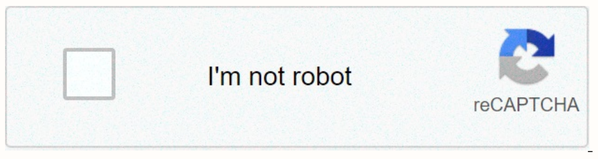

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Archive of 2020 Online IssuesNovember 25, 2020Vol. 124Issue 47CURRENT ISSUENovember 19, 2020Vol. 124Issue 46November 12, 2020Vol. 124Issue 45November 05, 2020Vol. 124Issue 44October 29, 2020Vol. 124Issue 43October 22, 2020Vol. 124Issue 42October 15, 2020Vol. 124Issue 41October 08, 2020Vol. 124Issue 40October 01, 2020Vol. 124Issue 39September 24, 2020Vol. 124Issue 38September 17, 2020Vol. 124Issue 37September 10, 2020Vol. 124Issue 36September 03, 2020Vol. 124Issue 35August 27, 2020Vol. 124Issue 34August 20, 2020Vol. 124Issue 33August 13, 2020Vol. 124Issue 32August 06, 2020Vol. 124Issue 31July 30, 2020Vol. 124Issue 30July 23, 2020Vol. 124Issue 29July 16, 2020Vol. 124Issue 28July 09, 2020Vol. 124Issue 27July 02, 2020Vol. 124Issue 26June 25, 2020Vol. 124Issue 25June 18, 2020Vol. 124Issue 24June 11, 2020Vol. 124Issue 23June 04, 2020Vol. 124Issue 22May 28, 2020Vol. 124Issue 21May 21, 2020Vol. 124Issue 20May 14, 2020Vol. 19May 07, 2020Vol. 124Issue 18April 30, 2020Vol. 124Issue 17April 23, 2020Vol. 124Issue 16April 16, 2020Vol. 124Issue 15April 09, 2020Vol. 124Issue 14April 02, 2020Vol. 124Issue 13March 26, 2020Vol. 124Issue 12March 19, 2020Vol. 124Issue 11March 12, 2020Vol. 124Issue 10March 05, 2020Vol. 124Issue 9February 27, 2020Vol. 124Issue 8February 20, 2020Vol. 124Issue 7February 13, 2020Vol. 124Issue 6February 06, 2020Vol. 124Issue 5January 30, 2020Vol. 124Issue 4January 23, 2020Vol. 124Issue 3January 16, 2020Vol. 124Issue 2January 09, 2020Vol. 124Issue 1 The oxidation of methanol under anaerobic reaction conditions over MoO3 has been studied using an in situ approach, combining ultraviolet−visible (UV−vis), Raman, wide-angle X-ray scattering (WAXS), and online mass spectroscopy (MS) techniques. Comparison of UV−vis and MS data reveals that during the early stages of methanol the response was donated to oxide surfaces, especially on disability sites. The reaction then begins, producing formaldehyde, dimethyl ether, and water. At low temperatures, CO and MoO2 are also produced, since reactive site oxidation cannot occur quickly to avoid additional reductions. After preliminary heating, a continuous reduction in bulk oxide by Mars− Krevelen's oxygen transfer to active surface sites is observed as a change in the number of Raman intensity. Most notably, after 125 minutes of reaction, bulk MoO2 observed and here Rietveld analysis of WAXS MOO3 data shows qualitative that one of the three unique oxygen environments (O1) becomes more active than the other. This is confirmed by changes in Raman data, indicating that Mo−O1 bonds to these oxygen are broken down faster. Therefore, this − is most likely to be moved through most of the oxides during the transfer of Mars −Van Krevelen. However, comparisons with previous− works and MS and UV−vis data show no particular link between the bonds in bulk oxide and the severity of its surface. Therefore, although O1 is instorbed and transferred through bulk, it may replace other oxygen atoms (that is, O2 or O3) on the surface of the oxide. This work then shows that to fully understand our parents oxide cannot depend on the bulk view of the entire system, but must obtain separate details about both surface sites (responsible for segregation) and bulk sites (which maintain catalyst activity by oxygen transfer), especially under oxygen-free conditions. 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