



Ru-In/H-SSZ-13 for the selective reduction of nitric oxide by methane: Insights from temperature-programmed desorption studies

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Selective catalytic reduction
Nitric oxide
Methane
Ru-In/H-SSZ-13
Temperature-programmed desorption

ABSTRACT

The selective catalytic reduction of nitric oxide by methane (CH₄-SCR) represents the most desirable technique for the post-treatment of nitrogen oxide emissions from gas-fired power plants and the efficient CH₄-SCR catalysts are being explored. We herein report the construction of bimetallic Ru-In/H-SSZ-13 catalyst, which exhibited remarkable performance in CH₄-SCR under the reaction conditions of a high gas hourly space velocity (GHSV) of 75,000 h⁻¹ and in the presence of 6% H₂O. In Ru-In/H-SSZ-13, the close contact between Ru and In species was confirmed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analysis, and their electronic interaction was verified by means of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and temperature-programmed reduction by hydrogen (H₂-TPR). All these features made Ru-In/H-SSZ-13 an elegant example of zeolite-based cooperative catalytic system for CH₄-SCR. The surface species formed and their stability on Ru/H-SSZ-13, In/H-SSZ-13 and Ru-In/H-SSZ-13 were investigated by temperature-programmed desorption (TPD) experiments, from which the individual role of H-SSZ-13, Ru and In sites and their cooperation in CH₄-SCR were discussed in detail.

1. Introduction

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x, including NO and NO₂), along with sulfur oxide (SO₂), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) and ammonia (NH₃), are recognized as the major air pollutants that do great harm to the environment and human health [1,2]. The selective catalytic reduction (SCR) technology has been extensively investigated for the post-treatment of NO_x in excess oxygen and different types of reductants, e.g. NH₃ [3–7], H₂ [8–10], hydrocarbons [11–16] and oxygenates [17,18], have been employed. NH₃-SCR has been commercialized in NO_x abatement from coal-fired power plants and heavy-duty diesel engines for years. Under the background of replacing coal by natural gas (main component: CH₄) as clean fuel for urban power plants, CH₄-SCR has been receiving more and more attention in recent years [11,19–34]. Compared with NH₃, CH₄ appears to be a more attractive reductant in gas-fired power plants due to its noncorrosive and easily-available characteristics. On the other hand, CH₄ is chemical inert and hard to be activated, which makes CH₄-SCR more difficult than NH₃-SCR. To our knowledge, the efficient CH₄-SCR catalysts working under simulated conditions of gas-fired power plant exhaust, i.e. at high gas-hourly space velocities (GHSVs) and in the presence of excess steam, are still being explored.

Zeolites can provide ideal scaffolds for redox active components and

additional acid sites, e.g. Brønsted acid sites, for SCR reaction, making them the most promising support materials for deNO_x applications [4,6,12,35–37]. Currently, the small-pore zeolites (e.g. CHA [5,7,38], KFI [39] and LTA [40]) are attracting more attention than the medium-pore (e.g. MFI and FER) or large-pore (e.g. FAU and BEA) zeolites for NH₃-SCR. A major advantage of small-pore zeolites lies in their good stability against framework dealumination, which should be more important for CH₄-SCR at high reaction temperatures (~500 °C). However, to our knowledge, the small-pore zeolites are rarely employed as support materials for CH₄-SCR catalysts. For the CH₄-SCR reaction, In-containing zeolites have been extensively investigated during the past decades [23–29]. To improve the catalytic performance of In-containing zeolites, modifications by a second transition metal, e.g. Ce [30], Fe [31], Pd [32], Co [33] and La [34], have been reported to be a feasible strategy. The major role of the second transition metal is proposed to promote the oxidative activation of NO for CH₄-SCR.

Inspired by the above-mentioned research progresses, we herein report the design of a robust Ru-In/H-SSZ-13 catalyst for CH₄-SCR, which exhibits remarkable catalytic performance under harsh reaction conditions, i.e. at a high GHSV of 75,000 h⁻¹ and in the presence of 6% steam. H-SSZ-13 is employed as zeolite support to ensure the stability of catalyst as well as to create the close interaction between In and Ru species. For an insight into the individual role of Ru, In and H-SSZ-13

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during CH₄-SCR, the stability of surface species formed on Ru-In/H-SSZ-13 (dominating N_xO_y species) is investigated by means of temperature-programmed desorption technique, which has been widely employed in studying lean NO_x traps [41–44].

2. Experimental

2.1. Catalyst preparation

The chemical reagents were purchased from Alfa Aesar (analytical grade) and used directly as received. All catalysts were prepared by wet impregnation in which various commercial zeolites in their H-forms (from Sinopec), i.e. H-SSZ-13 (Si/Al = 12), H-ZSM-5 (Si/Al = 12), H-beta (Si/Al = 12), H-mordenite (Si/Al = 11) and SAPO-34 (P/Si = 4), were used as supports. In a typical process, desired amounts of metal precursors (see Supporting Information for details) were dissolved in excess water to form solution, to which zeolite support was added. After stirring at room temperature for 24 h, slurry was obtained and the water was removed in a rotary evaporator at 80 °C at reduced pressure. The solid residue was dried, heated in Ar at 550 °C for 2 h, reduced in 10% H₂/Ar at 450 °C for 1 h and re-oxidized in 10% O₂/Ar at 450 °C for 1 h. The final product was denoted as x%Me-y%In/Z, where x% and y% indicated the weight loadings of the second metal and In, respectively, and Z represented the type of zeolite support.

2.2. Catalyst characterization

The chemical compositions of samples were analyzed on an IRIS Advantage inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometer (ICP-AES).

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of selected zeolite samples were recorded on a Bruker D8 ADVANCE powder diffractometer with a Cu-Kα radiation (λ = 0.1542 nm) at a scanning rate of 4°/min in the region of 5–50°.

The transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of selected zeolite samples were acquired on a FEI Tecnai G² F20 electron microscope. The high angle annular dark field scanning transmission electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) images were acquired on a FEI Talos electron microscope. Element mapping analysis was performed under HAADF-STEM mode using a FEI built-in energy dispersive spectrum.

The X-ray photoelectron spectra (XPS) of samples were conducted on a Thermo Scientific ESCALAB 250Xi spectrometer with monochromatic AlKα X-ray source (hν = 1486.6 eV). The accurate binding energies (± 0.1 eV) were determined with reference to the C 1s line of adventitious carbon at 284.8 eV.

The experiments of temperature-programmed reduction by hydrogen (H₂-TPR) were performed on a Quantachrome ChemBET 3000 chemisorption analyzer. Typically, the sample of ca. 0.1 g was pretreated in flowing Ar at 300 °C, cooled to 50 °C in the same atmosphere and purged with 5%H₂/Ar for 30 min. H₂-TPR was then performed in flowing 5%H₂/Ar (30 mL/min) at a heating rate of 10 °C/min.

The Ar adsorption-desorption isotherms of samples before and after CH₄-SCR reaction were measured at –186 °C on a Quantachrome iQ-MP gas adsorption analyzer. Before Ar adsorption, the samples were dehydrated at 200 °C for 2 h. The total surface area was calculated via the Brunauer Emmett Teller (BET) equation.

The water uptake experiments at 27 °C were also performed on the Quantachrome iQ-MP gas adsorption analyzer. Before the adsorption measurements, the calcined samples were degassed at 200 °C overnight.

The ²⁷Al solid-state magic angle spinning nuclear magnetic resonance (MAS NMR) spectra were performed with hydrated samples on a Bruker Avance III 400WB spectrometer at the resonance frequency of 104.3 MHz. The spectra were recorded upon π/6 single pulse excitation, with the repetition time of 0.5 s, and the sample spinning rate of 8 kHz.

The acid strength of zeolite supports was determined by the ¹H MAS NMR with deuterated acetonitrile (CD₃CN) as a probe molecule. The

spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance III 400WB spectrometer at the resonance frequency of 400.1 MHz, with π/2 single pulse excitation and the repetition time of 10 s. The samples for characterization were fully dehydrated, loaded with acetonitrile-d₃ (99.9% deuterated) and evacuated at 25 °C for 1 h to eliminate physisorbed acetonitrile.

2.3. Catalytic study

The CH₄-SCR reaction was performed in a fixed-bed micro-reactor at atmospheric pressure. Typically, 0.12 mL catalyst sample (20–40 mesh) was placed in a quartz reactor and pretreated in 10% O₂/Ar at 450 °C for 1 h. After cooling to designated temperature in He, the reactant gas mixture (typically 2500 ppm NO, 4000 ppm CH₄, 4% O₂, 6% H₂O, He balance) was fed to the catalyst sample to start the reaction. The outlet gas was analyzed on-line with a NO_x analyzer (Ecotech EC9841) and a gas chromatograph (Techcomp GC7900, equipped with a Plot TDX-1 packed column, a nickel conversion furnace and a FID detector for the analysis of CH₄ and CO_x, as well as a Porapak Q packed column and a TCD detector for the analysis of N₂O and N₂). During the reaction, the outlet gas was also analyzed with a Pfeiffer Omnistar GSD 320 mass spectrometer, and the following mass fragments sensible to the system perturbation were monitored: CH₄ (m/e = 16), NO (m/e = 30), NO₂ (m/e = 46), O₂ (m/e = 32), N₂ (m/e = 28), N₂O/CO₂ (m/e = 44), HCHO (m/e = 29). The NO and CH₄ conversions are defined as follows:

$$\text{NO conversion(\%)} = \frac{[\text{NO}]_{\text{inlet}} - [\text{NO}]_{\text{outlet}}}{[\text{NO}]_{\text{inlet}}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{NO conv. to N}_2(\%) = \frac{2 \times [\text{N}_2]_{\text{outlet}}}{[\text{NO}]_{\text{inlet}}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{NO conv. to NO}_2(\%) = \frac{[\text{NO}_2]_{\text{outlet}}}{[\text{NO}]_{\text{inlet}}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{CH}_4 \text{ conversion(\%)} = \frac{[\text{CH}_4]_{\text{inlet}} - [\text{CH}_4]_{\text{outlet}}}{[\text{CH}_4]_{\text{inlet}}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{CH}_4 \text{ conv. to CO}_2(\%) = \frac{[\text{CO}_2]_{\text{outlet}}}{[\text{CH}_4]_{\text{inlet}}} \times 100\%$$

2.4. Temperature-programmed desorption analysis

The temperature-programmed desorption (TPD) experiments were performed on the fixed-bed micro-reactor at atmospheric pressure. In a typical process, 0.12 mL catalyst sample was placed in a quartz reactor, pretreated in 10% O₂/Ar at 450 °C for 1 h, and then cooled down to 50 °C in flowing He. The gas mixture, i.e. 1%CH₄-99%He, 1%NO-99% He, 1%NO-10%O₂-89%He or 1%NO₂-99%He, was fed to the catalyst sample for saturated adsorption at 50 °C. After purging with He for 1 h to remove the weakly adsorbed species, the TPD profiles were recorded in flowing He (20 mL/min) at a heating rate of 10 °C/min. The desorption products were on-line analyzed with the Pfeiffer Omnistar GSD 320 mass spectrometer.

3. Results

3.1. Catalyst characterization

The XRD patterns of H-SSZ-13 and supported catalysts are shown in Fig. S1. All samples exhibited typical diffraction lines corresponding to CHA zeolite topology. Besides, no characteristic diffraction lines of Ru and/or In species could be observed, probably due to the low loadings of metal species and their good dispersion. In the SEM image of 0.5% Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, the homogeneous dispersion of Ru and In species on zeolite support was clearly observed in the micrometer scale (Fig. S2). EDS analysis revealed the weight loadings of 0.5 and 2.0% for Ru and In, respectively, which matched perfectly well with the target

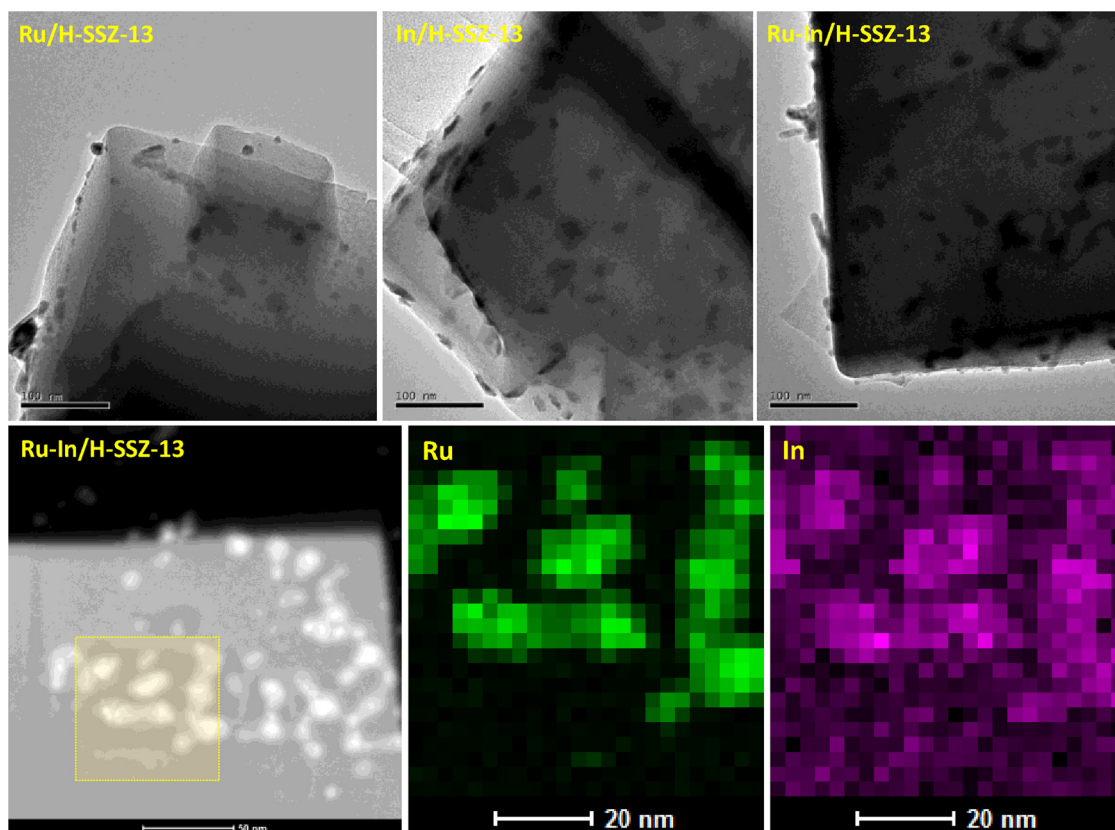


Fig. 1. TEM images of 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, and HAADF-STEM image of 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 with corresponding element mapping.

values.

For a direct observation of Ru and In species on H-SSZ-13 zeolite in the nanometric scale, TEM analysis was performed. As shown in Fig. 1, dark spherical spots (4–20 nm) corresponding to Ru species were dispersed on zeolite support of 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 and irregular polygon-like particles (6–30 nm) corresponding to In species were dispersed on zeolite support of 2%In/H-SSZ-13. While for 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, worm-like dark particles with sizes of 10–20 nanometers were observed to be dispersed both on the outer surfaces and inside zeolite crystals. The HAADF-STEM element mapping images clearly revealed that Ru and In nanoparticles (~10 nm) located in the same regions in 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13. That is, the close contact between Ru and In species was achieved. Considering the fact that both Ru and In species should exist in most thermodynamically stable states on H-SSZ-13 support through reduction-oxidation treatments at elevated temperatures (see experiment section for details), the close contact between Ru and In species should originate from their intrinsic physicochemical properties as well as the support effects of H-SSZ-13 zeolite.

The oxidation states of Ru and In species in selected samples (after reduction-oxidation treatments) were characterized by XPS. As shown in Fig. 2, binding energy value at 281.1 eV corresponding to $3d_{5/2}$ of RuO_2 [45,46] was observed for 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13. For 2%In/H-SSZ-13, binding energy values at 453.9 and 446.5 eV corresponding to the $3d_{3/2}$ and $3d_{5/2}$ of $(\text{InO})^+$ and/or In_2O_3 species [28,47] were observed. In the case of bimetallic 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 sample, the Ru $3d_{5/2}$ binding energy value shifted by -0.2 eV when compared with that of monometallic 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 while the In $3d_{5/2}$ binding energy value shifted by +0.2 eV when compared with that of monometallic 2%In/H-SSZ-13. These small shifts in binding energy values did not point to different oxidation states of Ru and In species, but indicated the electronic interaction between Ru and In (with electron transfer), which was a logical result from their close contact as revealed by TEM analysis

(Fig. 1).

The oxidation states and redox properties of Ru and In species were further characterized by means of temperature-programmed reduction. As shown in Fig. 3, the complete reduction of different types of RuO_2 to Ru^0 ($\text{H}/\text{Ru} = \sim 4$) occurred in the temperature range of 100–200 °C in 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 [48]. The reduction of In^{3+} to In^+ species ($\text{H}/\text{In} = \sim 2$) was observed in 2%In/H-SSZ-13 with a broad hydrogen consumption peak centered at 290 °C [47,49]. While for bimetallic 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, the reduction of In^{3+} species shifted slightly toward lower temperature (275 °C, $\text{H}/\text{In} = \sim 2$) and the dominating reduction of RuO_2 species shifted distinctly toward higher temperature (230 °C, $\text{H}/\text{Ru} = \sim 3$) compared with monometallic sample. The H_2 -TPR profiles confirmed the electronic interaction between Ru and In species in 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, as indicated by XPS analysis. The presence of In species with close contact retarded the reduction of Ru species and the presence of Ru species promoted the reduction of In species.

With the above-mentioned characterization data, it can be concluded that bimetallic 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 with close contact and electronic interaction between Ru and In species has been successfully prepared via the wet impregnation followed by reduction-oxidation treatment.

3.2. Screening of catalyst for CH_4 -SCR

H-SSZ-13 zeolite support exhibited very low activity in CH_4 -SCR with neglectable NO conversion to N_2 at 500 °C. Introduction of In species to H-SSZ-13 dramatically enhanced the CH_4 -SCR activity, which appeared to somewhat dependent on In loadings. With increasing In loadings from 1 to 4%, the NO conversion to N_2 first increased and then decreased while CH_4 conversion to CO_2 kept increasing. The highest NO conversion to N_2 of 37% with CH_4 conversion to CO_2 of 32% at 500 °C

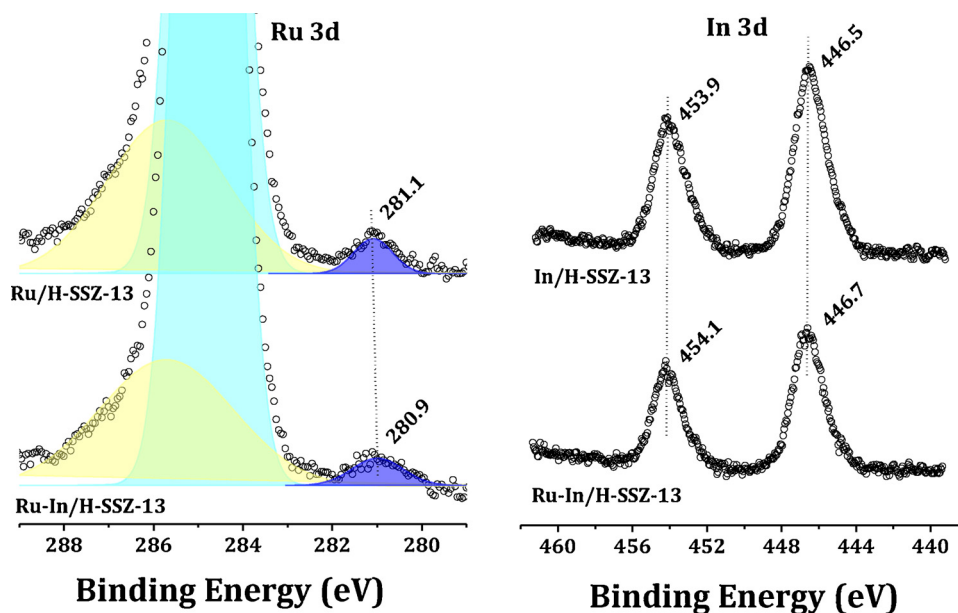


Fig. 2. Ru 3d and In 3d XPS of 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13.

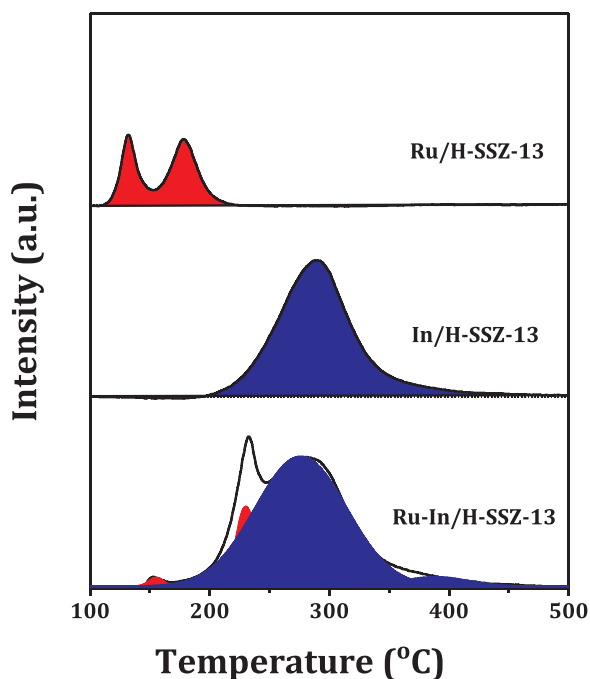


Fig. 3. H₂-TPR profiles of 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13.

was achieved with the optimized 2%In/H-SSZ-13 under employed harsh conditions. 2%In/H-SSZ-13 was established as a reference catalyst and a second element was further introduced to promote its CH₄-SCR activity. As shown in Fig. 4, some elements, i.e. Cr, Ce and Ru, showed significant promotion effects on NO reduction to N₂ while others not. Even if 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 exhibited very limited activity in CH₄-SCR, Ru appeared to be the best modifier for 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and the promotion effect of Ru will be discussed in the following section. With optimized Ru loading of 0.5%, NO conversion to N₂ of 90% with CH₄ conversion to CO₂ of 66% was achieved at 500 °C, which appeared to be very attractive results for CH₄-SCR under comparable reaction conditions [20–22,33,50].

With 0.5%Ru-2%In as optimized active components, the effects of

zeolite supports were examined, as shown in Figs S3 & 4. It is interesting to reveal that the topology of aluminosilicate zeolites played a key role in controlling the CH₄-SCR activity of supported 0.5%Ru-2%In catalysts (prepared via similar procedures). H-SSZ-13 appeared to be the best support, followed by H-ZSM-5, then H-beta and H-mordenite. With the same topology of CHA, aluminosilicate H-SSZ-13 seemed to be a much better support for 0.5%Ru-2%In than silicoaluminophosphate SAPO-34. According to these observations, both the topology and the chemical constitution of zeolite supports could significantly influence the CH₄-SCR activity of supported 0.5%Ru-2%In active components.

For a better understanding of bimetallic 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 for CH₄-SCR, its temperature-dependent catalytic performance, together with 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 and 2%In/H-SSZ-13, are shown in Fig. 5. 0.5% Ru/H-SSZ-13 exhibited considerable activity in the low temperature range (200–300 °C), and both NO₂ and N₂ could be detected as products from NO conversion. Since neglectable amount of CH₄ was converted in this temperature range, the products should come from NO oxidation (2NO + O₂ → 2NO₂) and decomposition (2NO → N₂ + O₂), which had been reported to be the unique nature of Ru catalysts [51]. With increasing temperature from 400 to 550 °C, the NO conversion over 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 gradually decreased. 2%In/H-SSZ-13 also exhibited noticeable activity in CH₄-SCR and the activity increased with increasing reaction temperature from 200 to 550 °C. In the high temperature range, N₂ was detected as an exclusive product, which should come from NO selective reduction by CH₄ (2NO + CH₄ + O₂ → N₂ + 2H₂O + CO₂). Bimetallic 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 acted more like 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 at < 400 °C, while a synergistic effect between Ru and In species was clearly demonstrated in the high temperature range, i.e. NO conversion to N₂ was much higher than the sum of those achieved with 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 and 2%In/H-SSZ-13.

The reactions of NO oxidation and CH₄ oxidation over 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 were investigated. As shown in Fig. 6 (left-hand chart), 2%In/H-SSZ-13 exhibited very low activity for NO oxidation (NO conversion below 10% at 200–450 °C) while 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 appeared to be very active for NO oxidation, consistent with our previous work on Ru catalysts [48,52]. 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 acted like 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 in NO oxidation, but it exhibited lower activity in the temperature range of 200–300 °C. For CH₄ oxidation, all the three catalysts showed increasing activity with increasing reaction temperature from 350 to

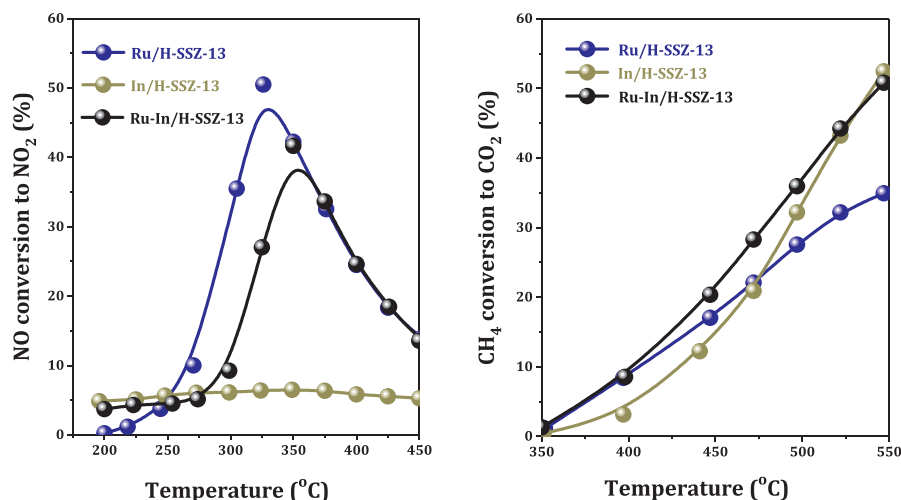


Fig. 6. NO and CH₄ oxidation over 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13. Reaction conditions: 2500 ppm NO or 4000 ppm CH₄, 4% O₂, 6% H₂O, He balance; GHSV = 75,000 h⁻¹.

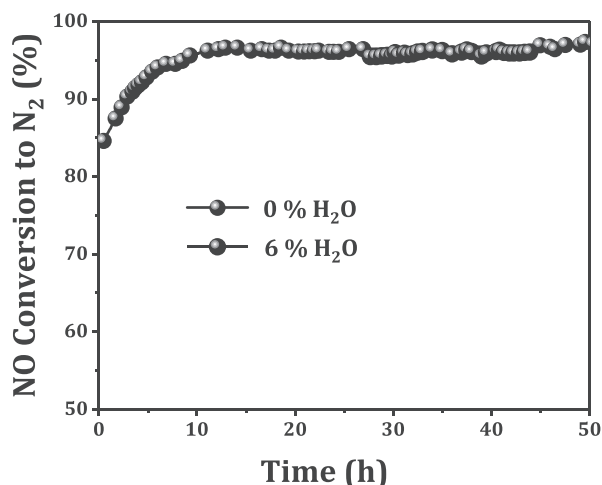


Fig. 7. Stability test of 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 in CH₄-SCR. Reaction conditions: 2500 ppm NO, 4000 ppm CH₄, 4% O₂, 0 or 6% H₂O, He balance; T = 500 °C, GHSV = 75,000 h⁻¹.

3.3. Temperature-programmed desorption studies

For an insight into CH₄-SCR catalyzed by 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, the possible surface species and their stability under various conditions were investigated by means of temperature-programmed desorption technique.

The desorption of CH₄ was firstly investigated. As shown in Fig. S7, CH₄ desorption started from 125 °C, centered at 220 °C and ended at ~400 °C on H-SSZ-13. During the desorption process, no intermediates from CH₄ activation, e.g. CH₃OH, HCHO and CO_x, could be detected. Since no significant CH₄ desorption peak was observed on Na-SSZ-13 (Fig. S7), the strong interaction between CH₄ and the bridging hydroxyls Si–OH–Al, i.e. Brønsted acid sites in zeolite, could be proposed. As shown in Fig. 8, the CH₄-TPD profiles on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 were somewhat similar to that observed on H-SSZ-13 (in terms of adsorbing capacity and desorption temperature), implying that CH₄ adsorption occurred dominantly on the Brønsted acid sites in zeolite. While different to that observed on H-SSZ-13, a small but detectable amount of intermediates from CH₄ activation, namely HCHO and CO₂, could be observed. A rational explanation was that CH₄, which was adsorbed on the Brønsted acid sites, could be oxidized by the adsorbed oxygen and/or lattice oxygen on

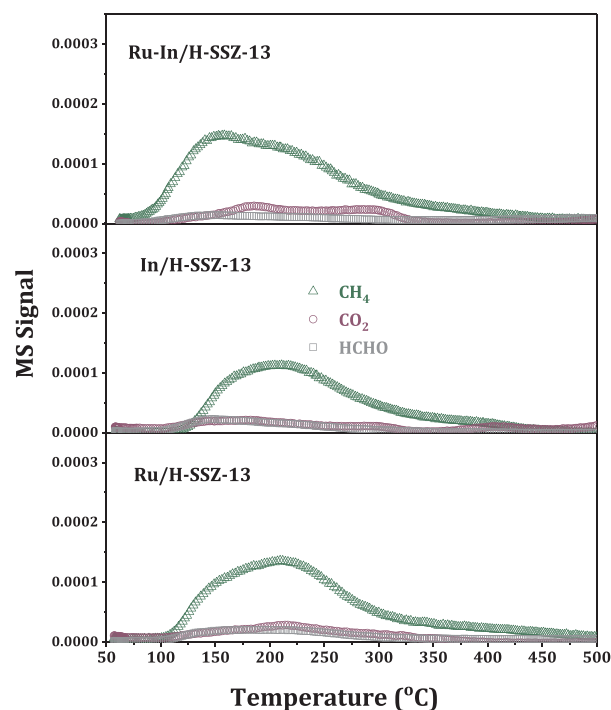


Fig. 8. Temperature-programmed desorption of CH₄ on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 catalysts.

adjacent Ru, In or Ru-In sites.

NO, NO-O₂ and NO₂ could adsorb on H-SSZ-13 in the form of N_xO_y species via interaction with acidic hydroxyls in zeolite. All these adsorbed N_xO_y species underwent escape from H-SSZ-13 below 200 °C (Fig. S8), with NO and NO₂ detected as desorption and/or decomposition products [54]. Obviously, these unstable N_xO_y species could not be utilized in CH₄-SCR in the high temperature range (400–550 °C), corresponding to the very low CH₄-SCR activity of H-SSZ-13. The NO-TPD profiles on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 are shown in Fig. 9 left-hand chart. Only a weak NO desorption peak centered at 140 °C was observed on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, corresponding to the desorption of unstable N_xO_y species. For 2%In/H-SSZ-13, both a weak NO desorption peak at 50–150 °C and a strong NO desorption peak at 250–450 °C were observed. Moreover, NO₂, N₂O and O₂ were detected together with NO desorption at high temperature.

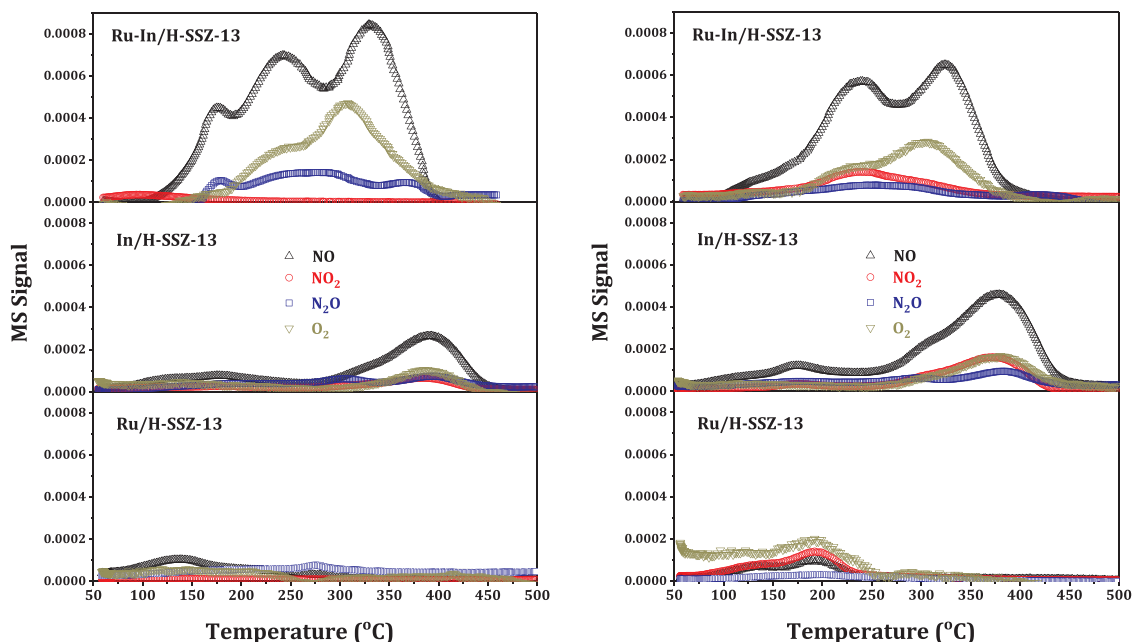
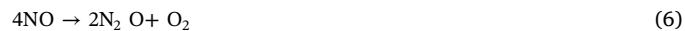


Fig. 9. Temperature-programmed desorption of NO (left) and NO-O₂ (right) on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 catalysts.

According to these observations, it was proposed that NO could be oxidized by adsorbed oxygen and lattice oxygen from In species to nitrite (Eq. (1)) or nitrate (Eq. (2)) species, which underwent decomposition to release NO, NO₂, N₂O and O₂ at high temperatures Eqs. (3)–(6). Please note that the thermodynamic control will also affect the observed ratio of NO/NO₂ at > 300 °C. The stable N_xO_y species on In sites could react with CH₄ on adjacent Brønsted acid sites, which was responsible for the CH₄-SCR activity of 2%In/H-SSZ-13. While for bimetallic 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, multiple NO desorption peaks were observed in the temperature range of 120–400 °C. N₂O and O₂ signals were detected together with NO signal while almost no NO₂ signal could be detected. Obviously, Ru species promoted the oxidative activation of NO (Eq. (7)) and the formation of nitrite or nitrate species on adjacent In sites (Eqs. (8) & (9)). On the other hand, Ru could also promote the decomposition of NO₂ and, therefore, no NO₂ was detected as desorption product on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 (Fig. 9 left-hand chart). It means that the NO₂ from NO oxidation on Ru sites must be stored in adjacent In sites in the form of N_xO_y species, otherwise it would undergo reversible decomposition to NO, i.e. the case of 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13. To confirm these hypotheses, NO₂-TPD experiments were performed and the results were shown in Fig. S9. From NO₂-TPD profile on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, the role of Ru in promoting NO₂ decomposition at low temperatures (Eq. (5)) could be clearly demonstrated. Comparing NO₂-TPD and NO-TPD profiles on 2%In/H-SSZ-13, it could be concluded that the adsorption and storage of NO₂ were more easily than NO on In sites. While the introduction of Ru species could promote the adsorption and storage of both NO and NO₂ (Fig. 9 left-hand chart & Fig. S9). That is, NO and NO₂ should first interact with Ru sites and then migrate to adjacent In sites in the form of N_xO_y.

The TPD profiles of NO-O₂ on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 were finally investigated, as shown in Fig. 9 right-hand chart. O₂ signal, with intensity higher than NO and NO₂, was detected at low temperature of 50–250 °C on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13, corresponding to the desorption of chemisorbed oxygen on Ru sites. Meanwhile, more NO₂ was detected than NO in the TPD profile of NO-O₂, indicating the good NO oxidation activity of Ru as revealed by NO oxidation experiment (Fig. 6). Even though 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 was very active in NO oxidative activation, the formed NO₂ could not be stored in the form of stable N_xO_y species, which was the key reason for the low activity of 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 in CH₄-SCR in the high temperature range.

For 2%In/H-SSZ-13, stable N_xO_y species were stored on In sites, which underwent decomposition to NO, NO₂, N₂O and O₂ at 250–450 °C (Eqs. (3)–(6)). Comparing the TPD profiles of NO and NO-O₂ (Fig. 9), the presence of O₂ promoted the oxidative activation of NO and the subsequent storage of N_xO_y species on In sites. In could catalyze the oxidation of NO, but much less active than Ru (Fig. 6). In this context, the introduction of Ru sites with high activity for NO oxidative activation could promote the storage of stable N_xO_y species on In sites, in case of free migration of N_xO_y species from Ru to In sites. It is very interesting to disclose that the Ru-In system reported here acts very much like a lean NO_x trap, e.g. Pt/BaO/Al₂O₃ [44,55,56].



4. Discussion

According to the catalytic data, bimetallic 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 has been successfully developed as a robust catalyst for CH₄-SCR. However, it is more important to know the origin of the remarkable CH₄-SCR activity of 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, which should shed light on future catalyst design. In the following section, we will focus on the individual role of H-SSZ-13 support, In sites and Ru sites as well as their cooperation during CH₄-SCR reaction.

4.1. Role of H-SSZ-13 in CH₄-SCR

As stated in the introduction section, zeolites are widely employed

as support materials for SCR catalysts [4,6,12,35–37]. Zeolites in their proton forms can provide strong Brønsted acid sites that can be utilized for SCR, especially for NH_3 -SCR [57,58]. On the other hand, zeolites can be viewed as ideal scaffolds for redox centers for SCR reactions. The properties of redox centers can be modulated by zeolite micro-environment, offering the possibility of activity modulation. Recently, the small-pore zeolites, e.g. H-SSZ-13, attract special attention in NH_3 -SCR due to their good stability against framework dealumination. In this work, H-SSZ-13 zeolite was selected as the support to meet the stability requirement for CH_4 -SCR operating at high temperature and in excess steam. Indeed, good stability was achieved with 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, as shown in Fig. 7. Meanwhile, the Brønsted acid centers in zeolite supports could provide necessary sites for CH_4 adsorption, as revealed by CH_4 -TPD profiles in Figs. S7 & 8. On the other hand, zeolite supports seemed to show decisive impacts on the CH_4 -SCR activity, as indicated in Figs. S3 & 4. With similar Si/Al ratios, H-SSZ-13 appeared to be the best support for Ru-In active components, followed by H-ZSM-5, then H-beta and H-mordenite. H-SSZ-13, H-beta and H-mordenite showed similar Brønsted acidity, as confirmed by the very similar low-field-shifted of ^1H MAS NMR signal of Si(OH)Al groups after CD_3CN adsorption ($\Delta\delta_{1\text{H}} = 6.5$ ppm, Fig. S10) [59,60]. In this context, the zeolite topology was responsible for the difference in CH_4 -SCR activity. The small-pore H-SSZ-13 behaved as better scaffold for Ru-In than medium-pore H-beta and large-pore H-mordenite, and the close contact and electron interaction between Ru and In species were guaranteed on H-SSZ-13 (Fig. 1–3). With the same CHA topology, silicoaluminophosphate SAPO-34 was not as good support as H-SSZ-13 (Fig. S3). As indicated by ^1H MAS NMR of CD_3CN adsorption, the Brønsted acidity of SAPO-34 ($\Delta\delta_{1\text{H}} = 5.6$ ppm) was distinctly lower than that of H-SSZ-13 ($\Delta\delta_{1\text{H}} = 6.5$ ppm), which should be related with their activity difference (H-SSZ-13 appeared to be more hydrophilic than SAPO-34, as revealed by water uptake experiments in Fig. S11). That was, stronger Brønsted acidity was good for CH_4 adsorption and activation, therefore, leading to higher CH_4 -SCR activity. According to our experiment observations, both the topology and the acidity of zeolite supports could show significant impacts on the activity of CH_4 -SCR catalysts by modulation of CH_4 adsorption and the existing states of supported redox centers. Besides, good hydrothermal stability of zeolite was required to prevent the catalyst deactivation caused by dealumination.

4.2. Role of In sites in CH_4 -SCR

In-containing zeolites have been reported to be active CH_4 -SCR catalysts [23–29], while the origin of their unique catalytic performance is not fully understood yet. For 2%In/H-SSZ-13 and 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, the adsorption of CH_4 was disclosed to occur on the Brønsted acid sites of zeolites (Fig. 8). In this context, the major role of In sites in CH_4 -SCR was more likely to be associated with NO. The TPD profiles of NO, NO_2 and NO-O_2 revealed the formation of stable N_xO_y species on In sites (Figs. 9 & S9), which could participate in the reaction with adsorbed CH_4 or secondary products from CH_4 activation to trigger CH_4 -SCR. In the absence of O_2 , NO could be oxidized by the lattice oxygen from In sites and stored on 2%In/H-SSZ-13 in the form of stable nitrite and nitrate species (Fig. 9, Eqs. (1) & (2)). 2%In/H-SSZ-13 also exhibited considerable activity for NO oxidation to NO_2 in a wide temperature range ($\sim 20\%$ conversion at 200–450 °C, Fig. 6), and the oxidation of NO to NO_2 could significantly promote its storage (see comparison between NO-TPD and NO_2 -TPD profiles in Figs. 9 & F S9). According to the above-mentioned results, the major role of In sites in CH_4 -SCR was to store N_xO_y , e.g. nitrite and nitrate species, for CH_4 -SCR. The formation of high-temperature stable N_xO_y species (most probably bridging and bidentate nitrates [61]) was essential for the CH_4 -SCR activity in the high-temperature range. To realize the reaction between N_xO_y on In sites and CH_4 on the Brønsted acid sites of zeolite, suitable spatial distance between In sites and Brønsted acid sites was required, which should be a problem related with zeolite topology and

preparation route. In our study, no evidence on the direct participation of In sites in CH_4 activation was obtained.

4.3. Role of Ru sites in CH_4 -SCR

Though NO_2 could be more easily stored on In sites than NO (Figs. 9 & S9), In sites themselves showed relatively low activity toward NO oxidation (Fig. 6). Therefore, promoting the oxidation of NO to NO_2 should be a feasible strategy to enhancing NO storage on In sites and facilitating the subsequent reaction between N_xO_y with CH_4 . In fact, modifications of In-containing zeolites by a second transition metal with aim to promote the oxidative activation of NO during CH_4 -SCR have been well documented [30–34]. In this work, Ru was selected as a promoter for In/H-SSZ-13 due to the excellent activity of Ru catalysts in NO oxidation [48]. As shown in Fig. 6, the introduction of Ru to In/H-SSZ-13 significantly promoted NO oxidation to NO_2 as expected. However, the further reaction between NO_2 and CH_4 was slow and considerable amount of NO_2 was therefore detected as byproduct from CH_4 -SCR in the low temperature range (Fig. 5). The results from NO_2 - CH_4 reaction over 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 definitely confirm this hypothesis (Fig. S12). The TPD profiles of NO, NO_2 and NO-O_2 on 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 revealed that NO_2 from NO oxidation could not be stored on Ru sites and underwent reversible decomposition at < 250 °C (Figs. 9 & S9). This can well explain the low CH_4 -SCR activity of 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 in the high temperature range (Fig. 5). While in the case of 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, the NO_2 from NO oxidation on Ru sites could migrate to adjacent In sites and be stored in the form of stable N_xO_y species, which could be utilized for the reaction with CH_4 during CH_4 -SCR at high temperatures. That is, the role of Ru sites in 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 was to promote NO oxidation to NO_2 , which was further transformed to stable N_xO_y species on In sites. In this context, the close contact between Ru and In sites was required, which was again a problem related with zeolite topology and the preparation route.

5. Conclusions

Bimetallic 0.5%In-2% In/H-SSZ-13 has been successfully constructed and applied as a robust catalyst in CH_4 -SCR under harsh conditions. Typically, NO conversion of $\sim 94\%$ with perfect N_2 selectivity of 100% can be achieved at 550 °C under high GHSV of 75,000 h^{-1} and in the presence of 6% H_2O , significantly outperforming monometallic 0.5%Ru/H-SSZ-13 and 2%In/H-SSZ-13. Moreover, good stability is achieved on 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 and no activity loss can be observed within 50 h at 500 °C. TEM images indicate the close contact of Ru and In species in the 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13, and XPS and H_2 -TPR results confirm the electronic interaction between Ru and In species. These observations should be related to the intrinsic properties of Ru and In species as well as the support effects of H-SSZ-13.

The surface species formed and their stability on various catalysts are investigated by means of TPD and the individual roles of Ru, In and H-SSZ-13 as well as their cooperation in 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 are demonstrated. H-SSZ-13 zeolite provides Brønsted acid sites for CH_4 adsorption at high temperatures and also acts as scaffold for Ru-In species. Ru can promote NO oxidation to NO_2 , which is transformed to stable N_xO_y species on adjacent In sites for reacting with CH_4 at high temperatures. This process is very similar to that observed on lean NO_x traps. The cooperation between Ru, In and H-SSZ-13 zeolite is crucial for the remarkable catalytic performance of 0.5%Ru-2%In/H-SSZ-13 in CH_4 -SCR.

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (21773127, 21722303, 21421001) and 111 Project (B12015, B18030).

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary material related to this article can be found, in the online version, at doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apcatb.2018.05.048>.

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