

学校编码: 10384  
学 号: 20520111151550

分类号 \_\_\_\_ 密级 \_\_\_\_  
UDC \_\_\_\_

厦门大学  
硕 士 学 位 论 文

**丙烯选择氧化制丙烯醛催化剂的研究**

**Study on the Catalyst for Selective Oxidation of Propylene to Acrolein**

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专业名称 : 物 理 化 学

论文提交日期 : 2014 年 5 月

论文答辩时间 : 2014 年 月

学位授予日期 : 2014 年 月

答辩委员会主席: \_\_\_\_\_

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2014 年 5 月

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## 摘要

丙烯醛是一种重要的有机化工中间体，目前市场上最大的应用是用于合成丙烯酸和蛋氨酸。本论文采用分步共沉淀法合成的一系列钼铋系复合金属催化剂，该催化剂合成的丙烯醛选择性高、副产物丙烯酸少，是一种适合生产蛋氨酸的丙烯醛催化剂。催化剂的配方由下列通式表示： $\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Bi}_1\text{Fe}_a\text{Co}_b\text{Mn}_c\text{K}_d\text{Si}_e\text{O}_x$ 。论文优化了催化剂的制备方法，在制备过程中添加柠檬酸和乙二醇等有机物燃烧剂，通过一步燃烧法，获得所需催化剂。燃烧剂在干燥和焙烧过程中，有效地调节了催化剂比表面积和孔容等物性参数，提高催化剂的分散性，从而改善了催化剂的选择性。论文主要包括以下几个方面的工作：

1. 采用分步共沉淀法制备催化剂。在  $\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Bi}_1$  二组分催化剂的基础上，适当添加 Fe、Co 和 K 等元素，分别考察这些添加成分对催化剂催化丙烯选择氧化的影响。实验结果显示，Fe 的单独引入能够提高丙烯醛的选择性，Co 的单独引入能够提高丙烯转化率，但均对收率的贡献不大；当同时添加 Fe、Co 时，催化剂活性和选择性均得到大幅度提升，丙烯转化率和丙烯醛选择性分别由 32.0% 和 59.5% 上升到 87.5% 和 84.3%。从 XRD 表征可知，Fe、Co 的同时引入，生成了  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{MoO}_4)_3$ 、 $\text{CoMoO}_4$ 、 $\text{Co}_6\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Fe}_4\text{Bi}_{1.5}\text{O}_x$  等晶相，能够促进反应的进行。K 助剂的引入，没有检测到新的晶相的生成，但降低了催化剂的酸性和丙烯酸的选择性，提高了丙烯醛的选择性。

2. 优化了 Bi 和 Mn 的加入方式。活性组分 Bi 以  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  或  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_9$  的形式加入，能够进一步提高催化剂的活性，前者更佳。XRD 表征表明，有利于生成更多的  $\text{Co}_6\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Fe}_4\text{Bi}_{1.5}\text{O}_x$  晶相，该晶相对反应起促进作用。过渡金属助剂 Mn 的添加，进一步改善了催化活性。Mn 以硝酸盐的形式引入时，促进更多的  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  和  $\text{Co}_6\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Fe}_4\text{Bi}_{1.5}$  晶相生成；助剂 Mn 的前驱体为  $\text{MnMoO}_4$  时，活性晶相  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  进一步增加，丙烯醛收率由 82.6% 提高到 88.0%，同时对  $\text{CoMoO}_4$  的生成有部分抑制作用，太多  $\text{CoMoO}_4$  对反应不利。

3. 在成型过程中添加硅溶胶-二氧化硅粉粘结剂。粘结剂对丙烯转化率有小幅度提升，抑制了丙烯醛进一步氧化为丙烯酸，增加成型催化剂的强度和表面光

滑度等。BET 表征结果显示，粘结剂提高了催化剂比表面积和孔容。

4. 优化了催化剂的制备条件和催化反应条件。分步共沉淀法在室温条件下进行，催化剂焙烧温度为 500℃，反应空速为 1200 h<sup>-1</sup>时，催化剂活性最佳，丙烯转化率为 96.7%，丙烯醛选择性为 91.0%。

5. 在分步共沉淀法制备催化剂时，加入柠檬酸或乙二醇燃烧剂，进一步提高了催化剂的活性。实验结果显示，柠檬酸的添加提高了催化剂的活性和选择性，当每份催化剂(30g)中加入 30g 柠檬酸时，选择性上升 5.2 个百分点。通过对催化剂进行 TG 表征，柠檬酸改变了催化剂的热效应，降低了硝酸根、氨根等离子的分解温度，简化了催化剂工艺过程中的成型操作。乙二醇的添加使催化剂的选择性增加，BET 表征结果显示，乙二醇的添加增大了催化剂的比表面积和孔容，NH<sub>3</sub>-TPD 表征结果显示，乙二醇的添加，改变了催化剂的酸碱性，使催化剂的碱性增加，减小了催化剂与产物的吸附力，但过多的乙二醇覆盖部分活性位点，反而降低催化剂的活性。实验结果显示，CAT-EG10 催化剂具有最高活性。

6. 催化剂在 2mL 的固定床上进行了 200 h 的稳定性测试，结果表明，丙烯转化率基本稳定在 93%，选择性维持在 93.5%~96% 之间。对催化剂进行了 IR 和元素分析等表征结果表明催化剂化学组成和表面结构变化不大。并与工业催化剂进行比较结果表明，C425 催化剂选择性较高，同时具有较大的强度、比表面积和孔容。

**关键词：**丙烯；丙烯醛；分步共沉淀法；燃烧法；钼铋系催化剂

## Abstract

Acrolein is an important organic intermediate. The most extensive application on market is to synthesize acrylic acid and methionine. Stepwise co-precipitation method is used to prepare Mo-Bi-based catalysts. The acrolein selectivity measured over the catalysts is higher and the yield of byproduct acrylic acid is lower. So as-produced product, acrolein, can properly used for the synthesis of methionine. The catalysts composition was represented by the following formula:  $Mo_{12}Bi_1Fe_aCo_bMn_cK_dSi_eO_x$ . During the catalyst preparation, citric acid and ethylene glycol, which were used as combustion agents, were added to the mixing precipitate of active components to produce the catalyst precursor, followed by drying and calcining to produce the said catalyst. In the course of the calcination of the catalyst, the combustion agents were burned up, left add place over in the catalyst, which could effectively adjust the surface area, pore volume and other physical parameters, as a result, improving the dispersion of active species and the selectivity of the catalyst. The main works of the thesis were as follows:

1. Stepwise co-precipitation was used to prepare the catalysts. Taking  $Mo_{12}Bi_1$  components as catalyst substrate, Fe, Co, K and other elements were added to the catalyst substrate to produce  $Mo_{12}Bi_1Fe_aCo_bMn_cK_dSi_eO_x$  catalyst. The effects of these promoters on catalytic performances of the catalyst for propylene oxidation were investigated. It was found that the addition of Fe alone and Co alone could only improve the selectivity toward acrolein and the conversion of propylene, respectively; but the yield of the desired product acrolein was almost kept unchanged. While Fe and Co were added simultaneously, the activity and selectivity of the catalyst was improved significantly. The conversion of propylene increased from 32.0% to 87.5% and the selectivity to acrolein increased from 59.5% to 84.3%. XRD characterization results showed new compounds  $Fe_2(MoO_4)_3$ ,  $CoMoO_4$ ,  $Co_6Mo_{12}Fe_4Bi_{1.5}O_x$  can be formed by adding Fe and Co simultaneously. No new compound phase was found when K was added to the catalyst, but the addition of K could reduce the catalytic

acidity and the selectivity to acrylic acid, while increased the selectivity toward acrolein.

2. The addition methods of Bi and Mn were optimized. The catalytic activity was further enhanced owing to the addition of  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  or  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_9$ ; the former was found to be superior to the later. The XRD characterization results showed that  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  is in favor of producing more  $\text{Co}_6\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Fe}_4\text{Bi}_{1.5}\text{O}_x$ , which could improve the catalytic performance of the catalyst of the reaction. The addition of Mn improved the activity further.  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  crystalline phase was produced more, when Mn was introduced in the form of  $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ . More  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  and  $\text{Co}_6\text{Mo}_{12}\text{Fe}_4\text{Bi}_{1.5}$  were produced when  $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  was replaced by  $\text{MnMoO}_4$ . The yield of acrolein was enhanced from 82.6% to 88.0%.  $\text{CoMoO}_4$  was easily reduced because of the existence of  $\text{MnMoO}_4$ . We speculate too many  $\text{CoMoO}_4$  is bad for the reaction.

3. As binders in the molding process, the silica sol and fine silica powder were simultaneously added to the catalyst, which were found to have a little improvement for the conversion of propylene and to inhibit further oxidation of acrolein to acrylic acid. The binder also increased the strength of molded catalysts and the smoothness of surface and so on. The BET characterization results showed the binder increased the catalytic specific surface area and pore volume.

4. The catalyst preparation and the catalytic reaction conditions were optimized. The stepwise co-precipitation of the active components was carried out at ambient temperature; the optimal calcination temperature was 500 °C. When the space velocity was  $1200\text{h}^{-1}$ , the catalytic activity was found to be the highest. The conversion of propylene was as high as 96.7% and the selectivity to acrolein is 91.0%.

5. During the preparation of the catalysts by stepwise co-precipitation method, citric acid and ethylene glycol were chosen as combustion agents. The addition of citric acid and ethylene glycol could improve the catalytic activity and selectivity of the catalysts. When 30g of citric acid was added to the catalyst, the selectivity toward acrolein was raised by 5.2 percent. The TG characterization results showed that the citric acid changed the catalytic heat effect, reduced the decomposition temperature of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  and  $\text{NO}_3^-$  and made the molding process simplified. The

addition of ethylene glycol improved the selectivity of the catalysts. BET characterization results showed that the catalytic specific surface area and pore volume were bigger. NH<sub>3</sub>-TPD characterization results showed that the catalyst basicity increased, making the adsorption of product on the catalyst surface weaker. While, excessive amounts of EG added give rise to the reduction of the catalytic activity, because the active sites may be covered. So, the catalyst CAT-EG10 was found to be better than others.

6. The catalyst was evaluated in a static bed reactor filled with 2 mL of the catalyst. The thermal stability test indicates that after 200 h reaction, the conversion of propylene remained at about 93%, the selectivity to acrolein was about between 93.5%-96%. The IR and elemental analysis characterization results showed that the surface construction and the chemical composition of the catalyst remained nearly unchanged after reaction. Comparing to industrial catalysts, the results show that C425 catalyst has higher selectivity, larger strength, and surface area as well as pore volume.

**Keywords:** propylene; acrolein; stepwise co-precipitation method; combustion method; Mo-Bi-based catalyst

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# 第一章 绪论

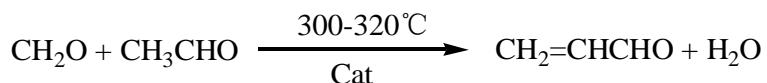
## 1.1 丙烯醛的应用前景及研究意义

丙烯醛是一种最简单的不饱和醛，由于其分子中含有 C=C 和 C=O 双键，因此化学性质活泼，是一种重要的有机化工中间体，丙烯醛目前最大的市场应用是制备动物饮料添加剂蛋氨酸，蛋氨酸最主要的化学合成方法是丙烯醛法。蛋氨酸是畜禽合成动物蛋白必需的最重要的氨基酸之一，由于蛋氨酸无法在动物体内合成，需从食物中摄入，因此将它加入饲料中，可以促进畜禽快速增长、增加瘦肉量和达到饲养周期的效果并有效地提高蛋白质的利用率。当动物体内缺乏蛋氨酸时，就会表现为发育不良、体重减轻、肝和肾机体受到损害，出现肌肉萎缩和毛质变坏等现象。而在动物饲料中添加 1kg 蛋氨酸，相当于 50kg 鱼粉的营养价值。另外，蛋氨酸金属盐也可也以提高 Zn、Fe、Mn 等金属离子在动物体内的生物利用。丙烯醛也可以进一步氧化生成丙烯酸，进而合成丙烯酸酯，还可经还原合成丙醇、甘油，是合成香料、防腐剂、乳化剂的重要原料。

## 1.2 丙烯醛的工业生产方法

### 1.2.1 甲醛乙醛气相缩合法

甲醛乙醛气相缩合法是最早实现工业化生产 ACR(丙烯醛)的方法。1938 年，Degussa 公司<sup>[1]</sup>用甲醛与乙醛经气相缩合而制得丙烯醛，并在 1942 年实现工业化生产。该方法所用的催化剂为用硅酸钠浸渍过的硅胶。主要工艺流程为：在 400 °C 氮气氛围中吹扫若干小时后，甲醛水溶液和稍微过量的乙醛通过管式反应器中的催化剂床层，反应温度控制在 300~320°C，总收率以甲醛计为 65%，以乙醛计为 75%，未反应的甲醛和乙醛回收利用：



此后，一直有人沿用此路线来合成丙烯醛，该方法使用的催化剂一般要求同时具有酸碱性，主要集中以下 4 类：

### 1) 碱性或两性氧化物与二氧化硅的复合氧化物系

1955 年, 日本的 Ishikawa T 等<sup>[2]</sup>用质量分数为 5% 的 NaOH-SiO<sub>2</sub> 作催化剂, 乙醛浓度为 10 mol/L, n(CH<sub>2</sub>O)/n(CH<sub>3</sub>CHO)=2/1, 空速为 0.75 mL/(g · h), 在 300℃ 下反应, 产率以乙醛计为 80%。但由于副反应生成了树脂, 催化剂很快失活。于是 Ishikawa T 等<sup>[3]</sup>又在 1957 年用 0.25%Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> 作催化剂, 其它条件与之前相同, 实验后发现催化剂活性仍然迅速下降, 反应 12h 后, 收率以乙醛计只有 30%, 而乙醛总的消耗率却为 95~100%。在此基础上, 1962 年, Ishikawa T 等<sup>[4]</sup>改用 Li<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub> 作催化剂, 用三聚甲醛代替部分甲醛, n(三聚甲醛)/n(甲醛)=1/3, 在反应温度为 300~450℃, 空速为 3~24 mmol/(g · h) 的条件下反应, 最佳空速为 6 mmol/(g · h), 最佳温度为 350℃ 时, 丙烯醛收率最大, 约为 52~53%; 随着空速的增加, 副反应急剧减少, 当空速为 12 mmol/(g · h), 温度为 360~400℃ 时, 前 2.5h 基本不发生副反应, 且在此条件下收率为 44.6%。Palion 等<sup>[5]</sup>于 1974 年用 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 和 SiO<sub>2</sub> 作催化剂, 认为丙烯醛的形成与 Broensted 酸性位有关。Khordin 等<sup>[6]</sup>还对修饰过的 SiO<sub>2</sub> 催化剂进行炭化研究, 认为主反应在 260~320℃ 炭化主要是循环的乙醛中含有丙烯醛引起的, 因此他建议循环的乙醛中丙烯醛的含量应降至 0.5~1.0, 且甲醛与乙醛的摩尔比应为 1。

### 2) 碱性氧化物与磷酸盐复合系

Mamoru 等<sup>[7]</sup>在 1991 年研究了碱性氧化物与磷酸盐系和碱性氧化物与二氧化硅系催化剂分别用于甲醛乙醛气相缩合反应, 35% 的福尔马林作为甲醛的来源, 发现用胶体 SiO<sub>2</sub> 载体负载各种金属氧化物 (包括碱金属和碱土金属) 的催化剂对于丙烯醛的生成具有比较高的选择性和活性, 可能是由于碱性或两性氧化物与 SiO<sub>2</sub> 的相互协同作用, 使催化剂的活性得到了大幅度提升, 而 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 或 B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 的作用却使活性显著降低。在 SiO<sub>2</sub>-MgO, SiO<sub>2</sub>-Li<sub>2</sub>O, SiO<sub>2</sub>-Na<sub>2</sub>O 或 SiO<sub>2</sub>-ZnO 催化剂存在下, 丙烯醛收率较高; 而用各种氧化物和磷酸盐作催化剂时, 发现酸性氧化物 (如 MoO<sub>3</sub> 和 WO<sub>3</sub>) 对丙烯醛表现出相对较高的选择性, 而转化率较低; V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 和两性氧化物却表现出相对较高的转化率和较低的选择性, 且有副产物二氧化碳和甲醇生成。因此他们认为催化活性的提高是由于两性氧化物和酸性氧化物的协同作用。

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