

PIER Graduate Week 2017

Interdisciplinary lecture
and workshop week for PhD
students



9 – 12
OCT 2017

CFEL
/ Bahrenfeld Campus
/ Hamburg

Ambient Pressure X- Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy of catalytically active interphases (Part II)

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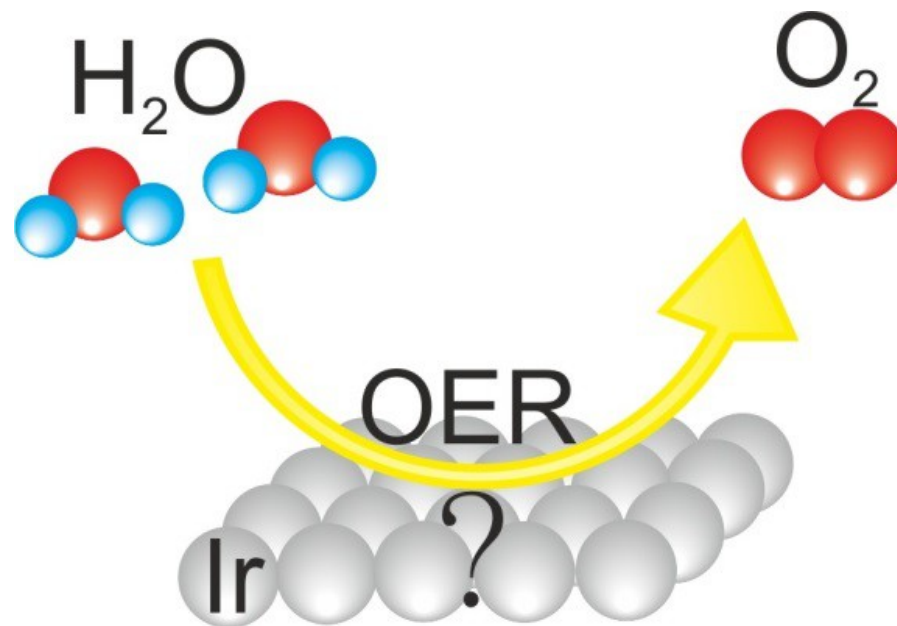
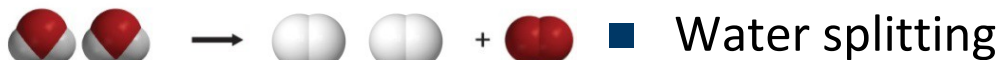
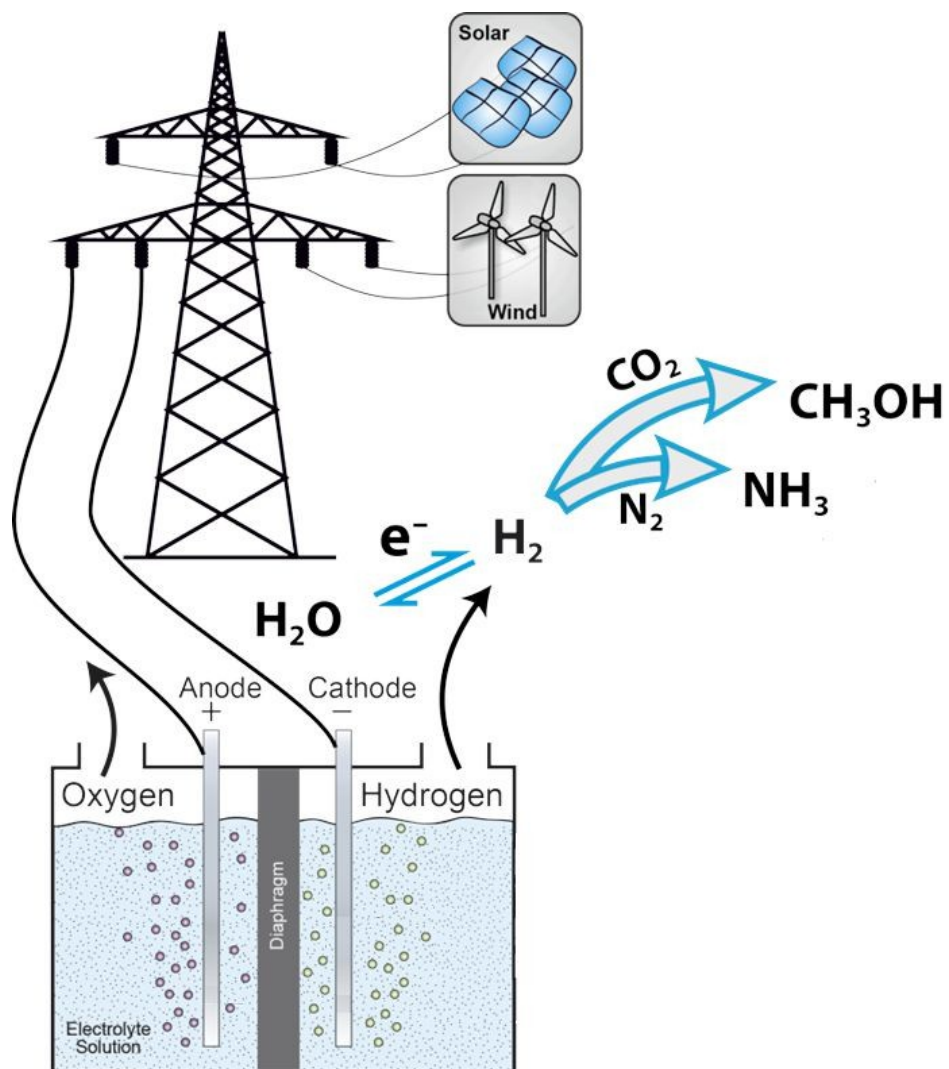


MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT



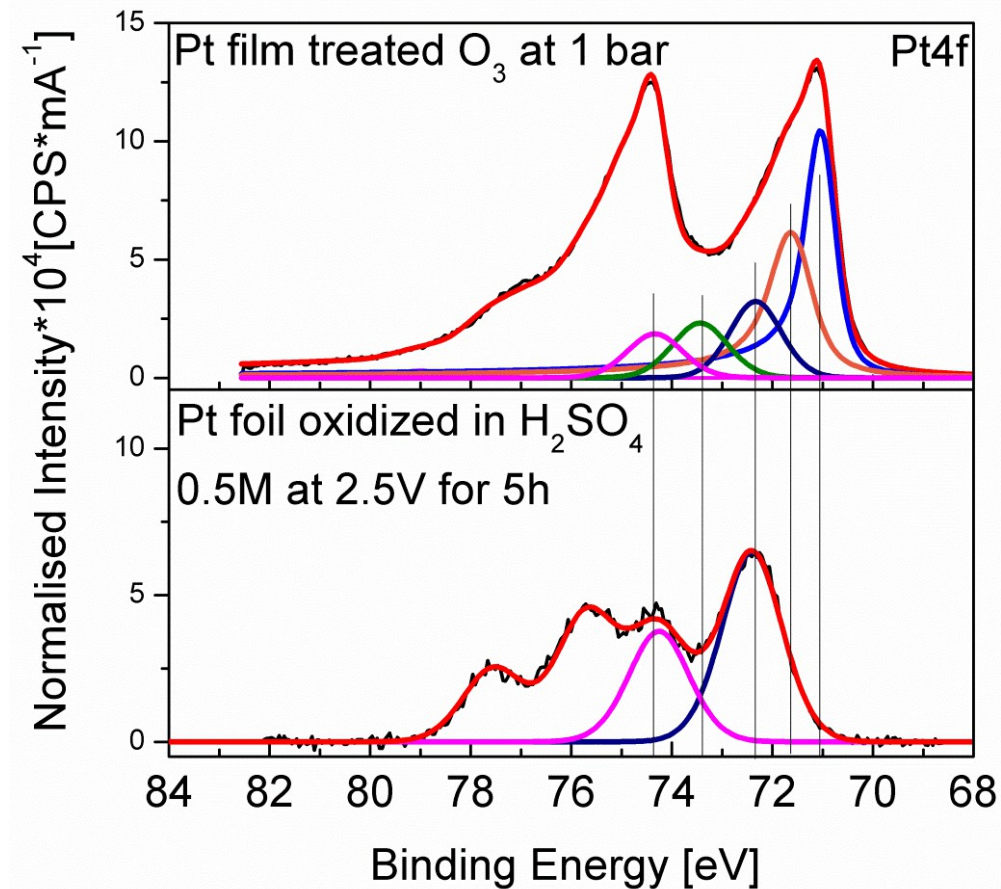
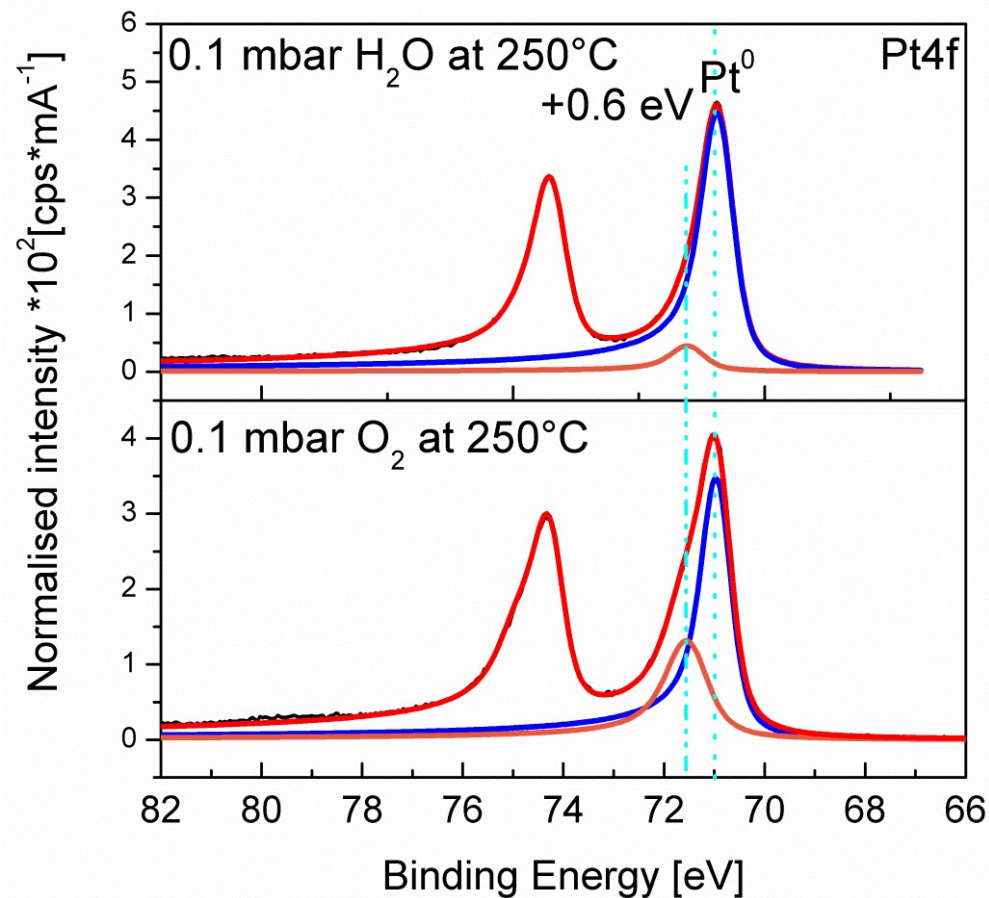
Motivation

Chemical energy storage and conversion



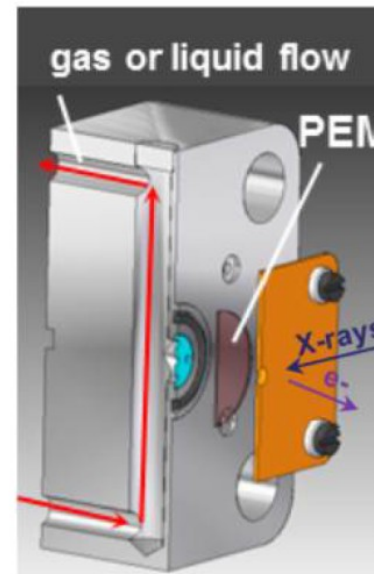
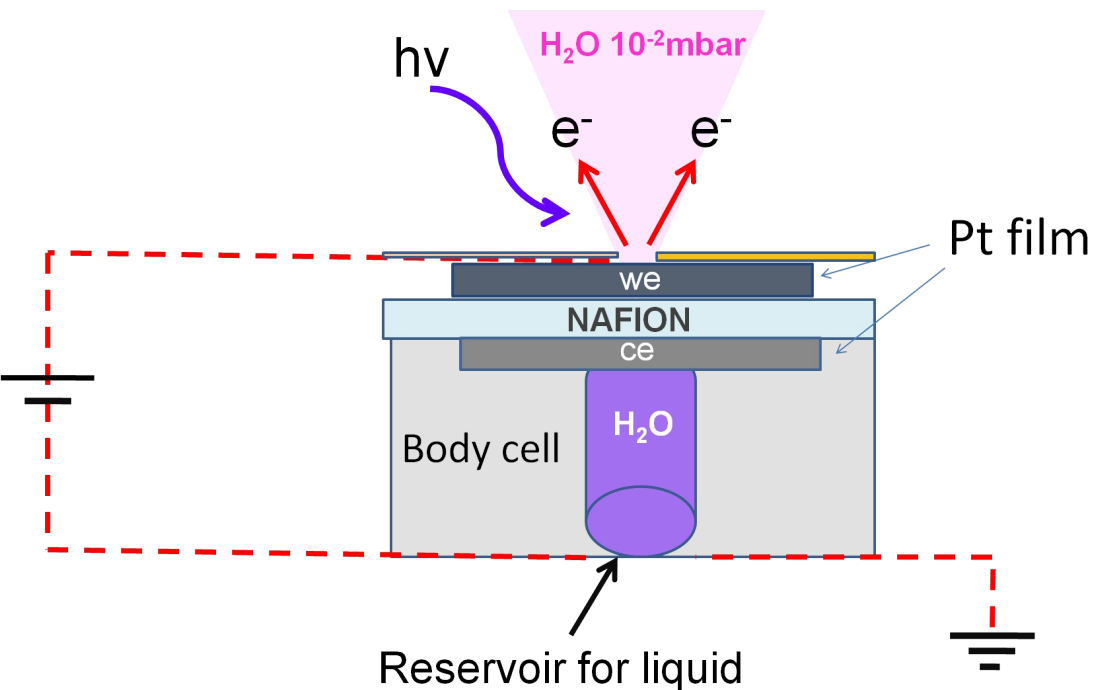
Background

- ✧ Pt as a model system to study the nature of the surface species upon OER (oxygen evolution reaction)



Limitation of the state of the art NAP-XPS end-station at the soft X-ray ISISS beam line (HZB)

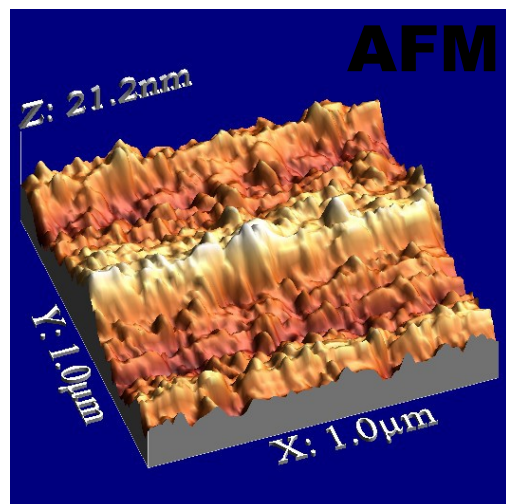
- No liquid electrolyte
- Low pressure (not possible to investigate liquid/solid interface)
- Restriction to conductive material (charging issue in XPS)



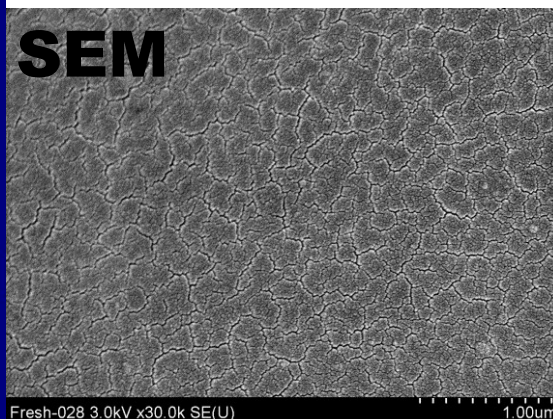
Fermi level of the CE is aligned with the Fermi level spectrometer

R. Arrigo

Pt Electrode Structure

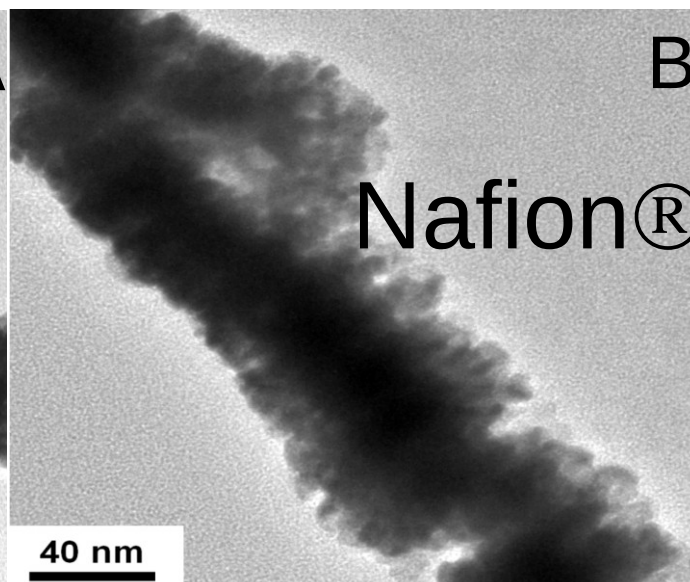
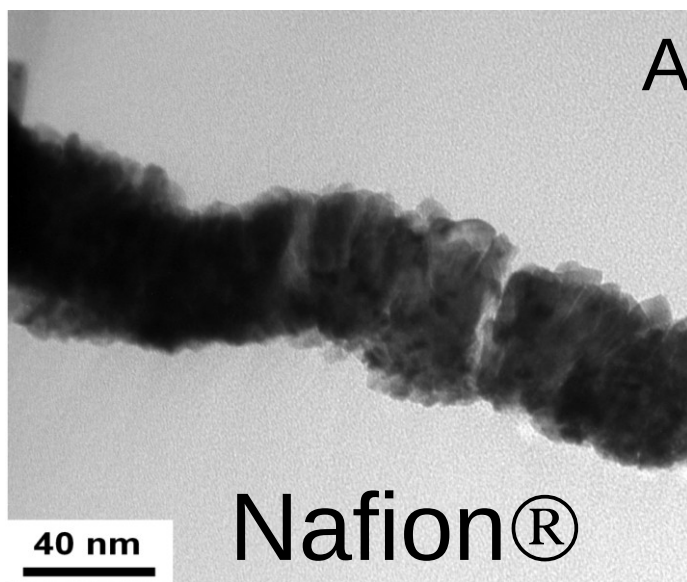
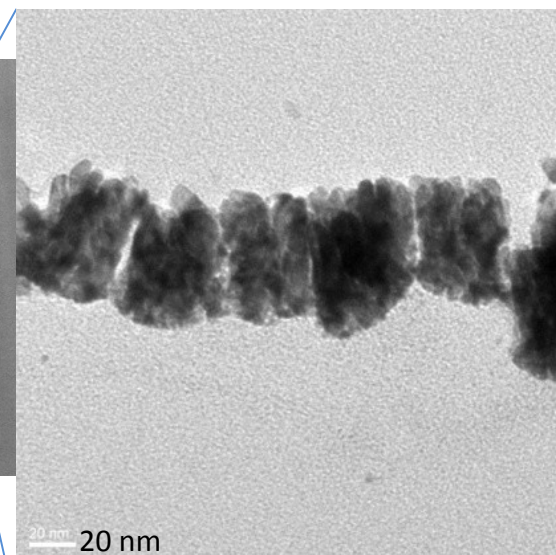
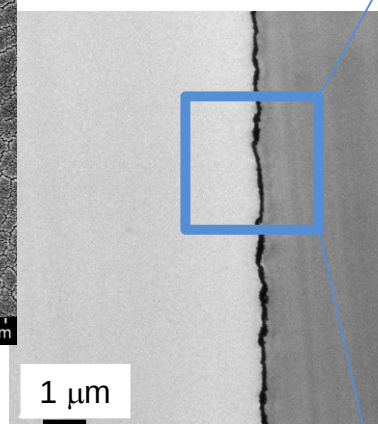


before reaction

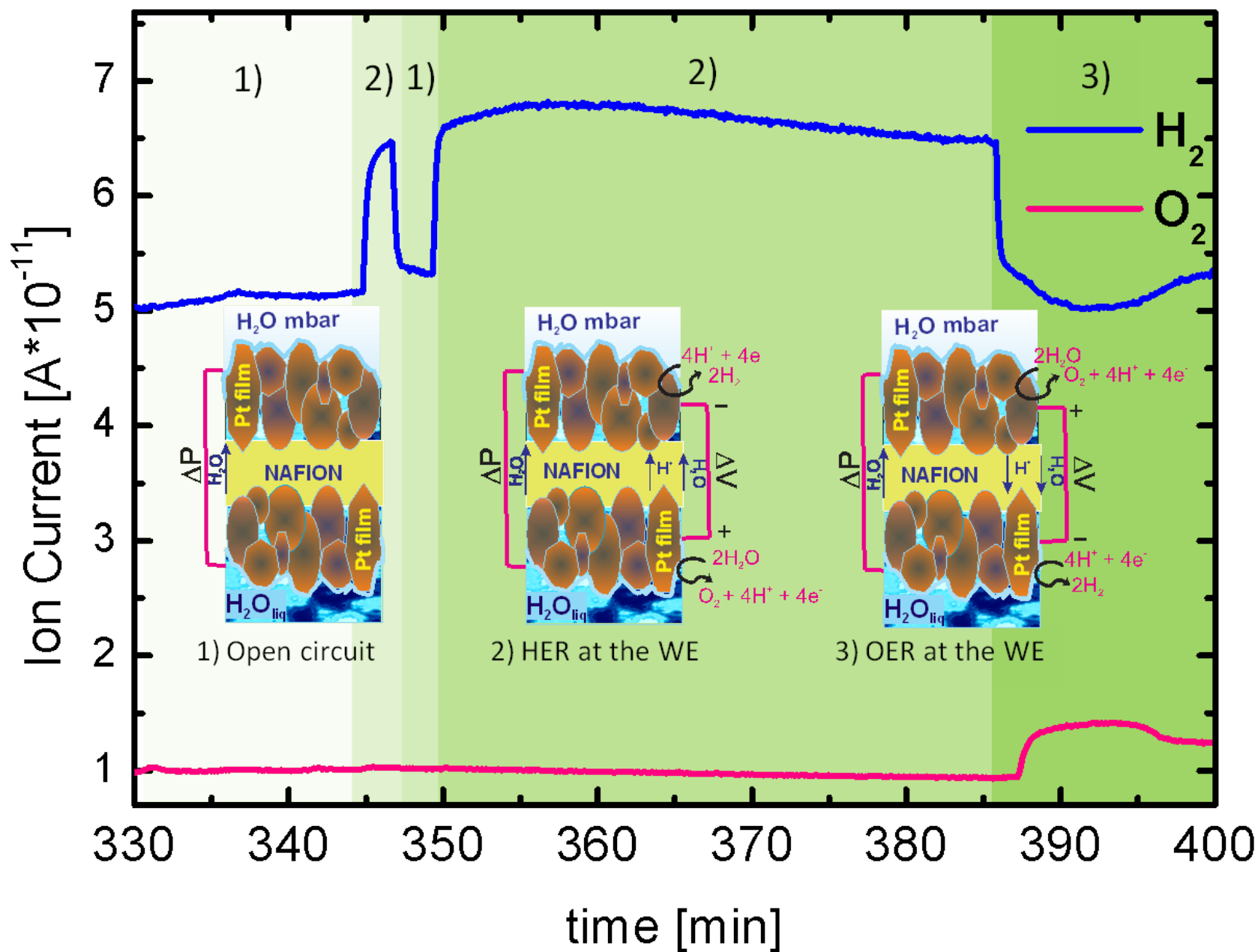


after reaction

TEM

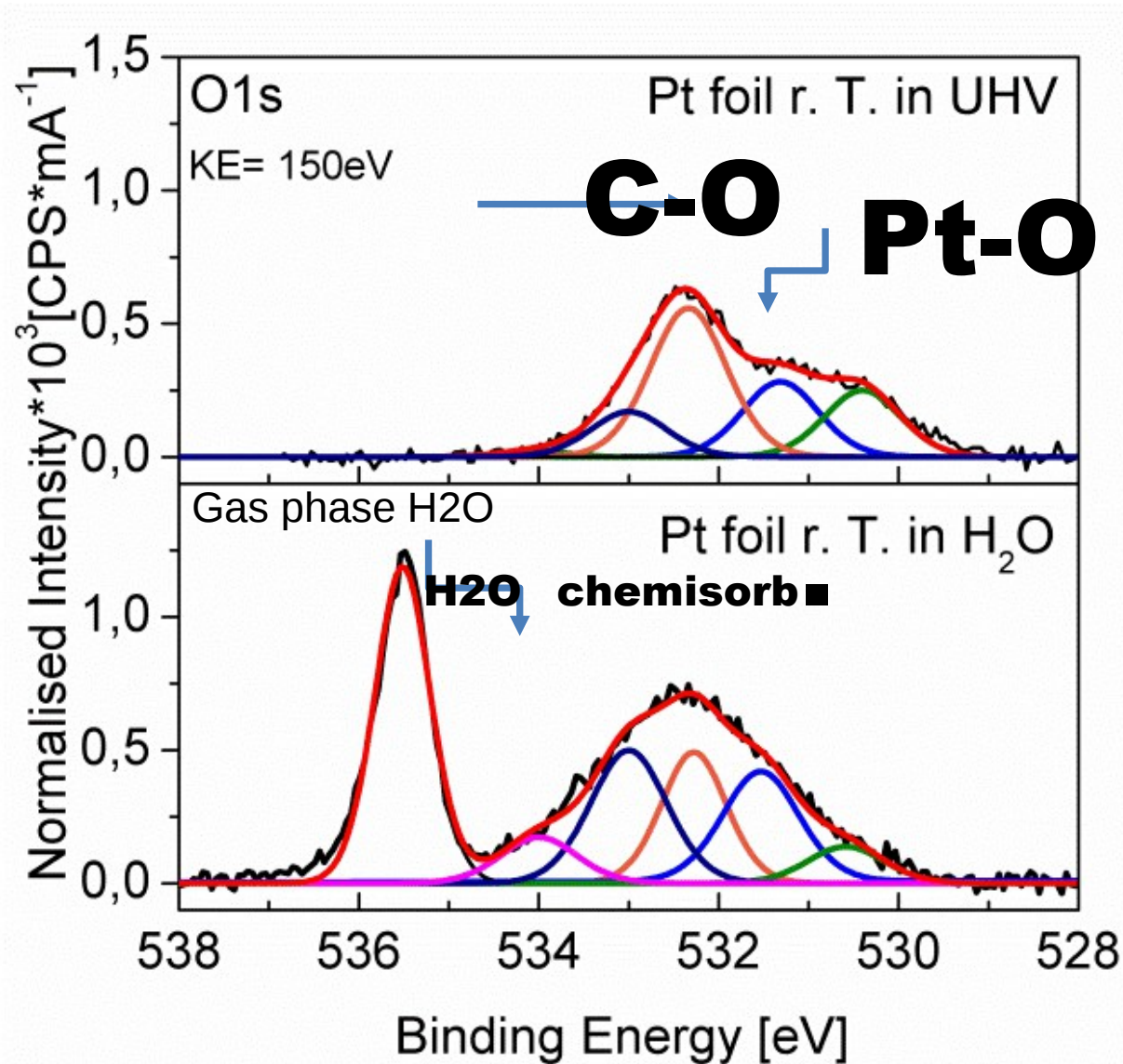


Electrochemical cell:MS



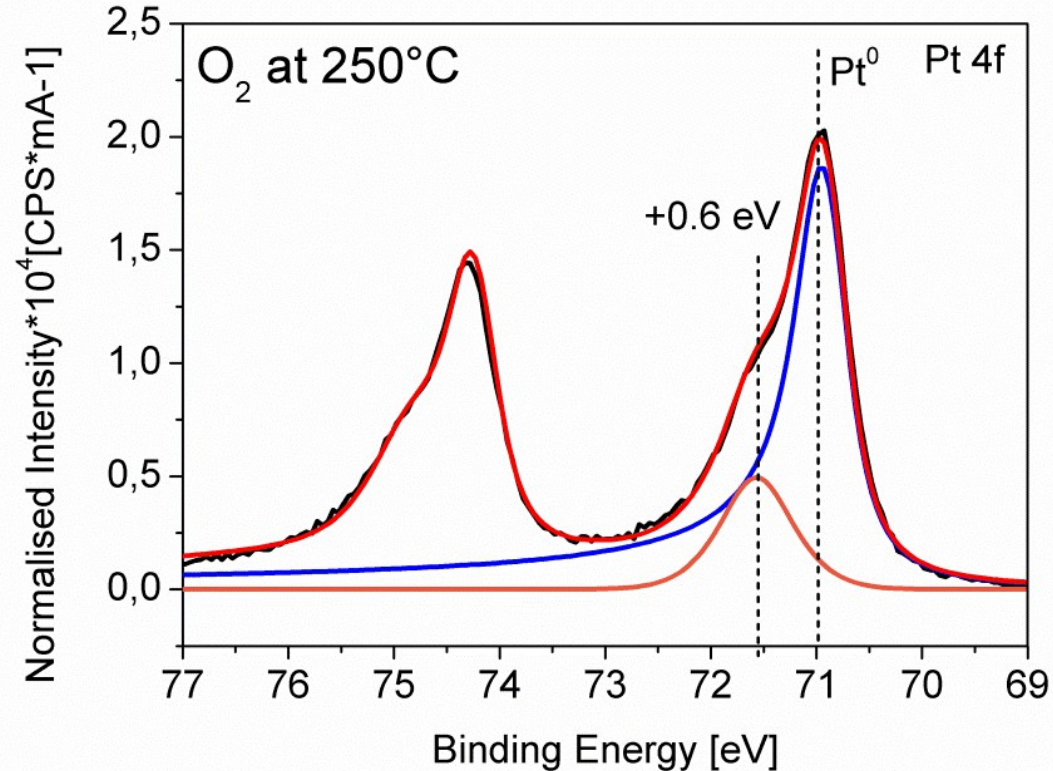
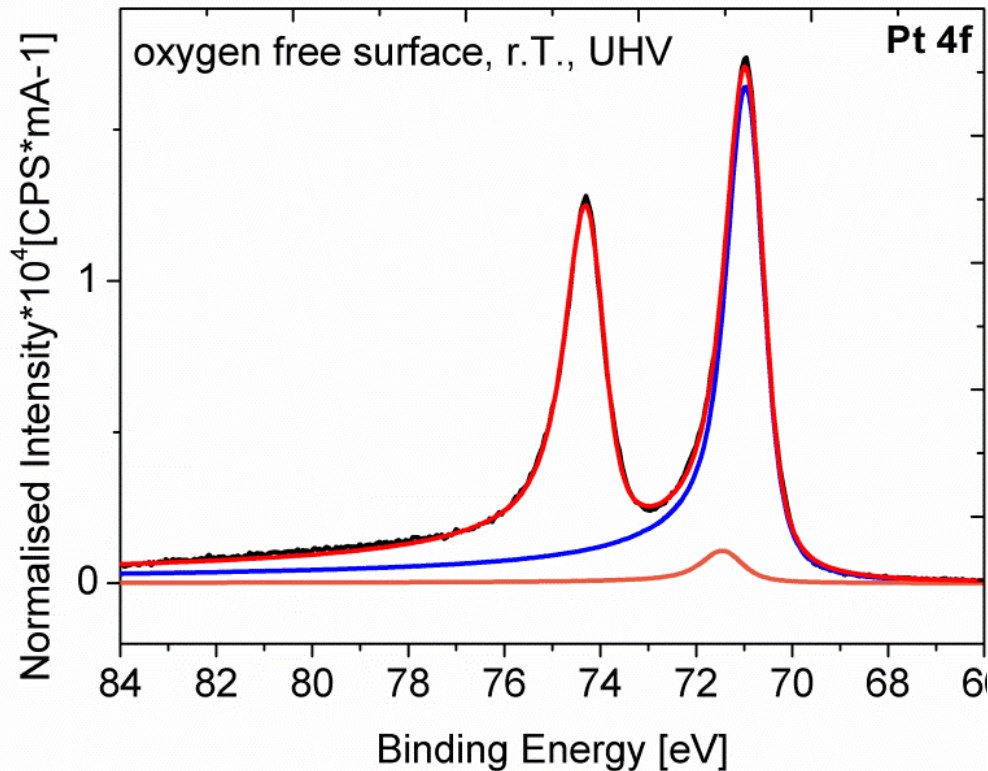
O species on Pt

Polycrystalline Pt foil at 25°C



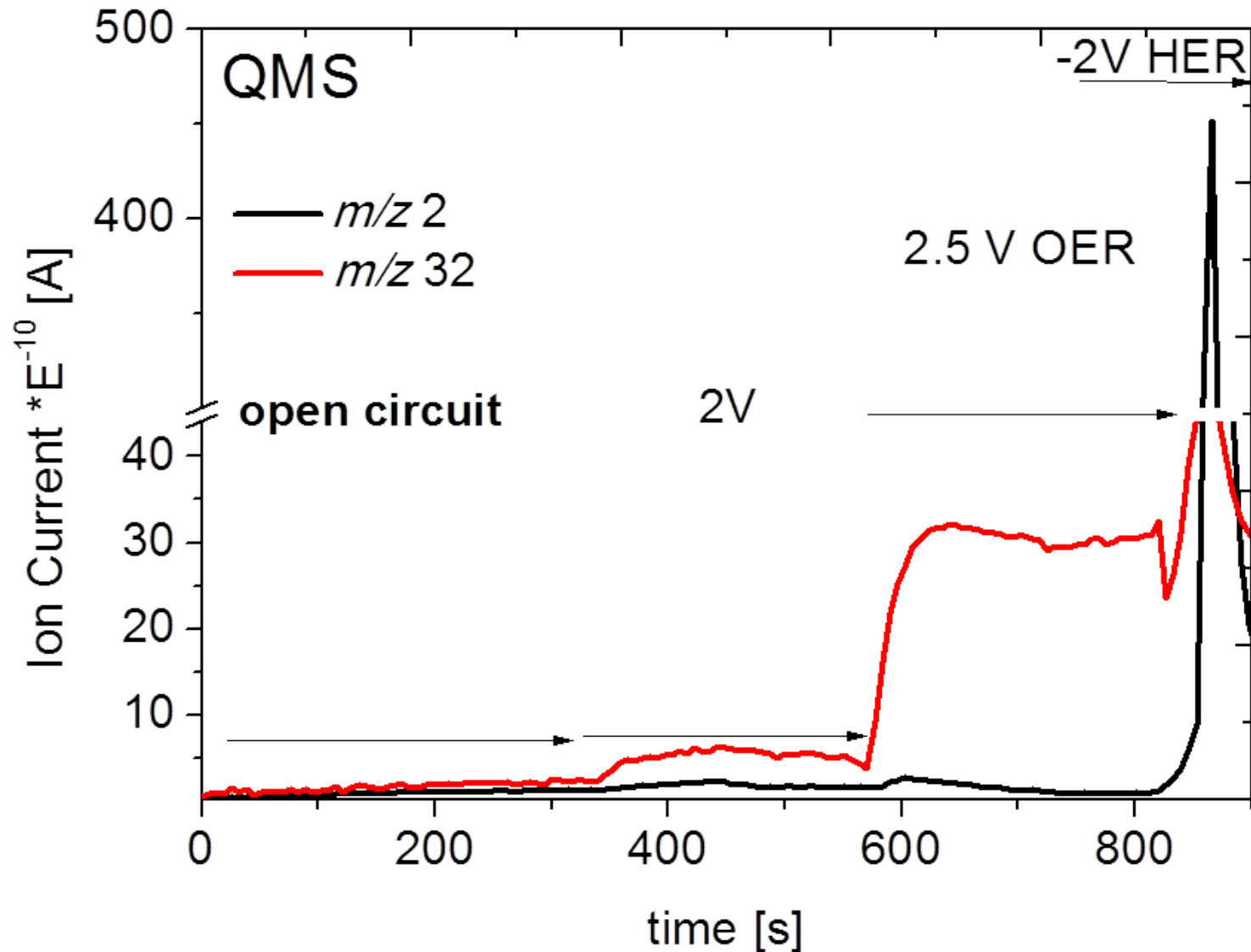
Pt species

Polycrystalline Pt foil previously treated in O₂ at 250°C to remove the C



Specie	Pt0	Pt 1	Pt 2
BE [eV] +/-0.05	70.95	+ 0.6	+1.3

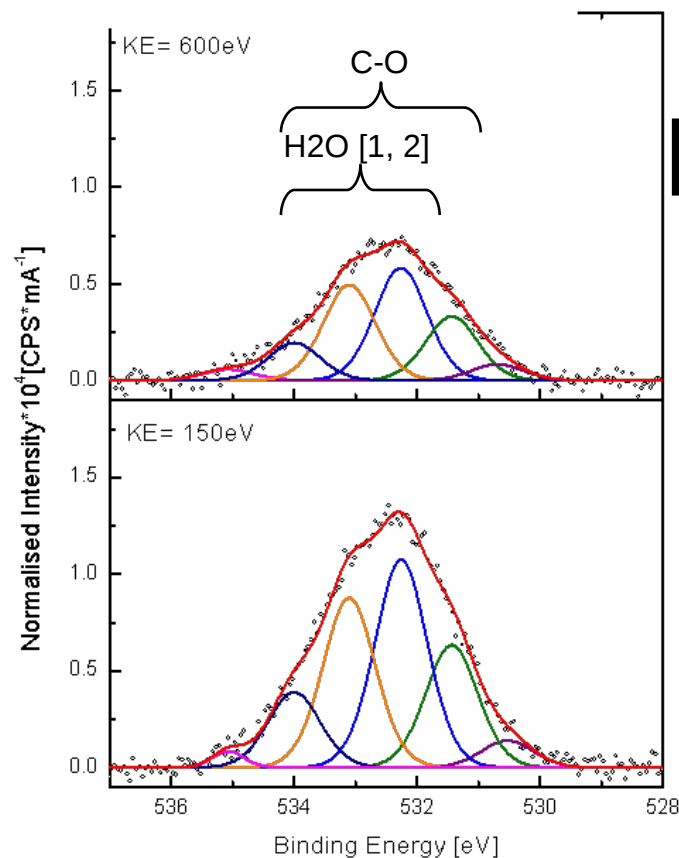
Two electrode-system



In-situ XPS during OER: O1s

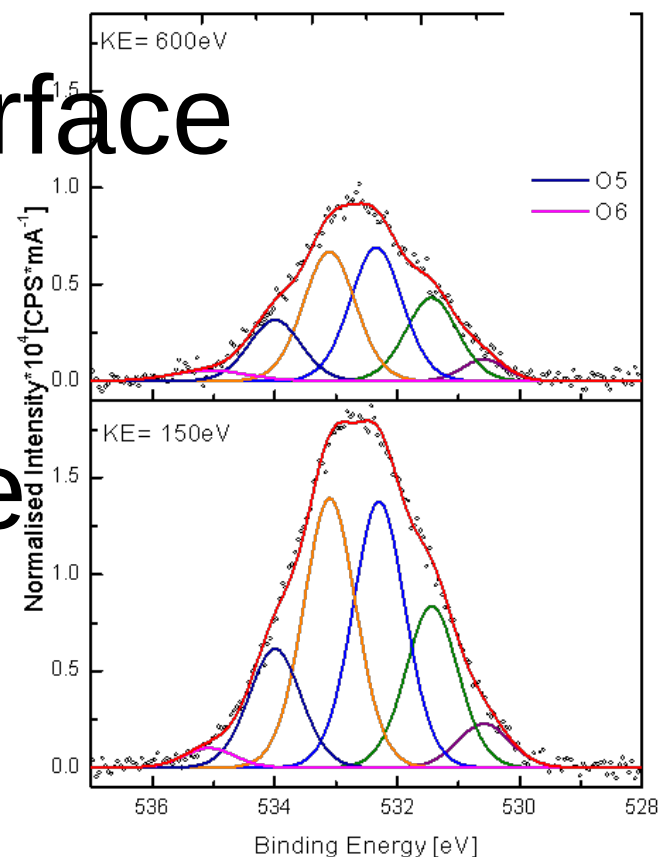
VWE= 2V

VWE= 2.5V



Near surface

surface



Specie	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6
BE [eV] +/-0.05	530.6	531.5	532.2	533	534

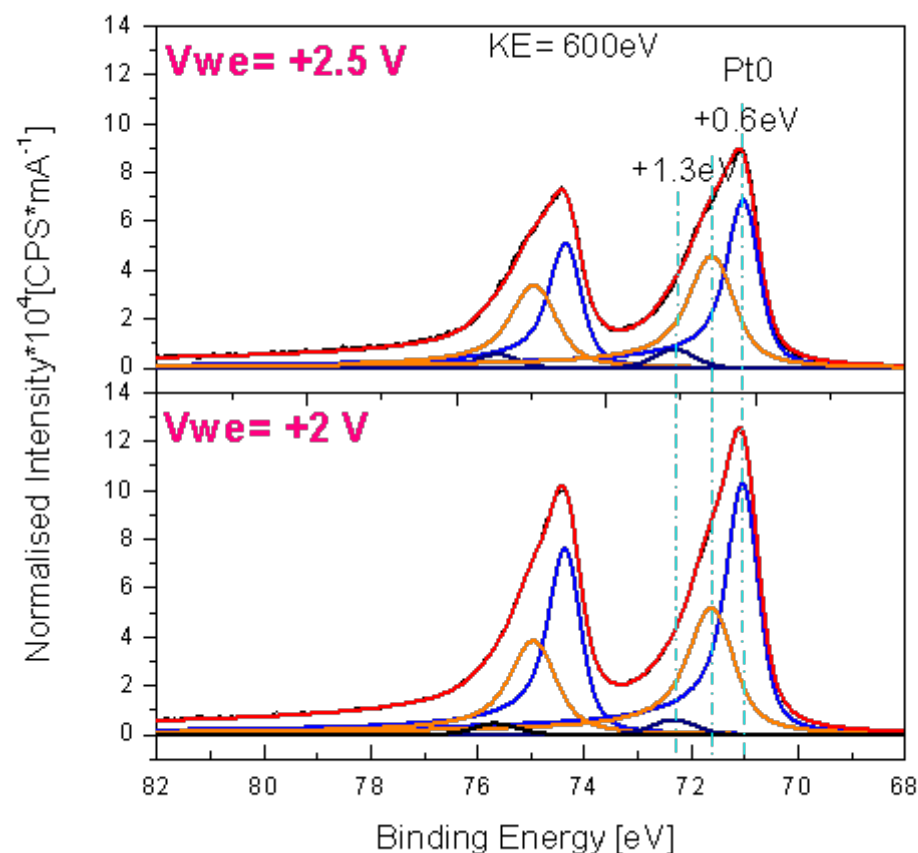
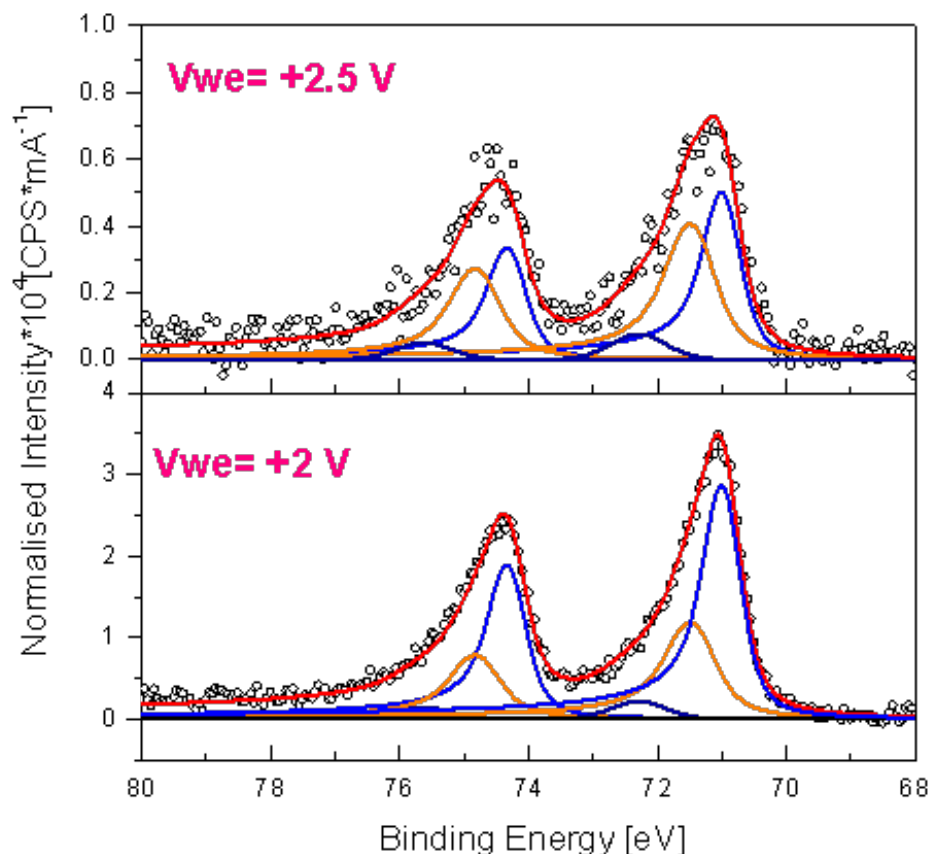
[1]S. Yamamoto, Journal of physics: condensed matter **2008**, 20, 184025

[2]M. Salmeron, Faraday discussion, **2009**, 141, 221-229

In-situ XPS during OER: Pt4f

KE= 150 eV

KE= 600 eV



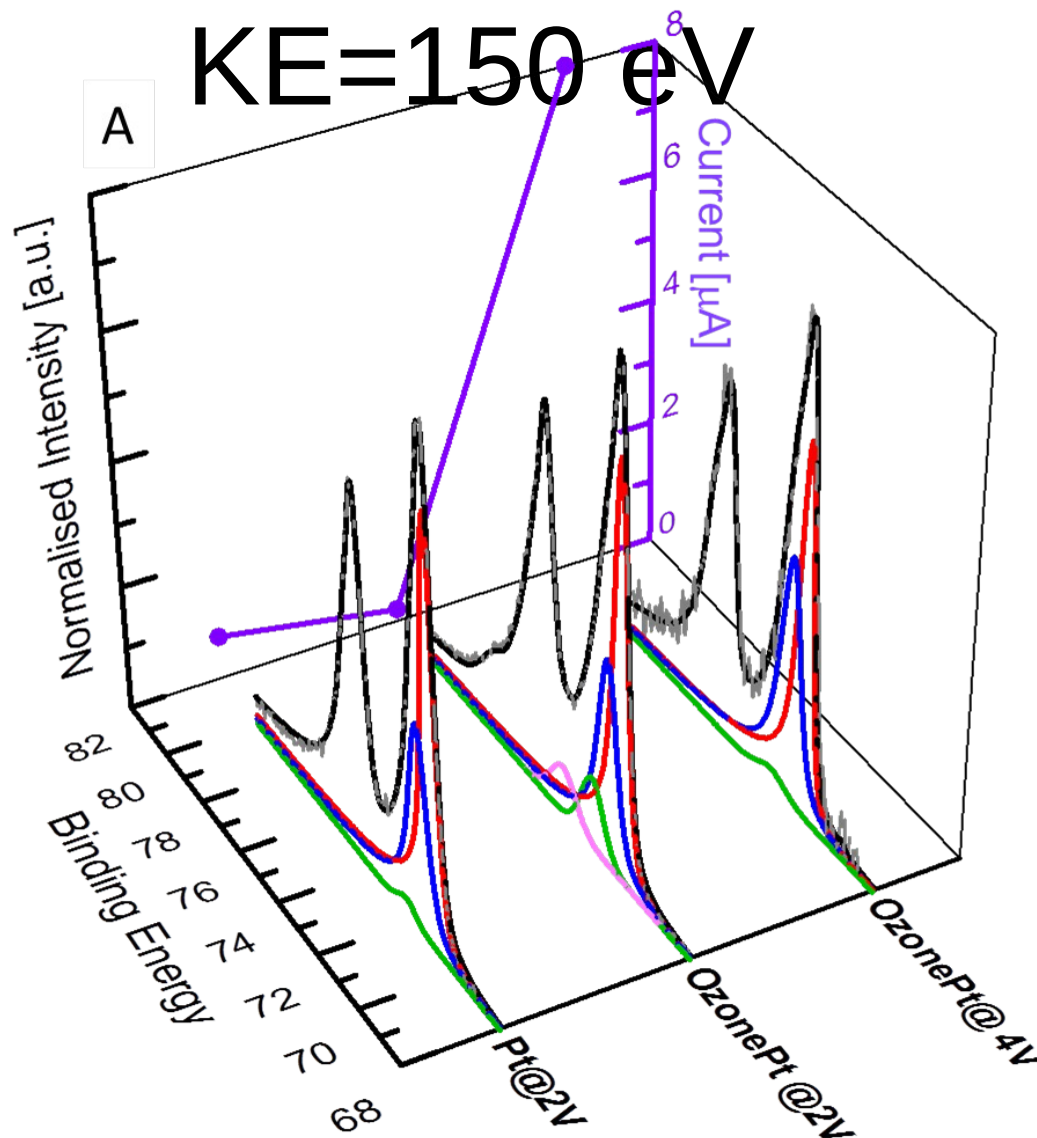
Pt0= 71 eV

Pt(1)=71.6eV electronically modified Pt species due to O

Pt(2)= 72.3 eV (Pt2+)

Specie	Pt0	Pt 1	Pt 2
BE [eV] +/-0.05	70.95	+ 0.6	+1.3

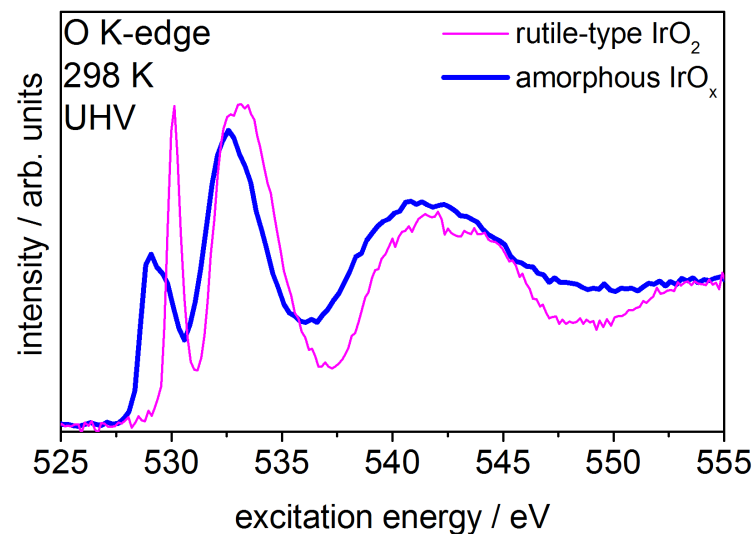
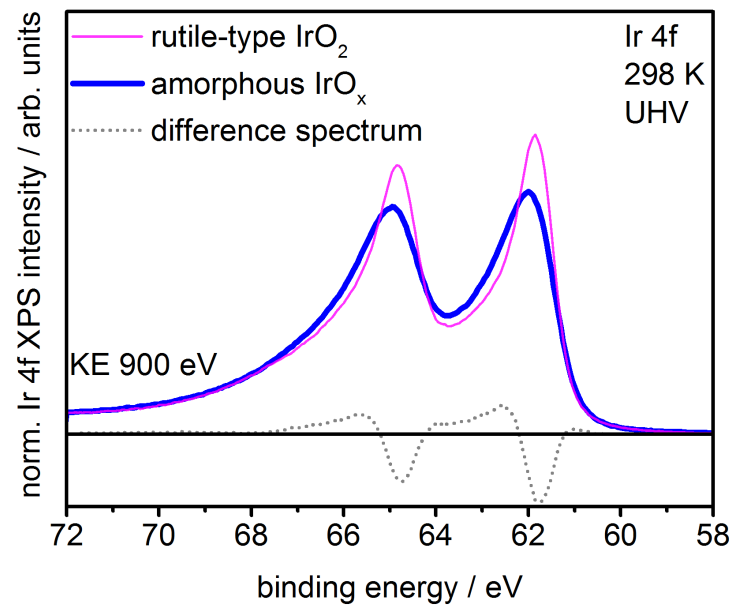
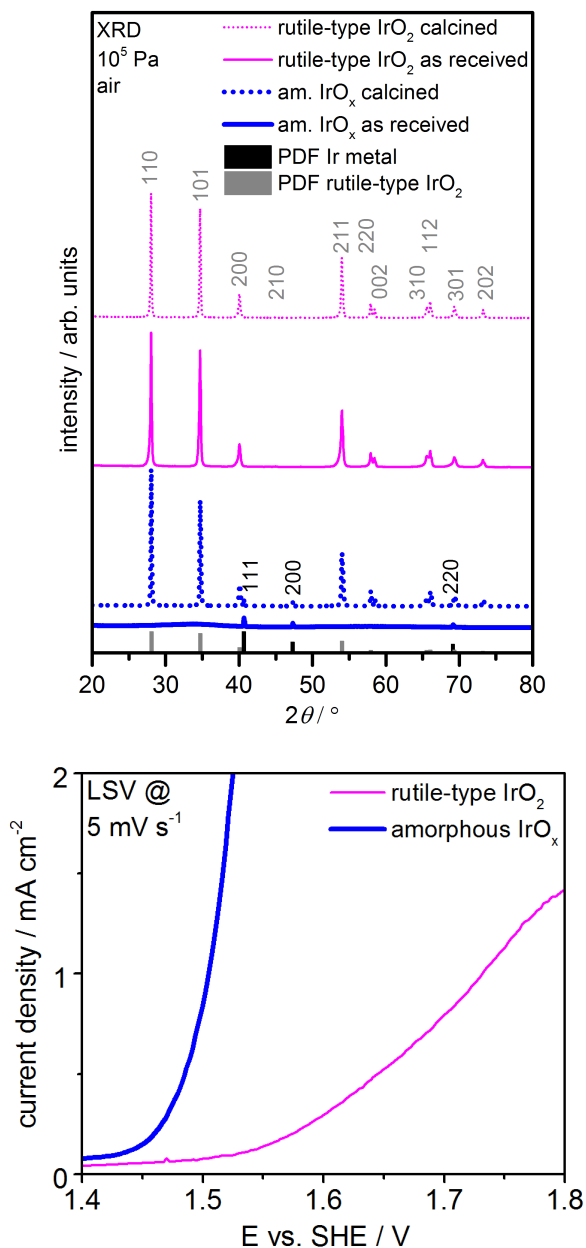
In-situ XPS: three electrodes





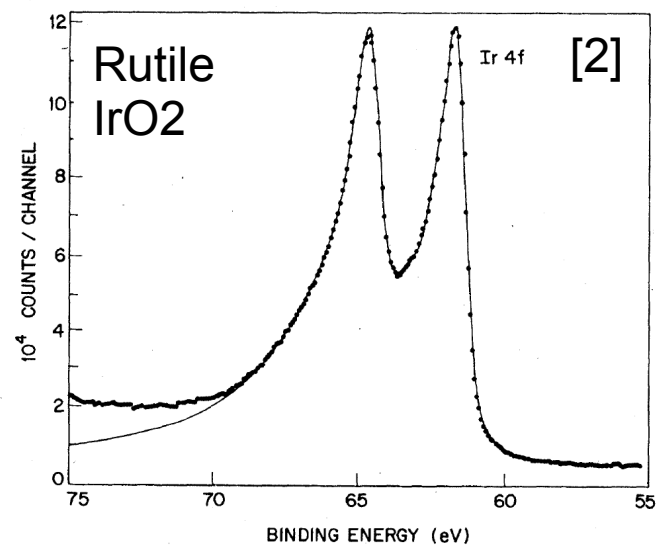
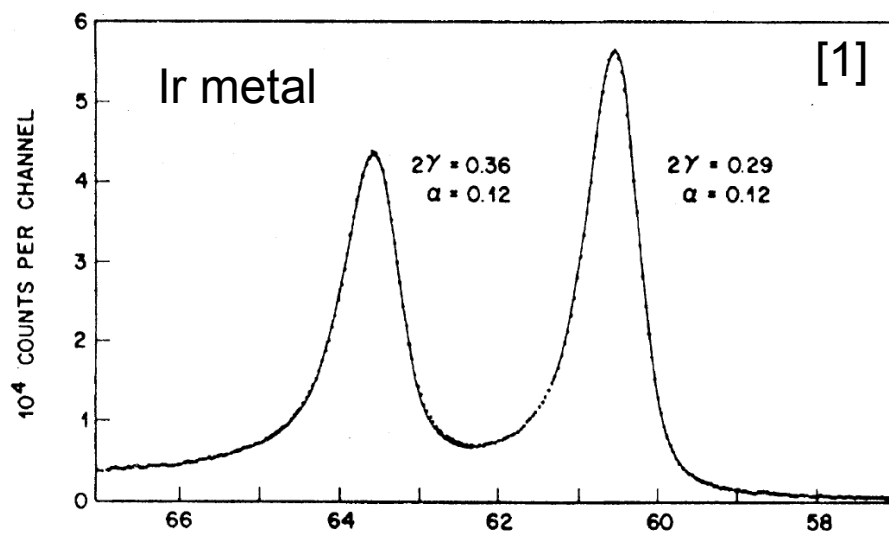
Summary

- ✓ The designed cell is suitable for investigating electrochemical processes
- ✓ The QMS and XPS shows the response of the system when switching from open circuit potential to OER or HER
- ✓ The initial state of Pt film contains beside Pt0 a Pt δ^+ component $\Delta BE +0.6$ eV attributed to electronically modified Pt by O species.
- ✓ Increasing the potential from 2 to 2.5 V increase the Pt δ^+ as well as the Pt 2^+ component ($\Delta BE +1.3$ eV) as consequence of the enhancement of the oxygen population.
- ✓ The presence of Pt 2^+ species is not beneficial for OER. OER rate is related to the Pt δ^+

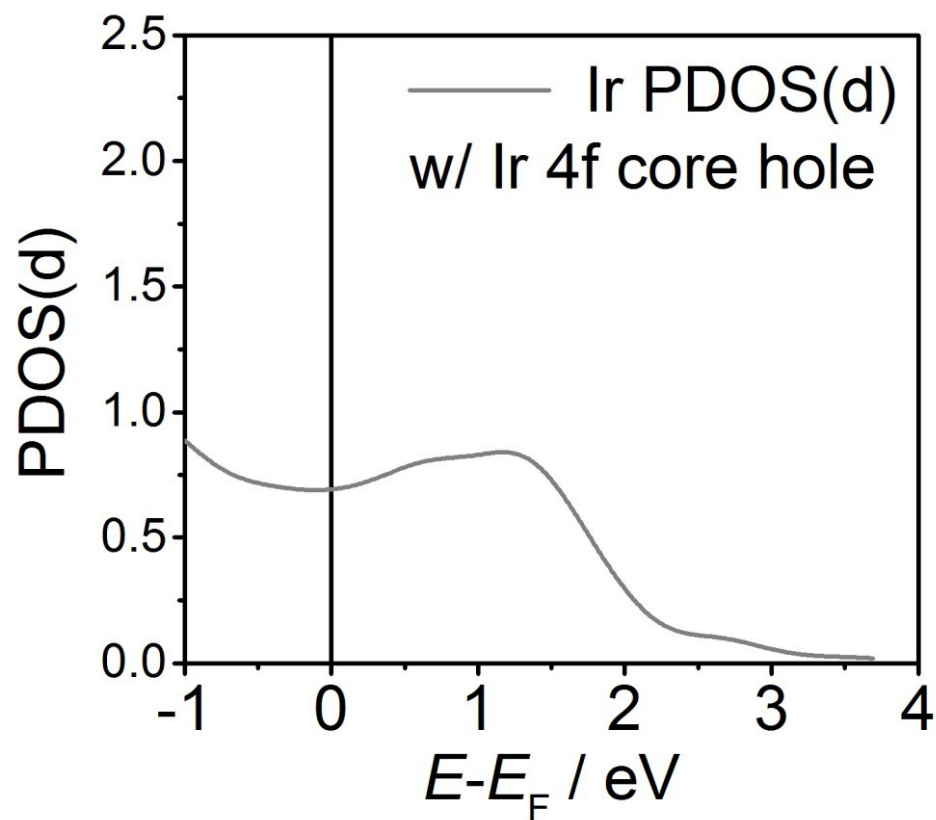


How to describe the electronic structure of iridium and its oxides?

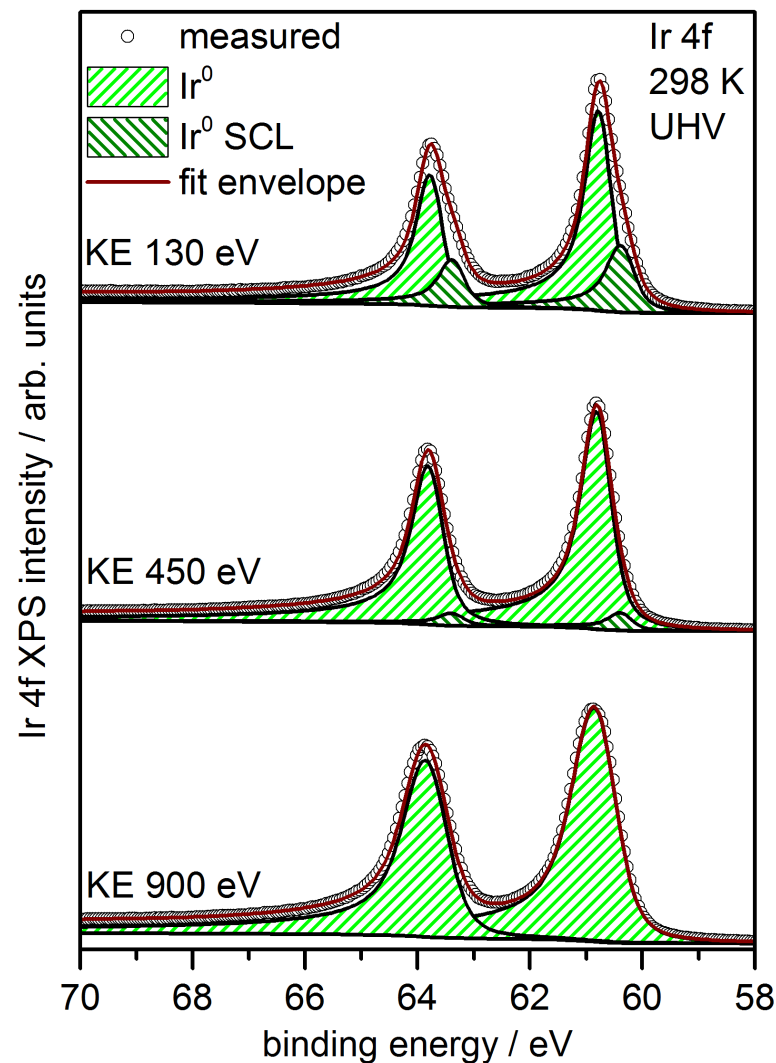
Literature overview



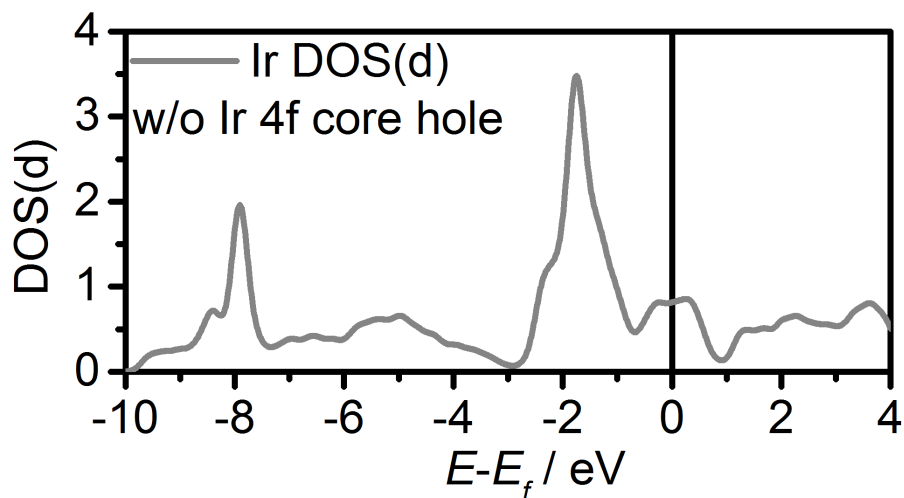
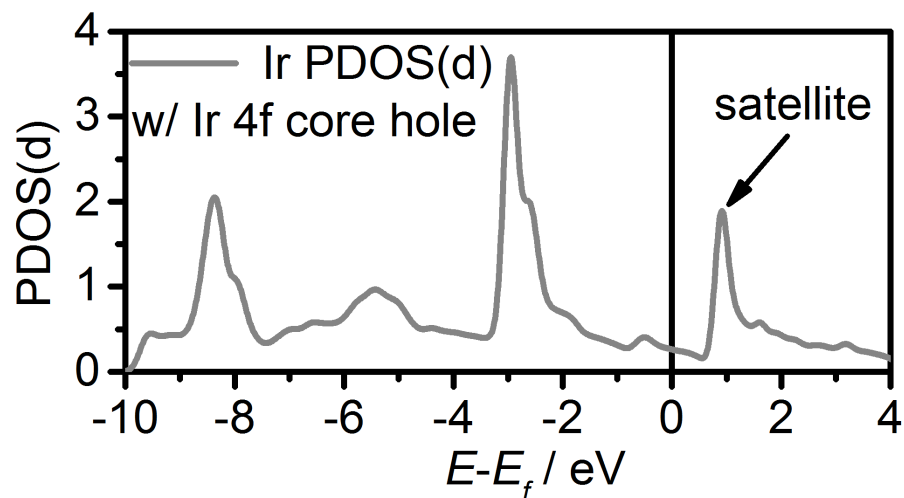
Calculation



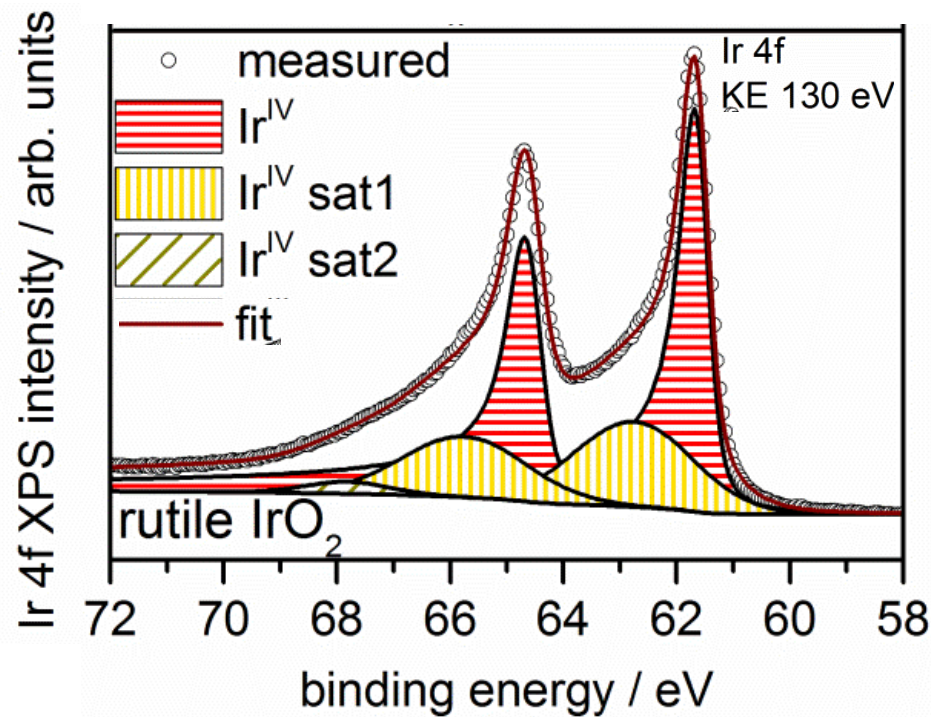
Experiment



Calculation



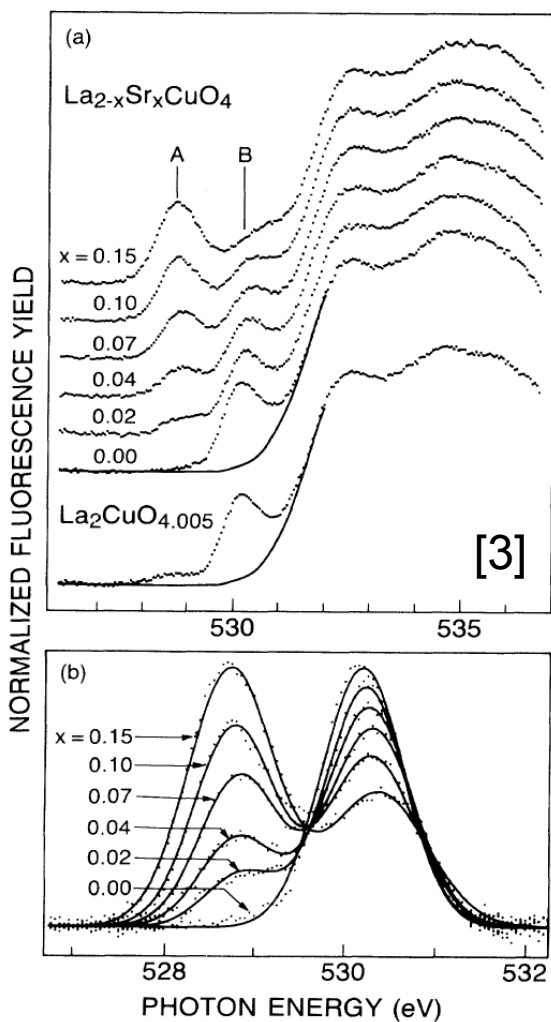
Experiment



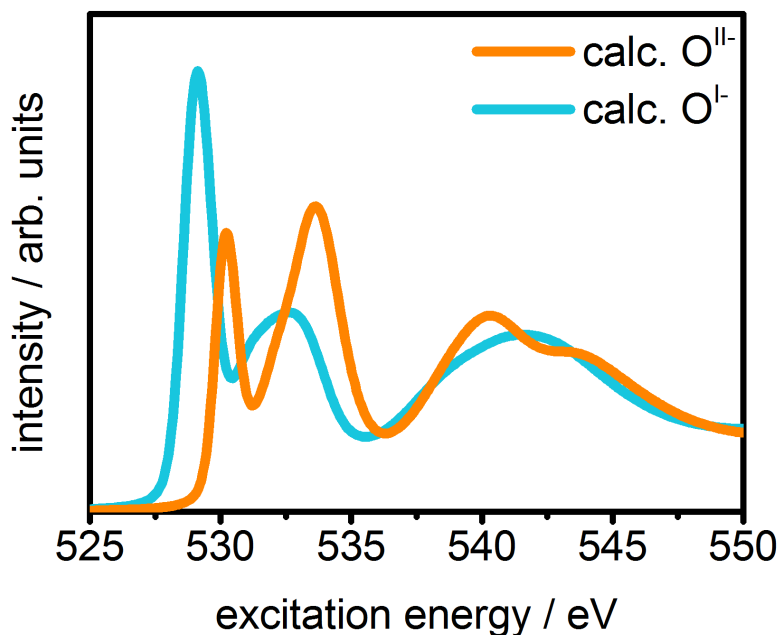
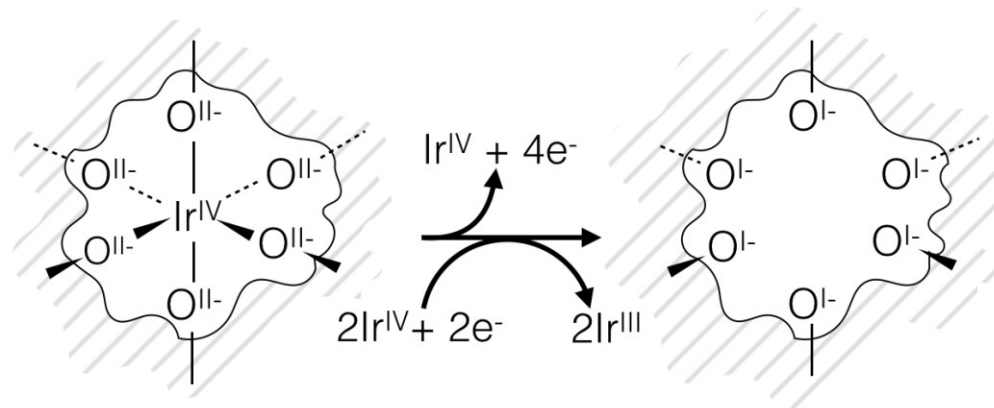
How to describe the electronic structure of iridium and its oxides?

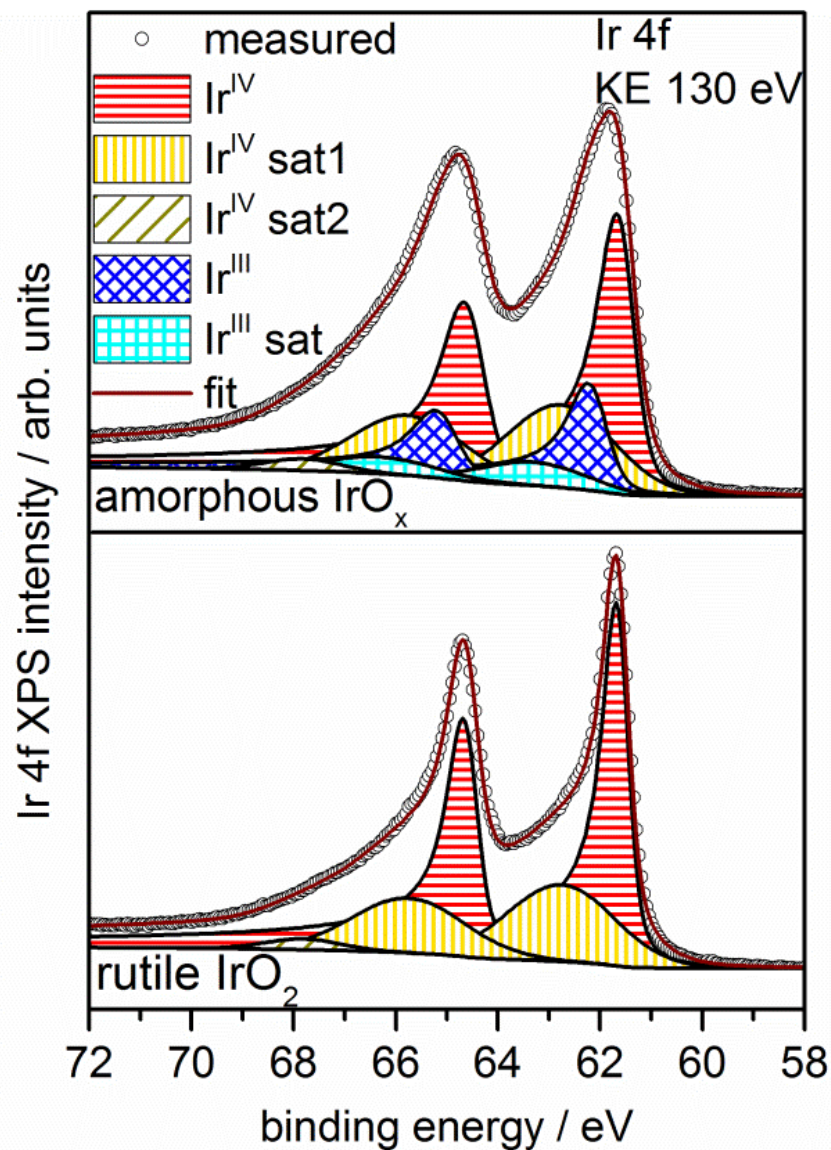
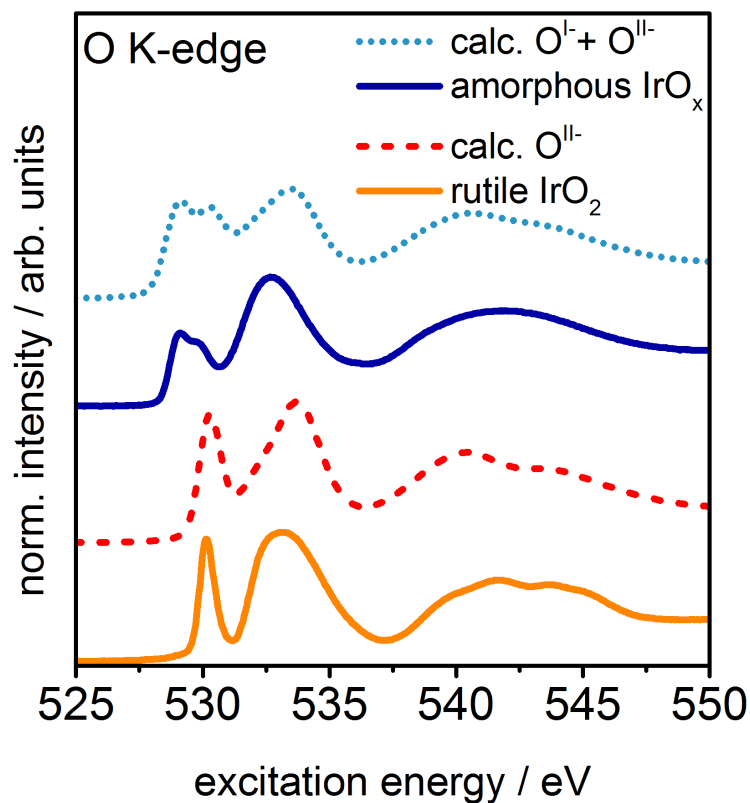
Hole doping: origin of absorption pre-edge feature

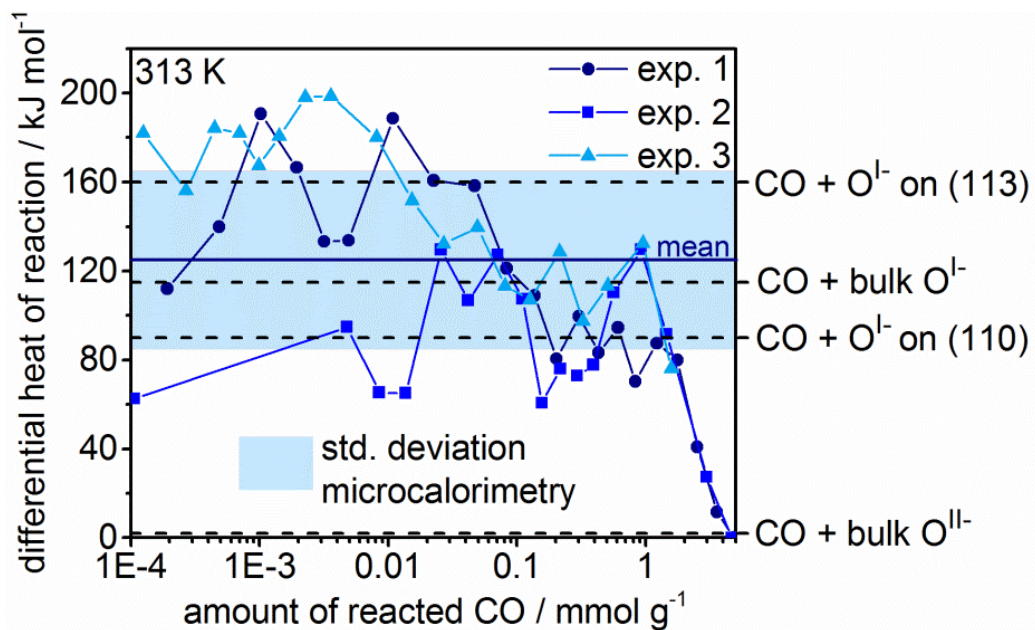
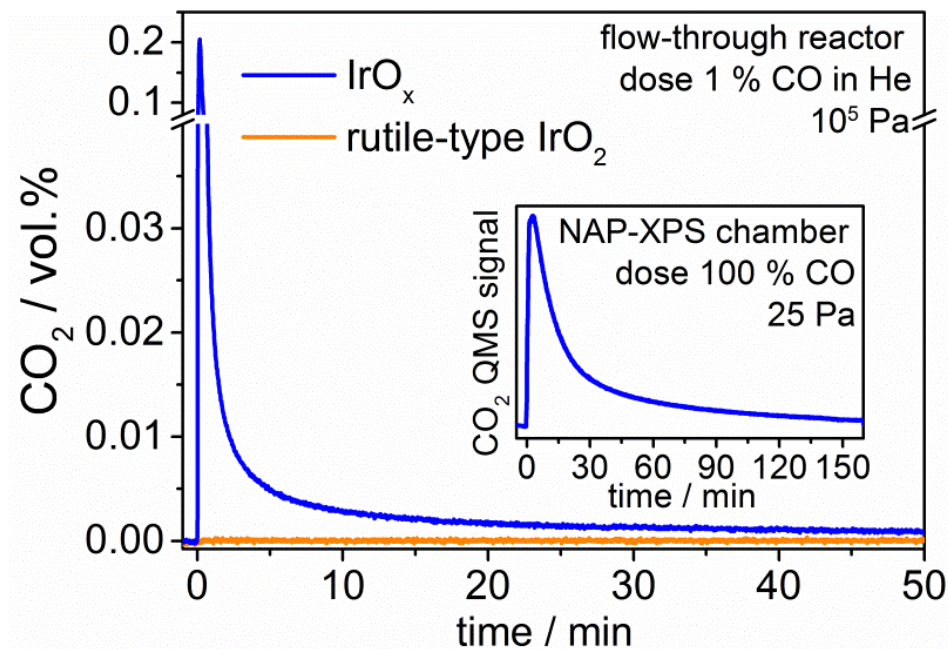
Hole doping in superconductors

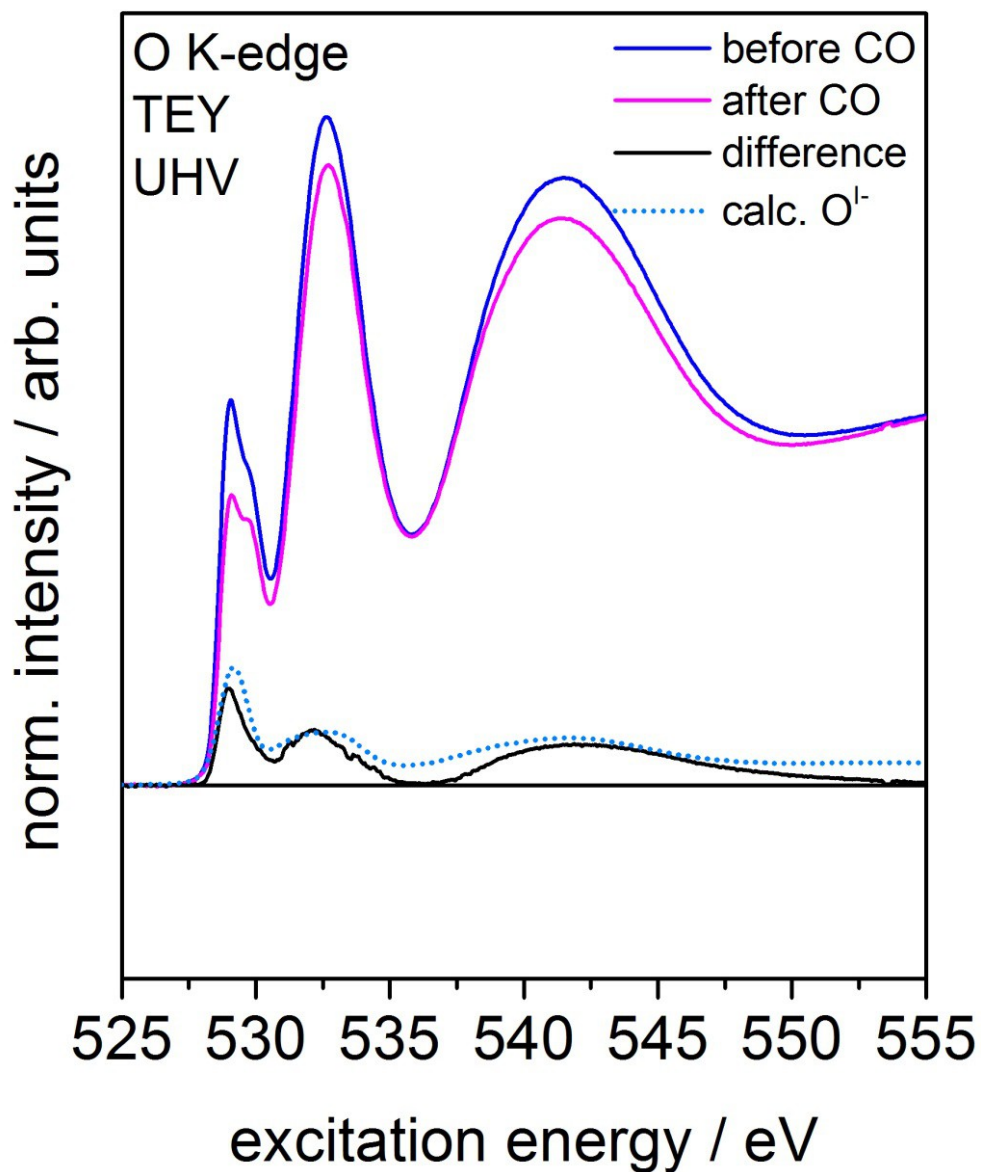
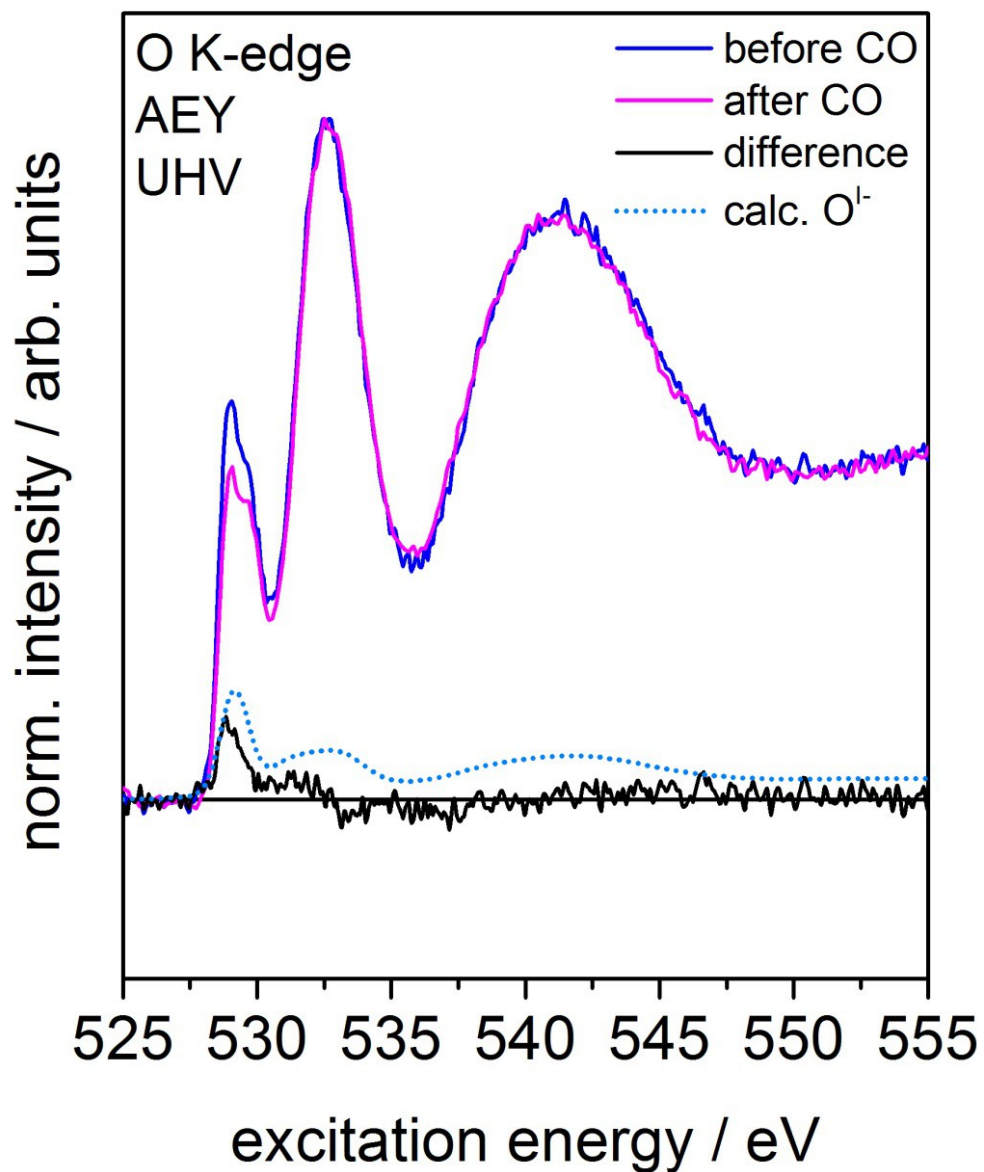


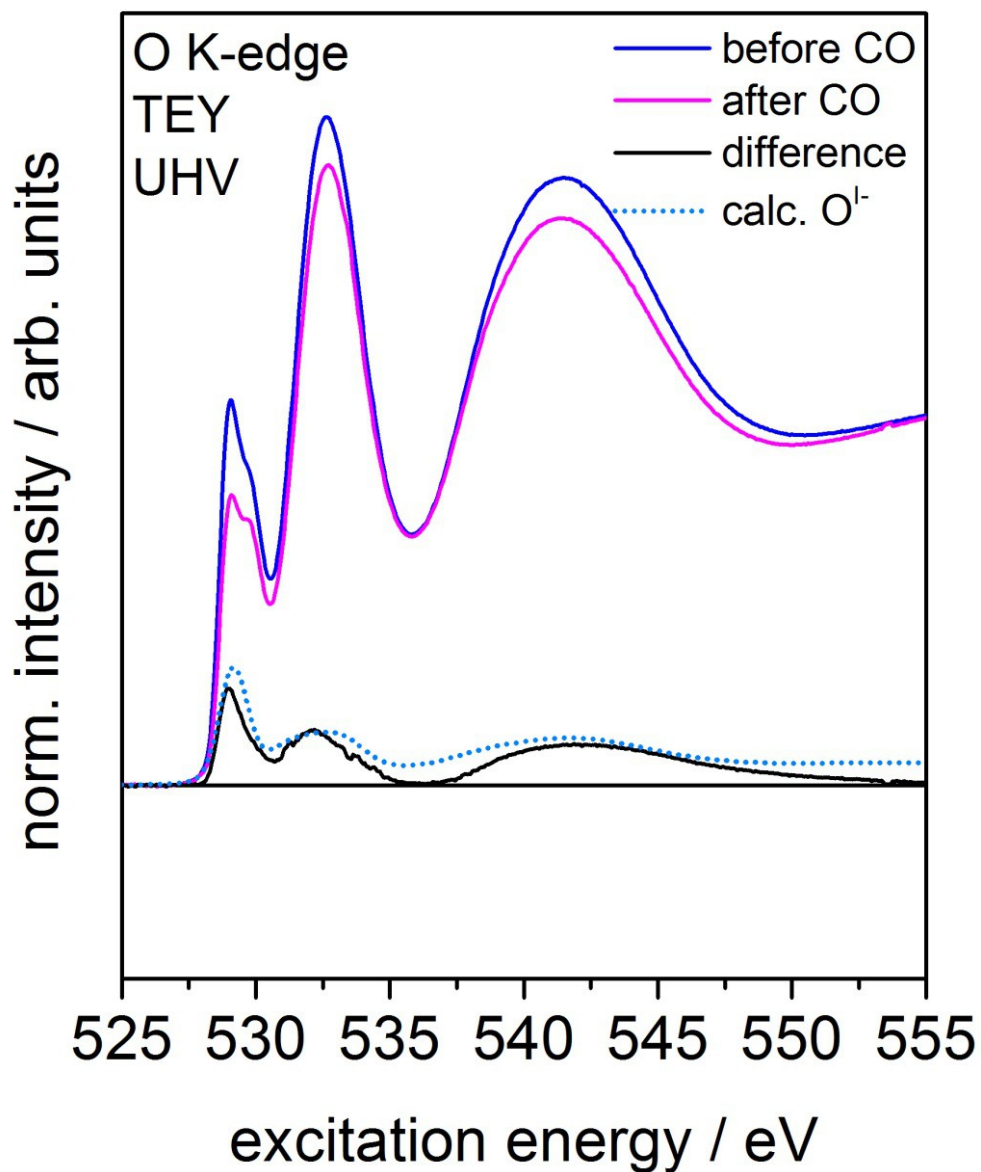
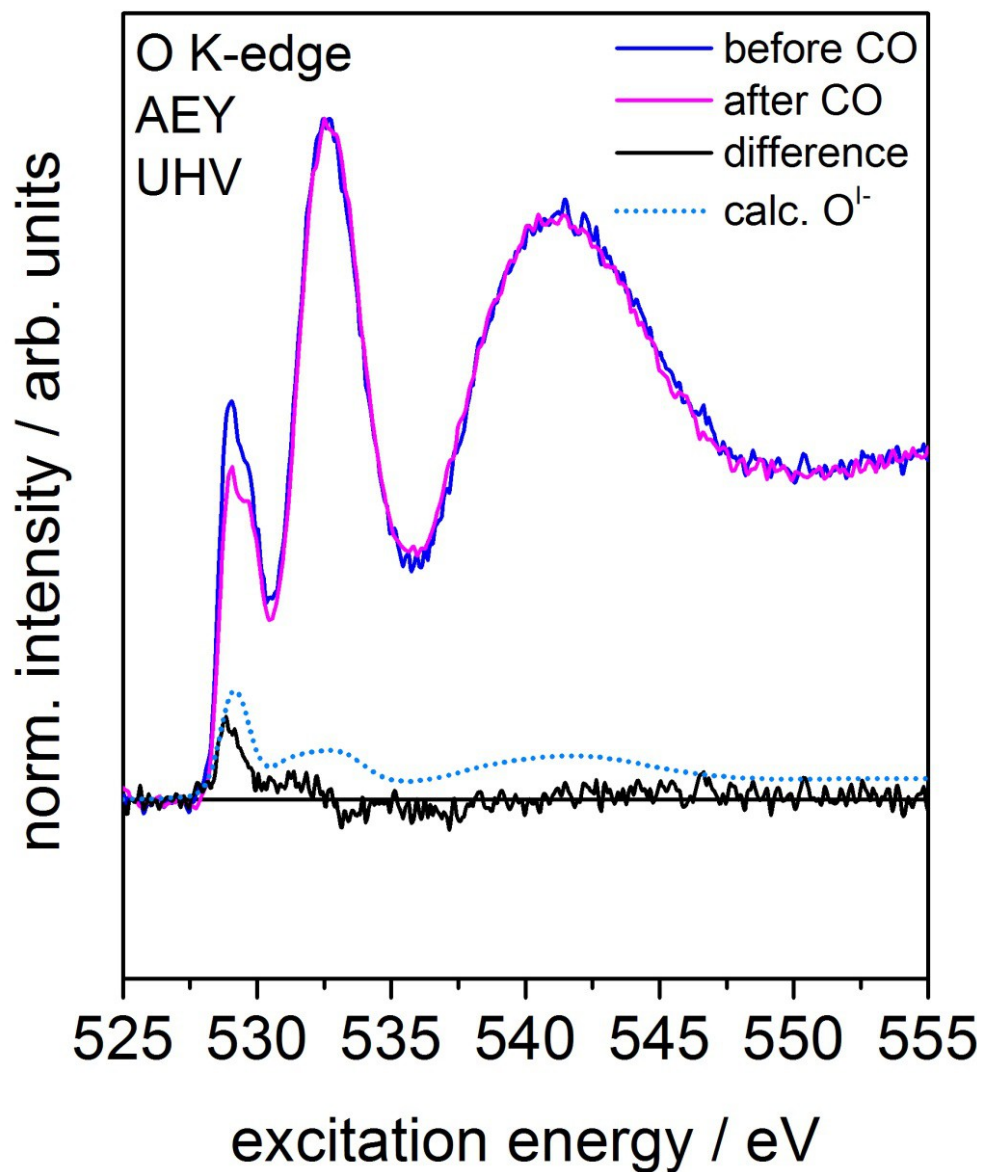
Defect model for iridium oxide



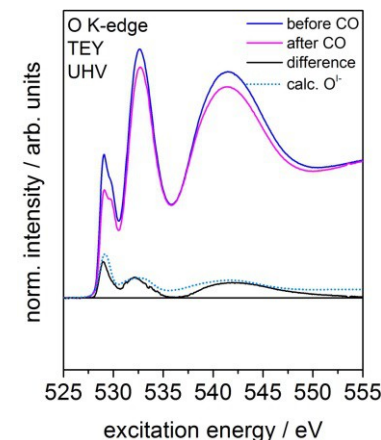
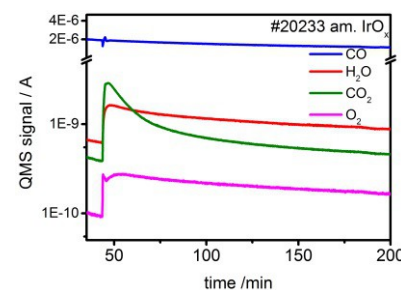
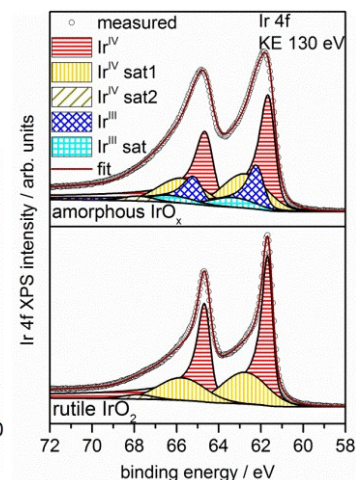
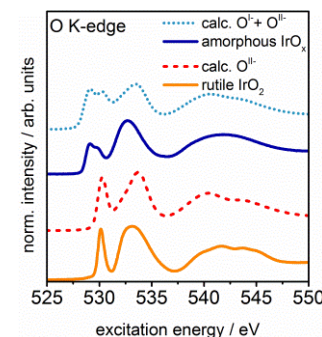








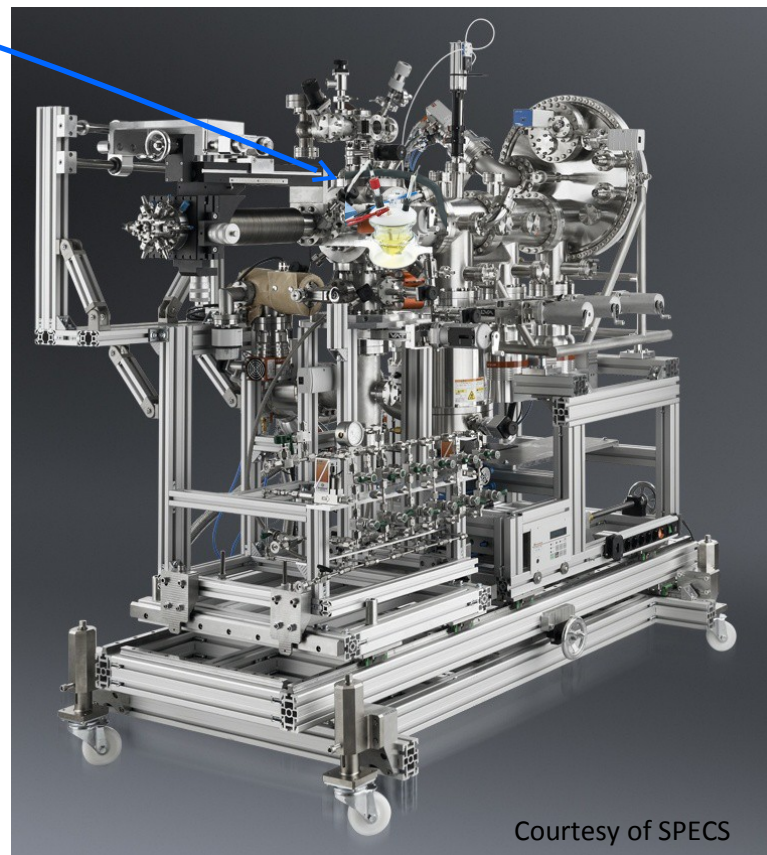
- Electronic structure of iridium metal, rutile-type IrO_2 , and of an amorphous IrO_x has been described
- Electronic defects in the anionic and cationic framework seem to favor OER activity
- MS and microcalorimetry have shown that amorphous IrO_x oxidizes CO at low temperatures (starting at ~ 230 K)
- NEXAFS reveals concomitant decrease of pre-edge feature at ~ 529 eV



Identifying OER-active iridium oxide surface species



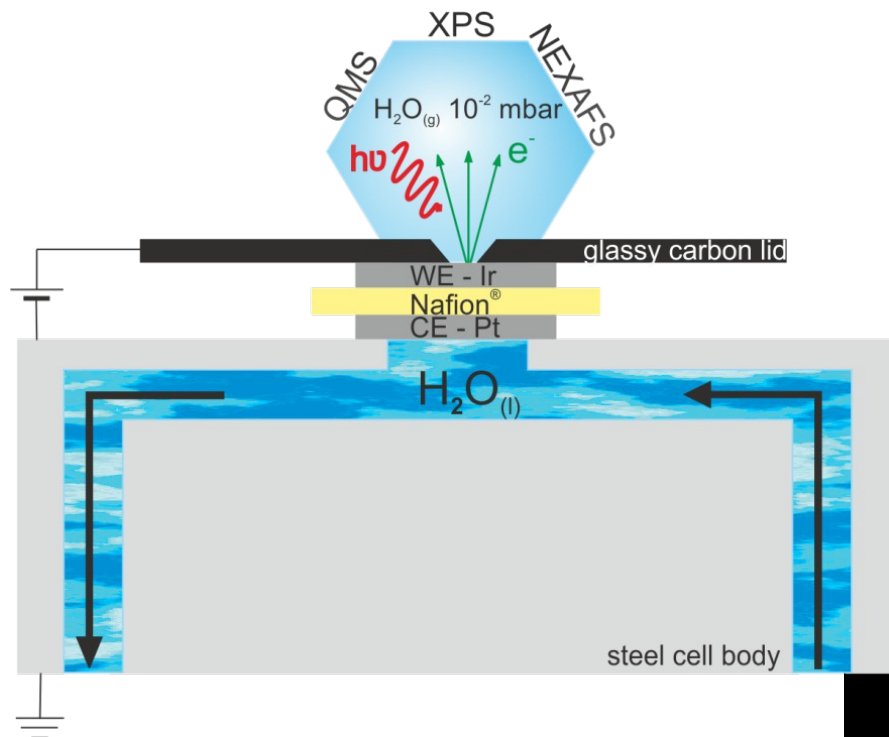
<http://www.bio-logic.info/instruments/potentiostat-sp-200/>



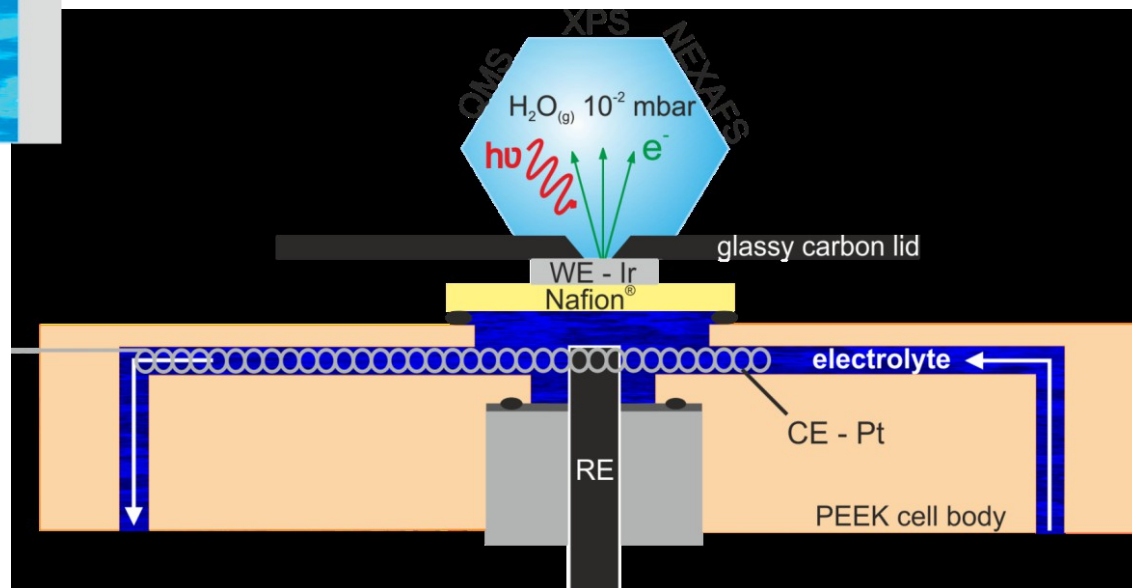
Courtesy of SPECS

Nafion[®]-based cell concepts for *in-situ* XPS and NEXAFS

2-electrode cell



3-electrode cell



#18111:

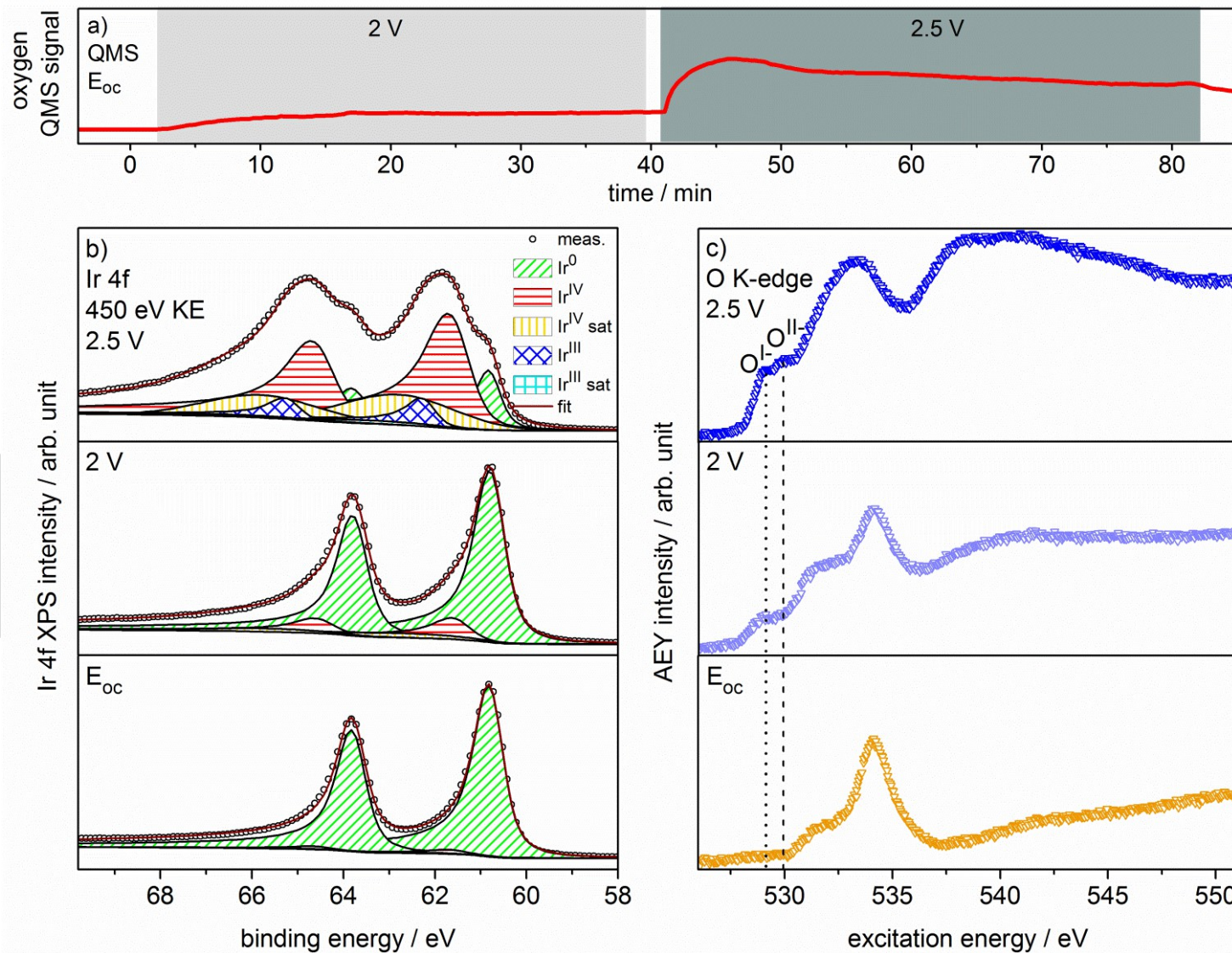
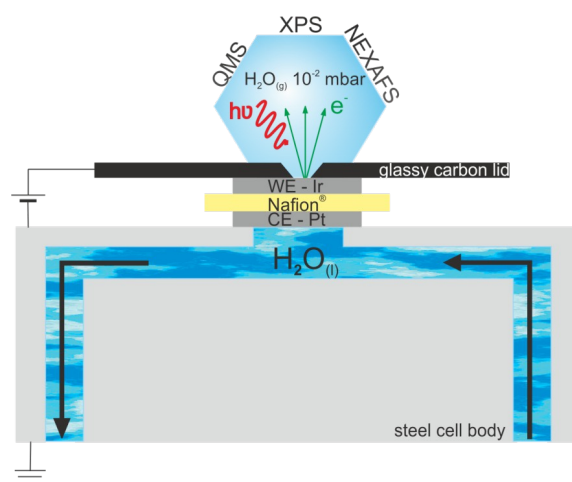
Ir-coated Nafion® 117

sputter time: 120 s

electrolyte: H₂O/Nafion

p: 5*10⁻² mbar

ring current NEXAFS: 300 mA



#23898:

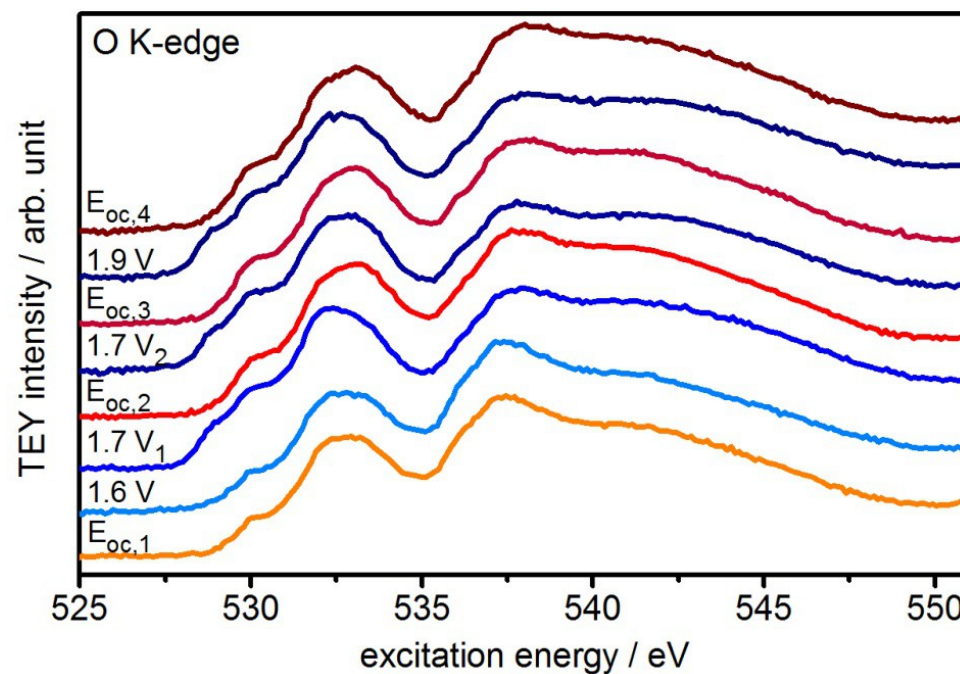
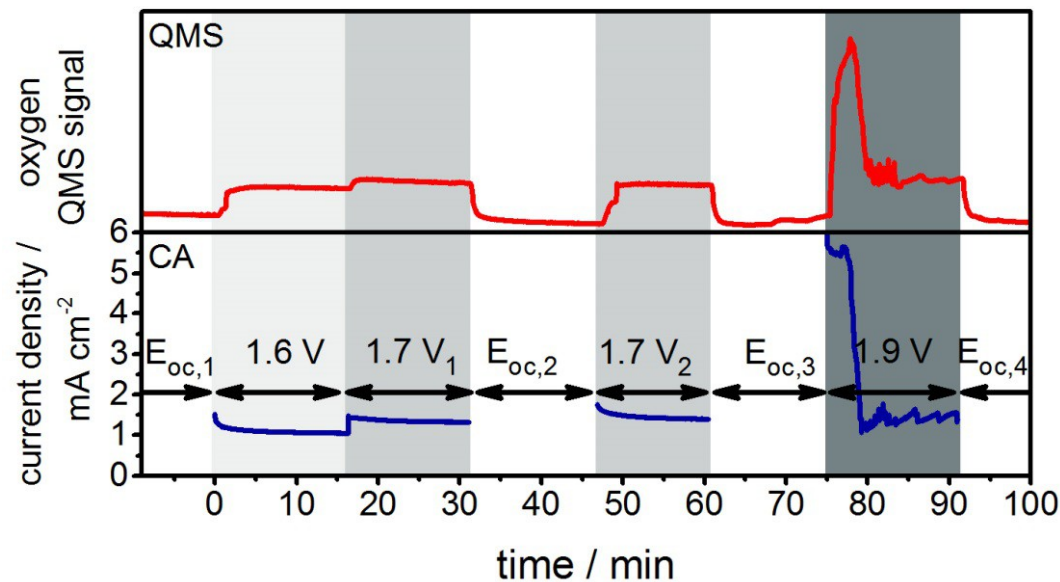
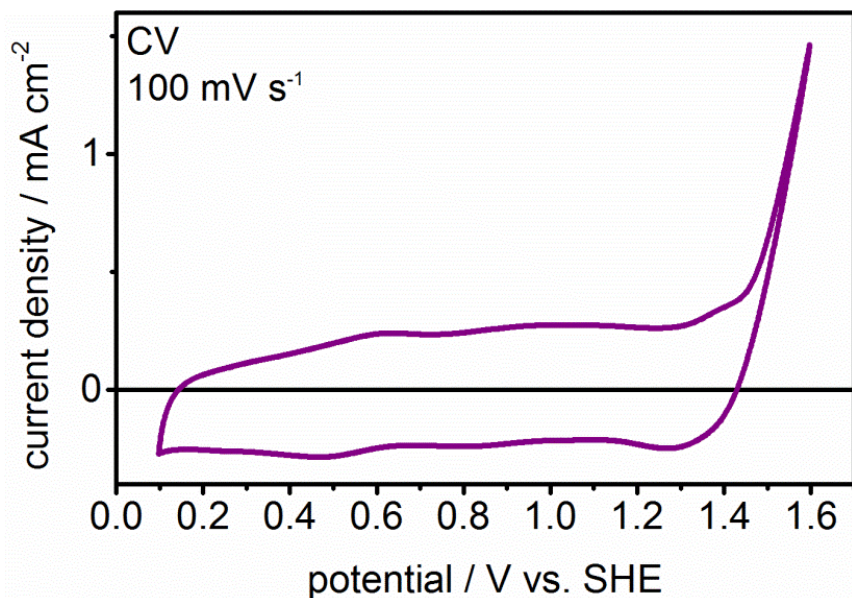
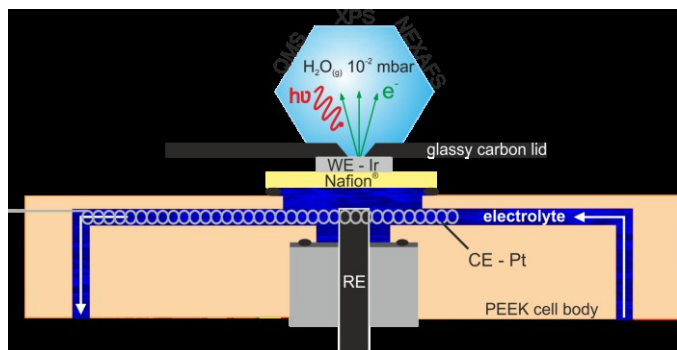
Ir-coated Nafion® 117

sputter time: 60 s

electrolyte: 0.1 M H₂SO₄

pNEXAFS: 4.5*10⁻³ mbar

ring current NEXAFS: ~13 mA



#23894:

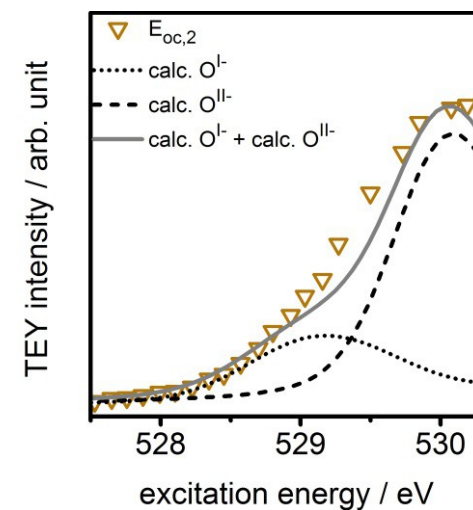
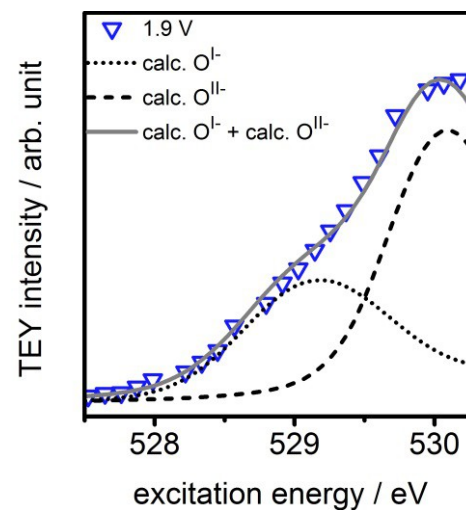
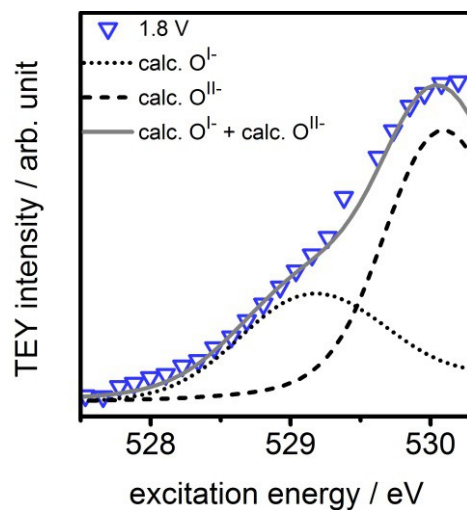
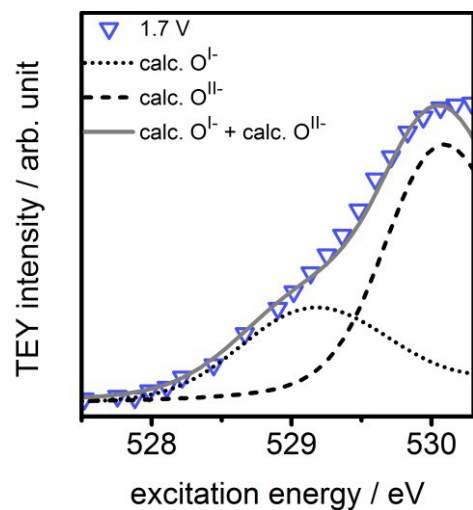
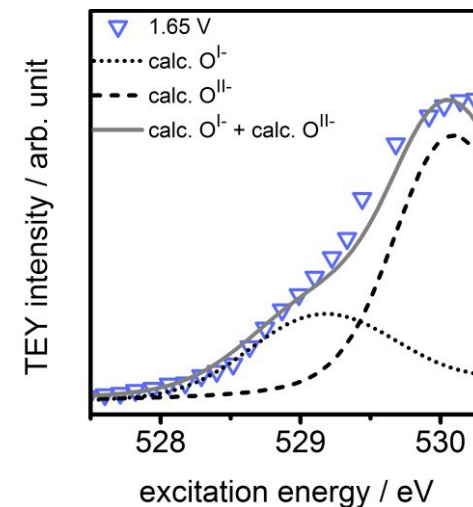
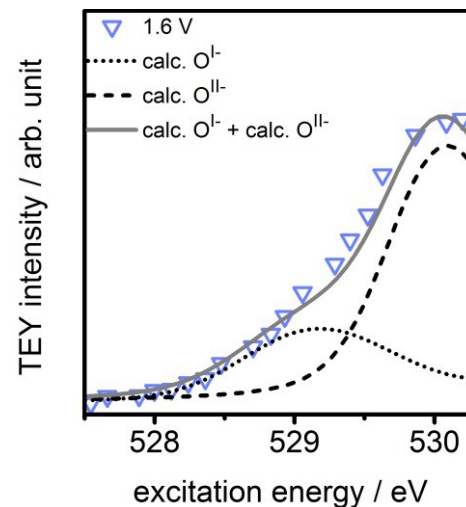
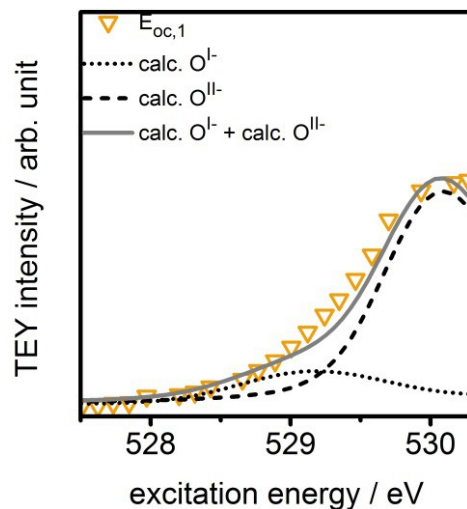
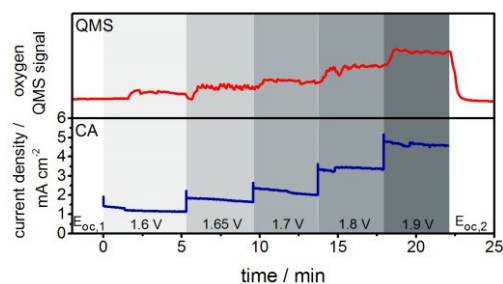
Ir-coated Nafion® 117

sputter time: 180 s

electrolyte: 0.1 M H₂SO₄

pNEXAFS: 5*10⁻³ mbar

ring current NEXAFS: ~70 mA



Ir-coated Nafion® in 3-electrode setup during OER

#23894:

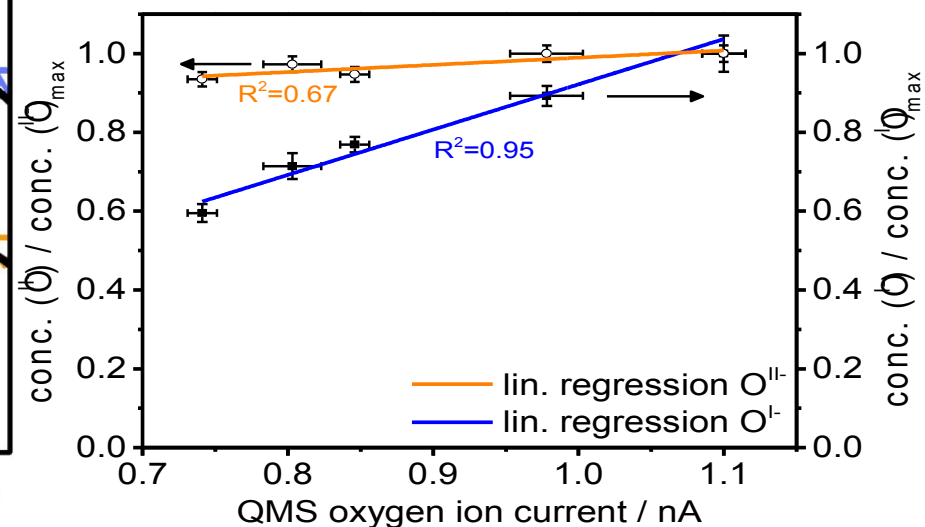
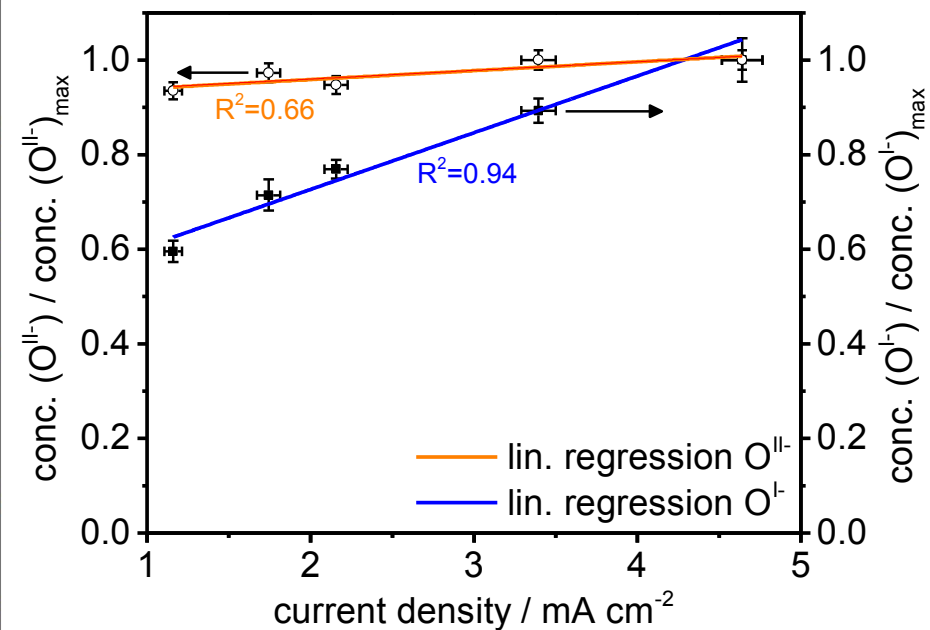
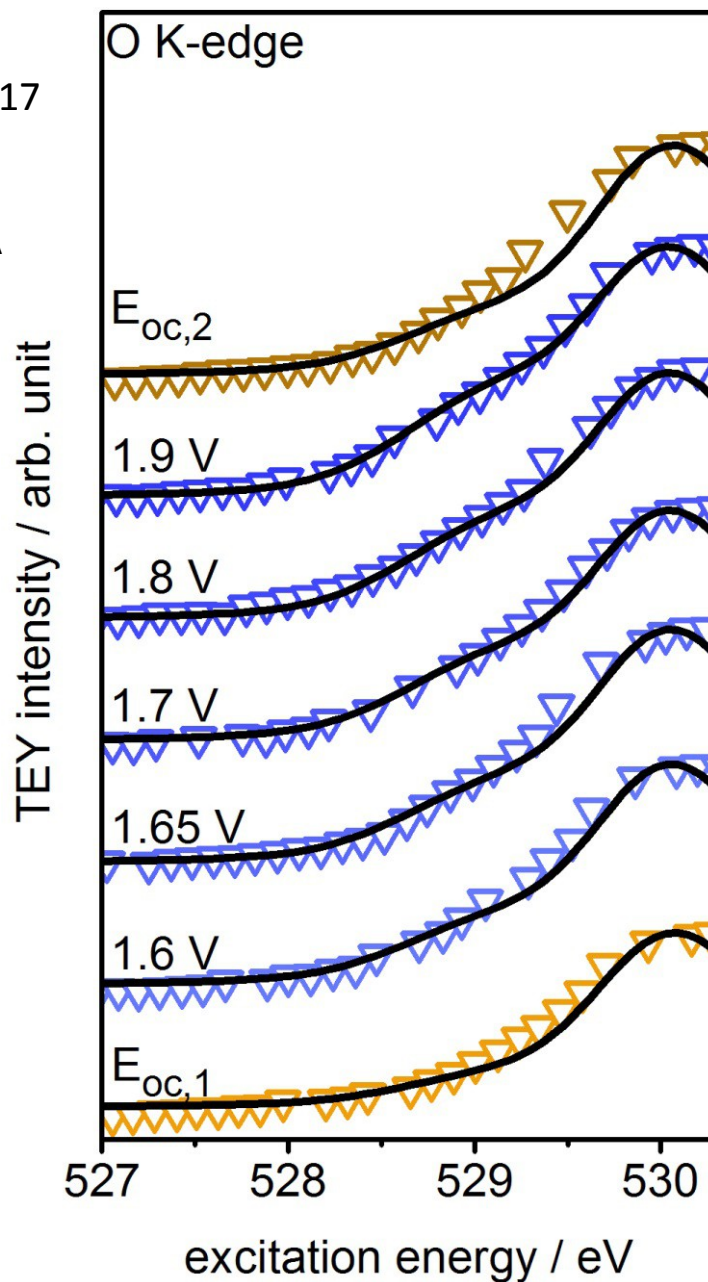
Ir-coated Nafion® 117

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ring current NEXAFS: ~70 mA

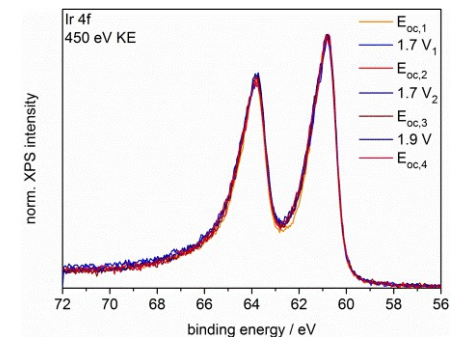
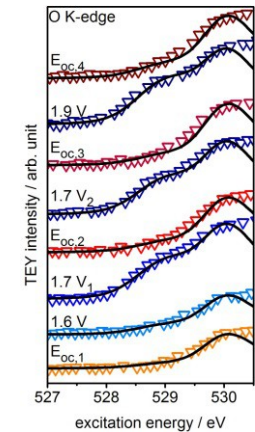
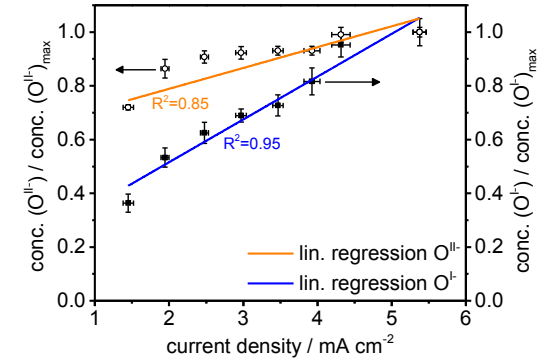


... rough linear relationship between OI^- concentration and current density is observed

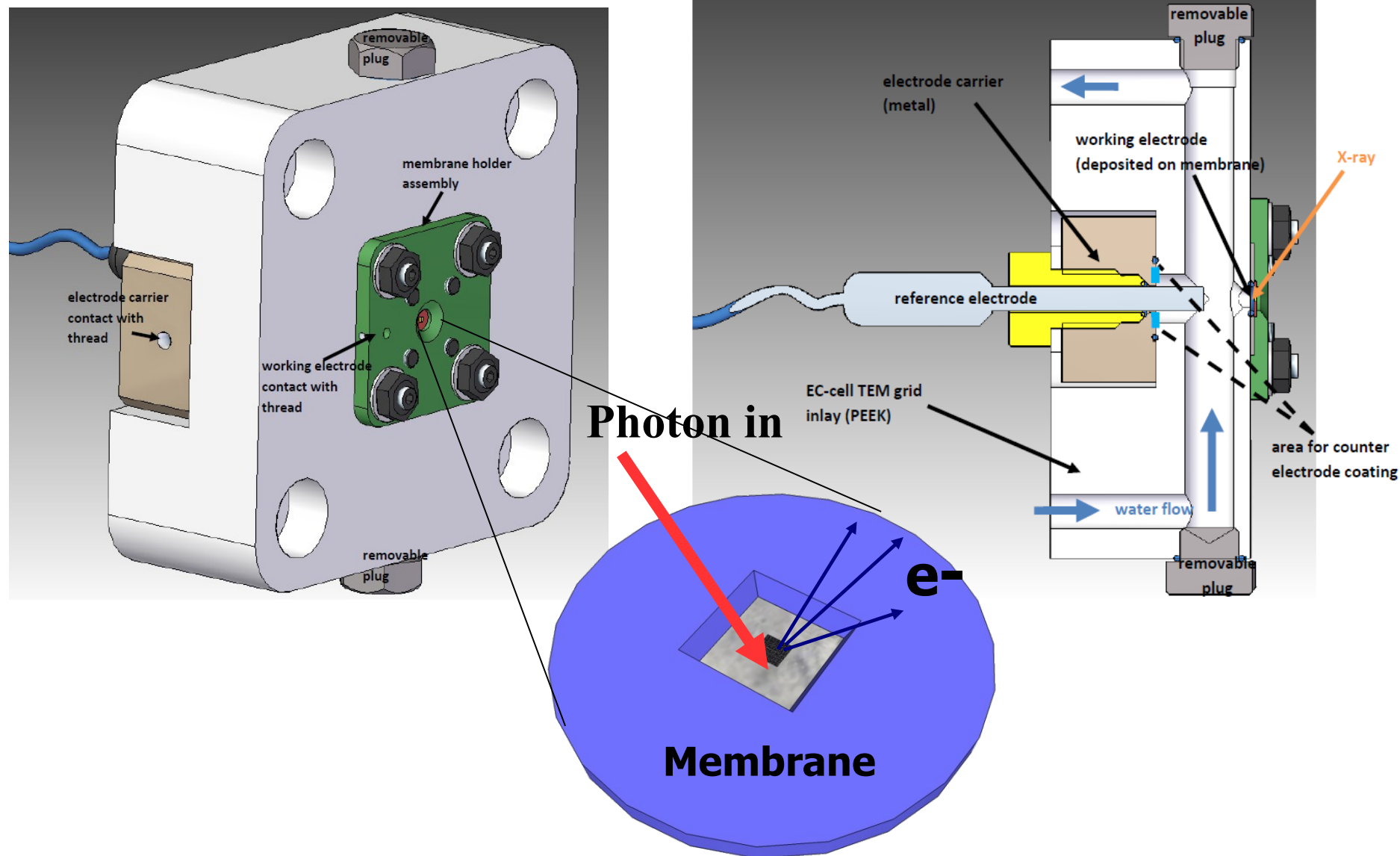
... part of OI^- and also OII^- are switched on and off with potential

... O K-edge is sensitive probe to monitor OI^- species

... only very subtle changes are observed in Ir 4f and O 1s XPS

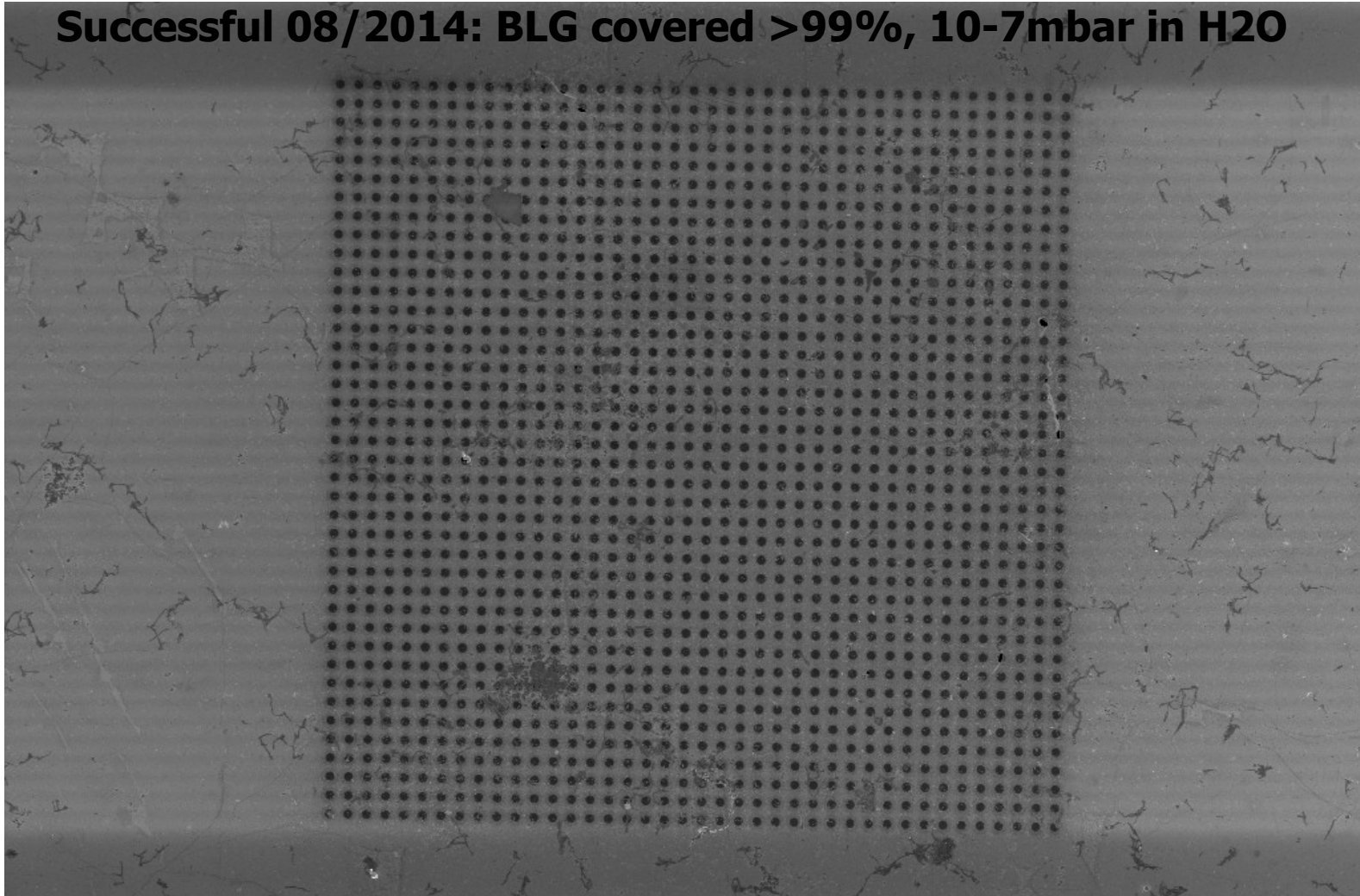


New design: HPXPS cell



BLG coverage rate > 99%

Successful 08/2014: BLG covered >99%, 10-7mbar in H₂O



10 μ m
|-----|

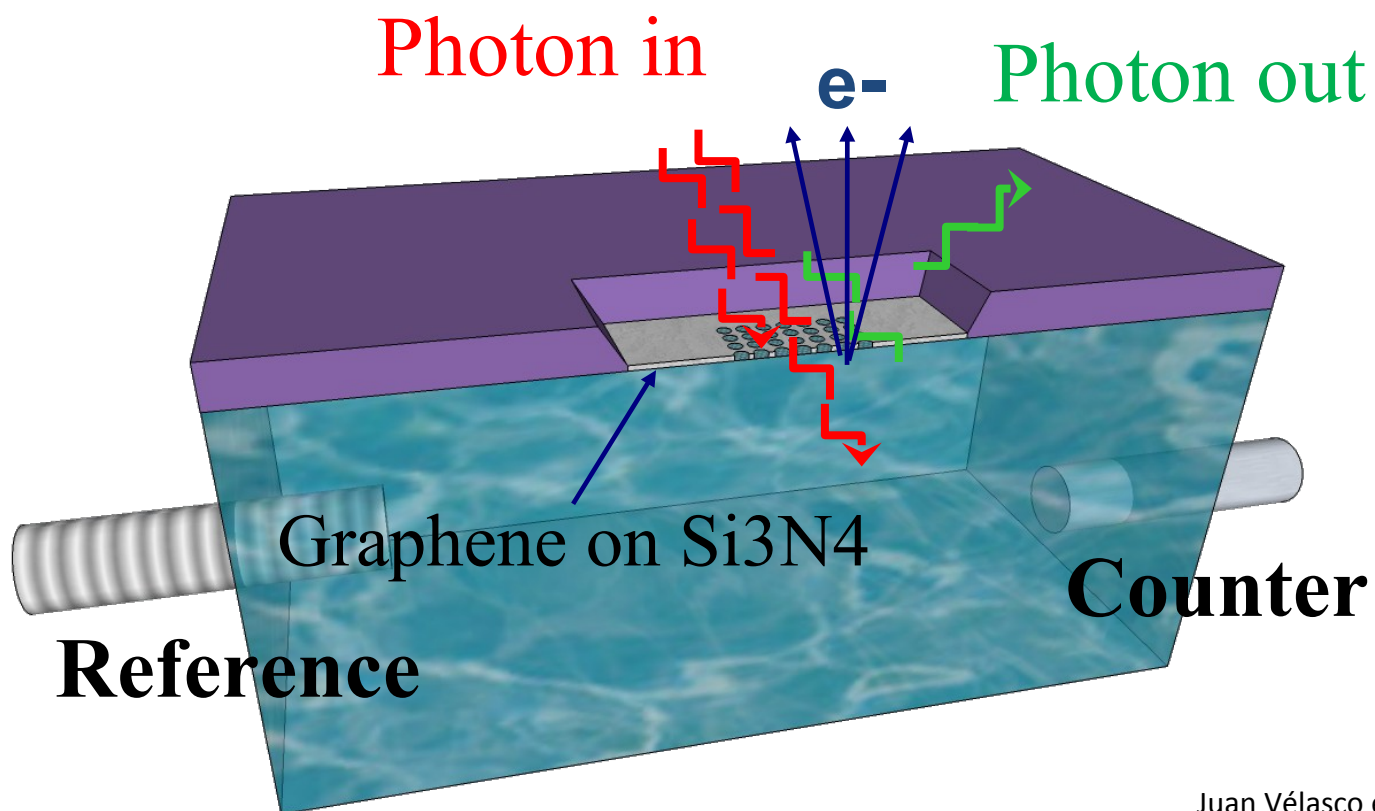
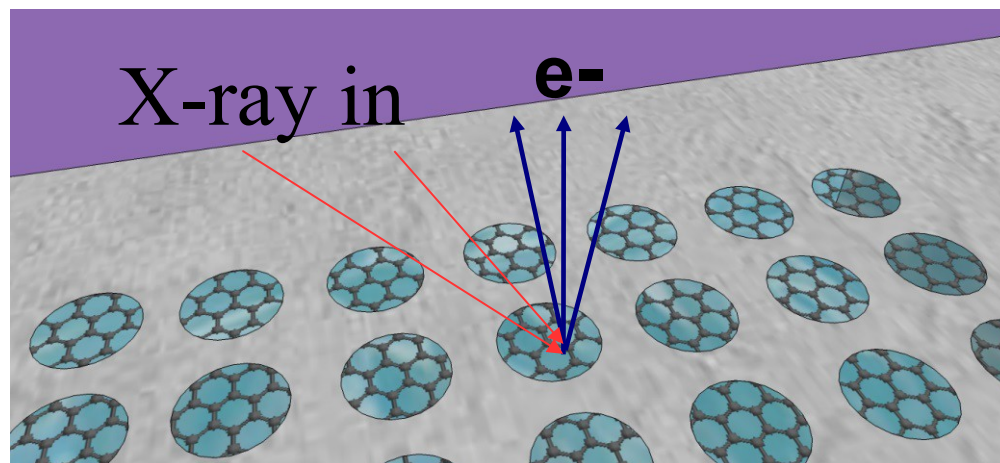
EHT = 1.00 kV
WD = 2.9 mm

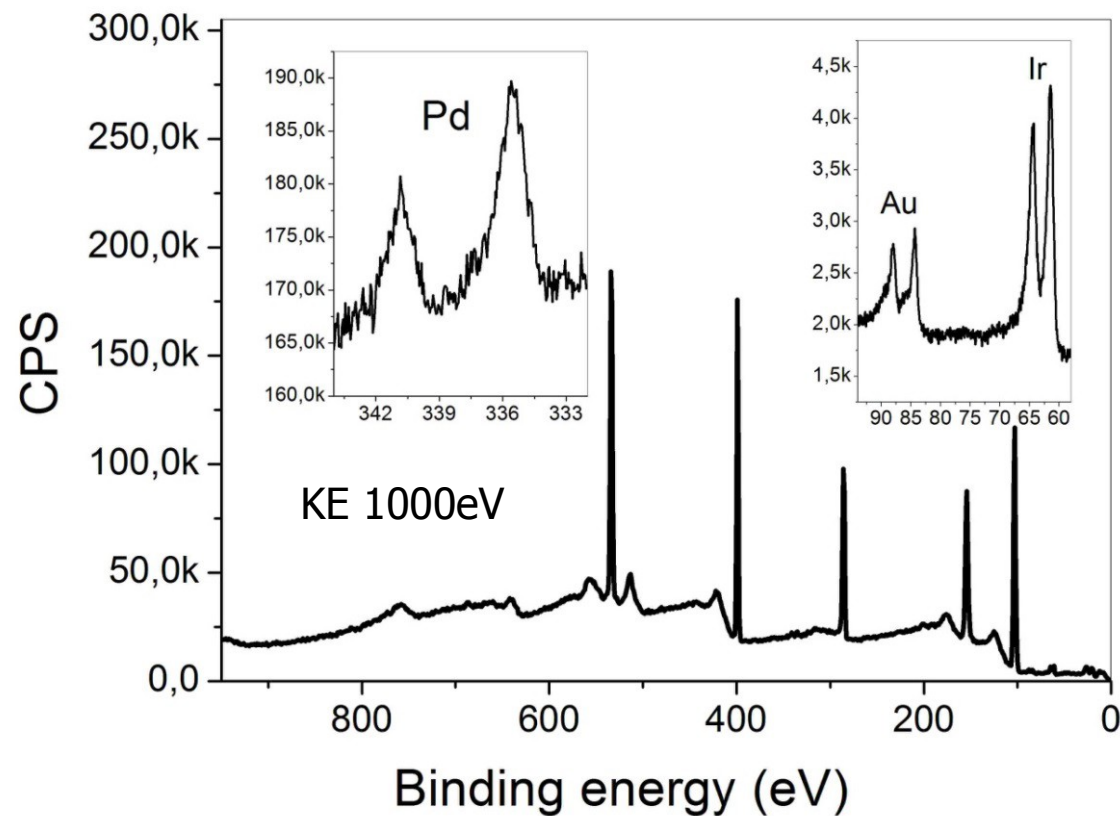
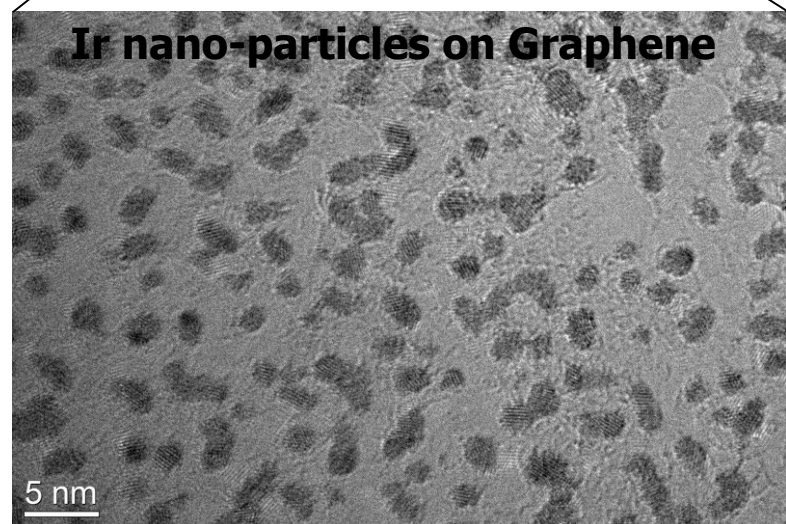
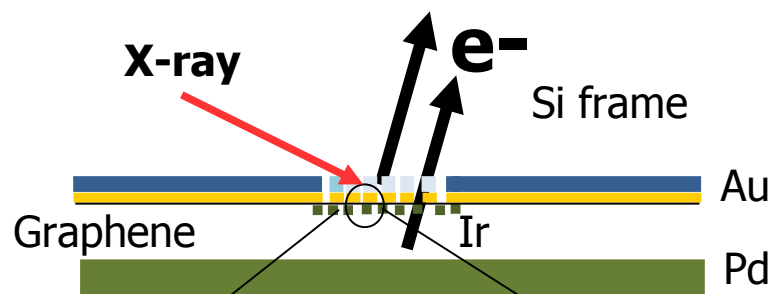
Signal A = InLens
Photo No. = 2569

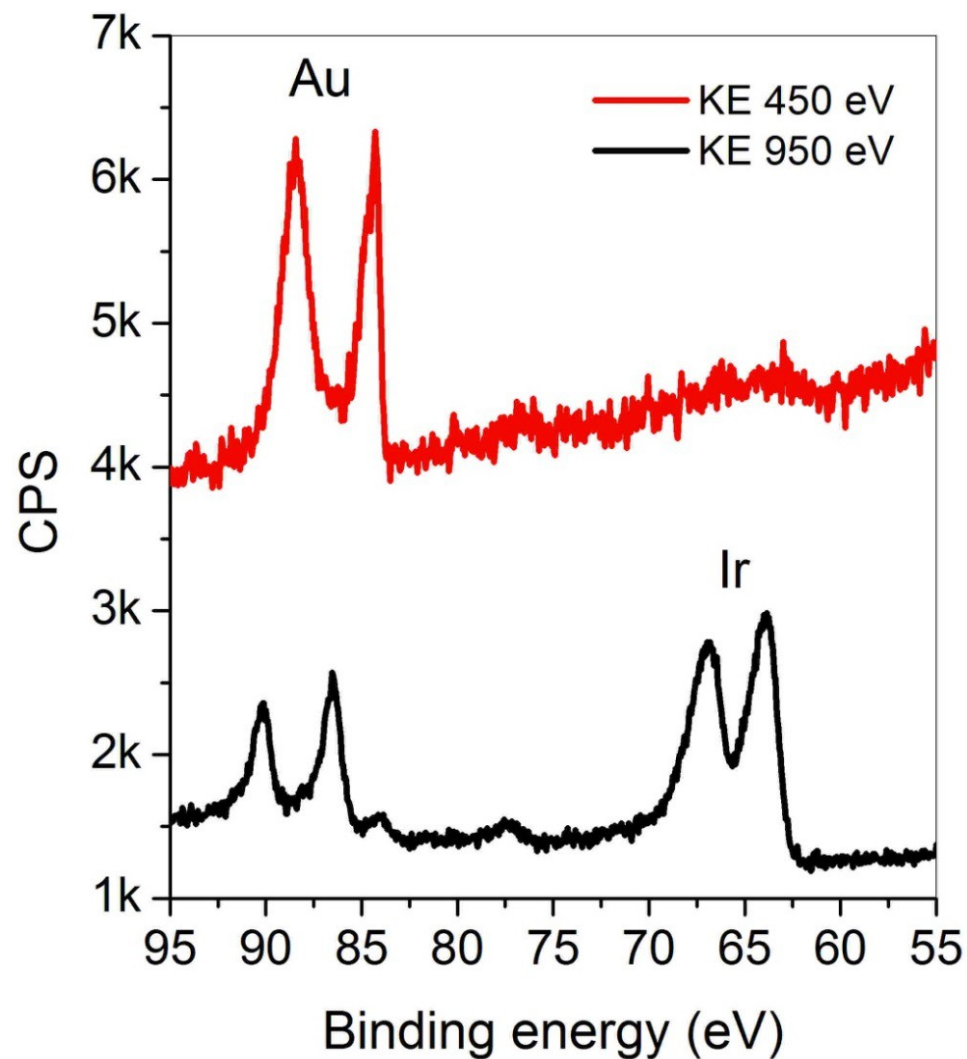
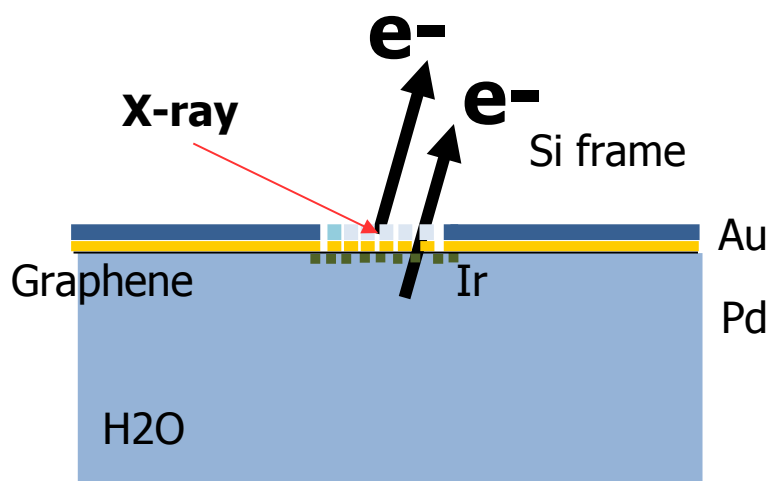
Date :18 Jul 2014
Time :10:19:13



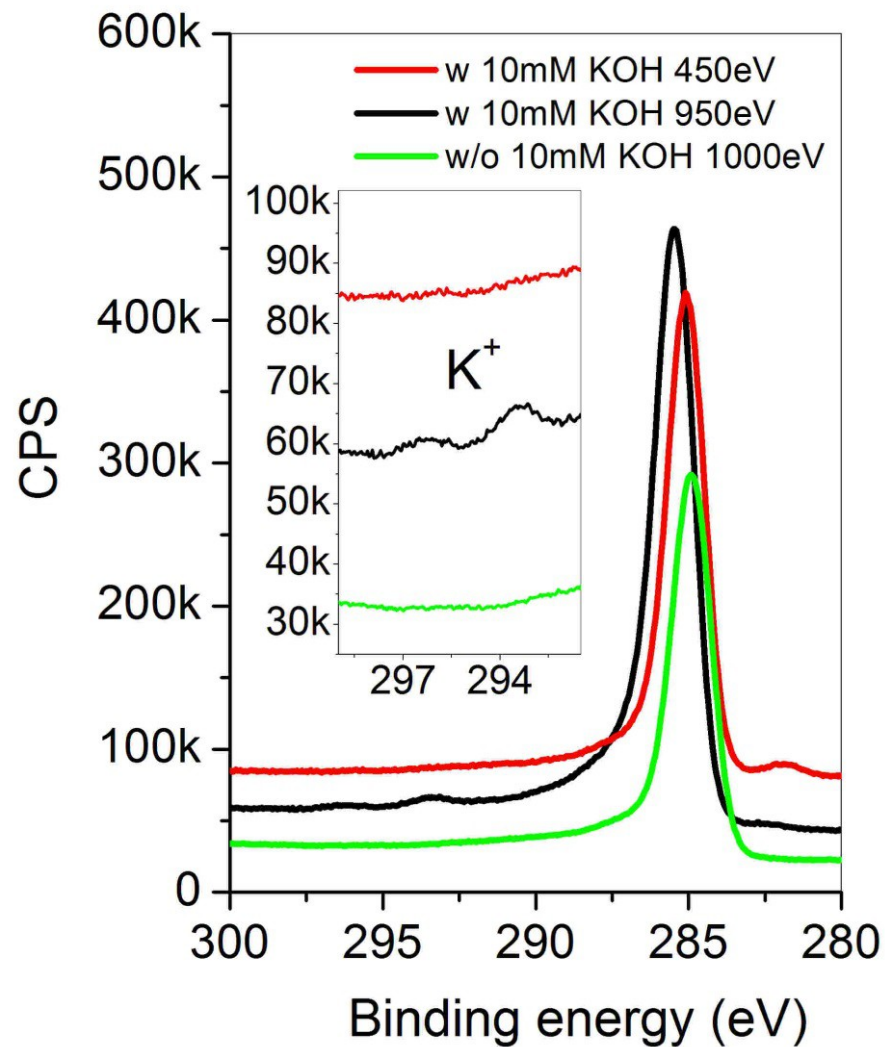
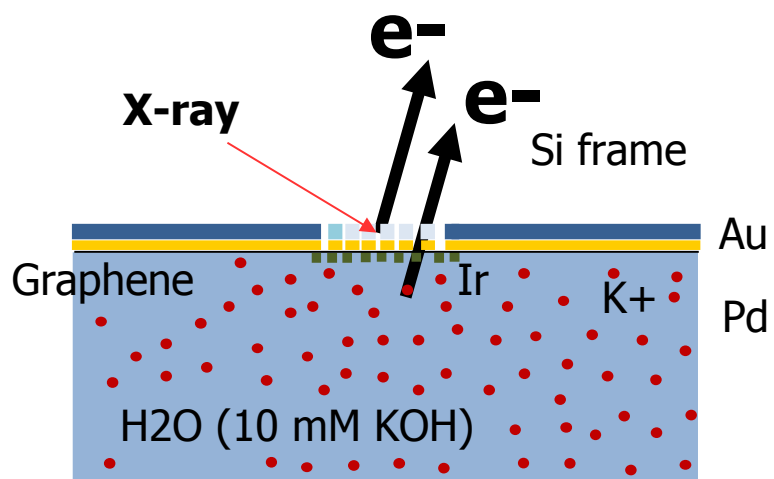
Graphene membrane



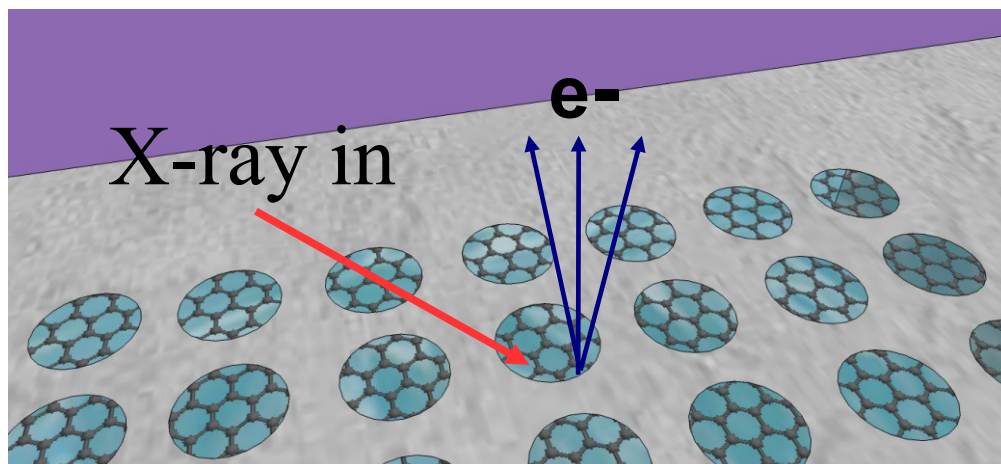




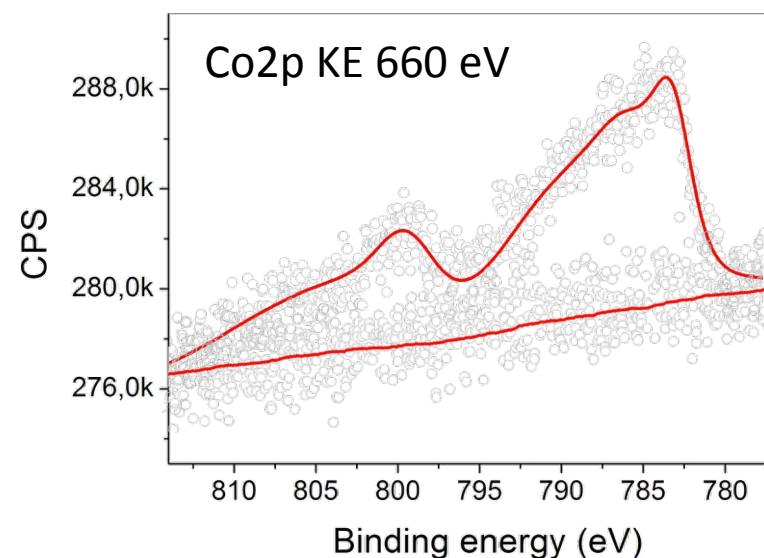
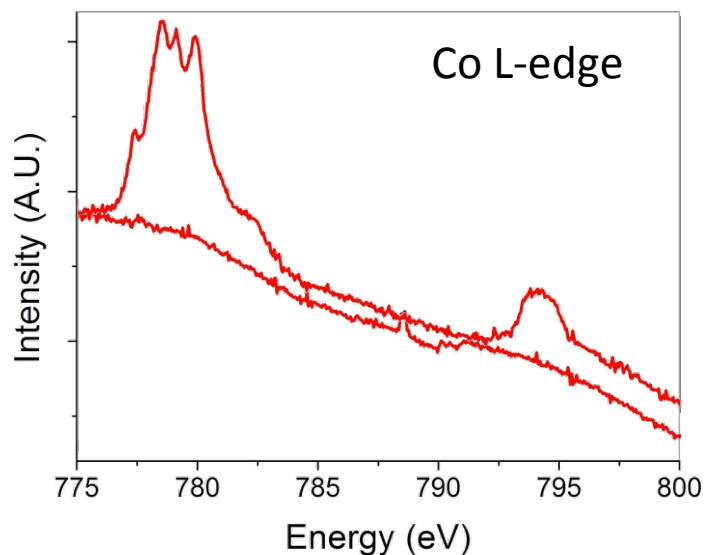
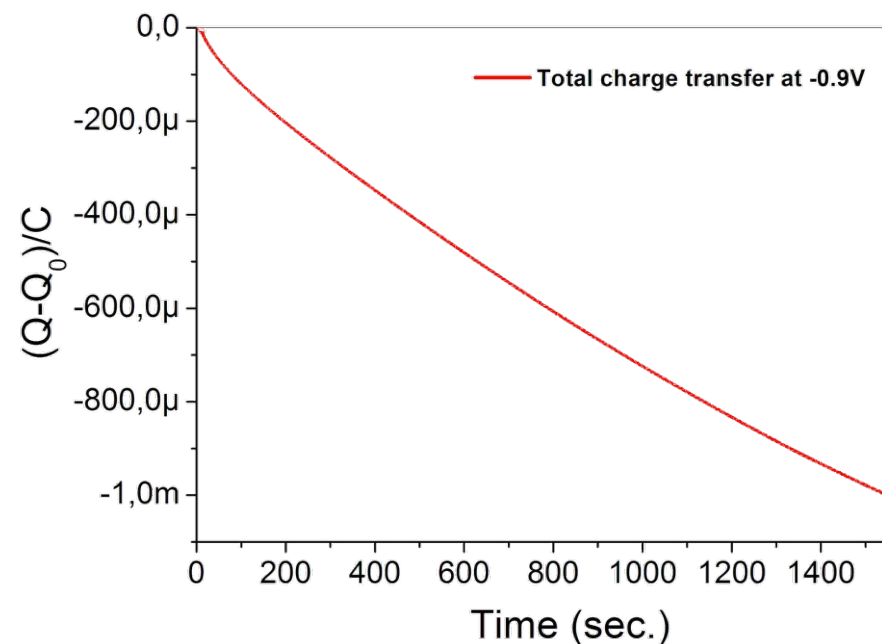
Cell filled with 10mM KOH

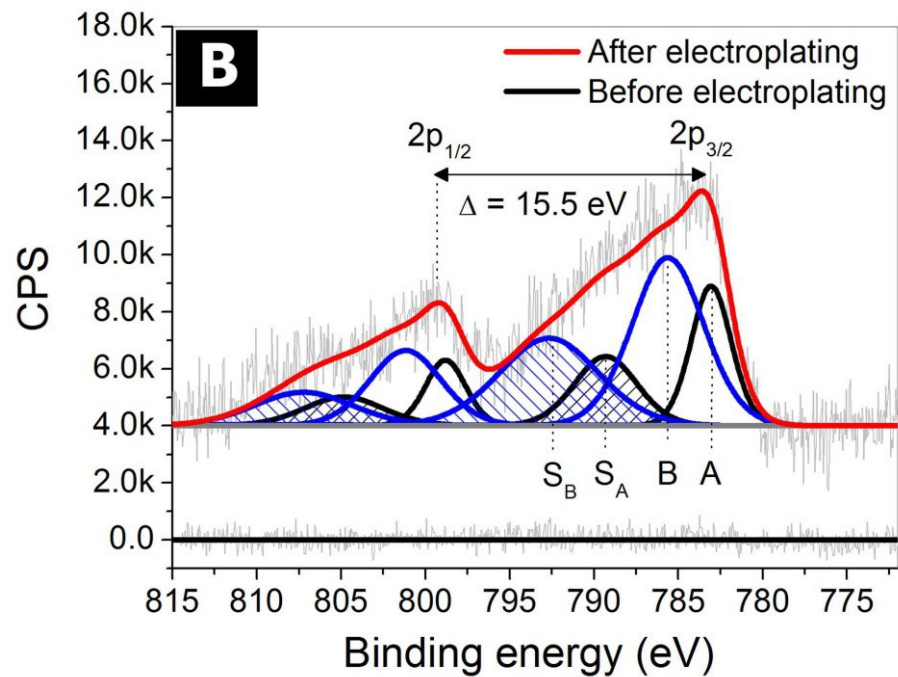
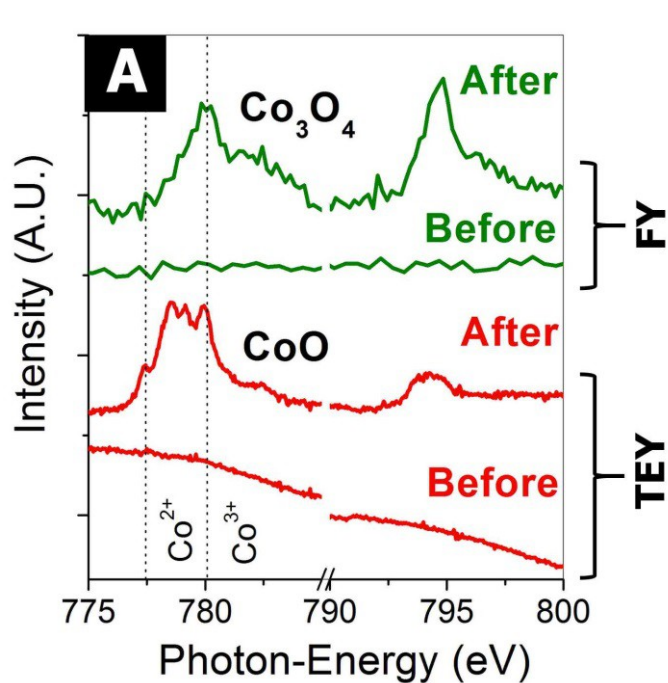


Electroplating (4 mM CoSO₄)

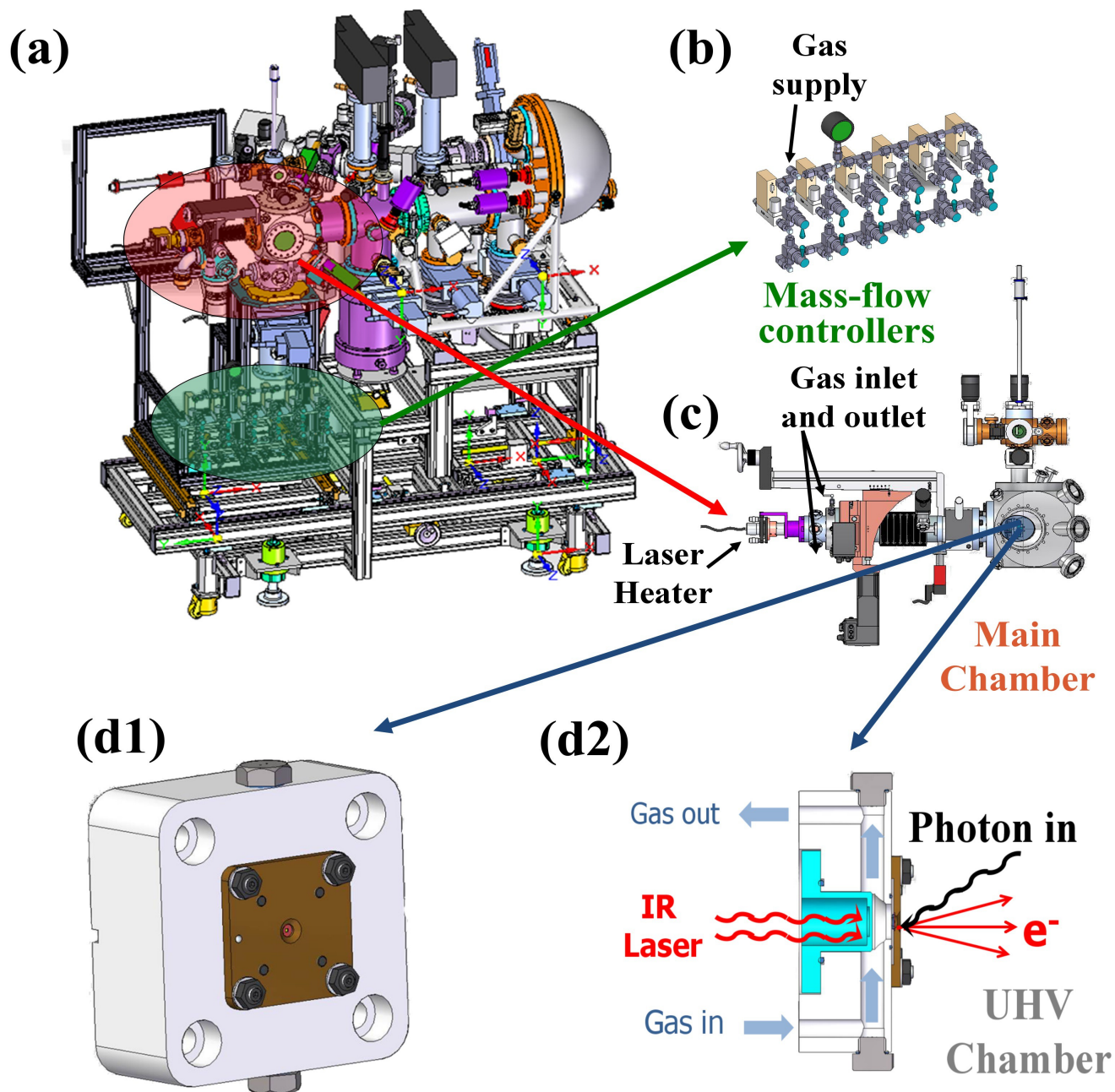


■ Metall electroplated (Co)

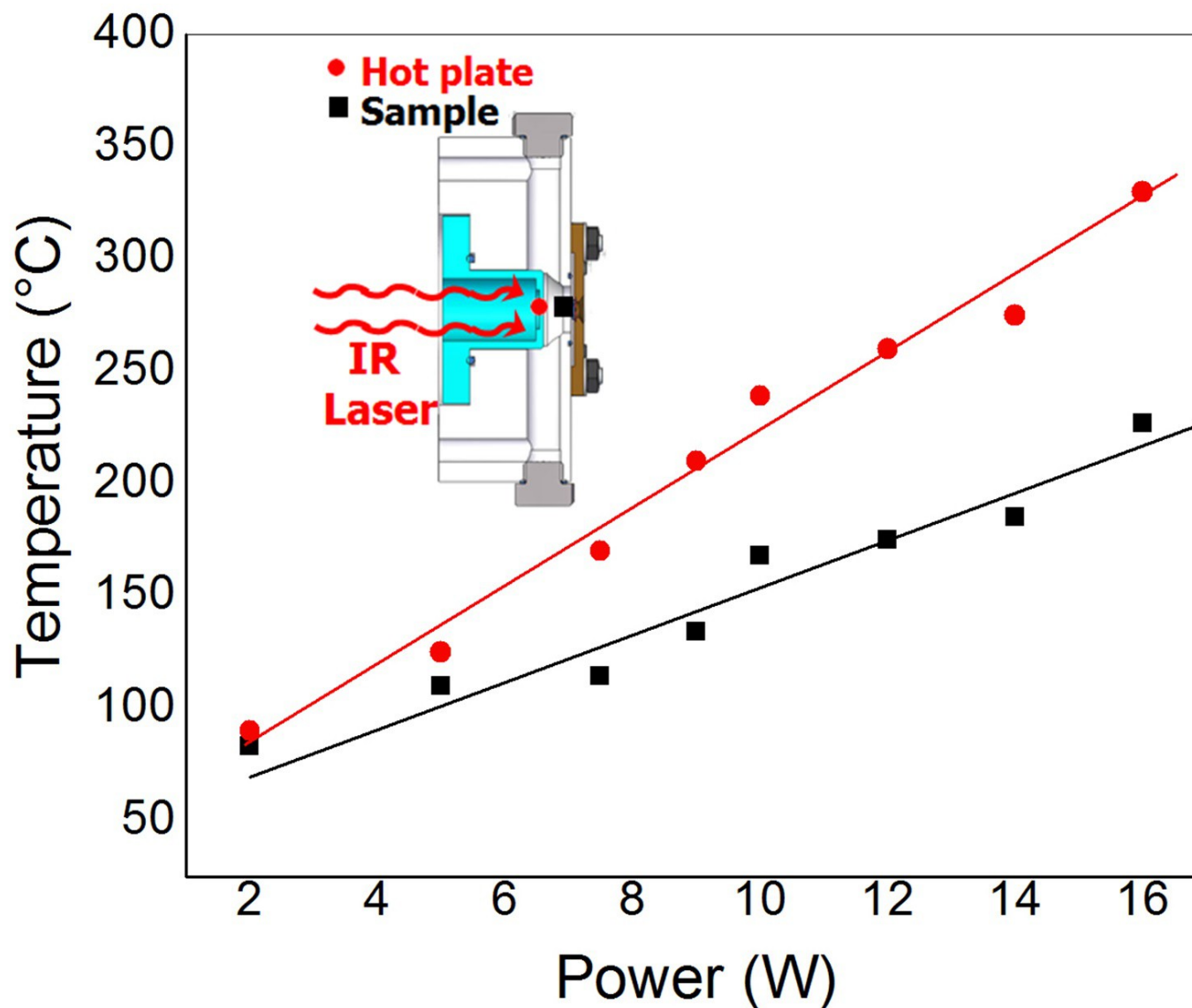




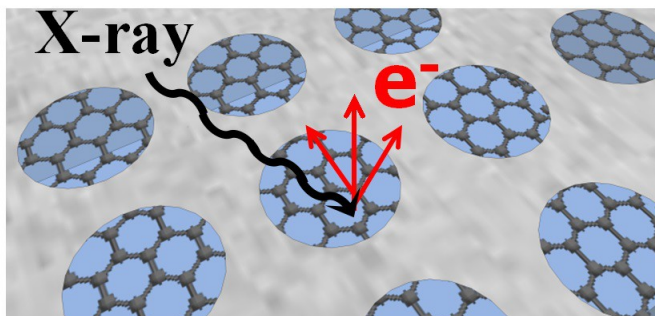
Solid gas phase reactions at 1 bar



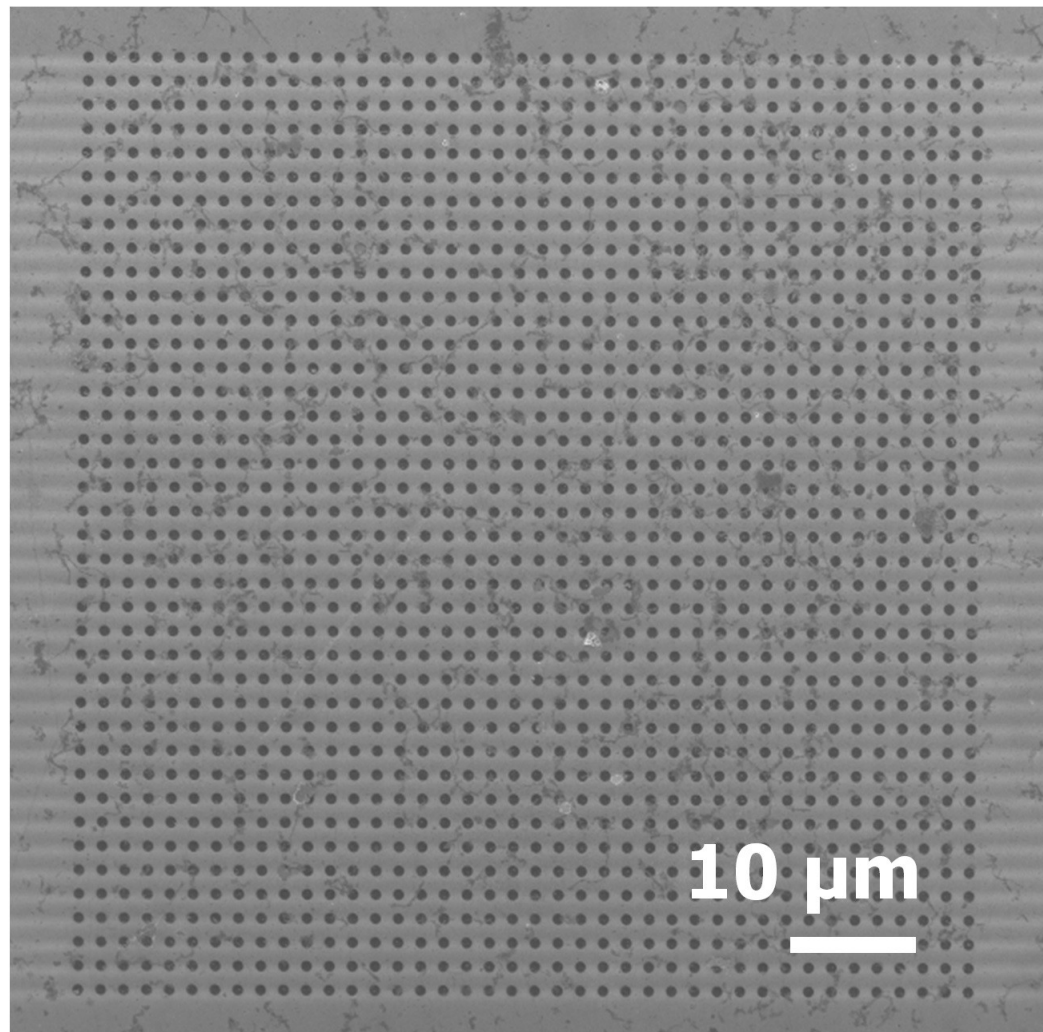
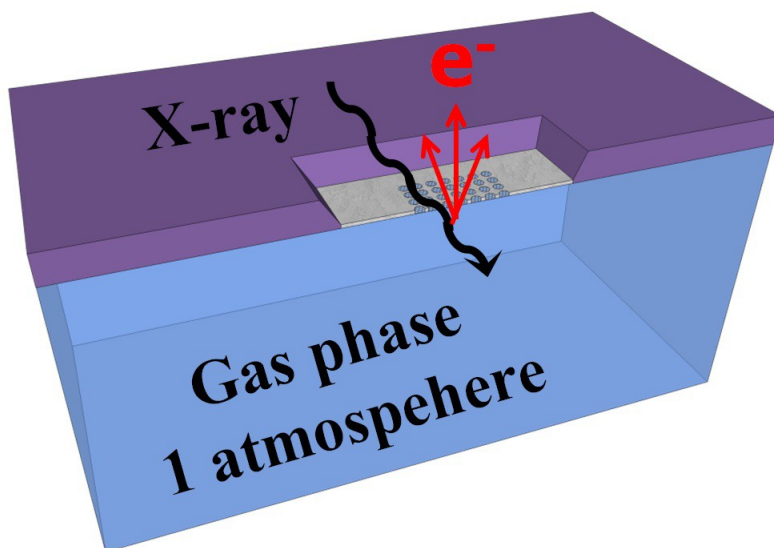
Sample heating using an IR Laser

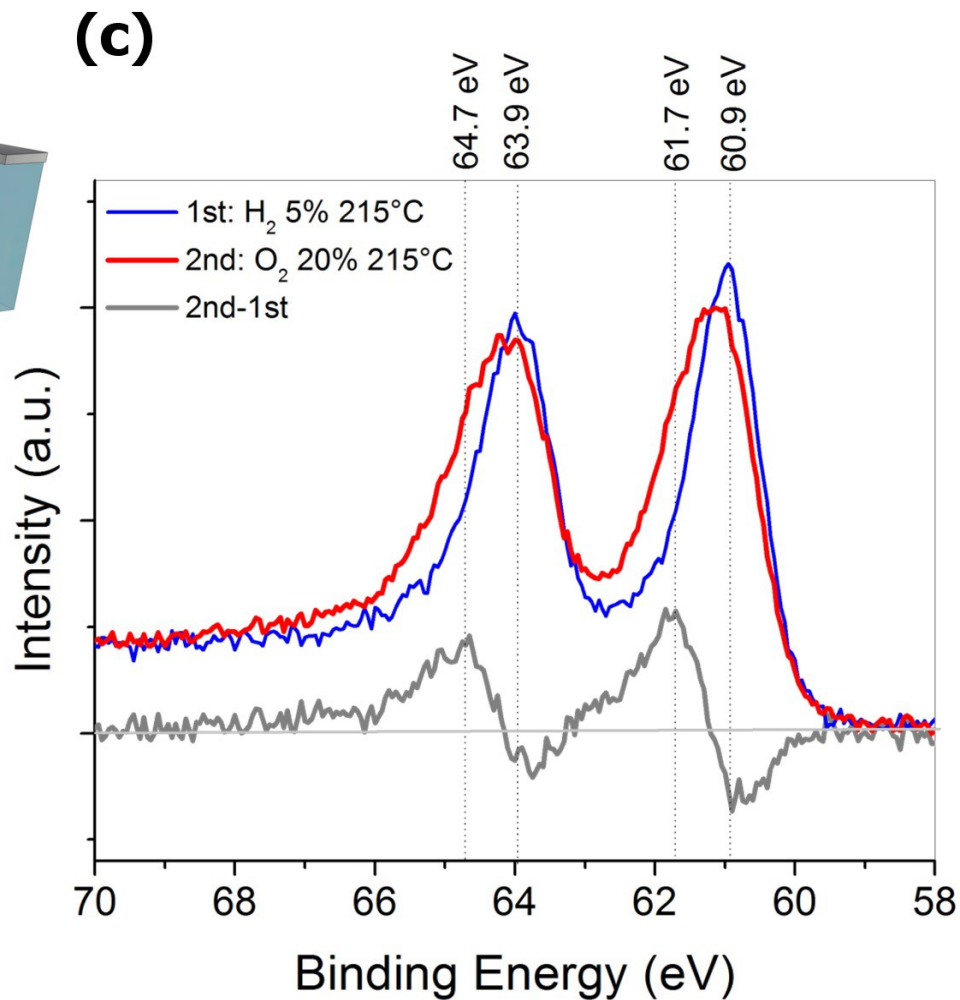
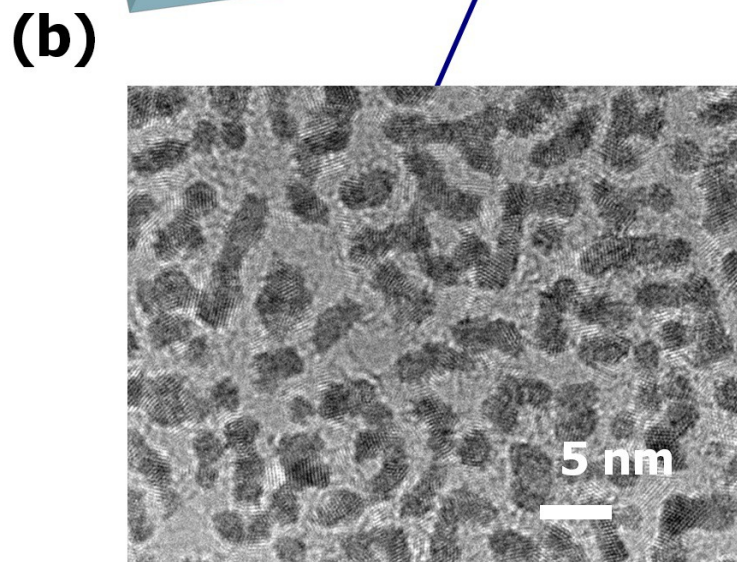
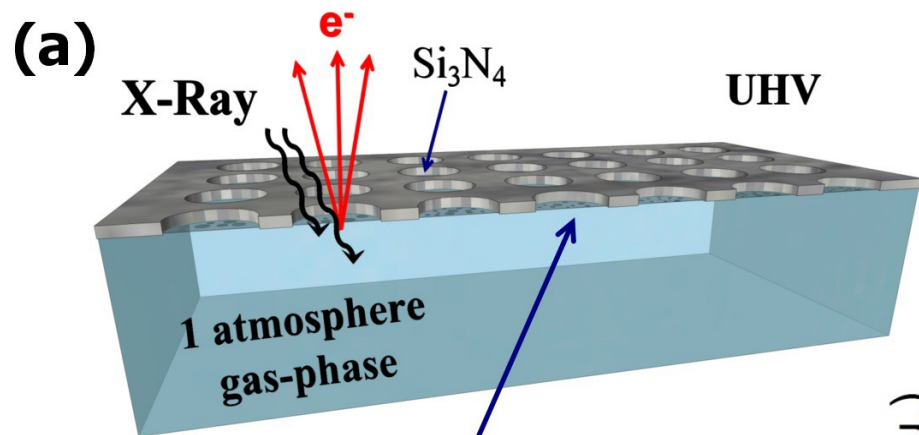


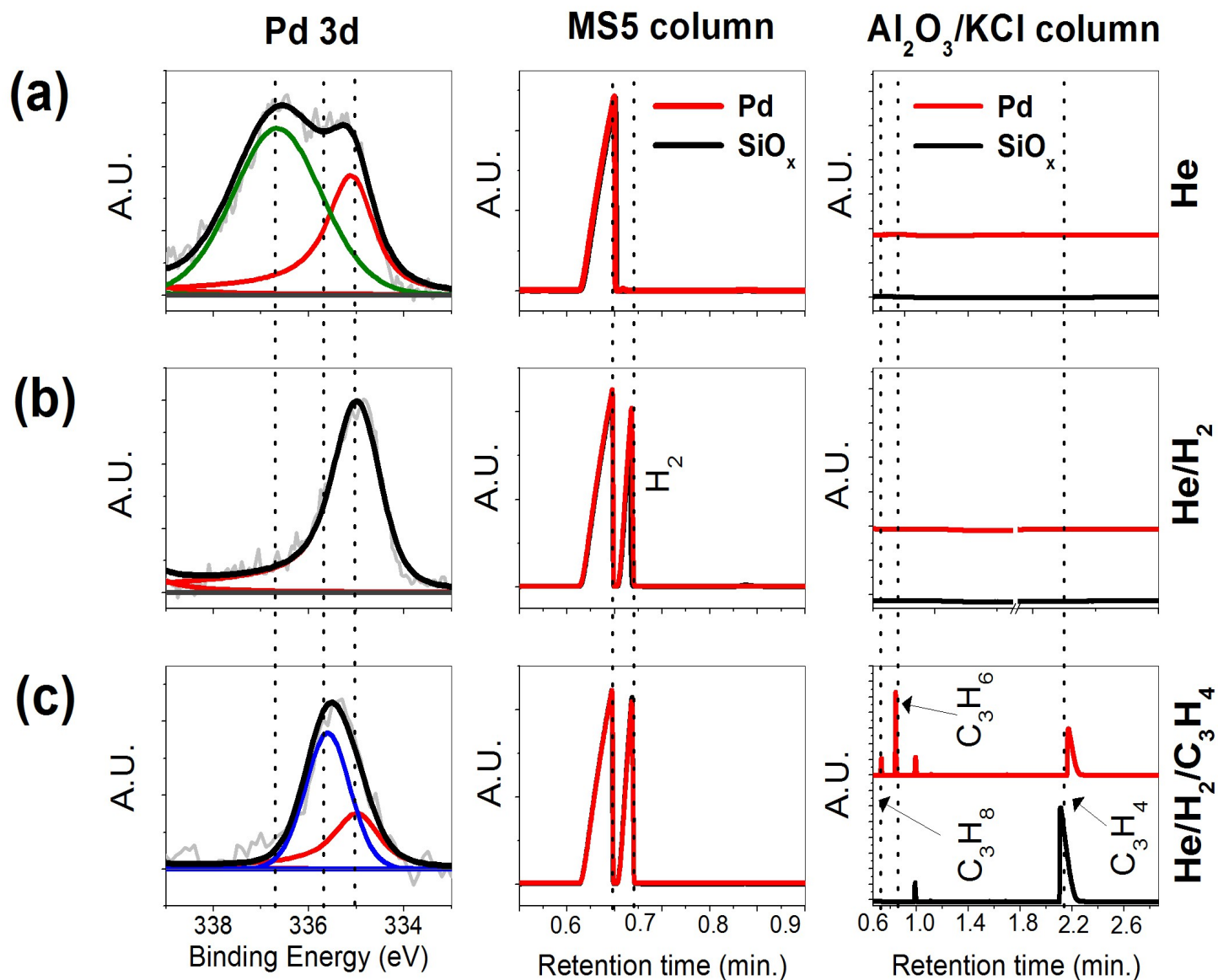
(a)



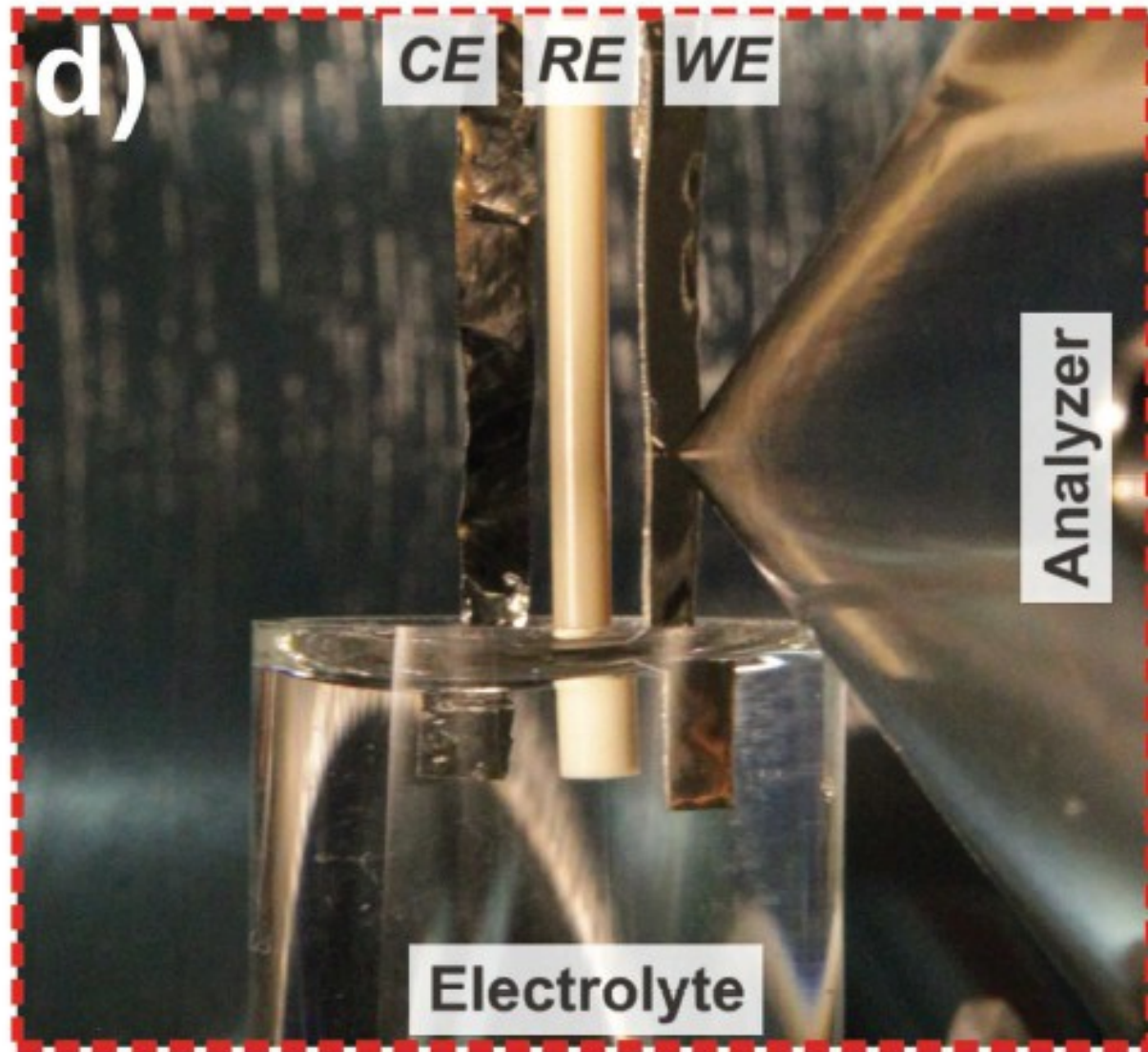
(b)



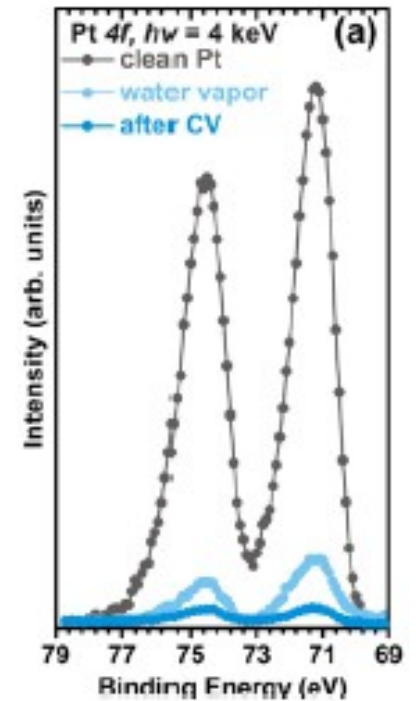
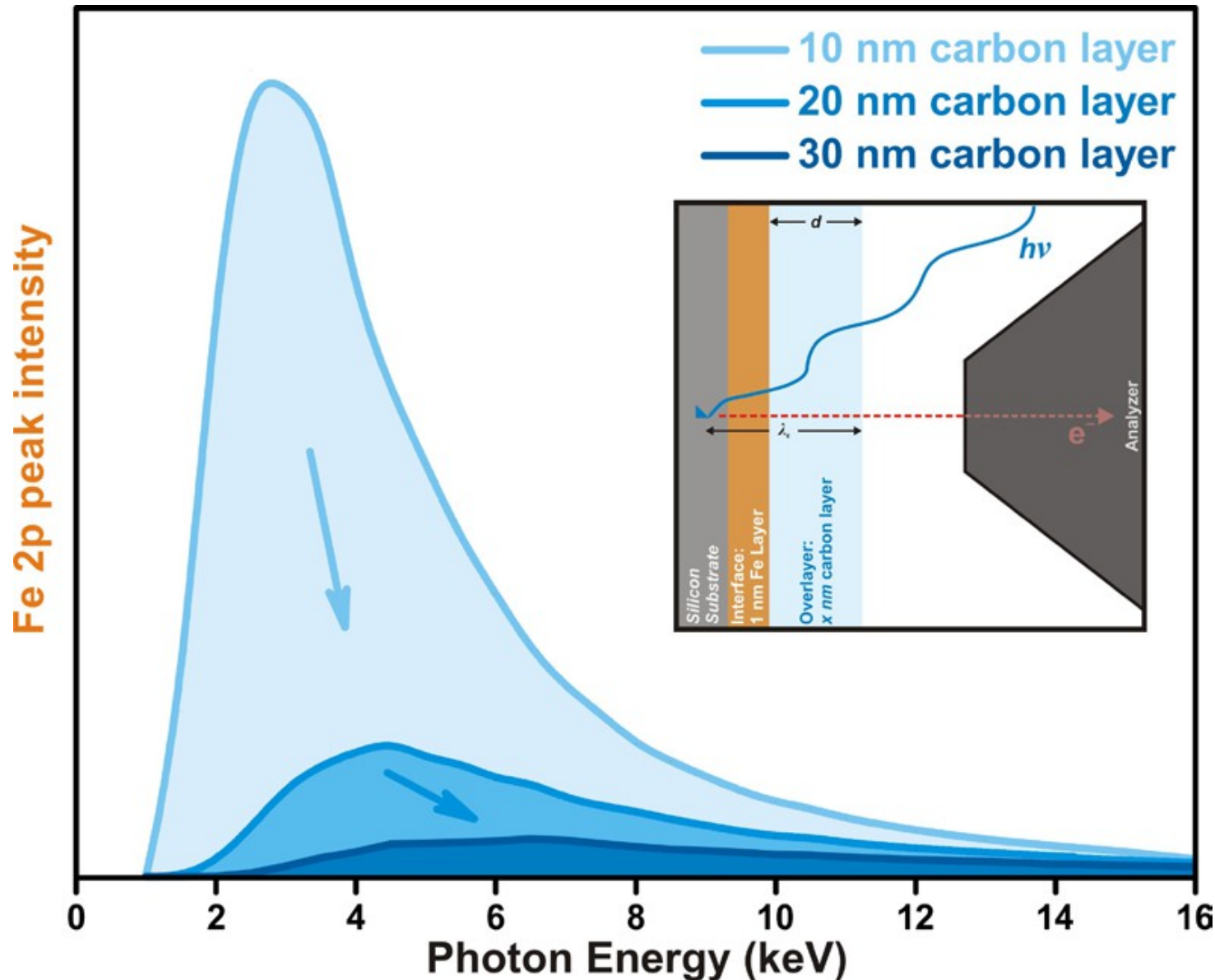




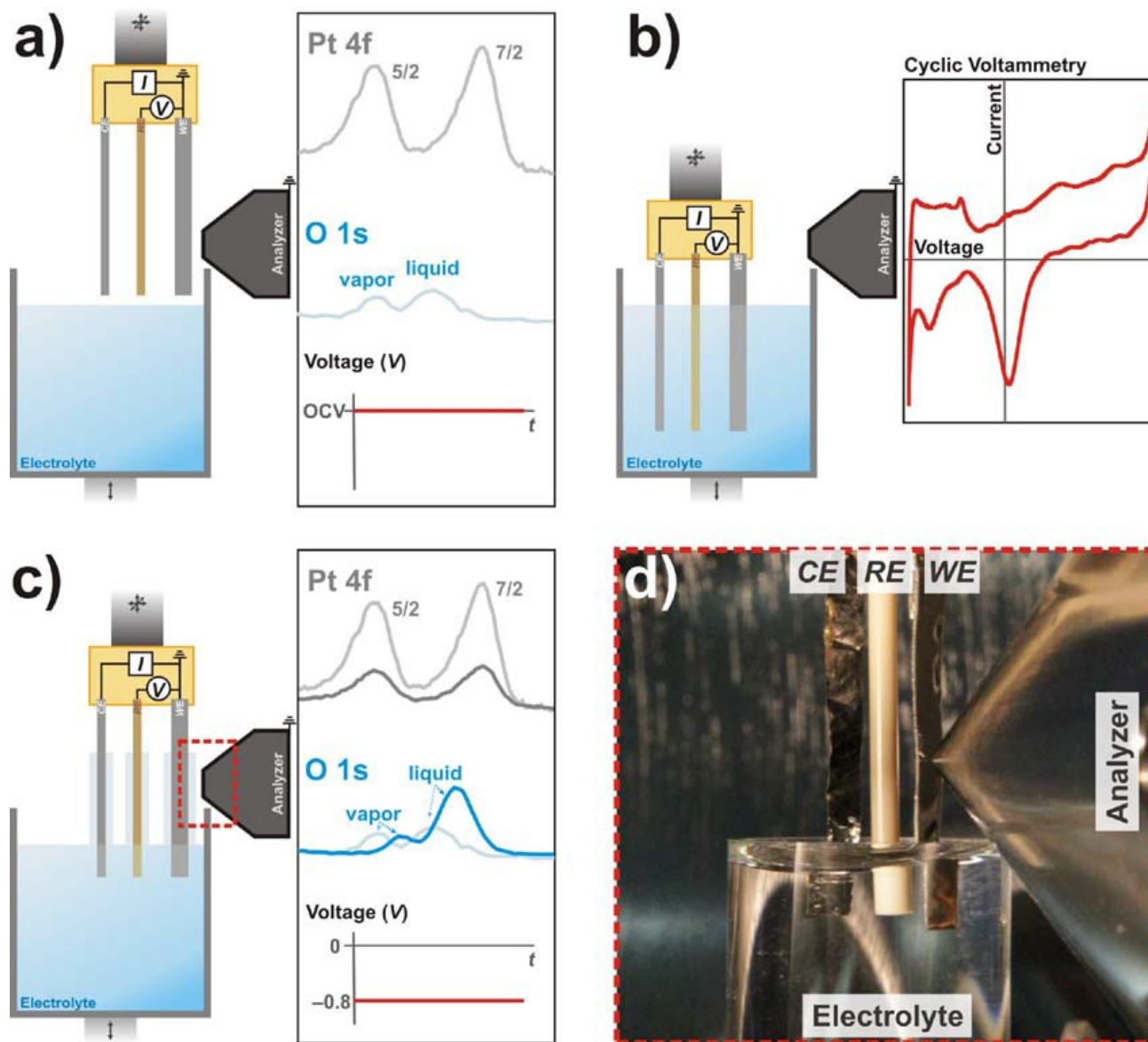
Dip & Pull



Dip & Pull

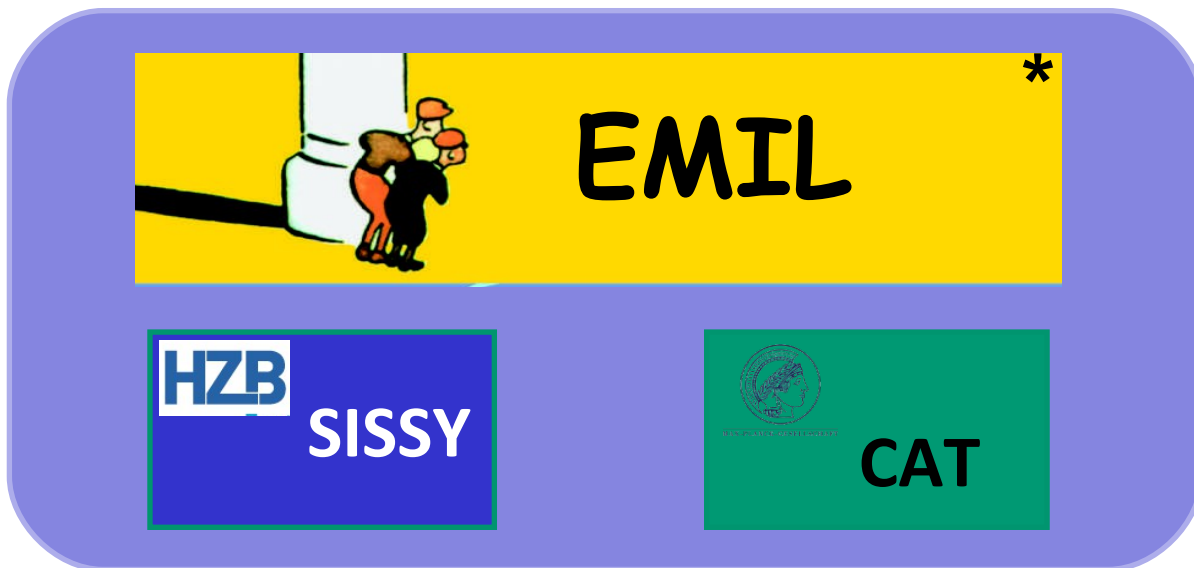


Dip & Pull



EMIL

* with permission from
Verlagsgruppe Öttinger



Solar Energy Materials In-Situ
Spectroscopy at the Synchrotron:
Photovoltaic related material and
solar cell development

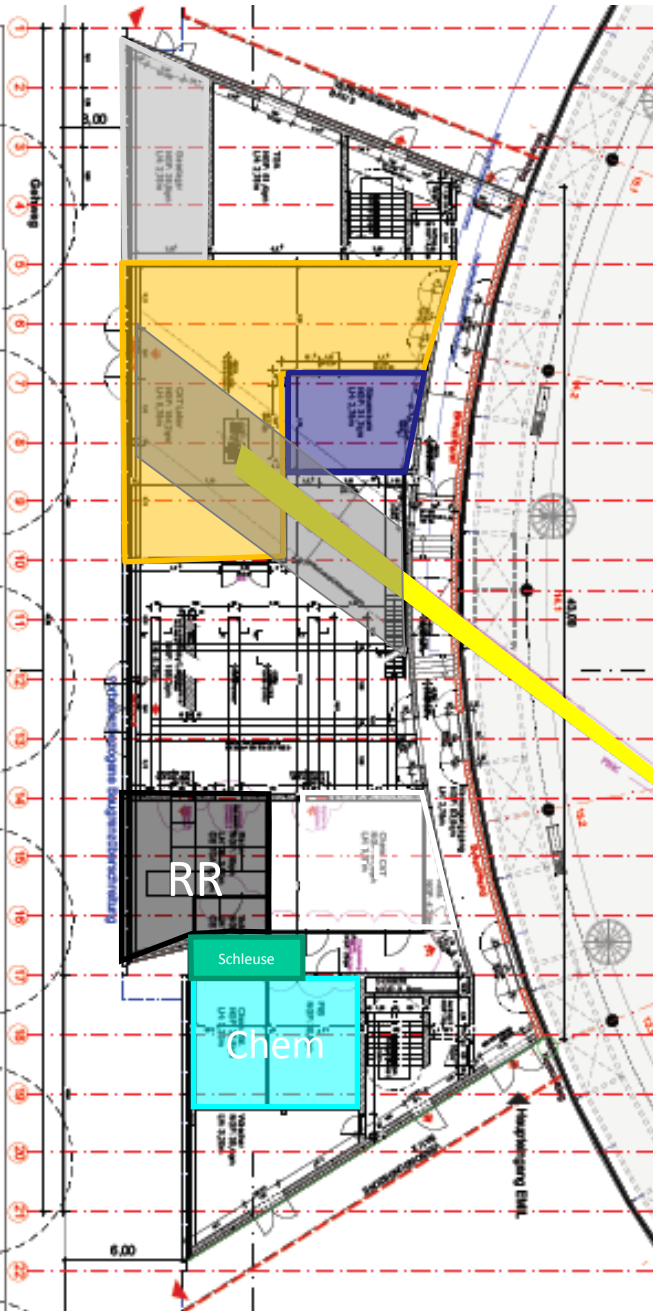
CATalysis research for
sustainable energy supply
(MPG/FHI)

research alliance between HZB and MPG

State of the art deposition tools

Ambient pressure XPS

Synchrotron based analytics in a wide energy range (80 eV – 8000 eV)



Gas Storage

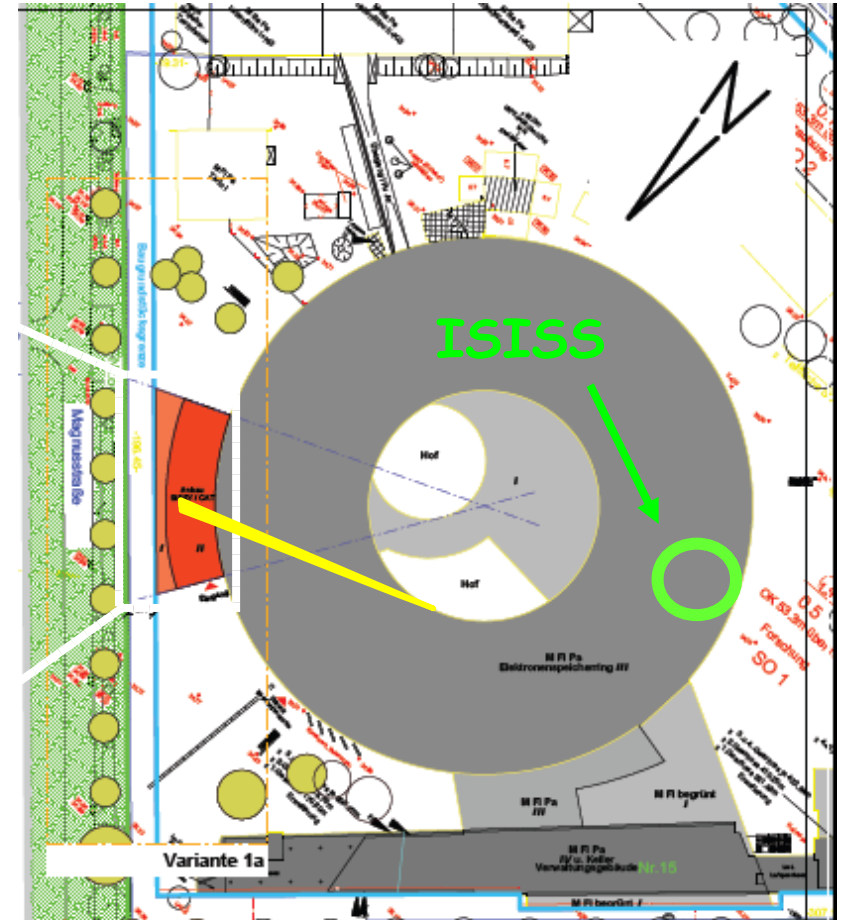
CAT-Lab

Control Room

Clean Room

FIB-Lab

Chem-Lab



courtesy G. Reichardt

EMIL project at BESSY II (HZB + MPG)

EMIL lab

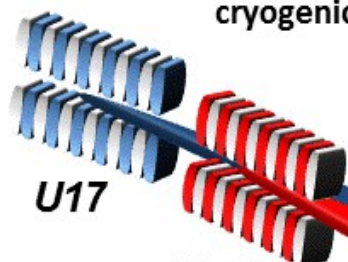


Energy Materials In-Situ Laboratory



Hard X-Ray Undulator U17:

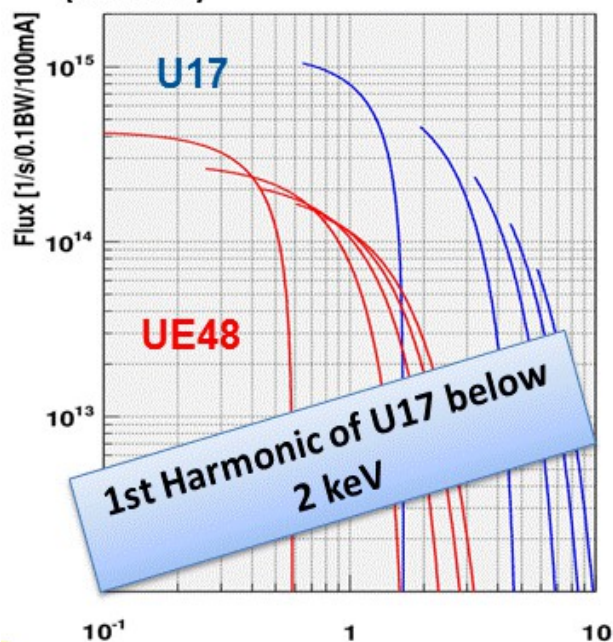
cryogenic in-vacuum undulator



U17

UE48

Soft X-Ray Undulator UE48
(APPLE II)



		UE48	U17
Period length	mm	48	17
Periods		29	88
gap _{min}	mm	15	5,5
Total Power (300mA)	W	479	1031
Max. central cone	μrad ²	108 x 72	87 x 27

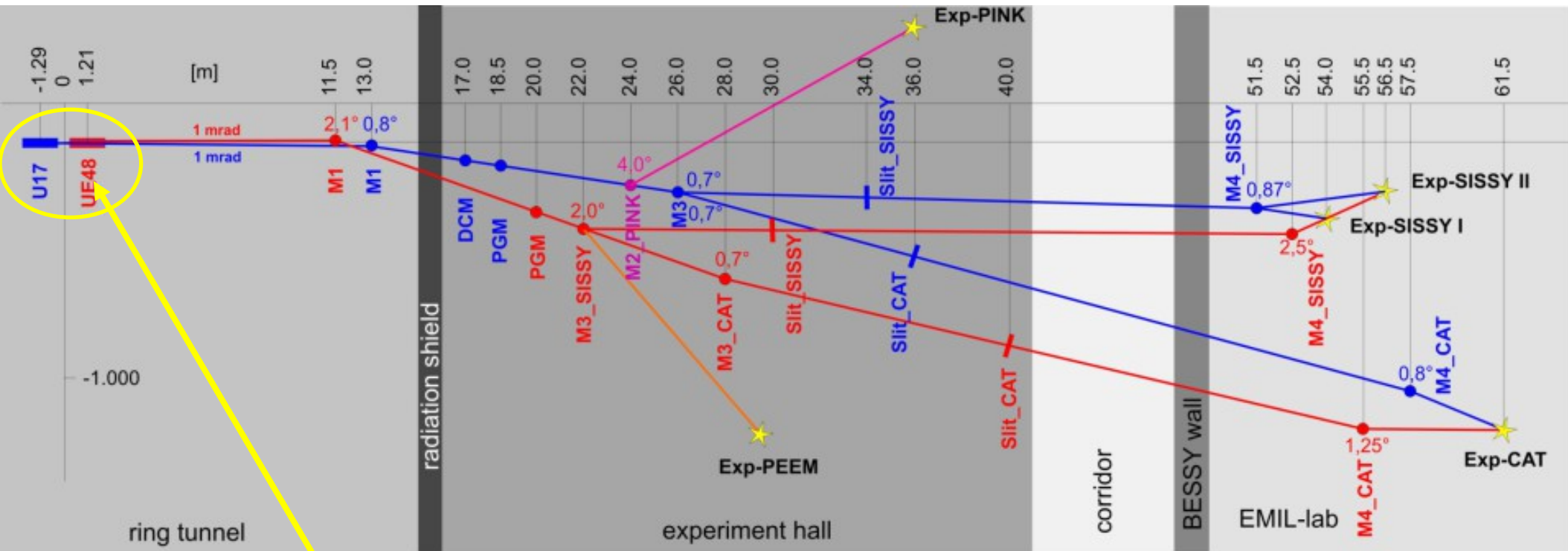
Monochromators
Beam switching

PINK

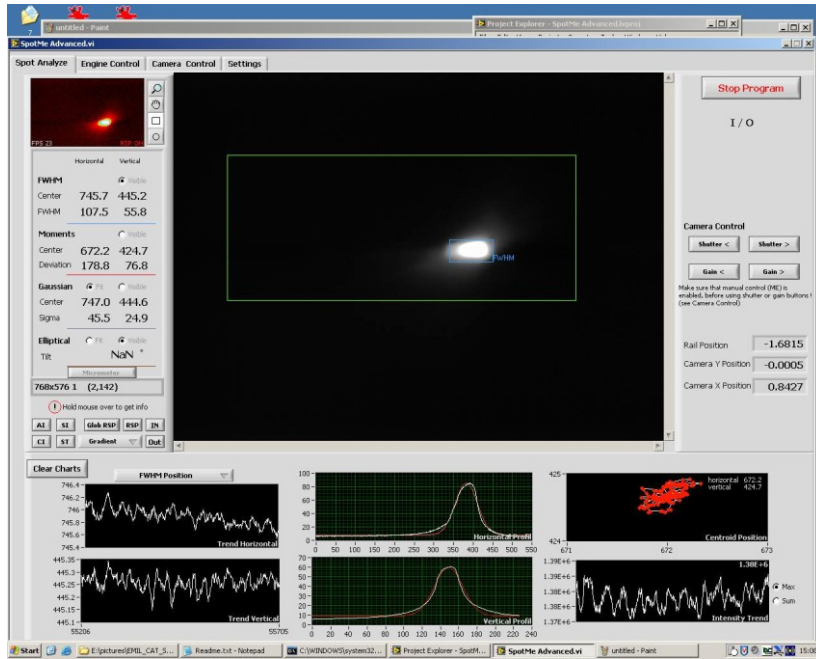
SISSY I & II

PEEM

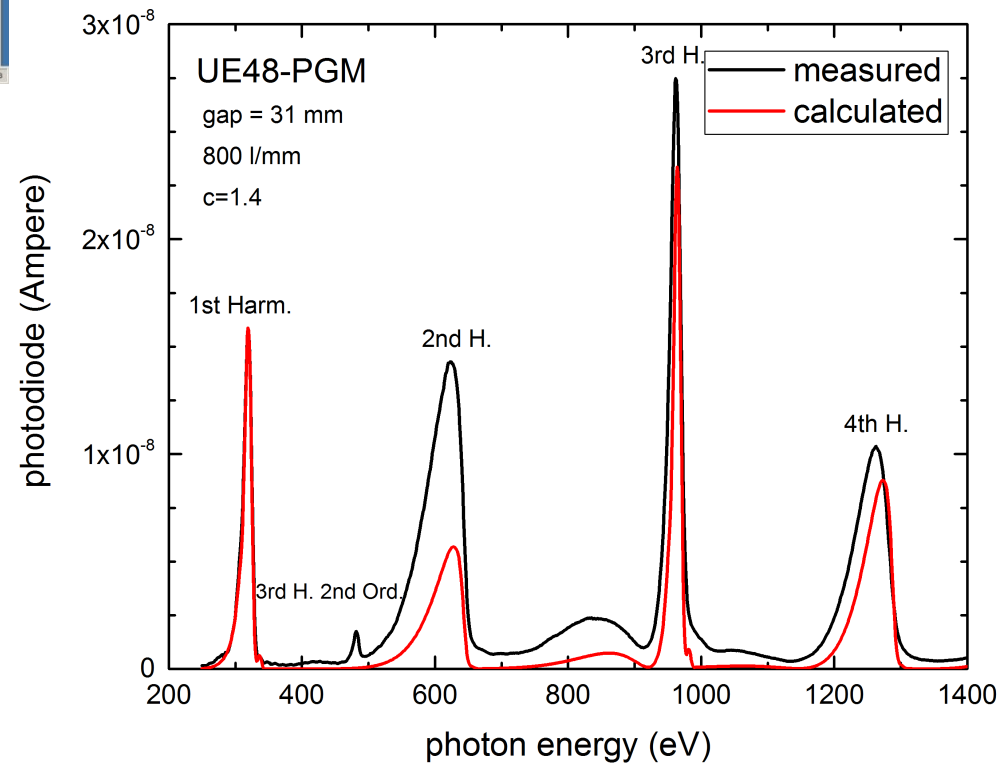
CAT



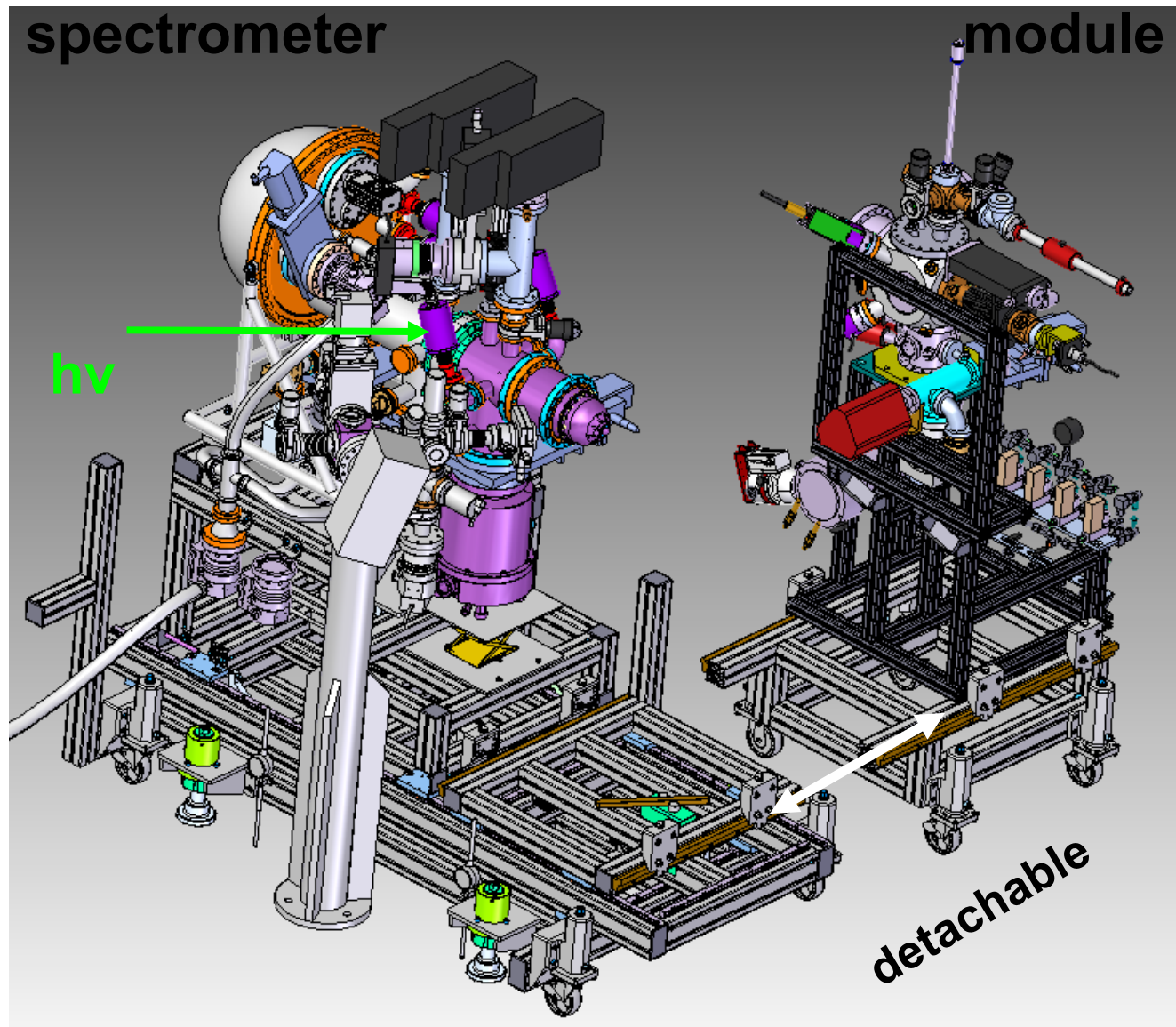
2 undulators



Infrastructure

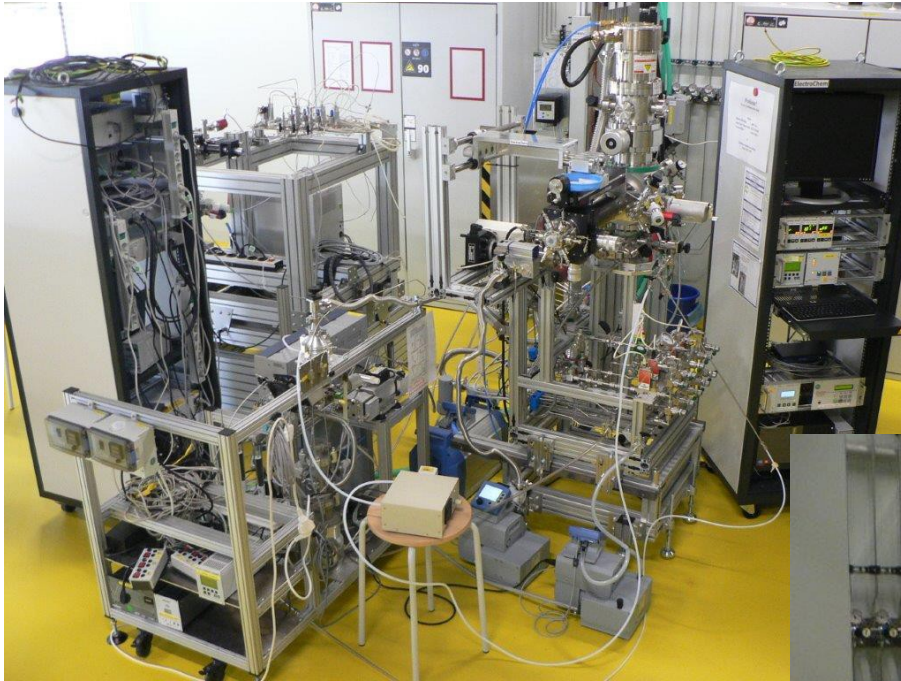


Modular design in AP-XPS



- XPS cell module can easily be exchanged and thus adapted to needs of users
- detached XPS cell module is a **fully operable stand-alone unit**

Operation site for stand-alone modules



Infrastructure

