
View Abstract

ABSTRACT SYMPOSIUM NAME: Bridging Surface Science to Catalysis

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TITLE: Nanoscale redox dynamics during cyclic reduction and reoxidation of CeO_x/Cu(111) inverse model catalysts

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ABSTRACT BODY:

Abstract: Cerium oxide (CeO_x) on Cu(111) is an inverse model catalyst with a high demonstrated activity for methanol synthesis from H₂ and CO₂, making it an attractive component in applications supporting the transformation to a carbon-neutral sustainable energy system based on renewables. In a reducing H₂ environment, oxygen vacancies are formed, which then activate the CO₂. Here, we have studied the interaction of H₂ and CO₂ with (111) and (100) oriented CeO_x islands grown on the Cu(111) single crystal surface using intensity-voltage low-energy electron microscopy (I(V)-LEEM), micro-illumination low-energy electron diffraction (μLEED), and X-ray absorption spectroscopy combined with photoemission electron microscopy (XAS-PEEM). This unique combination of methods is shown to yield nanoscale structural and chemical information about both the islands' atomic structure and local chemistry during each redox half-cycle. At a substrate temperature of 550 °C, exposure to H₂ leads to partial reduction whereas exposure to CO₂ facilitates reoxidation. This general chemical behavior is observed for both CeO_x orientations, yet only for the (111) facet the changes in atomic structure are fully reversible. Moreover, for the (111) surface subsequent redox cycles require significantly lower doses of H₂ and CO₂, indicating a conditioning effect on the reactivity of the system. Furthermore, depending on the reactant dose the local structure and oxidation state of the CeO_x(111) islands are determined with pixel resolution (diameter ~15-20 nm) for the whole investigated area, providing novel insights into the nanoscale dynamics of the fully reversible redox process.

(No Image Selected)

Presentation Preference: I wish to participate in an in-person session in Indianapolis.

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