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The effect of oxidation and resulphidation on (Ni/Co)MoS2 hydrosulphurisation catalysts

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ABSTRACT

The effect of a sequential oxidation and resulphidation treatment on γ-Al2O3 supported (Ni/Co)MoS2 catalyst nanoparticles was investigated using (HR)TEM, XPS, and thiophene HDS catalytic performance experiments. Analysis of the HRTEM images revealed that, after initial sulfidation and oxidation, the resulphidation treatment restored the original slab length or increased it. The chemical composition of the samples, as determined by XPS, also slightly changed: the concentration of oxidic species increased, especially for the Ni promoter atoms. Comparing the catalytic HDS activity of the samples before and after the oxidation-resulphidation treatment showed that the catalysts were more than 20% more active after resulphidation. This increase in HDS activity is ascribed to a redistribution of the (Ni/Co)MoS2 slabs during the second sulfidation treatment, indicating a size effect.

1. Introduction

Environmental legislation steers oil refineries towards producing transportation fuels that contain ever less sulfur contaminants [1]. Sulfur is typically removed using the catalytic hydro-desulfurisation (HDS) reaction, which exploits (Ni/Co)MoS2 catalysts dispersed on γ-Al2O3 as support material [2,3]. MoS2 catalysts consist of a single layer of molybdenum atoms sandwiched between two layers of sulfur, forming two-dimensional slab-like particles with a typical size of 2–3 nm [4,5]. Typical γ-Al2O3-supported MoS2 catalysts contain both single catalyst slabs and stacks of multiple slabs. The catalytic performance in terms of activity and selectivity can be influenced by adding metal promoter atoms such as nickel or cobalt, yielding (Ni/Co)MoS2 slabs [2,3,6]. As this catalytic system is used intensively, a lot of research effort to improve the catalyst is going on in both industry and academia.

Previous research indicated that experimentalists should be careful during preparation and handling of their MoS2 catalyst samples as exposing the samples to air will change the particle size of the sulfide entities [7]. Further investigations showed that oxidic species form on the edges of the (Ni/Co)MoS2 catalyst slabs upon exposure to air [8]. These oxidic species seem to remain around a core of (Ni/Co)MoS2 that still subsists, forming a ring-like barrier and thereby impeding further oxidation.

High-temperature resulphidation treatment of oxidized sulfidic catalysts has been reported to increase catalytic activity for CoMoS2, but not for MoS2 [9,10], whereas hardly any data are available for NiMoS2 [11]. Only the study by Louwers et al. [11] uses TEM to study the length of the sulfidic slabs, but even though they discuss the effects of exposure to air in detail they do not seem to take precautions to shield their sulfided catalysts from exposure to air between sulfidation and TEM analysis. Since the initial preparation of the catalyst involves the sulfidation of oxidic precursor species that finally form the (Ni/Co)MoS2 slabs [12], it is expected that the newly formed oxidic species can be transformed back into sulfides. Two possible results of this approach could be that these sulfides would then aggregate into new (Ni/Co)MoS2 crystallites, or combine with the still-existing (Ni/Co)MoS2 cores causing these to grow back and resemble the situation as it was before

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oxidation. The latter is what Louwers et al. conclude to take place [11].

To investigate this question, we prepared a series of NiMoS\textsubscript{8}, CoMoS\textsubscript{8}, and MoS\textsubscript{2} samples, supported on Al\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}. After initial sulfa
dication, we investigated the catalyst using high resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), and thiophene HDS catalytic performance experiments, then exposed the samples to a flow of artificial air (O\textsubscript{2}/N\textsubscript{2} 20/80) for 24 h. Following this oxidation step, we subjected the samples to a second sulfa
dication treatment, identical to the initial sulfa
dication step. The samples were then investigated again using the aforementioned techniques. A second NiMoS\textsubscript{8} sample was also prepared using two consecutive sulfa
dication treatments, without an interim oxidation step, to compare the HDS activity data.

2. Experimental

2.1. Preparation of catalysts

The catalyst samples were prepared by incipient-wetness co-im
pregnation of Ketjen CK-300 γ-Al\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} extrudates (SBET = 250 m\textsuperscript{2}/g, V\textsubscript{pore} = 0.66 ml/g), which were crushed and sieved to a 125
mm fraction prior to impregnation. Different solutions containing nickel(II) nitrate (Ni(NO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2}, 6H\textsubscript{2}O, Merck), cobalt(II) nitrate (Co(NO\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2}, 6H\textsubscript{2}O, Merck), ammonium heptamolybdate ((NH\textsubscript{4})\textsubscript{6}Mo\textsubscript{7}O\textsubscript{24}⋅4H\textsubscript{2}O, Merck), and nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) ((C\textsubscript{2}H\textsubscript{3}O\textsubscript{2})\textsubscript{3}N, Merck) were prepared to obtain catalysts with 8 wt% Mo, as well as 1.5 wt% Ni or Co for the
precursors were dried at room temperature for 1 h, dried in static air at
100 °C overnight and
then investigated again using the aforementioned techniques. A second
NiMoS\textsubscript{8} sample was also prepared using two consecutive sulfa
dication procedures described in the text. The same samples were analyzed using a Kratos AXIS Ultra XP spectrometer, equipped with a monochromatic Al (K\textsubscript{α} = 1486.6 eV) X-ray source and a delay-line detector (DLD). To prevent contact with air, samples were transferred from the glovebox to the XPS in a closed, homemade transfer holder under N\textsubscript{2} atmosphere. Survey scans were recorded at constant pass energy of 160 eV and region scans at 40 eV. The background pressure was 2 × 10\textsuperscript{−9} mbar.

XP spectra were fitted with CasaXPS (version 2.3.14) by a non-linear least-squares fitting algorithm using mixed Gaussian-Lorentzian (35/ 65) curves. Shirley background subtraction was applied and the energy was calibrated using the Al 2p peak at 74.6 eV as a reference. The Mo 3d spectrum was fitted with Mo\textsuperscript{4+} (MoS\textsubscript{2}), Mo\textsuperscript{5+} (MoS\textsubscript{x}O\textsubscript{y}) and Mo\textsuperscript{6+} (MoO\textsubscript{4}) contributions. The Ni 2p and Co 2p spectra were fitted with a sulfidic M\textsuperscript{2+} contribution and an oxidic M\textsuperscript{2+} contribution (NiO, CoO).

The sulfidic contribution was assigned to Ni or Co sulfides, either dis
tiled on the edges of MoS\textsubscript{2} particles or present as bulk metal sulfides (NiS\textsubscript{2}, CoS\textsubscript{2}). Lastly, the S\textsuperscript{2−} and bridged S\textsuperscript{2−}\textsuperscript{−} anions, as well as sulfate anions (SO\textsubscript{4}\textsuperscript{2−}), were taken into account for fitting the S 2p spectra. Binding energies of these components are listed in Table 1 and agree well with previously reported studies [18–20].

2.3. Catalytic activity

Atmospheric gas-phase thiophene HDS experiments were performed under differential conditions in a single-pass stainless steel flow reactor with an internal diameter of 4 mm. An amount of precisely weighed catalyst particles (approximately 25 mg for (Ni/Co)MoS\textsubscript{8}; approximately 50 mg for MoS\textsubscript{2}, diluted with 200 mg of SiC (250 μm), was sulfa
dilated in 60 ml/min H\textsubscript{2}/H\textsubscript{2}S(10%) at 350 °C for 2 h (6 °C/min ramp) before the feed was switched to 4% (v/v) thiophene (Sigma – Aldrich)

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Mo\textsuperscript{4+}</th>
<th>Mo\textsuperscript{5+}</th>
<th>Mo\textsuperscript{6+}</th>
<th>S\textsuperscript{2−}</th>
<th>S\textsuperscript{2−}</th>
<th>S\textsuperscript{2−}</th>
<th>Co\textsuperscript{2+}</th>
<th>Co\textsuperscript{2+}</th>
<th>Ni\textsuperscript{2+}</th>
<th>Ni\textsuperscript{2+}</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(MoS\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>(MoS\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3})</td>
<td>(MoO\textsubscript{4})</td>
<td>(MS\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>(MS\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>(SO\textsubscript{4}\textsuperscript{2−})</td>
<td>(CoS\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>(CoS\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>(NiS\textsubscript{2})</td>
<td>(NiS\textsubscript{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE (eV)\textsuperscript{a}</td>
<td>229.0</td>
<td>231.0</td>
<td>232.6</td>
<td>161.7</td>
<td>163.3</td>
<td>168.8</td>
<td>778.7</td>
<td>781.7</td>
<td>853.9</td>
<td>856.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΔBE (eV)\textsuperscript{b}</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} Binding energy of the 3d\textsubscript{3/2} or 2p\textsubscript{3/2} peak. Uncertainty ± 0.2 eV.

\textsuperscript{b} ΔBE(3d) = BE(3d\textsubscript{3/2}) − BE(3d\textsubscript{5/2}), ΔBE(2p) = BE(2p\textsubscript{1/2}) − BE(2p\textsubscript{3/2}).

Only the 2p\textsubscript{1/2} peak was fitted for Co and Ni.
in H₂ at a flow rate of 100 mL/min (STP). Activity was determined using gas chromatography coupled with flame ionization detection (GC-FID). The reaction rate \( r_{\text{Thio}} \) normalized per mole of Mo was calculated according to Eq. (2):

\[
r_{\text{Thio}} = \frac{F_{\text{Thio}}}{m_{\text{cat}} w_{\text{Mo}}} X
\]

where \( F_{\text{Thio}} \) is the molar flow of thiophene (mol\(_{\text{Thio}}\) h\(^{-1}\)), \( m_{\text{cat}} \) the catalyst mass (g), \( w_{\text{Mo}} \) the fraction of molybdenum (mol\(_{\text{Mo}}\) g\(_{\text{cat}}\)\(^{-1}\)), and \( X \) the conversion. Initial conversion was high while steady-state activity was reached after approximately 13 h. The regular method to determine steady-state activity is by calculating the average activity of at least 4–5 h of steady-state data points. As some samples continued to show minor deactivation, even after 20 h of catalytic experiment, the activity data were fitted with a first-order exponential decay function and the horizontal asymptote was defined as the eventual steady-state activity of the catalyst (see Fig. S4).

3. Results & discussion

3.1. Imaging and slab length analysis

To determine the effect of the oxidation-resulfidation treatment on the slab size and dispersion of the different (Ni/Co)MoS\(_2\) samples, they were characterized using TEM after the initial sulfidation treatment (the ‘Zero’ data) as well as after the resulfidation treatment (the ‘Resulf’ data). The length of the slabs was measured, and the resulting slab length distribution histograms are shown in Fig. 1. For NiMoS\(_2\), the slab length distribution has shifted slightly towards higher slab lengths, indicating that the slabs have grown slightly longer after the second sulfidation treatment. This effect is almost negligible for MoS\(_2\), and absent for CoMoS\(_2\).

The intermediate oxidation step was shown to have a significant effect on the slab length distribution: 24 h of oxidation in ambient air will shift the slab length distributions towards smaller slab lengths, while smaller slabs are disappearing completely [8]. As we now show that the slab length distribution of the resulfided sample resembles the starting situation reasonably well, we can conclude that the resulfidation treatment after oxidation causes the slabs to grow back to their original length or beyond.

To quantitatively compare the samples, the histograms were fitted with a log-normal distribution, and the geometric mean slab length (\( \bar{x} \)) and geometric standard deviation (\( \sigma \)) of each sample was calculated. In order to compare the stacking of the catalyst slabs, the average stacking numbers were calculated, showing the number of slabs per stack on average. The data are shown in Table 2. The fits of the histograms are shown in Fig. S1.

The mean slab length values confirm the trend visible in the histograms of Fig. 1. The NiMoS\(_2\) sample shows an increase in mean slab length of approximately 10%. For MoS\(_2\) and CoMoS\(_2\), the mean slab length does not differ significantly from the freshly sulfided sample. The geometric standard deviation values are similar for all samples, and show that the slab length distribution of all resulfided samples has condensed into more narrow histograms. As for the average stacking, it remains practically the same for all samples between the different sulfidation treatments.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( \bar{x} ) (nm)</th>
<th>( \sigma )</th>
<th>Stacking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiMoS(_2) Zero</td>
<td>1.99 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.39 ± 0.02</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulf</td>
<td>2.21 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.31 ± 0.01</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoMoS(_2) Zero</td>
<td>2.11 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.37 ± 0.01</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulf</td>
<td>2.15 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.34 ± 0.01</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoS(_2) Zero</td>
<td>2.12 ± 0.03</td>
<td>0.34 ± 0.01</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resulf</td>
<td>2.16 ± 0.04</td>
<td>0.31 ± 0.02</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 1. Slab length distributions of (a) NiMoS\(_2\), (b) CoMoS\(_2\), and (c) MoS\(_2\). Slab length distributions of both the freshly sulfided samples (Zero, red bars) as well as the oxidized and resulfided samples (Resulf, blue bars) are shown (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article).
3.2. Chemical state of the catalysts

The catalysts were analyzed using XPS directly after the initial sulfidation, as well as after the oxidation-resulfidation treatment. The resulting Ni 2p, Mo 3d, and S 2p spectra of the NiMoS₂ sample, including their deconvolution, are shown in Fig. 2. The spectra of CoMoS₂ and MoS₂ are shown in the Supporting Information (Figs. S2 and S3). The chemical composition of each sample was determined from the deconvolution of the spectra, giving the fractions of species that are in the sulfidic state, as shown in Fig. 3. The numerical data of Fig. 3 are shown in Table S1.

From Fig. 3 it is visible that after the initial sulfidation of the samples approximately 83% of Ni, 94% of Co, and 86% of Mo was present as sulfides, while the remainder of these species remained oxidic. The sulfur signal consisted solely of sulfidic species (S²⁻, S₂2⁻⁻); no sulfur oxides were observed. Our previous study [8] showed that after 24 h of exposure to air approximately 15% of Mo, 6% of S, 39% of Ni and 24% of Co was oxidized compared with the freshly sulfided catalysts at t = 0. Oxidation of the Mo and S species occurred at approximately the same rates in both the promoted and unpromoted samples. The promoted catalysts were most prone to oxidation as the Ni and Co atoms oxidized first. The oxidation of Co leveled off after 24 h of exposure to air, whereas Ni oxidation was an on-going process. After 1 month of exposure to air, all catalysts showed significant oxidation of all elements. Even sulfur, which oxidized more slowly than the other elements, was significantly oxidized after 1 month of exposure to air.

The observed sequence of oxidation over time was: Ni/Co > Mo > S. The effect of the oxidation-resulfidation treatment only had a small effect on the Mo and Co spectra of all three samples: the oxidic fraction of these components only slightly changed, between 0.4% and 2.1%. In the Ni spectra however, a significant increase in oxidic signal was observed after the oxidation-resulfidation treatment: the proportion of oxidized nickel increased by approximately 7%. This oxidative trend is in agreement with previous studies that showed the Ni/Co promoter atoms to oxidize more readily than Mo and S, and Ni to oxidize more deeply after 24 h in air [8]. As it was shown that after 24 h of oxidation all species had oxidized to a large extent (Ni 39%, Co 24%, Mo 15%, S 6%), it is clear that resulfidation occurs for all species.

It should be noted that during the initial sulfidation treatment, NTA has the effect of chelating the Ni/Co promoter atoms and delaying their oxidation.
sulfidation to approximately 250 °C, while Mo starts sulfidizing at approximately 150 °C already [21,22]. Since NTA decomposes mainly between 200 °C and 400 °C at 1 bar sulfidation pressure, the chelating agents will be removed during the first sulfidation treatment and the chelating effect will be absent in the second sulfidation treatment. The lack of chelating agents would cause all formed oxidic species (Ni, Co, Mo) to be sulfided at lower temperatures [21–23]. Surprisingly, the Ni promoter atoms, in contrast to Co and Mo, are not sulfided back to their initial degree of sulfidation, but a substantial proportion of the initially sulfided Ni promoter atoms remains oxidized after the resulfidation treatment: the initial sulfidation treatment left 17% of the Ni precursor species in oxidic form, which increased to 24% after the oxidation-resulfidation step.

### 3.3. Catalytic activity

The catalytic activity of the samples was determined in gas-phase thiophene HDS at atmospheric pressure. Steady-state activity was determined via a first-order exponential decay fit of the dataset, as shown in Fig. S4 and Table S2 in the Supporting Information. For each type of catalyst, activity data were obtained for two or three individual samples (e.g. Resulf 01 – 03; see Table S2). For comparison, an additional NiMoS2 sample was treated with a second sulfidation treatment without the 24h oxidation treatment in between. This sample is labeled ‘Doublesulf’. Afterwards, the average steady-state activity was determined per group of samples. The resulting activity data are shown in Table 3.

| NiMoS2 | Zero       | 37.0 ± 2.9 |
|        | Resulf     | 46.0 ± 2.1 |
|        | Doublesulf | 44.2 ± 0.3 |
| CoMoS2 | Zero       | 20.3 ± 4.8 |
|        | Resulf     | 28.2 ± 3.8 |
| MoS2   | Zero       | 4.4 ± 0.1  |
|        | Resulf     | 5.4 ± 1.0  |

Oxidation-resulfidation treatment clearly has a positive effect on the steady-state activity of the catalysts. All three samples show an increase of over 20%, while CoMoS2 exhibits the largest activity increase with 39%. The Doublesulf NiMoS2 sample showed a similar increase in HDS activity.

### 3.4. Discussion

The slab length analysis shows that the average (Ni/Co)MoS2 slab length has increased after the oxidation-resulfidation treatment. The number of smaller slabs, below a size of 1.5 nm, has decreased, as is visible especially in the left shoulders of Fig. 1a and c. Still, the HDS activity of all catalyst samples has increased significantly. From previous research it is known that only the edges of the (Ni/Co)MoS2 slabs are catalytically active [24,25], so from this perspective it is surprising that a catalyst sample that has larger particles and thus relatively less active edges available, is more active. The increase in activity might be caused by a redispersion process of the catalyst (and its promoter atoms) during the second heating step of the resulfidation treatment. The effect of the oxidation-resulfidation treatment might also be that the catalyst particles are now not completely sulfided and less well-crystallized, as was observed in previous experiments and which was suggested to cause more active sites for HDS [26].

Another potential explanation could be that there is a minimum size that a (Ni/Co)MoS2 slab should have, above which it is catalytically (more) active. Since the initially sulfided samples contain a larger proportion of smaller (< 1.5 nm) slabs, these slabs could fully oxidize during the oxidation treatment, and then redisperse and form larger, more active slabs during the second sulfidation treatment. This hypothesis is in line with the observation by Lauritsen et al. that MoS2 nanostructures comprising less than 15 Mo edge atoms (21 atoms in total, particle size < ~1.6 nm) do not show the so-called electronic brim state that is believed to play an important role in HDS catalysis [27,28]. In view of this hypothesis, it might be favorable to tailor a (Ni/Co)MoS2 catalyst as to have a narrower slab size distribution than is conventionally obtained via standard preparation methods, while the number of slabs smaller than ~1.6 nm is minimized. One way to achieve this is using a sequence of oxidation-resulfidation treatments.

### 4. Conclusions

(Ni/Co)MoS2 slabs were prepared via an initial sulfidation step, and subsequently subjected to a 24 h oxidation and second sulfidation treatment. HRTEM showed that after oxidation and resulfidation the (Ni/Co)MoS2 slabs were growing back to their original length or even slightly longer, while the width of the slab length distribution decreased. XPS showed that the oxidized molybdenum and sulfur returned completely to their freshly sulfided (pre-oxidation) states after resulfidation, whereas the cobalt and especially the nickel contained much larger proportions of oxidized species after the resulfidation. Moreover, the oxidation-resulfidation cycle resulted in an increase in HDS performance for gas-phase thiophene HDS, showing an activity increase of up to 40%. This increase in HDS activity seems to be due to both a redistribution of the (Ni/Co)MoS2 slabs during the second sulfidation treatment (indicating a size effect with smaller slabs (< ~1.6 nm) being less active), as well as an increase in the amount of active sites due to incomplete sulfidation and crystallization of the slabs.

### Declarations of interest

None.

### Acknowledgements

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### Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary material related to this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apcata.2018.10.014.

### References


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