

Pt CLUSTERS IN BaKL ZEOLITE: CHARACTERIZATION BY TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, HYDROGEN CHEMISORPTION, AND X-RAY ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY

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Platinum supported on BaKL zeolite was characterized by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), hydrogen chemisorption, and Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (EXAFS) spectroscopy. The results of all three techniques indicate the presence of highly dispersed platinum in the zeolite pores. There is no evidence of platinum outside the zeolite pores. The EXAFS data determine a Pt–Pt coordination number of 3.7, suggesting that the average platinum cluster in the zeolite consists of 5 or 6 atoms, consistent with the TEM and chemisorption data. The EXAFS data also provide evidence of the platinum-zeolite interface, indicated by Pt–O contributions at 2.14 and 2.70 Å, and a Pt–Ba contribution at 3.8 Å. The Pt/BaKL zeolite is one of the most highly dispersed supported platinum samples and one of the most structurally uniform supported metal catalysts.

1. Introduction

Platinum supported on L zeolite has been found to be a highly active and selective catalyst for dehydrocyclization of straight-chain paraffins, giving high yields of benzene from n-hexane [1–3]. Characterization of these catalysts by techniques including infrared spectroscopy with adsorbed CO [4] and transmission electron microscopy [3] gives evidence that small platinum clusters are incorporated within the intracrystalline pores of the zeolite. Varying fractions of the platinum have also been found outside of these pores in most of the reported catalysts; an exception is that of Rice et al. [5], who used dark-field microscopy to

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image the clusters in the pores. The reported work raises fundamental questions about the size and electronic structure of the metal clusters, the nature of the metal-zeolite interactions, and the origin of the catalytic selectivity. Some authors [6,7] have attributed the remarkable selectivity to a property of the narrow zeolite pores, but electronic effects may play a role [8], and particle size effects should not be ruled out.

The goal of this research was to characterize the structure of a Pt/L zeolite having virtually all the metal confined to the intracrystalline space. The characterization techniques are extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) spectroscopy, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and hydrogen chemisorption.

2. Experimental and analytical methods

PREPARATION OF CATALYST

The KL zeolite was obtained from Linde and found by analysis to contain 6.4 wt% Al, 11.3 wt% K, and 0.04 wt% Na. The zeolite was ion exchanged with excess aqueous barium nitrate, washed, and dried at 400 K. The resulting Ba-exchanged zeolite was analyzed and found to contain 7.4 wt% Ba. The BaKL zeolite was impregnated with tetraamine platinum (II) nitrate to give a sample containing 1.2 wt% Pt. Prior to any further experiments the sample was reduced at 773 K for 1 h.

TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

The electron microscope was a Philips 400T TEM operated at 120 kV with magnifications from 28,000 to 175,000. Further magnification was obtained by enlargement of the negatives. The Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectra were obtained with a Tracor Northern 5500 energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer. The prereduced samples were ground to a fine powder, embedded in LR white resin, and sectioned with an ultramicrotome. The thin sections were mounted on copper grids and lightly coated with carbon.

HYDROGEN CHEMISORPTION

Volumetric hydrogen chemisorption measurements were performed with a conventional glass system at 298 K. Hydrogen was dried by passage over silica. Before measurement of a chemisorption isotherm, the catalyst sample was treated in flowing hydrogen, it was heated at a rate of 5 K/min to 773 K and held at that temperature for 1 h. The sample was then evacuated (10^{-2} Pa) for 1 h at 773 K. After hydrogen admission at 473 K (hydrogen partial pressure = 93 kPa), desorp-

tion isotherms were measured at room temperature. The total number of chemisorbed H atoms was obtained by extrapolating the linear high-pressure part of the isotherm to zero pressure. Details are as given elsewhere [9].

EXAFS DATA COLLECTION

The sample was characterized by EXAFS spectroscopy at the Synchrotron Radiation Source in Daresbury, U.K., Wiggler Station 9.2, using a Si (220) double crystal monochromator. The storage ring was operated with an electron energy of 2 GeV and a current between 120 and 250 mA. At the Pt L_{III} edge (11564 eV), the estimated resolution was 3 eV. The monochromator was detuned to 50% intensity to avoid the effects of higher harmonics present in the X-ray beam. The measurements were done in the transmission mode. The decrease low- and high-frequency noise as much as possible, each data point was counted for 1s and 6 scans were averaged.

The sample was pressed into a self-supporting wafer (calculated to have an absorbance of 2.5) and placed in a controlled-atmosphere cell [10], with the sample handled in the absence of air. The sample was heated at a rate of 5 K/min to 723 K in flowing, purified, and dried hydrogen at atmospheric pressure. The sample was held at this temperature for one additional hour, then cooled to room temperature as hydrogen flow was continued. The measurements were done with the sample at liquid-nitrogen temperature in the presence of hydrogen at atmospheric pressure.

EXAFS DATA ANALYSIS

Standard procedures were used to extract the EXAFS functions from the absorption spectra [11,12]. Experimentally determined reference data for the phase shifts and backscattering amplitudes were obtained from EXAFS measurements of platinum foil and $Na_2Pt(OH)_6$ [13]. The computer software provided by Mustre de Leon and Rehr [14] was used to calculate the phase shift and backscattering amplitude of the Pt–Ba absorber-backscatterer pair. To determine reliably the parameters characterizing the high- Z (Pt and Ba) and low- Z (O) contributions, multiple-shell fitting in k space and in r space was done, with application of k^1 and k^3 weighing [13]. Further optimization of the fit was done by applying the difference file technique and phase- and amplitude-corrected Fourier transforms [12,13].

3. Results and discussion

A representative electron micrograph of the L zeolite-supported platinum catalyst is shown in fig. 1. The micrographs show zeolite particles with rounded

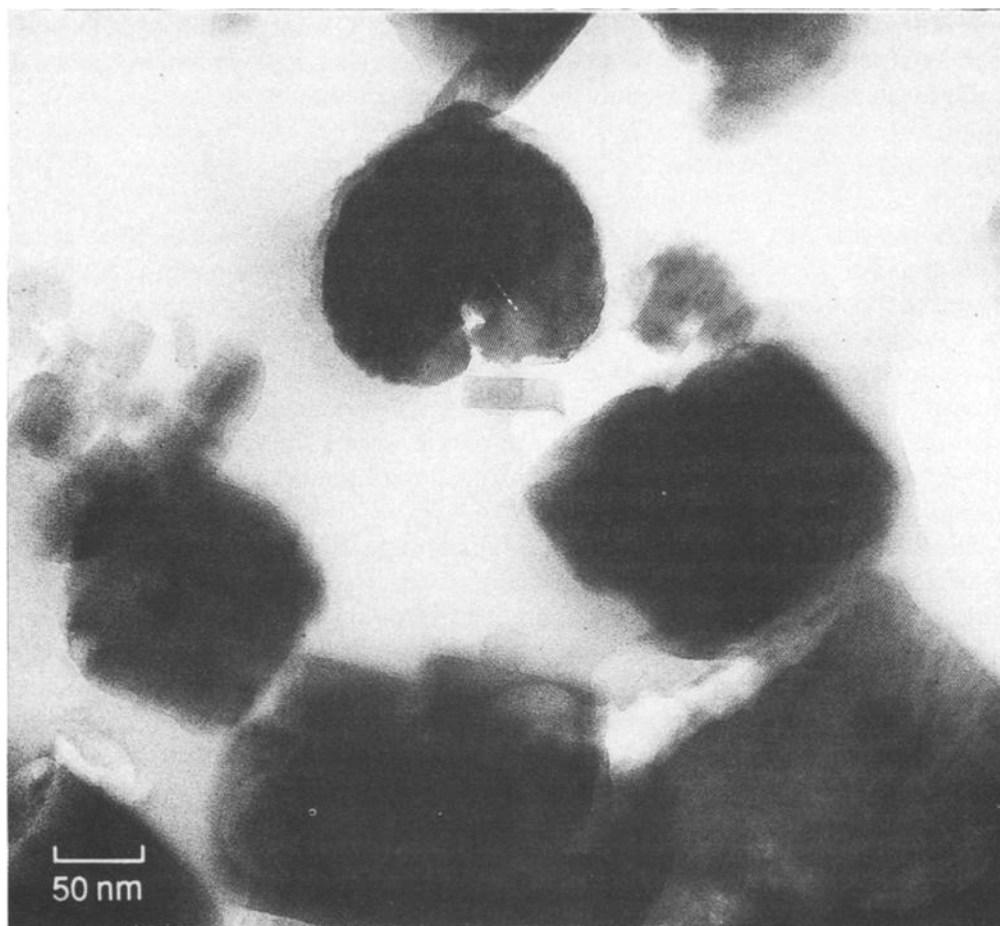


Fig. 1. Representative transmission electron micrograph of a 1.2 wt% Pt/BaKL after a reducing pretreatment of the platinum salt. The micrograph shows very small Pt clusters. The lattice images of the zeolite are also evident.

or rectangular cross sections. No large Pt particles were present. In the particles with rectangular cross sections lattice images are evident with spacings of 1.6 nm parallel to the unidirectional channels. At this magnification small platinum particles are evident between the lattice spacings. Only very few platinum particles larger than 2 nm are visible.

EDX spectroscopy was used to analyze several areas of this catalyst. The spectra indicate Si, Al, K, Ba and Pt, providing evidence that the platinum is present within the interior of the imaged crystallites. Since the platinum particles were not imaged by the electron microscope, we infer that the platinum particles are very small and likely well dispersed in the zeolite crystallites.

The hydrogen adsorption data are plotted in fig. 2. There was substantial physisorption on the zeolite support (with and without Pt). Extrapolation to zero

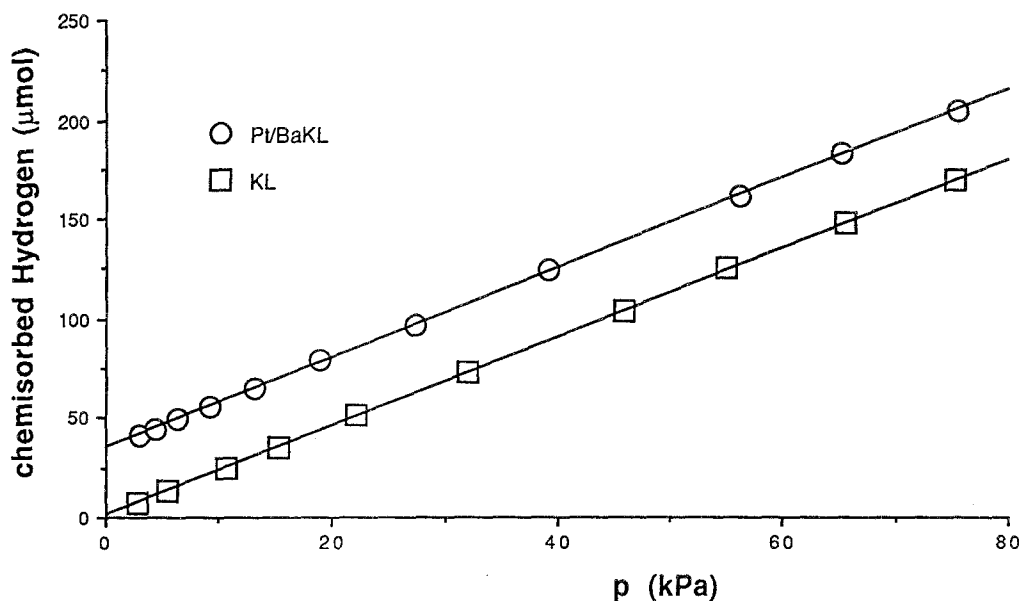


Fig. 2. Desorption isotherms for hydrogen in Pt/BaKL zeolite (0.867 g, 1.2 wt% Pt) and KL zeolite (0.50 g) at room temperature. Extrapolation by linear least squares fitting of the data of Pt/BaKL gives an $H/Pt = 1.3$.

pressure shows that adsorption on the support itself was negligible in this limit; the data of the platinum catalyst yield a value of H/Pt equal to 1.3. This result, consistent with the microscopy data, is indicative of highly dispersed platinum.

The raw EXAFS data for the catalyst following treatment in hydrogen at 723 K are shown in fig. 3a. The signal to noise ratio is estimated to be 15 at 4 \AA^{-1} . A Fourier transform of the data (k^2 weighted, Δk : $2.6\text{--}12.4 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) is shown in fig. 3b. The Pt–Pt absorber-backscatterer pair has a nonlinear phase shift and a k -dependent backscattering amplitude. Consequently, it is inferred that there are several peaks in the Fourier transform of a single Pt–Pt contribution [12,13,15].

A k^1 weighted Fourier transform was calculated for the EXAFS data characterizing Pt foil (fig. 3c dashed line) and the catalyst (fig. 3c solid line). The magnitude of the Pt foil EXAFS function was adjusted until the first-shell Pt–Pt peak in the Fourier transform scaled with the corresponding peak derived from the Pt/BaKL EXAFS data. A comparison of the curves in fig. 3c clearly shows the absence of higher Pt–Pt coordination shells in the Pt/BaKL zeolite. This result provides yet another indication of highly dispersed platinum. Moreover, the differences in the Fourier transform ($1 < R < 4 \text{ \AA}$, both the magnitude and the imaginary part) point to the presence of additional scatterers besides platinum. This can be seen more clearly in a Pt–Pt phase- and amplitude- corrected Fourier transform. The first Pt–Pt peak of the data characterizing Pt foil (fig. 3d dashed line) appears as a single symmetrical peak. The peak located at 2.75 \AA in the Fourier transform of the EXAFS data characterizing the Pt/BaKL catalyst has

an asymmetrical magnitude and imaginary part (fig. 3d solid line). This is an indication that further confirms the presence of additional scatterers, most probably from the Pt-zeolite interface.

The isolation of the EXAFS contributions giving rise to peaks in the normal Fourier transform between 1 and 5 Å was carried out by applying an inverse Fourier transform (ΔR : 1.1–3.8 Å) to the data shown in fig. 3b. First-guess Pt–Pt parameters were obtained by applying a k^3 -weighted fit in the range from 6 to 12 Å⁻¹ to emphasize the high-Z (viz. Pt–Pt and Pt–Ba) contributions and deempha-

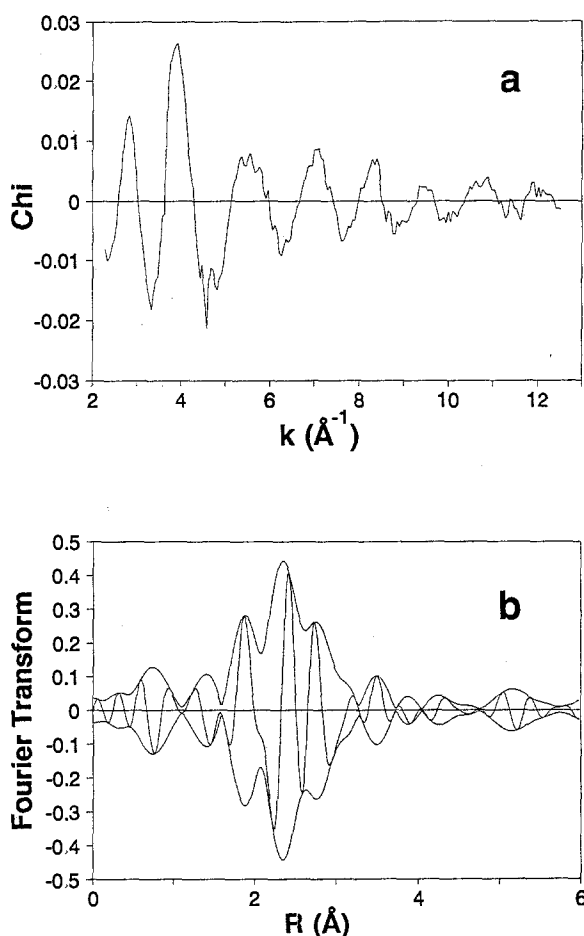


Fig. 3. a. EXAFS data for Pt/BaKL zeolite in the presence of hydrogen at liquid nitrogen temperature; b. k^2 -weighted Fourier transform of spectrum a ($\Delta k = 2.6$ – 12.4 Å⁻¹); c. k^1 -weighted Fourier transform of spectrum a ($\Delta k = 2.6$ – 12.4 Å⁻¹) (solid line) and k^1 -weighted Fourier transform of EXAFS spectrum of Pt foil ($\Delta k = 2.7$ – 12.6 Å⁻¹) (dashed line) (the latter is scaled to match the amplitude of the former); d. k^1 -weighted Pt–Pt phase- and amplitude-corrected Fourier transform of spectrum a ($\Delta k = 3.0$ – 12.4 Å⁻¹) (solid line) and k^1 -weighted Fourier transform of EXAFS spectrum of Pt foil ($\Delta k = 3.1$ – 12.6 Å⁻¹) (dashed line) (the latter is scaled to match the amplitude of the former).

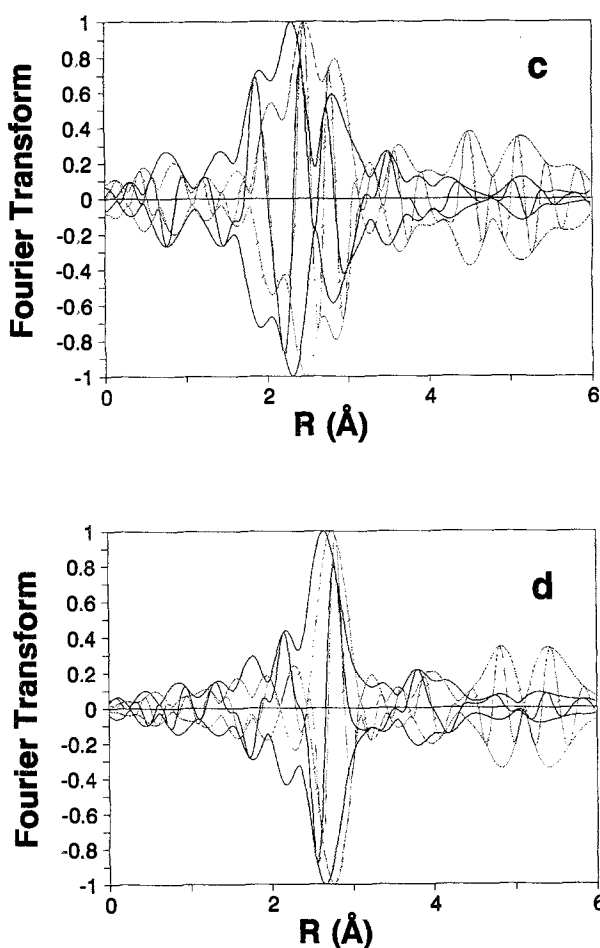


Fig. 3 (continued).

size the low- Z contributions (viz. the Pt-zeolite interface). Subtraction of the metal-metal contribution resulted in an EXAFS function which was fitted with contributions characterizing the metal-zeolite interface. An iterative fitting procedure was used to optimize the fits over the whole range of k ($3.5\text{--}10.5\text{ \AA}^{-1}$), both in k space and in r space. A comparison of the fit with the raw data in k space and in r space (with both k^1 and k^3 weighting) is shown in fig. 4. The agreement is very good.

The result of this fitting is the identification of four significant contributions (table 1), a Pt-Pt contribution at 2.75 \AA , a Pt-O contribution at 2.14 \AA , a second Pt-O contribution at 2.7 \AA , and a Pt-Ba contribution at 3.8 \AA . The separate contributions to the EXAFS spectrum are shown in fig. 5, both in k space and in r space. The Pt-O phase-corrected Fourier transform of the difference file obtained by subtracting the Pt-Pt and the Pt-Ba contributions from the primary EXAFS (i.e., the inverse Fourier transform of the raw data) is shown in fig. 5b.

The presence of two Pt–O contributions is indicated by beating oscillations in k space (fig. 5a). The Pt–Ba contribution is shown in fig. 5c, and the Pt–Ba phase-corrected Fourier transform is shown in fig. 5d. The results of fig. 5c (solid line) show typical high- Z backscattering behavior.

The number of adjustable parameters used in the fit was 16. The number of statistically allowable adjustable parameters calculated from the forward and the inverse Fourier transform range according to the Nyquist theorem (given in the proceedings of a workshop on standards and criteria in X-ray absorption spectroscopy [16]) is 14. Therefore the appropriateness of the parameters requires further justification. The statistical significance of the Pt–O and Pt–Ba contributions can be assessed by comparison of the amplitude of these EXAFS contribu-

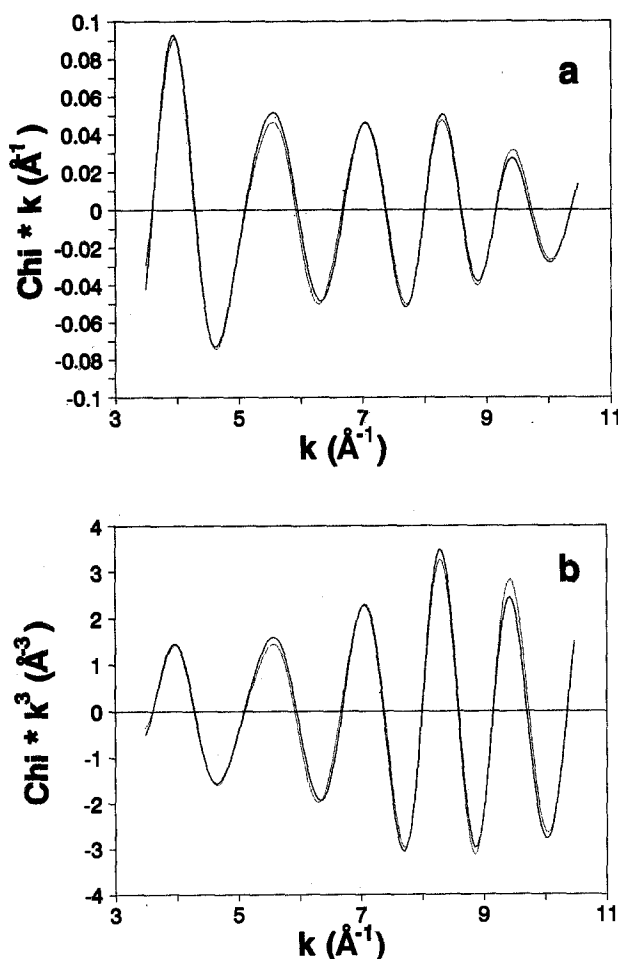


Fig. 4. a. k^1 -weighted Fourier filtered EXAFS spectrum of Pt/BaKL zeolite (fig. 3a) (solid line) and spectrum calculated with parameters of table 1 (dashed line); b. as in a, but with k^3 -weighting; c. k^1 -weighted Fourier transform of spectra in fig. 4a ($\Delta k = 3.5\text{--}10.5 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$); d. as in c, but with k^3 -weighting.

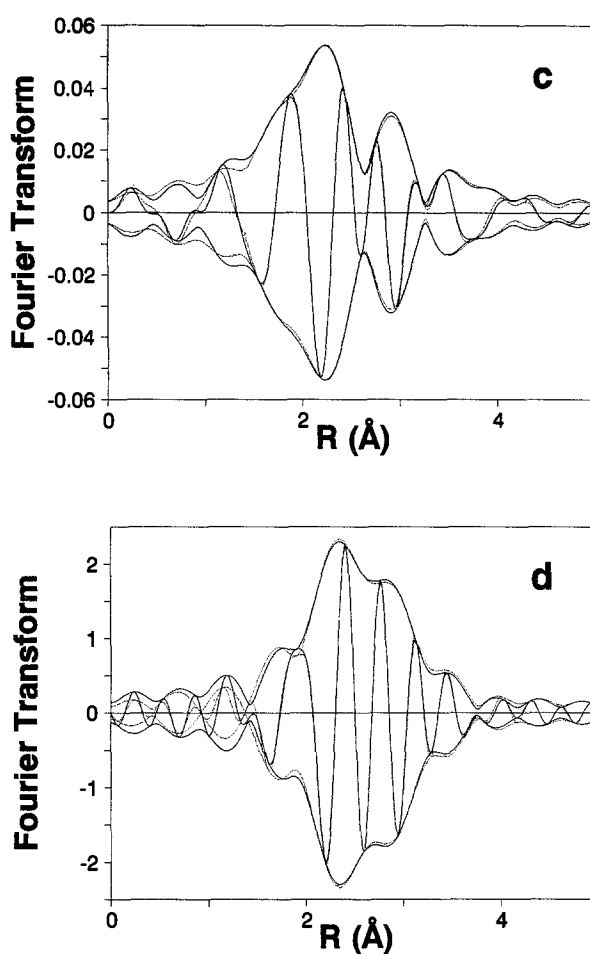


Fig. 4 (continued).

tions with the noise present in the raw data. The noise amplitude in the raw data is estimated to be 3×10^{-3} at $k = 12 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. The amplitude of the calculated Pt–O and Pt–Ba contributions is determined to be 10×10^{-3} and 8×10^{-3} at $k = 4.5 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$ (fig. 5a and 5c). Since the ratios of the amplitudes of each contribution to the noise is approximately 3, it is inferred that these contributions are statistically significant.

Table 1

Fitted contributions to the EXAFS of Pt/BaKL zeolite. Errors are given in parentheses

Backscatterer	N	$R \text{ (\AA)}$	$\Delta\sigma^2 (\times 10^{-5} \text{ \AA}^{-2})$	$E_0 \text{ (eV)}$
Pt	$3.7 (\pm 0.3)$	$2.75 (\pm 0.02)$	$32 (\pm 5)$	$1.4 (\pm 0.5)$
O	$0.6 (\pm 0.1)$	$2.14 (\pm 0.03)$	$67 (\pm 10)$	$1.8 (\pm 0.5)$
O	$1.1 (\pm 0.2)$	$2.71 (\pm 0.03)$	$95 (\pm 20)$	$2.1 (\pm 1)$
Ba	$1.4 (\pm 0.2)$	$3.76 (\pm 0.05)$	$90 (\pm 20)$	$6.6 (\pm 1)$

The Pt–Pt coordination number of 3.7 points to extremely small Pt clusters. If there were a bulk-like fcc packing of the Pt atoms in a cluster the results would imply a cluster of 5 or 6 atoms. The absence of higher Pt–Pt coordination shells, combined with the microscopic evidence of the lack of platinum outside the zeolite and the uniqueness of the structure of the intracrystalline zeolite pores, points to a nearly unique cluster size.

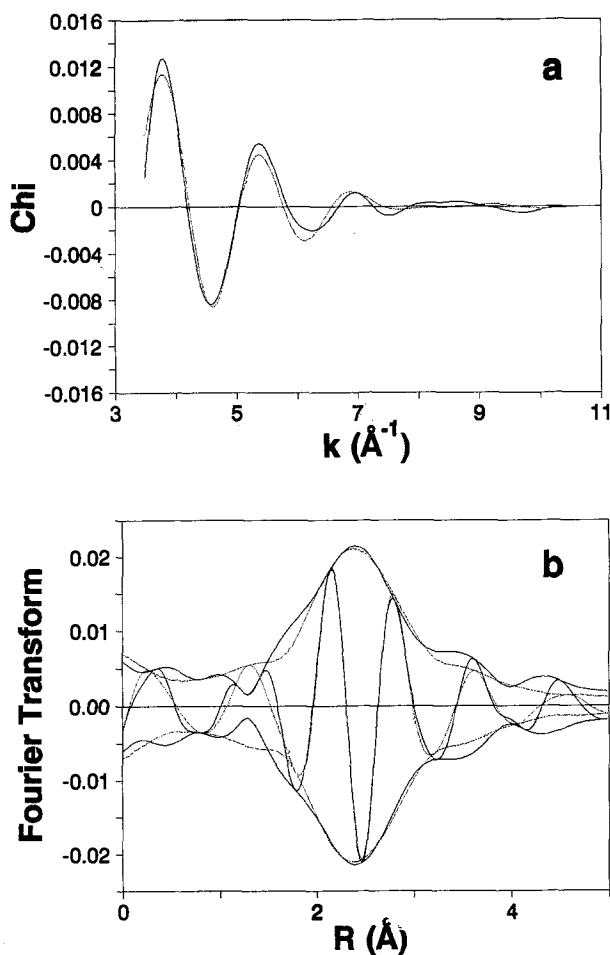


Fig. 5. a. Experimental Pt–O contribution, calculated by subtraction of the calculated Pt–Pt and Pt–Ba contributions from the Fourier-filtered EXAFS data (fig. 4a, solid line) (solid line) and calculated Pt–O contributions (dashed line); b. Pt–O phase-corrected k^1 -weighted Fourier transform of experimental spectrum a ($\Delta k = 3.5\text{--}9.0 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) and Pt–O phase-corrected k^1 -weighted Fourier transform of calculated Pt–O contributions of spectrum a (dashed line); c. Experimental Pt–Ba contribution, calculated by subtraction of the calculated Pt–Pt and Pt–O contributions from the Fourier-filtered EXAFS data (fig. 4a, solid line) (solid line) and calculated Pt–Ba contributions (dashed line); d. Pt–Ba phase-corrected k^1 -weighted Fourier transform of experimental spectrum c. ($\Delta k = 3.5\text{--}10.5 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) and Pt–Ba phase-corrected k^1 -weighted Fourier transform of calculated Pt–Ba contribution of spectrum c. (dashed line).

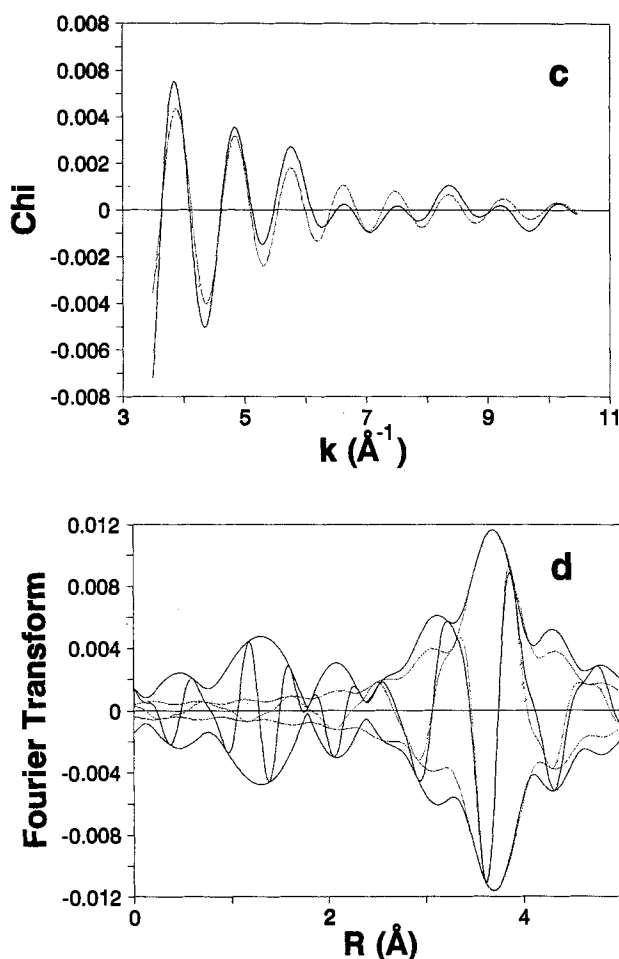


Fig. 5 (continued).

Extremely small metal particles covered with chemisorbed hydrogen show metal-metal distances equal to bulk values [12,15]. This type of behavior is also observed in this Pt/BaKL sample.

The hydrogen chemisorption data confirm the high dispersion of the platinum. Extrapolation of the correlation between H/Pt and the coordination number determined by EXAFS spectroscopy for Pt supported on $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, determined by Kip et al. [9] for a series of samples characterized by different Pt contents and temperatures of treatment in hydrogen, leads to an estimate for the coordination number of 4 for the Pt in zeolite L. This estimate is in agreement with EXAFS results; it has been used to extend the correlation of Kip et al. (fig. 6).

The results of the EXAFS analysis (table 1) give evidence of two distinct Pt–O distances. The longer of these (2.7 \AA) is virtually the same as that determined earlier by EXAFS spectroscopy for highly dispersed Pt/ $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ [15]. Similar

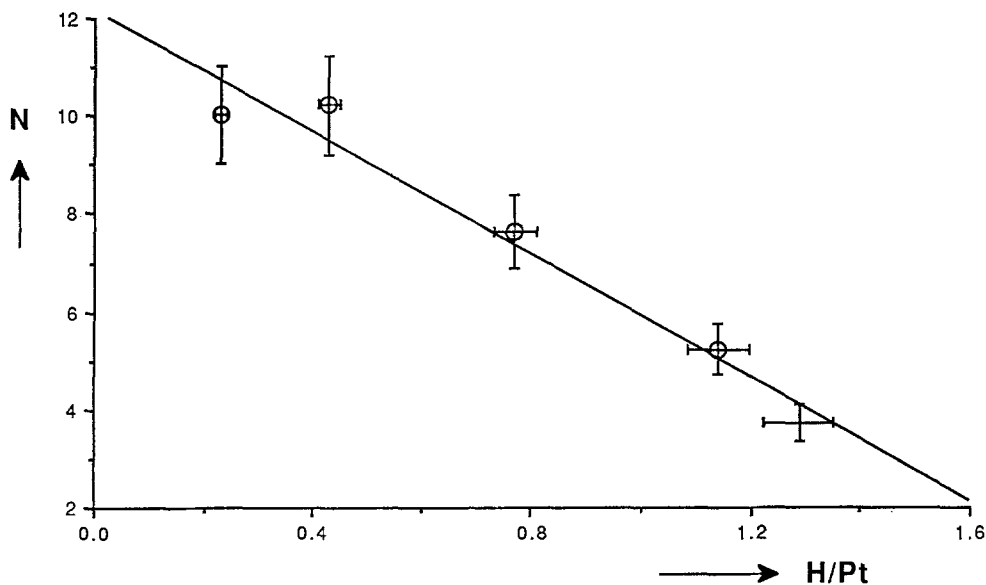


Fig. 6. Correlation of hydrogen chemisorption and first-shell Pt-Pt EXAFS coordination number data. Data represented by triangles from Kip et al. [9].

distances have been found by EXAFS spectroscopy for other highly dispersed metals [17–20].

In summary, we conclude that the Pt/BaKL zeolite reported here is one of the most highly dispersed platinum samples and one of the most structurally uniform supported metals. The sample consequently offers a unique set of opportunities for resolving some fundamental issues in catalysis by supported metals. Specifically, further data for this catalyst are expected to provide an elucidation of the role of the narrow zeolite pores, in contrast to the size and electronic structure of the small platinum clusters (which are too small to fill the zeolite cage) in accounting for the selectivity of this catalyst [6,7]. Further, on the basis of the precise structural characterization of the sample the platinum d-band density of states can now be determined from the white line intensities from the platinum L_{II} and L_{III} X-ray absorption edges. This information is expected to allow progress towards resolution of the fundamental issue of particle size vs. electronic effects in catalysis. In addition, the EXAFS data provide evidence for a Pt–Ba interaction. This interaction might provide experimental opportunities for assessment of the importance of polarization effects, which, on the basis of theoretical results, have recently been suggested to explain the influence of promoter ions on catalytic properties of small metal particles [21,22]. The smallness of the Pt clusters, combined with the uniformity of the zeolite pores, also indicates an excellent opportunity for precise characterization of the metal-support interface, which may lead to further elucidation of the nature of the interactions between metals and supports.

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