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*Publication date:*  
2017

*Document Version*  
Peer reviewed version

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

*Citation (APA):*  
Spiga, C., Silva, H. J. L., Wagner, J. B., Chorkendorff, I., & Damsgaard, C. D. (2017). TEM characterization of Ni-Ga intermetallic catalysts for hydrogenation of CO<sub>2</sub>. Abstract from North American Catalysis Society Meeting 2017, Denver, United States.

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## TEM characterization of Ni-Ga intermetallic catalysts for hydrogenation of CO<sub>2</sub>

Cristiano Spiga<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Hugo J.L. Silva<sup>2</sup>, Jakob B. Wagner<sup>1</sup>, Ib Chorkendorff<sup>2</sup>, and Christian D. Damsgaard<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Center for Electron Nanoscopy, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

<sup>2</sup>SurfCat, Department of Physics, Technical University of Denmark, DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

\*: presenting author, email:crispi@cen.dtu.dk

### Introduction

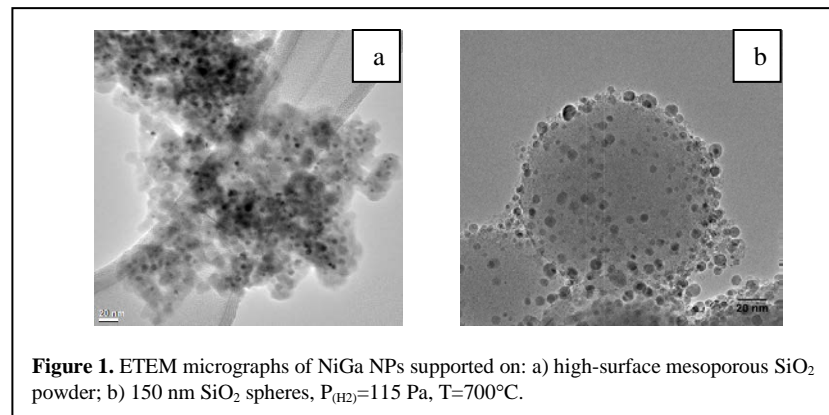
Nanostructured intermetallics dispersed on high surface area supports are assuming increasingly importance within the heterogeneous catalysis field. The atomic structure of the active NPs is highly linked to the performances of those catalysts that seems to behave differently compared to their relative single-metal NPs. This study presents local and structural investigation of Ni-Ga NPs dispersed on ~120 nm SiO<sub>2</sub> nanospheres. The catalyst shows similar size distribution and activity pr. surface area as the high-surface area supported catalyst confirming that the system is reliable in terms of catalytic behavior. An Environmental Transmission Electron Microscope (ETEM) equipped with a differential pumping system to confine a controlled gas flow around the specimen, offers a unique tool to investigate individual NPs at the atomic level during in-operando conditions of the catalyst<sup>[1]</sup>. Nevertheless, the morphology of the high surface area support tends to complicate the interpretation of TEM micrographs on the atomic level and blurs the spectroscopic information due to limited depth of field and multiple scattering events. One way to circumvent this, is to reduce the complexity of the mesoporous high-surface area support by developing low-surface area (non-porous) supports that consist of nanosized SiO<sub>2</sub> spheres. 2D model catalysts has also been developed by synthesizing the NPs on 20 nm thick membranes<sup>[2]</sup>.

### Materials and Methods

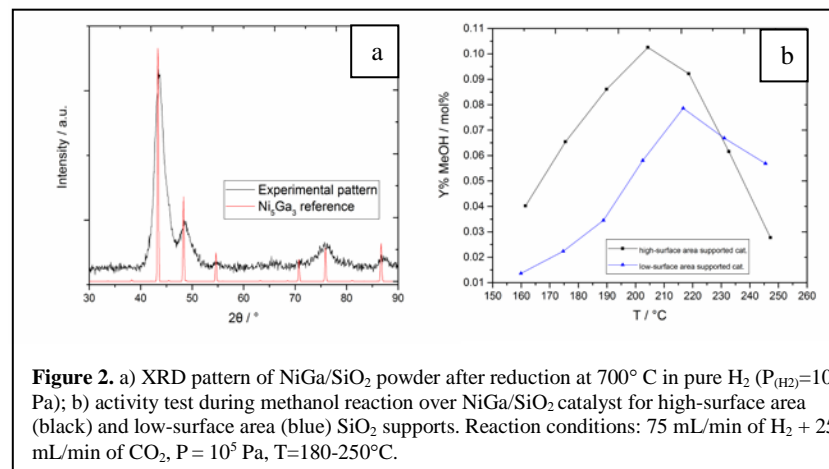
The catalyst formation process and reaction at the atomic level are investigated in the ETEM by following the morphology change (surface structure, facets, NP size, crystal structure, material composition) during NPs formation and CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation to methanol. Different chemical synthesis have been performed to prepare  $\delta$ -Ni<sub>5</sub>Ga<sub>3</sub> catalysts on a high and low surface area SiO<sub>2</sub> support. The investigation is supported by complementary techniques such as *in-situ* X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and activity tests coupled with Gas Chromatograph (GC) and a Mass Spectrometer (MS).

### Results and Discussion

SiO<sub>2</sub> spheres supported model catalyst features numerous NPs that can be illuminated directly with the electron beam (Figure 1) enabling atomic resolved structural and investigation on local chemical compositions. XRD shows the active  $\delta$ -phase of the NiGa catalyst upon reduction in pure hydrogen at T=700°C. Normalizing by the surface area of the catalyst we find comparable activities between high-surface and low-surface area supported catalyst (Figure 2).



**Figure 1.** ETEM micrographs of NiGa NPs supported on: a) high-surface mesoporous SiO<sub>2</sub> powder; b) 150 nm SiO<sub>2</sub> spheres, P<sub>(H<sub>2</sub>)</sub>=115 Pa, T=700°C.



**Figure 2.** a) XRD pattern of NiGa/SiO<sub>2</sub> powder after reduction at 700°C in pure H<sub>2</sub> (P<sub>(H<sub>2</sub>)</sub>=10<sup>5</sup> Pa); b) activity test during methanol reaction over NiGa/SiO<sub>2</sub> catalyst for high-surface area (black) and low-surface area (blue) SiO<sub>2</sub> supports. Reaction conditions: 75 mL/min of H<sub>2</sub> + 25 mL/min of CO<sub>2</sub>, P = 10<sup>5</sup> Pa, T=180-250°C.

### Significance

The optimized Ni-Ga catalyst is promising for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation to methanol with comparable activities to the preferred commercial Cu/Zn/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst system<sup>[3-4]</sup>.

### References

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