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วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาวิศวกรรมศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต
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ISOPROPANOL SYNTHESIS FROM PROPYLENE

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อธิการบดี ปัญญาภรณ์ : การสังเคราะห์ไอโซโปรพานอลจากโพธิลิน (ISOPROPANOL SYNTHESIS FROM PROPYLENE) อ.กปรีกษา : รศ.ดร.วีระัตน์ ตั้งตะพาณิชกุล,
230 หน้า .

ไอโซโปรพานอลถูกสังเคราะห์จากโพธิลินและน้ำ โดยอาศัยตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา ในท่อปฏิกิริยแบบไอล์ฟัน ชุดทดลองที่สร้างขึ้นจากเหล็กกล้าปลอกล่อนมิติบางเพื่อป้องกันการกัดกร่อน หัวเผื่องมาจากการน้ำและถูกออกแบบให้สามารถทนความดัน 100 บรรยากาศค่าก๊าซหมู่มีสูงสุด 400°C ตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาที่ใช้เป็นแบบไฮโดรเจน ศีรษะเดียวมายีไฮโดรเจนมีองค์ประกอบของ $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{O} = 66.7 : 20.3 : 12.3$ จานวนเปลี่ยนตัวเร่งรูปทรงเดียวกันเพื่อใช้ในการสังเคราะห์ ผลกระทบคือขนาดของหัวเผื่องที่เปลี่ยนตามความเร็วเชิงลับเปลี่ยนจาก $2,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ถึง $8,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ และตามอุณหภูมิจาก 200°C จนถึงประมาณ 230°C ก๊าซหมู่มีสูงกว่าที่เลือกไว้ของไฮโดรเจน ของไอโซโปรพานอลจะลดลงสหัสสันต์เพอร์เซ็นต์เปลี่ยนไปตามของไฮโดรเจน 75 psig จะให้ค่าผลสัมฤทธิ์เชิงลับเปลี่ยนไปของไฮโดรเจนค่าสูงสุด 2.33 โมล/ลิตรตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา. ข้ามๆ แต่เมื่อยืนยันตามอุณหภูมิจาก 200°C จนถึงประมาณ 250°C และเริ่มมีค่าน้อยลงก๊าซหมู่มีสูงกว่าที่นี้ ในกรณีของการกระจายของผลิตภัณฑ์พบว่า ก๊าซหมู่มีสูงเกิน 250°C โดยที่ความเร็วเชิงลับ 2,000 cm^{-1} และความดัน 105 psig ปฏิกิริยาข้างเคียงจะมีบทบาทสูง ลักษณะที่ได้ผลสัมฤทธิ์เชิงลับใหม่ของไฮโดรเจนค่าสูงสุดคือ 2.33 โมล/ลิตรตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยา. ข้ามๆ ก๊าซหมู่มี 230°C ความดัน 75 psig และความเร็วเชิงลับ 8,000 cm^{-1}

จากการเปรียบเทียบผลการทดลองในที่นี้กับผลการทดลองของ ดร. วีระัตน์ ตั้งตะพาณิชกุล ที่ใช้ตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาแบบโซเดียมอร์ติโนที่มีผ่านการแลกเปลี่ยนอิออนแล้ว แต่แตกต่างกันที่อัตราล่วงของ $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ โมลในที่มีอัตราล่วงเป็น $87.7 : 7.3 : 5.1$ และที่ใช้ตัวเร่งแบบօฟฟ์โรทท์/อิริโอนในที่ ที่มีอัตราล่วง $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{O}/\text{K}_2\text{O} = 70.8 : 15.6 : 2.36 : 11.2$ พบว่า บริการของอุณหภูมิความดันและความเร็วเชิงลับคล้ายคลึงกัน เชิงคุณภาพสำหรับตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาทั้งสามชนิด นี่คือตัวเร่งแบบօฟฟ์โรทท์/อิริโอนในที่จะให้ค่าผลสัมฤทธิ์เชิงลับใหม่สูงกว่าเพื่อประโยชน์ได้ เนื่องจากเปรียบเทียบกันได้ และยังให้ 2-ปีกันเป็นผลผลิตพลอยได้ ตั้งนั้นจึงเห็นได้ชัดเจนว่า ประภากะและอัตราล่วงประกอบของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยามีผลมากต่อการสังเคราะห์ไฮโซโปรพานอลและตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาที่ดีที่สุดในจำนวน 3 ตัวคือ օฟฟ์โรทท์/อิริโอนในที่

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ลายมือชื่อนักศึกษา อรุณวรรณ ปัญญาภรณ์

ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา ดร. วีระัตน์ ตั้งตะพาณิชกุล



ARUNWAN PUNYAPORN : ISOPROPANOL SYNTHESIS FROM PROPYLENE. THESIS
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Isopropanol was catalytically synthesized from C_3H_6 and H_2O in a through-flow tubular reactor. The constructed reactor set was made of polished stainless steel to prevent corrosion from H_2O and was designed to withstand a pressure of 100 atm at a maximum temperature of $400^\circ C$. The zeolite catalyst was NaY composed of $SiO_2/Al_2O_3/Na_2O = 66.7 : 20.3 : 12.3$. The NaY catalyst was ion-exchanged to H-Y form for use in the synthesis. It was found that selectivity for isopropanol generally increased with space velocity from $2,000 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ to $8,000 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ and with temperature from $200^\circ C$ to $230^\circ C$. Above $230^\circ C$ the selectivity for isopropanol tended to decrease. With respect to space time yield (STY) it was found that maximum isopropanol STY of $2.33 \text{ mol/l-cat.hr}$ occurred at $8,000 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ when the pressure was 75 psig. The STY generally increased as temperature increased from $200^\circ C$ to $250^\circ C$. It began to decrease when temperature exceeded $250^\circ C$. With respect to product distribution it was found that at a temperature higher than $250^\circ C$, with space velocity $2,000 \text{ hr}^{-1}$ and pressure 105 psig, side reactions would predominate. Overall, the optimum space time yield of isopropanol was observed to be $2.33 \text{ mol/l-cat.hr}$ at $230^\circ C$, 75 psig and space velocity $8,000 \text{ hr}^{-1}$.

Comparison of the present experimental results with those obtained by Wiwut Tantapanichakoon using an ion-exchanged Na-mordenite catalyst but with a different composition ($SiO_2/Al_2O_3/Na_2O = 87.7 : 7.3 : 5.1$) and also an offretite/erionite mixed catalyst composed of $SiO_2/Al_2O_3/Na_2O/K_2O = 70.8 : 15.6 : 2.36 : 11.2$ revealed that the qualitative effects of reaction temperature, pressure and space velocity were quite similar for all the three catalysts. The offretite/erionite catalyst gave the highest isopropanol yield under comparable conditions and had 2-butene as by products, while the other catalyst had not. It was obvious that catalyst type and composition wielded a great effect on isopropanol synthesis, and the best catalyst of the three studied was the offretite/erionite mixed catalyst.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร อุปกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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