BIMETALLIC NANOCATALYSTS IN MESOPOROUS SILICA FOR HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM COAL-DERIVED FUELS

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Outline

- o Steam Reforming and H₂ Economy
- o Nanocatalysts in Mesoporous Silica-Bi-metallic Pd-Co and Pd-Ni in nanoporous Silica
- o Characterization XRD, FT-IR, BET, HRTEM, and Magnetic Studies
- o Steam Reforming of MeOH with Bimetallic Nanocatalysts

HYDROGEN PRODUCTION (Steam Reforming)

Steam reforming is a favored route to produce H_2 from hydrocarbons (C_nH_{2n+2}) and low-molecular weight alcohols with the aid of a catalyst.

For Example, $CH_3OH + H_2O \leftrightarrow 3H_2 + CO_2$

Methanol decomposition: $CH_3OH \leftrightarrow 2H_2 + CO$

Water-gas shift reaction: CO + $H_2O \leftrightarrow H_2 + CO_2$

Steam Reforming of Methanol (SRM) is typically carried out at 200–400°C using a copper-based catalyst (Cu/Zn/AI).

HYDROGEN – FUEL OF THE FUTURE



- (a) Easy to produce
- (b) Versatile; converts easily to other energy forms at the user end
- (c) High utilization efficiency
- (d) Environmentally compatible (zero- or low-emission)
- Hui-Ming Cheng, et.al. Carbon (2001)

HYDROGEN PRODUCTION

A number of materials are being developed to replace Cu/Zn/Al catalysts.

Oxide supported Pt group metal catalysts have received a great deal of attention

These materials are very active; however,

✓ Poor selectivity, yielding primarily CO and H_2 during the reforming reaction

✓ High cost

✓ Catalyst poisoning by CO

Goal-Interdisciplinary Research

 Develop novel nanocatalysts for hydrogen production by steam reforming reactions (SRRs) of fuels/biofuels.

Si-Microreactors for F-T Synthesis and H₂ Production at LA Tech (*Previous Research*)



Zhao & Kuila, Nanocatalysis in Microreactors for Fuels, Wiley, 2010

Hydrogen Production from Fuels



Our Strategy

- Optimize structure of a support material to increase the contact area between the catalyst and the reagent
- Alter and optimize the metal catalyst composition to make it CO-tolerant
- Establish a simple synthetic procedure to prepare supported bimetallic nanocatalyst (to investigate synergistic behavior)

Nanocatalysts for H₂ Production

Design, synthesize and characterize novel nanostructured mesoporous silica based catalysts for steam reforming reactions to produce hydrogen

Mesoporous Silica

• What is Mesoporous Silica?



Mesoporous Silica

- Hexagonal Structures: SBA-15, MCM-41
- High surface area, Wall thickness- 2 to 7 nm, Pore size- 3 to 15 nm
- Cubic Structure: SBA-16, MCM-48, SBA-1
- Highly crystalline, High surface area, Wall thickness – 9.6 nm

Methodologies used previously

- Multi-step synthetic route.
- Disadvantages

Our approach

- One-pot synthetic route to MCM-41
- Advantages

Our Methodology

- Mix $Pd(NO_3)_2$ or $Ni(NO_3)_2$ with $Pd(NO_3)_2$. Dissolve Cetyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide (CTAB).
- Mix CTAB with bimetallic salts.
- Add Tetramethoxy Silane and Ammonia.
- Stirred vigorously.
- Aged in oven.
- Filtered and dried.
- Calcined and Reduced.
 - Synthesized MCM-41 material and compared with bimetallic silica.

Characterization

- Physical Characterizations: XRD, BET Surface Area, TEM, EDX, and Magnetic measurements.
- Spectroscopy: FTIR

Low Angle XRD of Mono-metallic MCM-41

— MCM-41 — Pd MCM — Co MCM

The materials show the characteristic d₁₀₀ peak for MCM- 41.
Co containing materials show low

1

1.5

2

2.5

3

3.5

2 - Theta

4.5

5

5.5

6

materials show low intense peak.

Low angle XRD of mono and bi-metallic MCM 41 materials



2 - Theta

Effect of Different Metal Loading on Mesoporous Structure for Single and bimetallic matarials



Observations

With the increase in metal content, the MCM-41 structure disappears.



- Peaks at d_{100} , d_{110} and d_{200} .
- Shift to higher values.
- Decrease in intensity and broadening of the Pd-Co peaks.

LW XRD of Pd-Ni in Mesoporous Silica



B. Tatineni et al, 2011

FTIR Studies



□Bands at 674 and 586 cm⁻¹ - Indicative of strong interaction between heteroatoms and silicon (Si-O-M bonds).

Isotherms

• The synthesized bimetallic Pd-Co-MCM-41 material shows type IV isotherm, the characteristics of MCM-41 materials.



Surface Area and Pore Size

SI.No.	Material	BET Surface Area, m²/gm	Pore Diameter (DFT), Å
1	MCM – 41	970	28.0
2	Pd Co B1	828	29.41
3	Pd Co B2	845	29.41
4	Pd Co B5	775	28.22

SEM IMAGE of Mesoporous Silica



Particle size - varies from 100 to 300 nm.
Morphology - hexagonal and winding worm type.
Small particle size along with worm type structure.
Supports bimetallic nature.

TEM



MCM-41



Pd-Co-MCM-41

- Shows the typical hexagonal structure of MCM-
- 41 in Bi-metallic Pd-Co material.
- Indicates uniform size distribution.

TEM of Pd-Ni in Mesoporous Silica



Print Mag: 555000x @ 7.0 in

20 nm





pn_b5_20k.tif Print Mag: 112000x @ 7.0 in

100 nm



Concentration of PdNi is consistent with the EDX results.

Indicate a homogeneous dispersion of PdNi bimetallic nanoparticles in mesoporous silica.

Particle Size Distribution



Particle Size, nm

Our Steam Reforming Set-up



SRM with Pd-Ni in Mesoporous Silica



VSM of Pd-Ni before and after SRM reaction



CONCLUSIONS

- Developed one-pot synthesis of mesoporous silica containing nanometals
- Synthesized ordered mesostructures with uniform distribution of bimetallic nanocrystals.
- Steam Reforming of MeOH with Pd-Ni bimetallic nanocatalysts in mesoporous silica is promising.
- SRM with Pd-Co is currently underway.

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