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Journal Article**Author(s):**

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Publication date:

2019-11

Permanent link:

<https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000378060>

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Originally published in:

Catalysts 9(11), <https://doi.org/10.3390/catal9110937>

Article

Structure and Catalytic Behavior of Alumina Supported Bimetallic Au-Rh Nanoparticles in the Reduction of NO by CO

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Received: 30 September 2019; Accepted: 6 November 2019; Published: 8 November 2019

Abstract: Alumina-supported bimetallic AuRh catalysts, as well as monometallic reference catalysts, were examined with regard to their structural and catalytic properties in the reduction of NO by CO. Depending on the molar ratio of Au:Rh, the nanoparticles prepared by borohydride co-reduction of corresponding metal salt solutions had a size of 3.5–6.7 nm. The particles consisted of well-dispersed noble metal atoms with some enrichment of Rh in their surface region. NO conversion of AuRh/Al₂O₃ shifted to lower temperatures with increasing Rh content, reaching highest activity and highest N₂ selectivity for the monometallic Rh/Al₂O₃ catalyst. This behavior is attributed to the enhanced adsorption of CO on the bimetallic catalyst resulting in unfavorable cationic Rh clusters Rh⁺-(CO)₂. Doping with ceria of AuRh/Al₂O₃ and Rh/Al₂O₃ catalysts increased the surface population of metallic Rh sites, which are considered most active for the reduction of NO by CO and enhancement of the formation of intermediate isocyanate (-NCO) surface species and their reaction with NO to form N₂ and CO₂.

Keywords: alumina-supported AuRh nanoparticles; ceria doping; in situ DRIFTS; nitric oxide reduction with carbon monoxide; reaction mechanism

1. Introduction

Anthropogenic emissions of nitrogen oxides from fuel combustion processes pose a serious threat to human health. Since the reaction of CO and NO can eliminate two harmful pollution gases simultaneously, it has attracted a great deal of attention especially in automobile exhaust applications in a wide range of temperature and pressure [1,2]. Typically, noble metals such as Rh, Pt, and Pd are employed for the NO reduction and CO oxidation [3–9]. Among the studies reported so far, the NO reduction by CO and co-adsorption on Pd surfaces, as well as co-adsorption of NO and CO on platinum catalysts, have been extensively studied [6–9]. The formation and migration of isocyanate species are considered to be crucial for efficient catalytic cycles [8].

Due to its low reactivity, gold has long been disregarded as a candidate for heterogeneous catalysis until its nanoparticles supported on oxidic materials were discovered to catalyze the oxidation of CO even below room temperature [10]. The choice of metal oxide supports strongly affects the structural and chemical properties of Au–metal oxide interfaces and is therefore a crucial factor in the design of such catalysts [11–16]. The unique properties of gold, such as chemical

stability, non-toxicity, and biocompatibility [11], make gold catalysts attractive for various reactions, including oxidations and hydrogenations [17–20]. Gold and its alloys with other metals show interesting performance in the NO reduction by CO, and thus, structurally optimized Au catalysts provide an attractive research direction [16]. Different Au-based catalysts synthesized by coprecipitation or deposition–precipitation methods have been tested for this reaction [15,21–24], among which Au supported on Fe-loaded ceria shows high NO conversion and stability [21]. Au–Pd alloy catalysts exhibit high selectivity, compared to pure Pd catalysts [25], showing further potential of bimetallic gold-based catalysts.

Generally, the reaction steps of NO reduction by CO can be expressed as follows [7,26]:



Reaction (1) directly forms N_2 while an alternative path requires reactions (2) and (3), where N_2O is formed as an intermediate. Depending on the metal oxide support, Au nanoparticles offer high N_2 selectivity, whereas the main product is N_2O over unsupported Au catalysts [22,25]. Therefore, the presence of pertinent Au–metal oxide interfaces promotes reactions (1) and (3). In situ IR spectroscopic studies revealed that CO and NO adsorb in various configurations, i.e., on-top $\text{Au}^{\delta+}$ -CO, CO on Au^0 particles (Au^0 -CO), bridged NO (Au-NO), and on-top NO^- species (Au- NO^-) [23,27–29]. Their reaction on the Au surface forms isocyanate ($-\text{NCO}$) species, which are considered to be a key reaction intermediate that migrates to the oxide support [30,31].

In recent research on NO_x reduction, ceria as a support material or as a promoter of the active metals has been the focus for activity enhancement [32,33]. Different dispersions and sizes of CeO_2 nanoparticles influence the catalytic performance [34]. The use of ceria was reported to induce strong metal–support interaction (SMSI) with active metal components. The dispersion of the metal was thus improved by the SMSI effect [32,35,36]. Besides, the oxygen vacancies, present at the interface between the ceria and the metal, impart high oxygen storage capacity to the catalyst and facilitate the transport of oxygen from the ceria to the metal surface, resulting in high activity for NO_x reduction [37–39].

Bimetallic gold-based alloys can offer interesting synergistic effects in catalysis [40]. While the reduction of NO by CO on bimetallic gold-based alloy catalysts containing Pt and Pd has been the focus of various studies [41–44], there exist only a few reports in the literature where the behavior of bimetallic AuRh catalysts has been investigated [45–49]. This may be attributed to the large miscibility gap of the AuRh system [50]. However, it has been shown that borohydride co-reduction of metal salt solutions yields nanoparticles in the bulk-immiscible AuRh system [47,51]. To the best of our knowledge, there exists no report where supported bimetallic AuRh catalysts have been examined for the reduction of NO by CO. Its alloying with Au could result in a favorable catalytic synergy effect, as it has been observed in other reactions [49,51]. With this in mind, we have investigated the structural and chemical properties of pure and ceria-promoted alumina-supported bimetallic AuRh alloy nanoparticles and examined their potential for the catalytic reduction of NO by CO.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Bimetallic AuRh/ Al_2O_3 Catalysts

2.1.1. Catalyst Characterization

XRD patterns of the catalysts are shown in Figure 1. The diffraction patterns at 38.1° , 44.3° , 64.6° , and 77.6° , assigned to Au(111), Au(200), Au(220), and Au(311), respectively, were clearly observed for Au/ Al_2O_3 and AuRh(3:1)/ Al_2O_3 catalysts (molar ratios of Au:Rh in the catalysts are given in parentheses) [52]. Further addition of Rh caused a considerable broadening of the Au(111) reflection

and a slight shift toward the Rh(111) reflection ($2\theta = 41.0^\circ$) [53,54]. There were no distinct diffraction peaks of Au and Rh observed for AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃ and AuRh(1:3)/Al₂O₃ catalysts, implying that these catalysts consisted predominantly of well-dispersed bimetallic AuRh nanoparticles on Al₂O₃ [54].

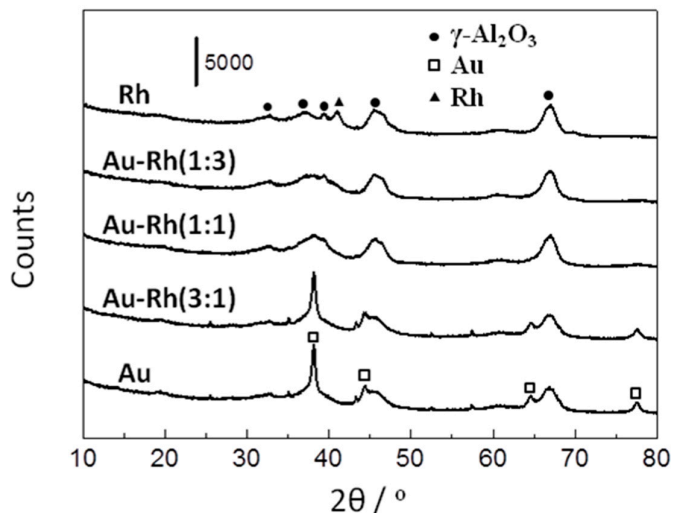


Figure 1. XRD patterns of Au/Al₂O₃, Rh/Al₂O₃, and AuRh/Al₂O₃ catalysts with specified molar ratios of Au:Rh.

Figure 2 shows STEM images and metal particle size distributions of various catalysts. Monometallic Au particles in the Au/Al₂O₃ catalyst were relatively large, whereas their alloying with Rh resulted in well-dispersed small nanoparticles on the Al₂O₃ surface. EDX line scans of selected bimetallic particles, displayed in Figure 3, showed that Au and Rh atoms were almost uniformly present in the bimetallic nanoparticles. The apparent absence of bimetallic particles with a distinct core/shell structure, e.g., that often observed for bimetallic PdAu particles [55], might be attributed to the high inter-diffusion rate of Rh and Au atoms in the bimetallic particles [56,57] and the fact that the catalysts were pretreated in H₂ at 300 °C before characterization [55].

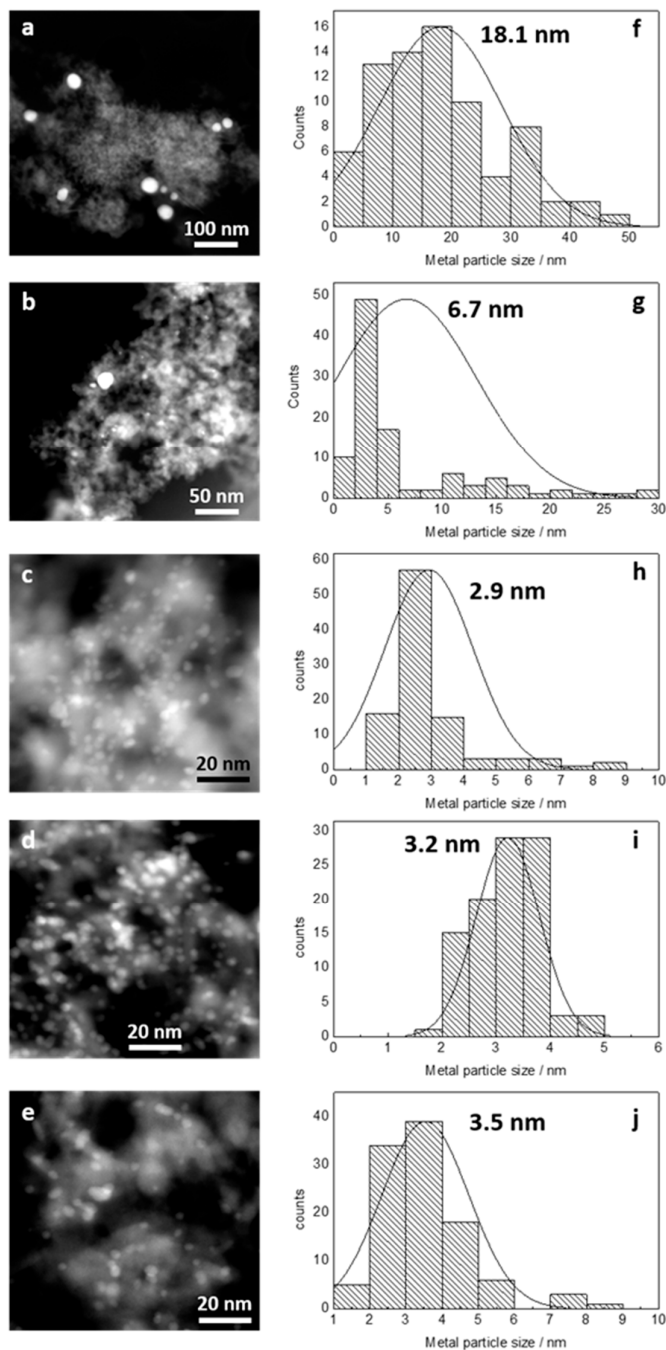


Figure 2. Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) images of different catalysts: (a) Au/Al₂O₃, (b) AuRh(3:1)/Al₂O₃, (c) AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃, (d) AuRh(1:3)/Al₂O₃, and (e) Rh/Al₂O₃ catalysts. Particle size distributions of different catalysts: (f) Au/Al₂O₃, (g) AuRh(3:1)/Al₂O₃, (h) AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃, (i) AuRh(1:3)/Al₂O₃, and (j) Rh/Al₂O₃ catalysts. The average particle sizes of the catalysts are indicated in the histograms.

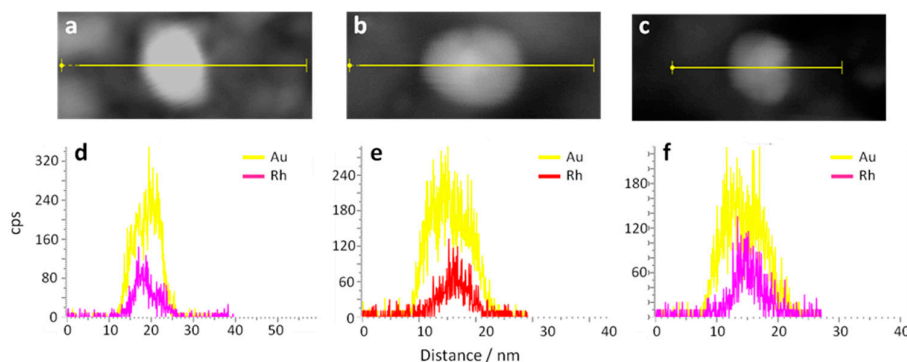


Figure 3. STEM images of selected bimetallic particles: (a) AuRh(3:1)/Al₂O₃, (b) AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃, and (c) AuRh(1:3)/Al₂O₃. Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) line scans of selected bimetallic particles: (d) AuRh(3:1)/Al₂O₃, (e) AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃, and (f) AuRh(1:3)/Al₂O₃.

Table 1 summarizes the results of XPS analyses of the catalysts pretreated with pure H₂ (100 mL/min) at 300 °C for 1 h. The raw XPS spectra without background subtraction are shown in Figure S1 (Supplementary Materials). The Au 4f_{7/2} photoelectron peak at a binding energy (BE) between 83.7 and 83.9 eV is attributed to the metallic Au⁰ species. The reason for the slight shifts of the Au 4f_{7/2} (84 eV) and Rh 3d_{5/2} (307.6) signals is probably due to cluster size effects [58] or charging of the samples that mainly consisted of nonconductive Al₂O₃. As shown in Table 1, the atomic ratios of Au/(Au+Rh) were lower than those expected from the nominal bulk composition of the catalysts, indicating the presence of a segregated Rh-enriched phase in the near-surface region probably due to pretreatment with hydrogen.

Table 1. BET, STEM and X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analyses of Au/Al₂O₃, Rh/Al₂O₃, and AuRh/Al₂O₃ catalysts with specified molar ratios of Au:Rh.

Catalyst	BET surface area (m ² /g)	Mean Size of metal Particles (nm)	XPS		
			Binding energy of Au4f _{7/2} (eV)	Binding energy of Rh3d _{5/2} (eV)	Au / Au + Rh
Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	160	3.5	-	307.3	0
Au-Rh(1:3)/Al ₂ O ₃	154	3.2	83.7	307.1	0.24
Au-Rh(1:1)/Al ₂ O ₃	163	2.9	83.7	307.0	0.43
Au-Rh(3:1)/Al ₂ O ₃	161	6.7	83.9	306.9	0.63
Au/Al ₂ O ₃	171	18.1	83.9	-	1.00

2.1.2. Catalytic Performance

The behavior (NO conversion and N₂ selectivity) of the AuRh/Al₂O₃ catalysts with different compositions is shown in Figure 4. The Au/Al₂O₃ catalyst showed poor performance and no N₂ selectivity even at 250 °C. This is partly attributed to the relatively large size of the deposited gold

particles and poor activity for the reduction of the formed N_2O by CO (reaction (3)). The higher the Rh content was, the better the activity was, while the N_2 selectivity was zero for temperatures up to 200 °C with all bimetallic catalysts (see also Table S1 in Supplementary Materials). The increase in the N_2 selectivity by the Rh addition is attributed to an increase of the rate of reaction (3). The only by-product was N_2O , while NO_2 was not detected. Note that $\text{Rh}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ outperformed all bimetallic AuRh catalysts. To gain some insight into the role of both metals, Au and Rh, in the NO reduction by CO , we used the in situ DRIFT spectroscopy.

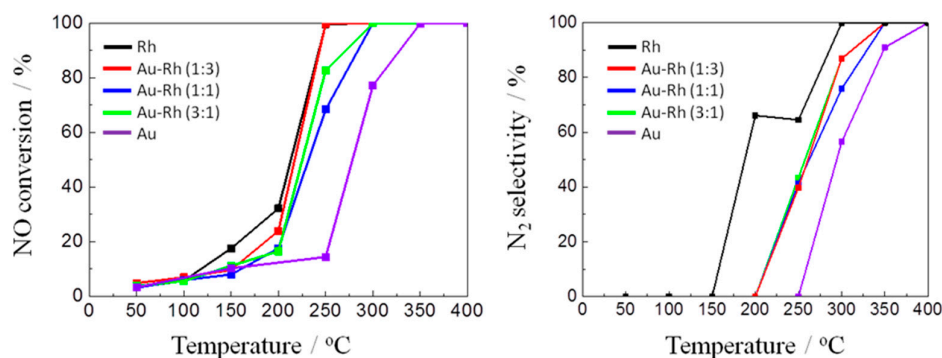


Figure 4. NO conversion and N_2 selectivity of $\text{Au}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{Rh}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and $\text{AuRh}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalysts with different molar ratios of Au:Rh. Conditions: gas mixture, 2000 ppm NO , 2000 ppm CO , and He balance; total flow rate, 150 mL/min; gas hourly space velocity (GHSV), 18,000 h^{-1} ; reaction temperature: 50–400 °C.

2.1.3. In Situ DRIFTS Study

In situ DRIFTS spectra taken during the adsorption of 2000 ppm CO in He balance at 30 °C for 5 min (from the red line to the blue line at an interval of 1 min) are shown in Figure 5. The adsorption temperature was set to 30 °C to suppress disturbing desorption and disproportionation of CO and NO . At the initial stage of CO adsorption, a sharp band at 2069 cm^{-1} assignable to on-top CO on metallic Rh ($\text{Rh}^0\text{-CO}$) emerged [59], followed by a gradual increase in bridged CO (1910 cm^{-1}) [60,61] together with twin bands at 2091 cm^{-1} and 2025 cm^{-1} , which were assigned to asymmetric and symmetric stretching vibrations of gem-dicarbonyls on Rh cations, $\text{Rh}^+(\text{CO})_2$ [60]. As evident from the XPS data, the Rh particles existed as metallic Rh after H_2 pretreatment. However, CO adsorption caused the decomposition of the Rh particles by dispersing cationic Rh atoms as $\text{Rh}^+(\text{CO})_2$ [62,63]. Interestingly, by adding Au, the intensity of these bands increased and reached a maximum for the $\text{AuRh}(1:1)/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalyst. A similar tendency was also observed for on-top CO , indicating that the presence of Au promoted the CO adsorption on the Rh sites. Further addition of Au, as realized in the $\text{AuRh}(3:1)/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalyst, decreased the intensity by a factor of ca. 10, and the $\text{Au}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalyst showed only weak bands at 2102 cm^{-1} and 2170 cm^{-1} , which were assigned to CO adsorbed on Au and Al_2O_3 , respectively [64]. Remarkably, the addition of Au induced the formation of $\text{Rh}^+(\text{CO})_2$ species, which are considered to be dispersed in the form of small clusters [60]. This phenomenon is in good agreement with the XRD data (Figure 1), showing that the diffraction peaks were broadened by alloying Rh with Au.

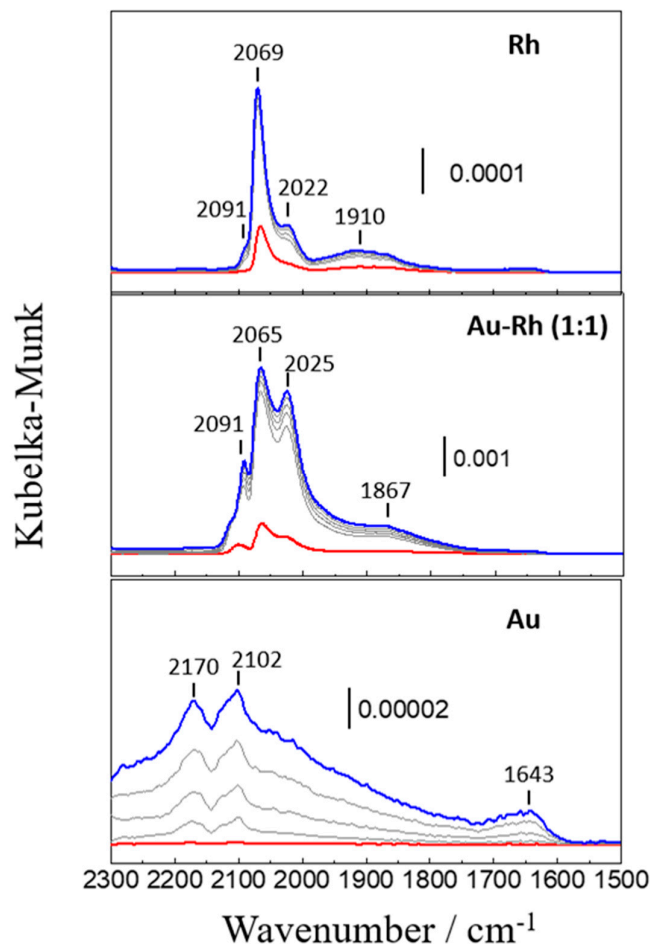


Figure 5. In situ diffuse reflectance IR spectroscopy (DRIFTS) spectra recorded during CO adsorption on the Rh/Al₂O₃, AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃, and Au/Al₂O₃ catalysts at 30 °C for 5 min (from the red line to the blue line at an interval of 1 min). Gas mixture: 2000 ppm CO and He balance; total flow rate: 100 mL/min.

DRIFTS spectra measured during NO adsorption (gas mixture: 2000 ppm NO in He balance, total flow rate: 100 mL/min, temperature: 30 °C, and time duration: 5 min) are shown in Figure 6. A sharp band at 1684 cm⁻¹ and a weak band at 1801 cm⁻¹, which can be assigned to on-top NO^{δ-} and on-top NO, respectively, were observed for the Rh/Al₂O₃ catalyst [3,65]. Bridged NO was not observed in our study. The presence of gold promoted the adsorption of NO, especially for Rh-NO at ca. 1800 cm⁻¹ but decreased the ratio of Rh-NO^{δ-}. This was induced by the low electron density of cationic Rh (Rh⁺) for AuRh alloy nanoparticles as evident from the CO adsorption in Figure 5. Therefore, the formation of cationic Rh suppressed the electron back-donation to NO molecules, which did not allow for the negatively-charged on-top NO^{δ-} configuration. For the Au/Al₂O₃ catalyst, a broad band at 1652 cm⁻¹ assigned to *asym*(NO₂) of surface NO₂ species was observed [23]. The band at 1540 cm⁻¹ is attributed to bridging nitrito (NO₂⁻) in the chelated state [66]. An additional band at 1894 cm⁻¹ was assigned to NO adsorbed on Au [67]. Co-adsorption of NO and CO indicated that NO was adsorbed on Rh more strongly than CO (DRIFTS spectra are provided in Figure S2 in Supplementary Materials). However, the AuRh alloy catalysts tended to enrich CO on the surface. This might be the reason why the conversion decreased for the AuRh alloy catalysts due to high CO coverage suppressing the NO adsorption and dissociation.

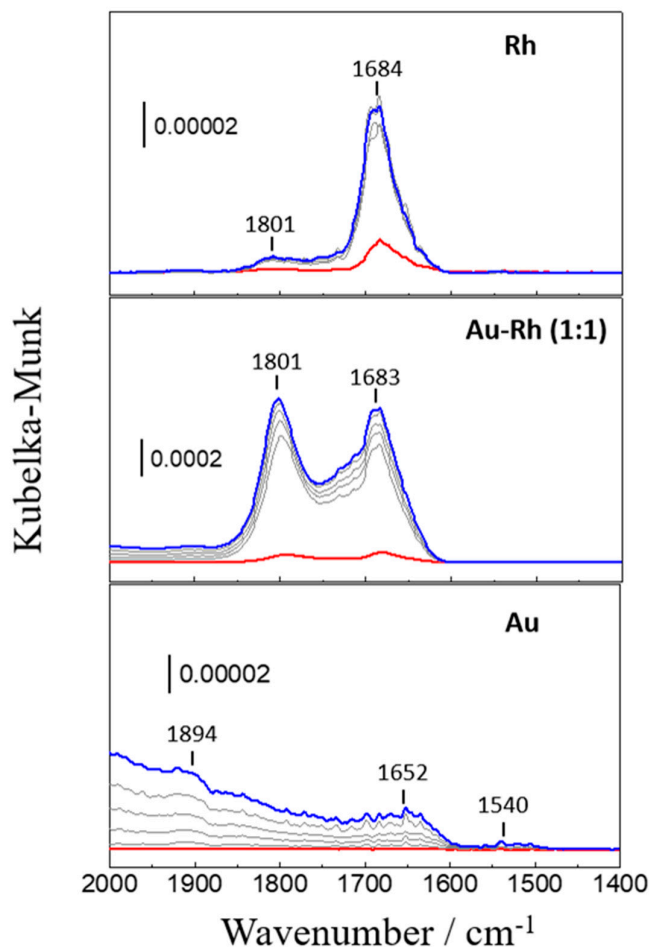
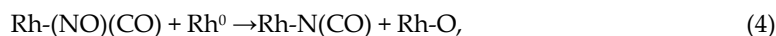
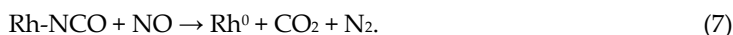


Figure 6. In situ DRIFTS spectra recorded during NO adsorption on Rh/Al₂O₃, AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃, and Au/Al₂O₃ catalysts at 30 °C for 5 min (from the red line to the blue line at an interval of 1 min). Gas mixture: 2000 ppm NO and He balance; total flow rate: 100 mL/min.

Figure 7 shows DRIFTS spectra during the reduction of NO by CO at 300 °C for 10 min (from the red line (5 s) to the blue line (10 min) at an interval of 1 min; the green line represents a spectrum after 1 min of reaction). At this high temperature, desorption and reaction of NO and CO took place rapidly and the corresponding bands were greatly weakened. Instead, several new bands appeared, which are centered at 2254 cm⁻¹, 1634 cm⁻¹, and 1404 cm⁻¹, respectively. The catalyst surface was dominated by isocyanate species (-NCO) detected at 2254 cm⁻¹. The blue shift compared to previous reports results from the presence of Rh⁺ sites [4]. The shoulder band at ca. 2230 cm⁻¹ was assigned to Rh⁰-NCO, which completely disappeared for the AuRh(3:1)/Al₂O₃ catalyst. Because N₂O was not detected in the gas phase, the contribution of IR bands of gaseous N₂O in this region can be excluded. The intensity of isocyanate species first increased, reached a maximum after 4 min (green line), and then diminished (blue line), accompanied by a weak band at 2049 cm⁻¹ assigned to carbonyl species adsorbed on Rh [3,4]. By adding Au, the intensity of isocyanate species increased and their decomposition also occurred rather rapidly. The decomposition process is better highlighted by switching the gaseous compositions to only 2000 ppm NO in He balance (Figure S3 in Supplementary Materials).

A plausible reaction pathway is shown as follows:





A sharp band at 1404 cm^{-1} was assigned to nitrate species bonding to both Rh and oxidic support [4], which diminished by adding Au. The negatively charged $\text{Rh}(\text{NO})^{\delta-}$ at 1680 cm^{-1} and 1634 cm^{-1} is considered as an active precursor for a key surface reaction step during NO–CO reaction [68,69]. The lowered wavenumber of $\text{Rh-NO}^{\delta-}$ indicates a weakening of the N–O bond and strengthening of the Rh–N bond due to electron back-donation to the N–O antibonding orbital [68,69], resulting in higher propensity of NO molecules to be dissociated over reduced Rh surfaces to yield nitride and adsorbed oxygen atoms:

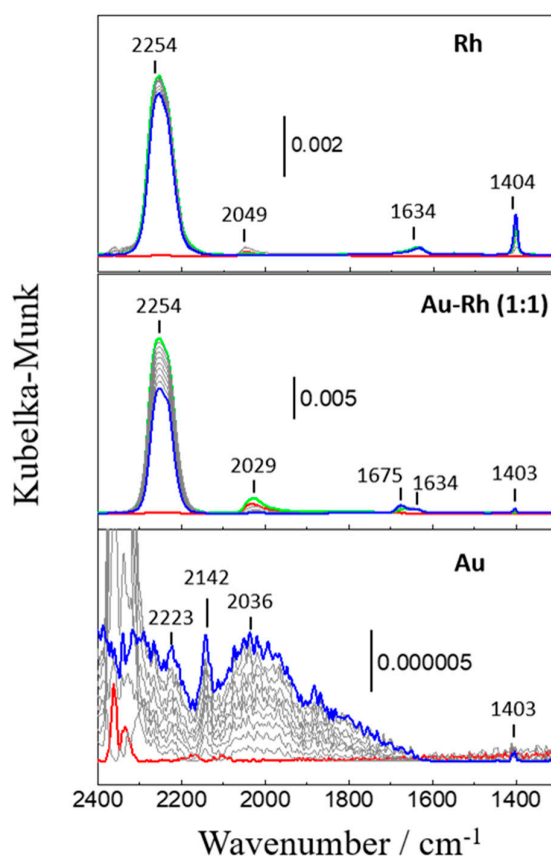
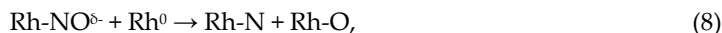


Figure 7. In situ DRIFTS spectra recorded during NO–CO reaction on the Rh/Al₂O₃, AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃, and Au/Al₂O₃ catalysts at 300 °C for 10 min (from the red line to the blue line at an interval of 1 min). Gas mixture: 2000 ppm NO, 2000 ppm CO, and He balance; total flow rate: 100 mL/min.

2.2. Effects of CeO₂ Addition

2.2.1. Catalyst Characterization

From reactions (4)–(9) described above, it is obvious that redox reactions play a key role in the reduction of NO by CO, as indicated by the oxidation of Rh by NO dissociation and the reduction of Rh–O by CO. Cerium oxides are well known to facilitate redox processes by transformation between Ce₂O₃ and CeO₂ [37–39]. With this in mind, we impregnated ceria onto the best performing binary

catalyst, AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃ catalyst. The resulting catalyst was designated henceforth as AuRh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃ and had a AuRh:Ce molar ratio of 1:1.

Properties of the AuRh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst and the corresponding reference catalysts with similar amounts of Ce, Au-CeO_x/Al₂O₃ and Rh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃, are summarized in Table 2. The surface areas of the three ceria-promoted catalysts slightly decreased compared to those of the corresponding nonpromoted samples (Table 1).

Table 2. BET, STEM, and XPS analyses of Au-CeO_x/Al₂O₃, AuRh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃, Rh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃, and CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalysts with different molar ratios of AuRh:Ce.

Catalyst	BET surface area (m ² /g)	Mean Size of AuRh Particles (nm)	XPS			
			Binding energy of Au4f _{7/2} (eV)	Binding energy of Rh3d _{5/2} (eV)	Au + Rh	Ce ³⁺ + Ce ⁴⁺
Au-Ce/Al ₂ O ₃	132	5.7	83.9	-	-	0.34
AuRh-Ce/Al ₂ O ₃	154	3.1	84.0	307.3	0.37	0.56
Rh-Ce/Al ₂ O ₃	107	3.8	-	307.5	-	0.42

XRD analyses (Figure 8) indicated that the addition of ceria induced the formation of crystalline gold domains in the bimetallic AuRh particles, as evident from the emergence of Au(111), Au(200), Au(220), and Au(311) reflections. In contrast, the intensity of diffraction patterns due to crystalline Rh stayed extremely weak and broad, indicating that the Rh nanoparticles were still well-dispersed on the surface. Reflections due to crystalline CeO₂ were not discernible for AuRh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃, suggesting the formation of amorphous ceria dispersed on the surface. Figure 9 shows STEM images and particle size distributions of the AuRh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst and the reference catalysts. The addition of CeO_x had little influence on the size of the bimetallic AuRh particles (3.1 nm shown in Table 2), whereas it was significant for the Au-CeO_x/Al₂O₃ and Rh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalysts.

Table 2 also summarizes results of XPS analyses of Au 4f, Rh 3d, and Ce 3d. The corresponding raw XPS spectra are provided in Supplementary Materials (Figure S4). A mixture of Ce³⁺ and Ce⁴⁺ oxidation states existed on the surface of the catalysts [70,71]. Hereafter, the cerium oxides are denoted as CeO_x ($x = 1.5-2$). As shown in Table 2, the concentration of Ce³⁺ in the AuRh-CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst is higher than those of the monometallic reference catalysts and CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst, indicating that the presence of bimetallic AuRh promotes the formation of Ce³⁺ components as Ce₂O₃.

H₂ TPR profiles (Figure S5 in Supplementary Materials) revealed that the presence of bimetallic AuRh particles lowered the reduction temperature of CeO_x components from 400 to less than 200 °C.

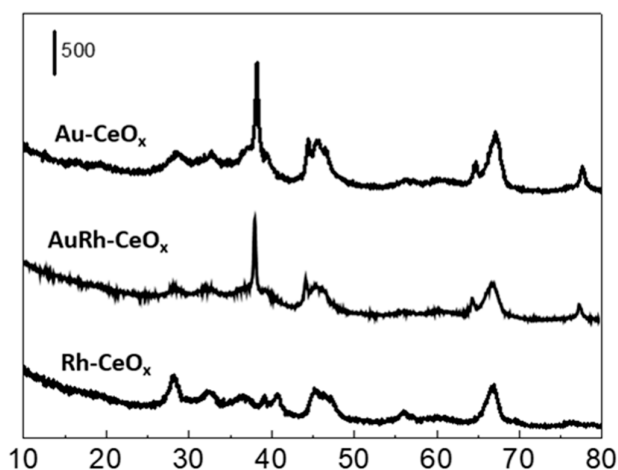
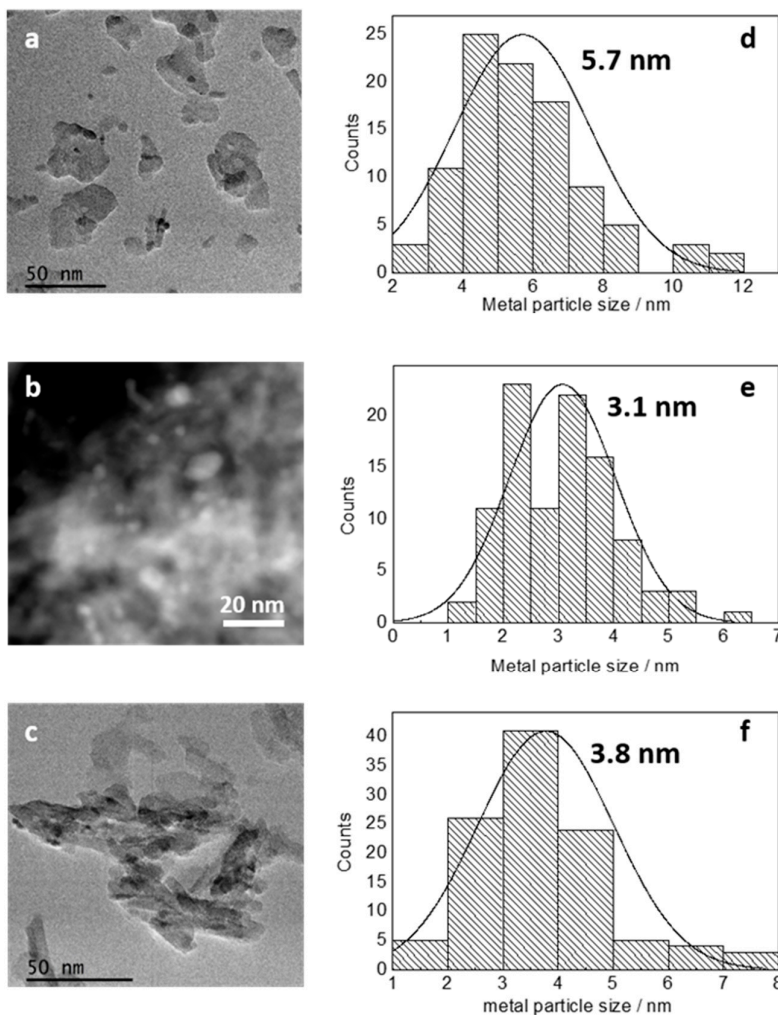


Figure 8. XRD patterns of Rh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, and CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalysts.**Figure 9.** STEM images of different catalysts: (a) Au–Ce/Al₂O₃, (b) AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, and (c) Rh–Ce/Al₂O₃. Particle size distributions of different catalysts: (d) Au–Ce/Al₂O₃, (e) AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, and (f) Rh–Ce/Al₂O₃. The average particle sizes are indicated in the histograms.

2.2.2. Catalytic Performance

Figure 10 shows the NO conversion and N₂ selectivity achieved in the reduction of NO by CO for the AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst and the reference catalysts Au/CeO_x/Al₂O₃ and Rh/CeO_x/Al₂O₃. The comparison with the corresponding catalysts without ceria addition (Figure 4) showed that ceria doping enhances the catalytic performance of AuRh/Al₂O₃ and Rh/Al₂O₃ catalysts, whereas that of the Au/Al₂O₃ catalyst declines. Both NO conversion and N₂ selectivity curves of the AuRh/Al₂O₃ and Rh/Al₂O₃ catalysts are shifted towards lower temperature. In contrast, the catalytic performance declined with CeO_x deposition on the Au/Al₂O₃ catalyst. The N₂ selectivity of AuRh/Al₂O₃ catalyst was zero at temperatures up to 200 °C but increased to 69% for the corresponding ceria-promoted AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst, as shown in Table S2 (Supplementary Materials). The only by-product was N₂O. This implied that the addition of CeO_x facilitated the reduction of N₂O by CO, i.e., reaction (3) described in the Introduction section. Note that the N₂ selectivity of the AuRh)/Al₂O₃ catalyst showed some fluctuation, depending on the reaction temperature. Since this behavior was perfectly reproducible, we supposed that it is due to a chemical or structural change of the catalysts, possibly

leading to a mechanistic change of which clarification needs further investigations. Note that such behavior has earlier been observed in some cases for metal alloys [72] and metal–metal oxide nanocomposites [73,74].

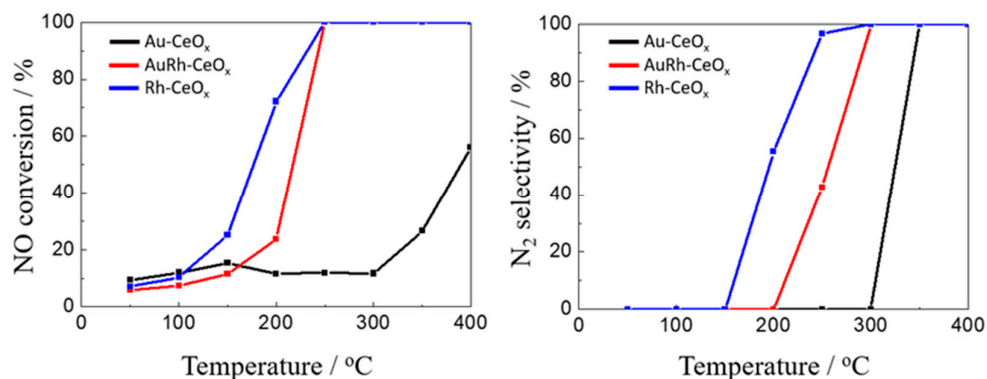


Figure 10. NO conversion and N₂ selectivity of the Au–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, and Rh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalysts. Conditions: gas mixture, 2000 ppm NO, 2000 ppm CO, and He balance; total flow rate, 150 mL/min; GHSV, 18,000 h^{−1}; temperature range, 50–450 °C.

2.2.3. In Situ DRIFTS Study

To unveil the role of CeO_x in the reduction of NO by CO, in situ DRIFTS studies were carried out. Figure 11 shows DRIFT spectra measured during the adsorption of 2000 ppm CO in He balance at 30 °C for 5 min (from the red line to the blue line at an interval of 1 min). By the addition of CeO_x, the intensity of the band of on-top CO at 2065 cm^{−1} became dominant while the bands of Rh⁺–(CO)₂ at 2091 cm^{−1} and 2025 cm^{−1} were considerably weakened, indicating that there are less Rh⁺ sites in the presence of CeO_x. This alludes that Rh⁺ sites are less active for the reaction and the presence of CeO_x enhances the formation of Rh⁰ sites, which facilitate the reduction of NO by CO. However, larger amounts of CeO_x addition resulted in a dramatic decrease in the intensity of adsorbed CO due to higher coverage of CeO_x on the bimetallic AuRh particles.

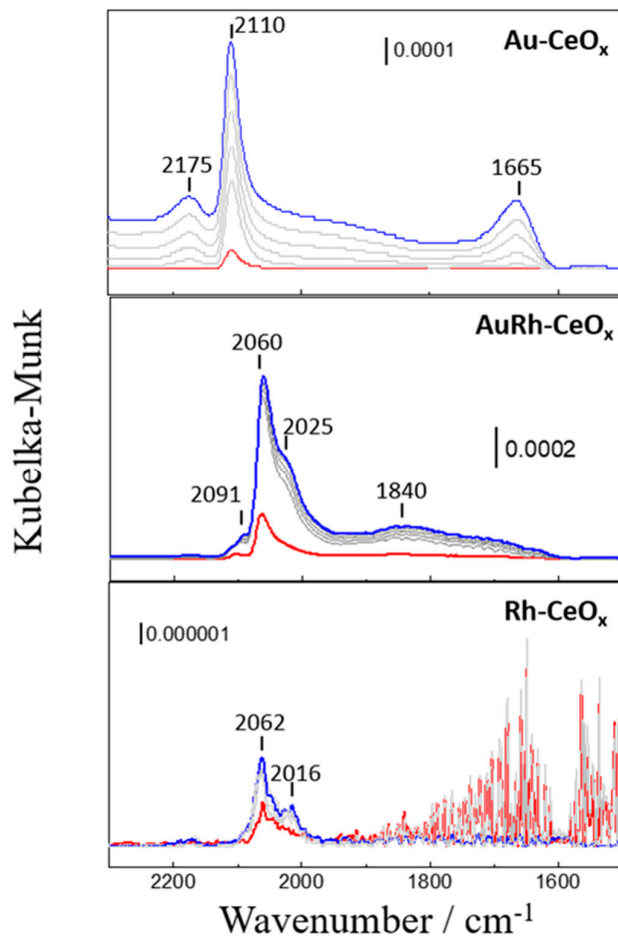


Figure 11. In situ DRIFTS spectra recorded during CO adsorption on the Au–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, and Rh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ at 30 °C for 5 min (from the red line to the blue line at an interval of 1 min). Gas mixture: 2000 ppm CO and He balance; total flow rate: 100 mL/min.

DRIFT spectra of NO adsorptions are displayed in Figure 12. In line with the CO adsorption, the band at a higher wavenumber (ca. 1800 cm⁻¹) was weakened by the CeO_x addition. The relative increase in the band at 1683 cm⁻¹ indicated that the CeO_x promoted the transformation of the adsorption configuration from Rh–NO to Rh–NO^{δ-}. As described in Section 2.1.3, the enriched on-top NO^{δ-} is indicative of the formation of metallic Rh and the strong electron back-donation from Rh to anti-bonding orbitals of adsorbed NO molecules. The rate constants for NO dissociation determines the activity of the catalysts [68]. Therefore, the dissociation of the negatively charged NO on metallic Rh is a key step for the reduction of NO with CO. A new band at 1890 cm⁻¹ for catalysts promoted with ceria is assigned to adsorbed NO as Auⁿ⁺–NO (*n* ≈ 0) complex [68]. DRIFT spectra during co-adsorption of NO and CO demonstrated that CO molecules were adsorbed mainly on cationic Rh while NO molecules occupied metallic Rh (Figure S6 in Supplementary Materials).

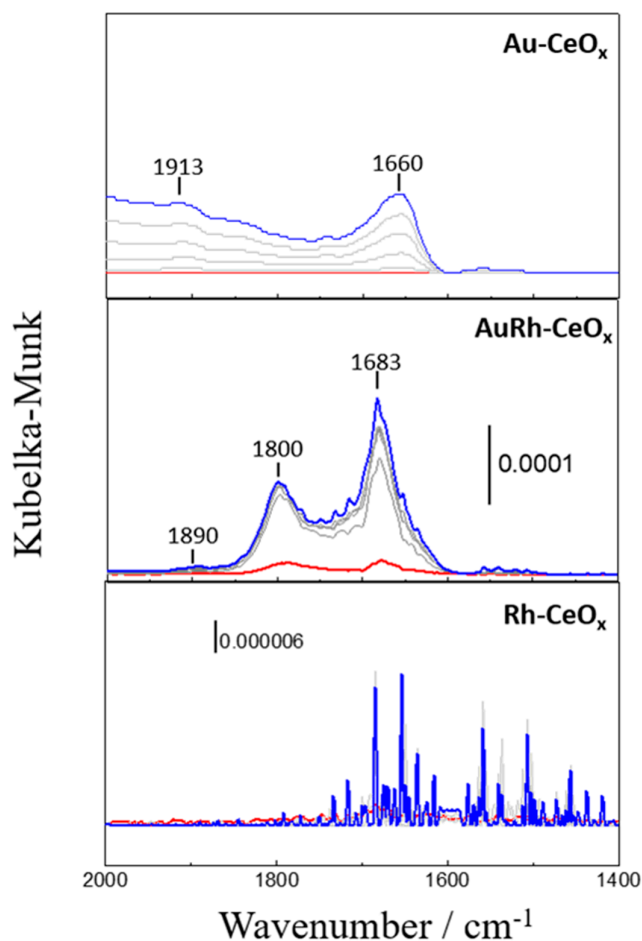


Figure 12. In situ DRIFTS spectra recorded during NO adsorption on the Au–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, and Rh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalysts at 30 °C for 5 min (from the red line to the blue line at an interval of 1 min). Gas mixture: 2000 ppm NO and He balance; total flow rate: 100 mL/min.

In situ DRIFT spectra during the reduction of NO by CO at 200 °C for 10 min are shown in Figure 13. A broad band at 1835–1842 cm⁻¹ and a band at 1910 cm⁻¹ were assigned to a dinitrosyl complex and positively charged Rh–NO⁺ species, respectively [3]. The intensity of isocyanate species (-NCO) reached a maximum after 5 min for the AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃ catalyst, but only took 1 min for the AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst, showing that CeO_x promoted the formation of isocyanate species. For the AuRh–CeO_x(1:2)/Al₂O₃ and AuRh–Ce(1:5)/Al₂O₃ catalysts with AuRh:Ce molar ratios of 1:2 and 1:5, respectively, a new band at 2173–2196 cm⁻¹ assignable to isocyanate species on CeO_x emerged, suggesting the spill-over of isocyanate species from bimetallic AuRh particles to the CeO_x surface. Note that, for the catalysts with a large amount of CeO_x, the intensity of isocyanate species decreased greatly after reaching its maximum (highlighted with green and blue lines). This suggested that CeO_x does not only promote the formation of isocyanate species, but also its decomposition to form N₂ and CO₂. The rapid decomposition of isocyanate species was also confirmed by switching the gas stream from NO and CO to only NO (Figure S7 in Supplementary Materials). For all the catalysts, only bands of Rh⁺-(CO)₂ at 2017–2090 cm⁻¹ were observed under reaction conditions. The Rh⁺-(CO)₂ species seem stable and are most likely not involved in the reaction. This fact further substantiates the vital role of metallic Rh in the reaction. For the catalysts with high CeO_x loadings, i.e., AuRh–CeO_x(1:2)/Al₂O₃ and AuRh–CeO_x(1:5)/Al₂O₃ catalysts, bands located in the region between 1500 and 1700 cm⁻¹, assigned to nitrate and carbonate species [3,4], grew stronger and more stable. However, the NO conversion and N₂ selectivity stayed almost the same for the AuRh–CeO_x(1:2)/Al₂O₃ and

AuRh–CeO_x(1:5)/Al₂O₃ catalysts (Table S2 in Supplementary Materials). Therefore, these species are considered to be merely spectator species.

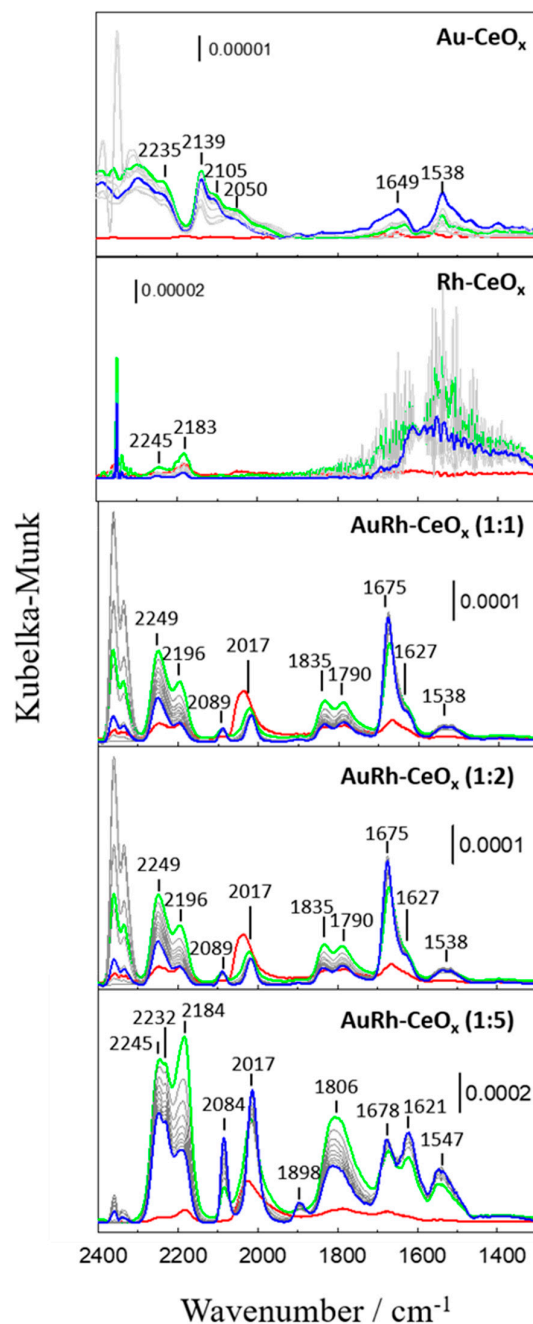


Figure 13. In situ DRIFTS spectra measured during NO–CO reaction on the Au–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, Rh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃, and AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalysts with different molar ratios of AuRh:Ce at 200 °C for 10 min (from the red line to the blue line at an interval of 1 min). Gas mixture: 2000 ppm NO, 2000 ppm CO, and He balance; total flow rate: 100 mL/min.

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Catalyst Preparation

A commercially available aluminum oxide (Sigma-Aldrich, nanopowder, particle size: <50 nm, St. Louis, USA) was used as a catalyst support. Chloroauric acid (HAuCl₄, Energy Chemical, 98%,

Shanghai, China), rhodium(III) chloride trihydrate ($\text{RhCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Damas-Beta, 98%, Shanghai, China), ammonium cerium(IV) nitrate (Sigma-Aldrich, 98%, St. Louis, USA), PEG-2000 (polyethylene glycol, Energy Chemical), and sodium borohydride (NaBH_4 , Energy Chemical, 98%, Shanghai, China) were all used without further purification.

Au, Rh, and bimetallic AuRh nanoparticles supported on Al_2O_3 were synthesized by aqueous-phase co-reduction of corresponding metal salts with NaBH_4 at room temperature [47]. In a typical synthetic method, 3.7 mL of deionized water, 200 mL of PEG-2000 (80 g/L), and 1 mL of 50 mM solutions of HAuCl_4 and $\text{RhCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were stirred together in a 50 mL glass vial for 20 min. The Au:Rh molar ratios of the metal salts were adjusted 1:0, 3:1, 1:1, 1:3, and 0:1, keeping the total metal loading at a nominal value of 3 wt.%. Al_2O_3 powder was then added to the solution under constant stirring. Afterwards, 100 mL of 20 g/L NaBH_4 aqueous solution were added slowly to the solution and the suspension was stirred for 1 h. The resulting particles in the suspension were then separated by centrifugation, washed several times with ethanol and dried at 60 °C overnight.

AuRh– $\text{CeO}_x/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalysts with different molar ratios of AuRh:Ce (1:1, 2:1, and 1:5) were prepared by post-impregnation with a ceria precursor of the AuRh(1:1)/ Al_2O_3 catalyst. Ammonium cerium(IV) nitrate was dissolved in 100 mL of deionized water and stirred for 30 min. The AuRh(1:1)/ Al_2O_3 powder was then added to the solution and the suspension was stirred for 1 h. Afterwards, the suspension was transferred to a rotary evaporator and aged for 1 h at 60 °C, followed by the evaporation of the water at 35 °C under vacuum and drying at 60 °C overnight.

As the reference catalysts, Rh/ Al_2O_3 and $\text{CeO}_x/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ with a molar amount of CeO_x corresponding to that in AuRh– $\text{CeO}_x(1:1)/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ were synthesized in the same manner. These samples were calcined at 500 °C for 3 h before reductive pretreatment.

All catalyst samples were pretreated with pure H_2 at a flow rate of 100 mL/min for 1 h at 300 °C (ramping rate: 5 °C /min) prior to characterization by nitrogen adsorption, X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM), energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX), and diffuse reflectance IR spectroscopy (DRIFTS) as well as catalytic tests.

3.2. Catalyst Characterization

Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface areas were determined from N_2 adsorption isotherms measured at a liquid nitrogen temperature using a Quadrasorb SI instrument (Quantachrome, Boynton Beach, FL, USA). Prior to measurements, the as-prepared samples were degassed at 150 °C for 1 h to remove residual water adsorbed on the surface and in the pores. Temperature-programmed reduction (TPR) was carried out with a Quantachrome, ChemBET Pulsar TPR/TPD (temperature-programmed desorption) instrument. One-hundred milligrams of the as-prepared (unreduced) samples were loaded in a U-shaped quartz micro-reactor and then heated at a ramping rate of 10 °C/min in 10 vol% H_2 in Ar at a total flow rate of 15 mL/min. TPR signals were calibrated by injecting different amounts of 10 vol% H_2 in Ar.

XRD measurements were carried out ex situ using a PANalytical X'Pert diffractometer (Great Malvern, UK) with Pd-filtered $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation at 60 kV and 55 mA. The surface compositions and oxidation states of the catalysts were analyzed by XPS on a Thermo ESCALAB 250Xi instrument using $\text{Al K}\alpha$ radiation (1486.6 eV, 15 kV, and 10.8 mA) to excite photoelectrons at a 50 eV pass energy at an energy scale calibrated versus $\text{Ag 3d}_{5/2}$ at 1 eV. The instrument was equipped with an in situ pretreatment chamber connected to the XPS chamber. The sample holder was transferred between the two chambers by a manipulator. The pretreatment conditions were the same as those described in Section 3.3. STEM (JEOL, JEM-2100, 200 kV, Tokyo, Japan) was used to examine the size distribution of the mono- and bimetallic nanoparticles deposited on the alumina support and EDX was employed to gain some information about the elemental distributions of Au and Rh in the nanoparticles. The samples previously pretreated with pure hydrogen for 1 h at 300 °C were used for both STEM and EDX measurements. Particle size distributions were based on analyzing more than 100 particles per sample.

In situ IR spectroscopic studies were carried out using a Fourier-transform infrared spectrometer (Bruker Optics, Vertex 70, Billerica, MA, USA) equipped with a liquid N₂-cooled mercury cadmium telluride (MCT) detector at a spectral resolution of 4 cm⁻¹ and a scanning velocity of 60 kHz. A ceramic cup with 20 mg of the samples was placed in an in situ DRIFTS reactor with three ZnSe windows, connected to an automated 4-way Valco valve (VICI AG International) and mass flow controllers (Azbil Control Solution Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The DRIFTS compartment and all the IR beam lines were purged with dry air supplied by a compressor/dryer-combined system (EKOM) to remove the H₂O vapor, of which IR bands overlapped with the IR fingerprint regions. Prior to in situ DRIFTS measurements, the catalysts were exposed to pure H₂ at a flow rate of 100 mL/min for 1 h at 300 °C (ramping rate: 5 °C /min) in the DRIFTS reactor. For all the experiments, 2000 ppm NO and/or 2000 ppm CO in He balance (He purity: 99.9999%) were utilized at a total flow rate of 100 mL/min. Before all IR measurements, background spectra were taken under helium flow.

3.3. Catalytic Reaction

The catalytic performance was examined employing a fixed-bed micro-flow reactor system. Three-hundred milligrams of catalysts were packed into the stainless-steel tube reactor with an inner diameter of 8 mm. Prior to catalytic tests, the catalysts were pretreated with pure H₂ (flow rate: 100 mL/min) at 300 °C for 1 h at a ramping rate of 5 °C/min. Residual H₂ in the gas lines and adsorbed hydrogen on the catalyst surface were removed by keeping the catalyst in a He stream at 300 °C for 10 min. Afterwards, the reactor was cooled to 50 °C and a gas mixture (2000 ppm CO and 2000 ppm NO in He balance) was added at a total flow rate of 150 mL/min, affording a gas hourly space velocity (GHSV) of 18,000 h⁻¹ (length of catalyst bed: 1 cm, catalyst bed volume: 0.5 cm³). The gaseous compositions were analyzed using a gas chromatograph (Fili, 9750 GC, Shanghai, China) equipped with a TCD detector and a molecular sieve 5A column and a NO-NO₂-NO_x analyzer (Thermo Scientific, 42i-HL, Waltham, MA, USA). Catalytic performance data were recorded after the gaseous compositions at the reactor outlet reaching a steady-state (30–70 min) at each measurement temperature. The same experiments were repeated three times to ensure the reproducibility of the data (less than ±1.0%). Blind tests using the empty tube reactor showed no significant activity.

4. Conclusions

Bimetallic AuRh nanoparticles with different Au:Rh ratios (3:1, 1:1, and 1:3) and mean sizes (3–7 nm) were prepared by aqueous-phase co-reduction of corresponding noble metal salts with NaBH₄ and deposited on alumina as a support. The nanoparticles were made up of well-distributed noble metal atoms forming an alloy with Rh enriched in the surface region. The AuRh/alumina catalysts were examined, concerning their potential for the reduction of NO by CO. The activity for NO reduction decreased with the increasing Au:Rh ratio, most likely due to unfavorable formation of cationic Rh clusters Rh⁺-(CO)₂ in the presence of the reactant CO, as uncovered by in situ DRIFTS. To explore the feasibility of enhancing the performance of the bimetallic AuRh/Al₂O₃ catalysts, cerium oxide was added to the AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃ catalyst by post-impregnation. DRIFTS, XPS, and XRD analyses showed that Ce was present as Ce³⁺ and Ce⁴⁺ in the form of well-dispersed CeO_x. The catalytic performances of the AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst as well as that of the Rh/Al₂O₃ catalyst were strongly enhanced compared to that of the parent AuRh(1:1)/Al₂O₃ catalyst, contrasting the behavior of the Au–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst where ceria doping had no beneficial effect on the catalytic performance. The reason for the activity enhancement is ascribed to the redox properties of CeO_x facilitating the creation of metallic Rh sites, which are considered to be crucial for the reduction of NO by CO. Furthermore, in situ DRIFTS investigations during the reduction of NO by CO at 200 °C proved that the presence of CeO_x enhances the formation of intermediate isocyanate species and their reaction with NO to produce N₂ and CO₂. Finally, it should be stressed that it might be possible to further enhance the catalytic performance the AuRh–CeO_x/Al₂O₃ catalyst for the reduction of NO by CO by optimizing their composition. Overall, the study shows that alumina-supported bimetallic AuRh catalysts hardly provide a better catalytic performance in the reduction of NO by CO,

compared to the well-known monometallic Rh/alumina catalyst. Doping with ceria enhances the catalytic performance of both catalysts.

Supplementary Materials: The supplementary materials are available online at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1: Figure S1: XPS spectra of Au/alumina, Rh/alumina, and Au–Rh/alumina catalysts. Table S1: Catalytic performance in NO reduction by CO at 200 °C. Figure S2: In situ DRIFTS spectra measured during NO and CO co-adsorption on the Au/alumina, Rh/alumina, and Au–Rh/alumina catalysts. Figure S3: In situ DRIFTS spectra during NO introduction following the NO–CO reaction. Figure S4: XPS spectra of the Au–Rh(1:1)/alumina, CeO_x/alumina, and AuRh–CeO_x/alumina catalysts. Figure S5: H₂ TPR profiles of CeO_x/alumina and AuRh–CeO_x/alumina catalysts. Table S2: Catalytic performance of ceria-promoted Au–Rh(1:1)/alumina catalysts. Figure S6: In situ DRIFTS spectra measured during NO and CO co-adsorption on the Au–Rh(1:1)/alumina and AuRh–CeO_x/alumina catalysts. Figure S7: In situ DRIFTS spectra during NO introduction following the NO–CO reaction on the Au–Rh(1:1)/alumina, CeO_x/alumina and AuRh–CeO_x/alumina catalysts.

Author Contributions: conceptualization, N.M. and A.B.; investigation, X.W. and H.W.; writing of original draft preparation, X.W.; writing of review and editing, X.W., N.M., and A.B.; supervision, N.M. and A.B.; project administration, N.M.; funding acquisition, N.M.

Funding: This research was funded by the National Science Foundation of China (NSFC), grant number 21377017.

Acknowledgments: Yan Xie at the Gold Catalysis Research Center (GCRC) at the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (DICP) is acknowledged for measuring XRD, XPS, and STEM. Jinsuo Gao at the Dalian University of Technology is acknowledged for BET measurements.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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