

# RARE EARTHS IN AUTOMOTIVE CATALYSTS

*materials for a better life*

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Umicore Automotive Catalysts

# Agenda

Rare Earths in Automotive Catalysts

Three-way Catalysts

Oxygen Storage Materials

Measurement of Oxygen Storage Capacity

On board diagnosis

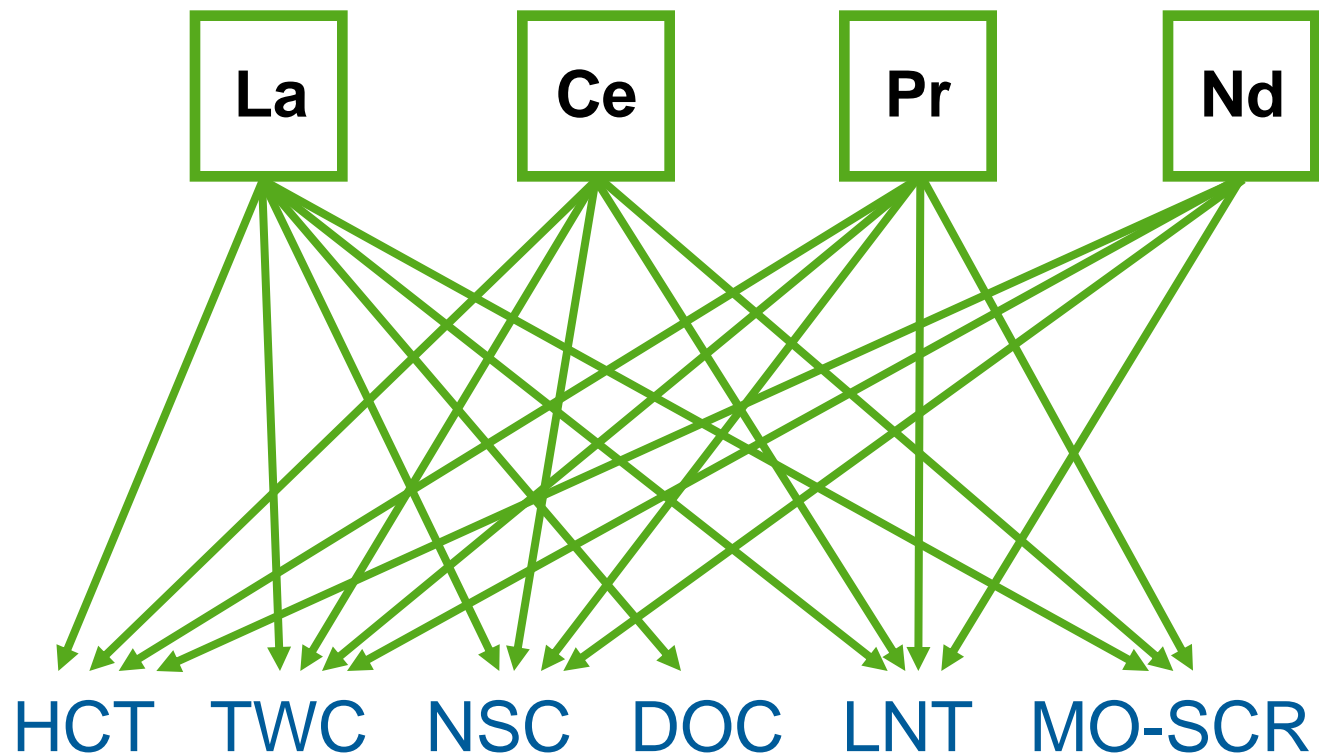
Are there potential substitutes for REE ?

# Rare Earths in Automotive Catalysts

Status

Hauptgruppe				basisch		amphoter		sauer		keine Angabe		Hauptgruppe						
I	II											III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
1	2	1																2
H																		He
3	4	Nebengruppe										5	6	7	8	9	10	
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
11	12	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			I	II	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
55	56	57-71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
Cs	Ba		Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
87	88	89-103	104	105	106	107	108	109										
Fr	Ra		Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt										
Lanthanoide			57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	
			La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
Actinoide			89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	
			Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	

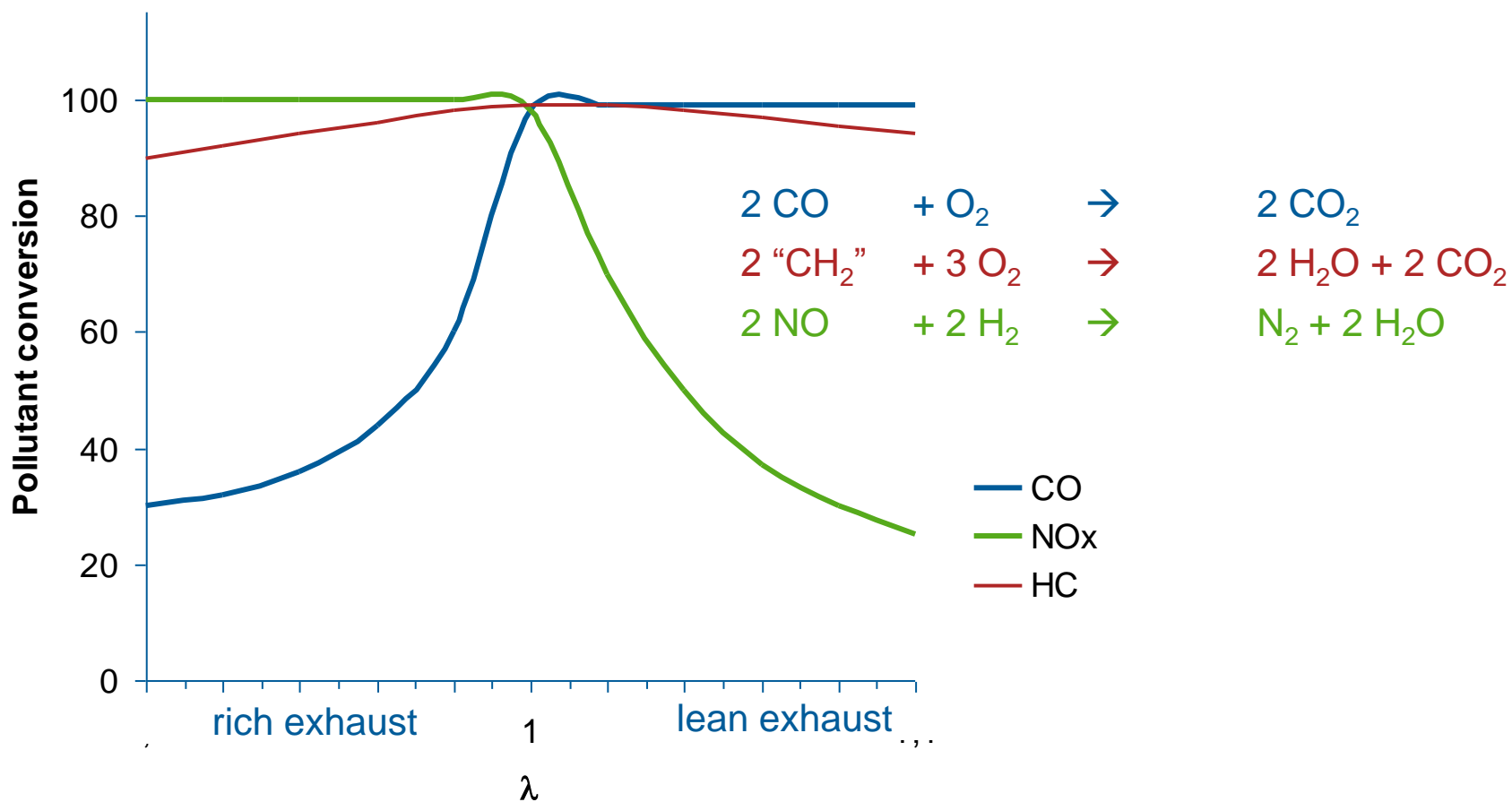
# Rare Earths in Automotive Catalysts



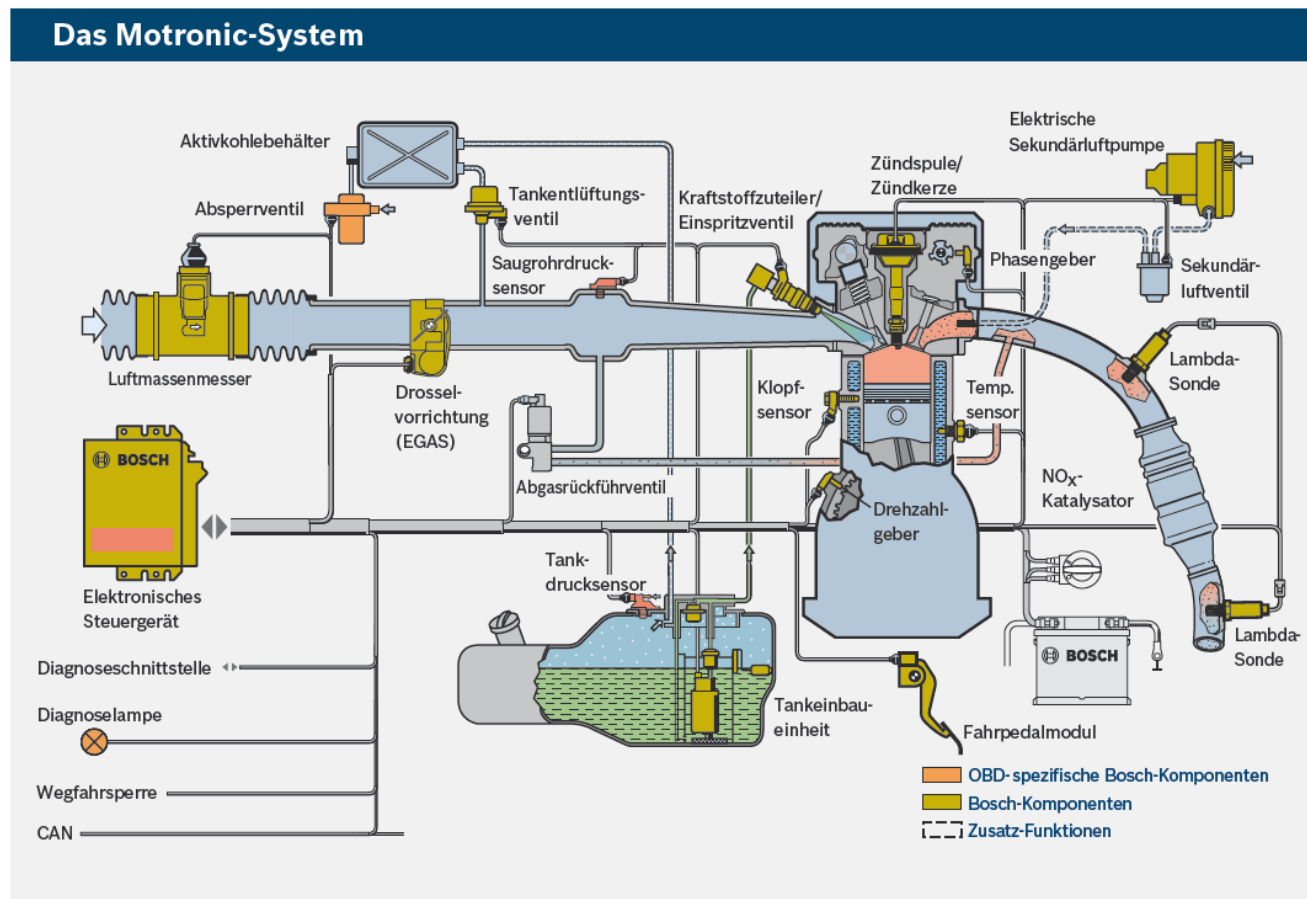
# Three-way catalysis



# $\lambda$ -window of a Three-way Catalyst

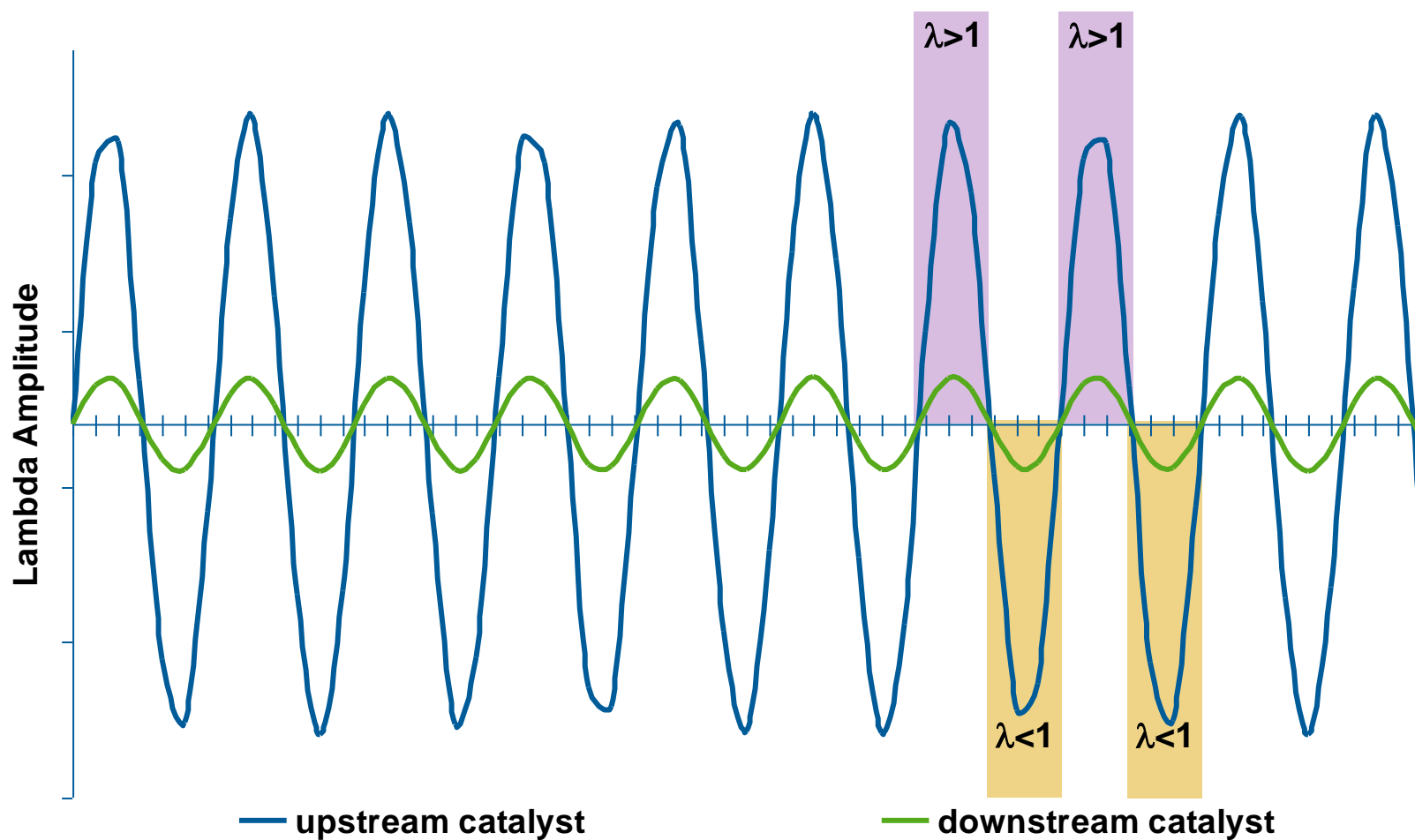


# Closed loop air/fuel ratio control



Source: <http://www.bosch-kraftfahrzeugtechnik.de/media/de/pdf/antriebssystemepkw/>

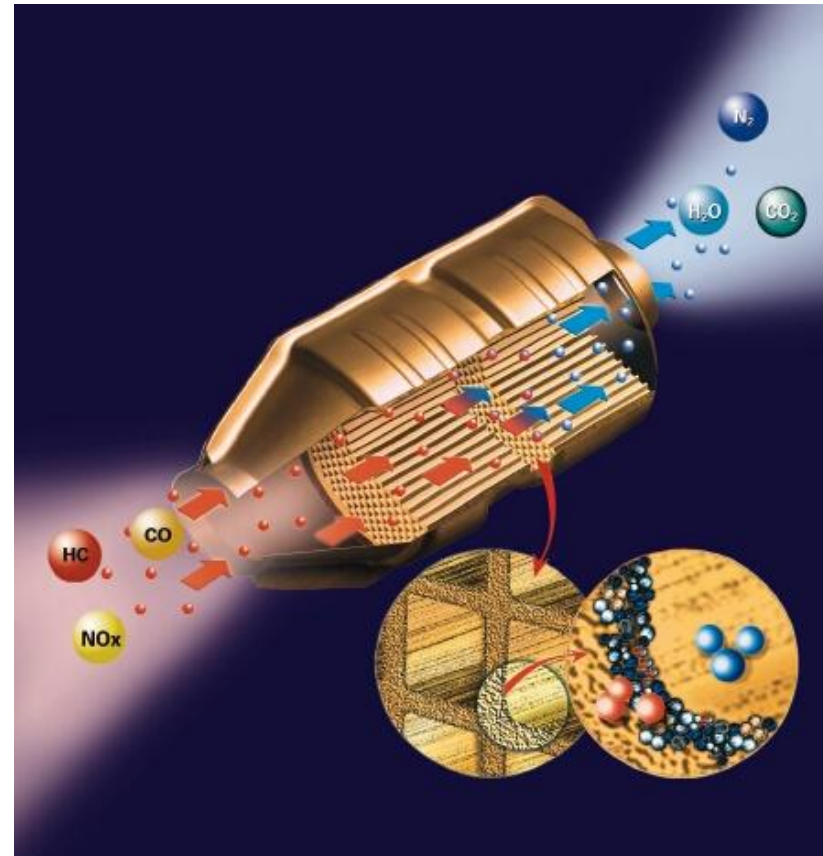
# Dampening of the oscillations around $\lambda=1$





# Composition of Three-way catalysts

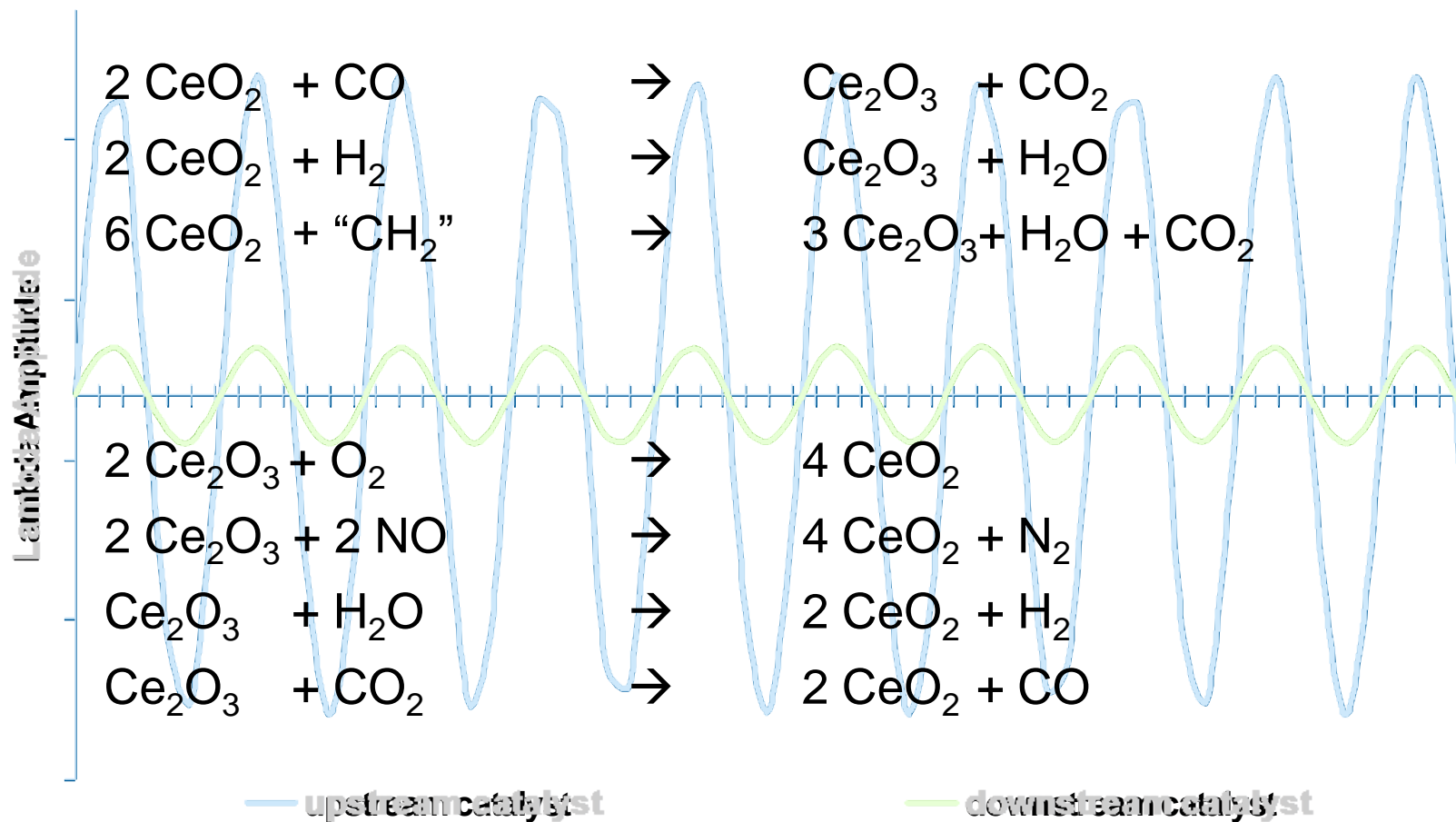
- oxygen storage materials
- stabilized alumina
- platinum group metals
- promoters
- scavengers
- stabilizers



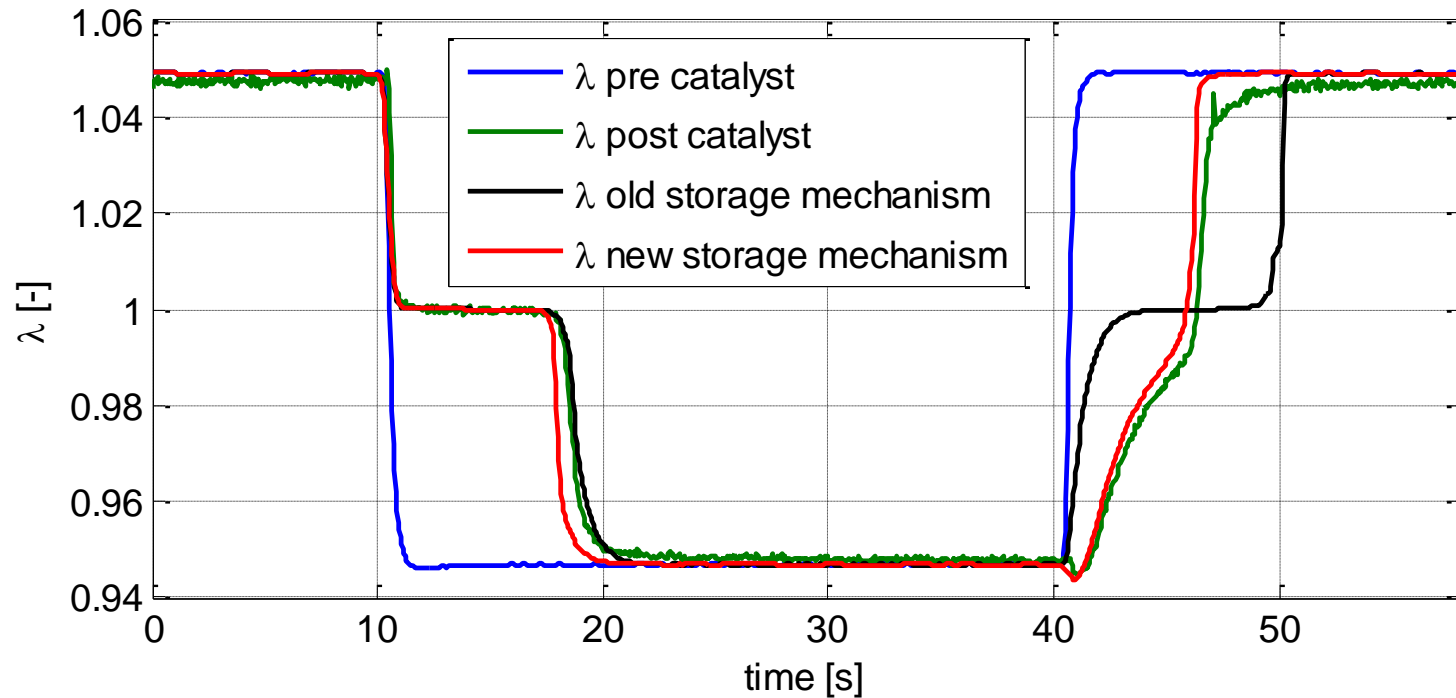
# Oxygen Storage Materials



# Oxygen storage and release reactions



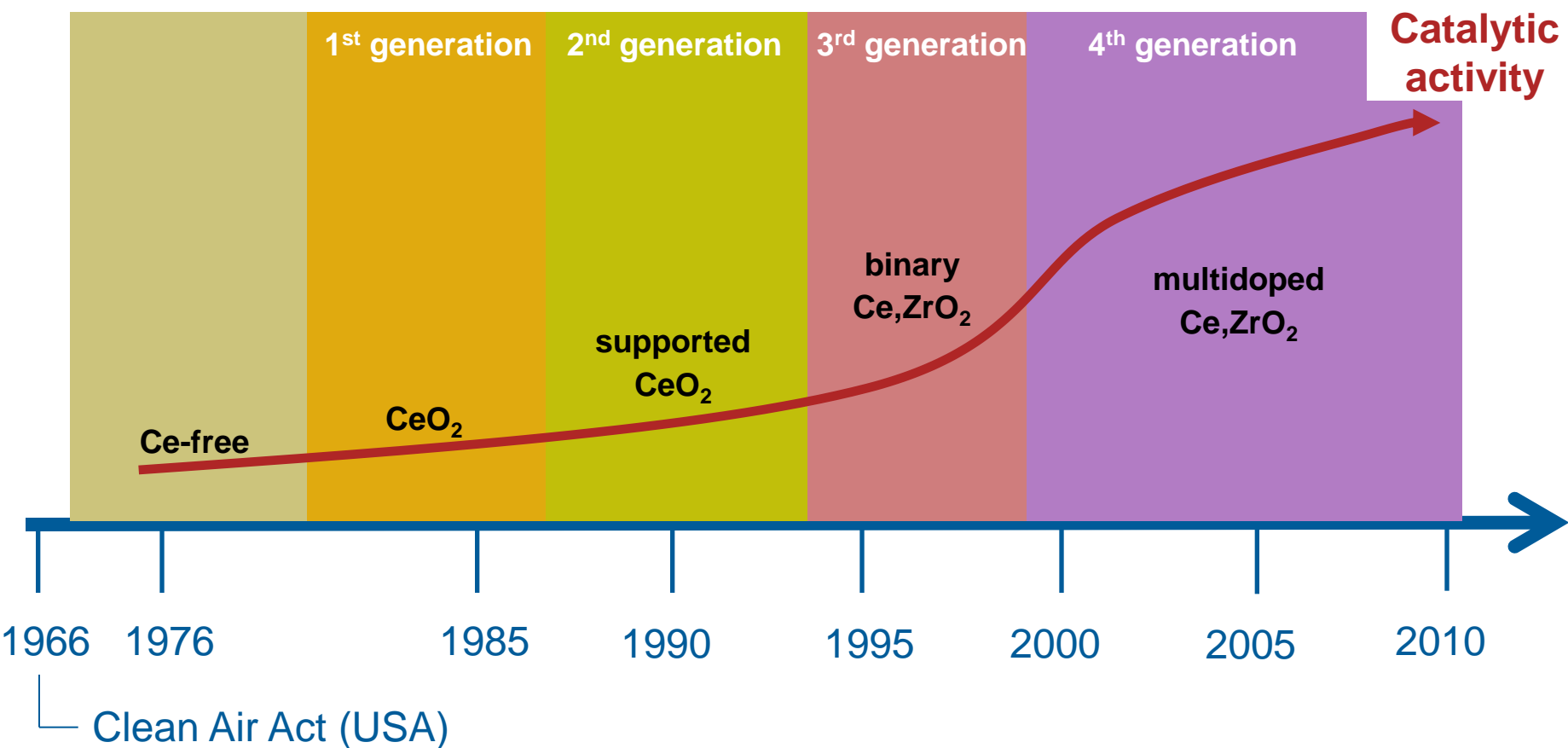
# Ceria-Zirconia mixed oxides



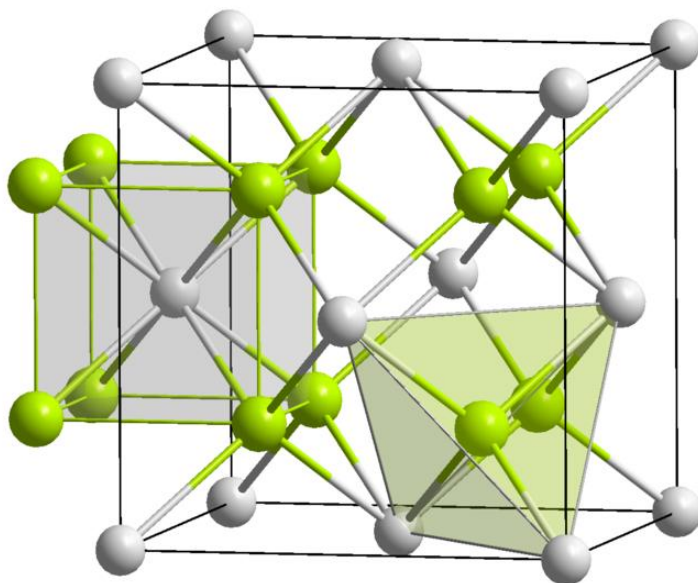
*Dynamic behavior of the down stream air-to-fuel ratio for an oxygen storage mechanism including  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  as oxidizing agents compared to a “traditional” storage mechanism.*

Source: Roman Möller, Martin Votsmeier, Christopher Onder, Lino Guzzella, Jürgen Gieshoff  
Applied Catalysis B: Environmental 91 (2009) 30–38

# Development of OS-materials for TWC



# Stabilized Ceria-Zirconia mixed oxides



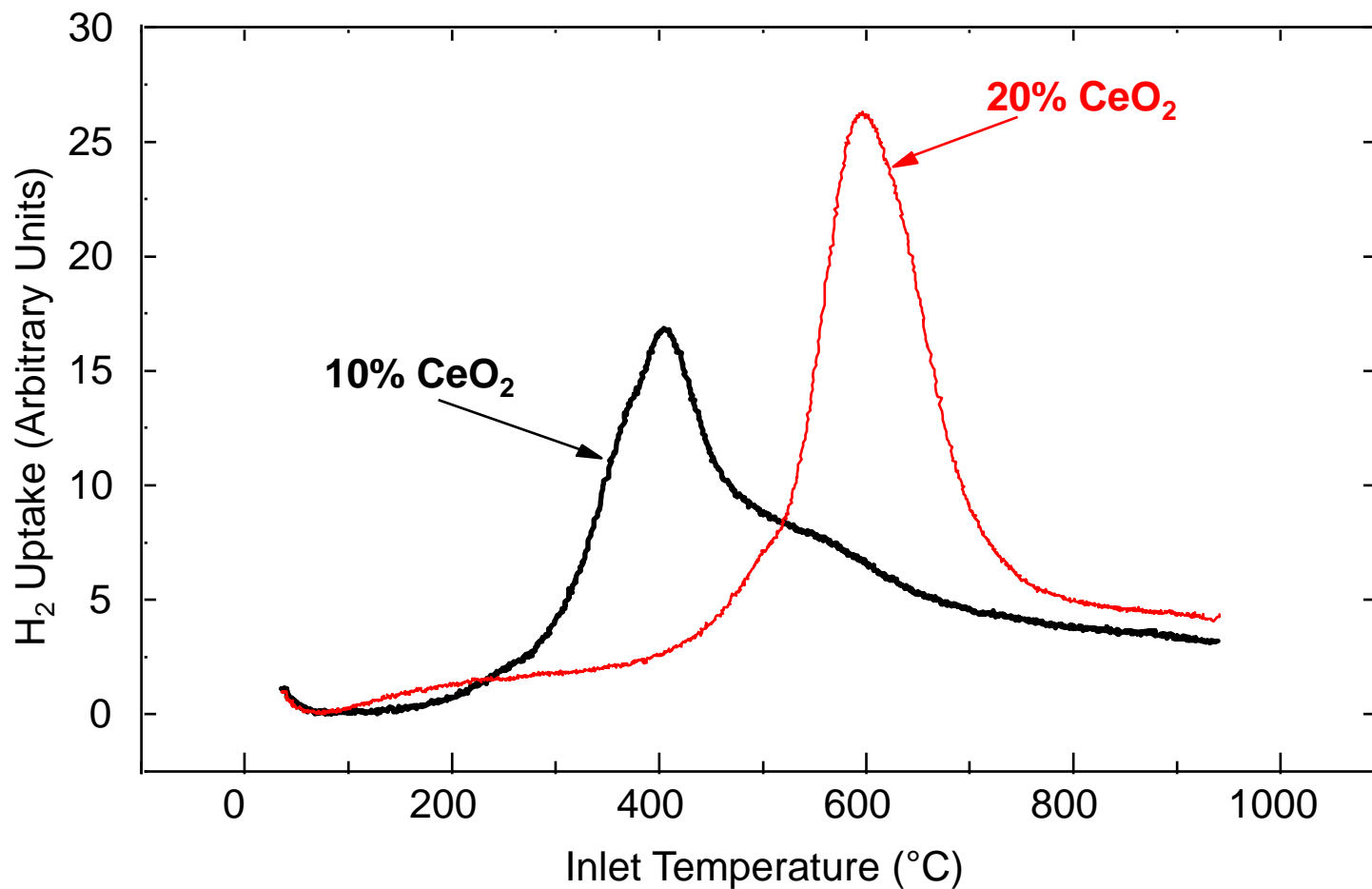
Fluorite Structure



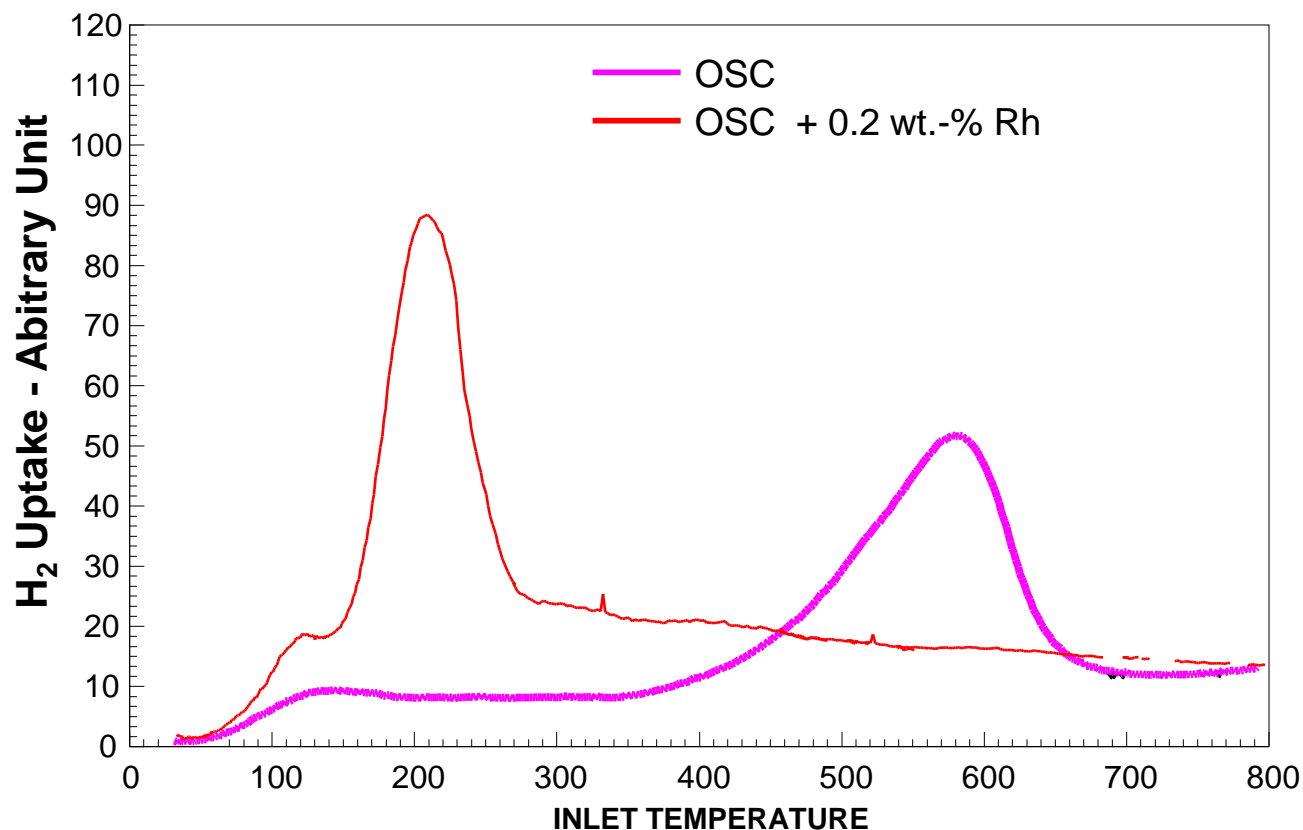
- cubic crystal structure
- typical dopants: La, Pr, Nd, Y, Sm
- improved redox behaviour
- improved thermal stability
- improved phase stability

Source: [Wikimedia commons](#)

## Influence of Ceria/Zirconia ratio on OSC

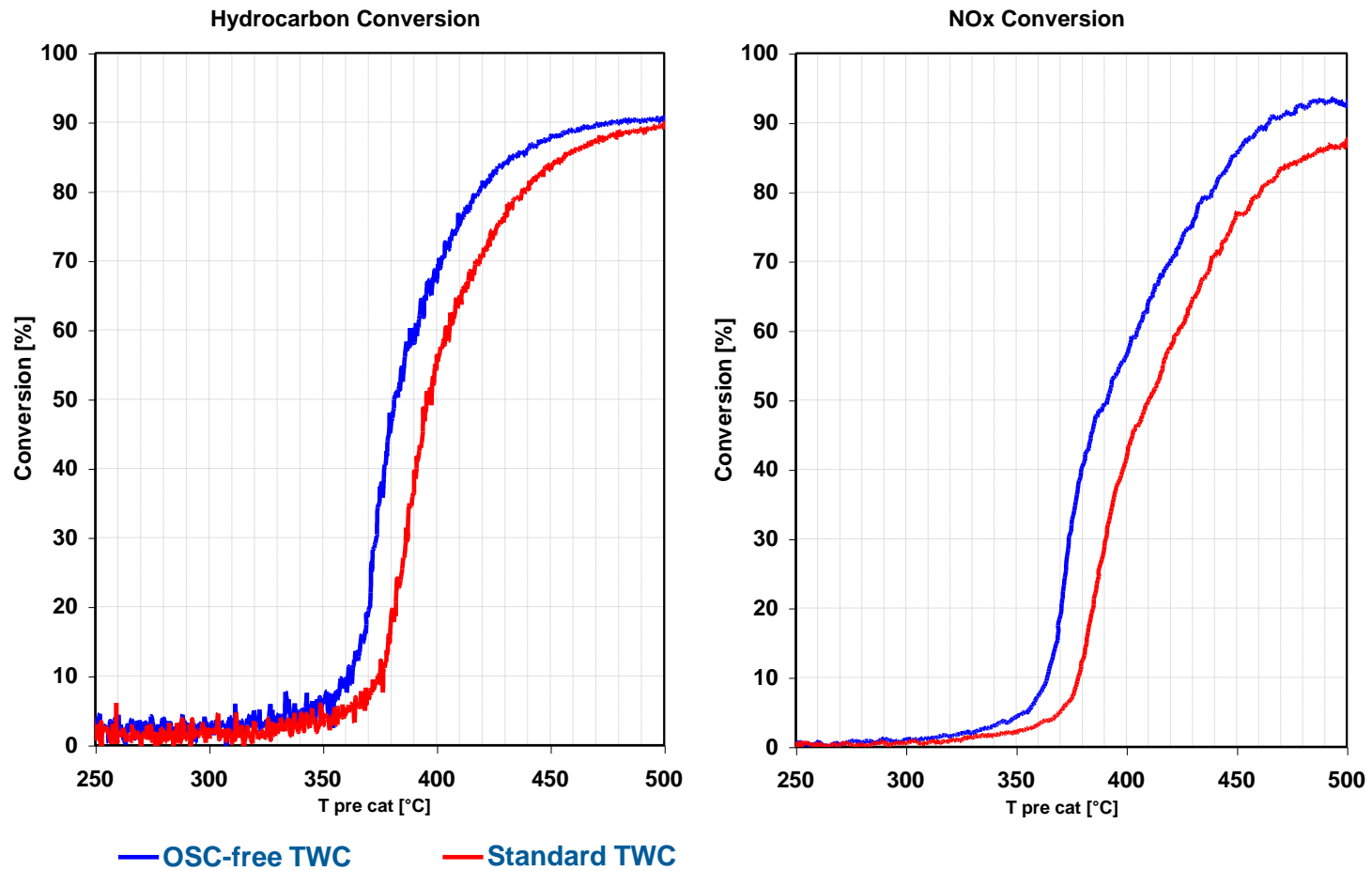


# Impact of precious metals on oxygen storage behaviour of ceria-zirconia mixed oxides

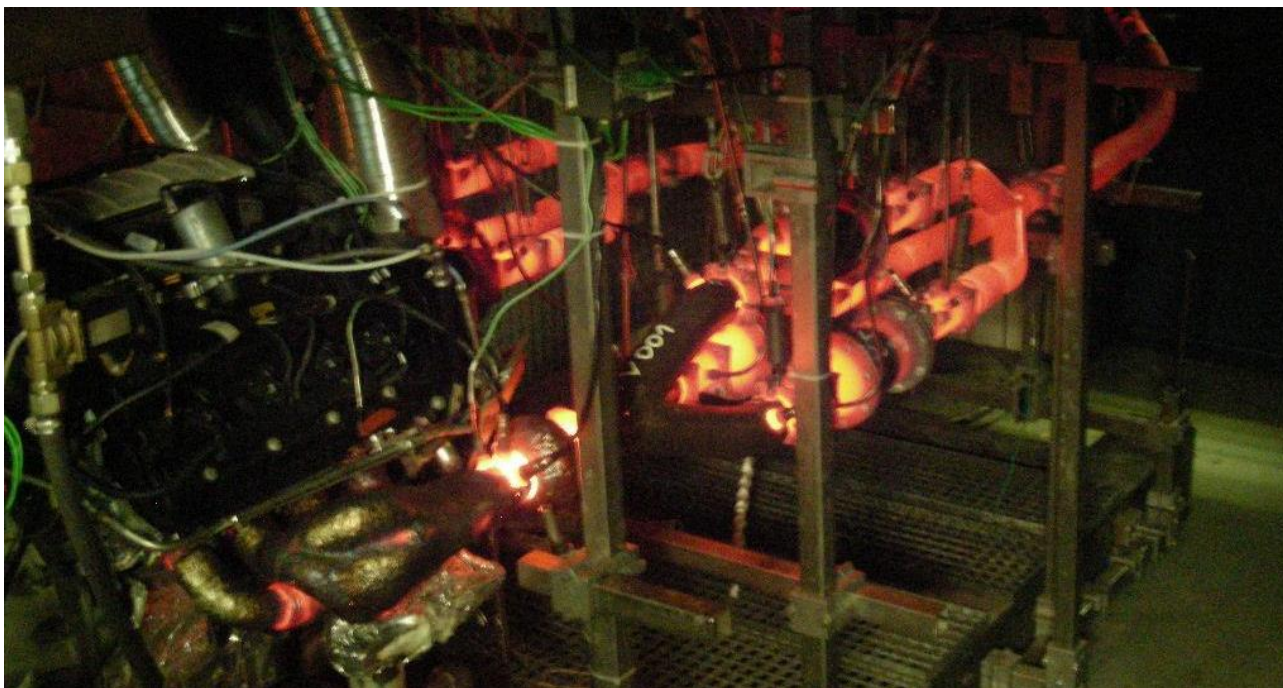




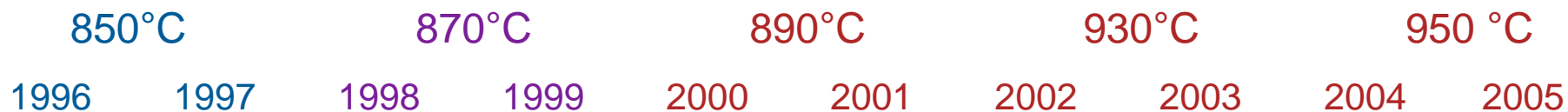
# Impact of OS materials on lightoff of an aged TWC



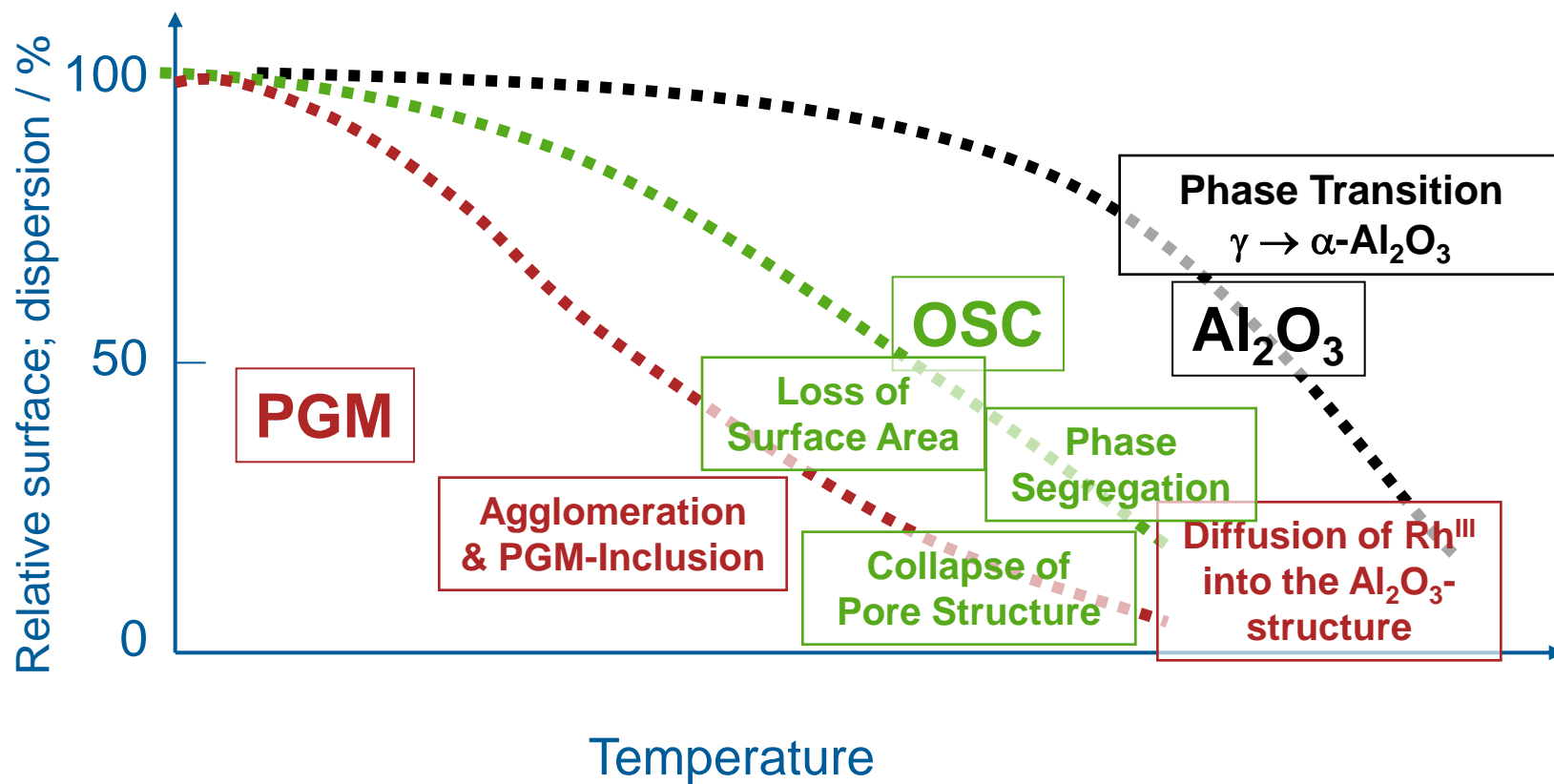
# Temperature Requirements for TWC



Typical aging temperature in front of catalyst (fuel cut aging cycle)



# Temperature Stability of TWC components



# On-board diagnosis

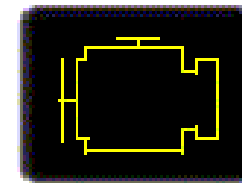


# Regulatory need for on-board diagnosis

## Directive 70/220/EEC:

### 8.1. Vehicles with positive-ignition engines

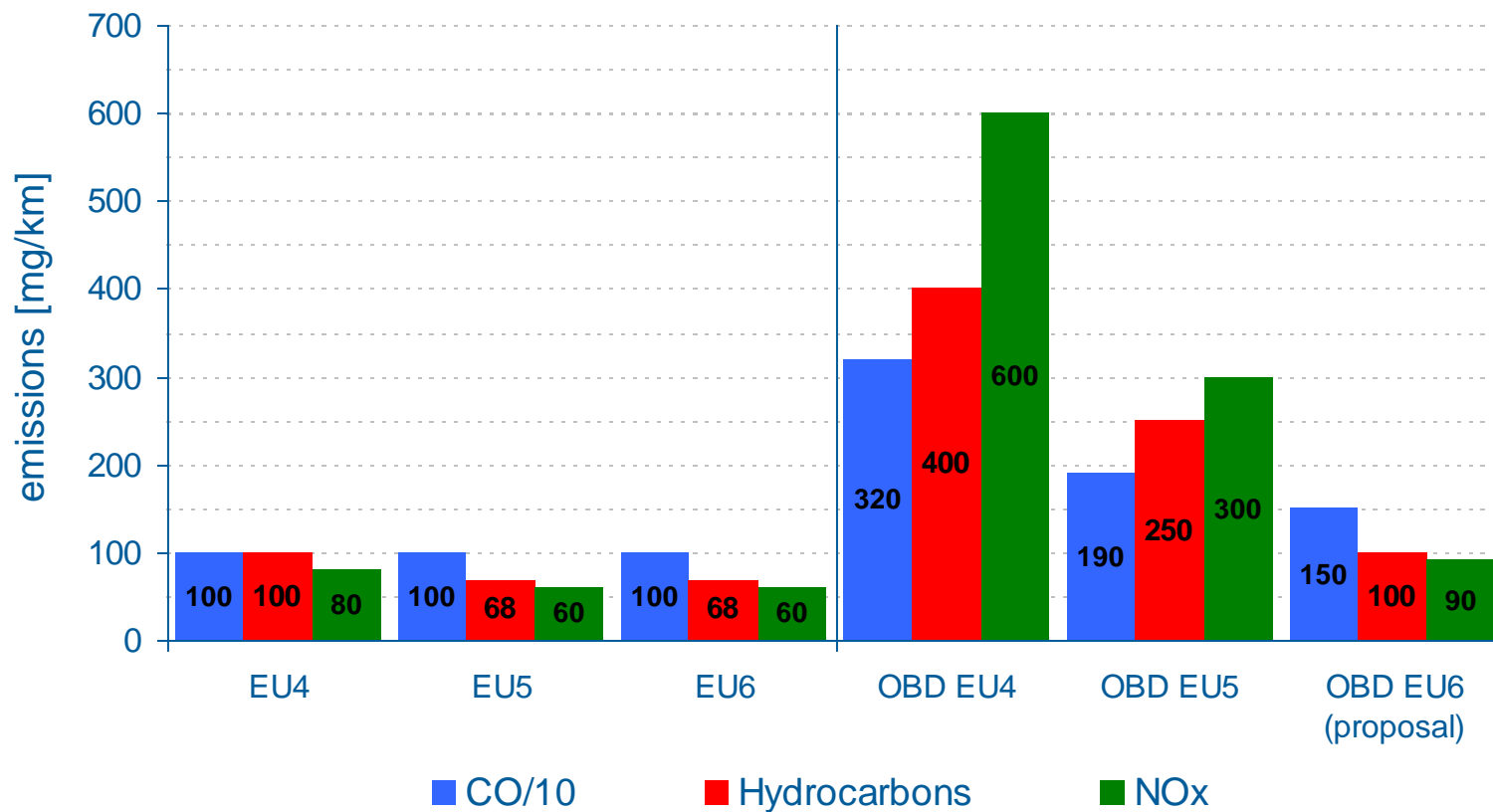
#### 8.1.1. Petrol fuelled engines



With effect from 1 January 2000 for new types and from 1 January 2001 for all types, vehicles of category M1 - except vehicles the maximum mass of which exceeds 2 500 kg - and vehicles of category N1 class I, must be fitted with an on-board diagnostic (OBD) system for emission control in accordance with Annex XI.

With effect from 1 January 2001 for new types and from 1 January 2002 for all types, vehicles of category N1 classes II and III and vehicles of category M1, the maximum mass of which exceeds 2 500 kg, must be fitted with an OBD system for emission control in accordance with Annex XI.

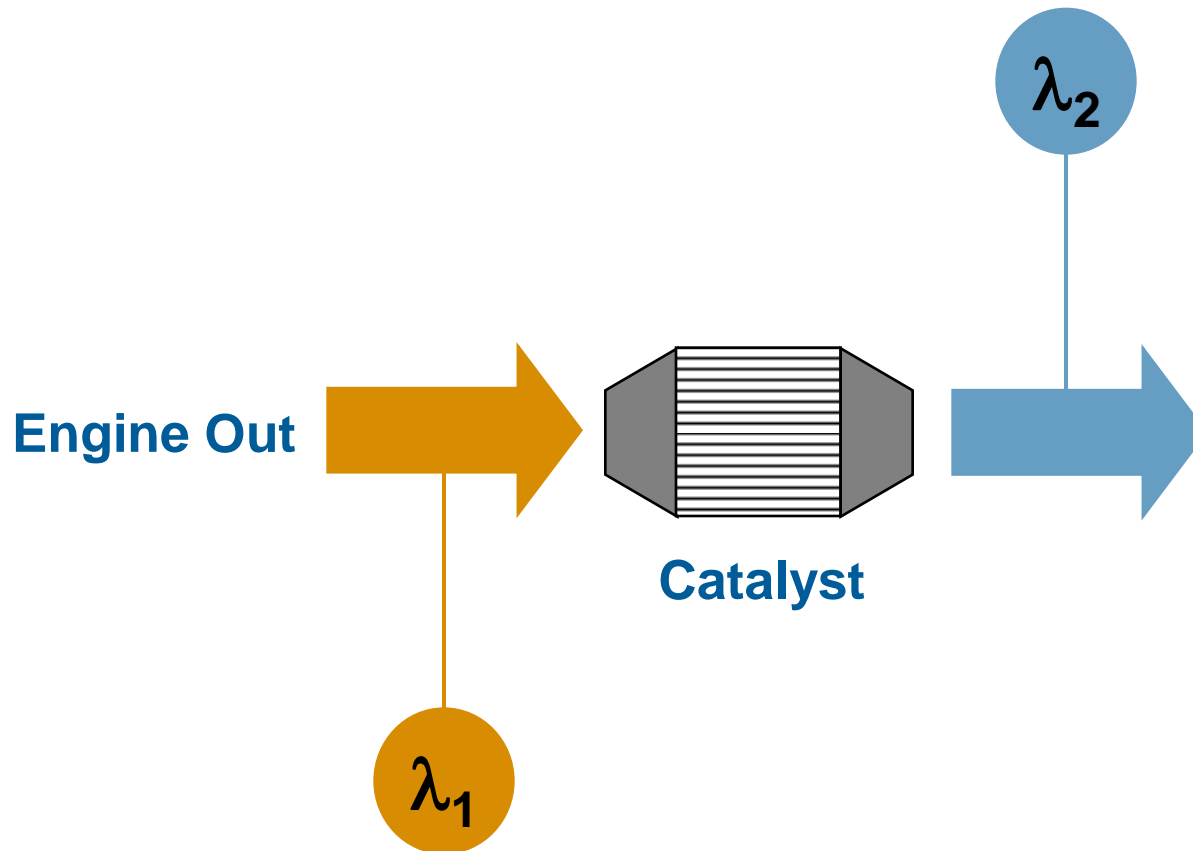
# Legal emission and OBD limits in Europe



# Measurement of Oxygen Storage Capacity on a Vehicle

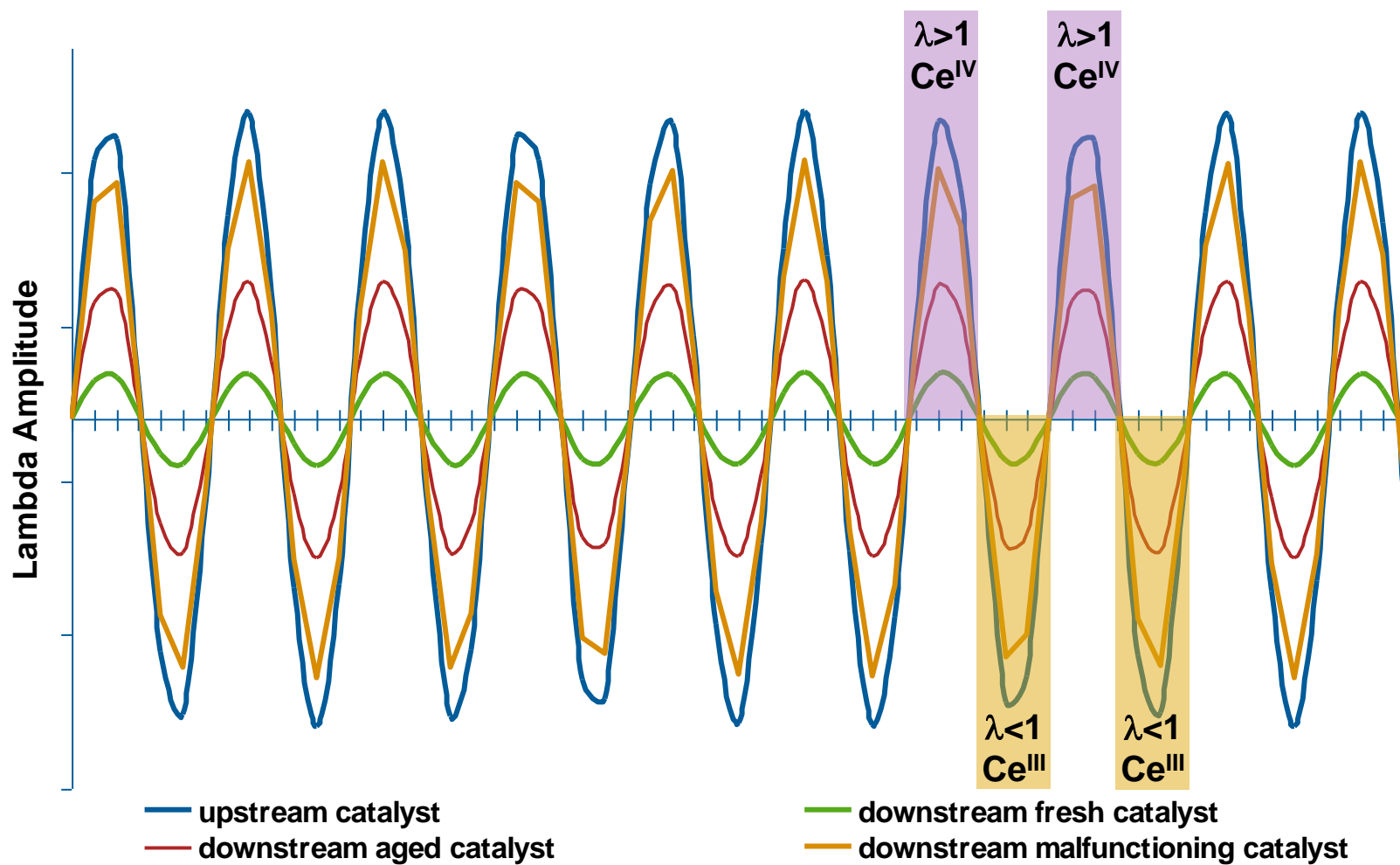


# Oxygen Storage Test Setup for OBD

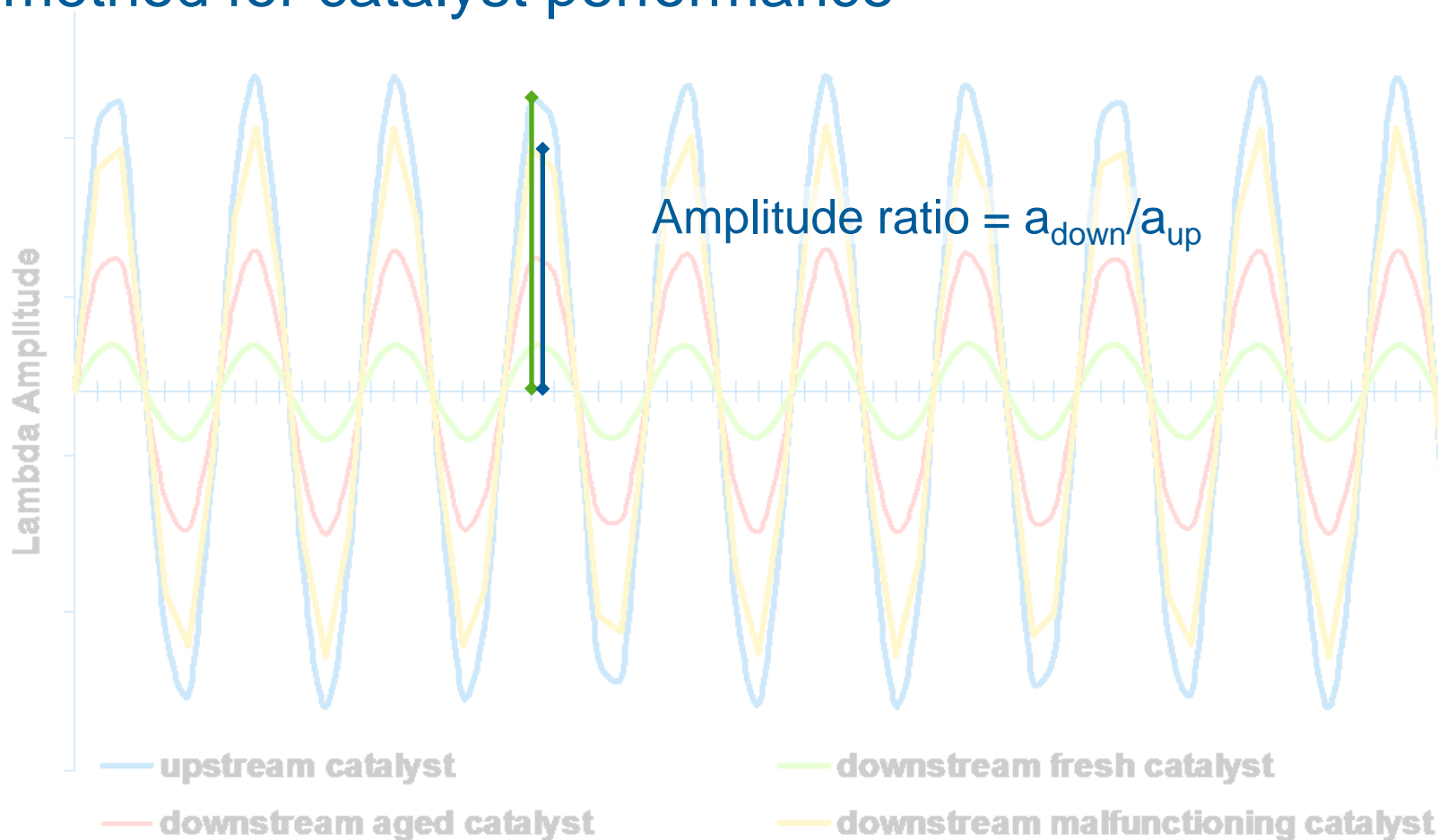




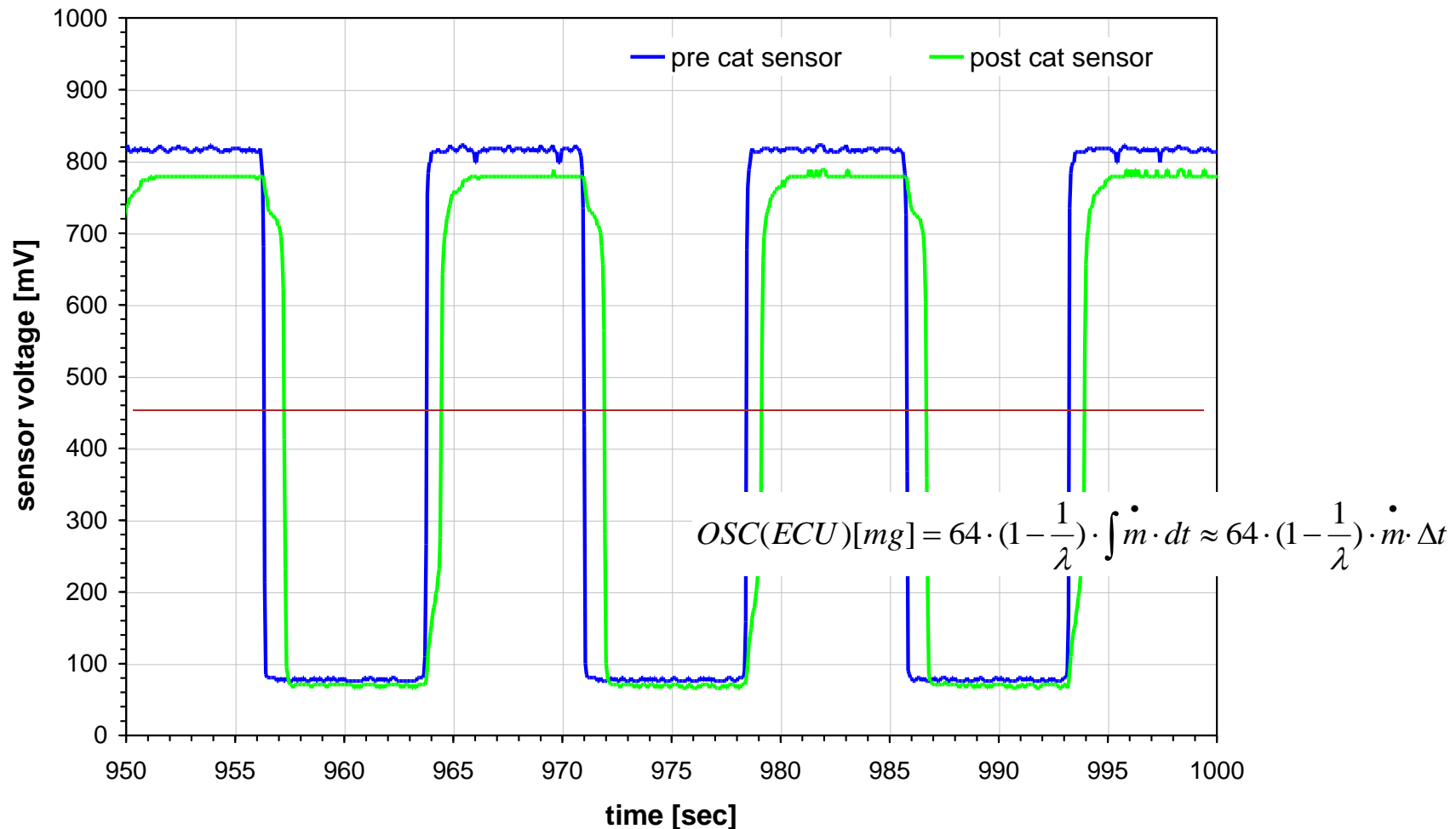
# Degradation of “Lambda Absorption” Capacity



# Amplitude Ratio measurement as diagnosis method for catalyst performance

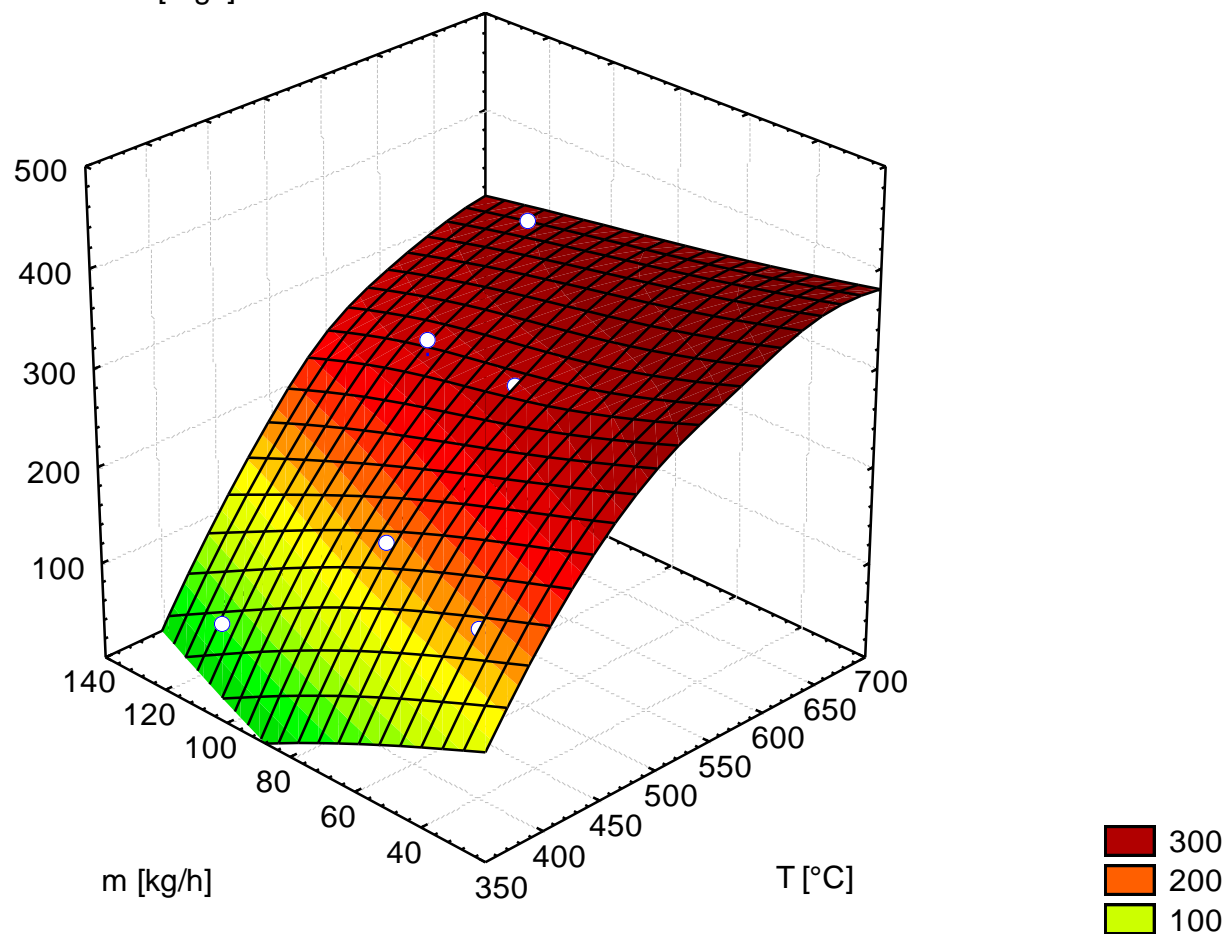


# Catalyst diagnosis by $\lambda$ -step test

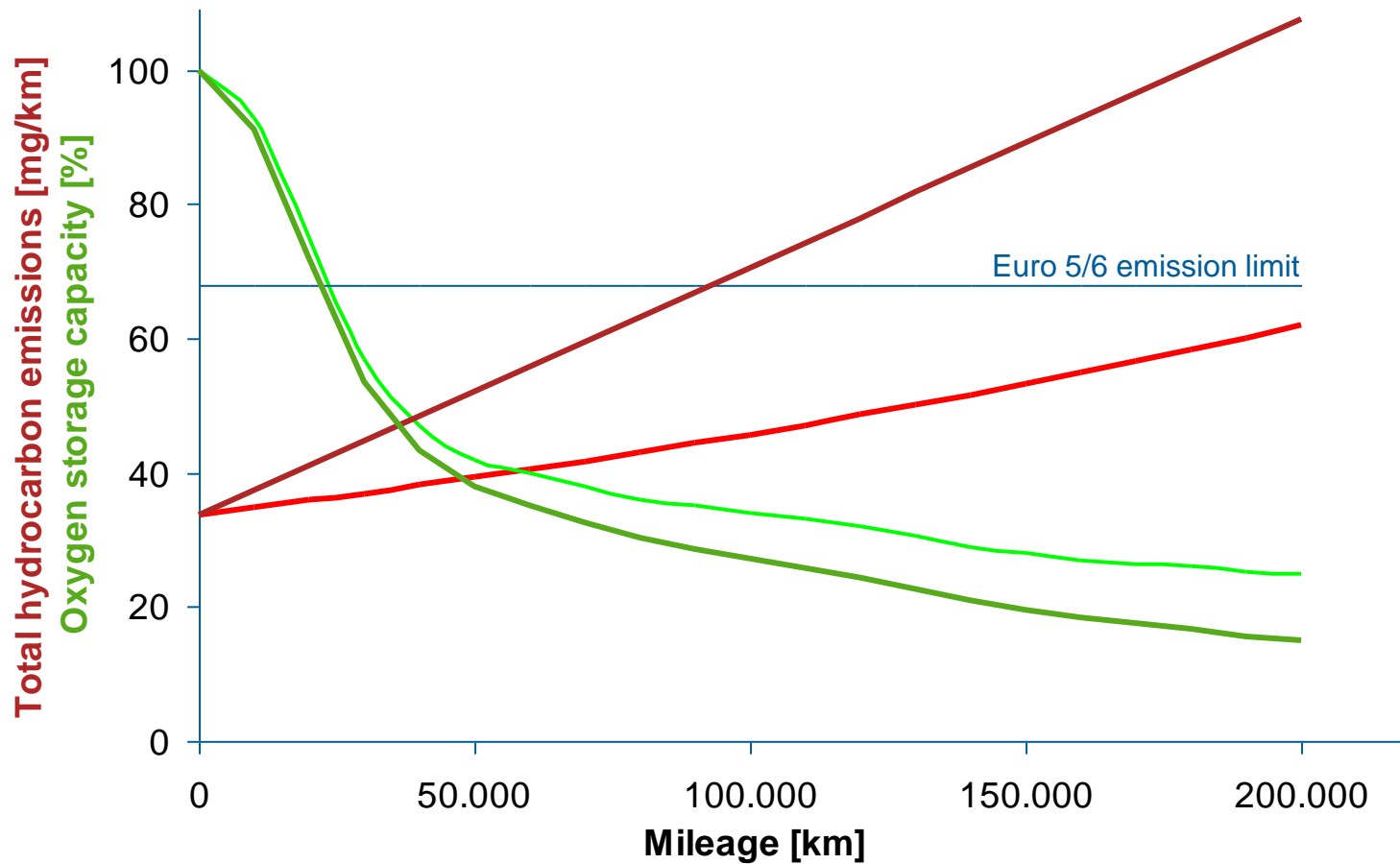


# Relation of Oxygen Storage and Engine Map

OSC rich ▶ lean [mg/l]



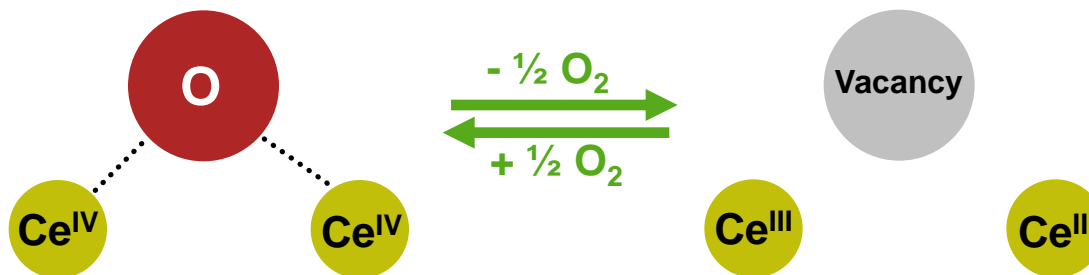
# Correlation between OSC and performance



# Substitutes for ceria in oxygen storage materials



# What makes ceria so special for OS ?



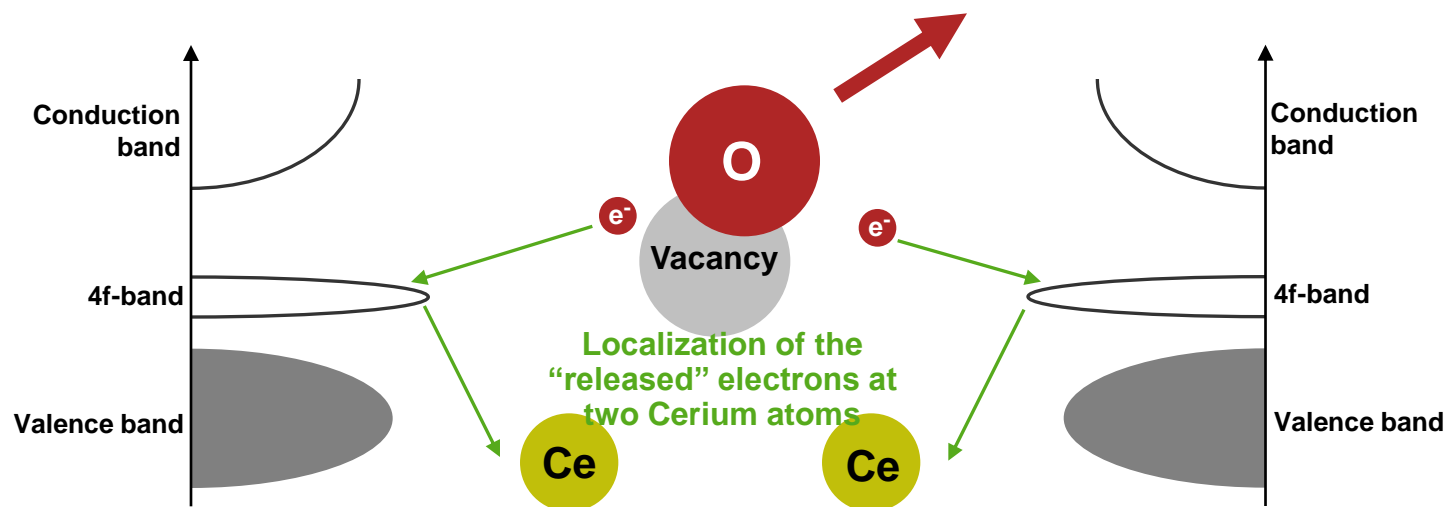
Electron configuration of cerium:

$[\text{Xe}] 6s^2 5d^1 4f^1$

# What makes ceria so special for OS ?

The density of states of  $\text{CeO}_2$  shows the presence of a narrow, empty Ce f band in the gap between the valence and conduction bands. In perfect  $\text{CeO}_2$ , every oxygen atom is situated in the center of a tetrahedron, surrounded by four Ce atoms. All four valence electrons of Ce nominally leave the host atoms and transfer into the p bands of oxygen atoms.

The process of oxygen-vacancy formation in ceria: An oxygen atom moves away from its lattice position leaving behind two electrons, which may occupy the lowest possible empty state, which is the f band of Ce. As was shown by Skorodumova et al., a substantial energy gain is achieved by their further condensation to localized f states on nearest Ce atoms, turning  $\text{Ce}^{4+}$  into  $\text{Ce}^{3+}$ . In  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$  the Ce f electron is fully localized.



Source: N.V. Skorodumova, S. I. Simak, B. I. Lundqvist, I. A. Abrikosov and B. Johansson  
Phys. Rev. Lett 89/16 (2002) 166601



# Development of low Rare Earth Three-way Catalysts

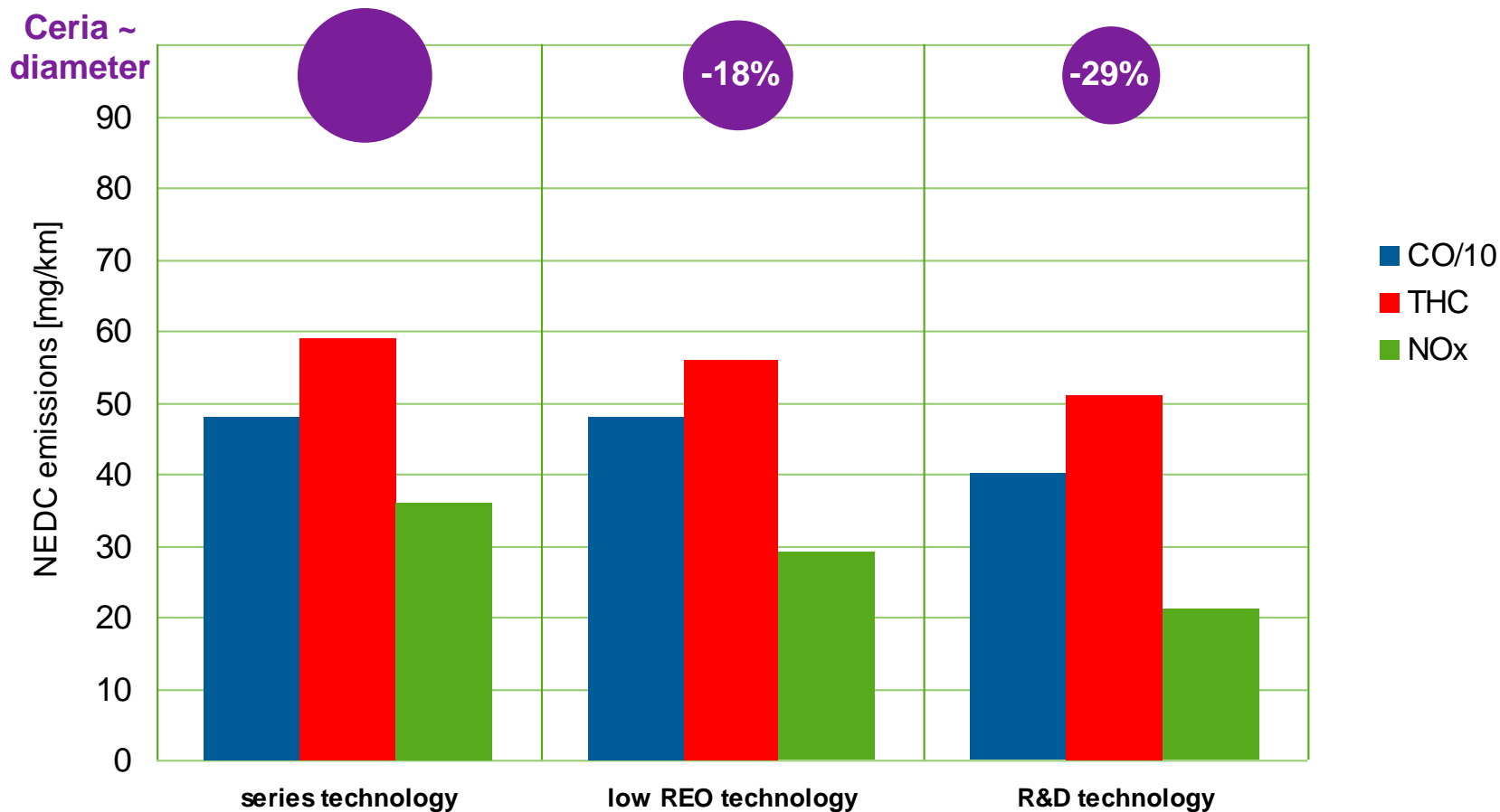
Can we at least omit some Rare Earth Oxides ?

Design Features of low REO Three-way Catalysts:

- Less oxygen storage material needed compared to standard TWC
- Highly dynamic OSC material type needs to be used
- Highly aging-robust OSC material type needs to be used
- OSC materials „make room“ for other ingredients
- Different processing possible

# Performance of low Rare Earth TWC

tested on a EURO-5 calibrated 1.4l Opel Corsa



# Summary



## Summary

- Rare Earth Oxides are important part of exhaust aftertreatment catalysts, especially for gasoline aftertreatment.
- Ceria as essential part of mixed oxide oxygen storage materials is the most important REO for emission catalysis.
- Oxygen storage materials play a vital role for on-board diagnosis of emission control devices.
- Currently no equivalent substitute for ceria in oxygen storage materials is available.
- Development of low-OSC and in turn low-REO Three-way catalysts has been demonstrated to be feasible.

THANK YOU

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