

## BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

- Hydrocarbonaceous deposits are normally present on Pt during hydrocarbon reactions [1, 2].
- Carbon deposition is dehydrogenated during evacuation [3] and appear as "graphitic" (C 1s ~284.5 eV), "polymeric" (=C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub>; C 1s ~285.8 eV) and "deactivating" (C 1s ~284.1 eV) carbon. The latter may correspond to "disordered" carbon [4]. C atoms on Pt ("PtC": C 1s ~283.2 eV) can also be present.
- Activity and selectivities of "skeletal" reactions of hexane (isomerization, C<sub>5</sub>-cyclization, aromatization, fragmentation) are influenced by the amount and chemical state of carbon.
- This depends of the temperature of treatment and the presence of H<sub>2</sub>.

### AIM:

To investigate temperature and hydrogen pressure effects

- on the amount and structure of surface carbon;
- on the catalytic activity and selectivities of Pt after these treatments.

## EXPERIMENTAL

### Catalyst:

Pt black: reduced from H<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>(aq) with N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, sintered: 473 K [5]. Specific surface (BET) = 2.6 m<sup>2</sup>g<sup>-1</sup>; D=0.9 %.

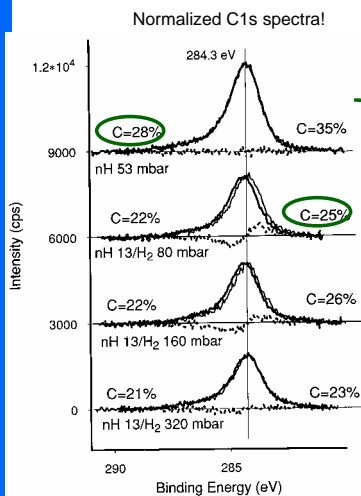
### Experiments:

Analogous catalytic spectroscopic and catalytic studies.

- XPS and UPS measurements after *in-situ* treatments at 483 or 603 K.
- Catalytic testing in a closed-loop reactor, V=70 ml [5].
  - Carbonizing pretreatments: different mixtures of hexane (nH) and H<sub>2</sub> at 483 or 603 K for 20 minutes.
  - Test reactions (5 min): transformation of hexane, p(nH):p(H<sub>2</sub>)=13:160 mbar, T=603 K. Products: fragments (<C<sub>6</sub>) isomers, methylcyclopentane (MCP), hexenes and benzene.

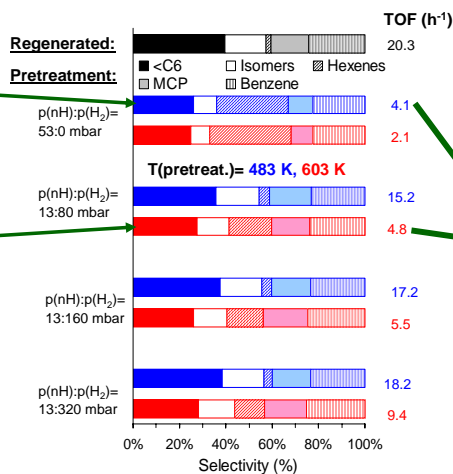
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Differences in XPS C 1s peaks after two pretreating temperatures with various mixtures of nH and H<sub>2</sub>



XPS: No difference after treatments with no H<sub>2</sub> and at the highest H<sub>2</sub> pressure; excess in the "PtC" region at 483 K and excess in the "massive carbon" region at 603 K at intermediate H<sub>2</sub> pressures.

### Activities and selectivities (in test reactions):



### Catalysis:

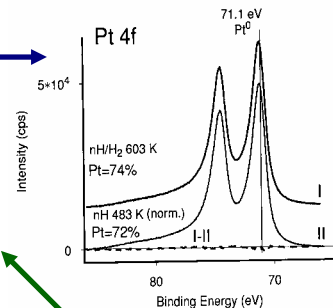
- No H<sub>2</sub>: marked activity loss; selectivities: C<sub>6</sub> saturated ↓, hexenes ↑.
- With H<sub>2</sub>: much less activity loss at 483 K; selectivities closer to that of regenerated Pt.
- More H<sub>2</sub>: selectivities at 483 and 603 K gradually approach each other.

### Comparison of two selected pretreatments with equal amounts of carbon

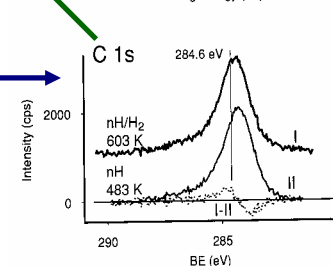
Pt 4f peaks normalized: same shape in both cases.

### "Massive C":

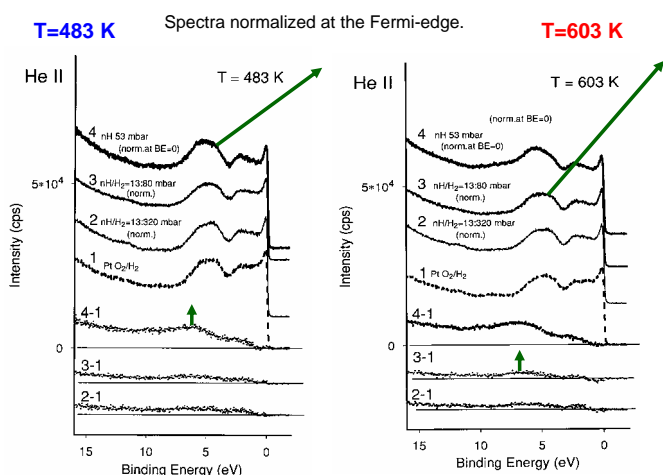
- slightly less residual activity;
- stronger selectivity changes.



C 1s peaks as measured; similar amounts of C but in different state: 483 K, with no H<sub>2</sub> → more "massive" C.



### Differences in UPS



- UPS: "overlayer-type" carbon deposit without H<sub>2</sub>;
- Much less C accumulation with H<sub>2</sub>.
- Small difference between 483 and 603 K.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Up to 20% C on regenerated Pt [5] → "invisible carbon" [6].
- More C with less H<sub>2</sub> and higher T.
- XPS Δ T influences the state of C at intermediate p(H<sub>2</sub>); the effect disappears with no H<sub>2</sub> AND at highest p(H<sub>2</sub>). Hardly any chemical interaction between Pt and C.
- UPS Δ carbon is present as a surface overlayer.
- Residual activity is affected mainly by the amount of carbon and is much higher after treatments at 483 K.
- More "massive" carbon decreases the selectivities of C<sub>6</sub> saturated products: MCP and isomers while hexene selectivity increases.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Catalytic studies were supported by the Hungarian National Science Foundation, Grant OTKA T 037241.

## REFERENCES

- G. Webb, *Catal. Today*, **7** (1990) 139.
- A. Sárkány, *Catal. Today* **5** (1989) 173
- F. Garin et al., *J. Mol. Catal.* **58** (1990) 185.
- G. A. Somorjai, F. Zaera, *J. Phys. Chem.* **86** (1982) 3070.
- Z. Paál, et al., *PCCP*, **3** (2001) 2148.
- P. G. Menon, *J. Mol. Catal.* **59** (1990) 207.