

(hydrodechlorination)

Effects of platinum particle size adjusted by calcination temperatures on product distribution during hydrodechlorination of CCl₄ over Pt/γ-Al₂O₃

Dong Hyun Jo, Jong Wook Bae, Kum Hyoung Lee, Jiae An, Jae Sung Lee, Kyung Hee Lee
 Department of Chemical Engineering
 Pohang University of Science and Technology

CHCl₃, CH₂Cl₂ CH₄ (catalytic hydrodechlorination) [1-7]. Choi [4-7]
 zeolite γ-Al₂O₃, MgO, SiO₂, SiO₂-Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZrO₂, NaY, Carbon, SiC L-
 NaY SiO₂-Al₂O₃ oligomer 90%
 H₂PtCl₆ MgO 가 가 MgO 가 MgCl₂
 (NH₄)₂PtCl₆ XRD Pt(IV)가(H₂PtCl₆, K₂PtCl₆,
 Pt(II)가(Pt(NH₃)₄Cl₂, Pt(NH₃)₂(NO₂)₂, Pt(NH₃)₄(NO₃)₂) γ-Al₂O₃
 TPR X-ray absorption fine structure (XANES)
 white line area 가 가
 white line area 가 가
 가 가 C₂ 가
 (white line area)

H₂PtCl₆ K₂PtCl₆ , Strem Chemical Pt(NH₃)₂(NO₂)₂,
 0.5cc/gcat. γ-Al₂O₃ 0.5wt% 105m²/gcat., 377
 K 1073 K
 573 K 0.5 g
 (Aldrich) zeta potential pH
 wet impregnation Pt/γ-Al₂O₃
 0.5wt%Pt/γ-Al₂O₃ 가
 0.5g flow reactor HP 6890 GC FID

active components activity selectivity [8-
 13]. Zhang 가 (catalytic hydrodechlorination)
 가 poisoning ,
 stability 가 [3, 8], NH₄Cl
 가 가 electronic states 가 Pt metal
 XPS ,
 electronic state 가 ,
 intermediates
 [14]. 가 가 가
 transition metal d-orbital electron [15-18]. Kappers
 가 가 (Pt coordination number 가 linear-
 bonded CO peak frequency high energy shift
 [18].

Table 1. Conversion and selectivity over 0.5wt%Pt/ γ -Al₂O₃ prepared from Pt(NH₃)₂(NO₂)₂

Catalyst (calcination temperature)	Reaction conditions		Conv. of CCl ₄	Selectivity (mole %)				CO Chemisorption (nm)
	T/K	P/bar		CH ₄	CH ₂ Cl ₂	CHCl ₃	^a C ₂	
Pt (573K)	393	0	100	36.7	5.0	58.3	0.00	0.91
	413	6	100	54.3	19.4	26.3	0.00	
Pt (773K)	393	0	99.8	20.7	2.6	76.5	0.2	1.70
	413	6	100	22.8	17.2	59.6	0.4	
^b Pt (373K)	393	0	98.5	16.7	1.4	81.7	0.2	2.59
Pt (373K)	413	6	98.0	22.8	12.4	64.4	0.4	
^b Pt (1073K)	413	6	92.6	24.5	2.3	72.5	0.7	11.5

Red T = 573K; WHSV of 4500 liter/kg/hr; H₂/CCl₄ mole ratio = 9 ± 0.5 (0.5g catalyst).

Conversion and selectivity are averaged values measured over 10 h reaction.

^a C₂Cl₄ is the main C₂ compounds.

^b A rapid deactivation occurred during the hydrodechlorination reaction.

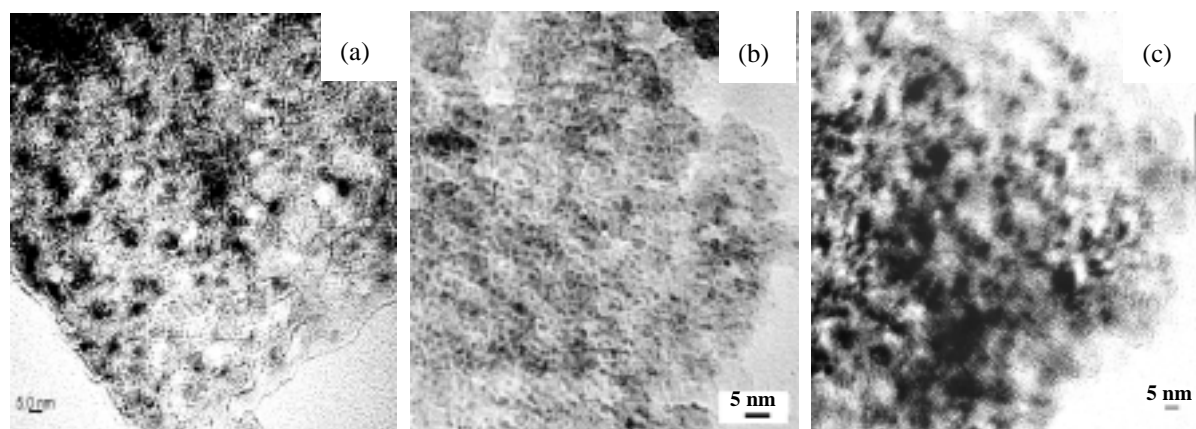


Figure 1. HRTEM images of 0.5wt%Pt/ γ -Al₂O₃ derived from three different platinum precursors after calcined at different temperatures and reduced at 573K
 (a) PtN373 (b) PtN573 (c) PtN773

0.5wt%Pt/ γ -Al₂O₃ prepared from Pt(NH₃)₂(NO₂)₂

Table 1
 Figure 1 TEM images
 dry 가
 가
 electronic states
 C2 가

CO chemisorption HR TEM
 773 K
 electron 가

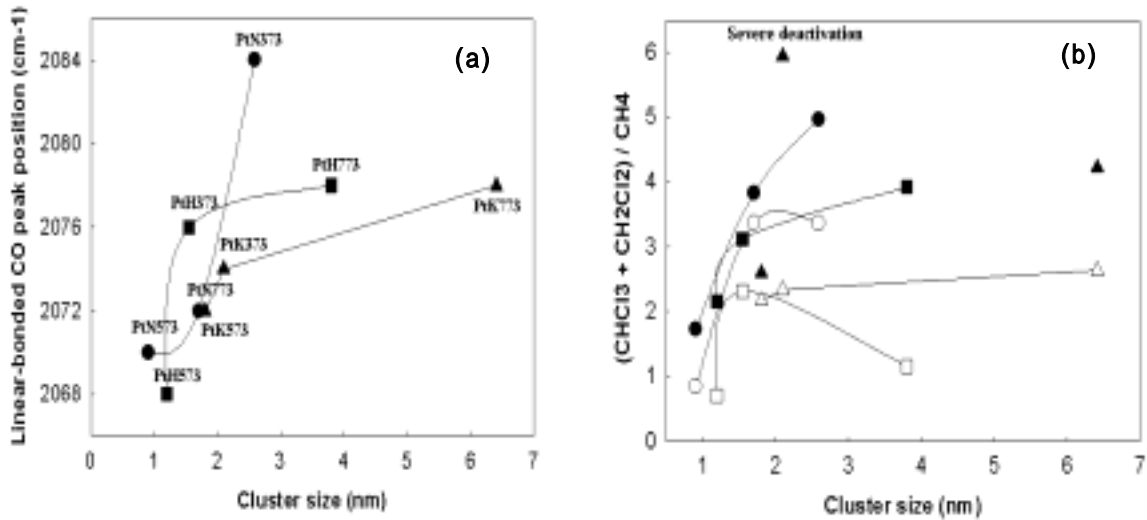


Figure 2. Effects of platinum cluster size on the band position of the linear-bonded CO in FT-IR and products distribution ([CHCl₃+CH₂Cl₂]/CH₄)

- (a) Platinum cluster size vs. linear-bonded CO peak position
- (b) Platinum cluster size vs. product distribution ([CHCl₃+CH₂Cl₂]/CH₄)

- 0.5wt%Pt/ γ -Al₂O₃, Pt(NH₃)₂(NO₂)₂
- 0.5wt%Pt/ γ -Al₂O₃, H₂PtCl₆
- ▲ 0.5wt%Pt/ γ -Al₂O₃, K₂PtCl₆

The filled points: products mole ratio of (CHCl₃+CH₂Cl₂)/CH₄ at mild reaction conditions: T = 393K; P = 0 bar; mole ratio of H₂/CCl₄ of 9 ± 0.5.

The blank points: products mole ratio of (CHCl₃+CH₂Cl₂)/CH₄ at severe reaction conditions: T = 413K; P = 6 bar; mole ratio of H₂/CCl₄ of 9 ± 0.5.

CH₄ 가 hydrodechlorination
 CH₃Cl 가
 CH₂Cl₂ [14],
 Figure 2
 FT-IR liner-bonded CO peak
 가 liner-bonded CO
 position 393K
 peak position
 가 가
 high energy shift 가
 liner-bonded CO peak position 가

가 가 .

가

air 573K 0.91nm, 773K (dp = 2.59nm)
 1073K 11.5nm 가 , 1.70nm

가 가 가 가 가 가

가 C₂Cl₄ 가

electron-deficient 가

가 intermediates 가 deep dechlorination

TPSR XANES 가 oligomer

가

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