

# $\mu$ -reactors for Heterogeneous Catalysis



# Outline



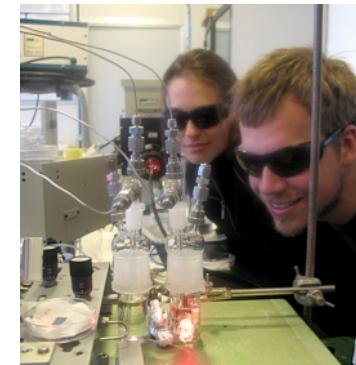
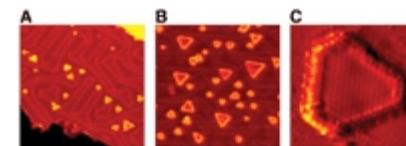
- Motivation & Introduction
- Heating
- The Grand Master Plan
- Area Measurements
- Oscillating CO oxidation
- Sensitivity Measurements
- Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry
- Summary

# Introduction & Motivation



Heterogeneous catalysis is important in many parts of modern life:

- Fertilizers
- Crude oil cleaning
- Chemical industry
- Car exhaust cleaning
- ...



- Harvesting of solar energy
- Chemical processes utilizing excess energy from renewable sources
- Energy storage



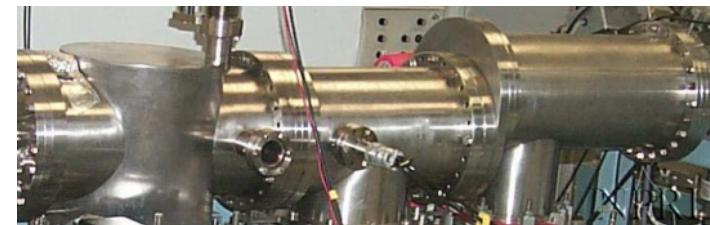
# Introduction & Motivation



Many kinds of experimental catalysts need to be tested in an early state of development

Often the amount of material will be extremely limited due to factors such as

- Material costs
- Fabrication constraints
- Toxicity



# Introduction & Motivation



The  $\mu$ -reactor provides an excellent platform for testing of experimental catalysts.

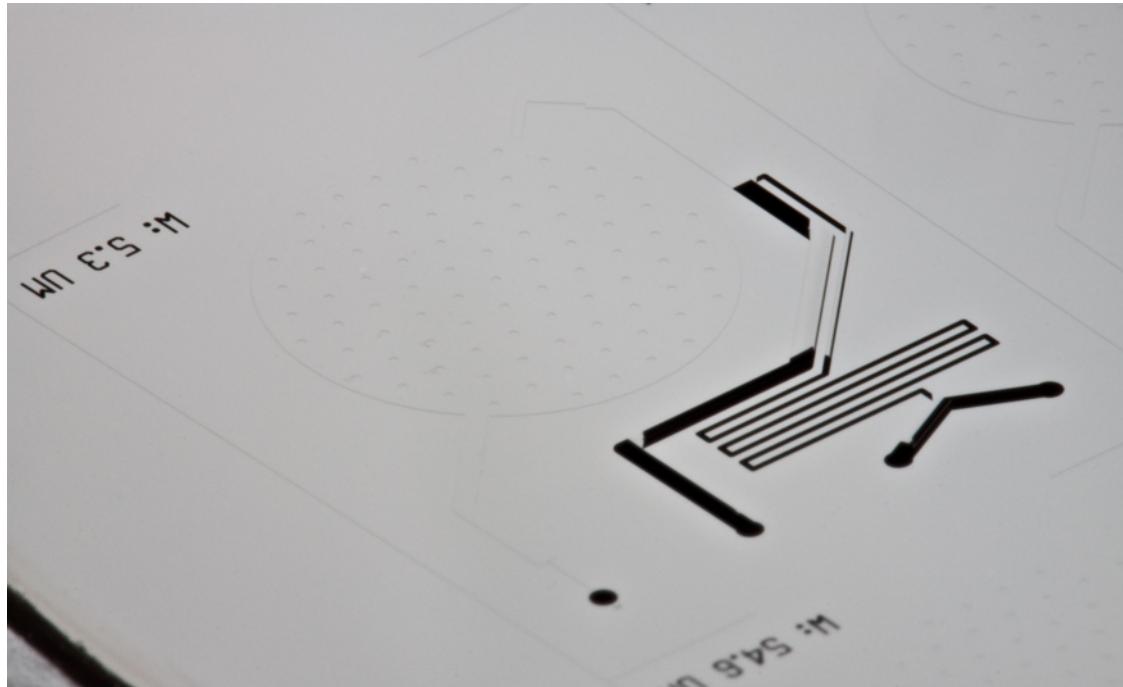
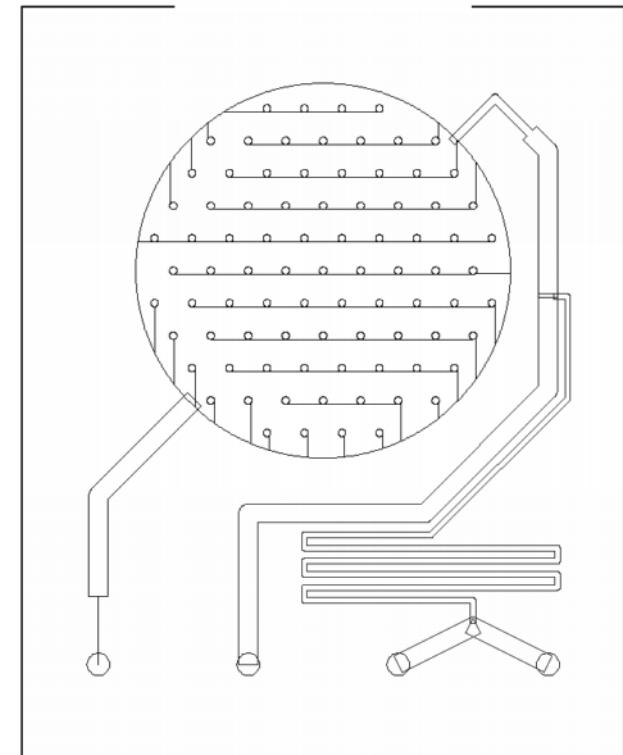


Photo: Thomas Pedersen

## Advantages includes:

- High sensitivity
- Low gas consumption
- High safety level
- Low thermal mass



CAD-drawing: Thomas Pedersen

# Experimental Setup

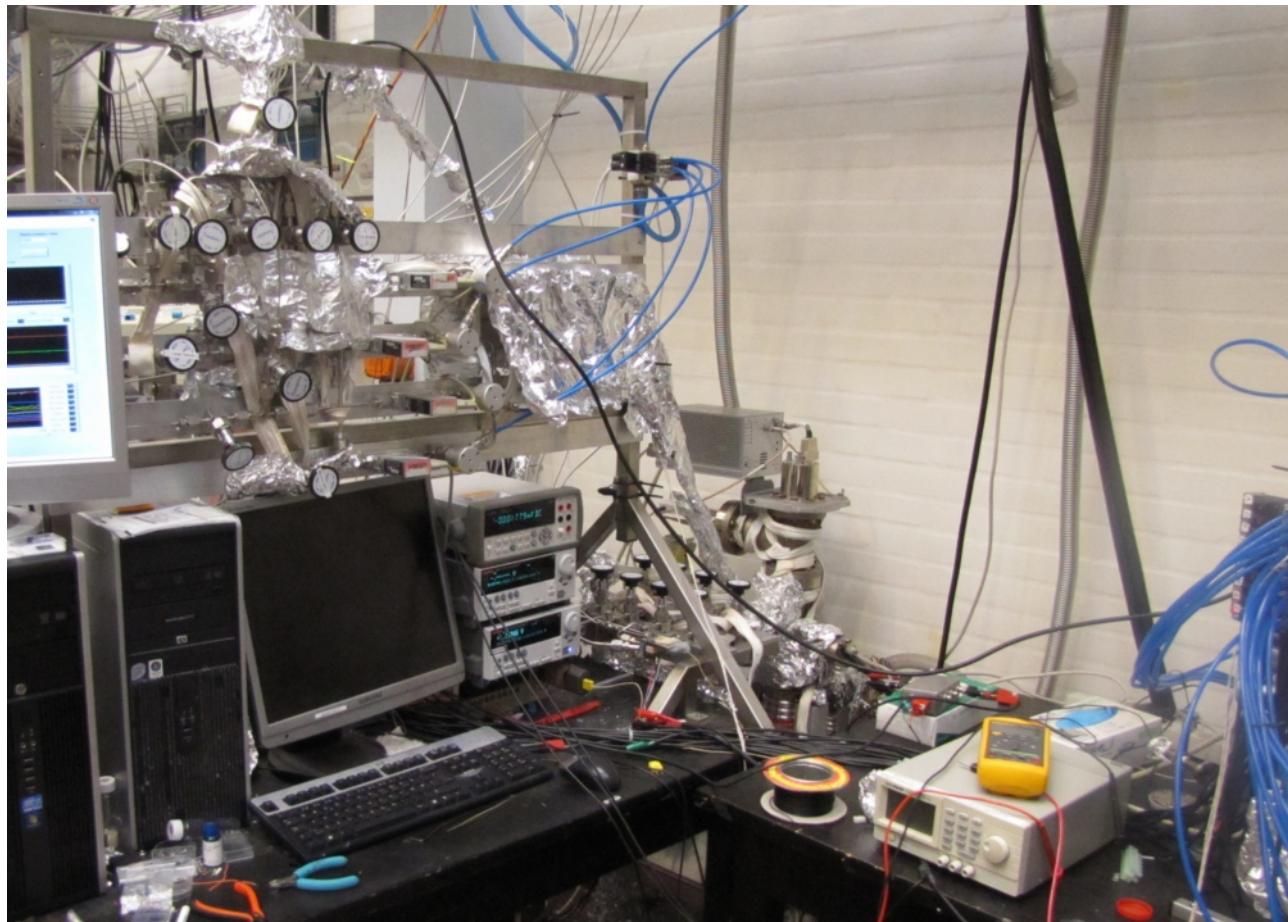


Photo: Mathias Kjærgaard Christensen

# Experimental Setup

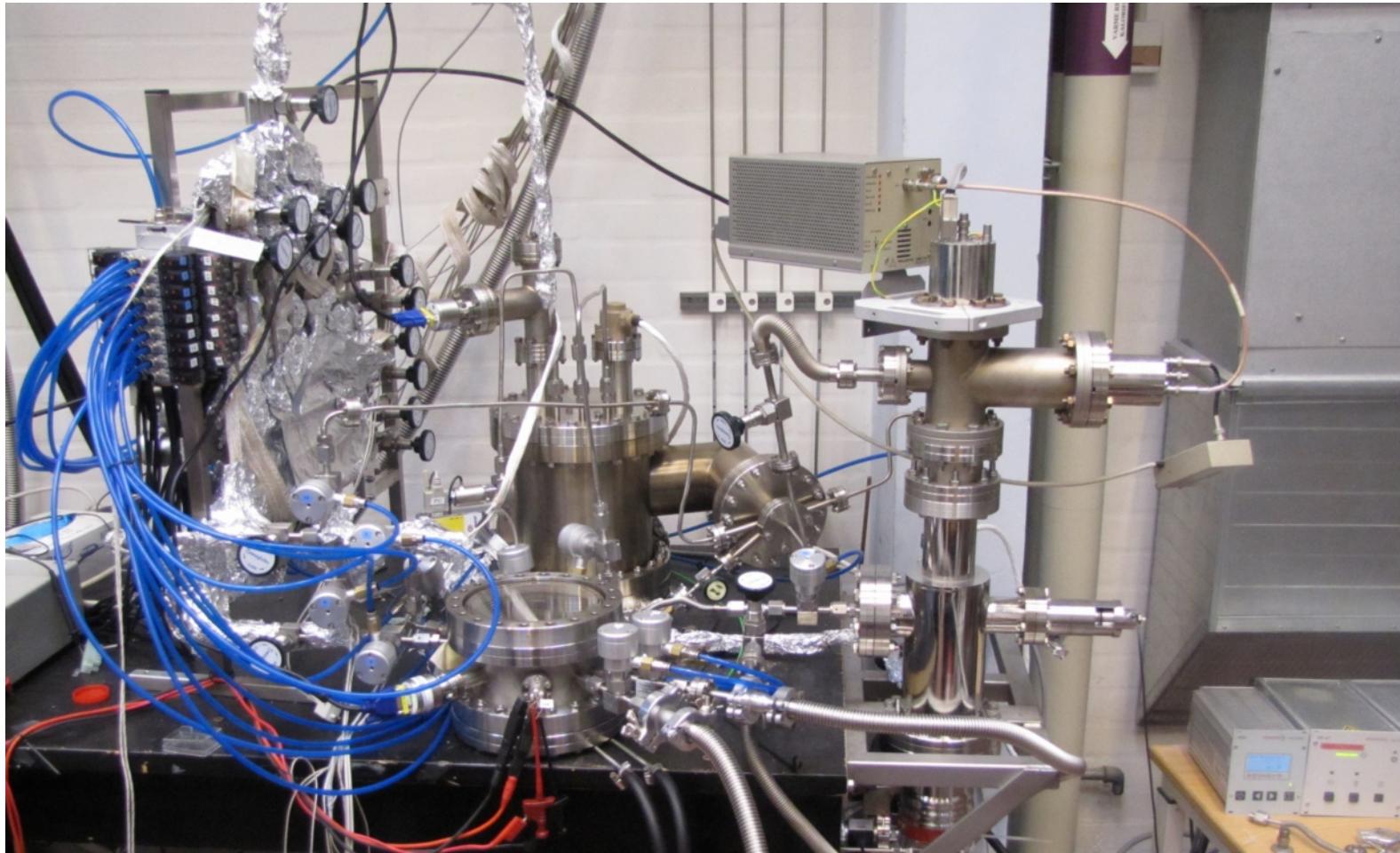
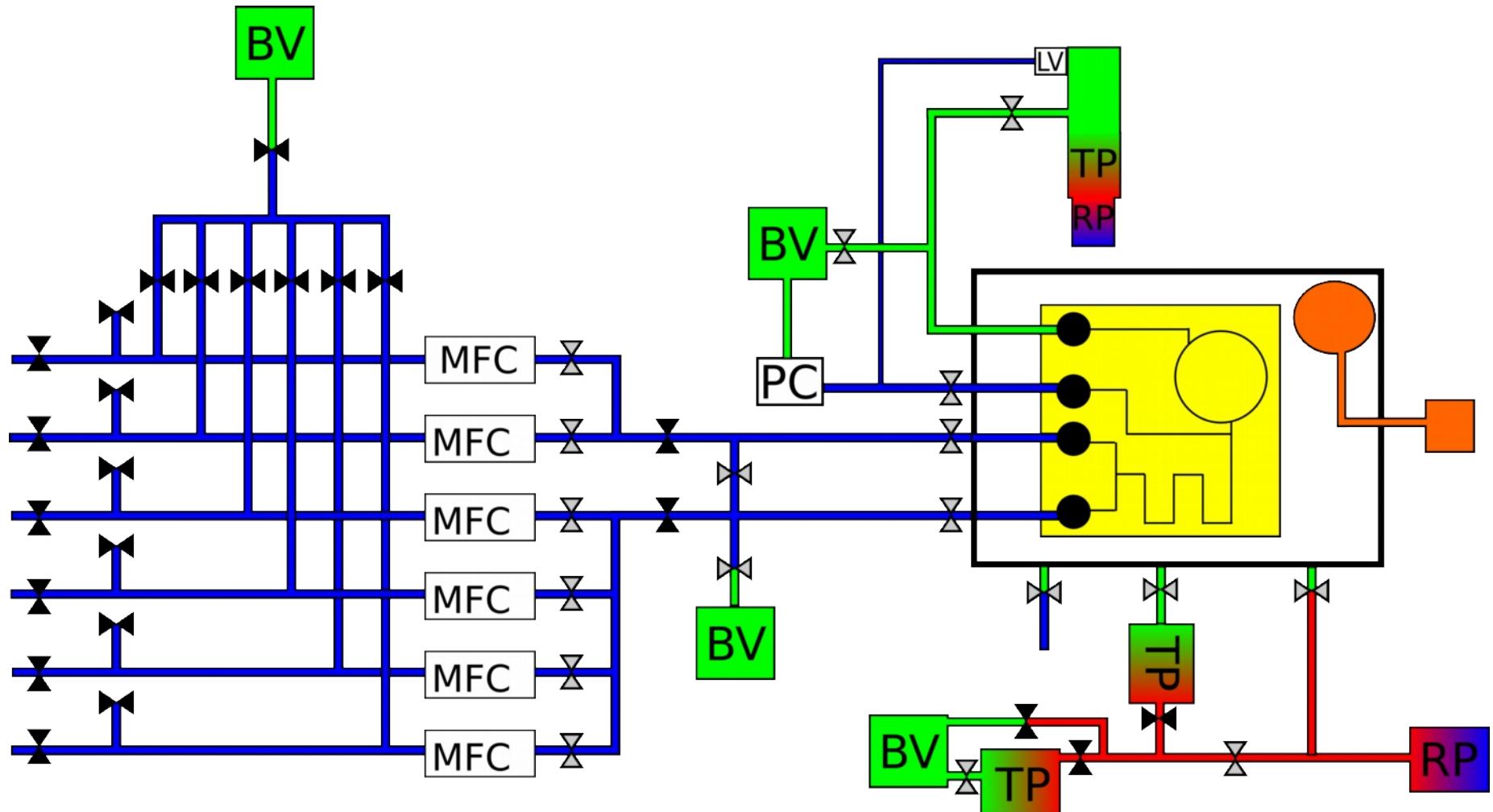


Photo: Mathias Kjærgaard Christensen

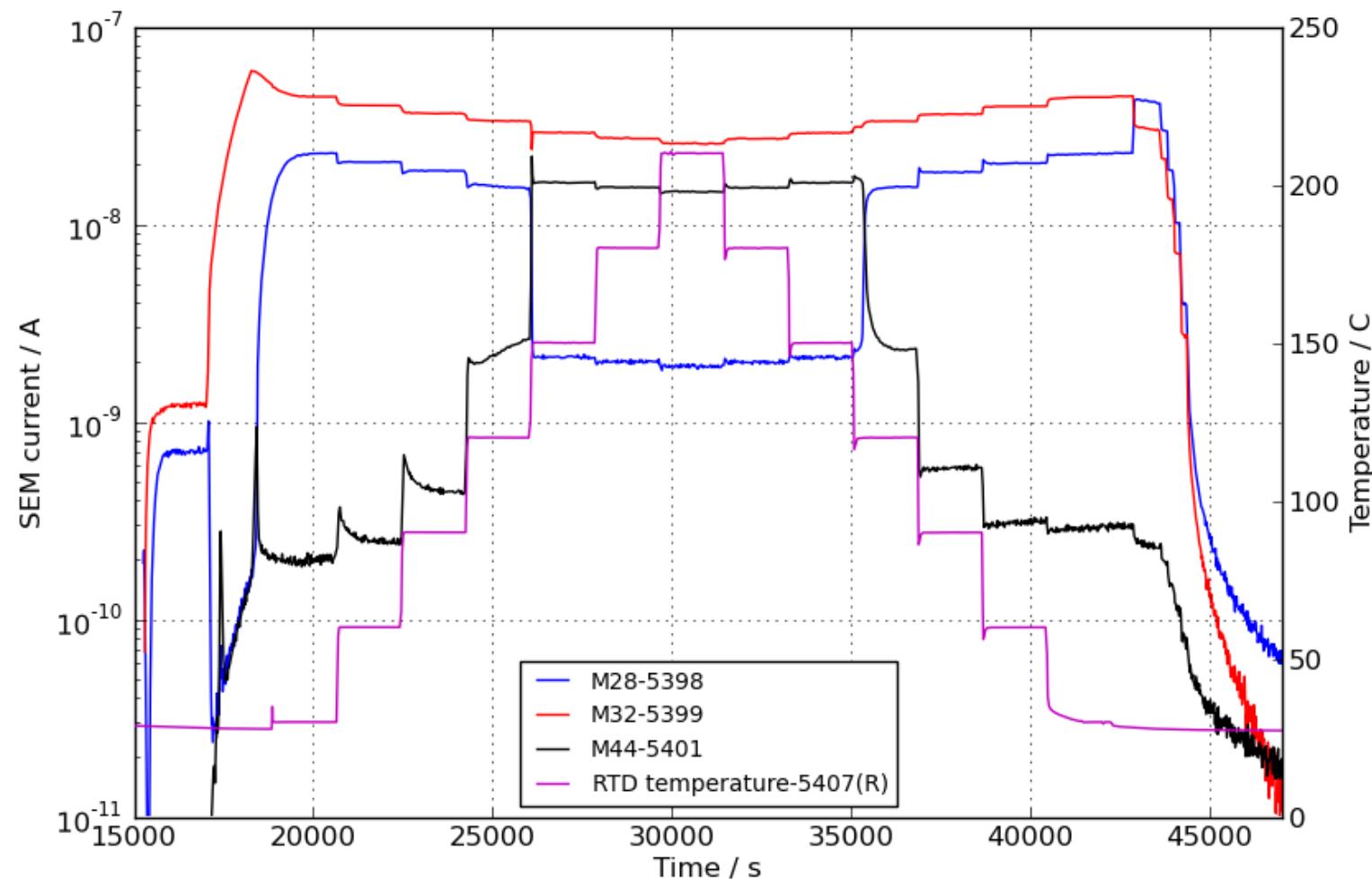
# Experimental Setup



# A Typical Measurement



CO oxidation on Pd thin film



# General Measurement Strategy

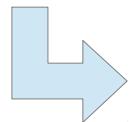


# General Measurement Strategy

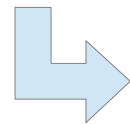


## The Grand Master Plan:

Thin-film measurements



Nanoparticle measurements

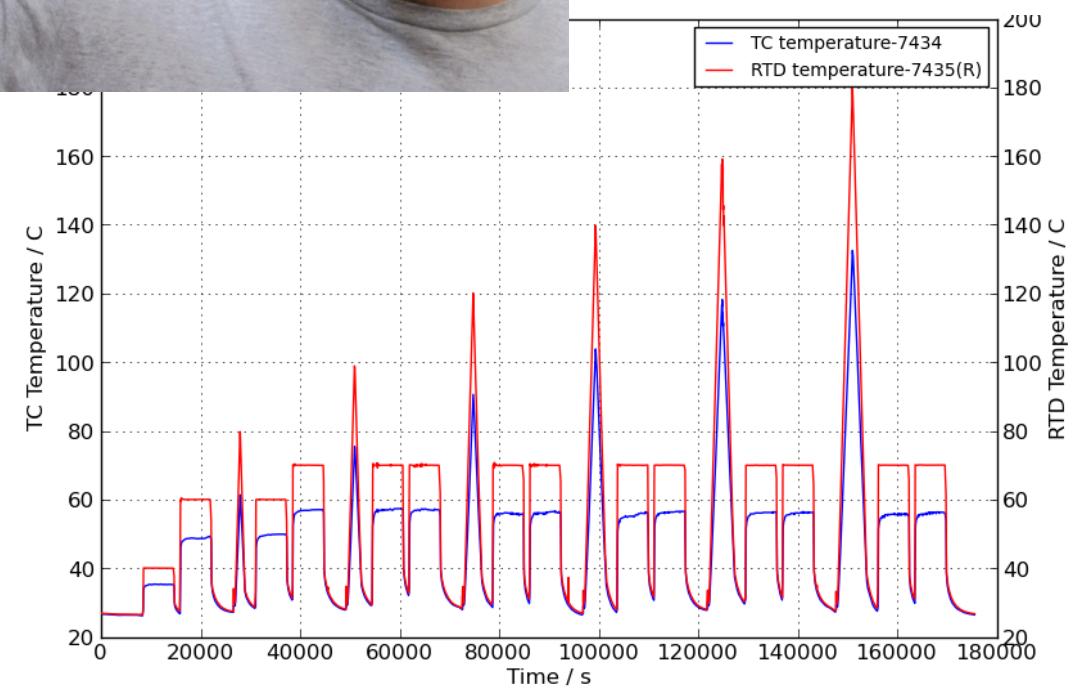
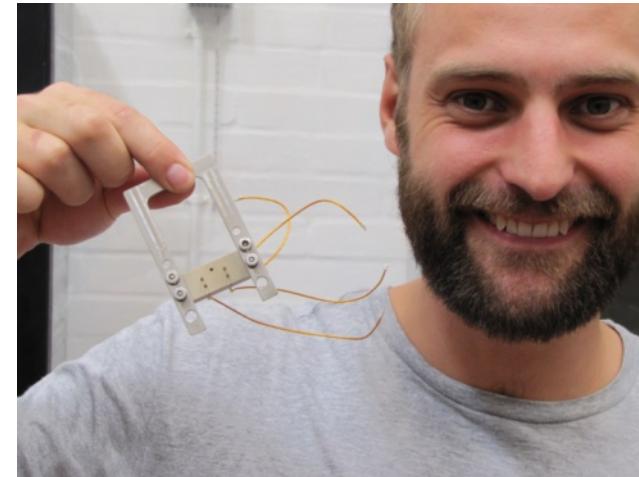
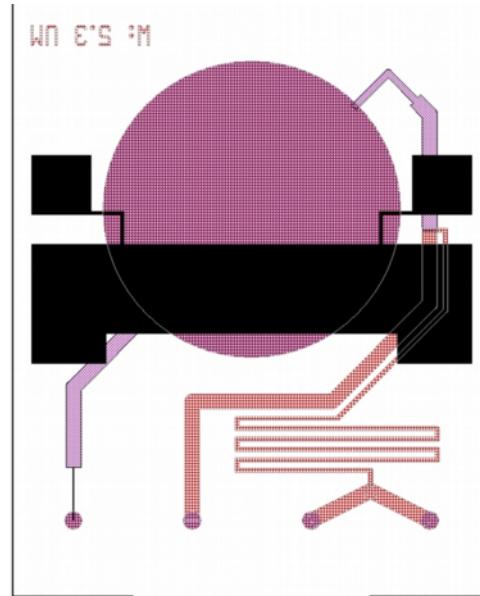


Publish

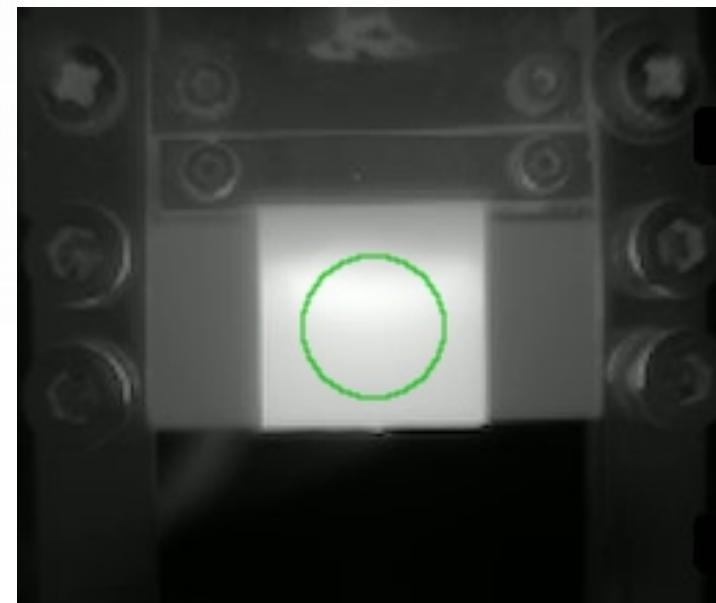
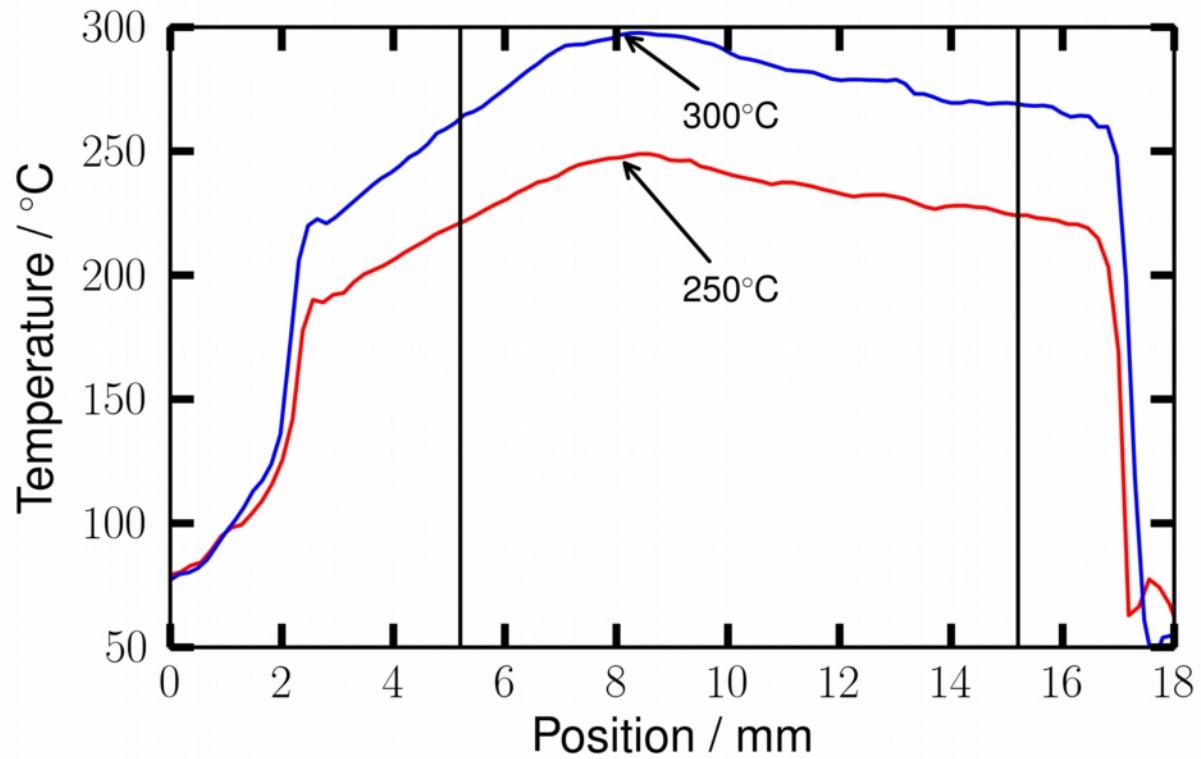
# Heating



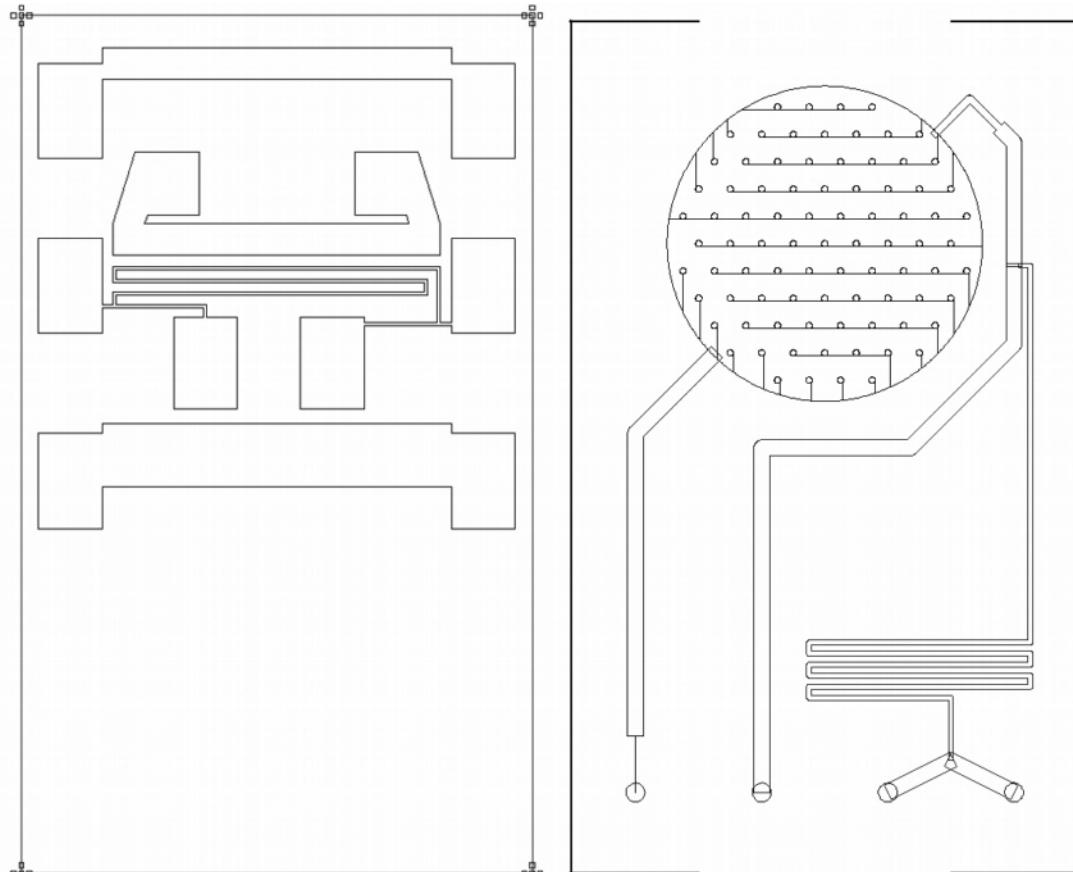
# Heating



# Temperature profiles



# Heating V2.0



CAD Drawing: Thomas Pedersen

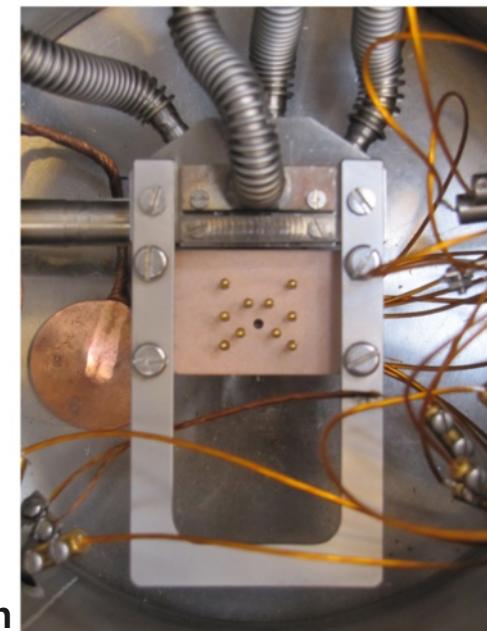
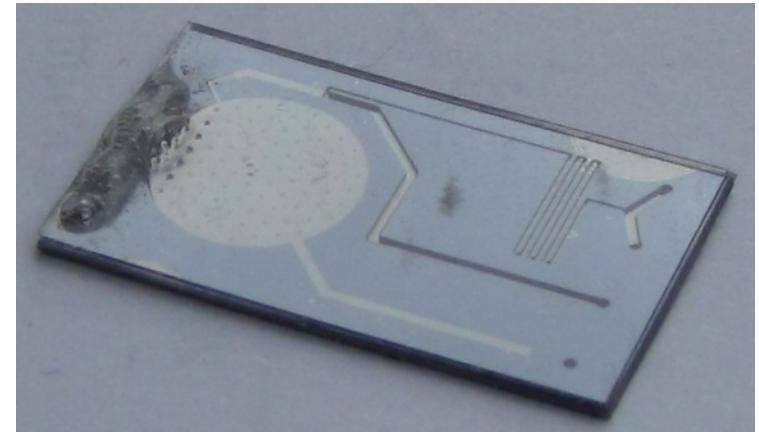


Photo: Mathias Kjærgaard Christensen

# Measuring surface area



# Measuring surface area



We need a way of measuring the active area of the catalysts in the reactor



# Area Measurements

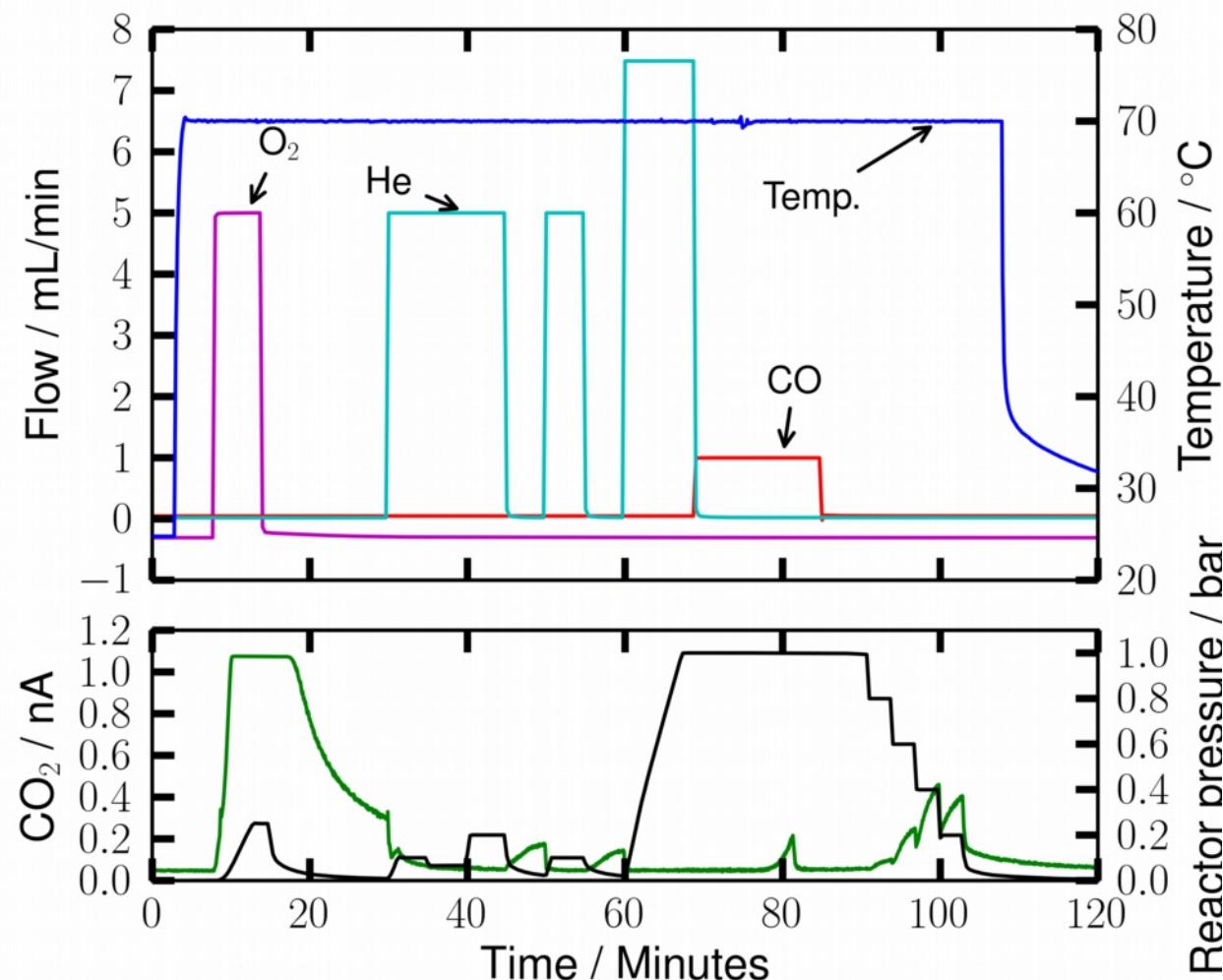


## Measurement principle: CO-titration

- Dose oxygen
- Evacuate reactor
- Dose CO
- Watch for  $\text{CO}_2$

## Limitations

- Works only for Pt
- Not very sensitive



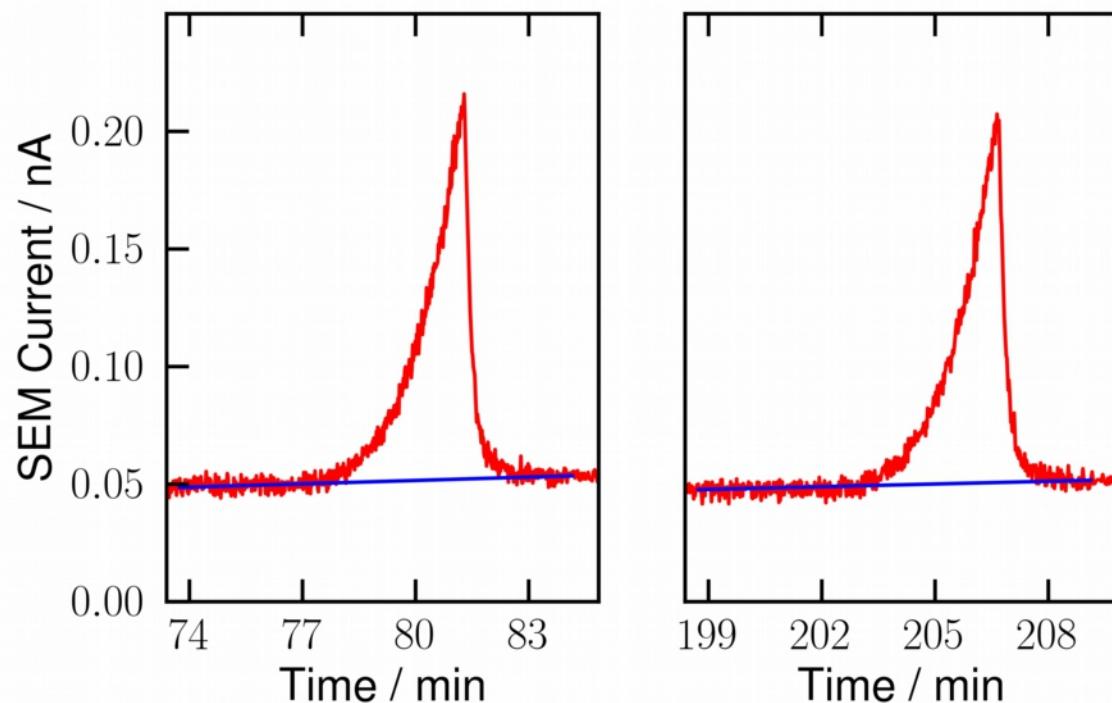
# Area Measurements



## Calibration experiments performed on thin films

- Easy cleaning
- Known surface area
- Stable system allows for lots of experimentation

Sensitivity....  
Reproducibility....

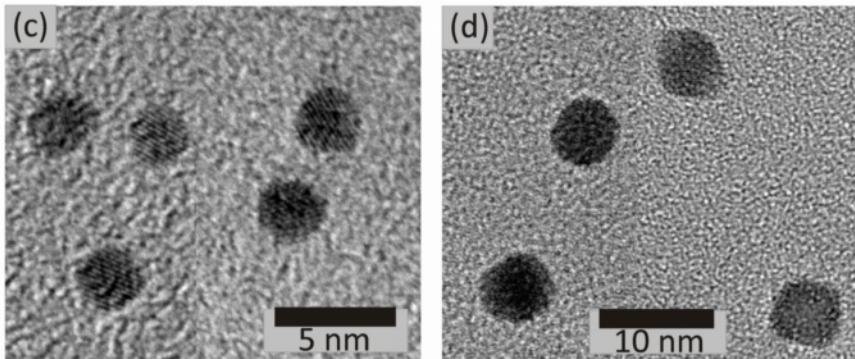


# Area Measurements



According to the Grand Master Plan, we should now measure on nanoparticles.

The chosen sample has a nominal coverage of 10% of 5nm particles.



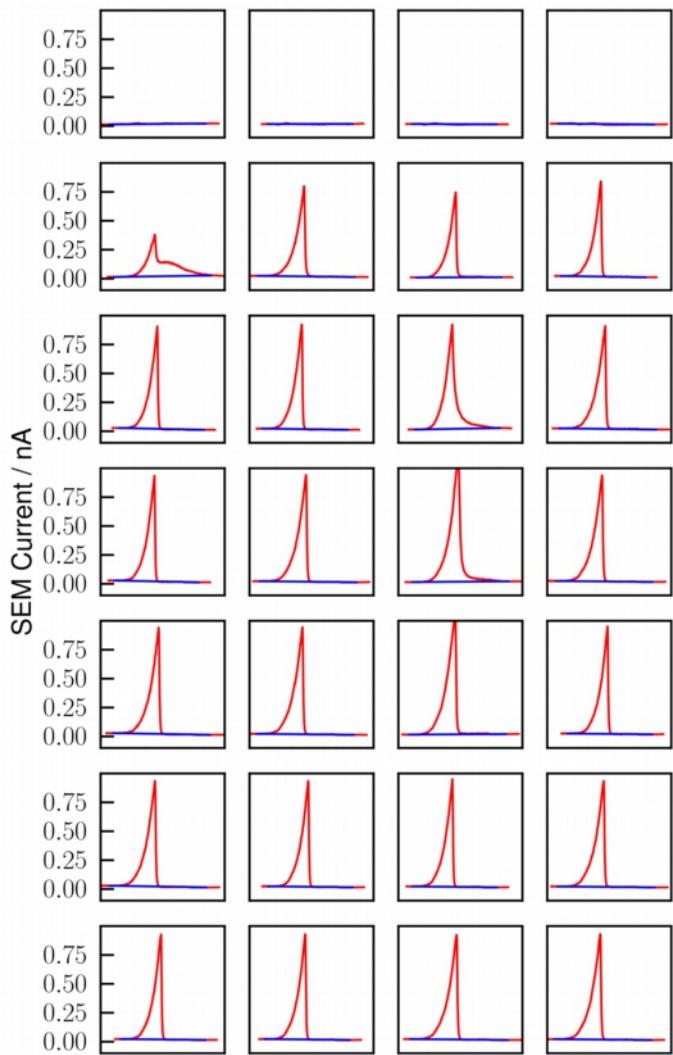
## Measurement program:

- Heating to 420° C in 1.0 bar O<sub>2</sub>
- Heating to 300° C in 1.0 bar He
- Heating to 300° C in 0.5 bar CO
- Heating to 350° C in 1.0 bar O<sub>2</sub>
- Heating to 300° C in 0.5 bar CO
- Heating to 250° C in 1.0 bar O<sub>2</sub>
- Heating to 300° C in 0.5 bar CO
- Heating to 150° C in 1.0 bar O<sub>2</sub>
- Heating to 300° C in 0.5 bar CO

*Structural modification of Pt model systems under high pressure CO annealing*

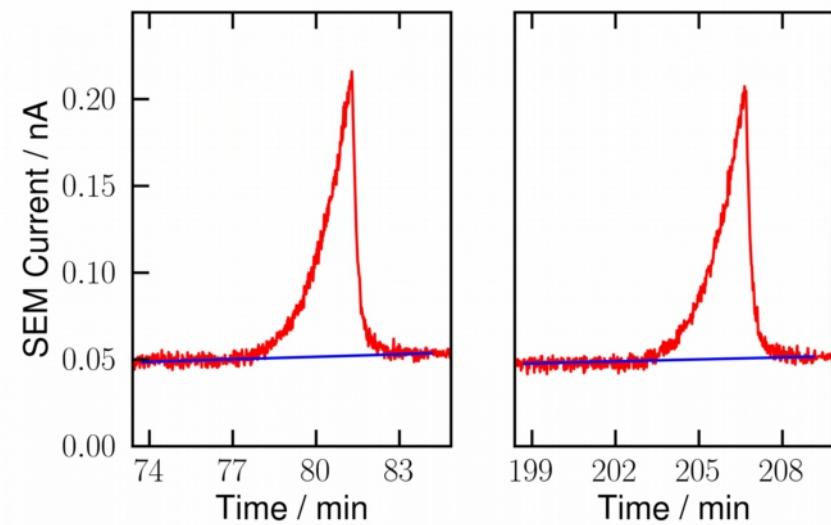
D.N. McCarthy, et. al C.E. Strelbel, T.P. Johansson, A. den Dunnen, A. Nierhoff, J.H. Nielsen, and Ib Chorkendorff, 2012

# Area Measurements

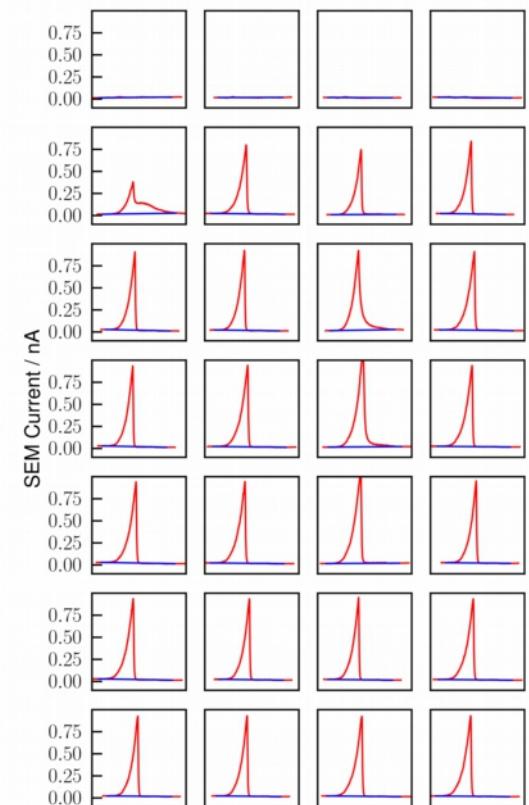
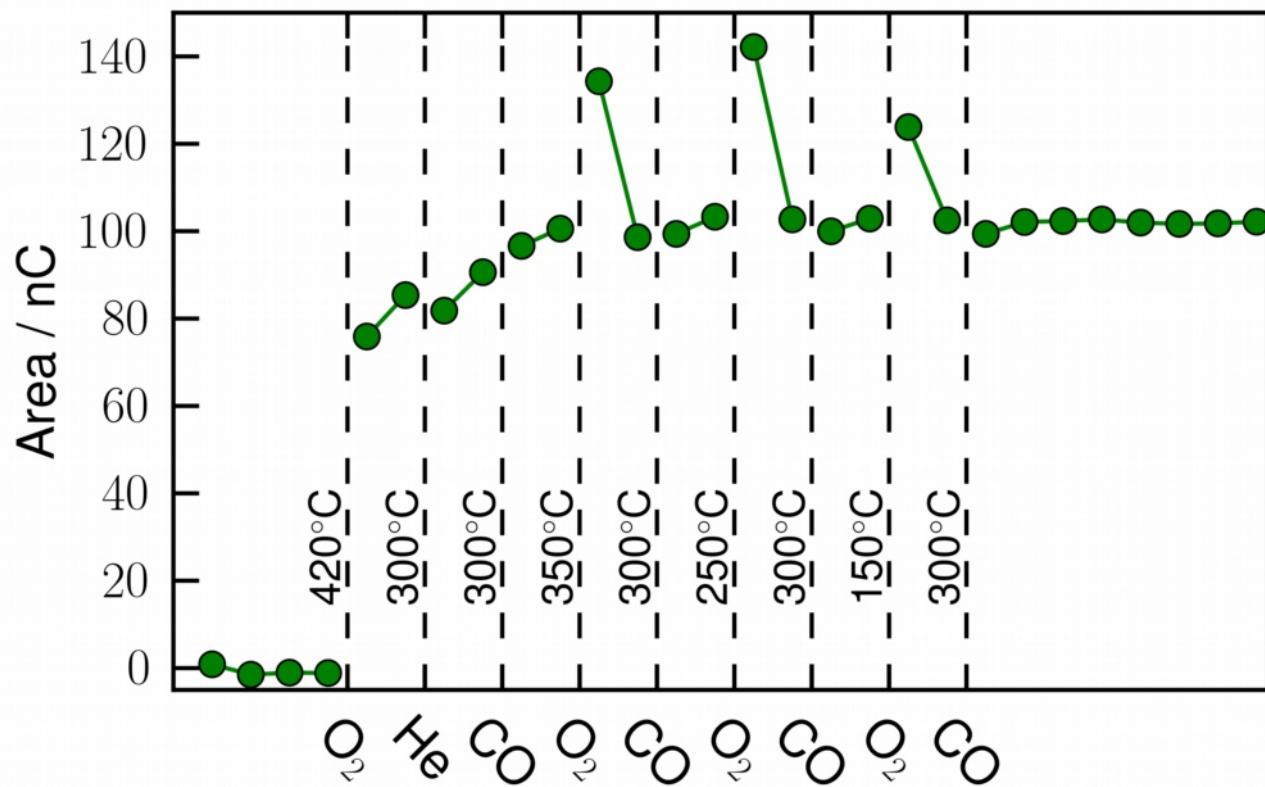


Nanoparticle sample

Thin-film sample



# Area Measurements

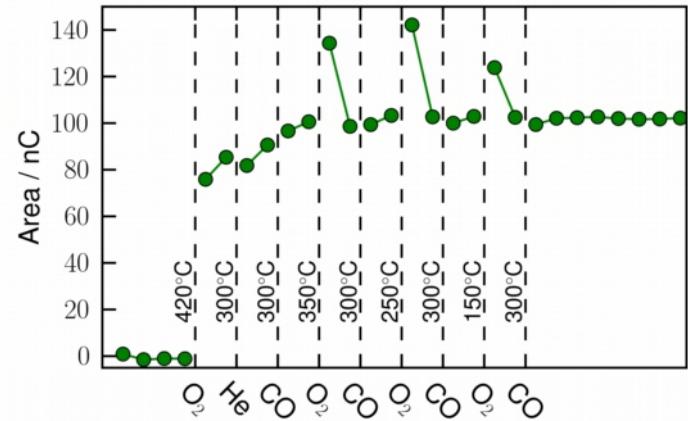


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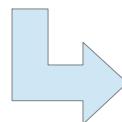


# The Grand Master Plan:

## Thin-film measurements



# Nanoparticle measurements



# **Publish**

## **Establish new characterization tool for the reactors**

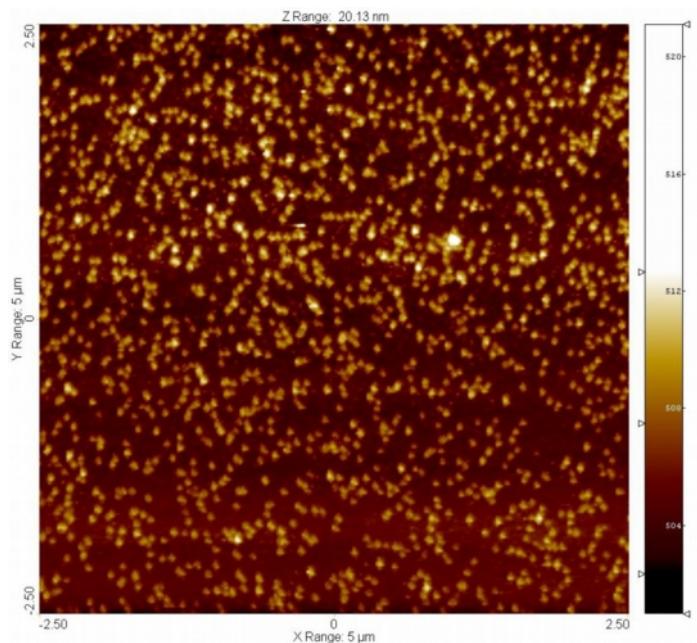
# Oscillating Reactions



# Oscillating Reactions



- The story starts a dark and stormy saturday evening....
- Experiments for a bachelors thesis<sup>1</sup> a was done and the setup was idling for the rest of the weekend
- An idling sample of size-selected nano-clusters is the perfect time for random experiments!
- Tried to run a classic CO oxidation light-off experiment in extremely high oxygen concentration

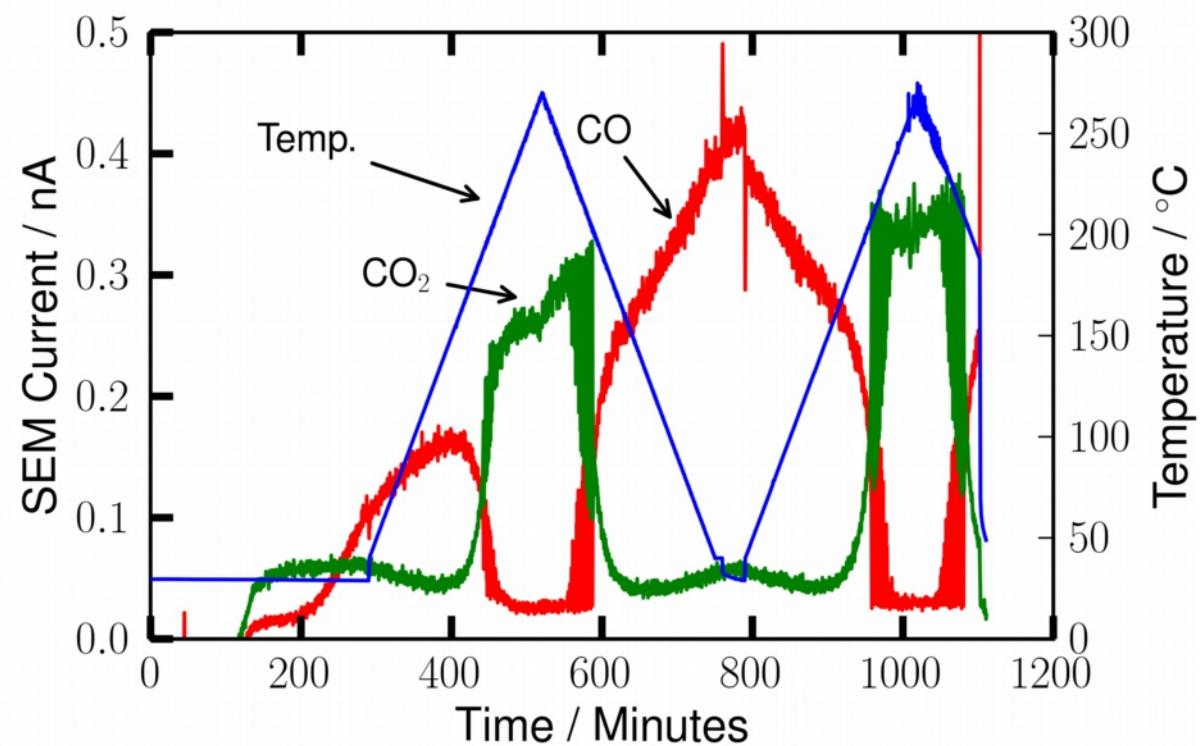


<sup>1</sup> Mikkel Rykær Kraglund: Reactivity of mass selected nanoparticles measured in microreactors, 2011

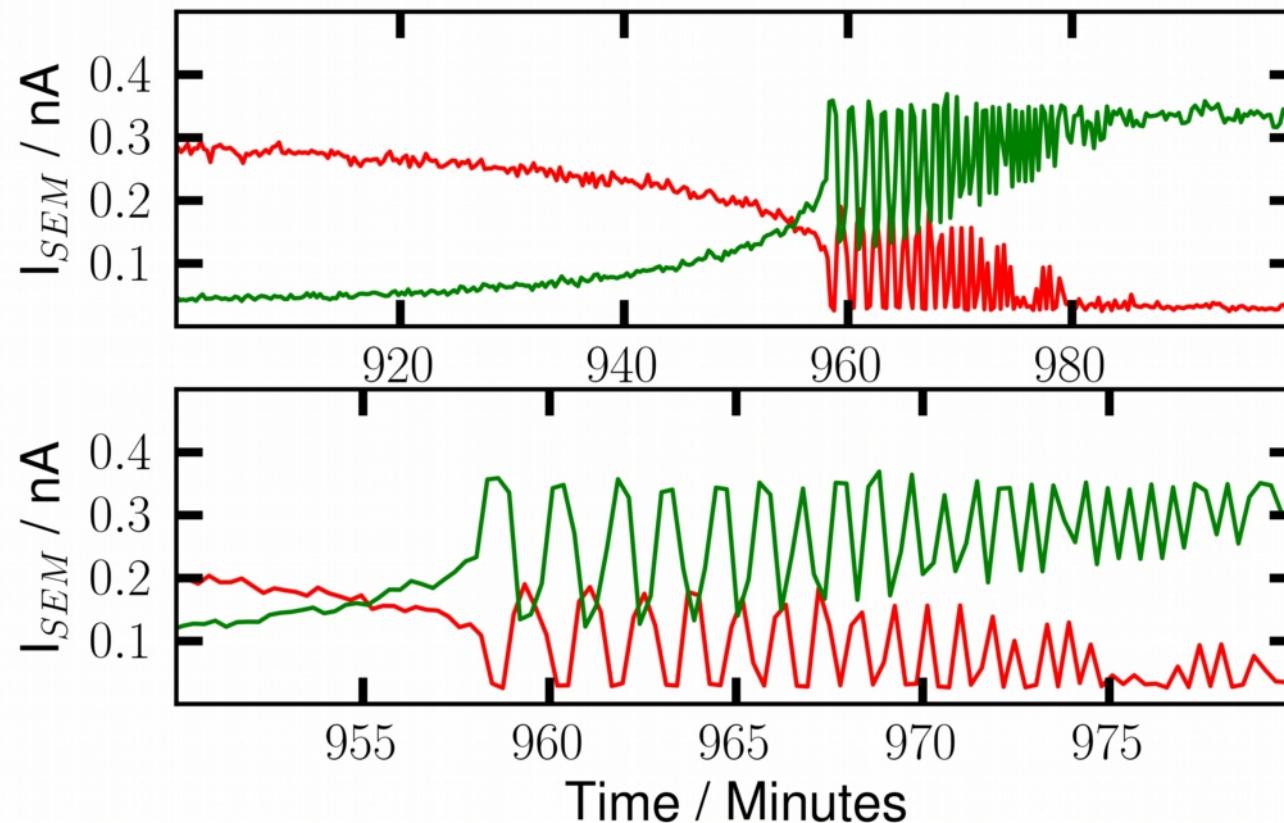
# Oscillating Reactions



Data with unusually low quality  
called for an explanation



# Oscillating Reactions

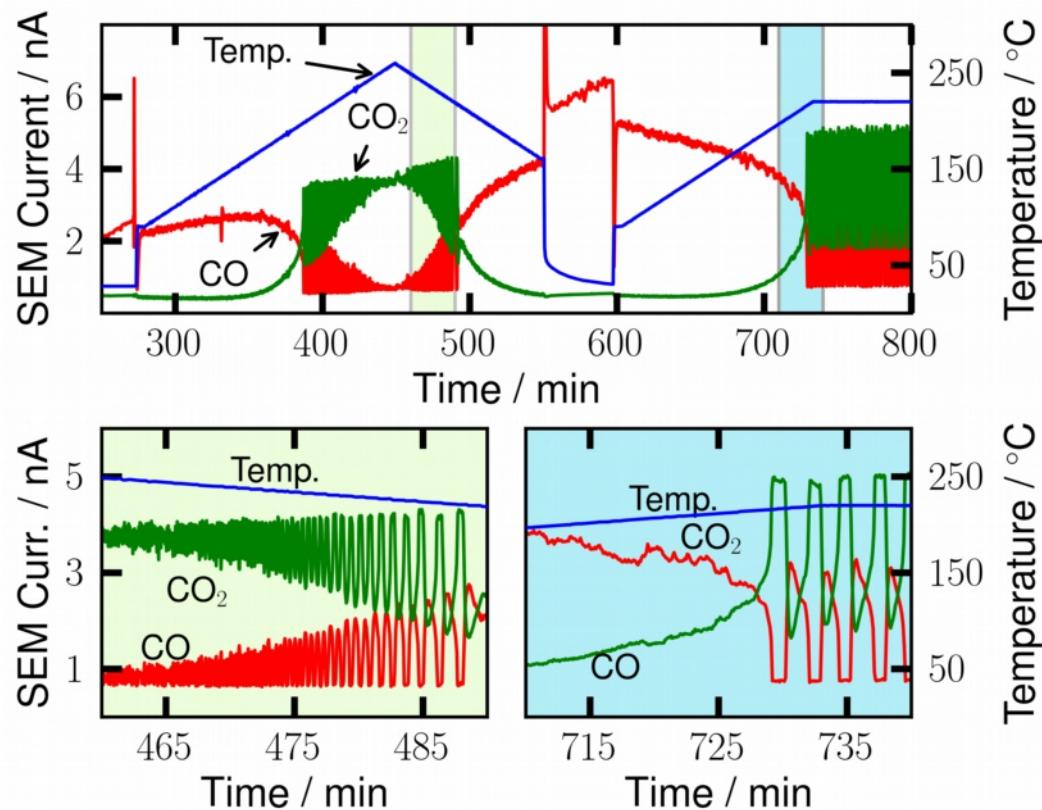


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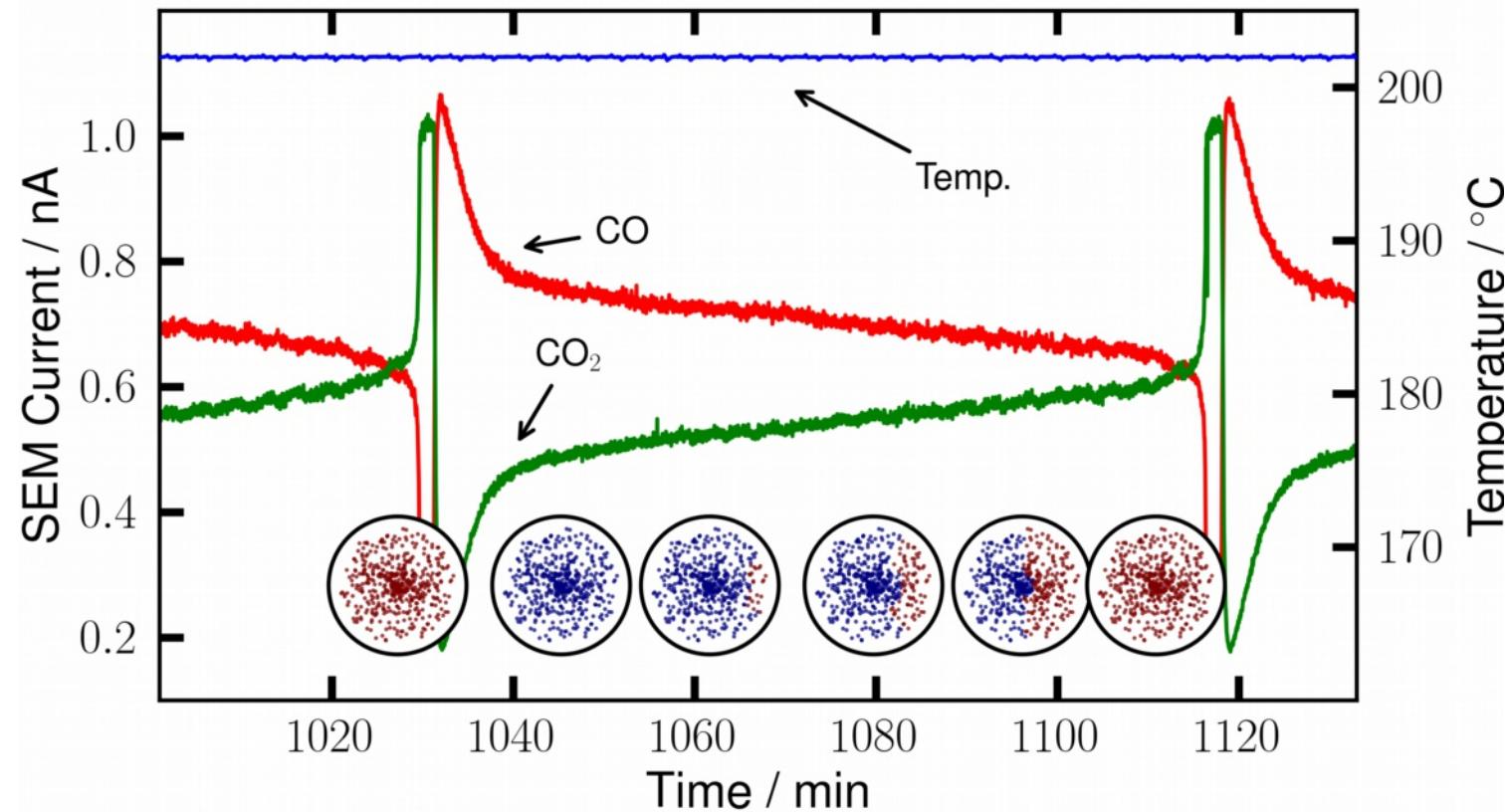


A more systematic study was initialized

A large set of nanoparticle samples was tested for oscillatory behavior



# Oscillating Reactions



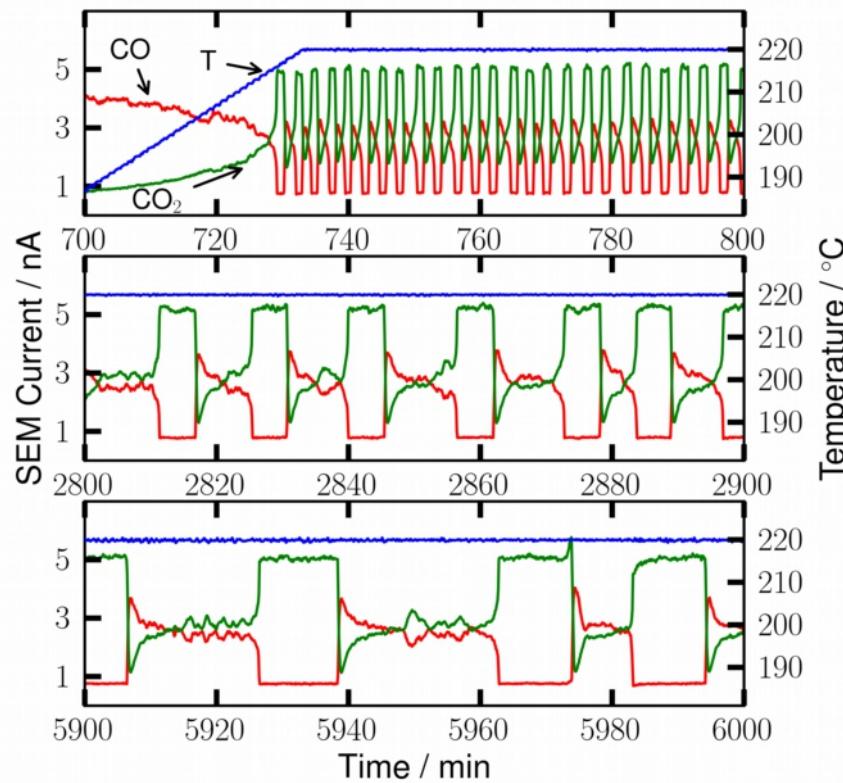
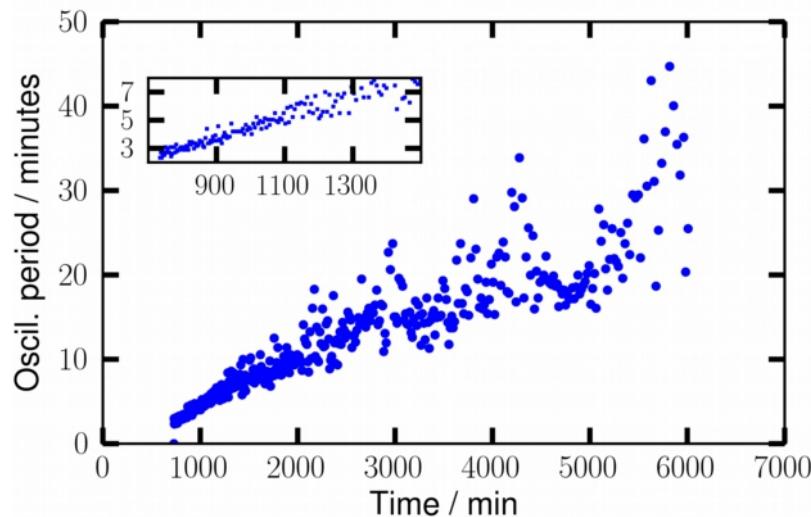
**Model based on work from:**

B. L. M. Hendriksen, M. D. Ackermann, R. van Rijn, D. Stoltz, I. Popa, O. Balmes, A. Resta, D. Wermeille, R. Felici, S. Ferrer, and J. W. M. Frenken. The role of steps in surface catalysis and reaction oscillations. *Nature Chemistry*, 2(9):730–734, September 2010.

# Oscillating Reactions



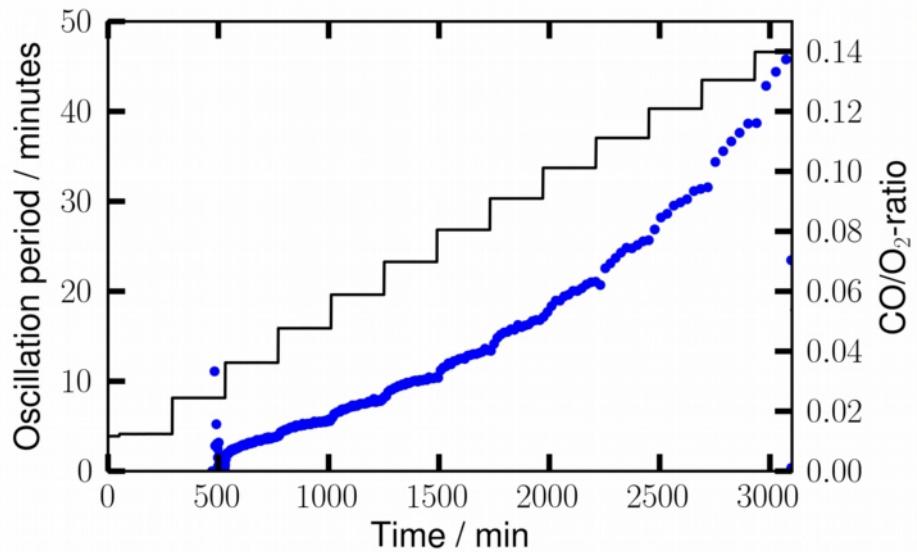
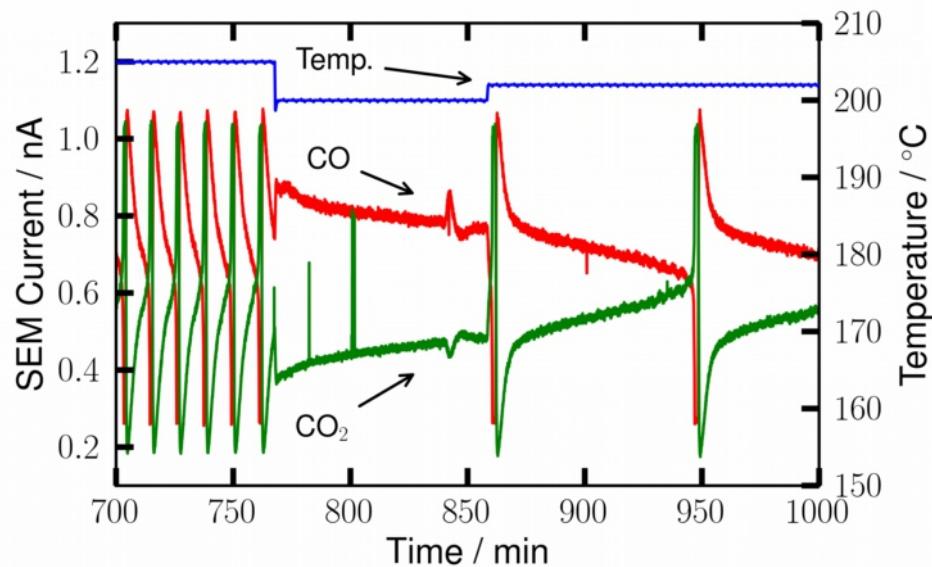
Oscillations self sustained for several days, with steadily increasing period.



# Oscillating Reactions



Oscillations are heavily dependent on temperature and mildly dependent on gas composition.

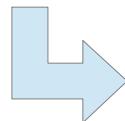


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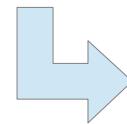


## The Grand Master Plan:

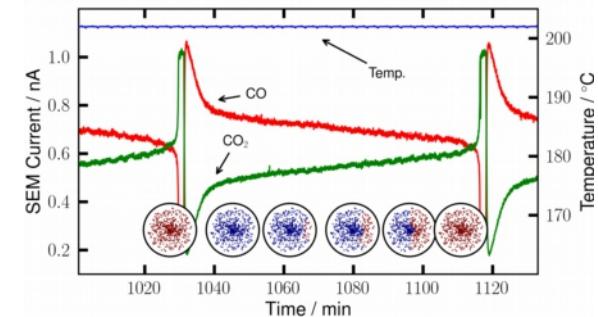
Thin film measurements



Nanoparticle measurements



Publish Submit



# Sensitivity Measurements



Observation. The sample loading for the oscillation experiments was very low.

Question. How small amounts of catalyst can be measured in the  $\mu$ -reactor setup?

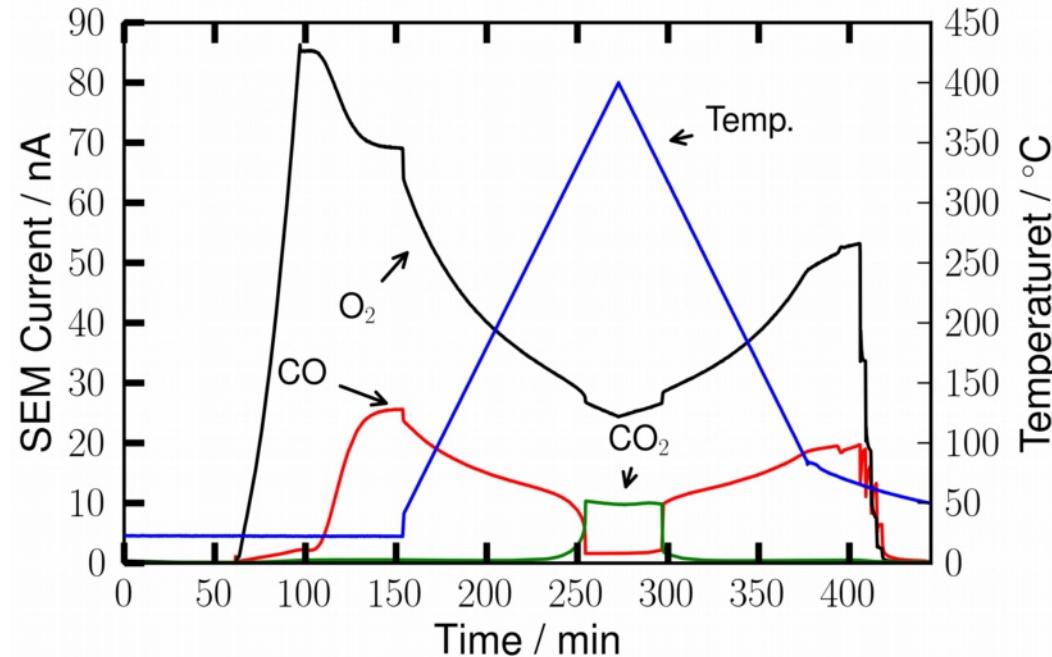
# Sensitivity Measurements



Thomas Pedersen produced a wafer with Pt spots of different sizes. Six of these have so far been successfully measured.

#	Radius / $\mu\text{m}$	Area / $\mu\text{m}^2$	Reactor coverage
N5	3.5	38.5	$4.9 \times 10^{-7}$
N8	15	707	$9.0 \times 10^{-6}$
N9	25	1960	$2.5 \times 10^{-5}$
N10	50	7850	$1.0 \times 10^{-4}$
N11	250	196000	$2.5 \times 10^{-3}$

# Sensitivity Measurements



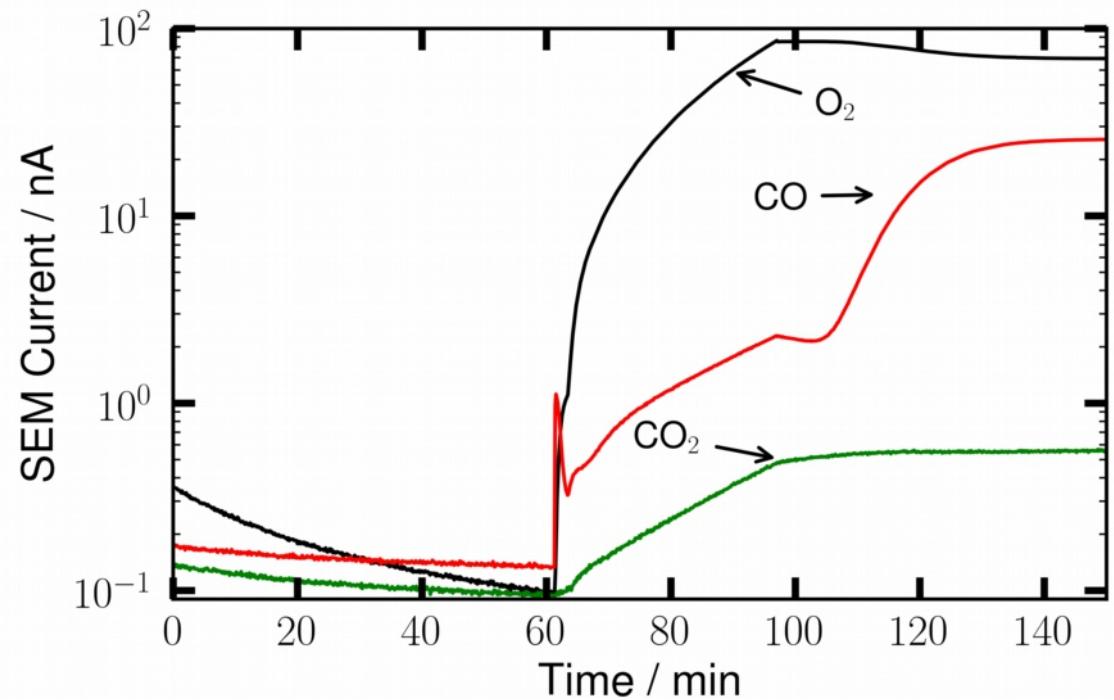
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# Sensitivity Measurements



## Background correction

To do quantitative analysis, it is necessary to subtract the  $\text{CO}_2$  background.



# Sensitivity Measurements

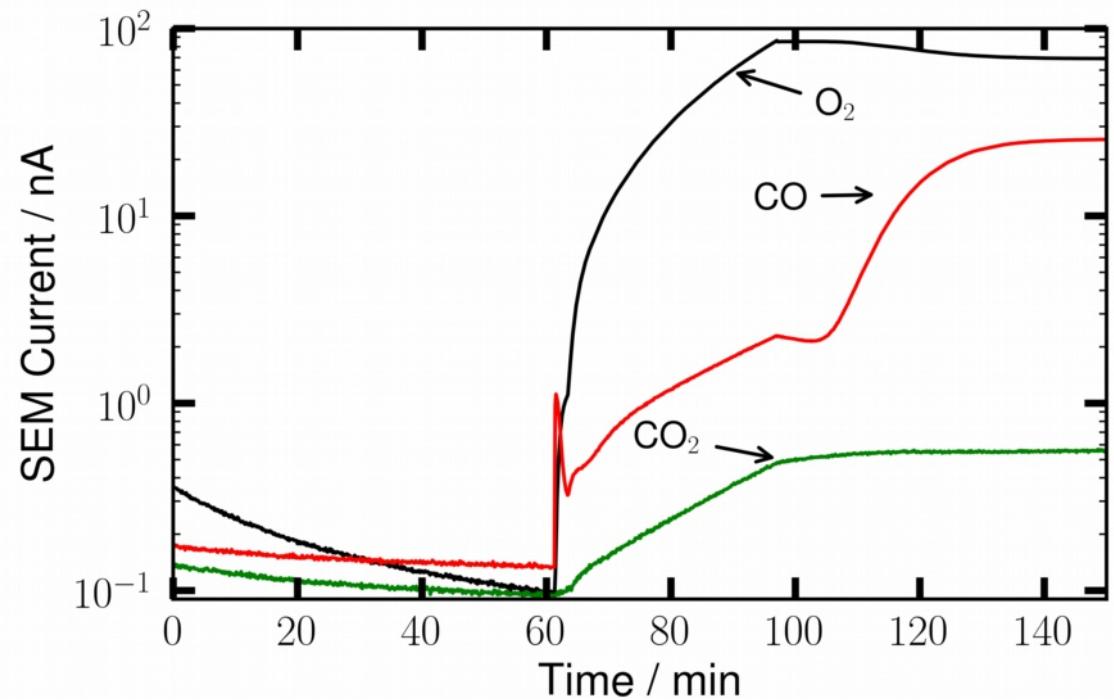


## Background correction

To do quantitative analysis, it is necessary to subtract the  $\text{CO}_2$  background.

Background turns out to be dominated by oxygen:

$$I_{\text{CO}_2} \sim 0.0082 \times I_{\text{O}_2}$$



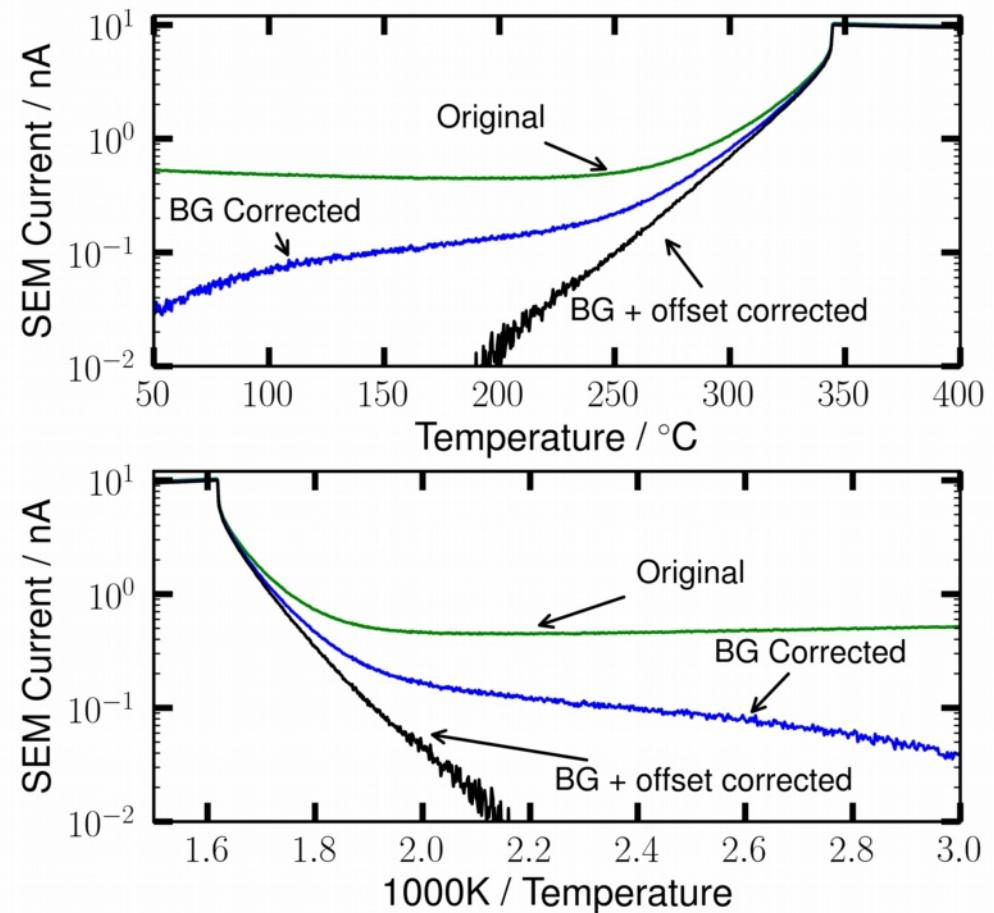
# Sensitivity Measurements



## Background correction

Using the background correction the linear region can be significantly extended.

$$k = Ae^{-E_a/k_b T}$$



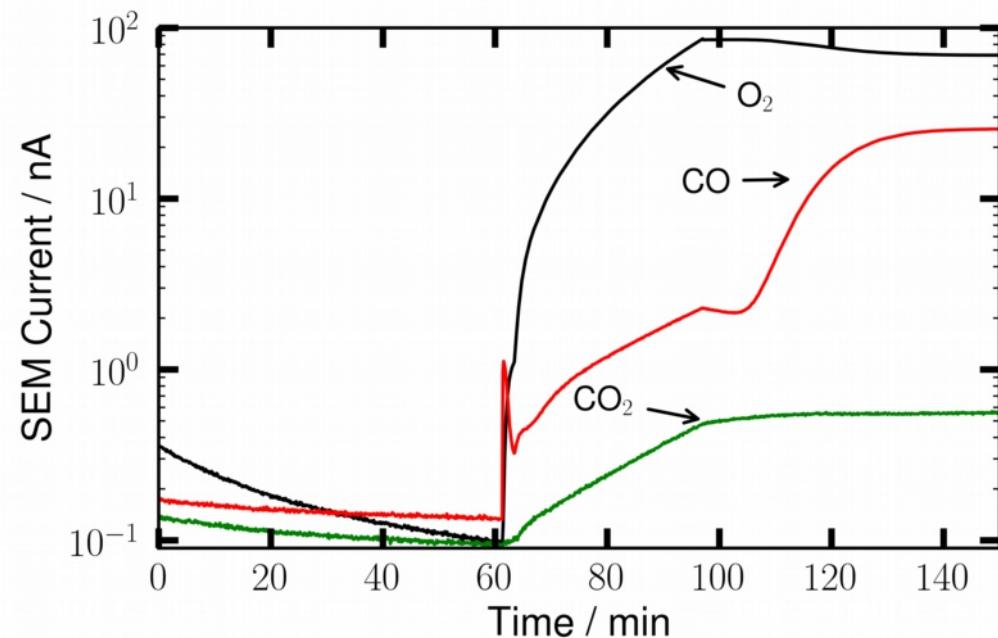
# Sensitivity Measurements



## Mass Spec Calibration

How do we get from MS-output to actual turn over frequency?

Use the approximately known total flow and calculate from the total SEM current.



$$S \approx \frac{(69.4 + 25.5) \text{ nA}}{6 \times 10^{14} \text{ molecules/s}} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ nA}}{\text{molecule/s}} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-22} \text{ C}}{\text{molecule}}$$

# Sensitivity Measurements

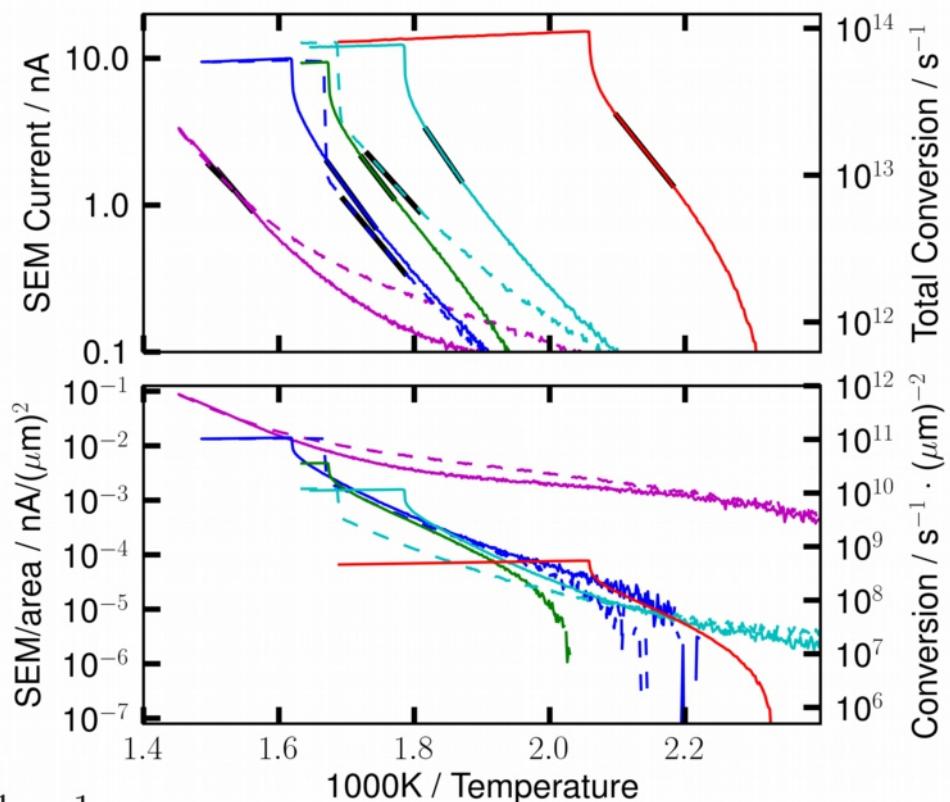


From the known sensitivity absolute turnover can be calculated.

Area normalization shows that all samples falls on approximately the same line.

Number of sites on Pt:  $\sim 6.5 \times 10^6 \mu\text{m}^{-2}$

$$TOF_{Max} = \frac{7 \times 10^{11} \text{s}^{-1} \mu\text{m}^{-2}}{6.5 \times 10^6 \text{site} \times \mu\text{m}^{-2}} \approx 10^5 \text{ site}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$$

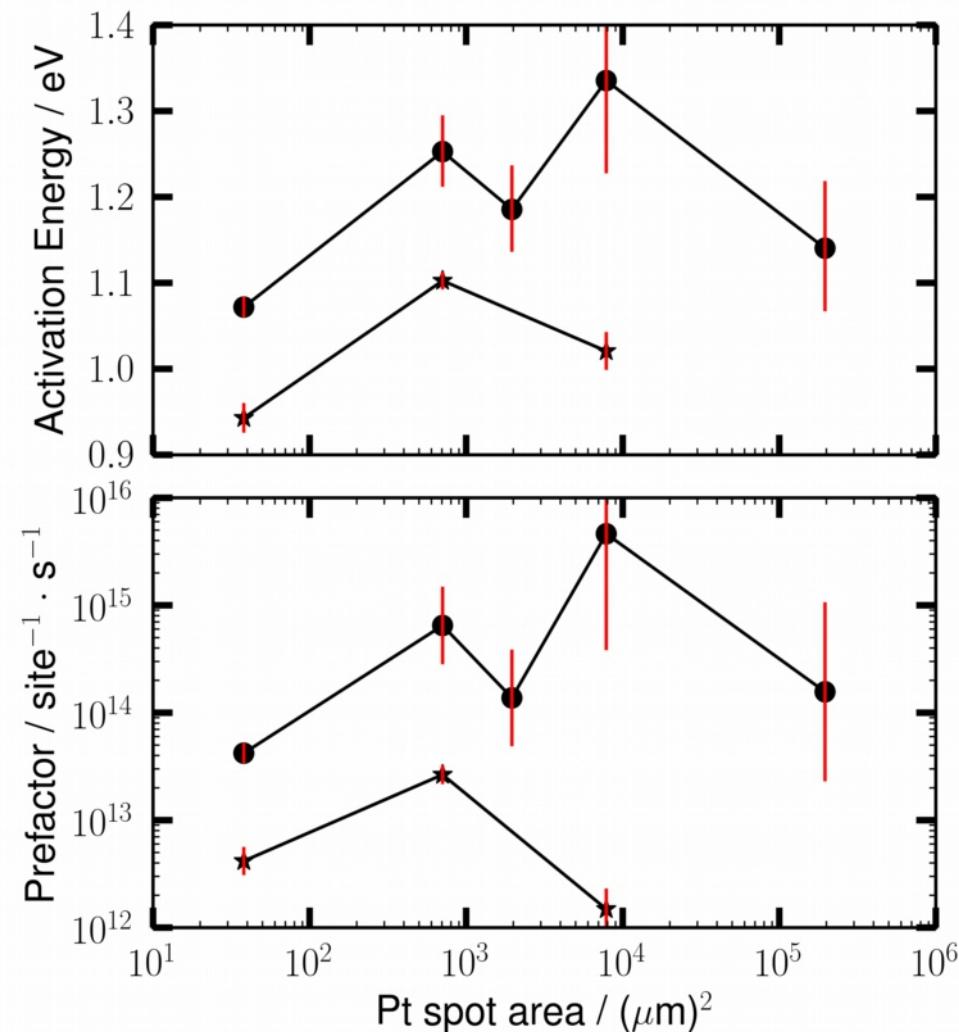


# Sensitivity Measurements



Finally, we are able to calculate absolute numbers for activation energy and prefactor.

Errorbars expresses fitting uncertainty and thus underestimates the real error.



# Sensitivity Measurements



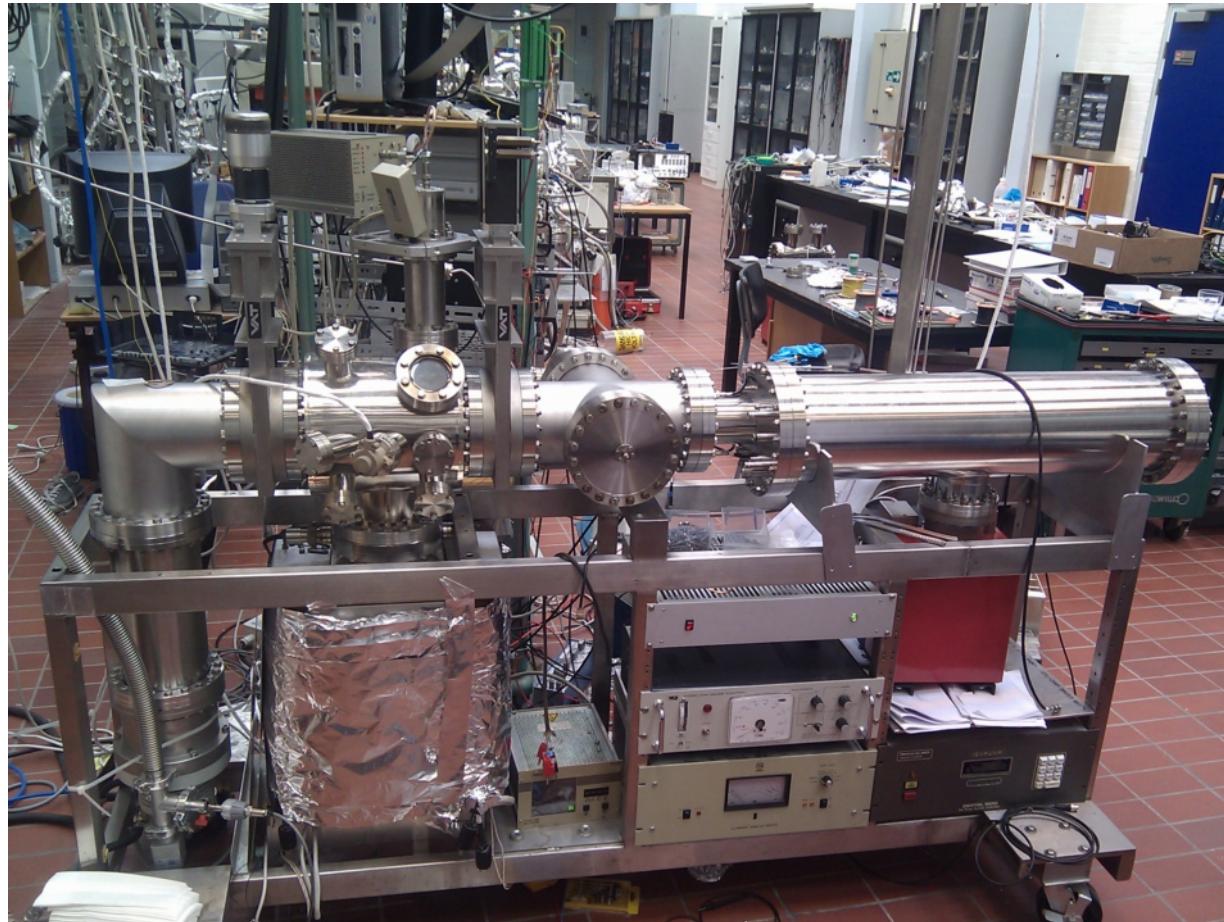
**Take home messages regarding sensitivity:**

- CO oxidation can be extremely efficient on Pt
- Even minute amounts of metal (especially Pt) contamination must be avoided in the  $\mu$ -reactors

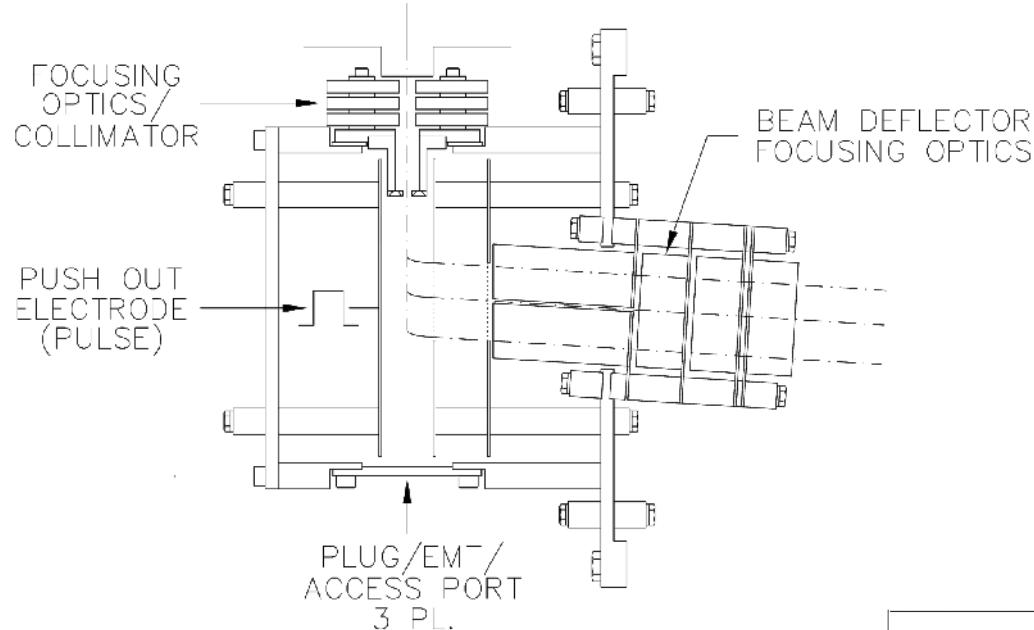
## The Grand Master Plan: Thin film measurements



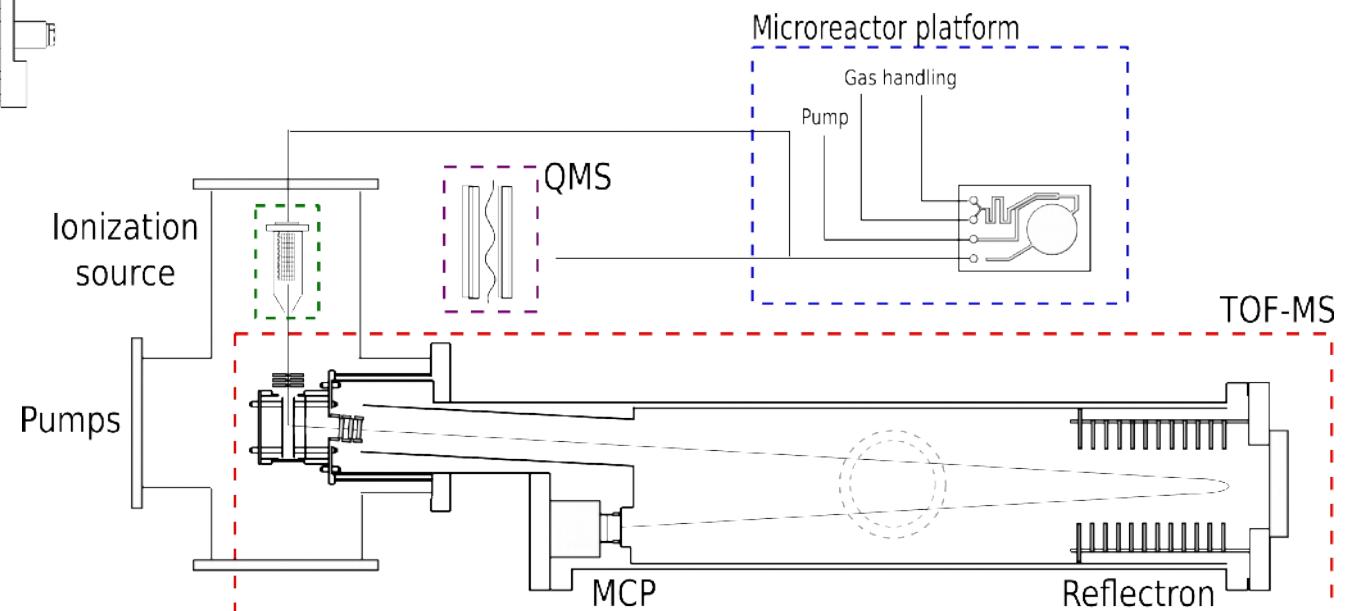
# Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry



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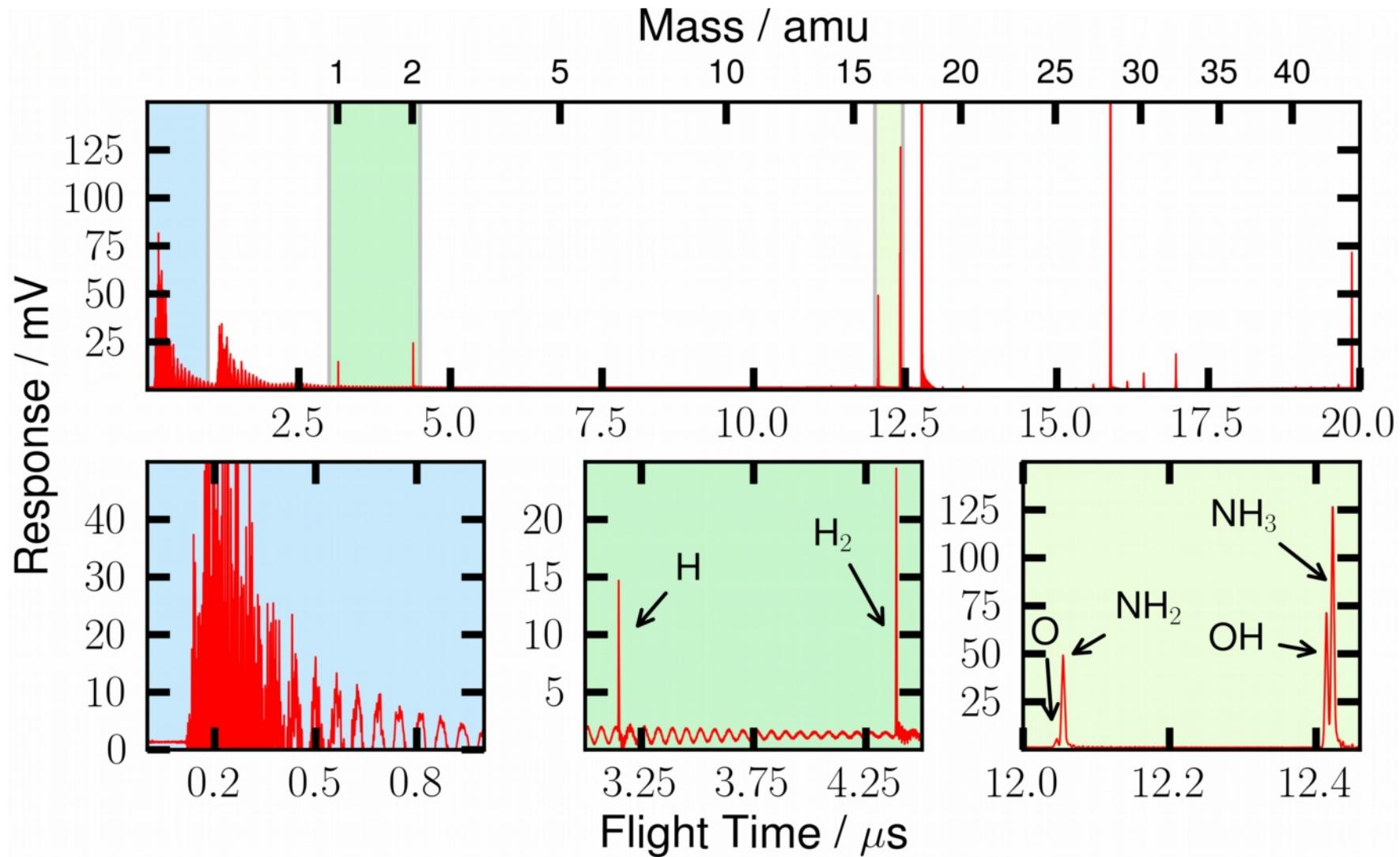


Drawing:  
Jordan TOF Products, Inc



Drawing: Thomas Andersen

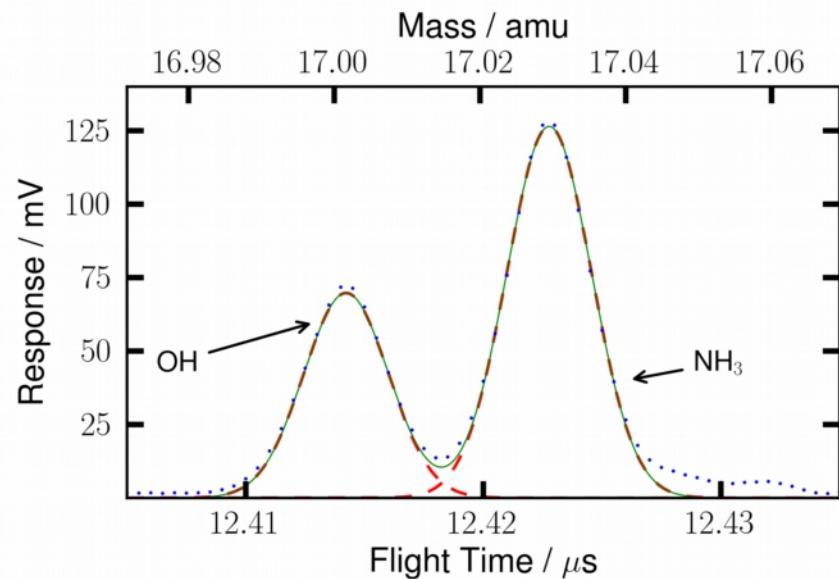
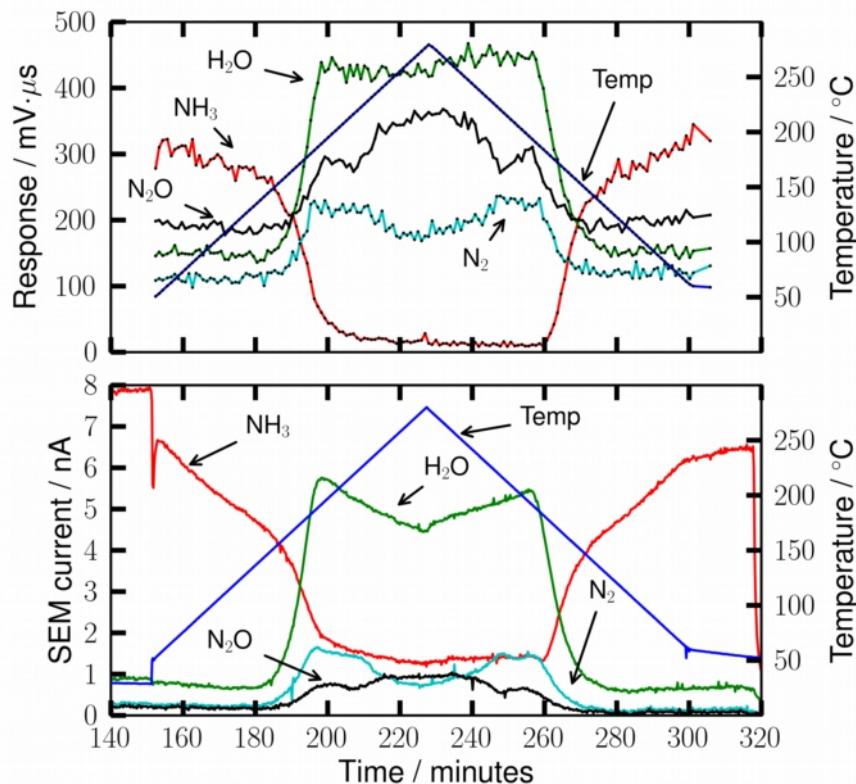
# Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry



# Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry



Mass resolution much superior to a QMS allows for separation of OH and NH<sub>3</sub>

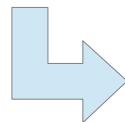


# Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry

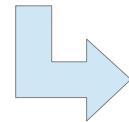


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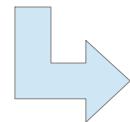
Thin film measurements



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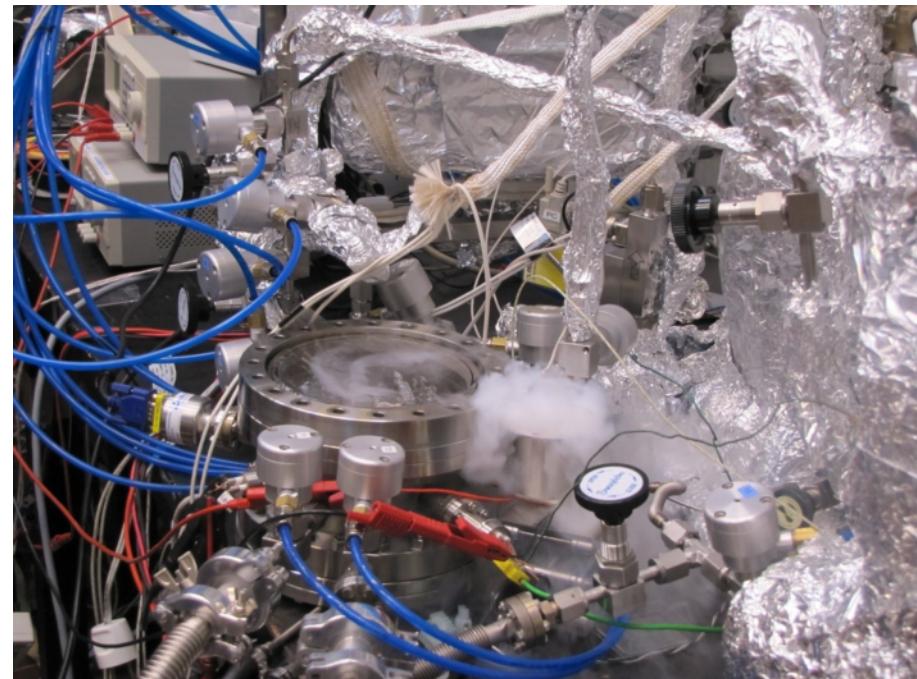


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# Conclusions



- The  $\mu$ -reactor platforms many advantages has been demonstra



# Acknowledgments



- Thank you to a long list of people...
- 
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