

# XAFS analysis of the three-body interaction among Pd, CeO<sub>2</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in methanol synthesis catalysts

Hiroyoshi KANAI<sup>1</sup>, Hideyuki YAMANE<sup>2</sup>, Seiichiro IMAMURA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental Information, Kyoto Prefectural University, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8522, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606-8585, Japan

## Introduction

The C1 chemistry based on synthesis gas has been extensively exploited. We have found that co-impregnation of CeO<sub>2</sub> with Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst selectively produced dimethyl ether which is formed from methanol once-produced. XAFS analyses of Ce L and Pd K edges were done to elucidate the role of CeO<sub>2</sub>.

## Experimentals

Pd-CeO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalysts (Pd: 5 wt%, Ce/Pd=1) were prepared by a co-impregnation of Pd(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and Ce(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> on  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, followed by calcinations at 823K for 3 h. They were reduced with H<sub>2</sub> (6.5 kPa) at 593-873K for 1 h. All samples were pressed to pellets and sealed into Q-pack pouches under N<sub>2</sub>. X-ray absorption spectra were obtained with the 7C and 10B beam lines by a transmission mode.

## Results and discussion

Ce L<sub>3</sub>-edge XANES spectra are shown in Fig. 1. Reduction of CeO<sub>2</sub> to Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> requires as high as 1673K [1]. CeO<sub>2</sub> in Pd-CeO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was reduced with H<sub>2</sub> at higher than 873K. Less amounts of CeO<sub>2</sub> were reduced without Pd. The behavior was contrasted with that none of CeO<sub>2</sub> in Pd-CeO<sub>2</sub>/MgO and on MgO was reduced even at 873K [2]. Ce<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> itself is sensitive to air, but no change was observed for reduced cerium oxide on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> when exposed to air. CeO<sub>2</sub> strongly interacts with Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, but less with MgO.

Edge energies of Pd K edge in Pd-CeO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> which are between those of Pd metal and PdO are almost the

same for Pd-CeO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> reduced at 593-873K. The isosbestic points indicate the coexistence of Pd(0) and Pd(II). Reducing at as high as 873K never gave all Pd species into metallic Pd.

FT spectra of Pd K edge EXAFS were shown in Fig. 2. Gradual increase in the height of a peak assigned to Pd-Pd bond is observed. Signals corresponding to Pd-O bonds in the range of 1-2 Å are very small. Most of Pd are metallic. The increase of reduction temperature led to the increase of peak heights of Pd-Pd bond.

It can be concluded that the strong three-body interaction among Pd, CeO<sub>2</sub> and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> led to a mixture of Pd(0) and Pd(II) for selective production of methanol.

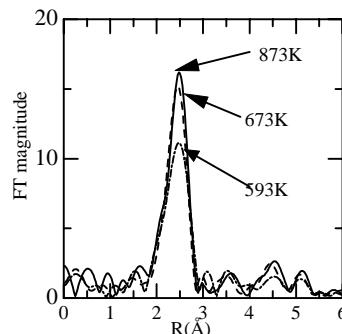


Fig. 2 Pd FT spectra of 5 wt%Pd-8.1 wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Effect of reduction temperature.

\*Imamura@ipc.kit.ac.jp

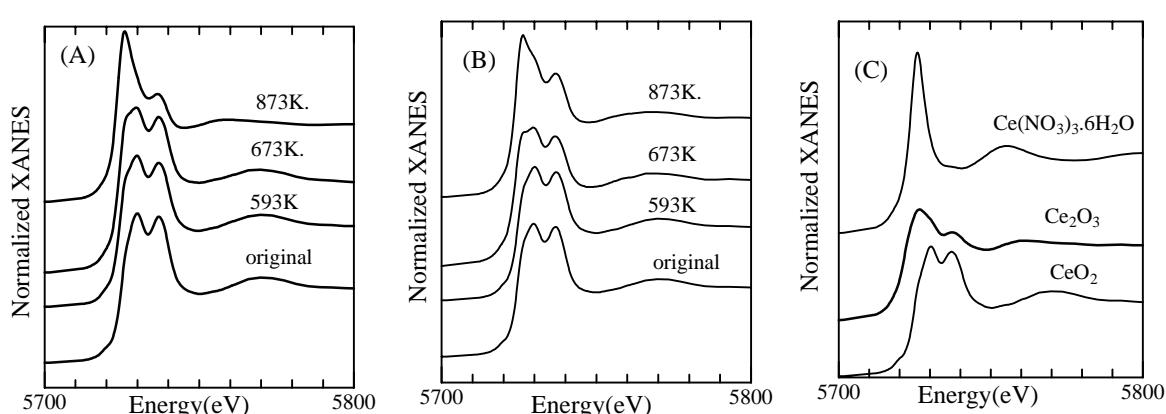


Fig. 1 Ce L<sub>3</sub>-edge XANES spectra. Effect of reduction temperature: (A) 5 wt%Pd-8.1 wt% CeO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, (B) 8.1 wt% CeO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, (C) Standard compounds.