

X-ray emission spectrometer at BL39XU of SPring-8

N. Kawamura

Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute (JASRI), 1-1-1 Kouto, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5198, Japan,
naochan@spring8.or.jp

X-ray emission spectrometer with high efficiency are now developing at BL39XU of SPring-8 to investigate electronic states for functional materials at a viewpoint of basic aspects and their applications. Target materials are mainly bulk/single crystals in strongly correlated electron systems, nanoclusters and thin films in reactive catalyst, and so on. The spectrometer with the scattering plane on a horizontal plane has three towers which can mount a set of five analyser crystals each. The initial operation was started with five analyzer crystals mounted on a tower. An acrylic chamber filled with helium gas is placed on the X-ray paths of sample-to-analyzer and analyzer-to-detector to avoid a decrease of X-ray emission intensity. In near future, a dedicated vacuum chamber will be installed to put the towers and the analyser goniometers into the vacuum instead of the acrylic chamber.

Incident photon energy of 4.92-23 keV with variable polarization (horizontal/vertical linear and circular) is available by a diamond X-ray phase retarder. Emitted photon energy of 4.66-15.87 keV is covered by using Si, Ge, and InSb crystals. Wide energy range can provide us information of electronic states for many intended elements using the X-ray emission spectroscopy.

Recently, study on valence states and chemical states in $3d/5d$ transition metal, $4f$ rare-earth, and uranium compounds using high-energy resolution XAFS measurements in High-Energy Resolution Fluorescence Detection (HERFD) method [1] have been actively investigated by using the spectrometer [2-7]. Polarization/configuration dependence of XES and HERFD-XAFS measurements have been also performed in the spinel-type ferrites, the single crystals of Ce, Pr, Tm, and Yb compounds, and TiO₂ nanosheets [8-11]. In this workshop, recent activities using the spectrometer are presented.

References

- [1] - K. Hämäläinen, D.P. Siddons, J.B. Hastings, and L.E. Berman, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **67**, 2850 (1991).
- [2] - N. Kawamura, N. Kanai, H. Hayashi, Y.H. Matsuda, M. Mizumaki, K. Kuga, S. Nakatsuji, and S. Watanabe, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **86**, 014711 (2017).
- [3] - H. Asakura, N. Kawamura, M. Mizumaki, K. Nitta, K. Ishii, S. Hosokawa, K. Teramura, and T. Tanaka, *J. Anal. At. Spectrom.* **33**, 84 (2018).
- [4] - Y. Hirose, Y. Suzuki, F. Honda, R. Kulkarni, A. Thamizhavel, N. Kawamura, M. Mizumaki, R. Shimokasa, K. Mimura, H. Doto, and R. Settai, *AIP Advances* **8**, 115017 (2018).
- [5] - H. Sato, T. Nagasaki, K. Suekuni, H.I. Tanaka, A. Rousuli, S. Nakamura, N. Kawamura, X. Zheng, T. Fujii, and T. Takabatake, *Rad. Phys. Chem.*, *in press*.
- [6] - R. Shimokasa, N. Kawamura, T. Matsumoto, K. Kawakami, T. Kawabata, G. Isumi, T. Uozumi, A. Mitsuda, H. Wada, M. Mizumaki, and K. Mimura, *Rad. Phys. Chem.*, *in press*.
- [7] - N. Kawamura, Y. Hirose, F. Honda, R. Shimokasa, N. Ishimatsu, M. Mizumaki, S. Kawaguchi, N. Hirao, and K. Mimura, *submitted to JPS Conf. Ser.*
- [8] - N. Kawamura, E. Ikenaga, M. Mizumaki, N. Hiraoka, H. Yanagihara, and H. Maruyama, *J. Electr. Spectrosc. Relat. Phenom.* **220**, 81 (2017).
- [9] - N. Kawamura, *in preparation for publication*.
- [10] - M. Liu, Y. Ishida, Y. Ebina, T. Sasaki, T. Hikima, M. Takata, and T. Aida, *Nature* **517**, 68 (2018).
- [11] - Y. Ishida, *unpublished*.