## EUROPEAN SYNCHROTRON RADIATION FACILITY

INSTALLATION EUROPEENNE DE RAYONNEMENT SYNCHROTRON

## ESRF

## **Experiment Report Form**

<b>ESRF</b>	<b>Experiment title:</b> XAS investigations to understand the aging behavior of Pd- and Rh- based TWC	Experiment number: CH-5396
Beamline: BM25A	Date of experiment:   from: 04.06.2018   to: 09.06.2018	<b>Date of report</b> : 14.12.2019
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## **Report:**



Figure 1. Rh K near edge (XANES) spectra of the 1 wt. % Rh/Ce<sub>x</sub>Zr<sub>y</sub>Oz catalyst under stoichiometric threeway catalytic reaction condition, recorded in florescence mode The three-way catalysts (TWC) are the most known exhaust gas aftertreatment systems to reduce the emissions of CO, HCs and NOx of gasoline engine vehicles, when operated at conditions close to stoichiometric air-to fuel ratios. They contain Pt, Pd, and Rh as main components supported on  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Ce<sub>x</sub>Zr<sub>y</sub>O<sub>z</sub>, the later also acting as an oxygen buffer. However, the remaining challenges for TWCs are chemical and thermal deactivation. With this study intended to investigate the behaviour of Rh and Pd in model three-way catalysts during light-off/light-out tests and thermal aging. The tests were conducted in a capillary microreactor heated by a hot gas blower (Oxford). The recation products were continuously monitored with a FTIR and a MS. In general, the results revealed the evolution of Rh species as a function of temperature. However, for catalysts supported on Ce<sub>x</sub>Zr<sub>y</sub>O<sub>z</sub> we had significant difficulties with the quality of the obtained fluresence spectra (very low S/N ratio), as ilustrated in Fig.1. The obtained XANES results only show trends in oxidation state variation since we had to average a large

number of spectra in order to obtain a resonable outcome.