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Experiment title: Tender X-ray HERFD-XANES studies to elucidate the deactivation of Pd/Al₂O₃ methane oxidation catalysts

Experiment number:

MA-5566

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Report:

To meet tightening environmental legislation and to achieve efficient environmental protection, alternatives to conventional diesel or gasoline engines must be found. Engines powered by natural gas/biomethane (or by power-to-X-processes) seem to be a promising solution, as their high fuel efficiency and low pollutant emissions stand out. However, the small amounts of the strong greenhouse gas CH₄ that are emitted must be catalytically removed. Pd-based catalysts are presently considered the most efficient systems for total oxidation of methane

[1, 2]. Numerous studies have been conducted to better understand their functionality and especially for coping with their high sensitivity towards water deactivation and sulfur poisoning. Two stages have been identified during water deactivation at low temperatures (450°C) for Pd/Al₂O₃ catalysts: a fast inhibition with significant increase of the light-off temperature (temperature of 50% conversion) followed by additional decrease in activity with time on stream (long-term deactivation). Both processes strongly depend on reaction conditions and gas atmosphere [3-5].

Our study aimed at conducting tender X-ray HERFD-XANES measurements to uncover the interactions of CH₄ and H₂O with Pd species that lead to the fast

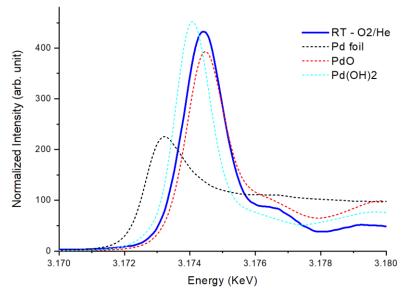


Figure 1. Comparison of the HERFD-XANES spectra collected at Pd L3edge for Pd foil, PdO, Pd(OH)₂ references and the as prepared Pd/Al₂O₃ catalyst (middle catalytic bed position) at RT in 10%O₂/He

inhibition and long-term H₂O-deactivation behaviour of Pd/ γ -Al₂O₃ methane oxidation catalysts. Firstly, a series of Pd reference samples with different oxidation states and coordination geometries were investigated as pellets. For the *operando* measurements a newly developed cell of ESRF with plug-flow geometry was used. The catalyst samples were used as sieved powders (125-250 µm), and were exposed to different gas mixtures containing low concentrations of CH₄, NO, O₂ and H₂O vapours. The reaction products were monitored with MS and FTIR spectroscopy instruments. Preliminary evaluation of the data collected for Pd references indicate a high sensitivity of the L3 edge to the noble metal oxidation state and ligand type. In the as prepared Pd/ γ -Al₂O₃ catalyst, Pd was found in oxidized (Figure 1). Unfortunately, due to numerous technical issues at the beamline and with the *operando* equipment, the experiment could not be conducted as initially planned. For completing this study, further measurements during exposure of the catalyst at various gas mixtures are necessary.

References

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