Workshop on the Reactivity and Stability of Surfaces and Nano Particles at Elevated Pressures

Irsee

September 27-30,2006

High pressure X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy: A surface sensitive tool for the investigation of working catalysts

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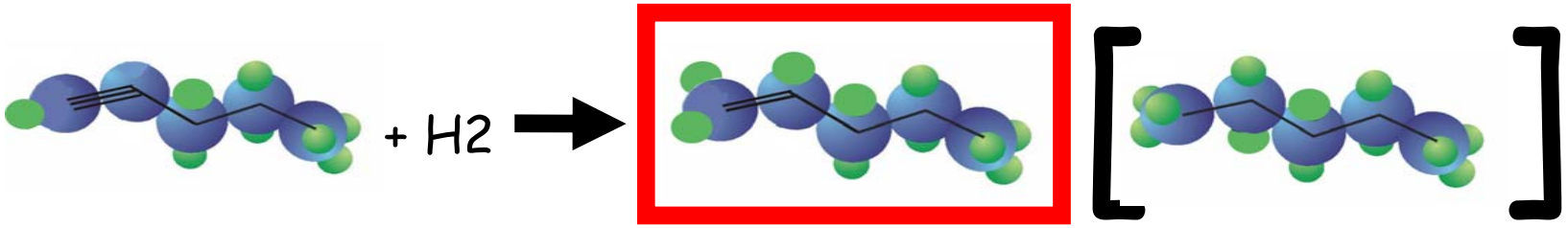
Introduction



Literature

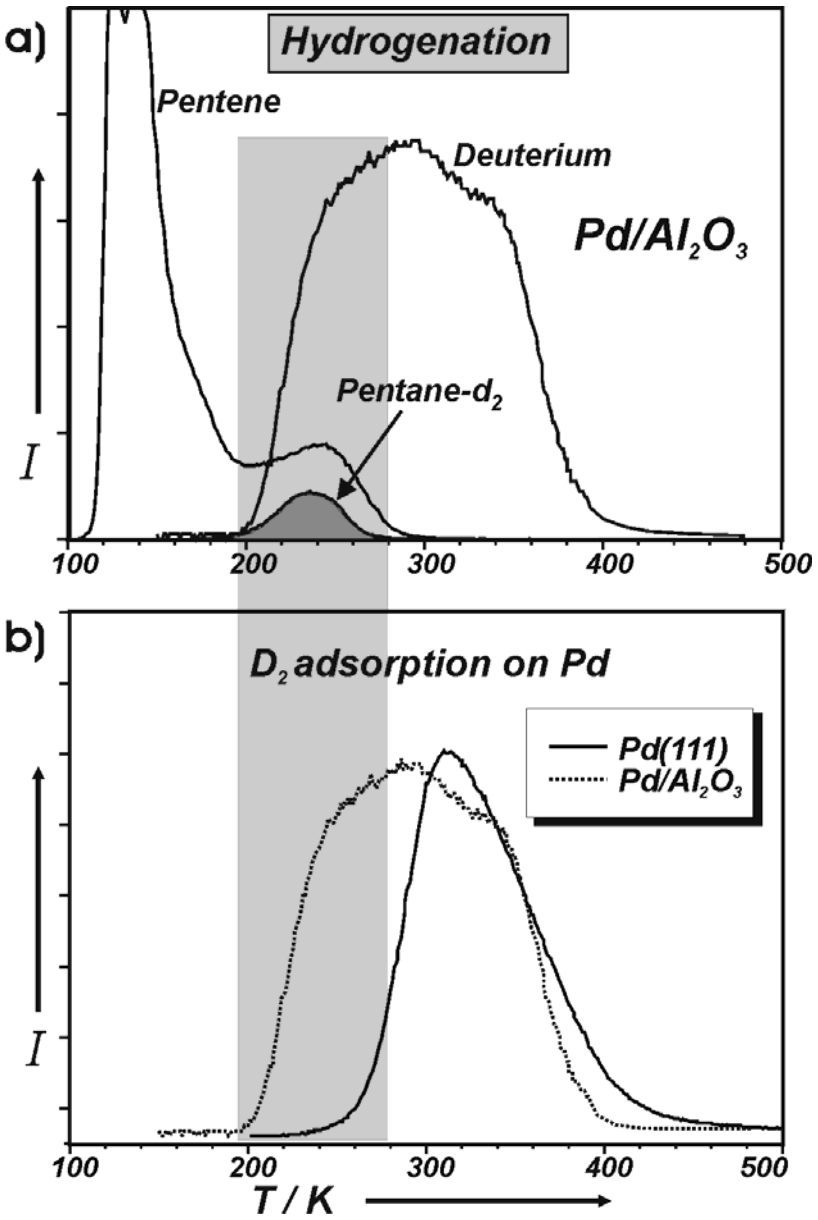
carbon laydown → selective hydrogenation

"similar" catalysts → different activity & selectivity

(structure sensitivity?)

Selectivity issue: what defines selectivity?

Model of overlapping TDS peaks



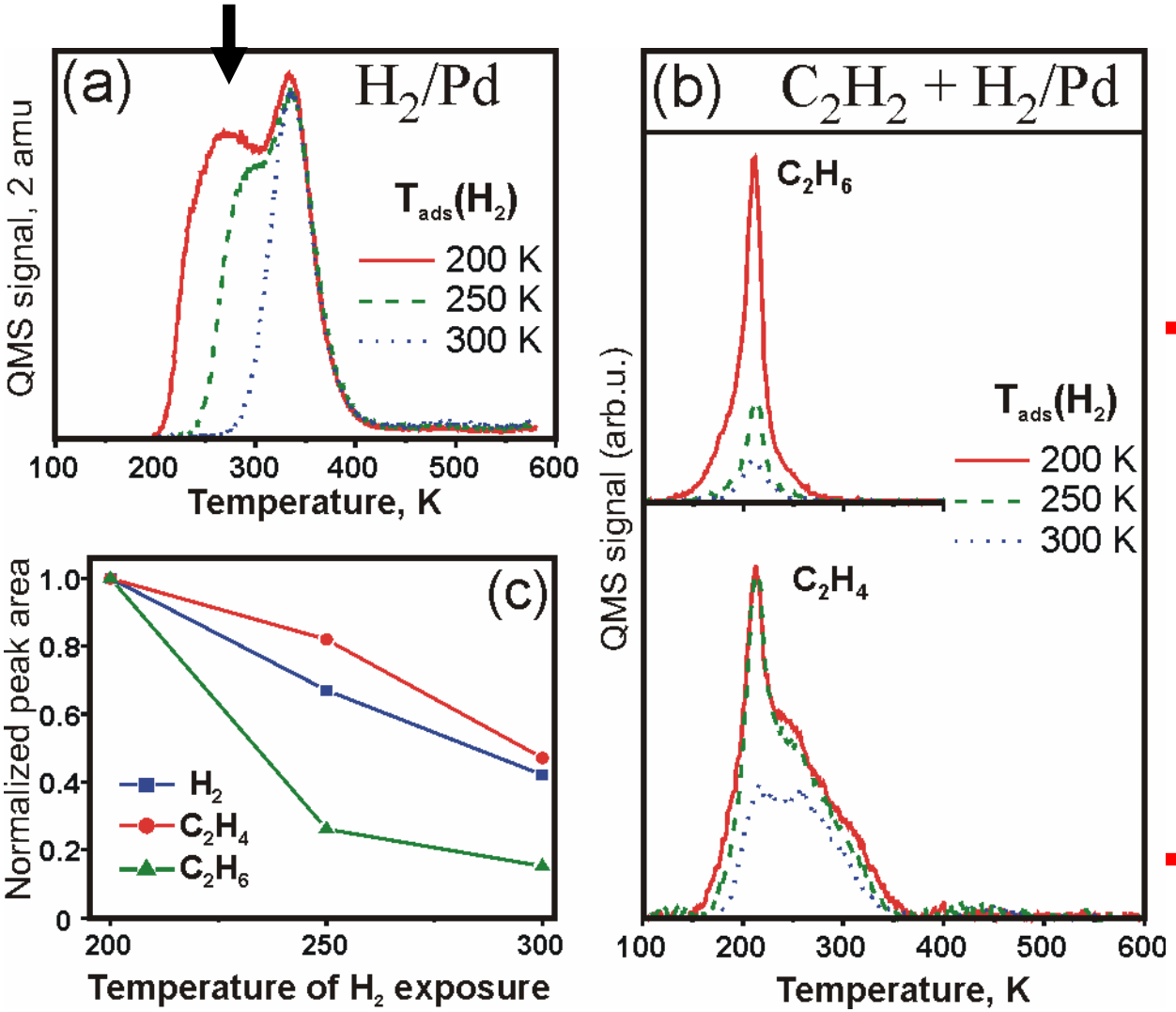
Pentenes to pentane

Hydrogenation in the presence of subsurface H [Pd particles]

No hydrogenation without subsurface H [Pd(111)]

Doyle AM, Shaikhutdinov SK, Jackson SD, Freund HJ
ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE-INTERNATIONAL EDITION
42 (42): 5240-5243 2003

Acetylene hydrogenation (TDS)



Subsurface H at low T_{ads}

Total hydrogenation decreases strongly without subsurface H

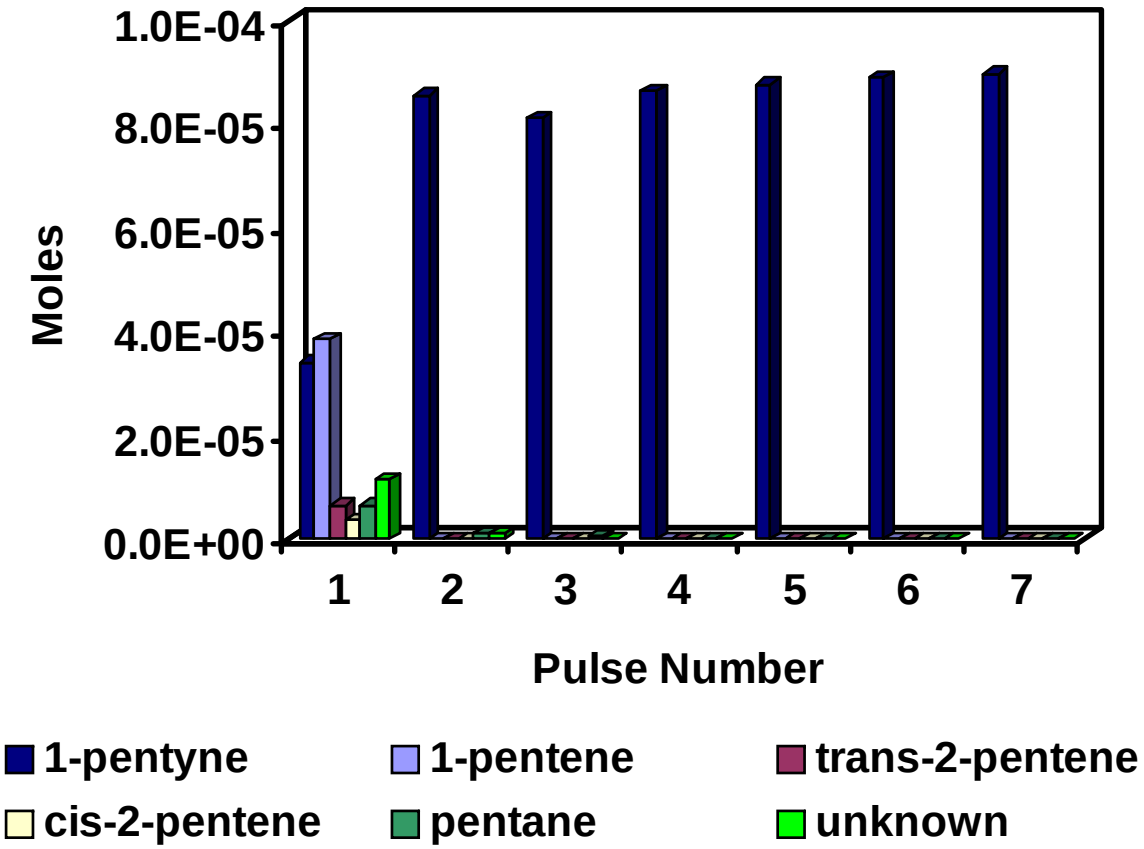
Khan NA, Shaikhutdinov SK, Freund HJ
CATALYSIS LETTERS, 108 (3-4) 159-164, 2006

Summary

1. *Subsurface H*: effective for alkene-to-alkane but also for alkyne-to-alkane transformation

Pulse experiments
1-pentyne Adsorption

(After H_2 pretreatment) 1%Pd/Al_2O_3



- First pulse shows activity
- 65% conversion
  - 38.5% 1-pentene
  - 6.5% *trans*-2-pentene
  - 3.5% *cis*-2-pentene
  - 6.5% pentane
  - 11.5% Unknown

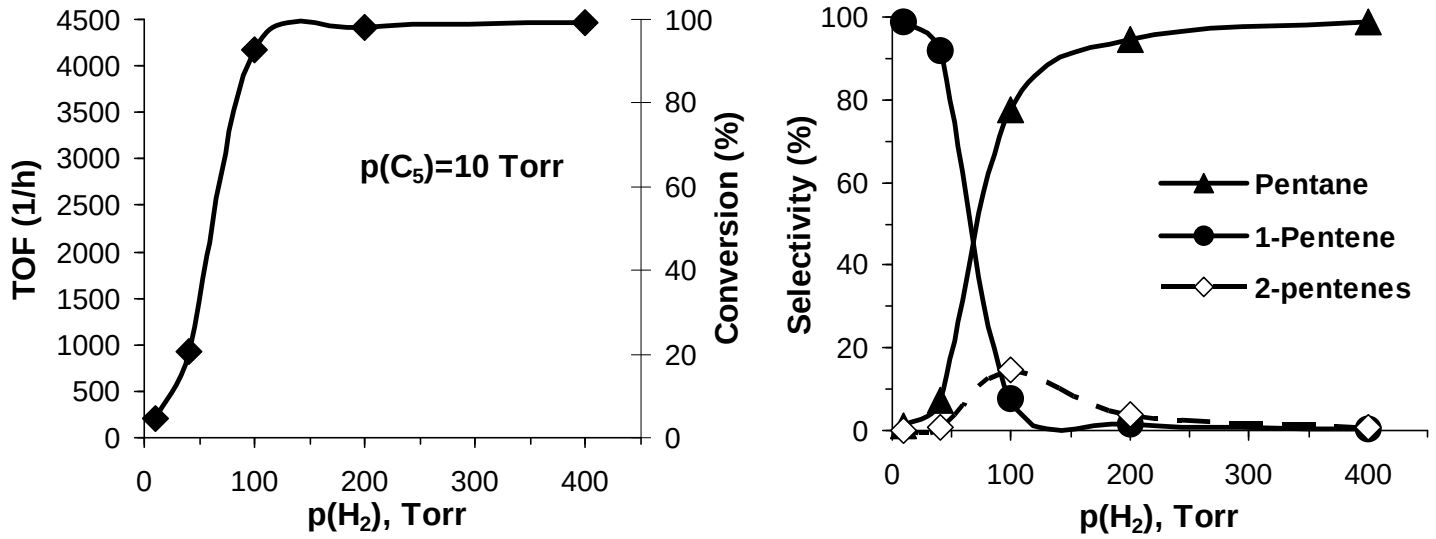
Hneeded/Pdtotal ratio: 13-to-1 Source of H? → Spillover

Summary

1. *Subsurface H*: effective for alkene-to-alkane but also for alkyne-to-alkane transformation
2. *Surface H*: could be selective (spillover)

Hydrogenation

1. 1-Pentyne hydrogenation over 1% Pd/Al_2O_3 in a closed loop-reactor, t=5 min. (after repeated runs at each condition)



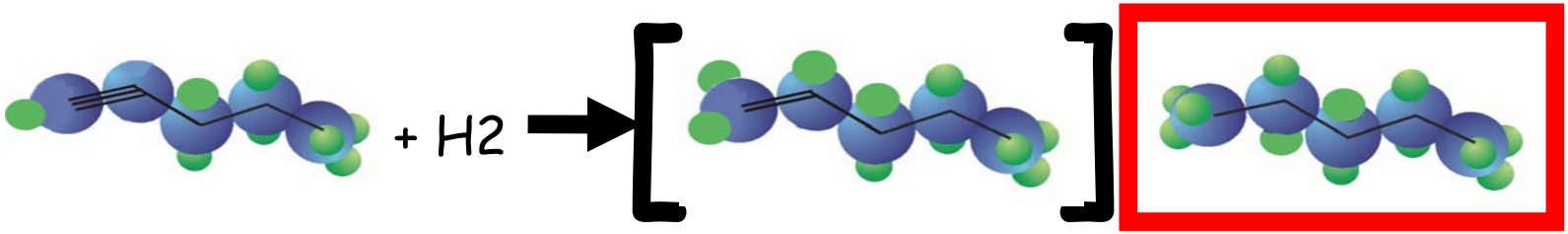
2. 1-Pentyne hydrogenation over 1% Pd/Al_2O_3 in continuous flow (RT)

$H_2:C_5 = 4:1$	total hydrogenation
$H_2:C_5 = 3:1$	selective hydrogenation

Summary

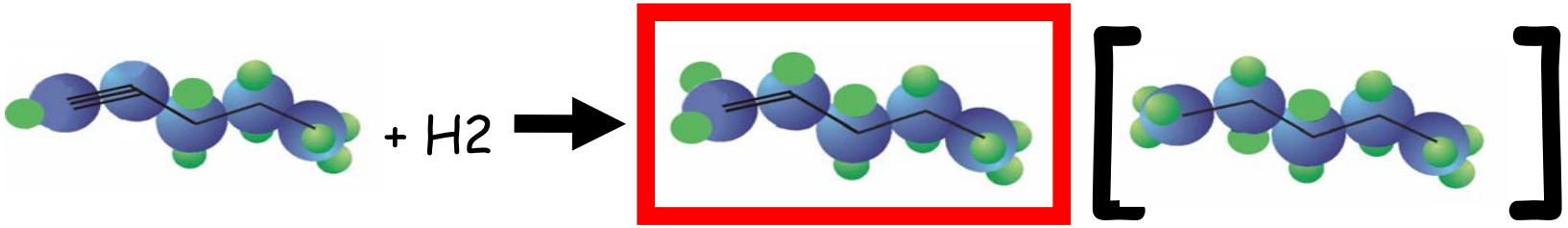
1. *Subsurface H*: effective for alkene-to-alkane but also for alkyne-to-alkane transformation
2. *Surface H*: could be selective (spillover)
3. *Different reaction orders* in the different selectivity regimes & Abrupt changes between regimes

During TEOM experiment



	40 mins				170 mins			
	1-pentyne	1-pentene	2-pentenes	n-pentane	1-pentyne	1-pentene	2-pentenes	n-pentane
Pd/Al_2O_3, 100 % H_2	trace	trace	trace	100	trace	trace	trace	100
Pd Black, 100 % H_2	0.1	trace	0.1	99.8	3.6	0.5	11.3	84.5
Pd Black, 5 % H_2	58.7	40.1	trace	1.2	42.8	54.7	0.2	2.3
Al_2O_3, 100 % H_2	81.1	16.2	0.7	2.0	74.9	22.4	0.7	1.9
Quartz Wool, 358 K	81.6	17.1	0.2	1.1	-	-	-	-
Quartz Wool, 303 K	89.2	10.6	trace	0.3	-	-	-	-

During TEOM experiment



	40 mins				170 mins			
	1-pentyne	1-pentene	2-pentenes	n-pentane	1-pentyne	1-pentene	2-pentenes	n-pentane
Pd/Al_2O_3, 100 % H_2	trace	trace	trace	100	trace	trace	trace	100
Pd Black, 100 % H_2	0.1	trace	0.1	99.8	3.6	0.5	11.3	84.5
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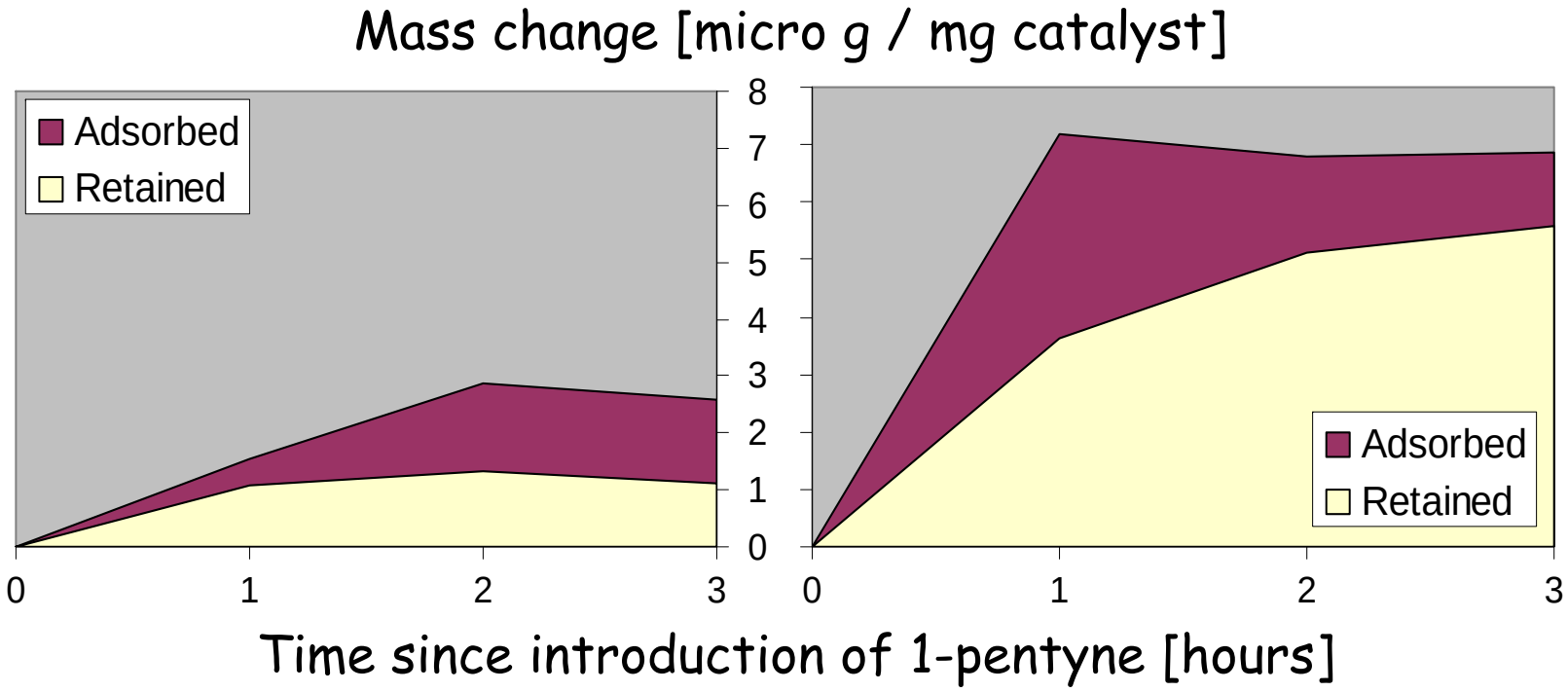
Quartz Wool, 358 K	81.6	17.1	0.2	1.1	-	-	-	-
Quartz Wool, 303 K	89.2	10.6	trace	0.3	-	-	-	-

During TEOM experiment

Pd Black

Reaction with 100% H_2 Reaction with 5% H_2

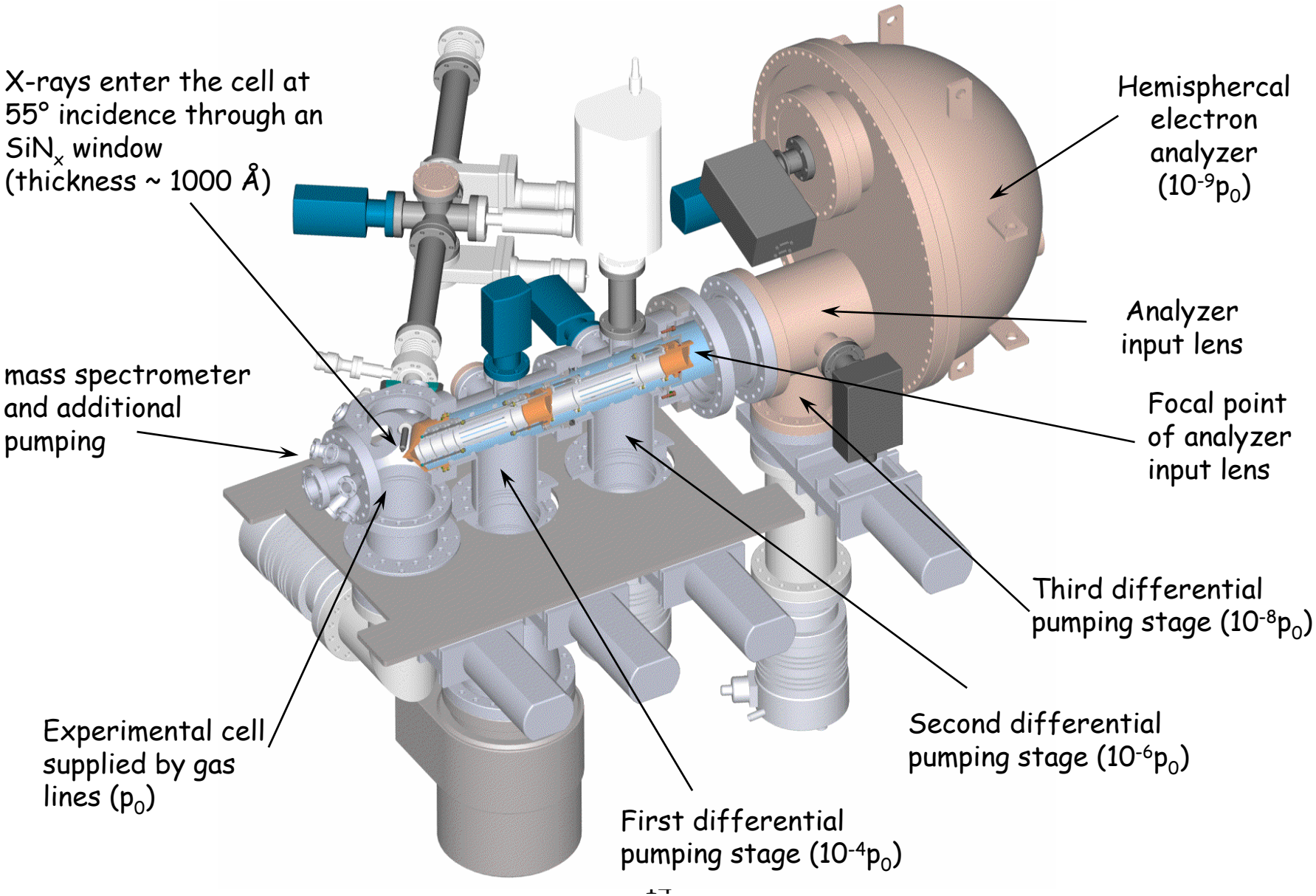


Up to x5 more carbon is retained in the selective hydrogenation regime

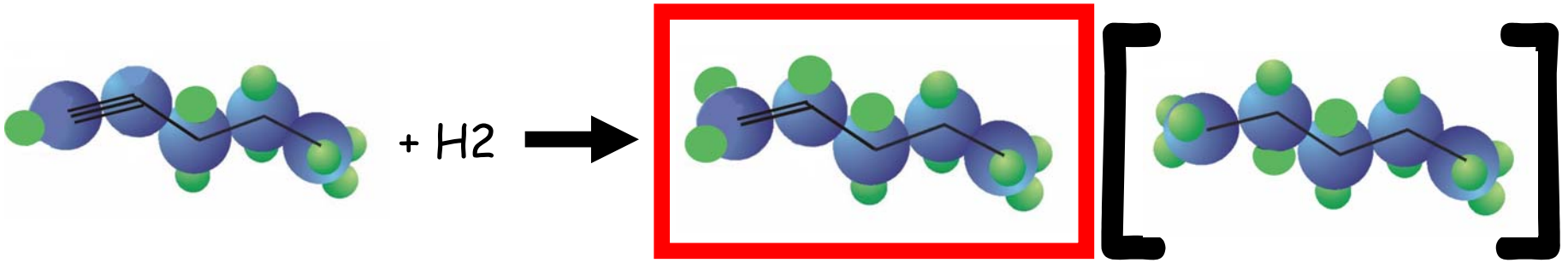
Summary

1. *Subsurface H*: effective for alkene-to-alkane but also for alkyne-to-alkane transformation
2. *Surface H*: could be selective (spillover)
3. *Different reaction orders* in the different selectivity regimes & Abrupt changes between regimes
4. *C uptake* is significantly more in the selective regime

In situ XPS system



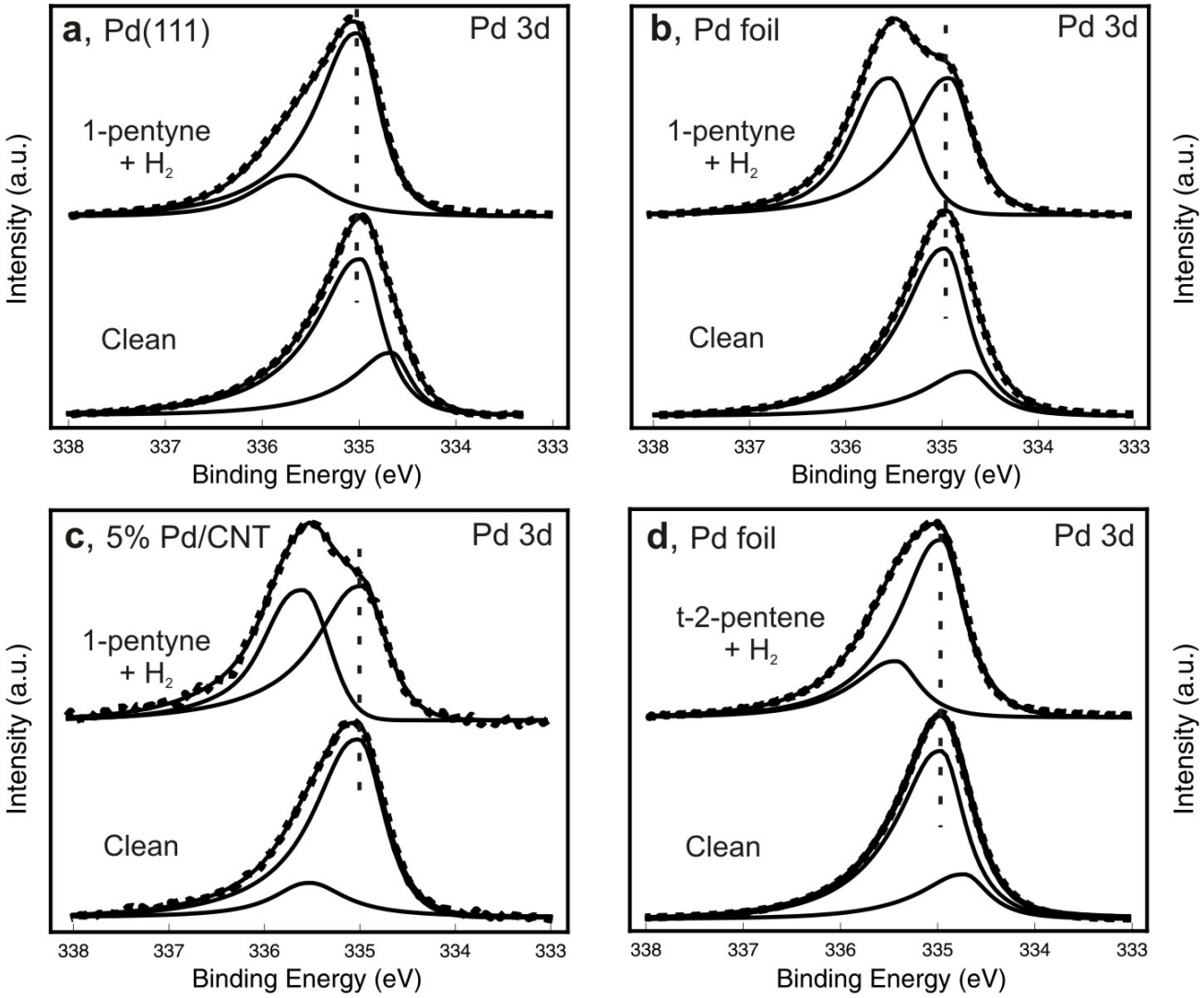
Reaction in the mbar p region (in-situ XPS)



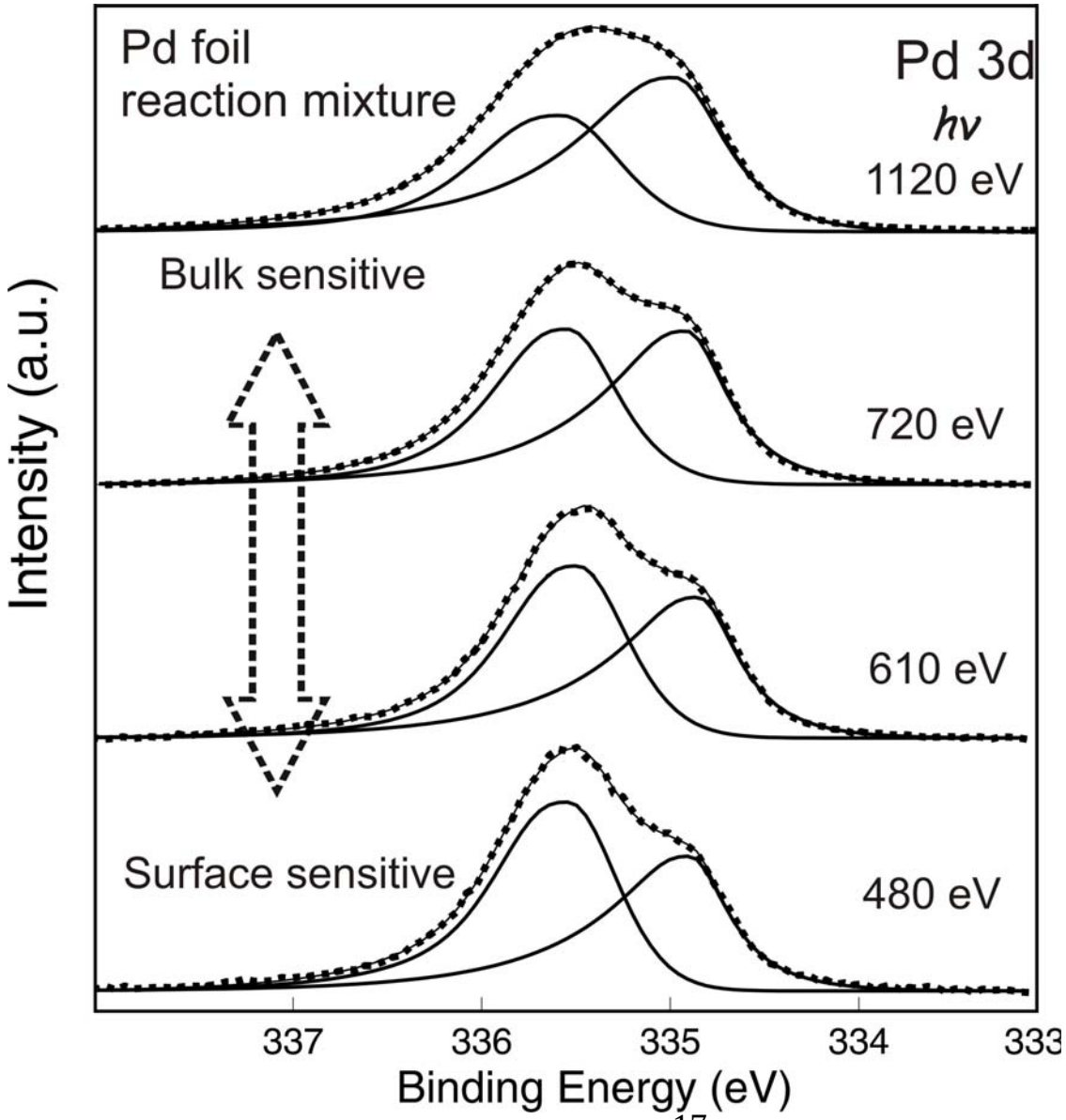
	5% Pd/CNT	3% Pd/Al_2O_3	Pd foil	Pd(111)
Conversion [%]	~ 10	~5	~2.5	<1
Selectivity Pentene [%]	~95	~80	~98	100
Selectivity Pentane [%]	~5	~20	~2	-

Recation conditions: C5/H2 = 1:9, 1 mbar, 358 K

In-situ XPS: Pd 3d (hν: 720 eV)



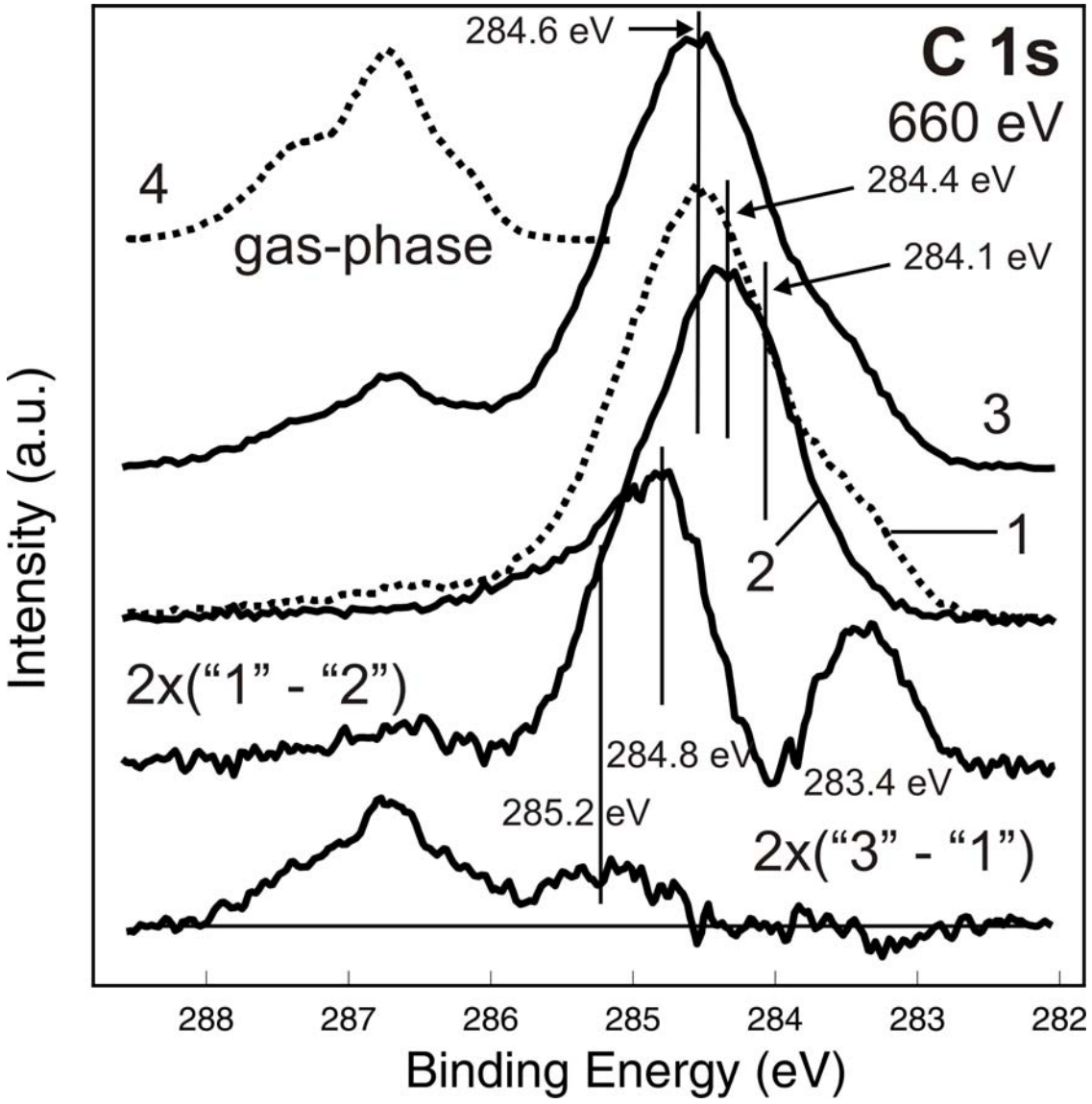
In-situ XPS: Pd 3d depth profiling



Not only adsorbate-induced surface core level shift !

But on-top location!

In-situ XPS: C1s (Switching off experiments)



1: reaction mix.

2: C5 off

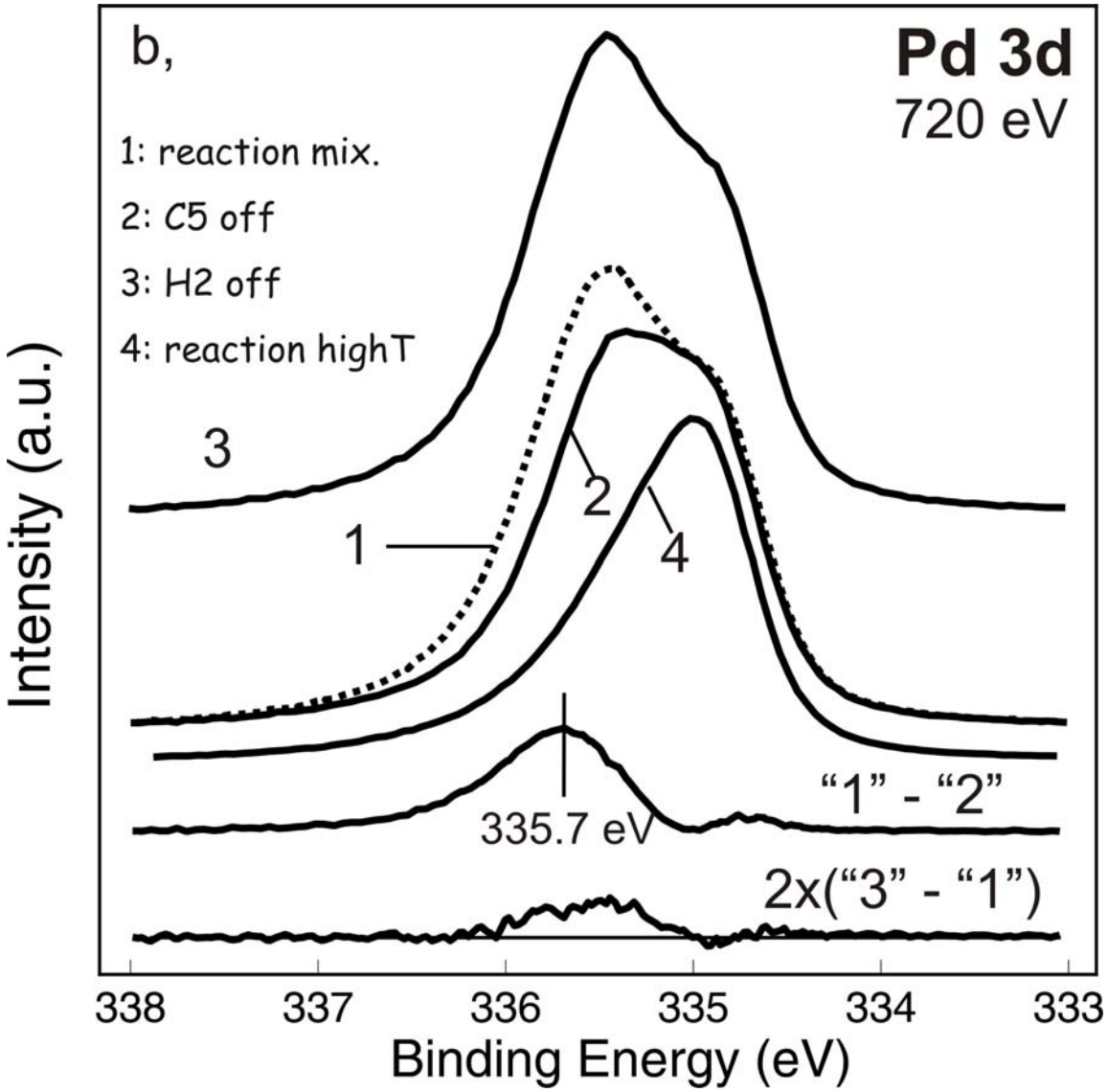
3: H2 off

4: C5 gas-phase

Teschner et al.

J. Catal. 242 (2006) 26-37

In-situ XPS: Pd 3d (Switching off experiments)



1: reaction mix.

2: C5 off

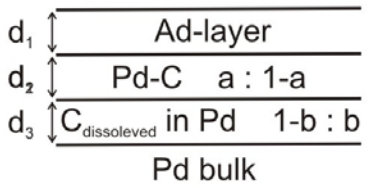
3: H2 off

4: reaction; high T

523 K

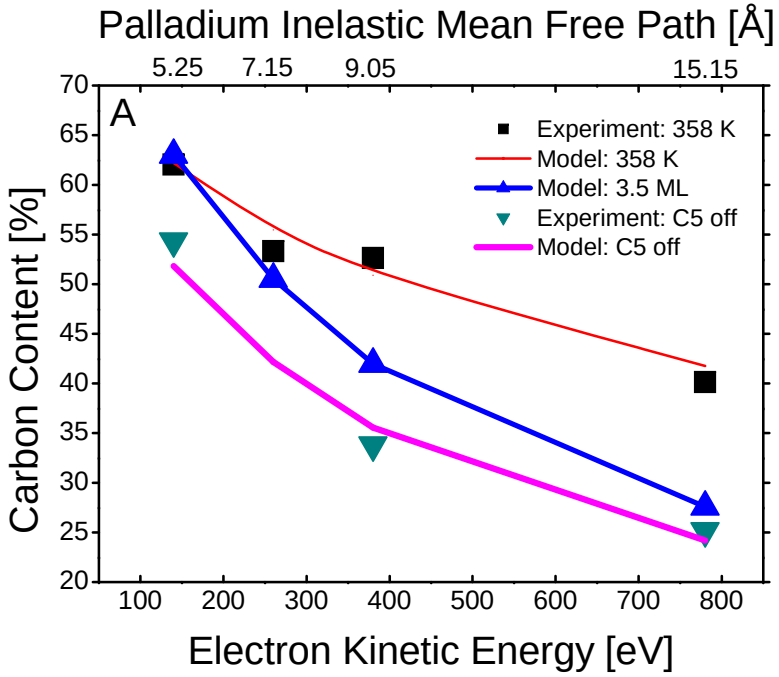
In-situ XPS: Pd vs. C depth profiling

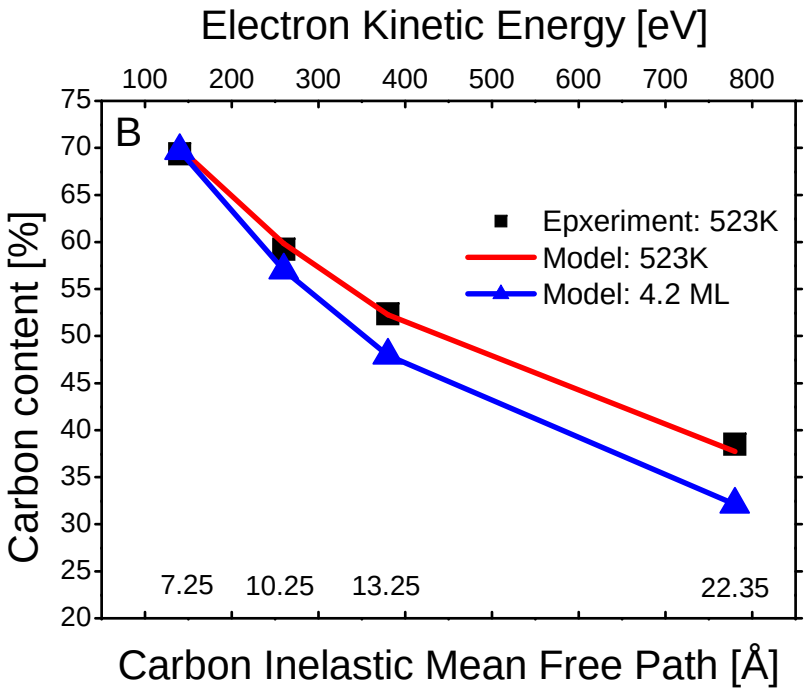
Model



=

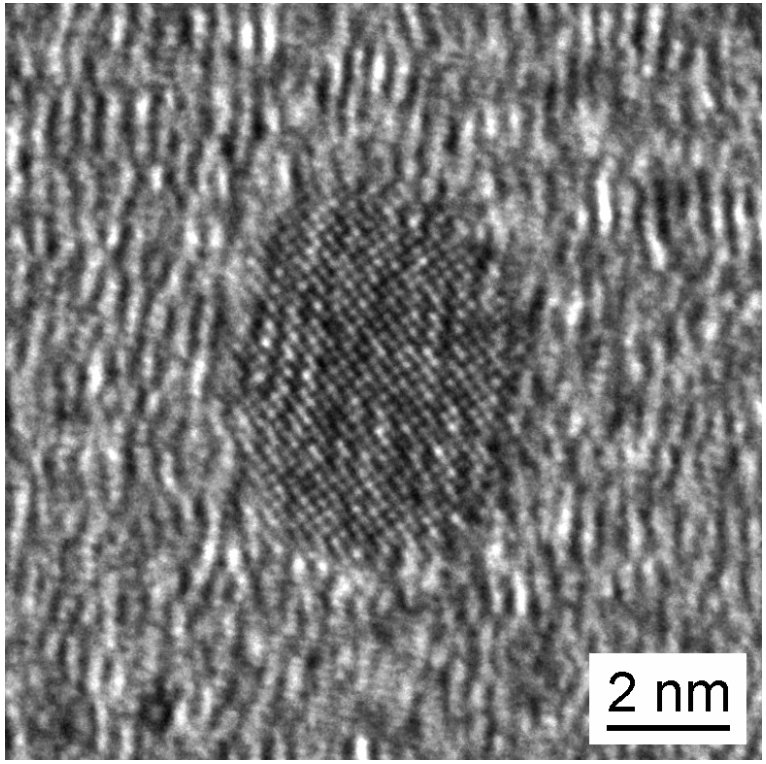
0.3 nm
1.4 nm
14 nm

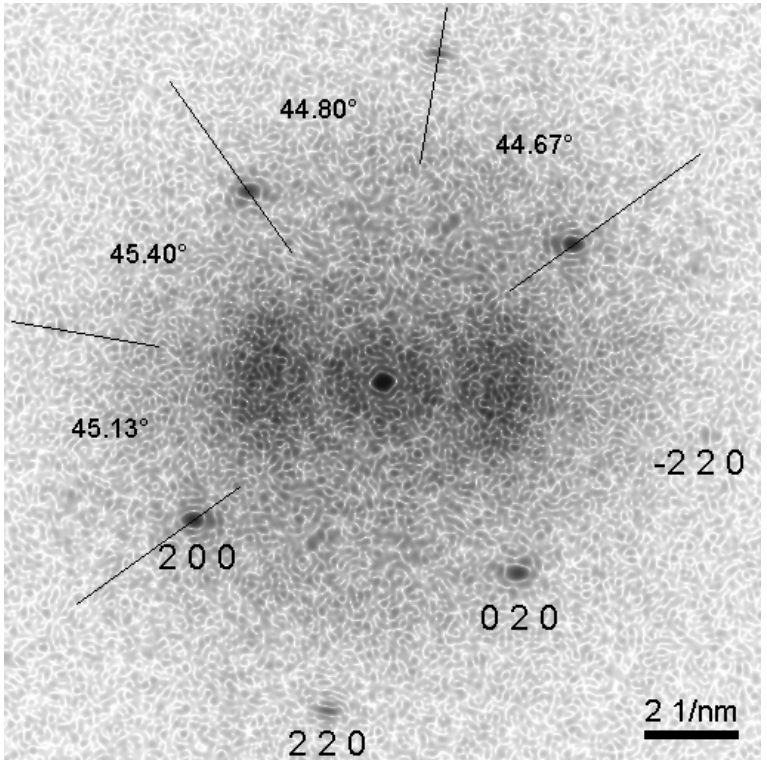




HRTEM: lattice expansion

5% Pd/CNT after reaction





Pd nanoparticle (5nm x 6nm) with typical lattice dilatations, angular distortions are negligible
background: rather disordered graphitic layers of a CNT

0.2025 nm	+4.2%	0.1944 nm	2 0 0
0.2027 nm	+4.3%	0.1944 nm	0 2 0
0.1421 nm	+3.4%	0.1374 nm	2 2 0
0.1434 nm	+4.4%	0.1374 nm	-2 2 0

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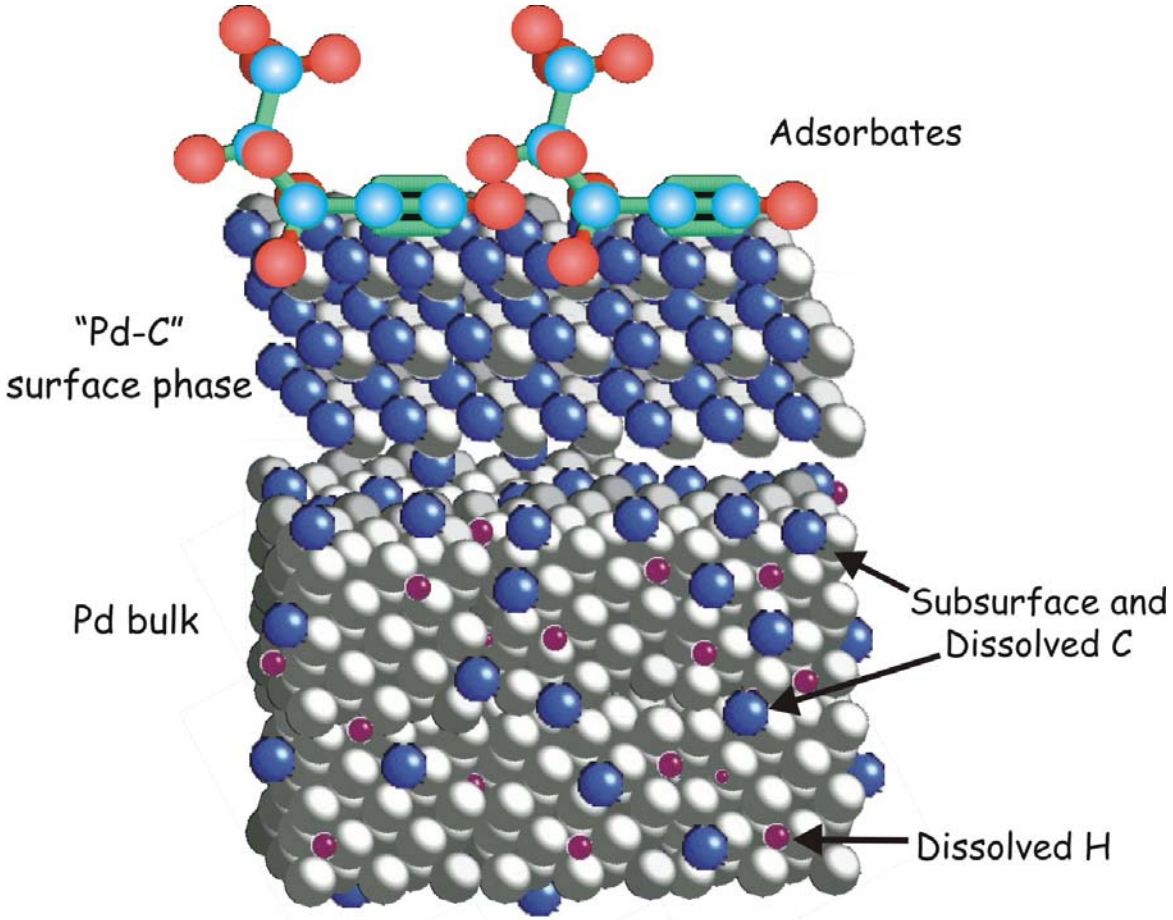
2. *Surface H*: could be selective (spillover)
3. *Different reaction orders* in the different selectivity regimes & Abrupt changes between regimes
4. *C uptake* is considerably more in the selective regime
5. *Pd-C surface phase* forms in the early stage of selective pentyne hydrogenation & there is significant amount of *subsurface C* below of it

Model (during the reaction)



Summary

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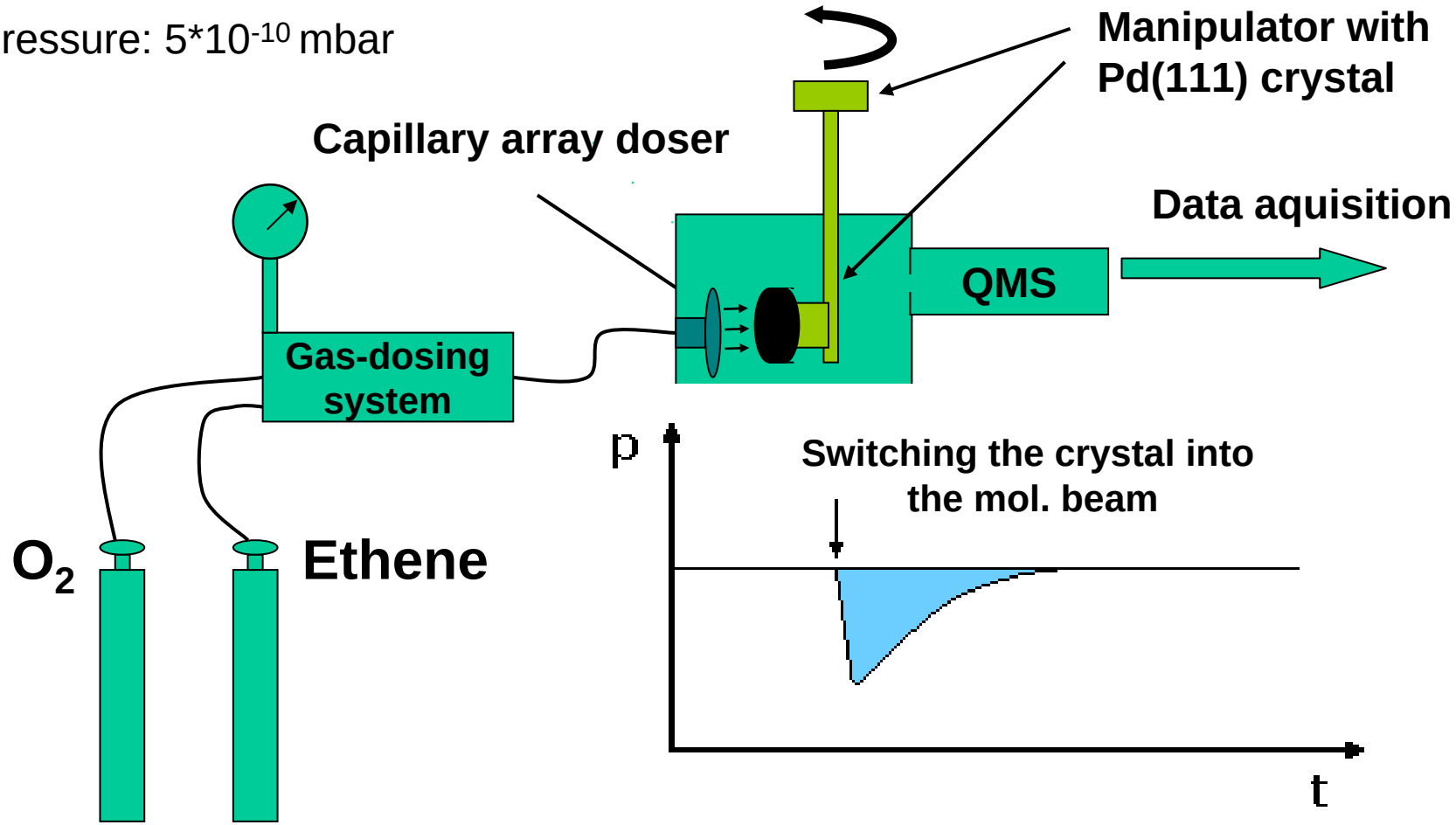
2. *Surface H*: could be selective (spillover)
3. *Different reaction orders* in the different selectivity regimes & Abrupt changes between regimes
4. *C uptake* is considerably more in the selective regime
5. *Pd-C surface phase* forms during selective hydrogenation of pentyne & there is significant amount of *subsurface C* below of it
6. Dynamic behaviour of Pd-C and subsurface C

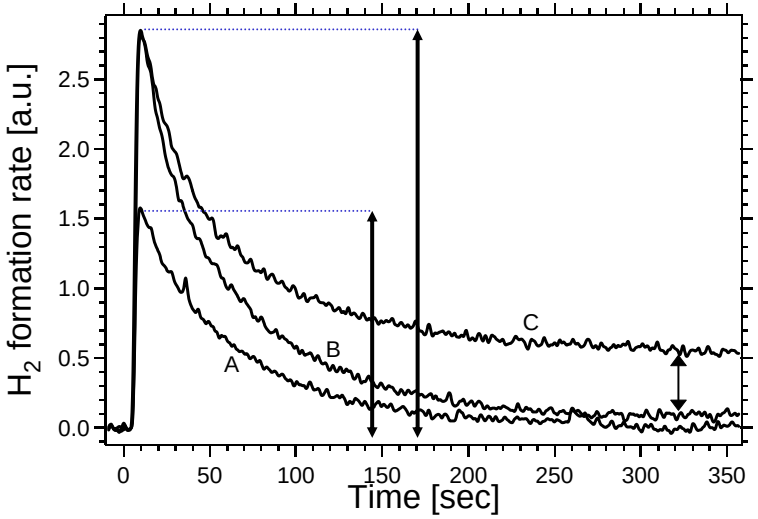
Reactivity Studies

Experimental setup:

Base pressure: $5*10^{-10}$ mbar

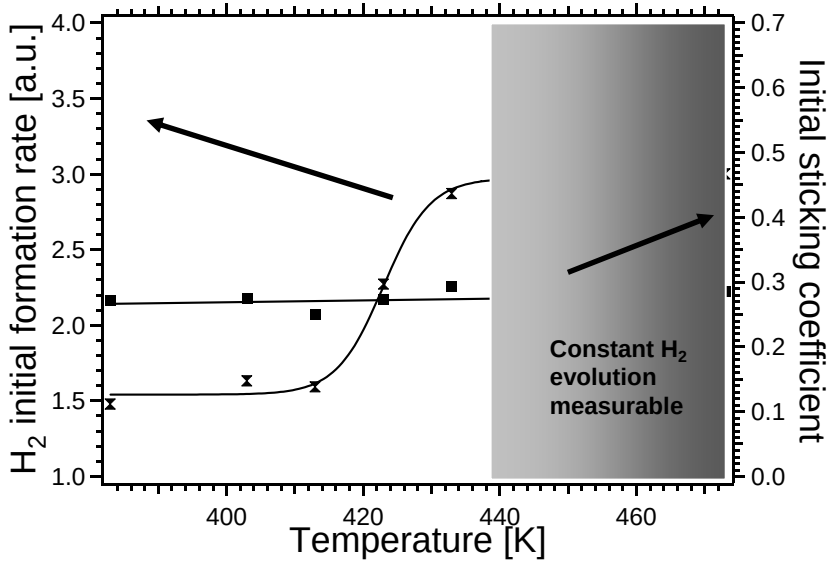


- Transient H_2 formation as a function of temperature



- beam flux of 0.04 ML/sec ethene

A: 413 K
B: 433 K
C: 453 K



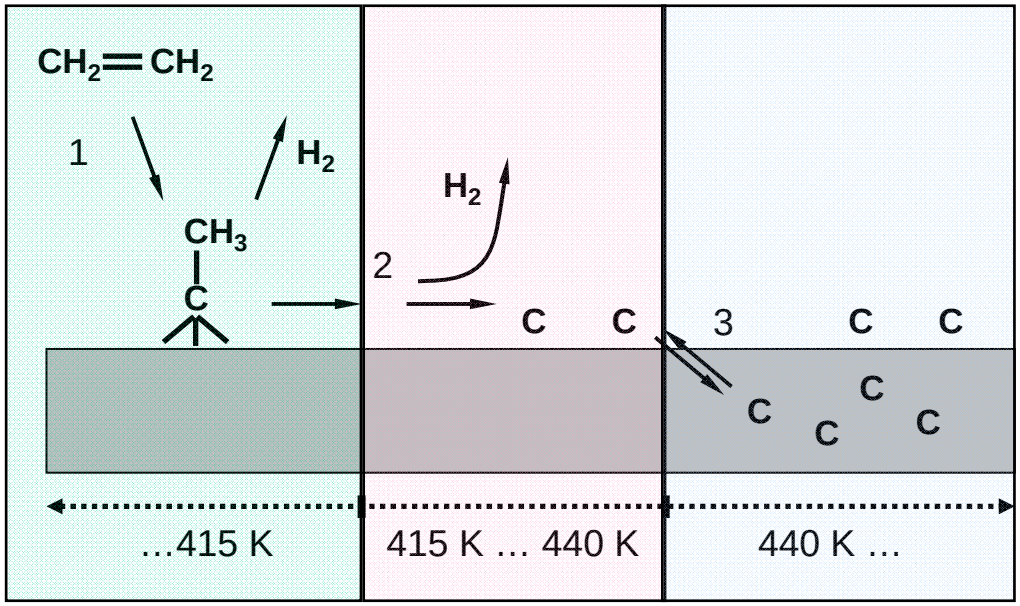
The initial sticking coefficient is not influenced by the temperature change, but the initial H_2 formation increases before a steady state reaction sets in.

Gabasch et al.

J.Phys. Chem. B 110(10) 2006, 4949

Proposed Model:

3 different stages can be distinguished:



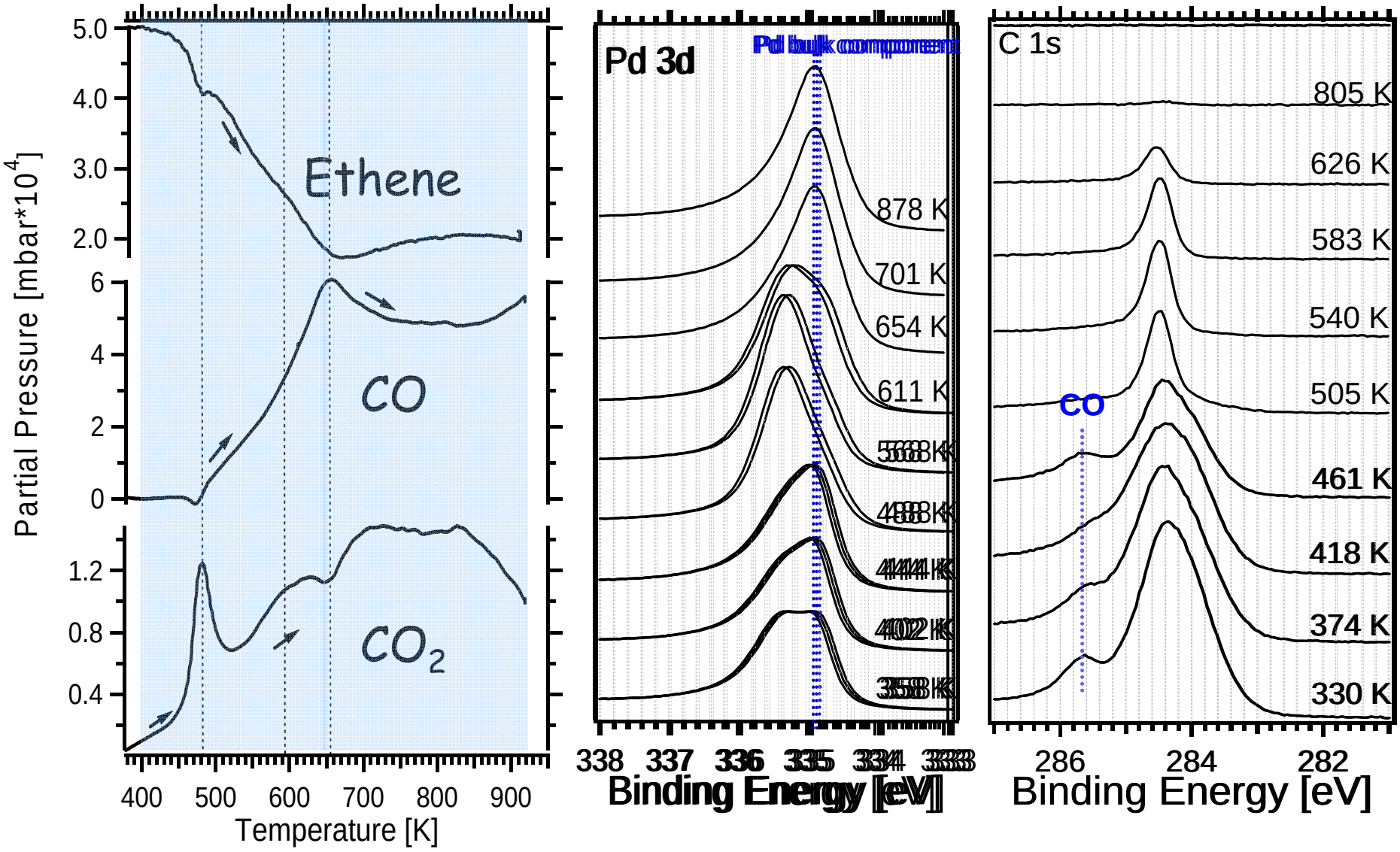
Ethylidyne covered Pd(111)

Carbon covered Pd(111)

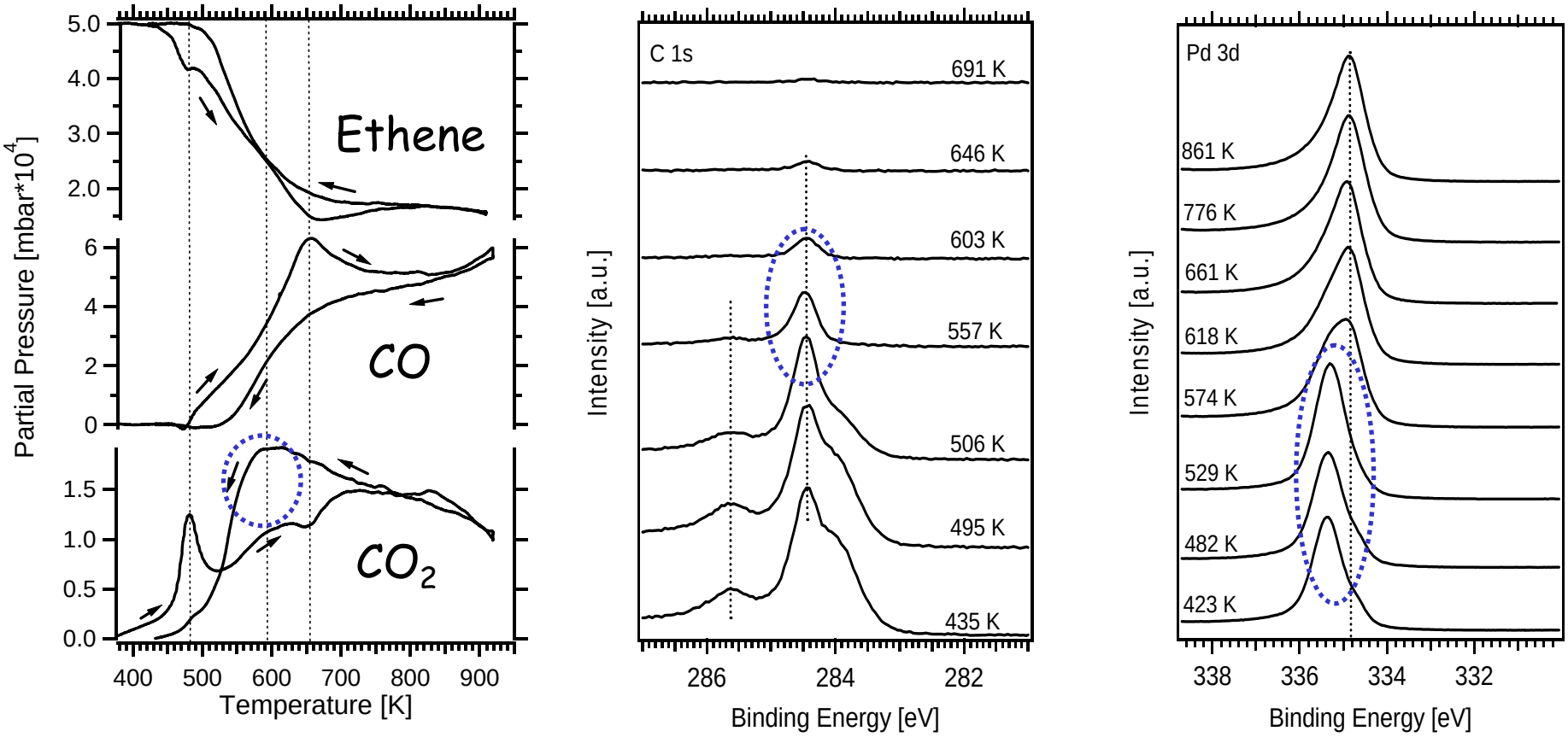
Carbon covered Pd_xC_y

- In situ measurements: 2*10-3 mbar

C_2H_4:O_2=1:3, heating ramp 10K*min^{-1}



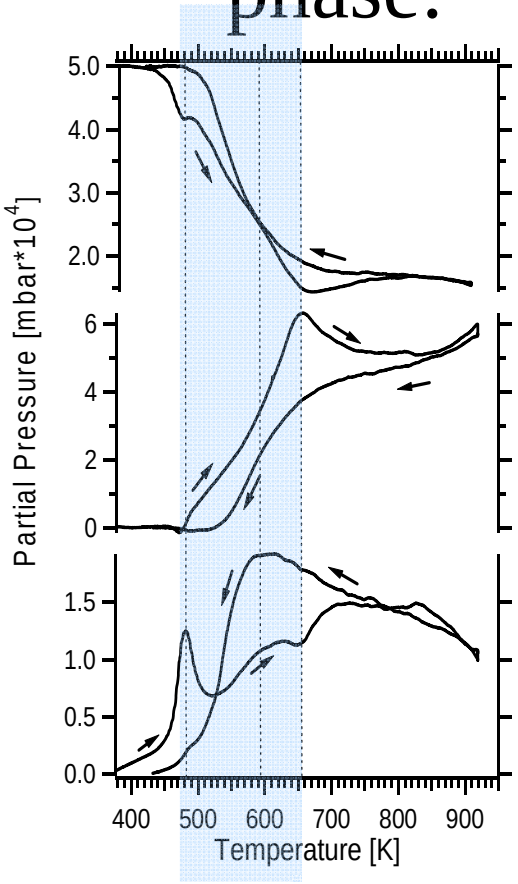
- In situ measurements:



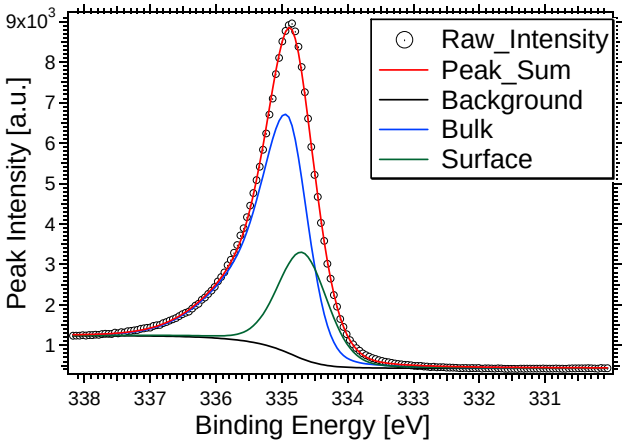
During the oxidation a carbon containing phase is formed and changes the selectivity from CO_2 towards CO

- Detailed analysis of this carbon containing phase:

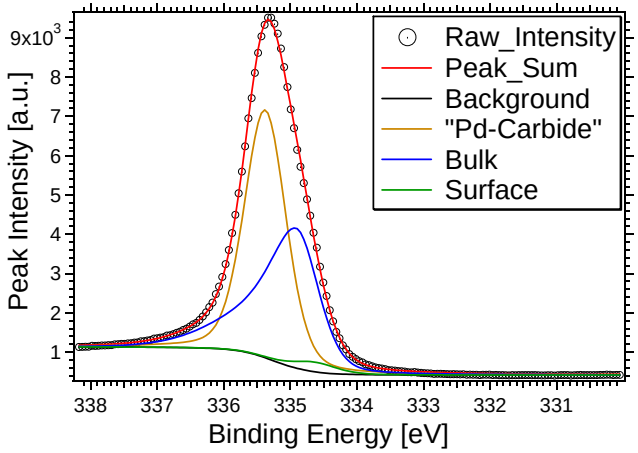
Peak deconvolution [1]



850 K: Metal



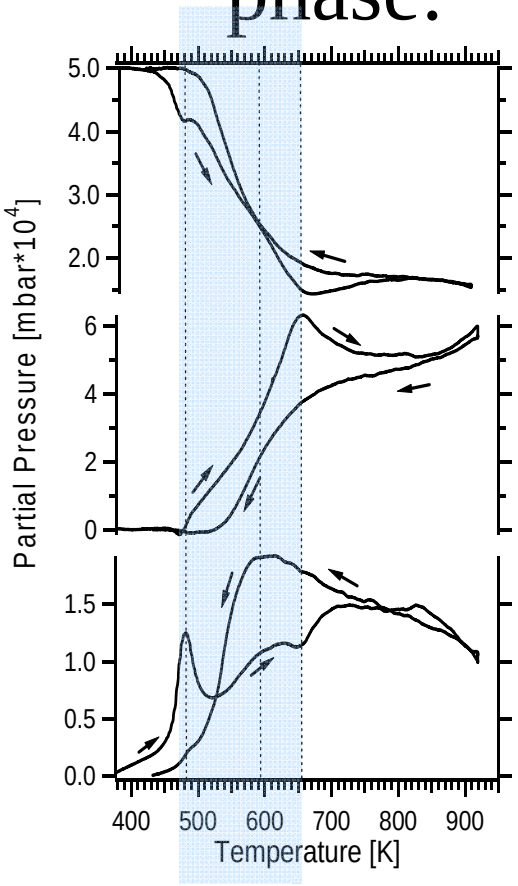
550 K: Pd_xC_y



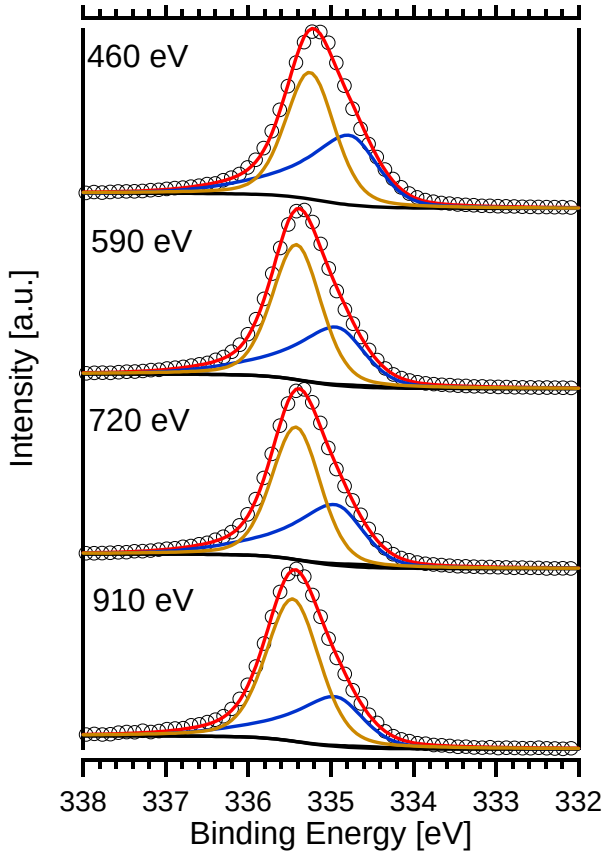
An additional peak which we attribute to Pd_xC_y can clearly be identified at a BE of 335.34 eV.

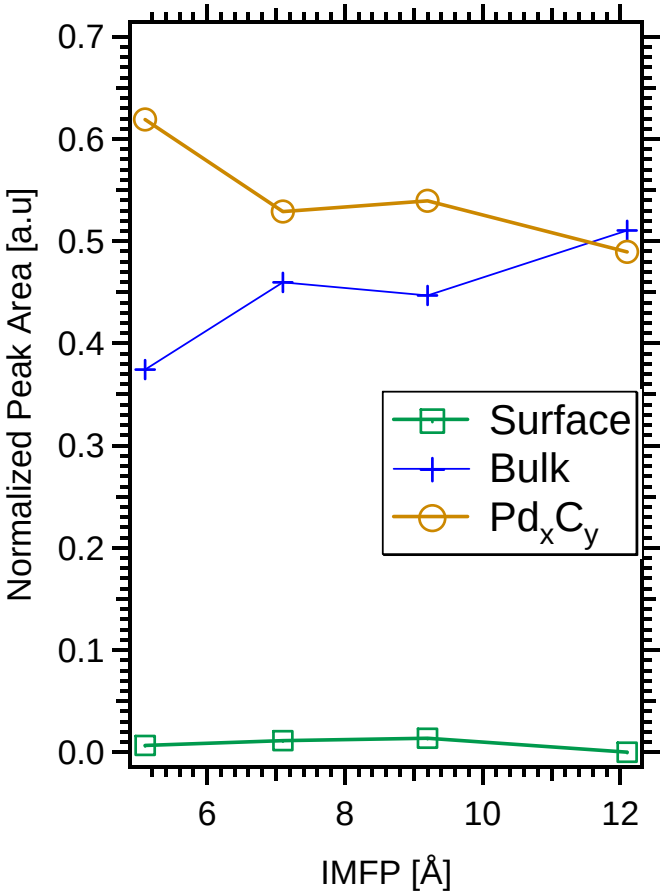
[1] J. N. Andersen,et al. Phys. Rev. B 50 1994 17525

- Detailed analysis of this carbon containing phase:



Depth profiles:





Conclusions

- During ethene oxidation the incorporation of carbon leads to the formation of a PdC phase
- The appearance of this phase is accompanied by strongly enhanced CO selectivity

Thanks!

Mounir Chamam, Attila Wootsch
(Institute of Isotops, Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest)

Arran Canning, Jonathan Gamman, David Jackson
(University of Glasgow)

James McGregor, Lynn Gladden
(University of Cambridge)

Olaf Schwarzkopf
(BESSY)

Michael Hävecker, Spiros Zafeiratos, Elaine Vass, Peter Schnörch, Hermann Sauer, Robert Schlögl (FHI)

Outlook: In situ XPS / XAS
The future at BESSY

BESSY ISISS:

Innovative Station for In Situ Spectroscopy

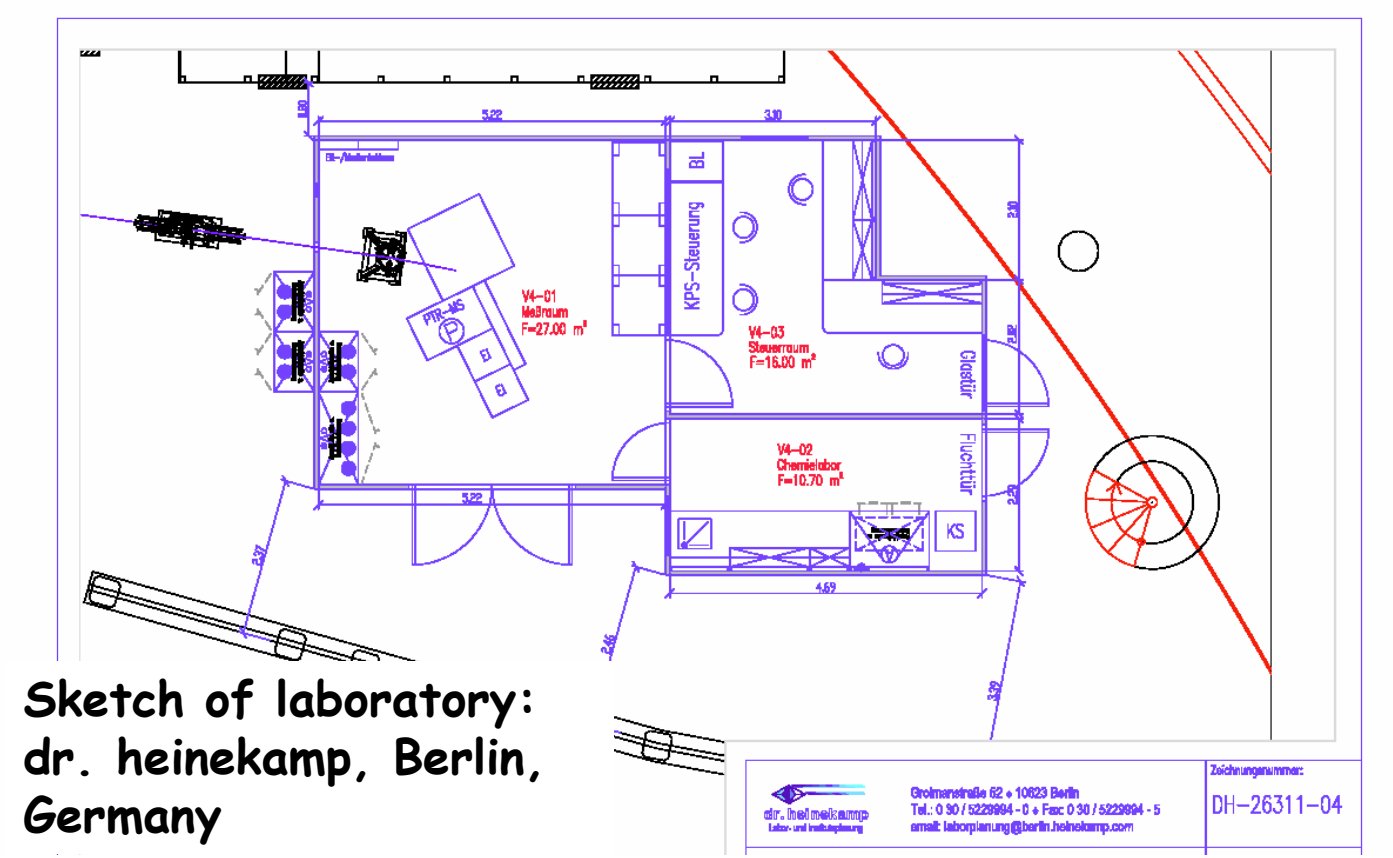
A project of BESSY and the Dep. Inorganic Chemistry, Fritz-Haber-Institut

- Installation of a beamline exclusively used for in situ spectroscopy in the soft X-ray range
- Installation of infrastructure optimized for these kind of experiments on site (e.g. chemical lab, gas supply, gas analytics)
- Later, further implementation of other in situ spectroscopy techniques: multi wavelength Raman, UV-Vis, fluorescence yield ?!
- Start of user operation of the beamline: 2007

Outlook: In situ XPS / XAS
The future at BESSY

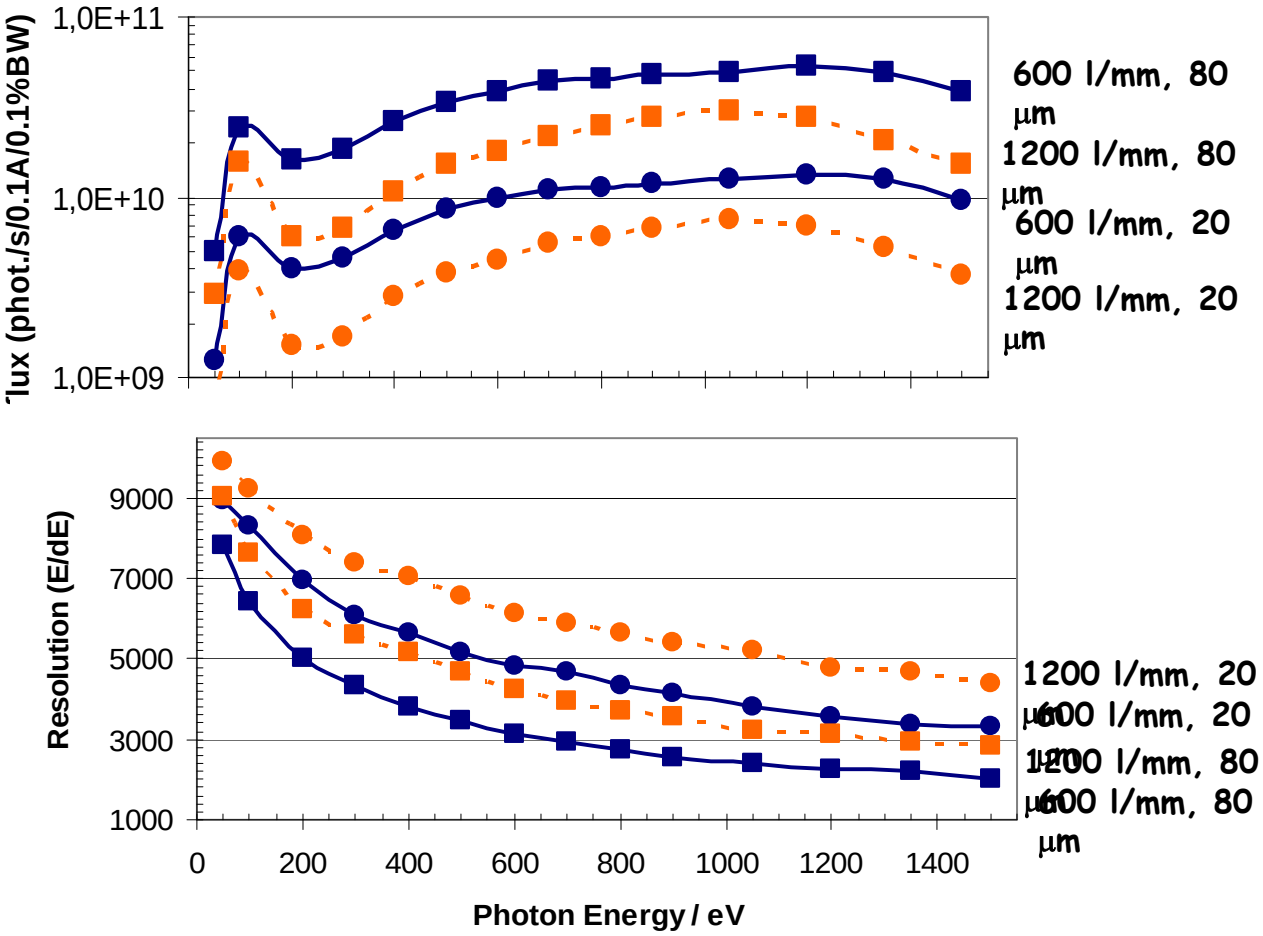
BESSY

ISISS:



Sketch of laboratory: dr. heinekamp, Berlin, Germany

Outlook: In situ XPS / XAS
The future at BESSY



Outlook: In situ XPS / XAS
The future at BESSY

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The future at BESSY

Thanks to:

- Detre Teschner, Elaine Vass, Michael Hävecker, Evgueni Kleimenov,,Spiros Zafeiratos, Péter Schnörch, Hermann Sauer, Robert Schlögl (FHI, Dept. AC)
- Harald Gabasch, Bernd Klötzer, Werner Unterberger, Konrad Hayek (University Innsbruck, Dept. Physical Chemistry)
- Balazs Aszalos-Kiss, Dima Zemlianov (Purdue University)
- Mounir Chamam, Attila Wootsch (Institute of Isotops, Budapest)
- Arran S. Canning, Jonathan J. Gamman, S. David Jackson (Glasgow University)
- James McGregor, Lynn F. Gladden (Cambrigde University)
- BESSY staff !!