Comparison of NO_x adsorption/desorption behaviors over Pd/CeO₂ and Pd/SSZ-13

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A considerable amount of exhaust gas is discharged without adequate after-treatment during the cold-start period. The passive $\mathrm{NO_x}$ adsorber (PNA) system is attracting attention as a potential solution to the $\mathrm{NO_x}$ slip problem during the cold-start period. PNA is designed to store $\mathrm{NO_x}$ at low temperature, and to release them thermally after the downstream $\mathrm{NO_x}$ reduction catalysts are activated enough. Metal oxides or zeolites with precious metals have been widely studied as the PNA materials. It is worthwhile to compare metal oxide based PNAs and zeolite based PNAs that exhibit different $\mathrm{NO_x}$ adsorption/desorption behavior. Here, two typical PNA materials, $\mathrm{Pd/CeO_2}$ and $\mathrm{Pd/SSZ-13}$, were synthesized and compared. $\mathrm{Cold-start}$ $\mathrm{NO_x}$ adsorption and temperature programmed desorption experiments were carried out under different $\mathrm{NO/NO_2}$ ratios which turned out that $\mathrm{NO_x}$ adsorption mechanisms on $\mathrm{Pd/CeO_2}$ and $\mathrm{Pd/SSZ-13}$ are completely different. Unlike $\mathrm{Pd/SSZ-13}$, $\mathrm{NO_2}$ facilitated NO adsorption in $\mathrm{Pd/CeO_2}$. NOx is adsorbed on ceria surface and atomic $\mathrm{Pd^{2+}}$ sites in $\mathrm{Pd/CeO_2}$ and $\mathrm{Pd/SSZ-13}$, respectively.