

Coherent Diffraction Methods in electrochemistry

Ian Robinson

Jesse Clark

Gang Xiong

Bo Chen

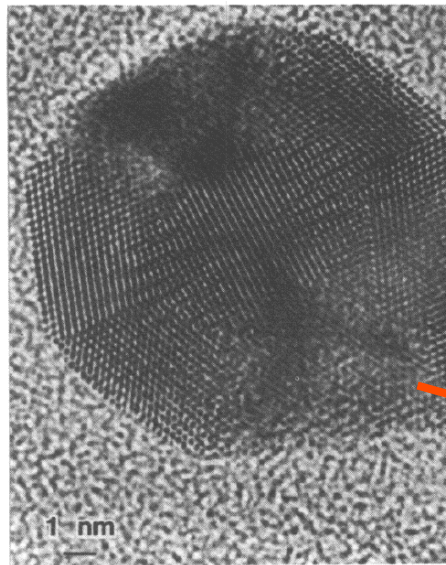
London Centre for Nanotechnology
Research Complex at Harwell

DLS Electrochemical Workshop
Coseners House, Abingdon UK
October 2012

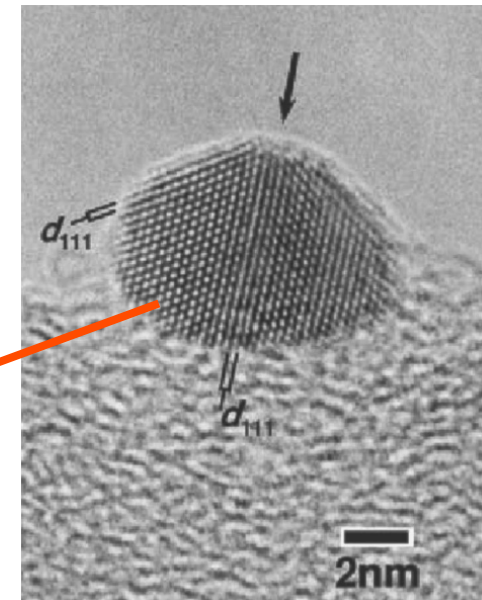
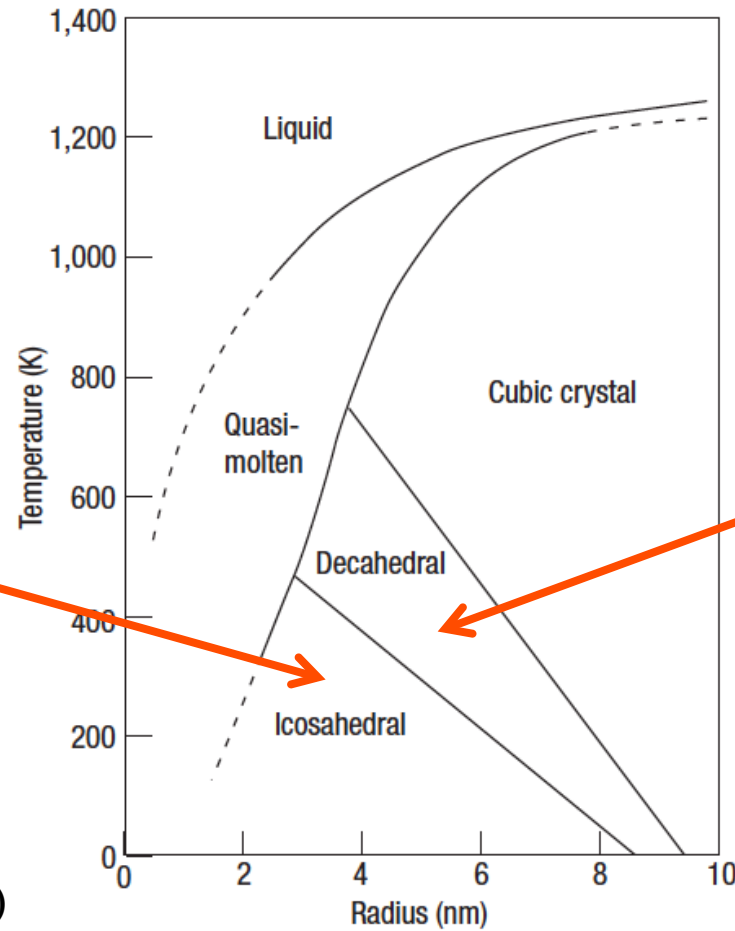
Outline

- Nanocrystal structures
- Coherent x-ray diffraction
- Crystal strain as complex density
- Strain induced by surface reaction
- Structural change during alloying
- Time resolve *in-situ* imaging

Structure of Gold vs Size

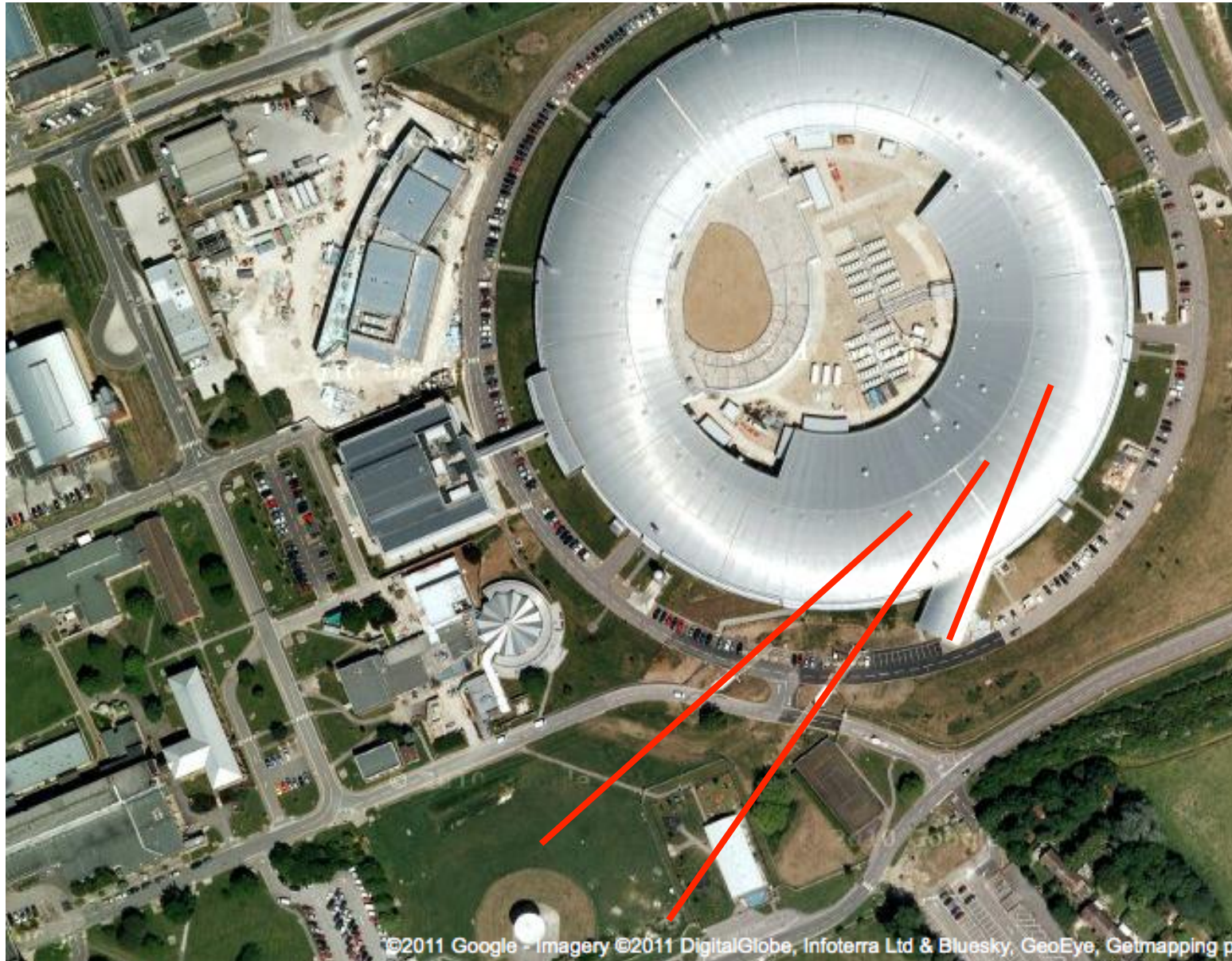


L. D. Marks, RPP (1994)

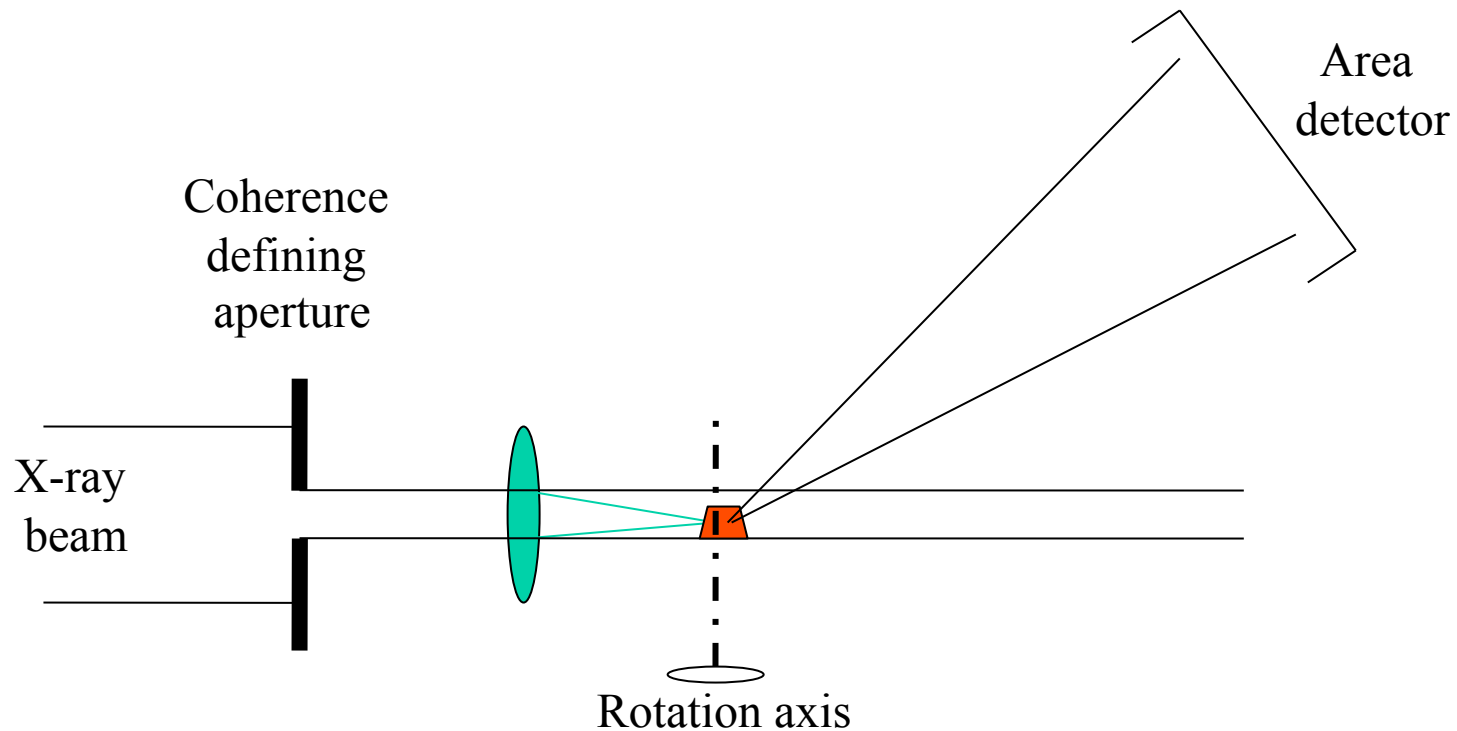


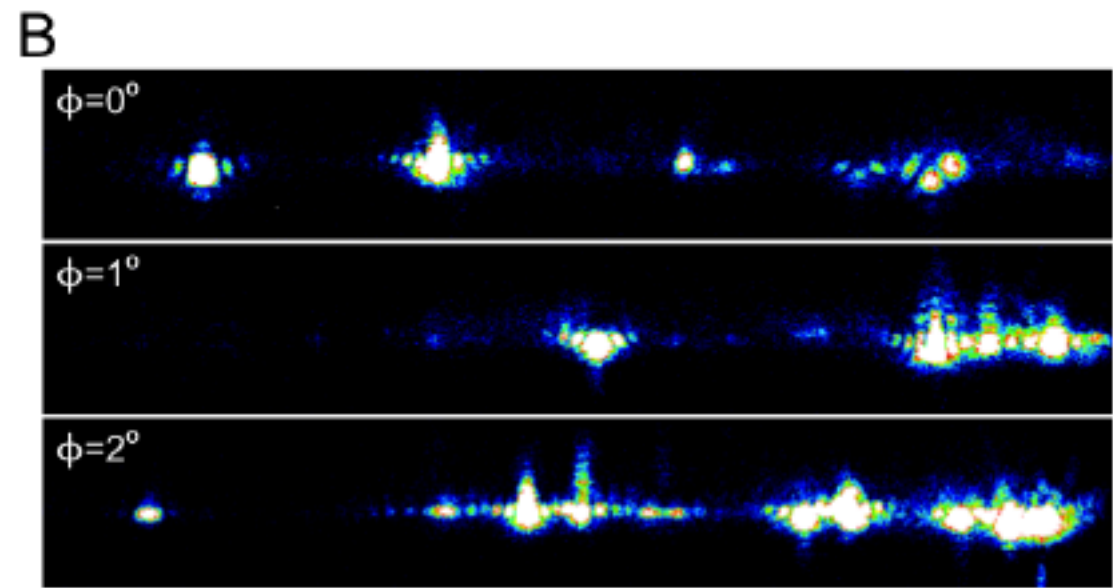
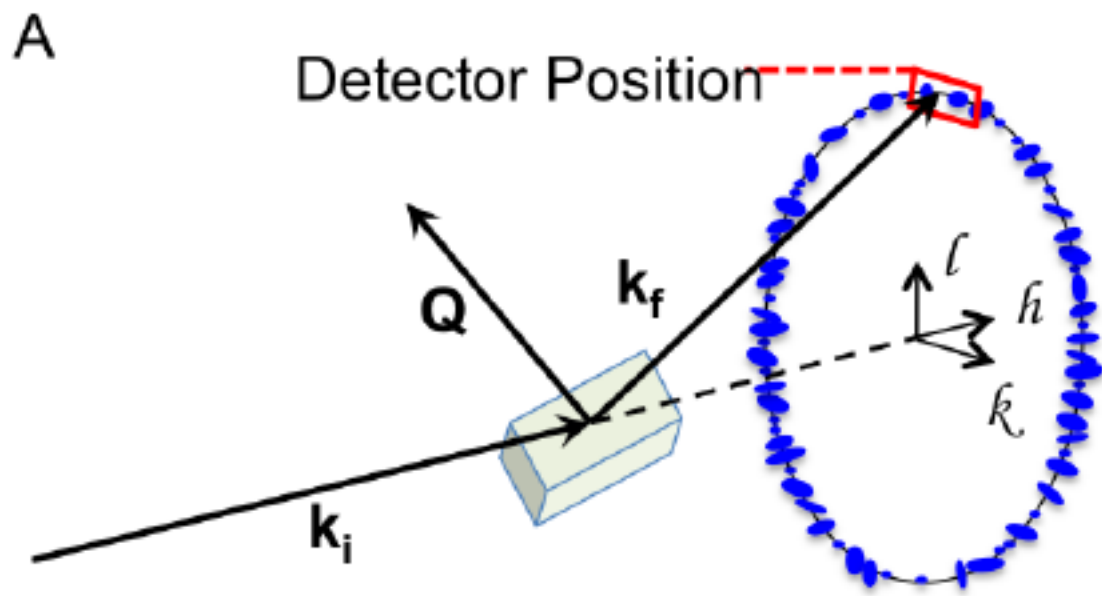
Koga and Sugawara (2003)

Diamond Light Source, 2009

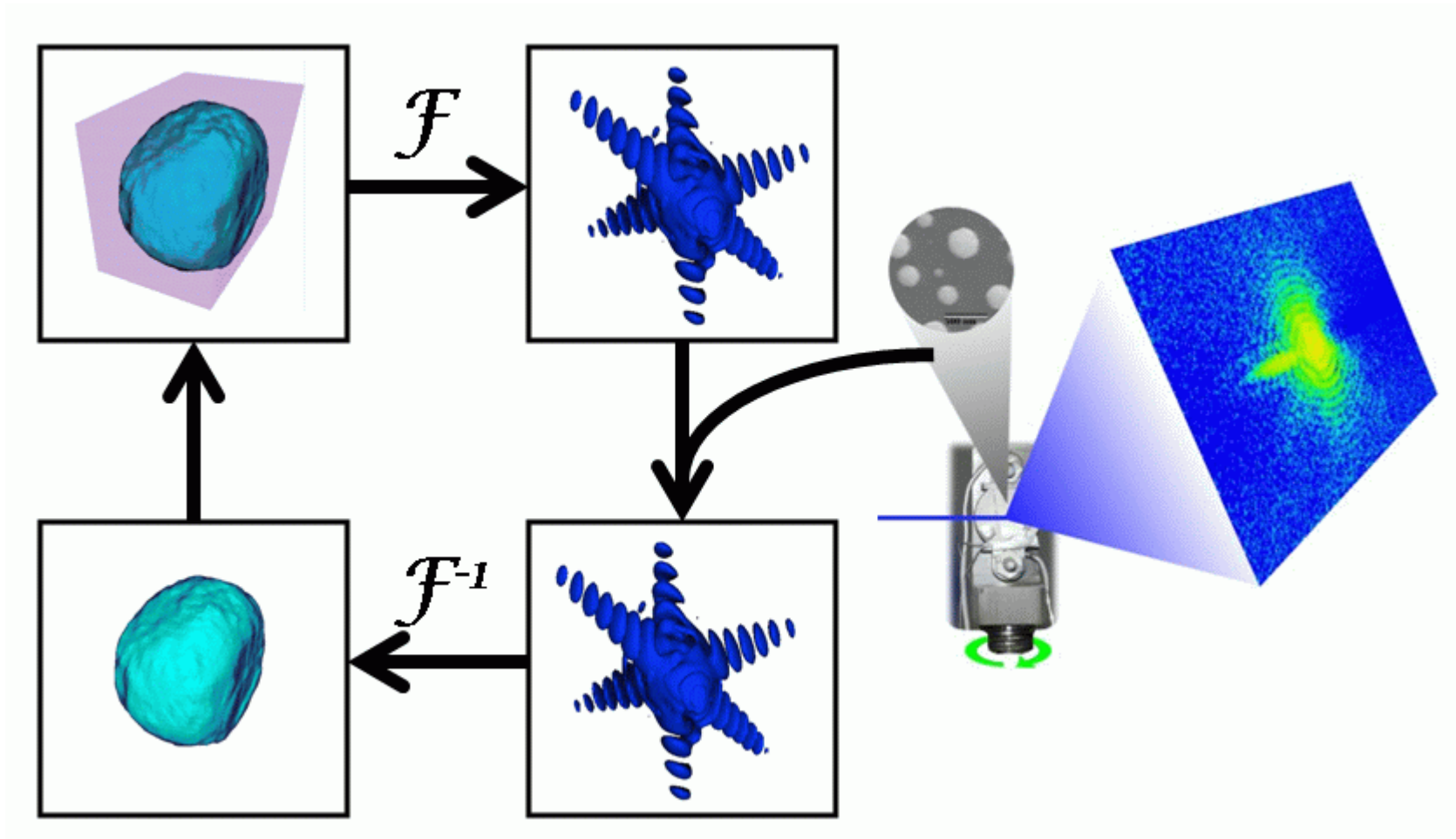


Lensless X-ray Microscope, 2003





Generic “Error Reduction” method

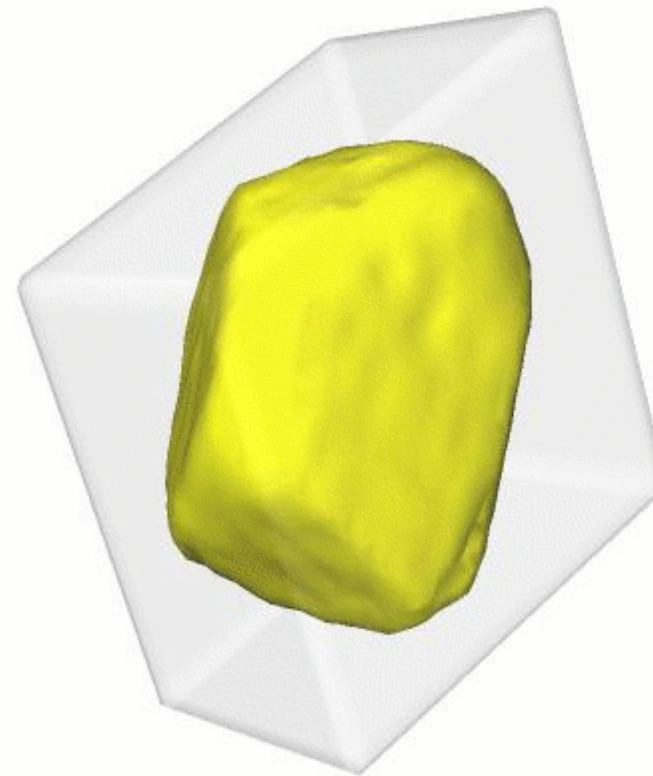
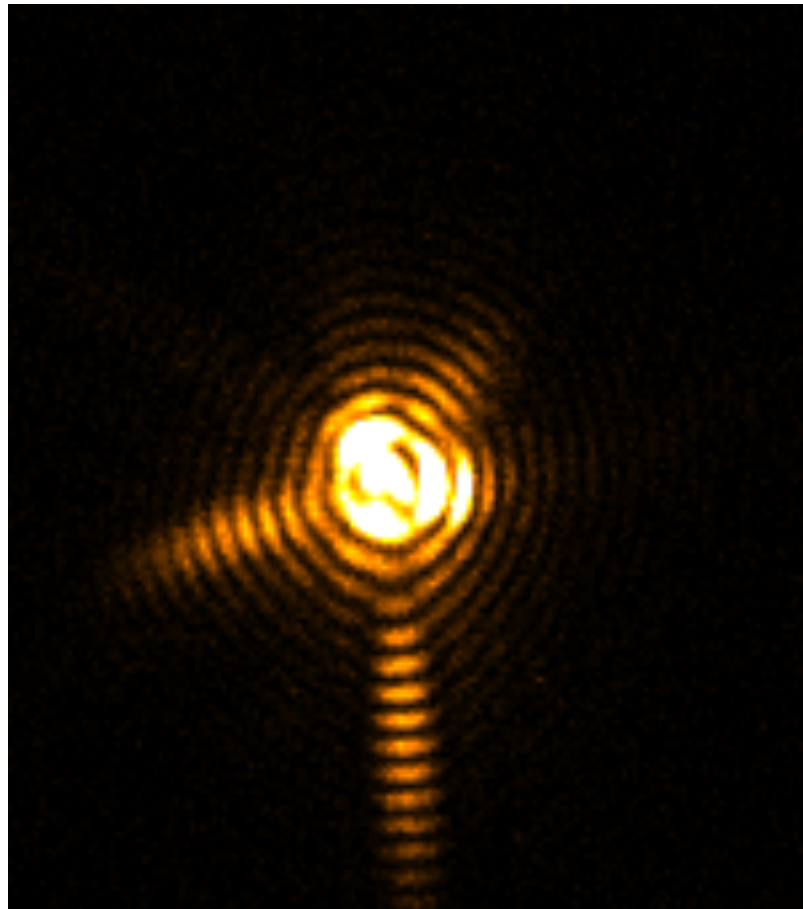


J. R. Fienup *Appl. Opt.* 21 2758 (1982)

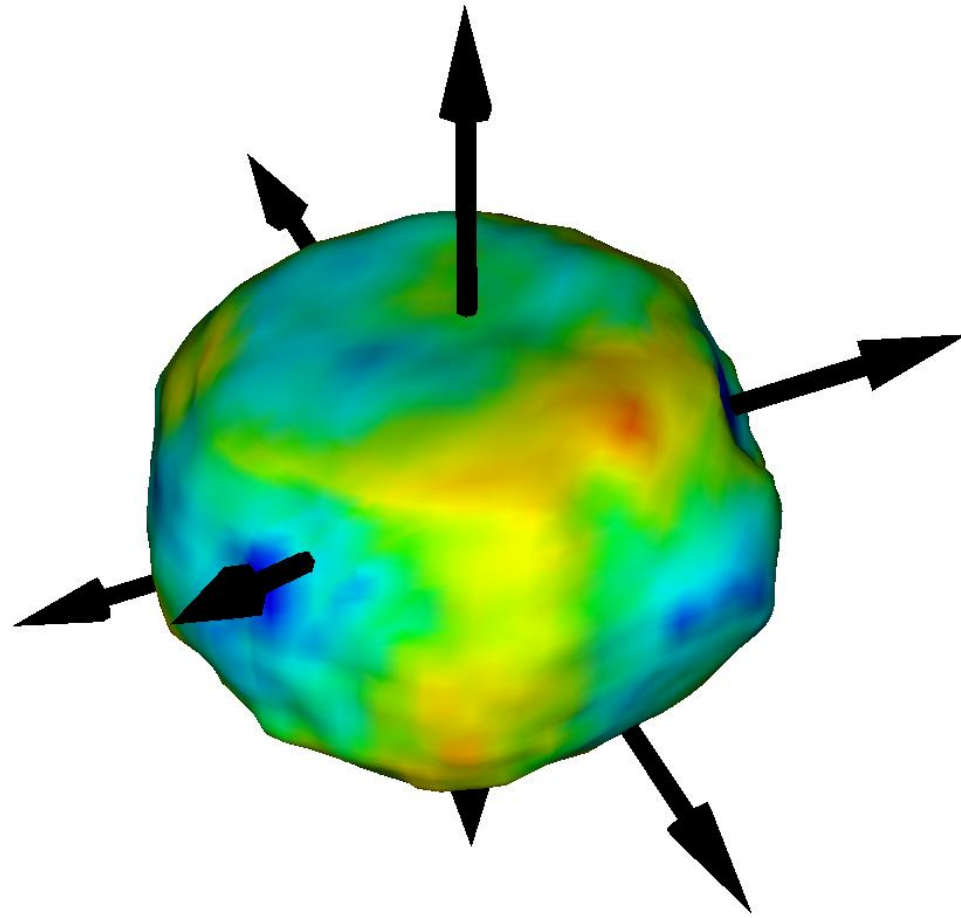
R. W. Gerchberg and W. O. Saxton *Optik* 35 237 (1972)

Gold nanocrystal reconstruction

showing support used for 20 HIO followed by 10 ER

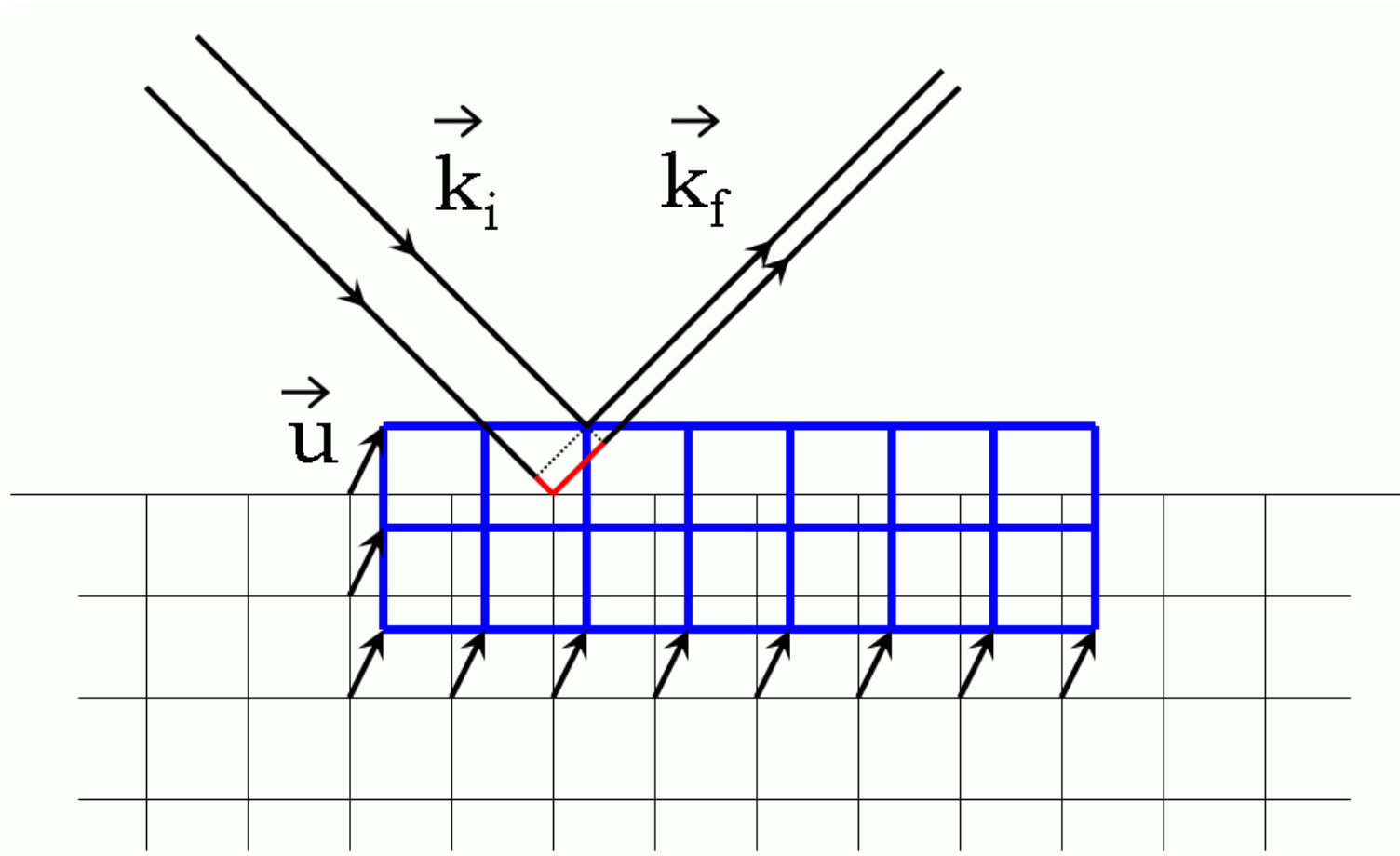


Phase isosurface of residual strain



Sensitivity to strain

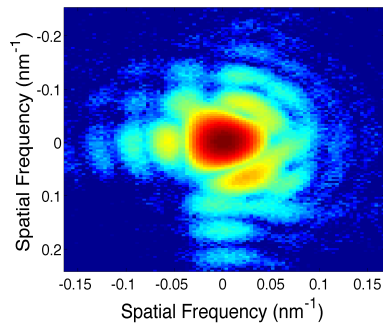
$$\Delta\varphi = \mathbf{k}_f \cdot \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{u}$$



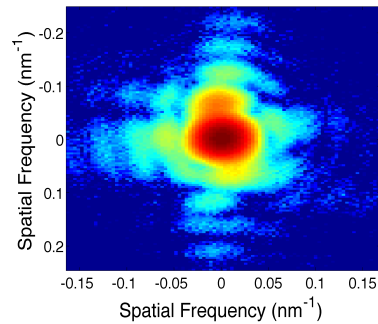
Formation of Al-Au alloy

Heating of a Au nanocrystal coated with Al (Jesse Clark)

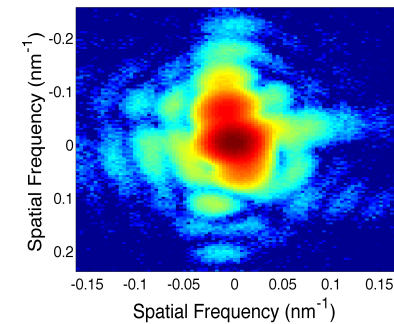
T=30°C



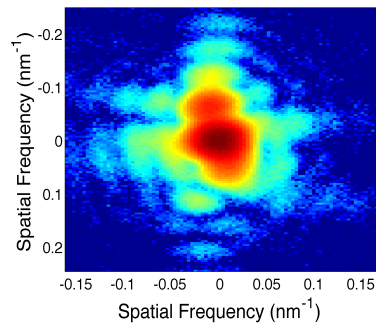
T=80°C



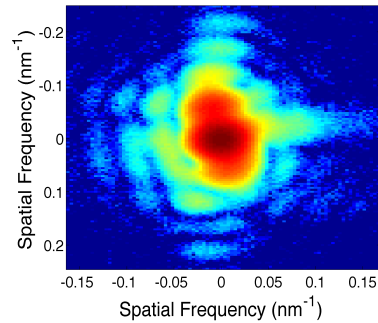
T=150°C



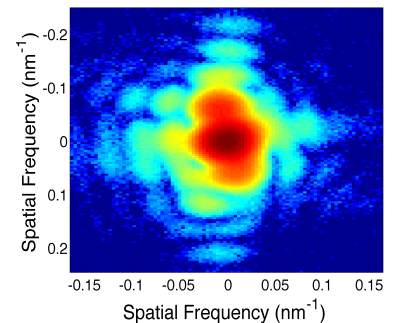
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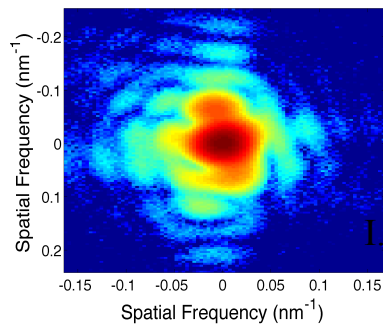
T=250°C



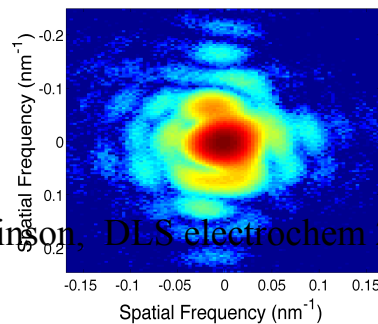
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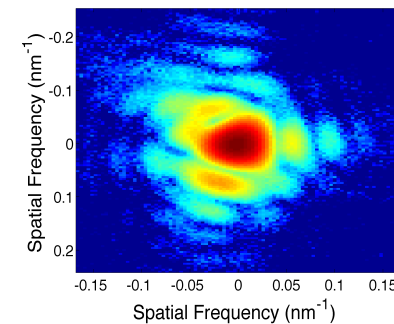
T=350°C



T=400°C



T=440°C

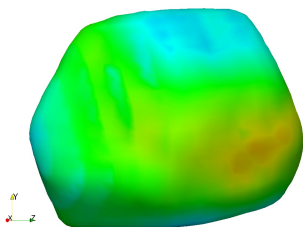


I. K. Robinson, DLS electrochem 2012

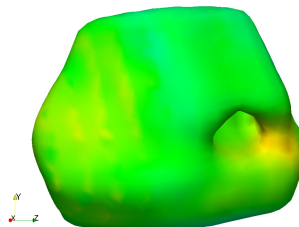
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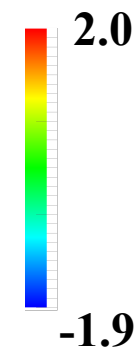
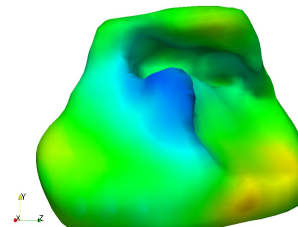
T=30°C



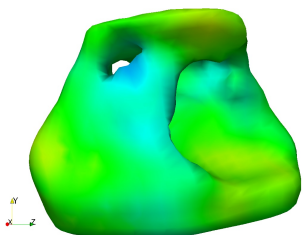
T=80°C



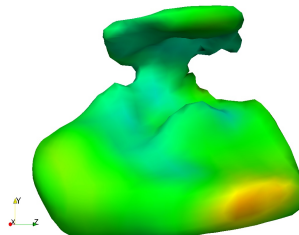
T=150°C



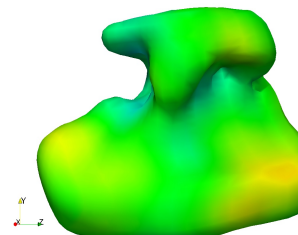
T=200°C



T=250°C

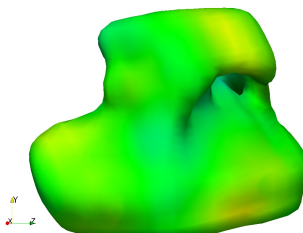


T=300°C

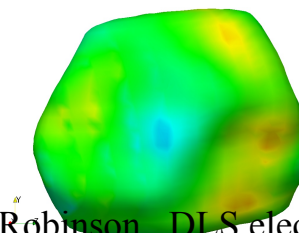


300 nm

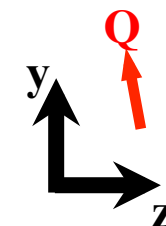
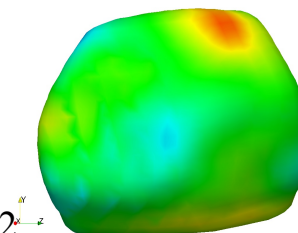
T=350°C



T=400°C



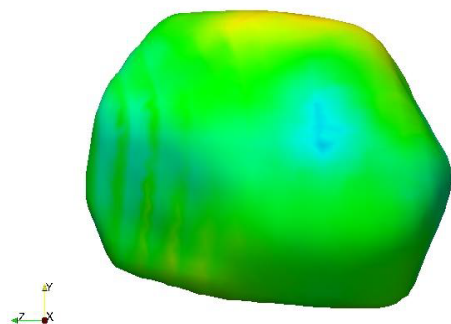
T=440°C



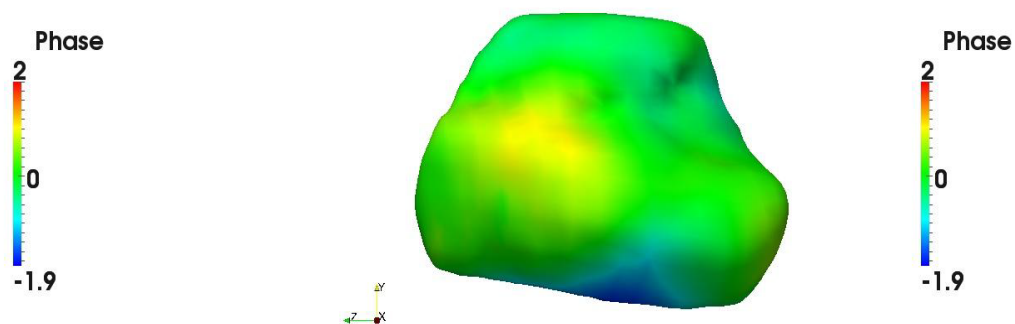
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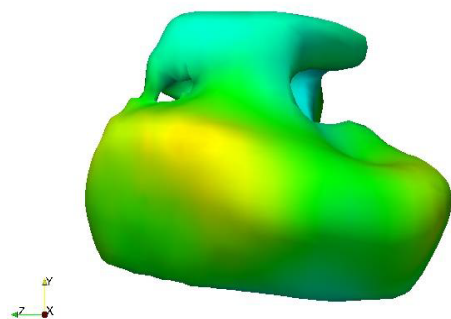
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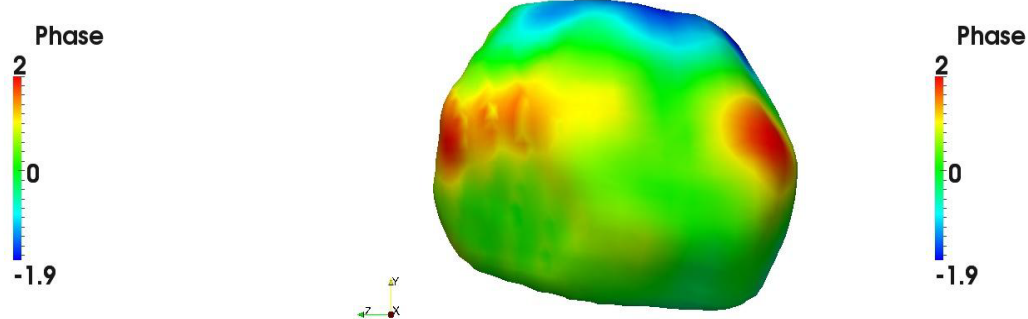
T=150°C



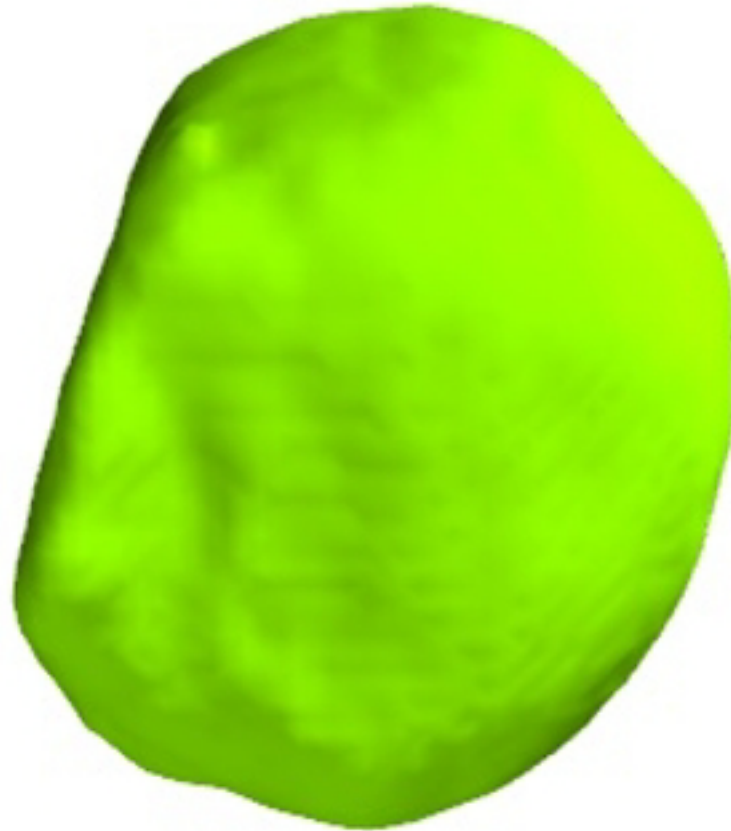
T=300°C



T=440°C

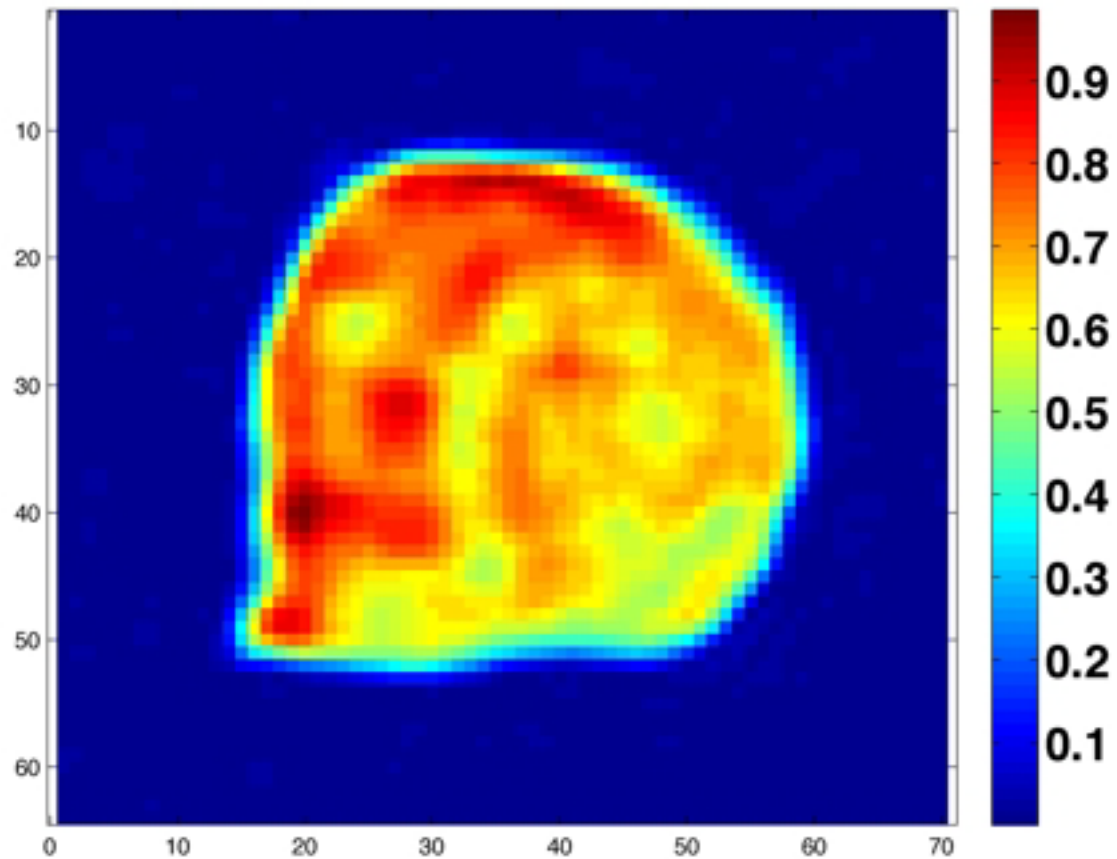


In-situ deposition of Cu onto Au nanocrystal at 300C (Gang Xiong)

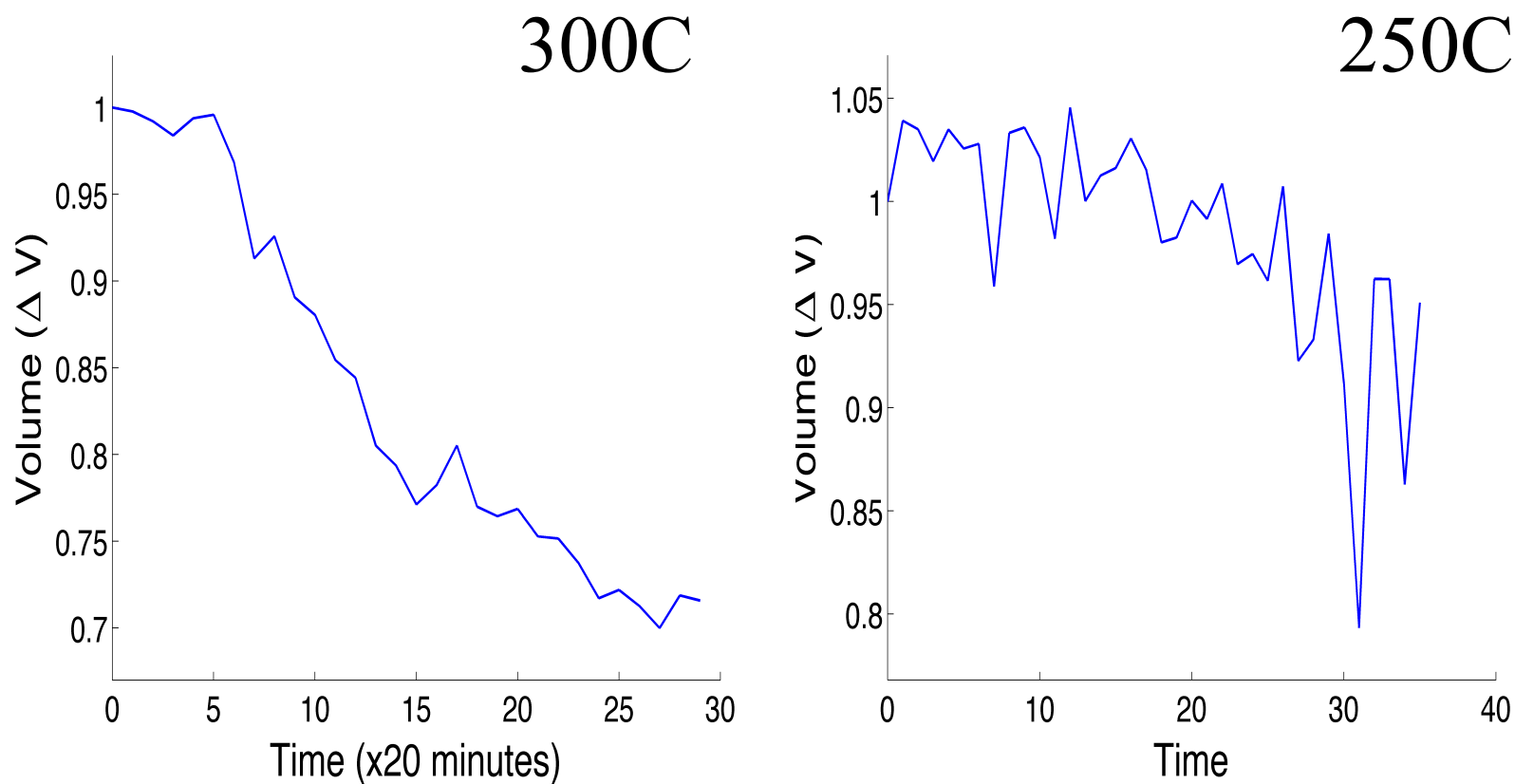


Amplitude cross section

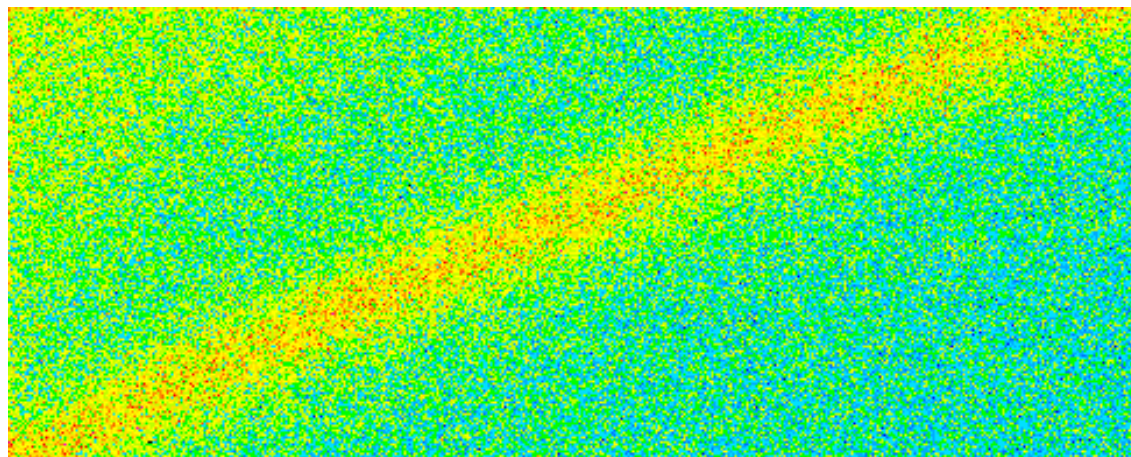
~20 frames, ~20 minutes per 3D dataset at I-07



Retraction of crystal volume during deposition

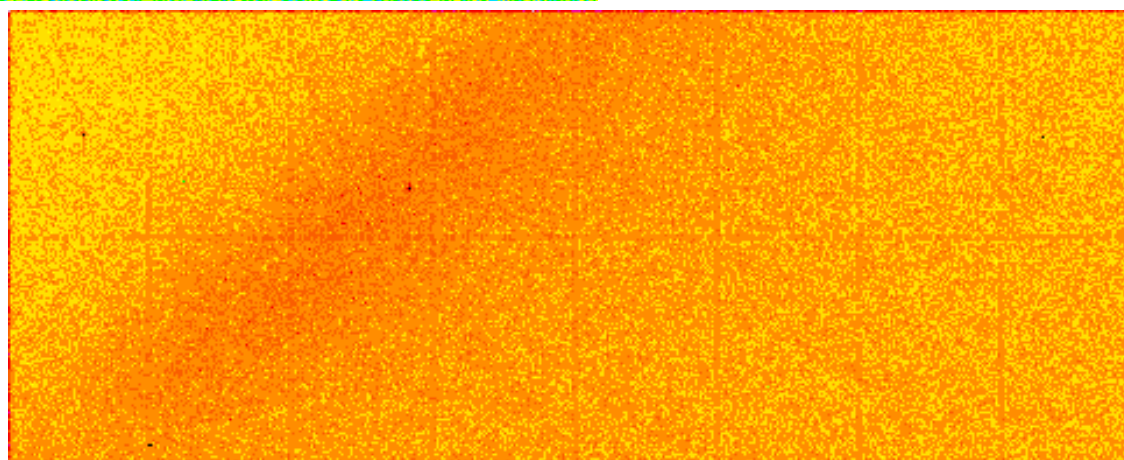


Post-mortem study of Alloy



Cu{111} ring
300C x 500min

$\text{Cu}_3\text{Au}\{100\}$ ring



Imaging of Aluminium Epoxy Marine Coating (Bo Chen)

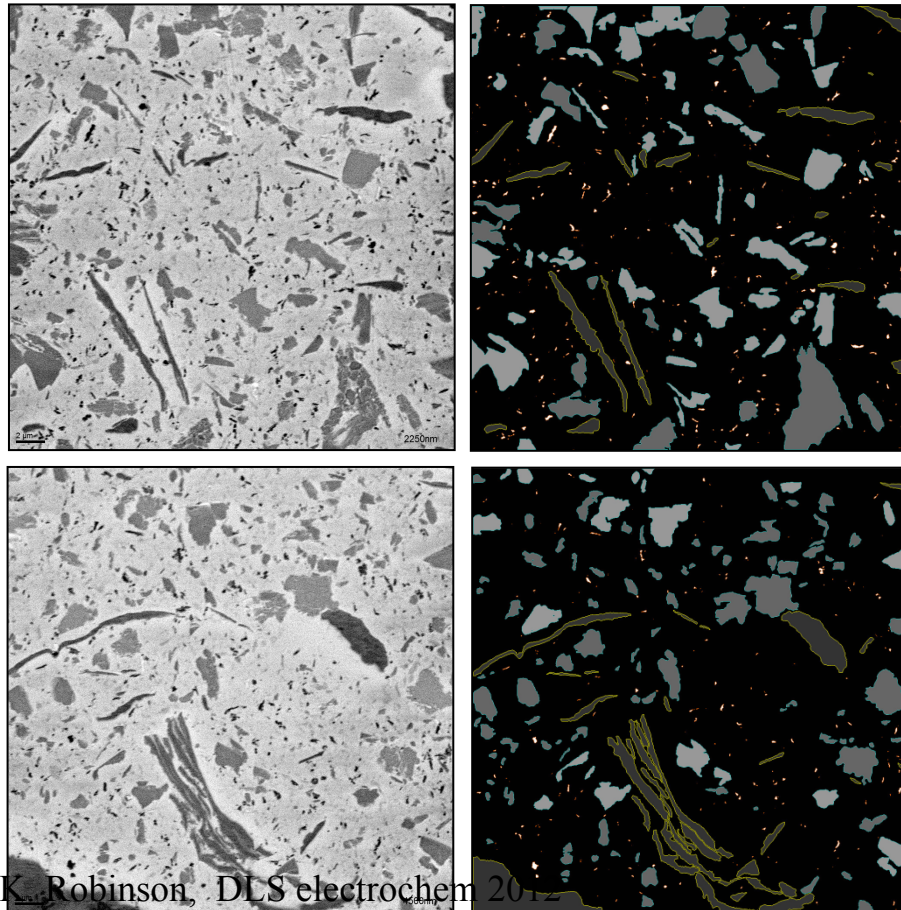
Serial Block Face Scanning Electron Microscopy (SBFSEM)

**Size: 30*30
micron square;**

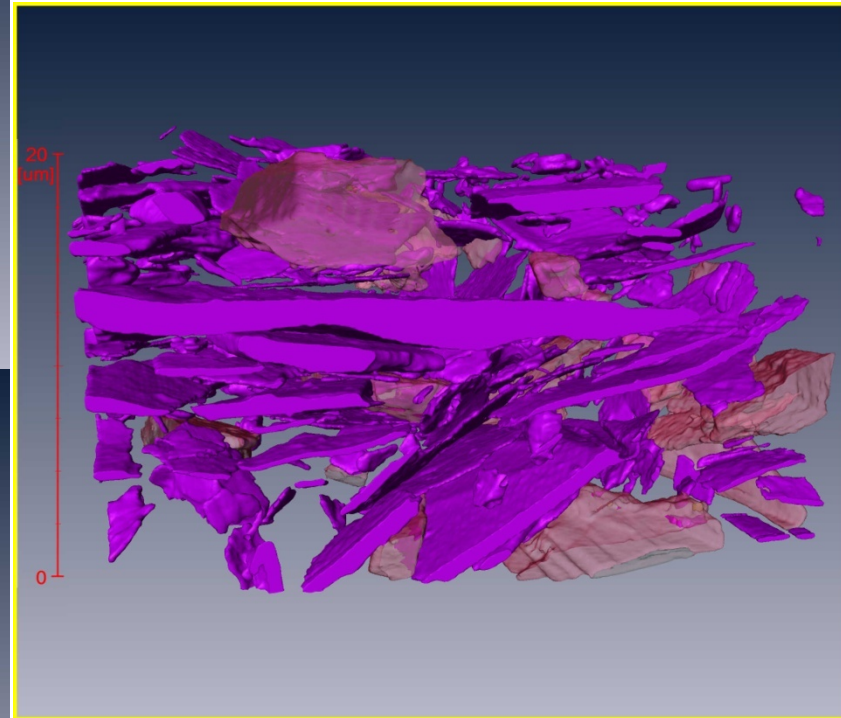
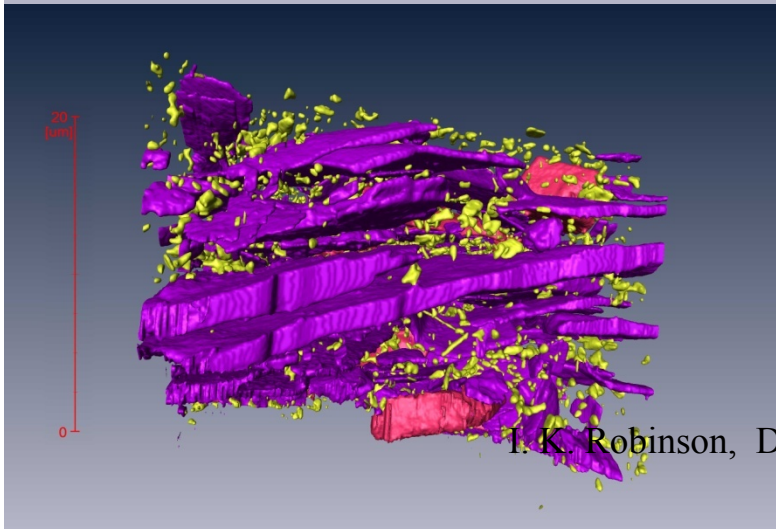
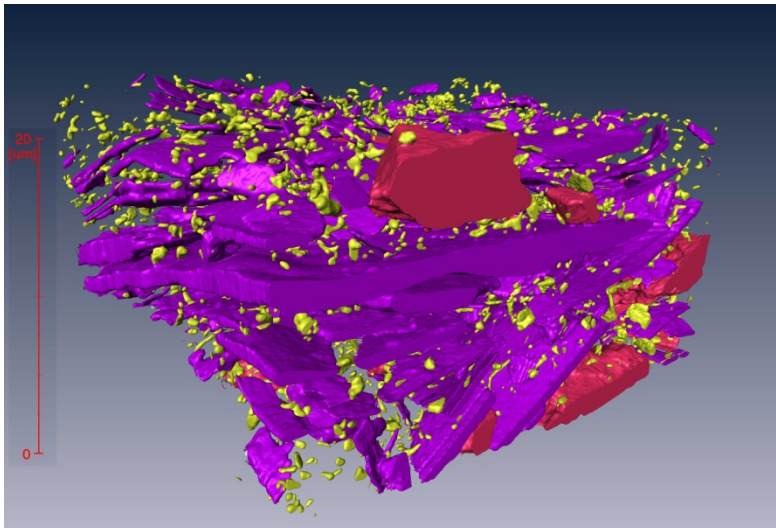
**Pixel size:
30
nanometers;**

**Right:
Original section
slices;**

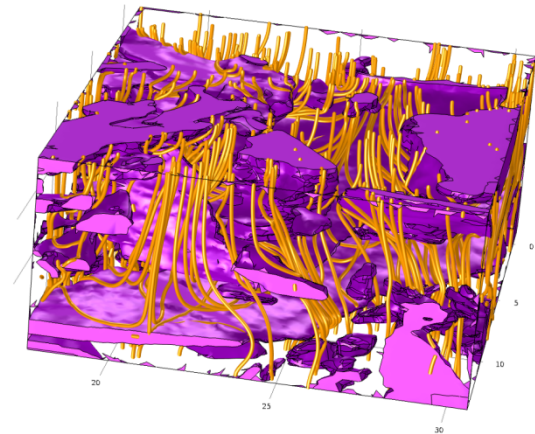
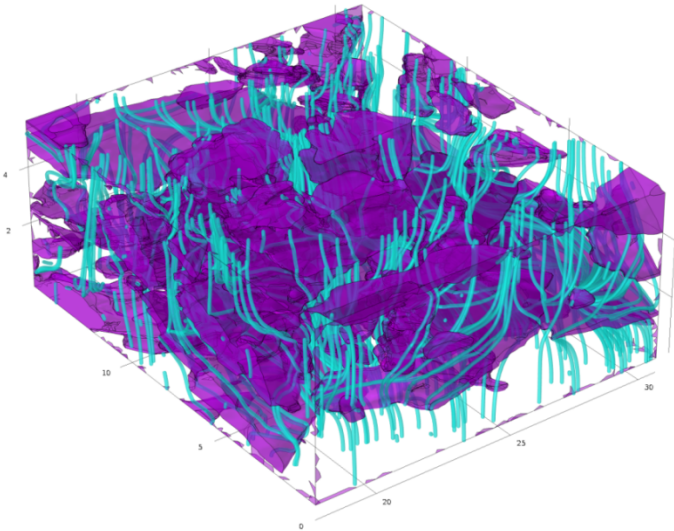
**Left:
Segmented
section slices**



3D rendering of degassed coating



Results of electric conductivity simulation on SBFSEM results:



$$E = \sigma_{\text{perpendicular}} / \sigma_{\text{parallel}}$$

Relative Errors

0.516

0.0079

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Results of electric conductivity simulation on X-ray results



$$E = \sigma_{\text{perpendicular}} / \sigma_{\text{parallel}}$$

Relative Errors

0.358

0.0084

I. K. Robinson, DLS electrochem 2012

Coherent x-ray diffraction (CXD)

- Complex density can image strain
- Strain associated with nano-shape
- Alloying penetrates from exterior
- Nano-porous transient structure
- Porous Al coating impedes corrosion
- Time resolved *in-situ* 3D imaging