

## Contents

### Preface *XVII*

<b>1</b>	<b>Setting the Scene</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Prologue: Advances since the Early 1990s	1
1.2	Introduction	13
1.2.1	Selectivity of Catalysts	14
1.3	Perspectives in Catalysis: Past, Present and Future	16
1.3.1	Applied Catalysis since the 1940s	19
1.3.2	Some Current Trends in Applied Catalysis	23
1.3.2.1	Auto-Exhaust Catalysts	23
1.3.2.2	Catalysts in Electrochemistry and Photoelectrochemistry	25
1.3.2.3	Immobilized Metals	26
1.3.2.4	Immobilized Enzymes and Cells: Present and Future	29
1.3.2.5	Ribozymes	31
1.4	Definition of Catalytic Activity	32
1.4.1	Magnitude of Turnover Frequencies and Active Site Concentrations	33
1.4.2	Volcano Plots	35
1.4.3	Evolution of Important Concepts and Techniques in Heterogeneous Catalysis	36
1.4.3.1	Mechanistic Insights from Isotopic Labelling	47
1.4.3.2	Concepts from Organometallic Chemistry	48
1.5	Key Advances in Recent Theoretical Treatments: Universability in Heterogeneous Catalysis	52
1.5.1	Some Major Current Developments in Heterogeneous Catalysis	53
1.6	Milestones Reached in Industrial Catalysis in the Twentieth Century, and Some Consequential Challenges	54
	Problems	61
	References	64
	Further Reading	66

<b>2</b>	<b>The Fundamentals of Adsorption: Structural and Dynamical Considerations, Isotherms and Energetics</b>	<b>67</b>
2.1	Catalysis Must Always Be Preceded by Adsorption	67
2.1.1	Physical Adsorption, Chemisorption and Precursor States	67
2.2	The Surfaces of Clean Solids are Sometimes Reconstructed	71
2.3	There Are Many Well-Defined Kinds of Ordered Adlayers	74
2.4	Adsorption Isotherms and Isobars	79
2.4.1	The Empirical Facts	80
2.4.2	Information That Can Be Gleaned from Isotherms	80
2.4.3	Adsorption Is Almost Invariably Exothermic	85
2.5	Dynamical Considerations	86
2.5.1	Residence Times	87
2.5.2	Rates of Adsorption	88
2.5.3	Applying Statistical Mechanics to Adsorption	91
2.5.4	Adsorption Kinetics Can Often Be Represented by the Elovich Equation	93
2.5.5	Rates of Desorption	96
2.5.6	Applying Statistical Mechanics to Desorption	98
2.5.7	Influence of a Precursor State on the Kinetics of Desorption	99
2.6	Relating the Activation Energy to the Energy of Chemisorption. Universality in Heterogeneous Catalysis and the Brønsted–Evans–Polanyi (BEP) Relation	101
2.6.1	Pareto-Optimal Catalysts	104
2.7	Deriving Adsorption Isotherms from Kinetic Principles	105
2.7.1	Using the Langmuir Isotherm to Estimate the Proportions of Non-dissociative and Associative Adsorption	106
2.7.2	Other Adsorption Isotherms	109
2.7.2.1	Henry's Adsorption Isotherm	109
2.7.2.2	Freundlich Isotherm	109
2.7.2.3	Temkin Isotherm	110
2.7.2.4	Brunauer–Emmett–Teller Isotherm	110
2.7.2.5	Developments from Polanyi's Adsorption Theory	110
2.7.2.6	Kaganer's Isotherm and the DKR Equation	112
2.7.2.7	Virial Equation of State	112
2.8	Energetics of Adsorption	113
2.8.1	Estimating the Binding Energies of Physically Adsorbed Species	114
2.8.2	Binding Energies of Chemisorbed Species	118
2.8.3	Estimating Heats of Adsorption from Thermodynamic Data	121
2.8.4	Decline of the Heat of Adsorption with Increasing Coverage	123
2.9	Mobility at Surfaces	126
2.10	Kinetics of Surface Reactions	127
2.10.1	The Influences of Precursor States on the Kinetics and Energy Distribution of Catalysed Reactions	130
2.10.2	Comparing the Rates of Heterogeneous and Homogeneous Reactions	131

- 2.11 Autocatalytic, Oscillatory and Complex Heterogeneous Reactions 132
  - 2.11.1 An Outline of Autocatalysis 133
  - 2.11.2 Background to Oscillating Reactions 134
  - 2.11.3 Instabilities and Transient Phenomena in Heterogeneous Catalysis 136
  - 2.11.4 Multiple Steady States 137
  - 2.11.5 Transient Phenomena 139
  - 2.11.6 Recent Thoughts on Spatio-Temporal Behaviour and Turbulence at Catalyst Surfaces 145
- 2.12 Microkinetics: A Summary 147
  - 2.12.1 Building Kinetic Models 149
  - 2.12.2 Formulation of Kinetic Models in Terms of Transition States 154
  - 2.12.3 Degree of Rate Control 154
    - Problems 155
    - References 161
    - Further Reading 162
- 3 The Characterization of Industrial and Model Solid Catalysts 163**
  - Part I: Characterization of Industrial Solid Catalysts 163
  - 3.1 Non-invasive Methods Suitable for Studies Involving Catalytic Reactors 164
    - 3.1.1 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) 165
      - 3.1.1.1 Visualizing the Spatial Variation of Esterification, Etherification and Hydrogenation within Fixed-Bed and Trickle-Bed Reactors with MRI 166
    - 3.1.2 Positron Emission Methods 170
    - 3.1.3 Use of Spatially-Resolved X-ray Absorption to Probe Supported Nobel Metal Catalysts during Operating Conditions 170
  - Part II: Laboratory Characterization of Solid Catalysts 172
  - 3.2 A Portfolio of Modern Methods: Introducing the Acronyms 172
  - 3.3 Which Elements and Which Phases Are Present? 175
    - 3.3.1 X-ray Fluorescence (XRF), X-ray Emission (XRE) and Proton-Induced X-ray Emission (PIXE) 175
      - 3.3.2 Developing Techniques: ICPMS 177
      - 3.3.3 X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and Small-Angle X-ray Scattering 177
        - 3.3.3.1 Mean Size, Surface Area and Particle-Size Distribution from SAXS 180
        - 3.3.3.2 *In situ* Studies by X-ray Diffraction 181
        - 3.3.3.3 Experimental Aspects 183
    - 3.4 Probing Surfaces with IR, HREELS, AES and XPS 184
      - 3.4.1 Infrared Spectroscopy (IR): A Non-destructive Technique Usable on Catalysts Exposed to High Pressure 184
      - 3.4.2 High-Resolution Electron-Energy Loss Spectroscopy (HREELS): the Most Sensitive Tool for Identifying Surface Vibrational Modes 189

- 3.4.3 Merits and Limitations of Electron Spectroscopy 190
- 3.5 Ultraviolet–Visible and Photoluminescence Spectroscopy 191
- 3.6 Structure and Crystallography of Surfaces: Nature of Ordered and Reconstructed Surfaces 193
  - 3.6.1 Two- and Three-Dimensional Surface Crystallography 193
  - 3.6.2 Notations for Describing Ordered Structures at Surfaces 198
  - 3.6.3 How Do Bond Distances at Surfaces Compare with Those of Bulk Solids? What of Displacive Reconstructions? 199
  - 3.6.4 EXAFS, SEXAFS, XANES and NEXAFS: Probing Bond Distances and Site Environments Even When There is No Long-Range Order 200
    - 3.6.4.1 Origin of EXAFS and How It Is Used 200
    - 3.6.4.2 Applications of EXAFS to the Study of Catalysts 206
    - 3.6.4.3 SEXAFS 209
    - 3.6.4.4 XANES and Pre-edge Structure: Deducing Site Symmetry and Oxidation States 210
    - 3.6.4.5 NEXAFS 211
  - 3.7 Other Structural Techniques for Characterizing Bulk and Surfaces of Catalysts 214
    - 3.7.1 Electron Spin Resonance (ESR): Probing the Nature of Catalytically Active Sites and the Concentration of Paramagnetic Intermediates on Surfaces and in the Gas Phase 214
      - 3.7.1.1 Examples of the Use of ESR in Heterogeneous Catalysis 215
    - 3.7.2 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR): A Technique Applicable, at High Resolution, to Solids and Their Surfaces 216
      - 3.7.2.1 Basic Principles 216
      - 3.7.2.2 NMR Spectra of Solids 219
      - 3.7.2.3 Applications of NMR to the Study of Catalysts, Adsorbents and Adsorbates 220
      - 3.7.2.4 Future Prospects for the Study of Catalysts by Solid-State NMR 224
    - 3.7.3 Sum Frequency Generation (SFG) and Infrared Reflection Absorption Spectroscopy (IRAS or IRRAS) 225
      - 3.7.3.1 Essential Background and Mode of Operation 225
    - 3.7.4 Scanning Tunnelling Microscopy (STM) and Clues for the Design of New Catalysts 229
      - 3.7.4.1 Scanning Tunnelling Spectroscopy (STS) 238
      - 3.7.4.2 Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) and Fluorescence Microscopy (FM) 239
    - 3.7.5 Electron Microscopy 240
      - 3.7.5.1 Electron Crystallography 245
      - 3.7.5.2 Electron Tomography (ET) 246
      - 3.7.5.3 A Few Illustrative Examples of Static EM Images 247
      - 3.7.5.4 *In situ* (Environmental) TEM 248
      - 3.7.5.5 4D Electron Microscopy 248
    - 3.7.6 Optical Microscopy and Ellipsometry (Non-invasive Techniques) 250

- 3.7.7 Neutron Scattering: A Technique of Growing Importance in the Study of Catalysts 252
  - 3.7.7.1 Determining the Atomic Structure and Texture of Microcrystalline Catalysts, the Nature of the Active Sites and the Disposition of Bound Reactants 256
  - 3.7.7.2 Determining the Structure of, and Identifying Functional Groups in, Chemisorbed Layers at Catalyst Surfaces 257
- 3.8 A Miscellany of Other Procedures 258
- 3.9 Determining the Strength of Surface Bonds: Thermal and Other Temperature-Programmed Methods 259
  - 3.9.1 Temperature-Programmed Desorption (TPD) or Flash Desorption Spectroscopy (FDS) 260
  - 3.9.2 Temperature-Programmed Reaction Spectroscopy (TPRS) 262
  - 3.9.3 Magnitude of the Heat and Entropy of Adsorption 263
- 3.10 Reflections on the Current Scene Pertaining *In situ* Methods of Studying Catalysts 265
  - 3.10.1 Isotopic Labelling and Transient Response 269
  - 3.10.2 From Temporal Analysis of Products (TAP) to Steady-State Isotopic Transient Kinetic Analysis (SSITKA) 272
  - 3.10.3 Infrared, Raman, NMR, and X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy for *In situ* Studies 273
  - 3.10.4 *In situ* X-ray, Electron and Neutron Diffraction Studies 275
  - 3.10.5 Combined X-ray Absorption and X-ray Diffraction and Other Techniques for *In situ* Studies of Catalysts 278
- Problems 281
- References 288
- Further Reading 291
  - General 291
  - Additional 291
  - In situ* Techniques 291
- 4 Porous Catalysts: Their Nature and Importance 293**
  - 4.1 Definitions and Introduction 293
  - 4.2 Determination of Surface Area 296
    - 4.2.1 Assessment of Porosity 298
      - 4.2.1.1 Capillary Condensation; the Kelvin Equation and the Barrett–Joyner–Halenda Method 300
      - 4.2.2 Evaluation of Both Micropore and Mesopore Size Using Density Functional Theory and Grand Canonical Monte Carlo Methods 300
        - 4.2.2.1 An Explanatory Note about Density Functional Theory (DFT) in the Context of Adsorption 302
        - 4.2.2.2 How Does One Tackle a ‘Breathing’ MOF Nanoporous Structure? 303
      - 4.2.3 The Fractal Approach 304
      - 4.2.4 Practical Considerations 305

- 4.3 Mercury Porosimetry 306
- 4.4 Wheeler's Semi-empirical Pore Model 308
  - 4.4.1 Mathematical Models of Porous Structures 310
    - 4.4.1.1 The Dusty Gas Model 310
    - 4.4.1.2 Random Pore Model 311
    - 4.4.1.3 Stochastic Pore Networks and Fractals 311
- 4.5 Diffusion in Porous Catalysts 314
  - 4.5.1 The Effective Diffusivity 314
    - 4.5.1.1 Molecular (Maxwellian) Diffusion or Bulk Diffusion 316
    - 4.5.1.2 Knudsen Diffusion 317
    - 4.5.1.3 The Transition Region of Diffusion 318
    - 4.5.1.4 Forced Flow in Pores 318
- 4.6 Chemical Reaction in Porous Catalyst Pellets 319
  - 4.6.1 Effect of Intraparticle Diffusion on Experimental Parameters 326
  - 4.6.2 Non-isothermal Reactions in Porous Catalyst Pellets 328
  - 4.6.3 Criteria for Diffusion Control 331
  - 4.6.4 Experimental Methods of Assessing the Effect of Diffusion on Reaction 334
    - Problems 337
    - References 340
    - Further Reading 341
    - Specific Books 342
    - General 342
- 5 Solid State Chemical Aspects of Heterogeneous Catalysts 343**
  - 5.1 Recent Advances in Our Knowledge of Some Metal Catalysts: In Their Extended, Cluster or Nanoparticle States 345
    - 5.1.1 Surface and Sub-surface Chemistry of Ag Particles 345
    - 5.1.2 Active Site of Methanol Synthesis over Cu/ZnO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Catalysts 347
    - 5.1.3 Platinum as a Hydrogenation Catalyst 349
    - 5.1.4 An Early Report That Monoatomic Pt Functions as an Active Heterogeneous Catalyst 350
    - 5.1.5 An Exceptionally Active, Atomically Dispersed Pt-Based Catalyst for Generating Hydrogen from Water 350
  - 5.2 Comments on the Catalytic Behaviour of Nanogold 352
    - 5.2.1 What a Single Atom of Palladium Can Do in the Appropriate Environment 358
  - 5.3 Recent Advances in the Elucidation of Certain Metal-Oxide Catalysts 359
    - 5.3.1 An Illustrative Investigation; Coupling STM, IR, Thermal Reaction Spectroscopy and DFT of Formaldehyde Formation on Vanadium Oxide Surfaces 362

- 5.4 Atomic-Scale Edge Structures in Industrial-Style MoS<sub>2</sub> Nanocatalysts 363
- 5.5 Open-Structure Catalysts: from 2D to 3D 364
  - 5.5.1 A Brief Guide to the Structure of Zeolitic and Closely-Related Solid Catalysts 365
    - 5.5.1.1 Notion of Framework Density 369
  - 5.5.2 New Families of Nanoporous Catalysts 370
    - 5.5.2.1 The Principal Catalytic Significance of New Families of Nanoporous Solids 375
- 5.6 Computational Approaches 376
  - 5.6.1 Résumé of Available Methodologies 376
    - 5.6.1.1 Selected Applications 382
- 5.7 A Chemist's Guide to the Electronic Structure of Solids and Their Surfaces 389
  - 5.7.1 Energy Bands 390
    - 5.7.1.1 Bands in 1D and 3D Crystals 393
    - 5.7.1.2 Energy Bands in Ionic Solids 395
    - 5.7.1.3 Energy Bands in Transition-Metal Oxides: Understanding the Electronic Structure of the Monoxides of Ti, V, Mn and Ni 398
  - 5.7.2 Fermi Levels in Insulators and Semiconductors 399
  - 5.7.3 Surface Electronic States and the Occurrence of Energy Levels within the Band Gap 402
  - 5.7.4 Band Bending and Metal–Semiconductor Junctions: Schottky Barriers 403
    - 5.7.4.1 Depletive Chemisorption on Semiconductors 405
    - 5.7.4.2 The Bending of Bands When Semiconductors Are Immersed in Electrolytes 406
  - 5.7.5 Quantum Chemical Approaches to the Electronic Properties of Solids 407
  - 5.7.6 A Brief Selection of Quantum Chemical Studies 408
    - 5.7.6.1 Band Widths, DOS and Fermi Levels of the Transition Metals 408
    - 5.7.6.2 Dissociative Chemisorption of CO 410
    - 5.7.6.3 Insight from *Ab initio* Computations: Methanol Synthesis and Olefin Metathesis 411
    - 5.7.7 Recent Advances in the Study of Metathesis 413
- 5.8 Key Advances in Recent Theoretical Treatments of Heterogeneous Catalysis 415
  - 5.8.1 Further Comments on Density Functional Theory (DFT) 416
- 5.9 Selected Applications of DFT to Catalysis 419
  - 5.9.1 CatApp: a Web Application for Surface Chemistry and Heterogeneous Catalysis 421
  - 5.9.2 Ti<sup>IV</sup> Centred Catalytic Epoxidation of *c*-Hexene 423
  - 5.9.3 Mechanism of the Aerobic Terminal Oxidation of Linear Alkanes at Mn-Doped Aluminophosphate Catalysts 424
  - 5.9.4 Rate Control and Reaction Engineering 425

5.10	Concluding Remarks Concerning DFT Calculations in Heterogeneous Catalysis	429
	Problems	430
	References	433
	Key References Published Since the First Edition	436
	Seminal Books	436
	Monographs	437
	Book Chapters	437
	Further Reading	437
<b>6</b>	<b>Poisoning, Promotion, Deactivation and Selectivity of Catalysts</b>	<b>439</b>
6.1	Background	439
6.1.1	Effect of Mass Transfer on Catalytic Selectivity	440
6.1.1.1	Effect of Intraparticle Diffusion	440
6.1.1.2	Non-isothermal Conditions	445
6.1.1.3	Effect of Interparticle Mass and Heat Transfer	448
6.1.2	Bifunctional Catalysts (or Dual-Function Catalysts)	449
6.2	Catalyst Deactivation	452
6.2.1	Deactivation Processes	452
6.2.2	Deactivation Models	455
6.2.2.1	Steady-State Model	455
6.2.2.2	A Dynamic Model	459
6.2.3	Operational Consequences of Poisoning	462
6.3	Some Modern Theories of Poisoning and Promotion	463
6.3.1	General Theoretical Considerations	464
6.3.2	Theoretical Interpretation of Poisoning and Promotion	466
6.3.2.1	The Electronegativity of a Poison Seems to Be of Secondary Importance	469
6.3.2.2	Other Factors Responsible for Promotion and Poisoning	471
6.3.2.3	Influence of Surface Carbon and Sub-surface Hydrogen in Hydrogenations on Palladium	473
6.3.2.4	Concluding Remarks	473
	Problems	474
	References	477
	Further Reading	477
	General	477
	Studies of Model Surfaces	477
	Theory of Poisoning and Promotion	478
<b>7</b>	<b>Catalytic Process Engineering</b>	<b>479</b>
	Part I: Recent Advances in Reactor Design	479
7.1	Novel Operating Strategies	482
7.1.1	Fixed-Bed Reactors	482
7.1.1.1	Periodic Operation	483
7.1.1.2	Concurrent Flow	485

7.1.2	Microchannel Reactors	485
7.1.3	Multifunctional Reactors	492
7.1.3.1	Integrating Exothermic and Endothermic Reactions	492
7.1.3.2	Integrating Heat Transfer and Reaction	494
7.1.3.3	Integrating Reaction and Separation	495
	Part II: Traditional Methods of Catalytic Process Engineering	499
7.2	Traditional Catalytic Reactors	499
7.2.1	Experimental Laboratory Reactors	499
7.2.1.1	Batch Reactors	500
7.2.1.2	Tubular Reactors	501
7.2.1.3	Continuous Stirred-Tank Reactor	504
7.2.1.4	Recycle Reactor	506
7.2.1.5	Flowing-Solids Reactors	507
7.2.1.6	Slurry Reactors	507
7.2.2	Industrial Chemical Reactors	510
7.2.2.1	Batch Reactors	511
7.2.2.2	Continuous Tubular Reactors	513
7.2.2.3	Fluidized-Bed Reactor	522
7.2.2.4	Trickle-Bed Reactor	525
7.2.2.5	Metal Gauze Reactors	527
7.2.3	Thermal Characteristics of a Catalytic Reactor	528
	Problems	534
	References	538
	General References for Part II	539
	General	539
	Kinetic Models	539
	Experimental Chemical Reactor Configurations	540
	Slurry Reactors	540
	Further Reading	540
<b>8</b>	<b>Heterogeneous Catalysis: Examples, Case Histories and Current Trends</b>	<b>541</b>
8.1	Synthesis of Methanol	541
8.1.1	The Nature of the Catalyst	543
8.1.2	Insight into the Mechanism of Formation of $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	544
8.1.3	Aspects of Methanol Synthesis Technology	545
8.2	Fischer–Tropsch Catalysis	546
8.2.1	Mechanistic Considerations	549
8.2.1.1	Does Synthesis Proceed via Hydroxymethylene Intermediates?	550
8.2.1.2	Schultz–Flory Statistics	554
8.2.2	Fine-Tuning the Fischer–Tropsch Process	555
8.2.3	Practical Fischer–Tropsch Catalysts and Process Conditions	556
8.2.4	Commercial Fischer–Tropsch Plants	559
8.2.5	Methanation, Steam Reforming and Water-Gas Shift Reactions	559
8.2.5.1	Methanation	559

- 8.2.5.2 Steam Reforming: the Most Extensively Used Means of Manufacturing Hydrogen 563
- 8.3 Synthesis of Ammonia 568
  - 8.3.1 Catalyst Promoters are of Two Kinds 570
  - 8.3.2 Kinetics of the Overall Reaction: the Temkin–Pyzhev Description 571
  - 8.3.3 The Surface of Iron Catalysts for Ammonia Synthesis Contain Several Other Elements: but Is the Iron Crystalline? 573
    - 8.3.3.1 Does Ammonia Synthesis Proceed via Atomically or Molecularly Adsorbed Nitrogen? 575
    - 8.3.3.2 How and Where Are the Reactant Gases Adsorbed at the Catalyst Surface? 576
    - 8.3.3.3 A Potential-Energy Diagram Illustrating How the Overall Reaction Leading to Ammonia Synthesis Can Be Constructed 580
    - 8.3.3.4 How Potassium Serves as an Electronic Promoter 582
  - 8.3.4 The Technology of Ammonia Synthesis 583
    - 8.3.4.1 Reactor Configurations are Important Industrially 585
- 8.4 Oxidation of Ammonia: Stepping Toward the Fertilizer Industry 588
  - 8.4.1 Ammonia Oxidation at Surfaces Containing Pre-adsorbed Oxygen: Hot Ad-Particles 592
- 8.5 *In situ* Catalytic Reaction and Separation 592
  - 8.5.1 Catalytic Distillation 592
  - 8.5.2 Catalytic Membrane Processes 596
- 8.6 Automobile Exhaust Catalysts and the Catalytic Monolith 601
  - 8.6.1 The Architecture of the Three-Way Catalyst 603
  - 8.6.2 The Catalytic Monolith 604
  - 8.6.3 Catalytic Monoliths May Be Used in Several Applications 605
  - 8.6.4 Rate Characteristics of Catalytic Combustion Processes 606
  - 8.6.5 Combustion Reactions in a Catalytic Monolith Differ from Those Occurring in a Homogeneously Operated Combustor 607
  - 8.6.6 Simulation of the Behaviour of a Catalytic Monolith is Important for Design Purposes 609
- 8.7 Photocatalytic Breakdown of Water and the Harnessing of Solar Energy 614
  - 8.7.1 Prologue 614
  - 8.7.2 Artificial Photosynthesis 615
  - 8.7.3 The Fundamental Energies Involved 618
    - 8.7.3.1 Oxygen Generation by Photo-Induced Oxidation of Water 619
    - 8.7.3.2 Hydrogen Generation by Photo-Induced Reduction of Water 620
    - 8.7.3.3 Simultaneous Generation of Hydrogen and Oxygen by Catalysed Photolysis of Water 621
  - 8.7.4 Some Selected Practical Examples 624
    - 8.7.4.1 The Grätzel Cell and Its Influence 626
    - 8.7.4.2 Tandem Cells for Water Splitting by Visible Light 628

- 8.8 Catalytic Processes in the Petroleum Industry 629
- 8.8.1 Catalytic Reforming 631
- 8.8.2 Catalytic Cracking 633
- 8.8.2.1 Cracking Reactions 636
- 8.8.2.2 Cracking Catalysts 638
- 8.8.2.3 The Catalytic Cracking (FCC) Reactor 638
- 8.8.3 Hydrotreating 640
- 8.8.3.1 Total Conversion of Heavy Oils into Good Quality Distillates 644
- Problems 645
- References 651
- Further Reading 653
  
- 9 Powering the Planet in a Sustainable Manner: Some of Tomorrow's Catalysts (Actual and Desired) and Key Catalytic Features Pertaining to Renewable Feedstocks, Green Chemistry and Clean Technology 655**
- 9.1 Introduction 655
- Part I: Prospects, Practices and Principles of Generating Solar Fuels 658
- 9.2 Powering the Planet with Solar Fuel 658
- 9.3 Some Significant Advances in Photo-Assisted Water Splitting and Allied Phenomena 659
- 9.3.1 Strategies for Solar Energy Conversion 660
- 9.3.2 The Artificial Leaf 661
- 9.3.3 Earth-Abundant H<sub>2</sub>-Evolution Photocatalysts 664
- 9.3.4 Earth-Abundant O<sub>2</sub>-Evolution Photocatalysts 665
- 9.3.5 Lessons from Enzymes 666
- 9.3.6 A Selective Survey and Future Challenges 666
- 9.3.7 An Interim Status Report on Water Oxidation Photocatalysis 669
- 9.3.8 Core-Shell Co-Catalysts in the Photocatalytic Conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> with Water into Methane 669
- 9.3.9 Modifying the Nature of TiO<sub>2</sub> so as to Improve Its Photocatalytic Performance 670
- 9.3.9.1 Band Structure Engineering of Semiconductors for Enhanced Photoelectrochemical Water Splitting, with Special Reference to TiO<sub>2</sub> and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 674
- 9.3.10 Metal-Organic Frameworks (MOFs) and Their Photocatalytic Possibilities 675
- 9.3.11 Photocatalytic Solids for the Destruction of Toxic Pollutants and Otherwise Unwanted Molecules 676
- 9.4 The Hydrogen Economy 677
- 9.4.1 The Methanol Economy 682
- Part II: Current Practices in Powering the Planet and Producing Chemicals 685
- 9.5 Some of Tomorrow's Catalysts: Actual and Desired 685

9.5.1	Some Existing Industrial Catalysts Likely to be Difficult to Replace in the Near Future	687
9.5.2	Amoxidation: Acrolein and Acrylic Acid	687
9.5.3	Poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET)	692
9.5.4	Fischer–Tropsch Syntheses (FTS)	696
9.5.4.1	FTS Using CO <sub>2</sub> to Generate Hydrocarbon Fuels	696
9.5.5	Adipic Acid; Nylon 6,6; Nylon 6 and Terephthalic Acid	697
9.5.5.1	The Practical Importance of Cascade Catalytic Reactions	700
9.5.6	Catalytic Cracking and Refining: the Impact of Mesostructured Y Zeolite	701
9.5.6.1	Ecofining: The Road to Green Refineries	705
9.6	A Biorefinery Capable of Producing Transportation Fuels and Commodity Chemicals that Starts with Metabolic Engineering and Ends with Inorganic Solid Catalysts	707
9.6.1	Renewables to <i>para</i> -Xylene and Other Aromatics	709
9.6.2	Biorefinery for Integrated Methods of Preparing Renewable Chemicals	711
9.6.3	Three Advanced Biofuels from Switchgrass Using Engineered <i>Escherichia coli</i>	711
9.7	Non-enzymatic Catalytic Processing of Biomass-Derived Raw Materials to Selected Chemical Products	711
9.7.1	Sustainable Chemistry by Upgrading Pyrolysis Oil	714
9.7.2	Catalytic Conversion of Microalgae into Green Hydrocarbons and Ethanol	716
9.7.2.1	Microalgae to Diesel	717
9.7.2.2	Microalgae to Bioethanol Using CO <sub>2</sub> and Sunlight	718
9.8	Strategies for the Design of New Catalysts	719
9.8.1	The Merits and Limitations of Single-Site Heterogeneous Catalysis	720
	Part III: Thermochemical Cycles and High-Flux, Solar-Driven Conversions	724
9.9	Solar-Driven, Catalysed Thermochemical Reactions as Alternatives to Fossil-Fuel-Based Energy and Chemical Economies	724
	Acknowledgements	726
	Problems	726
	References	729
	Further Reading	732
	<b>Index</b>	<b>733</b>