

ABSTRACT

This report provides additional knowledge to bridge the existing gap in the surveyed literature in the aspect of organometallic catalyst synthesis for the hydrodeoxygenation (HDO) and isomerization (ISO) of biomass into high grade biofuel. Prior to catalyst synthesis, a thermodynamic feasibility study was carried out using Aspen Hysys Process Simulator v7.2 to establish the feasibility of HDO reaction of oleic acid (OA). Subsequently, in order to validate the germane ability of organometallic catalyst in HDO process, two Ni supported catalyst were synthesized and tested on the HDO of OA. The first nickel alumina catalyst ($\text{Ni}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$) was synthesized via the incorporation of inorganic Ni precursor into Al_2O_3 , while the second ($\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$) was via the incorporation nickel oxalate (NiOx) prepared by functionalization of Ni with oxalic acid (OxA) into Al_2O_3 . Their characterization results showed that Ni species present in $\text{Ni}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ was 8.2% while 9.3% was observed for $\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ according to the energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) result. Consequently, $\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ has a better HDO activity producing 63% n- $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{38}$ compared to 41% n- $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{38}$ produced by $\text{Ni}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. In addition, $\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ produces 16% iso- $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{38}$ which is considered biofuel-essential-component. The superiority of $\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ was ascribed to the OxA functionalization which also increases its acidity and guarantee high Ni dispersion as seen in the X-ray diffraction (XRD) result. In view of this, other synthesized catalysts were functionalized with OxA. Furthermore, two Pd functionalized with OxA and supported on zeolite (PdOx/Zeol) catalysts were synthesized and one was further modified with fluoride ion (FPdOx/Zeol) to enhance its acidity. Their HDO activities results did not show clear distinction, however, FPdOx/Zeol has higher ISO activities producing 24.8% iso- $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{38}$ compared to 16% produced by PdOx/Zeol . Consequently Mo, Pt and Ni-Mo were equally functionalized as FMoOx/Zeol , FPtOx/Zeol and $\text{NiMoFOx}/\text{Zeol}$, respectively, characterized and tested on HDO of OA. Their scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and

XRD characterization results showed that all the catalysts loss varying degree of crystallinity which resulted into increase in their Si/Al ratio due to the effect of OxA/fluoride ion functionalization and calcination which removes the extra framework alumina and framework alumina, respectively. The effect of crystallinity loss was of the order FMoOx/Zeol > FPdOx/Zeol > FPtOx/Zeol > NiMo/FOxZeol > PdOx/Zeol > NiOx/Al₂O₃. The study on the effect of operational variables showed that temperature, pressure, time, catalyst loading and gas flowrate have strong influence on the process. In the optimization study using FPtOx/Zeol, the optimum conditions for the HDO and ISO of OA were 58 min reaction time, 27.8 mg FPtOx/Zeol loading, 18 bar and 364 °C to produce 28.39% iso-C₁₈H₃₈ and 68.93% n-C₁₈H₃₈. A study on the comparison of the economic and technical viability of the organometallic catalysts based on cost of the catalysts precursor with respect to their observed HDO and ISO abilities showed that the catalysts cost effectiveness was of the order NiMoFOx/Zeol, NiOx/Al₂O₃, FMoOx/Zeol, FPdOx/Zeol, PdOx/Zeol and FPtOx/Zeol. In addition, during the reusability results, NiMoFOx/Zeol also showed superiority to others strictly owing to its preparation procedure that first employed Mo to modify the Zeol support prior to Ni precursor incorporation.

ABSTRAK

Laporan ini memberikan pengetahuan tambahan untuk merapatkan jurang yang sedia ada dalam kesusasteraan yang dikaji dari aspek sintesis pemangkin organologam untuk hydrodeoxygenation yang (HDO) dan pengisomeran (ISO) biomas ke gred tinggi bahan api bio. Sebelum sintesis pemangkin, kajian kemungkinan termodinamik telah dijalankan dengan menggunakan Aspen Hysys Simulator Proses v7.2 untuk mewujudkan kemungkinan reaksi HDO asid oleik (OA). Selepas itu, untuk mengesahkan keupayaan yg pemangkin organologam dalam proses HDO, dua pemangkin Ni disokong telah disintesis dan diuji di HDO OA. Nikel pertama alumina pemangkin ($\text{Ni}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$) telah disintesis melalui penubuhan bukan organik Ni pelopor ke Al_2O_3 , manakala yang kedua ($\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$) adalah melalui nikel oxalate diperbadankan (NiOx) yang disediakan oleh functionalization Ni dengan asid oksalik (OxA) ke Al_2O_3 . Keputusan pencirian mereka menunjukkan bahawa spesies Ni hadir dalam $\text{Ni}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ adalah 9.3% manakala 11.6% telah diperhatikan untuk $\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ mengikut tenaga serakan sinar-X (EDX) hasil. Oleh yang demikian, $\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ mempunyai aktiviti HDO lebih baik menghasilkan 63% n-C18H38 berbanding 41% n-C18H38 dihasilkan oleh $\text{Ni}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$. Di samping itu, $\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ menghasilkan 16% iso-C18H38 yang dianggap biofuel - penting - komponen. Kelebihan $\text{NiOx}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ telah disifatkan kepada functionalization OxA yang juga meningkatkan keasidan dan menjamin Ni penyebaran tinggi seperti yang dilihat dalam pembelauan sinar-X (XRD) hasil. Memandangkan ini , pemangkin disintesis lain functionalized dengan OxA . Tambahan pula, dua Pd functionalized dengan OxA dan disokong pada zeolite (PdOx/Zeol) pemangkin telah disintesis dan seorang lagi diubahsuai dengan ion fluorida (FPdOx/Zeol) bagi meningkatkan keasidan. Aktiviti HDO Keputusan mereka tidak menunjukkan perbezaan yang jelas, bagaimanapun, FPdOx/Zeol mempunyai aktiviti-

aktiviti yang lebih tinggi ISO menghasilkan 24.8% iso-C18H38 berbanding dengan 16% yang dihasilkan oleh PdOx/Zeol. Oleh Mo, Pt dan Ni-Mo telah sama-sama functionalized sebagai FMoOx/Zeol, FPtOx/Zeol dan NiMoFOx/Zeol, masing-masing, ciri-ciri dan diuji pada HDO OA. Pengimbasan elektron mikroskop mereka (SEM) dan keputusan pencirian XRD menunjukkan bahawa semua pemangkin kehilangan yang berbeza-beza penghabluran yang mengakibatkan ke dalam peningkatan dalam nisbah Si/Al mereka kerana kesan OxA/functionalization ion fluorida dan pengkalsinan yang membuang rangka alumina tambahan dan rangka kerja alumina, masing-masing. Kesan kehilangan penghabluran adalah perintah itu FMoOx/Zeol > FPdOx/Zeol > FPtOx/Zeol > NiMoFOx/Zeol > PdOx/Zeol > NiOx/Al₂O₃. Kajian ke atas kesan pembolehubah operasi menunjukkan bahawa suhu, tekanan, masa, mangkin dan kadar pengaliran gas mempunyai pengaruh yang kuat ke atas proses. Dalam kajian pengoptimuman menggunakan FPtOx/Zeol, keadaan optima untuk HDO dan ISO OA 58 min, 27.8 mg FPtOx/Zeol memuatkan, 18 bar dan 364 ° C untuk menghasilkan 28.39 % iso-C18H38 dan 68.93 % n-C18H38. Satu kajian mengenai perbandingan daya maju ekonomi dan teknikal daripada pemangkin organologam berdasarkan kos satu pemangkin pelopor berkenaan dengan diperhatikan HDO dan ISO kebolehan mereka menunjukkan bahawa pemangkin keberkesanan kos adalah perintah itu NiMoFOx/Zeol, NiOx/Al₂O₃, FMoOx/Zeol, FPdOx/Zeol, PdOx/Zeol dan FPtOx/Zeol. Di samping itu, dalam keputusan boleh gunapakai dan NiMoFOx/Zeol juga menunjukkan keunggulan kepada orang lain dengan tegas kerana prosedur penyediaannya yang pertama bekerja Mo untuk mengubah suai sokongan Zeol sebelum Ni pelopor pemerbadanan.