COMPETITIVE ADSORPTION OF C₈ AROMATICS AND TOLUENE ON KY AND KBaX ZEOLITES



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วรุณ วารัญญานนท์ : การดูดซับแบบแข่งขันระหว่างอโรมาติกส์คาร์บอนแปดอะตอม กับ โทลูอื่นของซีโอ ไลท์ โพแทสเซียมวายและ โพแทสเซียมแบเรียมเอ็กซ์ (Competitive Adsorption of C_8 Aromatics and Toluene on KY and KBaX Zeolites) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : คร. สันติ กุลประทีปัญญา คร. ปราโมช รังสรรค์วิจิตร คร. ปมทอง มาลากุล ณ อยุธยา 124 หน้า ISBN 974-13-0704-7

งานวิจัยศึกษาการดูดซับระหว่างพาราไซลีน ออโทไซลีน เมตาไซลีน และเอทพิลเบน ซีนกับโทลูอื่นในสถานะของเหลวบนซีโอไลท์โพเทสเซียมวาย และโพแทสเซียมแบเรียมเอ็กซ์ที่ อุณหภูมิคงที่ และได้ทำการศึกษาผลกระทบของความเข้มข้นของสารตั้งคัน อุณหภูมิระหว่างการ ดูดซับ และปริมาณน้ำในซีโอไลท์ ที่ความเข้มข้นของสารตั้งคันสูงพบว่าซีโอไลท์ทั้งสองชนิดดูด ซับพาราไซลีนได้มากที่สุด รองลงมาได้แก่เอทพิลเบนซีน เมตาไซลีนและ ออโทไซลีน ตามถำคับ ลักษณะดังกล่าวสามารถอธิบายได้โดยความเป็นกรดของซีโอไลท์ ซีโอไลท์ที่มีความเป็นกรดอ่อน สามารถดูดซับพาราไซลีนได้ดีกว่า เนื่องจากความเป็นเบสของสารลดลงจากเมตาไซลีน ออโทไซลีน เอทพิลเบนซีน และพาราไซลีน ดังนั้นซีโอไลท์โพเทสเซียมวายซึ่งมีความเป็นกรดอ่อนกว่าซีโอไลท์โพแทสเซียมแบเรียมเอ็กจึงซ์มีความสามารถในการดูดซับพาราไซลีนได้ดีกว่า สำหรับ ความจุในการดูดซับซีโอไลท์โพเทสเซียมวายมีความสามารถสูงกว่าซีโอไลท์โพแทสเซียมแบเรียมเอ็กซ์ ค่าความจุในการดูดซับและค่าซีเล็คติวิตี้ต่อพาราไซลีนของซีโอไลท์พังสองชนิดลดลงเมื่อ อุณหภูมิระหว่างการดูดซับ หรือปริมาณน้ำในซีโอไลท์สูงขึ้น แบบจำลองทางคณิตสาสตร์ของการดูดซับสามารถนำไปใช้เป็นตัวแทนข้อมูลจากการทดลองได้ดี นอกจากนี้ยังพบว่าค่าซีเล็คติวิตี้ต่อพาราไซลีนที่ได้จากการทดลองการดูดซับแบบแข่งขันของสารทุกตัวพร้อมกันมีค่าสูงกว่าค่าที่ได้ จากการทดลองของสารแต่ละตัว

ABSTRACT

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Liquid phase adsorption of four isomers of C₈ aromatics (p-xylene, mxylene, o-xylene, and ethylbenzene) with toluene as a desorbent on KY and KBaX zeolites at constant temperature was studied. Effects of each C₈ aromatic concentration, operating temperature, and water content in the zeolites on the adsorption of each C₈ aromatic were investigated. At high concentration, both zeolites adsorbed preferentially p-xylene, followed by ethylbenzene, m-xylene, and o-xylene at the studied water contents and temperatures. However, at low concentration, although the zeolites also adsorbed p-xylene the most, no definite trend was observed for the other aromatics. Additionally, KY zeolite had higher capacity and p-xylene selectivity than KBaX zeolite over the range of concentration. As the operating temperature increased, the zeolite capacity and p-xylene selectivity decreased. Moreover, the higher water content in the zeolite, the lower zeolite capacity and p-xylene selectivity. The statistical model provided good agreement to the single component adsorption data. In addition, the selectivity from multicomponent pulse tests on KY zeolite was higher than that from the single component result.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | PAGE |
|------|--|------|
| Ti | tle Page | i |
| Al | ostract (in English) | iii |
| Al | ostract (in Thai) | iv |
| A | cknowledgements | V |
| Та | able of Contents | vi |
| Li | st of Tables | viii |
| Li | st of Figures | X |
| CHAP | ΓER | |
| I | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 11 | BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE SURVEY | 3 |
| | 2.1 Background | 3 |
| | 2.1.1 Adsorption | 3 |
| | 2.1.2 Selectivity | 4 |
| | 2.1.3 Zeolite | 4 |
| | 2.1.4 General Statistical Model | 6 |
| | 2.2 Literature Survey | 7 |
| II | I EXPERIMENTAL | 14 |
| | 3.1 Materials | 14 |
| | 3.2 Experiment | 15 |
| | 3.2.1 Single Component Adsorption Experiment | 15 |
| | 3.2.2 Multi-Component Pulse Test | 16 |
| | | |

| CHAPTER | | PAGE |
|----------|--|------|
| IV | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION | 21 |
| | 4.1 Effect of Zeolite | 21 |
| | 4.2 Effect of Operating Temperature | 23 |
| | 4.3 Effect of Water Content in Zeolite | 24 |
| | 4.4 Adsorption of Toluene | 24 |
| | 4.5 Modeling of the Experimental Data | 25 |
| | 4.6 The Multi-Component Pulse Test on KY Zeolite | 26 |
| V | CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS | 112 |
| REFFEREN | NCES | 114 |
| APPENDIC | ES | 116 |
| APPENDIX | A Modeling Parameters | 116 |
| APPENDIX | B Additional References | 122 |
| CURRICUI | JUM VITAE | 124 |

LIST OF TABLES

| TABLE | | PAGE |
|-------|---|------|
| 3.1 | Chemical used in the experiment | 14 |
| 3.2 | Properties of the <i>KBaX</i> and <i>KY</i> zeolites from the BET | |
| | analysis | 14 |
| 3.3 | GC conditions for the analysis | 16 |
| 3.4 | Samples preparation for <i>p</i> -xylene | 18 |
| 3.5 | Samples preparation for <i>m</i> -xylene | 18 |
| 3.6 | Samples preparation for o-xylene | 18 |
| 3.7 | Samples preparation for ethylbenzene | 18 |
| 4.1 | Selectivity from the single component experiment of | |
| | <i>p</i> -xylene on <i>KY</i> zeolite LOI=1.2% | 28 |
| 4.2 | Selectivity from the single component experiment of | |
| | <i>p</i> -xylene on <i>KY</i> zeolite LOI=2.4% | 28 |
| 4.3 | Selectivity from the single component experiment of | |
| | <i>p</i> -xylene on <i>KY</i> zeolite LOI=4.4% | 28 |
| 4.4 | Selectivity from the single component experiment of | |
| | <i>p</i> -xylene on <i>KBaX</i> zeolite LOI=1.2% | 29 |
| 4.5 | Selectivity from the single component experiment of | |
| | <i>p</i> -xylene on <i>KBaX</i> zeolite LOI=2.5% | 29 |
| 4.6 | Selectivity from the single component experiment | |
| | of <i>p</i> -xylene on <i>KBaX</i> zeolite LOI=4.5% | 29 |
| 4.7 | Selectivity from the pulse test of p-xylene on KY | |
| | zeolite LOI=1.2% | 30 |
| 4.8 | Selectivity from the pulse test of p-xylene on KY | |
| | zeolite LOI=2.4% | 30 |

| TABLE | | PAGE |
|--------|---|------|
| 4.9 Se | electivity from the pulse test of p -xylene on KY | |
| Z | eolite LOI=4.4% | 30 |
| A-1 Pa | arameters of the adsorption model for KY zeolite | |
| L | OI=1.2% | 116 |
| A-2 Pa | arameters of the adsorption model for KY zeolite | |
| L | OI=2.4% | 117 |
| A-3 Pa | arameters of the adsorption model for KY zeolite | |
| L | Ol = 4.4% | 118 |
| A-4 Pa | arameters of the adsorption model for KBaX zeolite | |
| L | OI=1.2% | 119 |
| A-5 Pa | arameters of the adsorption model for KBaX zeolite | |
| L | OI=2.5% | 120 |
| A-6 Pa | arameters of the adsorption model for KBaX zeolite | |
| L | OI=4.5% | 121 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| FIGURE | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 2.1 Secondary Building units and commonly occurring | |
| polyhedral units in zeolite framework structure | 12 |
| 2.2 Schematic representation showing framework | |
| structure of zeolite faujasite | 13 |
| 3.1 Experimental setup for single component adsorption | |
| experiment | 19 |
| 3.2 Experimental setup of a pulse test unit | 20 |
| 4.1 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 31 |
| 4.2 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 32 |
| 4.3 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 33 |
| 4.4 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| $LOl=2.4\%$ at 40 $^{\circ}C$ | 34 |
| 4.5 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=2.4% at 65 °C | 35 |
| 4.6 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=2.4% at 90 °C | 36 |
| 4.7 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOl=4.4% at 40 °C | 37 |
| 4.8 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=4.4% at 65 °C | 38 |
| 4.9 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=4.4% at 90 °C | 39 |

| FIGURE | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 4.10 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the <i>KBaX</i> zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 40 |
| 4.11 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the <i>KBaX</i> zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 41 |
| 4.12 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the <i>KBaX</i> zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 42 |
| 4.13 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LO1=2.5% at 40 °C | 43 |
| 4.14 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=2.5% at 65 °C | 44 |
| 4.15 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=2.5% at 90 °C | 45 |
| 4.16 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| $LOI=4.5\%$ at 40 $^{\circ}C$ | 46 |
| 4.17 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=4.5% at 65 °C | 47 |
| 4.18 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| $LOl=4.5\%$ at 90 $^{\circ}C$ | 48 |
| 4.19 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on KY and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 49 |
| 4.20 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on KY and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 50 |
| 4.21 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on KY and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 51 |
| 4.22 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on KY and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 40 °C | 52 |

| FIGURE | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 4.23 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on KY and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 65 °C | 53 |
| 4.24 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on KY and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 90 °C | 54 |
| 4.25 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=4.4% at 40 °C | 55 |
| 4.26 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=4.4% at 65 °C | 56 |
| 4.27 Adsorption of <i>p</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOl=4.4% at 90 °C | 57 |
| 4.28 Adsorption of o-xylene and toluene on KY and KBaX | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 58 |
| 4.29 Adsorption of o-xylene and toluene on KY and KBaX | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 59 |
| 4.30 Adsorption of o-xylene and toluene on KY and KBaX | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 60 |
| 4.31 Adsorption of o-xylene and toluene on KY and KBaX | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 40 °C | 61 |
| 4.32 Adsorption of o-xylene and toluene on KY and KBaX | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 65 °C | 62 |
| 4.33 Adsorption of o-xylene and toluene on KY and KBaX | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 90 °C | 63 |
| 4.34 Adsorption of o-xylene and toluene on KY and KBaX | |
| zeolites LOI=4.4% at 40 °C | 64 |
| 4.35 Adsorption of o -xylene and toluene on KY and $KBaX$ | |
| zeolites I $\Omega = 4.4\%$ at 65 °C | 65 |

| FIGURE | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 4.36 Adsorption of o -xylene and toluene on KY and $KBaX$ | |
| zeolites LOI=4.4% at 90 °C | 66 |
| 4.37 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 67 |
| 4.38 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 68 |
| 4.39 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 69 |
| 4.40 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 40 °C | 70 |
| 4.41 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 65 °C | 71 |
| 4.42 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=2.4% at 90 °C | 72 |
| 4.43 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=4.4% at 40 °C | 73 |
| 4.44 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=4.4% at 65 °C | 74 |
| 4.45 Adsorption of <i>m</i> -xylene and toluene on <i>KY</i> and <i>KBaX</i> | |
| zeolites LOI=4.4% at 90 °C | 75 |
| 4.46 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 76 |
| 4.47 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 77 |
| 4.48 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 78 |

| FIGURE | PAGE |
|--|------|
| 4.49 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=2.4% at 40 °C | 79 |
| 4.50 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=2.4% at 65 °C | 80 |
| 4.51 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=2.4% at 90 °C | 81 |
| 4.52 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=4.4% at 40 °C | 82 |
| 4.53 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=4.4% at 65 °C | 83 |
| 4.54 Adsorption of ethylbenzene and toluene on KY and | |
| KBaX zeolites LOI=4.4% at 90 °C | 84 |
| 4.55 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 85 |
| 4.56 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 86 |
| 4.57 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 87 |
| 4.58 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=2.4% at 40 °C | 88 |
| 4.59 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=2.4% at 65 °C | 89 |
| 4.60 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=2.4% at 90 °C | 90 |
| 4.61 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=4.4% at 40 °C | 91 |

| FIGURE | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 4.62 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI= 4.4% at 65 °C | 92 |
| 4.63 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KY zeolite | |
| LOI=4.4% at 90 °C | 93 |
| 4.64 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the <i>KBaX</i> zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 94 |
| 4.65 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 95 |
| 4.66 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 96 |
| 4.67 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=2.5% at 40 °C | 97 |
| 4.68 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=2.5% at 65 °C | 98 |
| 4.69 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=2.5% at 90 °C | 99 |
| 4.70 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=4.5% at 40 °C | 100 |
| 4.71 Adsorption of the C ₈ aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=4.5% at 65 °C | 101 |
| 4.72 Adsorption of the C_8 aromatics on the KBaX zeolite | |
| LOI=4.5% at 90 °C | 102 |
| 4.73 Pulse test on KY zeolite LOI=1.2% at 40 °C | 103 |
| 4.74 Pulse test on KY zeolite LOI=1.2% at 65 °C | 104 |
| 4.75 Pulse test on KY zeolite LOI=1.2% at 90 °C | 105 |
| 4.76 Pulse test on KY zeolite LOI=2.4% at 40 °C | 106 |
| 4.77 Pulse test on KY zeolite [$Ol=2.4\%$ at 65 °C | 107 |

| FIGURE | PAGE |
|---|------|
| 4.78 Pulse test on KY zeolite LOI=2.4% at 90 °C | 108 |
| 4.79 Pulse test on KY zeolite LOI=4.4% at 40 °C | 109 |
| 4.80 Pulse test on KY zeolite LOI=4.4% at 65 °C | 110 |
| 4.81 Pulse test on KY zeolite LOI=4.4% at 90 °C | 111 |