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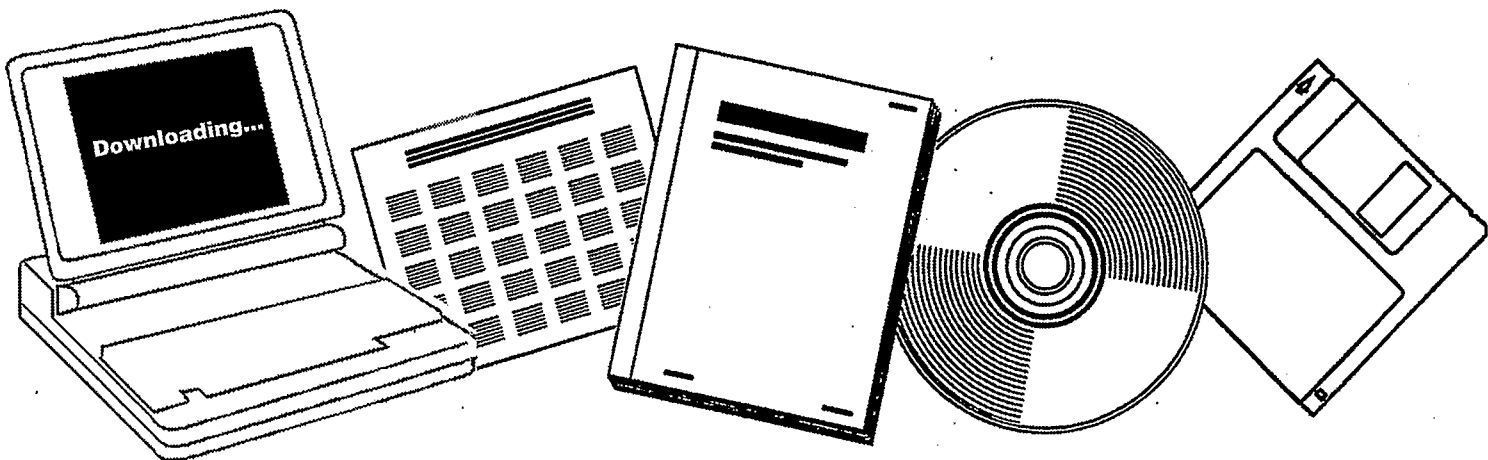
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**CHEMICAL TRAPPING AND IR STUDIES OF CO/H
SUB 2 SURFACE SPECIES. FIRST QUARTERLY
REPORT, SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 1985**

**PITTSBURGH UNIV., PA. DEPT. OF CHEMICAL
AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING**

DEC 1985



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**Chemical Trapping and IR Studies
of CO/H₂ Surface Species**

1st Quarterly Report
September 1985 - November 1985

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1. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF WORK

CO hydrogenation reactions over supported metals can produce a wide spectrum of hydrocarbon and oxygenated compounds depending to a large extent on the type of metal used. Elucidating the nature of the intermediate species formed on metal surfaces may provide the key to understanding the pathways through which these reactions proceed on different metals. Research is proposed to investigate intermediate species formed during CO hydrogenation reactions on silica-supported Pd, Rh, Ru, and Ni catalysts. A novel chemical trapping technique will be used to identify adsorbed intermediates. Coupled with in-situ IR spectroscopic investigations of adsorption and reaction on the catalysts, these trapping studies should provide a framework for understanding differences in CO hydrogenation reaction pathways over different metals. In addition, chemical trapping studies using selected transition metal complexes of known structure will be carried out to help evaluate the techniques as well as to help establish relationships between homogeneous and heterogeneous catalytic reactions of CO and H₂.

2. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

During the first quarter of the project, a research team has been assembled, the high pressure reaction system has been designed and reaction parts and supplies have been ordered. Preliminary IR investigations of CO adsorption on Rh/Al₂O₃ have been performed. Preparation methods of model transition metal complexes has been investigated.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS

Personnel

Mr. John A. Williams and Mr Prakash G. Bendale have been recruited as Ph.D. candidates in Chemical Engineering to assist the P.I.'s (Professors Blackmond and Wender).

Equipment

The reaction selectivity and in-situ chemical trapping studies during CO hydrogenation will be performed in single-pass glass or stainless steel microreactors equipped with on-line gas chromatographic analysis. The design of the reactor system is schematically shown in Figure 1. Three ultra high purity feed streams (H_2/CO , H_2 , He) will be available to the reaction system. Flow rates will be accurately controlled via separate Brooks Micro Mass flow controllers. Valving will be arranged for the selection of one or more of the feed streams and switching therein. CO hydrogenation will be performed using a gaseous feed stream of a 2:1 H_2/CO mixture at a flow rate of 10 to 200 cc/min (STP). Reaction conditions will be varied depending on catalyst selectivity. Anticipated reaction conditions are temperatures of 200-300°C and 0-10 atmospheres pressure. Trapping will be performed by redirection of a gaseous feed stream through a thermostated saturator containing the trapping agent. Catalyst sample weights will be chosen so as to maintain differential CO conversions. It is estimated 100 to 1000 mg of catalyst sample will be required in the microreactor to obtain accurate analysis. Steady-state gaseous reactor effluent samples will be taken periodically through an automatic sampling valve .

All components of this systems have been ordered, and construction of the system has commenced.

IR Investigations

Preliminary IR investigations of CO adsorption on Rh/Al₂O₃ were performed. Pressing of wafers was investigated and instrument parameters varied to optimize spectra.

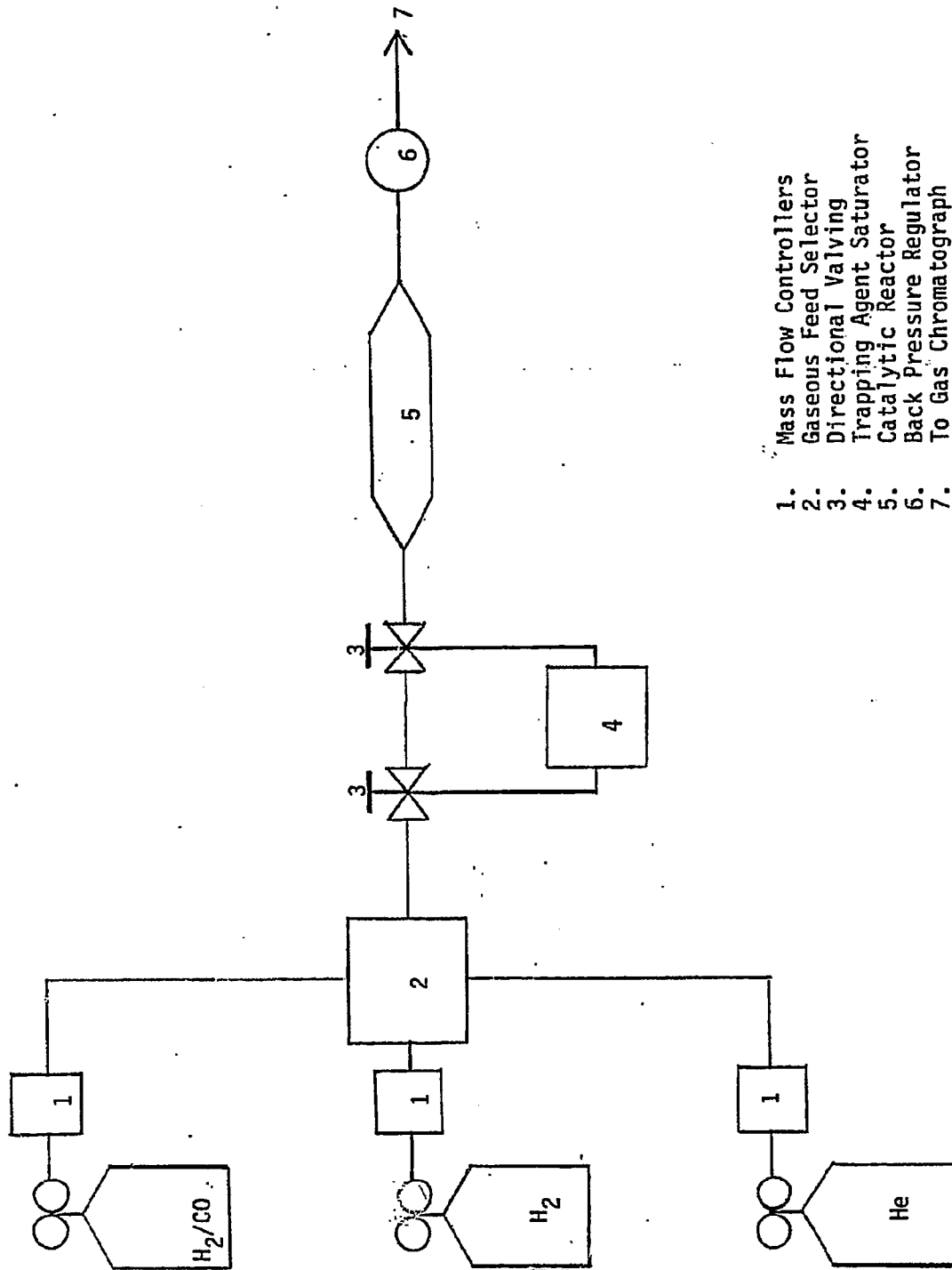
Model Transition Metal Complexes

The selection of model transition metal complexes was investigated and two complexes were chosen. The complexes are acetylene dicobalt hexacarbonyl (C₂H₂(Co(CO)₃)₂) and ethynylidene tricobalt nonacarbonyl (Co₃(CO)₉CCH₃). Preparation methods were determined for both complexes. The first of the two has been prepared commercially for us and the second is under preparation. These complexes will be contacted with trapping reagents under various conditions to determine whether the organic ligands will interact with the reagent in the same manner as it is conjectured the hydrocarbon species on a metal catalyst surface do. These studies will enable us to test and evaluate the trapping technique for identification of surface species.

4. FORECAST OF WORK

During the second quarter, completion of construction and testing of the reaction system is planned. Preliminary IR work will continue (Rh/SiO₂ and Ni/SiO₂). Model transition metal complexes will be studied as described above.

Figure 1: Schematic Diagram of Trapping Reactor System



1. Mass Flow Controllers
2. Gaseous Feed Selector
3. Directional Valving
4. Trapping Agent Saturator
5. Catalytic Reactor
6. Back Pressure Regulator
7. To Gas Chromatograph

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