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Delgado-Muñoz, D.; Concepción Heydorn, P.; Trunschke, A.; López Nieto, JM. (2020). Tungsten-niobium oxide bronzes: a bulk and surface structural study. Dalton Transactions. 49(38):13282-13293. <https://doi.org/10.1039/d0dt02058c>



The final publication is available at
<https://doi.org/10.1039/d0dt02058c>

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Additional Information

Tungsten-Niobium Oxide Bronzes: A Bulk and Surface Structural Study

by

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Abstract

Materials from WO_3 - Nb_2O_5 system, presenting bronze-type crystal structures, display outstanding functional properties for several applications, like thermoelectric materials, lithium-ion battery electrodes, or as catalysts. In this work a series of W-Nb-O oxide bronzes has been synthesized by the hydrothermal method (with $Nb/(W+Nb)$ ratios in the range 0-1). A combination of bulk and surface characterisation techniques has been applied to get further insights on: i) the effect of thermal treatments on as-prepared materials; and ii) the surface chemical nature of W-Nb-O oxide bronzes. Thermal treatments promote the following structural changes: i) loss of emerging long-range order and; ii) the elimination of NH_4^+ and H_2O species from the structural channels of the as-synthesized materials. It has been observed that W-Nb-O bronzes with Nb at. % of ca. 50 % are able to retain long-range order after heat-treatments, what is related with the presence of $Cs_{0.5}[W_{2.5}Nb_{2.5}O_{14}]$ -type structure. Increasing amounts of Nb^{5+} in the materials: i) promote a phase transition to pseudocrystalline phases ordered along c-axis; ii) stabilize surface W^{5+} species (elucidated by XPS); and, iii) increase the proportion of surface Lewis acid sites (as determined by FTIR of adsorbed CO). Results suggest that pseudocrystalline oxides (with a Nb at. % ≥ 50 %) are closely related with NbO_7 pentagonal bipyramids-containing structures. The stabilisation of Lewis acid sites on these pseudocrystalline materials leads to a higher yield to heavy compounds, at the expense of acrolein formation, in the gas-phase dehydration of glycerol.

Keywords:

Introduction

Metal oxides with bronze-type structures can be considered one of the most versatile families of materials in terms of functional properties and applications. Their wide applicability derives in part from their adaptive compositional features, but also from their defect-rich chemistry.^{1,2}

Metal oxide bronzes are usually defined as partially reduced transition metal oxide phases, in which constituent elements incorporated within the crystal framework (generally W, Mo, V, Nb, Ta, Ti or U) present a mixed oxidation state.¹ This mixture of oxidation states can be stabilized either by the incorporation of electropositive species (like alkaline-earth metals, or ammonium ions), generally inside of 5-8 membered channels of the structure (i.e. intercalation compounds)³ or by the generation of structural defects (like in the case of block structures in niobium oxide system,^{4,5} or Magneli phases in tungsten oxides^{6,7}).

Among them, tungsten oxide bronzes are one of the most studied systems. Perovskite, hexagonal (HTB) or tetragonal (TTB) tungsten oxide bronzes have found applications in a vast numbers of research fields, such as superconductors,⁸ capacitors,⁹ catalysis,¹⁰⁻¹³ magnetic¹⁴ or optical materials.^{15,16} In all cases, the possibility to achieve such diverse functionalities comes from their ability to admit a great variety of elements within their crystal lattice, from most of the groups of the periodic table, like rare earths,^{17,18} transition metals¹ or semimetals.¹⁹

In the present study, we have focused our attention on the $WO_3-Nb_2O_5$ system. In particular, novel applications for W-Nb-O bronze type oxides have recently emerged. For instance, mixed W-Nb-O oxides with a TTB structure have shown

thermoelectric properties,²⁰ and also outstanding rates for lithium-ion diffusion and high storage capacity.²¹ This system also displays interesting catalytic properties in the transformation of biomass-derived feedstocks,^{11-13,22,23} presenting high activity and selectivity, and also good stability under highly demanding reaction conditions, like very low pH and aqueous environments.²³

Despite their wide applications in materials science, studies on their formation mechanisms under mild conditions (like hydrothermal or reflux methods)^{24,25} and on their surface chemistry, as well as those dedicated to study activation processes, are scarce. This derives from the more extended synthesis protocols applied, which are based on high temperatures heat treatments (above 1000°C) under controlled atmospheres. These synthetic procedures are suitable for most of their practical uses. However, for applications in catalysis, soft synthesis methods are required. Hydrothermal,^{11-13,26-29} reflux^{30,31} or slurry³² methodologies are the most common ones, not only for the synthesis of tungsten-bronze based materials, but also for the preparation of other bronze-type oxides based on molybdenum or vanadium.³³⁻³⁵ Unlike methods based on solid state reactions, these mild synthesis protocols allow to achieve active surface areas large enough to carry out catalytic reactions.

Herein we report the structural and chemical evolution of W-Nb-O oxides, presenting bronze-type structures, during their thermal activation. The materials were prepared by hydrothermal synthesis and subsequently heat-treated at different temperatures in N₂ flow. Surface features of heat-treated W-Nb-O oxide bronzes are discussed and linked with both their particular structural characteristics and their catalytic performance in the gas-phase dehydration of glycerol.

Experimental

Synthesis

A series of W-Nb-O oxides, with Nb at. % ratios in the range 0-100, have been synthesized by the hydrothermal method, using ammonium metatungstate hydrate (≥ 85 wt.% WO_3 basis, Sigma-Aldrich) and niobium oxalate (monooxalate adduct, ABCR) as precursors. Acidified aqueous solutions containing stoichiometric amounts of the corresponding metal salts (pH= 1, $\text{H}_2\text{O}:(\text{W}+\text{Nb})$ molar ratio 53:1) were introduced into Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclaves, and subsequently purged with N_2 . Autoclaves were then heated at 175 °C for 48 h. The resulting solids were filtered, washed with distilled water, and dried at 100 °C for 16 h. Finally, dried as-prepared solids were heat-treated at 550 °C or 800 °C under N_2 flow ($15 \text{ mL min}^{-1} \text{ g}_{\text{cat}}^{-1}$). Nb-containing catalysts are named WNby , being y the bulk Nb at. % measured by XEDS. **Table 1** shows some characteristics of samples heat-treated at 550°C.

Pure Niobium oxide, heat-treated at 550 °C, was named as Nb100. For comparison, pure tungsten oxide, denoted as WO_x , was heat-treated at 450 °C in order to avoid the phase transition from the hexagonal tungsten bronze structure ($h\text{-WO}_3$) to the monoclinic tungsten oxide phase ($m\text{-WO}_3$).¹¹

Table 1. Characteristics of W-Nb-O oxide bronzes heat-treated at 550°C.

Sample	Nb/(W+Nb)		W ⁵⁺ /(W ⁶⁺ +W ⁵⁺) surface ratio ^b	Surface Oxygen (at. %) ^b	
	Bulk ^a	Surface ^b		Lattice	Defects
WOx	0.00	0.00	0.14	92.5	7.5
WNb29	0.29	0.23	0.05	74.1	25.1
WNb62	0.62	0.55	0.18	83.7	16.3
WNb80	0.80	0.70	0.22	84.5	15.5
WNb95	0.95	0.84	0.34	67.9	32.1
Nb100	1.00	1.00	0.00	76.7	23.3

^a) Determined by Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (XEDS).

^b) Determined by XPS.

Characterisation of materials

The bulk chemical composition of W-Nb-O oxides was measured by Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (XEDS) in a JEOL 6300 scanning electron microscope equipped with an Oxford LINK ISIS detector. Each spectrum was recorded at a counting time of 100 s.

Scanning electron Microscopy (SEM) images were collected in a ZEISS Ultra-55 field-emission scanning electron microscope. All the images were acquired at an accelerated voltage of 2 kV using an InLens detector.

Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded in a Panalytical X'pert PRO diffractometer (X'Celerator detector in a Bragg-Brentano geometry). Diffractograms were collected using K_{α1} radiation of Cu.

FTIR spectra were collected in the 4000-400 cm⁻¹ spectral region, in a Nicolet 205xB spectrophotometer. Spectra were measured at a resolution of 1 cm⁻¹ and

128 accumulations per scan. Samples were diluted in KBr and pressed into pellets prior to measurements.

Temperature programmed oxidation experiments were carried out in a TPD/2900 instrument (Micromeritics). 0.150 g of as-synthesized materials were introduced in a quartz reactor and heat-treated at a heating-rate of $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C min}^{-1}$ in air flow. Released species were analysed by a mass spectrometer connected at the output of the system.

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analyses were carried out in a SPECS spectrometer equipped with a Phoibos 150 MCD-9 detector. Spectra were recorded at ultra-high vacuum (10^{-9} mbar) using a non-monochromatic AlK α (1486.6 eV) X-ray source and an analyser pass energy of 50 eV (X-ray power of 100 W). Data treatment was performed with CasaXPS software after Shirley-type background subtraction. All the signals were referenced to C1s signal at 284.5 eV.

CO-adsorption FTIR spectroscopy was performed at 77 K in a Perkin-Elmer PE 100 spectrometer, equipped with an MCT detector. Spectra were collected in transmission mode, at a resolution of 0.5 cm^{-1} (256 accumulations per scan). W-Nb-O oxides (heat-treated at $550\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in N_2) were pressed into self-supported wafers of ca. 20 g cm^{-2} , and introduced inside the IR cell connected to a vacuum system. Prior to CO adsorption, the samples were activated in O_2 atmosphere (200 mbar) at $300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 2h, and subsequently cooled down to room temperature. Then the cell was evacuated ($P= 5.10^{-6}$ mbar) and temperature was further decreased down to 77 K (2 mbar of He were admitted to promote heat-transfer during cooling). Once a temperature of 77 K is reached, a spectrum of the activated sample prior to CO adsorption is collected. Afterwards increasing

amounts of CO are admitted into the cell, and spectra at each equilibrium pressure ($P_{\text{eq}} = 0.001 - 6.4$ mbar) are measured. Finally, the cell is evacuated and the process is monitored by recording spectra at decreasing equilibrium pressures ($P_{\text{eq}} = 0.1 - 10^{-6}$ mbar). In some cases, the results are presented as background-subtracted spectra, considering the spectrum of the activated samples recorded at 77 K as the background.

Catalytic tests

Catalytic tests in the gas-phase dehydration of glycerol were conducted in a fixed-bed reactor at 320 °C, atmospheric pressure, and a contact time, W/F , of 81 $\text{g}_{\text{cat}} \text{h} (\text{mol}_{\text{glycerol}})^{-1}$, with an Glycerol/ O_2 / H_2O /He molar ratio of 2/4/40/54. The output stream was then bubbled in a condensation system which was maintain at a temperature of 0-3 °C. Analysis of reactants and products have been carried out by gas chromatography.³¹ Condensed liquid products were analysed in a Varian 3900 gas chromatograph equipped with a 100% dimethylpolysiloxane capillary column (100 m \times 0.25 mm \times 0.5 μm), while the remaining gaseous stream was analysed in an on-line HP 6980 gas chromatograph equipped with two columns: i) molecular sieve (5 Å, 3.0 m length) and; ii) Porapak Q (3 m length).

Results and discussion

Effects of thermal treatments on W-Nb-O oxides

To deal with structural and chemical consequences of heat-treatments, as-prepared and heat-treated W-Nb-O oxides were analysed by several physicochemical techniques.

Figures 1A displays XRD patterns of heat-treated W-Nb-O oxides. For comparison, XRD patterns of the corresponding as-prepared samples are included in **Figure S1-A** (Supporting Information). As indicated previously,²² the incorporation of Nb⁵⁺ within the hexagonal tungsten bronze, *h*-WO₃, framework (showing three and six-membered channels along [001] direction) promotes: i) the stabilisation of the hexagonal tungsten bronze structure (at low Nb contents) and; ii) the loss of long-range order in the *ab* plane of the structure at increasing Nb concentrations in the materials. This loss of periodicity, which is observed in both heat-treated (**Fig. 1A**, patterns d to h) and as-prepared samples (**Fig. S1-A**), gives rise to the so-called pseudocrystalline W-Nb-O oxides, ordered just along *c* direction.

Figure 1B shows XRD patterns in the 2 θ range 3-17° for heat-treated materials, whereas the corresponding XRD patterns of as-prepared samples are presented in **Figure S1-B**. Despite the loss of long-range order observed, as-prepared pseudocrystalline materials present two broad features in this region (**Fig. S1-B**, patterns c to f marked with an asterisk). Interestingly, these two broad lines at low angles could indicate some long-range order, which could be related with the presence of nascent Cs_{0.5}[W_{2.5}Nb_{2.5}O₁₄]-type phase (ICDD: 01-076-5882). This polymorph presents some differences with respect to the hexagonal tungsten

bronze structure:^{36, 37} i) it shows five-, six- and seven-membered channels; and ii) Nb⁵⁺ is incorporated within the pentagonal channel, in the form of NbO₇ bipyramids (**Figure 1B**).

Fig. 1. A) XRD patterns in the 2θ region 5-65° of W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550°C, except sample WO_x, which was heat-treated at 450 °C. Samples: a) WO_x; b) WNb29; c) WNb62; d) WNb80; e) WNb95; f) Nb100. B) XRD patterns of W-Nb-O oxides in the 3-17° 2θ region. For comparison, the pattern of an orthorhombic Cs_{0.5}[W_{2.5}Nb_{2.5}O₁₄]-type phase^{36,37} is also included (g).

These channels (either the heptagonal and/or hexagonal) are usually occupied by electropositive metals (like alkaline metal cations,^{38,39} for instance, Cs⁺ in Cs_{0.5}[W_{2.5}Nb_{2.5}O₁₄]), although other types of species, like rare earth cations,¹⁸ or even ammonium ions,⁴⁰ can be incorporated. In our case, since ammonium cations are present in the reaction media, they could be easily accommodated within the hexagonal and/or heptagonal rings of these bronze-like frameworks, and subsequently eliminated after heat treatments.

Interestingly, heat-treated samples present some differences in the low-angle diffraction region (**Fig. 1B**), with respect to as-prepared oxides (**Figure 1S-B**). Particularly, it can be noted that heat-treated pseudocrystalline samples (i.e. those presenting high Nb at. %, > 62 %) lose the above-mentioned broad diffraction lines (**Fig. 1B**, patterns d to f). On the other hand, WNb62, with Nb at. % of ca. 50%, retains these low-angle signals (**Fig. 1B**, patterns c), which is related to an emerging long-range order in the materials. In fact, in a previous

work we already observed the formation of nanoparticles (5-10 nm) displaying a $\text{Cs}_{0.5}[\text{W}_{2.5}\text{Nb}_{2.5}\text{O}_{14}]$ -type structure, at Nb/(W+Nb) ratios close to 0.5.²³

To further understand the effect of the incorporation of Nb in W-Nb-O system, the samples were heat-treated at higher temperatures (800 °C in N_2), and analysed by XRD (**Fig. 2**). It can be observed that hexagonal W-Nb-O oxides, with low Nb contents (i.e. WO_x and WNb29 samples), undergo a phase transition to a ReO_3 -type structures (JCPDS: 00-020-1324) (**Fig. 2**, patterns a and b). On the other hand, at both intermediate or high Nb contents, the pseudocrystalline oxides W-Nb-O evolve to tetragonal tungsten bronze-type (TTB) structures (JCPDS: 01-075-0560) (samples WNb62 and WNb80; **Fig. 2**, patterns c and d) or T- Nb_2O_5 -type (JCPDS: 00-30-0873) (samples WNb95 and Nb100; **Fig. 2**, patterns e and f). Interestingly, these latter phases show the presence of NbO_7 pentagonal bipyramids as a common structural motif. Therefore, according to the structural evolution of W-Nb-O oxides at medium-high Nb contents, pseudocrystalline materials seem to show more similarities to those NbO_7 containing bronze-like structures, rather than the hexagonal tungsten bronze.

Fig. 2. XRD patterns of selected W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 800 °C in N_2 . a) WO_x ; b) WNb29; c) WNb62; d) WNb80; WNb95; f) Nb100.

This fact should have consequences in the chemical nature of the constituent elements (i.e. W and Nb), according to the different environment of MO_6 octahedra in these NbO_7 containing crystal structures. In this sense, hexagonal tungsten bronze structure shows only vertex-sharing octahedra, meanwhile pentagonal bipyramid-containing structures display a higher concentration of

edge-sharing motifs (i.e. those octahedra located at the equatorial edges of the bipyramids; see insets in **Figure 2**).

Figure 3 displays FTIR spectra ($1500\text{-}400\text{ cm}^{-1}$) of as-prepared and heat-treated W-Nb-O oxides (**Figs. 3A** and **3B**, respectively). All materials present high intensity bands in the $1000\text{-}400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ region, which can be assigned to M=O and M-O-M stretching modes of bronze-like metal oxides.^{12,13} In addition, as-prepared materials display a narrow band at ca. 1402 cm^{-1} , which can be assigned to deformation $\delta_{(\text{NH})}$ modes of incorporated ammonium cations (**Fig. 3A**).

Fig. 3. FTIR spectra of as-prepared (A) and heat-treated (B) W-Nb-O oxides; and temperature-programmed oxidation (TPO) profiles of selected as-prepared W-Nb-O samples (C), following the characteristic mass of ammonia ($m/z= 15$). Samples: W_xO_y (**a**); WNb₂₉ (**b**); WNb₆₂ (**c**); Nb₁₀₀ (**d**). As indicated in text, sample W_xO_y was heated-treated at 450°C whereas the rest of samples were heat-treated at 550°C .

After activation at 550°C in N_2 , this signal disappears for all Nb-containing samples (**Fig. 3B**, spectra b to d). Nevertheless, W_xO_y sample (heat-treated at 450°C in N_2) still displays some remaining NH_4^+ species (see **Fig. 3B**, spectrum a). These ammonium species are reported to be necessary to keep *h*-W₃O₃ structure stable.⁴⁰

The activation process (i.e. ammonium release during thermal treatments) has been studied by temperature-programmed oxidation (TPO). The corresponding profiles for some selected materials were recorded by following the characteristic

mass of ammonia ($m/z=15$) by mass spectrometry (**Fig. 3C**). Interestingly, a shift of the maximum in $m/z=15$ TPO profiles to lower temperatures is observed when the Nb-content in the materials increases (**Fig. 3C**). This means that, as we incorporate Nb^{5+} in W-Nb-O oxides, ammonium species are more easily eliminated by thermal treatments. This observation could be a consequence of a decreasing particle size in Nb-containing samples, as deduced from Scanning Electron Microscopy images of W-Nb-O series (**Fig. S2**, Supporting Information). In this context, a smaller particle size will decrease diffusion paths of ammonium within the structural channels of W-Nb-O oxides, facilitating their elimination by thermal treatments. However, and as will be discussed later, it cannot be ruled out that the elimination of ammonium ions at higher temperatures for tungsten-rich samples could also be a consequence of greater interaction with the solid (presence of Brønsted centres, as observed in zeolitic materials).⁴¹ In addition to ammonia, some water was also detected by mass spectrometry during these experiments (**Fig. S3**). Signals at low (100-200 °C) and medium-high (250-400 °C) temperatures can be ascribed to physisorbed water, and water released from the structural channels, respectively (**Fig. S3**).

Surface analysis of W-Nb-O oxides

Surface composition and chemical nature of W-Nb-O oxides were studied by X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS). For comparison, Nb-free sample, WO_x , heat-treated at 450°C, has also been included. The whole series displays a throughout slightly reduced surface Nb content (determined by XPS) compared to that measured by XEDS (**Table 1**). This indicates a depletion of Nb-content on the catalyst surface.

Figure 4 displays W 4f core-level spectra of W-Nb-O oxides. Considering tungsten species, all the samples show a major W 4f_{7/2} peak at binding energies in the range 35.2-35.8 eV, which can be assigned to the presence of W⁶⁺ species.^{40,42,43} An additional W 4f_{7/2} peak, located at binding energies of ca. 34.2-34.7 eV is also observed, which can be ascribed to the presence of W⁵⁺ species on the catalyst surface.^{40,42,43}

On the contrary, a different trend is observed in the case of niobium surface species. We must mention that the Nb 3d XPS core-level spectra of W-Nb-O oxides shows only a single Nb 3d_{5/2} XPS peak (appearing at B.E.= 206.8-207.1 eV) (**Figure S4**), indicating the presence of Nb⁵⁺ species.⁴⁴ Although not significant differences are observed in terms of line-shape, a slight decrease in binding energy of Nb 3d signal is detected when Nb-content increases (from 207.0 to 206.8 eV). This finding could indicate a decrease in the mean oxidation state of niobium species, as reported previously.⁴⁵

As far as tungsten bronze based materials are concerned, they can be understood as partially reduced phases, in which tungsten can be present in a wide variety of oxidation states.^{1,2} In this context, undoped WO_x sample shows a significant amount of W⁵⁺ on the catalyst surface (**Fig. 4**, spectrum a), with a W⁵⁺/(W⁶⁺+W⁵⁺) surface atomic ratio of ca. 0.14 (**Table 1**). In tungsten-rich samples (up to 29 at. % of niobium), the XPS signal due to W⁵⁺ decreases (**Fig. 4**, spectrum b), presenting a W⁵⁺/(W⁶⁺+W⁵⁺) surface atomic ratio of ca. 0.05 (**Table 1**). However, the incorporation of higher amounts of Nb⁵⁺ (Nb at. % > 30) leads to a progressive increase of the intensity of W⁵⁺ XPS peak (**Fig. 4**, spectra c to e), observing W⁵⁺/(W⁶⁺+W⁵⁺) surface atomic ratios of 0.08–0.34 (**Table 1**).

Fig. 4. W 4f core-level XPS spectra of W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550 °C in N₂: b) WNb29; c) WNb62; d) WNb80; e) WNb95. For comparison, Nb-free samples heat-treated at 450°C, WO_x (a), is also included.

This suggests that the further incorporation of Nb⁵⁺ within the structure of the tungsten oxide bronze (Nb at. % > 30) could lead to the stabilisation of new W⁵⁺ surface species. In fact, we have to take into consideration that heat-treatments of Nb-containing samples (activated at 550 °C in N₂) differ for Nb-free tungsten oxide (WO_x sample, heat-treated at 450°C). This implies that, unlike in the case of *h*-WO₃ phase, W⁵⁺ species in W-Nb-O with relatively high Nb contents show a higher thermal stability; i.e., they remain stable after higher temperature heat treatments (550 °C) (**Fig. 4**, spectra c to e).

The correlation between the thermal stability of *h*-WO₃ phase and the presence of NH₄⁺ within the hexagonal channels (which is also linked to the presence W⁵⁺ and other reduced species) has already been reported elsewhere.⁴⁰ The elimination of NH₄⁺ ions from the channels due to high temperatures heat treatments (>450 °C) and the concomitant oxidation of those W⁵⁺ species into W⁶⁺, leads to the phase transition to *m*-WO₃, showing low surface areas and low concentration of surface acid sites.^{10,29,40} In this particular example, in which Nb is absent in the formulation, the partially reduced nature of the crystal phase is maintained by the presence of those ammonium ions in the hexagonal channels, associated to W⁵⁺ sites. Once those ammonium ions are completely eliminated (for example, by high temperature heat treatments), the hexagonal structure is no longer stable. Then, this means that bronze-type phases are thermally stable as far as they are able to retain their partially reduced nature.

An interesting strategy to increase the thermal stability of the hexagonal phase consists in the partial substitution of tungsten species by other transition metals, especially by those elements showing a maximum oxidation state lower than 6+ (for instance, vanadium,^{10-13,19} tantalum²⁶ or titanium,^{27,28} which are stable up to 500-600 °C). This way, the incorporation of these elements will help to keep the partially reduced nature of the materials, thus increasing the thermal stability of *h*-WO₃ phase. However, in the latter cases, it is not possible to incorporate high amounts of dopant within the structure. Dopant contents exceeding the maximum theoretical value for the hexagonal tungsten bronze structure (*h*-W_{1-x}M_xO₃; x=0.33 and M= V, Ti) give rise to anatase-type TiO₂ nanoparticles²⁸ or extra-framework VO_x species.¹⁰

The case of W-Nb-O system is completely different, since niobium is incorporated within the crystal framework throughout all the compositional range, giving rise to a loss of long-range order in the *ab* plane of the structure.²³ In fact, those pseudocrystalline oxides obtained at high niobium contents (Nb content > 50 at. %) can no longer be considered as a “hexagonal tungsten bronze” due to the loss of periodicity in the *ab* plane. The way the system has to keep its reduced state is, in this case, to favour the phase transition to the pseudocrystalline-like structures.

In summary, the incorporation of relatively low amounts of niobium atoms stabilizes the hexagonal tungsten bronze, through the isomorphic substitution of W⁵⁺ by Nb⁵⁺. On the other hand, the further incorporation of Nb⁵⁺ leads to the stabilisation of W⁵⁺ species at higher heat-treatment temperatures (550 °C), but at the expense of losing periodicity along the *ab* plane of the structure. In addition, this stabilisation of W⁵⁺ species at higher temperatures can be the consequence

of the presence of pentagonal bipyramids NbO_7 in the structure, which can share its five equatorial edges with five octahedra, leading to $\text{M}_x\text{NbO}_{7+4x}$ motifs (M: Nb or W, $x \leq 5$) (see **Fig. 2**). These edge-sharing MO_6 octahedra in the bipyramid show a very different environment comparing with those in *h*- WO_3 or *m*- WO_3 crystal structures. The partial occupation of these octahedral sites by tungsten could be the cause of the relatively high concentration of surface W^{5+} species found in pseudocrystalline materials. Paradigmatic examples of the linkage between cation coordination and oxidation states are the formation of the so-called Magneli phases or the tetragonal tungsten bronze (TTB) structure from ReO_3 -type polymorphs.⁴⁶⁻⁴⁸ The formation of both types of polymorphs can be understood as two interrelated processes: i) loss of oxygen (i.e. reduction) and; ii) structural modifications (i.e. rotation in the case of TTB formation, or condensation, in the case of the formation of Magneli phases) (**Fig. S5**). In this context, both the presence of defects (like O-deficient sites) and the specific structural motifs (like the pentagonal bipyramid) are connected with the incorporation of reduced metal species within the crystal framework (for instance, W^{5+}).

According to this, the nature of surface oxygen species in W-Nb-O oxides were also studied by means of XPS (**Fig. 5**). O 1s core level spectra display three different signals, which are usually interpreted in terms of the nature of surface oxygen.⁴⁹ High intensity O1s XPS peak appearing at low binding energy (BE= 529.8-530.2 eV) is generally assigned to lattice oxygen.⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ On the other hand, signals appearing at B.E. of ca. 531.6-531.9 and 532.8-533.0 eV. They are usually ascribed to defects, such as oxygen species near O^{2-} vacancies or surface $-\text{OH}$ groups, respectively.⁴⁹ In addition, an increase in the relative

intensity of these signals is observed in Nb-containing materials, suggesting that the incorporation of niobium favours the formation of defect sites.

Since the presence of surface W^{5+} or Nb^{5+} can have a great influence on the nature of surface acid sites, selected samples were analysed by means of low-temperature (77 K) FTIR spectroscopy of adsorbed CO.

Fig. 5. O 1s core-level XPS spectra of W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550 °C in N_2 : b) WNb29; c) WNb62; d) WNb80; e) WNb95; f) Nb100. For comparison, Nb-free sample (a), i.e. WO_x heat-treated at 450°C, is also included.

At low temperatures carbon monoxide (CO) can act as a basic probe molecule, by interacting with both surface Brønsted (via H-bond) and Lewis (i.e. coordinatively unsaturated sites; CUS) acid sites. These interactions lead to frequency shifts of the gas-phase $\nu(CO)$ stretching mode (ca. 2143 cm^{-1}). Also, due to the interaction via H-bond with O-H and/or N-H groups, $\nu(O-H)$ and $\nu(N-H)$ stretching modes (3800-3200 cm^{-1}) shift to lower frequencies (due to the formation of weaker O-H or N-H bonds), what allows to study the nature of Brønsted acid sites.^{52,53}

Figure 6 shows the low-temperature FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO in the C-O (**Fig. 6**; A to C) and O-H/N-H (**Fig. 6**; D to F) stretching regions, at CO equilibrium pressures ($P_{CO_{eq}}$) in the range 0-5.5 mbar, for selected heat-treated W-Nb-O materials with different Nb content. Depending on Nb-content, two main trends are observed along the series. Considering C-O stretching region (**Fig. 6**; A to C), and more specifically, at low CO equilibrium pressures (ca. $P_{CO_{eq}} = 0.02$ mbar, green lines in **Fig. 6**), it can be observed that the pseudocrystalline WNb62

sample presents the highest amount of CO adsorbed (i.e. higher coverages) (**Fig. 6, C**). Focusing on O-H stretching region (**Fig. 6, D to F**), these materials also show different OC...H-O interaction, due to the presence of Brönsted acid sites. We must inform that Nb-free tungsten oxide, i.e. WO_x sample, displays some extra features in this O-H/N-H stretching region, at ca. 3400-3300 cm⁻¹ (**Fig. 6, D**), which can be related to the presence of ammonium cations in the channels of the hexagonal tungsten bronze.¹⁰

Fig. 6. Low temperature (77K) FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO in the C-O (A-C) and O-H (D-F) stretching regions for selected W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 450 (WO_x) or 550 °C. Samples: WO_x (A,D); WNb₂₉ (B,E); and WNb₆₂ (C,F).

Firstly, we have analysed C-O stretching region of the spectra. Taking into consideration the wide variation of the physicochemical features depending on Nb-content, i.e. particle size and crystal structure (as suggested from **Fig. 1** and **Fig. S2**, respectively), CO adsorbed spectra for W-Nb-O materials were compared at the same CO-coverage (**Figs. 7** and **8**). In this case, CO-coverage (θ) can be calculated from background-subtracted spectra in the C-O stretching region. CO-coverages (θ) were estimated from integrated areas of the C-O stretching region, considering a coverage $\theta=1$ when the area of the C-O stretching modes does not vary significantly at increasing pressures (i.e. when the rotational modes of CO in the gas-phase are observed in the spectra). The

variation of CO-coverage with equilibrium pressure (adsorption isotherm) for selected samples are shown in **Figure S6**.

Fig. 7. CO-adsorption FTIR spectra (background-subtracted) and the corresponding deconvoluted spectra recorded at low temperature (77 K) at a CO-coverage of $\theta=0.25$ (A) and $\theta=0.65$ (B) for selected samples: (a) WO_x; b) WNb₂₉; c) WNb₆₂. Fitted peaks are assigned to C-O stretching vibrational modes of physisorbed CO (red), or CO bonded to Brønsted (blue) or Lewis (green) acid sites.

Figure 7 displays background-subtracted FTIR spectra in the C-O region at low ($\theta= 0.25$, **Fig. 7A**) and high CO-coverage (ca. $\theta= 0.65$, **Fig. 7B**) collected at 77 K. The materials show bands in three different frequency regimes: 2135-2145, 2150-2170 and 2175-2200 cm⁻¹; which are typically assigned to physisorbed CO, and CO interacting with Brønsted and Lewis surface acid sites, respectively.⁵²

To deal with intensity changes in the O-H and N-H stretching region during CO-adsorption, background-subtracted spectra have been used, especially to analyse CO...NH interactions. **Figure 8** displays background-subtracted FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO in the O-H and N-H stretching region for WO_x (heat-treated at 450°C), and for WNb₂₉ and WNb₆₂ samples heat-treated at 550°C.

Fig. 8. Background-subtracted FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO in the OH/NH stretching region for selected W-Nb-O oxides: A) WO_x; B) WNb₂₉; C) WNb₆₂.

All the materials show CO...HO interactions, leading to a shift in O-H stretching modes to higher frequencies (see negative and positive FTIR bands at 3592-3674 cm^{-1} and 3465-3492 cm^{-1} , respectively, in **Fig. 8**). In addition, Nb-free W₂O₇ oxide (with an *h*-WO₃ structure) presents an extra feature in the spectra during CO-adsorption (**Fig. 8A**).

Specifically, a negative band appears at 3375 cm^{-1} , which is shifted to higher frequencies at increasing CO pressures, up to 3340 and 3307 cm^{-1} . We can assign this extra feature to CO...HN interactions, which provoke a weakening of N-H bonds of ammonium cations in this material. This fact indicates a considerable Brønsted acidity of ammonium species in the Nb-free hexagonal tungsten bronze, which are present due to the lower heat-treatment temperature applied (450 °C). A similar effect has been reported for an ammonium exchanged ferrierite zeolite.⁵⁴

After CO-adsorption, samples were outgassed at low temperature (77 K) and FTIR spectra were collected during the process (**Fig. 9**). **Figure 9A** displays background-subtracted FTIR spectra recorded at decreasing equilibrium pressures in the C-O stretching region. Evacuation at low temperatures leads to a progressive decrease of C-O stretching IR bands assigned to CO interacting with both Brønsted and Lewis surface acid sites, and physisorbed CO.

Interestingly, WNb29 sample, with a hexagonal tungsten bronze structure, presents no signals in the C-O stretching region when it is treated at high vacuum (ca. 10⁻⁶ mbar) (**Fig. 9A**, spectra in b). On the other hand, both W₂O₇ and WNb62 samples show a remaining signal at 2195 and 2197 cm^{-1} , respectively, at such low pressures (i.e. 10⁻⁶ mbar). This signal can be ascribed to the presence of

strong surface Lewis acid sites, most likely associated with the presence of W^{5+} species according to XPS results (**Fig. 4**, spectra a-c).

O-H stretching region was also analysed during evacuation (**Fig. 9B**). Decreasing the pressure in the IR-cell leads to the recovery of the original spectra for Nb-containing samples, as it can be deduced from the flat profile of background-subtracted FTIR spectra of WNb29 and WNb62 oxides (**Fig. 9B**, spectra in b and in c). On the contrary, the background-subtracted spectra collected at 10^{-6} mbar for Nb-free sample, i.e. WOx oxide, shows a group of negative signals (**Figure 9B**, spectra in a).

Fig. 9. Background-subtracted FTIR spectra during CO evacuation at equilibrium pressures of ca. 0.05 mbar (dotted blue spectra), 10^{-2} mbar (green spectra) and 10^{-6} mbar (red spectra) recorded at 77 K for selected W-Nb-O oxides: A) C-O stretching region; B) O-H stretching region. Samples: a) WOx; b) WN29; c) WNb62.

This fact indicates changes in the surface nature of the hexagonal tungsten bronze during the experiment. Specifically, the sample presents a series of negative bands centred at ca. 3592, 3373, 3200, 3047 and 2812 cm^{-1} (**Fig. 9B**, spectra a). The high frequency negative signal at 3592 cm^{-1} can be assigned to the loss of surface O-H groups during desorption. Interestingly, the rest of negative bands in the spectra recorded at 10^{-6} mbar are consistent with the elimination of ammonium cations from the channels. In fact, the band at 3373 cm^{-1} corresponds to the N-H stretching vibration of NH_4^+ cations, while signals at ca.

3200, 3047 and 2812 cm^{-1} can be assigned to H-bonded NH groups of ammonium ions.^{54, 55}

To illustrate this, the catalytic performance in the gas-phase dehydration of glycerol to acrolein for some selected W-Nb-O oxides, heat-treated at 550 °C, is shown in **Table 2**. It is well known that the transformation of glycerol to acrolein by a dehydration mechanism takes place via a two-step process (starting with an intramolecular dehydration of the internal hydroxyl group of glycerol and, followed by tautomerisation and subsequent dehydration of the terminal hydroxyl group)⁵⁶ by using solid acid catalysts with appropriate nature and distribution of acid sites.^{11,13,23,57,58} For this system, the selectivity profiles observed are highly dependent on the Brønsted/Lewis nature of the acid sites.

WNbO oxides showing a hexagonal tungsten bronze structure (*h*-WO₃) (i.e. WO_x, WNb₂₉, Table 2), which display a higher proportion of Brønsted acid sites, present a relatively high yield to acrolein in the gas phase aerobic dehydration of glycerol (ca. 77-78 % yield). On the other hand, W-Nb-O materials, with a higher concentration of Nb⁵⁺ and W⁵⁺ surface species, and presenting pseudocrystalline crystal structure (i.e. materials with a higher proportion of surface Lewis acid sites), present a lower yield to acrolein (ca. 46-55 %) (**Table 2**). Concomitantly, the yield to heavy compounds increases (i.e. high molecular weight compounds that are not eluted in the gas chromatograph, mainly glycerol oligomers and condensation products¹¹), up to 19 and 37 %. In all cases, CO_x yield remains in the range 10-17 %, not showing a significant increase at higher concentration of Nb⁵⁺ and W⁵⁺ in the catalysts. In addition, due to the presence of molecular oxygen in the feed, minor amounts of oxygenated products were detected (mainly acetaldehyde, acetic acid and acrylic acid, with a total yield of 5-8 %).

Table 2. Catalytic properties in the gas-phase transformation of glycerol of selected W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550 °C in N₂.

Sample	Crystal structure ^a	Yield to products (%) ^{b, c}		
		Acrolein	Heavy-compounds ^d	CO _x
WOx	<i>h</i> -WO ₃	77.8	6.0	10.9
WNb29	<i>h</i> -WO ₃	78.3	6.3	11.8
WNb62	Pseudocrystalline	66.5	8.7	16.8
WNb80	Pseudocrystalline	55.4	19.0	17.5
Nb100	Pseudocrystalline	46.8	37.9	11.9

^a) Crystal structure, determined by powder X-ray diffraction: hexagonal tungsten bronze (*h*-WO₃); and pseudocrystalline phase.

^b) Reaction conditions: T= 313 °C; Glycerol/O₂/H₂O/He molar ratio of 2/4/40/54; Contact time, W/F, of 81 g_{cat} h (mol_{glycerol})⁻¹; Time= 5h.

^c) Yield to the main reaction products; CO_x= Carbon oxides (CO + CO₂). In addition to these, acetaldehyde, acetic acid and acrylic acid were also observed, with a total selectivity of 5-8%.

^d) High molecular weight species that are not eluted in the gas chromatograph.

All the above-mentioned findings go in line with previous catalytic results, by which W-rich W-Nb-O oxides direct the acid-catalysed reactions towards Brønsted-catalysed pathways; meanwhile, Nb-rich materials favour Lewis-catalysed reactions.²³

4. Conclusions

In this study, a series of W-Nb-O oxides (Nb at. % = 0-100), with bronze-type crystal structures have been prepared by hydrothermal synthesis. Their bulk and surface physicochemical properties have been elucidated.

The incorporation of Nb⁵⁺ has an important influence in the structural features of both as-prepared and heat-treated materials. The addition of Nb at.% up to 29 % leads to the crystallisation of a hexagonal tungsten bronze structure. On the other hand, higher Nb contents favour the formation of the so-called pseudocrystalline phases, in which long-range order in the *ab* plane is lost. XRD analyses of as-prepared pseudocrystalline materials suggest either the crystallisation, or the formation of nascent domains with a Cs_{0.5}[W_{2.5}Nb_{2.5}O₁₄]-type structure, showing both six- and seven-membered rings.

It has been observed that as-synthesized oxide bronzes present a significant amount of NH₄⁺ cations in the structural channels. These NH₄⁺ species in Nb-containing materials can be completely eliminated by thermal treatments (550 °C under N₂ flow), retaining the hexagonal bronze structure (*h*-WO₃) for Nb contents of up to 30%. In the case of Nb-free sample (WO_x), the elimination of NH₄⁺ species leads to the phase transition from the hexagonal to the monoclinic phase of tungsten trioxide (*h*-WO₃ → *m*-WO₃; T > 450 °C). Accordingly, the incorporation of Nb⁵⁺ in samples with Nb/(W+Nb) ratios lower than 0.33: i) stabilizes the hexagonal tungsten bronze structure at higher heat-treatment temperatures (T > 450 °C) and; ii) favours the elimination ammonium species at lower temperatures (as observed by TPO experiments).

On the other hand, the elimination of these ammonium cations at high temperatures (i.e. 550 °C) produce important structural modifications. Particularly the long-range nascent ordering in pseudocrystalline samples is only retained at Nb at. % close to 50 % after the heat-treatment (which are in fact those close to Cs_{0.5}[W_{2.5}Nb_{2.5}O₁₄] phase stoichiometry). Additionally, further increasing the heat treatment temperature up to 800 °C gives rise to phase transitions towards NbO₇

containing structural types in the case of Nb-containing pseudocrystalline oxides. This fact suggests structural similarities between both pseudocrystalline and NbO₇-containing phases.

Surface properties of W-Nb-O samples are also dependant on Nb concentration in the materials. The incorporation of relatively low amounts of niobium in the hexagonal tungsten bronze structure (at Nb/(W+Nb) ratios up to 0.29) leads to the decrease of surface W⁵⁺ species, suggesting the isomorphic substitution of such species by Nb⁵⁺. Conversely, the concentration of surface W⁵⁺ species increases when further amounts of Nb are incorporated (Nb at. % > 29 at.%), concomitantly with the formation of pseudocrystalline materials. Hence, a possible consequence of the presence of NbO₇ motifs in the pseudocrystalline samples would be the stabilisation of such W⁵⁺ surface sites (i.e. by the incorporation of tungsten in the edge-sharing octahedral sites typical of TTB⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ or Cs_{0.5}[W_{2.5}Nb_{2.5}O₁₄]-like^{36,37} crystal phases).

The analysis of some selected samples by means of low-temperature (77 K) FTIR of adsorbed CO indicates the presence of both Brönsted and Lewis acid sites along all the compositional range of W-Nb-O series. Nevertheless, a remarkable increase in the Lewis/Brönsted surface acid site ratio is observed at high niobium contents. Strong Lewis acid sites are associated with W⁵⁺. There exists a good correlation between the proportion of Brönsted/Lewis acid sites in the catalysts, and the production of acrolein/heavy compounds during the gas-phase dehydration of glycerol.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare

Acknowledgements

Authors would like to acknowledge the Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades in Spain for the financial support (RTI2018-099668-B-C21 and SEV-2016-0683 projects), and Electron Microscopy Service at Universitat Politècnica de València for their facilities and technical support. D.D. also thanks Severo Ochoa Excellence Program for his fellowship (SVP-2014-068669).

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Caption to figures

Figure 1. A) XRD patterns in the 2θ region $5-65^\circ$ of W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550°C , except sample WO_x , which was heat-treated at 450°C . Samples: a) WO_x ; b) WNb_{29} ; c) WNb_{62} ; d) WNb_{80} ; e) WNb_{95} ; f) Nb_{100} . B) XRD patterns of W-Nb-O oxides in the $3-17^\circ$ 2θ region. For comparison, the pattern of an orthorhombic $\text{Cs}_{0.5}[\text{W}_{2.5}\text{Nb}_{2.5}\text{O}_{14}]$ -type phase³⁷ is also included (g).

Figure 2. XRD patterns of selected W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 800°C in N_2 . a) WO_x ; b) WNb_{29} ; c) WNb_{62} ; d) WNb_{80} ; WNb_{95} ; f) Nb_{100} .

Figure 3. FTIR spectra of as-prepared (A) and heat-treated (B) W-Nb-O oxides; and temperature-programmed oxidation (TPO) profiles of selected as-prepared W-Nb-O samples (C), following the characteristic mass of ammonia ($m/z=15$). Samples: WO_x (a); WNb_{29} (b); WNb_{62} (c); Nb_{100} (d). As indicated in text, sample WO_x was heat-treated at 450°C whereas the rest of samples were heat-treated at 550°C .

Figure 4. W 4f core-level XPS spectra of W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550°C in N_2 : b) WNb_{29} ; c) WNb_{62} ; d) WNb_{80} ; e) WNb_{95} . For comparison, Nb-free samples heat-treated at 450°C , WO_x (a), is also included.

Figure 5. O 1s core-level XPS spectra of W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 550°C in N_2 : b) WNb_{29} ; c) WN_{62} ; d) WNb_{80} ; e) WNb_{95} ; f) Nb_{100} . For comparison, Nb-free samples (a), WO_x , heat-treated at 450°C is also included.

Figure 6. Low temperature (77K) FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO in the C-O (A-C) and O-H (D-F) stretching regions for selected W-Nb-O oxides heat-treated at 450 (WO_x) or 550°C . Samples: WO_x (A,D); WNb_{29} (B,E); and WNb_{62} (C,F).

Figure 7. CO-adsorption FTIR spectra (background-subtracted) and the corresponding deconvoluted spectra recorded at low temperature (77K) at a CO-coverage of $\theta=0.25$ (A) and $\theta=0.65$ (B) for selected samples: (a) WO_x ; b) WNb_{29} ; c) WNb_{62} . Fitted peaks are assigned to C-O stretching vibrational modes of physisorbed CO (red), or CO bonded to Brønsted (blue) or Lewis (green) acid sites.

Figure 8. Background-subtracted FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO in the OH/NH stretching region for selected W-Nb-O oxides: A) WO_x; B) WNb₂₉; C) WNb₆₂.

Figure 9. Background-subtracted FTIR spectra during CO evacuation at equilibrium pressures of ca. 0.05 mbar (dotted blue spectra), 10⁻² mbar (green spectra) and 10⁻⁶ mbar (red spectra) recorded at 77 K for selected W-Nb-O oxides: A) C-O stretching region; B) O-H stretching region. Samples: a) WO_x; b) WNb₂₉; c) WNb₆₂.

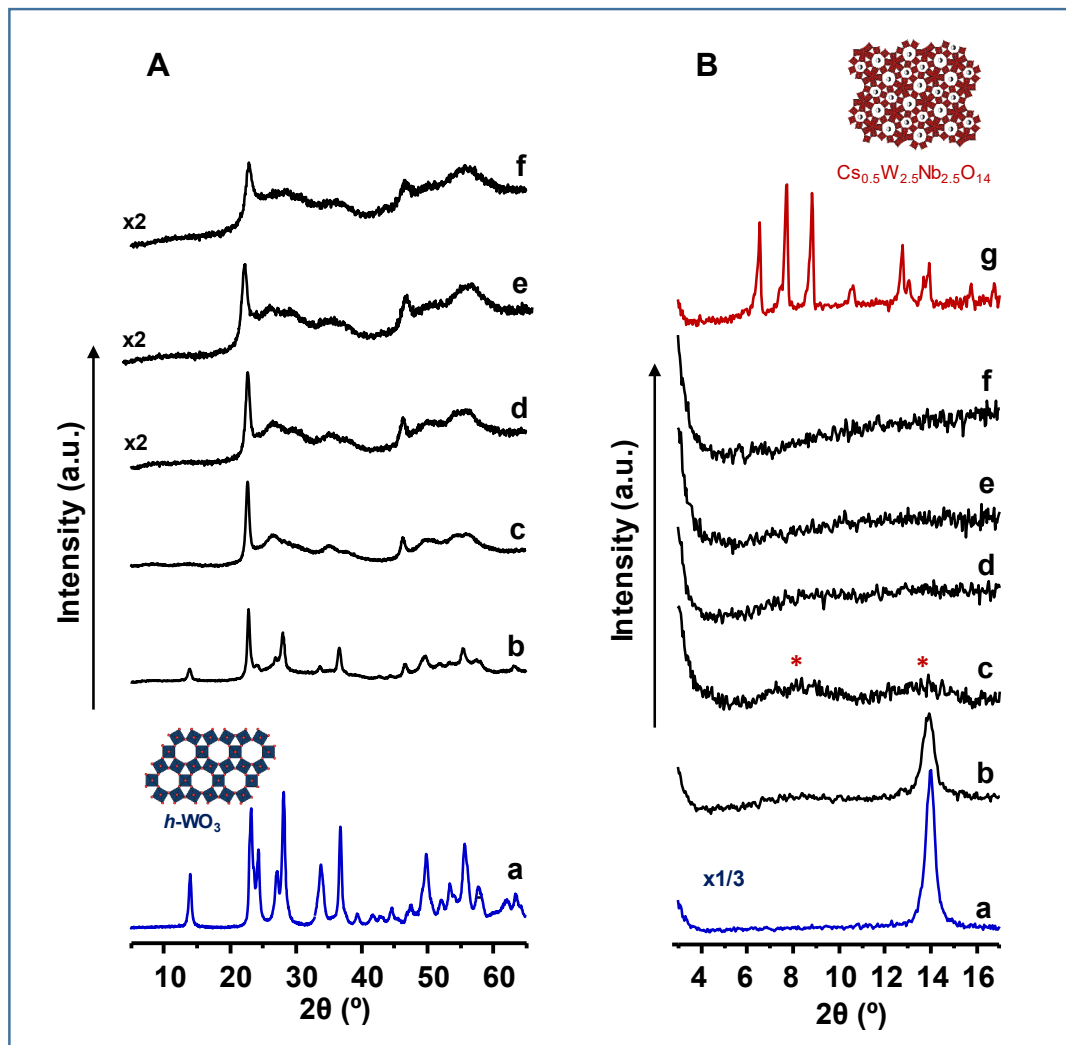


Fig. 1

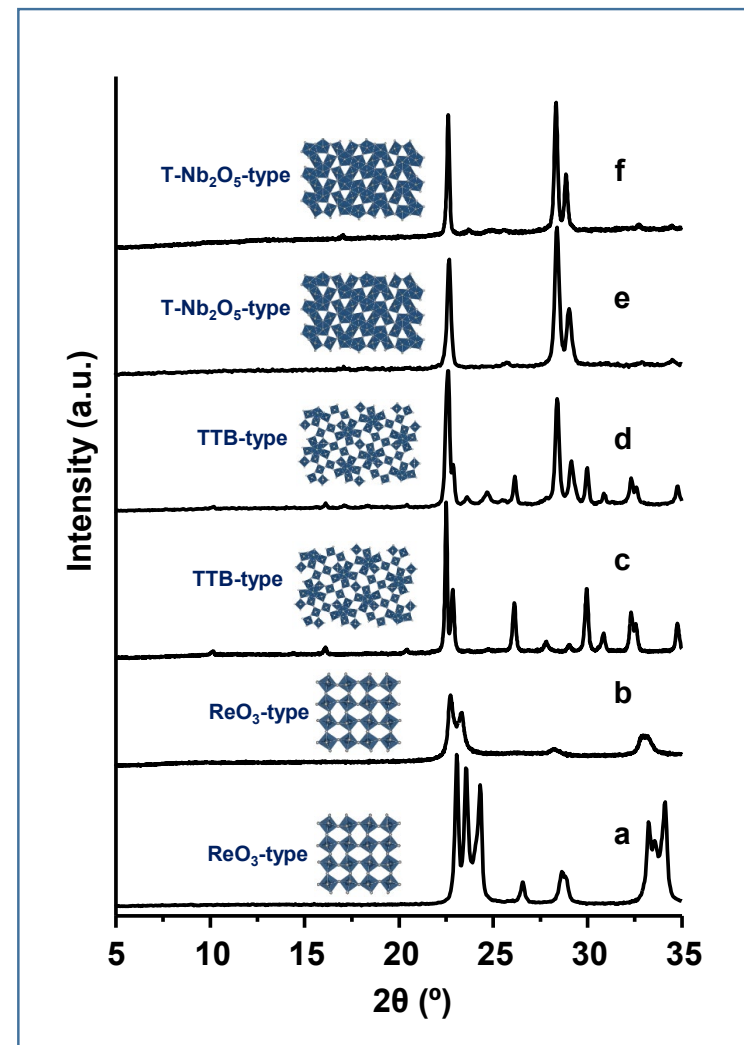


Fig. 2

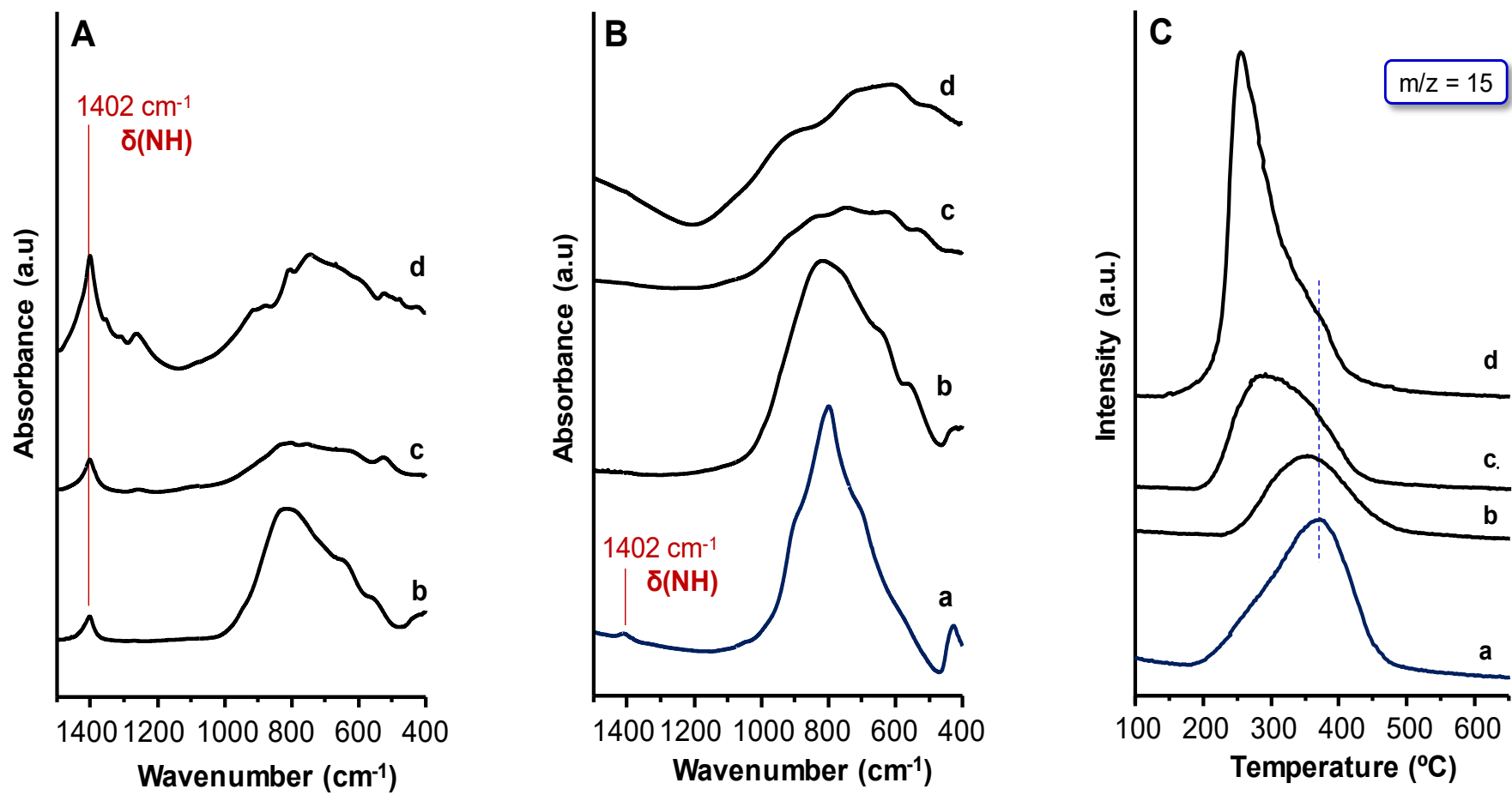


Figure 3

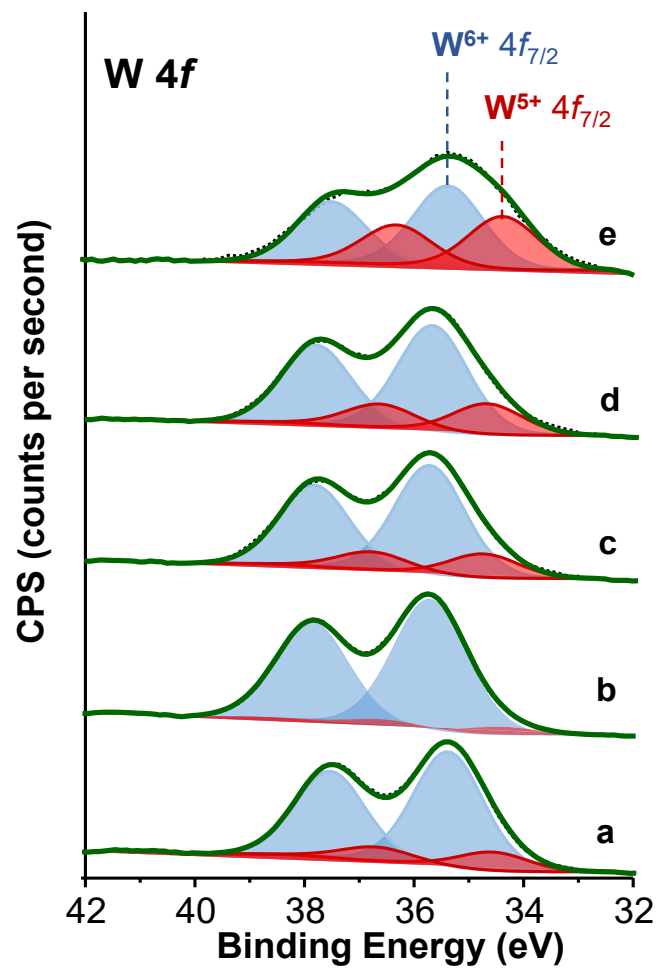


Fig. 4

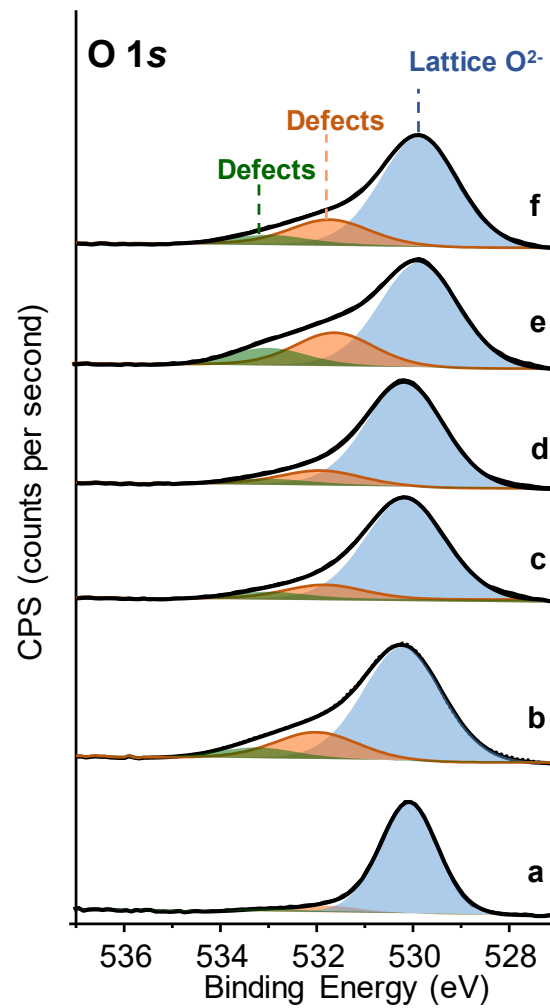


Fig. 5

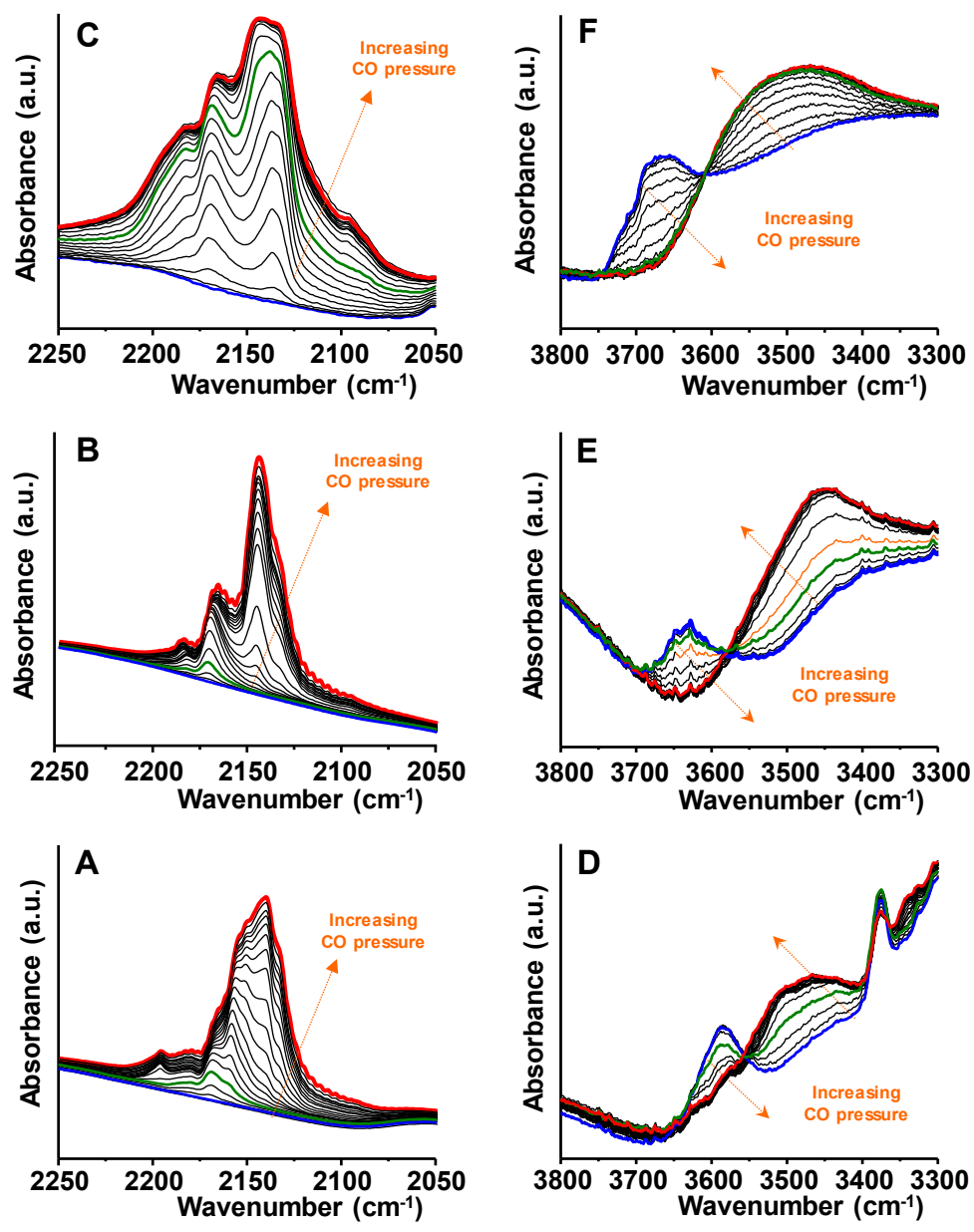


Fig. 6

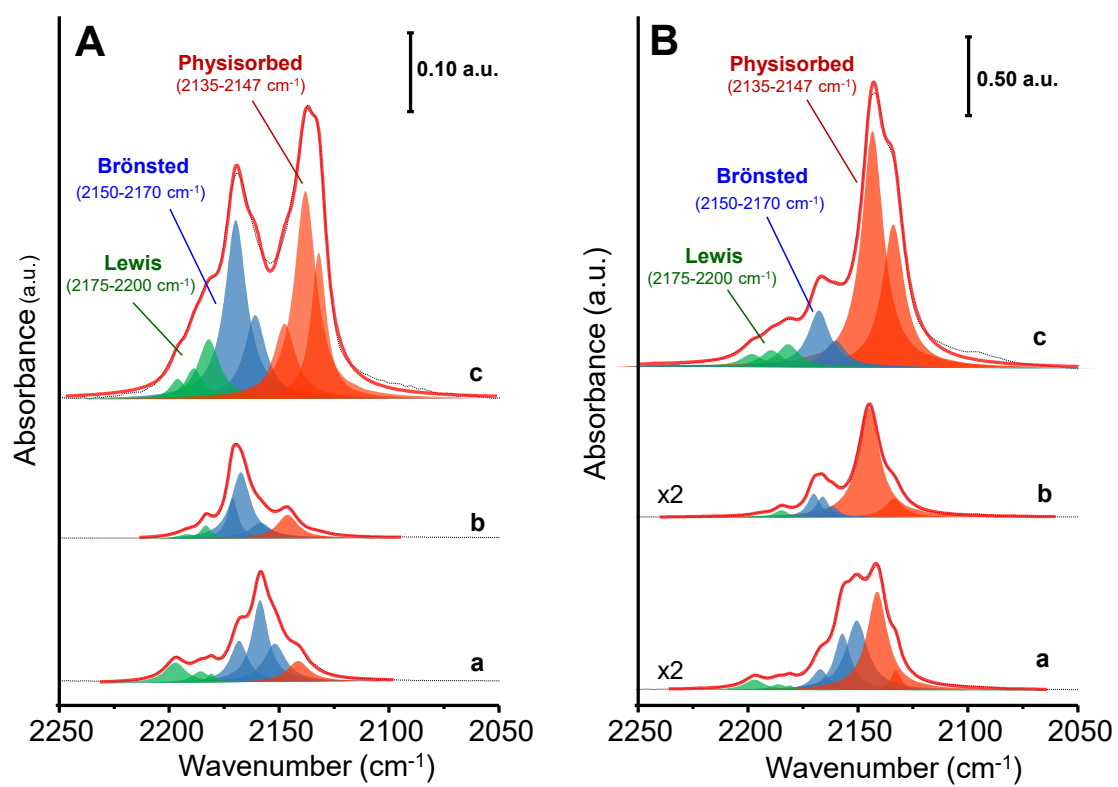


Fig. 7

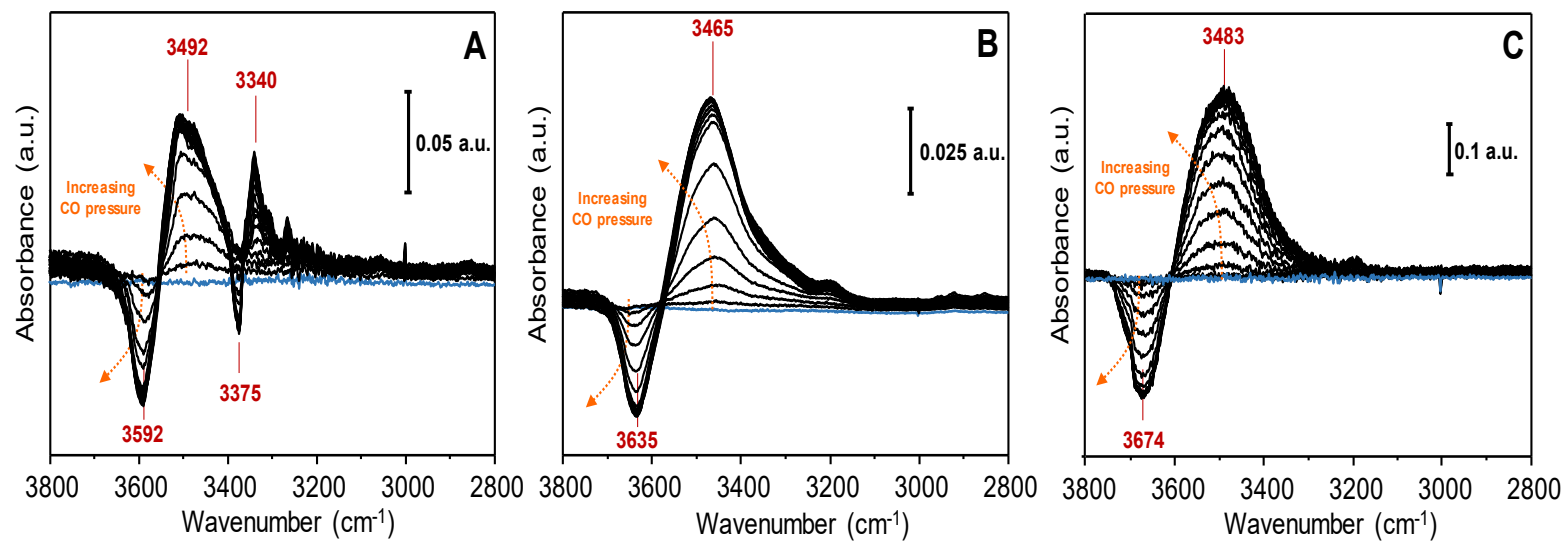


Fig. 8

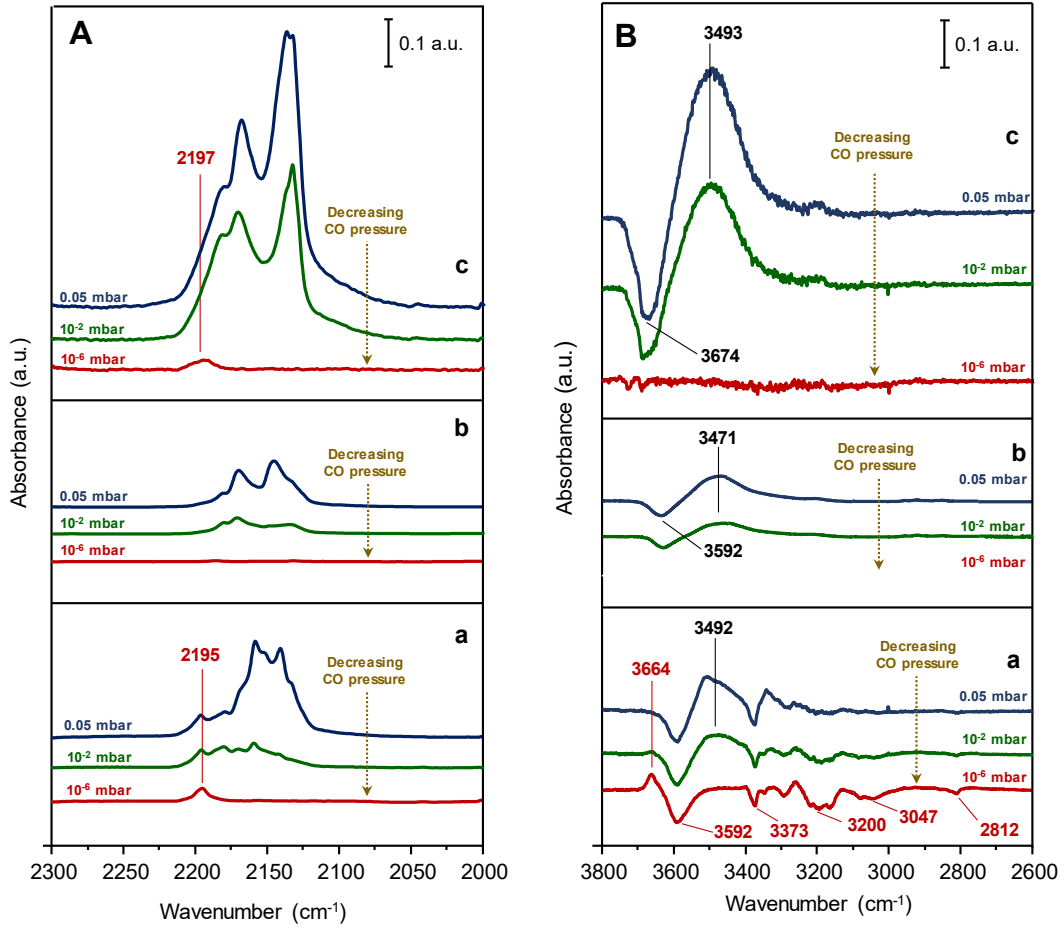


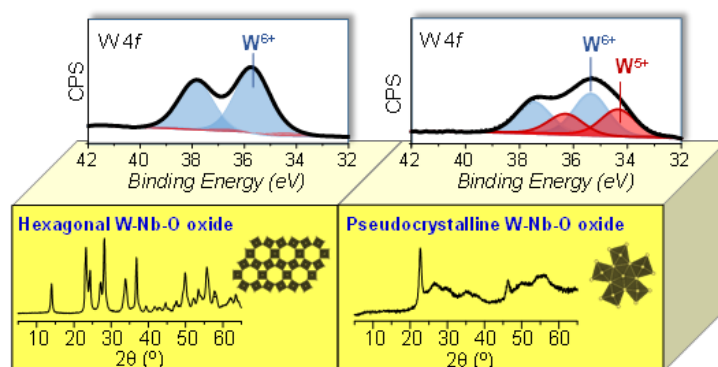
Fig. 9

Tungsten-Nio

bium Oxide Bronzes: A Bulk and Surface Structural Study

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Table of contents



The physico-chemical and catalytic properties in glycerol dehydration of W-Nb-O mixed oxide bronzes, heat-treated at 550°C, strongly depends on Nb-content.