

In Situ Investigations of Structure-activity correlations of Mixed Molybdenum Oxide Catalysts

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Introduction

Molybdenum containing catalysts are widely used for the selective oxidation of propene in the presence of gas phase oxygen at temperatures above ~600 K. Crystalline (Mo,V,W)₅O₁₄ constitutes a three-dimensional model system for the more complex molybdenum based mixed oxide catalysts that are employed industrially for various partial oxidation reactions [1]. However, little is known about the cooperation of the different cations and their role for the stabilization of the active phase. Here we present investigations of the structural evolution of (Mo,V,W)₅O₁₄ under propene oxidation conditions at different temperatures using in situ X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and in situ X-ray diffraction (XRD).

Experimental

The Mo_{0.68}V_{0.23}W_{0.09} oxide catalyst was prepared by spray-drying mixed solutions of ammonium heptamolybdate, ammonium metavanadate and vanadyl oxalate and calcined at 623 K in air and 713 K in helium [2]. Combined in situ XRD/MS experiments were performed on a STOE STADI P powder diffractometer employing a Bühler HDK S1 chamber. The gas phase composition at the cell outlet was analyzed on line with a mass spectrometer. Measurements were conducted under atmospheric pressure in flowing reactants. Combined transmission XAS/MS experiments were performed at the Mo-K edge at beamline X1 at HASYLAB in a flow-reactor at atmospheric pressure in flowing reactants (~30 ml/min). Time-resolved in situ XAS experiments were carried out at the Mo-K edge utilizing an energy-dispersive spectrometer (ESRF, ID24).

Results

The (Mo,V,W)₅O₁₄ material prepared exhibited an onset of catalytic activity at about the same temperature as MoO₃ (~600 K) indicating similar active sites and structure-activity correlations. Isothermal in situ XAS experiments while changing the gas atmosphere from propene to propene and oxygen revealed a decreasing average Mo oxidation state during catalysis with increasing reaction temperature. In situ XRD showed that the catalyst exhibits no phase changes during catalysis under mildly reducing conditions (10% propene, 10% oxygen). The (Mo,V,W)₅O₁₄ employed is stable in oxygen up to 773 K, whereas it is strongly reduced in 10% propene or 10% H₂ at temperatures above 723 K.

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Tieftemperaturuntersuchungen an synthetischem Cu₃BiS₃

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Von Cu₃BiS₃ kennt man bis jetzt drei Modifikationen. Es ist bei Raumtemperatur orthorhombisch mit $a = 7.723 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 10.395 \text{ \AA}$ und $c = 6.716 \text{ \AA}$, RG $P2_12_12_1$ [1] und bei $T > 190^\circ\text{C}$ orthorhombisch mit $a = 7.705 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 10.400 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 6.720 \text{ \AA}$, RG $Pnma$ [2]. Für $110^\circ\text{C} < T < 190^\circ\text{C}$ wird ein inkommensurables, orthorhombisches Intermediat beobachtet mit Satelliten entlang c^* [2, 3]. In allen Strukturen liegen diskrete BiS₃³⁻-Einheiten vor, deren Anordnung nahezu gleich bleibt. Die einzelnen Modifikationen unterscheiden sich in der Verteilung der trigonal planar koordinierten Kupferatome.

Mizota et al. [4] berichten über eine Phasenumwandlung bei -38°C , die wir genauer untersucht haben. Röntgenpulveruntersuchungen bei -100°C ergeben eine orthorhombische Metrik mit $a = 7.729(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 10.280(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 6.677(1) \text{ \AA}$. Die Struktur konnte durch Röntgenbeugung an einem Einkristall bei -130°C ermittelt werden. Es zeigt sich, dass beim Übergang von der Raum- zur Tieftemperaturmodifikation eine Erhöhung der Symmetrie von $P2_12_12_1$ nach $Pnm2_1$ eintritt. Die Anordnung der BiS₃³⁻-Einheiten bleibt dabei erhalten. Eine Änderung zeigt sich in der Verteilung des Kupfers und der Koordination des Schwefels. Während bei Raumtemperatur ausschließlich [SBiCu₃]-Einheiten vorliegen, existieren bei tiefen Temperaturen [SBiCu₃]-, [SBiCu₂]- und [SBiCu₄]-Baugruppen.

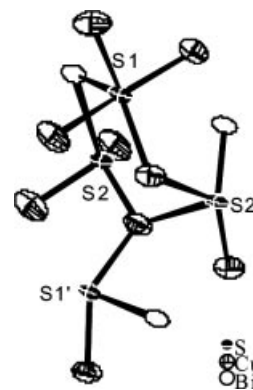


Abb. 1 Koordination der Schwefelatome mit Bismut und Kupfer in Cu₃BiS₃ bei -130°C .

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