

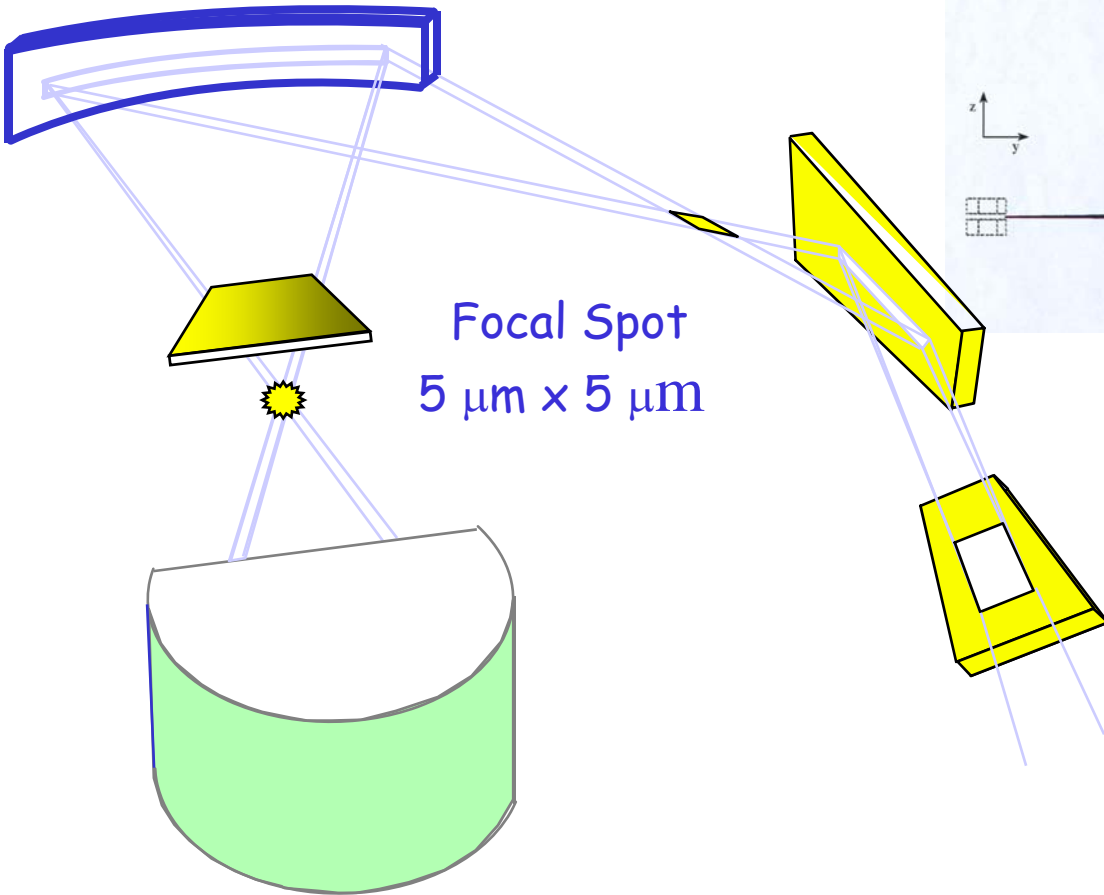
High Pressure Studies

using EDXAS

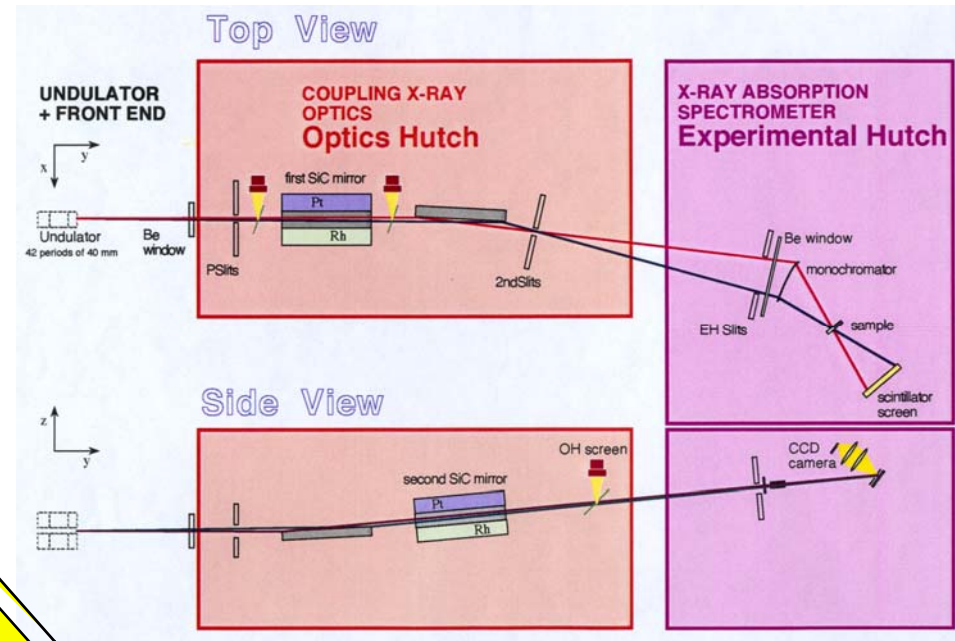
Alfonso San Miguel

University of Lyon and CNRS

High pressure XAS @ ID24



Focal Spot
 $5 \mu\text{m} \times 5 \mu\text{m}$



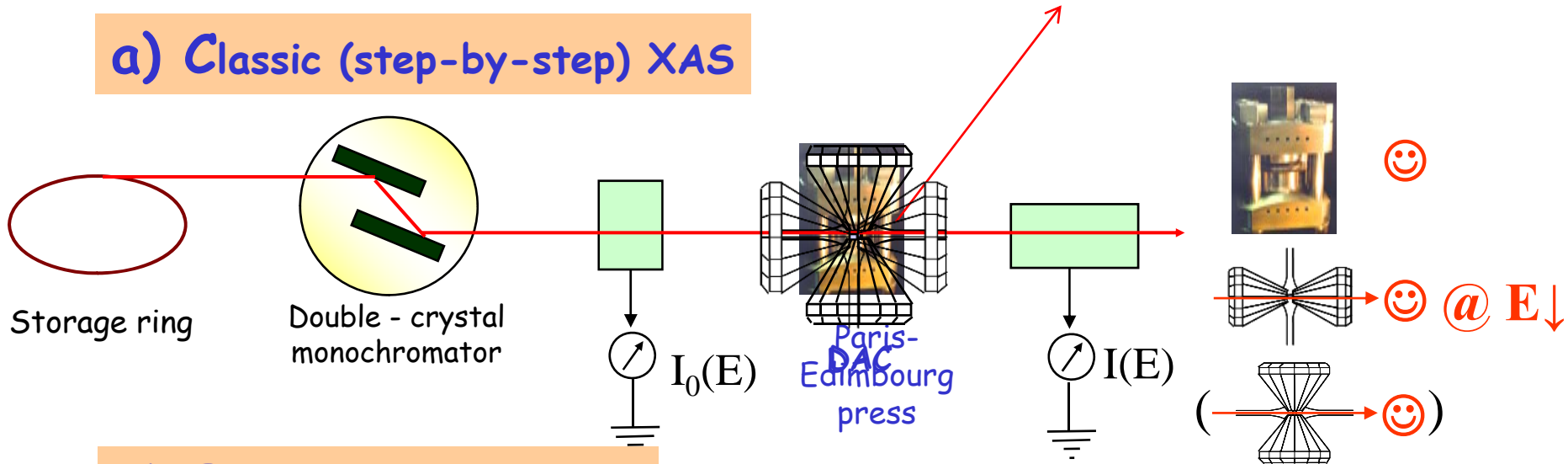
The 3 KEY elements
For HP XAS:

- Focus
- Time resolution
- Mechanical stability

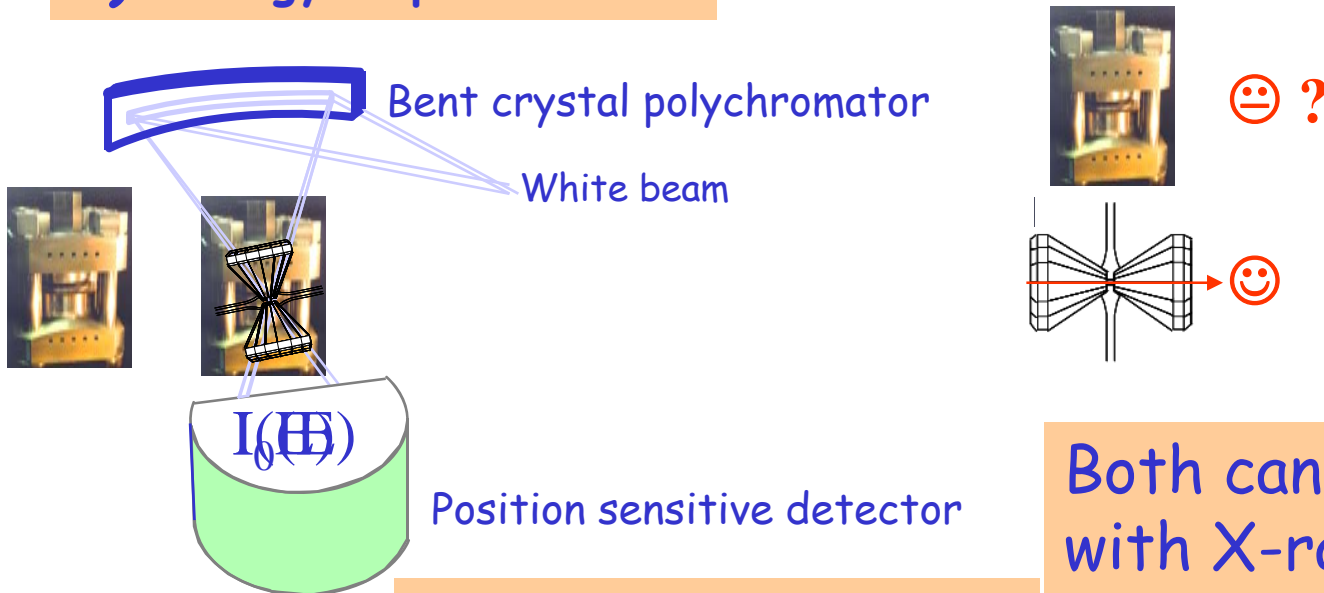
"The beamline ID24 at ESRF for energy dispersive x-ray absorption spectroscopy"
M. Hagelstein, A. San Miguel, T. Ressler, A. Fontaine and J. Goulon
J. de Physique IV, 7, C2, C2-303 (1997).

XAFS at high pressure

a) Classic (step-by-step) XAS



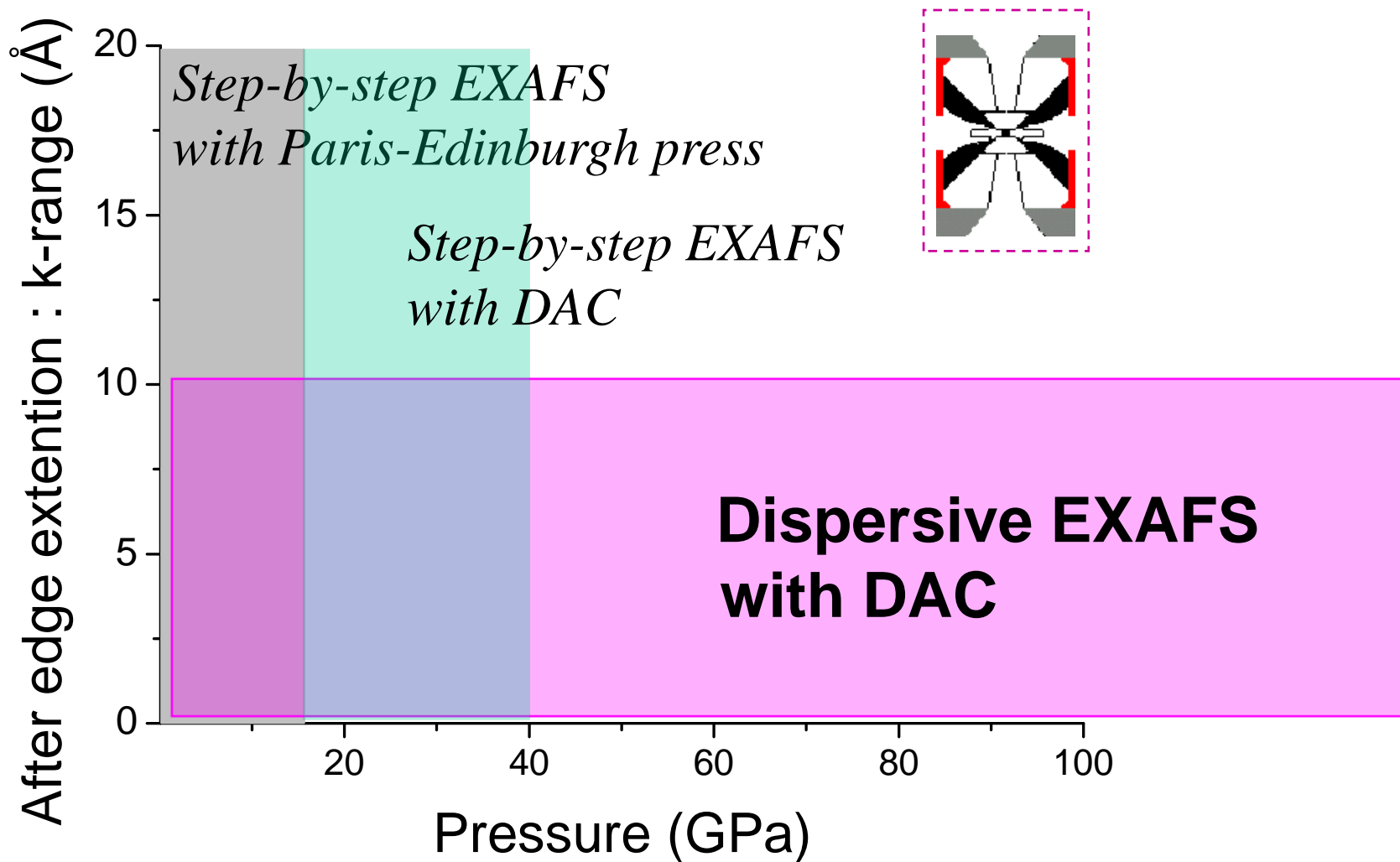
b) Energy dispersive XAS



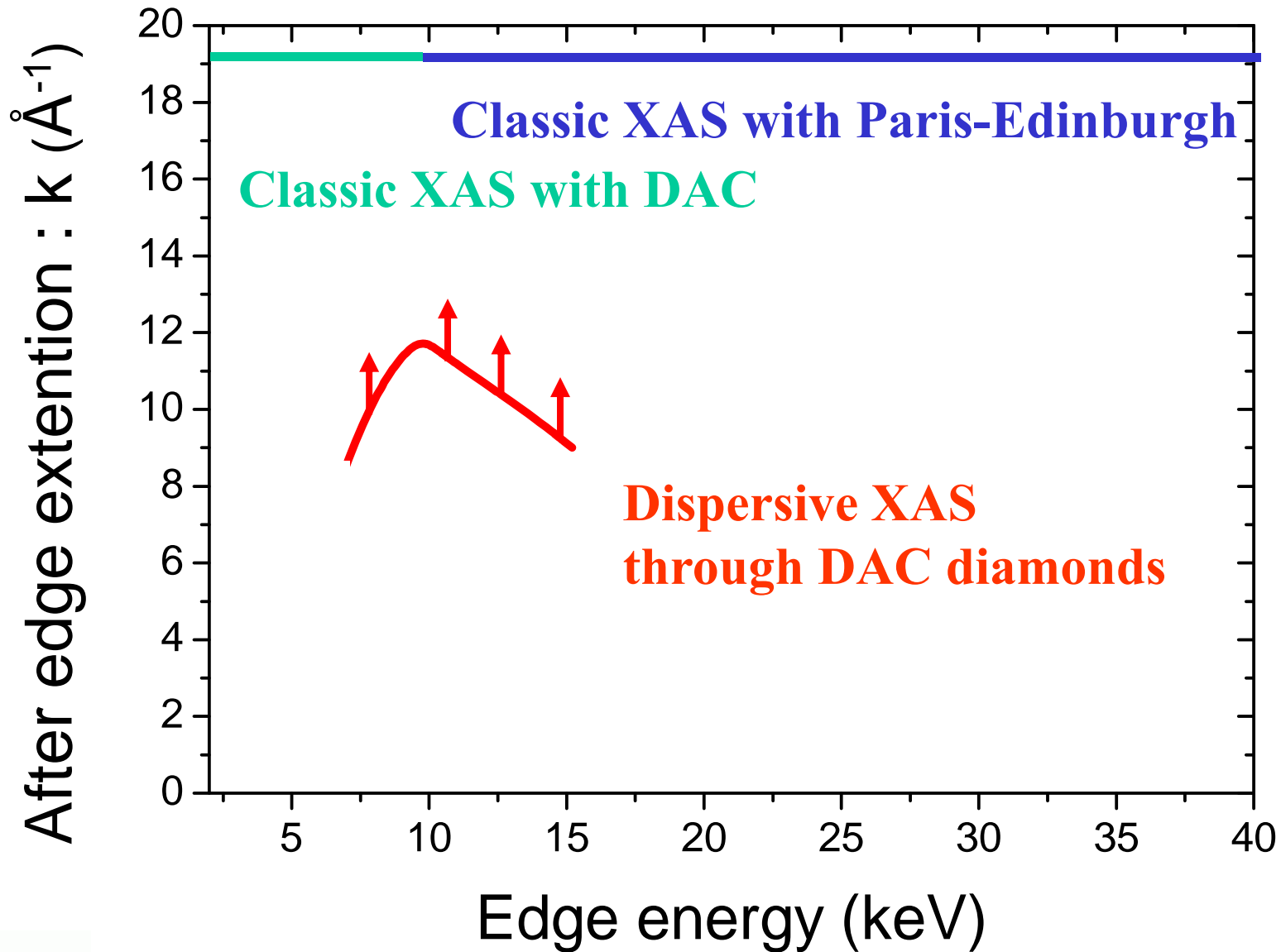
c) X-ray Raman spectroscopy

Both can be combined with X-ray diffraction !

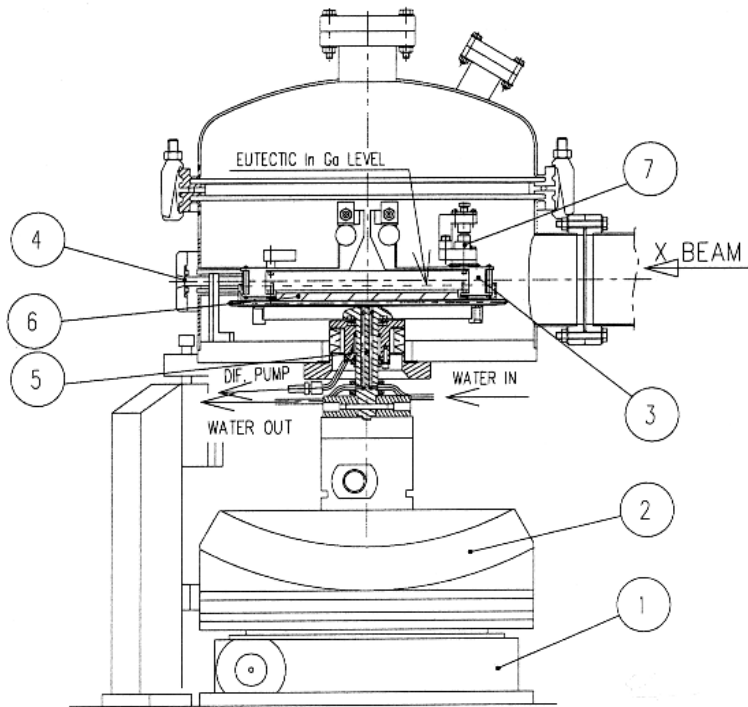
High pressure XAS



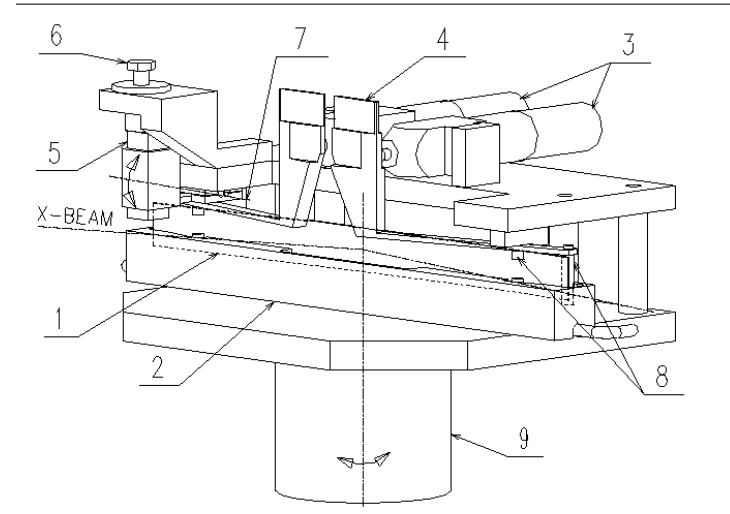
High pressure XAS : present limitations



ID24: an Energy Dispersive Optics on an Ondulator



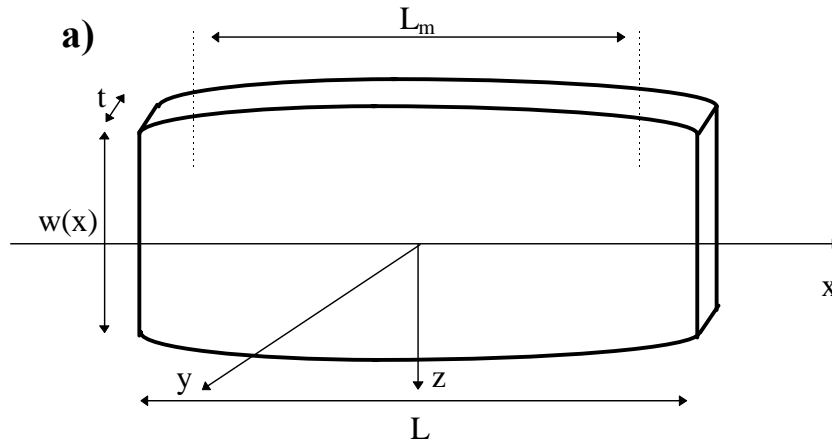
Polychromator
vessel



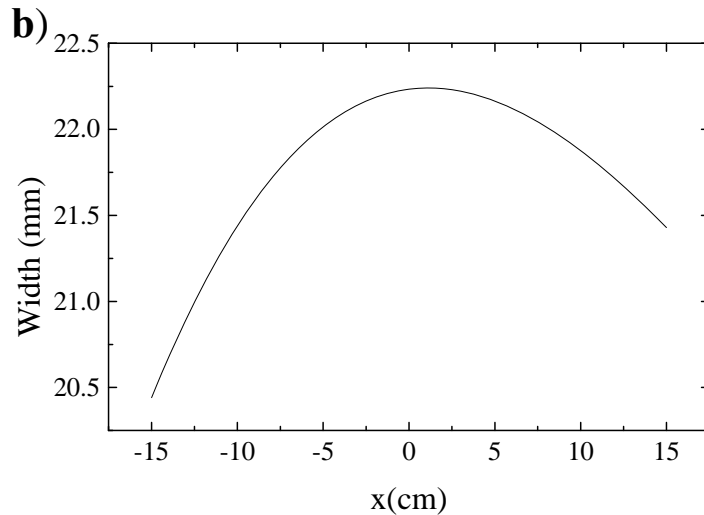
Bragg
Bender

A. SAN MIGUEL, M. HAGELSTEIN, J. BORREL, G. MAROT AND M. RENIER
Journal of Synchrotron Radiation **5**, 1396-1397 (1998)

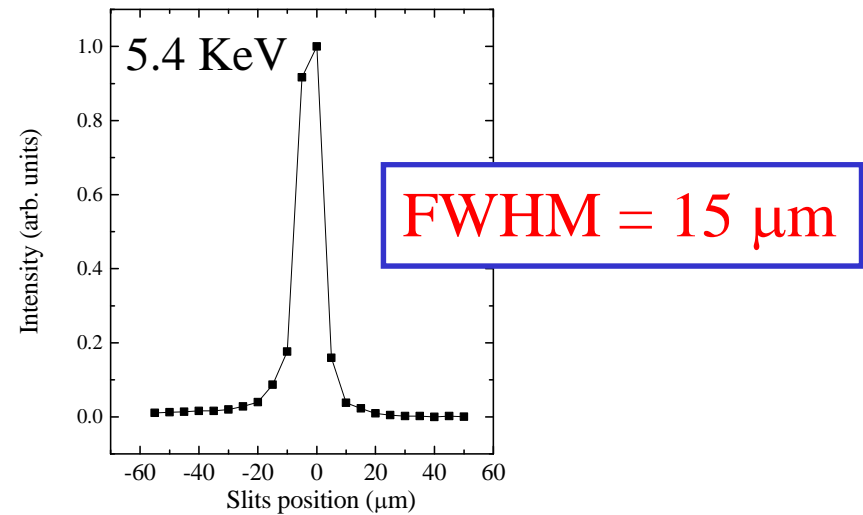
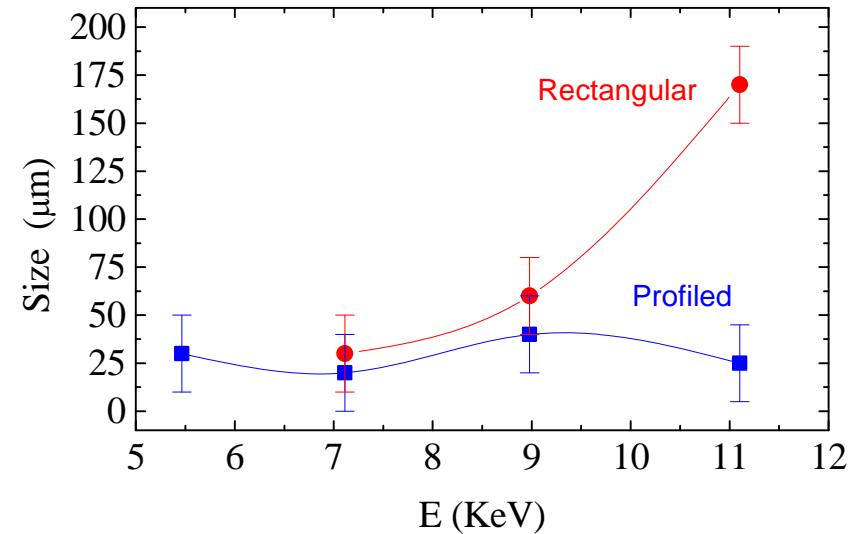
Crystal profiling

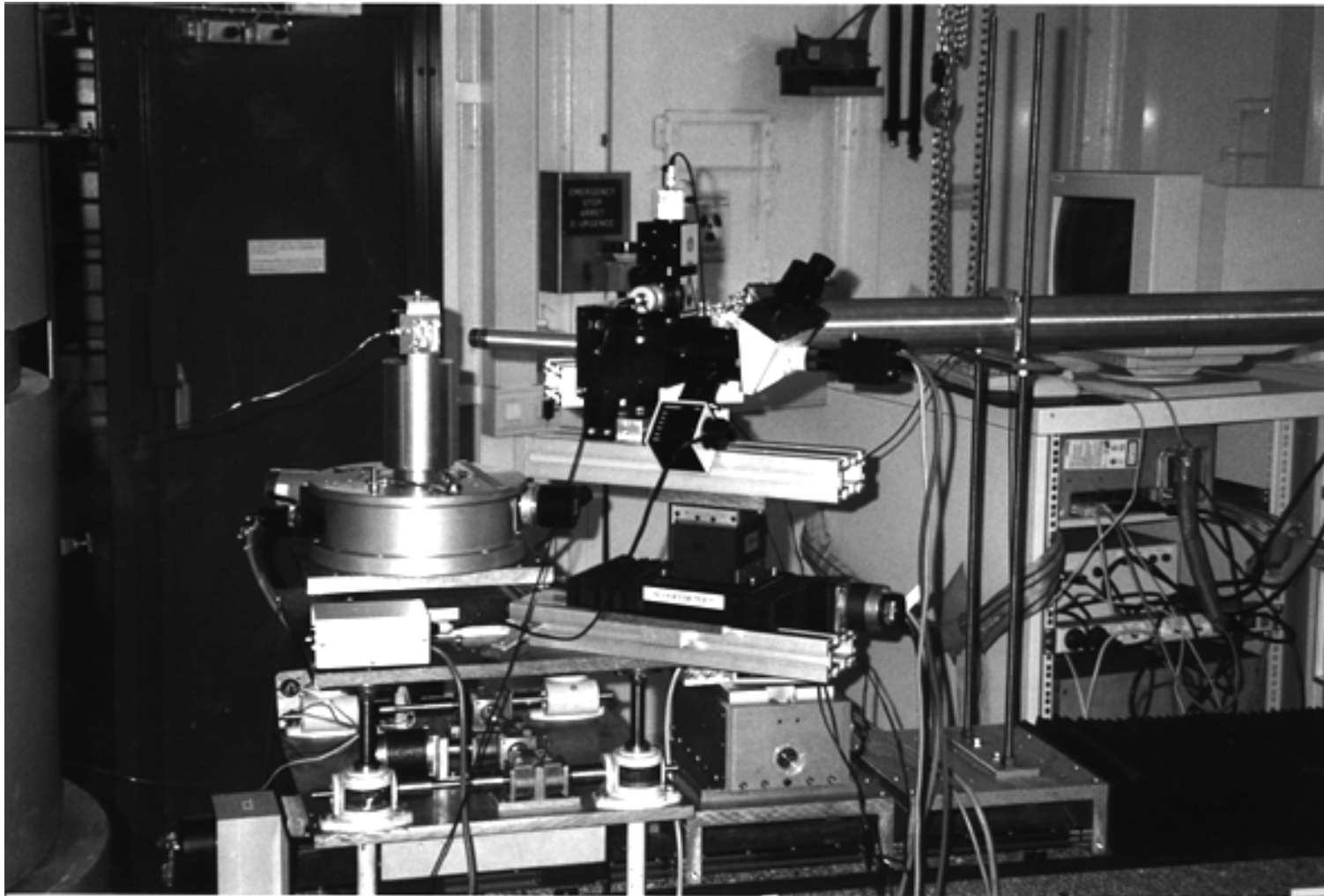


$L=30$ cm, $t=1$ mm



Focusing performances





~ 1995 ~ First complete High Pressure set-up @ ID24



1995 : The fighters at that hard time !

Some successful histories using HP@EDXAS

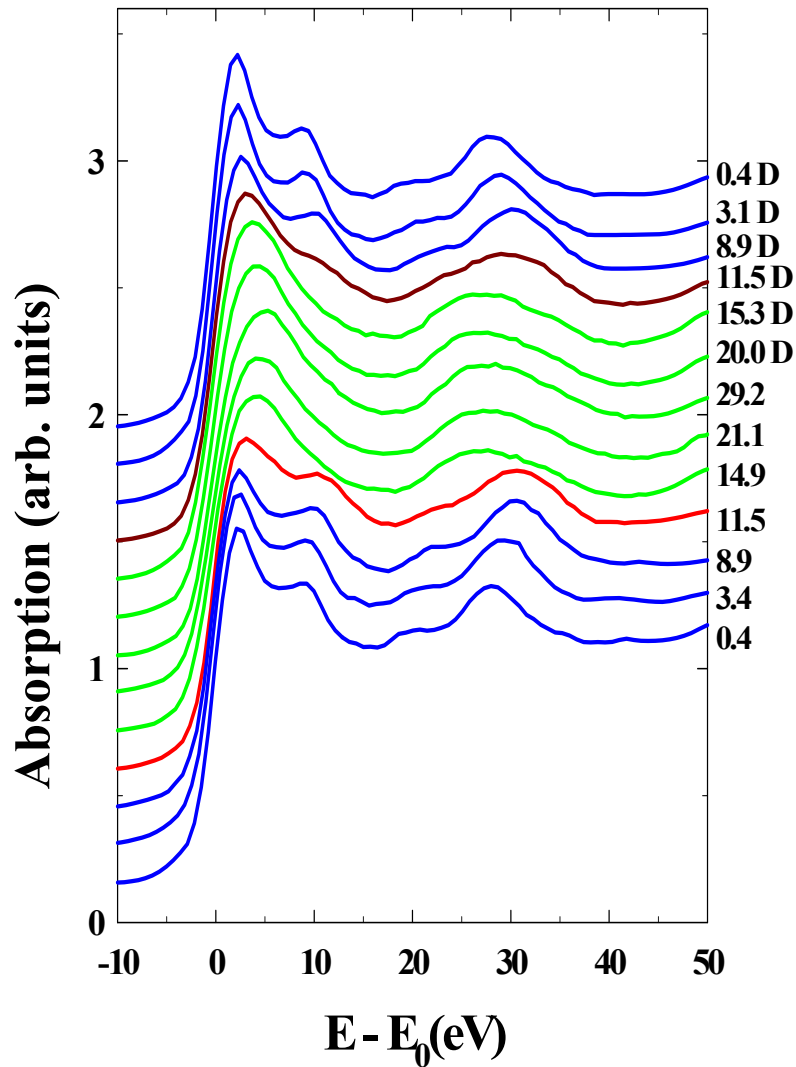
- ZnTe-II: the first high pressure crystal structure determination combining EXAFS and diffraction (LURE)
- A new phase transition in bromine (ID24)
- The compressibility of III-VI layered semiconductors (ID24)
- Exotic phase transitions in groupe-14 clathrates (ID24)

1.

ZnTe-II

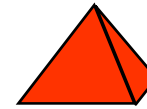
the first high pressure crystal
structure determination
combining EXAFS and diffraction

ZnTe at the Zn K-edge under pressure

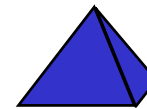


ZnTe-III : Cmc_m

ZnTe-II : Cinnabar ?



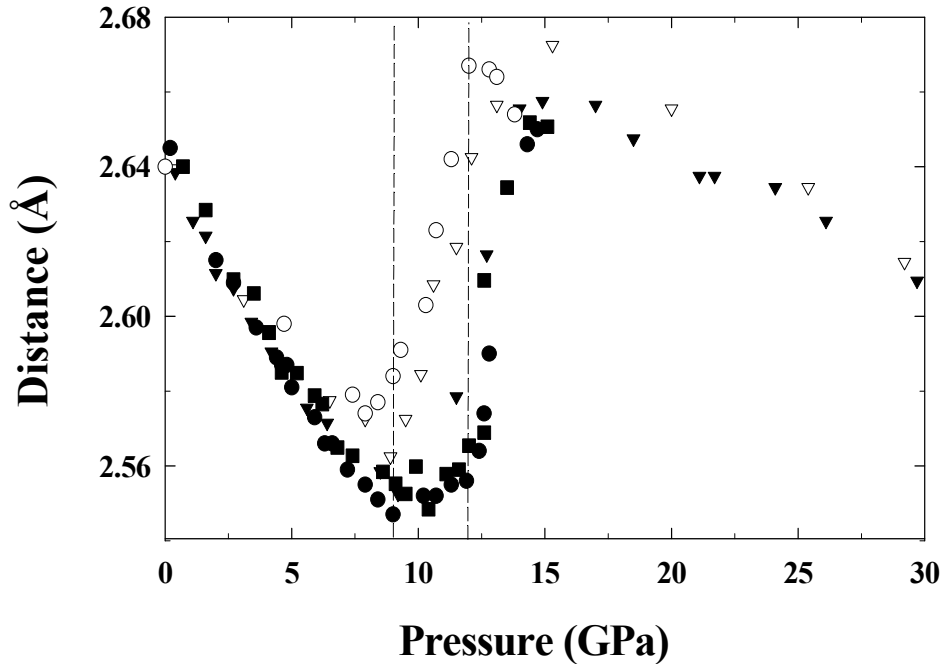
ZnTe-I: zinc blende



...at a time where X-ray Rietveld refinement in high pressure phases was not existing

Cinnabar ZnTe

DEXAFS



EDD

hkl	Computed d (Å)	Observed d (Å)	Difference
100	3.521	3.517	0.004
101	3.291	3.304	0.013
102	2.802	2.799	0.003
112	1.861	1.859	0.002
200	1.761	1.761	0.000
203	1.529	1.529	0.000
212	1.279	1.278	0.001

ZnTe at 11.7 GPa

ZnTe-II (11.7 GPa)

4-fold coordinated cinnabar (hexagonal) structure

$$u = v = 0.474$$

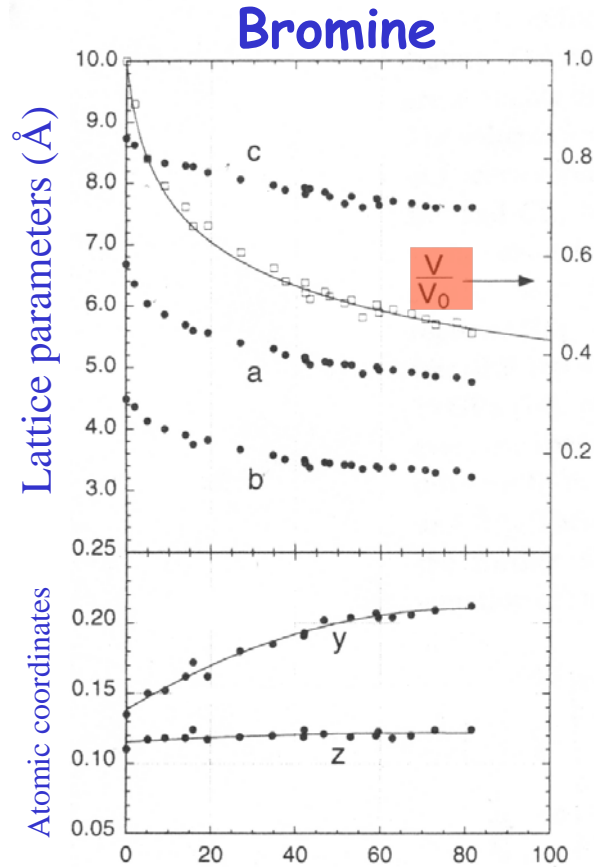
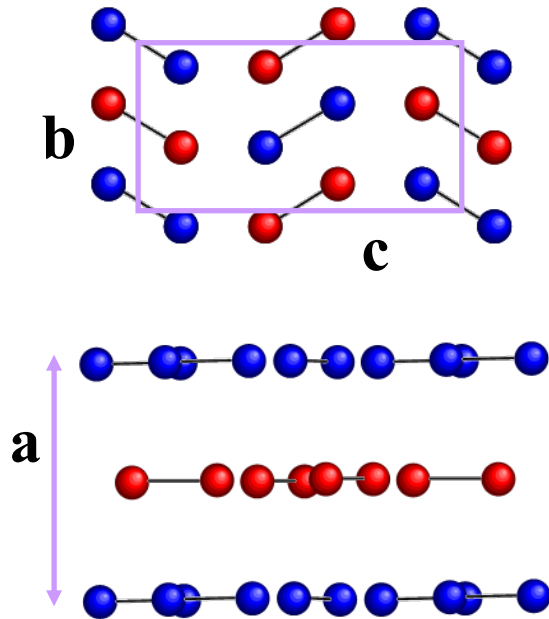
$$c/a = 2.272$$

2

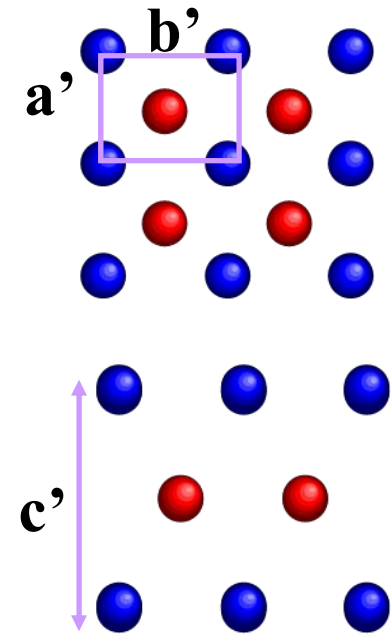
A new phase transition in bromine

Halogens: high pressure dissociation of molecular crystals

Molecular phase
(orthorhombic)



Dissociated phase

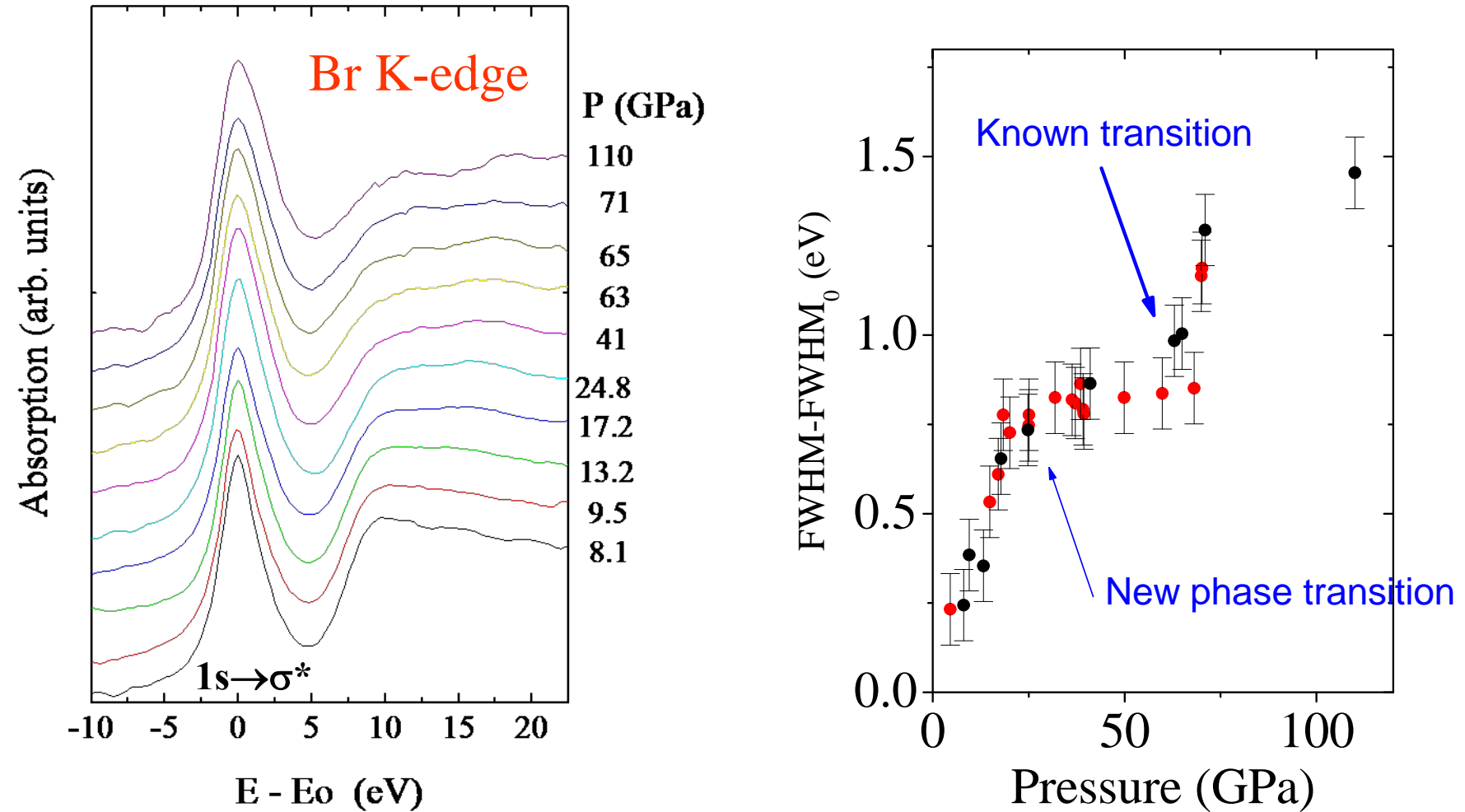


H. Fujihisa et al. P (GPa)
X-ray diffraction



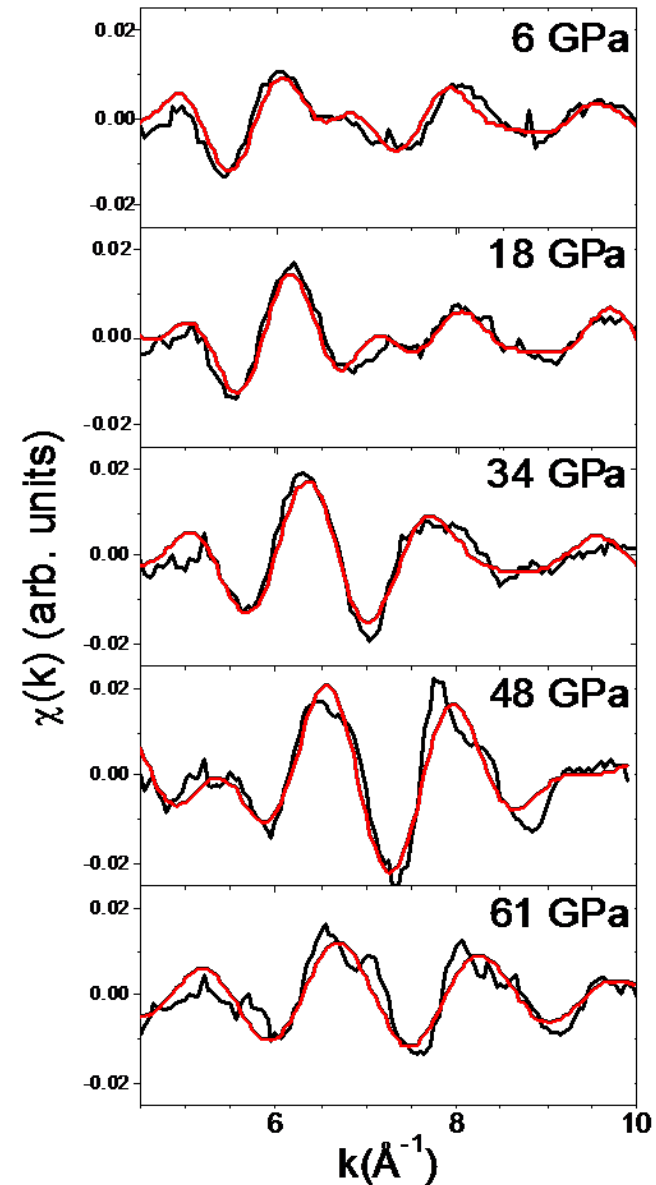
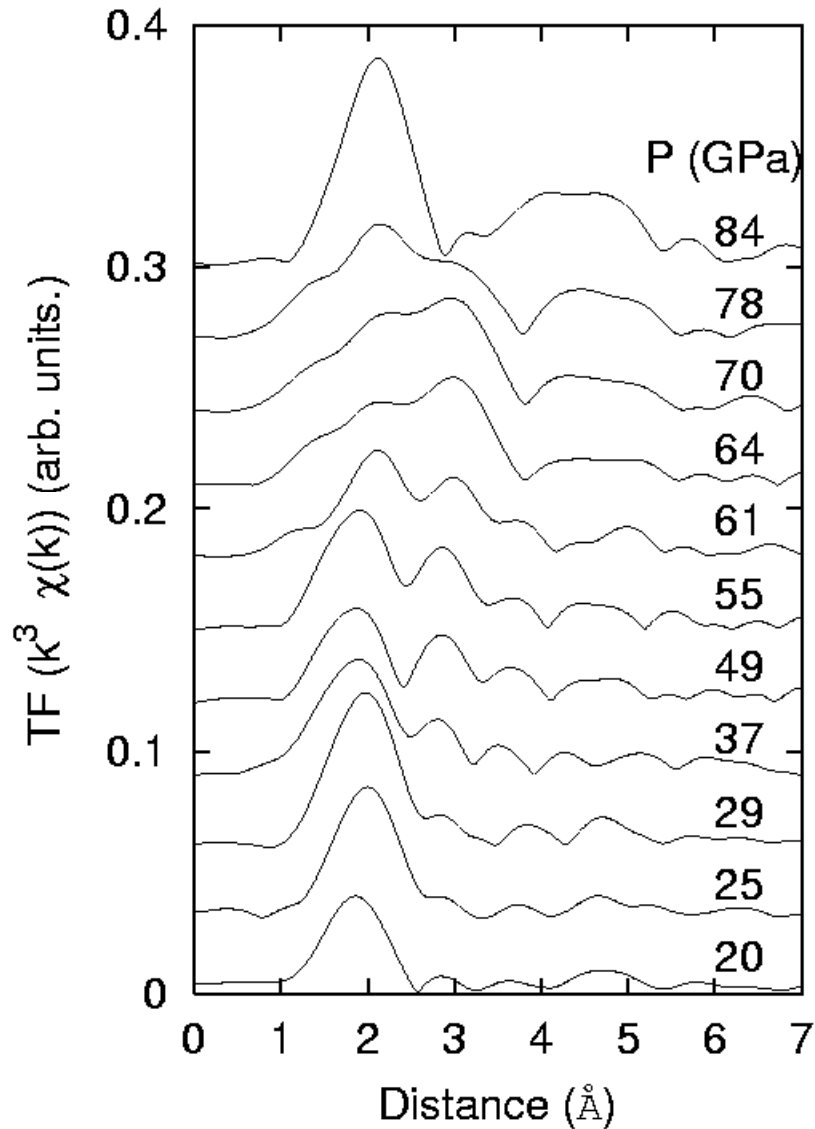
$$d_{\text{Br-Br}} = \text{Constant}$$

XAS of Bromine at Megabar pressures

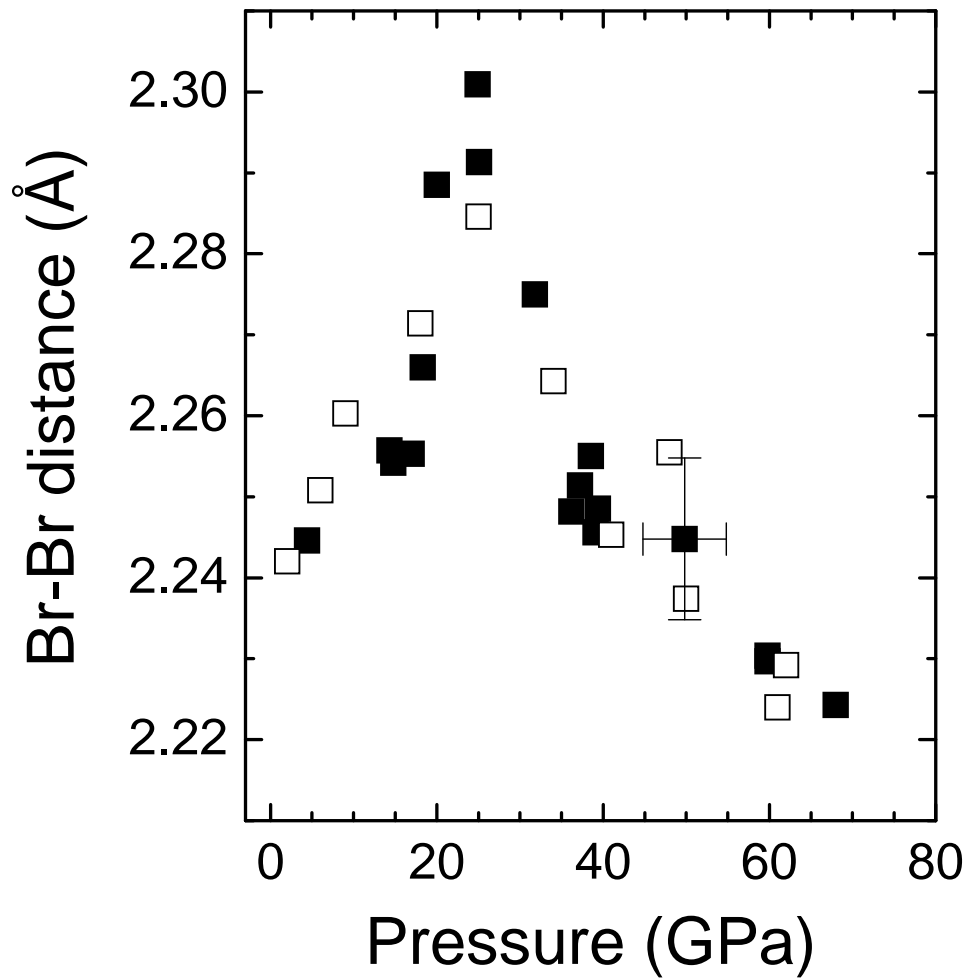


EXAFS

Bromine @ Br K-edge EXAFS



Bromine intra-molecular distance: it changes !

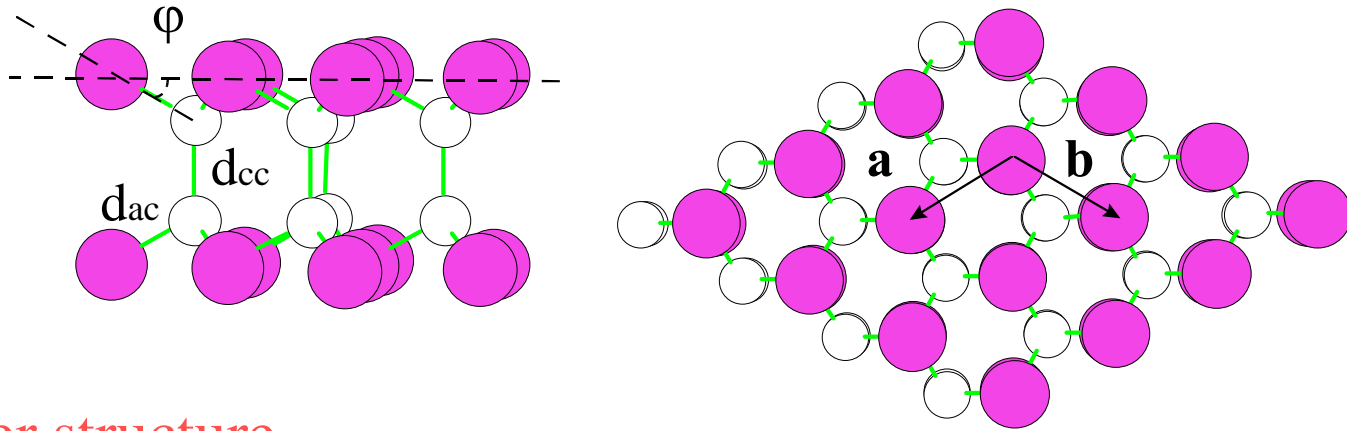


● *Phase transition with a loss of molecular character.*

3

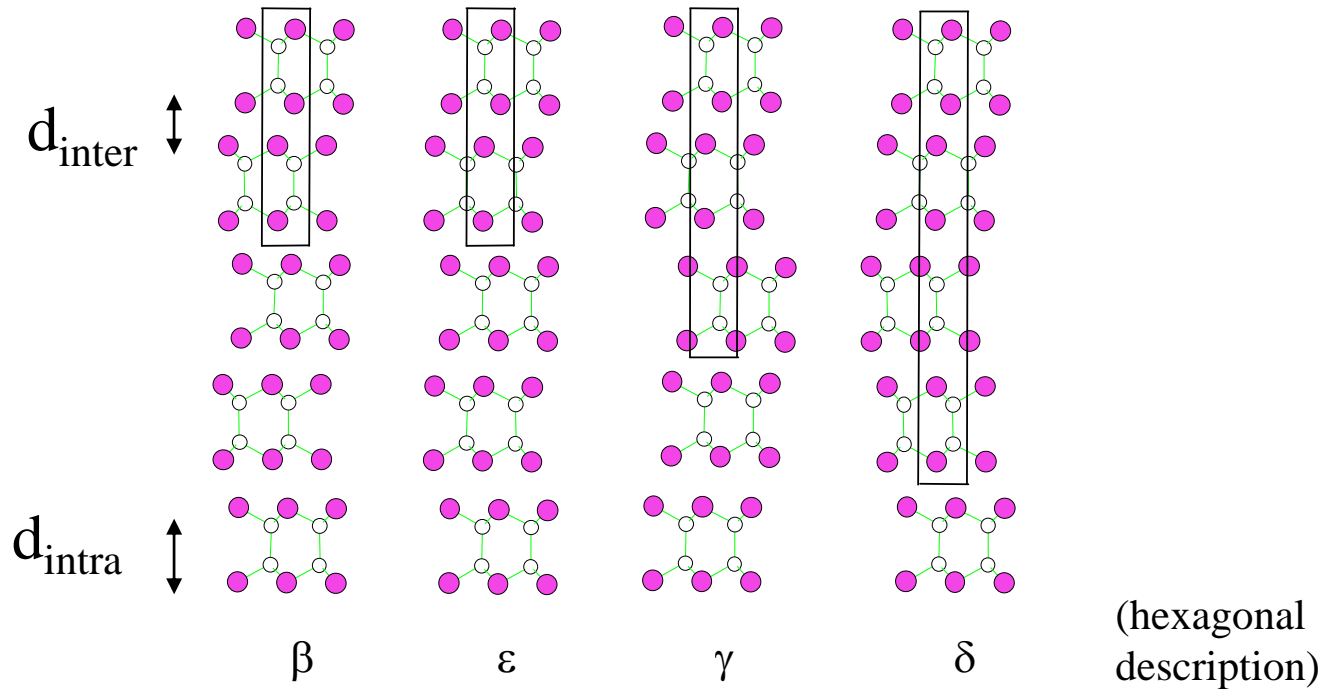
The compressibility of
III-VI layered semiconductors

Structure of III-VI semiconductors (GaS, GaSe, InSe, GaTe)

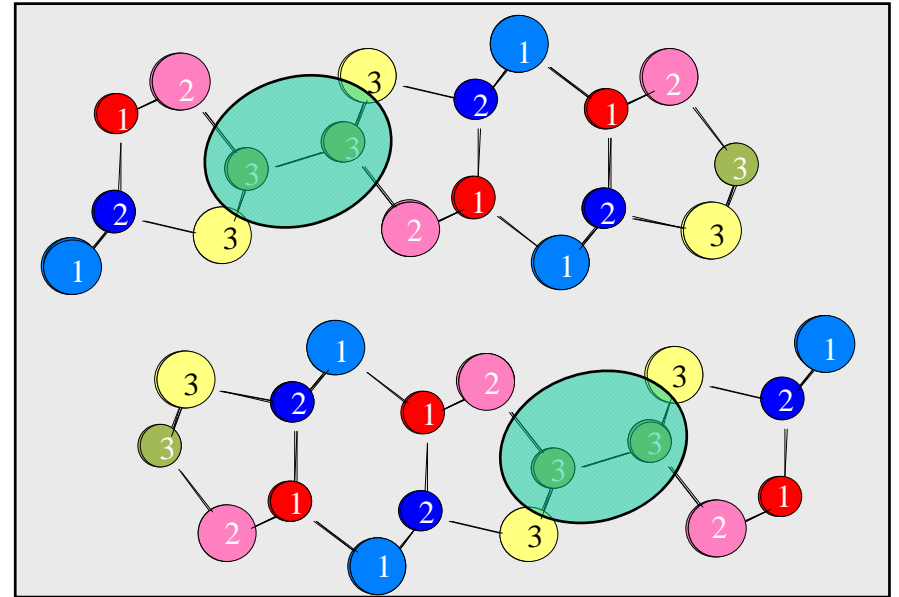
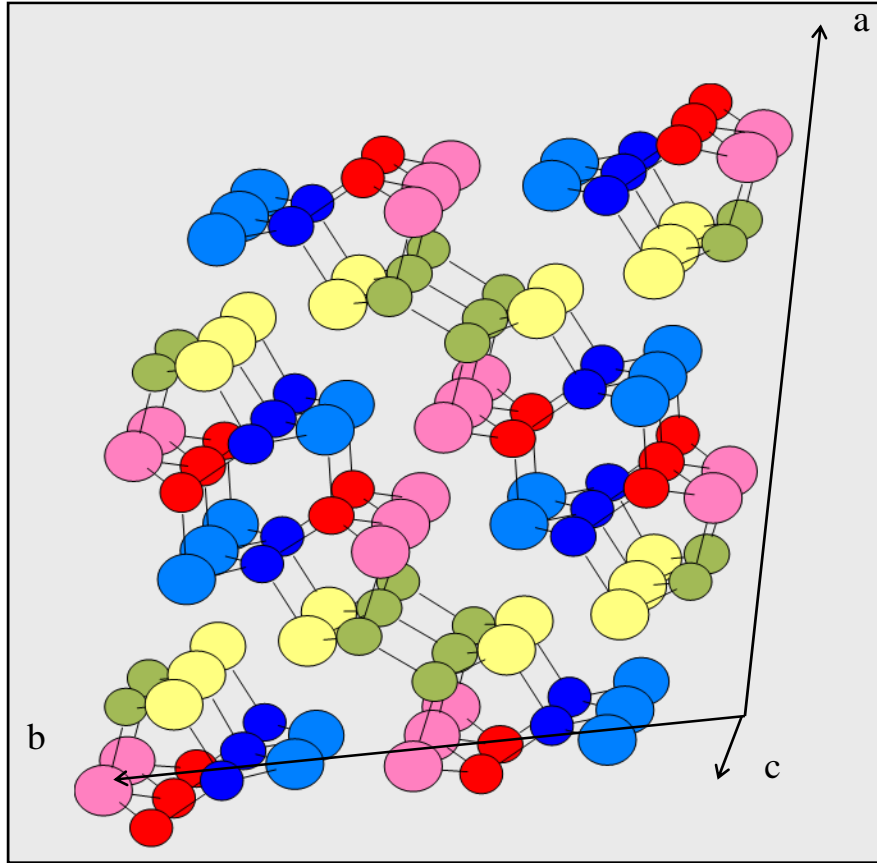


Layer structure

Packing configurations

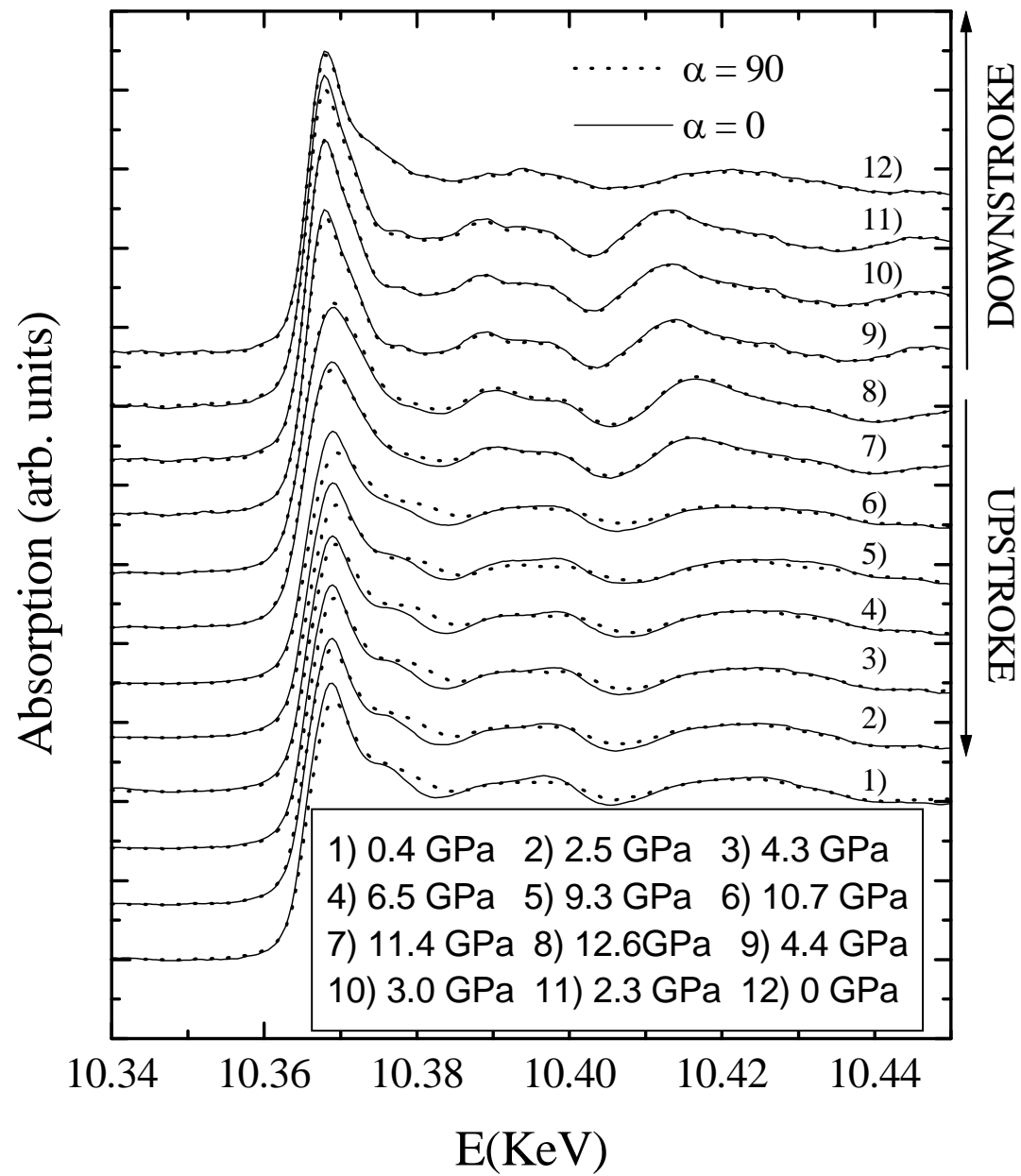
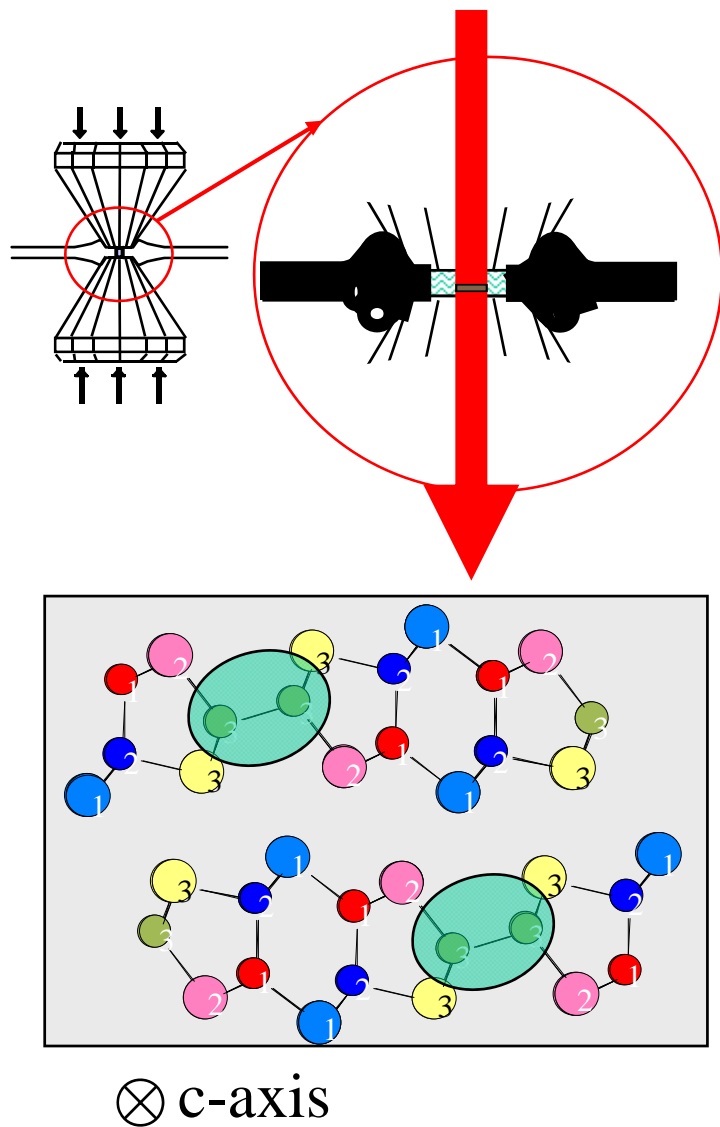


2D Semi-conductors : GaTe

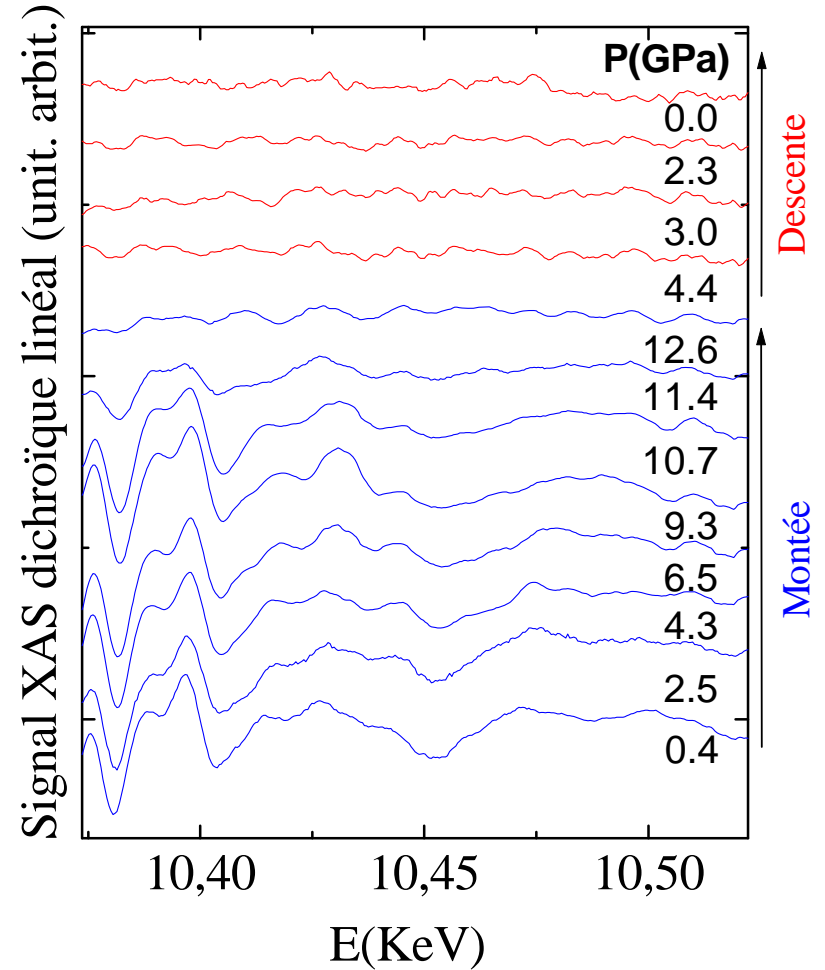
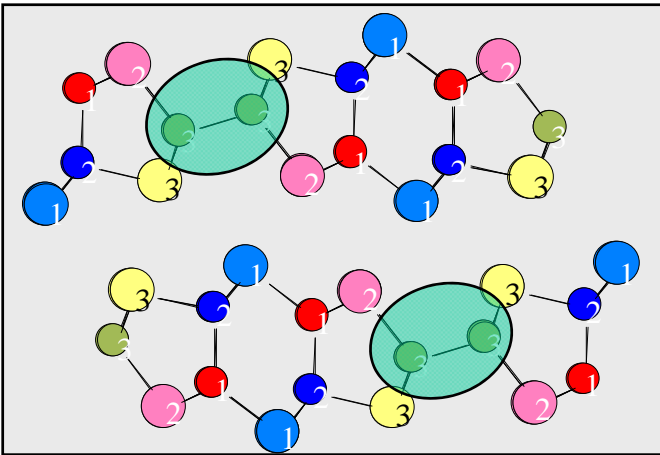
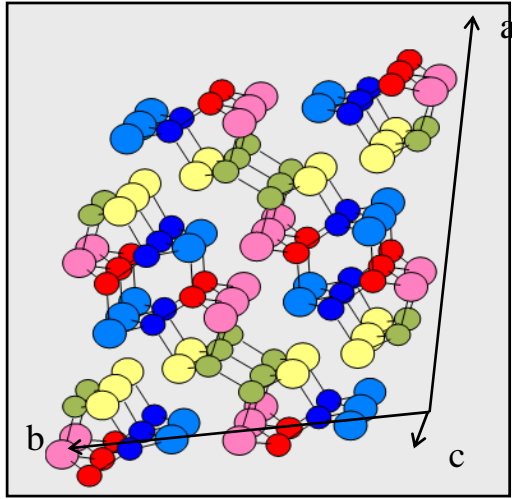


Particularity: Oriented Ga-Ga bond in the layers

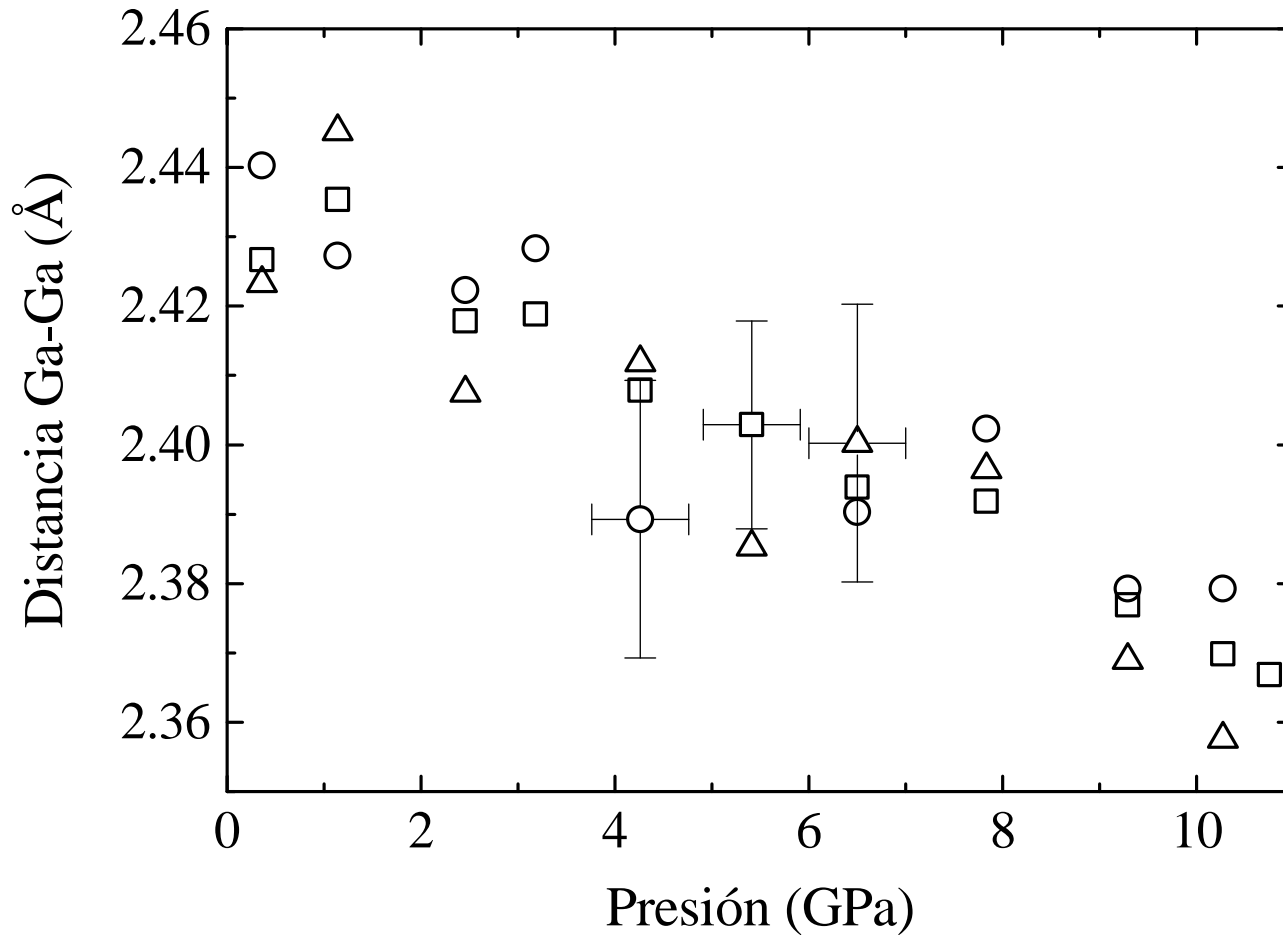
XANES at the Ga k-edge of GaTe single crystal as a function of pressure ($E \parallel c$ and $E \perp c$)



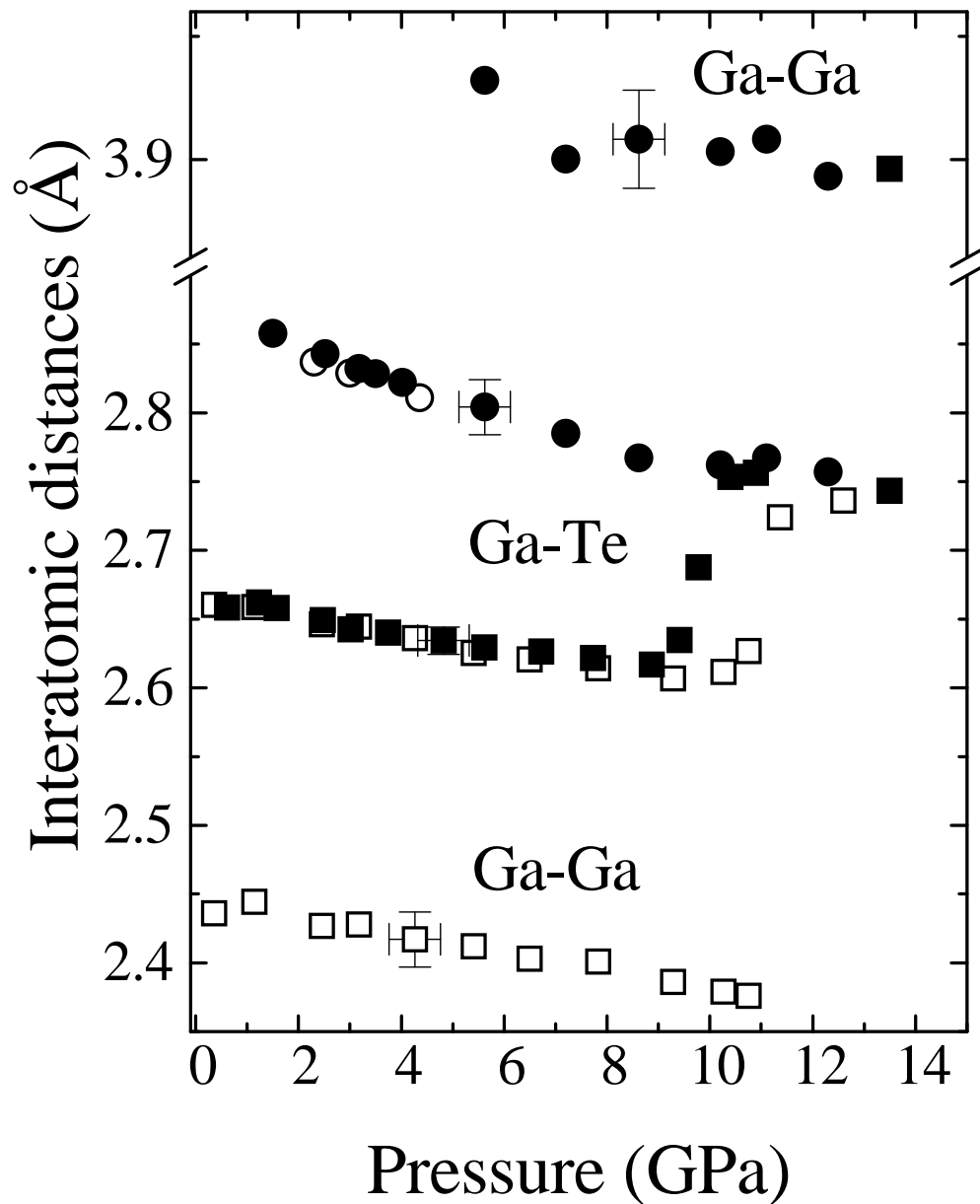
Dichroic signal at the Ga k-edge of GaTe single crystal as a function of pressure ($E // c$ and $E \perp c$)



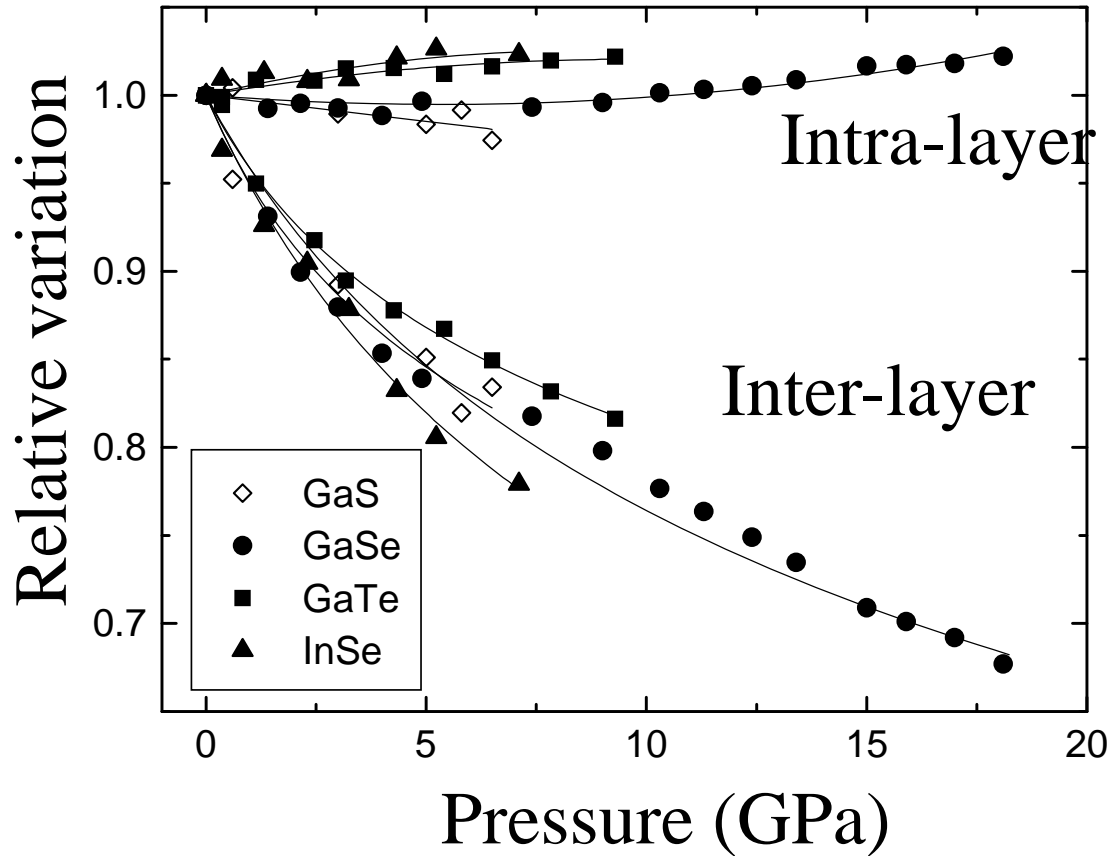
Consistency between 3 different EXAFS analysis for the Ga-Ga distance.



Result of the EXAFS analysis combining
data from both polarisation



Anisotropy of the compressibility in III-VI semiconductors



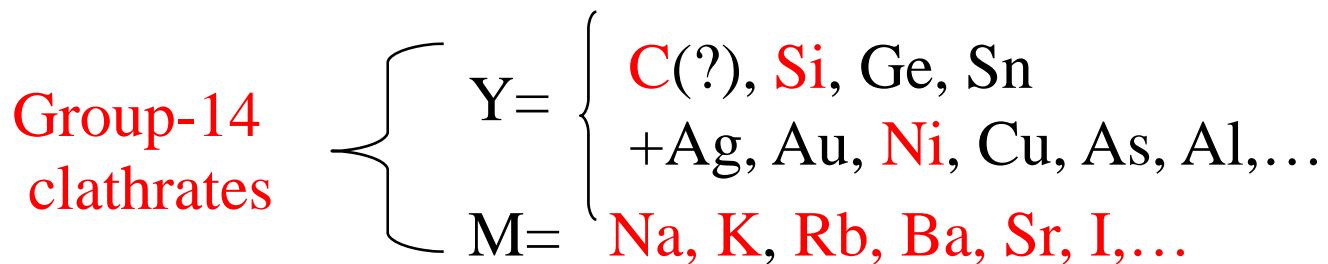
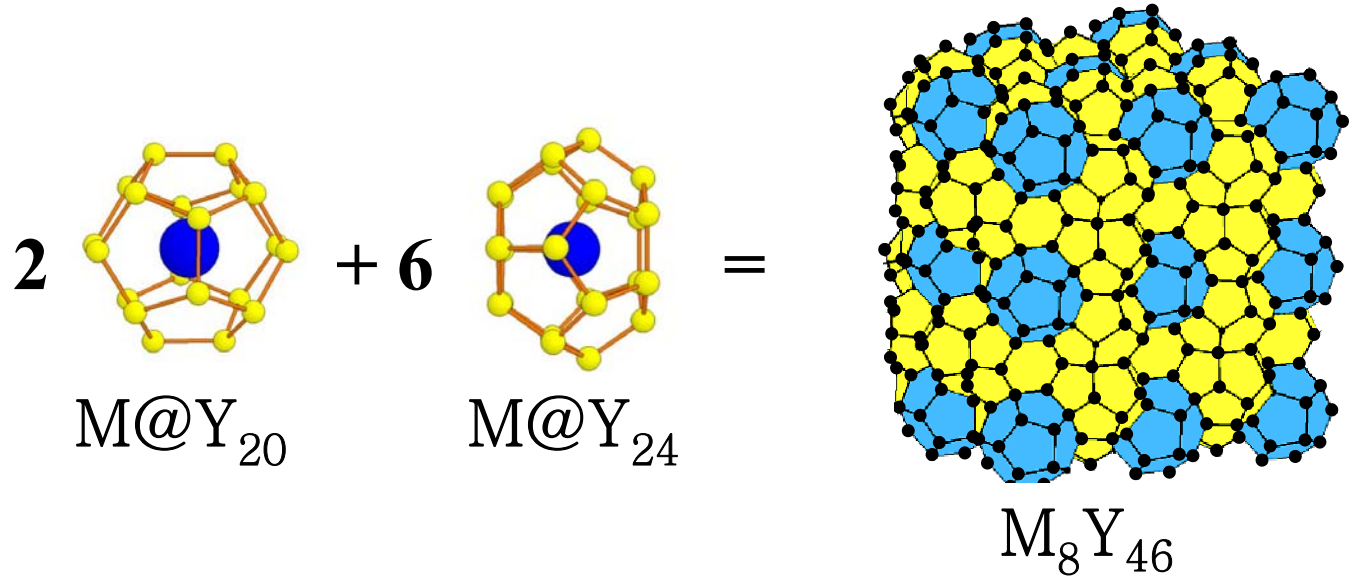
4

Exotic phase transitions
in nanomaterials :

group-14 clathrates

Type-I Clathrates of C(?), Si, Ge, Sn

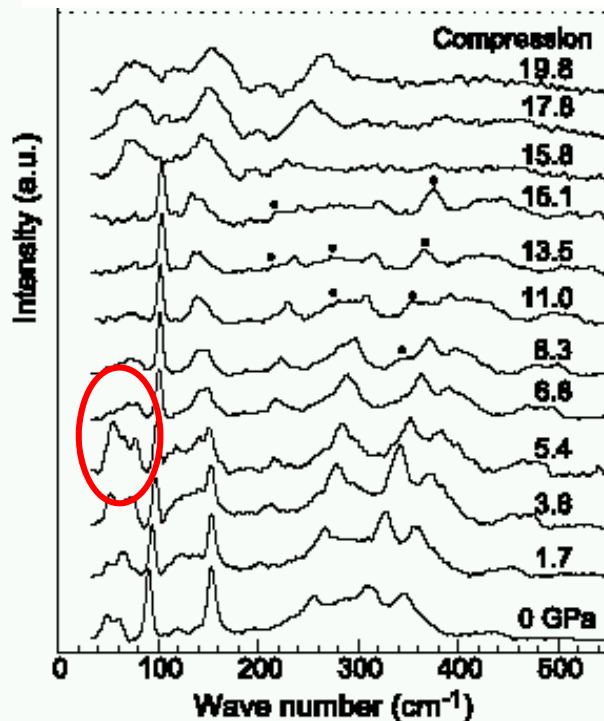
TYPE I
P m3n
a ~ 10.3 Å



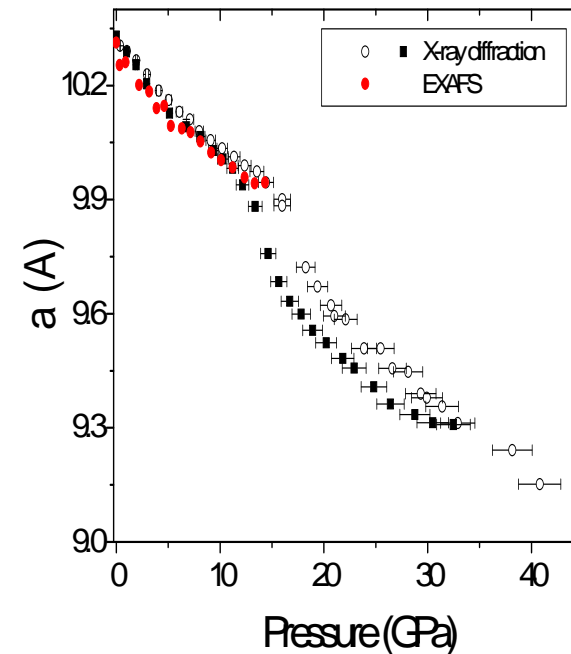
Two « exotic » isostructural phase transitions in group-14 clathrates



1. Loss of "guest" Raman modes



2. Homothetic volume collapse

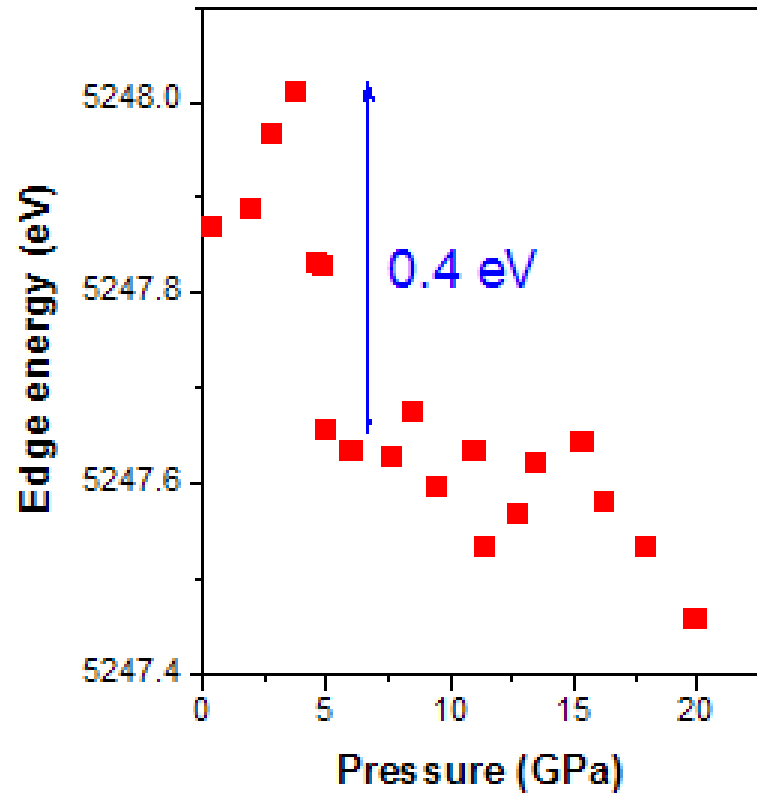
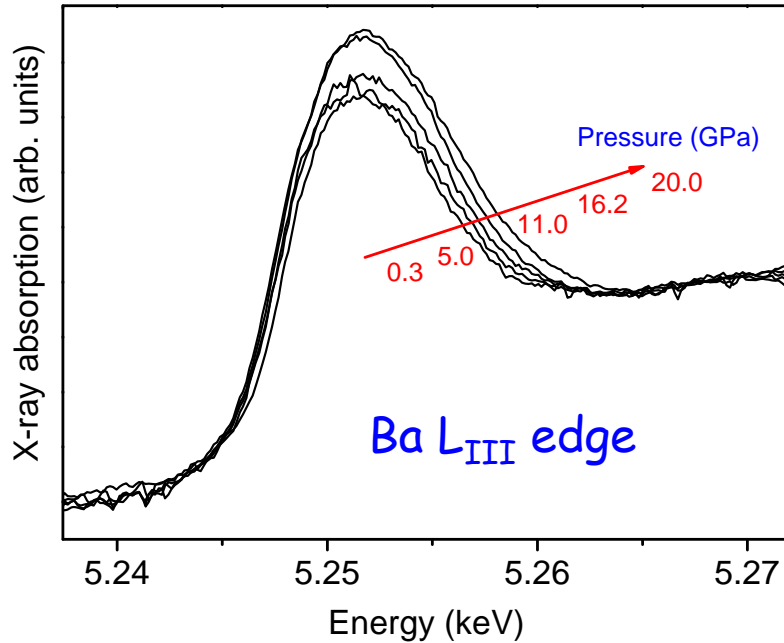


T. Kume et al. PRL **90** 155503 (2003).

A. San Miguel et al., Phys. Rev. B. **65** (2002)

First transition in $\text{Ba}_8\text{Si}_{46}$

DXANES @ ID24



Experimental set-up:
4 anvils diamond cell

Change of hybridization involving Ba d-electrons

Have a look to the framework structure:
 DEXAFS experiments are possible using DAC at the Ge K-edge

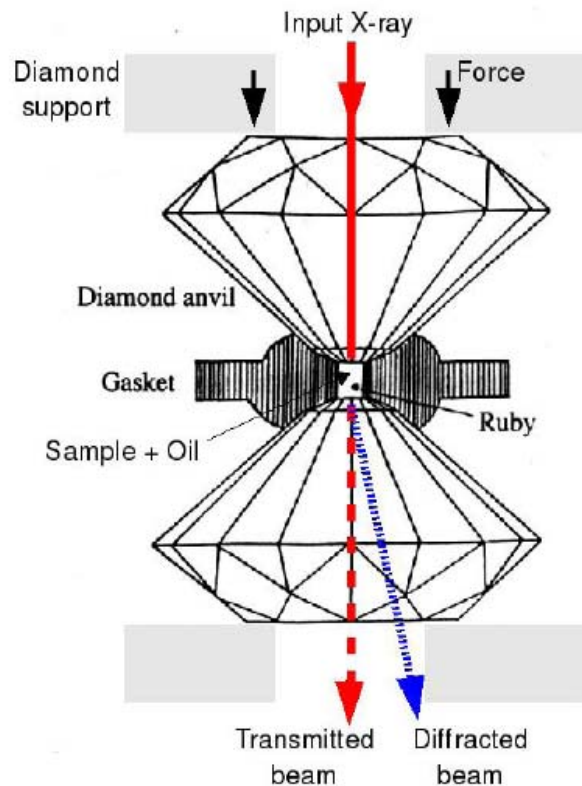


Fig. 2.1 – Schéma du type de cellule à enclumes de diamant utilisée pour les expériences à l'ESRF.

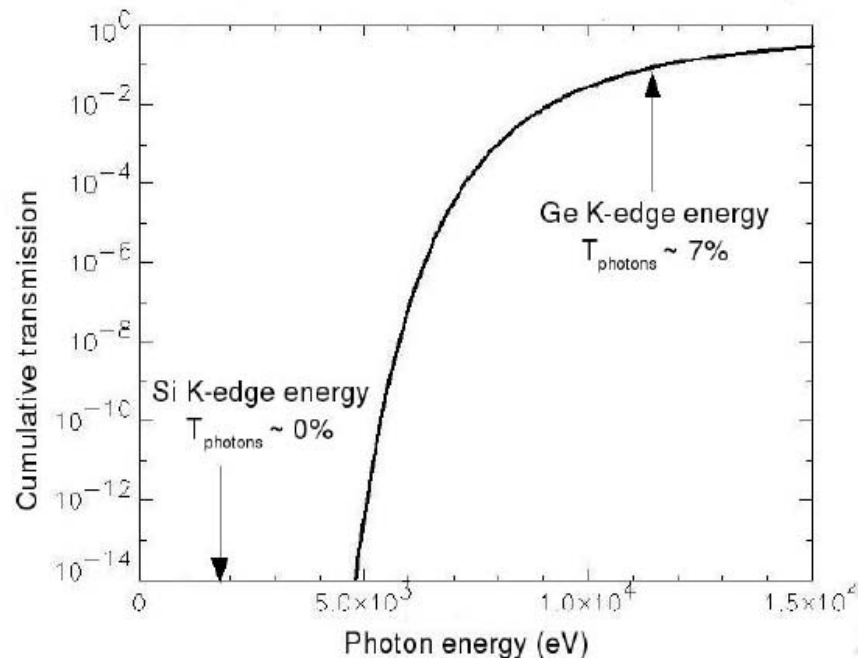


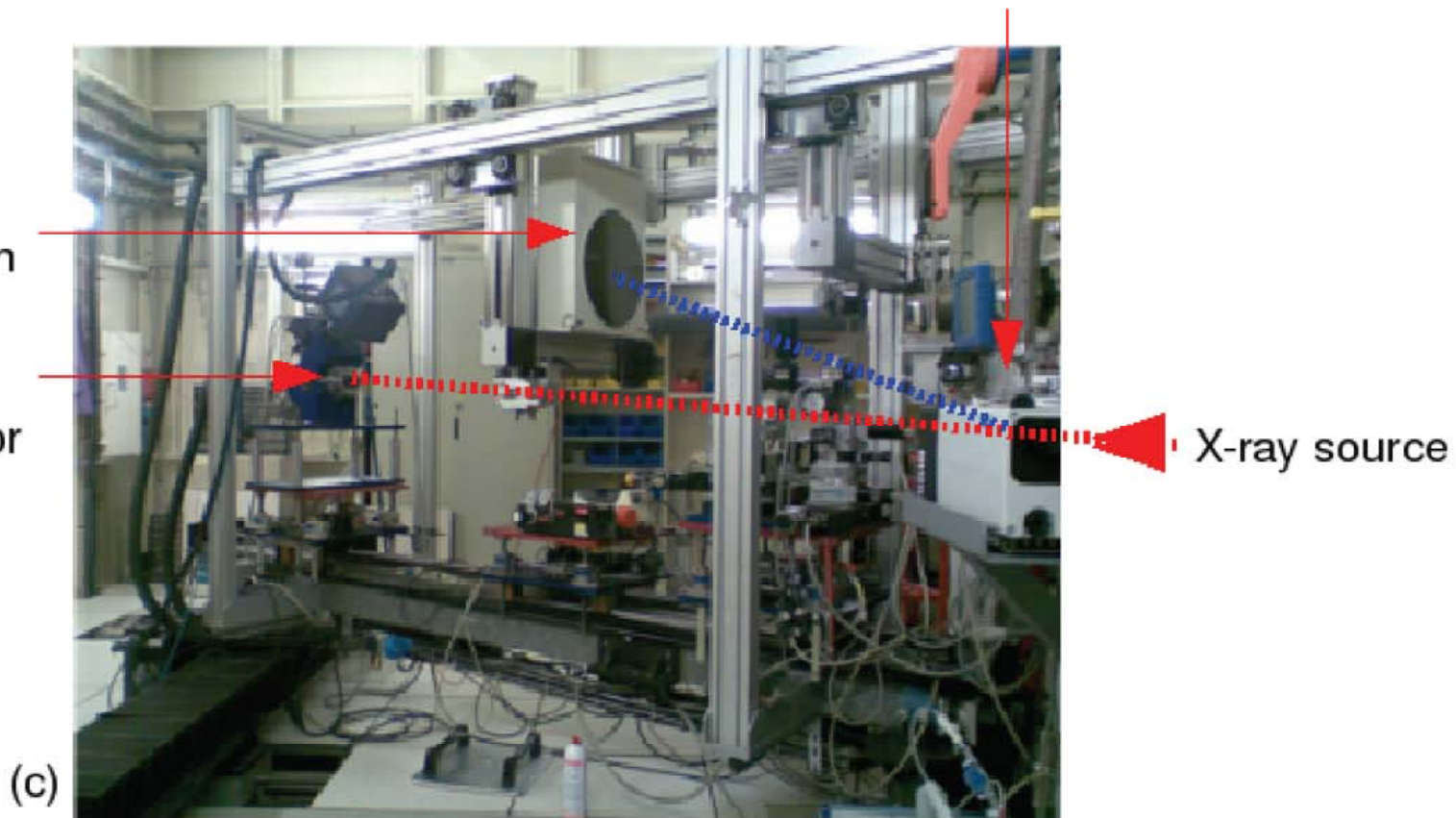
Fig. 2.2 – Taux de transmission des rayons X en fonction de leur énergie à travers 4 mm de diamant.

Combined X-ray diffraction and X-ray absorption at ID24 - ESRF

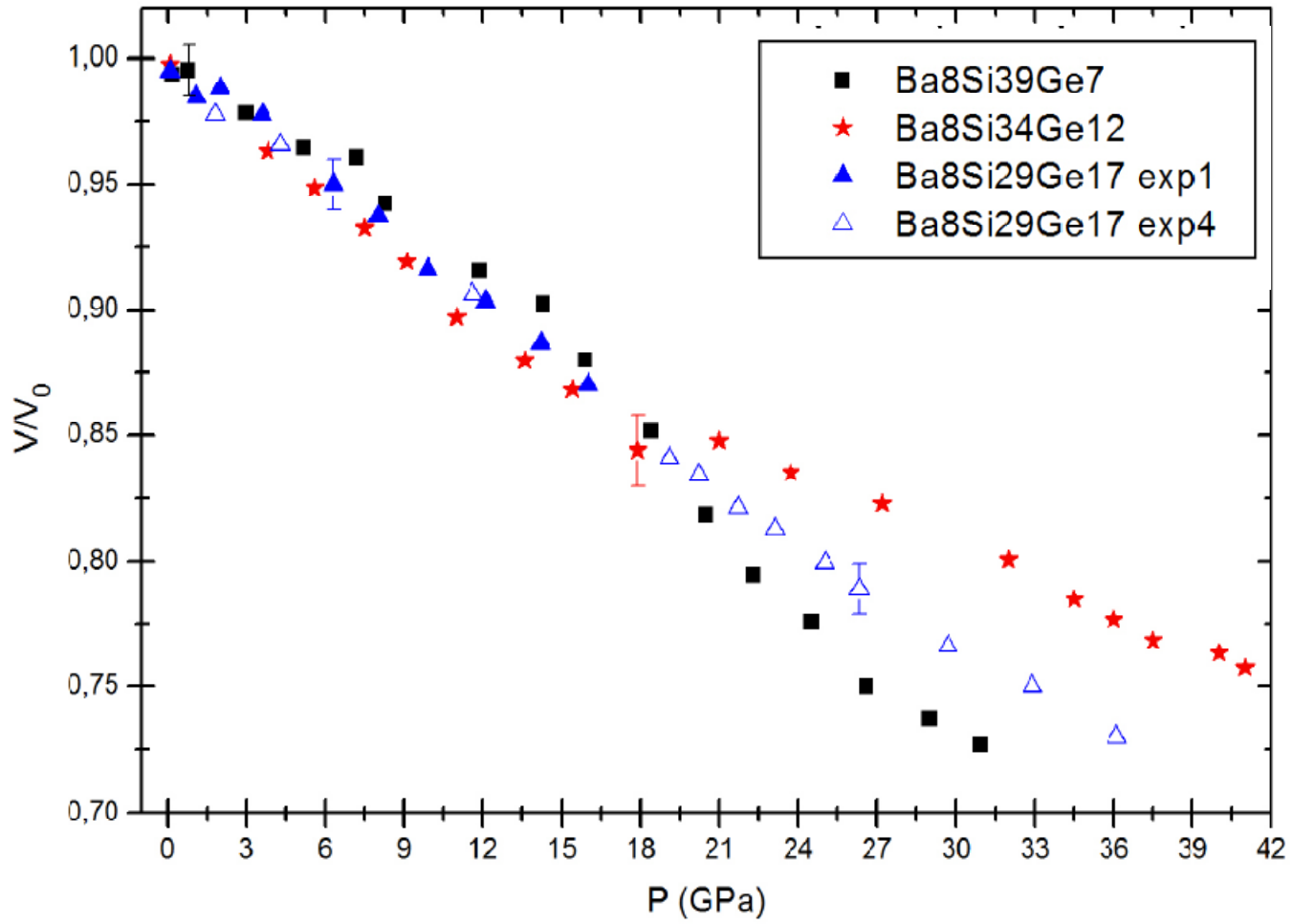
Diamond anvil cell

MAR : detector
for X-ray diffraction

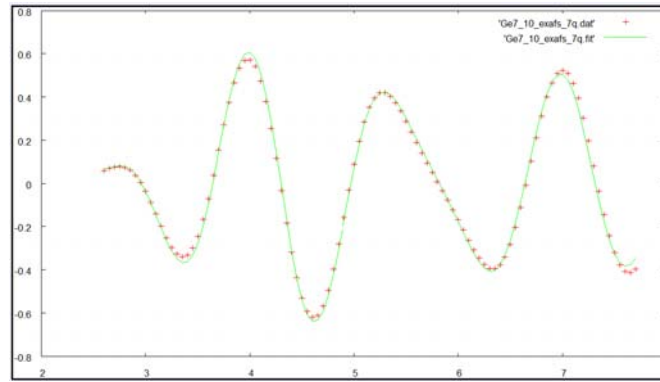
CCD – position
sensitive detector



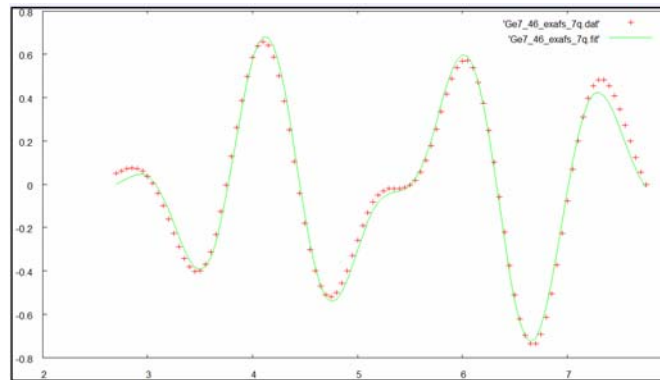
High-pressure XRD @ ID24



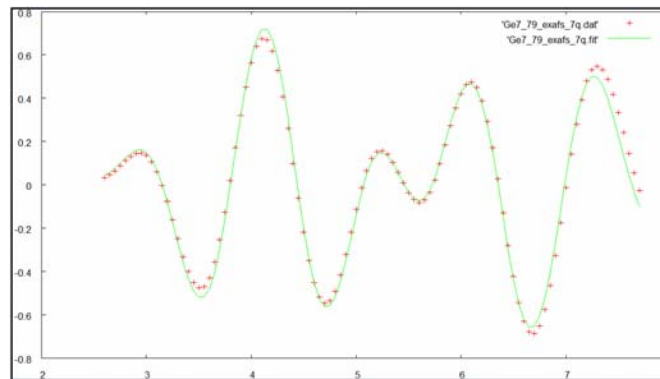
EXAFS Fit



2 GPa



15 GPa



31 GPa

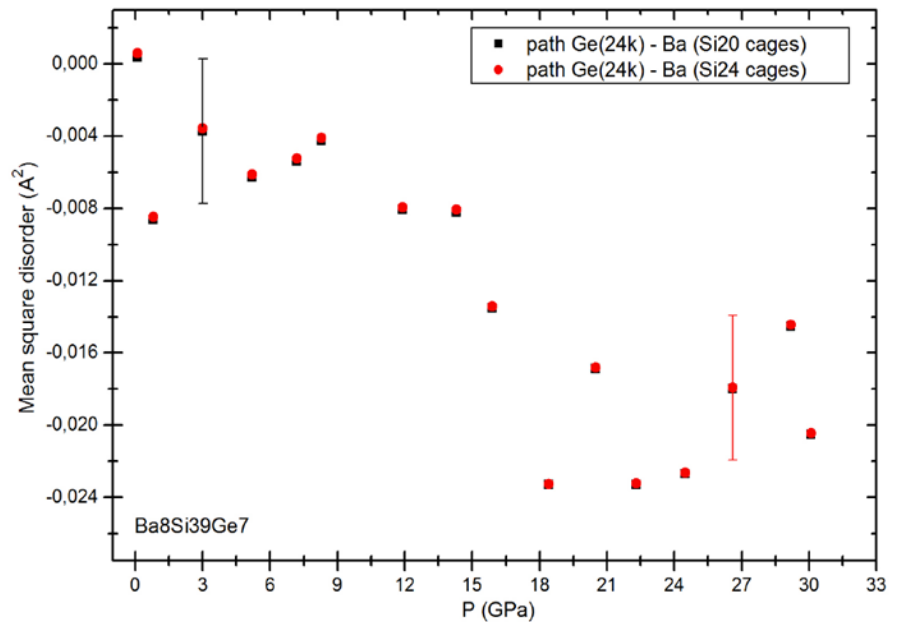
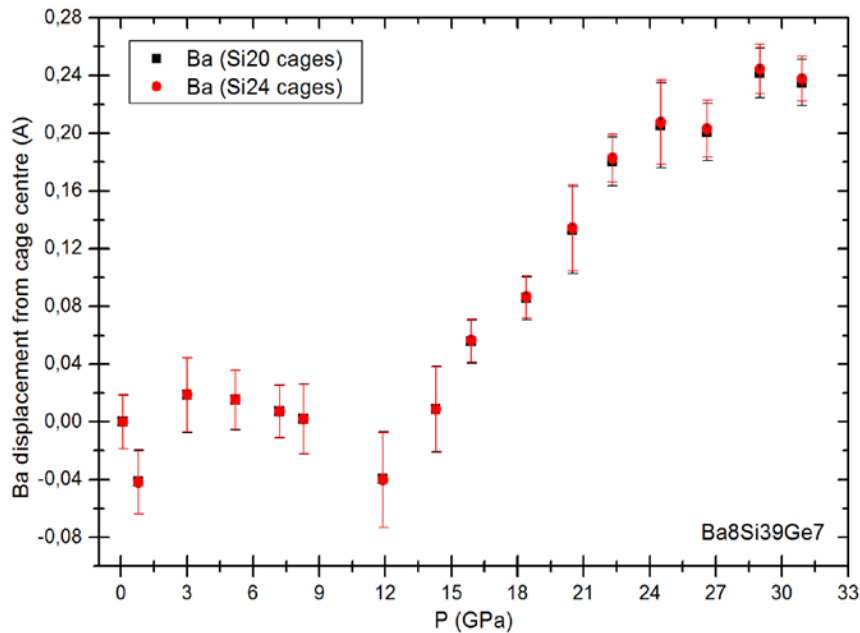


at the Ge K-edge

X-Ray Absorption results on $\text{Ba}_8\text{Si}_{39}\text{Ge}_7$

All the Ge atoms on 24k sites

1 or 2 Ge-Ge pairs and 4 or 5 Ge-Si pairs

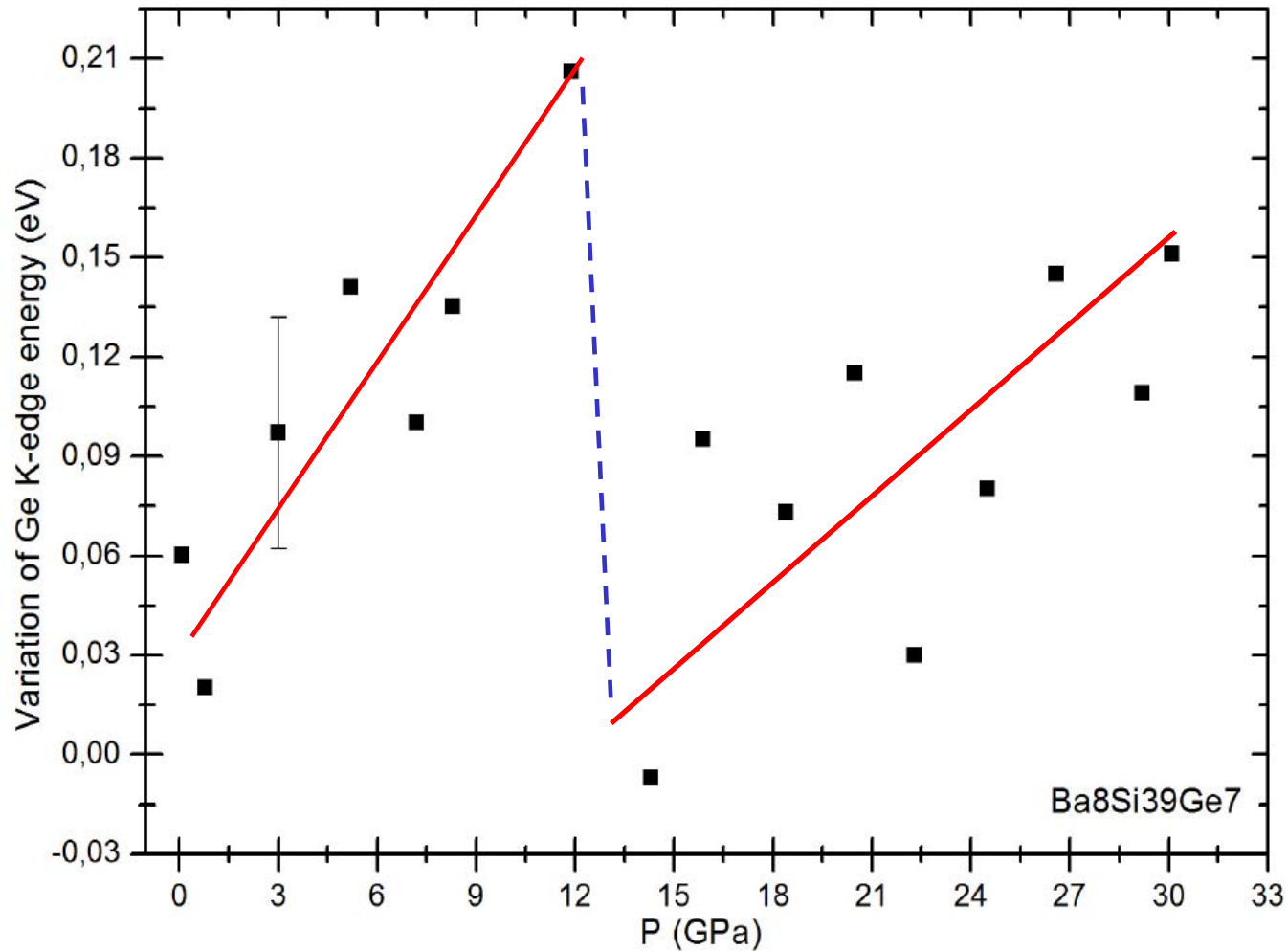


⇒ Displacement of the Ba atoms from the cages center

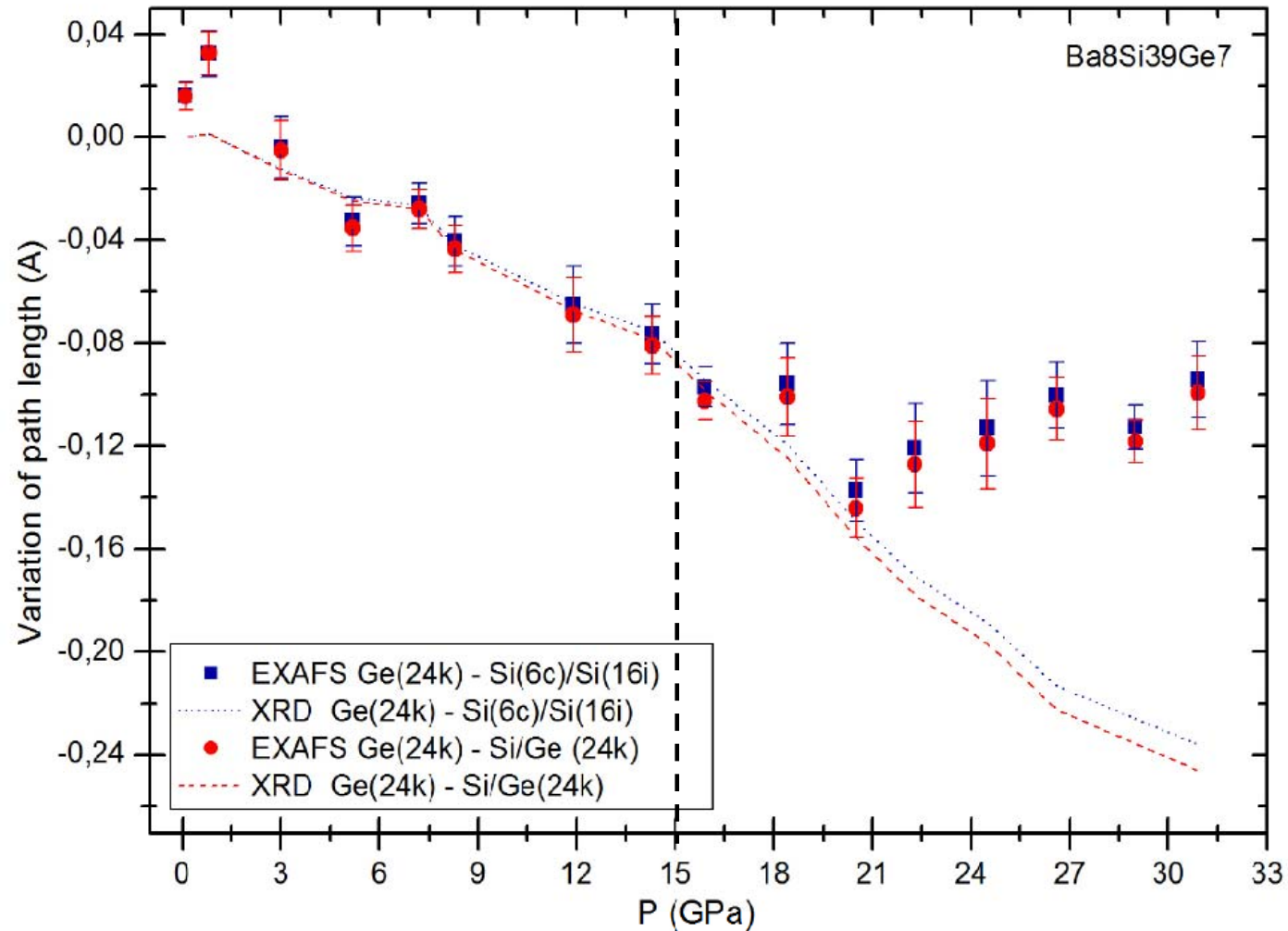
⇒ Decreasing of the mean-square disorder on the path Ge-Ba

Hybridization between Ba and Ge atoms at $P \sim 15$ GPa

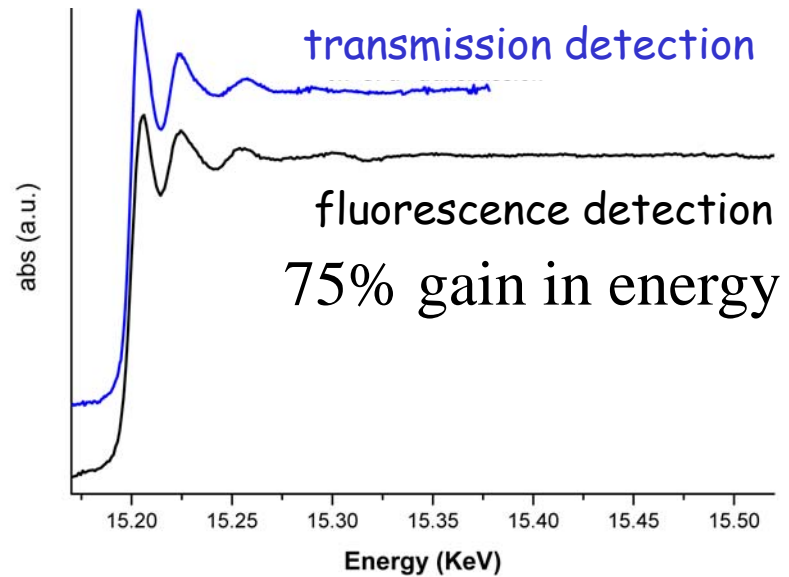
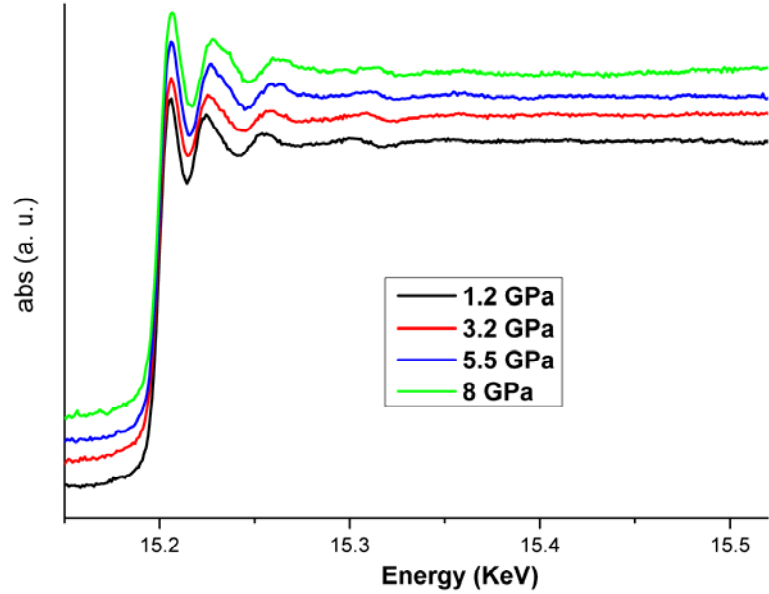
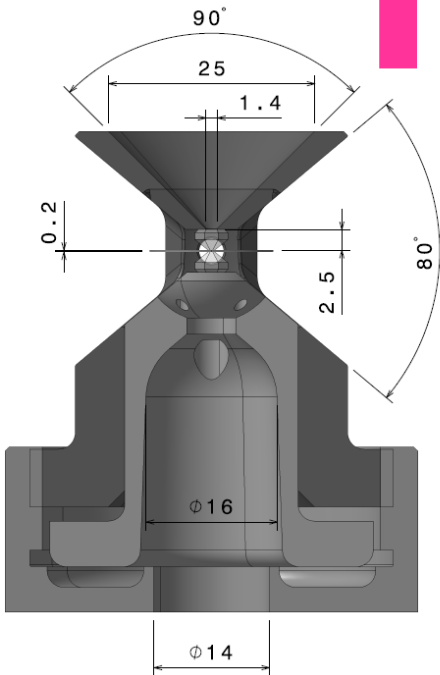
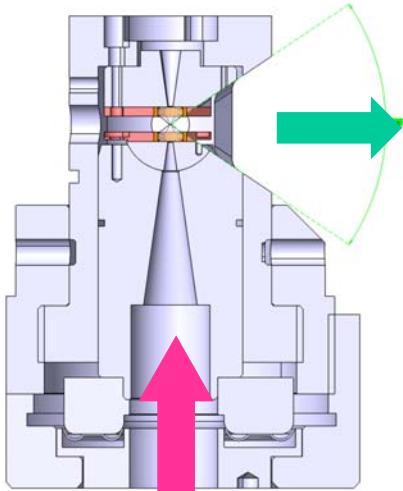
=> Change in the electronic structure of the Ge atoms



Collapse: distortion of the tetrahedra



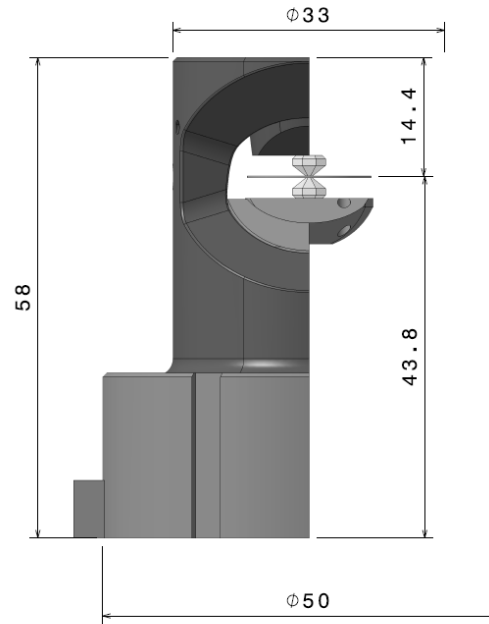
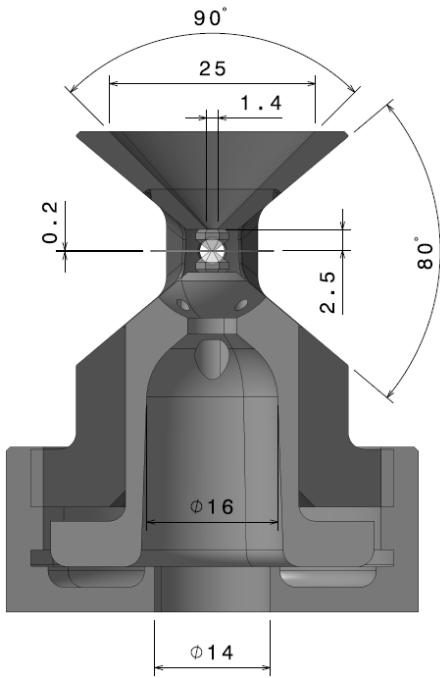
DAC with fluorescence detection at ID24



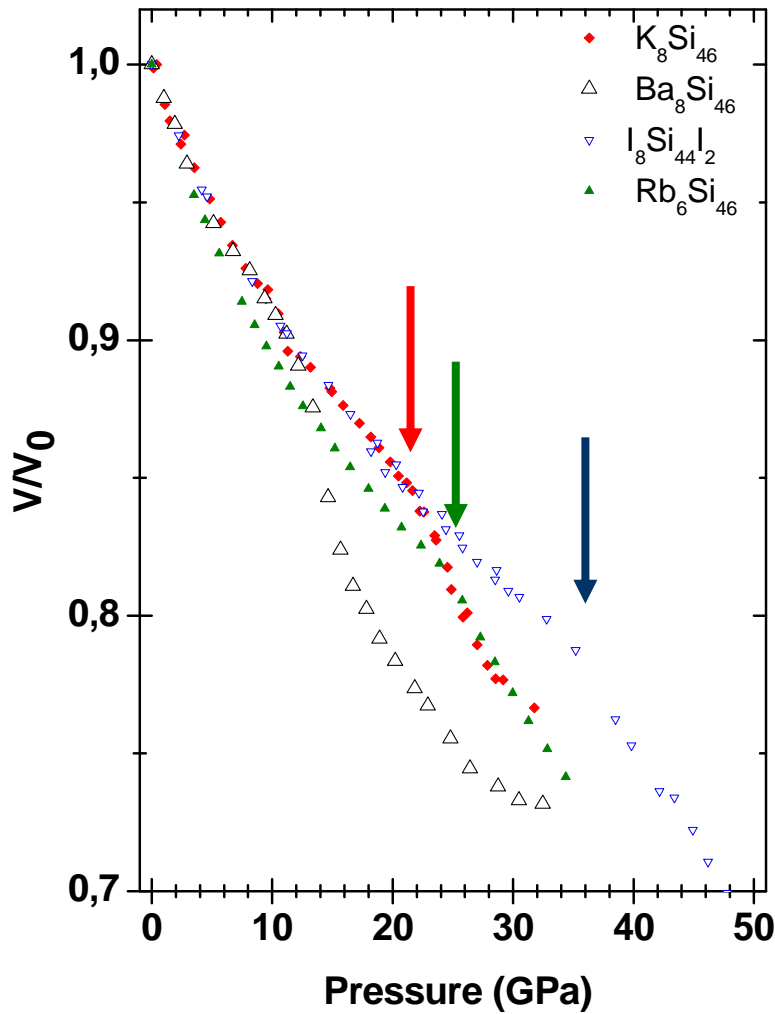
Many thanks to ...

- J.P. Itié
- A. Fontaine
- M. Hagelstein
- S. Pascarelli
- G. Aquilanti
- O. Mathon
- G. Marot
- M. Renier
- S. Pasternak
- J. Morel
- A. Polian
- M. Gauthier
- J. Pellicer Porres
- A. Segura
- P. Mélinon
- D. Machon
- V. Pishedda
- S. Le Floch
- H. Libotte
- J.C. Blancon
- C. Bousige
- H. Feret

PANORAMIX DAC and Pressurization System



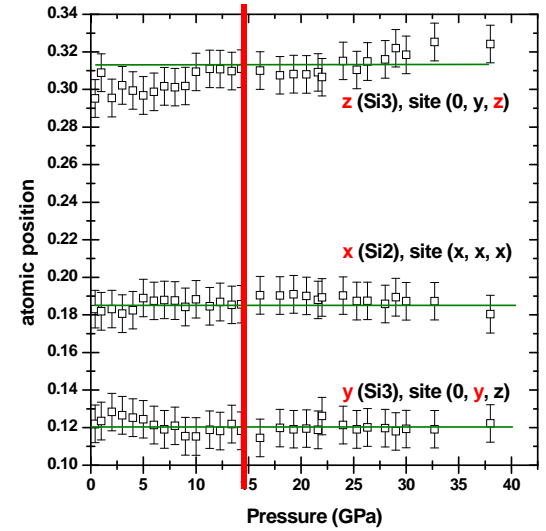
The volume collapse transition in group-14 clathrates



V/V_0



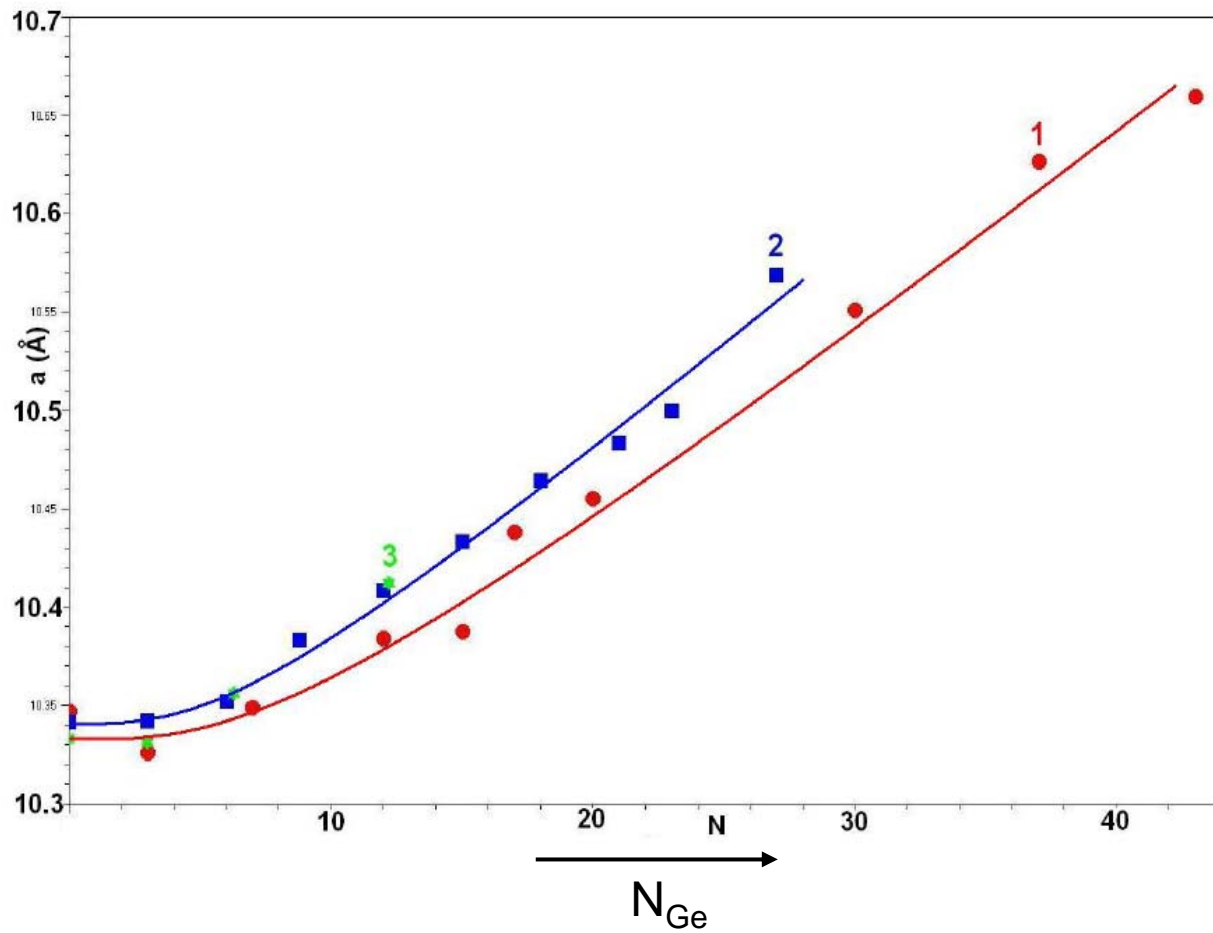
A. San Miguel et al., Europhys. Lett., 69, 556



$\text{Ba}_8\text{Si}_{46}$

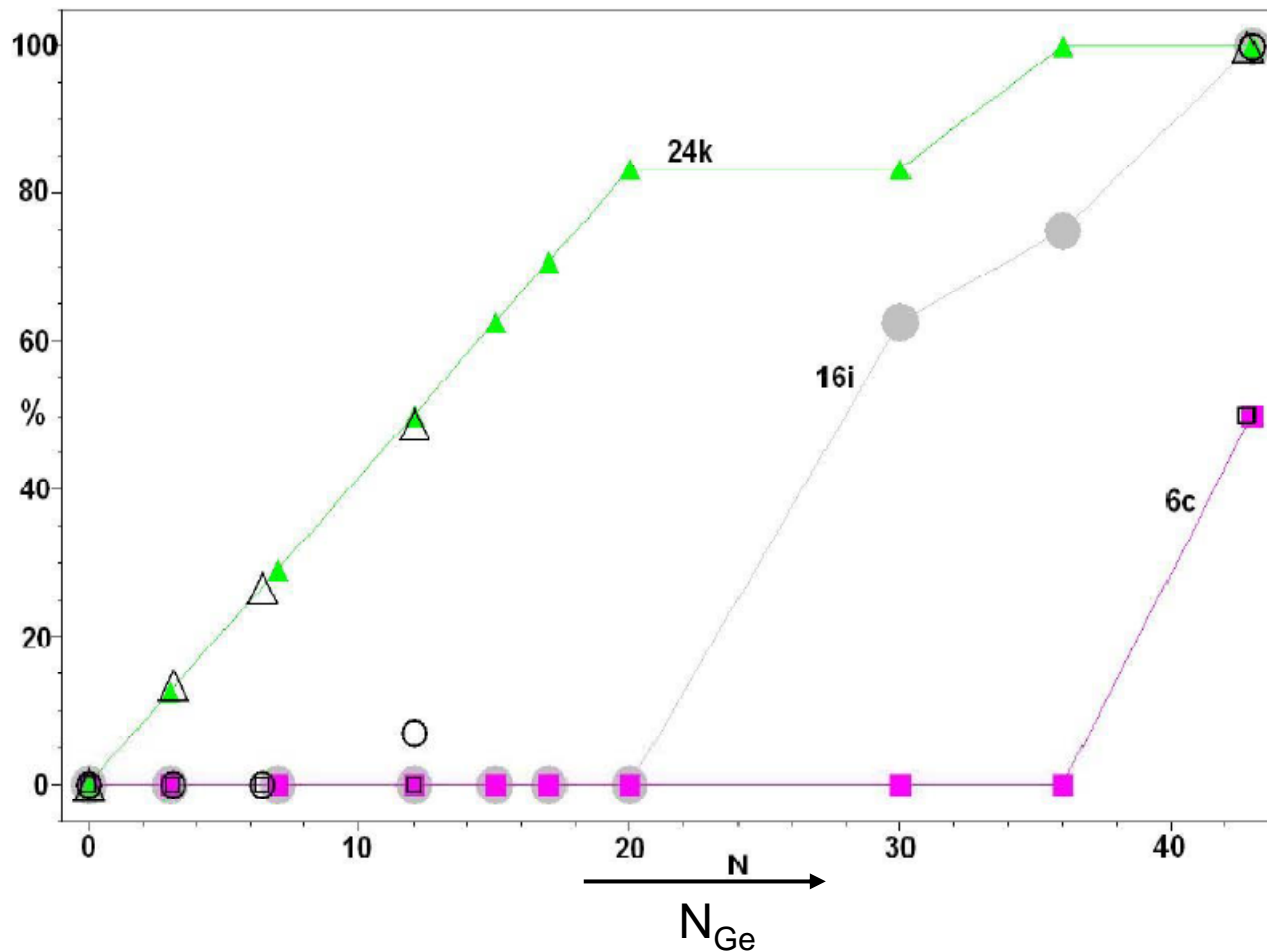
P

Nature of the volume collapse transition ??



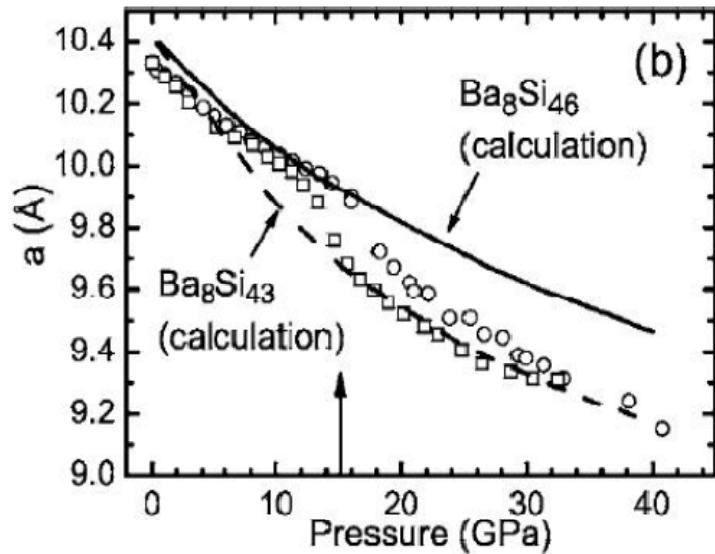
◆ ■ Fukuoka *et al*, J. Solid State Chemistry, **175**, 237 (2003)

● Our results



Occupation of the *Ge* atoms in the different sites as a function of the substitution
 Open symbols: Fukuoka *et al.*, *J. Solid State Chemistry*, **175**, 237 (2003)
 Solid symbols: our results

$\text{Ba}_8\text{Ge}_x\text{Si}_{46-x}$ at high pressure



No collapse in $\text{Ba}_8\text{Si}_{43}$

Understanding the collapse =
Understanding why it is suppressed

