



CHARLES UNIVERSITY
CENTRE OF ADVANCED MATERIALS

27.11.2020

METODY ELEKTRONOVÉ MIKROSKOPIE PRO CHARAKTERIZACI ZEOLITOVÝCH KATALYZÁTORŮ

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EUROPEAN UNION
European Structural and Investment Funds
Operational Programme Research,
Development and Education

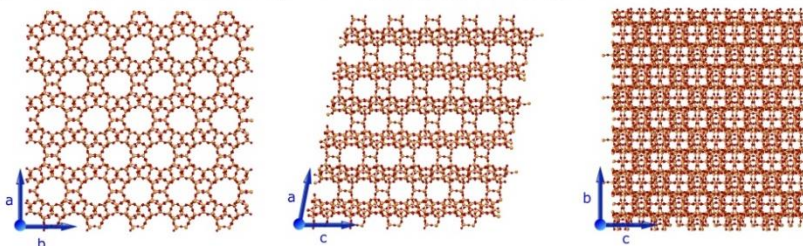
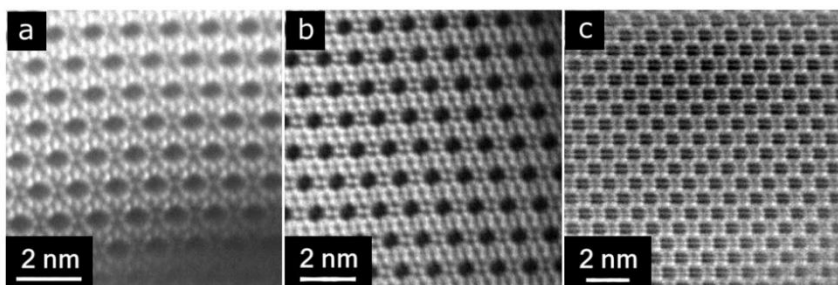
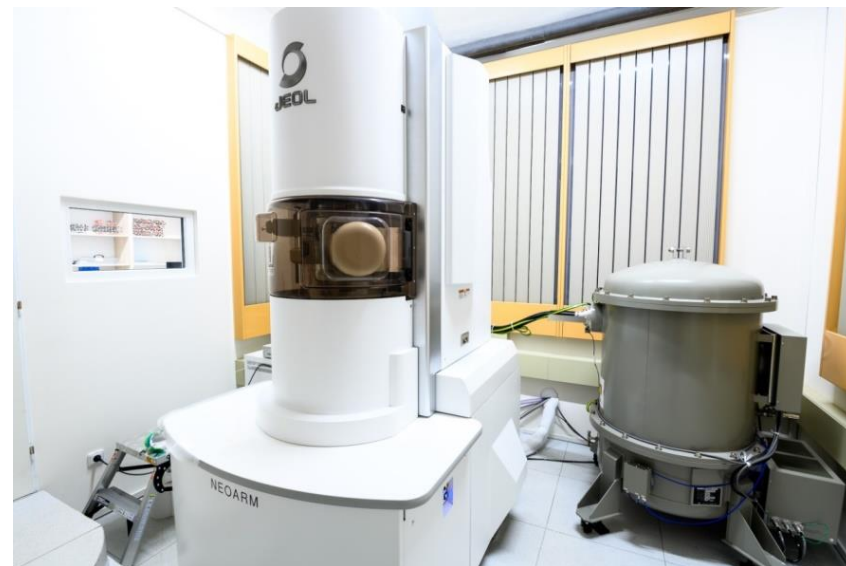


MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

Elektronová mikroskopie

Zeolitové katalyzátory

Metody EM a související

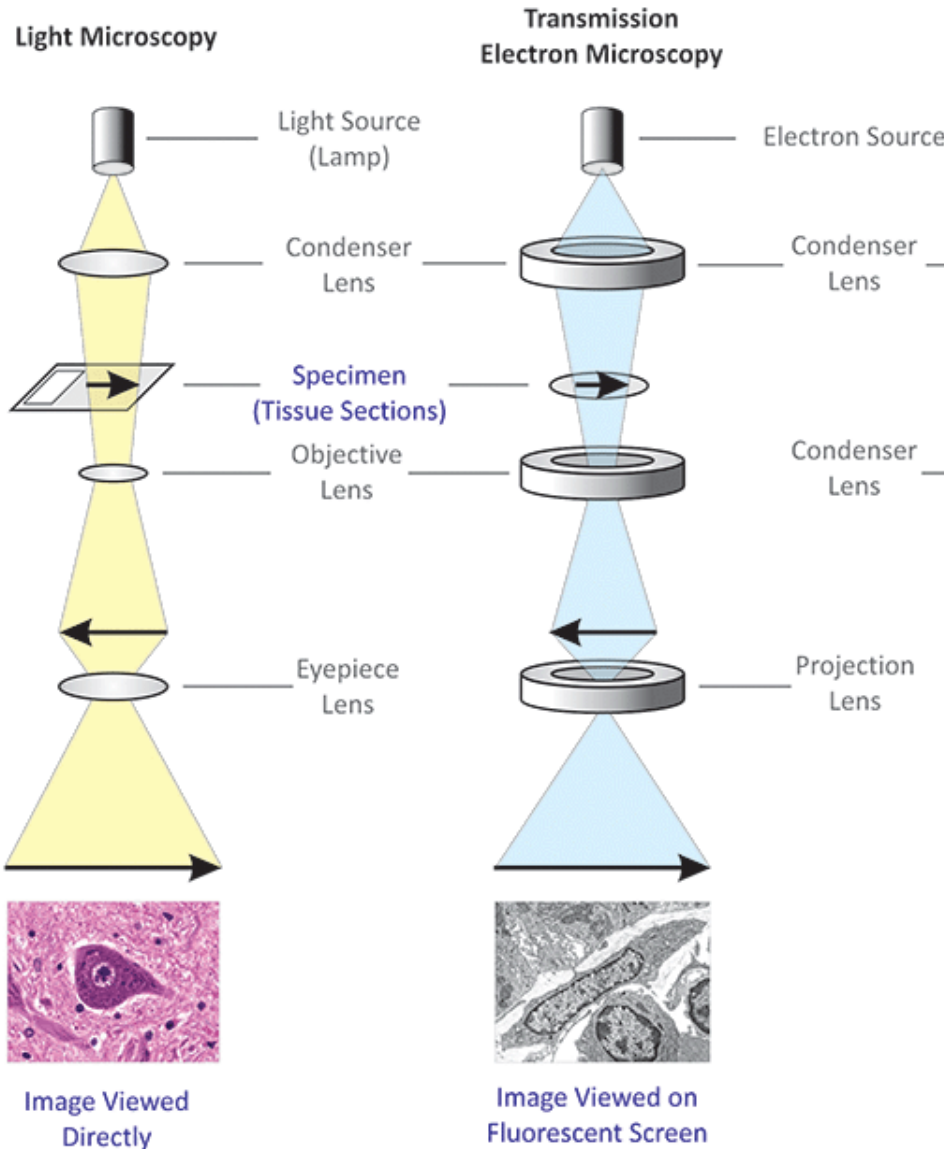


Syntéza zeolitu - ADOR

Elektronová difrakce

Vyhlídka

Electron microscopy



Resolution limits:

LM: 100 nm (10^{-7} m)

TEM: < 50 pm (5×10^{-11} m)

Increase by 4 orders of magnitude!

Key steps in EM

1924: French physicist **Louis de Broglie** (1892–1987) realizes that electron beams have a wavelike nature similar to light. Five years later, he wins the [Nobel Prize in Physics](#) for this work.

1931: German scientists **Max Knoll** (1897–1969) and his pupil **Ernst Ruska** (1906–1988) build the first experimental TEM in Berlin.

1933: **Ernst Ruska** builds first electron microscope that is more powerful than an optical microscope.

1941: **Manfred Von Ardenne** and **Bodo von Borries** patent - electron scanning microscope (SEM).

1981: **Binnig and Rohrer** - detailed images of atoms on the surface of a crystal of gold.

1986: **Binnig and Rohrer** share the [Nobel Prize in Physics](#) with the original pioneer of electron microscopes, **Ernst Ruska**.

<https://www.explainthatstuff.com/electronmicroscopes.html>

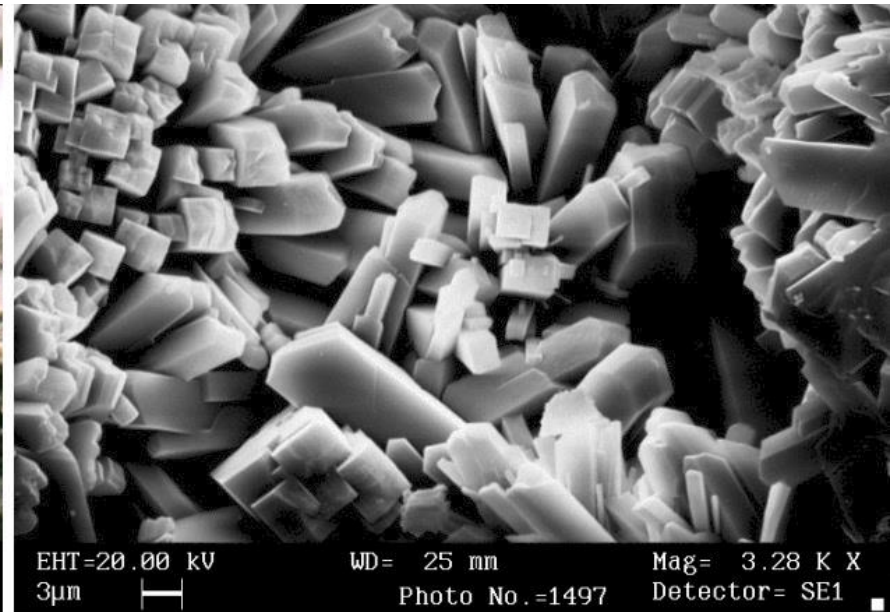
2017: Dubochet, Frank, Henderson share the [Nobel Prize in Chemistry](#) for development of **Cryo-Electron Microscopy**

Jak zeolity vypadají a co jsou?

Zeolit

(řecky: zein – „vařit“ a líthos – „kámen“)

- **Mikroporézní krystalické hlinitokřemičitany složené z TO_4 tetraedrů propojených přes své vrcholy, kde $T = Si, Al$ (Ti, B, Ga, Ge, Fe ...)**
- Řada se jich nachází v přírodě (scoelit, mordenit, stilbit, phillipsit...)
- 248 struktur (IZA) – různá chemická složení mřížky – různé zastoupení kationtů...



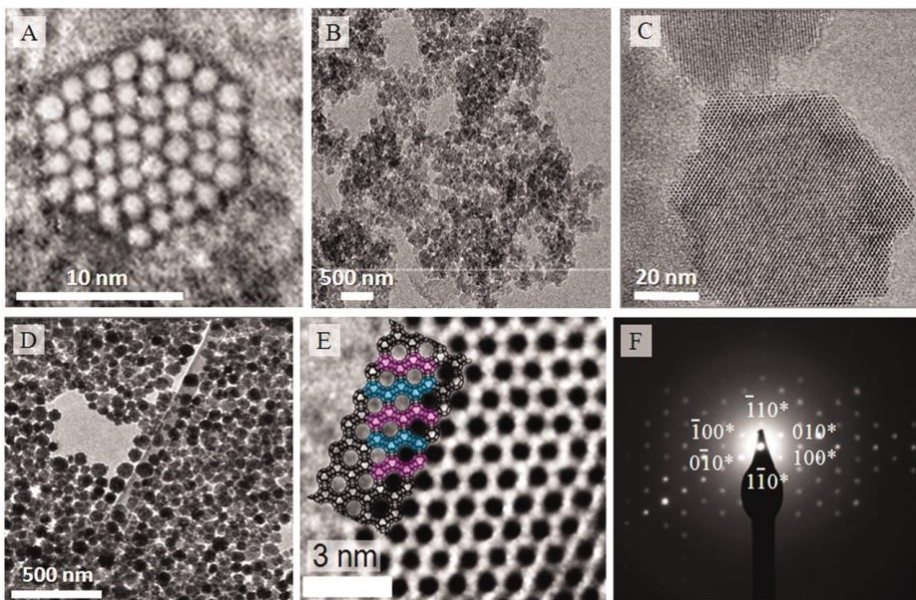
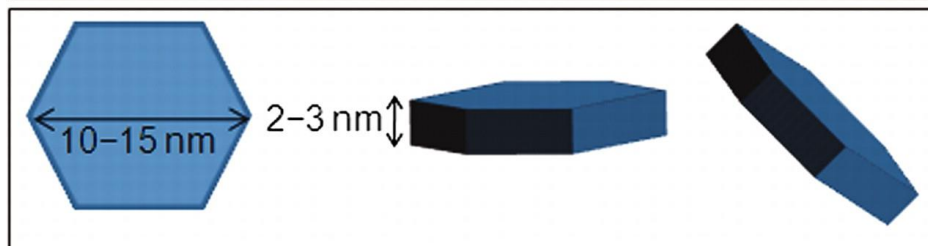
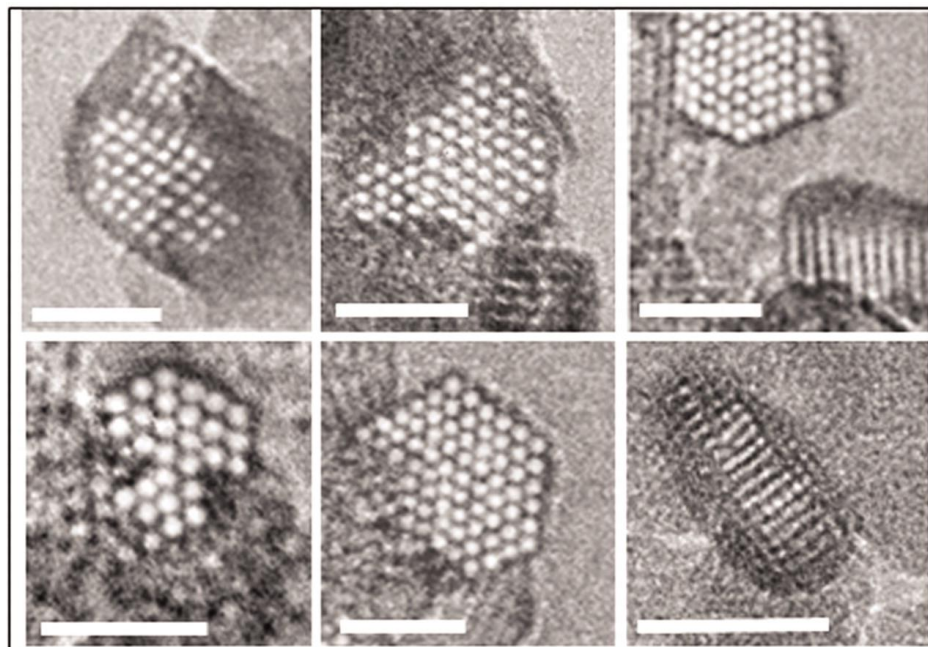
Zeolites

Porous aluminosilicates

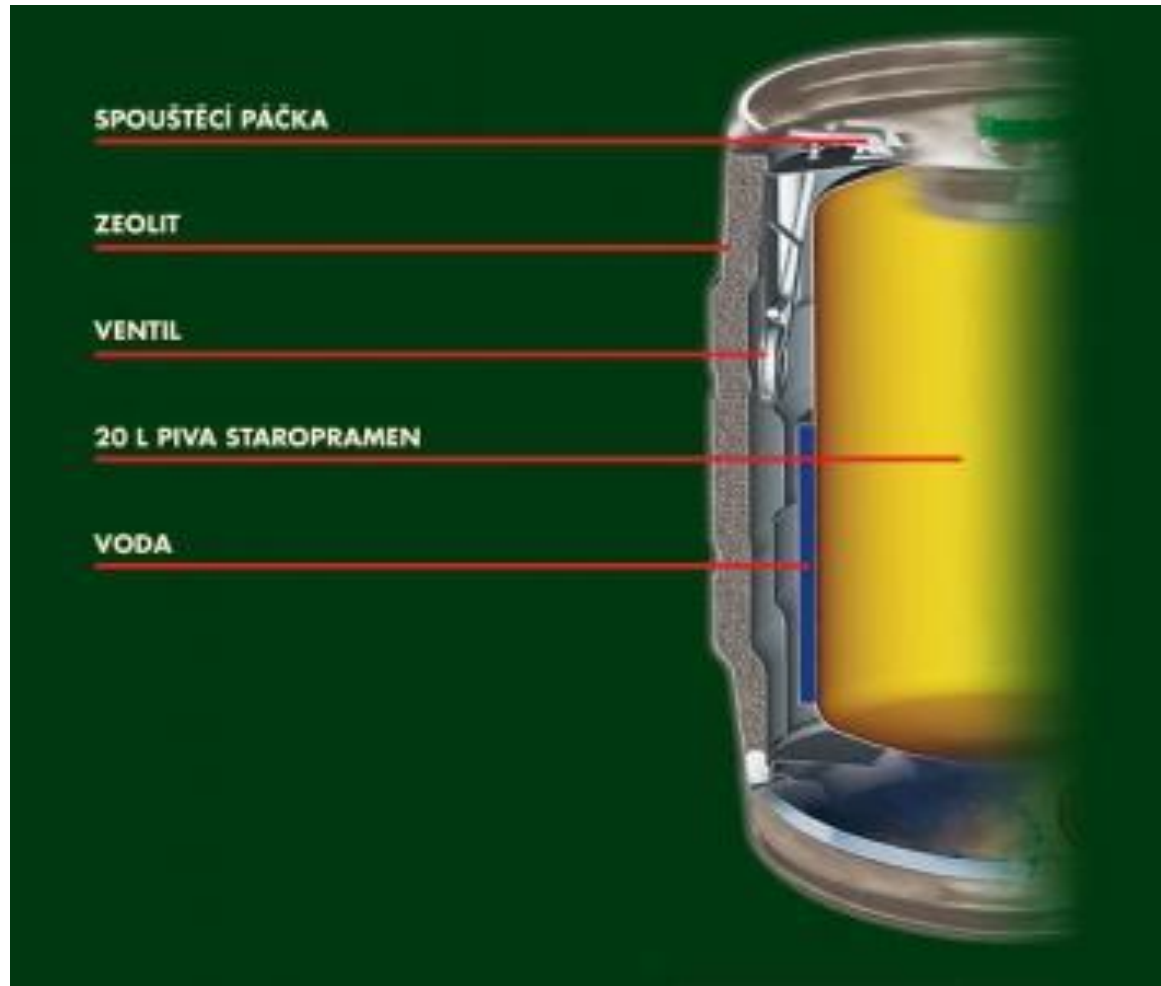
Low electron-beam stability

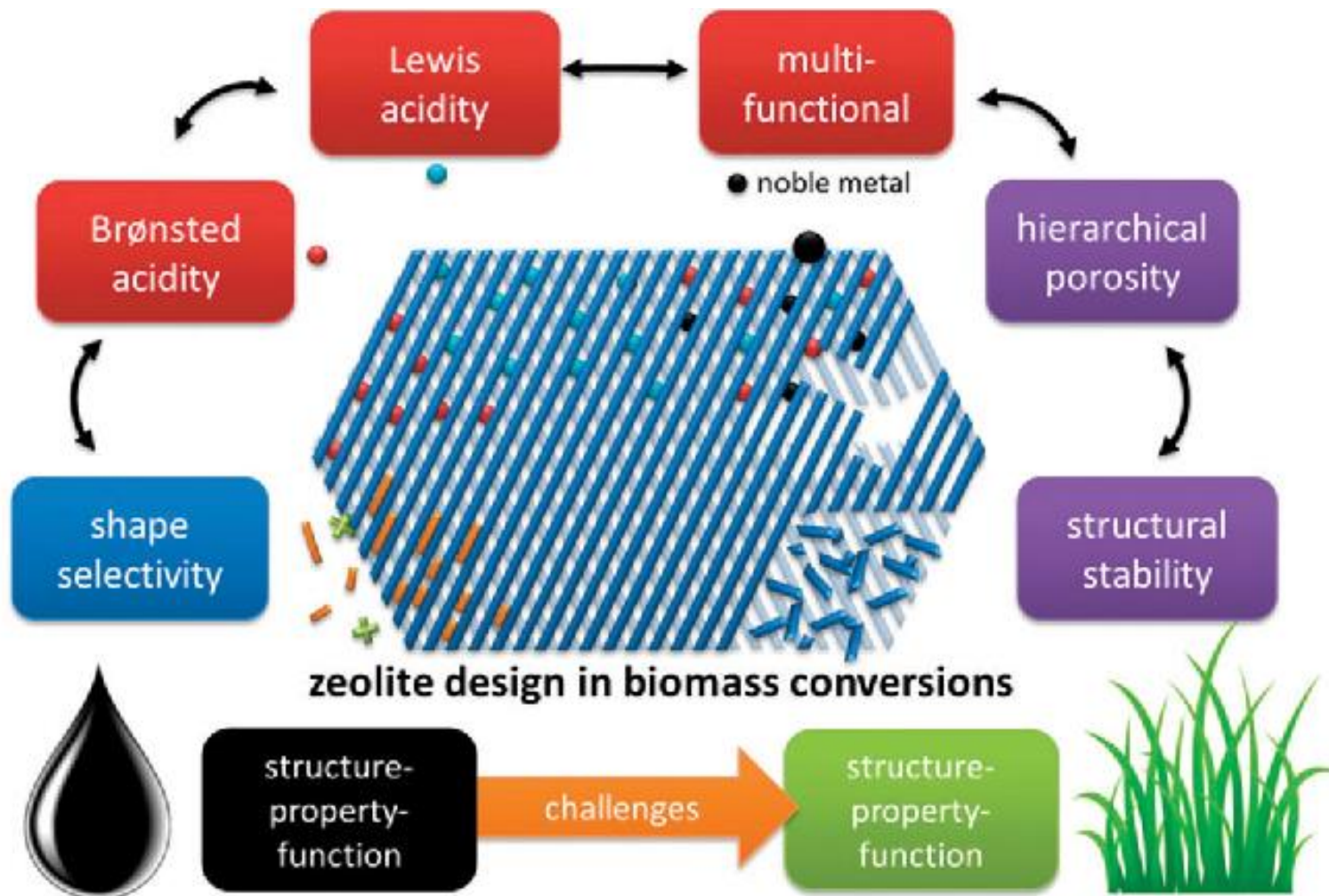
Adsorbed water decreases stability

Low dose of electrons required

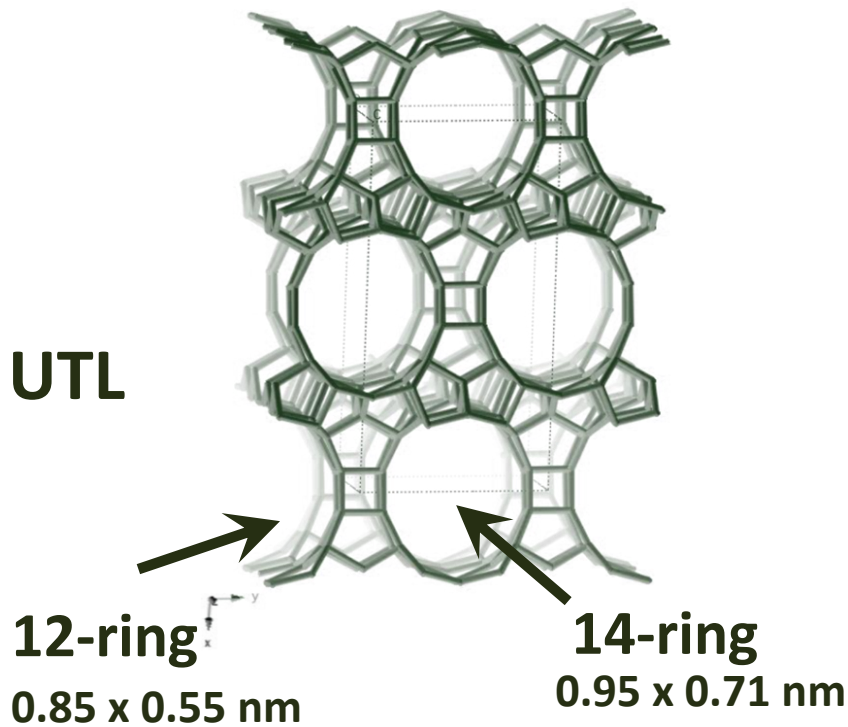


Hlazení piva? – Zeolity!

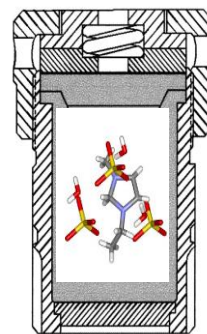




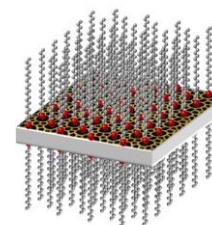
Layered zeolites



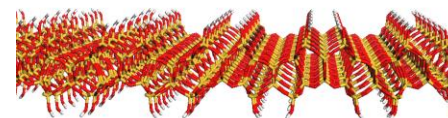
Hydrothermal synthesis



Rational design



Top-down



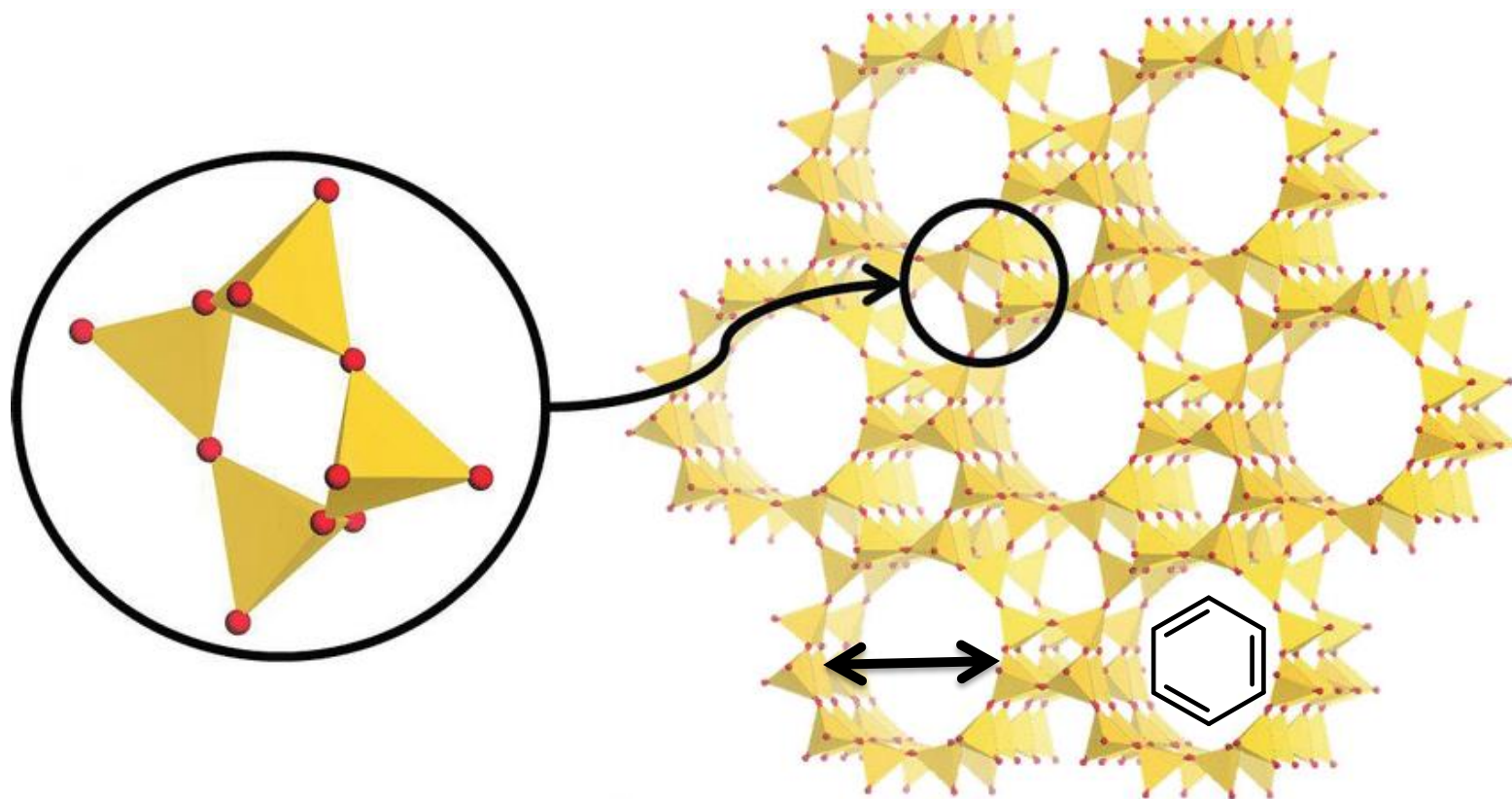
Strong acid centres

Defined micropores

Shape selectivity in catalysis

Jaké mají zeolity vlastnosti?

- Molekulové síto



Malé molekuly mohou difundovat skrz kanály, větší ne

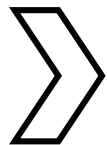
Zeolite catalysts in scale



Plant



10 m



Reactor



1 m



Extrudate



10 cm

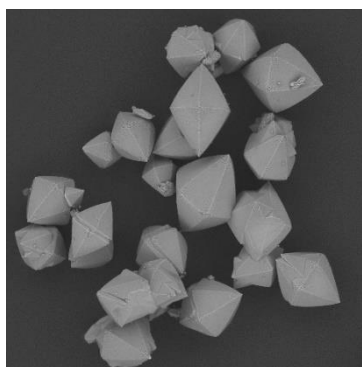


Powder



10 mm

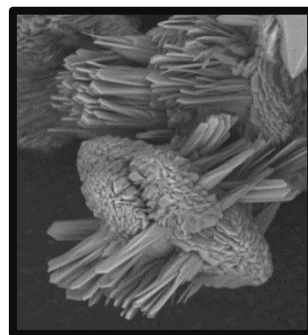
Particles



100 μm



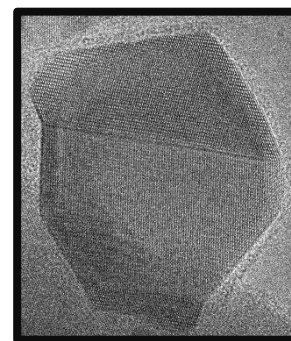
Intergrowths



10 μm



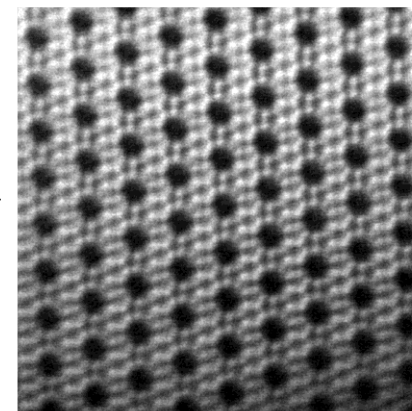
Single crystal



10 nm

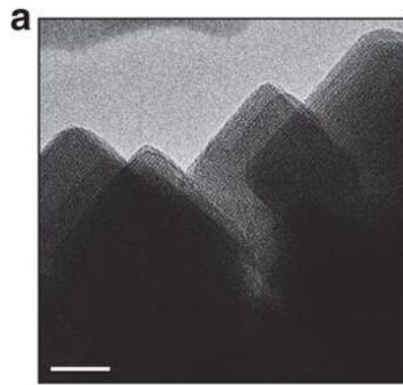


Pore structure

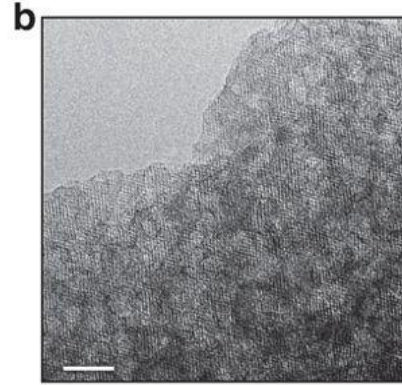


1 nm

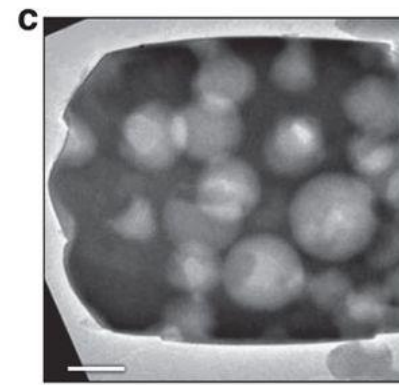
Variety of zeolite forms



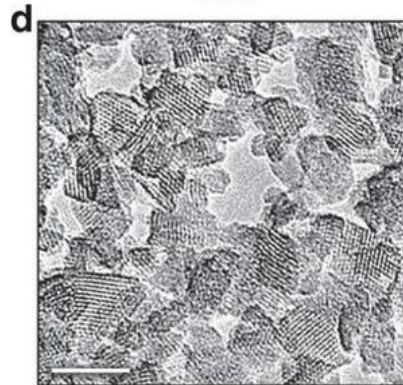
Bulk



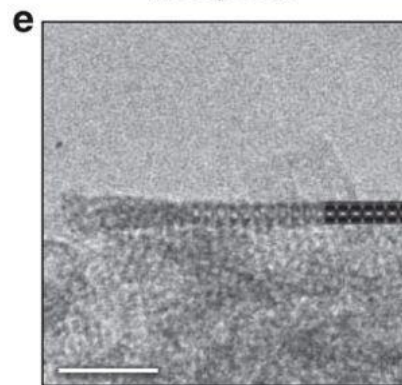
Mesoporous



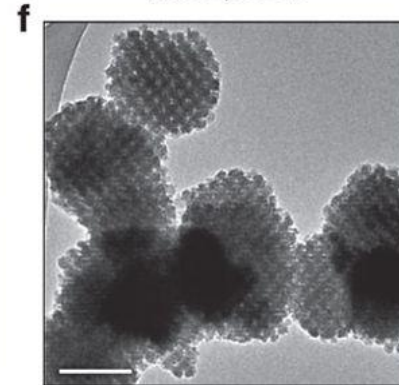
Macroporous



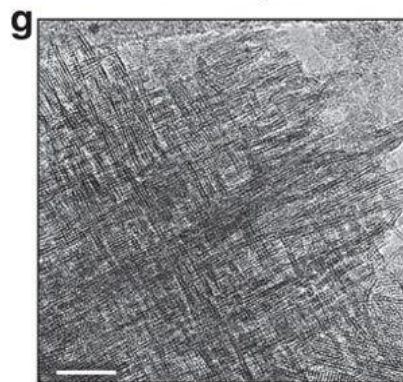
Nanosized, 3D



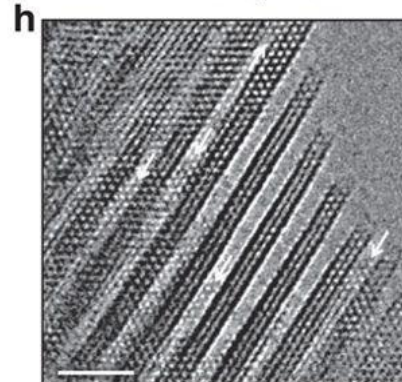
Nanosized, 2D



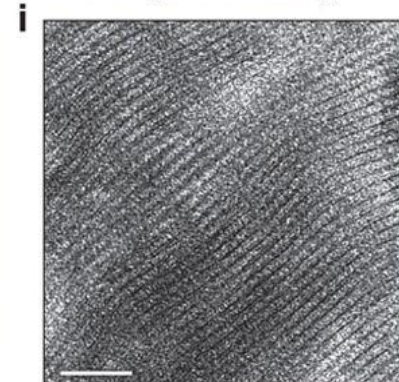
Nanocrystal assembly, 3D



Self-pillared, 2D



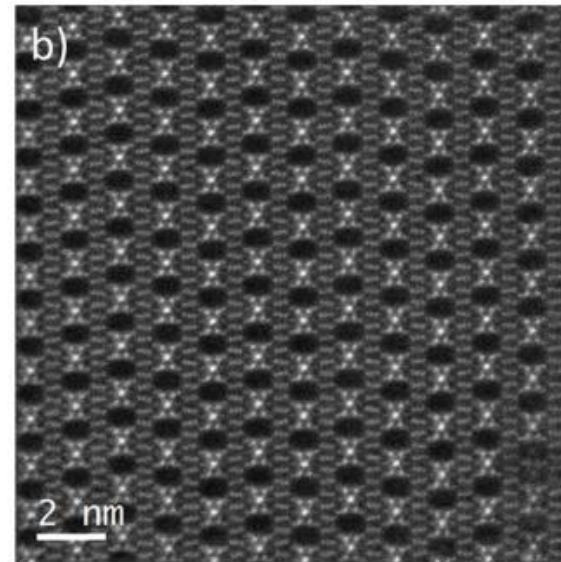
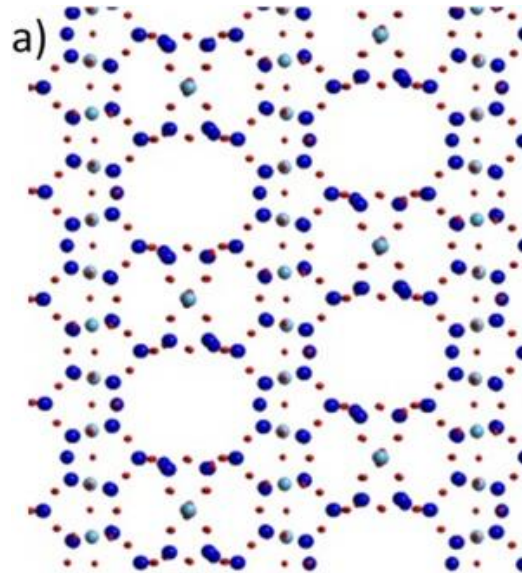
Inorganic pillared, 2D



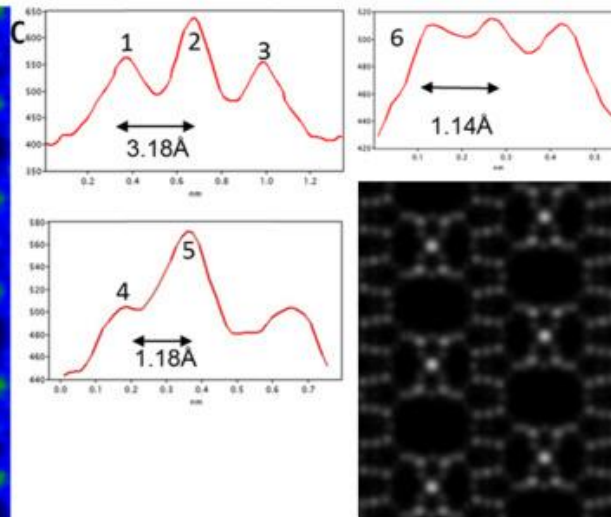
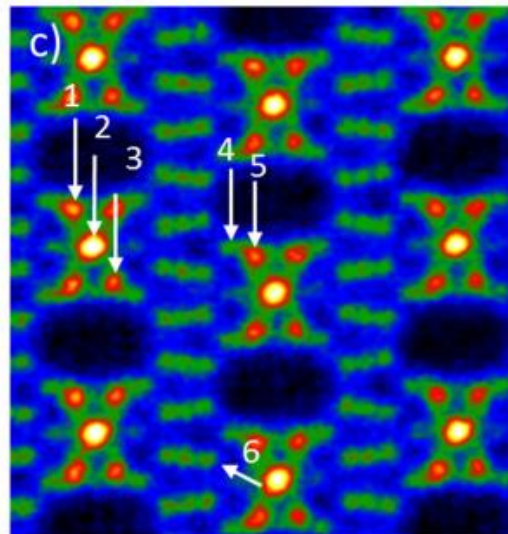
Organic pillared, 2D

Mitchell, S. *et al.* *Nat Commun* **6**, 8633 (2015)

Zeolites are no longer a challenge

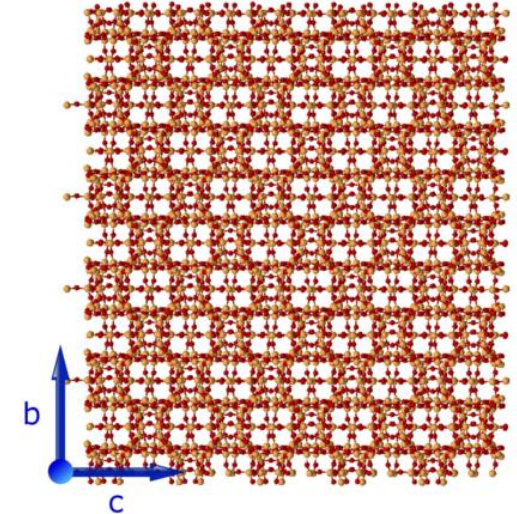
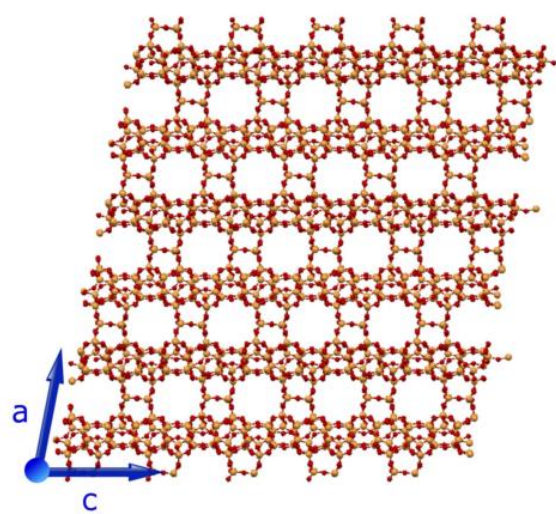
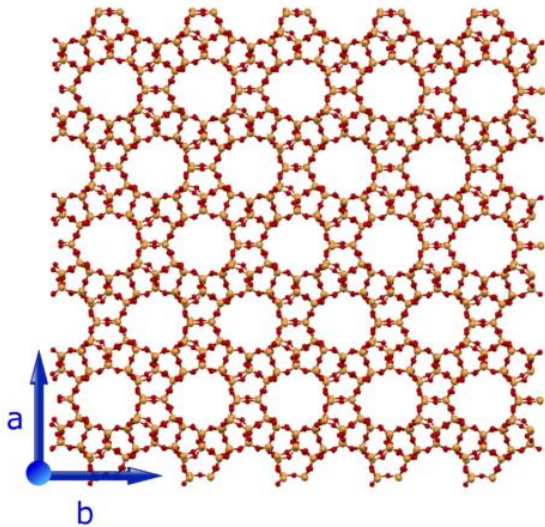
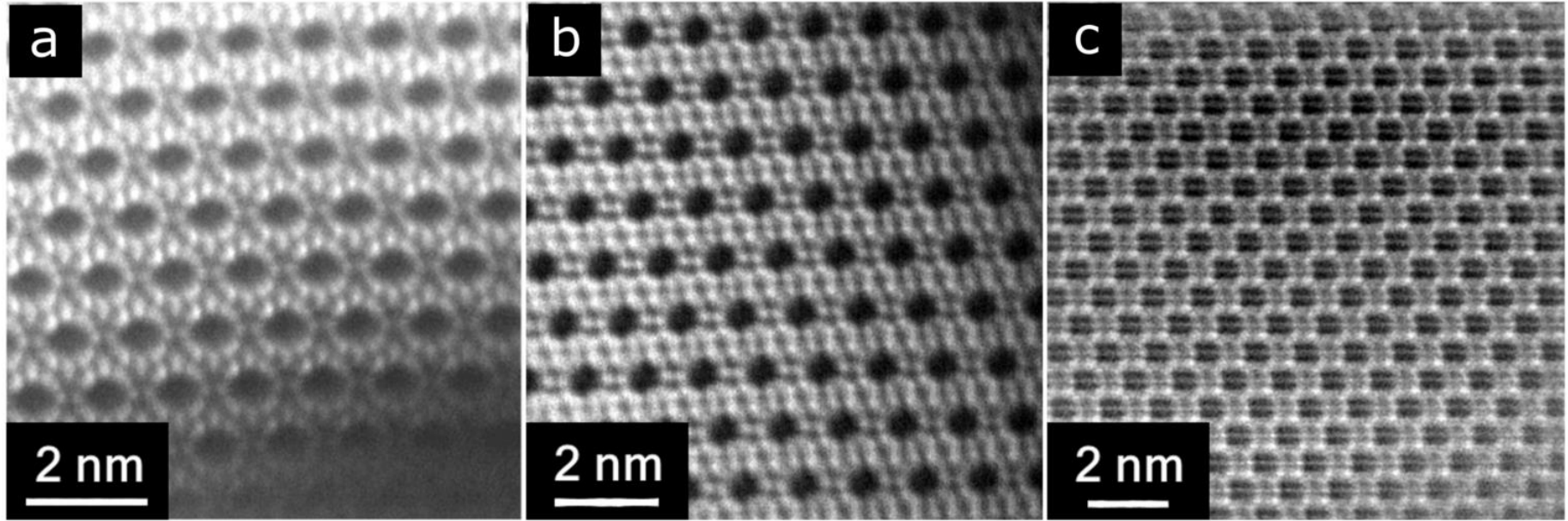


ETS-10



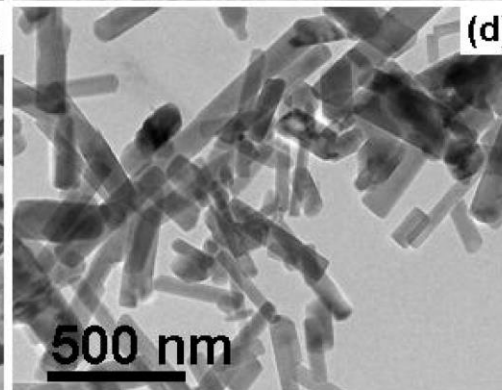
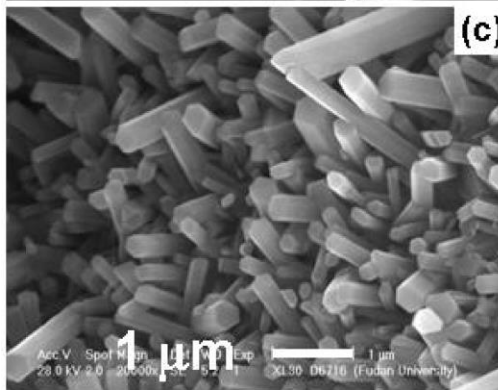
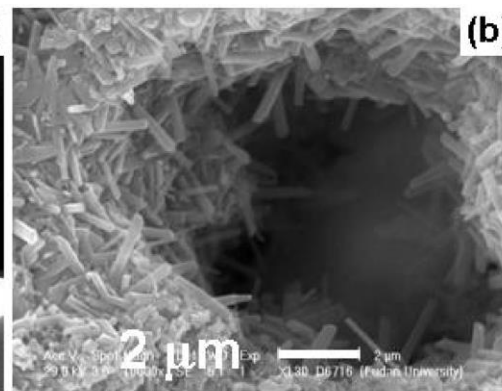
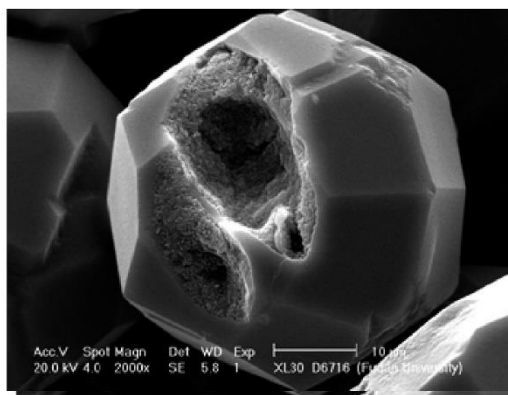
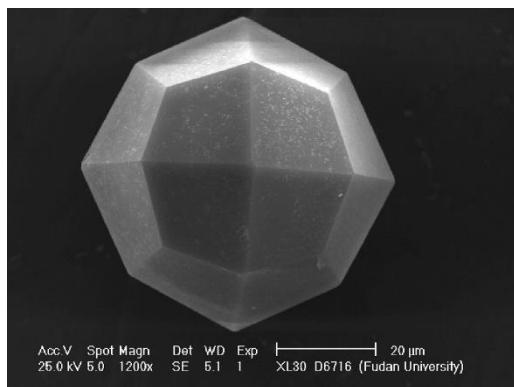
Alvaro Mayoral, Paul A. Anderson, Isabel Diaz, Zeolites are no longer a challenge: Atomic resolution data by Aberration-corrected STEM, *Micron*, 68, 2015, 146-151

Zeolites are no longer a challenge

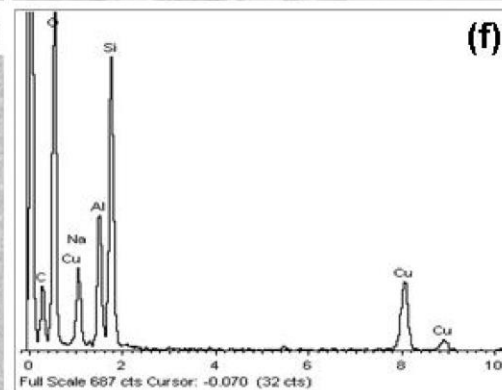
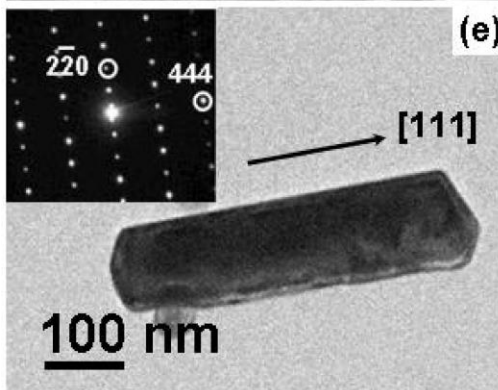


M. Mazur, V. Kasneryk, J. Přeč, F. Brivio, C. Ochoa-Hernández, A. Mayoral, M. Kubů and J. Čejka, *Inorganic Chemistry Frontiers*, 2018, 5, 2746-2755.

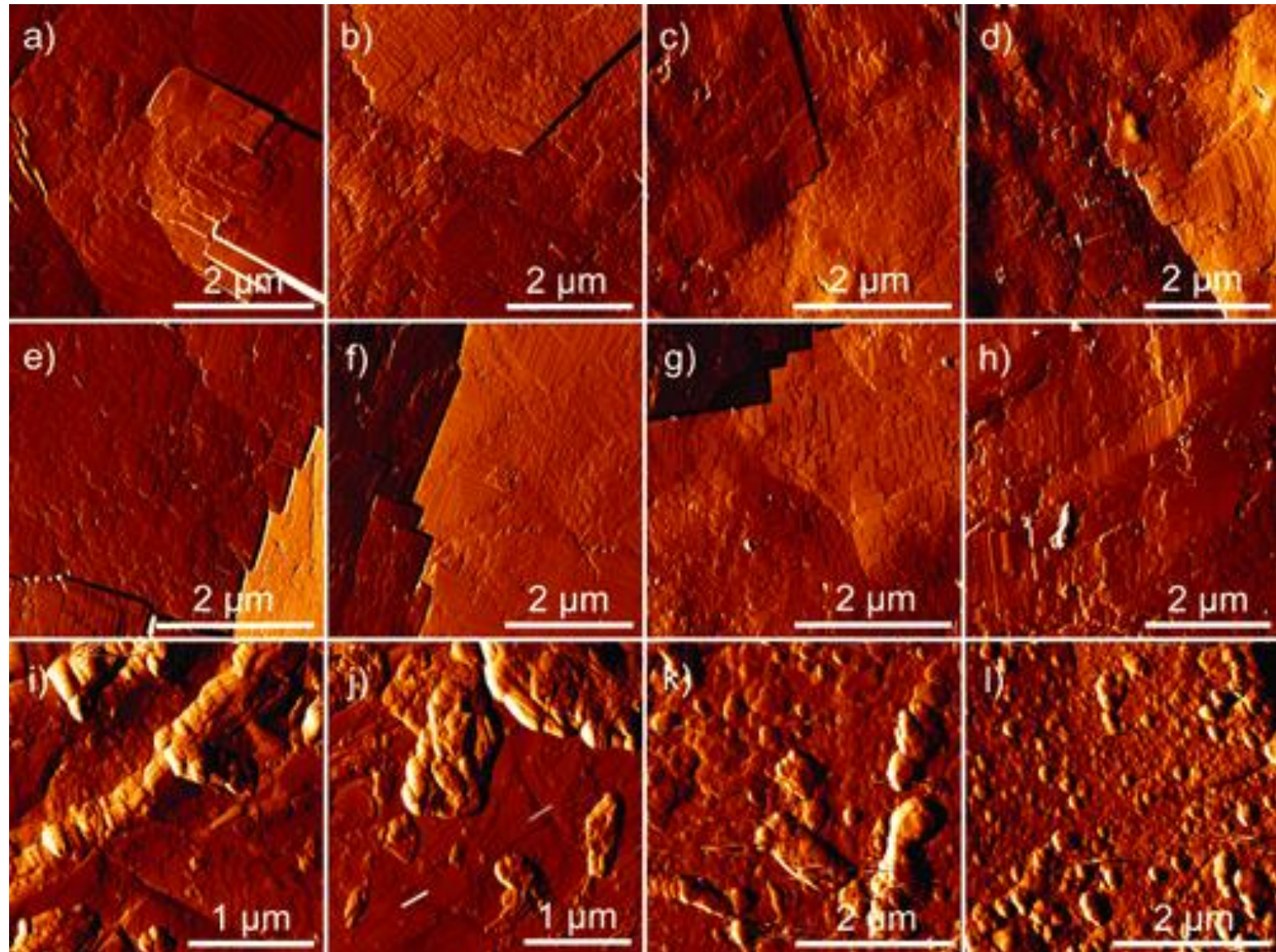
Scanning Electron Microscopy



Analcime –
reversed crystal
growth



Atomic Force Microscopy



Smith, R. L., Eliášová, P., Mazur, M., Attfield, M. P., Čejka, J. and Anderson, M. W. (2014), Chem. Eur. J., 20: 10446-10450.

Combined methods

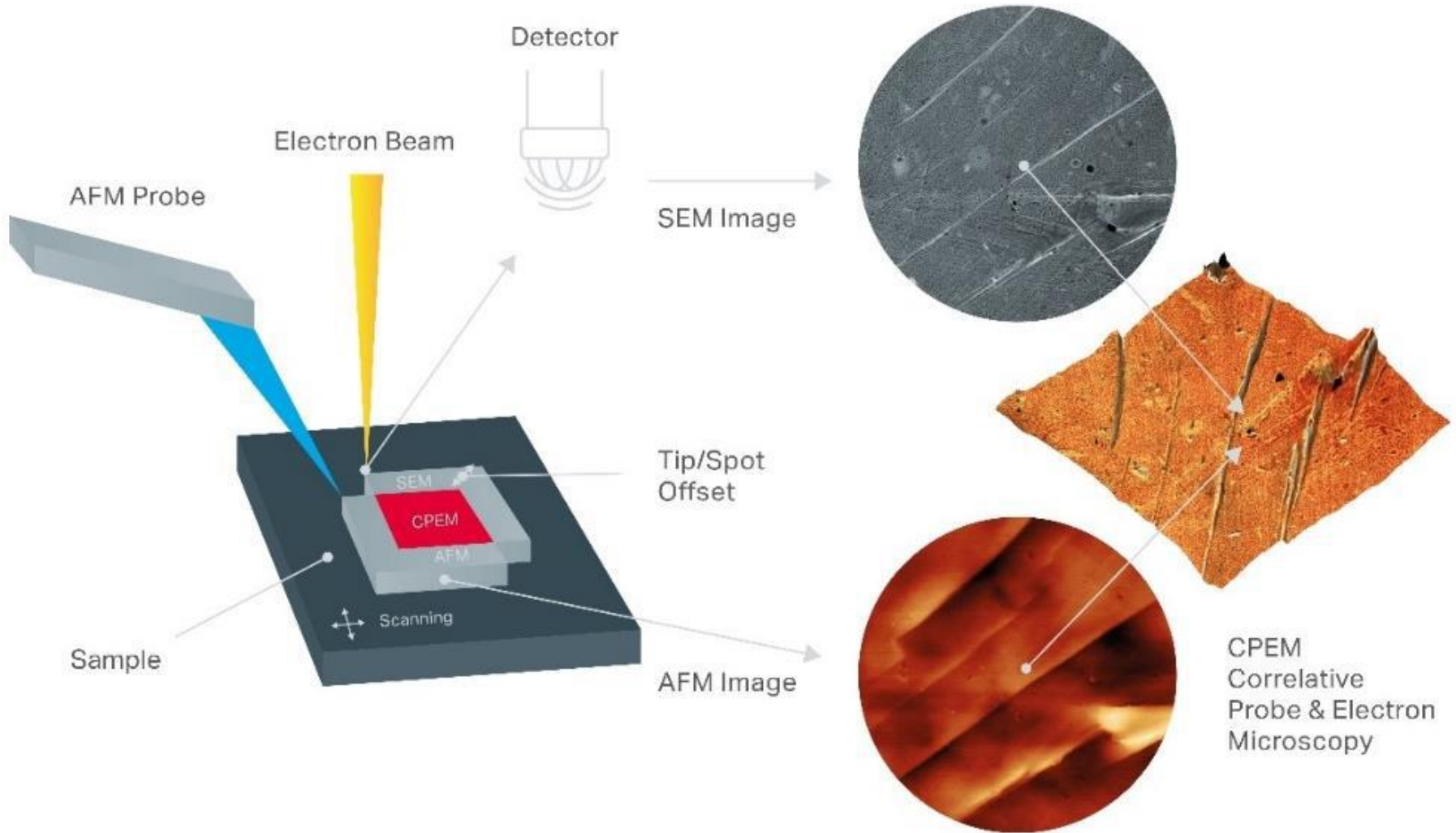
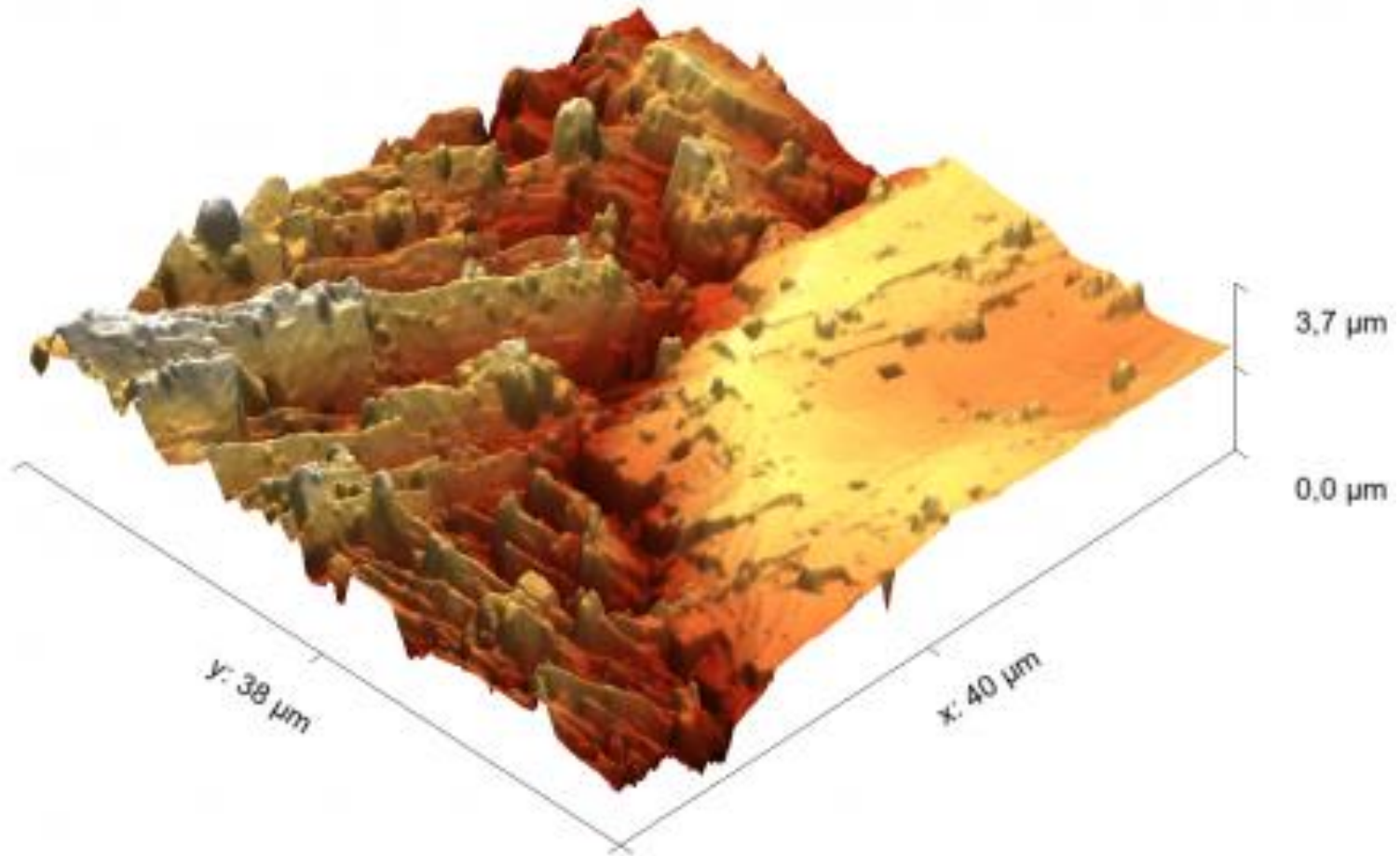
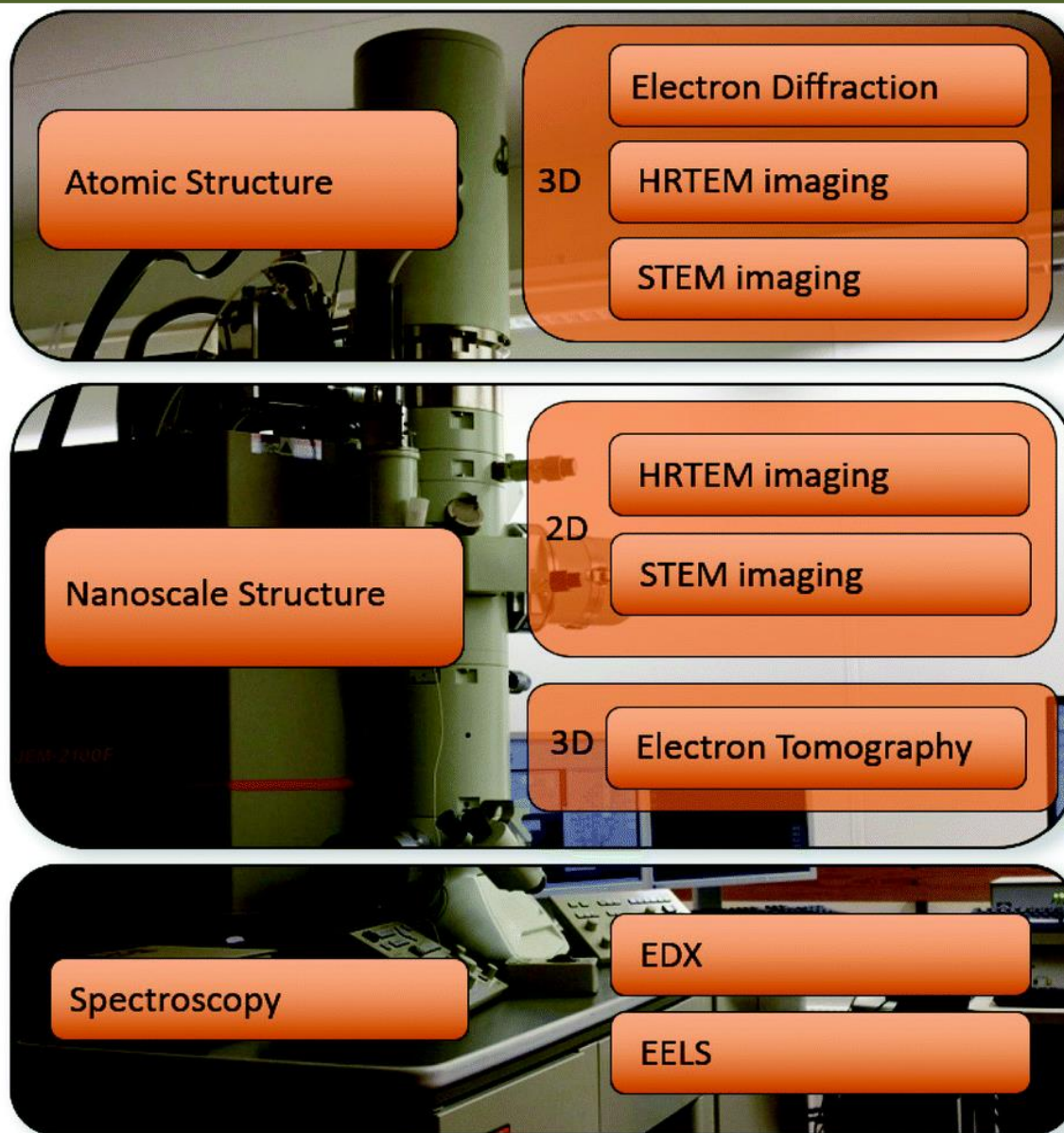


Image is shown with courtesy of NenoVision s.r.o. and Dr. Monika Vilémova and Institute of Plasma Physics of CAS.

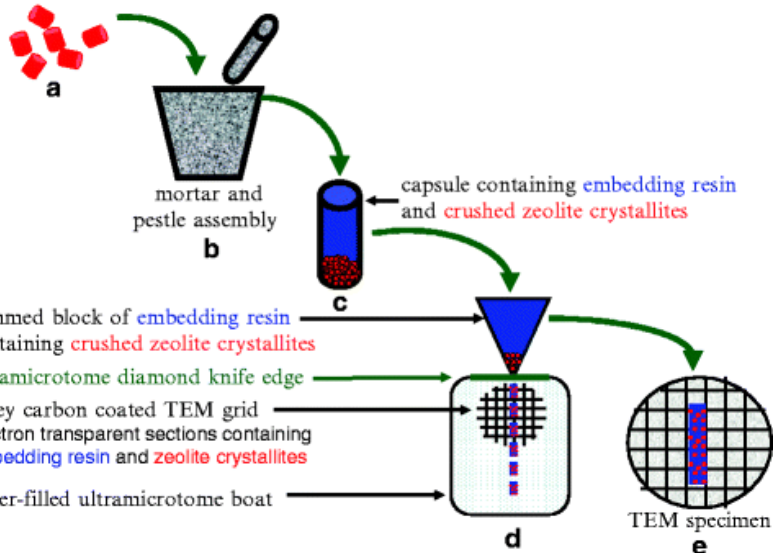
Correlative Probe and Electron Microscopy (CPEM)





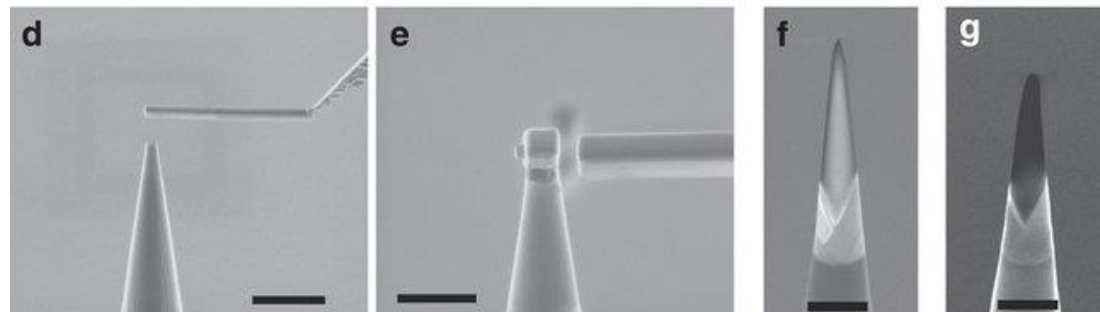
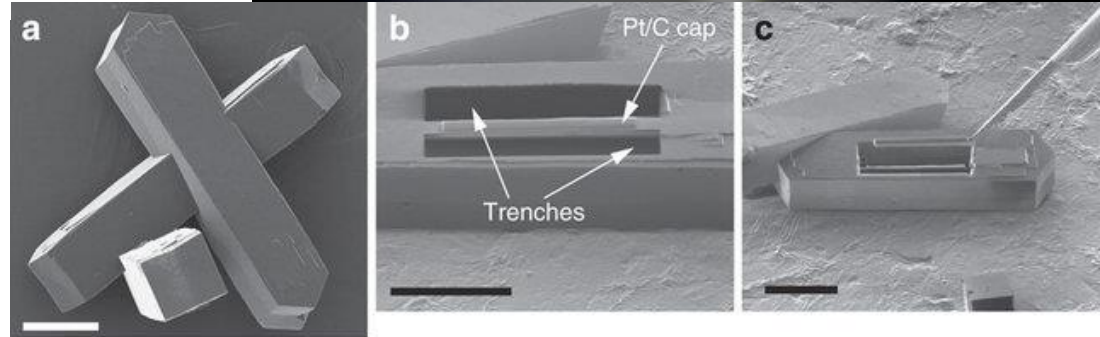
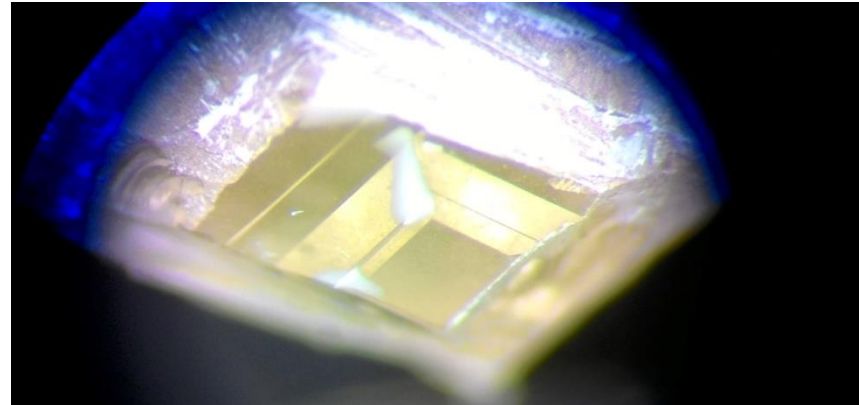
Sample preparation

thick aggregate of
zeolite particles



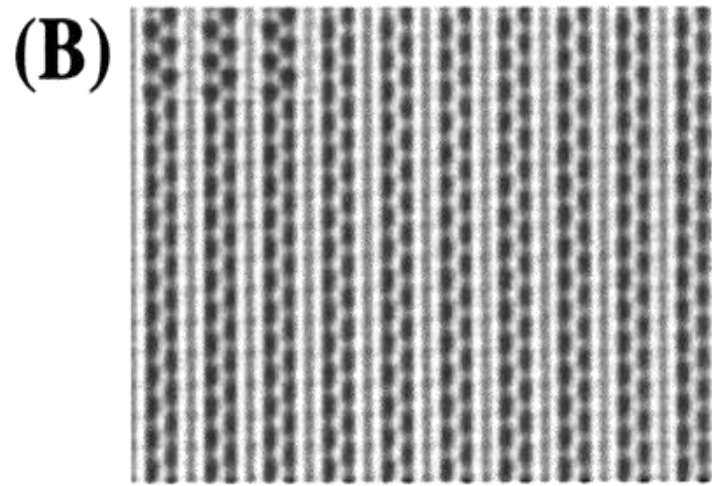
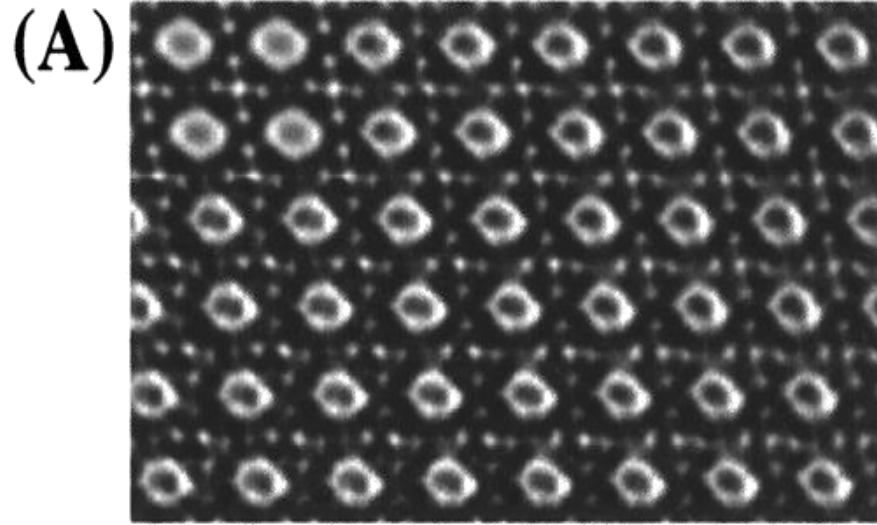
Ultramicrotomy

C.E. Klierer, Zeolite Characterization
and Catalysis pp 169-196

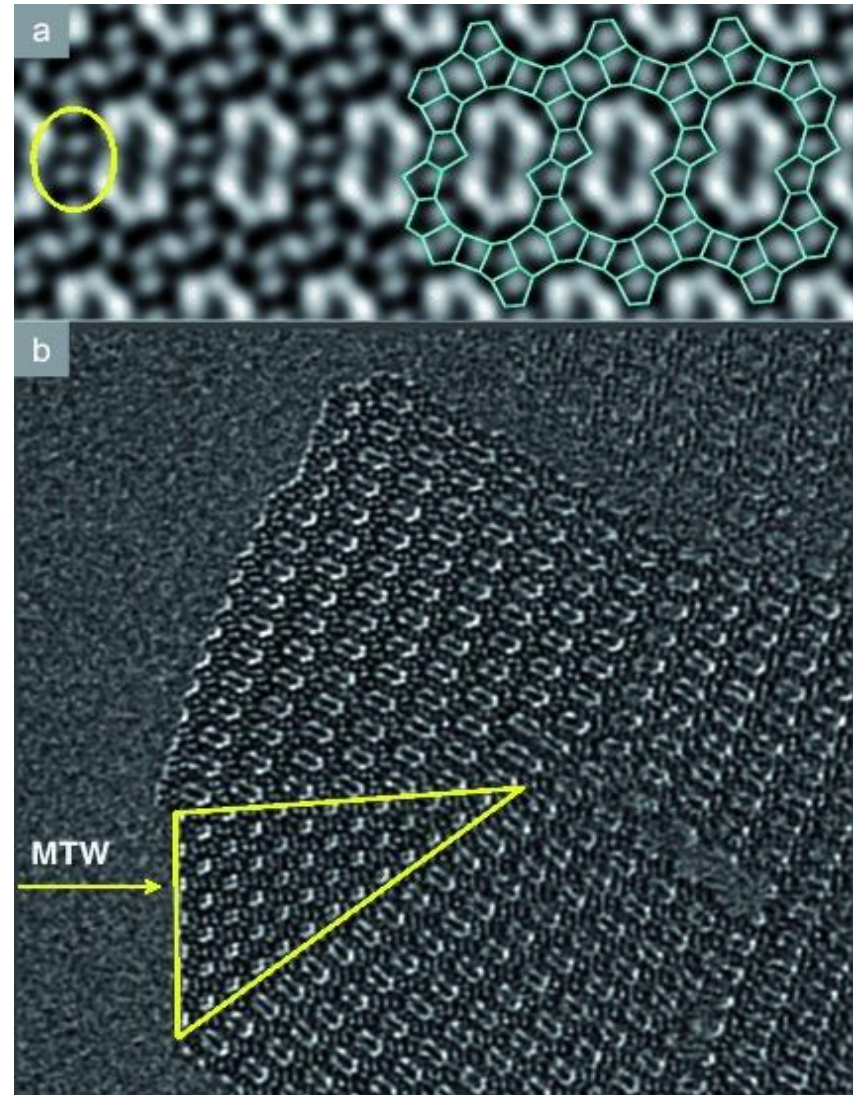


Focus Ion Beam (FIB)

Perea, D. et al. *Nat Commun* **6**, 7589 (2015)



SSZ-48



SSZ-61

P. Wagner, J. Phys. Chem. B 1999, 103, 39, 8245-8250

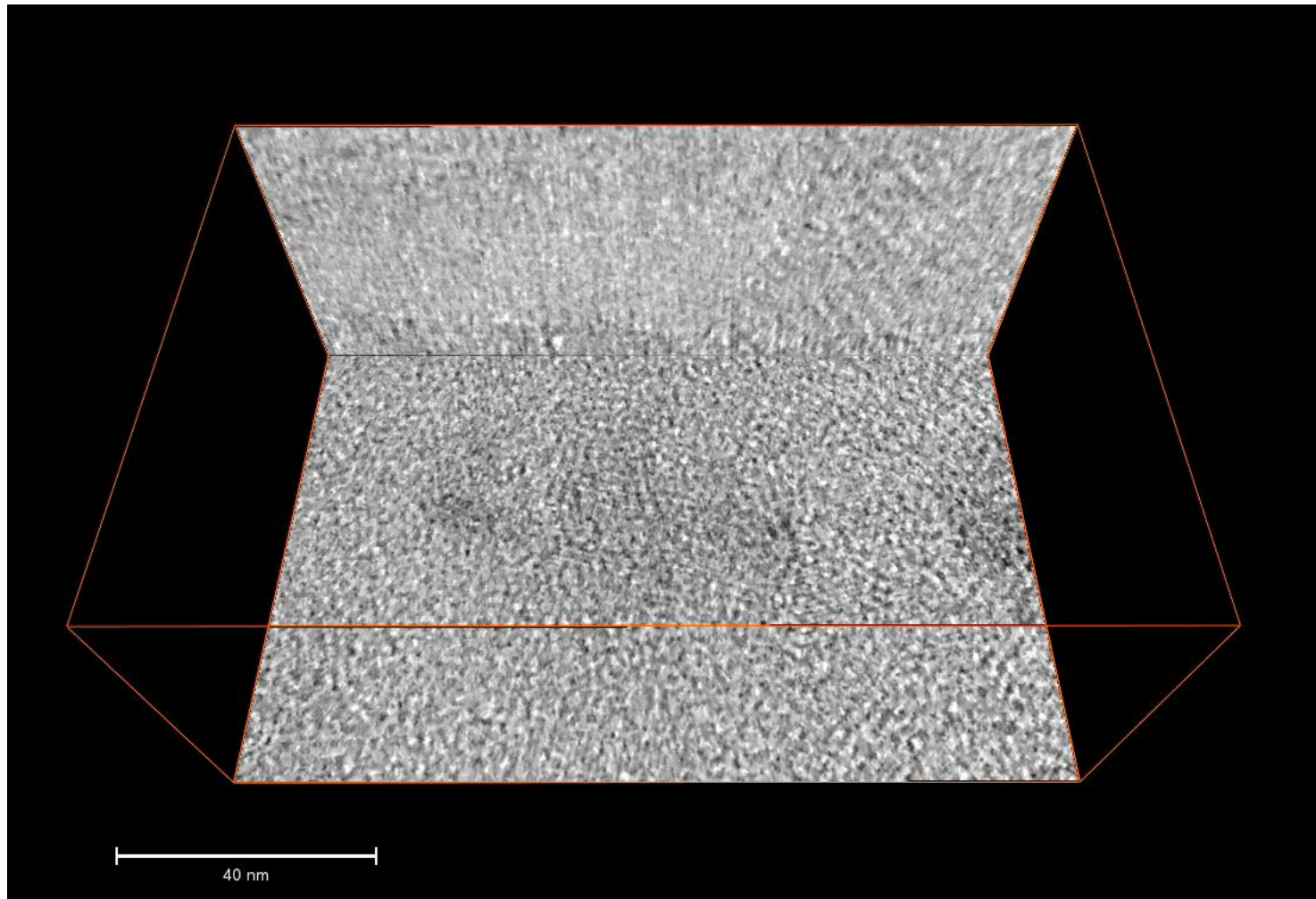
Smeets, S. et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 53: 10398-10402.

Electron Tomography - tilt



Thermofisher (FEI), Eindhoven, NL, test measurements

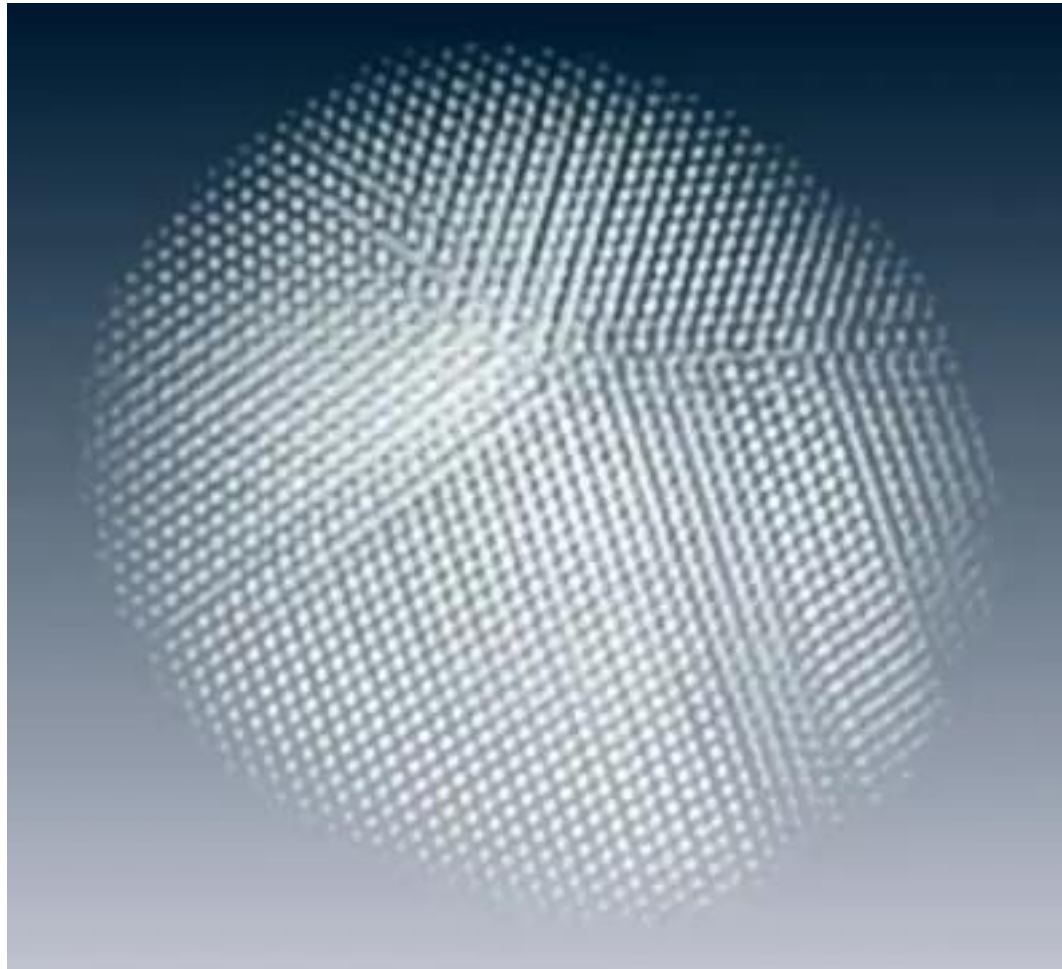
Electron Tomography - slices



Atomic Electron Tomography



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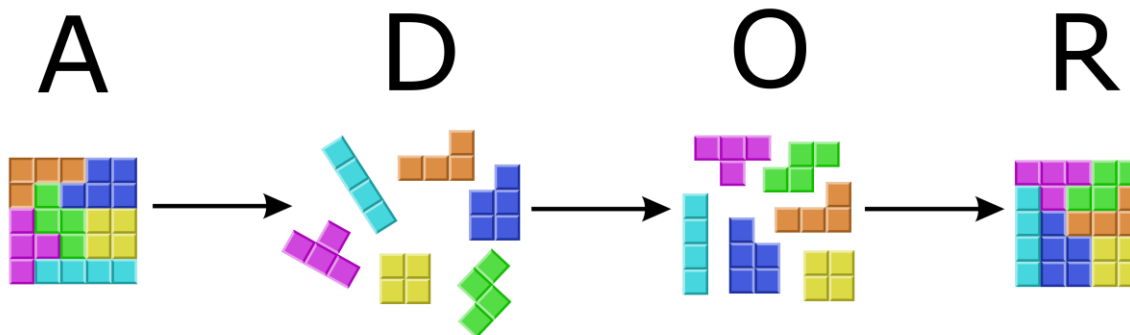


Source: <https://www.eurekalert.org/multimedia/pub/54422.php>

The **ADOR** (**A**ssembly-**D**isassembly-**O**rganization-**R**eassembly) process involves the synthesis of 3D germanosilicate during first step. Then, selective disassembly of it to form a layered material followed by organization of layers and reconnection of them to get new zeolite.

The ADOR is a way for the preparation of layered zeolite precursors, that can be further modified to get the **related zeolitic architectures**.

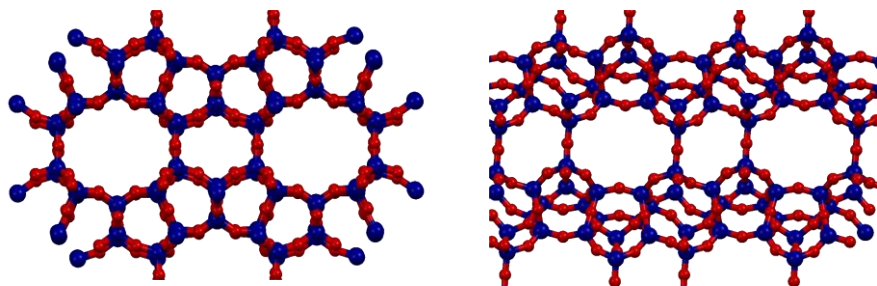
12 new topologies were revealed so far.



Roth et al., Nature Chem., 2013, 5, 628–633

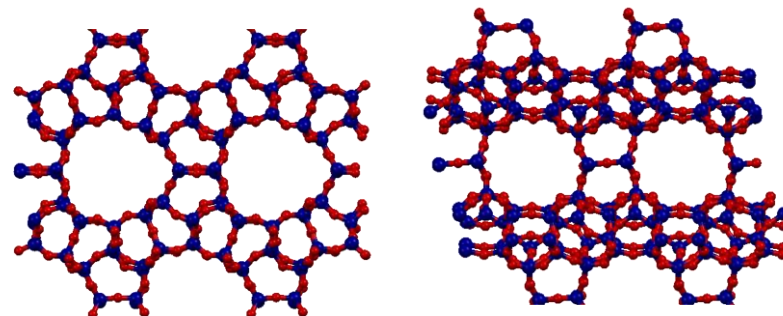
Mazur et al., J. Mater. Chem. A, 2018, 6, 5255–5259

IPC-4 (PCR)



10-ring: $6.1 \text{ \AA} \times 5.1 \text{ \AA}$
8-ring: $4.7 \text{ \AA} \times 3.5 \text{ \AA}$

IPC-2 (OKO)



12-ring: $7.0 \text{ \AA} \times 5.6 \text{ \AA}$
10-ring: $6.1 \text{ \AA} \times 4.7 \text{ \AA}$

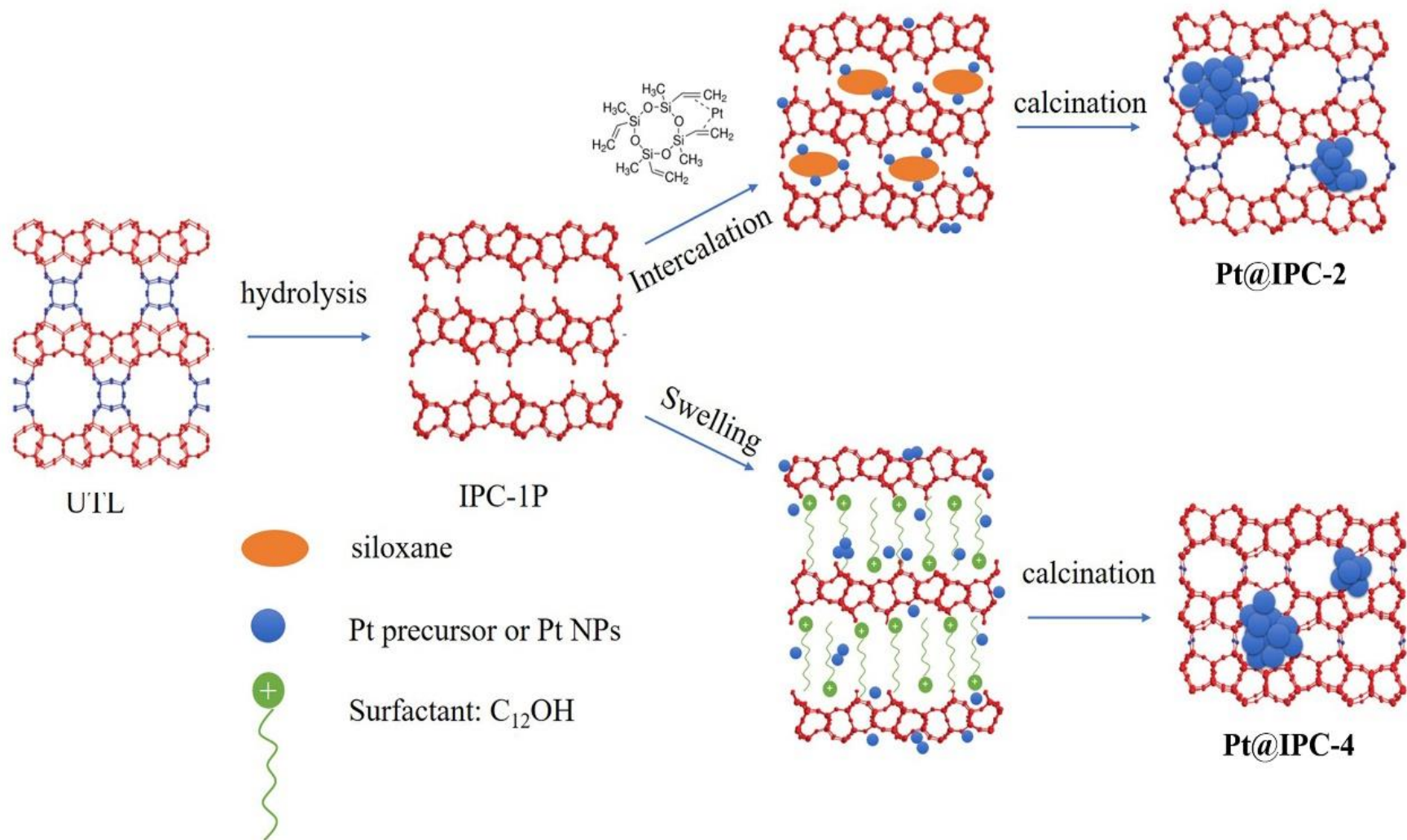
P. Eliasova et al. **Chem. Soc. Rev.**, 2015

Encapsulation of Pt NPs into the IPC-2 and IPC-4 zeolites

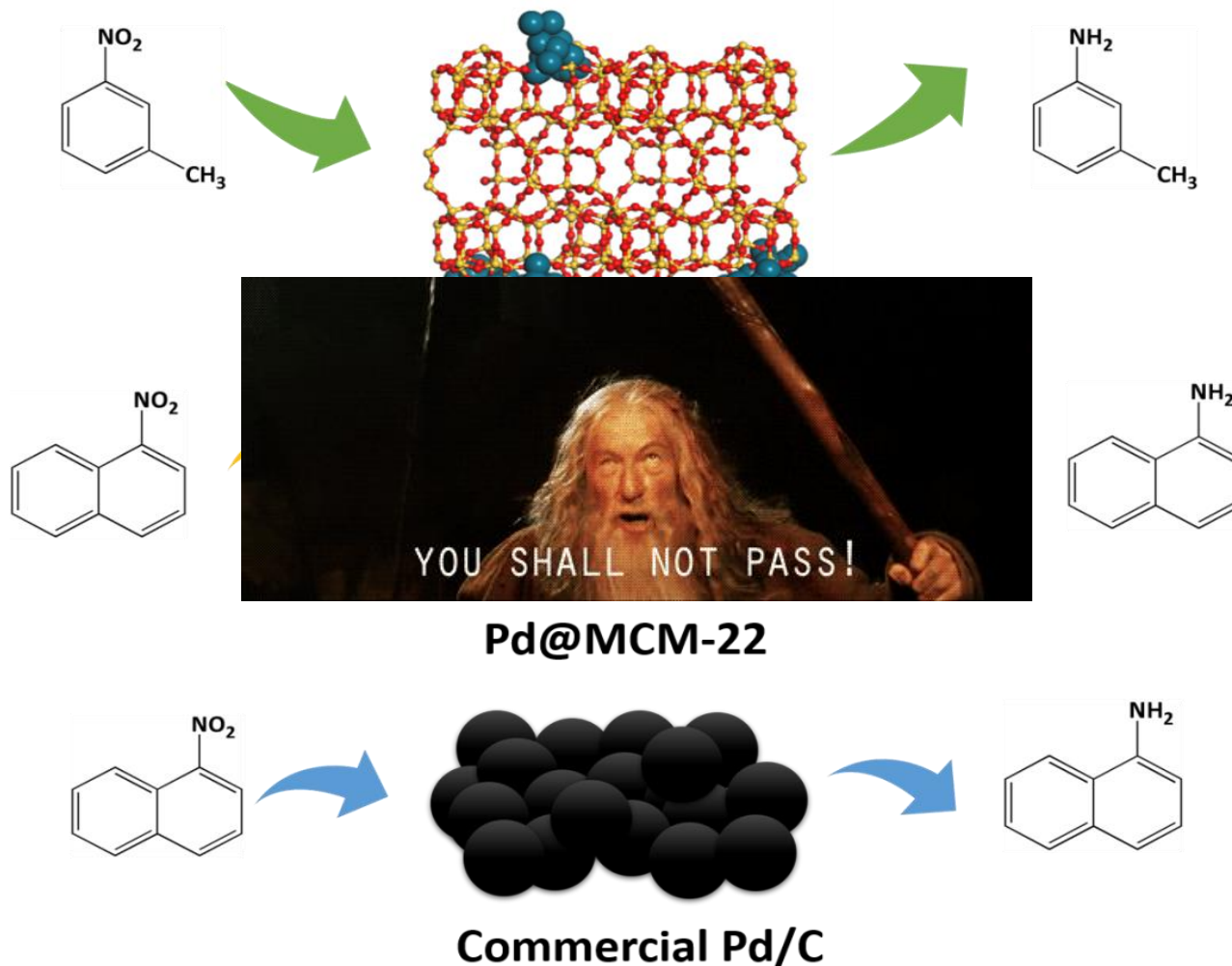
Shape-selective hydrogenation

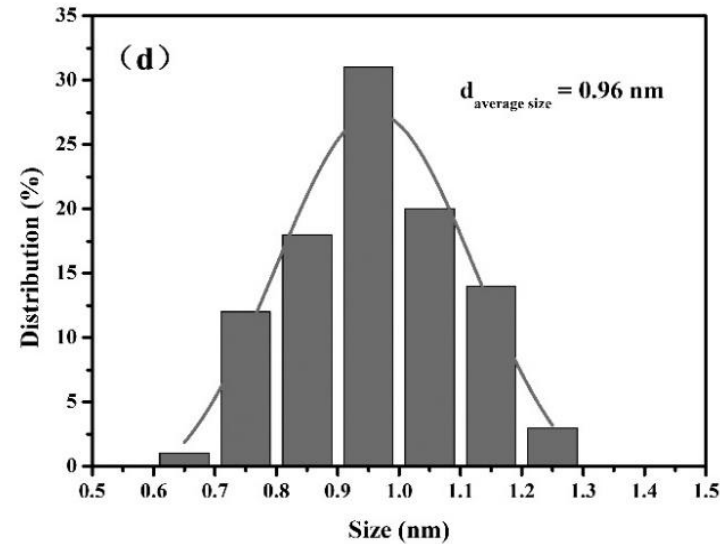
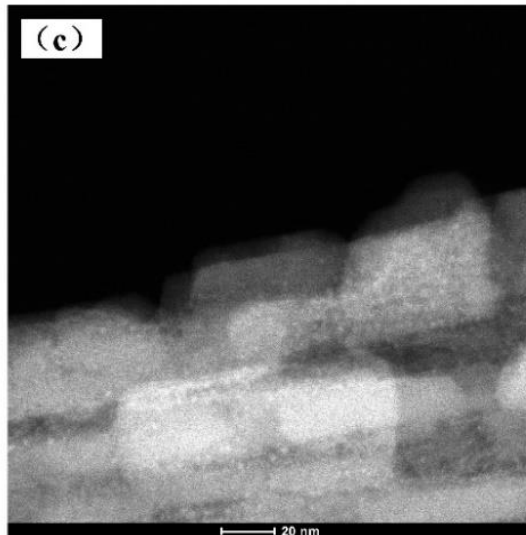
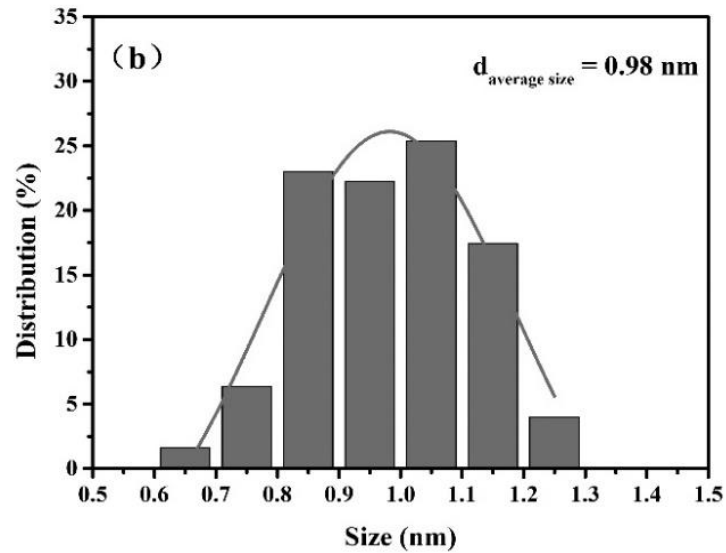
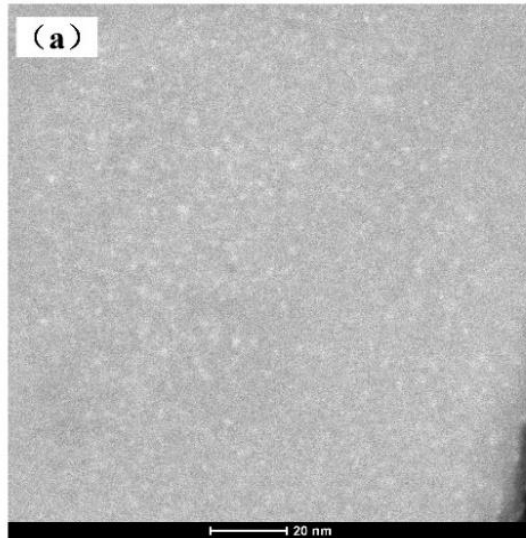
Y. Zhang et al. **Microporous Mesoporous Mater.**, 279, 2019, 364

ADOR zeolites with nanoparticles

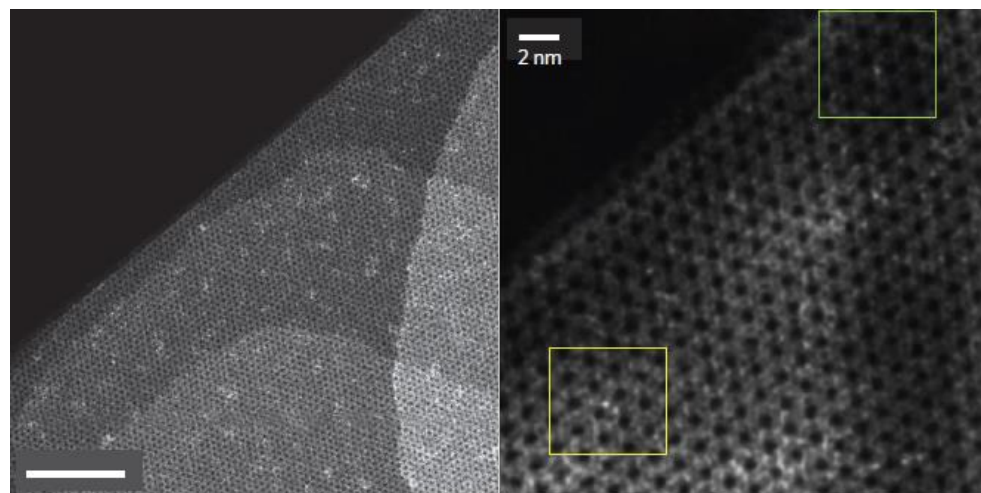
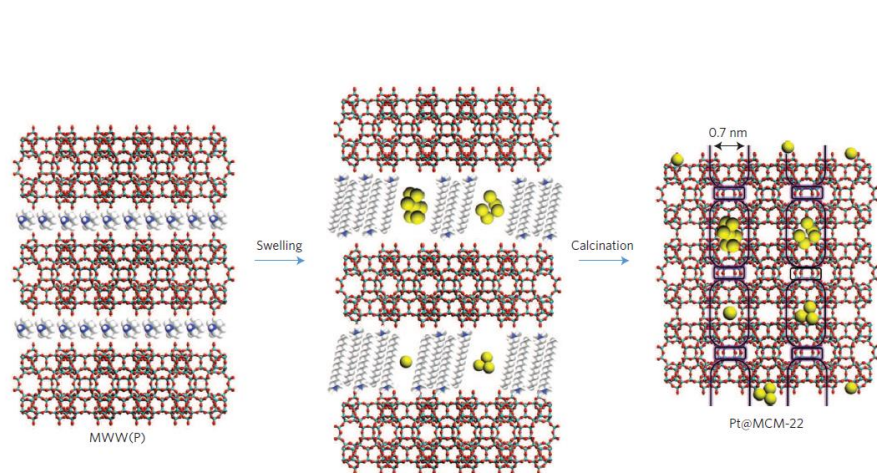


Confirmed shape selectivity!





New method to generate subnanometric platinum from 2D to 3D zeolite



Corma et al.

Nat. Mater., **2017**, 16, 132-138

Nat. Commun., **2018**, 9, 574

Shape-selective hydrogenation

Our idea:

Different length
of surfactants

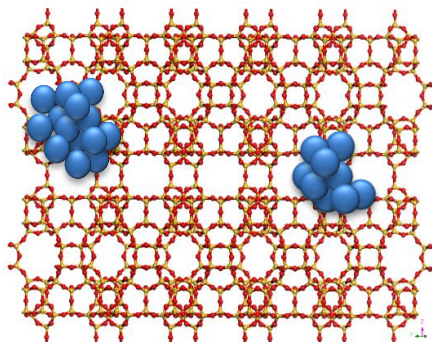
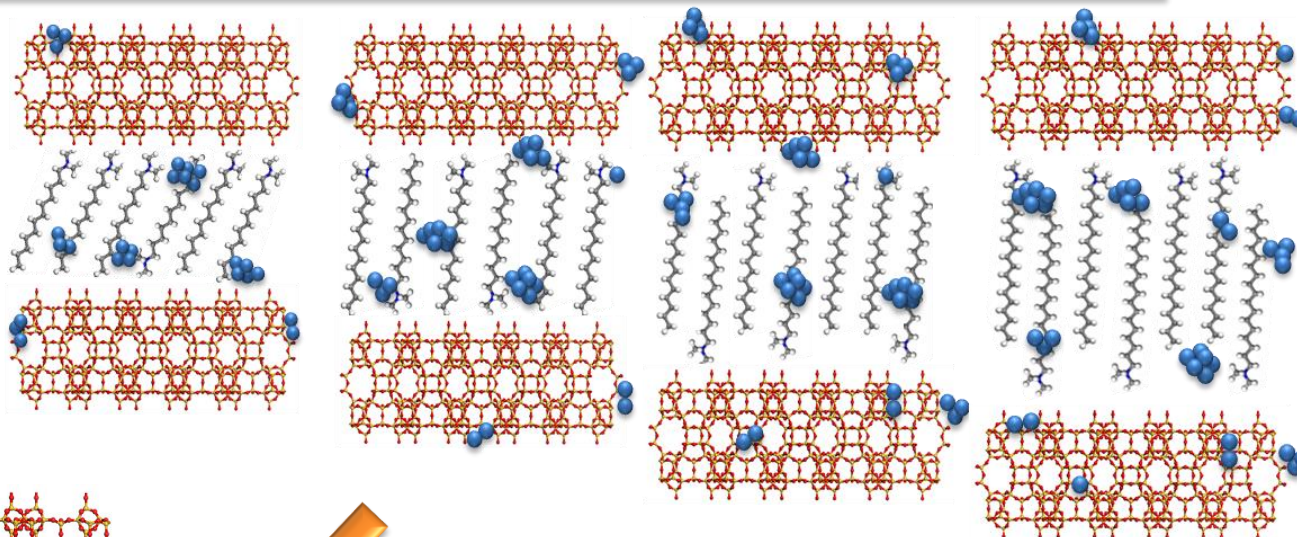
Different
d-spacing

Different
Size of Pt NPs

MCM-22P swollen with Pt NPs



	$C_{12}^+ - OH^-$	$C_{14}^+ - OH^-$	$C_{16}^+ - OH^-$	$C_{18}^+ - OH^-$
Length of surfactant	1.53 nm	1.56 nm	2.06 nm	2.25 nm
Interlayer distance	1.06 nm	1.72 nm	2.59 nm	2.89 nm



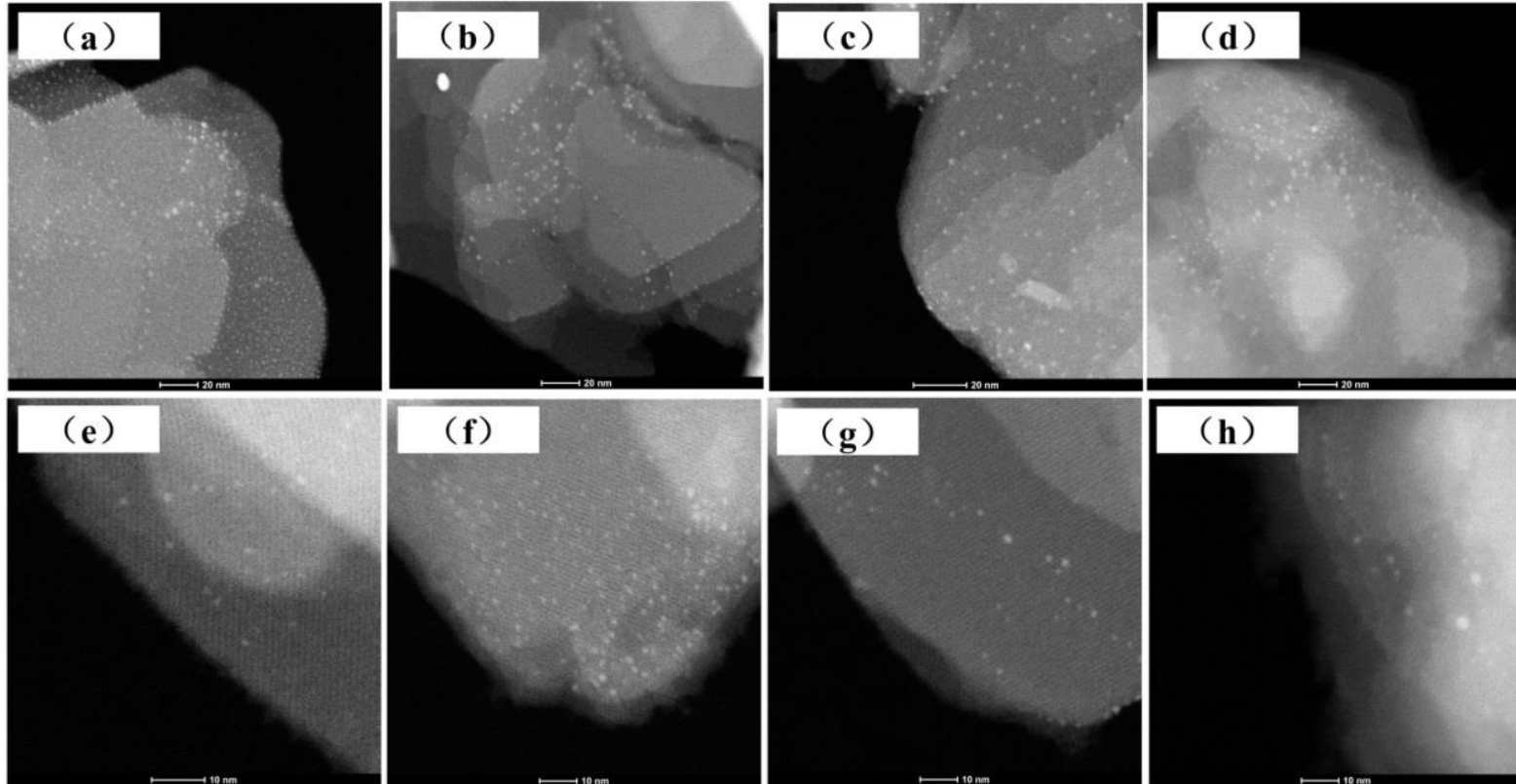
MCM-22 with Pt NPs

MCM-22-C₁₂OH-Pt

MCM-22-C₁₄OH-Pt

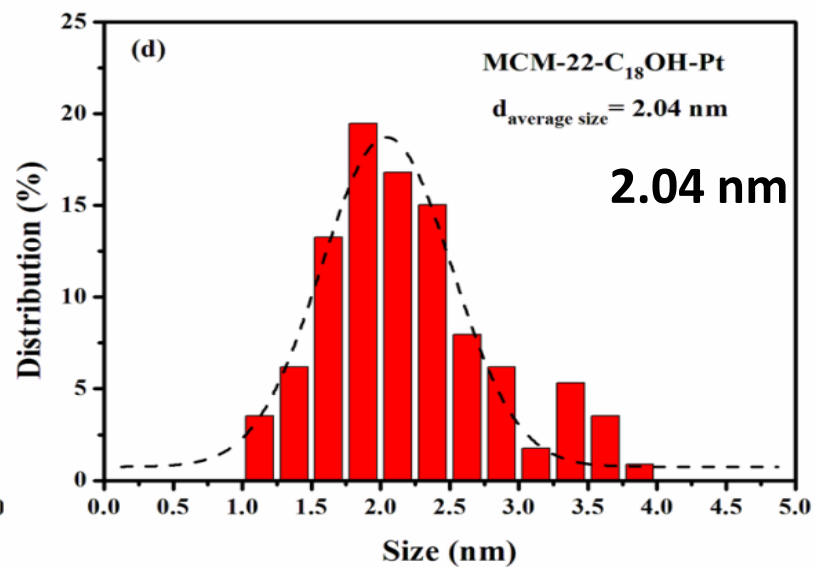
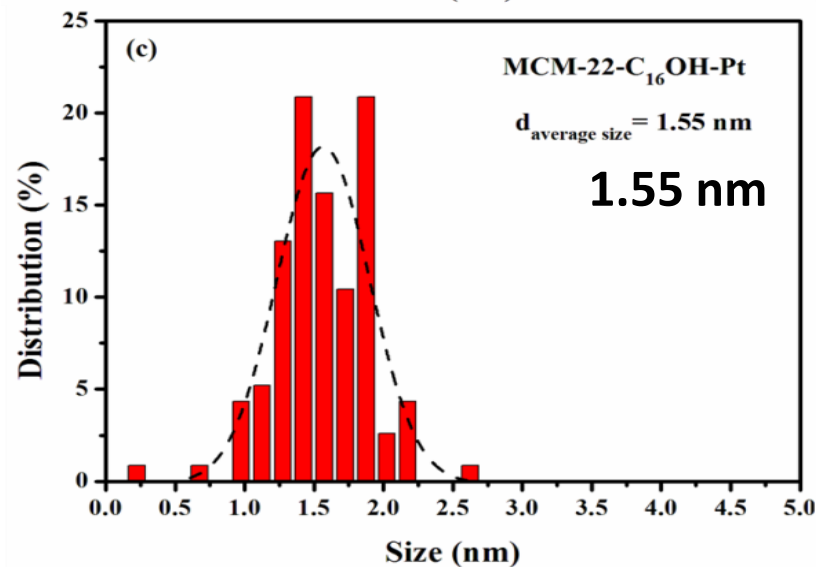
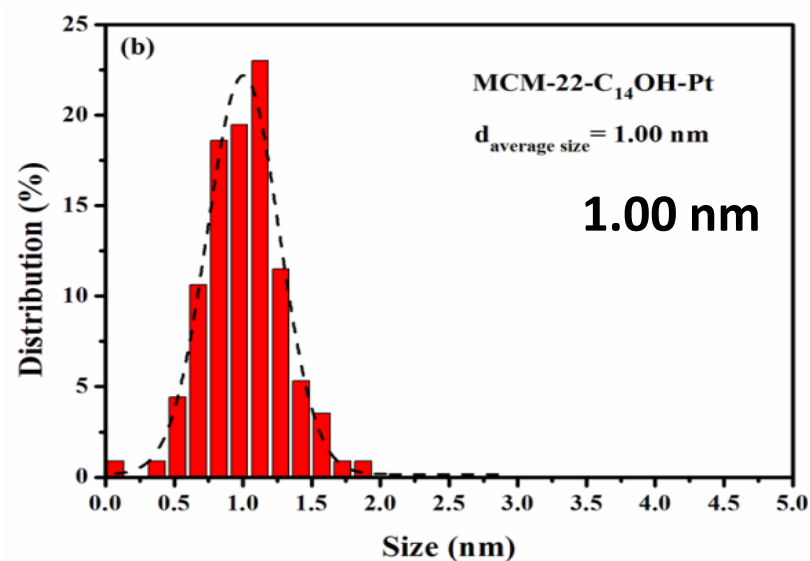
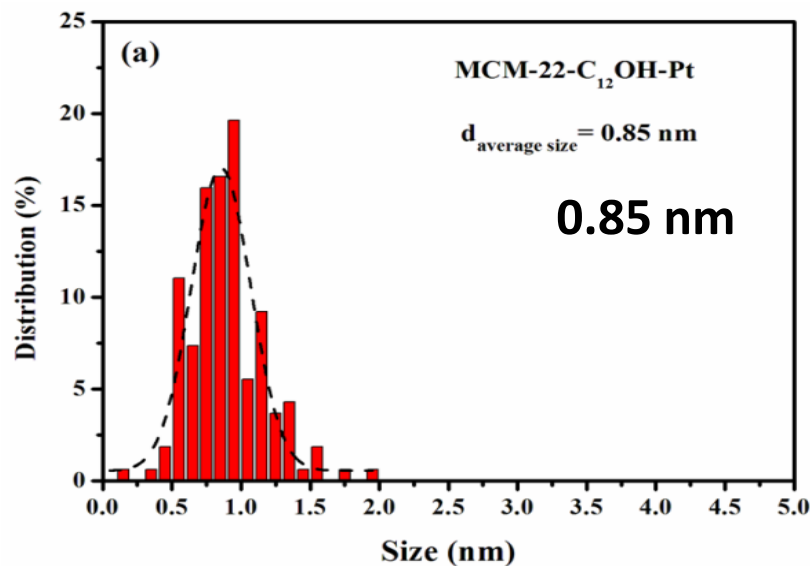
MCM-22-C₁₆OH-Pt

MCM-22-C₁₈OH-Pt

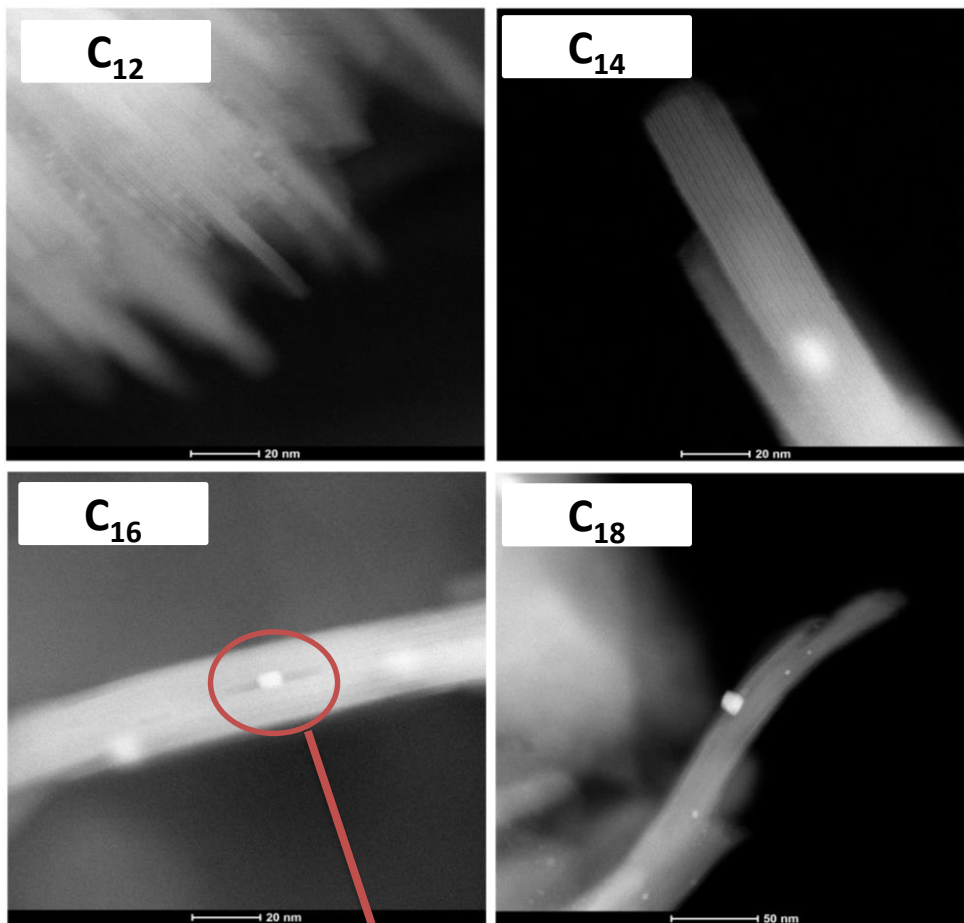


- The uniform distribution of Pt NPs
- The size of the Pt NPs increases with the length of swelling agent

Nanoparticles size distribution



MCM-22 samples with Pt NPs



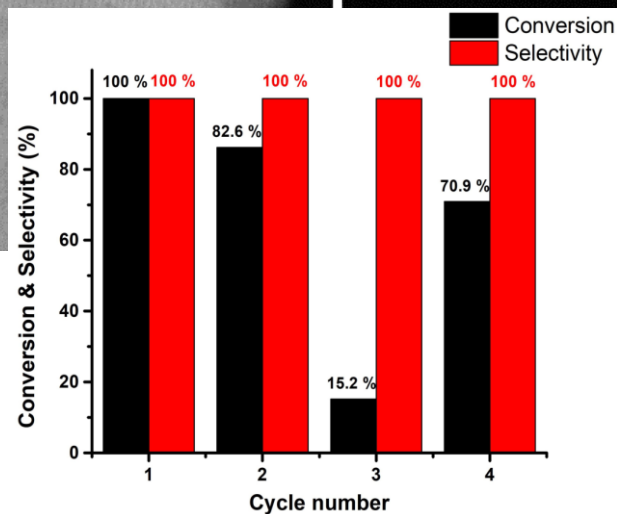
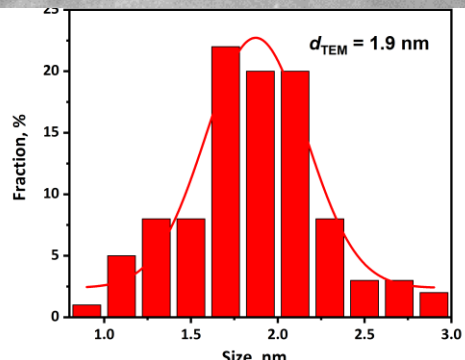
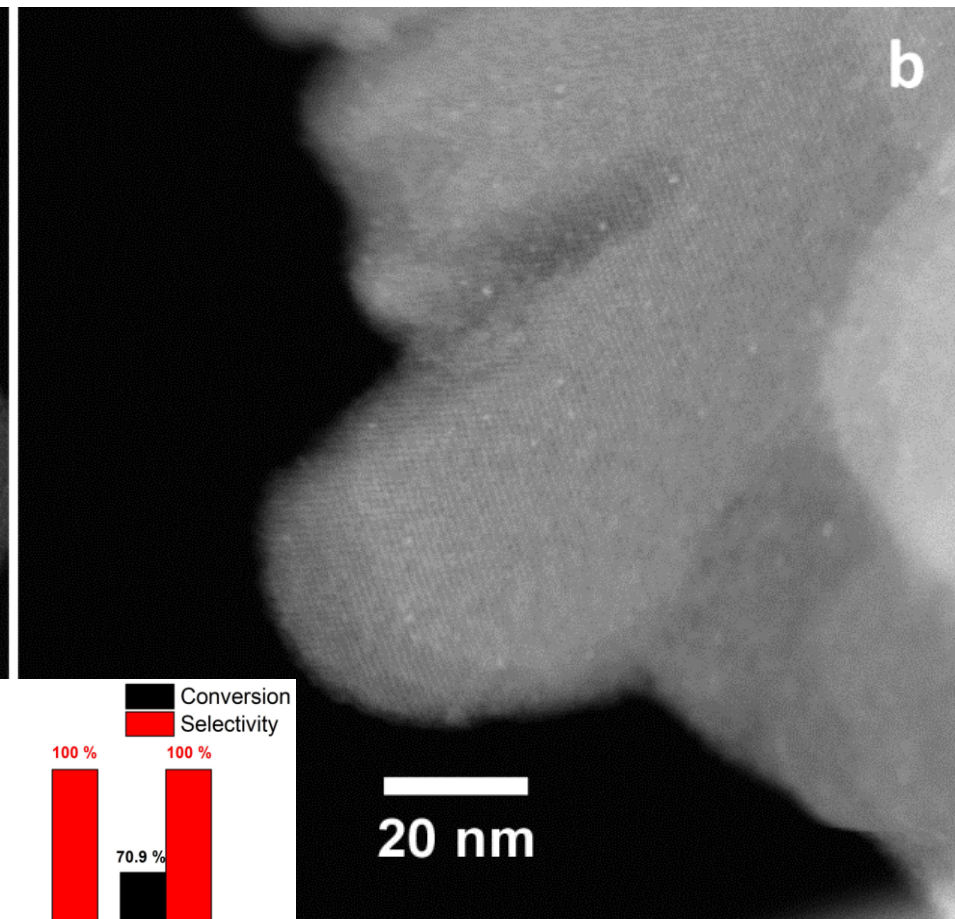
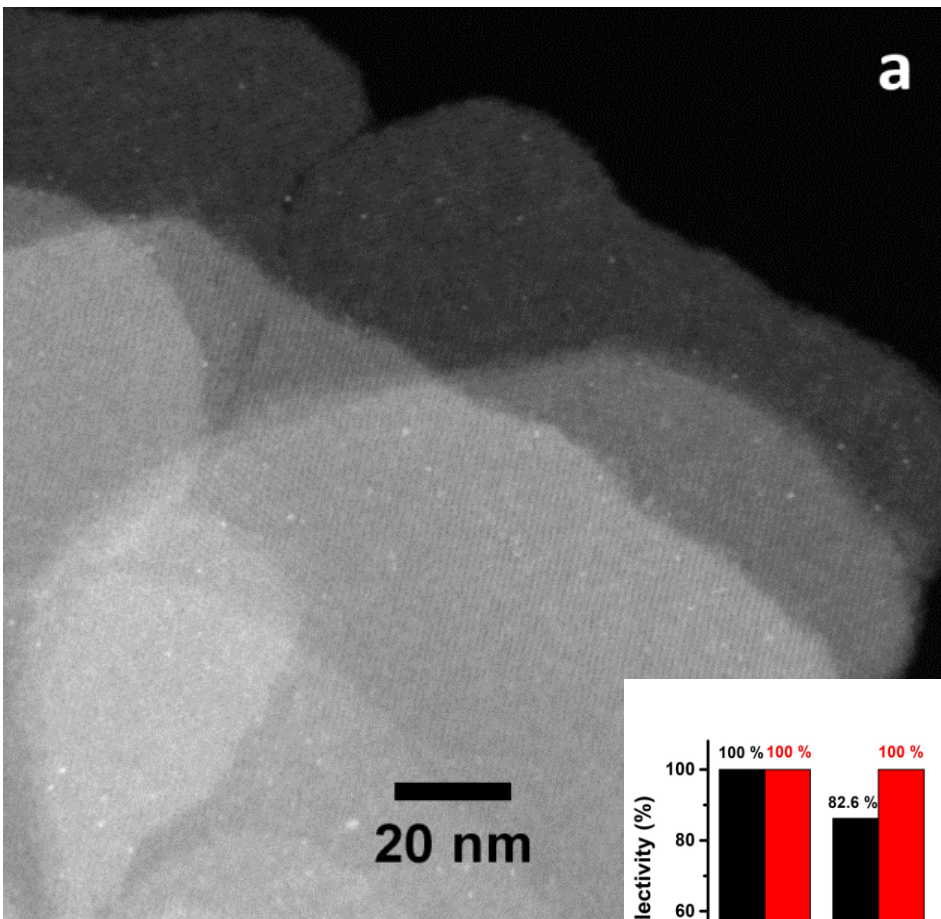
Pt NPs are merged into bulk MCM-22

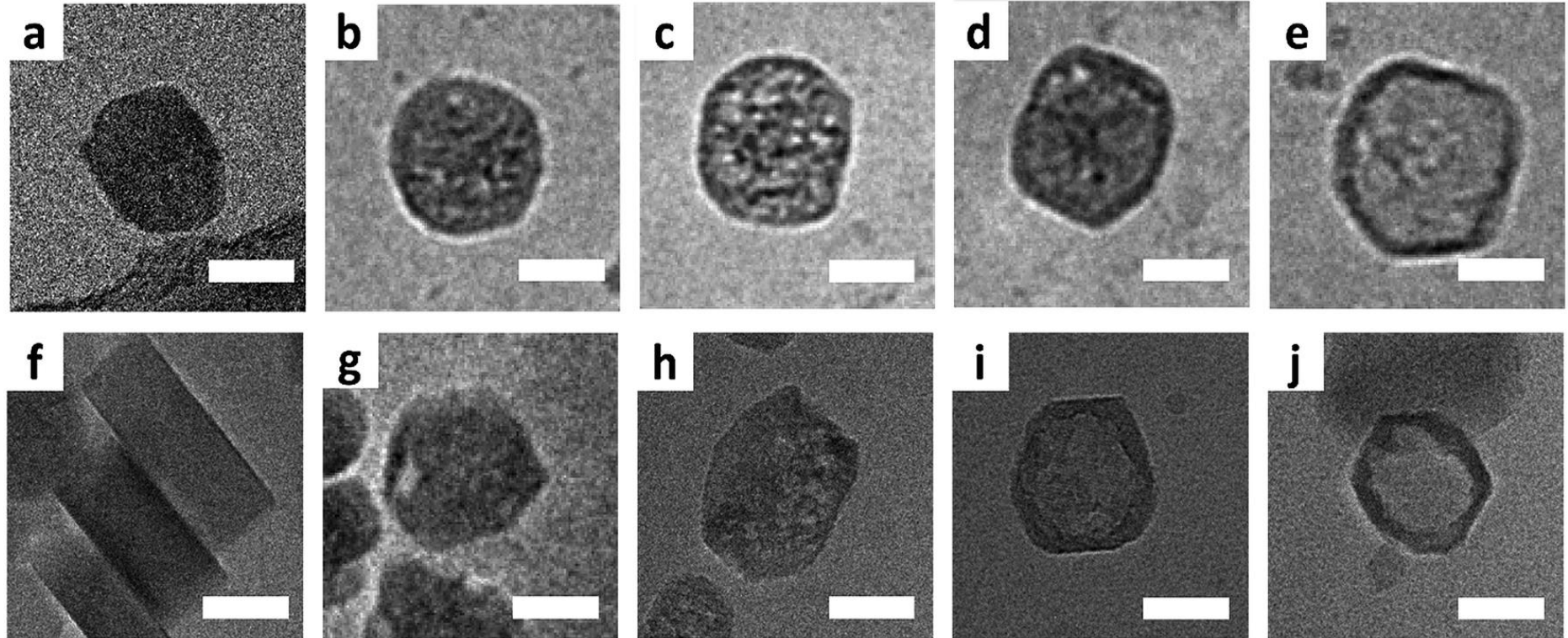
Some Pt NPs are bigger than the voids and channels of MCM-22 structure which creates some defects in the framework

Need for the synthesis optimisation

NP stuck in between layers of MCM-22 disallowing full connection

Spent catalyst imaging



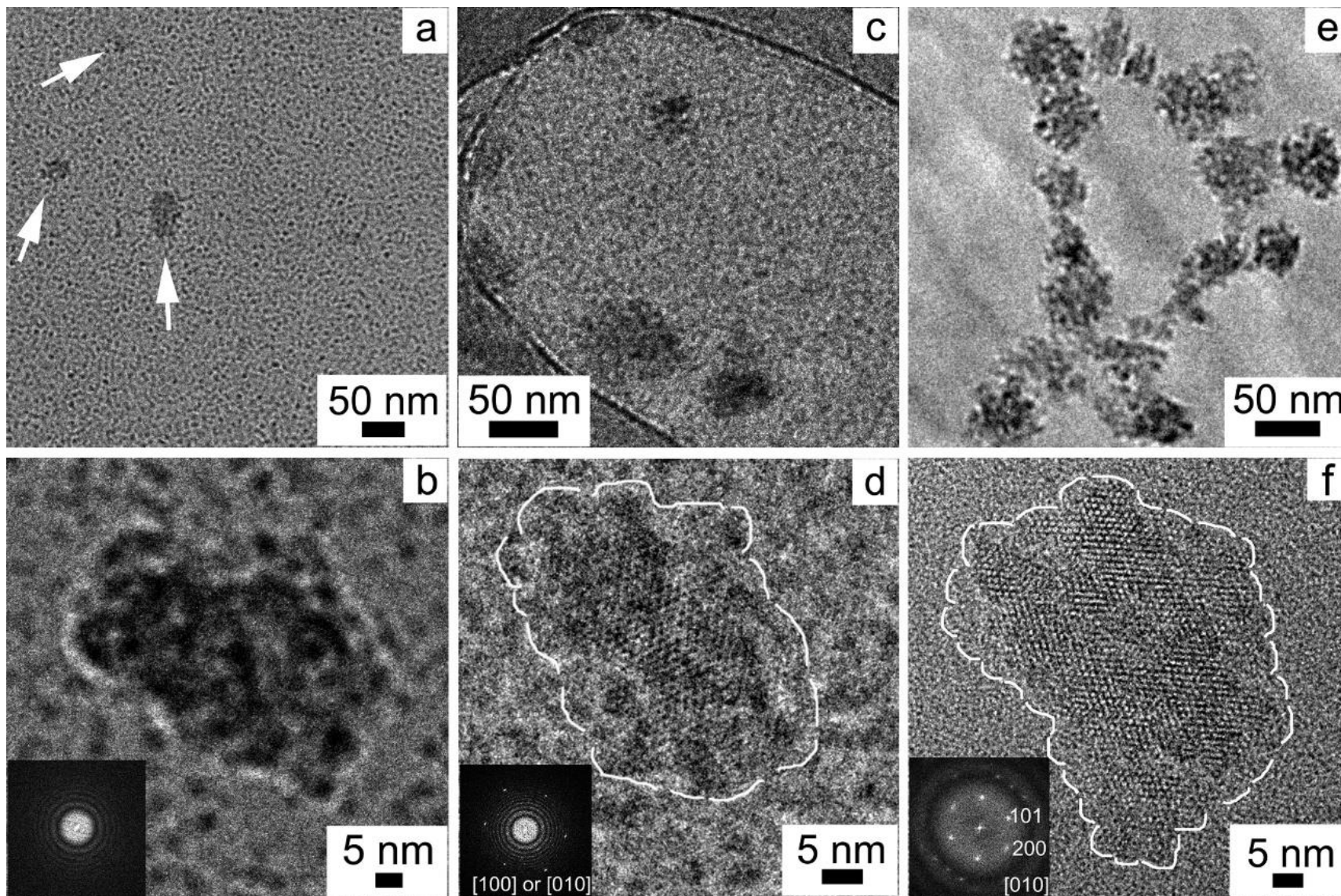


T. Li et al., *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019,7, 1442-1446

MFI



Chemistry Nobel 2017 went to Jacques Dubochet, Joachim Frank, and Richard Henderson.

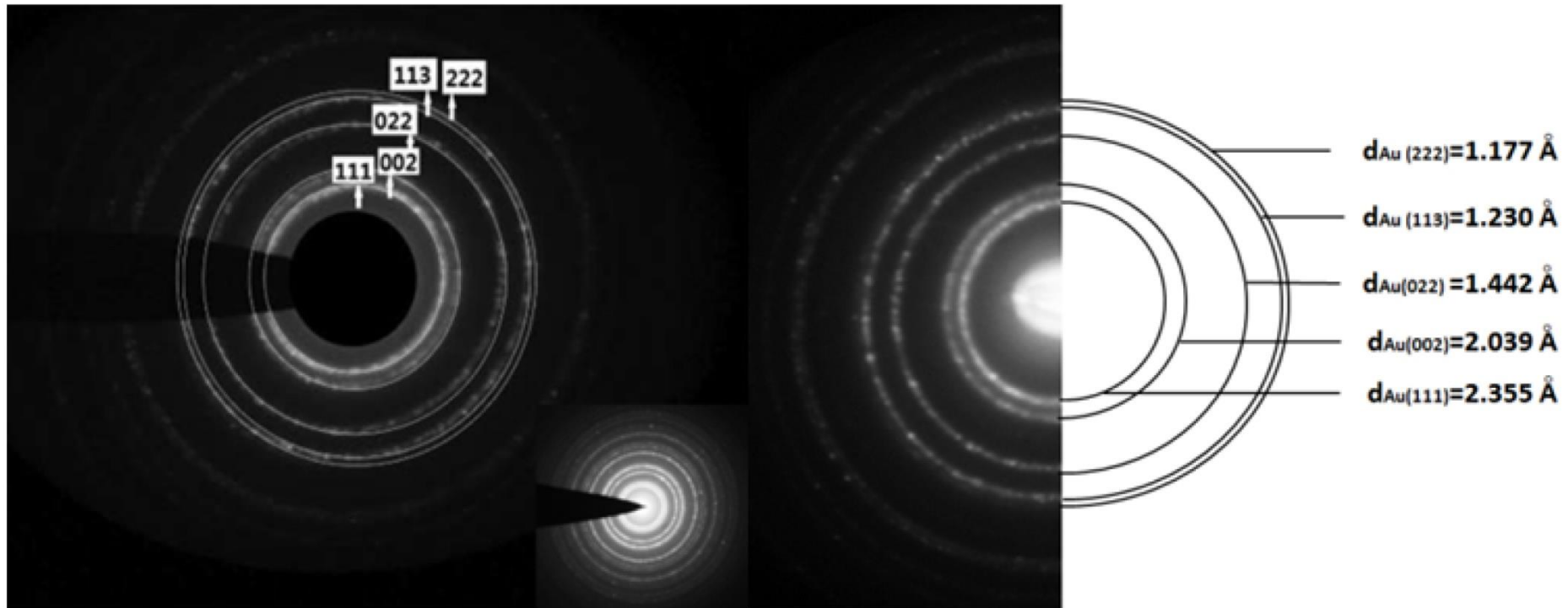


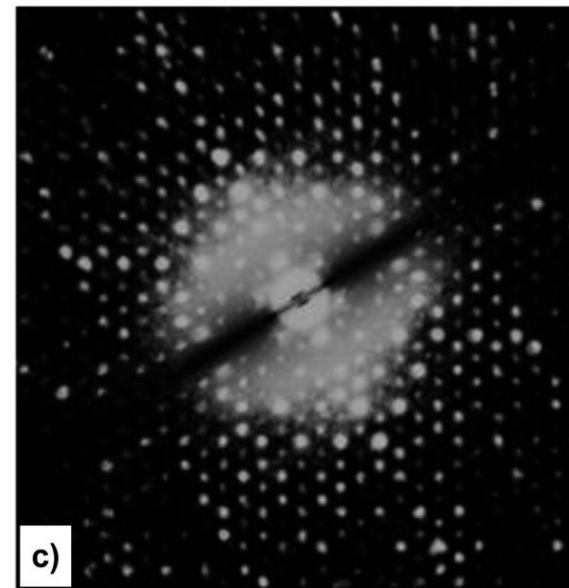
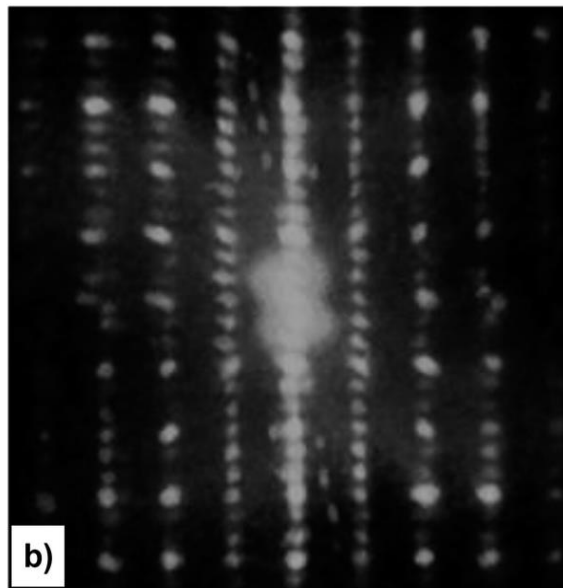
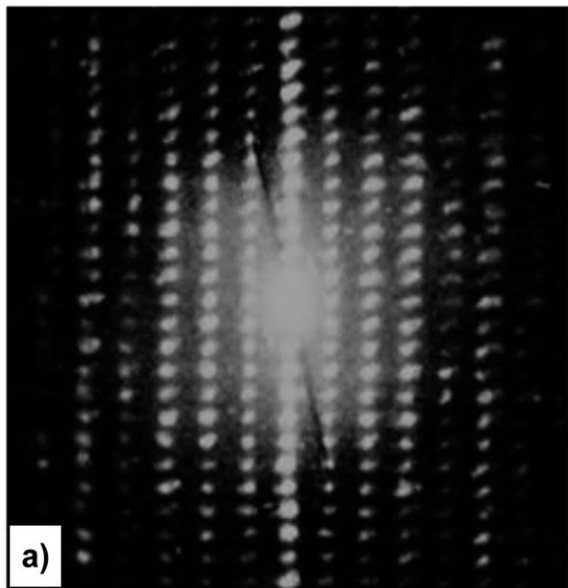
MFI

S. Kumar et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2008, 130, 51, 17284-17286

Electron diffraction

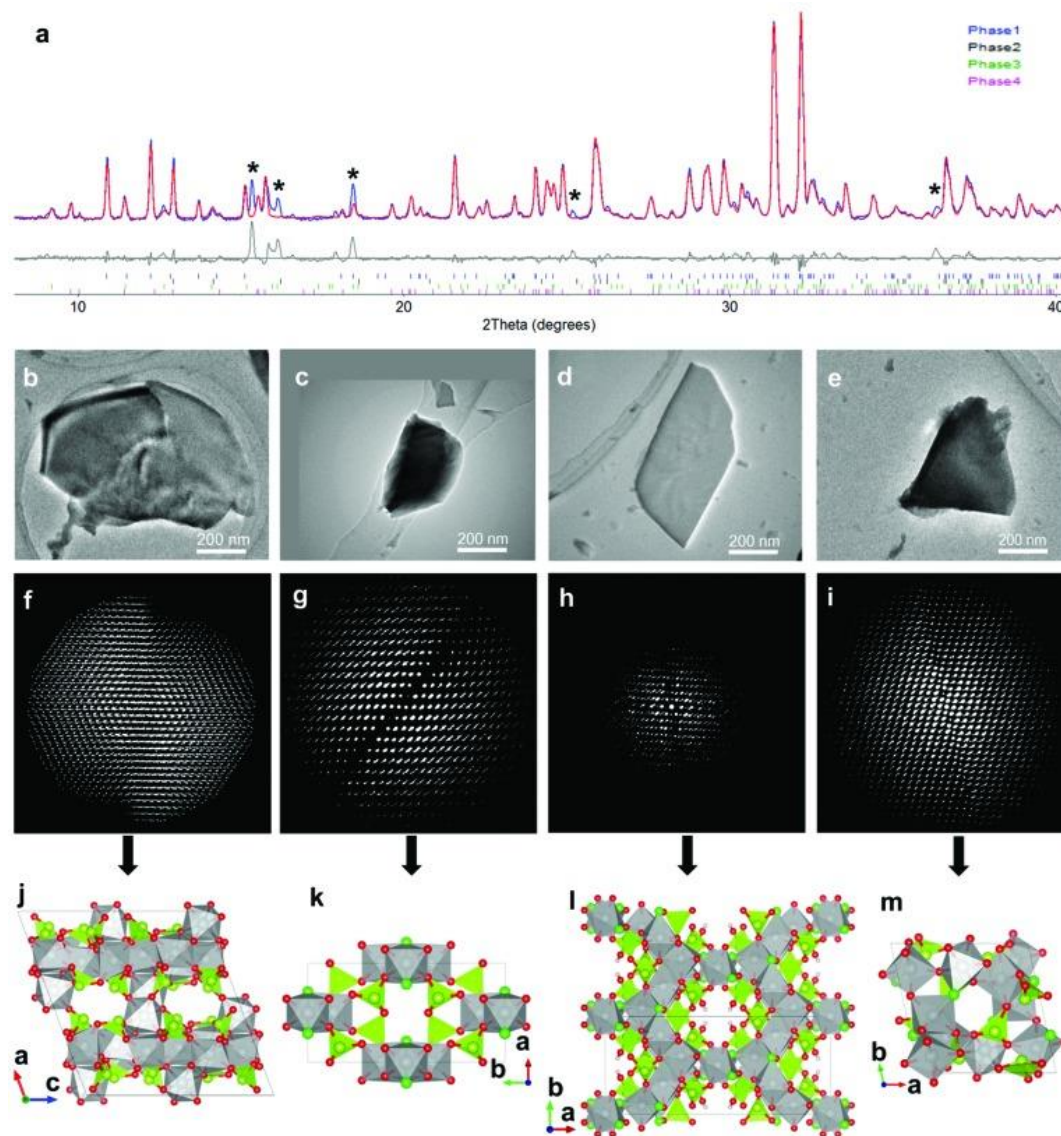
Electron diffraction technique utilizes the wave nature of electron in studying the crystal structure of the sample of interest in terms of chemical positions and nanoscale's atomic positions with high precision. This technique studies the phenomenon of the diffraction pattern resulting from the interference of a beam of electrons and the crystalline materials.

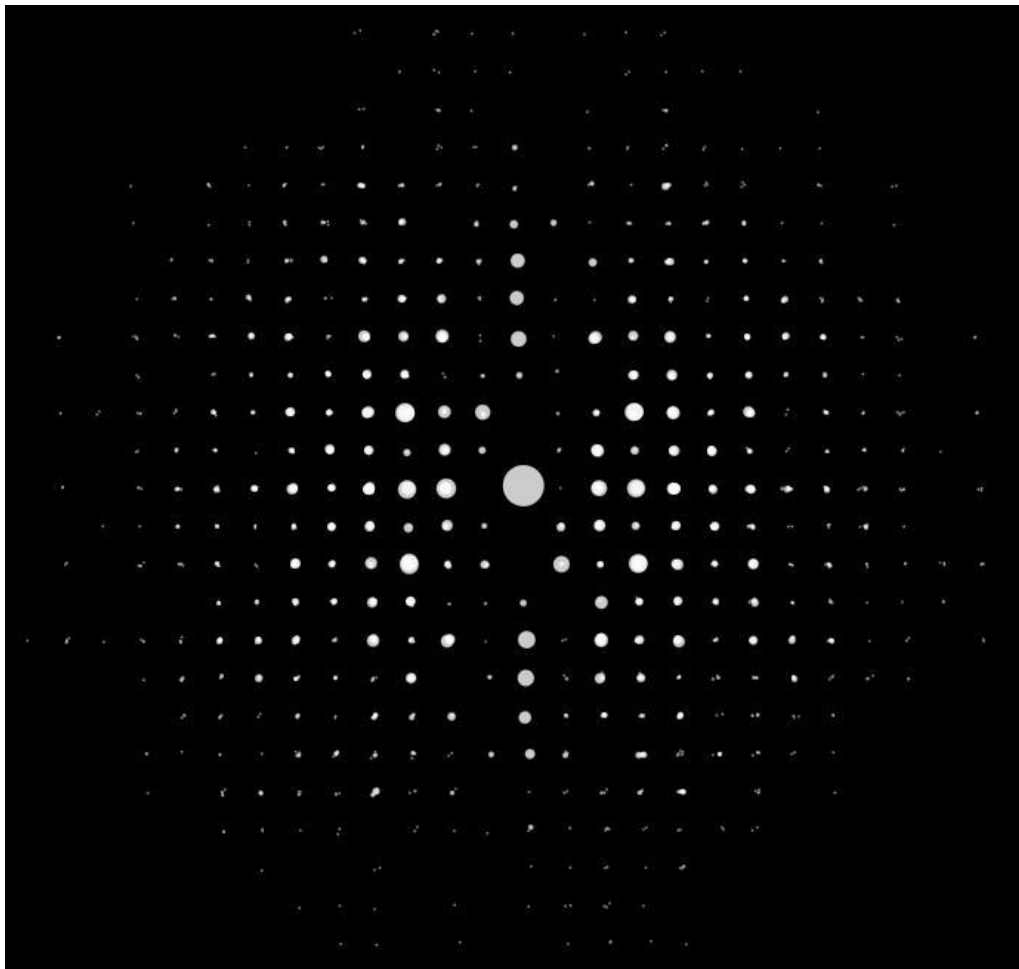




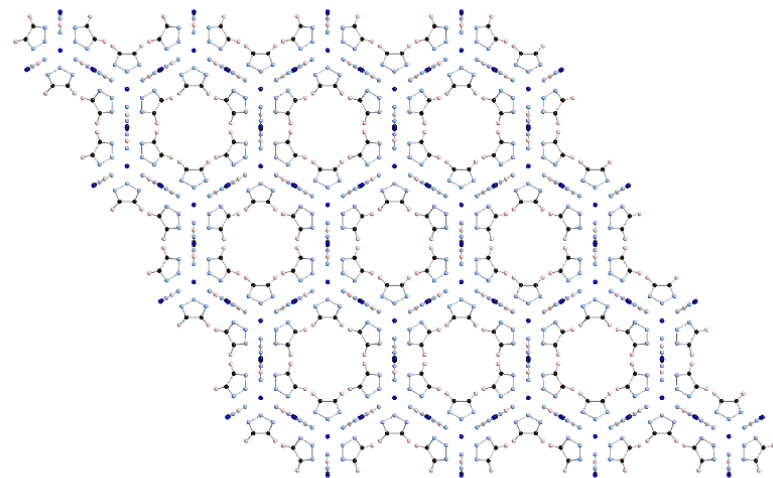
Views along axis a^* (a), axis b^* (b), and axis c^* (c) of the 3D ADT reconstructed volume of zeolite IM-17 (UOV)

ED vs XRD



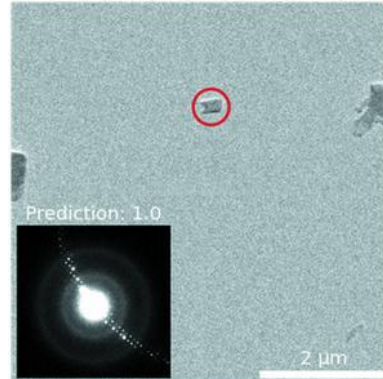


3D data to create reciprocal lattice
→ Structure determination was possible

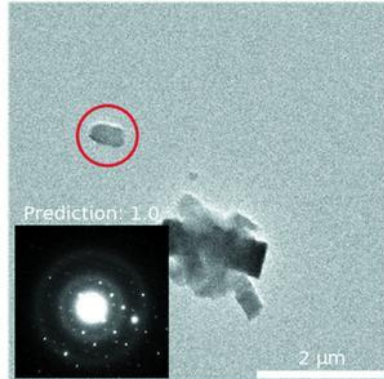


Serial Electron Diffraction

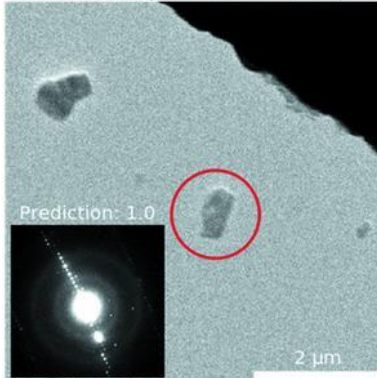
frame: 83, crystal: 2, size: 0.059 μm^2



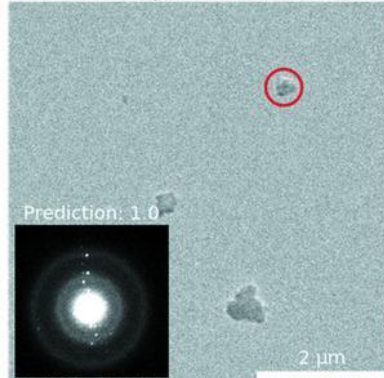
frame: 104, crystal: 1, size: 0.163 μm^2



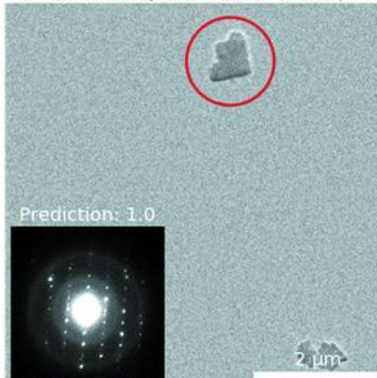
frame: 188, crystal: 2, size: 0.351 μm^2



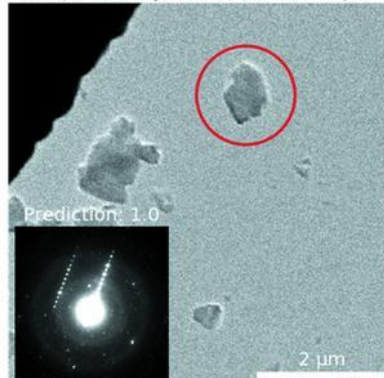
frame: 230, crystal: 1, size: 0.060 μm^2



frame: 252, crystal: 1, size: 0.350 μm^2



frame: 419, crystal: 1, size: 0.441 μm^2



M. Cichocka *et al.*, *J. Appl. Cryst.* (2018). **51**, 1652-1661

Metody elektronové mikroskopie se neustále vyvíjejí a jsou přístupnější a výkonnější

Jedná se o velmi přímé metody charakterizace katalyzátoru

Použití stále přesnější a automatizovanější přípravy vzorků před obrazováním např. ultramikrotom / FIB, plazmové čištění

Charakterizace katalyzátorů je snazší a přesnější, např. sub-nanometrická částice kovů, stanovení struktury malých krystalů atd.

Rotační difrakční metody budou standardní metodou pro stanovení struktury

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European Structural and Investing Funds
Operational Programme Research,
Development and Education



Authors would like to thank the OP VVV Call Support for Excellent Research Teams, MS2014
+ Project Registration Number: CZ.02.1.01 / 0.0 / 0.0 / 15_003 / 0000417.

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