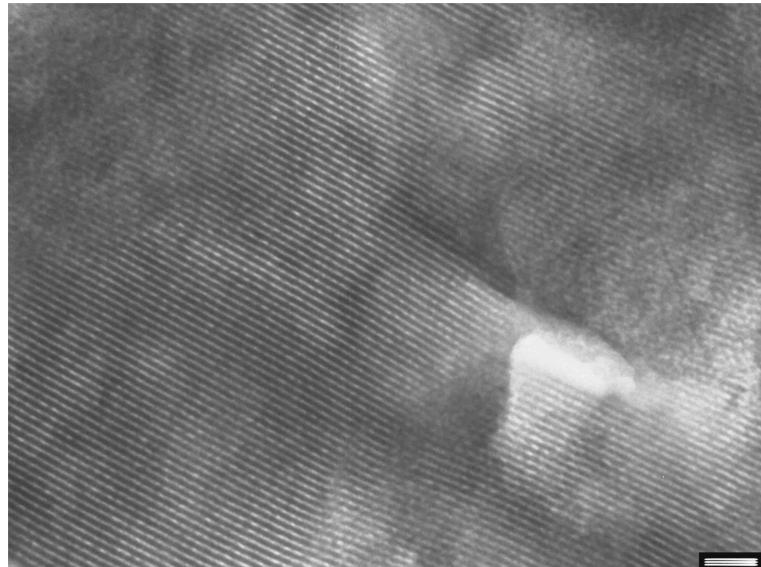


RuO₂@SiO₂ as catalytic filters for gas sensors

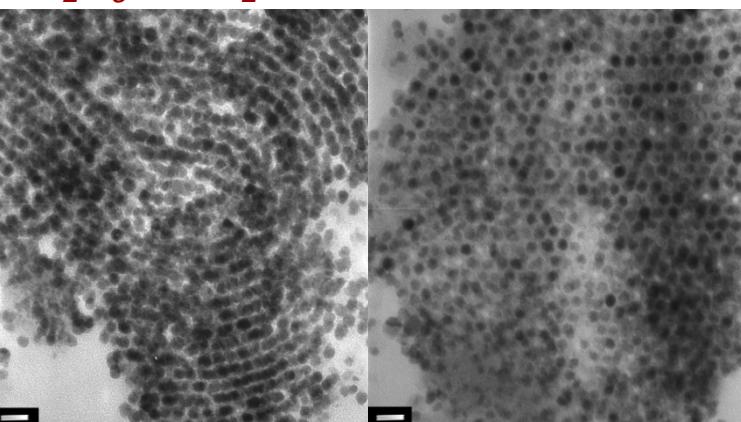
Dr. Y. Guari

UMR 5253 - CNRS, UM2, ENSCM, UM1



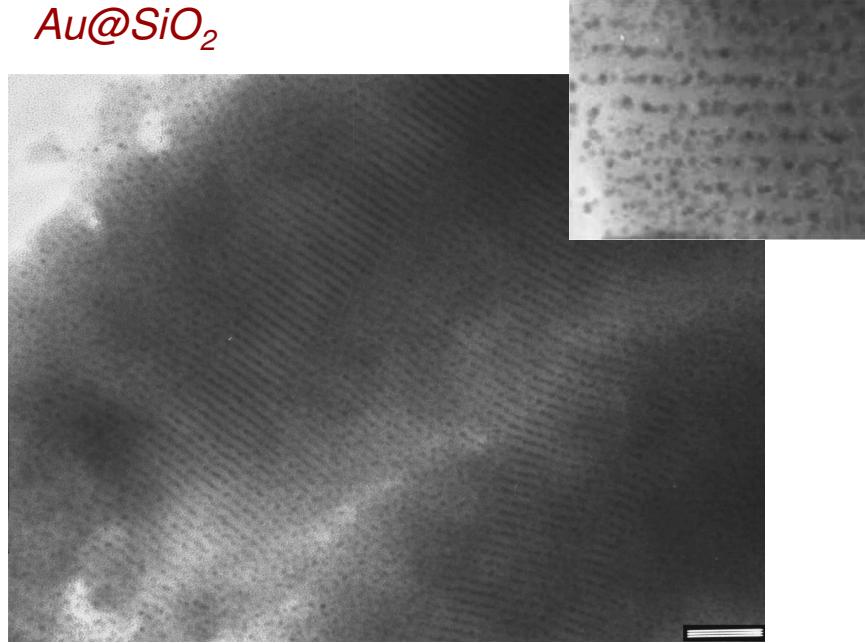


Corriu, R. J. P. . et al. *Chem. Commun.* **2001**, 763,
Corriu, R. J. P. et al. *Chem. Commun.* **2001**, 1116,
Porcherie, O. et al. *New J. Chem.* **2005**, 29, 538.



Guari, Y. et al. *New J. Chem.* **2003**, 27, 1374

$Au@SiO_2$



Guari, Y. et al. *Chem. Commun.* **2001**, 1374,
Guari, Y. et al. *Chem. Mater.* **2003**, 15, 2017,
Besson, E. et al. *Chem. Commun.* **2005**, 1775.

$Fe_3O_4@SiO_2$

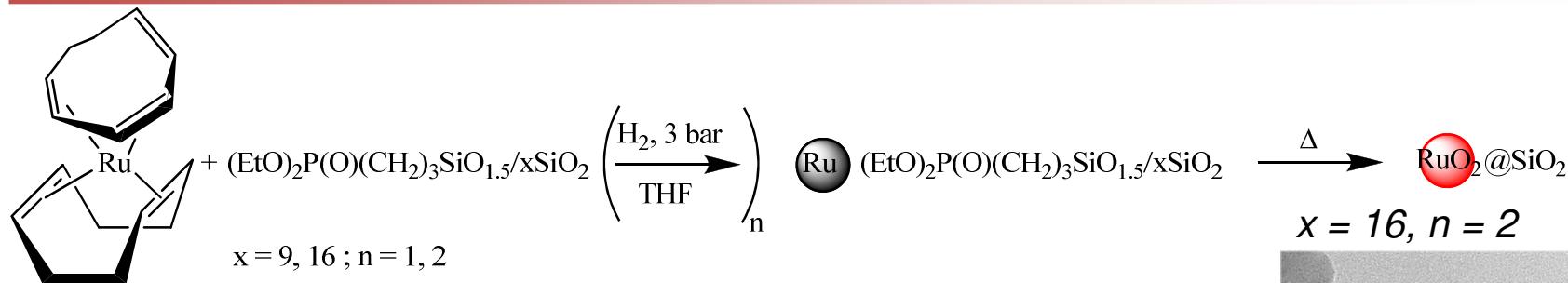
Matsura, V. et al. *J. Mater. Chem.* **2004**, 14, 3026.

$Mn_3O_4@SiO_2$

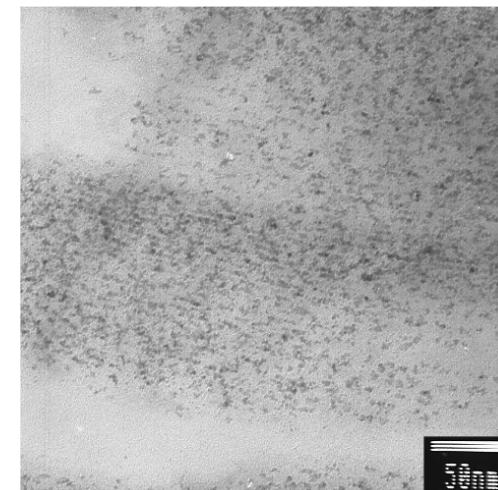
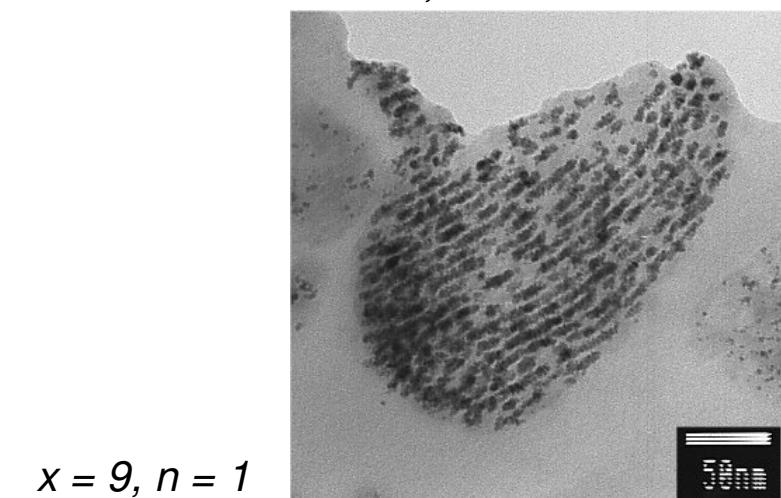
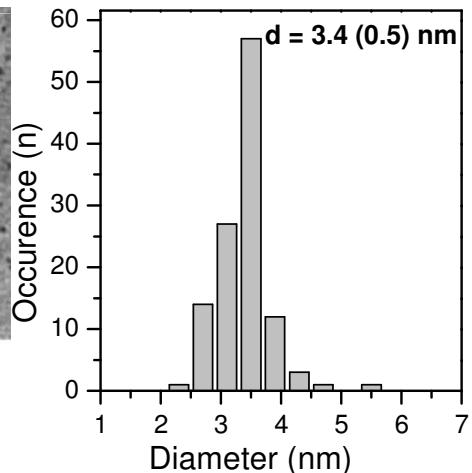
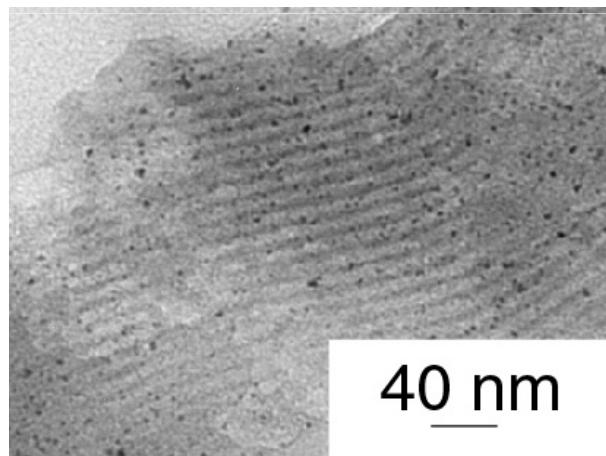
Matsura, V. et al. *J. Mater. Chem.* **2004**, 14, 2703.

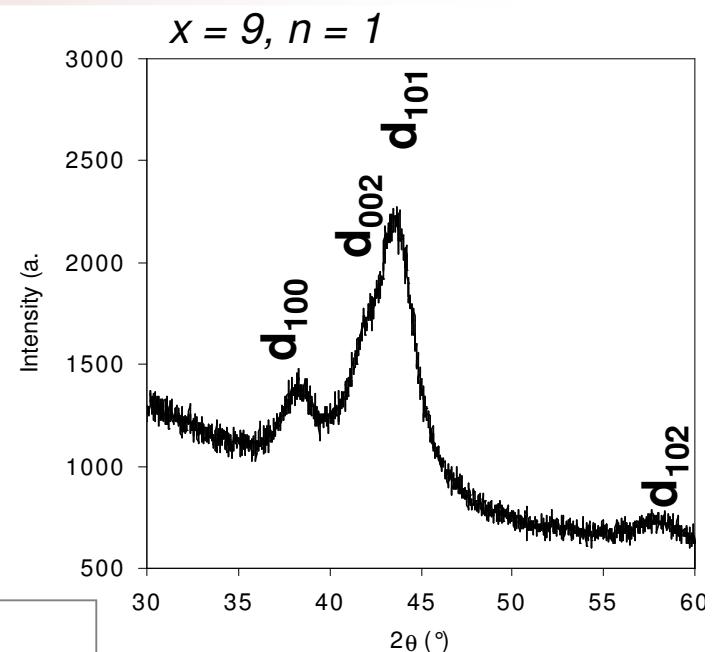
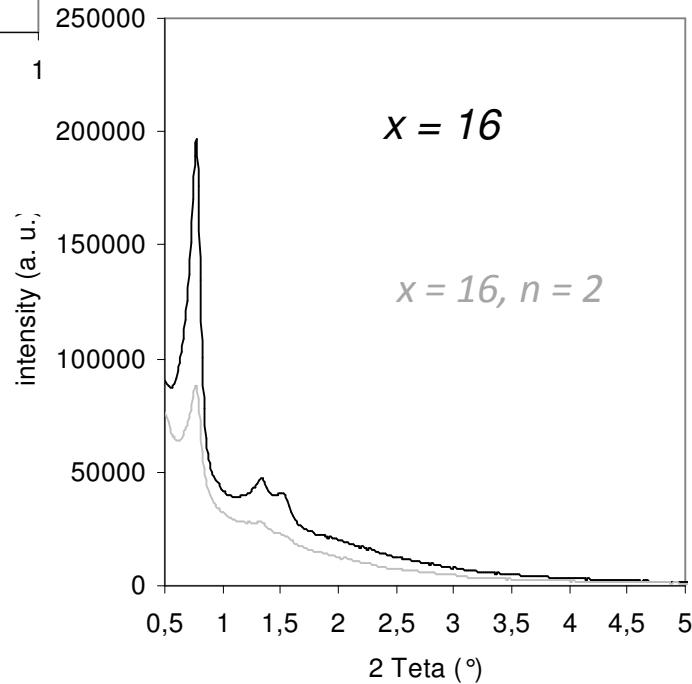
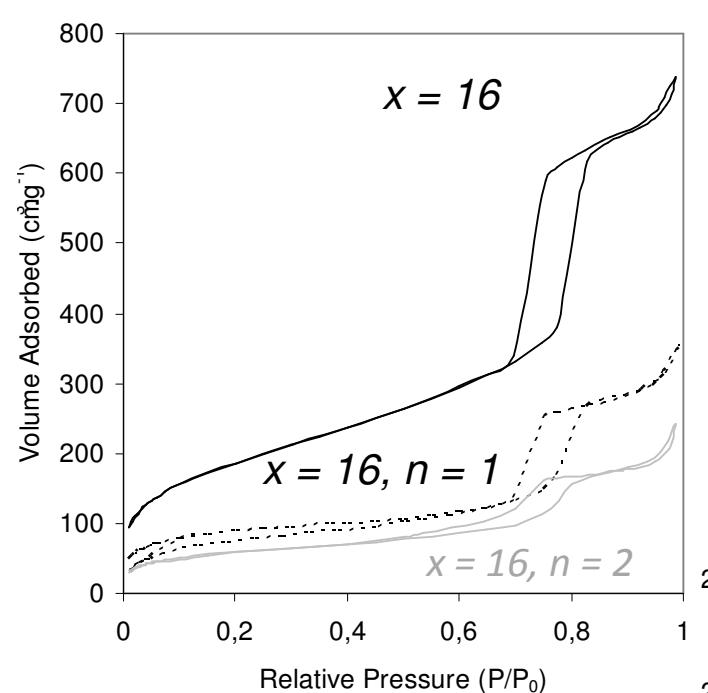
$NiFe@SiO_2$

Folch, B. et al. *J. Mater. Chem.* **2006**, 16, 4435.

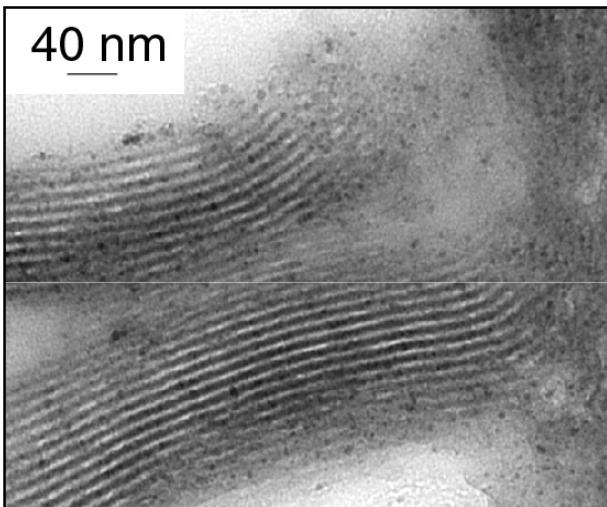


$x = 16, n = 1$

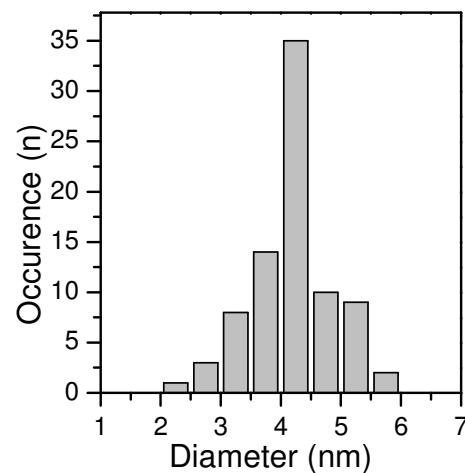
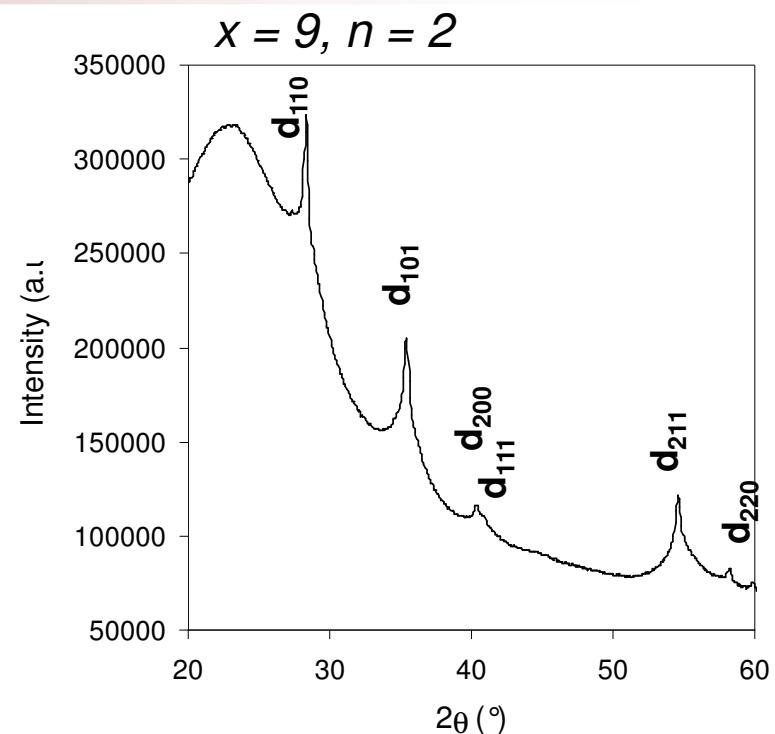




$x = 16, n = 1$



$d = 4.2 (0.6)$ nm



$X = 9, n = 2$

$S_{\text{BET}} = 253 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$
 $D_p = 6.2 \text{ nm}$

$D_{\text{nanop.}} = 4.2 (0.6) \text{ nm}$

RuO_2 wt % content = 11.0

RuO_2 content

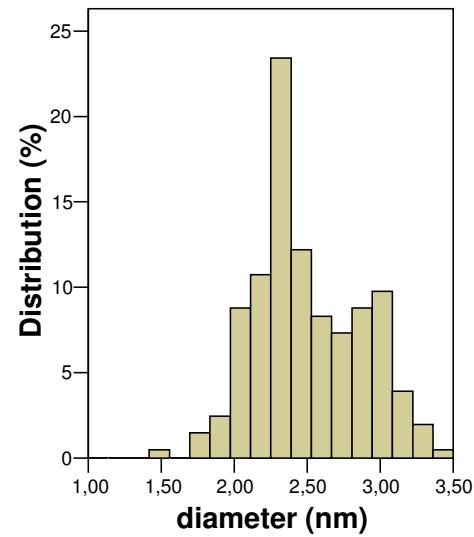
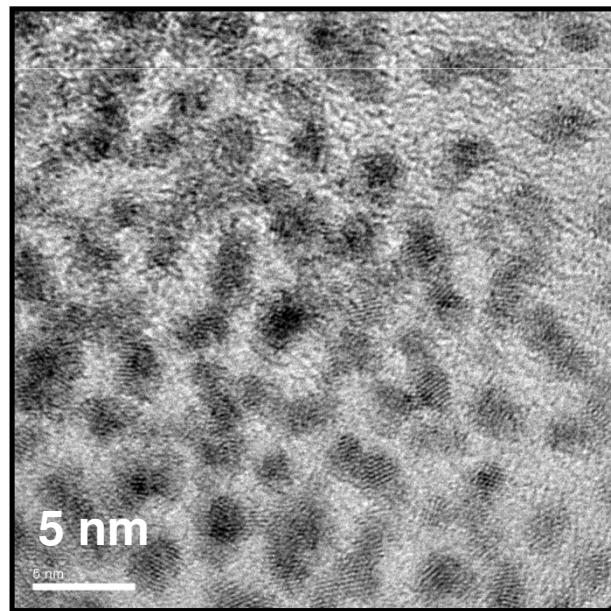
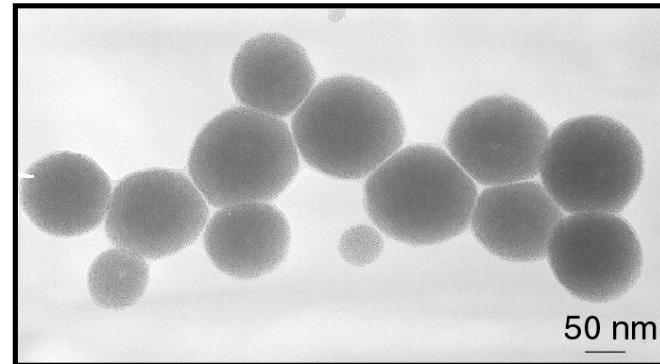
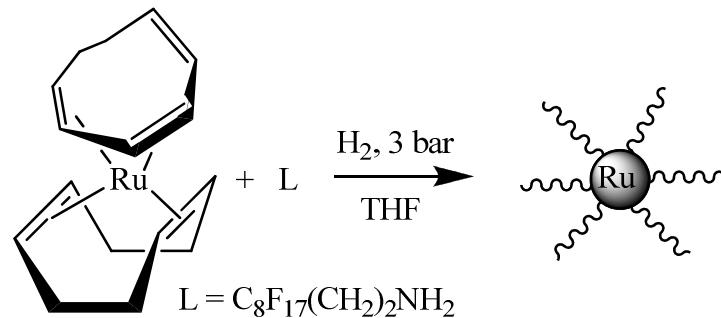
Material	Number of I/H cycle	Ru (RuO_2) [%]
SiO_2 ($x=9$)	0	0
$\text{Ru}@\text{SiO}_2$ ($x=9$)	1	3.94
	2	7.91
$\text{RuO}_2@\text{SiO}_2$ ($x=9$)	2	8.37 (11.0)
SiO_2 ($x=16$)	0	0
$\text{Ru}@\text{SiO}_2$ ($x=16$)	1	4.90
	2	10.09
$\text{RuO}_2@\text{SiO}_2$ ($x=16$)	1	5.64 (7.42)

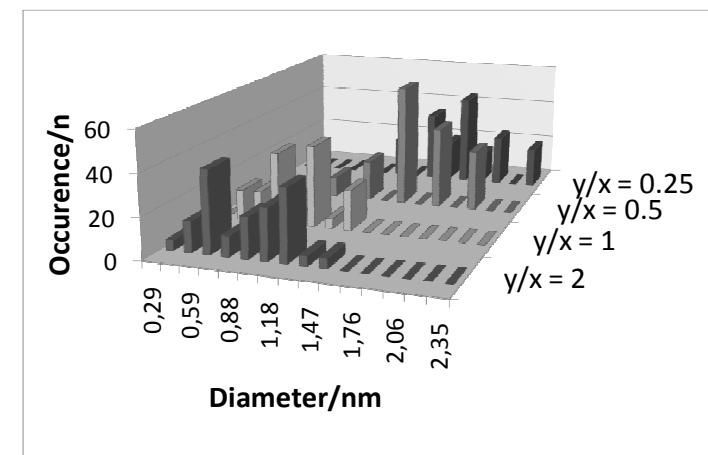
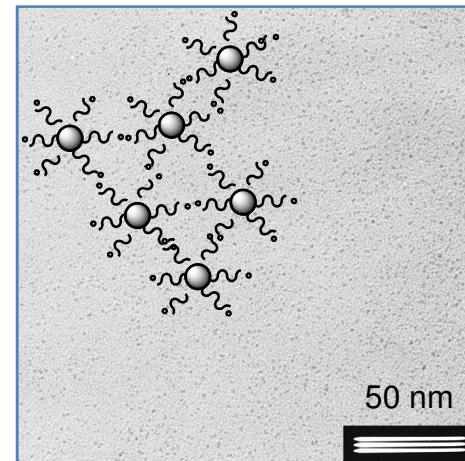
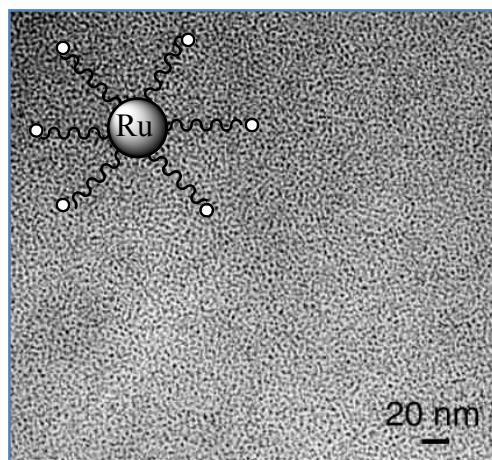
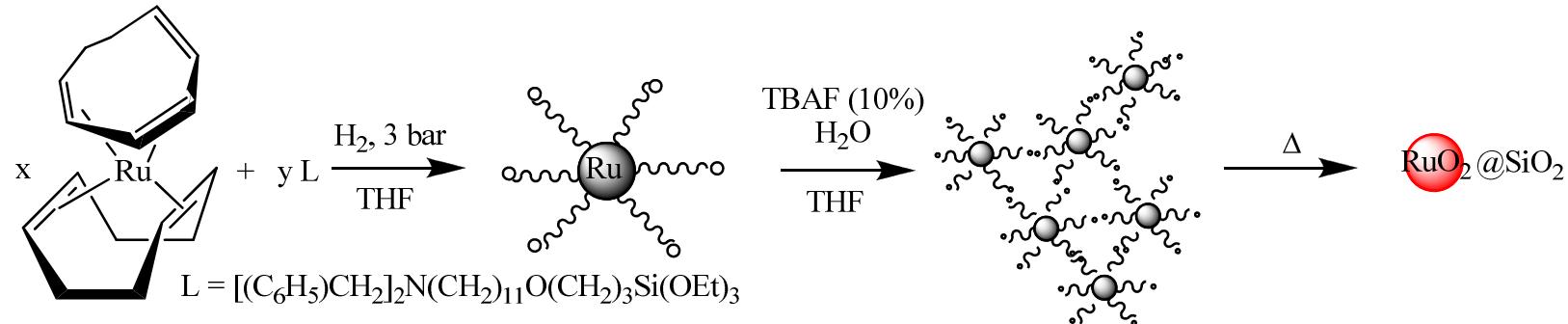
Specific surface and porosity

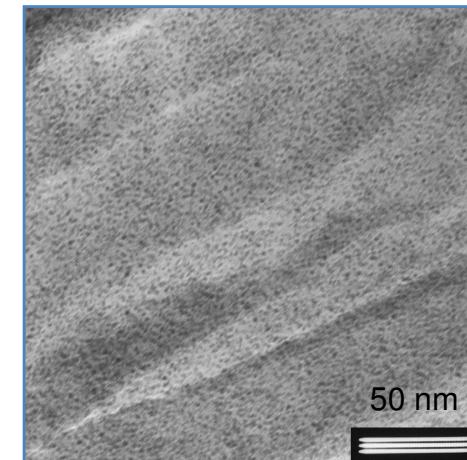
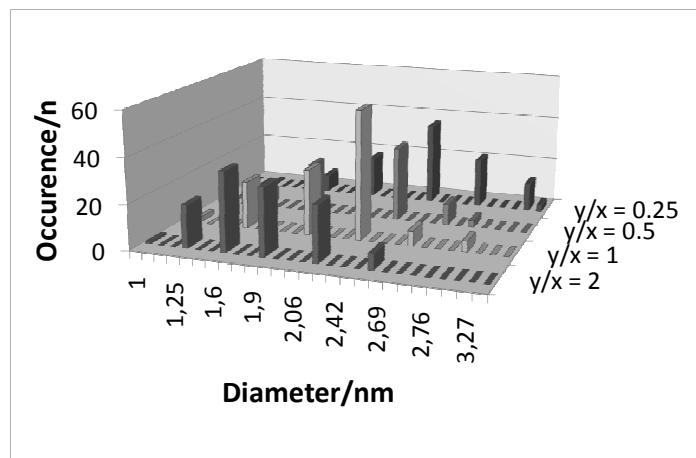
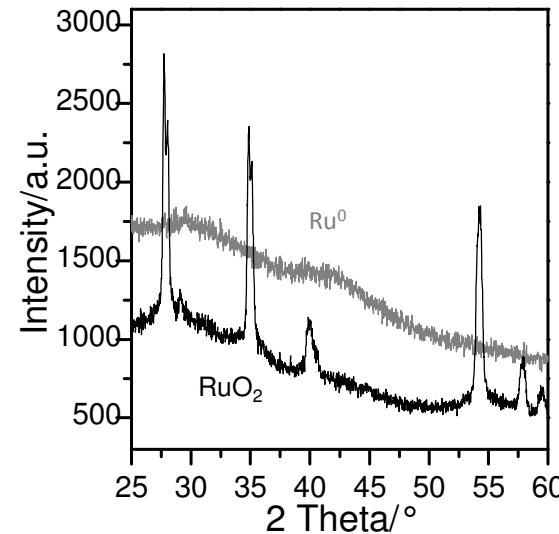
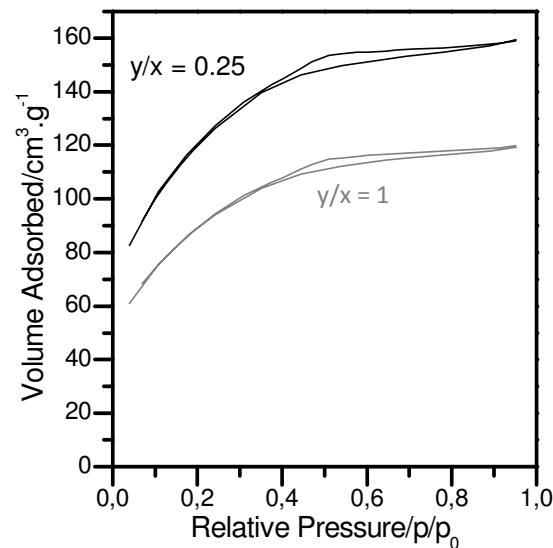
Material	I/H	$S_{\text{Spec.}}$ [$\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$]	V_p [$\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$]	D_p [nm]
SiO_2 ($x=9$)	0	722	1.21	6.0
$\text{Ru}@\text{SiO}_2$ ($x=9$)	1	465	0.46	6.0
	2	253	0.40	6.2
$\text{RuO}_2@\text{SiO}_2$ ($x=9$)	2	259	0.35	4.5
SiO_2 ($x=16$)	0	646	1.14	7.5
$\text{Ru}@\text{SiO}_2$ ($x=16$)	1	289	0.55	7.3
	2	198	0.37	7.3
$\text{RuO}_2@\text{SiO}_2$ ($x=16$)	1	205	0.39	6.0

RuO_2 nanoparticles size

$d = 4.2 (0.6) \text{ nm}$







RuO_2 nanoparticles size

y/x	$[\text{Ru}^0]\text{L}'/\text{nm}$	$[\text{RuO}_2/\text{SiO}_2]/\text{nm}$
0.25	2.0 (0.4)	2.5 (0.5)
0.5	1.6 (0.3)	2.2 (0.4)
1	0.9 (0.3)	2.1 (0.4)
2	1.0 (0.3)	1.8 (0.4)

$$y/x = 0.25$$

$$S_{\text{BET}} = 328 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$$

$$D_p = 2.6 \text{ nm}$$

$$D_{\text{nanop.}} = 2.5 \text{ (0.5) nm}$$

$$\text{RuO}_2 \text{ wt \% content} = 57.4$$

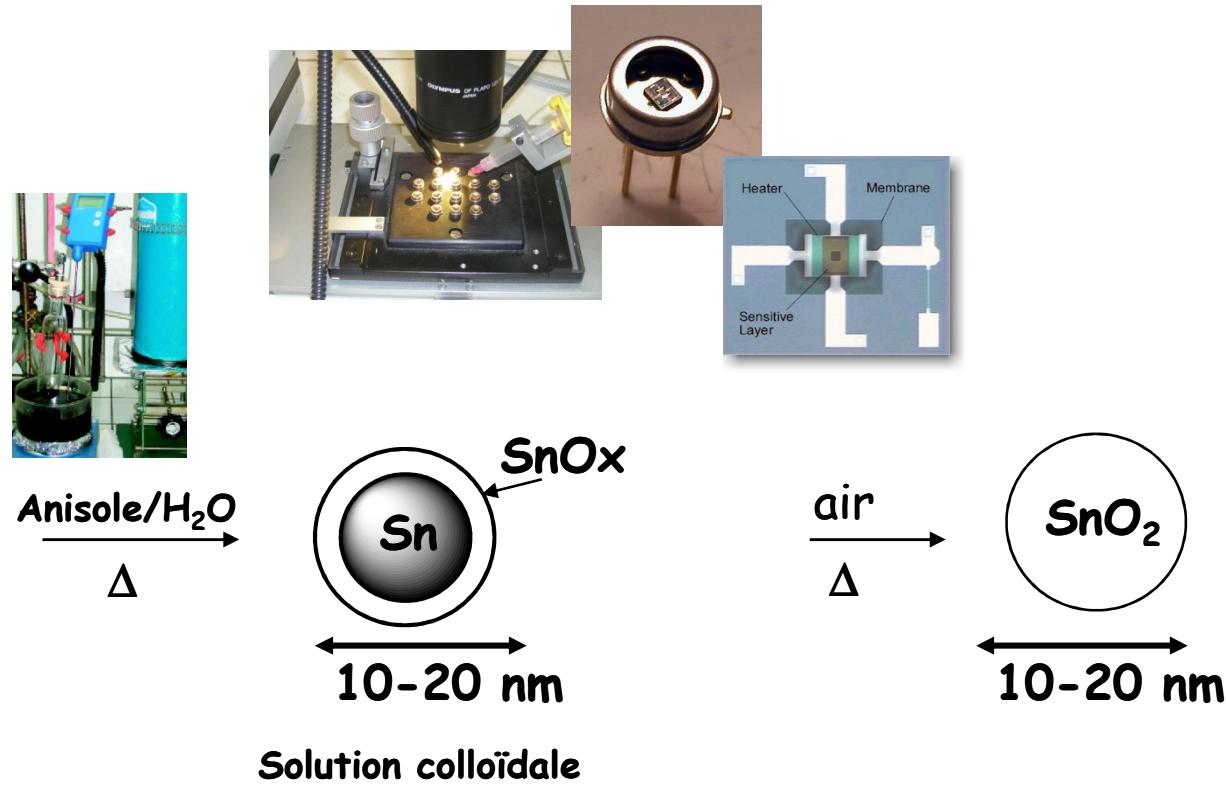
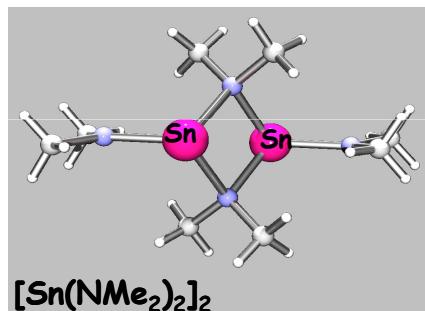
RuO_2 content

y/x	$[\text{Ru}^0]\text{L}'/\%$	$[\text{RuO}_2/\text{SiO}_2]/\%$
0.25	19.6	57.4
0.5	14.1	48.3
1	12.1	43.1
2	8.07	29.1

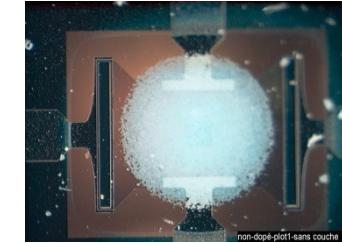
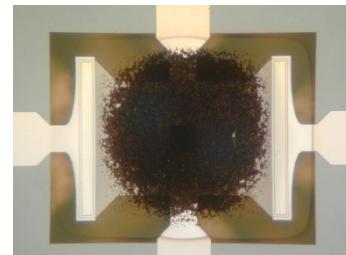
Specific surface and porosity

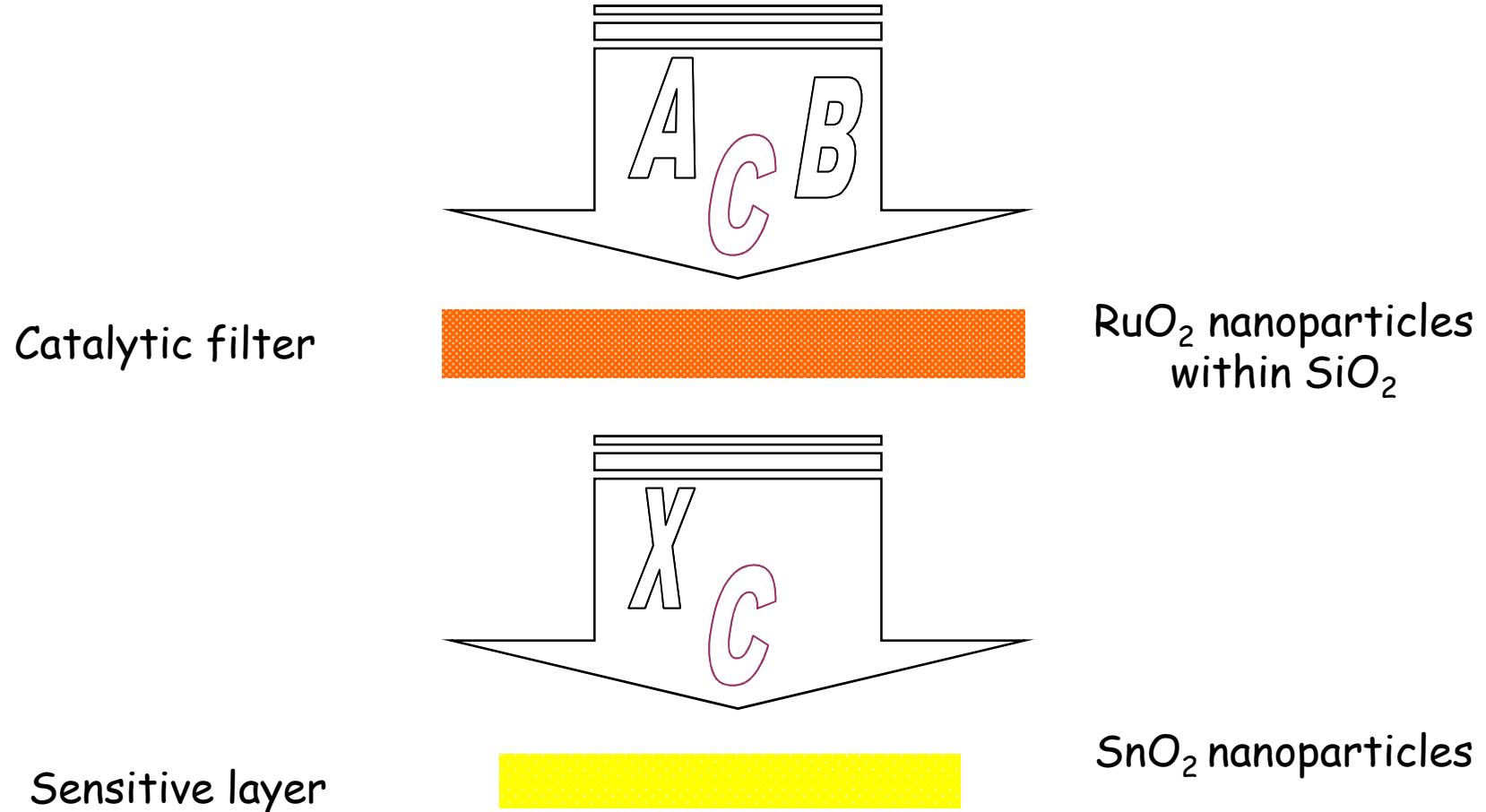
$[\text{RuO}_2]/\text{SiO}_2$	$S_{\text{BET}}/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$	D_p/nm
$y/x = 0.25$	328	2.6
$y/x = 0.5$	400	2.6
$y/x = 1$	442	2.6
$y/x = 2$	476	2.6

Nice materials for catalysis !

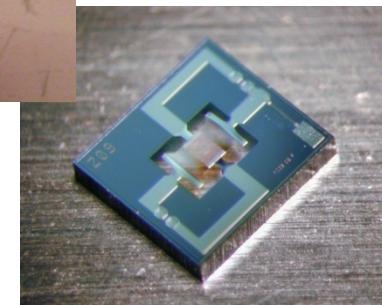
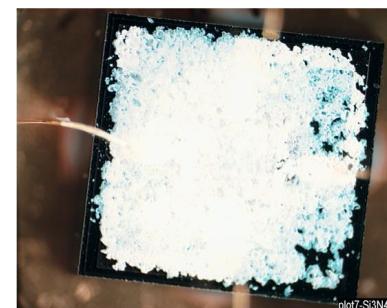
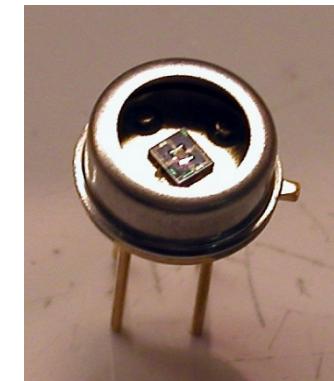
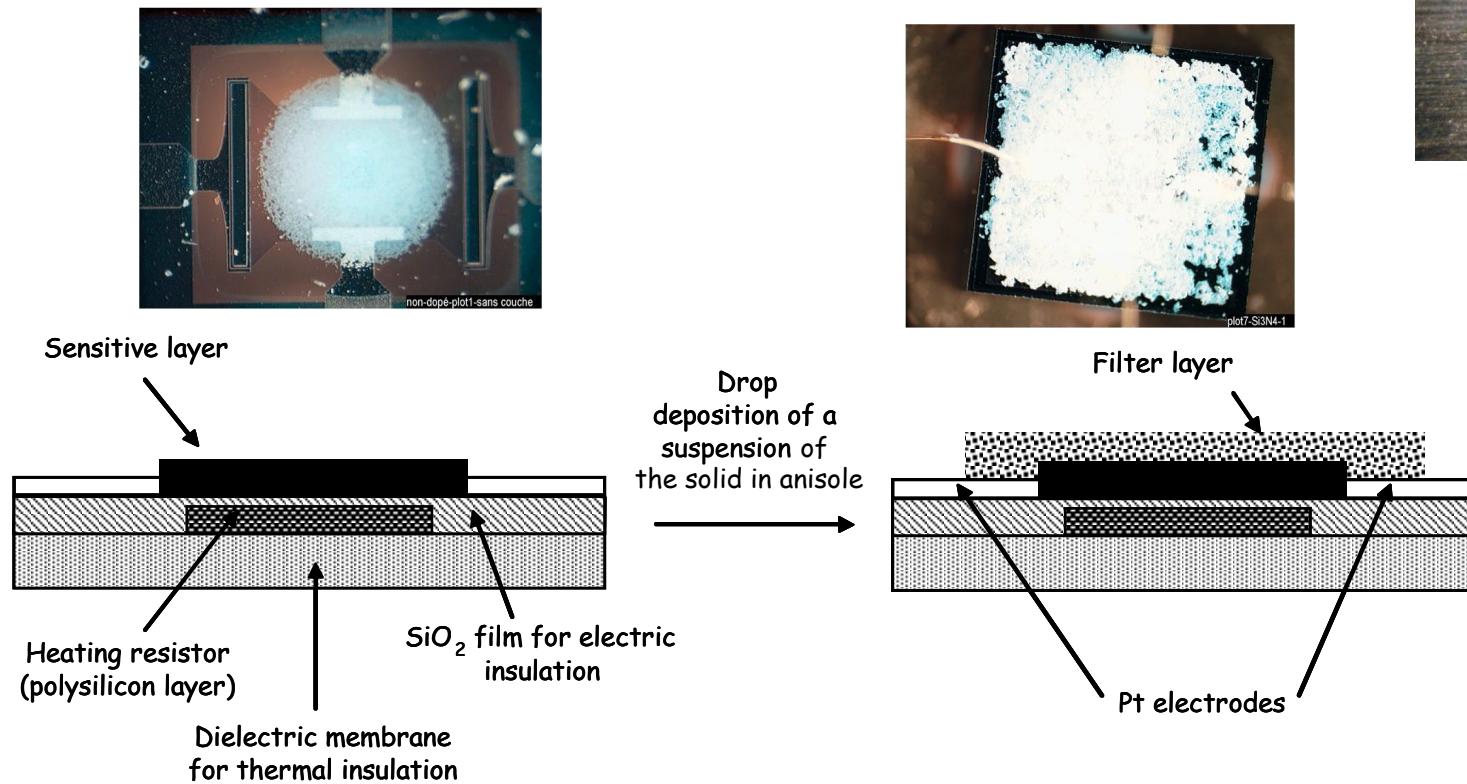


*Collaboration : B. Chaudret,
K. Philippot.*





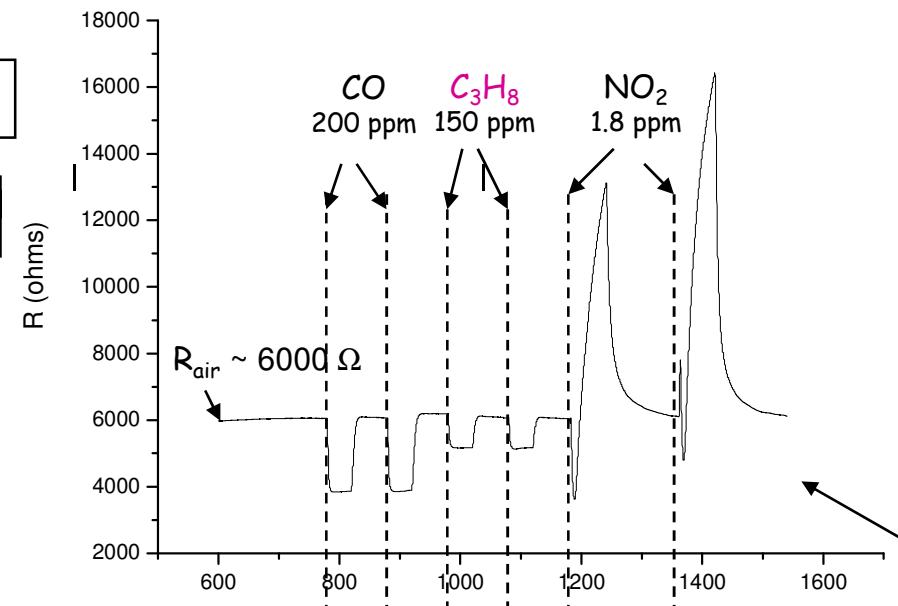
"On chip" catalytic filtering



No catalytic filter



Experimental conditions
 $V_h = 3.2 \text{ V}$
 $R_h = 50\%$
 Gaz flow = 1000 mL/min



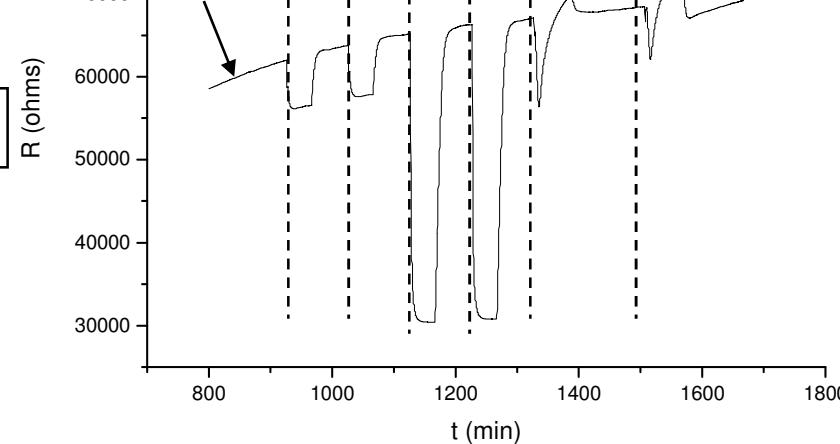
$$S_{C_3H_8}/S_{CO} = 0.4$$

$$S_{gaz} = (R_{gaz} - R_{air})/R_{air}$$

$S_{CO \ 200}$	$S_{C_3H_8 \ 150}$	$S_{NO_2 \ 1.8}$
-0.37	-0.16	+ 1.5
-0.09	-0.53	+ 0.04

- Sensitivity CO ≈ 4
- Sensitivity NO₂ ≈ 37
- Sensitivity propane ≥ 3.5

Catalytic filter



$$S_{C_3H_8}/S_{CO} = 5.8$$

Catalytic filter obtained from the second route

No catalytic filter

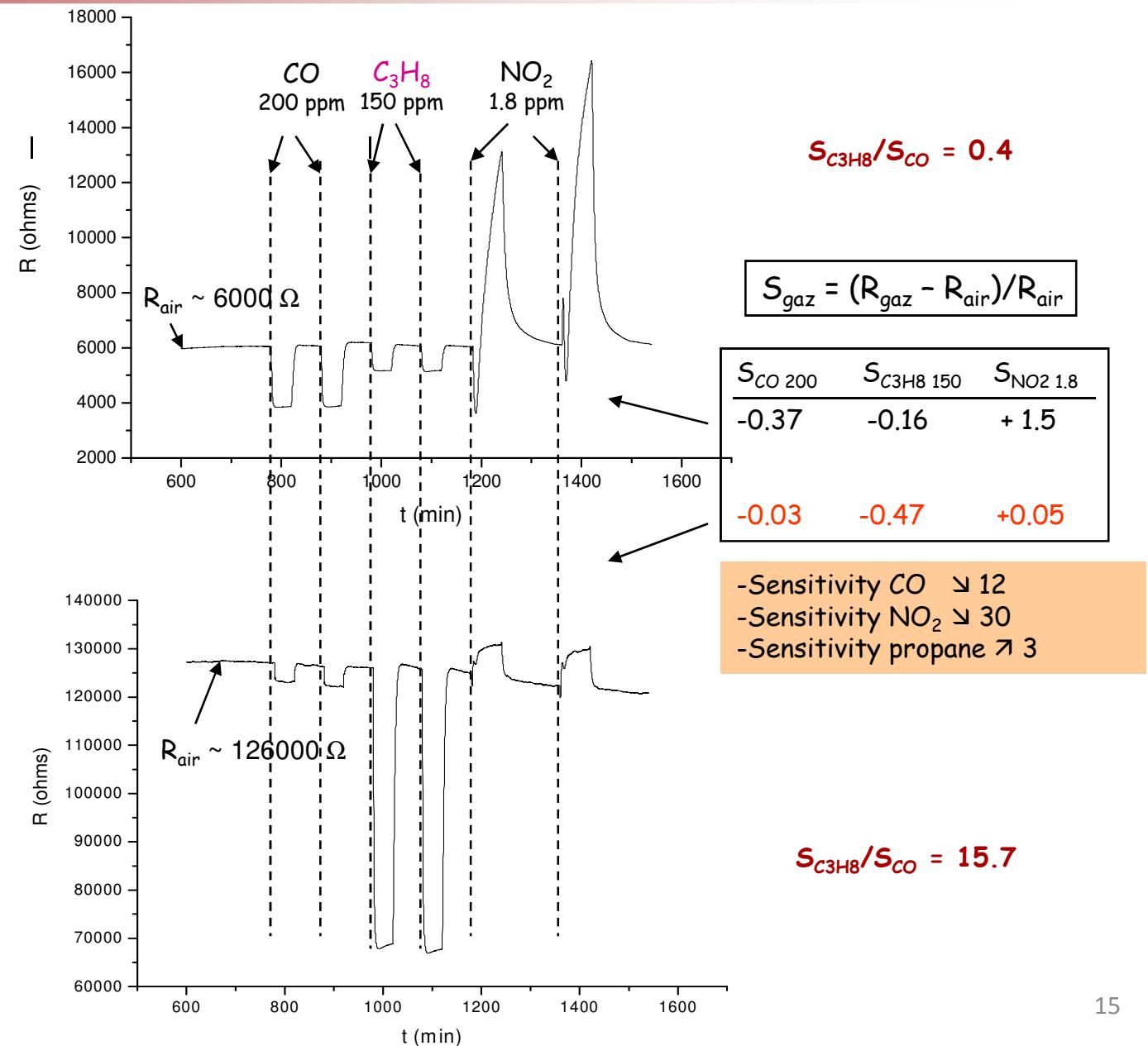


Experimental conditions

$V_h = 3.2 \text{ V}$

$R_h = 50\%$

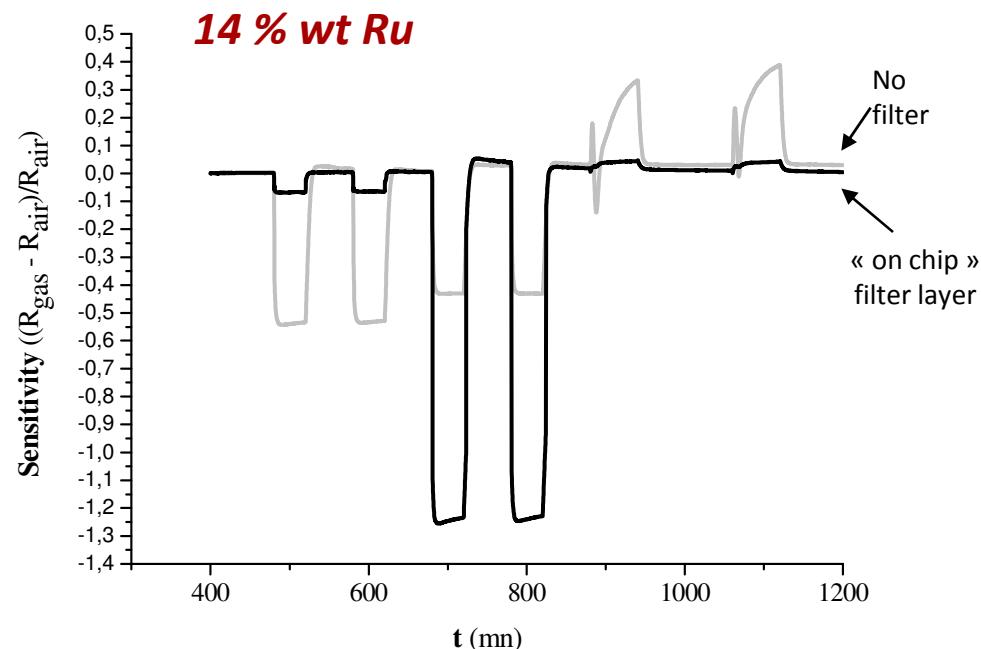
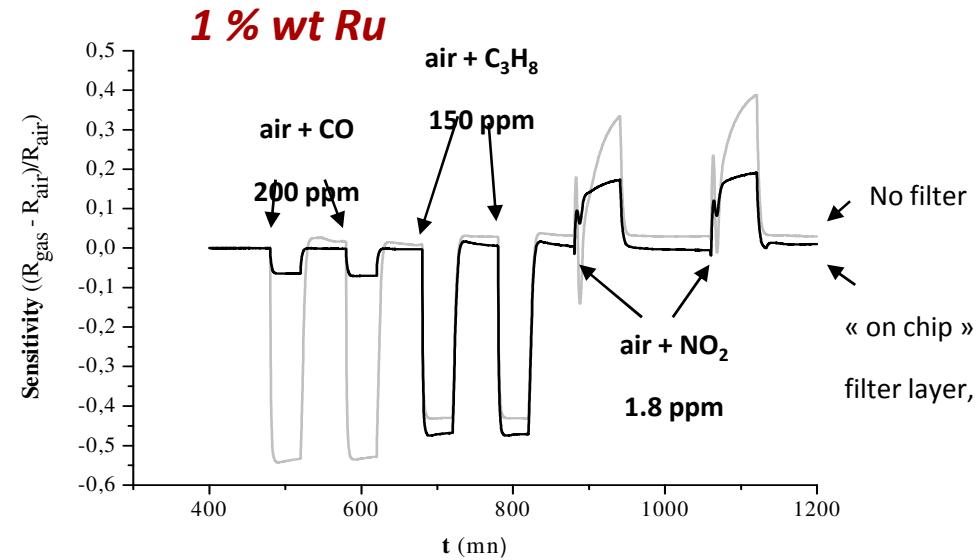
Gaz flow = 1000 mL/min



Catalytic filter



- Sensitivity to CO : 90 % decrease
- Sensitivity to propane : 4-6 % increase



- Sensitivity to CO : 87 % decrease
- Sensitivity to propane : 150 % increase

Catalytic filter effects

- Sensitivity towards CO₂ decreases:

Catalytic oxydation of **CO towards CO₂** by **RuO₂**

- Sensitivity towards NO₂ decreases:

A partial reversible chemisorption resulting from the interactions between nitrogen and the OH groups at the silica surface. Leads to stable **chemisorbed complexes**.

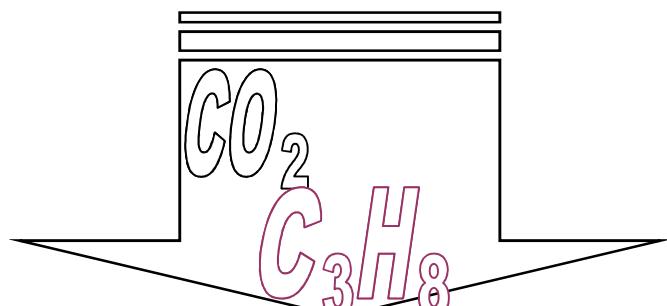
- Sensitivity towards propane increases :

Considering the sensitive layer working conditions (T(filter) < T (sensitive layer)), no catalytic oxydation by RuO₂ can be considered. Nevertheless, at the sensitive layer neighbouring (higher temperature) **ruthenium can have a doping effect**.

- The filter layer prepared following the second route contains a **higher amount of RuO₂** catalyst leading to a better activity for the catalytic CO oxydation.



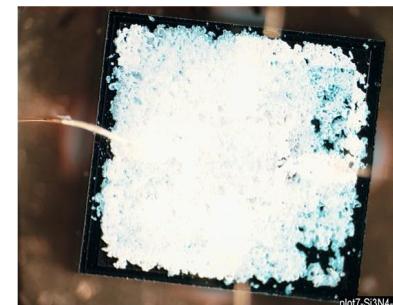
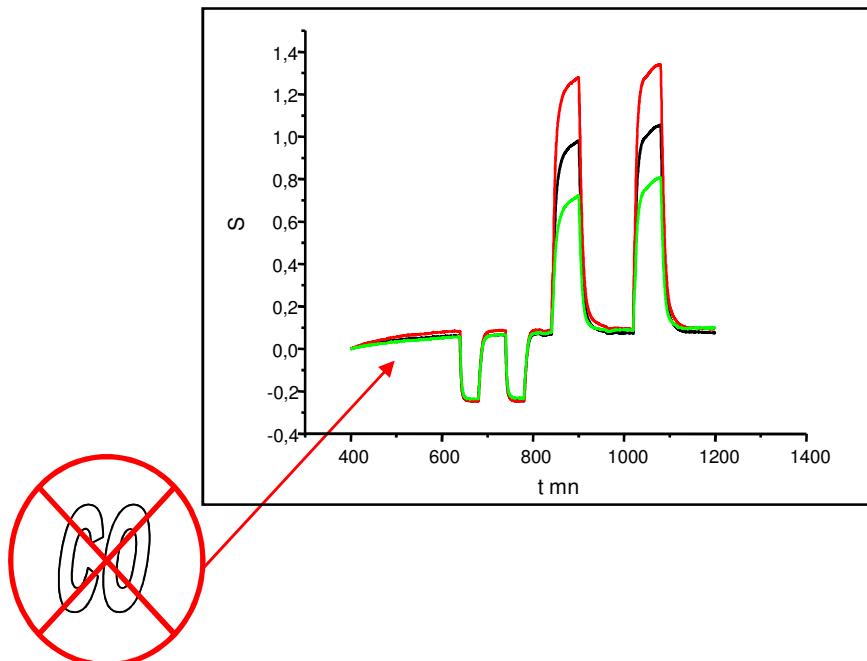
RuO₂ within SiO₂



SnO₂

- Partial conversion of CO due to a low catalytic activity.
- Cracks and defaults in the catalytic filter layer.

RuO₂/SiO₂ as an external catalytic filter



**Preferential detection of propane
in presence of CO.**

K. Philippot et al, FR2901715, 2006.

K. Philippot et al. PCT/. WO2007138197, 2007.

Matsura V. et al. *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2009, submitted

ICG-CMOS, Montpellier



and Dr. B. Folch.



P.A.U.I.L.F.
Project
N°YV/CS.2006.186



CNRS/ASR
Project N°21237.

Many thanks to :

INSTM, Firenze

*Pr. A. Caneschi
Dr. C. Sangregorio*

LCVN, France

*Dr. Ch. Blanc
Dr. Ph. Dieudonné*

UANL, Mexico

Dr. C. Luna

IEM, France

Dr. A. Van der Lee

INSTM, Milano

Pr. A. Lascialfari

UAB, Barcenlona

Pr. R. Pleixats

UA, Portugal

*Pr. L. Carlos
Dr. P. Diaz*

UPS, France

L. Datas

IOMC, Russia

Pr. A. A. Trifonov

ICGM-MACS, France

Dr. K. Molvinger

LCC-NCO, France

*Dr. B. Chaudret,
Dr. K. Phillipot*

LCC-MMC, France

*Dr. A. Bousseksou,
Dr. G. Molnar,
Dr. L. Salmon*

ICGM

Dr. C. Reibel