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丙烷氧化脱氢镍基催化剂的制备、表征  
与催化性能研究

Studies on Preparation, Characterization and Catalytic  
Performance of the Ni-based Catalysts for Oxidative  
Dehydrogenation of Propane to Propene

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**Studies on Preparation, Characterization and Catalytic  
Performance of the Ni-based Catalysts for Oxidative  
Dehydrogenation of propane to propene**

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## 摘要

低碳烷烃 ( $C_1-C_4$ ) 选择氧化是当今催化领域最具挑战性的课题之一，而丙烷氧化脱氢制丙烯 (ODHP) 是其中一个具有重大工业应用前景的重要反应。该反应由于生成物丙烯比反应物丙烷活泼，前者容易在反应条件下深度氧化，因而高活性高选择性催化剂的设计就成为研究的关键。针对上述反应，本论文制备了一系列纳米、介孔镍基催化剂，系统研究了催化剂结构、表面性质以及助剂调变对催化性能尤其是低温催化性能的影响，并对各类催化剂有关活性物种的本质以及催化剂构效关系等问题进行了深入的探讨。论文分为 3 大部分。

第一部分（第三章）致力于在低温下能有效实现丙烷氧化脱氢的纳米  $CeNbNiO$  的制备与研究。以改性溶胶-凝胶法制备了  $Ce$  和/或  $Nb$  掺杂的纳米  $NiO$  催化剂，发现  $Ce$  和  $Nb$  的掺杂分别提高了催化剂的低温活性和丙烯选择性。对于同时掺杂  $Ce$  和  $Nb$  的催化剂 ( $1.5Ce3NbNiO$ )， $250\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  反应时即可以得到 10.4% 的丙烯收率，该反应温度是目前文献报道中获得相似丙烯收率的最低温度。结合催化剂的比表面活性、TPR 和脉冲实验结果看出，具催化活性的非化学计量氧为低温丙烷氧化脱氢的活性物种。 $Ce$  的掺杂使得体相非化学计量氧的可还原性能即化学活性增强，从而导致催化剂低温催化活性的提高。而经  $Nb$  掺杂后，催化剂表面的强酸中心完全消失，而代之出现了大量的弱酸中心，从而减弱了丙烷氧化脱氢产物在催化剂表面的再吸附和深度氧化，提高了丙烯的选择性。

第二部分（第四章）着重研究介孔氧化镍催化剂的 ODHP 催化性能及其本质原因。采用文献报道的方法，即以大量阴离子表面活性剂十二烷基硫酸钠为结构导向剂，通过尿素缓慢水解法制备介孔  $NiO$ 。相比溶胶-凝胶法和无表面活性剂的尿素均匀沉淀法制备的纳米  $NiO$ ，介孔  $NiO$  可在较高丙烷转化率下获得较高的丙烯选择性，且反应温区大为扩展。 $450\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  反应时，介孔  $NiO$  样品上丙烯收率最高可达 13.2%，此时丙烷转化率为 25.8%，丙烯选择性达 51.3%。这是迄今文献报道的丙烷氧化脱氢单组分  $NiO$  催化剂上所获得的最佳结果。但该类介孔  $NiO$  的低温催化性能有待进一步提高。 $O_2$ -TPD、XPS 和 Raman 等表征结果表明，介孔  $NiO$  表面上  $O^-$  物种和镍阳离子缺陷的浓度显著高于其余方法制备的纳米  $NiO$ ，而  $O^-$  是较为稳定且具高选择性的活性物种，这可能是介孔  $NiO$  在较

高丙烷转化率下具有较高的丙烯选择性以及其 ODHP 反应温区较宽的重要原因之一。此外，介孔 NiO 丰富的介孔孔道结构有助于传质和传热，从而可在一定程度上避免丙烯的深度氧化。

第三部分（第五章）探索介孔 NiO 新的制备方法，并研究不同方法制备介孔 NiO 的构效关联。以阴离子/非离子混合表面活性剂 (SDS/P123) 作为模板剂，尿素作为沉淀剂，通过尿素的缓慢水解沉淀 Ni 离子，制备得到介孔 NiO。与文献方法（采用单一表面活性剂 SDS 作为模板剂）相比，本方法（混合模板法）所用表面活性剂和尿素的用量大大减少。初步探索表明，该方法可拓展到  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$  和  $\text{CuO}$  等过渡金属氧化物介孔材料的合成。在丙烷氧化脱氢反应中，混合模板法制备的介孔 NiO 在高温时的催化性能与单模板法制备的介孔 NiO 相似，但前者的低温催化性能显著优于后者，在基本消除“床层热点效应”的反应条件下，获得 11% 以上的丙烯收率时前者所需温度为  $350\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，比后者低  $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  以上。催化剂表征结果发现，不同方法制备的介孔 NiO 具有类似的结构和表面性质，但混合模板法制备的样品含有较多活泼的活性物种，这可能是其低温催化活性较高的一个重要原因之一。

**关键词：**丙烷；氧化脱氢；丙烯；纳米；介孔；氧化镍

## Abstract

Selective oxidation of light paraffin is one of the most challenging problems in heterogeneous catalysis, among which the oxidative dehydrogenation of propane (ODHP) is vitally important in terms of its great economic potentials. For the ODHP reaction, one of the challenges is how to achieve a high propene selectivity at a high propane conversion with a desirable catalyst, because propene is more active than propane and prone to side reaction. In this work, a series of nanosized and mesostructured catalysts based on nickel oxide have been prepared and investigated in the ODHP reaction. The effects of catalyst structure, surface properties and promoter modification on the catalytic performance and, especially, the performance at low temperature have also been studied systematically. Both the nano- and meso-NiO based catalysts have been characterized in detail and the nature of active oxygen species associated with the structure-performance relationship have been intensively studied. This dissertation is composed of three parts.

In the first part (Chapter 3), nanosized CeNbNiO catalysts have been prepared by a modified sol-gel method and investigated in the ODHP reaction. The addition of Ce and Nb into NiO can enhance largely the low-temperature activity and the selectivity to propene, respectively. With 1.5Ce3NbNiO catalyst, a propene yield of 10.4% was obtained at 250 °C. This temperature is considerably lower than that reported by others when the comparative yield is obtained. XRD, N<sub>2</sub>-adsorption, H<sub>2</sub>-TPR, XPS, O<sub>2</sub>-TPD, NH<sub>3</sub>-TPD and pulse reaction have been performed to study the intrinsic difference among these NiO-based catalysts. It's proposed that the nonstoichiometric oxygen over the catalyst surface is the active oxygen species for ODHP reaction, since the low-temperature reactivity is closely related to the reducibility of the bulk nonstoichiometric oxygen. The reducibility of the bulk nonstoichiometric oxygen is improved by Ce addition, which could account for the enhanced low-temperature reactivities of the Ce-containing samples. The significant decrease of surface acidity caused by Nb introduction can be assumed to be one of reasons for the higher propene

selectivity of Nb-containing samples.

The second part (Chapter 4) focuses on the catalytic performance and intrinsic properties of mesoporous nickel oxide, prepared by using sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) as a single-surfactant and urea as a hydrolysis-controlling agent. Compared with nano-NiO samples prepared by homogeneous precipitation and sol-gel method, the meso-NiO shows a higher selectivity to propene at a high propane conversion level, and its upper temperature limit is raised to a much higher temperature. An optimum propene yield of 13.2% with 25.8% propane conversion and 51.3% propene selectivity is achieved at 450 °C over the mesostructured NiO. To the best of our knowledge, this is the highest propene yield reported so far for pure NiO catalysts in the literature. However, the catalytic performance at lower temperature (<400 °C) over the mesostructured NiO is relatively low. O<sub>2</sub>-TPD, XPS and Raman characterizations demonstrate that the meso-NiO samples present much higher density of O<sup>-</sup> species, which are suggested to be the active and selective species for the ODH reaction. Moreover, The mesoporous structure can allow efficient molecular and heat transport by diffusion in the channels during the ODHP reaction and thus can increase the selectivity of propene by suppressing the consecutive oxidation of propene to CO and CO<sub>2</sub>.

In the third part (Chapter 5), a modified route to synthesize mesoporous NiO has been investigated employing urea as hydrolysis-controlling agent and mixed surfactants containing triblock copolymer P123 and anion surfactant SDS as template. Synthesis conditions including P123/SDS molar ratio were investigated. Compared with the literature method (using SDS as single-surfactant in chapter 4), the amount of SDS and urea used in this work is much lower. This synthesis route offers a versatile method to produce mesoporous late-transition metal oxides, such as Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, CuO and ZnO. The catalytic performances at temperature higher than 400 °C are quite similar for these two types of mesostructured NiO prepared by mixed templates (denoted as meso-NiO-ps) and by single template, respectively. However, significantly better catalytic performance were obtained over meso-NiO-ps at lower

temperature, and a propene yield up to 11% can be got at 350 °C, lower than the later one by 100 °C. The XPS and Raman characterization results indicated that the densities of O<sup>-</sup> species and nickel cation defects are also very high on meso-NiO-ps. The H<sub>2</sub>-TPR results indicated that the amount of oxygen species, active in the ODHP reaction at low temperature, is much higher on meso-NiO-ps than on the mesoporous NiO prepared by the single-surfactant way. This difference of amount of active oxygen species is probably related to the better catalytic performance at lower temperature over meso-NiO-ps sample.

**Keywords:** Propane; Oxidative Dehydrogenation; Propene; Nanosize; Mesoporous; NiO

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