

Experimentálne metódy

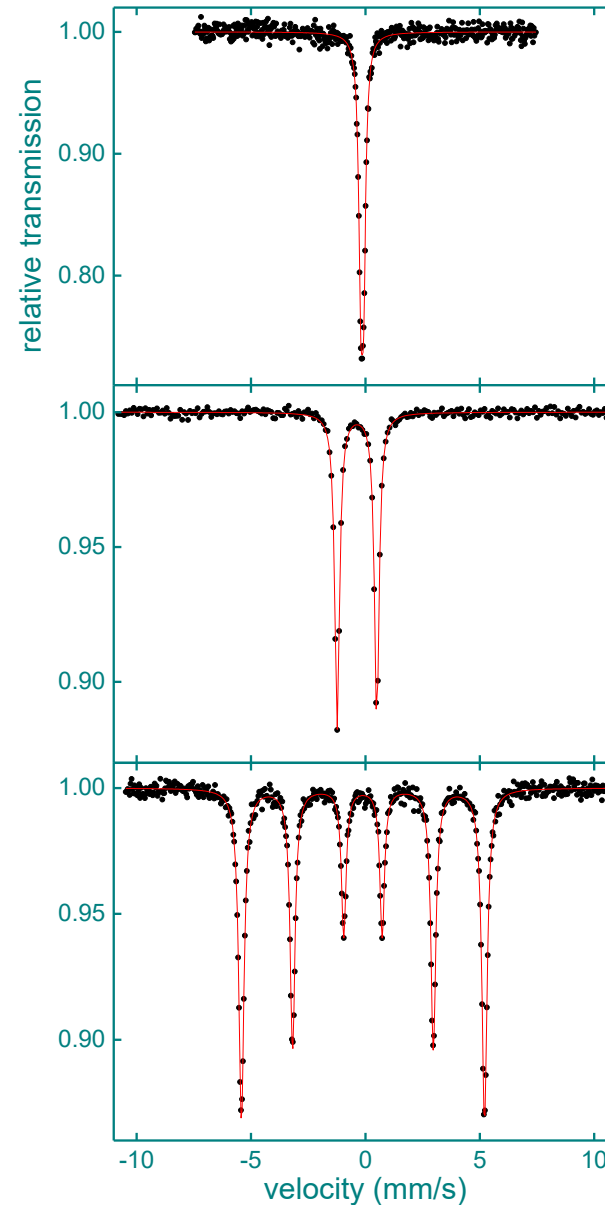
Marcel MiGLiERiNi

6. Mössbauerova spektrometria 2

- hyperjemné interakcie
 - elektrická monopólová
 - elektrická kvadrupólová
 - magnetická dipólová
- kalibrácia spektra
- vybrané aplikácie

Typy spektier

- nehrdzavejúca oceľ
Fe55%-Cr25%-Ni20%
- sodium nitroprusid
 $\text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{NO}]\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- kovové železo
bcc-Fe



Magnetické oxidy

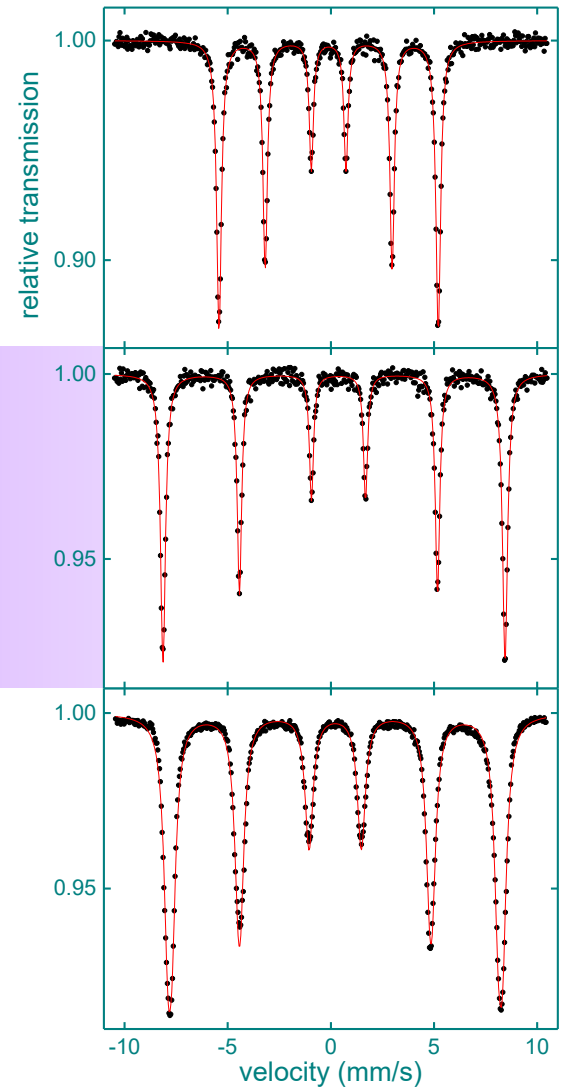
- Fe-obsahující minerály



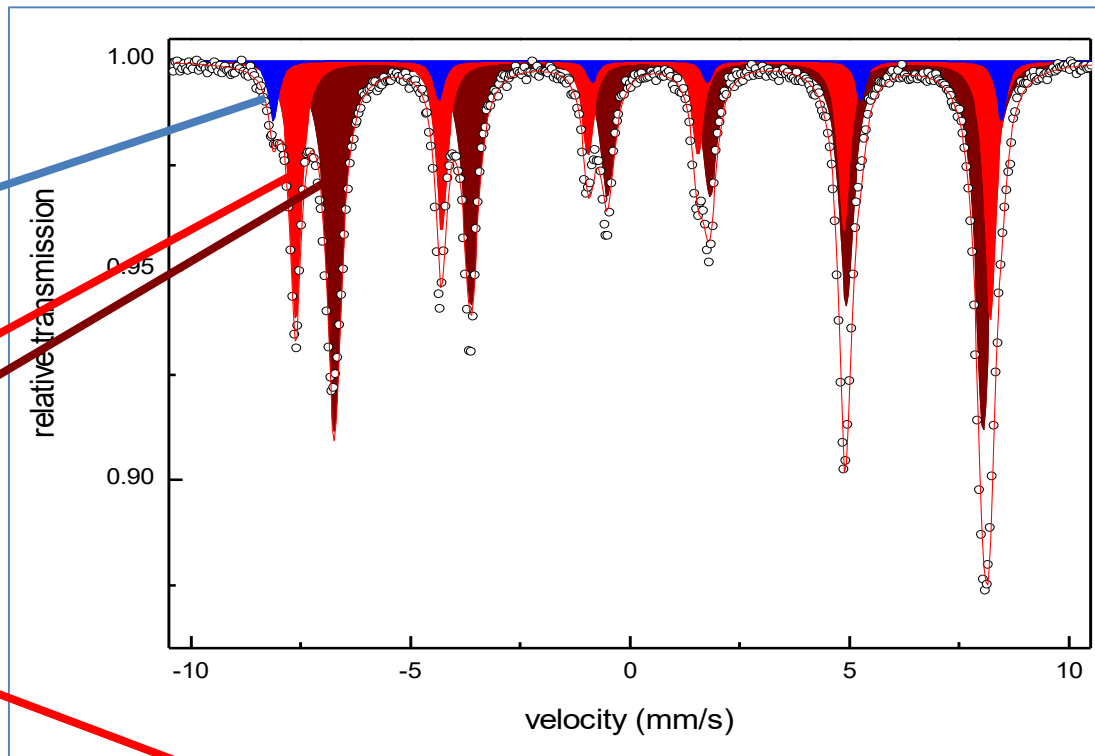
$\alpha\text{-Fe}$
 $B_{\text{eff}} = 33.1\text{T}$

hematit
 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
 $B_{\text{eff}} = 51.6\text{T}$

maghemit
 $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
 $B_{\text{eff}} = 49.1\text{T}$
 $B_{\text{eff}} = 50.4\text{T}$



Vyhodnotenie spektra



hematit
 $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$

magnetit
 Fe_3O_4

kvalitatívna analýza
- identifikácia zlúčenín

kvantitatívna analýza
- pomerné zastúpenie

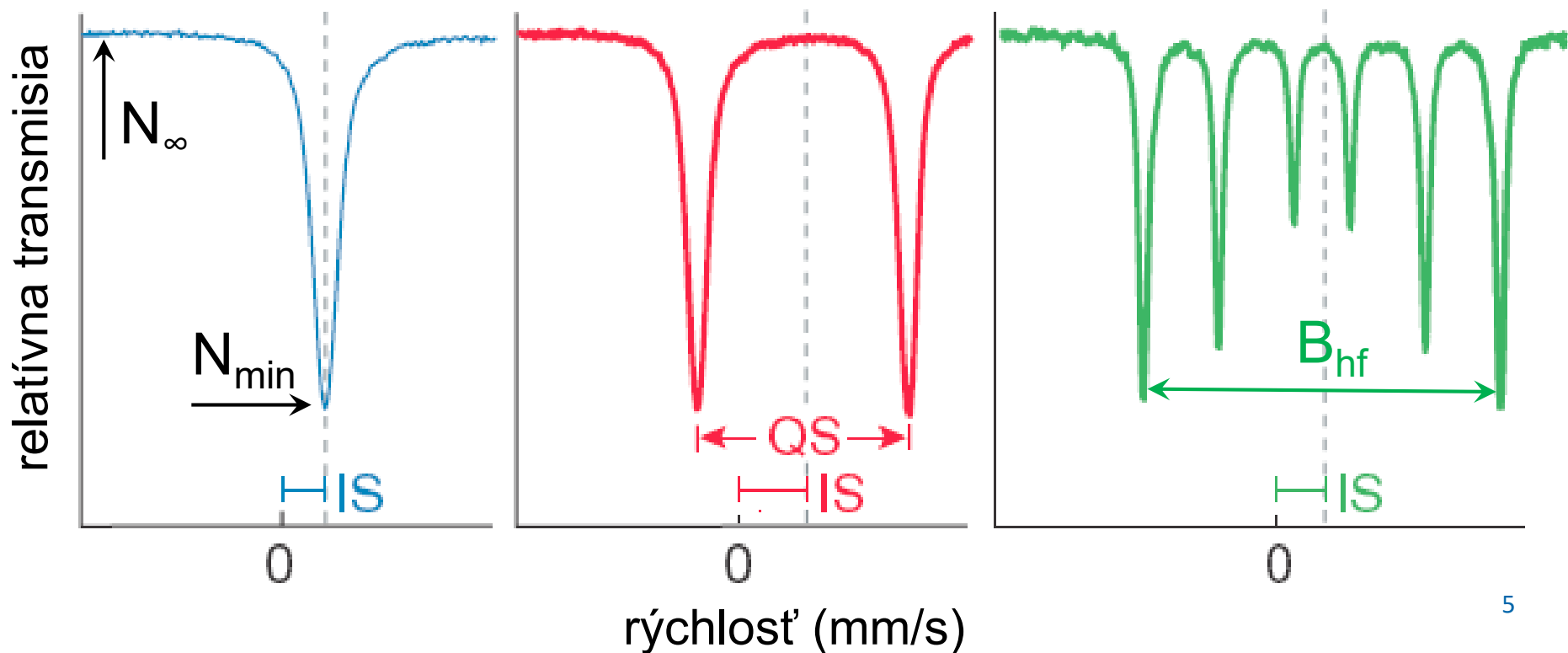
hematite
6.6 %

magnetite
93.4 %

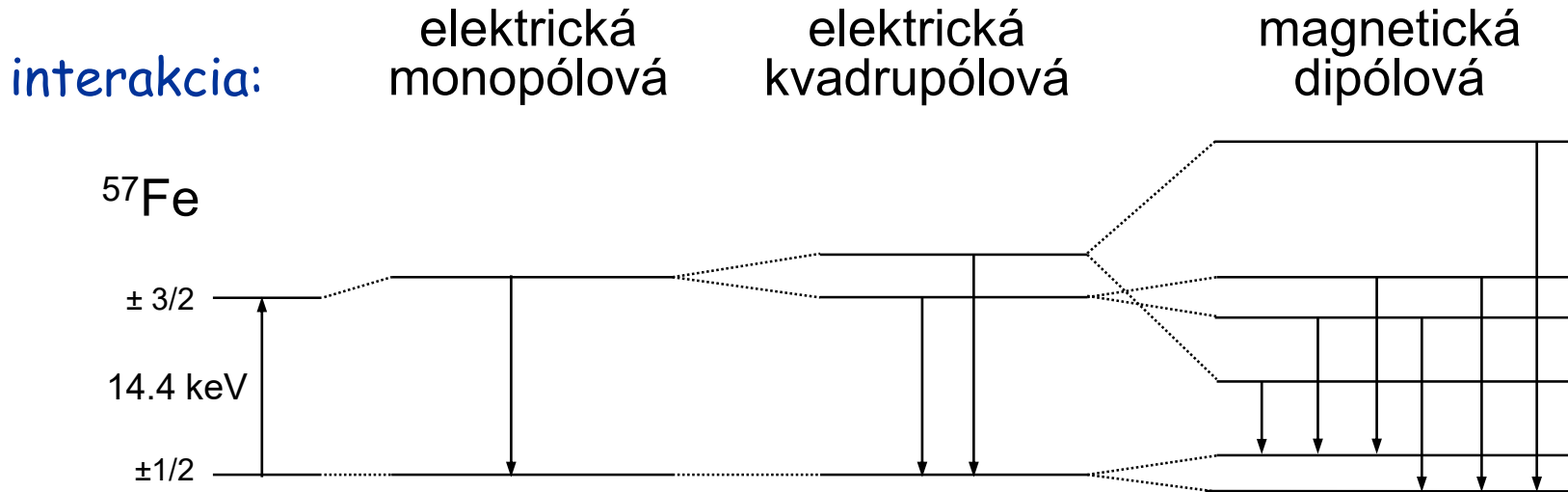
component	Area [%]	IS [mm/s]	QS [mm/s]	B_{hf} [T]
hematite	6.6	0.30	-0.21	51.52
magnetite A-site	32.6	0.29	0.00	49.16
magnetite B-site	60.8	0.64	0.00	45.91

Spektrálne parametre

- izométny posun – IS (δ)
- kvadrupólové štiepenie/posun – QS (Δ) / ε
- hyperjemné magnetické pole – B_{hf}
- intenzita (plocha), šírka čiary, efekt: $\varepsilon = \frac{N_{\infty} - N_{min}}{N_{\infty}} \cdot 100 (\%)$

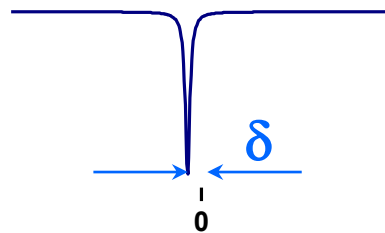


Hyperjemné interakcie

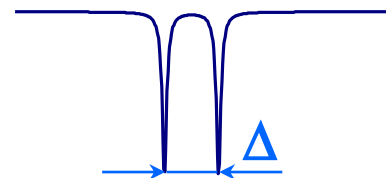


$$E_\gamma = E_0(1 + v/c)$$

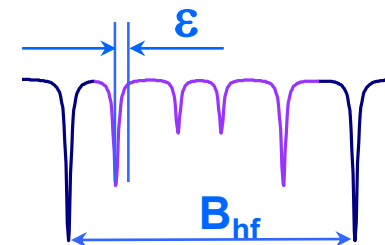
kvadrupólový posun



izomérny posun



kvadrupólové
štiepenie



hyperjemné pole

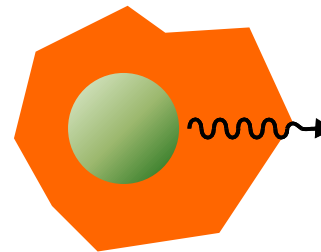
spektrálny
parameter:

Elektrická monopólová interakcia

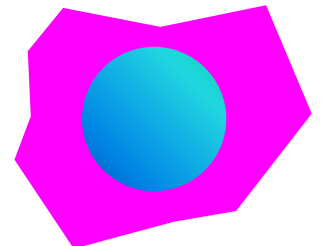
- interakcia rozloženia náboja jadra s hustotou elektrónov v priestore jadra (v zdroji a v absorbátore)
 - hustota s-elektrónov v jadre

- izomérený posun:
$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{5} Ze^2 \left[\underbrace{R_e^2 - R_g^2}_{\text{jadrové vlastnosti}} \right] \cdot \underbrace{\{\rho_a - \rho_s\}}_{\text{elektrónové vlastnosti}}$$

- polomer jadra: $R_e \neq R_g$
- hustota elektrónov: $\rho_a \neq \rho_s$
- pre ^{57}Fe : $(R_e^2 - R_g^2) < 0$



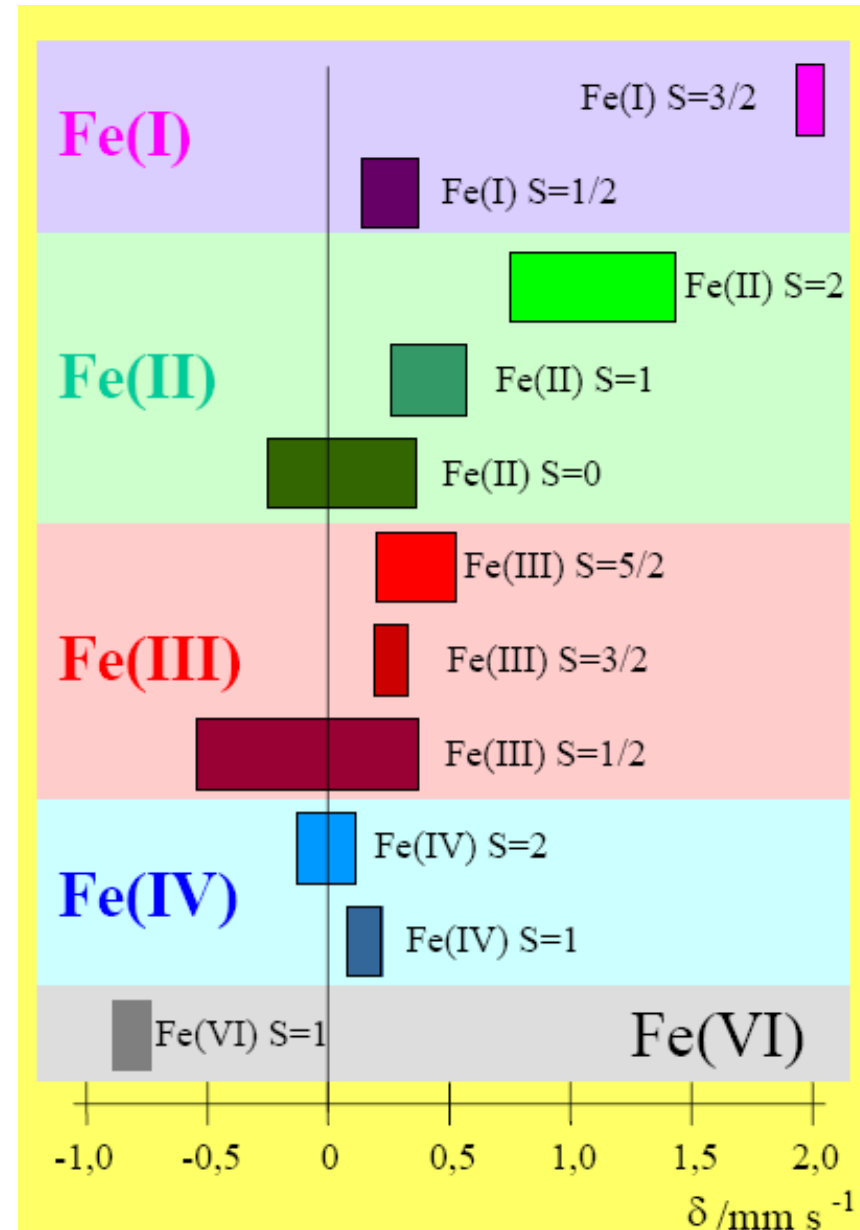
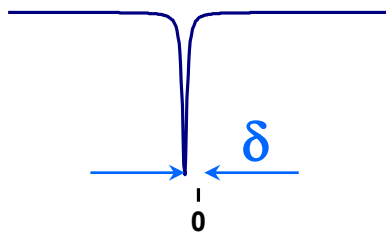
zdroj (s)



absorbátor (a)

Izomérny posun - δ

- určený s ohľadom na referenčný materiál (bcc-Fe)
- informácia o:
 - charaktere väzieb
 - spinovom stave (HS, LS)
 - oxidačnom stave
 - elektronegativite ligandov



Elektrická kvadrupólová interakcia

- interakcia medzi jadrovým kvadrupólovým momentom a nehomogenitami elektrického poľa

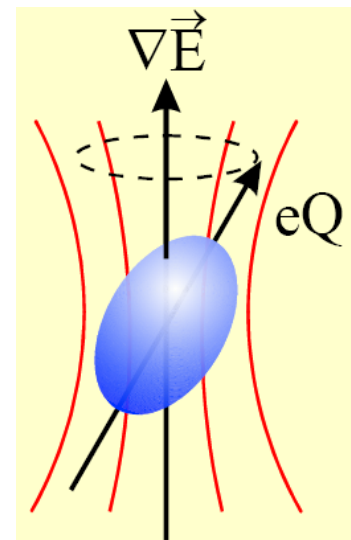
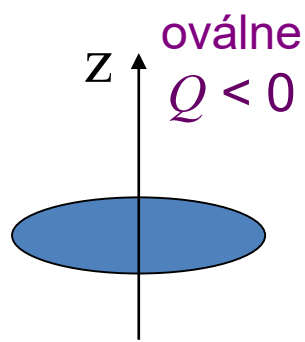
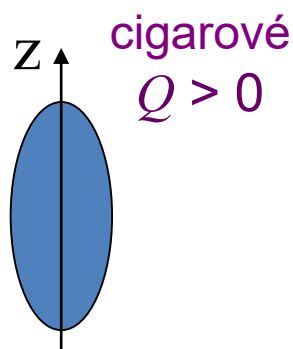
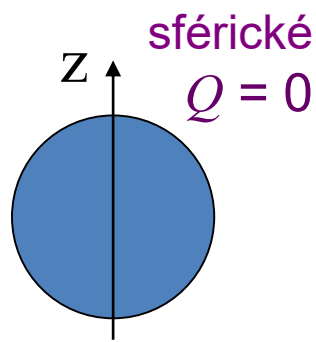
$$\eta = \frac{V_{XX} - V_{YY}}{V_{ZZ}}$$

- kvadrupólové štiepenie: $\Delta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot eV_{zz} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} \eta^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot Q$

$$0 \leq \eta \leq 1$$

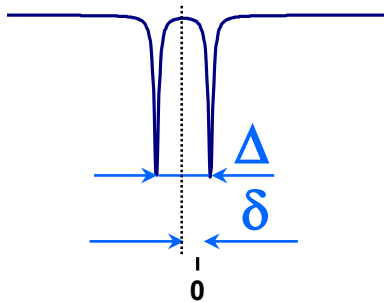
η – parameter asymetrie

- jadrová podmienka: elektrický kvadrupólový moment – $eQ \neq 0$ ($I > 1/2$)
- elektrónová podmienka: EFG $\neq 0$
 - príspevok mriežky
 - príspevok od valenčných elektrónov



Kvadrupólové štiepenie – Δ

- informácia o:
 - lokálnej (molekulárnej alebo kryštálovej) symetrii
 - oxidačnom stave
 - charaktere väzieb
 - spinovom stave (HS, LS)

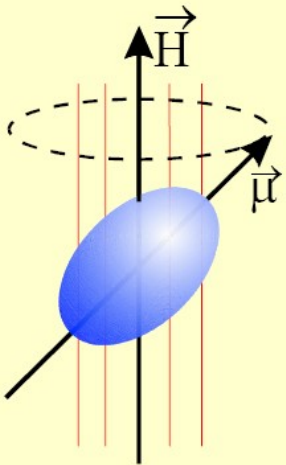


Magnetická dipólová interakcia

- interakcia jadrového magnetického momentu s vnútorným alebo aplikovaným magnetickým poľom

- magnetická energia:
$$E_{m_I} = -\frac{\mu H m_I}{I} = -g_N \beta_N H m_I$$

- magnetické štiepenie jadrových hladín (Zeemanov jav):
 - jadrová podmienka: magnetický dipólový moment $\mu \neq 0$ ($I > 0$)
 - elektrónová podmienka: $H \neq 0$
 - výberové pravidlá: $\Delta I = \pm 1, \Delta m_I = 0, \pm 1$



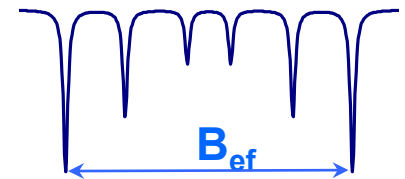
g_N – jadrový Landého faktor
 β_N – jadrový Bohrov magnetón
 I – jadrový spin
 m_I – magnetické kvantové číslo
 μ – jadrový dipólový moment
 H – intenzita magnetického poľa

Hyperjemné pole

- pôvod indukcie hyperjemného poľa
 - orbitálny člen: pohyb elektrónov (žiadny príspevok z úplne zaplnených a polozaplnených sfér)
 - dipólový člen: magnetický dipólový moment
 - Fermiho kontaktná interakcia: príspevok s-elektrónov v priestore jadra
 - príspevok vodivostných elektrónov prostredníctvom výmennej interakcie

$$B_{hf} = B_{orb} + B_{dip} + B_{kon} + B_{vod}$$

$$B_{ef} = B_{hf} + B_{ext}$$



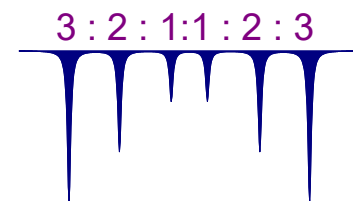
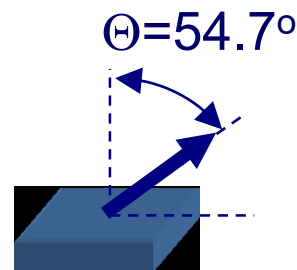
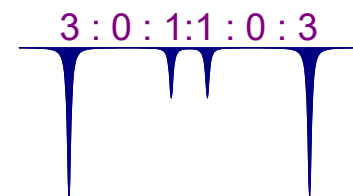
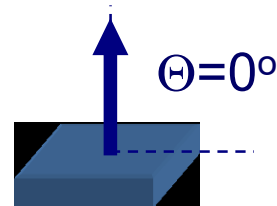
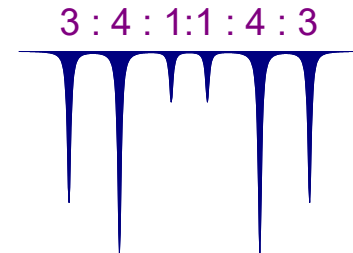
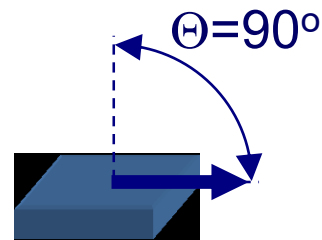
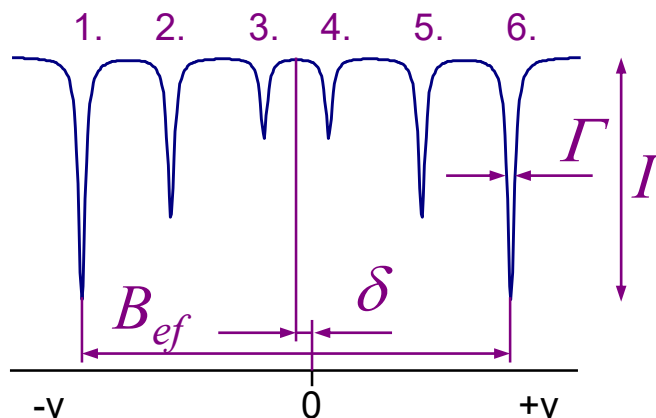
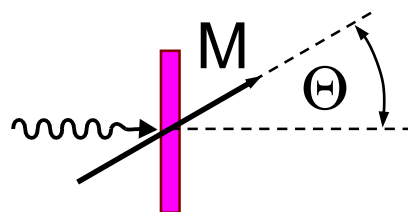
Intenzity čiar sextetu

■ Clebsh-Gordanove koeficienty

prechod	Δm_l	uhlová závislosť
$\pm 3/2 \rightarrow \pm 1/2$	± 1	$3/4(1 + \cos^2 \Theta)$
$\pm 1/2 \rightarrow \pm 1/2$	0	$\sin^2 \Theta$
$\mp 1/2 \rightarrow \pm 1/2$	± 1	$1/4(1 + \cos^2 \Theta)$

$$I_1 : I_2 : I_3 : I_4 : I_5 : I_6 = 3 : b : 1 : 1 : b : 3$$

$$b = \frac{4 \cdot \sin^2 \Theta}{1 + \cos^2 \Theta}$$



Kombinované hyperjemné interakcie

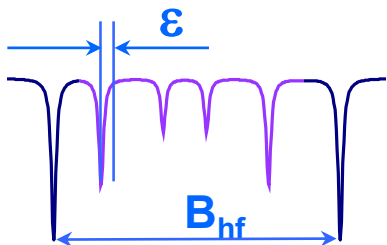
- magnetické dipólové a elektrické kvadrupólové interakcie pôsobia súčasne

- treba použiť poruchový počet
- magnetická interakcia je omnoho silnejšia - eigenvalues:

$$E_{m_I} = -g_N \beta_N H m_I + (-1)^{|m_I|+1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} eQV_{zz} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (3 \cos^2 \vartheta - 1 + \eta \sin^2 \vartheta \cos 2\phi)$$

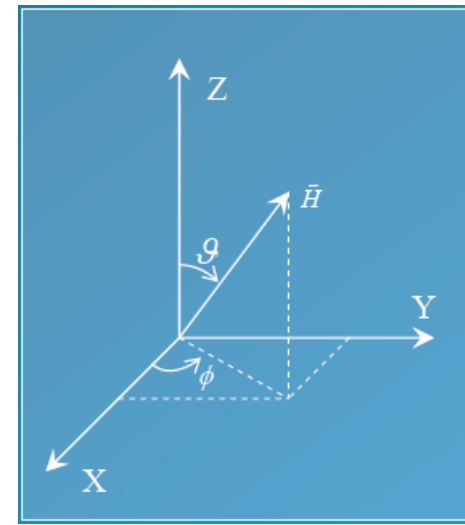
- elektrická interakcia – z poruchovej teórie:

$$E_q = \frac{1}{8} eQV_{zz} \cdot (3 \cos^2 \vartheta - 1 + \eta \sin^2 \vartheta \cos 2\phi)$$



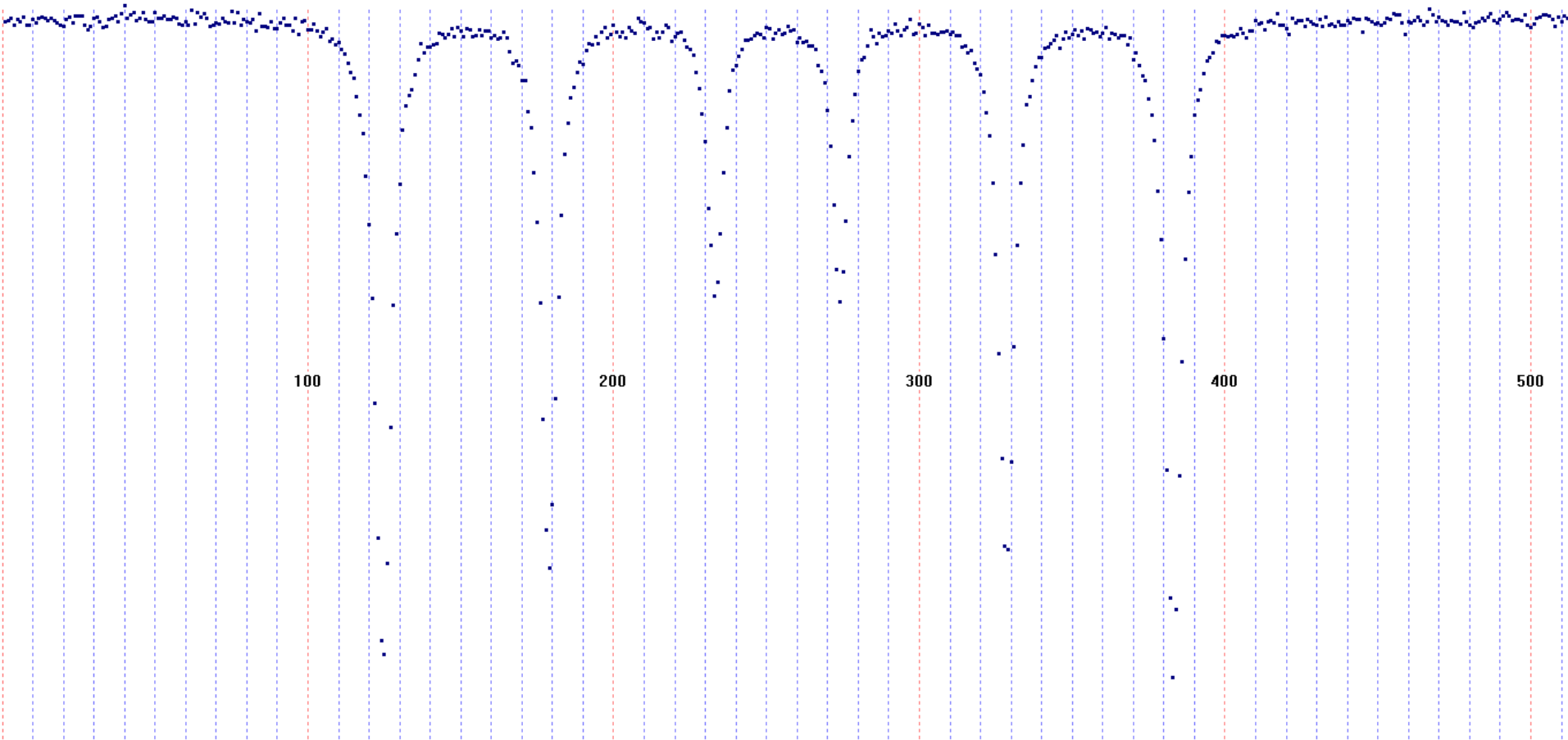
ϑ, ϕ – uhly medzi smerom magnetického poľa H a hlavnou osou EFG tenzora V_{zz}

ϵ – kvadrupólový posun



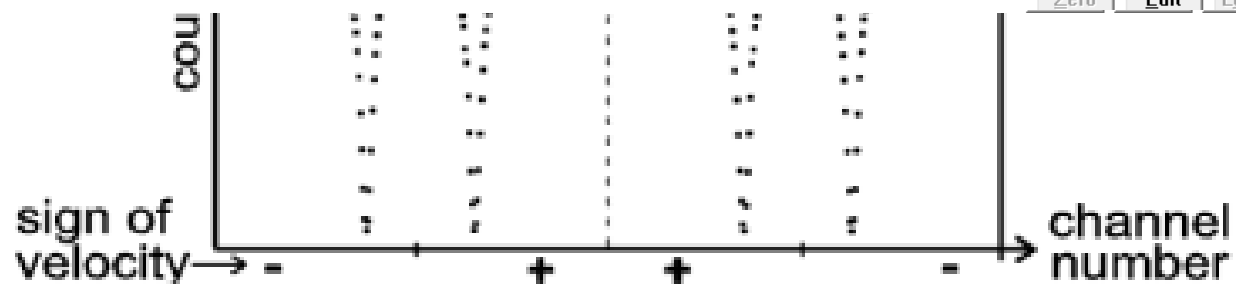
Skladanie spektra

Measurement: -R664



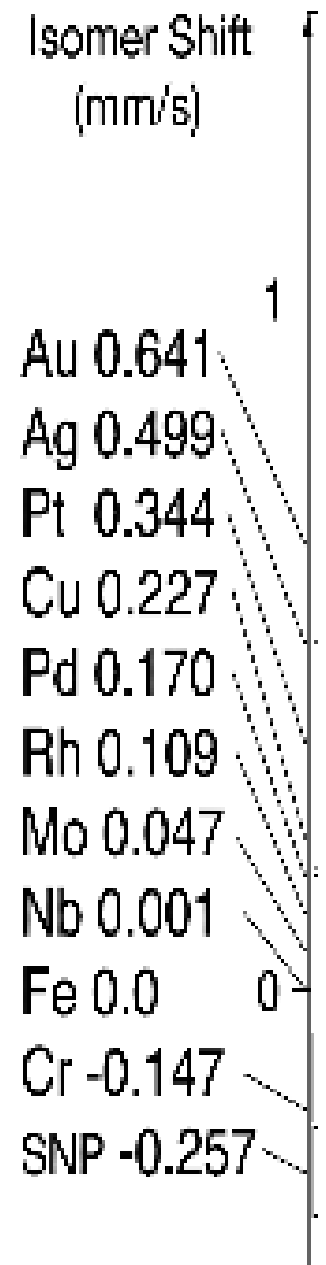
383, 1477040

Zero Edit Logfile Continue STOP Distr.



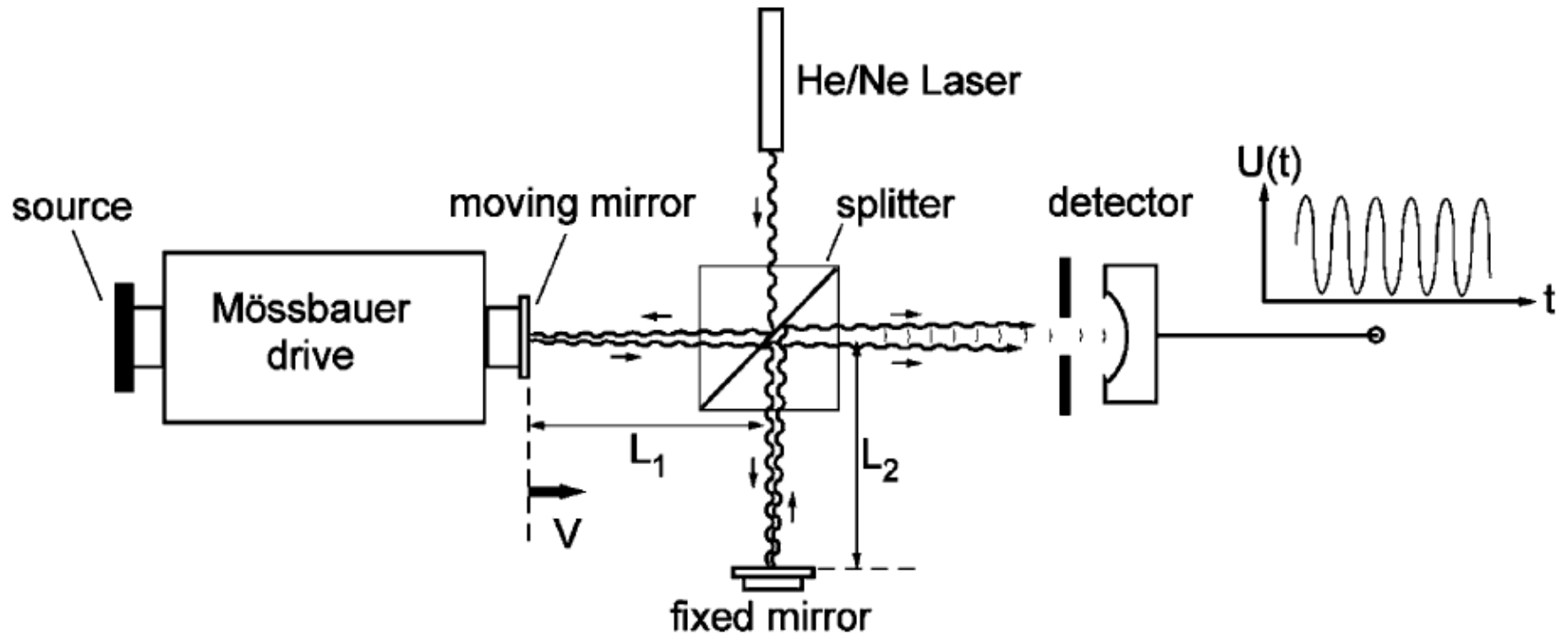
Kalibrácia spektrometra

- zdroj žiarenia: ^{57}Co v matrici Rh, Pd, Cu, Cr
 - izomérený posun ovplyvnený chemickým okolím žiariča
- nastavenie rýchlosti
 - kalibrácia rýchlostnej stupnice
 - kalibračné absorbátory
 - bcc-Fe
 - $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ (hematit)
 - sodium nitroprusid
 - nastavenie nulovej rýchlosti



Kalibrácia rýchlosti laserom

- Michelsonov interferometer
 - $\Delta S = 2 \cdot (L_1 - L_2)$

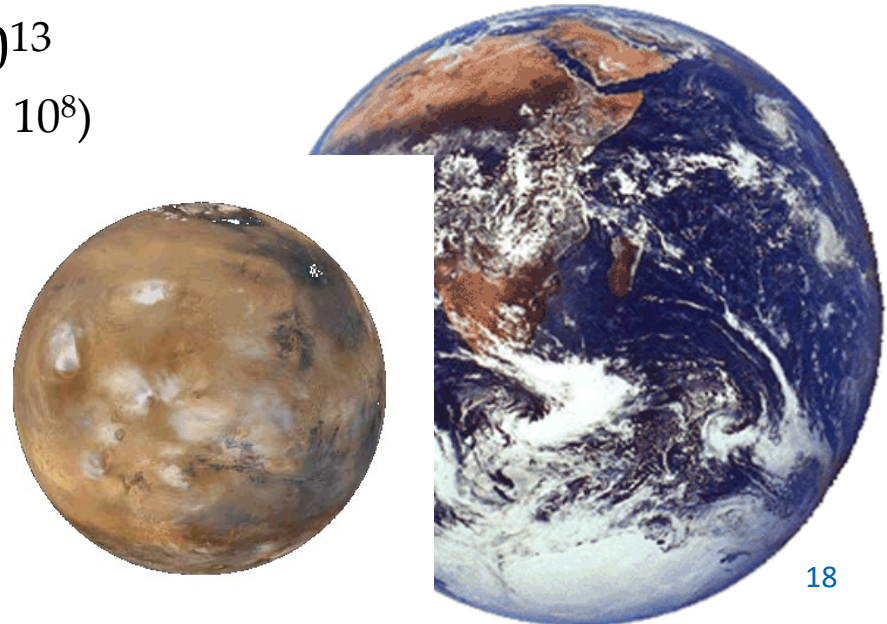


Uplatnenie Mössbauerovej spektrometrie

statické štúdie

- štruktúrne informácie (koordinácia, geometria, stochiometria, substitúcia, nekryštalické systémy - SRO)
- identifikácia fáz (magnetické *vs.* nemagnetické fázy)
- $\text{Fe}^{2+}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$
- energetické rozlíšenie $1 : 10^{13}$
(atómové spektrá $1 : 10^8$)
- teplotné a tlakové štúdie

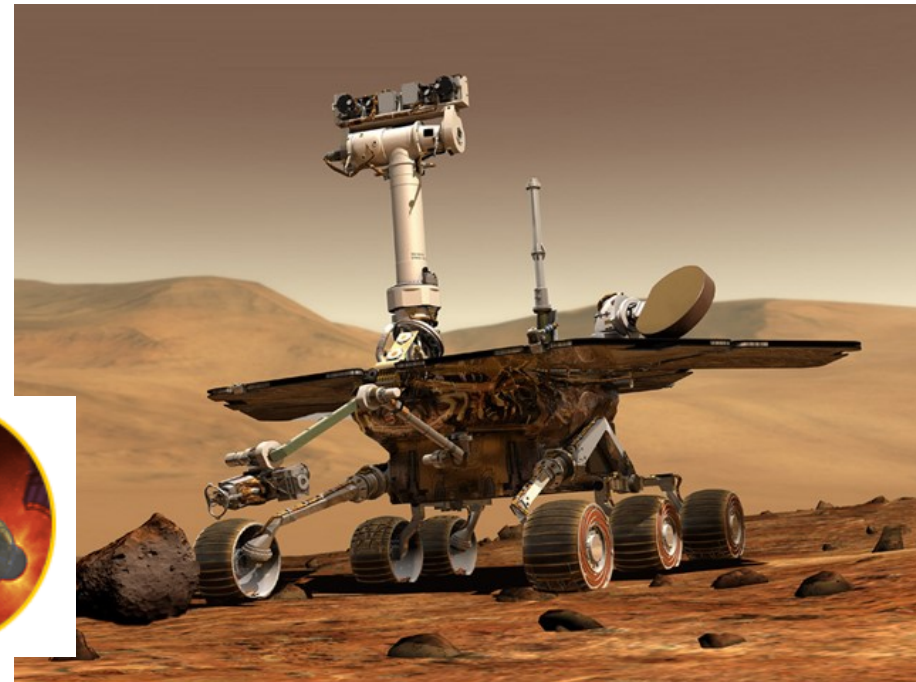
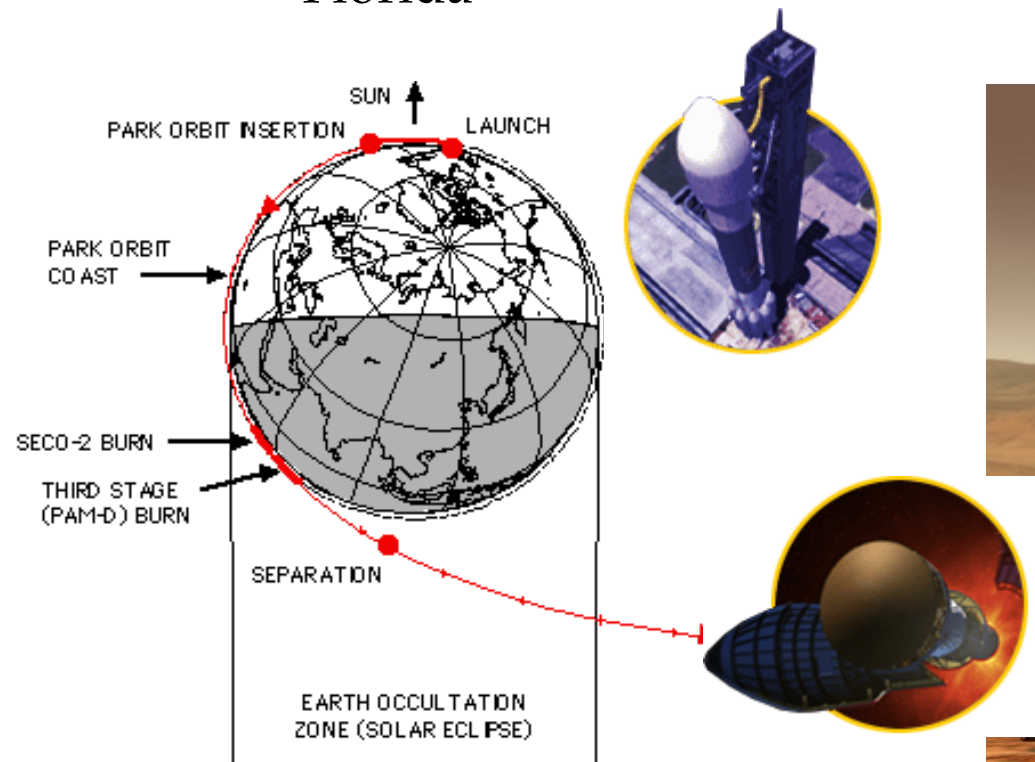
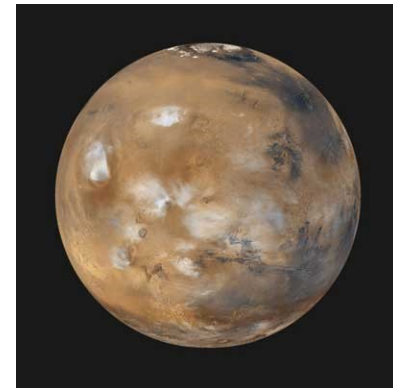
dynamické procesy:
fázové transformácie,
oxidácia, difúzia, atď.



Extraterestriálne aplikácie

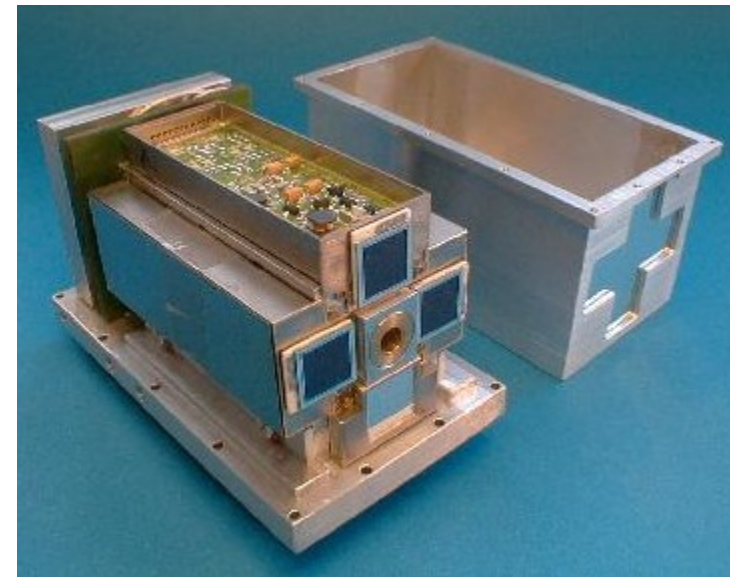
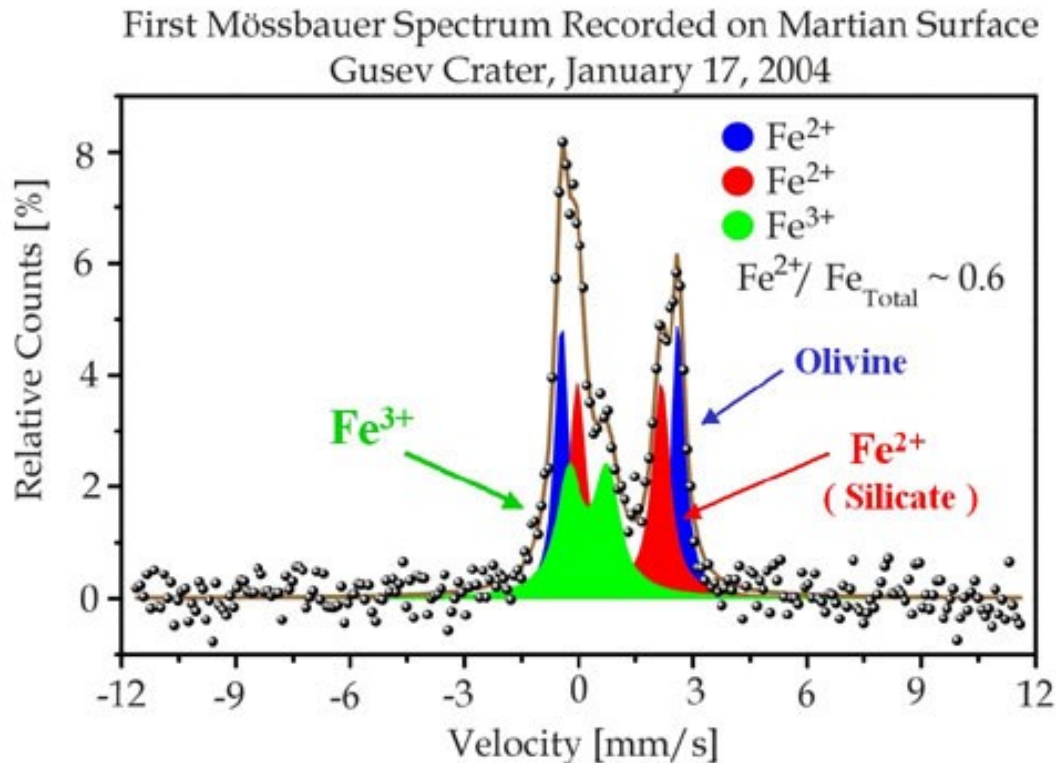
■ misie na Mars

- Mars-Express Beagle 2, 2.6.2003, Bajkonur
- Mars Exploration Rover, 10.6.2003 MER-A Spirit
- MER-B Opportunity, 7.7.2003, Cape Canaveral, Florida



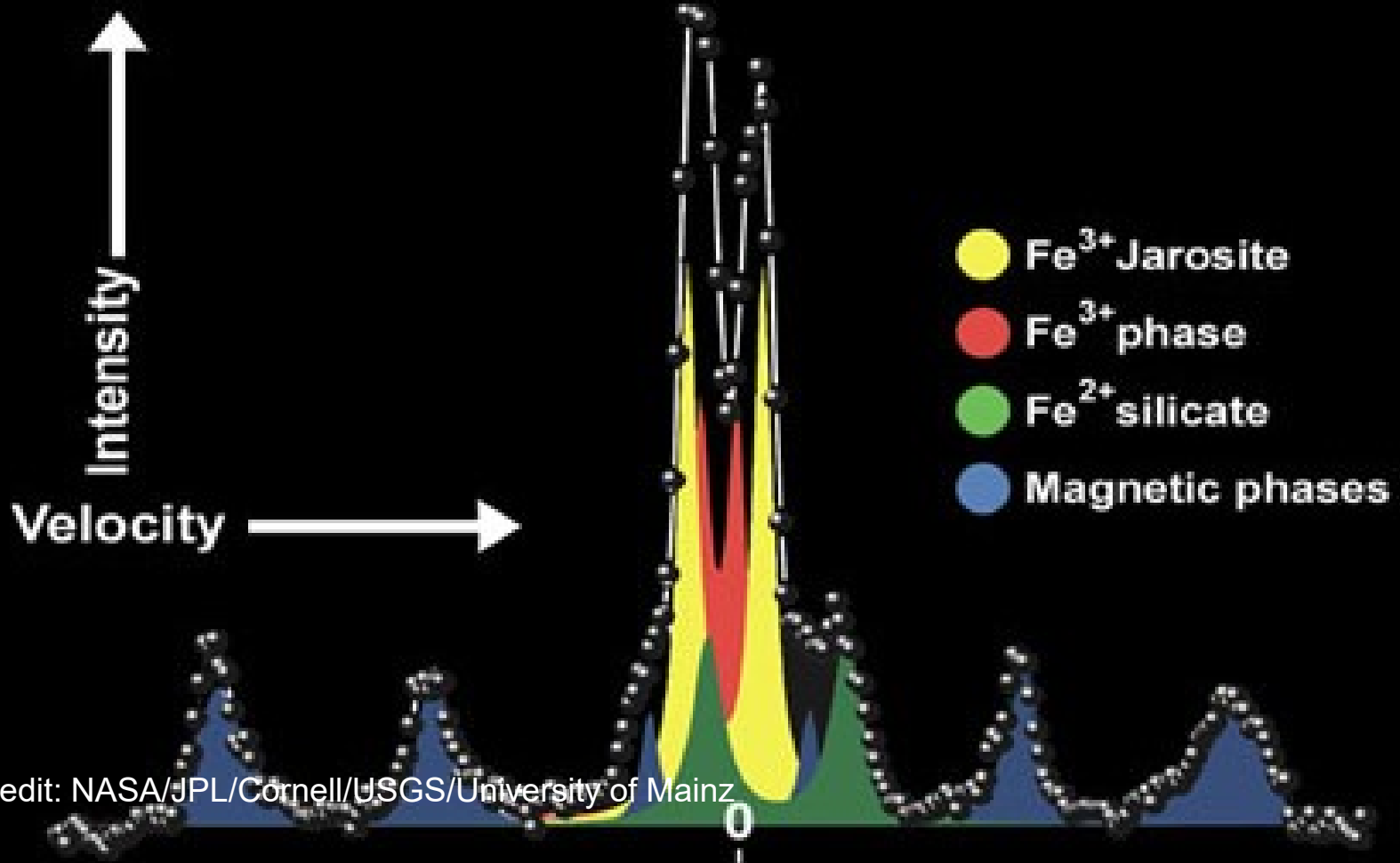
MIMOS II

- Miniaturized Mössbauer Spectrometer – MIMOS II
 - váha < 500g, spotreba energie < 3W, doba použiteľnosti ~6 mesiacov



MER Spirit

Mössbauer Spectrum of El Capitan: Meridiani Planum
Jarosite: $(K, Na, X^{+1})Fe_3(SO_4)(OH)_6$



Credit: NASA/JPL/Cornell/USGS/University of Mainz

Vybrané aplikácie

- výber podľa abecedy

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>
<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>Ch</u>	<u>I</u>
<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>N</u>
<u>O</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>
<u>T</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
			<u>X</u>	

pozn: Uvedené sú len aplikácie, ktoré boli realizované na ÚJFI (KJFT) autorom.



Archeológia



malé úlomky



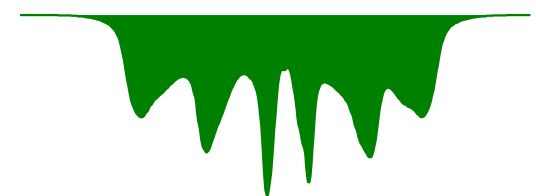
povrchové útvary



magnetit Fe_3O_4 A poloha



magnetit Fe_3O_4 B poloha

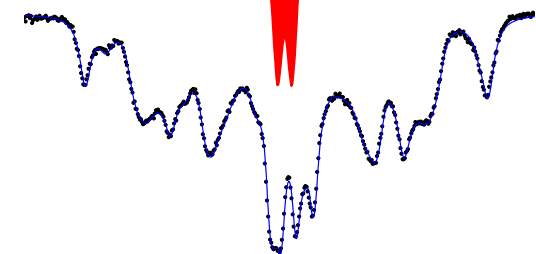


goethit $\alpha\text{-FeOOH}$

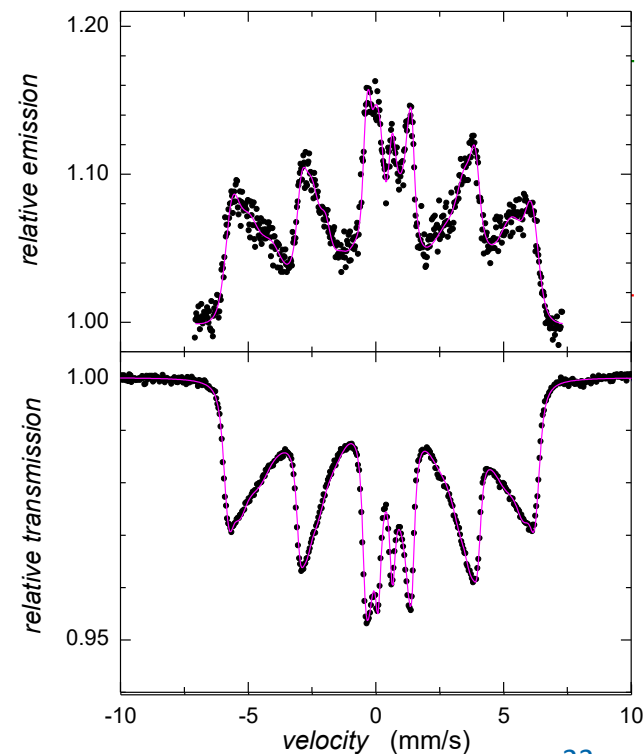
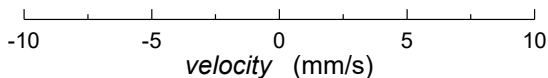
odrazová
geometria

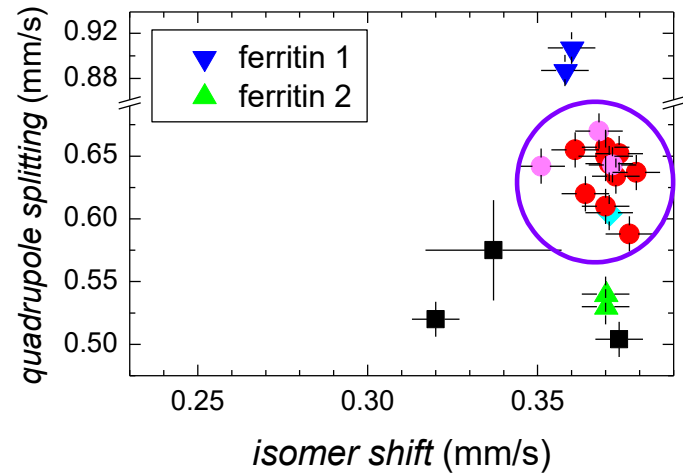
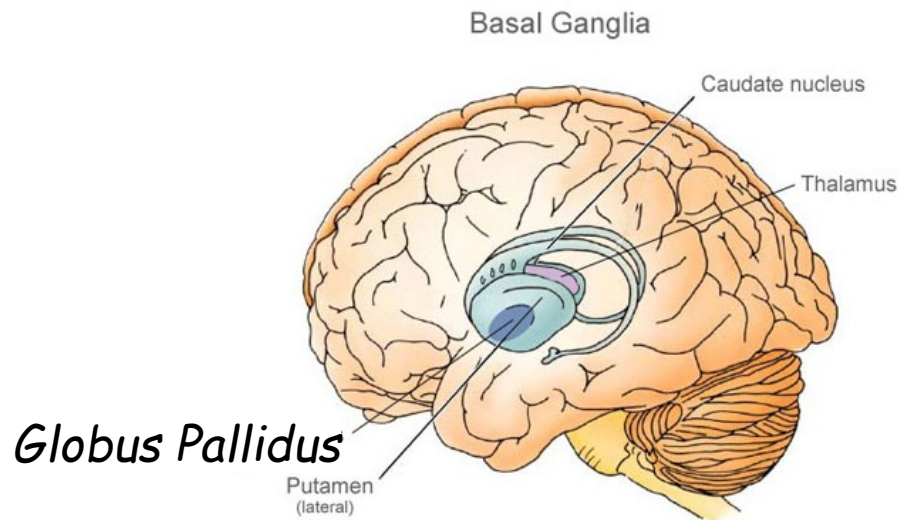
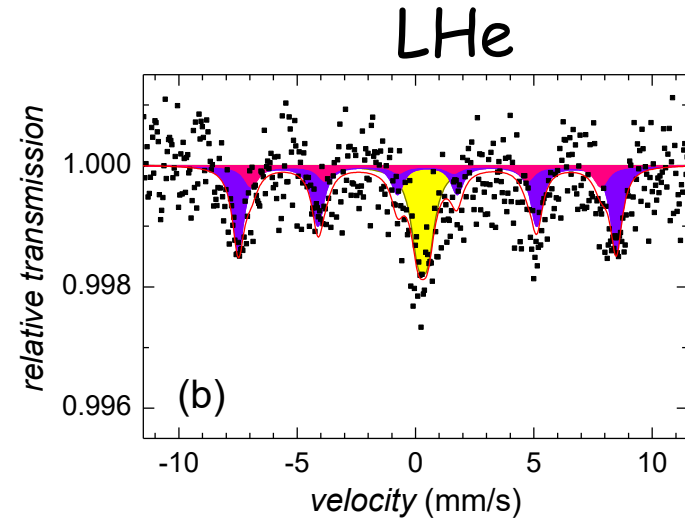
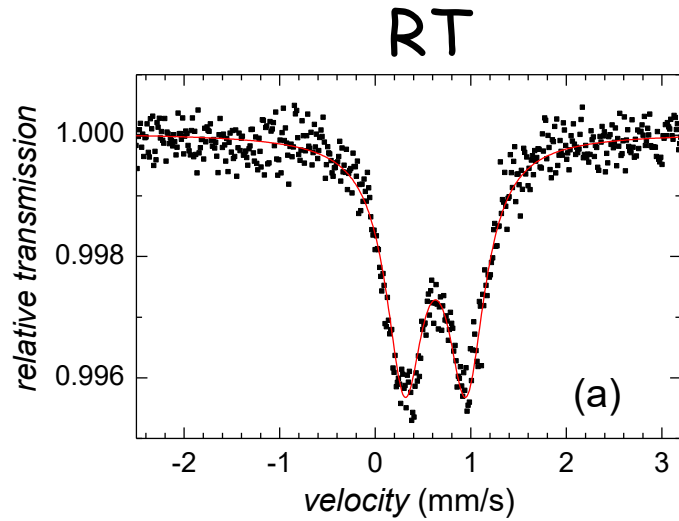


lepidokrokit $\gamma\text{-FeOOH}$

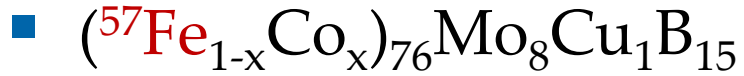


transmisná
geometria





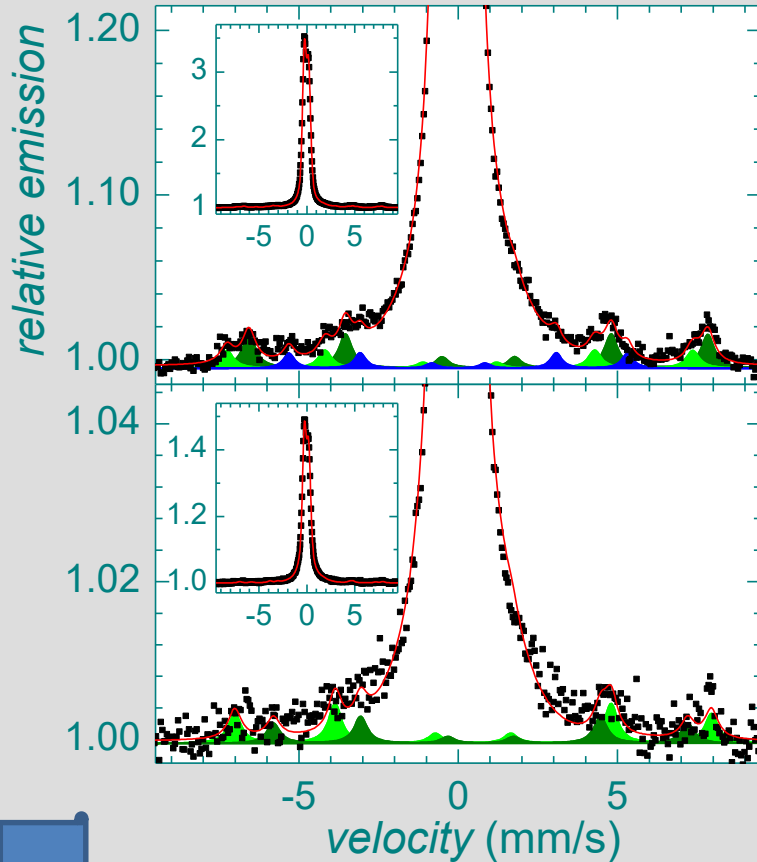
CEMS/CXMS



Miglierini M *et al.*: *Hyperfine Int.* **205** (2012) 125

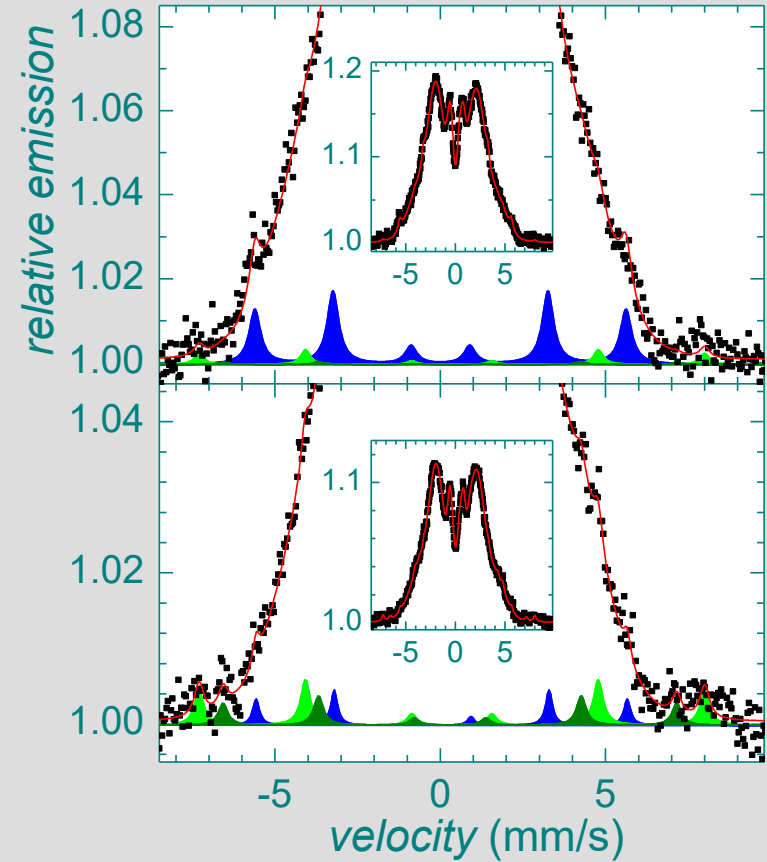
$x = 0$

$x = 0.25$



CEMS

CXMS



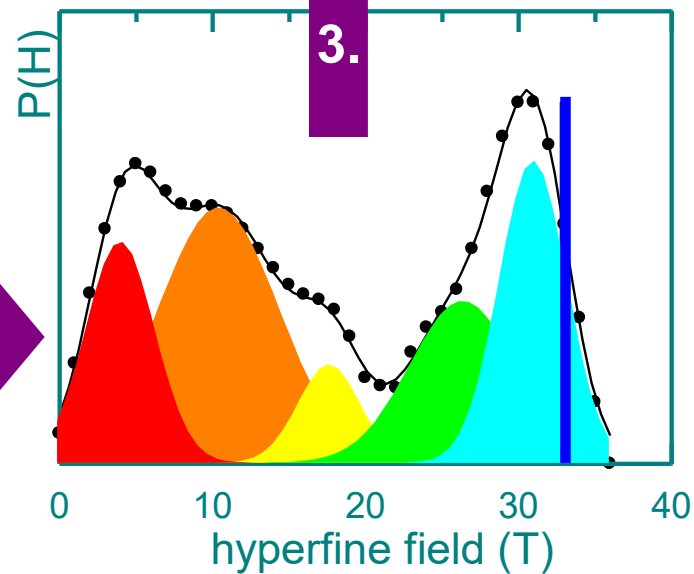
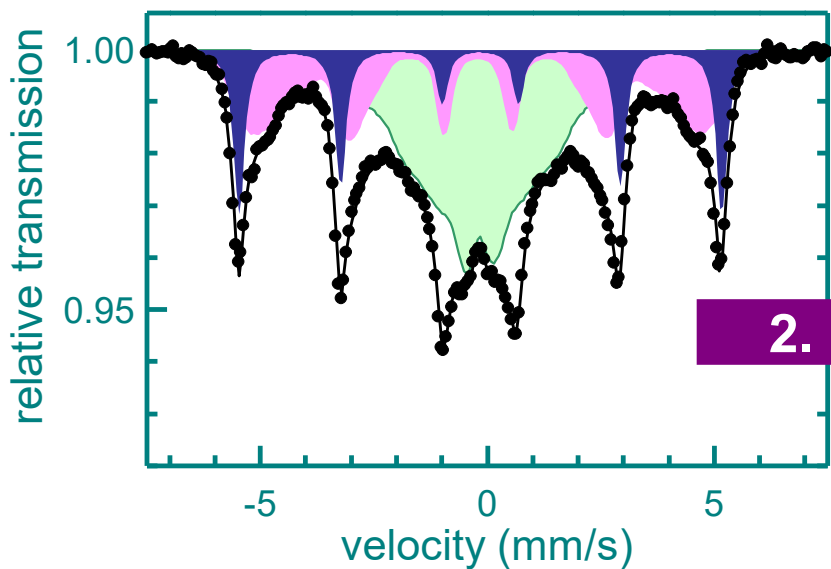
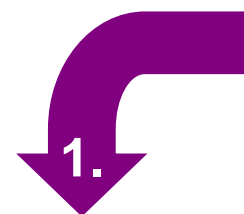
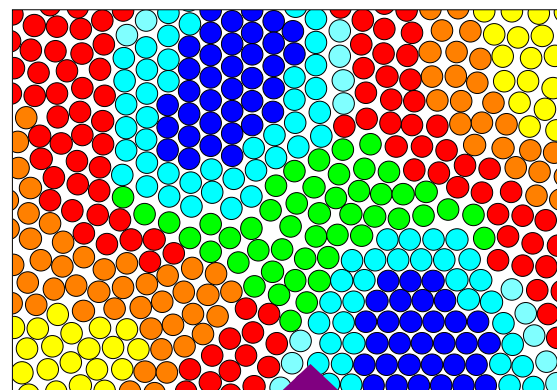
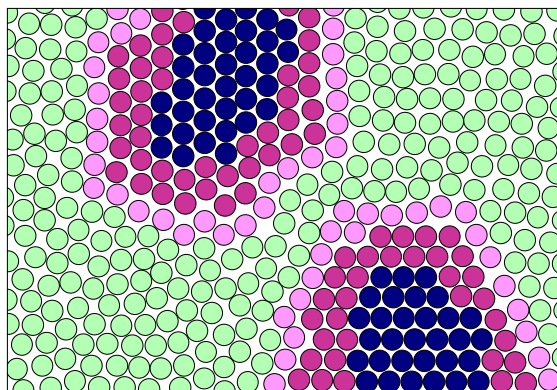
Distribúcia hyperjemných polí



štruktúrne usporiadanie

hyperjemné interakcie

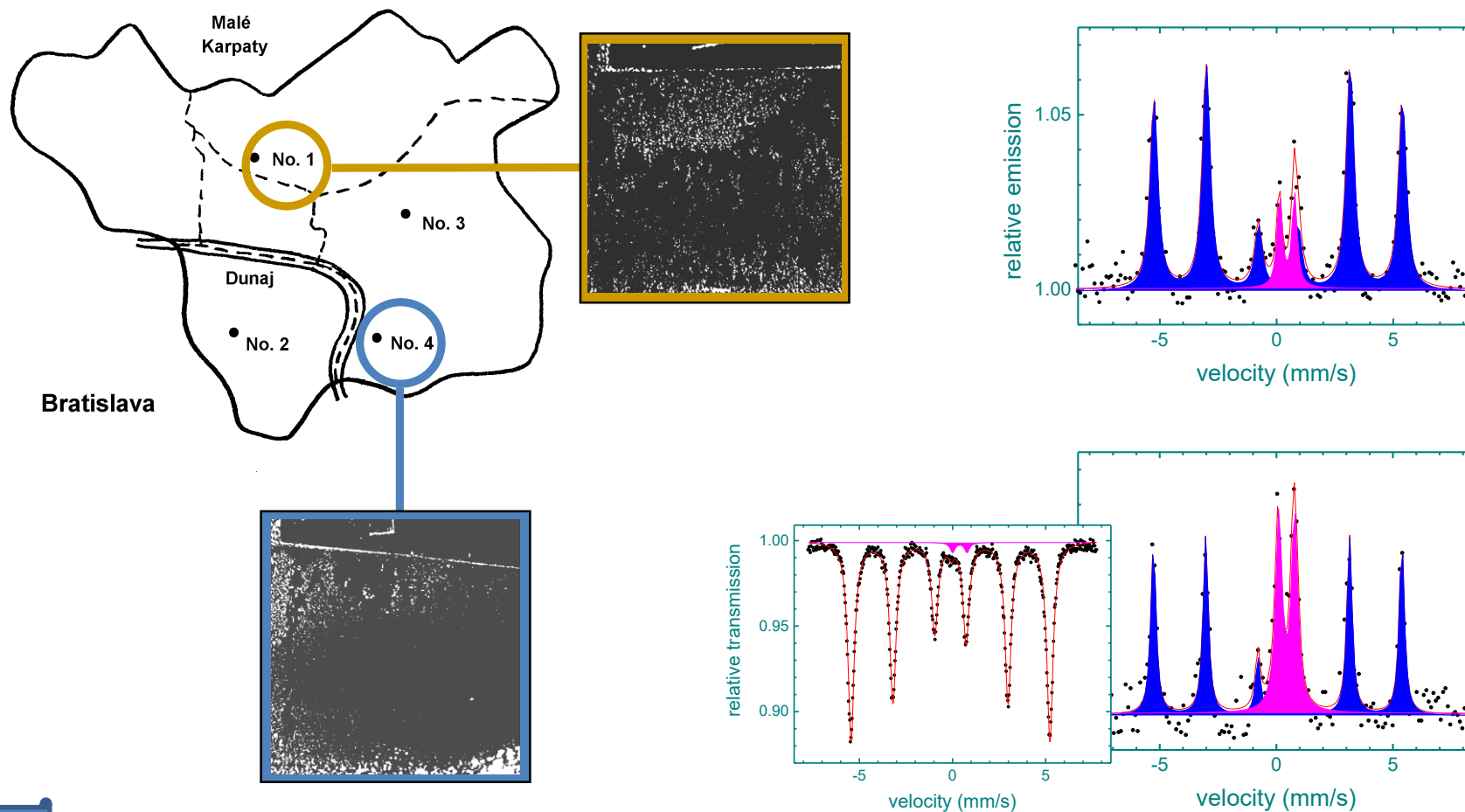
$\text{Fe}_{80}\text{Mo}_7\text{Cu}_1\text{B}_{12}$
440°C/1h



Environmentálne aplikácie



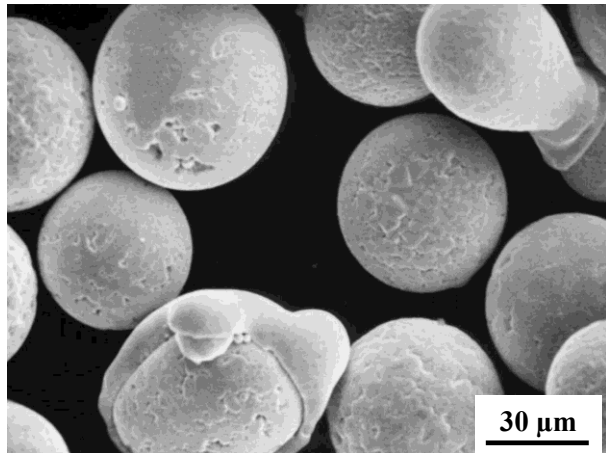
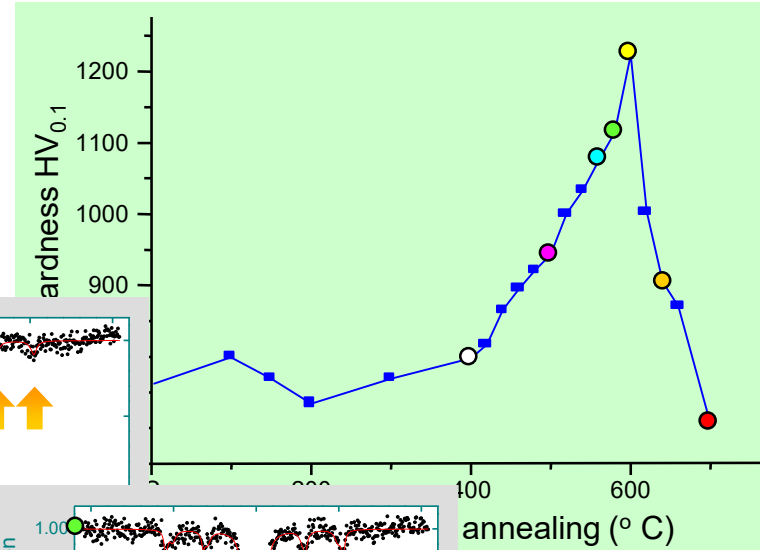
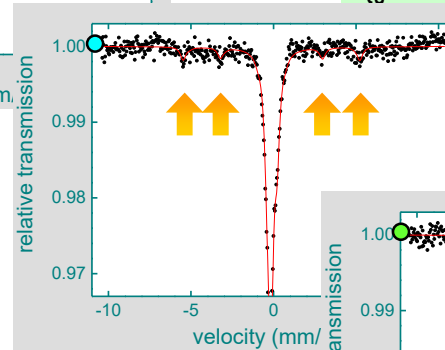
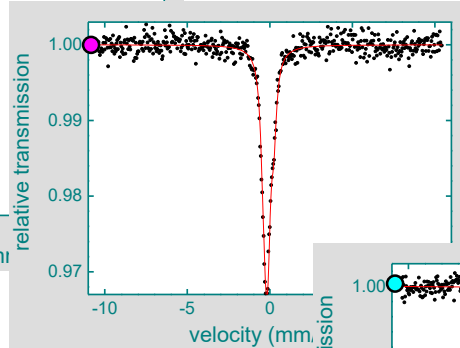
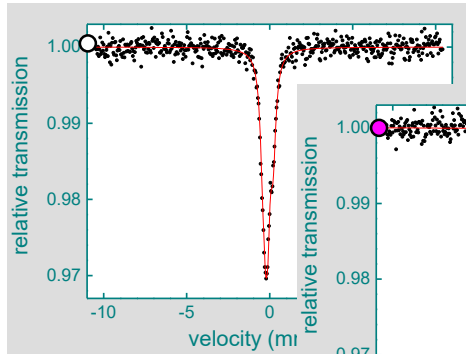
- monitorovanie kvality ovzdušia v urbanistickej zástavbe
 - povrchová expozícia Fe-fólie (21 dní)



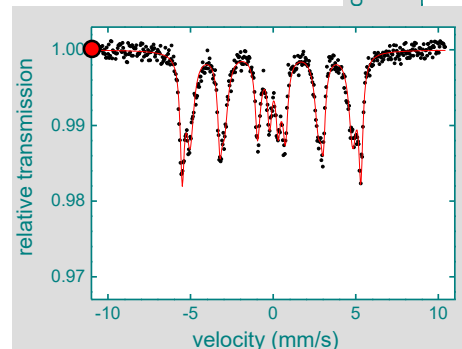
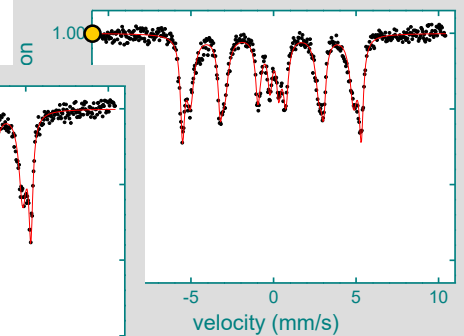
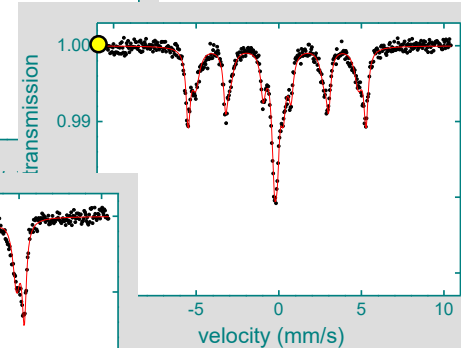
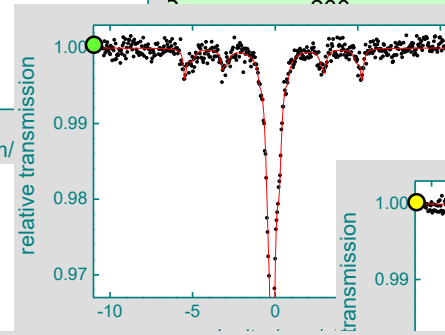
Fázová transformácia



- C 3 %, Cr 3 %, V 12 %
 - austenit → martenzit
 - fcc → bcc @ ~550 °C

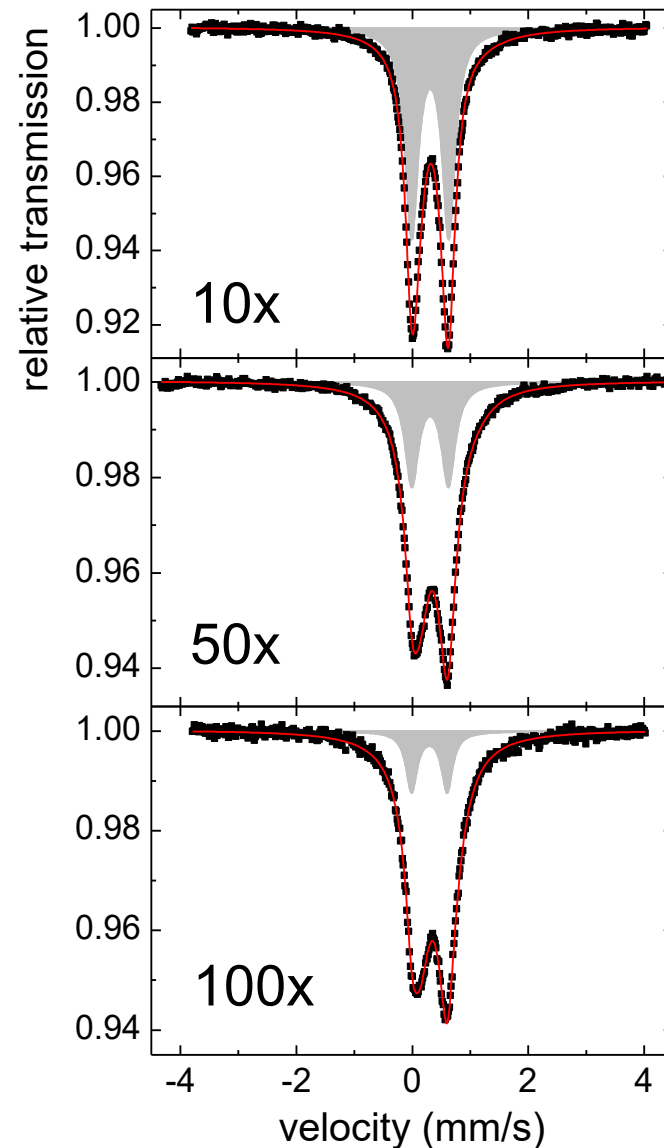


Miglierini M:
Czech. J. Phys.
55 (2005) 813



- úložisko rádioaktívneho odpadu
- pyritická oxidácia → stabilita bentonitovej bariéry
- Fe^{2+} ↓↑ počet suchých-mokrých cyklov

Osacký M, Šucha V, Miglierini M, Madejová J:
Clay Minerals **47** (2012) 465

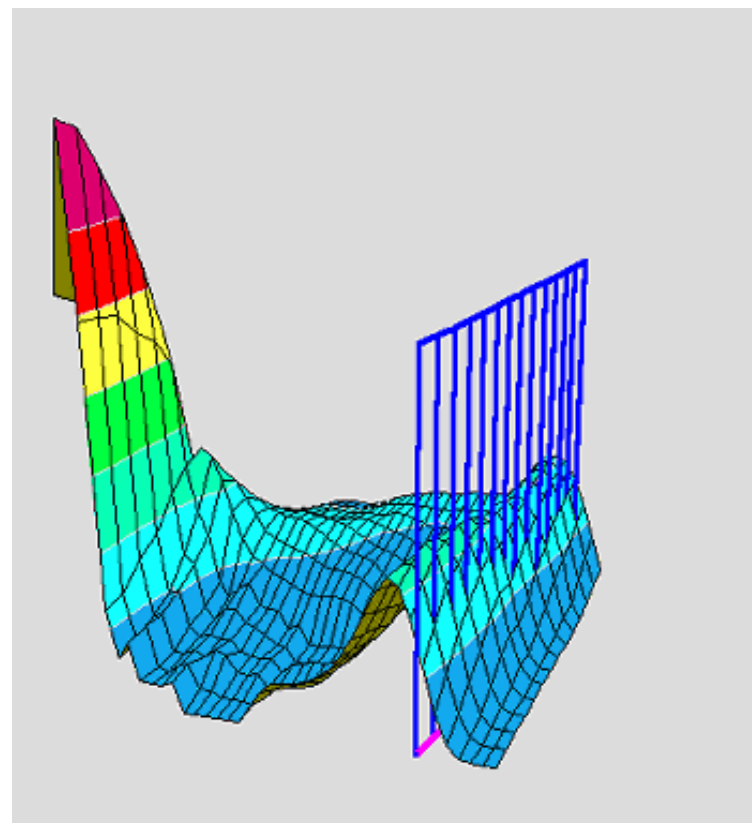
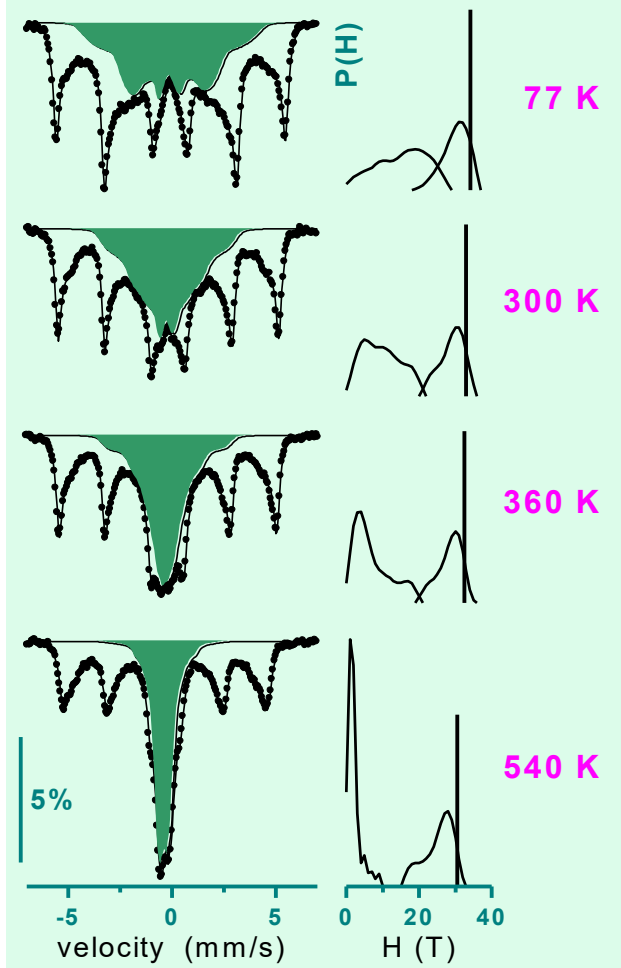


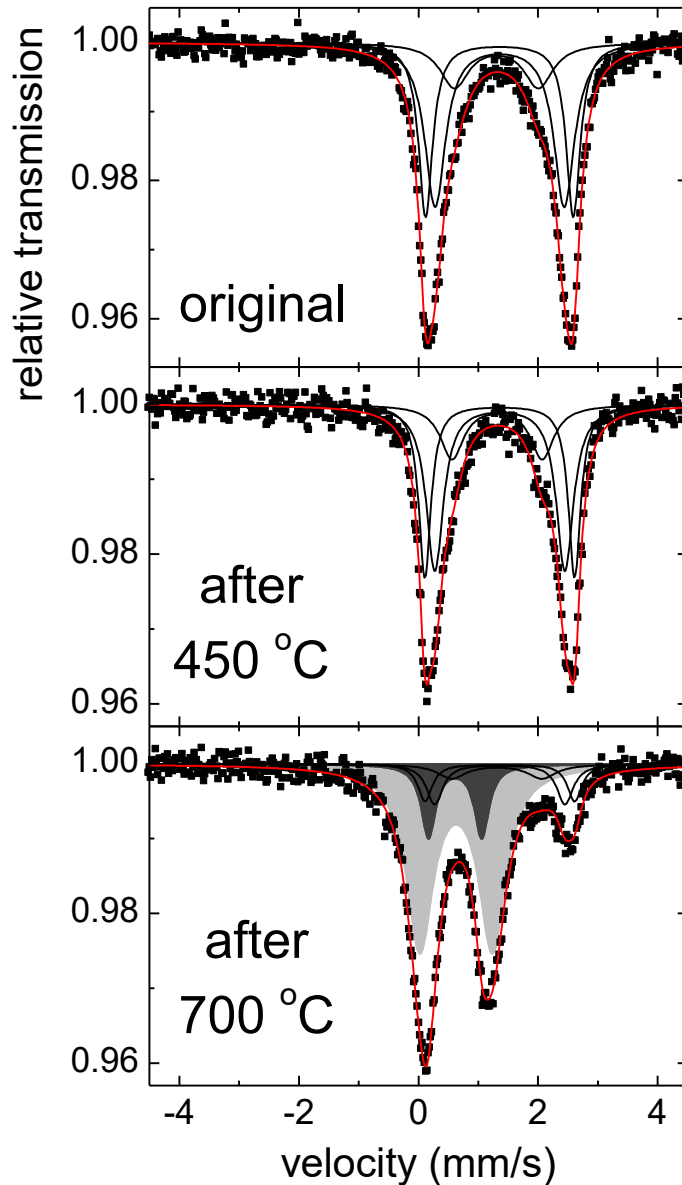
Hyperjemné polia



HFD  **3D-HFD**

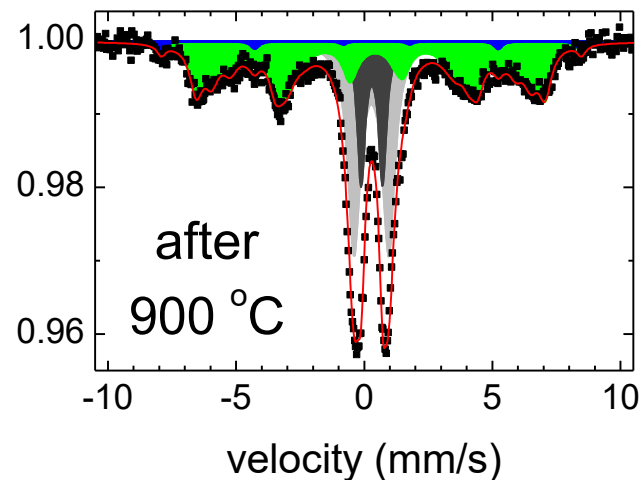
$\text{Fe}_{80}\text{Mo}_7\text{Cu}_1\text{B}_{12}$ 440°C/1h





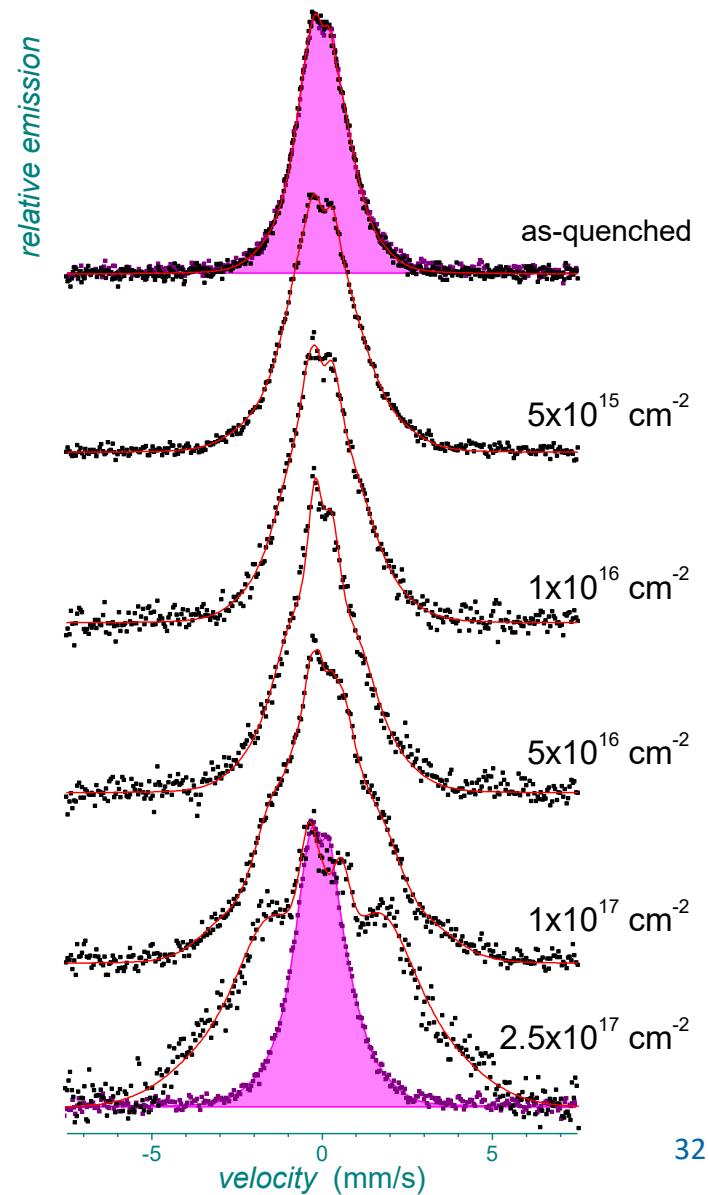
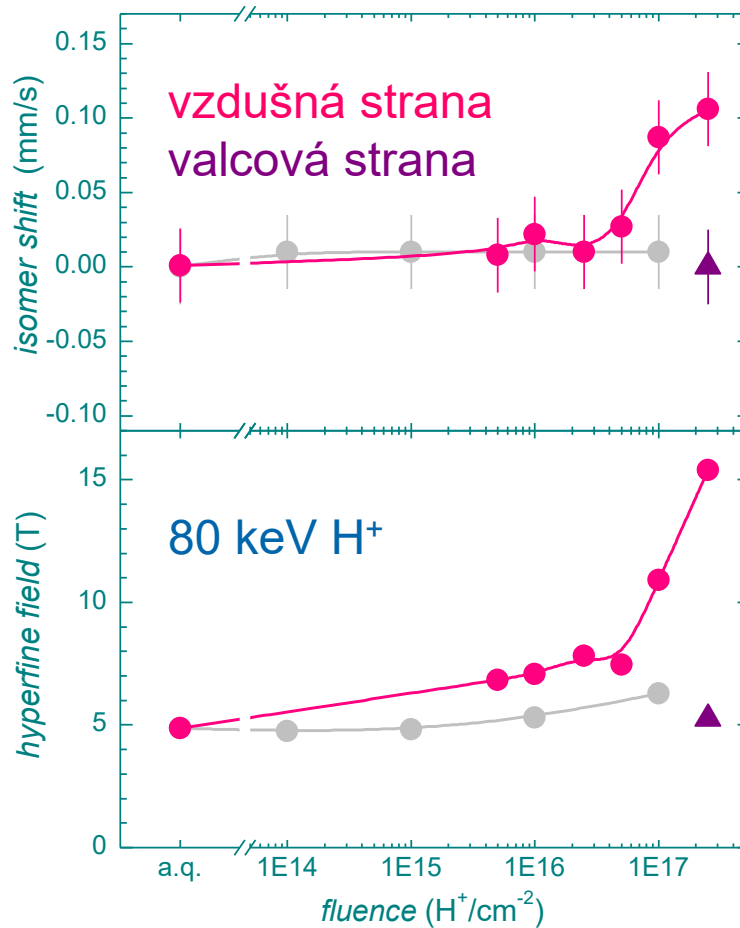
- tourmalíny s obsahom Fe
 - optické vlastnosti
 - žihanie 8 hodín v oxidačnej atmosfére pri znázornených teplotách
 - $\text{Fe}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+}$ @ 700 °C
 - oxidy Fe @ 900 °C

Bačík P, Ozdín D, Miglierini M *et al.*:
Phys. Chem. Minerals **38** (2011) 599



Iónová implantácia

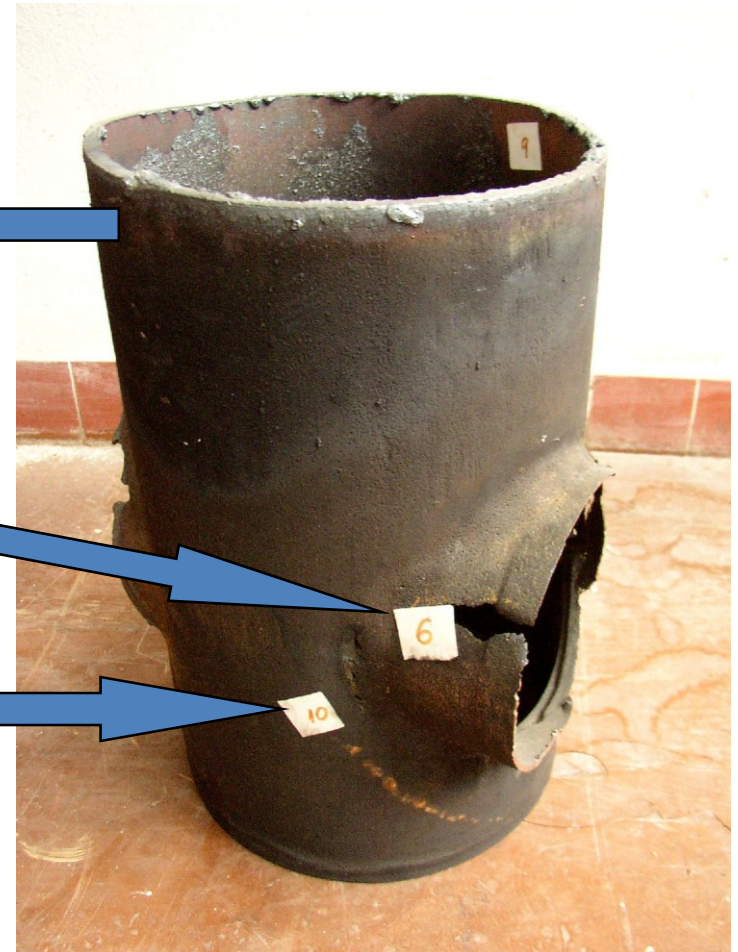
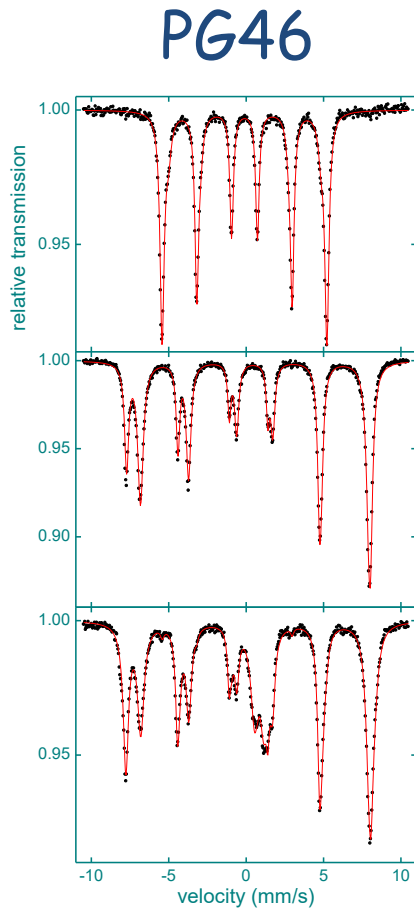
■ CEMS: $\text{Fe}_{76}\text{Mo}_8\text{Cu}_1\text{B}_{15}$



Jadrový reaktor



- parogenerátor jadrovej elektrárne



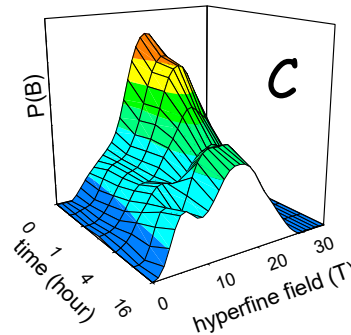
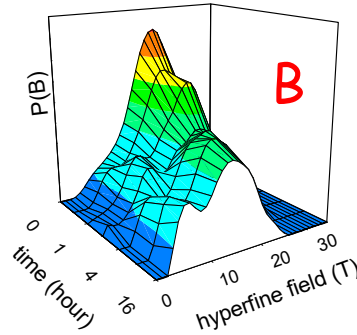
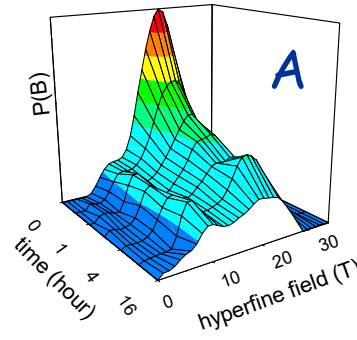
Kinetika kryštalizácie



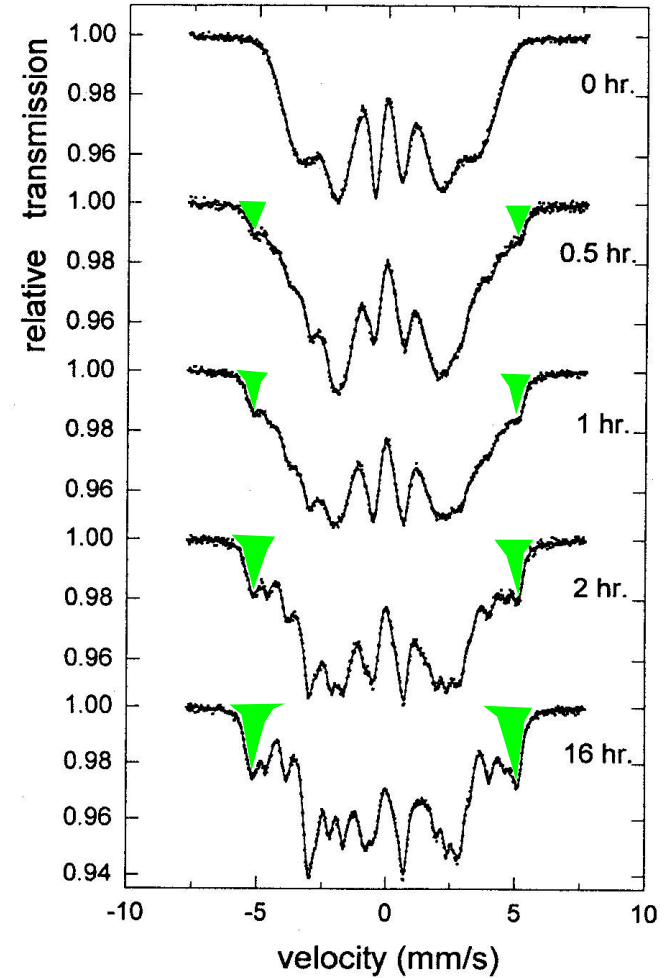
A: $\text{Fe}_{73.5}\text{Cu}_1\text{Nb}_3\text{Si}_{13.5}\text{B}_9$

B: $\text{Fe}_{70.5}\text{Cu}_1\text{Nb}_{4.5}\text{Si}_{16}\text{B}_8$

C: $\text{Fe}_{72}\text{Cu}_1\text{Nb}_{4.5}\text{Si}_{13.5}\text{B}_9$



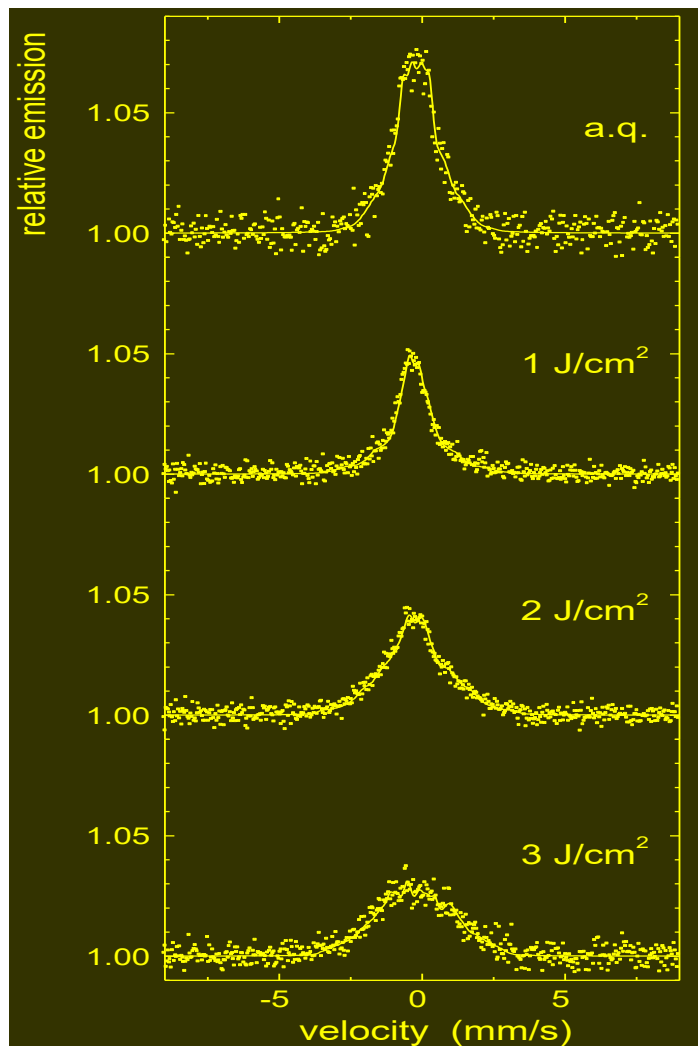
C annealed @ 550 °C



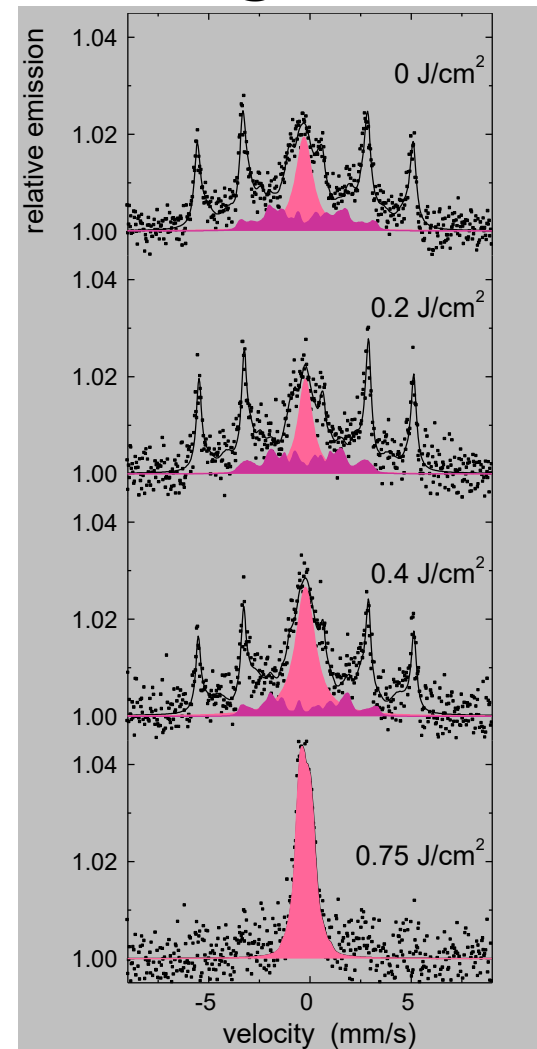
Laserové ožiarenie

- $\text{Fe}_{76}\text{Mo}_8\text{Cu}_1\text{B}_{15}$
 - excimerový laser
 - N_2 atmosféra

po výrobe

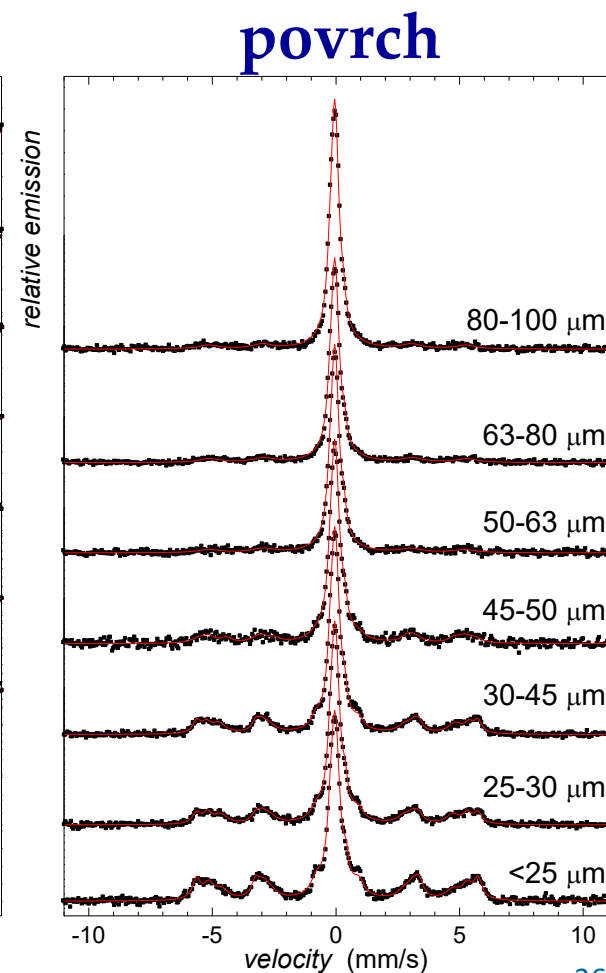
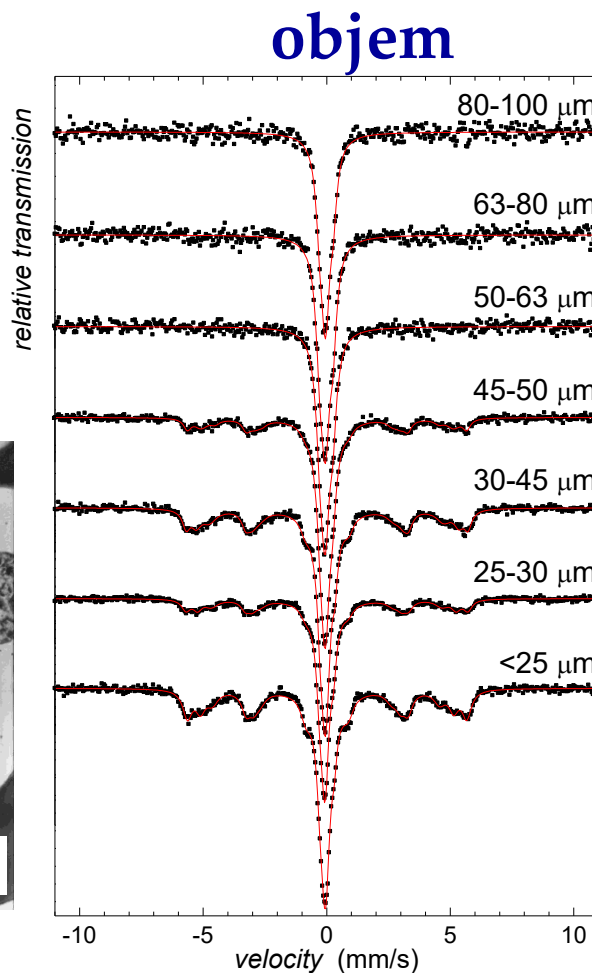
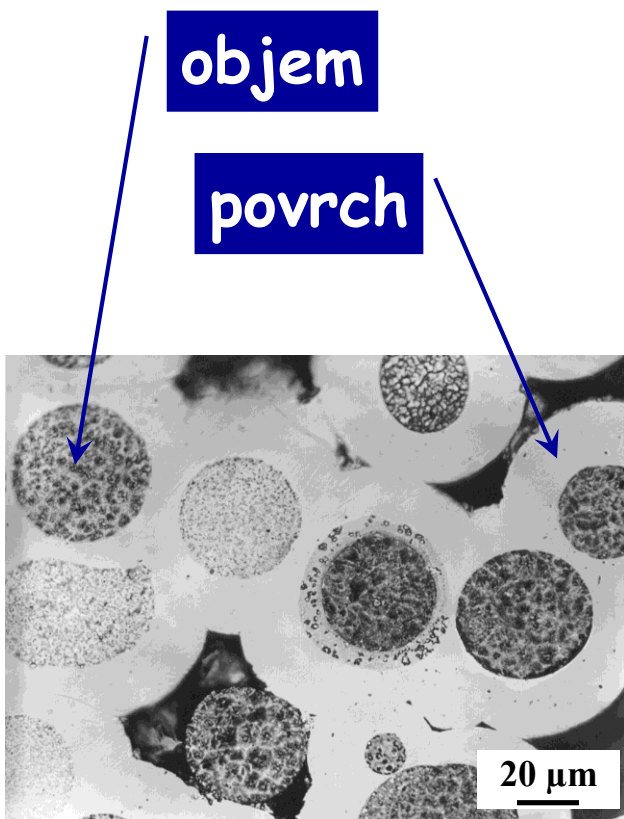


žihané @ 600 °C/1h





C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	V	W	Co
2,0	0,5	0,3	3,8	2,5	5,1	14,3	11,0



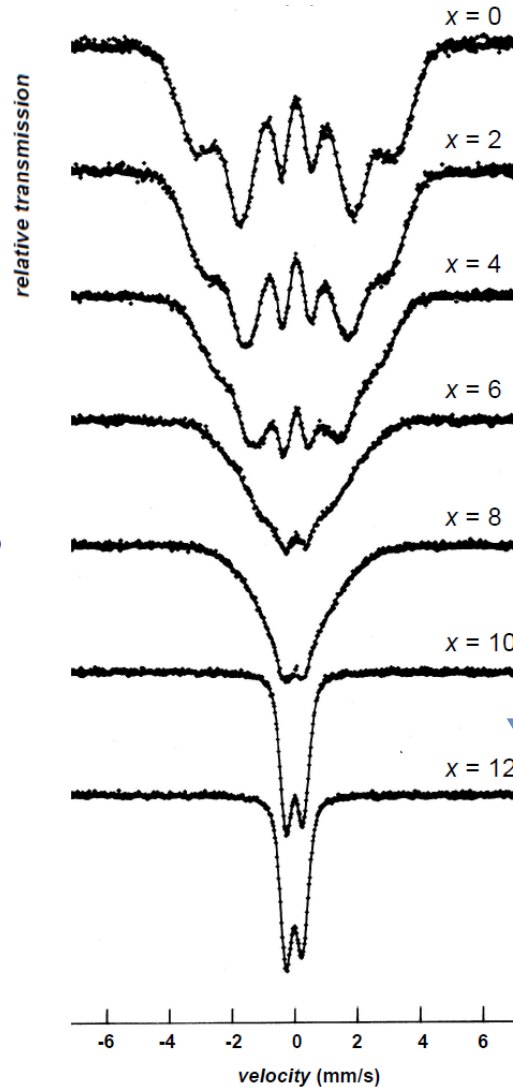
Neutrónové ožiarenie



- $\text{Fe}_{30}\text{Ni}_{48-x}\text{Cr}_x\text{Mo}_2\text{Si}_5\text{B}_{15}$
 - 10^{19} n/cm^2

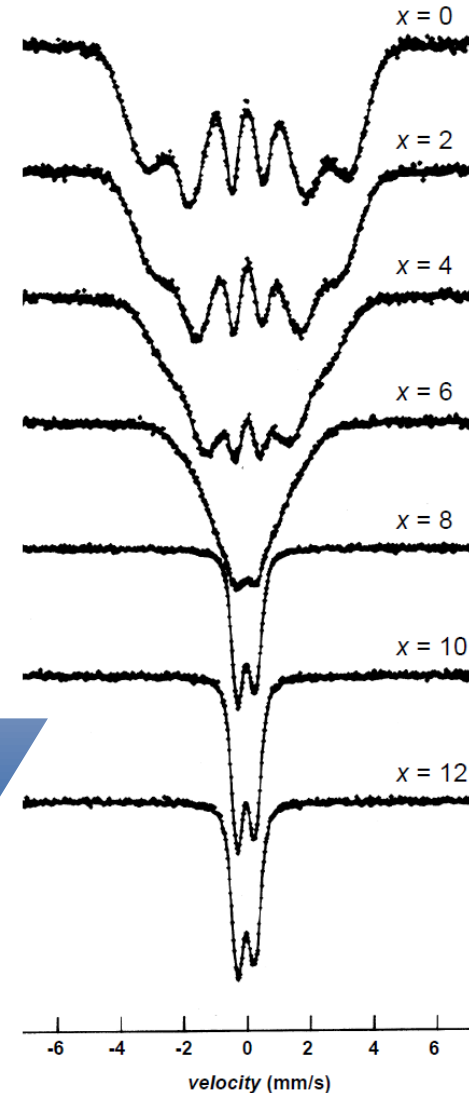
po príprave

po ožiarení

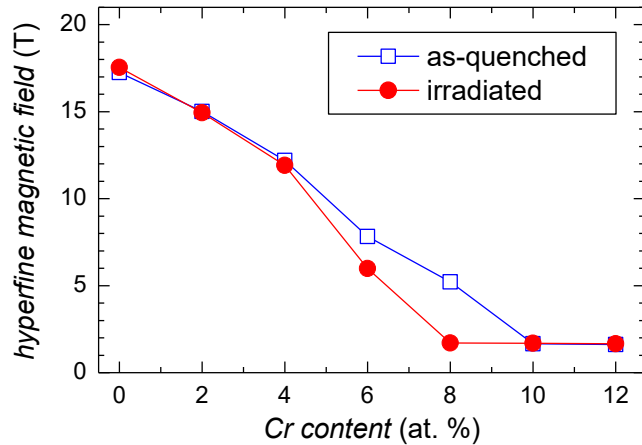


ferro

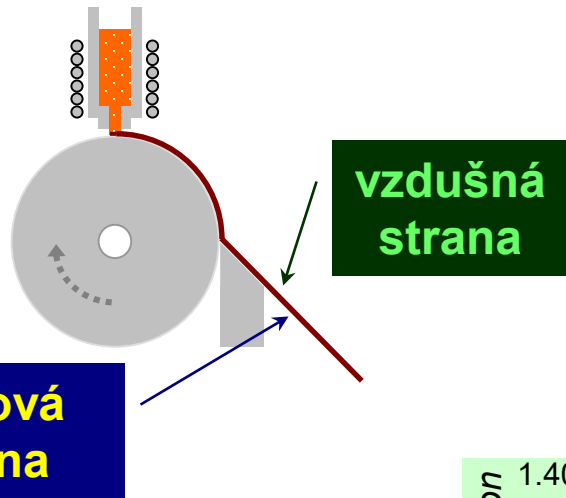
para



Miglierini M: *Phys. Rev. B* 44 (1991) 7225

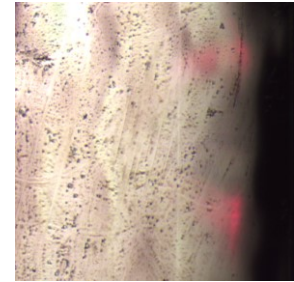
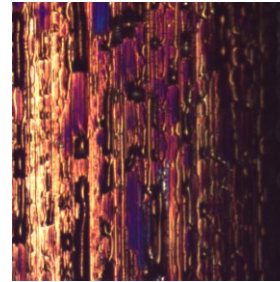


Oxidácia povrchu



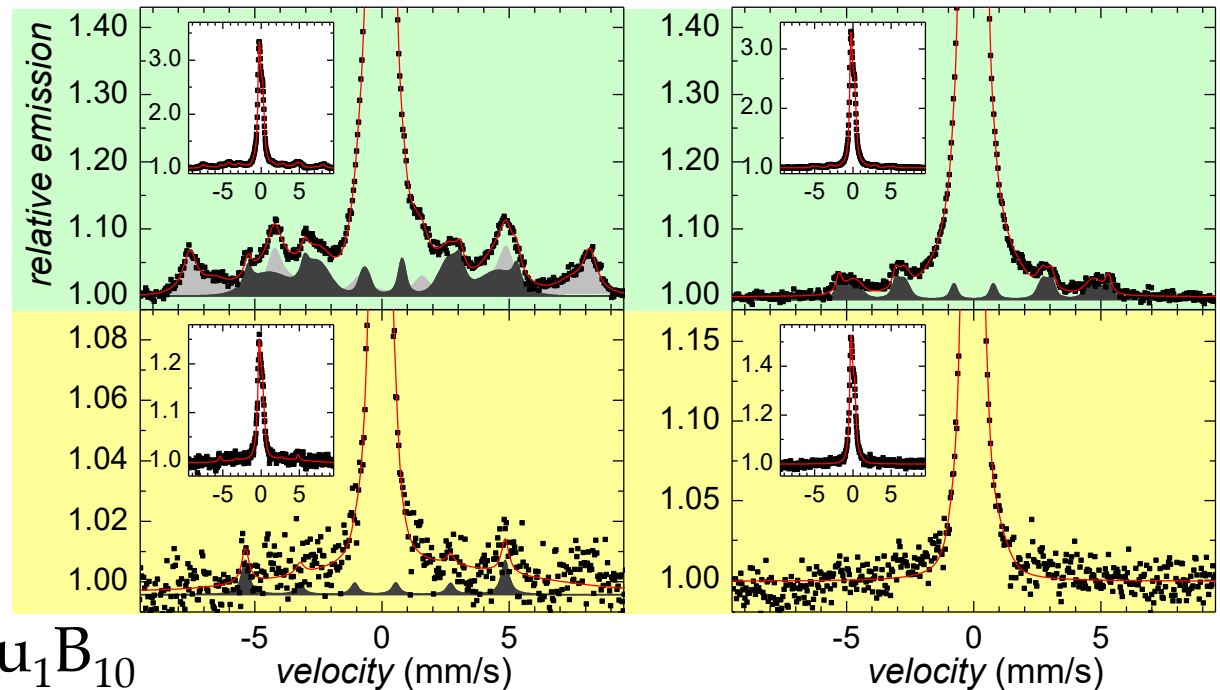
valcová strana

vzdušná strana



CEMS
~200 nm

CXMS
~1 000 nm



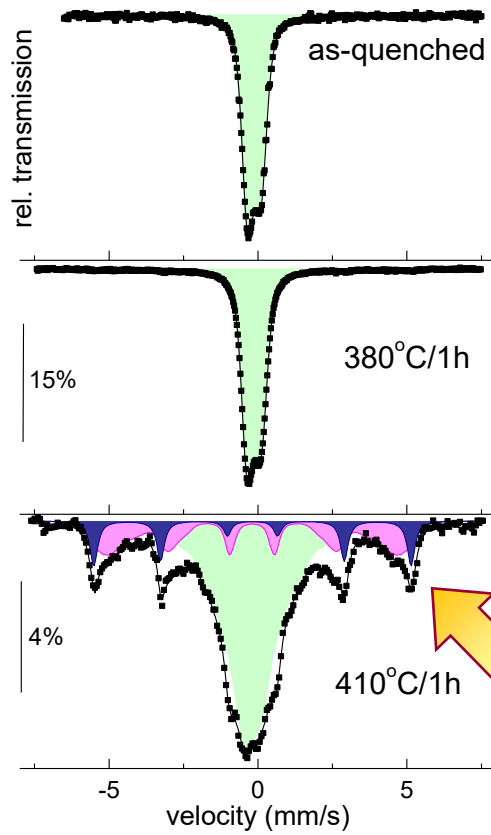
■ $\text{Fe}_{81}\text{Mo}_8\text{Cu}_1\text{B}_{10}$

○ po príprave

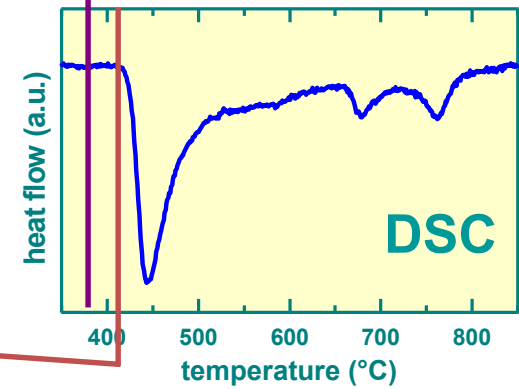
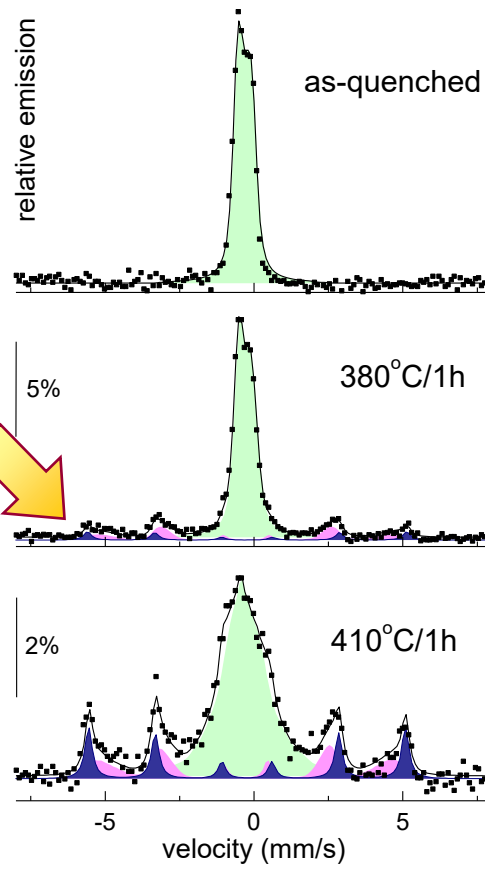
Počiatok kryštalizácie



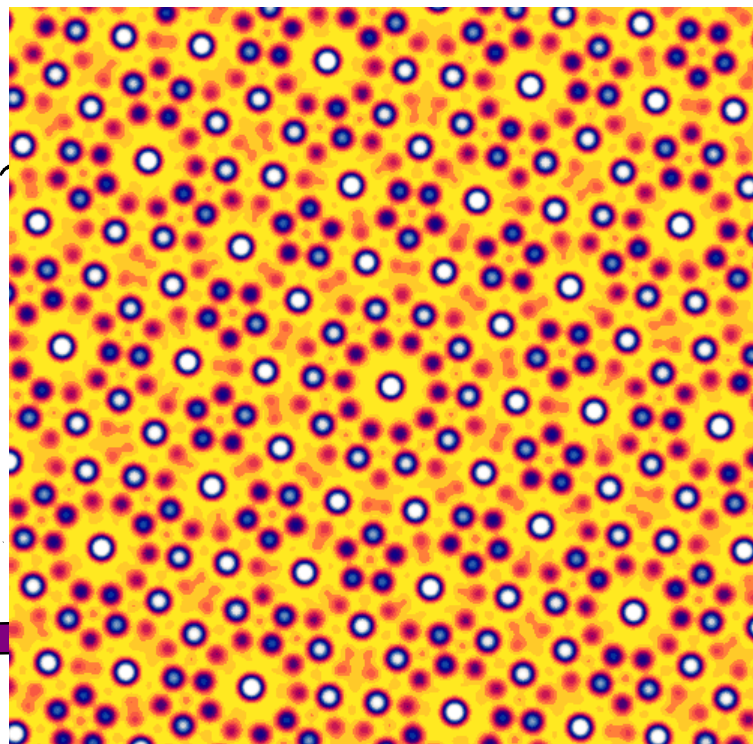
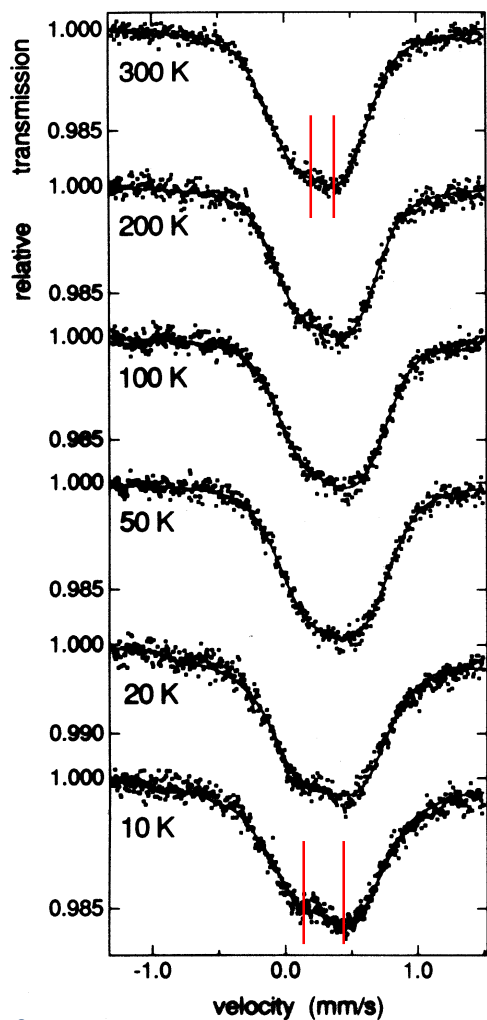
transmisná geometria



experiment CEMS



Quázikryštály



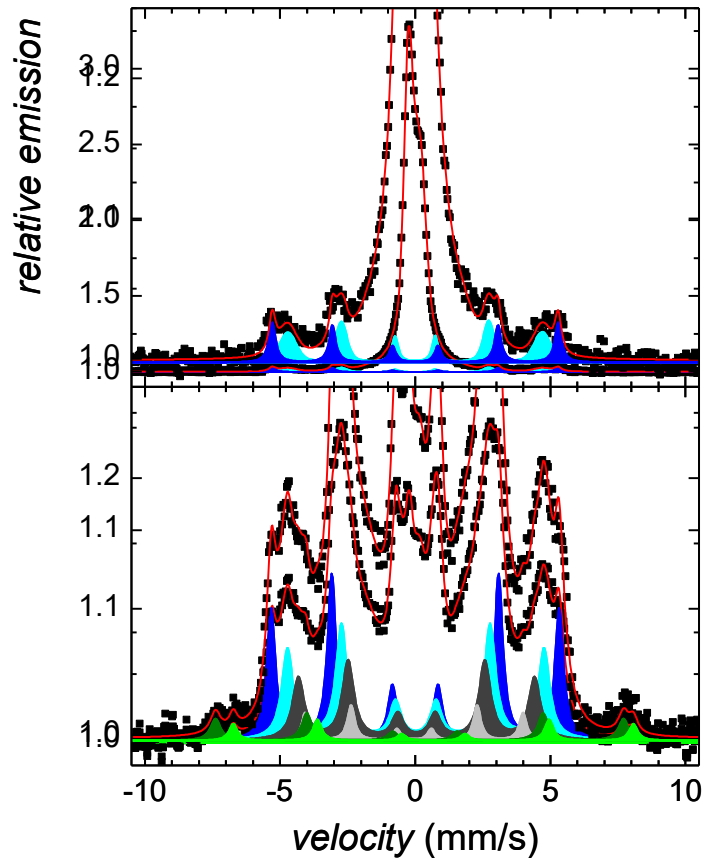
$T_C = 467 \text{ K}$ - magnetické merania ?

$T_C = 30 \text{ K}$ - Mössbauerova spektrometria

Radiačné poškodenie



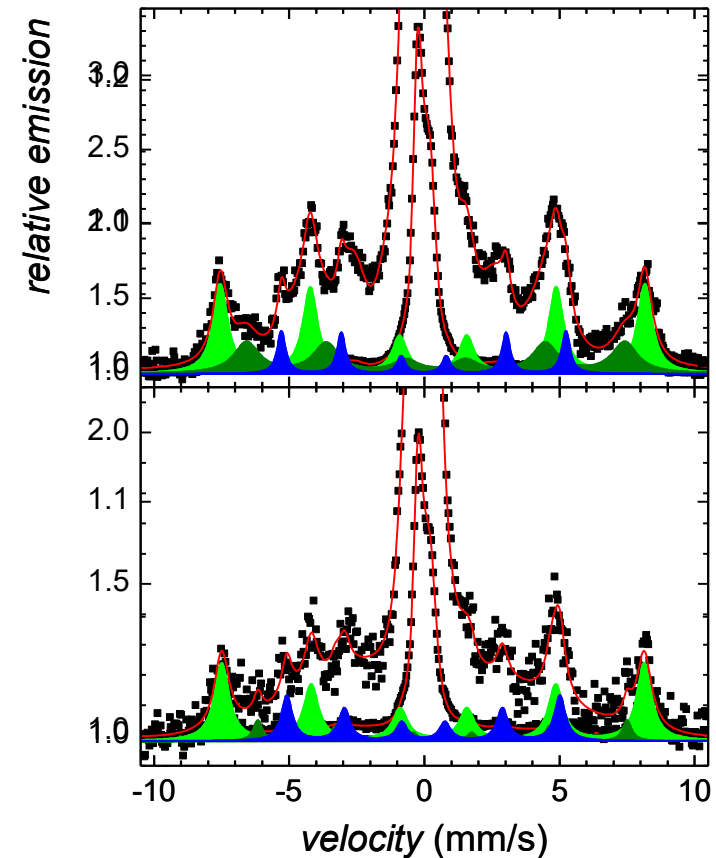
vzdušná strana



po príprave

2.5×10^{17}
 N^+ / cm^2

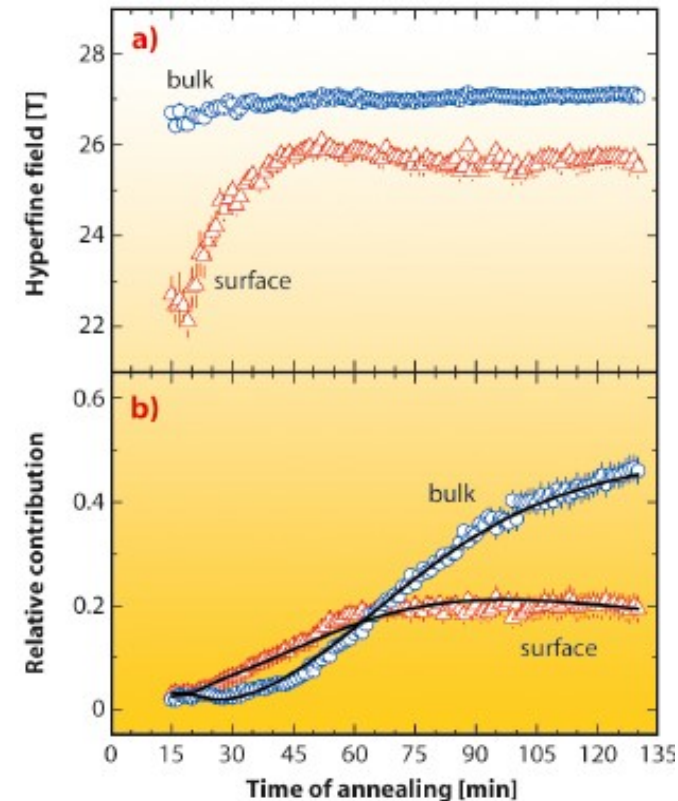
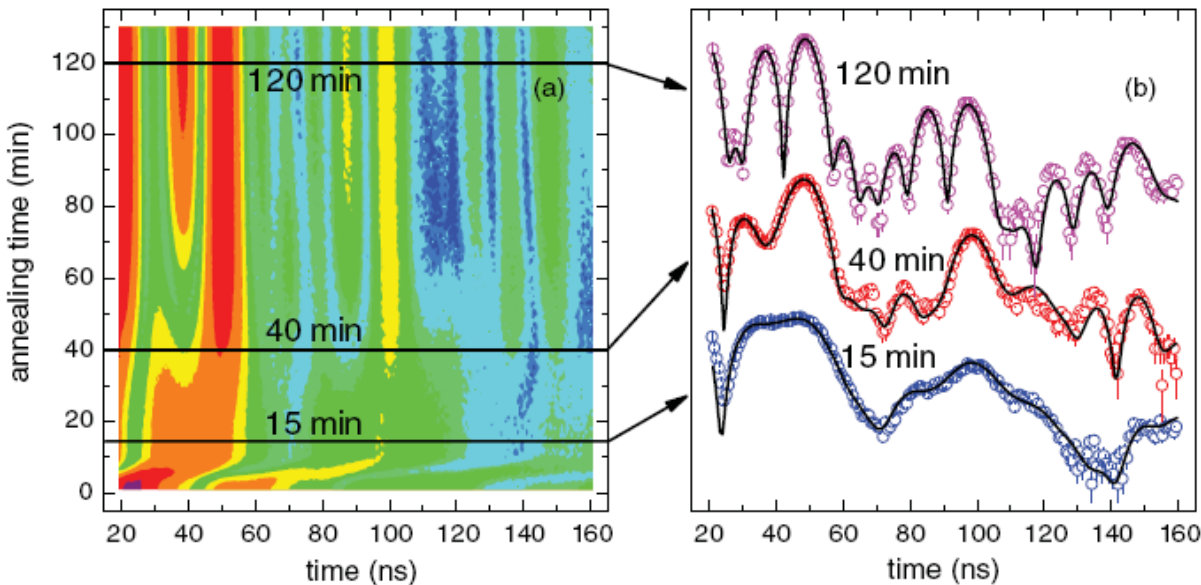
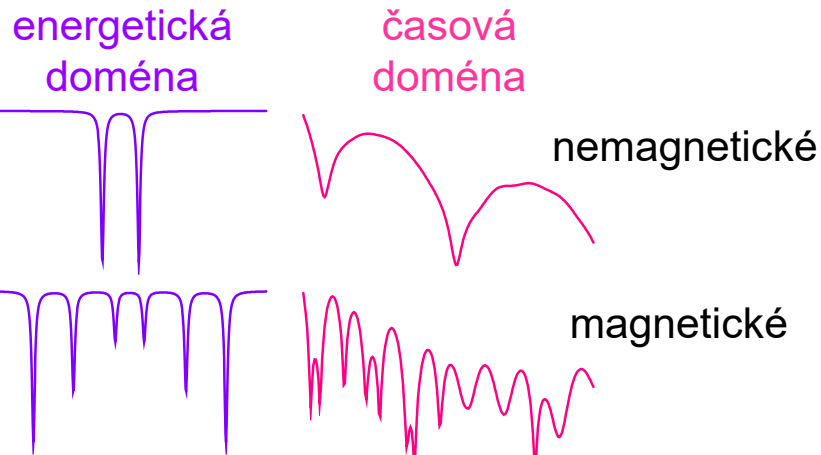
valcová strana



Synchrotrónové žiarenie



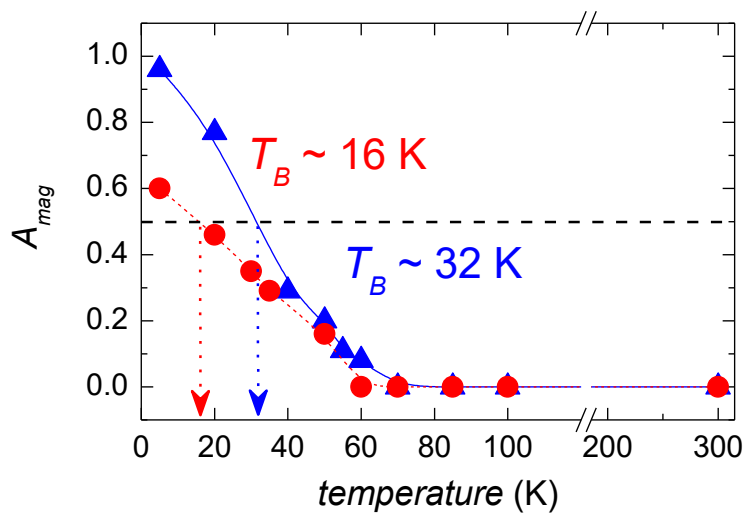
- kovové sklo $\text{Fe}_{90}\text{Zr}_7\text{B}_3$
- izotermické žíhanie @ 743 K



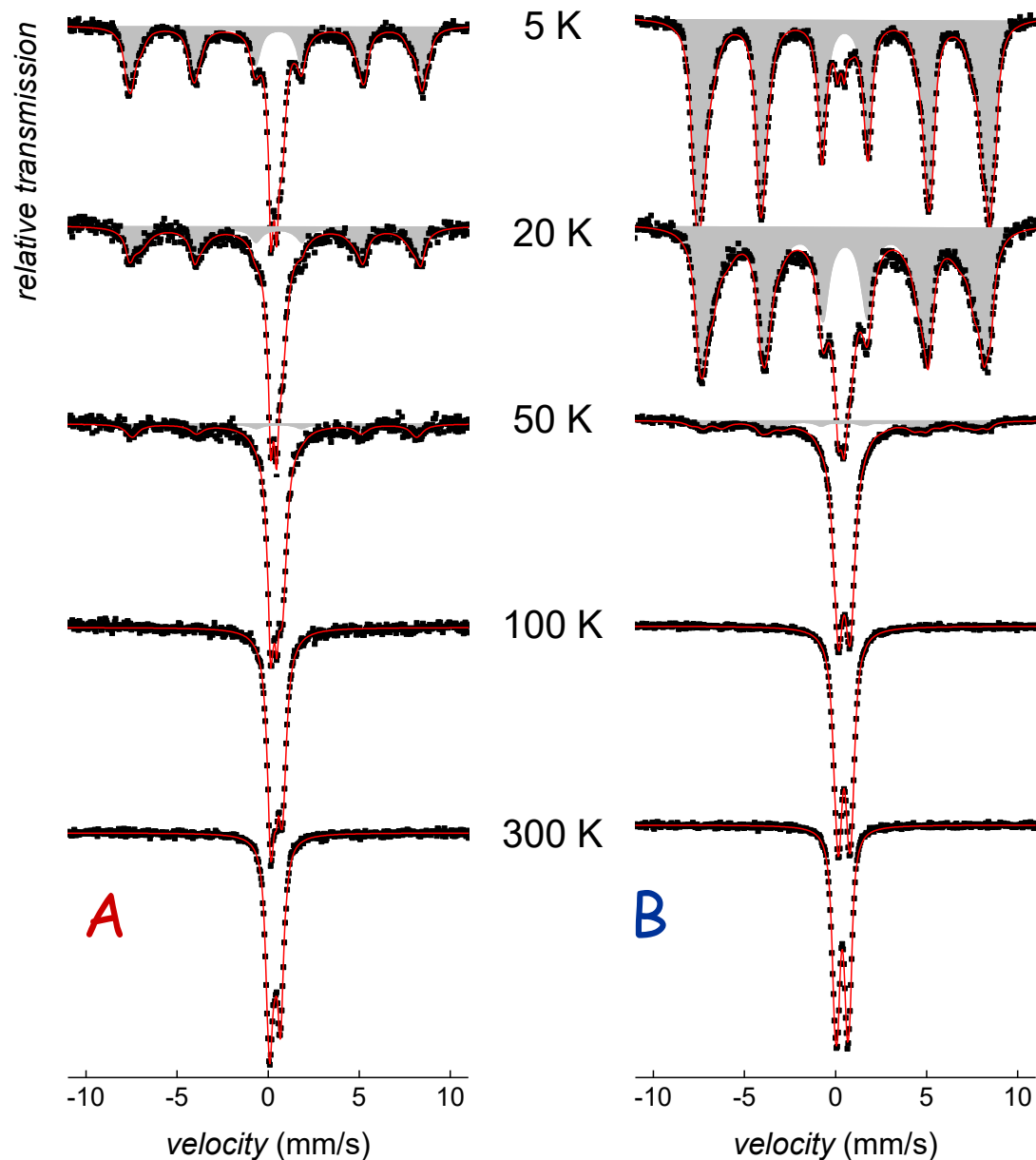
Teplotné merania

feritín:

- A – ľudská slezina
- B – konská slezina



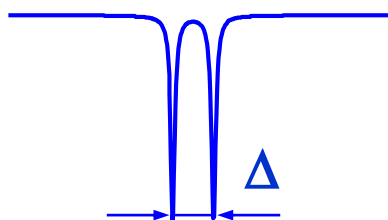
Miglierini M, Lancok A:
Acta Phys Pol A118 (2010) 944



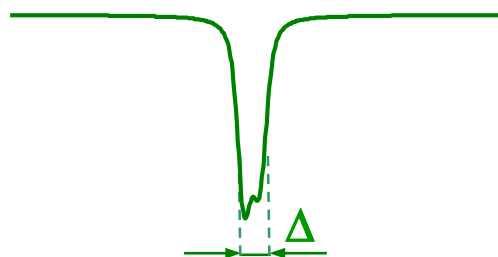
Usporiadanosť vs. neusporiadanosť



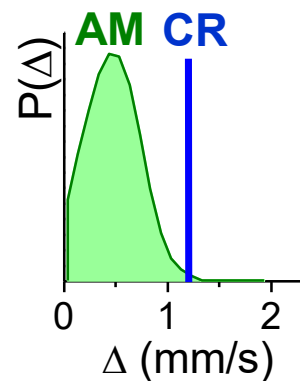
kryštalické
(usporiadané)



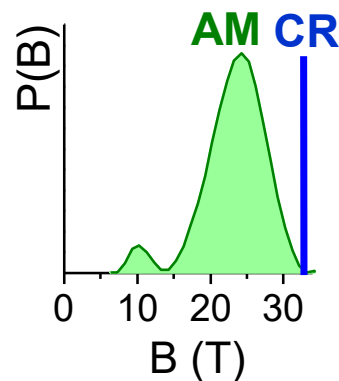
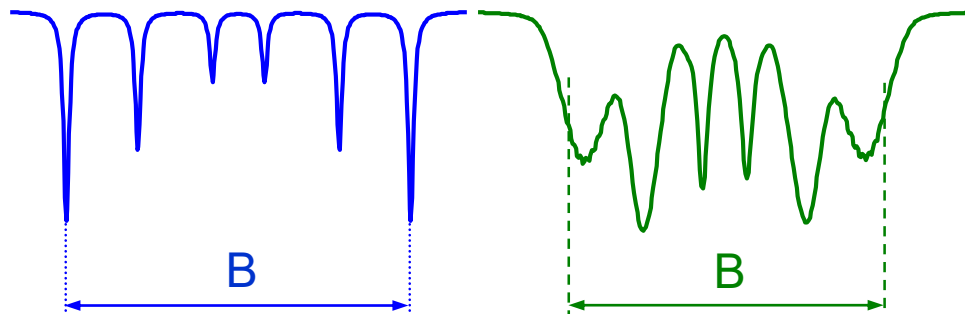
amorfné



hyperjemné parametre



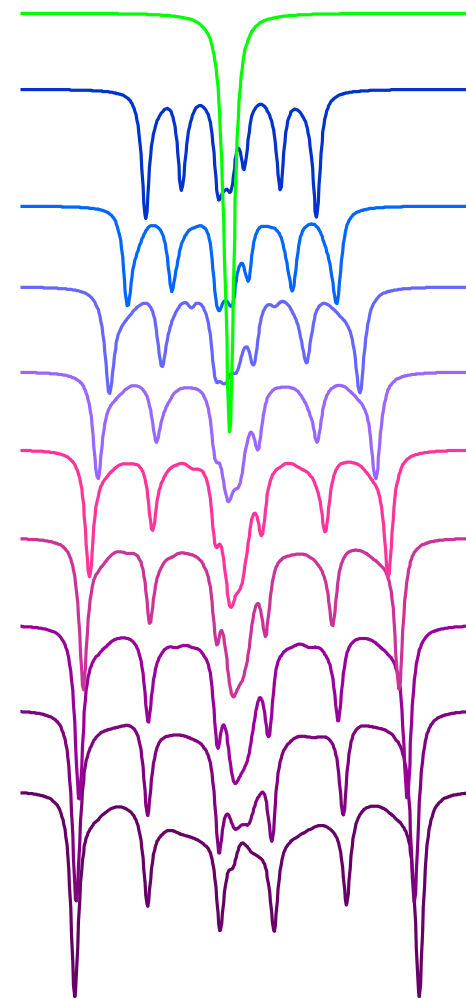
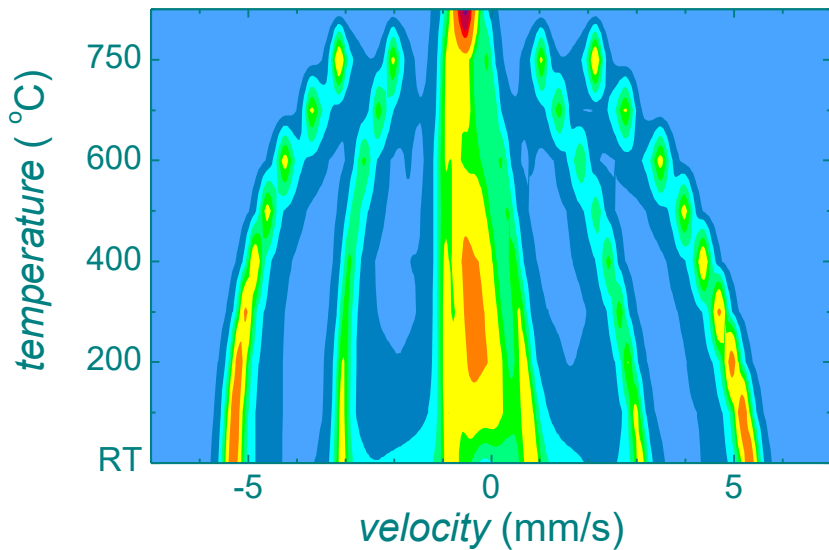
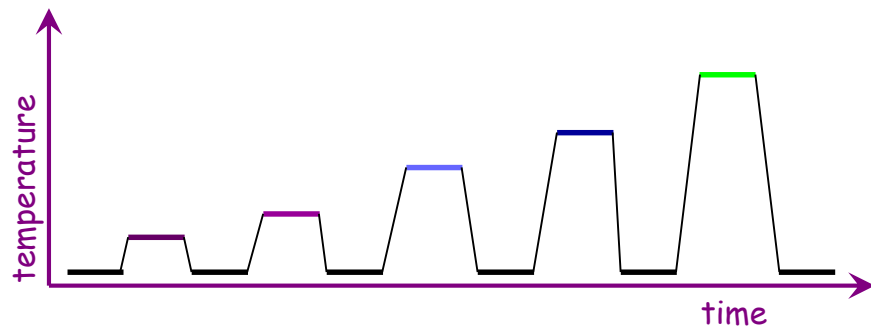
nemagnetické



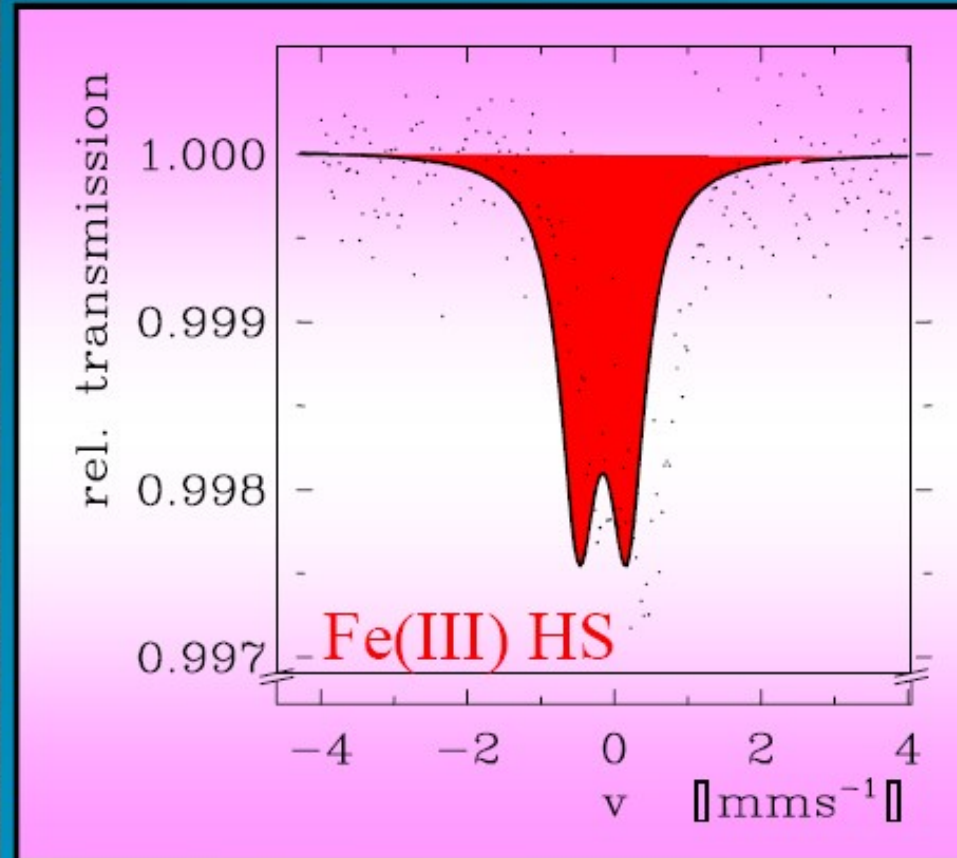
magnetické

Vysokoteplotné merania

- Curieho teplota kryštalickej fázy
- nc-Fe₉₀Zr₇B₃



Eisen in französischem Rotwein



Y-zeolity



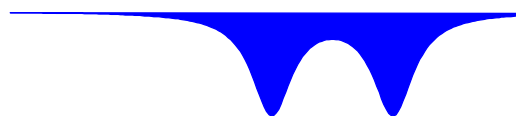
Fe(III)



Fe³⁺_{oct}



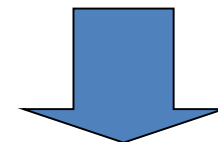
Fe²⁺_{oct}



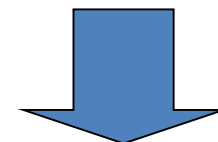
Fe₂O₃ → Fe



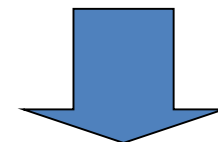
NH₄,Na-Y



FeCl₃

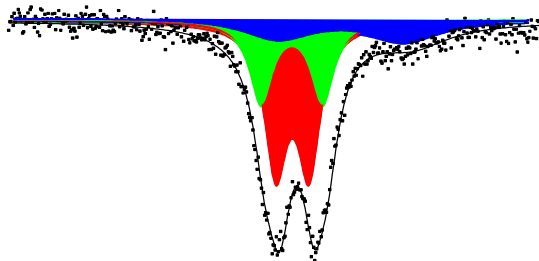


830 K → 1050 K



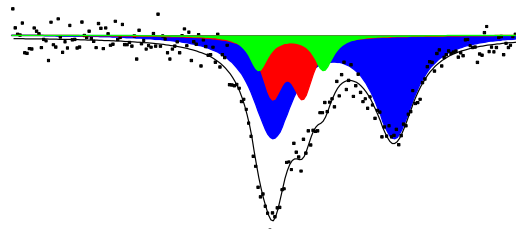
H₂ @ 450 °C

po príprave

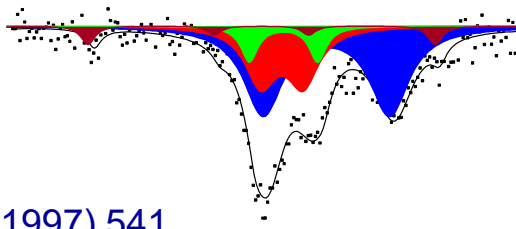


830 K

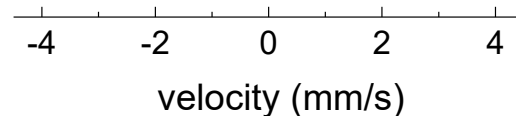
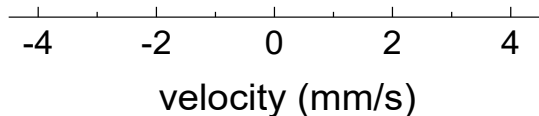
po redukcii



1050 K



Miglierini M *et al.*:
Czech. J. Phys. **47** (1997) 541



Zliatiny so železom

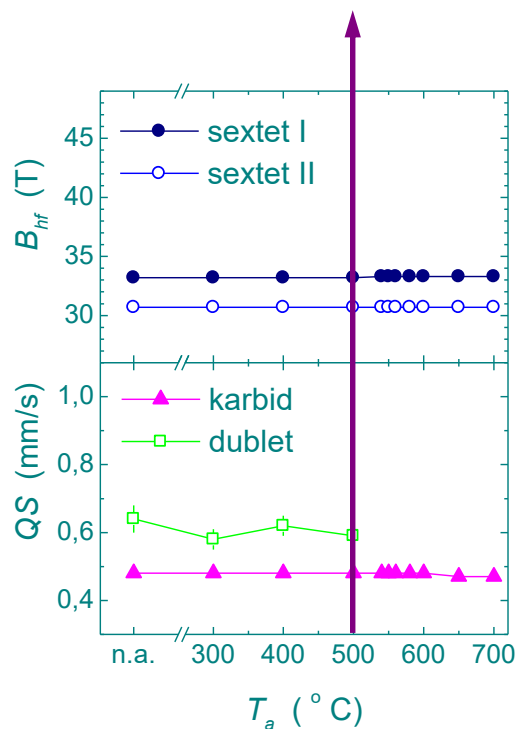


■ hypereutektická zliatina železa

- 3 % C, 3 % Cr, 12 % V

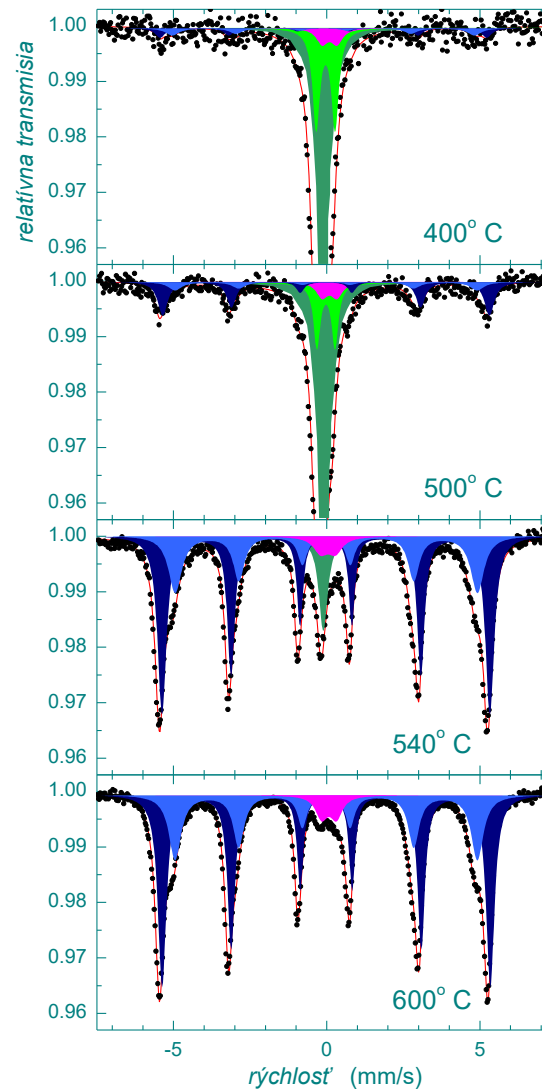
fázová premena: fcc → bcc

~500°C



ferit,
martenzit

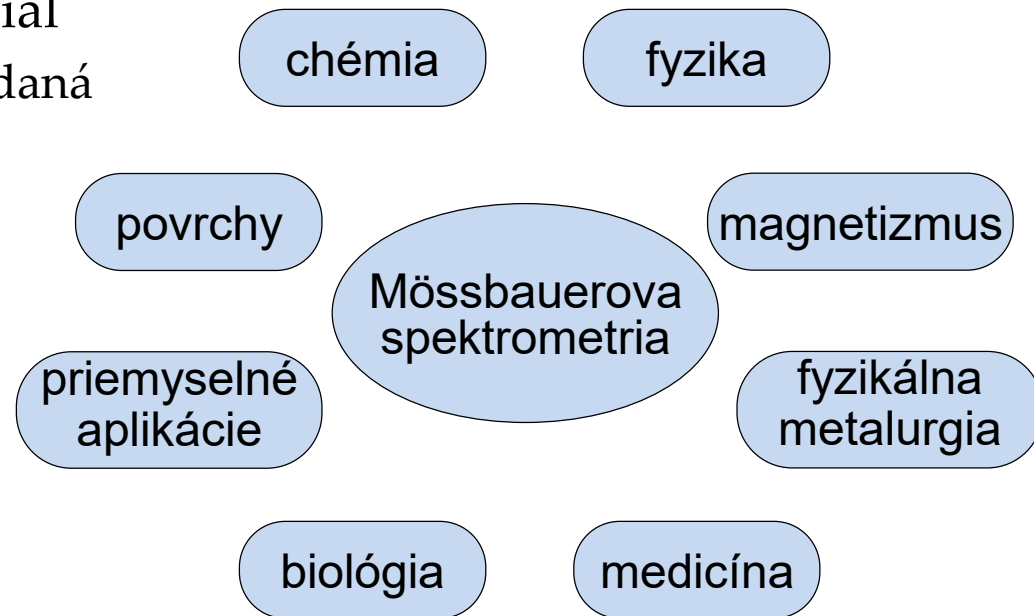
austenit
karbid



Zhrnutie

Mössbauerova spektrometria:

- **výhody** 😊
 - nedeštruktívna technika
 - vysoký diagnostický potenciál
 - usporiadaná vs. neusporiadaná štruktúra
 - extrémna citlivosť
 - široký rozsah aplikácií
- **nevýhody** 😞
 - používajú sa rádionuklidy
 - polčas rozpadu
 - bezpečnosť
 - autorizácia
 - vzorky v tuhom stave



Kde, kedy a aké usporiadanie identifikujeme.