

Ultrafast Surface Chemistry and Catalysis using Soft X-rays at LCLS

Anders Nilsson
SUNCAT @ SLAC/Stanford

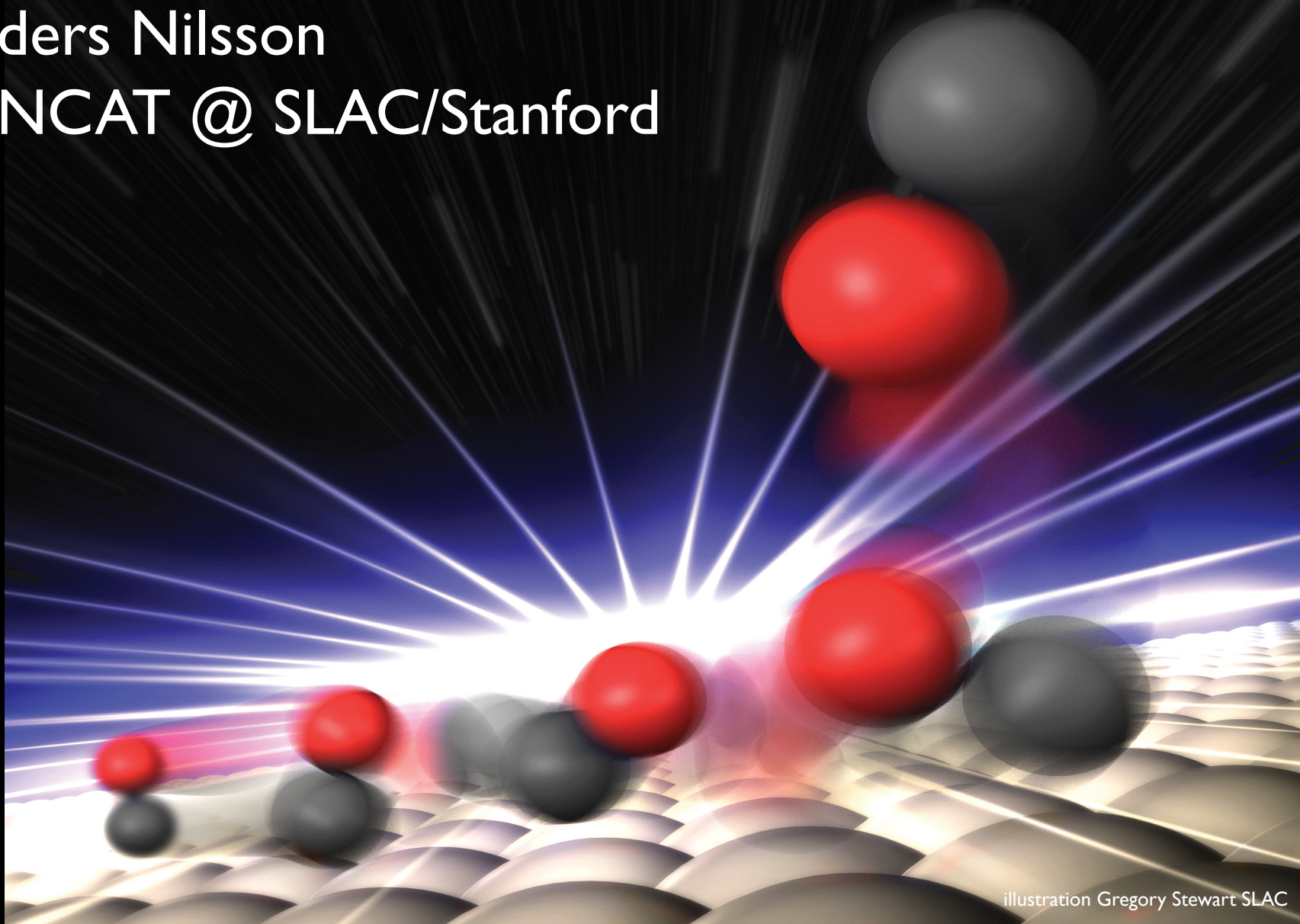


illustration Gregory Stewart SLAC

Collaboration



Toyli Anniyev, [Martin Beye](#), Ryan Coffee, Martina Dell'Angela, Alexander Föhlisch, Jörgen Gladh, Tetsuo Katayama, Sarp Kaya, Oleg Krupin, Jerry LaRue, Andreas Møgelhøj, [Anders Nilsson](#), Dennis Nordlund, [Jens Nørskov](#), Hirohito Ogasawara, Henrik Öberg, [Henrik Öström](#), Frank Abild-Pedersen, [Lars GM Pettersson](#), William F Schlotter, Jonas A Sellberg, Florian Sorgenfrei, Joshua J Turner, [Martin Wolf](#), [Wilfried Wurth](#), Honglian Xin

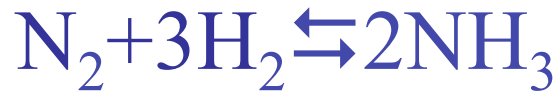
SLAC (SUNCAT, LCLS, SSRL)

University of Hamburg and CFEL, Stockholm University, Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin, Fritz Haber Institute,

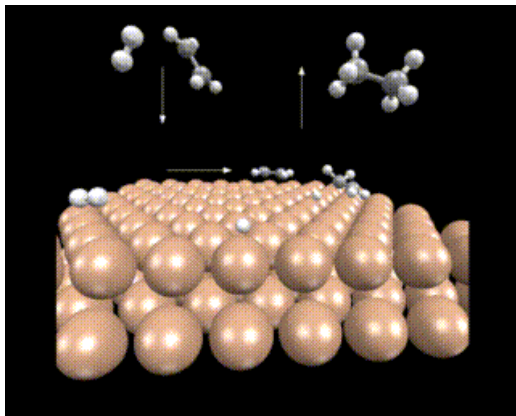


Ammonia feeds the world; Fertilizers

1-2 % of the global energy consumption

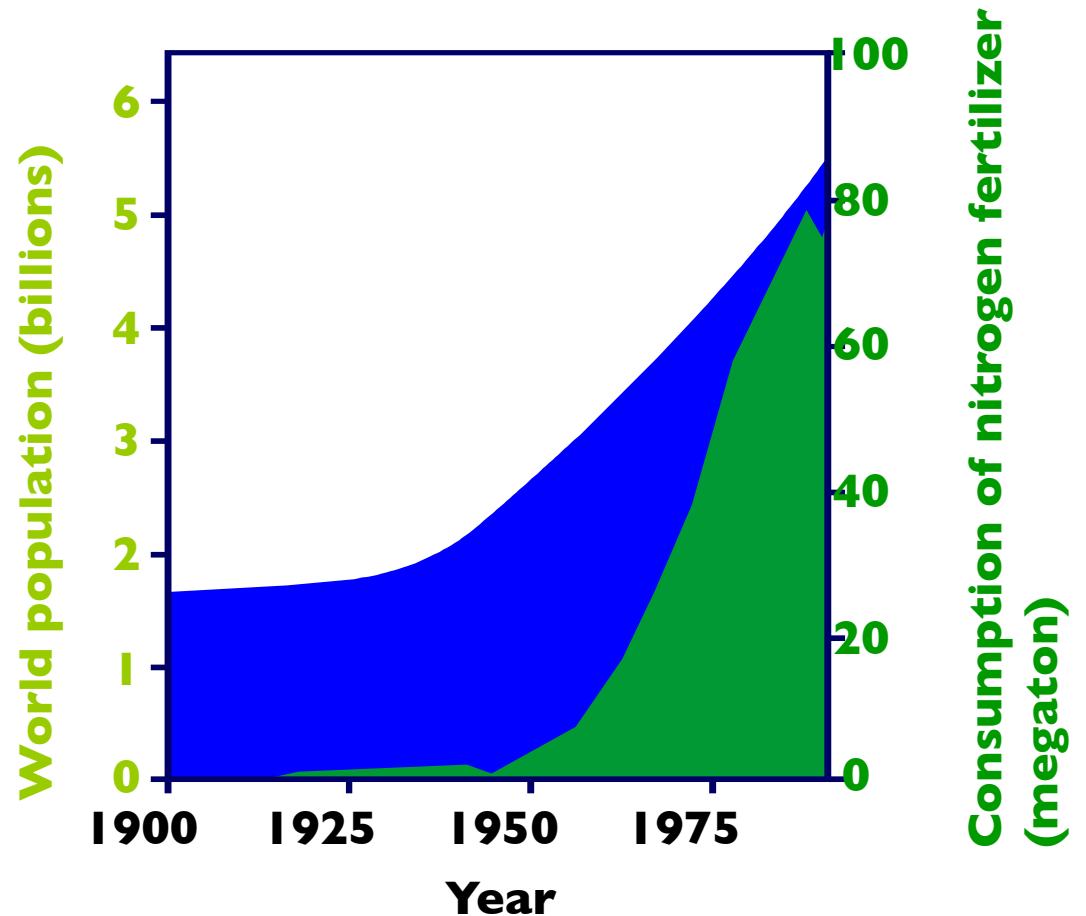


Haber Bosch Process



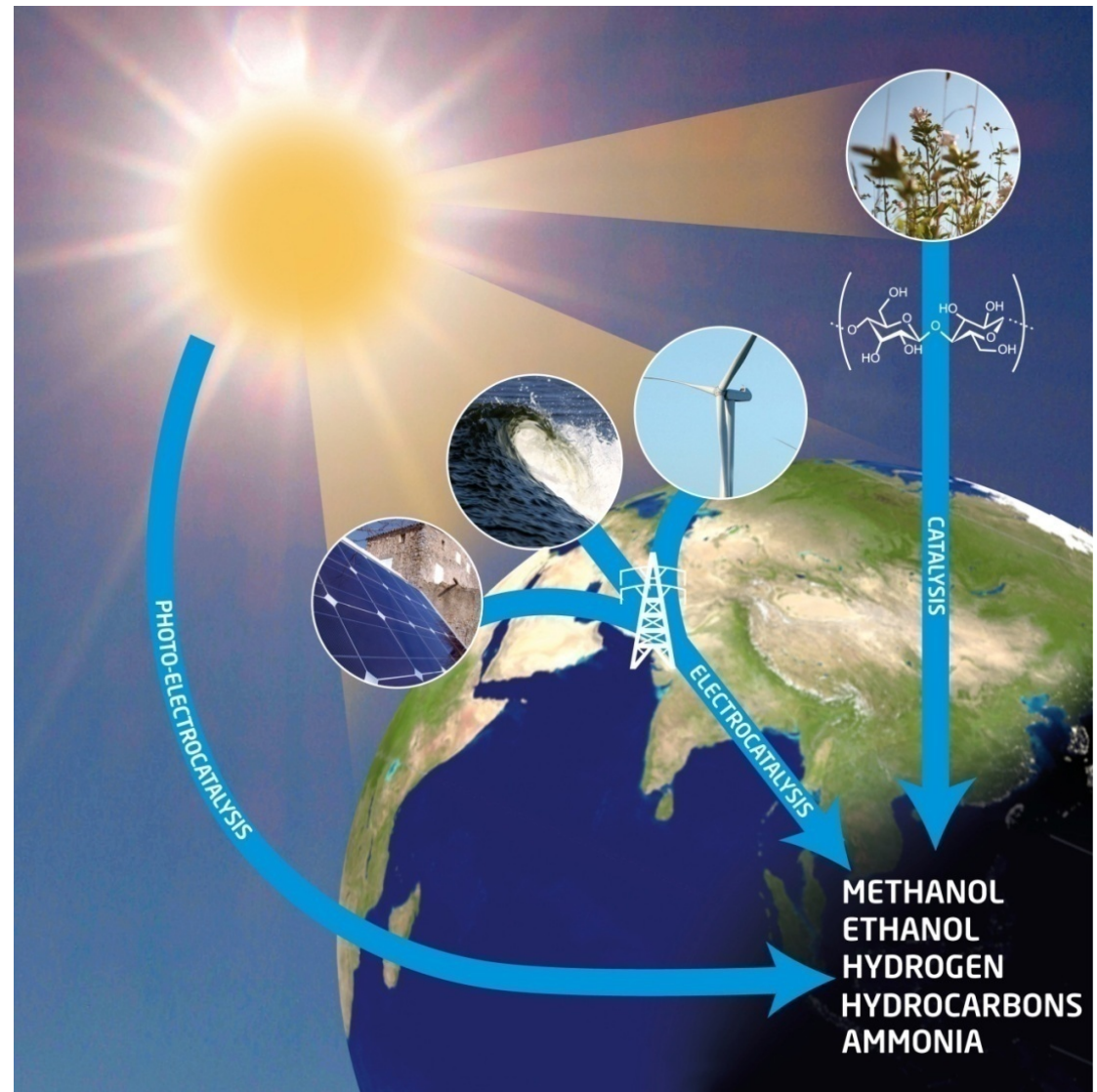
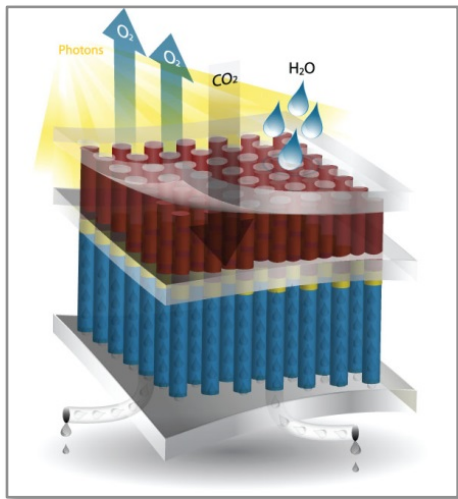
Catalysis

Nobelprize 1918 and 2007



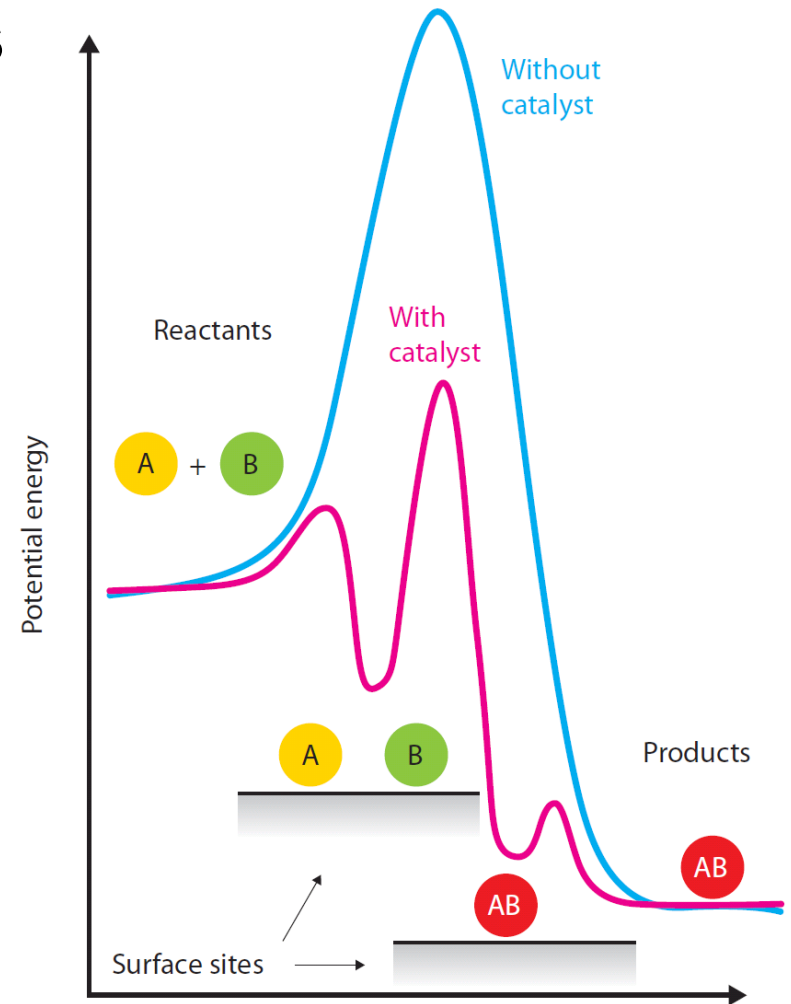
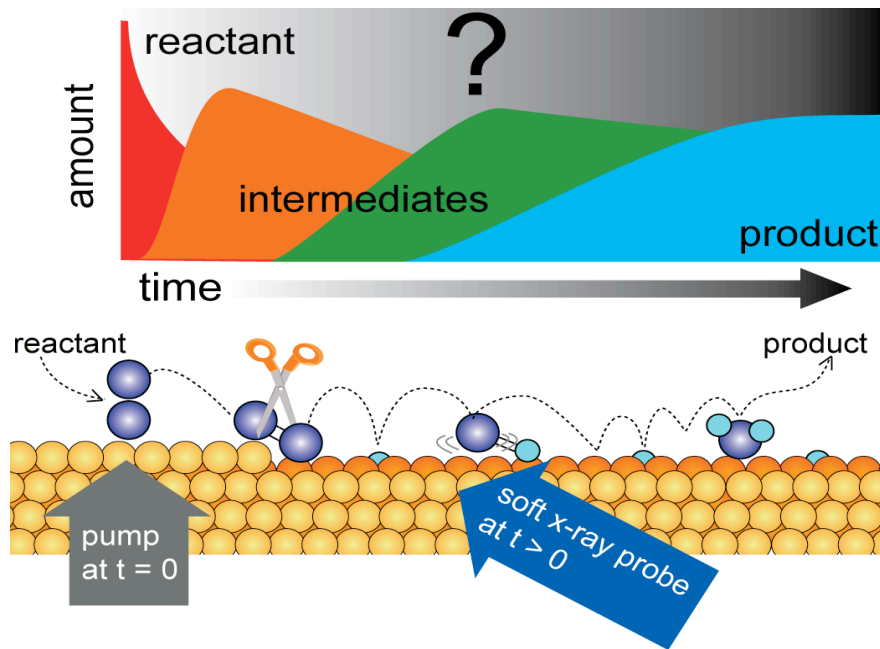
Sustainable fuels

Catalysis is key
Biomass → fuels
Electricity → fuels
Direct sunlight → fuels
(artificial photosynthesis)
Novel catalysts needed
Made from Earth abundant
materials



The Catalyst Challenge

Understanding reaction mechanism and dynamics



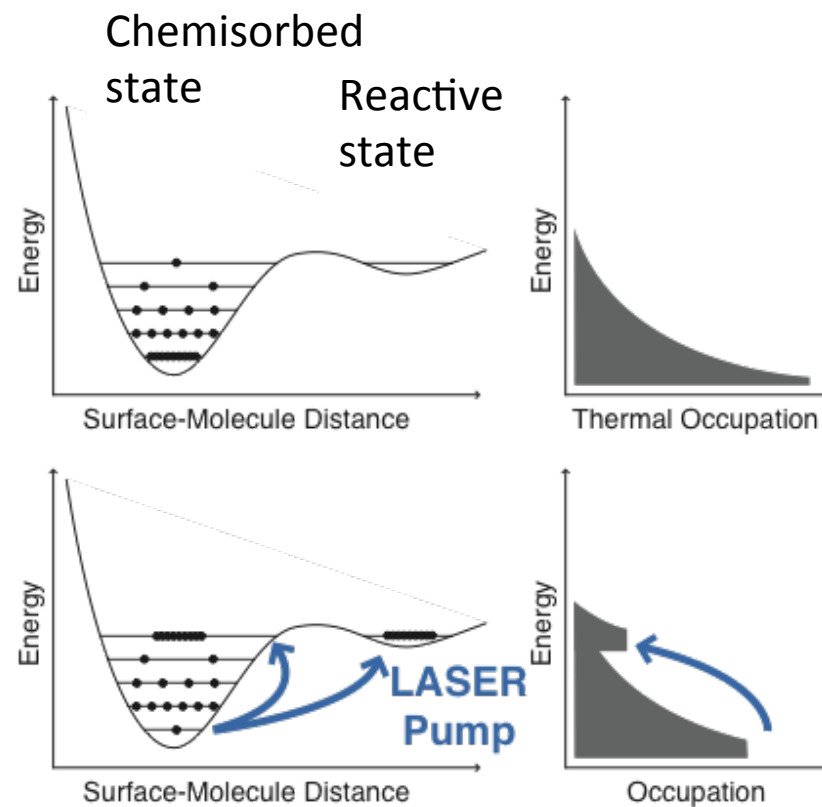
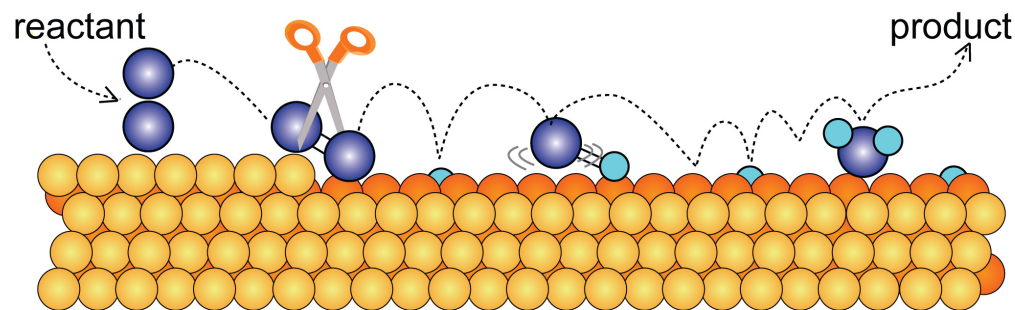
Probing the Reactive State in Catalysis

Most important catalytic reactions are driven by thermal processes

The number of turn-over events at each active site at a given time is extremely low

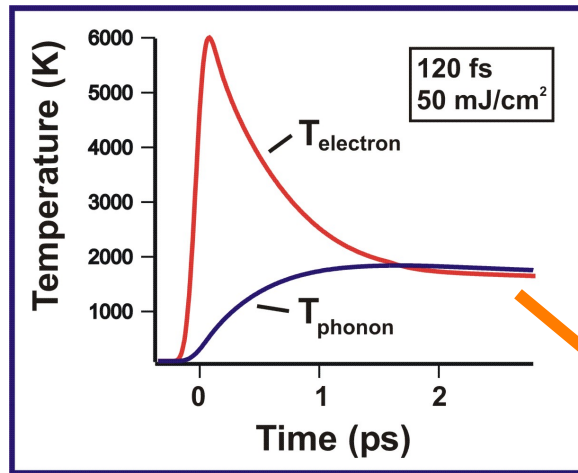
The Boltzmann energy distribution gives only few molecules to be in a reactive state

Ultrafast laser-induced heating leads to orders of magnitude higher population of the reactive state which can now be probed with ultrafast methods

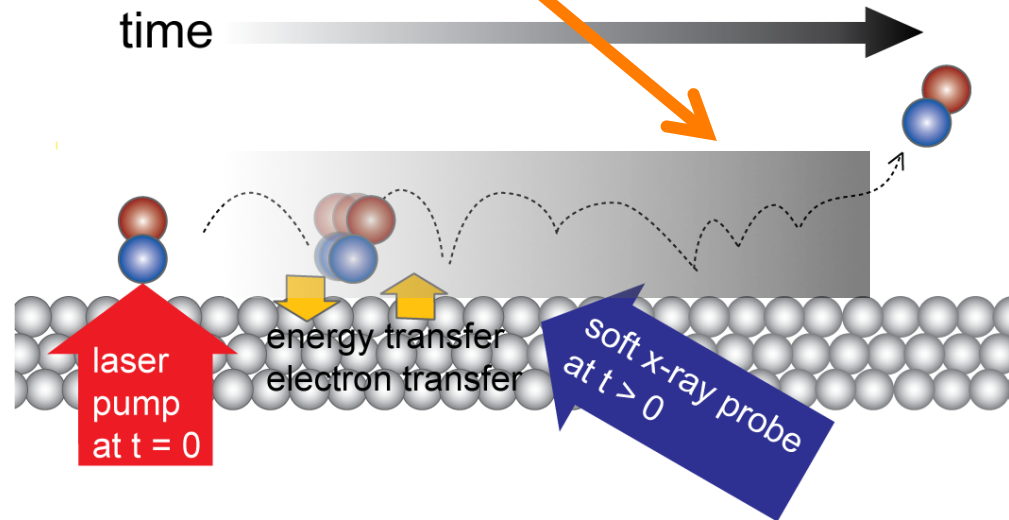


LCLS pump-probe experiments

400 nm fs-laser induced desorption of CO from Ru(0001)



400 nm fs-laser pump
↓
<1ps electronic excitation
↓
>1ps phononic excitation

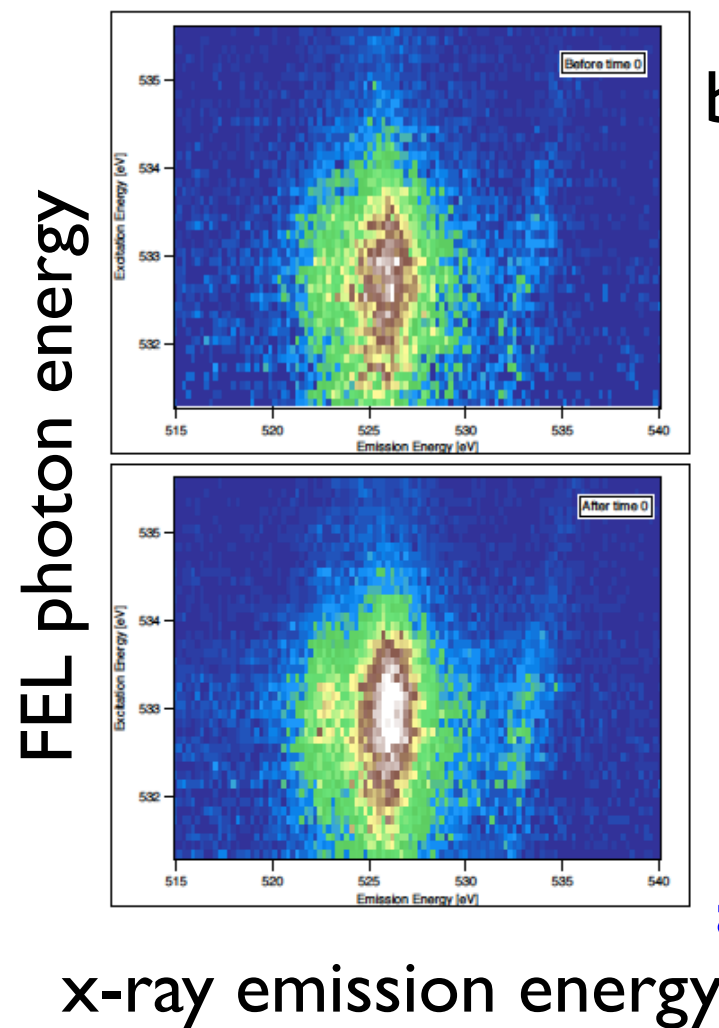


Previous ultrafast study: C-O vibration (SFG)

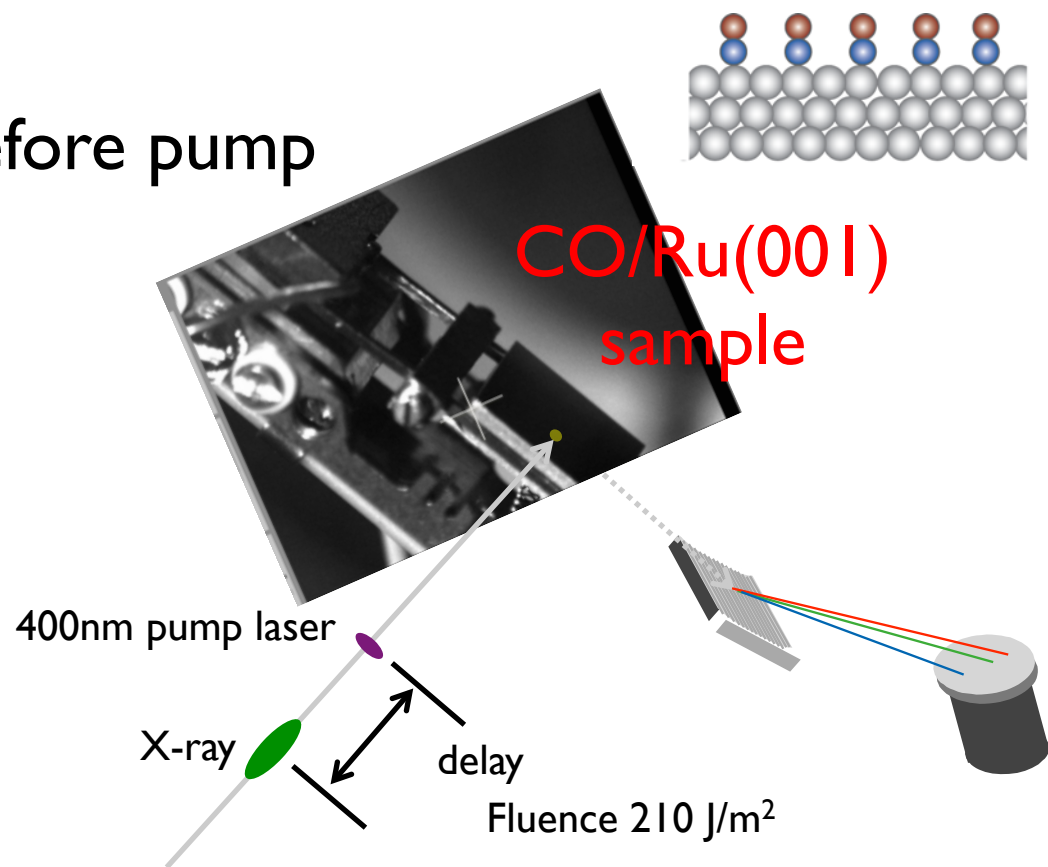
This work: Ru-C-O electronic structure (X-ray spectroscopy)

Experimental Set-up

Full RIXS plane



before pump

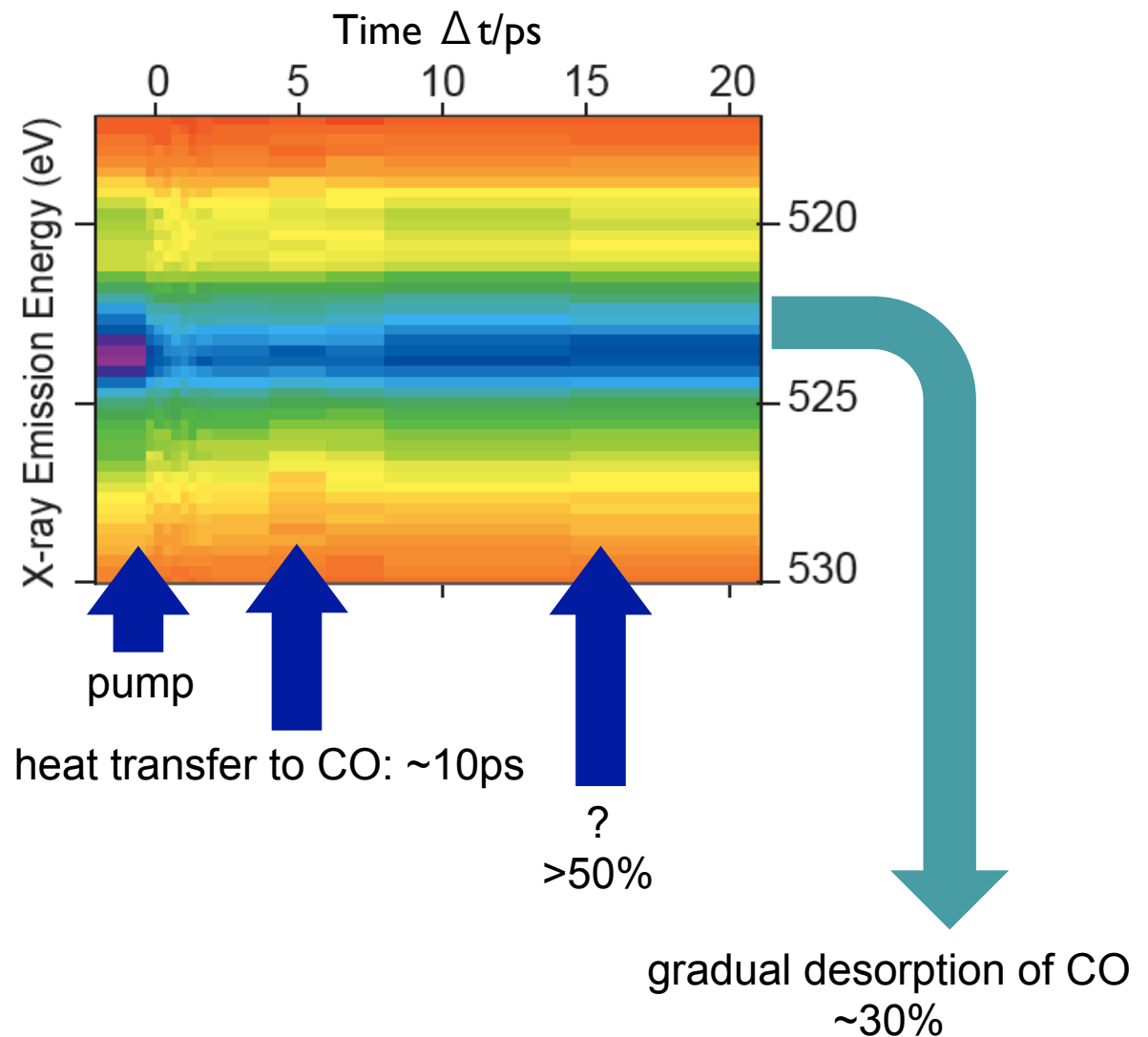
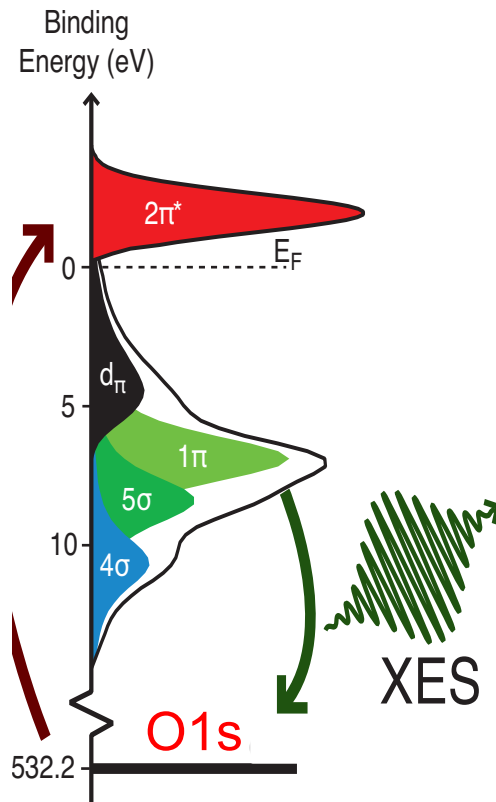


after pump

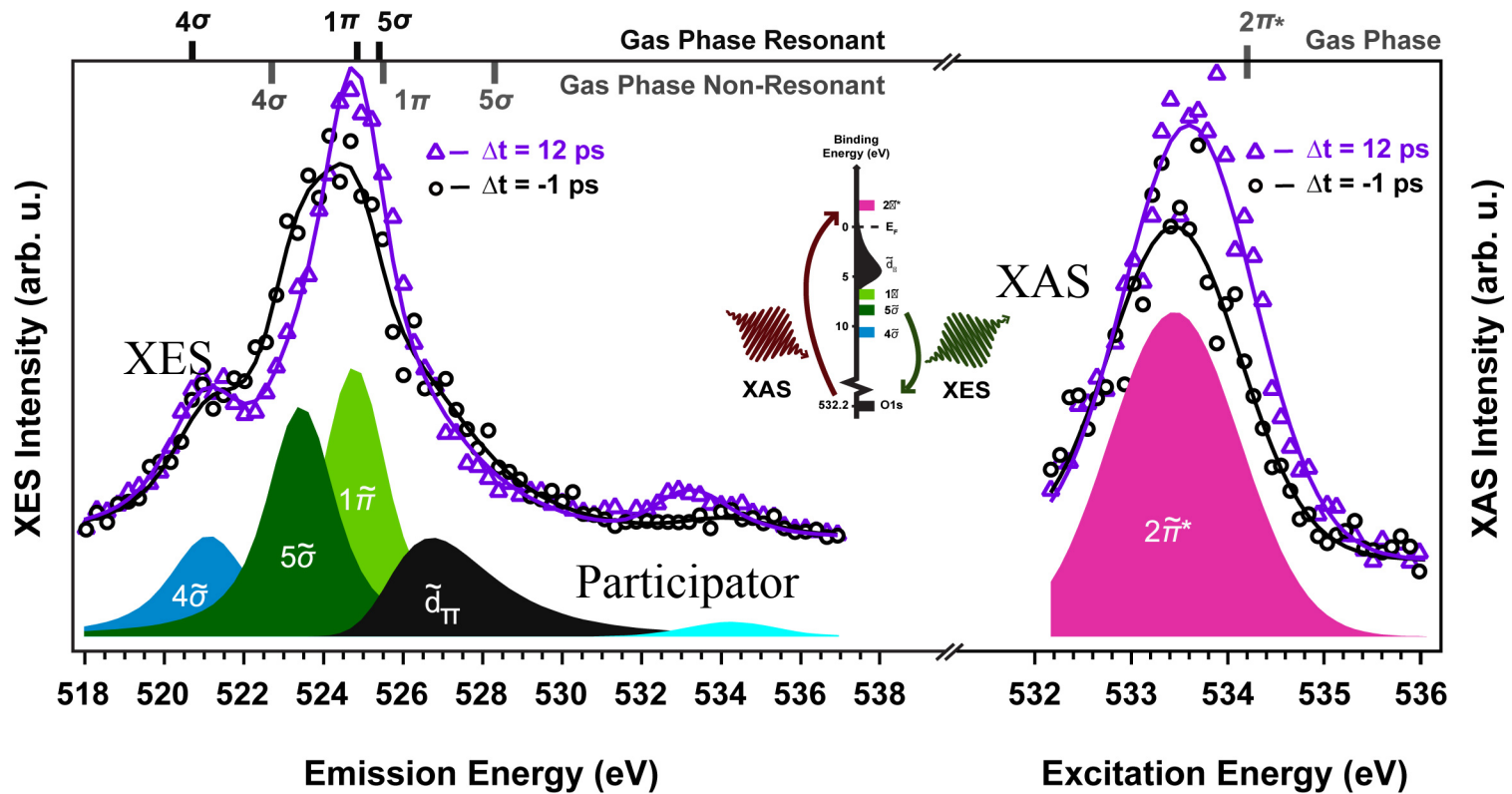
Pump-Probe delays between 100 fs to 20 ps
≈ 200-300 fs time resolution

LCLS pump-probe experiments

X-ray emission and X-ray absorption spectroscopy



Before and After Pump

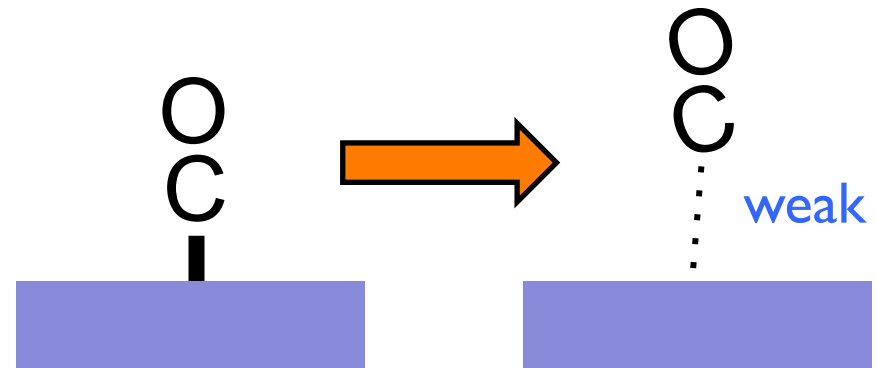
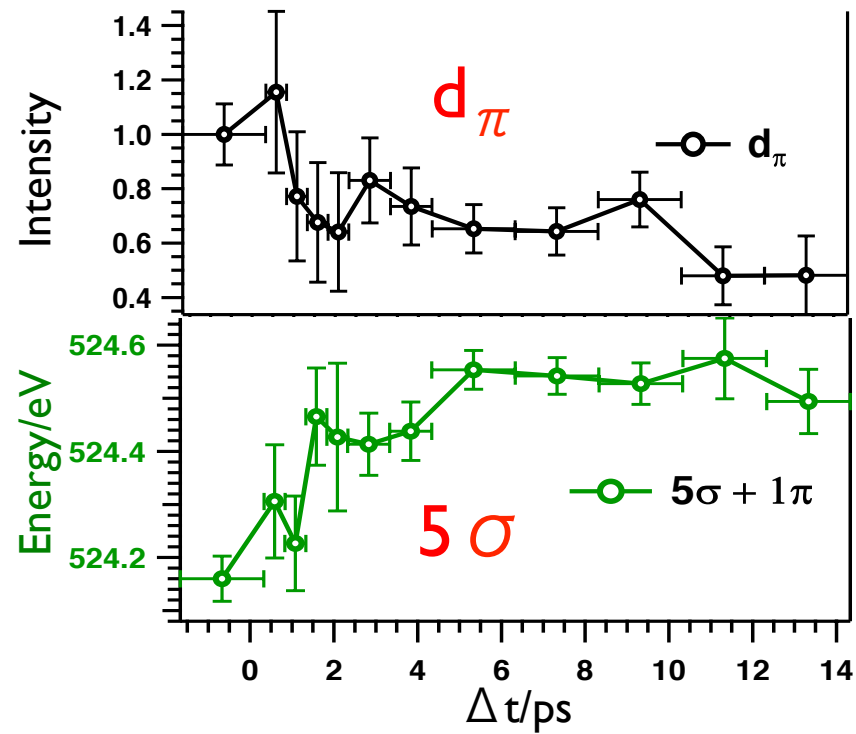
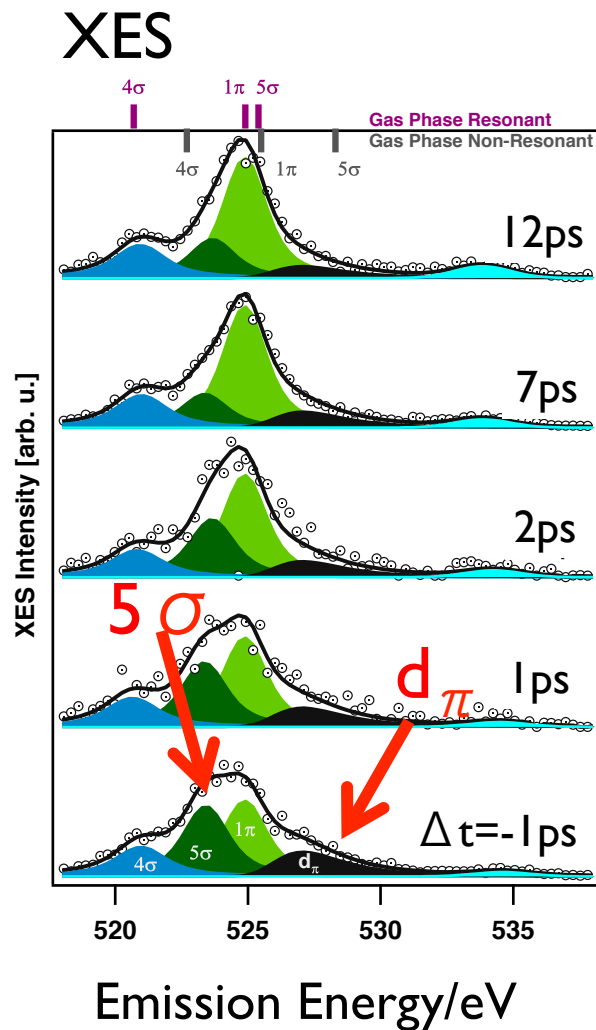


Shifts towards gas phase (resonant)
 d_{π} loses intensity
 Participator increases in intensity –
 - less connection to surface

π^* shifts towards
 gas phase position

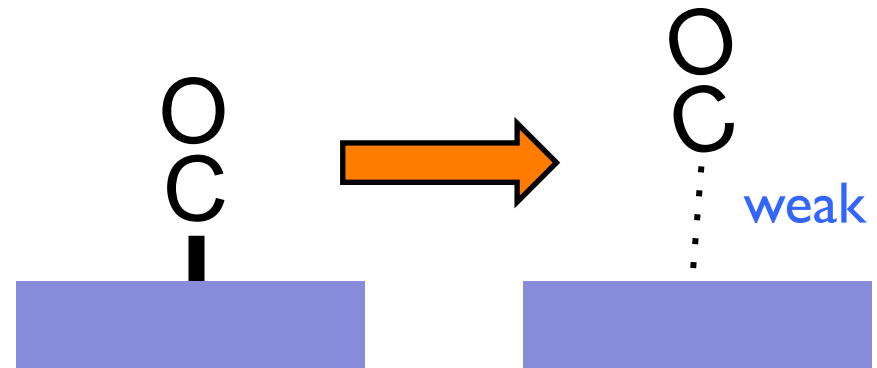
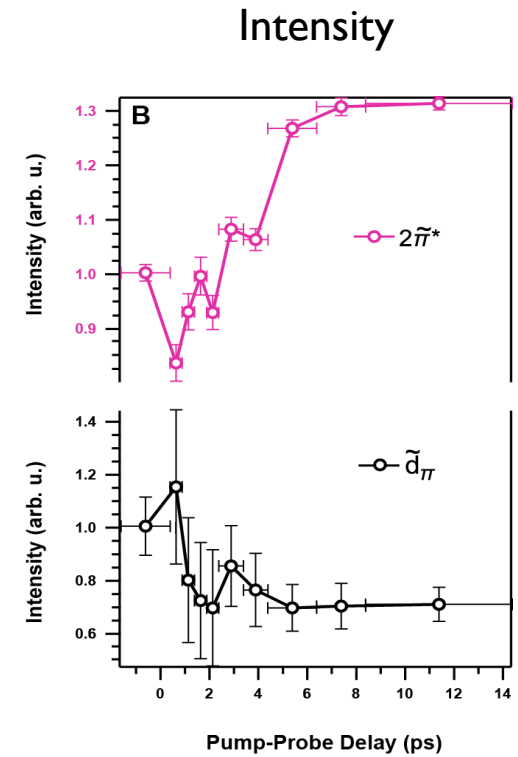
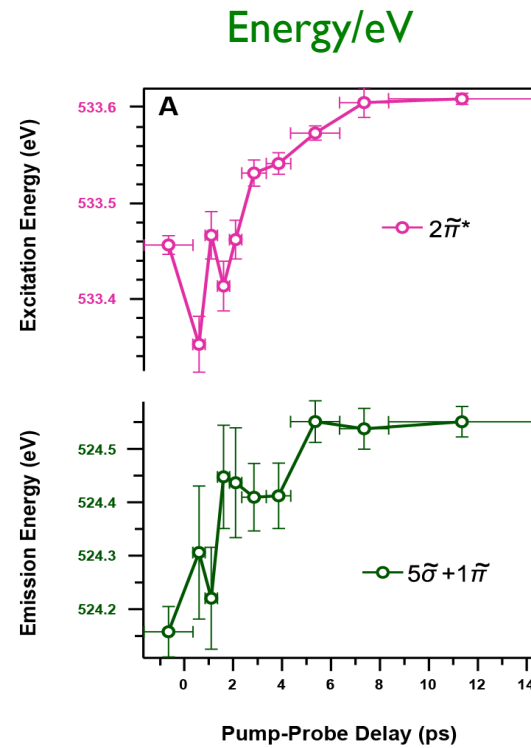
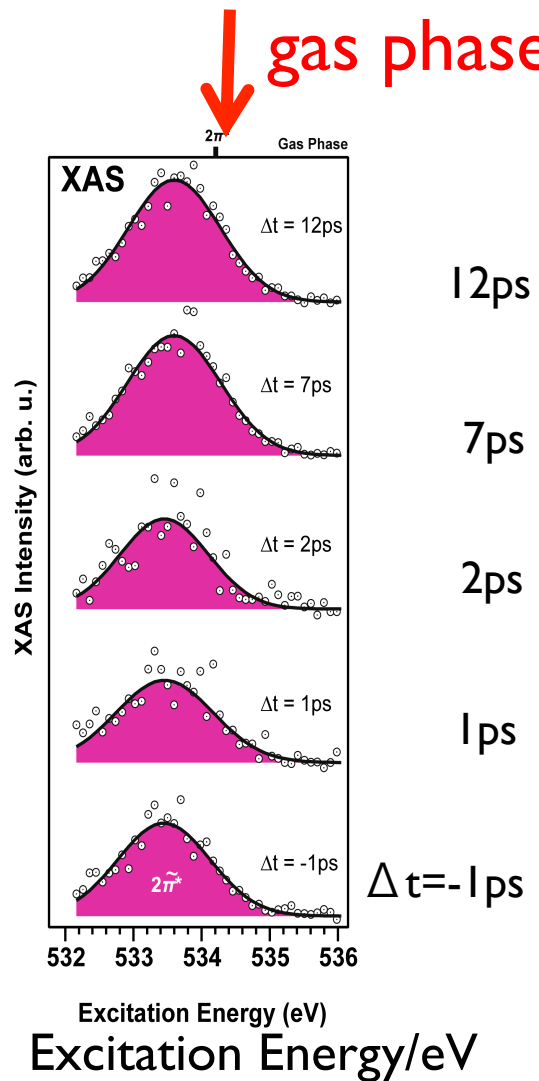
CO desorption from Ru(0001)

Pump-probe XES

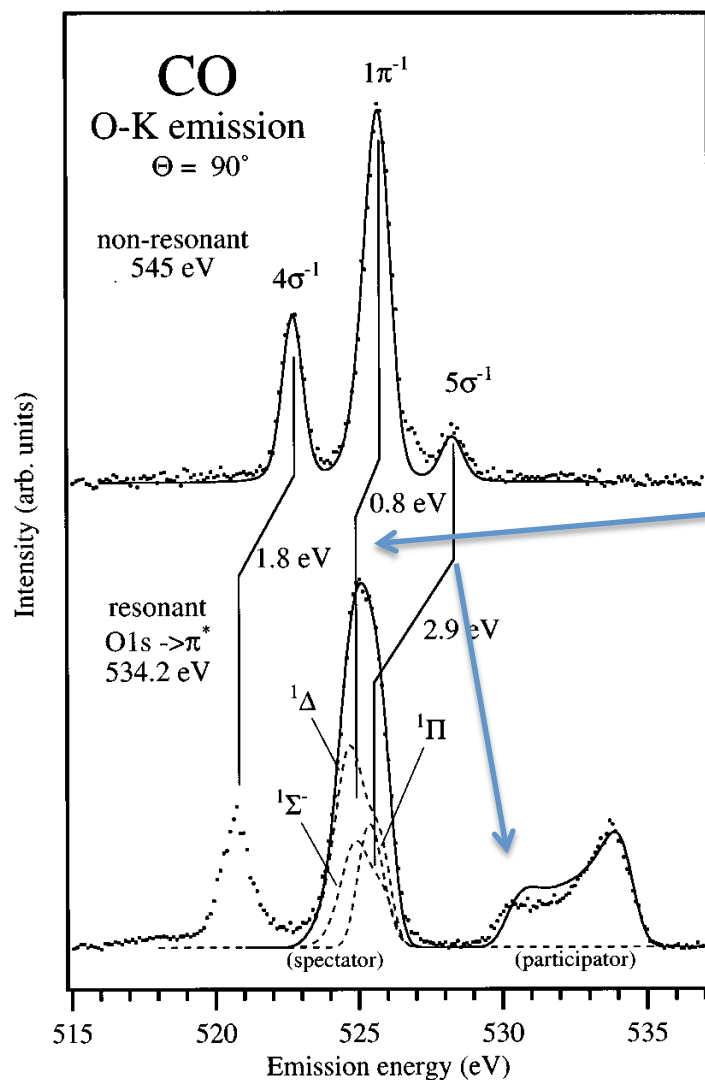


CO desorption from Ru(0001)

Pump-probe XAS



Resonant and non-resonant excitation in gas phase

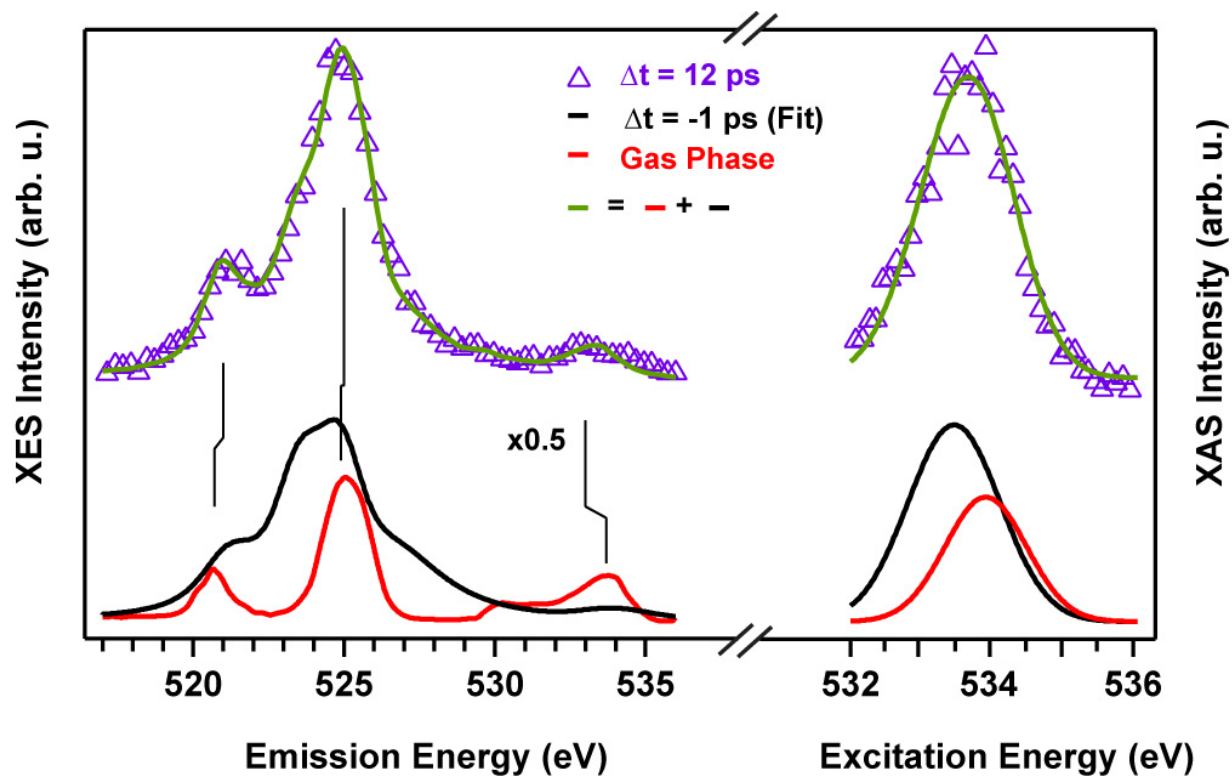


Decay from
 $O1s^{-1}$

Spectator shifts due
to presence of $2\pi^*$ electron

Decay from
 $O1s^{-1} 2\pi^{*1}$

Fit Using Chemisorbed and Gas Phase Resonant Excitation



70% unpumped + 30% gas phase

But gas phase:

4σ : 0.3 eV smaller shift (1.8 eV)

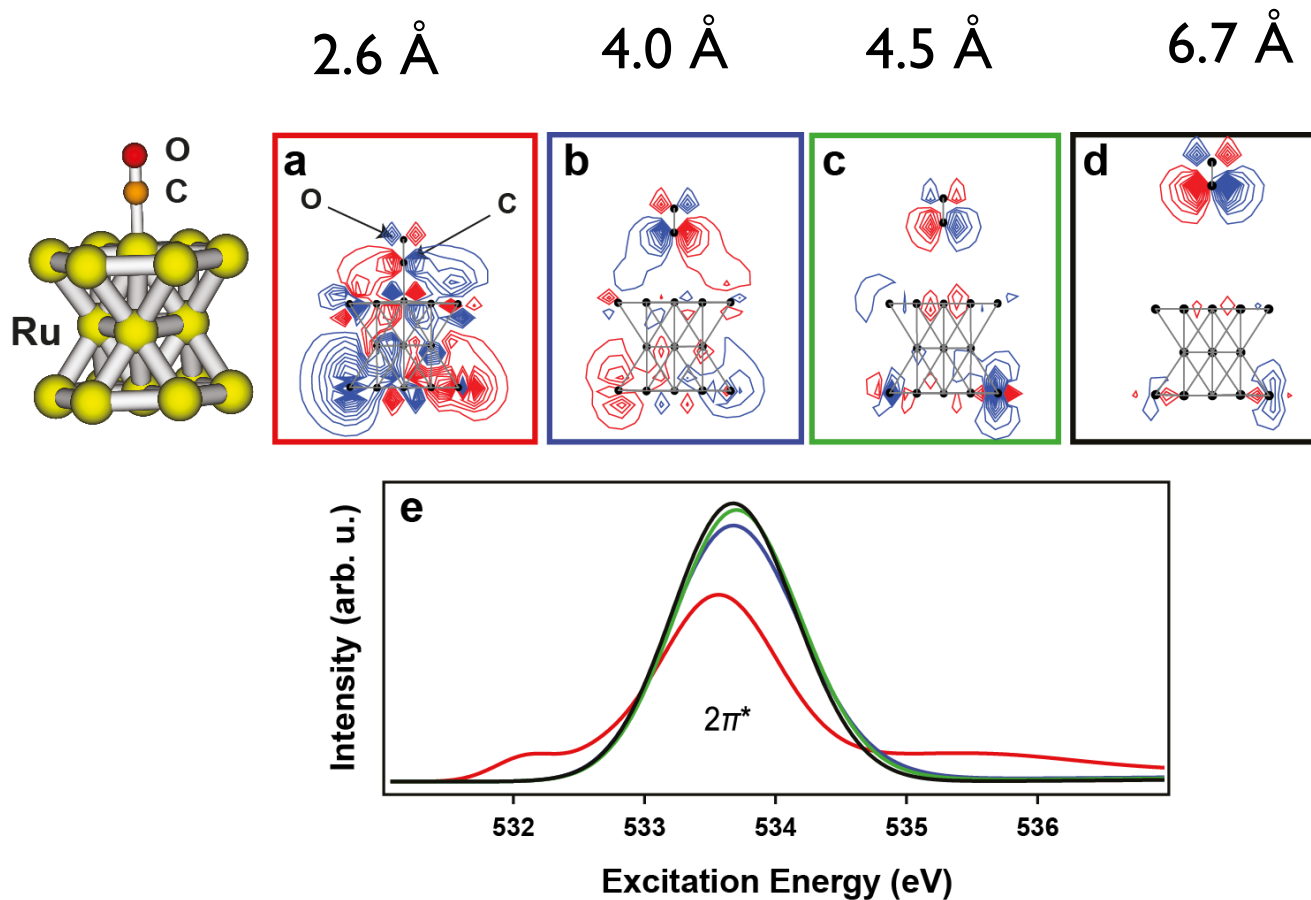
1π : 0.1 eV smaller shift (0.8 eV)

Participator: -0.5 eV and x0.5

XAS 70% + 30%

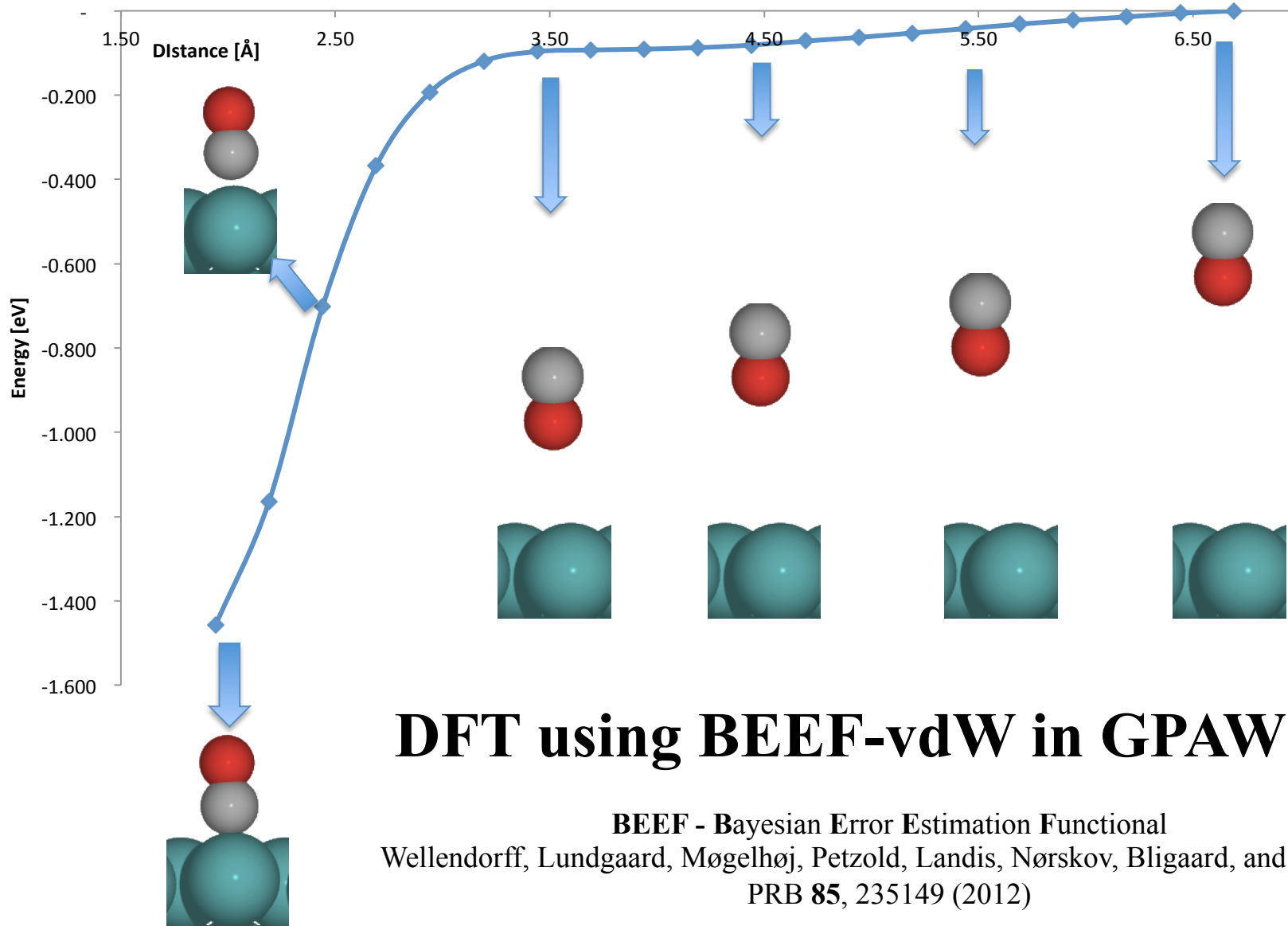
Gas phase π^* -0.3 eV

Computed $2\pi^*$ Excited States

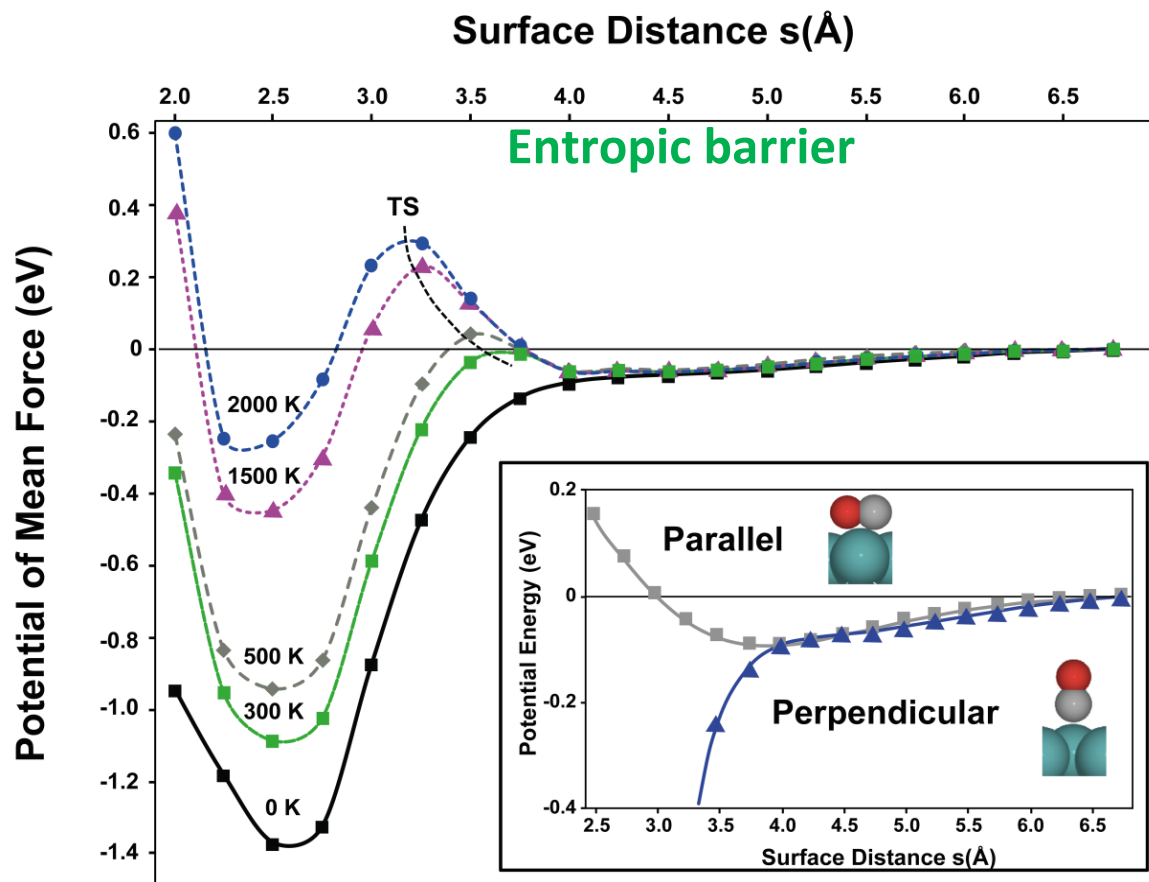


Excited $2\pi^*$ state delocalized to even long CO molecule distance

Minimum Energy Path in Desorption



Potential of Mean Force

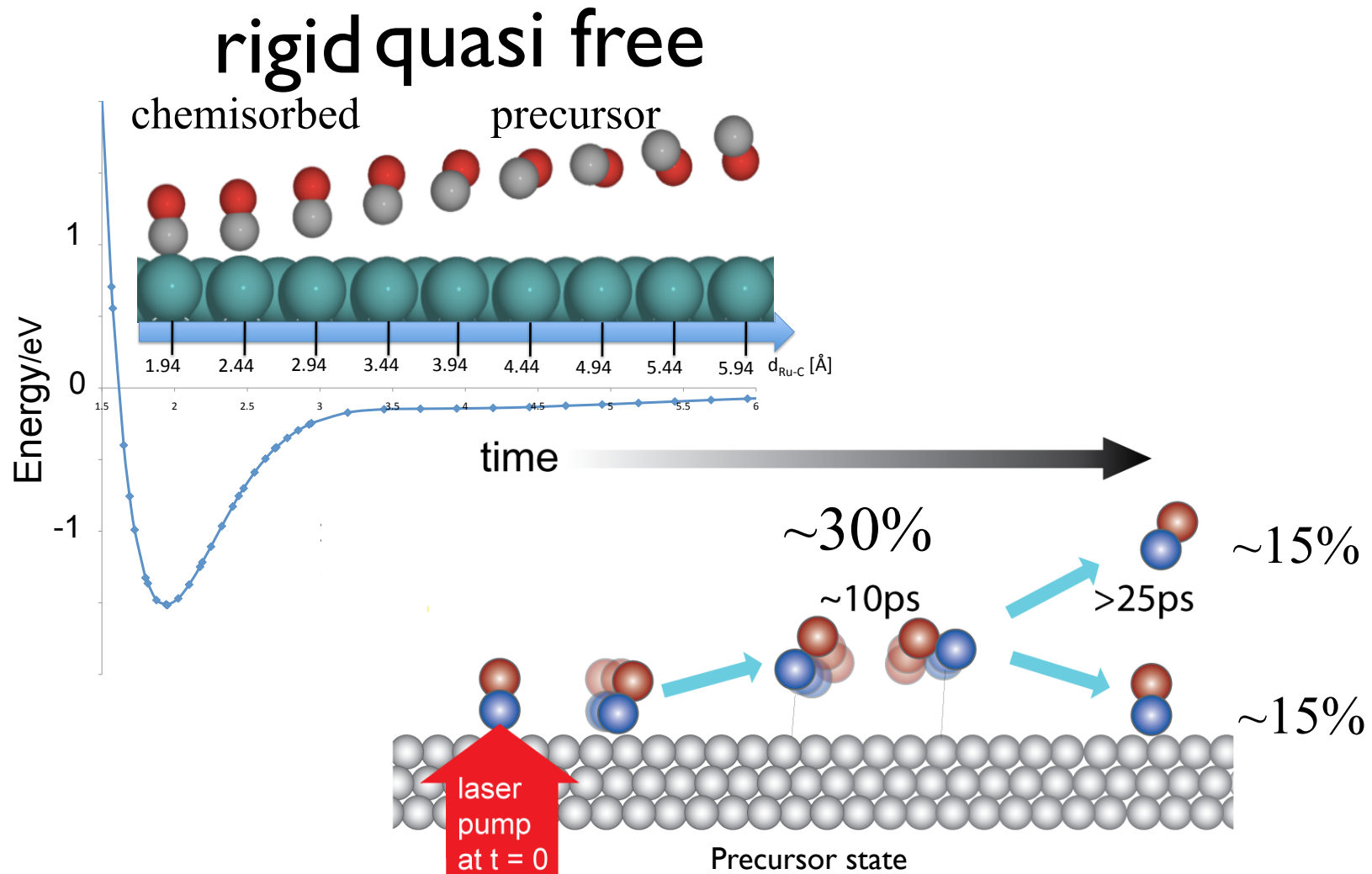


- Large difference in entropy between chemisorbed state (perpendicular only) and molecules in plateau (free to rotate)
- Compute potential of mean force, $W(s)$, to estimate free energy
- Temperature-dependent entropic barrier
- **Two wells: chemisorbed and precursor state to desorption (and adsorption)**

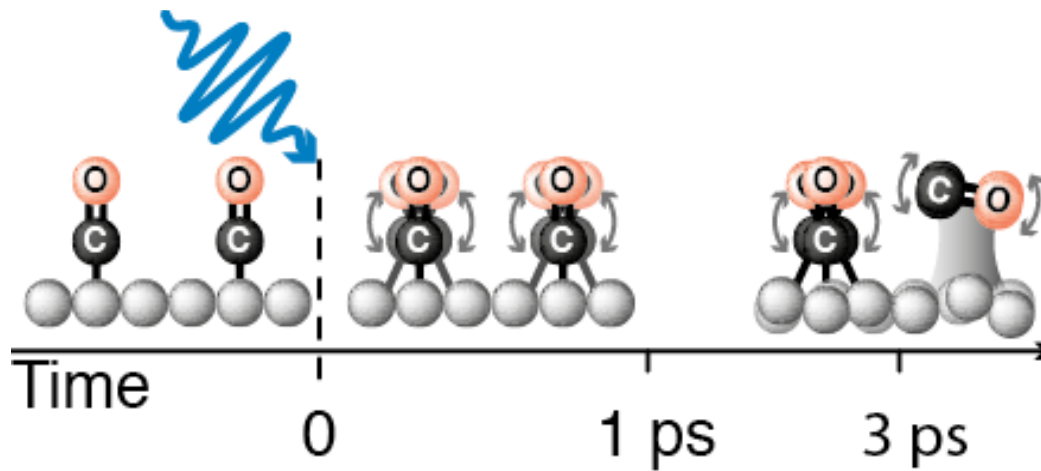
Originally developed by D. J. Doren, J. C. Tully,
Langmuir **4**, 256 (1988), J. Chem. Phys. **94**, 8428 (1991)

Science **339**, 1302 (2013)

CO Desorption from Ru(0001): Weakly Bound Precursor State



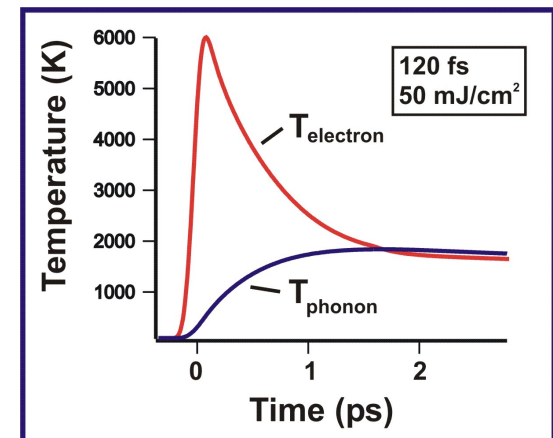
Times scales and temperature



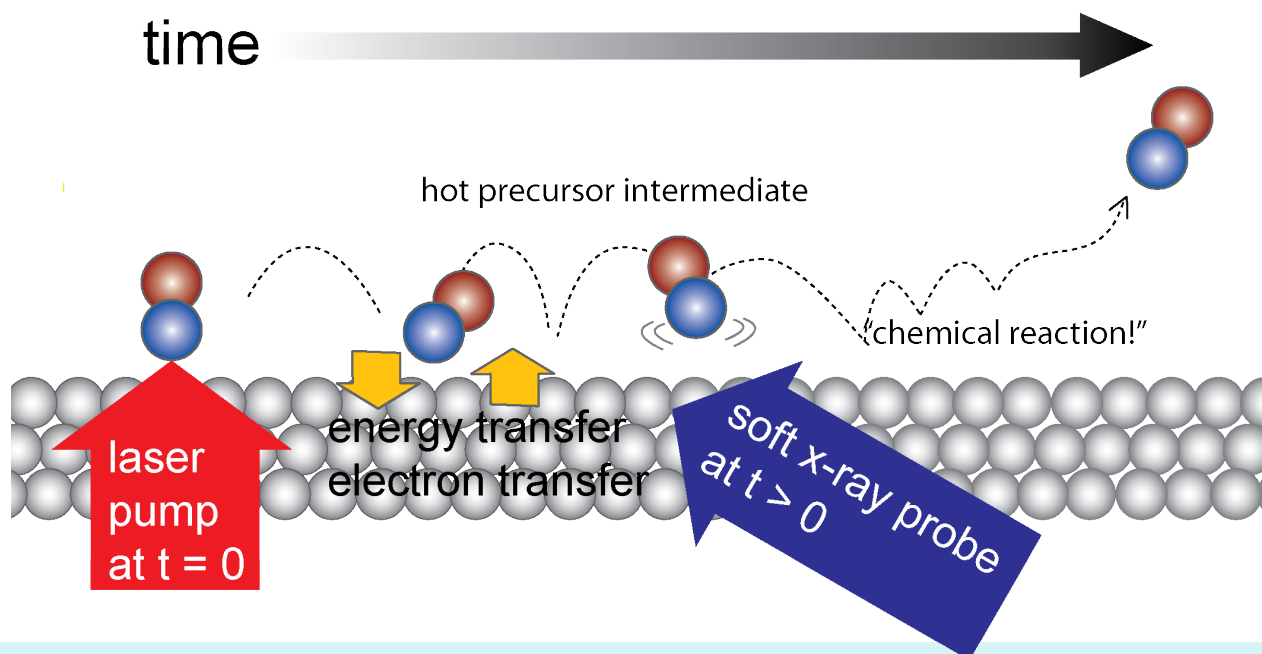
<1ps frustrated rotations >3ps moving to precursor

Hot electron driven

Phonon driven



New Era in Catalysis



- First surface chemical reaction with LCLS
- Proof of principle

Precursor to CO desorption in a weakened surface chemical bond

Transition State with CO—O interaction in CO oxidation

- $\text{H} + \text{CO} \rightarrow \text{HCO}$, Fischer-Tropsch, ammonia synthesis, etc.
- Higher pressure (~ 100 torr), solid-liquid interfaces, photocatalysis
- Shorter FEL pulses, THz radiation control (LCLS 2)
- “Chemist’s dream”