

Computational and Spectroscopic Tools for the Detection of Bond Covalency in Pu(IV) Materials

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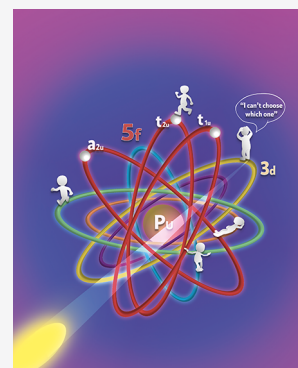
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ABSTRACT: Plutonium is used as a major component of new-generation nuclear fuels and of radioisotope batteries for Mars rovers, but it is also an environmental pollutant. Plutonium clearly has high technological and environmental importance, but it has an extremely complex, not well-understood electronic structure. The level of covalency of the Pu 5f valence orbitals and their role in chemical bonding are still an enigma and thus at the frontier of research in actinide science. We performed fully relativistic quantum chemical computations of the electronic structure of the Pu⁴⁺ ion and the PuO₂ compound. Using four different theoretical tools, it is shown that the 5f orbitals have very little covalent character although the 5f_(7/2) a_{2u} orbital with the highest orbital energy has the greatest extent of covalency in PuO₂. It is illustrated that the Pu M_{4,5} edge high-energy resolution X-ray absorption near-edge structure (Pu M_{4,5} HR-XANES) spectra cannot be interpreted in terms of dipole selection rules applied between individual 3d and 5f orbitals, but the selection rules must be applied between the total wavefunctions for the initial and excited states. This is because the states cannot be represented by single determinants. They are shown to involve major redistributions on the 5f electrons over the different 5f orbitals. These redistributions could be viewed as shake-up-like excitations in the 5f shell from the lowest orbital energy from $J = 5f_{(5/2)}$ into higher orbital energy $J = 5f_{(7/2)}$. We show that the second peak in the Pu M₄ edge and the high-energy shoulder of the Pu M₅ edge HR-XANES spectra probe the 5f_(7/2) a_{2u} orbital; thus, these spectral features are expected to change upon bond variations. We describe theoretical and spectroscopy tools, which can be applied for all actinide elements in materials with cubic structure.



INTRODUCTION

The actinide elements are more than ever of high relevance for our everyday life in many different ways. One main application remains electricity production. Furthermore, we still need to solve challenges like building safe long-term repositories for high-level radioactive waste and developing effective remediation strategies for cleaning up polluted sites. Along with Ac-225, some short-lived α emitters like Th-227 and U-230 show high promise for cancer treatment.^{1–3} The heat production of actinide α -emitters like Pu-238 is the driving force of our explorer on Mars—the Curiosity rover. Clearly, the actinide elements are of significance for our societal challenges. However, we still do not have very good understanding of their fascinating and complex electronic structure. Gaining a deeper understanding of how the actinides form chemical bonds and what is the role of their 5f, 6d, and 7s valence electrons is the key, for example, for developing ligands with targeted properties for medical applications or for effective remediation strategies. It is still a great challenge and not completely understood why specific N-donor ligands have very high binding selectivity for actinides compared to the chemically similar lanthanides. This mechanistic understanding is essential for designing ligands for separation processes with the aim to reuse the actinides for new nuclear fuels or to reduce their radiotoxicity. There is limited experimental and theoretical evidence that the An(III) might form more

covalent bonds compared to the Ln(III), and this can be the underlying mechanism of the selectivity. The combination of novel spectroscopy techniques and state-of-the-art quantum chemical computations give high promise for a thorough probe of the actinide electronic structure and bond covalency. In particular, we consider an analysis of the bond covalency combining novel theoretical and experimental methods to analyze the electronic structure of PuO₂. These same methods can be applied to determine the covalent character of actinides in other materials.

In the present work, we apply four different *ab initio* computational approaches to probe the covalency of the Pu–O chemical bond. We also make a detailed comparison of Pu M_{4,5} edge high-resolution X-ray absorption near-edge structure (HR-XANES) spectra^{4–8} of PuO₂ with rigorous theoretical calculations of the energies and intensities of the HR-XANES spectra (cf. refs 9–12). The main aim is to understand how we can extract chemical information and specifically insights into

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the Pu–ligand bond covalency from these Pu $M_{4,5}$ absorption edges.

It is common to view XANES excitations in one-electron terms as a core electron being promoted into a specific valence level shell that is empty or not fully occupied.¹² However, this is a simplification and the XANES transitions are between many-electron wavefunctions (WFs). It is necessary to take many-body effects into account to properly describe these WF, for both the initial and excited states of the XANES transitions. A many-body effect that is quite important is the coupling of the spin and orbital angular momenta of the open-shell electrons. On the basis of atomic models and formal algebraic analysis of the coupling, this has been considered for a range of systems by van der Laan and collaborators.^{13–15} However, these approaches neglect the formation of covalent bonds between the metal cation and the ligand anions and the ligand field splittings related to this covalency. It is possible to use crystal field theory to include the effects of covalency without an explicit treatment of the covalent mixing of cation and ligand character in the orbitals as was done, for example, by Butorin.¹⁶ However, it is useful to use a quantum mechanical theory that directly includes the covalent theory of the orbitals on an *ab initio* basis and without empirical parameters. *Ab initio* approaches to the analysis of XANES, which explicitly include covalent mixing of the molecular orbitals are available and could be used. Such *ab initio* treatments have been made by Neese and collaborators for compounds of lighter elements (see the representative ref 17) and by Autschbach and collaborators for actinide compounds (see the representative ref 11).

Our present work is different from these prior works^{11,17} in that our studies are based on the use of four-component relativistic orbitals based on solutions of the Dirac–Coulomb Hamiltonian¹⁸ for the XANES studies. Thus, the WF naturally include a balanced treatment of ligand field covalency and spin–orbit splitting as well as the rigorous treatment of the open-shell angular momentum coupling. Our approach has previously been applied to the study of the XANES of Fe compounds (FeCl₄ and Fe₂O₃).^{19,20} In the present work, the importance of this angular momentum coupling is applied to the Pu $M_{4,5}$ XANES of PuO₂. As in our previous XANES studies,^{19,20} our theoretical analysis involves comparing the properties of isolated atoms with those of the compound. Thus, we describe relativistic WF for atomic Pu⁴⁺ and for cluster models of PuO₂. By comparing the XANES for atomic models with that for PuO₂, we are able to distinguish the XANES for the pure spin–orbit splitting in the atom to the spin–orbit splitting modified by ligand field splittings and covalent mixing between the Pu(5f) and O(2p) orbitals in the oxide. This allows us to predict the extent of the influence that the structural environment has on the $M_{4,5}$ XANES of different Pu compounds which have the same oxidation state.

Since we focus on the angular momentum coupling, we do not include other many-body effects that are required to accurately describe the energies of different electronic multiplets; these are commonly described as dynamic correlation effects.^{21,22} These correlation effects can be applied to the properties of heavy-metal compounds (cf. refs 11, 23–26) and have been used for the XANES edges of PuO₂²⁺ (plutonyl).¹¹ We have chosen not to use such methods in our study of PuO₂. First because the treatment of dynamic correlation for a large number of multiplets, as required to study the XANES, is more complex when a fully relativistic

treatment for the electronic structure is made. But more importantly, to examine the extent to which the inclusion of simply the angular momentum coupling of the open f shell electron systems, a property that is necessary to properly describe the initial and excited multiplets, provides a useful description of the XANES of PuO₂. We consider PuO₂ as a representative case where our conclusions can, very likely, be extended to other heavy-metal oxides.

■ CONCEPTS AND METHODS

Angular Momentum Coupling. It is appropriate to start with the definition that we use for the WF which are the basis of our theoretical analysis of the Pu $M_{4,5}$ XANES spectra. The multiplet is a collection of degenerate states, which satisfy the orbital and spin angular momentum coupling of the open-shell electrons (cf. refs 27, 28). For an isolated atom, the appropriate quantum numbers^{27,28} are *S* for the total spin, *L* for the total orbital angular momentum, and *J* for the total where the vector relationship $J = L + S$ holds. For Russell–Saunders (RS) coupling, the multiplets are denoted ^{2*S*+1}*L*_{*J*}. Details of the RS multiplets including details of the coupling, the degeneracies, and the energetic ordering can be found in standard texts, for example, refs 28, 29. For the RS multiplets of other symmetries besides the spherical symmetry of isolated atoms, the spin remains coupled to *S* but the orbital angular momentum, modified by ligand field splittings, is rigorously one of the representations of the appropriate point group.³⁰ However, we still describe this as an angular momentum coupling since the orbital angular momentum remains a significant part of the open-shell coupling. To couple the *S* with the orbital symmetry to determine a total angular momentum for these lower-symmetry RS multiplets, there are rules based on the symmetries of double groups.³⁰

When spin–orbit coupling is taken fully into account, the total spin angular momentum and the total orbital angular momentum are no longer good quantum numbers since different RS multiplets with the same total angular momenta may mix.³⁰ For the isolated cation, the *J* value is still a good quantum number. For the octahedral double group of PuO₂, O_h^{*},³¹ and with the Bethe notation,³² the symmetries that remain good properties are: For systems with even numbers of electrons, these are the singly degenerate Γ_1 and Γ_2 , the doubly degenerate Γ_3 , and the triply degenerate Γ_4 and Γ_5 . For systems with odd numbers of electrons, they are the doubly degenerate Γ_6 and Γ_7 , and the fourfold degenerate Γ_8 . The double-group symmetries for the electron orbitals are typically denoted with lower case, γ_6 , γ_7 , and γ_8 . We will make limited use of these double-group notations since they are not especially familiar and there is limited agreement on their notation.^{32,33} However, it is convenient to use γ_6 , γ_7 , and γ_8 to distinguish the spin–orbit and ligand field split orbitals of PuO₂.

In Figure 1A, we show a schematic of how the Pu 5f orbitals are split between the pure atomic spin–orbit splittings of 5f_{5/2} and 5f_{7/2} (left) and the pure ligand field splittings of t_{2w}, t_{1w}, and a_{2u} (right); in the middle, the double-group symmetry orbitals, γ_{6w} , γ_{7w} , and γ_{8w} are shown where the dotted lines indicate the dominant origins of the double-group orbitals. The inset in Figure 1A shows the orbital energies of the open-shell orbitals from our relativistic calculation of the PuO₂ WF. The figure clearly shows the interplay of spin–orbit and ligand field splittings, which significantly modifies the orbital splitting.

These spin–orbit and ligand field split 5f orbitals are occupied in different ways in determinants which are the basis of the *N*-electron multiplet WF. Depending on whether spin–orbit and ligand field splittings are included, the degeneracies and the energy separations of the multiplets are different. The different couplings for the isolated Pu⁴⁺ cation and PuO₂ are discussed in the [Wavefunctions for the Initial and Excited States](#) section. There, we distinguish between the cases of RS, *j–j*, and intermediate coupling. RS, appropriate for low effective nuclear charge, is where the spins and the orbital angular momenta are coupled together separately. While *j–j* coupling, appropriate for high effective nuclear charge, is where the multiplets are dominated by a single occupation of the spin–orbit split open-

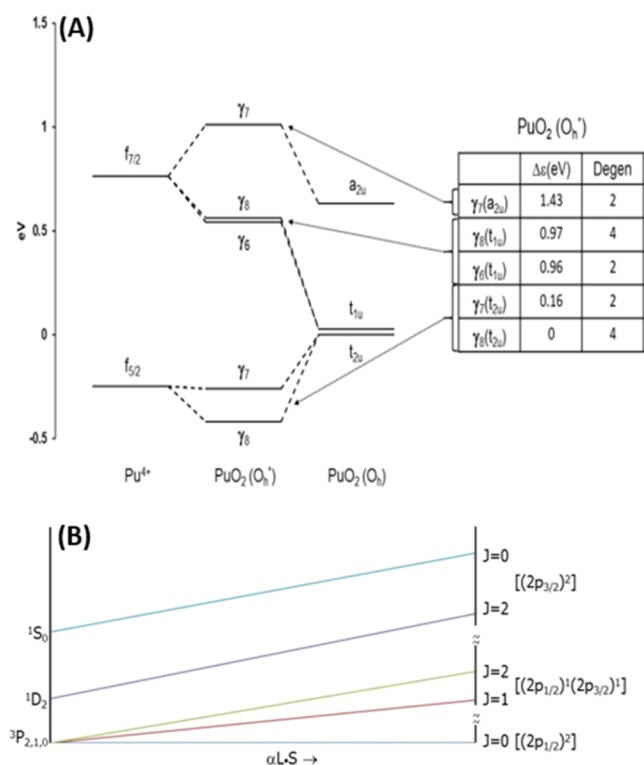


Figure 1. (A) Schematic representation of the spin–orbit and ligand field splittings of the dominantly Pu 5f open-shell orbitals for the PuO_2 cluster WF. The dominant relationships are indicated by the dashed lines connecting the extremes of pure spin–orbit and pure ligand field splittings. (B) Example of RS and j – j coupling for a model of six-electron atoms with configuration $1s^22s^22p^2$; the x -axis is the magnitude of the L–S coupling; the y -axis is the energy separation of the multiplets.

shell spinors. This is shown schematically in Figure 1B for a model of six-electron atoms with configuration $1s^22s^22p^2$ from low Z ions to high Z ions. The x -axis is the magnitude of the L–S coupling and is labeled $\alpha L \cdot S$, which is closely related to the effective charge. The y -axis is the energy separation of the multiplets. At low Z , Hund's rules²⁷ hold and the lowest multiplets are 3P with, at $Z=6$, the different J levels separated by $\sim 20 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. For high Z , in Figure 1B (right), the multiplets are essentially pure j – j coupled with the $2p_{1/2}$ and $2p_{3/2}$ occupations shown in the figure. The separation of the different levels becomes huge when j – j coupling is appropriate. Around $Z = 92$, the separation of the lowest and highest levels is several thousand electron volts. Furthermore, the high Z multiplets are now linear combinations of the RS multiplets. For example, the lowest $J = 0$ levels in the high Z limit, $(2p_{1/2})^2$, are $2/3(^3P_0)$ and $1/3(^1S_0)$. Below, we apply the concepts described above and in ref 34 to describe the intermediate coupling for the initial and excited multiplets of interest here. In particular, for the intermediate coupled multiplets, we determine the fractional composition in terms of the RS multiplets.

Clusters and Wavefunctions. The WFs and properties of PuO_2 are represented with two models. To understand the consequences of pure spin–orbit splitting on the $M_{4,5}$ edge XANES, we consider an isolated Pu^{4+} cation. In addition, to take into account the ligand field splittings, PuO_2 is represented by an embedded cluster model with a central Pu cation and its eight nearest O anion neighbors, PuO_8 , in the experimental fluorite geometry.³¹ This cluster is embedded in a large number of point charges with the nominal Pu and O ionicities to represent the effects of the extended Madelung potential. For details of the choices of cluster model and embedding, see, for example, refs 35, 36. The atoms and point charges are placed at crystal lattice sites for fluorite PuO_2 .³¹ WFs for the isolated cation and for the cluster are then determined for both the initial state configuration and the $M_{4,5}$

excited-state configuration, where a Pu electron is promoted from the 3d to the 5f shell, as solutions of suitable Dirac–Coulomb Hamiltonians.³⁷ The orbitals are four-component solutions of Dirac–Hartree–Fock (DHF) equations. While it is possible to work directly in a two-component formulation (cf. refs 23–26), we have preferred to retain the small components to avoid any uncertainties with direct calculations in a two-component formalism. Since the approximations in the two-component formulations are not of direct relevance to our study of covalency in PuO_2 , we do not make an extensive comparison with such methods. However, one measure of the importance of directly including the small components, especially for Pu, is the Mulliken population^{38,39} of these components. For the ground-state DHF orbitals of the embedded PuO_8 cluster, the small-component Pu population is 0.79 electrons, which is not entirely negligible. Of course, most of this population is for the Pu core orbitals and not the valence orbitals, which explains the success of using two-component models. A more detailed comparison is beyond the scope of this paper.

It is important to stress that the orbitals are different for the initial state configuration, where the core shell is filled, and the excited configurations, where an electron has been promoted from the M_4 or M_5 core shell to the 5f shell. Specifically, they are variationally optimized for each of the different configurations. This is done to take account, in a compact way, of the screening in response to the core hole; see the discussion of this treatment of screening in refs 36, 40. The WFs are sums over determinants, described as configuration interaction (CI). The set of determinants summed over have all possible distributions of the electrons within the orbital of each open shell; these WFs correctly represent the spin and orbital angular momentum coupling of the open-shell electrons and have the correct degeneracies of the multiplets.^{36,40} The calculations of the orbitals and WFs were performed with the Dirac program system;^{18,41} a complete description of these calculations including the parameters for the basis functions, the choice of determinants, and the inclusion or neglect of spin–orbit coupling is given in the Supporting Information.

Methods of Analysis of Orbitals and Bond Covalency. To understand the significance of the theoretical results for the XANES spectra, we use several novel methods to analyze the properties and character of the orbitals and WFs. These methods are described briefly below; for further details, see refs 36, 40, 42–44 and the Supporting Information.

For the orbitals, an important concern is the degree of covalency, which arises from the mixing of the central metal and O orbitals. In particular, for the closed-shell orbitals, which are dominantly O, there is a bonding mixing with the frontier orbitals of the metal, and for the open-shell, frontier metal orbitals, there is an antibonding with the O(2p) orbitals.^{36,40,45–47} It is important to stress that while covalency is a very useful concept for understanding the chemical interactions in a compound, it has been difficult to rigorously define the extent of the covalency. The covalent character is the mixing of cation and ligand orbitals, but for the variational optimized orbitals of a compound, it is not possible to uniquely separate the contributions of the cation and the ligands. Methods related to Mulliken population analyses have been used to describe the covalency, but they give at best a qualitative view, cf. refs 43, 44, 48, for a detailed discussion of these difficulties and for proposed alternatives. In the present work, as described below, we use four novel methods to obtain reliable and consistent measures of the extent of the covalent character for the initial and the $M_{4,5}$ excited configurations of PuO_2 .

For PuO_2 , it is the covalency of the 5f orbitals that is of primary interest here. In particular, there is an important concern for whether the 5f covalency changes between the initial, ground state, and the final excited $M_{4,5}$ edge, XANES states. Such changes are quite common for the ionic states in X-ray photoemission spectroscopy (XPS), and this requires that care must be taken to distinguish what are described as initial and final state effects; see, for example, refs 36, 40. These effects must be separated to draw inferences from XPS about the ground-state electronic structure. Clearly, changes in the covalency between the ground state and the XANES excited states will

provide useful information about whether a separation of initial and final state effects is also needed to interpret XANES data.

The four methods that we use to quantify the covalent character are as follows:

- (1) The covalency contributes to differences in the orbital energies of the different spinors of the PuO₂ 5f shell. This can be immediately seen in Figure 1A (right), where $\epsilon(a_{2u})$ is ~ 0.5 eV higher, less bound, than $\epsilon(t_{1u})$ and $\epsilon(t_{2u})$. This difference in the orbital energies indicates that a_{2u} has a larger antibonding character than the t_{1u} and t_{2u} orbitals. Of course, there is also coupling with the spin–orbit splitting, and this can be seen in Figure 1A (middle) where the spin–orbit coupling is now added to the pure ligand field splitting of the right-hand-side panel.
- (2) A second measure of the covalency of an orbital arises from the size of the orbital, which provides a direct measure of the extent of covalency. For the size, the orbital expectation value of r measured with respect to the Pu nucleus, is used. Specifically, we define r_{eff} as

$$r_{\text{eff}} = [\langle r^2 \rangle]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

The O contribution to a covalent 5f orbital is centered about the O atoms which are distant from Pu by over 2 Å, which is ~ 3 times larger than the r_{eff} value of a 5f orbital of a Pu cation (see below and ref 49). Thus, when one of the 5f orbitals has a value of r_{eff} larger than that of another 5f orbital, then this orbital should have a larger covalent character.

- (3) A third measure of the covalent character is obtained by projecting the orbitals of an isolated Pu cation on the PuO₈ cluster orbitals.^{44,48} This can again be understood from Figure 1A. The orbitals isolated on the left of the schematic are pure atomic Pu 5f orbitals, but the orbitals for the compound are not pure but contain some amount of O(2p) character. The problem is to determine the extent of this mixture of O character into the open-shell Pu 5f orbital. It is reasonably common to estimate this character with a population analysis; see, for example, ref 28, but such populations may be misleading.⁴⁴ On the other hand, projections identify the atomic character through overlap integrals between the orbitals of a compound and those of the isolated atomic ion.⁴⁴ Especially for relatively localized orbitals like the Pu(5f), the projections provide useful guides to the covalent character and to the trends of the covalency between different orbitals and different compounds.^{44,48} The projections, N_p , of interest here are $N_p(Sf_{5/2})$ and $N_p(Sf_{7/2})$, where sums are made over the six or eight components of the atomic shells. Sums may also be made over groups of cluster orbitals; e.g., all of the closed-shell orbitals. When the projections are made on a single compound orbital, the values of N_p for this orbital are $0 \leq N_p \leq 1$, where $N_p = 0$ indicates that the orbital has no Pu character and $N_p = 1$ indicates that the orbital is a pure Pu orbital with no ligand character.
- (4) The covalent mixing has been viewed as being driven by the overlap of the frontier orbitals of the isolated Pu⁴⁺ cation, the 5f orbitals, and the isolated O²⁻ ligand anion, the 2p orbitals, modified by the energy splitting of these orbitals.⁵⁰ We have examined these overlaps to identify the extent that they are consistent with the measures that we have described above. For the O orbitals, we have used O⁻ orbitals since they are more diffuse than neutral O orbitals and they have a similar size to the orbitals of the oxides.^{51,52} For the Pu 5f and O fragment orbitals, we used linear combinations to have O_h symmetry orbitals that transformed as t_{1u} , t_{2u} , and a_{2u} . For these O_h symmetry orbitals, we computed the overlap $S^2(i)$ where

$$S^2(i) = \langle O_s(2p, i) | Pu(5f, i) \rangle^2 \quad (2)$$

The square of the overlap is used in eq 2 to avoid artificial changes of sign since the phases of the orbitals are not defined within a sign.

We have not considered the covalent character of the O(2s) or the Pu(6d). For the O(2s), we have examined the projection of the cation Pu(5f) orbitals on the PuO₈ cluster orbitals that are dominantly of O(2s) character as shown by their orbital energies. While these projections are not exactly zero, they are small. In particular, the sum of the magnitudes of the 5f projections on the O(2s) orbitals is considerably smaller than the sum of the magnitudes of the 5f projections on the O(2p) cluster orbitals. Thus, the dominant covalent character of the 5f orbitals arises from mixing with the O(2p) orbitals and the O(2s) can be safely neglected. There is considerable covalency of Pu(6d) in the gerade closed-shell orbitals of PuO₂. The U(6d) covalency in U oxides has been studied⁴⁸ and was found to be large. We expect that this will also be true for PuO₂. However, the covalency is entirely in the closed shells and these shells are spectators for the M_{4,5} XANES. Hence, we do not consider the Pu(6d) covalency. If we were concerned with the XANES of either the L_{2,3} or M_{2,3} edges, then the Pu(6d) covalency would be critical to the observed splittings as they are for the U L₃ XAS in U oxides.¹⁰

Note that we use four measures of covalent mixing rather than a single measure. The most important consideration is not the precise value of the atomic assignments but rather trends or changes between different orbitals and different compounds. The combination of those four methods is applied here for the first time to evaluate the level of covalency of the An–ligand chemical bond.

Wavefunction Properties. In addition to the character of the orbitals, it is important to understand the character of the N -electron WF for the cluster model of the compound. It is common to describe the N -electron WF by a configuration. Thus, for example, it is tempting to describe the ground state of the 5f⁴ ground state of PuO₂ in terms of a single configuration where all four electrons are in the lowest-energy γ_8 orbital (cf. Figure 1A). Since a γ_8 orbital can only accommodate four electrons, this would be a closed-shell $\gamma_8(4)$ configuration with total symmetry Γ_1 . With this configuration, PuO₂ would not have a permanent magnetic moment. Indeed, PuO₂ does not have a permanent moment (cf. ref 53 and references therein), but, as we shall show below, the ground-state WF cannot be represented by the single configuration, but it is a sum of many different configurations. We need to be able to describe, in a compact way, the multiconfiguration WFs for this ground state as well as for the excited states. We know that the WFs will be multiplets with several states having the same energy. However, this is not sufficient to distinguish whether the multiplet is dominated by a single configuration or is a sum of many different configurations where the latter is described as a many-electron effect (cf. ref 36 and references therein).

For the N -electron WFs, it is possible to define orbital occupations, $N(i)$, as a measure of the many-body character of the WFs. The occupation, $N(i)$, is simply the expectation value of the number operator for an orbital in a CI WF.⁵⁴ The $N(i)$ occupation numbers are identical for the WFs of all of the degenerate states in a multiplet.^{48,54} If, for a given multiplet, $N(i)$ is an integer, then WF is described by a single configuration. Significant departures from integral character indicate that different configurations mix to describe the WFs for this multiplet. When we describe the ground- and excited-state WFs for PuO₂, we shall use the orbital occupation numbers to characterize the many-electron character of the WFs. This is important since it shows that the M_{4,5} edge excited states cannot be described as the excitation of an electron from a core orbital into a 5f orbital. We stress that an important consequence of this multiconfigurational character of the excited states is that the transition intensity is distributed over many different N -electron excited states.

Dipole Intensities. Relative values of the dipole intensities to different final, excited configuration multiplets are obtained from many-electron matrix elements of r between the WFs for the initial multiplet and the excited multiplet. Sums and averages must be taken over the degenerate WFs of the initial and final multiplets.⁵⁵ The first excited initial multiplet for Pu⁴⁺ is at 0.56 eV, and for PuO₂, it is at 0.12 eV, and the Boltzmann occupations of the excited multiplets at room temperature are negligible. The relative intensity to a particular final multiplet, F , denoted as $I_{\text{rel}}(F)$ is taken as

$$I_{\text{rel}}(F) = \sum_{i,j} | \langle \psi_i(\text{initial}, I) | r | \psi_j(\text{final}, F) \rangle |^2 \quad (3)$$

where the sums over i and j are over the degenerate states of the initial multiplet and the final, excited, multiplet,⁵⁵ and Ψ_i and Ψ_j are the degenerate CI WFs over individual determinants for specific occupations of the open-shell orbitals; these WFs have been variationally determined.

Since different sets of orbitals are used to describe the Ψ_i and Ψ_j WFs, the expression for the matrix elements between individual determinants in the CI expansions of the WFs is more complicated than the case when the two WFs are expanded in the same set of orbitals.⁵⁶ The exact calculation of eq 3 and the neglect of the excitation energy in eq 3 are described in the Supporting Information. Finally, we point out that I_{rel} in eq 3 is computed for excitations in both Pu^{4+} and PuO_2 . The intensities of the theoretical Pu $M_{4,5}$ edge XANES spectra were computed with the CLIPS program system.⁵⁷

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

The Pu $M_{4,5}$ edge HR-XANES experiments were performed at the CAT-ACT beamline at the Karlsruhe research accelerator (KARA), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Karlsruhe Germany.⁵⁸ The incident beam was monochromatized by a Si(111) double-crystal monochromator (DCM), and focused to a spot size of $500 \mu\text{m} \times 500 \mu\text{m}$ onto the sample. The emitted fluorescence was analyzed using a Johan-type X-ray emission spectrometer with Rowland cycle focusing geometry including one spherically bent Si(220) crystal (Saint-Gobain Crystals, France) with 1 m bending radius and a single-diode VITUS silicon drift detector (KETEK, Germany). The X-ray emission spectrometer and the sample were placed inside a glovebox maintaining a constant He flow so that less than 0.1% O_2 was present in the box during the measurements. This was necessary to minimize intensity loss due to scattering and absorption of the 3–4 keV X-ray photons. To calibrate the DCM, the energy of the main absorption feature was set to 3970 eV for the Pu M_4 edge and 3775 eV for Pu M_5 edge HR-XANES of PuO_2 . The spectrometer was focused to the center of mass of the normal emission line measured at 4000 eV (M_4) or 3800 eV (M_5) excitation energy and calibrated to 3351 eV Pu M_β or 3534 eV Pu M_α . The HR-XANES spectra were collected at incident energies in the range at least of 10 eV before and 30 eV after the edge with a step size of 0.1 eV. No beam-induced changes were detectable even after hours of irradiation. The experimental energy resolution was estimated to be 0.7 eV. The PuO_2 sample was prepared from powdered, bulk $^{239}\text{PuO}_2$ and was encapsulated by a 13 μm thick Kapton foil (polyimide film 0.013 mm, Advent Research Materials, England) for the first containment and 8 μm Kapton foil to achieve an independent second containment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5f based Orbitals for Pu^{4+} and PuO_2 and Their Covalency. For Pu^{4+} , the SO splitting of the DHF orbital energies (ϵ) for $M_4(3d_{3/2})$ and $M_5(3d_{5/2})$ is 200.0 eV, while for the open 5f shell, the SO splitting is $\epsilon(5f_{7/2}) - \epsilon(5f_{5/2}) = 1.0$ eV; see Figure 1. Clearly, the 3d SO splitting is so large that, for the excited-state WFs, there will not be any mixing of configurations with M_4 and M_5 excitations. However, the 5f SO splitting, while it is small, is also comparable to ligand field splittings. For the O_h geometry of PuO_2 ,³¹ the Pu 5f is ligand field split into t_{2u} , t_{1u} , and a_{2u} symmetries (cf. Figure 1A).³² From calculations for the embedded PuO_8 cluster where only scalar relativistic effects are included, the relative orbital energies with $\Delta\epsilon(t_{2u}) = 0$ are $\Delta\epsilon(t_{1u}) = 0.12$ eV and $\Delta\epsilon(a_{2u}) = 0.88$ eV, where these are spin-free $\Delta\epsilon$. Since these ligand field splittings and the 1.0 eV SO splittings of the $\epsilon(5f_{5/2})$ and $\epsilon(5f_{7/2})$ for the isolated Pu^{4+} cation are comparable, it is necessary to take both types of splittings into account and the orbitals are neither pure SO or pure ligand field split

orbitals.^{30,32} For the O_h double group, the symmetries, with Bethe notation, for an f electron, including both SO and ligand field splittings, are γ_{6u} , γ_{7u} and γ_{8u} and there are two sets of γ_{7u} and γ_{8u} spin orbitals (cf. Figure 1A). The γ_6 and γ_7 symmetries are twofold degenerate, and the γ_8 symmetry is fourfold degenerate, leading to a total number of 14 possible spinors.

The extent of covalent mixing of the open-shell Pu 5f orbitals with O 2p orbitals to form the ligand field split orbitals of the complex is shown by the properties given in Figure 2

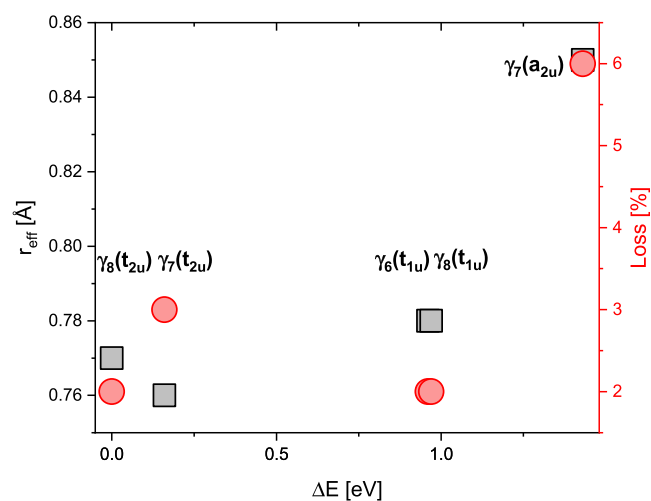


Figure 2. Graphical view of the properties of the 5f orbitals (Table I in the Supporting Information). The energies of the five orbitals ($\Delta\epsilon$) are on the abscissa. The size of the orbitals (r_{eff}) is shown as gray squares with values on the left y axis, and the loss of 5f character in % is shown as red circles with values on the right y axis.

and Table I in the Supporting Information. The properties are the relative orbital energies ($\Delta\epsilon$), the symmetries of the orbitals, the projections of Pu 5f character, and the sizes of the orbitals as measured by r_{eff} , where the origin is the Pu nucleus (cf. eq 1). The projections are given as the percent loss of the orbital from the value of 1.00, which would indicate a pure Pu orbital. The $\Delta\epsilon$ values are taken with respect to the lowest orbital energy, which is taken as $\Delta\epsilon(\gamma_8) = 0$ (cf. Figure 1A). The size of the orbital r_{eff} and the departure of the sum of the 5f projections from 1 (% loss) are indications of the extent of the covalent mixing of these open-shell orbitals with the ligand O(2p) orbitals. An increase in r_{eff} over the value for the isolated Pu^{4+} cation, where $r_{\text{eff}}(5f_{5/2}) = 0.69$ Å and $r_{\text{eff}}(5f_{7/2}) = 0.71$ Å, indicates a covalent mixing with the ligand orbitals; see eq 1 and related discussion. Larger values of r_{eff} indicate greater covalency (cf. refs 20, 42). The lower-lying four PuO_2 orbitals in Figure 2 have similar values of r_{eff} and % loss. Their r_{eff} values are larger than for the isolated cation by $\sim 10\%$, and they have small losses of 2–3% from the pure Pu 5f character. This is a direct proof that these orbitals have only minor covalent mixing with the O(2p) orbitals.

On the other hand, the highest-lying open-shell orbital with $\Delta\epsilon = 1.43$ eV has the largest r_{eff} larger than that for the cation by 20%, and it has a loss of pure 5f character greater than that for the lower-lying orbitals by factors of 2 to 3. These greater increases indicate that there is more covalent character for this orbital. The fact that we have these three measures, $\Delta\epsilon$, r_{eff} , and % $N_p(5f)$ loss, which all give a similar analysis of covalent character, is strong evidence for our assignment of the different magnitude of covalent character for the different 5f orbitals. It

is important to recognize that the closed-shell orbitals also have covalent character, which, however, is bonding.⁴⁶ Since these orbitals are all doubly occupied, the projected 5f character in the closed shells can be expressed as a number of 5f ($5f_{5/2} + 5f_{7/2}$) electrons, which is 0.77. Thus, while any given closed-shell orbital has only very limited 5f character, the sum is modestly large. Since these orbitals are fully occupied in both the ground and excited multiplet WFs, their covalency does not change the relative values of the XANES intensities.

From Figure 2 (Table I in the Supporting Information), the lowest two orbitals, γ_8 and γ_7 , are split by 0.16 eV. In the limit of large ligand field splitting compared to SO splitting, these orbitals correspond to the t_{2u} orbital for the spin-free case, and in the limit of large SO splitting, they correspond to the $5f_{5/2}$ orbital of the free cation (cf. Figure 1A). The projections in Table I in the Supporting Information show that these orbitals are indeed dominated by $5f_{5/2}$. The three higher orbitals are dominated by $5f_{7/2}$, but in the limit of large ligand field splitting, the middle γ_6 and γ_8 correspond to the spin-free t_{1u} and the highest γ_7 orbital corresponds to the most antibonding a_{2u} . Since this γ_7 is the most strongly antibonding, it has the largest, 6%, loss of 5f character although this is not an especially large loss. This is also the orbital with the largest $r_{\text{eff}} = 0.85 \text{ \AA}$, which is about 10% larger than the r_{eff} for the other orbitals. These small increases indicate a small covalent character for the open-shell PuO_2 orbitals compared, for example, with the covalent character of the 3d orbitals in Fe_2O_3 .⁴² The covalent character is largest for the highest energy γ_7 orbital. For U oxides, we have shown that the covalent mixing of U 5f and O(2p) decreases as the nominal 5f shell occupation increases.^{44,48} This is consistent with our results for PuO_2 which has a large nominal occupation of 4 5f electrons. The data in Figure 2 indicate that the 5f orbitals of PuO_2 have only small departures from the character of the Pu^{4+} orbitals.

The covalent mixing has been viewed as being driven by the overlap of the 5f orbitals of the Pu^{4+} cation and the 2p orbitals of O^{2-} modified by the energy splitting of these orbitals.⁵⁰ We have examined the overlaps between the orbitals of O(2p), symmetrized to O_8 , and those of the Pu^{4+} 5f orbitals, more precisely the square of the overlaps, $S(i)^2$, see eq 2, to identify the extent that they are consistent with the measures that we have described above. The overlaps are taken for the orbitals without spin-orbit splitting, and the index i is for t_{1u} , t_{2u} , and a_{2u} (cf. Figure 1A). For t_{2u} there are two different $\text{O}_8(2p)$ orbitals, and hence two $S^2(t_{2u})$. The a_{2u} has the largest S^2 of 0.0085, the sum of the two t_{2u} S^2 is the smallest with 0.0024, and the t_{1u} S^2 is intermediate with 0.0038. This is consistent with the ordering of the spin-free PuO_8 orbital energies, but it does not allow us to predict the splitting of the spin-free ϵ . Thus, we give an estimate only of the orbital overlap driven covalency, which also suggests that a_{2u} has the largest covalent character (cf. Figure 2). Note that we have not included a term for the energy difference of the fragment orbitals since this is not easily available from our *ab initio* calculations.

The equivalent properties, as those in Figure 2 (Table I in Supporting Information), for the orbitals optimized for the $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ and $M_5 \rightarrow 5f$ excitations are in Figures 3 and 4 (Tables II and III in the Supporting Information), respectively. There are differences from the properties of the ground-state orbitals since the valence open shell has a different occupation and the valence electrons see a different potential because of the presence of a core hole. However, the difference of the

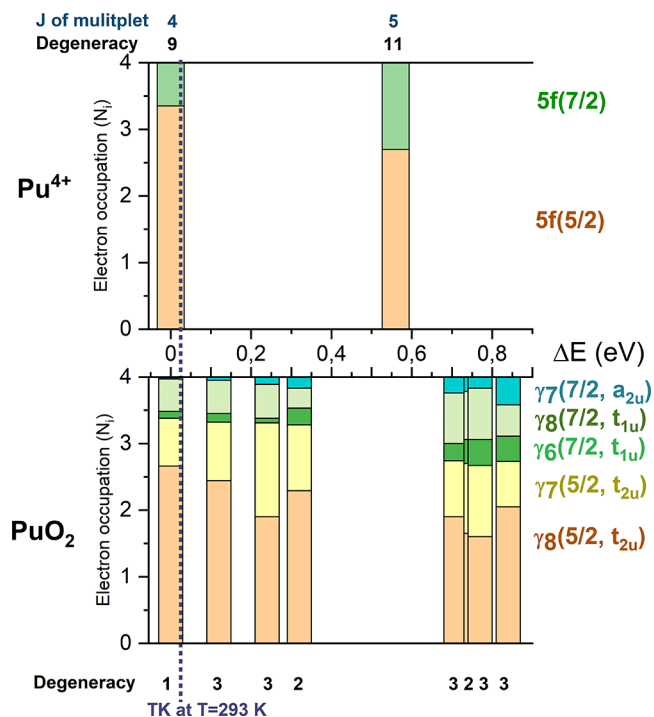


Figure 3. Graphical view of the properties of the lowest multiplets of isolated Pu^{4+} (top) and of PuO_2 (bottom).

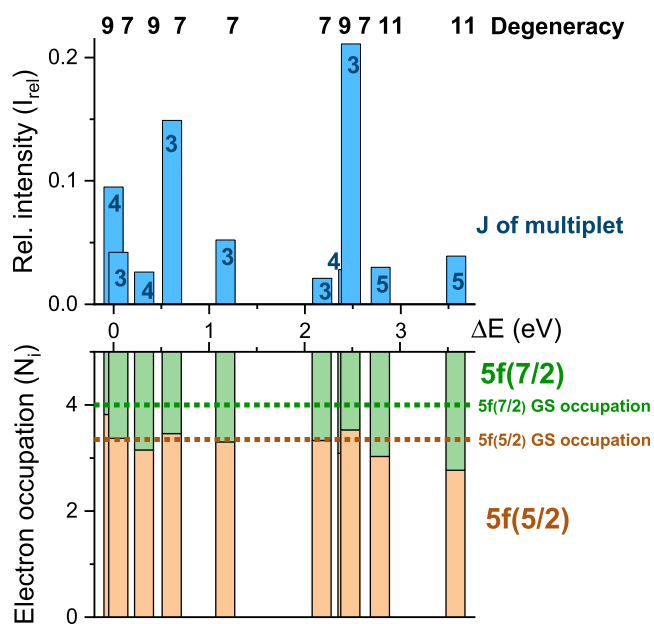


Figure 4. Graphical view of the properties of the 10 multiplets of the $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ excited configuration that have the largest XANES intensities I_{rel} . (Top) Intensities of these multiplets together with their J values; (bottom) contributions of the $5f_{5/2}$ and $5f_{7/2}$ occupations to the total occupation of 5 for the open shell.

properties of the ground-state and excited-state valence open-shell orbitals are relatively minor and they have the same general properties. In particular, there is also a very minor covalent mixing for the excited states. This result is different from the conclusion made by Sergentu et al.¹¹ for the actinyls NpO_2^{2+} and PuO_2^{2+} . These authors found, by natural bond orbital (NBO) analyses, that the mixing of Pu/Np and O 2p valence orbitals and the bond order decrease in the excited

state of the molecule for An M_5 absorption edges. As a result, it was concluded that the covalency of the O–An–O axial bond decreases in the excited compared to the ground state of the molecules.

In addition to the similar covalency in the ground-state configuration and the $M_{4,5}$ configurations, we also find that the highest-energy γ_7 orbital has the largest mixing of Pu $5f$ with O $2p$ having only 93 or 94% Pu character. This suggests that the atomic character of the excitations will dominate the $M_{4,5}$ XANES. It will be shown below that, indeed, the spectra for the isolated atom and for the embedded PuO_8 cluster model of PuO_2 are very similar. The difference with the results of Sergentu et al.¹¹ for plutonyl may arise because of the much shorter Pu–O bond distance in plutonyl.

Wavefunctions for the Initial and Excited States.

Properties of the lowest 2 (Pu^{4+}) or 8 (PuO_2) multiplets are given in Figure 3 (Tables IV and V in the Supporting Information). These are the degeneracies of the multiplets, the relative energy of the multiplet, ΔE , with $\Delta E = 0$ for the lowest energy, and the occupations of the ligand field and spin–orbit split open-shell orbitals (cf. Figures 1 and 2). The nonintegral values of the occupation numbers are compelling evidence that these multiplets cannot be described by a single configuration but are mixtures of several configurations each with different orbital occupations.

The multiplet energies for both Pu^{4+} and PuO_2 are sufficiently high that, at room temperature, only the lowest-energy multiplet has a significant Boltzmann occupation. The first four PuO_2 multiplets in Figure 3 (Table V in the Supporting Information) have values that are close to those for the $J = 4$ multiplet of the Pu^{4+} cation in Figure 3 top (Table IV in the Supporting Information). The higher occupation of the $5/2$ compared to $7/2$ orbitals is clearly visible. The total number of states associated with these four multiplets is nine, which is the degeneracy of the Pu^{4+} $J = 4$ multiplet. Clearly, these multiplets for PuO_2 are ligand field split multiplets of the lowest, $J = 4$, multiplet of the Pu^{4+} cation. The second set of four PuO_2 multiplets, which span a ΔE of 0.7–0.8 eV and are roughly 0.5 eV higher in energy than the first set of four multiplets, also have similar total $5/2$ and $7/2$ occupations with $\text{Sum}(5/2) \approx 2.7$ and $\text{Sum}(7/2) \approx 1.3$, respectively, which are very similar to the $5f_{5/2}$ and $5f_{7/2}$ occupations of the excited Pu^{4+} multiplet (cf. Figure 3 and Supporting Information Tables IV and V). The number of states (11) for this second set are the same as for the first excited, $J = 5$, multiplet of the isolated Pu^{4+} cation. Thus, the second set of PuO_2 multiplets are dominantly ligand field split from the $J = 5$ Pu^{4+} multiplet. The major difference is that the excitation energies, ΔE , for these PuO_2 multiplets are ~ 0.2 eV higher than for the $J = 5$ multiplet of Pu^{4+} . These larger values of ΔE for the excited PuO_2 multiplets can be understood from the orbital occupations of these multiplets. The $5f$ orbital with the highest ϵ , a_{2u} or γ_7 (see Figure 1A) $\Delta \epsilon \approx 1.5$ eV has, as explained in the previous section, the most strong antibonding character of the ligand field split orbitals. The occupation of the orbital, $N[\gamma_7(7/2)]$ in Figure 3, is larger for the second group than the first group of states, and this explains the larger excitation energies for PuO_2 over Pu^{4+} . Overall, it is possible to view the multiplets of PuO_2 as being ligand split multiplets of Pu^{4+} .

Data for the 10 most intense XANES excitations to $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ multiplets for Pu^{4+} are presented in Figure 4 (and Table VI in Supporting Information). The top histogram gives I_{rel} , and the bottom histogram gives the contributions of the $5f$ occupations

to the total of five, where different colors, online, are used to distinguish $N(5f_{5/2})$ from $N(5f_{7/2})$. The common abscissa is the relative energy of the multiplet (ΔE). On the top histogram, the J values of the multiplets are shown. The contributions of the initial state $5f$ occupations for the $\Delta E = 0$ multiplet in Figure 3 (Table V in the Supporting Information) are shown as dotted lines in the lower histogram. These dotted lines allow us to see how much each of the spin–orbit split $5f$ orbitals are occupied by the $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ excitation.

It is very clear that the vast majority of the one electron increase in the $5f$ occupation is into the $5f_{7/2}$ orbital even though the one-electron dipole matrix element between $3d_{3/2}$ and $5f_{7/2}$ is zero. For a few multiplets, the $5f_{5/2}$ occupation is actually smaller than in the initial state multiplet suggesting shake-up-like excitations. For example, for the most intense $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ multiplet at $\Delta E = 0.61$ eV, $N(5f_{7/2})$ increases from the initial state $J = 4$ multiplet by 0.9 while the $N(5f_{5/2})$ increase is much smaller, only 0.1. This is compelling visual evidence that one cannot assign the $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ excitations as a one-electron process but that one must consider the excitation as a transition between two many-electron multiplets.

The I_{rel} values are normalized so that the total intensity summed over all multiplets is 1.0; thus, I_{rel} for a given multiplet is the fraction of the total $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ intensity that this multiplet receives. The energy splittings of many of these multiplets are small compared to the lifetime and experimental broadenings, and they will not be resolved in the measurements. This is likely the case for the first four multiplets with ΔE between 0.0 and 0.6 eV, which have a summed intensity of 0.3 and the sixth through ninth multiplets with $2.2 \leq \Delta E \leq 2.8$ eV, which also have a summed intensity of 0.3. The total intensity of these 10 multiplets is 0.69, which means that 31% of the intensity must arise from multiplets, where each individual has less than 4% of the total intensity. Although if energy splittings are small, the intensity of several multiplets may combine to give an observable feature. Almost 50% of the total excitation intensity is distributed largely to the five $J = 3$ multiplets in Figure 4 (Table VI in the Supporting Information) with only 20% going to the other five $J = 4$ and 5 multiplets.

The properties of the 10 most intense multiplets for the $M_5 \rightarrow 5f$ excitation for Pu^{4+} are given in Figure 5 (Table VII in the Supporting Information), which parallels the data in Figure 4 (Table VI in the Supporting Information) for the $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ excitations. These intensities have a very different distribution from the $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ excitations. The lowest-energy multiplets for this excitation receive much less intensity than for the M_4 excitation, and the intensities are distributed much more uniformly over a rather small energy range of less than 0.5 eV, indicating that they will not be resolved in the measurements. It is not possible to identify states according to the increase of an electron into one of the allowed $5f_{5/2}$ and $5f_{7/2}$ excitations from the ground-state occupations; see $N(5f_{5/2})$ and $N(5f_{7/2})$ in Figure 5. This is a similar situation as for the M_4 excitations where the intensity from the allowed one-electron dipole transition to $5f_{5/2}$ was distributed over many excited-state multiplets mainly with $5f_{7/2}$ character. The total XAS dipole intensity in this group of the 10 most intense multiplets is 59% of the total intensity, which means that the individual excited multiplets with intensity less than 2.5% of the total intensity must contribute to the remaining 41% of the total $M_5 \rightarrow 5f$ XAS intensity. Multiplets with $\Delta E < 4.16$ eV receive 14%, and multiplets with $\Delta E > 4.61$ eV receive 23% of this missing 41% of the XAS intensity; the remainder is distributed to multiplets

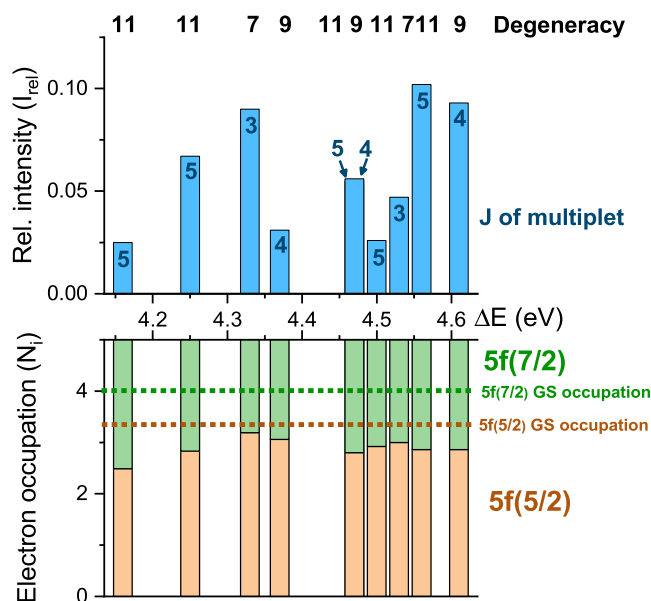


Figure 5. Graphical view of the properties of the 10 multiplets of the $M_5 \rightarrow 5f$ excited configuration that have the largest XANES intensities I_{rel} .

with a low intensity in the energy range of the 10 most intense excited multiplets. As shown in Figure 5 (Table VII in the Supporting Information), the intensity is distributed over $J = 3, 4,$ and 5 excited multiplets. Summed over all of the dipole-allowed $M_5 \rightarrow 5f$ multiplets, 29.3% of the XAS intensity goes to $J = 3$ multiplets, 35.0% to $J = 4$ multiplets, and 35.7% to $J = 5$ multiplets.

For the excitations for PuO_2 calculated with the embedded PuO_8 cluster, where ligand field splittings are now included, the selection rules are somewhat different and the number of potentially dipole-allowed multiplets increases dramatically. For PuO_2 , the lowest initial state multiplet is a nondegenerate multiplet with double-group symmetry Γ_1 .^{30,32} Thus, only the excited states with double-group symmetry Γ_4 are dipole-allowed.³⁰ For the $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ excited multiplets of Pu^{4+} , 90% of the intensity arises from the 35 multiplets with the largest intensities. However, for the $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ excited multiplets of PuO_2 , it requires 121 of the highest intensity multiplets to obtain 90% of the total intensity; this is over a factor of 3 larger than for the isolated cation where ligand field splitting is neglected. In other words, including the ligand field splitting dramatically increases the distribution of intensity over a much larger number of excited multiplets. Thus, it is difficult to examine the intensity of individual multiplets for PuO_2 as was done for the $M_{4,5}$ edges of the Pu^{4+} cation in Figures 4 and 5 (Tables VI and VII in the Supporting Information).

We proceed by explicitly examining how the ligand field splitting in PuO_2 changes the distribution of XANES intensity from that for the isolated Pu^{4+} cation. This is done by plotting the percent fraction of the total intensity for the intensity recovered for all states with relative energy, ΔE , less than E as a function of excitation energy. We denote this intensity as $\text{IR}(E)$, where $\text{IR}(E) = \sum_i I(\Delta E_i)$, where the sum is over i for all multiplets with $\Delta E_i \leq E$. The $I(\Delta E)$ is the percent of the total XANES intensity for the dipole transition to the excited multiplet with relative energy ΔE . Thus, the value of $\text{IR}(0)$ is the percent intensity for the lowest-energy excited multiplet with $\Delta E = 0$. The limiting value of IR for large E is 100 since

all excited multiplets are included for large E and the I_{rel} values are normalized such that the sum of the intensity over all states is 1. If the distribution of intensity is similar for the isolated Pu cation and PuO_2 , then the two curves of $\text{IR}(E)$ will be similar.

The plot in Figure 6A compares $\text{IR}(E)$ for the M_4 excitation, where the IR for Pu^{4+} is shown in blue and IR for PuO_2 is

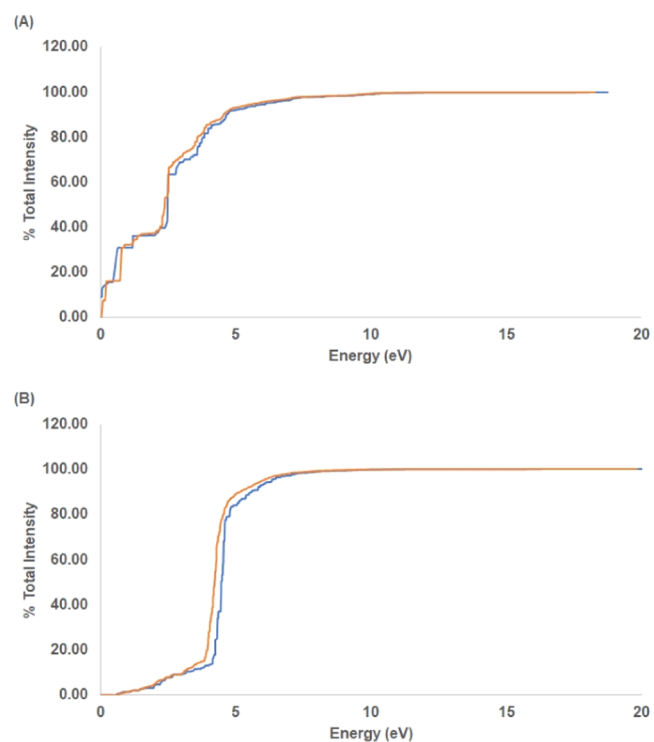


Figure 6. Plots of $\text{IR}(E)$, see eq 1, obtained for the excitations for Pu^{4+} (blue curve) and PuO_2 (red) curve for $M_4 \rightarrow 5f$ excitations (A) and for $M_5 \rightarrow 5f$ excitations (B).

shown in red. From Figure 6, Pu^{4+} $\text{IR}(0) = 9.5$ as can be seen from the intensity in Figure 4 (see also Table VI in the Supporting Information), while the intensity of the PuO_2 $\text{IR}(0) = 0$ since the lowest ligand field split PuO_2 multiplet does not have Γ_4 symmetry and the first excited multiplet with Γ_4 symmetry is at $\Delta E = 0.07$ eV. However, the two curves are remarkably similar in shape and value; the differences are within the broadening of the measured XAS arising from lifetime and experimental resolution. The equivalent plots of $\text{IR}(E)$ for the M_5 excitation are in Figure 6b. Here also, the Pu^{4+} (blue) and PuO_2 (red) $\text{IR}(E)$ are very similar with small energy displacements, usually of ~ 0.1 eV. In other words, the effect of the ligand field splittings on the XAS lead to redistributions of intensity but into multiplets that have small energy separations. The curves in Figure 6A for the M_4 excitations have a couple of large steps at 0.5 and 2.5 eV, which is consistent with the data in Figure 4 (Table VI in the Supporting Information). This would be consistent with a doublet in the XANES that is, indeed, observed; see the following section. On the other hand, the curves in Figure 6B for the M_5 excitations have only a single step at about 4 eV.

Comparison of $M_{4,5}$ XANES from Theory and Experiment. The Voigt broadened theory for the M_4 to $5f$ and M_5 to $5f$ calculated XANES is compared to the HR-XANES measurements that we have made for these excitations in Figure 7A,B, respectively. The zero of relative excitation

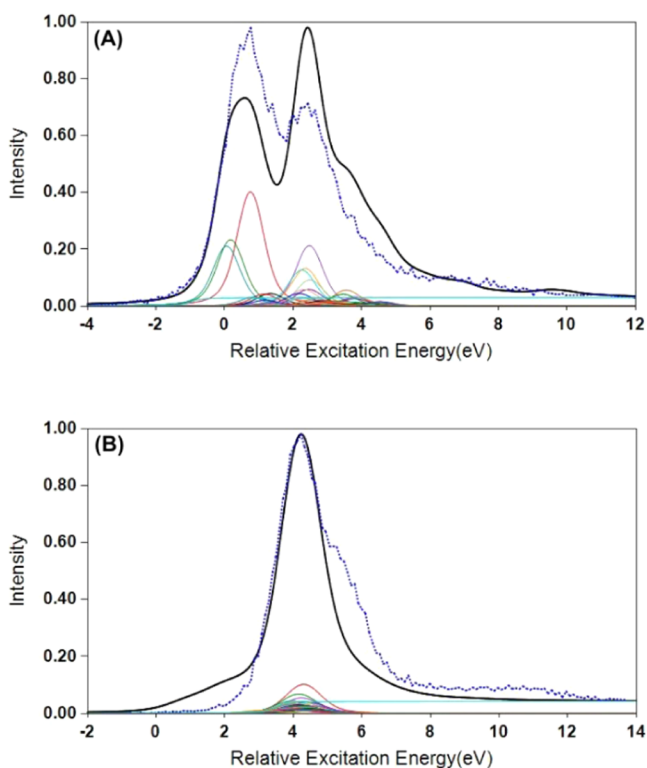


Figure 7. Plots comparing the Voigt broadened theoretical (bold solid curve) and experimental (dotted curve) Pu M_4 (A) and M_5 (B) edge HR-XANES spectra. The most intense individual contributions to the total computed spectrum are also depicted.

energy, $E(\text{rel}) = 0$, is chosen as the lowest energy excited state. The theoretical excitations are broadened with a Voigt convolution of Lorentzian and Gaussian broadenings.⁵⁹ For the Lorentzian lifetime broadening, we have chosen a full width at half-maximum (FWHM) of 0.42 eV, which, since we use high-resolution XANES, is much shorter than the M_4 or M_5 lifetime broadenings of Pu, which are ≈ 4 eV.⁶⁰ The values chosen for the FWHM of the Gaussian broadening to represent experimental resolution are based on matching the leading edge of the rise of the first intense feature from theory and measurement. The choices of the Gaussian FWHM of 0.7 eV for the M_4 edge and 1.0 eV for the M_5 edge are discussed below. However, these Gaussian FWHM are similar to the experimental resolution that we estimated in the [Experimental Section](#) to be 0.7 eV. This close agreement gives us strong confidence in our procedure for broadening our theoretical results. The measured HR-XANES are rigidly shifted so that the measurement and theory are aligned. The intensities of the experiment and theory are scaled so the maximum for both have the value, in arbitrary units, of 0.98 (cf. [Figure 7](#)). A continuum step, as an arctan function,⁶¹ is added to the theory so that the high-energy limit of the theory and the measurement have the same value; the choice of the parameters of the continuum step is empirical. The origin and significance of continuum steps have been reviewed by Stöhr.⁶¹ In particular, it argues that it is desirable to account for continuum steps since they can strongly modify the energetic positions and apparent intensities of the near-edge features.⁶¹ As can be seen from [Figure 7](#), the contribution of the continuum step is small for the $M_{4,5}$ edges of PuO_2 . However, we include in the [Supporting Information](#) the comparison of

theory with experiment where the continuum step is not included but all other broadening parameters are as for the plots of [Figure 7](#). With the exception of the Voigt broadening, the continuum step, and the rigid shift to align theory and experiment, no changes or adjustments of the calculated XAS are made to improve the fit of theory to experiment. Thus, the agreement or disagreement of theory with experiment, as discussed below, provides a proper measure of the completeness of our theory.

There is a reasonable agreement between theory and experiment for the M_4 HR-XANES in [Figure 7A](#), where the theory reproduces the observed doublet although the relative intensities are reversed in the theory. In the low excitation region, $E_{\text{rel}} < -2$ eV, theory and experiment match rather well, and this is consistent with the choice of Lorentzian broadening to have an FWHM of 0.42 eV. The choice of Gaussian broadening with an FWHM of 0.7 eV makes the rise of the theory and experiment for $-1 \leq E_{\text{rel}} \leq 0$ eV match very well. The theoretical intensity is somewhat too large compared to experiment in the region around $E_{\text{rel}} \approx 4$ eV, and this might arise from errors in the multiplet splittings as discussed below. For the Pu M_5 edge HR-XANES, the same Lorentzian, lifetime, broadening of 0.42 eV as for the M_4 edge is used and a Gaussian FWHM of 1.0 eV is chosen so that the increase in intensity between $3 < E_{\text{rel}} < 5$ eV for theory and measurement match closely. For this edge, both theory and experiment have a single, modestly broad, peak (cf. [Figure 7B](#)). However, the agreement of theory and experiment is not as good as for the M_4 edge HR-XANES. The FWHM of the theory is ~ 1.5 eV compared to the FWHM of the measurement of ~ 2.2 eV. There is also too much intensity for $0 < E_{\text{rel}} < 3$ eV although both theory and experiment have low intensity. Overall, the agreement between theory and measurement is reasonable, but there are significant limitations in the theory and possible origins of these limitations will be identified.

There are several possible limitations in the straightforward theory where only the open-shell angular momentum coupling has been considered (see the [Concepts and Methods](#) and [Clusters and Wavefunctions](#) sections). A more detailed treatment of many-body effects will give a better description of the multiplet splittings (see, for example, refs 17, 26, 62). For core-level ionized states as observed in XPS, there is a special class of many-body effects that can dramatically change the intensities and energy separations of XPS features. This type of many-body effect has been described as a FAC, or frustrated Auger configuration since a core electron drops to fill the core hole and another electron is promoted to a higher energy or bound level (cf., for example, refs 36, 40 and references therein). Although the FACs have been primarily explored for the XPS of 3d transition-metal oxides,^{63,64} such FAC many-body excitations might also be relevant for the $M_{4,5}$ edge XAS of PuO_2 . For example, there is an atomic effect where an excitation from 6p to 5f occurs in addition to the 3d to 5f excitation. This would be analogous to excitations for the 2p XPS of transition-metal systems, where, in addition to the metal 2p ionization, there are also excitations of an electron from the 3d shell into an f shell.^{63,64} Inclusion of this type of FAC might lead to further redistribution of intensity and merits investigation.

In addition, there is a possibility of excitation from $M_{4,5}$ to 7p as well as excitations to 5f. We have investigated this possibility for the M_5 edge of the free Pu^{4+} cation, and the contribution of the M_5 to 7p excitations is negligible. This

follows simply because the 7p atomic orbital is much more extended than the 5f orbital. From calculations on the Pu⁴⁺ cation, we find that the size, r_{eff} in eq 1, for the 7p orbitals is ~ 3 times larger than the 5f orbitals. This large difference in size means that the magnitude of the dipole transition matrix elements for 3d excitation to 7p, $\langle \varphi(3d) | r | \varphi(7p) \rangle$, will be much smaller than those for 3d excitation to the much more compact 5f, $\langle \varphi(3d) | r | \varphi(5f) \rangle$. Thus, it is unlikely that excitations from 3d to 7p can explain the limitations of the present model.

One last important point is that the HR-XANES spectra are not measured in transmission mode but they are a cross section of a Pu 3d4f core-to-core resonant inelastic X-ray scattering map (3d4f CC-RIXS). For a detailed discussion, see ref 12. In a transmission mode XANES measurement, the core hole in the final state is in the 3d level. This is a two-step process including an initial state (3d¹⁰ 5f⁴) and a final state (3d⁹5f⁵). RIXS is a three-step process; there is an initial (3d¹⁰4f¹⁴5f⁴), intermediate (3d⁹4f¹⁴5f⁵) and a final state (3d¹⁰4f¹³5f⁵). As a result, the core-hole in the final state is in the 4f levels of Pu. This adds interactions between the 4f electrons + core hole with the valence 5f electrons, which are not considered in the calculations. Our result that the Pu M₄ computed spectrum is closer to the experiment compared to the Pu M₅ computed spectrum supports this notion. Since the 4f states are split by 13 eV due to spin-orbit coupling, the 4f electrons + core hole relevant for the M₅ edge HR-XANES are much closer to the 5f valence electrons and thus the interactions will be stronger. These effects require further study. Considering that the a_{2u} orbital, which comprises the strongest interaction between metal and ligand orbitals, has the highest energy and $J = 7/2$ character, excitations for both M₄ and M₅ edge to a_{2u} is expected. It appears that the intensity and energy position of the second peak of the Pu M₄ and the high-energy shoulder in the Pu M₅ edge HR-XANES spectra will be sensitive to variations of the Pu–ligand bonding characteristic.

CONCLUSIONS

We have presented HR-XANES for the Pu M_{4,5} edges and compared these with theoretical predictions for these edges where only excitations from Pu 3d to 5f are considered. The theory is based on fully relativistic, four-component, WFs for the ground and M_{4,5} excited multiplets for an isolated Pu⁴⁺ cation and for an embedded cluster model of PuO₂. It uses a simple level of the treatment of many-body effects in that only the angular momentum coupling of the core and valence open-shell electrons are treated. While additional many-body effects for these multiplets are required to obtain an exact match between theory and experiment, a reasonable agreement between theory and experiment is obtained. This simple level of theory has allowed us to investigate how the XANES intensity for these edges is distributed over the different final multiplets and to understand the proper interpretation of the features of the spectra.

One extremely important conclusion is that one cannot use a one-electron model to interpret the edges. In particular, the WFs for both the initial and final, excited multiplets cannot be represented by a single determinant or by a single open-shell configuration over the spin-orbit and ligand field split orbitals. This is especially true for cases where the initial state is an open-shell system as for the Pu(IV) systems that we have considered here. However, it is also true that one cannot, in general, use a one-electron model to interpret branching ratios

of the core-level XANES of closed-shell systems.^{65,66} Even for excited states of closed-shell systems, one needs to take into account the angular momentum coupling of the electrons in the core shell that has a hole with the excited electron. Only when this coupling is weak, will a one-electron model correctly describe the branching ratios. Thus, for the O_{4,5} edge of U⁺⁶, the one-electron model fails badly, while it is reasonably accurate for the branching ratios of the N_{4,5} edge;⁶⁵ it is more accurate for the M_{4,5} edges.

Thus, for open-shell systems, while a one-electron model can indicate that some configurations are dipole-allowed and others are dipole-forbidden, these configurations can mix in the WFs of the multiplets. This mixing is shown through an examination of the occupation numbers of the orbitals, which depart strongly from the integer values that arise for WFs described by a single configuration. The mixing leads to a distribution of the XANES intensity over a large number of states. For this reason, we have had to use a method that includes a full many-electron treatment of the angular momentum coupling. At most, a one-electron model can indicate the shells where excitations will be most intense; thus, it supports the fact that major contributions in the M_{4,5} edges will come from excitations from 3d to 5f and that contributions from 3d excitations to the more diffuse 7p, also dipole-allowed, will be less intense.

A second important conclusion is that covalency of the Pu–O bond does not change between the ground and excited configurations. This allows using the spectra as a tool for detection of the bond covalency for the ground state of the system studied. It is also remarkable that both the M₄ and M₅ edge XANES spectra probe mainly $J = 5f(7/2)$ states. There is redistribution of electrons, which could be viewed as shake-up-like excitations in the 5f shell from the lowest orbital energy from $J = 5f(5/2)$ into higher orbital energy $J = 5f(7/2)$.

A third important conclusion is that the theoretical predictions of the M_{4,5} edges for the isolated Pu cation are very similar to those for PuO₂. While for the compound the intensity is distributed over a much larger number of excited multiplets than for the isolated cation, the energy splittings and energy shifts of these multiplets for PuO₂ compared to those for Pu⁴⁺ are small. In particular, they are small compared to the broadenings in the measurements arising from the lifetimes of the excited states and from experimental resolution. In large part, the similarity of the XAS edges for the cation and the compound arises from the relatively small spin-orbit and ligand field splittings of the 5f shell orbitals compared to the broadening that arises from the angular momentum coupling of the open-shell electrons. The splittings of the PuO₂ 5f orbitals arising from the combination of ligand field and spin-orbit splitting have been examined in terms of the orbital energies, the size of the orbitals, and the projected occupations of atomic orbitals on the PuO₂ orbitals. These criteria are consistent with a small covalent mixing of the Pu(5f) and O(2p) orbitals.

While this mixing is large enough to lead to a nondegenerate Γ_1 symmetry ground-state multiplet for PuO₂,⁵³ it is not large enough to lead to major changes in the M_{4,5} edge XANES between Pu⁴⁺ and PuO₂. However, this is of relevance for Pu M_{4,5} edge transmission mode XANES measurements including interactions only between 3d and 5f levels. The HR-XANES comprise in addition 4f–5f interactions, which were not included in the calculations. The Pu M₄ edge HR-XANES are very similar for theory and experiment, suggesting that these

interactions are less important compared to the Pu M_5 edge HR-XANES case as previously shown.¹⁶ We see a clear shoulder in the experimental Pu M_5 edge spectra not reproduced by the computations. Since this shoulder very likely contains excitations to the a_{2u} orbital, which has the highest energy and strongest mixing between Pu $5f$ and O $2p$ orbitals, we propose that this energy position and intensity of this shoulder will show sensitivity to changes of chemical bonding of Pu. Similar sensitivity has the second peak in the doublet of the Pu M_4 edge HR-XANES spectrum.

Further investigation to determine the origin of the differences between the predictions of the $M_{4,5}$ edges for the simple many-body model that we have used and the HR-XANES measurements is desirable. However, this simple model has provided a firm basis for understanding the main features of these edges. They can be now used for in-depth studies of the role of the An $5f$ valence states in chemical bonding. We also demonstrated a set of computational tools for the characterization of bond covalency applicable for any actinide element.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

SI Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.inorgchem.1c01331>.

Specific details of the computation of multiplet WFs (PDF)

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Notes

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