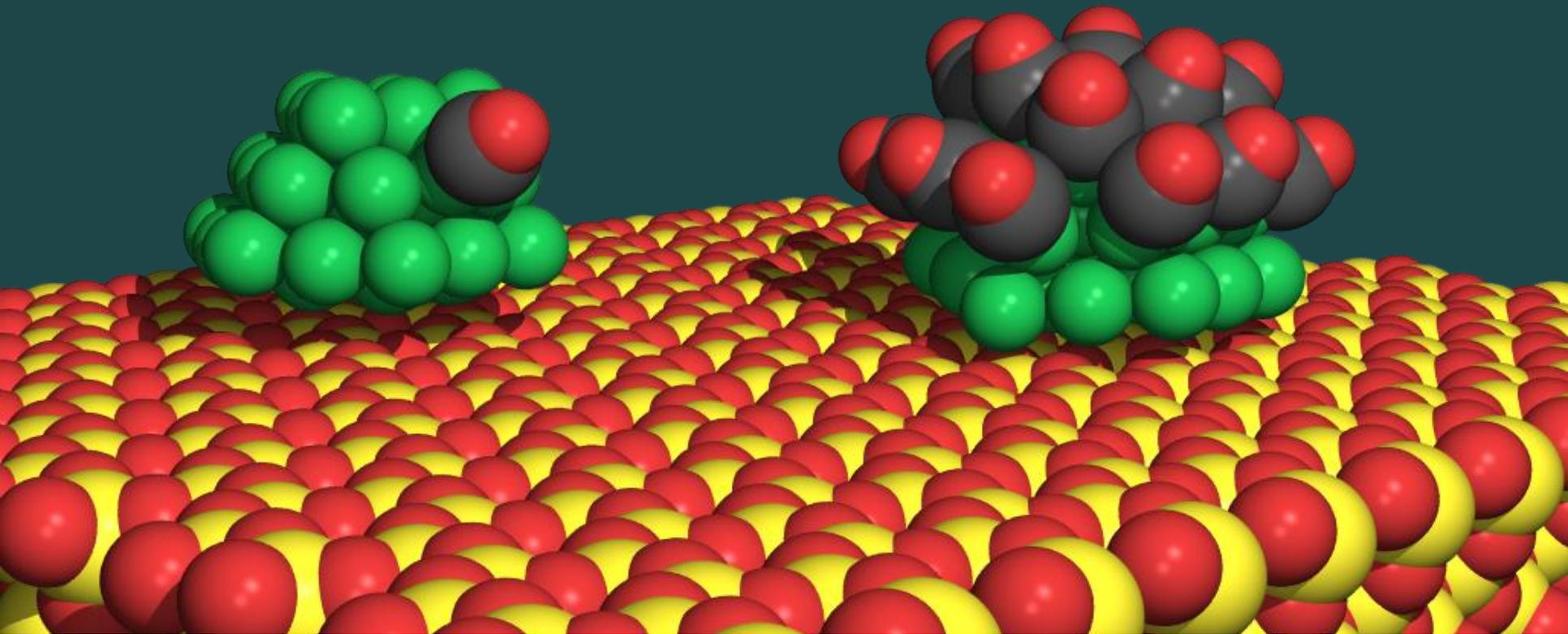


Structural and charge inhomogeneity in supported Pt clusters

F.D. Vila, J. J. Rehr and A.I. Frenkel



An evolving picture of metal nanocatalysts

Metal nanocatalysts:

Keystone of **heterogeneous catalysis** in industry

Theoretical studies of nanocatalysts used to:

Use **static** structures

Sample **few** conformations

Not account for **realistic** temperature

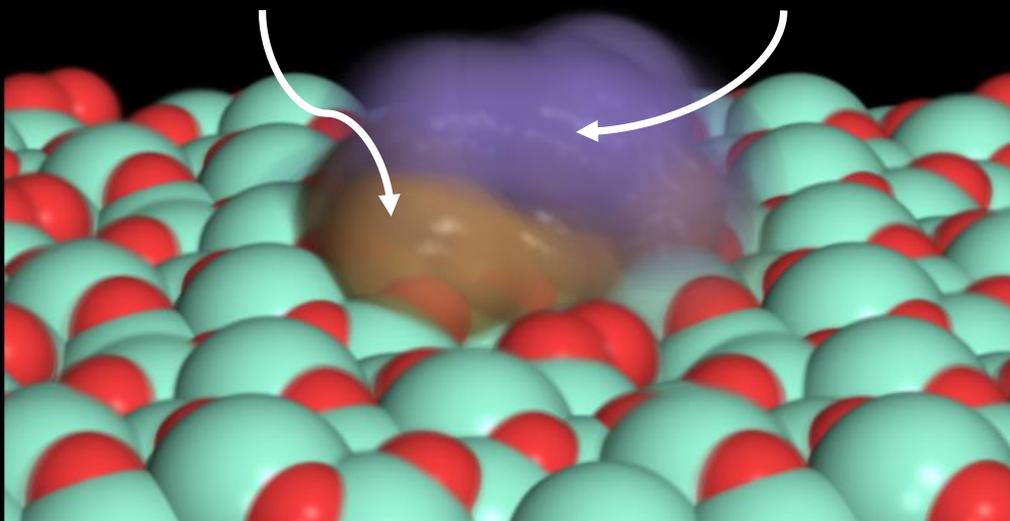
More recently:

Finite temperature DFT/MD simulations

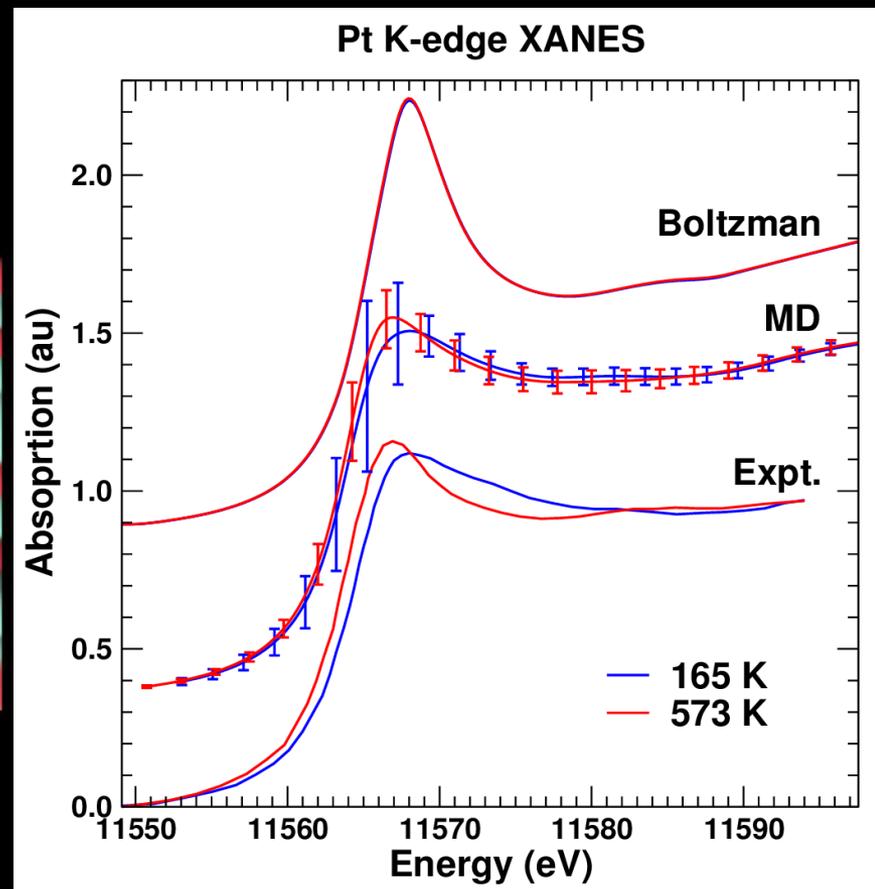
Highlight importance of **disorder**

Static simulations are not sufficient

+ δ ("Oxidized") - δ ("Metallic")



Pt₁₀ on γ -Al₂O₃ @ 165 K



Need **dynamics** to reproduce experiment

Dynamic Structural Disorder (DSD) in Nanoparticles

DSD drives:

Fluctuating bonding

Cluster **mobility**

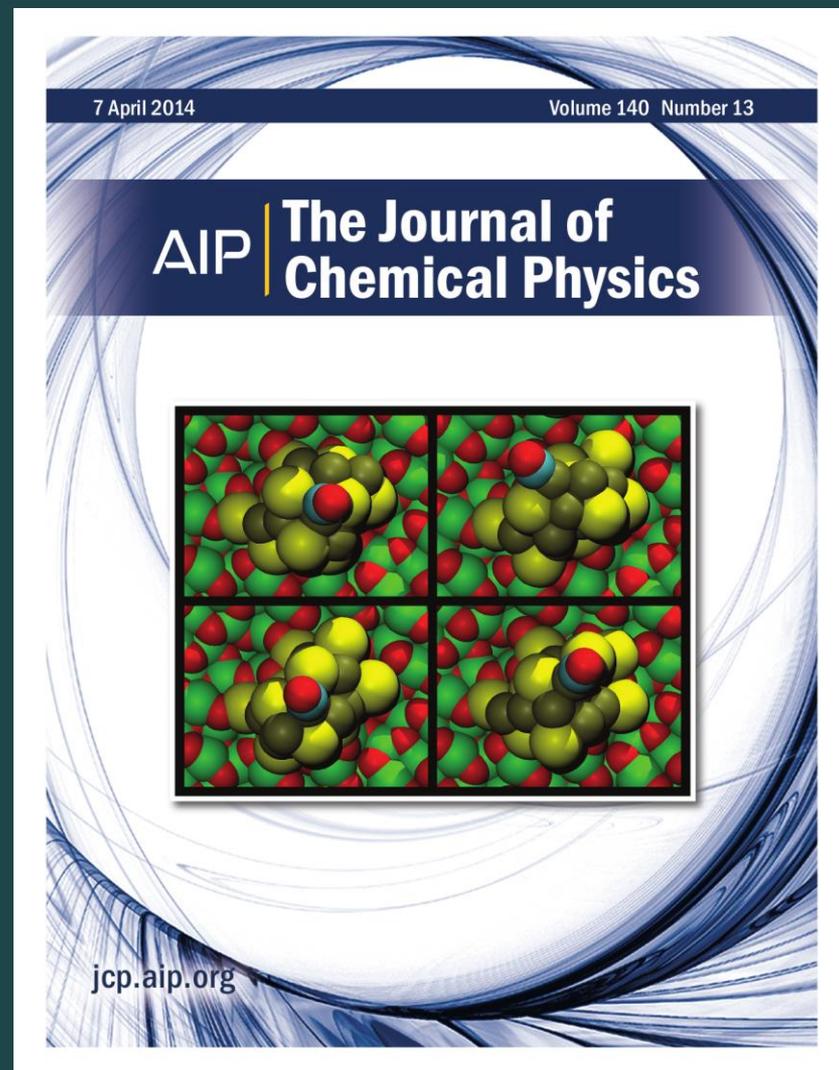
Charge **separation**

Layering and **segregation**

Adsorbate **dynamics** (right)

Adsorbate **reactivity**

Inhomogeneity

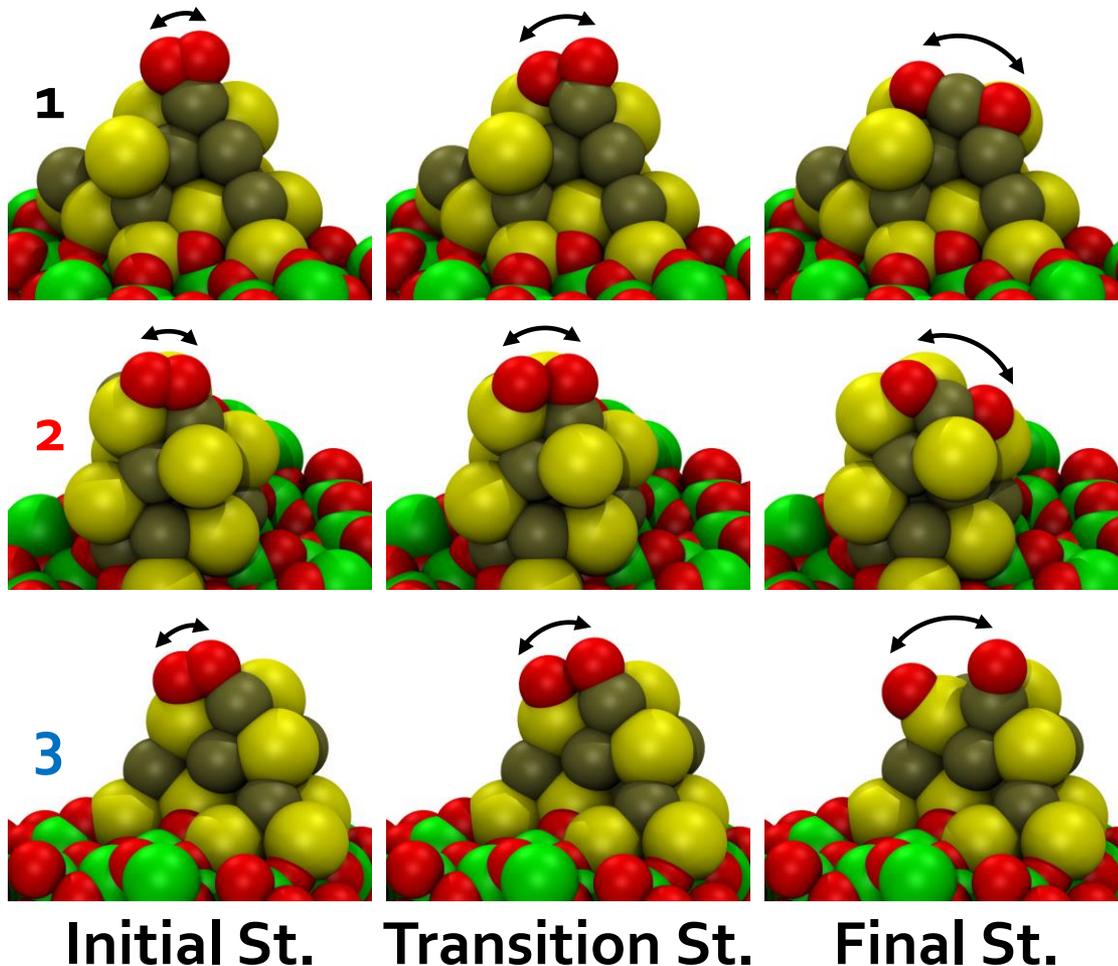
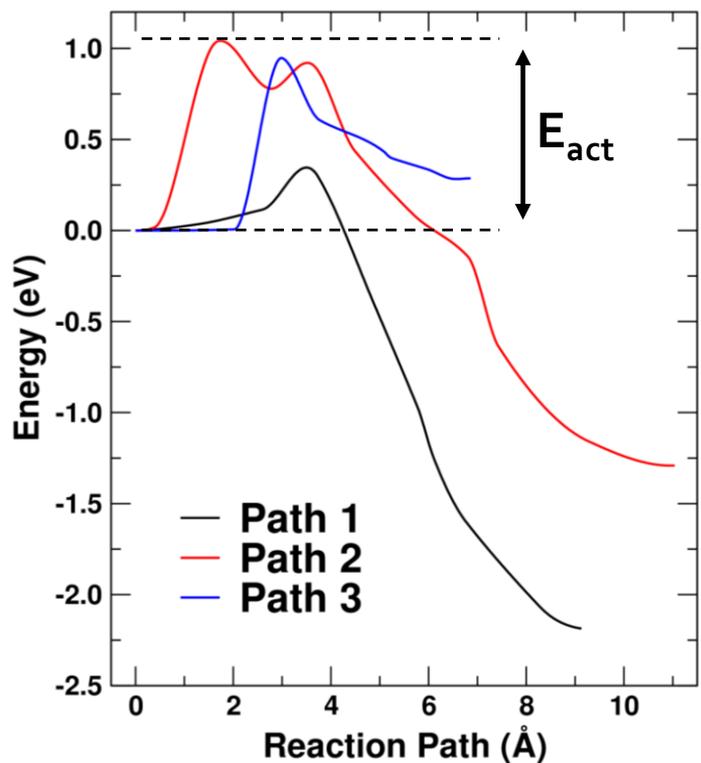


Rehr and Vila J. Chem. Phys. **140**, 134701 (2014)

CO dynamics on $\text{Pt}_{10}\text{Sn}_{10}$

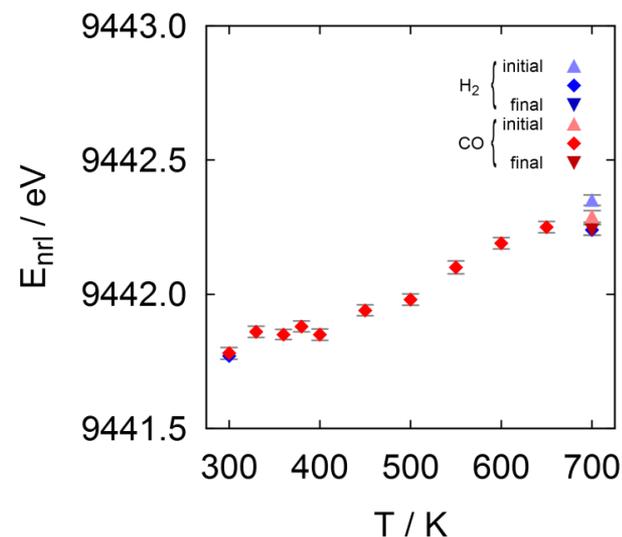
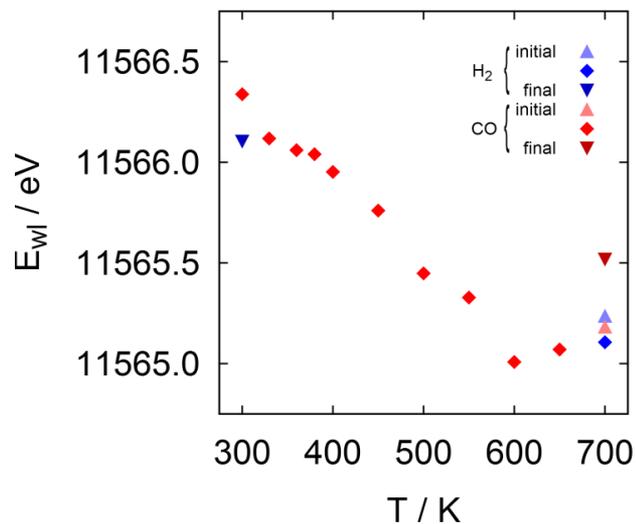
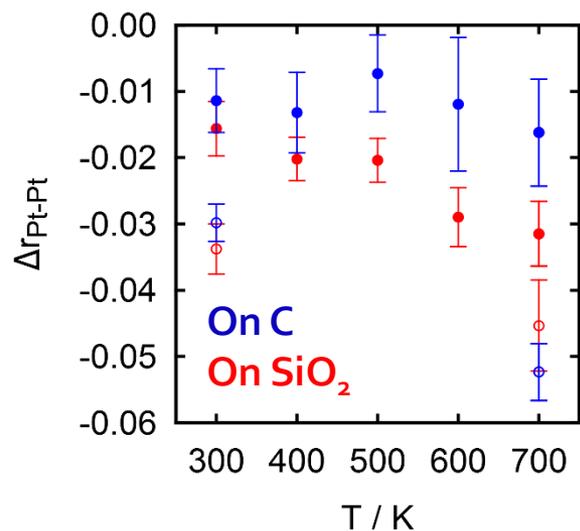
Disorder affects reactivity

O₂ dissoci. on Pt₁₀Sn₁₀



Large differences in activation energy (E_{act})
Reaction path depends on DSD

Inhomogeneity in well-defined(?) nanoparticles



Bond **contraction** with **heating/desorption**

White line: **redshift**, Emission line: **blueshift**

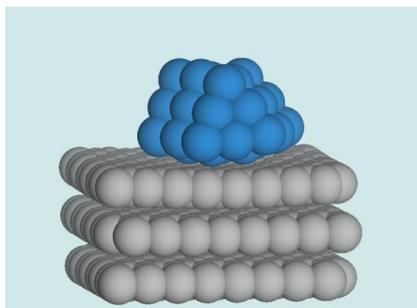
EXAFS measurements: Predict **truncated cuboctahedron** Pt_{37}

Hypothesis: Both phenomena **related** to **desorption**

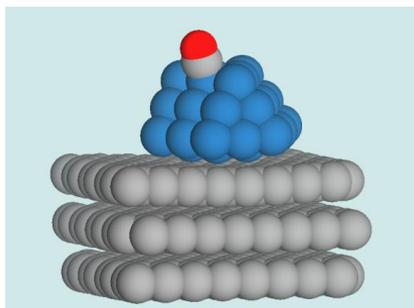
Is **inhomogeneity** important to these phenomena too?

Preliminary Methods and Models

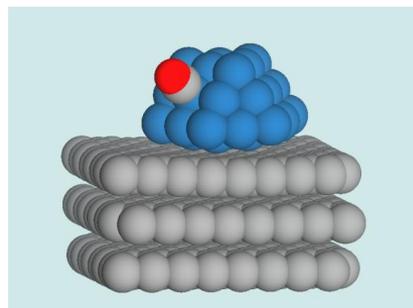
- Pt₃₇ on C and SiO₂:
 - PBE/PAW **optimization** with 400 eV planewave cutoff
 - C surface: 3 **graphite** layers (4 × 4, 384 atoms)
 - SiO₂: **reconstructed** (001) α-quartz (2 × 4, 278 atoms)



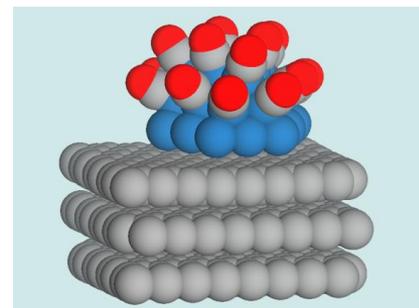
Clean



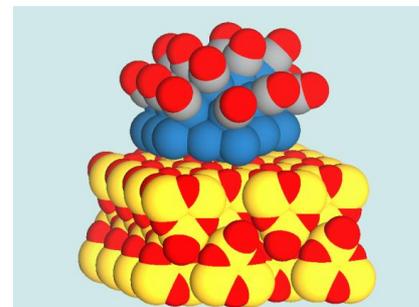
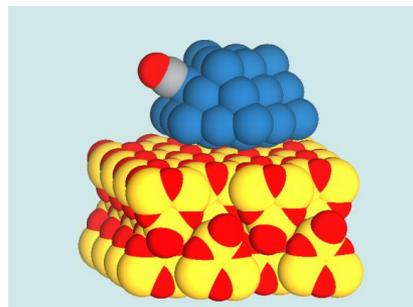
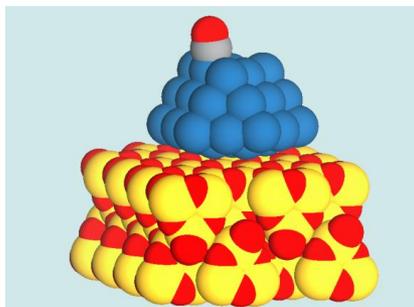
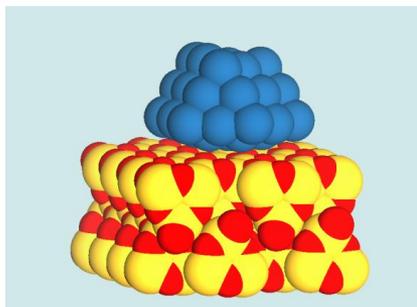
Edge



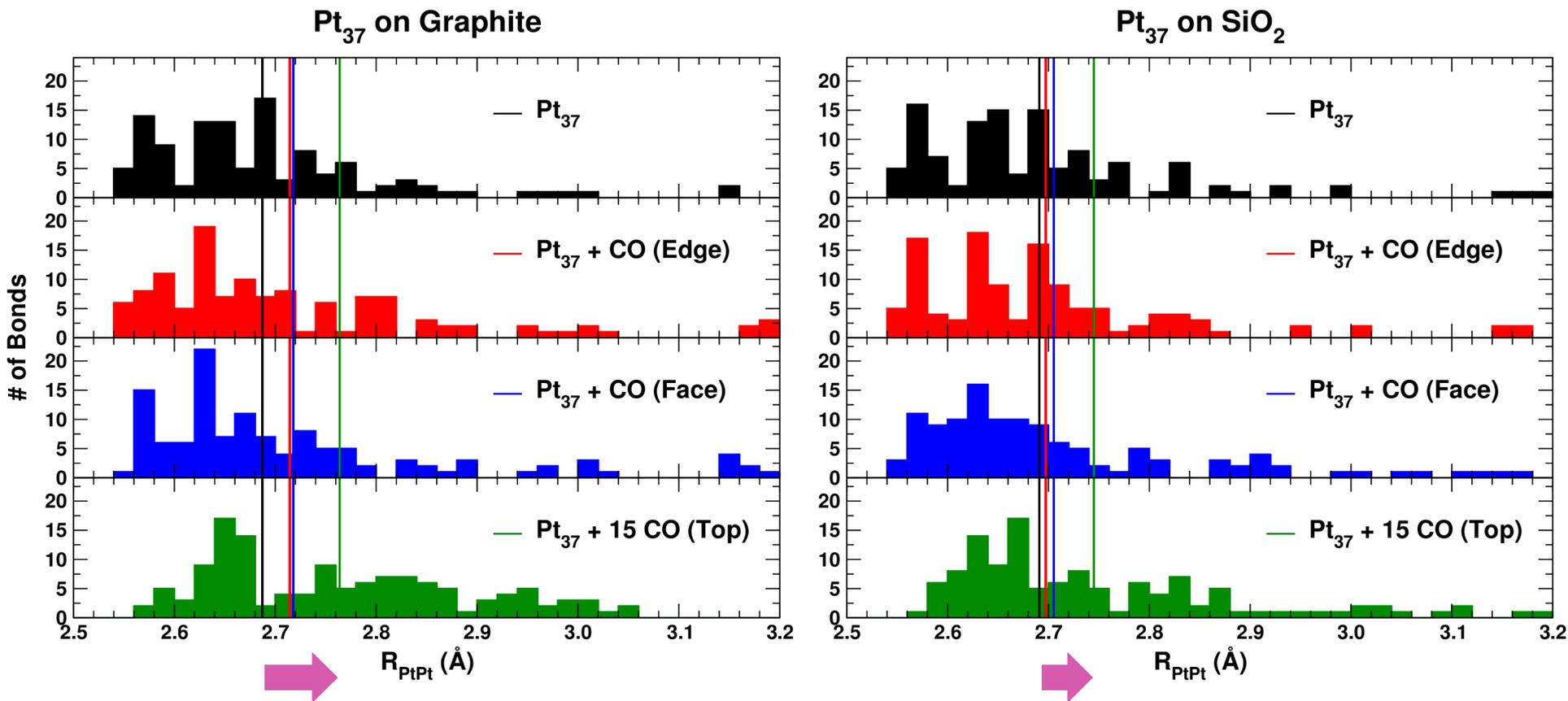
Face



High Cov.



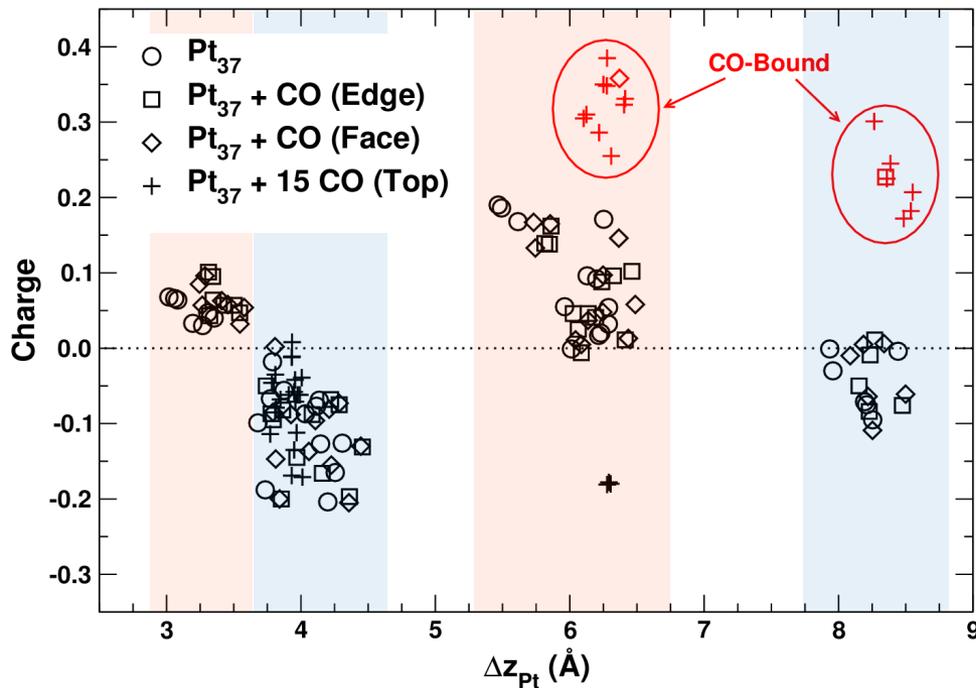
Bond expansion



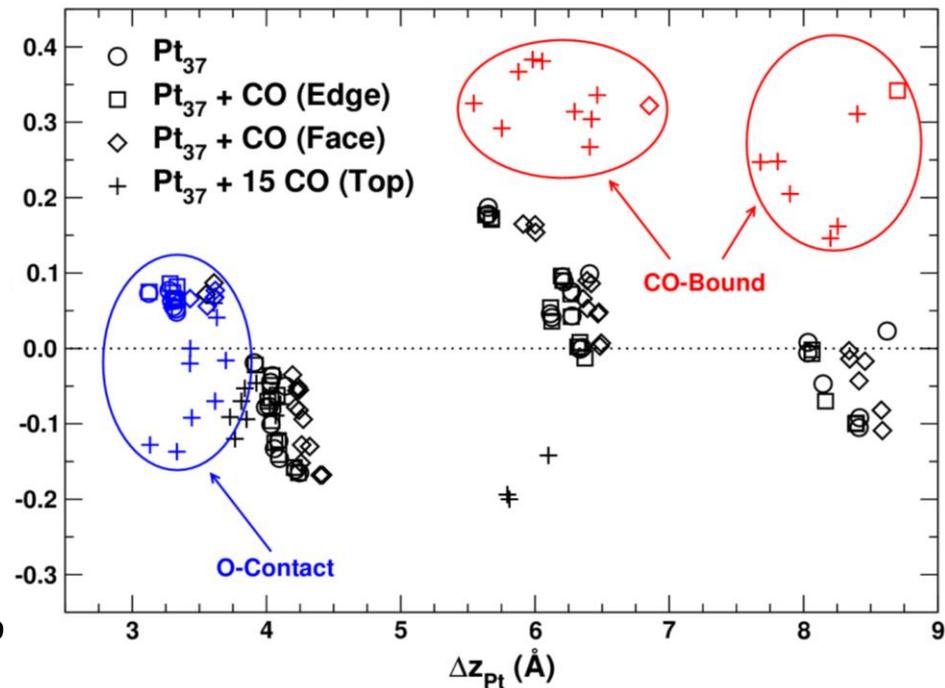
PtPt mean expansion (vs H-covered, not shown):
1.2% on C and 0.4% on SiO_2 (Expt. 1% and 0.4%)

Charge inhomogeneity

Pt₃₇ on Graphite



Pt₃₇ on SiO₂

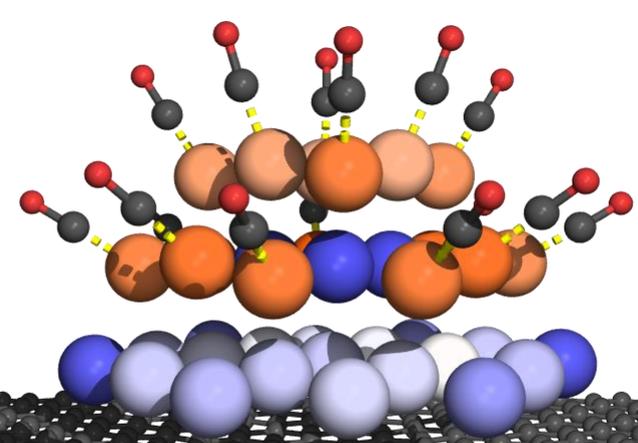
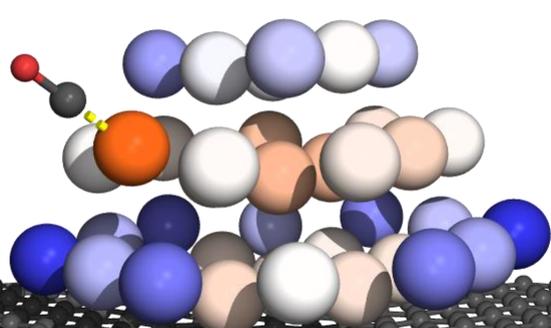
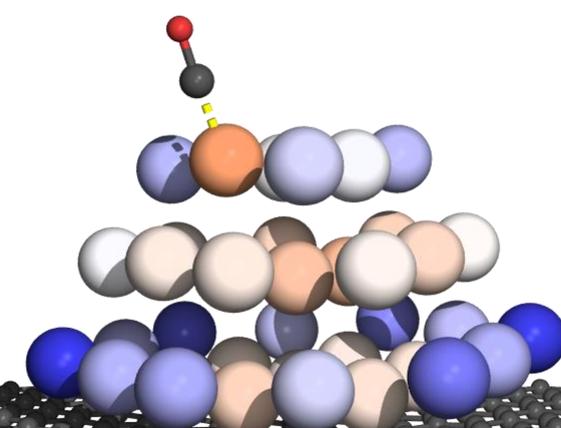
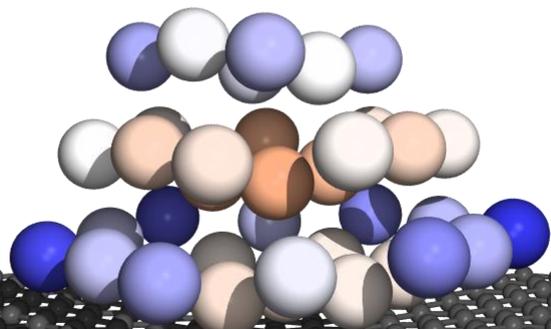


CO-bound Pt atoms **lose 0.2-0.3e** each
Layer **charge alternation**
Bond **expansion** due to **charge loss**

Charge inhomogeneity in C

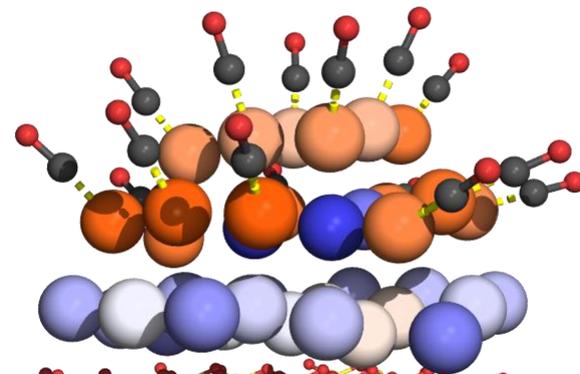
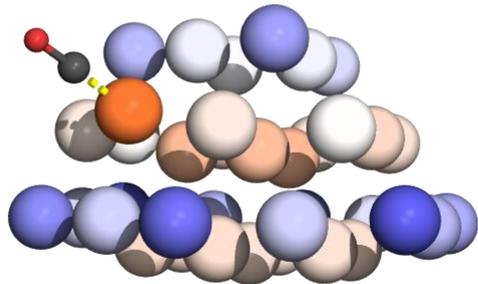
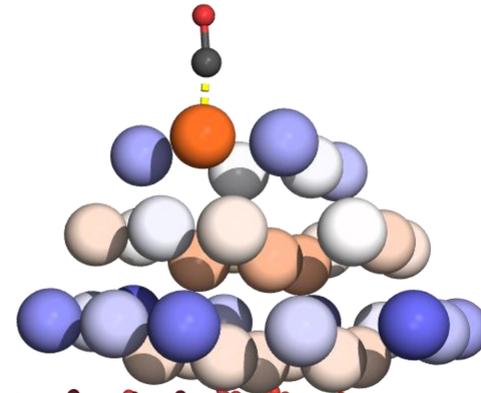
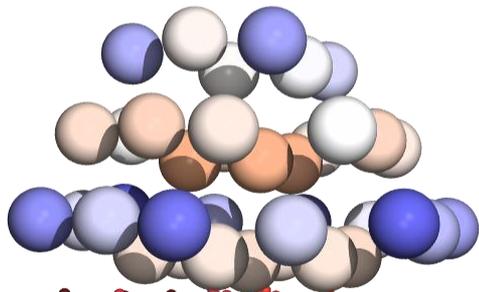
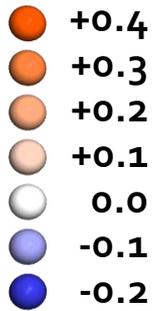
ΔQ

- +0.4
- +0.3
- +0.2
- +0.1
- 0.0
- 0.1
- 0.2

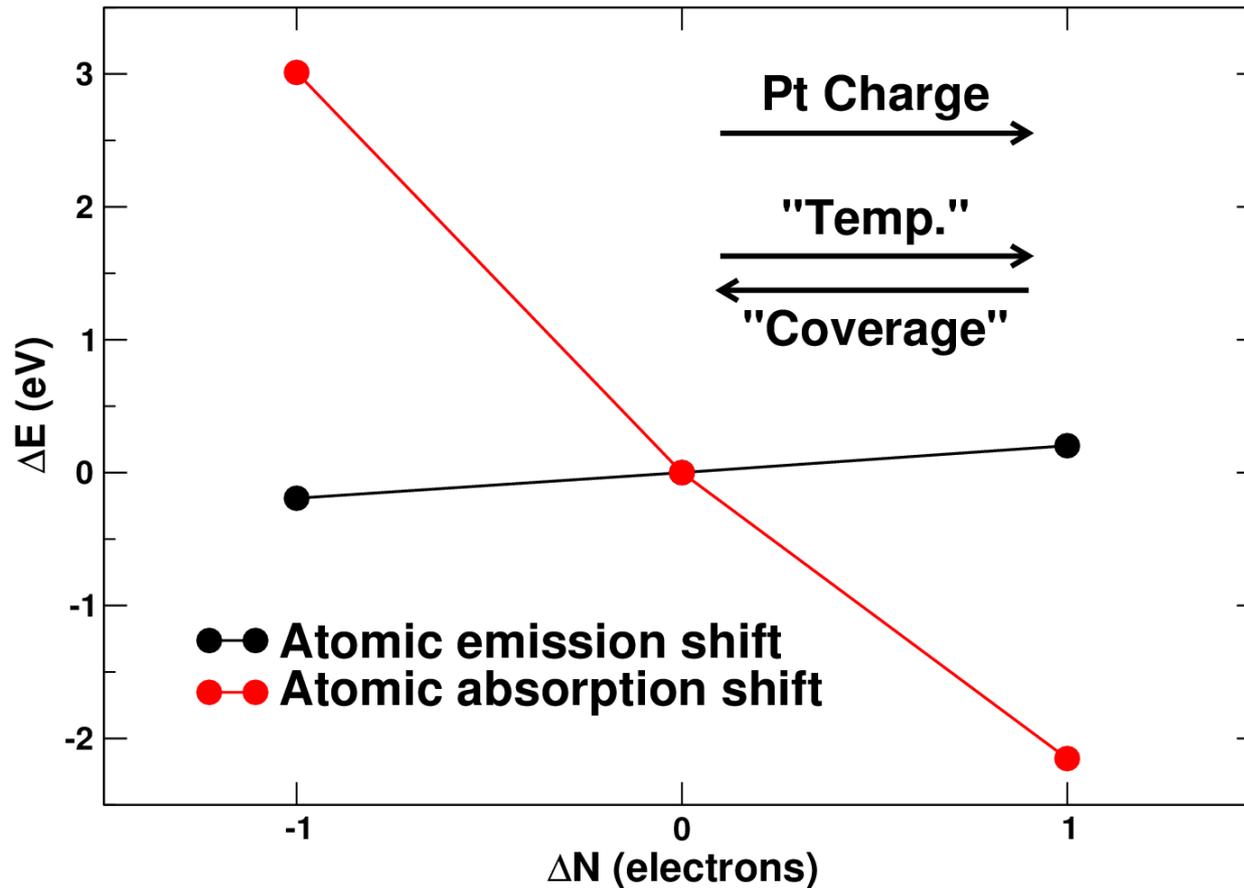


Charge inhomogeneity in SiO₂

ΔQ



Atomic edge absorption and core emission shifts



Opposite trends: Qualitatively reproduce experiment

Conclusions

- **Inhomogeneity** encompasses nanoparticle behavior:
 - Changes **reactivity**
 - Modulates **charge** distribution
 - **Coupled** to adsorbate interaction
- **Future work**
 - Finite temperature **dynamics**
 - Better treatment of **core energy shifts**
 - Inhomogeneity in **Debye-Waller** factors
 - Local **x-ray spectroscopy**

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