UC Santa Cruz

UC Santa Cruz Previously Published Works

Title

Full Energy Range Resonant Inelastic X-ray Scattering of O₂ and CO₂: Direct Comparison with Oxygen Redox State in Batteries.

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7wx022tk>

Journal

The journal of physical chemistry letters, 11(7)

ISSN

1948-7185

Authors

Zhuo, Zengqing
Liu, Yi-Sheng
Guo, Jinghua
et al.

Publication Date

2020-04-01

DOI

10.1021/acs.jpcllett.0c00423

Peer reviewed

Full Energy Range Resonant Inelastic X-ray Scattering of O₂ and CO₂: Direct Comparison with Oxygen Redox State in Batteries

Zengqing Zhuo^{1,2}, Yi-sheng Liu², Jinghua Guo², Yi-de Chuang², Feng Pan^{1}, and Wanli Yang^{2*}*

¹School of Advanced Materials, Peking University, Shenzhen Graduate School,
Shenzhen 518055, People's Republic of China

²Advanced Light Source, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Road,
Berkeley CA 94720, United States

ABSTRACT

The evolving oxygen state plays key roles in the performance and stability of high-energy batteries involving oxygen redox reactions. Here, high-efficiency full energy range O-*K* mapping of resonant inelastic x-ray scattering (mRIXS) was collected from O₂ (O⁰) and CO₂ (O²⁻ with strong covalency) molecules, and compared directly with Li₂O₂(O¹⁻) and the oxidized oxygen state in representative Na/Li-ion battery electrodes. Our results confirm again that the critical mRIXS feature around 523.7 eV emission energy is from intrinsically oxidized oxygen, but not from highly covalent oxygen state (CO₂). The comparison of the mRIXS profile of the four different oxygen states, i.e., O²⁻, O¹⁻, Oⁿ⁻ (0 < n < 2), and O⁰ reveals that oxygen redox states in batteries have distinct width and positions along the excitation energy compared with Li₂O₂ and O₂. The nature of the oxidized oxygen state in oxide electrodes is thus beyond a simple molecular configuration of either peroxide or O₂.

TOC GRAPHICS

Keywords: Resonant inelastic x-ray scattering, Oxygen redox reaction, Battery, O₂, CO₂

The chemical state of oxygen in various electrochemical systems has recently attracted much attention because it holds the promise of performance improvements, however, is also believed to be responsible for detrimental effects on stability and sluggish kinetics¹⁻². A fervent debate on how to understand and control the unconventional oxygen states have triggered intensive studies in both Alkali-ion batteries and catalytic systems^{1, 3-4}. Non-divalent model oxygen systems, O_2^5 and peroxo-species⁶, have been proposed to explain the oxidized oxygen state in battery materials. However, the extremely strong transition metal dependence of the oxygen redox activities in battery electrodes indicates that molecular oxygen systems may not necessarily be the fundamental model of the oxidized oxygen state in these electrochemical systems.

Experiments often find oxygen activities in different forms with unclear connection⁷⁻⁸, which mainly involve i) the O_2 release and associated surface reactions⁹, and ii) the intriguing species of lattice oxidized oxygen². In the other hand, oxygen in an oxide electrode is always involved in battery operations through the strong hybridization with the transition-metals¹⁰, with or without oxygen redox activities¹¹. It is therefore equally important to test a highly covalent O^{2-} model system, such as CO_2 , to clarify the differentiation between the intrinsically oxidized oxygen state and the modified oxygen state through covalency. Therefore, a direct comparison through a reliable probe of the four different oxygen oxidation states, i.e., $O^0(O_2)$, $O^{1-}(Li_2O_2)$, highly covalent $O^{2-}(CO_2)$, and more importantly, the O^{n-} ($0 < n < 2$) species in battery electrodes, is of both fundamental and practical importance for understanding the

chemical reactions involved in a wide range of energy applications including Alkali-ion, Li-air batteries, and catalytic systems¹⁻⁴.

Several spectroscopic studies of O₂ and CO₂ were reported based on O *K*-edge X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and resonant inelastic X-ray scattering (RIXS) at particular excitation energies¹²⁻¹⁵. Especially, RIXS studies of O₂ molecules at characteristic excitation energies have resolved the fine structure of vibronic modes of O₂ with the focus on the low-energy excitations close to the elastic peaks¹³. RIXS studies of CO₂ have shown that the molecule is a good model system to study the symmetry breaking effect on the intermediated excited states during RIXS process¹⁴⁻¹⁵. While these previous studies revealed interesting results with focused discussions on the vibrational coupling, our recent studies in battery materials involving oxygen redox activities show that the oxidized oxygen displays two characteristic features in mapping of RIXS (mRIXS), one is an enhanced low-energy excitation feature close to elastic peaks^{5, 16}, the other is a prominent feature at ~523.7 eV emission energy^{8, 11, 16-20}. More importantly, analysis strongly suggests that a full mRIXS profile across a wide energy range of both excitation and emission energies is critical for studying non-divalent oxygen states due to three aspects^{17-18, 21}: i) only full mRIXS profile of the non-divalent oxygen state along both excitation and emission energies could reveal the spectroscopic contrasts in different species. E.g., mRIXS of Li₂O₂ displays a much broadened mRIXS feature along the excitation energy compared with that of battery electrodes, while the individual RIXS spectra at ~531 eV excitation energy display similar features of oxidized oxygen²¹. ii) Critical features of oxidized oxygen may appear at excitation

energies completely off the absorption peaks, which could only be detected in mRIXS with a fine experimental step along excitation energies¹⁸. iii) the full profile revealed by energy-range mRIXS could enable quantitative studies of the non-divalent oxygen states in some system¹⁷, but a reliable quantification is only feasible through the integration of the total intensity along both the excitation and emission energy axes accessible through a mapping of RIXS (mRIXS). Therefore, it is crucial to perform the full energy range mRIXS experiments of O₂ and CO₂, which remains missing the field, and compare them directly with other oxygen systems to reach a complete and direct comparison.

In this work, we first report the full energy range mRIXS results of O₂ and CO₂ gas molecules through the established high-efficiency RIXS and soft X-ray gas cell systems²²⁻²³. We then compare the full mRIXS profiles of O⁰(O₂), O¹⁻(Li₂O₂), O²⁻(CO₂, highly covalent), and the Oⁿ⁻ (0<n<2) state in representative Na-ion and Li-ion battery systems^{17, 20-21}. Although CO₂ is a highly covalent system with an ill-defined O²⁻ valence, the data show that the covalency effect is different from all other intrinsically oxidized oxygen, which always displays a characteristic mRIXS feature at 523.7 eV emission energy with a varying excitation energy around 531 eV. Our direct comparison between the three different oxidized oxygen systems reveals distinct mRIXS profiles between them. This is the first time full profile of O₂ and CO₂ mRIXS is reported and different non-divalent oxygen states are compared with each other directly. The direct comparison suggests that oxidized oxygen state in battery electrode is not simply a molecular configuration as in either peroxides or O₂ gas.

O *K*-edge mRIXS measurements were performed in the high-efficiency iRIXS endstation at Beamline 8.0.1 of the Advanced Light Source at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory²². mRIXS data were collected through a high-transmission soft X-ray spectrometer with energy resolution of about 0.3 eV on emission energy²⁴. A series of RIXS spectra have been recorded across the O *K*-edge with steps of 0.2 eV in excited energies. The recorded spectra were then plotted in color scale and combined into a mRIXS map²². The partial fluorescence yield (PFY) sXAS data were extracted from the mRIXS results by integrating the intensity at each excitation energy¹⁸. All the data have been normalized to the beam flux measured by a clean gold mesh upstream of the endstation. The mRIXS maps shown in this work are accomplished within 15 minutes. Experimental details of Li₂O₂²¹, charged NMMO (Na_{2/3}Mg_{1/3}Mn_{2/3}O₂)¹⁷, and charged Li-rich NMC (Li_{1.17}Ni_{0.21}Co_{0.08}Mn_{0.54}O₂)²⁰, were previously reported. Note we compare the mRIXS results with only fully charged electrodes where oxidized oxygen, i.e., Oⁿ⁻ (0 < n < 2) has been confirmed^{17, 20}. All solid state samples were handled with zero air exposure, and data were collected with low X-ray flux with itinerary sample throughout the experiment to eliminate radiation damage issues²⁵. For measuring the O₂ and CO₂ gas phase samples, the photon beam entered and exited a home-made gas cell filled with gas through a 100 nm thick silicon nitride window²³. For a direct comparison, all energy values reported here are calibrated in the same way by measuring TiO₂ as a reference.

Figure 1. (a) O *K*-edge mRIXS of O₂. The map is dominated by two characteristic features, A centered at 523.7 eV emission energy (red circle) and low-energy excitations close to elastic line (white arrow). (b) O-*K* PFY of O₂, which is obtained by the integration of the mRIXS signals at each excitation energy. (c) Individual O *K*-edge RIXS cuts of O₂ with excitation energy range of 530.2 eV- 532 eV and 0.2 eV step.

Figure 1(a) shows the experimental O *K*-edge mRIXS results of O₂ gas with the excitation energy (vertical axis) range of 527.6 eV - 536 eV. The integration of the mRIXS intensity along emission energies (horizontal) provides the partial fluorescence yield (PFY) signal of XAS, which is shown in **Figure 1(b)** and consistent with previous reports¹². Representative individual RIXS spectra excitation energy range 530.2 eV - 532 eV are shown in **Figure 1(c)**.

Technically, full-energy-range mRIXS records intensity distribution upon the energy of the fluorescence photons, i.e., the emission energy, at each excitation energy in the XAS scan range, thus forming a two-dimensional intensity plot as a function of both emission energy and excitation energy¹⁸. For the O₂ mRIXS, the whole map is dominated by a strong feature A centered at 523.7 eV emission energy and 531 eV excitation energy (**Figure 1(a)**), in addition to the low-energy loss features close to the elastic line (white dashed line). The RIXS spectra in **Figure 1(c)** further reveal the fine

satellite structures of these two groups of features. It is clear that these features lead to the main O *K*-edge XAS peak (**Figure 1(b)**). According to the previous study¹², this absorption feature around 531 eV excitation energy corresponds to the transition between the 1s core electron to the initially half-filled π^* orbital. So the prominent feature A in mRIXS stems from the decay of electrons after the electron excitations from O 1s to the unoccupied π_g^* state. Therefore, the final state involved in the RIXS process that leads to feature A is equivalent to an excited electron into the unoccupied O-2p molecular orbital. Because O²⁻ has only fully occupied 2p orbitals, this suggests again that the mRIXS feature with 523.7 eV emission energy is a fingerprint of the oxidized oxygen state, same as that for Li₂O₂²¹. However, it is a critical observation here that, although with the same emission energy of 523.7 eV, the overall profile of this oxidized oxygen feature along the excitation energy is dramatically different between the Li₂O₂ and O₂, which will be elaborated later in this work.

Other than feature A, two different types of features should also be noticed in **Figure 1(a)** and **1(c)**. Firstly, the weak signal shift below the excitation energy 530.6 eV is Raman-like feature due to the strong excitation energy dependencies near the x-ray absorption edge²⁶. Secondly, low-energy excitation features are observed at the same excitation energy of 531 eV, indicated by the white arrow in **Figure 1(a)**. These satellite features are observed at the 0 - 2 eV energy loss range close to the elastic line (white dashed line), related with nuclear vibrational excitations that were studied in details before¹³. Note that an enhancement of such low-energy excitation features are also observed in battery electrodes with oxygen redox activities¹⁶.

Figure 2. (a) O *K*-edge mRIXS of CO₂. Seven groups of features are observed, as indicated by the white arrow on the low-energy excitations and the letters of B-G. Group D consists of two features D₁ and D₂. (b) O *K*-edge PFY of CO₂, which is obtained by the integration of the mRIXS signals at each excitation energy. (c) Individual O *K*-edge RIXS cuts of CO₂ with excitation energy range of 535 eV - 537 eV of 0.2 eV step. Features D₁ and D₂ are clearly resolved.

Compared with O₂, CO₂ is a more complex system and could be considered as linear molecular with full-filled HOMO in $D_{\infty h}$ symmetry. **Figure 2(a)** and **2(b)** displays the O *K*-edge mRIXS and PFY results, respectively, of CO₂ gas with the excitation energy range of 532 eV - 542 eV. The detailed RIXS lineshape with excitation energy range 535 eV – 537 eV are displayed in **Figure 2(c)**. Because CO₂ is a typical O²⁻ system, RIXS intensity is observed only above ~534 eV excitation energies. This is expected because the low-energy excitation around 531 eV is characteristic to the oxidized oxygen, as discussed above for both O₂ and Li₂O₂²¹. However, it is important to note that CO₂ is a highly covalent system with an ill-defined O²⁻,²⁷ still, the 523.7 eV emission feature at around 531 eV excitation energy does not emerge in CO₂. Such an observation clearly shows that the specific mRIXS feature assigned to the oxidized oxygen states represents the intrinsic oxidized oxygen state that is different from a modified O²⁻ state from Covalency or hybridization.

Figure 3. The schematic electronic configuration of CO₂ and the corresponding RIXS process based on single electron approximation. The CO₂ ground state is displayed on the left. Intermediate states defines the 3 groups of excitation energies of the mRIXS features. The electronic state is marked as, for example, $1\pi_g^{-1}2\pi_u^{+1}$, where -1 means electron hole present at the $1\pi_g$ orbital while $+1$ means extra electron present at the $2\pi_u$ orbital. Letters B-G indicate the decay processes that correspond to the 6 groups of mRIXS features shown in Fig.2a. F and G are non-resonant emission features that could be used to extract the 4.5 eV energy difference between the $1\pi_u$ and $1\pi_g$ molecular orbitals.

Overall, the mRIXS features of CO₂ consist of many groups, as marked on **Figure 2(a)** as features B-G. Additionally, Low-energy excitations (white arrow) around excitation energy 536 eV could be seen, which is within 2 eV to the elastic peaks and again due to nuclear vibrational excitations as in the case of O₂¹³. Some of the individual RIXS spectra around the excitation energies of 536 eV (B and D) and 539 eV (C and E) were discussed before with the focus on the symmetry breaking effect on the vibrational coupling¹⁴⁻¹⁵. Here, the wide energy range mRIXS results provide a clear overall contrast between all these features upon excitation and emission energies, as

well as two new features (F and G) revealed at even higher excitation energies above 540.4 eV. Because the mRIXS patterns are much more complex than that of O₂, below we employ a molecular orbital schematic (**Figure 3**) to discuss the electronic origins and energy configurations in details.

The comparison between the mRIXS map (**Figure 2a**) and XAS-PFY (**Figure 2b**) shows that the features B/D and C/E corresponding to the 536 eV and 539.4 eV excitation peaks in XAS, which are known to be from the excitations from the 1s core electron to the π^* and σ^* orbital, respectively¹⁴⁻¹⁵, as schematically shown in the top two excitation channels in **Figure 3**. The emission energy of these 4 features varies but are roughly in two groups with relatively low (E and D) and high (B and C) energies, which originates from the different energy levels of the decaying valence electrons at the $1\pi_u$ and $1\pi_g$ states, as indicated by the different lengths of the red dashed lines in **Figure 3**. Note feature D consists of two features D₁ and D₂ at 522.3 eV and 522.8 eV emission energies, which could be seen clearly in the RIXS spectra in **Figure 2(c)**. This was the central topic in previous studies, which interpreted the splitting as the results of the symmetry breaking effect of the core hole states in CO₂^{14-15, 28}. While the features F and G have not been reported and analyzed before, they correspond to a much higher excitation energy and their overall profile displays fairly vertical lines with constant emission energies, which is a typical sign of the non-resonant valence electron decays when the core electrons are excited into high-energy states away from the absorption edge, i.e., the so-called non-resonant X-ray emission or fluorescence signals¹⁸. Although the features B (D) and C(E) are from the same decays of $1\pi_g(1\pi_u)$

electrons to the core hole, they display small differences in emission energies because the valence states are reconfigured differently with the different excitations, i.e., resonant effect in the “R”IXS process. But when the excitation energy becomes far above the absorption edge, the emission signals get decoupled from the excitations and become non-resonant¹⁸, leading to the fixed emission energy at high excitation energies of features F and G. Therefore, the 4.5 eV difference in emission energies between the feature F and G is a direct probe of the energy difference between the $1\pi_u$ and $1\pi_g$ orbitals (**Figure 3**). In summary, the excitation energies of the mRIXS features of CO₂ are defined by the electron excitations, while the emission energies are defined by the decays from different valence states.

Figure 4. (a) Direct comparison of full mRIXS profile of oxidized oxygen states in four systems: Li₂O₂²¹, charged NMMO (Na_{2/3}Mg_{1/3}Mn_{2/3}O₂)¹⁷, charged Li-rich (Li_{1.17}Ni_{0.21}Co_{0.08}Mn_{0.54}O₂)²⁰, and O₂. The full profile reveals that the two groups of characteristic oxidized oxygen features, i.e., the 523.7 eV emission feature (red arrows) and low-energy excitation feature (white arrow), are distinct in their profile along excitation energies. Color scale are adjusted so the horizontal size of the 523.7 eV emission feature remains the same for all the maps. Horizontal dashed lines are plotted at the rising edge of the 523.7 eV feature in (a). The width defined by the lines along excitation energies is proportional to the quantitative analysis of the half peak width of the 531 eV feature in (b). Details of the peak fitting parameters are provided in Supplementary Fig. S1-S3 with the peak width of 0.51, 0.35, and 0.24 eV for NMMO, Li-rich, and O₂, respectively (b) sPFY spectra of the four systems extracted from mRIXS maps by integrating the intensity within 0.5 eV of 523.7 eV emission energy. Red arrows indicate the distinct positions of the characteristic features in different systems.

With all the mRIXS features of O₂ and CO₂ interpreted, we could now compare directly the full mRIXS profile of the different oxygen states. As discussed in the introduction and the analysis of the two gas molecules above, only non-divalent oxygen states could display the ~531 eV low excitation energy feature, and the critical comparison is on the characteristic ~523.7 eV emission feature of the oxidized oxygen states, i.e., O⁰(O₂), O¹⁻(Li₂O₂), and the Oⁿ⁻ (0<n<2) state in representative Na-ion and Li-ion battery systems.

Figure 4 displays the full mRIXS profile of Li₂O₂²¹, a fully charged Na_{2/3}Mg_{1/3}Mn_{2/3}O₂ (NMMO) electrode during the initial cycle¹⁷, a fully charged Li_{1.17}Ni_{0.21}Co_{0.08}Mn_{0.54}O₂ (Li-rich) electrode during the initial cycle²⁰, and O₂. The choice of the two electrode materials is based on the clear evidences of oxidized oxygen state in their charged states^{17, 20}. Firstly, all these oxidized oxygen species display the characteristic mRIXS fingerprint ~523.7 eV emission energy (red arrows). However, the full mRIXS profile reveals different distributions of these oxidized oxygen features along excitation energies, with a color scale showing the same horizontal expansion along emission energy: Li₂O₂ displays the longest distribution and O₂ gas displays the shortest (**Figure 4(a)**). Detailed analysis of the feature width through quantitative peak fitting is provided in Supplementary Fig. S1-S3. Secondly, these oxidized oxygen features center at different excitation energies. This could be clearly seen from the sPFY (super Partial Fluorescence Yield¹⁷) spectra from the integration of the mRIXS intensity within a +/- 0.5 eV window to the characteristic 523.7 eV emission energy. The sPFY shoulders at 528-530.5 eV excitation energy are from the strong hybridization feature

of the transition-metal (TM) $3d$ states, which is always heavily mixed with the oxidized oxygen feature^{10,18}. We note that the profile contrast along the excitation energy could also be seen from the sPFY plot (**Figure 4(b)**), and this observation does not depend on the sPFY integration window size (0.2 – 1 eV).

Additionally, all systems display an enhanced low-energy excitation feature close to the elastic line (white arrow), as previously reported in battery electrodes with oxygen redox activities^{5,16}. However, differences in excitation energies of this feature could be easily seen (**Figure 4(a)**). While this feature of O_2 is known to be from the vibronic modes of the gas molecule, they are likely of different types of phonon modes in the solid-state Li_2O_2 and battery electrodes.

The direct mRIXS comparison here, especially on the characteristic 523.7 eV emission feature, strongly suggests that the oxidized oxygen state involved in oxygen redox reactions in batteries is not simply through a molecular configuration of either a peroxide type or oxygen gas. Therefore, the ultimate clarifications on the origin of oxygen redox states in TM oxides require future efforts to resolve and calculate the phonon features in RIXS²⁹, and particularly, the interpretation of the characteristic 523.7 eV emission feature in oxide systems needs to consider the strong effect from both TM and oxygen under such a highly oxidized state, which remains a grand challenge but critical for achieving a fundamental understanding of the driving force of oxygen activities in batteries.

In Summary, by collecting the full energy range mRIXS of O₂ and CO₂ gas molecules, we show that, although CO₂ is a highly covalent system, the specific feature with ~523.7 eV emission and a varying low-energy excitation energy in mRIXS does not emerge in CO₂. Therefore, this specific feature is a fingerprint of the intrinsic oxidized oxygen states, not a conventional oxygen state affected by hybridization or covalency. All the 7 groups of mRIXS features of CO₂ could be reasonably interpreted based on the schematic of the molecular orbitals. We then focus on the direct mRIXS comparison of the oxidized oxygen species between Li₂O₂ (O¹⁻), Li-ion and Na-ion battery electrodes (Oⁿ⁻, 0<n<2), and O₂ (O⁰) systems. The direct contrast of the mRIXS full profile reveals that, although all these oxidized oxygen species display both the ~523.7 eV emission feature and an enhanced low-energy excitation feature close to the elastic line, the characteristic feature show different profile and positions along excitation energies in different systems. The contrast on both the width and positions of the 523.7 eV emission features suggests that the lattice oxygen redox states in batteries are at least not a *pure* molecular configuration of either the peroxide or oxygen gas type. While the fundamental understanding of the oxygen redox mechanism remains a highly debated topic, the direct comparison here provides a critical foundation for understanding the highly oxidized states in a complex transition-metal oxide system. The results indicate and are consistent with the strong association between the transition metal and oxygen in batteries. It is therefore critical to go beyond both a molecular oxygen configuration and the hybridization model for truly understand the oxygen redox activities in oxide electrodes. Considerations of the strong effects

from highly oxidized states of both TMs and oxygen should be considered, a challenging topic in both materials and physics. We hope this work clarifies some crucial speculations on the nature of the oxidized oxygen state in oxide electrodes, and could raise further attention and efforts towards an ultimate understanding of the oxygen redox mechanism in a broad field of chemistry, material sciences, and fundamental physics.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

* FP (panfeng@pkusz.edu.cn); WY (wlyang@lbl.gov)

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work used resources of the Advanced Light Source, a DOE Office of Science User Facility under contract no. DE-AC02-05CH11231. Analysis of the spectroscopic results are supported by the LDRD of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. Works in China was supported by Guangdong Key-lab Project (No. 2017B0303010130), and Shenzhen Science and Technology Research Grant (ZDSYS20170728102618). ZZ acknowledges the support of the Ph.D. student fellowship program of the Advanced Light Source.

References

1. Grimaud, A.; Hong, W. T.; Shao-Horn, Y.; Tarascon, J. M. Anionic redox processes for electrochemical devices. *Nat. Mater.* **2016**, *15*, 121-126.
2. Assat, G.; Tarascon, J.-M. Fundamental understanding and practical challenges of anionic redox activity in Li-ion batteries. *Nat Energy* **2018**, *3*, 373-386.
3. Saubanere, M.; McCalla, E.; Tarascon, J. M.; Doublet, M. L. The intriguing question of anionic redox in high-energy density cathodes for Li-ion batteries. *Energ Environ Sci* **2016**, *9*, 984-991.
4. Grimaud, A.; Diaz-Morales, O.; Han, B.; Hong, W. T.; Lee, Y.-L.; Giordano, L.; Stoerzinger, K. A.; Koper, M. T. M.; Shao-Horn, Y. Activating lattice oxygen redox reactions in metal oxides to catalyze oxygen evolution. *Nat Chem* **2017**, *9*, 457-465.
5. House, R. A.; Maitra, U.; Pérez-Osorio, M. A.; Lozano, J. G.; Jin, L.; Somerville, J. W.; Duda, L. C.; Nag, A.; Walters, A.; Zhou, K.-J.; Roberts, M. R.; Bruce, P. G. Superstructure control of first-cycle voltage hysteresis in oxygen-redox cathodes. *Nature* **2020**, *577*, 502-508.
6. McCalla, E.; Abakumov, A. M.; Saubanere, M.; Foix, D.; Berg, E. J.; Rousse, G.; Doublet, M. L.; Gonbeau, D.; Novak, P.; Van Tendeloo, G.; Dominko, R.; Tarascon, J. M. Visualization of O-O peroxo-like dimers in high-capacity layered oxides for Li-ion batteries. *Science* **2015**, *350*, 1516-1521.
7. Yang, W. Oxygen release and oxygen redox. *Nat Energy* **2018**, *3*, 619-620.
8. Wu, J.; Zhuo, Z.; Rong, X.; Dai, K.; Lebens-Higgins, Z.; Sallis, S.; Pan, F.; Piper, L. F. J.; Liu, G.; Chuang, Y.-d.; Hussain, Z.; Li, Q.; Zeng, R.; Shen, Z.-x.; Yang, W. Dissociate lattice oxygen redox reactions from capacity and voltage drops of battery electrodes. *Sci Adv* **2020**, *6*, eaaw3871.
9. Wandt, J.; Freiberg, A. T. S.; Ogorodnik, A.; Gasteiger, H. A. Singlet oxygen evolution from layered transition metal oxide cathode materials and its implications for lithium-ion batteries. *Mater Today* **2018**, *21*, 825-833.
10. Qiao, R.; Roychoudhury, S.; Zhuo, Z.; Li, Q.; Lyu, Y.; Kim, J.-H.; Liu, J.; Lee, E.; Polzin, B.; Guo, J.; Yan, S.; Hu, Y.; Li, H.; Prendergast, D.; Yang, W. Deciphering the Oxygen Absorption Pre-Edge: Universal Map of Transition Metal Redox Potentials in Batteries. *ChemRxiv. Preprint*. **2019**.
11. Lee, G.-H.; Wu, J.; Kim, D.; Cho, K.; Cho, M.; Yang, W.; Kang, Y. M. Reversible Anionic Redox Activities in Conventional LiNi_{1/3}Co_{1/3}Mn_{1/3}O₂ Cathodes. *Angew Chem Int Edit* **2020**, Accepted Author Manuscript.
12. Glans, P.; Gunnelin, K.; Skytt, P.; Guo, J. H.; Wassdahl, N.; Nordgren, J.; Agren, H.; Gel'mukhanov, F. K.; Warwick, T.; Rotenberg, E. Resonant x-ray emission spectroscopy of molecular oxygen. *Phys Rev Lett* **1996**, *76*, 2448-2451.
13. Hennies, F.; Pietzsch, A.; Berglund, M.; Fohlisch, A.; Schmitt, T.; Strocov, V.; Karlsson, H. O.; Andersson, J.; Rubensson, J. E. Resonant inelastic scattering spectra of free molecules with vibrational resolution. *Phys Rev Lett* **2010**, *104*, 193002.
14. Maganas, D.; Kristiansen, P.; Duda, L.-C.; Knop-Gericke, A.; DeBeer, S.; Schlögl, R.; Neese, F. Combined Experimental and Ab Initio Multireference Configuration Interaction Study of the Resonant Inelastic X-ray Scattering Spectrum of CO₂. *J Phys Chem C* **2014**, *118*, 20163-20175.
15. Cesar, A.; Gel'mukhanov, F.; Luo, Y.; Ågren, H.; Skytt, P.; Glans, P.; Guo, J.; Gunnelin, K.; Nordgren, J. Resonant x-ray scattering beyond the Born-Oppenheimer approximation: Symmetry breaking in the oxygen resonant x-ray emission spectrum of carbon dioxide. *J Phys Chem* **1997**, *106*, 3439-3456.

16. Wu, J.; Li, Q.; Sallis, S.; Zhuo, Z.; Gent, W. E.; Chueh, W. C.; Yan, S.; Chuang, Y.-d.; Yang, W. Fingerprint Oxygen Redox Reactions in Batteries through High-Efficiency Mapping of Resonant Inelastic X-ray Scattering. *Condensed Matter* **2019**, *4*, 5.
17. Dai, K.; Wu, J.; Zhuo, Z.; Li, Q.; Sallis, S.; Mao, J.; Ai, G.; Sun, C.; Li, Z.; Gent, W. E.; Chueh, W. C.; Chuang, Y.-d.; Zeng, R.; Shen, Z.-x.; Pan, F.; Yan, S.; Piper, L. F. J.; Hussain, Z.; Liu, G.; Yang, W. High Reversibility of Lattice Oxygen Redox Quantified by Direct Bulk Probes of Both Anionic and Cationic Redox Reactions. *Joule* **2018**, *3*, 1-24.
18. Yang, W.; Devereaux, T. P. Anionic and cationic redox and interfaces in batteries: Advances from soft X-ray absorption spectroscopy to resonant inelastic scattering. *J Power Sources* **2018**, *389*, 188-197.
19. Xu, J.; Sun, M.; Qiao, R.; Renfrew, S. E.; Ma, L.; Wu, T.; Hwang, S.; Nordlund, D.; Su, D.; Amine, K.; Lu, J.; McCloskey, B. D.; Yang, W.; Tong, W. Elucidating anionic oxygen activity in lithium-rich layered oxides. *Nat Commun* **2018**, *9*, 947.
20. Gent, W. E.; Lim, K.; Liang, Y.; Li, Q.; Barnes, T.; Ahn, S.-J.; Stone, K. H.; McIntire, M.; Hong, J.; Song, J. H.; Li, Y.; Mehta, A.; Ermon, S.; Tylliszczak, T.; Kilcoyne, D.; Vine, D.; Park, J.-H.; Doo, S.-K.; Toney, M. F.; Yang, W.; Prendergast, D.; Chueh, W. C. Coupling between oxygen redox and cation migration explains unusual electrochemistry in lithium-rich layered oxides. *Nat Commun* **2017**, *8*, 2091.
21. Zhuo, Z.; Pemmaraju, C. D.; Vinson, J.; Jia, C.; Moritz, B.; Lee, I.; Sallis, S.; Li, Q.; Wu, J.; Dai, K.; Chuang, Y.-d.; Hussain, Z.; Pan, F.; Devereaux, T. P.; Yang, W. Spectroscopic Signature of Oxidized Oxygen States in Peroxides. *J Phys Chem Lett* **2018**, *9*, 6378-6384.
22. Qiao, R.; Li, Q.; Zhuo, Z.; Sallis, S.; Fuchs, O.; Blum, M.; Weinhardt, L.; Heske, C.; Pepper, J.; Jones, M.; Brown, A.; Spucces, A.; Chow, K.; Smith, B.; Glans, P.-A.; Chen, Y.; Yan, S.; Pan, F.; Piper, L. F. J.; Denlinger, J.; Guo, J.; Hussain, Z.; Chuang, Y.-D.; Yang, W. High-efficiency in situ resonant inelastic x-ray scattering (iRIXS) endstation at the Advanced Light Source. *Rev Sci Instrum* **2017**, *88*, 033106.
23. Guo, J. The development of in situ photon-in/photon-out soft X-ray spectroscopy on beamline 7.0.1 at the ALS. *J Electron Spectrosc* **2013**, *188*, 71-78.
24. Chuang, Y.-D.; Shao, Y.-C.; Cruz, A.; Hanzel, K.; Brown, A.; Frano, A.; Qiao, R.; Smith, B.; Domning, E.; Huang, S.-W.; Wray, L. A.; Lee, W.-S.; Shen, Z.-X.; Devereaux, T. P.; Chiou, J.-W.; Pong, W.-F.; Yashchuk, V. V.; Gullikson, E.; Reininger, R.; Yang, W.; Guo, J.; Duarte, R.; Hussain, Z. Modular soft x-ray spectrometer for applications in energy sciences and quantum materials. *Rev Sci Instrum* **2017**, *88*, 013110.
25. Lebens-Higgins, Z. W.; Vinckeviciute, J.; Wu, J.; Faenza, N. V.; Li, Y.; Sallis, S.; Pereira, N.; Meng, Y. S.; Amatucci, G. G.; Der Ven, A. V.; Yang, W.; Piper, L. F. J. Distinction between Intrinsic and X-ray-Induced Oxidized Oxygen States in Li-Rich 3d Layered Oxides and LiAlO₂. *J Phys Chem C* **2019**, *123*, 13201-13207.
26. Ament, L. J. P.; van Veenendaal, M.; Devereaux, T. P.; Hill, J. P.; van den Brink, J. Resonant inelastic x-ray scattering studies of elementary excitations. *Rev Mod Phys* **2011**, *83*, 705-767.
27. Housecroft, C. E.; Sharpe, A. G. *Inorganic Chemistry Fourth Edition*. Person Education Limited: **2012**.
28. Domcke, W.; Cederbaum, L. S. Vibronic Coupling and Symmetry Breaking in Core Electron Ionization. *Chem Phys* **1977**, *25*, 189-196.
29. Devereaux, T. P.; Shvaika, A. M.; Wu, K.; Wohlfeld, K.; Jia, C. J.; Wang, Y.; Moritz, B.; Chaix, L.; Lee, W. S.; Shen, Z. X.; Ghiringhelli, G.; Braicovich, L. Directly Characterizing the Relative Strength and Momentum Dependence of Electron-Phonon Coupling Using Resonant Inelastic X-Ray Scattering.

Phys Rev X **2016**, 6, 041019.