

2009年9月7日
東大・本郷

放射光基礎講習会

先端研究への活用法：回折・散乱による測定

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高エネルギー加速器研究機構・物質構造科学研究所・
構造物性研究センター

講演概要

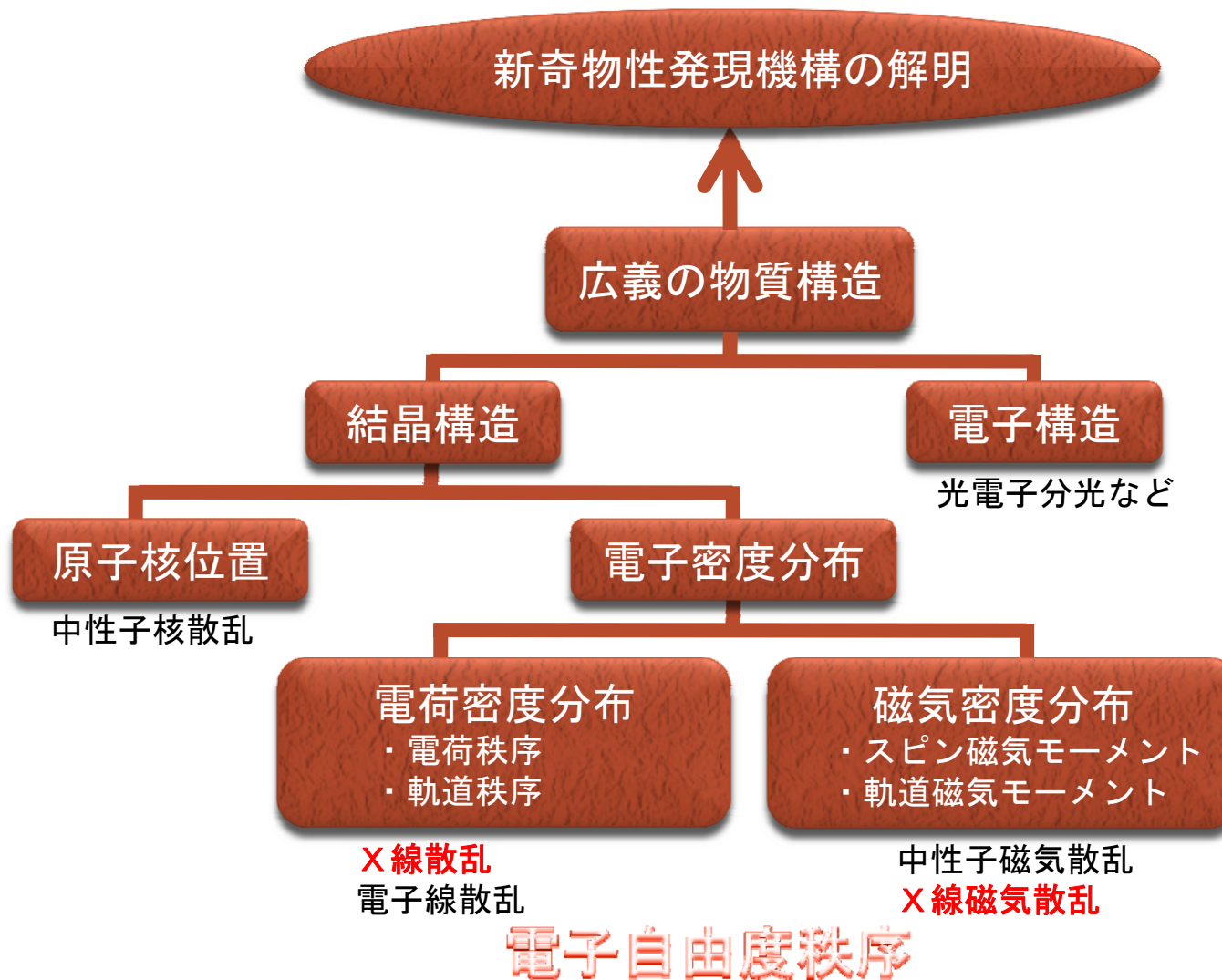
構造物性研究

回折・散乱実験の基礎

電子によるX線の散乱：共鳴X線散乱

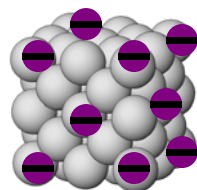
電子自由度（電荷・スピン・軌道）秩序の観測

構造物性研究

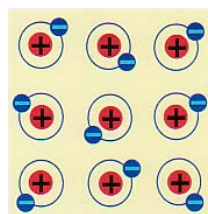


電子の持つ3つの自由度の秩序構造

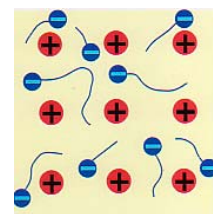
電荷



電荷秩序



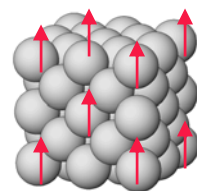
電気が流れない
絶縁体



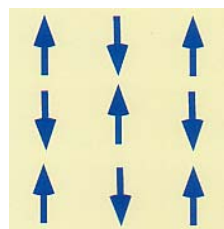
電気が流れる
金属

物質の電気的性質

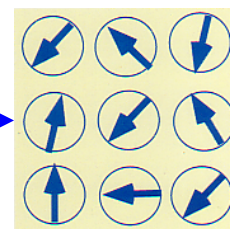
スピン



スピン秩序



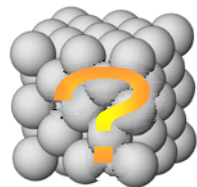
磁石になる
強磁性体・
反強磁性体



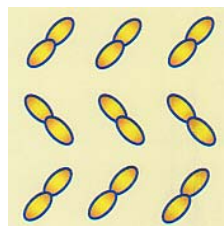
磁石にならない
常磁性体

物質の磁氣的性質

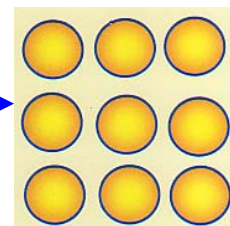
軌道



軌道秩序



強軌道秩序・
反強軌道秩序



軌道無秩序

物質の???

隠れた自由度

原子の中の電子自由度 多極子による理解

電気多極子

$2^{(2l)}$ 極子

(単極子、四極子、 \dots)

磁気多極子

$2^{(2l+1)}$ 極子

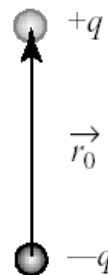
(双極子、八極子、 \dots)



$+q$

単極子

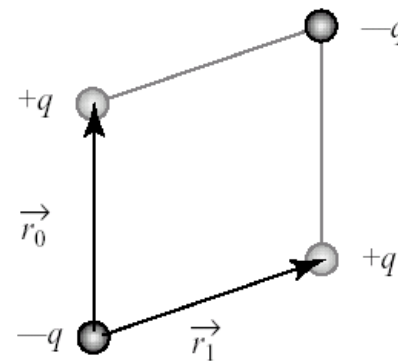
monopole



\vec{r}_0

双極子

dipole



\vec{r}_0

\vec{r}_1

四極子

quadrupole

	電荷	スピン	軌道
ランク	0(スカラー)	1(ベクトル)	2(テンソル)
成分	1	3	5
共役な場	電場	磁場	格子歪み・結晶場
相互作用	クーロン相互作用	双極子相互作用 交換相互作用	Jahn-Teller 相互作用 交換相互作用?
マクロな物性	電気伝導度	磁性	?

電子によるX線の散乱 1

量子化された電磁場中での電子系のハミルトニアン

$$H = \sum_j \frac{1}{2m} \left(p_j - \frac{e}{c} A(r_j) \right)^2 + \sum_{i,j} V(r_{ij}) - \frac{e\hbar}{2mc} \sum_j s_j \cdot \nabla \times A(r_j) \\ - \frac{e\hbar}{2m^2 c^2} \sum_i s_i \cdot E(r_i) \times \left(p_i - \frac{e}{c} A(r_i) \right) + \sum_{k,\lambda} \hbar \omega_k \left(a_{k\lambda}^+ a_{k\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

電場 $E(r) = -\nabla\phi(r) - \frac{1}{c} \dot{A}(r)$

$$H = H_0 + H_R + H'$$

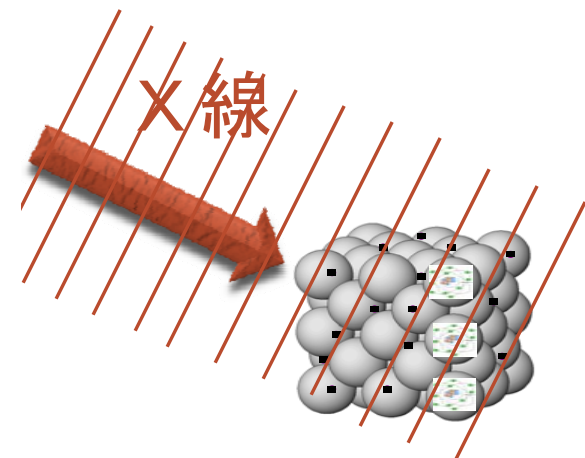
$$H_0 = \sum_j \frac{1}{2m} p_j^2 + \sum_{i,j} V(r_{ij}) + \frac{e\hbar}{2m^2 c^2} \sum_j s_j \cdot (\nabla\phi_j \times p_j)$$

$$H_R = \sum_{k,\lambda} \hbar \omega_k \left(a_{k\lambda}^+ a_{k\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

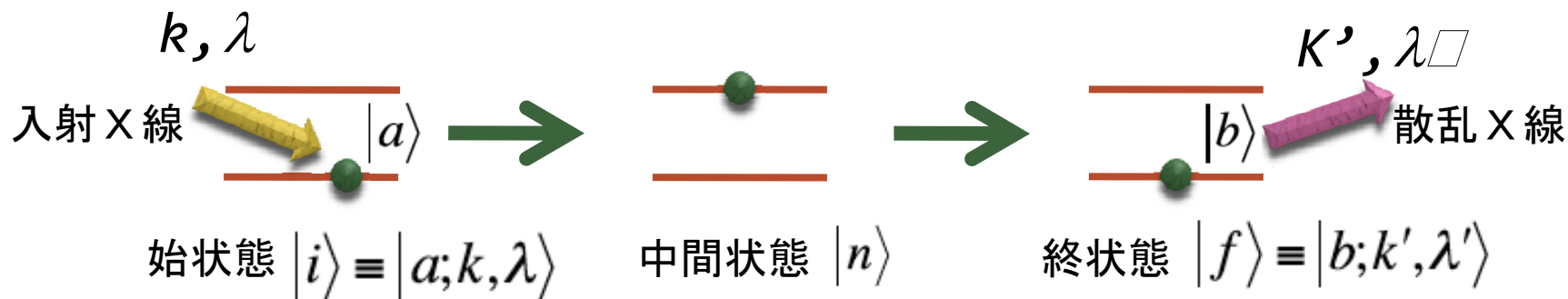
$$H' = \frac{e^2}{2mc^2} \sum_j A^2(r_j) - \frac{e}{mc} \sum_j A(r_j) \cdot p_j - \frac{e\hbar}{mc} \sum_j s_j \cdot [\nabla \times A(r_j)]$$

$$- \frac{e^2 \hbar}{2m^2 c^4} \sum_j s_j \cdot [\dot{A}(r_j) \times A(r_j)]$$

$$\equiv H'_1 + H'_2 + H'_3 + H'_4$$



電子によるX線の散乱 2



この状態間の単位時間あたりの遷移確率 w はフェルミの黄金則より

$$w = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \left| \langle f | H' | i \rangle + \sum_n \frac{\langle f | H' | n \rangle \langle n | H' | i \rangle}{E_i - E_n} \right|^2 \delta(E_i - E_f) \quad E_i = E_a + \hbar\omega_k, \quad E_f = E_b + \hbar\omega_{k'}$$

散乱断面積は、遷移確率 w と終状態の状態密度 $\rho(E_f)$ を用いて

$$\left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE} \right) = \frac{w \cdot \rho(E_f)}{I_0},$$

$$\rho(E_f) = \frac{V \cdot \omega_k^2}{(2\pi)^3 \hbar c^3}, \quad I_0 = \frac{c}{V} \quad : \text{入射X線の光子密度}$$

電子によるX線の散乱 3

断面積は, $(\hbar\omega/mc^2)^2$ までのオーダーで

$$\left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE} \right)_{\substack{a \rightarrow b \\ k \rightarrow k' \\ \lambda \rightarrow \lambda'}} = \left(\frac{e^2}{mc^2} \right)^2 \left[\left\langle b \left| \sum_j e^{iK \cdot r_j} \right| a \right\rangle \varepsilon' \cdot \varepsilon - i \frac{\hbar\omega}{mc^2} \left\langle b \left| \sum_j e^{iK \cdot r_j} \cdot s_j \right| a \right\rangle \varepsilon' \times \varepsilon \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\hbar^2}{m} \sum_{c,i,j} \left\{ \frac{\left\langle b \left| \left(\frac{\varepsilon' \cdot p_i}{\hbar} - i(k' \times \varepsilon') \cdot s_i \right) e^{-k' \cdot r_i} \right| c \right\rangle \left\langle c \left| \left(\frac{\varepsilon \cdot p_j}{\hbar} + i(k \times \varepsilon) \cdot s_j \right) e^{ik \cdot r_j} \right| a \right\rangle}{E_a - E_c + \hbar\omega_k - i\Gamma_c/2} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \frac{\left\langle b \left| \left(\frac{\varepsilon' \cdot p_j}{\hbar} + i(k \times \varepsilon) \cdot s_j \right) e^{ik \cdot r_j} \right| c \right\rangle \left\langle c \left| \left(\frac{\varepsilon' \cdot p_i}{\hbar} - i(k' \times \varepsilon') \cdot s_i \right) e^{-ik' \cdot r_i} \right| a \right\rangle}{E_a - E_c - \hbar\omega_{k'}} \right\} \right] \\ \times \delta(E_a - E_b + \hbar\omega_k - \hbar\omega_{k'})$$

$$\varepsilon \equiv \varepsilon_{k\lambda}, \quad \varepsilon' \equiv \varepsilon_{k'\lambda'}^*, \quad K = k - k'$$

$\sum_j e^{iK \cdot r_j}$ は電子密度のフーリエ変換

$|c\rangle$ は電子系の中間励起状態

Γ_c は中間励起状態の寿命の逆数

$\sum_j e^{iK \cdot r_j} \cdot s_j$ はスピン密度のフーリエ変換

電子によるX線の散乱 4

X線の散乱振幅：原子散乱因子

Atomic Scattering Factor f

$$f = \underbrace{f_{0e}}_{\text{非共鳴散乱振幅}} + \underbrace{if_{0m}}_{\text{電気双極子遷移E1}} + \underbrace{f'_e + if''_e}_{\text{電気四極子遷移E2}} + \underbrace{f'_m + if''_m}_{\text{磁気双極子遷移M1}}$$

非共鳴散乱振幅

電気双極子遷移E1

磁気双極子遷移M1

電気四極子遷移E2

による共鳴散乱振幅

による共鳴散乱振幅

→ 小さい

(E1-E2遷移も含む)

非共鳴X線散乱 $\hbar\omega_k \neq E_c - E_a$: 非共鳴条件

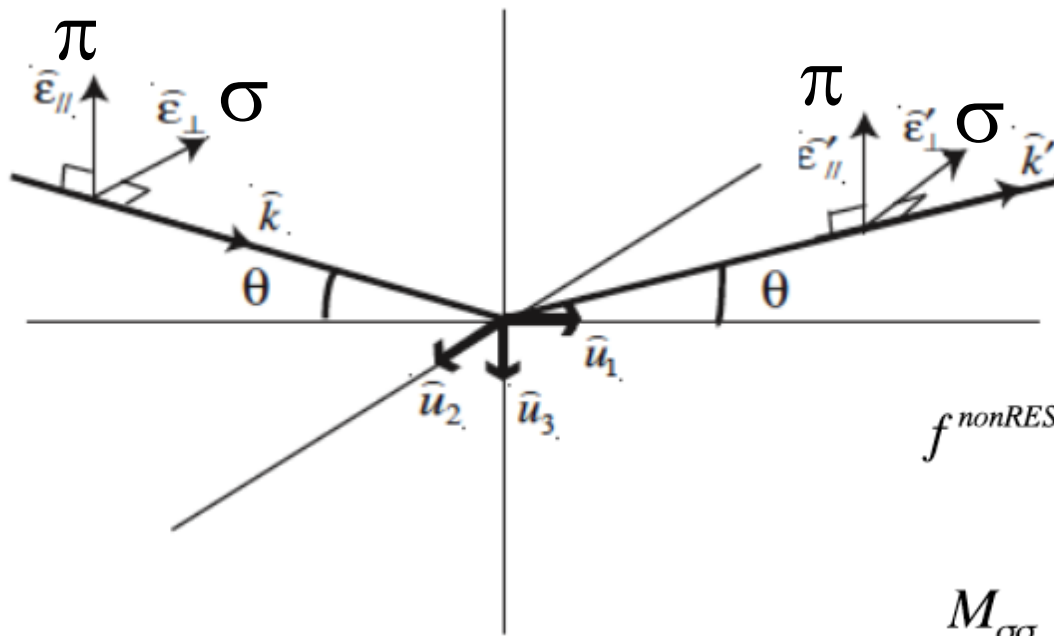
$$\left(\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE} \right)_{\substack{a \rightarrow b \\ k \rightarrow k' \\ \lambda \rightarrow \lambda'}} = \left(\frac{e^2}{mc^2} \right)^2 \left| \left\langle b \left| \sum_j e^{iK \cdot r_j} \right| a \right\rangle \varepsilon' \cdot \varepsilon - i \frac{\hbar\omega}{mc^2} \left\langle b \left| \sum_j e^{iK \cdot r_j} \left(i \frac{K \times p_j}{\hbar k^2} \cdot A + s_j \cdot B \right) \right| a \right\rangle \right|^2$$

$\times \delta(E_a - E_b + \hbar\omega_k - \hbar\omega_{k'})$ 磁気モーメント密度のフーリエ変換

$$A = \varepsilon' \times \varepsilon$$

$$B = \varepsilon' \times \varepsilon + (k' \times \varepsilon')(k' \cdot \varepsilon) - (k \times \varepsilon)(k \cdot \varepsilon') - (k' \times \varepsilon') \times (k \times \varepsilon)$$

非共鳴 X 線磁気散乱



軌道磁気モーメントと
スピン磁気モーメントの分離
(L-S分離) が可能

ここで,

$$f^{nonRES} = -i \frac{\hbar\omega}{mc^2} \begin{bmatrix} M_{\sigma\sigma} & M_{\pi\sigma} \\ M_{\sigma\pi} & M_{\pi\pi} \end{bmatrix}$$

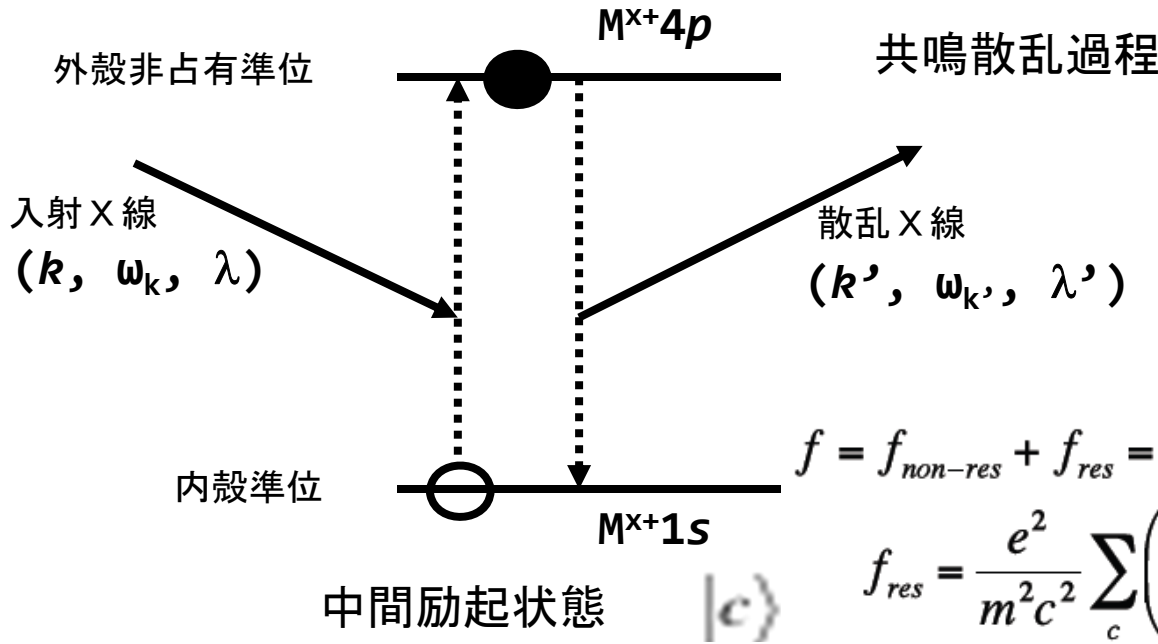
$$M_{\sigma\sigma} = S_2 \sin 2\theta$$

$$M_{\pi\sigma} = -2 \sin^2 \theta [(L_1 + S_1) \cos \theta - S_3 \sin \theta]$$

$$M_{\sigma\pi} = 2 \sin^2 \theta [(L_1 + S_1) \cos \theta + S_3 \sin \theta]$$

$$M_{\pi\pi} = \sin 2\theta [2L_2 \sin^2 \theta + S_2]$$

共鳴 X 線散乱



$\hbar\omega_k \approx E_c - E_a$: 共鳴の条件

電流密度演算子

$$J(k) = \sum_j e^{ik \cdot r_j} (p_j - i\hbar k \times s_j)$$

を使って

$$f = f_{non-res} + f_{res} = f_0 + if_m + f_{res}$$

$$f_{res} = \frac{e^2}{m^2 c^2} \sum_c \left(\frac{E_a - E_c}{\hbar\omega} \right) \frac{\langle a | \epsilon' \cdot J^+(k') | c \rangle \langle c | \epsilon \cdot J(k) | a \rangle}{E_a - E_c + \hbar\omega - i\Gamma_c/2}$$

$e^{ik \cdot r} \approx 1 + ik \cdot r$ と近似することにより

$$f_{res}^{(E)} = -\frac{e^2}{mc^2} \sum_c \frac{m\omega_{ca}^3}{\omega} \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \epsilon'_\alpha \epsilon_\beta \sum_{\gamma, \delta} \frac{\langle a | R_\alpha - \frac{1}{2} i Q_{\alpha\gamma} k'_\gamma | c \rangle \langle c | R_\beta + \frac{1}{2} i Q_{\beta\delta} k_\delta | a \rangle}{\hbar\omega - \hbar\omega_{ca} - i\Gamma_c/2}$$

電気双極子 (E1), 電気四極子 (E2) 演算子

$$R_\alpha = \sum_j r_{j\alpha} \quad , \quad Q_{\alpha\gamma} = \sum_j r_{j\alpha} r_{j\gamma}$$

E1遷移, E2遷移, E1-E2遷移
が一般には現れる。

ここで, $\hbar\omega_{ca} = E_c - E_a$, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ は直交座標 x, y, z を表している。

共鳴×線散乱—電気双極子による散乱—

$$f_{res}^{(E1)} = -\frac{e^2}{mc^2} \sum_c \frac{m\omega_{ca}}{\omega} \sum_{\alpha,\beta} \epsilon'_\alpha \epsilon_\beta f_{\alpha\beta} \quad \text{電気双極子(E1)遷移による共鳴散乱振幅}$$

$$f_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\langle a | R_\alpha | c \rangle \langle c | R_\beta | a \rangle}{\hbar\omega - \hbar\omega_{ca} - i\Gamma_c/2} \quad f_{\alpha\beta} \text{ は } 3 \times 3 \text{ の行列で表されるランク 2 のテンソル}$$

等方的対角成分 $f_{\alpha\beta}^{(i)}$, 反対称的非対角成分 $f_{\alpha\beta}^{(a)}$, 対称的成分 $f_{\alpha\beta}^{(s)}$

電気単極子（電荷），磁気双極子（スピン），電気四極子（軌道）からの寄与

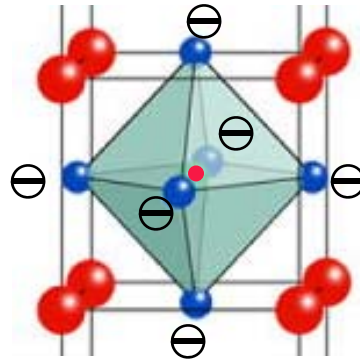
$$f_{res}^{(E1)} = f_{\alpha\beta}^{(i)} + f_{\alpha\beta}^{(a)} + f_{\alpha\beta}^{(s)} = d_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - d_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & u_z & -u_y \\ -u_z & 0 & u_x \\ u_y & -u_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ d_2 \begin{pmatrix} u_x^2 - 1/3 & u_x u_y & u_x u_z \\ u_y u_x & u_y^2 - 1/3 & u_y u_z \\ u_z u_x & u_z u_y & u_z^2 - 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

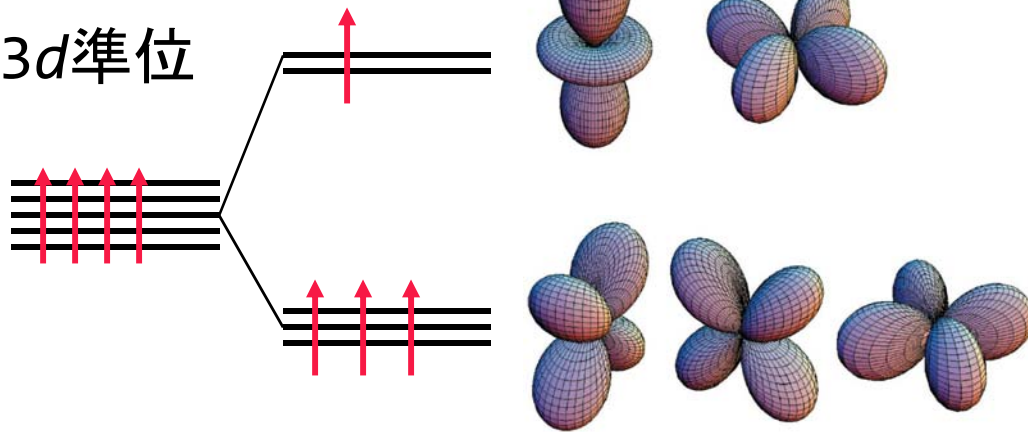
磁気秩序や軌道秩序により原子がある軸のまわりに異方的になったと仮定して，その主軸方向の単位ベクトルを $u = (u_x u_y u_z)$ とする。

Mn酸化物における軌道自由度の秩序

Mn³⁺イオンの
エネルギー準位

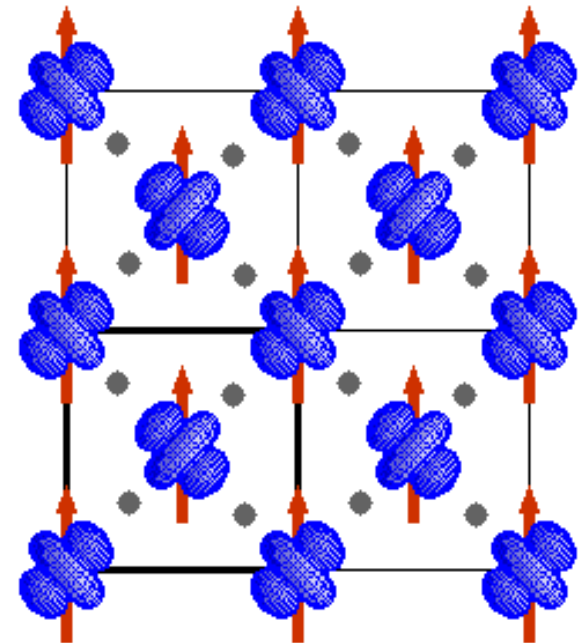


3d準位



立方対称な結晶場中での電子準位

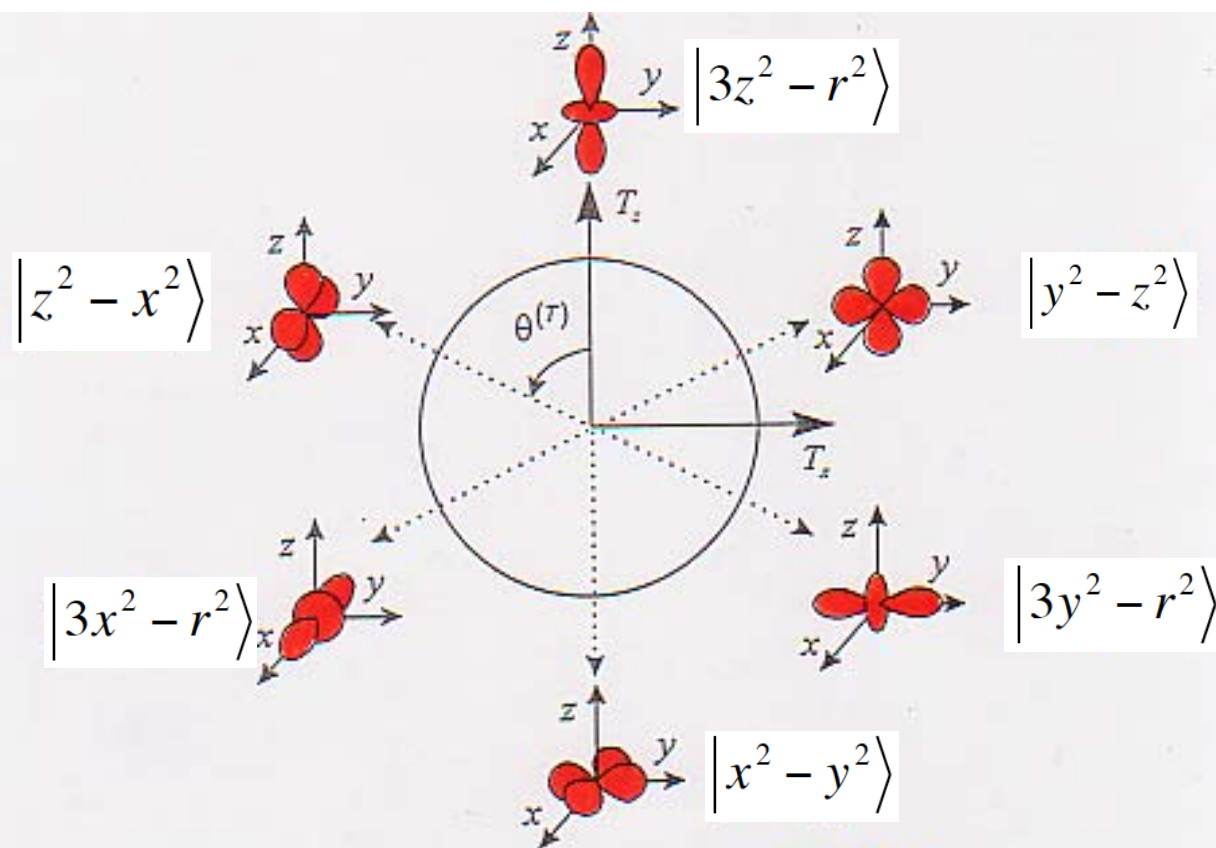
LaMnO₃における
Mn³⁺イオンの
軌道とスピンの秩序



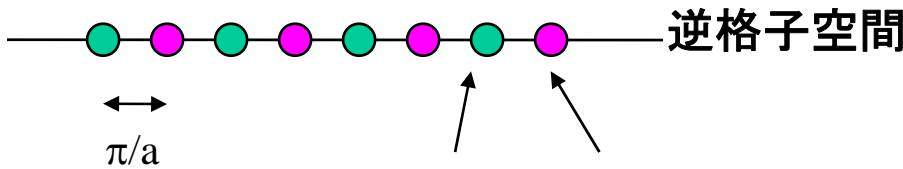
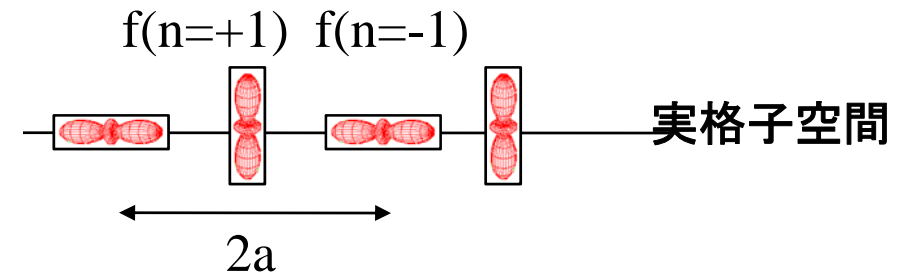
e_g 電子における軌道自由度の擬スピン表示

擬スピン表示

擬スピンと
軌道の関係



軌道秩序の観測



● 基本反射

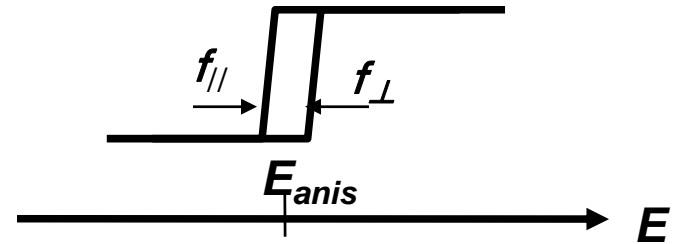
● 超格子反射

$$F = f_{\parallel} + f_{\perp} \quad f_{\perp} - f_{\parallel}$$

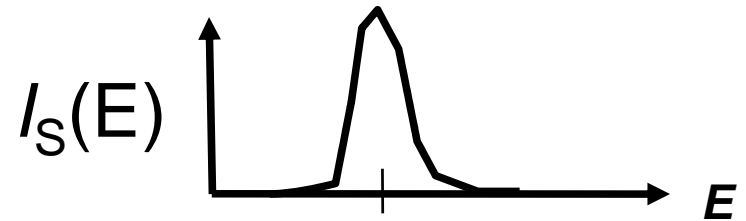
Element Specific

$$\hat{f}(n = +1) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{\perp} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f_{\parallel} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f_{\perp} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{f}(n = -1) = \begin{pmatrix} f_{\parallel} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f_{\perp} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f_{\perp} \end{pmatrix}$$



異方性 $E_{anis} \rightarrow$ 軌道秩序変数

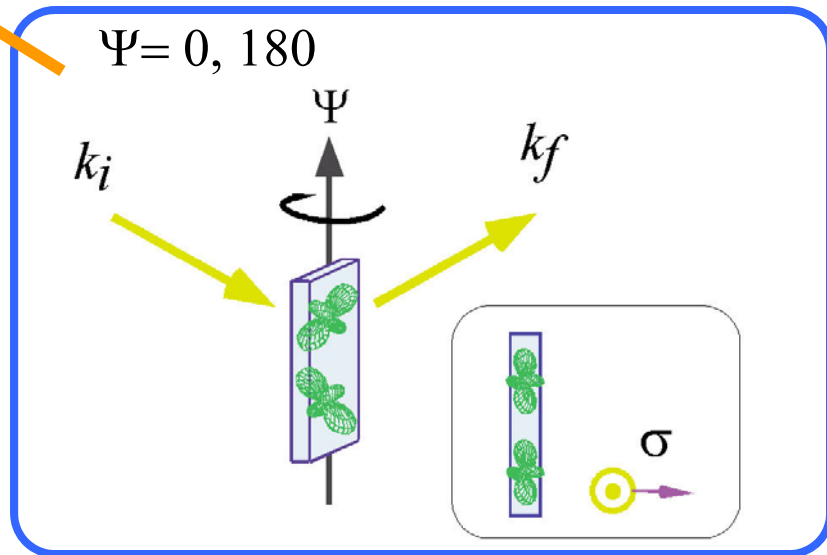
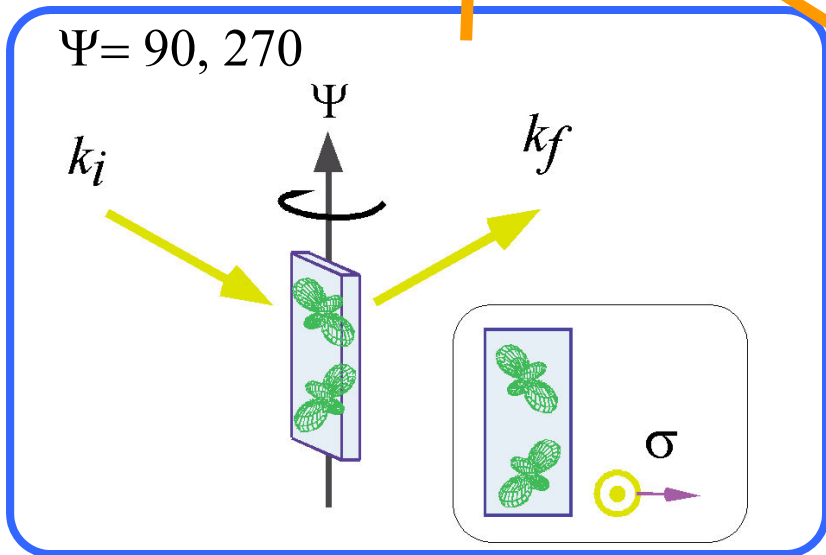
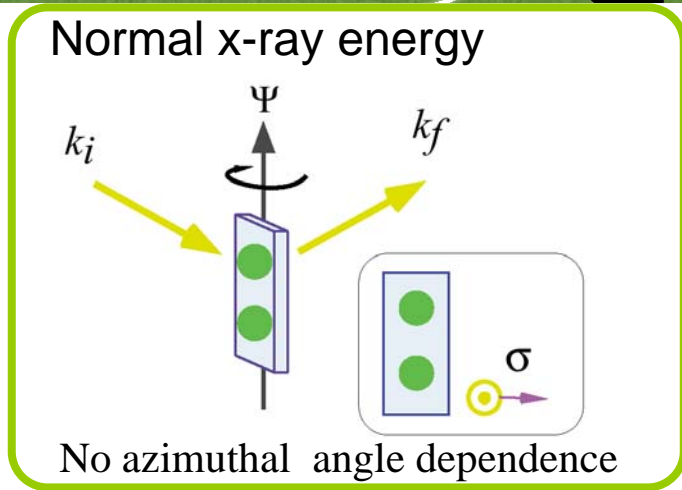
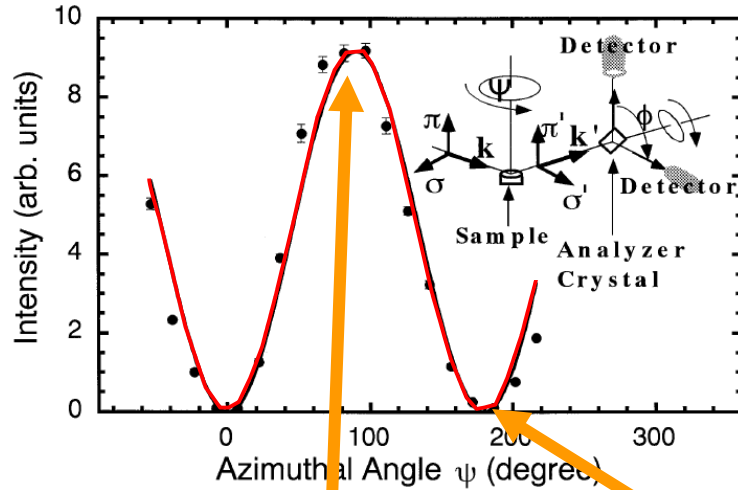


Diffraction + Spectroscopy

共鳴散乱強度のアジマス角依存性

Near absorption energy

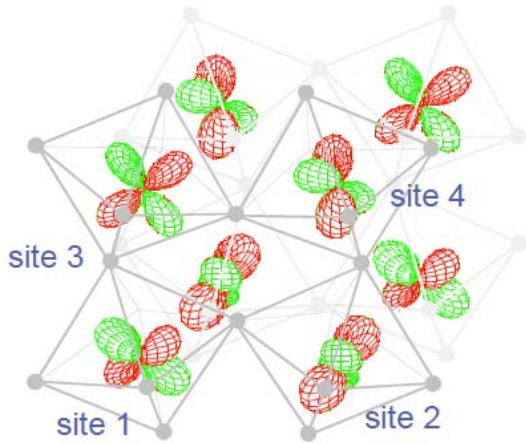
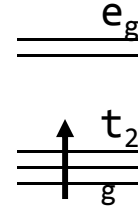
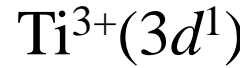
LaMnO₃



軌道秩序パターンを調べる1

3d t_{2g} electron system

Small Jahn-Teller Distortion



Theory
NMR
PND
SXLD

$\langle \text{site } 1 \sim 4 \rangle$

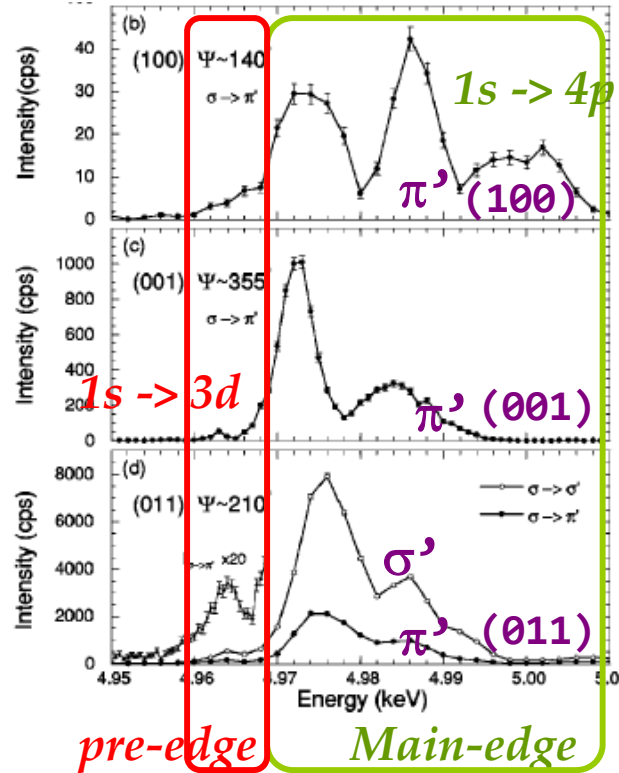
$c_1 d_{zx} - c_2 d_{xy}$

$c_1 d_{yz} + c_2 d_{xy}$

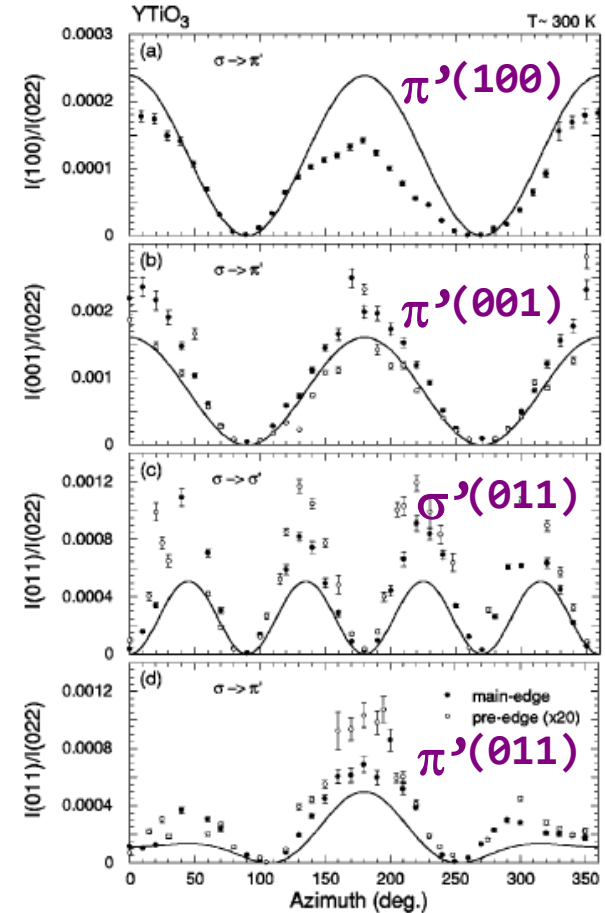
$c_1 d_{zx} + c_2 d_{xy}$

$c_1 d_{yz} - c_2 d_{xy}$

$c_1, c_2 \sim 0.6-0.8$



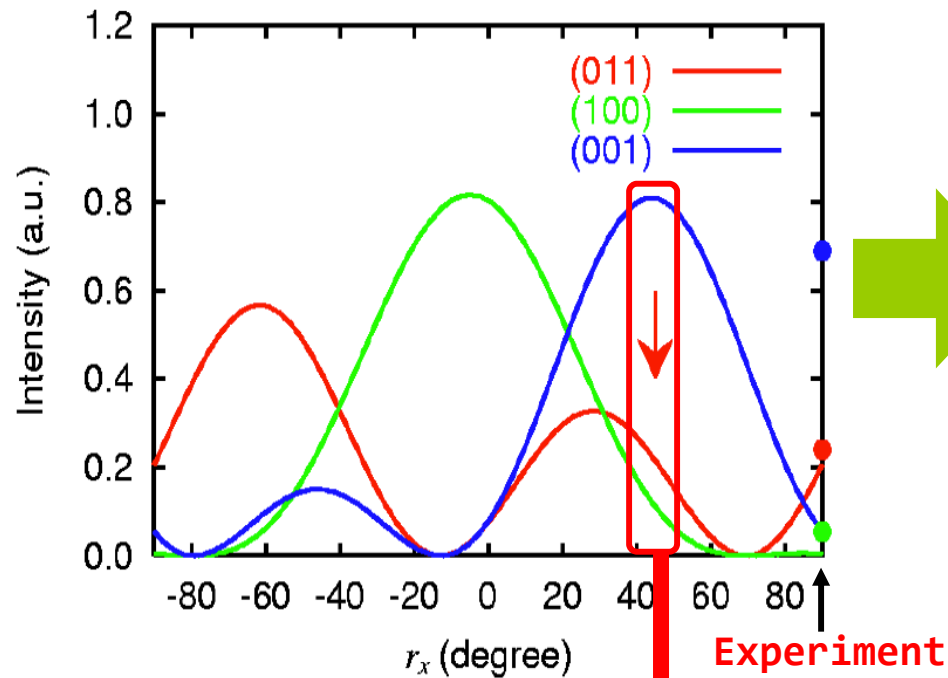
Energy Dependence of RXS



Azimuthal angle and
Polarization dependence
of RXS

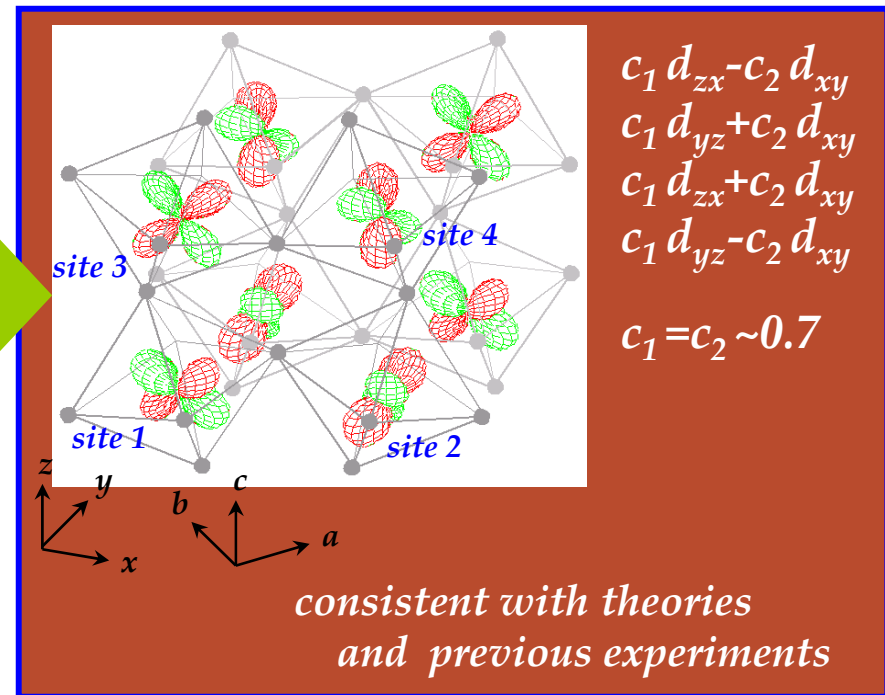
軌道秩序パターンを調べる2

r_x dependence of RXS intensity



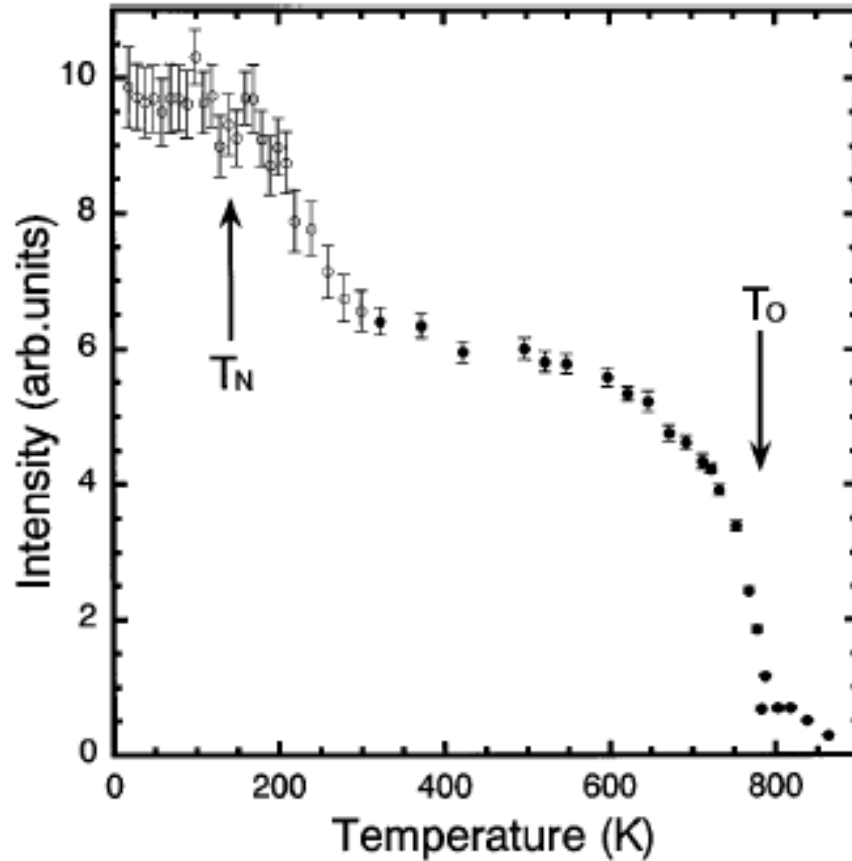
$r_x \sim 45^\circ$

Wave function of ordered orbital



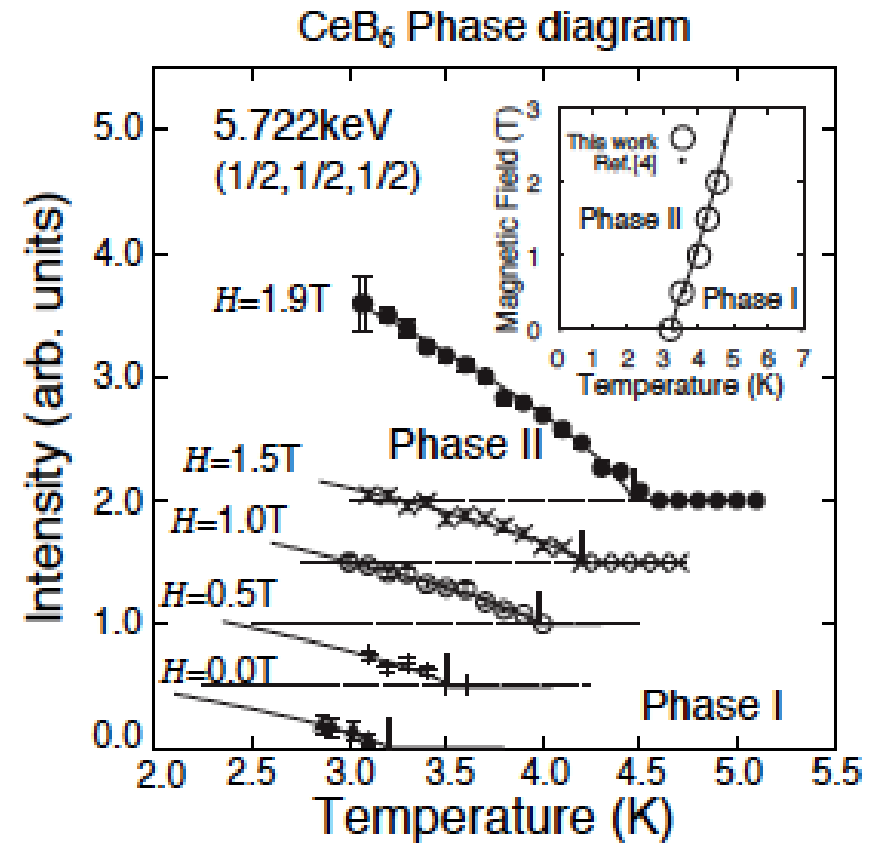
\rightarrow *p-d Coulomb mechanism*

秩序変数の温度依存性を調べる



LaMnO₃

Y. Murakami, et al., PRL 81, 582 (1998).



CeB₆

N. Nakao, et al., JPSJ 70, 1857 (2001).

Resonant X-ray Scattering from Various Compounds

Ordering States of *3d*, *4d*, *5d* orbitals (transition metal compounds)

4f orbitals (rare earth compounds)

5f orbitals (actinoid compounds)

	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8	1B	2B	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	0		
1	H															He		
2	Li	Be									B	C	N	O	F	Ne		
3	Na	Mg									Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar		
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
6	Cs	Ba	L	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
7	Fr	Ra	A															
			L	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
			A	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

K-edge ($1s \rightarrow 4p$): Indirect
4.5 keV ~ 9.7 keV: **Hard**

L-edge ($2p \rightarrow 3d$): **Direct**
0.4 keV ~ 1.0 keV: **Soft**

K-edge ($1s \rightarrow 5p$): Indirect
17 keV ~ 27 keV: **Hard**

L-edge ($2p \rightarrow 4d$): **Direct**
2.1 keV ~ 3.7 keV

L-edge ($2p \rightarrow 5d$): **Direct**
9.6 keV ~ 14 keV: **Hard**

M-edge ($3d \rightarrow 5f$): **Direct**
3.6 keV ~ 4.0 keV

L-edge ($2p \rightarrow 5d$): Indirect
5.5 keV ~ 10 keV: **Hard**

M-edge ($3d \rightarrow 4f$): **Direct**
0.8 keV ~ 1.6 keV: **Soft**

電子自由度秩序構造と物性

External Field

Magnetic, Field
Electric, Field

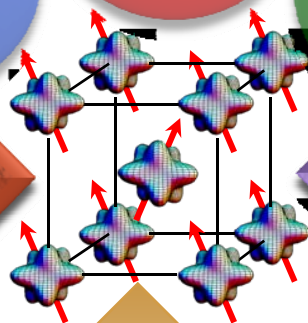
Spin

Charge

Orbital

External Force

Pressure,
Temperature,
etc.

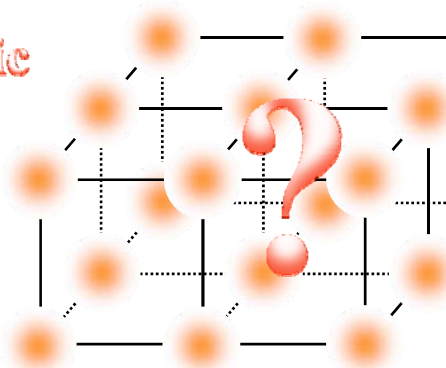


Phase Transition
-Symmetry Breaking-

Competing Phases
near the phase boundary

Giant Response of
Electronic and Magnetic
Properties

A new phase emerges
under extreme conditions



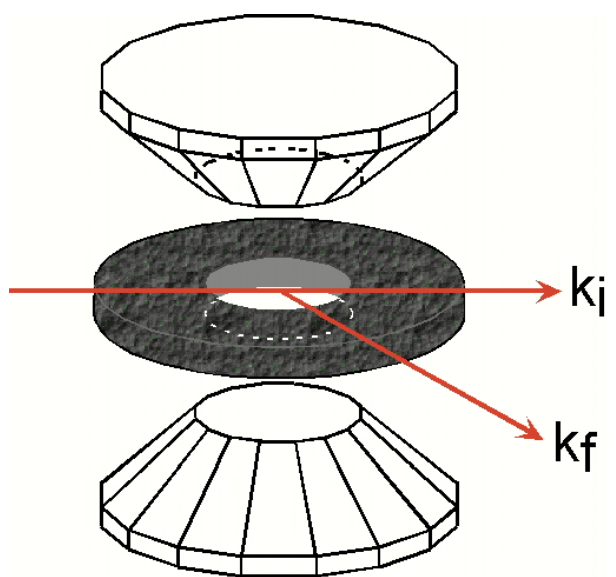
Electric multipole
 $2^{(2l)}$ pole (Monopole, Dipole, Quadrupole, ...)

Magnetic multipole
 $2^{(2l+1)}$ pole (Dipole, Octapole, ...)

	Monopole (Charge)	Dipole (Spin)	Quadrupole (Orbital)
Rank	0 (Scalar)	1 (Vector)	2 (Tensor)
Number of Elements	1	3	5
Conjugate Field	Electric	Magnetic	Lattice Distortion Crystal Field
Interaction	Coulomb	Dipole Exchange	Jahn-Teller Exchange

極限条件下でのX線回折・散乱

高圧力下



ダイヤモンドアンビルセル
+
ベリリウムガスケット

共鳴X線散乱 $P < 10 \text{ Gpa}$

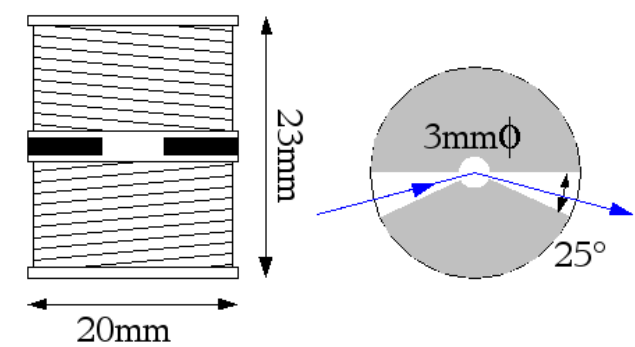
大和田 (原子力機構)

強磁場下

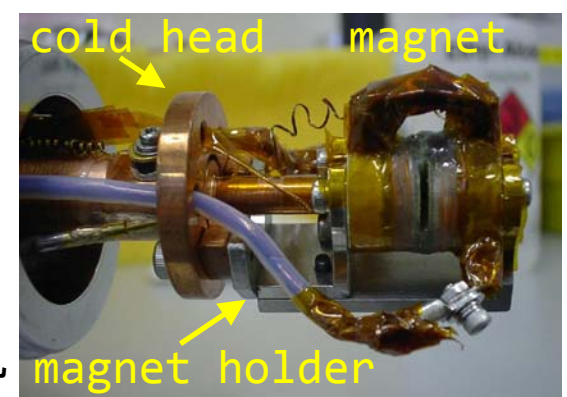
超伝導磁石 $H = 8 \text{ T}$ + 回折計

より強い磁場
パルス磁場

松田・野尻
(東北大金研)
稲見
(原子力機構)



非共鳴X線散乱

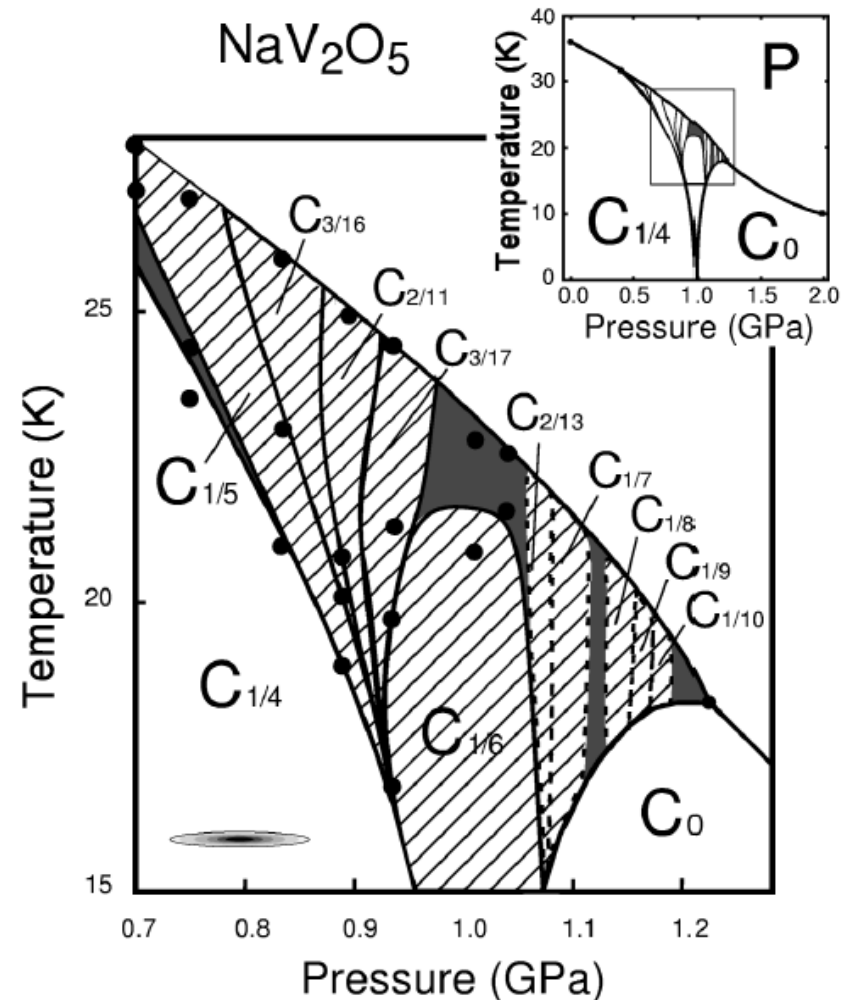
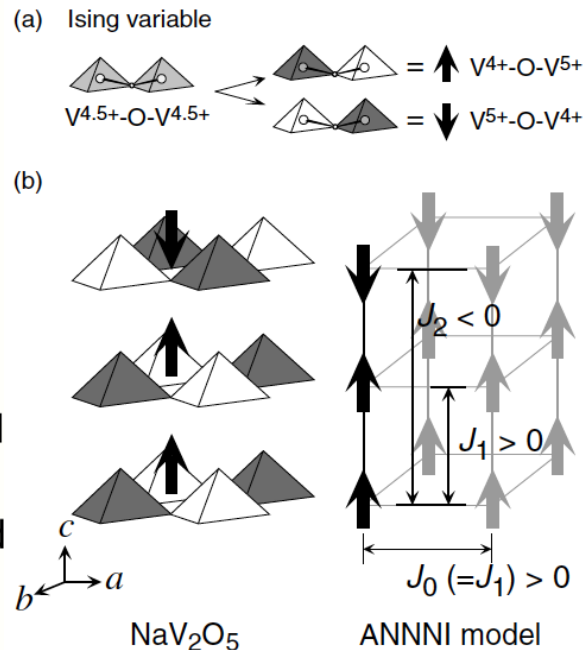
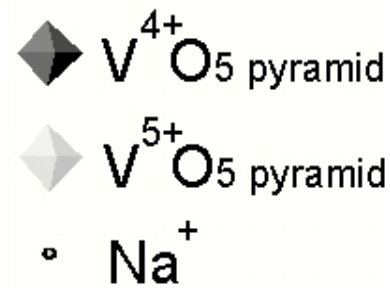
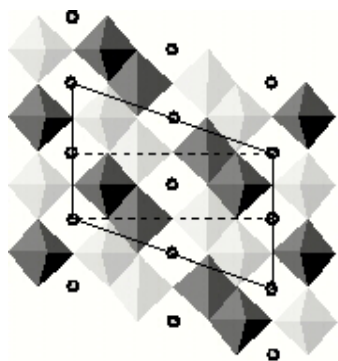


$H < 33\text{T}, T > 10\text{K}$

Charge Ordering of NaV_2O_5

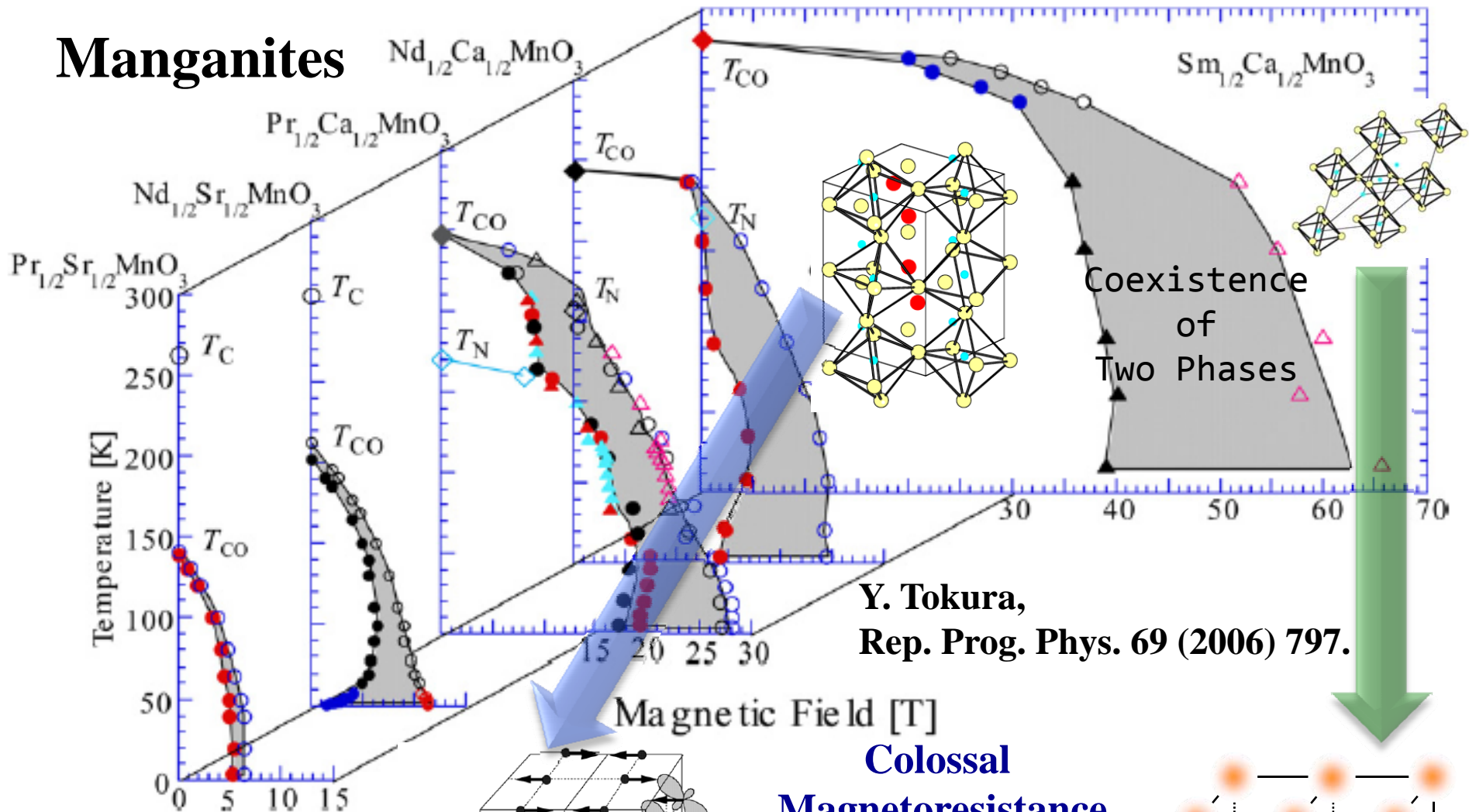
Spin-Peierls-like phase transition

Devil's Staircase-type Phases
under High Pressure



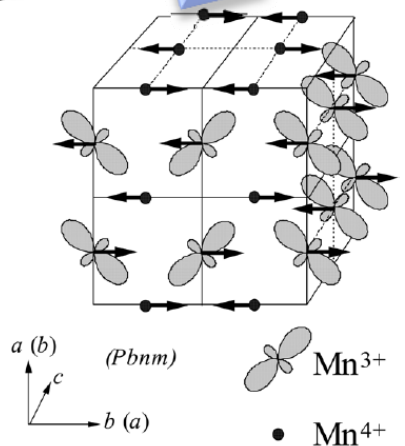
K. Ohwada *et al.* PRL. 87 (2001) 086402, PRL 94 (2005) 106401.

Manganites



Y. Tokura,
Rep. Prog. Phys. 69 (2006) 797.

Charge and
Orbital Ordering,
Insulator,
Antiferromagnet



Colossal
Magnetoresistance
(CMR)

Charge and Orbital Disorder,
Metal, Ferromagnet

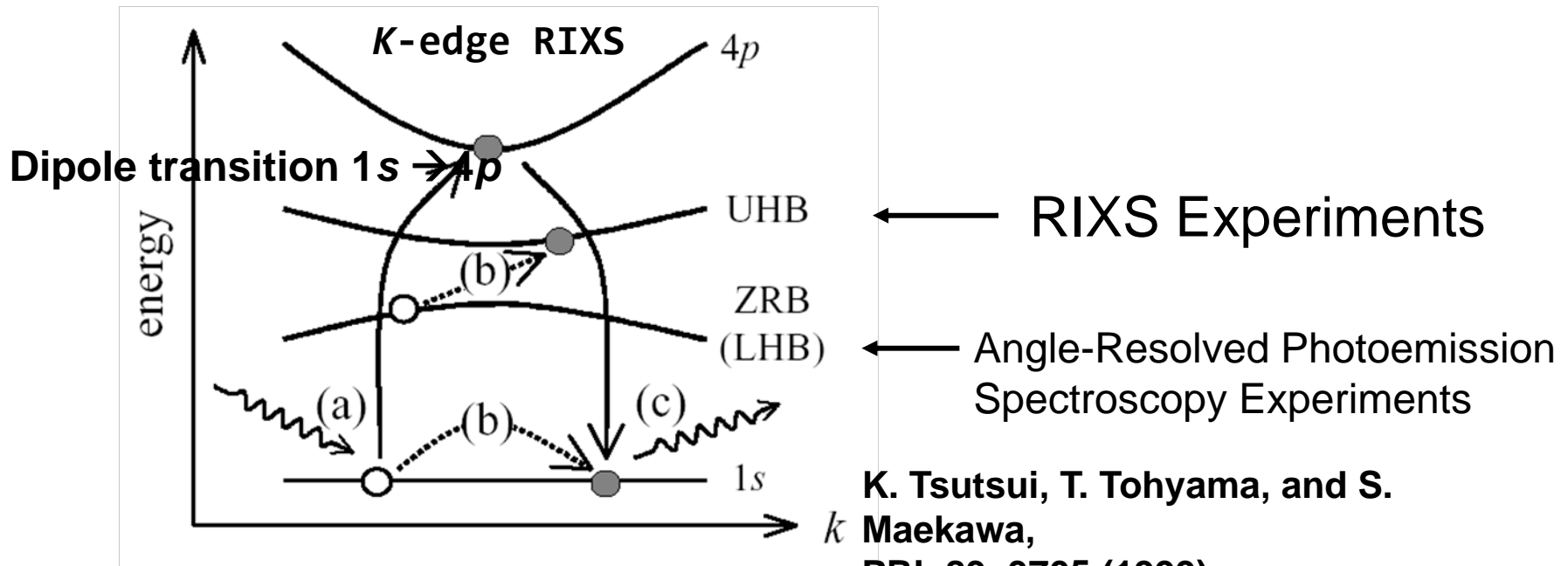
共鳴非彈性X線散乱

The RIXS is a powerful technique to obtain information on the momentum dependence of the elementary excitations.

Ex. Charge Transfer excitation

d-d excitation

between the transition metal and oxygen on the transition metal site

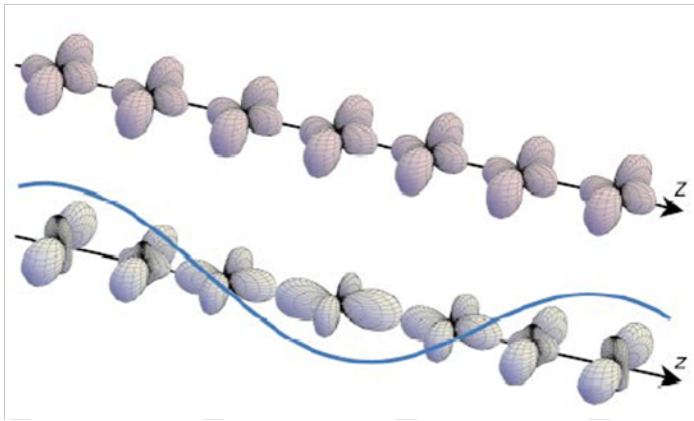


K. Tsutsui, T. Tohyama, and S. Maekawa, PRL 83, 3705 (1999).

Schematic view of RIXS process in the case of the cuprate

軌道波励起の観測

Collective Orbital Excitation

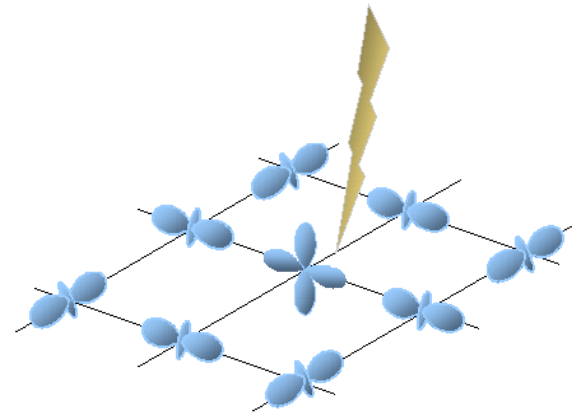


E. Saitoh, Nature 410, 180 (2001)

Orbital Wave
cf. Spin Wave

in magnetically ordered systems

Individual Orbital Excitation

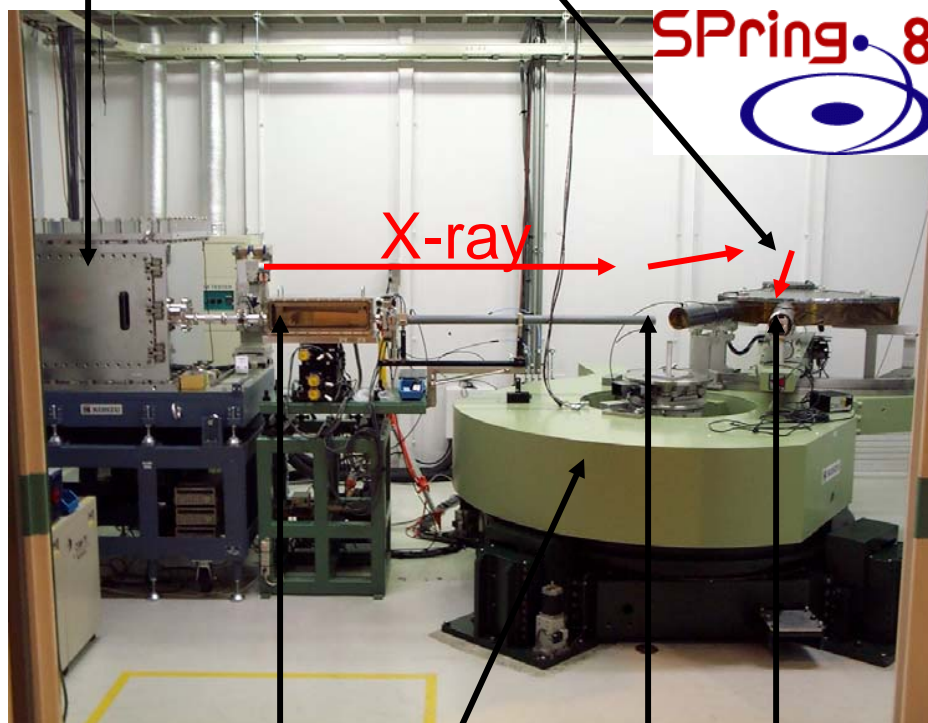


by S. Ishihara & S. Maekawa

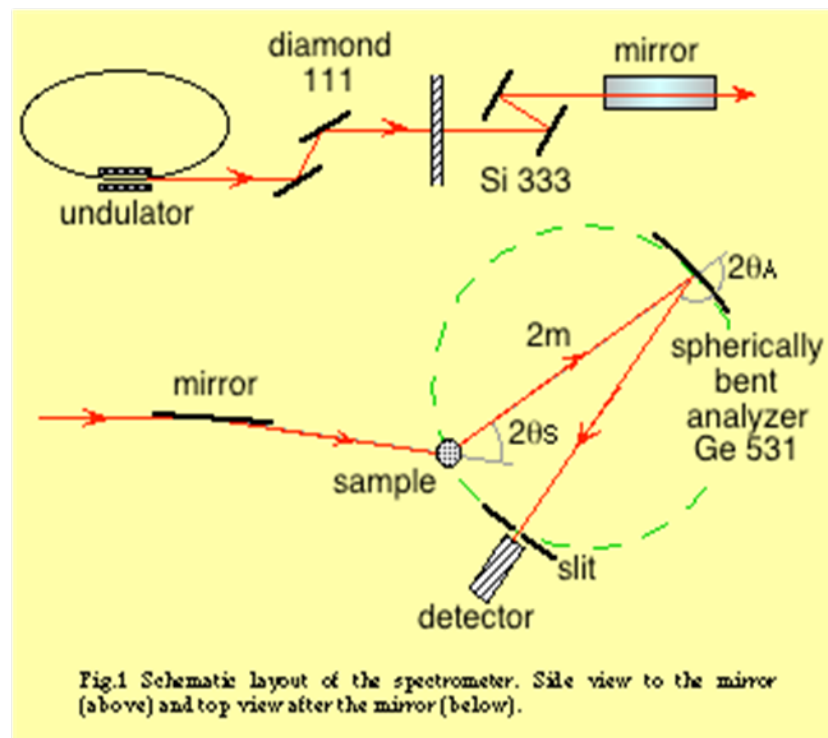
Particle-hole Excitation
cf. Stoner Excitation

共鳴非弾性X線散乱装置

Monochromator
Si(333) Analyzer
BL11XU

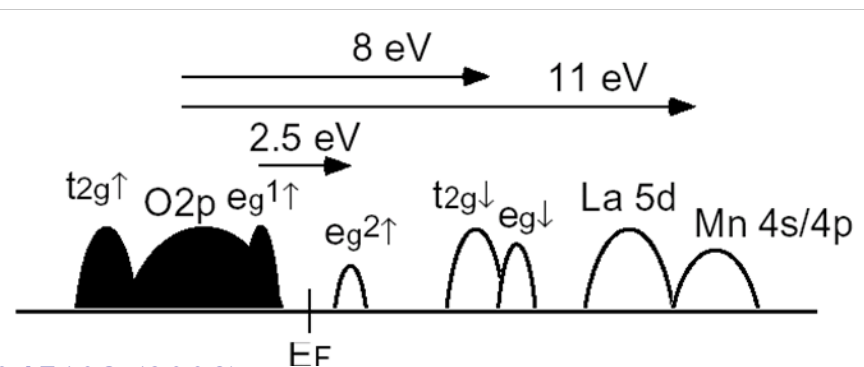
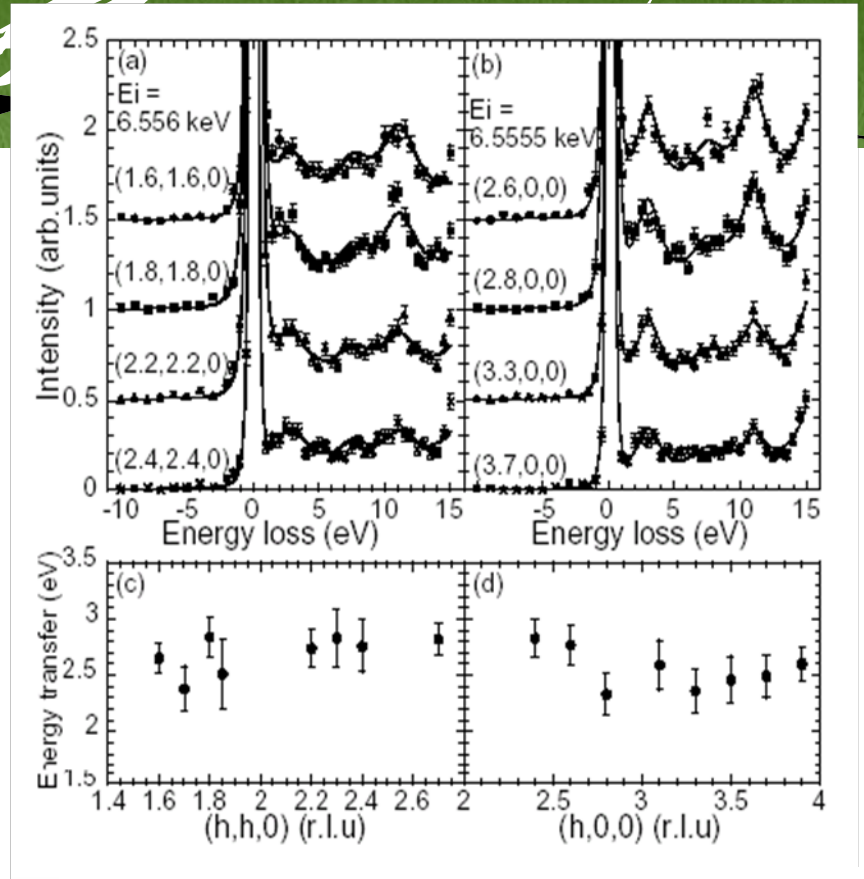
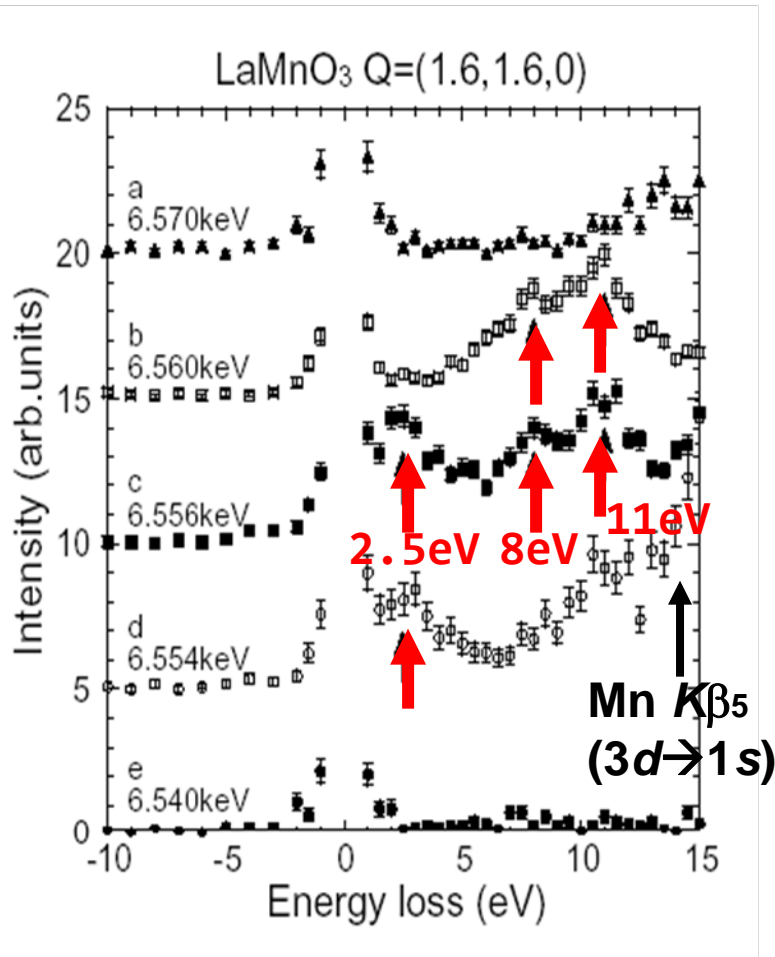


Mirror
Spectrometer
Sample
Detector



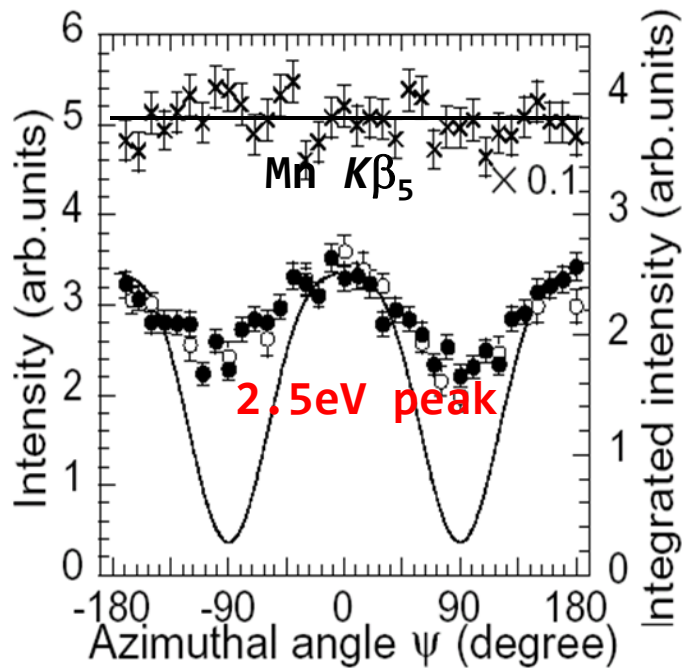
Normal Resolution: 500 meV
High Resolution : 130 meV FWHM

Electronic Excitations in LaMnO_3 Observed by RIXS

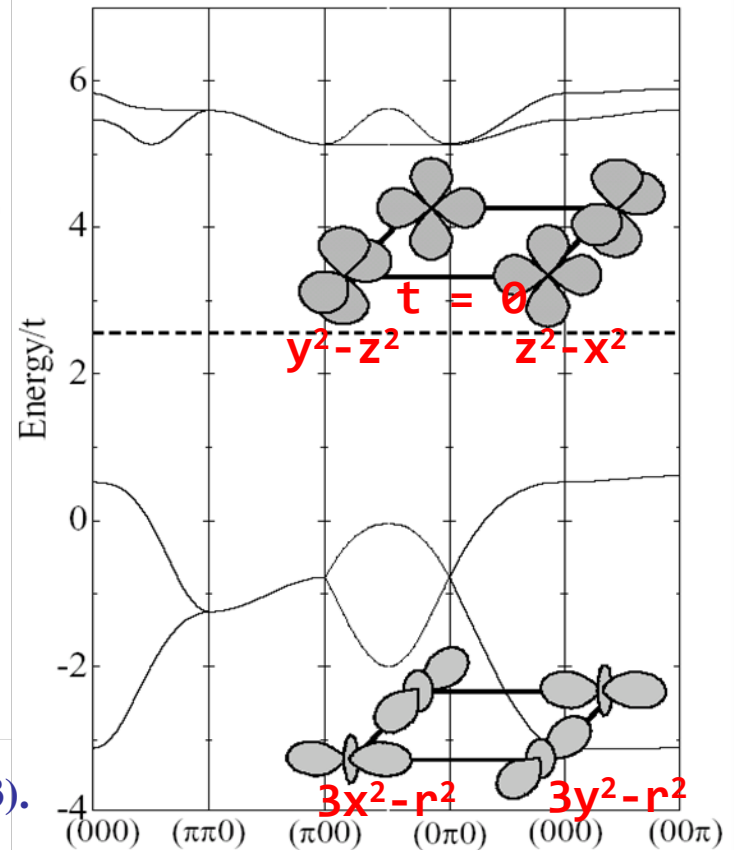
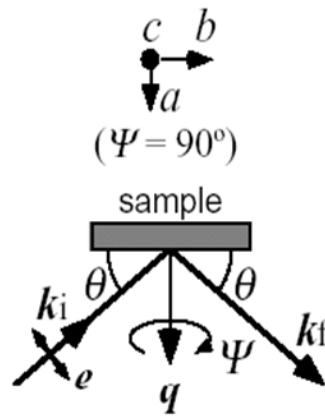


T. Inami, S. Ishihara et. al., Phys. Rev. B 67, 045108 (2003).

Azimuthal angle dependence of the Orbital Excitation and the electronic band structure for LaMnO_3



- Intensity at 2.5 eV
- Integrated intensity
- theory
- × Mn $K\beta$ emission line

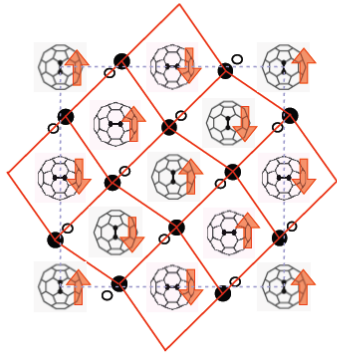


T. Inami, S. Ishihara et. al., Phys. Rev. B 67, 045108 (2003).

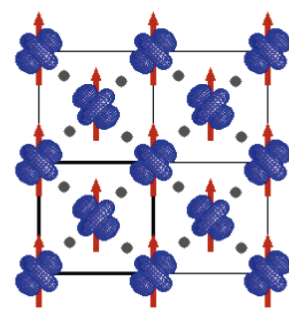
まとめと展望

放射光利用による電子自由度秩序の観測

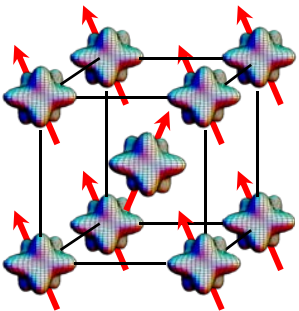
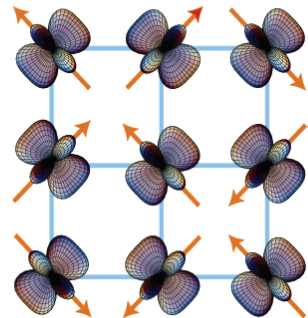
p 軌道
(NH₃)K₃C₆₀



d 軌道
LaMnO₃

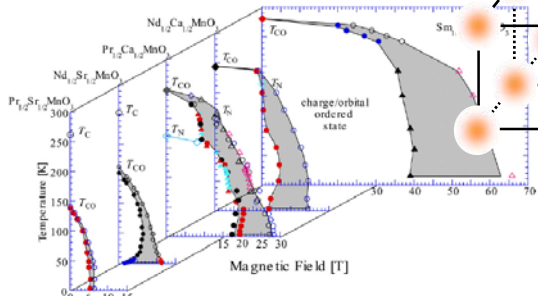


f 軌道
CeB₆

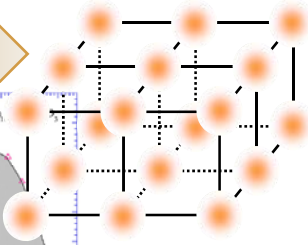


秩序

物性の大きな変化



無秩序



混成軌道状態の観測

