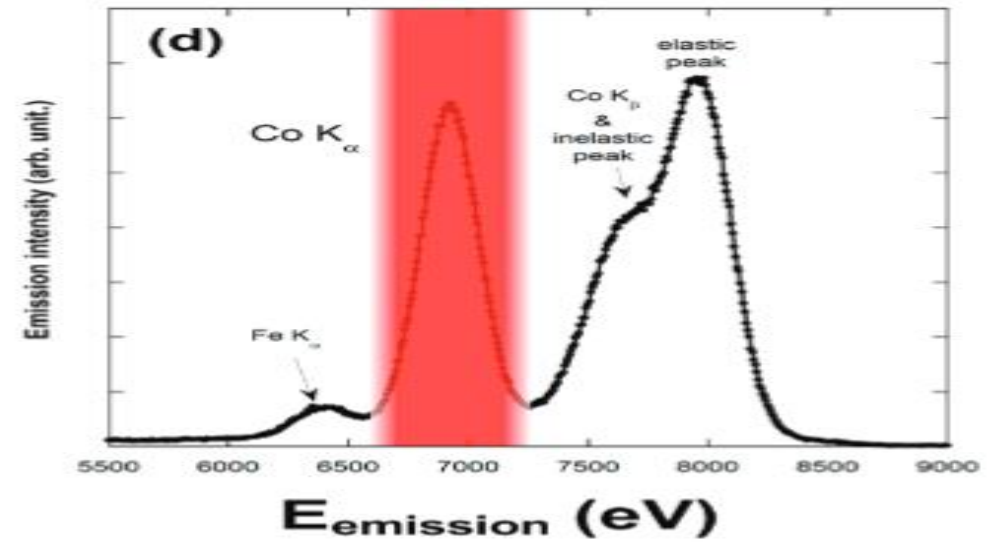


# The core hole effect: unrealistic system with unrealistic broadening

Transmission



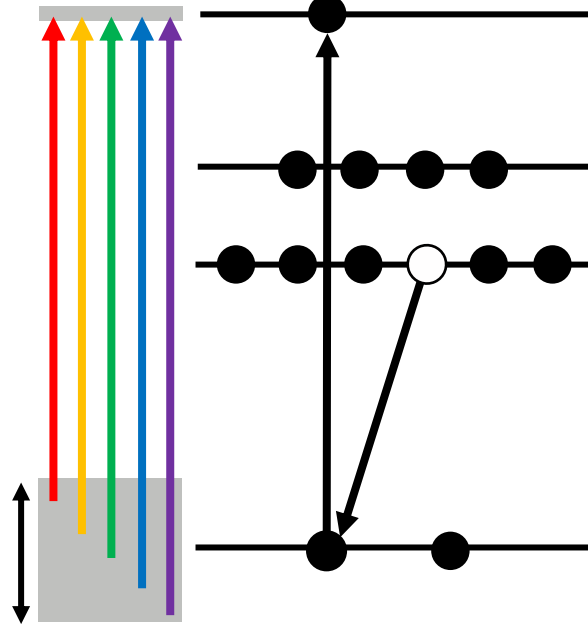
## X-ray Fluorescence



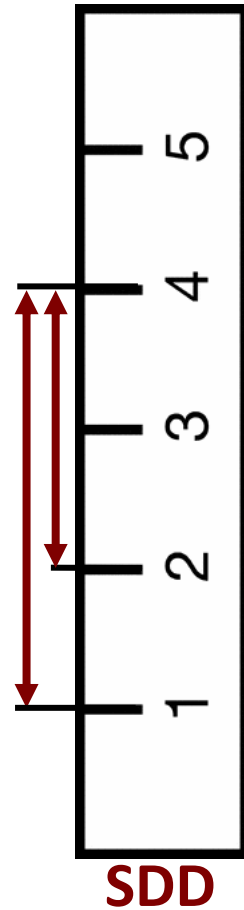
SDD filters out Elastic, Compton, background  
Measures fluorescence intensity

# The core hole effect: unrealistic system with unrealistic broadening

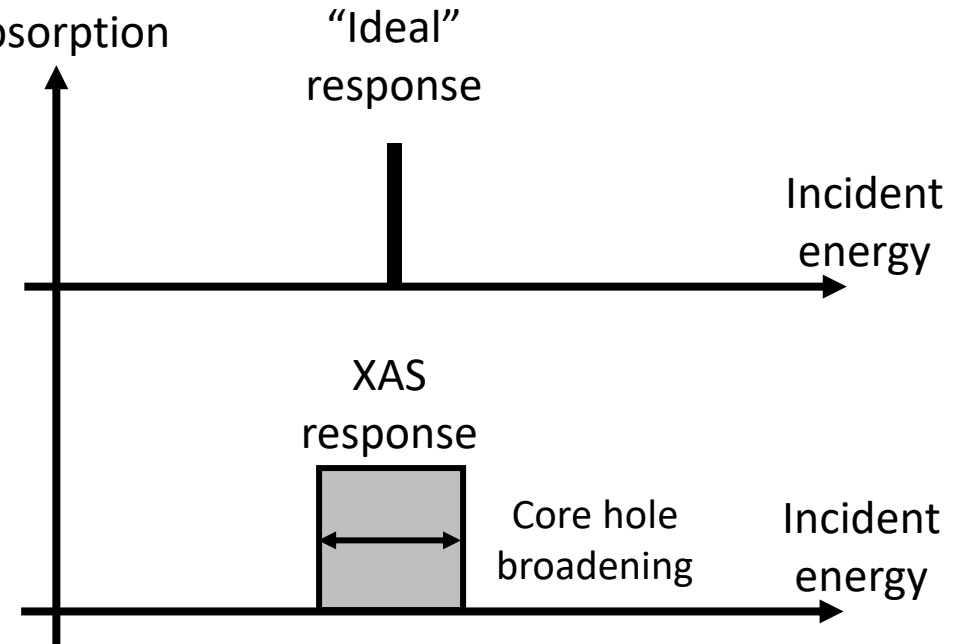
Transmission



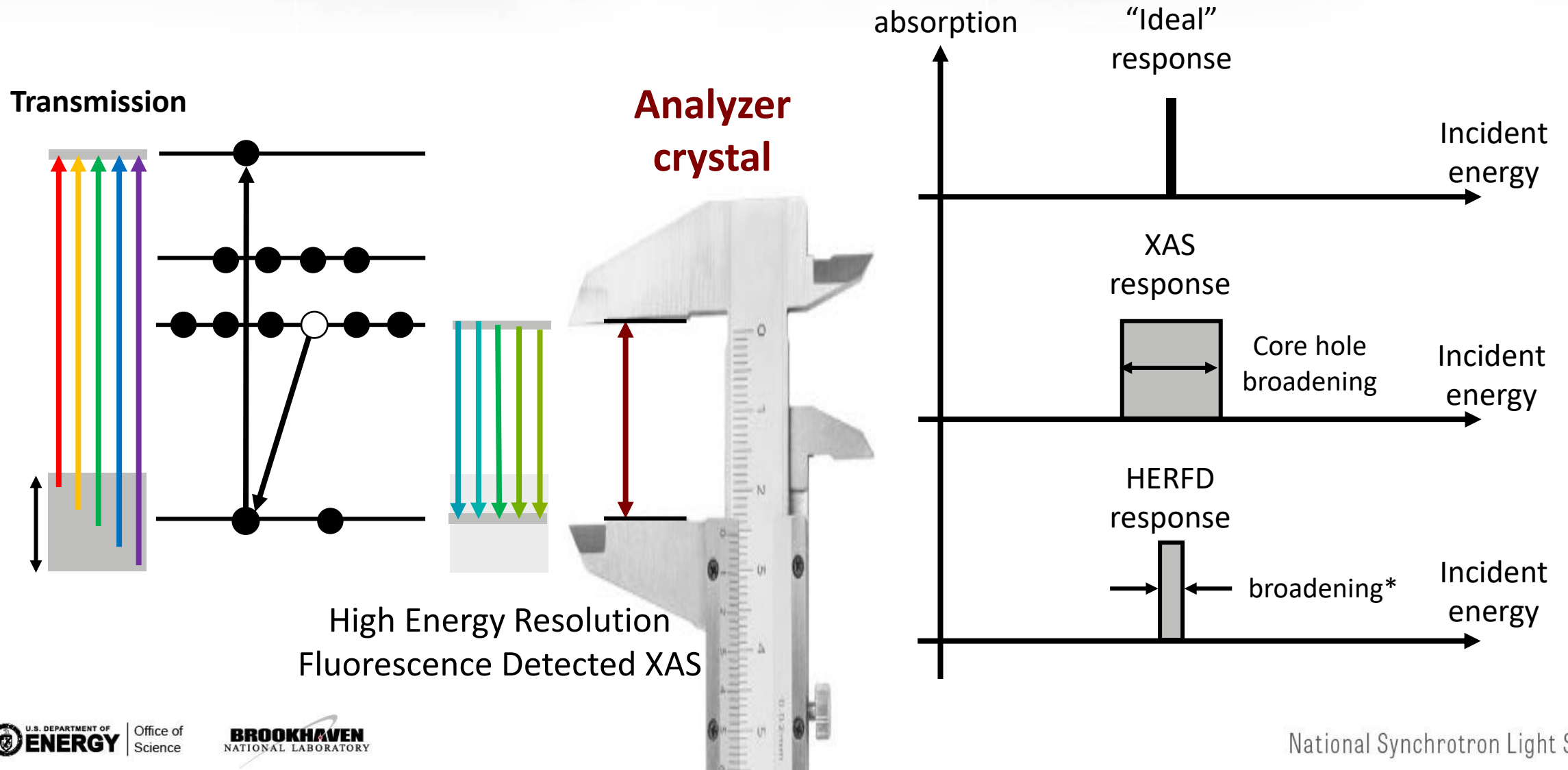
Fluorescence



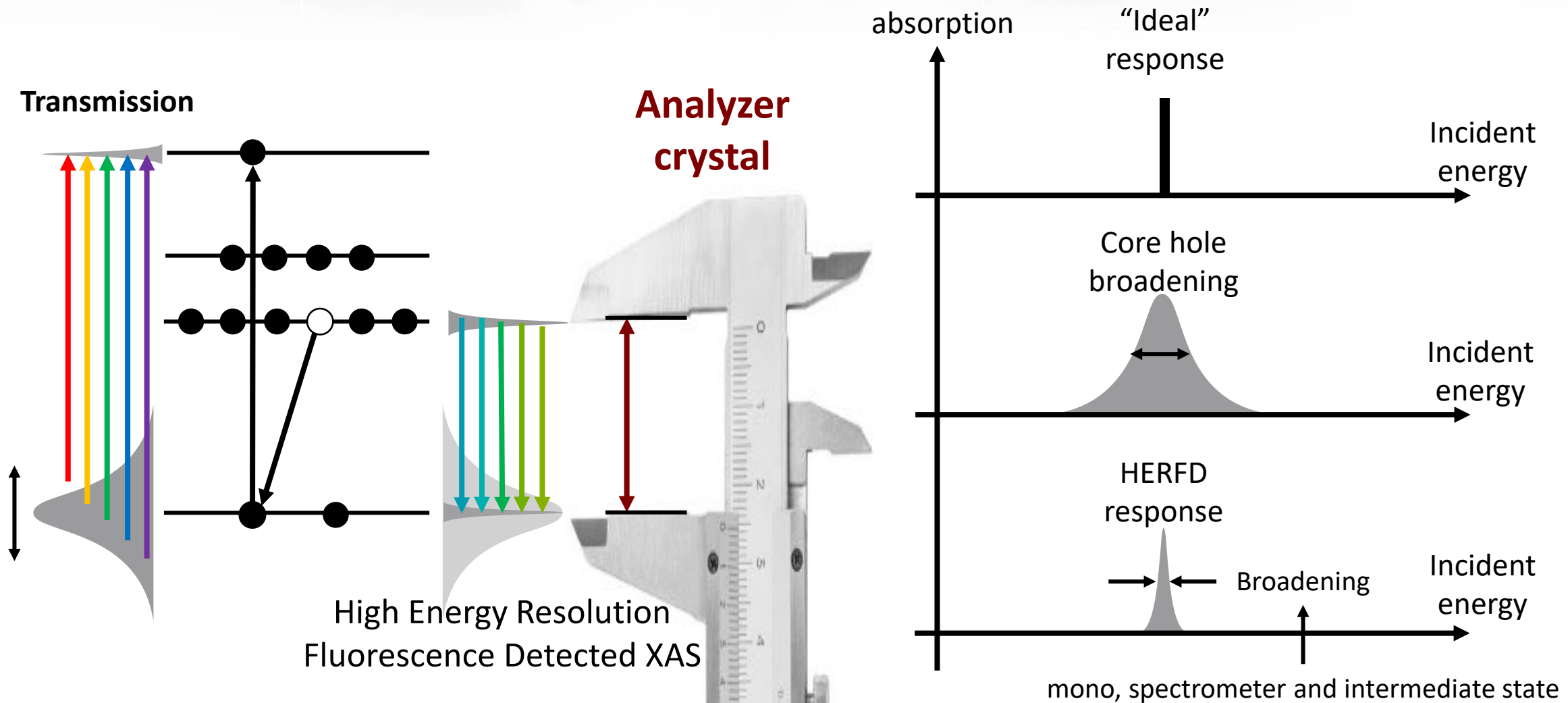
absorption



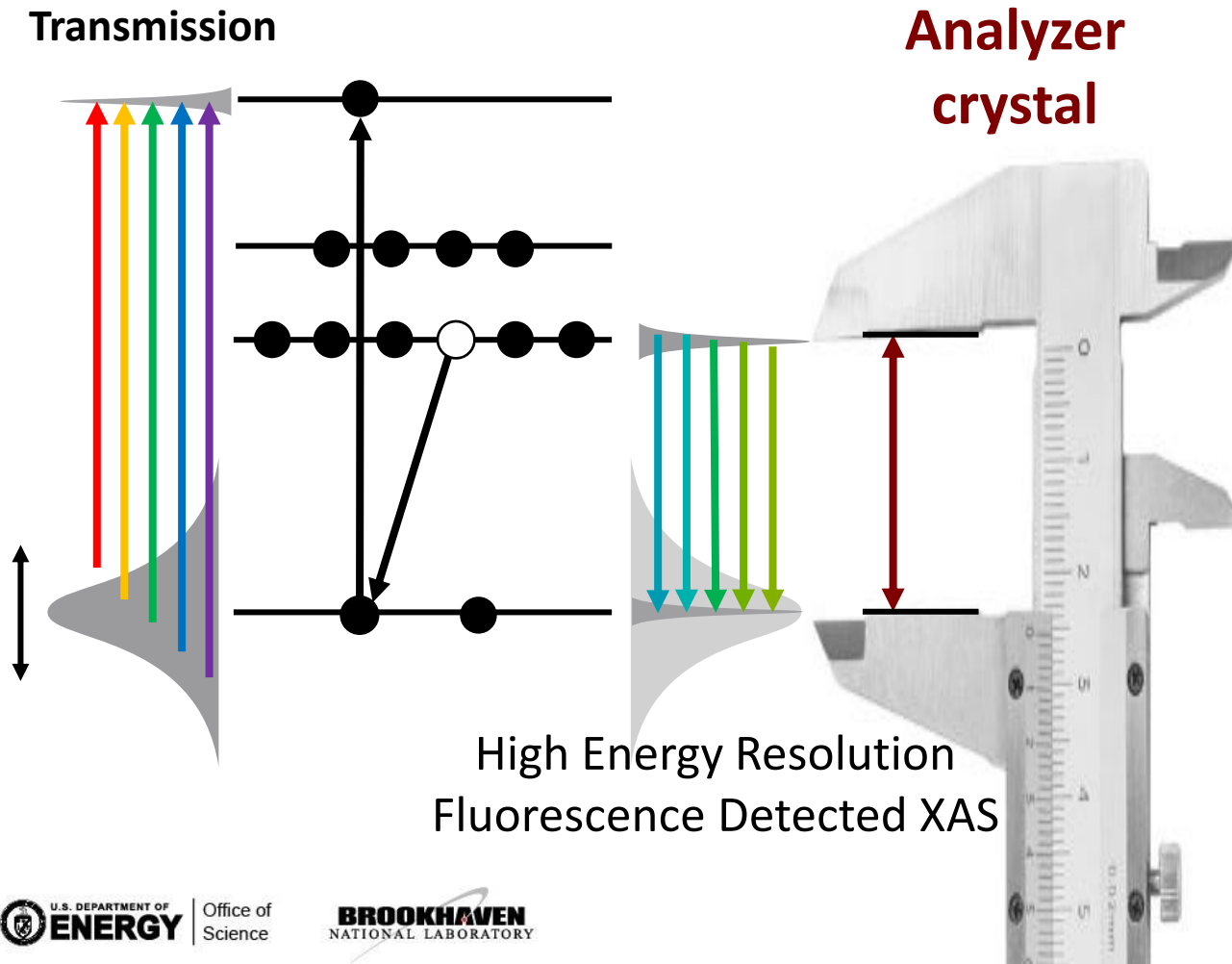
# The core hole effect: unrealistic system, broadening, HERFD



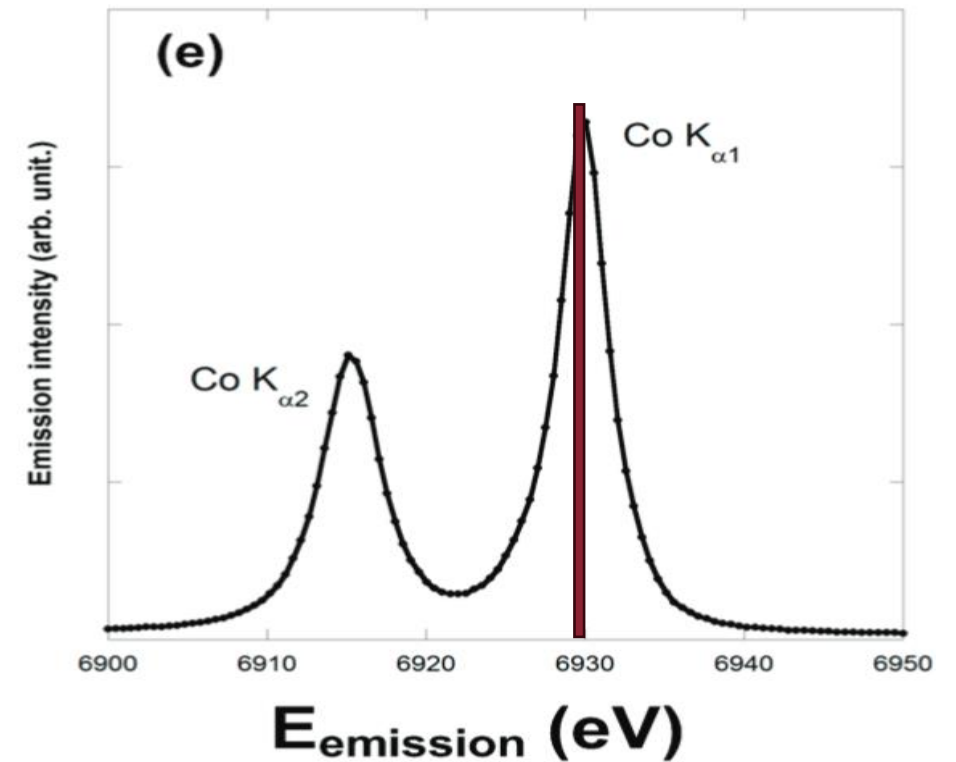
# The core hole effect: slightly more realistic system, broadening, HERFD



# The core hole effect: slightly more realistic system, broadening, HERFD



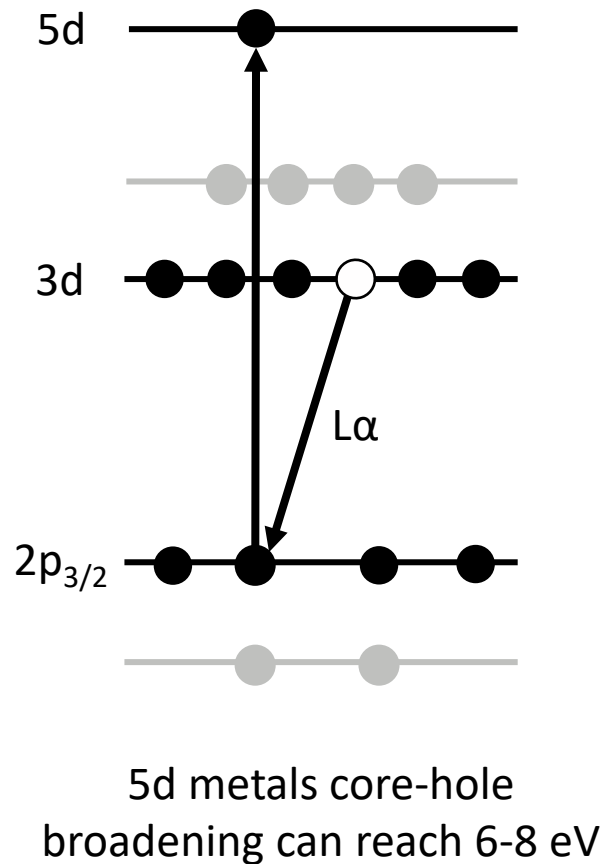
## What HERFD does in practice



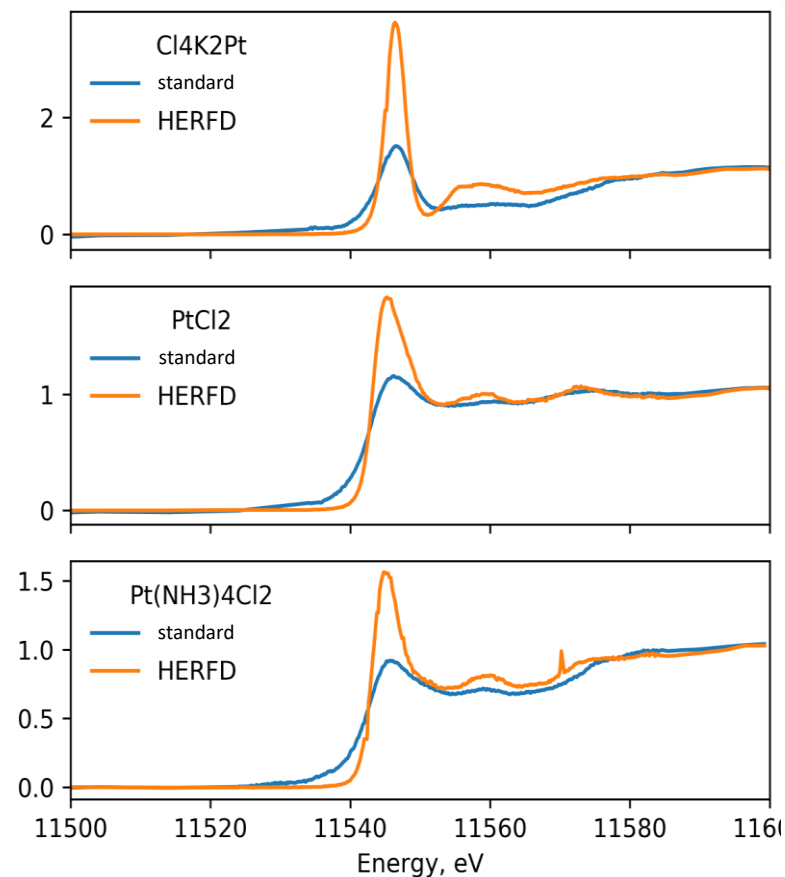
Instrument IRF and intermediate state

National Synchrotron Light Source II

# HERFD Examples: 5d metals



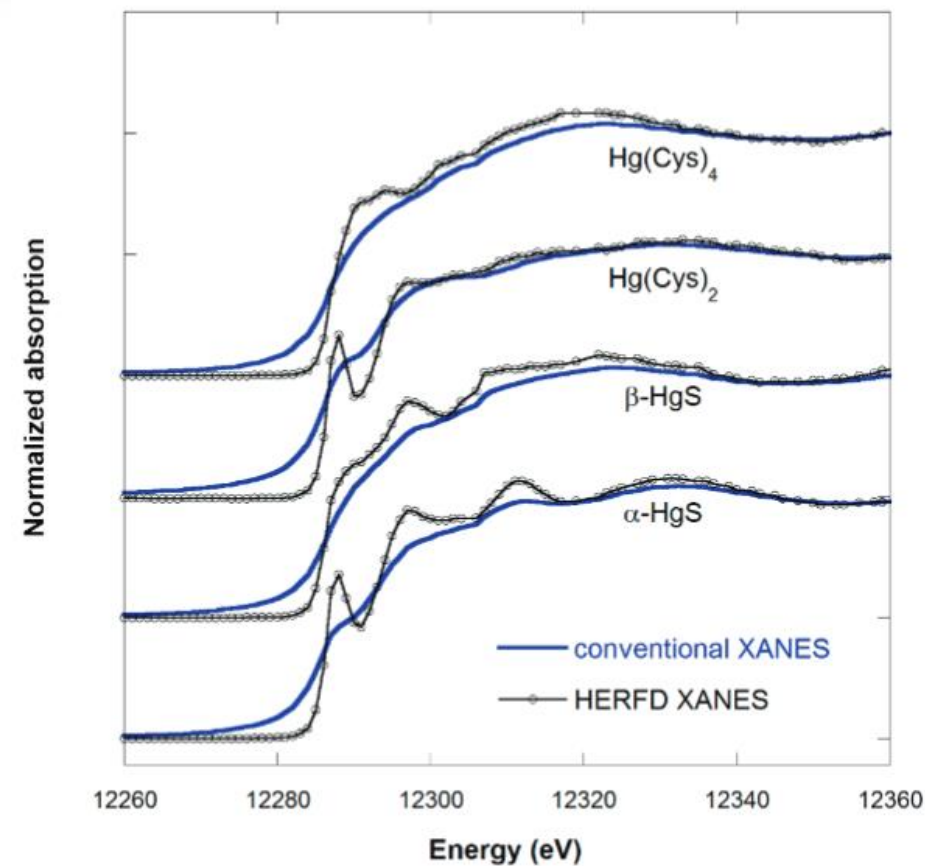
Pt L3-edge HERFD



ISS data

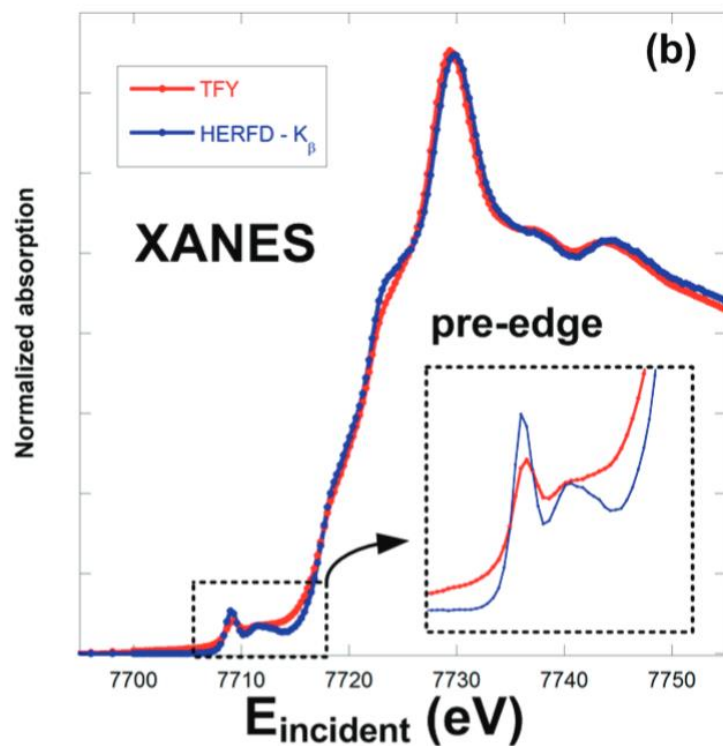
Samples from Bruce

Hg L3-edge HERFD

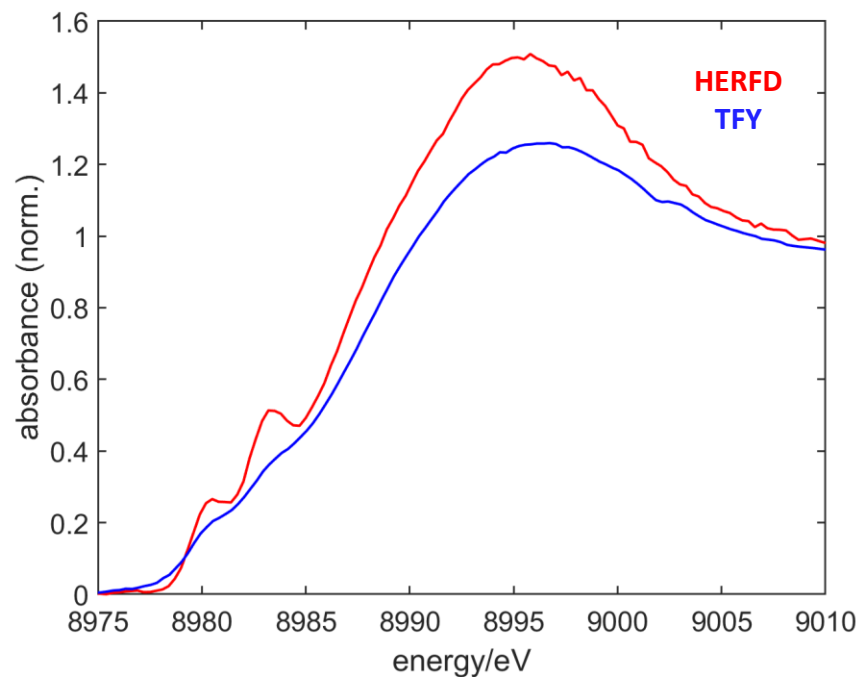


J. Environ. Qual. 46:1146–1157 (2017).

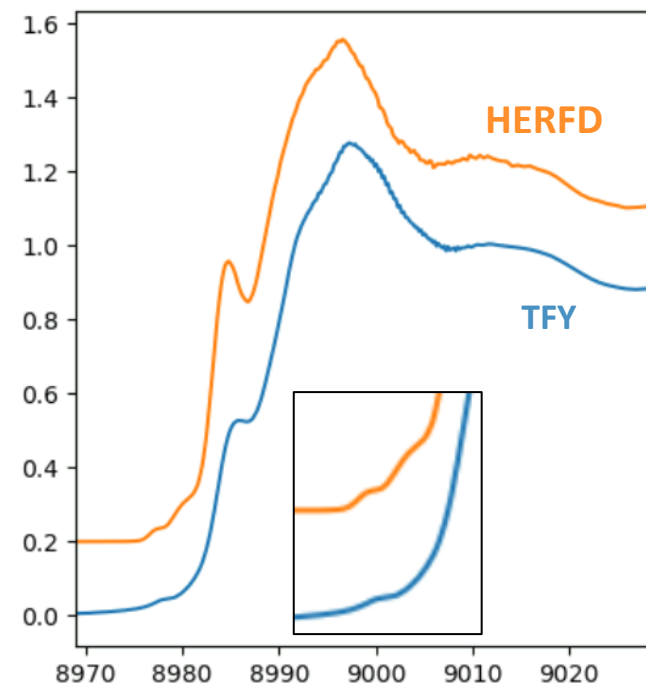
# HERFD Examples: 3d metals



J. Environ. Qual. 46:1146–1157 (2017).



Cu 1,7-Octadiene complex



CuO sample

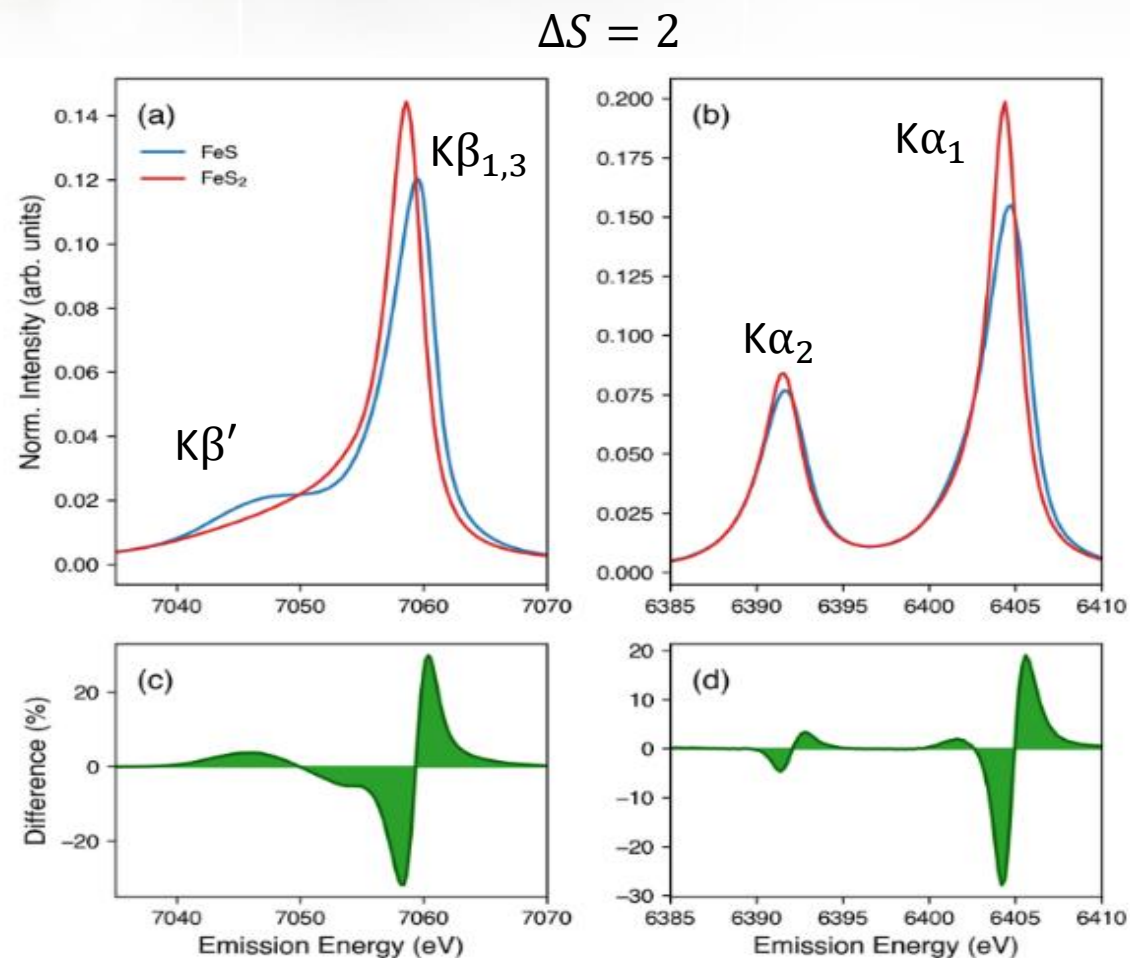


# Other applications of HR spectroscopy

- Poor contrast between element of interest and the rest of the sample/environment
  - Low loading Fe or Co in Fe-rich environment
  - Pt/Zn and Ir/Cu measurements
- Limited EXAFS due to edge overlap
- Position sensitivity

# X-ray emission spectroscopy: a spin probe

- Fix  $E_{in}$  well above the edge (100-150 eV), scan  $E_{out}$
- $K\alpha$  ( $2p \rightarrow 1s$ ) and  $K\beta$  ( $3p \rightarrow 1s$ ) lines are sensitive to spin state of the absorbing atom (3d/2p and 3d/3p exchange interaction)



Inorg. Chem.2020, 59, 12518–12535

# X-ray emission spectroscopy: spin, covalency

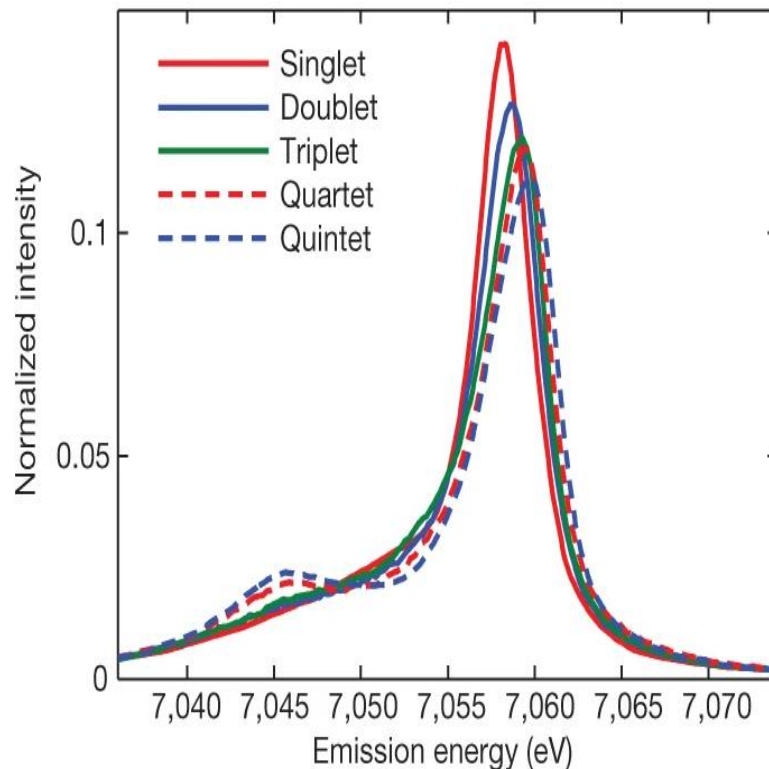
Semi-empirical exchange energy:

$$\Delta E_{\text{exch}} = \kappa \left( \frac{2}{15} G_{\text{pd}}^1 + \frac{21}{245} G_{\text{pd}}^3 \right) (2S_{\text{d}} + 1)$$

↑ covalency                      ↑ d shell spin

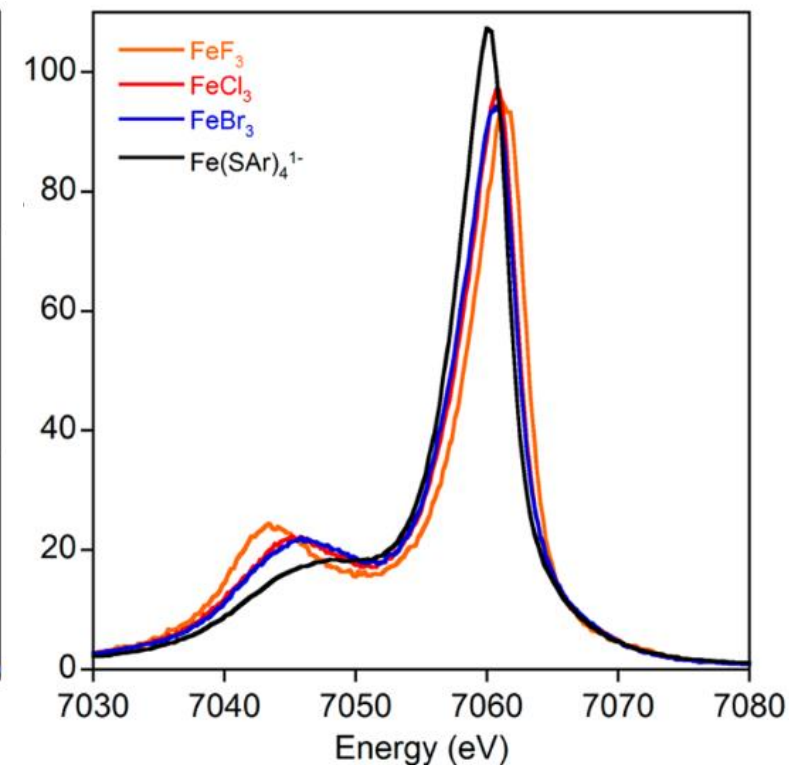
Inorg. Chem.2020, 59, 12518–12535

*Nature* 509, 345–348 (2014)



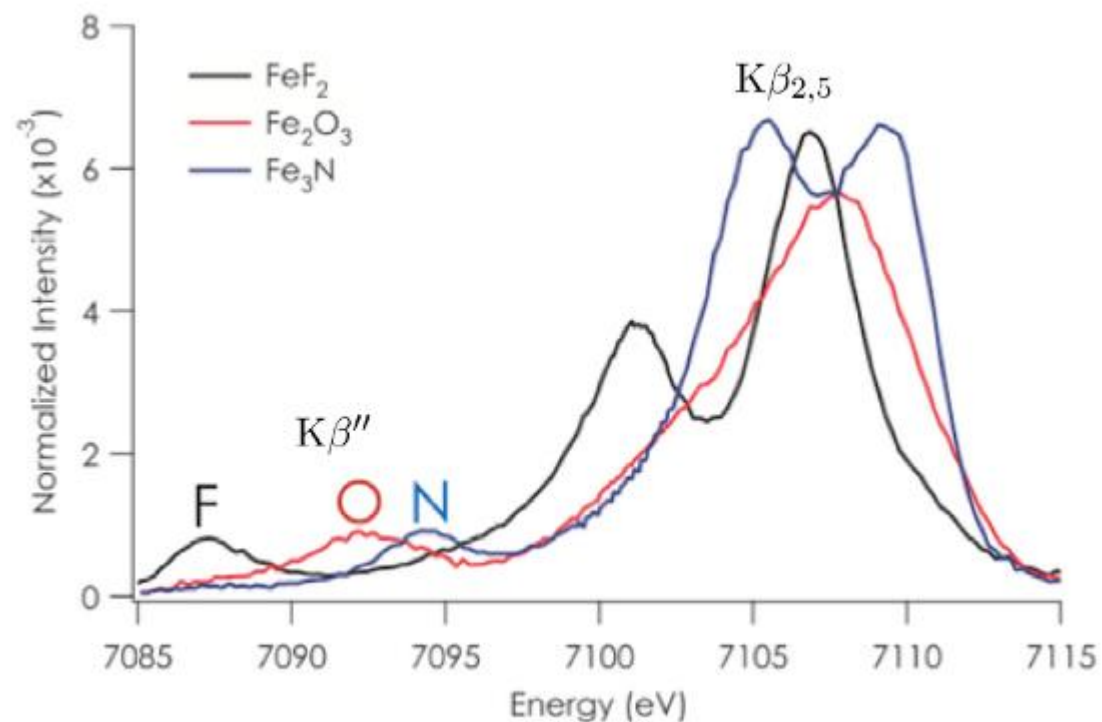
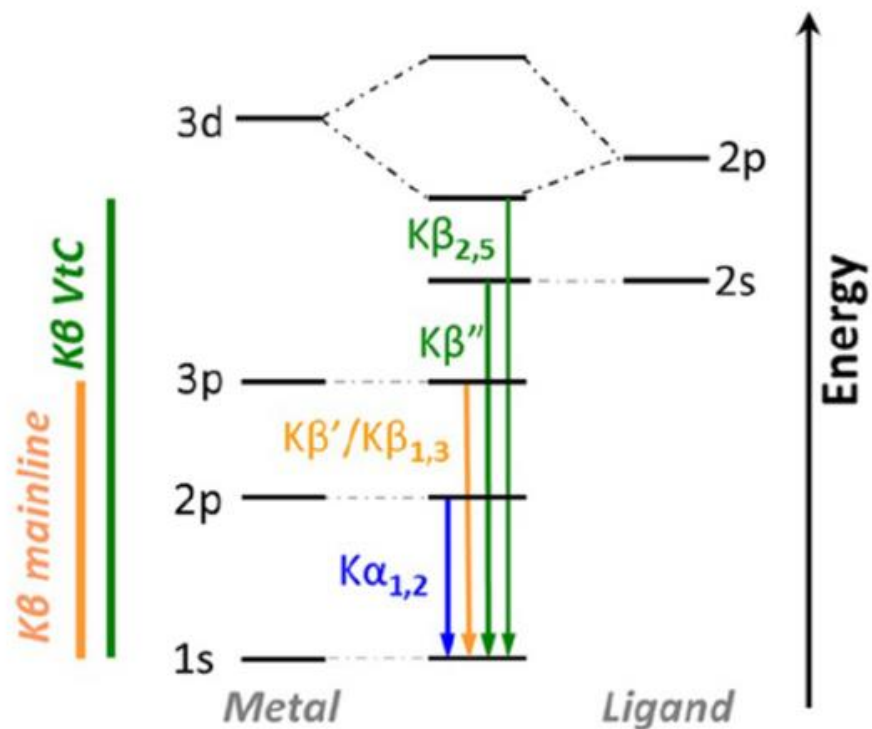
All Fe-N<sub>6</sub>, different spins

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2014, 136, 9453–9463

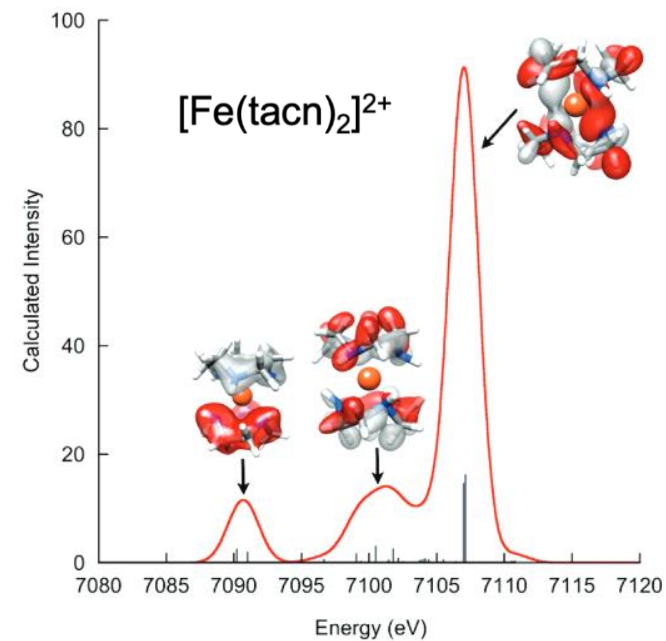
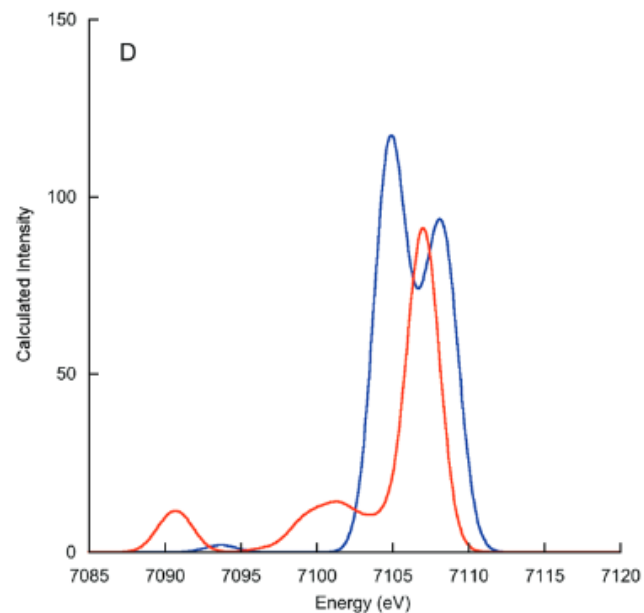
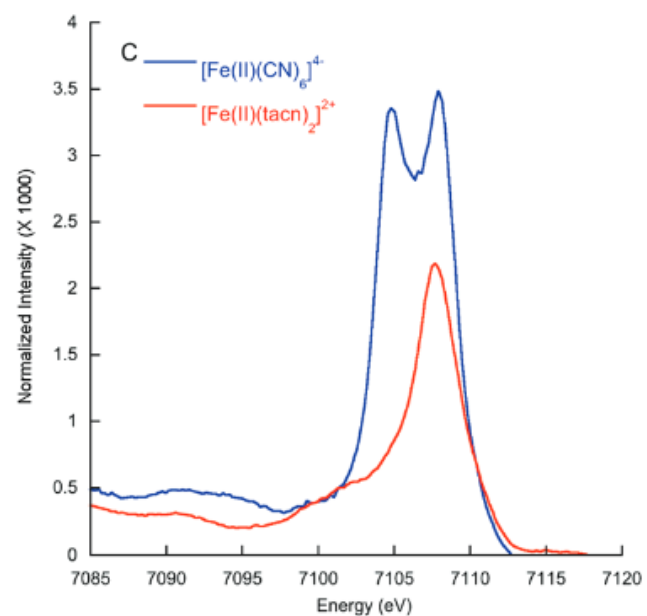


All Fe(III) HS, different covalency

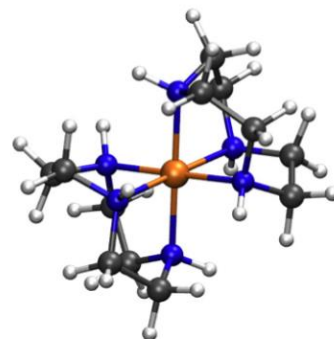
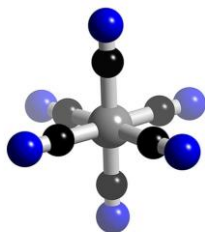
# X-ray emission spectroscopy: valence-to-core



# X-ray emission spectroscopy is amicable to DFT



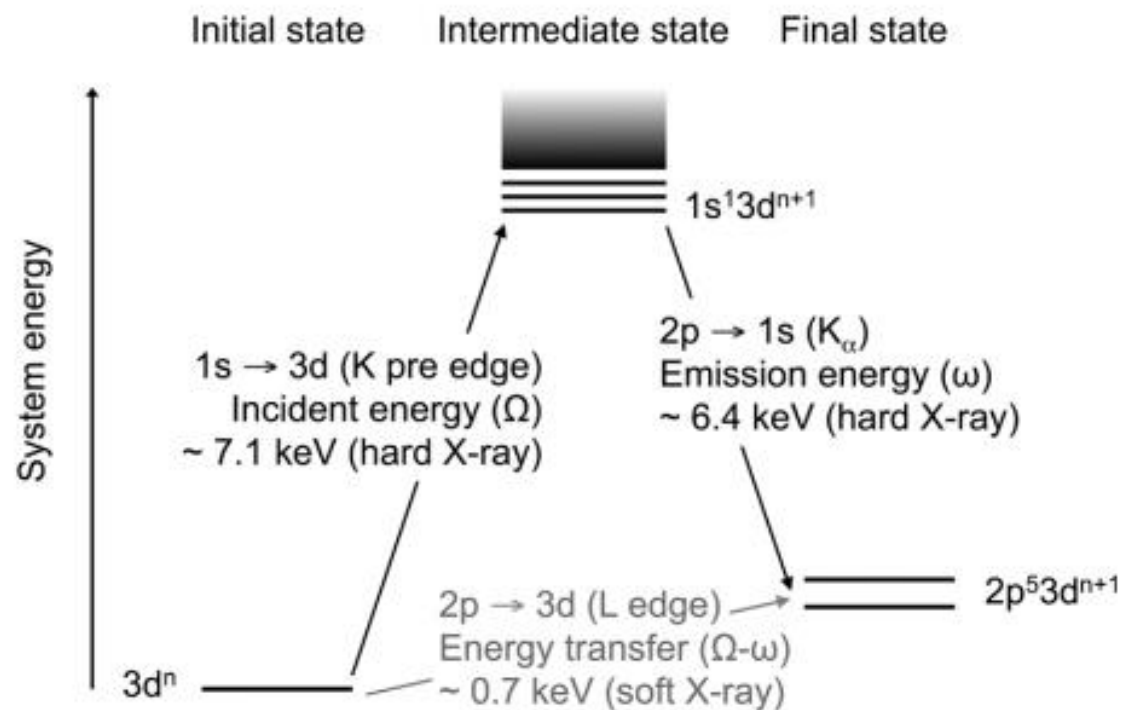
$\text{Fe(CN)}_6$



$[\text{Fe(tacn)}_2]^{2+}$

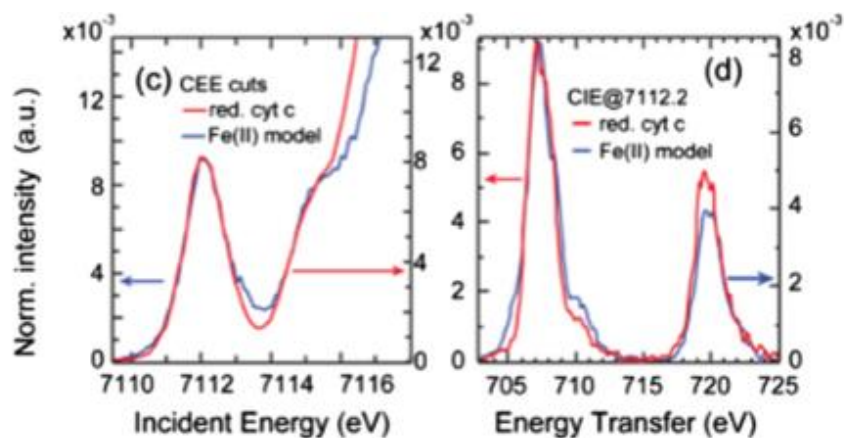
# Resonant X-ray Scattering

- Resonant inelastic x-ray scattering (resonant X-ray emission)
- Scan  $E_{in}$  across pre-edge region, scan  $E_{out}$  along emission line
- Covalency, oxidation state

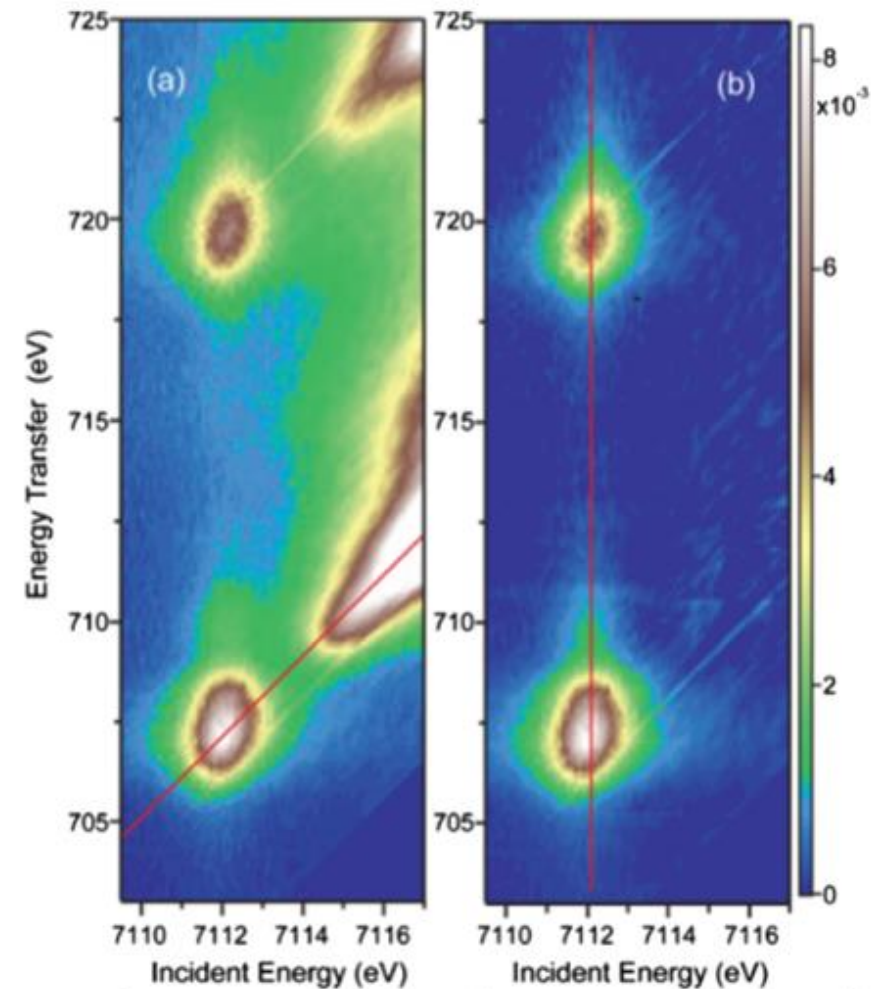


# L-edge-like data with RIXS

- Cuts through pre-edge give L-edge like data
- Differential covalency and bonding

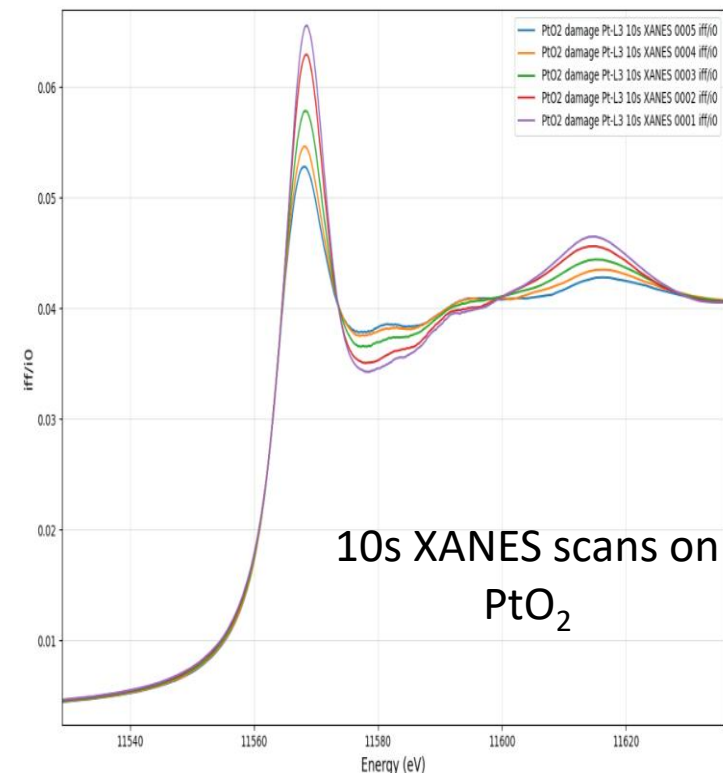
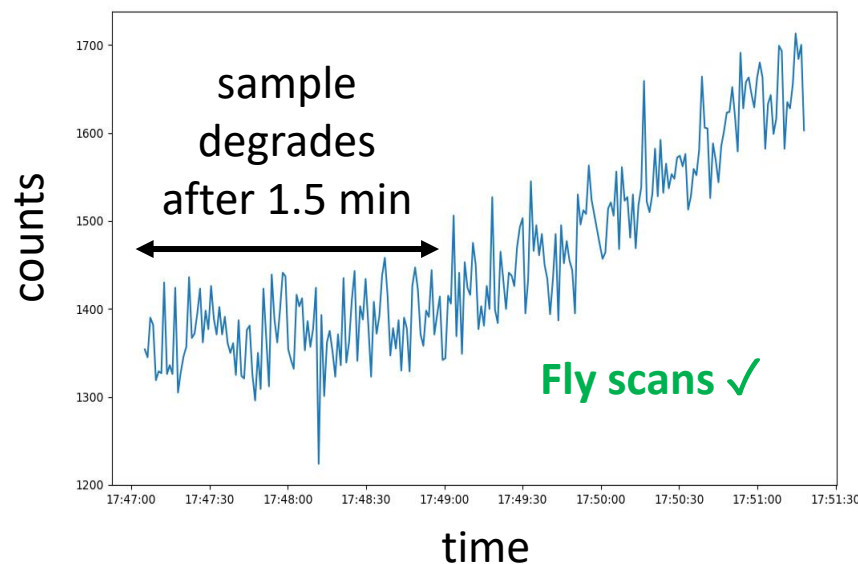
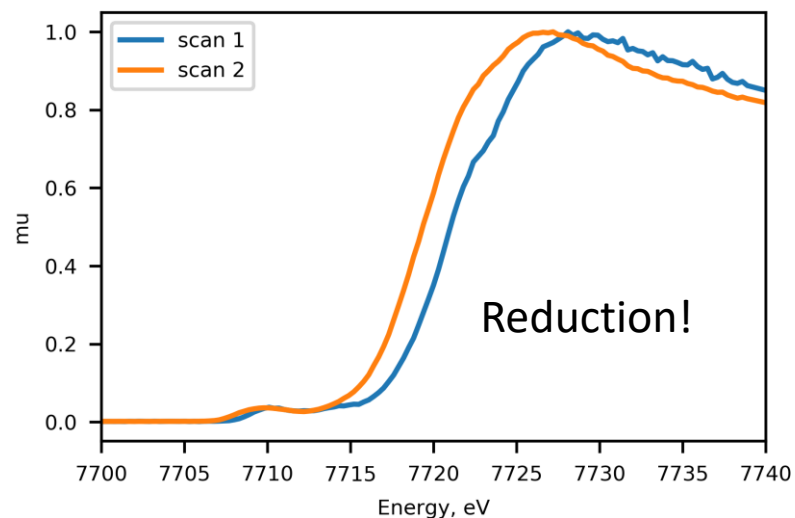


Fe 1s2p RIXS  
L-edge like data  
(ferrous cyt c)



# Challenge: Sample damage

- High flux density ( $\sim 10^{13}$  ph/s in  $0.1 \times 0.1$  mm<sup>2</sup>) cause sample to degrade
- Need to check every sample for degradation
- Sometimes cryostat is needed
- Ensure you have enough spots on the sample to measure





# Conclusions

- HR spectroscopy (HERFD-XAS, XES, RIXS) provides complementary insights into electronic structure of materials
- HERFD-XAS: cleaner data, enhanced sensitivity
- XES: spin, ligand speciation
- RIXS: covalency, bonding