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การสังเคราะห์คอนกรีตที่มีไฮโดรฟลูออไรด์/อะลูมิเนียมไฮดรอกไซด์สำหรับการเคลือบพื้นหลังอลูมิเนียม
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SYNTHESIS OF ZEOLITE BETA/Al-HMS COMPOSITE FOR CRACKING OF
LUBRICANT OIL, GREASE AND POLYPROPYLENE

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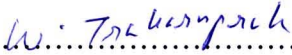
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กมลวรรณ กิ่งพุทธพงษ์: การสังเคราะห์คอมพอสิตซีโอไลต์บีตา/อะลูมิเนียมเอชเอ็มเอส สำหรับการแตกตัวน้ำมันหล่อลื่น จาระบีและพอลิโพรพิลีน. (SYNTHESIS OF ZEOLITE BETA/Al-HMS COMPOSITE FOR CRACKING OF LUBRICANT OIL, GREASE AND POLYPROPYLENE) อ. ที่ปรึกษาวิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: ผศ. ดร. โสภณ ชัยอนันต์ สุจริต, 106 หน้า

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วัสดุคอมพอสิตซีโอไลต์บีตาและอะลูมิเนียมเอชเอ็มเอส ได้ถูกสังเคราะห์โดยวิธีตรงจากซีโอไลต์บีตา เริ่มจากการสังเคราะห์ซีโอไลต์บีตาโดยวิธีไฮโดรเทอร์มัลที่อุณหภูมิ 135 องศาเซลเซียส จากนั้นนำไปตกผลึกร่วมในระหว่างการสังเคราะห์อะลูมิเนียมเอชเอ็มเอส ทำให้ได้ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่เป็นวัสดุคอมพอสิตระหว่างซีโอไลต์บีตาและอะลูมิเนียมเอชเอ็มเอส ทำการศึกษาเปรียบเทียบผลของตัวแปรต่างๆ ได้แก่ เวลาในการตกผลึก และความเข้มข้นของโซเดียมไฮดรอกไซด์ ทำการตรวจสอบตัวอย่างด้วยเทคนิคการเลี้ยวเบนของรังสีเอกซ์ กล้องจุลทรรศน์แบบส่องกราด ไอซีพี-เออีเอส อะลูมิเนียมนิวเคลียร์แมกเนติกเรโซแนนซ์ชนิดสปินนวมเฉพาะ การดูดซับและการคายออกของไนโตรเจน ศึกษาการแตกย่อยด้วยตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาของซีโอไลต์บีตาและอะลูมิเนียมเอชเอ็มเอสกับจาระบี น้ำมันหล่อลื่น และพอลิโพรพิลีน ภายใต้ภาวะที่แตกต่างกัน พบว่าภาวะที่เหมาะสมในการแตกย่อยจาระบี น้ำมันหล่อลื่น และพอลิโพรพิลีนในงานวิจัยนี้คือ 400 องศาเซลเซียส 90 นาที 380 องศาเซลเซียส 90 นาที และ 350 องศาเซลเซียส 60 นาที ตามลำดับ ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่เกิดขึ้นได้จากการแตกย่อยของจาระบีและน้ำมันหล่อลื่นมี 1,3 บิวทาไดอินเป็นองค์ประกอบหลัก ในขณะที่การแตกย่อยพอลิโพรพิลีนได้ไอเพนเทนเป็นองค์ประกอบหลักของเหลวที่กลั่นได้จากการแตกย่อยของจาระบี น้ำมันหล่อลื่น และพอลิโพรพิลีนมีองค์ประกอบของไฮโดรคาร์บอนที่มีช่วงจุดเดือดใกล้เคียงกับแก๊โซลีนมาตรฐาน ตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาของซีโอไลต์ที่ใช้ในการแตกย่อยพอลิโพรพิลีนสามารถทำให้กลับคืนสภาพเดิมได้และให้ค่าการเปลี่ยนพลาสติกเป็นผลิตภัณฑ์ได้มากกว่าร้อยละ 90 ซึ่งเป็นค่าที่ยอมรับได้สำหรับการนำกลับมาใช้ใหม่จำนวน 3 ครั้ง

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KAMONWAN KINGPUTTAPONG: SYNTHESIS OF ZEOLITE BETA/Al-HMS COMPOSITE FOR CRACKING OF LUBRICANT OIL, GREASE. AND POLYPROPYLENE THESIS ADVISOR: ASSIST. PROF. SOAMWADEE CHAIANANSUTCHARIT, Ph.D., 106 pp.

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The zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite has been successively synthesized by direct method from crystalline zeolite beta. The zeolite beta was prepared by hydrothermal crystallization at 135°C, and then it was dissolved in base solution, followed by co-crystallization with Al-HMS. The final product was defined as composite material between zeolite beta and Al-HMS. The effects of parameters such as crystallization time and NaOH concentrations were investigated. The composites were characterized by X-ray power diffraction, scanning electron microscope, ICP-AES, ²⁷Al-MAS-NMR and nitrogen adsorption-desorption technique. Catalytic cracking of zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite on grease, lubricant oil and PP were studied in various conditions. The optimal conditions in this study for cracking of grease, lubricant oil and PP were 400°C 90 min, 380°C 90 min and 380°C 60 min, respectively. The major component of gas products obtained by grease and lubricant oil cracking was 1,3-butadiene whereas, i-pentane was the main product for PP cracking. Carbon distribution number of distillate liquid product had boiling point range similar to that of the SUPELCO of standard gasoline. The composite catalyst for PP cracking could be regenerated for 3 cycles and was acceptable due to a high conversion of PP over 90%.

Field of Study: Petrochemistry and Polymer Science Student's Signature Kamonwan Kingputtapong

Academic Year: 2008 Advisor's Signature Soamwadee Chant

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CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT IN THAI.....	iv
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xi
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xiii
LIST OF SCHEMES.....	xvii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xviii
 CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	 1
1.1 Background.....	1
 CHAPTER II THEORY.....	 5
2.1 Zeolites.....	5
2.1.1 Zeolite structures.....	5
2.1.2 Acid sites of zeolites.....	9
2.1.3 Shape selectivity.....	10
2.2 Zeolite beta.....	13
2.2.1 Structure and properties of zeolite beta.....	13
2.2.2 Synthesis of zeolite beta.....	14
2.3 Mesoporous materials.....	15
2.3.1 Mechanism of mesostructure formation.....	17
2.3.1.1 Liquid crystal templating mechanism.....	18
2.3.1.2 Folding sheet formation.....	19
2.3.1.3 Hydrogen bonding interaction.....	19
2.4 Hexagonal mesoporous silica (HMS).....	20
2.5 Composite material.....	22

	Page
3.4.2.3 Effect of various catalyst.....	43
3.4.3 Activity of various zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalysts in PP cracking.....	43
3.4.3.1 Effect of reaction time.....	43
3.4.3.2 Effect of temperature.....	43
3.4.3.3 Effect of Si/Al ratios in catalyst.....	43
3.5 Catalyst regeneration.....	43
 CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	 44
4.1 The physical properties of catalysts.....	44
4.1.1 XRD pattern of zeolite beta.....	44
4.1.2 XRD pattern of Al-HMS.....	45
4.1.3 XRD pattern of zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite.....	45
4.1.3.1 Effect of crystallization time on composite materials.....	45
4.1.3.2 Effect of NaOH concentration and time on dissolution of zeolite beta	47
4.1.3.3 Effect of time on crystallization of zeolite beta.....	49
4.1.3.4 Effect of Si/Al ratio.....	50
4.1.4 SEM image of catalysts.....	51
4.1.4.1 SEM image of zeolite beta.....	51
4.1.4.2 SEM image of Al-HMS.....	51
4.1.4.3 SEM image of zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite.....	52
4.1.5 Elemental analysis.....	52
4.1.6 Nitrogen Adsorption-Desorption of catalyst.....	53
4.1.6.1 Nitrogen Adsorption-Desorption of zeolite beta.....	53
4.1.6.2 Nitrogen Adsorption-Desorption of Al-HMS.....	54
4.1.6.3 Nitrogen Adsorption-Desorption of zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite.....	55
4.1.6.3.1 Effect of NaOH concentration and time on dissolving zeolite beta.....	55

	Page
4.1.6.3.2 Effect of Si/Al ratio.....	56
4.1.7 ²⁷ Al-MAS-NMR Spectrum.....	58
4.1.7.1 ²⁷ Al-MAS-NMR Spectrum of zeolite beta.....	58
4.1.7.2 ²⁷ Al-MAS-NMR Spectrum of Al-HMS.....	58
4.1.7.3 ²⁷ Al-MAS-NMR Spectrum of zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite.....	59
4.2 Catalytic activity test.....	60
4.2.1 Conversion of lubricant oil.....	60
4.2.1.1 Effect of reaction time.....	60
4.2.1.2 Effect of temperature.....	62
4.2.1.3 Effect of various catalyst.....	64
4.2.2 Conversion of grease.....	68
4.2.2.1 Effect of temperature.....	68
4.2.2.2 Effect of reaction time.....	70
4.2.2.3 Effect of various catalyst.....	72
4.2.3 Conversion of polypropylene.....	75
4.2.3.1 Effect of reaction time.....	75
4.2.3.2 Effect of temperature.....	77
4.2.2.3 Effect of various catalyst.....	79
4.2.3.4 Effect of Si/Al ratios.....	82
4.2.4 Catalyst regeneration.....	85
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION.....	90
REFERENCES.....	91
APPENDICES.....	96
VITAE.....	106

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Page
2.1 IUPAC Classification of porous materials.....	6
2.2 Various synthesis conditions of hexagonal mesoporous materials and the type of interaction between template and inorganic species.	16
2.3 Properties of some hexagonal mesoporous materials.	17
2.4 Example route for interaction between the surfactant and the inorganic soluble species.	18
3.1 Required amounts of aluminum isopropoxide in the preparation of zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite with various Si/Al ratios in gel of 40, 60 and 120.....	38
4.1 Physicochemical properties of the catalysts.....	53
4.2 Textural properties of calcined zeolite beta and Al-HMS samples.....	55
4.3 Catalytic cracking of lubricant oil over zeolite/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 400°C	61
4.4 Thermal and catalytic cracking of lubricant oil over zeolite/Al-HMS composite catalyst at various the reaction temperatures for 90 min.....	62
4.5 Thermal and catalytic cracking of lubricant oil over Al-HMS, zeolite and zeolite/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 380°C for 90 min.....	65
4.6 Thermal and catalytic cracking of grease over zeolite/Al-HMS composite catalyst at various temperatures for 90 min.....	69
4.7 Catalytic cracking of grease over zeolite/Al-HMS composite catalyst at the reaction temperature of 400°C.....	71
4.8 Thermal and catalytic cracking of grease over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 400°C for 120 min.	73

Tables		Page
4.9	Catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalysts catalyst with Si/Al ratio in gel of zeolite beta 60 with various time.....	76
4.10	Thermal and catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite/Al-HMS composite catalyst at various temperatures for 60 min.....	78
4.11	Thermal and catalytic cracking of PP over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 380°C for 60 min.....	81
4.12	Thermal and catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite/beta composite with various Si/Al ration.....	83
4.13	Catalytic cracking of PP using the fresh and the regenerated zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst with Si/Al ratio in gel of zeolite beta of 60	87

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Page
2.1 The structure of zeolites.....	5
2.2 Crystal structures of zeolites from left to right: ITA, CHA, and MFI.....	7
2.3 The structure of zeolites.....	7
2.4 The secondary building units of zeolite structures.	8
2.5 Framework topologies of various zeolites.	9
2.6 The generationn of Brønsted and Lewis acid sites in zeolite.	10
2.7 Diagram depicting the three types of selectivity.	11
2.8 Frameworks of polytypes A and B of zeolite beta (top) and a layer or periodic building unit (PerBU) of zeolite beta (bottom). Only the T-atom positions are used for simplicity.	13
2.9 A schematic presentation of three inorganic-surfactant mesostructures: (a) the hexagonal phase, (b) the cubic phase, and (c) the lamellar phase.....	15
2.10 Two possible ways for the LCT mechanism.	19
2.11 Schematic models representing “folding sheets” mechanism.....	19
2.12 Schematic representation of the $S^o I^o$ templating mechanism of formation of HMS.	20
2.13 Random chain scission in polyethylene.	24
2.14 Random chain scission in polypropylene.	25
3.1 Xerogel synthesis apparatus.	34
3.2 Zeolite beta synthesis apparatus.	34
3.3 Al-HMS synthesis apparatus.	35
3.4 Catalytic cracking apparatus.	41
3.5 Vacuum distillation apparatus.	41
4.1 XRD patterns of (a) as-synthesizd and (b) calcined zeolite beta (Si/Al=60).....	44
4.2 XRD patterns of (a) as-synthesizd and (b) calcined Al-HMS (Si/Al=60).....	45

Figures	Page
4.3 XRD patterns of as-synthesized composites at small angle (A) and wide angle (B), with various crystallization time: (a) 12h, (b) 16h, (c) 20h, (d) 30h, (e) 36h, (f) 46h and (g) calcined composite.....	47
4.4 XRD patterns of calcined composite at small angle (A) and wide angle (B) in: (a) 1M NaOH 30 min, (b) 0.5M NaOH 30 min, and (c) 1M NaOH 15 min.....	48
4.5 XRD patterns of calcined composite at small angle (A) and wide angle (B) in: (a) 16h, (b) 18h, and (c) 72h.....	49
4.6 XRD patterns of calcined composite with various Si/Al ration in gel of zeolite beta of (a) 40 (b) 60 (c) 120, at small angle (A) and wide angle (B) degree.....	50
4.7 SEM image of zeolite beta (Si/Al=60).....	51
4.8 SEM images of Al-HMS (Si/Al = 60).....	51
4.9 SEM images of calcined composite with various Si/Al ration in gel of zeolite of (a) 40, (b) 60, and (c) 120.....	52
4.10 (a) N ₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm (b) Pore-size distribution of zeolite beta (Si/Al=60).....	54
4.11 (a) N ₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm (b) BJH pore-size distribution of Al-HMS (Si/Al=60).....	54
4.12 Adsorption and desorption isotherms of composites with (a) 1M NaOH 15 min (b) 1M NaOH 30 min (c) 0.5M NaOH 30 min.....	55
4.13 Adsorption and desorption isotherms of composite with various Si/Al ration in gel of zeolite beta of (a) 40, (b) 60, and (c) 120.....	56
4.14 BJH pore size distribution of composites with various Si/Al ration in gel of zeolite beta of (a) 40, (b) 60, and (c)120.....	57
4.15 ²⁷ Al-MAS-NMR spectrum of calcined zeolite beta.....	58
4.16 ²⁷ Al-MAS-NMR spectrum of calcined Al-HMS with Si/Al (60).....	59
4.17 ²⁷ Al-MAS-NMR spectra of calcined composites with different Si/Al ration in zeolite beta of (a) 40, (b) 60, and (c) 120.....	59
4.18 Accumulative volume of liquid fractions from catalytic cracking of lubricant oil over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalysts at 400°C for 120 min.....	61

Figures	Page
4.19 Distribution of gas fraction obtained by catalytic cracking of lubricant oil over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at various the reaction temperatures for 90 min.....	63
4.20 Distribution of gas fraction obtained by thermal and catalytic cracking of lubricant oil over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 380°C for 90 min.....	66
4.21 Carbon number distribution of distillate oil obtained by thermal and catalytic cracking of lubricant oil over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 380°C for 90 min.....	66
4.22 Carbon number distribution of commercial SUPELCO standard gasoline fraction.....	67
4.23 Distribution of gas fraction obtained by catalytic cracking of grease over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at various the reaction temperature.....	69
4.24 Accumulative volume of liquid fractions from thermal and catalytic cracking of grease over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalysts at 400°C for 120 min.....	71
4.25 Accumulative volume of liquid fractions from thermal and catalytic cracking of grease over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalysts at 400°C for 120 min.....	73
4.26 Distribution of gas fraction obtained by thermal and catalytic cracking of grease over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 400°C for 120 min.....	74
4.27 Carbon number distribution of distillate oil obtained by thermal and catalytic cracking of grease over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 400°C for 120min.....	75
4.28 Accumulative volume of liquid fractions from catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalysts at 350°C for 120 min.....	76
4.29 Accumulative volume of liquid fractions from catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalysts at 350, 380 and 400°C for 60 min.....	77

Figures	Page
4.30 Distribution of gas fraction obtained by thermal and catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at various temperatures for 60 min.....	79
4.31 Distribution of gas fraction obtained by thermal and catalytic cracking of PP over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 380°C for 60 min.....	81
4.32 Carbon number distribution of distillate oil obtained by catalytic cracking of PP over Al-HMS, zeolite beta and zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst at 380°C for 60 min.....	82
4.33 Accumulative volume of liquid fractions from catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst with various Si/Al ration in gel of zeolite beta 40, 60 and 120 at 380°C for 60 min.....	83
4.34 Distribution of gas fraction obtained by catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst with various Si/Al ration in gel of zeolite beta 40, 60 and 120 at 380°C for 60 min.....	84
4.35 Carbon number distribution of distillate oil obtained by thermal and catalytic cracking of PP over zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst with various Si/Al ration in gel of zeolite beta 40, 60 and 120 at 380°C for 60 min.....	85
4.36 XRD patterns of zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst with Si/Al ratio in gel of zeolite beta 0f 60 (a) fresh, (b) 1 st regenerated, (c) 2 nd regenerated, and (d) 3 rd regenerated at small angle (A) and wide angle (B) degree.....	86
4.37 Distribution of gas fraction obtained by catalytic cracking of PP over fresh and the regenerated zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst.....	88
4.38 Carbon number distributions of liquid fraction obtained by catalytic cracking of PP using the fresh and the regenerated zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite catalyst.....	89

LIST OF SCHEMES

Schemes	Page
2.1 Synthesis method for zeolites.....	12
2.2 Representation general mechanistic hydrocarbon degradation in zeolites.	27
3.1 The column heating program for gas analysis.	31
3.2 The column heating program for liquid analysis.....	31
3.3 Zeolite beta synthesis diagram.	33
3.4 Diagram of Al-HMS synthesis.....	36
3.5 Catalytic cracking of lubricant oil, grease and PP using zeolite beta/Al-HMS composite as catalyst.	40

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BET	Brunauer-Emmett-Teller method
HMS	Hexagonal Mesoporous Silica
MCM-41	Mobil's Composite of Matters-41
°C	Degree Celsius
GC	Gas Chromatography
g	Gram (s)
h	Hour (s)
ICP	Inductively Coupled Plasma Emission
min	Minute
SEM	Scanning Electron Microscopy
TPD	Temperature-Programmed Desorption
XRD	X-Ray Diffraction