Synthesis of Pt-based alloy nanostructures

G.M. Leteba¹ and E. van Steen¹

 Synopsis

Optimizing the catalytic performance of multimetallic nanoparticle (NP) catalysts demands a concrete understanding of their design, while preferentially deploying wet chemical synthesis procedures to precisely control surface structural properties. Here we report the influence of reductants such as hydrogen-rich tetrabutylammonium borohydride (TBAB) and carbon monoxide-rich molybdenum carbonyl (Mo(CO)₆) on the shape and morphological evolution of Pt-based binary (PtNi and PtCo) and ternary (PtNiAu and PtCoAu) nanostructures derived from a homogeneous solution of amine-based surface active agents (surfactants) in a high boiling point solvent. We successfully synthesized nanostructures exhibiting well-defined and composition-controlled surfaces deploying a one-pot synthetic approach. The development of the surface properties was, however, observed to be alloy-specific. The resultant highly monodisperse alloy NP with narrow size distributions and facet-oriented surfaces are expected to display enhanced functionality as catalysts for utilization in specific chemical reactions.

Keywords

catalyst: platinum alloy, nanoparticles, synthesis, mixed-metal nanostructure.

Introduction

Alloy nanoparticles (NPs), with core-shell or alloyed structures, are emerging as better catalyst candidates than monometallic NPs (Wang et al, 2019; Leteba et al., 2018). Bimetallic nanocatalysts are anticipated to exhibit unique properties as a result of their solid solution state (Wang et al., 2019), and also to have unusual surface structures due to synergistic effects (Wang et al., 2019; Adams et al., 2009). A fundamental understanding of the structure-composition-activity relationships, i.e. how atomic arrangement influences performance, is a key to rational catalyst design for a particular reaction process at the nanoscale (Meunier, 2008). Detailed structural characterization of mixed-metal nanostructures for the investigation of the basic structural properties comprising size, shape, dispersion, purity, composition, and structure, is thus indispensable for their utilization in many industrial processes. The reliable synthesis of Pt-based nanostructures for high-performance applications is in great demand, but is more difficult to achieve than the synthesis of monometallic NPs (Wang and Li, 2011).

When two or more metal precursors are reduced simultaneously in a wet chemical synthetic route, they can thermodynamically nucleate and grow individually. This may result in the formation of either separate NPs, or hetero-structured or core-shell structures because of the differences in the standard reduction potentials. However, alloy NPs are formed in most cases (Shan et al., 2014). Simultaneous reduction of two or more metal precursor salts at nearly similar rates is achievable by using reductants at high temperatures in the presence of appropriate surface-active agents (surfactants) and solvents (Dumestre, 2004; Huang et al., 2009). Although the prime objective of introducing the surfactants into the synthetic system prior to the co-reduction of different metal precursors is to control growth of the particles, prohibit the formation of NP agglomerates, and limit the degree of NP oxidation, a homogeneous mixture of two or more surfactants can be also be used to promote anisotropic growth; hence the evolution of crystallographic-facet-directed solid solutions (Leteba et al., 2018, 2020). The evolution of high-index surfaces of these nanostructures can, however, be specific for a particular alloy system. Shape- and size-controlled growth of Pt-based alloy NPs can also be influenced by varying the reductants while keeping the other reaction conditions constant, but these reductants can influence the

Affiliation:
¹ Catalysis Institute, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Correspondence to:
E. van Steen
Email: eric.vansteen@uct.ac.za

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ORCID
G.M. Leteba http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7982-5037
E. van Steen http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4659-8522
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The nature of the precursor salts, reduction temperature, reducing agents, and surfactants can dictate the nucleation and growth kinetics of metal NPs, hence influencing the final surface structural properties (size and shape). Depending on the nature of individual surfactant’s functional group, the degree of adsorption of two or more surfactants on growing crystal surfaces within the organic synthetic system can differ (Yin and Alivisatos, 2005; Chen et al., 2018; Dahl, Maddux, and Hutchison, 2007; Wang et al., 2007). Furthermore, good manipulation of the nucleation and subsequent growth of solution-grown NPs often demands the use of some specific reducing agents or metal precursors (Dumestre, 2004; Huang et al., 2009). In order to circumvent the formation of spontaneous separate or heterostructured NPs and to obtain homogeneous nucleation and subsequent crystal growth of two or more dissimilar metal atoms, the reaction kinetics must be accurately regulated to obtain well-defined and mixed solid solution NPs, which may be either ordered or disordered. Figure 1 displays the possible structures that can be obtained by the synthesis of binary and ternary nanostructures under precisely tuned synthesis parameters.

Here, we explore the influence of systematically varying the Pt precursor and reducing agent (reductant) components, on the preparation of the solid solution NPs. The reduction kinetics of Pt and M (Ni and Co) precursor salts were systematically influenced by introducing the reductants such as Mo(CO)₆, or TBAB into the bulk organic synthesis mixture. We used amine-containing surfactant mixtures (OAm, TOA, and ODA), which contain similar functional groups, for fine-tuning of composition, size distribution, monodispersity, and crystal faceting of the solid solution NPs. A high boiling-point solvent, benzyl ether (BE, boiling point: 298°C), served as a liquid phase for nucleation, growth, and controlled mixing of distinct metal atoms; hence providing an avenue for uniform crystal growth. Nanostructures prepared using Mo(CO)₆, are displayed in Figures 2a and b whereas those synthesized using TBAB are shown in Figures 2c and 2d.

Our synthesis strategies produced binary NPs exhibiting good monodispersity, distinct morphologies, and narrow size distribution, as revealed by the bright-field transmission electron microscopy (BR-TEM) images shown in Figure 2. Even though these binary alloys were synthesized under the same reaction parameters but only varying the reductants, the sizes and morphologies are different in all cases. This suggests that the formation of these nanoalloy particles can be dictated by the reaction parameters (such as temperature, concentration...
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of both hydrophilic and hydrophobic surfactants, solvents, and metal precursors) and the nature of the reductants used during synthesis. The inserts in the figures are high-resolution-TEM (HR-TEM) images showing highly crystalline alloy nanostructures, and the same orientation of lattice fringes suggests that the individual particles are single crystals.

Figures 2a and 2b are BR-TEM- images of alloy nanostructures solution-grown by co-reduction of Ni(Ac)₂·4H₂O (or Co(Ac)₂·4H₂O) and Pt(acac)₂ precursors using CO-rich Mo(CO)₆, which is the main source of CO gas. The resultant alloy particles display mostly cuboidal morphologies encased by {200} crystal facets. This is expected since previous studies have shown that the decomposition of W(CO)₆ results in the formation of W⁰ while at the same time liberating gaseous CO. W⁰ can then be used as a reductant, rapidly reducing Pt²⁺ to Pt⁰ (atoms/seeds). This leads to fast Pt nucleation (Zhang and Fang, 2009; LaGrow et al., 2015). However, W⁰ does not alloy with Pt⁰ under the reaction conditions and thus remains as an ionic species (Wⁿ⁺ or W⁶⁺) in the organic synthesis mixture (Zhang and Fang, 2009), but facilitates growth of the nanoparticles (Zhang et al., 2010). CO is known to adsorb selectively onto Pt, with stronger preferential binding on {100} facets and weaker adsorption on {111} facets (Wu, Zheng, and Fu, 2011; Chen et al., 2012). Such preferential adsorption on Pt{100} crystal facets encourages the formation of cubic Pt and Pt alloy nanostructures (Wu, Zheng, and Fu, 2011; Chen et al., 2012). Our studies indicate that Mo(CO)₆-assisted reduction of metal precursors is an applicable synthetic technique for the production of not only monodisperse NPs with a narrow size distribution, but also well-defined and facet-directed NP morphologies. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that Mo(CO)₆, similar to W(CO)₆, plays an essential role in the production of high-quality cuboidal alloy nanostructures.

The NP uniformity obtained from the different metal salts to zero-valent metal states (Pt⁰M⁰) is expected to originate from the contribution of both CO gas and Mo⁰ species generated from the thermolytic decomposition of Mo(CO)₆, with Mo species serving as the sacrificial reductant in the nucleation stages of alloy NPs. The measured mean particle sizes from TEM images of randomly chosen 300 NP populations were 7.1 ± 0.5 nm (PtNi) and 12.5 ± 0.7 nm (PtCo), exhibiting narrow particle size distributions.

Simultaneous reduction of Ni(Ac)₂·4H₂O (or Co(Ac)₂·4H₂O) and Pt(acac)₂ precursors using the H₂-rich reducing agent TBAB (C₁₆H₃₆N(BH₄)) resulted in the production of predominantly spherical particles (Figures 2c and 2d). The measured average sizes of these binary NPs were 3.6 ± 0.9 nm (PtNi) and 4.5 ± 0.4 nm (PtCo), with narrow size distributions. Our studies indicate that TBAB-assisted reduction of metal precursors is a fast and facile synthetic approach for the formation of monodisperse small-sized NPs with a narrow size distribution. Based on these experiments, it is therefore reasonable to deduce that the co-reduction of metal precursors proceeds at a faster rate in the presence of reduc tant TBAB and nucleation of NPs thus occurs faster, followed by slow crystal growth. The significant influence of TBAB, resulting in synthesis of uniform small-sized NPs, could be associated with H₂ gas, which is released during the decomposition of TBAB and serves as a powerful reductant.

We also investigated the effect of the addition of a third metal component on size evolution and morphological selectivity of the alloy NPs. The simultaneous reduction of Pt(acac)₂ and HAuCl₄ in the presence of Ni(Ac)₂·4H₂O and Co(Ac)₂·4H₂O, using Mo(CO)₆, produced ternary PtNiAu and PtCoAu alloy NPs displaying well-defined and uniform, near spherical morphologies, as shown in

Figure 2—Bright-field TEM images of as-synthesised binary (a) PtNi and (b) PtCo bimetallic NPs using Mo(CO)₆ as a reducing agent. PtNi (c) and PtCo (d) were prepared using TBAB. The inserts show the HR-TEM images of these alloy NPs, displaying a high degree of crystallinity, and the same orientation of lattice fringes suggests that these particles are single crystals.
Synthesis of Pt-based alloy nanostructures in the presence of Mo(CO)₆ as the reductant. These morphologies were found to be alloy-specific. This synthetic strategy to produce high-quality alloys of binary and ternary structures offers great potential for the successful synthesis of highly nanomaterials with controllable compositions to substitute pure Pt for use in current and future industrial applications.

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Author contributions
Eric van Steen conceived the idea and supervised the project. Gerard Malefane Leteba synthesized nanoparticles. Gerard Malefane Leteba and Eric van Steen processed, interpreted TEM data and wrote the manuscript. All authors commented on the manuscript.

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Figure 3—BF-TEM images of ternary (a) PtNiAu and (b) PtCoAu NPs obtained from the co-reduction of Pt(acac)₂ and HAuCl₄ in the presence of Ni(Ac)₂·4H₂O and Co(Ac)₂·4H₂O respectively, using Mo(CO)₆ as the reductant. (c) and (d) are TEM-BF images of PtNiAu and PtCoAu ternary NPs respectively, formed by substituting Pt(acac)₂ with H₃PtCl₆·xH₂O under fixed experimental conditions and using Mo(CO)₆ reductant.

Figures 3a and 3b, respectively. The measured mean edge lengths of these ternary NPs were PtNiAu 14.5 ± 0.9 nm and 14.7 ± 0.8 nm, displaying narrow size distributions. When Pt(acac)₂ was substituted with H₃PtCl₆·xH₂O under fixed experimental conditions and using Mo(CO)₆ reductant, the PtNiAu system produced mostly irregular shapes, whereas the ternary PtCoAu system yielded spherical nanostructures as shown in Figures 3c and 3d, respectively. Thus, variation in Pt precursors did not result in any significant size and morphological differences between the ternary PtNiAu (average particle sizes 16.1 ± 1.2 nm) and PtCoAu (average particle sizes 10.7 ± 0.8 nm) systems. However, the cubic symmetry of binary alloy structures (Figures 3a and 3b) is broken, with the resultant ternary structures adopting spherical morphologies. This could be associated with the distinct chemical behaviour of Au, interfering with complete CO adsorption or contribution of Mo species on the nucleation stage of Pt.

Conclusion
Our findings clearly demonstrate the preparation of alloy nanostructures with distinct surfaces is achievable via precisely-controlled synthetic approaches. Good control over size, morphology, composition, dispersity, and surface structure of these alloy NPs was achieved using a one-pot synthetic approach and manipulating the experimental parameters. Although varying the reductants such as Mo(CO)₆ and TBAB under fixed reduction conditions resulted in the evolution of well-defined morphologies of binary (PtNi and PtCo) and ternary (PtNiAu and PtCoAu) NPs, these morphologies were found to be alloy-specific. This synthetic strategy to produce high-quality alloys of binary and ternary structures offers great potential for the successful synthesis of highly nanomaterials with controllable compositions to substitute pure Pt for use in current and future industrial applications.