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## THERMAL STABILITY AND SURFACE STRUCTURE OF SnO<sub>2</sub>-CeO<sub>2</sub> IMPREGNATED CATALYSTS

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### Abstract

Newly prepared SnO<sub>2</sub>-CeO<sub>2</sub> catalyst samples used as depollution catalysts were characterized applying low-temperature nitrogen adsorption (BET), X-ray diffraction (XRD), thermo-gravimetry (TG-dTG) and temperature-programmed reduction (TPR) methods. Pure SnO<sub>2</sub> has higher surface area (17 m<sup>2</sup>/g) than the pure CeO<sub>2</sub> (8 m<sup>2</sup>/g). Addition of organic tin oxide precursor to ceria in amount of 5 wt% slightly decreases the surface area of CeO<sub>2</sub> (S<sub>Sn5-Ce</sub> = 7 m<sup>2</sup>/g). The increase of tin oxide content to 10 and 20 wt% increases the surface area of the catalyst (S<sub>Sn10-Ce</sub> = 9 m<sup>2</sup>/g; S<sub>Sn20-Ce</sub> = 10 m<sup>2</sup>/g). A similar effect was observed for pores of 1.7-300nm size. Catalyst sample Sn5-Ce exhibited the lowest pore volume, which increases with increasing the amount of tin oxide. Tin dioxide in Sn-Ce samples with lower loadings of SnO<sub>2</sub> (≤10 wt%) were well dispersed showing amorphous structure. High loading (20 wt%) of tin dioxide in Sn-Ce showed XRD lines of formation of cassiterite crystalline structure of SnO<sub>2</sub> without evidence of solid solution formation. In case of SnO<sub>2</sub> the TPR profile exhibits a major peak at about 545°C with much greater intensity than in case of CeO<sub>2</sub>, revealing that SnO<sub>2</sub> was more easily reducible than CeO<sub>2</sub>. Sn-Ce samples exhibit reducibility at lower temperatures (between 545-635°C) compared to the single tin dioxide (750°C).

*Key words:* crystalline structure, morphology, reducibility, SnO<sub>2</sub>-CeO<sub>2</sub> impregnated samples

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