



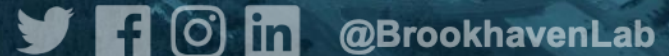
Advancing Research with Combined Synchrotron Techniques

Lu Ma

QAS Lead Scientist

NSLS II, Brookhaven National Laboratory

03/20/2024



Outline

Introduction

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

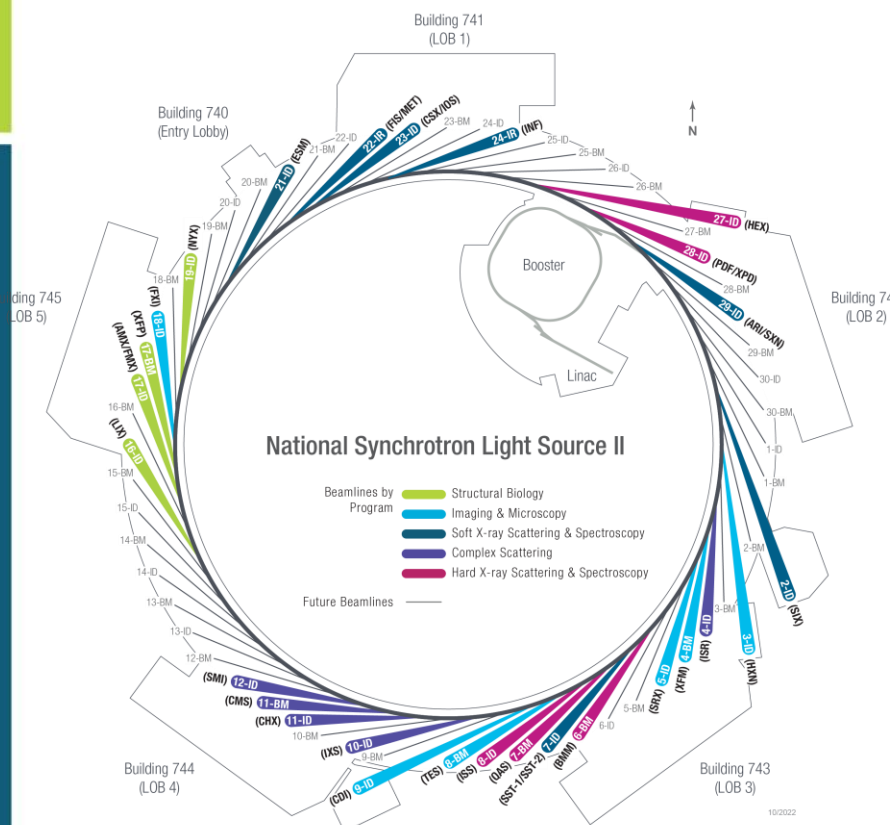
Combining Techniques

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

GI

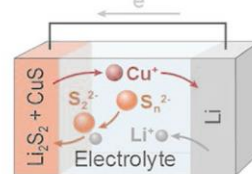
- Total electron yield

Introduction

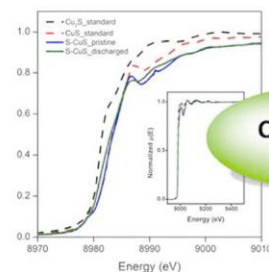


- Comprehensive Analysis
- Real-Time Monitoring
- Maximize data yield from valuable beamtime
- Reveal unexpected properties or phenomena
- Bridge gaps between research fields.

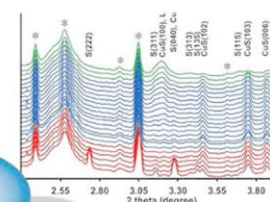
Multifunctional Additives for Next Generation Battery



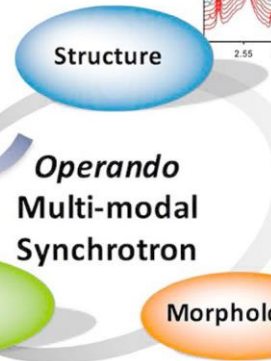
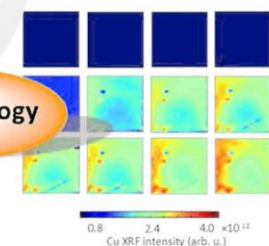
X-ray Spectroscopy



X-ray Diffraction

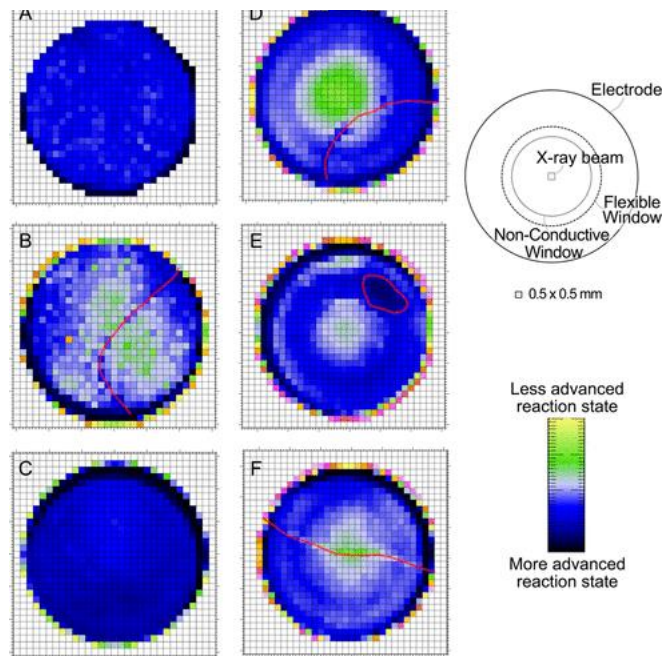
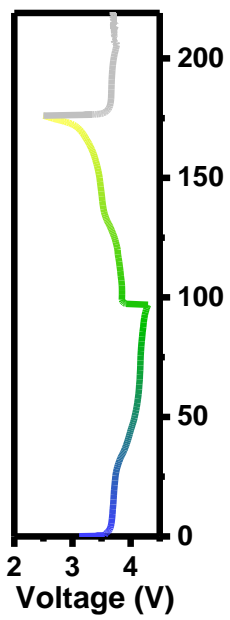
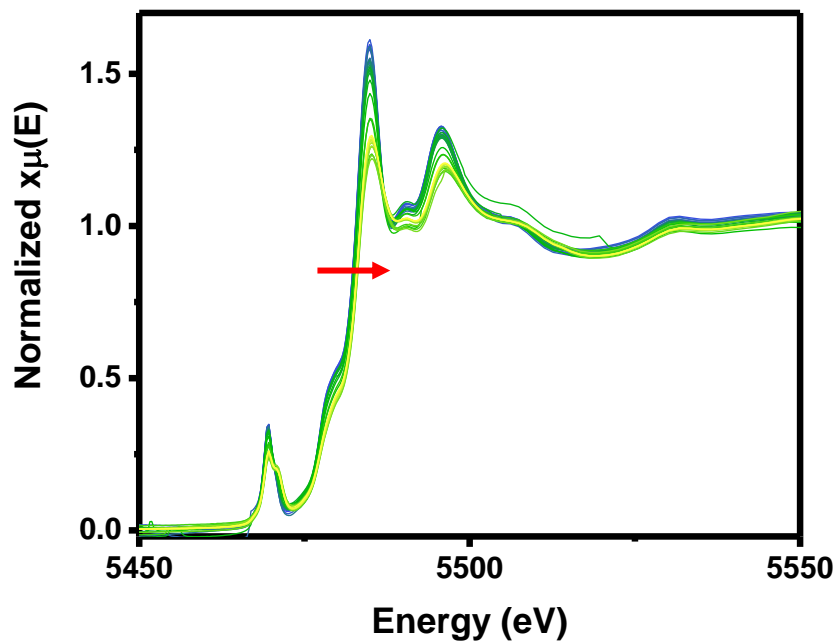
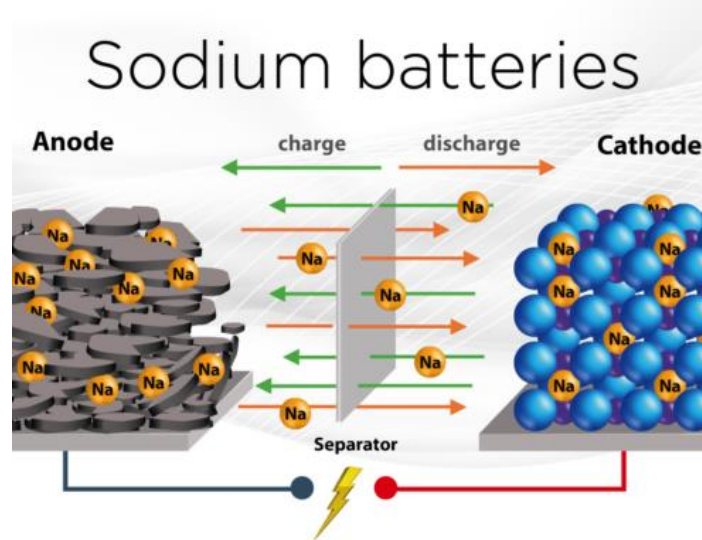


X-ray Microscopy



Introduction

Na-ion battery, slow reaction??

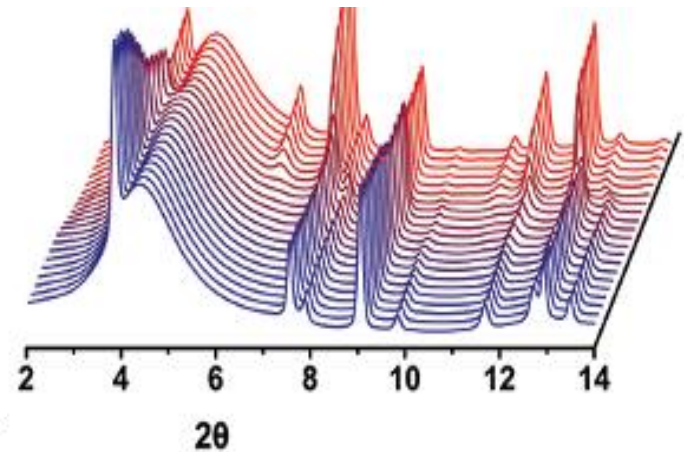


No Cross-Validation!

Combined XAS & XRD

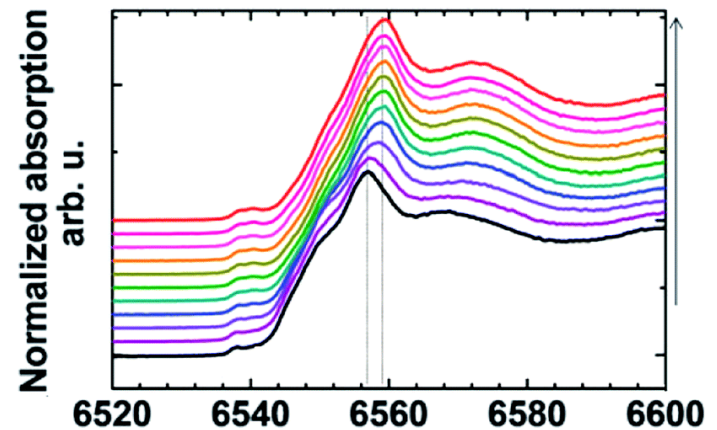
X-ray diffraction (long-range order):

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



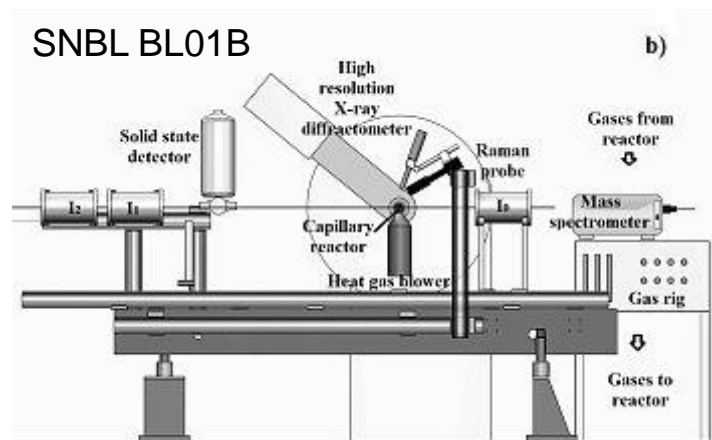
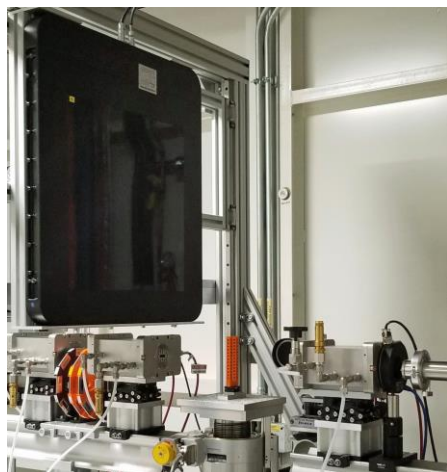
X-ray absorption spectroscopy (short-range order):

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

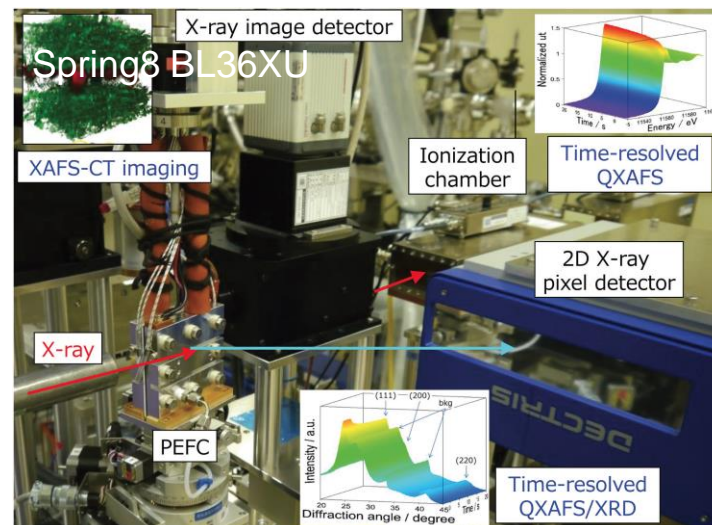
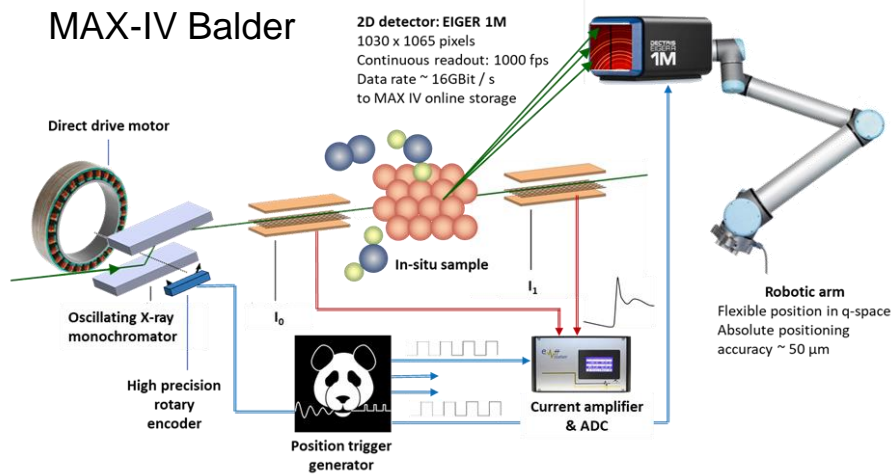


Combined XAS & XRD

NSLS II 7-BM



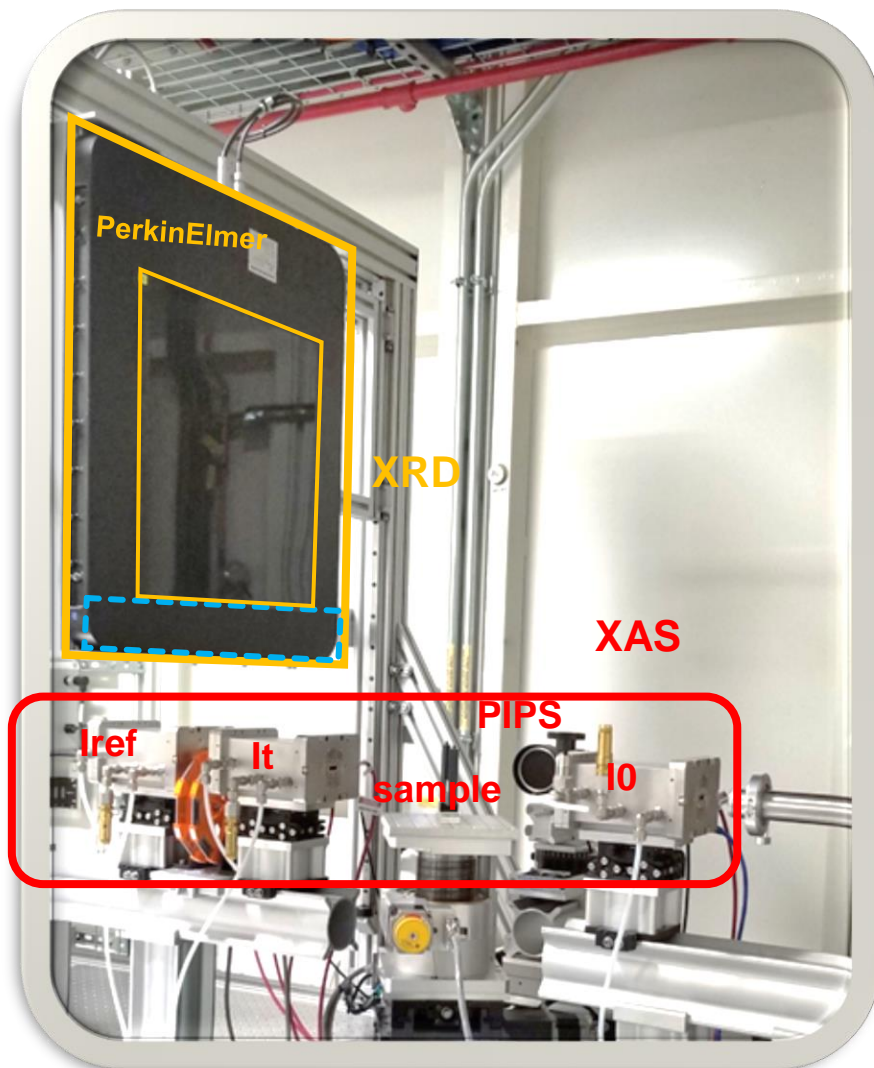
MAX-IV Balder



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.

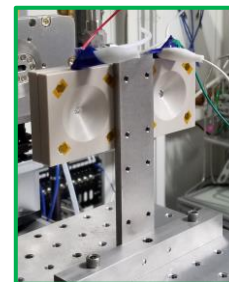
Combined XAS & XRD



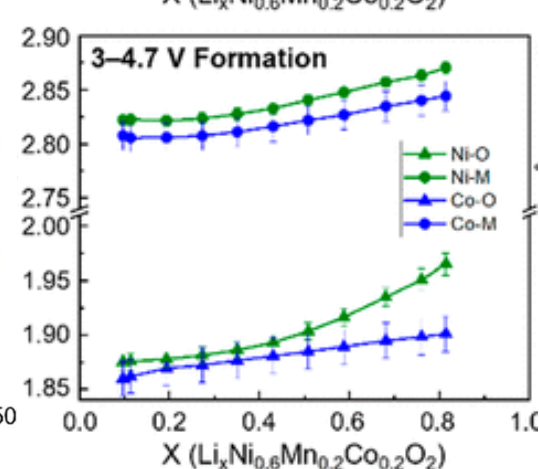
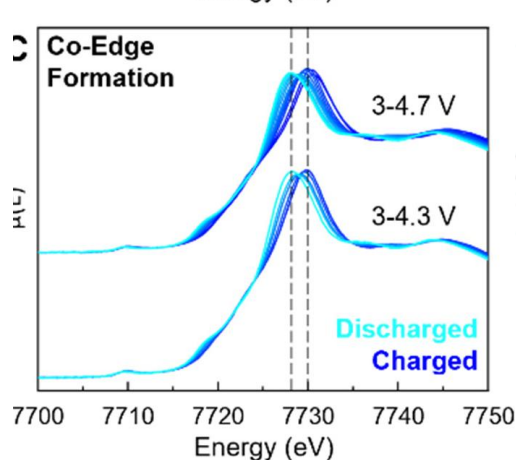
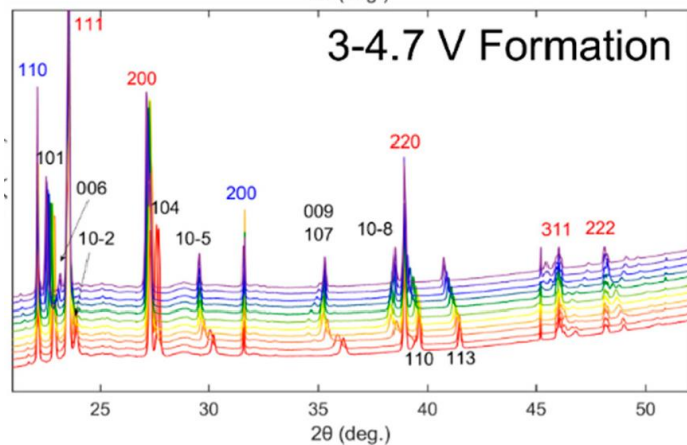
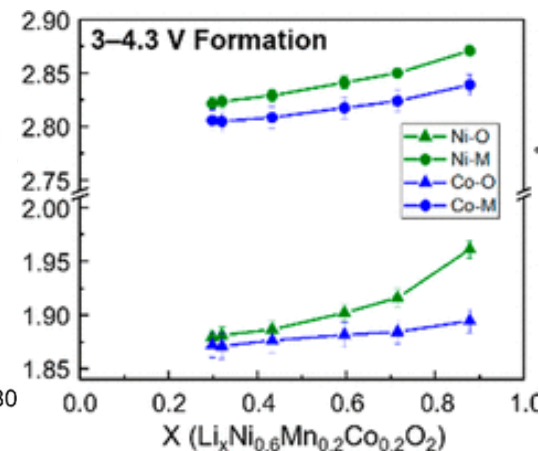
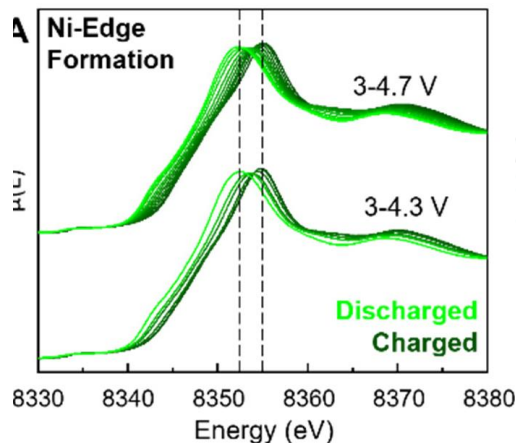
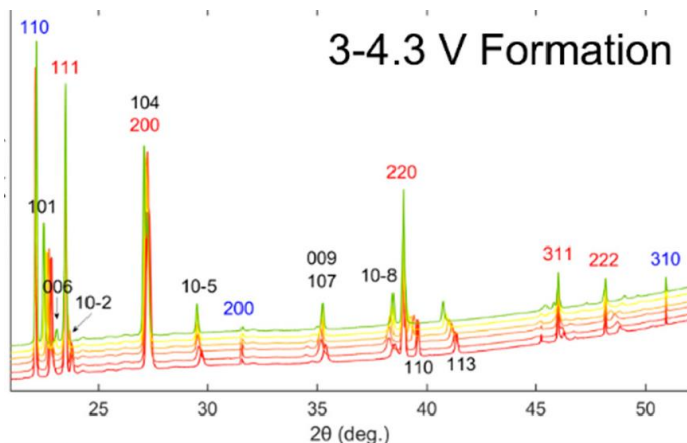
Combined XAS & XRD

- Case study 1a: Battery

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



David Bock, BNL



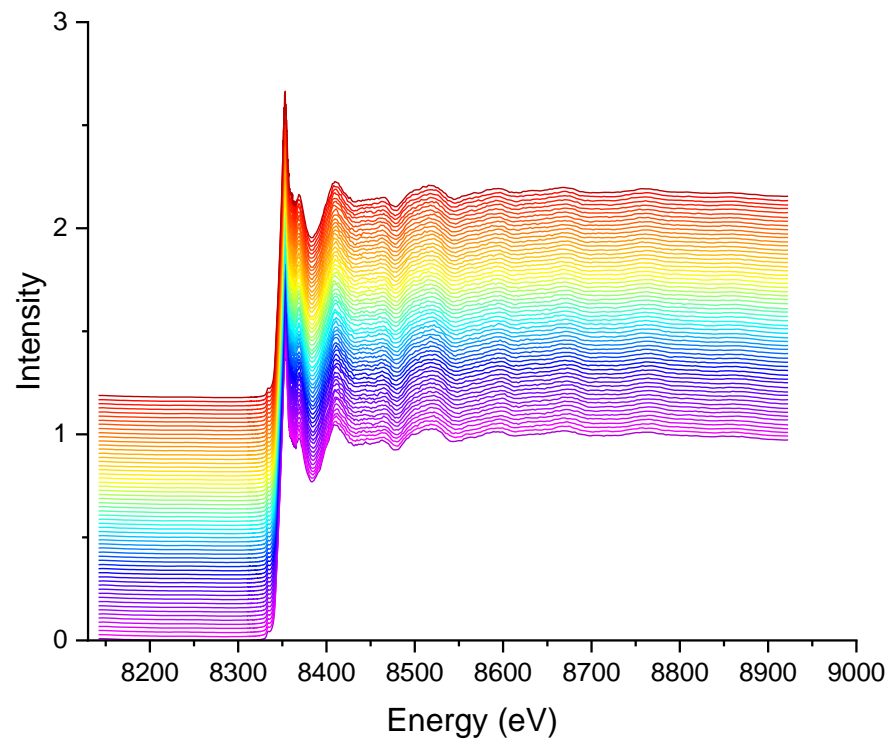
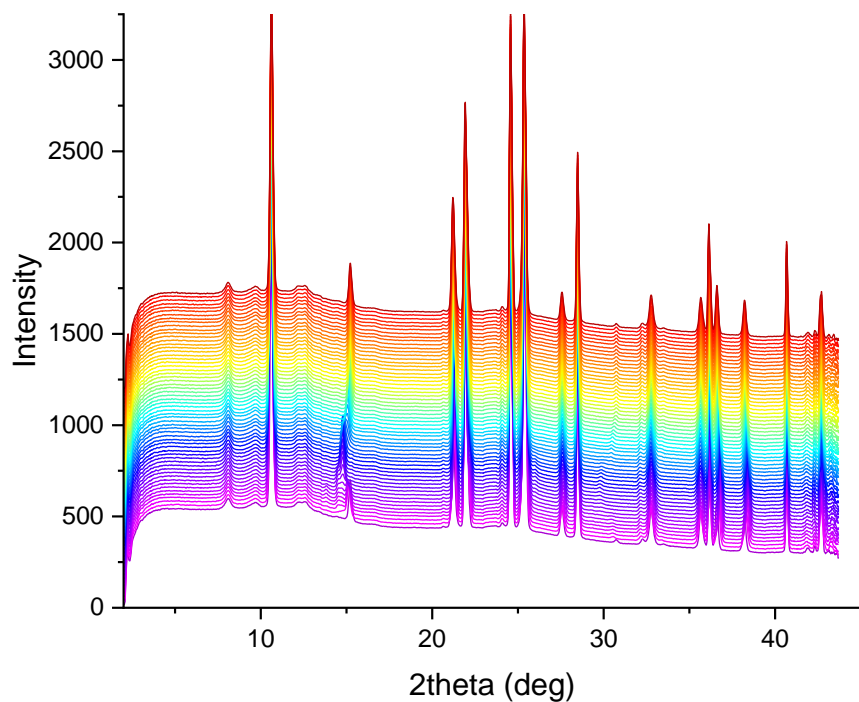
ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2021, 13, 43, 50920–50935.

Combined XAS & XRD

- Case study 1b: Fast- charging Battery
6C rate, 2 spots
XAS: Ni K-edge
XRD: $\lambda = 0.8856 \text{ \AA}$

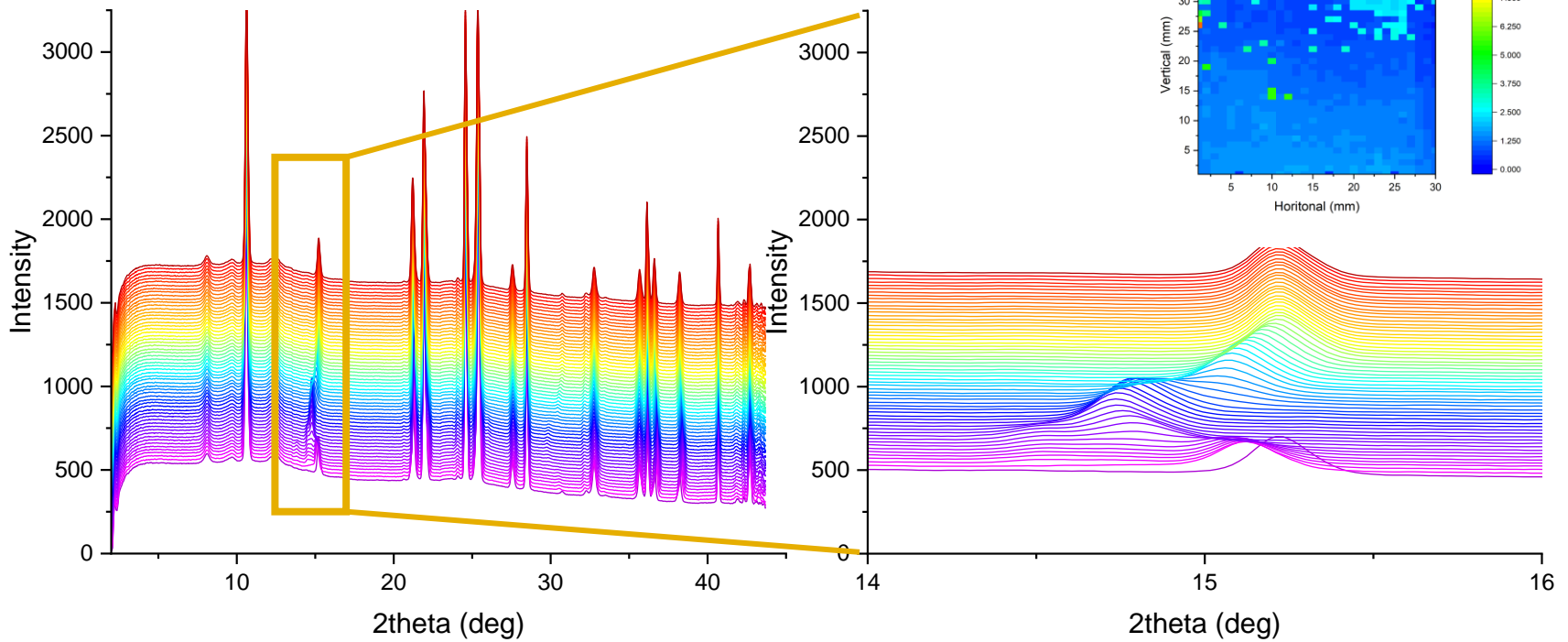
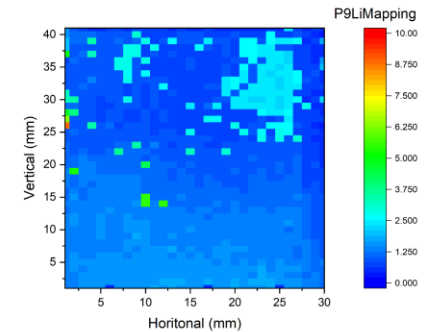
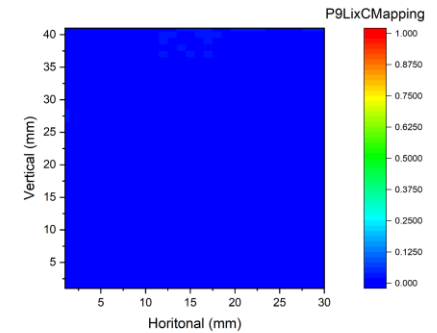


Tianyi Li, ANL



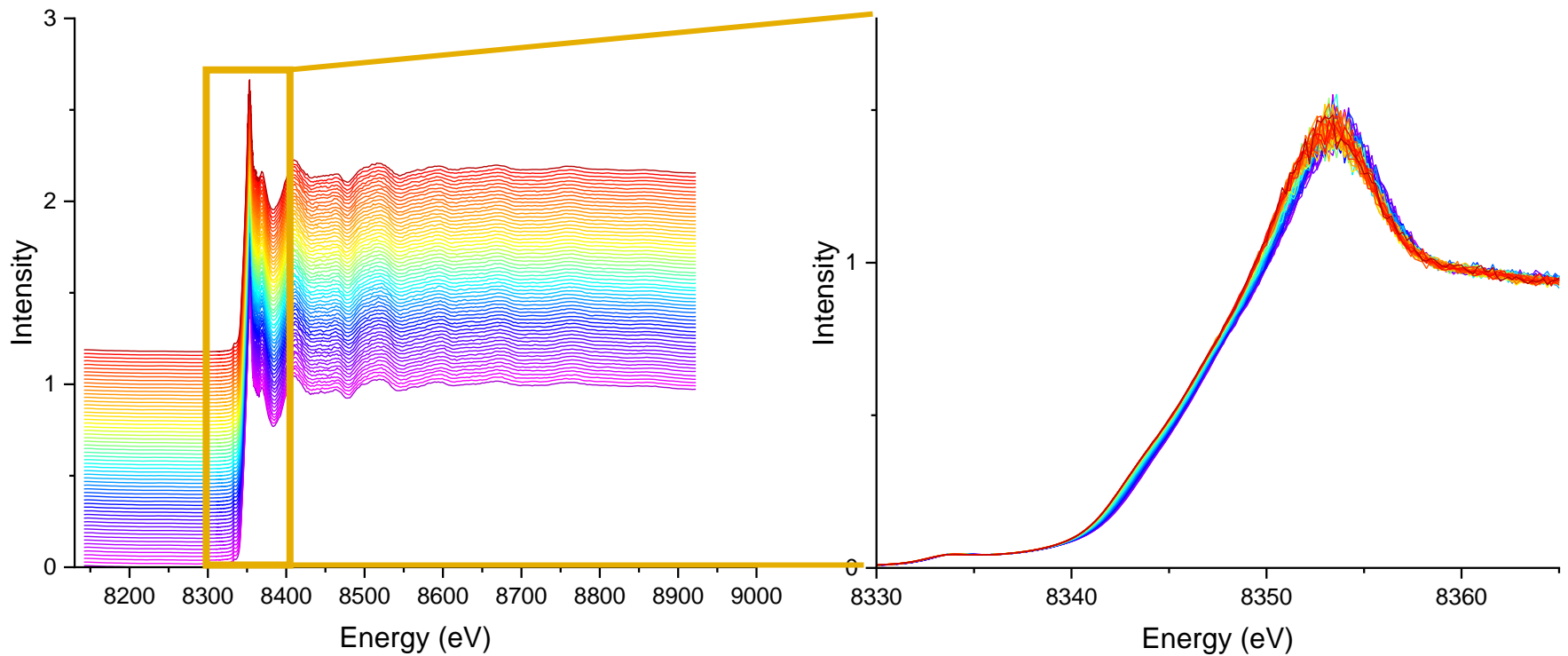
Combined XAS & XRD

- Case study 1b: Fast-charging Battery
6C rate, 2 spots
XAS: Ni K-edge
XRD: $\lambda = 0.8856 \text{ \AA}$



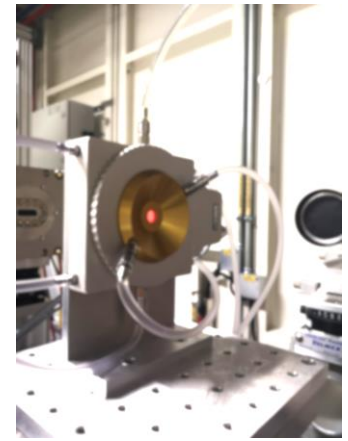
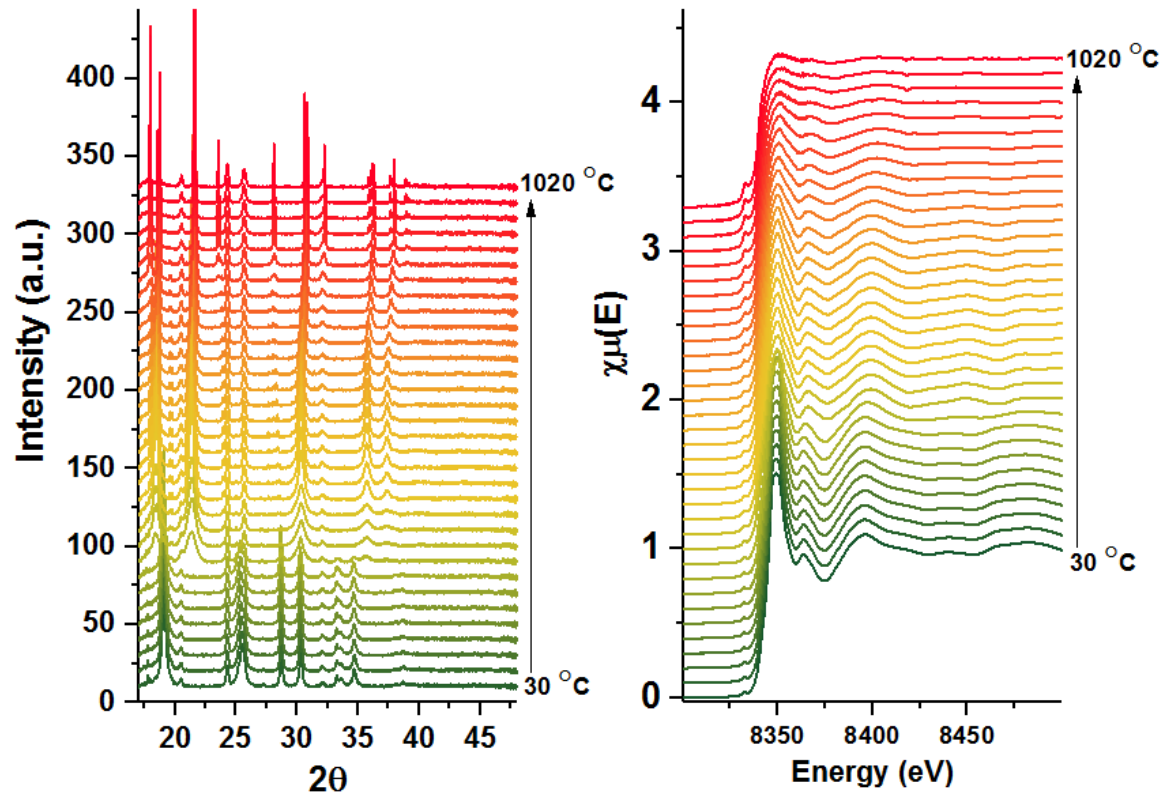
Combined XAS & XRD

- Case study 1b: Fast- charging Battery
6C rate, 2 spots
XAS: Ni K-edge
XRD: $\lambda = 0.8856 \text{ \AA}$



Combined XAS & XRD

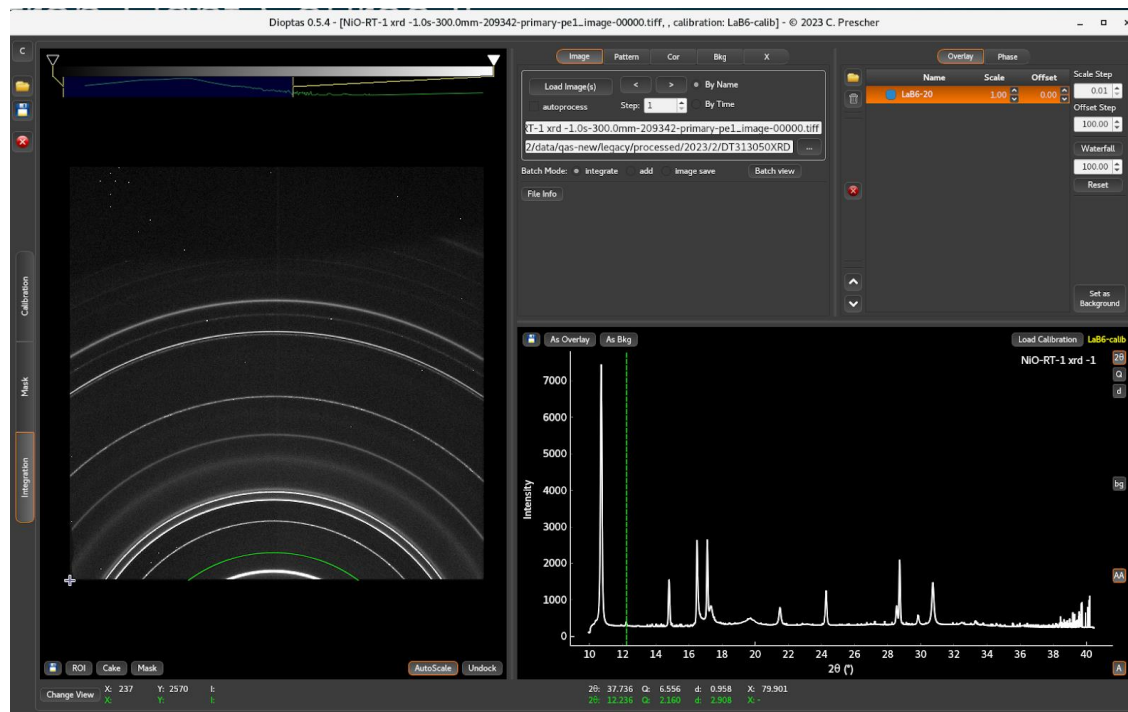
- Case study 2: Linkam stage heating



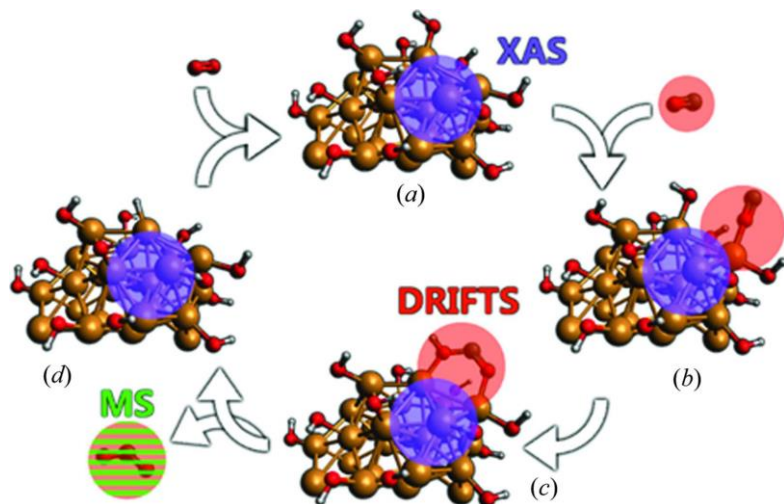
Unpublished data by S. Liu

Combined XAS & XRD

- Also works with Nashner-Adler cell



Combined XAS & DRIFTS



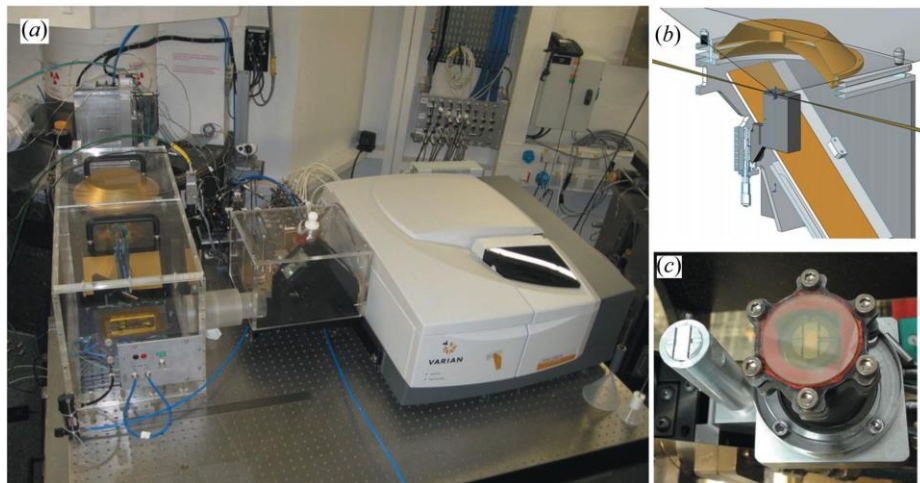
XAS provides information on the oxidation state, electronic structure, and local coordination environment around specific elements.

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

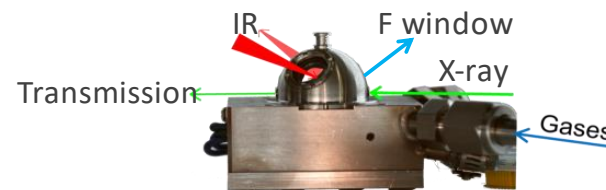
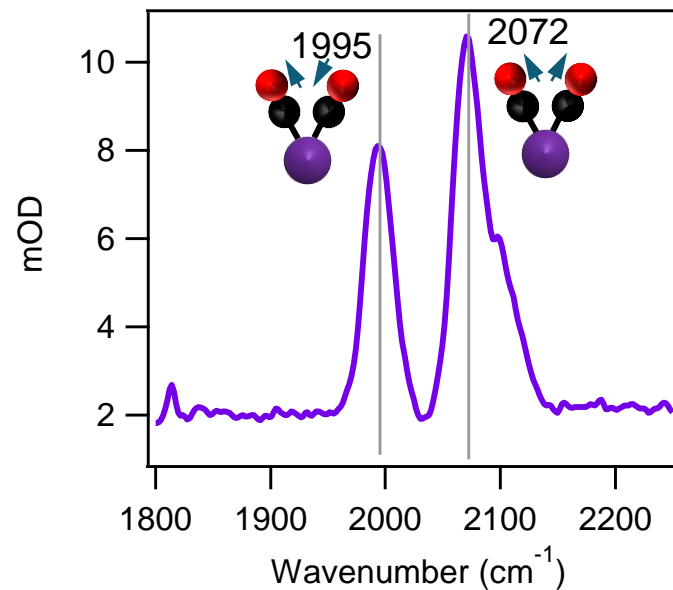
Combined XAS/DRIFTS: simultaneously monitor changes in the metal center (via XAS) and the organic species or reactants/products (via DRIFTS) during a reaction.

Combined XAS & DRIFTS

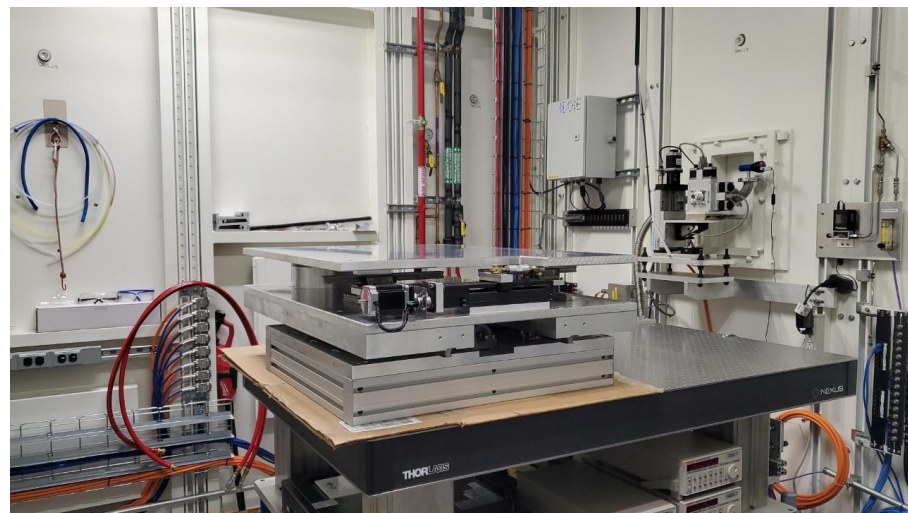
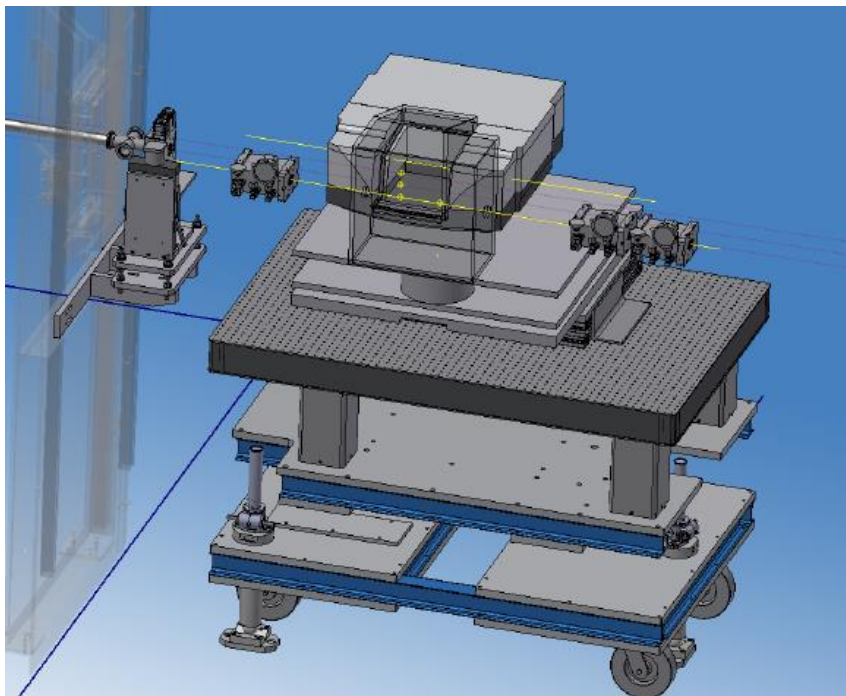
ESRF ID24



APS 9-BM

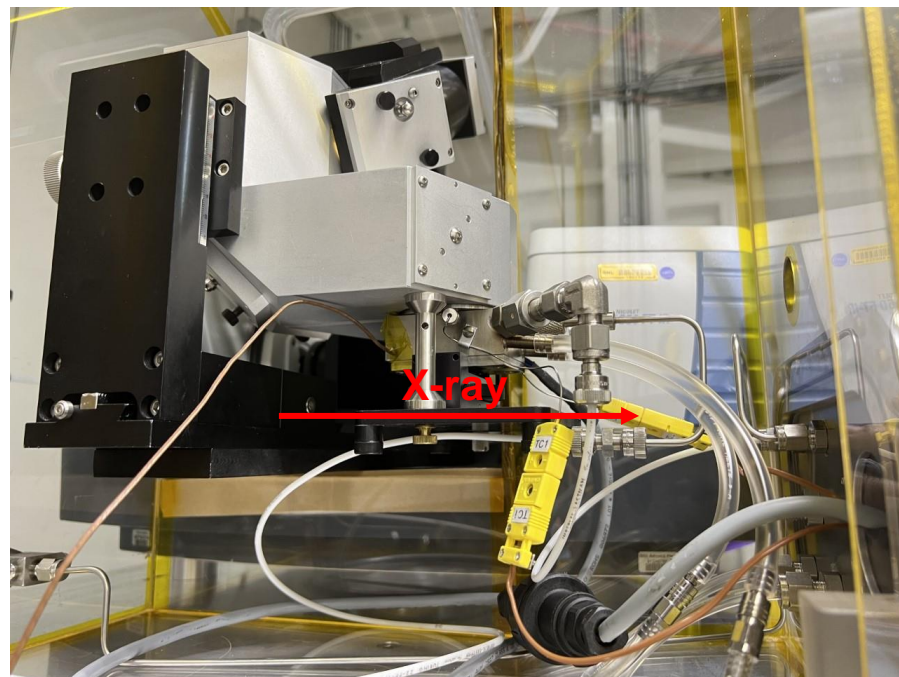
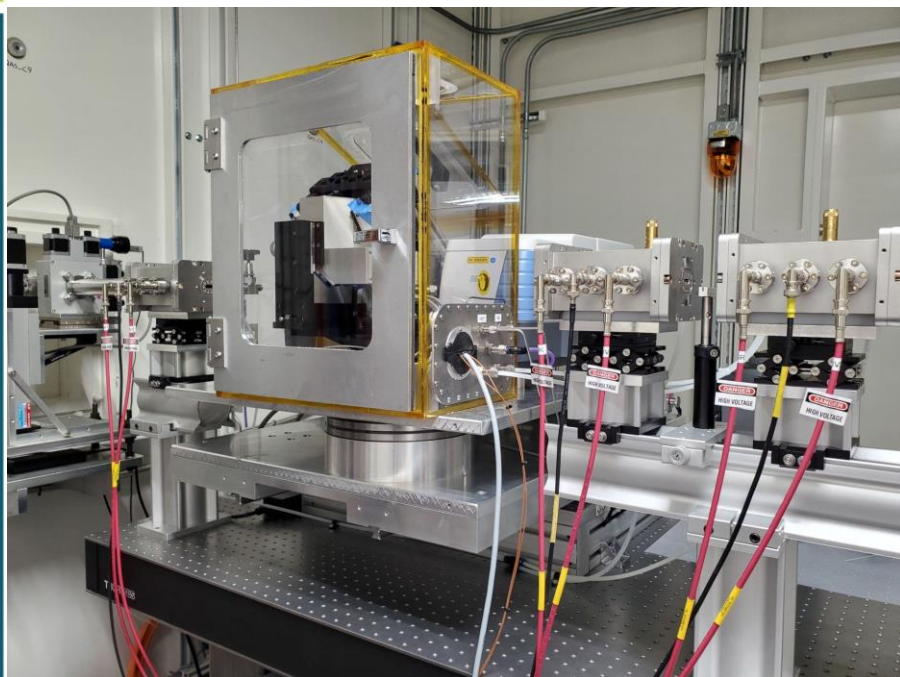


QAS hutch C endstation -- DRIFTS



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

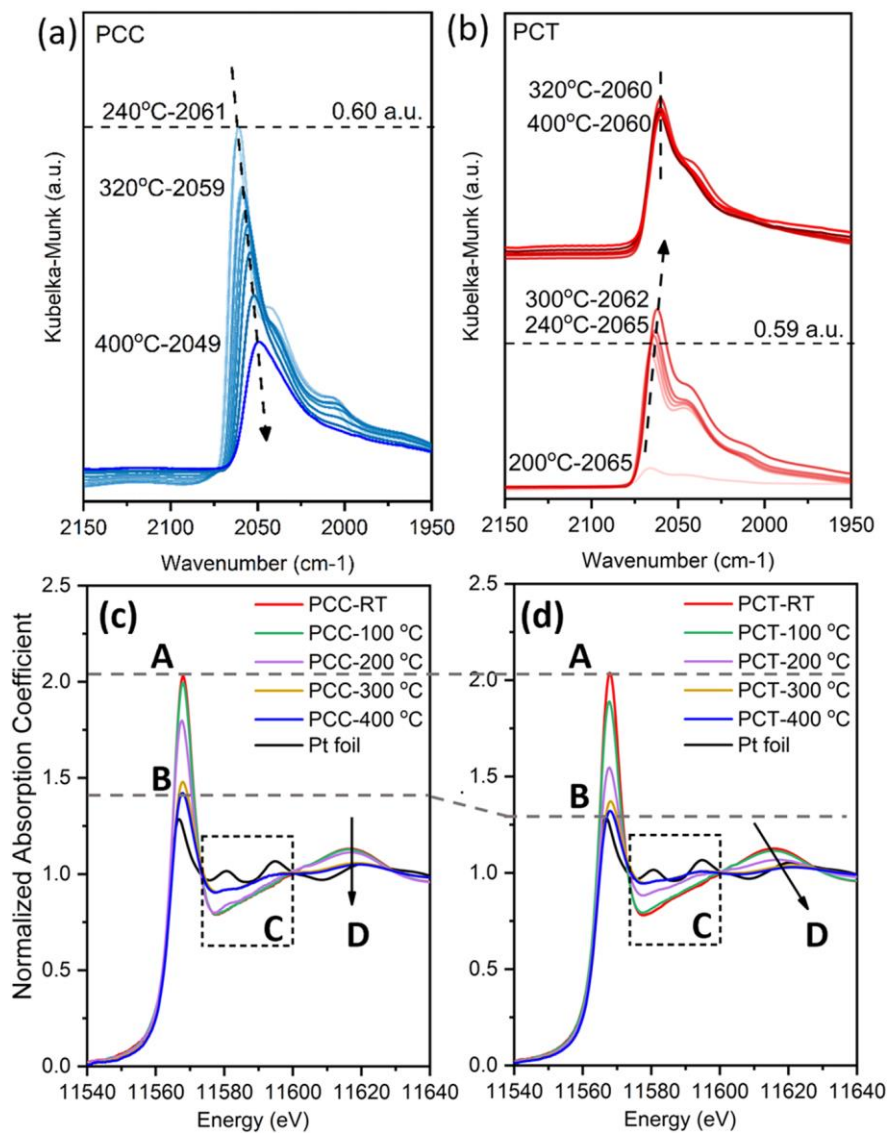
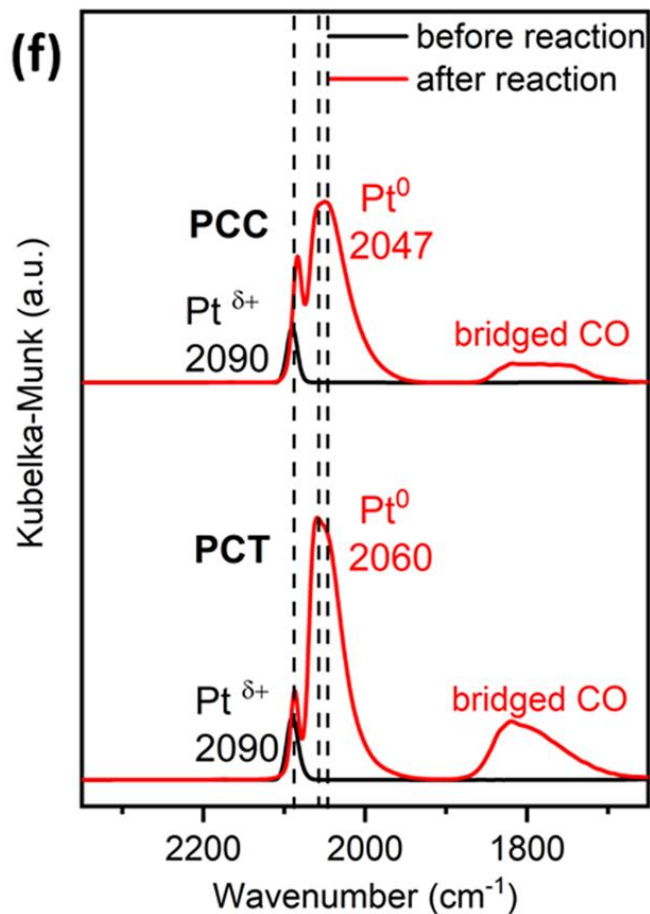
QAS hutch C endstation -- DRIFTS



- 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

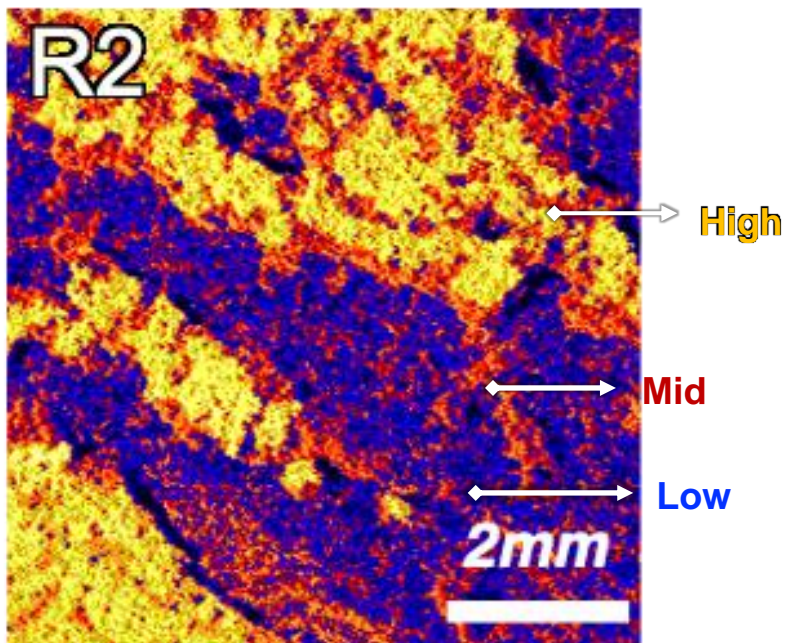
- Science commissioning result



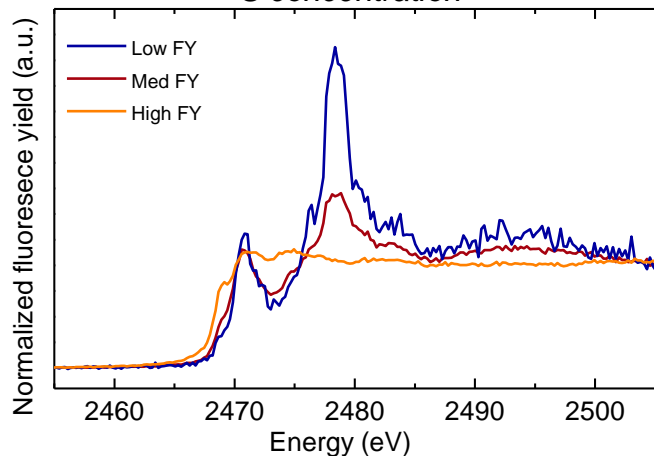
Commun Chem 6, 264 (2023)

Other combined techniques with XAS

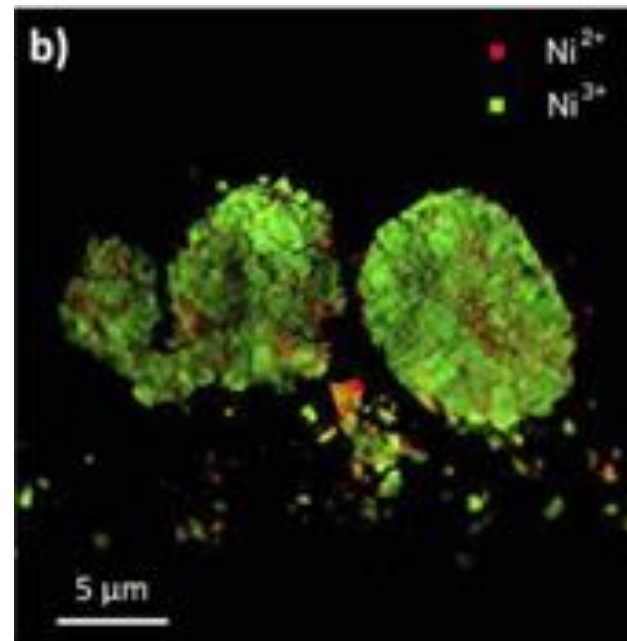
XRF mapping



Low  High
S concentration



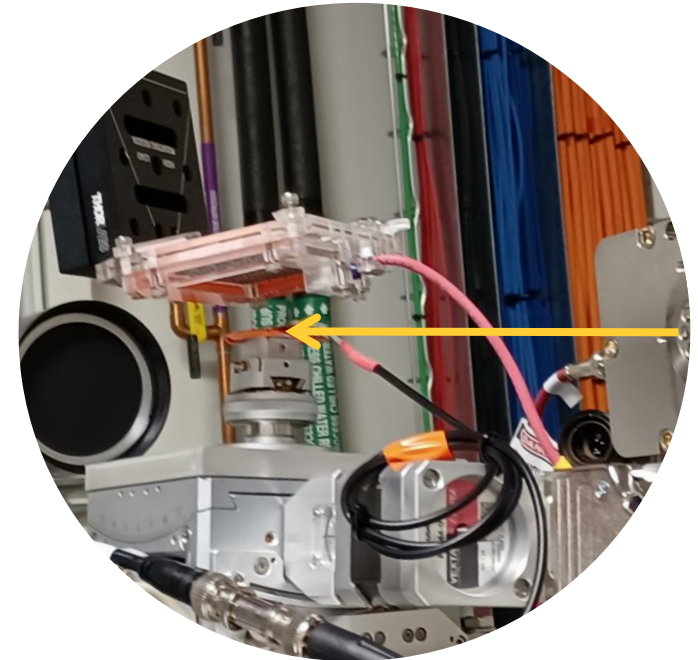
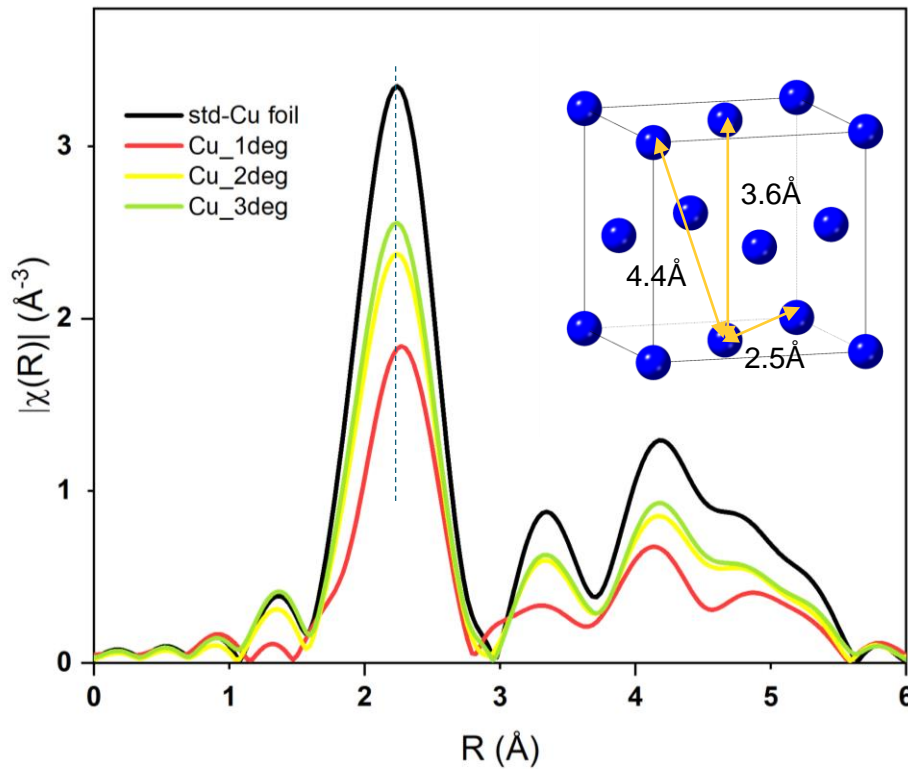
XANES tomography



GI-TEY

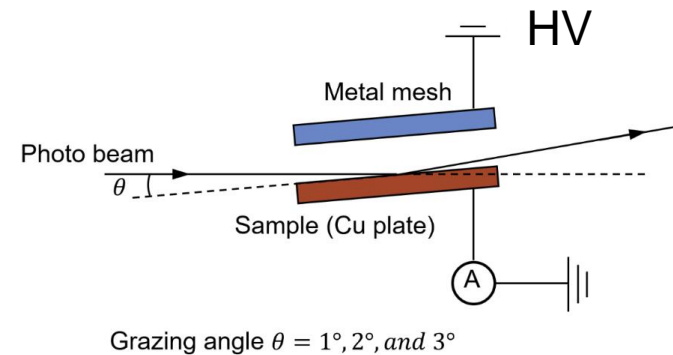
Surface sensitive measurement with TEY

In collaboration with TES
LBS Dr. Yonghua Du



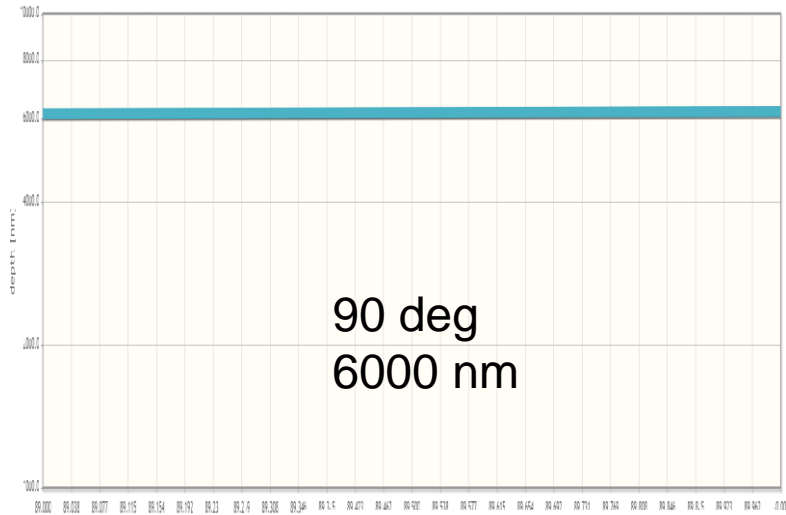
With incident angle of 1 deg

- Surface nearest Cu-Cu1 bond distance increase
- Coordination number of the first two Cu-Cu bonds decrease

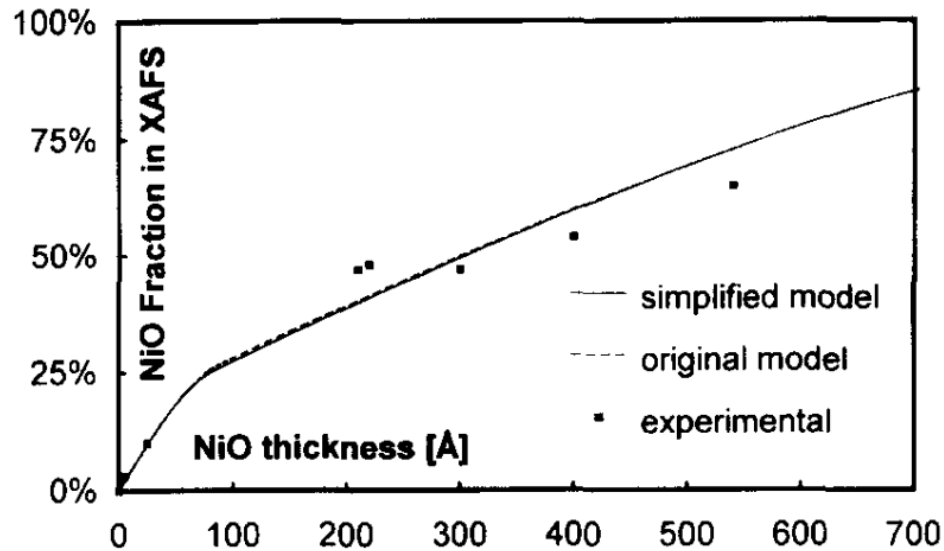
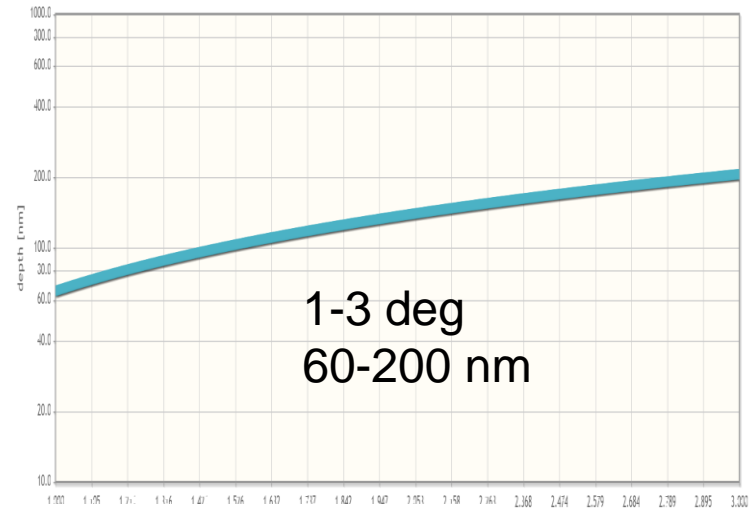


GI-TEY

penetration depth for Cu ($\rho=8.96$) @ 9000.0eV



penetration depth for Cu ($\rho=8.96$) @ 9000.0eV



Surface Science 324 (1995) L371-L377