

# 高濃度ハロゲン化アルカリ金属 水溶液からのパルスX線発生

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第5回「ガラスと地質科学」研究討論会 平成14年11月18-19日 組織委員会実行委員会 多治見

0. Introduction: why do we need X-ray pulses ?  
The previous works on ns & fs laser ablation of liquids

## 1. Various X-ray Pulse Sources

photo-excitatable X-ray tube

X-ray pulse generation from electrolyte aqueous solutions

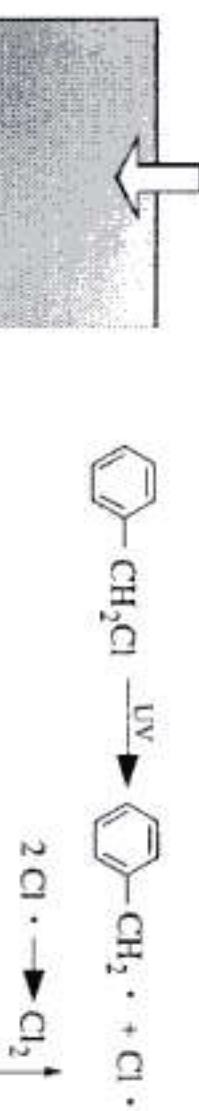
X-ray pulse generation from Fe tape

## 2. Trial experiments of time-resolved X-ray structure analyses

### 3. Summary

## Nanosec & Femtosec UV Laser Ablation of Organic Liquids

30 ns, 248 ns, or  
300 fs, 248 ns /Ti:S/KrF Hybrid System at JAERI



white light continuum/plasma formation

Ultrafast time-resolved spectroscopy for molecular processes

Koji HATANAKA, et al., *J. Phys. Chem. B, Feature Article*, 106, 3049, 2002

electron pulse generation

neutron pulse generation

Laser Power

## X-ray Generation

conventional photochemistry / photophysics  
interactions between excited states

## Laser Ablation

white light continuum/plasma formation

## Various Phenomena Depending on Laser Power

conventional photochemistry / photophysics

interactions between excited states

## Laser Ablation

white light continuum/plasma formation

electron pulse generation

neutron pulse generation

Laser Power

## Toward X-ray Structure Analyses



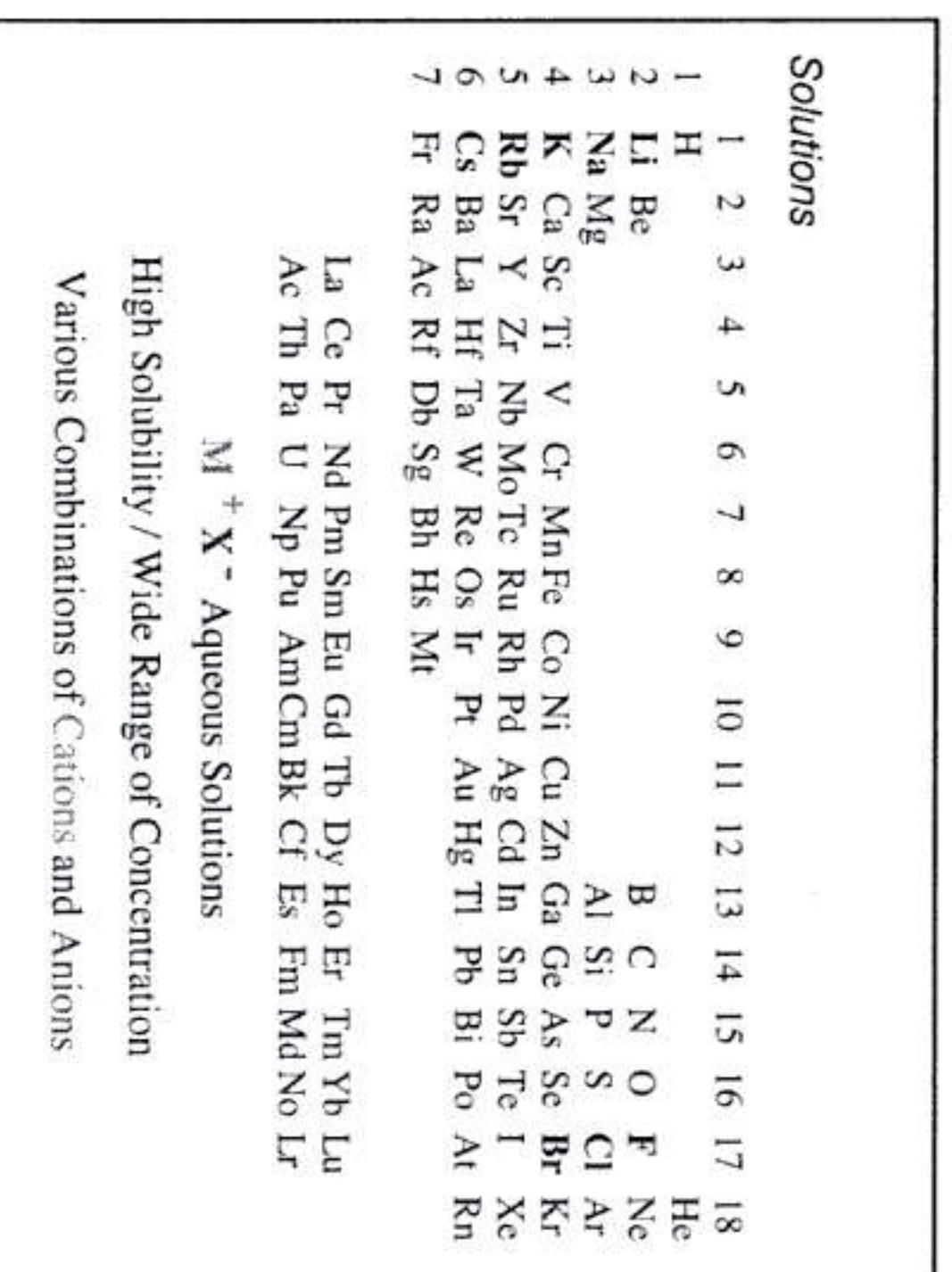
## Solutions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Point Light Source	H	Li	Be							B	C	N	O	F	Ne		He	
Recyclable	Na	Mg								Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar			
Endurable	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	
No Vacuum Chamber	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	
Different Type of Materials Other than Metals or Gases	Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	Xe	
Water	Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Dy	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt								Rn	
	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu			
	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Ea	Fm	Md	No	Lr			
	<b>M<sup>+</sup> X<sup>-</sup> Aqueous Solutions</b>																	
	High Solubility / Wide Range of Concentration																	
	Various Combinations of Cations and Anions																	

## Introduction to Laser Plasma X-ray

samples : metals or rare gas cluster in vacuum chambers

ionization	multiphoton absorption
V × B acceleration, ...	tunneling ionization
	secondary electron (?-electron)
electron acceleration	inverse bremsstrahlung
	ponderomotive force
	two plasmon decay
X-ray emission	bremssstrahlung
	recombination emission
	inner-shell excitation
	white X-ray
	characteristic X-ray

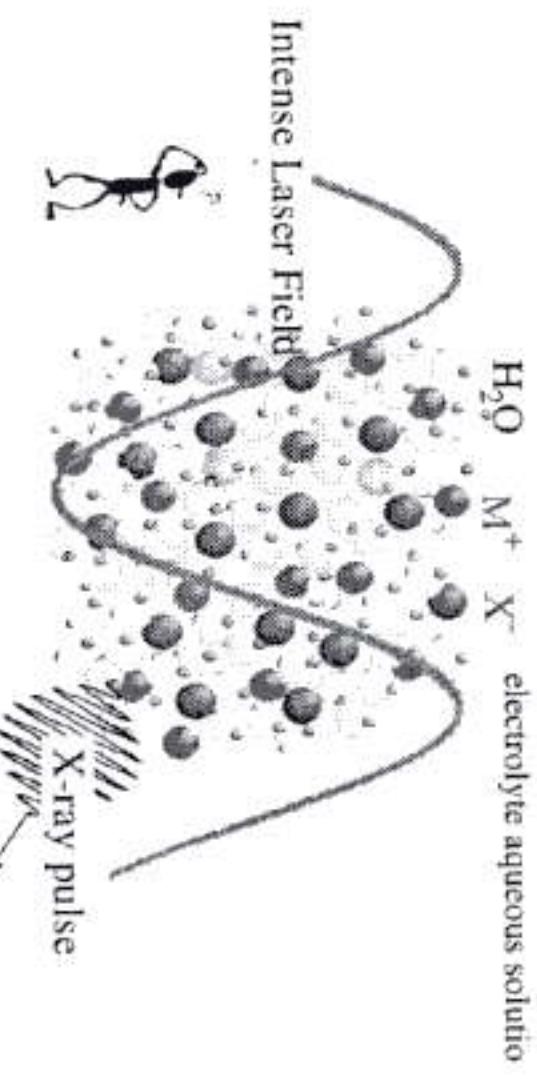


# Introduction/Exploring PW Solution Physical Chemistry

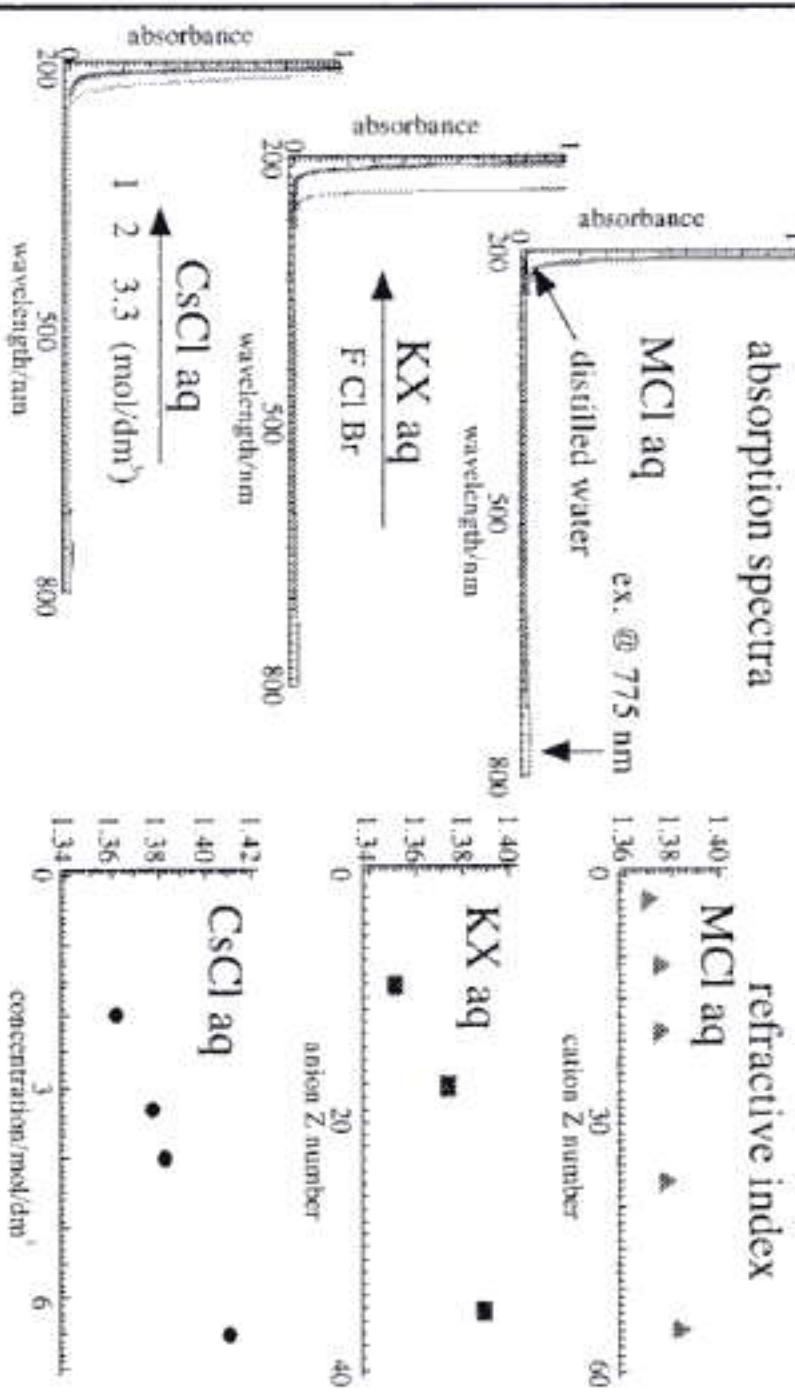
## PW Solution Physical Chemistry Water

potential distortion/Debye-Hückel theory  
solvated/wet electrons  
chemical reactions

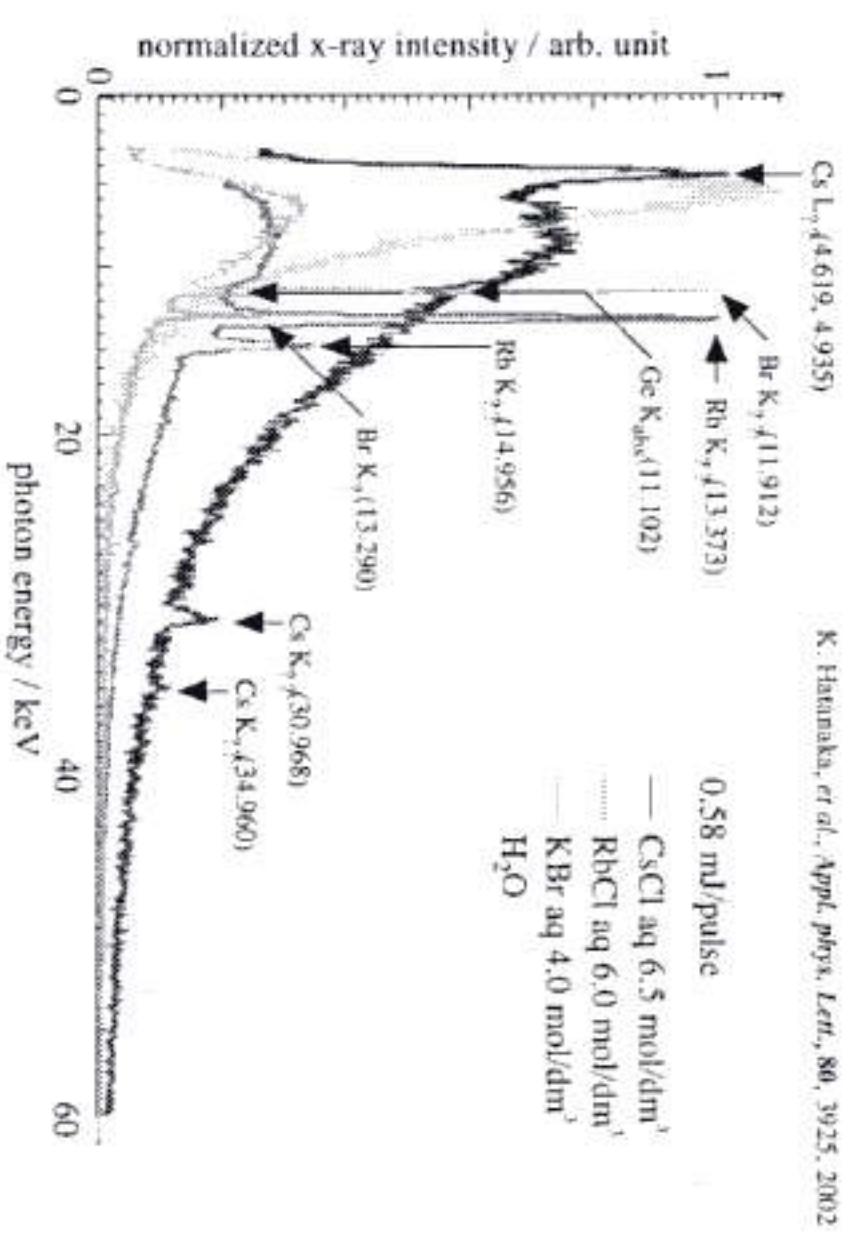
high-energy electron life time / X-ray pulse width controllable ?



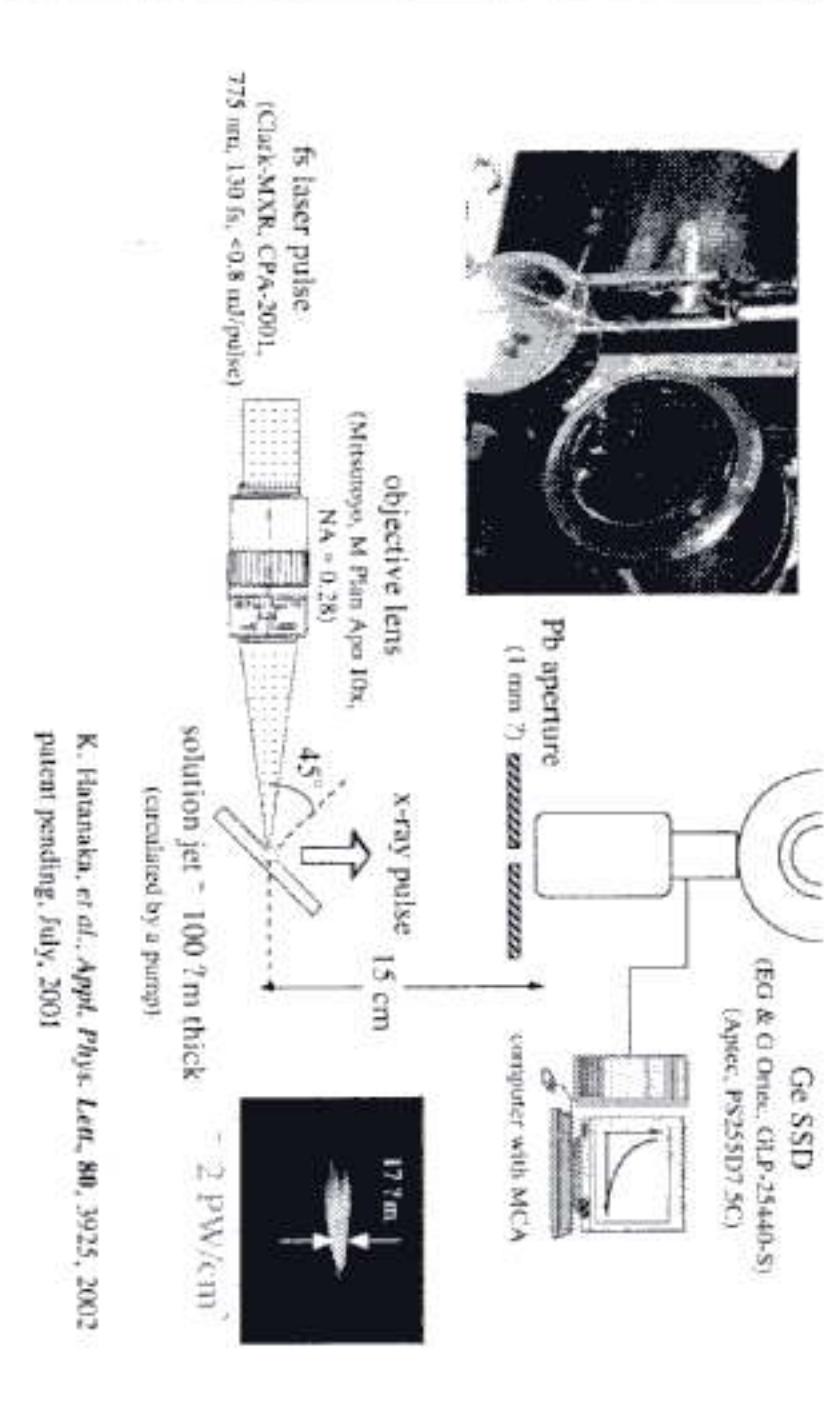
### Sample Solutions / Characteristics



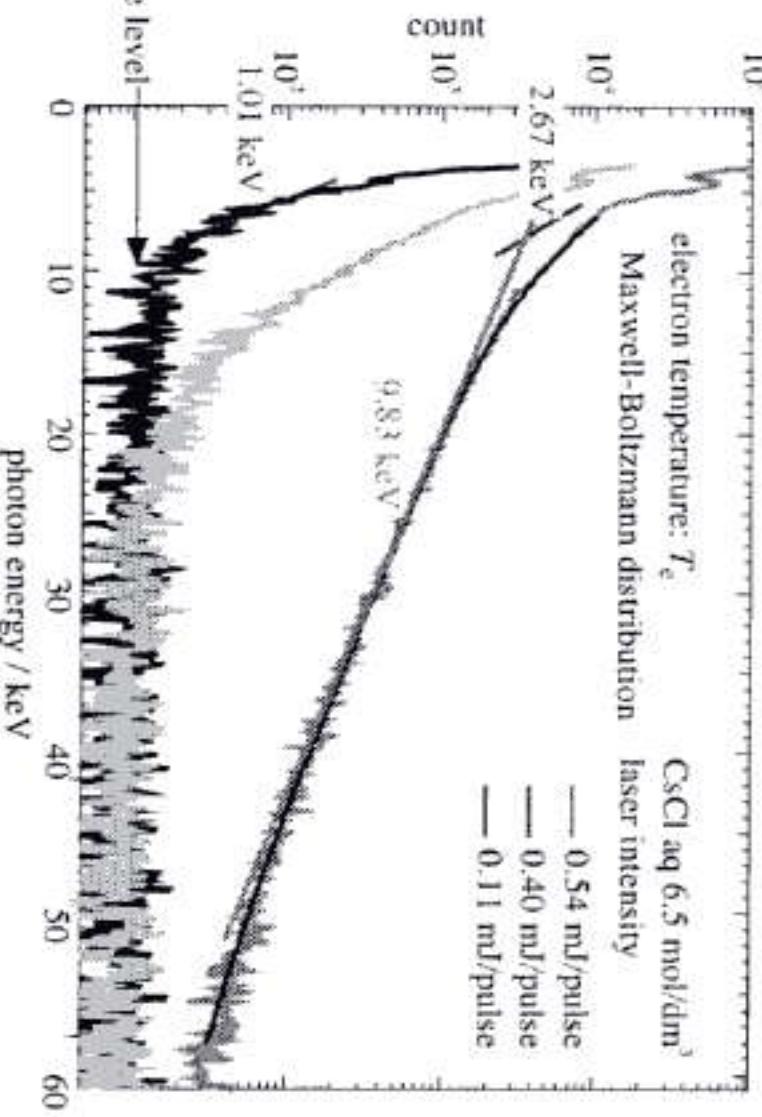
### X-ray Emission Spectra



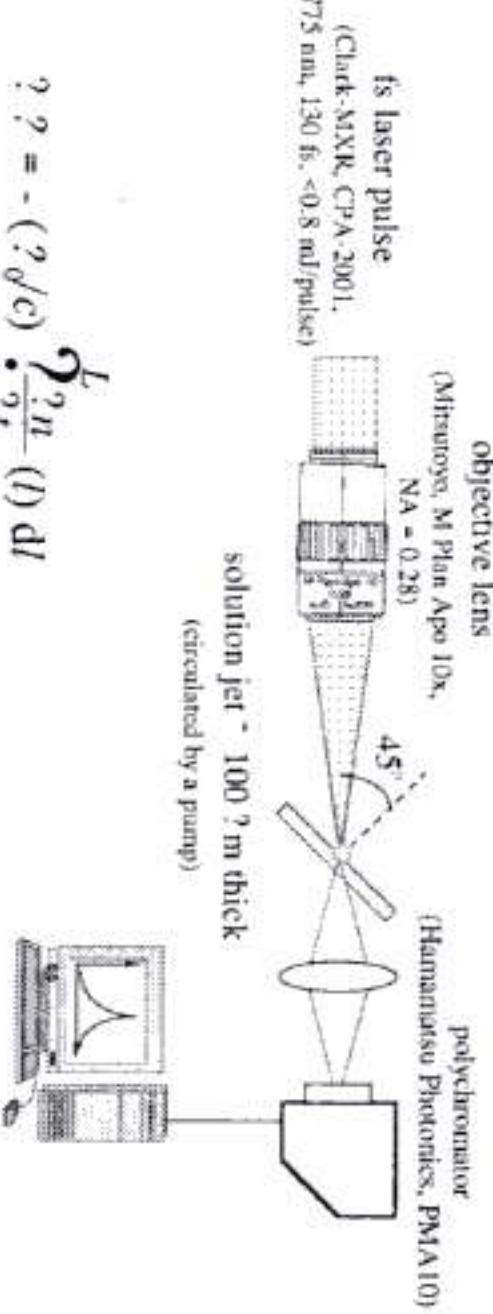
### Experimental Setup for X-ray Emission Spectroscopy



## X-ray Emission Spectra / Laser Intensity Dependence



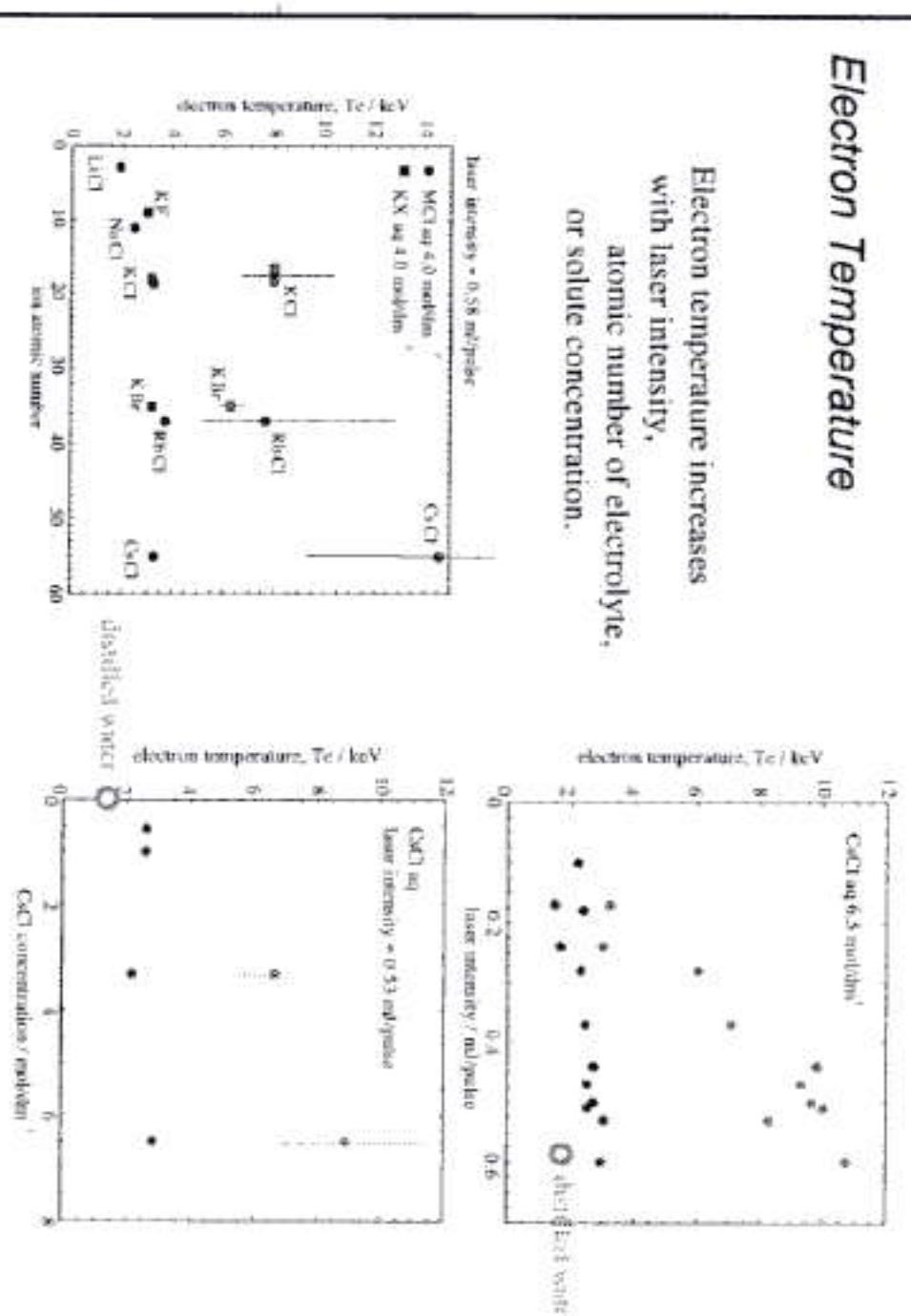
## Experimental Setup for Transmitted-Laser Spectroscopy



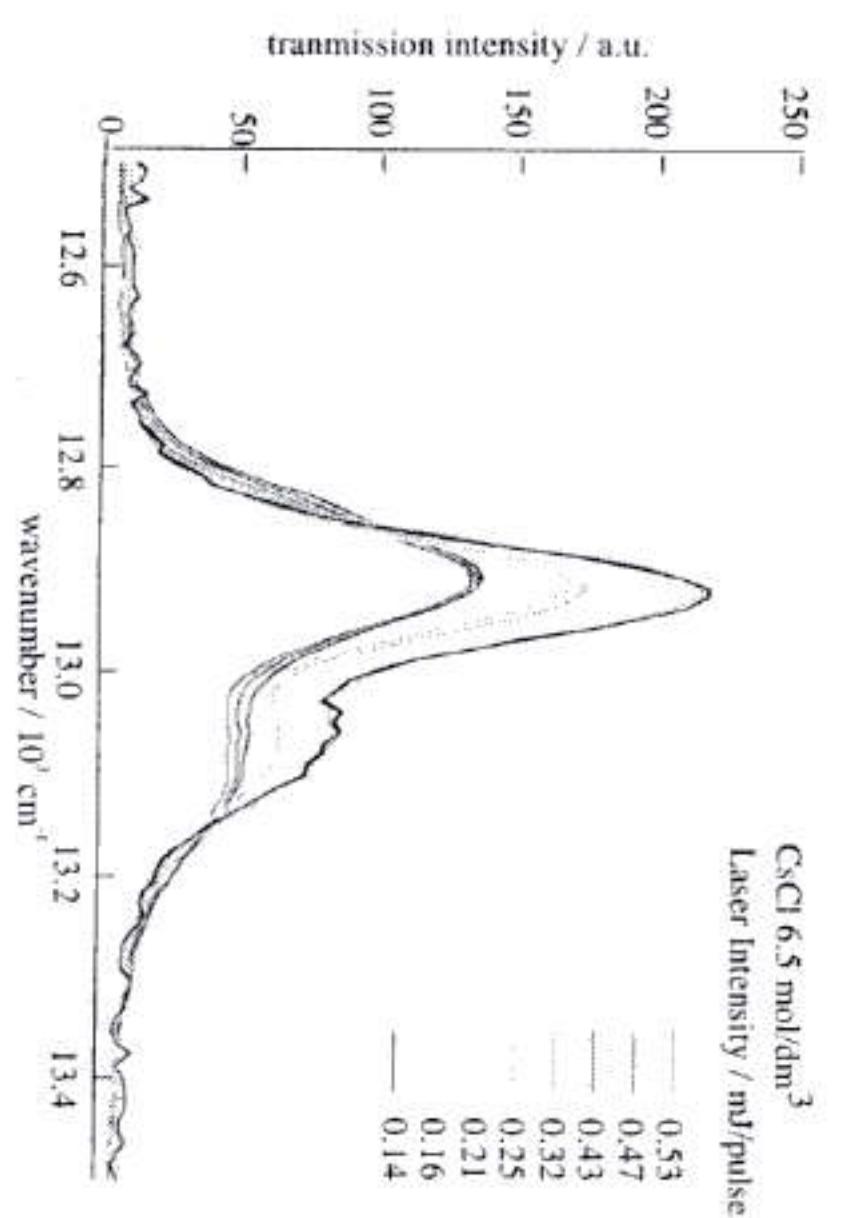
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} \right) = - \left( \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial t^2} \right) dt$$

M. C. Downer, et al., *IEEE Transactions on Plasma Science*, 21, 20, 1993

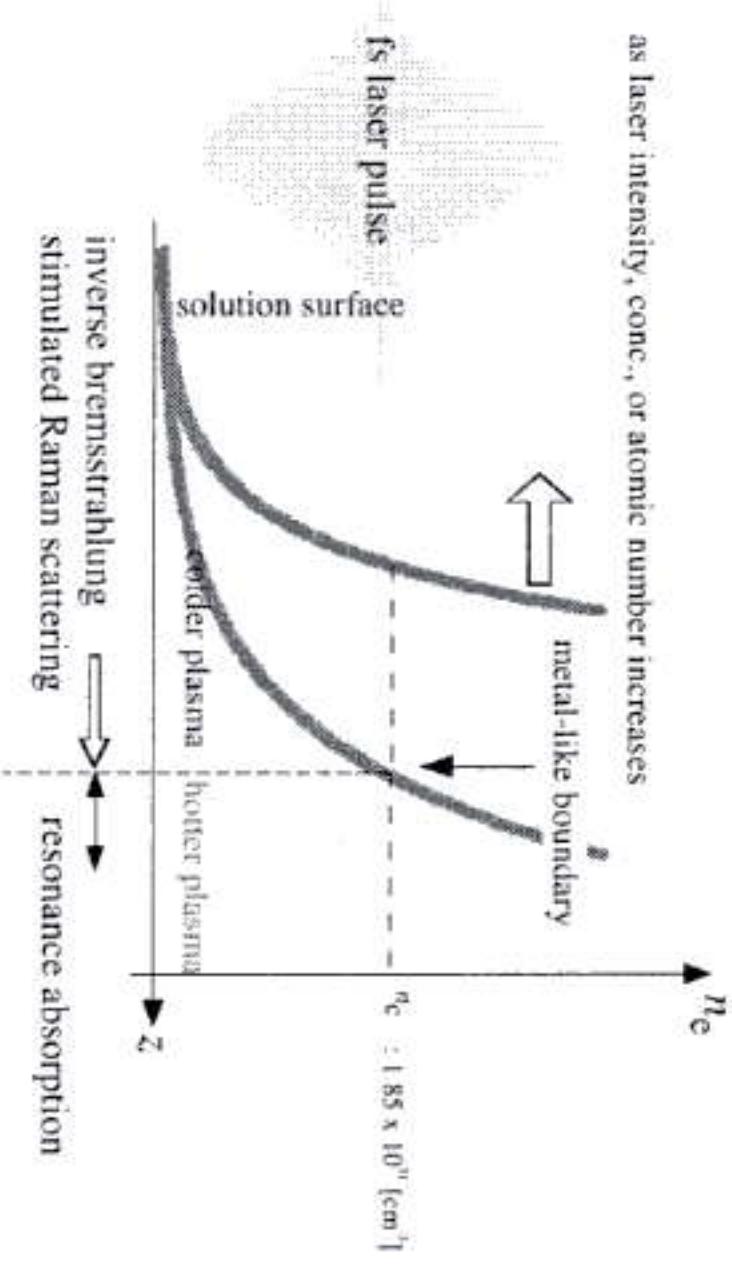
## Electron Temperature



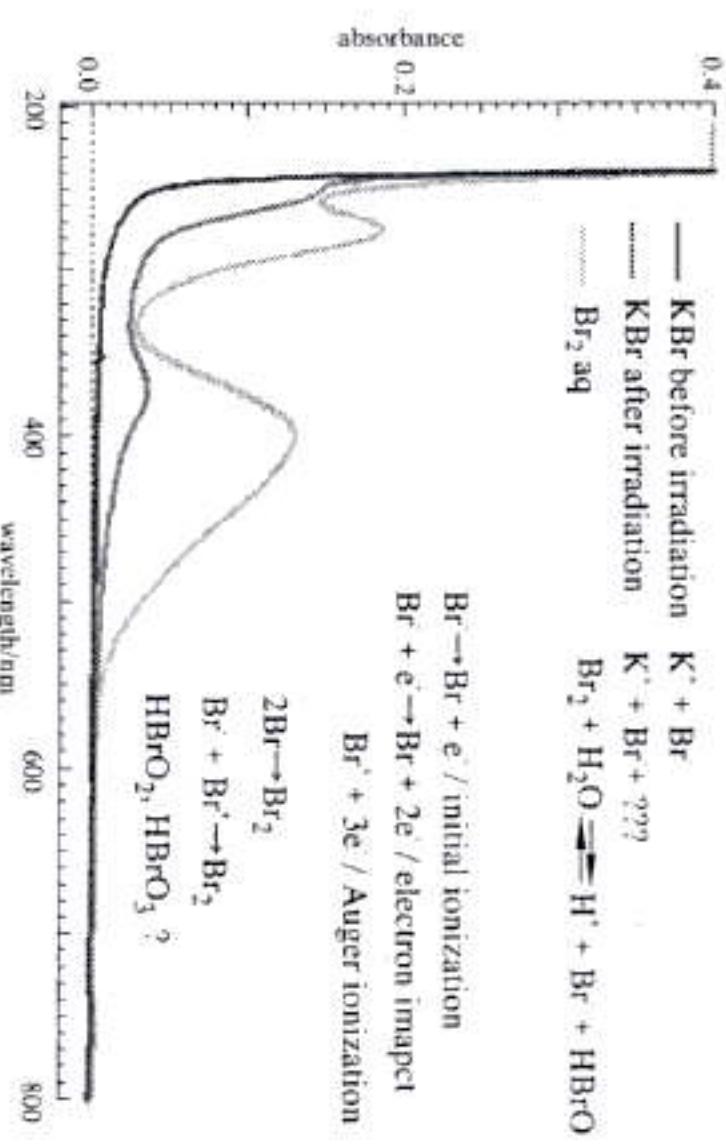
## Frequency Blue Shift of Transmitted Laser Pulses



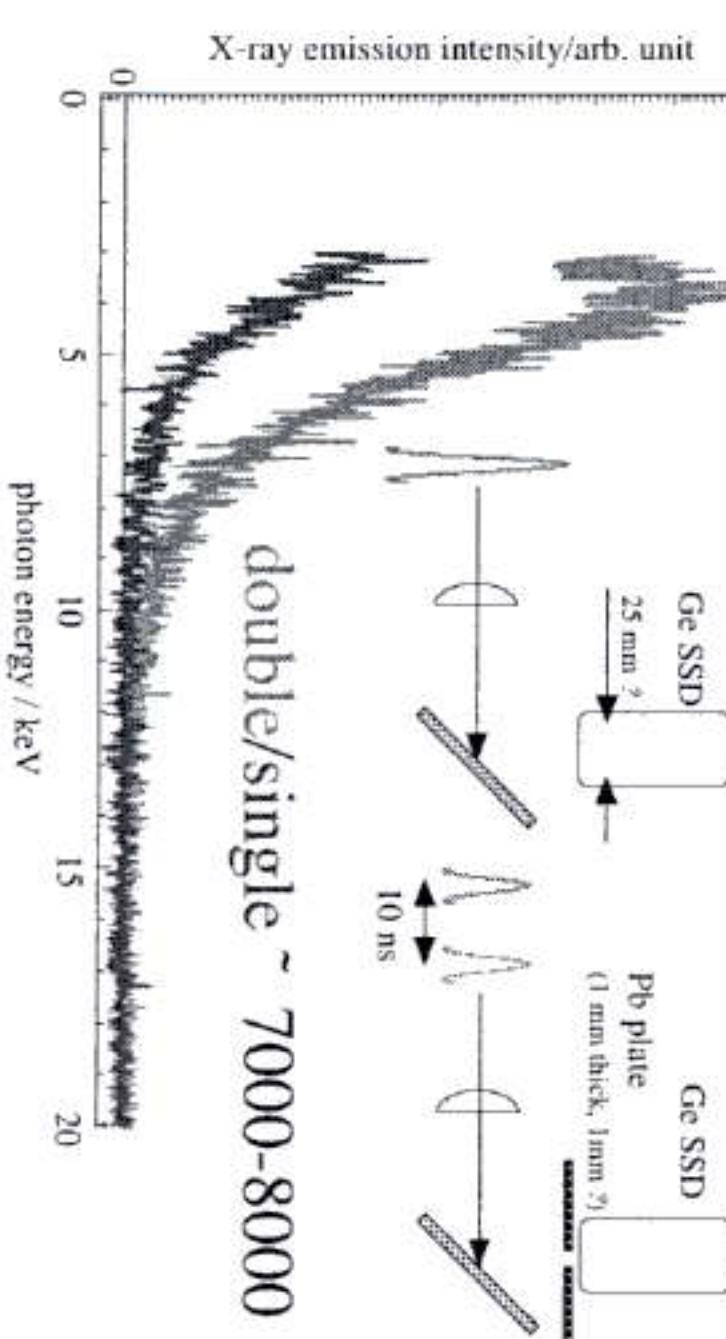
## Conventional Laser Plasma Physics



## Chemical Reactions in PW Laser Field



## Double Pulse Excitation / X-ray Intensity Enhancement

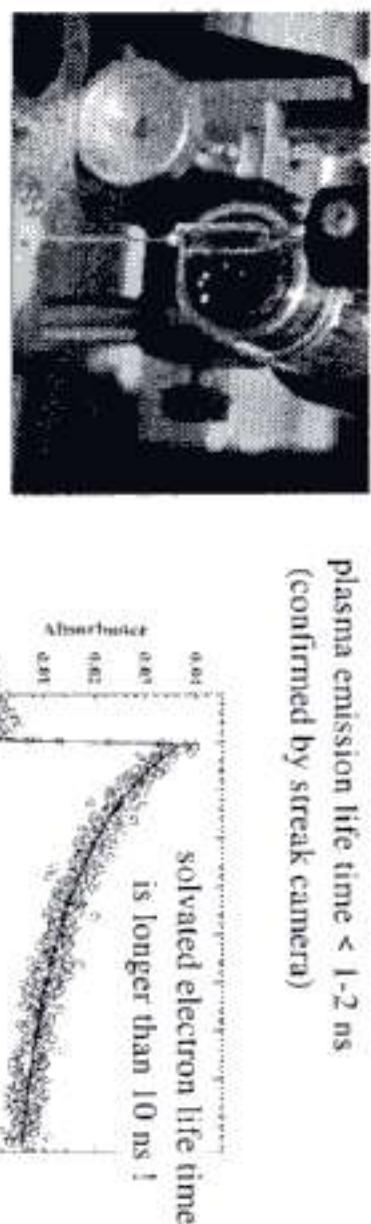


Information on X-ray Pulse Generation Dynamics is Needed.

Are not There Any Other Possibilities  
for Electrons to Absorb Laser Energy ?

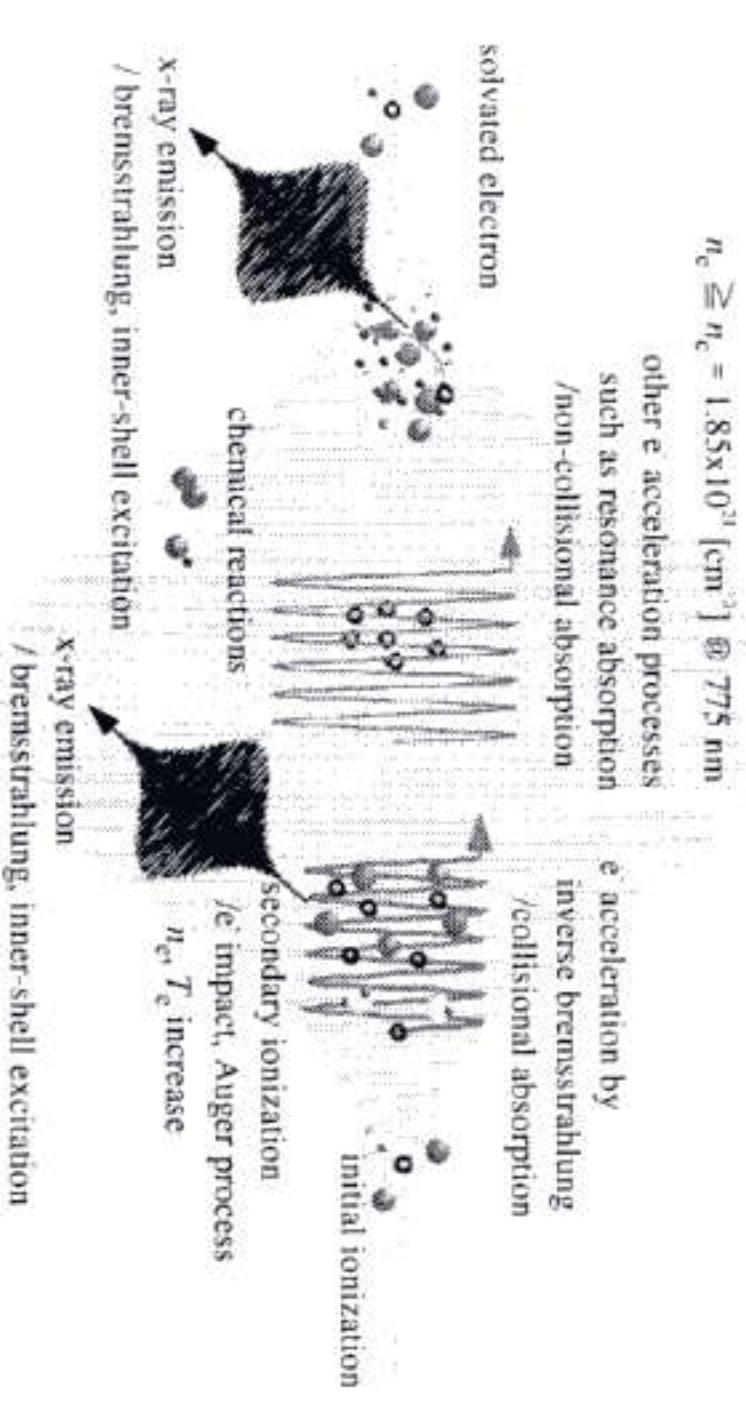
## Double Pulse Excitation / Discussion

plasma emission life time < 1-2 ns  
(confirmed by streak camera)



→ time-resolved absorption spectroscopy

## Possible Mechanisms for X-ray Pulse Generation



## Solvated Electrons / Time-resolved Absorption Spectroscopy

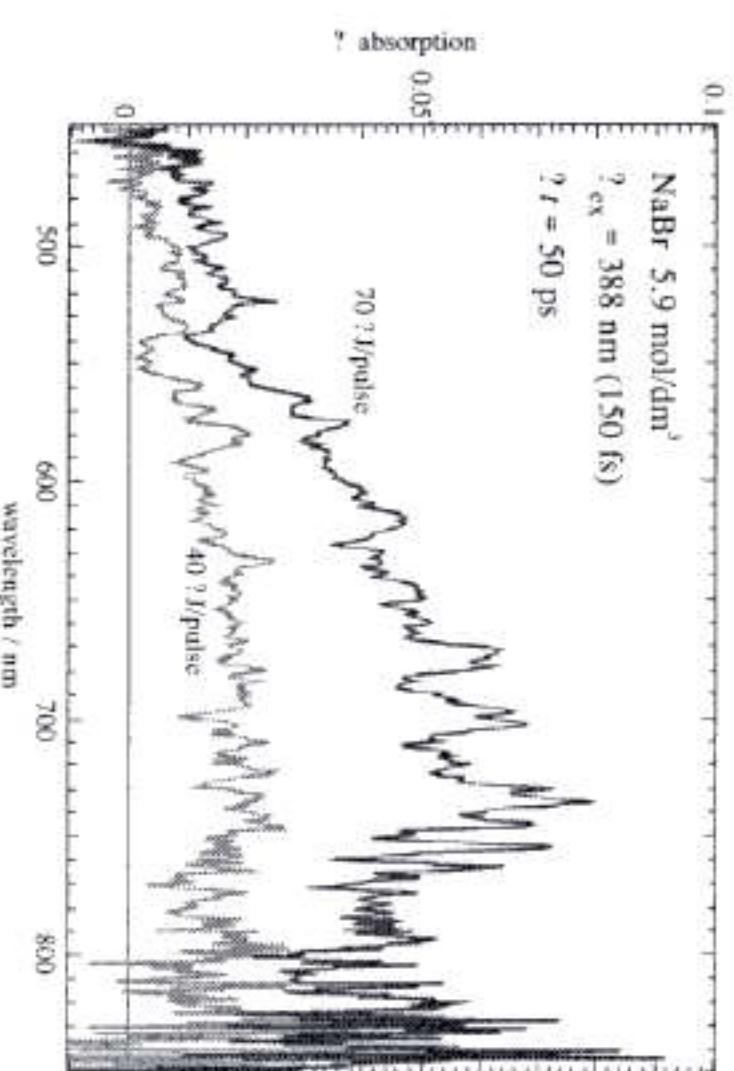


Fig. 1: Absorption spectra of an aqueous solution of NaBr measured at 388 nm (150 fs) and 40 ps (50 ps). The pump at 388 nm (150 fs) was pulsed (10 Hz), the probe at 40 ps (50 ps) was continuous.