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managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC

Extreme Pair-Distribution-Function Measurements

Peter J. Chupas

***Chemistry, Environmental, and Polymer Science Group
X-ray Science Division
Argonne National Laboratory***

Talk Overview

(1) PDF Instrumentation (at the APS)

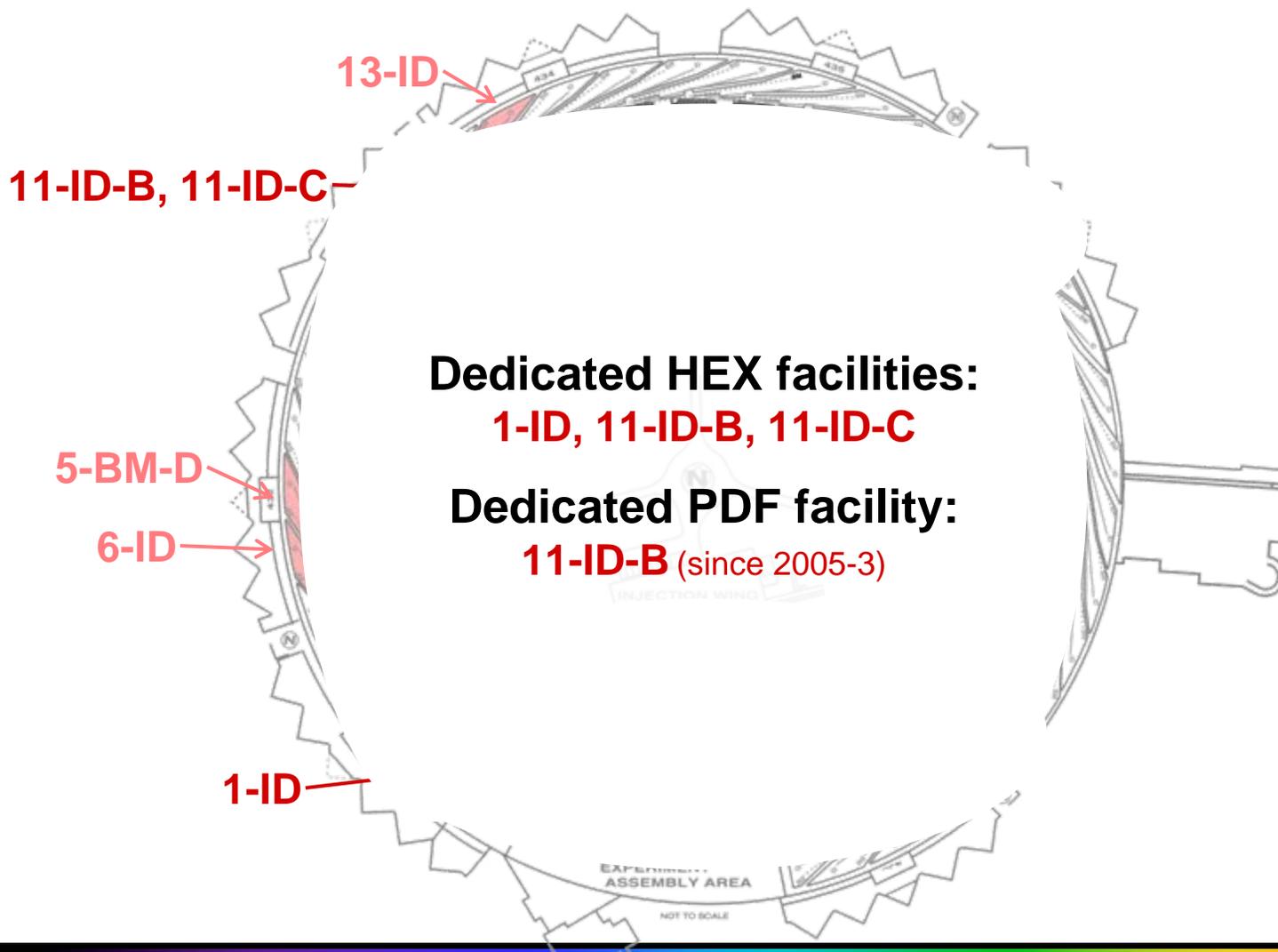
(2) Emerging scientific opportunities

- *“Time Resolved” measurements*
- *Measurements requiring high sensitivity & applications in Hydrogen research*
 - *Fossil Fuels*
 - *PDF at High Pressures (DAC)*
 - *Spatially resolved measurements*

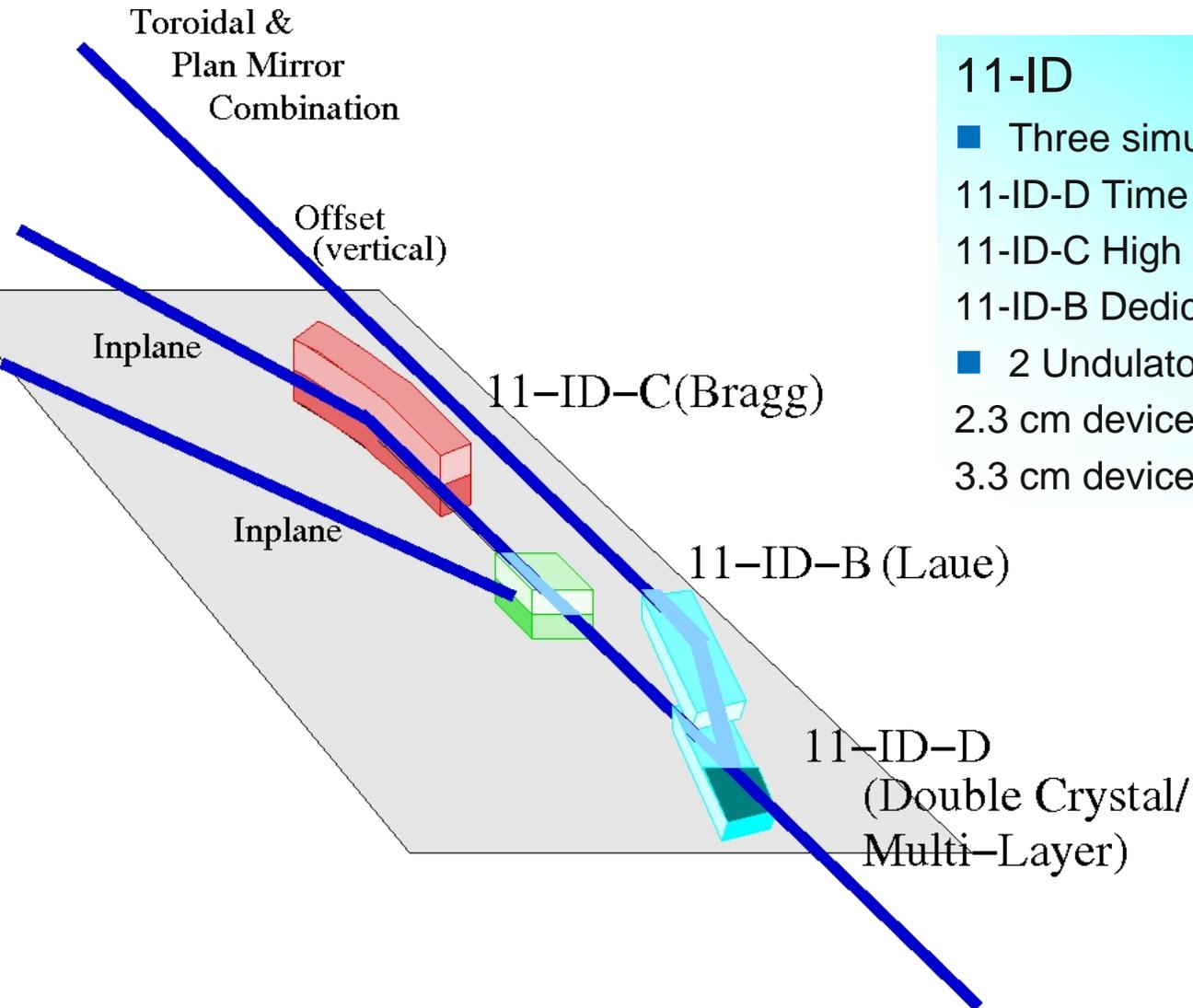
(3) Potential instrumental advances & future opportunities

- *Where do we go from here?*

High Energy X-rays at the APS



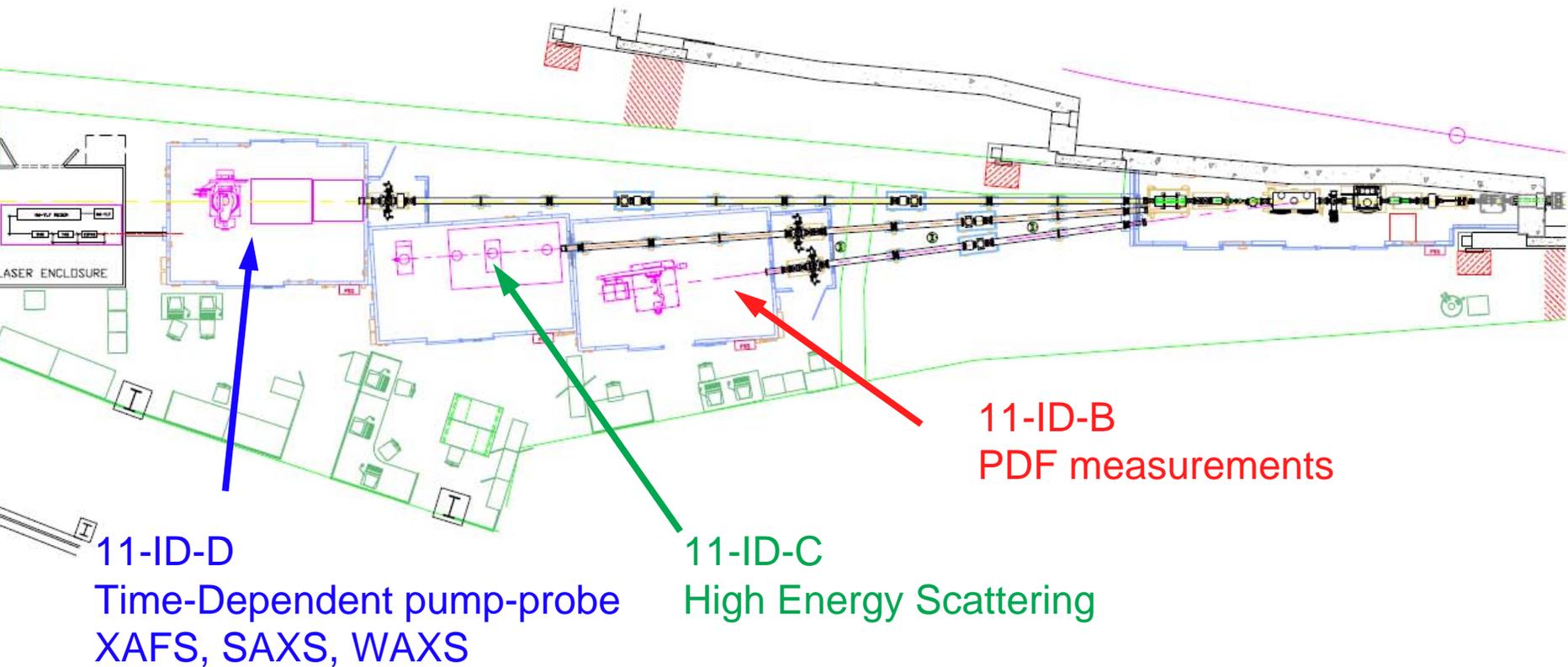
High Energy X-Rays at beamline 11-ID at the APS



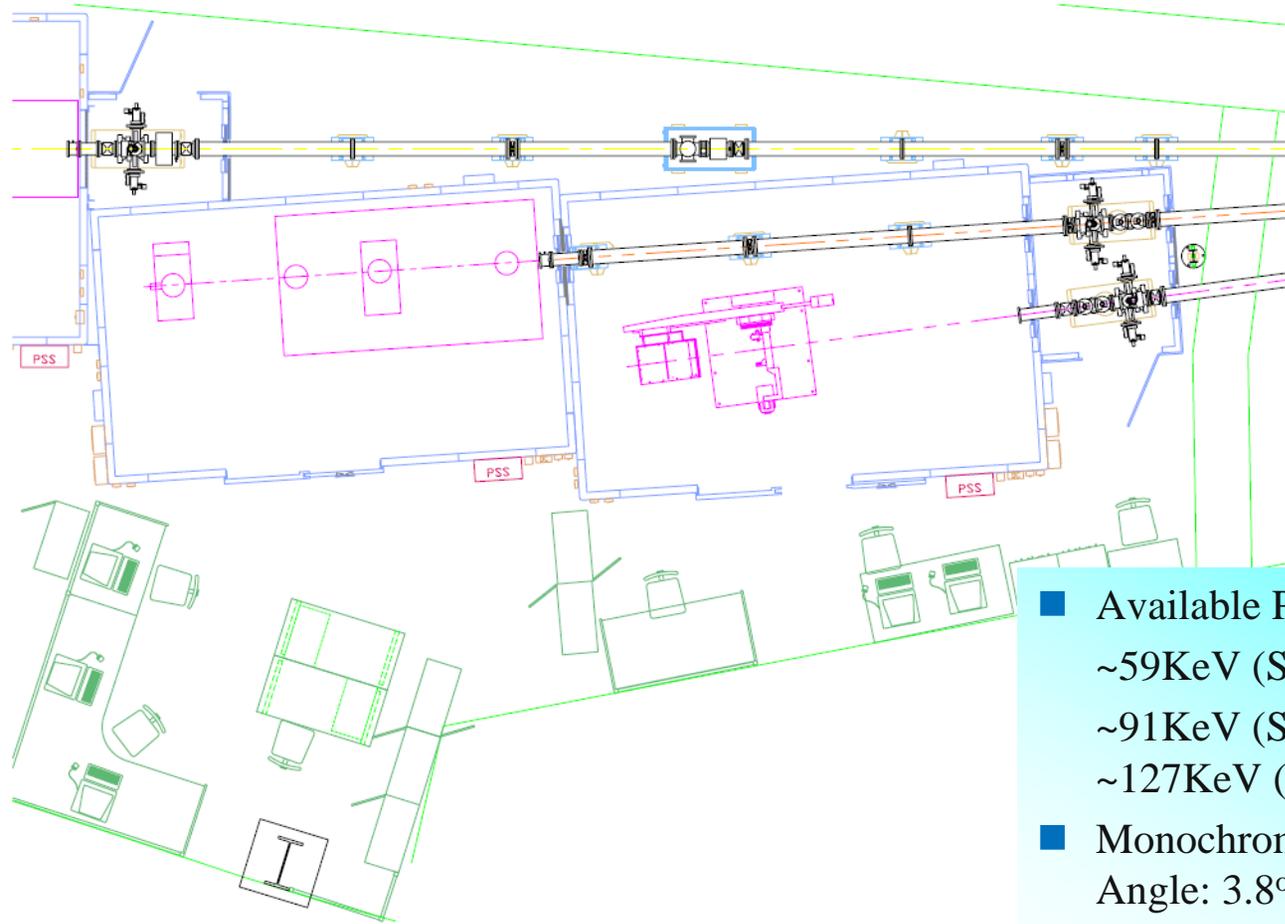
11-ID

- Three simultaneously operating stations;
11-ID-D Time Dependent
11-ID-C High Energy Scattering
11-ID-B Dedicated PDF Beamline
- 2 Undulators
2.3 cm device used by 11-ID-B and -C
3.3 cm device utilized by 11-ID-D

Overview of 11-ID at the APS

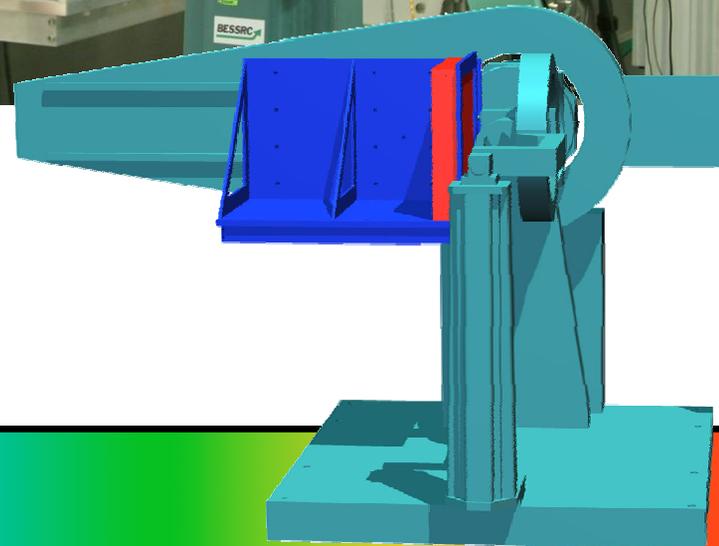
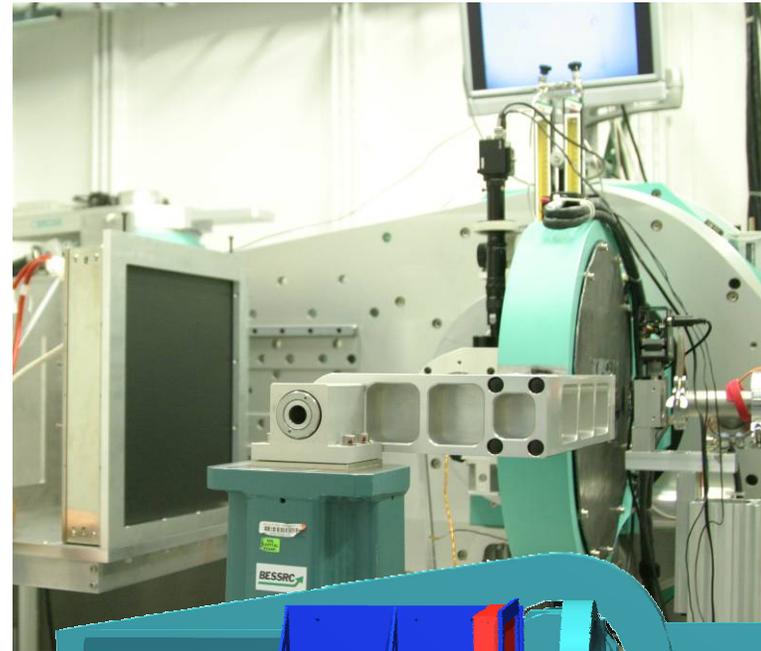
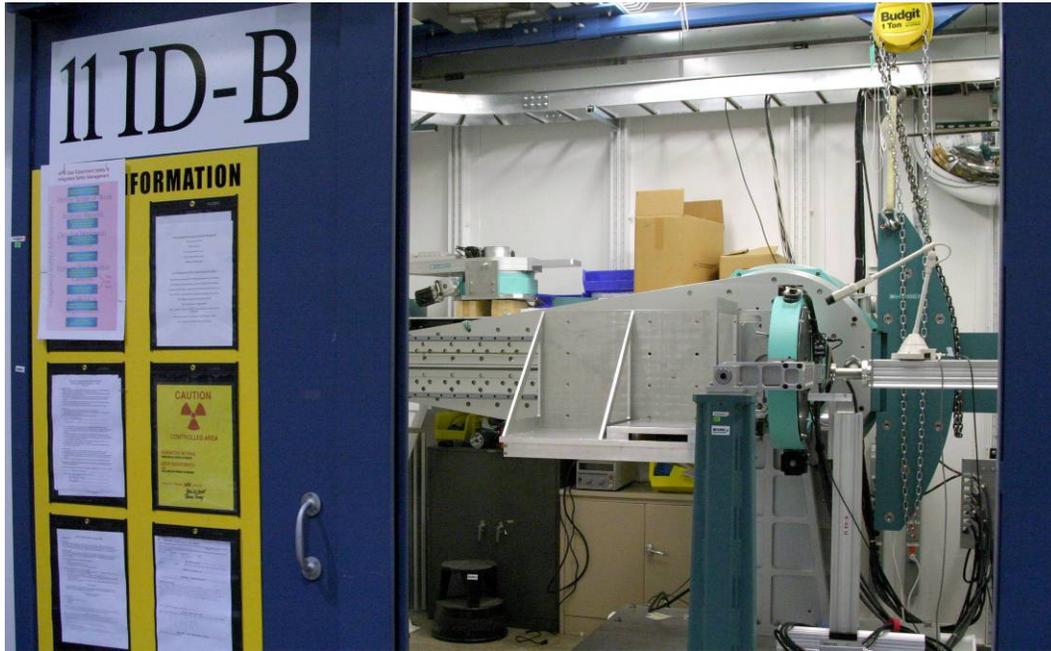


High Energy X-rays at the APS



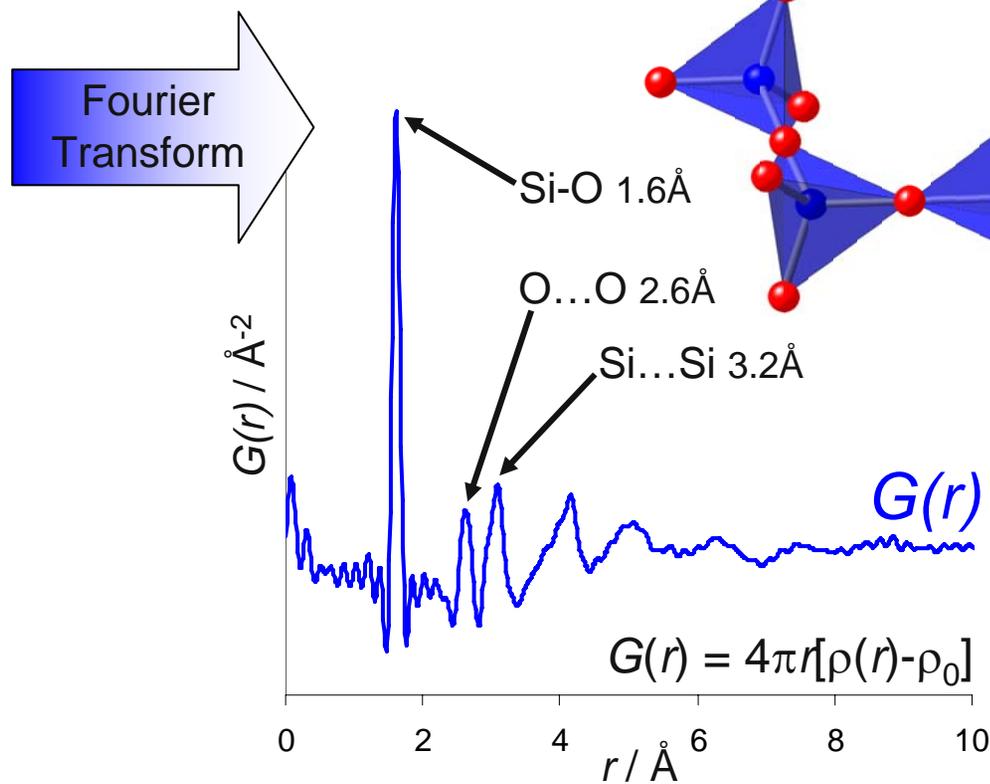
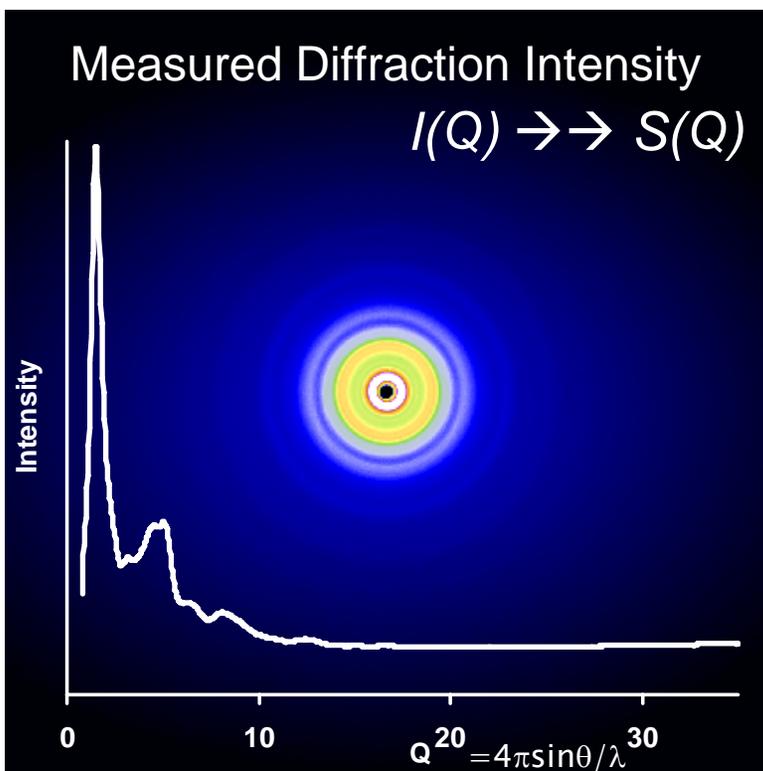
- Available Photon Energies:
~59KeV (Si311)
~91KeV (Si 511),
~127KeV (Si 711),
- Monochromator: Laue crystal (Fixed Bragg Angle: 3.8°)
- Max beam size: 3 x 2 mm²
- Flux: 10¹² Photons/s

Dedicated PDF facility at the APS



The Pair Distribution Function Method

- The structure factor $S(Q)$ can be measured as a function of diffraction angle using monochromatic X-rays
- Application of area detector to yield more rapid measurements by collecting all data simultaneously



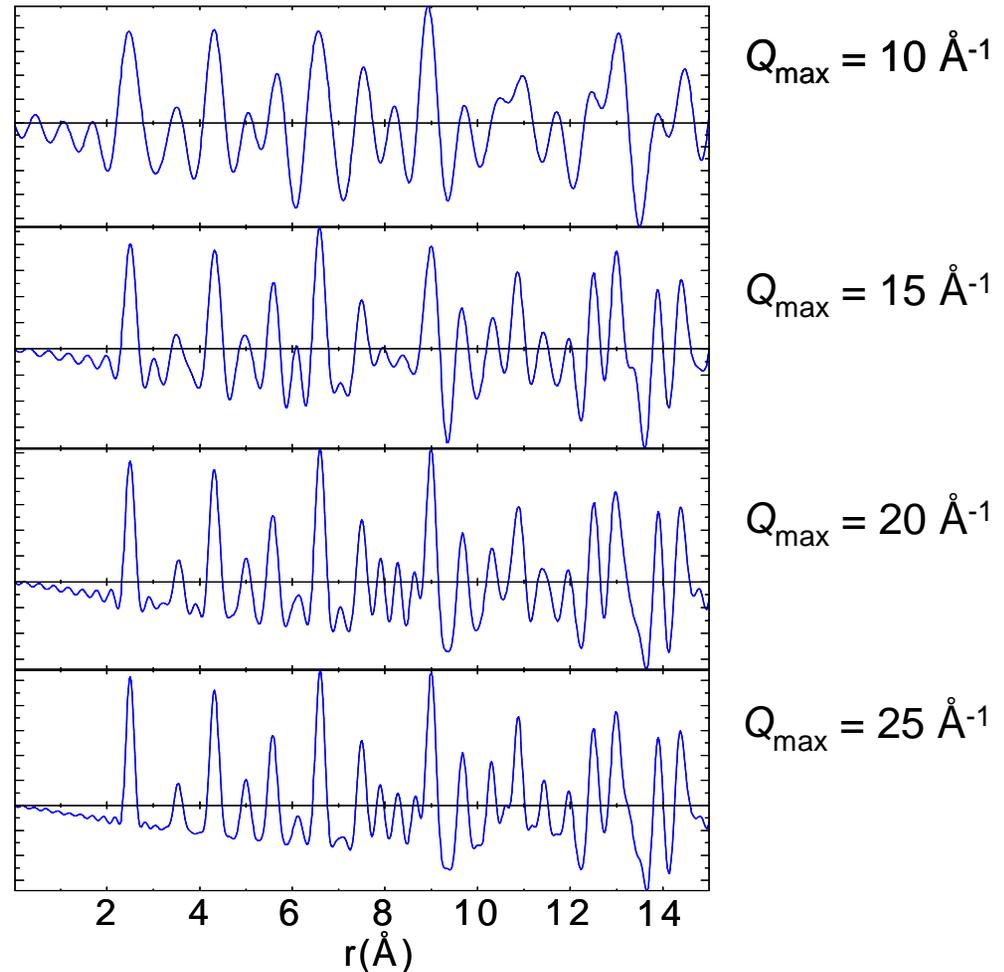
High Real Space Resolution PDFs: The Need for High Q Measurements

$$Q_{max} = 4\pi \sin\theta / \lambda$$

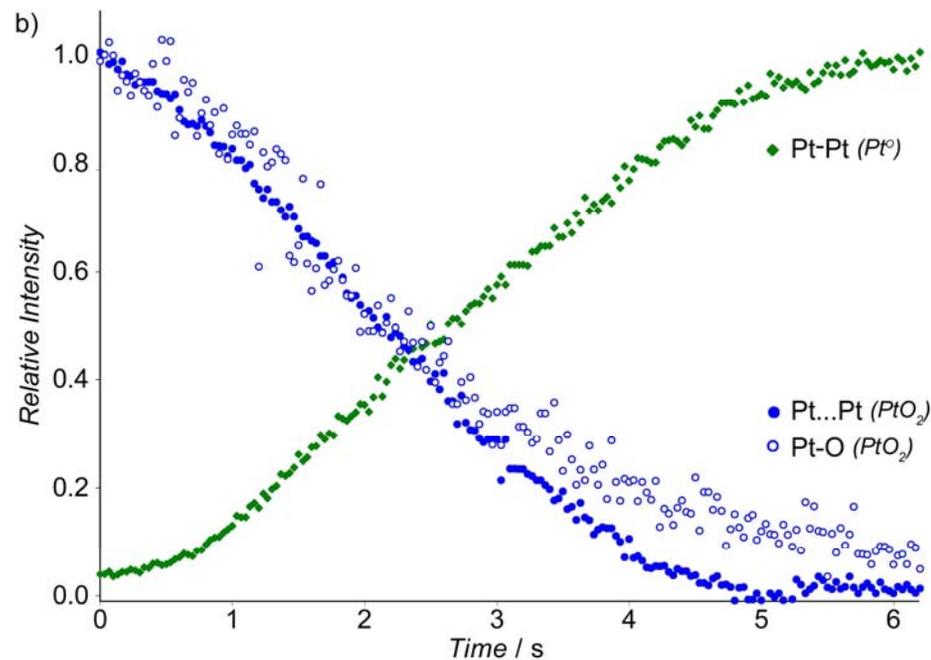
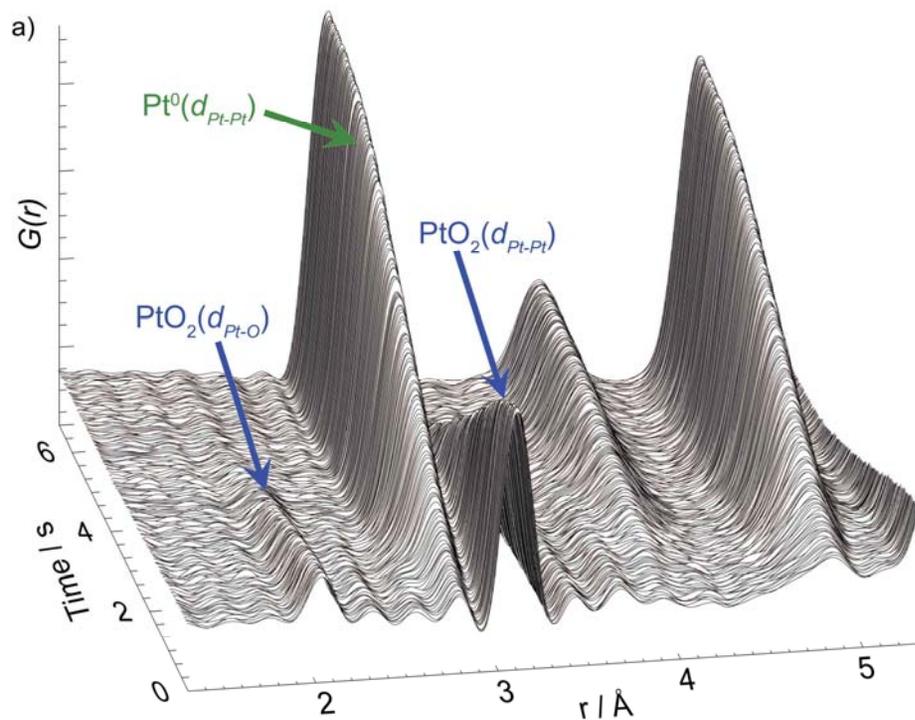
for Cu K α , $\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$, $2\theta = 180^\circ$

$$Q_{max} = 4\pi \sin 90 / 1.54 = 8 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$$

We typically use wavelengths
between 0.20 and 0.08 \AA

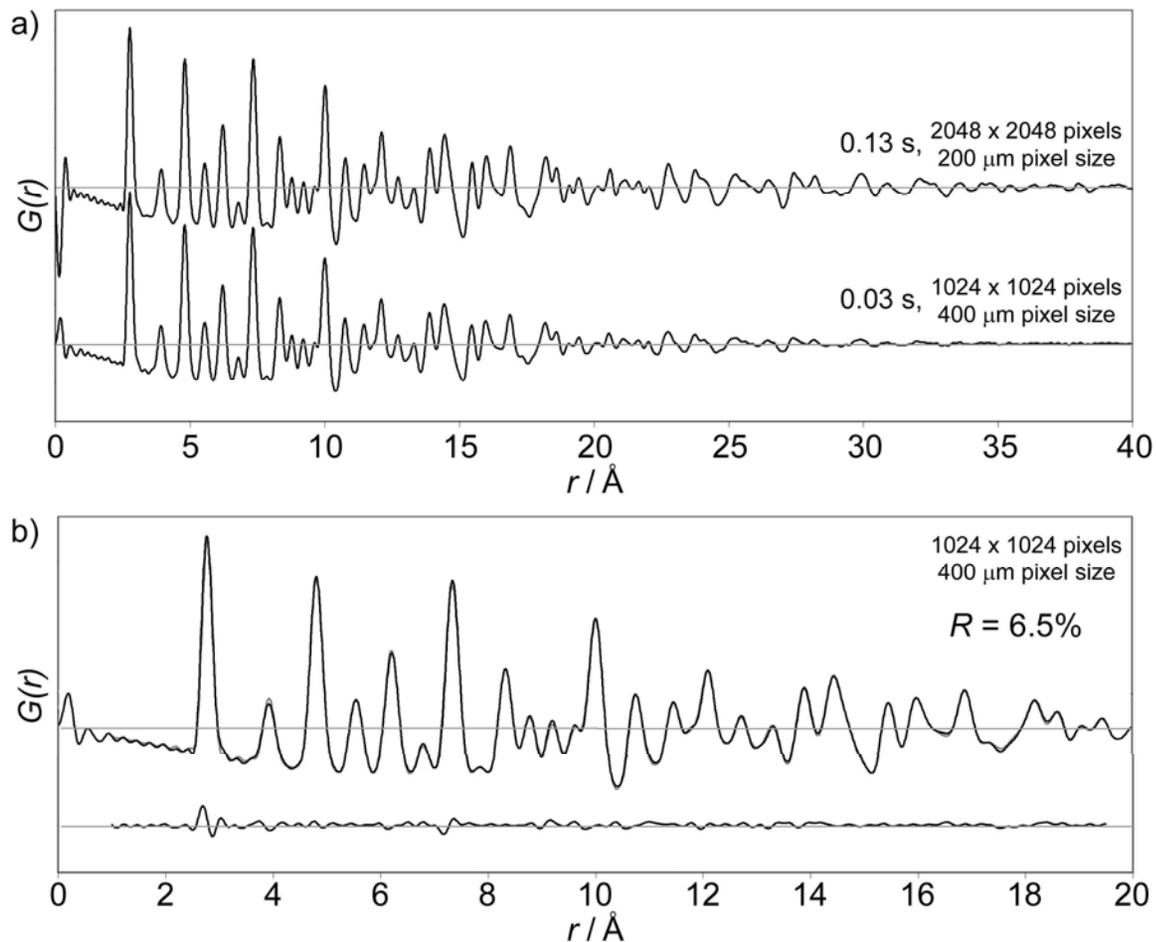


In situ reduction: $Pt^{IV}O_2 \rightarrow Pt^0$



Data can be collected in only 30 ms

In-situ measurements: The reduction of PtO₂ to Pt

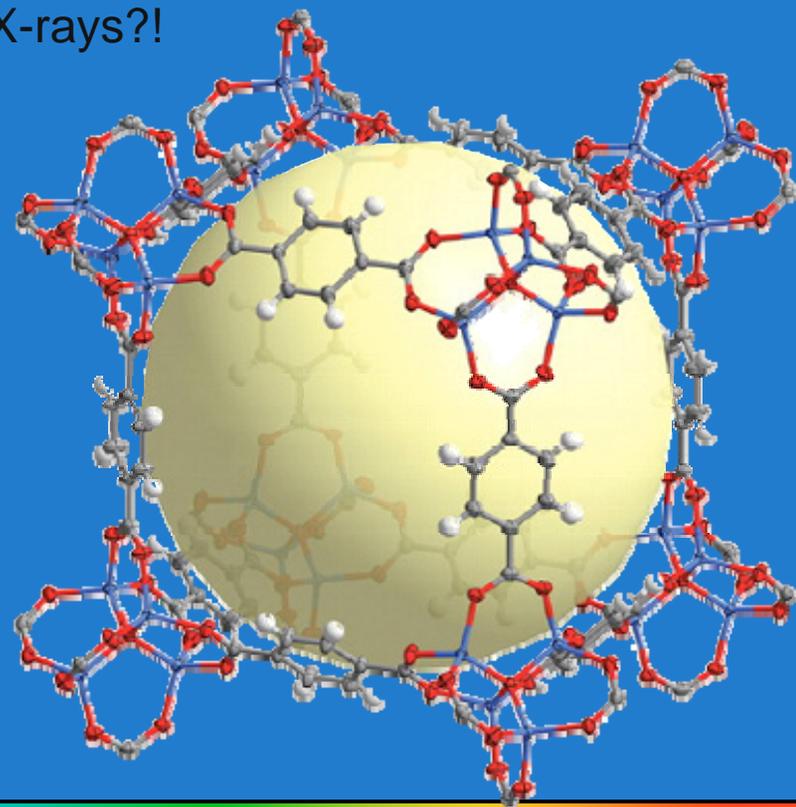
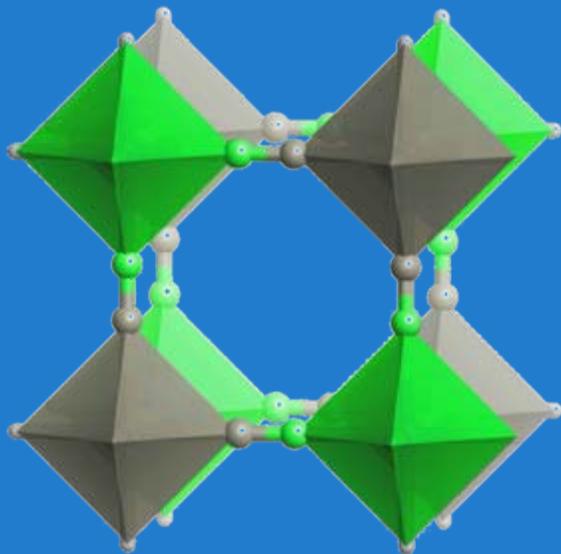


Hydrogen Storage in Porous Coordination Frameworks

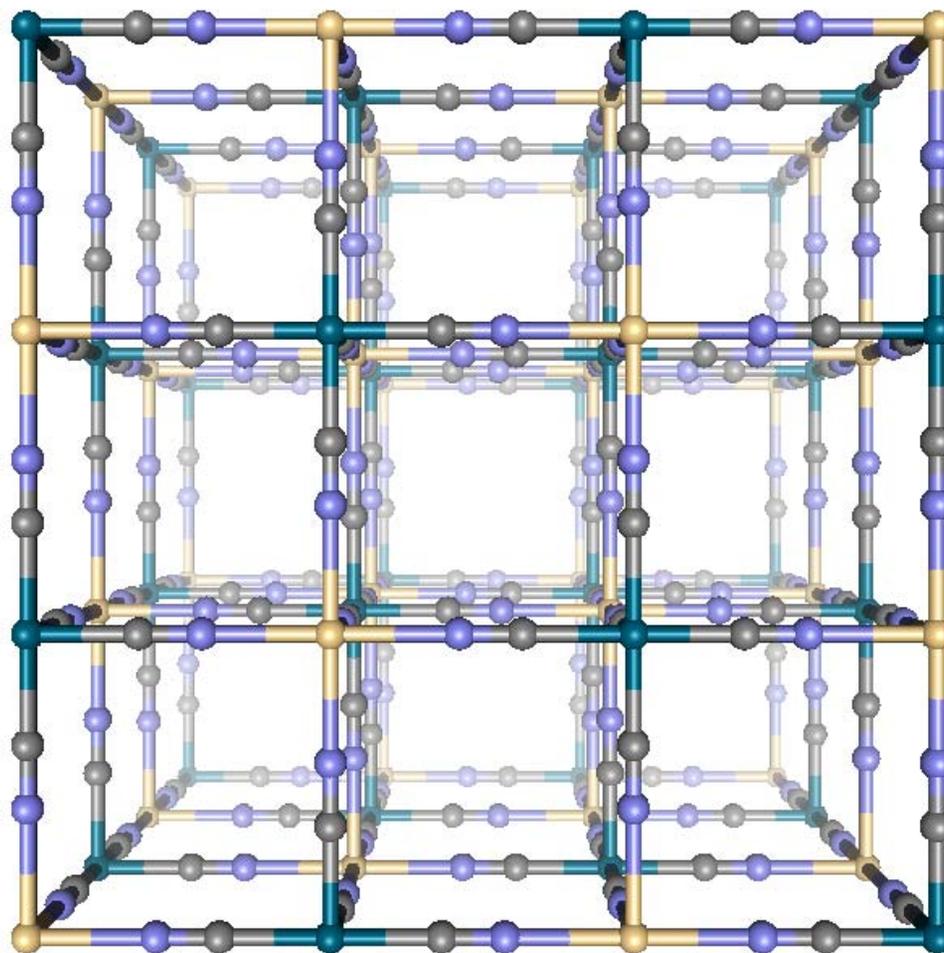
Can we probe the structure of weakly bound guest molecules?

Are open metal sites important for binding H_2 ?

Seeing hydrogen with X-rays?!

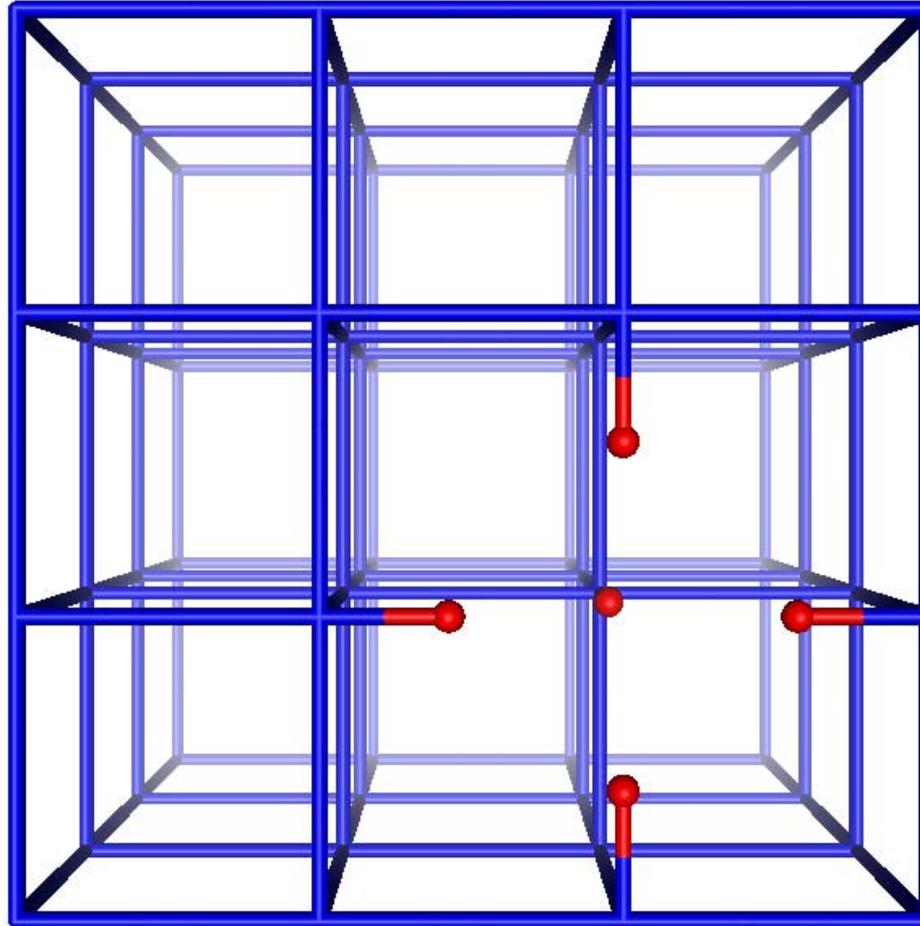


Open Metal Sites in Prussian Blue Analogues

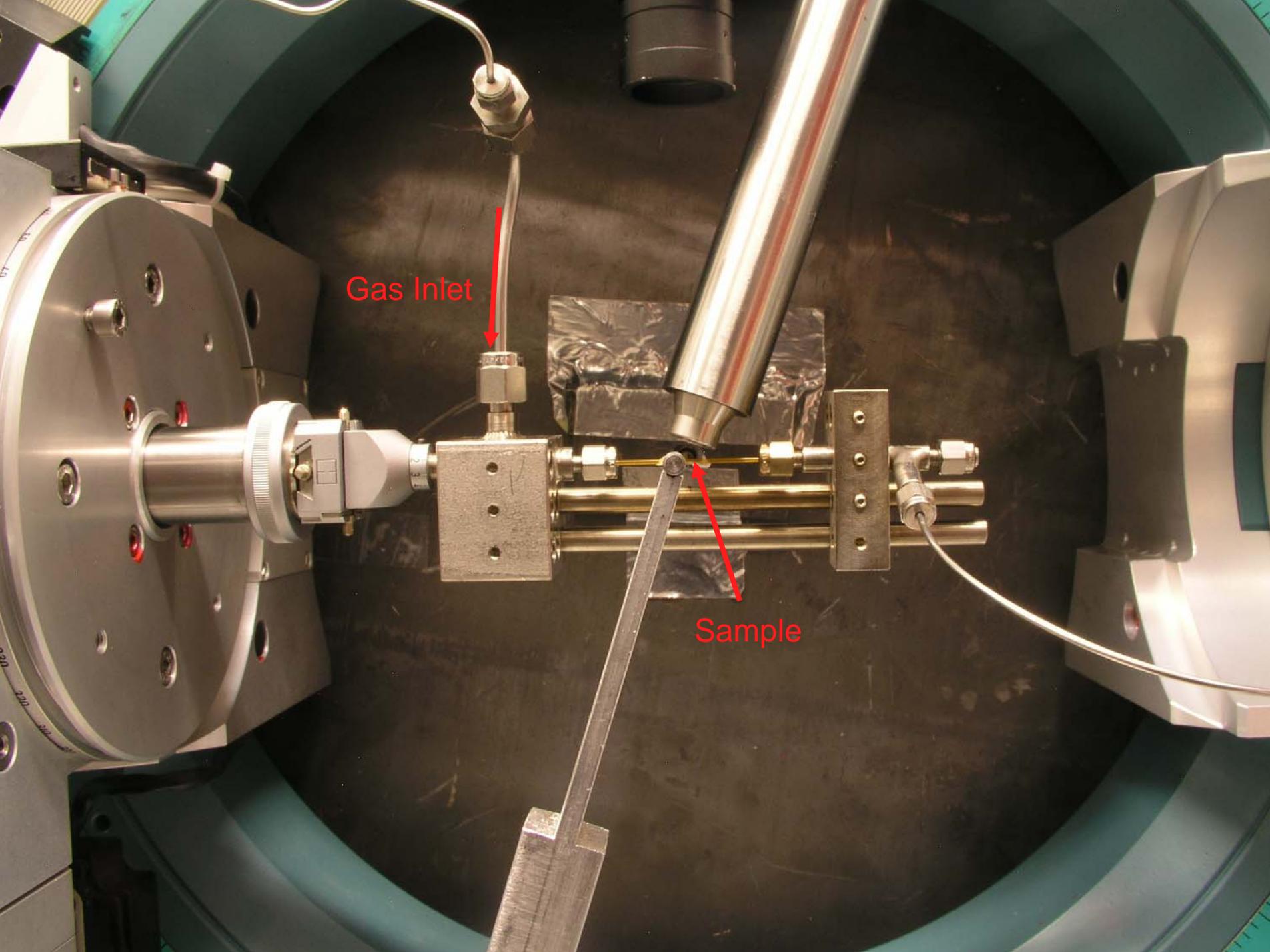


e.g.
 $Mn^{II}_3[Co^{III}(CN)_6]_2$

Open Metal Sites in Prussian Blue Analogues



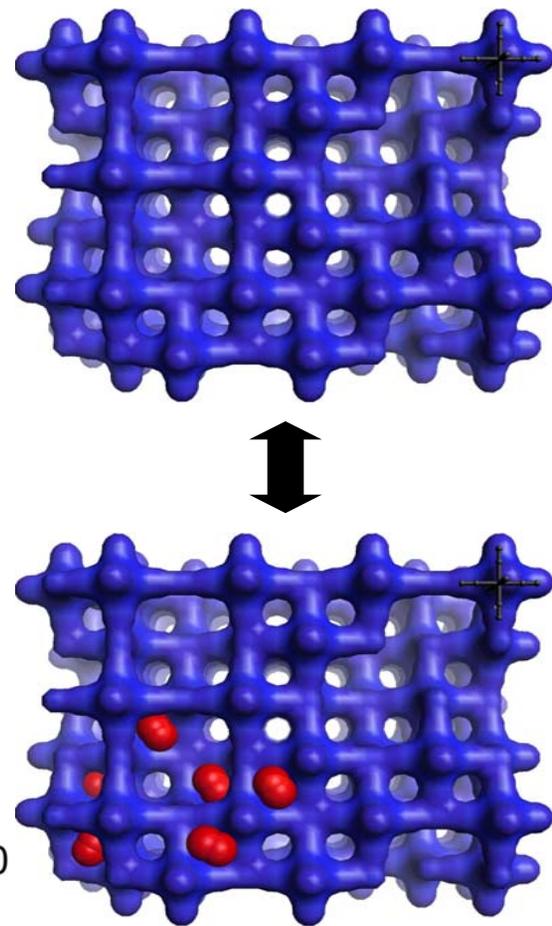
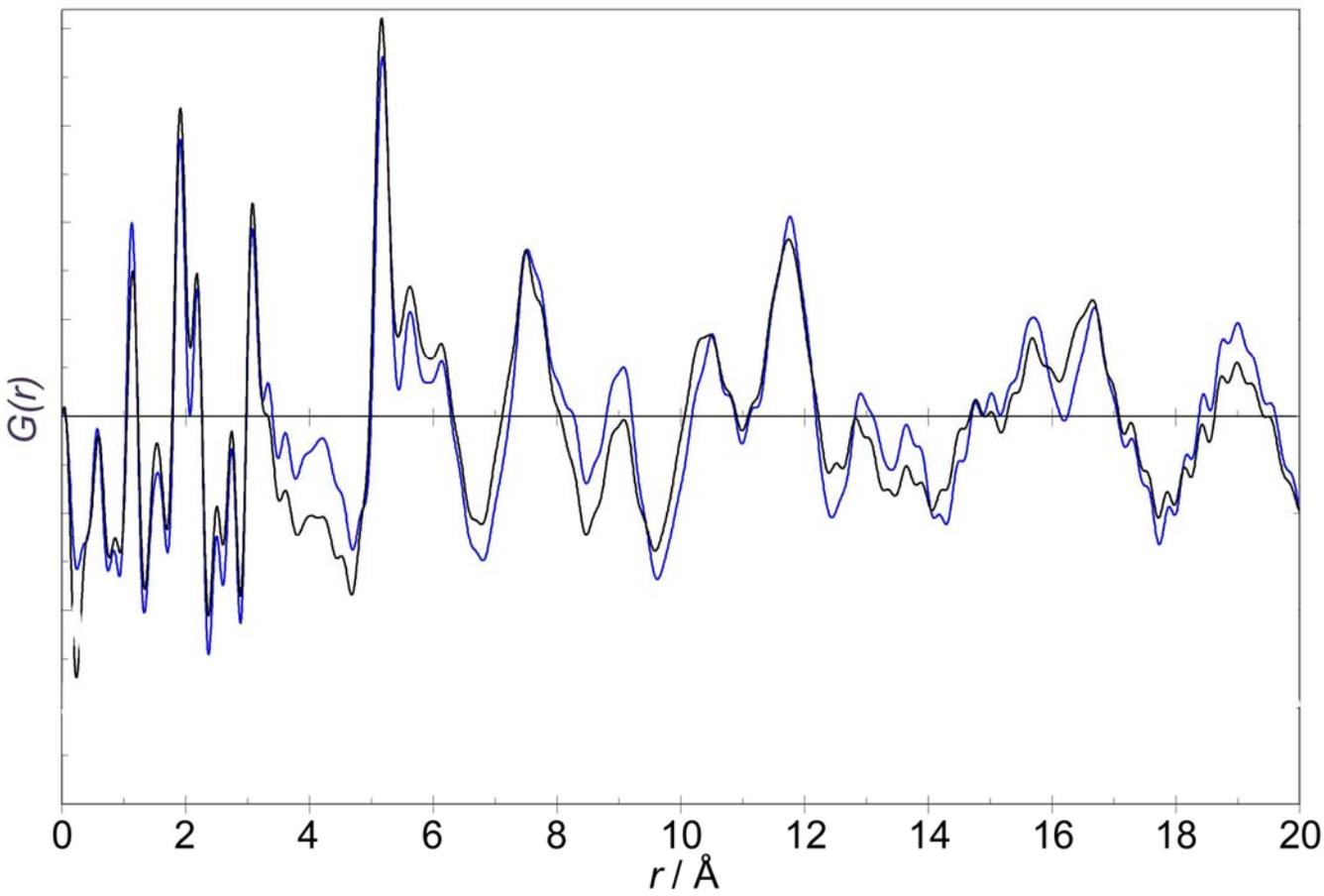
e.g.
 $Mn^{II}_3[Co^{III}(CN)_6]_2$



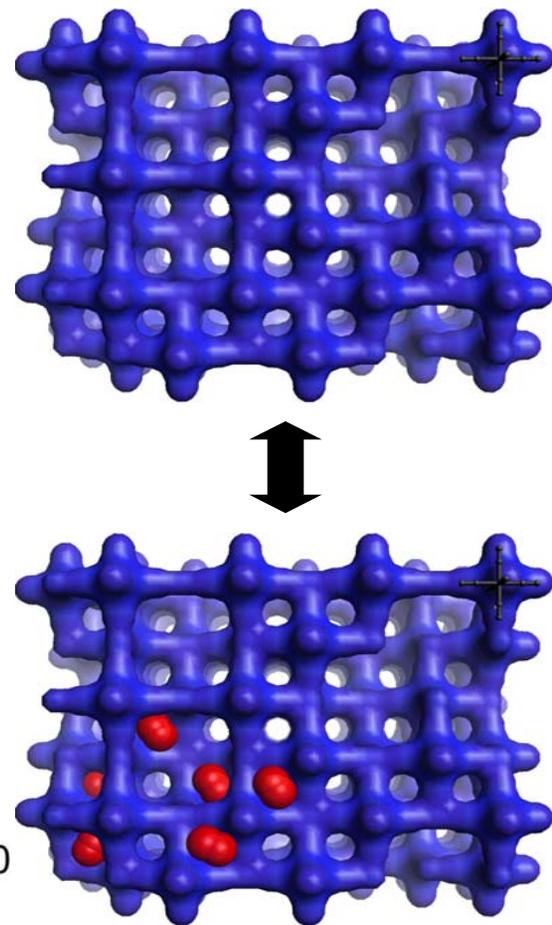
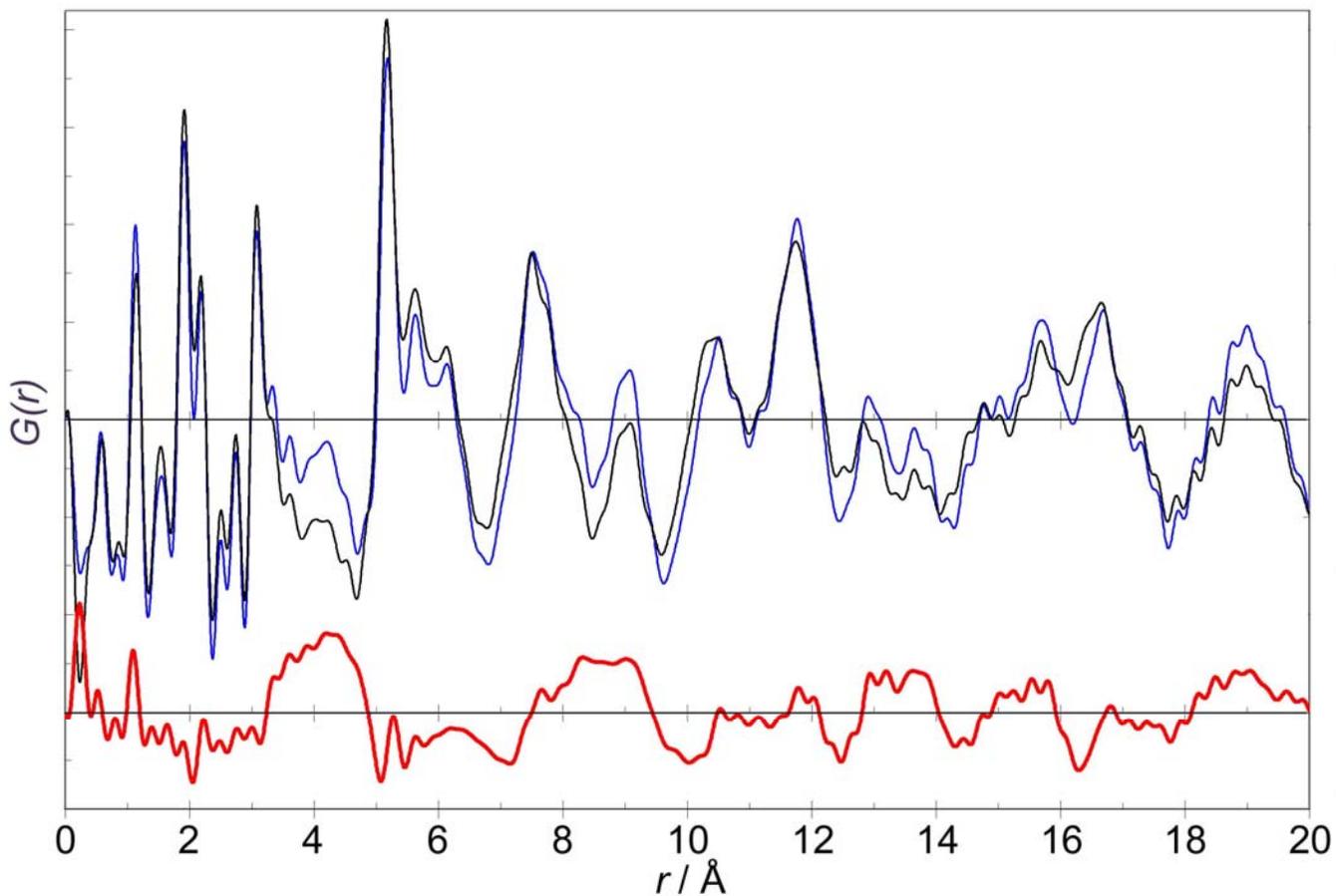
Gas Inlet

Sample

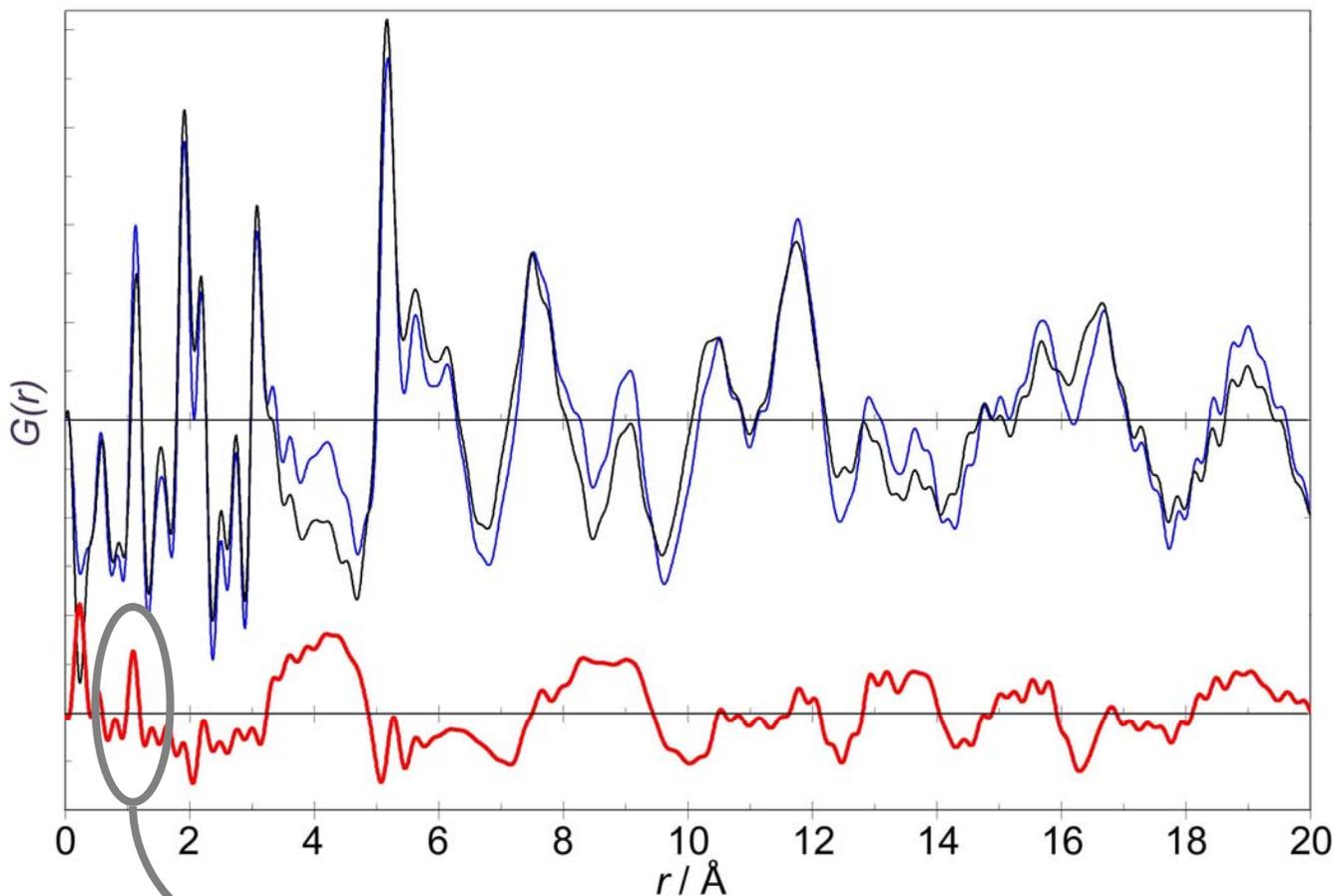
Differential PDF



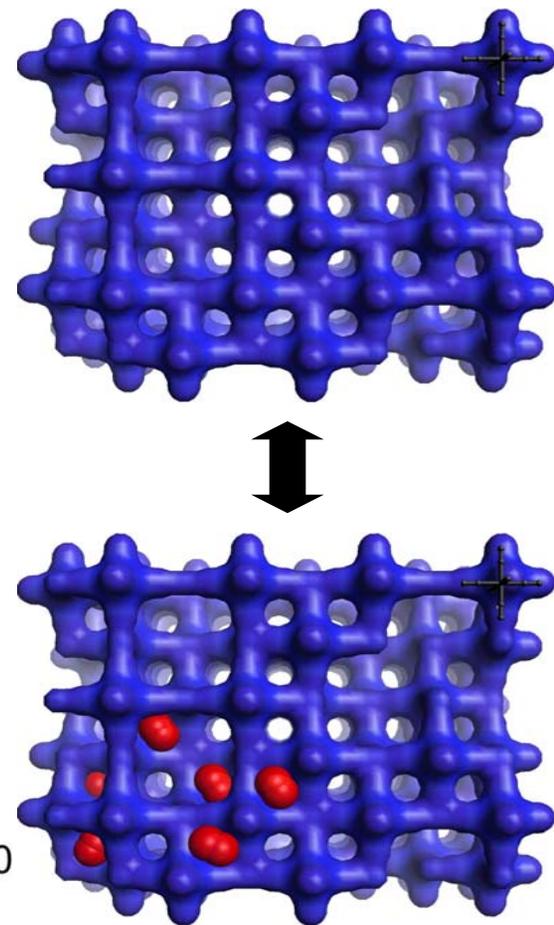
Differential PDF



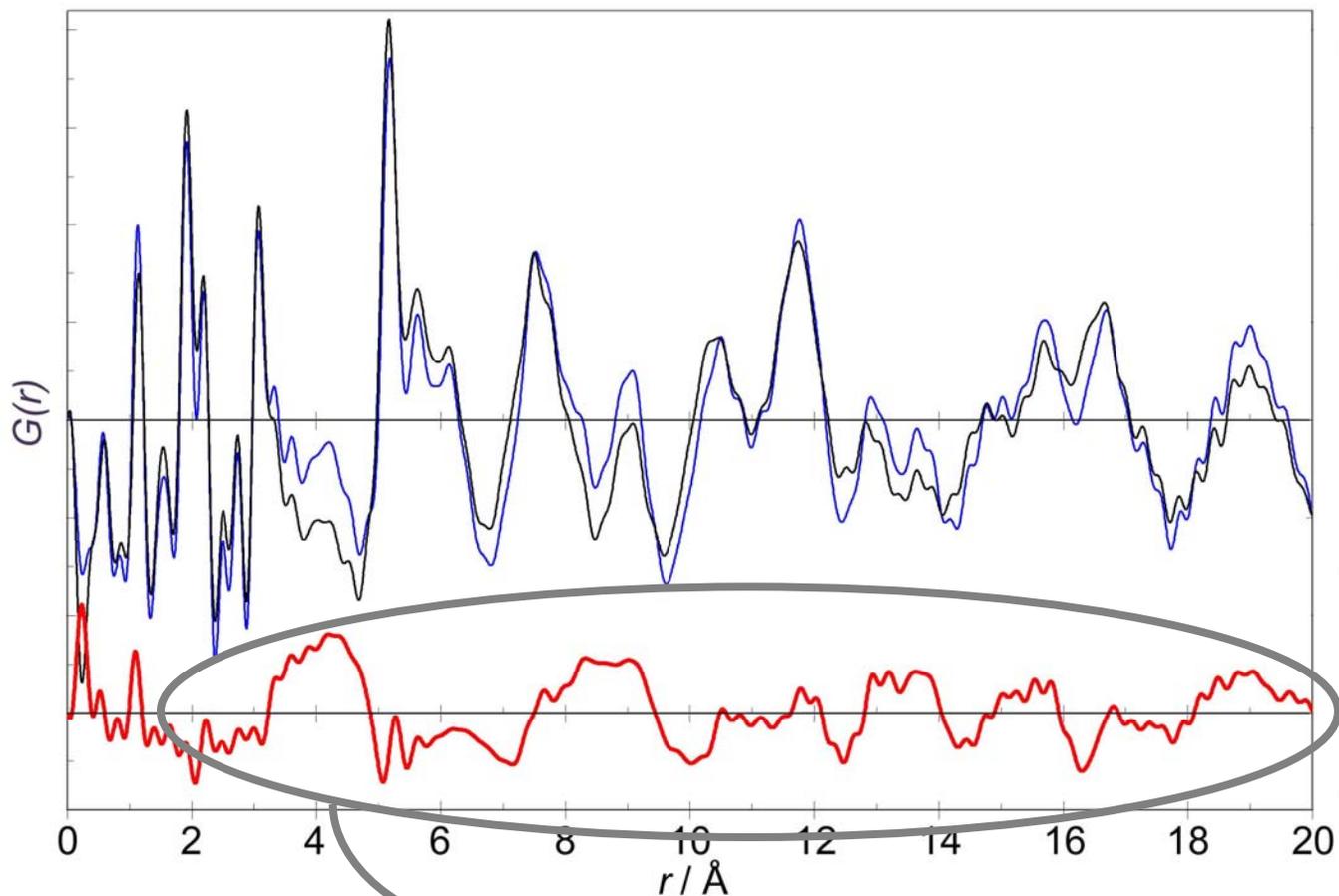
Differential PDF



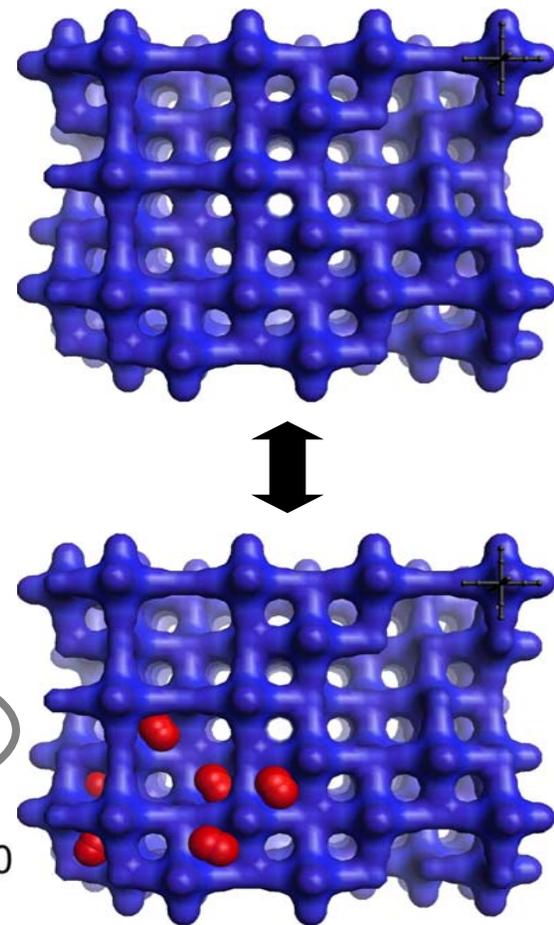
N-N distance in N₂ molecule



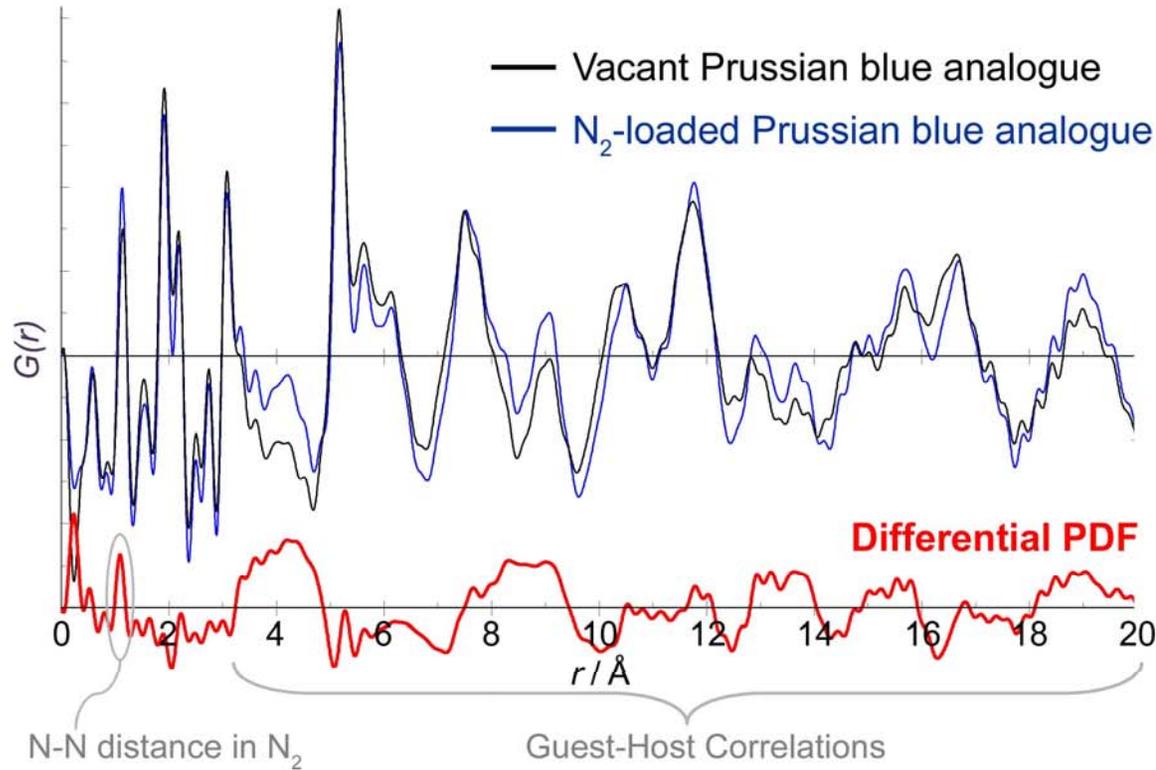
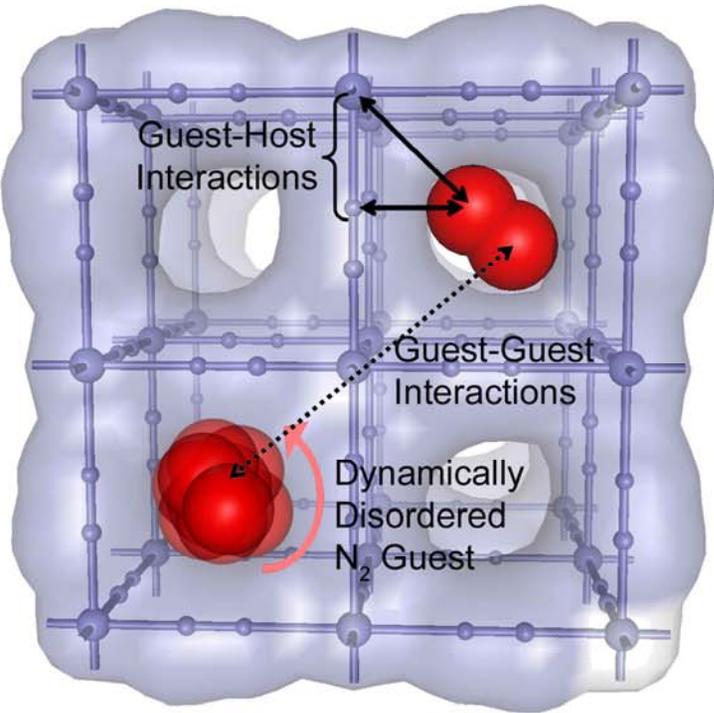
Differential PDF



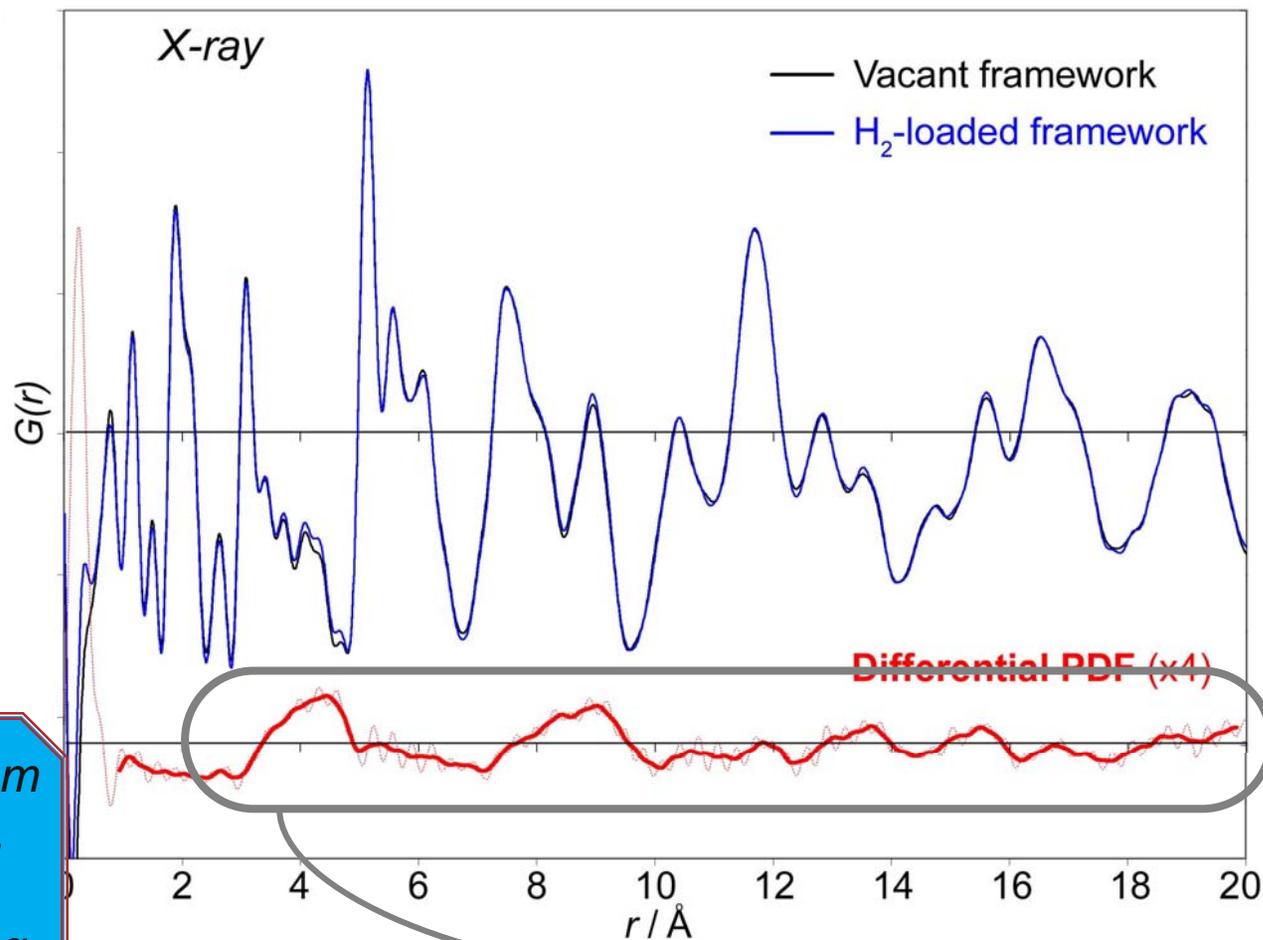
N-framework & N-N interactions



Differential PDF



Hydrogen Differential PDF

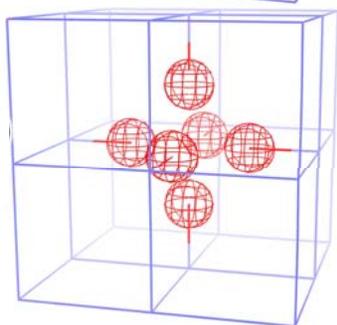
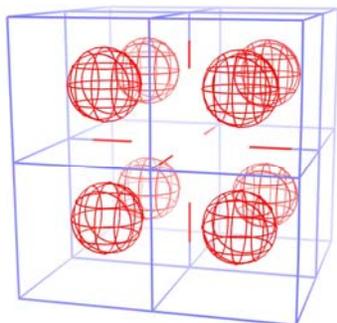


Contribution from disordered H_2 evident from X-ray scattering

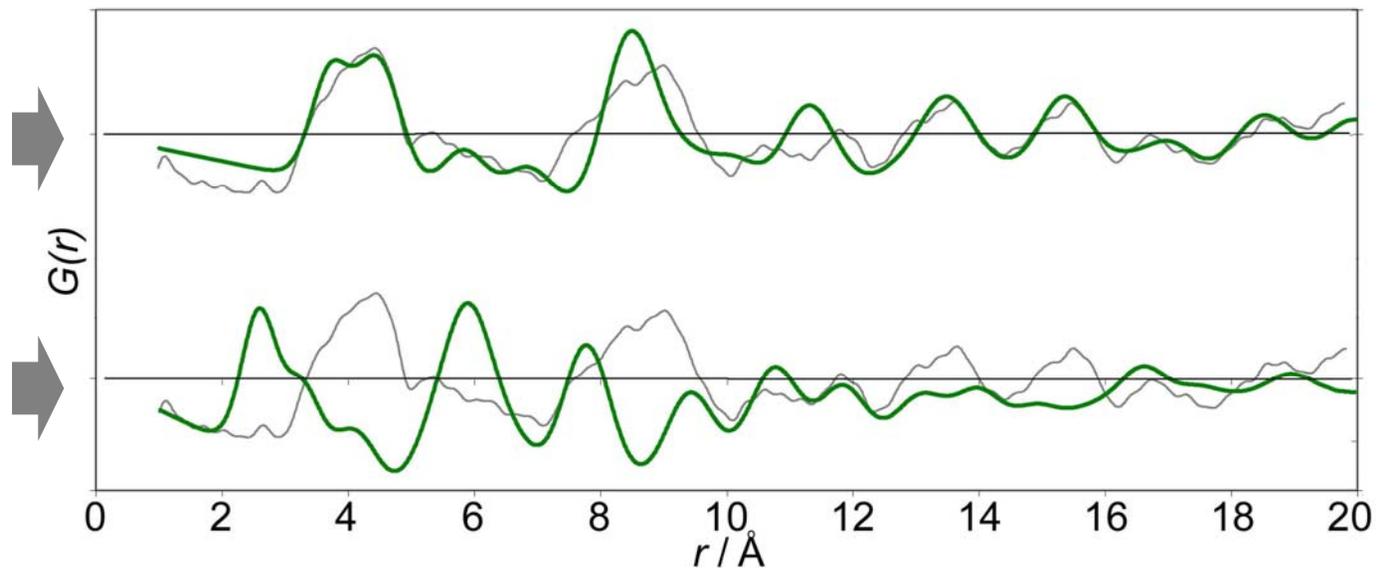
H_2 -framework interactions

Structural Models

van der Waals interactions only

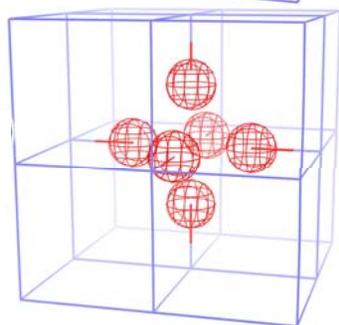
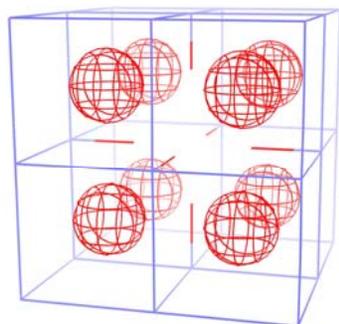


Binding at open metal sites

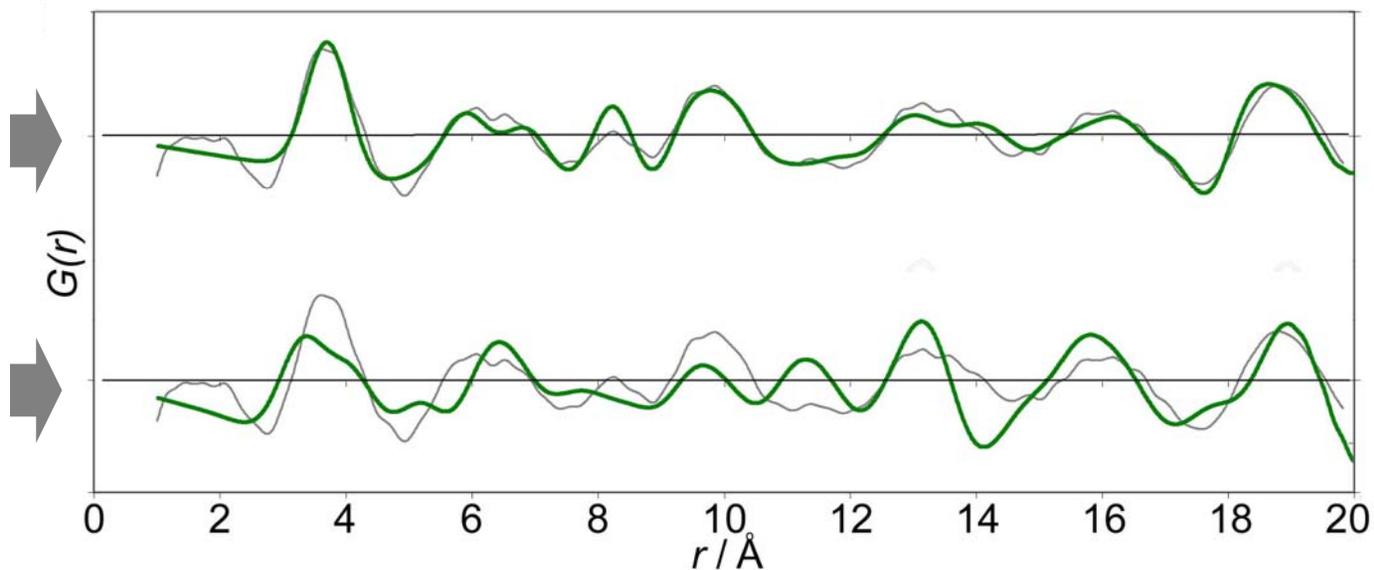


Structural Models

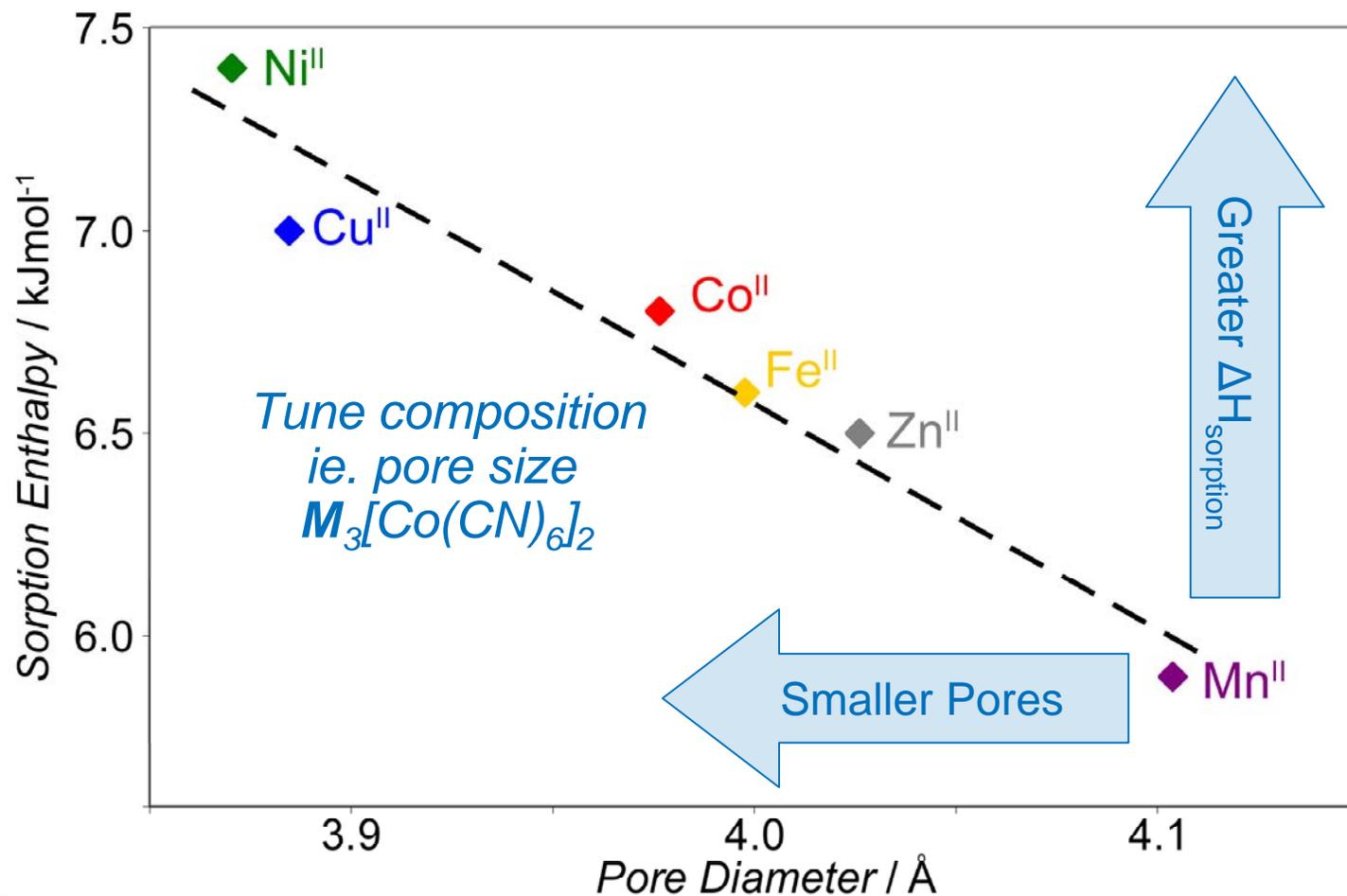
van der Waals interactions only



Binding at open metal sites



Enhancing Sorption

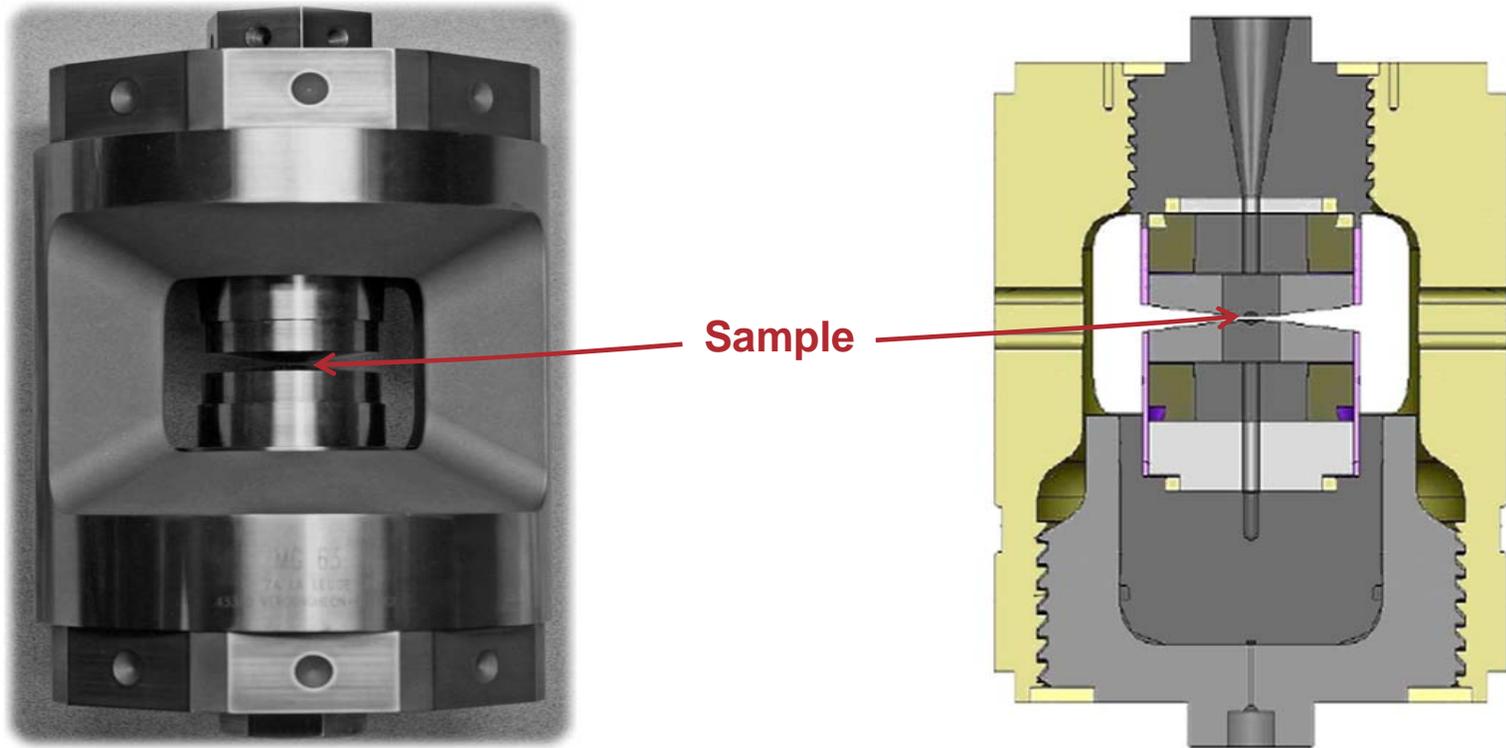


Energy Related Issues from Fossil Fuels

-CO₂ management

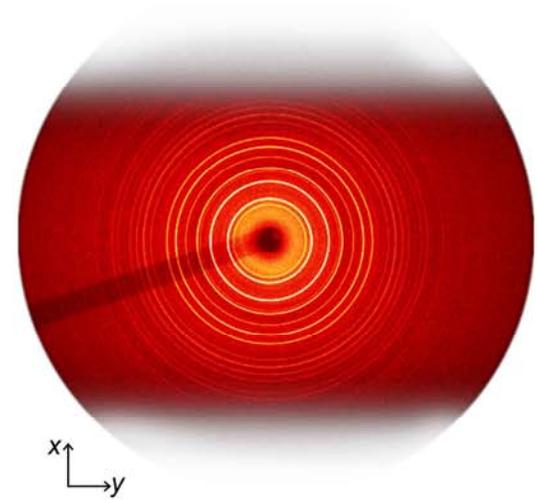
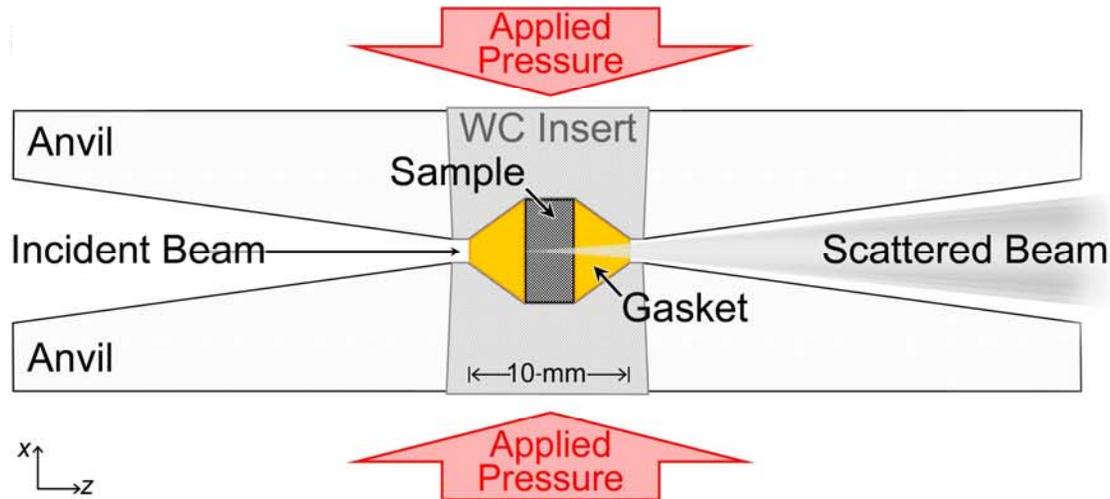
-Energy security

High-pressure experiments: The Paris-Edinburgh press

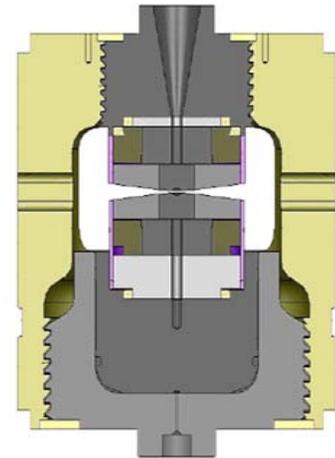


- Large sample volume: 3.5 mm diameter
- Retain microstructure – core sample
- No fluid pressure media

High-pressure experiments: The Paris-Edinburgh press



- Large sample volume: 3.5 mm diameter
- Retain microstructure – core sample
- No fluid pressure media

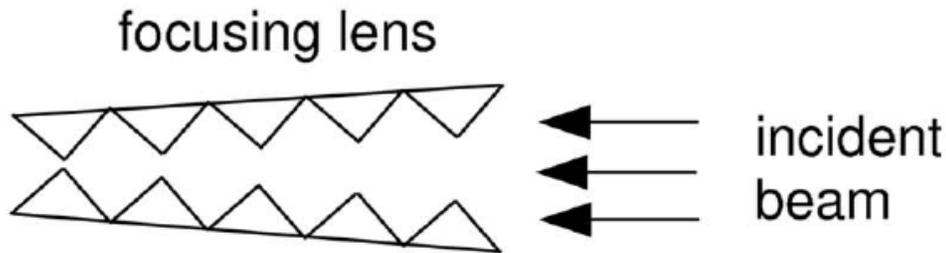


Applications of Micro-focused High-Energy X-rays (currently available at 1-ID at the APS)

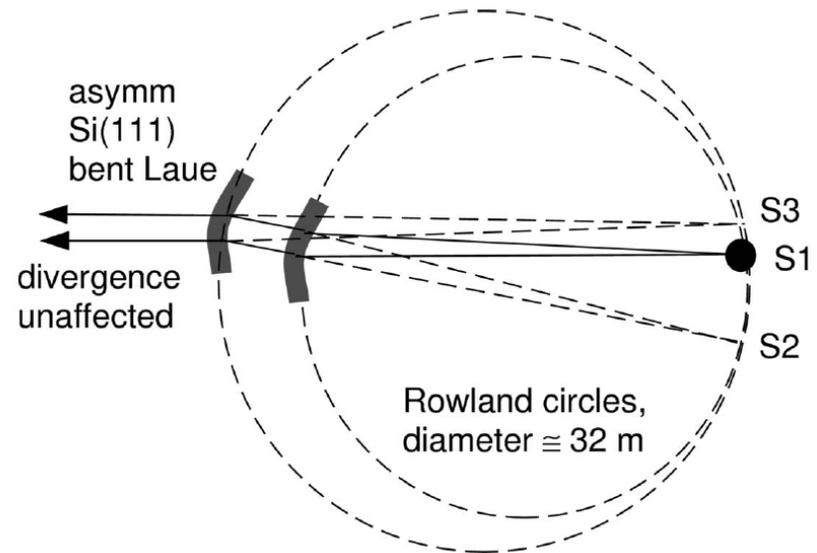
- High pressure Studies from Diamond Anvil Cells
- Spatially Resolved Measurements

Focusing High-Energy X-Rays at 1-ID

Focusing Lens
(Si saw-tooth type*)

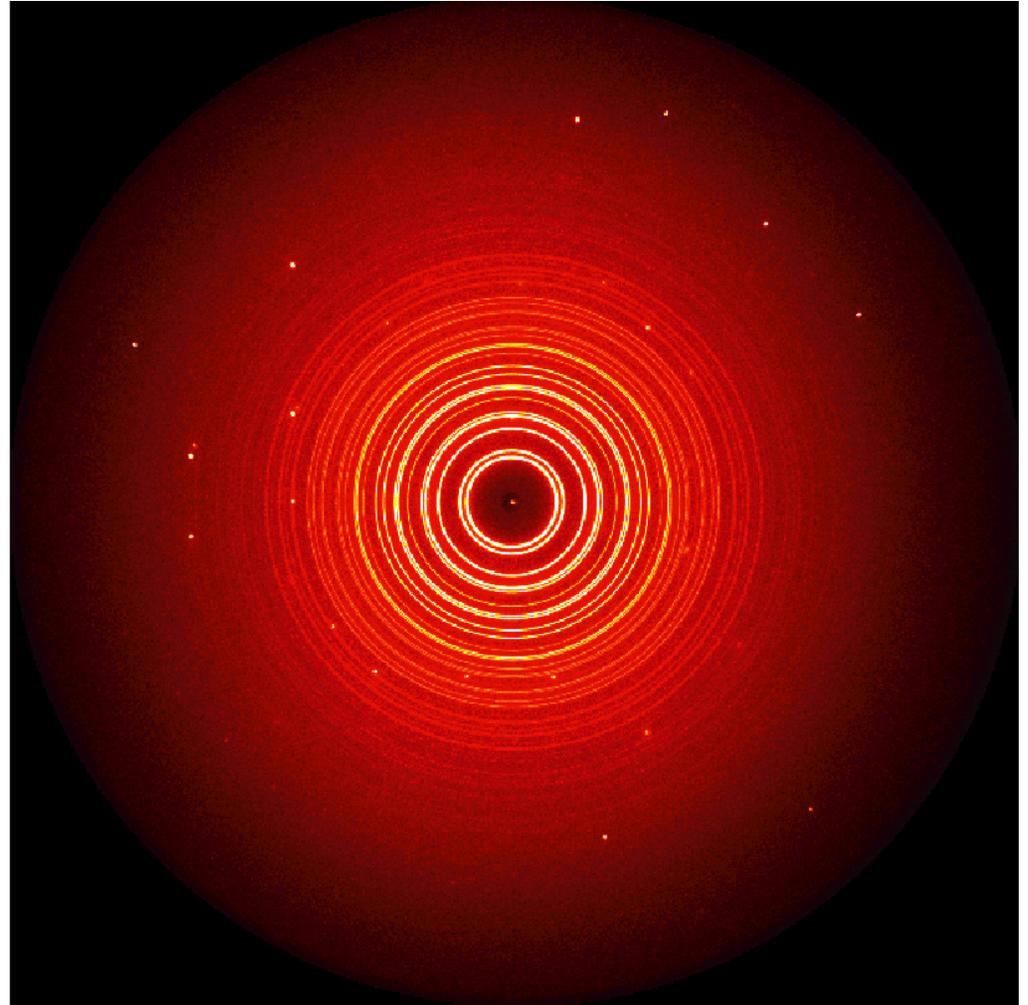
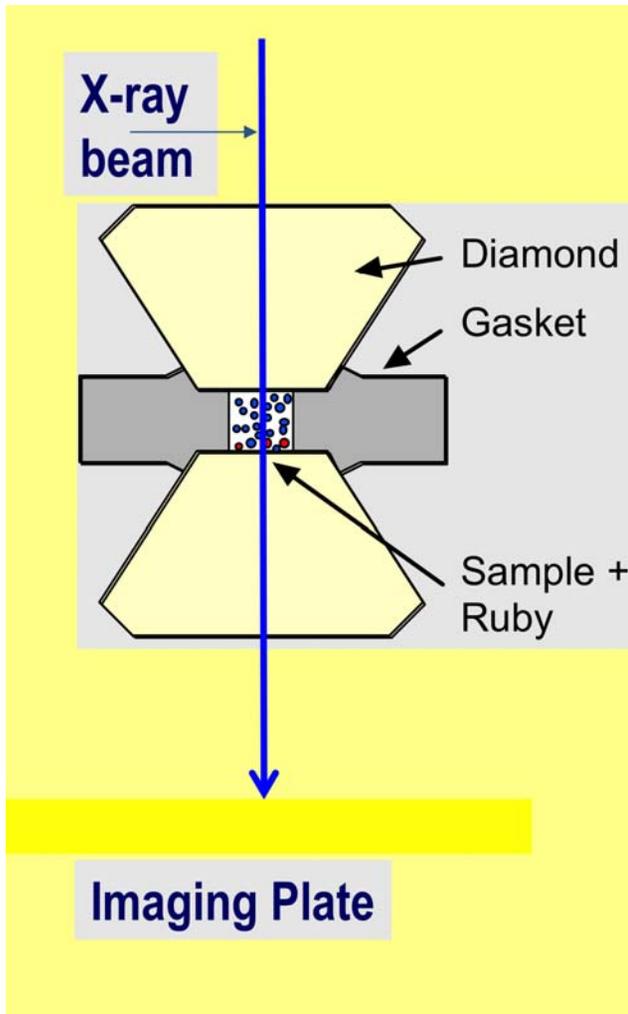


Bent Laue
Monochromator

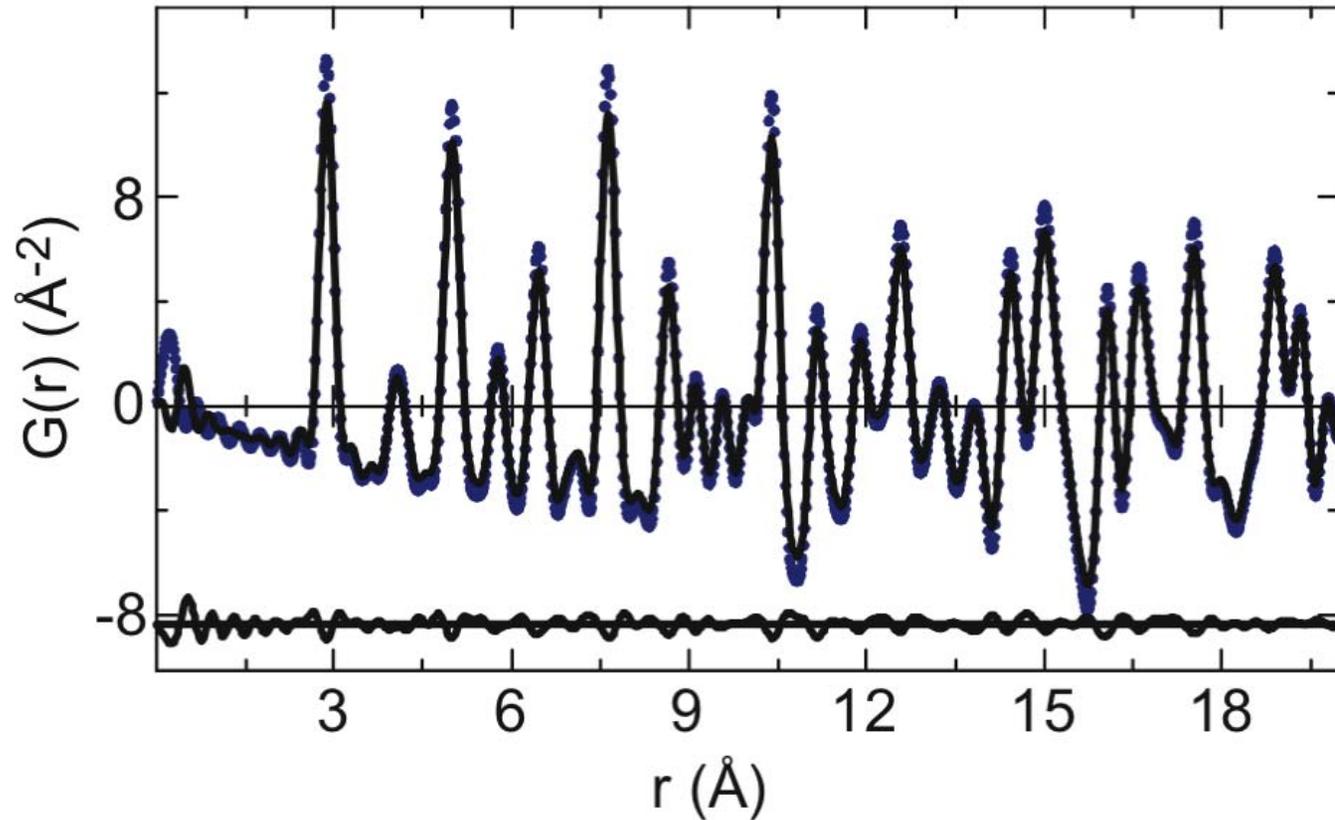


*S. D. Shastri et al., *J. Synchrotron Rad.*, **14**, 204 (2007)

PDF at High Pressures

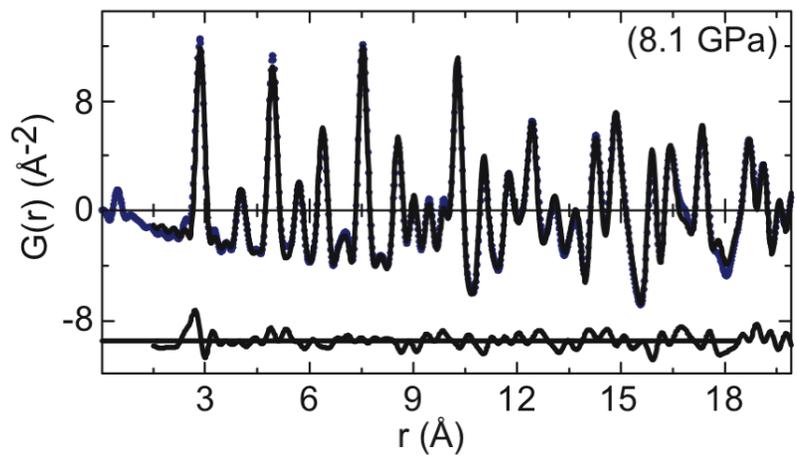
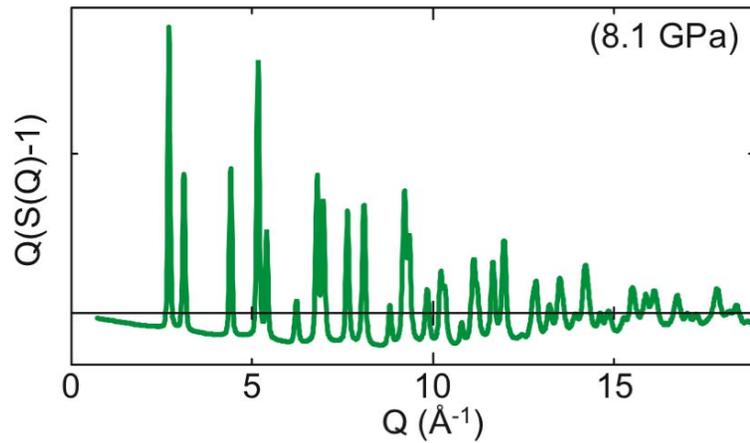
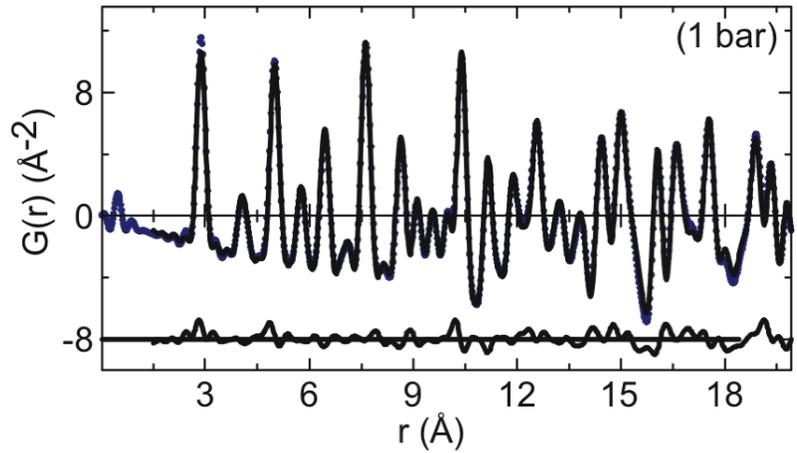
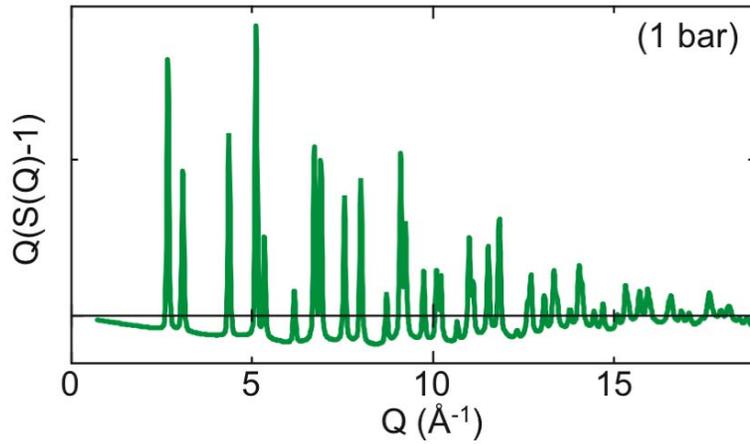


PDF of Gold in the DAC and Measured ex-situ

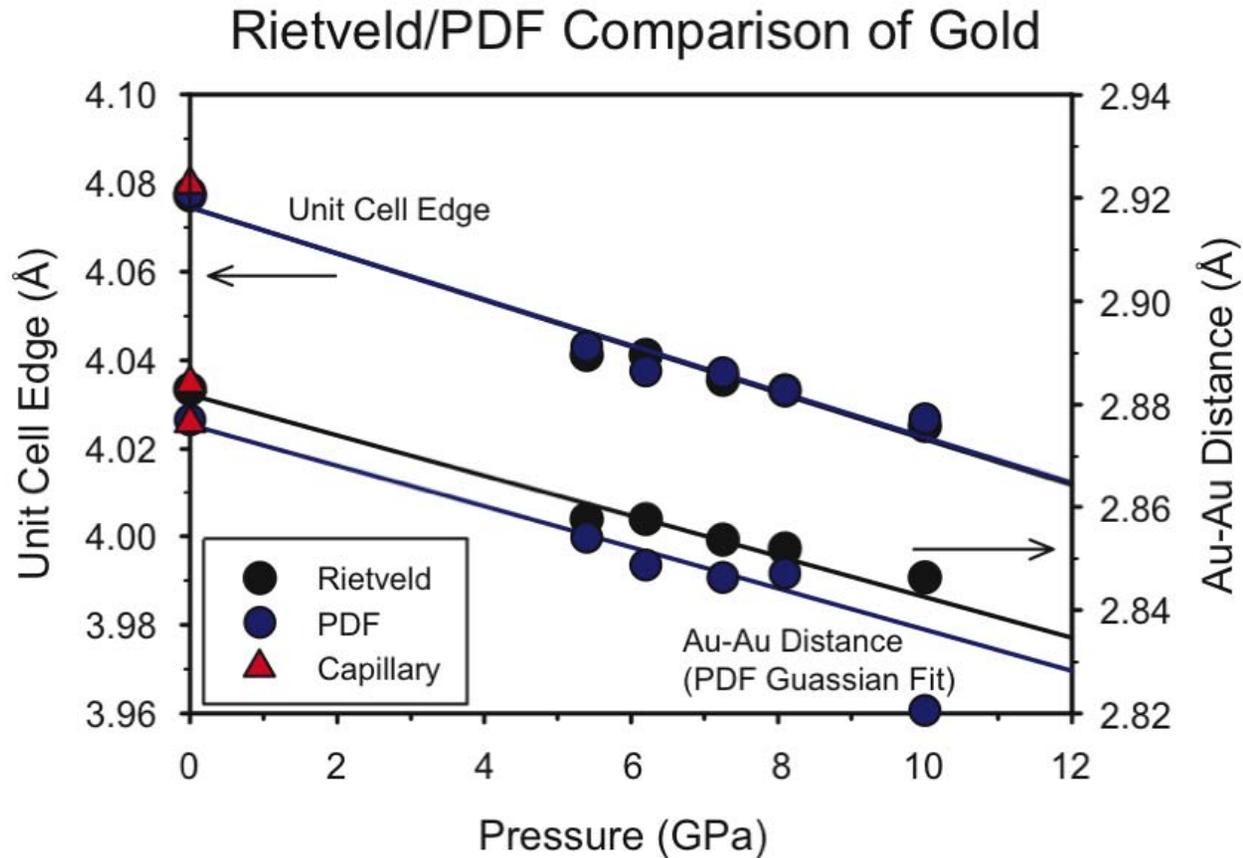


Martin, Antao, Chupas, Lee, Shastri, Parise *Applied Physics Letters* 86 (2005) 061910.

High Pressure PDF



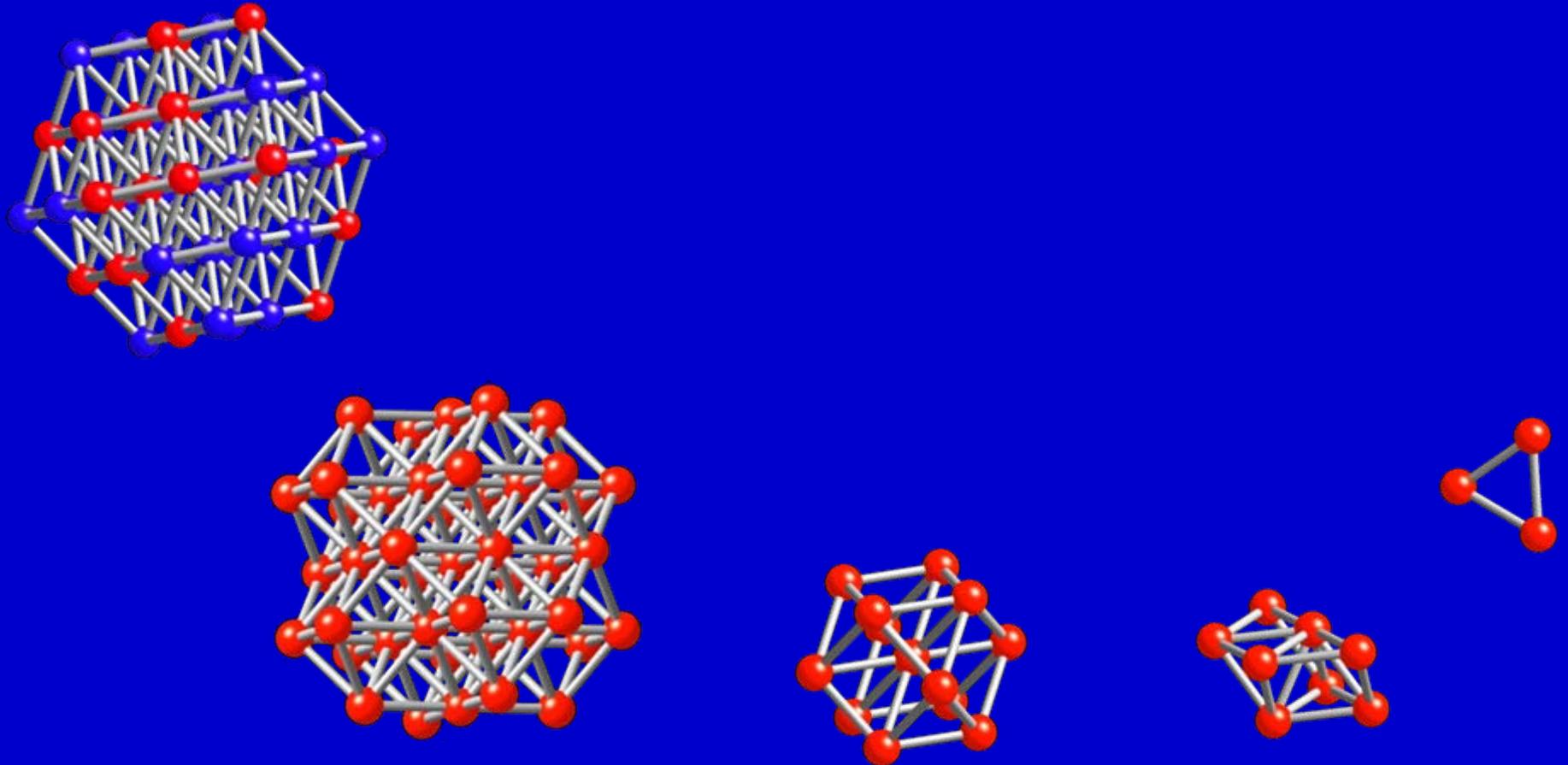
Gold at High Pressures



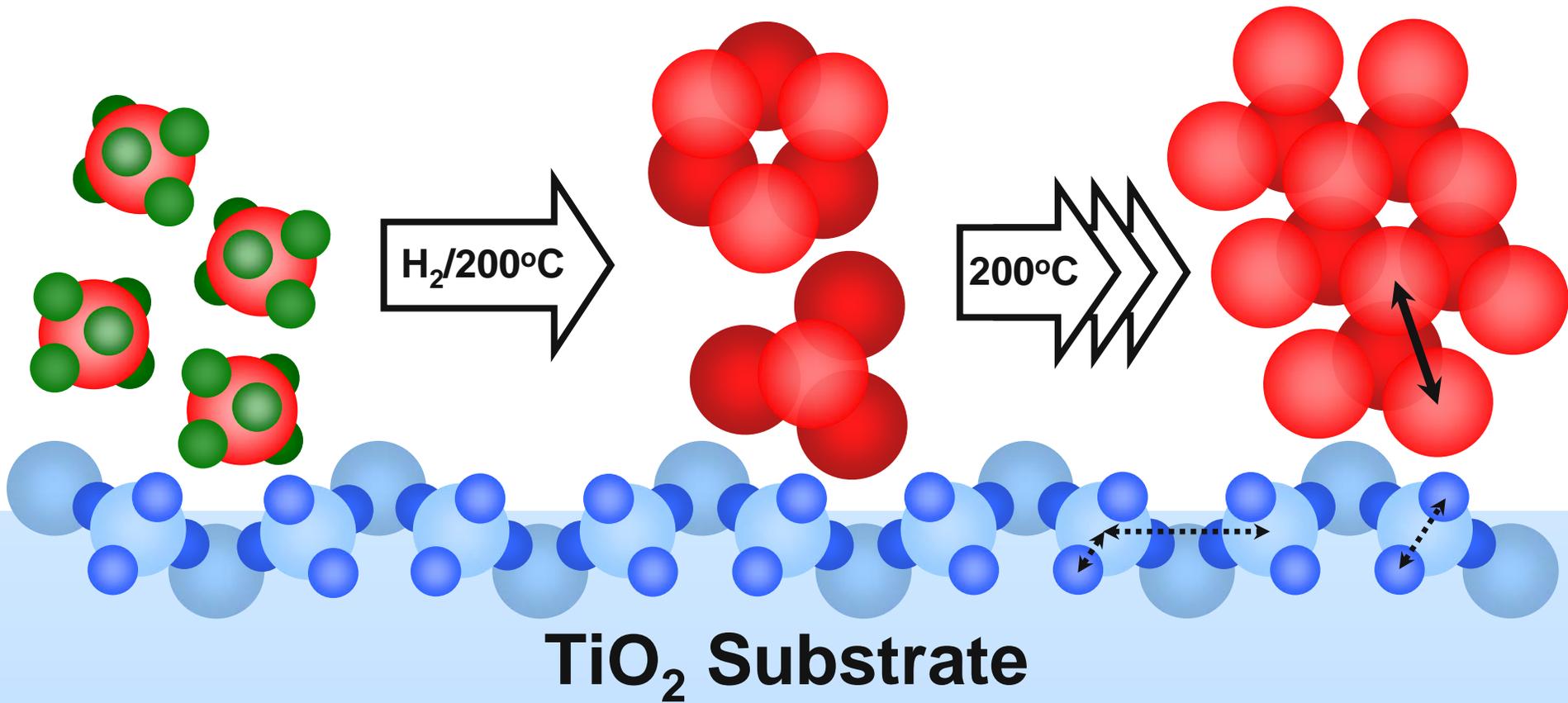
Time Resolved Studies:

Supported Metal Catalysts

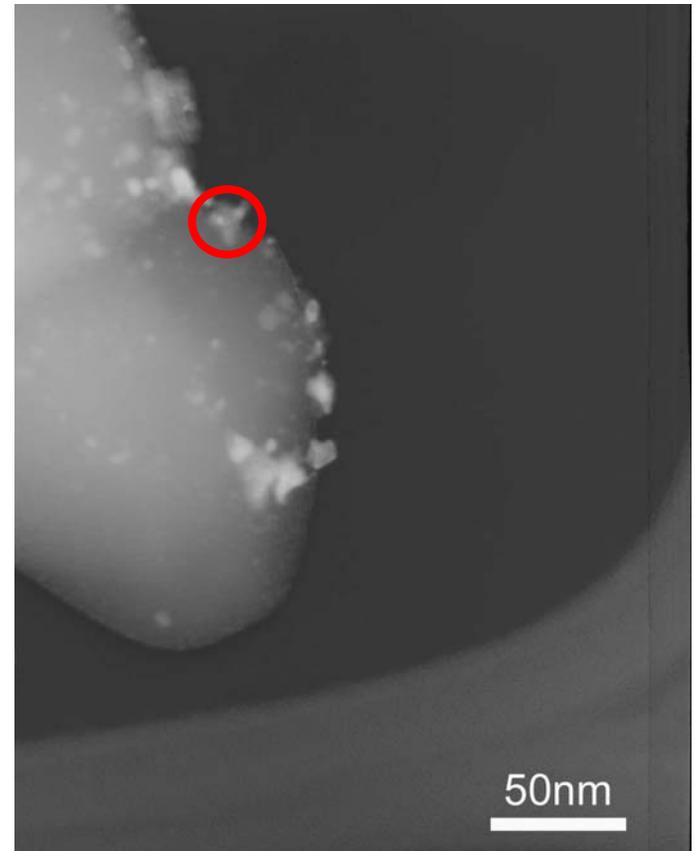
Following the kinetics formation of catalytic particles



Forming Supported Nanoparticles

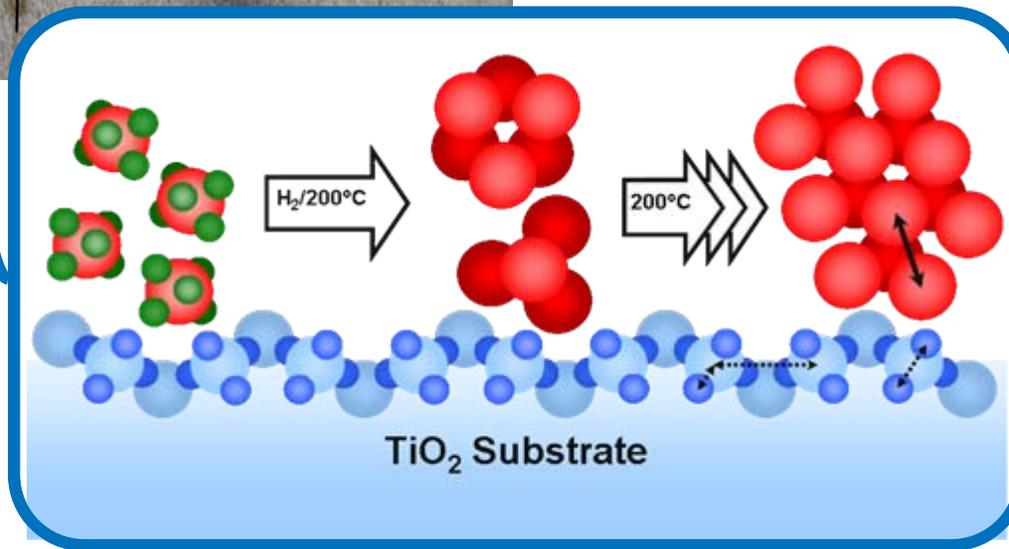
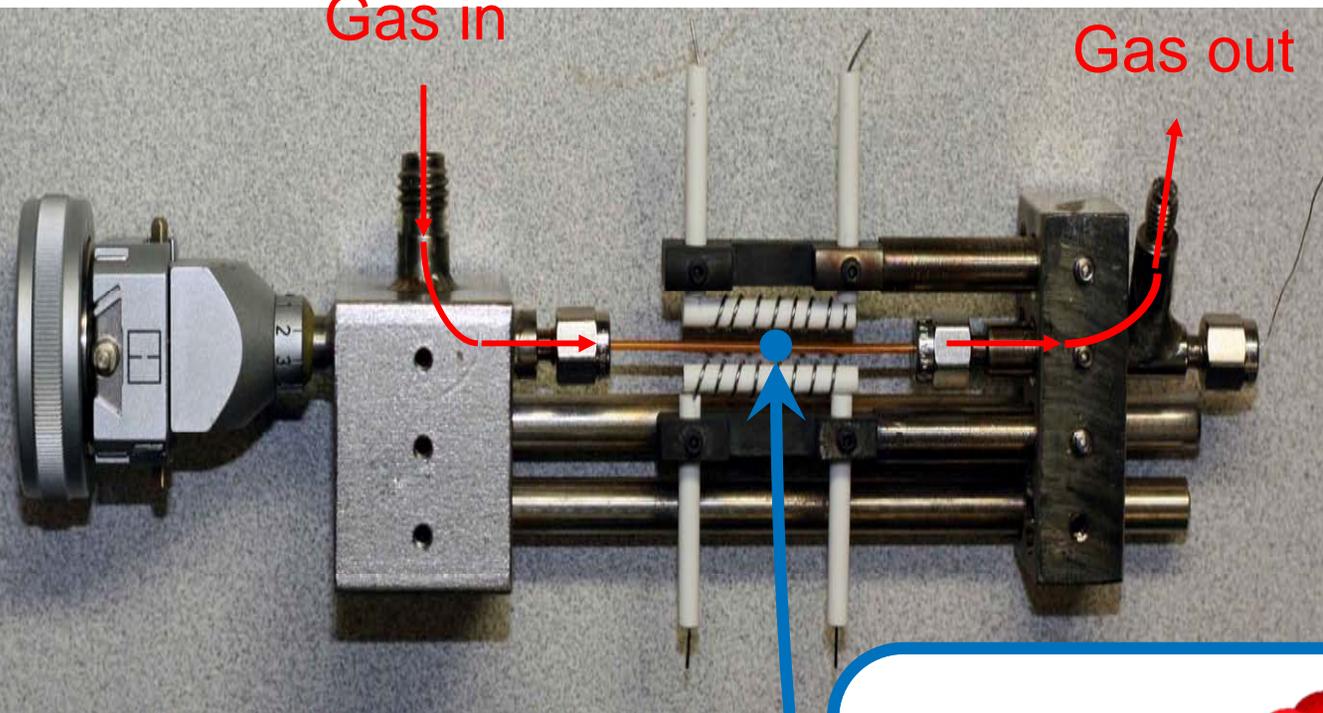


Forming Supported Nanoparticles



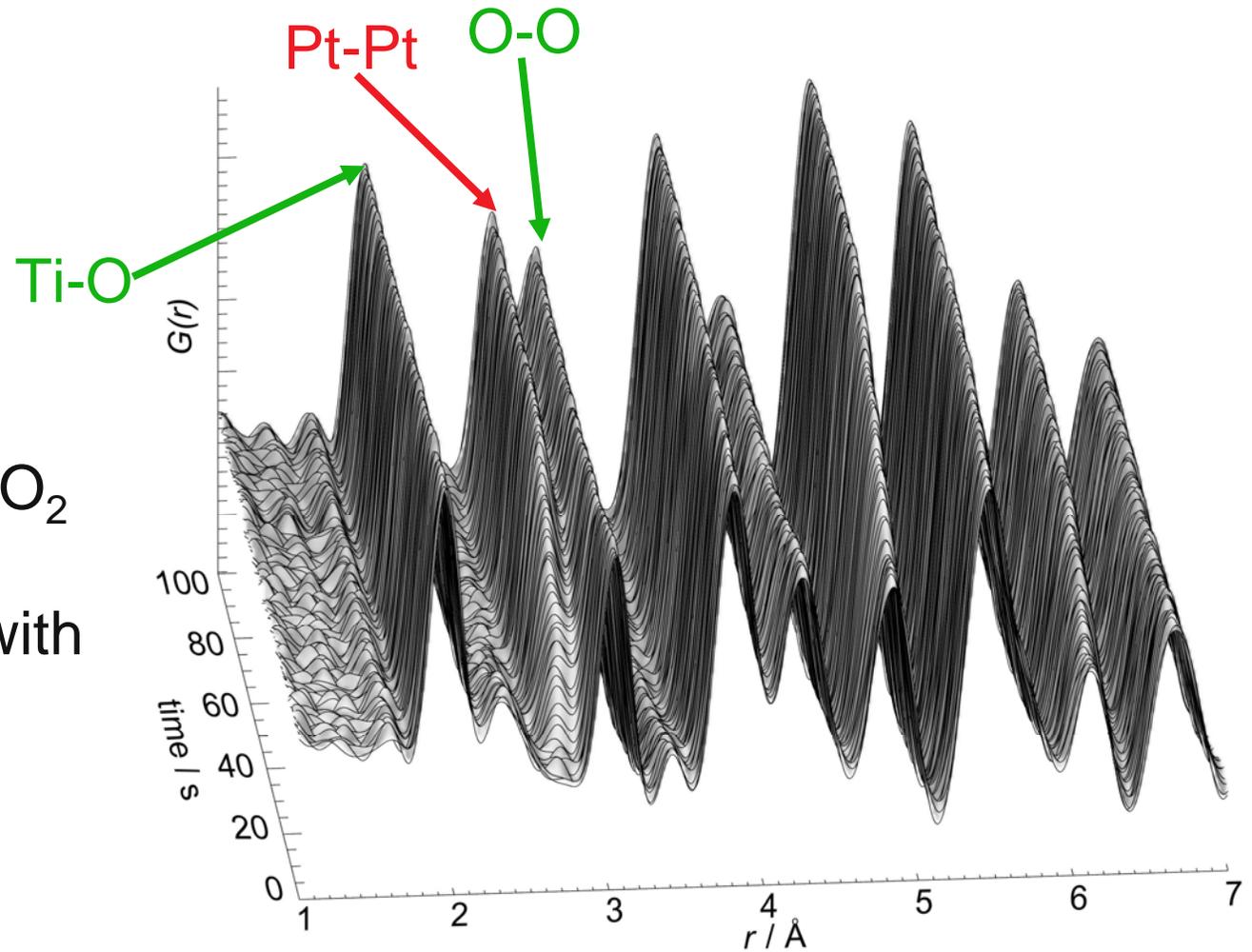
Gas in

Gas out



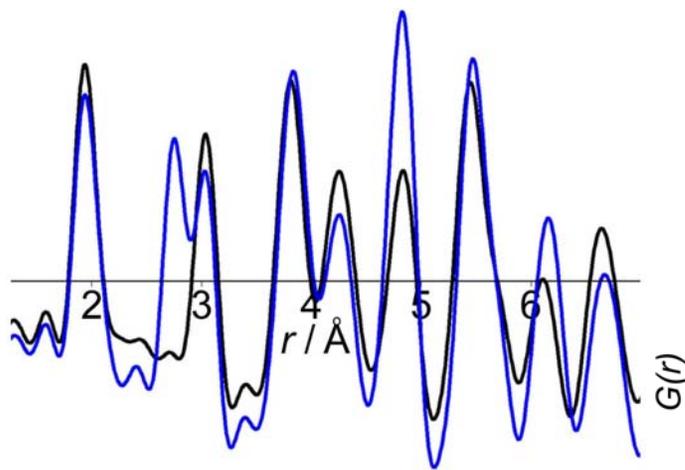
Reduction of 5% Pt⁴⁺ on TiO₂ Under H₂

- Reduction at constant temperature, 200 °C

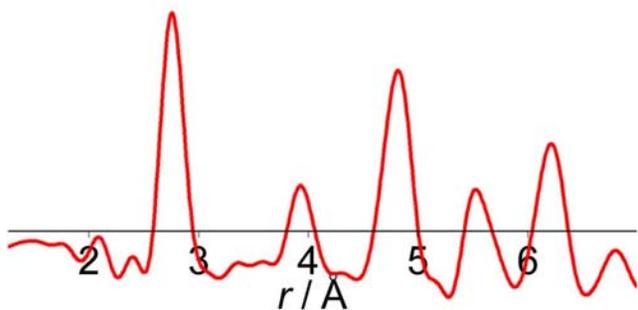


5wt % Pt on TiO₂
(via aqueous
impregnation with
H₂PtCl₆)

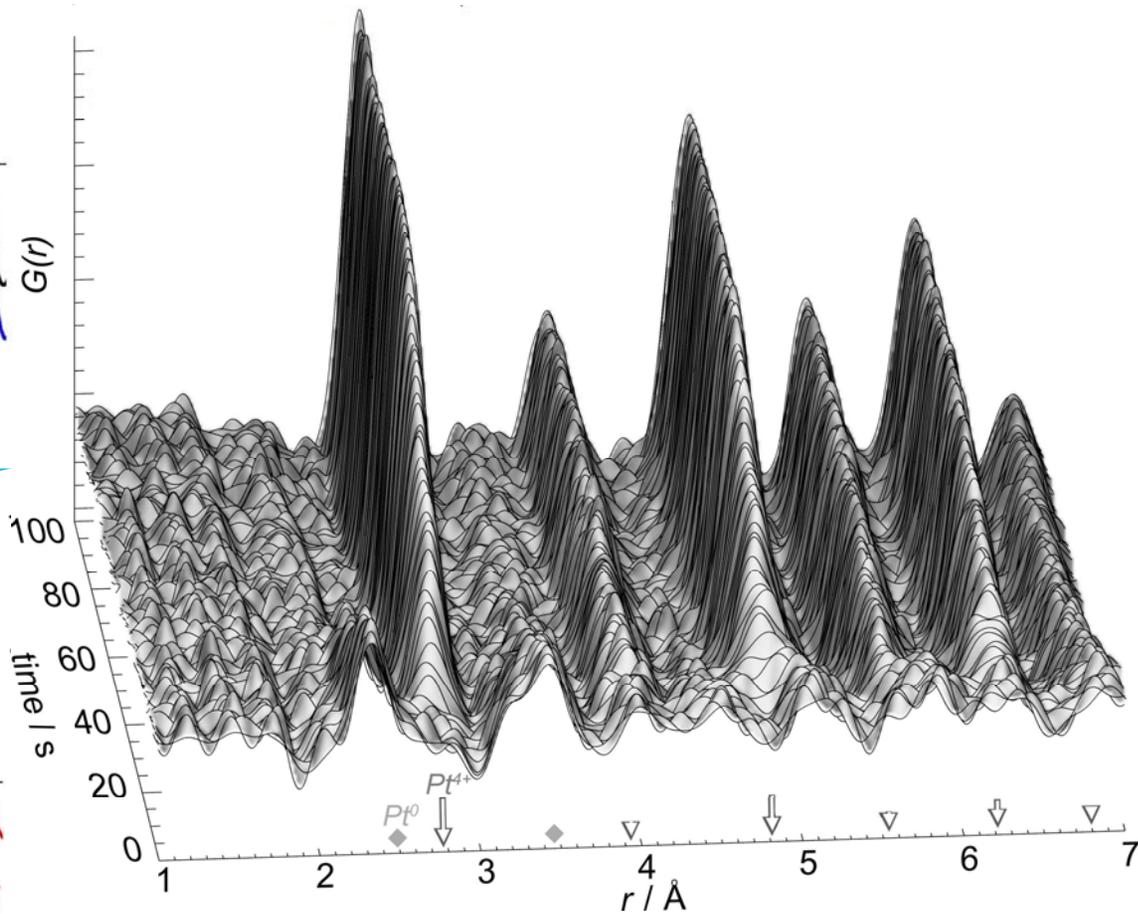
In situ reduction: Pt^{4+} on $TiO_2 \rightarrow Pt^0$



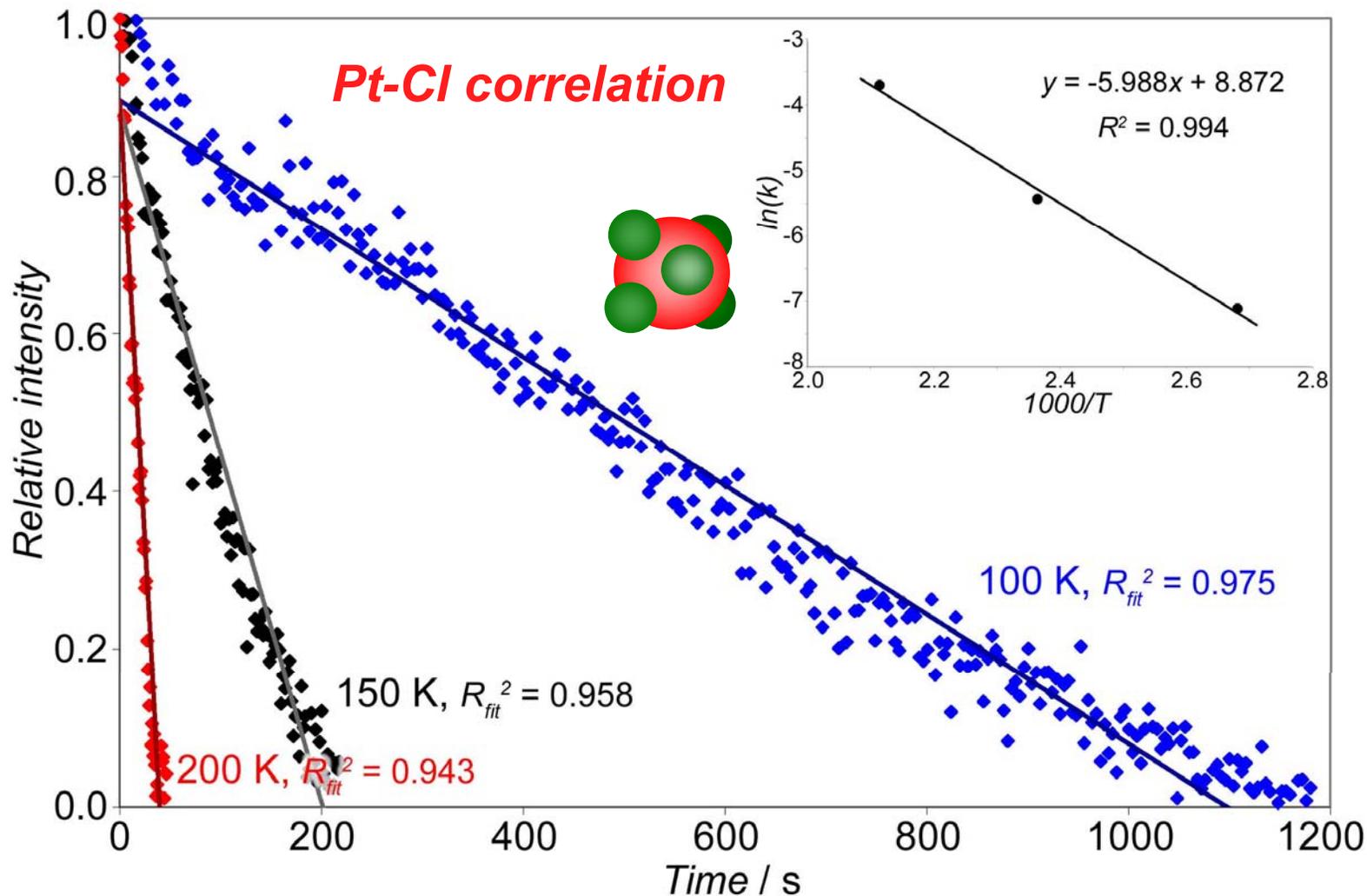
$$G(r)_{Pt/TiO_2} - G(r)_{TiO_2}$$



Differential PDF



Tracking the Kinetics of Particle Formation



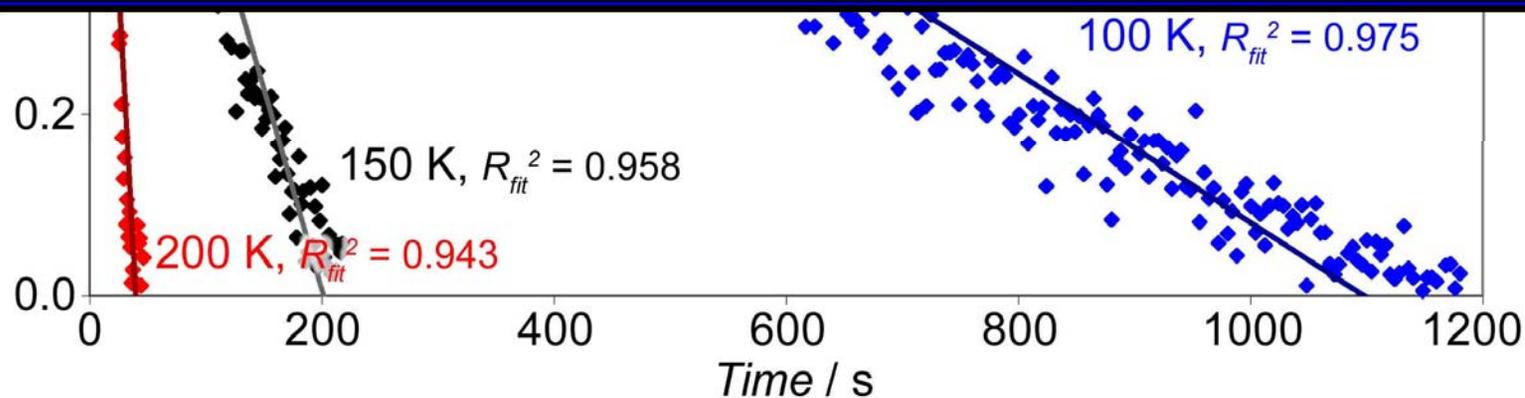
Tracking the Kinetics of Particle Formation



zero-order reaction

$$r = k$$

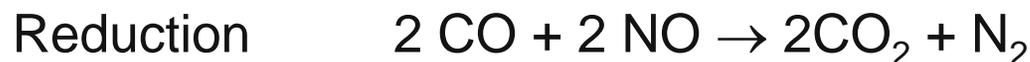
The rate is independent of concentration for a zero-order reaction.



High Temperature Measurements

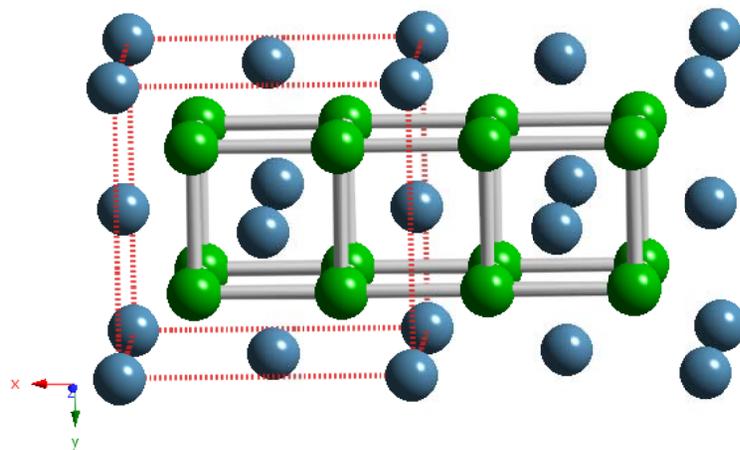
Ceria as a Support/Catalyst

Ceria is a major component of Three Way Catalysts: Which Simultaneously treat the reducing pollutants CO and C_xH_y, and the oxidizing pollutant NO_x



Ceria acts as an oxygen reservoir to stabilize the air/fuel ratio

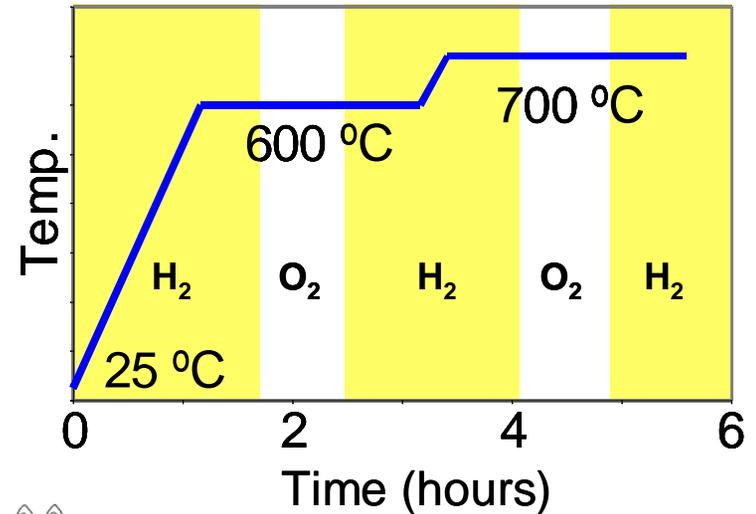
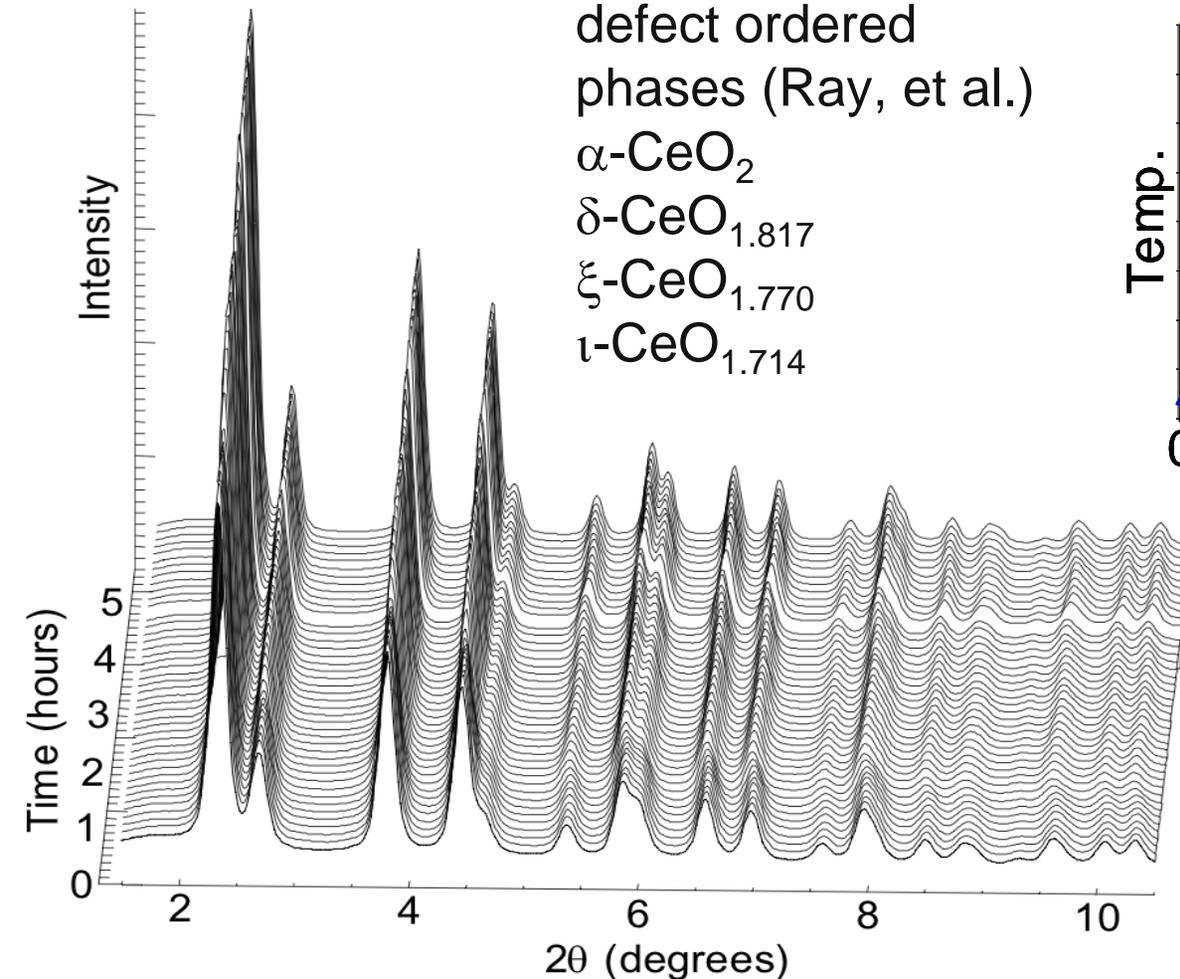
Fluorite structure with variable composition



In-situ Reduction of Ceria

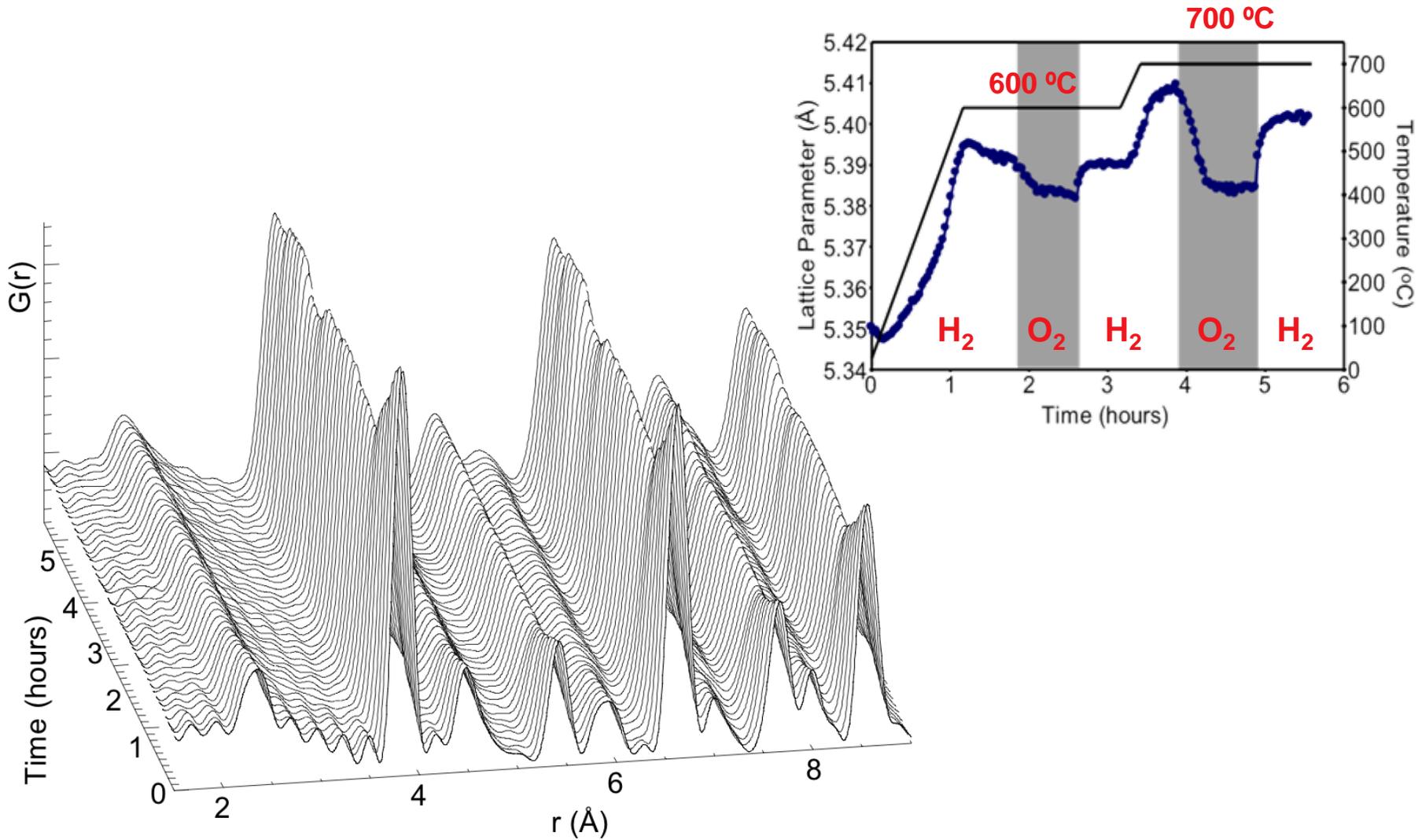
Previously identified
defect ordered
phases (Ray, et al.)

α -CeO₂
 δ -CeO_{1.817}
 ξ -CeO_{1.770}
 ι -CeO_{1.714}

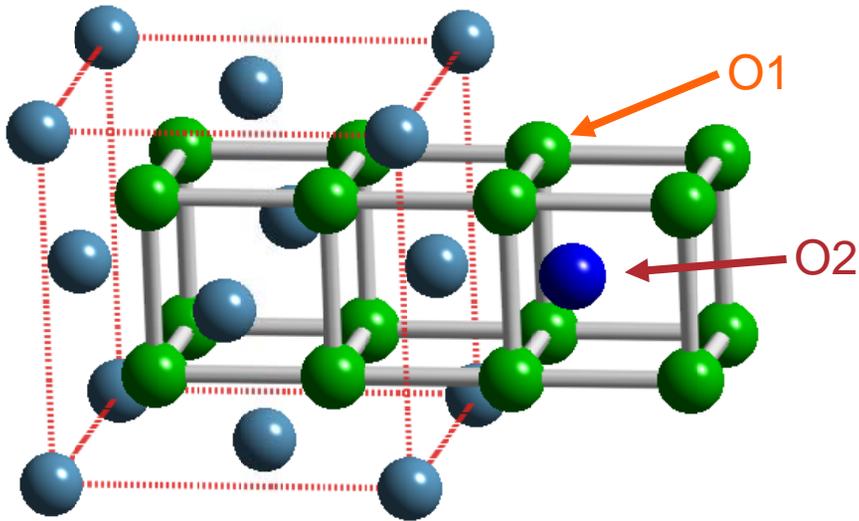


S.P. Ray, A.S. Nowick, D.E. Cox. *J. Solid State Chem.*, 15, 344-351, (1975)

Studying Local Structure During Chemical Reactions



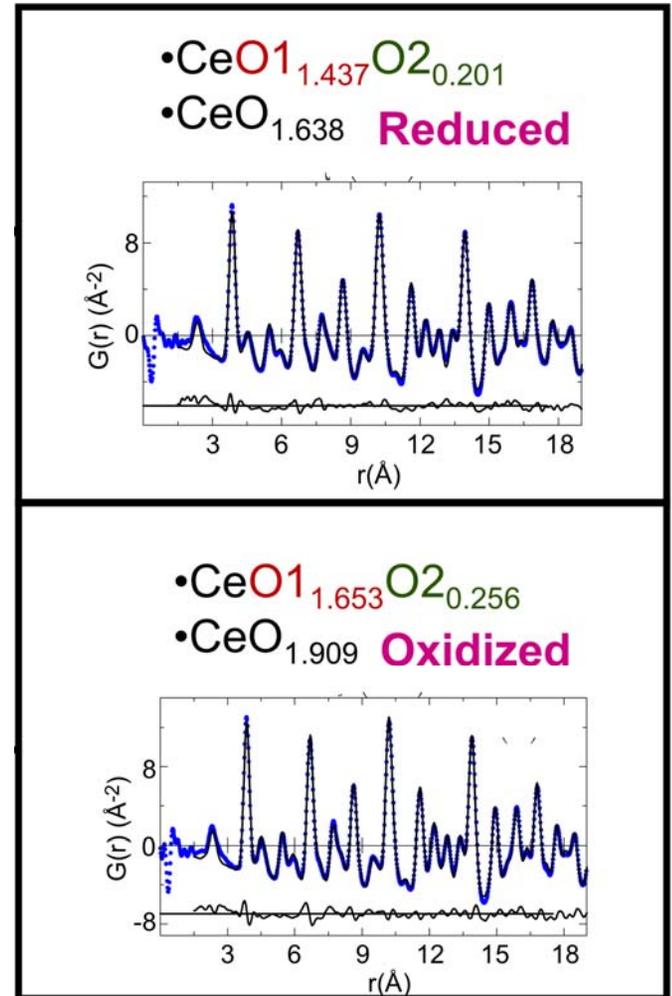
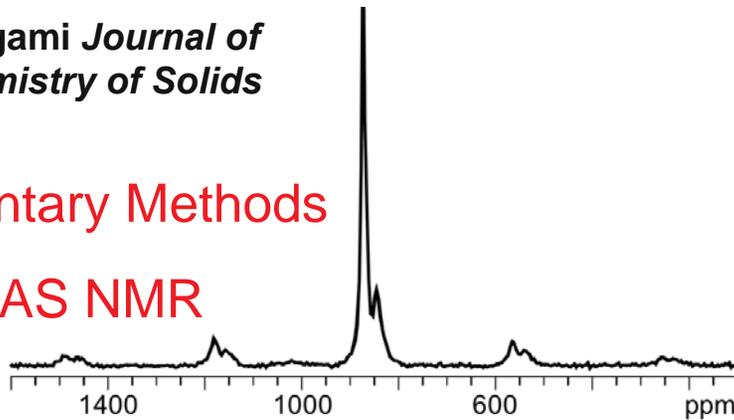
Frenkel Defects in nano-CeO₂



Mamontov and Egami *Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids* 61 (2000) 1345.

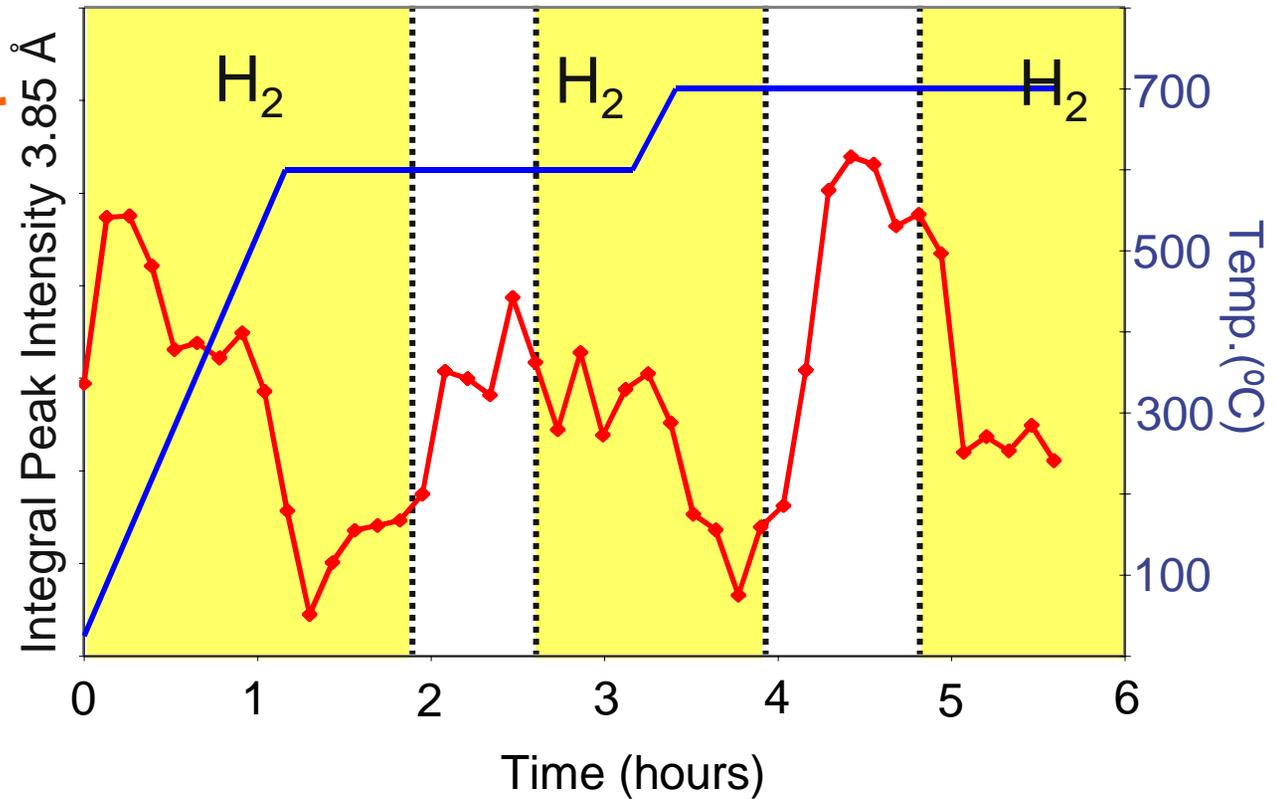
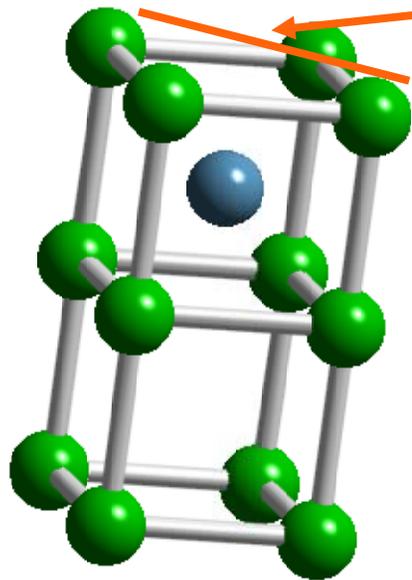
Complementary Methods

¹⁷O MAS NMR



Nano-CeO₂: Changing Oxygen Content

Oxygen is removed from the O1 site in nano-Ceria on Reduction



What are the opportunities...

(1) Simultaneous measurements

-combine PDF, SAXS, (maybe even EXAFS ???)

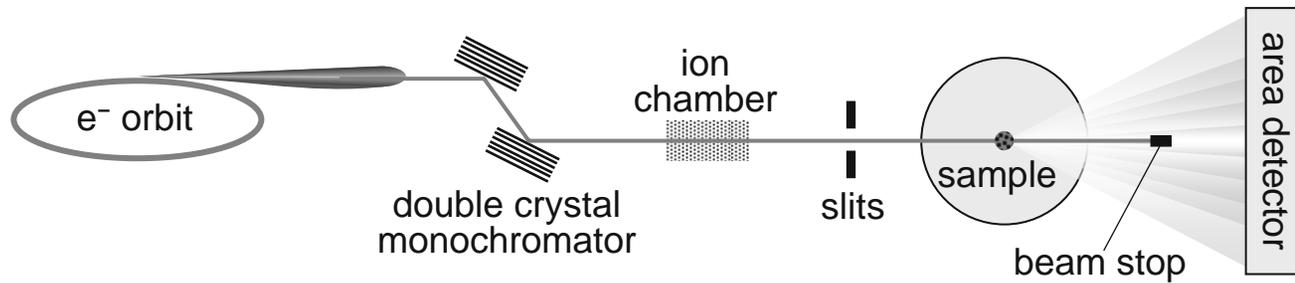
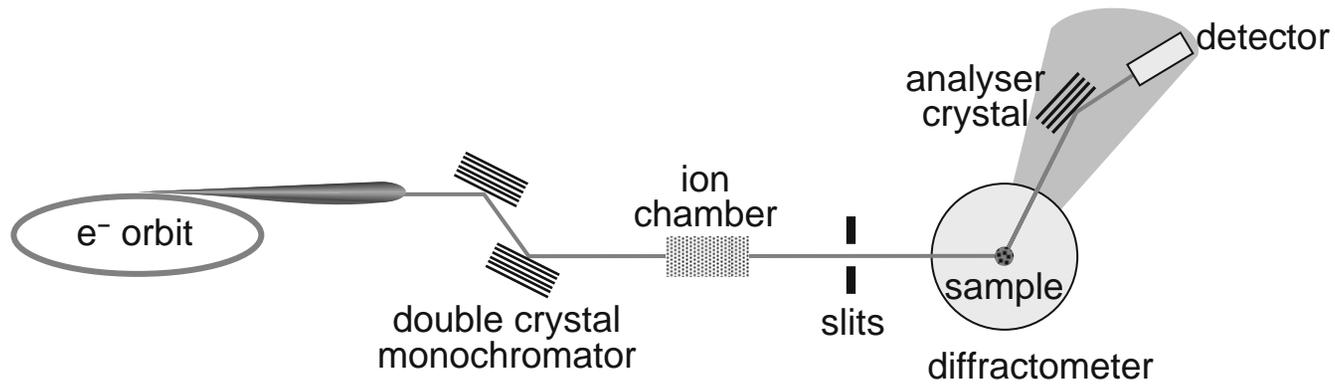
(2) Chemically Resolved Measurements

-resonant scattering

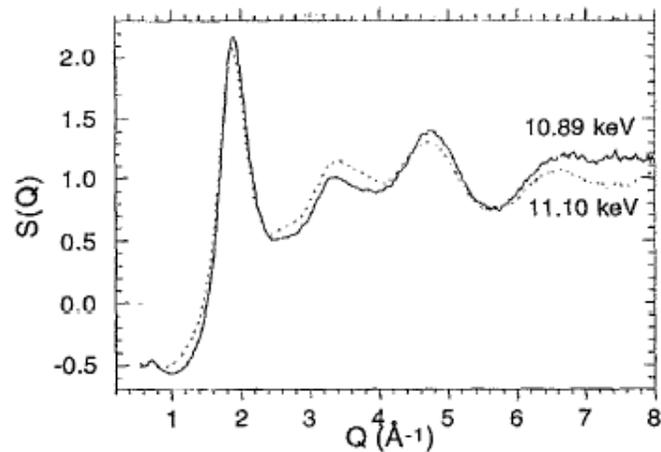
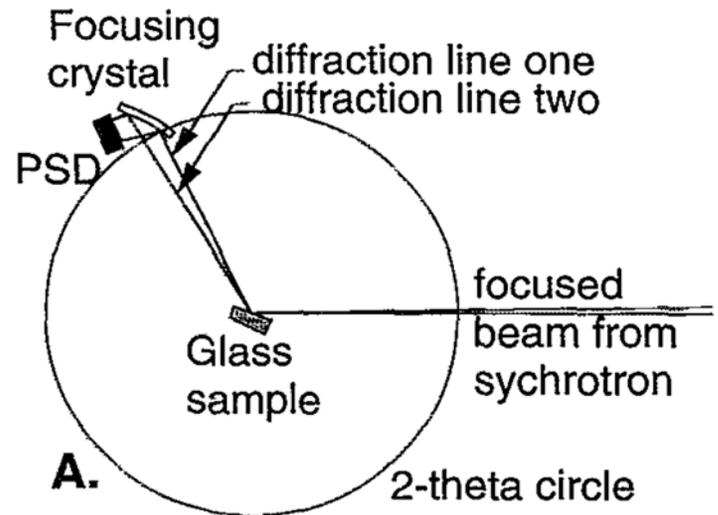
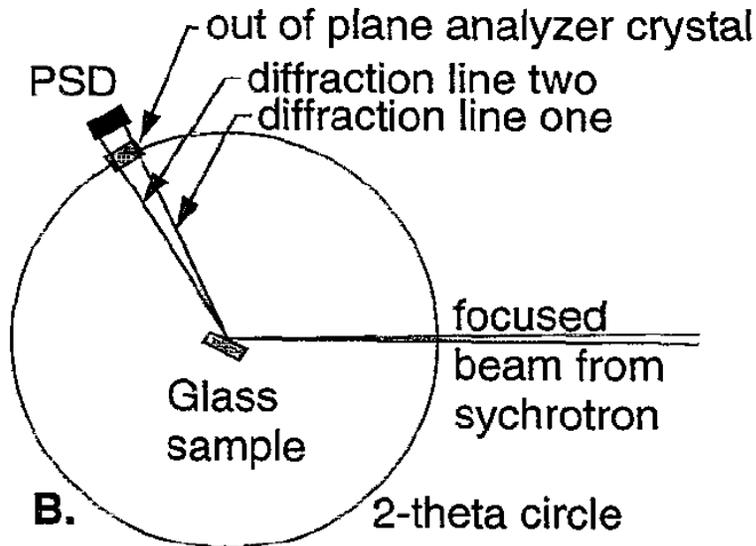
(3) Energy Resolved Measurements

-Discriminating Compton Scattering

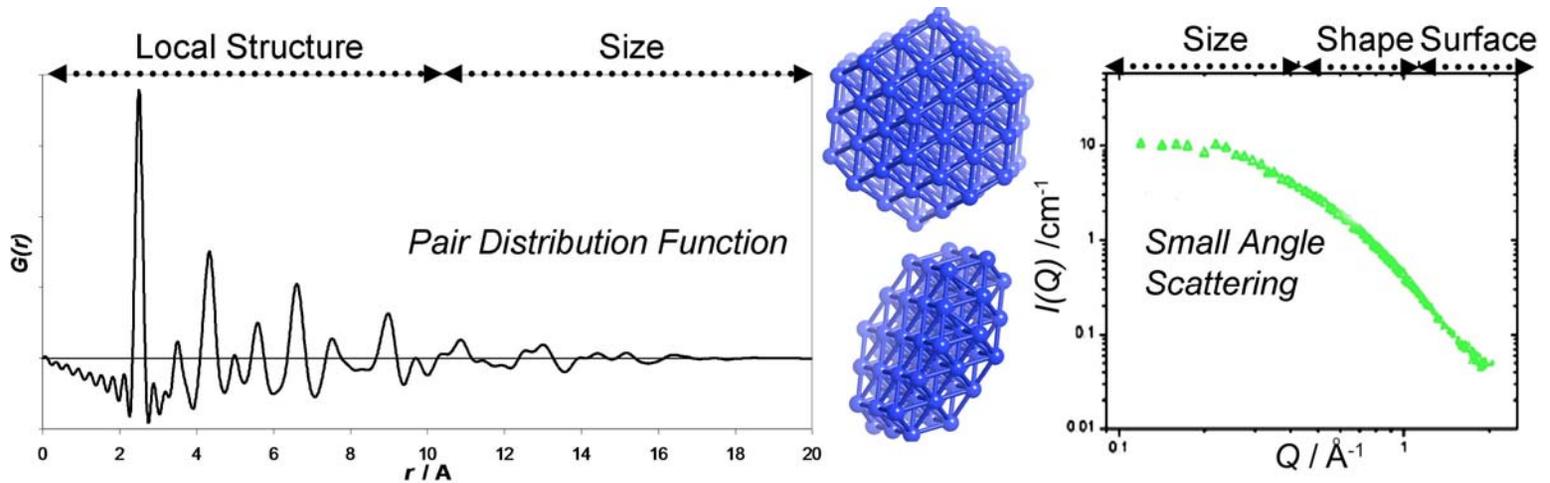
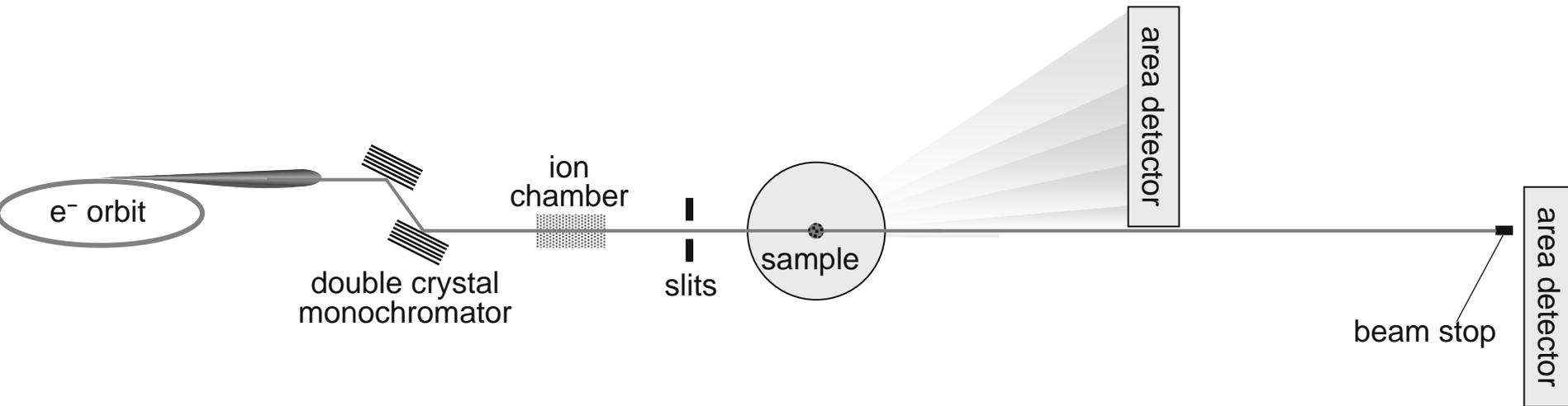
Common Instrumentation Configurations



Rapid Energy Resolved Measurements?

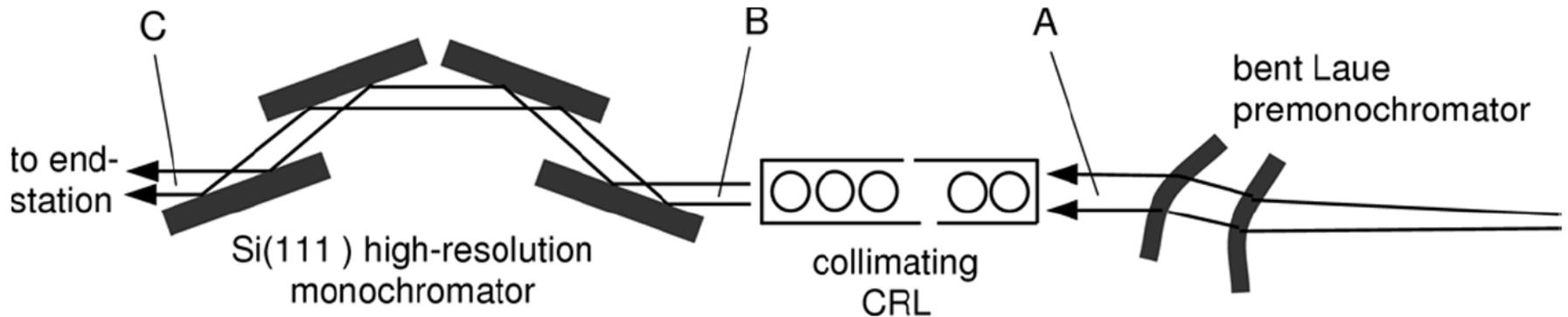


Combined PDF and SAXS measurements



High Energy Resolution Optics for High-Energy X-rays: Potential for Anomalous PDF Measurements

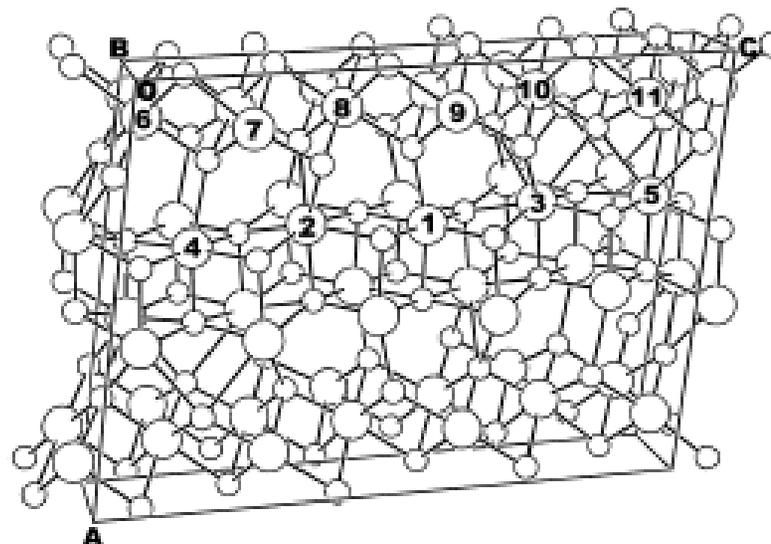
S. D. Shastri, *J. Synchrotron Rad.*, **11**, 150 (2004)



Example of High-Energy Resonant Scattering

- Distribution of Pb and Bi in $\text{Pb}_5\text{Bi}_6\text{Se}_{14}$
- Bi and Pb distributed over 11 crystallographically unique sites

Zhang, Wilkinson, Lee, Shastri, Shu, Chung, Kanatzidis, *J. Applied Crystall.*, **38**, 433 (2005)



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