



Total scattering Pair Distribution Function analysis using X-rays and neutrons:
powder diffraction and complementary techniques
PDF Powder Diffraction Workshop at ESRF, Grenoble

Structural Analysis of Nano-Transition-Metal-Oxides

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oxide

Summary

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Catalyst

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Adsorbent

Introduction

High Intensity & High Resolution Total Scattering Diffractometers

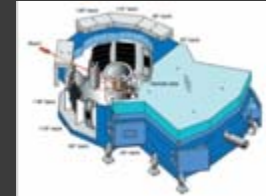
at Spallation Neutron Source Facilities

NPDF

$\Delta Q/Q > 0.15\%$

LANSCE

$L_1 = 32$ m



iMATERIA $\Delta Q/Q > 0.16\%$

JSNS (BL20)

$L_1 = 26.5$ m



Versatile High Intensity Total Scattering Spectrometer

$\Delta Q/Q > 0.25\%$

JSNS (BL21)

$L_1 = 15$ m

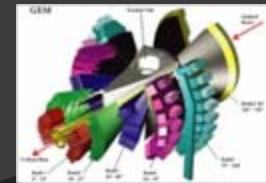


GEM

$\Delta Q/Q > 0.34\%$

ISIS

$L_1 = 17$ m

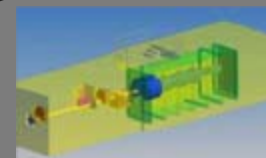


NOMAD

$\Delta Q/Q > 0.25\%$

SNS

$L_1 = 19$ m



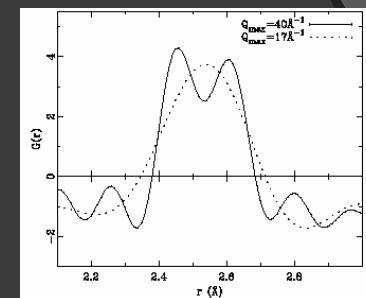
Fourier transformation

$$S(Q) \rightarrow G(r)$$

r -resolution (Δr)

Accessible highest Q (Q_{\max})

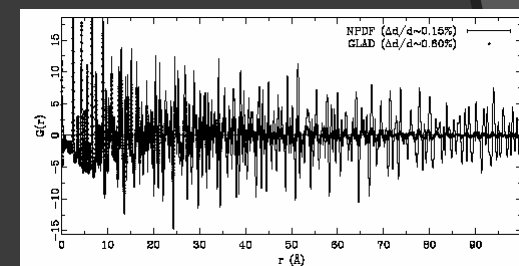
$$\Delta r \sim \pi / Q_{\max}$$



Accessible highest r (r_{\max})

Q -resolution (ΔQ)

$$r_{\max} \sim \pi / \Delta Q$$



S. Shamoto et al., KEK Report 16 (2001) 33 in Japanese.
Th. Proffen et al., Appl. Phys. A 74[Suppl.] (2002) S163-165.
X. Qiu et al., J. Appl. Cryst. 37 (2004) 110.

High Intensity & High Resolution



Long scale structure with high r -resolution

Nanoparticle structure

Finite size effects on PDF



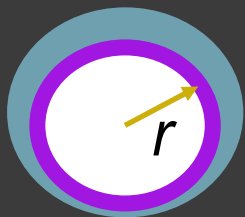
$$G(r) = \underbrace{f(r)G_{\infty}(r)}_{G_L(r)} + \underbrace{4\pi r(\rho_0' - \rho_0)f(r)}_{G_S(r)}$$

$G_L(r)$

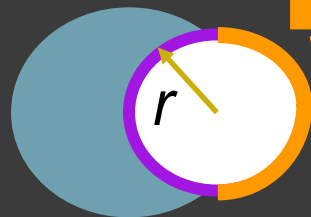
$G_S(r)$

● Small angle scattering

● Particle form factor



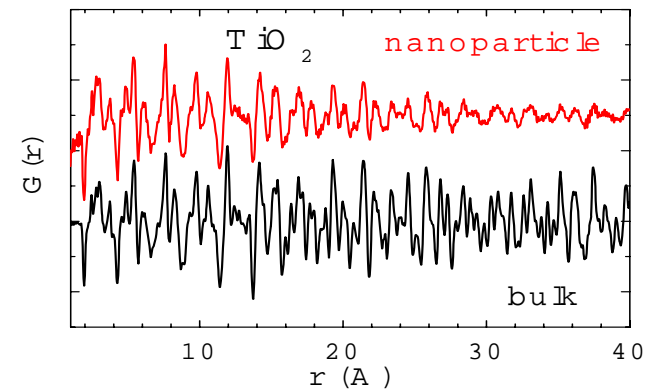
Nanoparticle



No scatterer

$G(r)$ is damped with increasing r .

NPDF (LANSCE)



● Small angle scattering

Inside

Outside

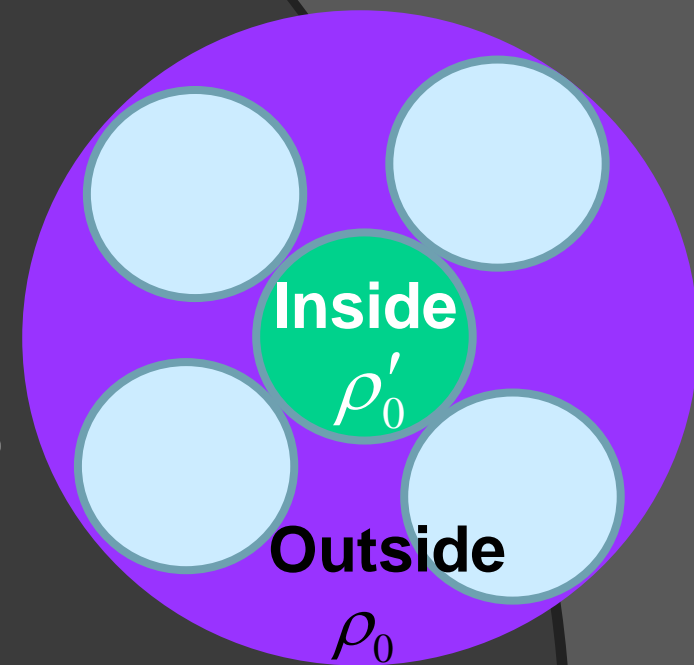
$$\rho_0 g(r) = \rho_0' f(r) g_{\infty}(r) + \rho_0 (1 - f(r)) g_{out}(r)$$

$$g_{out}(r) = 1$$

$$= \rho_0' f(r) (g_{\infty}(r) - 1) + (\rho_0' - \rho_0) f(r) + \rho_0$$

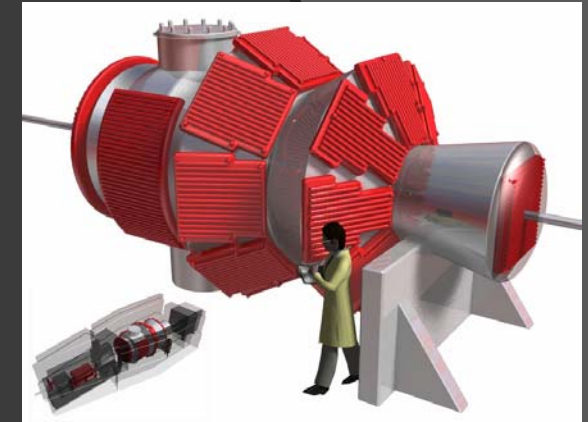
Outside is averaged as a mean field, leading to ρ_0 .

$$S(Q) = 1 + \int_0^{\infty} 4\pi r^2 \rho_0 g(r) \frac{\sin(Qr)}{Qr} dr = S_L(Q) + S_S(Q) + S(\theta)$$



$$\underline{S_L(Q)} = 1 + \frac{1}{Q} \int_0^\infty f(r) G_\infty(r) \sin(Qr) dr$$

$$\underline{S_S(Q)} = \frac{1}{Q} \int_0^\infty 4\pi r (\rho_0' - \rho_0) f(r) \sin(Qr) dr$$



Versatile High Intensity Total Scattering Spectrometer in JSNS

$$G(r) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\infty Q [\underline{S_L(Q)} - 1 + \underline{S_S(Q)}] \sin(Qr) dQ$$

$$= \underline{f(r)G_\infty(r)} + \underline{4\pi r (\rho_0' - \rho_0) f(r)}$$

$$\boxed{G_L(r)}$$

$$\boxed{G_S(r)}$$

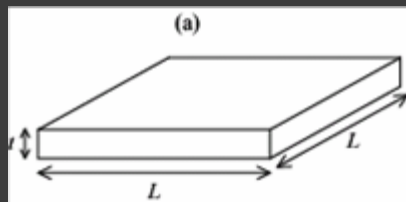
$$\approx f(r)G_\infty(r)$$



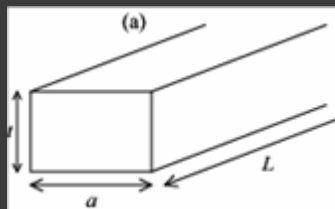
Particle form factor

$$G(r) \approx f(r)G_{\infty}(r) \text{ (Numerical Cal.)}$$

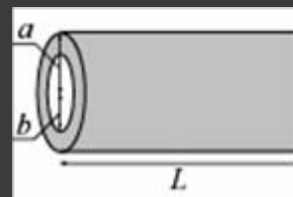
Sheet



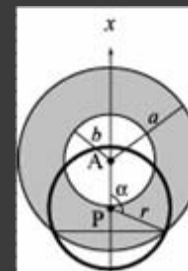
Belt



Rod & Tube

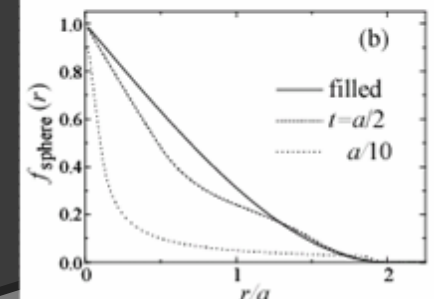
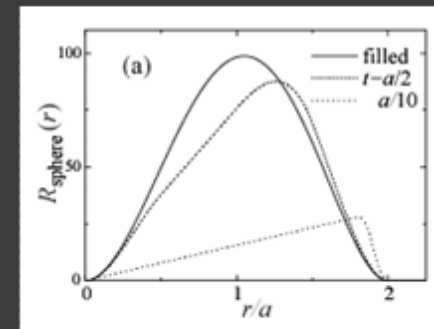
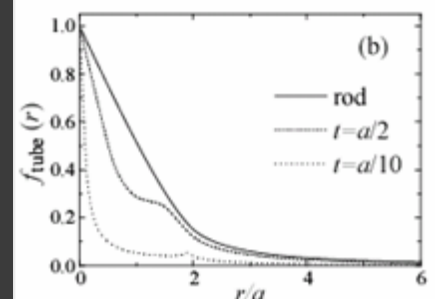
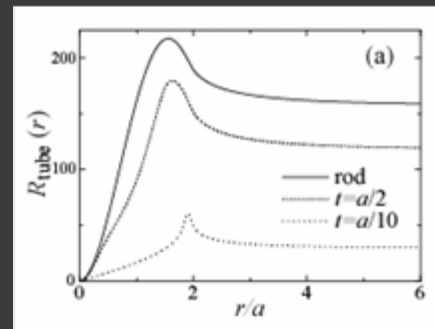
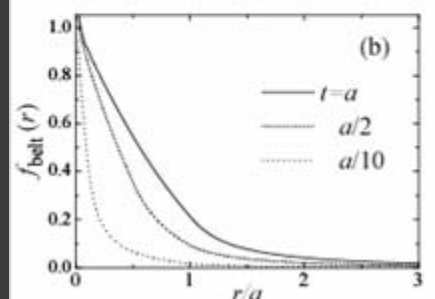
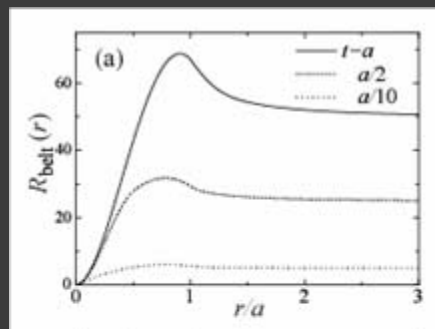
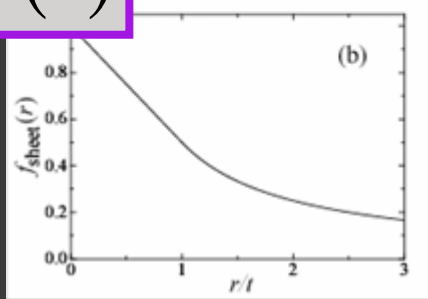
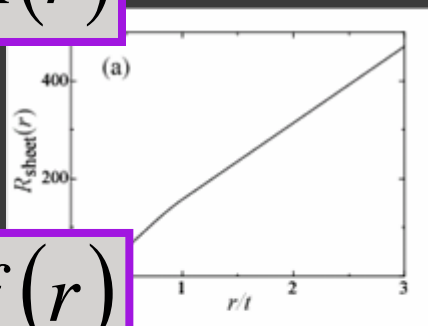


Sphere & Shell



$R(r)$

$f(r)$

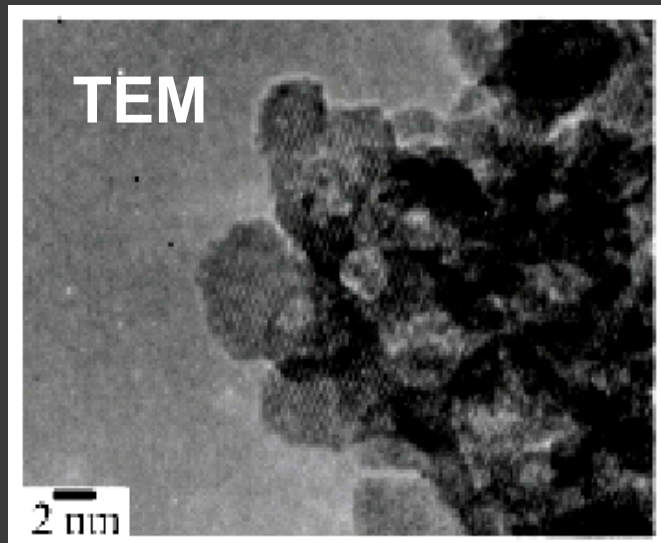


“Finite Size Effects of Nanoparticles to the Atomic Pair Distribution Functions”

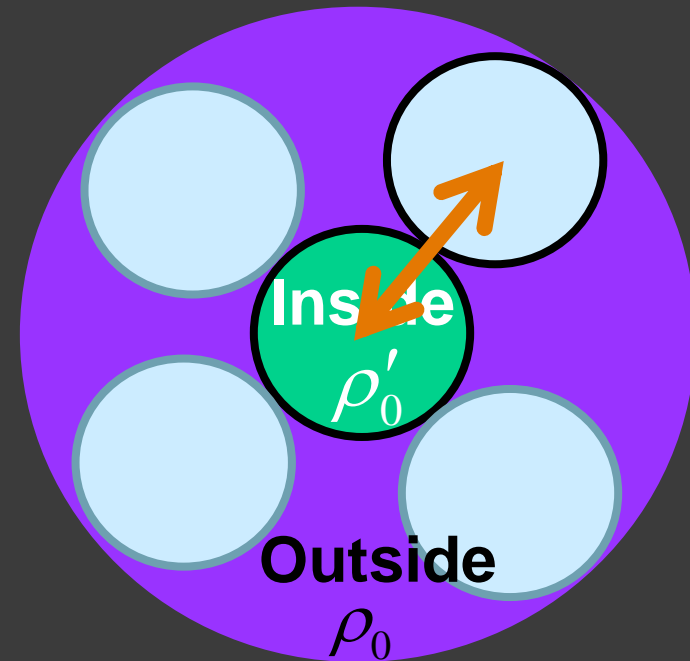
K. Kodama, S. Iikubo, T. Taguchi and S. Shamoto, Acta Cryst. A 62 (2006) 444-453 .

Research examples of nano-materials

Photo catalyst



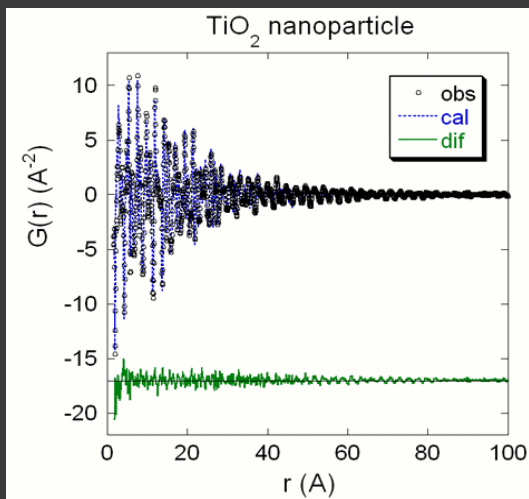
TiO_2 nanoparticles



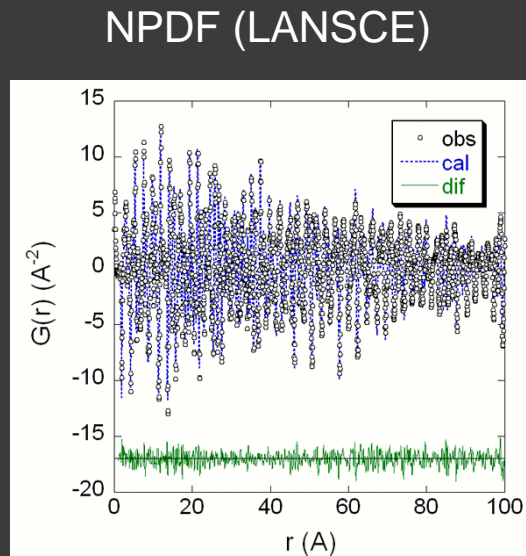
Particle pair correlation

Surface of nanoparticle

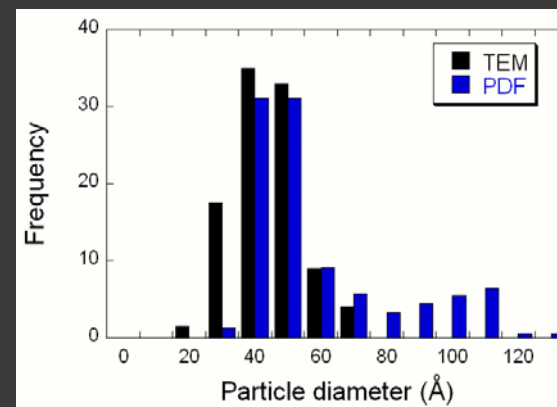
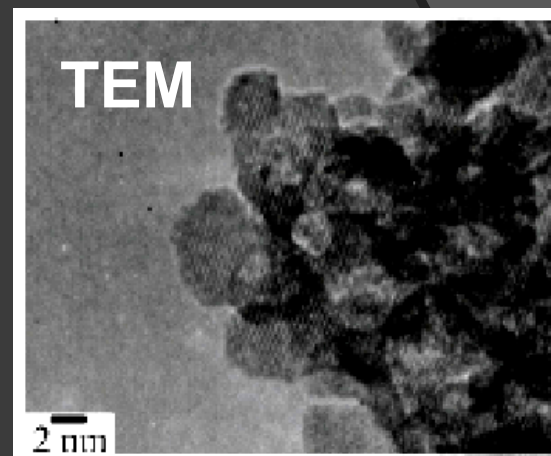
Aggregated nanoparticle



Nanoparticle



Crystalline



Spherical particles with various diameters

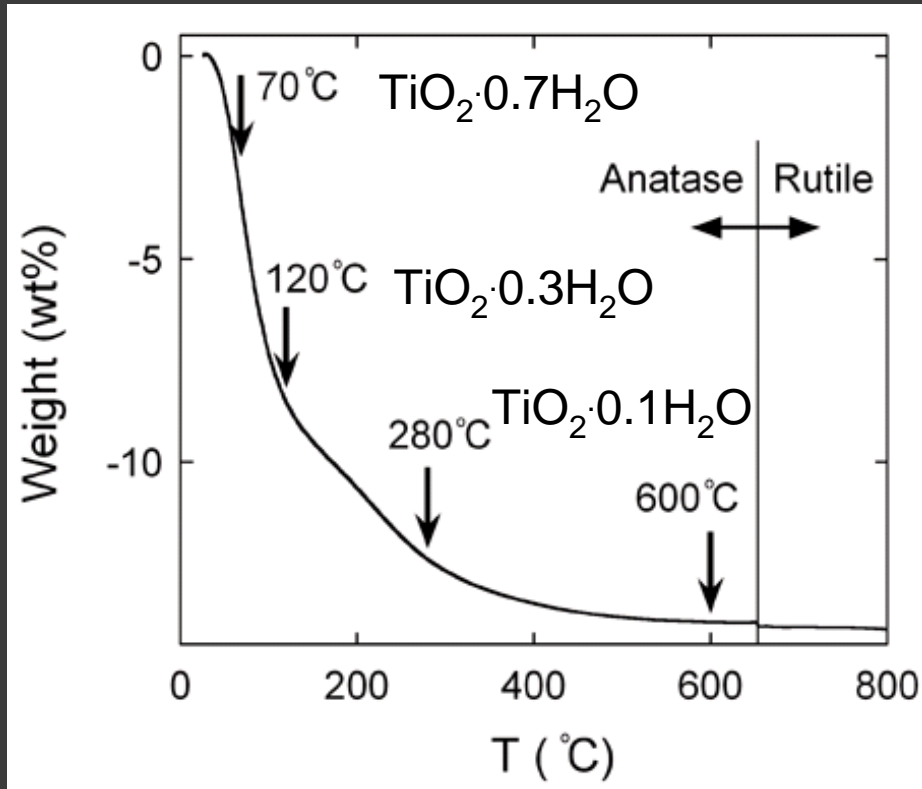
$$G(r) = \sum_i N_i f_i(r) G_\infty(r)$$

$$f_i(r) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{r}{2a_i} \right)^3 - \frac{3r}{4a_i} + 1$$

No atomic correlation
between particles

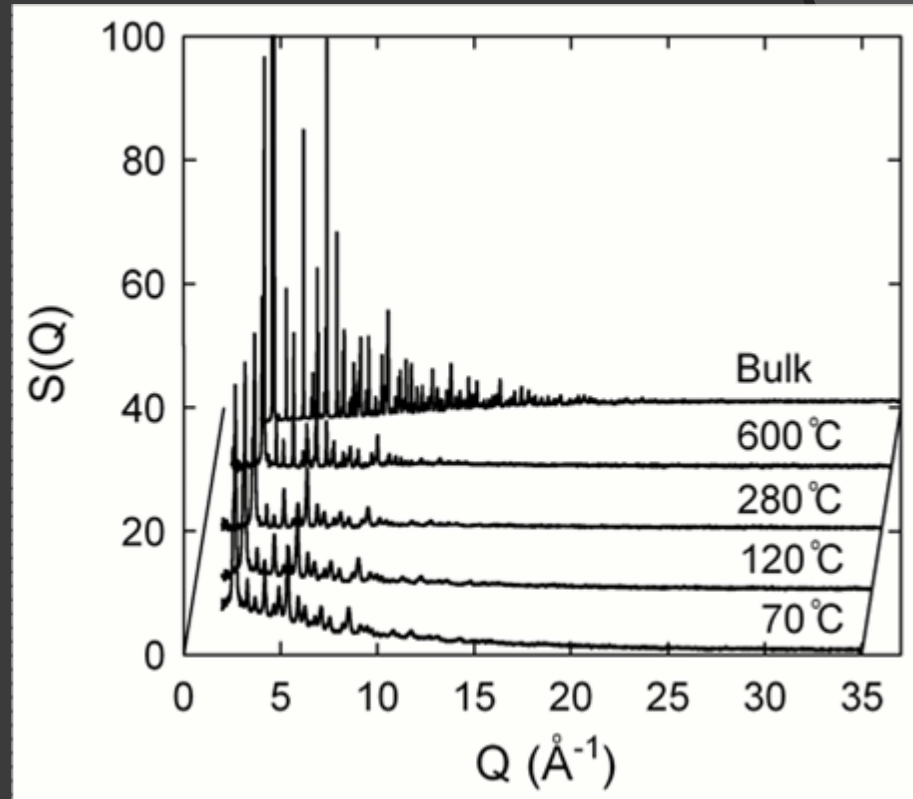
$R_{wp} = 18.4 \%$ $a = 3.7921(4) \text{ \AA}^{-1}$
 $c = 9.477(3) \text{ \AA}^{-1}$

With increasing temperature



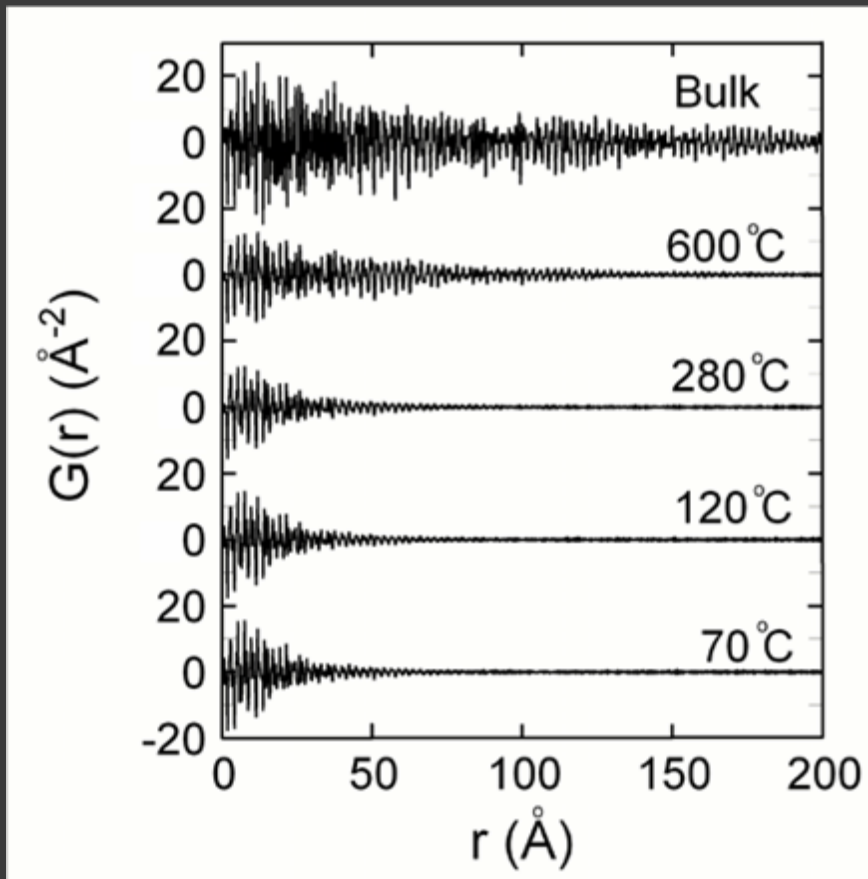
Thermal gravimetric analysis of TiO_2 nanoparticle sample.

NPDF (LANSCE)



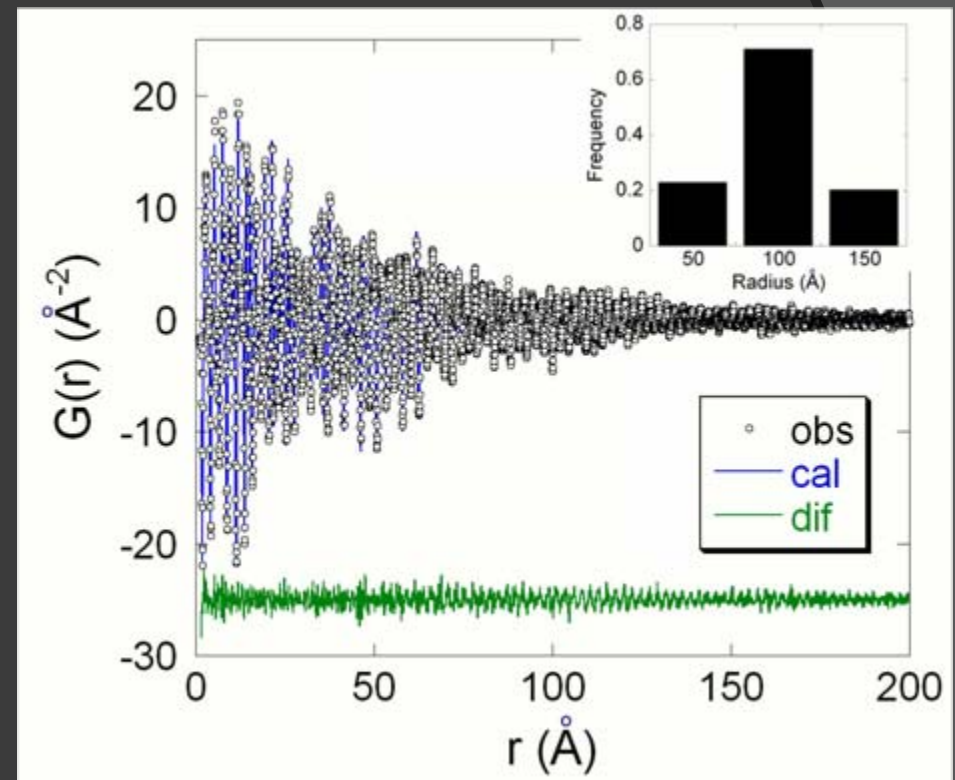
Structure functions of TiO_2 nanoparticle and bulk samples at various temperatures.

Surface dehydration of nanoparticle



PDFs at various temperatures.

NPDF (LANSCE)

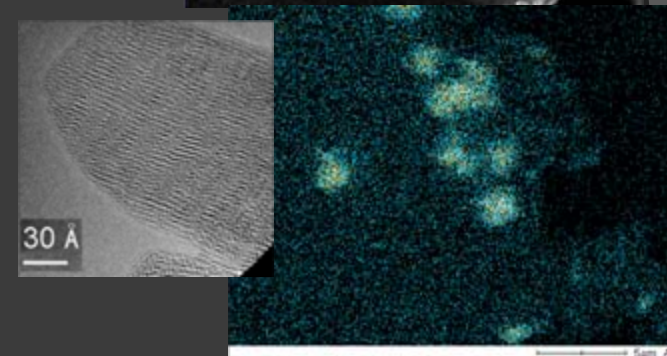
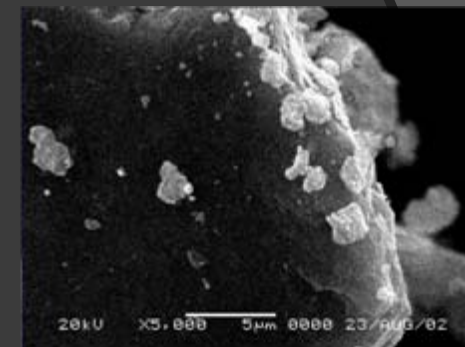
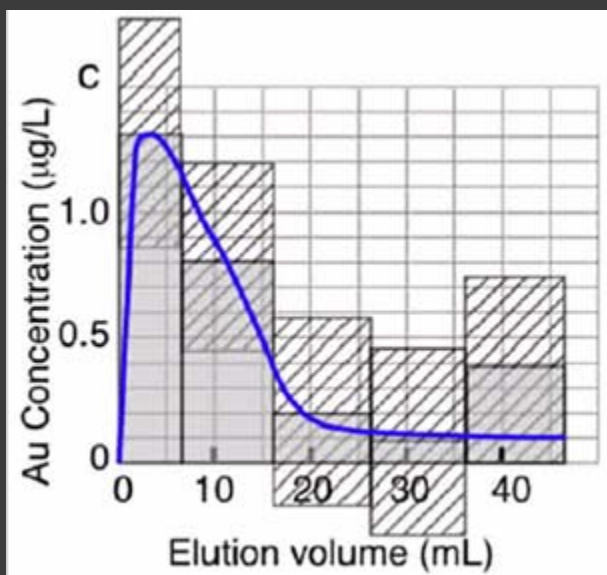


600 C data fitting $R_{wp}=15.4\%$.

Only particle mean size increases!

Research examples of nano-materials

Gold adsorbent nano-Mn-oxide



1 ppt Gold 10 L Sea water, 10 g adsorbent, 3 days

19 ng gold extraction

SEM & EDX images of grown gold particles on the adsorbent

Chemical composition of the nano-Mn-oxide

$$c_{\text{Mn}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{W \langle b \rangle^2}{n |b_{\text{Mn}} b_{\text{O}}|} = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

c_{Mn} : atomic fraction of manganese ion in MnO_x

W : integrated intensity of a RDF peak

n : the coordination number (CN) of a Mn ion.

$$2x = n \exp\left(\frac{l_0 - l_1}{B}\right)$$

l_0 and B are bond valence sum parameters

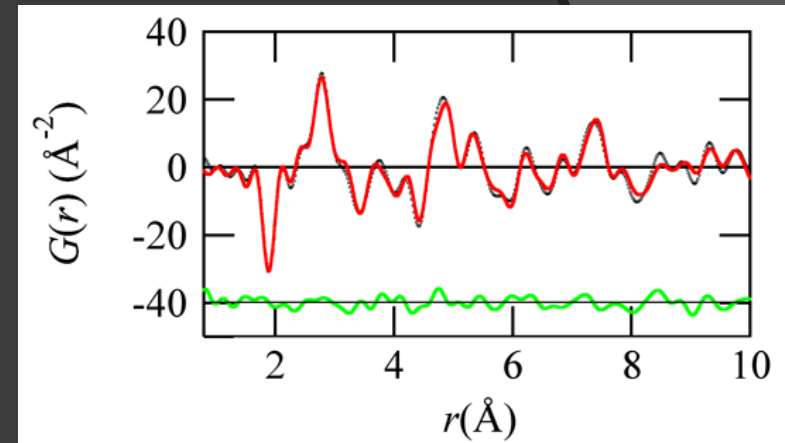
l_1 : the nearest neighbor bond length between transition metal and oxygen ions.

$n=6$ (C.N.)

$c_{\text{Mn}} = 0.33 \pm 0.03$ (Neutron), 0.327 ± 0.012 (X)

$2x = 3.91 \pm 0.35$ (Neutron), 3.85 ± 0.15 (X)

... $\text{Mn}^{+3.9}\text{O}_2$



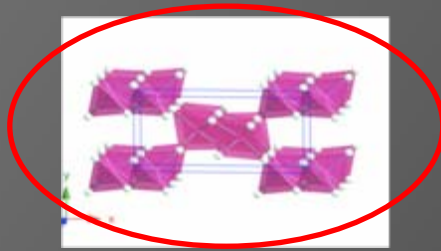
NPDF (LANSCE)



MnO₂

Crystal structure of the nano-Mn-oxide

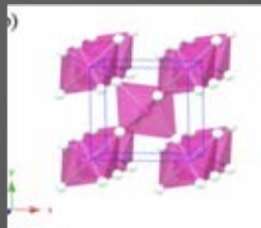
$R\text{-MnO}_2$



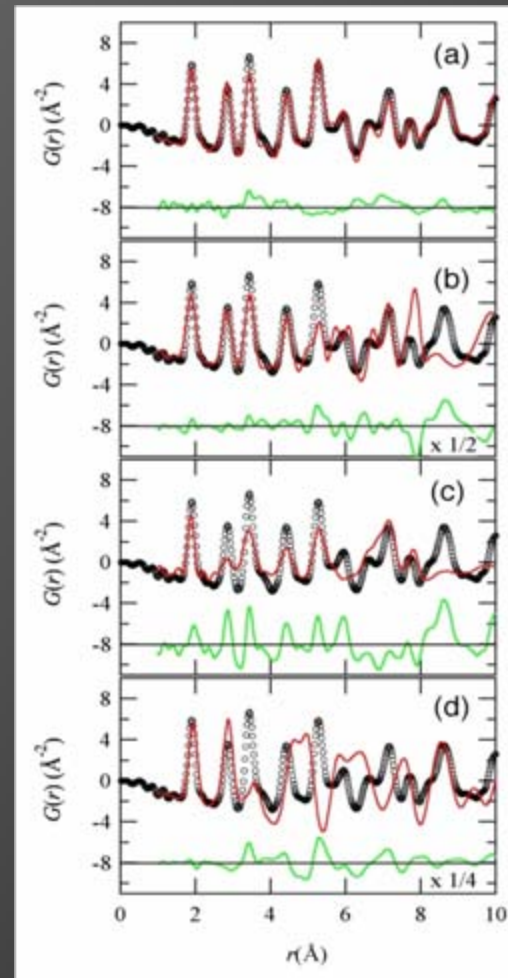
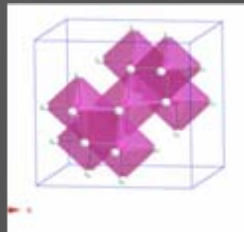
$\alpha\text{-MnO}_2$



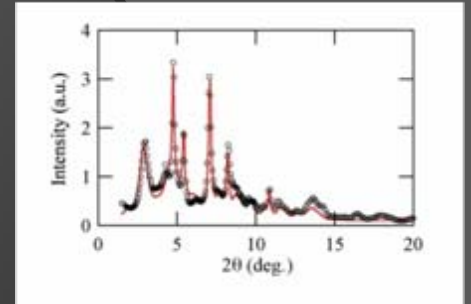
$\beta\text{-MnO}_2$



$\lambda\text{-MnO}_2$



Real Space



Reciprocal Space

BL04B2 beamline (SPring-8)
incident energy of 61.63 keV,
 $\lambda = 0.20118 \text{ \AA}$



Summary

Finite size effects on PDF

Small angle scattering effect on

Particle form factor on

PDF

Research examples of nano-materials

Nano-Ti-
oxide

Surface crystal water/Hydroxyl group
randomly occupy surface sites

Nano-Mn-
oxide

Chemical composition
and Crystal structure

A picture is worth 1000 words.

A workshop is worth 1000 papers.

SABAC2008

January 10-11, 2008, Tokai, Japan

International Workshop on **S**tructural **A**nalyses **B**ridging
over between **A**morphous and **C**rystalline Materials

<http://nsrc.tokai-sc.jaea.go.jp/sabac/>

IUCr

2008, Osaka, Japan