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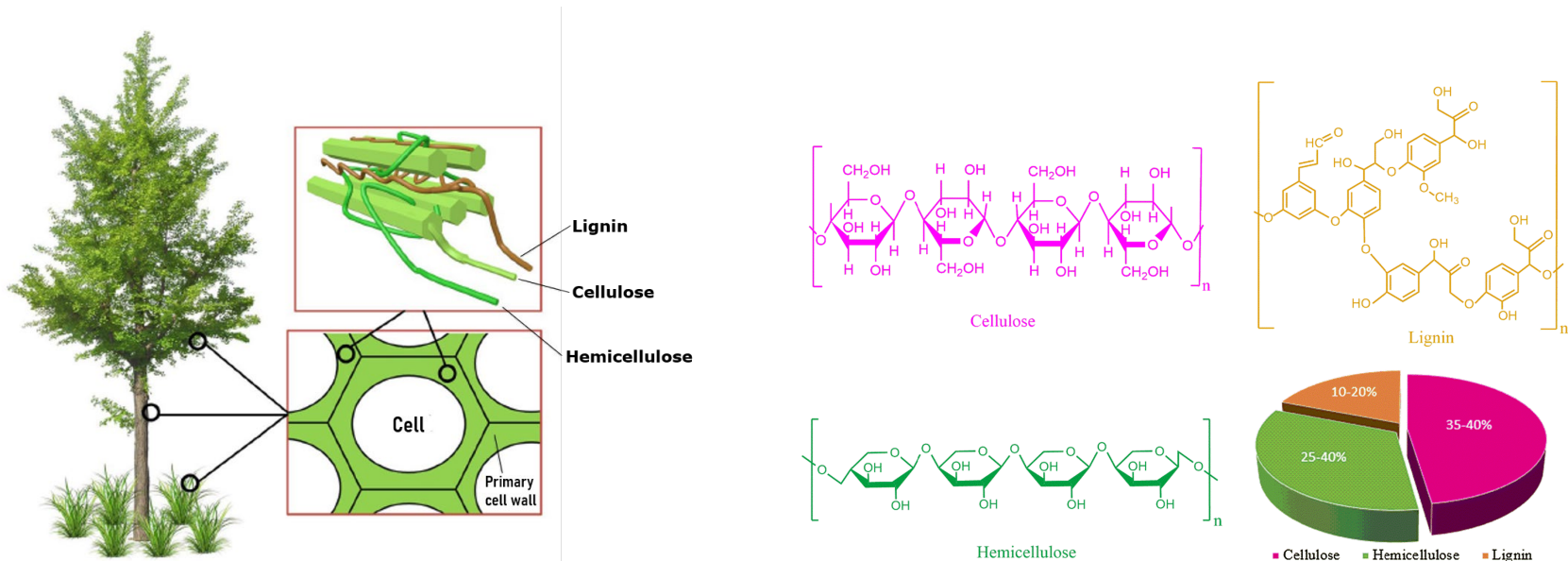
Development of porous Silica-Alumina glasses with enhanced hydrothermal stability for biomass conversion

University of Leipzig, Faculty of Chemistry and Mineralogy,
Institute of Chemical Technology

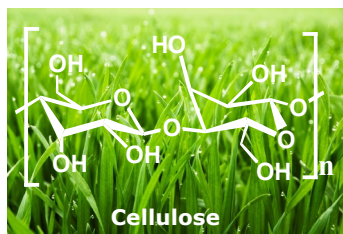
Dr. Tovhowani I. Kwindu
Ilmenau, 07.09.2023



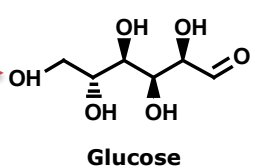
- Non-renewable feedstock
- Rising prices
- Greenhouse gases emissions



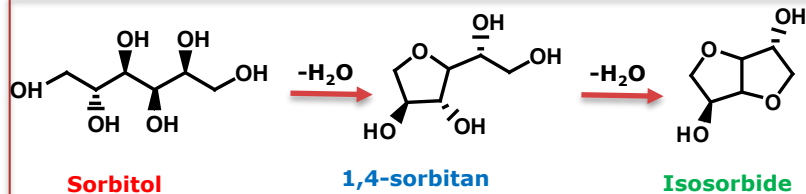
- Sustainable carbon sources
- Low (zero) carbon emissions, AE = ~100%



Acid
Hydrolysis



H₂



Uses of 1,4-sorbitan:



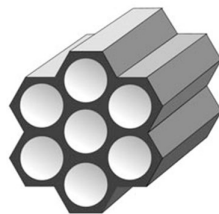
- Industrial yield: 58 %
- Catalyst: H₂SO₄

Uses of isosorbide:

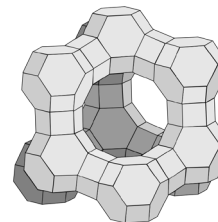


- Solid acid catalysts preferred
- Polar solvents (H₂O) at >200°C
- Lack of hydrothermal stability
- Restricted diffusion (zeolites)

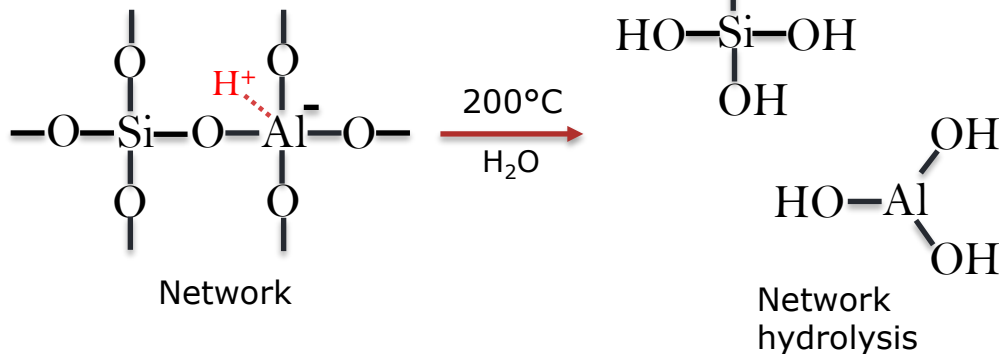
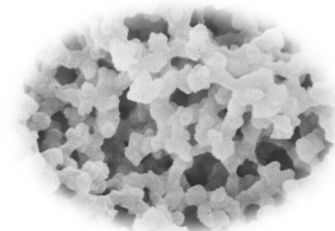
Al-MCM-41



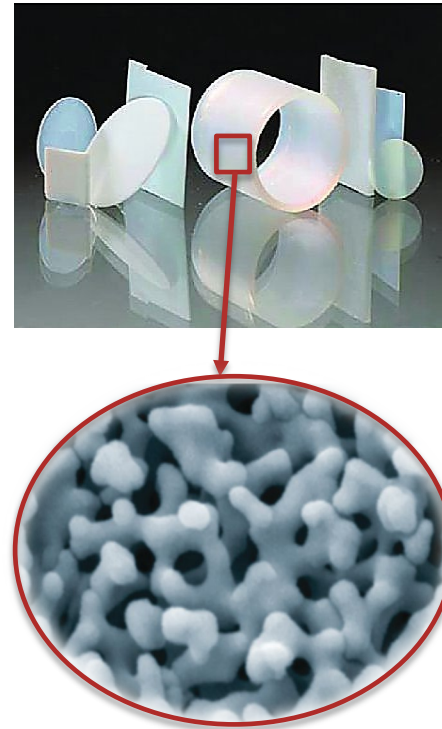
Zeolites



ASA

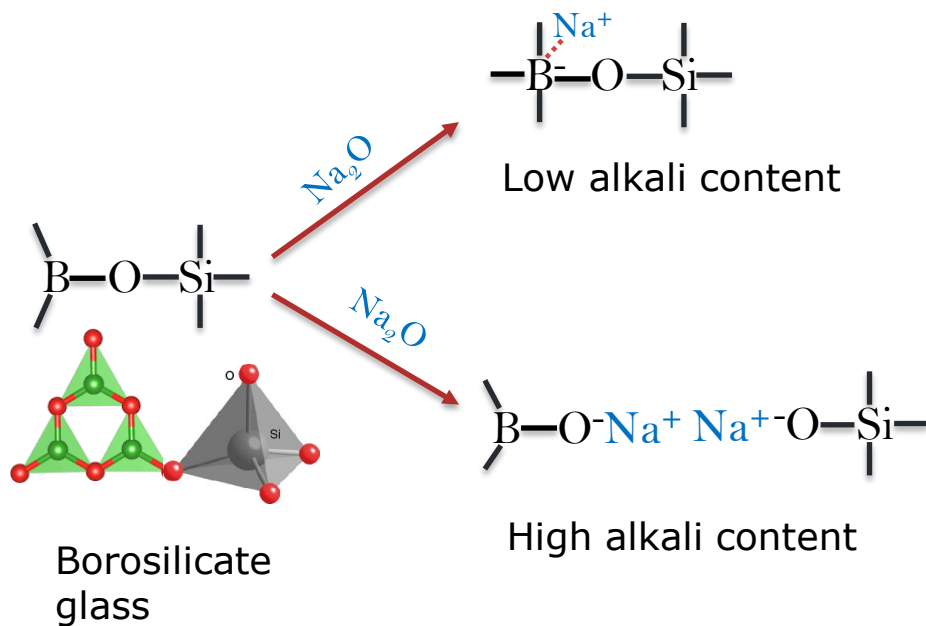


- Chemical stability: 6 M HCL at 90°C
- Adjustable shape: beads, rods etc
- Tunable textural properties:
 - ✓ Pore width: 0.6 – 1000 nm
 - ✓ Pore volume: 0.1 – 2 cm³ g⁻¹
 - ✓ Surface area: 20 – 500 m² g⁻¹

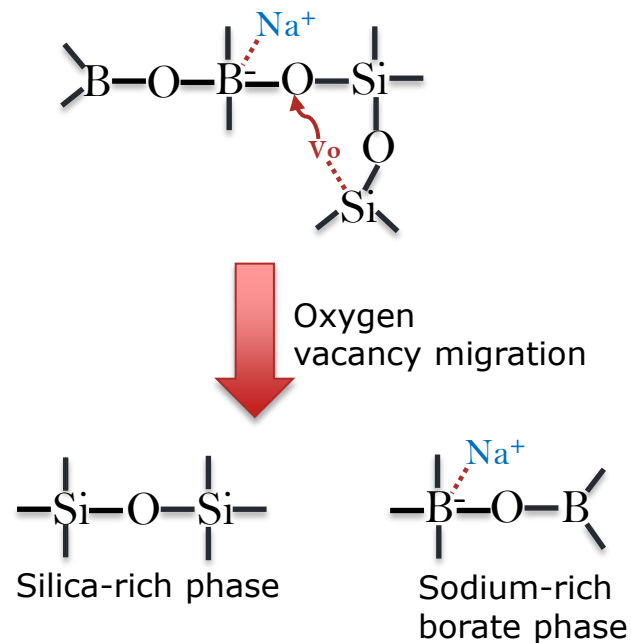


Introduction | Motivation | Porous glass - alternative catalyst

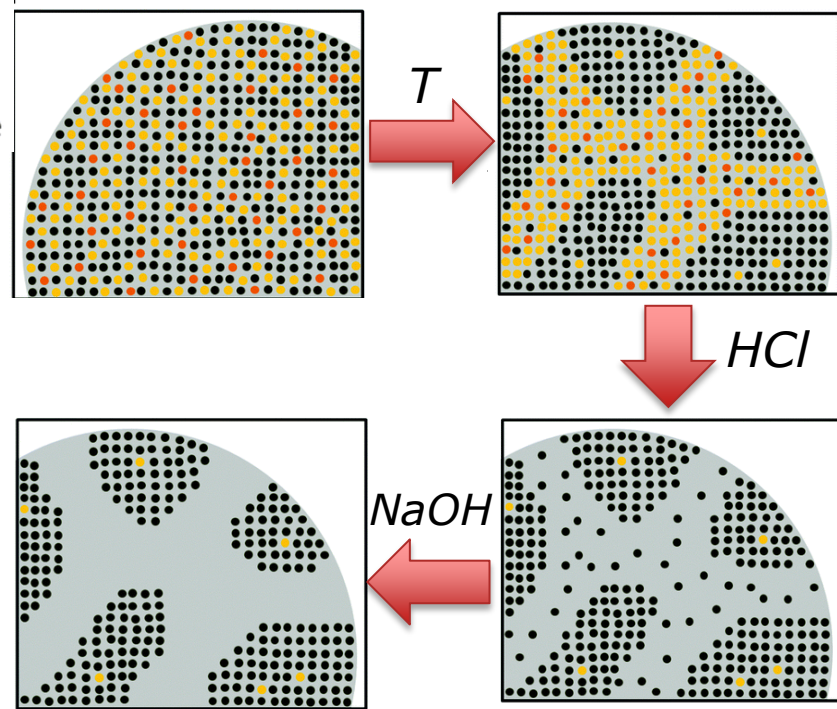
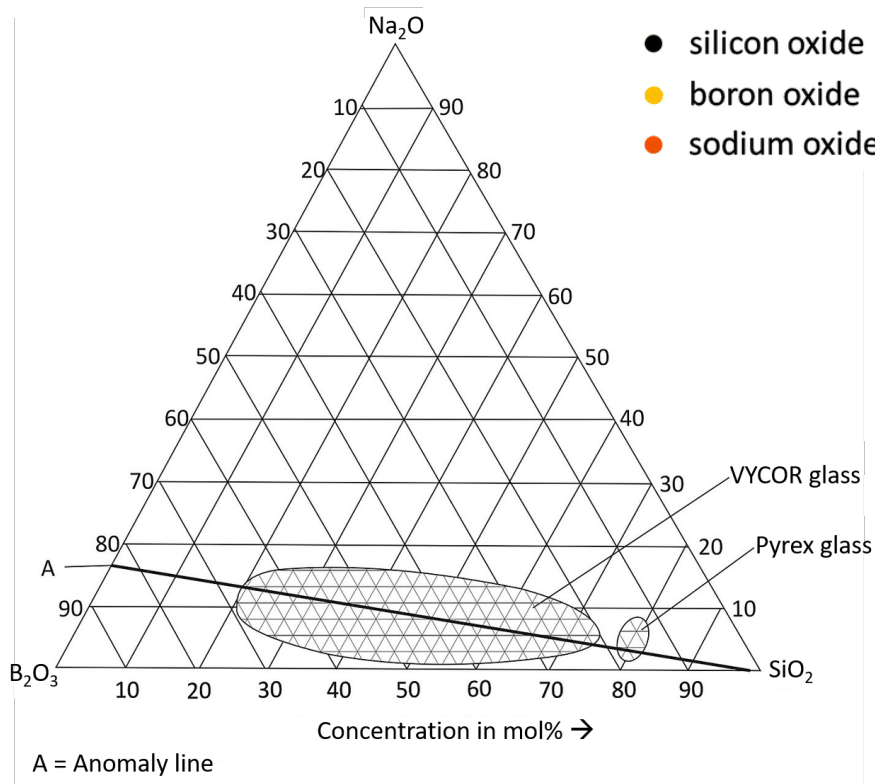
Glass structure:



Phase separation:

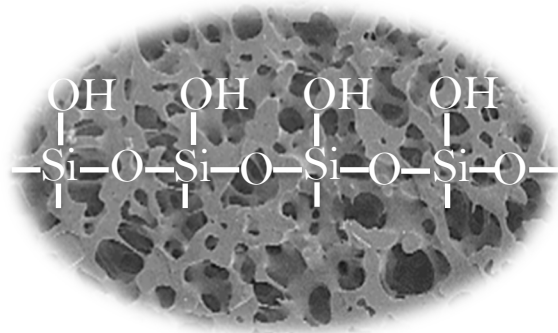


Introduction | Motivation | Porous glass - alternative catalyst



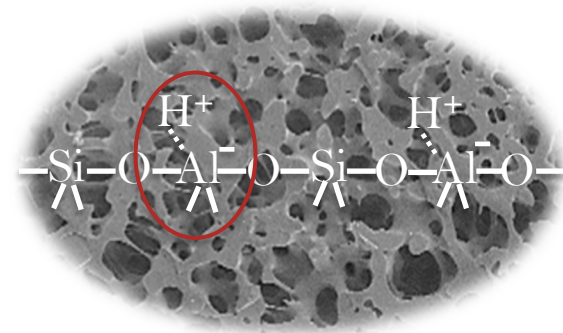
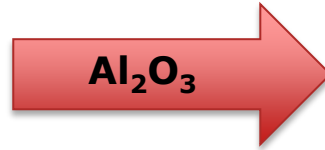
Janowski *et al.* Handbook of Porous Solids, Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH (2002) 1432 – 1542.
Inayat *et al.* Chemical Society reviews 42 (2013) 3753 – 3764.

Porous glass surface:



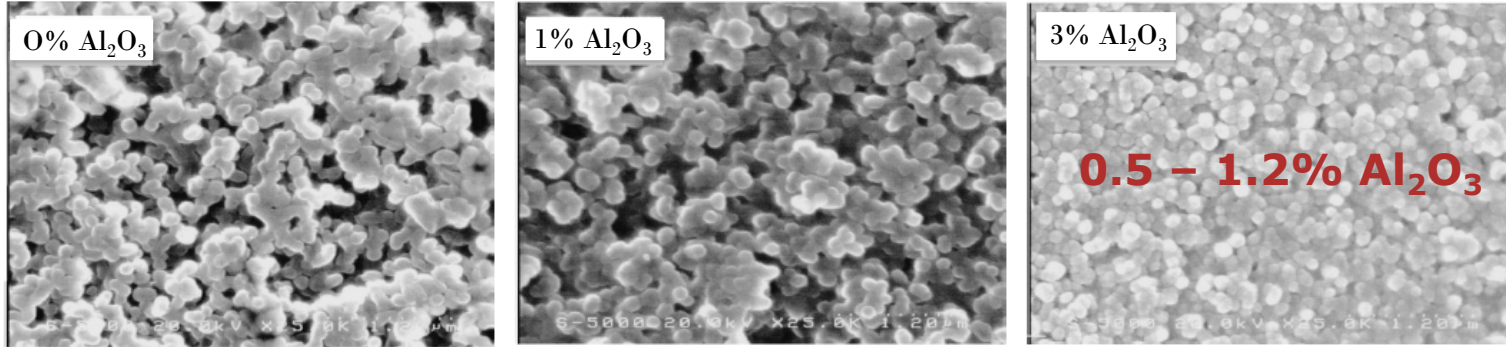
- Weak acidic silanol groups

Chemically modified porous glass:

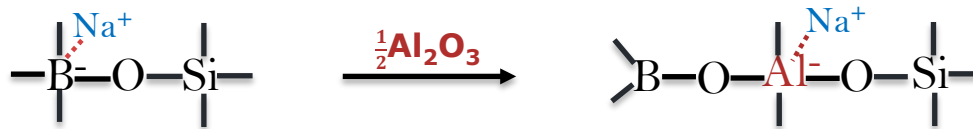


- Al in tetrahedral coordination
- Medium to strong acid sites

Al_2O_3 containing $\text{Na}_2\text{O}-\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$ glass:



➤ Reduced microphase development

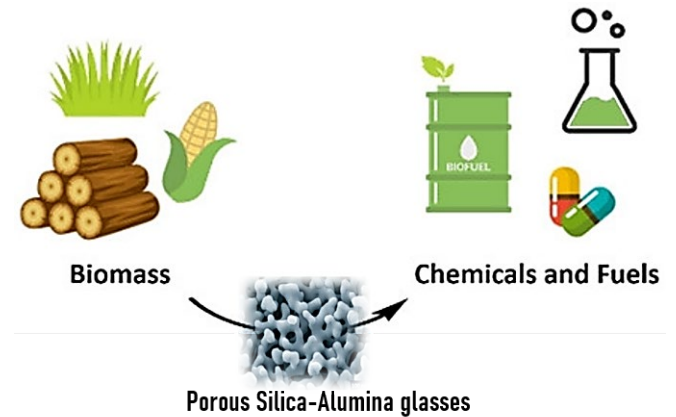


Aim and objectives

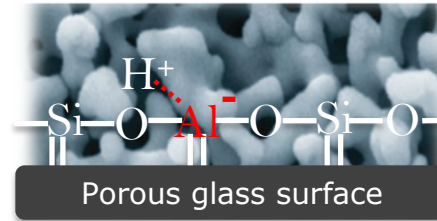
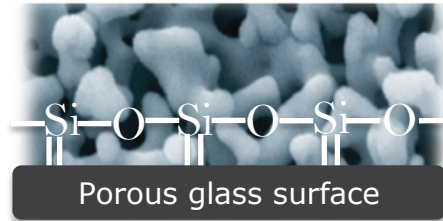
1. Post synthetic surface modification

2. Hydrothermal stability evaluation

3. Catalytic applications

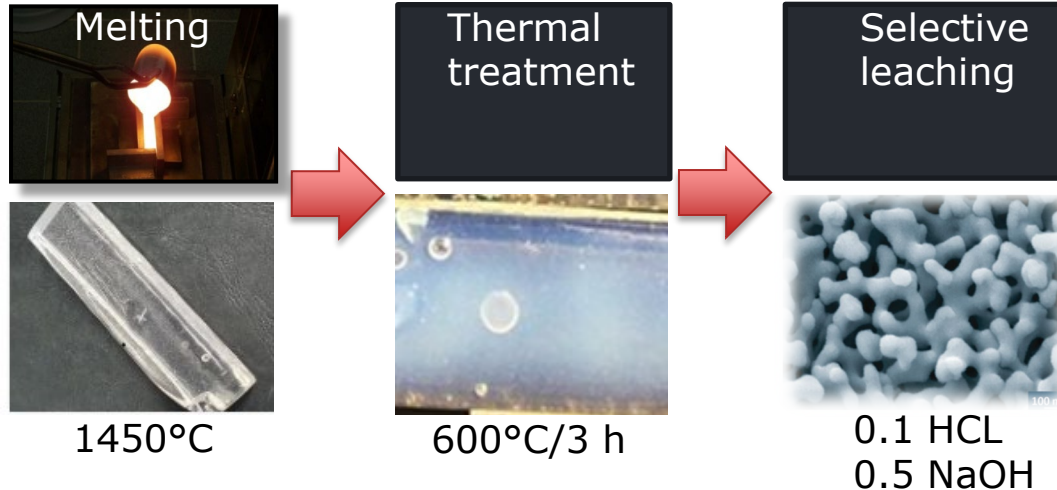


1. Post synthetic surface modification



Experimental | 1. Post synthetic surface modification

1. VYCOR Process: $4\text{Li}_2\text{O}-29\text{B}_2\text{O}_3-61\text{SiO}_2-6\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (wt%):

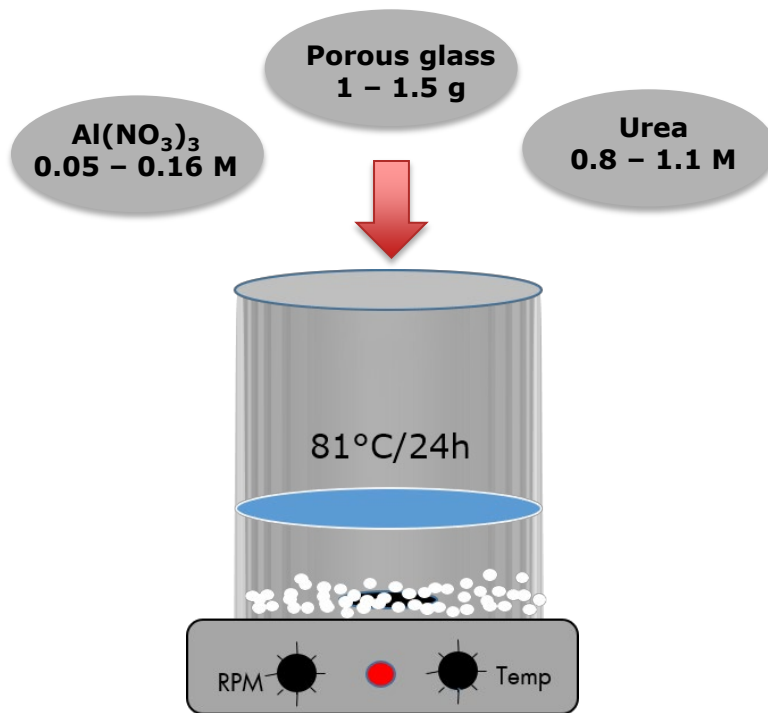


Characterization:

- ICP-OES
- DSC
- ^{29}Si , ^{27}Al , ^{11}B -MAS-NMR
- Nitrogen sorption
- Mercury intrusion
- SEM

Experimental | 1. Post synthetic surface modification

2. Post synthetic surface modification:



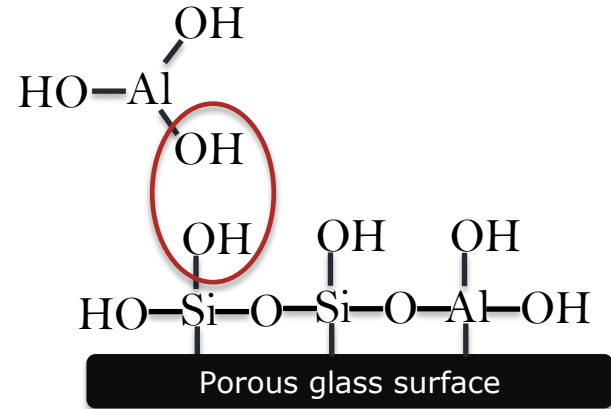
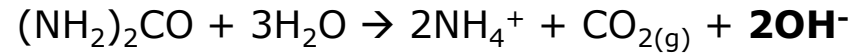
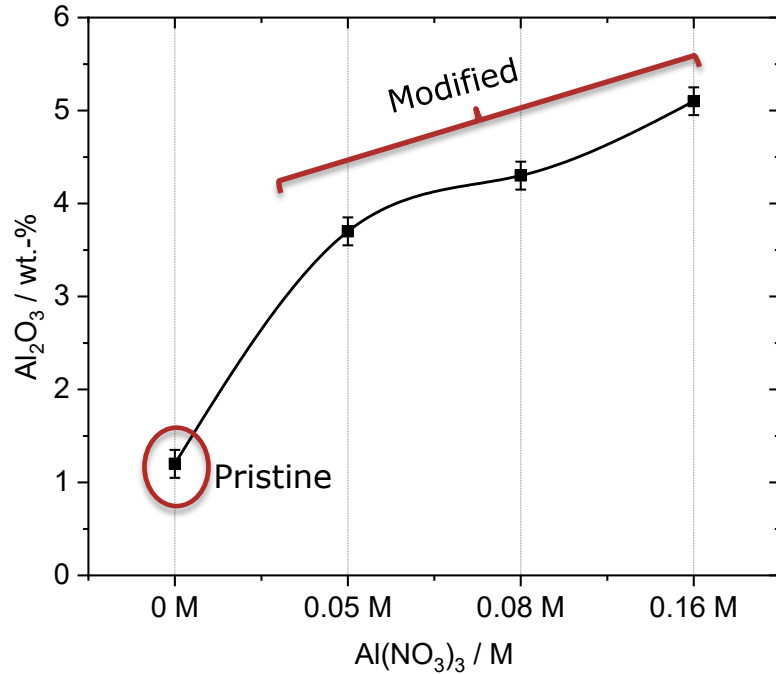
- Calcination: $600 - 700^\circ\text{C}/8\text{ h}$

Characterization:

- ICP-OES
- Nitrogen sorption
- Mercury intrusion
- ^{27}Al -MAS-NMR
- SEM
- NH_3 -TPD

Results | 1. Post synthetic surface modification

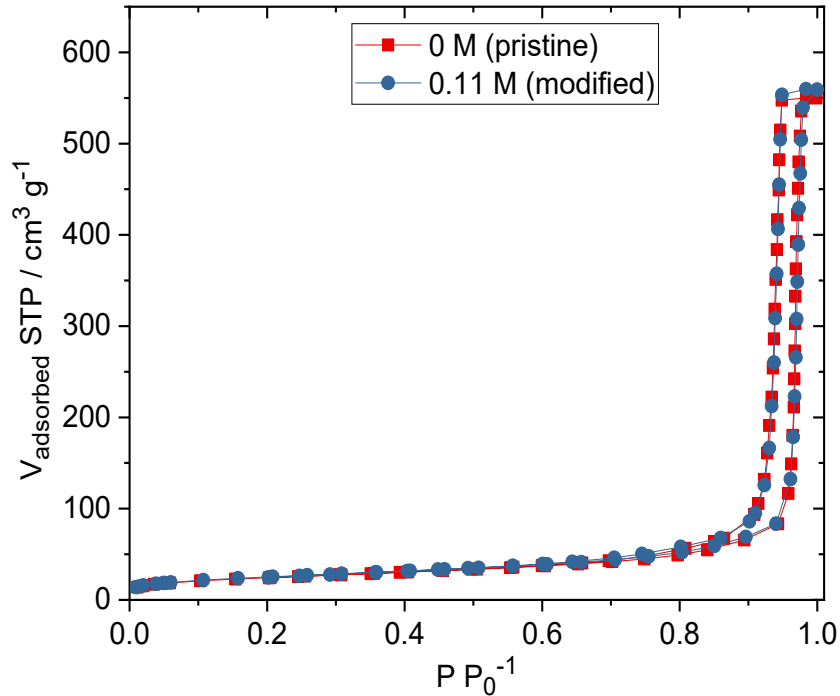
ICP-OES:



- Condensation reaction
- Multilayers alumina

Results | 1. Post synthetic surface modification

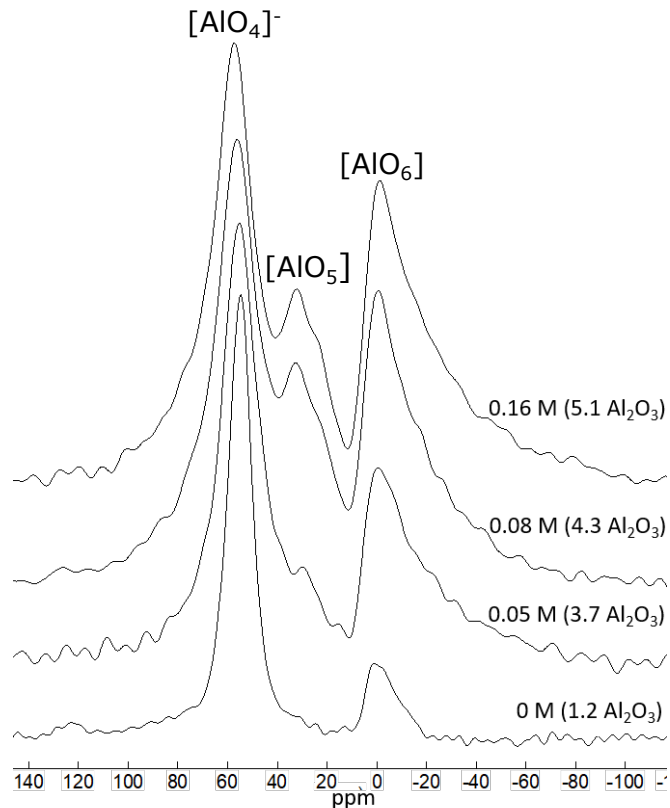
Nitrogen sorption:



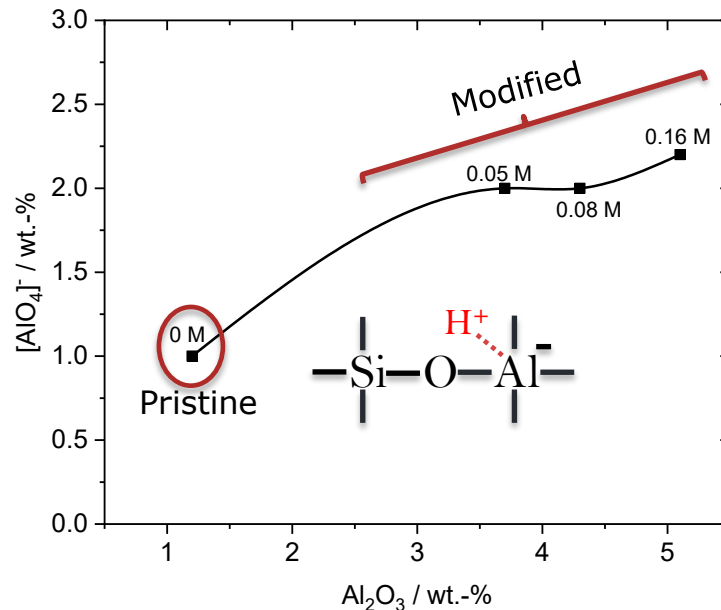
- Ultrathin alumina layer ($\ll 1 \text{ nm}$)
- Preserved textural properties
- $D_p = 36 \text{ nm}$, $\text{BET}_{\text{SA}} = 75 - 85 \text{ m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$

Results | 1. Post synthetic surface modification

^{27}Al -NMR MAS:

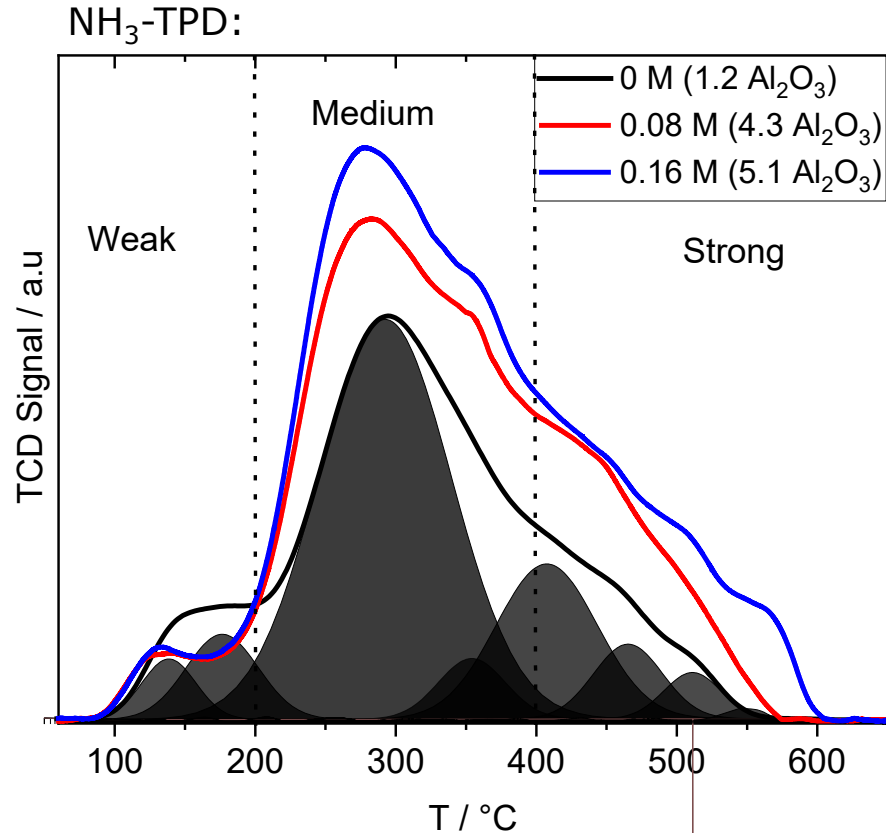


^{27}Al -NMR MAS and ICP-OES:



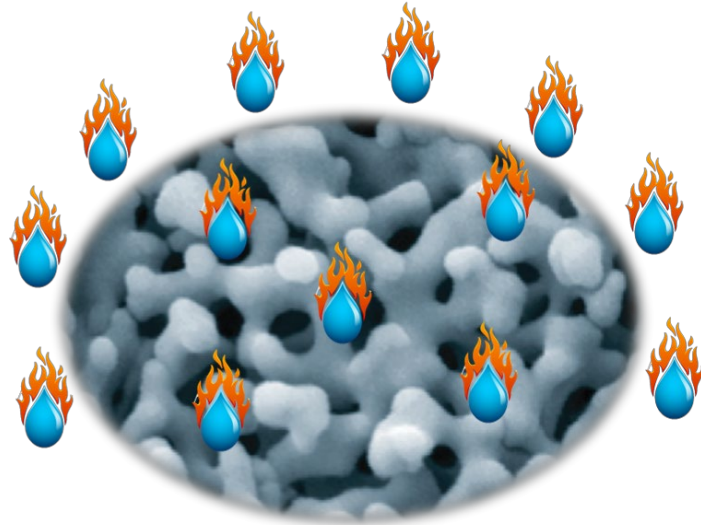
➤ Diffusion of Al in the network

Results | 1. Post synthetic surface modification



- Medium acid strength: 200 - 400 °C
- [AlO₄]⁻ in the glass network
- Acid sites density: 100 - 170 μmol g⁻¹

2. Hydrothermal stability evaluation





- 0.30 g modified PG
- 10 ml H₂O



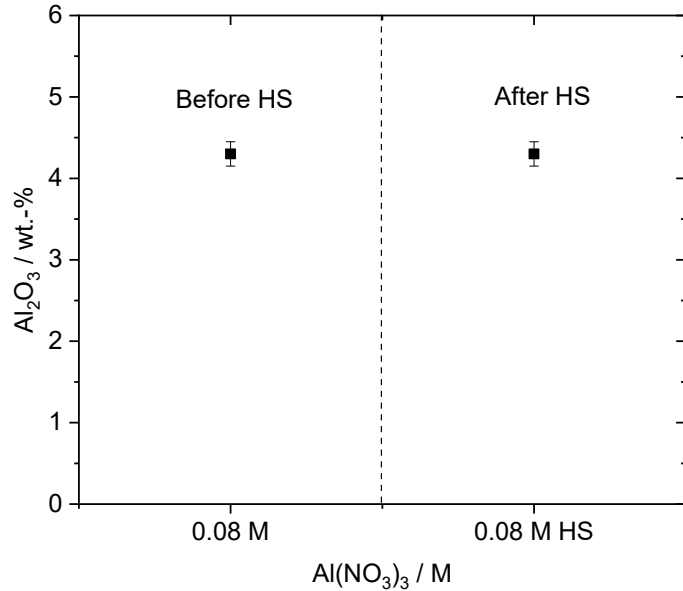
- T = 200°C
- t = 24 h

Characterization:

- ICP-OES
- Nitrogen sorption
- Mercury intrusion
- SEM
- ²⁷Al-MAS-NMR
- NH₃-TPD

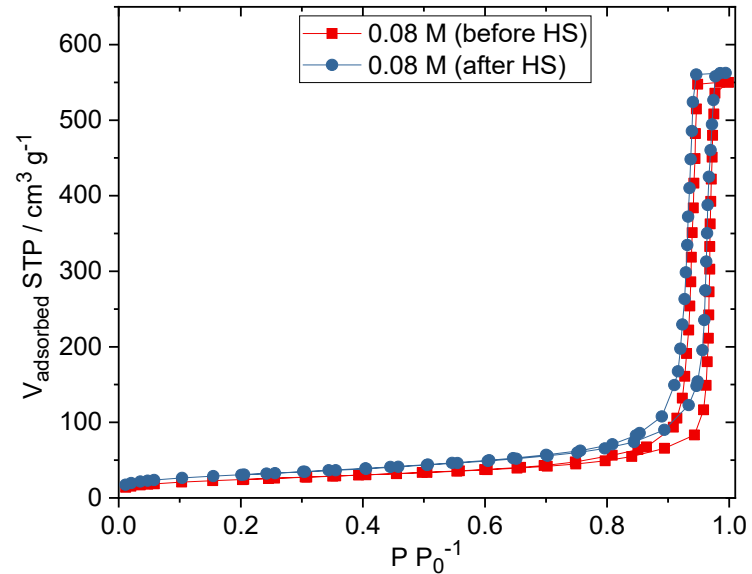
Results | 2. Hydrothermal stability evaluation

ICP-OES:



➤ Preserved Al_2O_3 composition

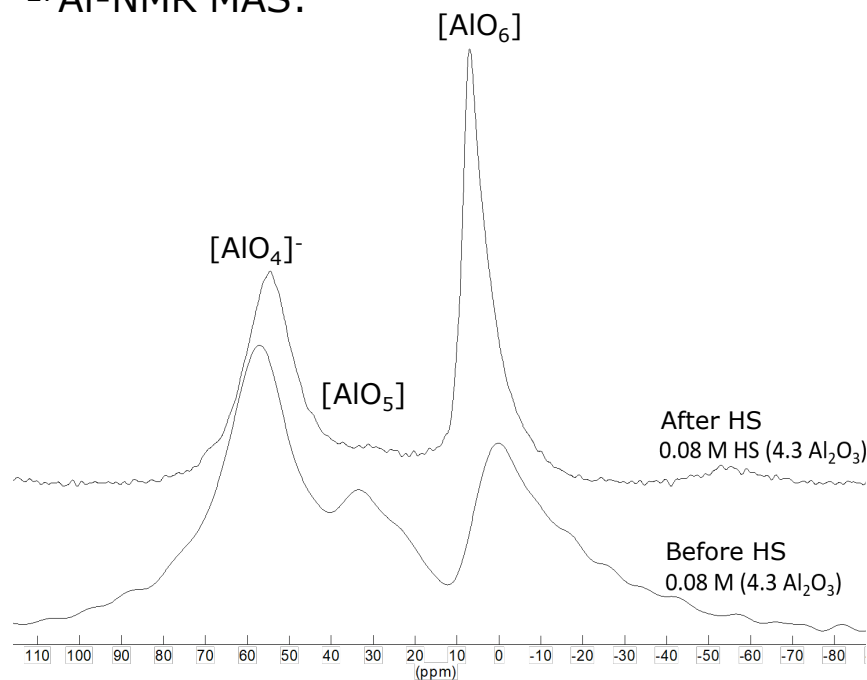
Nitrogen sorption:



➤ Preserved pore structure

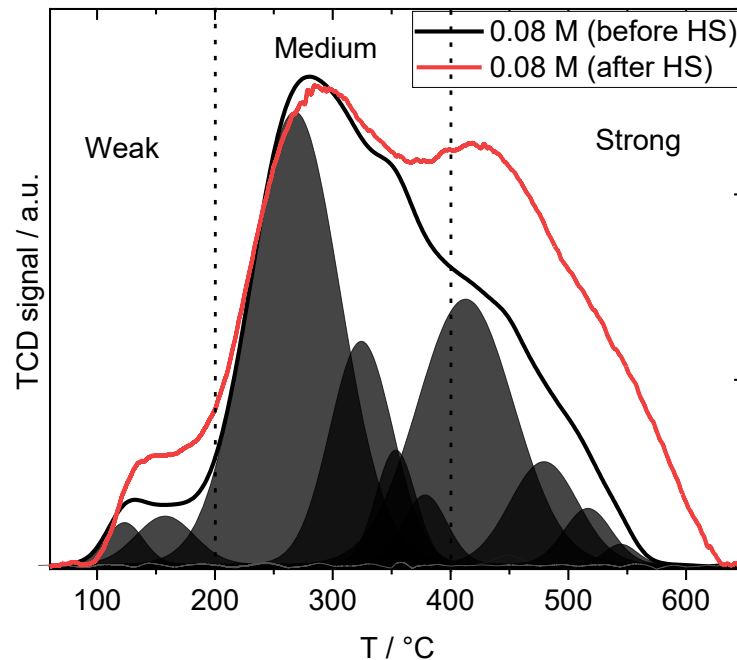
Results | 2. Hydrothermal stability evaluation

^{27}Al -NMR MAS:



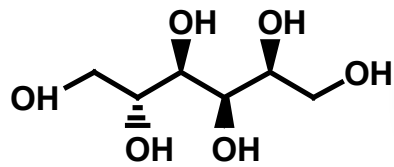
- Transformation of [AlO₅] to [AlO₆]
- Preserved [AlO₄]⁻ species (2 - 2.3 wt%)

NH₃-TPD:

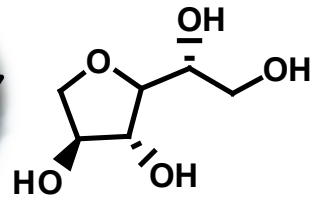
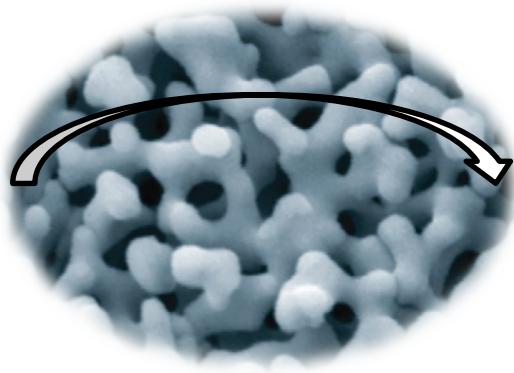


- Increase acid sites density
- Strong acid sites activated

3. Catalytic applications

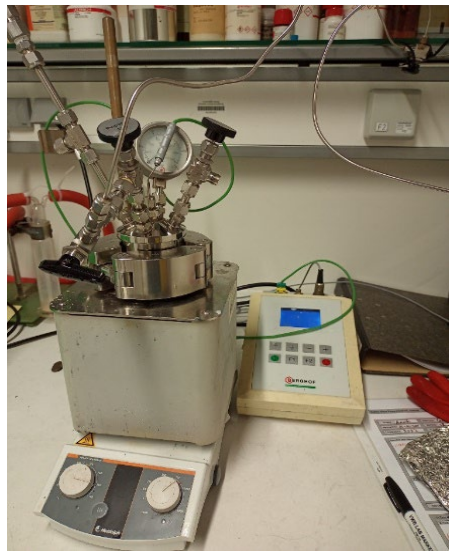


Sorbitol



1,4-sorbitan

Batch Reactor:



Berghof BR-100

Teflon: V = 170 ml

H = 165 mm

W = 42 mm

Conditions:

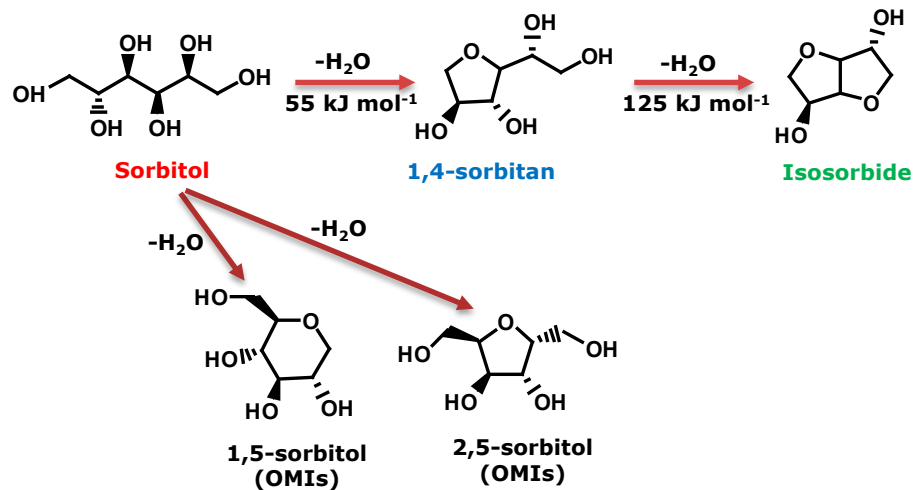
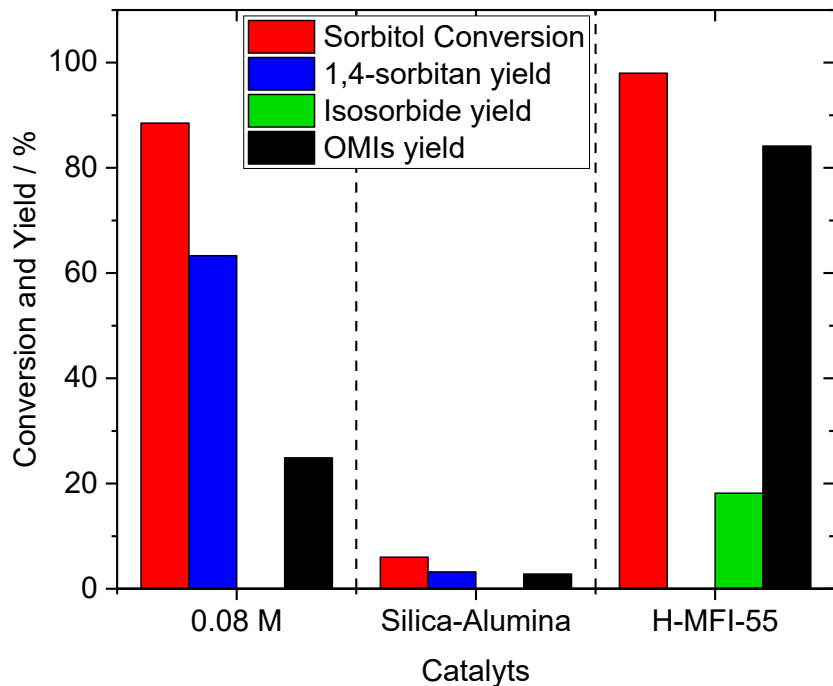
- Sorbitol = 0.05 M/60 ml
- T = 208°C
- t = 25 to 50 h
- Catalysts = 2.0 g

Characterization:

- HPLC
- Nitrogen sorption
- Elemental analysis
- XRD

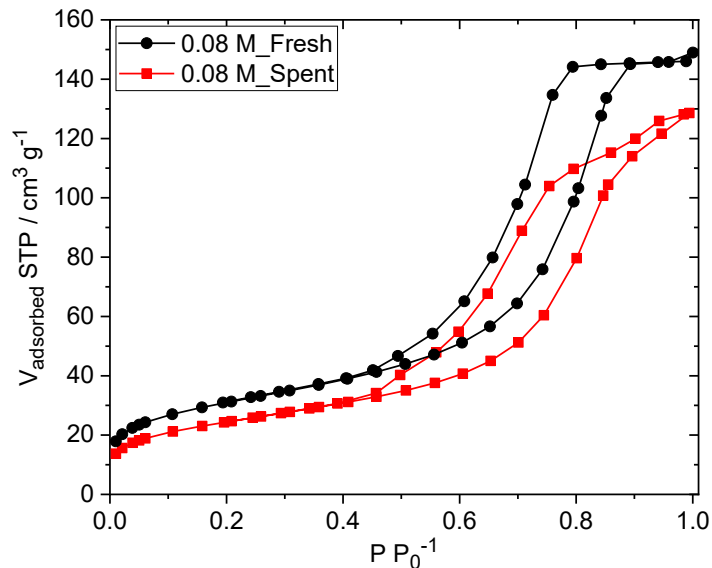
Results | 3. Catalytic applications

Catalytic activity:



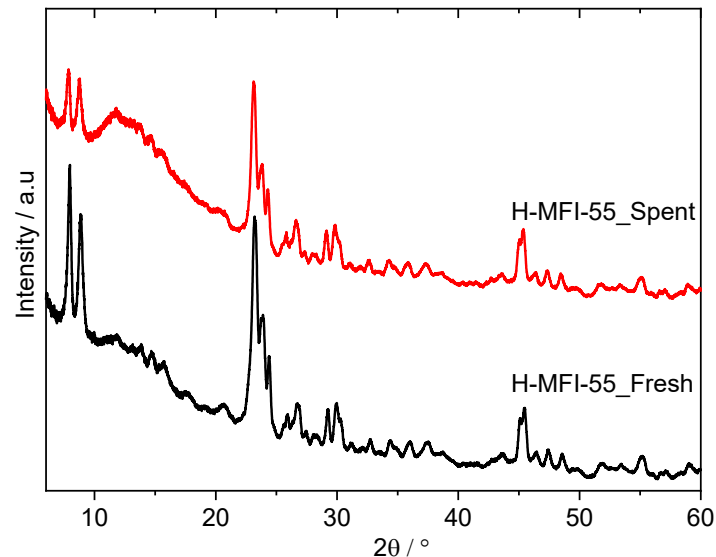
- High selectivity to 1,4-sorbitan
- Medium strength acid sites

Modified porous glass catalyst:



- Preserved pore structure
- Minor carbon deposits

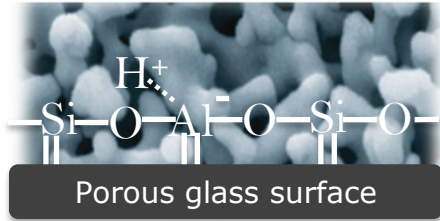
Industrial catalyst:



- Low crystallinity (H-MFI-55)
- High coking degree

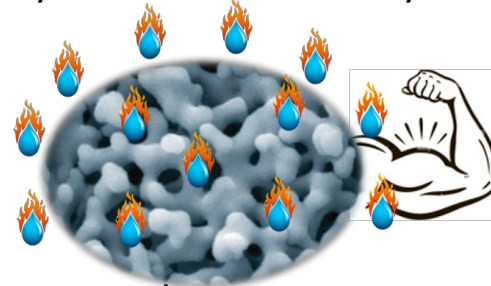
Conclusions

Surface modification:



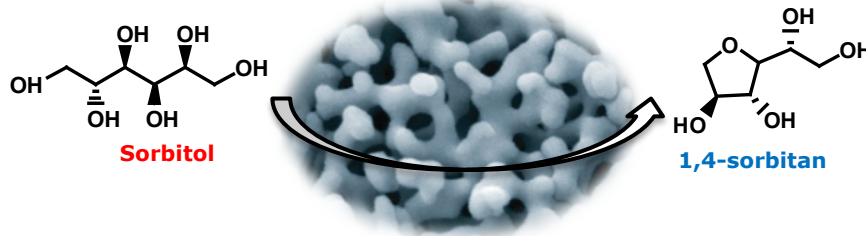
- Increased acid sites density

Hydrothermal stability:



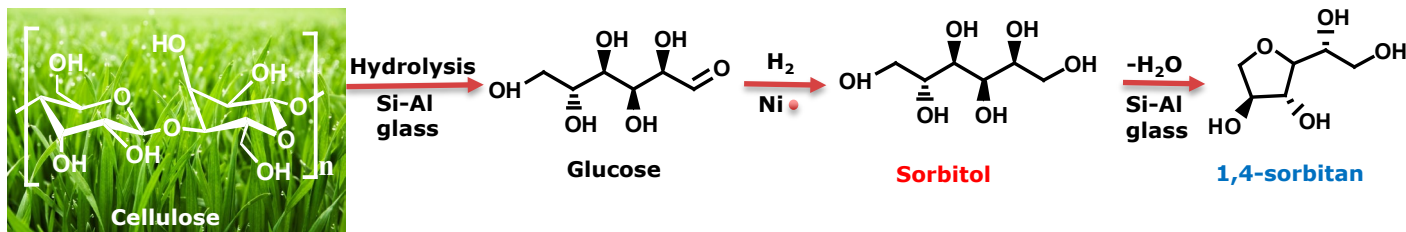
- Preserved porous structure

Catalytic application:

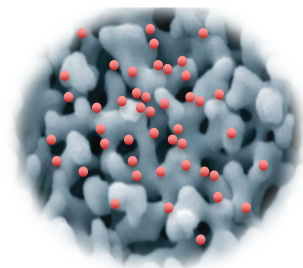


- Selective to 1,4-sorbitan

One-pot synthesis of 1,4-sorbitan:



Ni supported porous silica-alumina glasses

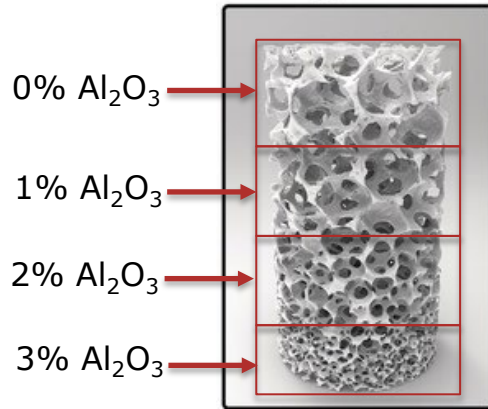


Bifunctional catalyst:

- Acid sites
- Hydrogenation

Legend: ● – Nickel nanoparticles
Si-Al glass – porous Silica-Alumina glass

Control of pore width using Al_2O_3 in NBS:



- Pore Width gradients monoliths
- Sintering (Conventional/SLS)
- Multi-step enzyme support
- Other biomass conversion

Aknowledgements

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M.Sc. Hieronymus Hölzig

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