

# **SO<sub>2</sub> Oxidation model on Pt/Pd DOC**

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**10 April 2013**



# Congratulations Huskies !!!



UConn 93, Louisville 60: Huskies win **eighth** national championship



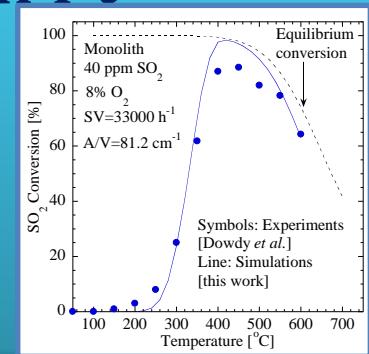
NCAA Women's  
Basketball Champions  
2013

# Outline

Background :  $\text{SO}_x$  impacts on DOC

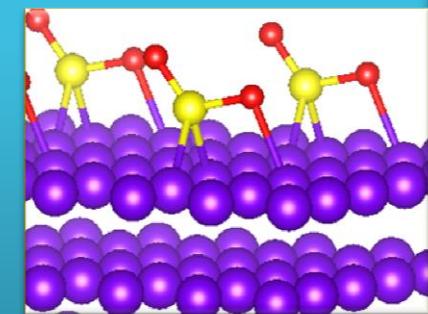
Microkinetic modeling:  $\text{SO}_2$  oxidation on Pt

- Mechanism development
- Kinetics parameters
- Model performance



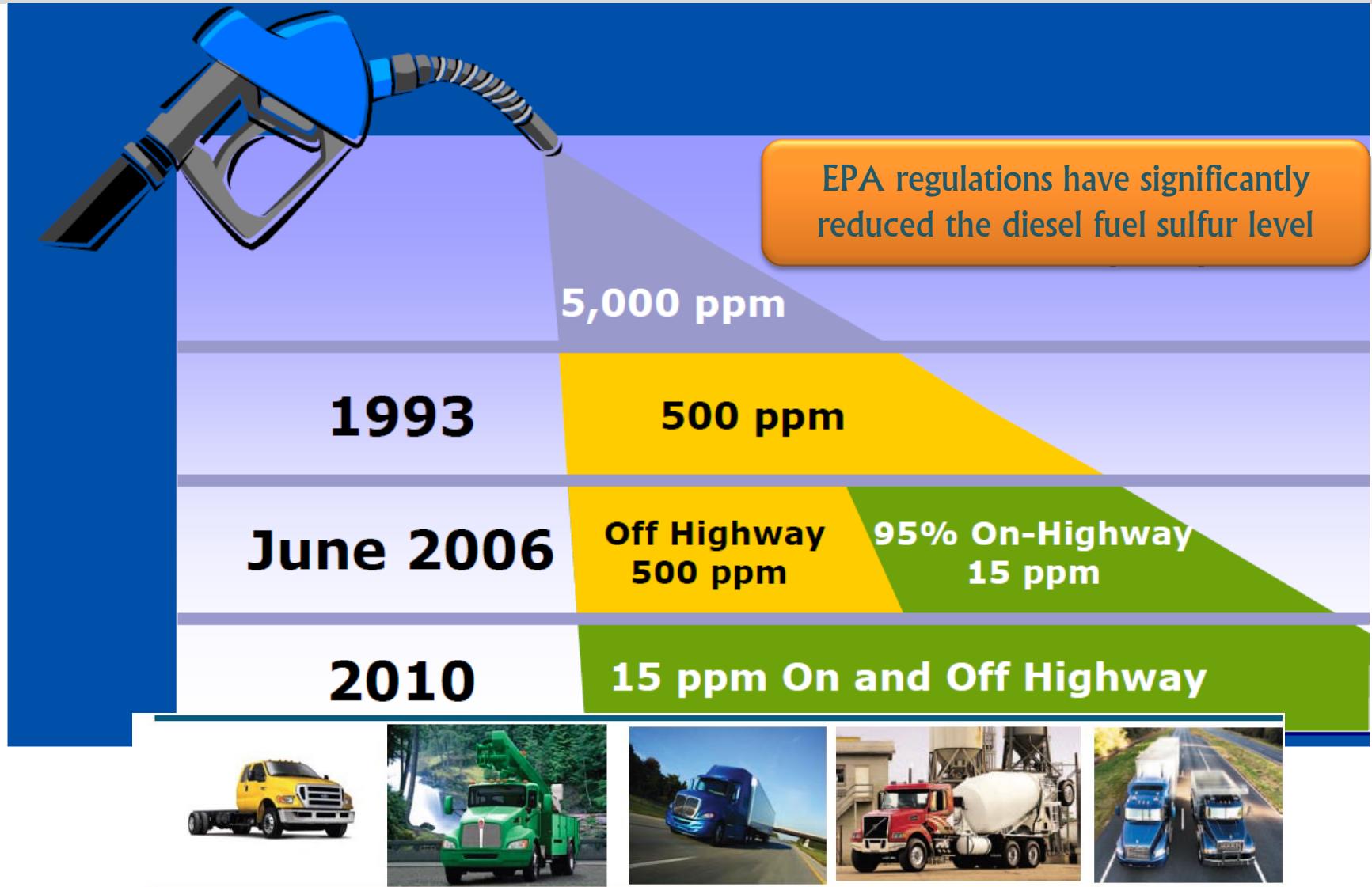
First Principles DFT study:

- $\text{SO}_x$  Chemistry on Pt(111)/Pd(111)
- $\text{SO}_2$  Oxidation on Pt(111) /Pd(111)
  - Reaction pathways



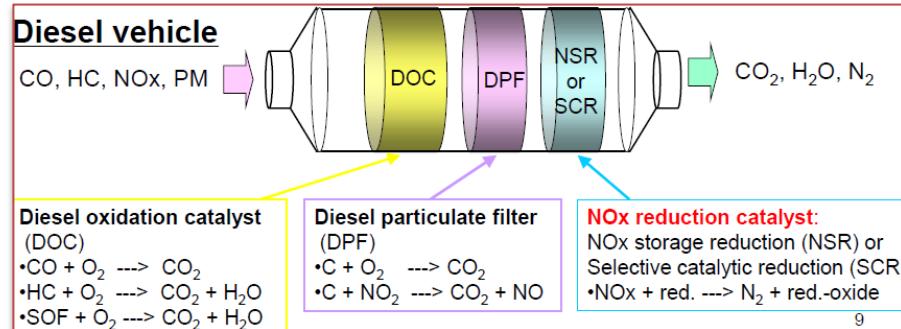
Implementation of first principles into microkinetic modeling

# Sulfur in diesel fuel

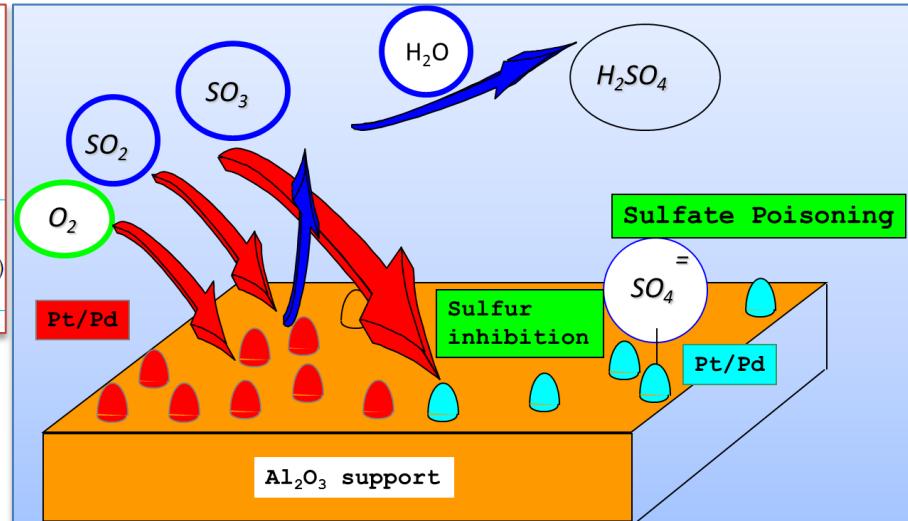


# Sulfur impacts on diesel oxidation catalysts

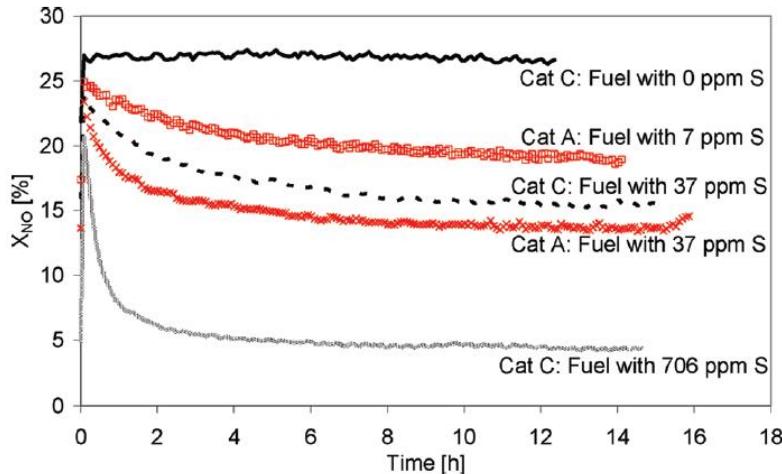
## Aftertreatment system



## Sulfur chemistry on DOC



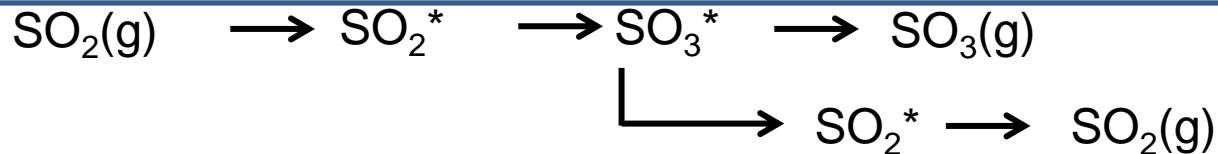
## Impact of Sulfur on DOC chemistry



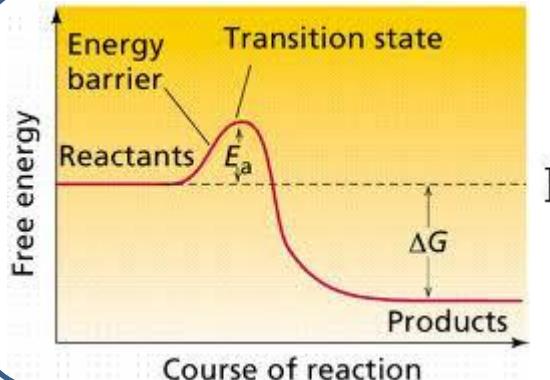
SO <sub>x</sub> chemistry	Sulfation chemistry
SO <sub>2</sub> + * ↔ SO <sub>2</sub> *	
SO <sub>2</sub> * + O* ↔ SO <sub>3</sub> * + *	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> + 3SO <sub>3</sub> * ↔ Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>
SO <sub>3</sub> + * ↔ SO <sub>3</sub> *	
H <sub>2</sub> O + * ↔ H <sub>2</sub> O*	
SO <sub>3</sub> * + H <sub>2</sub> O* ↔ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> * + *	PdO + SO <sub>3</sub> * ↔ PdSO <sub>4</sub>
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + * ↔ H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	



# Key steps in microkinetic modeling



Mechanism development



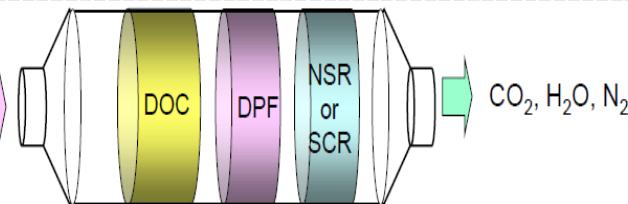
$$K = A e^{-E_a/RT}$$

A: Pre-exponential  
E<sub>a</sub>: Activation energy  
Q: Binding energy  
BI: Bond index

Parameter estimation

Diesel vehicle

CO, HC, NOx, PM



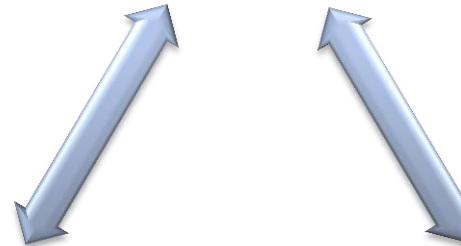
Model performance



# Mechanism development

<i>Oxygen adsorption/desorption</i> <sup>171</sup>	
R <sub>1</sub>	$O + \cdot \rightarrow O^\cdot$
R <sub>2</sub>	$O^\cdot \rightarrow O + \cdot$
<i>SO<sub>x</sub> adsorption/desorption</i>	
R <sub>5</sub>	$S + \cdot \rightarrow S^\cdot$
R <sub>6</sub>	$S^\cdot \rightarrow S + \cdot$
R <sub>7</sub>	$SO + \cdot \rightarrow SO^\cdot$
R <sub>8</sub>	$SO^\cdot \rightarrow SO + \cdot$
R <sub>9</sub>	$SO_2 + \cdot \rightarrow SO_2^\cdot$
R <sub>10</sub>	$SO_2^\cdot \rightarrow SO_2 + \cdot$
R <sub>11</sub>	$SO_3 + \cdot \rightarrow SO_3^\cdot$
R <sub>12</sub>	$SO_3^\cdot \rightarrow SO_3 + \cdot$
<i>SO<sub>x</sub> oxidation/reduction</i>	
R <sub>13</sub>	$SO_3^\cdot + \cdot \rightarrow SO_2^\cdot + O^\cdot$
R <sub>14</sub>	$SO_2^\cdot + O^\cdot \rightarrow SO_3^\cdot + \cdot$
R <sub>15</sub>	$SO_2^\cdot + \cdot \rightarrow SO^\cdot + O^\cdot$
R <sub>16</sub>	$SO^\cdot + O^\cdot \rightarrow SO_2^\cdot + \cdot$
R <sub>17</sub>	$SO^\cdot + \cdot \rightarrow S^\cdot + O^\cdot$
R <sub>18</sub>	$S^\cdot + O^\cdot \rightarrow SO^\cdot + \cdot$
R <sub>19</sub>	$2SO_2^\cdot \rightarrow SO^\cdot + SO_3^\cdot$
R <sub>20</sub>	$SO^\cdot + SO_3^\cdot \rightarrow 2SO_2^\cdot$
R <sub>21</sub>	$S^\cdot + SO_2^\cdot \rightarrow 2SO^\cdot$
R <sub>22</sub>	$2SO^\cdot \rightarrow S^\cdot + SO_2^\cdot$
R <sub>23</sub>	$SO^\cdot + SO_2^\cdot \rightarrow S^\cdot + SO_3^\cdot$
R <sub>24</sub>	$S^\cdot + SO_3^\cdot \rightarrow SO^\cdot + SO_2^\cdot$

Surface chemistry on  
Pt



5 Surface  
species

24 Surface  
reactions



$O^\cdot, S^\cdot, SO^\cdot, SO_2^\cdot, SO_3^\cdot$



12 reversible pairs

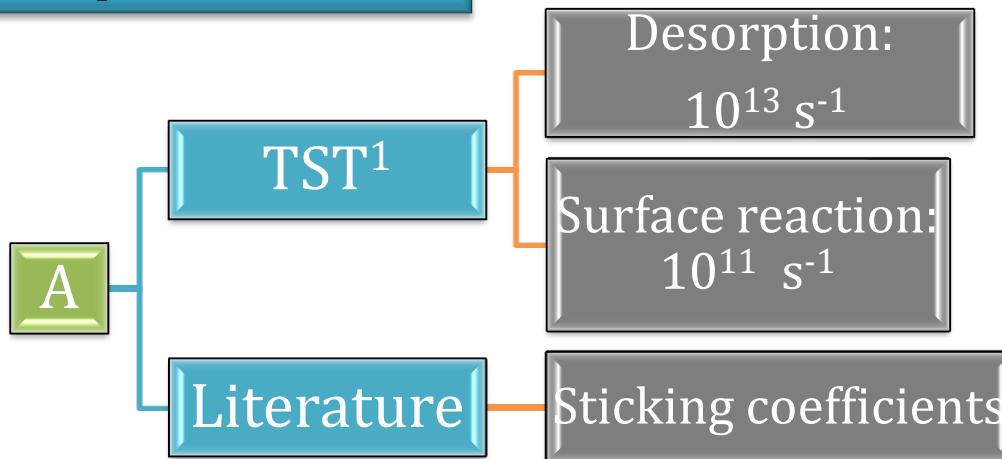


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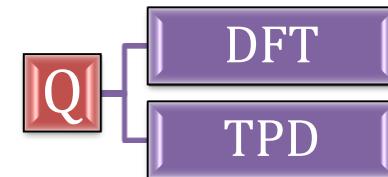
Sharma, H. N.; Suib, S. L.; Mhadeshwar, A. B.; Novel Materials for Catalysis and Fuels Processing, ACS, 2013, In press

# Kinetic parameters

## Pre-exponential factors



## Binding energies



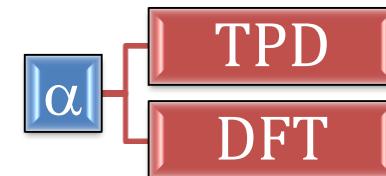
## Activation energies



## Bond indices



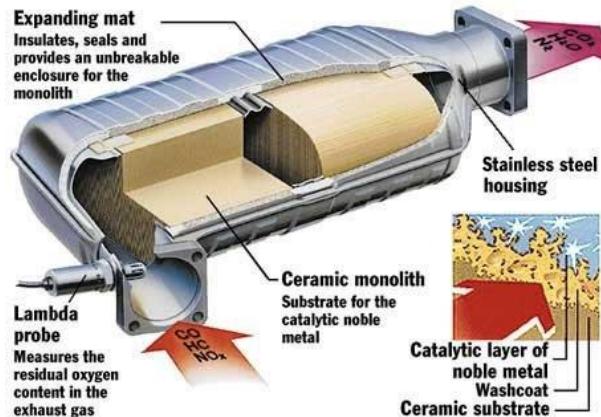
## Adsorbate interactions



# Model validation

## Why model validation is necessary ?

Kinetic parameters are extracted/taken from UHV TPD/R conditions and 0K DFT calculations



DOC operating conditions are significantly different:

- Atmospheric pressure
- High flow rates
- Low emissions concentrations (ppm)
- Monoliths
- Fixed beds (literature experiments)

- Mechanism/model performance should be tested under practically relevant conditions.
- Isothermal plug flow reactor modeling at steady state.

# Model details

## Fixed beds/ Monoliths (PFR) Oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub>

### Governing Equations for PFR:

Mass balance for gas species:

$$\frac{dY_k}{dz} = \frac{R_k M_k}{\rho u} + \left(\frac{A}{V}\right) \frac{S_k M_k}{\rho u}$$

Surface species rate:

$$S_k = 0$$

Site balance:

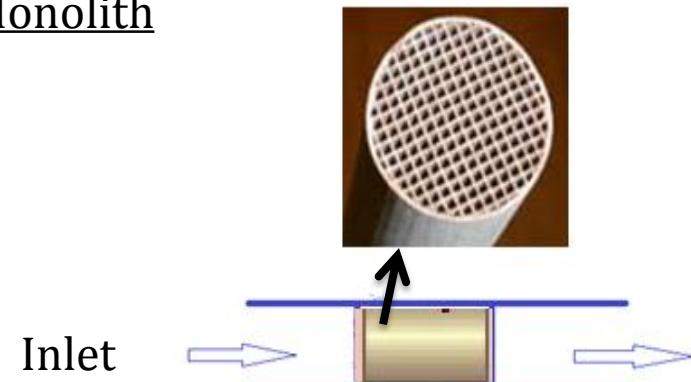
$$\sum \theta_k = 1$$

- Steady state
- Isothermal

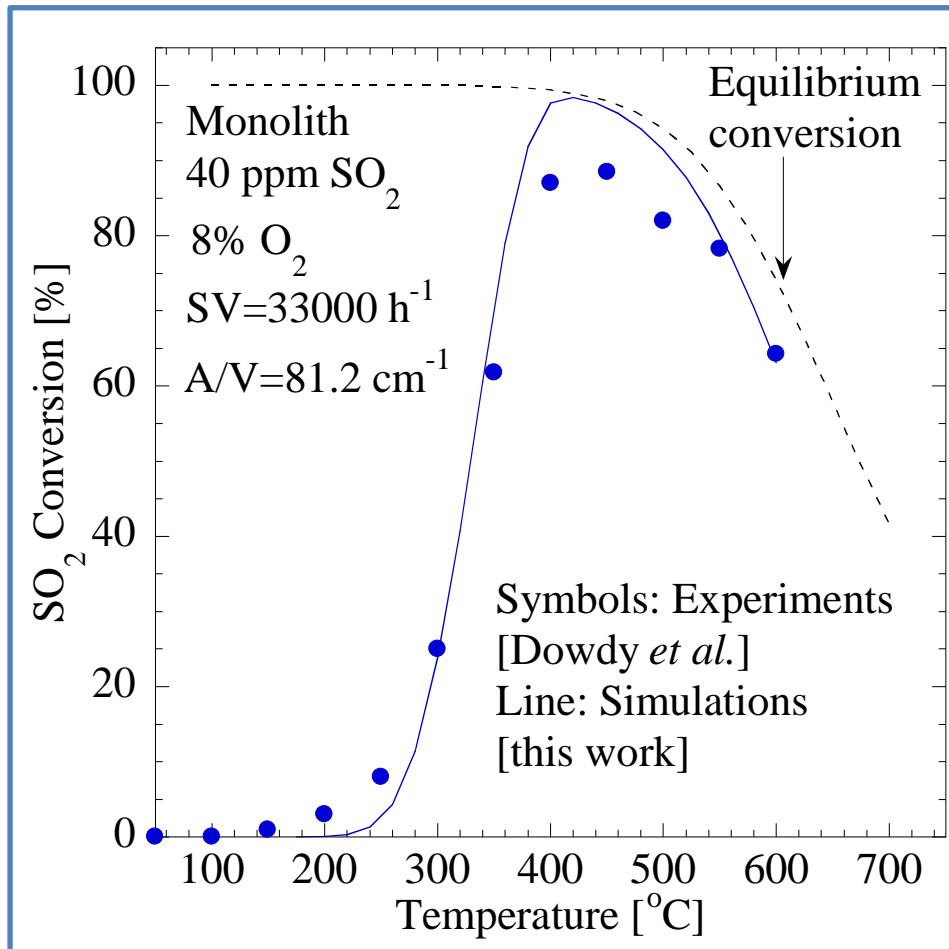
### Fixed Bed



### Monolith



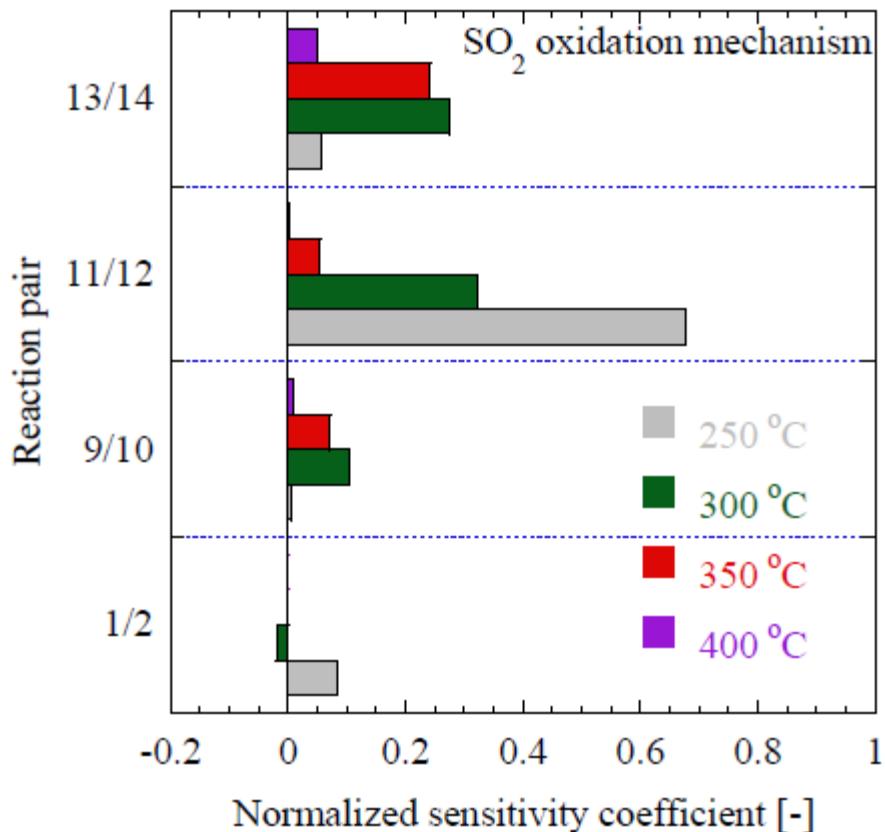
# Model performance: $\text{SO}_2$ oxidation on Pt



$$\text{BI} = 0.9$$

$$A_{\text{forward}} = 2 \times 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

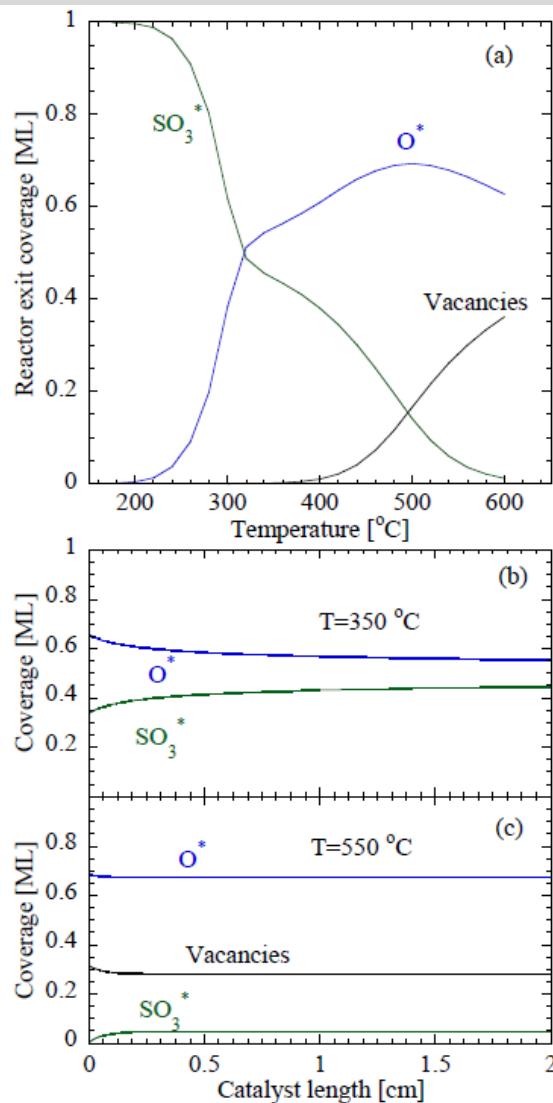
# Sensitivity/Coverage analysis: $\text{SO}_2$ oxidation



11/12



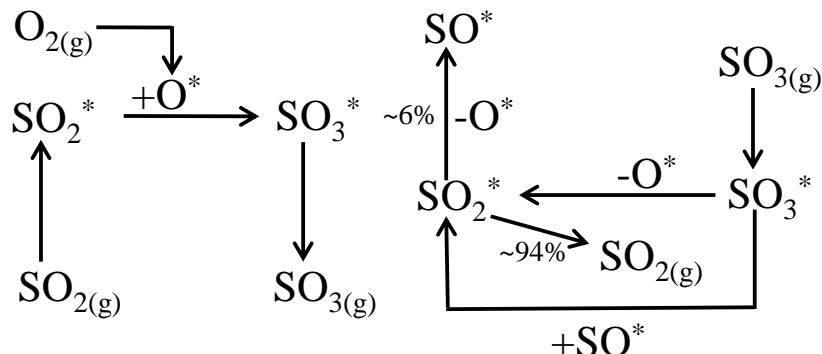
13/14



# Reaction Pathways : $\text{SO}_2$ oxidation

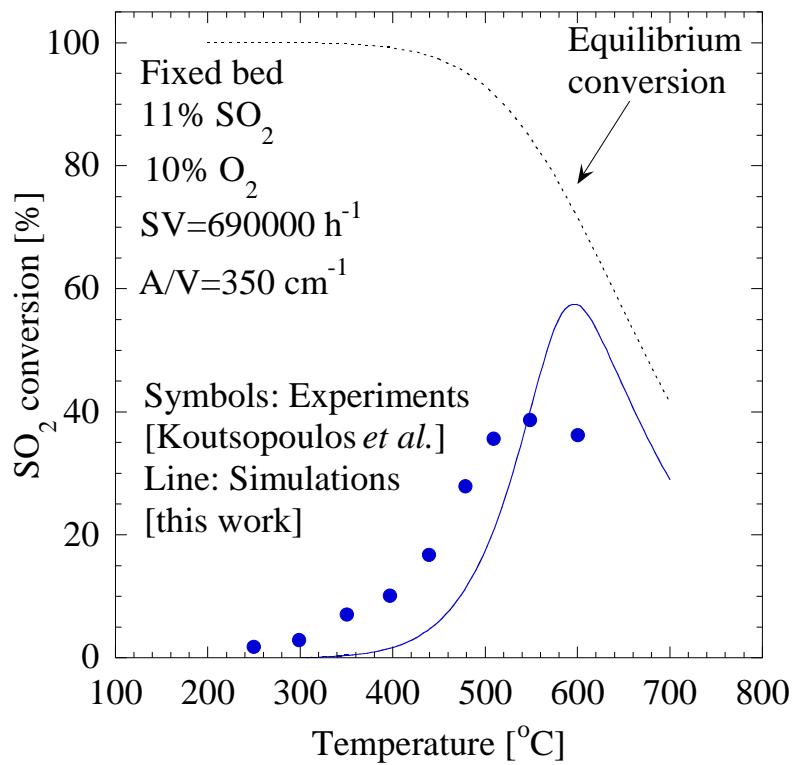
## Reaction Pathways

(a) RPA at 350 °C



(b) RPA at 450 °C

## Model validation



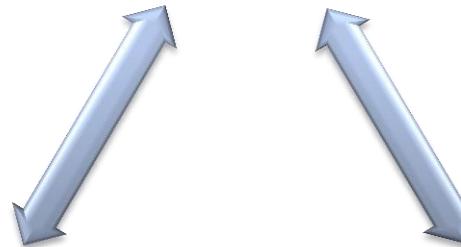
High  $\text{SO}_2$  concentration  
High space velocity

# Model reduction: $\text{SO}_2$ oxidation

<i>Oxygen adsorption/desorption</i> <sup>171</sup>	
R <sub>1</sub>	$\text{O} + \cdot \rightarrow \text{O}^\cdot$
R <sub>2</sub>	$\text{O}^\cdot \rightarrow \text{O} + \cdot$
<i><math>\text{SO}_x</math> adsorption/desorption</i>	
R <sub>5</sub>	$\text{S} + \cdot \rightarrow \text{S}^\cdot$
R <sub>6</sub>	$\text{S}^\cdot \rightarrow \text{S} + \cdot$
R <sub>7</sub>	$\text{SO} + \cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}^\cdot$
R <sub>8</sub>	$\text{SO}^\cdot \rightarrow \text{SO} + \cdot$
R <sub>9</sub>	$\text{SO}_2 + \cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}_2^\cdot$
R <sub>10</sub>	$\text{SO}_2^\cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}_2 + \cdot$
R <sub>11</sub>	$\text{SO}_3 + \cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}_3^\cdot$
R <sub>12</sub>	$\text{SO}_3^\cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}_3 + \cdot$
<i><math>\text{SO}_x</math> oxidation/reduction</i>	
R <sub>13</sub>	$\text{SO}_3^\cdot + \cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}_2^\cdot + \text{O}^\cdot$
R <sub>14</sub>	$\text{SO}_2^\cdot + \text{O}^\cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}_3^\cdot + \cdot$
R <sub>15</sub>	$\text{SO}_2^\cdot + \cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}^\cdot + \text{O}^\cdot$
R <sub>16</sub>	$\text{SO}^\cdot + \text{O}^\cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}_2^\cdot + \cdot$
R <sub>17</sub>	$\text{SO}^\cdot + \cdot \rightarrow \text{S}^\cdot + \text{O}^\cdot$
R <sub>18</sub>	$\text{S}^\cdot + \text{O}^\cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}^\cdot + \cdot$
R <sub>19</sub>	$2\text{SO}_2^\cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}^\cdot + \text{SO}_3^\cdot$
R <sub>20</sub>	$\text{SO}^\cdot + \text{SO}_3^\cdot \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_2^\cdot$
R <sub>21</sub>	$\text{S}^\cdot + \text{SO}_2^\cdot \rightarrow 2\text{SO}^\cdot$
R <sub>22</sub>	$2\text{SO}^\cdot \rightarrow \text{S}^\cdot + \text{SO}_2^\cdot$
R <sub>23</sub>	$\text{SO}^\cdot + \text{SO}_2^\cdot \rightarrow \text{S}^\cdot + \text{SO}_3^\cdot$
R <sub>24</sub>	$\text{S}^\cdot + \text{SO}_3^\cdot \rightarrow \text{SO}^\cdot + \text{SO}_2^\cdot$

Based on RPA

Surface chemistry on  
Pt



4 Surface  
species

12 Surface  
reactions



$\text{O}^\cdot, \text{SO}^\cdot, \text{SO}_2^\cdot, \text{SO}_3^\cdot$



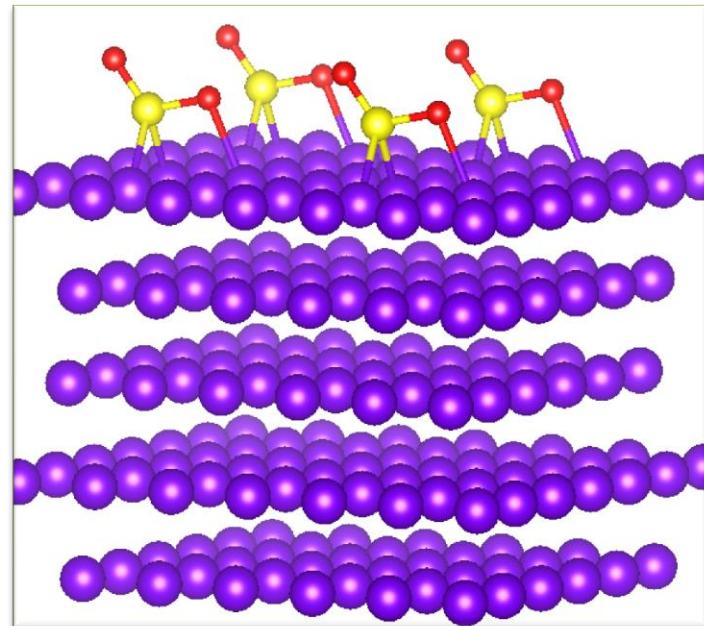
6 reversible pairs

# $\text{SO}_x$ chemistry on Pt(111)/Pd(111) surfaces

- Density functional theory implemented in VASP<sup>1</sup>
- Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) functional<sup>2</sup>

## Model Parameters

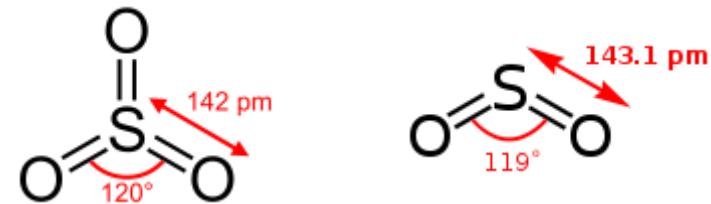
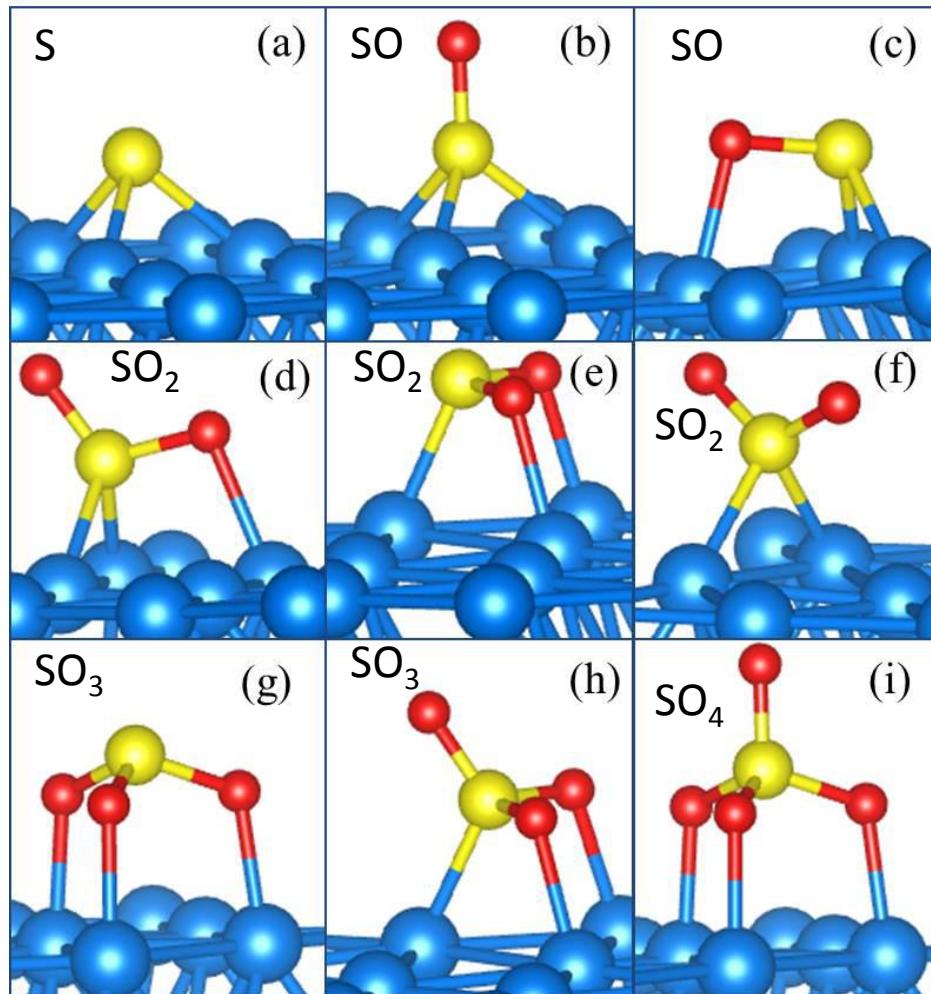
- (111) surface
- 3x3 supercell
- 5 layers (2 bottom layers frozen)
- 45 Pt/Pd Atoms
- 4x4x1 k-point mesh
- 12 Å Vacuum
- Plane-wave cut-off energy = 400 eV



<sup>1</sup>Kresse, G.; Furthmuller, J. Phys. Rev. B 1996, 54(16),11169.

<sup>2</sup>Perdew, J. P.; Burke, K.; Ernzerhof, M. Phys. Rev. Lett. 1996, 77(18), 3865-3868.

# $\text{SO}_x$ chemistry on Pt(111)/Pd(111) surfaces



## Molecular Orientation

1. Upright standing
2. Parallel to the surface

Upright standing molecule are stable

Strong binding to fcc position

S-O bond length increases &  $\angle \text{OSO}$  angle decreases



# $\text{SO}_x$ chemistry on Pt(111)/Pd(111) surfaces

Binding energy (kcal/mol) [0.11ML]

Species	Pt(111)		Pd(111)	
	This work	Other DFT <sup>1-2</sup>	This work	Other DFT <sup>1-3</sup>
$\text{SO}_4$	87.2	86.5, 81.6	85.1	-
$\text{SO}_3$	30.3	27.5, 33.0	27.4	-
$\text{SO}_2$	27.2	24.4, 28.1	26.7	28.9
SO	69.5	68.1, 68.0	66.8	-
S	122.2	118.7	115.1	111.8
O	98.6	100.6	99.7	108.1

Binding Strength

$\text{S} > \text{O} > \text{SO} > \text{SO}_4 > \text{SO}_3 > \text{SO}_2$

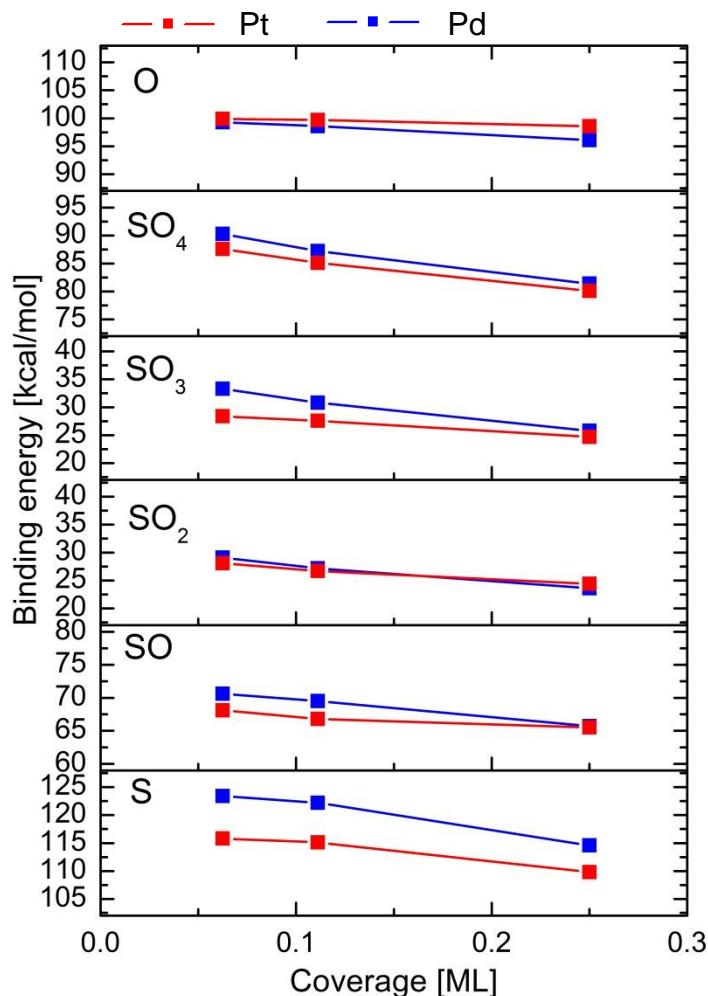
<sup>1</sup>Happel, M.; Luckas, N.; Vines, F.; Sobota, M.; Laurin, M.; Gorling, A.; Libuda, J. *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2011, 115, 479-491.

<sup>2</sup>Lin, X.; Schneider, W. F.; Trot, B. L. *J. Phys. Chem. B* 2004, 108(35), 13329{13340.

<sup>3</sup>Alfonso, D. R. *Surface Science* 2005, 596(1-3), 229{241.

# $\text{SO}_x$ chemistry on Pt(111)/Pd(111) surfaces

## Coverage dependent binding energy



$p(2 \times 2)$

0.25 ML

$p(3 \times 3)$

0.11 ML

$p(4 \times 4)$

0.06 ML

Coverage dependence

$\text{SO}_4$  largest  
O smallest

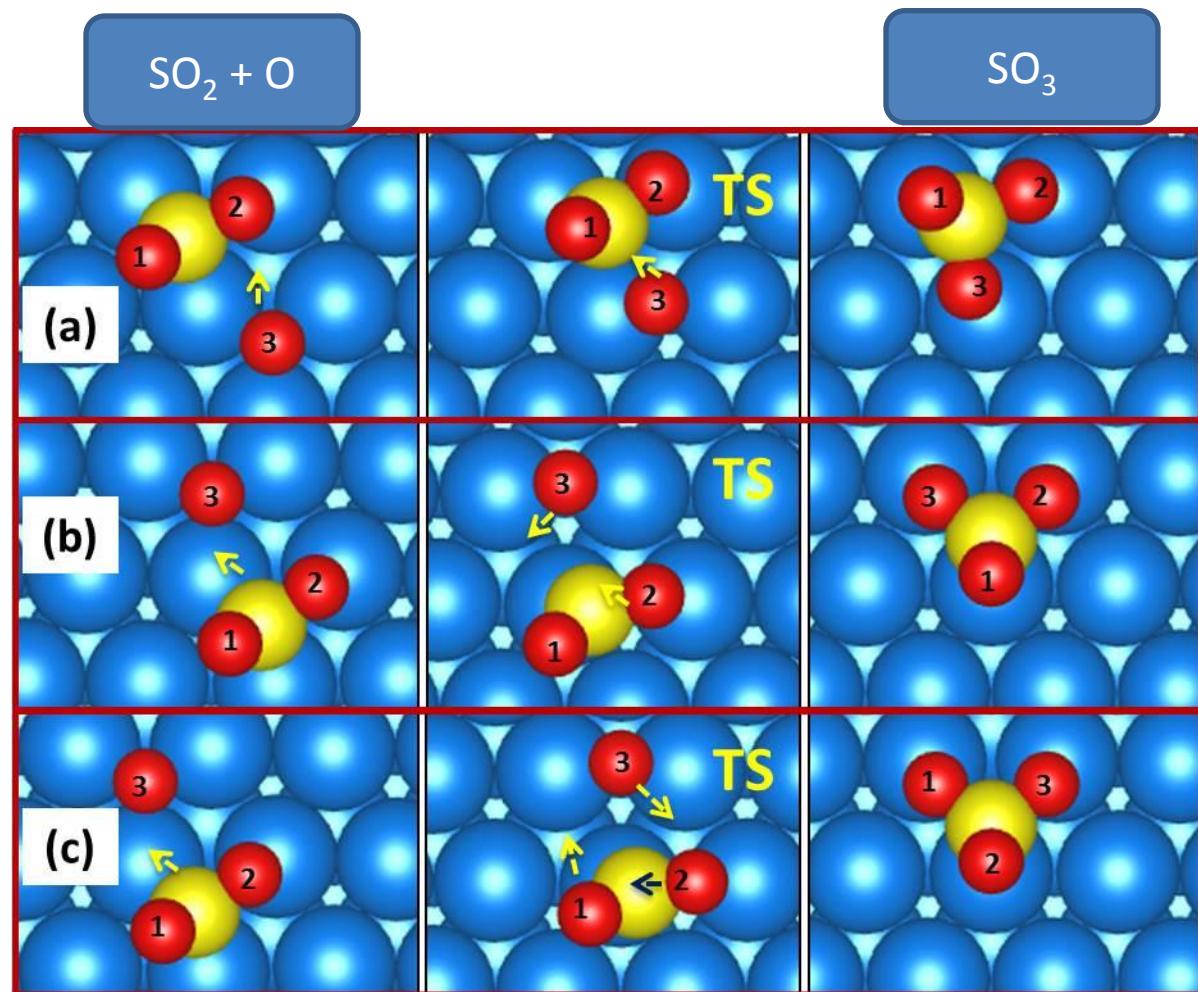


# $\text{SO}_2$ Oxidation on Pt(111)/Pd(111) surfaces

CI-NEB based analysis

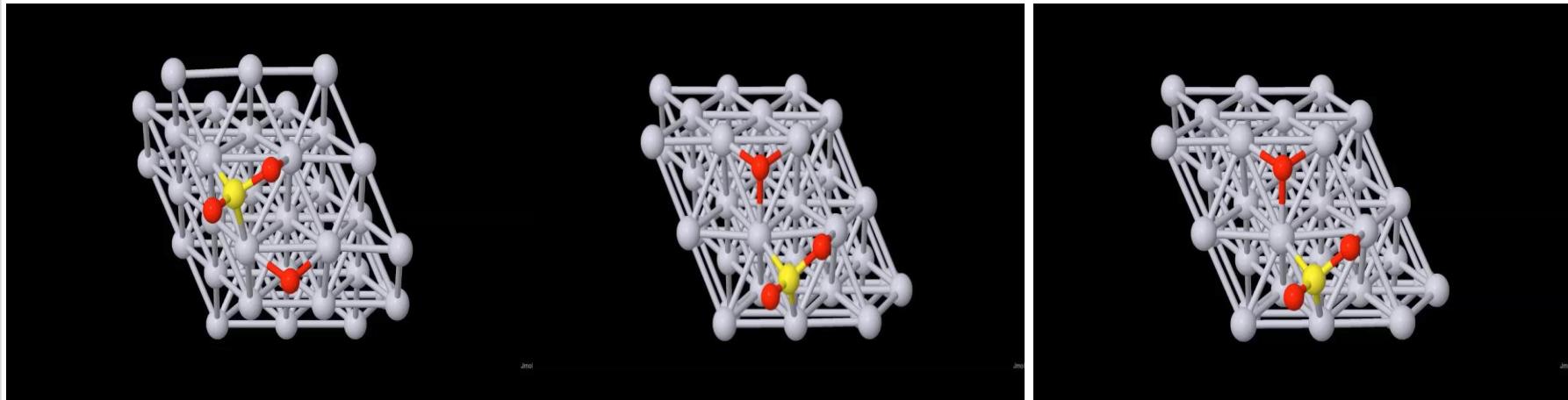
Path A- O diffusion

Path B &C –  $\text{SO}_2$  diffusion



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# $\text{SO}_2$ Oxidation on Pt(111)/Pd(111) surfaces



Path A

Path B

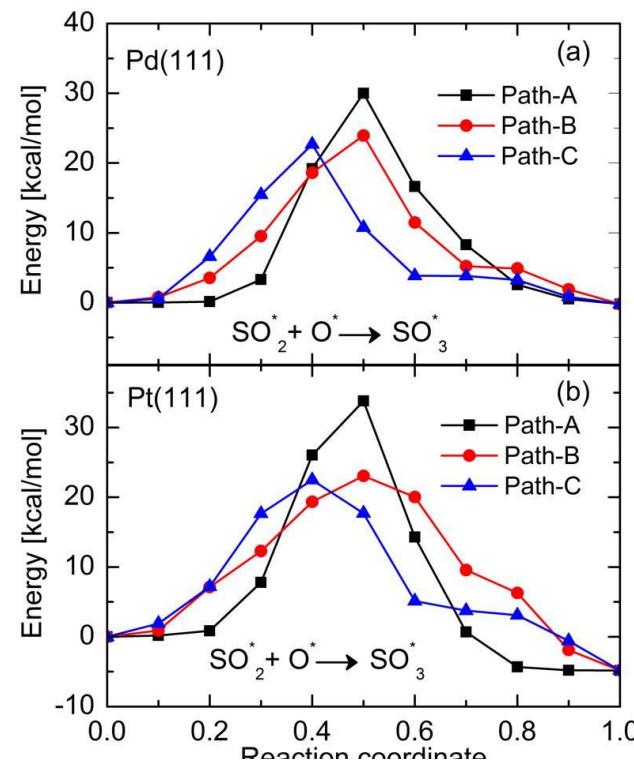
Path C



# SO<sub>2</sub> oxidation on Pt(111)/Pd(111) surfaces

SO <sub>2</sub> Oxidation	Pt(111) E <sub>a</sub> (Kcal/mol)	Pd(111) E <sub>a</sub> (Kcal/mol)
This work	22.5-33.8	22.7-30
Experiment	~23 <sup>b-e</sup>	
UBI-QEP	21.5 <sup>a</sup>	22.3

Method	Path	Pt(111)		Pd(111)	
		E <sub>a</sub>	A <sub>o</sub>	E <sub>a</sub>	A <sub>o</sub>
		(kcal/mol)	(s <sup>-1</sup> )	(kcal/mol)	(s <sup>-1</sup> )
CI-NEB	Path A	33.8	1.5×10 <sup>11</sup>	30.0	4.4×10 <sup>12</sup>
	Path B	23.1	1.1×10 <sup>11</sup>	23.9	6.1×10 <sup>11</sup>
	Path C	22.5	3.0×10 <sup>11</sup>	22.7	5.9×10 <sup>11</sup>



$$A_o = \frac{K_B T}{h} \exp\left(\frac{\Delta S_f^{\ddagger}}{K_B}\right)$$

<sup>a</sup>Sharma, H. N.; Suib, S. L.; Mhadeshwar, A. B.; Novel Materials for Catalysis and Fuels Processing, ACS, 2013, In press;

<sup>b</sup>Nagoshi, H. A study of sulfur dioxide oxidation on platinum Master's thesis, 1972.

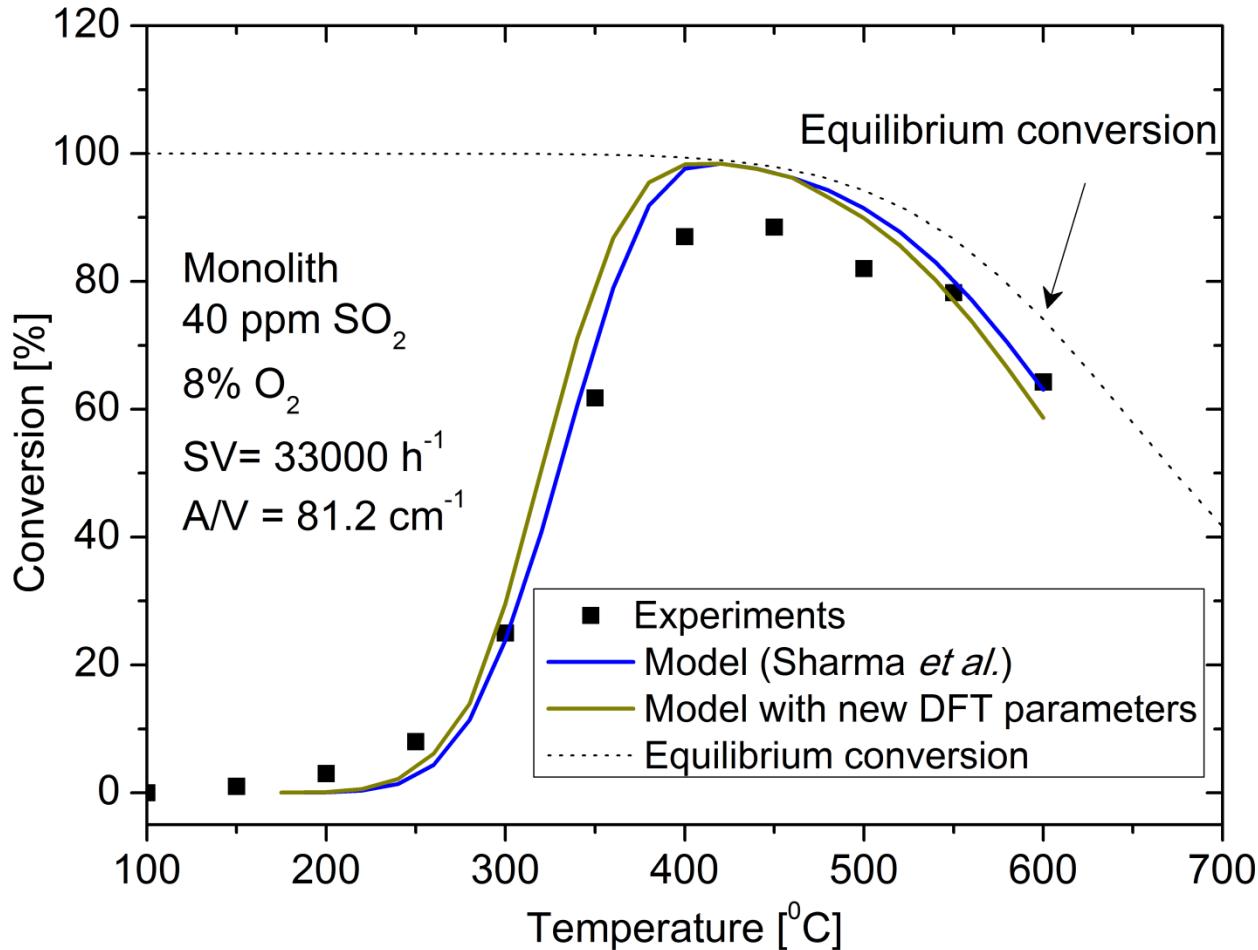
<sup>c</sup>Ertl, G.; Knzinger, H.; Schth, F.; Weitkam, J. Handbook of Heterogeneous Catalysis, Vol. 4; Wiley, 1997.

<sup>d</sup>Benzinger, W.; Wenka, A.; Dittmeyer, R. Appl. Catal., A 2011, 397(1-2), 209-217.

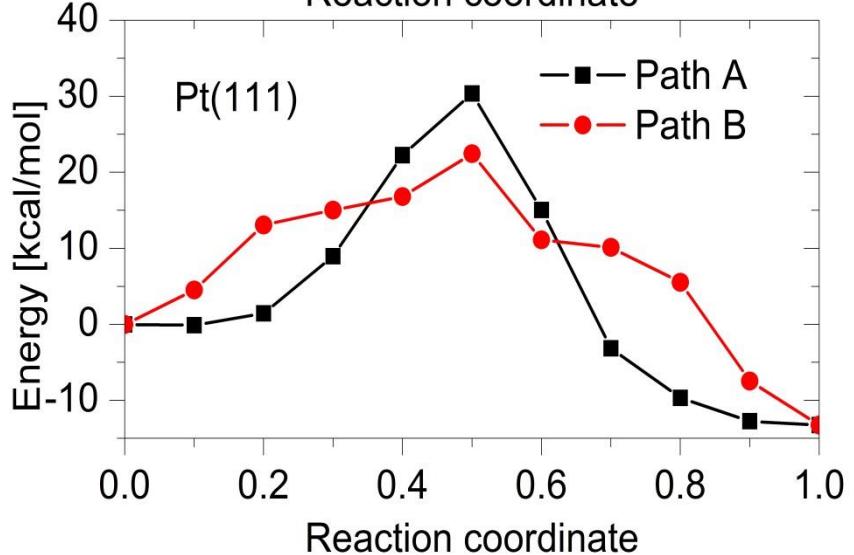
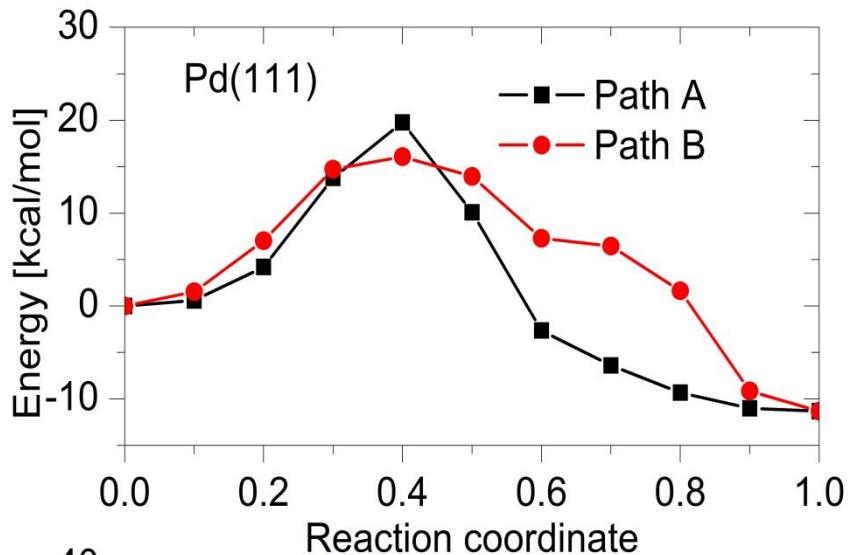
<sup>e</sup>Dupont, V.; Jones, J. M.; Zhang, S.-H.; Westwood, A.; Twigg, M. V. Chem. Eng. Sci. 2004, 59(1), 17-29.

# Validation of SO<sub>2</sub> model with DFT parameters

Utilizing Q and A from this work



# $\text{SO}_3$ Oxidation on Pt(111)/Pd(111) surfaces



Path A- O diffusion

Path B –  $\text{SO}_3$  diffusion

$\text{SO}_3$ Oxidation	Pt(111) $E_a$ (Kcal/mol)	Pd(111) $E_a$ (Kcal/mol)
Path-A	30.3	19.7
Path-B	22.4	16.0

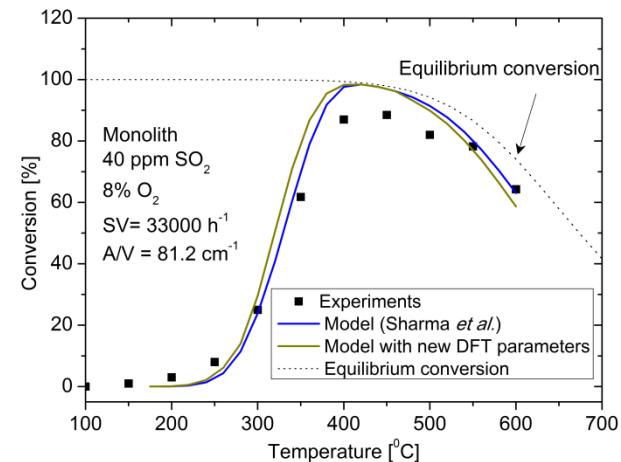
Lower barrier for  $\text{SO}_4$  formation on Pd(111) may indicate the possibility of sulfate formation on Pd catalysts as observed in experimental studies.



# Summary

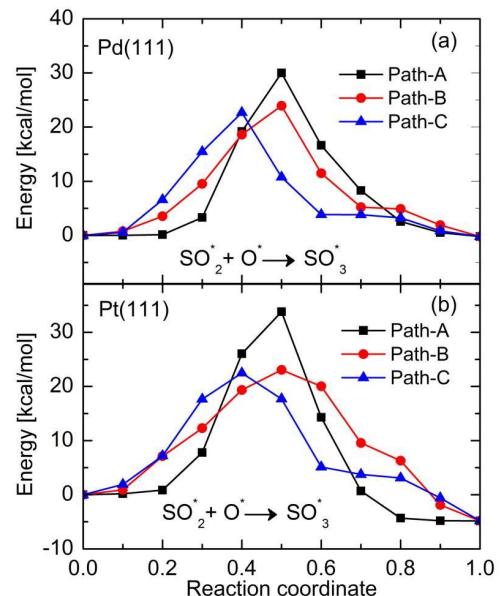
## Microkinetic modeling

- ❑ SO<sub>2</sub> oxidation model was developed.
- ❑ Plug flow reactor model was used to test the SO<sub>2</sub> oxidation mechanism.
- ❑ Model performed well in DOC relevant conditions.



## SO<sub>x</sub> chemistry using DFT

- ❑ Various stable SO<sub>x</sub> species were studied.
- ❑ Activation barriers and pre-exponential factors were computed and compared with experimental results.
- ❑ Microkinetic model was simulated using DFT computed parameters.



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## Group members

### Postdocs

- ❖ Dr. Clive Bealing
- ❖ Dr. Ghanshyam Pilania
- ❖ Dr. Vinit Sharma

### Graduate students

- ❖ Satyesh, Venkatesh, Arun, Lihua, Chenchen, Yenny

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