## Promoting effect of strontium on lanthanum oxide catalysts for the oxidative coupling of methane

Saashwath Swaminathan Tharakaraman, Guy Marin, Mark Saeys\*

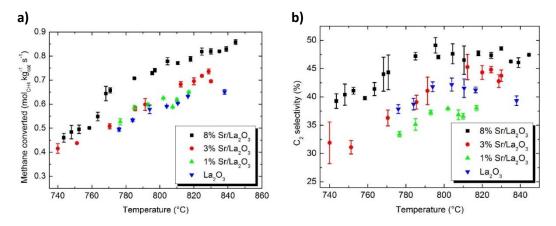
Laboratory for Chemical Technology, Ghent University, Technologiepark 125, 9052 Gent, Belgium

Oxidative coupling of methane (OCM) is a promising one-step reaction for the direct conversion of natural gas to  $C_2$  hydrocarbons according to the following reactions.<sup>1</sup>

 $\begin{array}{ll} 2 \ CH_4 + O_2 \rightarrow C_2H_4 + 2H_2O & \Delta H_r^{\ 0} = -282 \ kJ \ mol^{-1} & (1 \ ) \\ 2 \ CH_4 + 0.5 \ O_2 \rightarrow C_2H_6 + H_2O & \Delta H_r^{\ 0} = -177 \ kJ \ mol^{-1} & (2 \ ) \end{array}$ 

The presence of oxygen and the high reaction temperature limit  $C_2$  hydrocarbon yields to below 30% for most catalysts.<sup>2</sup> Among OCM catalysts, strontium promoted lanthanum oxide has been shown to be highly active for OCM.<sup>3</sup> In this work, we examine the promoting role of strontium on lanthanum oxide catalysts for oxidative coupling of methane. A series of strontium promoted lanthanum oxide catalysts with varying strontium loadings (1 to 11 wt%) were prepared. The synthesized catalysts were tested in a fixed bed reactor operating under intrinsic kinetic conditions. Promotion of lanthanum oxide with strontium enhances the activity of the catalysts (Figure 1a). Additionally, the selectivity towards  $C_2$  hydrocarbons is improved when the strontium loading is more than 1 wt% (Figure 1b). For all the catalysts  $C_2$  selectivity increases with temperature and stabilizes.

To understand the promoting effect of strontium on lanthanum oxide, the catalysts were fully characterized using XRD, CO<sub>2</sub>-DRIFTS, CO<sub>2</sub>-TPD and XPS.



**Figure 1**: a) Activity and b) C<sub>2</sub> selectivity of unsupported Sr/La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalysts vs. temperature. Other experimental conditions:  $P_{total} = 1.8$  bar (50% He), inlet CH<sub>4</sub>:O<sub>2</sub> ratio =4:1, space time = 0.2-0.25 kg<sub>cat</sub> s mol<sup>-1</sup><sub>CH4,0</sub>.

## References

[1] G. Keller, Bhasin, M. J. Cat. 73 (1982). 9-19.

[2] U. Zavyalova, Holena, M., Schlögl, R., Baerns, M. ChemCatChem 3 (2011). 1935-1947.

[3] V. Alexiadis, Chaar, M., van Veen, A., Muhler, M., Thybaut, J., Marin, G. App. Cat. B: Environ 199 (2016). 252-259.

E-mail: mark.saeys@ugent.be

Website: ww.lct.ugent.be