

5-6 Synchrotron Radiation Mössbauer Absorption Spectroscopy Improved by Electron Detection

- Highly Efficient Mössbauer Spectroscopy of Many Periodic Table Elements Is Now Achievable -

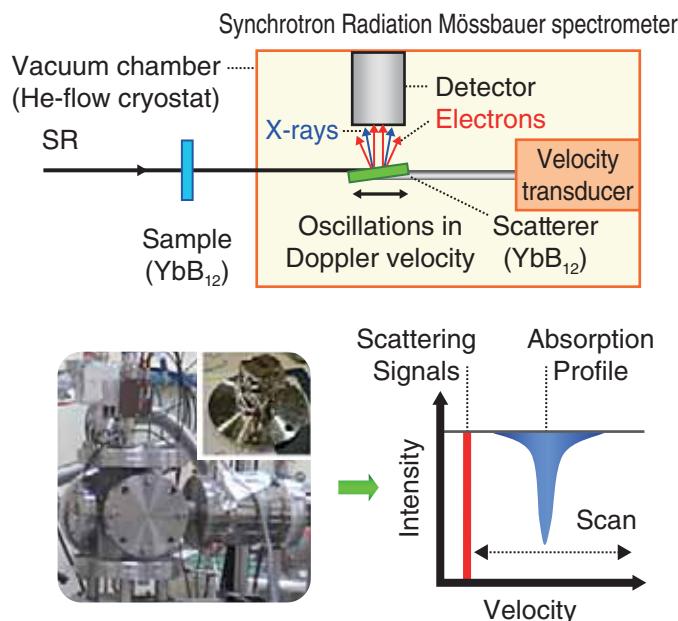


Fig.5-19 Schematic of the SRMS spectrometer (upper panel), an outside view of the APD detector placed in a vacuum chamber (lower left panel), and scheme of the energy scan process for obtaining the Mössbauer spectrum (lower right panel)

Synchrotron radiation Mössbauer spectroscopy (SRMS) is a powerful tool used in diverse research areas. SRMS provides information on magnetism, valences, crystal fields, and electron densities by exploiting the hyperfine interactions between the nucleus and its surrounding electrons. So far, the spectrum has been measured by detecting the fluorescent X-rays and γ -rays released after nuclear resonant absorption while largely disregarding the concurrent internal conversion electrons (ICEs). To effectively utilize the ICEs, we developed an advanced SRMS spectrometer that detects the ICEs along with the X-rays and γ -rays. The device is constructed from a windowless avalanche photodiode detector and a vacuum chamber with a helium (He) gas-flow cryostat (Fig.5-19). In this system, the synchrotron radiation (SR) X-rays transmitted through the target sample (transmitter) are resonantly scattered by the reference sample (scatterer). The resulting spectrum is acquired by counting the delayed scattering signals from the resonantly excited nuclei in the scatterer, and plotting them as a function of the Doppler velocity.

As a feasibility study, we measured the Mössbauer spectrum of the 76.5 keV excited state of ^{174}Yb , which exhibits a short lifetime ($\tau = 2.58$ ns). The experiment was conducted at the

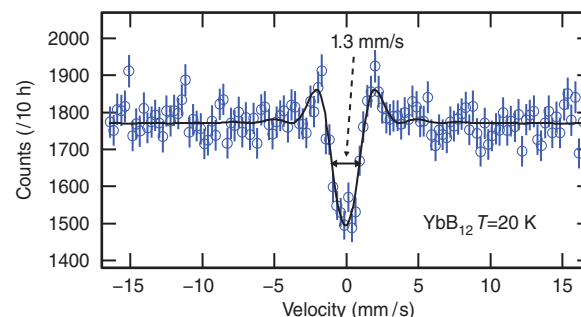


Fig.5-20 ^{174}Yb Mössbauer spectrum

The transmitter is YbB₁₂ at 20 K, and the scatterer is YbB₁₂ at 26 K.

H																	He
Li	Be	Unsuitable										B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg	Mössbauer-active probe										Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	**	104~														
*Lanthanide		La	Ca	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
**Actinide		Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	

Fig.5-21 Elements highlighted in light blue are suitable for Mössbauer spectroscopy

undulator beamlines BL11XU and BL09XU of SPring-8. YbB₁₂ powder samples were used as both transmitter and scatterer. The counting rate (measurement efficiency) of the constructed device was up to 500% higher than that of the previous detection system, and the spectrum was obtained within 10 h. A clear absorption profile is shown in Fig.5-20. The line width is approximately 1.3 mm/s, sufficient to determine the ^{174}Yb -hyperfine parameters.

In summary, a novel system for acquiring SRMS was successfully developed at SPring-8. The improved measurement efficiency enabled the first observation of the ^{174}Yb SR-Mössbauer spectrum at 76.5 keV. Clearly, the developed device will enable SRMS studies of many other Mössbauer-active nuclides (Fig.5-21). Moreover, a high-brilliance SR source offers new research possibilities in transmission and scattering Mössbauer experiments. We believe that SR-based Mössbauer spectroscopy has entered a new stage in both fundamental and practical studies.

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Reference

Masuda, R., Mitsui, T. et al., Synchrotron Radiation-Based Mössbauer Spectra of ^{174}Yb Measured with Internal Conversion Electrons, Applied Physics Letters, vol.104, no.8, 2014, p.082411-1-082411-5.