

Abstract ID : 21

## Towards CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation: A combined (NAP-)XPS and DFT study on In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(111) model catalysts

## Content

In<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-based catalysts have shown high activity and selectivity for CO<sub>2</sub> hydrogenation to methanol. The origin of this high performance is, however, still under debate. To improve the understanding of the surface chemistry of  $In_2O_3$ , we studied the reactivity of an  $In_2O_3(111)$  single-crystalline film [1] and investigated the adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> on  $In_2O_3(111)$  in a combined X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) and density-functional theory (DFT) study.

Different surface terminations of  $In_2O_3(111)$  have been reported in the literature [2,3]. We have investigated the effect of these different surface terminations on the adsorption of  $CO_2$  on the  $In_2O_3(111)$ . The experiments show that the  $CO_2$  adsorption is hindered on the hydroxylated surface compared to the stoichiometric and the reduced surface. This shows that the hydroxyl groups block the  $CO_2$  adsorption. The  $CO_2$  appears to adsorb as a HCOO on all surface terminations. The required hydrogen is believed to originate from residual  $H_2$  or water in the experimental chamber.

Additionally, we studied the effect of the pressure gap on this system (Figure 1). NAP-XPS measurements showed the formation of a new chemical species at 1 mbar  $CO_2$  that might originate from  $CH_2O$ . Furthermore, the addition CO to the  $CO_2$  and  $H_2$  gas mixture appears to cause the formation of O-CH<sub>3</sub> groups, indicating that CO in the syngas mixture might be crucial for  $CO_2$  hydrogenation over  $In_2O_3$  catalysts.

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Track Classification: Surface science/chemistry