



Spooky forest in the hills above Kobe

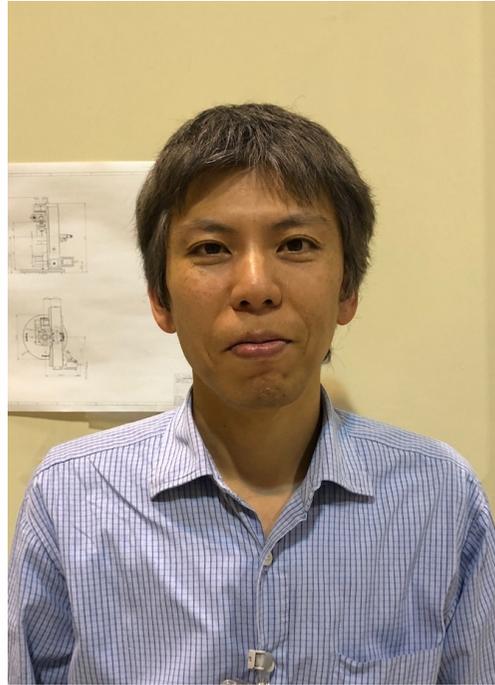
Hydrodynamic Interaction Between Quasi-elastic and Acoustic Modes by Inelastic X-Ray Scattering

Alfred Q. R. Baron

Materials Dynamics Group
RIKEN SPring-8 Center

12th International conference on Inelastic X-Ray Scattering
IXS2022, Oxford, United Kingdom, 25 August, 2022

Collaboration



Daisuke ISHIKAWA

SPring-8: MDG & JASRI

Instrumentation: Optics & T Control
& Liquid Dynamics

Motivation

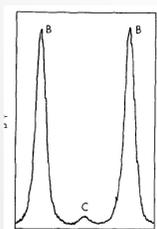
Broad: Extend IXS measurements into an interesting and (mostly) previously inaccessible region of (Q,E) space

Specific: Investigate the proper response function for liquid dynamics
Maybe shed light on long-standing controversy about water

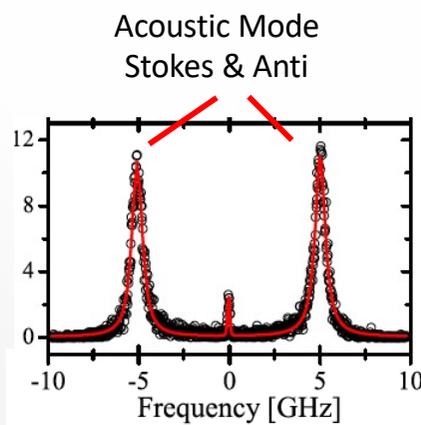
Basic Science Question:

How do liquid dynamics change as you move from the long-wavelength (continuum or hydrodynamic) regime into the mesoscale (nm-scale) atomistic regime?

The example of water:

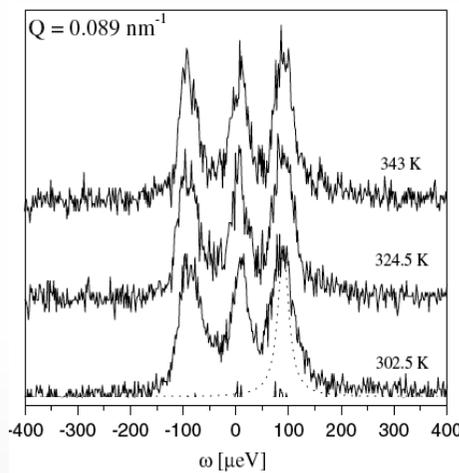


O'Conner, 1967



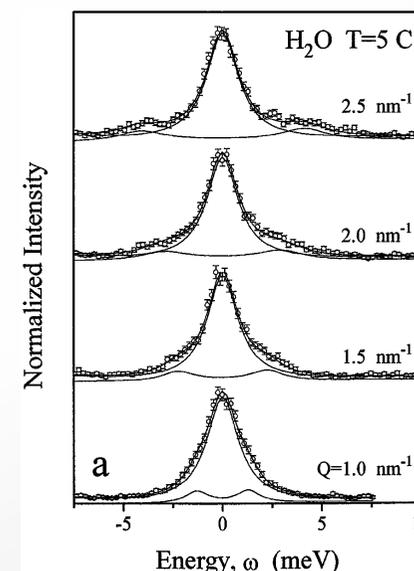
Zykova, 2017

Long wavelength: $Q \sim 0.02 \text{ nm}^{-1}$
 Brillouin Light Scattering
 Linearized Navier-Stokes gives
 "Rayleigh-Brillouin Triplet"



Masciovecchio, 2004

Shorter: $Q < 0.09 \text{ nm}^{-1}$
 Inelastic UV spectroscopy
 IUVS



Sette, 1996

Shorter and *only short!*
 $Q > 1 \text{ nm}^{-1}$
 IXS, 1.4 meV

Broad Motivation:

Fill the hole in the Q space where response changes....

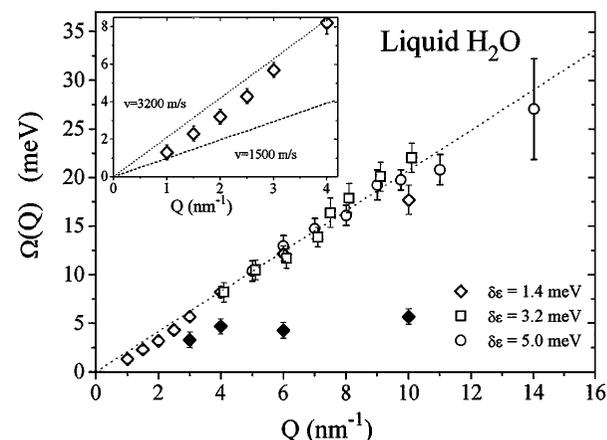
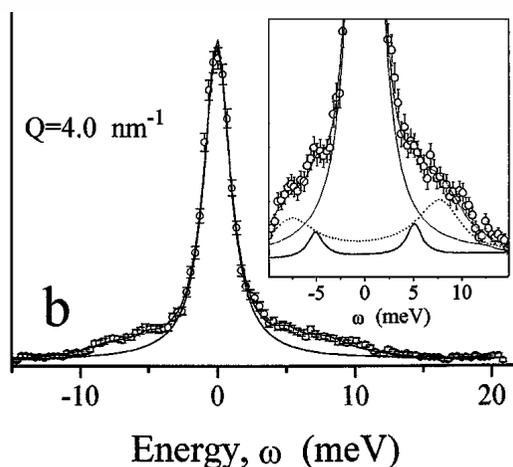
Transition from *Normal* to *Fast* Sound in Liquid Water

F. Sette,¹ G. Ruocco,² M. Krisch,¹ C. Masciovecchio,¹ R. Verbeni,¹ and U. Bergmann¹

¹European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, B.P. 220, F-38043 Grenoble, Cedex France

²Università di L'Aquila and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica della Materia, I-67100, L'Aquila, Italy

(Received 1 April 1996)



$$\pi \frac{S(Q, \omega)}{S(Q)} = I_0 \frac{z_0}{\omega^2 + z_0^2} + I_1 \frac{2z_1 \Omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4z_1^2 \omega^2}$$

Basic Function: L+DHO but then 2nd DHO
L+DHO from previous INS (Teixiera et al)

Observed full transition to fast sound (not main topic here but actually a bit surprising)
Presence of an extra mode that appears for $Q > 2.5 \text{ nm}^{-1}$
Suggest transverse mode based on analogy with solid water (ice)

AB Confirmed in first measurement in BL35 (~2000)

Viscoelastic behavior of water in the terahertz-frequency range: An inelastic x-ray scattering study

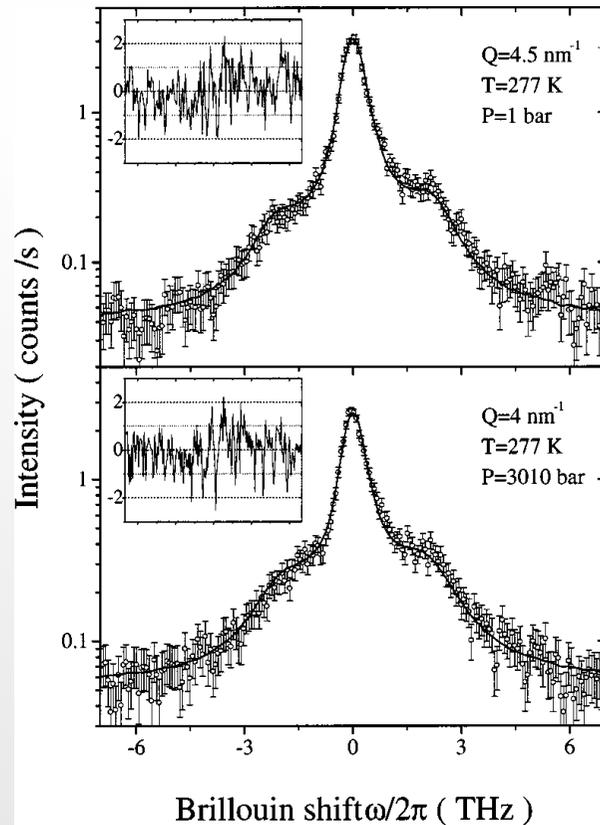
G. Monaco,¹ A. Cunsolo,² G. Ruocco,³ and F. Sette²

¹Istituto Nazionale di Fisica della Materia, c/o ESRF, Boîte Postale 220, F-38043 Grenoble Cedex, France

²European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Boîte Postale 220 F-38043 Grenoble Cedex, France

³Università di L'Aquila and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica della Materia, I-67100, L'Aquila, Italy

(Received 12 April 1999)



Change the analysis to a memory function
(time domain) approach

No direct sound speed in the theory

But also no additional mode:
Just one relaxation & acoustic mode
is enough

High-resolution neutron scattering measurement of the dynamic structure factor of heavy water

C. Petrillo* and F. Sacchetti

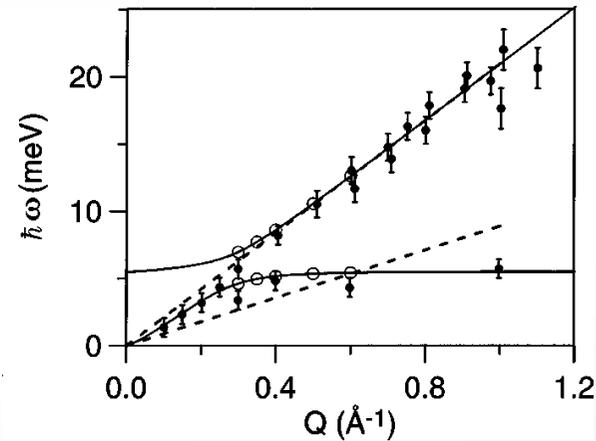
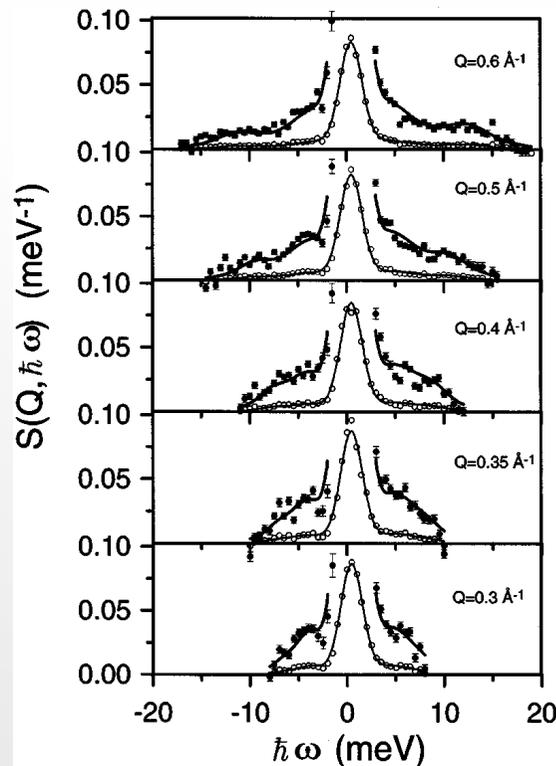
*Istituto Nazionale per la Fisica della Materia, Unità di Perugia, Perugia, Italy
and Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Perugia, Via A. Pascoli, I-06123 Perugia, Italy*

B. Dorner

Institut Laue Langevin, Boîte Postale 156, Grenoble, France

J.-B. Suck

*Institute of Physics, Material Research and Liquids, TU Chemnitz, D-09107 Chemnitz, Germany
(Received 20 December 1999)*



L+DHO model
See "extra" mode
Suggest anticrossing.

Multiple Pictures

Extra mode due to appearance of transverse dynamics (IXS)

Extra mode & anticrossing (INS)

No extra mode in viscoelastic (memory function) approach.

Continues: publications in 2008, 2012, & more recent suggesting one or another or multiple models

Note: important for some theoretical approaches
Onset of transverse dynamics taken as indication
of onset of critical change dynamical response

Analyzer Array
28+ Channels



CZT Detector
42 Channels



Beam In
 $\phi 50 \mu\text{m}$
 $\phi 5 \mu\text{m KB}$

Sample

10m Two-Theta Arm on Airpads
0-56 Degrees, $\sim 1-100 \text{ nm}^{-1}$

Polished
Granite Base

High (meV) Resolution Spectrometer at RIKEN BL43LXU

Baron, SPring-8 Information 15 (2010) 14

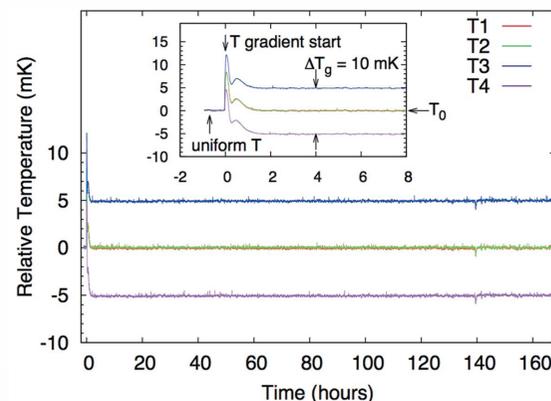
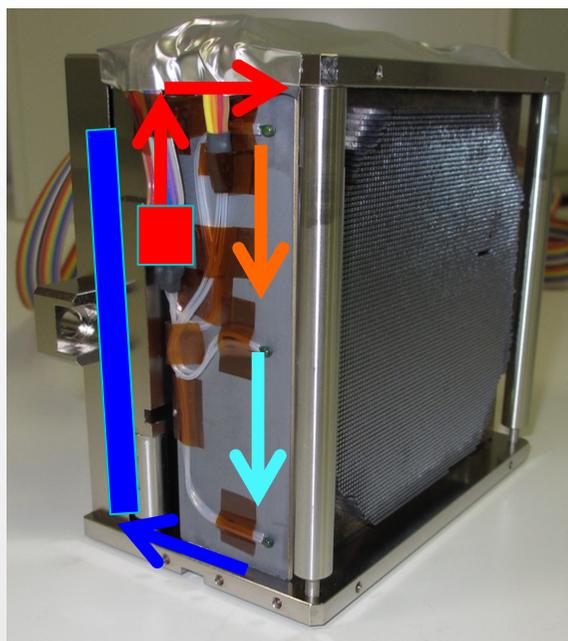
<http://user.spring8.or.jp/sp8info/?p=3138>
& Ishikawa et al, JSR 22 (2015)

Always being improved...

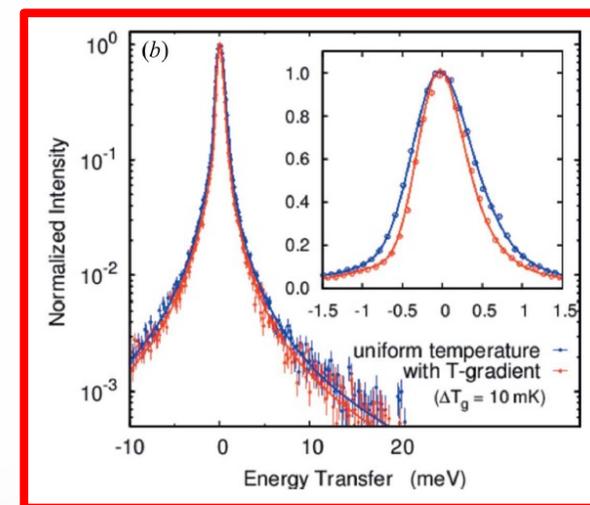
General Push to Low Q & High Resolution

Temperature Gradient Analyzers to Improve Resolution
 Gradient compensates for changing Bragg angle

BL43 Analyzers: 9.8 m Radius,
 90x94 mm² on a Rectangular Substrate



Control to ~ 0.0003 K

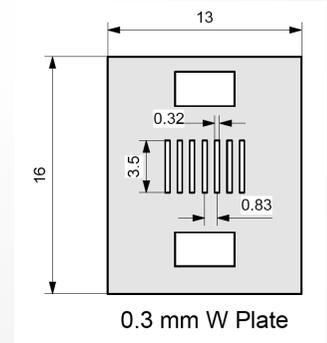
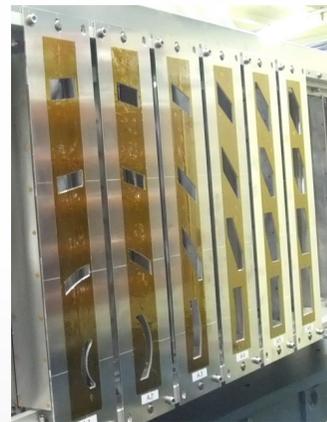
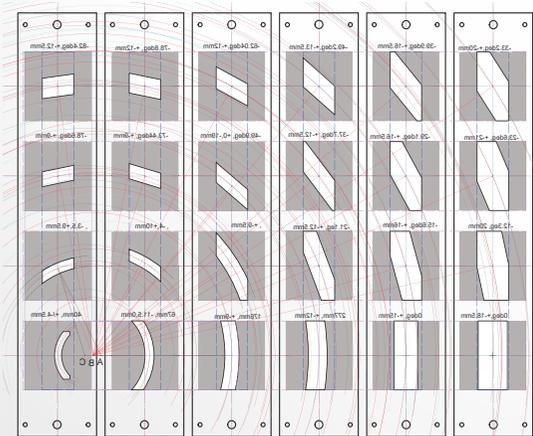
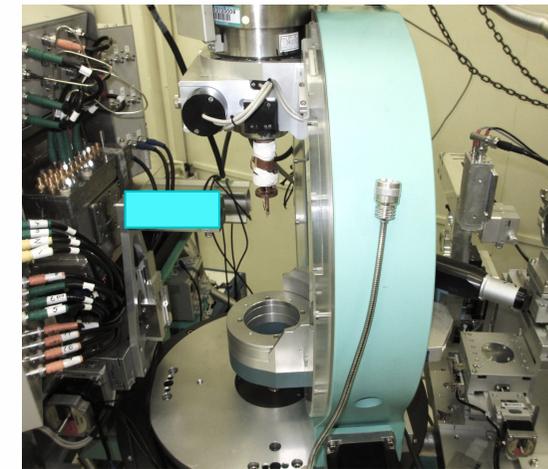


Si (13 13 13):
 $\sim 0.95 \rightarrow 0.75$ meV at 25.7 keV

Make the analyzer substrate
 part of a thermal circuit

Ishikawa & Baron, JSR 2010
 Ishikawa, Ellis, Uchiyama & Baron, JSR 2015

Analyzer Masks & Soller Slit



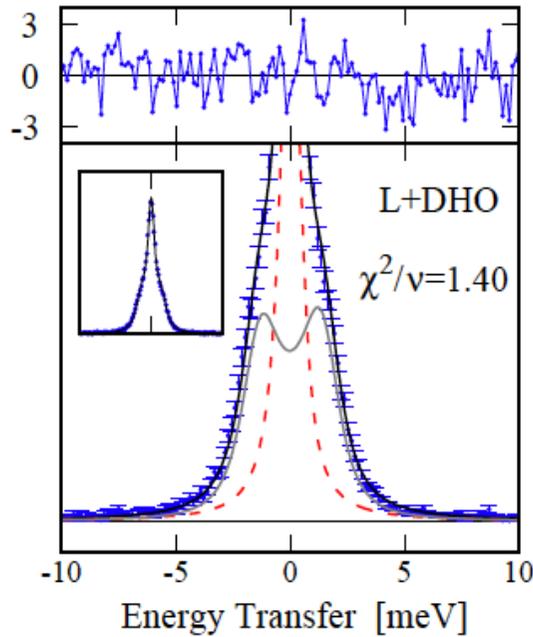
Slits at fixed $|Q|$
 Improves Rates for fixed
 Q Resolution: $dQ/Q \sim 8-15\%$

Limits acceptance to near the sample
 Reduces background from
 Windows & Sample Environment

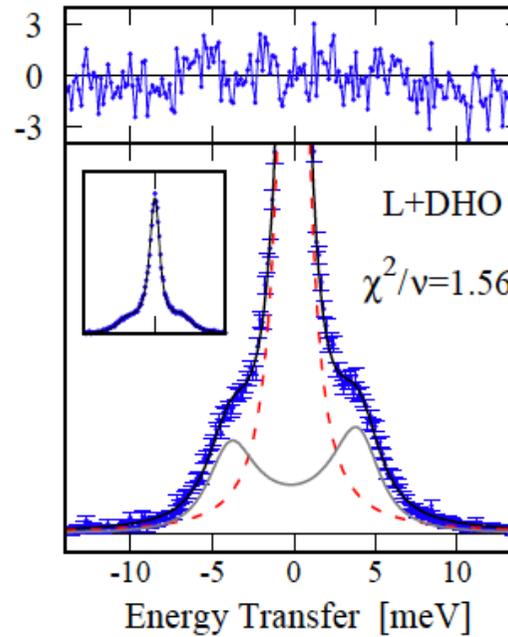
Ambient Water, IXS Data

$\Delta E = 0.8 - 1.3 \text{ meV}$, $\Delta Q/Q \sim 10\%$

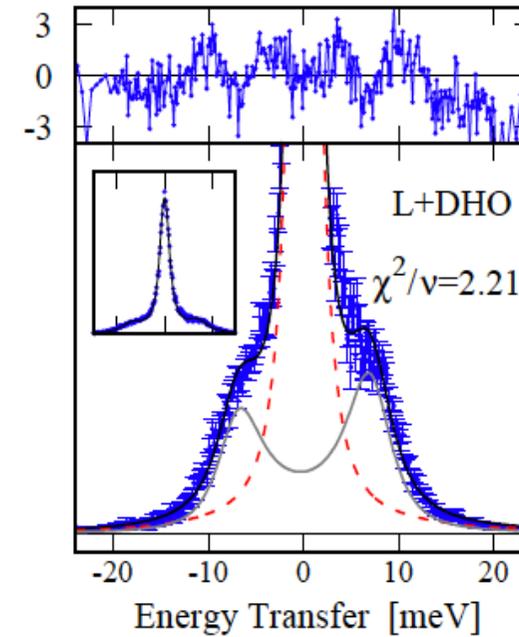
$Q = 1.18 \text{ nm}^{-1}$



$Q = 2.54 \text{ nm}^{-1}$



$Q = 4.20 \text{ nm}^{-1}$

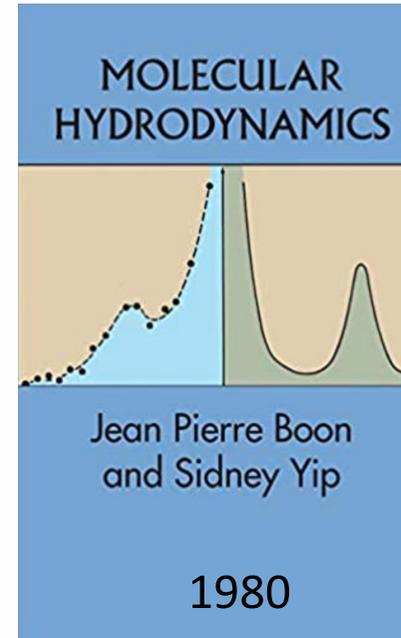
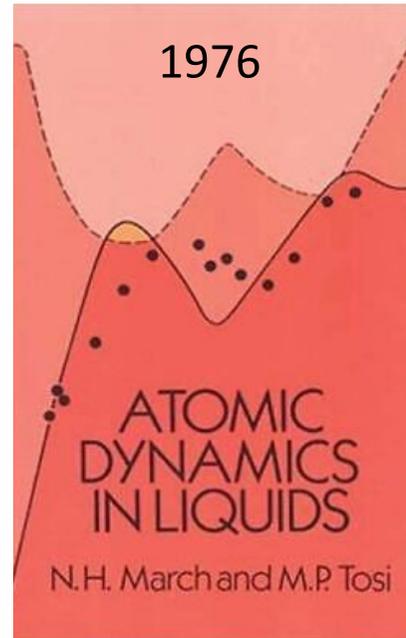


$$\pi \frac{S(Q, \omega)}{S(Q)} = I_0 \frac{z_0}{\omega^2 + z_0^2} + I_1 \frac{2z_1 \Omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4z_1^2 \omega^2}$$

L+DHO Model

-> clearly something is missing
 $P(\chi^2) \sim 10^{-2} \text{ to } 10^{-7}$

What is the correct lineshape?



Solve the Navier Stokes Equation for Small Displacements...
Different forms but can be reduced to same equation

$$S(Q, \omega) = \frac{S(Q)}{\pi} \left[I_0 \frac{z_0}{\omega^2 + z_0^2} + I_1 \frac{2z_1 \Omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4z_1^2 \omega^2} + I_0 z_0 \frac{\Omega^2 - \omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4z_1^2 \omega^2} \right]$$

z_0 = Quasielastic Width

Ω = Sound Mode Energy

z_1 = Acoustic Mode Width

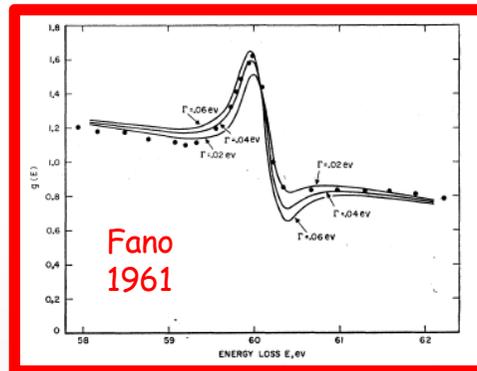
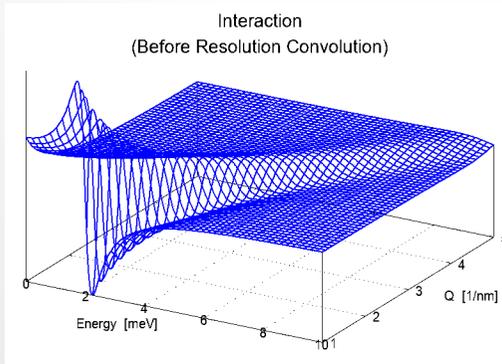
What is the extra term?

Texts & previous work: "asymmetry parameter" "b" but no explanation.

AB&DI: Interaction from overlap of acoustic mode and tail of the quasielastic

$$I_0 z_0 \frac{\Omega^2 - \omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4z_1^2 \omega^2}$$

Parameters from *both* acoustic and quasielastic mode



Same form as used for rotation-translational coupling (Michel & Naudts, JCP 1978)

Similar (in shape) to a Fano profile (resonance on a continuum)

In this case the continuum is the tail of the quasi-elastic intensity

Interaction Contribution

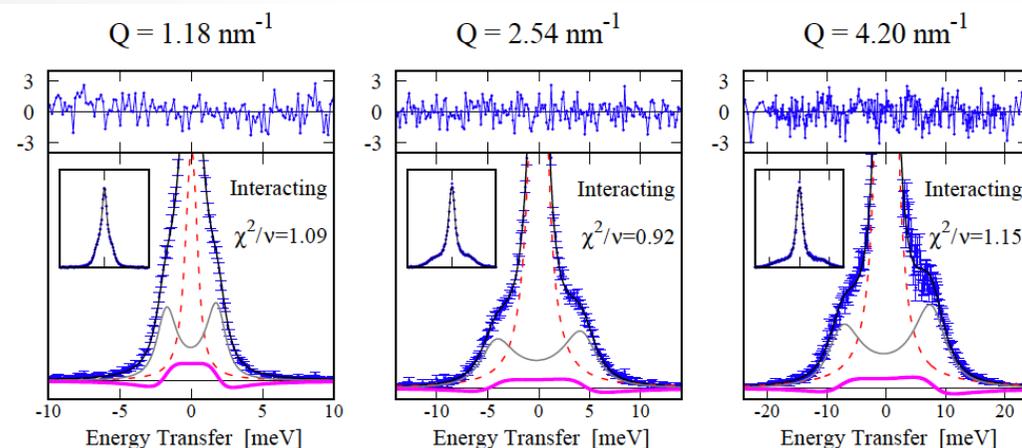
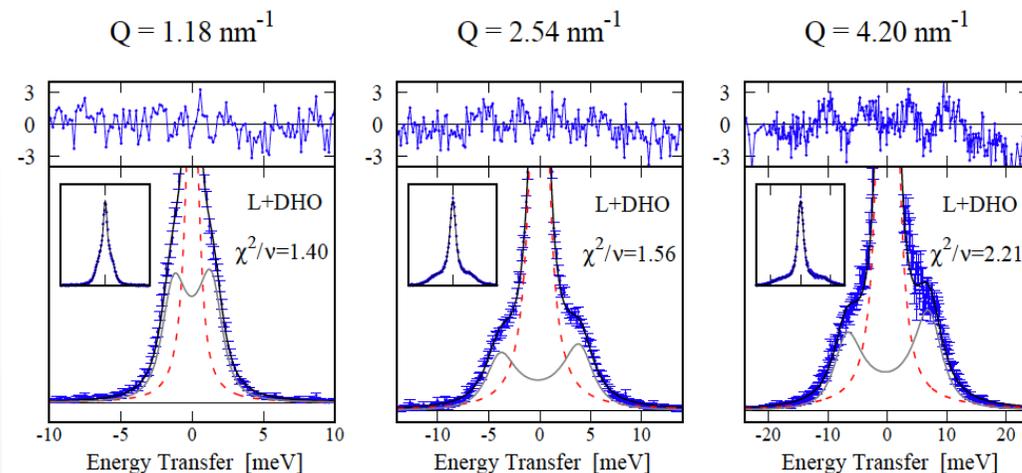
Note: Impact on spectra is reduced by Q integration! (bipolar, crossing point disperses)

High Resolution IXS Data

$\Delta E = 0.8 - 1.3$ meV, $\Delta Q/Q \sim 10\%$

L+DHO Model

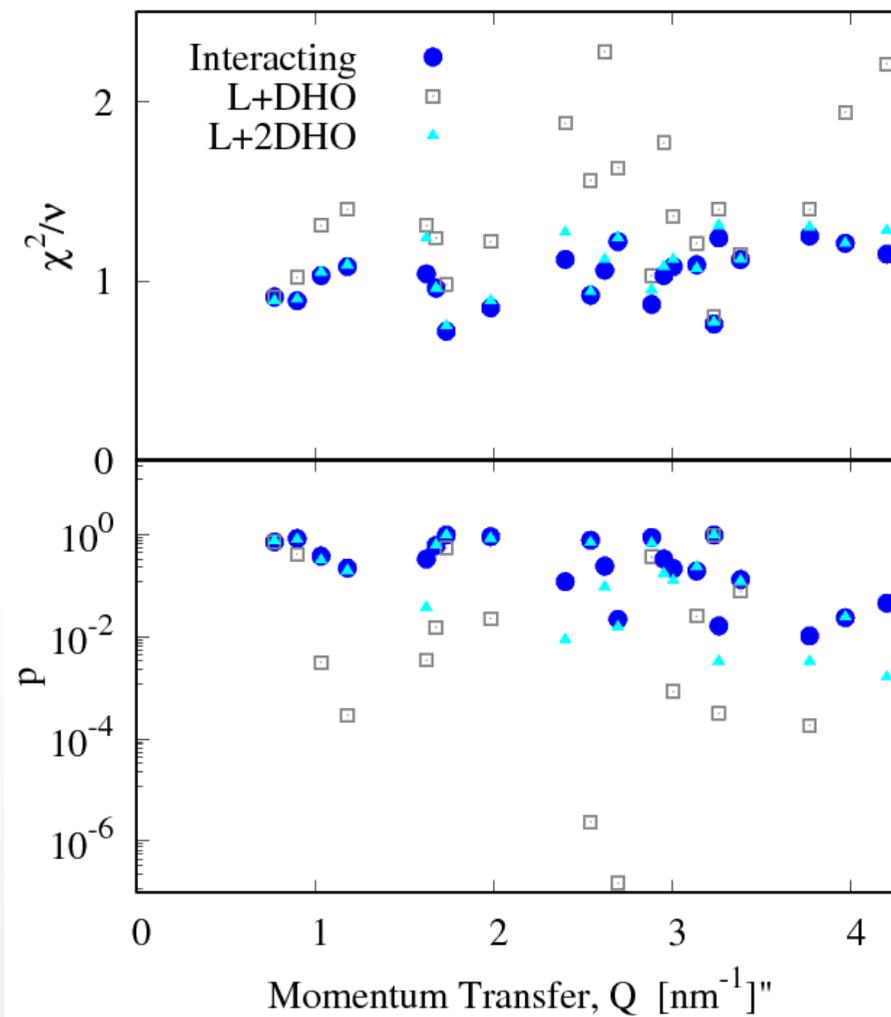
$$\pi \frac{S(Q, \omega)}{S(Q)} = I_0 \frac{z_0}{\omega^2 + z_0^2} + I_1 \frac{2z_1 \Omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4z_1^2 \omega^2}$$



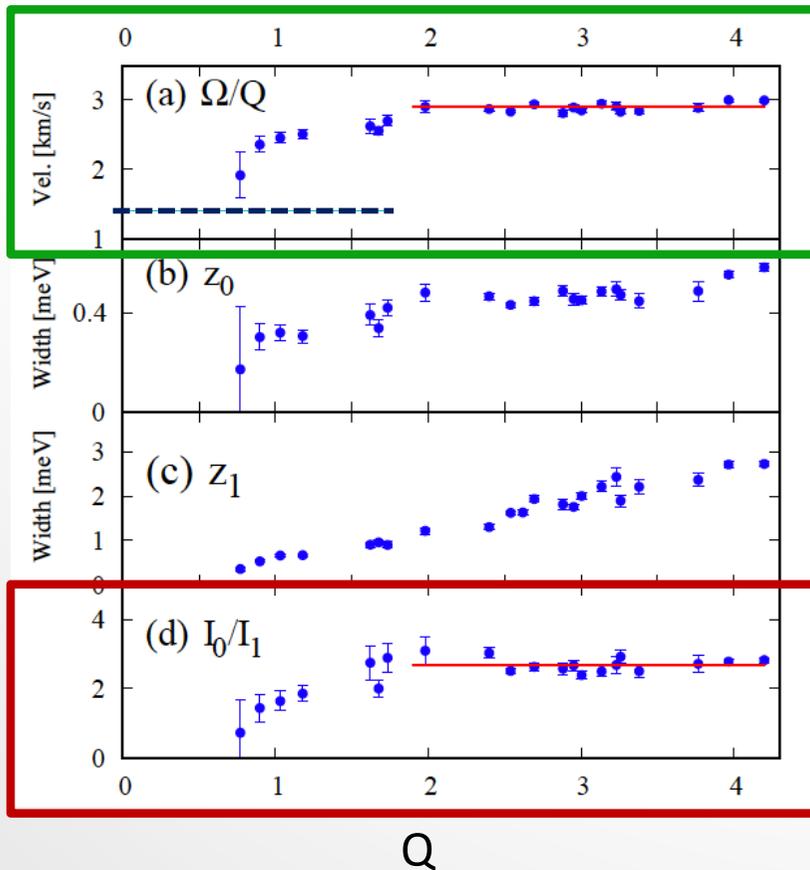
Hydrodynamic Theory

$$S(Q, \omega) = \frac{S(Q)}{\pi} \left[I_0 \frac{z_0}{\omega^2 + z_0^2} + I_1 \frac{2z_1 \Omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4z_1^2 \omega^2} + I_0 z_0 \frac{\Omega^2 - \omega^2}{(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)^2 + 4z_1^2 \omega^2} \right]$$

Goodness of Fit



Other Parameters



Fitting Results
Ishikawa & Baron, JPSJ 2021

Fast sound clearly observed
Saturated by 2 nm^{-1}

Intensity of the viscous relaxation
(quasi-elastic peak)
increases at higher Q

-> Modified Landau Placzek relation

At high Q : $\frac{I_0}{I_1} = \gamma - 1 \rightarrow \frac{I_0}{I_1} = \gamma \left(\frac{c_\infty}{c_0} \right)^2 - 1$

Estimate: 2.9 Measure 2.7 (not bad)

Concluding Comments

Explanation of a long-standing controversy

No extra propagating mode below 4 nm^{-1} and probably not below 7 nm^{-1}

Agrees with memory function analysis (Monaco, et al - see also Bafile et al PRE 2006)

A good basis from which to begin to explore deviations from simple theory.

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Letters

<https://doi.org/10.7566/JPSJ.90.083602>

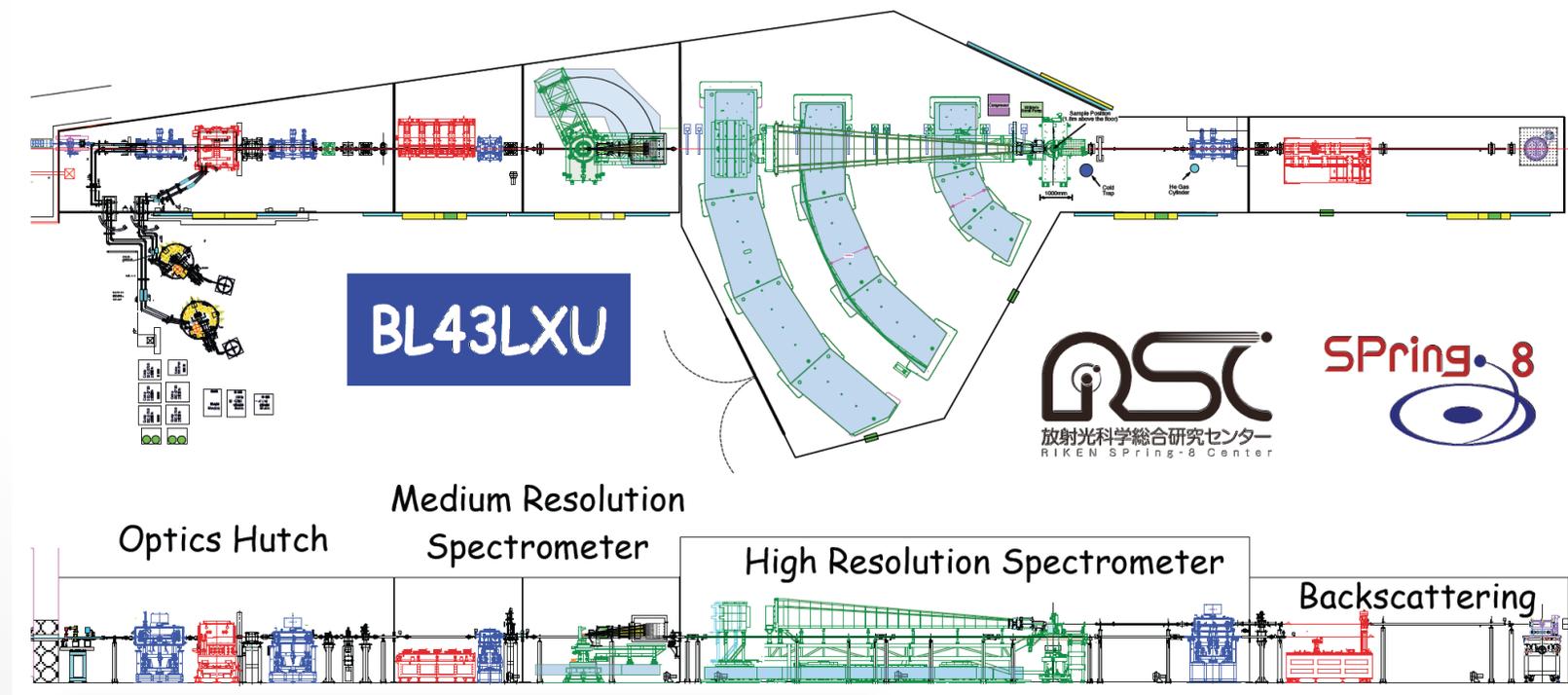
Interaction of Acoustic and Quasi-Elastic Modes in Liquid Water on Nanometer Length Scales

Daisuke Ishikawa^{1,2} and Alfred Q.R. Baron^{1,2*}

¹*Materials Dynamics Laboratory, RIKEN SPring-8 Center, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5148, Japan*

²*Precision Spectroscopy Division, CSRR, SPring-8/JASRI, Sayo, Hyogo 679-5198, Japan*

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Thank You!

Note: Post-Doc Positions Available
(PhD Students within Japan)



Sunset in Quetico Provincial Park (Canada)