Commercial viability of adsorber catalysts is dependent upon the understanding and control of sulfur poisoning. Base metal oxides are major components in current SOx and NOx adsorbers. These compounds are combined and calcined under high temperature to form catalysts. The qualitative and quantitative characterization of these phases is a critical step in defining the efficiency of the catalyst. In this study, the phase identification and volume fraction of a series of these powders were examined using XRD as a function of processing temperature.

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