

WHAT X-RAY ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY CAN TELL US ABOUT THE ACTIVE STATE OF EARTH- ABUNDANT ELECTROCATALYSTS?

Marcel Risch

Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin

*Understanding
Water splitting*

Acknowledgements



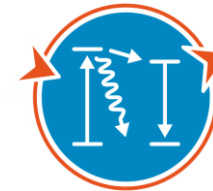
Team (left to right): Omeshwari, Marcel, **Javier**, Dulce, Denis, Patricia, Frederik, Joaquín

Recently graduated: **Max**

Funding

Gefördert durch

DFG Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



SFB 1073
ATOMIC SCALE CONTROL
OF ENERGY CONVERSION



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

Beamtime:

HZB Helmholtz
Zentrum Berlin



Canadian
Light
Source Centre canadien
de rayonnement
synchrotron

Agenda



Introduction



Changes prior to electrocatalysis



Changes during electrocatalysis

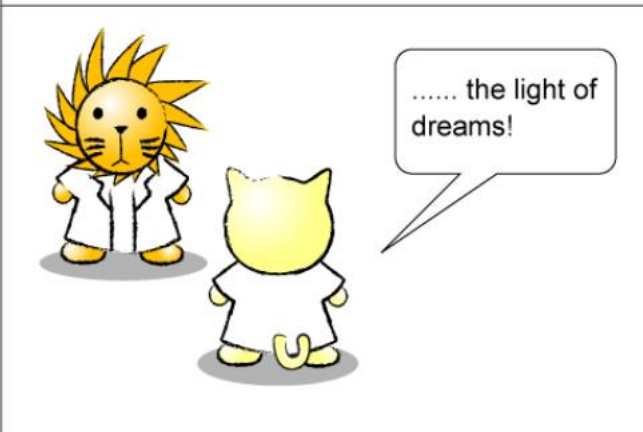
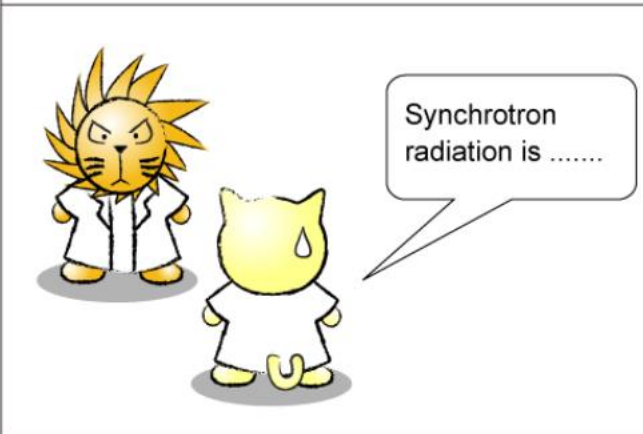
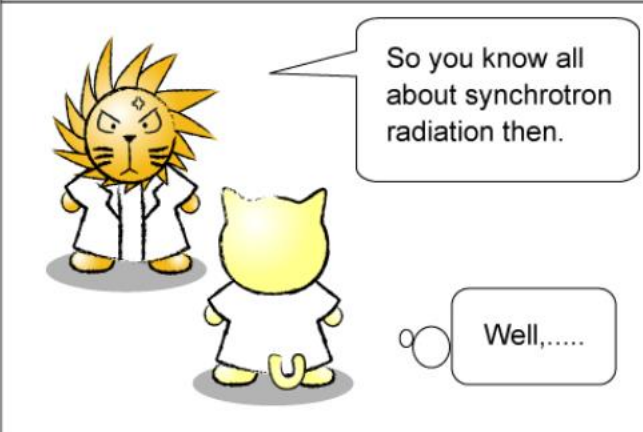


Summary and Conclusion

Synchrotron radiation - light of dreams

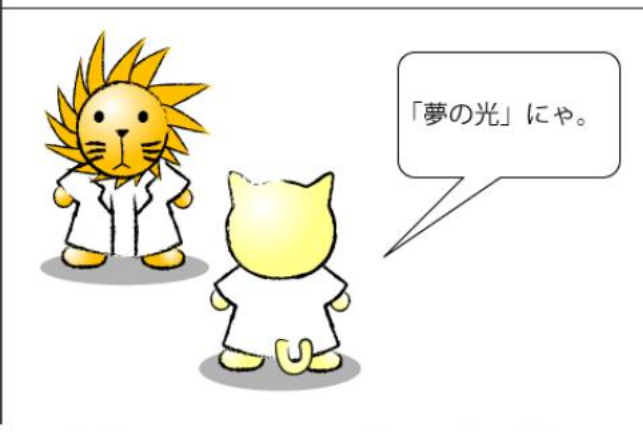
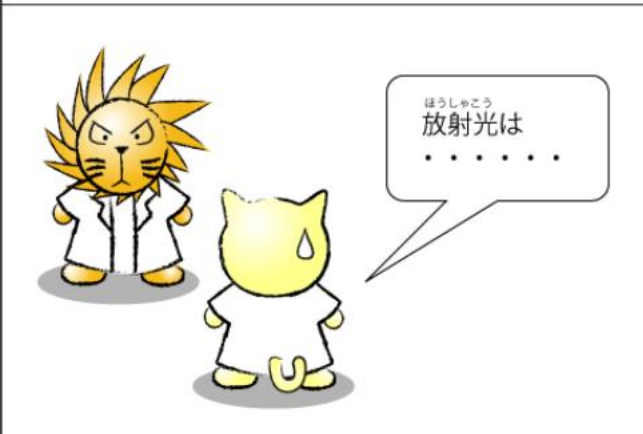
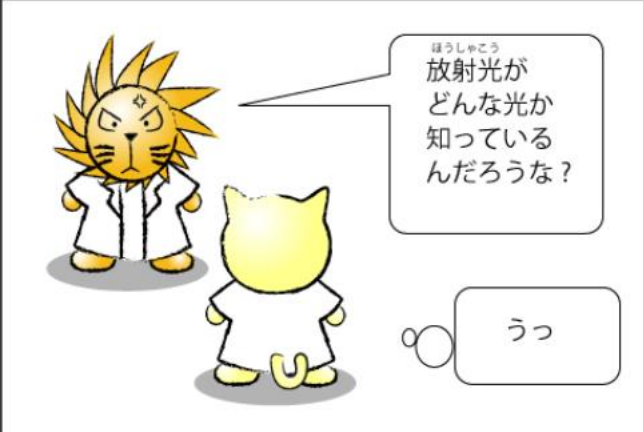
Episode 3. Synchrotron radiation. Part 1.

By: Dr.TOMOTOMO
translated by: Dr. James



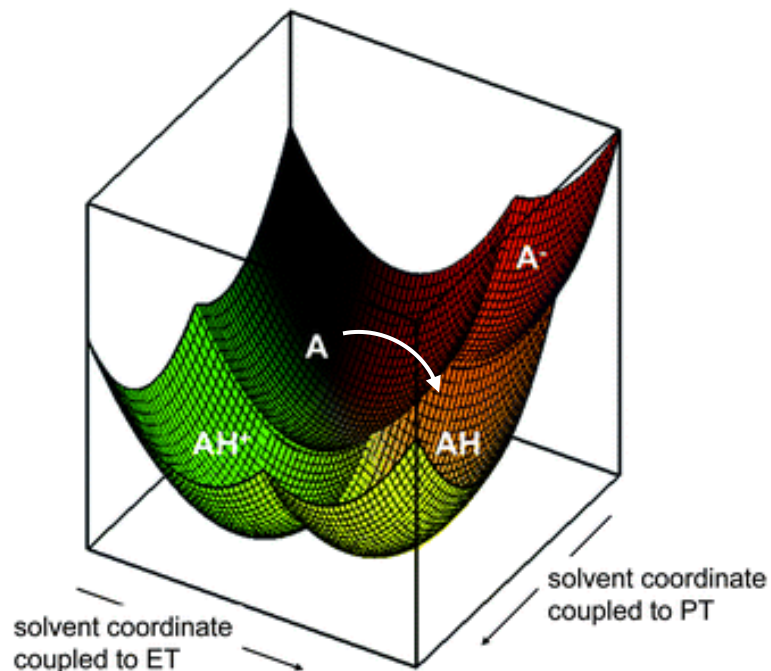
第3話 放射光とは・・・前編

作: Dr.TOMOTOMO



Dream: Identification of catalytic states and tracking their evolution

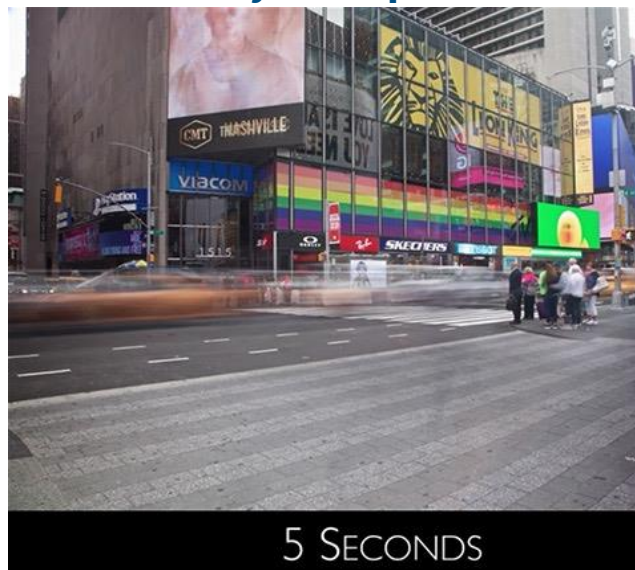
“Hiking map” of electrocatalysis



The need to measure faster

Sampling at 5 s

Current X-ray absorption studies



Sampling at 5 ms

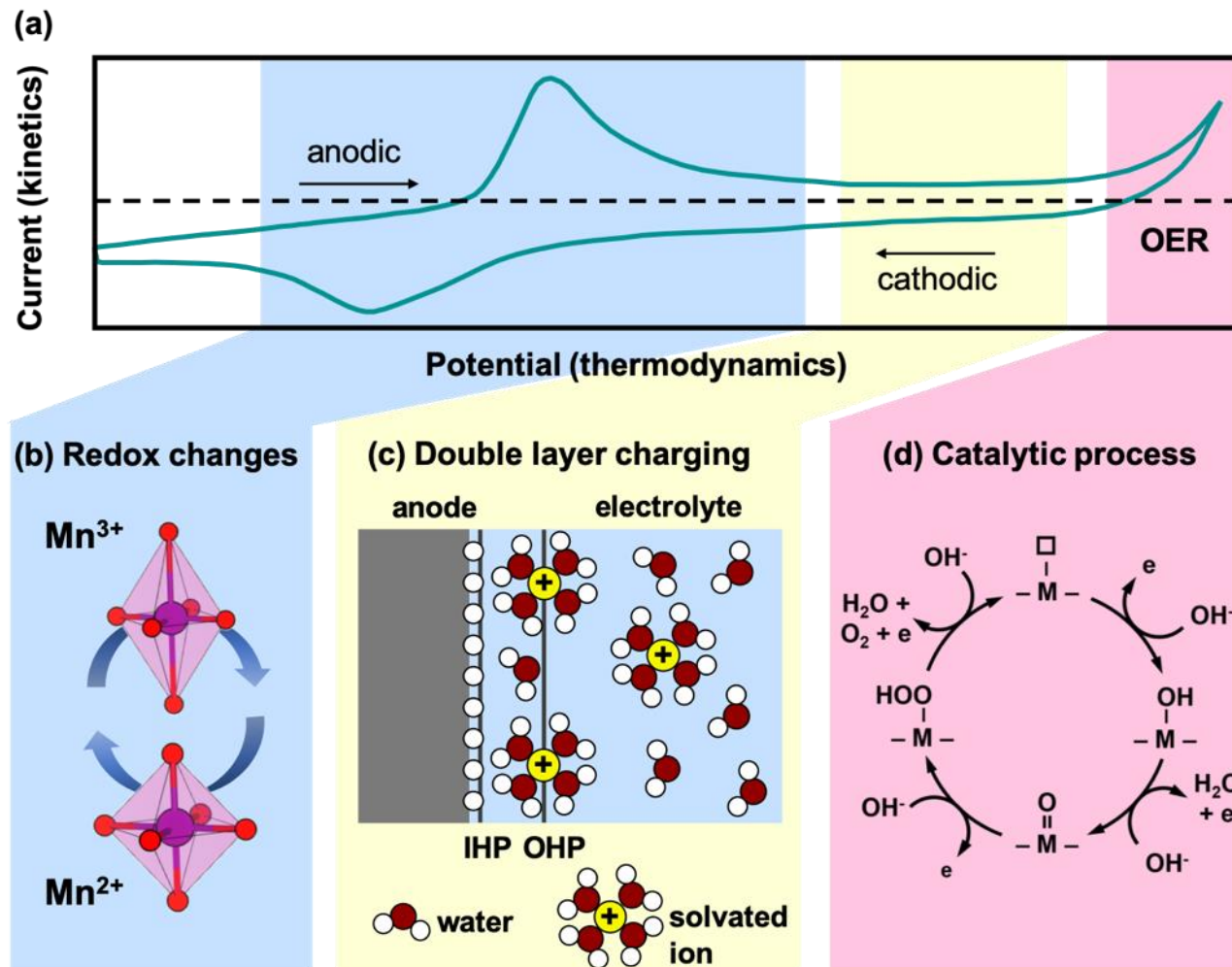
Desired time resolution



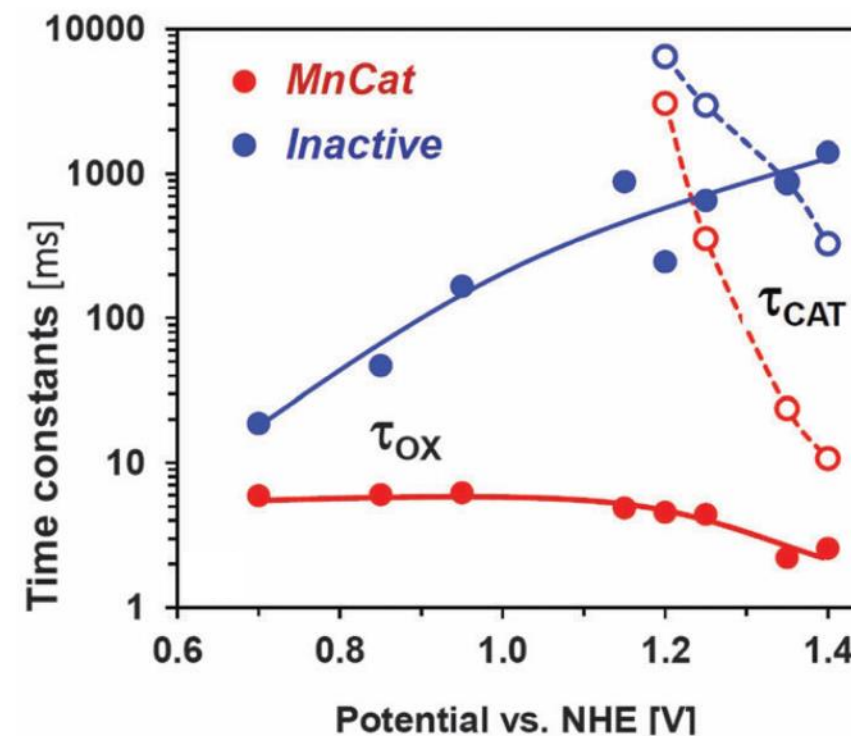
Sampling time needs to be matched to kinetics for a “hiking map” of electrocatalysis

Key electrochemical processes and their time constants

Electrochemical processes



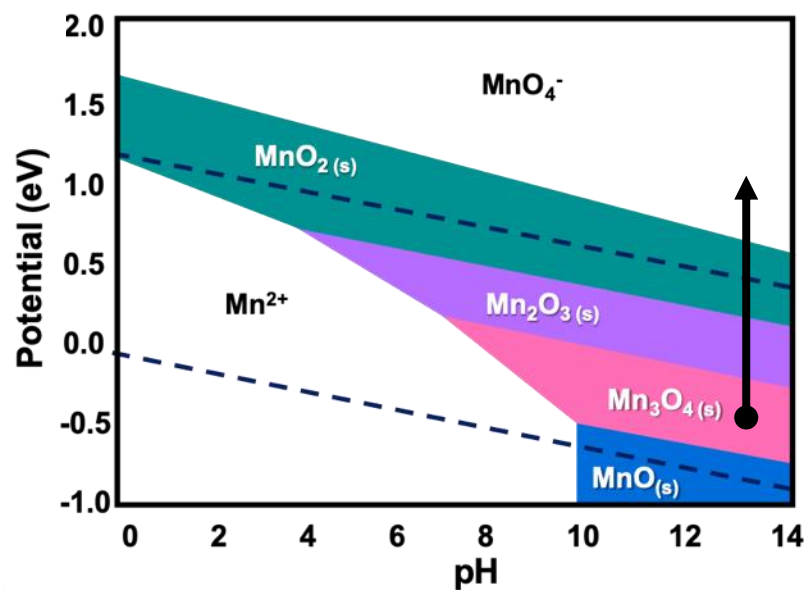
Time constants



Redox: about 1 – 1000 ms
Electrocatalysis: about 1000 ms
near onset

Synergy between electrochemistry and X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS)

E-pH diagram



Electrocatalysis

- Macroscopic insight
- ✓ Electrons flow through material and across surface
- ✓ Electrode potential

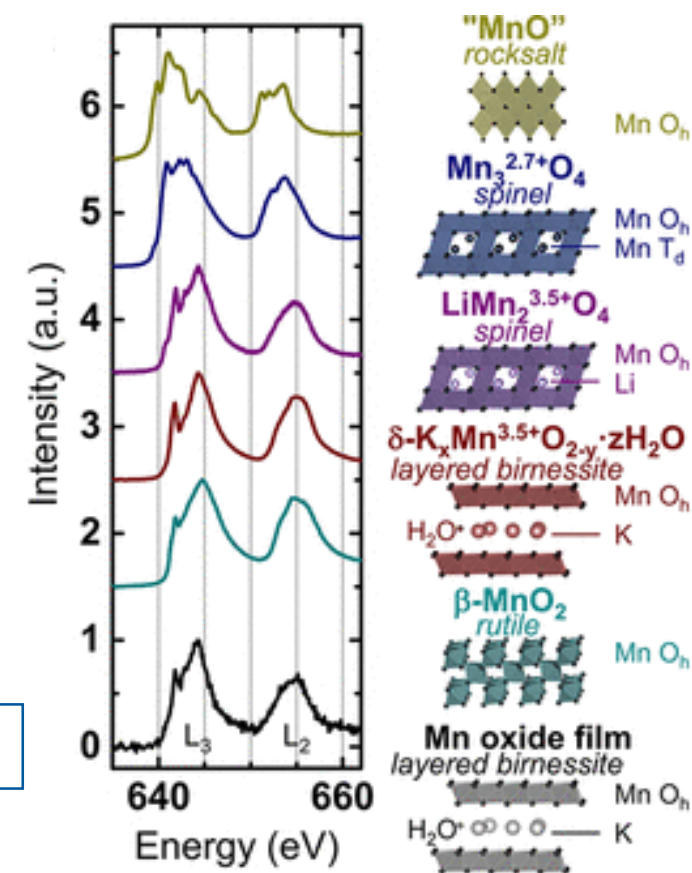


X-ray absorption spectroscopy

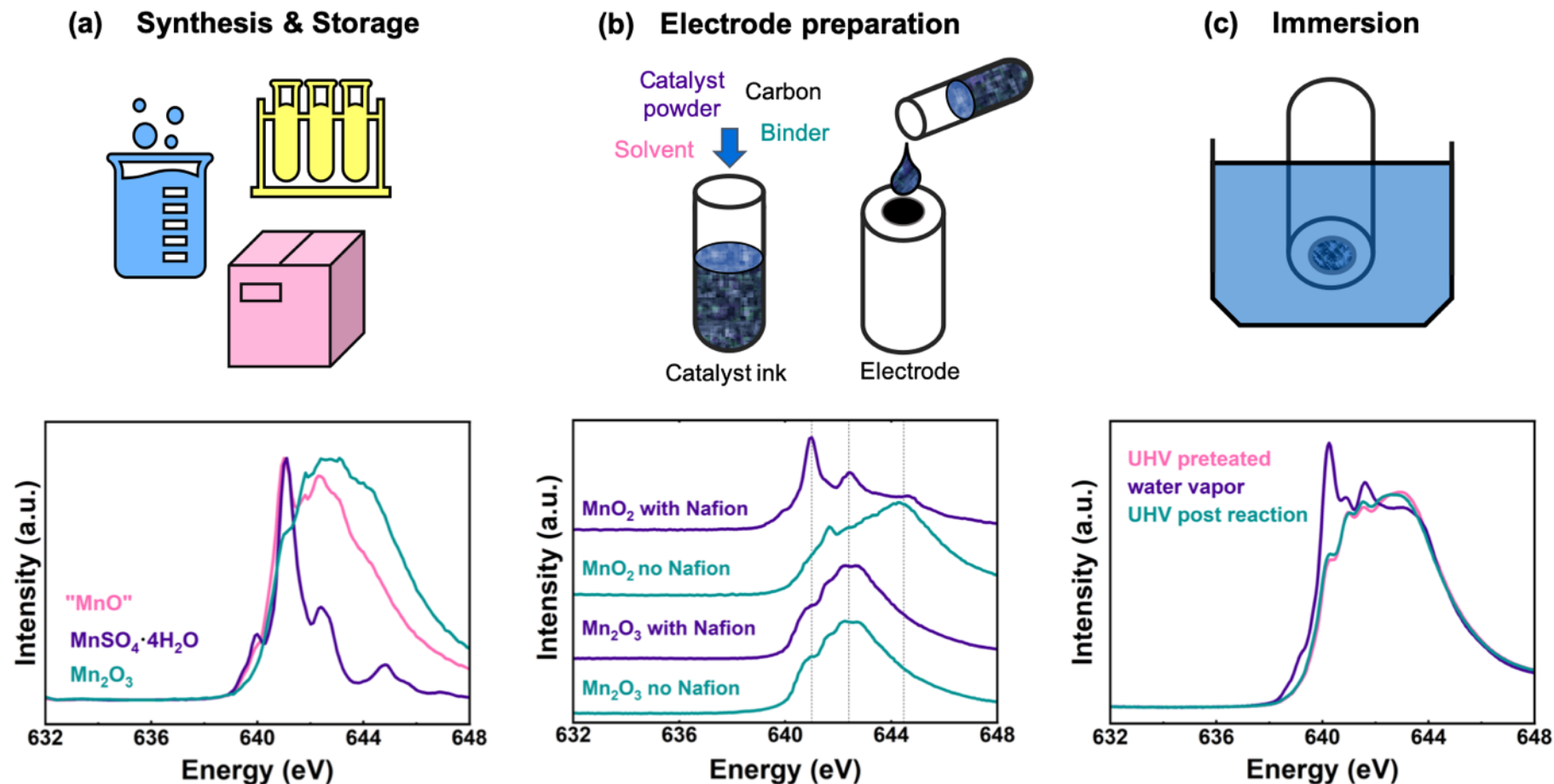
- Atomistic insight
- ✓ Electrons in outer shell (oxidation state)
- ✓ Local coordination environment

Electrochemistry and XAS complement each other perfectly!

Mn-L edge XAS



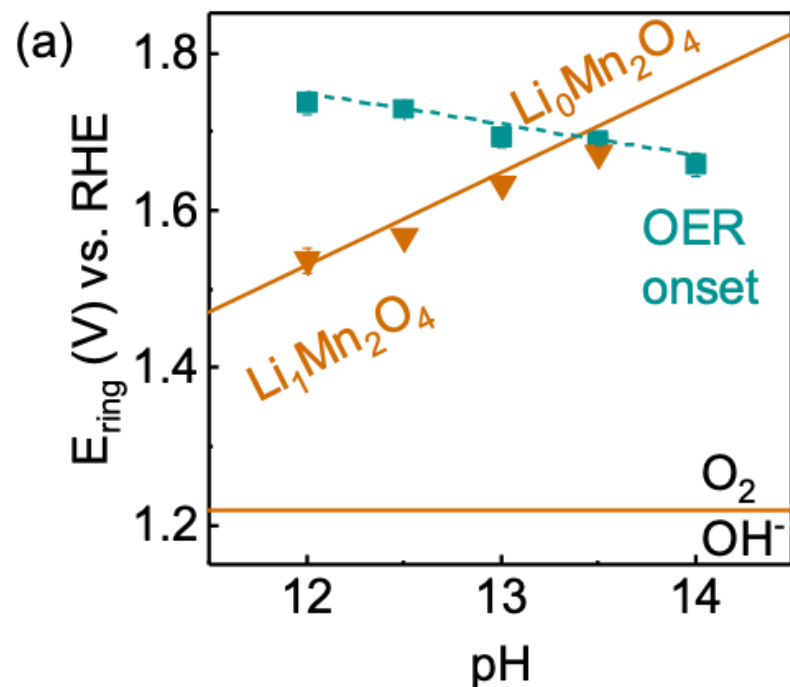
Possible modification of electrocatalysts before any electrocatalysis



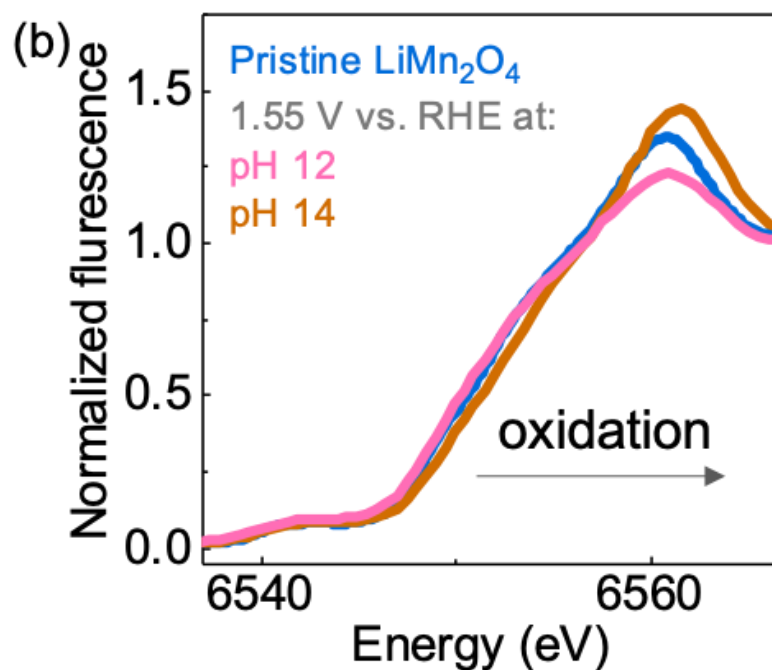
Electrocatalysts usually have reactive surfaces. Unwanted side reactions are likely

Effect of change in composition on OER electrocatalysis

E^{RHE} -pH diagram



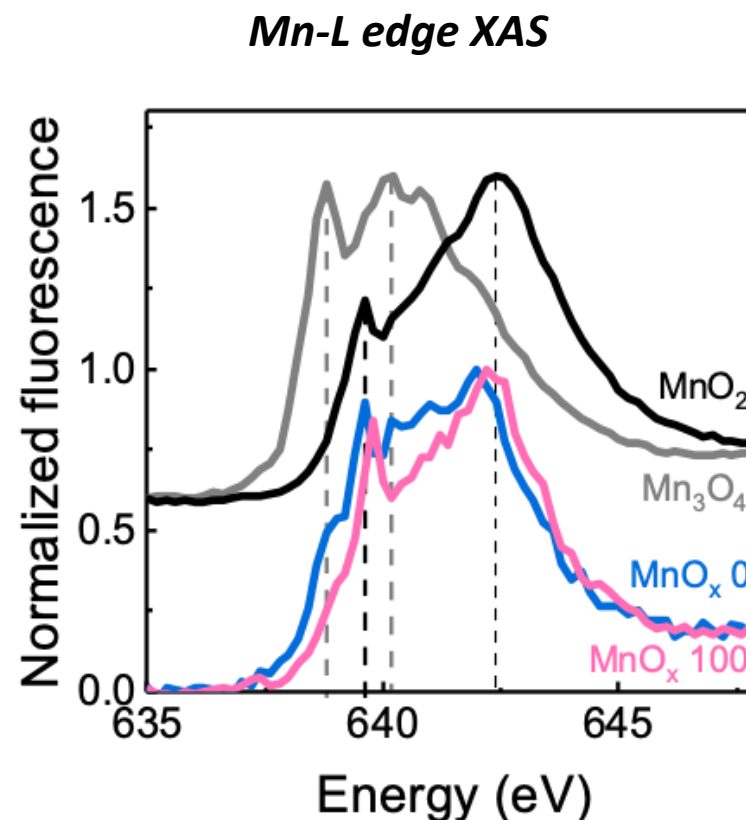
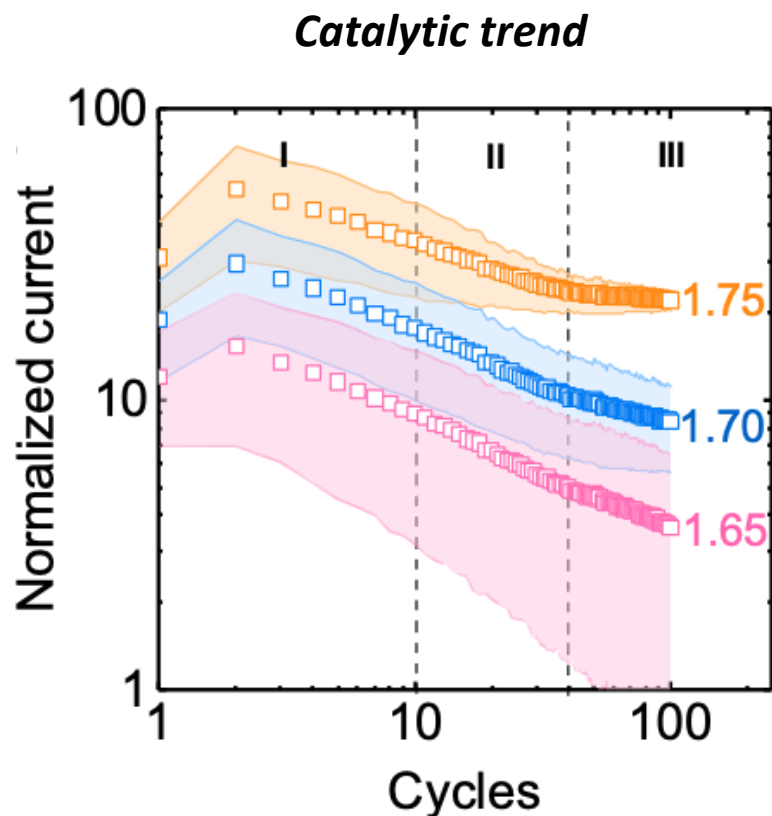
Mn-K edge XAS



- OER = Oxygen evolution reaction
- Delithiation at pH < 13.5 \rightarrow Mn oxidation
- Mn oxidation verified by XAS

More Mn^{4+} in $Li_xMn_2O_4$ results in less O_2 evolution (as expected)

Post-mortem soft XAS study of a manganese oxide

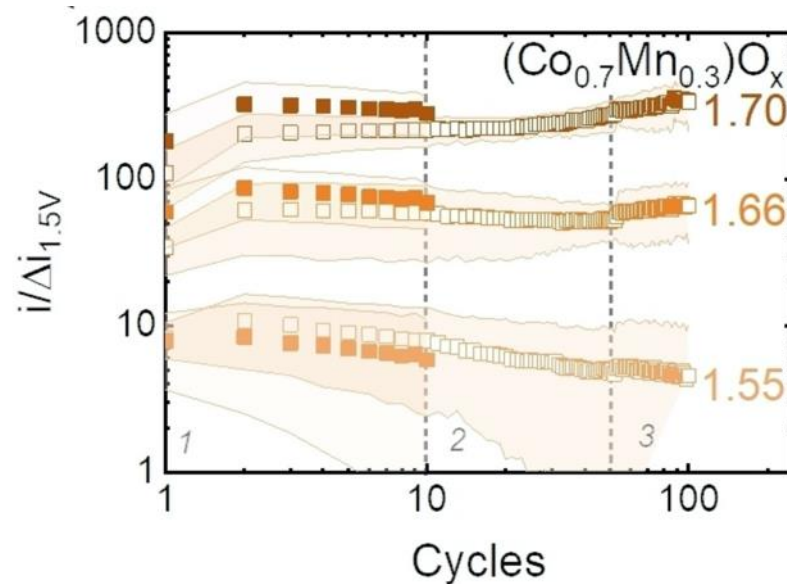


- Oxygen evolution reaction is studied in an accelerated test
- Decay of current (=product/activity) each cycle
- Mn oxidizes with cycling

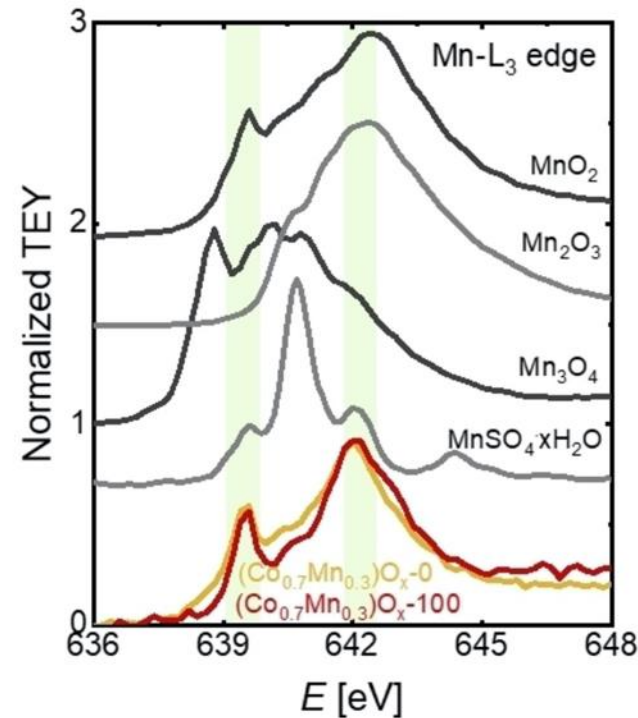
Mn oxidation is detrimental to electrocatalytic activity of (undoped) Mn oxides

Post-mortem soft XAS study of a manganese-cobalt oxide

Catalytic trend



Mn-L edge XAS

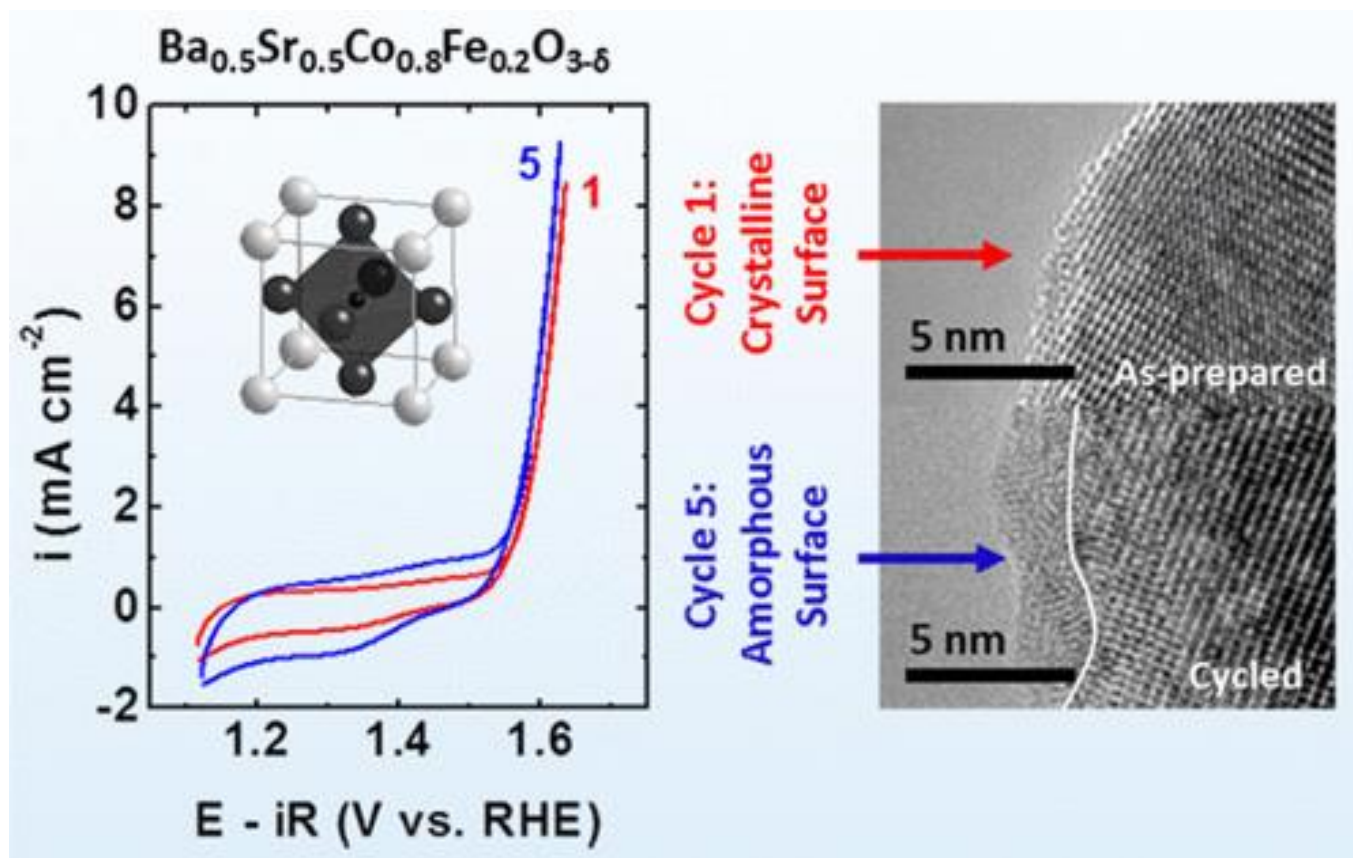


- Oxygen evolution reaction is studied in an accelerated test
- Decay of current (=product/activity) stopped by Co addition
- Little Mn oxidation with cycling

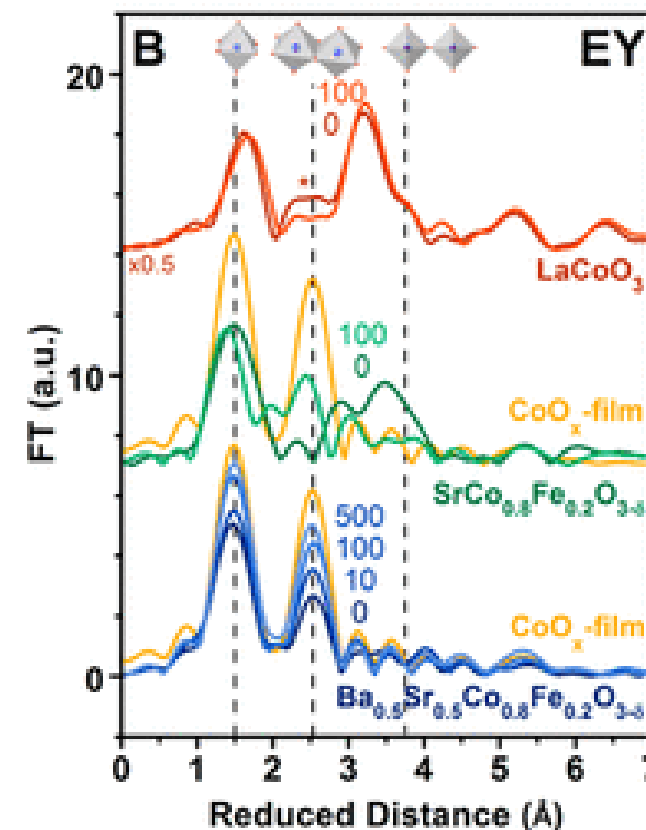
Cobalt addition stabilizes Mn oxides → relevant for application

Do all electrocatalysts degrade with operation?

Electrochemistry and TEM



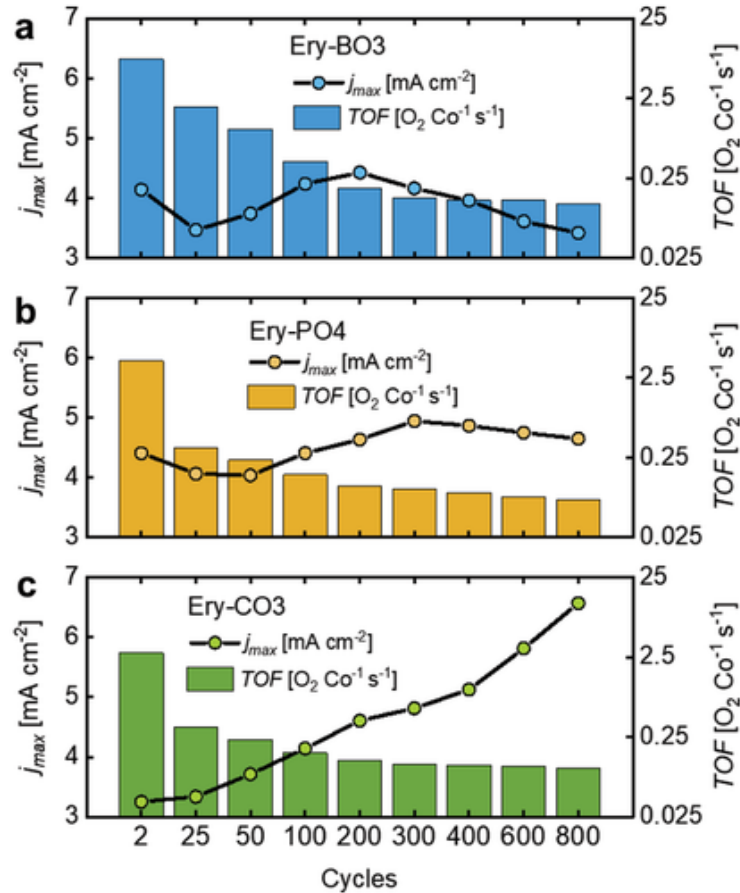
Mn-K edge EXAFS



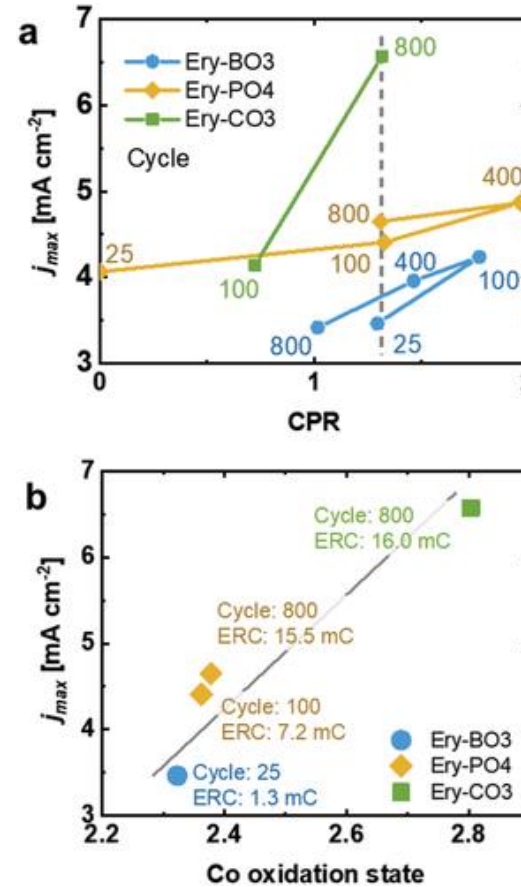
No. Some materials form a porous layer on the surface which increases the current

Why do certain catalysts improve in operation?

Activity per site vs total current



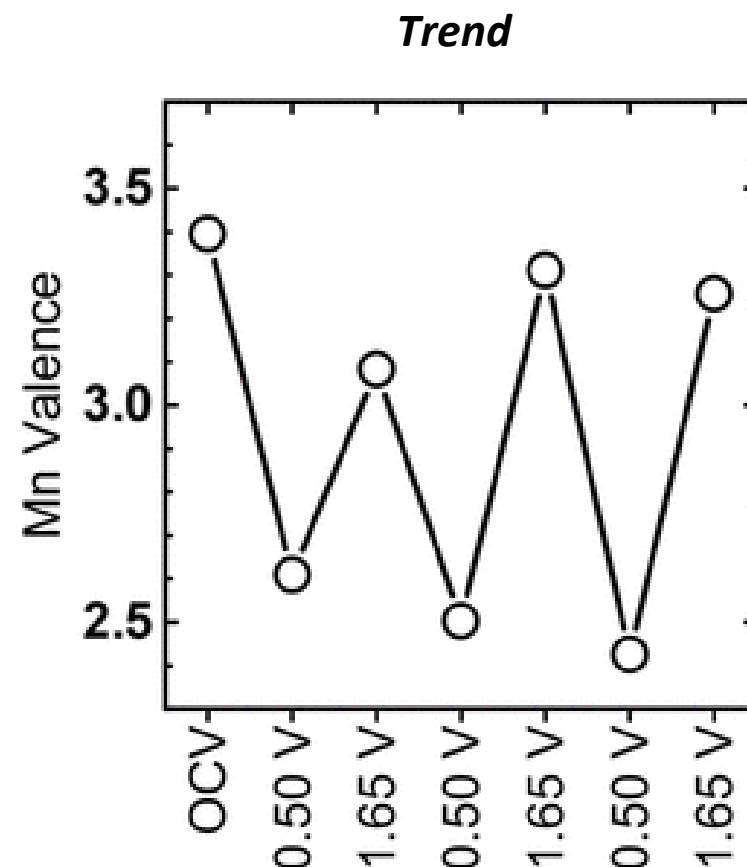
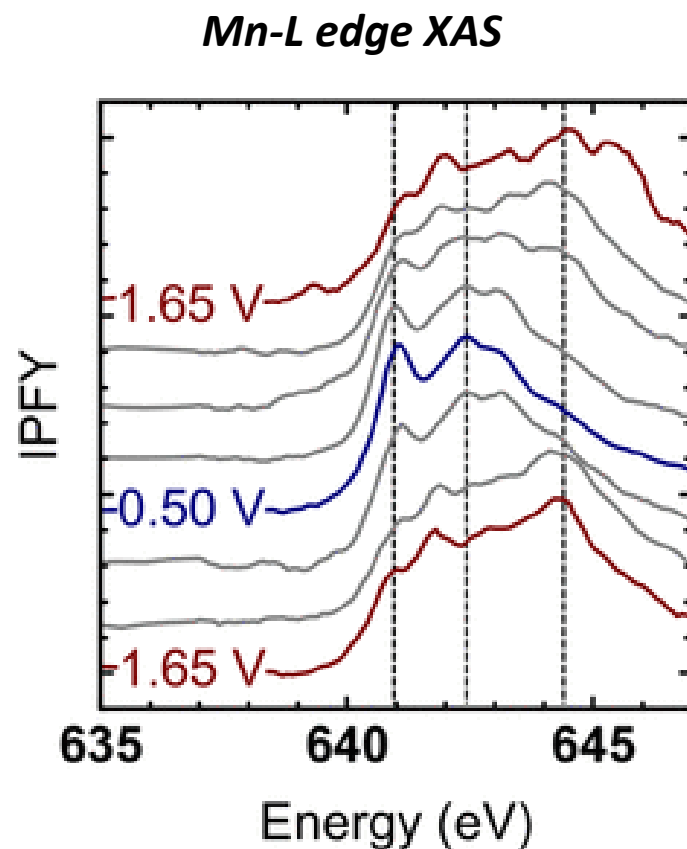
Property-activity correlations



- Efficiency of active sites decreases with cycling (bars) but in the best case, the current increases
- XAS analysis shows
 - 1) More order (CPR) is beneficial
 - 2) A higher Co oxidation state is beneficial

Requirements for beneficial modifications provide new insights into the rational catalyst design

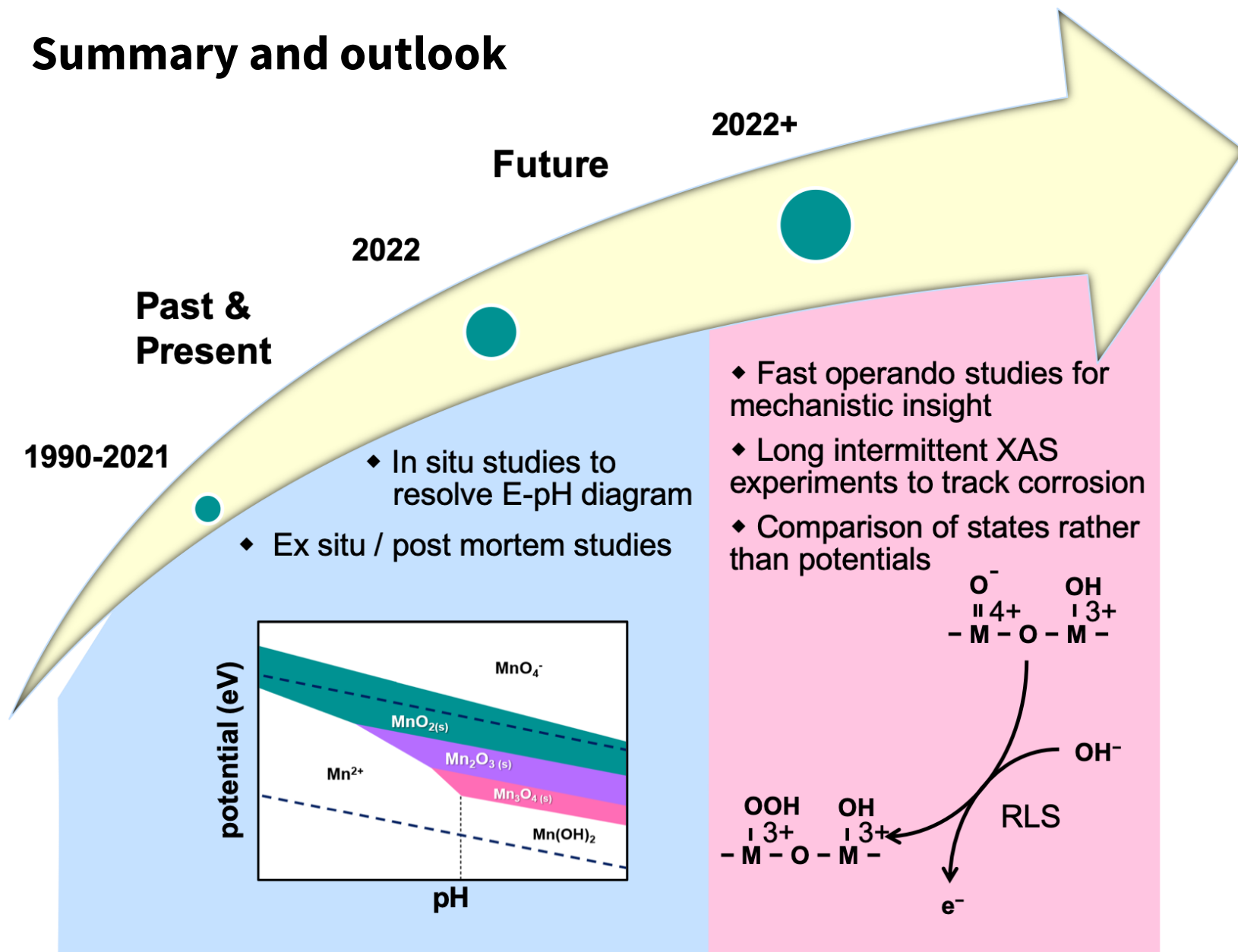
In situ soft Mn-K edge XAS: repeatable changes



- Clear spectral changes with applied potential
- Repeatable oxidation states:
 - Mn Oxidation before oxygen evolution
 - Mn Reduction before oxygen reduction

Change in oxidation state with potential → catalysis or phase change?

Summary and outlook



- Electrocatalysts may change before electrocatalysis
- Oxidation state is important for electrocatalysis
 - Mn oxidation causes degradation
 - Co addition thwarts degradation and stabilizes material
 - Requirements for beneficial changes of a Co oxide
- Moving in the E-pH diagram
- Outlook
 - Better understanding of **corrosion** requires slower measurements
 - Better understanding of **catalysis** requires faster measurements

Key publications and contact information



What X-ray absorption spectroscopy can tell us about the active state of earth-abundant electrocatalysts for the oxygen evolution reaction

Risch et al., ChemRxiv, doi: 10.26434/chemrxiv-2022-lhwmb



Requirements for Beneficial Electrochemical Restructuring: A Model Study on a Cobalt Oxide in Selected Electrolytes

Villalobos et al., Adv Energy Mater 11, 2101737 (2021), doi: 10.1002/aenm.202101737



Stabilization of a Mn–Co Oxide During Oxygen Evolution in Alkaline Media

Villalobos et al., ChemElectroChem 9, e202200482 (2022), doi: 10.1002/celc.202200482



Reversible and irreversible processes during cyclic voltammetry of an electrodeposited manganese oxide as catalyst for the oxygen evolution reaction

Villalobos et al., J. Phys. Energy 2 034009 (2020), doi: 10.1088/2515-7655/ab9fe2



Nafion-Induced Reduction of Manganese and its Impact on the Electrocatalytic Properties of a Highly Active MnFeNi Oxide for Bifunctional Oxygen Conversion

Morales et al., ChemElectroChem 8, 2979-2983 (2021), doi: 10.1002/celc.202100744



Undesired Bulk Oxidation of LiMn2O4 Increases Overpotential of Electrocatalytic Water Oxidation in Lithium Hydroxide Electrolytes

Baumung, et al., ChemPhysChem 20, 2981-2988 (2019), doi: 10.1002/cphc.201900601



Redox Processes of Manganese Oxide in Catalyzing Oxygen Evolution and Reduction: An in Situ Soft X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy Study

Risch, et al., J. Phys. Chem. C 121, 33, 17682–17692 (2017) doi:10.1021/acs.jpcc.7b05592

Dr. Marcel Risch
marcel.risch@helmholtz-berlin.de
@DrRisch
@RischLab