Ultrafast time-resolved x-ray absorption spectroscopy: Watching atoms dance

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What are we interested in ?



 Investigating excited state dynamics of species in solution to try to understand how energy moves in these strongly interacting systems
How does the solvent interaction play a role in the relaxation of these systems ?

 How does the excitation perturb the structure and how does this structural change affect the energy transfer and relaxation ?
Can we relate this information to functionality ?

Can we extrapolate from model systems to understand more complicated systems ?

How do these things work ?

What will be our probe ?



Is function structure or dynamics ?

Structure

- X-ray crystallography
- electron microscopy
- atomic force microscopy
- electron diffraction
- X-ray absorption spectroscopy
- NMR



Side view of the light-harvesting complex II in chlorophyll (PDB)

Dynamics

- Laser spectroscopy
- NMR
- time-resolved diffraction
- X-ray absorption spectroscopy



Rotating hydrated myoglobin molecule http://uweb.cas.usf.edu/chemistry/faculty/space/ B. Space & J. Belof (University of South Florida)



X-ray absorption spectroscopy: Retrieving structure



This works in any medium and is element-specific

atomic background absorption contribution

Extended x-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS)

- X-ray absorption near-edge structure (XANES)

EXAFS: distances to neighbouring atoms

XANES: oxidation state, geometry, coordination environment





X-ray emission: Retrieving electronic information

analyzer

Sample fluorescence

X-ray beam

Detector (

sample

detector

$\lambda = 2d_{hkl}sin\theta_B$

Analyzer

As with optical spectroscopy you will see all the emission lines if you're above the absorption edge





P. Glatzel et al. *Coord. Chem. Rev.* 249, 65 (2005)
G. Vankó et al. *JPCB* 110, 11647 (2006)

C.J. Milne, Stockholm Workshop 2012





X-ray source: The Swiss Light Source at PSI



3rd generation synchrotron light source located one hour from Zurich



The FEMTO slicing

- 140 ± 30 fs x-ray

- timing stability of

<30 fs RMS over days

- 10⁵ photons/second

pulse duration

- 4 to 20 keV

0.015%

@ 1% BW

source at microXAS

- bandwidth 1%, 0.03%,



- Si (111), KTP, Be, InSb mono crystals

- Si (111), Ge(111) & Si(311) mono crystals



Investigating spin-crossover dynamics

Spin-crossover phenomenon: a transition from a lowspin ground state to a high spin excited state

- can be induced by temperature or light
- Fe(II) compounds represent a general class of spin-crossover systems

Applications:

- ultrafast magnetism
- bistable devices
- model biological systems (heme proteins)



[Fe^{II}(bpy)₃]²⁺ requires optical excitation and shows fs to ns relaxation dynamics





Spin-crossover dynamics

Spin crossover dynamics: Ultrafast XAS results



Ch. Bressler et al. *Science* **323**, 498 (2009) C. Consani et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **48**, 7184 (2009)



The molecule arrives in the highspin state directly from the ³MLCT in ~150 fs



Spin-crossover dynamics



Spin crossover dynamics: SwissFEL possibilities



Picosecond EXAFS has resolved the high-spin state structure of a spincrossover molecular system in solution to sub-Å resolution Femtosecond XANES has allowed us to watch the arrival of an excited

molecular system in its high-spin state

With SwissFEL we should be able to resolve the initial MLCT excitation and follow the relaxation into the high-spin state

<u>Requirements:</u> <20 fs time resolution lots of photons 7.126 keV





Solvation dynamics



Solvation dynamics: water structure around iodine

50 ps after multi-photon excitation at 400 nm



Solvation dynamics: femtosecond timescales

Moving into the femtosecond timescale with sliced x-rays



The fs L₁-edge transient XAS signal shows a broadening to higher energy compared to the signal at 50 ps



200-300 fs: breakup of first shell, most waters move away but one water moves closer (40% probability)

3-4 ps: the first shell reforms and the lone water recombines with the bulk

Solvation dynamics: SwissFEL possibilities

With SwissFEL we should be able to resolve the fast solvation dynamics, perhaps even the structural evolution of the water



<u>Requirements:</u> <10 fs time resolution lots of photons 5.185 keV or 535 eV

Water is fast < 50 fs energy redistribution from O-H stretch M. Cowan et al., *Nature*, 434, 199 (2005)

10

Change / mOD

Absorbance

534 3 el



t = 200 fs - 4 ps

(trt

t < 0





Hemoproteins: Investigating biological function

Myoglobin is an oxygen transport protein that has the ability to bind small molecules such as O₂, CO, NO and CN



0.5

Hemoproteins





Small changes in the ligand character have profound spectroscopic effects

We can knock this ligand off with a photon of green or blue light





Hemoproteins: MbNO pump-probe XAS

4 mM MbNO excited at 532 nm and probed at the Fe K-edge



Hemoproteins

(PA)



Hemoproteins: understanding MbNO



With SwissFEL we should be able to resolve the fast geminate recombination and with better S/N resulting in more accurate structures

M.R. Armstrong et al., **Hemoproteins** PNAS, 100, 4990 (2003)



• A domed ligated (6-coordinated) configuration with 30 ps lifetime is unlikely Kruglik et al. PNAS 107, 13678 (2010) •We can't distinguish between MbNO and MbON

☑ Fe move down 0.16 ± 0.03 Å	
☑ Heme domed ~ 0.03 Å	
☑ Fe-NO 2.88 ± 0).09 Å
🗹 Fe-His93 2.23 :	± 0.07 Å



<u>Requirements:</u> <10 fs time resolution lots of photons 7.125 keV

Ultrafast XAS at XFELs: Caveats

XAS requires some tuneability which is difficult for XFELS

- Nonlinear XAS needs to be avoided (you need to do a probe intensity dependence)
- Synchrotrons are by no means obsolete for time-resolved measurements but significant effort is necessary to move beyond expert users

1.2 0.04 20 (a) Normalised Absorption 0.035 1.2 400 PTPOP_TFY_sum 0.03 **Cross Sectior** PtPOP_HERFD_sum 0.8 15 0.025 350 1.0 0.6 0.02 **FDMNES** 0.015 300 0.4 10 <u>×</u> ×10³ Norm. $\Delta \mu(E)$ 0.8 0.01 Norm. µ(E) experiment 0.2 250 0.005 0 0 0.6 -20 200 HERFD (b) Cu p DOS **Normalised DOS** 0.6 0.4 Cu d DOS Static 11.56 11.54 11.58 11.60 11.62 – TR-XAS X-ray energy (keV) 0.4 -40x10⁻³ 0.2 Cu(dmp)₂PF₆ 0.2 35 mM in MeCN 0.0 0 8.98 9.00 9.02 8.96 9.04 10 15 20 25 30 0 5 35 40 Relative Energy (eV) E /keV

Theory now badly lags experiment for both ground-state and excited-state spectra

F.A. Lima, C.J. Milne et al. Rev. Sci. Instr. 82, 063111 (2011)



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