



Problems

The reactivity of single atoms catalysts is limited due to the low stability of the catalysts. Their stability may be affected by the type support used and/or the amount of metal particle present

Goals

Evaluate how the type of ceria used or the percent loading of Pt affect the stability and reactivity of the Pt/CeO₂ catalysts for CO Oxidation. Stabilizing Pd on Pt-Ceria for propane oxidation.

Synthesis

0.5wt.% Pt, 1.5wt.% Pt, 2wt.%Pt on HSA ceria and 3wt.%Pt/CeO₂-Rods were prepared by wetness impregnation and calcined at 350°C and 800°C

Methods

1.5wt.% Pd, 2wt.%Pt on HSA ceria were prepared using a rotavapor and calcined at 400°C

Synthesis

2wt.%Pd on Pt-CeO₂-Rods was prepared by wetness impregnation

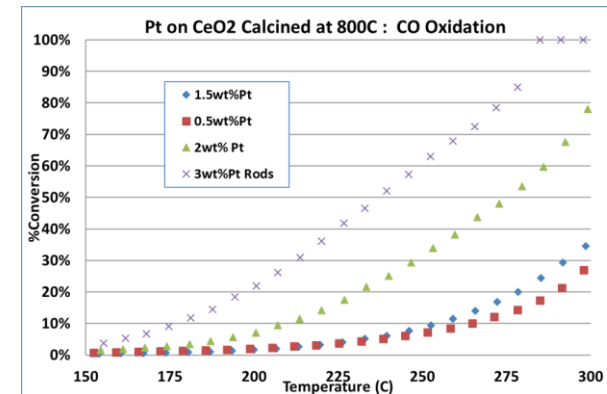
Characterization

Propane Oxidation: To measure the reactivity

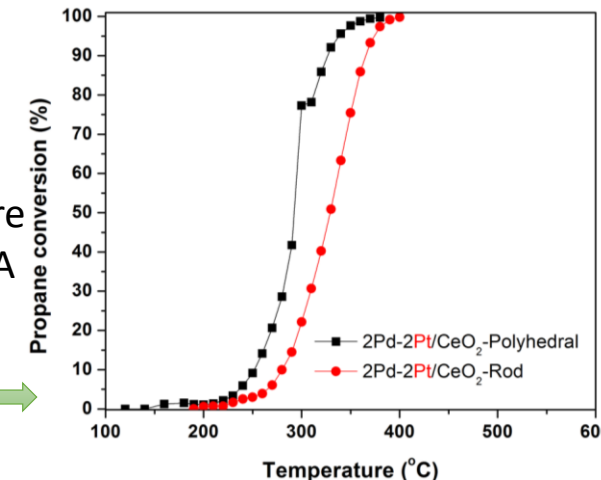
Results

Catalysts made of Pt on HSA ceria are more stable than catalysts made with other types of ceria. HSA catalysts are more stable when the loading of Pt increases

	0.5wt.% Pt HSA	1.5wt.% Pt HSA	2wt.% Pt HSA	3wt.%Pt Rod
350°C	120 sq. m/g	120 sq. m/g	126 sq. m/g	90 sq. m/g
800°C	50 sq. m/g	68 sq. m/g	93 sq. m/g	73 sq. m/g



Catalysts with higher loading of Pt are more reactive for CO Oxidation.



Catalysts with Pd on Pt- CeO₂ are more reactive than catalysts with Pd on HSA ceria for propane oxidation. 3wt.%Pd/CeO₂ has T₅₀ at 325°C while the 2Pd-2Pt-CeO₂ has T₅₀ at 292°C



Characterization

EDS: To confirm the loading%
BET: To measure surface area
CO Oxidation: To measure the reactivity