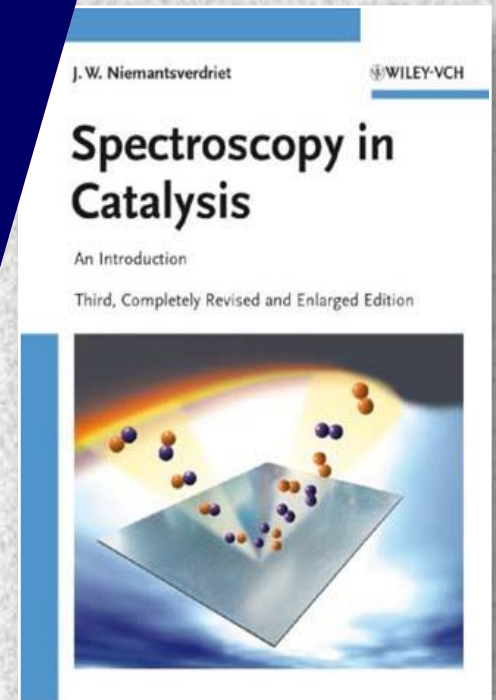


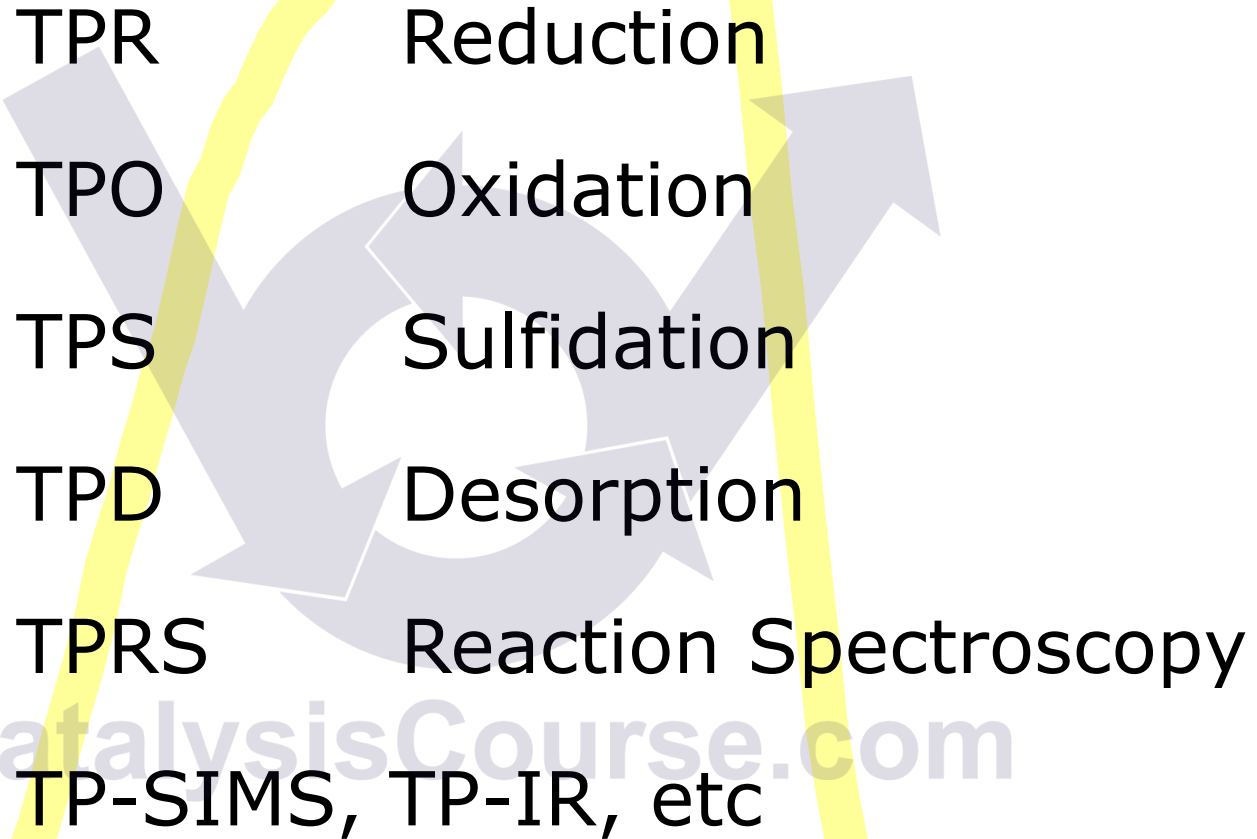
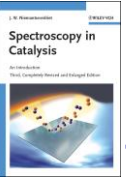
Characterization of solid catalysts

2. TPR and TPO

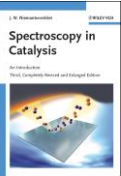
Prof dr J W (Hans) Niemantsverdriet
Schuit Institute of Catalysis



Temperature Programmed Techniques

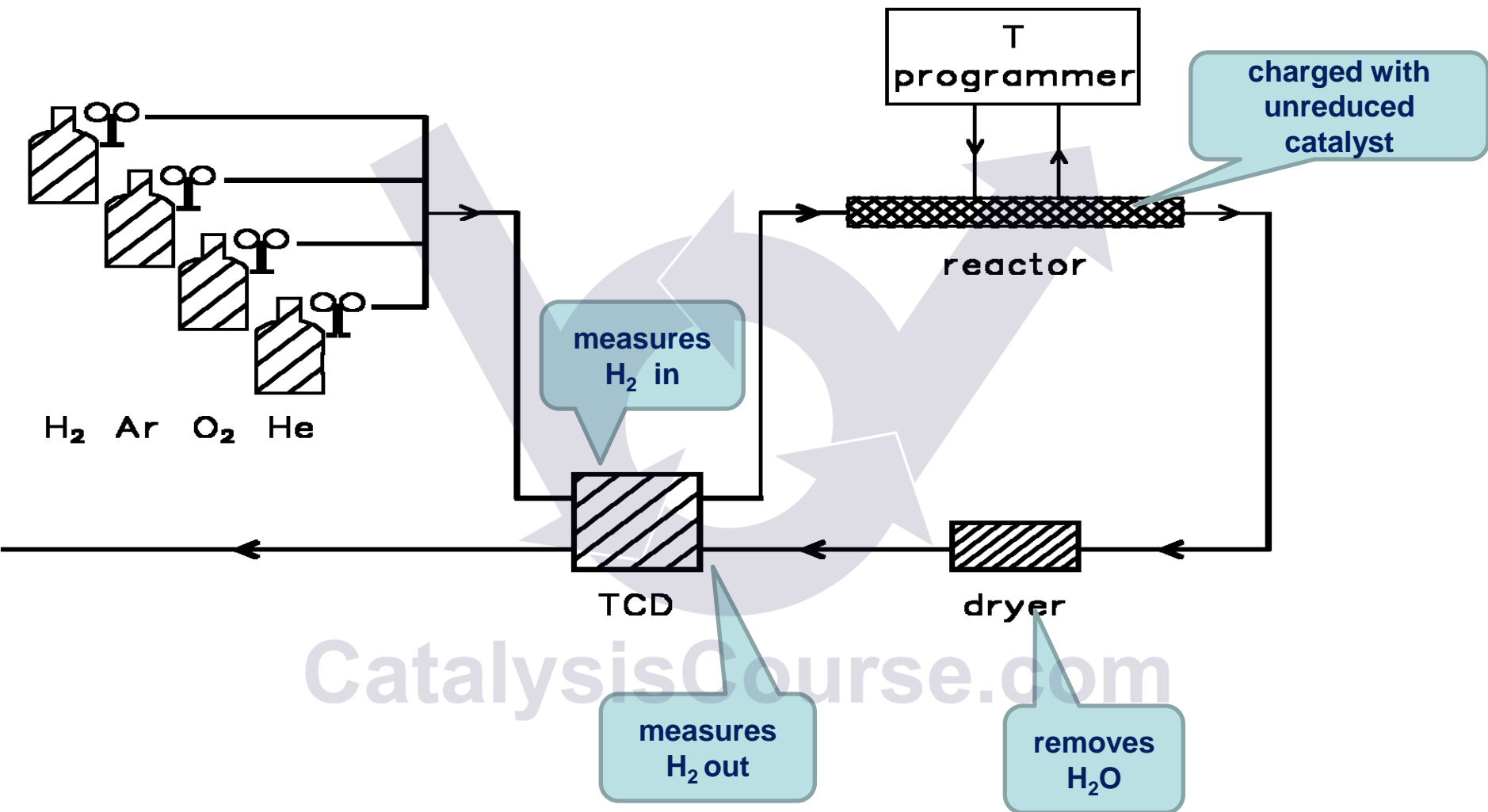


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TPR set up

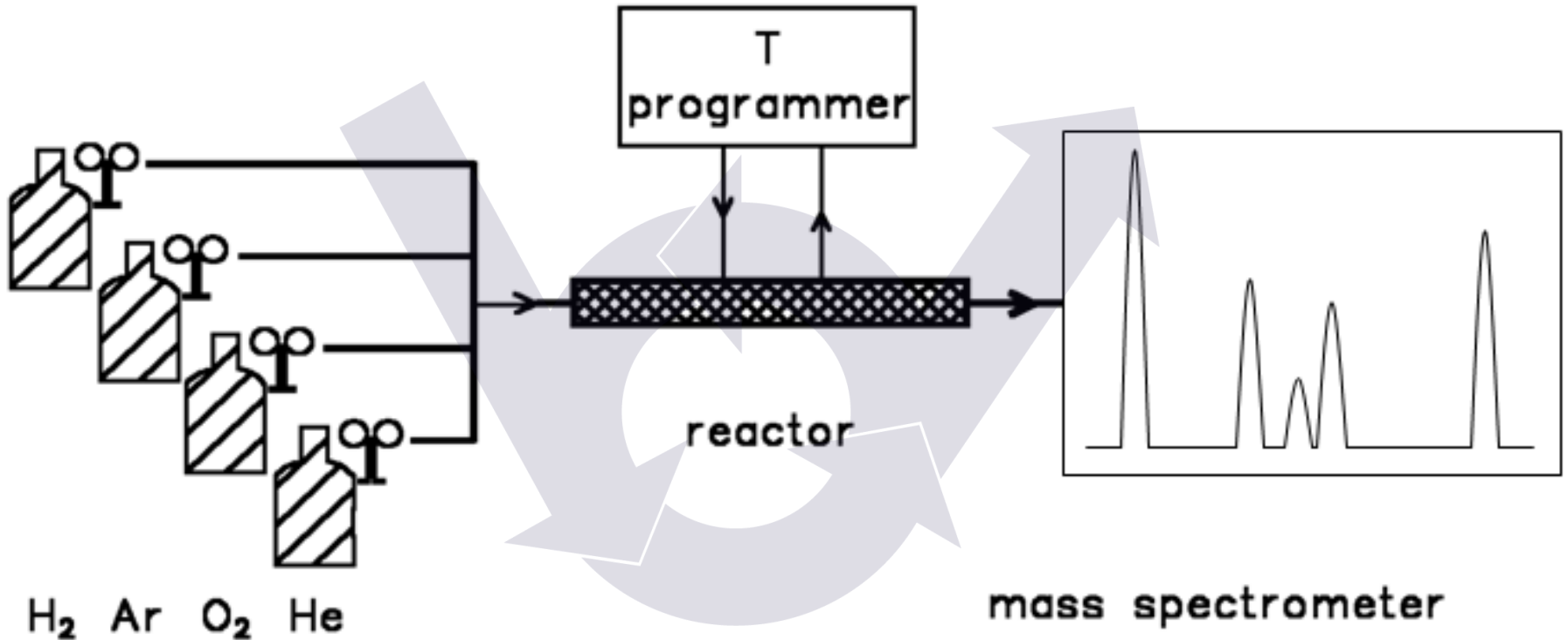
(based on thermal conductivity detector)



measures H_2 consumption by the catalyst as a function of temperature

TPR set up

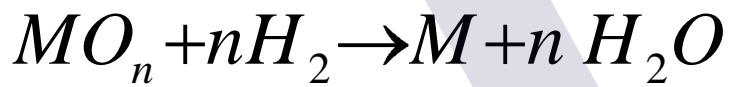
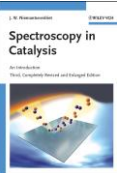
(based on mass spectrometer)



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mass spectrometer measures composition of the gas leaving the reactor as a function of temperature

Thermodynamics of Reduction



$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + n RT \ln \left(\frac{p_{H_2O}}{p_{H_2}} \right)$$

$$\Delta G = n RT \ln \left[\left(\frac{p_{H_2O}}{p_{H_2}} \right) / \left(\frac{p_{H_2O}}{p_{H_2}} \right)_{eq} \right]$$

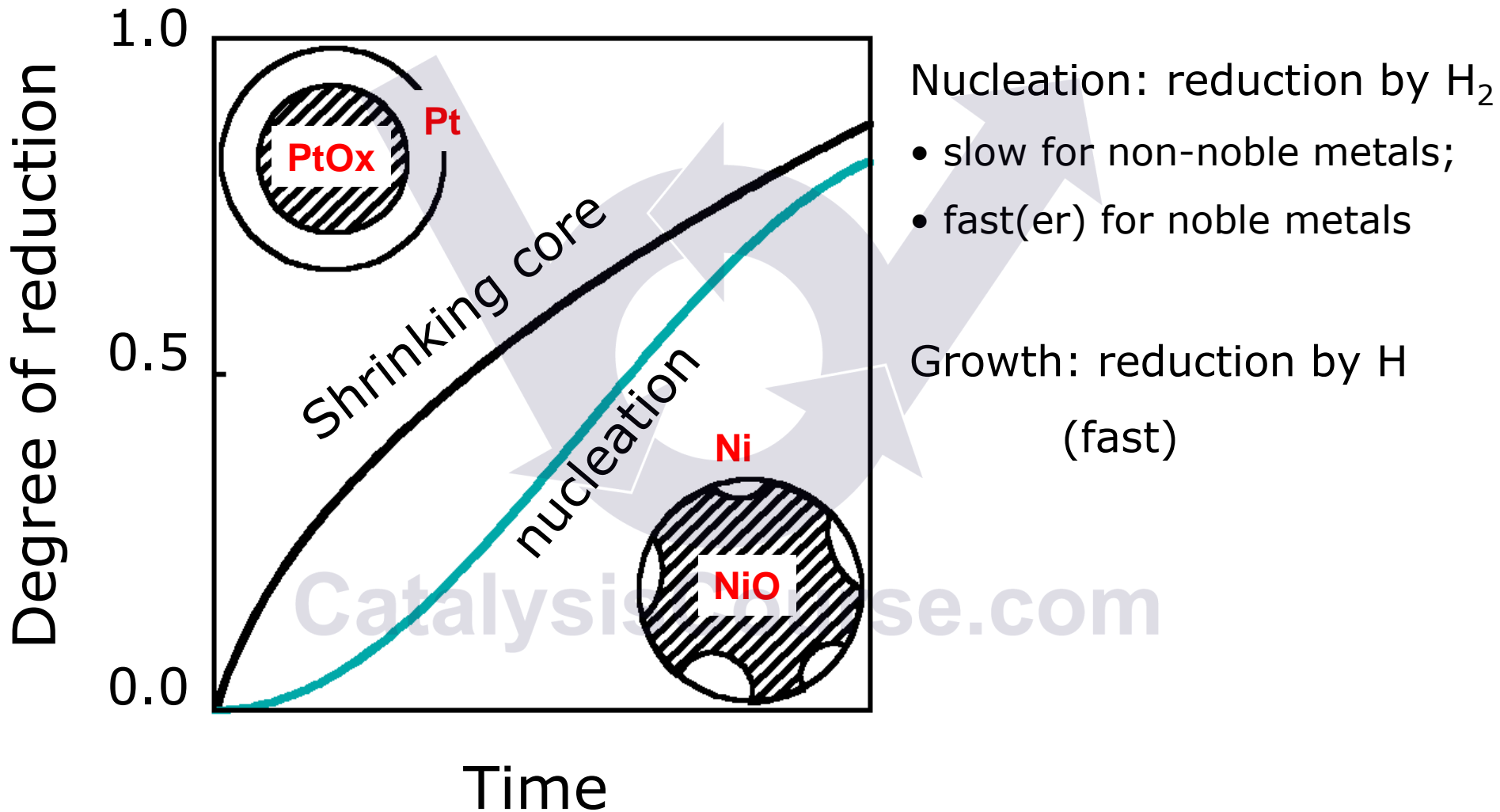
Metal	Oxide	$(p(H_2O)/p(H_2))_{eq}$
Ti	TiO ₂	$4 \cdot 10^{-16}$
	TiO	$2 \cdot 10^{-19}$
V	V ₂ O ₅	$6 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	VO	$2 \cdot 10^{-11}$
Fe	Fe ₂ O ₃	0.7
	FeO	0.1
Co	CoO	50
Ni	NiO	500
Cu	CuO	$2 \cdot 10^8$
	Cu ₂ O	$2 \cdot 10^6$
Mo	MoO ₃	40
	MoO ₂	0.02
Rh	RhO	10^{13}
Pd	PdO	10^{14}
Ag	Ag ₂ O	$3 \cdot 10^{17}$

at 400 °C

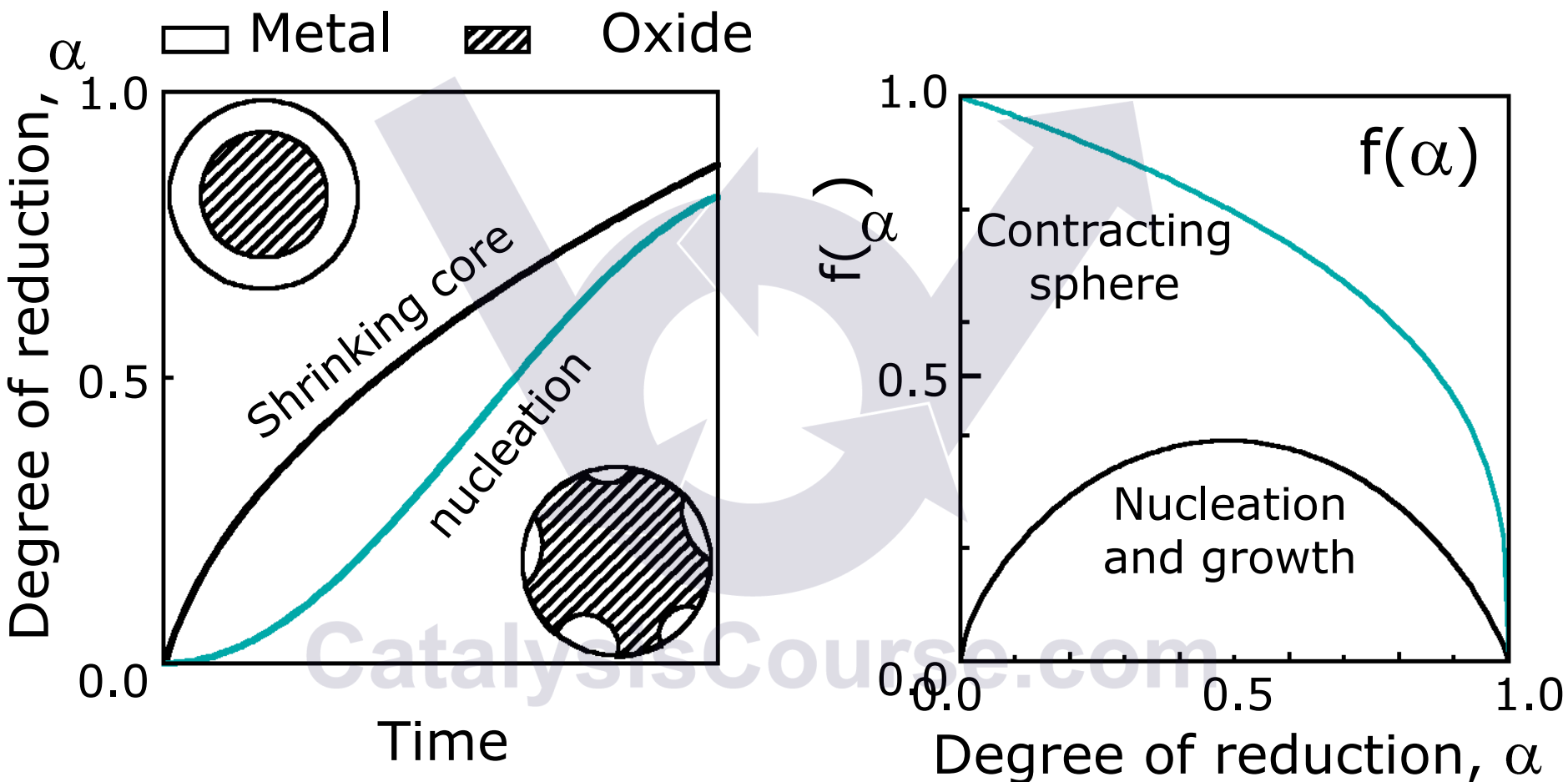
Careful removal of water is a key factor in the successful reduction of catalysts

Metal Oxide Reduction

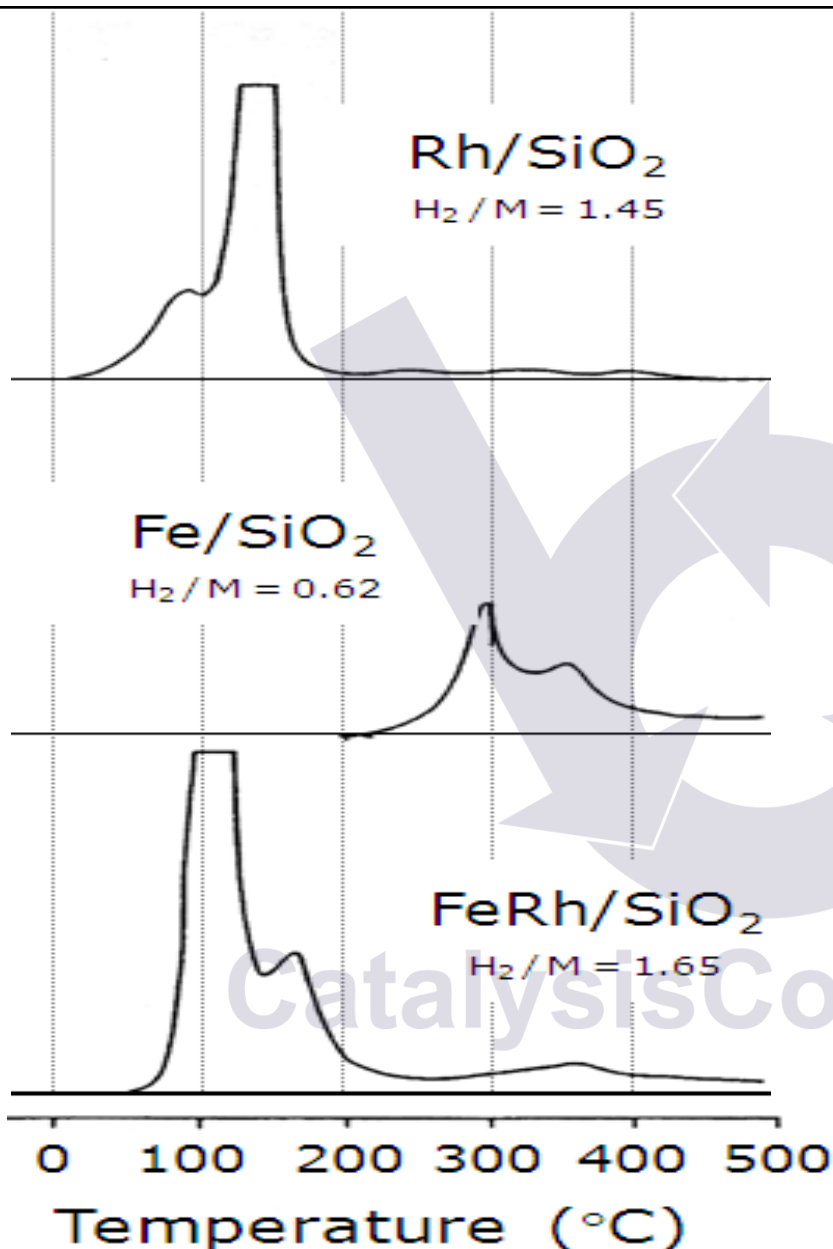
Metal
 Oxide



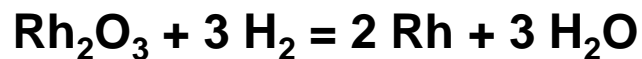
Metal Oxide Reduction



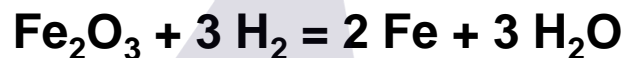
Example: TPR of supported catalysts



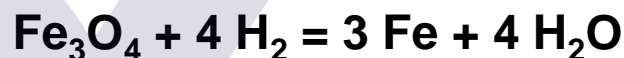
Full reduction:



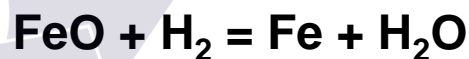
$$\text{H}_2/\text{Rh} = 1.5$$



$$\text{H}_2/\text{Fe} = 1.5$$



$$\text{H}_2/\text{Fe} = 1.33$$

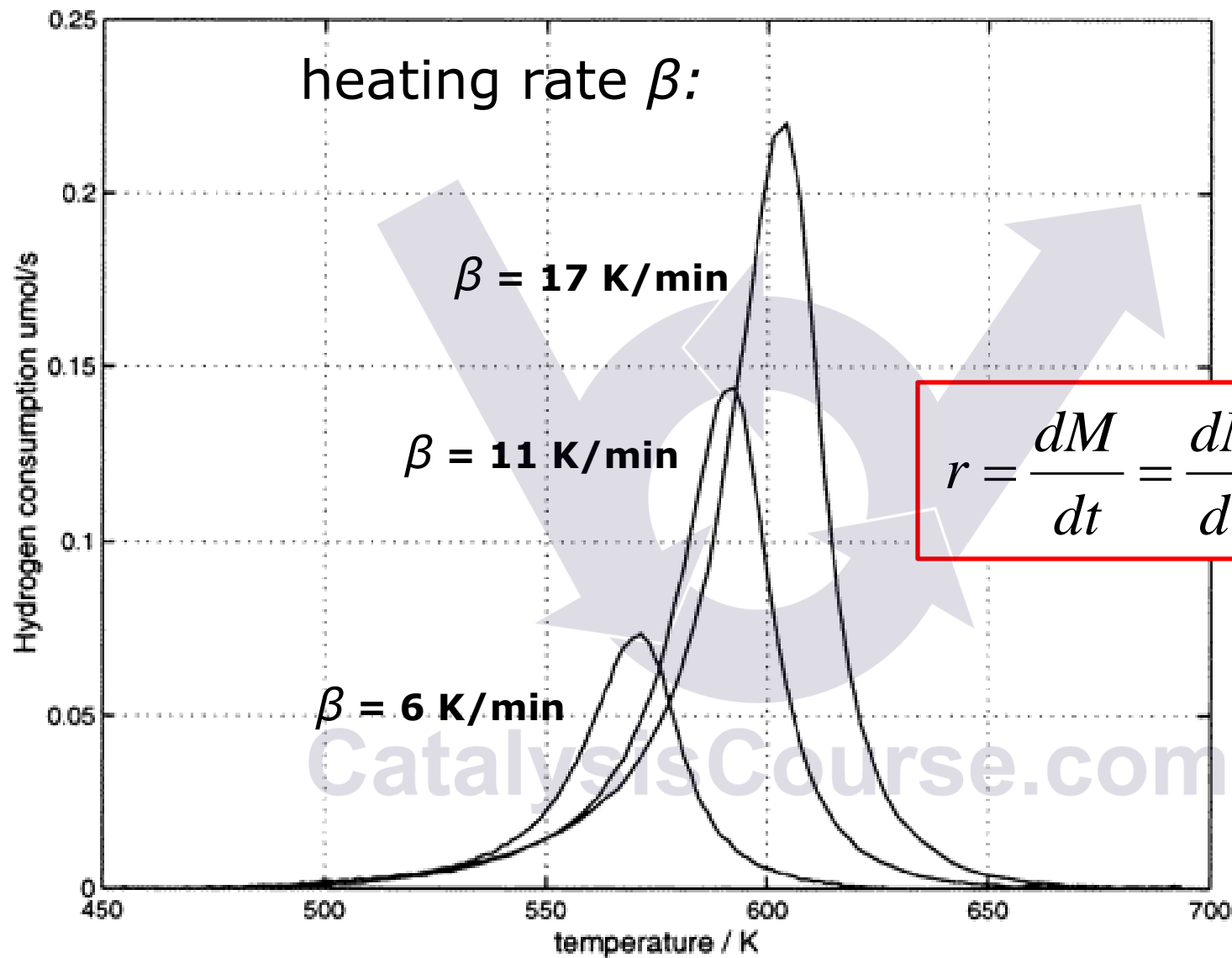
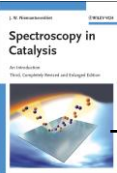


$$\text{H}_2/\text{Fe} = 1.0$$

Reduction promotion:

- Noble metal Rh assists in the reduction of the less noble Fe
- Rh metal nucleates fast; this enables H₂ dissociation; H-atoms reduce the iron oxide

TPR: Effect of Heating Rate - $\text{CrO}_x / \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$



TPR: Effect of Particle Size

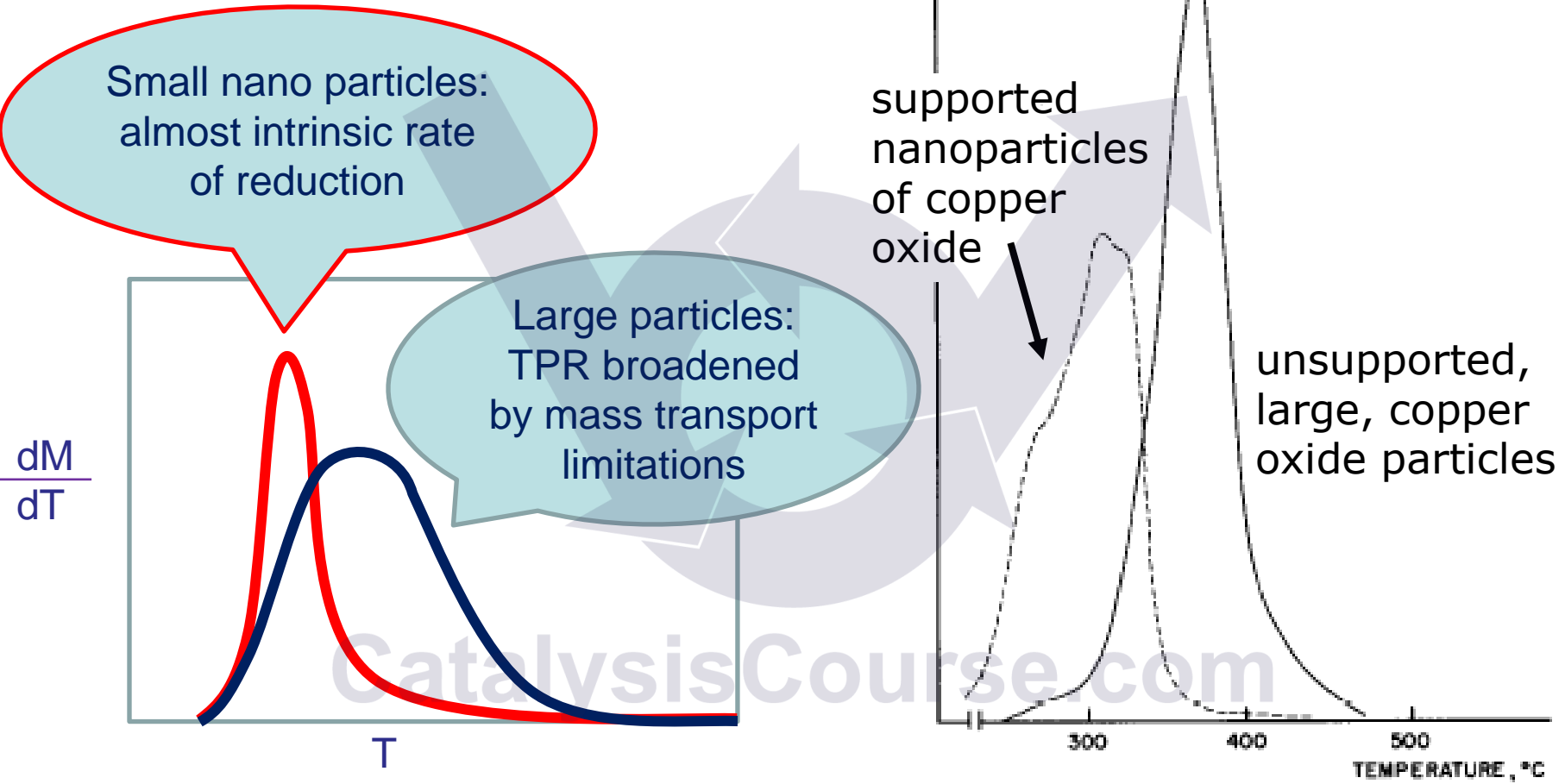


FIG. 3. Temperature-programmed reduction of unsupported and silica-supported copper oxide.

TPR: Effect of Support Interaction

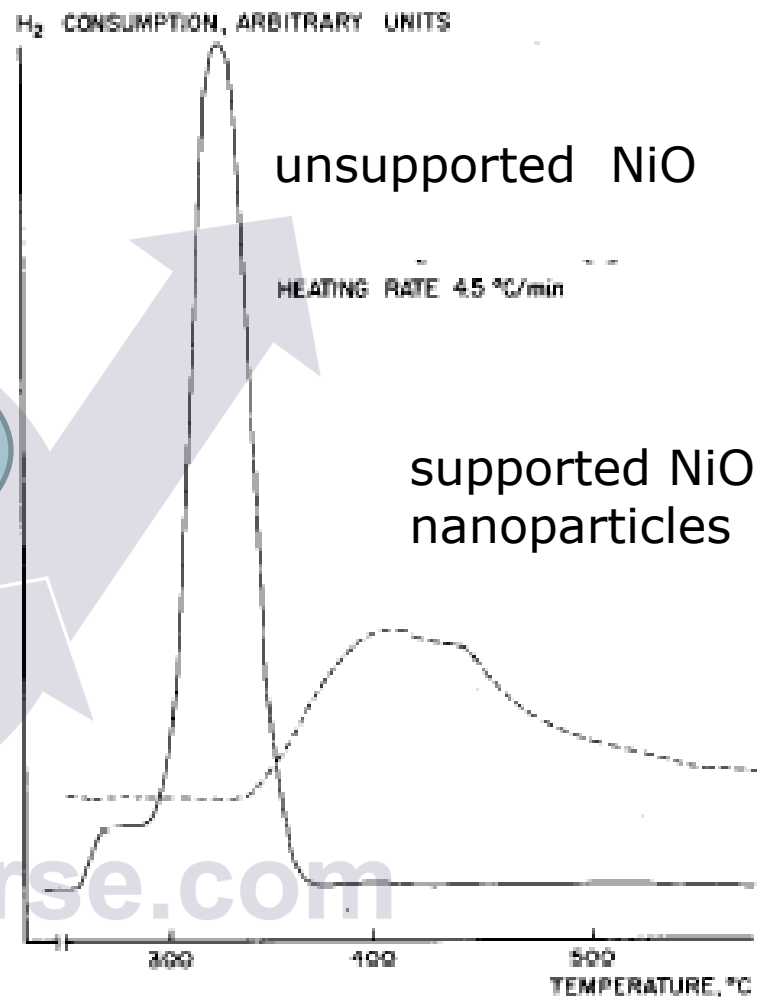
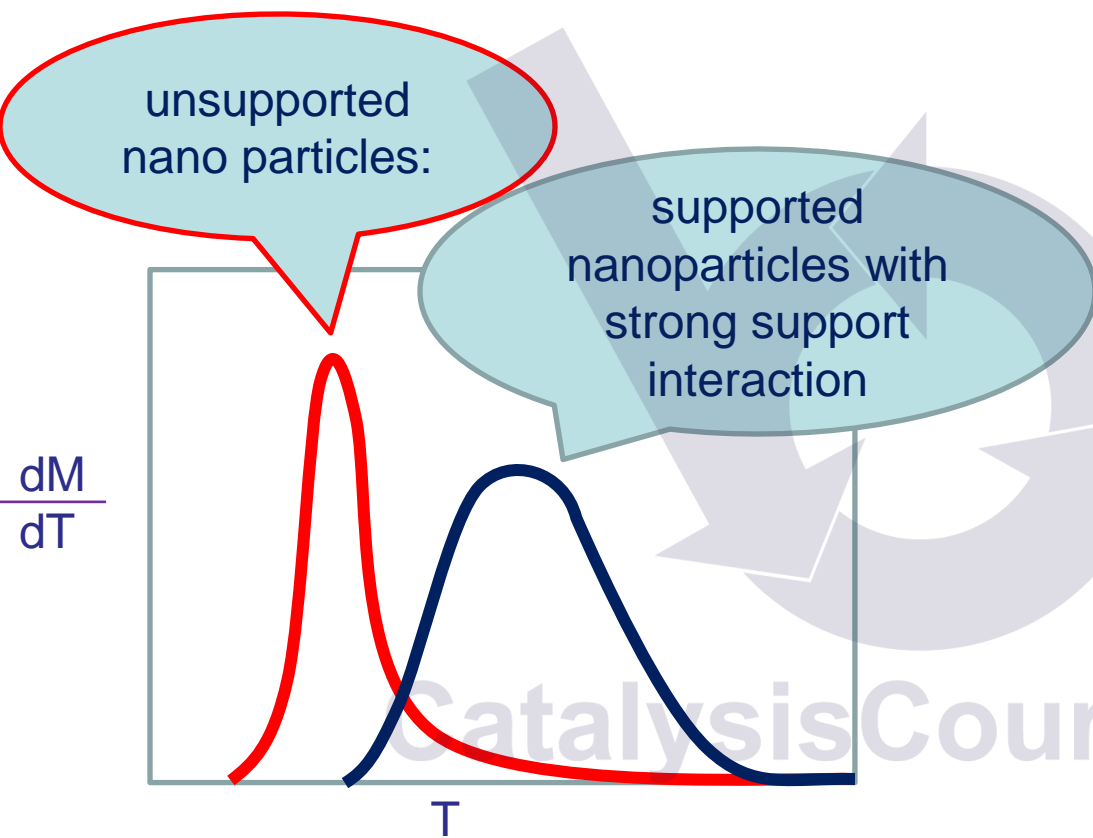
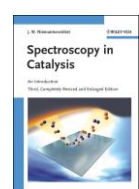


FIG. 2. Temperature-programmed reduction of unsupported and silica-supported nickel oxide.

Temperature Programmed Techniques

TPR

Reduction

TPO

Oxidation

TPS

Sulfidation

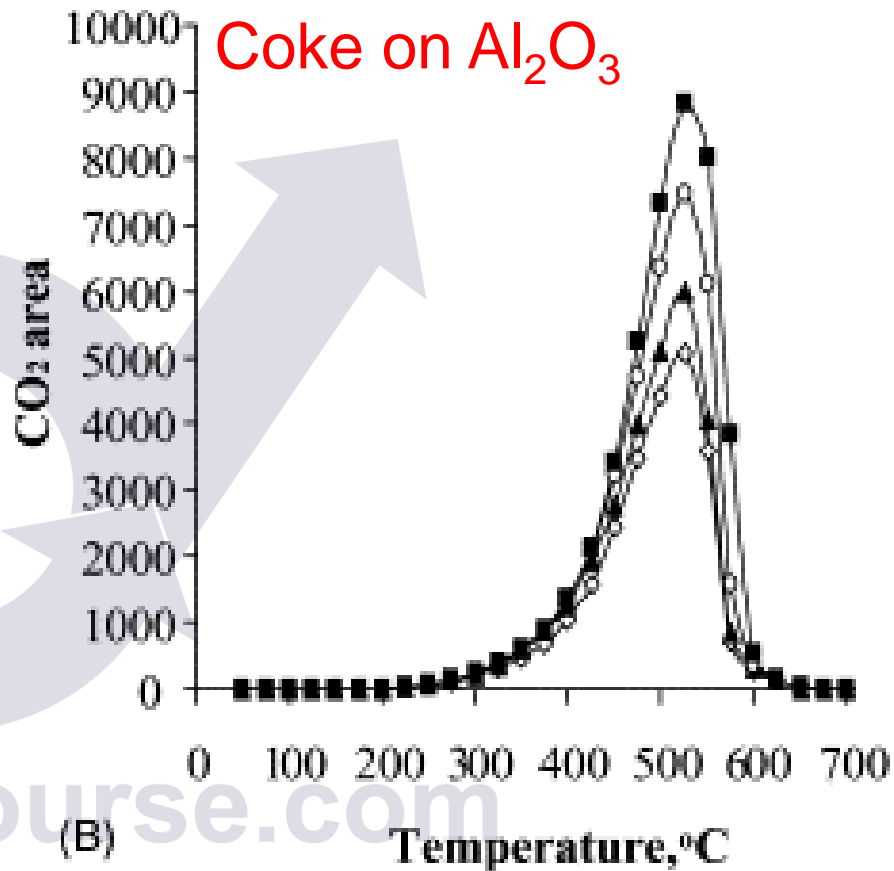
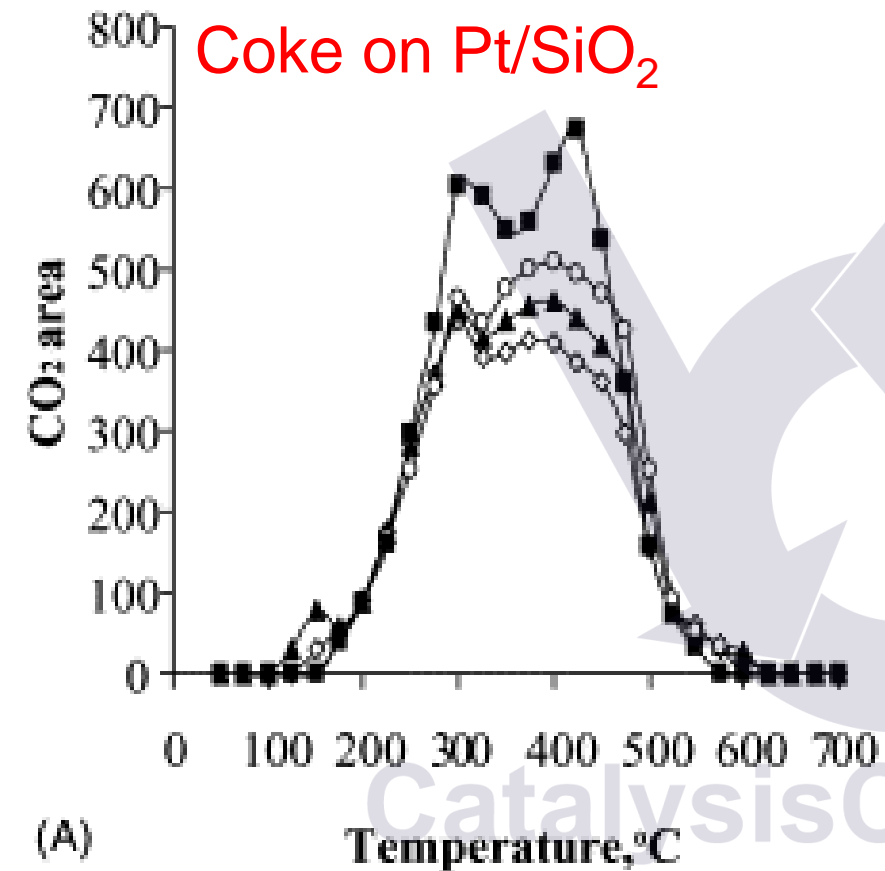
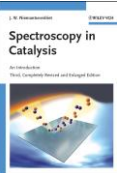
TPD

Desorption

TPRS

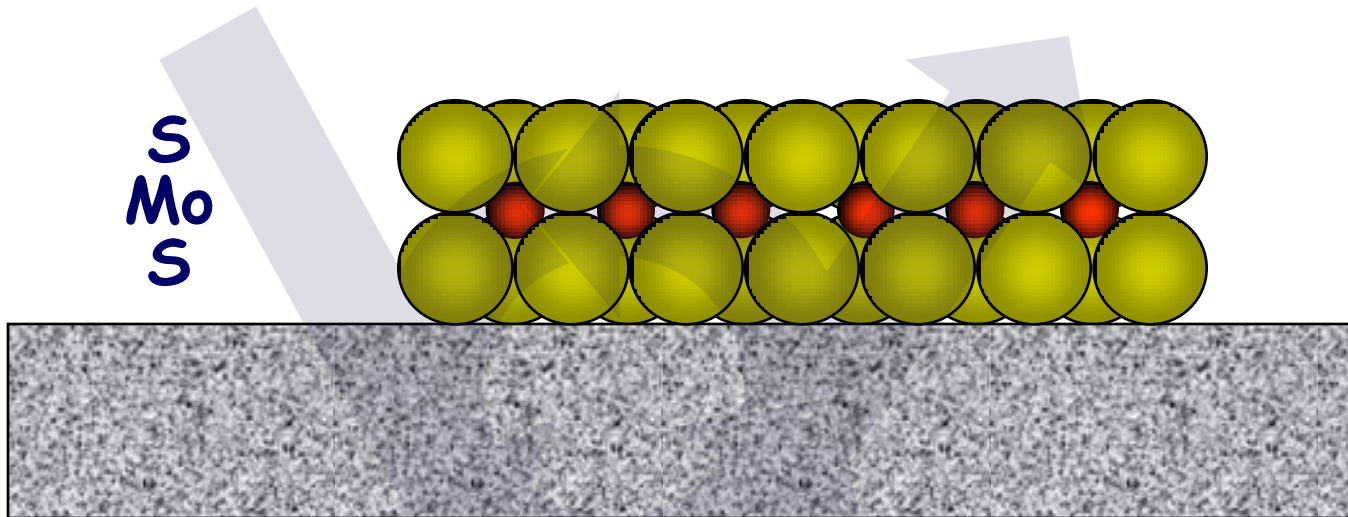
Reaction Spectroscopy

TPO of coke on catalysts



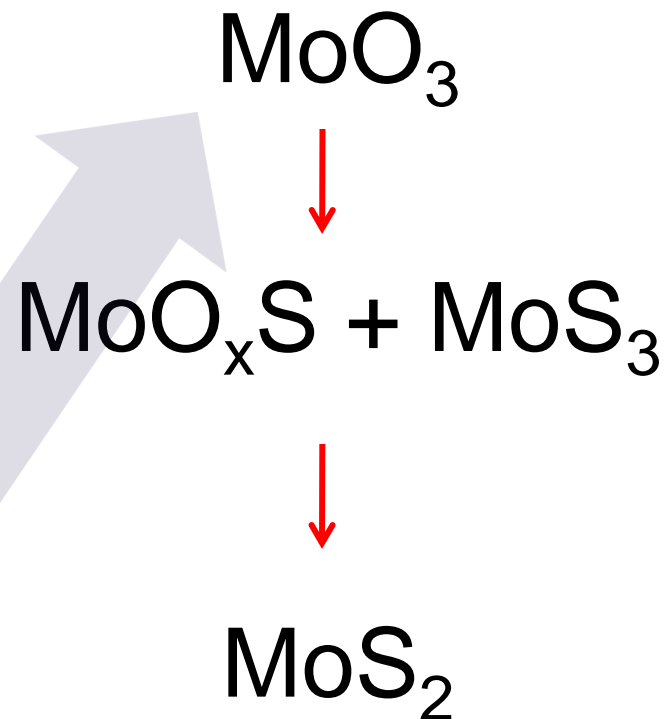
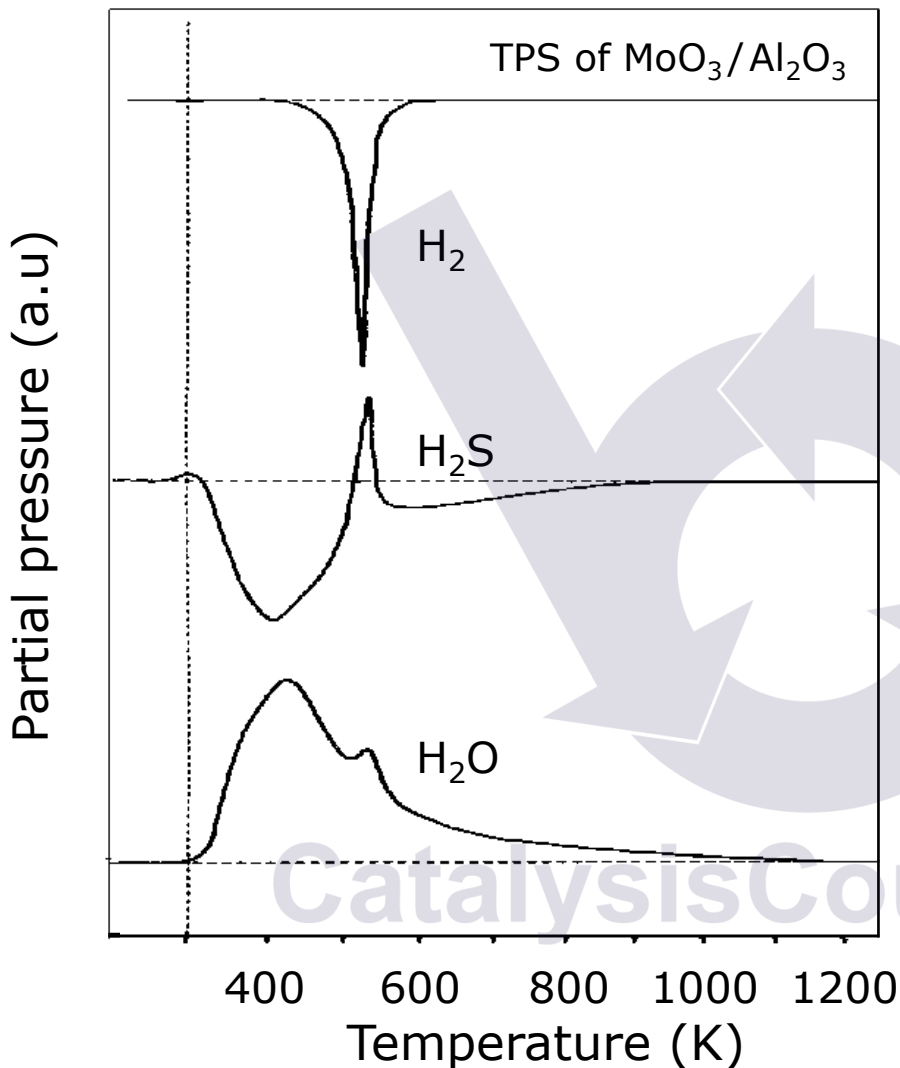
Active phase in hydrotreating catalysts:

sulfides (e.g. MoS_2)



Catalysts are prepared by sulfiding oxides with H_2S / H_2 mixtures

Temperature Programmed Sulfidation



P. Arnoldy, J.A.M. van den Heijkant, G.D. de Bok and J.A. Moulijn, *J. Catal.* 92 (1985) 35.

Temperature Programmed Techniques

TPR

Reduction

TPO

Oxidation

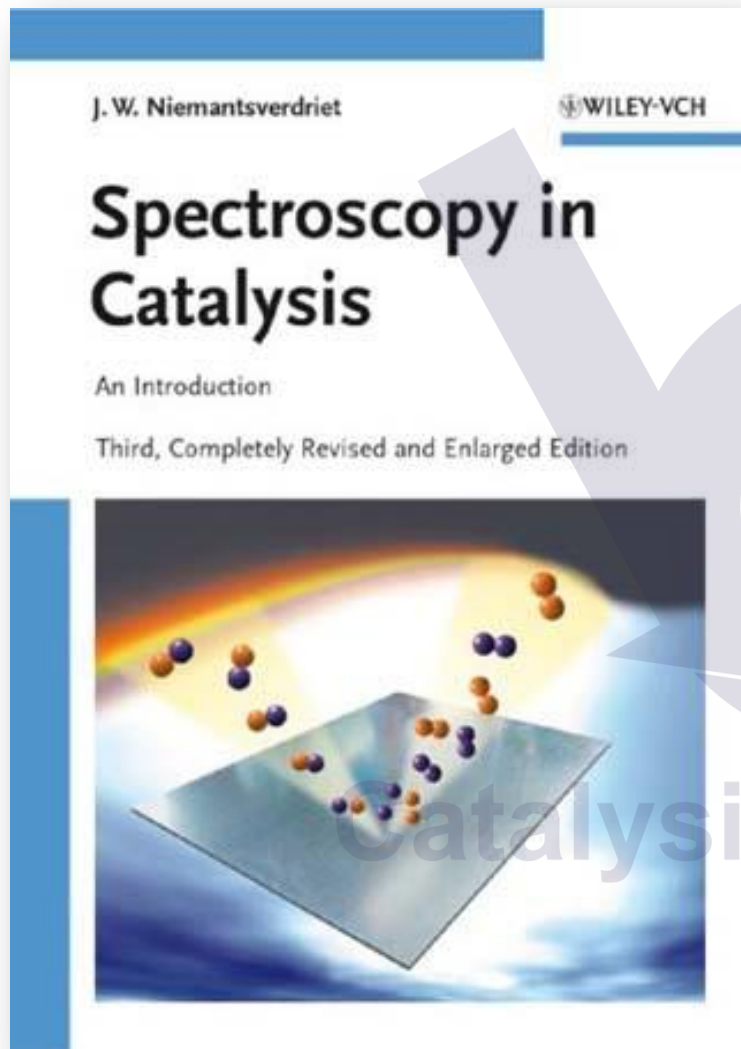
TPS

Sulfidation

information on

- **reaction temperature**
- **extent of reaction (degree of reduction)**
- **reaction mechanism**

Download the handout for this lecture from
www.catalysiscourse.com



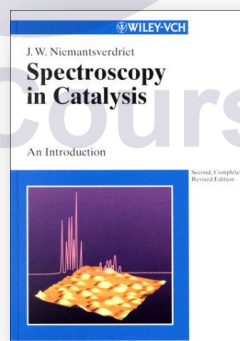
Read more about temperature-programmed techniques in

Chapter 2 of

Spectroscopy in Catalysis: An Introduction, Third Edition

J. W. Niemantsverdriet

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gives many examples and references to the literature

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