

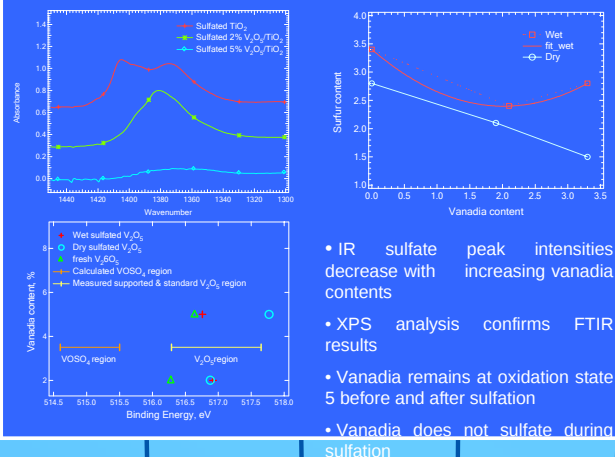
In Situ FTIR Study of Vanadia Catalyst Activity

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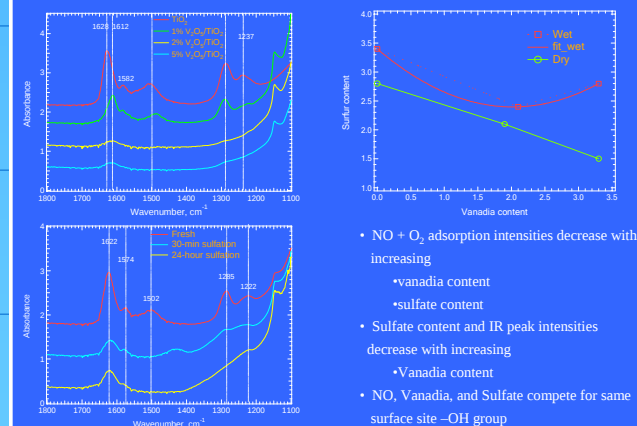
Objectives

- Understand formation mechanism of sulfate species on both the support, TiO_2 , and the catalyst, $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5/\text{TiO}_2$.
- Understand how sulfate species affect adsorption and reaction on vanadium oxide species on the catalyst surface.
- Determine the effects of moisture, vanadia content, and time on sulfation.

Sulfation site identification

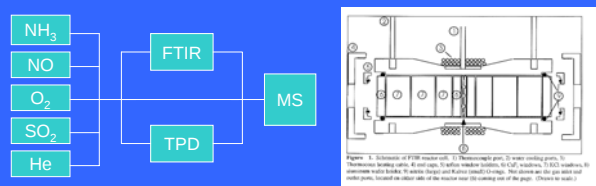


Surface site identification

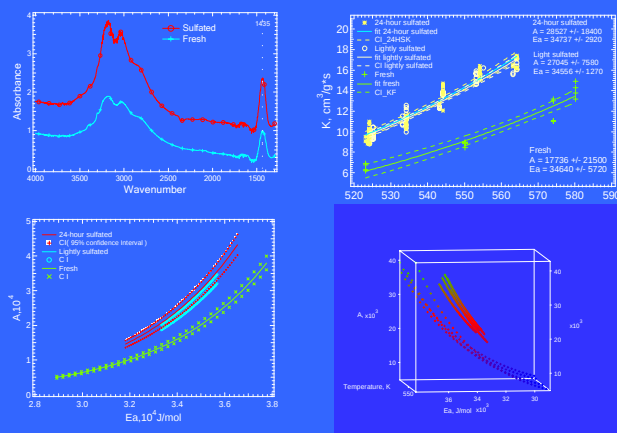


Experimental design

- Sulfation conditions: 380 °C, 1 atm, 3000 ppm SO₂, 5% O₂, helium (balance) , dry or moist gas
- Sulfation sample: TiO₂, 2% V₂O₅/TiO₂, 5% V₂O₅/TiO₂
- NO reduction activity test conditions: 250-290 °C, 1 atm, 700ppm NH₃ and NO, 5% O₂, helium (balance), 200,000GHSV, no limitation of film and pore diffusion
- NO reduction test sample: fresh and contaminated 1% V₂O₅/TiO₂, with or without sulfation



Sulfate impact on vanadia catalyst behavior



Conclusion

Surface sulfate forms on titania sites, not vanadia sites

- Sulfation intensifies NH_3 adsorption
- Sulfation enhances NO reduction by increasing the number of Brønsted acid sites without affecting reaction mechanism
- NO, V, and S compete for the same surface sites –OH group

Future Work

- Combine FTIR study with temperature-programmed desorption and MS to analyze quantities of species adsorbed/desorbed.
- Investigate contaminants (Ca, K, and Na) effects on V_2O_5/TiO_2 properties: sulfation, NH_3 adsorption, activity, etc.