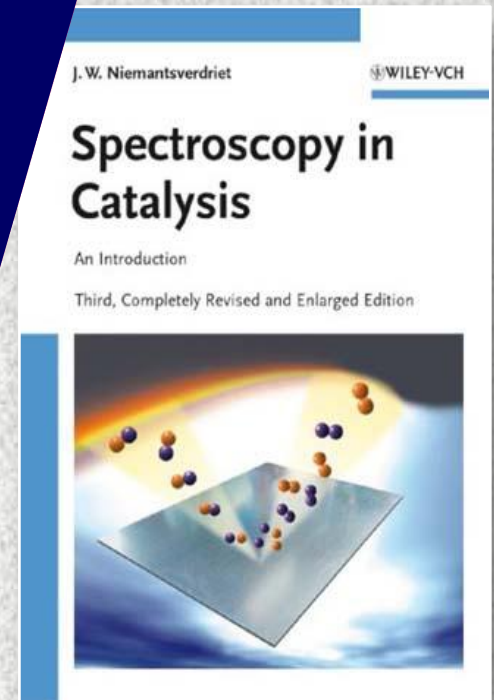


# Characterization of solid catalysts

## 7. X-ray Absorption XANES and EXAFS

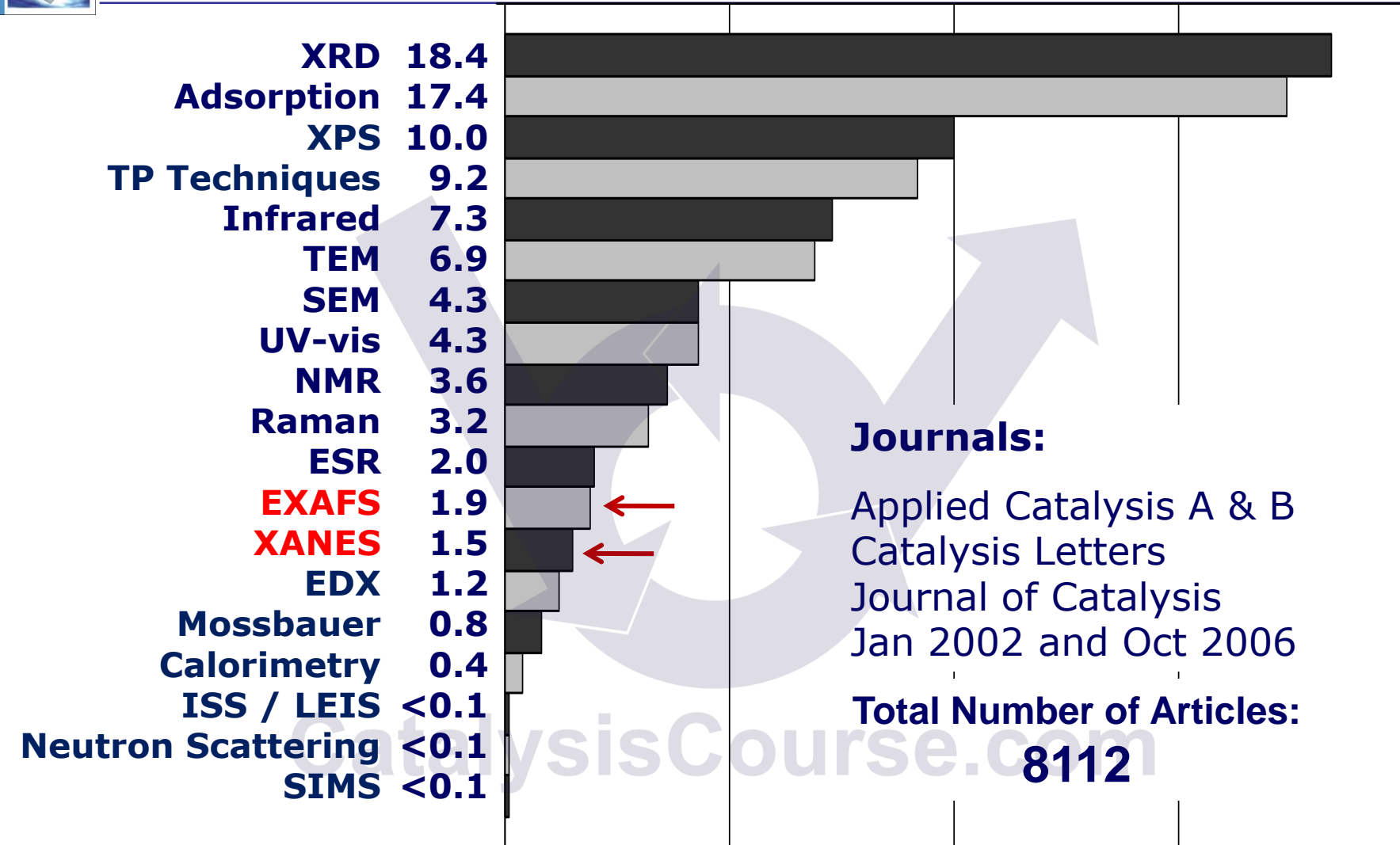
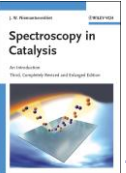
Prof dr J W (Hans) Niemantsverdriet  
Schuit Institute of Catalysis



**TU** / **e**

Technische Universiteit  
**Eindhoven**  
University of Technology

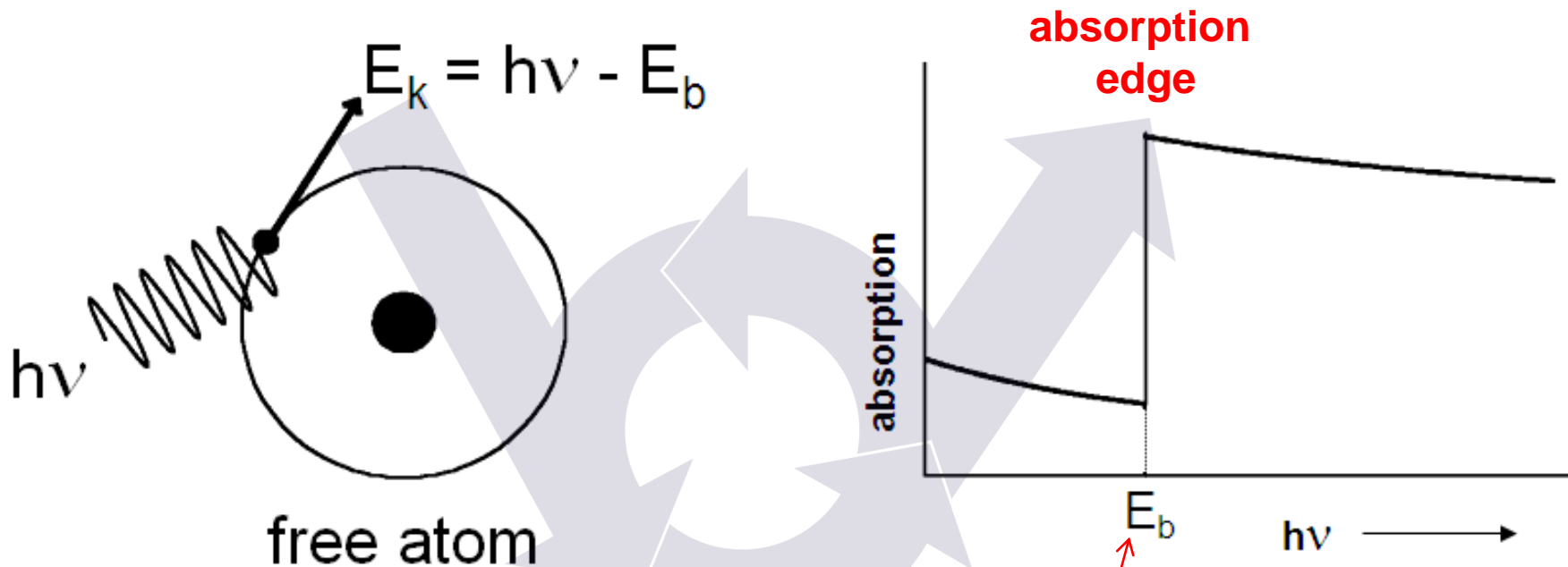
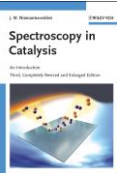
# How often are techniques used



**Journals:**  
 Applied Catalysis A & B  
 Catalysis Letters  
 Journal of Catalysis  
 Jan 2002 and Oct 2006

**Total Number of Articles:**  
**8112**

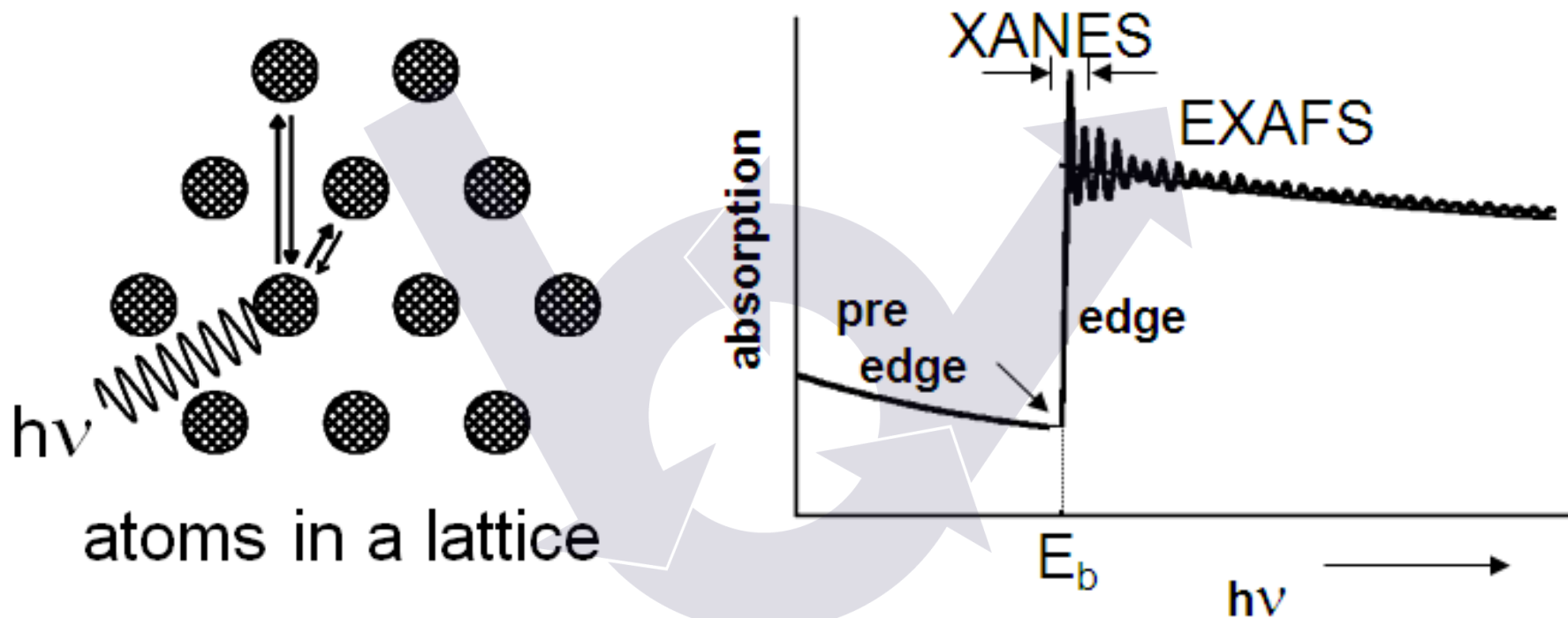
# X-ray absorption in a free atom



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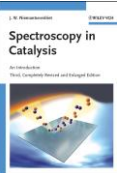
*binding energy like in XPS*

# X-ray absorption by atoms in solids



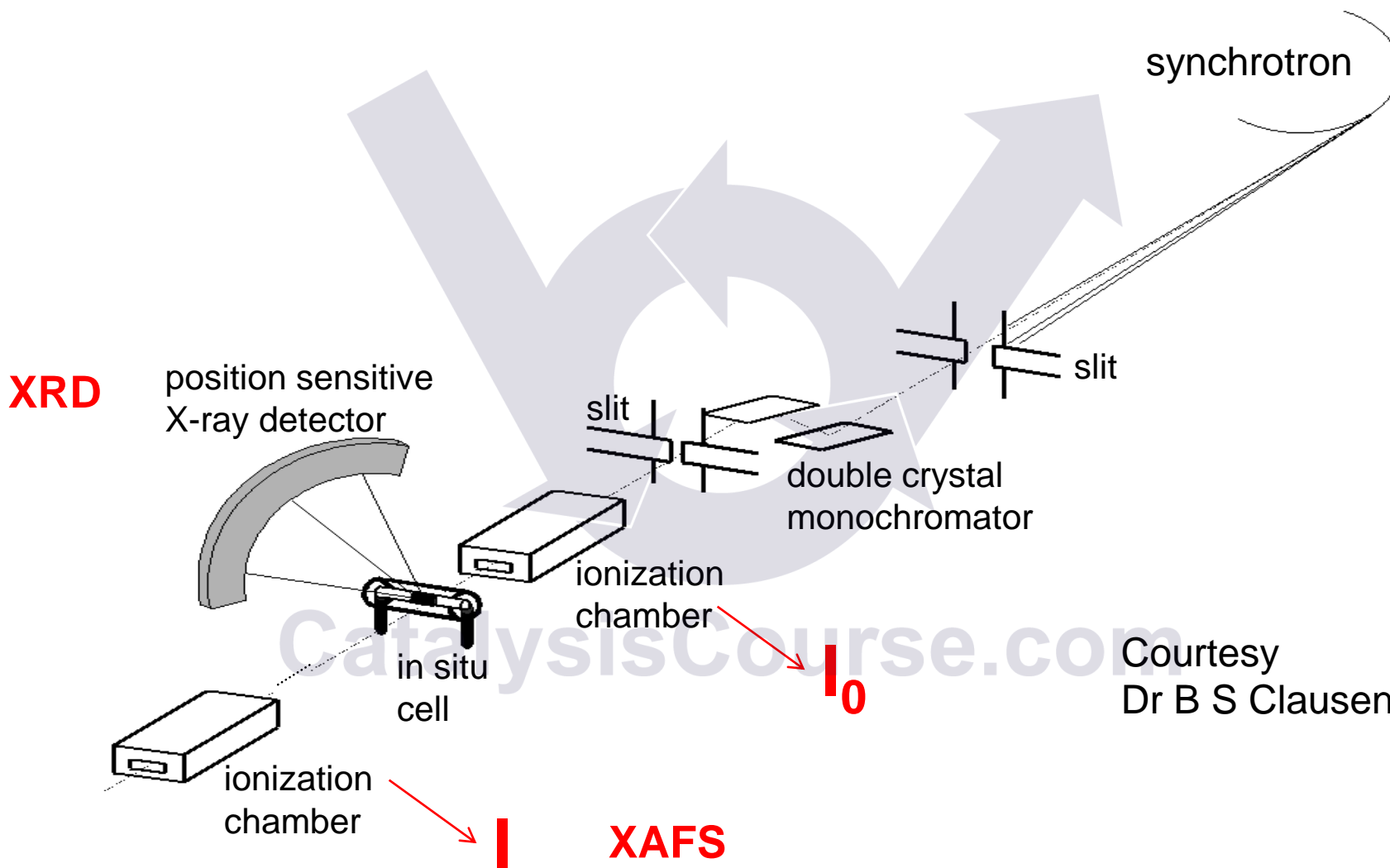
XANES: X-ray absorption near-edge structure

EXAFS: Extended X-ray absorption fine structure

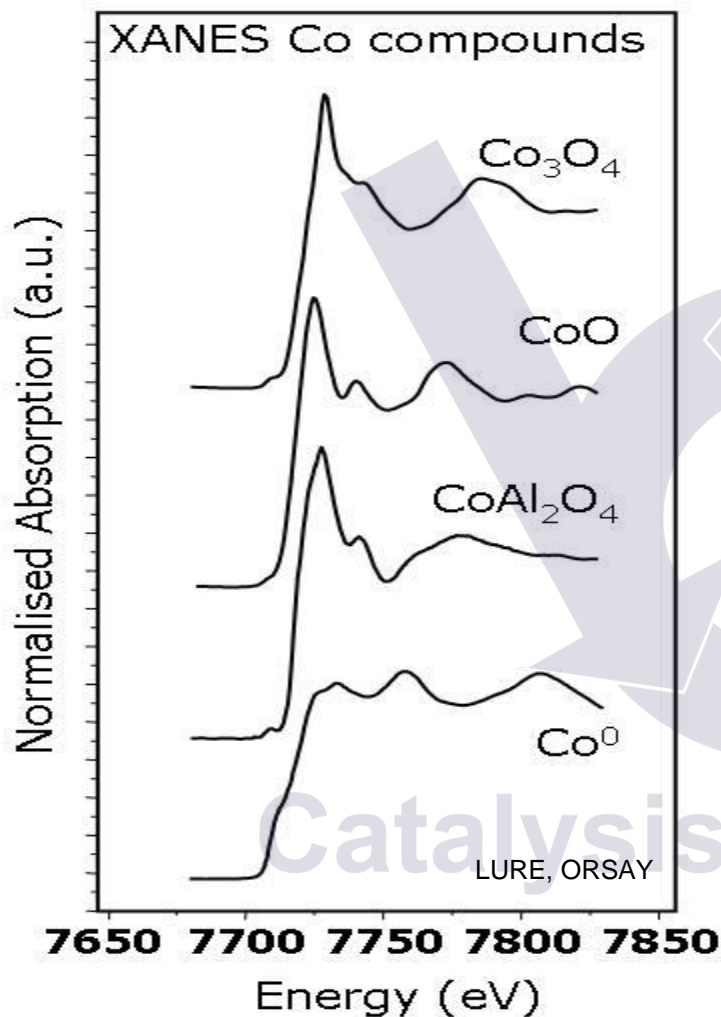
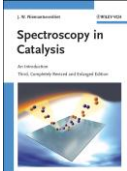


# Synchrotron beamline

for XAFS and XRD



# XANES of Cobalt Phases



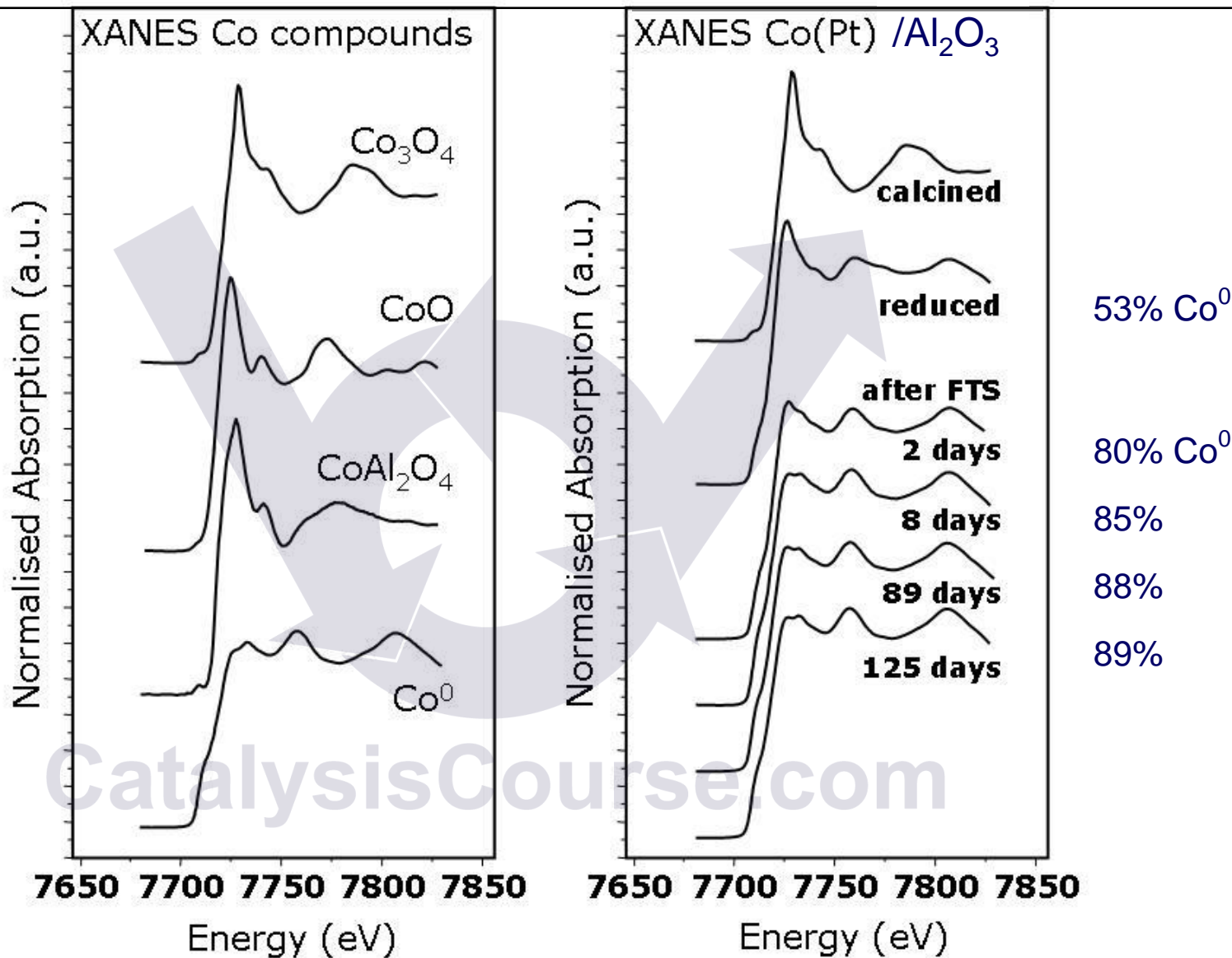
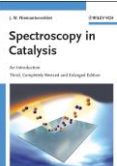
## XANES:

- phase identification
- oxidation state
- in situ measurement
- at synchrotron
- quantitation

straightforward

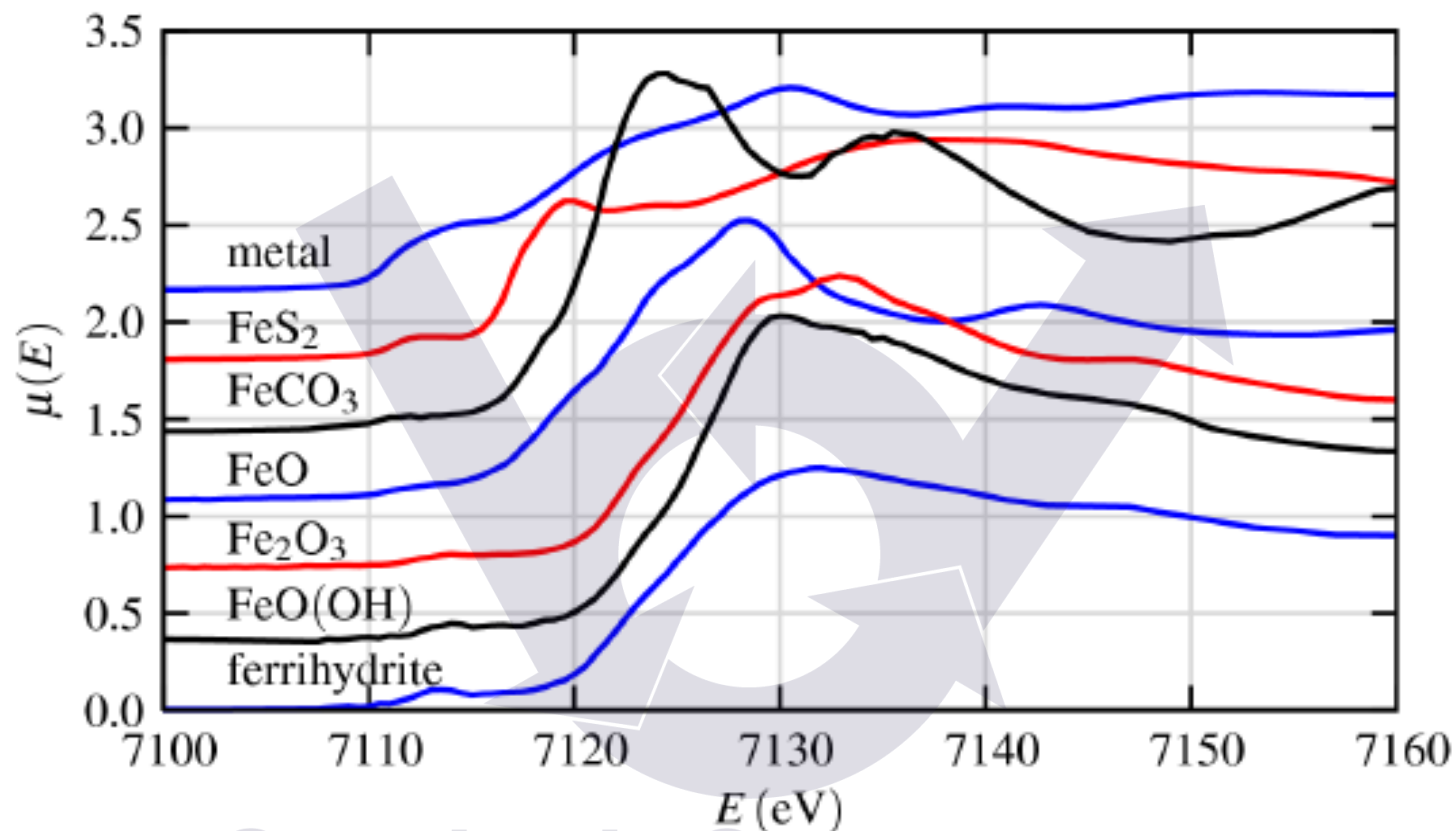
# XANES of Cobalt Fischer-Tropsch Catalyst

wax coated/protected catalysts from FT demonstration reactor



# XANES Analysis: Oxidation State

The Normalized XANES from several Fe compounds:

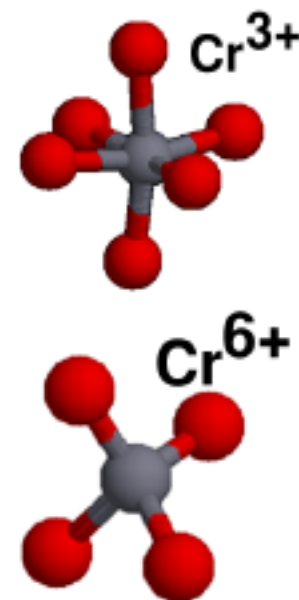
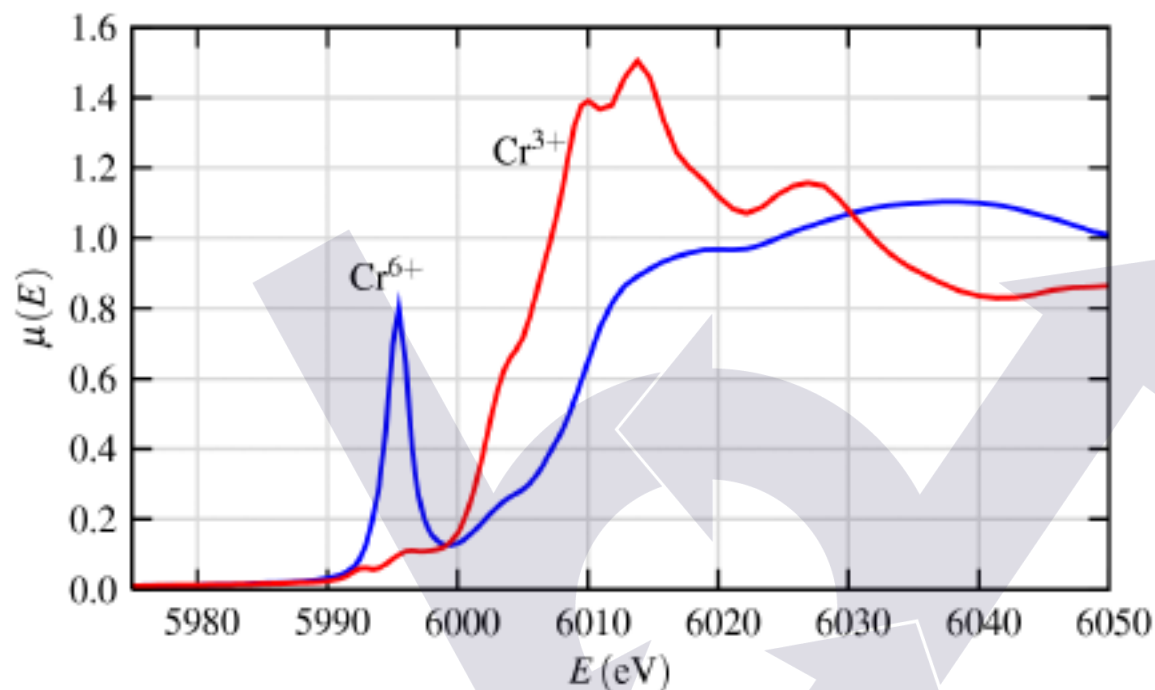


XANES can be used simply as a fingerprint of phases and oxidation state.

XANES Analysis can be as simple as making linear combinations of “known” spectra to get compositional fraction of these components.



# XANES Analysis: Oxidation State and Coordination Chemistry

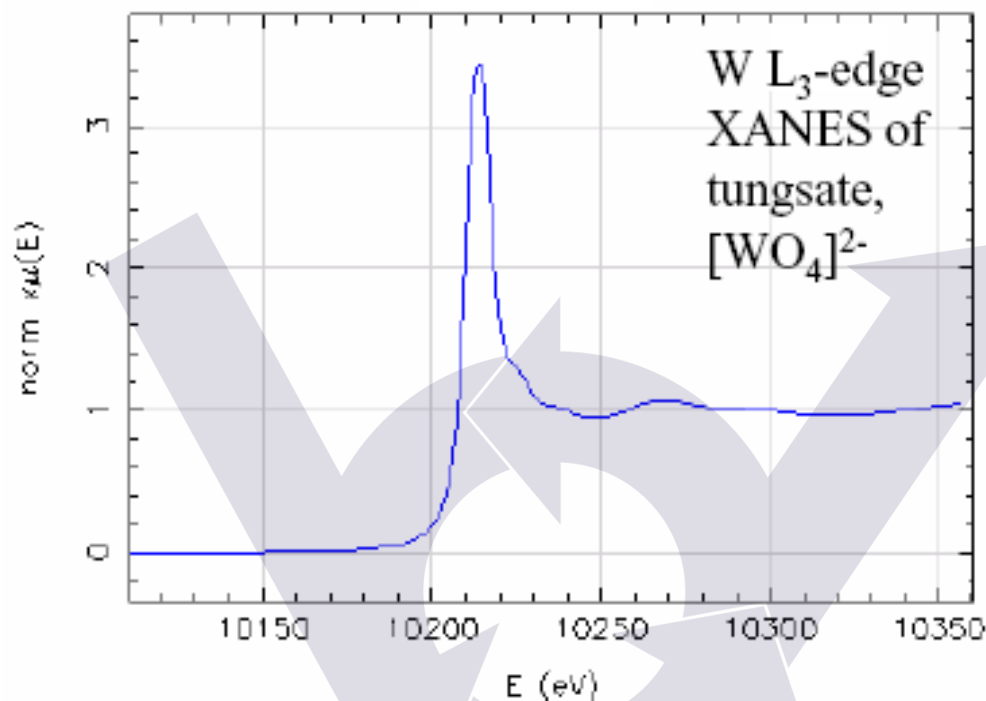


The XANES of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$  and  $\text{Cr}^{6+}$  shows a dramatic dependence on oxidation state and coordination chemistry.

For ions with partially filled d shells, the p-d hybridization changes dramatically as *regular octahedra* distort, and is very large for *tetrahedral* coordination.

This gives a dramatic *pre-edge peak* – absorption to a localized electronic state.

# “White line”



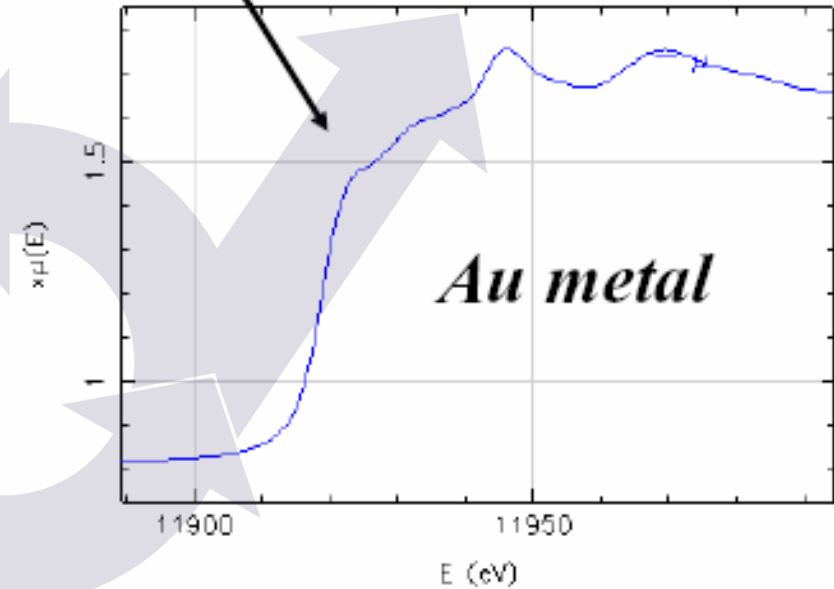
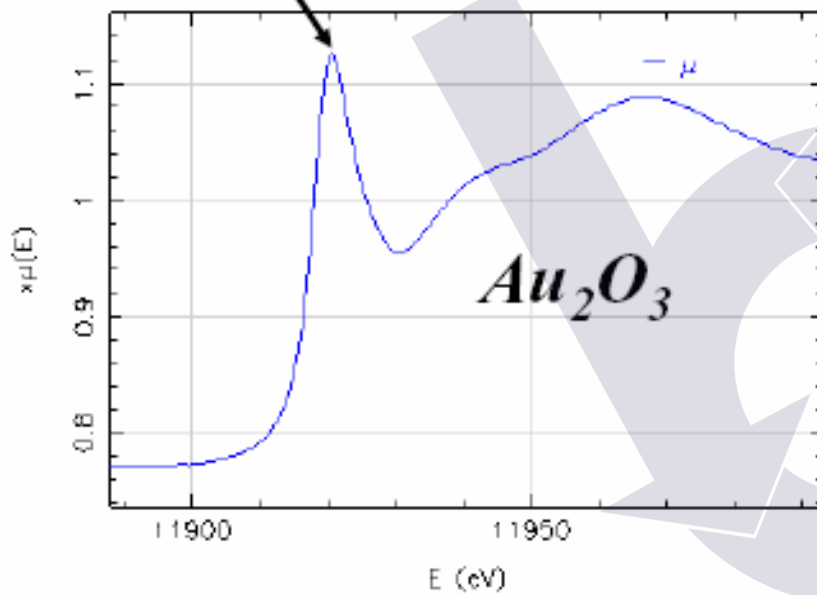
- In years past x-ray absorption spectra were taken with use of photographic plates.
- Absorption edges appeared as unexposed bands on the plate (developed in negative), or “white lines”.
- Very prominent for L-edges of transition metals in high oxidation states.

# Metals & Oxides

## *Au L<sub>3</sub>-edge XANES*

White line  
reflects holes in  
d-band

No white line

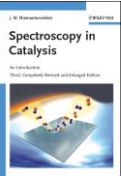


- Overall shape of spectrum also different.

# XANES:

- Oxidation state analysis
- Some structure information
- In situ!!!
- Analysis convenient (by fingerprinting)

*Very powerful in situ method  
... but needs a synchrotron*

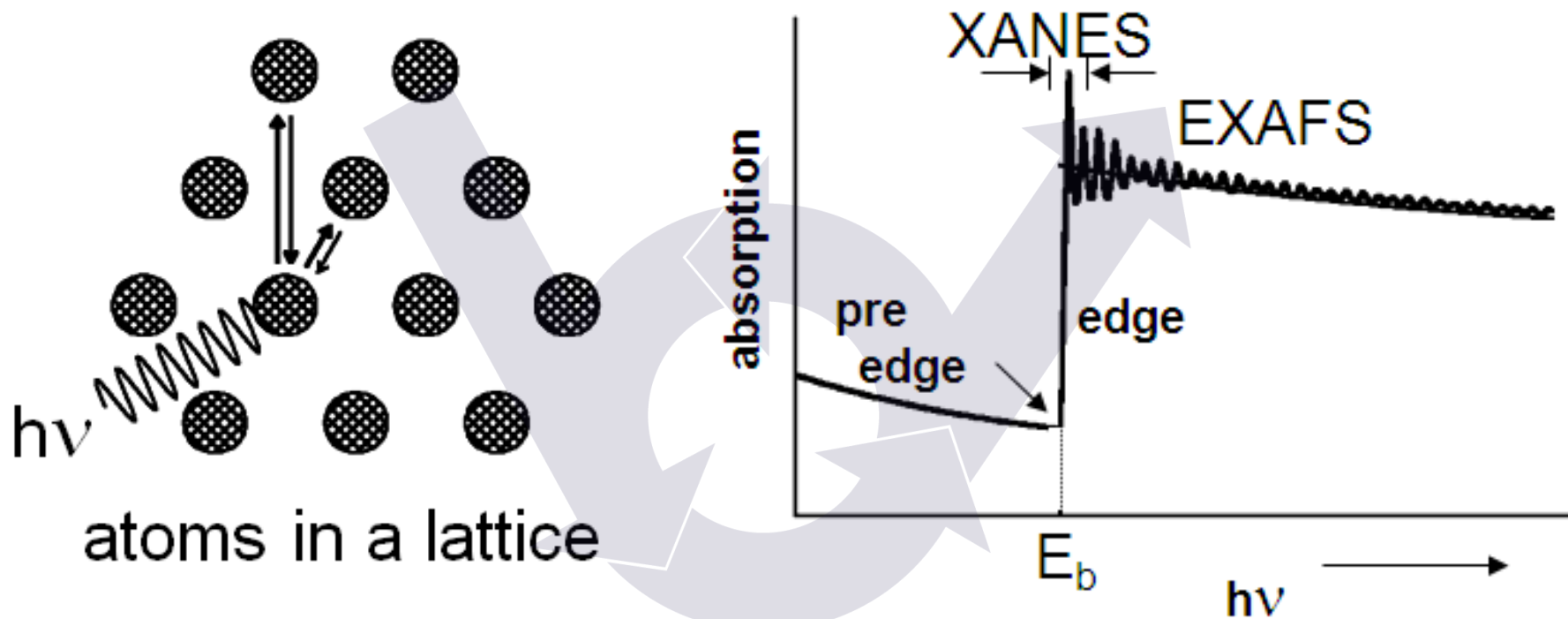


# EXAFS

## Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure

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# X-ray absorption by atoms in solids



XANES: X-ray absorption near-edge structure

EXAFS: Extended X-ray absorption fine structure

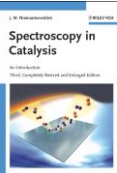
# Information from EXAFS

$$\text{EXAFS: } \chi(k) = \sum_j A_j(k) \sin(2k r_j + \phi_j(k))$$

interatomic distances

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{h} \sqrt{2 m_e E_k} = \frac{2\pi}{h} \sqrt{2 m_e (h\nu - E_b)}$$

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# Information from EXAFS

$$\text{EXAFS: } \chi(k) = \sum_j A_j(k) \sin(2k r_j + \phi_j(k))$$

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{h} \sqrt{2 m_e E_k} = \frac{2\pi}{h} \sqrt{2 m_e (h\nu - E_b)}$$

**interatomic distances**

$$\text{Amplitude: } A_j(k) = N_j \frac{e^{-2r_j/\lambda(k)}}{k r_j^2} S_o^2(k) F_j(k) e^{-2k^2\sigma_j^2}$$

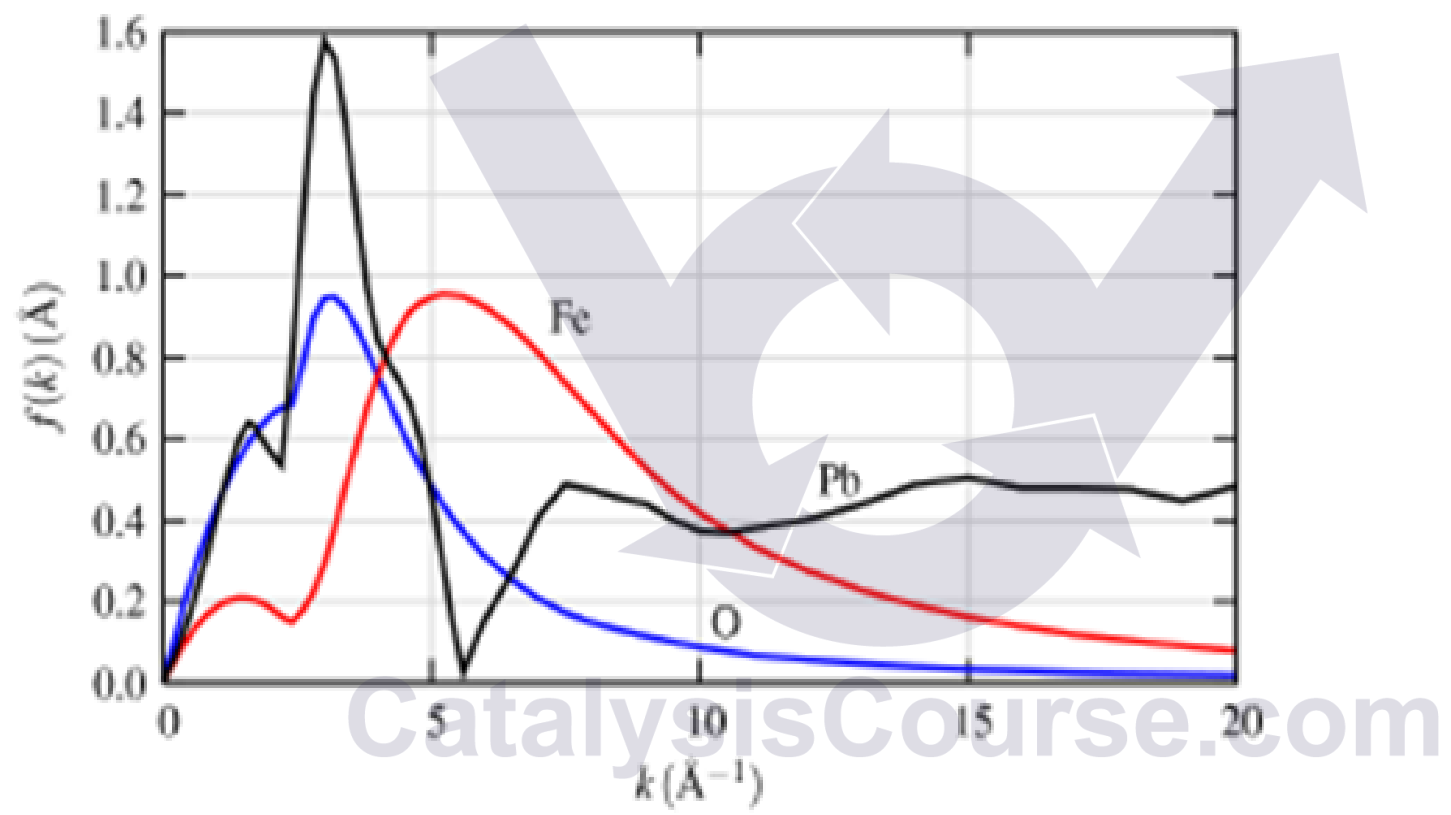
**coordination numbers**

**backscattering factor**  
*chemical sensitivity*

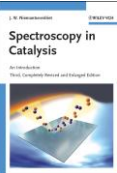
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$$A_j(k) = N_j \frac{e^{-2r_j/\lambda(k)}}{k r_j^2} S_o^2(k) \mathbf{F_j(k)} e^{-2k^2\sigma_j^2}$$



The backscattering factor  $F(k)$  extends to higher energy  $k$ -values for heavier elements contains chemical information of the neighbours



# Information from EXAFS

EXAFS:  $\chi(k) = \sum_j A_j(k) \sin(2kr_j + \phi_j(k))$

interatomic distances

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{h} \sqrt{2m_e E_k} = \frac{2\pi}{h} \sqrt{2m_e(h\nu - E_b)}$$

Amplitude:  $A_j(k) = N_j \frac{e^{-2r_j/\lambda(k)}}{k r_j^2} S_o^2(k) F_j(k) e^{-2k^2\sigma_j^2}$

coordination numbers

backscattering factor  
chemical sensitivity

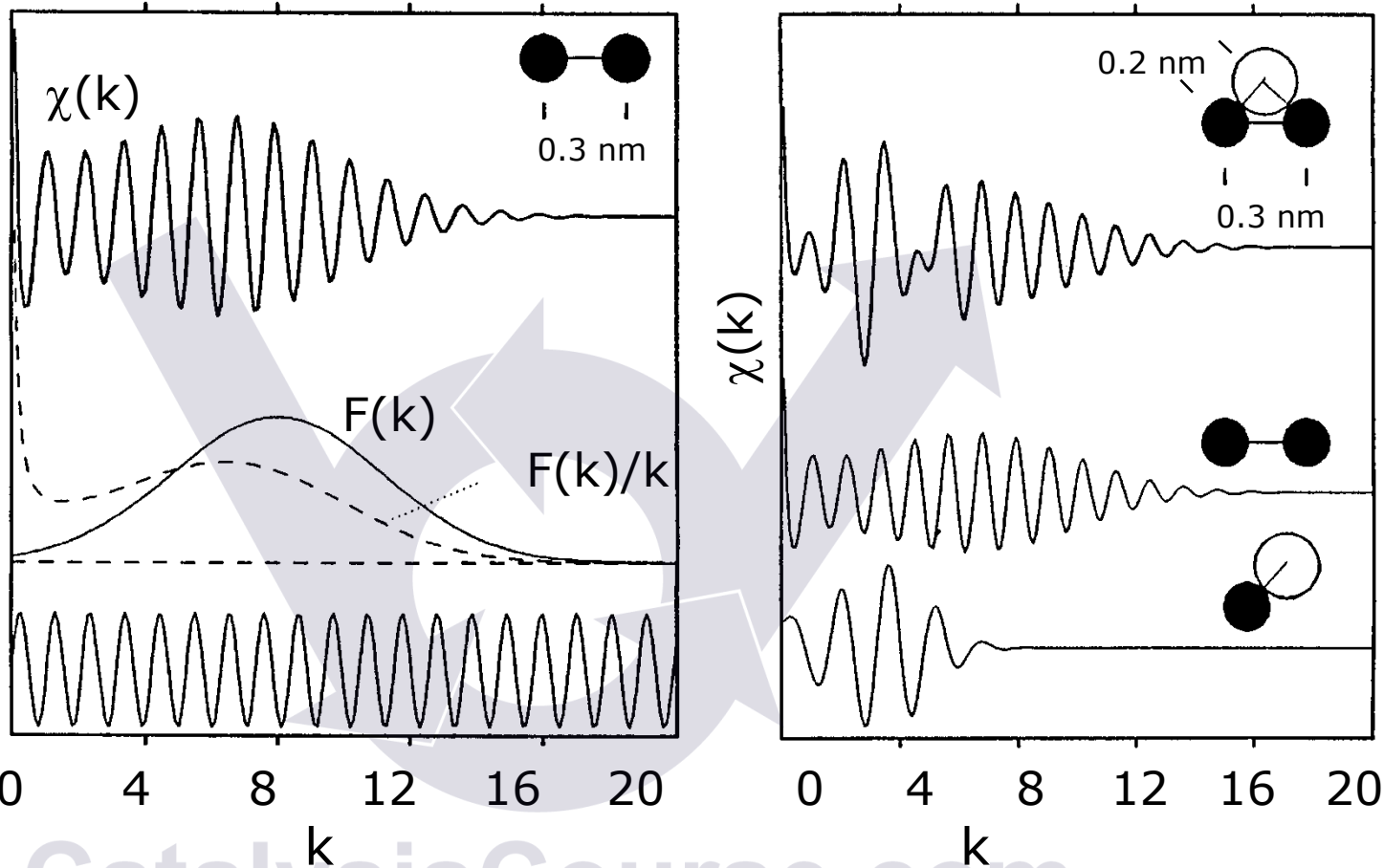
Fourier Transform:

$$\theta_n(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{k_{\min}}^{k_{\max}} k^n \chi(k) e^{2ikr} dk$$

“radial distribution function”

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# Simulated EXAFS of Cu<sub>2</sub> Dimer and Cu<sub>2</sub>O Trimer

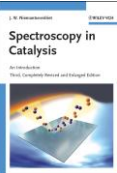


$$\chi(k) = \sum_j A_j(k) \sin(2kr_j + \phi_j(k))$$

$$A_j(k) = N_j \frac{e^{-2r_j/\lambda(k)}}{k r_j^2} S_o^2(k) F_j(k) e^{-2k^2\sigma_j^2}$$

# EXAFS of Rhodium Compounds: Chemical Information

J.B.A.D. van Zon, D.C. Koningsberger, H.F.J. van 't Blik and D.E. Sayers, J. Chem. Phys. 82 (1985) 5742.

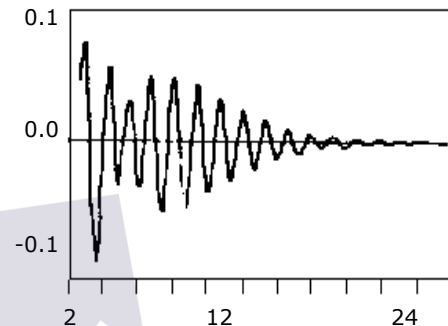
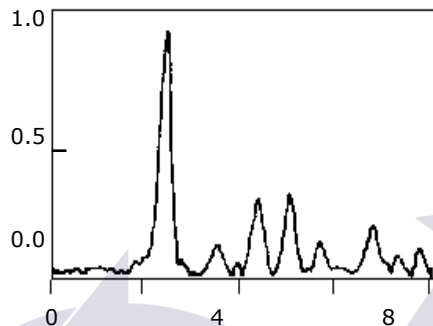
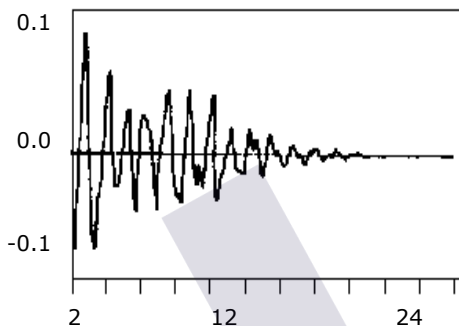


EXAFS

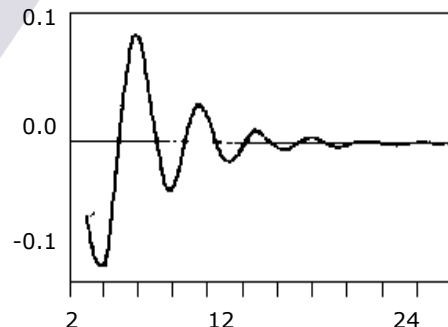
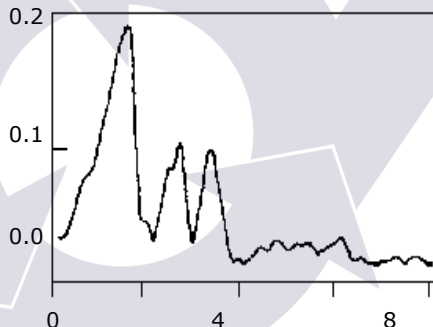
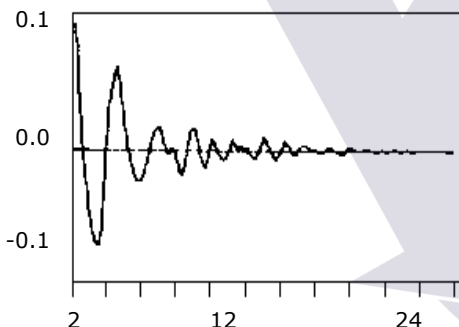
Fourier Transform

1<sup>st</sup> shell EXAFS

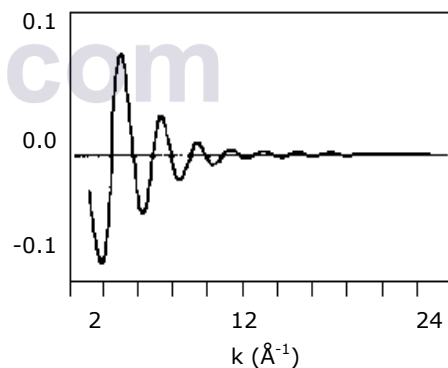
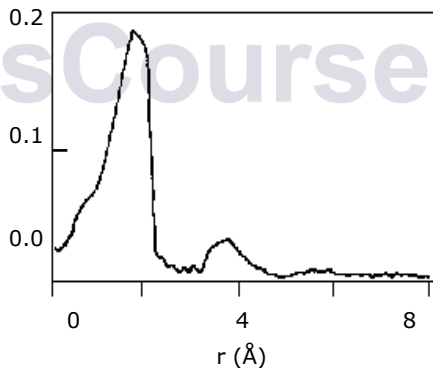
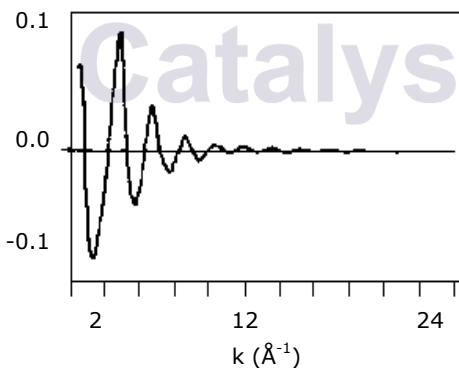
Rh  
metal



Rh<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>



RhCl<sub>3</sub>

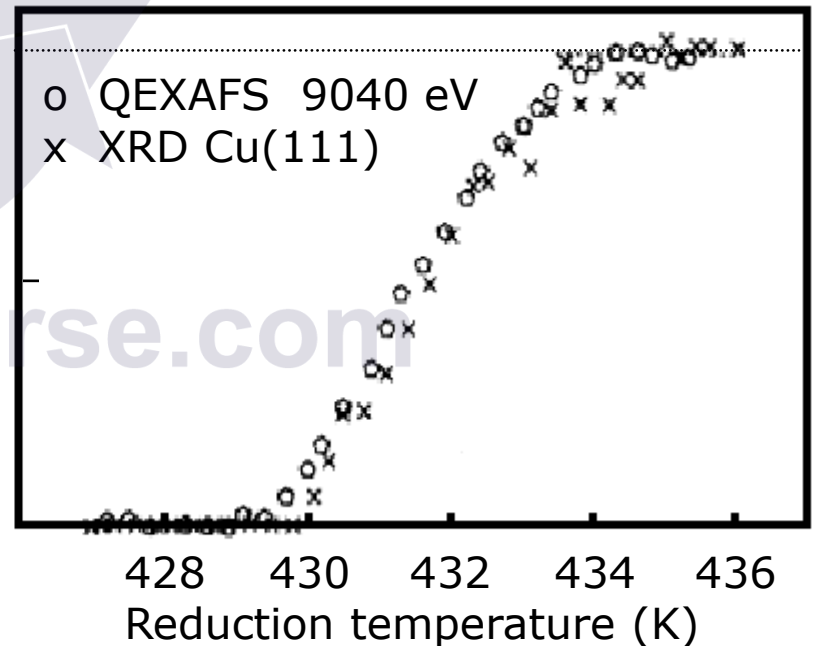
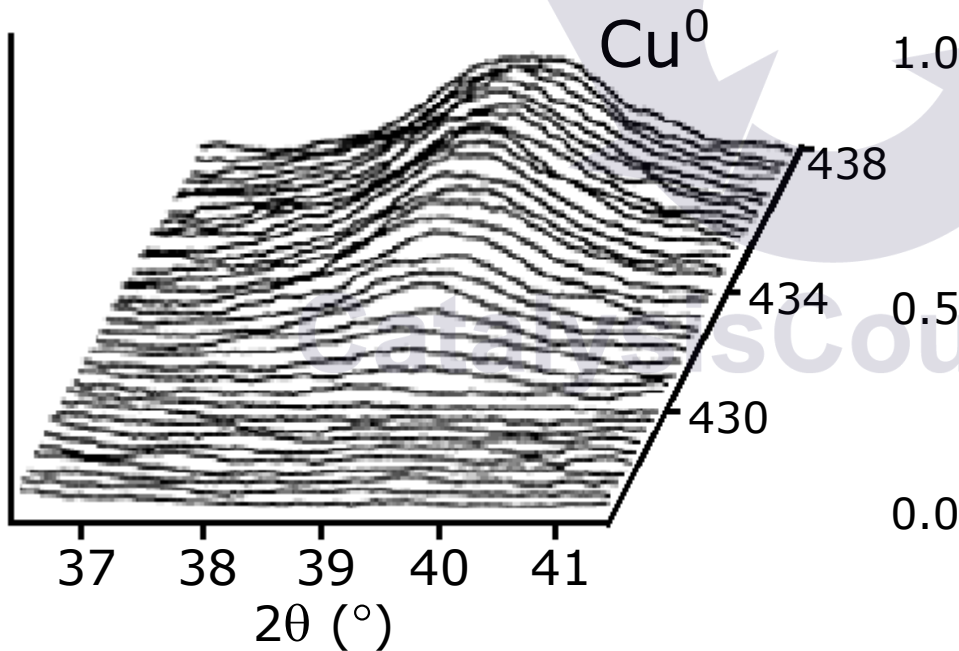
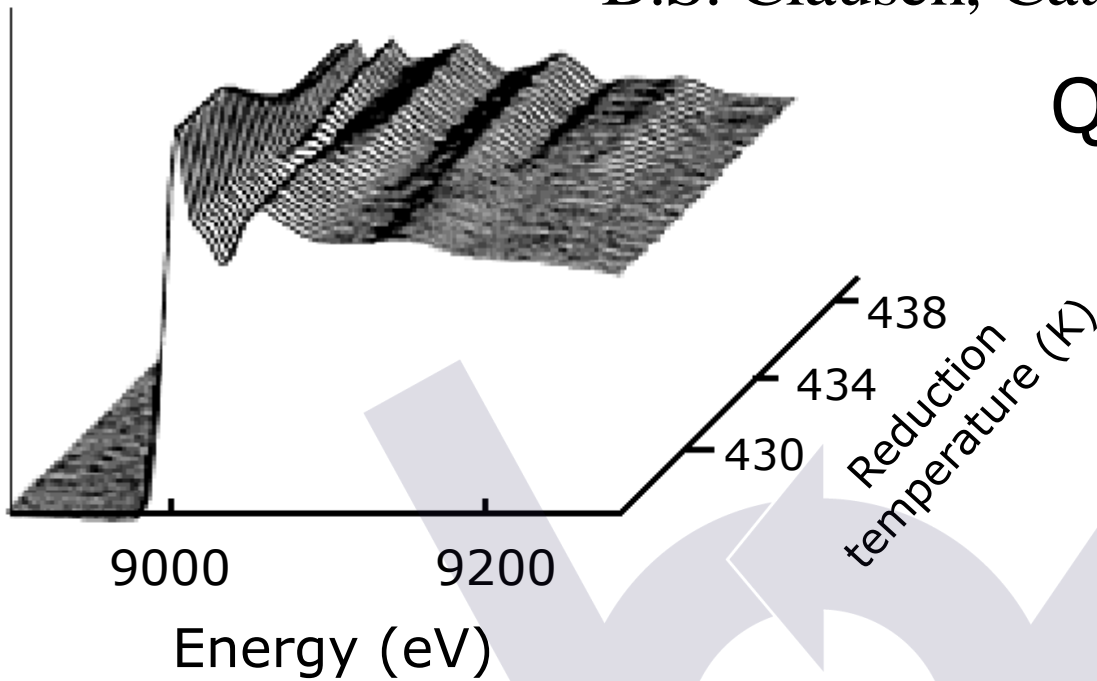


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# Quick EXAFS / XRD

Cu / ZnO / Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

reduction



# EXAFS:

- Highly precise structure information
- Also on amorphous phases
- In situ studies
- Synchrotron needed
- Complicated analysis

# Where To Go From Here

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## International XAFS Society:

<http://ixs.iit.edu/>

## Books and Review Articles:

*X-ray Absorption: Principles, Applications, Techniques of EXAFS, SEXAFS, and XANES*, in *Chemical Analysis 92*, D. C. Koningsberger and R. Prins, ed., John Wiley & Sons, 1988.

*Basic Principles and Applications of EXAFS*, Chapter 10 in *Handbook of Synchrotron Radiation*, pp 995–1014. E. A. Stern and S. M. Heald, E. E. Koch, ed., North-Holland, 1983

## Tutorials and other Training Material:

<http://gbxafs.iit.edu/training/tutorials.html> Grant Bunker's tutorials

<http://srs.dl.ac.uk/XRS/courses/> Tutorial from Daresbury Lab, UK

<http://leonardo.phys.washington.edu/~ravel/course/> Bruce Ravel's Course on Advanced EXAFS Analysis.

## Software Resources:

<http://www.esrf.fr/computing/scientific/exafs/>

[http://cars9.uchicago.edu/IXS-cgi/XAFS\\_Programs](http://cars9.uchicago.edu/IXS-cgi/XAFS_Programs)

<http://leonardo.phys.washington.edu/feff>

This tutorial and more links can be found at: <http://cars.uchicago.edu/xafs/>.

# Comparison of X-ray diffraction and XAFS

## **XRD: information on crystalline structures**

- Phase identification
- Particle size estimate from line broadening
- In situ studies
- Careful: only crystalline phases detected

## **EXAFS: local structure information**

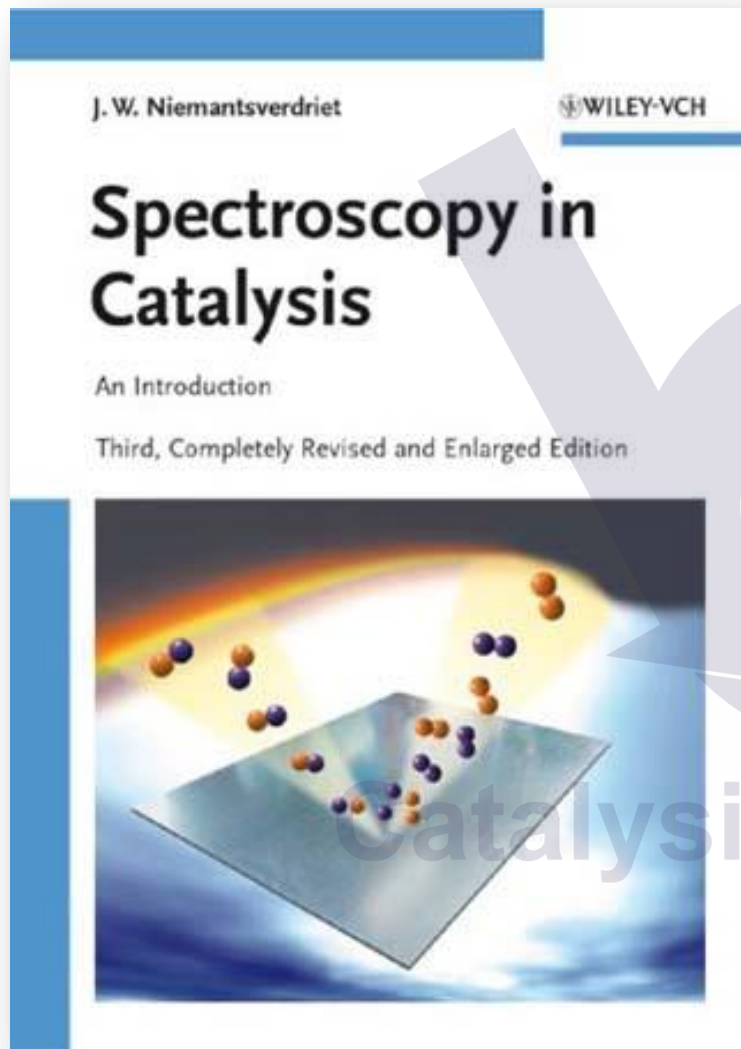
- Highly precise structure information
- Also on amorphous phases
- In situ studies
- Synchrotron needed
- Complicated analysis

## **XANES: chemical state information**

- Oxidation state analysis
- Some structure information
- In situ!!!
- Analysis convenient (by fingerprinting)



Download the handout for this lecture from  
[www.catalysiscourse.com](http://www.catalysiscourse.com)



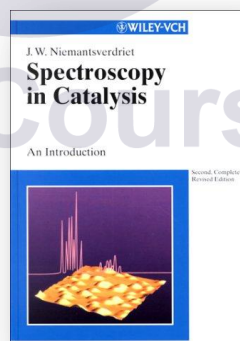
Read more about  
**XRD, XANES and EXAFS**

in Chapter 6 of

**Spectroscopy in Catalysis: An  
Introduction, Third Edition**

**J. W. Niemantsverdriet**

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ISBN: 978-3-527-31651-9



gives many examples and  
references to the literature

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Eindhoven  
University of Technology