



Experimental and kinetic study of (Trans)Esterification reactions on Lewatit K1221

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Introduction & scope
Esterification & Transesterification reactions play a key role in today's biorefineries. Conventionally, these reactions are performed using an acid or a base homogeneous catalyst.

Heterogeneous catalysis

(+) not dedicated catalyst separation(+) no purification.

acid ion-exchange resin can catalyze

- (+) ecofriendly
 - (+) non corrosive
- (+) good stability
- (+) reusability

(!) swelling in a polar solvent => determines the accessibility of its active sites

=> critical role in **reaction kinetics**

esterification

transesterification

Esterification

Transesterification

Reaction Mechanism & Kinetic model



- Conclusions & perspectives
- Temperature and initial molar ratio effect adequately modelled with proposed reaction mechanism.
- In the mechanism are all the acid sites covered and is sorption expressed by an exchange.
- ✓ Activation energy of 48 kJ mol⁻¹, irrespective of the reaction type.
- Unique set of exchange coefficients for each reaction.
- ✓ High value of ion-exchange coefficient K_w shows the inhibiting effect of water on the esterification.
- ✓ For 333 K and initial molar ratio of 10:1, at least 60 % of the catalyst's active sites were covered by methanol



Acknowledgements

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