

Entwicklung von Reaktionsmechanismen für heterogen-katalysierte Reaktionen

Olaf Deutschmann

Interdisziplinäres Zentrum für Wissenschaftliches Rechnen (IWR), Universität Heidelberg

Im Neuenheimer Feld 368, D-69120 Heidelberg

Tel.: (+49)-6221-54 8886, Fax: (+49)-6221-54 8884

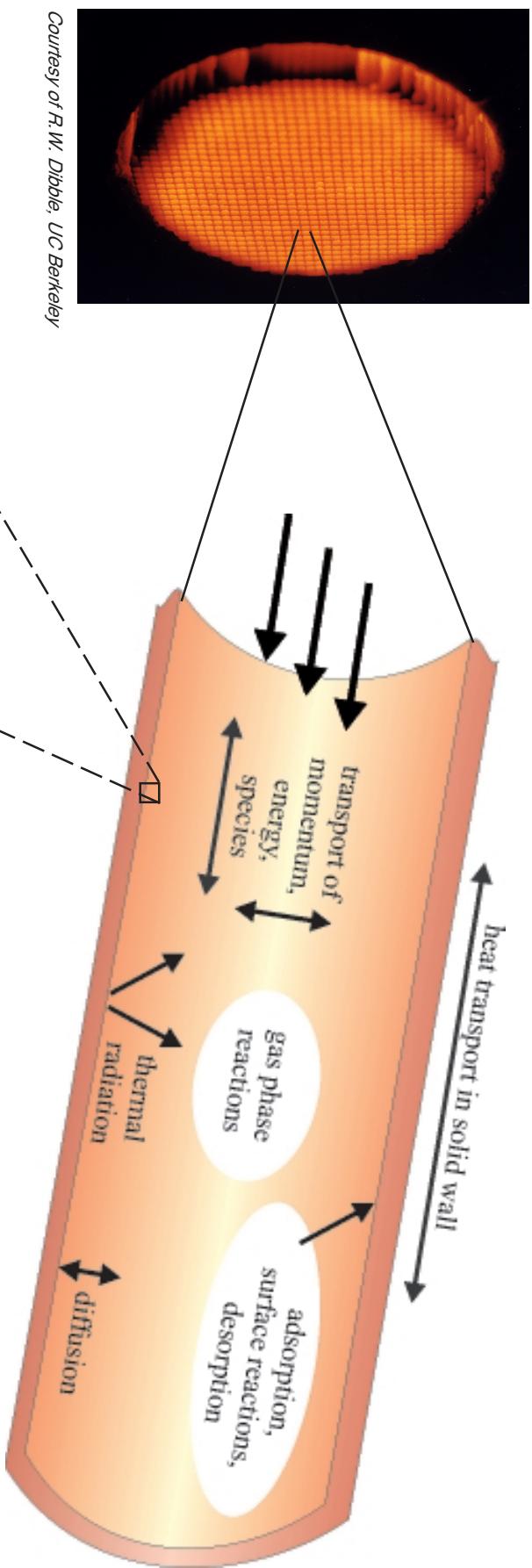
deutschmann@iwr.uni-heidelberg.de

<http://reaflow.iwr.uni-heidelberg.de/~dmann>

Objective: Development of appropriate models for heterogeneous-catalytic reactions

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Complexity of heterogeneous-catalytic reactions: Reaction rate is specific to the catalyst formulation

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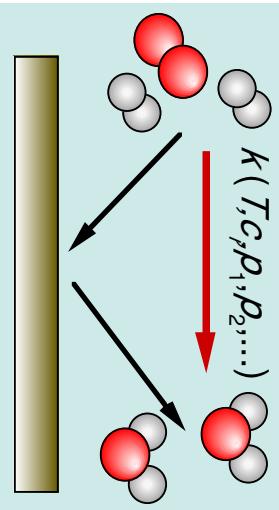
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Reaction rate expression depends on:

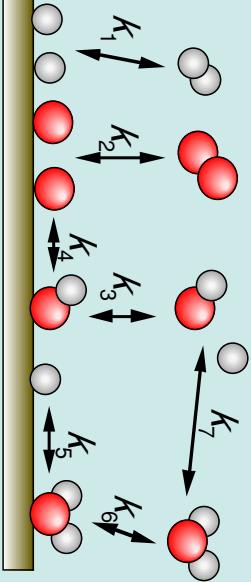
- catalytic material type and catalyst support,
- type and structure of washcoat,
- method of manufacture,
- surface structures,
- temporal history,
- recrystallisation phenomena,
- solid bulk modification.

Global kinetics
(macroscopic behavior)

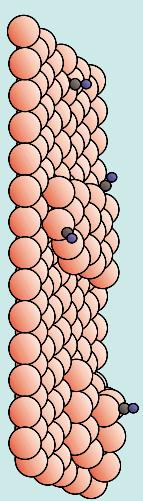
$$\kappa(T, C, \rho_1, \rho_2, \dots)$$



Mechanistic approach
(mean field approximation)



Elementary kinetics
(single microscopic steps)



Modeling heterogeneous-catalytic reactions: Mean field approximation

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Assumptions:

- Adsorbates are assumed to be randomly distributed on the surface
- Surface is viewed as being uniform; the local environment (edges, defects, terraces, different structures) is not directly taken into account

Reaction rate:

$$\dot{s}_i = \sum_{k=1}^{K_s} \nu_{ik} k_{f_k} \prod_{j=1}^{N_g+N_s} c_j^{\nu'_{jk}}$$

Surface coverage:

$$\theta_i = \frac{c_i \sigma_i}{T}$$

Rate coefficient:

$$k_{f_k} = A_k T^{\beta_k} \exp \left[\frac{-E_{a_k}}{RT} \right] f(\theta_1, \theta_2 \dots)$$

$$f(\theta_1, \theta_2 \dots) = \prod_{i=1}^{N_s} \theta_i^{\mu_{ik}} \exp \left[\frac{\epsilon_{ik} \theta_i}{RT} \right]$$

$$k_{r_k}(T) = \frac{k_{f_k}(T)}{K_{c_k}(T)}$$

Sticking coefficient:

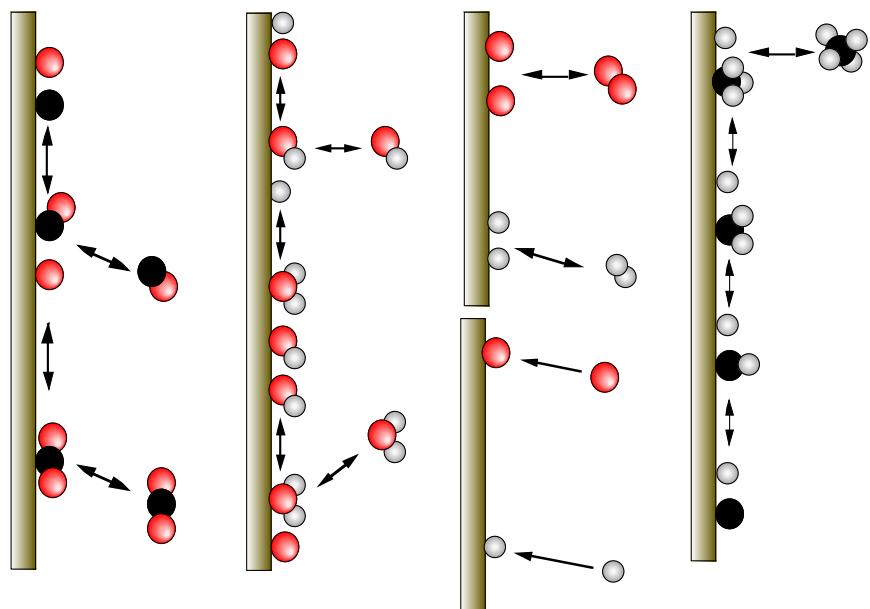
$$k_{f_k}^{ads} = \frac{S_i^0}{1 - S_i^0 \theta_v / 2} \frac{1}{\Gamma_i^\tau} \sqrt{\frac{RT}{2\pi M_i}}$$

Binding states of adsorption on the surface vary with the surface coverage of all adsorbed species.

Catalytic combustion of methane over platinum: Proposed scheme of surface reactions

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Reaction scheme for modeling catalytic ignition of H₂, CO, CH₄ on Pt in SURFACE CHEMKIN format

Reaction	A	b	E(J/mol)	Comment
H2 + 2PT(S) => 2H(S)	0.046	0.0	0	STICK, FORD /PT(S) 1/
2H(S) => H2 + 2PT(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	67400	COV /HS) 0 0 -6000/
H + PT(S) => H(S)	1.00	0.0	0	STICK
O2+ 2PT(S) => 2O(S)	1.80E+21	-0.5	0	DUP
O2+ 2PT(S) => 2O(S)	0.023	0.0	0	STICK, DUP
2O(S) => O2 + 2PT(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	213200	COV /OS) 0 0 -60000/
O + PT(S) => O(S)	1.00	0.0	0	STICK
H2O + PT(S) => H2O(S)	0.75	0.0	0	STICK
H2O(S) => H2O + PT(S)	1.0E+13	0.0	40300	
OH + PT(S) => OH(S)	1.00	0.0	0.0	STICK
OH(S) => OH + PT(S)	1.00E+13	0.0	192800	
H(S) + O(S) => OH(S) + PT(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	11500	
H(S) + OH(S) = H2O(S) + PT(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	17400	
OH(S)+ OH(S) = H2O(S) + O(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	48200	
CO + PT(S) => CO + PT(S)	0.84	0.0	0	STICK, FORD /PT(S) 2/
CO(S) => CO + PT(S)	1.00E+13	0.0	125500	
CO2(S) => CO2 + PT(S)	1.00E+13	0.0	20500	
CO(S) + O(S) => CO2(S) + PT(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	105000	
CH4 + 2PT(S) => CH3(S) + H(S)	0.01	0.0	0	STICK, FORD/ PT(S) 2.3/
CH3(S)+ PT(S) => CH2(S)S + H(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	20000	
CH2(S)S + PT(S) => CH(S) + H(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	20000	
CH(S)+ PT(S) => C(S) + H(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	20000	
C(S) + O(S) => CO(S) + PT(S)	3.70E+21	0.0	62800	
CO(S) + PT(S) => C(S) + O(S)	1.00E+18	0.0	184000	

Courtesy of L.L. Raja, R.J. Kee, Colorado School of Mines
http://reaflow.iwr.uni-heidelberg.de/~dmann/sm_ch4_ox_1.2_SURFACECHEMKIN

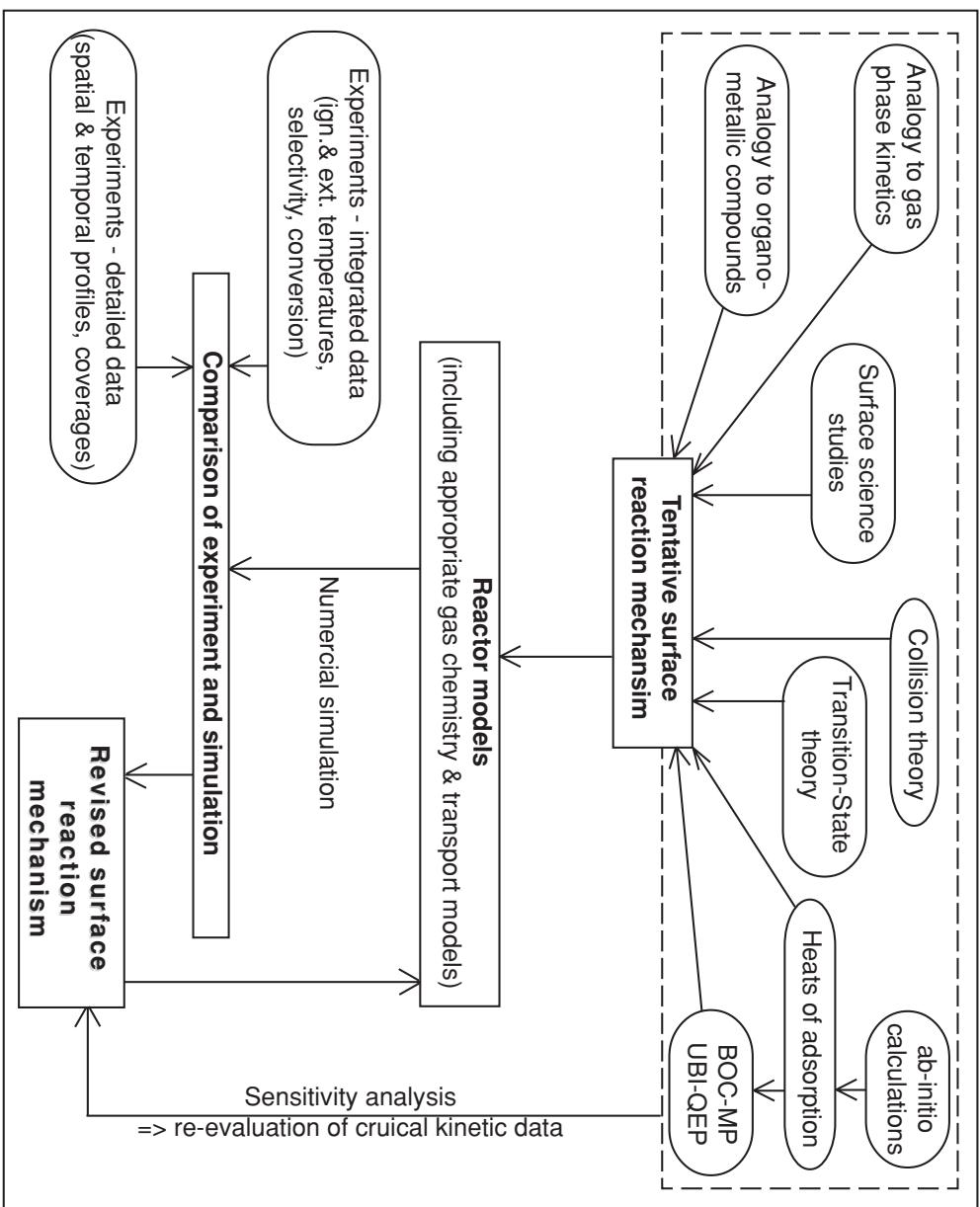
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- O. Deutschmann, XXXIV. Jahrestreffen Deutscher Katalysatoren/Fachtreffen Reaktionstechnik, Weimar, 21.-23.3.2001
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Survey of the methodology of the development of a surface reaction mechanism

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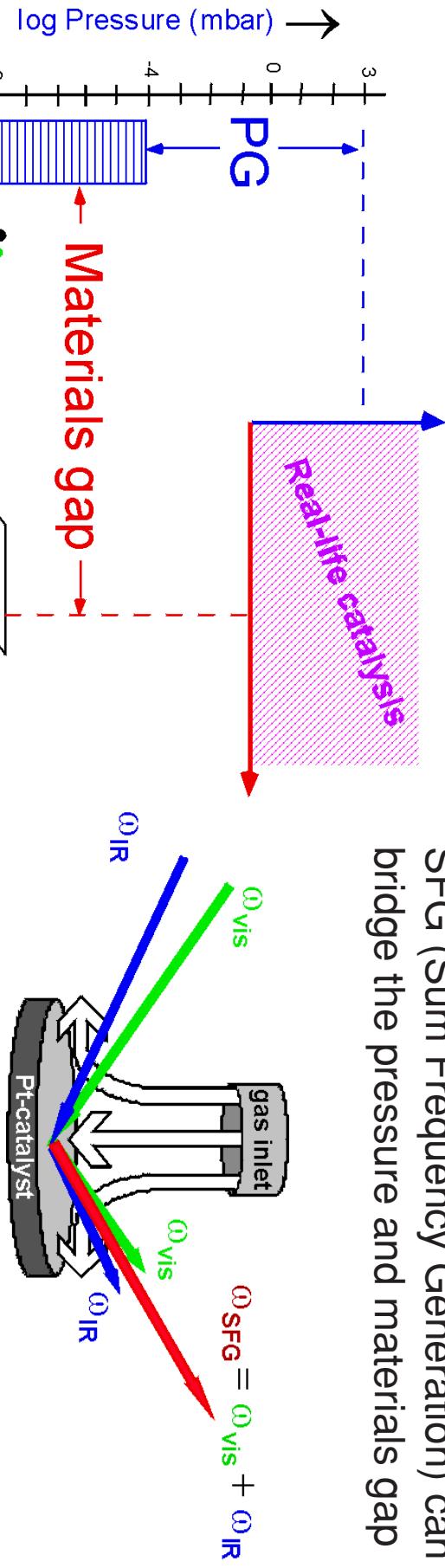


Kinetic data for surface reactions at practically relevant conditions and for technically used catalysts

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Laser-spectroscopic methods such as SFG (Sum Frequency Generation) can bridge the pressure and materials gap



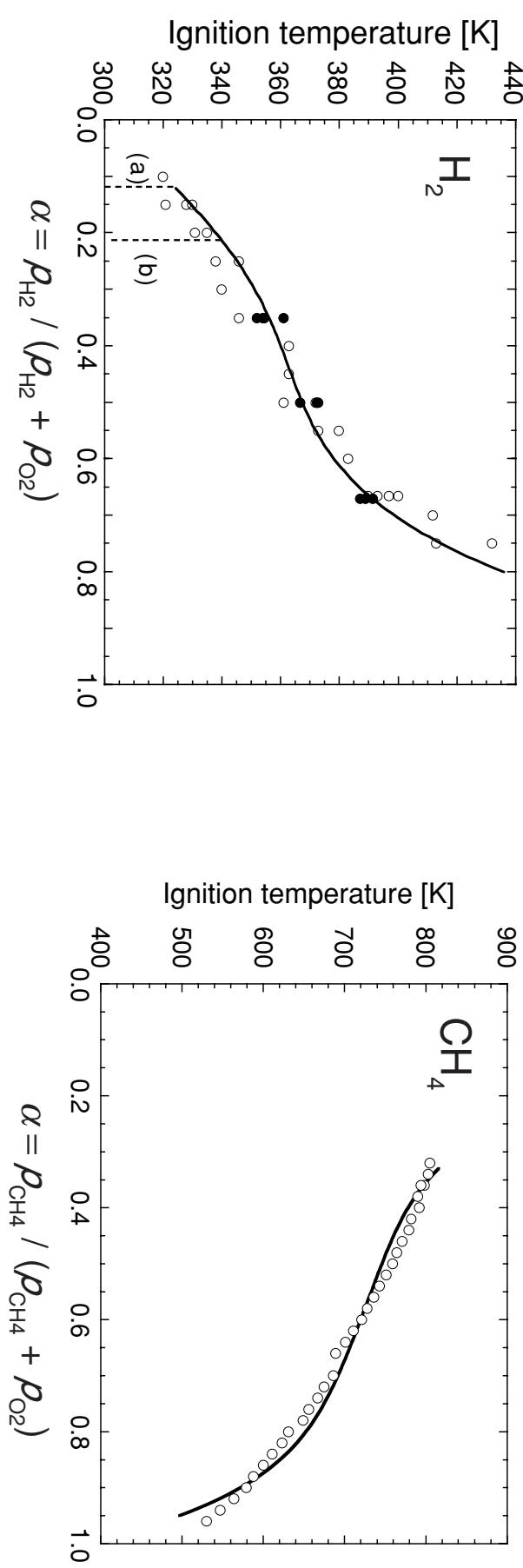
Surface complexity →
⇒ Quantitative determination of surface coverage with adsorbed species

Catalytic oxidation of hydrogen and methane on platinum: Ignition temperature

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Comparison of measured and calculated ignition temperatures in a stagnation point flow on a platinum foil heated resistively.



Conditions: $T_0 = 298 \text{ K}$, $\rho_{\text{tot}} = 1 \text{ bar}$ (94% N_2), circles: experiment, line: simulation.

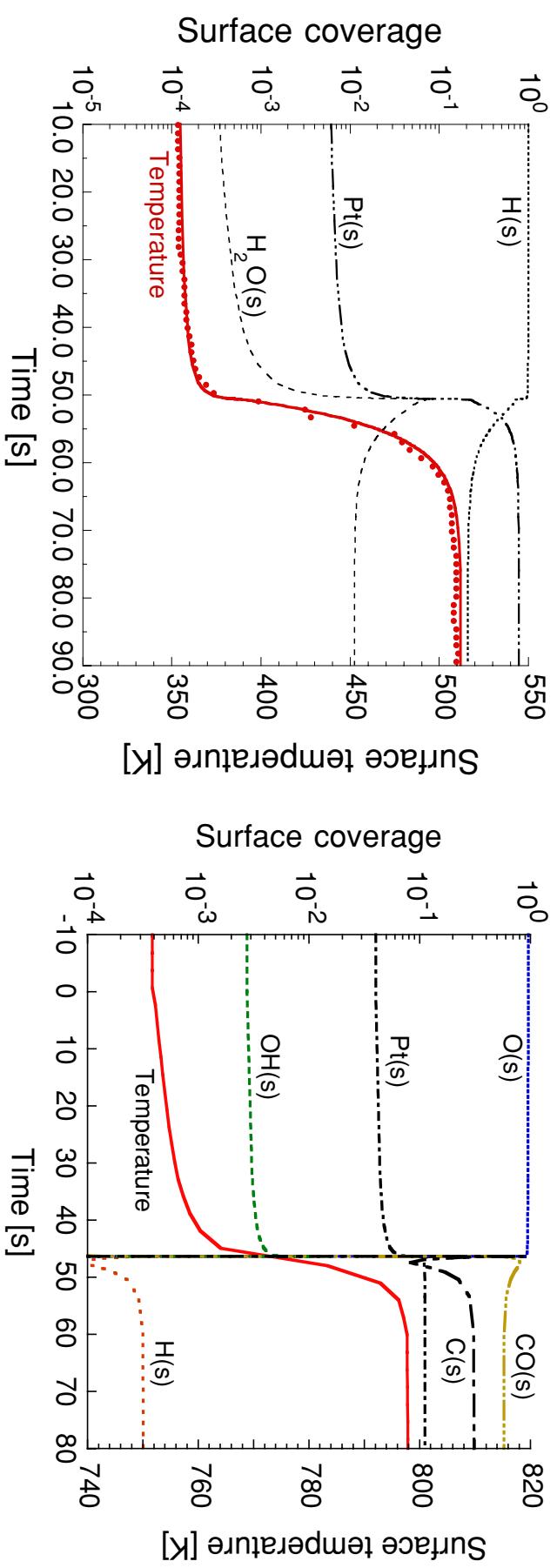
M. Rinnem, O. Deutschmann, F. Behrendt, B. Kasemo.
Combust. Flame 111 (1997) 312-326

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Transient Modeling of Catalytic Ignition of Hydrogen and Methane Oxidation on Pt: Temperature and Coverage

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Conditions: H_2/O_2 mixture (6 % diluted by 94 % N_2 , $\rho = 1 \text{ bar}$), $\alpha = \rho_{\text{H}_2}/(\rho_{\text{H}_2} + \rho_{\text{O}_2}) = 0.5$, circles: experiment.

Conditions: CH_4/O_2 mixture (6 % diluted by 94 % N_2 , $\rho = 1 \text{ bar}$), $\alpha = \mathcal{C}_{\text{CH}_4}/(\rho_{\text{CH}_4} + \rho_{\text{O}_2}) = 0.5$.

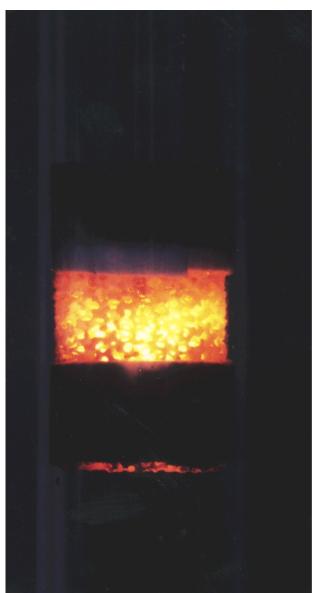
O. Deutschmann, R. Schmidt, and F. Behrendt, in S. H. Chan (ed.), *Transport Phenomena in Combustion*, Vol. 1, p. 166-175, Taylor and Francis, 1996.

O. Deutschmann, XXXIV. Jahrestreffen Deutscher Katalysatoren / Fachtreffen Reaktionstechnik, Weimar, 21.-23.3.2001

Catalytic oxy-dehydrogenation of ethane: Interaction of transport and heterogeneous and homogeneous reactions

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Platinum coated monolith, 1cm in length

Autothermal

Residence time: 5 ms

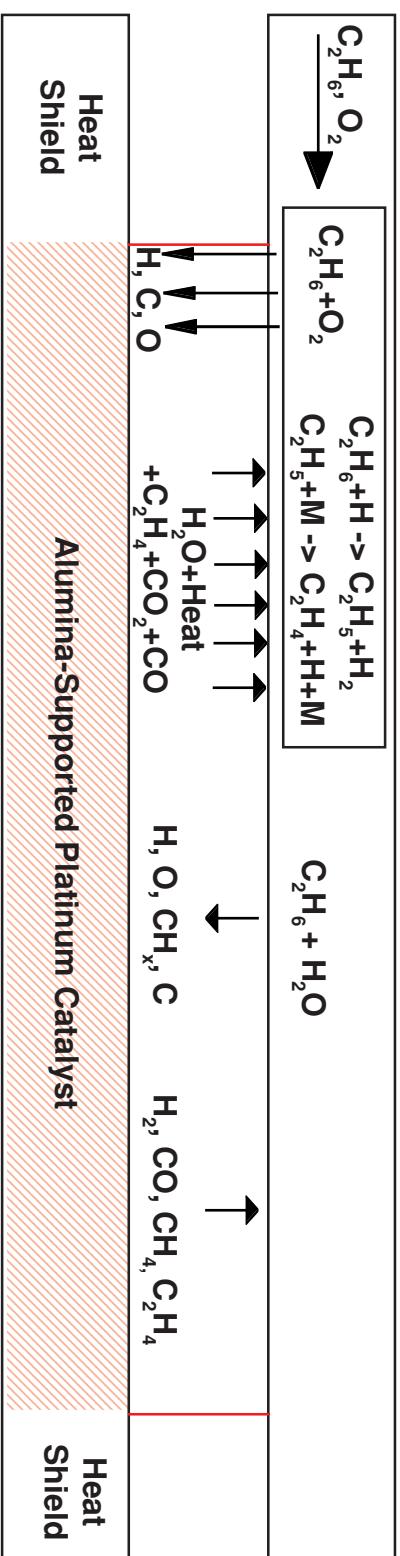
Ethylene selectivity: > 70%

M. Huff and L. D. Schmidt: AIChE J. 42 (1996), 3484

A. S. Bodke, D. A. Olschki, L. D. Schmidt, E. Ranz: Science 285 (1999), 712

The two-dimensional simulation of a single monolith channel is coupled with detailed gas-phase and surface reaction mechanisms.

D.K. Zerkle, M.D. Allendorf, M. Wolf, O. Deutschmann. J. Catal. 196 (2000) 18

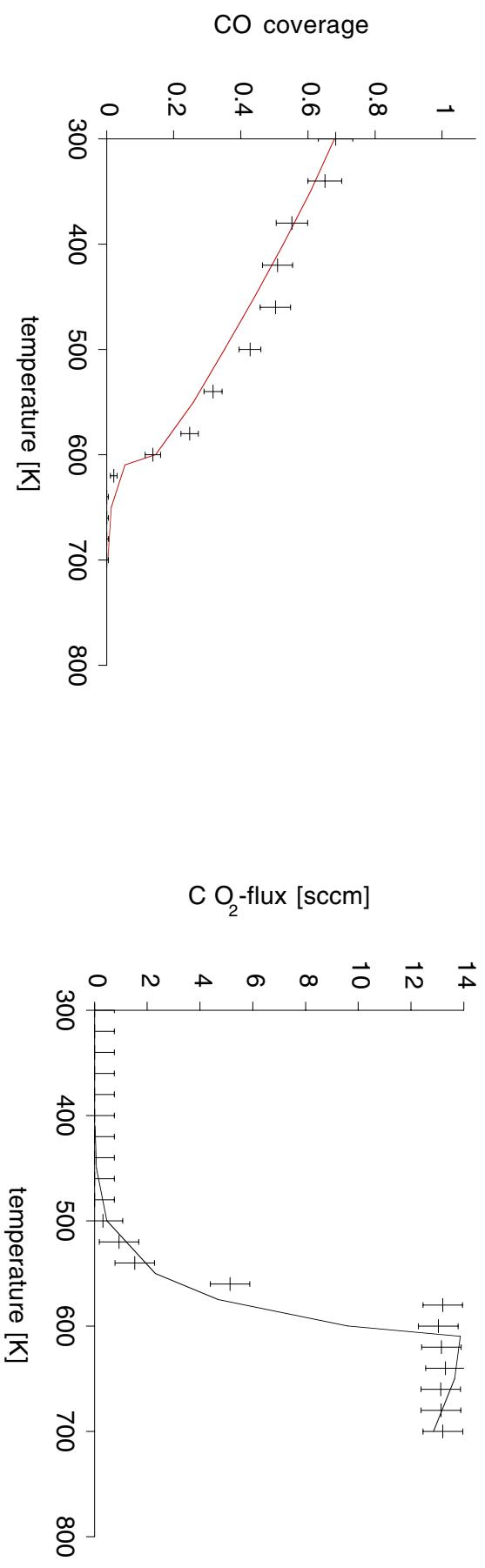


Site heterogeneity of catalytic surfaces: Extension of the mean-field approximation leads to different sub-mechanisms

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The CO oxidation on polycrystalline Pt is modelled by a *two-adsorption site* model. The predicted CO surface coverage is compared with data derived from optical sum-frequency generation (SFG) vibrational spectroscopy.



Conditions: CO: 15 sccm; O₂: 30 sccm, Ar: 105 sccm at a total pressure of 20 mbar

R. Kissel-Osterrieder, F. Behrendt, J. Wärnatz, U. Metka, H.-R. Volpp, J. Wolfrum: Experimental and Theoretical Investigation of CO-Oxidation on Platinum: Bridging the Pressure and the Materials Gap, Proc. Combust. Inst. 28 (2000)

O. Deutschmann, XXXIV. Jahrestreffen Deutscher Katalysatiker / Fachtreffen Reaktionstechnik, Weimar, 21.-23.3.2001

Lateral adsorbate interactions: Monte Carlo simulations of the elementary surface processes

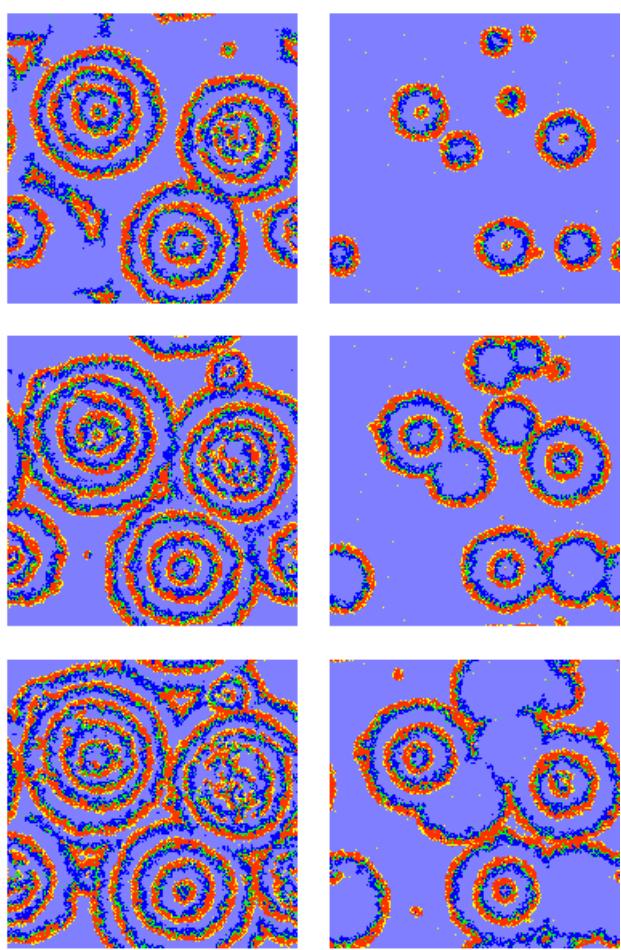
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Spatio-temporal patterns in catalytic oxidation of CO on platinum; 2D resolution of the non-homogeneous layers of adsorbed species



Pt(110), PEEM, $0.2 \times 0.3 \text{ mm}^2$, $T = 427 \text{ K}$,
 $p_{\text{O}_2} = 32 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mbar}$, $p_{\text{CO}} 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mbar}$, $\Delta t = 4.1 / 30 \text{ s}$



Target pattern on Pt(100), $\Delta t = 10 \text{ s}$, 1000×1000 lattice, $0.25 \times 0.25 \text{ mm}^2$,
 $T = 490 \text{ K}$, $p_{\text{O}_2} = 50 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mbar}$, $p_{\text{CO}} 1.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mbar}$

S. Jakubits, H.H. Rotermund, W. Engel, A. von Oertzen,
G. Ertl. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 65 (1990) 3013

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O. Deutschmann, XXXIV. Jahrestreffen Deutscher Katalysatoren / Fachtreffen Reaktionstechnik, Weimar, 21.-23.3.2001

Summary and Outlook

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Multi-step mechanisms for simple heterogeneous-catalytic reactions such as

- oxidation of H₂, CO, CH₄, C₂H₆ on noble metals
- NO reduction on noble metals (3WCC)
- methanol and ammonia synthesis

Advanced experimental techniques help to overcome the pressure and materials gap

- high pressure STM
- nonlinear laser methods such as SFG and SHG

Challenges

- Still too little is known about the elementary steps, in particular at high pressure
- Combination of the experimental observations of single elementary steps to the overall picture of the catalyst
- Coupling of the detailed reaction mechanisms with the macroscopic processes (mass and heat transport in the surrounding reactive flow, the washcoat, and the solid bulk)

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