Interaction of bimetallic Zn/Au(111) surfaces with O₂ or NO₂ and formation of ZnO_x/Au(111)

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Abstract

Continuing our efforts to elucidate the working principle of Au/ZnO catalysts for the synthesis of green methanol from CO₂ and H₂, we present a systematic X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) study on the interaction of bimetallic Zn/Au(111) surfaces with O₂ and NO₂ (O⁺), on the oxidation of Zn atoms in these bimetallic model systems and on the formation ZnO_x species or thin films on these surfaces. At room temperature, we find little adsorption and essentially no oxidation of Zn atoms alloyed into the Au(111) near-surface region upon exposure to O₂, and accordingly no Zn de-alloying. LT interaction of O₂ or NO₂ with Zn submonolayer structures leads to higher oxygen and/or NO₂ coverages. Formation of oxidic ZnO_x species / structures occurs, however, only after annealing above RT, both after O₂ and NO₂ exposure. This involves partial conversion of adsorbed species into ZnO_x. ZnO/Au(111) thin films, especially thicker ones, can be efficiently prepared by reactive deposition of Zn in O₂ or NO₂, followed by annealing. RT deposition in NO₂ gives a higher fraction of (incompletely) oxidized ZnO_x compared to O₂, Fully oxidized ZnO is formed after subsequent annealing, upon thermally activated conversion of adsorbed O_{ad}/OH species into oxidic oxygen and dissolution of remaining metallic Zn atoms into the Au bulk. Overall, the study provides detailed insights into the formation of ZnO_x thin films on Au(111).

Keywords:Bimetallic Surface, Oxide film formation, Reactive deposition, De-intermixing;Zn/Au(111), ZnO/Au(111), X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS)

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