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2269-5

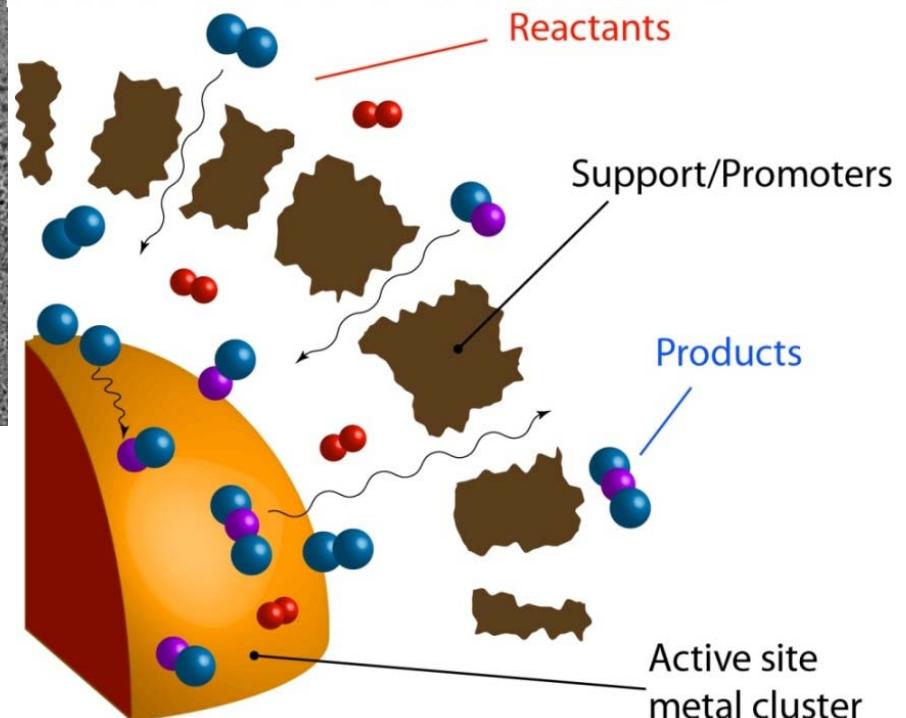
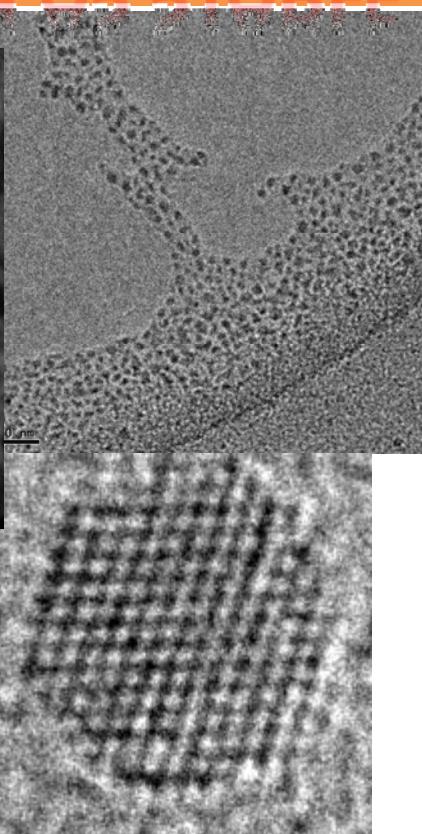
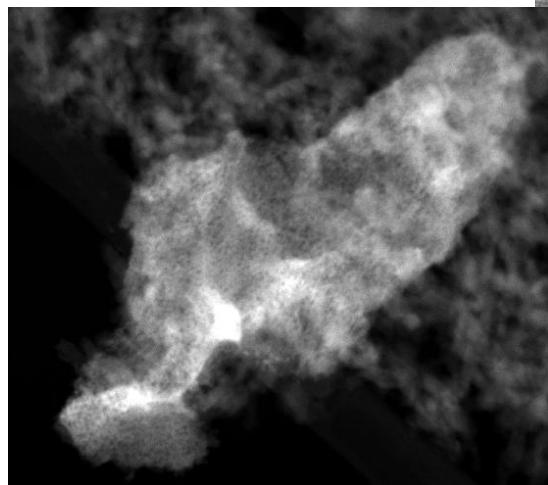
Workshop on New Materials for Renewable Energy

17 - 21 October 2011

**Synthesis of dispersible core-shell metal@oxide materials and their application as
stable fuel cell catalysts**

Matteo CARGNELLO
*Dept. of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
University of Trieste
Italy*

SYNTHESIS OF DISPERSIBLE CORE-SHELL METAL@OXIDE MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATION AS STABLE FUEL CELL CATALYSTS

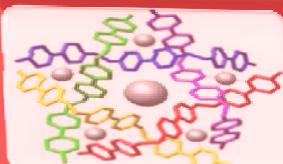


MATTEO CARGNELLO

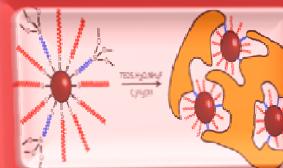
R. J. GORTE, P. FORNASIERO

WORKSHOP ON NEW MATERIALS FOR ENERGY
ICTP-SISSA, TRIESTE, October 18th 2011

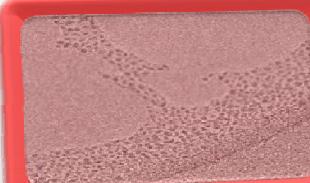
OUTLINE



INTRODUCTION



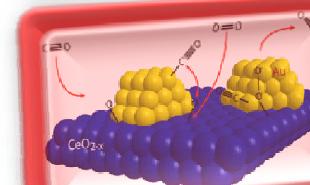
DESIGN OF METAL@OXIDE ARCHITECTURES



DISPERISIBLE Pd@CeO₂ STRUCTURES Synthesis and characterization



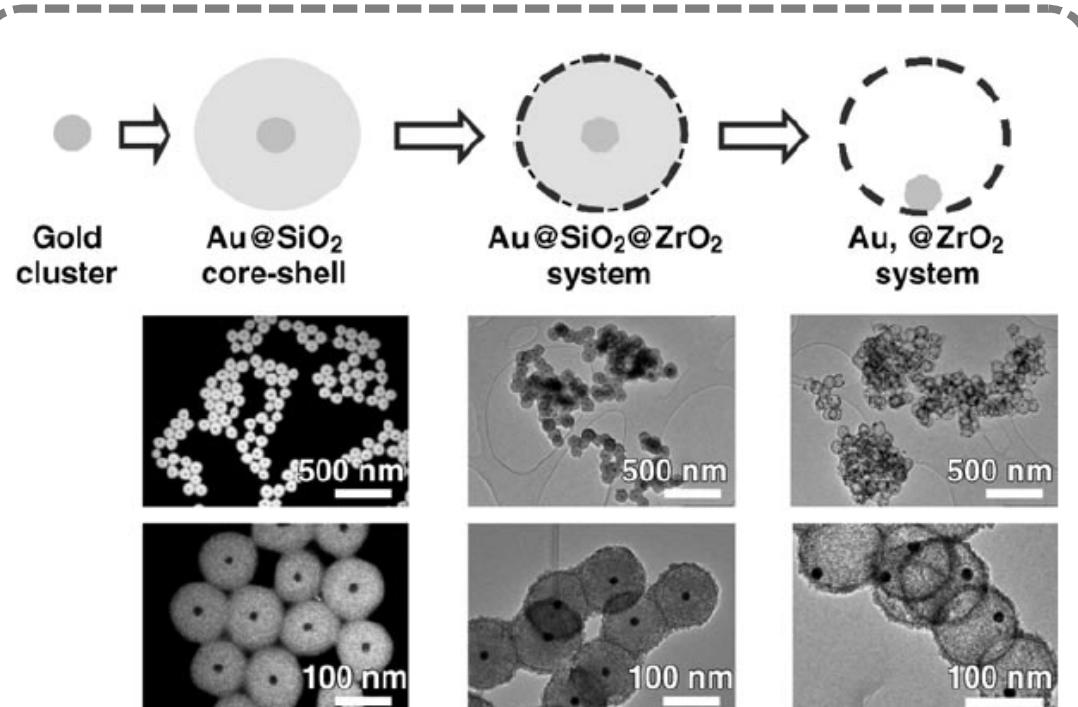
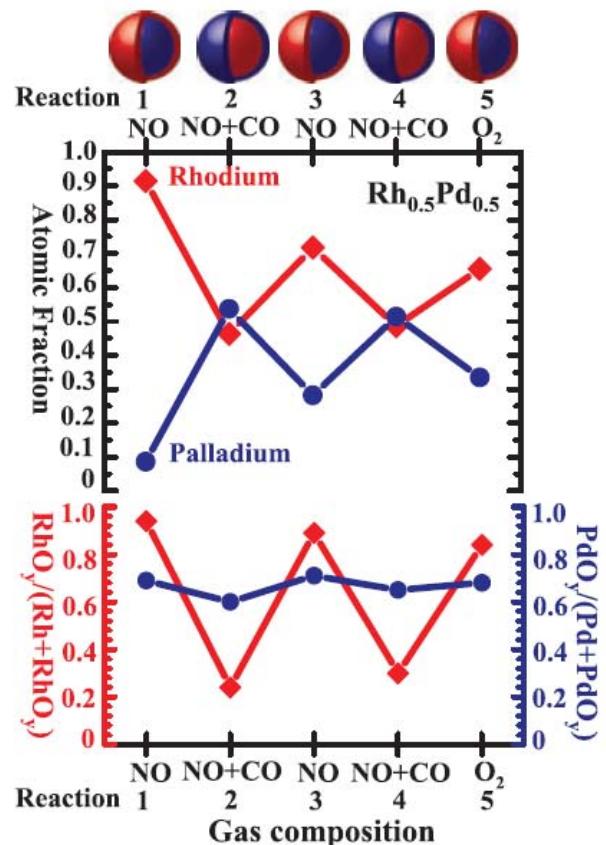
Pd@CeO₂ AS FUEL CELL CATALYSTS



CONCLUSIONS

INTRODUCTION: CORE-SHELL STRUCTURES

Tunable properties
different than constituent
single counterparts



Nanometer control over the
nanostructure

Arnal, P. et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2006, 45, 8224

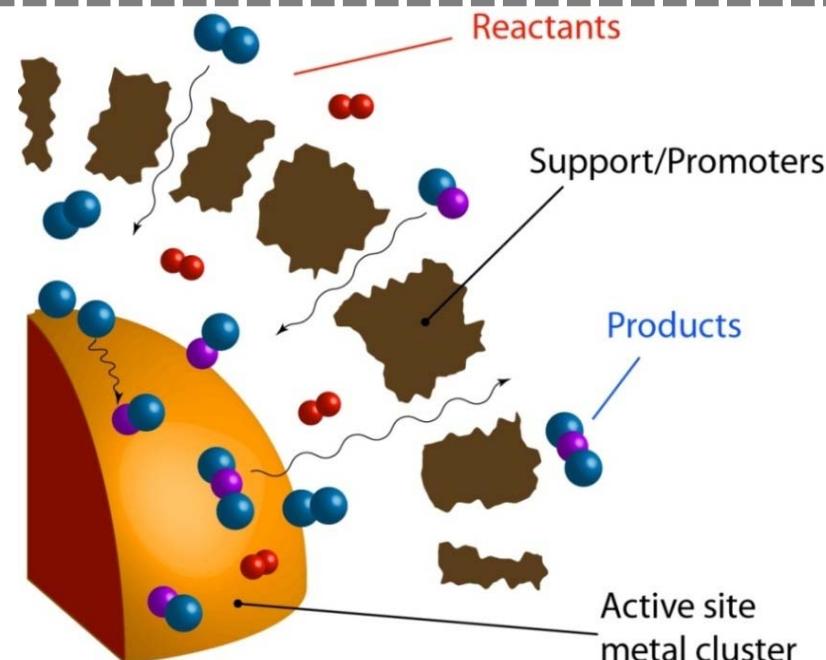
Reaction-driven reconstruction

Tao, F. et al. Science 2008, 322, 932

CORE-SHELL STRUCTURES: MOTIVATIONS IN CATALYSIS



Sintering due to thermal treatments decreases the catalytic activity

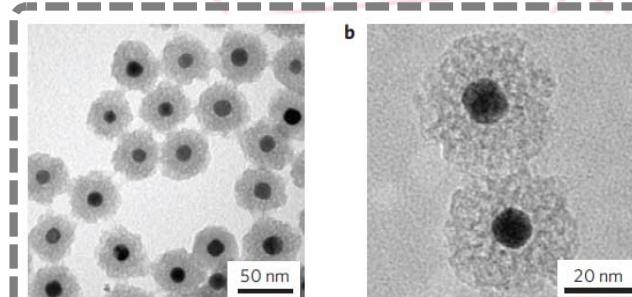


"EMBEDDING APPROACH"

Encapsulation of preformed metal nanoparticles in the support to limit sintering and obtain new properties

Chapter 2 in "Nanorods, Nanotubes and Nanomaterials Research Progress",
Nova Science Publishers, 2008
ChemSusChem 2010, 3, 24-42

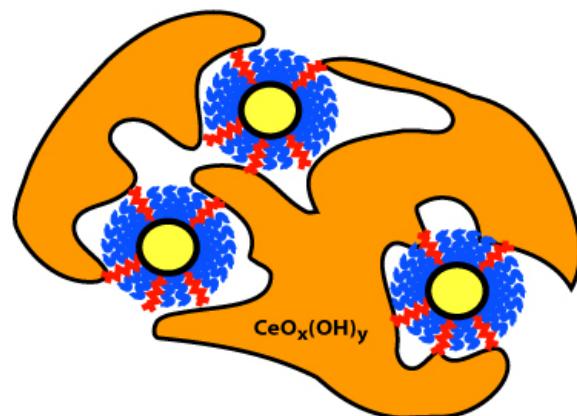
CORE-SHELL STRUCTURES IN CATALYSIS: MAIN PROBLEM #1



Pt@SiO₂
Joo, S. H. et al.
Nature Mater.
2009, 8, 126

An “inert” support in
catalysis!

CeO₂



Au@CeO₂ for PROX

Chem. Mater. 2010, 22,
4335

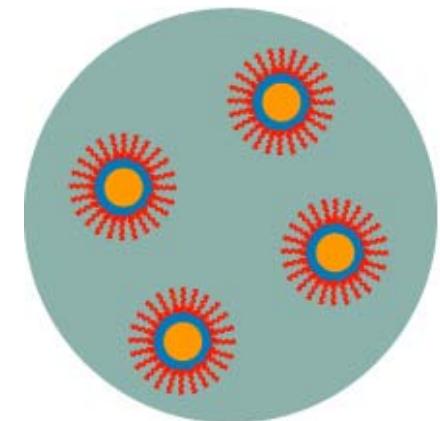
ZrO₂



Ru@LSZ for NH₃
decomposition

ChemCatChem 2011, 2,
1096

TiO₂

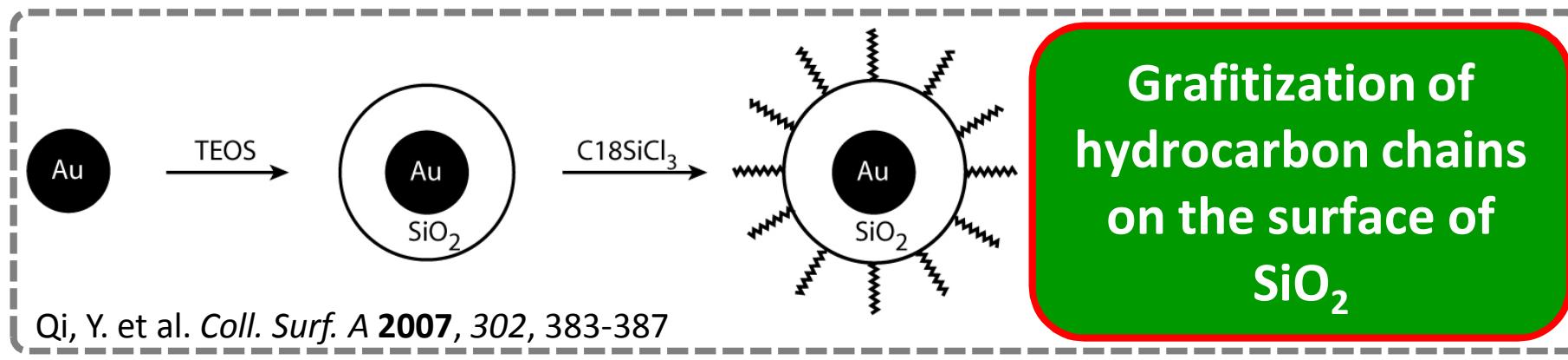


Cu@TiO₂ for
photocatalysis

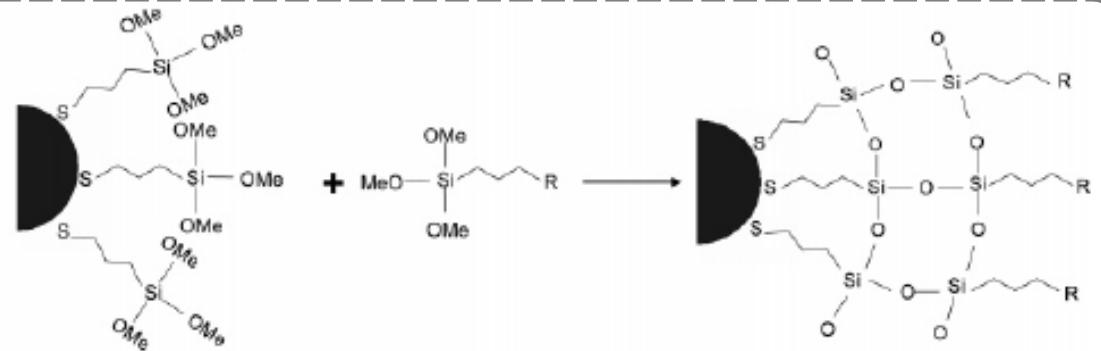
J. Phys. Chem. A 2010,
114, 3916

CORE-SHELL STRUCTURES IN CATALYSIS: MAIN PROBLEM #2

Dispersibility is an issue!
Agglomeration not desired



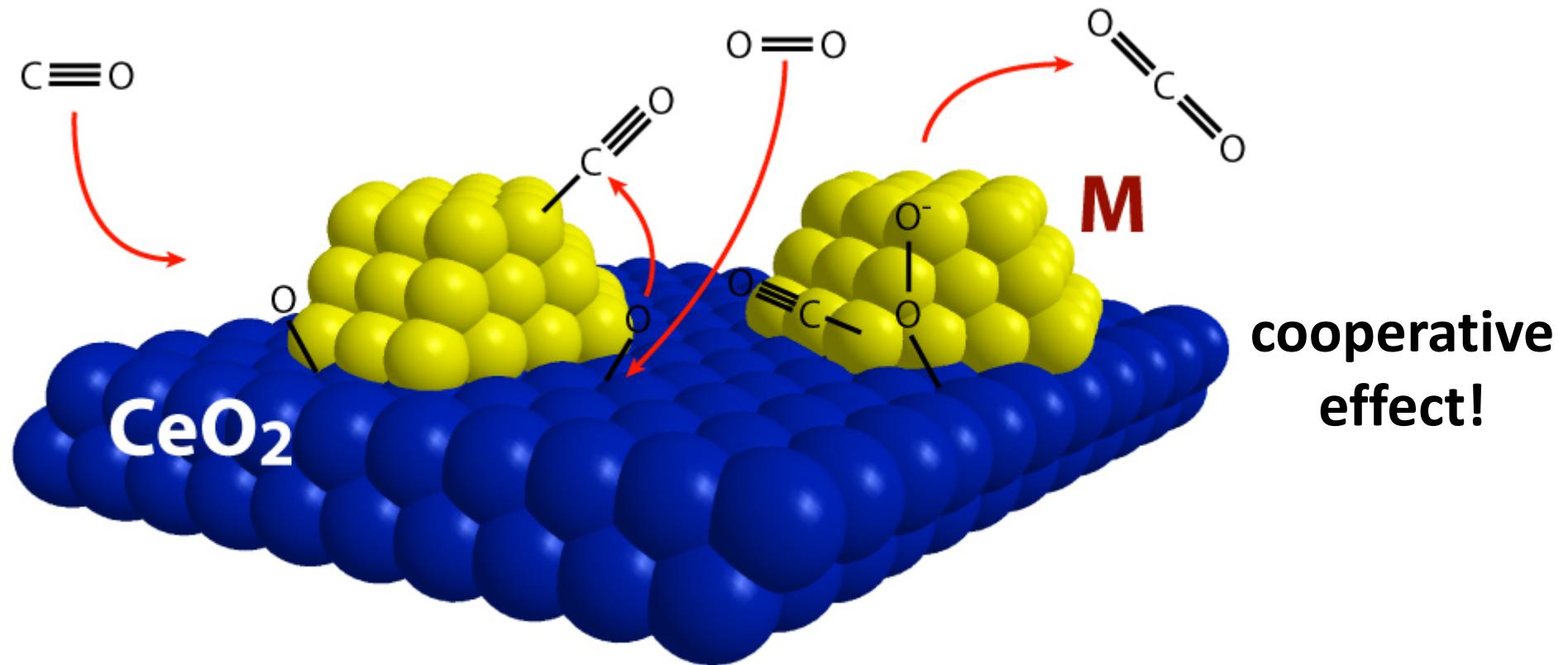
Direct synthesis of nanoparticles containing linker silanes



Jana, N. R. et al. *Chem. Mater.* **2007**, 19, 5074-5082

CORE-SHELL STRUCTURES IN CATALYSIS: METAL – OXIDE INTERFACES

High activity:
- low metal loadings
- low operative temperatures



CORE-SHELL STRUCTURES SYNTHESIS & CHARACTERIZATION



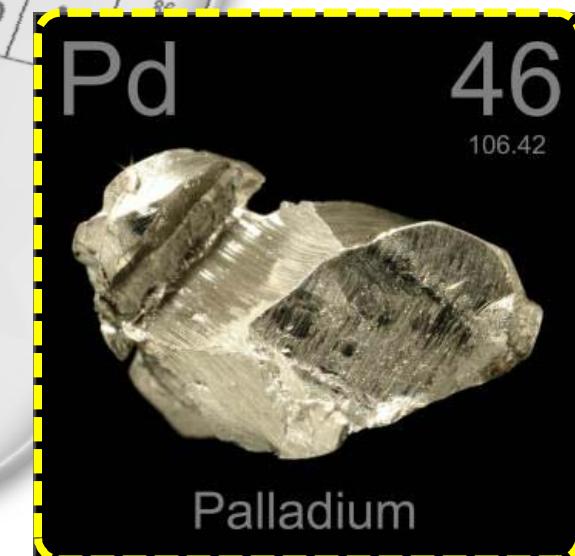
Cerium

A portion of the periodic table highlighting the transition metals Rhodium (Rh) and Palladium (Pd). Both elements are circled with purple circles. Rhodium is located in group 10, and Palladium is located in group 10, just below Rhodium.

A detailed periodic table showing the Lanthanide series (Ce to Lu) and the Actinide series (Ac to No). The Lanthanide series is labeled as the "Lanthanide series" and the Actinide series is labeled as the "Actinide series". The table includes atomic numbers, symbols, and some atomic masses.

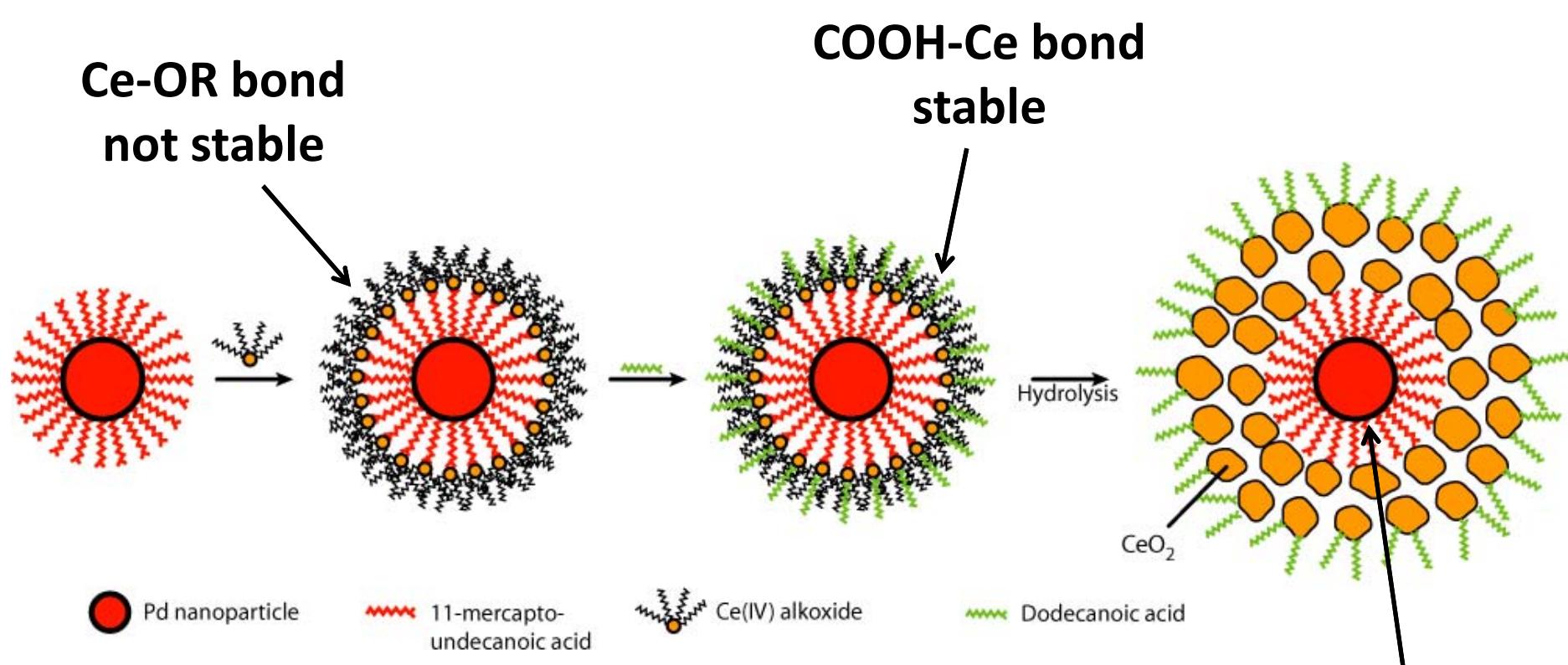
Pd@CeO₂ &
metal@oxide

A periodic table card for Helium (He). It features the element symbol "He" in large white letters, its atomic number "10" in a large font next to it, and its atomic mass "4.0026" below. A small note indicates that Helium is a noble gas.



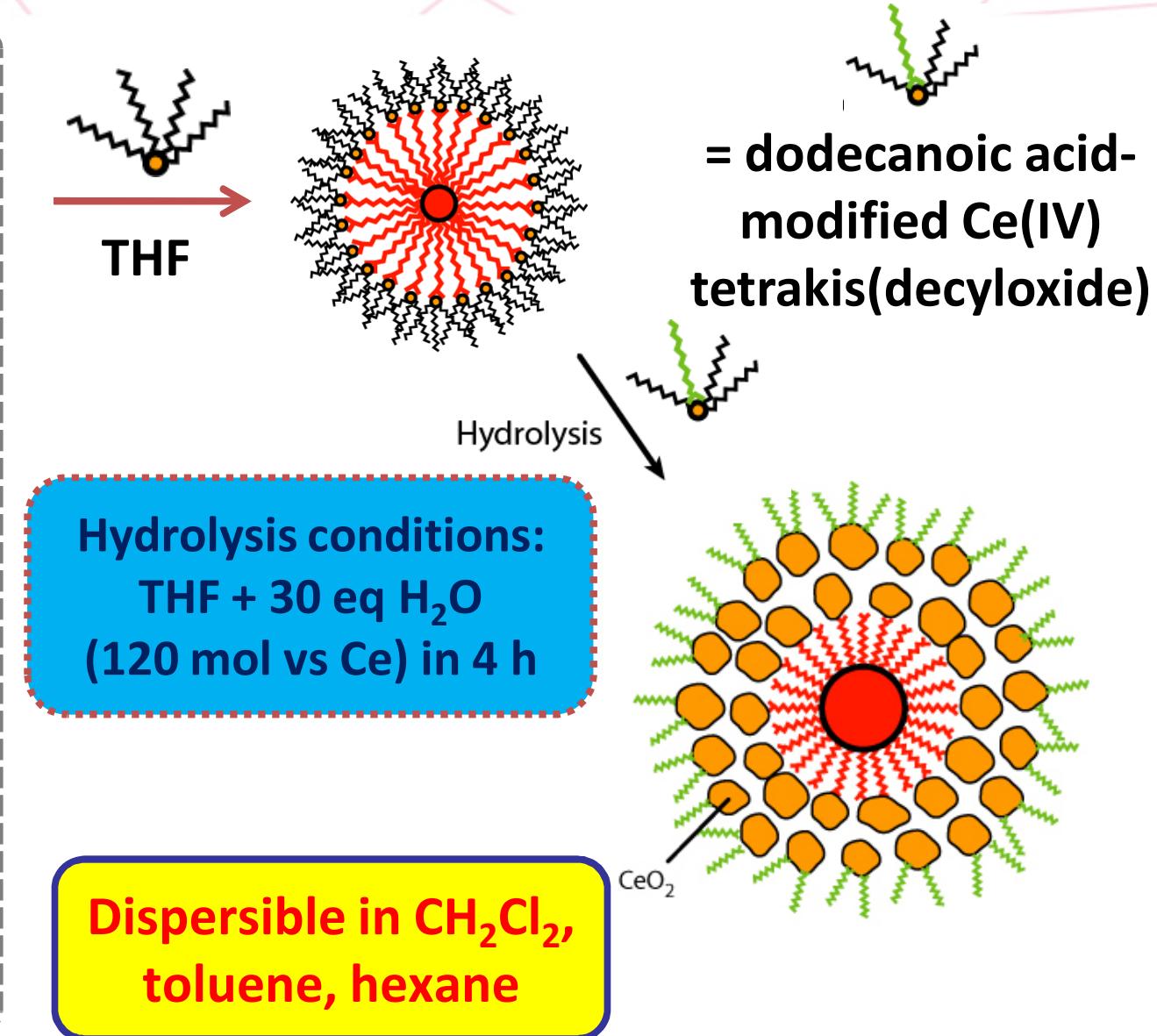
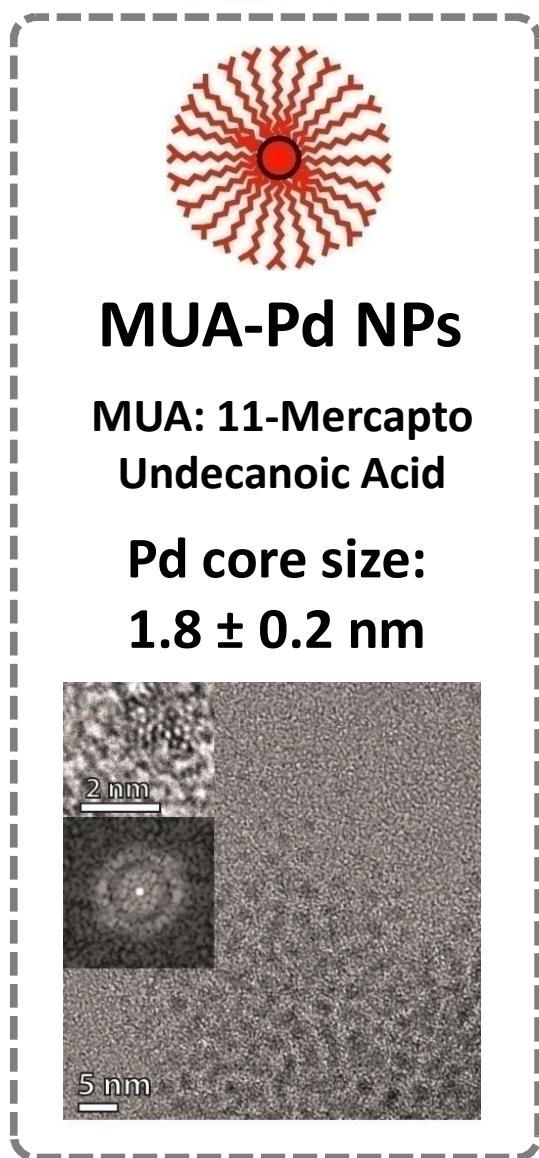
Palladium

CORE-SHELL STRUCTURE DESIGN

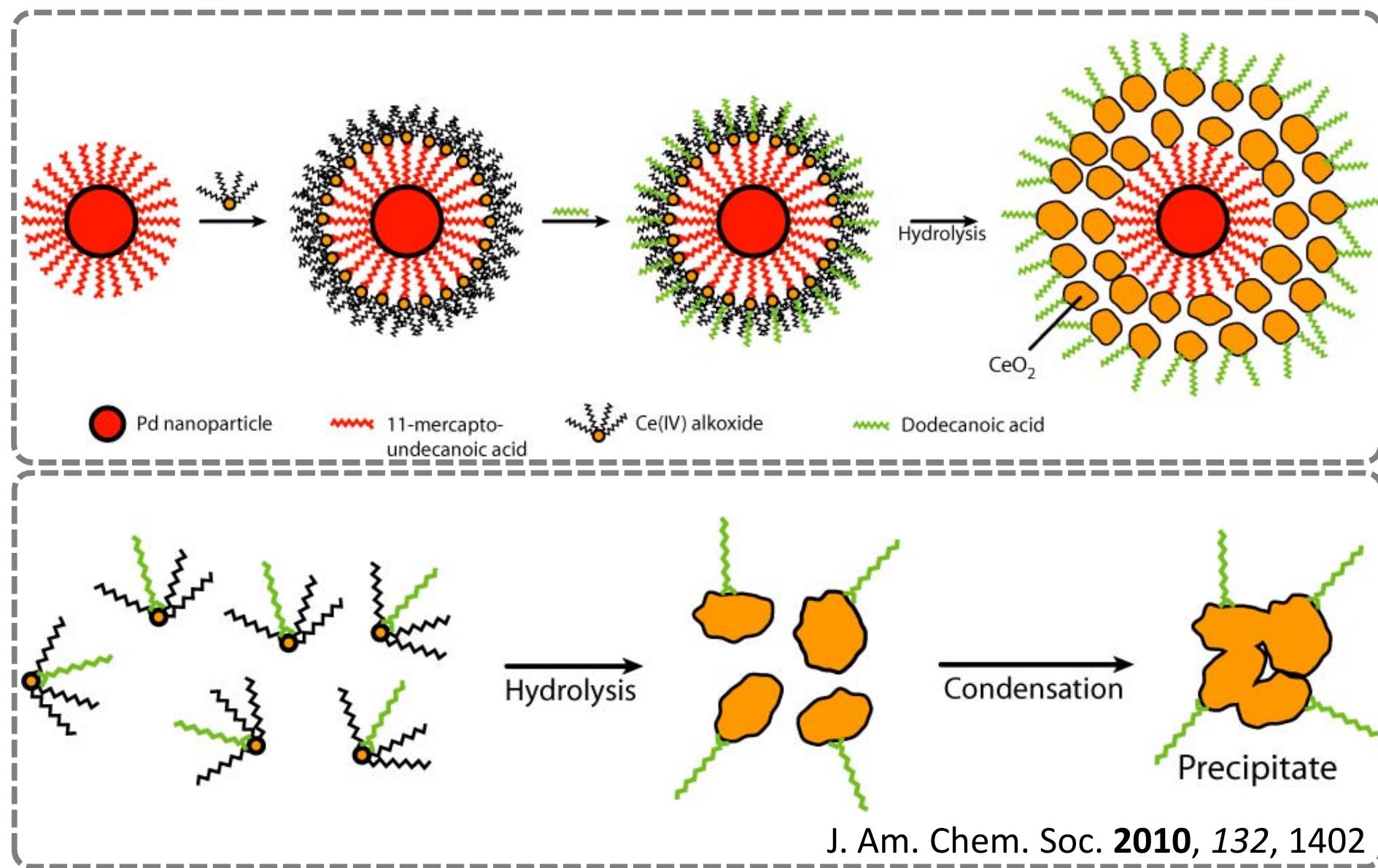


Possibility to tune both core
and shell compositions!

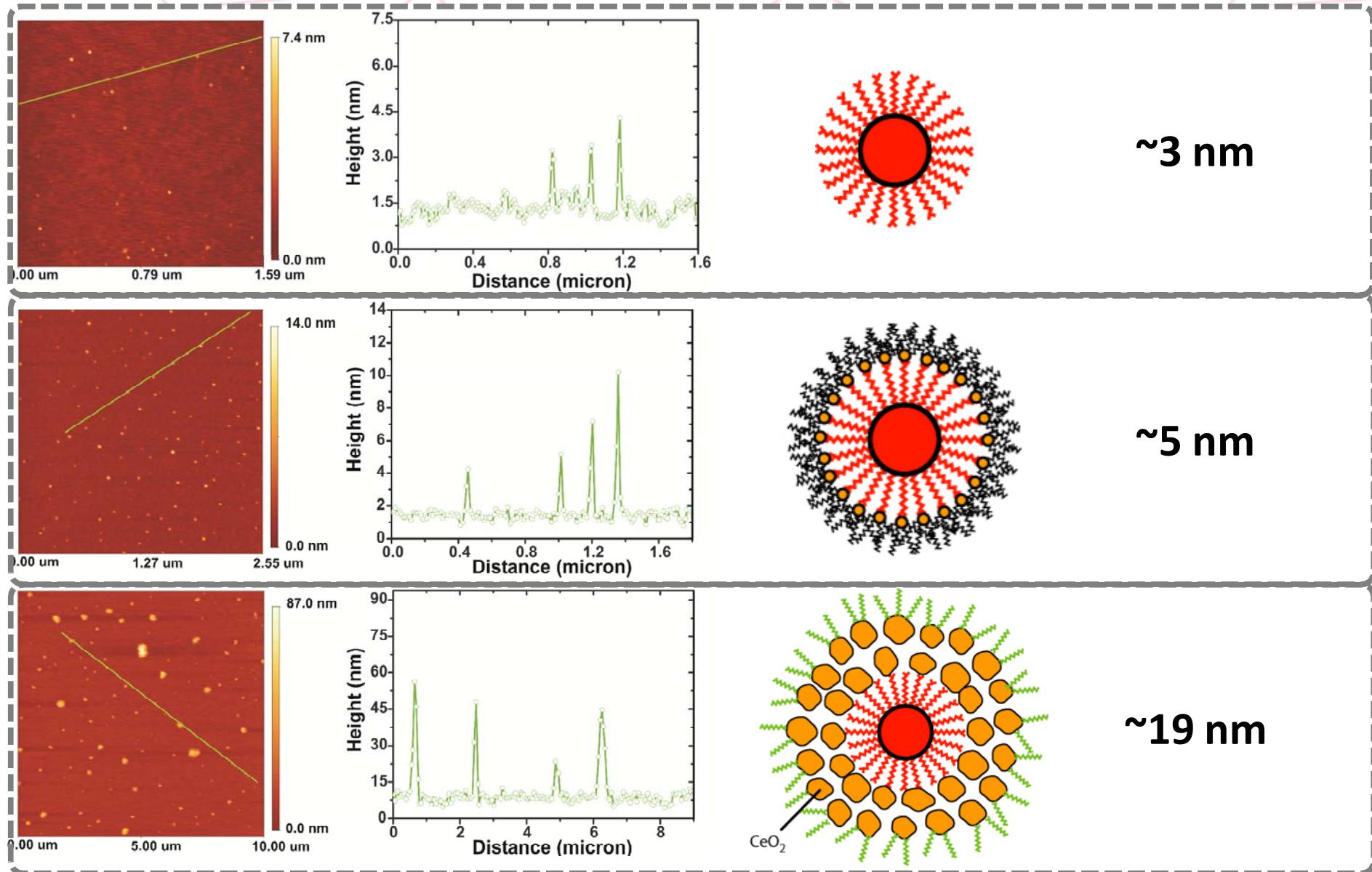
ASSEMBLY OF DISPERSIBLE Pd@CeO₂ SYSTEMS



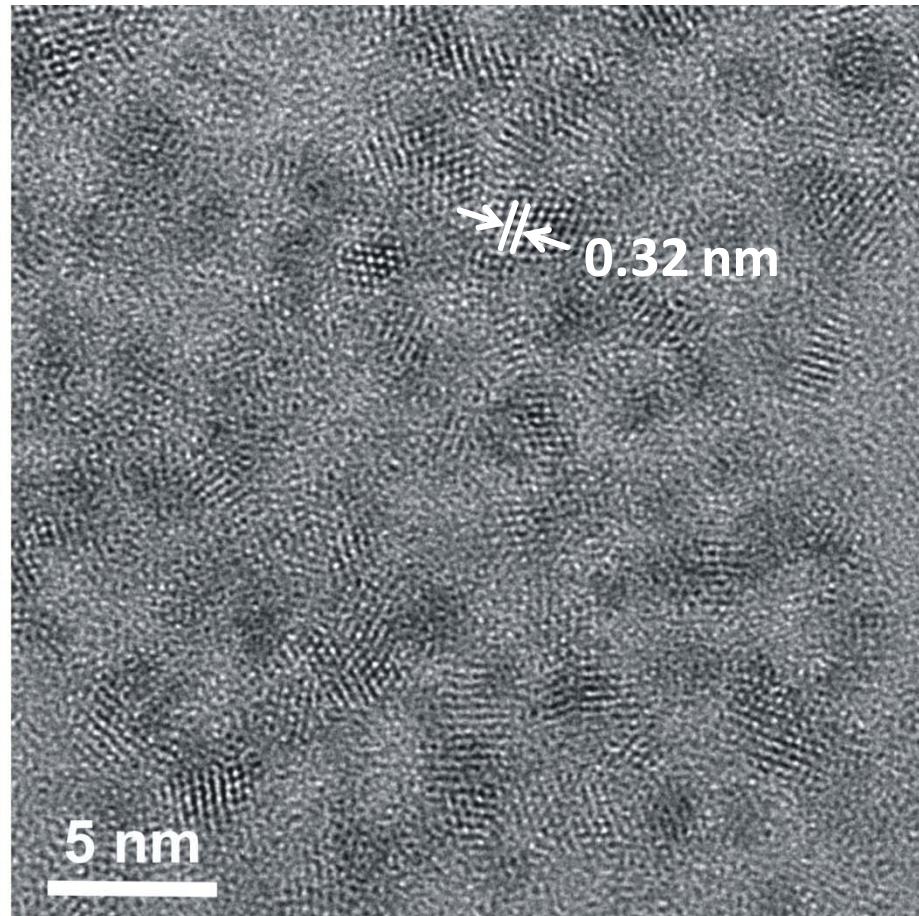
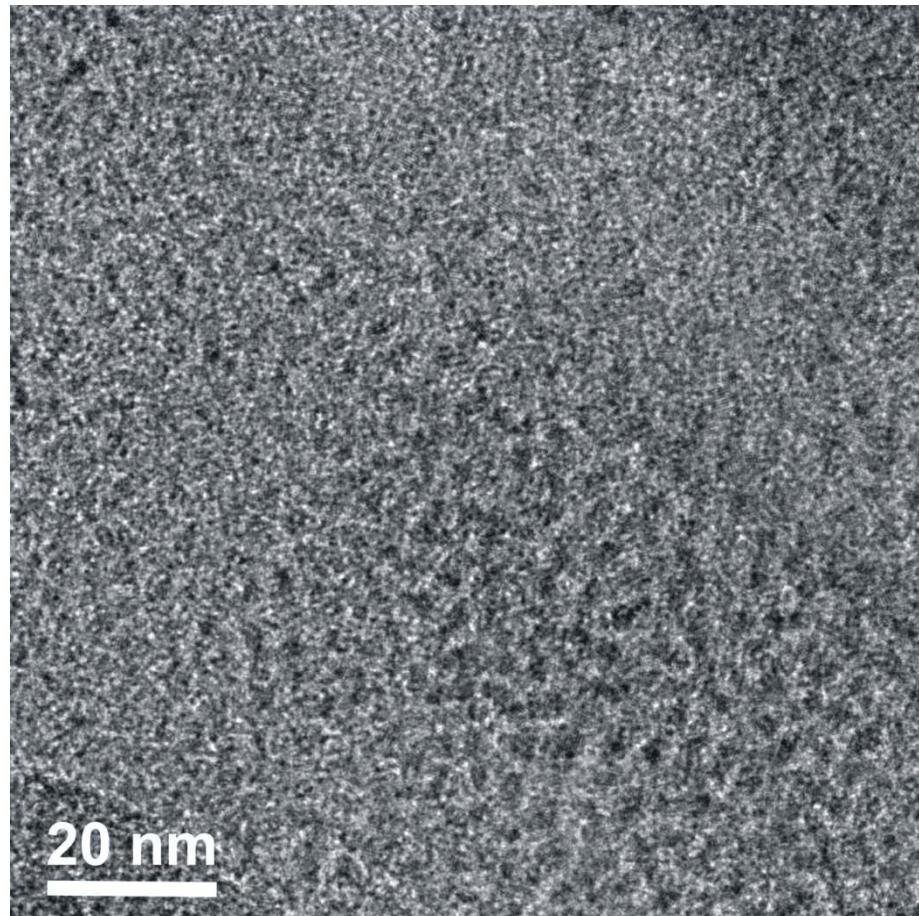
TEMPLATING EFFECT



CHARACTERIZATION OF Pd@CeO₂ DISPERSIBLE ASSEMBLIES: ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPY

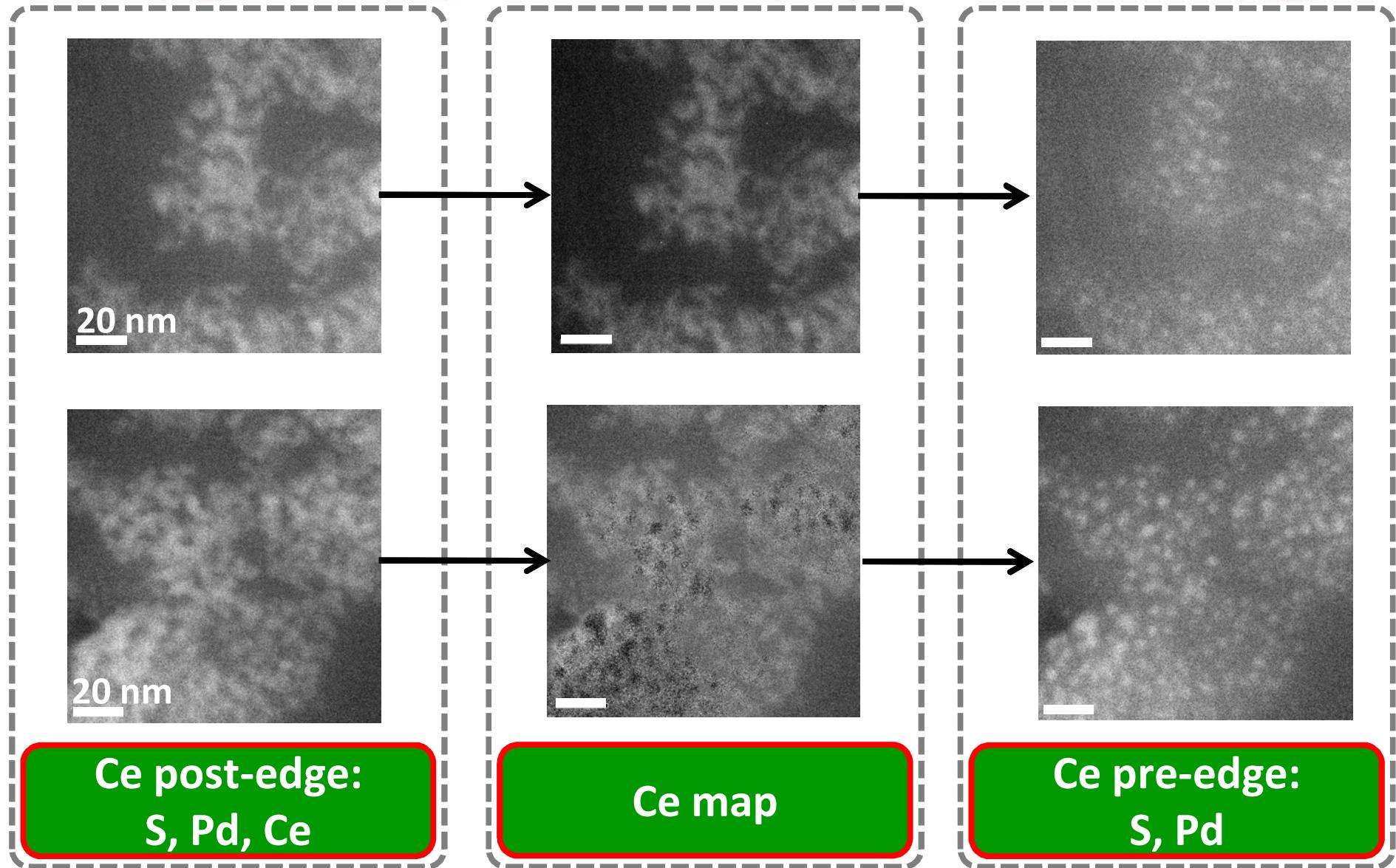


CHARACTERIZATION OF Pd(50%)@CeO₂ DISPERSIBLE ASSEMBLIES: TEM

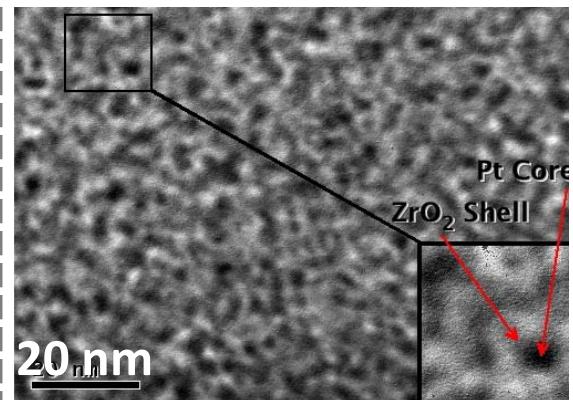
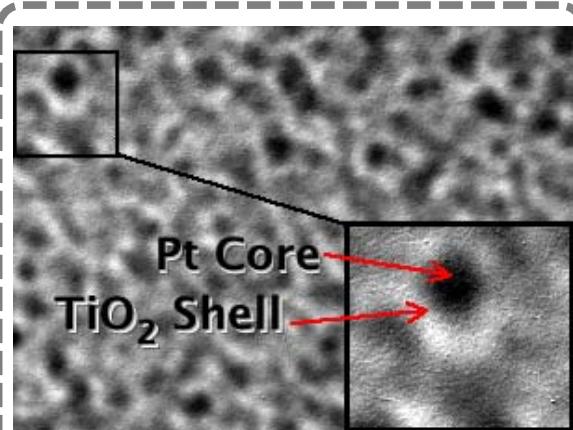


Very small CeO₂ nanocrystals. And Pd?

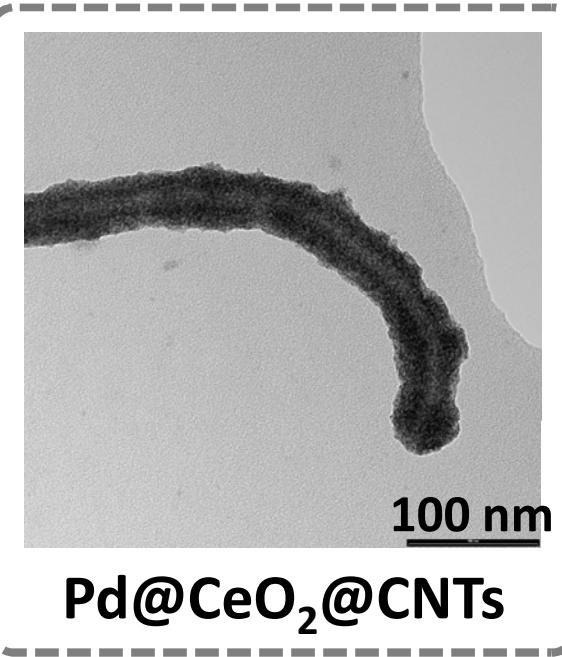
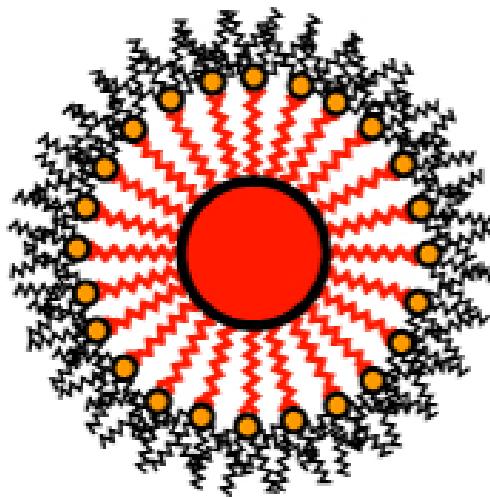
CHARACTERIZATION OF Pd(50%)@CeO₂ DISPERISIBLE ASSEMBLIES: EELS MAPPING



EXTENSION TO OTHER METAL@OXIDE COMBINATIONS

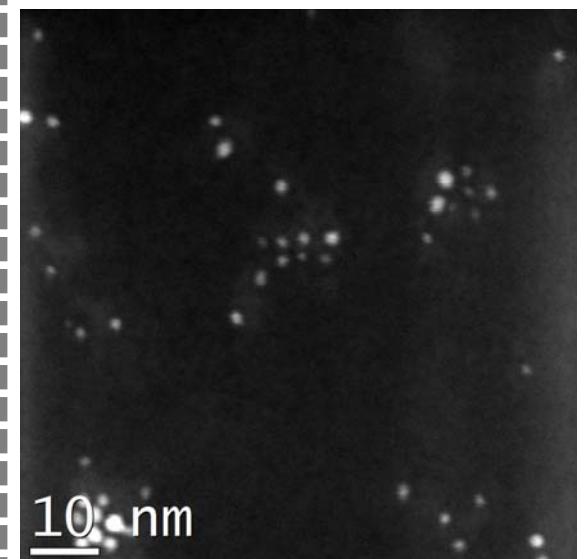


Shell oxide:
ZrO₂, TiO₂



Pd@CeO₂@CNTs

Core metal:
Pt, Pd-M
bimetallic
particles



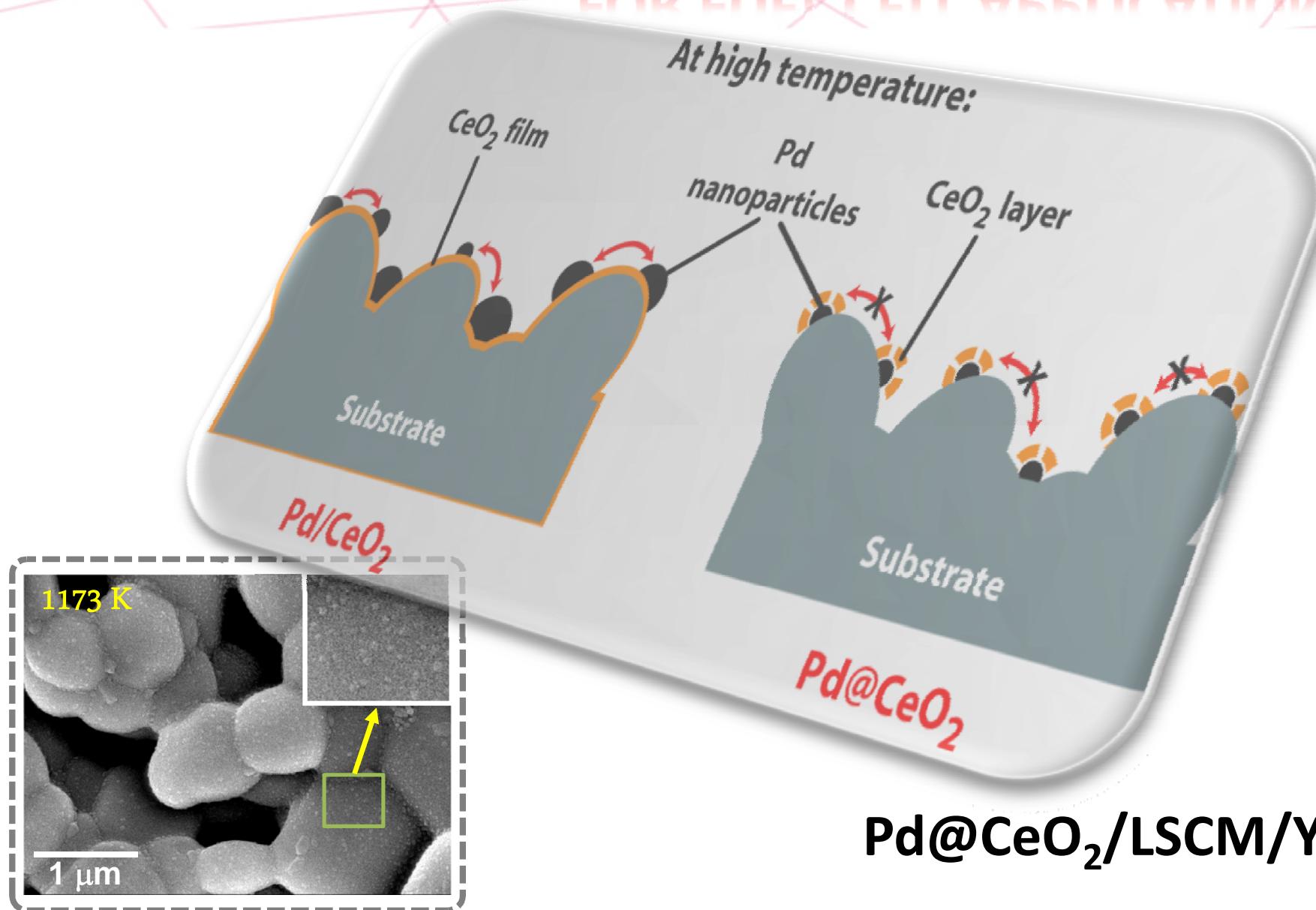
MUA-Pd/Au 1/1

TAKE HOME MESSAGE #1

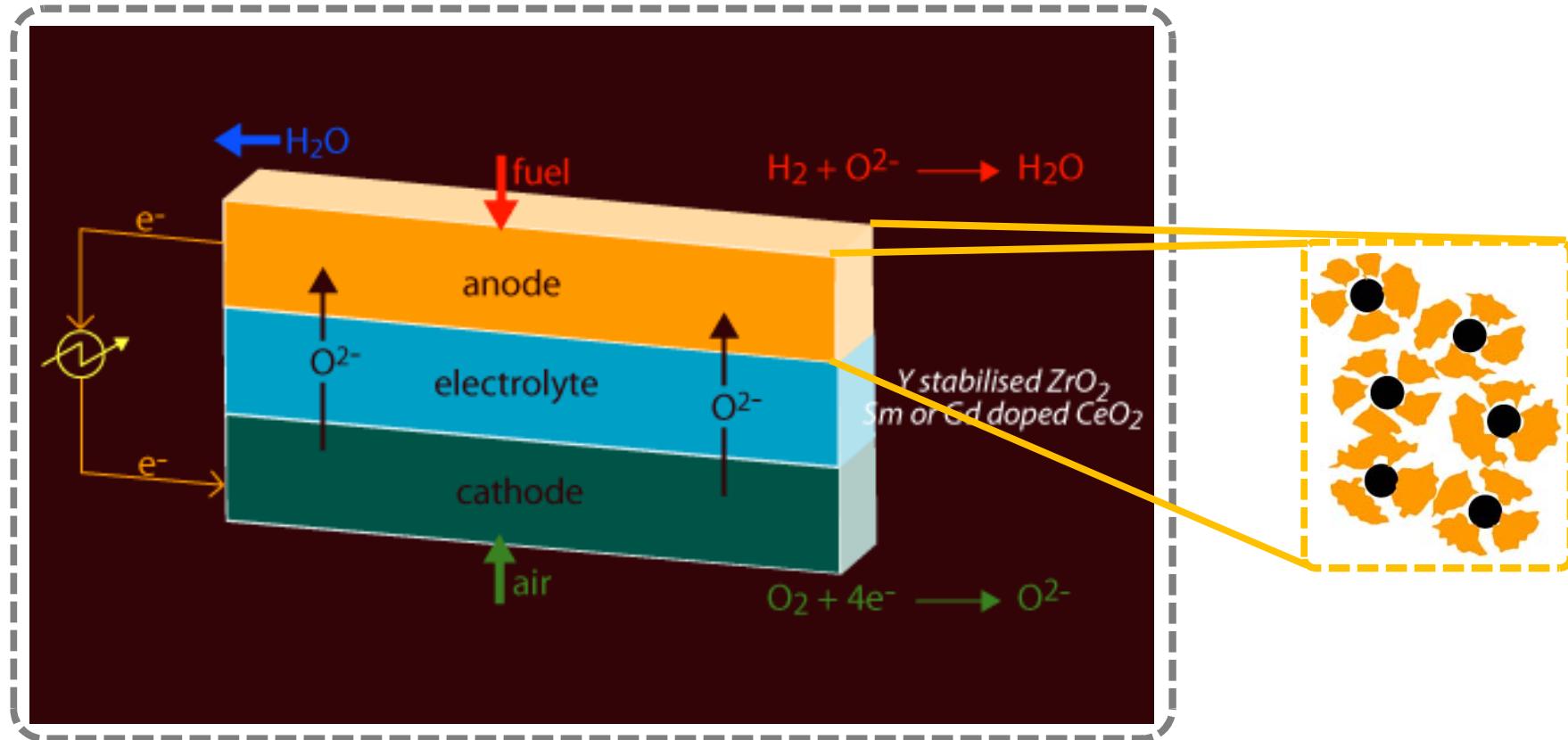
Simple preparation of dispersible core-shell structures with more “active” supports

???

Pd@CeO₂ AS STABLE CATALYSTS FOR FUEL CELL APPLICATIONS



SOLID OXIDE FUEL CELLS: INTRODUCTION



- all solid state
- high power densities
- possibility to use hydrocarbon fuels

Very high T ($\sim 700^\circ C$)
→ Stable materials!

PREPARATION OF THE ANODE MATERIALS

Infiltration on anode materials

$\text{Pd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

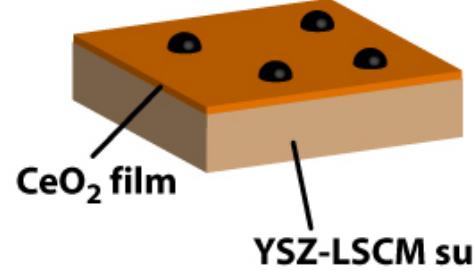
Pd only

Pd nanoparticles



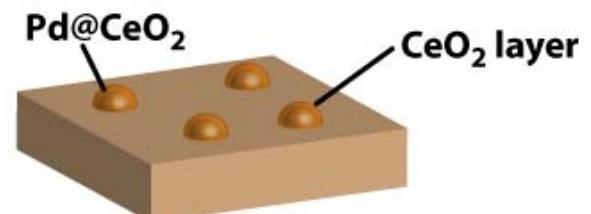
$\text{Pd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$

Pd/CeO₂



Pd@CeO₂
nanostructures

Pd@CeO₂

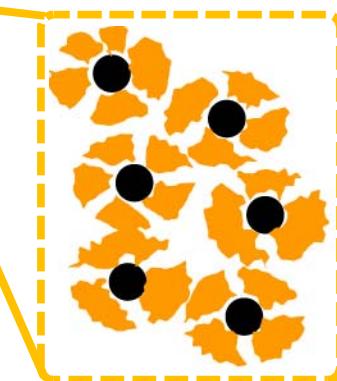
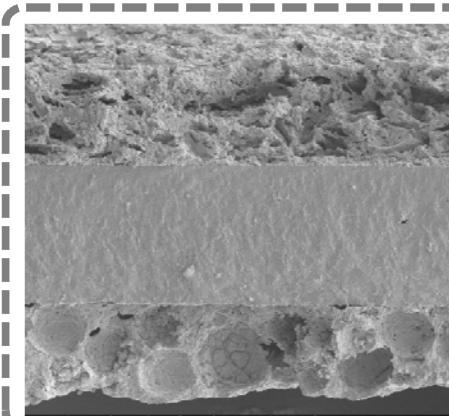


- 0.5 wt % Pd & 4.5 wt % CeO₂

- Calcination at 700 °C

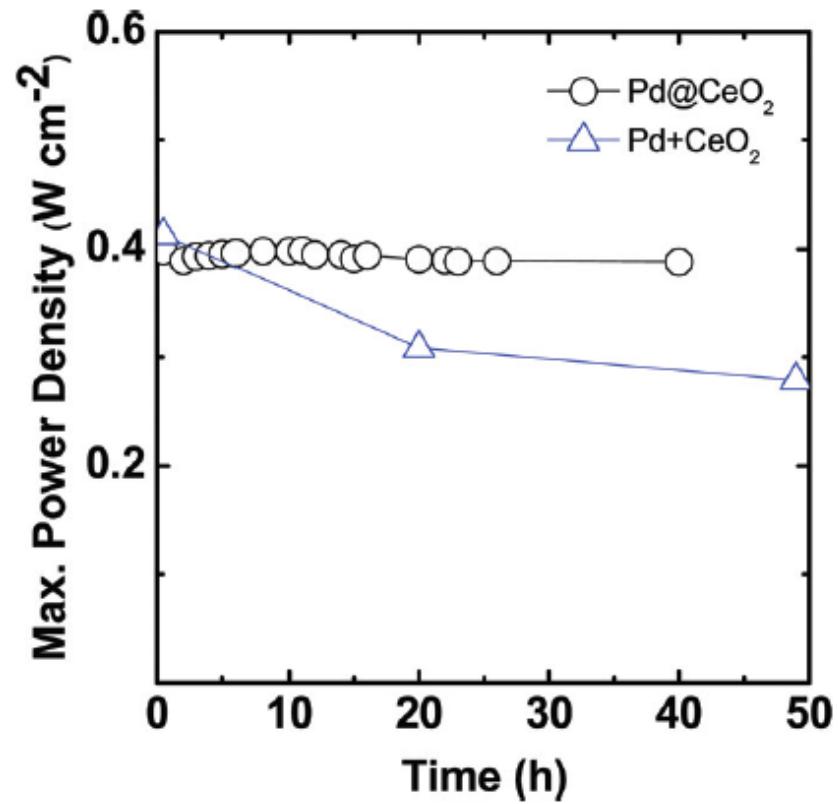
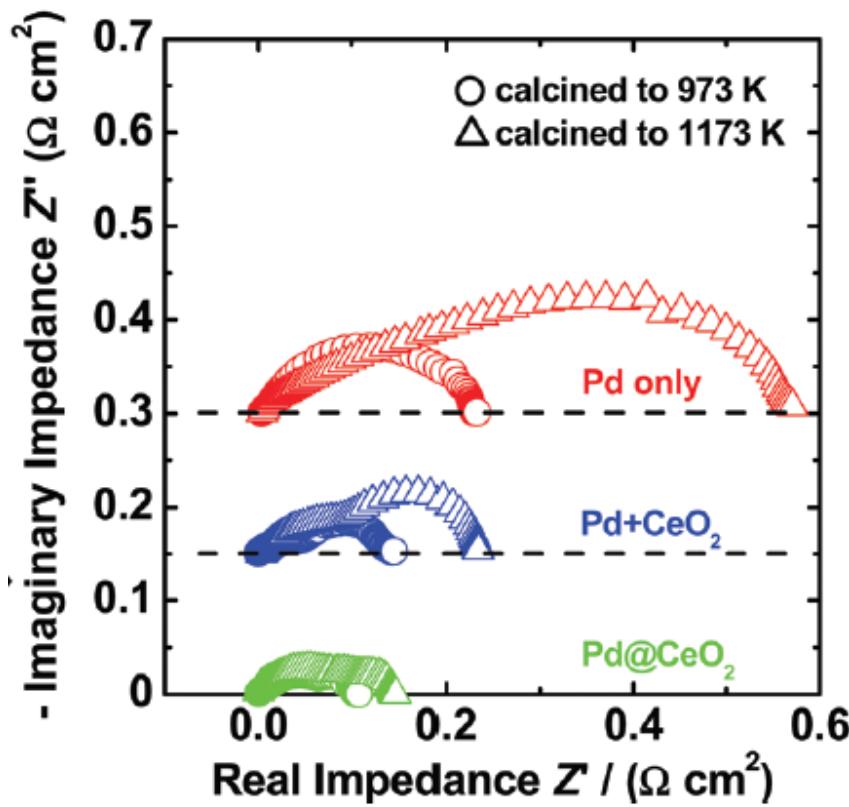
after infiltration

- Aging test: calcination at 900 °C

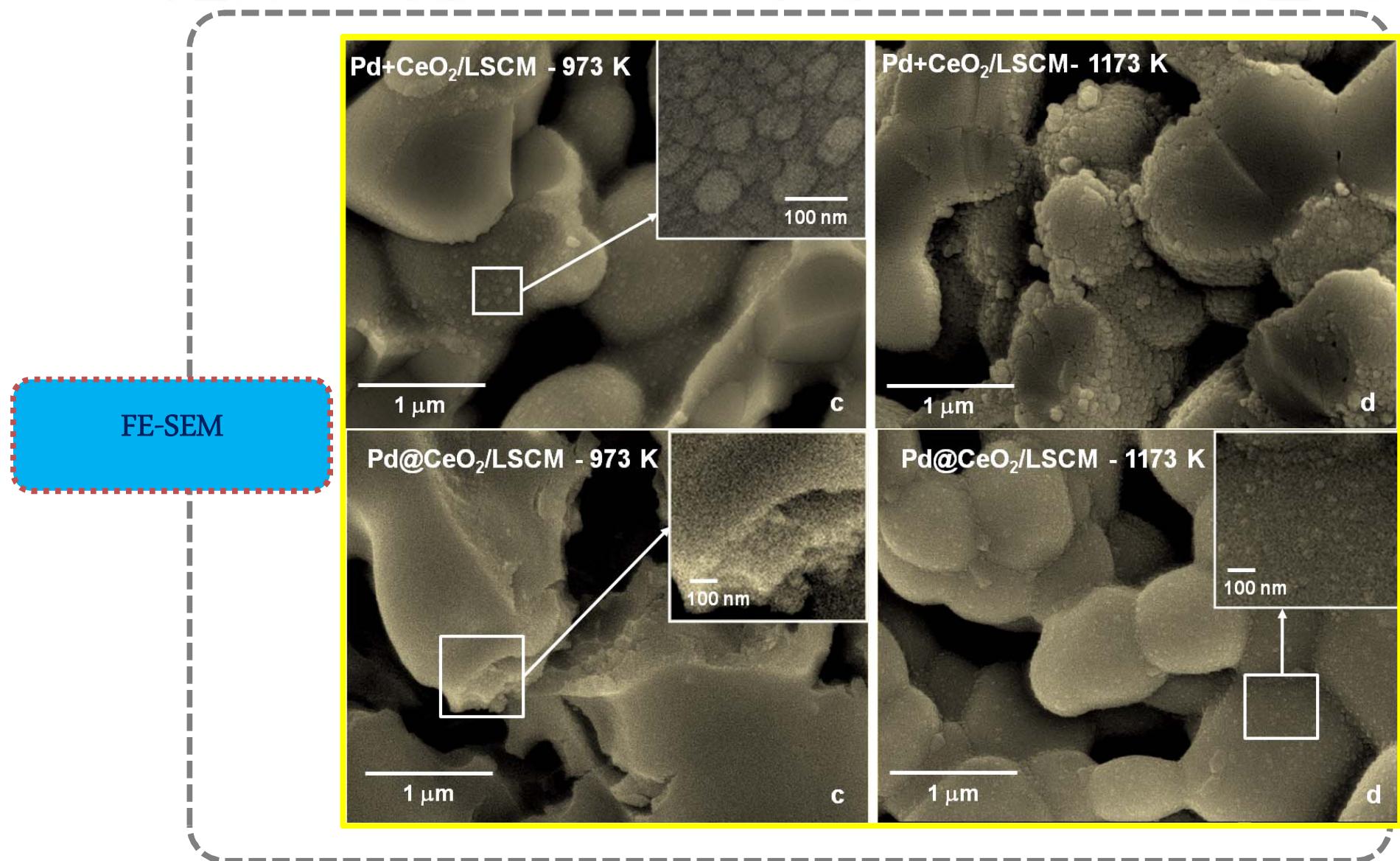


CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF THE MATERIALS

Symmetric or complete fuel cells,
in humified H₂ (3% H₂O) @ 700 °C

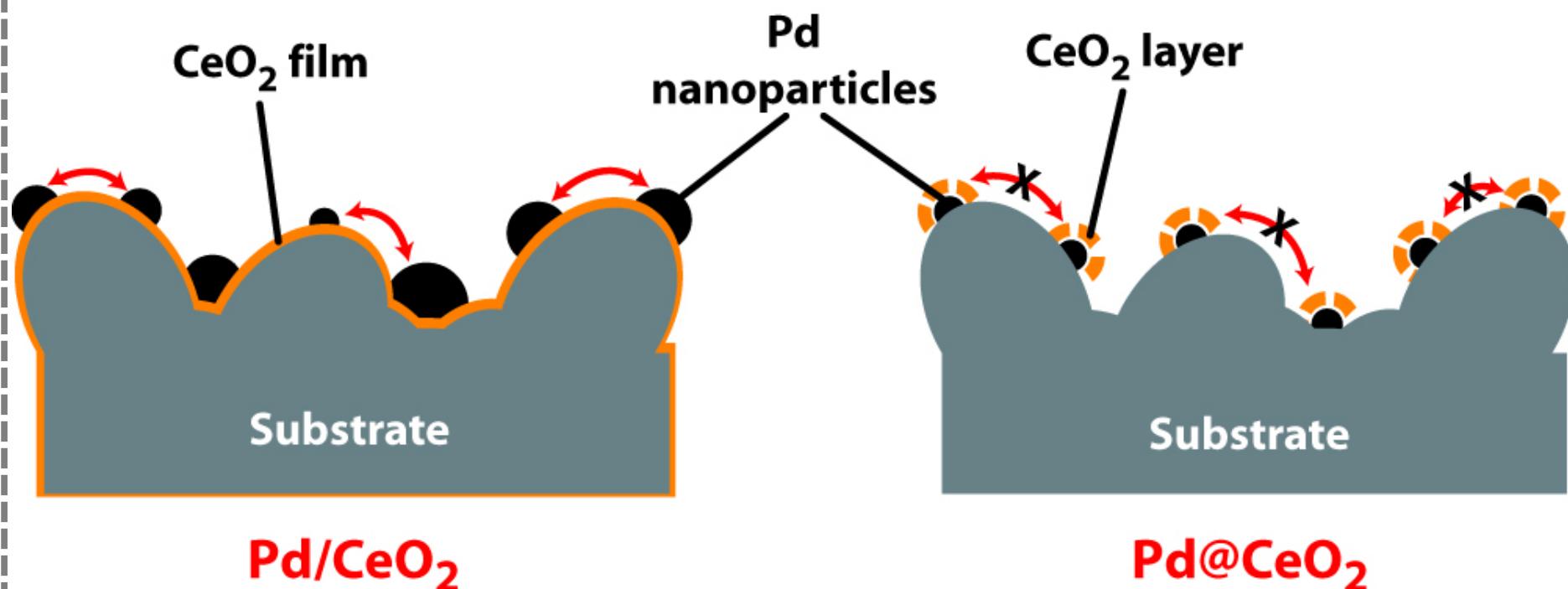


CHARACTERIZATION OF THE ANODES



STABILITY OF Pd@CeO₂ CATALYSTS

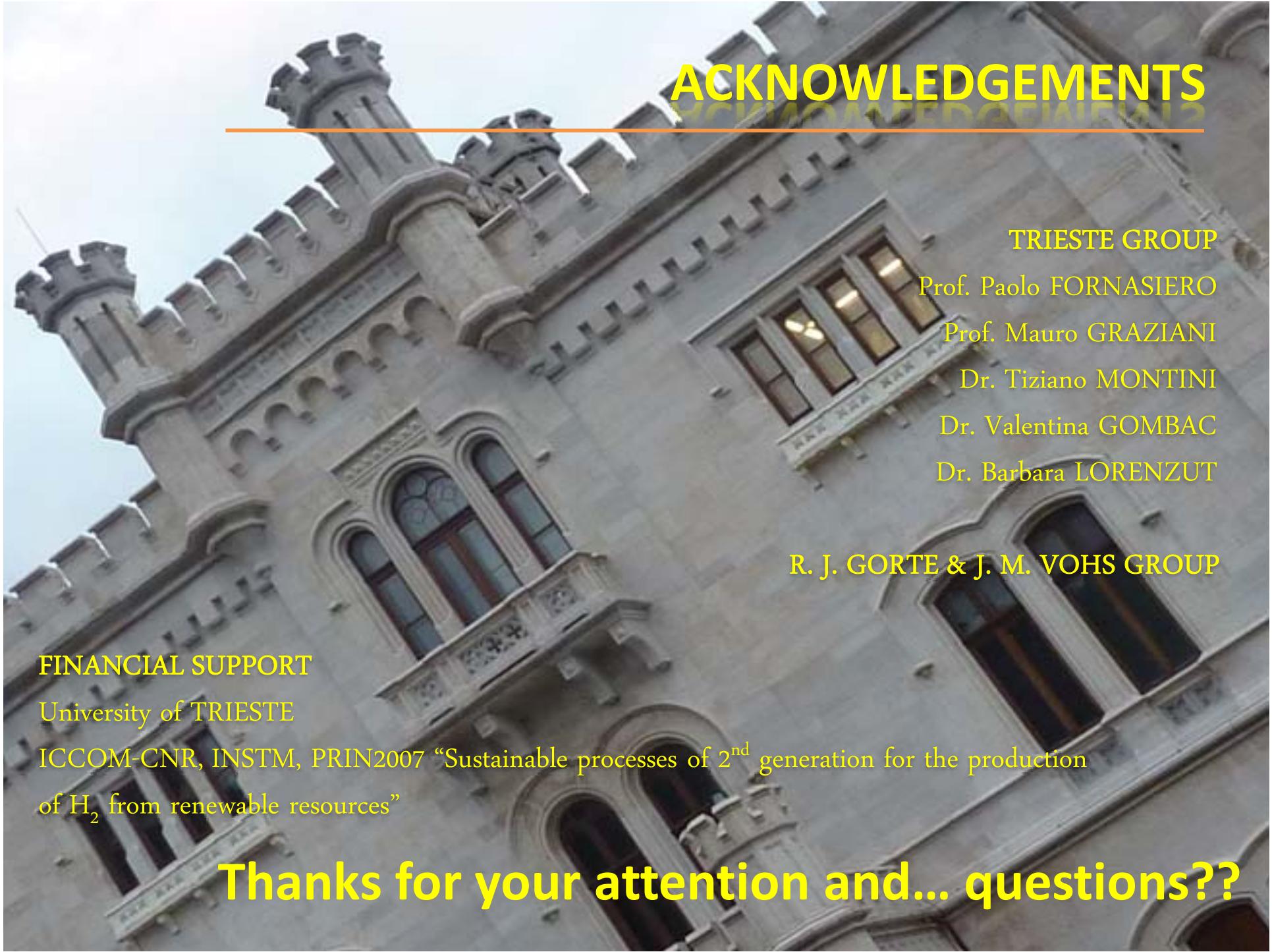
At high temperature:



TAKE HOME MESSAGE #2

Simple preparation of dispersible core-shell structures with more “active” supports

The embedding approach can lead to highly active and thermally stable catalysts



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TRIESTE GROUP

Prof. Paolo FORNASIERO

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ICCOM-CNR, INSTM, PRIN2007 “Sustainable processes of 2nd generation for the production of H₂ from renewable resources”

Thanks for your attention and... questions??