Plasma-Assisted Synthesis of Molybdenum Carbide Catalysts

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★ To optimize the plasma-assisted method of synthesizing MoC thin films







Motivation

- Cheaper MoC can replace expensive precious metal catalysts
- More efficient Displays a higher tolerance to sulfur and nitrogen

✓ Fuel cell applications

Water-Gas Shift Reaction (WGS)

$$\circ \quad CO + H_2O \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} CO_2 + H_2$$

Chemistry Behind Forming MoC





Top Chamber

Electrostatic Particulate Suspension • **Power** given to the Bottom Chamber

• Argon and Mo sent from Top Chamber to Bottom Chamber

Bottom Chamber

Plasma Generation

Pink Plasma formed

- Ethylene sent to Bottom Chamber
- **MoC** to be collected in Filter

Blue Plasma formed

• EPS on

Analysis with TEM



- Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM)
- Can show d-spacing
- Each compound has unique length



- Top Picture 2.77 ± 0.06 Å
- $MoO_2 = 2.74$

- •Bottom Picture
- 2.18 ± 0.02 Å
- MoC = 2.18

Analysis with XPS: Mo-3d

Mo 3d:20(KB494_26_July_07_1_Mo_SRM_2nd) Mo 3d:19(KB494_18_July_07_1_MoC_2nd) Mo 3d:20(KB494_27_July_07_1_exp27_2nd)



Analysis with XPS: C-1s



Water-Gas Shift Reactor



Achieved Objectives

- Found best TEM results with low ethylene concentrations
- Increased yield of apparatus from 25% to 50%
- Tested a sample in the WGS reactor





Future Work

 Reduce the amount of MoO formed

 Test more products with the WGS reactor and XPS





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Questions

