Ethanol photocatalysis on rutile TiO$_2$(110): the role of defects and water

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In this work we present a stoichiometric reaction mechanism for the photocatalytic ethanol oxidation on TiO$_2$(110). The reaction products are analyzed either under reaction conditions or after irradiation at lower temperatures. Water is identified as a quantitative by-product, which resides in a defect site. These water molecules cause a blocking of the defect sites which results in poisoning of the catalyst. By different preparation techniques of the TiO$_2$(110) surface, the role of surface defects is further elucidated and the role of molecular oxygen is investigated. Based on the investigation, a complete photochemical reaction mechanism is given, which provides insights into general photon driven oxidation mechanisms on TiO$_2$.

Considering the reaction pathway, it is known that alcohols generally undergo a hole-mediated oxidation process on a rutile TiO$_2$(110) surface. Idriess and coworkers observed the photoreaction of ethanol to acetaldehyde with a strong dependency on the oxygen pressure on an oxygen covered surface. In a more recent study, however, Yang and co-workers have reported a photo-oxidation of ethanol under exclusion of oxygen, focussing on its photocatalyzed dissociation. For adsorbed propanol, analogous production of propenal was observed and a similar dependence on the O$_2$ concentration was found as well. The group of Henderson reported the oxidation of methanol to formaldehyde on a defect-rich crystal surface in the absence of any O$_2$ and determined the surface-bound methoxy as the active reactant. Consecutive photocatalyzed coupling reactions have also been reported in the literature. All studies up to date have only investigated the main photoproduct and postulated mechanisms based on plausible assumptions. Thus, the stoichiometric reaction equations have been made without the analysis of any by-products and unknown charge states. For the total reaction pathway, the role of defects in the reaction still remains unclear, especially when oxygen is added as a reactant. In this work stoichiometric mechanisms for the photochemistry of ethanol on rutile TiO$_2$ are presented. The mechanisms unravel the role of oxygen and surface defects and are supported by studies based on different preparation conditions for the titania crystal and on the analysis of water as one of the main products of the photoreaction.

Experimental

All experiments were carried out in a home built ultrahigh vacuum setup as seen in Fig. 1 with a base pressure of...
8.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mbar}. Briefly, it consists of a liquid-N$_2$ cooled, $x$, $y$, $z$, $\phi$-manipulator (VAB Vakuumpm GmbH), an Auger Spectrometer (CMA 100, Omicron Nanotechnology GmbH), a sputter gun (IQE 11/35, SPECS GmbH), a QMS (QMA 430, Pfeiffer Vacuum GmbH), leak valves (Pfeiffer Vacuum GmbH), a home-built gasline (base pressure of 5.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mbar}) and an e-gun of in-house design.

The rutile TiO$_2$(110) crystal was purchased from Surface-net GmbH and is of cylindrical shape with a diameter of 10 mm and a thickness of 2 mm. At two sides of the crystal symmetrical grooves were cut for mounting the crystal on a 1 mm thick tantalum plate. The interface between the metal and the single crystal is covered with a thin (0.025 mm) gold foil to ensure good thermal conductivity. The heating of the crystal was performed indirectly via resistive heating of two tungsten wires (0.38 mm in diameter), which were fixed on the sides of the tantalum holder. For the photochemical measurement, the sample holder was cooled by contact to a reservoir of liquid nitrogen to achieve temperatures of around 100 K. The temperature of the crystal was controlled by a calibrated readout of a twisted type-C thermocouple, which was inserted into a hole located on the side of the rutile single crystal without any adhesive. Crystal cleaning was done by repeated cycles of Ar$^+$-sputtering, oxygen annealing and vacuum annealing and confirmed by AES. With this procedure a reduced, dark blue, conductive crystal was obtained which has a constant surface defect density of usually 10 to 15%. Ethanol (absolute, HPLC grade, $\geq$ 99.8%, Sigma-Aldrich) was purified by pump-thaw cycles and flushing cycles of the gasline prior to use. Purity was confirmed by chamber backfilling and analysis with the QMS. The ethanol dosage was performed at a crystal temperature below 150 K and TPD experiments were conducted by heating the crystal with a temperature of 1.2 K s$^{-1}$ to 700 K. For the photochemical measurements a Nd:YAG-pumped (Spectra GCR 4, $\sim$10 ns pulse length) dye laser (Lambda Physics) with a wavelength of 266.5 nm is used to excite electron–hole pairs. The laser spot lights the entire single crystal plane and the intensity was chosen with a pulse energy of 600 $\mu$J per pulse, so no laser induced thermal heating effects were observed. Mass signals in the QMS of thermal and photochemically desorbing species were identified by cracking pattern analysis and were corrected by the different ionization sensitivities.

### Results

For the elucidation of the mechanisms for the photocatalytic ethanol oxidation reaction, different desorption experiments were performed. The temperature programmed desorption (TPD) spectrum of 1 L of pure ethanol in the absence of UV light is shown in Fig. 2a. From the fragmentation pattern analysis, the traces were assigned to species. The trace ($m/z = 31$) corresponds to the main fragment of ethanol and ($m/z = 29$) to that of acetaldehyde. For the latter, it has to be taken into account that this mass appears in the main fragmentation pattern of ethanol as well. The TPD spectra of the pure alcohol have already been extensively discussed in the literature. In general agreement, it is found that the majority of ethanol molecules desorb at temperatures below 300 K and, besides other features,
another distinct peak above 400 K occurs. The trace representing acetaldehyde follows the same trend, but is proportionally lower in intensity. This trend only deviates at higher temperatures indicating that the signal only originates from the fragmentation pattern of ethanol with the exception of temperatures above 400 K, where also ethene is produced from dehydration.\(^{32-34}\)

Upon irradiation of photons with energies above the band gap, another feature at 195 K appears in the spectrum depicted in Fig. 2b. This peak can solely be assigned to acetaldehyde, because no desorption of ethanol is observed at this temperature. This clearly shows that in the absence of \(O_2\) photo-excitation at 110 K results in the accumulation of acetaldehyde at the surface. In agreement with the literature for highly covered crystal surfaces, 110 K results in the accumulation of acetaldehyde at the surface. A similar behavior is observed for the desorption of other surface species.\(^{13,24}\) In contrast to the study of Idriss and coworkers performed at 300 K\(^{12}\) and in agreement with Yang and co-workers,\(^{24}\) oxygen dosing is not a prerequisite for a substantial yield in the ethanol photooxidation at lower temperatures.

The amount of acetaldehyde produced is strongly dependent on the illumination time. Fig. 2c shows the integrated mass signal of acetaldehyde trace normalized to the ethanol coverage versus illumination time at 110 K. A rapid rise with the photoexcitation is observed, which results in saturation at about 15% with respect to ethanol after 5 min.

Since the desorption of acetaldehyde takes place at lower temperatures than that of ethanol, the photochemical reaction can be monitored \textit{in situ}. Fig. 3a demonstrates the formation and the direct desorption of the aldehyde under UV illumination at 222 K, which is well below the desorption temperature of the alcohol. Since this method enables the recording of any product that leaves the surface at this temperature, the \(H_2\) mass can also be monitored. However, only a small change in the signal with UV excitation is seen, which is rather attributed to cracking in the QMS than to the production of molecular hydrogen during reaction. Furthermore, no ethanol desorption is observed as is expected at this temperature. As seen in Fig. 3b the integral of the photoproduct matches the amount of acetaldehyde produced at cold temperatures (Fig. 2c), showing that the reaction is charge carrier driven and desorption only occurs \textit{via} a thermal process. After another dosage of ethanol at lower temperatures and subsequent irradiation at 222 K, a strong decrease in the acetaldehyde production is observed. The photochemical yield gets even lower for all successive dosage cycles, which hints to a deactivation mechanism of the catalyst. However, after ramping up the temperature to about 500 K, the activity of the catalyst can be completely restored.

While no significant \(H_2\) production is found in the photo-reaction, it is observed that water molecules (\(m/z = 18\)) are leaving the surface in the TPD experiments in good agreement to Yang and co-workers.\(^{24}\) However, such water molecules may either originate from the photochemical reaction or the co-adsorption of residual water molecules from ethanol dosage. Thus, Fig. 4 shows a comparison of the \(H_2O\) trace of 1 L ethanol after 5 min UV illumination (a) and after the same time in the dark (b), to enable the discrimination between water formed by the photoreaction and water from co-adsorption. In both cases, an identical feature at 210 K is found, which can be attributed to \(H_2O\) desorbing from \(O\)-bridge atoms of the semiconductor. However, in the case of the photoexcitation (Fig. 4a) another distinct feature between 280 K and 400 K occurs, which is assigned to water coordinated on Ti\(^{4+}\)-sites in the TiO\(_2\) lattice.\(^{34}\) Fig. 4c demonstrates that the integral of the peak from these Ti sites \textit{versus} time shows a similar behavior to the acetaldehyde formation (Fig. 2c). Thus, the production of water in this defect sites is clearly associated with the photochemical process and is identified as a quantitative by-product of the photoreaction.

To elucidate the role of defects in the reaction in more detail, a surface defect-free crystal is produced by annealing the crystal in oxygen at 300 K.\(^{35,36}\) The absence of any photon stimulated desorption (PSD) of \(O_2\) indicated that no \(O_2\)-species is bonded to remaining defect sites.\(^{3,35,37}\) The resulting TPD after 1 min of photoexcitation (Fig. 5) shows a slight shift of 30 K to higher temperatures for the ethanol desorption in comparison to the desorption from a defect-rich TiO\(_2\)(110) surface. A similar behavior is observed for the desorption of acetaldehyde, which is in good agreement with the literature for molecular acetaldehyde.\(^{13}\) In contrast to the defect-rich surface, only the \(H_2O\) desorbing from bridging \(O\)-atoms is observed. Although the photoreaction of ethanol takes place, a higher temperature signal of \(H_2O\) as on the defect rich surface is not observed. This further demonstrates that the surface of the crystal is indeed defect free. The integral for the peak of 210 K significantly exceeds the one in Fig. 4a, which shows that water is again formed during the photoreaction. In addition, the total amount of \(H_2O\) desorbing from the surface after the same time of illumination is similar for both surfaces, the defect-free and the defect-rich ones.
Discussion

Defect rich surface

Based on our findings and the existing studies in the literature, we propose the mechanism illustrated in Fig. 6 for the photochemical reaction on rutile. It is widely accepted that ethanol adsorbs preferentially in a dissociative way on rutile TiO$_2$(110) and always dissociatively in an oxygen vacancy. Thus, in the defect a chemical reaction according to eqn (1) takes place, which results in the formation of an ethoxy species and a protonated O$_{br}$.

$$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{O}_{br} + \text{Ti}_{vac} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}+\text{Ti}_{vac} + \text{OH}_{br} \quad (1)$$

When the semiconductor is irradiated by photons with energies above the band gap electron hole pairs are created (eqn (2)).

$$\text{TiO}_2 + h\nu \rightarrow \text{TiO}_2 + e^- + h^+ \quad (2)$$

Depending on the type of photochemical reaction, either electrons or holes govern the yield in the surface chemistry.\(^{6,37,40,41}\)
The oxidation of alcohols is a hole mediated process.\textsuperscript{10,12,16,42} It can be described by eqn (3), in which a formal h\textsuperscript{+} reacts with the partly negatively charged ethoxy species, which undergoes an \(\pi\)-H elimination.

\[
\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}^- + \text{OH}_{\text{ad}} + \text{h}^+ \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{CHO}_{\text{ad}} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{ad}} + 2\text{Ti}_{\text{vac}} \tag{3}
\]

The resulting acetaldehyde is still bound on the surface via the oxygen atom,\textsuperscript{43} and can desorb at 195 K. The abstracted hydrogen either moves to the neighboring hydroxyl group to form water or results in the formation of another intermediate hydroxyl species, which eventually reacts to water and a bridging oxygen atom.\textsuperscript{44} In both cases, water molecules in an oxygen vacancy are produced, which block the defect and deactivate the catalyst. This mechanism fully supports the observed surface chemistry. The amount of water desorbing from defect sites shows a similar behavior to the formation of acetaldehyde (Fig. 2c and 4c). The reaction saturates, when all the surface defects are blocked by the reaction products. This is supported by studies for alcohols, where no diffusion effects have been reported at cryogenic temperatures below 200 K.\textsuperscript{45,46} In addition, it is observed that the amount for acetaldehyde saturation lies in the range of the density of defect states on the surface. At a temperature around 200 K the aldehyde is leaving the surface site. However, water molecules, which are in equilibrium with two hydroxyl species,\textsuperscript{47} still reside in the defects and cause a deactivation of the catalyst. This deactivation is observed after the consecutive dosing of ethanol after the photoreaction. If the water is eventually thermally removed above 450 K, the trap sites are accessible again. In addition, it is also well known that the surface is reoxidized from the bulk at these temperatures, so that the same percentage of surface defects is reobtained.\textsuperscript{10,48} Site blocking of the oxygen vacancies by the water molecule formed is also indicated by the absence of PSD of O\textsubscript{2} even after the thermal removal of ethanol and acetaldehyde and the subsequent dosage of oxygen at low temperatures. Furthermore, it should be noted that no coking is observed, as the Auger spectra did not reveal transitions for carbon, even for temperatures of up to 800 K.

The role of defects in the photochemical reaction is also in good agreement with the fact that the defects such as oxygen vacancies lead to a stabilization of negative charges at the surface, which further results in an upward band bending in the semiconductor.\textsuperscript{41,42} This causes a preferential movement of photoholes to the defects, while the electrons travel into the bulk.\textsuperscript{41}

Similar reaction and saturation behavior has been reported previously for methanol\textsuperscript{16} and 2-propanol\textsuperscript{10} and are a strong indication that the proposed mechanism may play an important role even in the photochemistry of other alcohols.

**Conclusion**

In summary, we propose a stoichiometric reaction mechanism for the illumination-dependent photochemical oxidation of ethanol to acetaldehyde on \(\text{TiO}_2(110)\) surfaces. The mechanism explicitly addresses the role of surface defects (such as oxygen vacancies) and the role of water as a by-product of the reaction. With this mechanism the experimental observations of the role of oxygen in surface preparation and deactivation as well as saturation of the reaction can be explained. This is facilitated by two different experimental methods. The first one uses TPD as a probe for the accumulation of photo-products at cold temperatures and the second one investigates the photoreaction at elevated temperatures above the desorption temperature of the photo-product. Our mechanism can not only be extended to other alcohols of different chemical structures, but may even supply potential reaction pathways for metal particle loaded semiconductor systems.

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**References**


