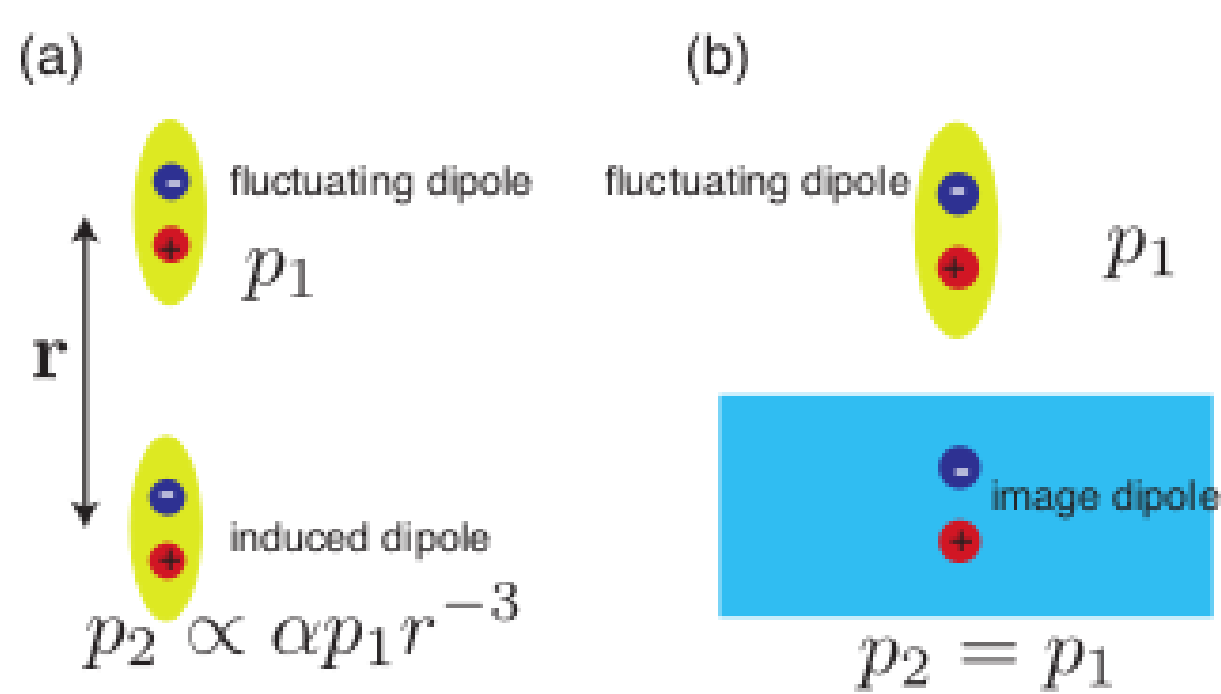


# ADSORPTION AND DESORPTION

Thorbjørn Erik Køppen Christensen

## Physisorption

### Principle



### Math

Normal vdW:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &\propto r^{-3} \\ p_2 &\propto \alpha p_1 r^{-3} \\ U &\propto p_2 E_1 \propto r^{-6} \end{aligned}$$

In physisorption the second dipole is an image charge:

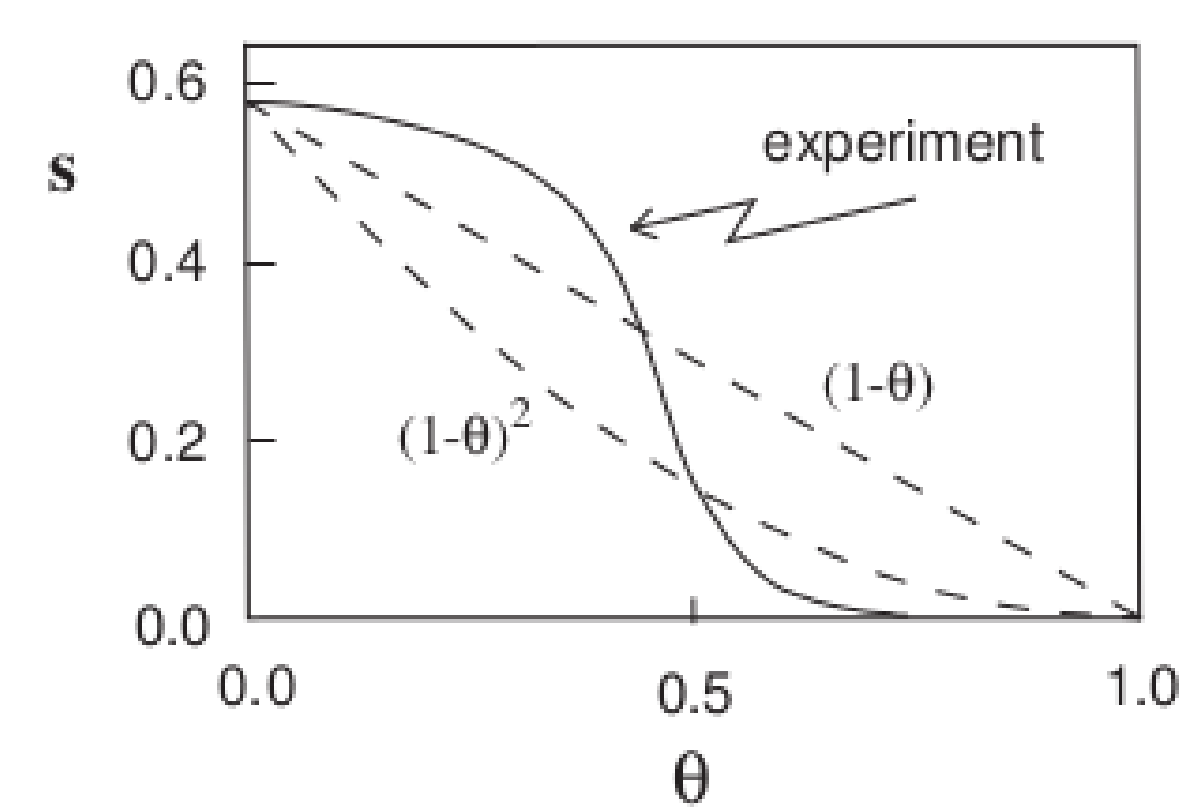
$$\begin{aligned} p_2 &= p_1 \\ U &\propto p_2 E_1 \propto r^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

The range is several Å, the energy range is 10 meV to 100 meV

## Kinetics — The Langmuir model

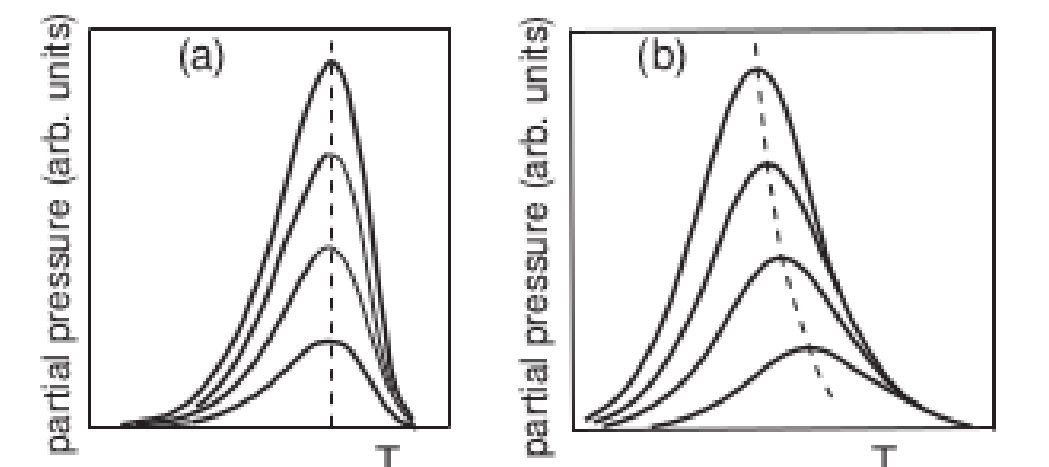
### Adsorption

### Experimental results



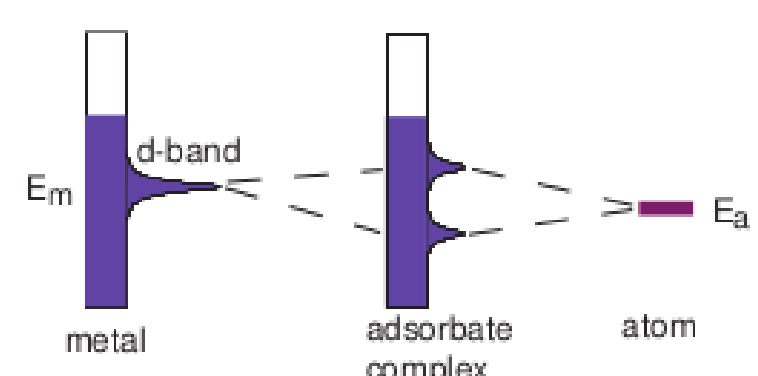
### Desorption

### TDS experiment

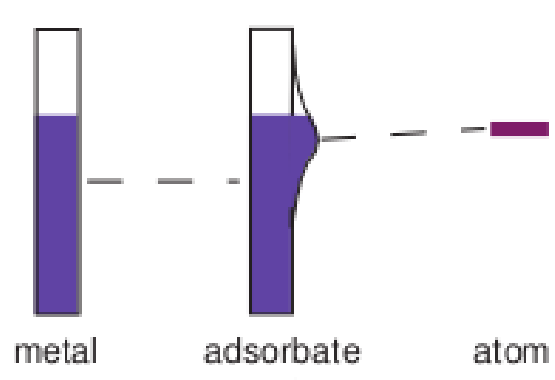


## Chemisorption

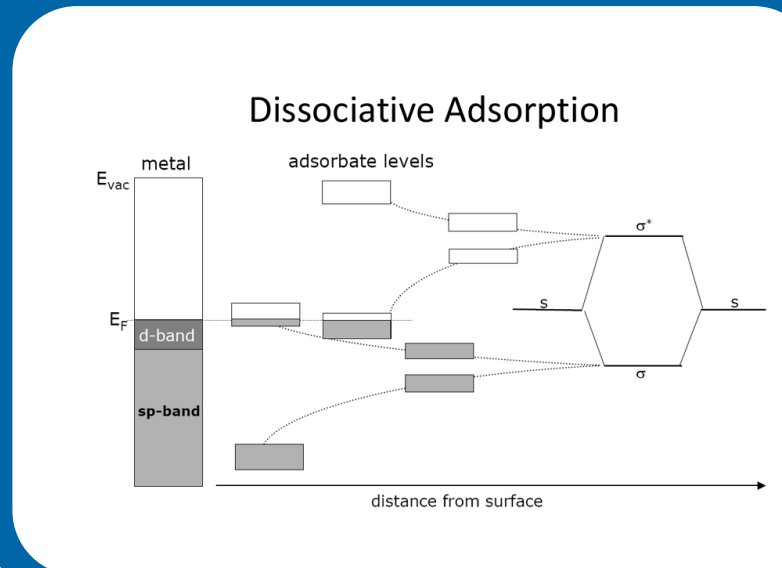
### d band scheme



### metal scheme



### dissociative adsorption



## Langmuir math

$$\frac{d\Theta}{dt} = S \frac{dN}{dt} = S \frac{P}{\sqrt{2\pi M k_b T}}$$

where,  $N$  is the number of sites ( $N_0$  would be the number of sites on a clean surface),  $S$  is the sticking coefficient:

$$S = c(1 - \Theta)^n e^{\frac{E_a}{k_b T}} = S_0(1 - \Theta)^n$$

$S_0$  is the sticking coefficient on a clean surface.  $c$  is the fraction of incoming molecules adsorbed on a clean surface.  $(1 - \Theta)^n$  takes care of the fact that the adsorption probability changes with coverage. The  $n$  describes the order; at zeroth order new adsorbants can sit on top of old adsorbants, at first order the adsorption is associative, at second order the adsorption is dissociative. The last factor is the energy requirement for the process, in total this gives:

$$\frac{d\Theta}{dt} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{2\pi M k_b T}} c(1 - \Theta)^n e^{\frac{E_a}{k_b T}}$$

$c$ ,  $E_a$  and  $n$  are unknown.

This model is often too simple, as it doesn't mind physisorption. Physisorption can act as a precursor to chemisorption and thus making binding more likely at lower coverages and less likely at higher coverages.

## Newns–Anderson model math

$$\psi = c_m \psi_m + c_a \psi_a$$

where  $m$  is the metal and  $a$  is the adsorbate. The system then has the energies:

$$E_m = \int \psi_m^* H \psi_m d\mathbf{r}$$

$$E_a = \int \psi_a^* H \psi_a d\mathbf{r}$$

$$-V = \int \psi_a^* H \psi_m d\mathbf{r} = \int \psi_m^* H \psi_a d\mathbf{r}$$

And the overlap

$$S = \int \psi_m^* \psi_a d\mathbf{r}$$

$$H\psi = E\psi$$

$$\int \psi_a^* H \psi = -c_m V + c_a E_a = E_a (S c_m + c_a)$$

$$\int \psi_m^* H \psi = -c_a V + c_m E_m = E_m (S c_a + c_m)$$

Or in matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} E - E_a & V - ES \\ V - SE & E - E_m \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

For simplicity  $S = 0$  can be assumed

$$E_{1,2} = \frac{E_a + E_m}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{E_a - E_m}{2}\right)^2 + V^2}$$

$$E_{1,2} = \bar{E} \pm \Delta$$

$$c_a = c_m \frac{E_1 - E_m}{V} \quad \text{For the lower state}$$

$$c_a = c_m \frac{E_2 - E_m}{V} \quad \text{For the upper state}$$

## Langmuir desorption and Clausius–Claperyon formulæ

$$T = T_0 + \beta t$$

$$-\frac{d\Theta}{dt} \propto P_{\text{partial}}$$

$$-\frac{d\Theta}{dt} = \nu \Theta^n e^{-\frac{E_d}{k_b T}}$$

maximum at:

$$\frac{d^2\Theta}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \quad n = 1$$

$$E_d = k T_m \ln \left( \frac{k T_m^2 \nu}{E_d \beta} \right)$$

$$\nu \Theta^n e^{-\frac{E_d}{k_b T}} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{2\pi M k_b T}} c(1 - \Theta)^n e^{\frac{E_a}{k_b T}}$$

Or:

$$P = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi M k_b T}}{c} \nu_n \left( \frac{\Theta}{1 - \Theta} \right)^n e^{-\frac{E_d - E_a}{k_b T}}$$

$$E_d - E_a = -k \left( \frac{\partial \ln(P)}{\partial \frac{1}{T}} \right) \Big|_{\Theta}$$