

New Insights from LEIS about Anomalous Surface Compositions of Stoichiometric Mixed Oxide Compounds*

Israel E. Wachs

Operando Molecular Spectroscopy
& Catalysis Laboratory

Chemical Engineering Department
Lehigh University, Bethlehem 18015 PA

**Angewandte Chemie* 49 (2010) 8037-8041; S.V. Merzlikin, A.N. Tolkachev, L.E. Briand,
T. Strunskus, C. Wöll, I.E. Wachs, W.Grünert

Heterogeneous Catalysis

- Catalysts accelerate chemical reactions and control relative activity of reaction pathways giving rise to enhanced selectivity
- Heterogeneous catalysis involves chemical reactions between gaseous or condensed molecules and solid surfaces of catalysts
- Molecules can not diffuse into bulk lattice of solid catalysts unless solids are porous (e.g., zeolites)
- Heterogeneous catalysis models for mixed oxides have traditionally assume that the catalyst surfaces are just truncations of the bulk lattice

Modern Surface Analysis Techniques

X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS):

Provides composition and oxidation states,
BUT averaged over 10–20 atomic layers (1-3 nm)

Low Energy Ion Scattering (LEIS) Spectroscopy:

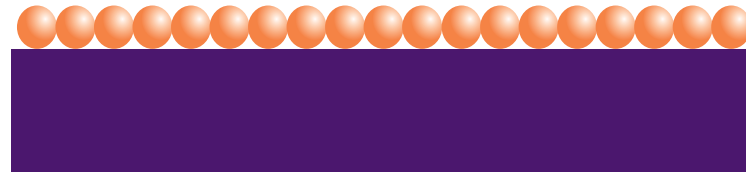
Provides composition of outermost surface layer (0.2 nm), **BUT** no information about oxidation state

Combination of LEIS + Chemical Titration:

Provides both composition and oxidation state information of the outer surface atoms

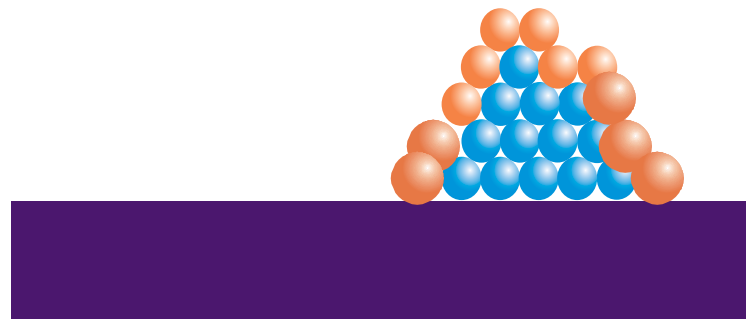
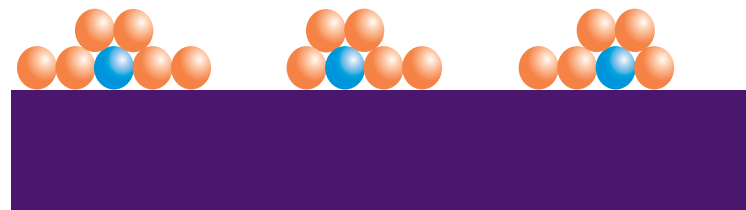
Consequences of Monolayer Sensitivity

LEIS 0.2 nm
depth resolution:
observes 



XPS 1-3 nm
depth resolution:
observes

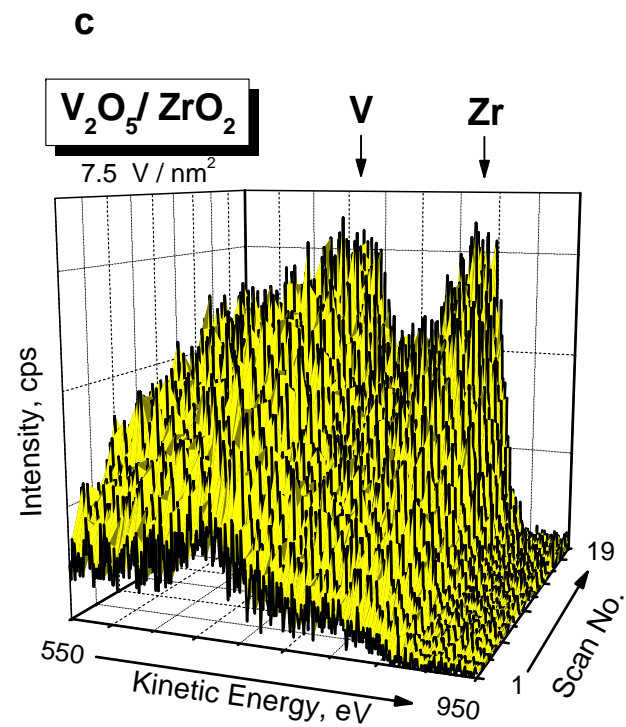
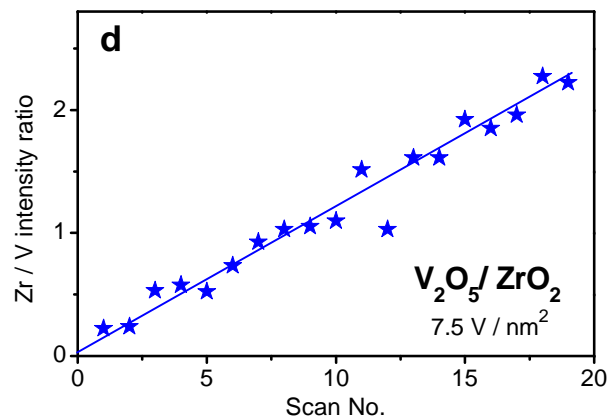
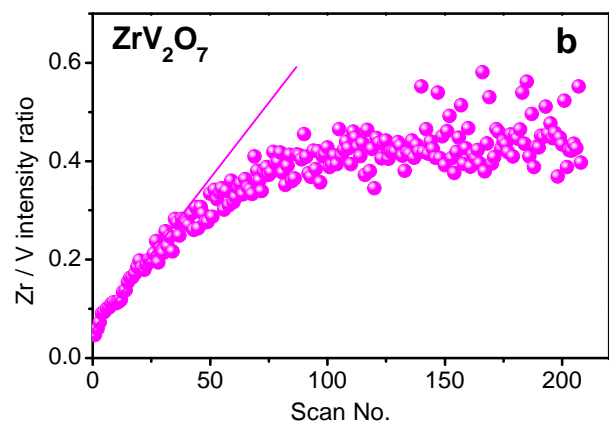
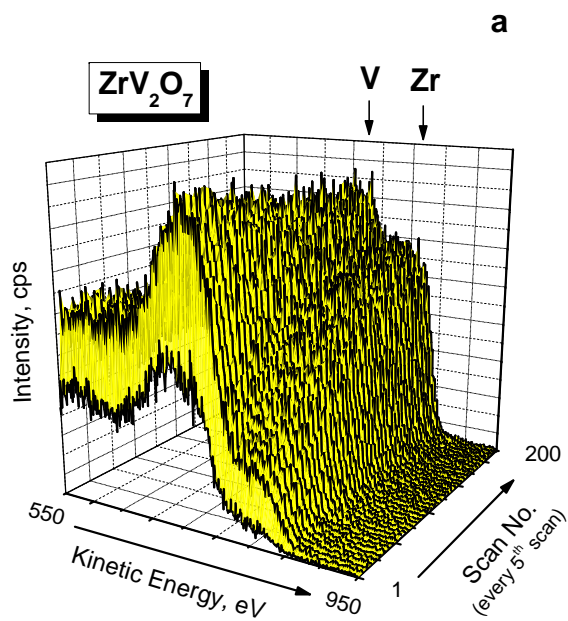
 & 



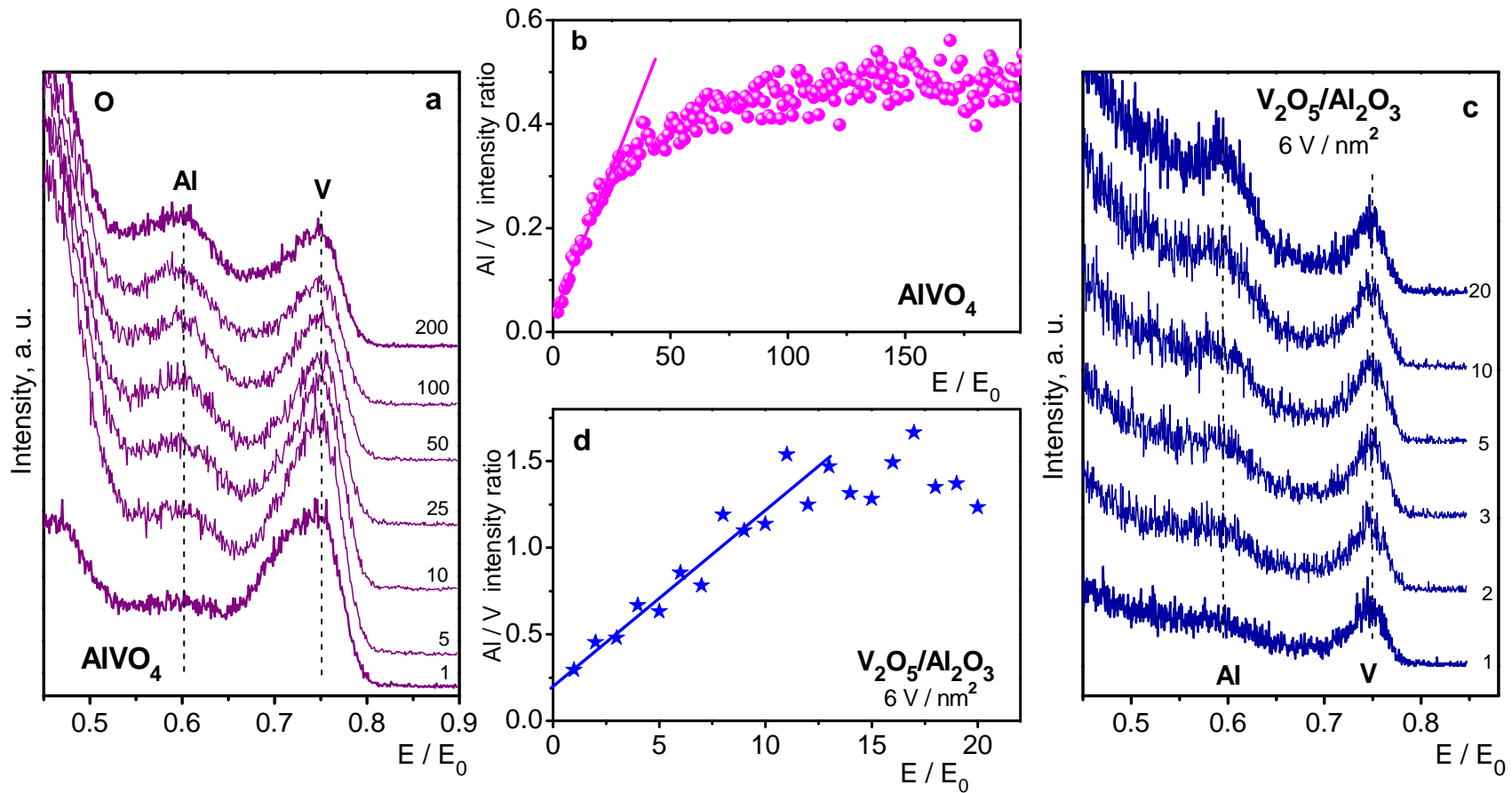
XPS “Surface” Analysis of Stoichiometric Oxides

Oxide (Me = ...)	XPS lines used	Stoichiometry Mo/Me (V/Me)	XPS “Surface” Mo/Me (V/Me) ^a
ZrV ₂ O ₇ (Me = Zr)	V 2p _{3/2} // Zr 3d	2	2.0
AlVO ₄ (Me = Al)	V 2p _{3/2} // Al 2p	1	0.63
Ce ₈ Mo ₁₂ O ₄₉ (Me = Ce)	Mo 3d // Ce 3d	1.5	2.5
Fe ₂ (MoO ₄) ₃ (Me = Fe)	Mo 3d // Fe 2p	1.5	1.8
α-Bi ₂ Mo ₃ O ₁₂ (K) (Me = Bi)	Mo 3d // Bi 4f	1.5	1.7 (K : Bi = 0.09)
α-Bi ₂ Mo ₂ O ₉ (K) (Me = Bi)	Mo 3d // Bi 4f	1	1.4 (K : Bi = 0.10)
γ(H)-Bi ₂ MoO ₆ (K) (Me = Bi)	Mo 3d // Bi 4f	0.5	0.33 (K : Bi = 0.10)
Bi ₆ Mo ₂ O ₁₅ (K) (Me = Bi)	Mo 3d // Bi 4f	0.33	0.24 (K : Bi = 0.07)
Bi ₃₈ Mo ₇ O ₇₈ (K) (Me = Bi)	Mo 3d // Bi 4f	0.18	0.19 (K : Bi = 0.22)
γ(H)-Bi ₂ MoO ₆ (Me = Bi)	Mo 3d // Bi 4f	0.5	0.86
γ(L)-Bi ₂ MoO ₆ (Me = Bi)	Mo 3d // Bi 4f	0.5	0.43
α-Bi ₂ Mo ₃ O ₁₂ (Me = Bi)	Mo 3d // Bi 4f	1.5	1.1

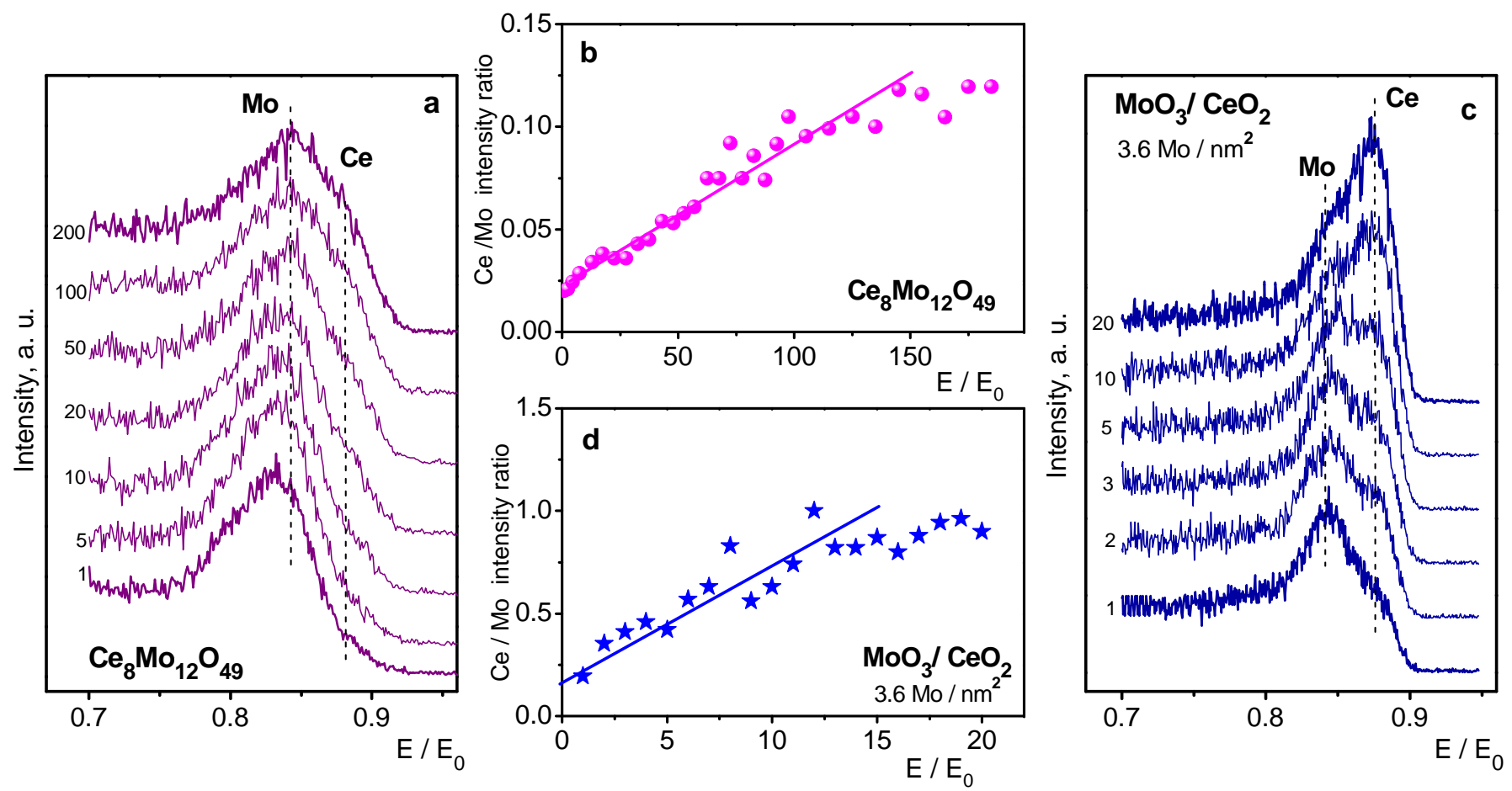
Surface VOx Monolayer Present on ZrV₂O₇!



Surface VOx Monolayer Present on AlVO_4 !

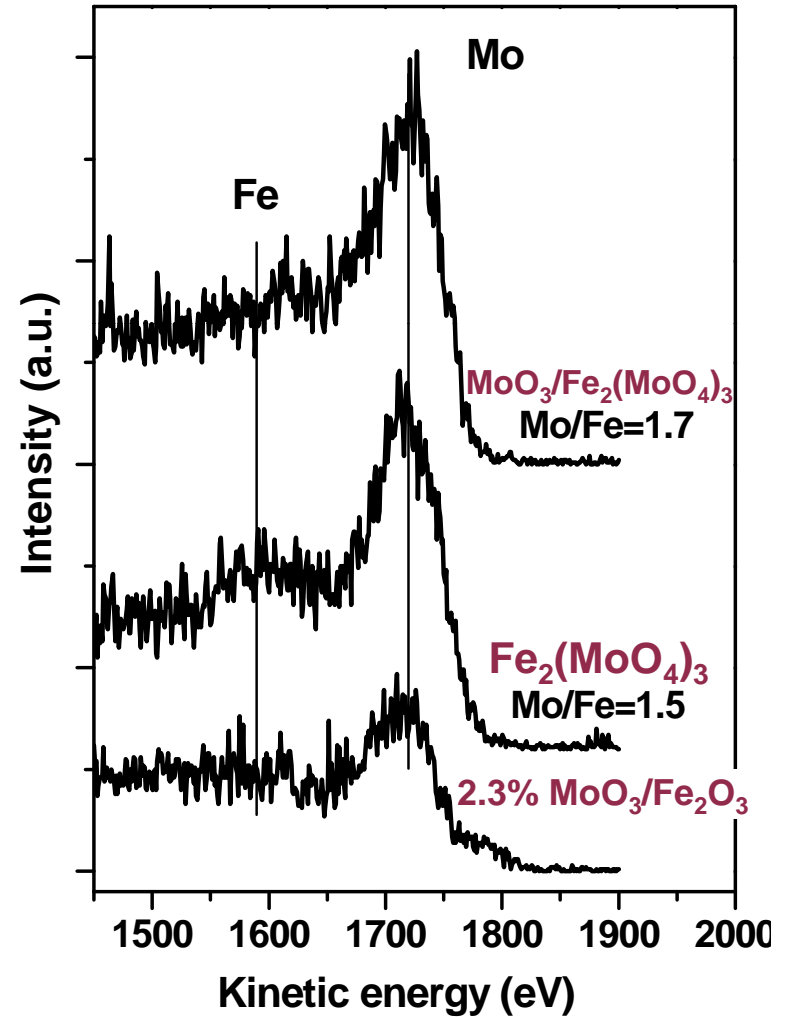
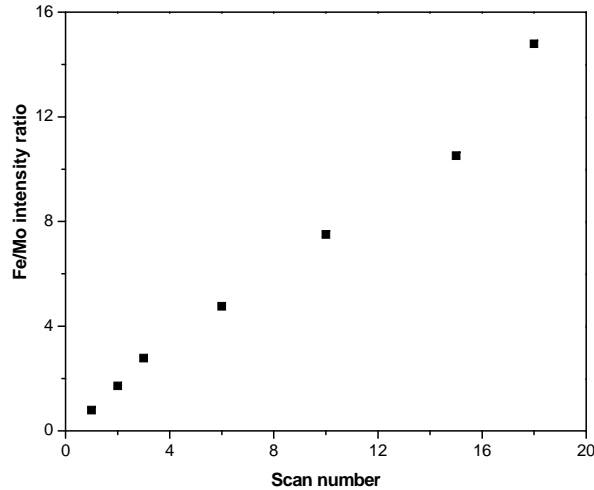
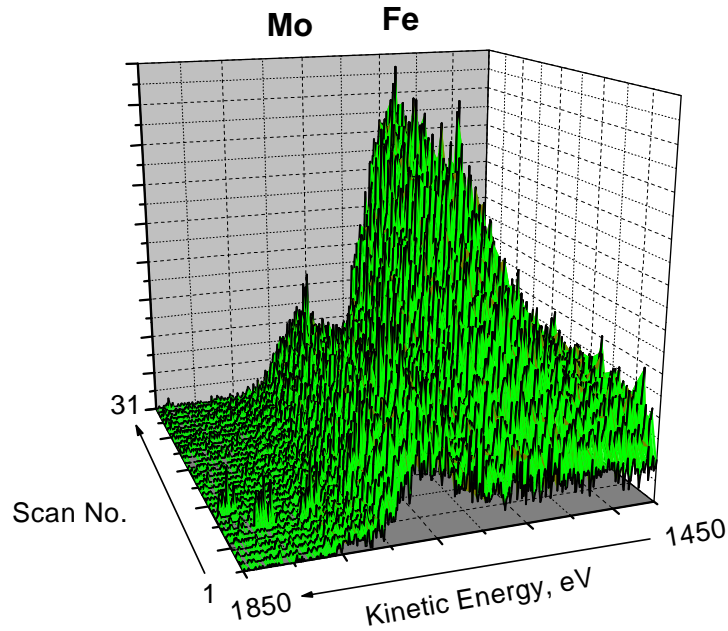


Surface MoOx Monolayer Present on $\text{Ce}_8\text{Mo}_{12}\text{O}_{49}$!

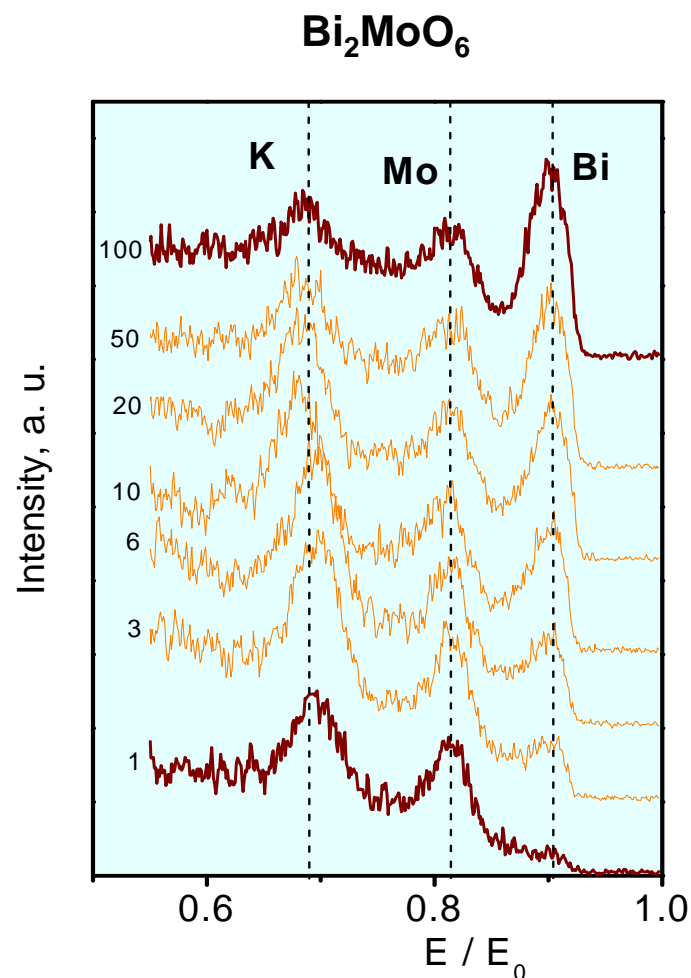
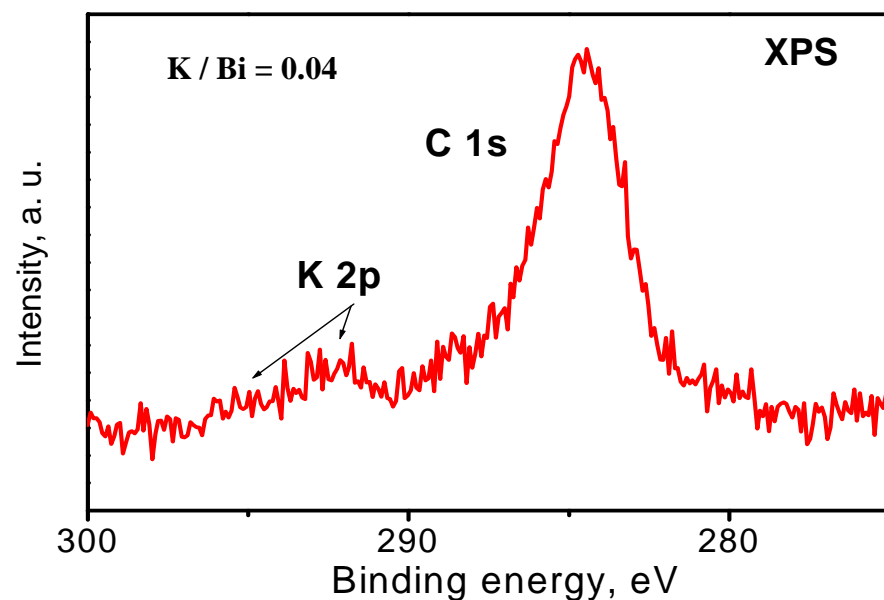


Surface MoOx Monolayer Present on $\text{Fe}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$!

2.3% $\text{MoO}_3/\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$



Surface of Bulk Bi-Mo-O Catalyst Does Not Possess Bi and Contaminated with K!



Conclusions

- Only LEIS provides true surface compositions of stoichiometric oxides
- Stoichiometric mixed oxide **surfaces enriched in MoO_x and VO_x** due to their low surface energy & surface diffusion (low Tammann Temperatures)

A close-up photograph of a green plant stem, possibly a grass or reed, with several water droplets clinging to its surface. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a dense field of similar plants. The lighting is bright, creating highlights on the water droplets and the stem. The text "RETHINK EVERYTHING" is overlaid in a bold, white, sans-serif font across the center of the image.

RETHINK EVERYTHING