

# Understanding Catalytic Materials at the Molecular Level: From Thermal Chemistry to Photochemistry

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The main emphasis of this talk will be monitoring catalytic reaction mechanisms using in-situ experimental techniques at the molecular level. The first genre of catalysts to be discussed is TiO<sub>2</sub>-promoted NO<sub>x</sub>-Storage Reduction (NSR) catalysts for automotive emission control applications, which function through thermally activated surface processes<sup>1-5</sup>. Experimental results from ultra-high vacuum (UHV) applications on atomically well-defined planar model catalysts as well as realistic high-surface area (mesoporous) materials will be combined with theoretical Density Functional Theory (DFT) modeling results. Through these results, surface functionalization of conventional NSR materials (i.e. BaO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) with TiO<sub>2</sub> is presented as an effective strategy to “fine-tune” the surface dispersion of the catalytically active nano-domains, obtain superior NO<sub>x</sub> storage capacity and enhance tolerance against catalytic sulfur poisoning. Inspired by the thermally-activated automotive catalysts given above, a new genre of photochemically-activated TiO<sub>2</sub>-promoted DeNO<sub>x</sub> catalysts will also be introduced. These novel photochemically activated systems called “Photocatalytic NO<sub>x</sub> Oxidation and Storage” (PHONOS) systems, operate under ambient conditions (25 °C) and offer a hybrid platform combining thermal catalysis and photocatalysis.<sup>6</sup> I will also briefly mention our recent mechanistic studies on H<sub>2</sub> generation from formic acid using an extremely selective and active heterogeneous catalytic architecture<sup>7</sup> and model catalyst studies on oxidative coupling of alcohols to esters over the Au(111) model catalyst surface<sup>8</sup>.

## References

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