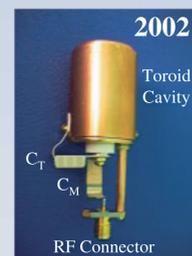
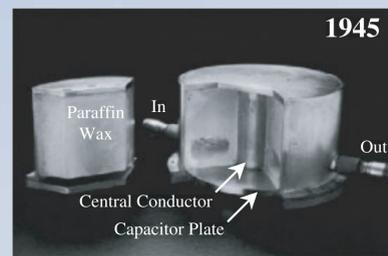


# Chemical and Spatial Analyses of Chemical Systems

## Toroid Cavity NMR Imagers

### PROJECT GOALS

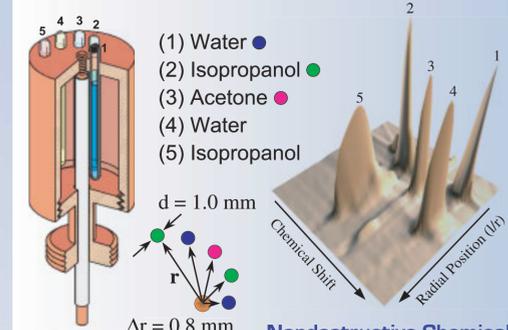
- Address fundamental physicochemical problems in catalysis, radioactive waste, and secondary batteries to advance basic energy technologies.
- Invent and develop detectors for in situ investigations of chemically transforming systems in basic energy technologies.



A Toroid Cavity NMR Imager is a simple, robust, and scalable NMR detector capable of elemental and chemical analyses of materials in the fluid and solid phases with microscopic spatial resolution.

The toroid cavity detector (TCD) was invented and developed at Argonne to overcome fundamental limitations of NMR detectors in applications to chemical problems in catalysis, nuclear waste, and energy storage.

### Chemically Selective Radial Imaging

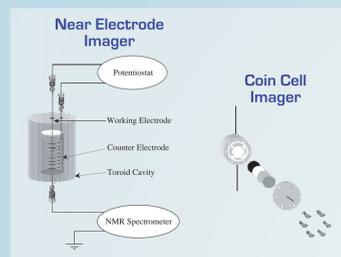


### Nondestructive Chemical Imager

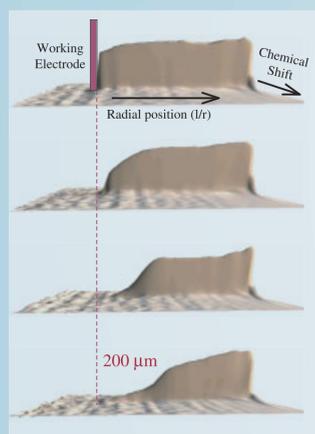
- Chemical Species vs. Position  $[r, \theta]$
- Quantity/Concentration Profiles
- Mobility and Flow
- Element- and Chemical-Selective

### In Situ ELECTROCHEMICAL ANALYSES

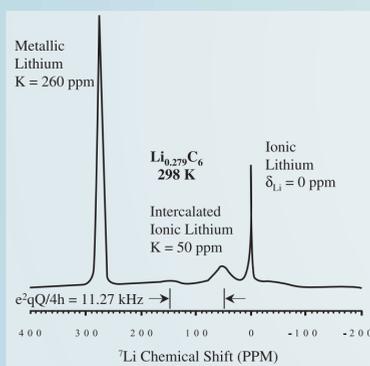
- Transport of cations and anions in novel polymer electrolytes.
- Lithium insertion/extraction in carbon and metal oxide electrodes.
- Architecture and dynamics of oriented molecular film sensors and ion channels.



### Ion Concentration Gradient



### Lithium Speciation in Li-Ion Batteries



### LARGE-SCALE NONDESTRUCTIVE ANALYSES

- Radioactive material stored in sealed metal canisters.
- Composition and flow of processed materials.

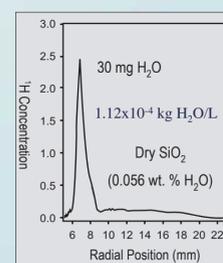
### Large Scale Samples



### Quantitative Analyses



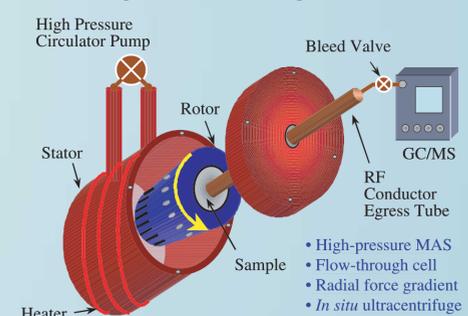
- Sample phase: solid, liquid, gas
- Sample size: 1mg-100 g
- Experiment time: 1min.-10 hr.
- Sensitivity: ppm for  $^1\text{H}$



### CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL ANALYSES UNDER EXTREME CONDITIONS

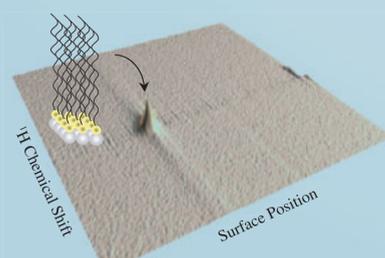
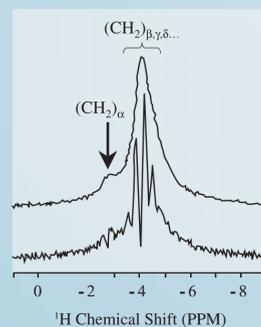
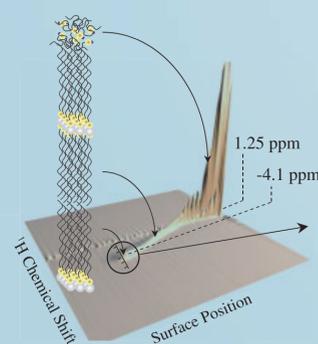
- Homogeneous catalysis in supercritical  $\text{CO}_2$ .
- Reaction product cross sections in catalyst beds.
- Rheology of stressed soft matter.
- In situ ultracentrifuge separations.

### High Resolution Imager for Solids

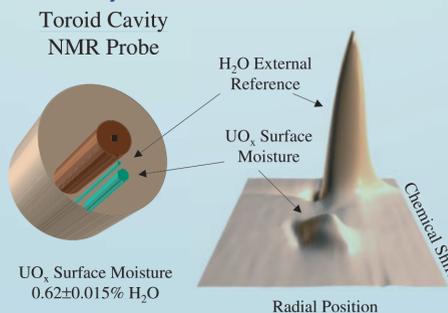


- High-pressure MAS
- Flow-through cell
- Radial force gradient
- In situ ultracentrifuge

### Thin Film Sensors



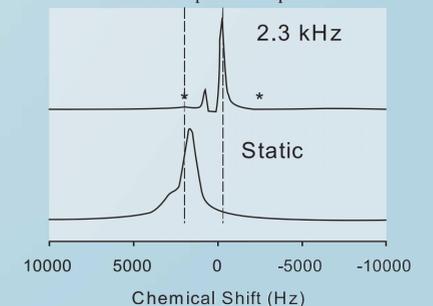
### Safe Analyses of Radioactive Materials



$\text{UO}_2$  Surface Moisture  
0.62±0.015%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$



### Rubber Under Compression Force



### FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Continue WFO project with WP-AFB on charge transport mechanisms in solid state electrolytes.
- Expand WFO project with Kraft on integrating TCD technology in process streams.
- Continue investigations of the architecture and dynamics of SAMs at the University of Chicago.