Kinetics and Optimization Studies of Modified VPO/γ-Al₂O₃ Catalyst

Prepared In situ for Cross-aldol Condensation

Hui Guo¹, Tingting Ge^{1, *}, Yuchao Li¹, Yuxia Li¹, Yanxia Zheng¹, Xinpeng Guo², Haofei

Huang¹, Ming Wang¹, Cuncun Zuo^{1, *}

¹ Institute of Clean Chemical Technology, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shandong University of Technology, Zibo 255000, People's Republic of China

² National & Local United Engineering Research Center for Chemical Process Simulation and Intensification, School of Chemical Engineering, Xiangtan University, Xiangtan 411105, People's Republic of China

*Corresponding author: Cuncun Zuo. TEL/FAX: +86-0533-2781664; E-mail: zcc_xtu@163.com

Tingting Ge. TEL/FAX: +86-0533-2781664; E-mail: gtt_swpu@163.com

Results and Discussion

Materials characterization

Table S1 The crystallite size of catalyst with different active component loadings.

| catalyst | average cr (nn | ystal size 1) |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | $(VO)_2P_2O_7$ | AlPO ₄ |
| 20% VPO/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | 17.4 | 26.7 |
| 40% VPO/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | 17.6 | 24.1 |
| 50% VPO/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | 18.1 | 23.6 |
| 60% VPO/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | 18.3 | 23.4 |
| 80%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ | 21.5 | 35.6 |

Table S2 The crystallite size of catalyst with different calcination temperatures.

| catalyst | | average crystal si (nm) | ze |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | $(VO)_2P_2O_7$ | VOPO ₄ | AlPO ₄ |
| 60%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ -270°C | 17.4 | 19.6 | 26.7 |
| 60%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ -300°C | 17.6 | 17.8 | 24.1 |
| 60% VPO/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ -350°C | 18.1 | 16.4 | 23.6 |
| 60%VPO/y-Al ₂ O ₃ -450°C | 18.3 | 20.1 | 23.4 |



Figure S1 The SEM images of VPO catalyst.



Figure S2 The SEM images of (a) 20% VPO/ γ -Al₂O₃ and 80% VPO/ γ -Al₂O₃ catalyst.

different calcination temperature and different active component loadings.

| | Weak basic sites | Medium-strong acidic sites | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Catalyst | (mmol/m ²) | (mmol/m ²) | |
| 270°C-60%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ | 0.0215 | 0.0227 | |
| $350^{\circ}\text{C}-60\%\text{VPO/}\gamma-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ | 0.0254 | 0.0265 | |
| $450^\circ C\text{-}60\% VPO/\gamma\text{-}Al_2O_3$ | 0.0250 | 0.0259 | |
| $350^{\circ}\text{C}-40\%\text{VPO}/\gamma-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ | 0.0241 | 0.0245 | |
| $350^{\circ}\text{C}-80\%\text{VPO/}\gamma-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ | 0.0256 | 0.0266 | |

Table S3 The amounts of acid and base sites of the VPO/ $\gamma\text{-}Al_2O_3$ catalysts with

S2

| a a talvat | 3450cm ⁻¹ (H-OH) | | | 1600cm ⁻¹ (H-OH) | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| cataryst | Peak height | Peak area | FWHM | Peak height | Peak area | FWHM |
| 20%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ | 34.61 | 25730.85 | 701.07 | 12.12 | 911.03 | 71.86 |
| 40% VPO/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | 37.54 | 28174.61 | 649.53 | 13.64 | 949.50 | 74.47 |
| 60% VPO/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | 42.12 | 33699.10 | 687.46 | 17.56 | 1313.92 | 85.26 |
| 80%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ | 40.60 | 30186.42 | 714.28 | 15.09 | 1112.81 | 87.75 |

Table S4 Basic parameters of IR absorption peaks at about 3450 cm⁻¹ and 1600 cm⁻¹ for VPO/ γ -Al₂O₃ catalysts with different active component loadings.

Table S5 CO₂ desorption temperature of catalysts with different active

| Catalyst | Temperature of the desorption peak (°C) |
|--|---|
| 40% VPO/ γ -Al ₂ O ₃ | 113.2 |
| 60%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ | 102.4 |
| 80%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ | 91.7 |

The results of ICP analysis of VPO/Al₂O₃ catalysts were shown in Table S6. The elemental contents of V, P, and Al in the used VPO/ γ -Al₂O₃ catalyst were similar to those in the fresh catalyst. It indicated that the catalyst components were not lost during the reaction process.

Table S6 Estimation of V, P, Al contents from ICP-OES in 60%VPO/Al₂O₃

| | | 5 | |
|---|------------|----------------|---------------|
| Catalyst | Test items | Fresh catalyst | Used catalyst |
| | V | 16.5% | 16.5% |
| 60%VPO/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ | Р | 12.1% | 12.0% |
| | Al | 26.8% | 26.5% |

catalyst.

Response surface analysis

| Run | Factor 1 A:Molar ratio | Factor 2 B:Temperatur e °C | Factor 3 C:Space velocity h ⁻¹ | Response 1 |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|
| 1 | 5 | 350 | 1.2 | 52.21 |
| 2 | 5 | 330 | 1.6 | 32.74 |
| 3 | 7 | 350 | 0.8 | 47.21 |
| 4 | 3 | 350 | 0.8 | 42.27 |
| 5 | 3 | 350 | 1.6 | 40.52 |
| 6 | 5 | 370 | 1.6 | 31.17 |
| 7 | 5 | 350 | 1.2 | 52.14 |
| 8 | 5 | 350 | 1.2 | 51.85 |
| 9 | 3 | 370 | 1.2 | 26.74 |
| 10 | 5 | 370 | 0.8 | 31.74 |
| 11 | 5 | 350 | 1.2 | 52.05 |
| 12 | 7 | 330 | 1.2 | 33.44 |
| 13 | 3 | 330 | 1.2 | 29.54 |
| 14 | 5 | 330 | 0.8 | 36.72 |
| 15 | 5 | 350 | 1.2 | 52.37 |
| 16 | 7 | 370 | 1.2 | 30.55 |
| 17 | 7 | 350 | 1.6 | 44.71 |

Table S7 The experimental design and response values.







Figure S4 Run order residual plot.



Figure S5 Perturbation curve.

Aldol condensation reaction kinetics



Figure S6 Effect of catalyst particle size on catalytic performance.



Figure S7 Effect of flow rate on catalytic performance.

Figure S6 showed the effect of catalyst size on the performance of the reaction, with the yield of AA remaining essentially constant for catalyst sizes d>20 mesh. It is suggested that the effect of catalyst particle size on internal diffusion can be eliminated for catalyst particle sizes d>20 mesh. The effect of different flow rate on the yield of AA was investigated in Figure S7 AA yield remained constant at feed flow rate above 0.1 mL/min, which eliminated the effect of external diffusion on aldol condensation reaction.

| LHSV | Reaction time | C _{HCHO} | C _{HCHO} | C _{HCHO} | C _{HCHO} |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (h ⁻¹) | (min) | (603 K) | (623 K) | (643 K) | (663 K) |
| 1.5 | 40 | 1.550 | 1.358 | 1.205 | 1.112 |
| 1.7 | 35 | 1.663 | 1.483 | 1.330 | 1.260 |
| 2 | 30 | 1.794 | 1.618 | 1.465 | 1.395 |
| 2.4 | 25 | 1.912 | 1.778 | 1.645 | 1.555 |
| 3 | 20 | 2.087 | 1.974 | 1.849 | 1.790 |

Table S8 Variation of HCHO concentration with reaction time at different

temperature.

Table S9 Values and correlations of the parameters in the fitted equation.

| | y ₀ | A_1 | t_1 | R ² |
|-------|----------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|
| 603 K | 0.72840 | 2.22490 | 40.27950 | 0.998 |
| 623 K | 0.67265 | 2.45744 | 31.40538 | 0.999 |
| 643 K | 0.60738 | 2.57653 | 27.41172 | 0.999 |
| 663 K | 0.50863 | 2.65359 | 27.28710 | 0.997 |

Table. S10 Values and correlations of the parameters in the fitted equation.

| | lnk | α | R ² |
|-------|---------|--------|----------------|
| 603 K | -4.6243 | 1.6866 | 0.997 |
| 623 K | -4.3366 | 1.7103 | 0.998 |
| 643 K | -4.1290 | 1.7047 | 0.997 |
| 663 K | -3.9623 | 1.5715 | 0.997 |

The effect of reaction temperature (330-390 °C) and space velocity on aldil condensation reaction was studied in a fixed bed reactor and the variation of HCHO concentration at different reaction time is shown in Table S2. Table S3 demonstrated the parameters of the equation and their correlation coefficients after fitting the equation to $C_{HCHO} \sim t$ at different temperature. Table S4 showed the parameters of the equation and their correlation to $\frac{lnC_{HCHO}}{lnr_A}$ at different temperature.