

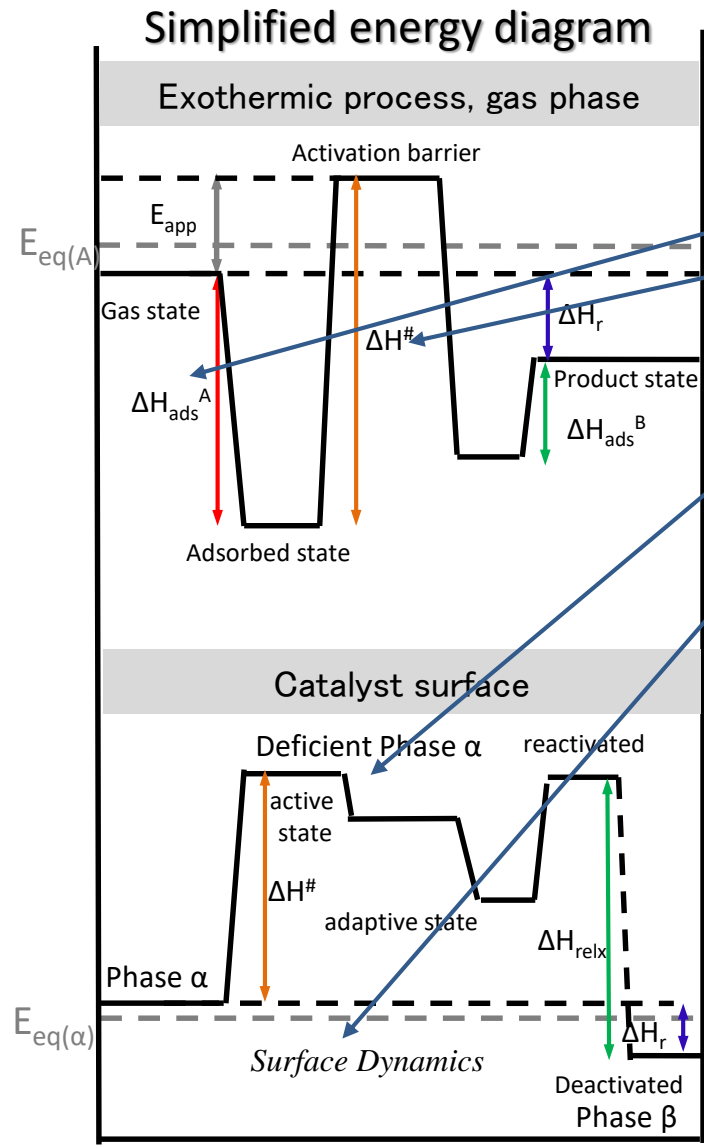
Propane activation over vanadia clusters on different catalysts

S. Wrabetz, P. Kube, S. Carey, A. Trunschke and R. Schlögl

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EuropaCat  2019
AACHEN · GERMANY · 18 – 23 AUGUST

Date: 21.08.2019 , Time: 11:30
Topic: Catalysis for Base Chemicals



➤ For a detailed understanding of the mechanism of propane oxidation¹, we need knowledge about the

- ACTIVATION of the reacting molecules
- energy BARRIERS
- catalytic RELEVANT surface SITES
- Surface DYNAMICS

that requires

Quantitative data and information about the catalyst surface during reaction

- Correlation of surface and kinetic data
→ STRUCTURE-REACTIVITY relationship
- Experiment meets Theory

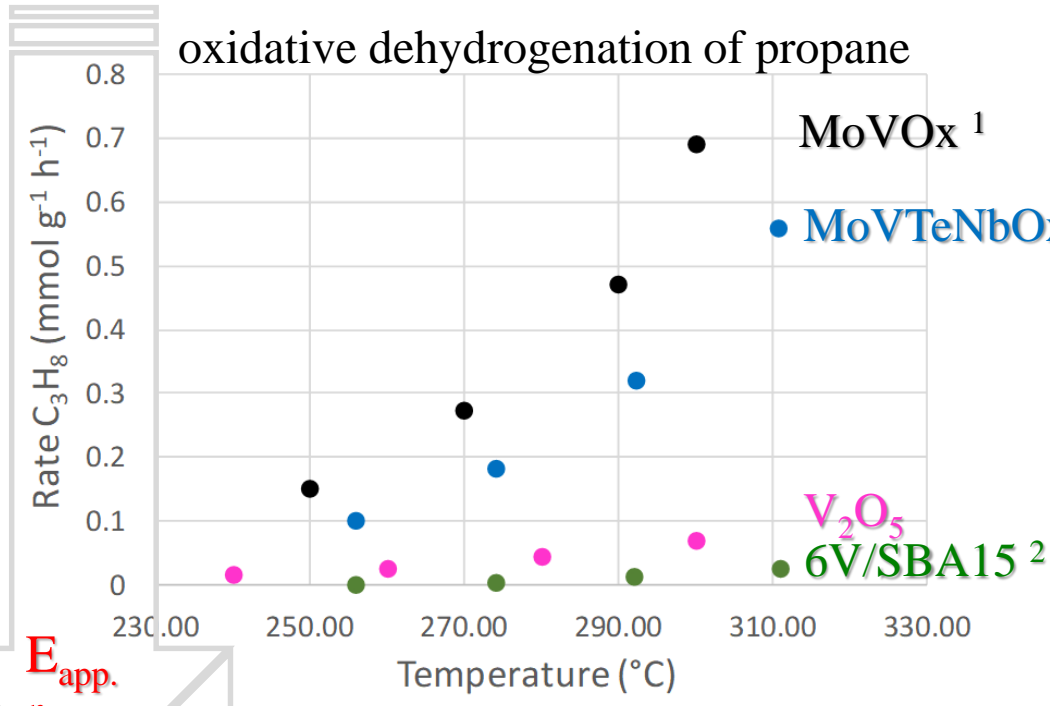
Microcalorimetry beyond adsorption

Catalytic Test

DFT

Adapted from van Santen, R. A., *Modern Heterogeneous Catalysis*, Wiley, 2017
using Schlögl, R., *Introduction to Heterogeneous Catalysis, Lecture*, FHI Berlin, 2017

1. P. Kube, B. Frank, S. Wrabetz, J. Kröhnert, M. Hävecker, J. Valasco-Vélez, J. Noack, R. Schlögl, A. Trunschke, *ChemCatChem* 9 (2017) 1-14.
A. Trunschke, J. Noack, S. Trojanov, F. Girgsdies, T. Lunkenbein, V. Pfeifer, M. Hävecker, P. Kube, C. Sprung, F. Rosowski, R. Schlögl, *ACS Catalysis*, 2017, 7, 3061–3071.
M. Hävecker, S. Wrabetz, J. Kröhnert, L.-I. Csepei, R. Naumann d'Alnoncourt, Y. V. Kolen'ko, F. Girgsdies, R. Schlögl, A. Trunschke, *Journal of Catalysis* 2012, 285, 48-60.



V-containing model catalysts
 with
structurally similar functional groups
 V-OH V=O V-O-V
 and
substantial structural diversity

Microcalorimetry $\Delta H_{ads.}$
 C_3H_8 at 40° $N_{ads.}$

$E_{app.}$
 $r_{C_3H_8}$

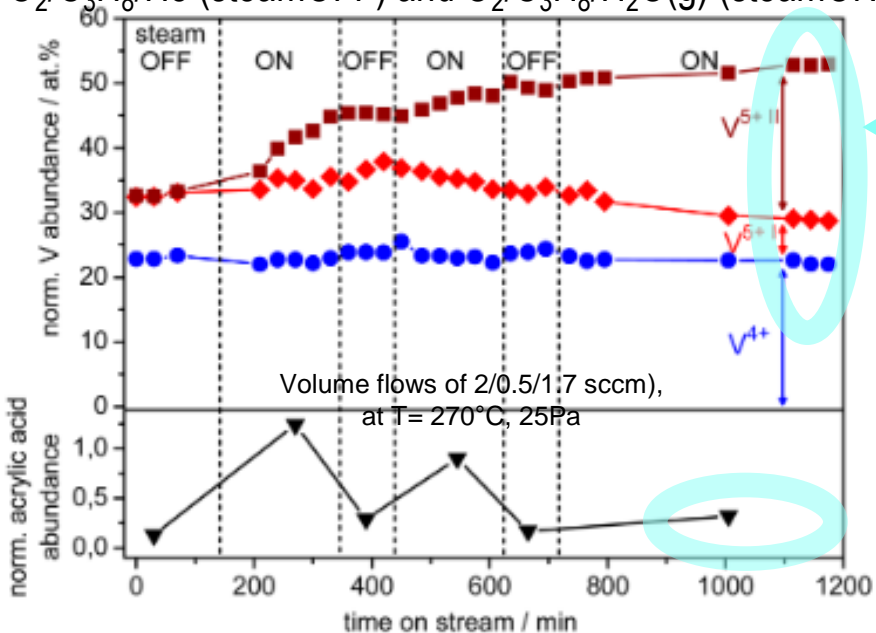
- **ACTIVATION of educt**
- **C_3H_8 induced response of the surface “DYNAMICS”**
- **Enthalpy of formation of the transition state “ACTIVATION BARRIER”²**
 Note: $\Delta H_{ads.} \neq T_{ads.}$ ³; ads. in quasi-equilibrium⁴; intermediates occur in pseudo-steady-state
- **Structure Reactivity Relationship**

1 Naumann D'Alnoncourt, R.; Csepei, L. I.; Hävecker, M.; Girgsdies, F.; Schuster, M. E.; Schlögl, R.; Trunschke, A. *J. of Catalysis* 2014, 311, 369.
 2 P. Kube, B. Frank, S. Wrabetz, J. Kröhnert, M. Hävecker, J. Valasco-Vélez, J. Noack, R. Schlögl, A. Trunschke, *ChemCatChem* 9 (2017) 1-14.
 3 a) D. C. Tranca, N. Hansen, J.A. Swisher, B. Smit, F. J. Keil, *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2012, 116, 23408–23417; b) E.J. Maginn, A. T. Bell, D. N. Theodorou, *J. Phys. Chem.* 1995, 99, 2057–2079.
 4 K. Chen, A. T. Bell, E. Iglesia, *J. Phys. Chem. B* 2000, 104, 1292–1299

in situ XPS¹

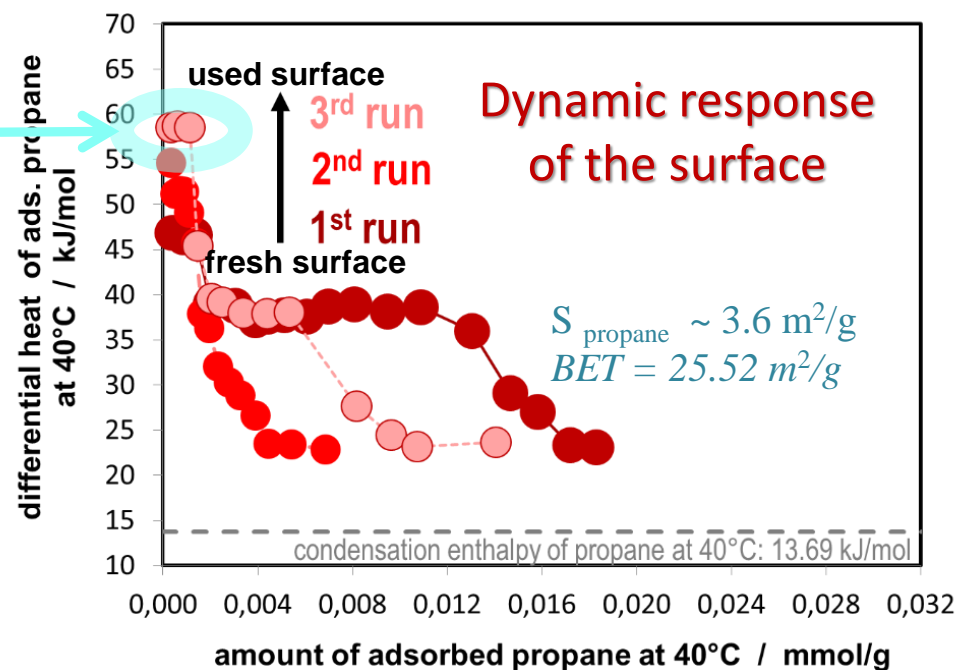
ODH of propane

O₂/C₃H₈/He (steamOFF) and O₂/C₃H₈/H₂O(g) (steamON)



Calorimetry

Differential heat of PROPANE ads. at 40°C



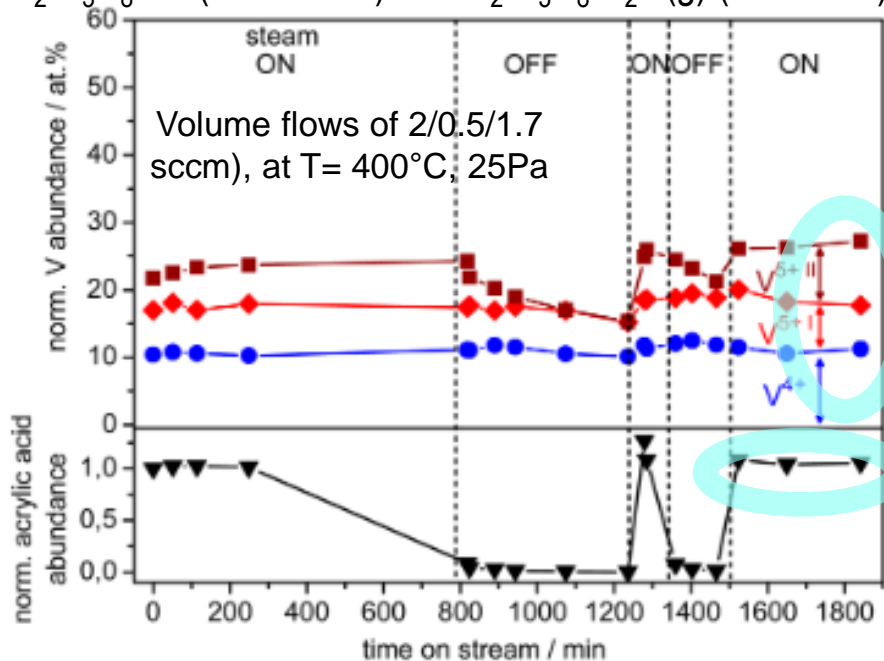
The newly generated very strong C₃H₈ adsorption sites might be related to the segregated of V⁵⁺ and reflects a decrease in selectivity to acrylic acid.

¹ A. Trunschke, J. Noack, S. Trojanov, F. Girgsdies, T. Lunkenbein, V. Pfeifer, M. Hävecker, P. Kube, C. Sprung, F. Rosowski, R. Schlögl, ACS Catalysis, 2017, 7, 3061–3071.

in situ XPS¹

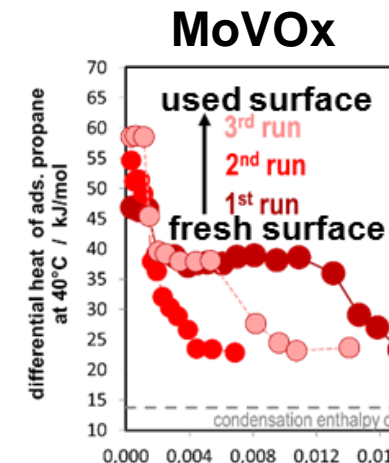
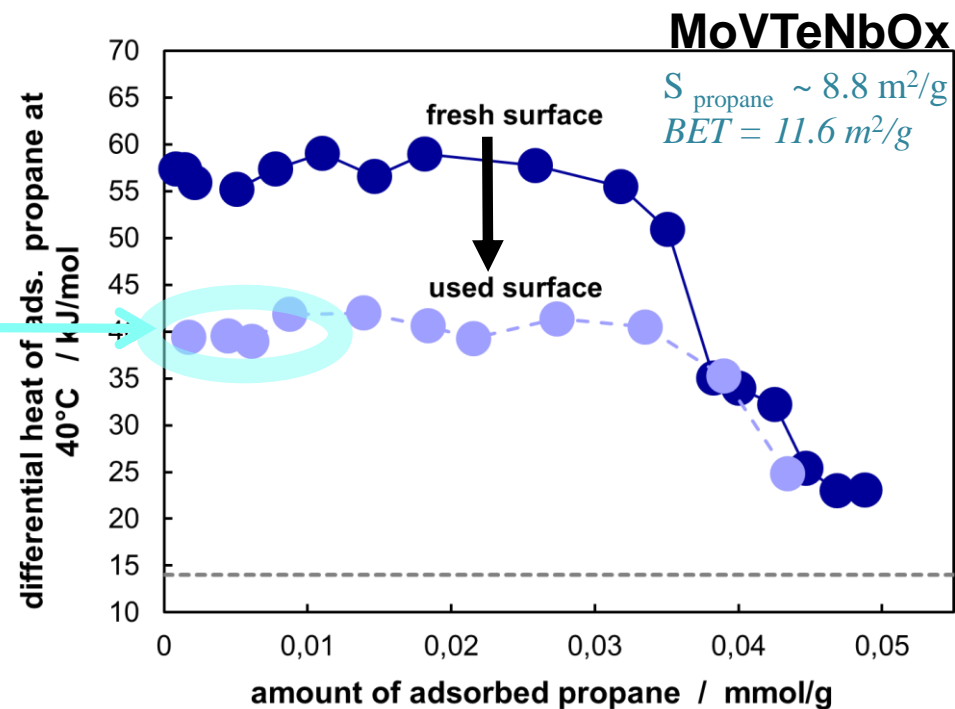
ODH of propane

O₂/C₃H₈/He (steamOFF) and O₂/C₃H₈/H₂O(g) (steamON)



Calorimetry

Differential heat of PROPANE ads. at 40°C



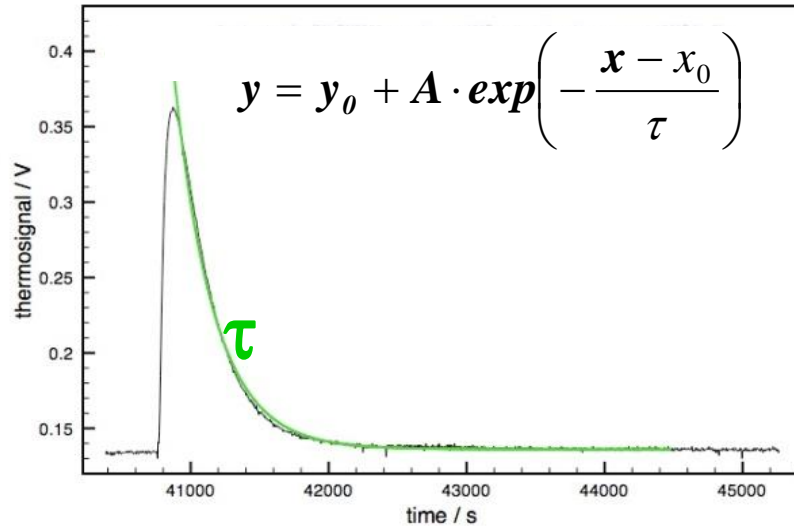
➤ **Dynamic nature of the surface during reaction.**

➤ **Very strong interaction of propane with the used surface explains the decrease in selectivity caused by V⁵⁺-segregation already at r.t. .**

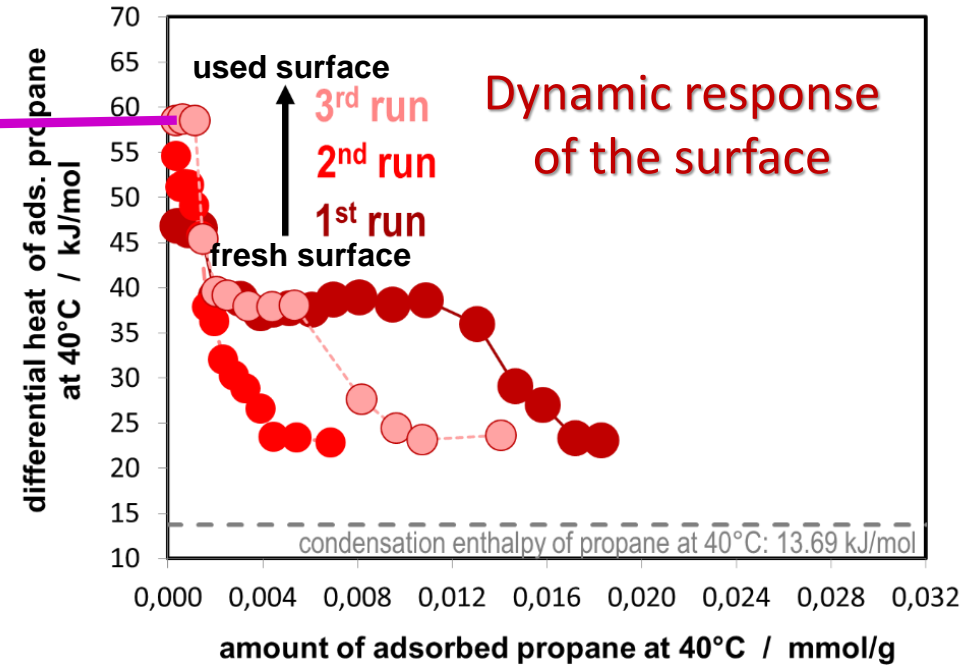
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Calorimetry

Corresponding integral heat signal



Differential heat of PROPANE ads. on MoV oxide at 40°C

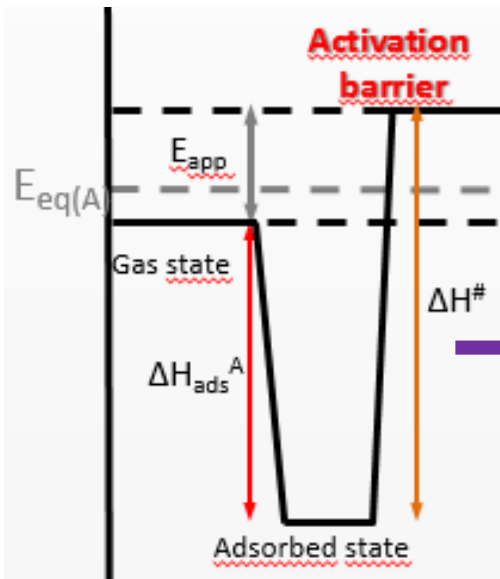
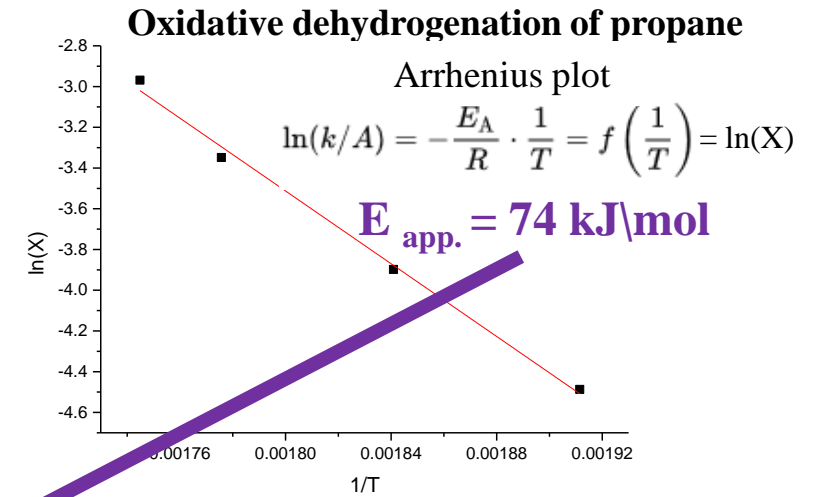
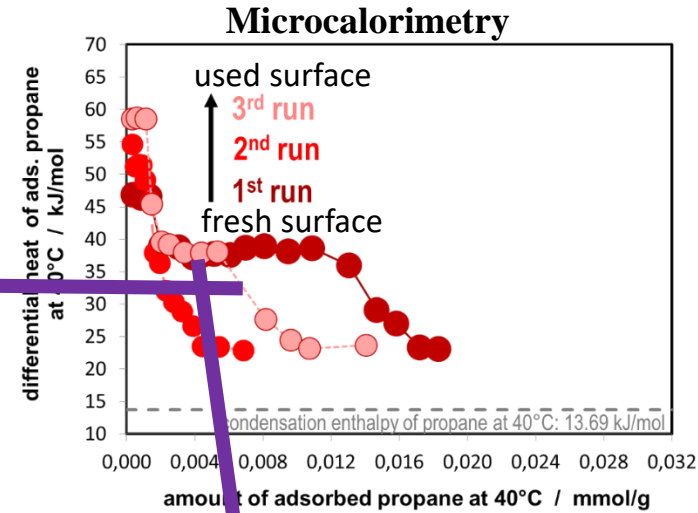
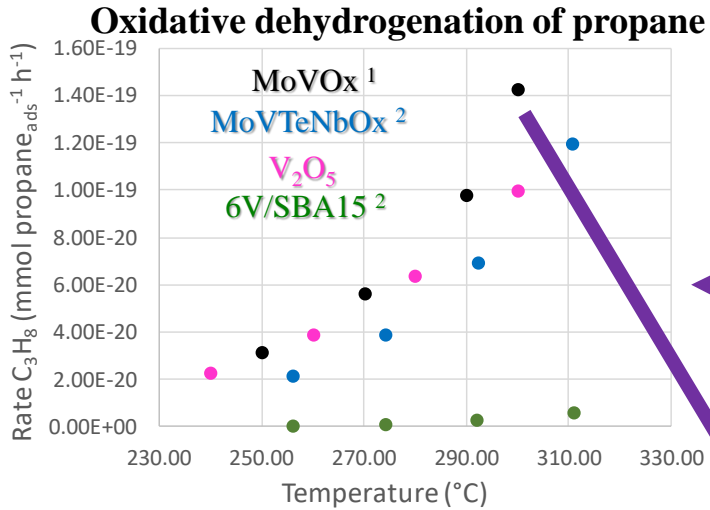


run	H _{diff, initial} / kJ/mol	n _{mono} / μmol/g	time constant τ / s
1	47	15	434
2	55	2	371
3	59	8	352

$\tau_0 \sim 265\text{s}$

$\tau > \tau_0$ indicates :

Propane is activated already at 40°C and consequently traces of H₂O might be formed during the experiment

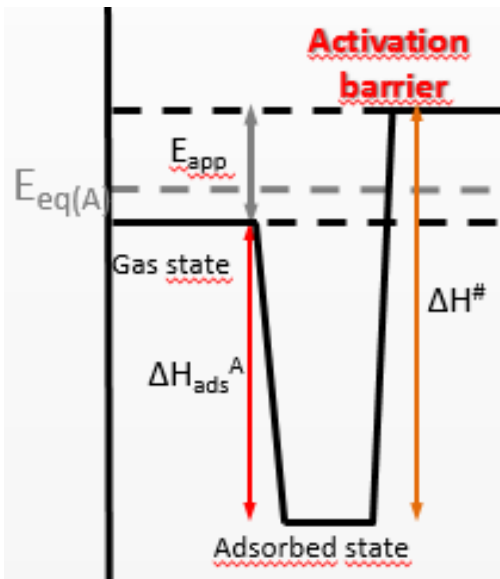
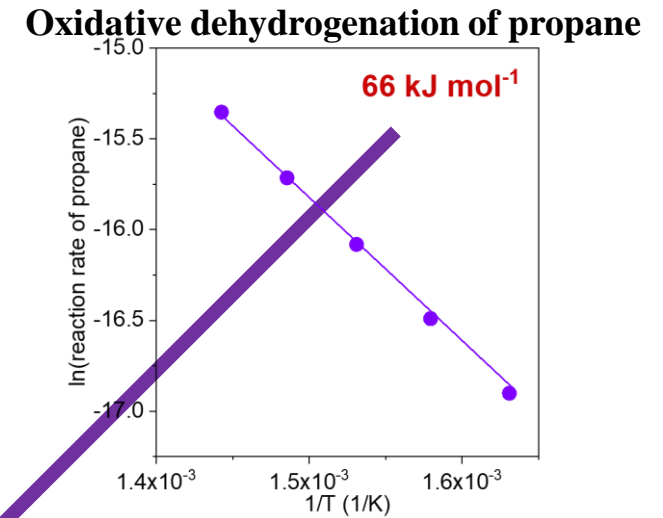
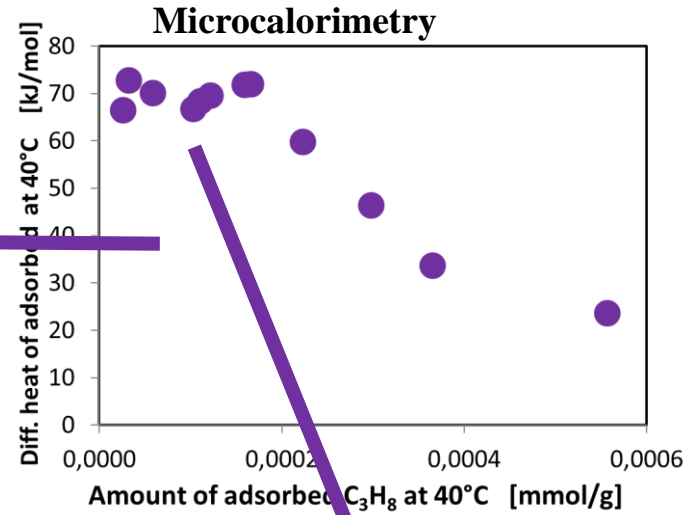
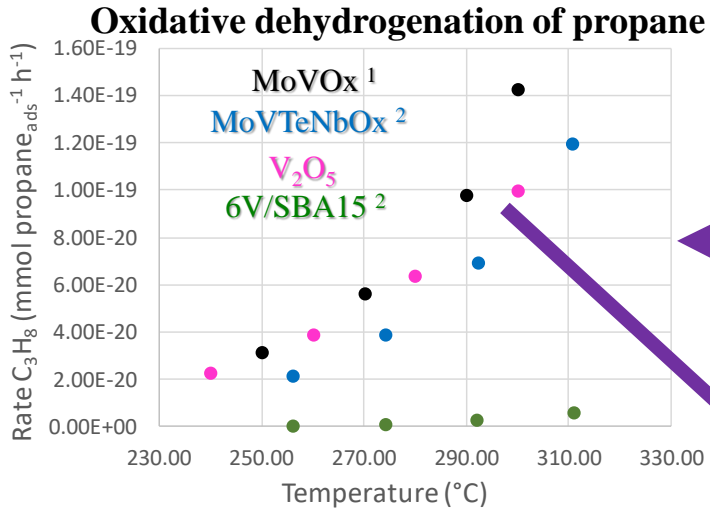


	MoV ox.	V_2O_5	MoVTenb ox. ^{1,2}	6V/SBA15 ²
$E_{app.}$	74 kJ/mol	66 kJ/mol	80 kJ/mol	110 kJ/mol
ΔH_{ads} , at 50% coverage of C_3H_8	40 kJ/mol	70 kJ/mol	63 kJ/mol	44 kJ/mol
Intrinsic barrier $\Delta H^{\#}_{exp}$	114 kJ/mol	136 kJ/mol	143 kJ/mol	154 kJ/mol
$r_{C_3H_8}$ mmol/ $A_{ads-sits} \cdot h$	$1.47 \cdot 10^{-19}$	$8.0 \cdot 10^{-20}$	$6.92 \cdot 10^{-20}$	$2.89 \cdot 10^{-21}$

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MoV oxide V_2O_5 MoVTeNb oxide 6V/SBA15



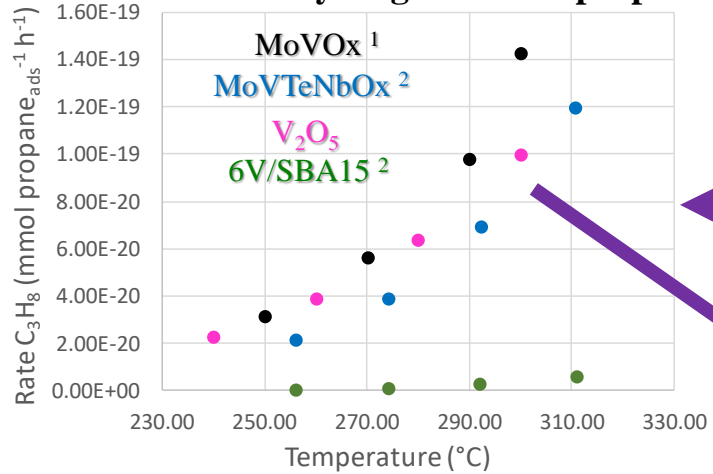
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E_{app}	74 kJ/mol	66 kJ/mol	80 kJ/mol	110 kJ/mol
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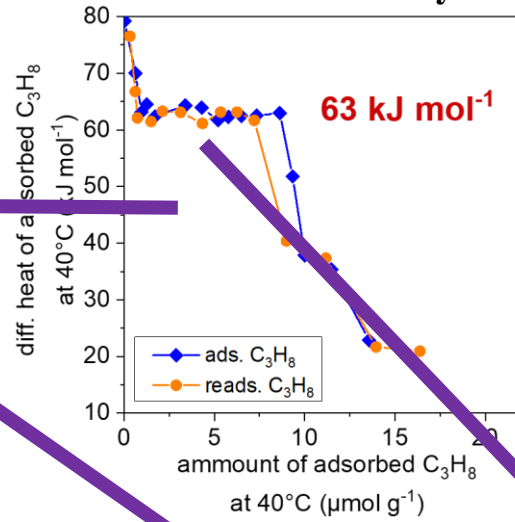
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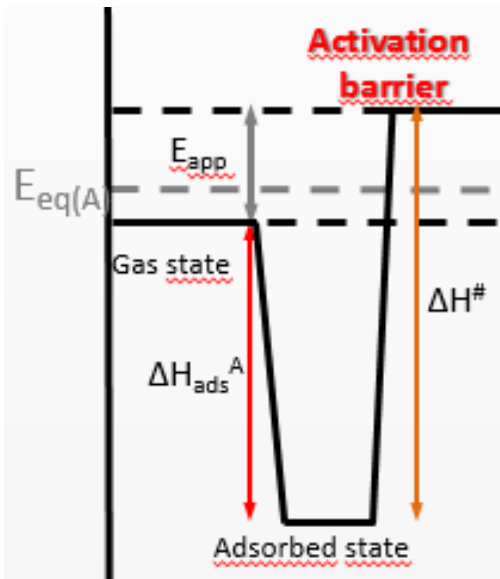
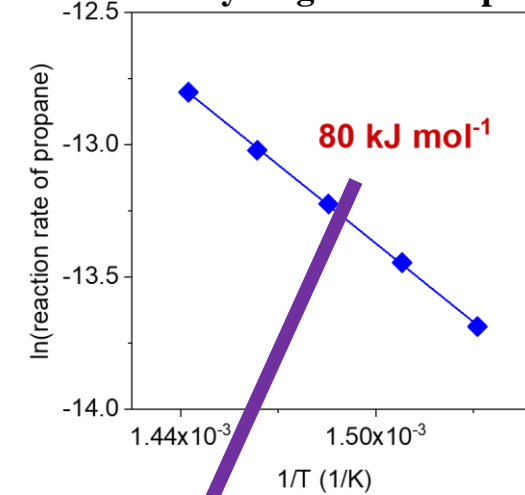
Oxidative dehydrogenation of propane



Microcalorimetry



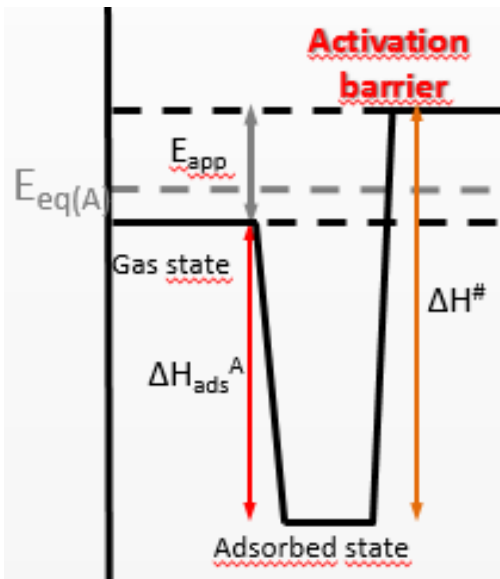
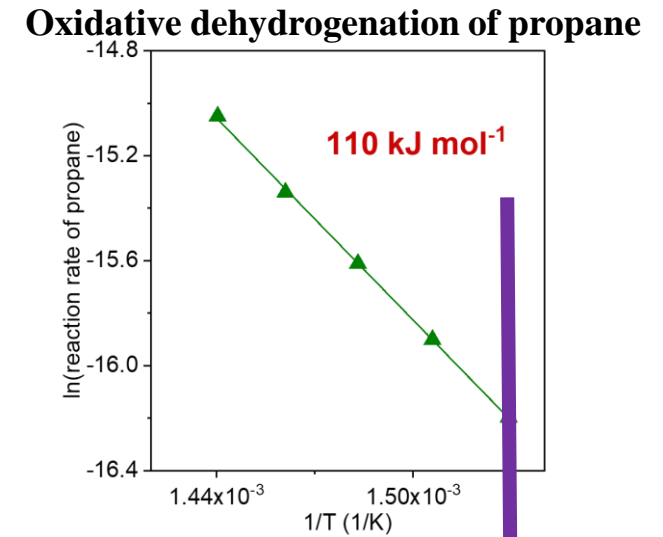
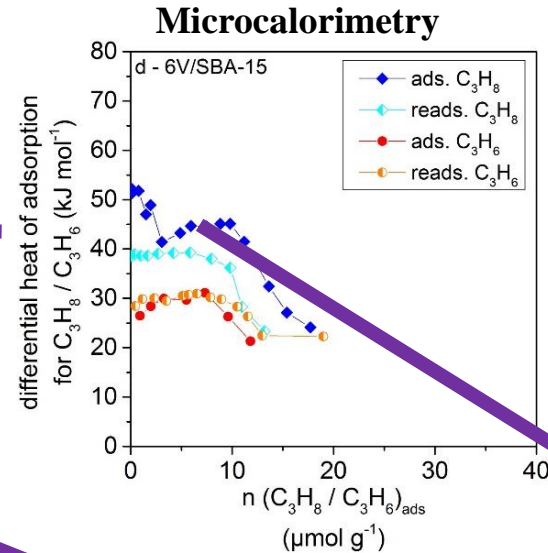
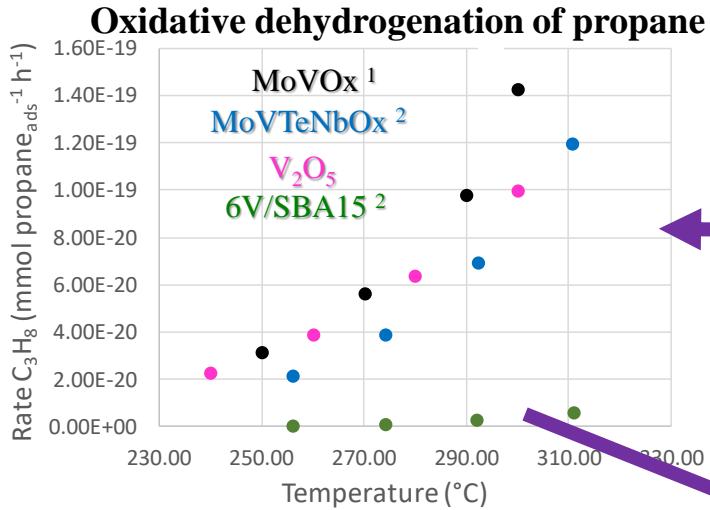
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DFT: direct calculation of the ENERGY BARRIERS of the first hydrogen abstraction from propane by a vanadyl (O=V) group yields a propyl radical bound to a HVO^{IV} surface sites.

Size-Dependent Catalytic Activity of Supported Vanadium Oxide Species: Oxidative Dehydrogenation of Propane

Xavier Rozanska, Remy Fortrie, and Joachim Sauer*
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, 136, 7751-7761.

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Energy barrier DFT ³	132 kJ/mol octamer	139 tetramer	143 kJ/mol trimer	148 / 160 di-/ monomer

The cluster size of the active surface vanadium oxide ensembles decreases with increasing the energy barrier.

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³ X. Rozanska, R. Fortrie, J. Sauer, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2014, 136, 7751-7761.

A structure reactivity relationship can be retrieved by a combination of kinetic measurements, the determination of the heat of adsorption and DFT calculations.

Higher rates of propane oxidation are correlated with **lower barriers for propane activation** and seem to be linked with **larger vanadium oxide cluster size**.

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Thank you for your attention !



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