

We produce alloyed nanoparticles by reducing doped perovskites.

Tailoring bi- and trimetallic nanoparticles by exsolution from perovskites

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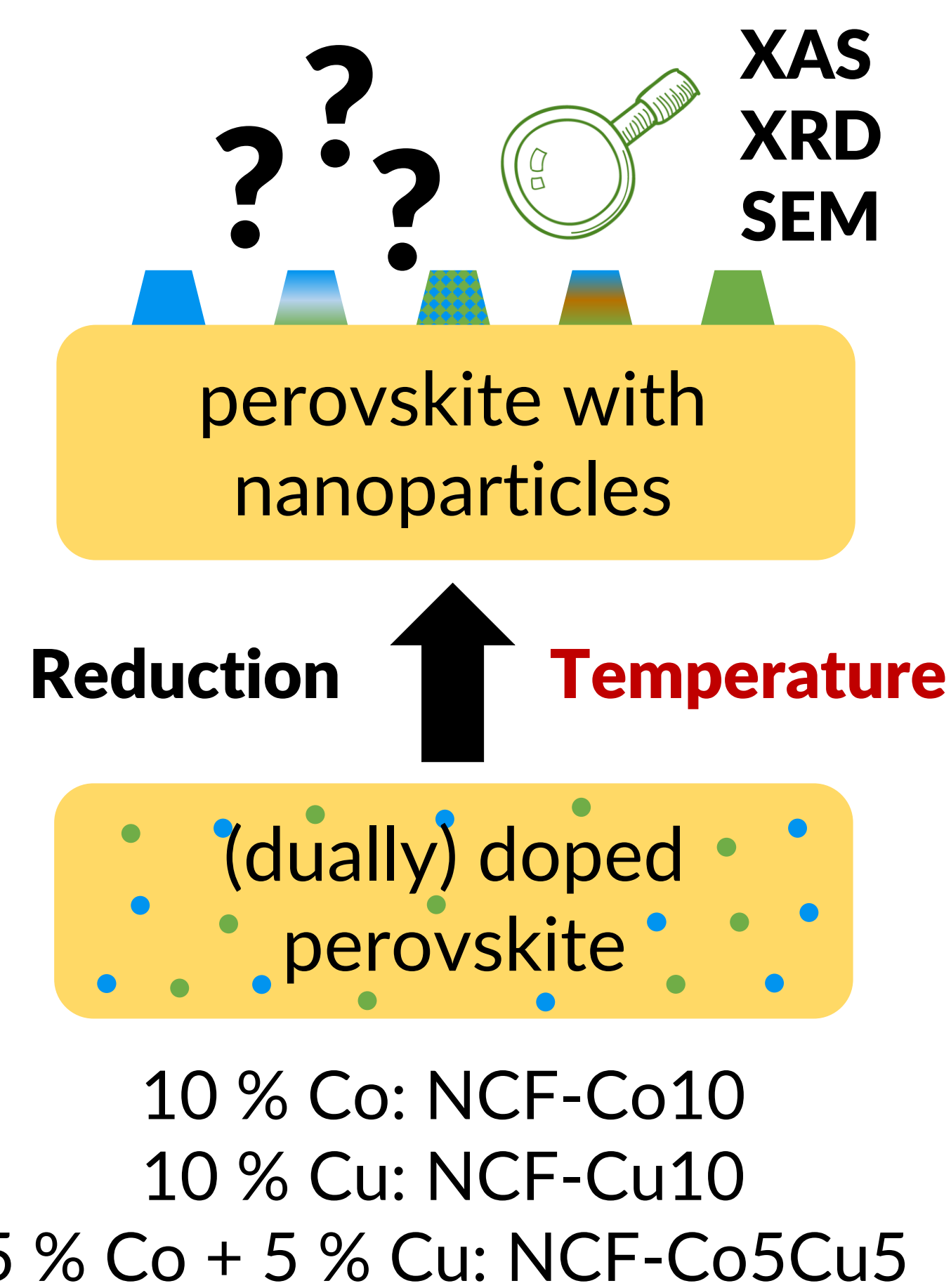
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Introduction

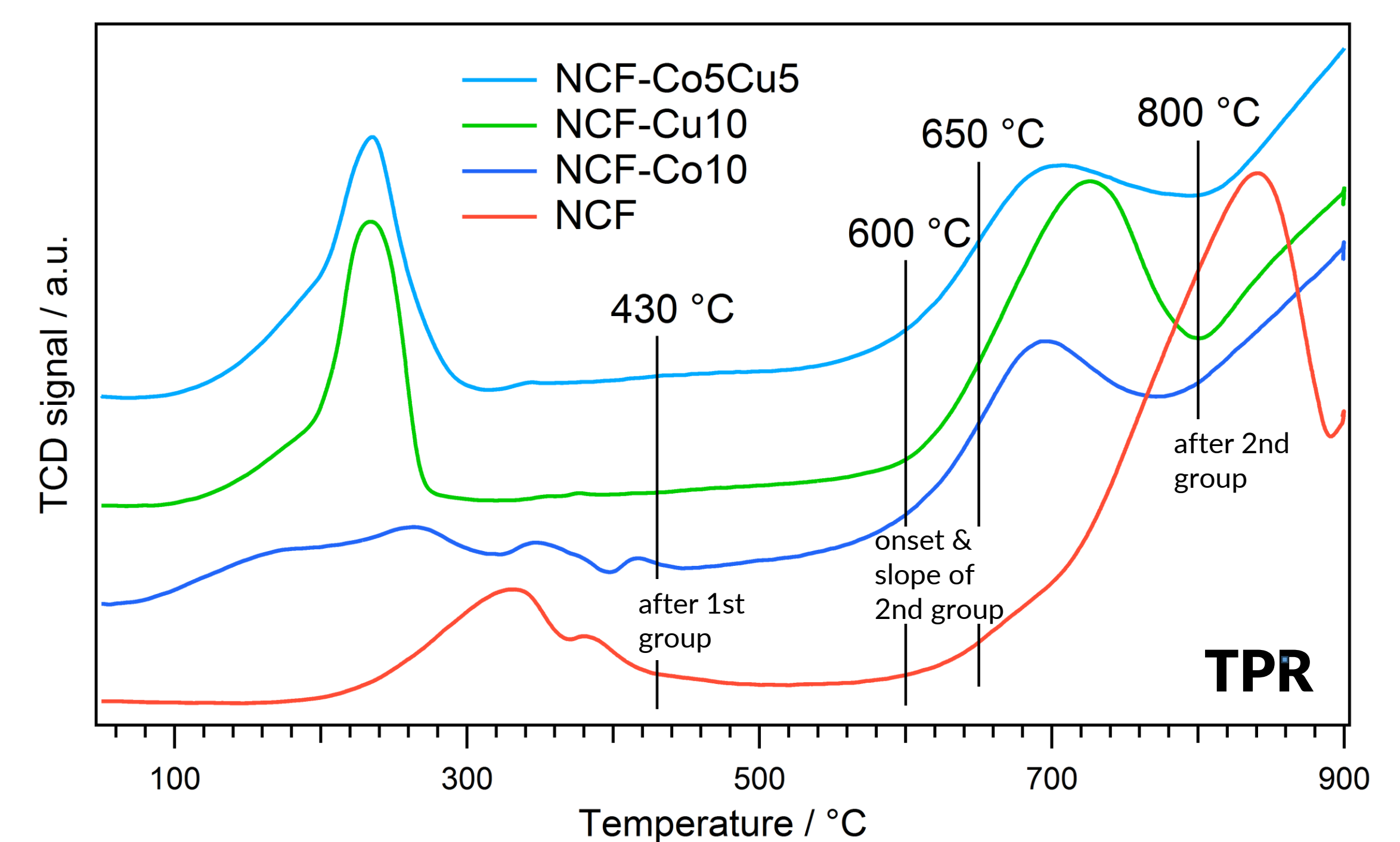
Reducing a doped perovskite oxide can trigger **exsolution**, when the dopants emerge on the surface forming metal **nanoparticles**. In the case of multiple doping, this process is rather complex, various behaviors and thus resulting particle compositions are conceivable.

Focusing on the critical parameter of the **temperature** during reduction, this study investigates several doped variants of the perovskite $\text{Nd}_{0.6}\text{Ca}_{0.4}\text{FeO}_{3-\delta}$ (NCF), in order to understand the system dually doped with **Co** and **Cu**.

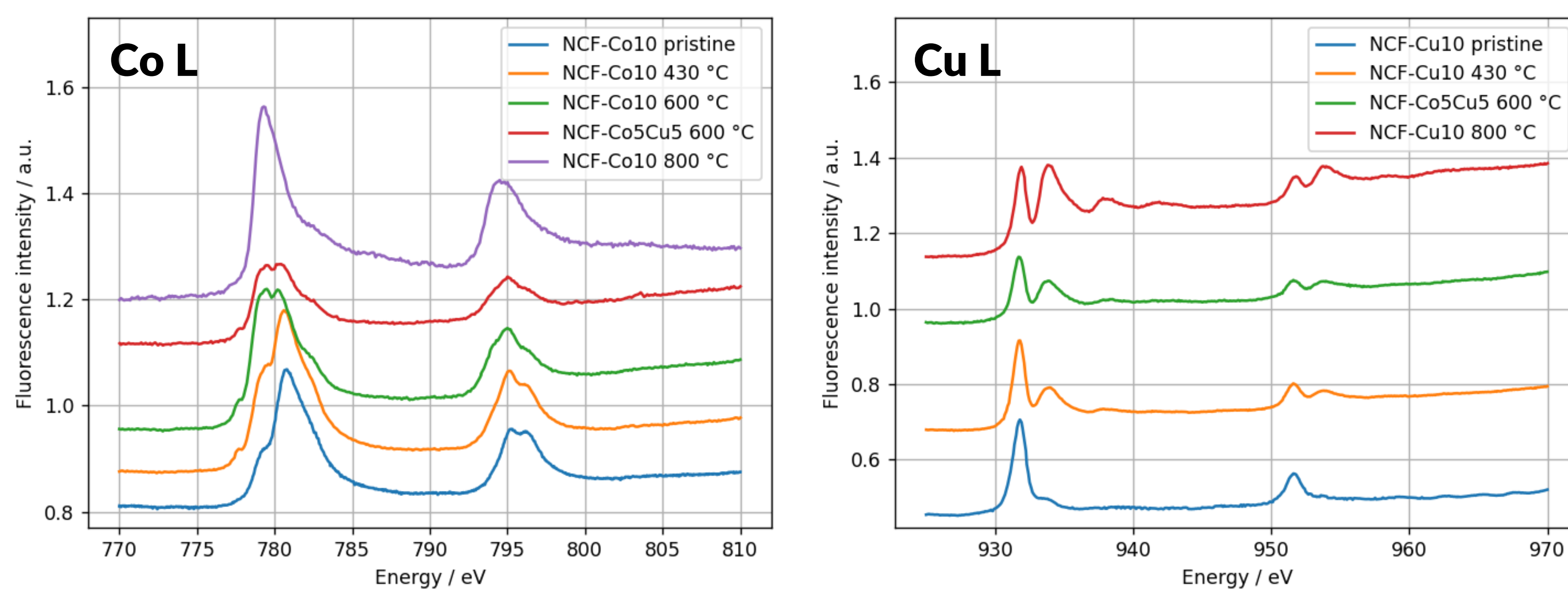


Approach

The materials have been reduced in 5 % H_2 at different temperatures, which were chosen according to interesting points in the profiles of **temperature programmed reduction (TPR)** experiments. Afterwards, they were investigated using **X-ray diffraction (XRD)**, **X-ray absorption (XAS)**, and **Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)**.

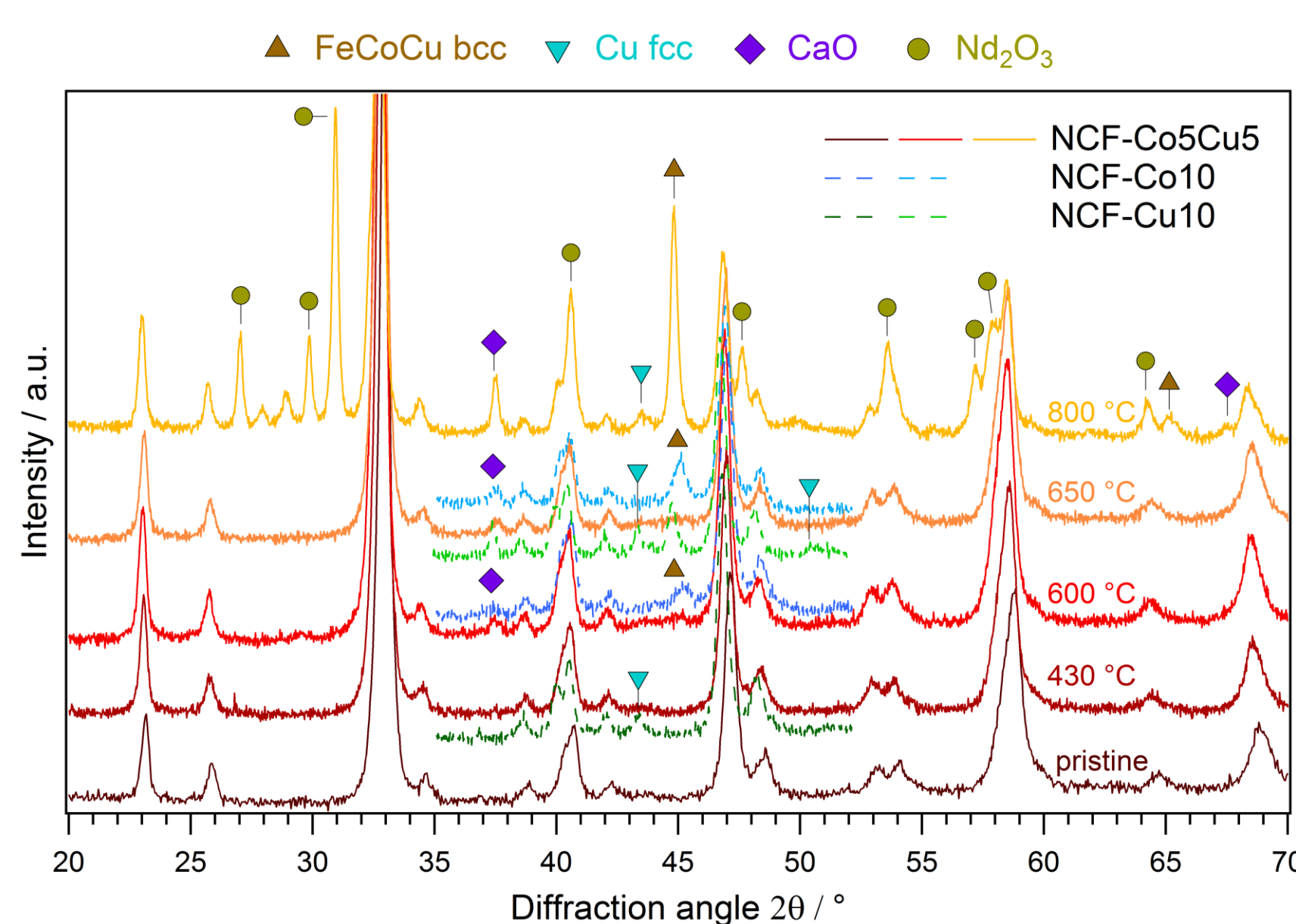


Results XAS



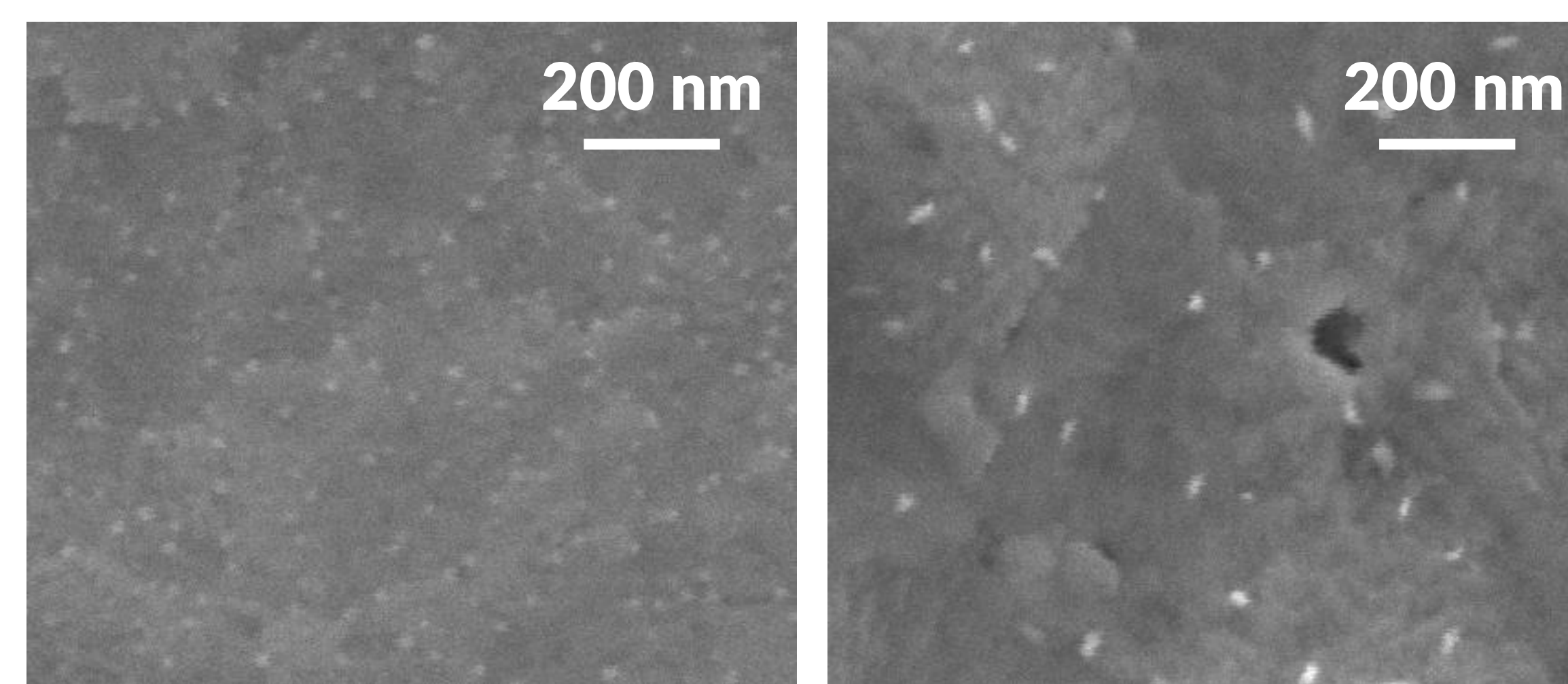
Comparison of the spectra shows both metallic Co and Cu species above 600 °C in NCF-Co5Cu5.

Results XRD



In NCF-Co5Cu5, only a metallic bcc phase is seen.

Results SEM



NCF-Co10 after 600 °C:
spheres, size ~30 nm.

NCF-Co5Cu5 after 600 °C:
needle-like, length ~40 nm.

Conclusion

alloyed nanoparticles

- Exsolution starts at ~600 °C.
- The particles are **alloyed**, consisting of both Co and Cu, as well as the host element Fe, resulting in a metallic **bcc phase**.
- These particles are **needle-like** with length ~40 nm.
- Above ~700 °C, the material **decomposes**.



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Take a picture to find out how exsolution can be used for catalysis.

