# AROMATIZATION OF PALM FATTY ACID DISTILLATE (PFAD) OVER HZSM-5 CATALYSTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

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The catalytic reaction of palm fatty acid distillate (PFAD), a by-product from crude palm oil refining process, was investigated over HZSM-5 catalysts to produce petrochemical aromatics. The catalytic reaction was operated in a fixed-bed reactor system at 500 °C, 1 atm, and WHSV of 5 h<sup>-1</sup>. By varying SiO<sub>2</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ratios (23, 30, and 50). HZSM-5 (30) exhibited the highest aromatic yields with significant amount of light paraffins. Although HZSM-5 (23) provided the highest Brønsted acidity, the hydrophilicity of this catalyst led to the competitive adsorption between intermediate hydrocarbons and water. In order to improve the aromatics yield, Ga and Zn were loaded on HZSM-5 (30) catalysts by incipient wetness impregnation (IWI) method. The presence of Zn and Ga on HZSM-5 (30) catalysts preferentially promoted the dehydrogenation activity, resulting in lower light paraffins and higher aromatics yield. Even though both catalysts enhanced the aromatization activity, the oxygen removal pathways were apparently different. Over HZSM-5 and Ga/HZSM-5, the decarbonylation reaction occurred by the presence of strong Brønsted acid site, resulting in high amount of CO production. On the other hand, Zn/HZSM-5 promoted the decarboxylation reaction, leading to the great amount of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> productions.

## บทคัดย่อ

สุนิสา อนุธรรมจารีกุล .: การผลิตอะโรมาติกจากกรคไขมันปาล์มบนตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 (Aromatization of Palm Fatty Acid Distillate (PFAD) over HZSM-5 Catalysts) อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา: รศ. คร. ศิริพร จงผาติวุฒิ 63 หน้า

กรคไขมันปาล์มเป็นผลพลอยได้ที่ได้จากกระบวนการกลั่นน้ำมันปาล์มดิบถกนำไปใช้ใน การผลิตอะโรมาติกที่ใช้ในอุตสาหกรรมปีโตรเคมีโคยใช้ตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 ปฏิกิริยาถูกนำไปทคสอบประสิทธิภาพของการทำปฏิกิริยาในเครื่องปฏิกรณ์แบบต่อเนื่องชนิดเบค -นิ่งที่อณหภมิ 500 องศาเซลเซียส ภายใต้ความคัน 1 บรรยากาศ ในการเปลี่ยนแปลงสัคส่วน  ${
m SiO_2/Al_2O_3}$  ของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 จาก 23 30 และ 50 พบว่าตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 (30) ให้ผลผลิตของอะโรมาติกสูงสุดและยังมีพาราฟินตัวเล็กๆ เป็นจำนวนมาก ถึงแม้ว่า HZSM-5 (23) จะมีความเป็นกรค Brønsted สูงสุด แต่ด้วยสมบัติความชอบน้ำของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยานั้นทำให้เกิด แข่งขันในการคูคซับระหว่างสารมัธยันต์ไฮโครคาร์บอนและน้ำ Ga และ Zn ถูกเติมลงบนตัวเร่ง ปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 (30) โดยวิธีการเอิบชุ่ม (incipient wetness impregnation) ผลการทคลองแสคง ให้เห็นว่าการมีอยู่ของ Zn และ Ga บนตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 (30) นั้นเป็นการส่งเสริมการคึง ไฮโครเจนออก ทำให้ผลผลิตพาราฟินตัวเล็กๆ ลคลงและอะโรมาติกมากขึ้น ถึงแม้ว่าตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา ทั้งสองสามารถปรับปรุงความสามารถในการอะโรมาไทเซชันได้ แต่กระบวนการกำจัดออกซิเจน ของทั้งสองค่อนข้างต่างกัน โคยที่บนตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา HZSM-5 (30) และ ตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา Ga/HZSM-5 จะเกิดปฏิกิริยาดีการ์โบนิลเลชันซึ่งปฏิกิริยานั้นจะเกิดขึ้นบนตำแหน่งของความเป็น กรุค Brønsted ส่งผลให้เกิดการผลิตก๊าซคาร์บอนมอนอกไซต์ปริมาณมาก ในทางกลับกันตัวเร่ง ปฏิกิริยา Zn/HZMS-5 กระตุ้นปฏิกิริยาดีคาร์บอกซีเลชันส่งผลให้เกิดก๊าซคาร์บอนไดออกไซต์และ ก๊าซไฮโครเจนในปริมาณมาก

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