#### Heterogeneous catalysis (C9981)

Common Pitfalls of Catalysis Manuscripts Submitted to Chemistry of Materials



Editorial

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# Common Pitfalls of Catalysis Manuscripts Submitted to Chemistry of Materials

#### Active site/catalyst evaluation

- Turn-over frequency (TOF; [s<sup>-1</sup>])
  = number of catalytic cycles performed by 1 active site per time unit
- Precise numbers for homogeneous and enzymatic catalysis
- Numbers for heterogeneous catalysis???

	TOF [s <sup>-1</sup> ]
Hetero:	~1–100 s <sup>-1</sup>
Homo:	~10–1000 s <sup>-1</sup>
Enzymes:	~10000–1000000 s <sup>-1</sup>

Catalysis: Concepts and Green Applications. Gadi Rothenberg Copyright © 2008 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, ISBN: 978-3-527-31824-7

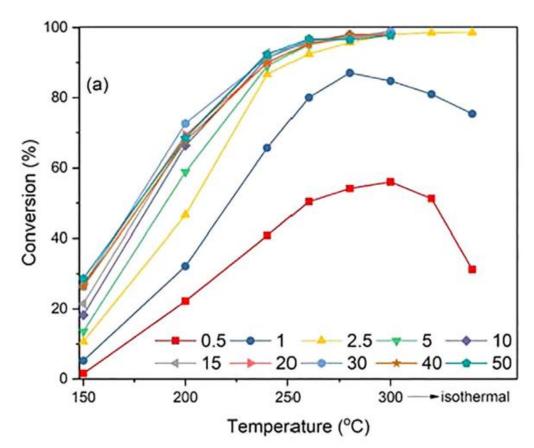
#### Active site/catalyst evaluation

- Turn-over number (TON; [-])
  = number of catalytic cycles performed by 1 active site before deactivation (~lifetime)
- Precise numbers for homogeneous and enzymatic catalysis
- Numbers for heterogeneous catalysis???

- Improper calculation of turnover frequencies (TOFs)
  - Low conversion, early stage of the rxn
  - Valid only for specific reactant concetration
- Improper calculation of turnover numbers (TONs)
  - A measure of catalyst's stability
  - Accurate determination requires measurements until the catalyst's activity is completely lost

- Deactivation studies at full/equilibrium conversion
  - Batch vs. continuous flow
  - The available amount of reagents limit the conversion = the catalyst could be in fact more active
  - Deactivation should be studied at intermediate conversions

 Deactivation studies at full/equilibrium conversion



### Active site/catalyst evaluation

• **Selectivity** is ability of catalyst to form one product from a pool of products (possibly many)

reactant R 
$$\begin{cases} \times C \\ \rightarrow D \\ \times E \\ \times F \end{cases}$$

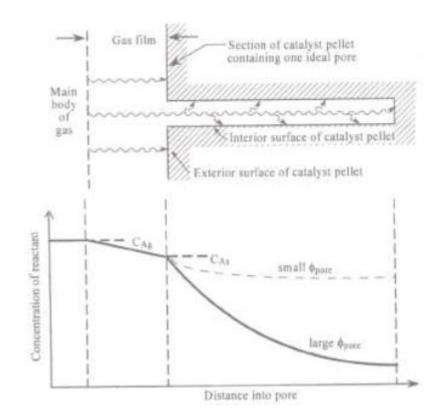
• **Selectivity** (S; [%])

= number of D molecules produced / R molecules converted

- Comparison of selectivities at different conversion levels
  - Selectivity does depend on conversion
  - $-A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$
  - Always compare at isoconversion

#### **Diffusional limitation**

- Gradient of reactant concentration in
  - Fluid film of particle (External diffusion)
  - Inside the pore (Internal diffusion)

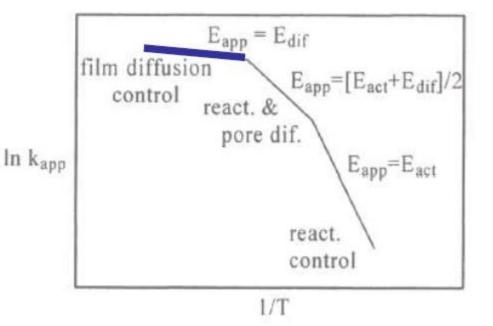


- Neglect of mass transfer (diffusional) limitations
  - External (film) + Internal (pore) diffusion

## Rate determining step

#### • High temperature

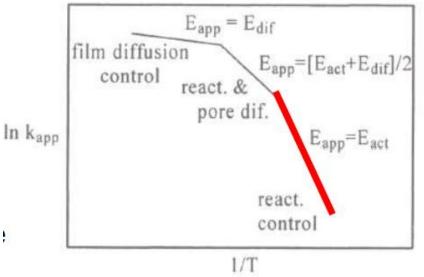
- The chemical reaction is fast
- There is no time for internal diffusion to take place, only external surface employed in catalysis
- Diffusional steps are limiting
- E<sub>app</sub> = E<sub>a</sub> of the diffusion in the fluid film (external diffusion)



- Neglect of mass transfer (diffusional) limitations
  - Batch, both diffusions: stirring rates
  - Continuous flow, external diffusion:
  - Continuous flow, internal diffusion: particle size, pore volume, pore size

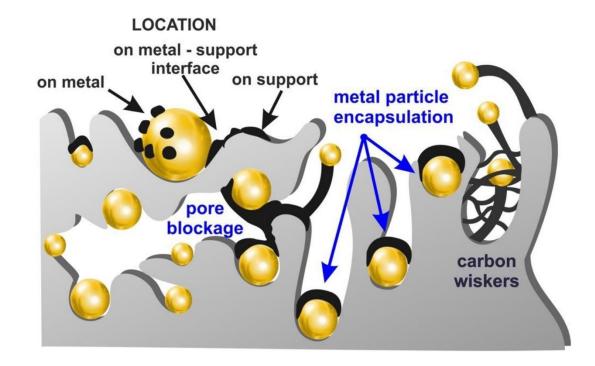
# **Diffusional limitations**

- Internal diffusional limitations always present to some extent
  - We can diminish them at the time of catalyst preparation (pore volume, pore diameter, size of catalysts grains)
  - Good practice is to compare a series of catalysts with similar pore volume, pore diameter, and size of catalysts grains
- External can be avoided at the time of catalytic reaction
  - Linear velocity of vector gas,...



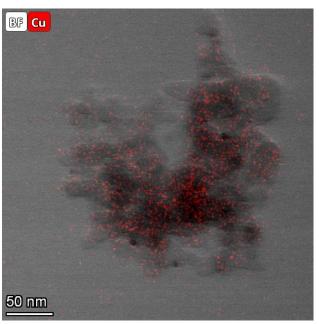
- Failure to study the catalysts after reaction
  - Catalysts can change dramatically during catalytic reactions
  - Sintering, coking, pore collapse, poisoning,...
  - It is not correct to justify the differences between the catalysts only based on the characterization of the starting material

- Failure to study the catalysts after reaction
  - Catalysts can change dramatically during catalytic reactions
  - Coking

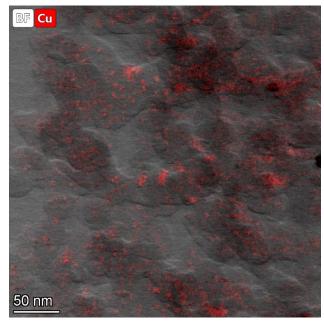


- Failure to study the catalysts after reaction
  - Catalysts can change dramatically during catalytic reactions
  - Sintering

#### Before cata







- Failure to consider differences in surface area of catalysts
  - Catalytic activity scales with number of active sites
  - Common sense: Number of active sites scales with the surface area
  - Compare the activity of catalysts per m<sup>2</sup>