



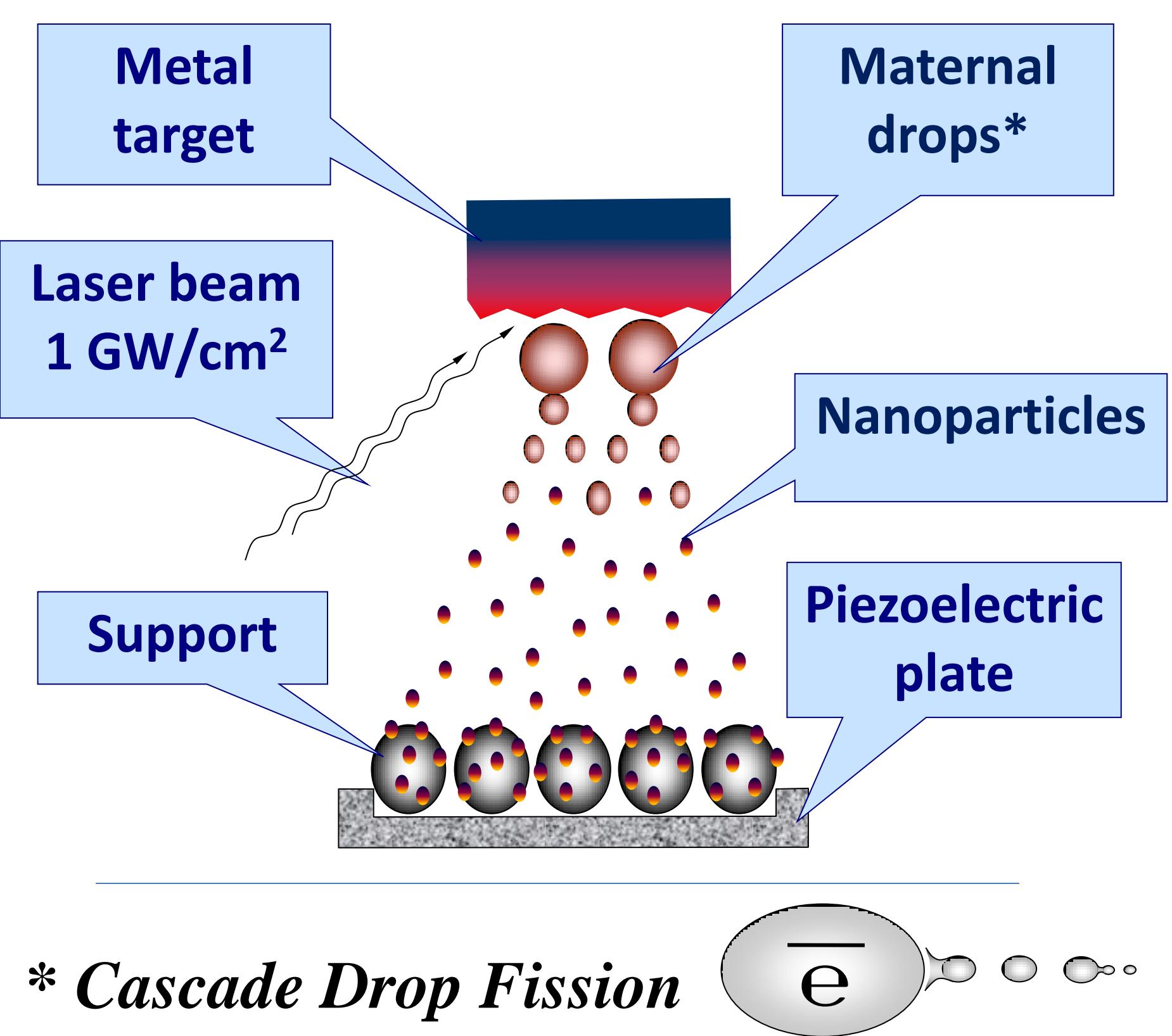
# Advantages of Laser Electrodispersion for the Synthesis of CO Oxidation Catalysts with Low Loading of Precious Metals



**Rostovshchikova T.N., Shilina M.I., Maslakov K.I., Gurevich S.A., Yavsin D.A., Veselov G.B., Stoyanovskii V.O. and Vedyagin A.A**  
*Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia* [rtn@kinet.chem.msu.ru](mailto:rtn@kinet.chem.msu.ru)  
*Ioffe Institute, RAS, St. Petersburg, Russia*  
*Boreskov Institute of Catalysis, Siberian Branch, RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia*



## LED Technique



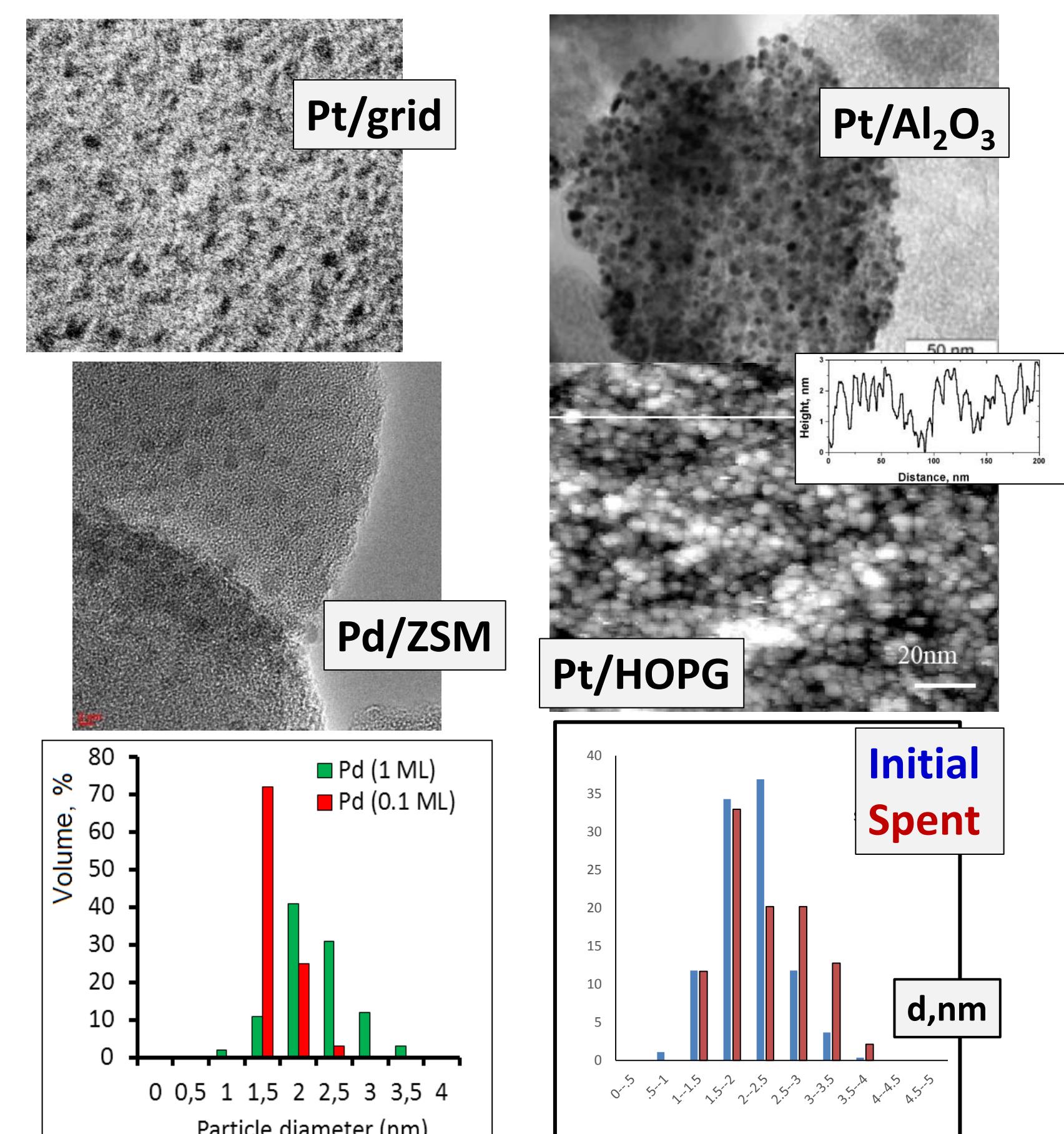
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## Advantages

- Deposition of one-size single particles;
- “Crustlike” distribution;
- High resistance to aggregation;
- Particle size independence from the support and metal loading;
- Linear dependence of metal loading on the deposition time

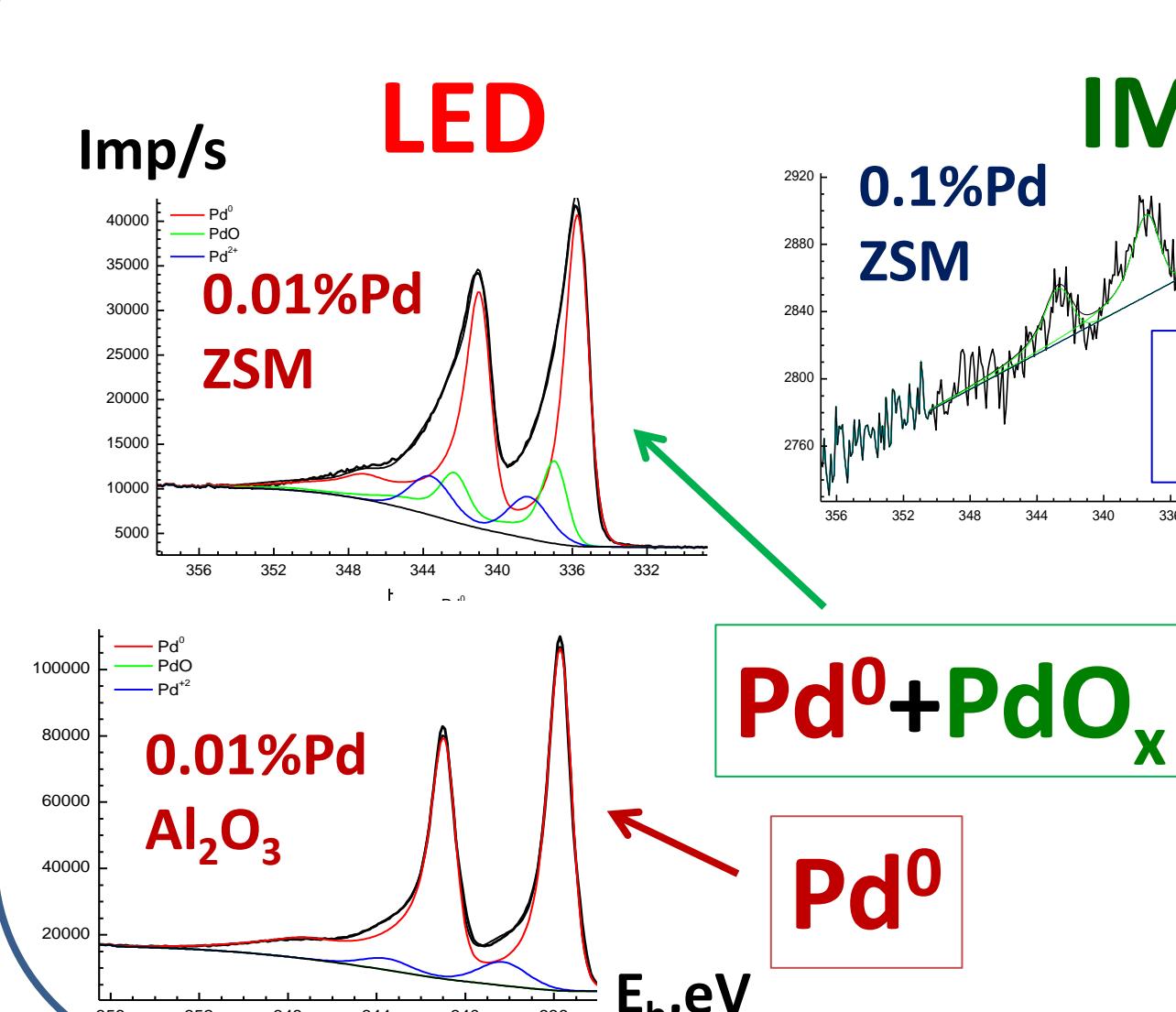
**Objective** – Application of laser electrodispersion (LED) method to design low loaded Pd and Pt catalysts for the total (TOX) and preferential (PROX) CO oxidation

## Pd and Pt catalysts



TEM and STM images

## XPS studies



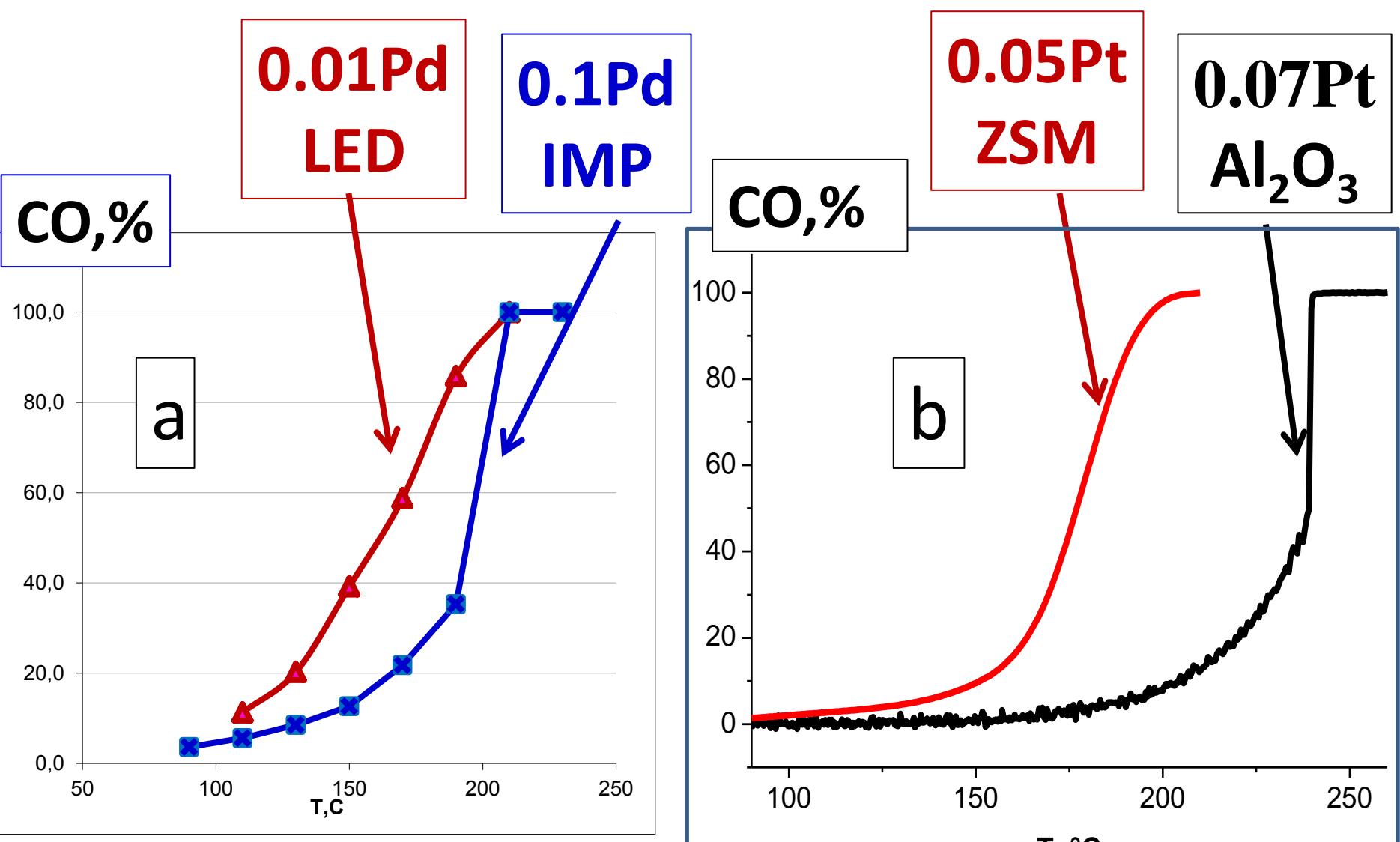
Support	E <sub>b</sub> , eV	71.5	72.5	74.3	Pt/Si+Al or Pt/Al
ZSM-5	Pt4f <sub>7/2</sub>	Fraction, at.-%			
Si/Al	Pt, wt.-%	Pt <sup>0</sup>	PtO	PtO <sub>x</sub> Al	
15	0.01	36	21	43	0.04
28	0.01	35	49	16	0.11
H <sub>2</sub> , 150-450°C	79	18	3	0.10	
28	0.05	61	24	15	0.22
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.02	91	7	2	1.8

## High-performance catalysts for TOX and PROX CO oxidation

### TOX - model mixture

1 CO, 1 O<sub>2</sub>, 98 He (vol.%)

metal	support	M <sup>0</sup> , %	T <sub>50</sub> , °C
Pd	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	95	180
0.01%	ZSM-5	62	165
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	91	294
0.01%	ZSM-5	35	233



### TOX - reaction mixture (Model for three way catalysts)

CO, CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NO, O<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>

Promt thermal aging at temperatures up to 1000 °C

CO, % LED      CO, % IMP

0.03Pd Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>      0.2Pd Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

(a) 0.03Pd Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>      (b) 0.2Pd Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

1: 50-320 °C      1: 50-320 °C

2: 50-320 °C      2: 50-320 °C

3: 50-320 °C      3: 50-320 °C

4: 50-600 °C      4: 50-600 °C

5: 50-800 °C      5: 50-800 °C

6: 50-1000 °C      6: 50-1000 °C

7: 50-900 °C      7: 50-900 °C

8: 50-900 °C      8: 50-900 °C

9: 50-1000 °C      9: 50-1000 °C

10: 50-1000 °C      10: 50-1000 °C

11: 50-500 °C      11: 50-500 °C

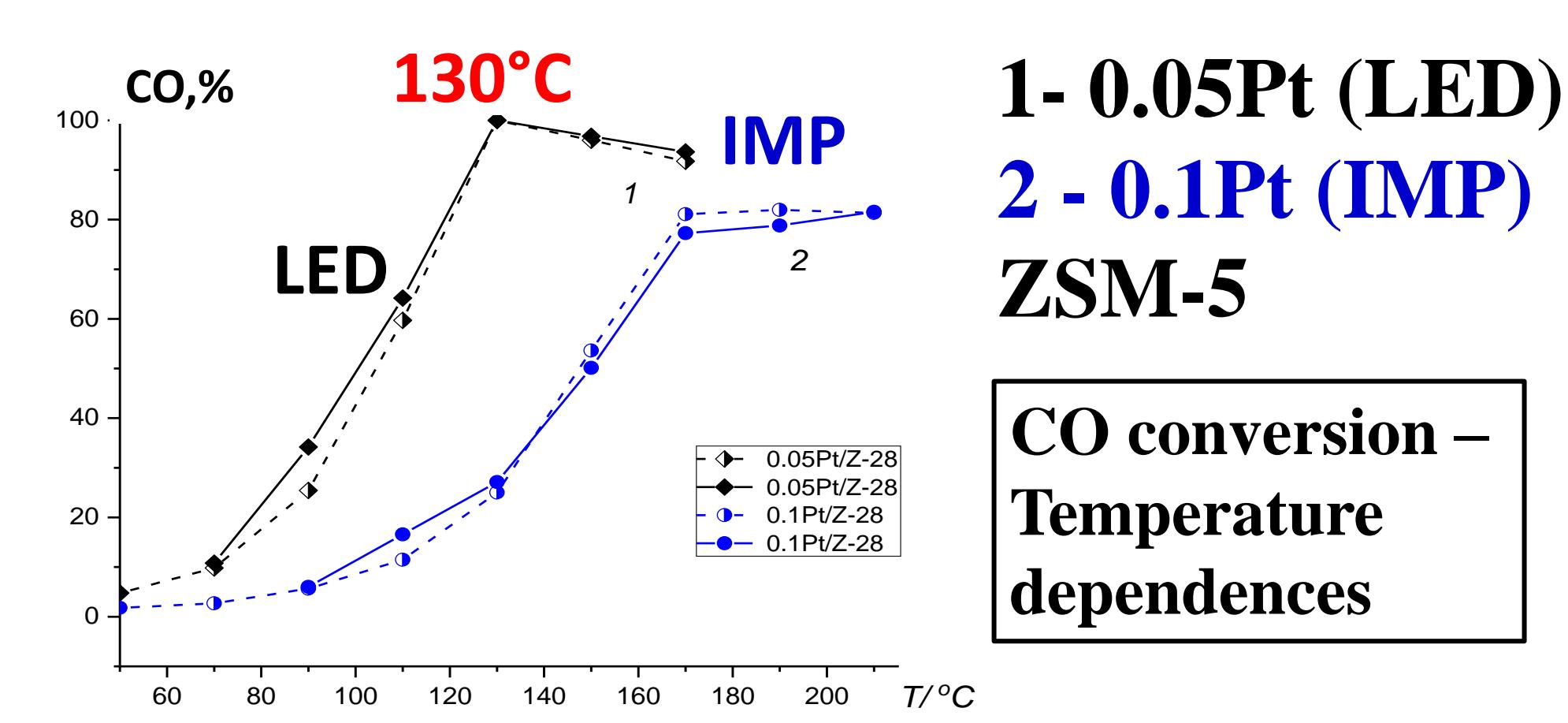
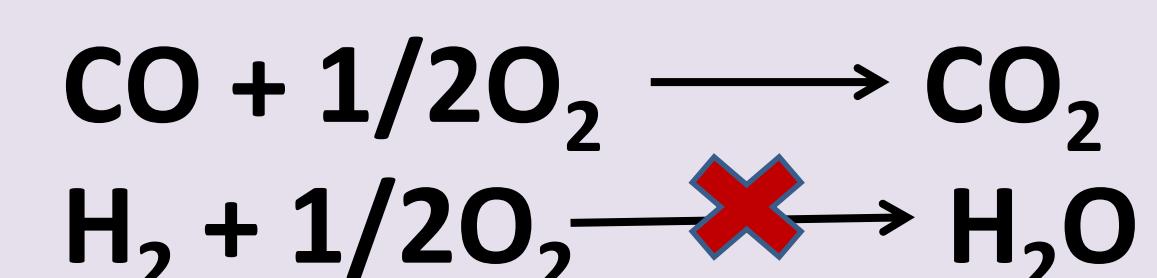
Δ T<sub>50</sub> 1000-320, °C      17      118

CO conversion – Temperature dependences for Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (a,c-LED and b-IMP) and Pd/ZSM (c-LED)

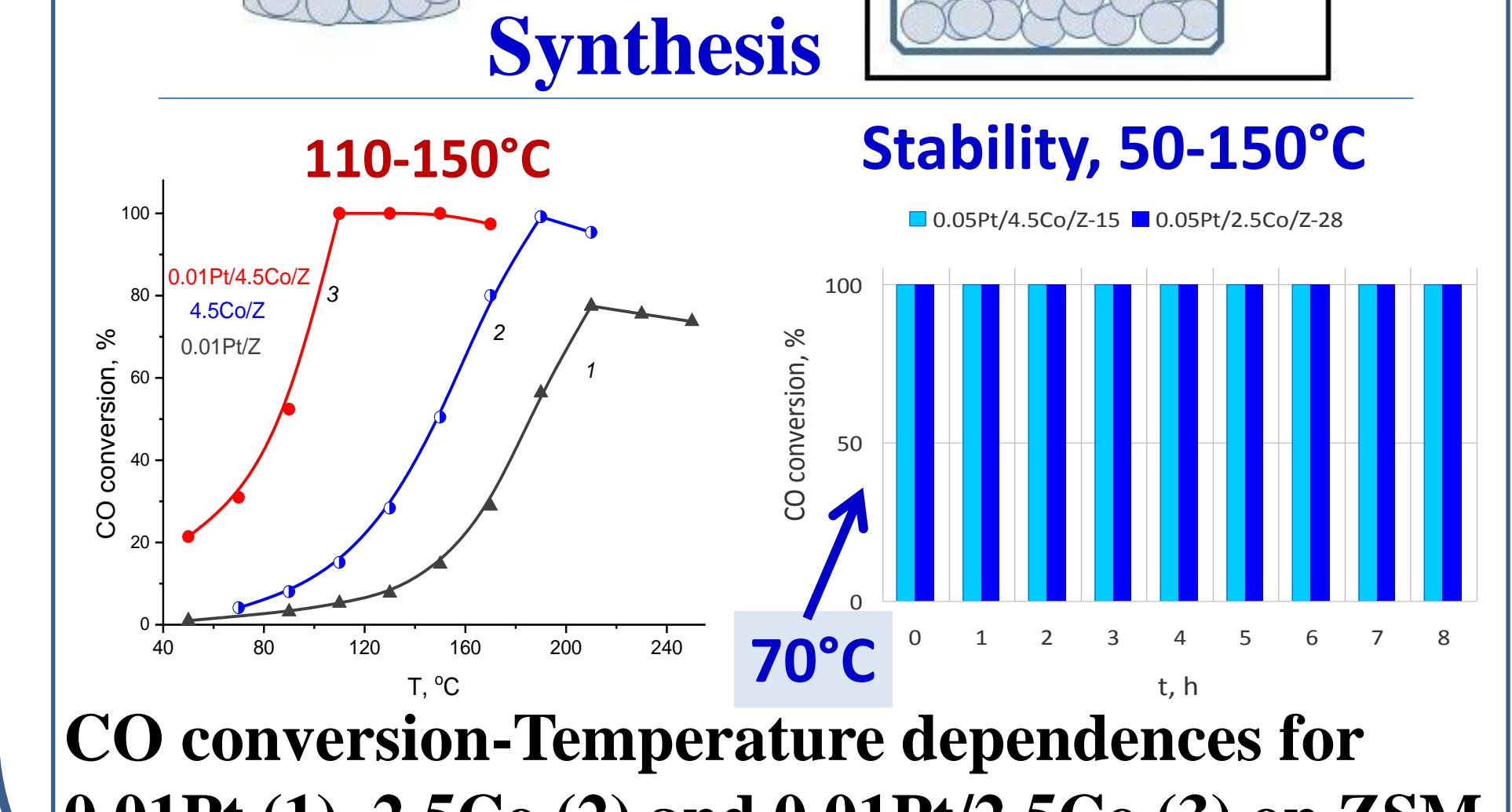
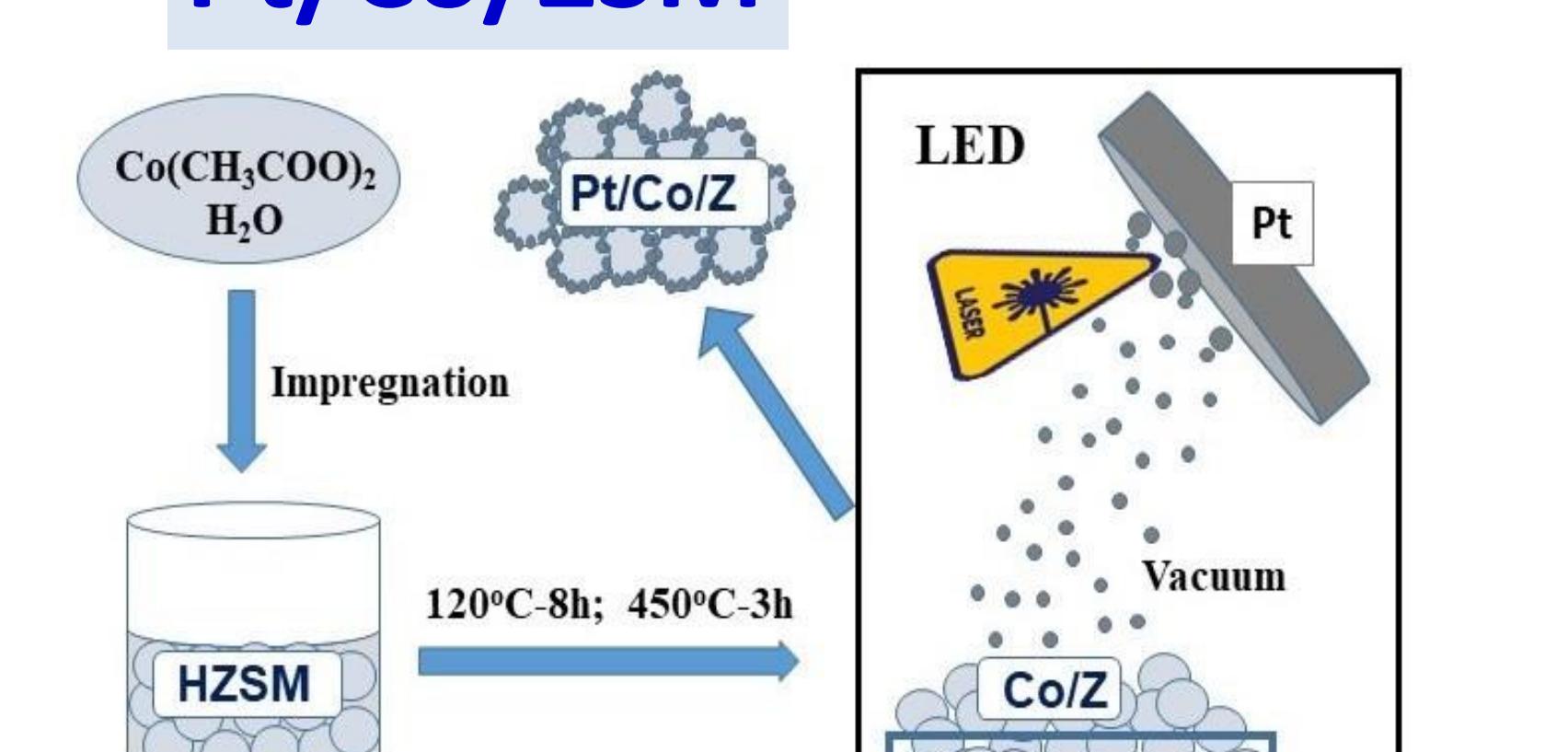
0.03Pd/ZSM as hydrocarbon traps

## PROX - H<sub>2</sub>-rich mixture

1 CO, 1 O<sub>2</sub>, 49 H<sub>2</sub>, 49 He (vol.%)



## Pt/Co/ZSM



## Conclusions

LED prepared Pd catalysts are the best for TOX; Catalysts on ZSM are more active, but Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> are the most stable.

LED prepared Pt/ZSM are more efficient for PROX. Their catalytic properties are improved when Pt nanoparticles are deposited on Co-ZSM.