

XAFS Characterization of Ceria-doped Ni/SBA-16 Catalysts for Dry Reforming of Methane

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Introduction

Improvement of resistance to coking on Ni catalysts is a key issue in dry reforming of methane (DRM). We have prepared Ni-ceria catalysts (Ni/Ce = 1/1) in the cage-like pores of SBA-16 for DRM and investigated the oxidation states and local coordination structures of supported NiCe/SBA-16 catalysts before and after DRM reactions at 973 K by Ce L_{III}-edge and Ni K-edge XAFS^[1].

Experimental

NiCe/SBA-16 (5 wt% Ni with molar ratio of Ni/Ce = 1/1) was prepared by an impregnation method, and DRM was conducted at 973 K with CH₄/CO₂/H₂ = 1/1/1. Ni K-edge (fluorescent mode) and Ce L_{III}-edge (transmission mode) XAFS spectra were measured at 298 K at the BL-9C station of KEK-PF with monochromatized X-rays by Si(111) double crystals. Ni K-edge XANES, EXAFS, and Ce L_{III}-edge XANES spectra were analyzed with Ifeffit (Athena and Arthemis) ver. 1.2.11. Background subtraction was performed with Autobk and Spline smoothing algorithm in the Athena program. k^3 -Weighted Ni K-edge EXAFS oscillations ($k = 30\text{--}130 \text{ nm}^{-1}$) were Fourier transformed into R -space, and EXAFS curve-fitting analysis was carried out in R -space. Fitting parameters were coordination number (CN), interatomic distance (R), Debye-Waller factor (σ^2), and correction-of-edge energy (ΔE_0). Phase shifts and backscattering amplitudes were calculated from the crystal structures of Ni foil and NiO by using the FEFF8 code, and S_0^2 values were determined by their curve-fitting analysis.^[2]

Results and Discussion

Valence states of Ce in NiCe/SBA-16 were examined by Ce L_{III}-edge XANES as shown in Fig. 1A. Two XANES peaks at 5731.1 and 5738.0 eV were observed at Ce L_{III}-edge of CeO₂ with Ce⁴⁺, whereas a single peak at 5726.6 eV was observed for CeCl₃·7H₂O with Ce³⁺. Fresh NiCe/SBA-16 exhibited a typical characteristic of Ce³⁺ with a sharp peak at 5726.5 eV, indicating that Ce³⁺ was the dominant species in the fresh NiCe/SBA-16 catalyst and stable under the DRM reaction conditions.

Valence states and the local coordination structure of the supported Ni species were examined by Ni K-edge XANES (Fig. 1B) and curve-fitting analysis of Ni K-edge EXAFS. Ni K-edge XANES of fresh NiCe/SBA-16 showed a similar structure to that of Ni foil, and the contribution of Ni-Ni bonds was observed at 0.248 ±

0.001 nm (CN = 10.0 ± 0.9), indicating that metallic Ni was dominant species. Ni K-edge XANES and EXAFS of NiCe/SBA-16 after DRM and those exposed to CH₄ suggested that the metallic Ni species was retained, whose bond distances were 0.249 ± 0.001 nm (CN = 10.4 ± 1.3) and 0.248 ± 0.001 nm (CN = 10.8 ± 0.5), respectively. On the other hand, the exposure of NiCe/SBA-16 to CO₂ led to the partial oxidation of Ni, with contributions of Ni-Ni bonds at 0.248 ± 0.001 nm (CN = 4.6 ± 1.4) attributed to Ni metal, Ni-O bonds at 0.210 ± 0.003 nm (CN = 4.6 ± 1.5) and Ni-Ni bonds at 0.296 ± 0.001 nm (CN = 7.2 ± 1.3) assigned as NiO. The XAFS analysis suggested that under the steady-state DRM conditions in the presence of CH₄, Ni existed as metallic particles, which would be the active species for DRM.

References

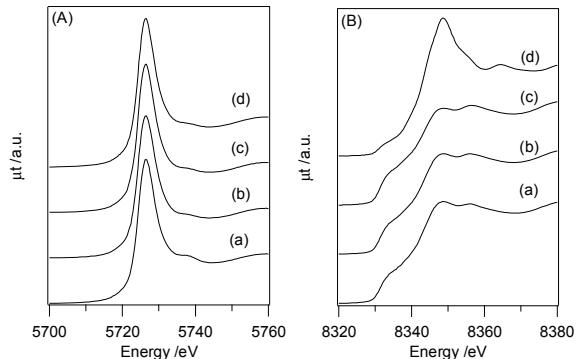


Figure 1 (A) Ce L_{III}-edge and (B) Ni K-edge XANES spectra of (a) fresh NiCe/SBA-16, (b) used NiCe/SBA-16 after DRM at 973 K for 100 h, (c) CH₄-treated NiCe/SBA-16 in 20% CH₄/He for 2 h at 973 K and (d) CO₂-treated NiCe/SBA-16 in 20% CO₂/He for 2 h at 973 K.^[1]

[1] S. Zhang, S. Muratsugu, N. Ishiguro, M. Tada, submitted.

[2] Y. Chen, J. Shen, N. -X. Chen, *Solid State Commun.*, **2009**, *149*, 121-125; R. W. Cairns, E. Ott, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1933**, *55*, 527-533.