

EXAFS analysis of PdTe catalyst

Kiyotaka ASAKURA¹, Wang-Jae Chun^{1,2}, Yuichiro KOIKE³, Norikazu KONISHI⁴, Hideyuki TAKAHASHI⁵, Atsushi MURAMATSU⁴, Nobuhiro OHNO⁶

¹Catalysis Research Center, Hokkaido University,
²CREST-JST

³KEK-PF, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0801, Japan

⁴Institute of Multidisciplinary Research for Advanced Material, Tohoku University, Katahira, Sendai 980-8577, Japan

⁵Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University, Aoba, Sendai, 980-8579, Japan

⁶Mitsubishi Chemical Company, Kurashiki, 712-8054, Japan

Introduction

PdTe bimetallic systems show high activity for oxidative diacetoxylation reaction of butadiene. Liquid phase reduction method gives PdTe nanoparticles with homogeneous composition and size.[1] However, the inner structure of PdTe bimetallic nanoparticle is still unknown. We have applied EXAFS spectra to determine the structure of PdTe bimetallic nanoparticles.

Experimental

The EXAFS measurements were carried out at NW10A of PF-AR with 6 GeV – 50 mA. The X-rays were monochromatized with a Si(311) double crystal monochromator. The monochromatized X-ray was focused to the sample by a Pt-Coated bent cylindrical mirror. The critical energy for the total reflection of the mirror was set at 42 keV. The I_0 and I signals were measured by Ar filled ionization counters. The PdTe nanoparticles were prepared by the liquid reduction method. SiO_2 was impregnated with a mixture solution of $\text{PdCl}_4/\text{EDTA}/\text{TeCl}_2/\text{citric acid}$ and hydrazine, followed by a reduction treatment.

Results and discussion

Figure 1 shows Pd and Te EXAFS oscillations together with Pd₂₀Te₇ alloy powder. In the Pd₂₀Te₇, Pd was surrounded by both Pd and Te in the first nearest shell while Te was only surrounded by Pd. The Figure 1 also shows the PdTe deposited on SiO_2 . The EXAFS oscillations on both edges are quite similar to those Pd₂₀Te₇, indicating the formation of Pd₂₀Te₇ small particles. Closely looking at Pd K-edge EXAFS in high k -region in PdTe nanoparticle on SiO_2 one may find a larger EXAFS oscillation than that in Pd₂₀Te₇ where EXAFS oscillation damps around $k=130 \text{ nm}^{-1}$. We postulated the presence of 10 % Pd species and simulated the EXAFS data. The synthesized data of Pd₂₀Te₇+Pd agree well with that of the observed Pd K-edge EXAFS of PdTe nanoparticles. The result indicated that the nanoparticle might be a mixture of Pd₂₀Te₇ bimetallic and Pd metallic states.

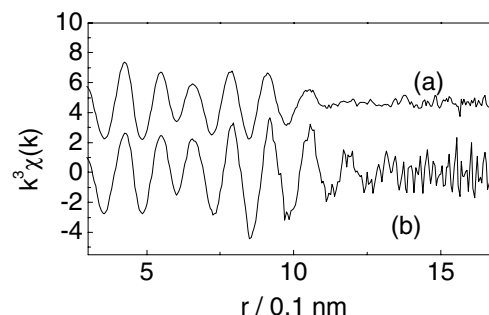


Figure 1 Pd K-edge of EXAFS oscillations of Pd₂₀Te₇ (a) and PdTe/ SiO_2 (b).

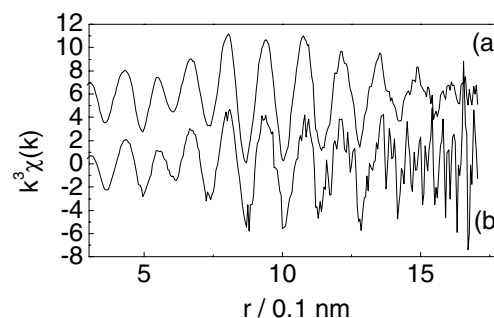


Figure 2 Te K-edge of EXAFS oscillations of Pd₂₀Te₇ (a) and PdTe/ SiO_2 (b).

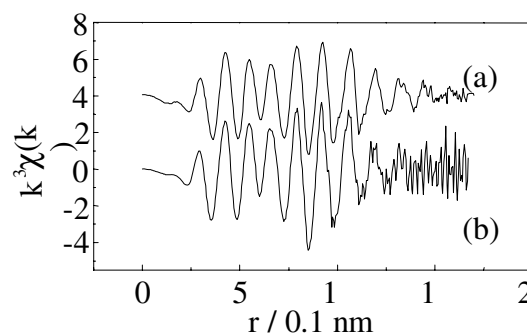


Figure 3 synthesized Pd K-edge EXAFS oscillation from the EXAFS oscillations of Pd₂₀Te₇ and Pd (ratio is 0.9:0.1)(a) and observed data of PdTe/ SiO_2 (b)