



Full Length Article

A study on the structure of tungsten by the addition of ceria: Effect of monomeric structure over W/Ce/TiO₂ catalyst on the SCR reaction

Geo Jong Kim, Seung Hyun Lee, Ki Bok Nam, Sung Chang Hong*

Department of Environmental Energy Engineering, Graduate School of Kyonggi University, 94-6 San, Iui-dong, Youngtong-ku, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 443-760, Republic of Korea

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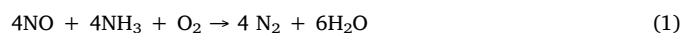
W/Ce/Ti
Structural
Monomeric W
Low-temperature SCR
NO adspecies

ABSTRACT

In this study, we investigated the structural characteristics of catalysts and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) reaction activities depending on the Ce valence state and Ce content of the Ce/TiO₂ support in order to examine the influence of the W structural characteristics of W/Ce/TiO₂ catalyst on SCR reaction. Raman, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and H₂-temperature programmed reduction (H₂-TPR) were performed in order to investigate the physicochemical characteristics of the catalyst-NH₃-temperature programmed desorption (NH₃-TPD) and in situ diffuse reflectance infrared Fourier transform spectroscopy (DRIFTS) experiments were performed to investigate the reaction characteristics of the catalyst. As a result, SCR reaction activity was excellent when the W structure was present as monomeric W, and that this structure was formed by Ce₂(WO₄)₃ compound, which was a binding species of WO₄²⁻ monomeric W and Ce³⁺. In addition, the high Ce⁴⁺ ratio of the Ce/TiO₂ increased the formation of monomeric W, which was found to be optimal when the loading of Ce was 10 wt%. Finally, the catalyst having the structure of monomeric W showed higher SCR reaction activity at low temperature because of increased NO adsorption and formation of unstable NOx adsorption species.

1. Introduction

In the combustion of fossil fuels of industrial and automobile exhaust gas, nitrogen oxide (NOx) is emitted, which is considered to be a major air pollutant that must be removed [1,2]. NOx can cause acid rain, the greenhouse effect (N₂O), and photochemical smog. The selective catalytic reduction (SCR) of NOx using ammonia is known to be an effective technique for the removal of NOx [3]. It decomposes NOx into harmless gas (N₂, H₂O) through the use of a catalyst in the exhaust gas from various stationary sources [4], as follows:



The SCR catalyst is the most important part of the SCR process for NOx removal, and the V₂O₅-WO₃/TiO₂ catalyst is commonly used. However, V type SCR catalyst has several problems, such as: the volatilization of vanadium, generation of N₂O at high-temperature [5,6], very narrow reaction temperature (300–400 °C) [7], and oxidization of large amounts of SO₂ to SO₃. As the generated SO₃ is reacted with H₂O and NH₃, which is converted to (NH₄)₂S₂O₇, NH₄HSO₄, and H₂SO₄, and then it causes the corrosion of the catalyst and plugging of the developing equipment [8]. Recently, due to the various disadvantages of V₂O₅/TiO₂ type SCR catalysts, research on SCR catalysts using new

active metals has been conducted.

Tungsten oxide has been extensively studied due to its excellent SCR activity at high temperature range (300–550 °C), such as W/TiO₂ [9]. In addition, cerium oxide has attracted much attention due to its excellent SCR activity at a low temperature range (250–400 °C), such as CeO₂/TiO₂ [10,11]. Recently, it has been reported that the use of tungsten oxide and cerium oxide as active materials showed higher reaction activities than W/TiO₂ and Ce/TiO₂ catalysts [12,13].

Chen et al. [14–16] reported that Ce/TiO₂ added with W showed excellent reaction activity due to the strong interaction between W and Ce. Further, they found through DRIFT research that the addition of W induced a change in the reaction mechanism at low temperature, and reported that the E-R mechanism was the main reaction pathway in the temperature range (150–350 °C). Peng et al. [17,18] showed that CeO₂-WO₃ had excellent SCR reaction activity in the temperature range of 200–500 °C, and reported that the commercial V/W/TiO₂ catalyst had a broader activity window than the CeO₂-WO₃ catalyst. Shan et al. [19,20] reported that the Ce-W catalyst prepared through the homogeneous precipitation method had excellent NH₃-SCR reaction activity in the temperature range of 250–450 °C at S.V. 500,000 h⁻¹. They reported that Ce was highly dispersed over the surface of the catalyst due to the addition of W, leading to increased active sites, oxygen

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: schong@kyonggi.ac.kr (S.C. Hong).