

## M Edge Absorption Measurements of HfO<sub>2</sub> and Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> at BL13

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The third row of transition elements in metallic compounds have partially filled 5d orbital which may play important roles in functional materials. X-ray absorption experiments at the L<sub>23</sub> edges is known to give information about the 5d orbital through the 2p-5d dipole excitation [1]. L<sub>3</sub> edge measurement is also used to study the valence state of rare earths [2]. In this short note, we focus on the shallower M<sub>23</sub> and M<sub>1</sub> cores of Lu and Hf, which might give additional information.

Measurements have been carried out at BL-13 of the SR Center of Ritsumeikan University using the total electron yield method. Powdered samples of Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (NewMet, 99.99 %) and HfO<sub>2</sub> (NewMet, 99.7% except for 4.3 % Zr) were attached on the carbon tape.

The observed spectra at the Hf M<sub>2,3</sub> and Lu M<sub>2</sub> edges of HfO<sub>2</sub> and Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are shown in Fig. 1. The lineshapes closely resemble with each other. If we compare the lineshapes of M<sub>3</sub> and M<sub>2</sub> edges for Hf, the former is slightly narrower than the latter. Lineshapes of Hf and Lu M<sub>2</sub> edges resemble with each other. Electrons are excited from the 3p core level to the unfilled 5d orbital. In both HfO<sub>2</sub> and Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, the 5d band is nominally fully open. The 5d band structure is expected to be different between HfO<sub>2</sub> and Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> but such difference is not reflected in the observed M<sub>2</sub> spectra presumably because of the relatively short lifetime of the 3p core hole. When the filling of the 5d band is changed for example by increasing the atomic number, the M<sub>23</sub> lineshapes are expected to reflect the changes.

The M<sub>1</sub> edge of Lu is shown in Fig. 2. Extrinsic noise signals are seen in this spectrum. This is mainly because the peak height of the M<sub>1</sub> edge is much smaller than that at the M<sub>23</sub> edges. It is found that the noise, presumably due to the fluctuation either of the light source or of the beamline, is not removed sufficiently just by dividing the sample current by the mirror current.

### References

- [1] P. D'Angelo, S. De Panfilis, A. Filipponi, and I. Persson, *Chem. Eur. J.*, **2008**, *14*, 3045.  
[2] H. Dexpert, R. C. Karnatak, J.-M. Esteva, J. P. Connerade, M. Gasgnier, P. E. Caro, and L. Albert, *Phys. Rev. B*, **1987**, *36*, 1750.

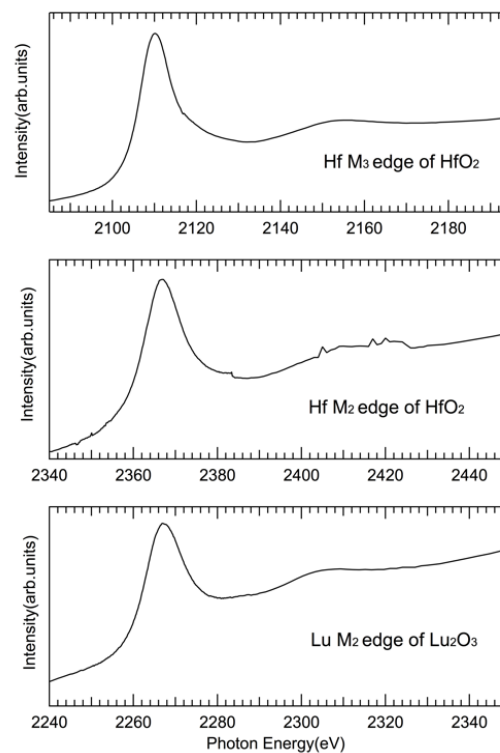


Fig. 1. Total electron yield spectra at Hf M<sub>2,3</sub> and Lu M<sub>2</sub> edges of HfO<sub>2</sub> and Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

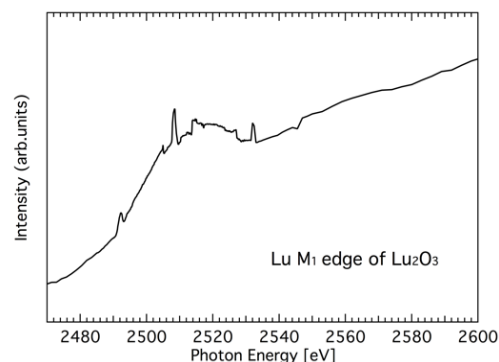


Fig. 2. Total electron yield spectrum at Lu M<sub>1</sub> edges of Lu<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.