

Alkane Reactions over Nanoporous Catalysts

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Hydroisomerisation of straight chain hydrocarbons to branched alkanes exists as a method for increasing octane number of gasoline. The purpose of this work is to investigate the activity and selectivity of a variety of metal nanoparticles encapsulated within the pores of SBA-15 and zeolite Y. Further investigation is done into the metal particle size and dispersion on the catalysts, and the effect this may have on the activity and selectivity results.

Three SBA-15 catalysts (Pt-SBA, Ni-SBA and Pt/Ni-SBA) were prepared by incipient wetness and tested for the hydroisomerisation/hydrocracking of n-heptane. Experiments were conducted in a micro-reactor at atmospheric pressure over the temperature range 250–400 °C. The selectivity to hydroisomerisation products was highest on Pt-SBA reaching a maximum of 23.1 wt% at 400 °C compared to the other two tested catalysts, which was negligible. The selectivity to cracked products was highest on the Ni-SBA and Pt/Ni-SBA catalysts, reaching 100 wt% at temperatures of 350 °C and 400 °C respectively, where Pt-SBA catalyst reached 19.1 wt%. A direct linear relationship was found to exist between the total conversion and selectivity to cracked products for Ni-SBA and Pt/Ni-SBA. Ni-SBA yielded the most coke deposition at 0.191 wt% compared to Pt/Ni-SBA and Pt-SBA, which were found to have 0.119 wt% and 0.116 wt% respectively. From TEM analysis it is clear that on the bi-metallic Pt/Ni-SBA catalyst, the metal particles are 13.6 nm smaller, with a diameter of 13.42±4.17 nm, and more dispersed than on either of the mono-metallic catalysts, therefore allowing for a greater surface area for reaction. The catalytic activity and selectivity of n-heptane over Y zeolite catalysts are currently being tested and will be compared to those of SBA-15.