# PF研究会「開発研究多機能ビームラインの建設と利用」②

#### Beamline for R&D: Construction and Use

2023年1月5日(木)~1月6日(金)

#### パラレルセッション2 A会場 まとめ

手塚泰久 弘前大 (X線発光UG)

パラレルセッション2 A会場

- 1. 原子分子科学 彦坂泰正(富山大) 原子分子科学UG
- 2. X線発光 手塚泰久(弘前大) X線発光UG
- 3. 低速陽電子(SPF)和田 健(物構研) 低速陽電子UG
- 4. 一般講演 太田紘志 (UVSOR)

(敬称略)

2-ビーム利用

• 1内殻同時励起

非線形ラマン散乱

• 2内殻励起

電子相関 原子間相関

• 誘導輻射

素励起の強調 ポンププローブ

• 異種測定の組み合わせ

放射光に限らず

Wide band SR (on site利用/同時利用) 構造(HX) & 電子構造(SX)



## 低速陽電子(SPF) 和田健(物構研)

#### 分光型光電子・低エネルギー電子顕微鏡 (SPELEEM)

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## 共鳴光電子分光とCTR散乱の同時測定 太田紘志(UVSOR)

### 提案(BL11): 共鳴光電子分光とCTR散乱の同時測定



原子層毎の構造解析×特定原子サイトの電子状態解析+時間分解 →表面構造と特定サイトの電子状態の時間変化の理解

(1)Shirasawa, et al, J. Phys. Chem. C 2016, 120, 29107–29115



## 提案1:液体水の過冷却状態の電子状態解析





X線ラマン散乱(2内殻励起)



より高次の多体効果

Ni, Cu *etc* :  $3d^9$ 

蛍光X線



軟X線の増幅

2光子励起(非線形ラマン散乱)

Hyper-Raman Scattering



通常のラマン散乱で観測できない素励起の観測

cf. Raman Scattering

△ℓ=0,2:単極子、4重極子

#### 要

- 光子密度
- 時間コヒーレンス

cf. KEK 放射光 Conceptual Design Report (2016) 非線形非弾性X線散乱 (2光子吸収による非弾性散乱)

#### Coherent X-ray Raman Spectroscopy

S.Tanaka and S. Mukamel, PRL 89, 043001(2002)

#### Coherent X-Ray Raman Spectroscopy: A Nonlinear Local Probe for Electronic Excitations

Satoshi Tanaka<sup>1,3</sup> and Shaul Mukamel<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Rochester, Rochester New York, 14627 <sup>2</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Rochester, Rochester New York, 14627 <sup>3</sup>College of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Osaka Prefecture University, Sakai 599-8531, Japan (Received 27 November 2001; published 9 July 2002)

Nonlinear x-ray four-wave mixing experiments are becoming feasible due to rapid advances in high harmonic generation and synchrotron radiation coherent x-ray sources. By tuning the difference of two x-ray frequencies across the valence excitations, it is possible to probe the entire manifold of molecular electronic excitations. We show that the wave vector and frequency profiles of this x-ray analogue of coherent Raman spectroscopy provide an excellent real-space probe that carries most valuable structural and dynamical information, not available from spontaneous Raman techniques.



FIG. 1. (a) One-body picture of CXRS. The open and hatched blocks are unoccupied conduction and unoccupied valence states, respectively. (b) One-dimensional molecular chain model system. The strengths of the interactions are written (in eV) and the site energies are given in parentheses. (c) Level scheme for CXRS.



FIG. 2. The calculated optical absorption (a) and x-ray absorption spectra (b).







FIG. 4. Wave vector dependence of CXRS when  $\omega_1 = 104.05$  eV and  $\omega_s = 203.77$  eV. The grating wave vectors are  $q = 2\pi u/|\mathbf{R}_a - \mathbf{R}_b|$ , for various values of u as indicated.



FIG. 5. Wave vector dependence of CXRS for the exciton peaks of Fig. 4.

軟X線における2ビーム利用

- 高輝度な2-ビーム
- Coherence



Undulator  $\times 2$