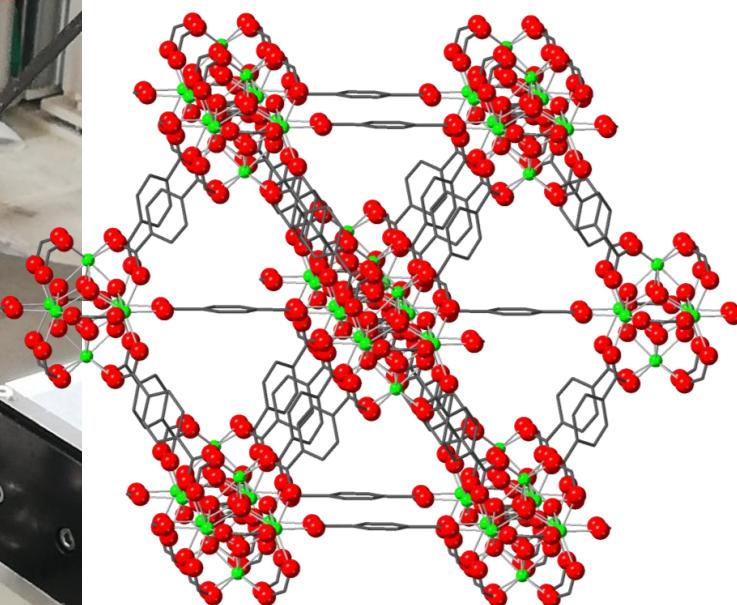


Challenges in XPDX Analysis of High Pressure-Temperature Metal-Organic Frameworks

Georgina Robertson

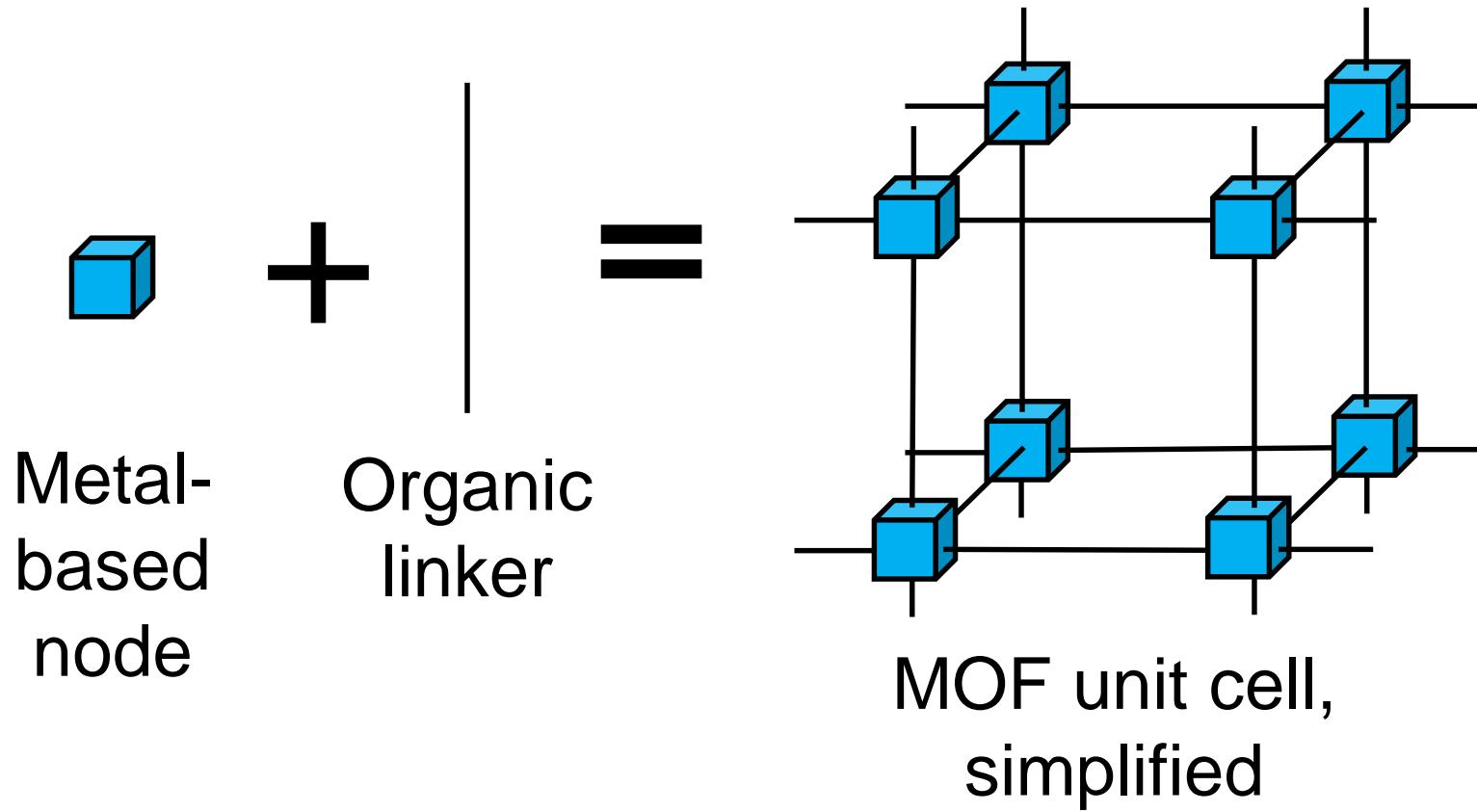


PIONEERING SYNCHROTRON
SCIENCE

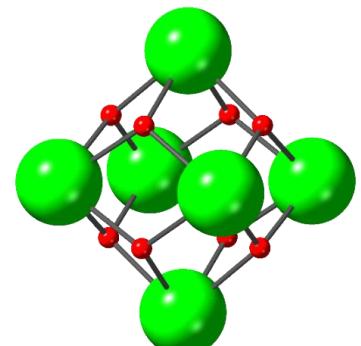


1. Introduction to MOFs and high pressure
2. Challenges and solutions
3. Making the most of your data

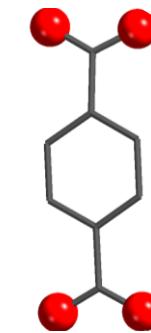




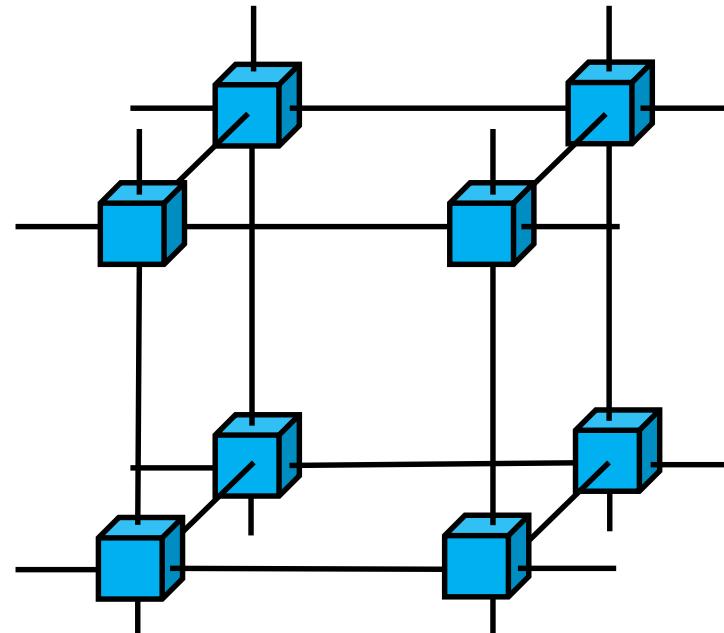
METAL-ORGANIC FRAMEWORKS



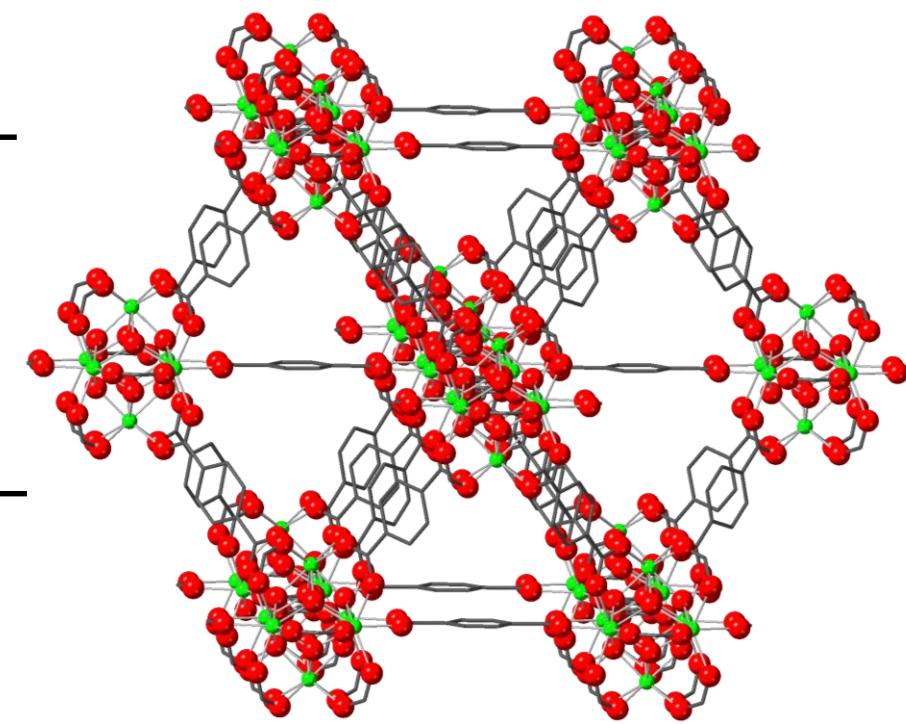
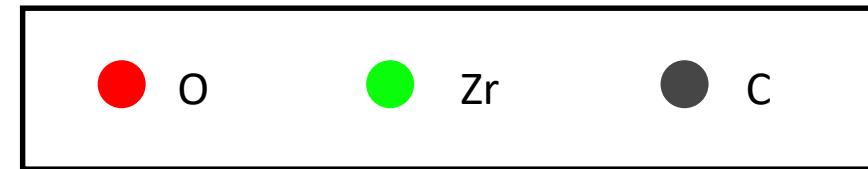
Metal-based node



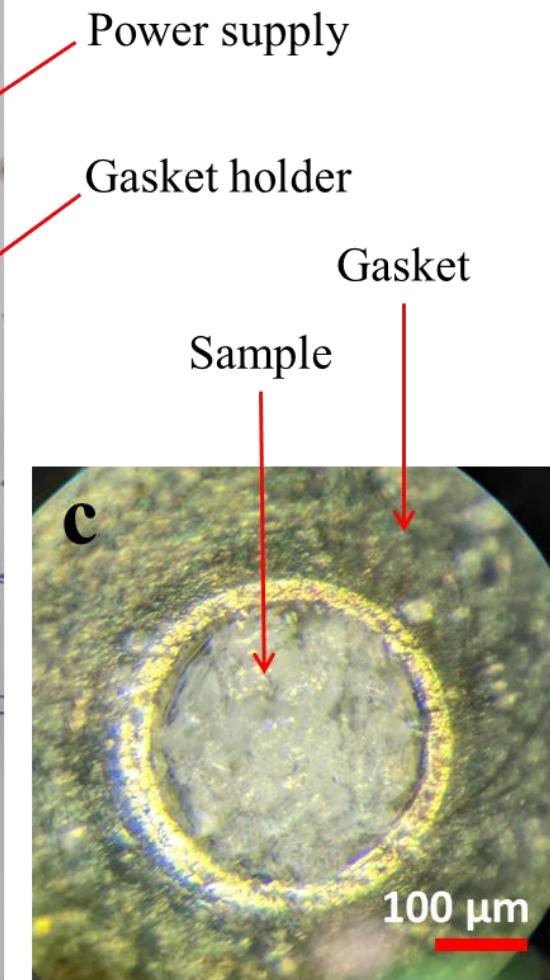
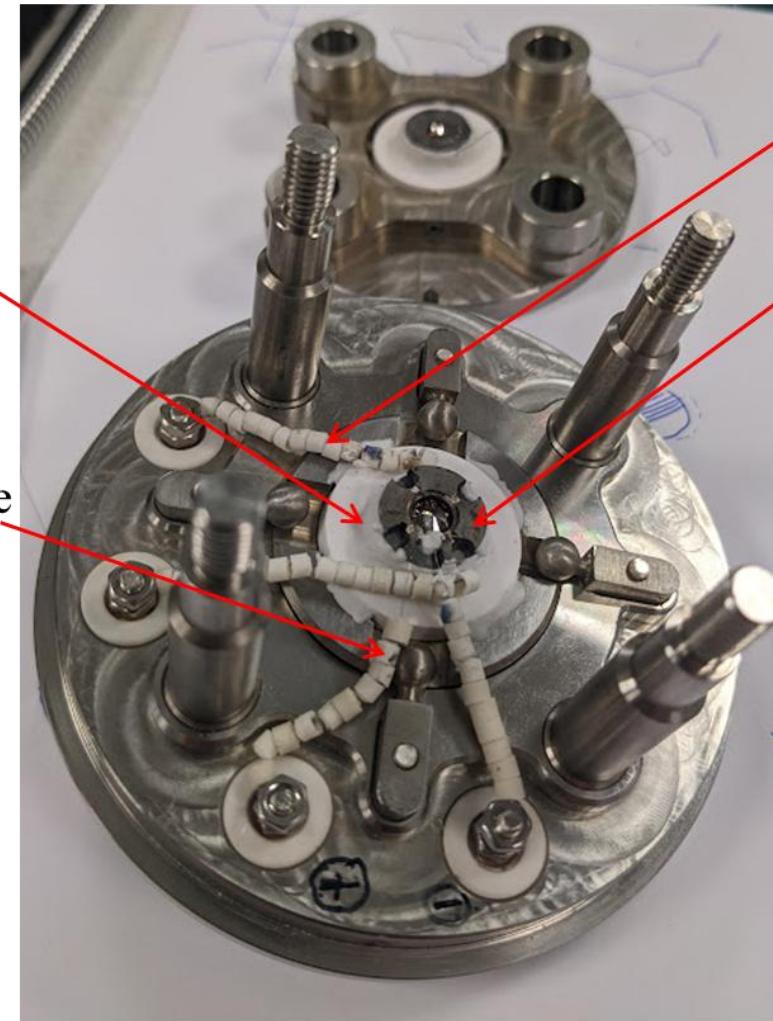
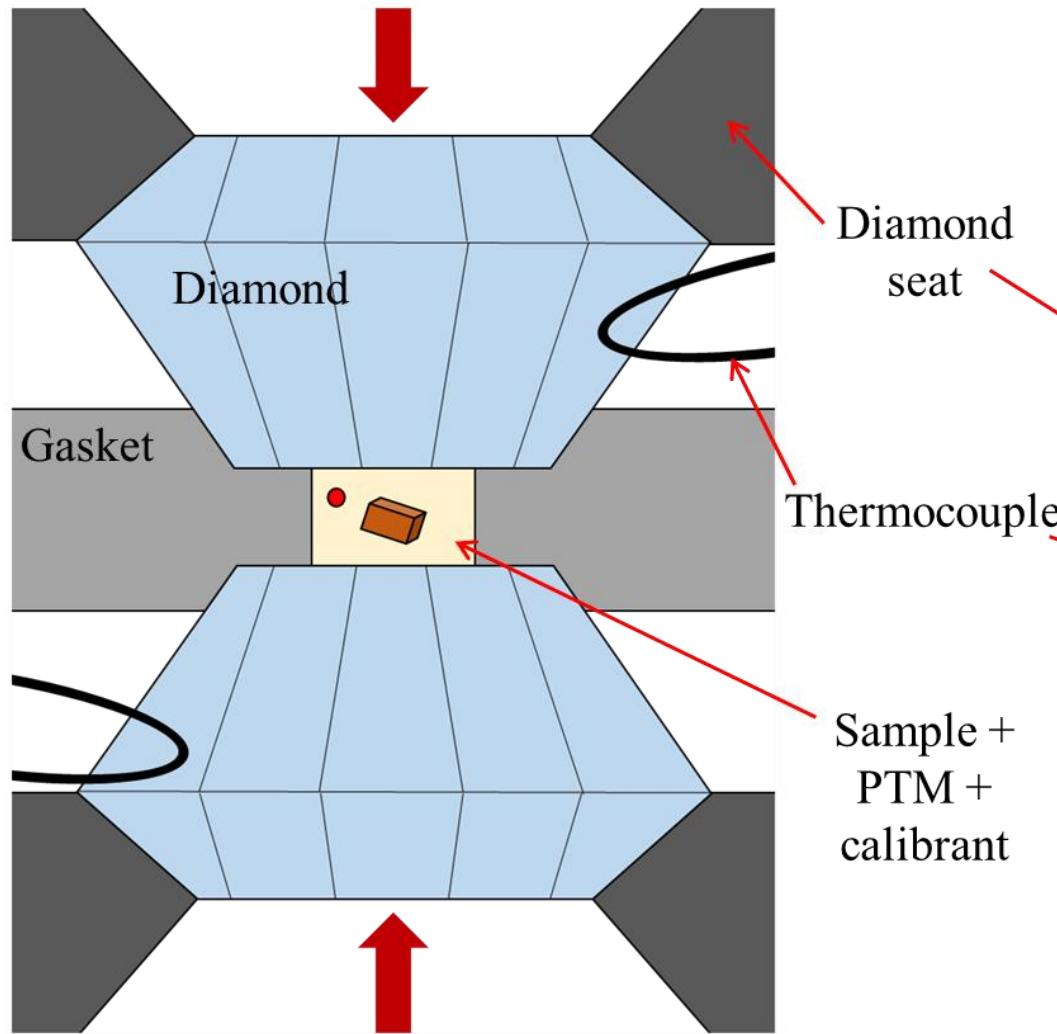
Organic linker



MOF unit cell,
simplified

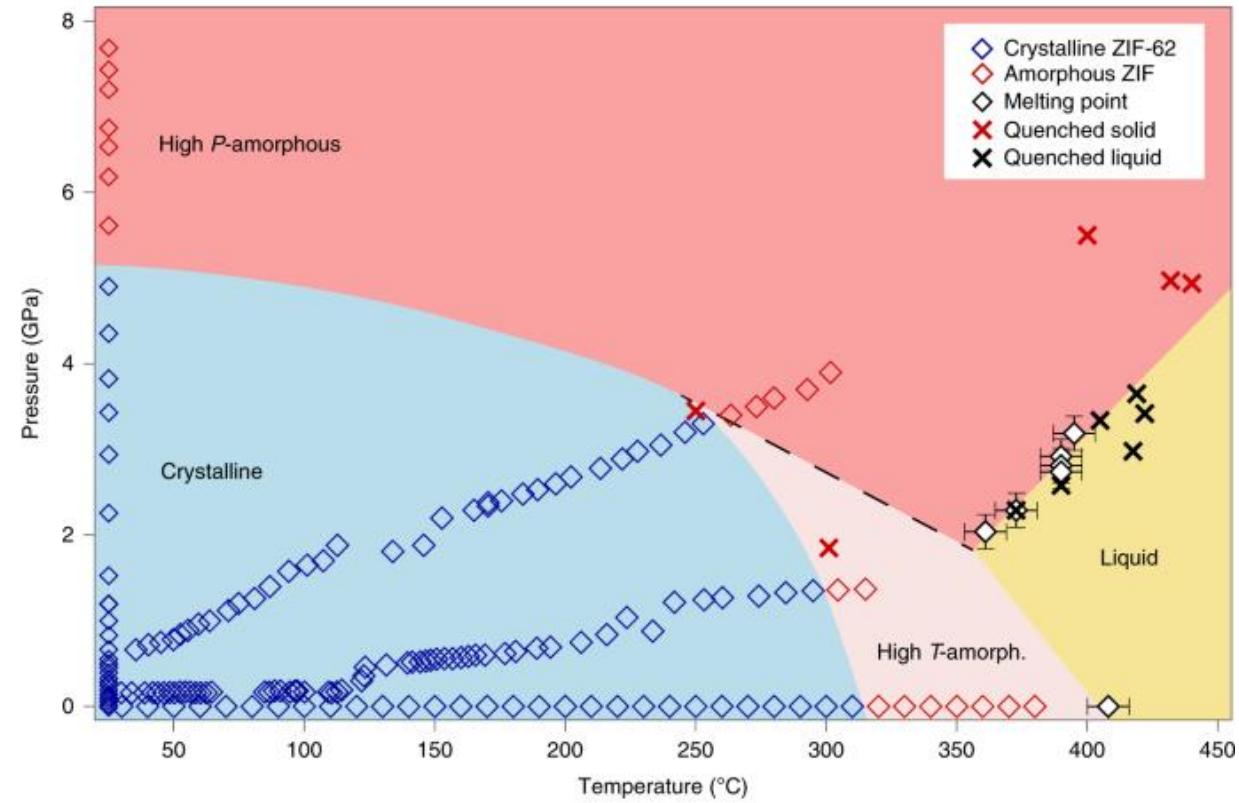


HIGH PRESSURE SETUP



Challenges:

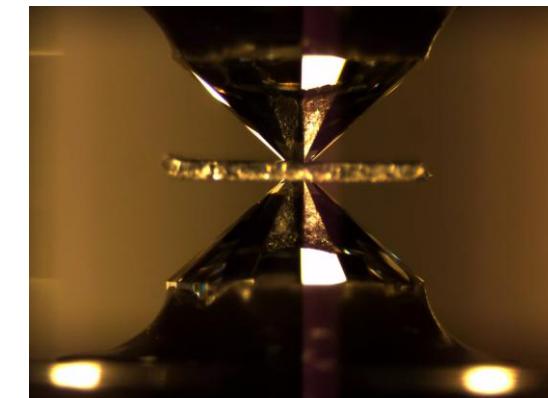
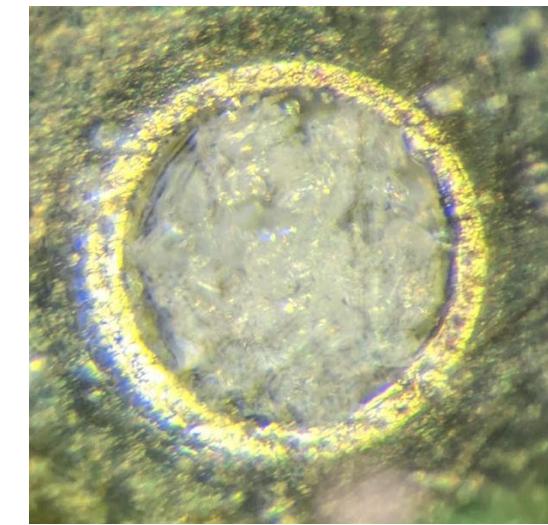
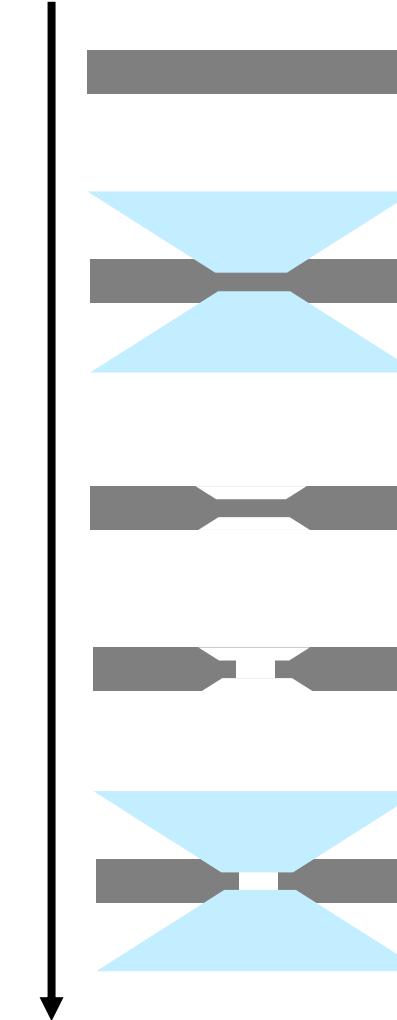
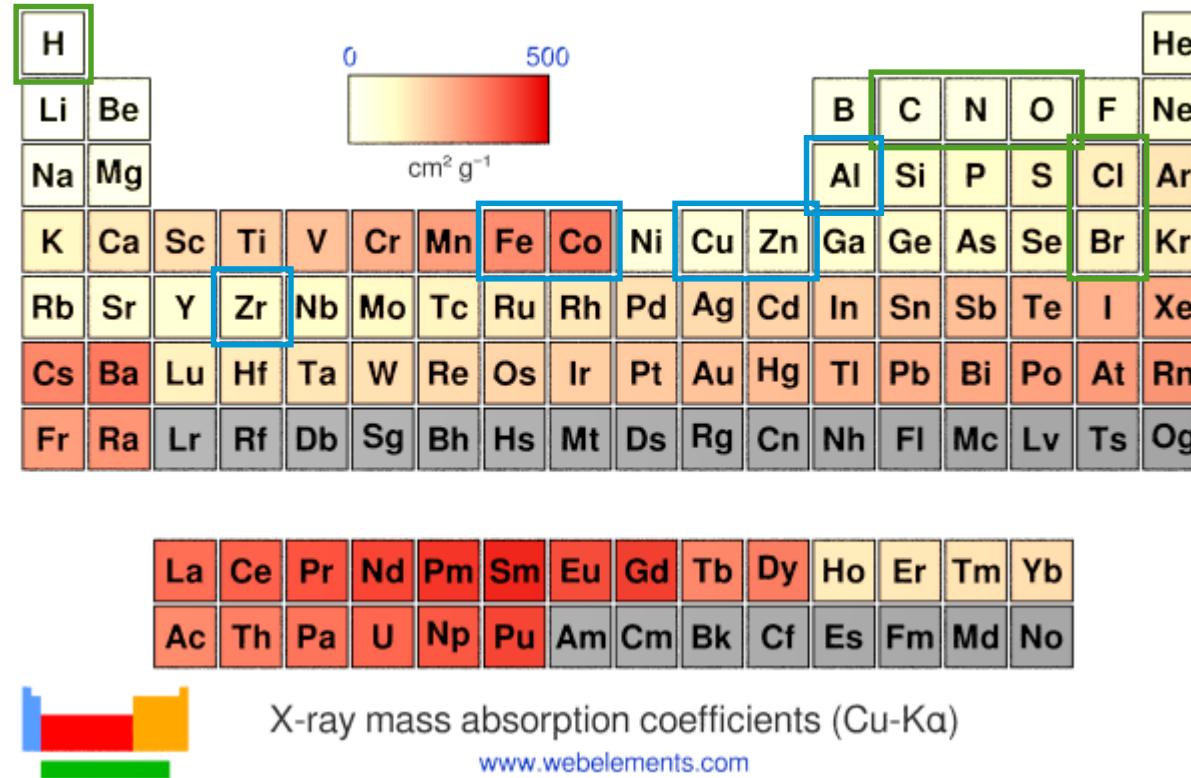
1. Metal-organic framework
 - a. Low scattering
 - b. PTM effect on structure
2. High pressure/temperature setup
 - a. 'Equilibrating' the system
 - b. Beam path clutter
 - c. Changes in geometry
3. Processing & Analysis
 - a. Processing software
 - b. Phase purity
 - c. Choosing a background
 - d. Processing a series
 - e. Isolating PTM effects



Phase diagram of ZIF-62 (Zn and imidazole-based framework)

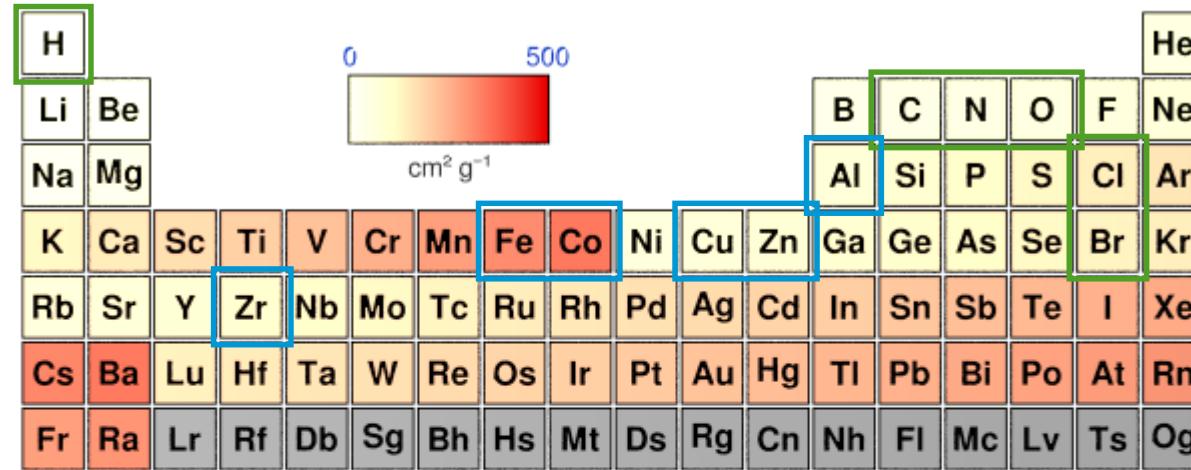
Widmer et al. *Pressure promoted low-temperature melting of metal-organic frameworks*. *Nature Materials*, 2019, 18, 4, 370-376

LOW SCATTERING OF MOFs



serc.carleton.edu/NAGTWorkshops/mineralogy/mineral_physics/diamond_anvil.html

LOW SCATTERING OF MOFs



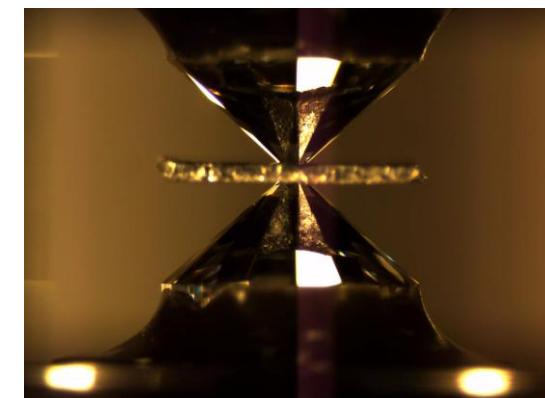
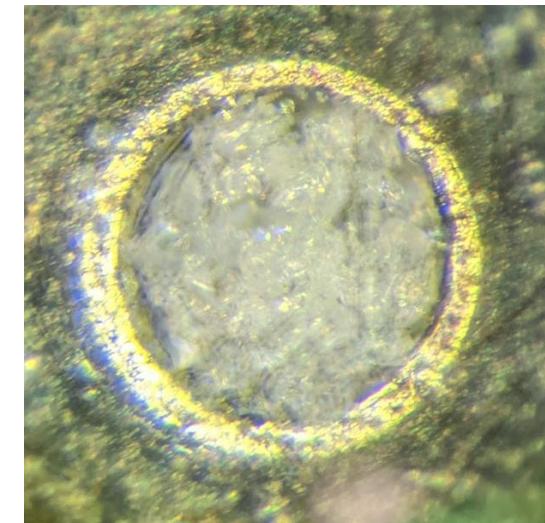
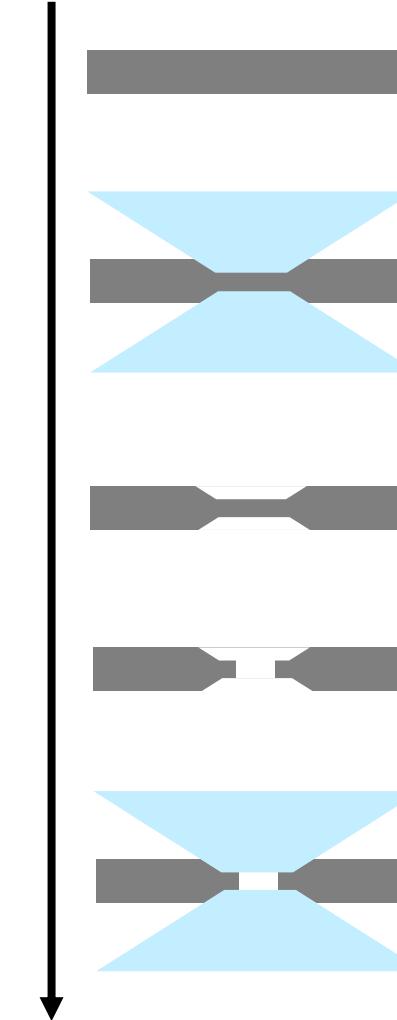
X-ray mass absorption coefficients (Cu-K α)

www.webelements.com



Solution: More sample in the beam path

© N. Mark Winter



serc.carleton.edu/NAGTWorkshops/mineralogy/mineral_physics/diamond_anvil.html

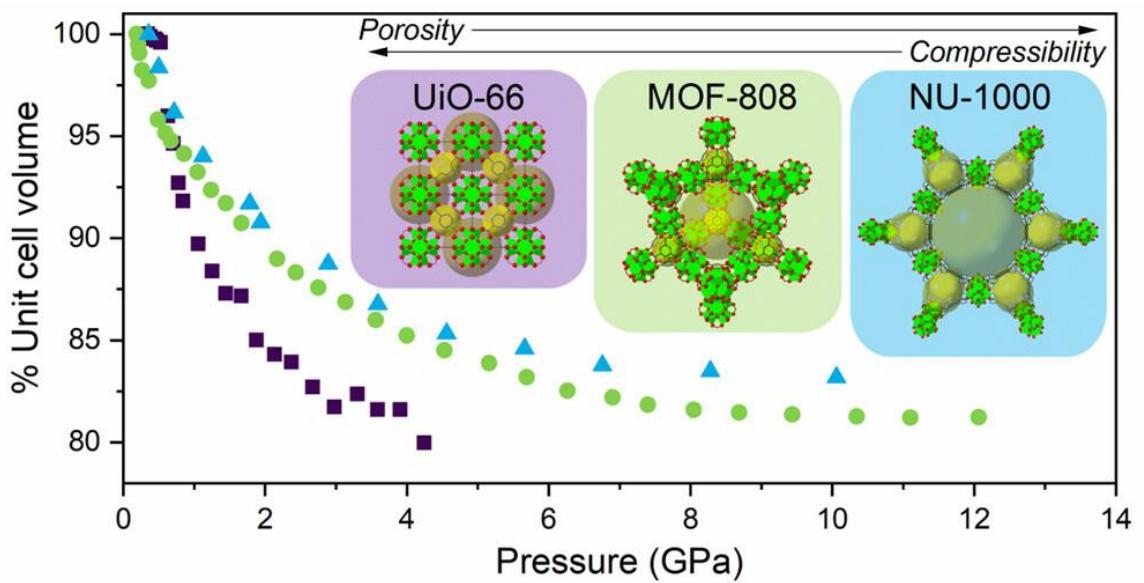
The European Synchrotron



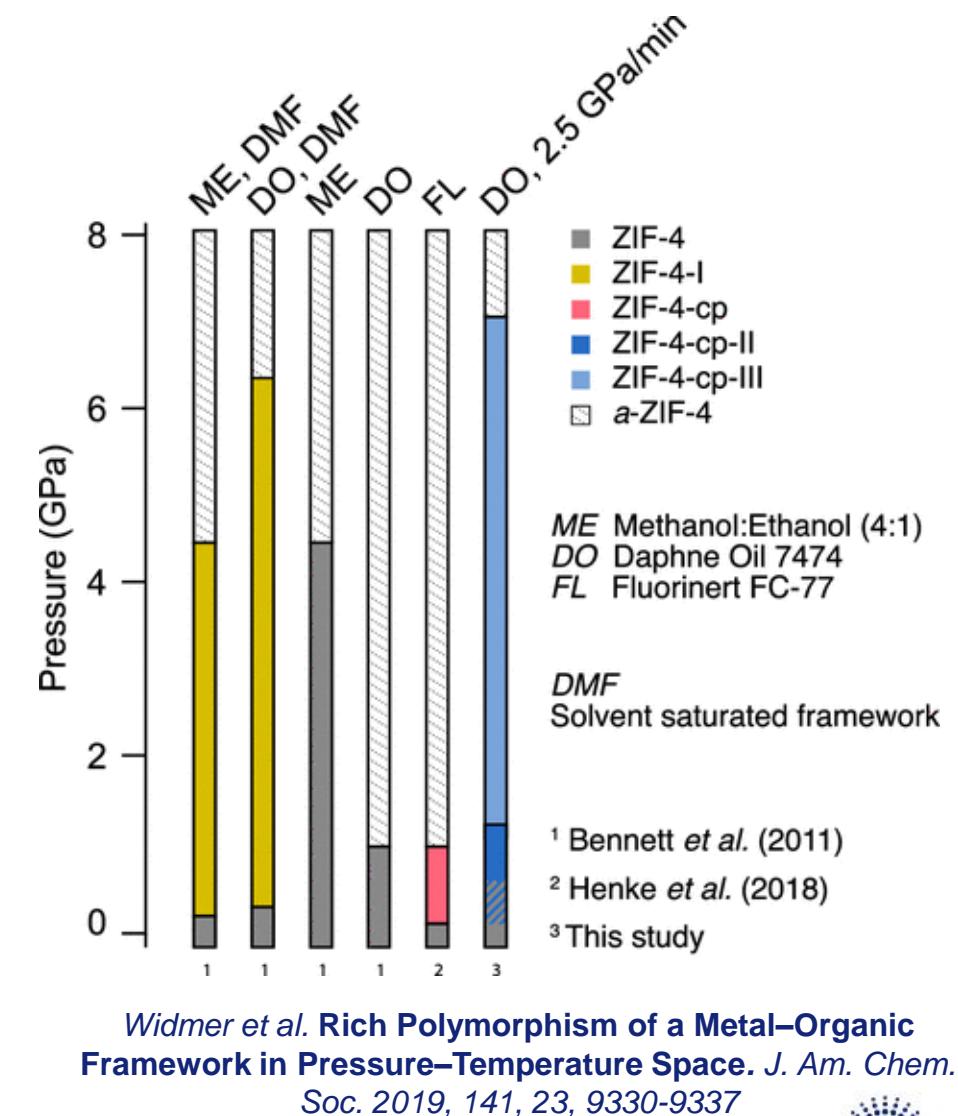
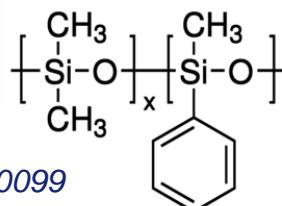
PTM EFFECT ON MOF STRUCTURE

Effect on:

- Pressure thresholds of phase transitions
- Phases formed
- Compressibility



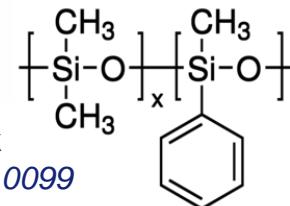
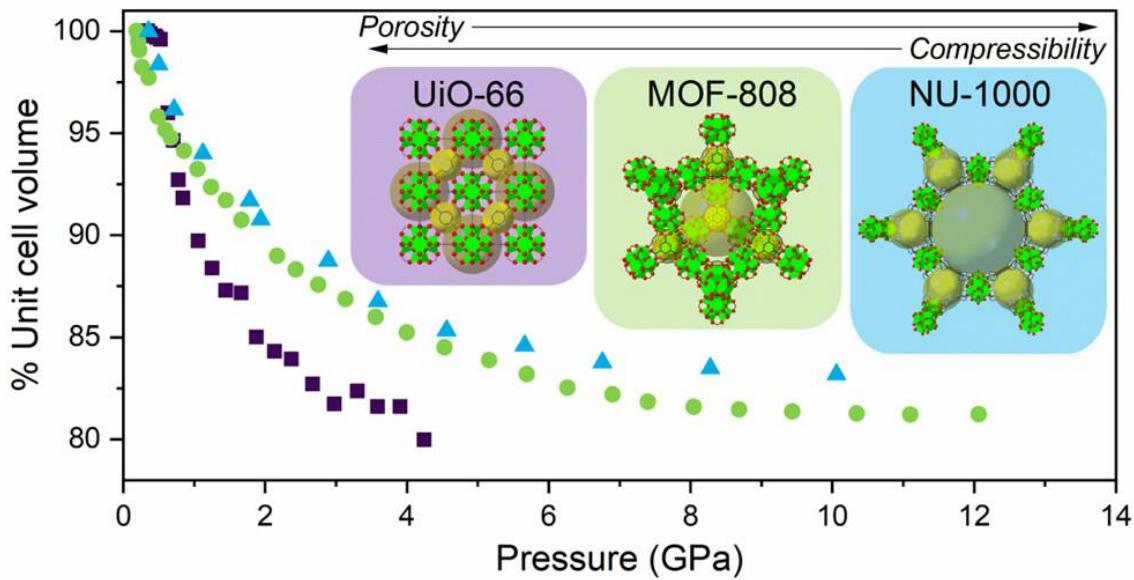
Robertson et al. Survival of Zirconium-Based Metal–Organic Framework Crystallinity at Extreme Pressures. *Inorganic Chemistry*, 2023, 62, 26, 10092–10099



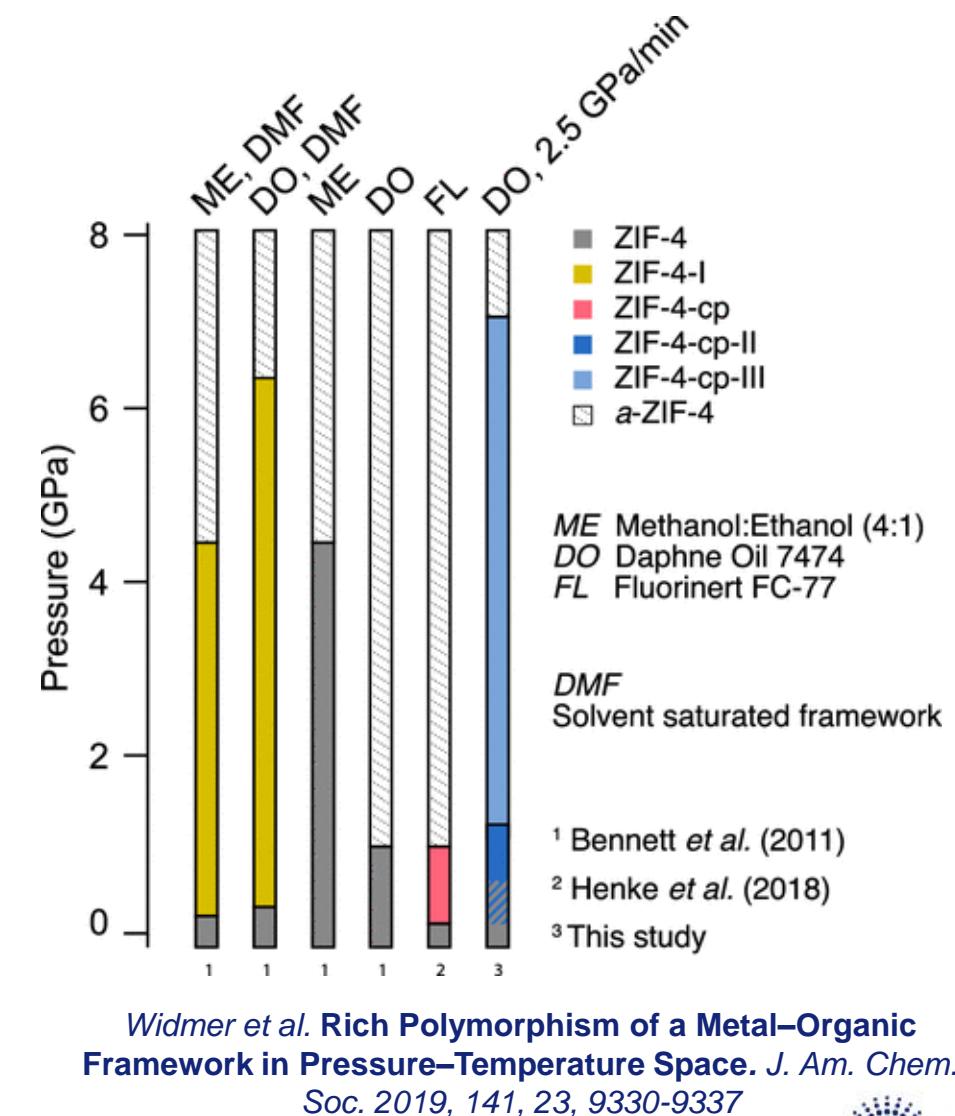
PTM EFFECT ON MOF STRUCTURE

Effect on:

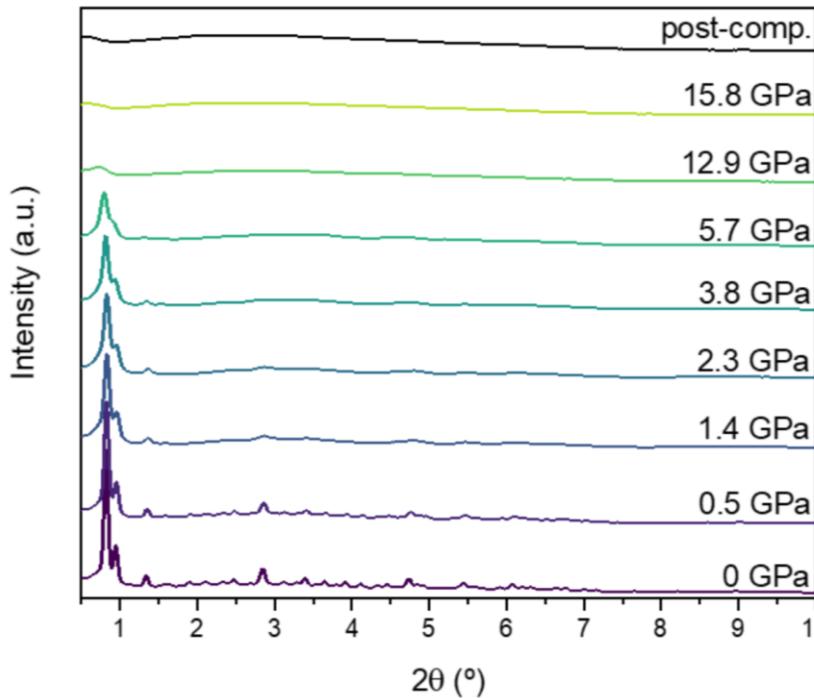
- Pressure thresholds of phase transitions
- Phases formed
- Compressibility



C
Solution: Careful selection and testing of PTM

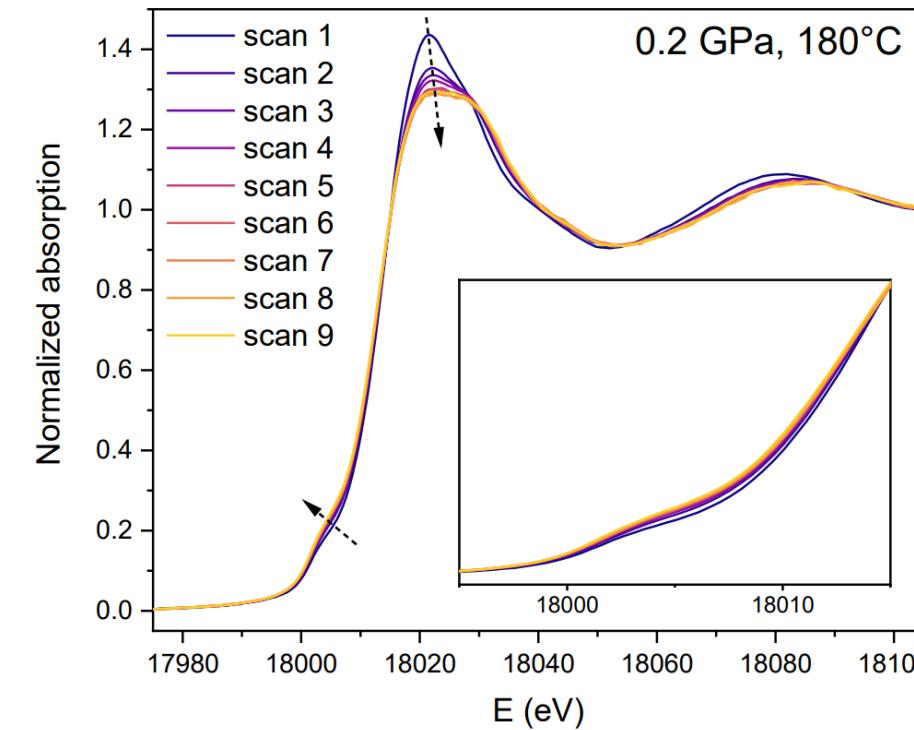


'EQUILIBRATING' THE SYSTEM



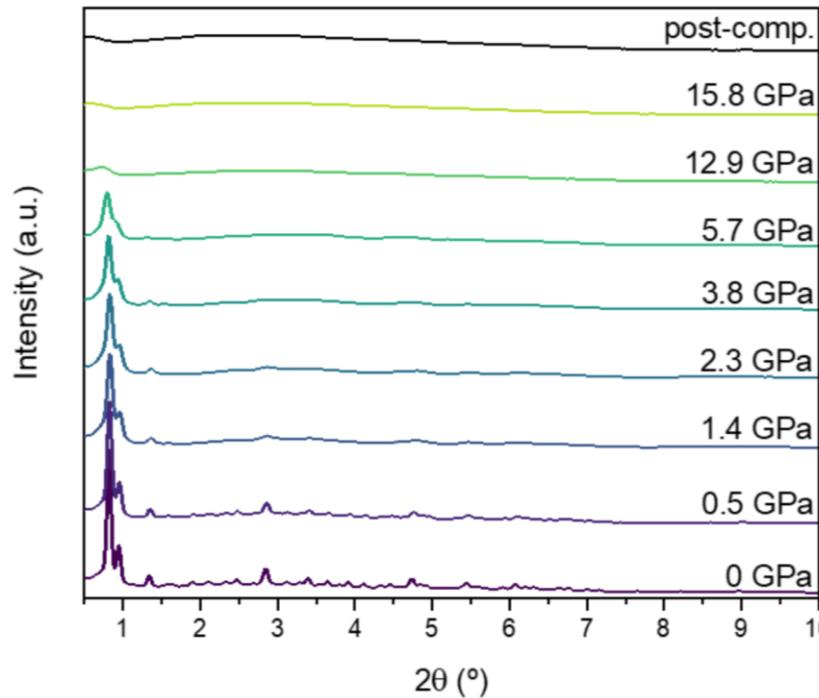
P before (GPa)	P after (GPa)
0	0
0.4	0.47
1.28	1.42
2.07	2.34
3.81	3.81
5.59	5.68
12.69	12.86
15.84	-
1.23	-

- Kinetic effects within the sample
- Deformation of the high pressure chamber

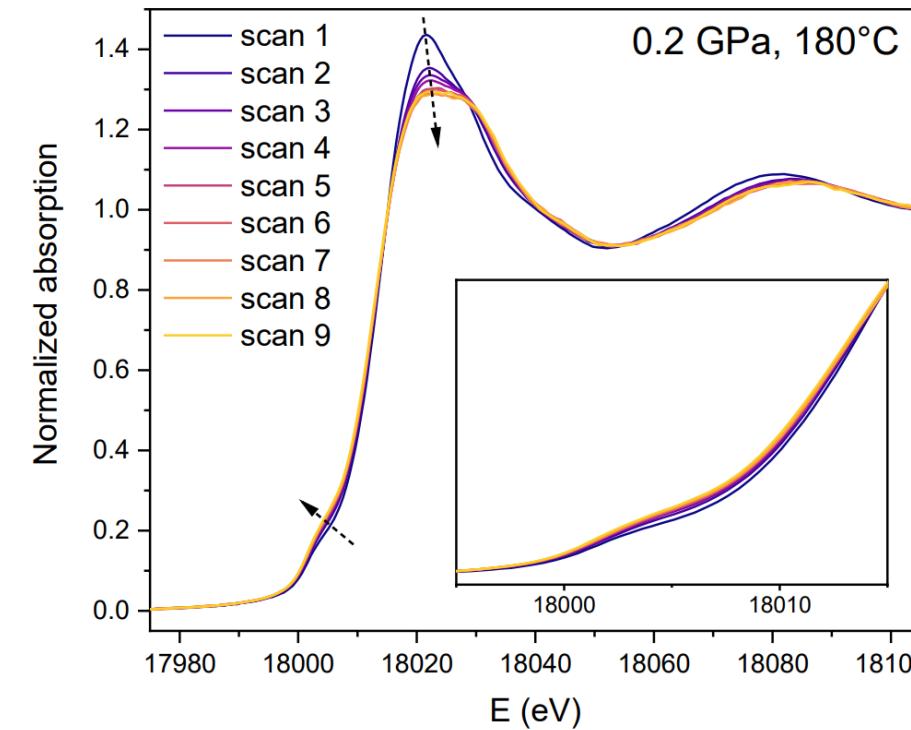


XANES data for UiO-66 at high pressure-temperature conditions, 30 min per scan

'EQUILIBRATING' THE SYSTEM



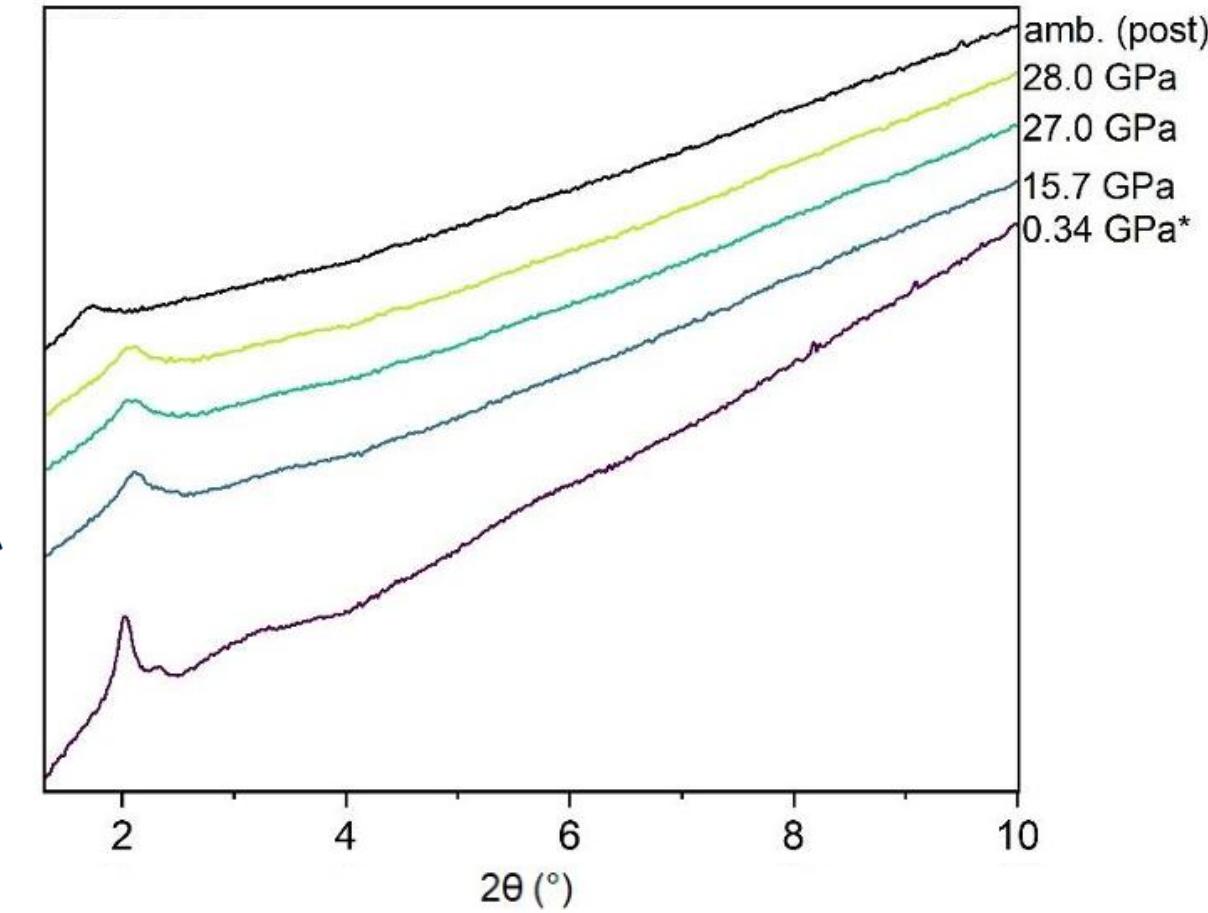
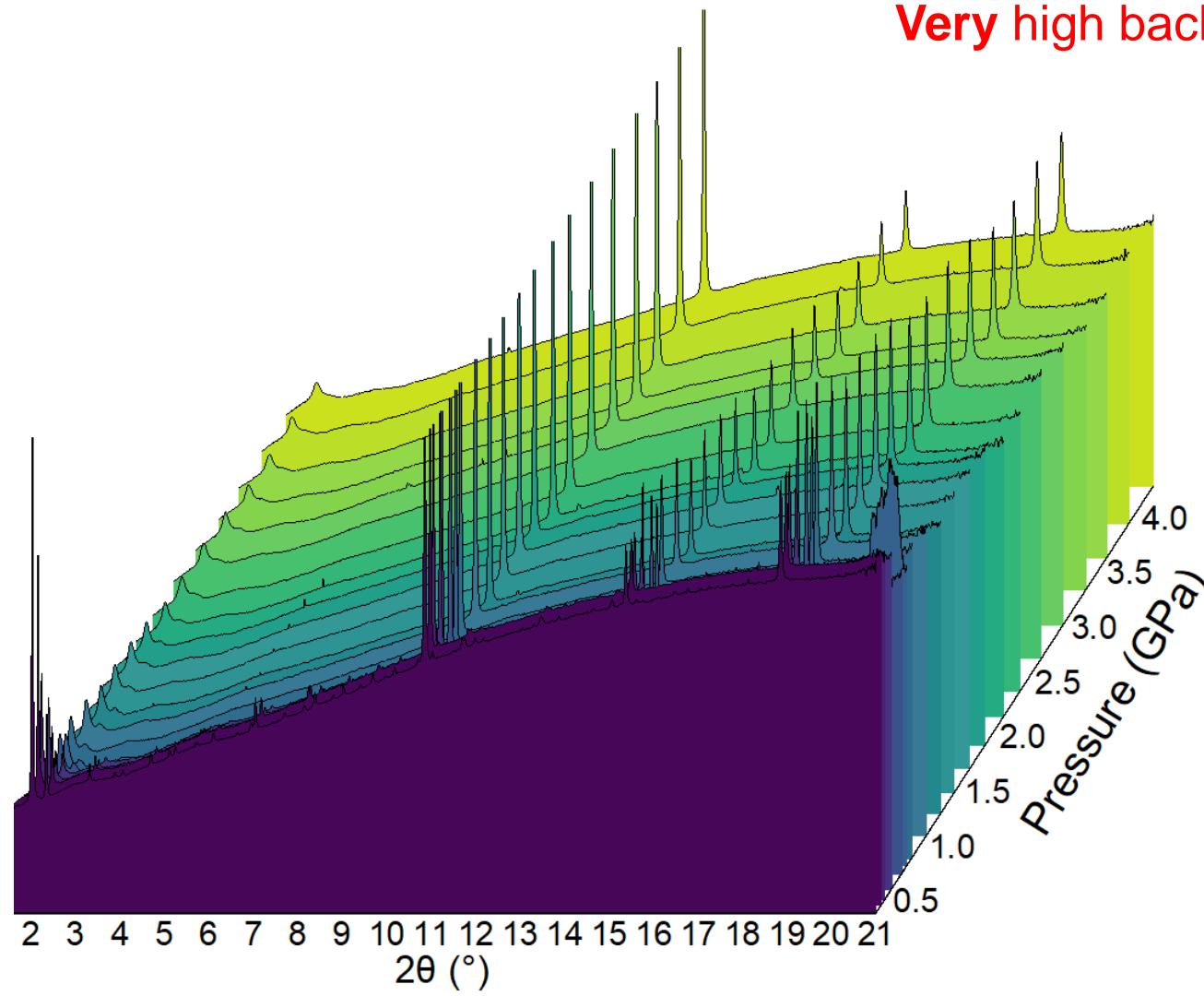
- Kinetic effects within the sample
- Deformation of the high pressure chamber



Solution: Test the equilibration time and allow it

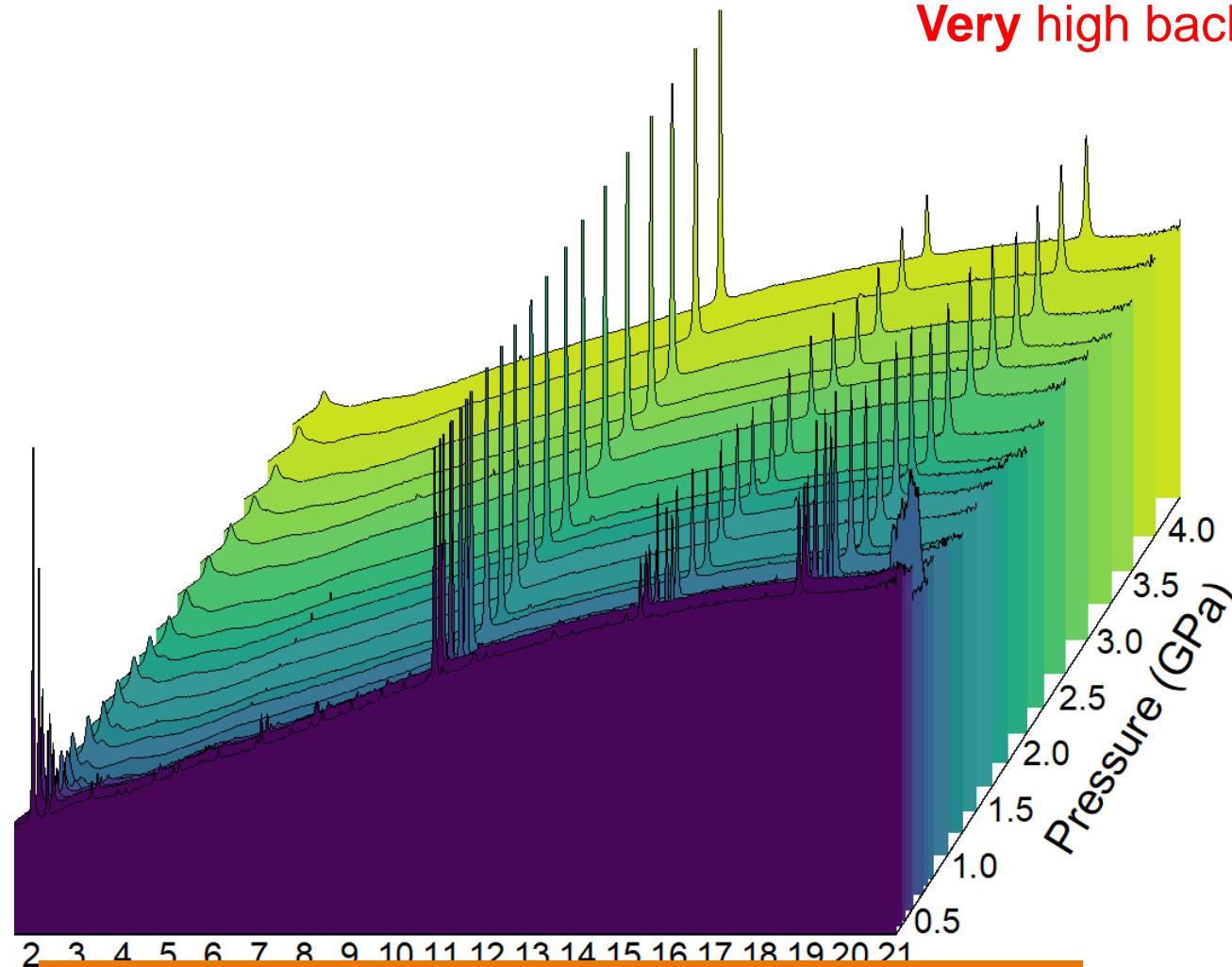
XANES data for UiO-66 at high pressure-temperature conditions,
30 min per scan

Very high background

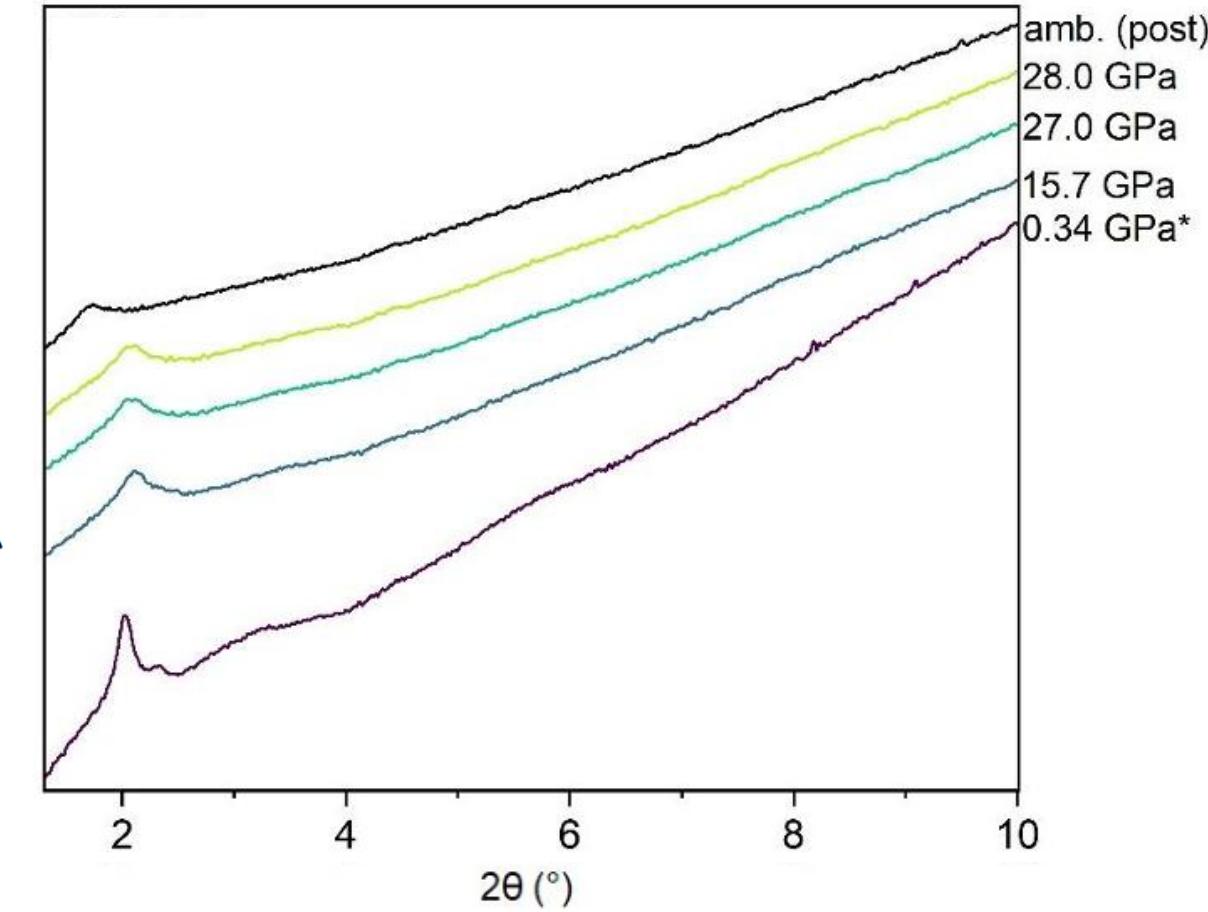


BEAM PATH CLUTTER

Very high background

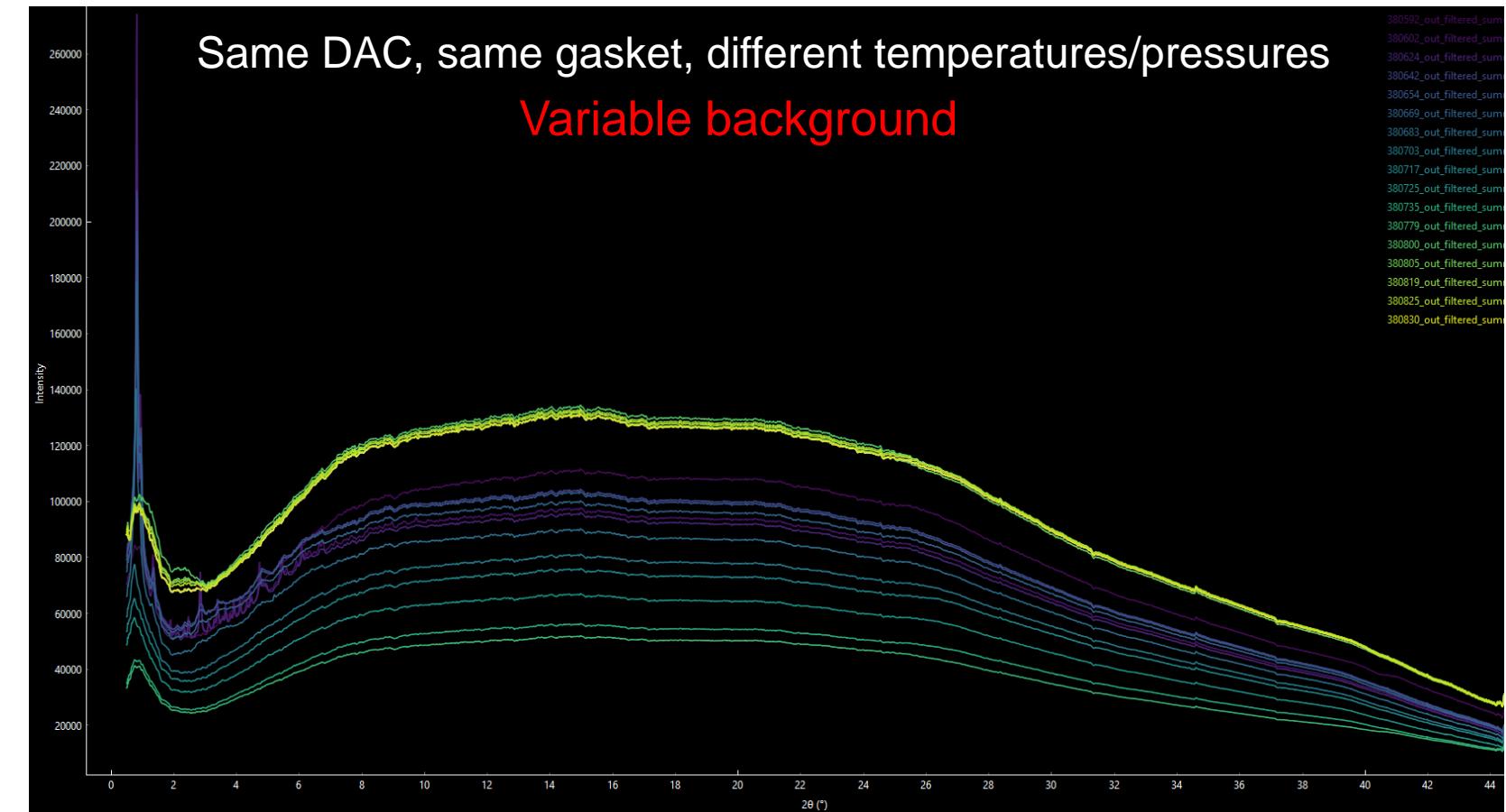
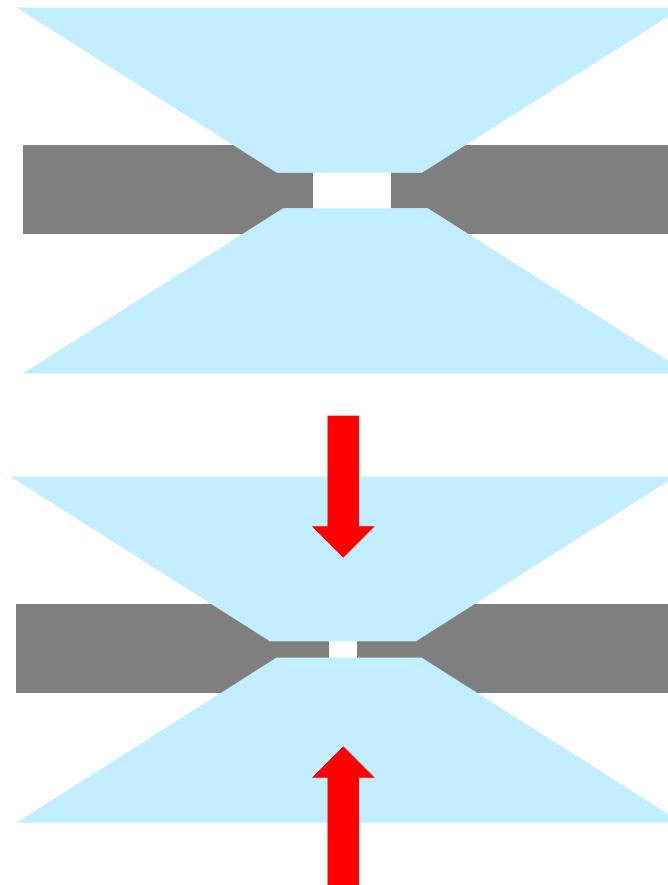


Solution: ?



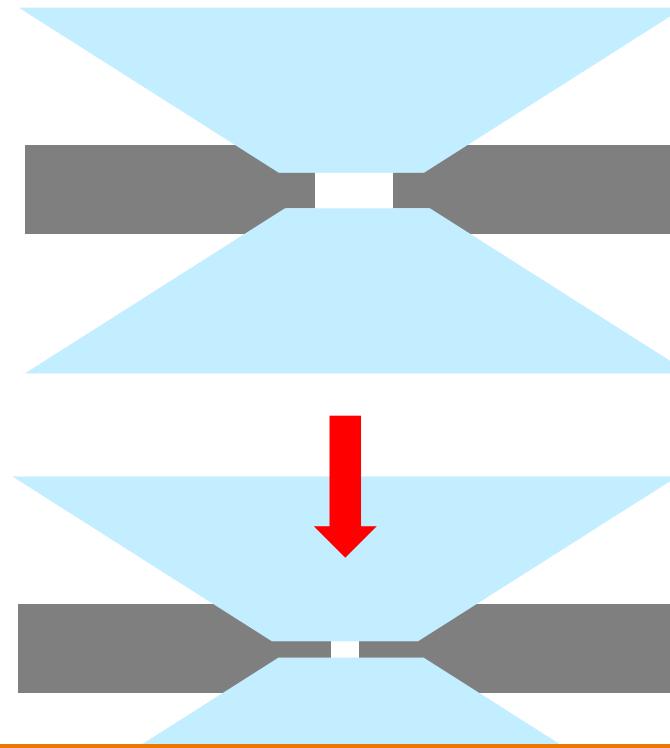
CHANGES IN GEOMETRY

- Soft materials, changes in pressure and temperature
- Downside of a large sample chamber (i.e. thick gasket)

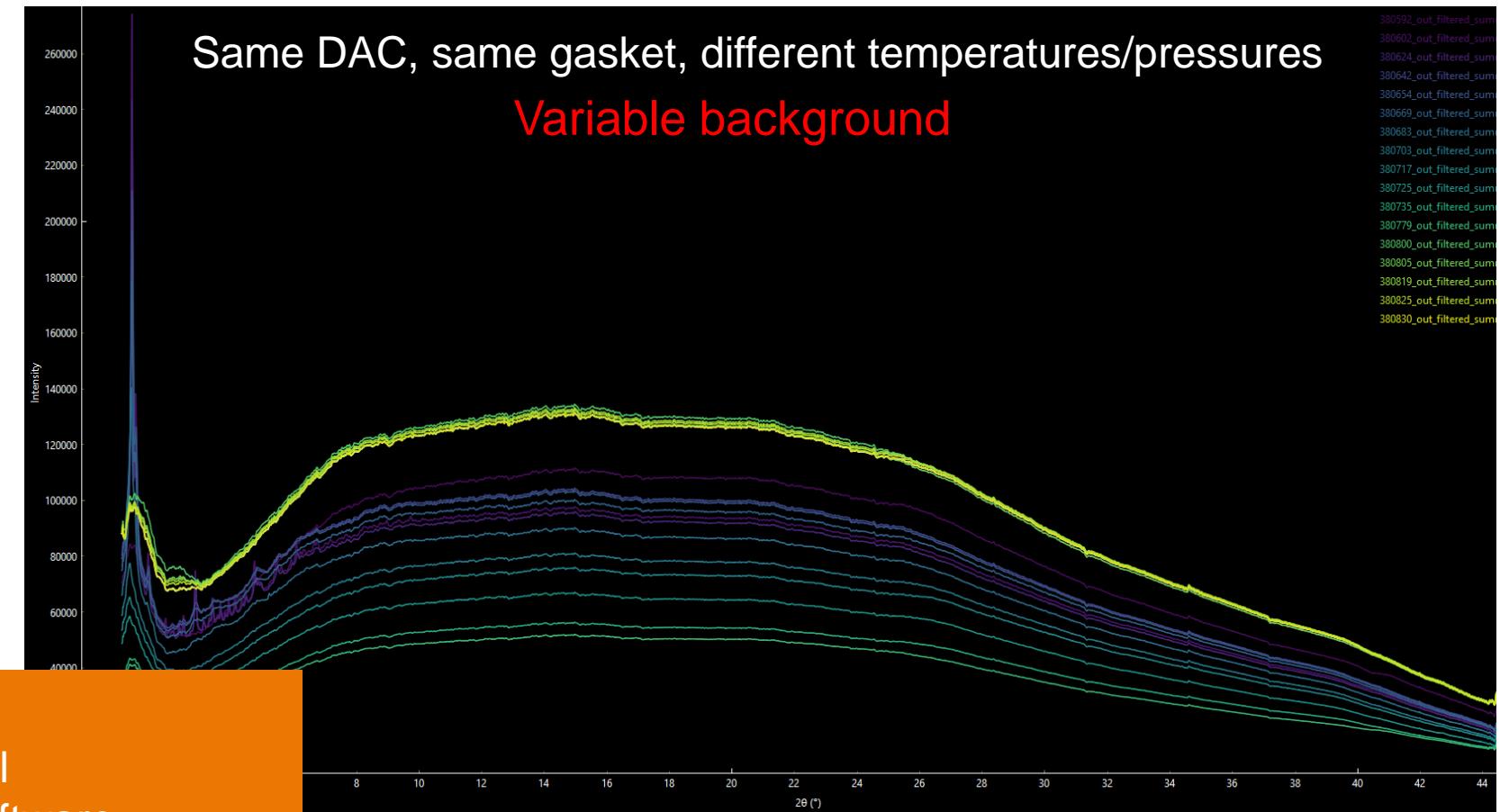


CHANGES IN GEOMETRY

- Soft materials, changes in pressure and temperature
- Downside of a large sample chamber (i.e. thick gasket)



Solutions:
Hard gasket material
Selection of processing software



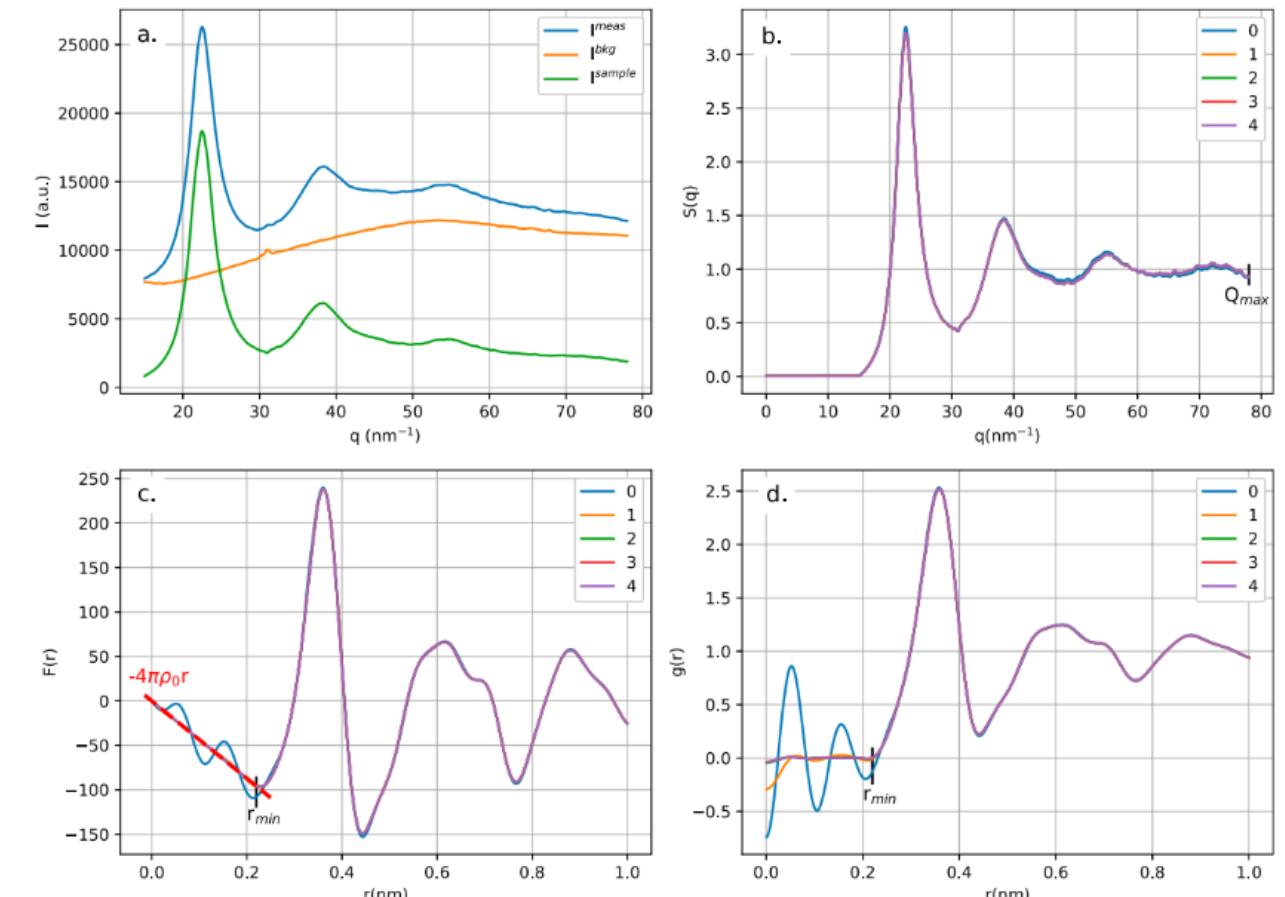
Amorpheus minimizes a figure of merit - integral of the distribution function $F(r)$ below the minimum considered real space distance r_{min} , which depends on factors including the density ρ_0

- Background scale factor
- Density determination

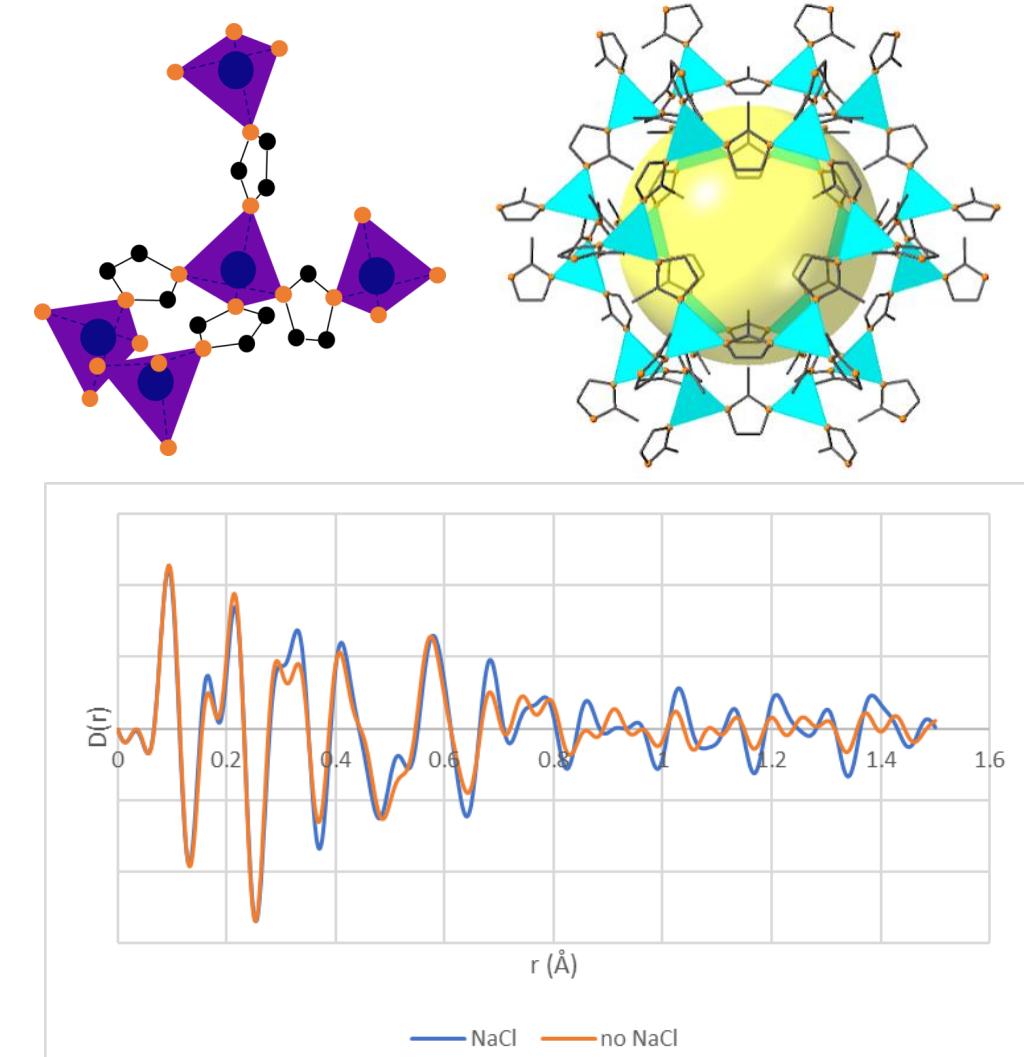
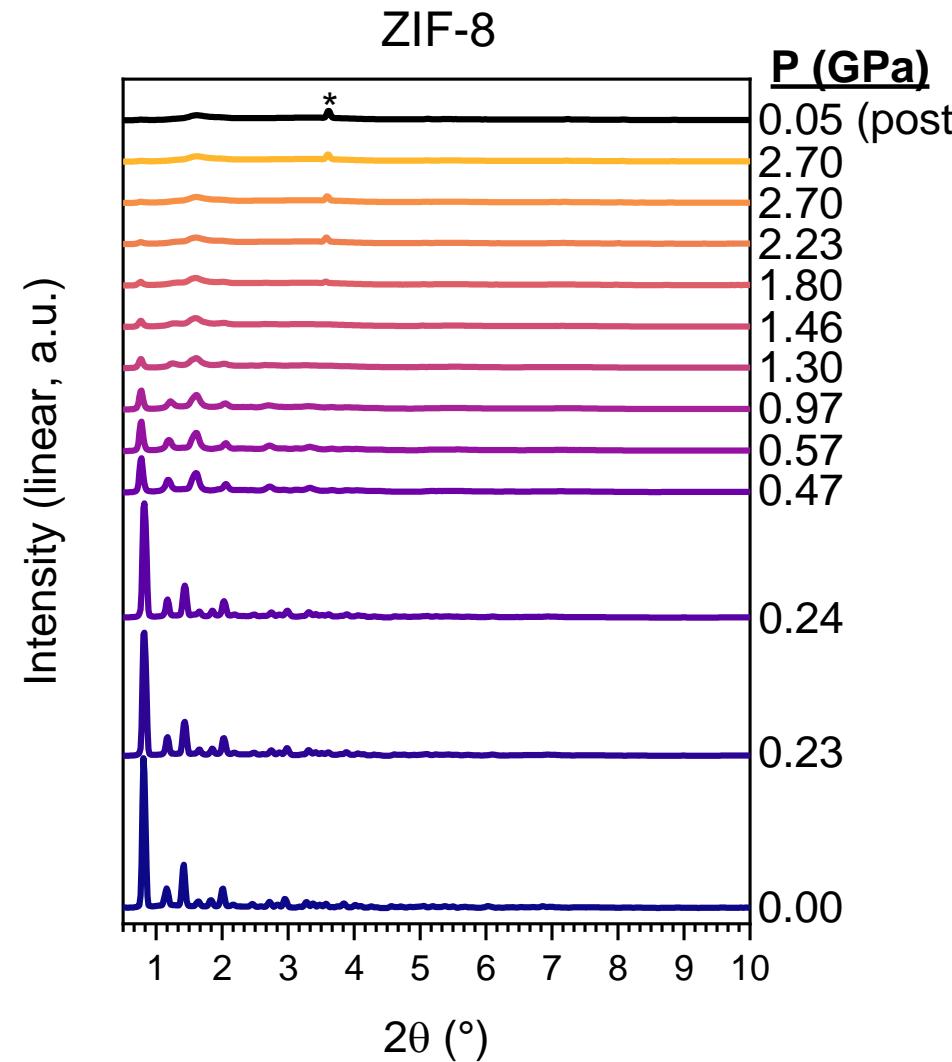
$$\chi^2(r_{min}, Q_{max}, \boxed{\rho_0, b}) = \int_0^{r_{min}} [\Delta F(r)]^2 dr$$

- Background subtraction
- Iterations of $S(q)$
- Iterations of $F(r)$
- Iterations of $g(r)$

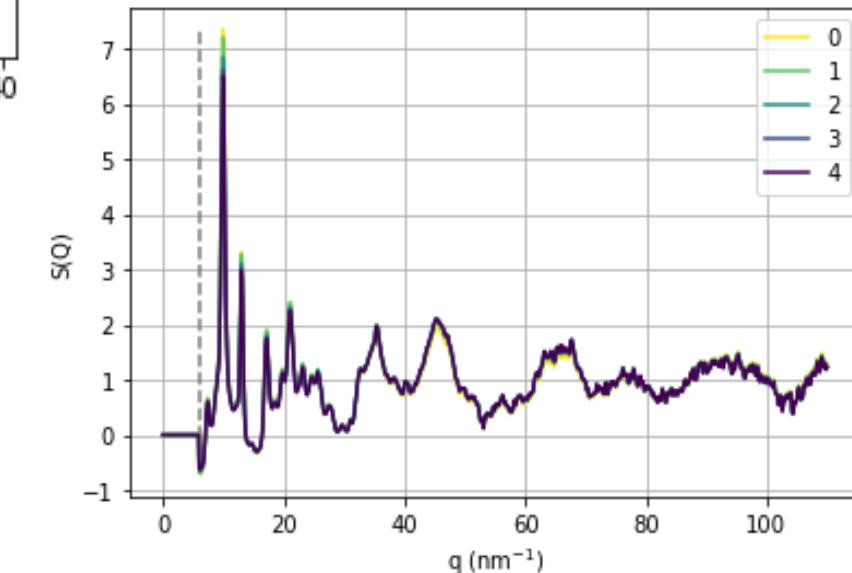
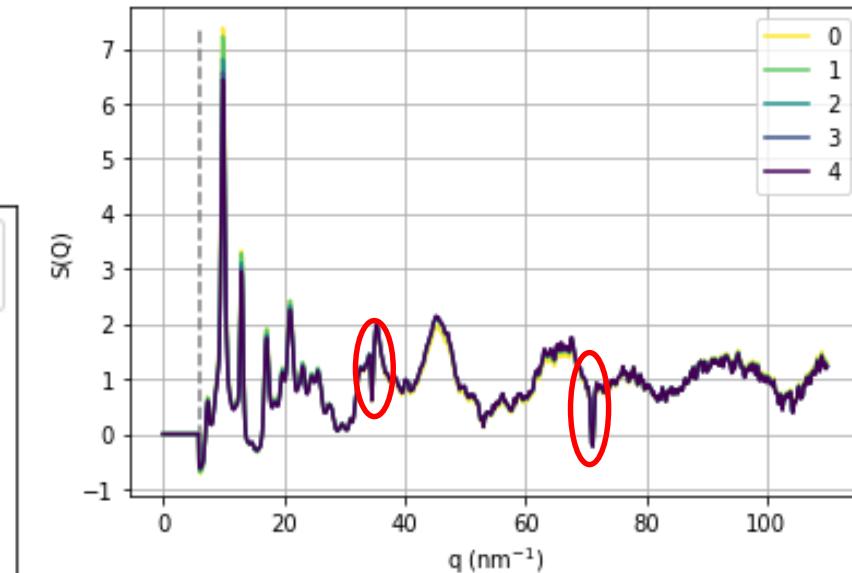
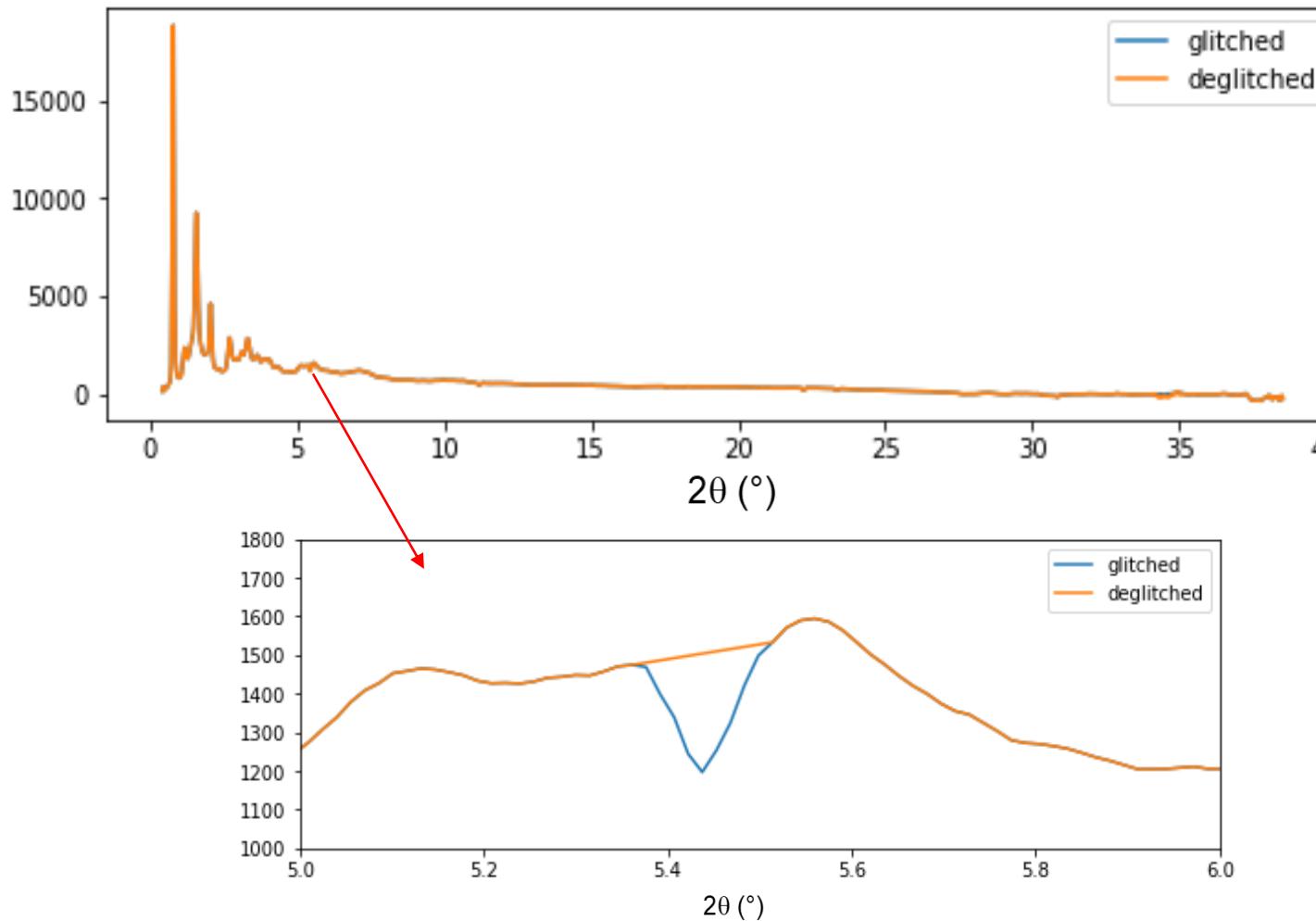
Boccato et al. Amorpheus: a Python-based software for the treatment of X-ray scattering data of amorphous and liquid systems, High Pressure Research, 2022, 42:1, 69-93



Need to be very sure that calibrant material is not affecting measurement

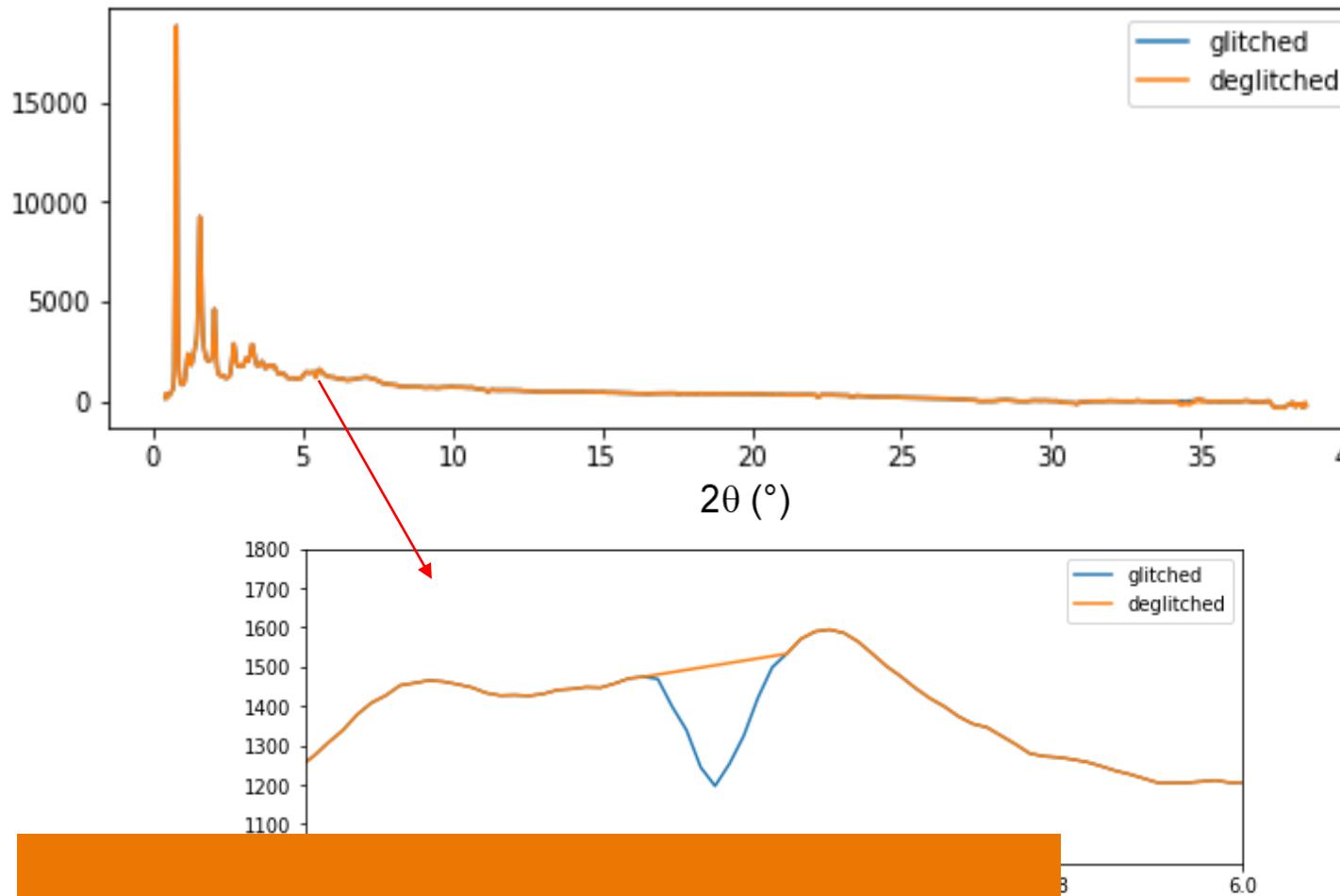


Need to be very sure that calibrant material is not affecting measurement

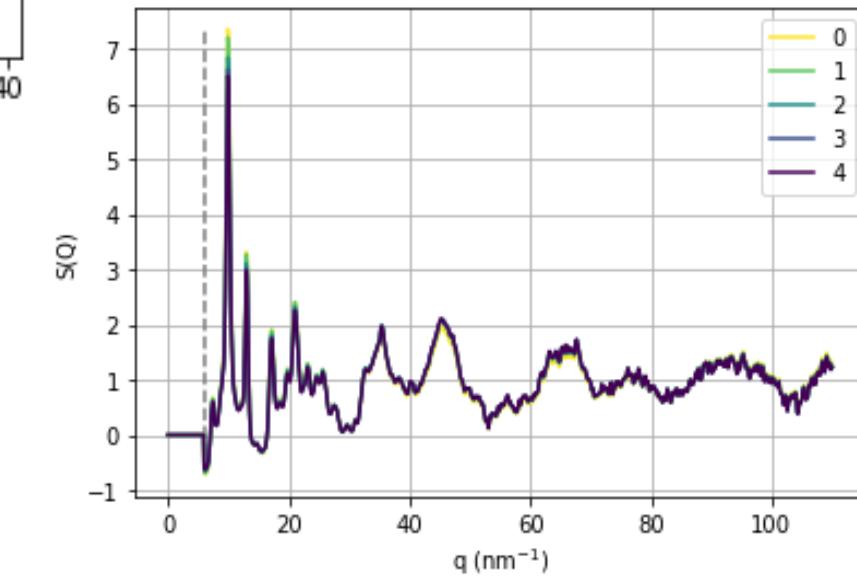
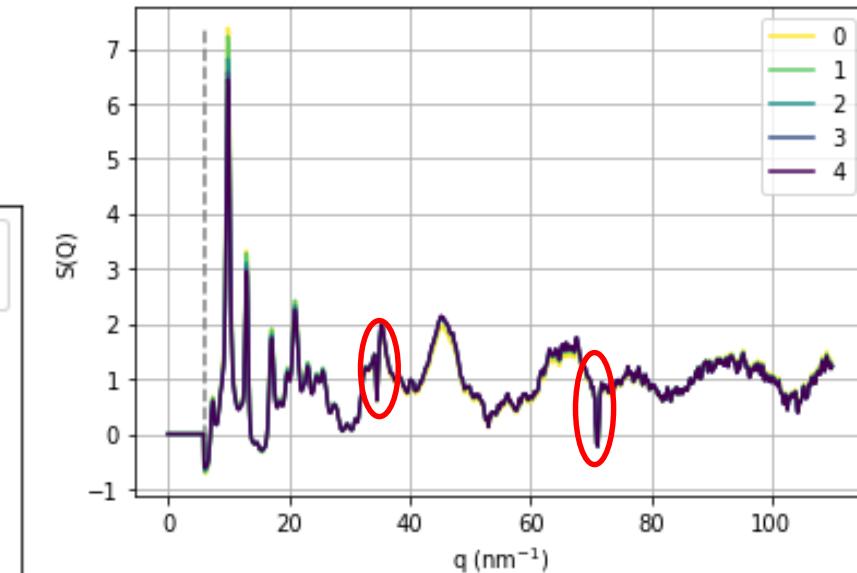


PHASE PURITY

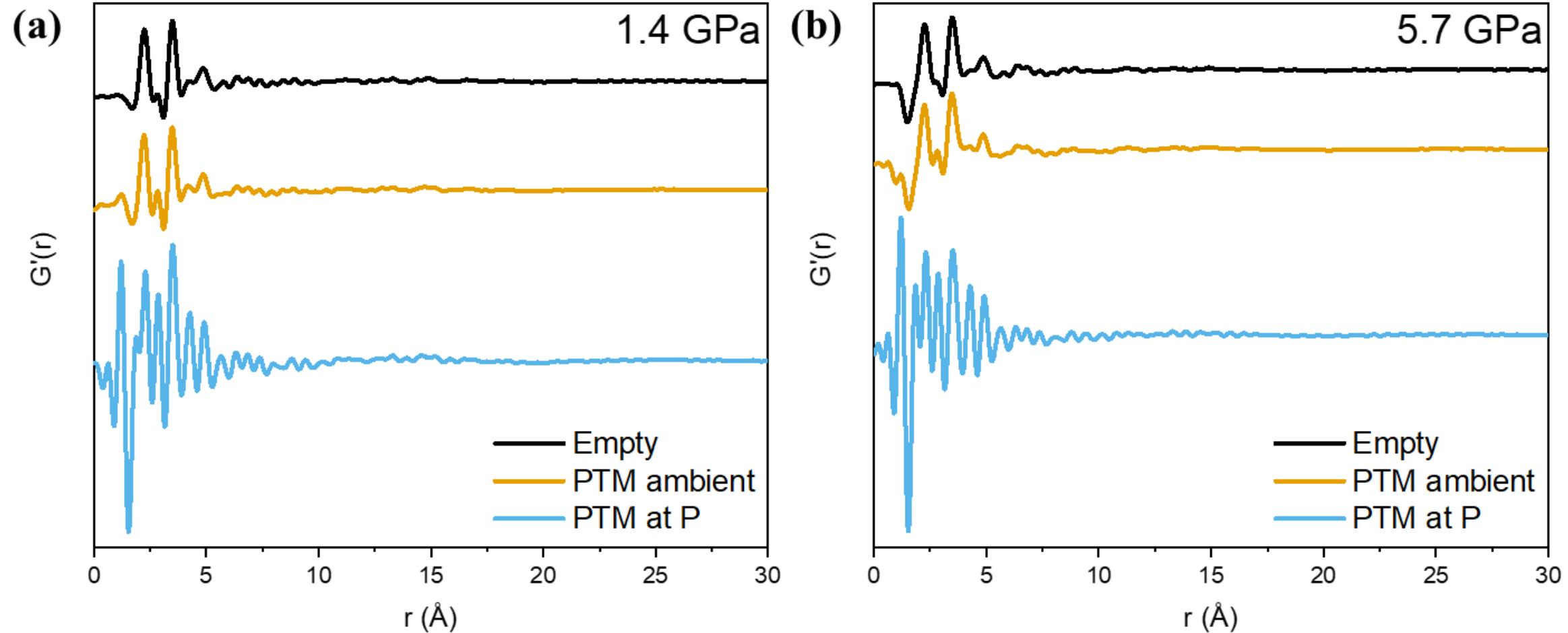
Need to be very sure that calibrant material is not affecting measurement



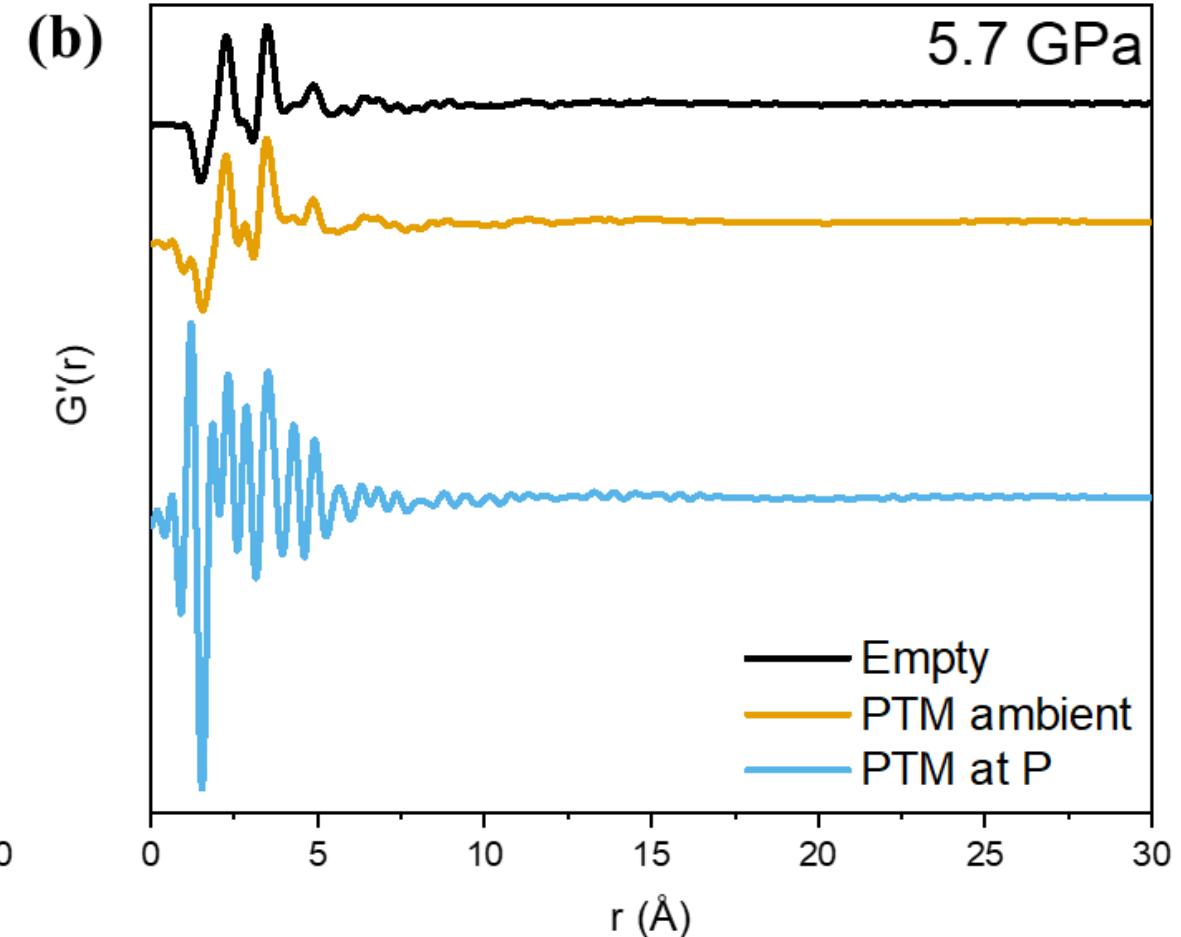
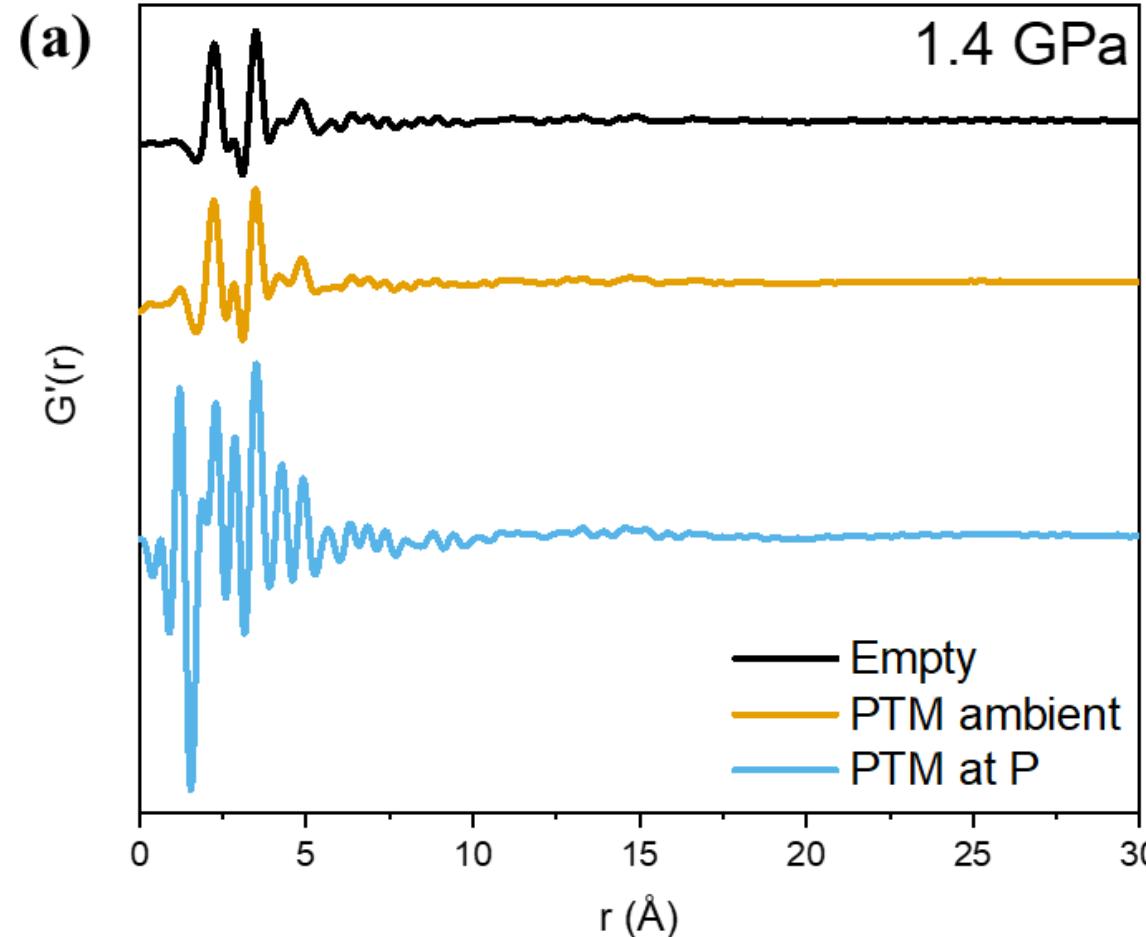
Solution: Careful investigation and removal



CHOOSING A BACKGROUND



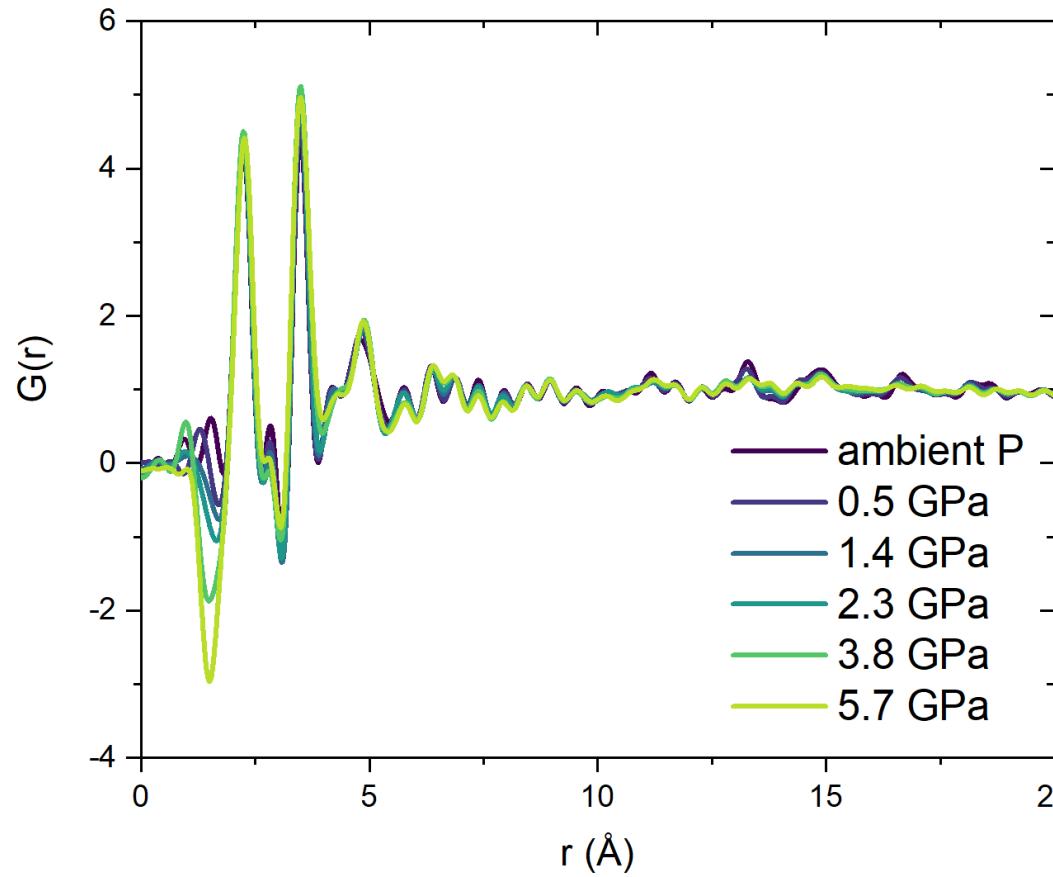
CHOOSING A BACKGROUND



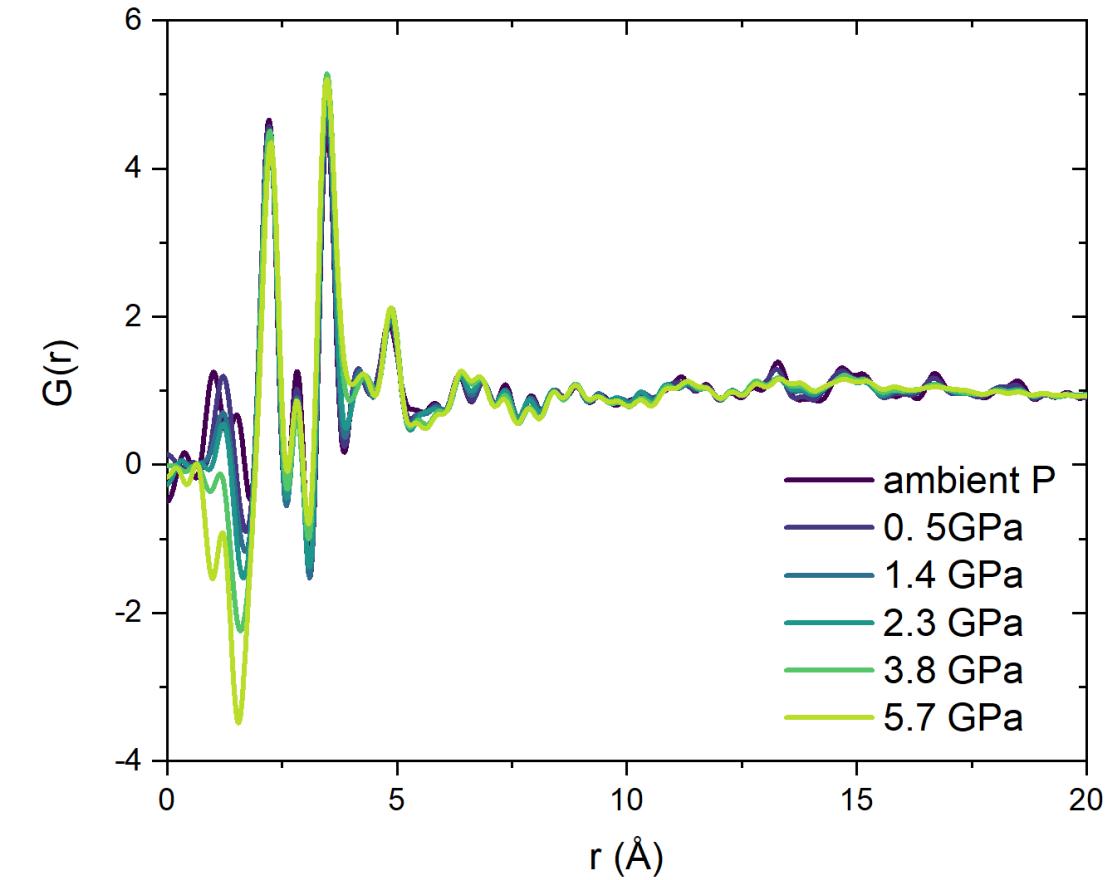
Solution: Use empty or PTM-full cell at ambient conditions, test both

CHOOSING A BACKGROUND

Empty cell (ambient conditions) as background



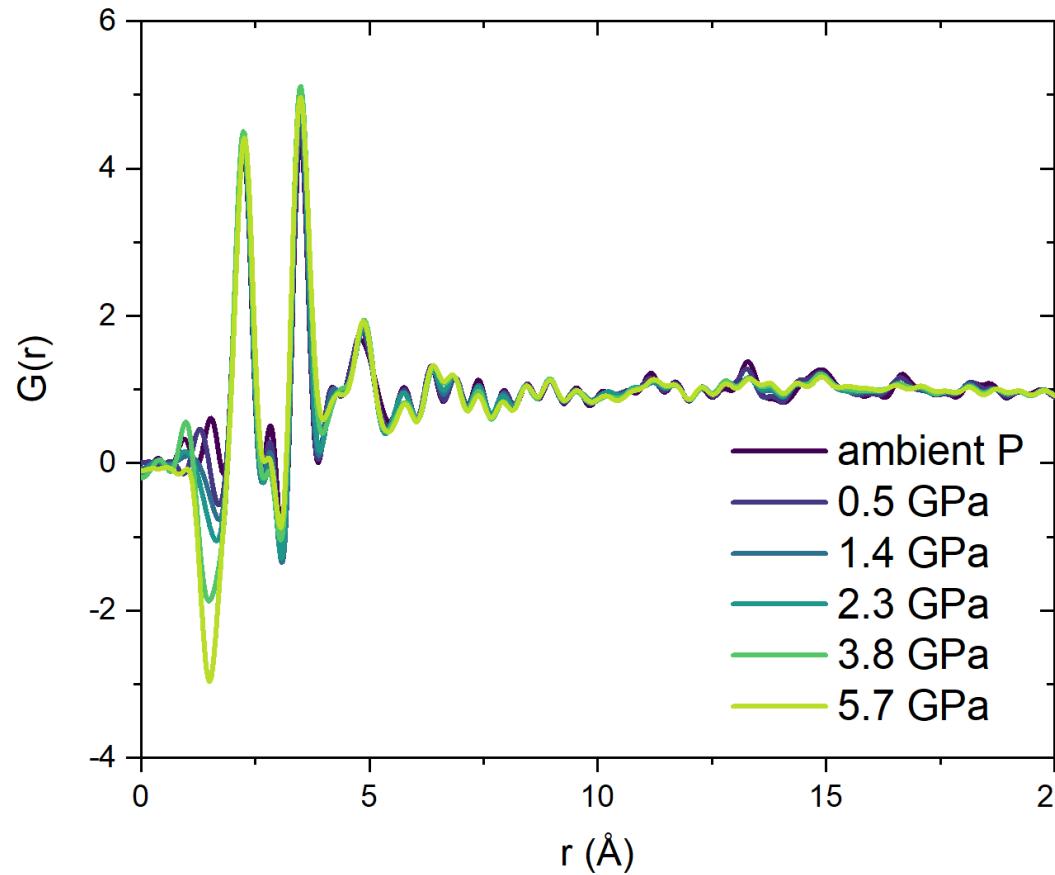
PTM-full cell (ambient conditions) as background



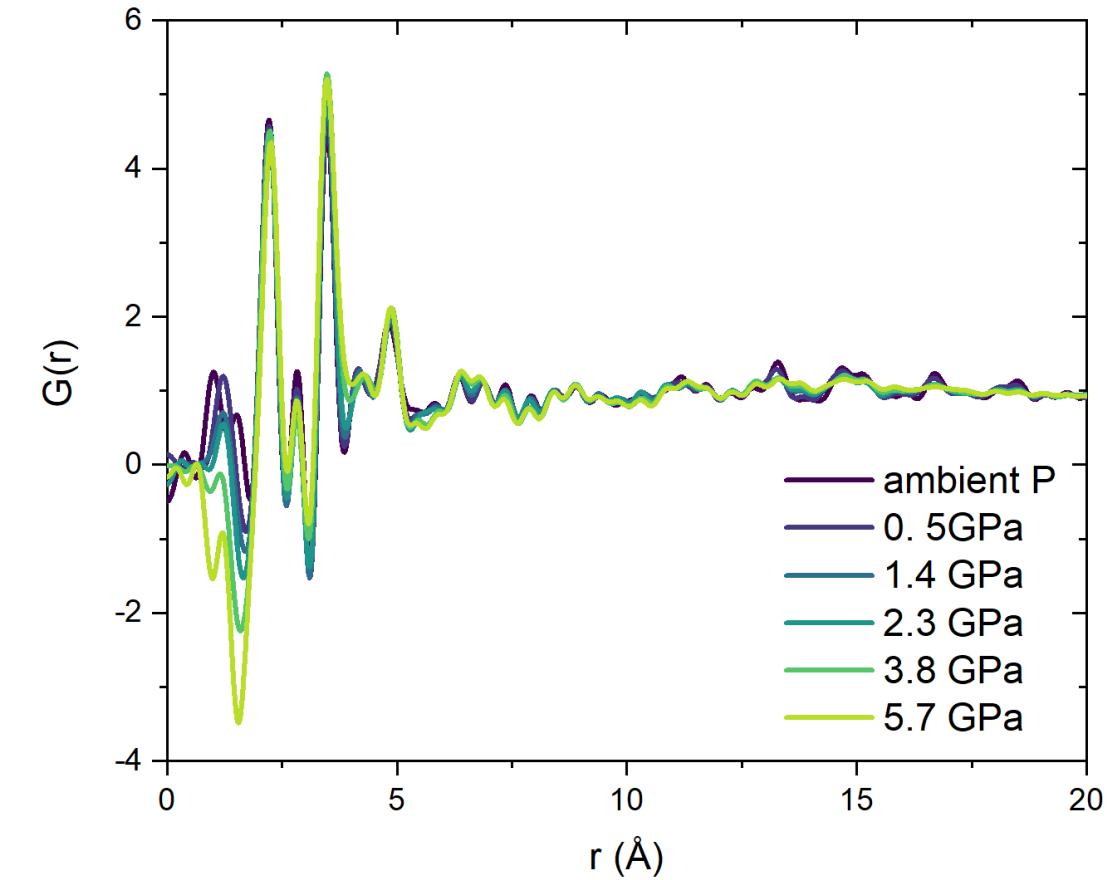
A single background measurement should be used to evaluate a series, too much variation in low- r region to hand-pick the best background measurement for each sample measurement

CHOOSING A BACKGROUND

Empty cell (ambient conditions) as background



PTM-full cell (ambient conditions) as background



A single background measurement should be used to evaluate a series, too much variation in low- r

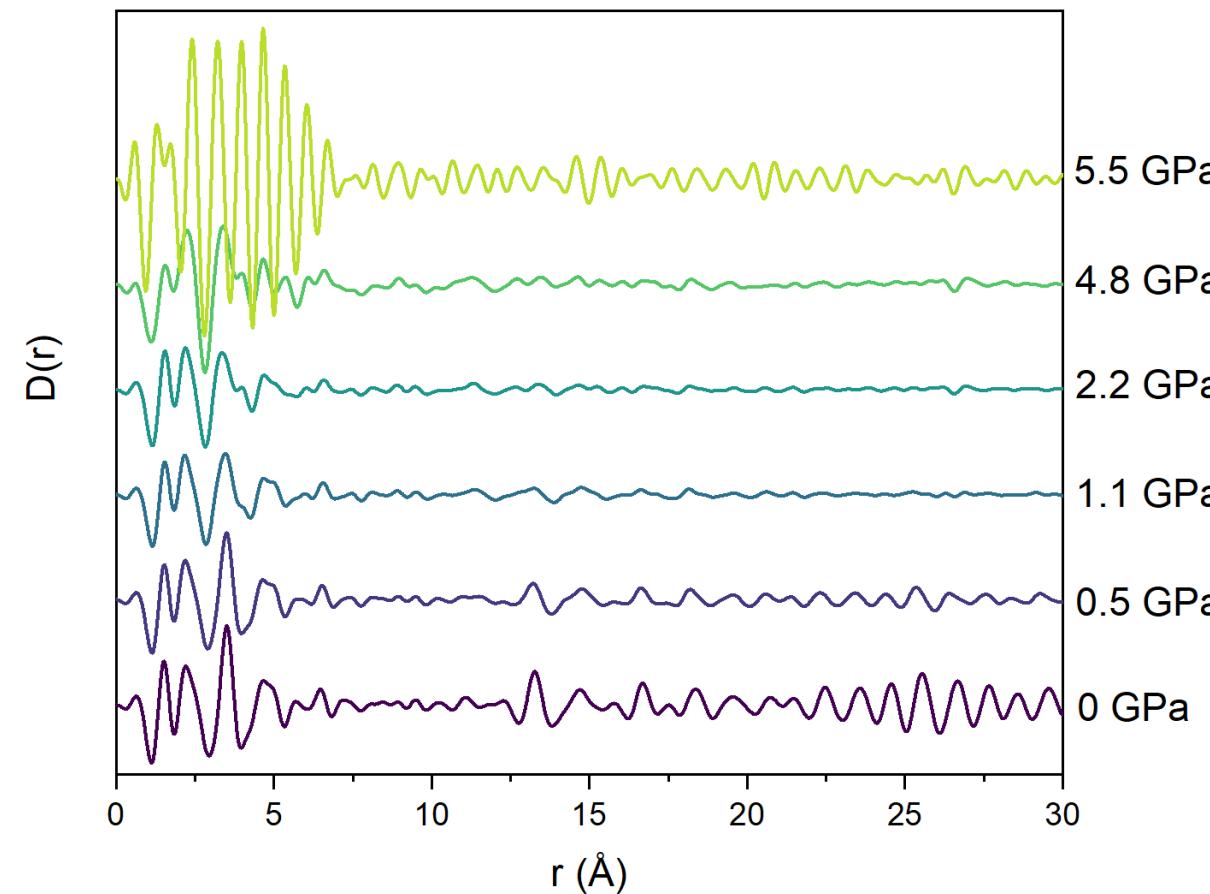
Solution: Decide between low- r oscillations and
PTM information

and measurement for each sample measurement

PROCESSING A SERIES

- Same background measurement subtracted each time (varying scaling factor)
- Still doesn't always give comparable data

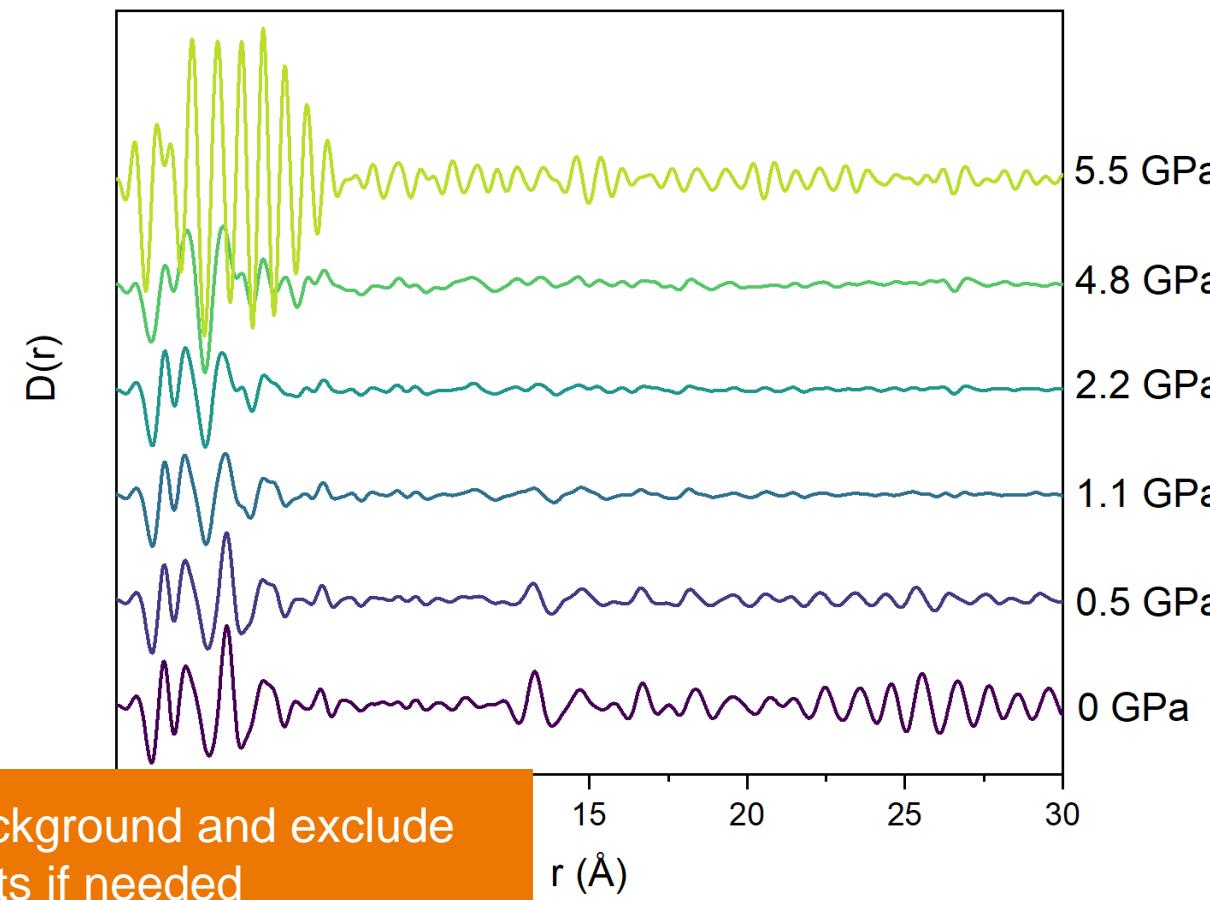
UiO-66 at 250°C, Same background used for all (empty cell post-compression)



PROCESSING A SERIES

- Same background measurement subtracted each time (varying scaling factor)
- Still doesn't always give comparable data

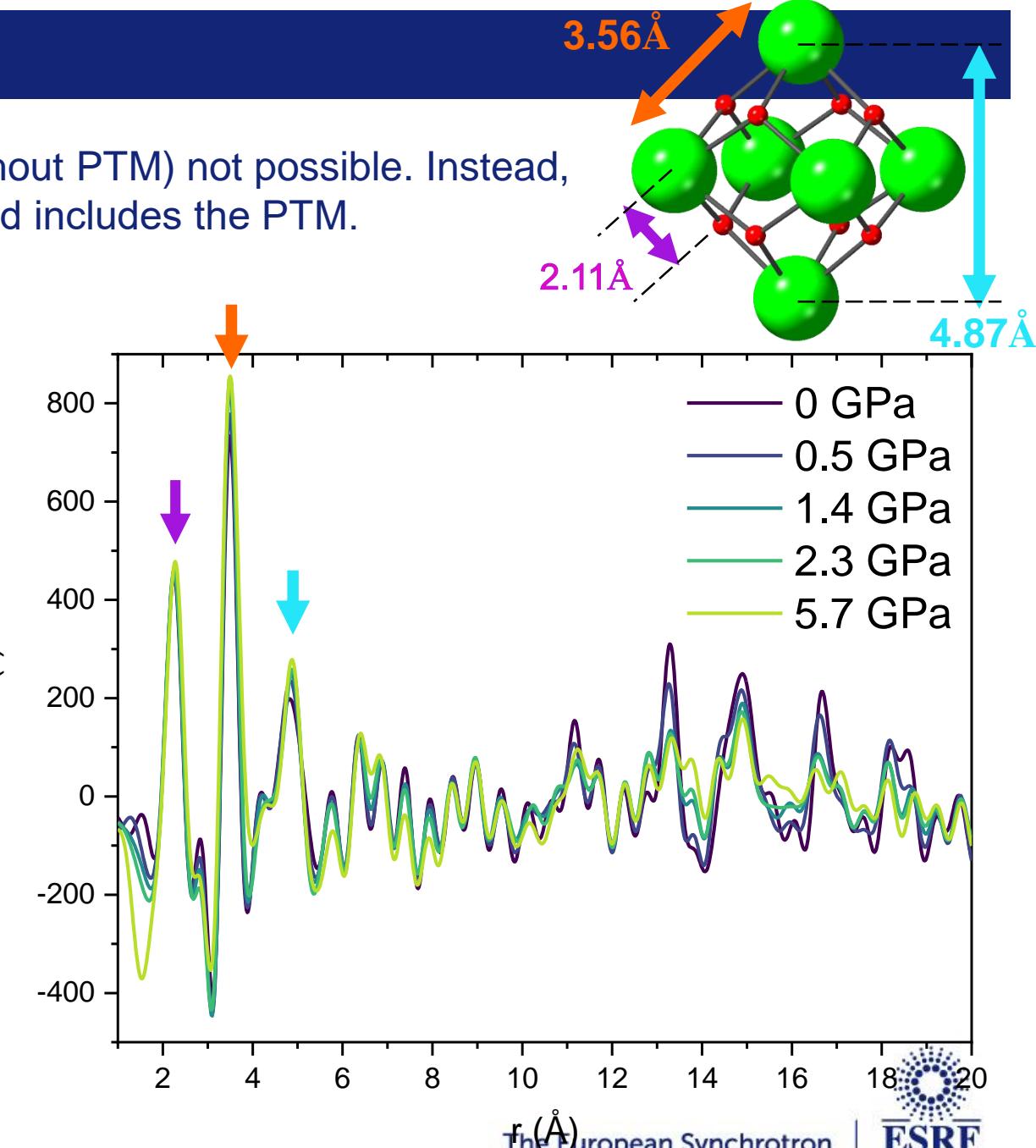
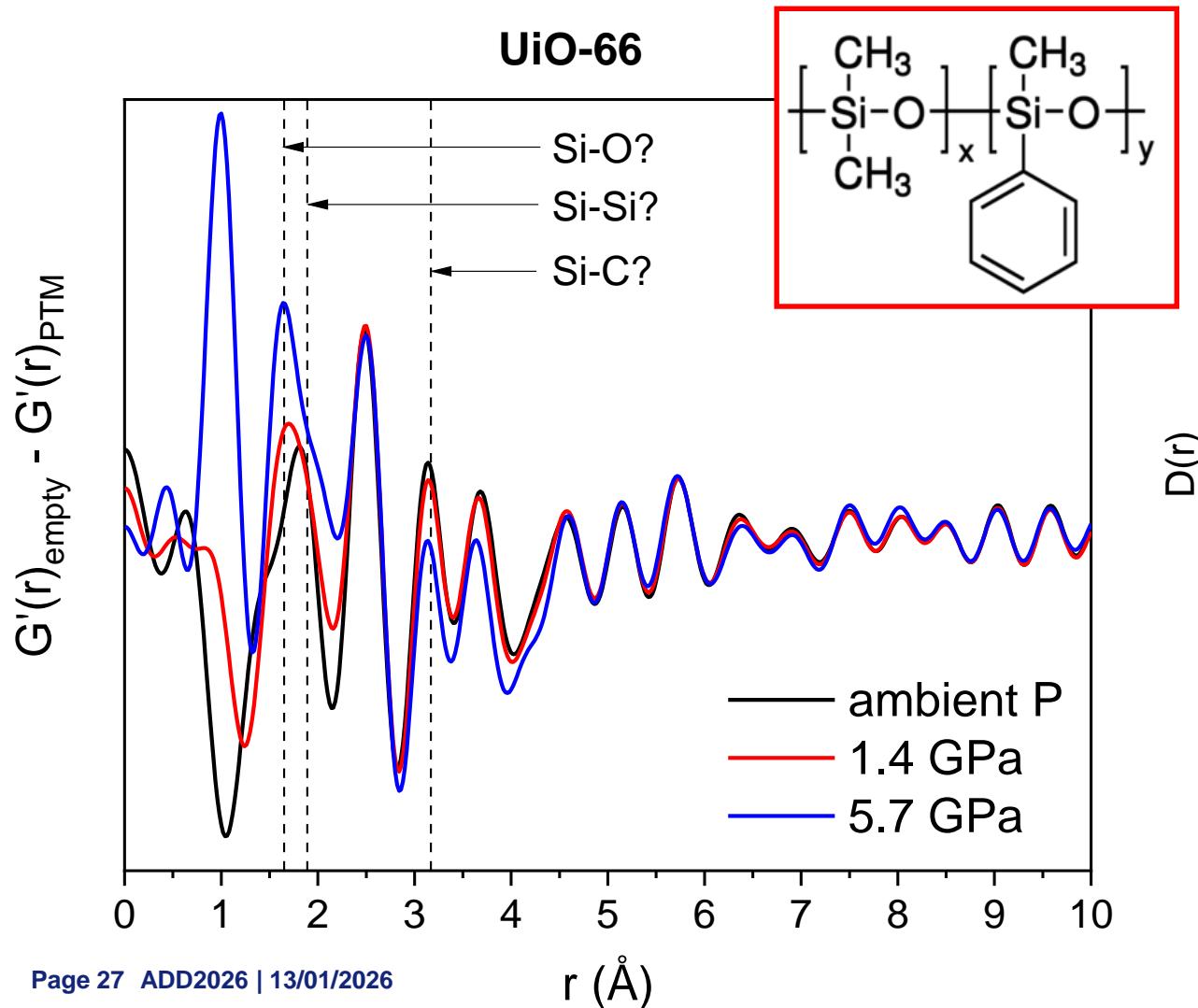
UiO-66 at 250°C, Same background used for all (empty cell post-compression)



Solution: Use same background and exclude measurements if needed

ISOLATING PTM EFFECTS

True differential PDFs (i.e. difference between with and without PTM) not possible. Instead, testing effect of background. 'PTM' indicates the background includes the PTM.



Challenges:

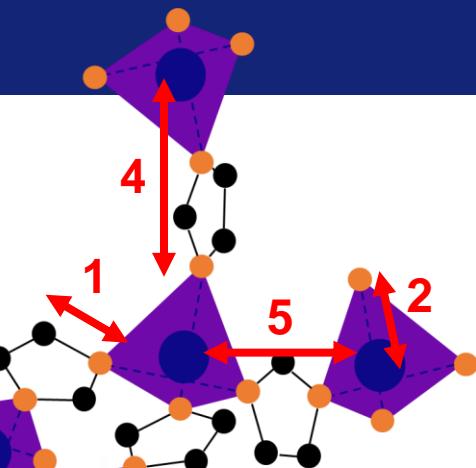
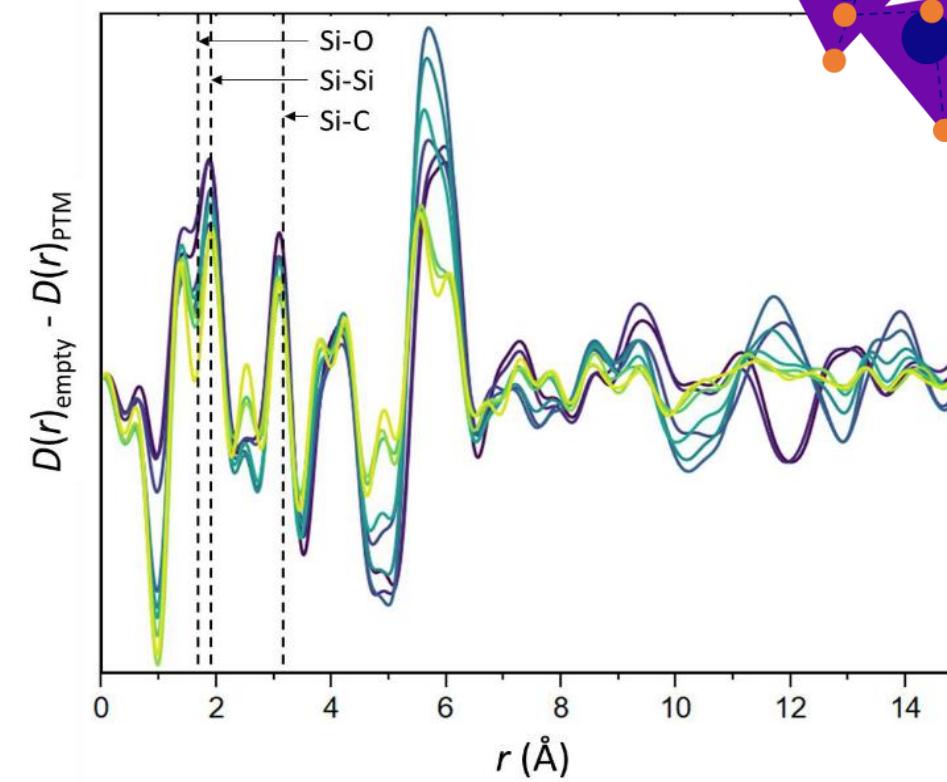
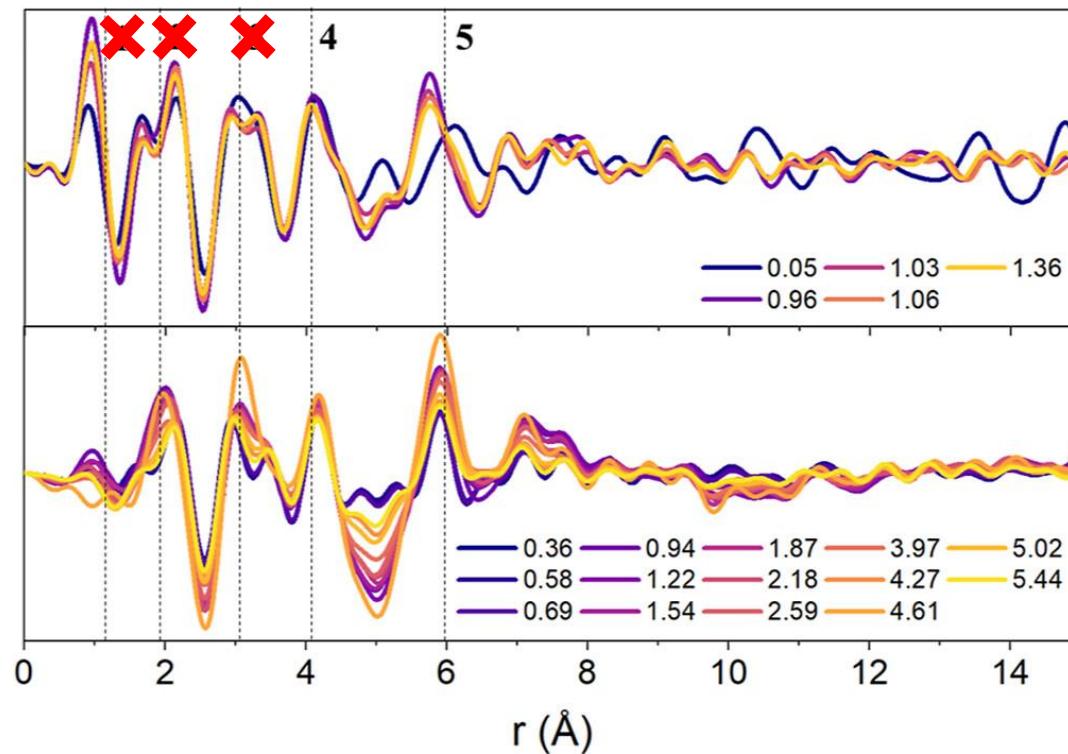
1. Metal-organic framework
 - a. Low scattering – high packing of sample (but watch out!)
 - b. PTM effect on structure – balance h-static limit and pore size
2. High pressure/temperature setup
 - a. ‘Equilibrating’ the system – test, note rest time
 - b. Beam path clutter – careful background subtraction
 - c. Changes in geometry – hard gasket material
3. Processing & Analysis
 - a. Processing software – choose carefully
 - b. Phase purity – remove unwanted peaks
 - c. Choosing a background – measure multiple and compare them
 - d. Processing a series – requires the same background data
 - e. Isolating PTM effects – differential PDF & other comparison methods

Issue

Solution

- How useful is it actually?

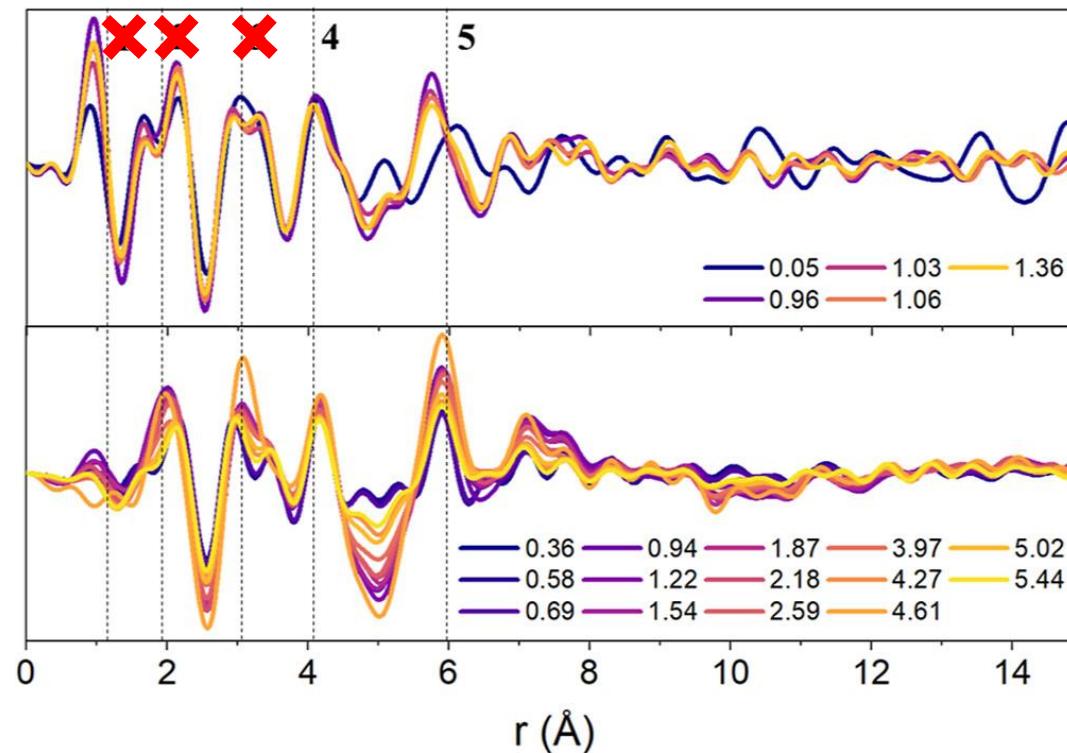
(a) ZIF-8



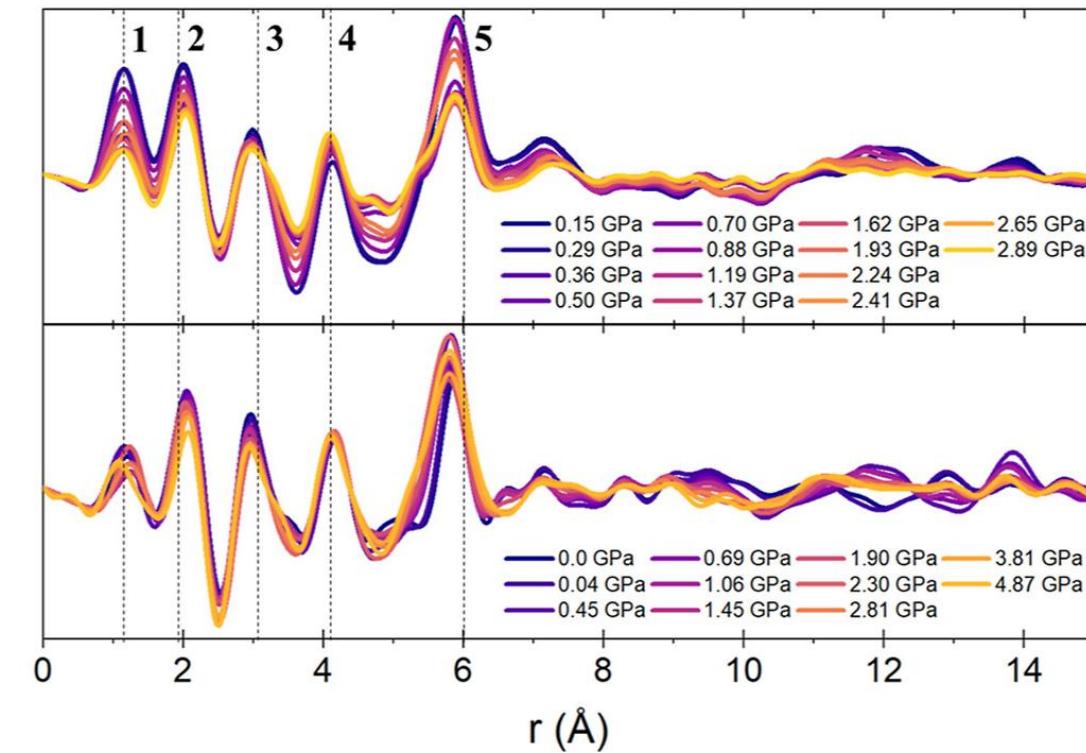
BEING REALISTIC ABOUT YOUR DATA

- How useful is it actually?
- Is it reproducible?

(a) ZIF-8



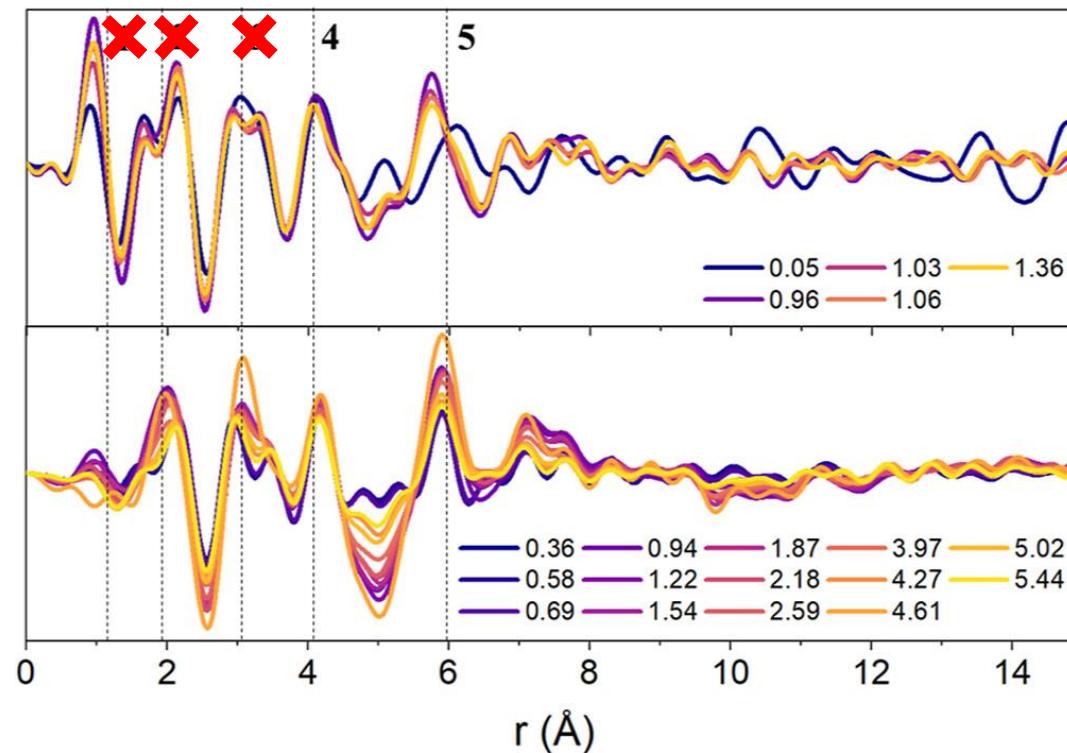
(b) ZIF-62



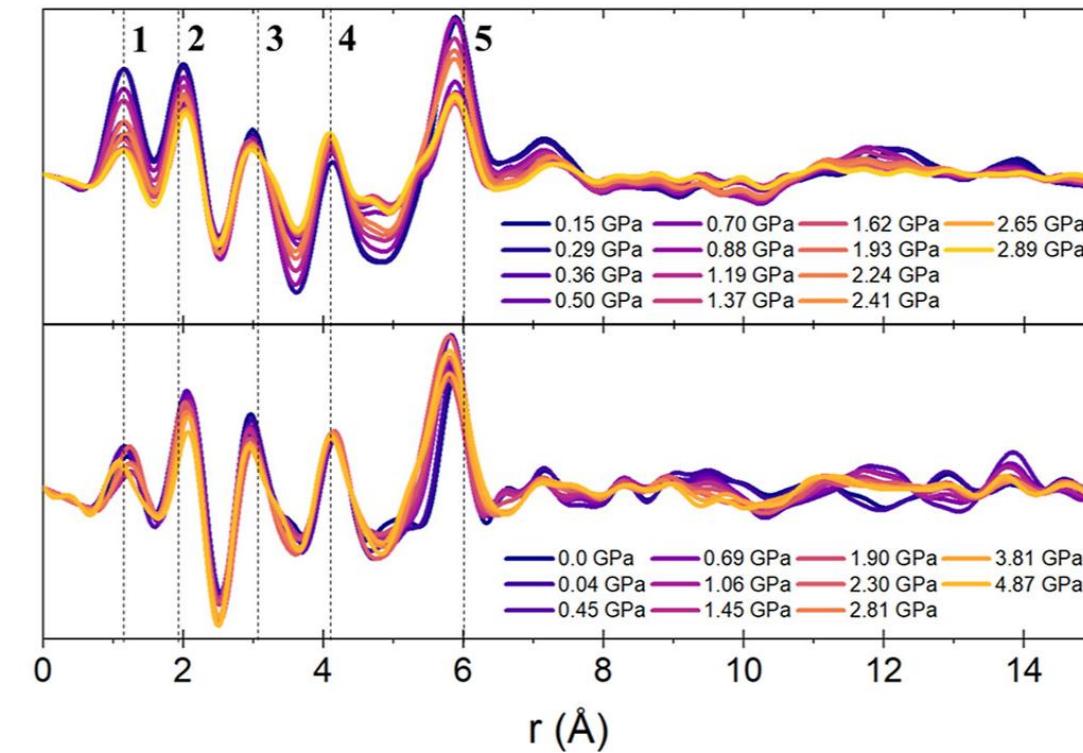
BEING REALISTIC ABOUT YOUR DATA

- How useful is it actually?
- Is it reproducible?
- Is PCA/NMF useful?

(a) ZIF-8

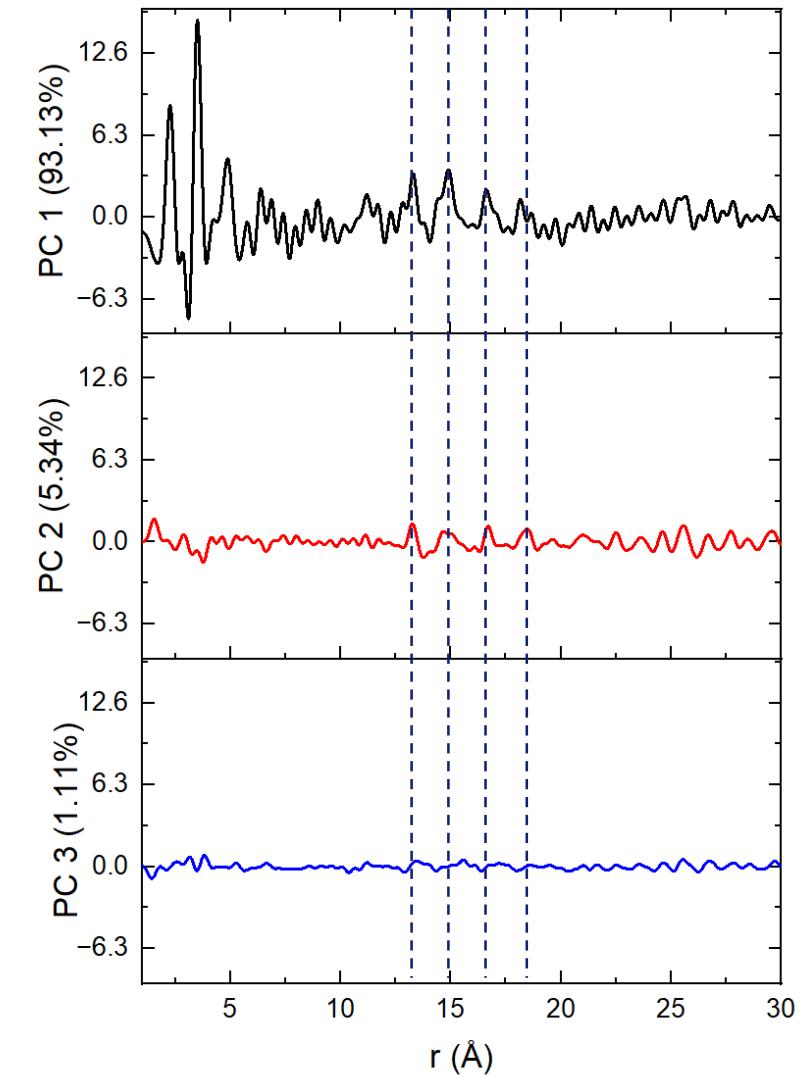
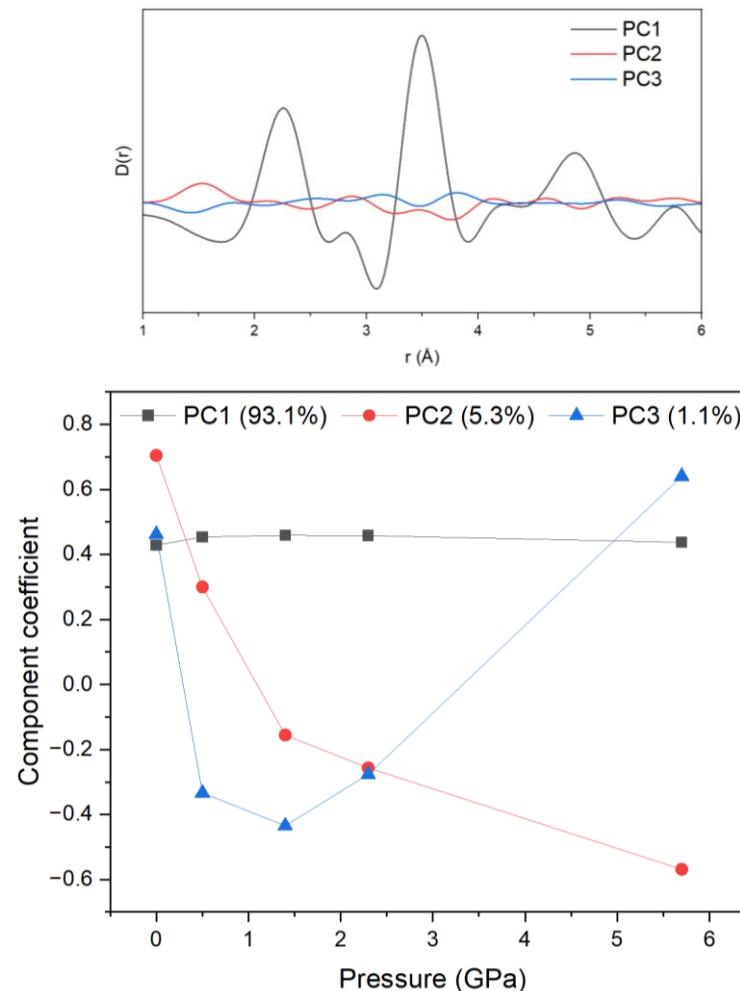
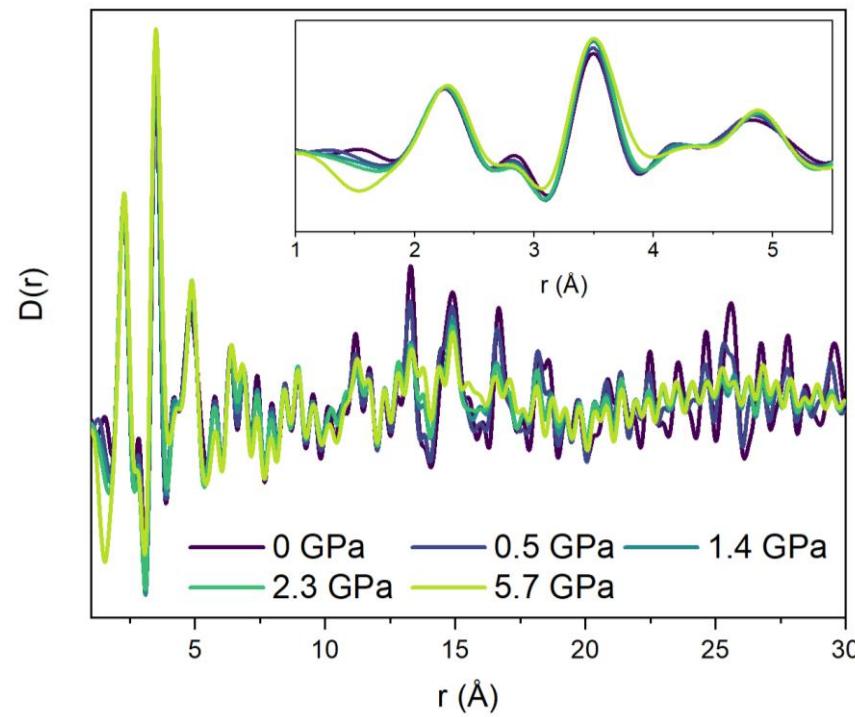


(b) ZIF-62



BEING REALISTIC ABOUT YOUR DATA

- How useful is it actually?
- Is it reproducible?
- Is PCA/NMF useful?



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Tom Bennett
University of Canterbury



Phil Chater
Diamond Light Source



Simone Anzellini
University of Valencia



Anna Herlihy
Diamond Light Source



David Keen
ISIS Facility



Bruno Landeros-Rivera
Sorbonne Université & CNRS



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Physical Sciences
Research Council





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

