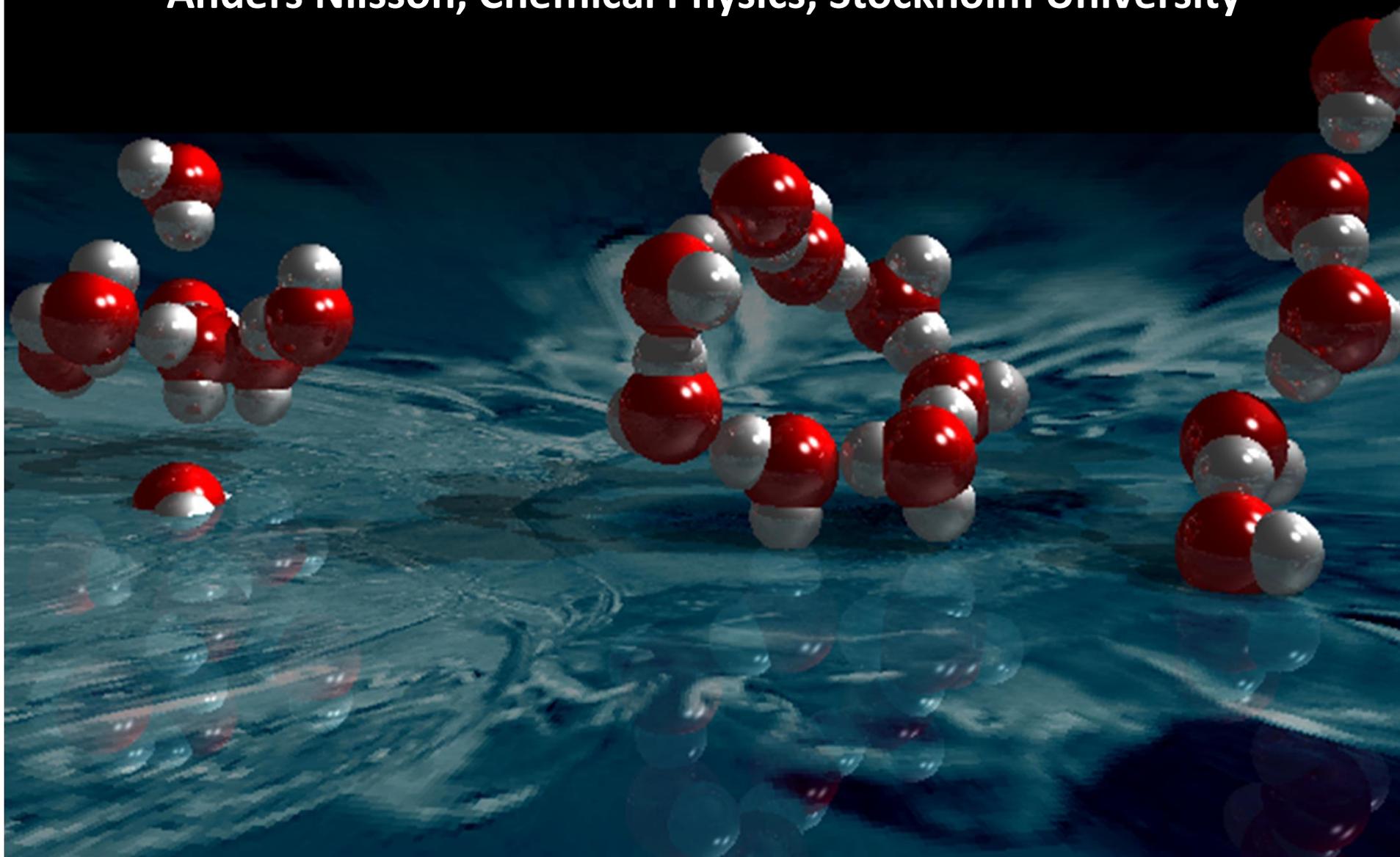
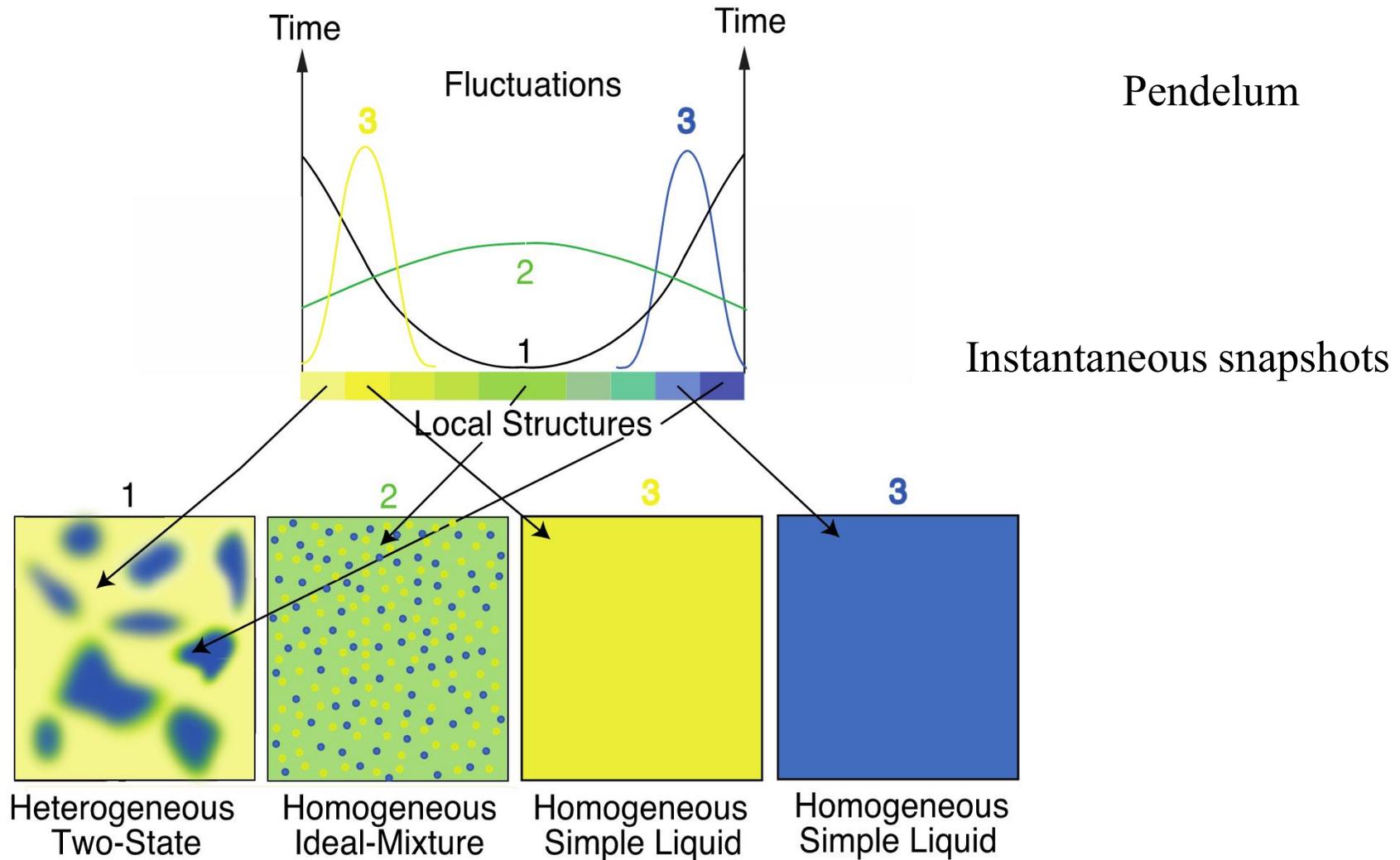


X-ray Spectroscopy Water;
Experimental Perspective of Water
Anders Nilsson, Chemical Physics, Stockholm University



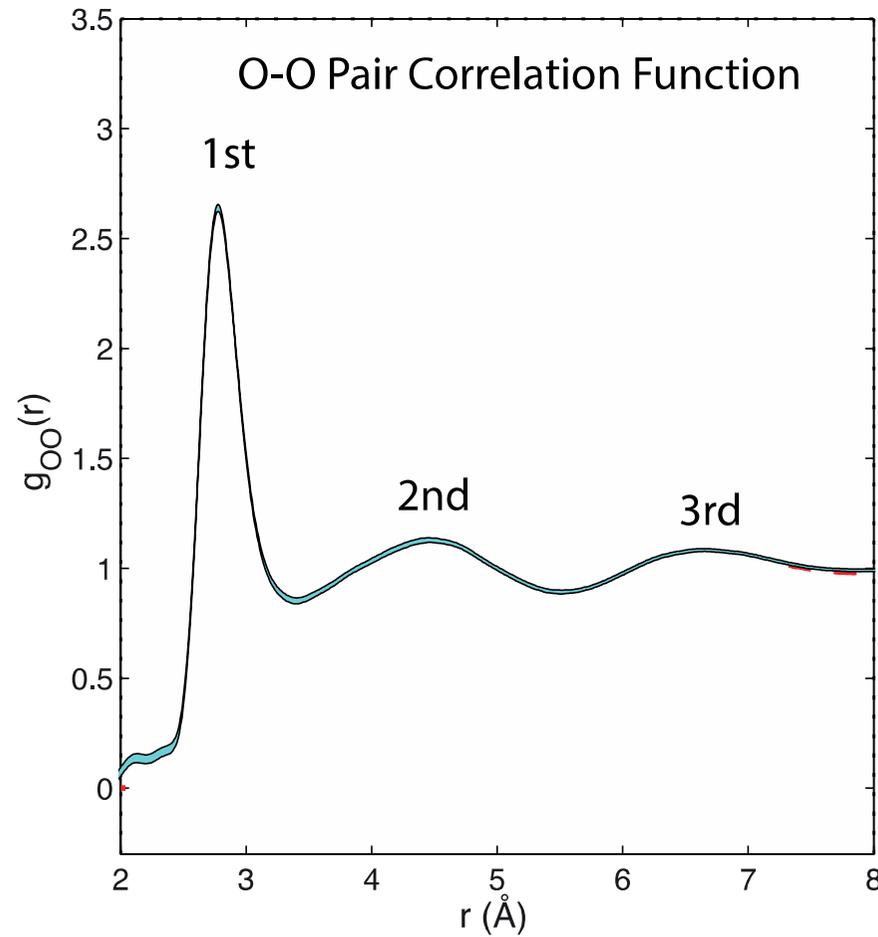
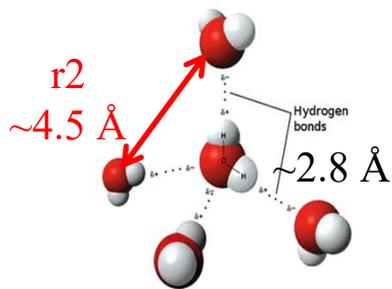
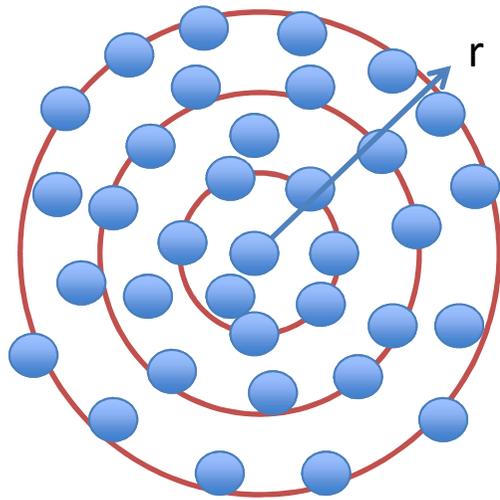
Synergy of Mixture and Continuum Models

Fluctuating Heterogeneous Model



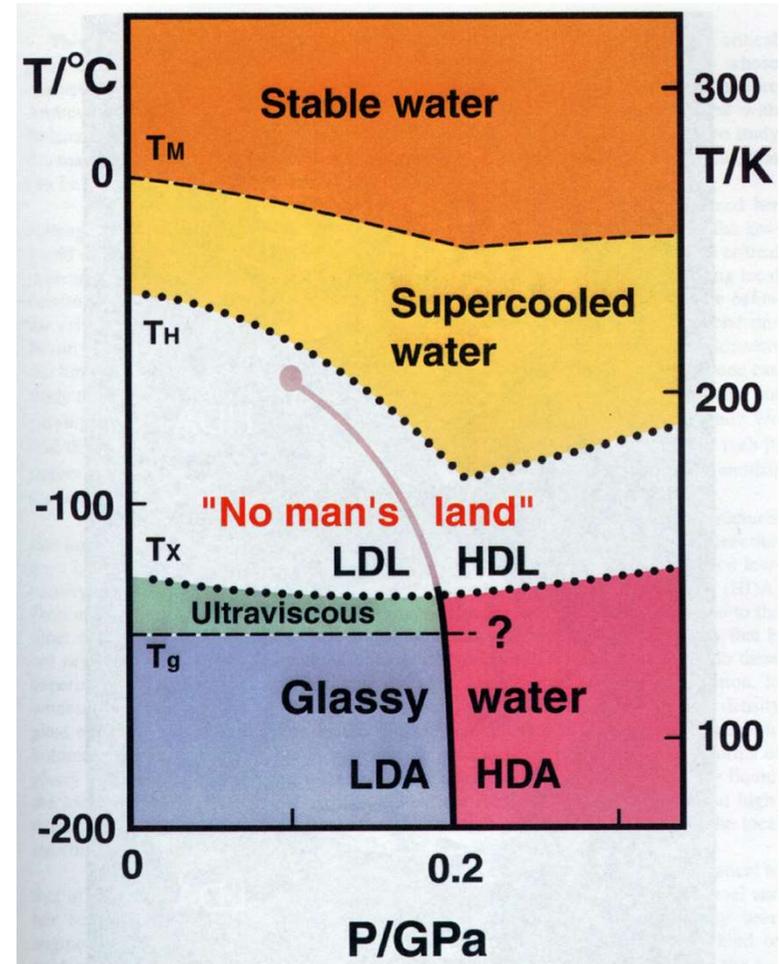
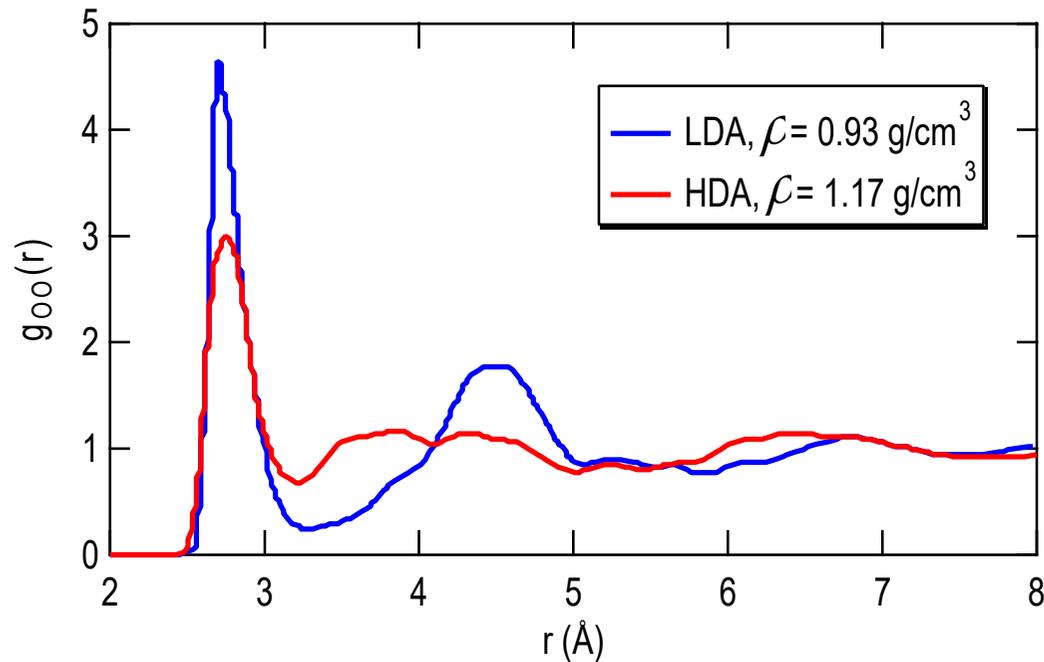
Pair Correlation Functions

Water at 298 K



Amorphous Phases of water

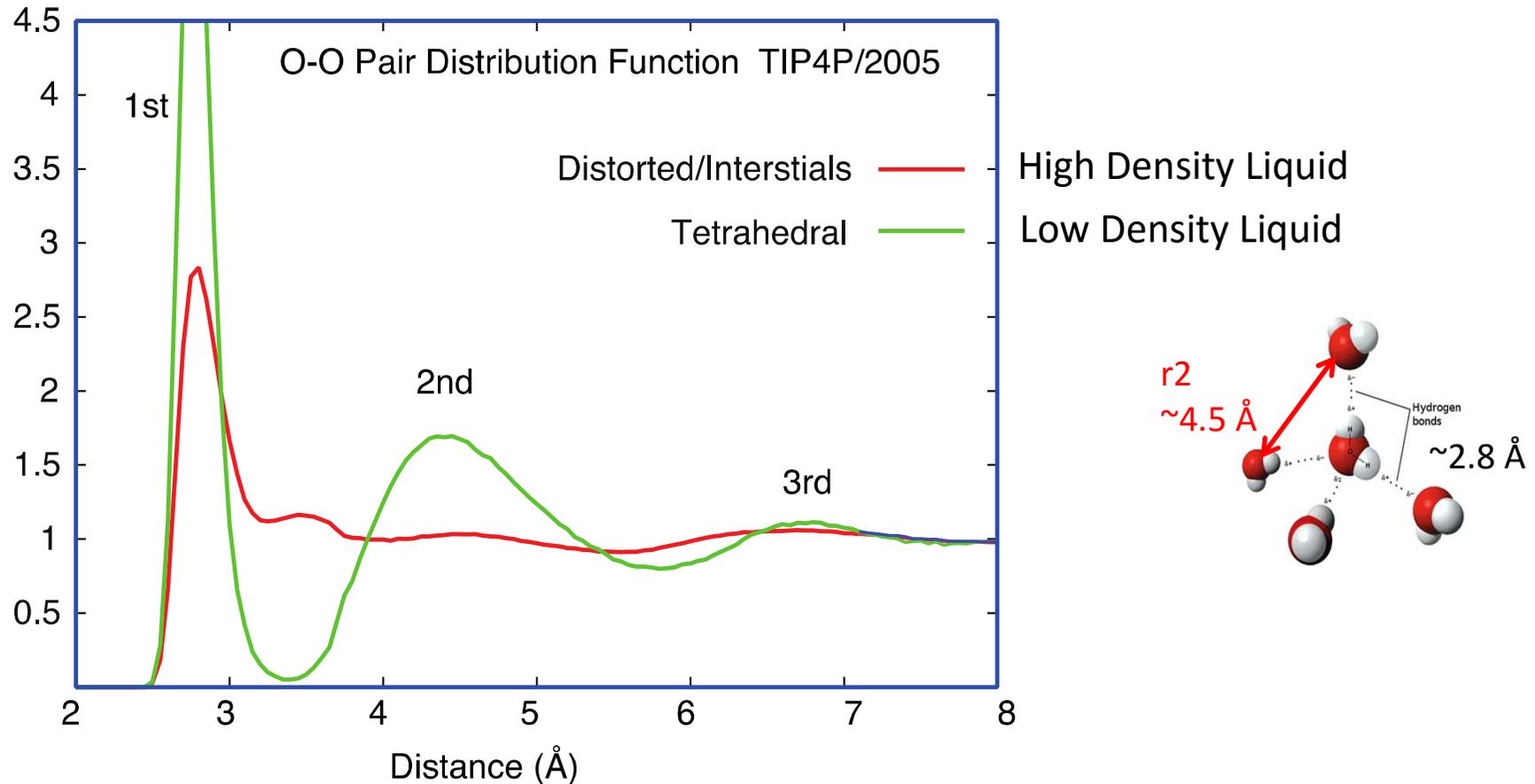
- Polyamorphism
 - Low-density amorphous ice (LDA)
 - High-density amorphous ice (HDA)



J. L. Finney *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **88**, 225503 (2002)

H. E. Stanley, *Mysteries of Water*, Les Houches Lecture (1998)

Different Liquid Structures in MD



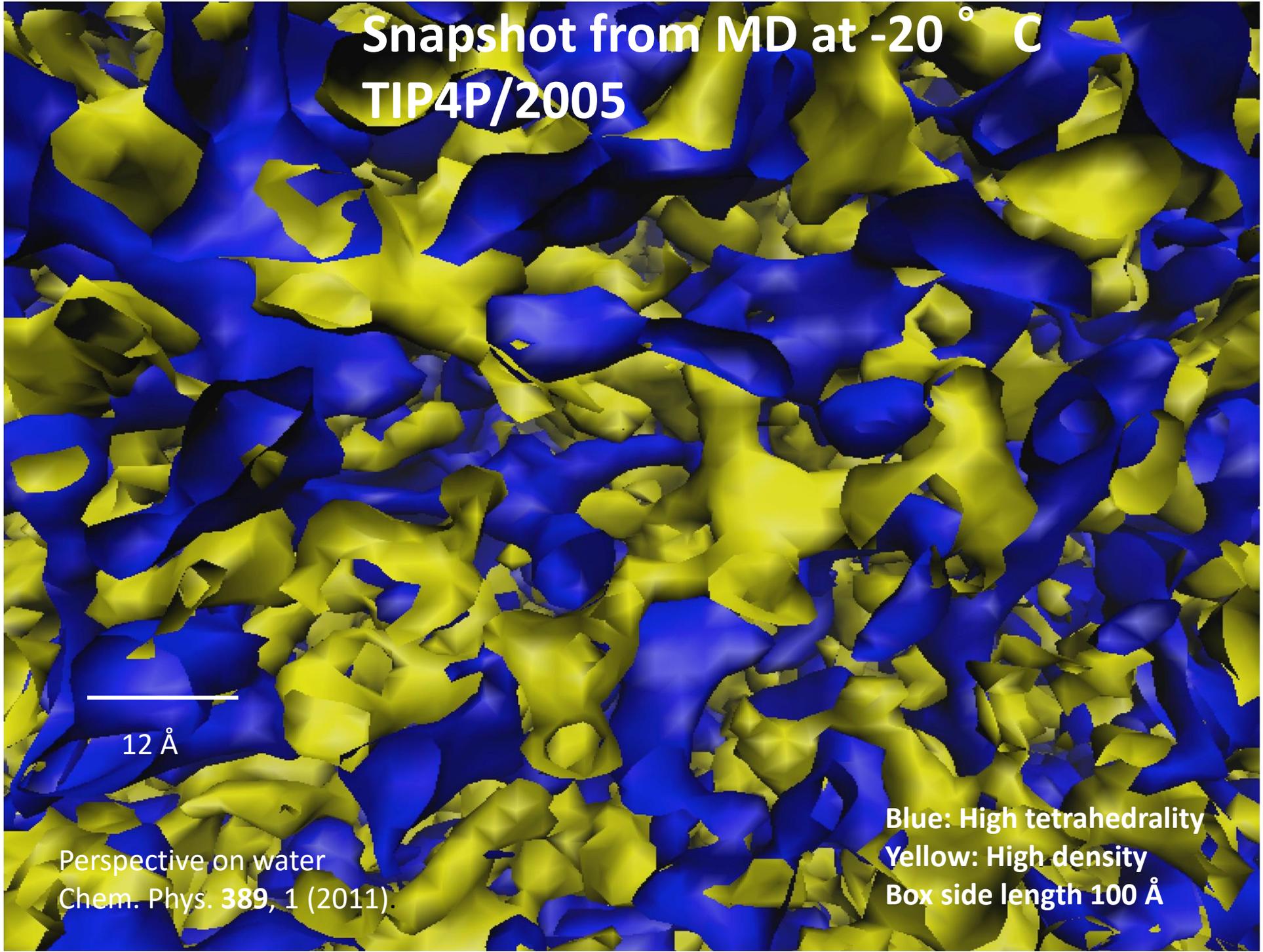
A. Nilsson and L. G. M. Pettersson Nature Communication **6** 8998 (2015)

Snapshot from MD at -20°C
TIP4P/2005

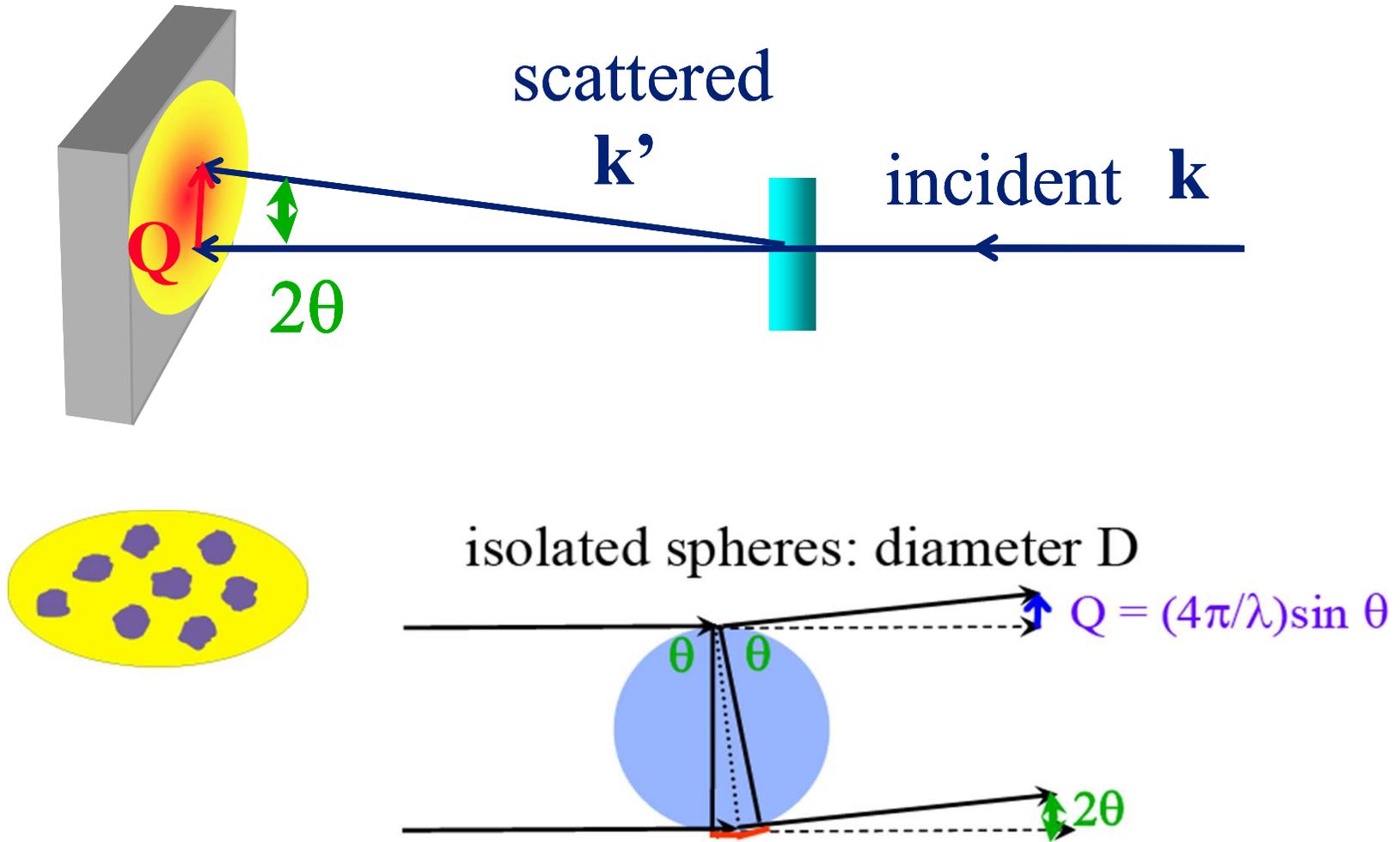
12 Å

Perspective on water
Chem. Phys. 389, 1 (2011)

Blue: High tetrahedrality
Yellow: High density
Box side length 100 Å

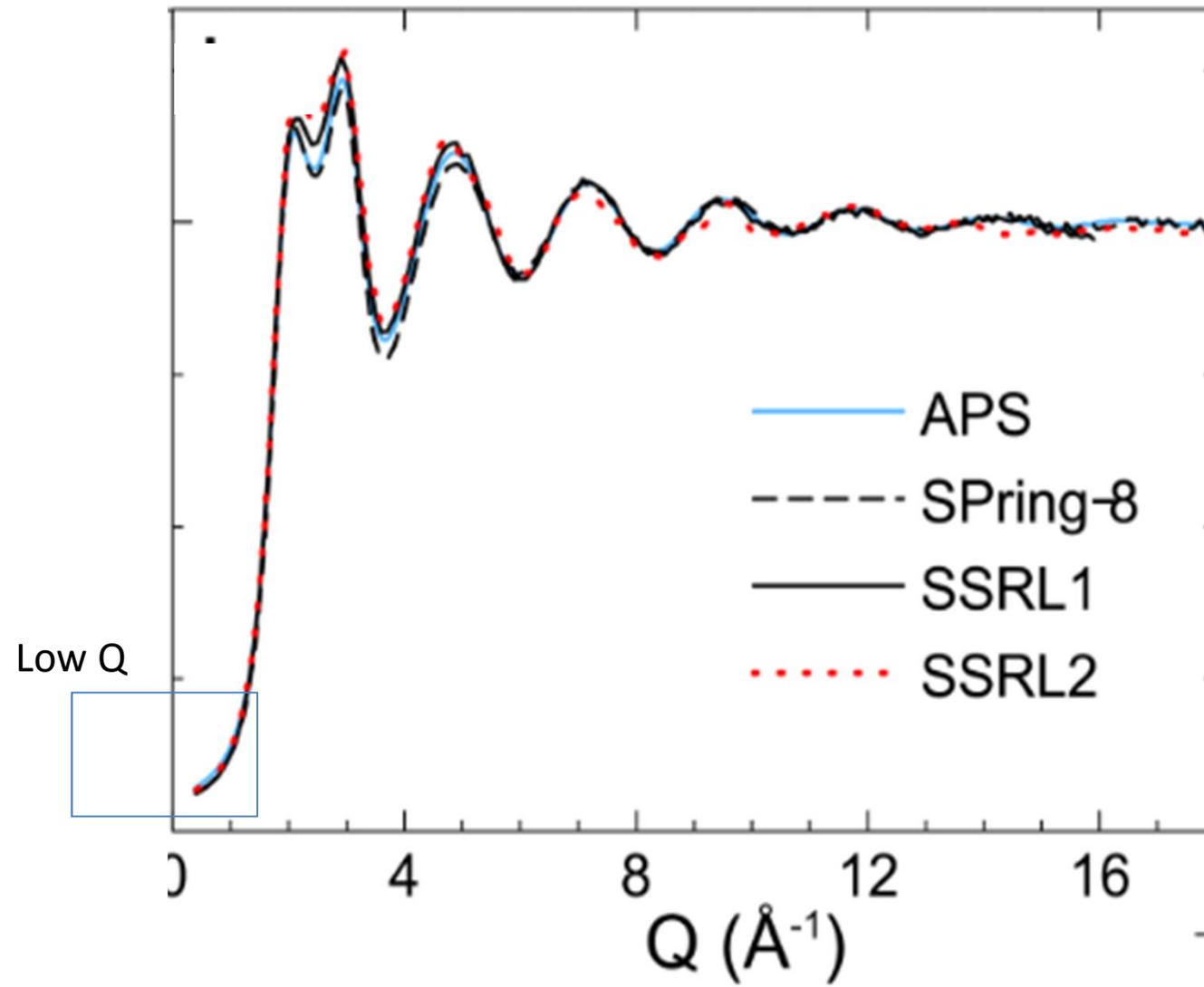


Small Angle X-ray Scattering (SAXS)

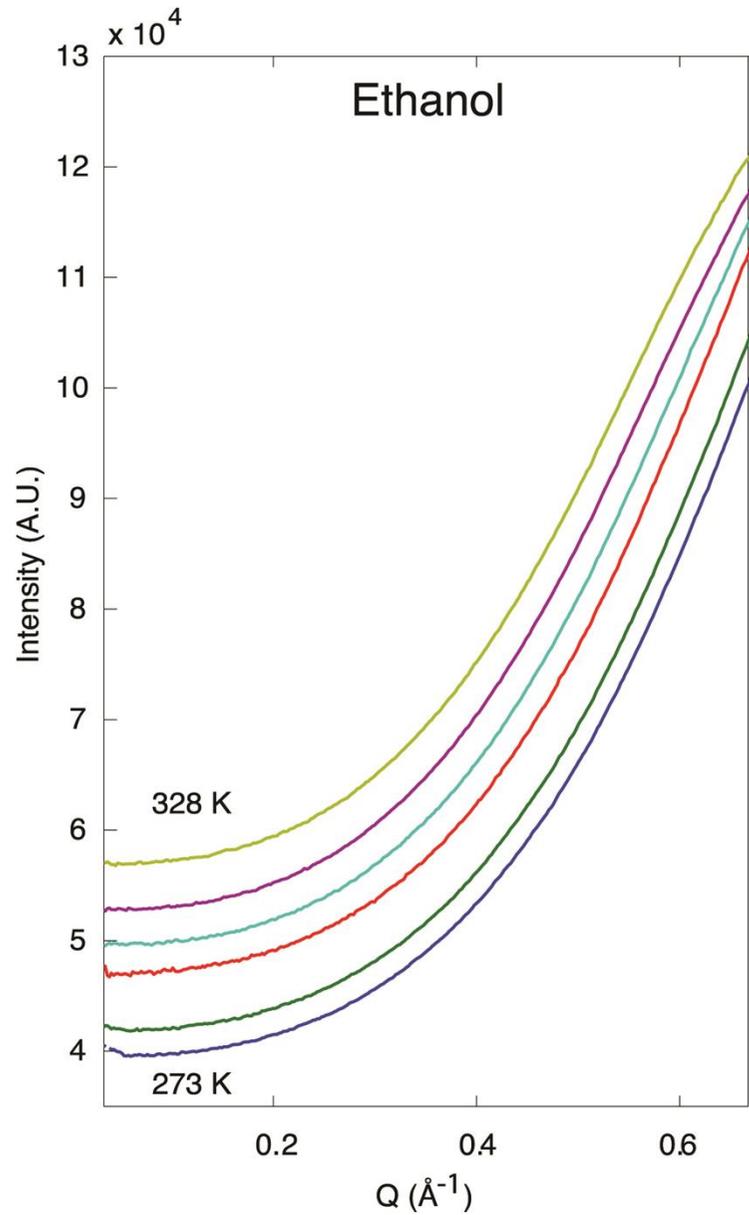


Courtesy Mike Toney

Structure Factor

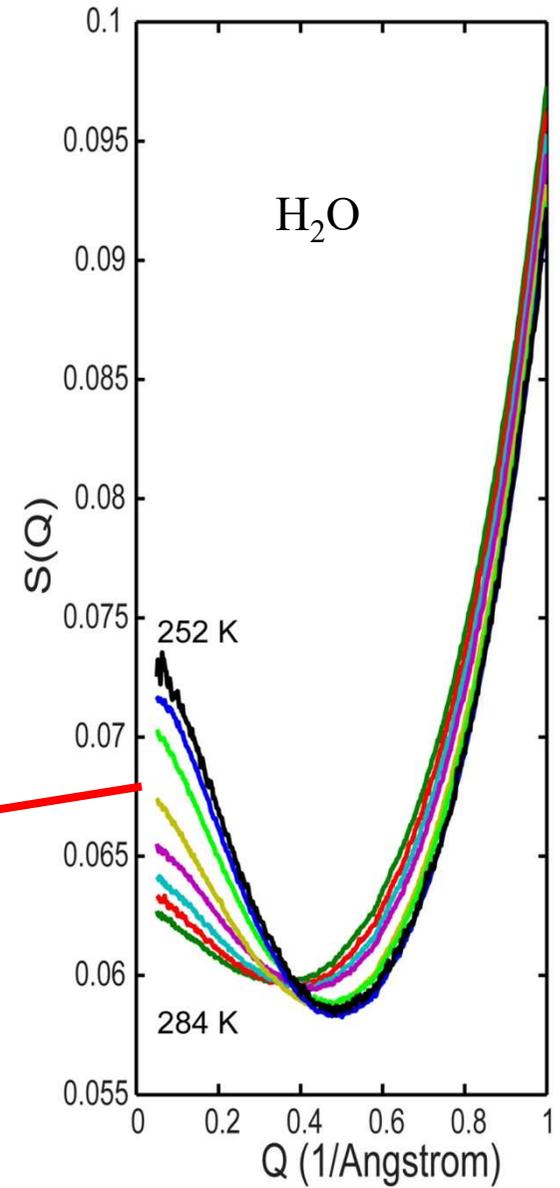
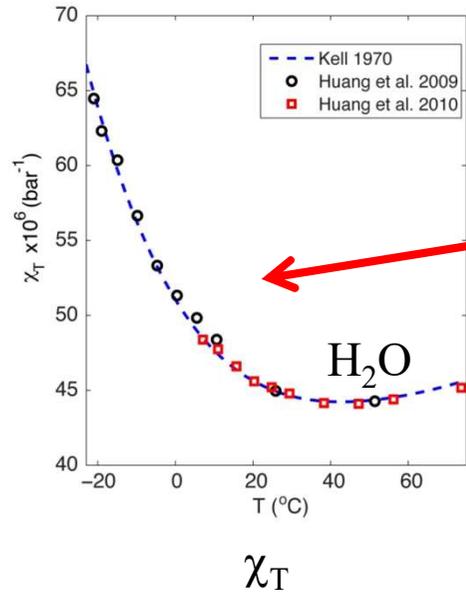


SAXS: Normal Liquid vs Water



Normal liquid

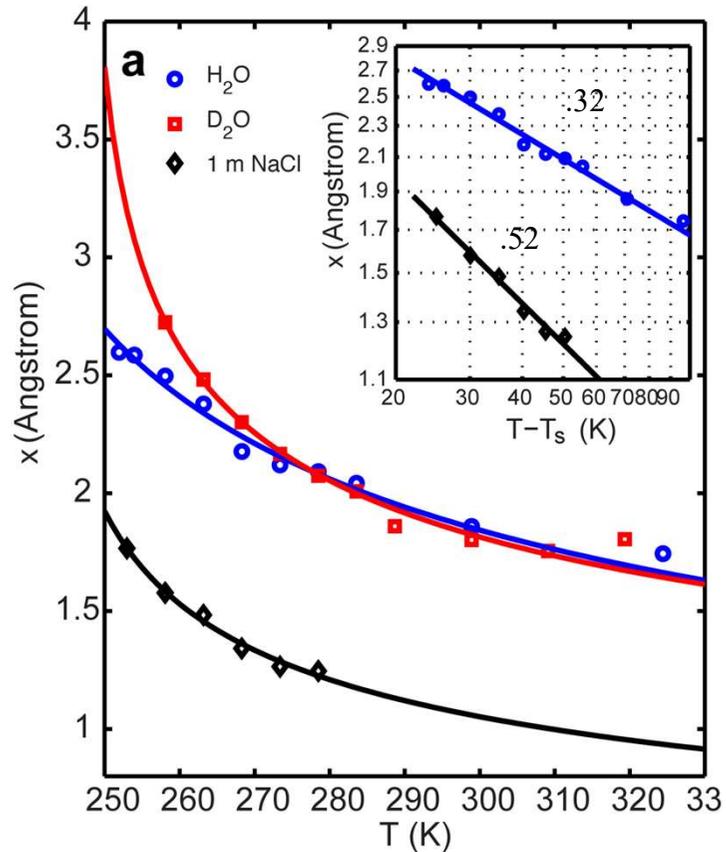
The isothermal compressibility χ_T

$$S(0) = k_B T n \chi_T$$


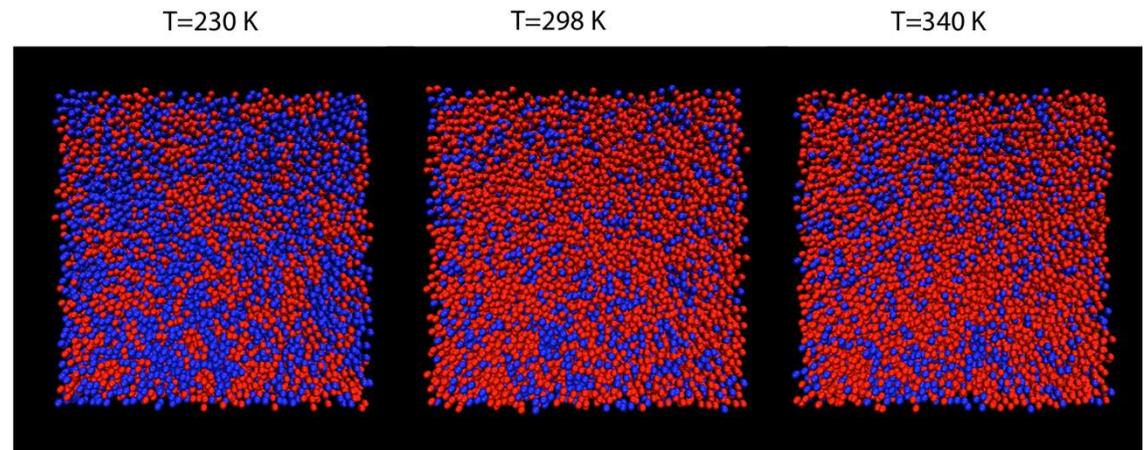
Huang et al. JCP **133**, 134504 (2010)
 Nilsson et al. Mol. Liq. **176**, 2 (2012)

Apparent Power Law

Critical phenomena characterized by power laws with critical exponents



2nd critical point scenario
Fluctuations between HDL/LDL
Poole *et al.*, *Nature* **360**, 324 (1992)



TIP4P-2005 simulations
Blue LDL Red HDL
based on inherent structure

Fit ζ to (apparent) powerlaw

$$\xi = \xi_0 \varepsilon^{-\nu}$$

with

$$\varepsilon = T / T_s - 1$$

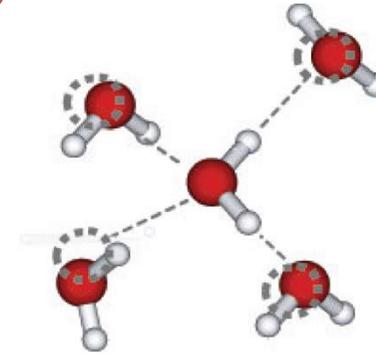
Huang *et al.* JCP **133**, 134504 (2010)

Wikfeldt *et al.*, PCCP **13**, 19918 (2011)

Hypothesis Two Local Structures

Low Density Liquid (LDL)

is connected to strong tetrahedral coordination



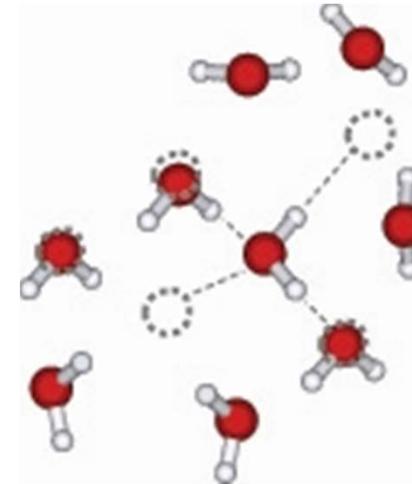
Bond Energy

High Density Liquid (HDL)

is connected to species with higher coordination with the expense of breaking hydrogen bonds

Asymmetrical species

Importance of van der Waals interactions



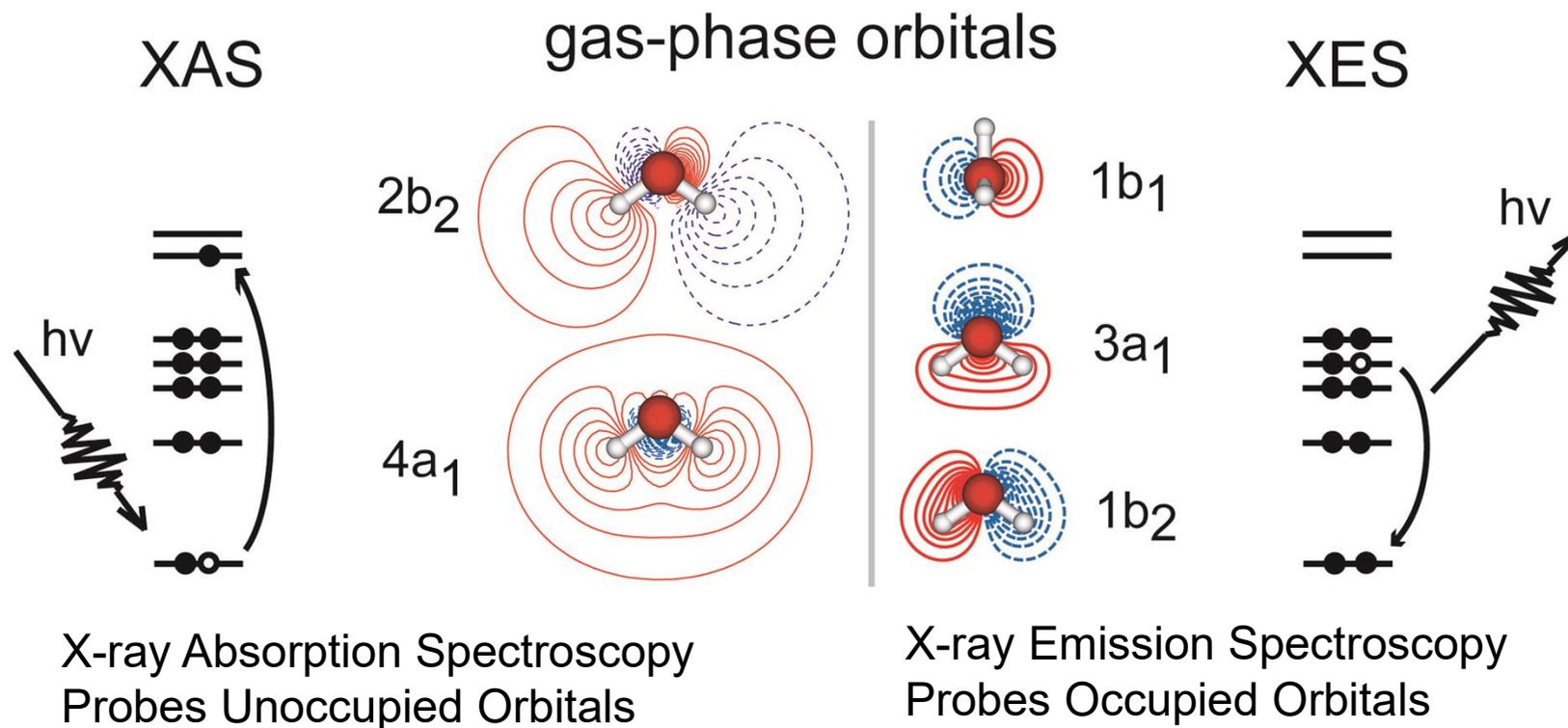
Entropy

Dominates at RT!!!!

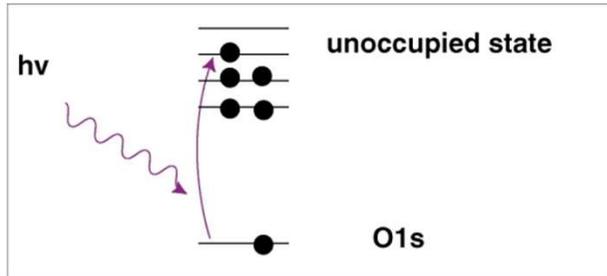
Probing Valence Electrons

The hydrogen bond is directional

Probing of valence electrons



X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (XAS)

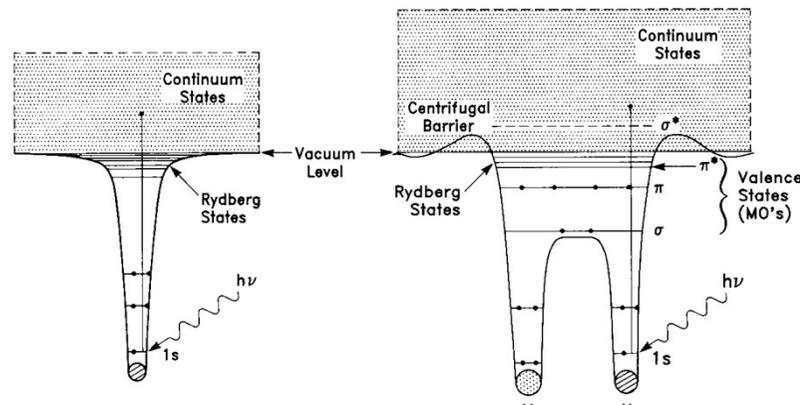
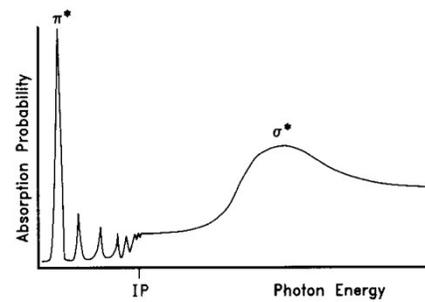
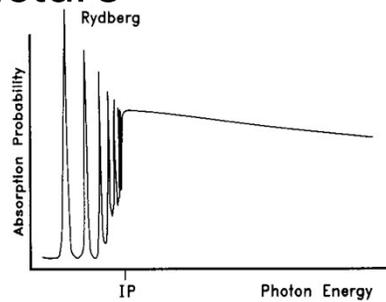


Dipole selection rule $\Delta l = \pm 1$

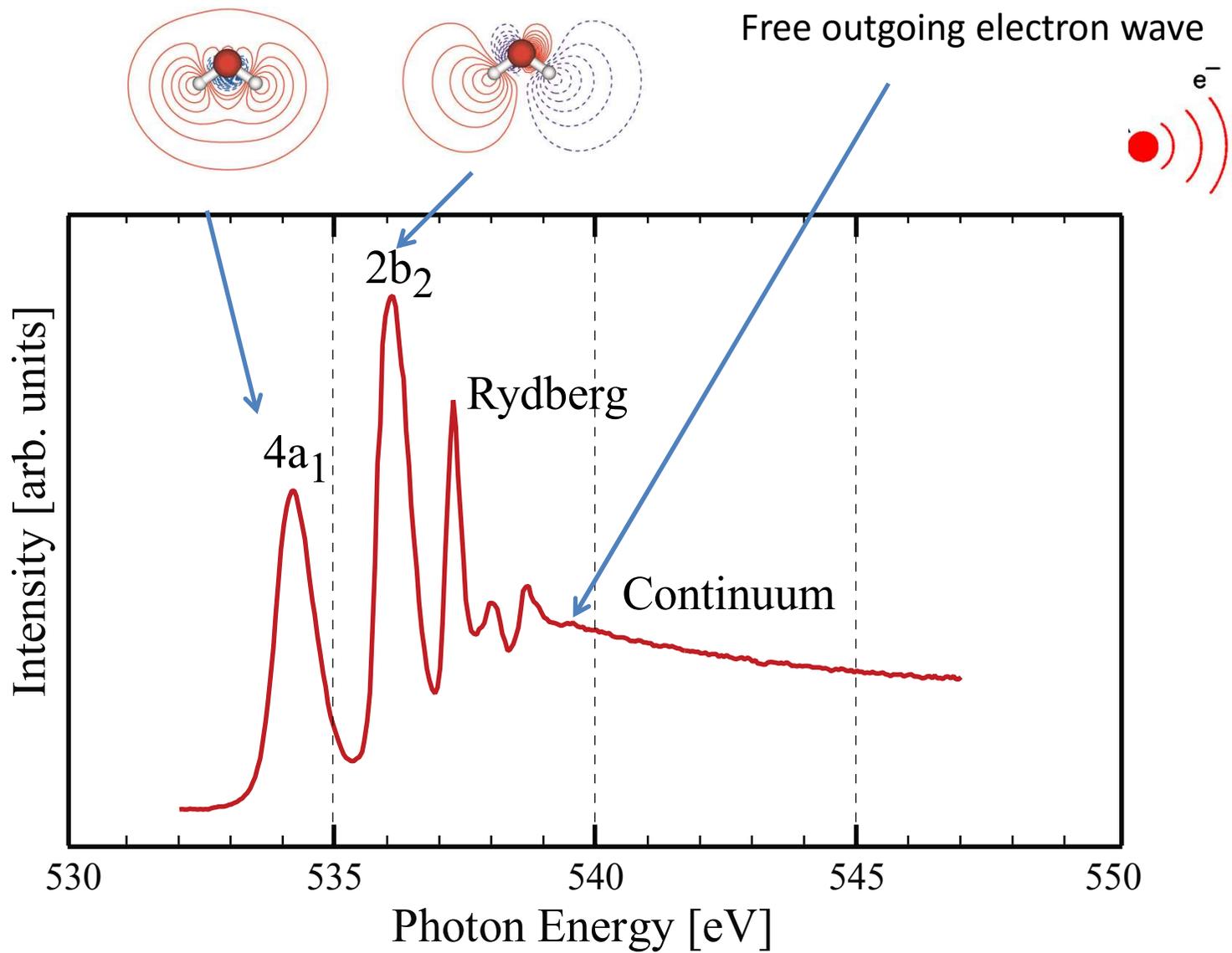
$1s \rightarrow 2p$

Molecular orbital or scattering picture

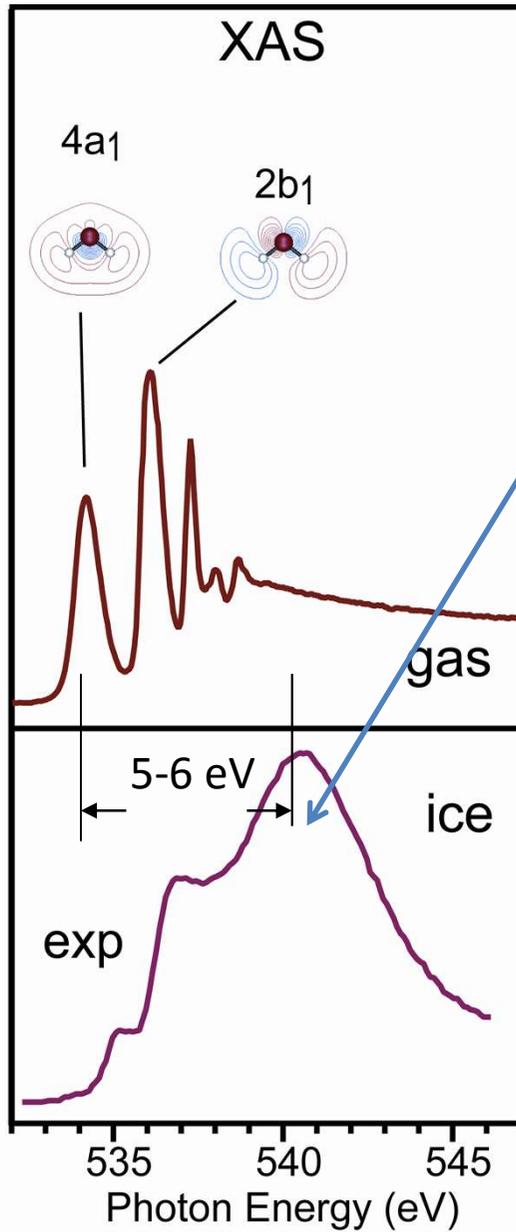
NEXAFS or XANES



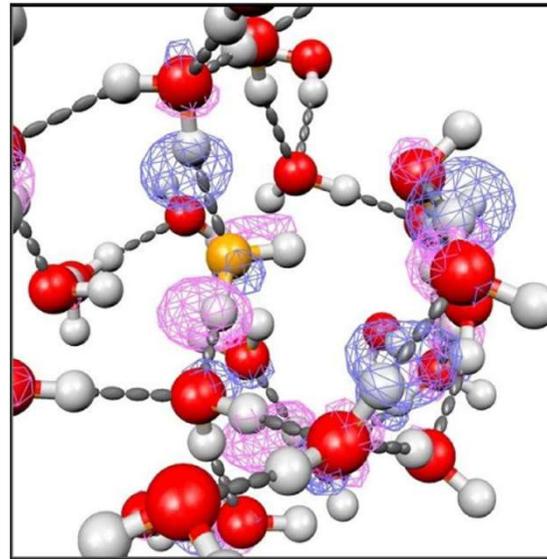
XAS Gas Phase Water



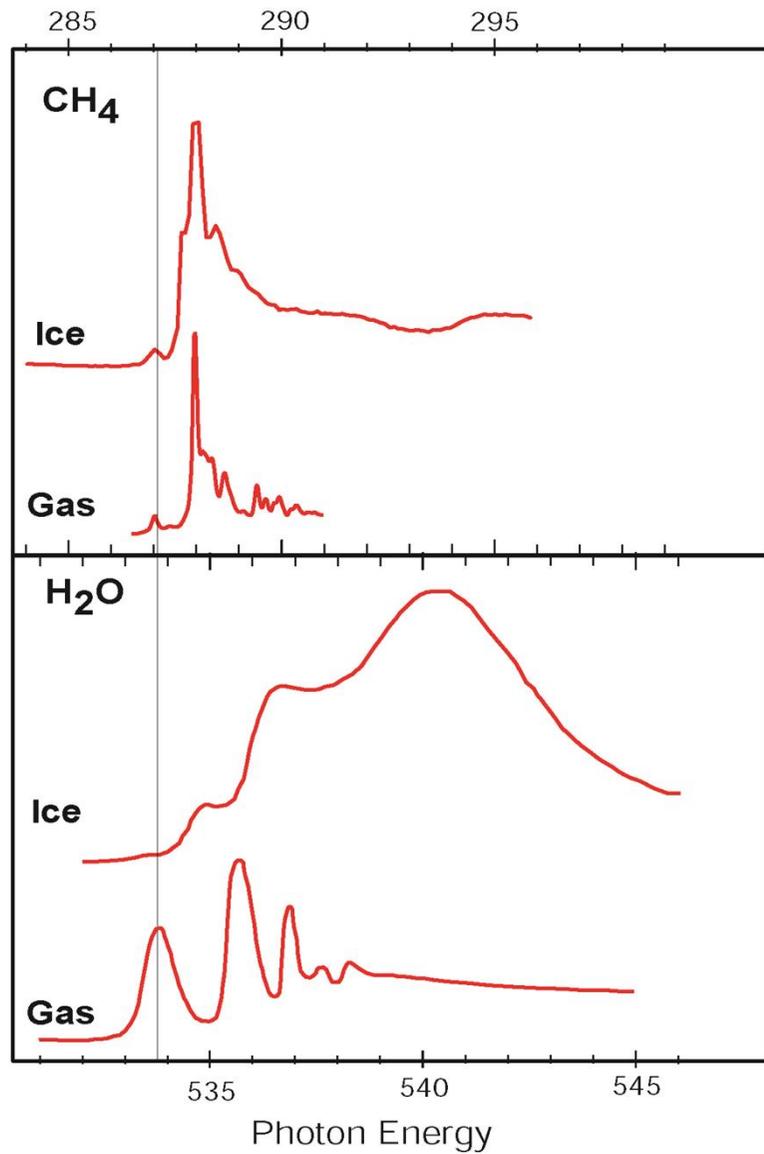
XAS of Ice



Denoted Post-Edge
Conduction band in Ice
Delocalized states



Water and Methane

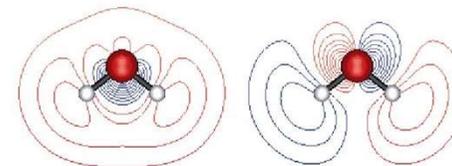


C-C distance in solid methane 4.2Å

No change between gas-solid

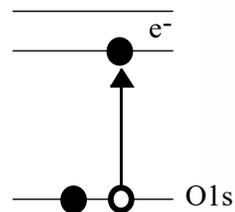
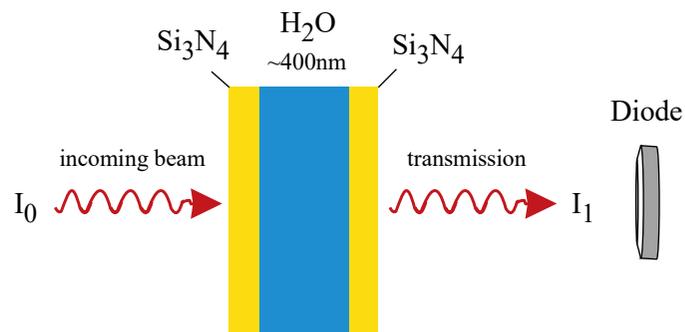
O-O distance in ice 2.75 Å

Large change between gas-solid

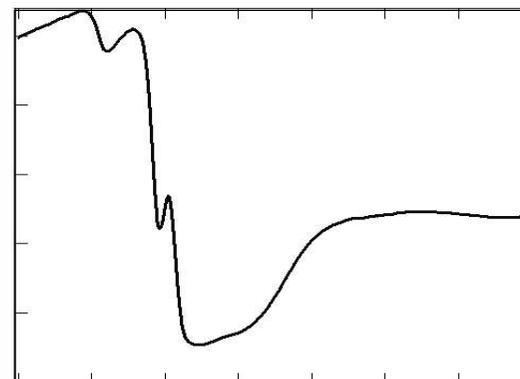


Liquid Water XAS measurements

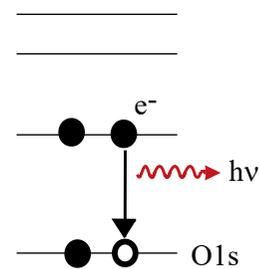
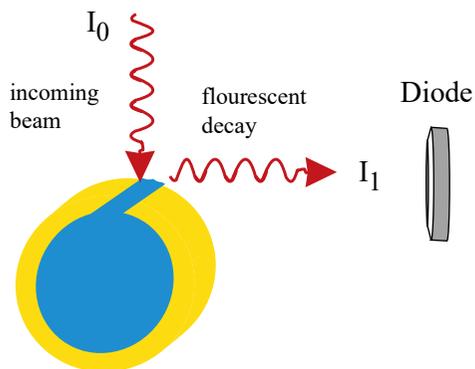
(a) Direct transmission mode (T-mode-XAS)



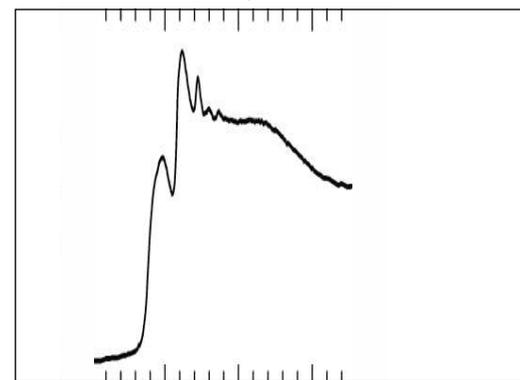
$$I_1 = I_0 \exp \{ - \mu d \}$$



(b) Indirect mode via decay: Fluorescence Yield (FY-XAS)



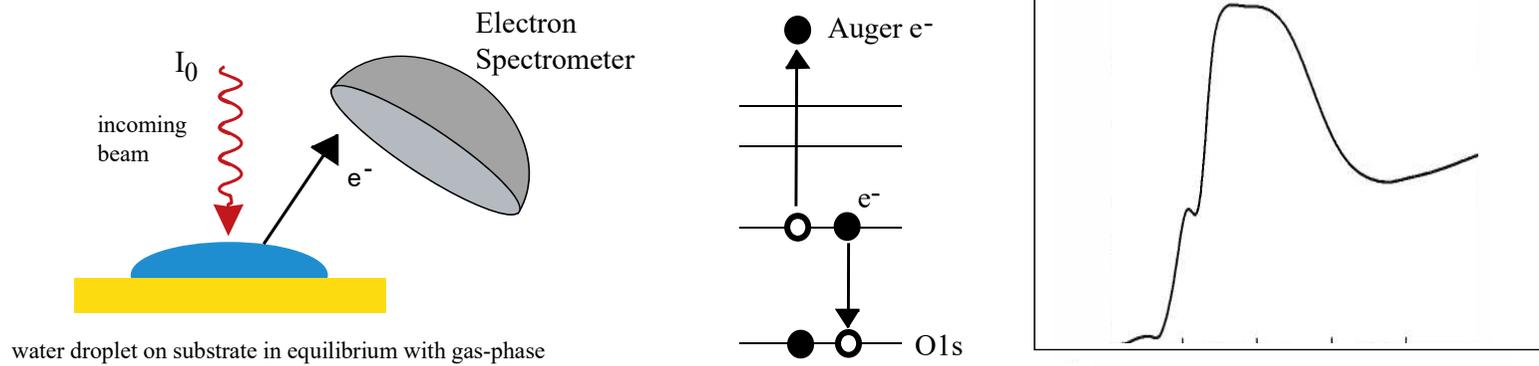
$$I_1 \sim I_0 \mu$$



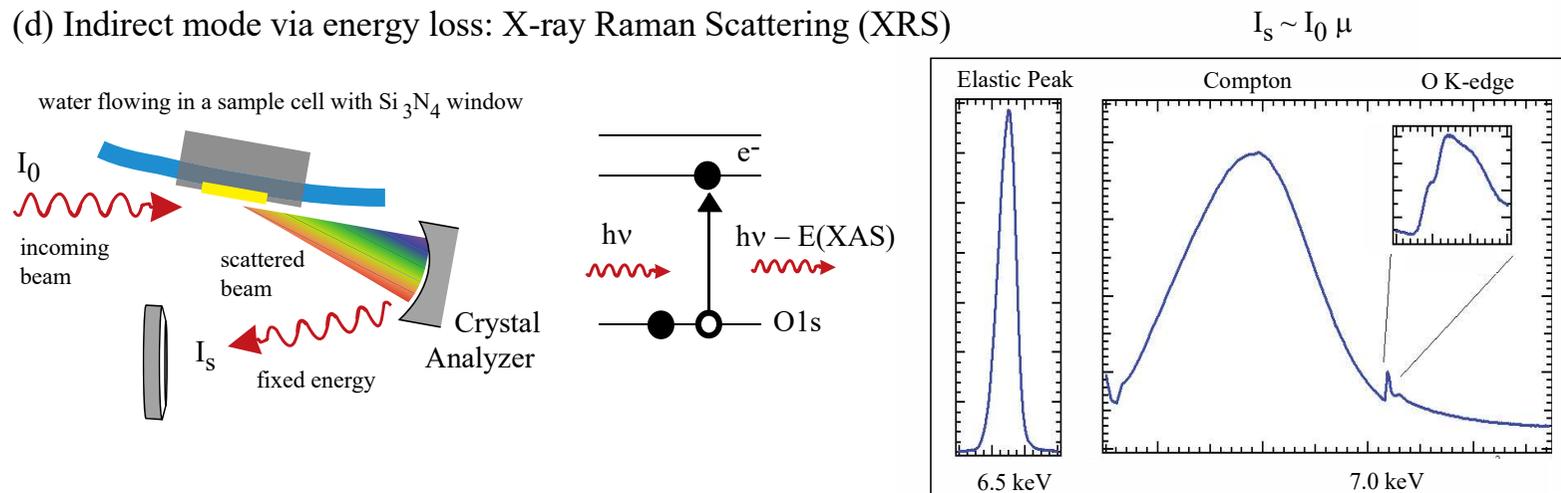
steady water in straw with a cut

Liquid Water XAS measurements II

(c) Indirect mode via decay: Auger Electron Yield (AEY-XAS)

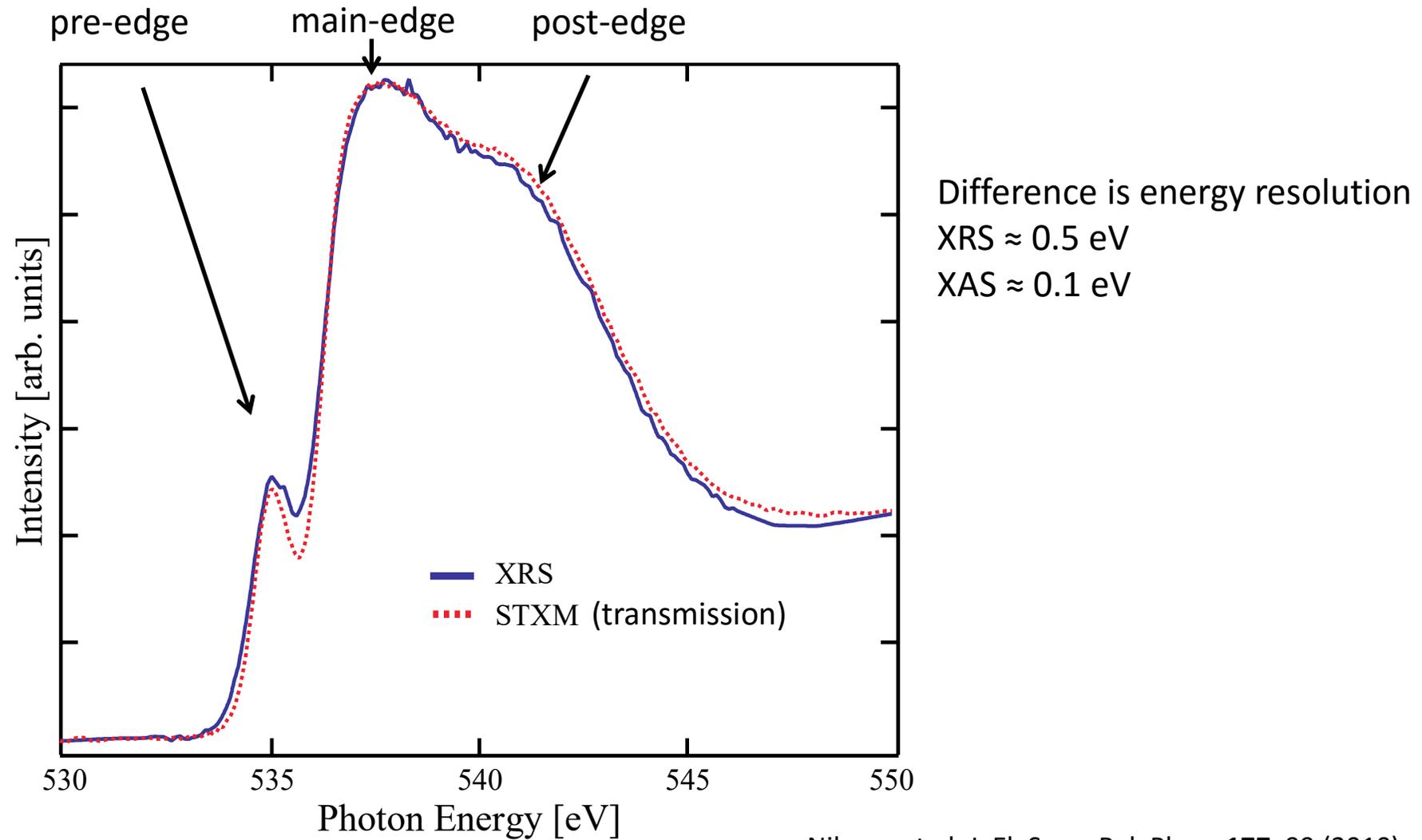


(d) Indirect mode via energy loss: X-ray Raman Scattering (XRS)



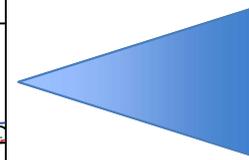
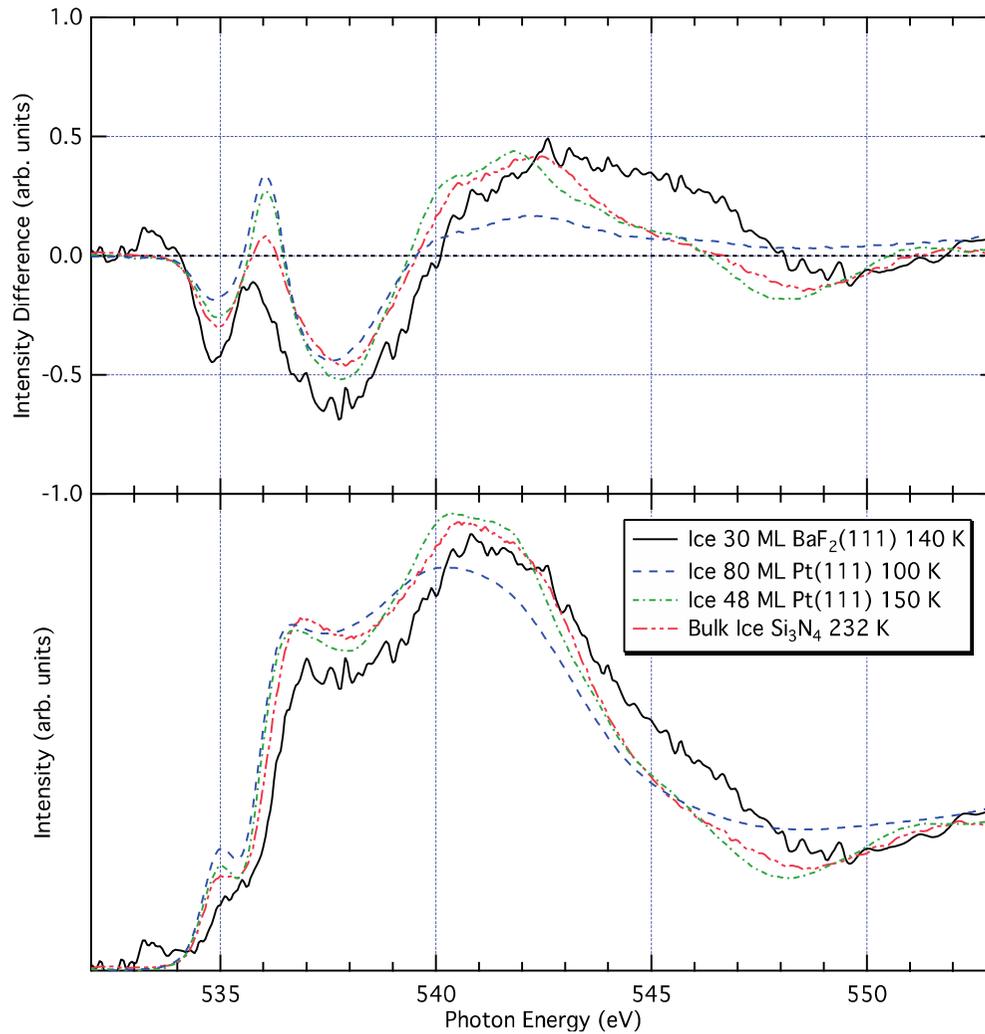
Final XAS Water

3 major resolved spectral features



Ice

Different ice preparations gives different spectra!!

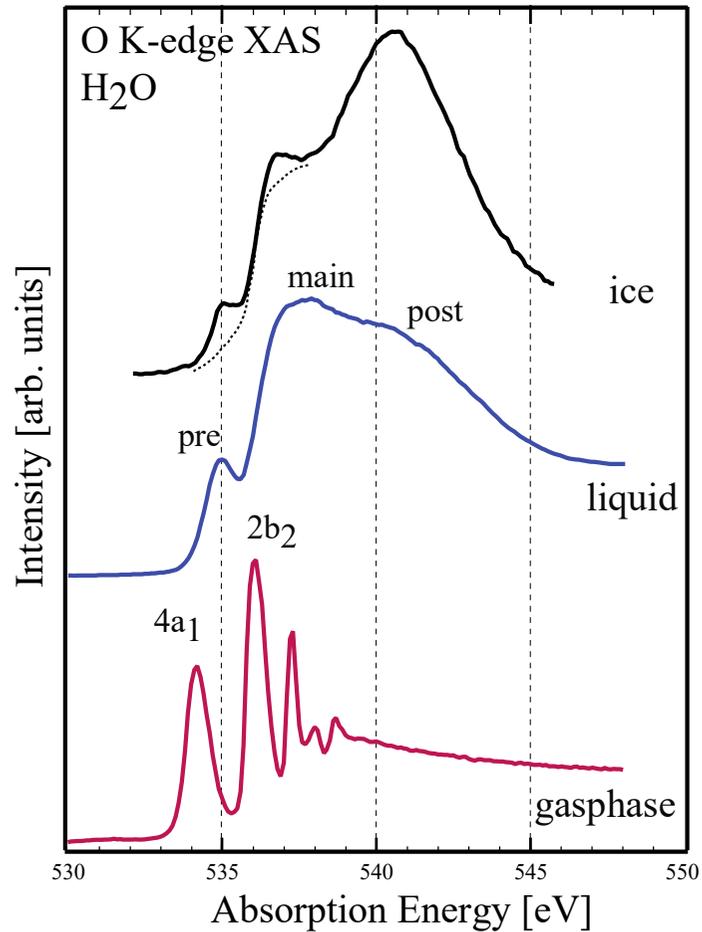


Difference with Water

Attempt to grow ice on BaF₂ with less nucleation sites

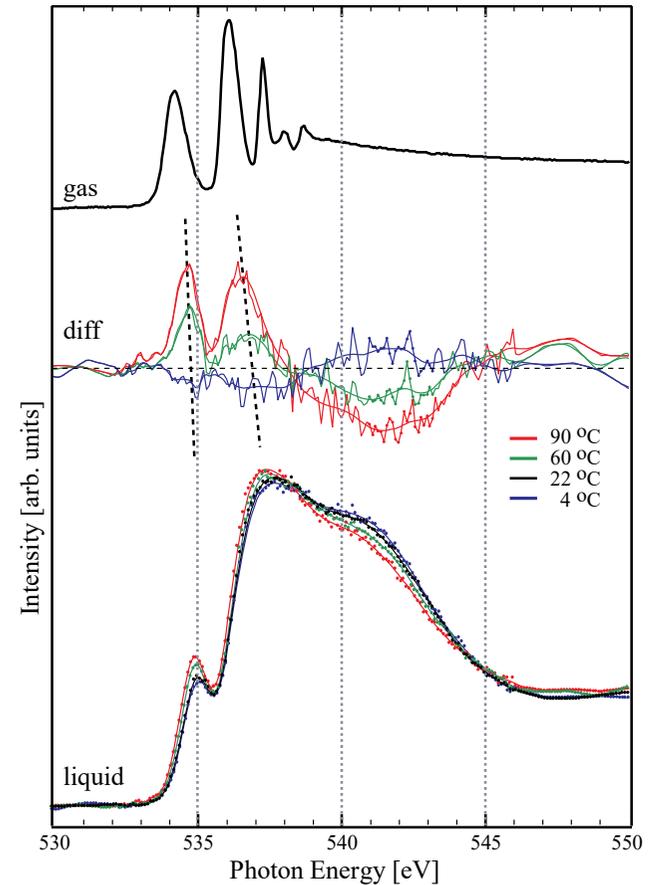
Shifted post-edge and less pre-edge

X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy of Water (XAS)



Intense debate

temperature dependence
X-Raman Scattering



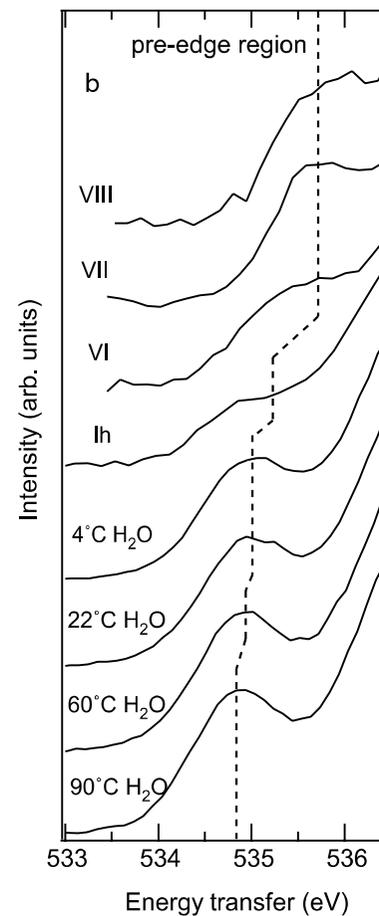
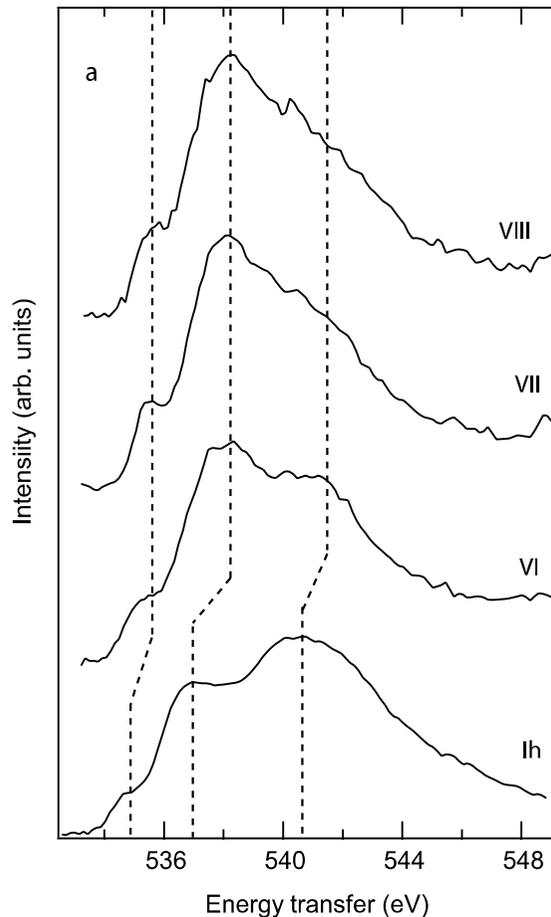
Wernet et al, *Science* **304** (2004) 995
Myneni et.al. *J. Phys. Condens. Matter* **14** (2002) 213

Nilsson et.al. *J. El. Spec. Rel. Phen.* **177**, 99 (2010)

Main-edge; Collapse of 2nd shell

High density form

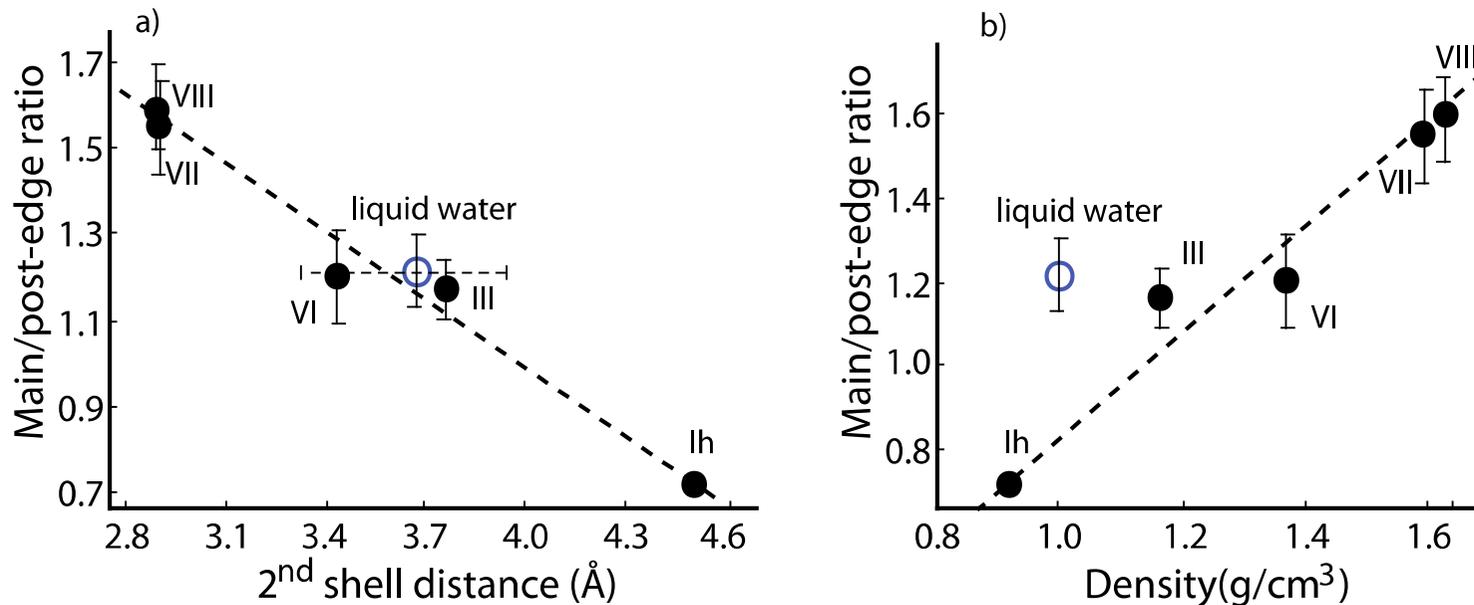
X-ray Raman scattering of high pressure ices
Strong increase in main-edge
pre-edge shifts to higher energy



VII (1.60 g/cm³)
VI (1.37 g/cm³)
III (1.17 g/cm³)
Ih (0.92 g/cm³)

Main-edge; Collapse of 2nd shell

High density form

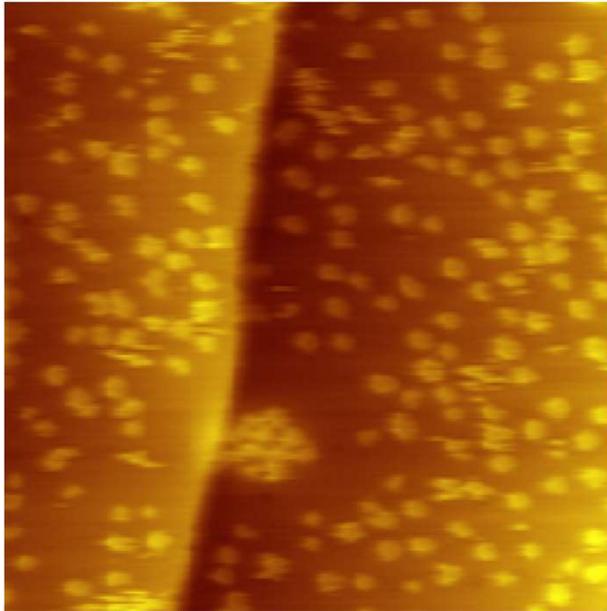


Water should have a collapsed 2nd shell
High Density Liquid
To low density indicating thermal distortions

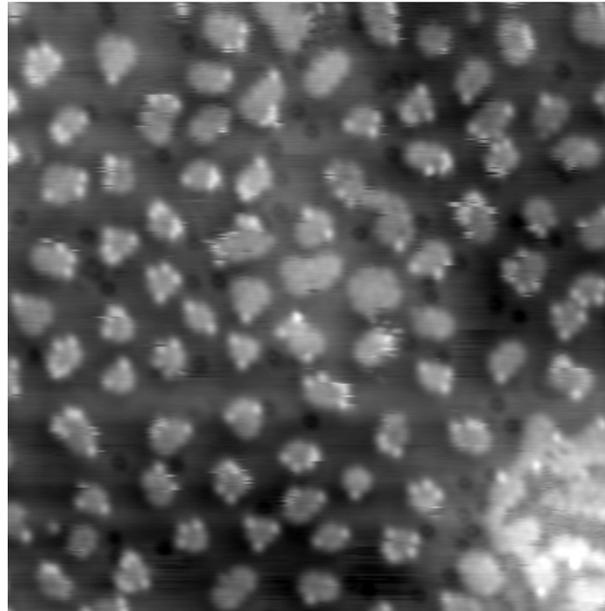
Water Clusters on Surfaces

Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (STM) of Water on Ru(0001)

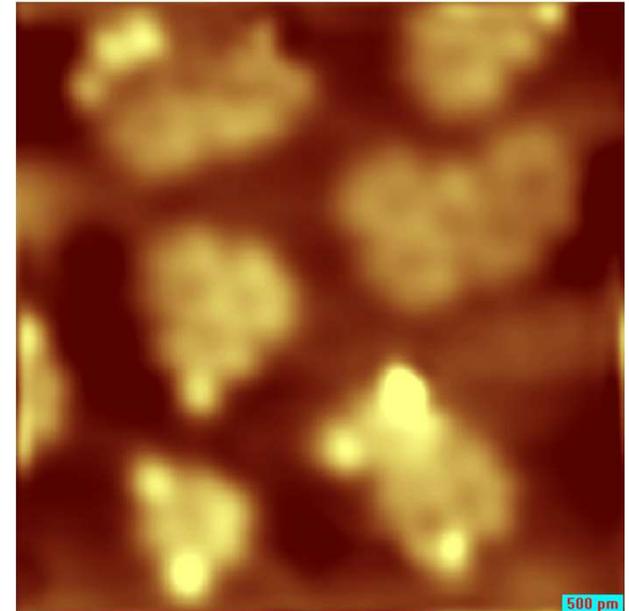
Nordlund et al. Phys. Rev. B **80**, 233404 (2009)



Deposited at 50 K



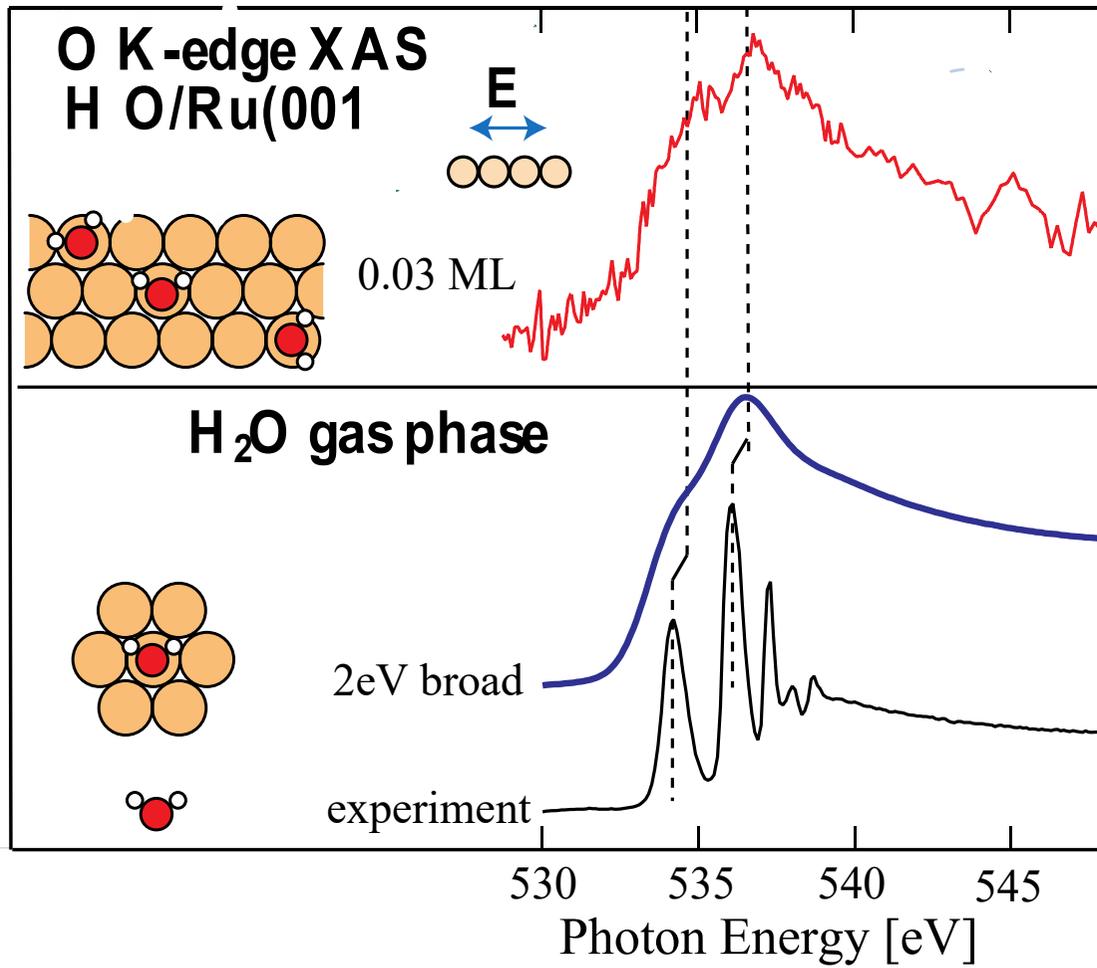
Annealed to 130 K imaged at 50 K



IR shows that water molecules are adsorbed flat with the HOH plane parallel to the surface

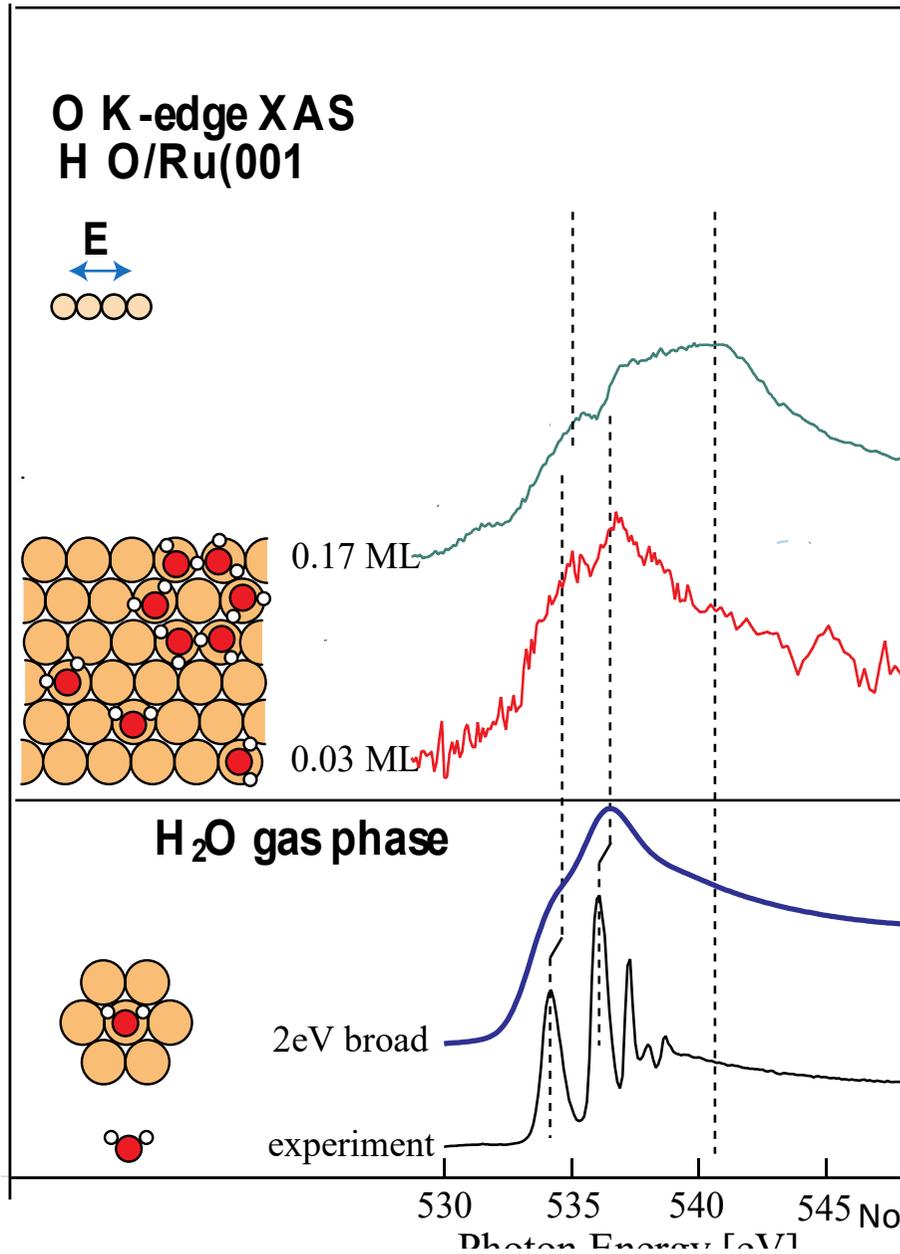
A. Hodgson et.al. unpublished

Isolated Water



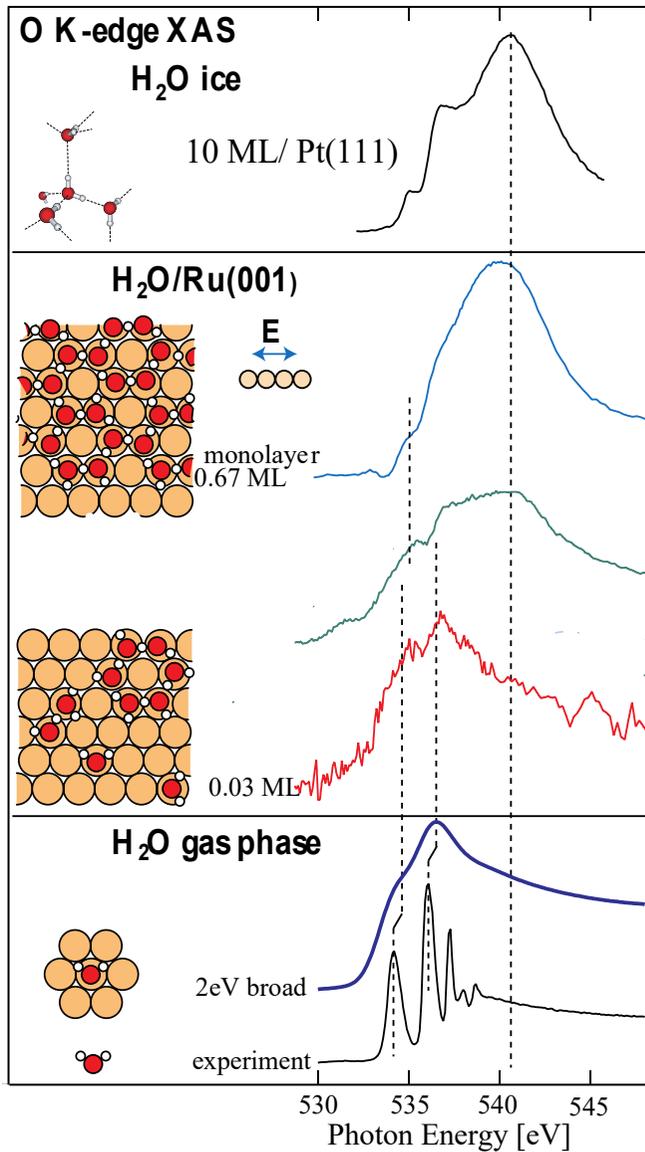
Like Gas Phase water

Small Clusters



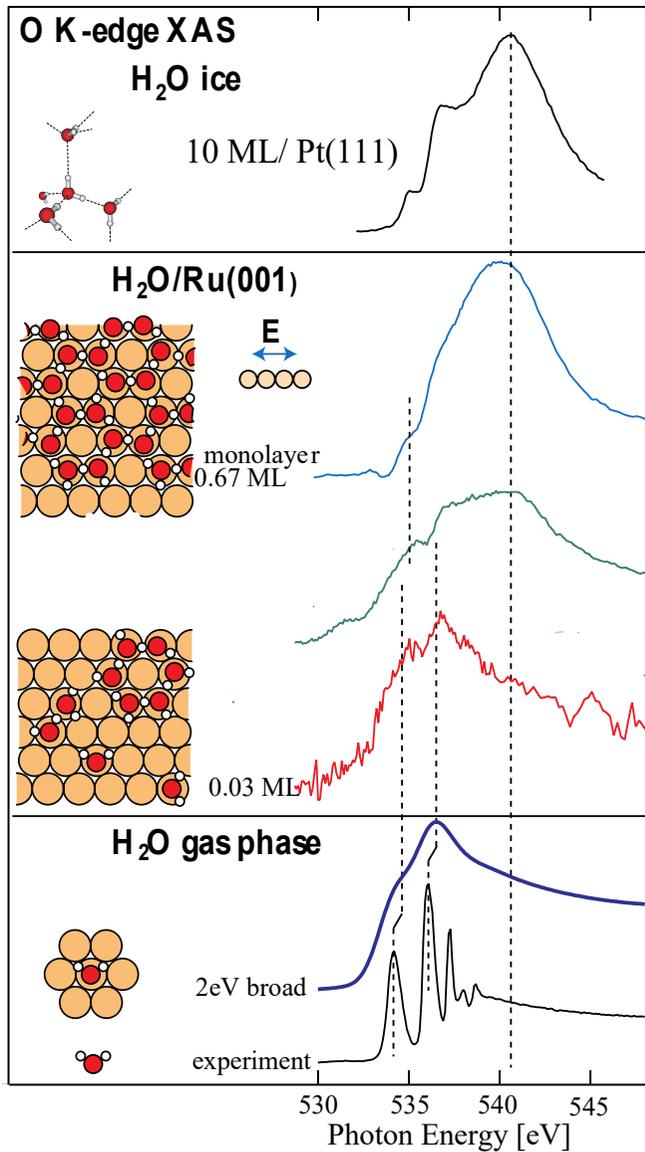
One **strong** and one **broken** donor H-bond

Two dimensional Monolayer



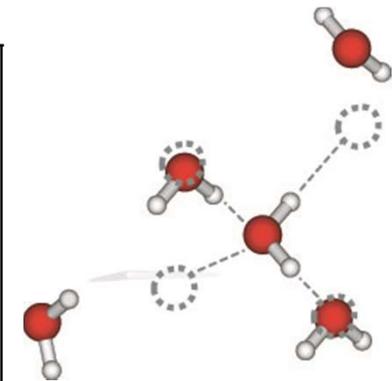
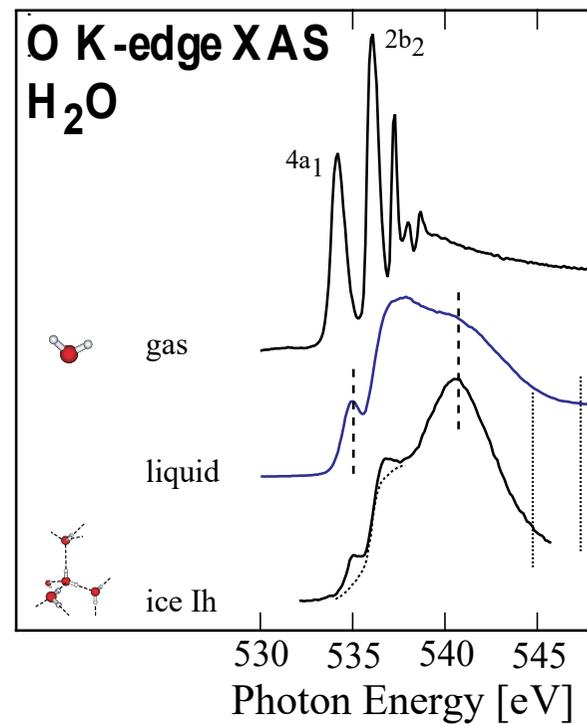
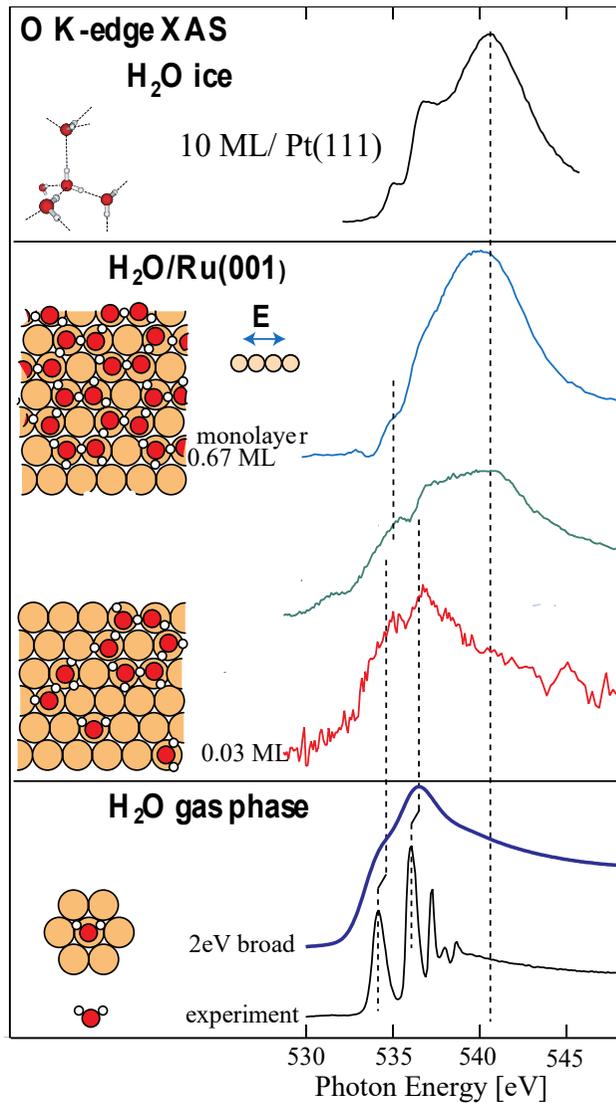
Complete H-bond layer spectrum
similar to ice

Two dimensional Monolayer

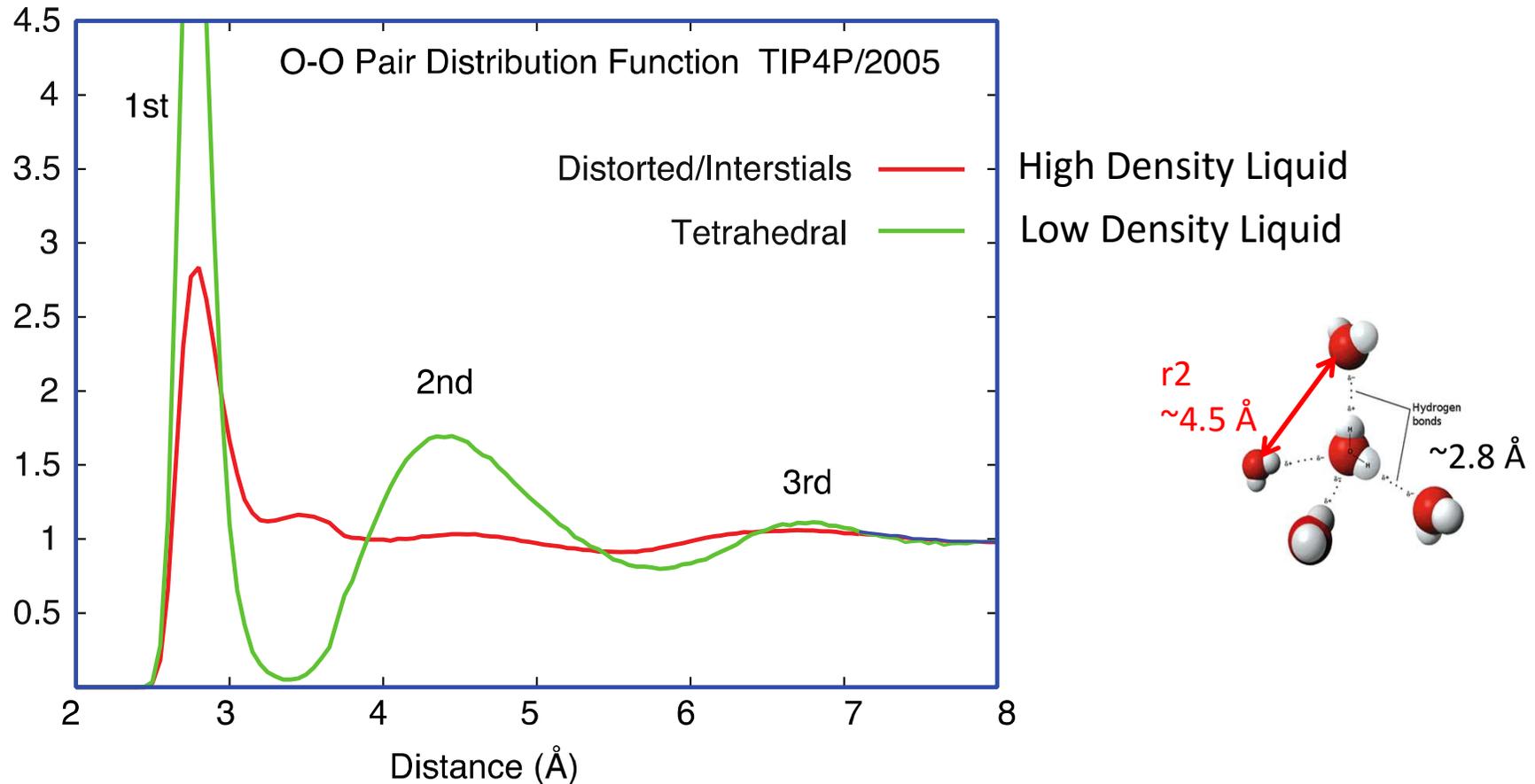


Complete H-bond layer spectrum
similar to ice

Two Dimensional Water Structures



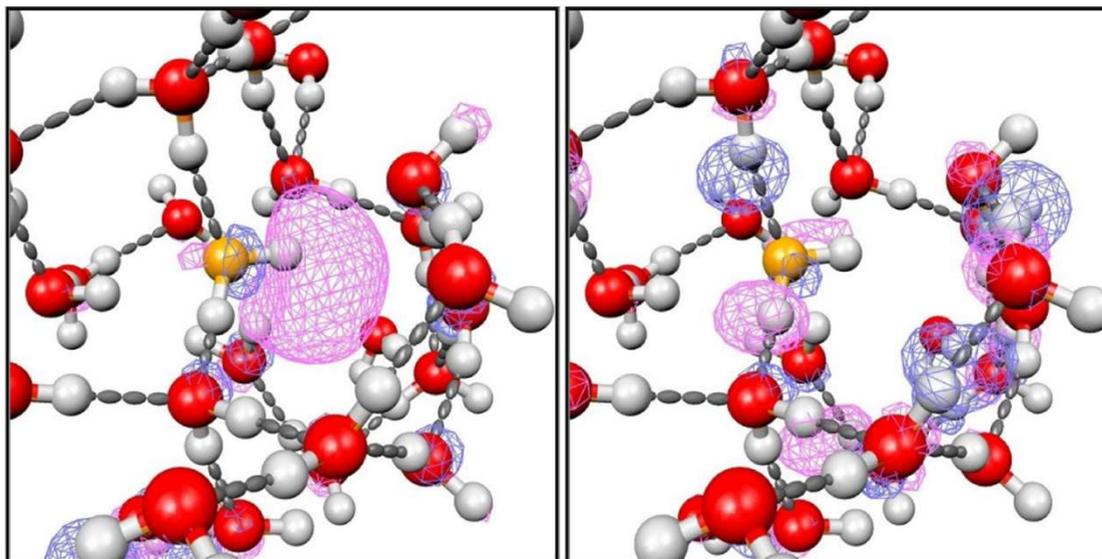
Different Liquid Structures in MD



A. Nilsson and L. G. M. Pettersson Nature Communication **6** 8998 (2015)

Interpretation of Water XAS Spectrum

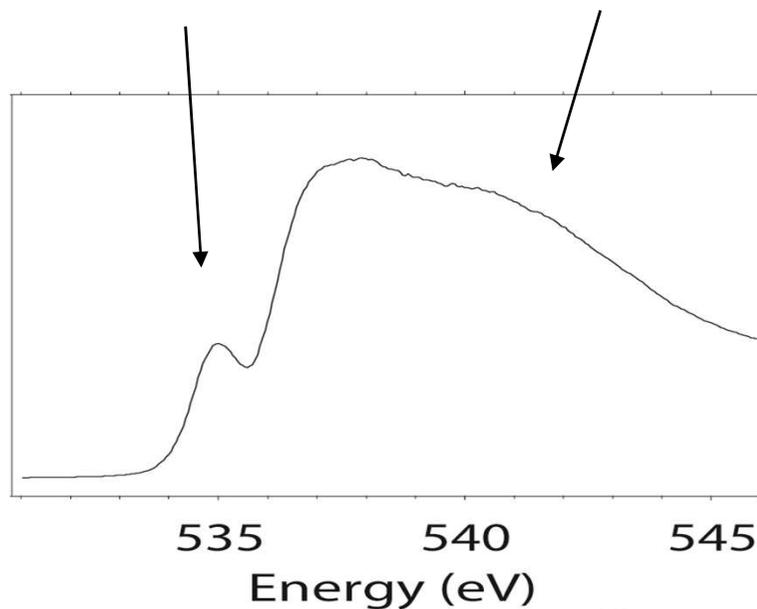
Pre-edge
and partly
Main-edge



Post-edge

Localized
on free OH

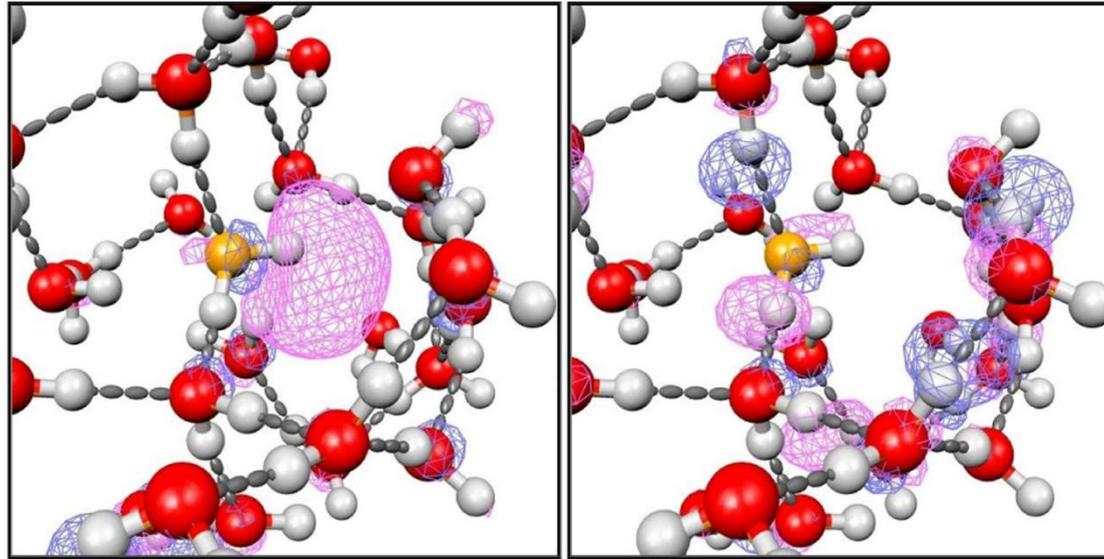
Distortion in
High Density



Delocalized
along the H-bond
network

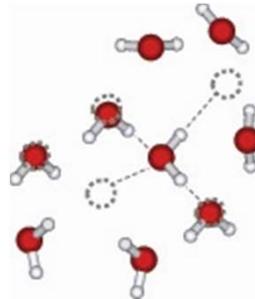
Interpretation of Water XAS Spectrum

Pre-edge
and partly
Main-edge

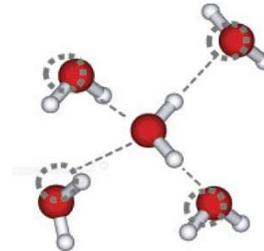


Post-edge

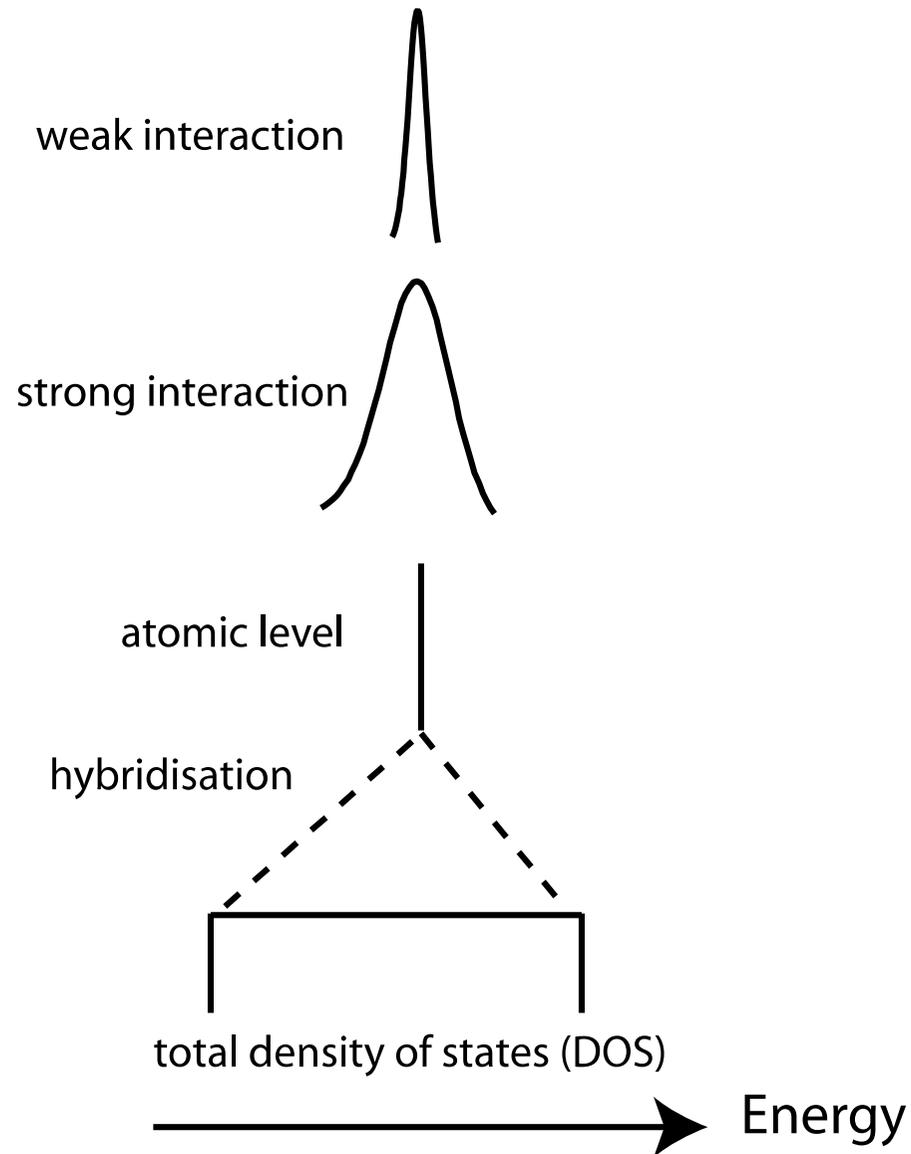
Distorted
High Density



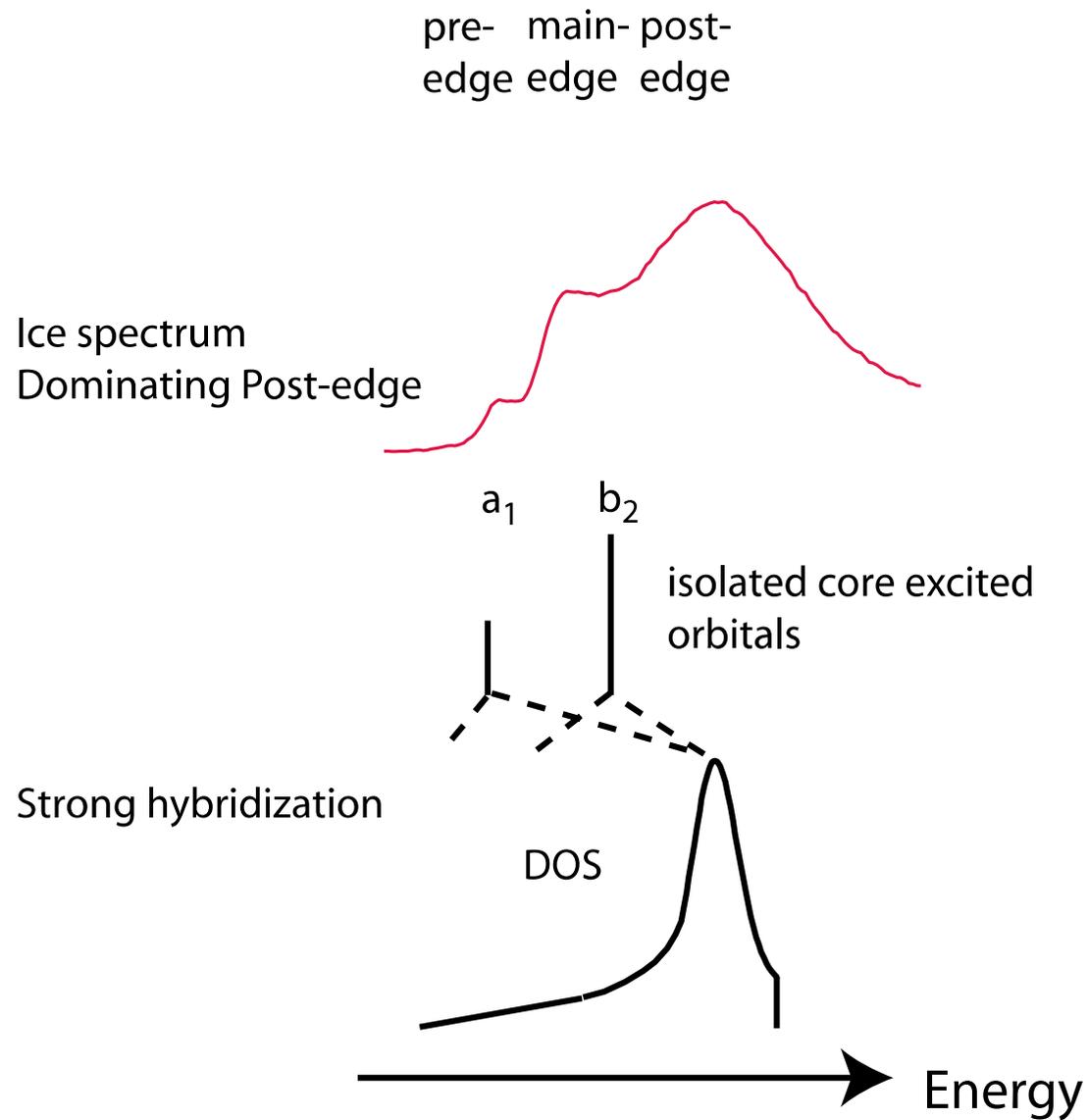
Strong H-bonds
Tetrahedral



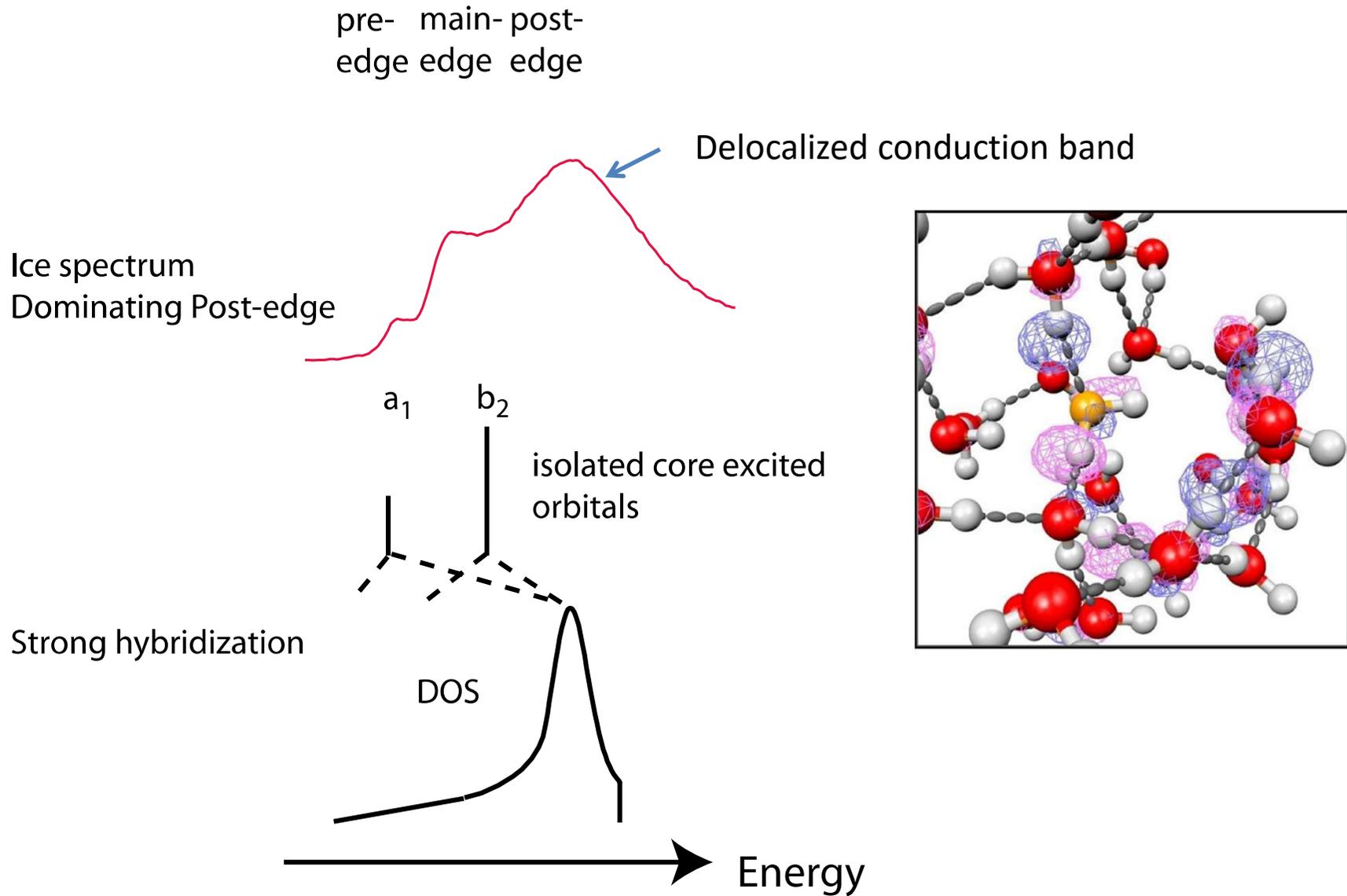
Anderson Impurity Model



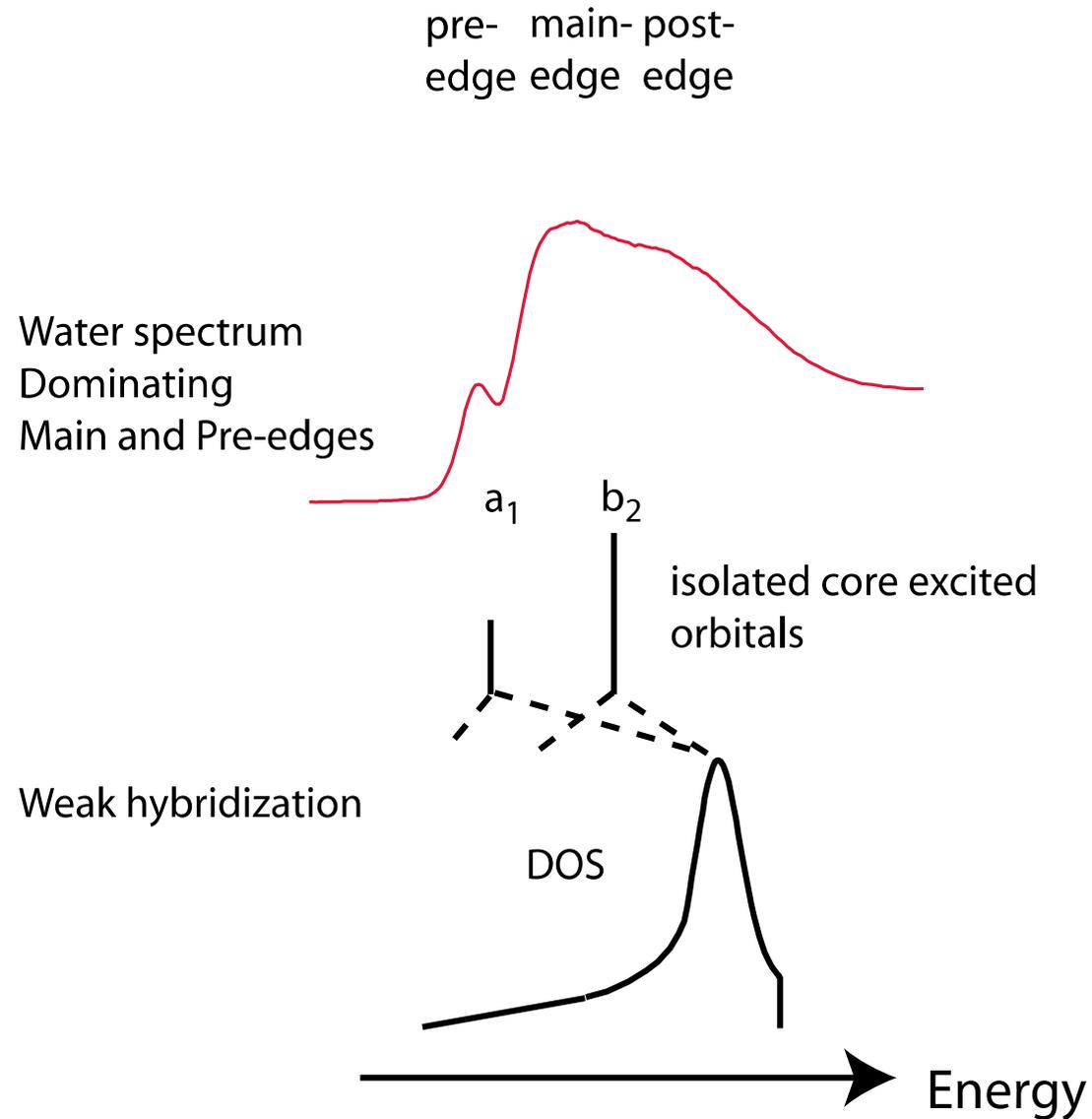
Anderson Impurity XAS Model; Ice



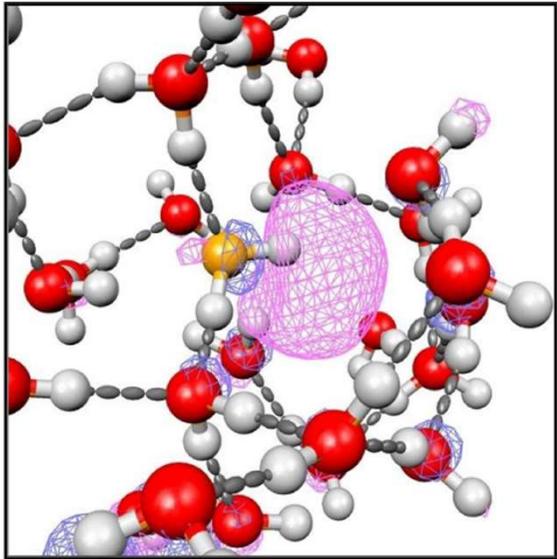
Anderson Impurity XAS Model; Ice



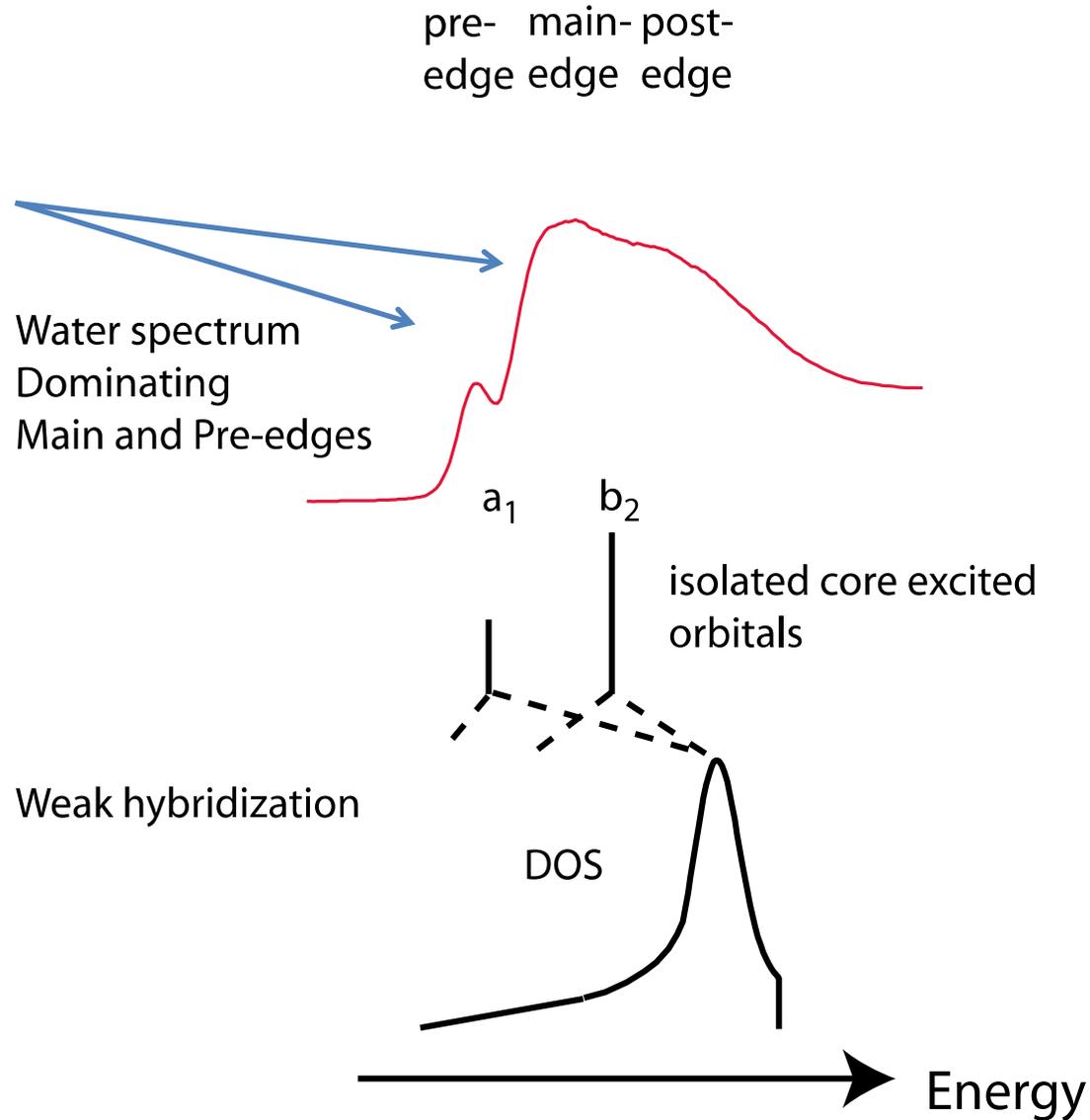
Anderson Impurity XAS Model; Water



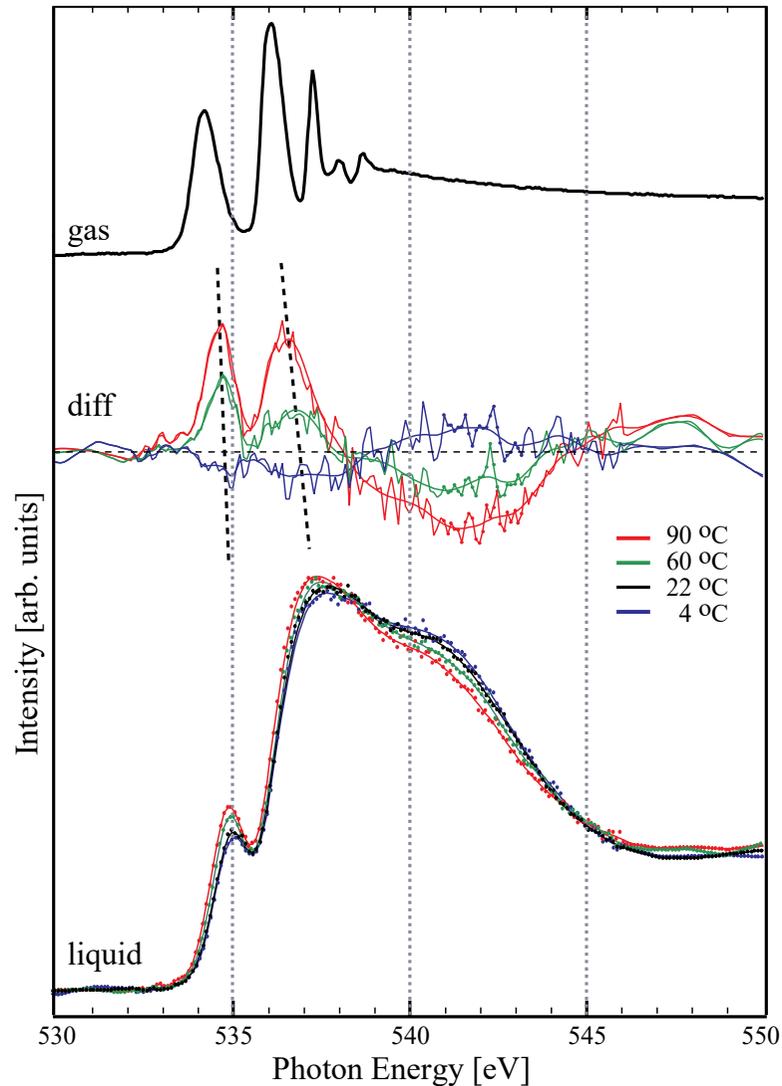
Anderson Impurity XAS Model; Water



Weakened H-bond
2nd shell collapse
Local bond distortion



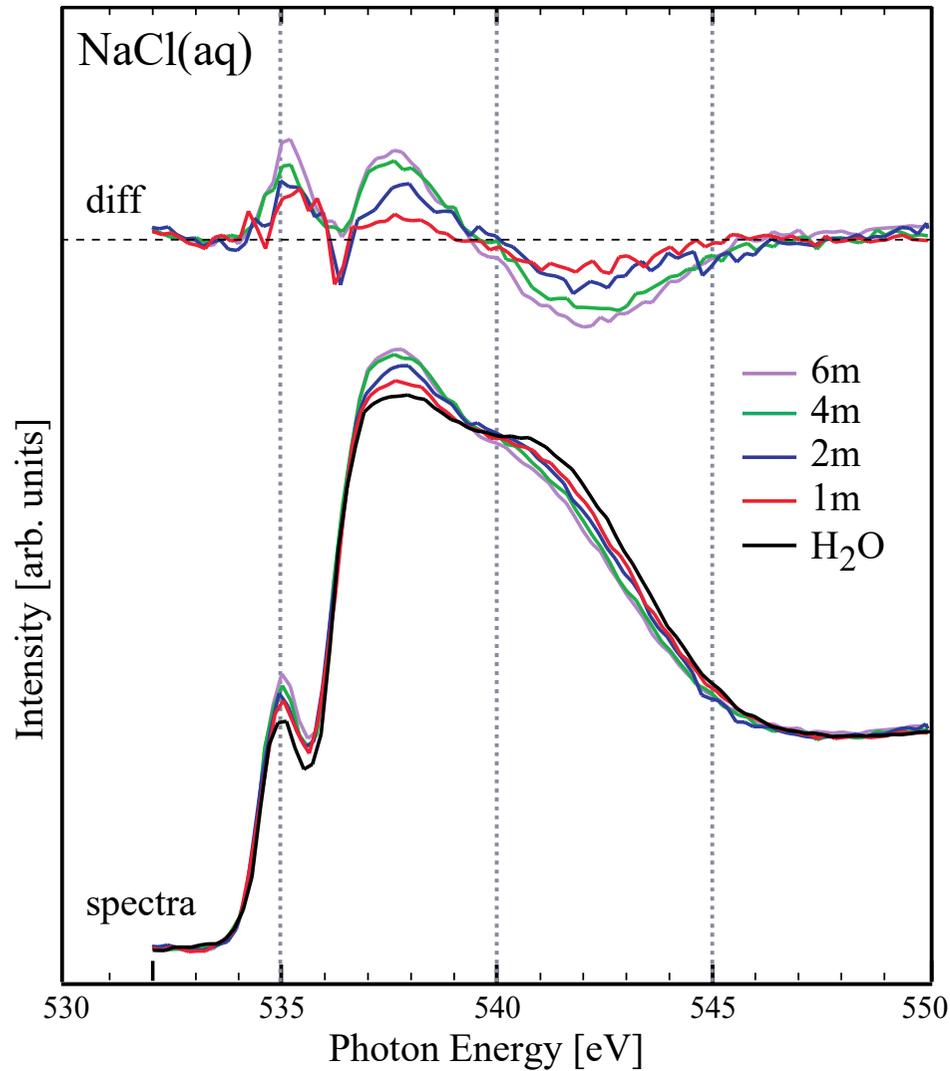
Temperature Dependence



With increasing temperature

- Increase in pre- and main-edge
- decrease in post-edge
- Similar to difference between water and ice
- Shift of resonances towards gas phase

NaCl Concentration Dependence



With increasing concentration

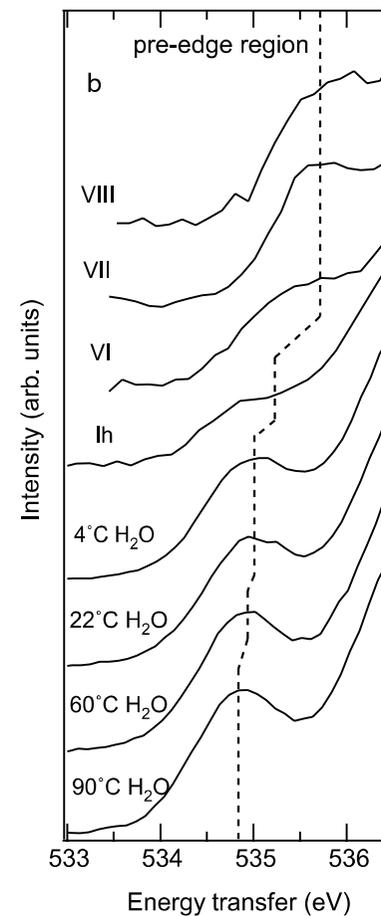
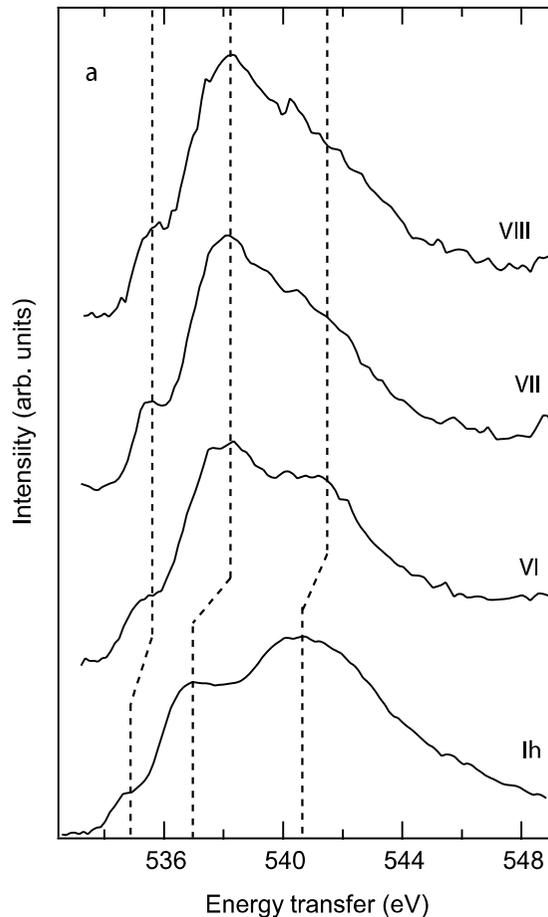
- Increase in pre- and main-edge
- decrease in post-edge
- No shift

*Similar trend as with temperature
but without shift*

Main-edge; Collapse of 2nd shell

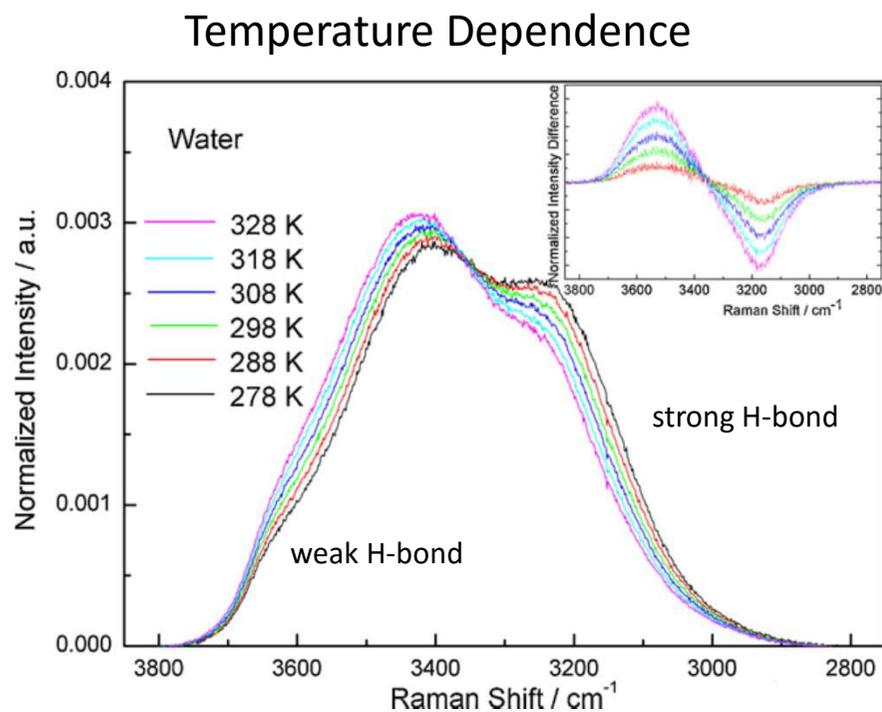
High density form

X-ray Raman scattering of high pressure ices
Strong increase in main-edge
pre-edge shifts to higher energy

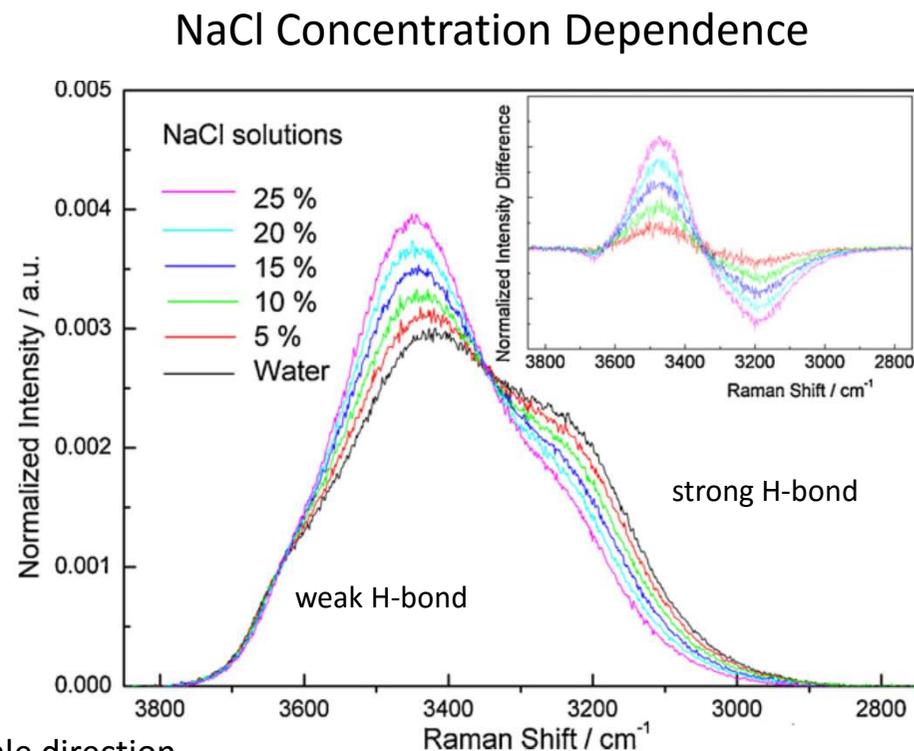


VII (1.60 g/cm³)
VI (1.37 g/cm³)
III (1.17 g/cm³)
Ih (0.92 g/cm³)

Raman OH spectroscopy of H₂O



note energy scale direction



With increasing temperature

- Increase in weak H-bond
- Decrease in post-edge
- Shift of weak bond towards gas phase

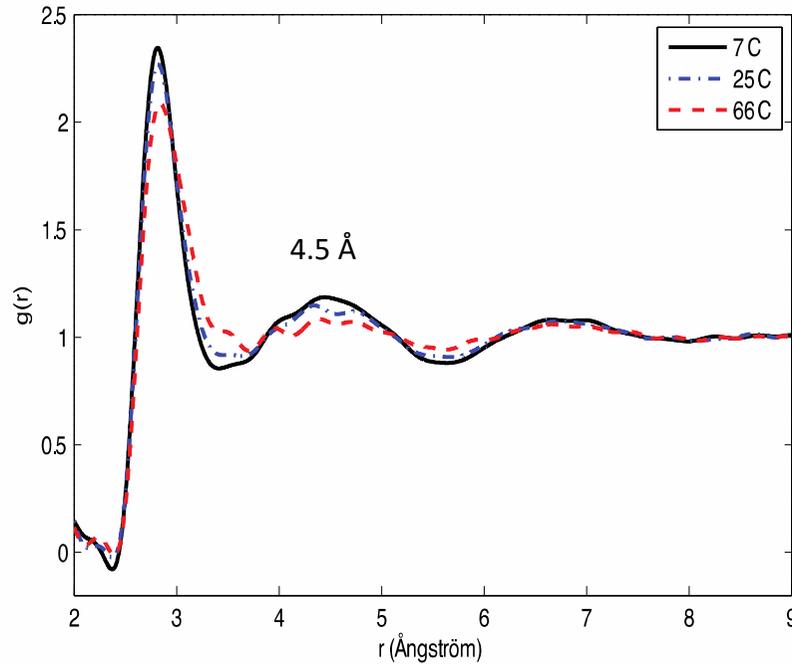
With increasing concentration

- Increase in weak H-bond
- Decrease in strong H-bond
- No shift

*Similar trend as with temperature
but without shift*

O-O Pair Correlation Function

Temperature Dependence

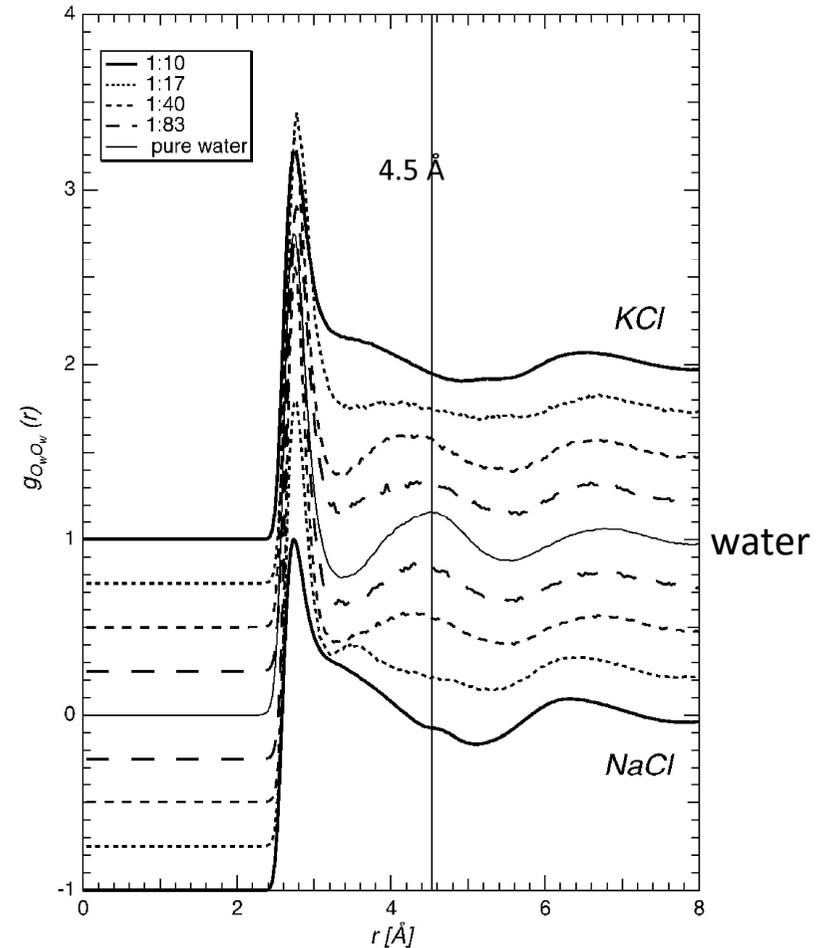


Decreasing 4.5 Å Tetrahedral

Consistent change in terms of the tetrahedral component between T and NaCl concentration

Huang et al. PCCP **13**, 19997 (2011)

NaCl Concentration Dependence

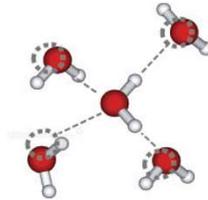


Disappearance of 4.5 Å Tetrahedral

Mancinelli et al. PCCP **9**, 2559 (2007)

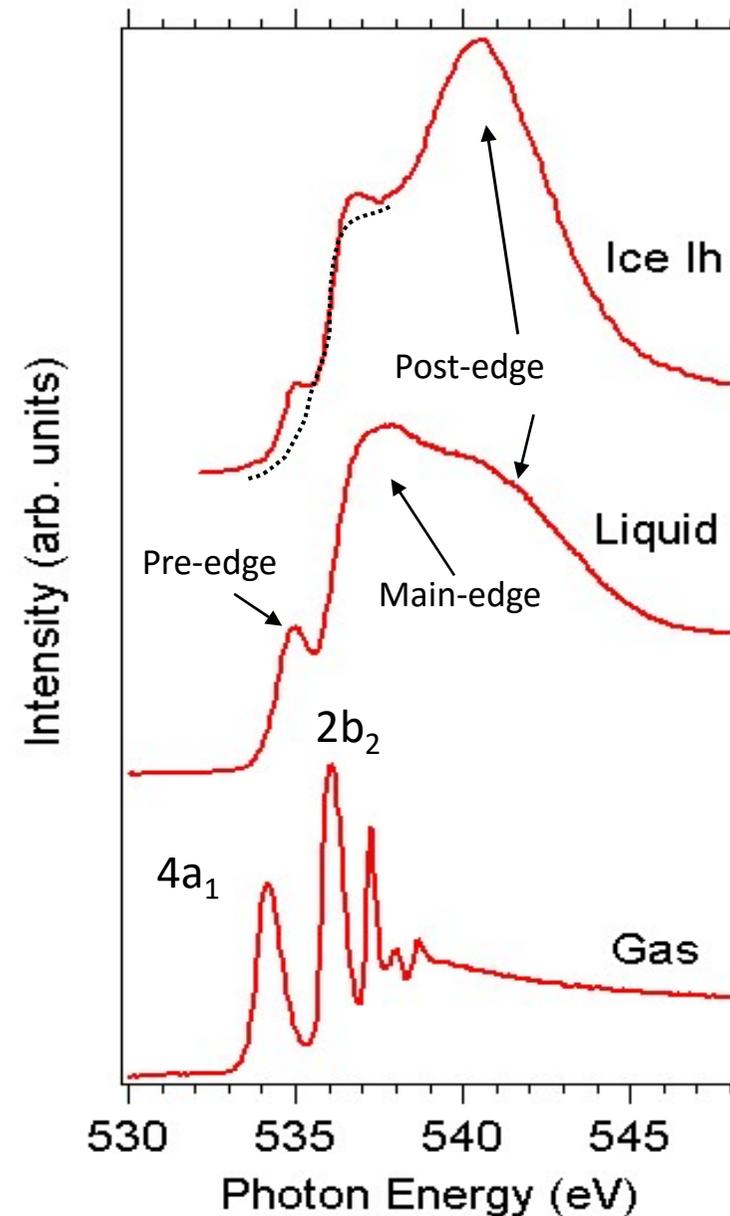
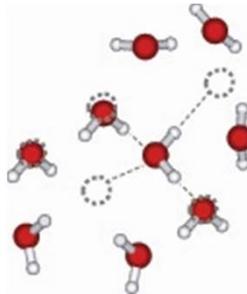
Summary XAS

Post-edge is related to directed H-bonds
Position shifts with H-bond length
Tetrahedral structures in water at similar
H-bond length in water



Pre-edge is related to weaken/broken H-bonds
Intensity and energy position changes
depends on distortions

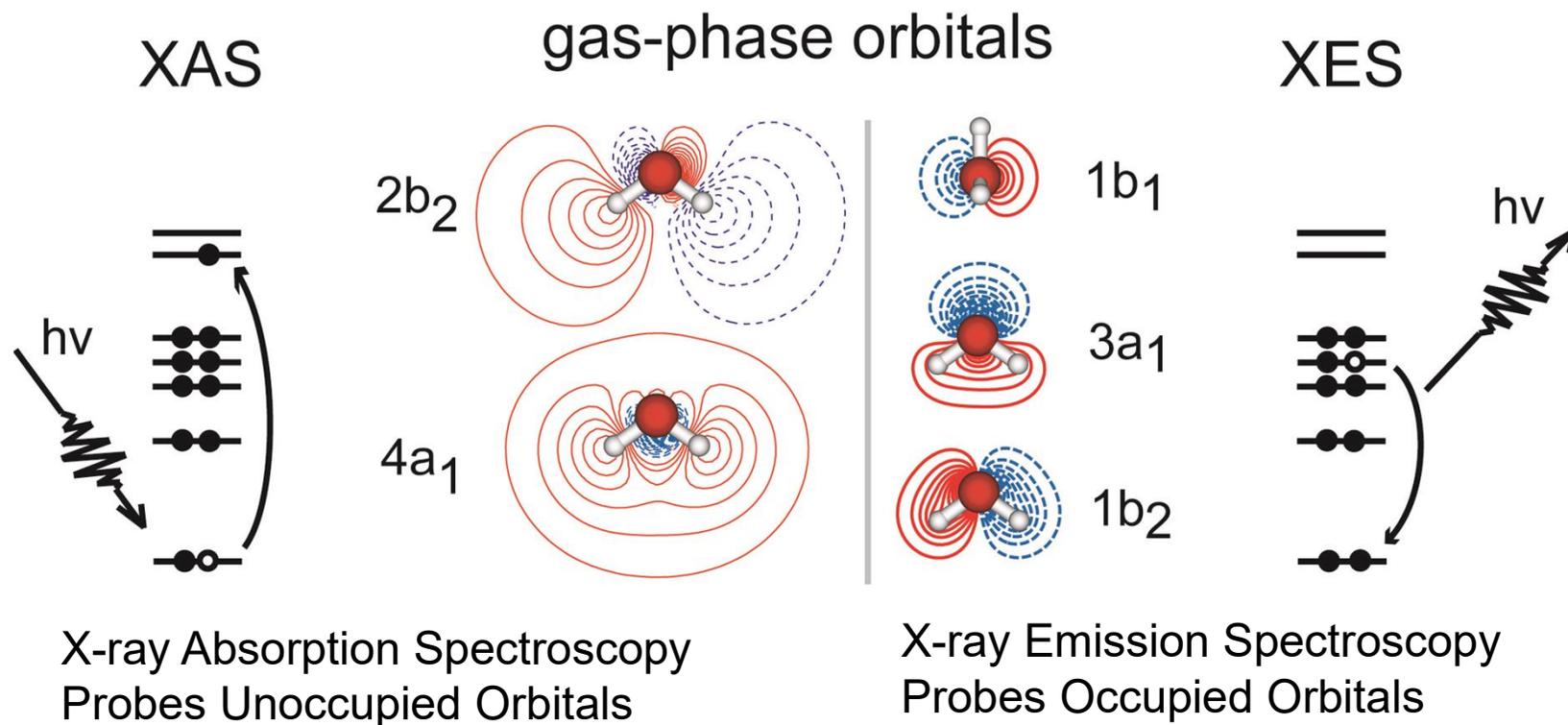
Main-edge intensity is related to collapse of
2nd shell
High density liquid structures



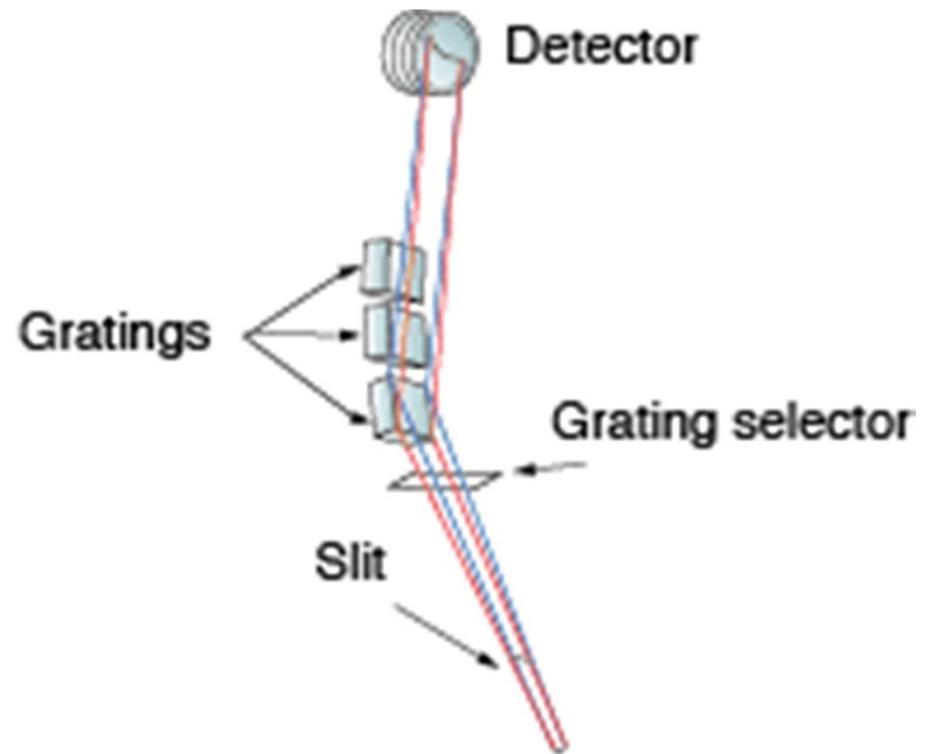
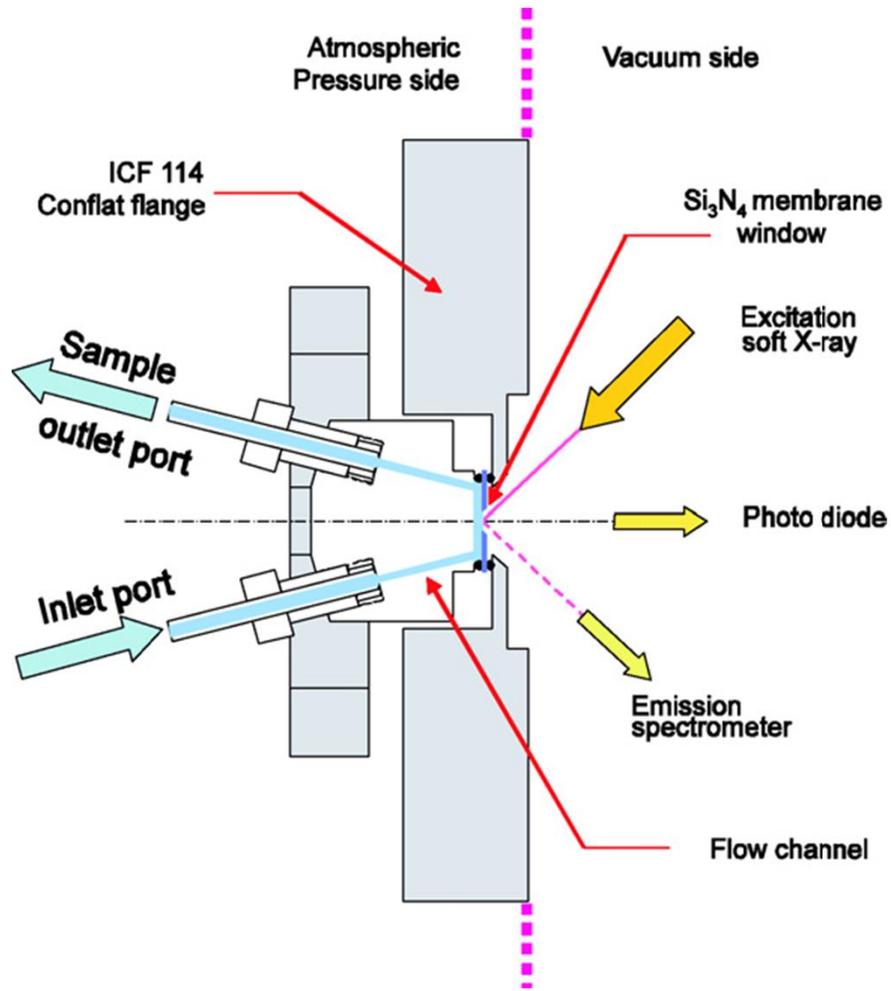
Probing Valence Electrons

The hydrogen bond is directional

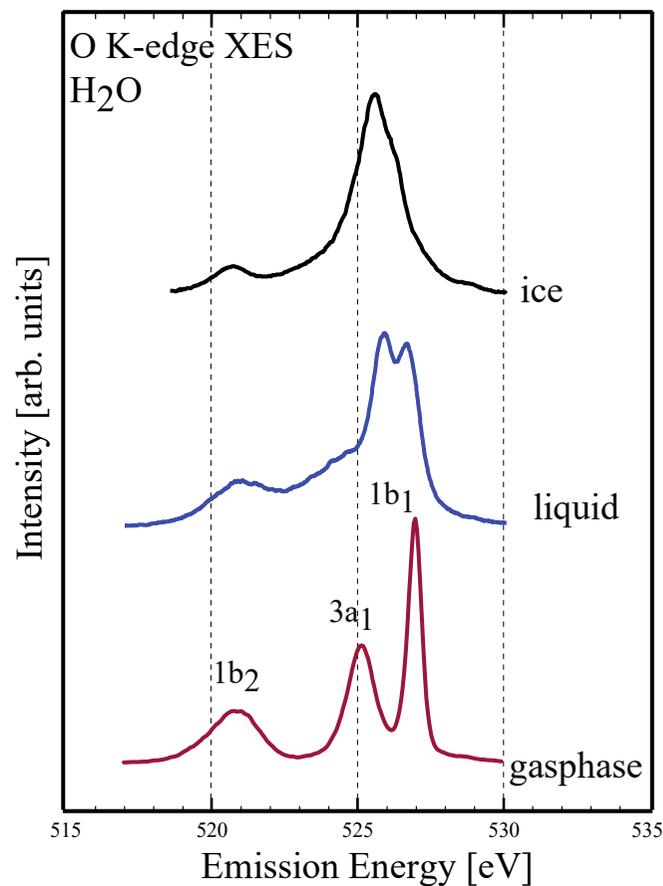
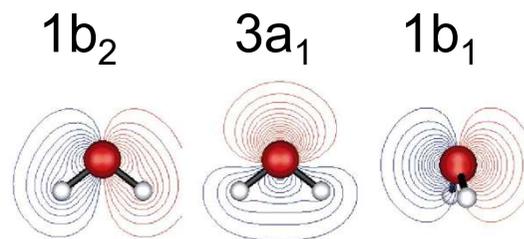
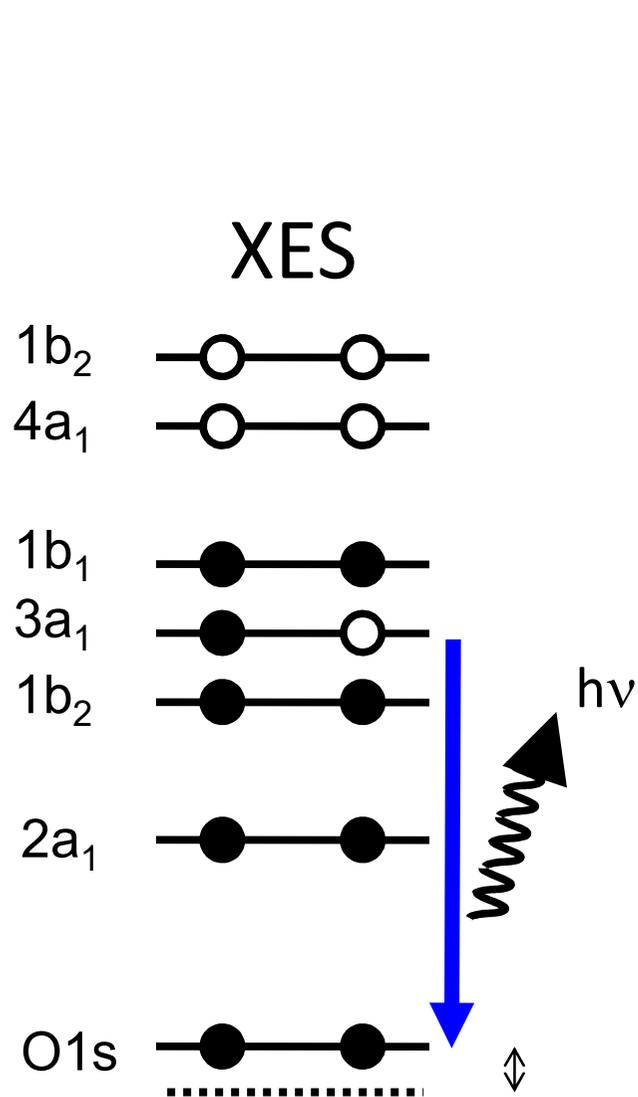
Probing of valence electrons



Liquid Water XES measurements

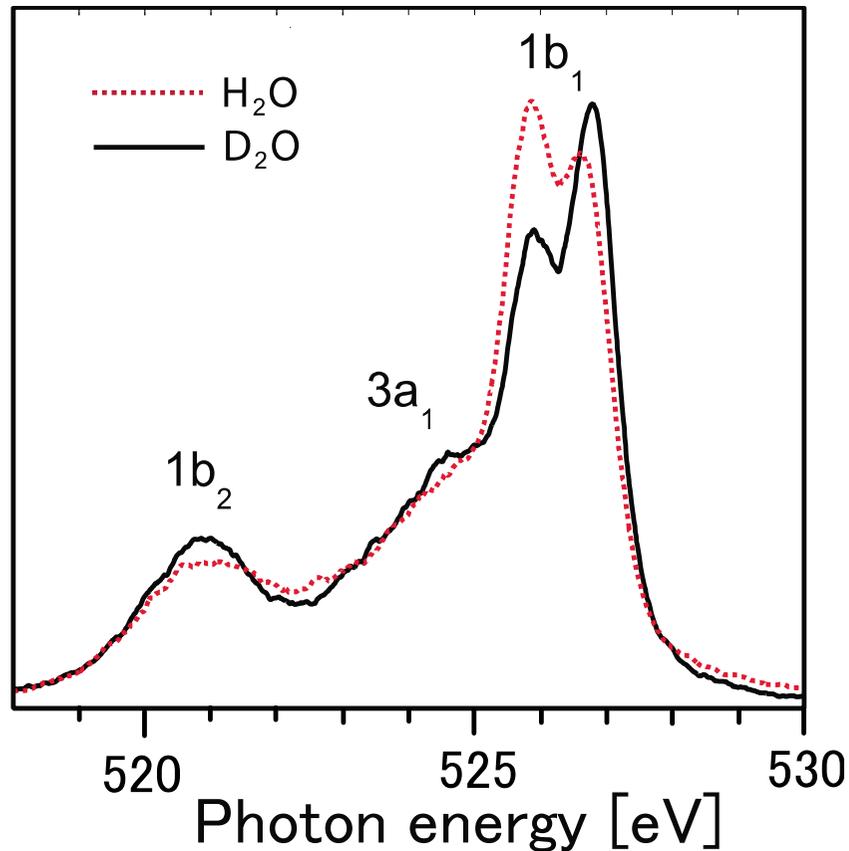


X-ray Emission Spectroscopy of Water (XES)



Isotope effect in XES of water

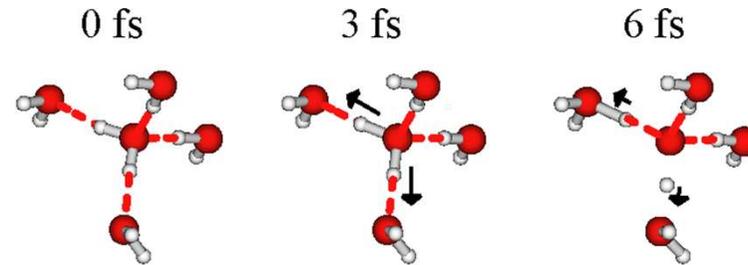
Split lone pair peak



Tokushima *et al.*, Chem. Phys. Lett. **460** (2008) 387

Isotope dependent line shape

Two different Interpretations



Ultrafast Dissociation

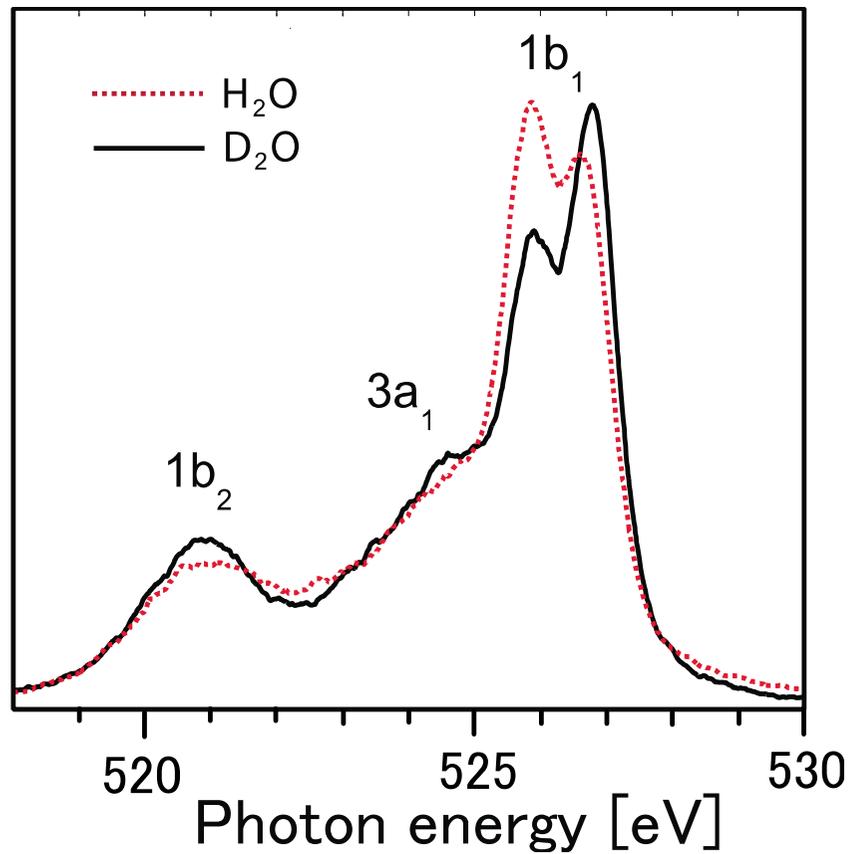
Intact water

Dissociated water

Fuch *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **100** (2008) 027801

Isotope effect in XES of water

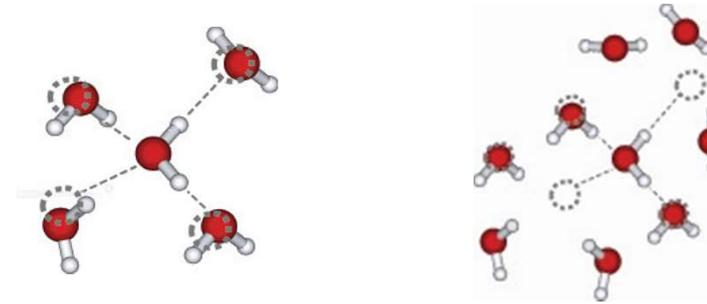
Split lone pair peak



Tokushima *et al.*, Chem. Phys. Lett. **460** (2008) 387

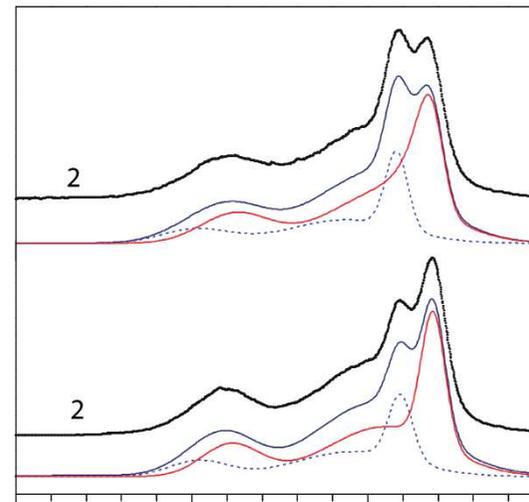
Isotope dependent line shape

Two different Interpretations

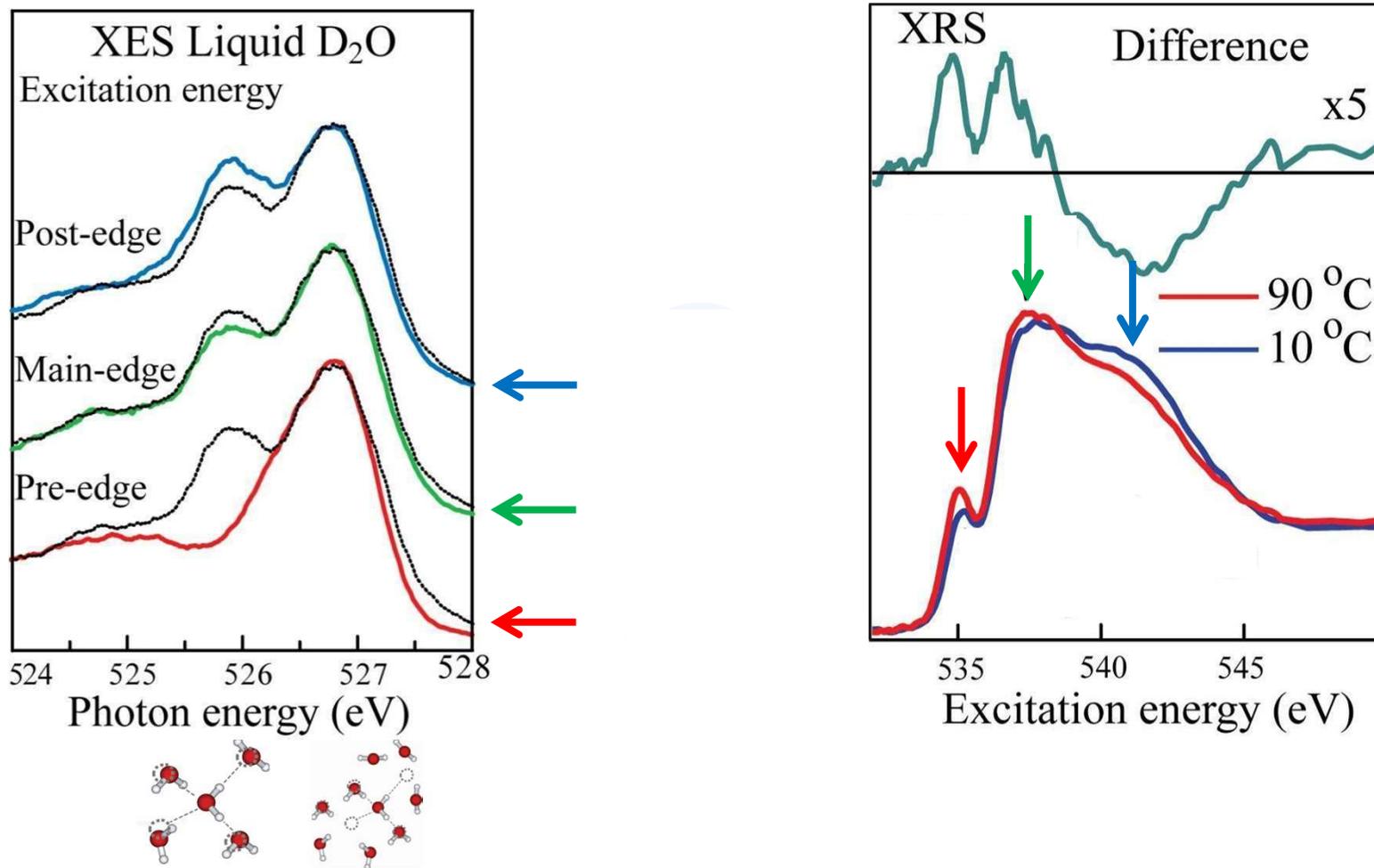


Two distinct local environments

Tokushima *et al.*, Chem. Phys. Lett. **460** (2008) 387

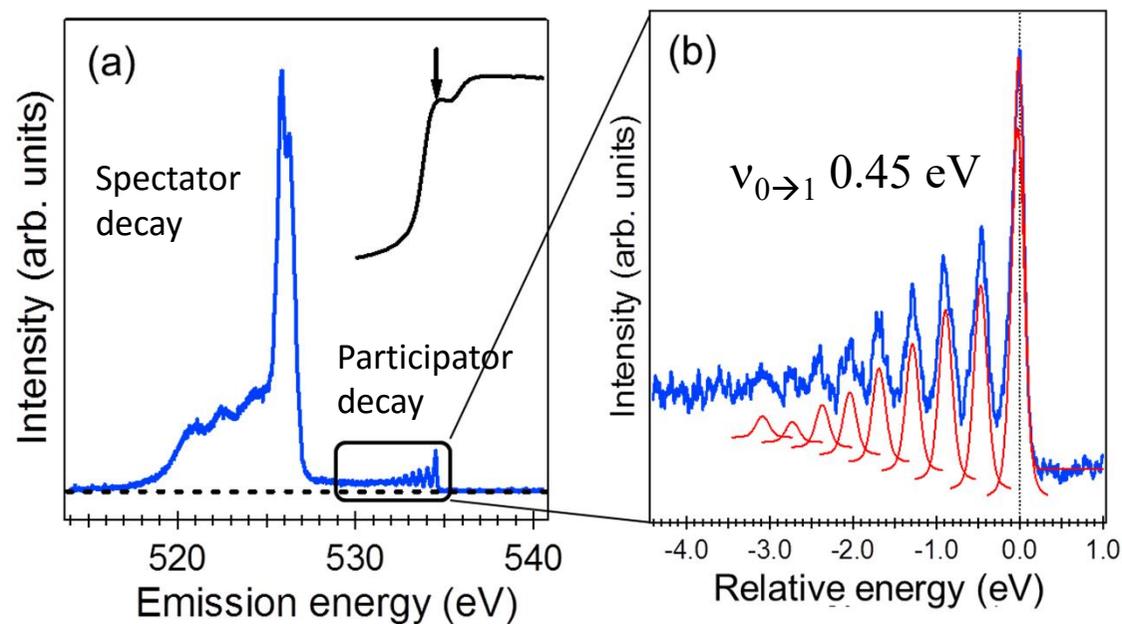
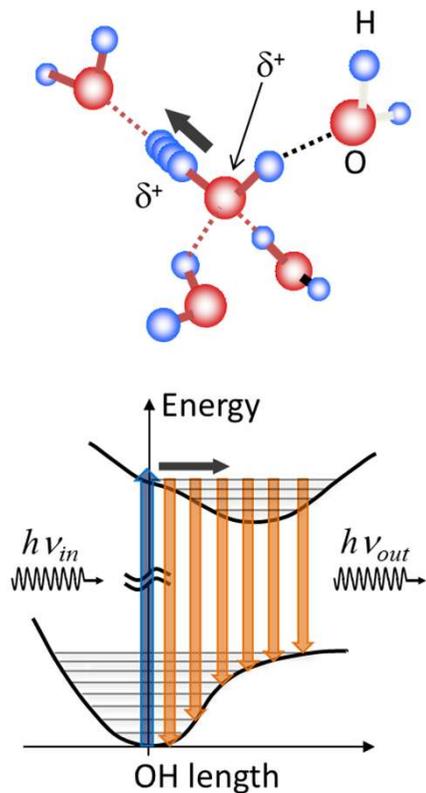


Connection XAS and XES



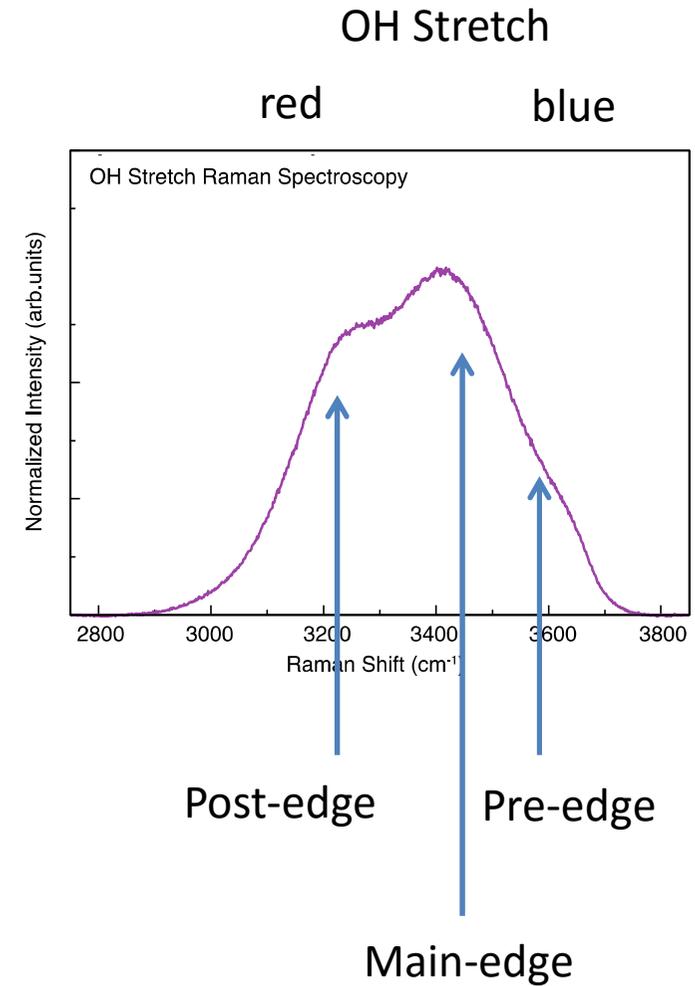
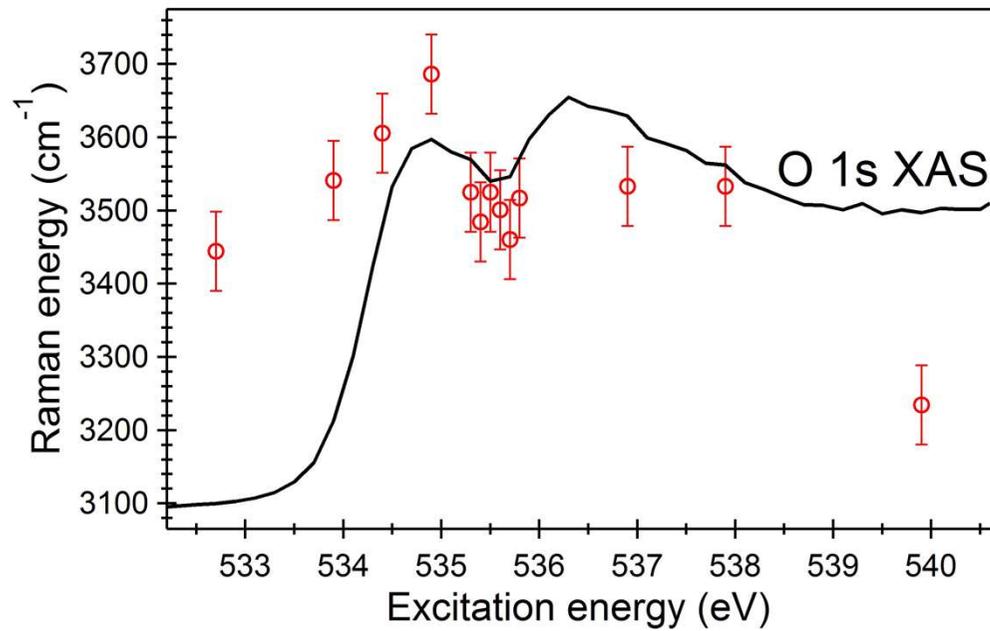
Participant Decay in XES/RIXS Vibrations

Pre-edge excitation
Strongly antibonding orbital

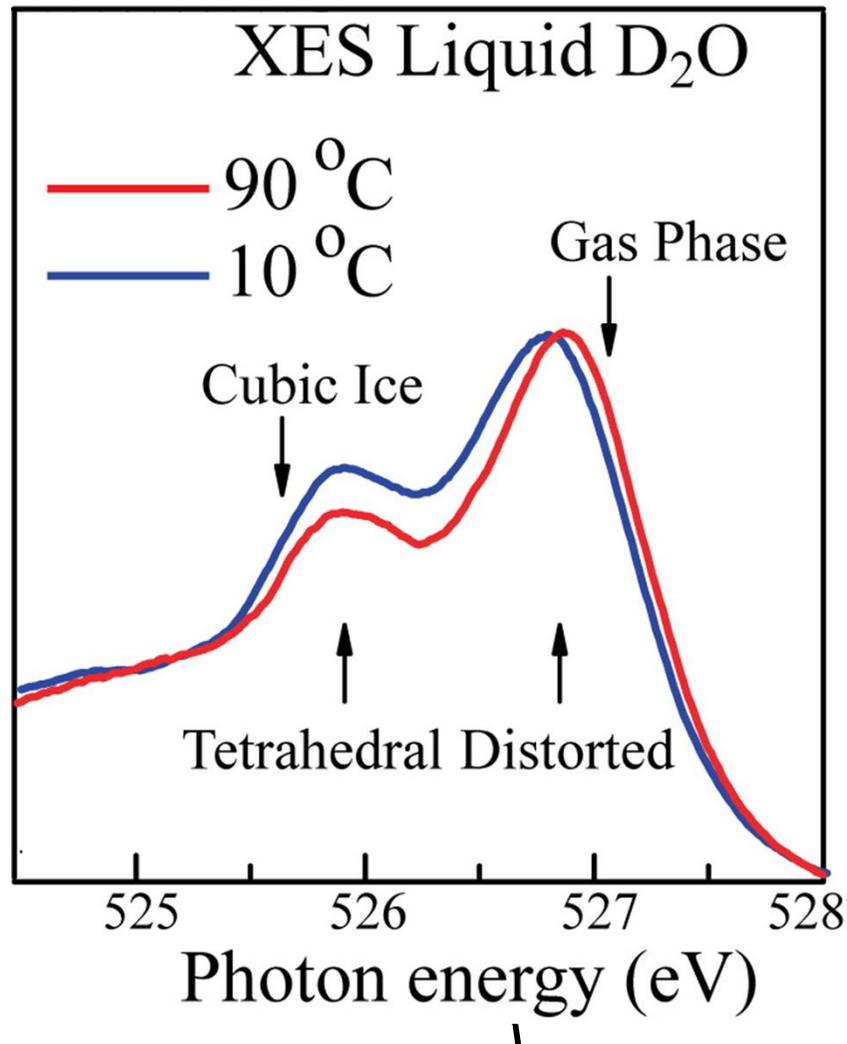


Y. Harada et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. **111**, 193001 (2013)

Excitation Dependence in Vibrations



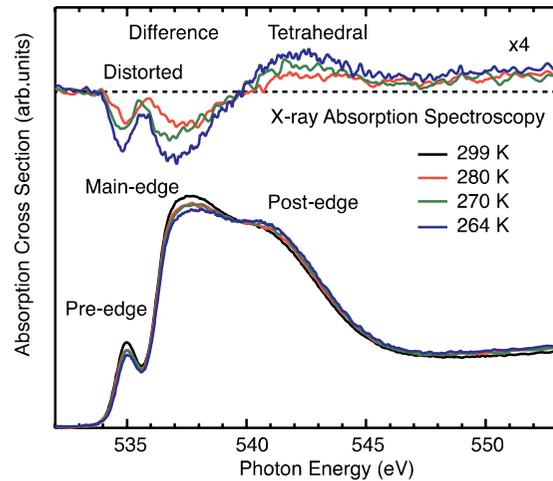
Temperature Dependence



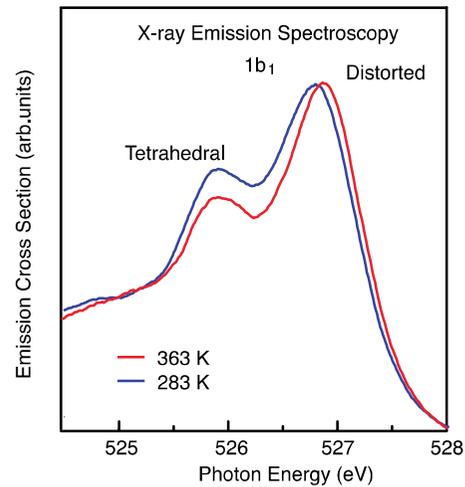
- Intensity transferred tetrahedral to disordered as temperature is increased (**fewer H-bonds**)
- NO broadening, NO new peaks:
Either tetrahedral OR very distorted

Two Structural Environments

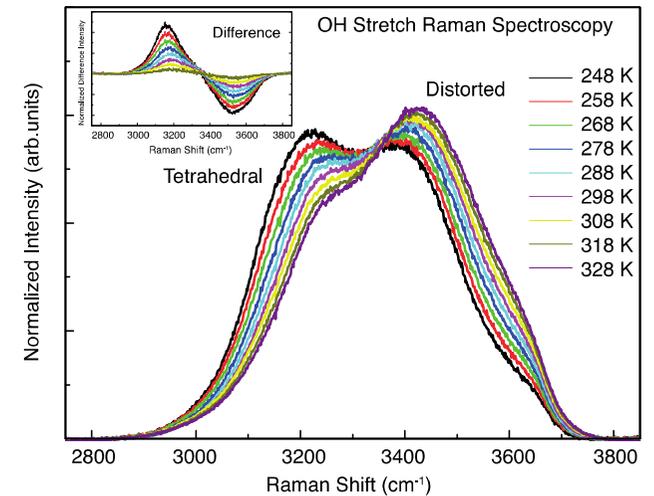
X-ray Absorption



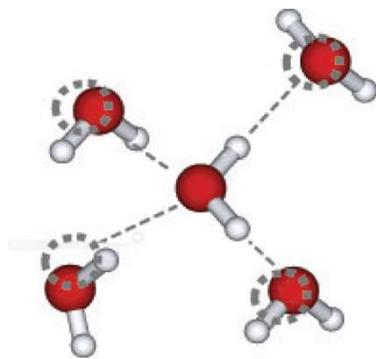
X-ray Emission



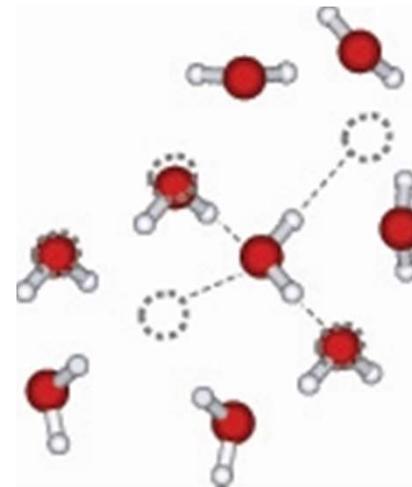
OH Stretch Vibrational



≈ 20%

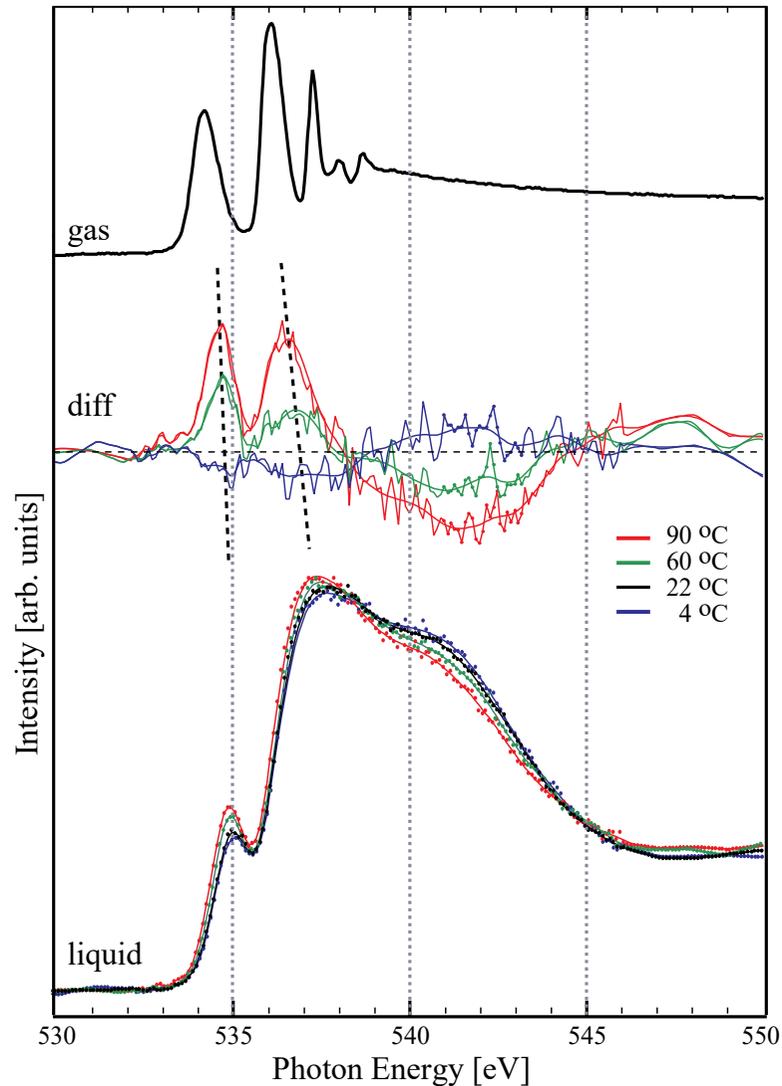


At 300 K



≈ 80%

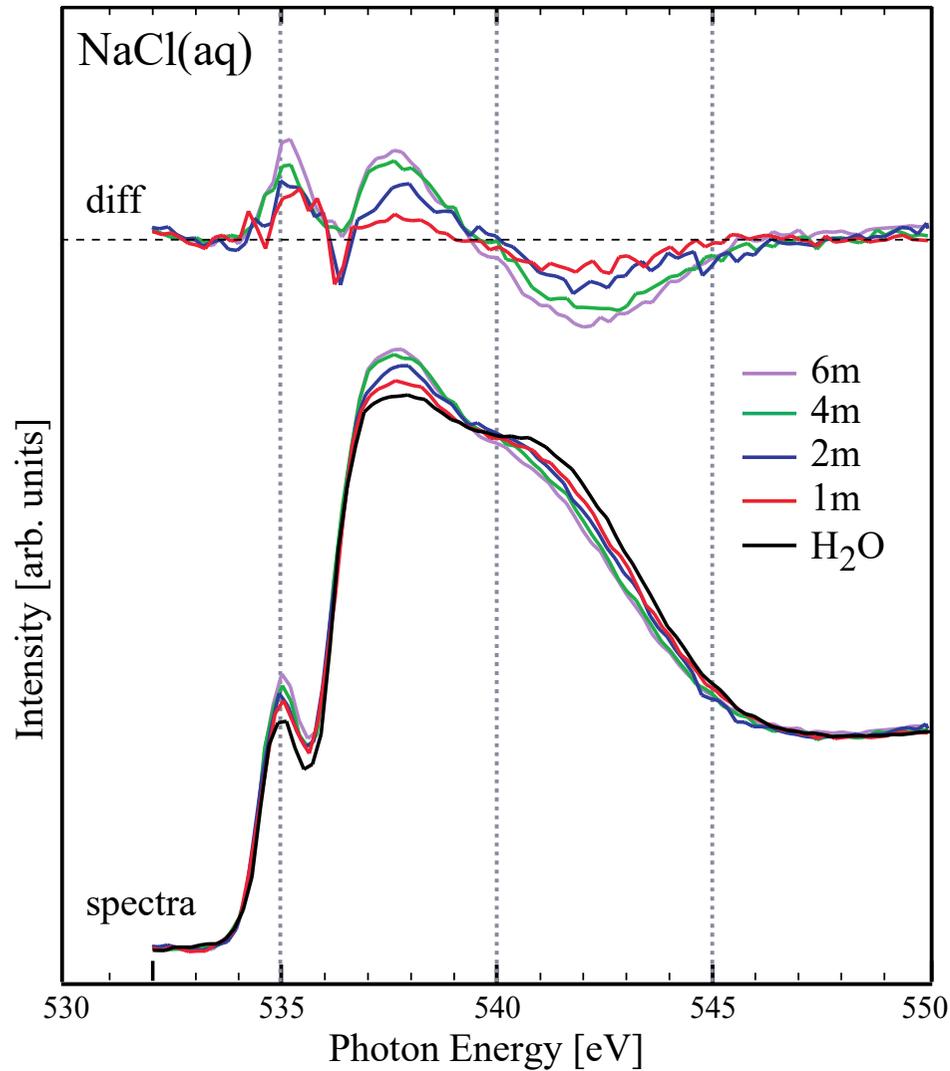
Temperature Dependence



With increasing temperature

- Increase in pre- and main-edge
- decrease in post-edge
- Similar to difference between water and ice
- Shift of resonances towards gas phase

NaCl Concentration Dependence



With increasing concentration

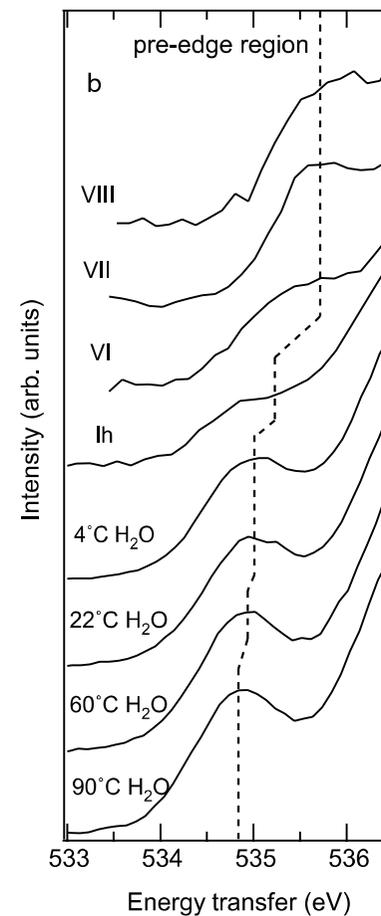
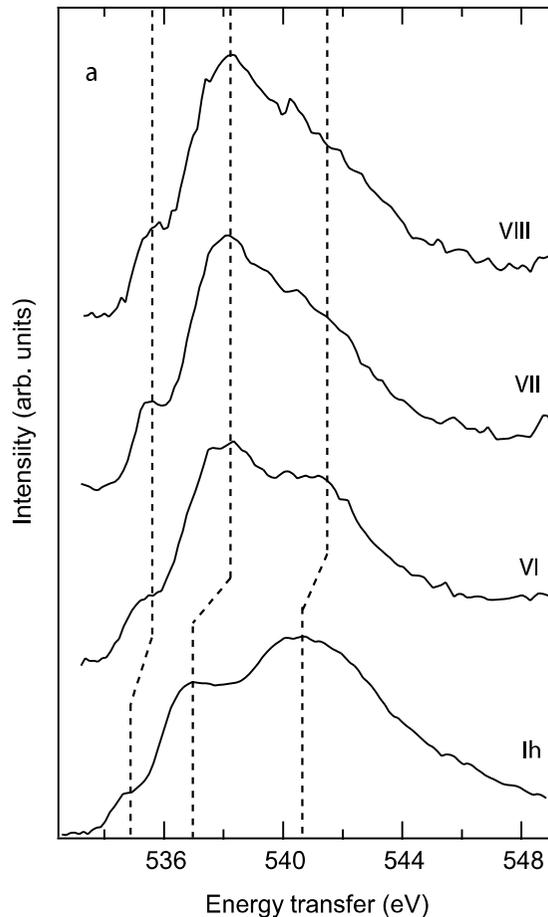
- Increase in pre- and main-edge
- decrease in post-edge
- No shift

*Similar trend as with temperature
but without shift*

Main-edge; Collapse of 2nd shell

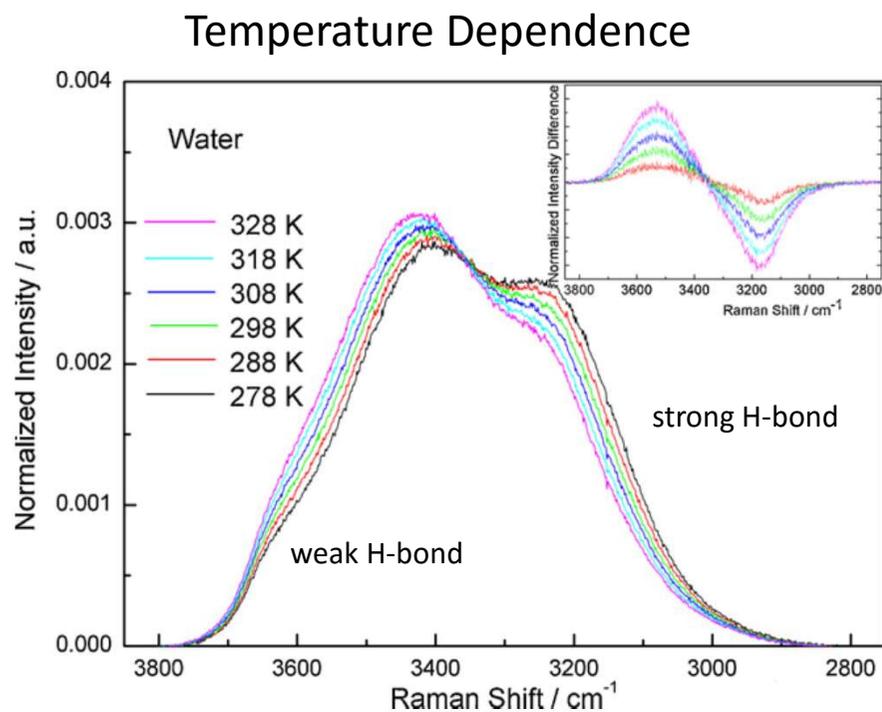
High density form

X-ray Raman scattering of high pressure ices
Strong increase in main-edge
pre-edge shifts to higher energy

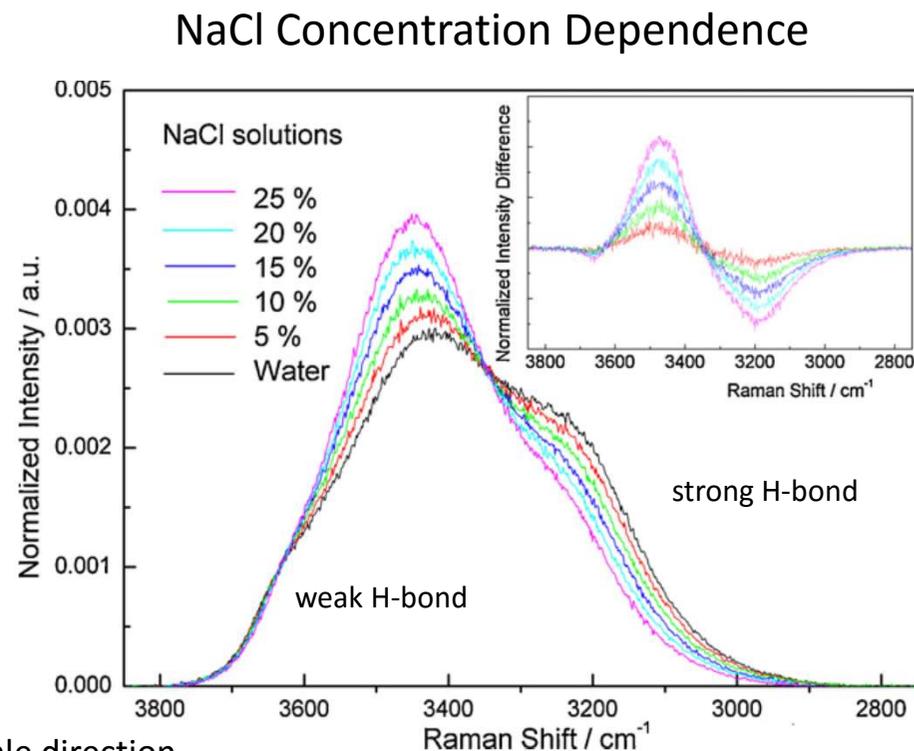


VII (1.60 g/cm³)
VI (1.37 g/cm³)
III (1.17 g/cm³)
Ih (0.92 g/cm³)

Raman OH spectroscopy of H₂O



note energy scale direction



With increasing temperature

- Increase in weak H-bond
- Decrease in post-edge
- Shift of weak bond towards gas phase

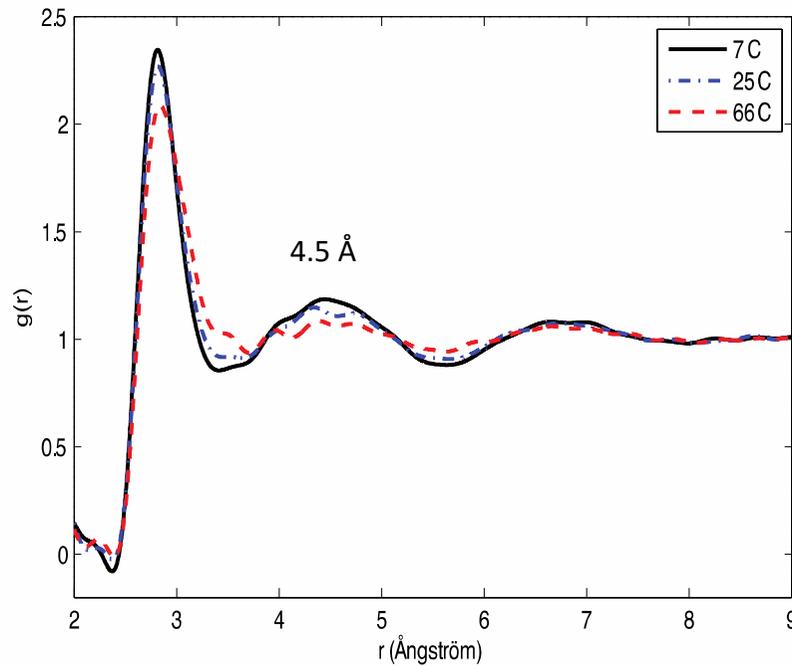
With increasing concentration

- Increase in weak H-bond
- Decrease in strong H-bond
- No shift

Similar trend as with temperature but without shift

O-O Pair Correlation Function

Temperature Dependence

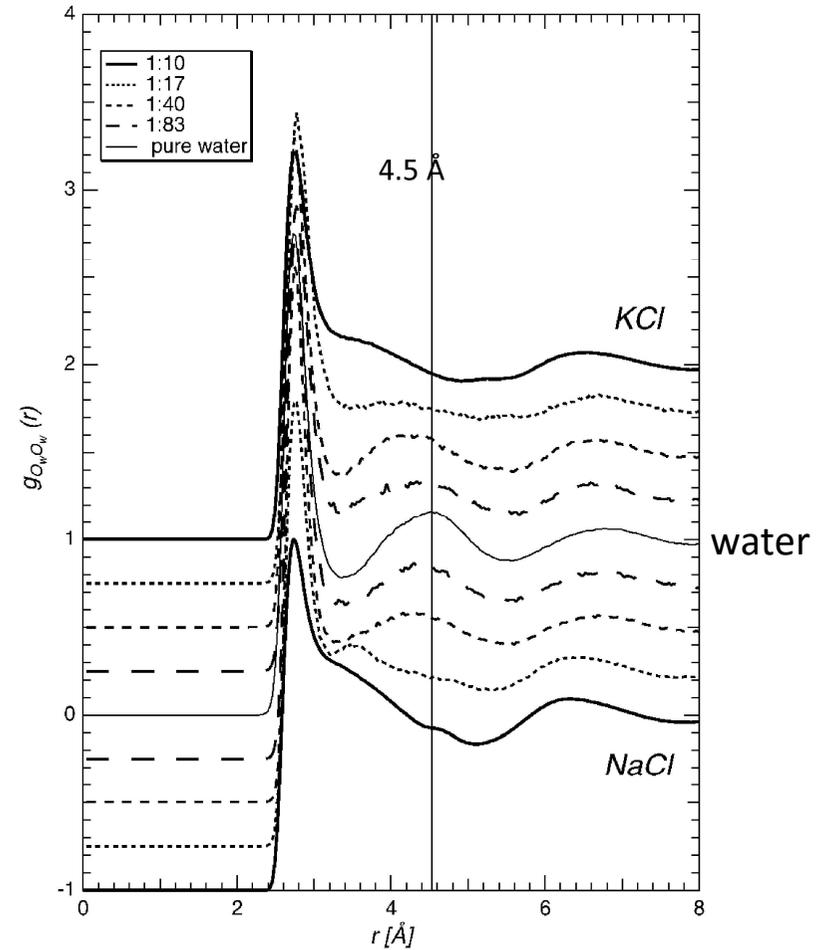


Decreasing 4.5 Å Tetrahedral

Consistent change in terms of the tetrahedral component between T and NaCl concentration

Huang et al. PCCP **13**, 19997 (2011)

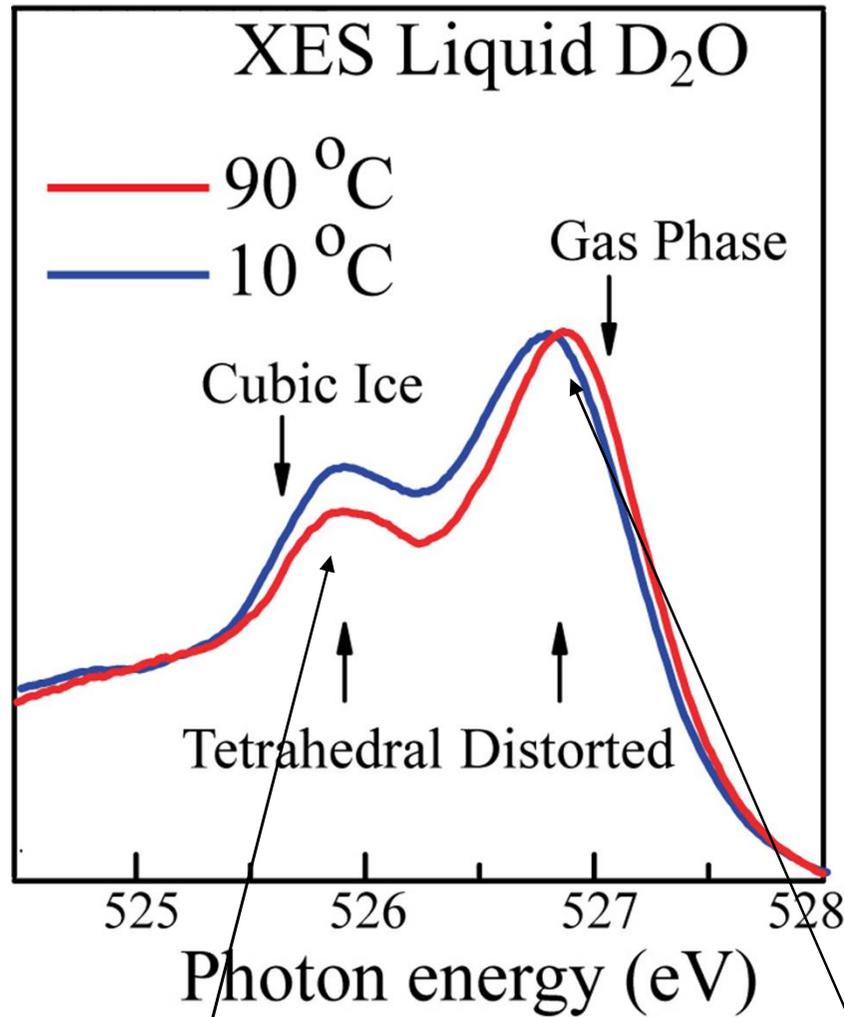
NaCl Concentration Dependence



Disappearance of 4.5 Å Tetrahedral

Mancinelli et al. PCCP **9**, 2559 (2007)

Temperature Changes of Distorted Component



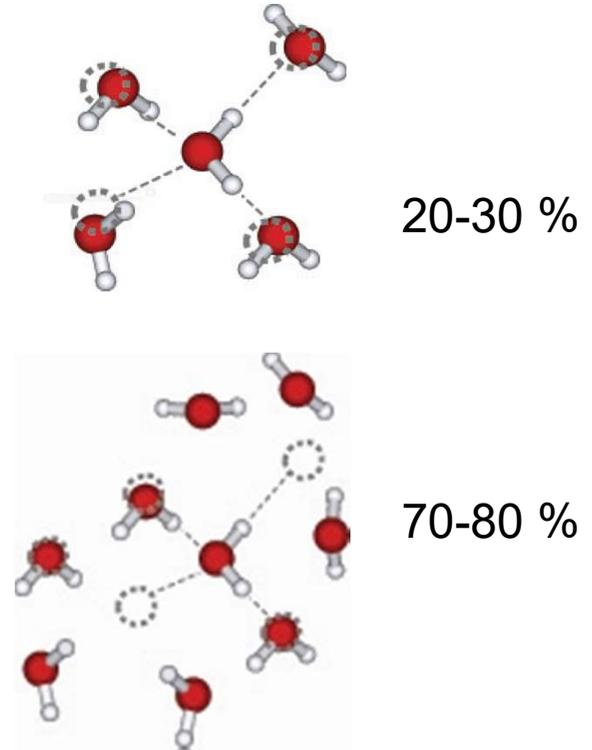
- Distorted species changes with temperature
- Tetrahedral fixed

Fixed

Shifts towards gas phase with increasing temperature

Summary X-ray Emission Spectroscopy

- Bimodal structural distribution
- Tetrahedral loses intensity with temperature, but peak at fixed energy
- Distorted gains intensity and disperses with temperature
- Energy taken up through:
 - Thermal excitation of distorted species
 - Breaking up a fraction of tetrahedral species

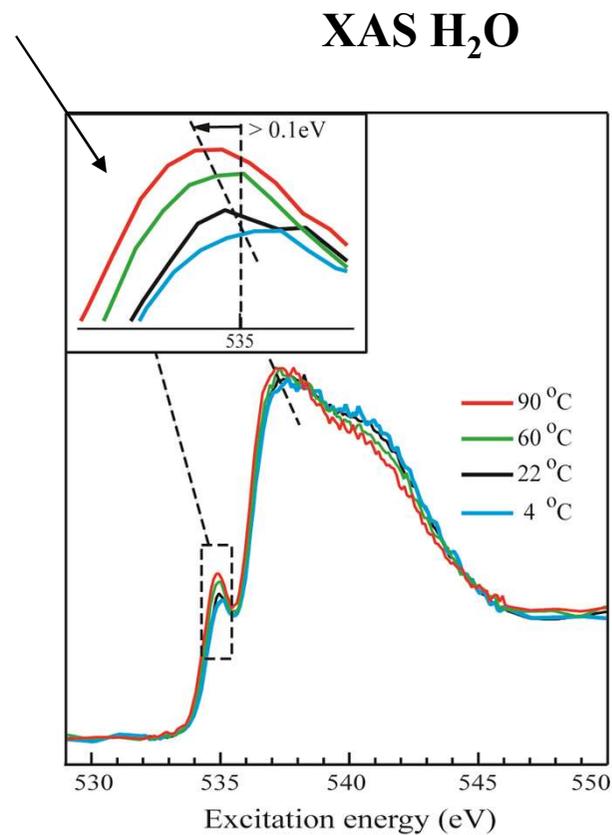
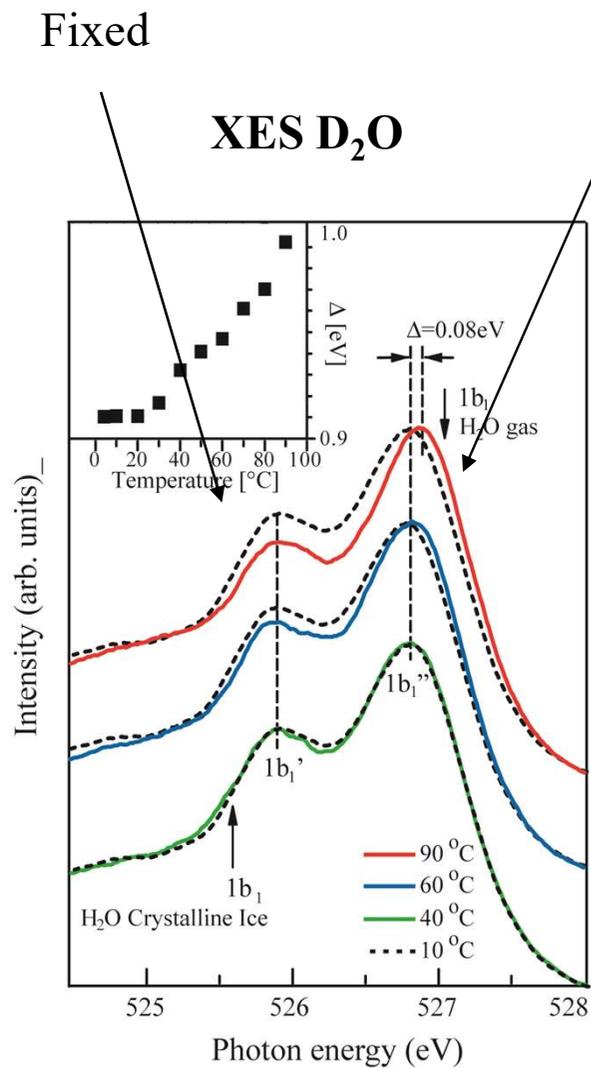


Tokushima *et al.*, Chem. Phys. Lett. **460** (2008) 387

Huang *et al.*, PNAS. **106** (2009) 15214

Temperature Changes of Distorted Component

Shifts towards gas phase with increasing temperature



Distorted species changes with temperature
Tetrahedral fixed

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