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Dehydrogenative coupling of methane over Pt/Al_2O_3 catalysts: effect of hydrogen co-feeding

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Introduction

Natural gas production has increased owing to improvements in shale gas extraction technology. The role of natural gas in the chemical industry is expected to expand because oil, which is the main raw material in the chemical industry, is on the verge of gradual depletion. The main component of natural gas is methane (CH₄). Thus, if CH₄ is converted into basic chemicals, such as lower olefins and aromatics, natural gas can be used as an alternative to oil resources. However, the direct conversion of CH₄ into chemicals is challenging because CH₄ is a highly stable molecule.^{1–3} CH₄ molecules have strong C–C bonds and highly symmetric structures, which hinder its activation.

Dehydrogenative coupling of methane over Pt/ Al₂O₃ catalysts: effect of hydrogen co-feeding†

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The dehydrogenative conversion of methane (DCM) is a promising technology for using natural gas as a chemical resource. However, direct methane conversion is challenging owing to the high stability of methane molecules. In this study, we developed a novel DCM system in which a typical dehydrogenation catalyst, Pt/Al_2O_3 , steadily converted methane into C₂ hydrocarbons with the aid of H₂ co-feeding. The catalytic performance of Pt/Al₂O₃ in the non-oxidative coupling of methane (NOCM) was significantly affected by the presence of hydrogen. When pure methane was fed over the Pt/Al₂O₃ catalyst, the catalyst was quickly deactivated via coke deposition. In contrast, when H₂ was co-fed with methane, the deactivation of the catalysts was suppressed, and C₂ hydrocarbons were stably formed. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy and thermogravimetric analysis showed that H₂ co-feeding suppressed coke deposition on the Pt surface. At a reaction temperature of 600 °C, the Pt/Al₂O₃ catalyst showed a C₂ hydrocarbon formation rate of $>8 \ \mu$ mol min⁻¹ g_{cat}⁻¹ over 24 h in the presence of H₂. Furthermore, Pt loading significantly affected the DCM reaction. A low Pt loading was effective for producing hydrocarbons. Electron microscopy analysis showed that with increasing Pt loading, the proportion of coarse nanoparticles increased. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy suggested that the well-coordinated Pt sites were likely to form coke and deactivate, whereas the highly under-coordinated Pt sites were less likely to form coke. Because Pt/Al₂O₃ with a low Pt loading contains under-coordination sites, the catalyst was stable for the NOCM.

For the conversion of CH₄, several strategies have been developed. Dehydrogenative conversion of CH₄ (DCM) is a promising approach for the coupling and aromatization of CH₄. Mo/HZSM-5 is a well-known DCM catalyst that enables the aromatization of CH₄, and related Mo-based catalysts have been vigorously investigated.^{4–10} Except for Mo/HZSM5, various catalysts have also been developed for DCM (*e.g.*, single iron sites embedded in a silica matrix,¹¹ Fe/HZSM-5,¹² liquid indium metal¹³ and Ni–P alloys¹⁴).

Recently, several Pt-based catalysts have been reported to be effective for DCM. For example, PtSn/HZSM-5 is effective for the coupling and aromatization of CH₄, where ethylene is formed on highly dispersed PtSn nanoparticles and then converted to aromatics on Brønsted acid sites of HZSM-5.15 The Pt/CeO₂ catalyst was effective for CH₄ coupling to form C₂ hydrocarbons, where the active site is assumed as a single-atom Pt¹⁶ and Pt-Ce interface.^{17,18} Furthermore, Pt-Bi enhanced CH₄ coupling alloy catalysts to C_2 hydrocarbons,19,20 and recently, atomically thin Pt nanolayer on two-dimensional metal carbide was reported as an effective CH₄ coupling catalyst.²¹

DCM requires cleavage of the strong C-H bonds in the CH_4 molecule. However, continuous cleavage of the C-H



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bond of the CH₄ molecule frequently incurs coke formation, which covers the catalyst surface and leads to deactivation. As mentioned above, Pt alloys and single-atom Pt are effective Pt-based catalysts for DCM. In these reaction systems, the deactivation of Pt catalysts is suppressed by precisely controlling the structure of the Pt catalysts; for example, the formation of alloy structure and single-atom sites. In other words, a simple supported Pt catalyst would excessively cleave the C-H bonds of the CH₄ molecule and be deactivated by coke formation. In this study, we demonstrated that a simple Pt catalyst (Pt/Al₂O₃) promotes DCM by co-feeding of hydrogen. In the dehydrogenation of lower alkanes, such as ethane and propane, it is known that hydrogen co-feeding inhibits catalyst deactivation due to coke deposition.²²⁻²⁵ For CH₄ conversion, the effect of hydrogen co-feeding on aromatization using Mo/HZSM-5 has been investigated.26-29 Furthermore, Kim et al. reported that hydrogen co-feeding improves C2 selectivity for the radical-based conversion of CH₄ at high temperatures (1080 °C) using SiO₂-based Fe catalysts.³⁰ However, for dehydrogenative CH₄ coupling at low temperatures, the positive effect of hydrogen co-feeding has not been reported. In this study, we revealed that hydrogen co-feeding is effective for CH4 coupling and inhibits the deactivation of Pt/Al2O3 catalysts, thereby facilitating the stable formation of C₂ hydrocarbons. Furthermore, the catalytic activity of Pt/Al₂O₃ is influenced by the Pt loading. We discuss the catalytically active Pt sites for DCM based on various characterisations.

Experimental section

Preparation of the Pt/Al₂O₃ catalysts

 Pt/Al_2O_3 catalysts were prepared using an impregnation method. $H_2PtCl_6\cdot 6H_2O$ (Kanto Chemical Co., Inc.) and Al_2O_3 (AKP-G07; Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.) were added to deionised water (approximately 40 mL). The water was evaporated on a hot plate under stirring. The sample was dried at 100 °C overnight and calcined in air at 500 °C for 2 h. The Pt loadings were 1, 3, 5, and 10 wt%, which were denoted as Pt(1)/Al_2O_3, Pt(3)/Al_2O_3, Pt(5)/Al_2O_3, and Pt(10)/ Al_2O_3, respectively.

Catalytic performance

DCM reactions were performed in a fixed-bed reactor. Pt/ Al₂O₃ (0.10 g) and quartz wool (50 mg) were placed in a quartz reactor. Before the DCM reaction, Ar (40 mL min⁻¹) flowed into the reactor, and then the catalyst bed was heated to reaction temperatures (600, 700, or 800 °C). The catalyst was reduced with H₂ (10 mL min⁻¹) at 600 °C for 1 h. After purging the reactor with Ar, CH₄ or a CH₄/H₂ mixture was introduced. The flow rate of CH₄ and H₂ was 20 and 1–10 mL min⁻¹, respectively. The outlet gas was analysed using gas chromatography. For H₂ and CH₄, a gas chromatograph (Shimadzu GC-8A, TCD) equipped with an active carbon column (Ar carrier gas) was used. For the hydrocarbons, a gas chromatograph (Shimadzu GC-2014, FID) equipped with an SH-Rt-Q-BOND column was used (N_2 carrier gas). The calculations for CH_4 conversion, product formation rate, and product selectivity can be found in the ESI.[†]

Characterization

Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the catalysts were recorded with a D2 phaser (Bruker) using Cu Ka radiation. Thermogravimetric (TG) analysis was performed using a DTG-60 instrument (Shimadzu). The spent catalyst was placed in a Pt cell and heated to 800 °C at 10 °C min⁻¹ under flowing air (100 mL min⁻¹). The amount of coke was calculated by the weight loss between 300 °C and 600 °C, which was attributed to coke combustion $(C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2)$. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was performed using an AXIS-NOVA (Shimadzu) with a monochromatic Al Ka source at 15 kV and 20 mA. The C 1s binding energy (285.0 eV) was used as a reference for charge correction. High-angle dark-field scanning transmission annular electron microscopy (HAADF-STEM) images and energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) mappings were obtained using an aberrationcorrected transmission electron microscope (JEM-ARM 200CF, JEOL) operated at 200 kV. X-ray absorption fine structure spectroscopy (XAFS) measurements of the Pt L₃edge were performed on the BL5S1 beamline at the Aichi Synchrotron Radiation Center (Aichi, Japan) using a Si(111) monochromator in the transmission mode. CO chemisorption analysis was performed using a BP-1 (Hemmi Slide Rule Co., Ltd). The Pt/Al₂O₃ was pre-treated with H₂ at 600 °C for 1 h. The catalyst was placed in a glass cell, and H₂ flowed at 400 °C for 1 h. After cooling to room temperature under flowing He, several CO pulses were introduced until the CO adsorption was saturated. The amount of CO chemisorbed on Pt, and the dispersion of Pt were calculated by assuming that a CO molecule was adsorbed on a Pt site. Using the number of Pt sites, the turnover number (TON) and turnover frequency (TOF) were calculated based on the yield of the hydrocarbon products. Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were recorded with an FT/IR 4100 (JASCO) with a resolution of 2 cm⁻¹. Pt/Al₂O₃ catalyst powder (10 mg) was pressed into a disk (diameter: 10 mm). The disk was placed in an IR cell and reduced under H₂ flow (50 mL min⁻¹) at 300 °C for 1 h. After evacuating the cell at 300 °C, the background spectrum was measured at room temperature. CO (25 mm Hg) was introduced into the cells and maintained for 20 min. After evacuating the cell to room temperature, the spectrum of the chemisorbed CO was measured at room temperature. Using the background spectrum, FT-IR difference spectra of adsorbed CO species on Pt/Al₂O₃ were obtained.

Results and discussion

Effect of H₂ co-feeding on DCM reaction

In this study, the main products of the DCM reactions were C_2 hydrocarbons (eqn (1) and (2)), benzene (eqn (3)), and coke (eqn (4)).

 $2CH_4 \rightarrow C_2H_4 + 2H_2 \tag{2}$

$$6CH_4 \rightarrow C_6H_6 + 9H_2 \tag{3}$$

 $CH_4 \to C + 2H_2 \tag{4}$

C₃ hydrocarbons (propane and propylene) and toluene were also detected, but their amounts were minimal. Fig. 1a-e show the time course of the formation rate of C_2 hydrocarbons (r_{C_2}) and aromatics $(r_{\text{aromatics}})$, selectivity of the products, and CH₄ conversion when CH₄ or CH₄/H₂ (20/1) was contacted over the Pt(1)/Al₂O₃ catalyst at 600 °C. As shown in Fig. 1a, hydrogen co-feeding significantly affected r_{C_2} . The CH₄/H₂ mixture showed a steady C₂ formation rate for 5 h ($r_{\rm C_2} \approx 11 \ \mu {\rm mol} \ {\rm min}^{-1} \ {\rm g_{cat}}^{-1}$). In contrast, for CH₄, $r_{\rm C_2}$ decreases rapidly with a prolonged reaction time, and almost no C₂ hydrocarbons were produced after 3 h. Aromatics were also formed during the reaction, while $r_{\text{aromatics}}$ was hardly affected by the presence of hydrogen (Fig. 1b). Hydrogen cofeeding significantly affected product selectivity. For CH₄/H₂ (Fig. 1c), the coke selectivity was initially approximately 80% but decreased to less than ~20% after 2 h, thereby indicating that the selectivity for hydrocarbons was higher than 80%. Fig. 1d shows the time course of the product selectivity for pure CH_4 . In contrast to the CH_4/H_2 mixture, the preferential formation of coke was consistently observed during the course of the reaction. These results indicated that the addition of hydrogen significantly affected the DCM reaction and inhibited coke formation.

Fig. 1e shows the time course of CH_4 conversion. Regardless of the presence of hydrogen, the conversion decreased during the early stages of the reaction. For CH_4/H_2 , the CH_4 conversion stabilised at approximately 0.4% after 2 h. It should be noted that CH_4 conversion decreased for the DCM of CH_4/H_2 , but C_2 hydrocarbons were stably formed during the reaction, thereby indicating that the Pt sites effective for CH_4 coupling were not deactivated. This point will be discussed later.

The rapid decrease in the CH_4 conversion during the initial stage of the reaction was due to coke deposition on the catalyst. Coke deposition on the catalyst was confirmed by TG and XPS analyses. The TG profiles of the spent catalysts are shown in Fig. S1 in the ESI.† The amounts of coke were 8.2 wt% for pure CH_4 and 6.0 wt% for CH_4/H_2 , indicating that coke formation was suppressed by hydrogen co-feeding. C 1s XPS showed that the intensity of the C 1s peak of the spent catalysts was higher than that of the fresh catalyst (Fig. 1f). The peak of C 1s with CH_4/H_2 was lower than with CH_4 , indicating that the addition of hydrogen suppressed coke deposition. From the results of the TG and XPS analyses, it was found that the coexistence of hydrogen with CH_4 suppressed coke deposition while facilitating the stable formation of C_2 hydrocarbons.

 CH_4 (20 mL min⁻¹)/ H_2 (1 mL min⁻¹) mixture was used. Next, we studied the effect of the volume of co-fed hydrogen and found that increasing the volume of hydrogen to 3 mL



Fig. 1 Time course of formation rate of (a) C_2 hydrocarbons and (b) aromatics, (c and d) product selectivity, and (e) CH_4 conversion for DCM reaction. (f) C 1s XPS of Pt(1)/Al₂O₃ before and after DCM. Catalyst: Pt(1)/Al₂O₃, *T*: 600 °C, flow rate: 20 (CH₄) and 20 + 1 (CH₄ + H₂) mL min⁻¹, and catalyst mass: 0.10 g.

 min^{-1} led to a decreased CH₄ conversion (Fig. S2[†]). Additionally, r_{C_2} decreased by approximately 1/3 when the volume of co-fed hydrogen was increased from 1 to 3 mL min⁻¹. Because CH₄ coupling is a dehydrogenation reaction, it is likely that excess hydrogen suppresses the dehydrogenation reaction. We also tested the effect of the reaction temperature (Fig. S3[†]). When the reaction temperature increased from 600 to 700 °C, more co-fed hydrogen was required to obtain the same r_{C_2} at 600 °C. At 800 °C, the catalyst was deactivated quickly even when hydrogen co-existed. At higher temperatures, more hydrogen co-feeding was required because coke deposition was more likely to occur thermodynamically. Based on the results, we concluded that a volume fraction of $CH_4/H_2 = 20/1$ and reaction temperature = 600 °C are suitable for the stable formation of C_2 hydrocarbons via DCM on Pt(1)/Al₂O₃.

Effect of Pt particle size

To investigate the effect of Pt particle size, Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/ Al₂O₃ were prepared. Table 1 shows the results of CO chemisorption analyses of the catalysts. The dispersion of Pt decreased, and the average particle size became larger with increasing Pt loading. The particle sizes of Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/ Al₂O₃ were 3.4, 5.3, 11, and 14 nm, respectively. In the XRD patterns of Pt/Al₂O₃ (Fig. S4†), diffraction peaks of the θ -Al₂O₃ support (PDF 00-035-0121) are observed for all catalysts. Peaks due to Pt metal (PDF 00-004-0802) increased in intensity with increasing Pt loading. In addition, peaks corresponding to Pt(111) and Pt(200) were observed for Pt(5 and 10)/Al₂O₃. The absence of peaks due to Pt in the Pt(1)/ Al₂O₃ catalyst suggests that Pt was highly dispersed on the catalyst.

Fig. 2a shows the HAADF-STEM image and particle size distribution of the fresh $Pt(1)/Al_2O_3$ catalysts. $Pt(1)/Al_2O_3$ exhibited dispersed Pt nanoparticles of approximately 2 nm in size. Based on the size distribution, the mean particle size was 2.6 nm. With increasing Pt loading, larger particles ranging from 10 to 20 nm were observed, in addition to small 2 nm nanoparticles (Fig. S5†). Therefore, as the Pt loading increased, the proportion of coarse nanoparticles increased as well. The particle sizes evaluated from STEM images were 2.6 ± 0.8, 2.5 ± 1.7, 3.1 ± 4.3, and 6.6 ± 1.4 nm, respectively (Table 1). The HAADF-STEM images were consistent with the XRD patterns and CO chemisorption measurements. Fig. 2b shows a HAADF-STEM image of the spent catalyst. There, the



Fig. 2 HAADF-STEM images and particle size distribution of (a) fresh and (b) spent Pt(1)/Al₂O₃. EDX mapping images for (c) Al, (d) O, (e) C, (f) Pt, (g) overlay of (c–f), and (h) HAADF-STEM image of the spent catalyst. Spent catalyst: DCM was performed on Pt(1)/Al₂O₃ for 5 h under CH₄/H₂ (20/1).

Pt particles appeared to be finer than those in the fresh catalyst. It is not entirely clear why the particle size changed after contact with CH_4 ; however, it is possible that structural changes, such as the formation of quasi-stable carbides, caused a change in the Pt particle size. Fig. 2c-h show the EDX mapping and the corresponding HAADF-STEM image of the spent Pt(1)/Al₂O₃. The signal of Pt overlapped with that of the Al₂O₃ support (*i.e.*, the signals of Al and O), indicating that Pt was supported on Al₂O₃. In contrast, the signal of C did not completely overlap in the Al region. The presence of carbon was confirmed even in areas where Al was not present. EDX mapping analysis suggested that the coke formed on the Pt particles moved toward the Al₂O₃ support and grew away from the Al₂O₃ support.

The Fourier transforms of the k^3 -weighted extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) oscillation at the Pt L₃-edge for the fresh Pt/Al₂O₃ catalysts, and the curve-fitting results are shown in Fig. S6 and Table S1.† As the Pt loading increased, the peak intensity of the Pt–Pt bond increased. The presence of Pt–O bonds is considered to be due to the

 $\label{eq:table1} \mbox{Table 1} \mbox{ Amount of chemisorbed CO, dispersion, and average particle size of Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/Al_2O_3$

Pt loading/wt%	Amount of chemisorbed CO/µmol g_{cat}^{-1}	Dispersion ^a /%	Average particle size (CO) ^b /nm	Average particle size (STEM) ^c /nm
1	23	44	3.4	2.6 ± 0.8
3	43	28	5.3	2.5 ± 1.7
5	33	13	11	3.1 ± 4.3
10	53	10	14	6.6 ± 1.4

^{*a*} Dispersion was estimated by CO chemisorption analysis. ^{*b*} Average particle size was calculated by CO chemisorption analysis. ^{*c*} Average particle size was calculated by STEM analysis.

oxidation of the Pt surface by air exposure based on ex situ measurements.^{31,32} For $Pt(1)/Al_2O_3$, the Pt-Pt XAFS coordination number was 4.2, while it was 10.2 for Pt(10)/Al₂O₃. The increase in the Pt-Pt coordination number reflects an increase in the Pt particle size with increasing Pt loading. This result is consistent with the HAADF-STEM and CO chemisorption measurements.

The above characterizations show that Pt particle size can be controlled by Pt loading. Thus, the effect of Pt particle size on the DCM reaction was investigated. Fig. 3a-d show the time course of r_{C_2} , $r_{aromatics}$, formation rate of coke (r_{coke}), and CH₄ conversion for DCM on the Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/Al₂O₃ catalysts. Fig. 3a shows that C2 hydrocarbons were formed on all the catalysts, and r_{C_2} increased with decreasing Pt loading; *i.e.*, decreasing Pt particle size. At 290 min, r_{C_2} for Pt(1)/Al₂O₃ and $Pt(10)/Al_2O_3$ were 10 and 8 µmol min⁻¹ g_{cat}^{-1} , respectively. In contrast, r_{coke} increased with increasing Pt loading (Fig. 3c). At 290 min, r_{coke} for Pt(1)/Al₂O₃ and Pt(10)/ Al_2O_3 were 4 and 100 µmol min⁻¹ g_{cat}⁻¹, respectively. In other words, $r_{\rm coke}$ of Pt(10)/Al₂O₃ was 25 times higher than that of $Pt(1)/Al_2O_3$, thereby indicating that $Pt(10)/Al_2O_3$ produced almost exclusively coke during DCM. The result suggested that large Pt particles tend to form coke dominantly. Also, CH₄ conversion increased with increasing Pt loading (Fig. 3d); however, the increase in CH_4 conversion was thought to be due to the enhancement of coke formation. The $r_{\rm aromatics}$ were lower than r_{C_2} and r_{coke} , and were hardly affected by the Pt loading (Fig. 3b).

Fig. 3e shows the product selectivity. The product distribution was influenced by the Pt loading. Obviously, the

100

(b)

gcat⁻¹

pmol min^{*}

aromatics /

(e)₁₀₀

Selectivity / %

300

80

60

40

20

0

Pt(10)/Al₂O

Pt(5)/Al₂O₃

Pt(3)/Al₂O₃

Pt(1)/Al₂O₃

Pt(10)/Al₂O₃

Pt(5)/Al₂O₃

Pt(3)/Al₂O₃

Pt(1)/Al203

250

300

150 200

Time on stream / min

150 200 250

Time on stream / min

50 100

(a) 1.

gcat

r_{C2} / µmol min⁻¹

(d)

CH₄ conversion / %

0 L 0

12

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selectivity for hydrocarbons (C2,, C3, and aromatics) was higher for Pt/Al₂O₃ with lower Pt loading. It must be emphasised that hydrocarbons are more likely to be formed on low Pt loading catalysts, whereas coke is more likely to be formed on catalysts with high Pt loadings. The time course of product selectivity is shown in Fig. S7[†] and supports the above findings.

The increase in coke formation with increasing Pt loading was confirmed using TG analysis. The TG profiles of the spent catalysts (Fig. 3f) showed that the amount of coke deposited on $Pt(1)/Al_2O_3$ was 6.0 wt%, whereas that on Pt(10)/Al₂O₃ was 43 wt%.

As shown in Table 1, the amount of adsorbed CO on $Pt(10)/Al_2O_3$ (53 µmol g_{cat}^{-1}) was higher than that on Pt(1)/ Al_2O_3 (23 µmol g_{cat}^{-1}). Hence, it is assumed that the number of Pt atoms affects the product distribution, that is, excess dehydrogenation of CH₄ (*i.e.* coke formation) might occur when a larger amount of exposed Pt is present. Therefore, the weight of $Pt(10)/Al_2O_3$ was reduced to the same value as the number of Pt sites exposed on Pt(1)/Al₂O₃, and provided for the DCM reaction (Fig. S8⁺). However, Pt(10)/Al₂O₃ predominantly formed coke (the selectivity for coke was 77%), indicating that coke formation was not attributed to the number of exposed Pt sites.

XPS analysis

Pt(10)/Al₂O

Pt(5)/Al₂O₃

Pt(3)/Al₂O₂

Pt(1)/Al₂O

250

Benzene

Propyler

Ethylene

10

300

(c) 350

min

Coke

300

200 n lomu 150

100

50

(f) ₁₀₀

90

80

Weight /

50

40

200

400

Temperature / °C

%

100 150 200 250

Time on stream / min

50

້າສ ກິງ 250

Fig. 4 shows the Pt 4f and Al 2p XPS profiles of the fresh and spent Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/Al₂O₃ catalysts. For the fresh catalysts (Fig. 4a), Pt^{0} (71.1 and 74.5 eV) and Al^{3+} peaks (74.7

Pt(10)/Al₂O

Pt(5)/Al₂O₂

Pt(3)/Al₂O₃

Pt(1)/Al_0

Pt(1)/Al₂O

Pt(3)/Al₂0

Pt(5)/Al₂O

Pt(10)/Al₂C

800

600

Fig. 3 Time course of formation rate of (a) C₂ hydrocarbons, (b) aromatics, (c) coke, and (d) CH₄ conversion for DCM reaction. (e) Product selectivity for DCM reaction. (f) TG profiles of the spent catalysts. Catalyst: Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/Al₂O₃, T: 600 °C, flow rate: 20 + 1 (CH₄ + H₂) mL min⁻¹, and catalyst mass: 0.10 g.

Pt loading / wt%

5

100

50

150 200

Time on stream / min



Fig. 4 Pt 4f and Al 2p XPS of (a) fresh and (b) spent Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/ Al₂O₃ catalysts. DCM reaction conditions: T = 600 °C, flow rate = 20 + 1 (CH₄ + H₂) mL min⁻¹, and catalyst mass = 0.10 g.

eV) were observed.³³ The intensity of the Pt^0 peak increased with increasing Pt loading, indicating that the number of exposed Pt sites increased at large Pt particles. Fig. 4b shows XPS profiles of the spent catalysts. The contact of CH_4/H_2 with the catalysts changed their XPS profiles, and a significant reduction in the intensity of the Pt^0 and Al^{3+} peaks for the spent catalysts was observed. This suggests that the surface of Pt/Al_2O_3 was covered with coke. Indeed, the results from C 1s XPS show that the carbon peak increased for the spent catalysts compared to the fresh catalysts (Fig. S9†). Also, the carbon peak intensified upon increasing Pt loading. This result is consistent with the DCM reaction results shown in Fig. 3, which indicates that an increase in Pt loading leads to an increased coke formation.

The coverage of Pt/Al_2O_3 with coke was evaluated by the peak reduction ratios of Pt $4f_{7/2}$ and Al 2p between the fresh and spent catalysts. When the surfaces of Pt/Al_2O_3 are covered by coke formed from CH₄, the peaks of Pt $4f_{7/2}$ and Al 2p XPS must be reduced. Thus, the peak reduction ratios between the fresh and spent catalysts represent the degree of coke coverage on Pt/Al_2O_3 . Table 2 lists the results of the study. For the Pt $4f_{7/2}$ XPS, the reduction in peak intensity was 54–55% for Pt(1 and 3)/Al₂O₃, and for Pt(5 and 10)/Al₂O₃,

Table 2 Peak reduction ratios of Pt $4f_{7/2}$ and Al 2p between fresh and spent catalysts. The peak reduction ratios were calculated by comparing

54

55

85

87

it was 85–87%. This suggests that the coverage of the catalyst surface with coke increased with increasing Pt size. A similar trend was observed for Al 2p XPS, where the reduction in peak intensity was greater for the catalysts with higher Pt loadings. The change in the XPS peak after DCM indicated that coke formation was more favourable at higher Pt loadings (*i.e.*, larger Pt particles), and the coke covered the surface of the catalysts.

It should be noted that the decrease in peak intensity of Al 2p suggests that coke was deposited on the Al_2O_3 support, as well as on the Pt surface. Since the Al_2O_3 support has no catalytic activity for dissociating the C-H bond within the CH₄ molecule, the coke deposition on Al_2O_3 could potentially be due to the migration (spillover) of coke precursors generated on the Pt site towards the Al_2O_3 support. As shown in Fig. 2, the EDX mapping analysis of the spent Pt(1)/Al_2O_3 catalyst also supported the spillover of coke.

FT-IR spectra

CO is a typical probe-molecule to characterize the surface structure of Pt metal.³⁴ Fig. 5a shows the FT-IR spectra of CO adsorbed on fresh Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/Al₂O₃. The peaks of the CO band for Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/Al₂O₃ were 2065, 2065, 2071, and 2089 cm⁻¹, respectively. With increasing Pt loading, the CO band shifted from 2065 to 2089 cm⁻¹. A similar trend was previously reported for the Pt catalysts with different particle sizes (19, 10, 3.0, and 1.4 nm).³⁴ Generally, it is known that CO adsorbates show different vibrational frequency on Pt metal: 2098-2080 (well-coordinated Pt⁰ site like terraces), 2075–2060 (under-coordinated Pt⁰ sites like steps and edges), and 2055-2000 cm⁻¹ (highly under-coordinated Pt⁰ sites like corners).³⁴⁻³⁶ Thus, in Fig. 5a, a sharp peak for Pt(10)/Al₂O₃ at 2089 cm⁻¹ can be assigned to the well-coordinated Pt⁰ site. The shift of CO band to lower wavenumbers for Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/Al₂O₃ suggested that the fraction of steps and edges varied with the Pt loading (i.e., Pt particle sizes). A similar relationship between surface structure and particle size is previously reported; the increase in nanoparticle size results in an increase in the proportion of well-coordinated sites, and the decrease in the proportion of under-coordinated sites decreases.37



Peak reduction ratio/% Pt 4f_{7/2} Al 2p

50

63

87

92

Fig. 5 FT-IR spectra of chemisorbed CO on Pt/Al_2O_3 catalysts. (a) fresh Pt(1, 3, 5, and 10)/Al_2O_3 and (b) fresh and spent Pt(1)/Al_2O_3. DCM reaction conditions: T = 600 °C, flow rate = 20 + 1 (CH₄ + H₂) mL min⁻¹, catalyst mass = 0.10 g.

peak areas between fresh and spent catalysts

Pt

1

3

5

10

loading/wt%

The FT-IR spectra of CO adsorbed on Pt(1)/Al₂O₃ before and after DCM are shown in Fig. 5b. We can see that the CO band was shifted from 2065 to 2050 cm⁻¹ during the DCM reaction. Previously, the CO adsorption on under-coordinated Pt⁰ sites was precisely reported; CO adsorption on 6- and 7-fold Pt⁰ sites and <6-fold Pt⁰ sites are attributed to 2075– 2060 and 2055–2000 cm⁻¹, respectively.³⁴ Thus, the shift of CO band from 2065 to 2050 cm⁻¹ with DCM reaction indicated that the portion of <6-fold Pt⁰ sites increased by the contact with CH₄. Probably, 6- and 7-fold Pt⁰ sites are likely to be covered with coke. Consequently, CO was not adsorbed on the 6- and 7-fold Pt⁰ sites, resulting in the shift of CO band upon contact with CH₄.

FT-IR spectra show that $Pt(10)/Al_2O_3$ has a large amount of well-coordinated Pt sites. As shown in the reaction results and STEM images, larger Pt particles are more likely to form coke and readily deactivated by coke coverage. Thus, it can be concluded that well-coordinated Pt sites are ineffective for the coupling of CH₄, whereas coke is dominantly formed. FT-IR spectra and the DCM reaction results suggested that among the under-coordinated Pt⁰ sites, <6-fold Pt⁰ sites like corners are more suitable for CH₄ coupling, where the deactivation by the coke formation is unlikely to occur, facilitating CH₄ coupling.

Stability test

A stability test was performed using the Pt(1)/Al₂O₃ catalyst at 600 °C in CH₄/H₂. The results are shown in Fig. 6. For 24 h, the CH₄ conversion and r_{C_2} were stable at about 0.3% and >8 µmol min⁻¹ g_{cat}⁻¹, respectively. The hydrocarbon selectivity remained at approximately 80% over 24 h, whereas the coke selectivity was stable at approximately 20%. These results support the long-term stability of the DCM catalytic system. The TON and TOF of C₂ hydrocarbons were 862 and 0.01 s⁻¹, respectively. Compared to previously reported Pt-based DCM catalysts, such as Pt/CeO₂ (C₂ TOF = 0.006 s⁻¹), and Pt-Bi/ZSM-5 (C₂ TOF = 0.05 s⁻¹),^{16,20} we conclude that the catalytic performance of our system is comparable to previous works. Furthermore, the CH₄ conversion to products of this work was comparable to previously reported Pt-based catalysts (PtSn/HZSM-5).¹⁵

Discussion

The findings revealed in this study are as follows:

 \bullet A simple Pt/Al_2O_3 catalyst was active for CH_4 coupling in the presence of hydrogen.

• Hydrogen co-feeding suppresses catalyst deactivation, facilitating the stable formation of C₂ hydrocarbons.

• Pt loading had a significant effect on CH₄ coupling in the presence of hydrogen.

• The coordination mode of Pt sites determines CH₄ coupling or coke formation.

Previous studies of DCM reactions using Pt-based catalysts have provided insights into the surface structure of Pt. Xie *et al.* reported that Pt single atoms in Pt/CeO₂ catalysts are highly active in the DCM reaction, and Pt nanoparticles with sizes of 3 nm, can convert CH_4 to coke instead of C_2 .¹⁶ The result is consistence with the present study; that is, Pt(1)/ Al₂O₃ involving approximately 3 nm Pt particles deactivated rapidly (Fig. 1a). The new insight of this work is that cofeeding H₂ suppressed the deactivation of Pt(1)/Al₂O₃ due to coke deposition.

The formation of coke from CH₄ on the Pt surface was previously reported at low temperatures (approximately 300 °C),³⁸ indicating that the Pt surface has the ability to decompose CH₄ molecules. In order to produce C₂ hydrocarbons, CH4 molecules should not be completely decomposed to coke, whereas adsorbed CH₃ intermediates must exist stably and couple to C₂ hydrocarbons. Therefore, the stability of intermediates on the Pt surface is crucial for the DCM reaction. Density functional theory calculations performed by Viñes et al. showed that CH₃ and CH₂ intermediates formed from CH4 were stabilised at sites located at the edges and corners.39 A similar finding was reported by Gerceker et al. Ethylene TOF values were predicted by the microkinetic model, while the step site showed a higher TOF than the terrace site.¹⁵ The previous works support our findings. From the reaction results, particle size analysis, XPS, and FT-IR, we proposed that small Pt particles with highly under-coordinated Pt⁰ sites like corners can produce C2 hydrocarbons stably without deactivation due to coke coverage. As the previous works indicated, the highly under-coordinated Pt⁰ sites would stably



Fig. 6 Time course of (a) formation rate of C₂ hydrocarbons, (b) methane conversion, and (c) product selectivity for DCM reaction. Catalyst: Pt(1)/ Al₂O₃, *T*: 600 °C, flow rate: 20 (CH₄) and 20 + 1 (CH₄ + H₂) mL min⁻¹, and catalyst mass: 0.10 g.

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form CH_3 and CH_2 intermediates, facilitating the production of C_2 hydrocarbons. We believe that the theoreticallypredicted mechanism can be demonstrated experimentally in the present study. Our study suggests that the stability of intermediates is enhanced under H_2 co-feeding. Thus, it can be concluded that both the presence of highly undercoordinated Pt^0 sites and H_2 co-feeding facilitated the stable formation of CH_3 and CH_2 intermediates to produce C_2 hydrocarbons.

Conclusions

The effect of hydrogen co-feeding on DCM using Pt/Al₂O₃ was investigated. The addition of hydrogen significantly changed the DCM behaviour. When only CH4 was used, Pt/Al2O3 was deactivated rapidly. In contrast, in the DCM, using a CH₄/H₂ mixture provided stable C₂ hydrocarbons. For 24 h, a $r_{C_2} > 8$ $\mu mol~min^{-1}~g_{cat}{}^{-1}$ and hydrocarbon selectivity $\approx~80\%$ was achieved. TG and XPS analyses indicated that hydrogen cofeeding suppressed the coke formation on Pt/Al₂O₃. The Pt loading of Pt/Al₂O₃ affected the DCM behaviour. Pt/Al₂O₃ with low Pt loading tended to form hydrocarbons predominantly, whereas catalysts with high Pt loading mainly produced coke. HAADF-STEM, CO chemisorption, XAFS, and XRD measurements suggested that the low-Pt-loading catalysts contain Pt nanoparticles of approximately 2 nm in size. As the Pt loading increased, coarse Pt particles of several tens of nanometres in size became conspicuous. The FT-IR spectra suggested that the well-coordinated Pt sites were covered with coke during the DCM and deactivated. In contrast, highly under-coordinated Pt sites, like corners, are less likely to form coke and are more effective for CH₄ coupling. Thus, low-Pt-loading catalysts produce C2 hydrocarbons in a stable manner.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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