



QUANTUM
GRAVITY RESEARCH

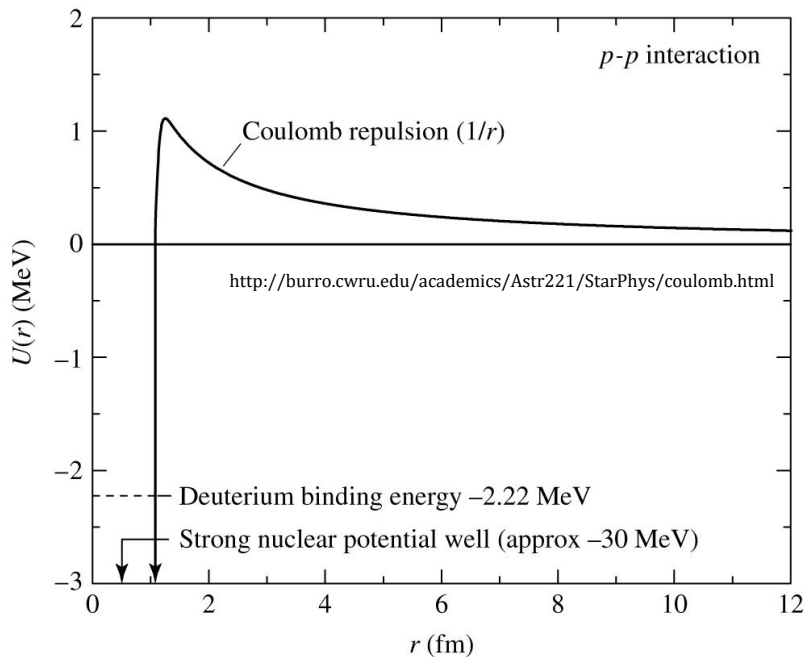
HOME OF
EMERGENCE THEORY

Synthesis and characterization of Pd and Ni nanoparticles confined in microporous structures for the LENR applications

Vladimir Dubinko, Volodymyr Kotsyubynsky, Pavlo Kolkovskyi,
Volodymyra Boichuk and Klee Irwin

Assisi, 2019





Driving of adjacent potential wells occupied by hydrogen ions



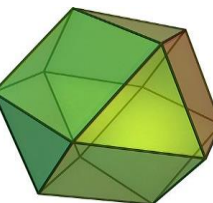
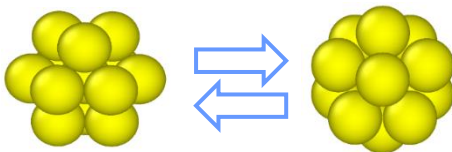
large amplitude
anharmonic
lattice oscillations
(discrete breathers)



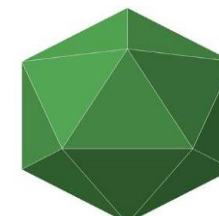
fast phase
transformation of
quasicrystals
(phasons)

nuclear active sites

Pd-13 and Ni-13 clusters



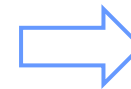
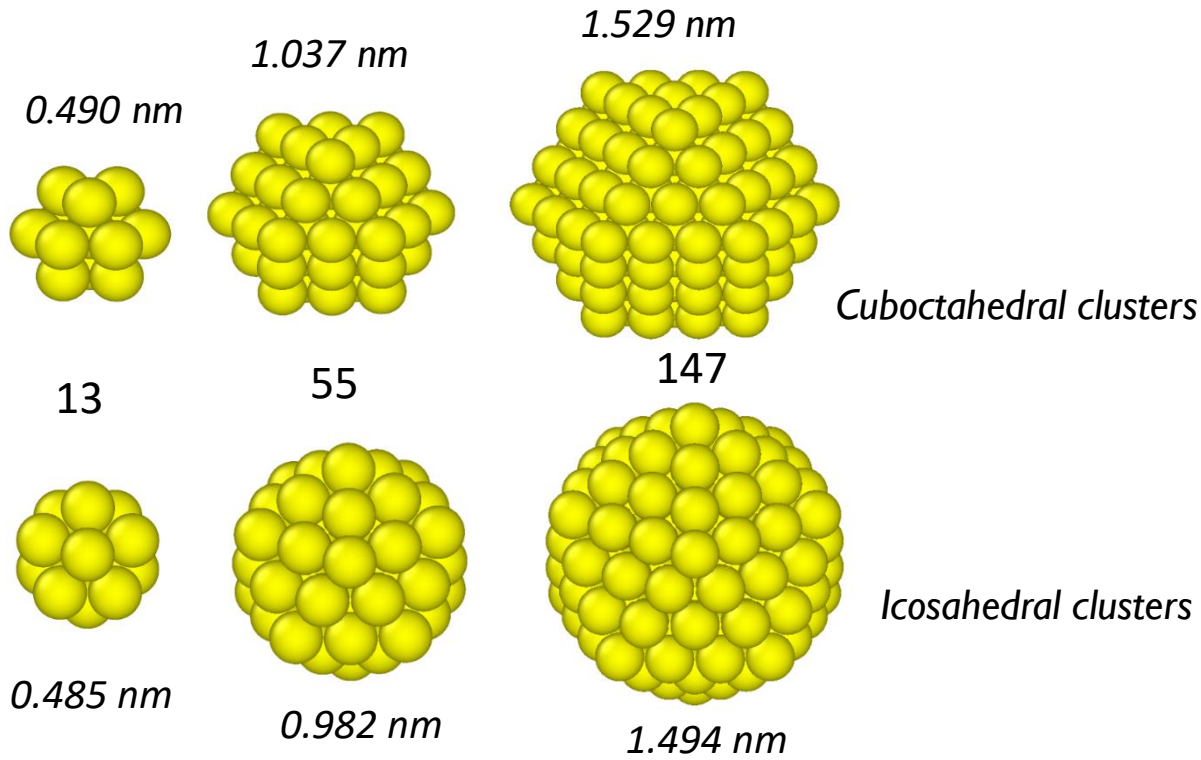
cuboctahedral



icosahedral

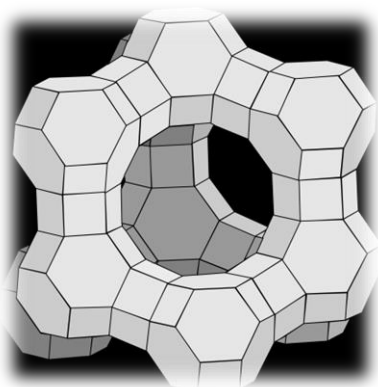
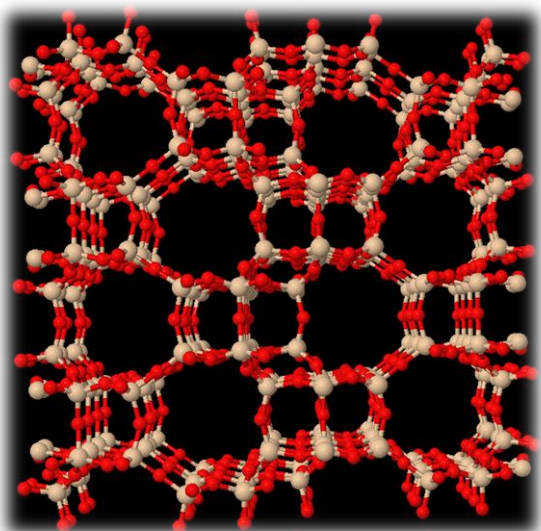
Result of molecular dynamic modelling

Reversible phason flips from CUBO to ICO symmetry is possible for Pd or Ni nanoclusters



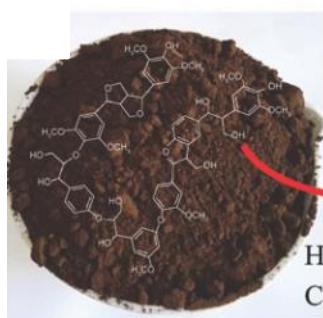
**Template
synthesis**





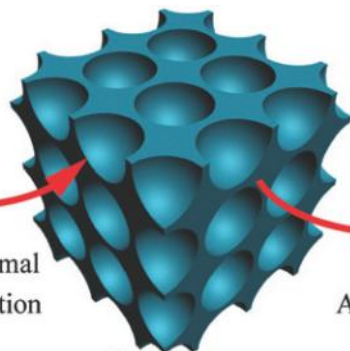
Zeolite (alumosilicate) structure
three-dimensional framework
with two types of cages:
1.3 nm and 0.74 nm.

Uniform pore size distribution



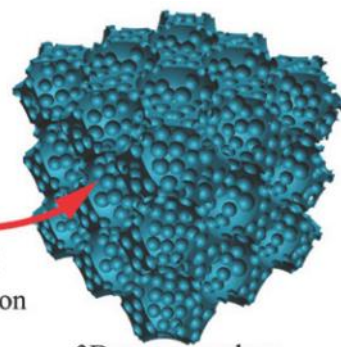
Lignin

Hydrothermal
Carbonization



Hydrochar

KOH
Activation

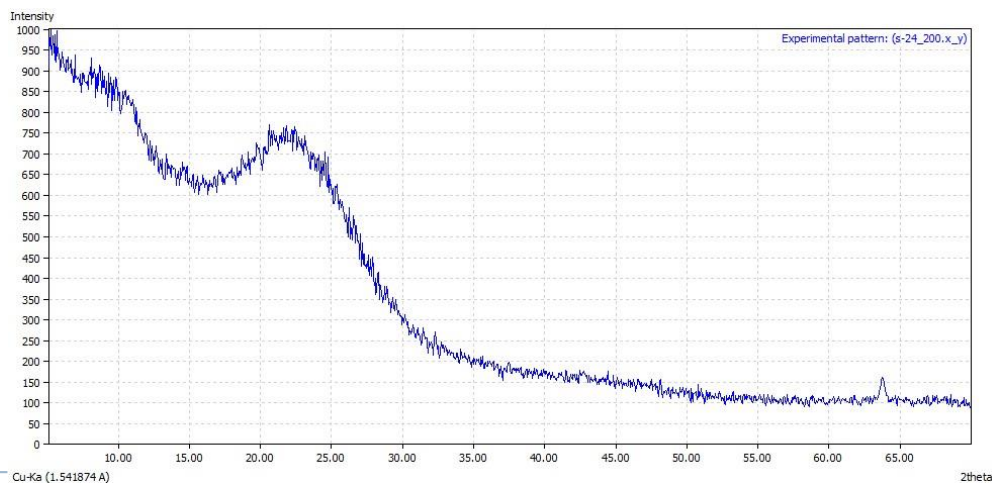
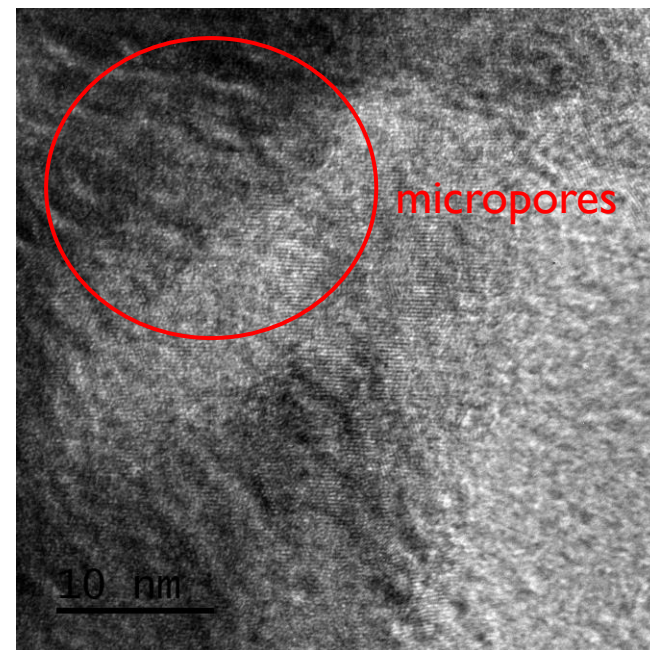
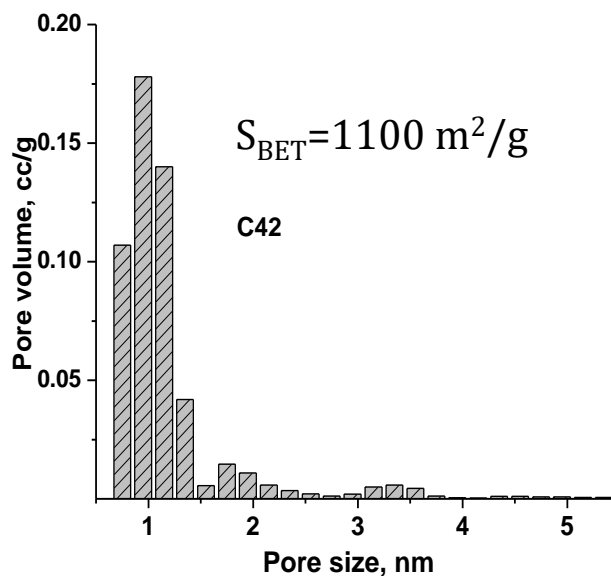
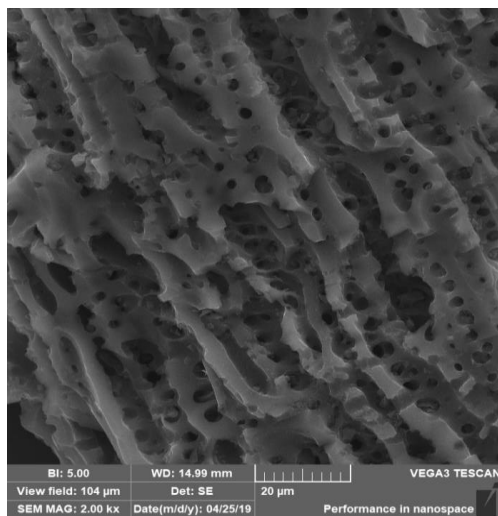


3D porous carbon

Porous carbon
three-dimensional framework
Pore size depends on the
carbonization and activation
conditions

Pore size is controllable

Porous carbon



SEM and TEM images, XRD pattern and pore-size distribution of C42 carbon sample used as a template for Pd-particle growth

Pd-clusters in porous carbon matrix

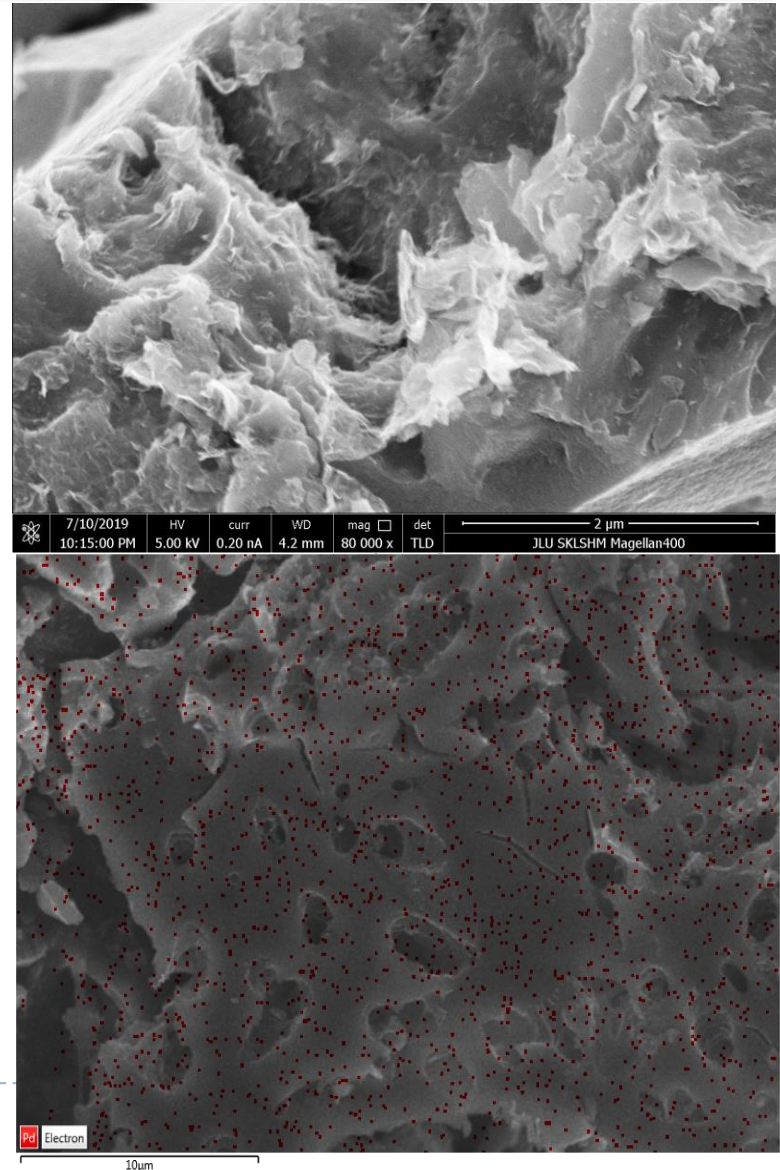
Synthesis protocol:

Pd nanoparticles were obtained using saturation of activated at 250°C microporous carbon with tetrachloropalladous acid - acetone (1:2) solution and reduction procedures in H₂/Ar flow at 200°C for 4 hours.

The Pd content (EDX data) was about 11 wt.%.

Element	Atomic %	Wt%
C	90.9	80.0
O	6.8	7.9
Al	0.4	0.8
Si	0.1	0.3
Cl	0.3	0.7
Pd	1.5	11.3

SEM images and EDX data
of Pd-doped carbon





Synthesis protocol:

Pd nanoparticles were obtained using saturation of previously activated at 250°C microporous carbon with tetrachloropalladous acid - acetone (1:2) and reduction procedures in H₂/Ar flow at 200°C for 4 hours.

The Pd content (XRF data) was about 9-11 wt.%.

Average size of Pd clusters (XRD data) was about 1.5-1.7 nm

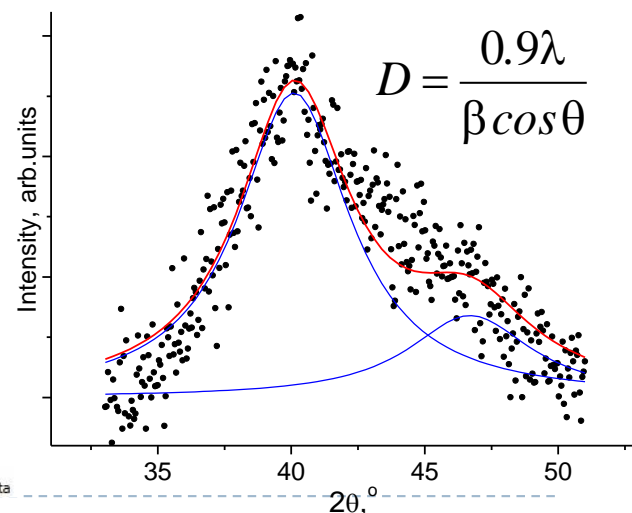
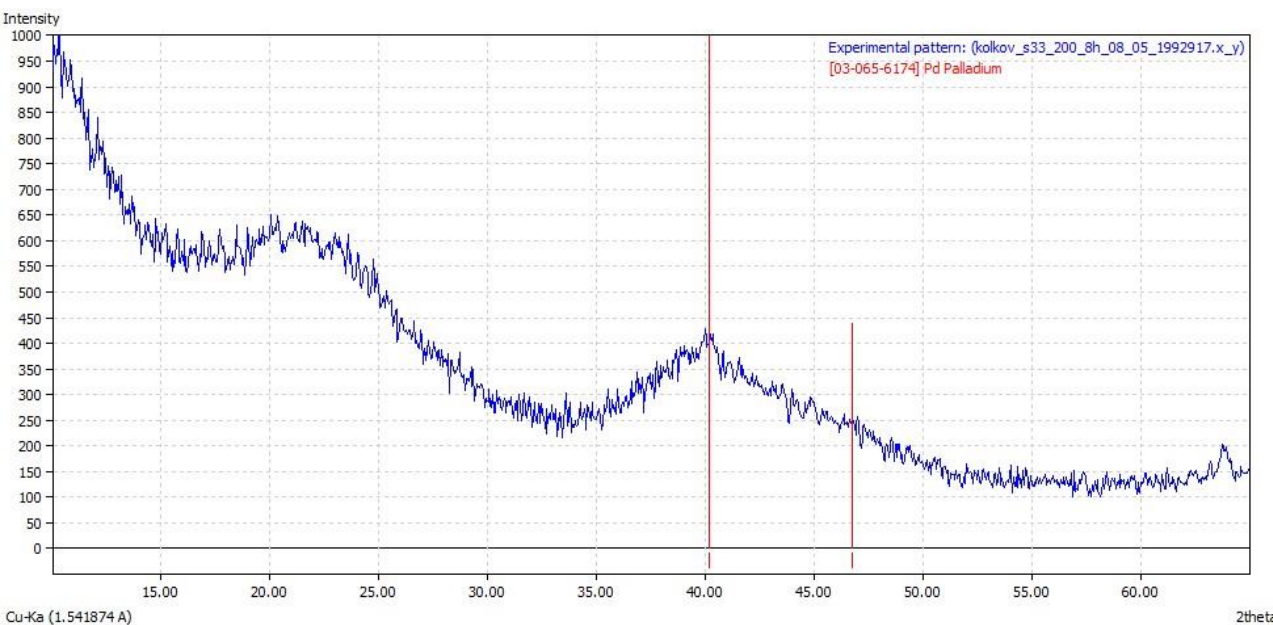
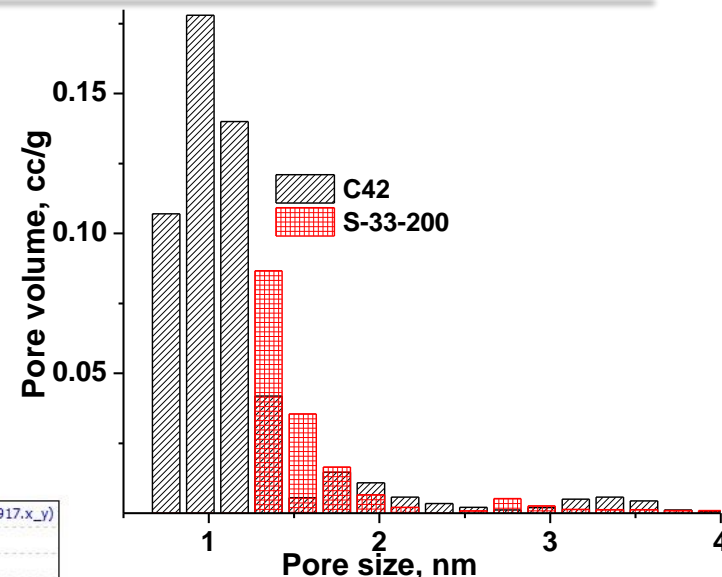


Fig. 1. XRD pattern and pore-size distribution of carbon matrix and Pd-doped carbon

Pd-clusters in porous carbon matrix

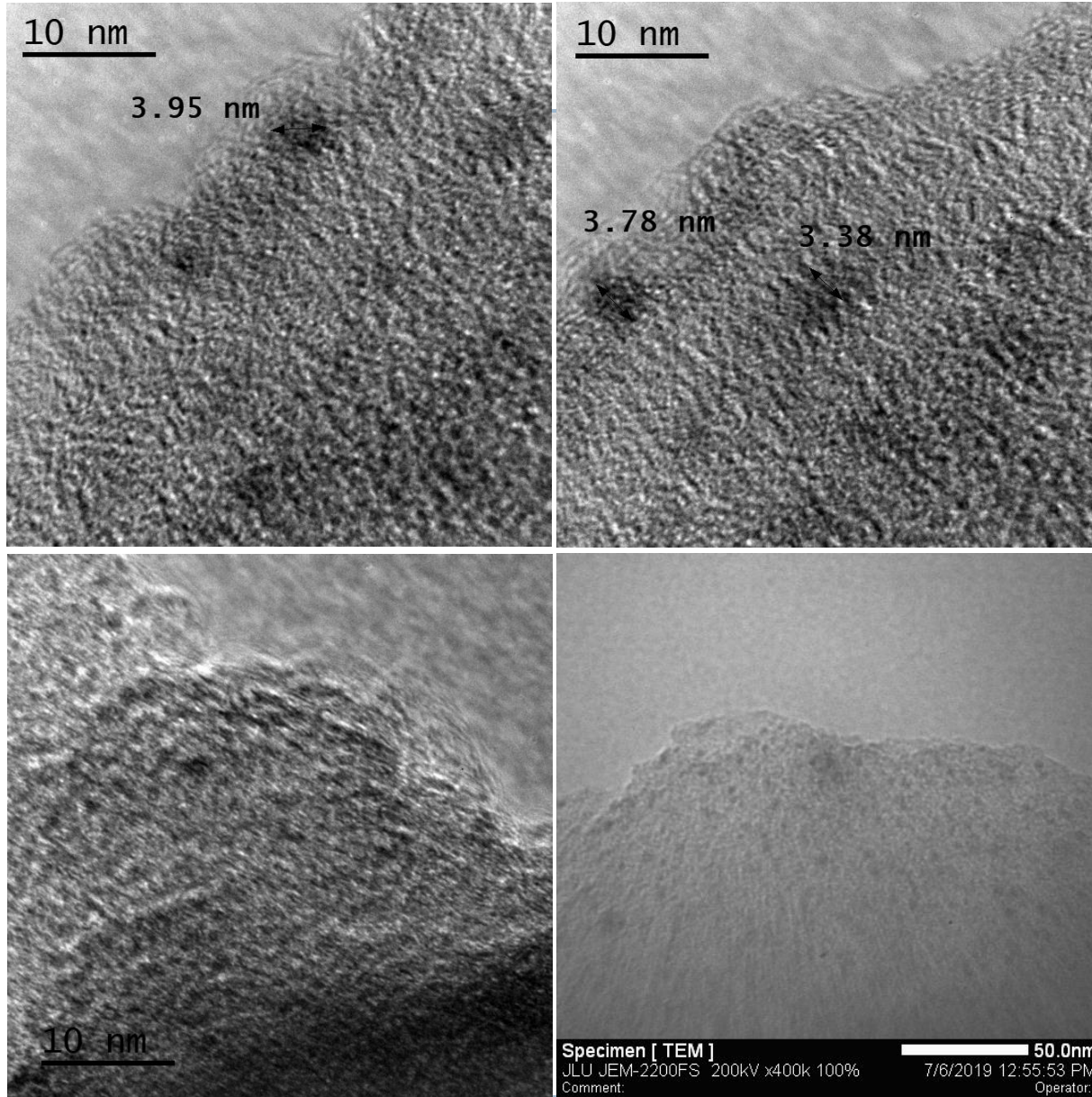


Fig. 1. TEM images of Pd-doped carbon



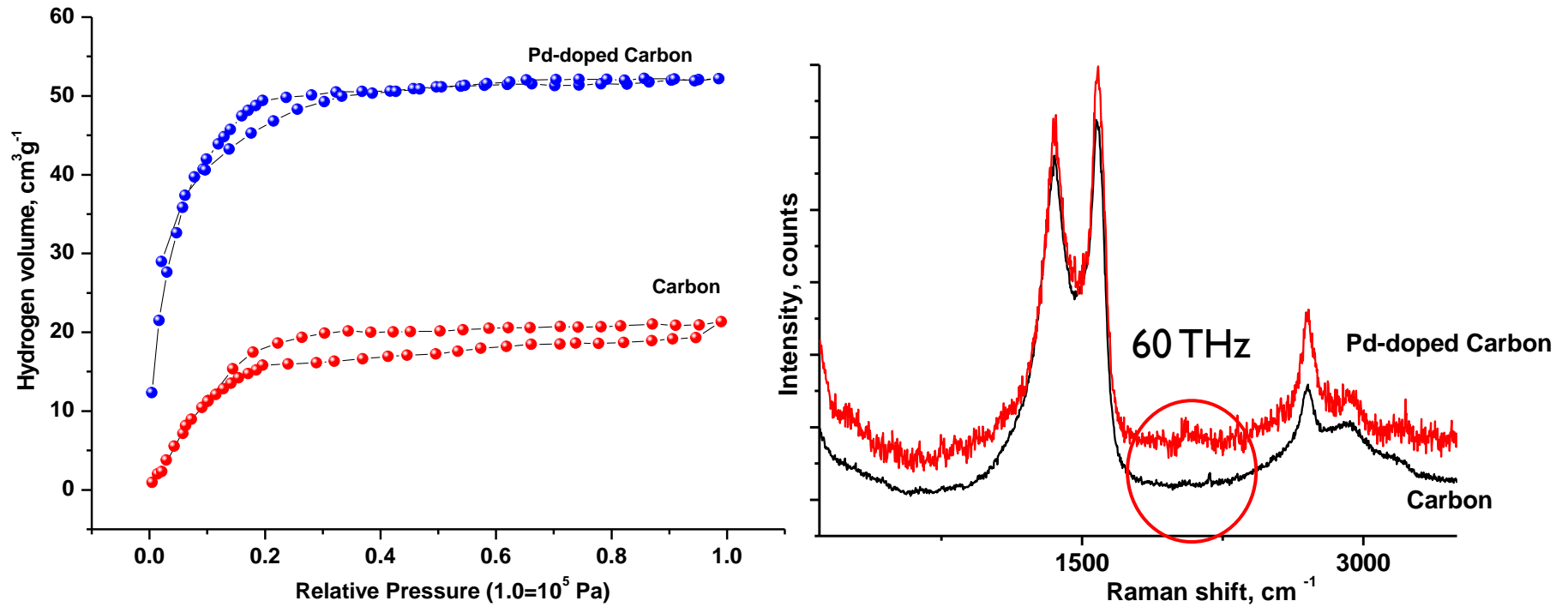


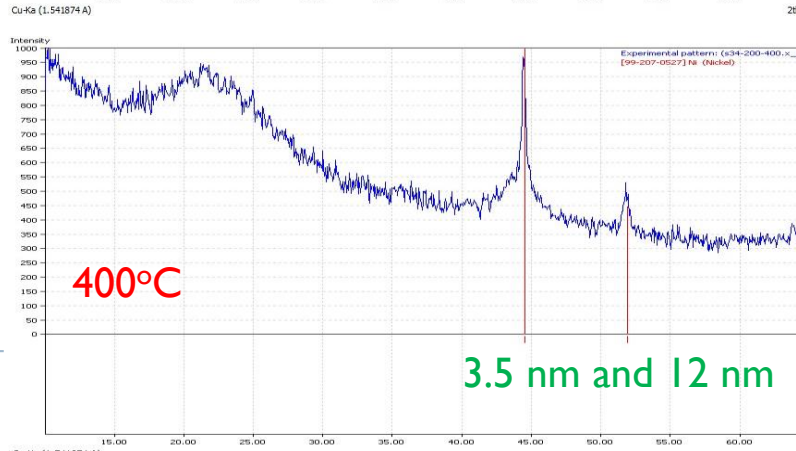
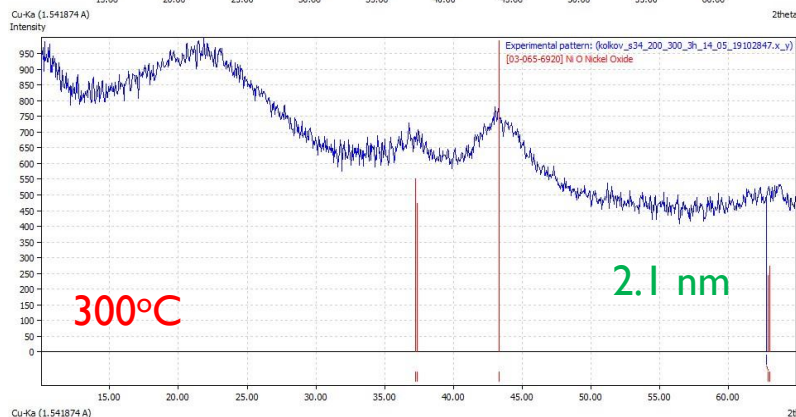
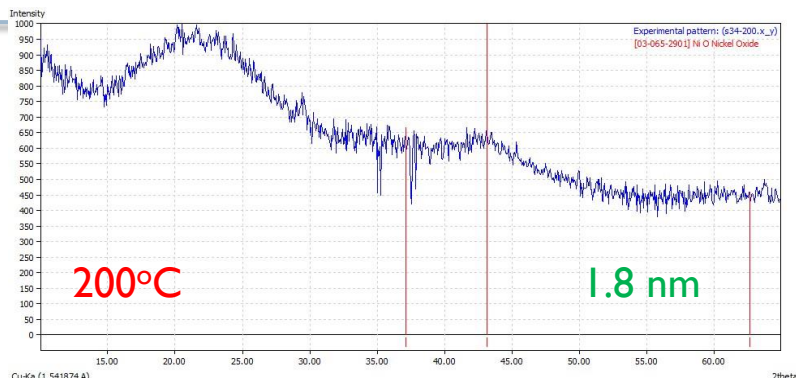
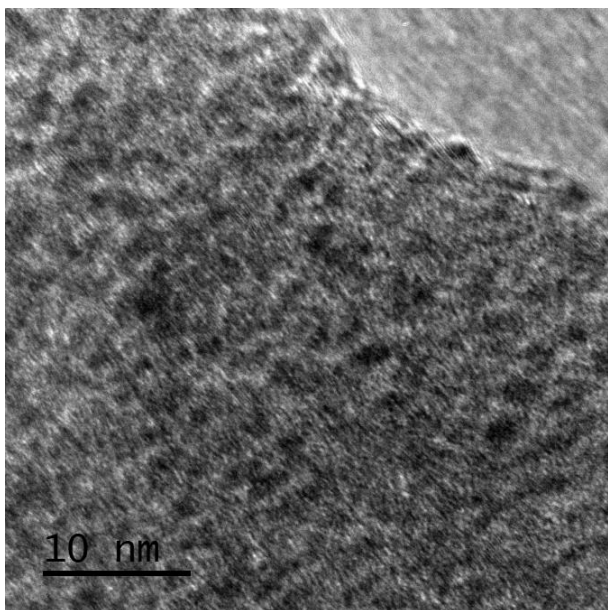
Fig. 1. Adsorption-desorption isotherm and Raman spectra of Pd-doped carbon



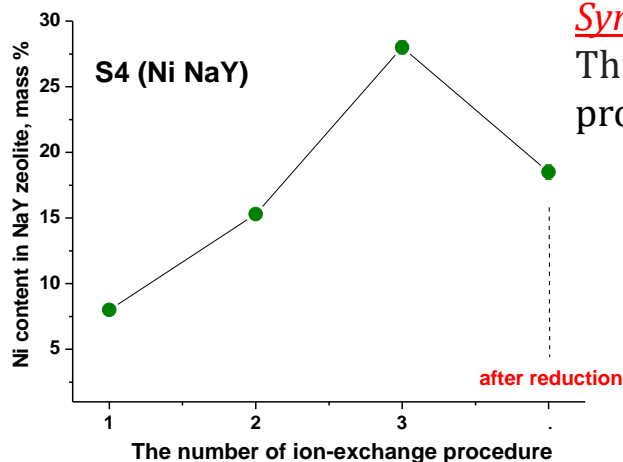


Synthesis protocol:

Activated NaY zeolite was mixed with a nickelocene $Ni(C_5H_5)_2$ and heated at $130^\circ C$ for 10 h to enable $Ni(C_5H_5)_2$ sublimation and adsorption in the zeolite pores. The $Ni(C_5H_5)_2$ adsorbing zeolite was exposed to ultraviolet light at room temperature for 3-5 days to organic ligand decomposition. The material was reduced under Ar/ H_2 flow at $300^\circ C$.



Inokawa, H., Maeda, M., Nishimoto, S., Kameshima, Y., Miyake, M., Ichikawa, T., ... & Miyaoka, H. (2013). Synthesis of nickel nanoparticles with excellent thermal stability in micropores of zeolite. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 38(31), 13579-13586.



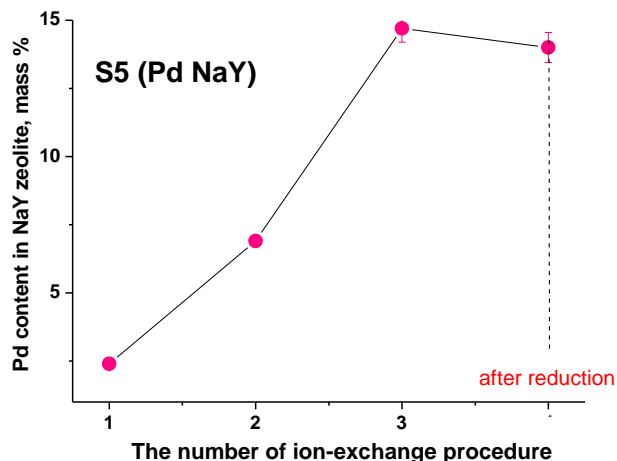
Syntesis protocol:

Three ion exchange procedure using Nickel Chloride solution, reduction procedures in H₂/Ar flow at 200°C for 4 hours

Final Ni content is about 18.5 mass %

XRD data

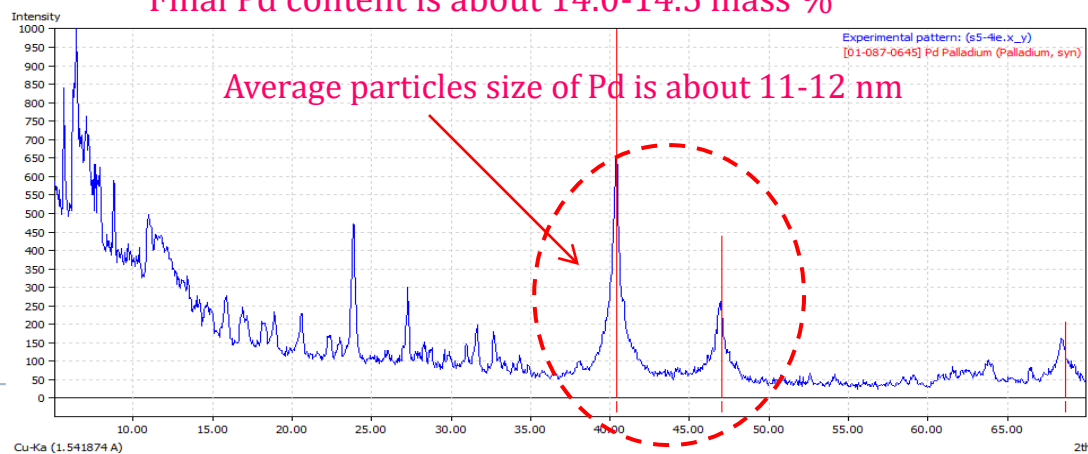
No traces of X-ray crystal nickel-containing phases were observed.



Syntesis protocol:

Three ion exchange procedure using (NH₃)₄Cl₂Pd aqueous solution, reduction procedures in H₂/Ar flow at 200°C for 4 hours

Final Pd content is about 14.0-14.5 mass %

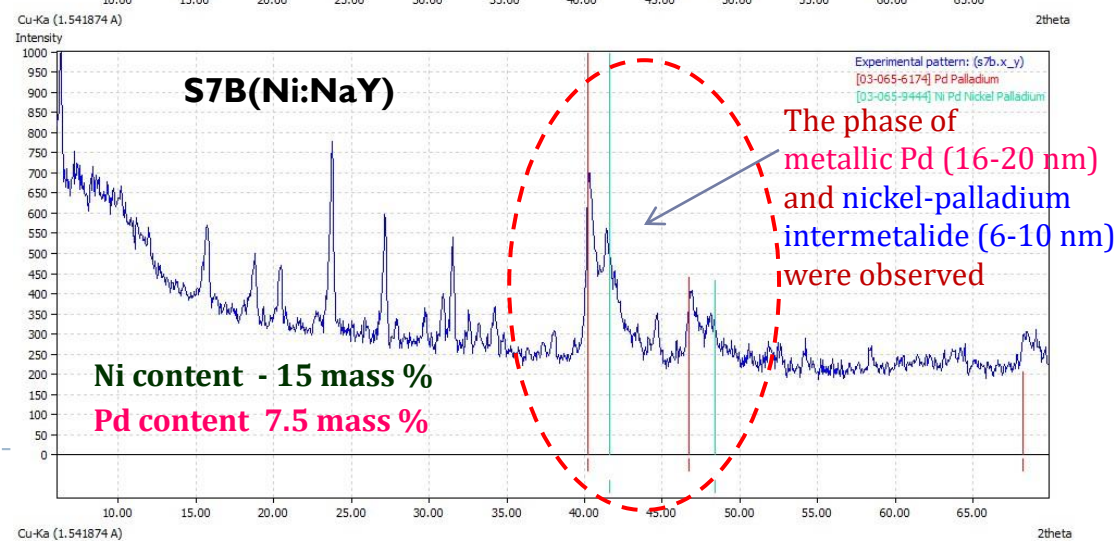
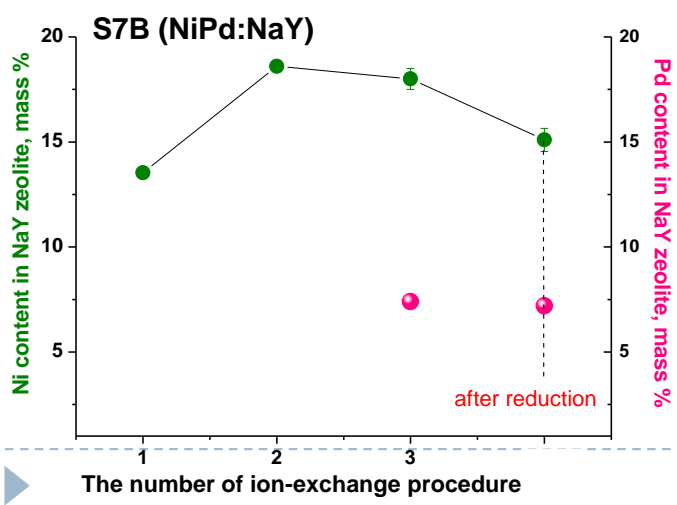
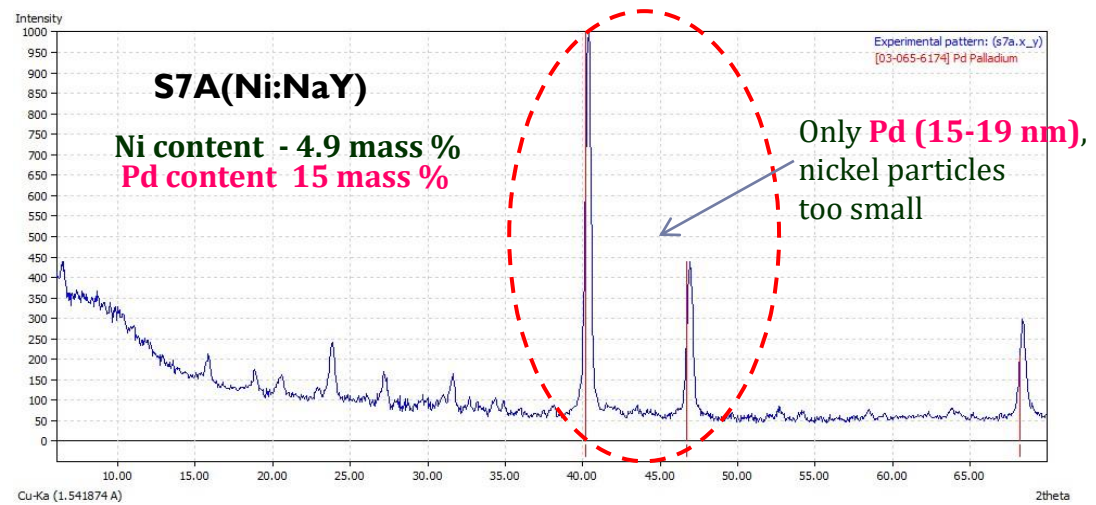
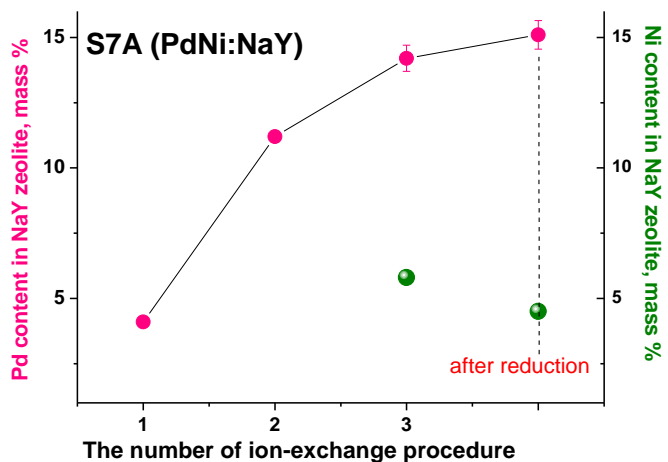




Synthesis protocol:

S7a (Pd-Ni) NaY- *two* ion exchanges with *tetraamin palladium dichloride* and *one* exchanges with *nickel acetate*

S7b (Ni-Pd) NaY - *two* ion exchanges with *nickel acetate* and *one* exchanges with *tetraamin palladium dichloride*

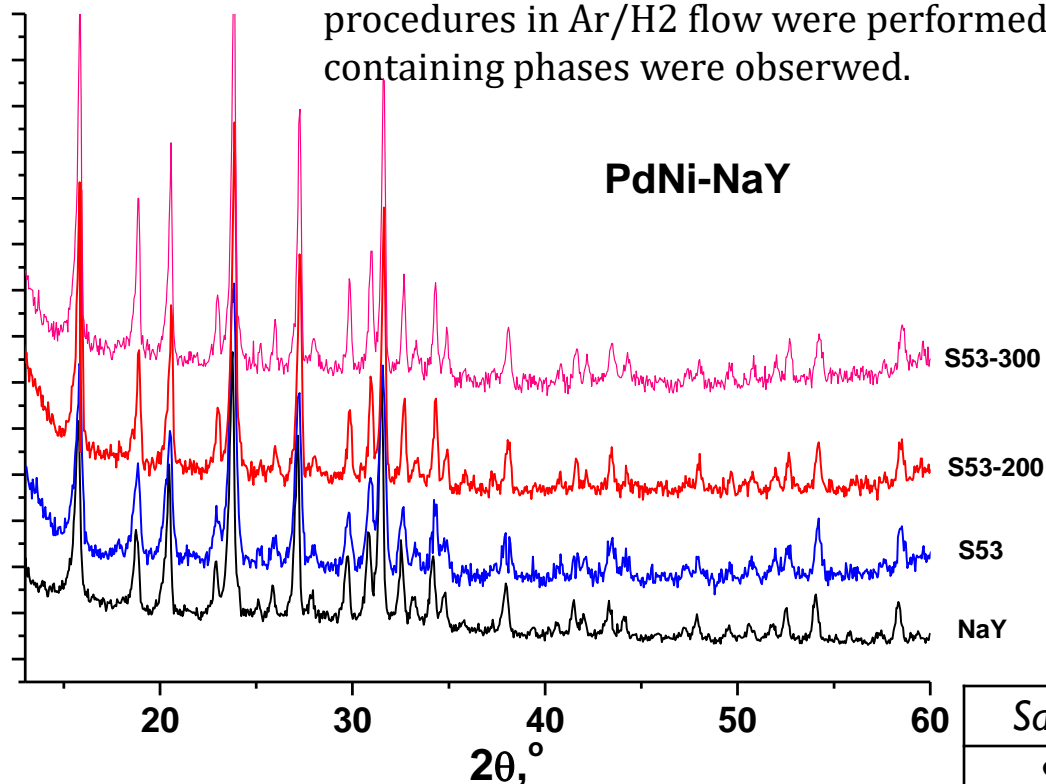




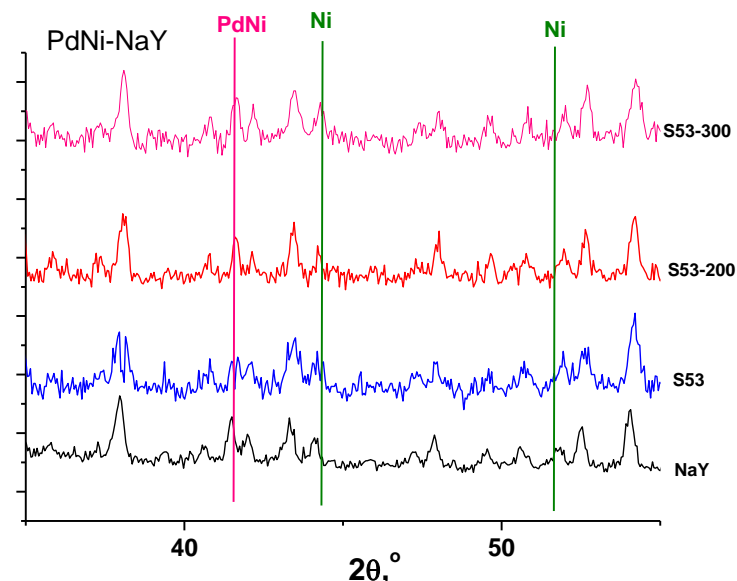
PdNi-clusters in zeolite matrix

Synthesis protocol:

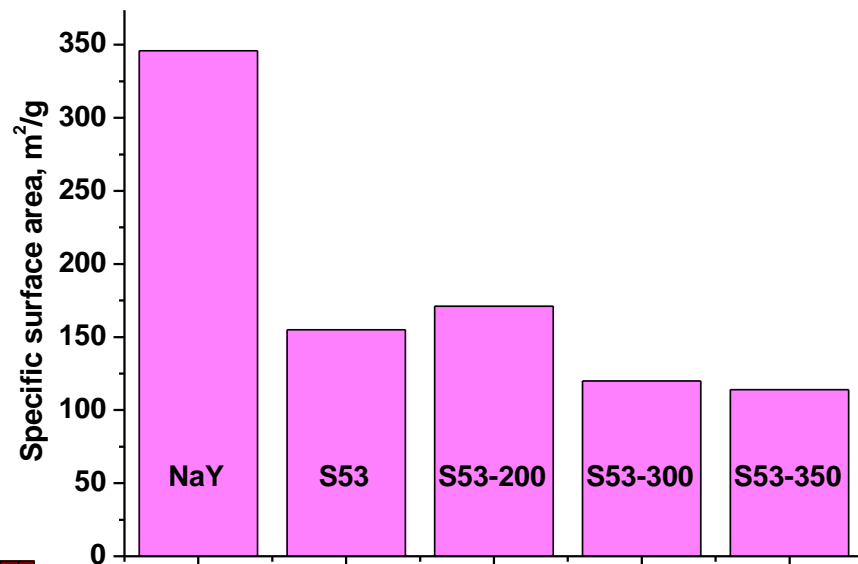
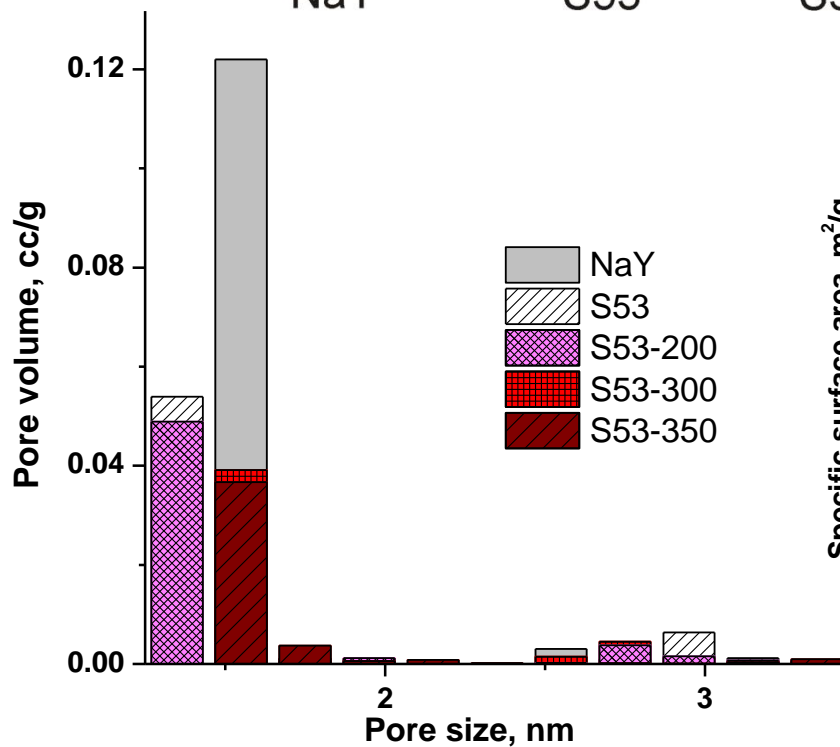
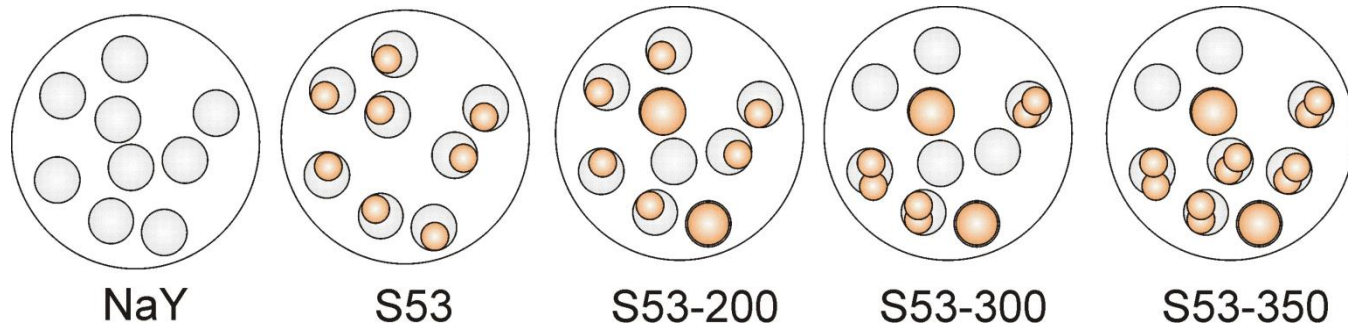
The NaY zeolite was used as a template for adsorption and decomposition of a sublimated organometallic compound (tetraamine palladium chloride and nickelocene). Reduction procedures in Ar/H₂ flow were performed at 200, 300 and 350°C. No traces of Pd or Ni-containing phases were observed.



XRD pattern of pure NaY zeolite and PdNi-doped zeolite after reduction procedure at different temperatures



Sample	Pd, mass %	Ni, mass %	Cl, mass %
S53	1.0	13.6	5.0
S53-200	0.3	7.0	4.1
S53-300	0.2	8.0	1.5
S53-350	0.2	12.0	1.8



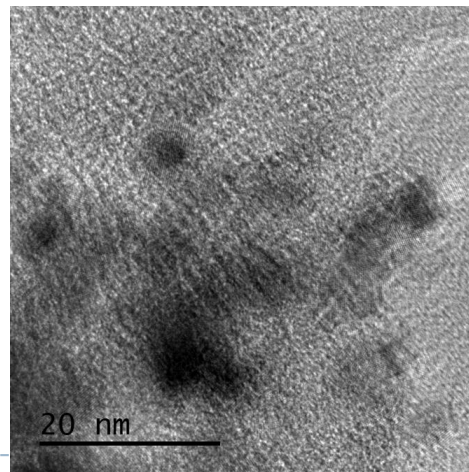
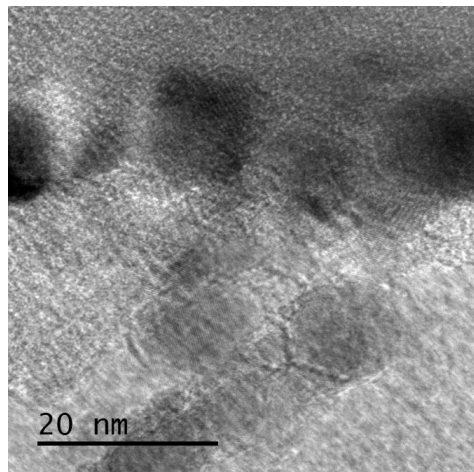
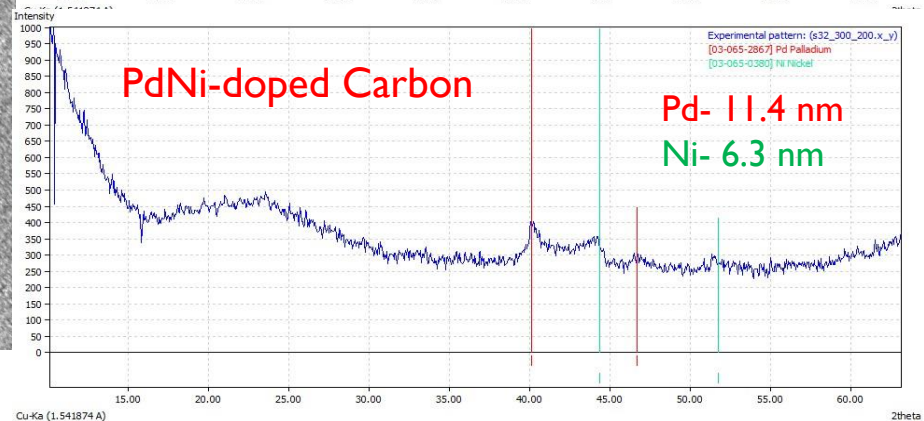
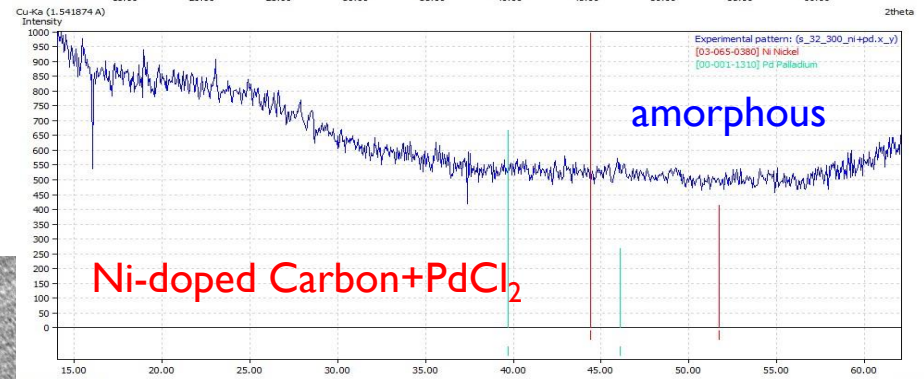
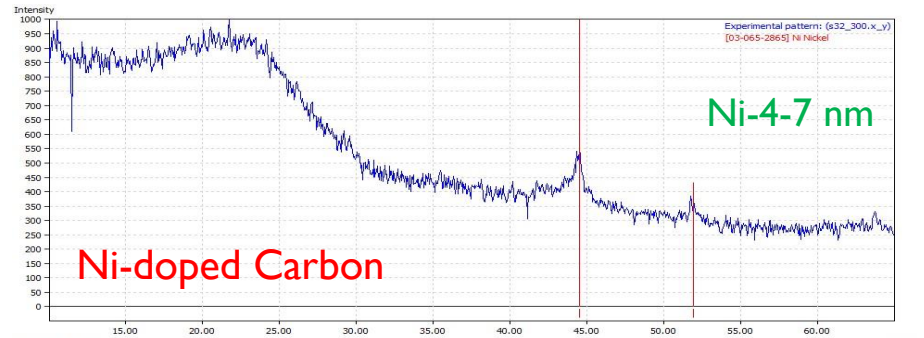
The evolution of pore structure for PdNi-doped zeolite (S53 sample)

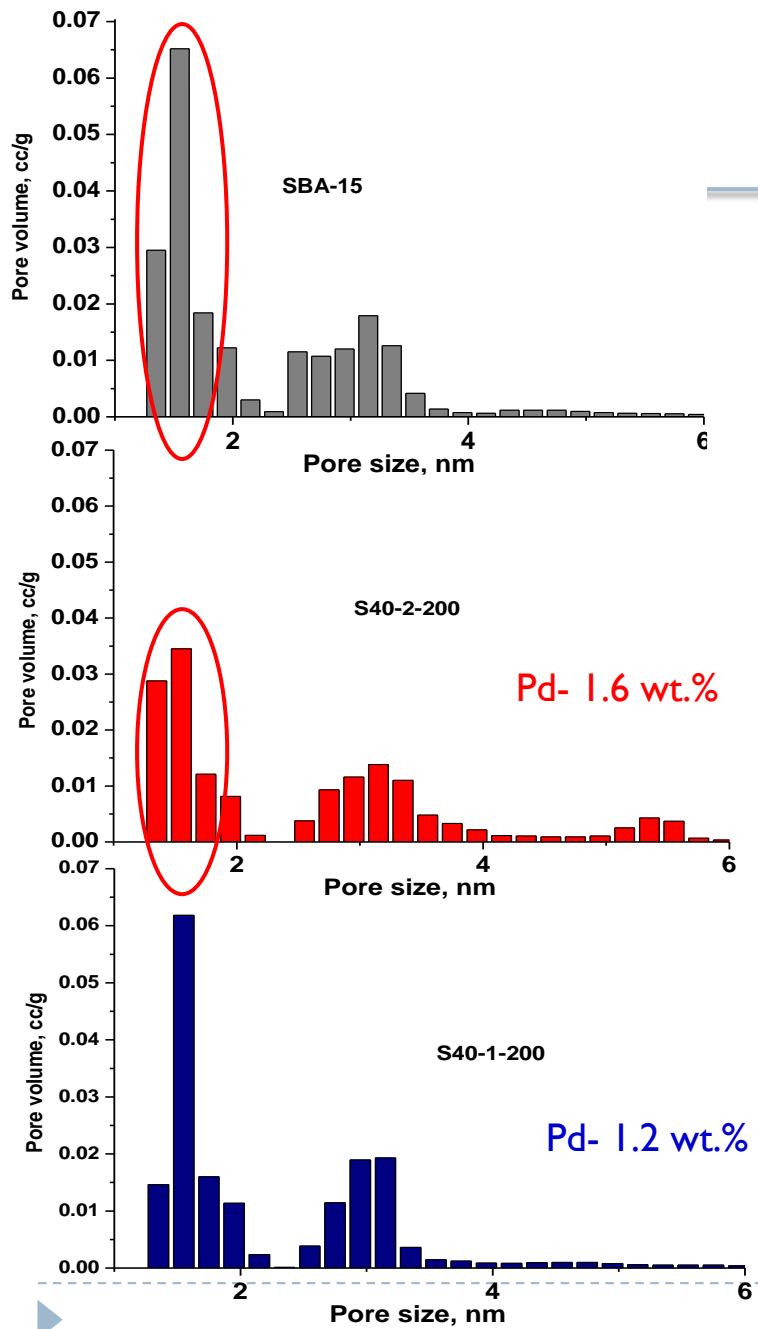
Synthesis protocol:

Two stages:

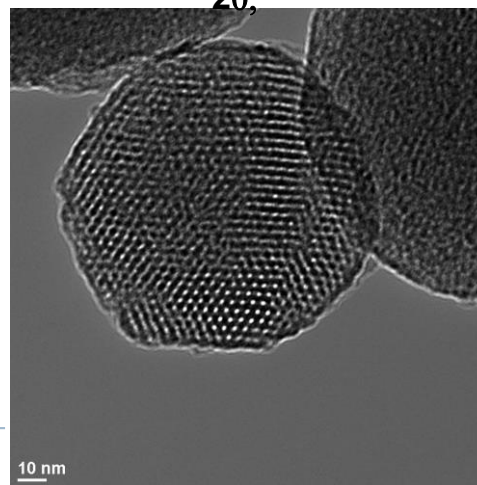
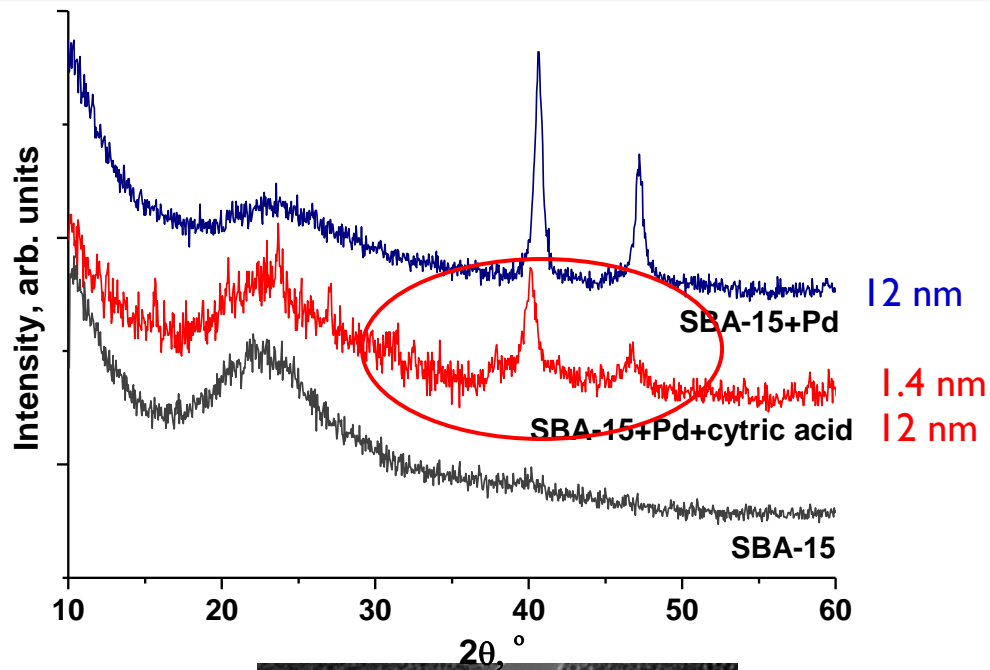
1. Activated carbon was used as a template for adsorption and decomposition of nickelocene with reduction procedures in Ar/H₂ flow at 300°C .

2. Ni-doped carbon was saturated with tetraamine palladium chloride solution reduced in Ar/H₂ flow at 200°C





Pd-clusters in SBA-15 silica



- *The methods of experimental obtaining of ultrasmall Pd and Ni, and also combined Pd-Ni clusters were successfully approbated.*
- *Porous carbon and zeolite matrixes were used for synthesis Pd and Ni nanoparticles with the average size about 1.5 nm.*
- *The analysis of hydrogen adsorption/desorption for synthesized Ni- Pd- doped carbons and zeolites was realized.*
- *The testing of obtained systems as a perspective LENR active materials with nuclear active sites due generation of discrete breathers or fast phase transformation of quasicrystals was started.*



Thank you for attention

kotsuybysky@gmail.com

