



Advancing Research with Combined Synchrotron Techniques

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Outline

Introduction

- Overview of synchrotron X-ray characterization techniques
- Importance of combined techniques

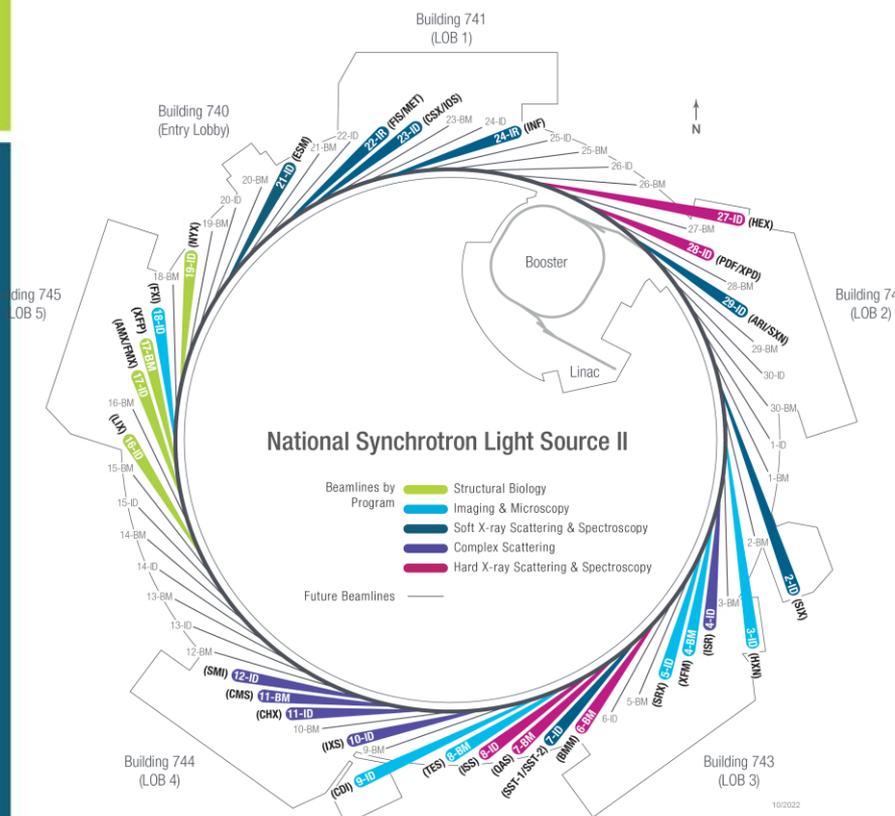
Combining Techniques

- XAS + XRD: Comprehensive structural analysis
- XAS + DRIFTS: Catalyst insights

Challenges & Future

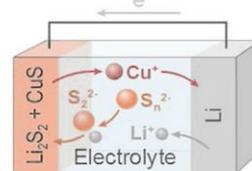
- Technical limitations & upcoming advancements

Introduction

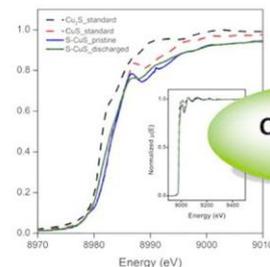


- Comprehensive Analysis
- Real-Time Monitoring
- Maximize data yield from valuable beamtime
- Reveal unexpected properties or phenomena
- Bridge gaps between research fields.

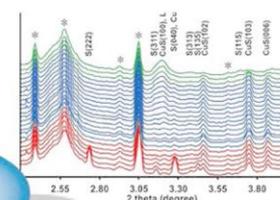
Multifunctional Additives for Next Generation Battery



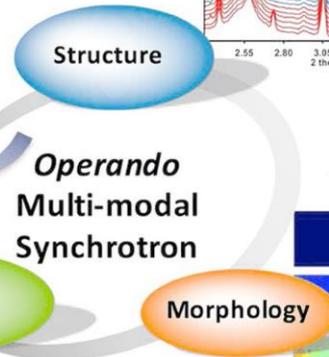
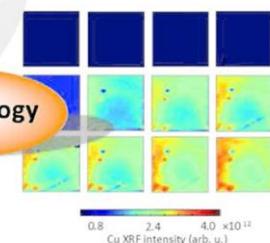
X-ray Spectroscopy



X-ray Diffraction

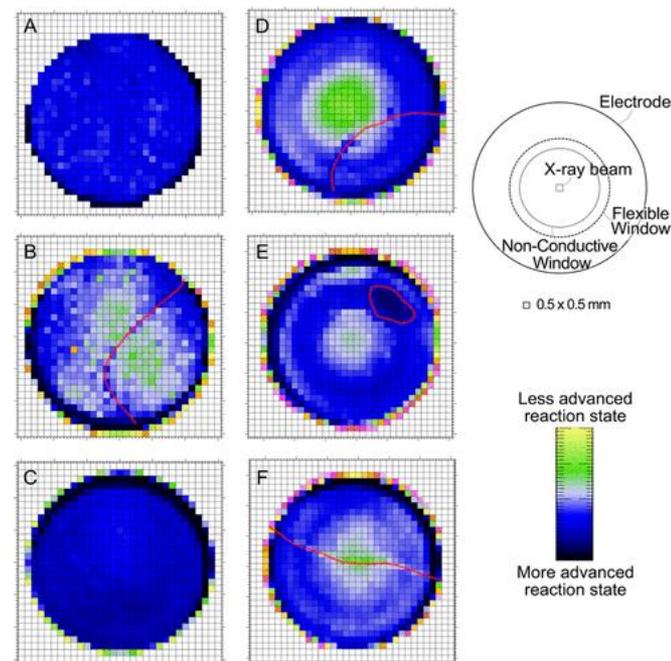
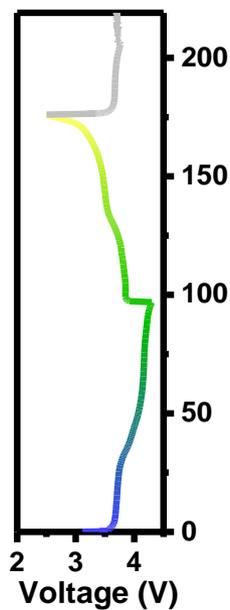
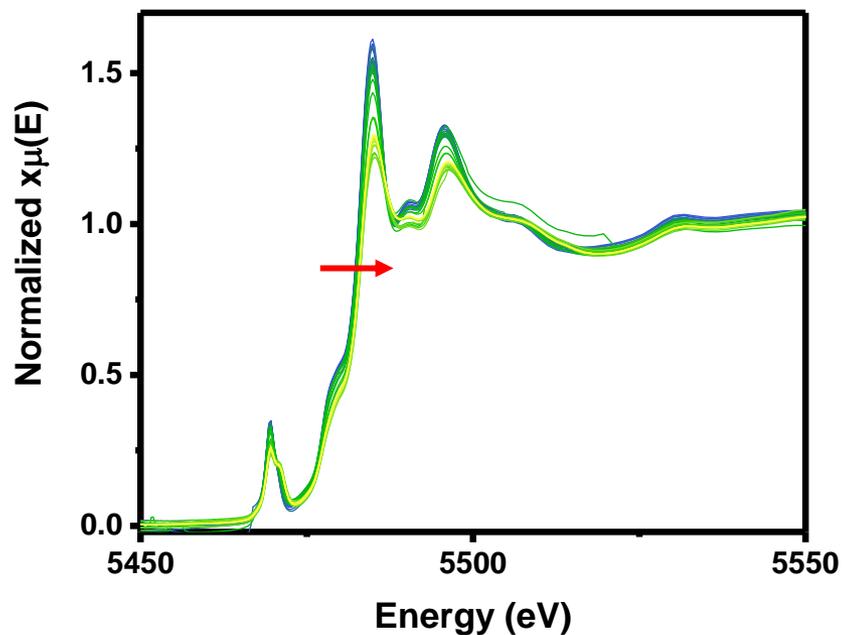


X-ray Microscopy



Introduction

Na-ion battery, slow reaction??



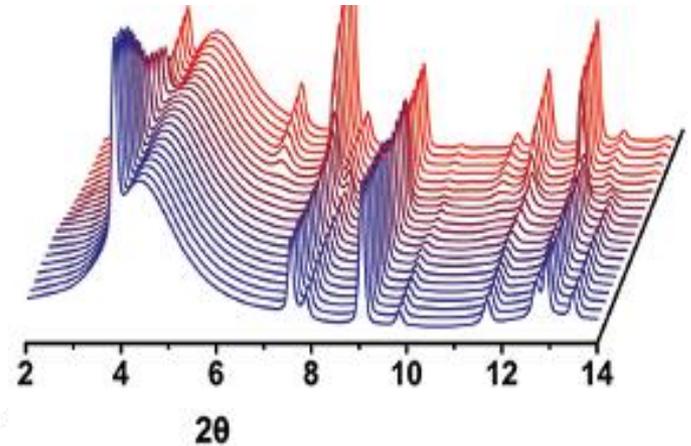
No Cross-Validation!

J. Phys. Chem. Lett. 2015, 6, 11, 2081–2085
Sci. Rep. 7, 12976 (2017)

Combined XAS & XRD

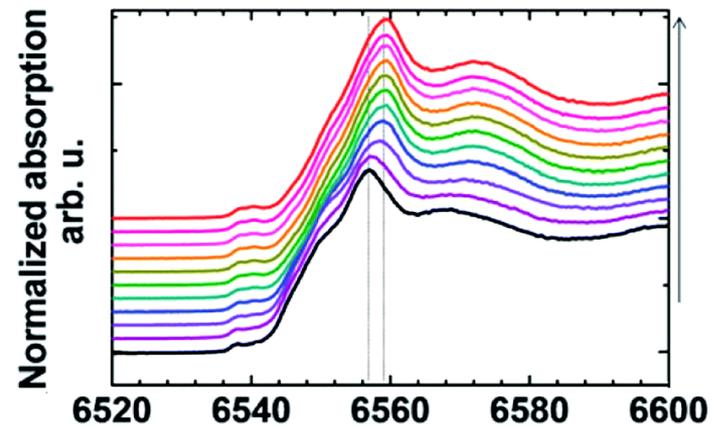
X-ray diffraction (long-range order):

- Phase identification of crystalline materials
- Crystal structure.
- Particle size, strain, and other microstructural properties.



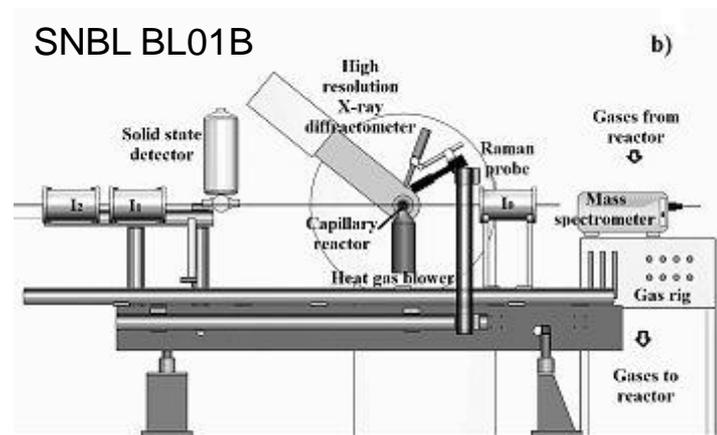
X-ray absorption spectroscopy (short-range order):

- Electronic structure and oxidation state of specific elements
- Local coordination geometry and bond lengths.

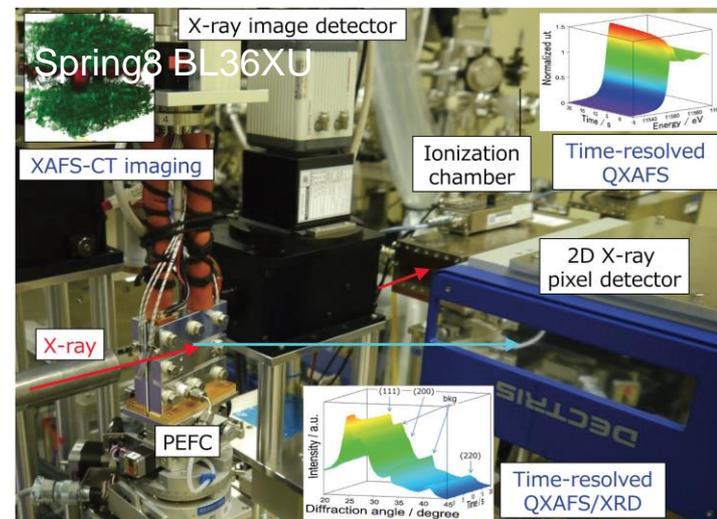
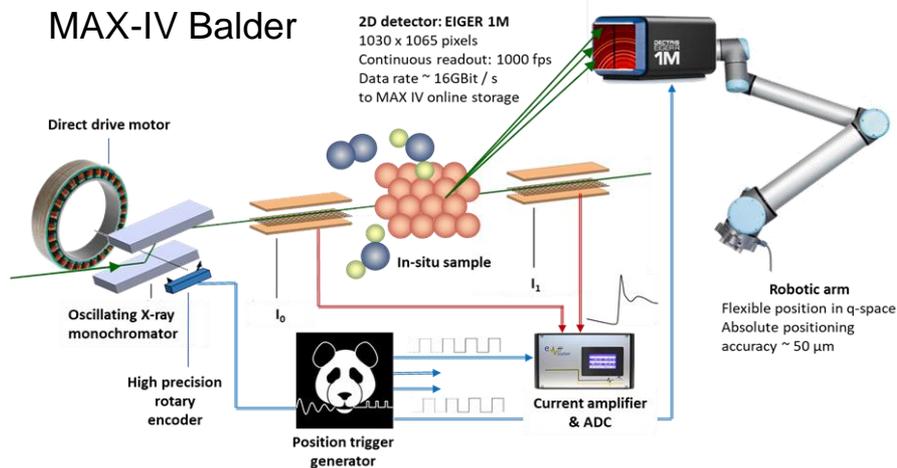


Combined XAS & XRD

NSLS II 7-BM



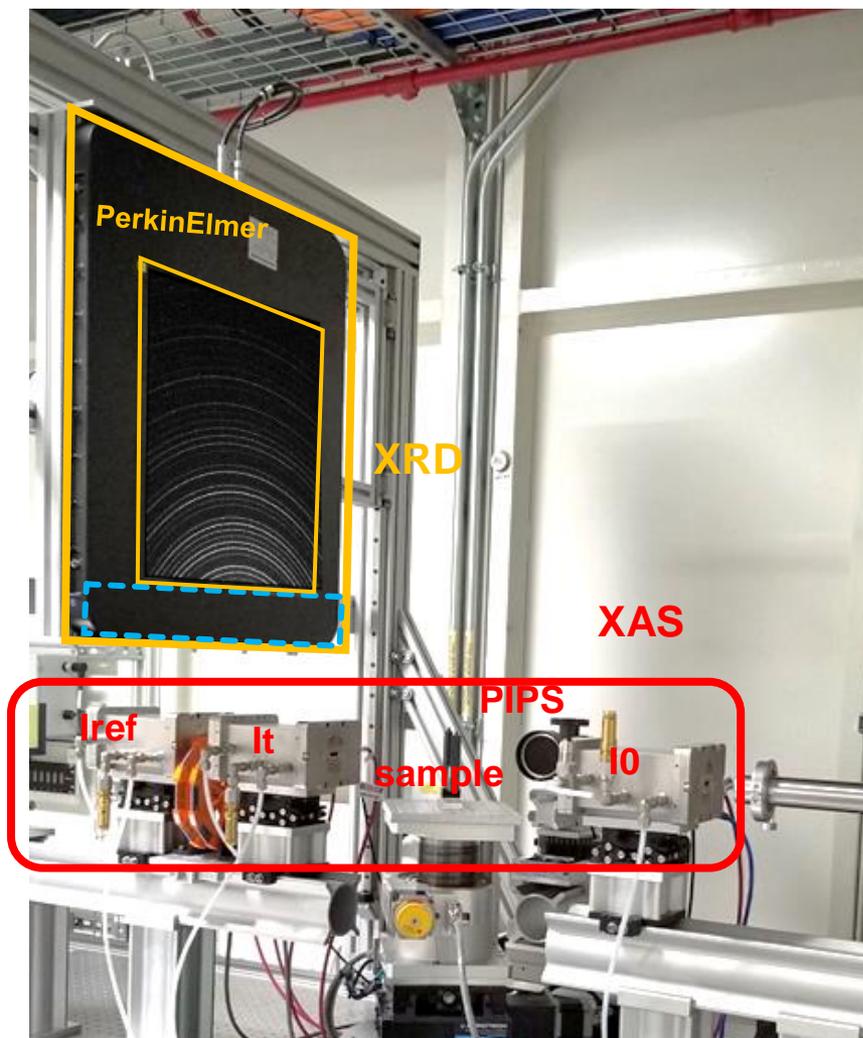
MAX-IV Balder



J. Appl. Cryst. (2014). 47, 449–457.
J. Phys. Chem. C 2017, 121, 18202–18213.

Chem. Rec. 2019, 19, 1444–1456.
ACS Sustainable Chem. Eng. 2017, 5, 3631–3636.

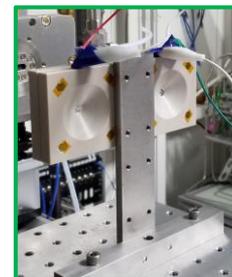
Combined XAS & XRD



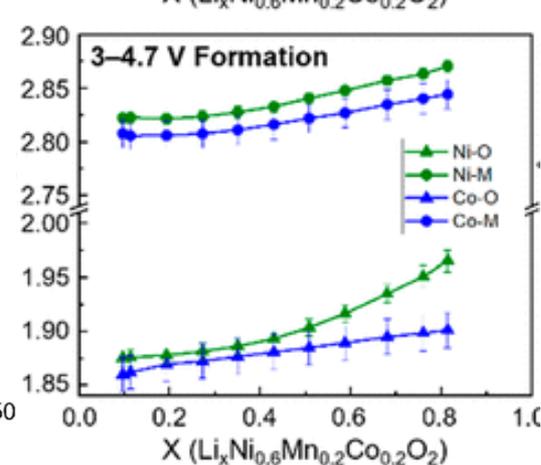
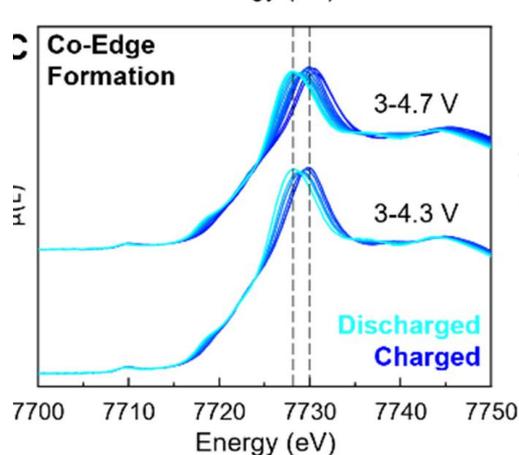
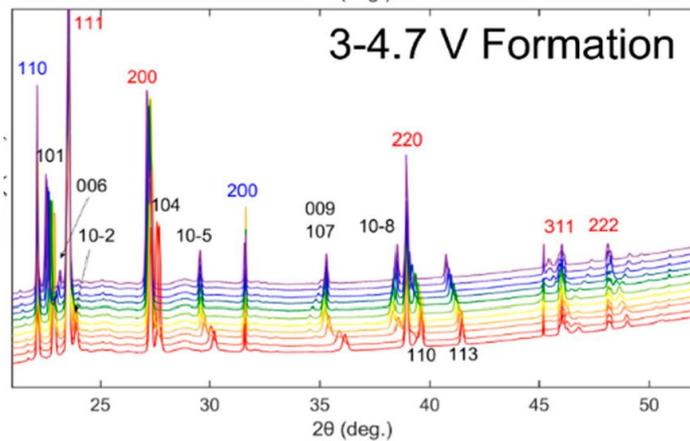
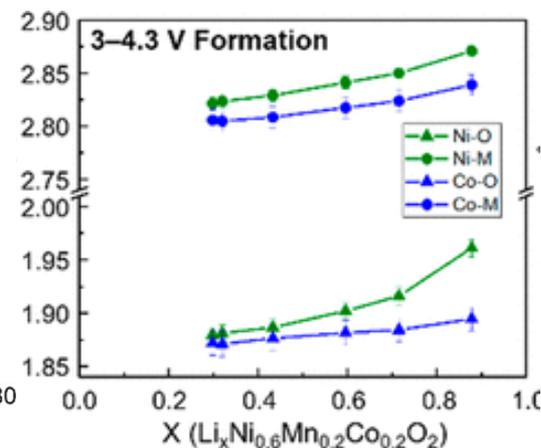
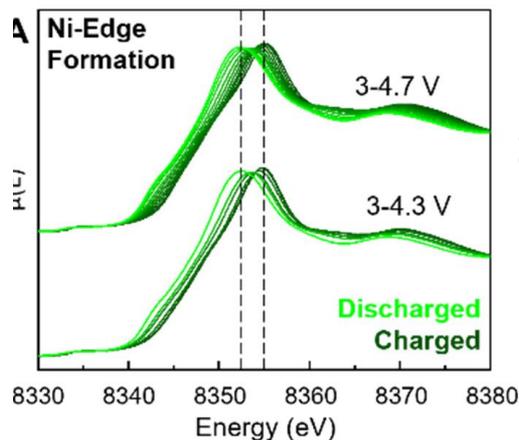
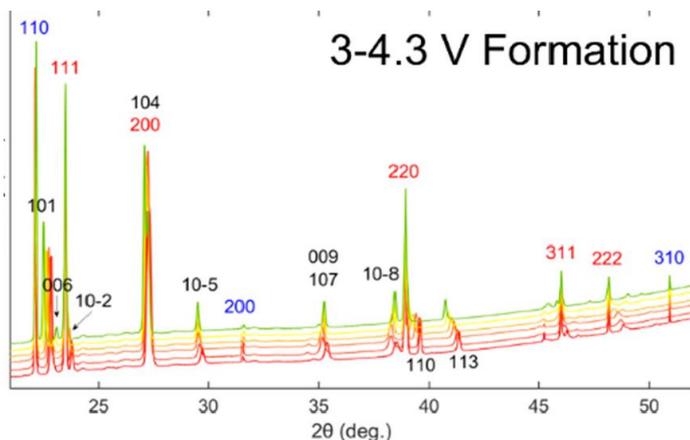
Combined XAS & XRD

- Case study 1: Battery

C/5 rate
 XAS: Mn, Co, Ni K-edge
 XRD: $\lambda = 0.9547 \text{ \AA}$



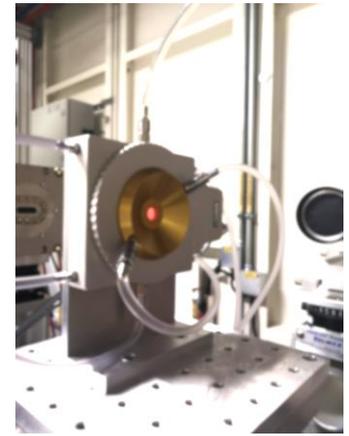
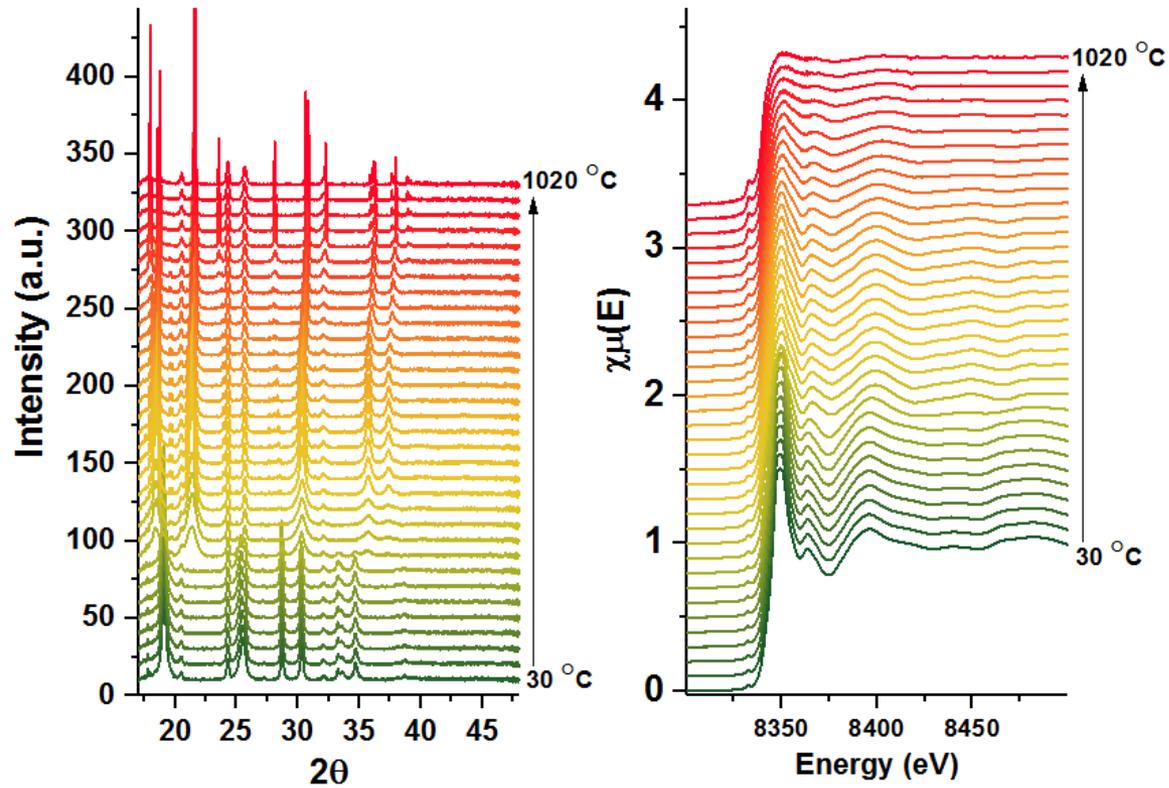
David Bock, BNL



ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2021, 13, 43, 50920–50935.

Combined XAS & XRD

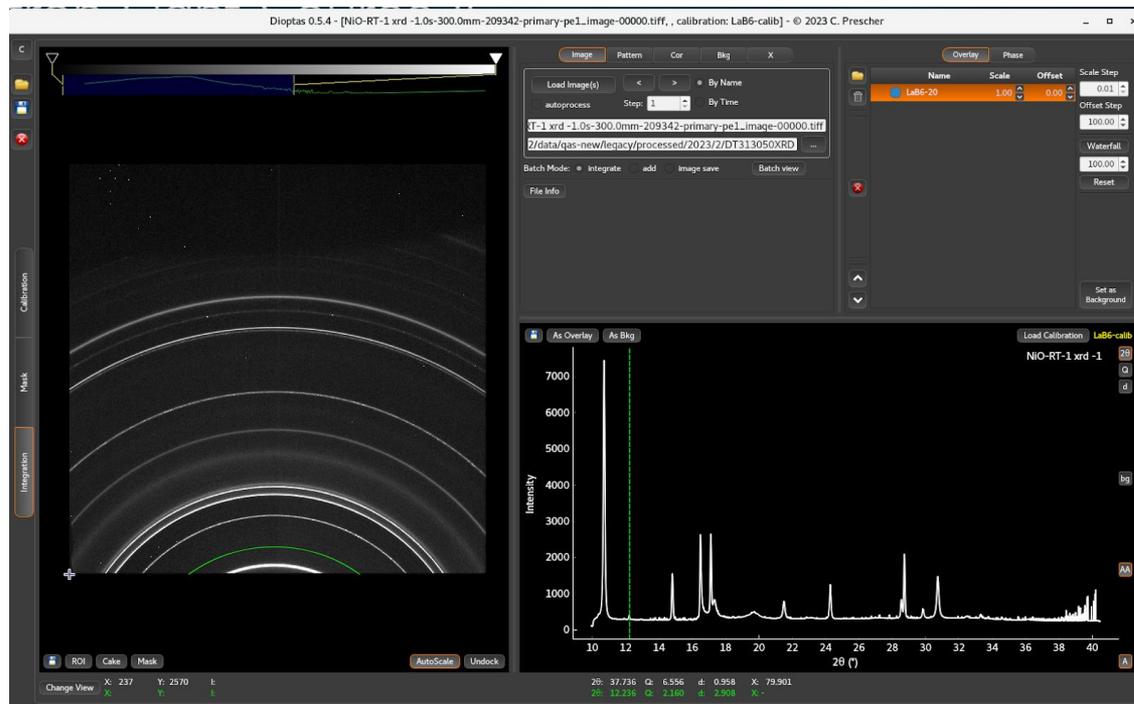
- Case study 2: Linkam stage heating



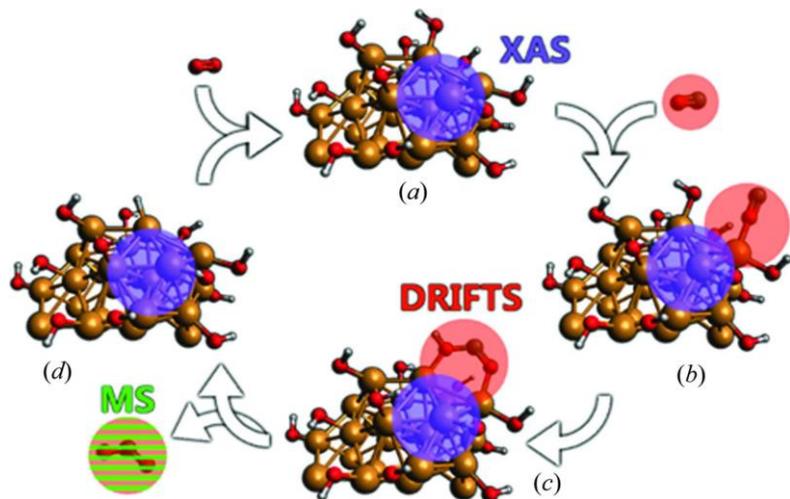
Unpublished data by S. Liu

Combined XAS & XRD

- Also works with Nashner-Adler cell



Combined XAS & DRIFTS



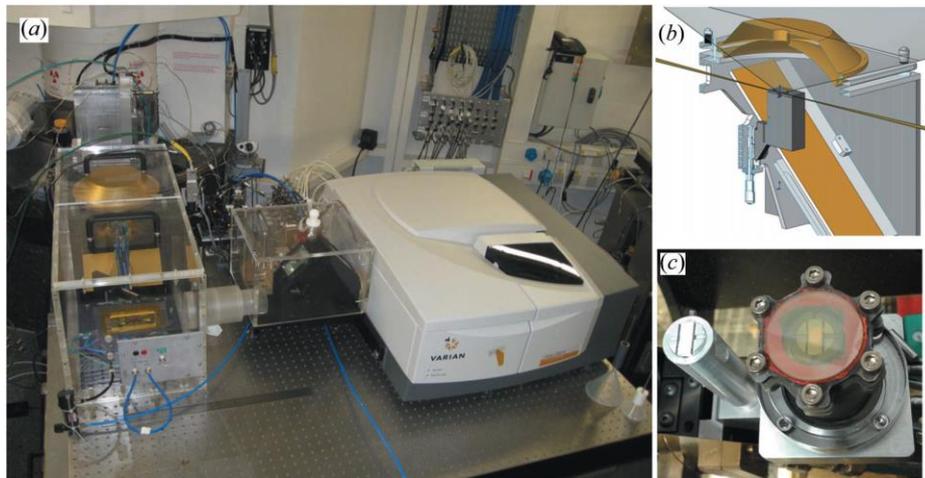
XAS provides information on the oxidation state, electronic structure, and local coordination environment around specific elements.

DRIFTS is sensitive to molecular vibrations and offers insight into surface species, functional groups, and adsorbed molecules on catalyst surfaces.

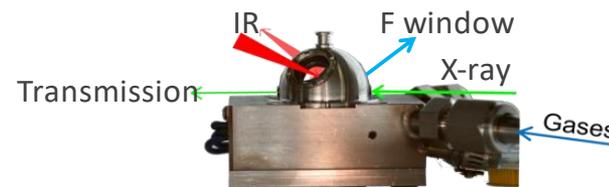
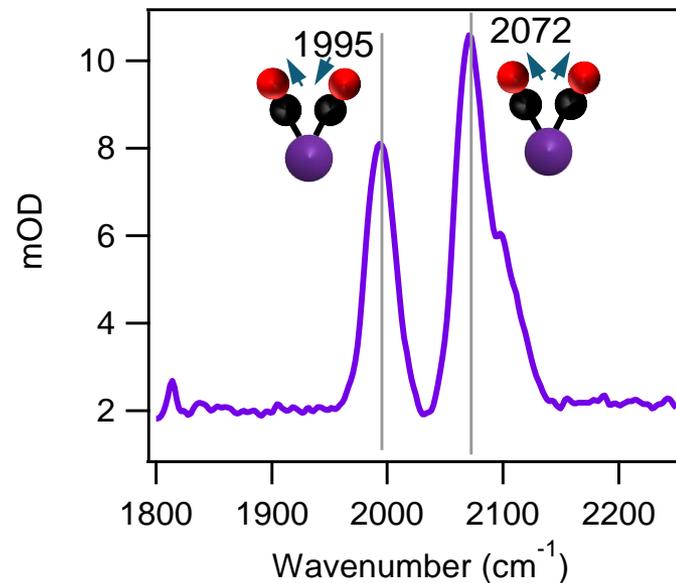
Combined XAS/DRIFTS: simultaneously monitor changes in the metal center (via XAS) and the organic species or reactants/products (via DRIFTS) during a reaction.

Combined XAS & DRIFTS

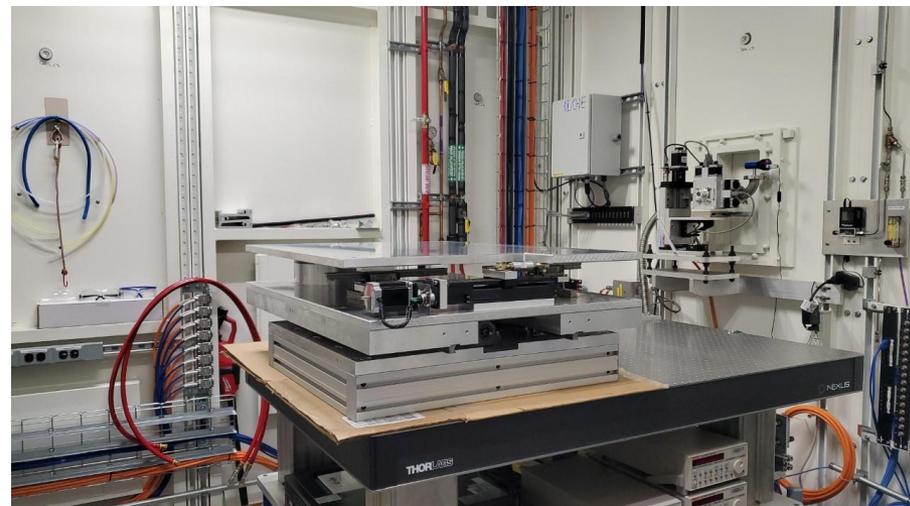
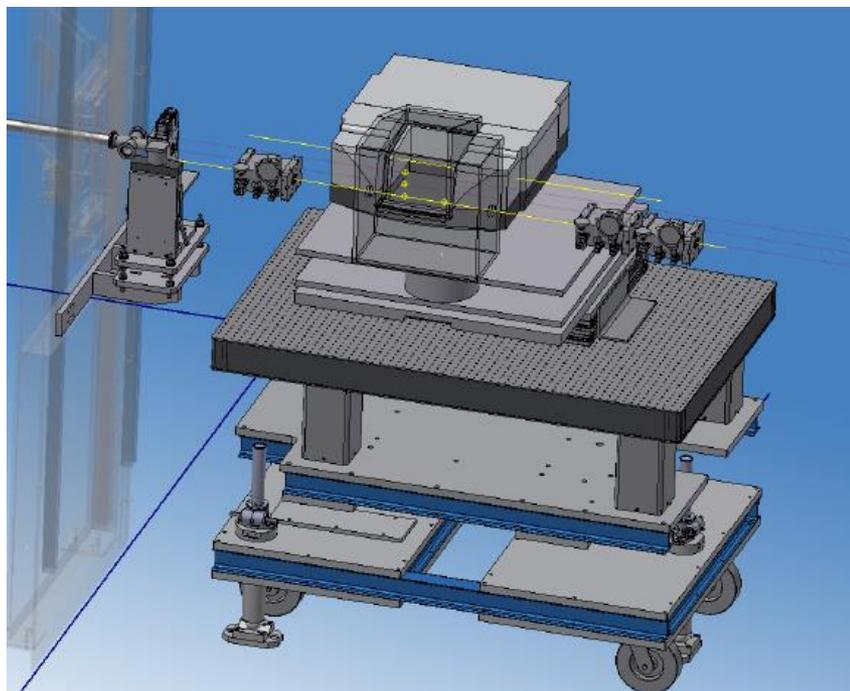
ESRF ID24



APS 9-BM

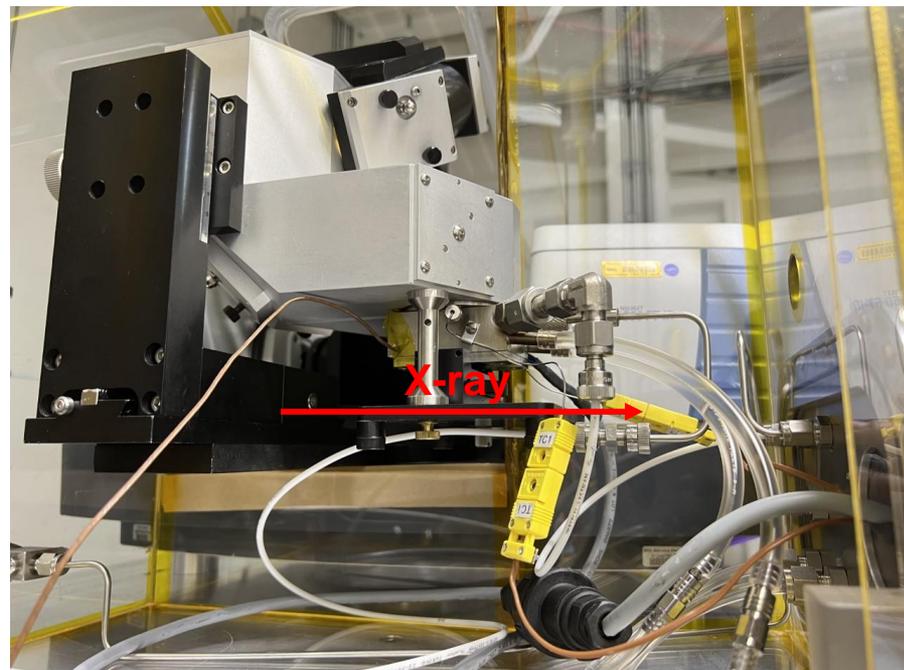


QAS hutch C endstation -- DRIFTS



- Combined XAS and DRIFTS measurements with gas flow
- Thermo-Nicolet iS-50 IR spectrometer and Harrick cell

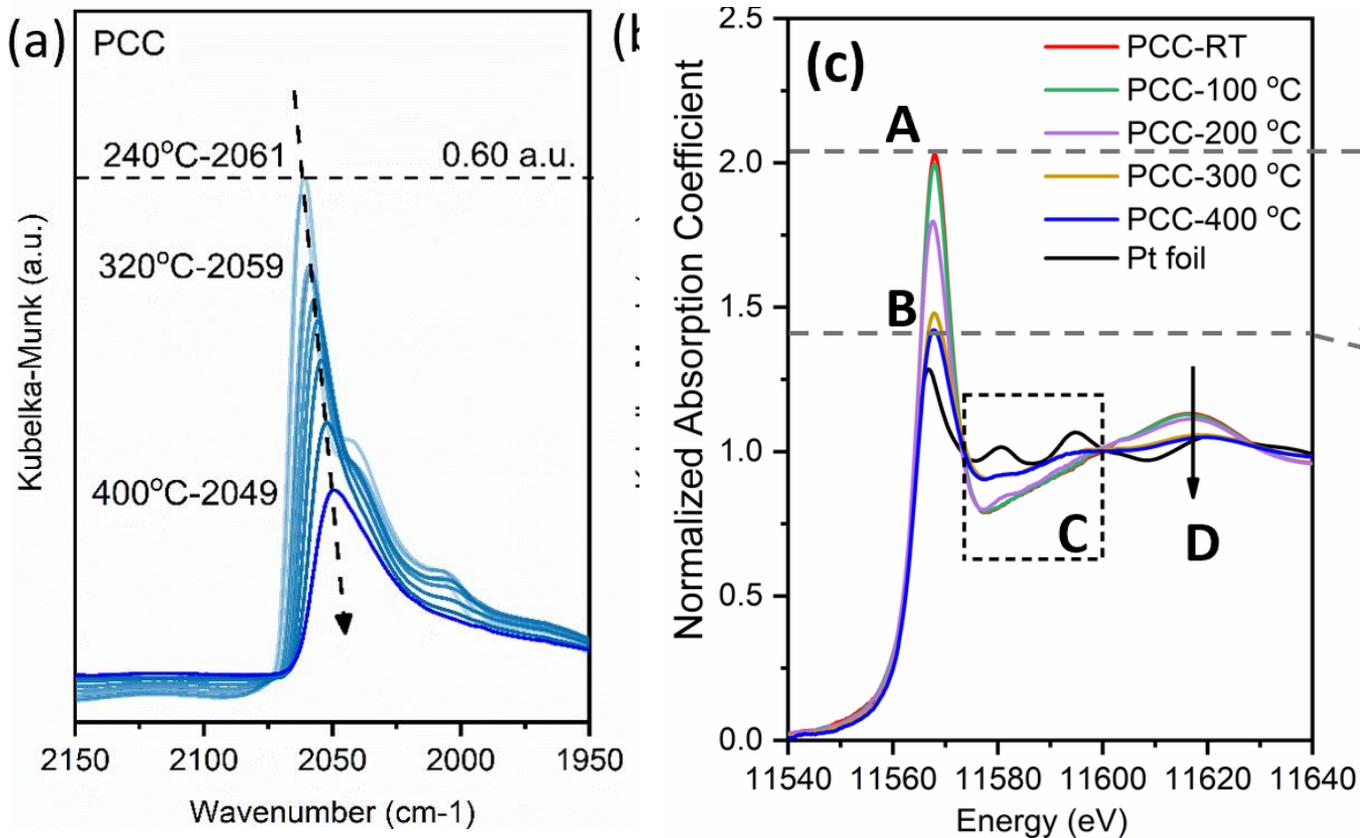
QAS hutch C endstation -- DRIFTS



- Plexiglass box to avoid influence from the air for DRIFTS measurement.
- The water line and gas line are hooked up to Harrick cell.

Combined XAS & DRIFTS

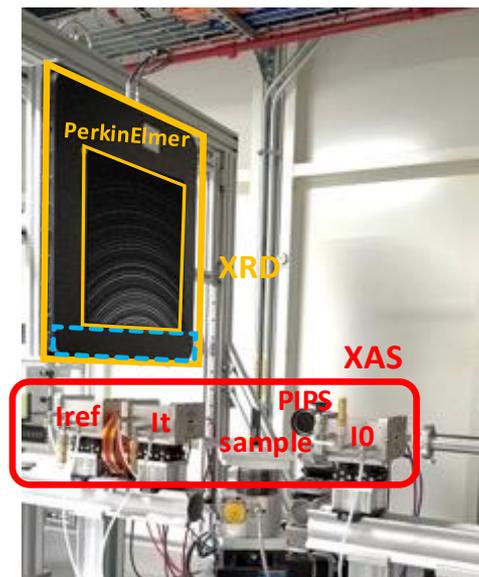
- Science commissioning result



Unpublished data by H. Wang

Current **Limitations** of combined XAS & XRD

- Large 100mm wide bottom gap blocking **low angle diffraction**
- Limited detector active energy range
 - **≥20 keV** for PE
- Limited field of view
- Long changeover time between XAS and XRD
- Background noise and low dynamic range

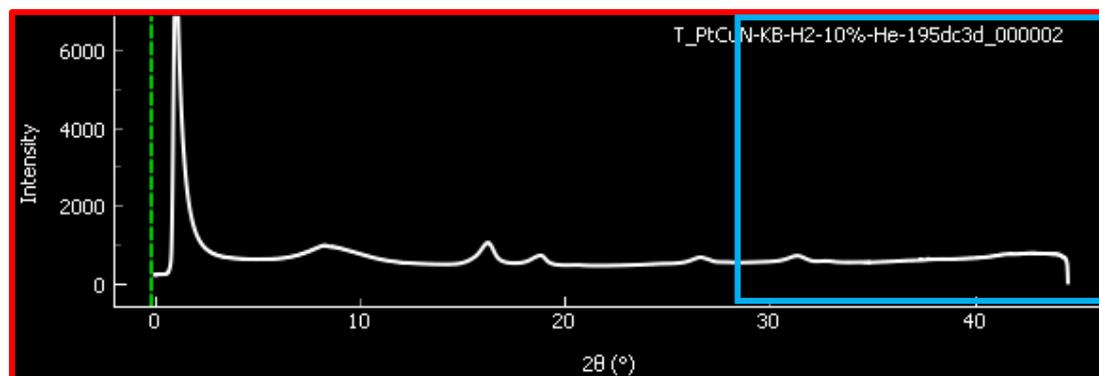
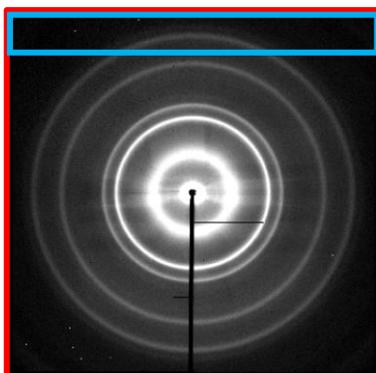


ex situ

300mm from detector

in situ electrochemical

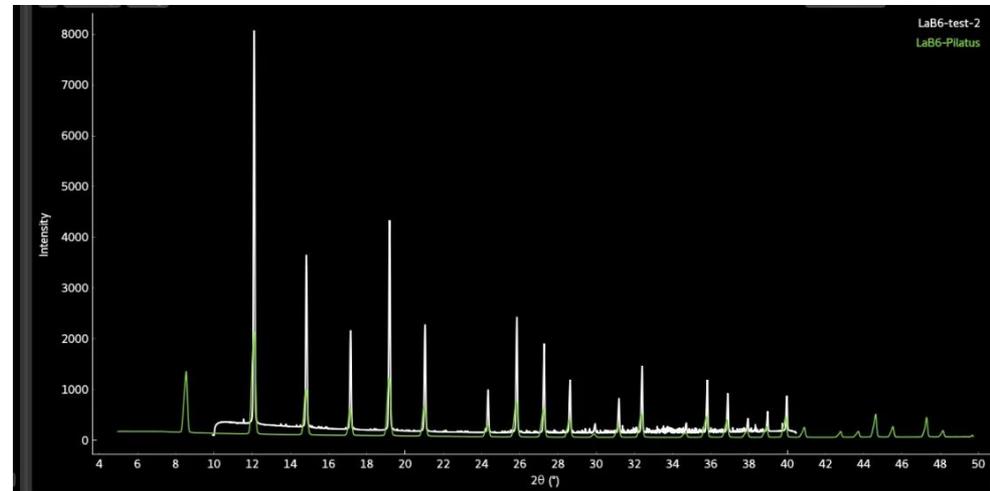
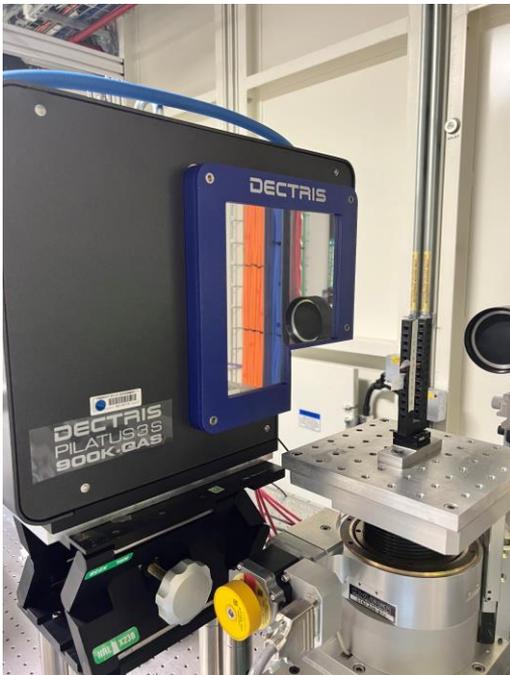
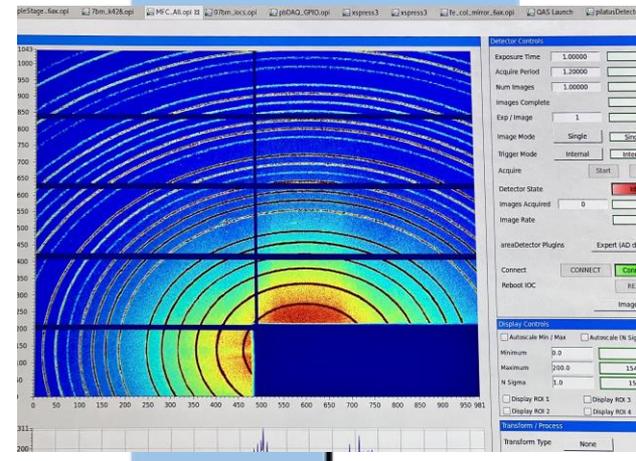
300mm from detector



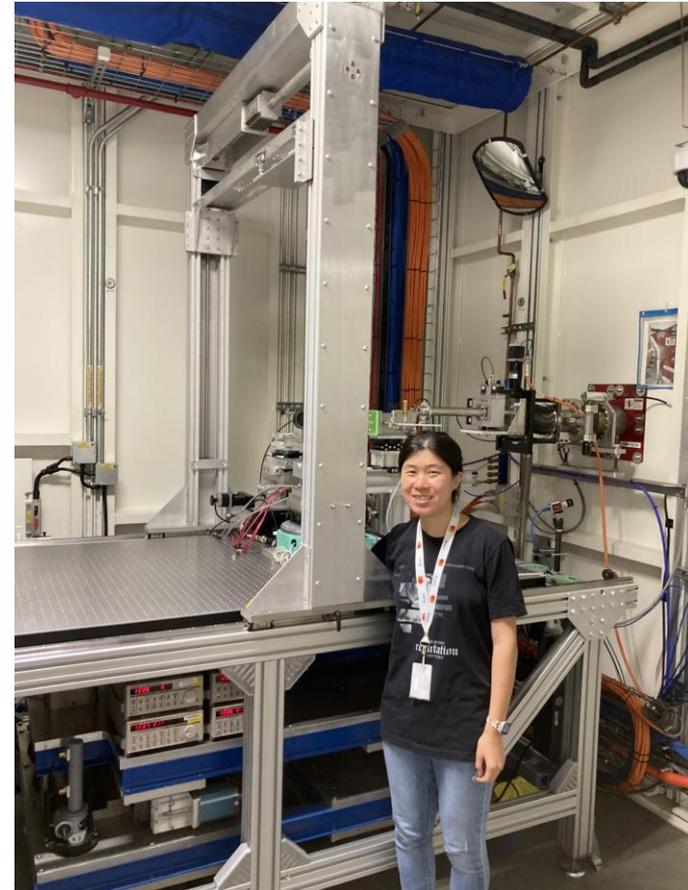
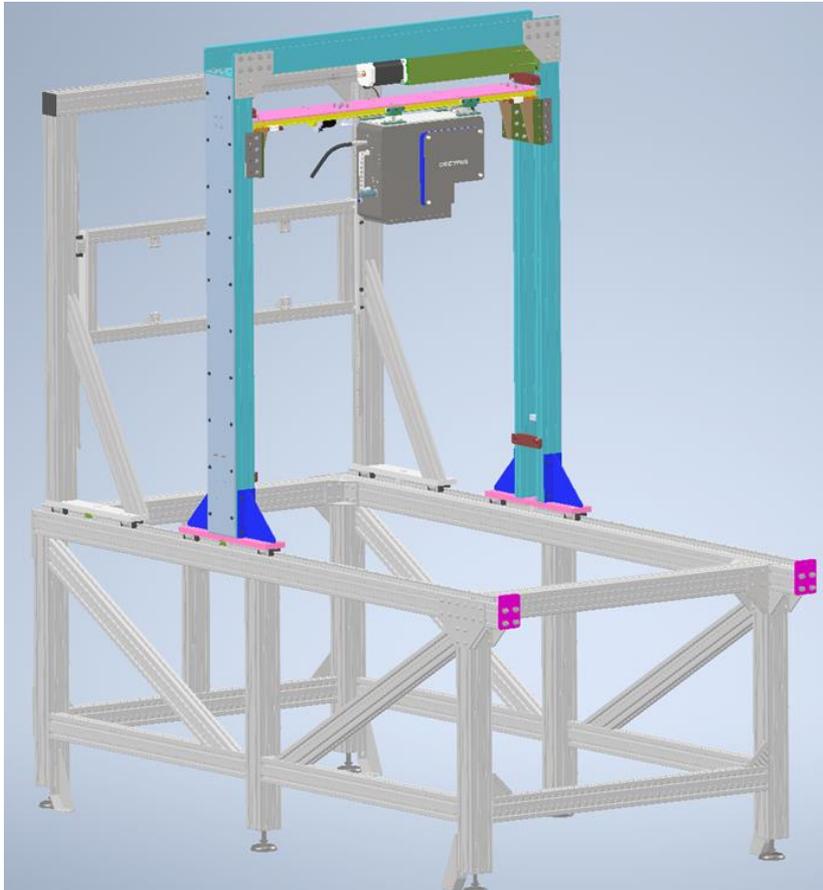
Improved Combined XAS & XRD

Pilatus3 S 900K

- Extended 2θ angle range, $3.0^\circ - 45.2^\circ$
- Extended energy range (5.0 - 32 keV)
- Larger field of view
- Fast switching
- Single-photon counting, 10^7 photon/sec/pixel



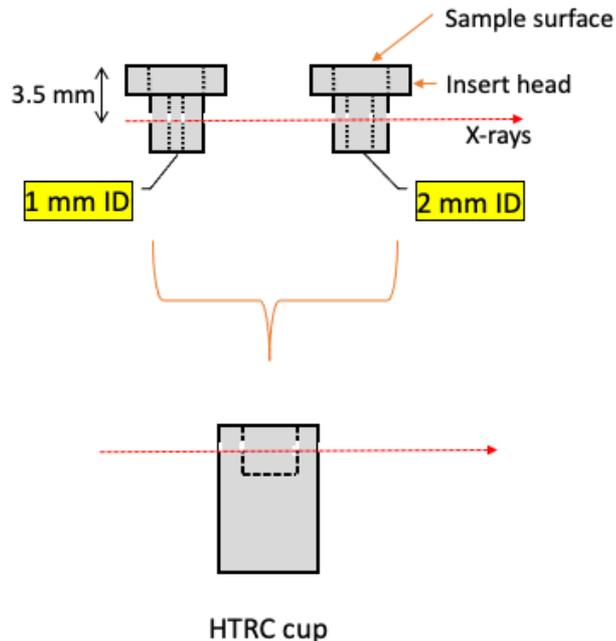
Improved Combined XAS & XRD



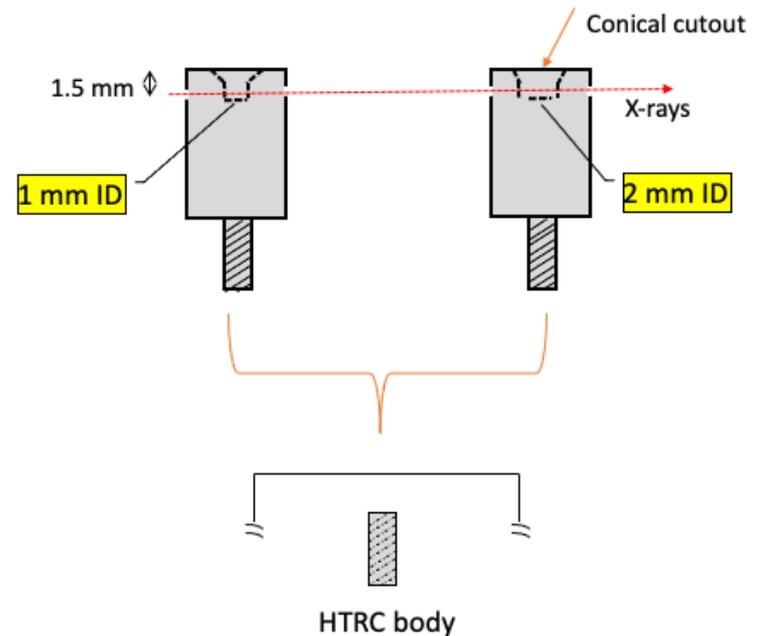
Current **Limitations** and **ongoing improvement** of combined XAS & DRIFTS

- 3mm thick sample would be too absorbing at relatively low energy.
- The gas lines are too thick to achieve a fast response on RGA.

Interchangeable inserts

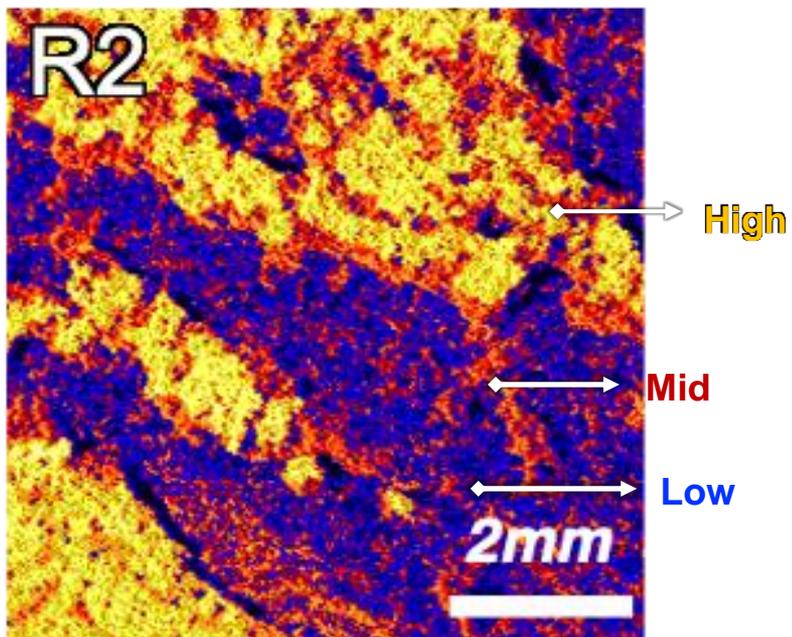


Interchangeable cups

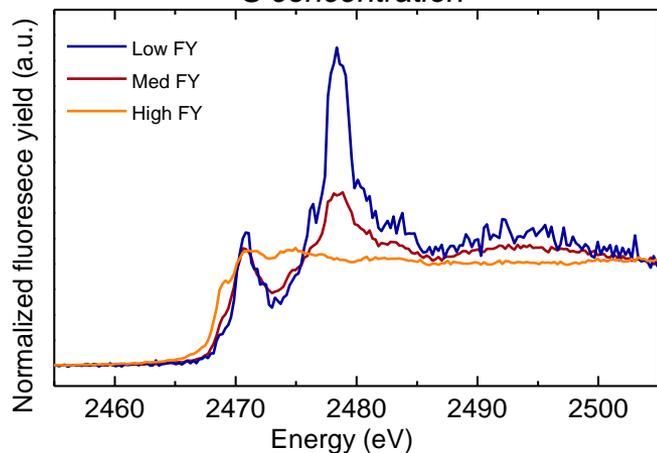


Other combined techniques with XAS

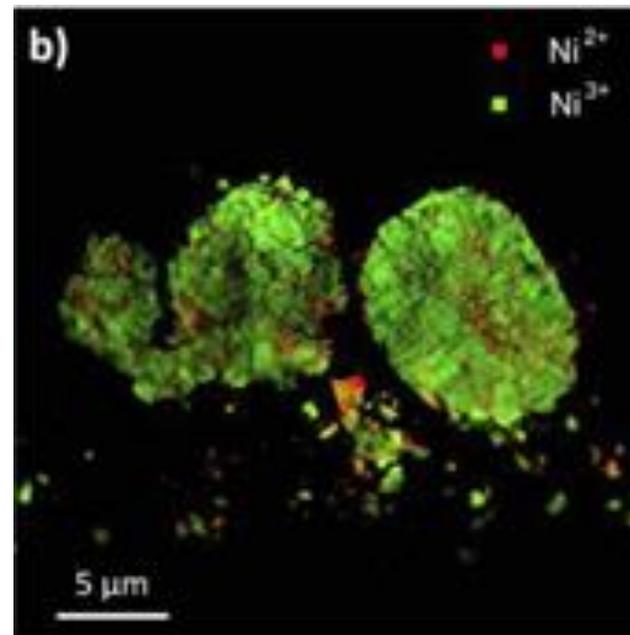
XRF mapping



Low  High
S concentration



XANES tomography



Thank you!