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Magnetic and Mössbauer study of metal-zeolite interaction in catalysts

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Molecular sieve aluminosilicates, such as ZSM-5 and mordenite, when impregnated with highly dispersed Fe, yield catalysts for the selective conversion of coal-derived syngas (CO + H₂) to liquid hydrocarbon fuels. Fe performs the primary Fischer-Tropsch (FT) syngas to yield light olefins which are converted by the acidic $(H⁺)$ and shape-selective function of the zeolite to high octane gasoline components. The physical aspects of the Fe-mordenite interaction studied by magnetic measurements, Mössbauer, and IR spectroscopy are reported and correlations with the catalytic properties are drawn. Mordenite samples with $\left[SiO_{2}/Al_{2}O_{3}\right]$ ratio in the range 12 – 60 were impregnated with 15 wt. % Fe using $Fe_3(CO)_{12}$; decarbonylation yielded superparamagmetic dispersions of γ -Fe₂O₃, in the range 1.4–5.0 nm; the smallest particles were obtained for a ratio $= 17$. Hydrogen chemisorption also revealed a similar trend in Fe dispersions. No samples, other than the one with a ratio $= 60$ and containing the largest particles could be carbided under usual conditions. The acidity of the mordenite and the aromatics fraction in liquid hydrocarbons from syngas conversion also showed maxima at a ratio $= 17$. The presence of a strong metal-support interaction between Fe and mordenite was thus influenced by the varying ratios in the mordenite in a manner that paralleled the acidity and catalytic activity.

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INTRODUCTION

Mössbauer and magnetic studies are becoming increasingly important in the characterization of catalysts, $¹$ par-</sup> ticularly used in coal liquefaction.² In recent years zeolitebased catalysts have found application in the conversion of syngas $(CO + H_2)$ to hydrocarbon fuel³⁻⁶ of the high octane gasoline type.

The conversion of $CO + H₂$ in one step to a mixture of hydrocarbon species which constitute high octane range gasoline appears possible with catalysts such as ZSM-5 and a group VIII metal.²⁻⁵ The influence of metal-zeolite interaction on metal cluster size and product selectivity is of considerable interest. In the present study mordenite was chosen as the zeolite since it can be synthesized over a wide range of $SiO₂/Al₂O₃$ mole ratios and its acidity has been characterized.^{7,8} The catalytic activity and acidity (number and strength of the Brönsted or H^+ sites) were found to exhibit maxima at a ratio of $\left[SiO_2/Al_2O_3\right] = 17$. Hence, it was important in this study to examine if parameters associated with metal cluster size and the Fe-mordenite interaction show a parallel trend as a function of the above ratio in mordenites.

The mordenite samples, impregnated with Fe using $Fe₃(CO)₁₂$, have been examined by Mössbauer and IR spectroscopy and magnetization measurements. This information is correlated with $H₂$ chemisorption, syngas conversion

activity, and previous activity measurements to explore the possibility of metal-zeolite interaction in these systems. The influence of metal-support interactions on chemisorptive and catalytic properties has attracted much attention in recent years.⁹ In some cases the interactions have been classified⁹ as either weak (e.g., with SiO₂ and Al₂O₃), medium (with zeolites) or strong (e.g., with $TiO₂$). The possible influence of such effects in syngas conversion over metal-zeolite (mordenite) catalysts has not yet been investigated systematically. In an earlier paper, Mulay and co-workers¹⁰ showed from exploratory Mössbauer measurements that the isomer shift δ showed a maxima at a critical ratio = 17 in H-mordenites. A diagram for H-mordenite is also given in the previous paper. 10 The present paper provides an outline of a similar investigation in the Fe-mordenite system.

EXPERIMENT

The samples of H-mordenite in the acid form $[H_8A]_8Si_{40}O_{96}$ 24H₂O with H⁺ as the cation, were obtained from the Norton Company. The H-mordenite samples with ratios $\left[\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\right] = 12, 17, 20, \text{and } 60, \text{ respectively, were}$ studied; these are referred to as A, B, C, and D, respectively. The calcined H-mordenite samples were impregnated with approximately 15 wt. % Fe with $Fe₃(CO)₁₂$, using cyclohexane as the extraction solvent.¹¹ The σ measurements, as a function of H and T , on the catalysts were carried out with a Vibrating Sample Magnetometer and a Faraday microbalance. $12, 13$ A brief description of the Mössbauer spectrometer is given elsewhere. *z*

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The *in situ* magnetic and the Mössbauer measurements were performed on the samples at various stages; namely, (a) after impregnation with $Fe₃(CO)₁₂$; (b) on reduction in $H₂$ at 450 °C for 16 h; (c) on carbiding in syngas (1:1 $H₂/CO$) at 250 °C for 16 h; and (d) finally at the end of the syngas conversion to gasoline range hydrocarbons. The catalytic activity of the samples for the conversion of syngas was determined after reduction in flowing H_2 at 450 °C using a fixed bed microreactor in conjunction with a conventional gas chromatograph.¹¹ Prior to catalytic activity tests, IR spectra of the samples were also recorded.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The IR spectra obtained on the as-prepared catalysts showed no evidence for the presence of carbonyl bands. Predominantly O \leftrightarrow H stretching bands (3653 cm⁻¹) were observed, which also showed a maximum intensity at a ratio = 17. This suggested that decarbonylation of $Fe_3(CO)_{12}$ had taken place on the H-mordenite support during the impregnation. The x-ray powder diffraction patterns indicated the presence of γ -Fe₂O₃, in addition to the expected reflections from the H-mordenite phase.

Magnetization σ plotted as a function of H/T is shown in Fig. 1. The data points obtained over the cryogenic range (78 and 300 K) and *H* up to 20 kOe showed good superposition. Thus, superparamagnetic behavior was found in all cases. The average cluster size of γ -Fe₂O₃ was calculated¹¹ from Fig. 1 using the low and high field approximation of the Langevin function. 12 The cluster sizes obtained are shown as a function of the ratio in Fig. 2. For comparison, the cluster sizes of Fe measured by CO chemisorption, after reducing the samples in flowing H₂ at 450 °C, are also shown in Fig. 2.

FIG. 1. Magnetization as a function of H/T for Fe on mordenites with varying SiO₂/Al₂O₃ ratio.

FIG. 2. Estimated crystallite size of the Fe-containing phase in Fe-mordenite catalysts from CO chemisorption and magnetization.

The particle size versus the ratios showed a similar trend in the two cases. The larger Fe cluster size obtained from $H₂$ chemisorption may be attributed to sintering of the clusters, during the reduction of γ -Fe₂O₃ by H₂ at 450 °C, and possibly to occlusion effects of CO in the cages. A correlation was found between the cluster size of γ -Fe₂O₃ (or Fe, in the reduced samples) and the acidity of the mordenite. The mordenite samples with the higher acidity yielded the smaller particle size for the Fe-containing phase.

The saturation magnetization (σ_s) of the as-prepared Fe-mordenite samples is plotted in Fig. 3 as a function of the ratio in the mordenite. The σ_s had the lowest value for the sample with a ratio $= 17$.

Thermomagnetic measurements (σ vs T) showed a similar trend for all samples. It was seen from these measurements (σ vs T) that the magnetization increased to a maximum at 450 °C. This may be ascribed to an agglomeration of clusters from the initial highly dispersed iron oxide phase to a more stable γ -Fe₂O₃¹⁴ with a larger particle size. For sample D (ratio = 60), σ_s was found to be 73 emu/g of γ -Fe₂O₃ which agrees well with the bulk saturation magnetization for γ -Fe₂O₃. This σ , for sample D demonstrated that for the sample with lowest acidity, almost all iron clusters had grown to a relatively large (bulk) size, whereas σ_s for sample B (ratio = 17) showed 38 emu/g of γ -Fe₂O₃, suggesting that

FIG. 3. Saturation magnetization (σ_s) vs SiO₂/Al₂O₃ ratio. The arrow shows the ratio $= 17$, at which the acidity is highest.

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FIG. 4. Room temperature Mössbauer spectra for reduced, carbided, and used sample D $(SiO₂/Al₂O₃ = 60)$.

a large percentage of iron species showed superparamagnetism.

It is seen from the magnetization etc. results that (i) with increasing acid sites in the mordenite framework, a better dispersion of superparamagnetic clusters of Fe oxides is obtained. Furthermore, the highest Fe dispersion was seen in the mordenite with the largest number of acid sites, ra $tio = 17$; that (ii) due to high acidity of the mordenite, some $Fe³⁺$ ions could penetrate into the pores of mordenites; and (iii) a metal support interaction was observed with increasing acid sites in the mordenite. (cf. Ref. 10)

The Mössbauer spectra of all reduced samples consisted of a six-line pattern corresponding essentially to metallic $Fe⁰$. A typical spectrum of the reduced sample (sample D, ratio $= 60$) is shown in Fig. 4. It was found that this sample was reduced completely in about 2 h, whereas all other samples required longer time for complete reduction. Only the sample D (ratio $= 60$) could be carbided under the conditions mentioned earlier. Figure 4 shows the Mössbauer spectrum of the carbided sample D; it consists of superposition of at least four six-line patterns corresponding to two different iron-carbon phases. This complex spectrum was interpreted as arising from Hägg carbide (Fe₅C₂) and cementite (Fe₃C) in the ratio 80:20, respectively, since the former has three inequivalent sites, whereas the latter has only one.¹⁵

The spectrum of the used sample D recorded after 16 h of syngas conversion is also shown in Fig. 4. This spectrum indicated the presence of Hagg carbide and cementite in the used sample in the ratio of 60:40, respectively. Hence, it was concluded that during the syngas reaction a part of Hagg carbide was converted into cementite (cf. Ref. 16).

The catalytic activity study of the conversion of syngas $(CO + H₂)$ over the Fe-mordenite samples with ratios = 12, 17, and 60, additionally confirmed the trends in acidity with varying $SiO₂/Al₂O₃$ ratios mentioned earlier. In this class of catalysts, the acidity of the zeolite leads to the formation of aromatics (alkylbenzenes) which are constituents of high octane gasoline. At a reaction temperature of 280 °C, after the catalysts was on stream for four days, the fraction of aromatics in the liquid hydrocarbon product was 3, 17, and 6 percent, respectively, for the catlysts with ratios $= 12, 17,$ and 60, respectively. This indicated that the highest acid activity is present in the catalyst with $\left[\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\right]$ ratio = 17.

CONCLUSIONS

The above results showed the presence of an interaction between Fe and mordenite in catalysts prepared by impregnation with $Fe₃(CO)₁₂$. The effects of this metal-zeolite interaction were revealed from Mössbauer and magnetic studies. The Fe-mordenite interaction has been shown to influence the cluster size of the Fe-containing species, i.e., the stronger the interaction the higher is the dispersion of Fe. Finally, the strength of the metal-zeolite interaction was correlated with the $SiO₂/Al₂O₃$ ratios in the mordenites in the same manner in which the acidity and the catalytic activity were related to the $\left[SiO_{2}/Al_{2}O_{3}\right]$ ratios.

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