

# X-ray-Raman-scattering-based EXAFS beyond dipole limit

# XAS and its Limitations

# XRS

- **Inelastic X-ray scattering through XRS**
- **Advantage of XRS over XAS**
- **Discovery of XRS**
- **True potential and increasing use of XRS**

# Application of XRS to EXAFS studies

- **Momentum-transfer dependence of XRS in EXAFS regime**
- **Non-Dipole contribution in case of XRS based EXAFS**
- **Complications in analysis of results**

# Experimental Setup

- Source
- Monochromator
- Spectrometer
- Detector
- Monitor
- Sample

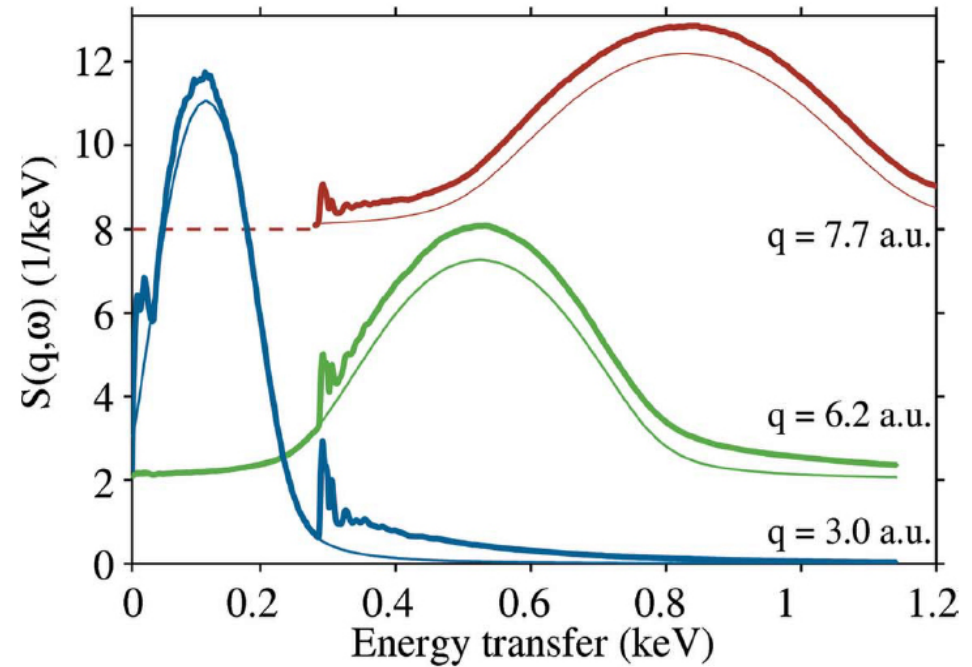
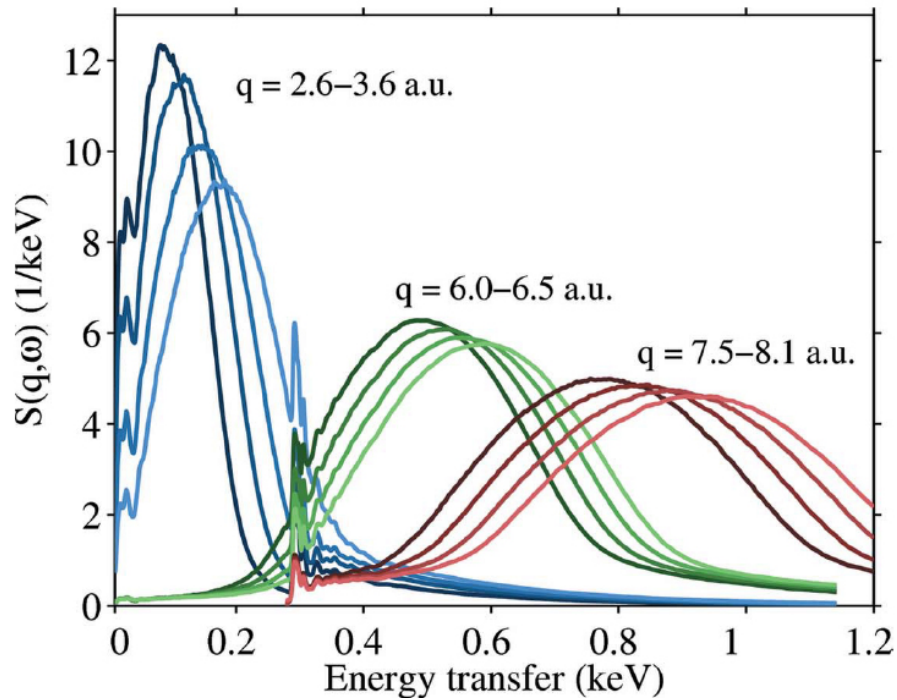
# NRIXS

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega d\omega} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{Th}} S(\mathbf{q}, \omega),$$

Thomson Scattering  $\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{\text{Th}} = r_e^2 \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} (\hat{\mathbf{e}}_1 \cdot \hat{\mathbf{e}}_2)^2,$

Structure Factor  $S(\mathbf{q}, \omega) = \sum_F \left| \left\langle F \left| \sum_j \exp(i\mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}_j) \right| I \right\rangle \right|^2 \delta(\omega + E_I - E_F),$

# Dynamic Structure Factor



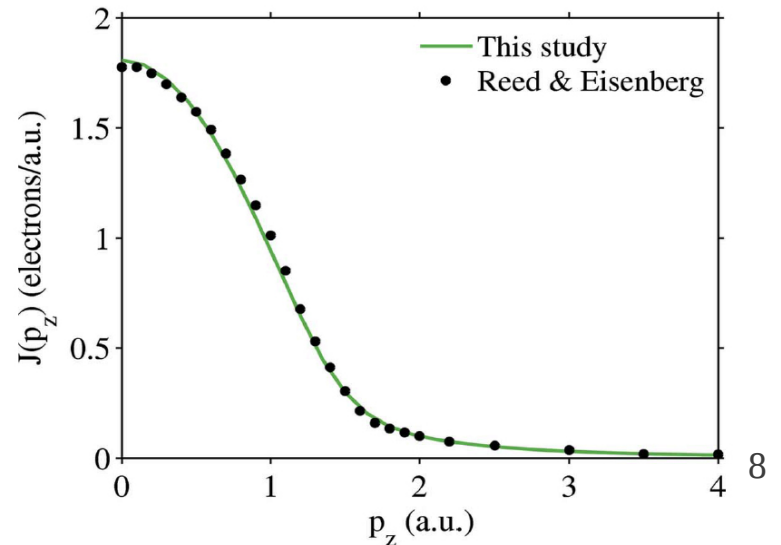
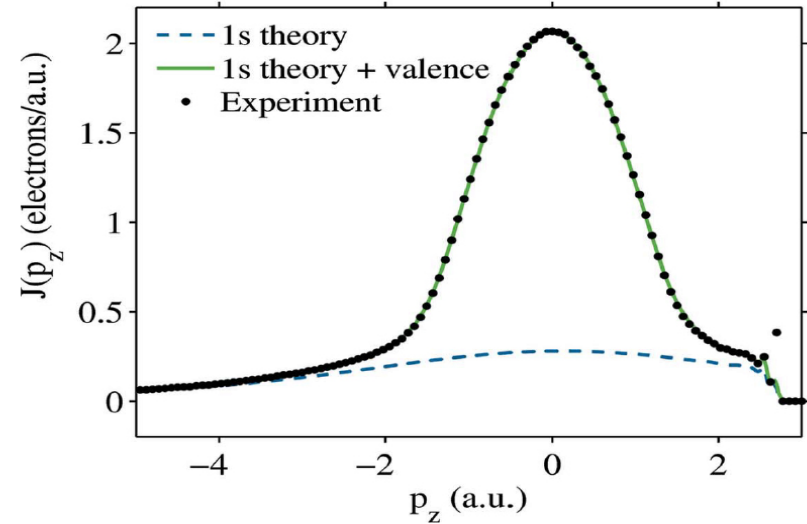
# Data Analysis

## Compton Profile

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega d\omega} = \left( \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{\text{Th}} \frac{1}{q} J(p_z),$$

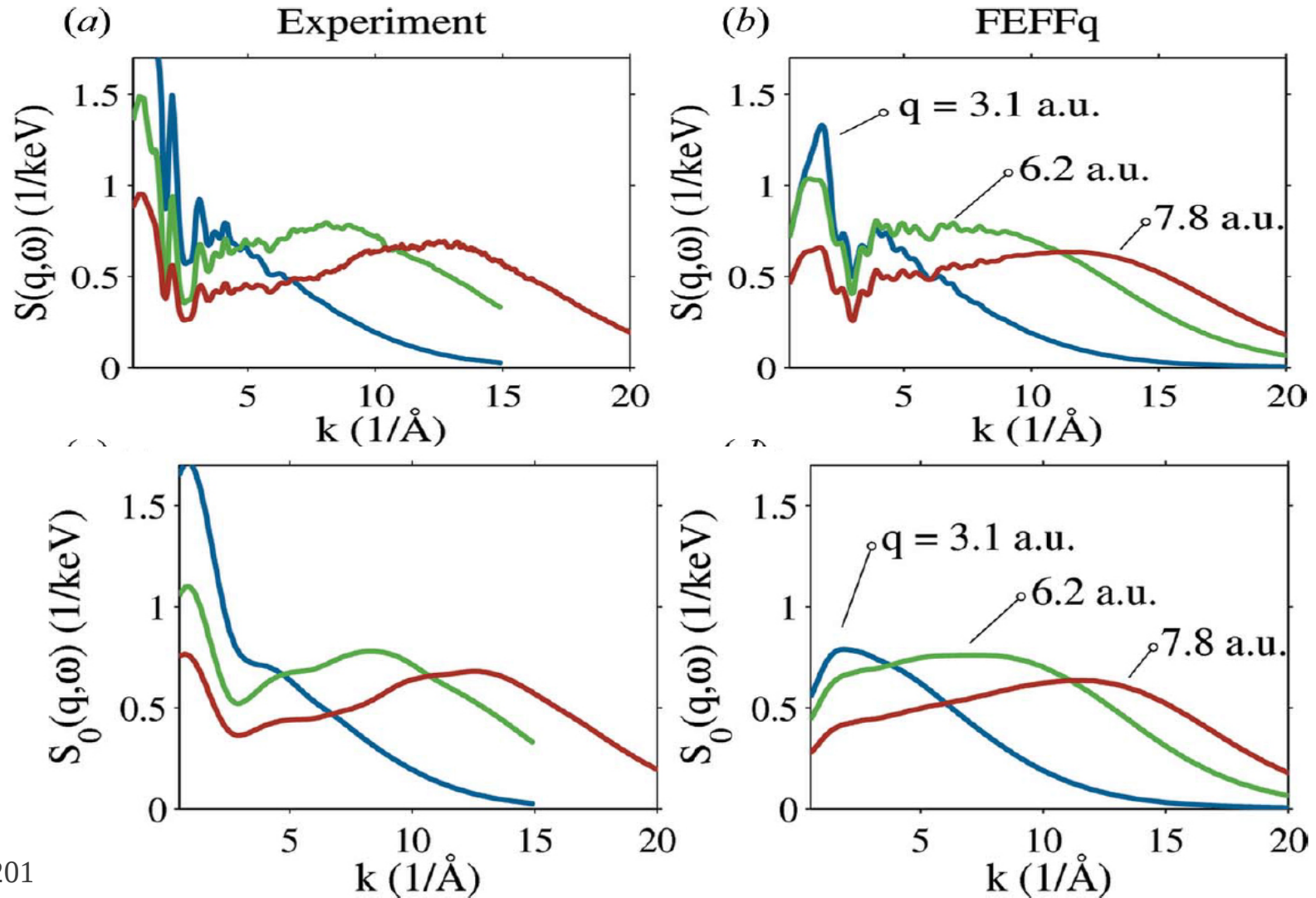
$$J(p_z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N(\mathbf{p}) dp_x dp_y.$$

$$J(p_z) = (1/2) \int d\Omega \int_{|p_z|}^{\infty} N(\mathbf{p}) p dp.$$





# Core Electron Structure Factor



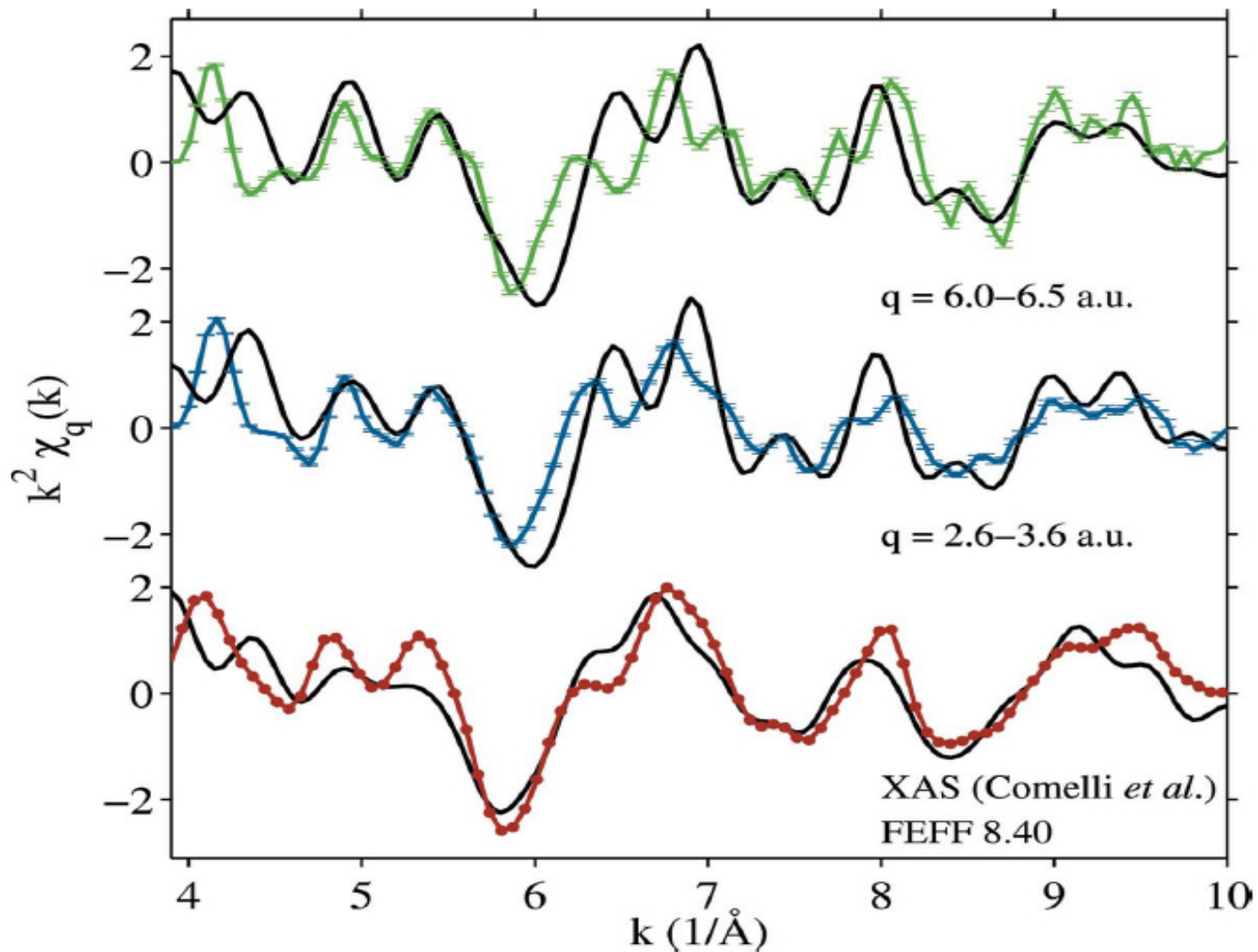
# EXAFS Extraction

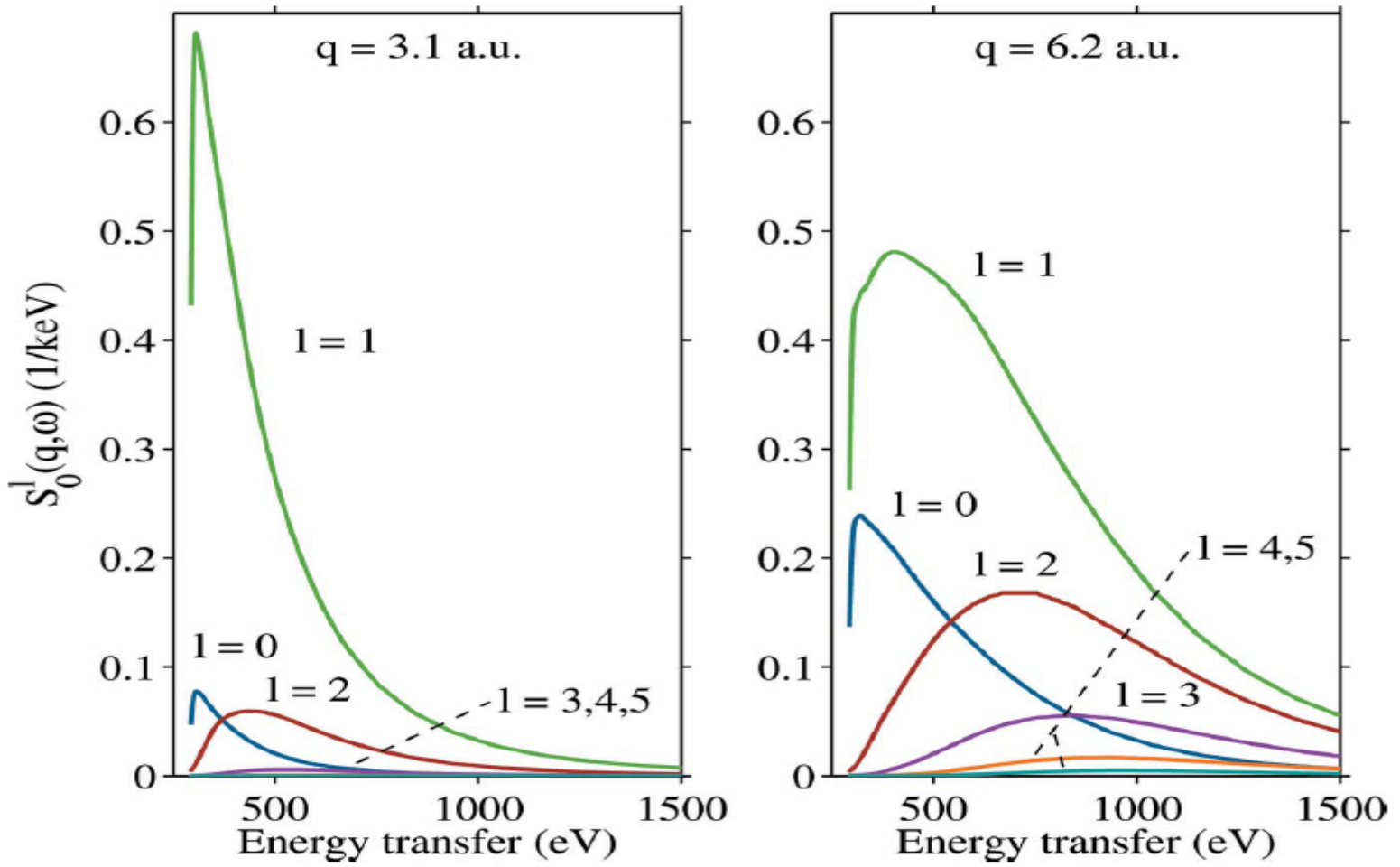
$$S(q, \omega) = \sum_l (2l + 1) |M_l(q, \omega)|^2 \rho_l(\omega),$$

$$S(q, \omega) = S_0(q, \omega) [1 + \chi_q(k)],$$

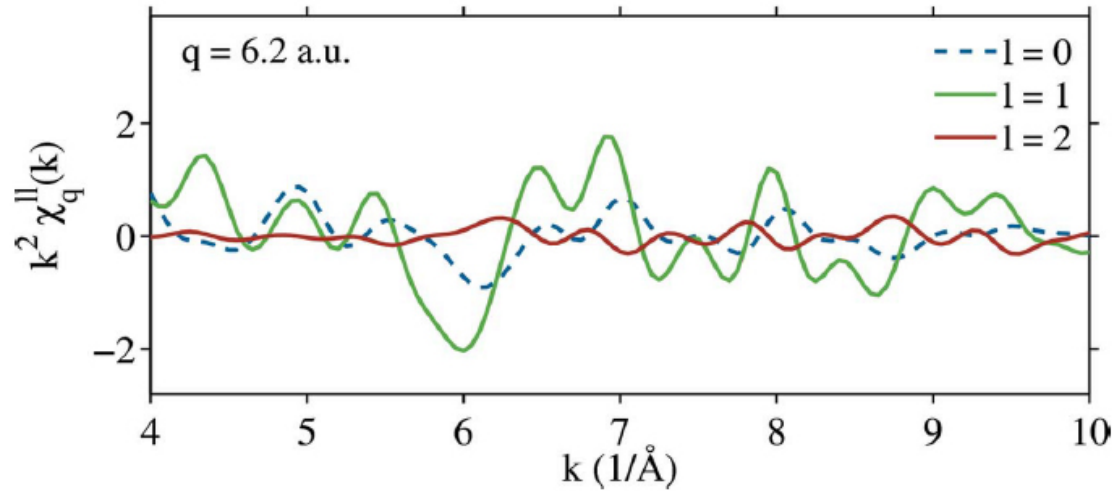
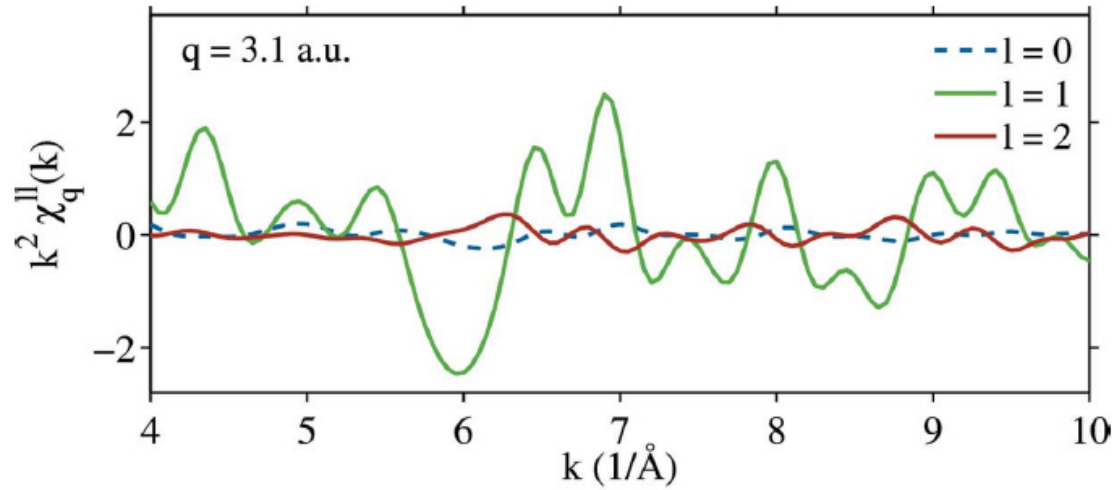
$$S_0(q, \omega) = \sum_l S_0^l(q, \omega), \quad \chi_q(k) = \sum_{l,l'} \chi_q^{ll'}(k).$$

# Results

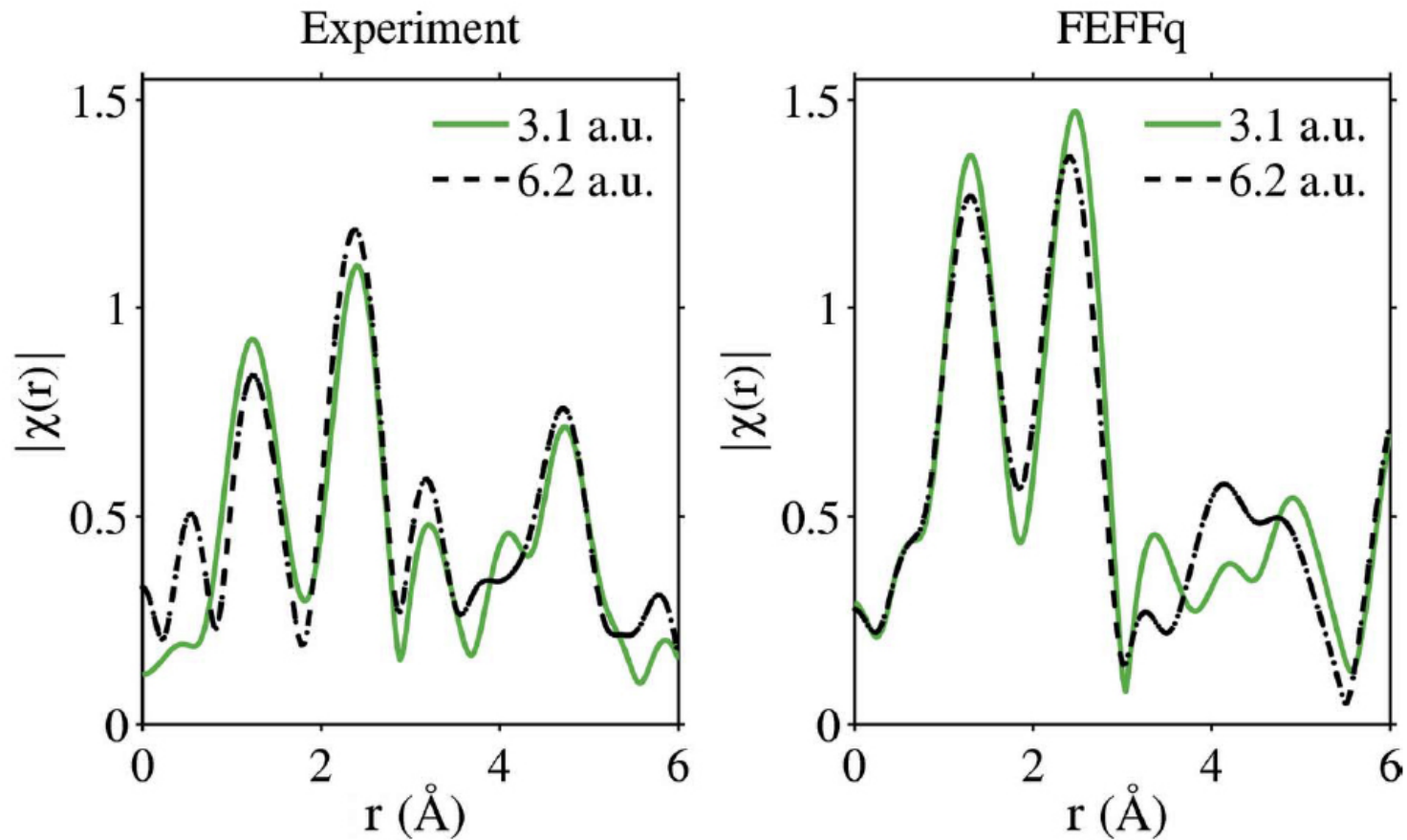




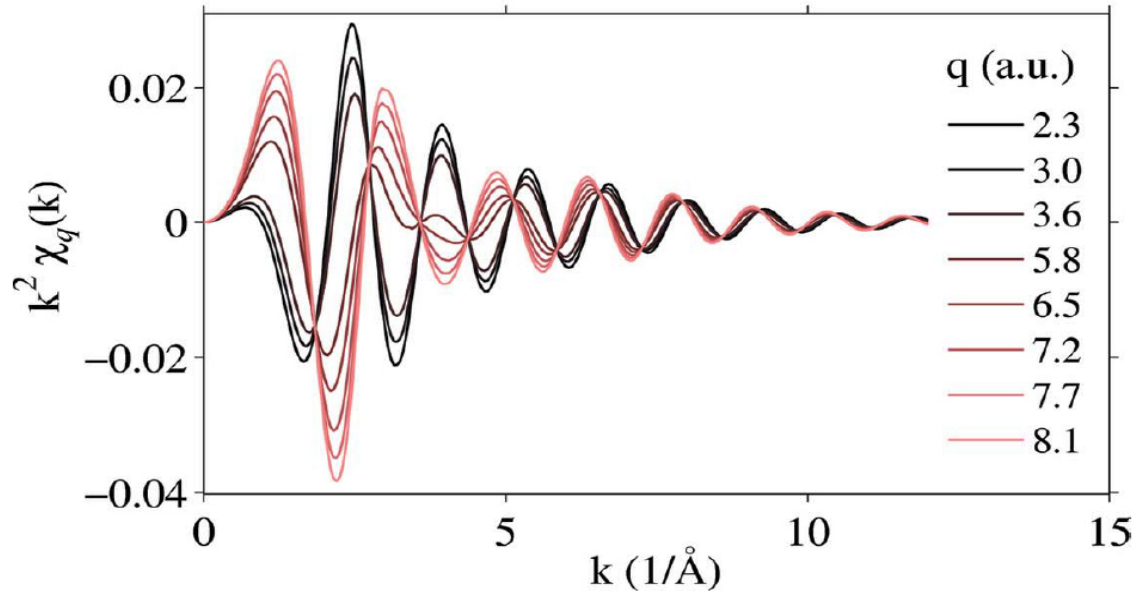
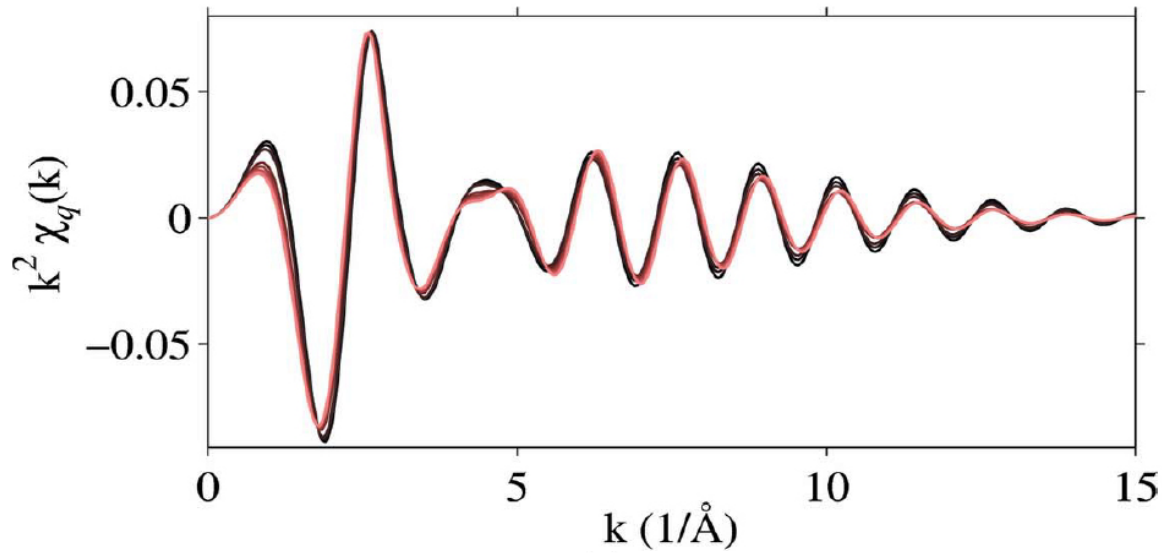
Angular Momentum contribution to carbon K-edge Structure factor



Angular momentum contributions to EXAFS calculations



Experiment and FEFFq calculations of Diamond for two momentum transfers



Momentum-transfer dependence of two triangular paths with equal half-path distance

# Conclusions