INFLUENCE OF SUBSURFACE CARBON ON METHANE OXIDATION ON PD(100)



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Motivations

♦ Pd is an important catalyst metal for a wide variety chemical processes. It is now well established that light element impurities to alkenes.
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The accumulation of carbon at highly active surface of metallic Pd and its subsequent dissolution in the bulk of the catalyst occurs during the rate oscillations of the methane oxidation under oxygen-deficient conditions [1].

Structural transformations of Pd in the oscillation cycle went through fast reduction of Pd oxide, metal carbonization, removal of deposited carbon as CO_2 and gradual oxidation of metallic Pd [2].

Pd bulk is simply a storage reservoir for C? Or is palladium carbide the most active phase?

[1] V. V. Kaichev et. al. Catal. Sci. & Technol. 2021, 11, 4392.[2] V. Y. Bychkov et. al. Appl. Catal. A: Gen. 2016, 522, 40.



Influence of subsurface carbon On the adsorption of intermediates



Aims

Typical self-sustained oscillations observed in the oxidation of methane on palladium [1].

To study the effect of dissolved carbon on the reaction mechanism of methane oxidation on palladium using theoretical calculations.

Method and model

- Density functional theory (DFT)
- Plane-wave-based Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package VASP,
- ✤ Generalized gradient approximation (GGA) for the exchange-correlation functional PBE
- Projector augmented wave (PAW) method
- ✤ Kinetic energy cutoff of 415 eV
- **Two bottom layers** are **fixed** in bulk positions



2x2 5L-slab of Pd(100) surface and sites for carbon deposition

Formation of subsurface carbon

Energy diagram of C diffusion in Pd(100) surface from *surface* hollow site to *oss* through 5*f*. $\Delta E (kJ mol^{-1})$

Dependence of the adsorption energy on the coverage of C_{surf} .

½ ML

E_{ads} (kJ mol⁻¹)

Energy profile of the methane dehydrogenation



32 reaction steps $[5] \rightarrow 17$ elementary steps [6]



[5] M. Jørgensen. ACS Catal. 2016, 6, 6730. [6] E. A. Lashina et. al. J. Chem. Phys. 2022.

Conclusions

♦ When surface coverage of C is greater than 0.5ML, one can expect the stabilization and filling of the subsurface oss.

 \bullet The effect of C_{sub} is manifested by lower adsorption energy of intermediates



1⁄4 ML





-741 kJ/mol per C atom

At > 0.5ML C went into subsurface oss, at > 0.25 ML according to [3]. The C–C interaction becomes negligible at ~580 pm -> deposition of C in the next neighboring *surf* sites and in *oss* across the Pd level [4].

[3] N. Seriani et. al. G. J. Chem. Phys. 2010, 132(2), 024711.
[4] Y. He et. al. J. Phys. Chem. C 2021, 125, 20930.

compared to the clean surfaces. The presence of C in the subsurface layer of Pd lowers the adsorption energies of the intermediates of the methane decomposition/oxidation reaction by up to 0.4 eV, excepting adsorption of water molecule. The endothermicity of the first $(CH_4 \rightarrow CH_3 + H)$ and last stages of methane decomposition $(CH^* \rightarrow C^* + H^*)$ increases by about 0.3 eV, transforming the latter from exothermic to weakly endothermic. The activation barrier of the last stage of decomposition also increases by 0.3 eV. $The presence of C_{sub}$ facilitates the removal of CO₂ and H₂O from the surface.

palladium affects on its catalytic activity. It slows down the methane dehydrogenation on the Pd(100) surface, but facilitates oxidation of the intermediates and removal of products from the surface.

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