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François Garin: Pioneer work in catalysis through synchrotron radiation[☆]

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ABSTRACT

Starting from the late seventies, the progressively increased availability of beamlines dedicated to X-ray absorption spectroscopy allowed the execution of experiments in chemistry. In this manuscript, I describe the contribution of François Garin at the frontier of heterogeneous catalysis and synchrotron radiation. Working at LURE as a scientific in charge of a beamline dedicated to X-ray absorption spectroscopy during almost twenty years and thus, having the opportunity to discuss with research groups working in heterogeneous catalysis in Europe as well as in the United States, it was quite easy to show that his work is clearly at the origin of current research in heterogeneous catalysis, not only in France, but in different synchrotron radiation centres.

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1. Introduction

Heterogeneous catalysis is now a major research subject in different synchrotron radiation facilities. The starting point of this success story began with one of the first publications by the fathers of the modern X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS), D.E. Sayers, F.W. Lytle, and E.A. Stern [1]. In this paper [2], the authors presented normalized data from a variety of pure metals, semiconductors, inorganic and organometallic compounds, and dilute transition metal catalysts on Al₂O₃ supports. For a 4%wt Co on alumina, they noticed a tetrahedrally coordinated. With catalyst characterization, the cornerstone of catalysis science, the scientific highway was open.

Subsequently, several investigations were performed by outstanding chemists (see for example references [3–8], a list which is far from exhaustive). Now, it is quite exciting to notice that other young outstanding chemists have obtained also very interesting results. Among these outstanding chemists, F. Garin and G. Maire have been instrumental in developing heterogeneous catalysis in

France [9]. With a background in surface science [10], they combined XAS with labelled compounds, a sophisticated technique, which is able to bring invaluable information about the reaction's mechanisms [11–15]. Such an original approach constitutes the signature of different investigations performed in the laboratories of F. Garin and G. Maire (from the *Laboratoire d'études de la réactivité catalytique, des surfaces et interfaces*, or LERCSI, to the Laboratory on Materials, Surfaces and Processes for Catalysis or LMSPC at the University of Strasbourg). This research has played and continues to play a pivotal role in heterogeneous catalysis. Finally, I had the great honour and pleasure to discuss this research with F. Garin at the *Laboratoire pour l'utilisation du rayonnement électromagnétique* (LURE).

In this contribution, devoted to the research by F. Garin, I describe some of his contributions at the frontier of heterogeneous catalysis and synchrotron radiation and try to show how this research is clearly at the origin of current research in heterogeneous catalysis. To attain this goal, I begin by recalling briefly some basic features of XAS.

2. X-ray absorption spectroscopy

Among the different techniques related to synchrotron radiation, XAS has a particular place [1]. XAS encompasses

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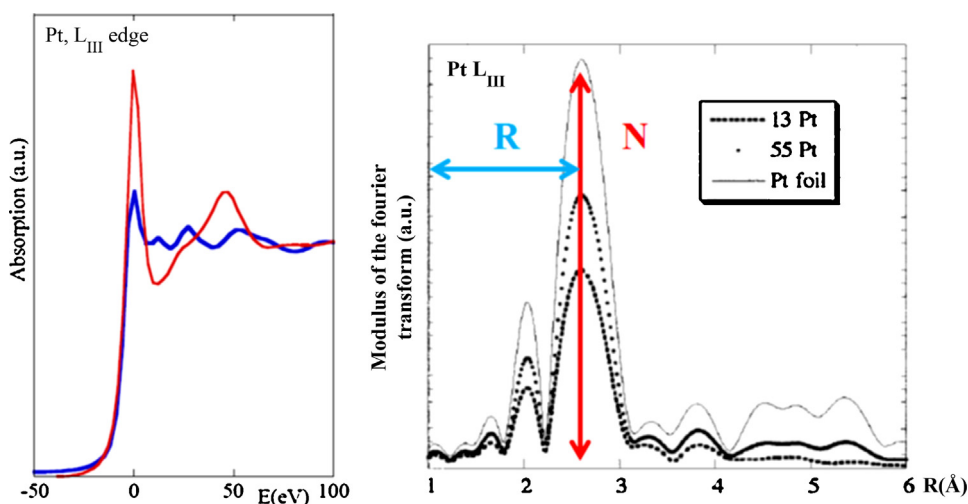


Fig. 1. (A) White line intensity of PtO₂ (red) and the Pt metallic foil (blue). (B) Modules of the Fourier transform associated with clusters of 13 and 55 platinum atoms compared to modulus of platinum metallic foil. The amplitude of the modulus is related to the average coordination number and the position is related to the inter atomic distance. Color online.

both X-ray absorption near edge structure (XANES) and extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS). The first absorption spectra were recorded at the beginning of the 20th century [16], but understanding the physics of EXAFS began just 4 decades ago. The basic model seems quite simple: the absorption of an X-ray photon by an atom ejects a photoelectron, which is scattered by the neighbours. An interference process builds up between the wave function of the outgoing electron and its scattered parts. Following the X-ray absorption edge, this interference process leads to a modulation of the absorption coefficient.

In terms of heterogeneous catalysis, at the L_{III} X-ray absorption edge, a phenomenon discovered a long time ago called the “white line” is often observed [17]. Numerous excellent publications are based on the increased intensity of the white line when Pt is oxidized [18–24]. With nanometer-scale metallic clusters, two physical phenomena can affect the intensity of the white line: the size of the cluster, considered as an intrinsic effect (density of the state of the nanometer-scale platinum cluster is far from that of the bulk one), and a possible charge transfer between the cluster and the support, considered as an extrinsic effect [25–27].

Finally, a Fourier transform (FT) of the EXAFS spectrum in terms of photoelectron wave number will show peaks at distances corresponding to the nearest-neighbour atomic coordination shells (Fig. 1). Thus, the analysis is based on a simple FT relationship between $\chi(k)$ and the radial distribution function around the central atom [28]. Note that XAS is insensitive to polydispersity [29,30].

In heterogeneous catalysis, even if most of these investigations have been performed using photons whose energy lies in the range between 3 and 25 keV, it is worth to underline that different results based on the analysis of soft X-ray spectra collected either at the K-edge of light elements [31–35] or at the L- and M-edges of the transition metals [36–41] have been obtained. For example, quite exciting results have been described recently by Careno

et al. [42] regarding the CuCo bi-metallic system. These authors show that the structure and composition of core-shell CuCo nanoparticles were found to change as a result of cleaning pre-treatments and when exposed to syngas (CO + H₂) at atmospheric pressure.

The advantages of the EXAFS technique have been well discussed [43–47], but an elegant way to present the capabilities of this spectroscopy was given in one of the first publications dedicated to EXAFS spectroscopy [48].

3. Structural characterization with EXAFS at the atomic level

The first advantage of the EXAFS technique is related to the measurement of the short-range order around a species of atoms in both periodic and non-periodic arrangements. Amorphous as well as nanometer-scale metallic and non-metallic compounds have been widely investigated by EXAFS spectroscopy. International congresses have been dedicated to research using this spectroscopy and its applications in physics, chemistry, and biology.

Regarding heterogeneous catalysis, numerous catalytic systems have been investigated with XAS. Among them, the most popular is probably the monometallic Pt/Al₂O₃ [49,50]. Because each kind of metal present in the catalyst can be measured separately, different bi-metallic catalytic systems have been considered [51–55].

Fig. 2 shows X-ray absorption spectra for the bi-metallic system IrCo/Al₂O₃ [51]. The sample contained 6.5% weight metal and 35.5 atomic % Ir prepared by co-impregnation with H₂IrCl₆ and Cu(NO₃)₂ solutions. For XAS, the catalyst was placed in a continuous-flow cell equipped with a cooled trap to keep the hydrocarbon pressure constant during the catalytic experiments (6 Torr for 2-methylpentane). By means of a catharometer inserted in the flow line, the pressure-versus-time curve and the hydrocarbon flow rate were determined. Samples

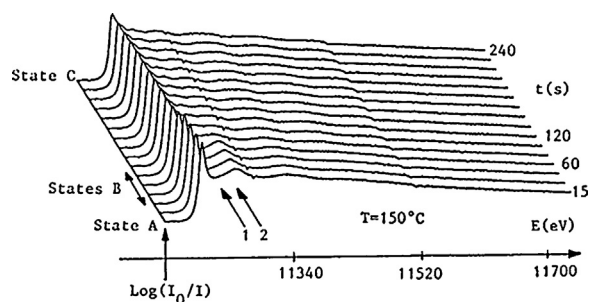


Fig. 2. Absorption versus energy and time at the Ir L_{III} edge during reduction at 150 °C. State A is the starting material and state C the reduction step. State B defines the transition of cation to metal by (1) a reduction in the white line and (2) a change in the frequency of EXAFS oscillations.

for gas liquid chromatography (GLC) analysis were extracted directly from the gas phase by use of a gas syringe as the pulse passed a rubber septum located close to the reactor. At the exit of the reactor, a liquid nitrogen trap was used to collect the products of the reactions. For ^{13}C -labeled experiments, isomerized products were analyzed by GLC mass spectrometry. Such experiments, thus, represent the first example of structural characterization by XAS combined with a technique able to assess the mechanism of the chemistry.

To note, a publication by F. Garin is at the core of this research. Using contact reactions of C6 hydrocarbons (isomerization, dehydrocyclization, and hydrocracking), Garin et al. [56,57] studied, under the same experimental conditions, Pt/ Al_2O_3 catalysts of low and high dispersion as well as different well-characterized surfaces: Pt(557), Pt(119) and Pt(111). The behaviour of the monometallic catalyst Pt/ Al_2O_3 at low dispersion could be well simulated by such platinum surfaces. In contrast, the particular properties of the highly dispersed 0.2 wt% Pt/ Al_2O_3 catalyst were never simulated by single crystals of platinum. A quick analysis of the numerous publications of Pt/ Al_2O_3 catalysts shows that XAS gives invaluable information on the cluster morphologic features, the modification of the interatomic distance [58] or the particle-growing process during the reduction step [59,60].

Regarding the description of the first coordination sphere around one specific atom, the authors of an early paper [48] assessed the discrimination between several types of surrounding atoms. In heterogeneous catalysis, this property allows the following of the different steps of the preparation procedure, that is, impregnation, calcination, and reduction by discriminating between Pt–Cl, Pt–O, Pt–Pt as well as Pt–M (M being a transition metal) bonds [61–63].

The possibility of distinguishing distances parallel and perpendicular to the surface by the use of polarized X-rays was shown in the publication by Asakura et al., which describes precisely the structure transformation of Pt clusters on $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(0001)$ [64]. The authors noted that raft-like Pt clusters were stabilized by the formation of direct Pt–O–Al bonding with the α - Al_2O_3 surface.

The determination of the chemical state of the atom by the edge shift and near edge structure is one of the current

major developments in XAS. For such nanometer-scale entities, their XANES spectra cannot be simulated for K- or L-edges by a linear combination of the XANES spectra of well-crystallized reference compounds [26,27,34].

Finally, in a relatively simple interpretation of EXAFS spectrometry, multiple scattering effects are exactly zero in a FT analysis of the first-neighbour shell and usually negligible for the next few shells. With the development of the FeFF package, the multiple scattering effects can be well evaluated in different structures [26,27,34,65]. In fact, several investigations have underlined the advantages of combining XAS and anomalous X-ray wide-angle scattering to characterize the environment after the first-neighbour shell [66–76].

4. Preparation protocols and chemotherapy

A parallel can be revealed between the paper of F. Garin dedicated to the preparation protocol of a catalyst [48] and chemotherapy. Pt is part of a classical catalyst and also at the core of chemotherapy. As underlined by Klein and Hambley [77], the era of platinum-based anticancer drugs was heralded by the clinical introduction of cisplatin, a square-planar Pt(II) complex with antitumor properties. The success of cisplatin paved the way for the second- and third-generation platinum (II) drugs, carboplatin and oxaliplatin.

In heterogeneous catalysis, the preparation is a key step to optimize the selectivity and the reactivity. In particular, the morphology and dispersion of metal clusters can be affected by the preparation method. It can be generally divided into three steps [78–86]. During the impregnation of the active element, isolated complex ions at the open surface of the oxide platelets are fixed. Then, the purpose of drying and calcination steps is to eliminate the water as well as many different anions from the precursor (Cl^- , NO^- , etc.). Finally, the reduction under hydrogen results in a nanometer-scale metallic cluster at the oxide surface. The impregnation step is performed in solution by competition between H_2PtCl_6 and chloride acid.

In chemotherapy, the stability of platinum-based anticancer drugs in the presence of chloride ions, provided under perfusion conditions, has been also studied [87–90]. Additionally, in response to the significantly lowered chloride ion concentration found inside cells (3–20 mM), cisplatin is activated intracellularly by aquation of one of its two chlorido-leaving groups [77].

Another parallel between heterogeneous catalysis and chemotherapy is given by the formation of Pt–S bonds. Platinum-based anticancer drugs can bind to thiol-containing biomolecules, thus leading to the deactivation of platinum drugs [87–90]. Such deactivation is also well known in reforming to decrease the high hydrogenolysis activity [91,92].

Thus, some research has investigated catalytic as well as anticancer properties of Pt species. Also, it is worth to mention that a recent publication of Gómez-Ruiz et al. [93] was dedicated to a novel alkenyl-substituted ansa-zirconocene complex with dual application as an olefin polymerization catalyst and anticancer drug. Regarding the characterization techniques, numerous investigations

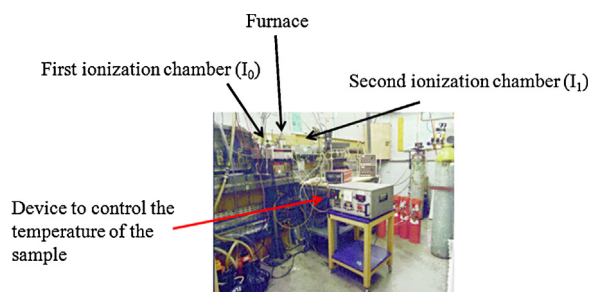


Fig. 3. General view of the EXAFS IV beamline with the reactor cell. Color online.

have examined platinum-based anticancer drugs with XAS [87–90,94–96].

Finally, catalysis processes are involved in different research subjects related to health problems [97–108], and the very first experiments performed at the French national synchrotron facility SOLEIL (Source optimisée de lumière d'énergie intermédiaire du LURE) [109] on the DIFFABS beamline [110] involved a catalytic problem assessed by XAS [111,112].

5. Sample environments

As underlined by Bare et al. [113], the cell developed by Lytle et al. [114] at the beginning of the age of synchrotrons (the late 1970s) in collaboration with the Exxon research group was a milestone for in situ XAS characterization of catalysts. F. Garin and his research group understood quickly that for a breakthrough in heterogeneous catalysis, it was not necessary to decrease the sample temperature in order to increase the signal-to-noise ratio for X-ray absorption spectra, but rather to collect data during the chemical reactions [51]. Therefore, it was of a prime importance to develop sample environments to mimic chemical reactions. Fig. 3 displays a general view of the EXAFS IV beamline on which the reactor cell developed for post-combustion and used in different PhD theses under the direction of F. Garin is positioned. We can see clearly the different parts of the experimental set-up with a device dedicated to increase the temperature of the samples to 700 °C. An examination of the literature shows that several devices to control the gas mixture that goes through the catalysts have been developed [115–126,229].

Such experimental set-ups have gathered significant structural information through XAS during the chemical reaction. Therefore, the activity and reactivity of the catalyst could be associated with structural characteristics of nanometer-scale metallic clusters deposited at the surface of oxides with large specific surface. The development of the different reactor cells at LURE was clearly promoted by the investigations performed by F. Garin. Thanks to this pioneer work, it is now possible to collect XAS data at a high pressure with H₂ [127,128].

At this point, it is worthy to assess the different scientific breakthroughs obtained Grunwaldt et al. [129–134]. This group have also emphasized that catalyst should be ideally present as powder or shell-impregnated particles and the catalytic activity should be simultaneously measured



Fig. 4. General view of first “EXAFS dispersive” experimental set-up as developed by Dartyge et al. and Fontaine et al. Color online.

online [135]. In another set of exiting experiments, this research group proved that spatiotemporal X-ray absorption is a powerful tool for the elucidation of the coupling of physical and chemical processes occurring in a catalytic reactor with prominent gradients with characteristic changes in X-ray absorption of the respective transition metals [136].

6. Following the chemical reaction “in real time”

Moreover, the publication on Ir catalysts [49] opened new opportunities in heterogeneous catalysis in terms of kinetics. In Fig. 4, the original experimental set-up related to the EXAFS in the dispersive mode as developed by Dartyge et al. and Fontaine et al. is shown [137,138]. In the first set of experiments dedicated to the Ir catalytic systems, all spectra were continuously collected. Even with a count time of 15 s per spectrum, major insights have been assessed on this catalytic system in terms of the reduction step.

Numerous excellent studies have resulted from experiments performed on the dispersive EXAFS beamline [139–147]. Now, with the synchrotron SOLEIL, the kinetics of chemical reaction can be followed on 2 beamlines, namely “SAMBA” with the “Quick EXAFS beamline” [148–150], and “ODE”, the new “EXAFS dispersive” experimental set-up [151–153].

Different major scientific breakthroughs have been achieved using of Quick EXAFS [154–166]. As underlined by Frahm [167], this new approach significantly reduces data collection time as compared with the classical step-by-step technique. With the Quick EXAFS beamline at SOLEIL, for each second, 2 spectra of 4800 points can be obtained with an average energy step of 0.25 eV and an integration time of 104 ms for each point (Fig. 5).

One main advantage of this beamline is related to the possibility of recording EXAFS data up to 1000 eV or more at any edge covered by the beamline (from the Ti to Cs K-edges). This specificity is illustrated in Fig. 6 from recent publications [148,149], which report on the simultaneous collection of the L_{III}, L_{II} and L_I edges of a 5d oxide.

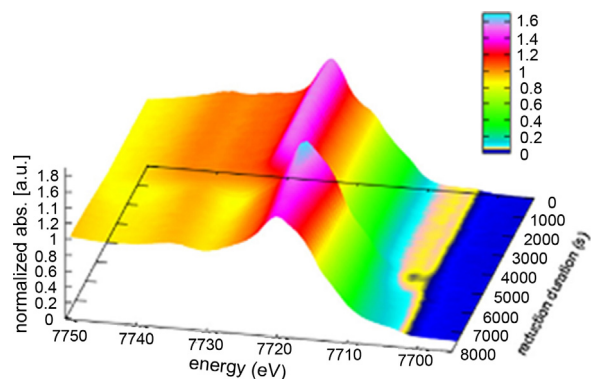


Fig. 5. XANES spectra collected during activation of the catalyst in the XAS cell (100 s for acquisition time). Color online.

Such opportunity can be interesting for Pt based bi-metallic systems [168,169]; such as PtCo [170–172], PtCu [173], PtPd [174,175,62], PtRu [176], PtRe [177], PtSn [178] or other bi-metallic systems, such as PdAu [179], CuCo [180], RuCo [181], ReCo [182], IrPd [183], CoMo [184] or MoW [185]. For example, in the case of the bi-metallic PtRe system [186,91], Fig. 7 shows X-ray absorption spectra collected between 11,400 eV and 12,100 eV, at the Pt L_{III} and Re L_{II} edges which are clearly identified (Fig. 7a). The evolution of the white line intensities of the 2 metals give invaluable information regarding the composition of the nanometer-scale bi-metallic clusters [186] and therefore, can be easily used for other bi-metallic systems (Fig. 7b).

For chemical reactions associated with short reaction times, the EXAFS in the dispersive mode is used. Recently, EXAFS data (Fig. 8) were collected on the ODE beamline, with snapshots every 60 ms during the chemical reaction,

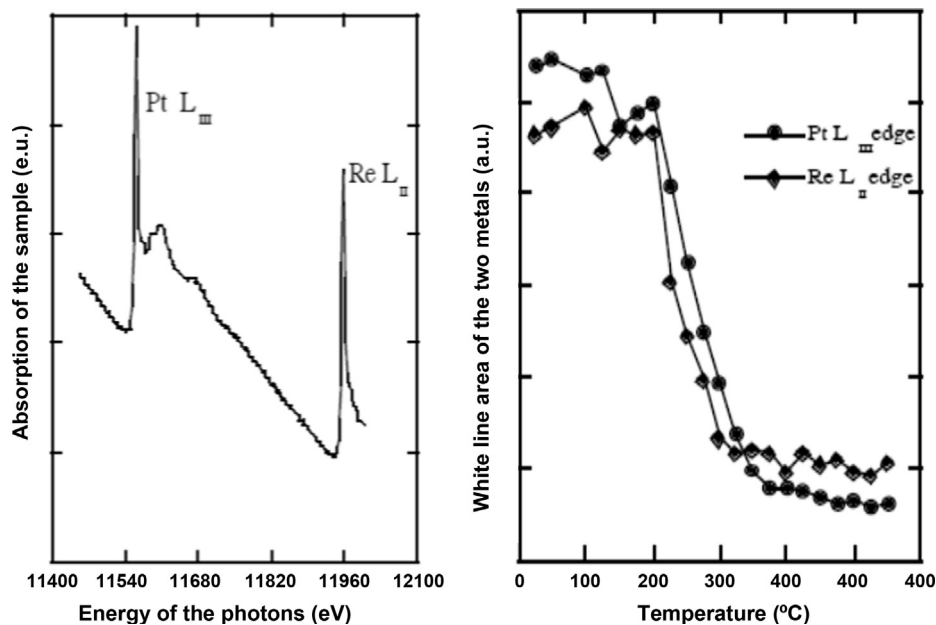


Fig. 7. a: absorption spectra collected during *in situ* reduction of the 1% wtPt–1%wt Re/ Al_2O_3 sample; b: evolution of the white line intensities of the two metals (Pt and Re) during reduction of the hydrated sample A.

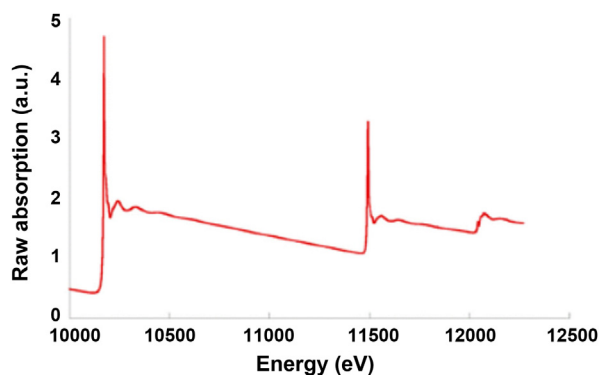


Fig. 6. WL-edges of a Na_2WO_4 sample acquired in 500 ms and averaged over 10 spectra.

then averaged for 100 times along the reaction for better signal-to-noise ratio which reduces the time resolution to 6 ms [152,153]. The new experimental set-up for chemical reactions with short reaction times (Fig. 9) greatly differs from the original one and can be used for multipurpose sample environments adapted to various kinds of studies: pressure, temperature, magnetic fields, and gas environments (see for example [187–191]).

Regarding kinetics, quite recent experiments have studied the first few picoseconds of the NO dissociation and the reaction between CO and NO on an iridium surface [192,193]. Also, Thibault-Starzyk et al. [194] have investigated the CO + NO reaction on Ag/ Al_2O_3 through experiments combining femtosecond laser pulses to heat catalysts for nitrogen oxide removal and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy to determine the chemical species associated with this catalytic process. The complete set of

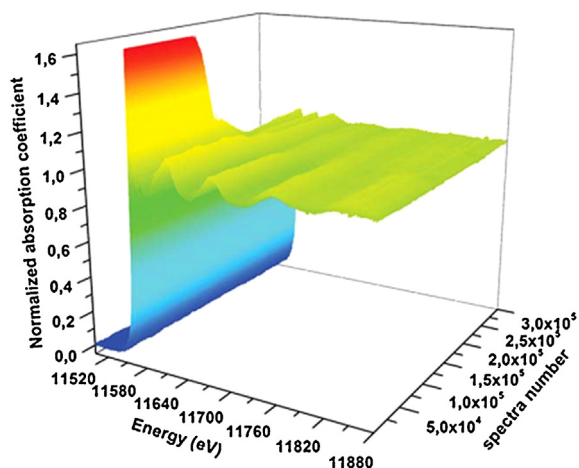


Fig. 8. Experimental EXAFS spectra used to follow the reaction dynamics of the thermolysis of $(\text{NH}_4)_2[\text{PtCl}_6]$. The averaged 3×10^5 EXAFS spectra with time resolution of 6 ms, illustrating continuous evolution of EXAFS signal during the reaction. Color online.

data shows that FTIR measurements at the microsecond scale are clearly a key point to determine the significant chemical species, leading to a fine description of the chemical mechanism.

7. From heterogeneous catalysis to solid-state physics concepts

A research in heterogeneous catalysis in collaboration with colleagues from industry, namely PSA Peugeot-Citroën, has formed a bridge between surface science and solid-state physics. The starting point of this research was in a publication by F. Garin regarding the interaction of a small molecule, namely NO, and a nanometer-scale metallic cluster of Pt [49,50]. The most striking result was the growth of the platinum particles under NO (Fig. 10).

From these publications [49,50], a simple relationship (Fig. 11) between the adsorption mode of NO (dissociative and molecular) and the behaviour of the nanometer-scale

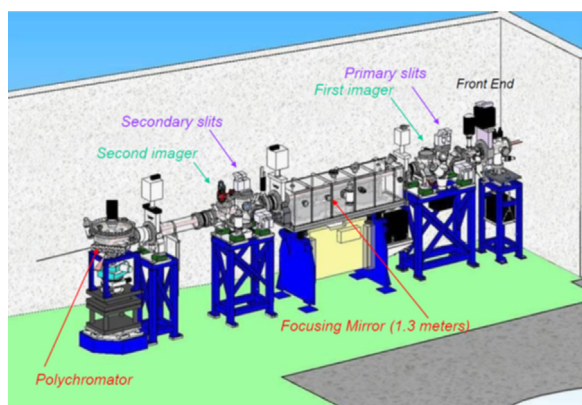


Fig. 9. Schematic view of the new experimental set-up for chemical reactions with short reaction times. Color online.

monometallic clusters (sintering or dissociation) has been suggested [195–199,103,200]. Note that the behavior of Cu [201], Ru [202], Rh [203], Ir [204], and Pt [49,50,205] are in line with this simple energetic model, the relationship being independent of the preparation procedure as well as the nature of the support. Regarding Pd [206], the effect of support is quite important and the adsorption mode of NO as well as the behaviour of nano Pd clusters may vary. The case of a sample made of Pd nanoclusters deposited on different support may be quite interesting.

Moreover, one of the striking points of this simple model is related to the possibility of using this simple model to predict the behaviour of the metal nanoparticles when considering a mixture. In that case, a straight line is defined for each mixture (Fig. 11). We may assume that if we consider adding O_2 to NO, the straight line is going down. In the case of C_3H_6 (500 ppm) + O_2 (14%) (balance N_2), there is persistence of Pt–Pt bonding. Thus, the presence of propene in the mixture seems to be responsible of this passivation to oxidation.

Is it possible to select some bi-metallic catalysts? This purely energetic model leads to a complete rejection of some bi-metallic systems [198,199]. For example, if we consider a RhRu bi-metallic cluster (or a RhIr as well as RuIr bi-metallic), the NO adsorption process leads probably to the formation of a metal oxide i.e. the dissociation of NO will stop. On the other hand, if we consider a PtCu system, it is probable that the NO adsorption will lead to large clusters. A guideline for the choice of the bi-metallic system is to add a second metal, such as Rh or Ru to Pt.

As shown by different excellent publications, the fact that ab initio calculations constitute now major tools in heterogeneous catalysis will improve our understanding of heterogeneous catalytic processes [207–212].

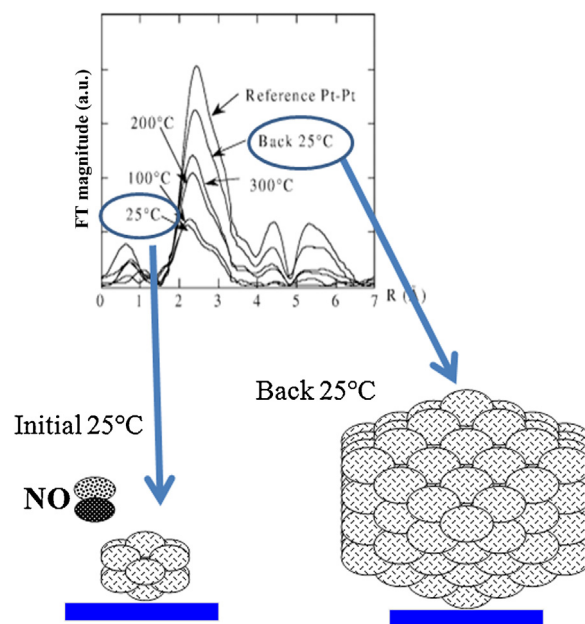


Fig. 10. Comparison of the FT magnitude of the reduced catalyst measured under hydrogen at 25 °C, under NO at 100, 200, and 300 °C, and back to 25 °C with the Pt foil reference. Color online.

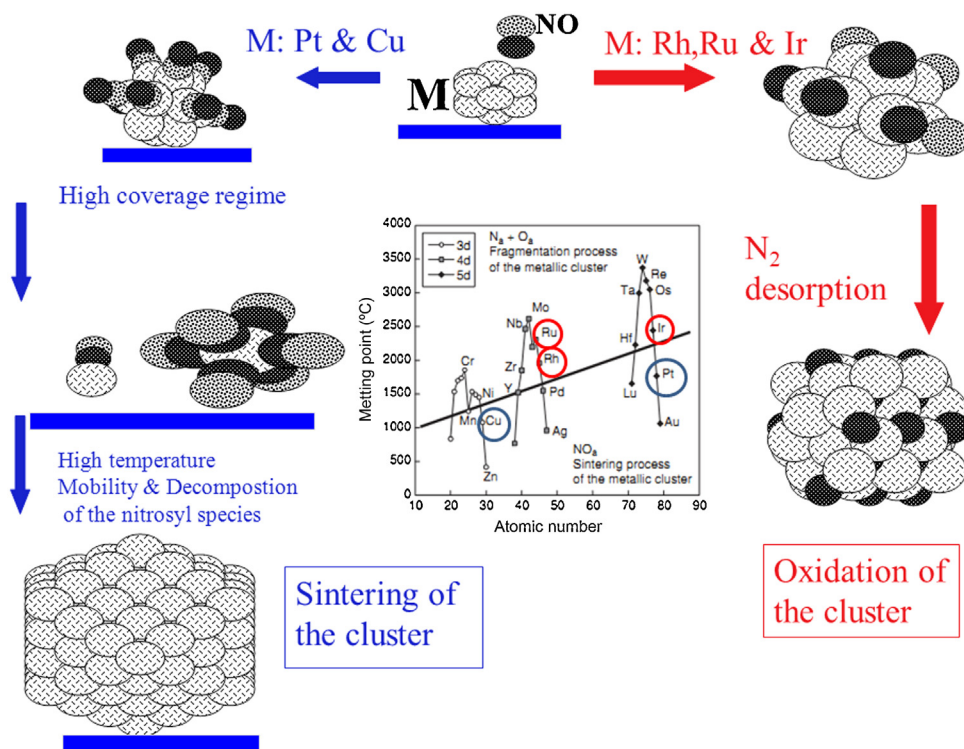


Fig. 11. Diagram of a suggested association of the adsorption mode and behavior of metallic clusters. The thick straight line represents the frontier between dissociative adsorption with fragmentation (above the line) and associative adsorption with sintering (below the line). Color online.

8. Conclusions and perspectives

This quick description of the research of F. Garin is far from being exhaustive and does not cover recent publications [213–218]. It is quite clear that since the very first investigations in heterogeneous catalysis performed by F. Garin [51], numerous major scientific breakthroughs have been published [see for example 222–233]. Thanks to the investigations of Thibault-Starzyk et al. [194] regarding the acquisition time and Grunwaldt et al. on the spatial heterogeneity of chemical reactions [162], such investigations help the scientific community to clarify the acquisition procedure defined by F. Garin [51]. To note, if different techniques, such as FTIR spectroscopy or mass spectroscopy give quite interesting information on the reaction, as underlined by F. Garin [11–15], the use of labelled compounds still constitutes a unique way to describe in detail such associated mechanisms. For example, major information regarding isomerization of 2-methylpentane and ring opening of methylcyclopentane [14] can be obtained and the review of F. Garin on the mechanism of NO_x decomposition clearly assesses many advantages of the use of labelled compounds [11].

In conclusion, I am very grateful for F. Garin's influence on my past, present and future studies, and I send him my best wishes for the future.

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