



1. Novel Solid Acid and Base Catalysts (Aim 3.1)

Approach: Solid oxide solutions

2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol conversion as test reaction

2. Probing Sites and Prediction of Reactivity (Aims 3.2 and 3.3)

Concept and methodology: IR absorption coefficients

Propene activation on zeolites

3. Catalyst-Adsorbate Interactions (Aim 3.3)

Bifunctional reactants

IR spectroscopy and calorimetry

4. Thermal Analysis of Switchgrass Pyrolysis (Aim 3.4)

TG-MS-FTIRS experiments

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Catalyst-Adsorbate Interactions (Aim 3.3)

Volatile pyrolysis products

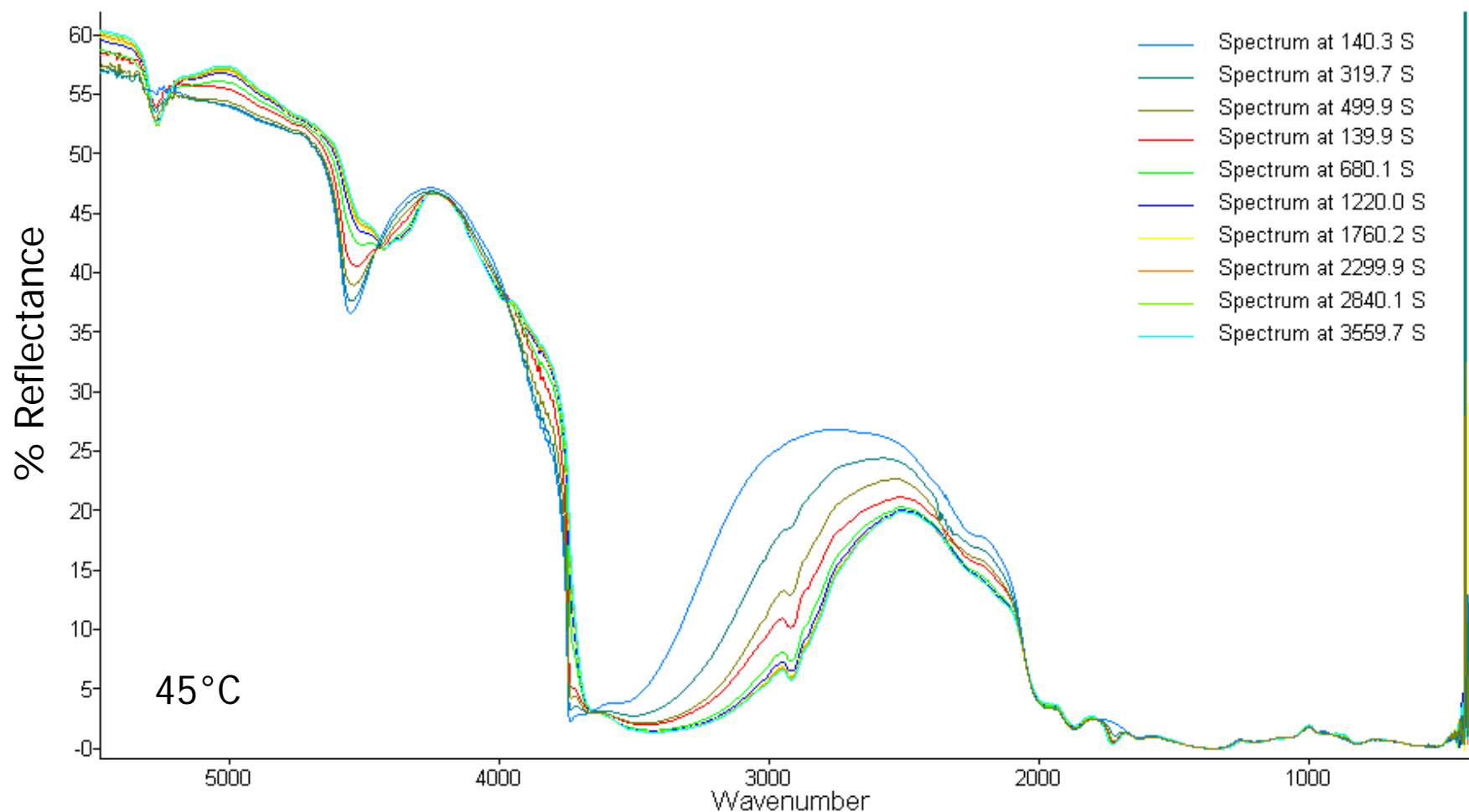
| Compound | Switchgrass | | Sweet sorghum | | Corn stalk | | Poplar | | Cellulose | |
|----------------------|-------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|--------|-----|-----------|-----|
| | Mean | RSD | Mean | RSD | Mean | RSD | Mean | RSD | Mean | RSD |
| Formaldehyde | 1.0 | 47 | 0.57 | 46 | 0.5 | 50 | 0.8 | 62 | 1.6 | 24 |
| Methanol | 0.66 | 36 | 0.46 | 40 | 0.8 | 49 | 1.3 | 51 | 0.22 | 35 |
| Acetaldehyde | 0.50 | 44 | 0.35 | 15 | 0.4 | 33 | 0.40 | 9 | 0.43 | 41 |
| Glyoxal | 5.8 | 74 | 2.2 | 47 | 3.2 | 86 | 2.7 | 61 | 5.1 | 5 |
| Acetone | 0.35 | 51 | 0.3 | 50 | 0.42 | 56 | 0.26 | 79 | 0.48 | 24 |
| Methylglyoxal | 5.0 | 52 | 3.8 | 71 | 5.1 | 74 | 2.7 | 45 | 2.8 | 25 |
| Hydroxyacetaldehyde | 14 | 36 | 14 | 53 | 12 | 63 | 12 | 37 | 7.4 | 22 |
| Acetic acid | 2.9 | 32 | 3.6 | 85 | 5.0 | 68 | 5.2 | 56 | 0.18 | 42 |
| 3-pentanone | 1.1 | 96 | 1.6 | 59 | 2.1 | 86 | 1.5 | 48 | 0.40 | 8 |
| Hydroxyacetone | 2.1 | 60 | 2.2 | 83 | 3.7 | 86 | 2.4 | 88 | 0.20 | 33 |
| Acetoxy-acetaldehyde | 2.6 | 63 | 2.9 | 55 | 3.3 | 87 | 3.8 | 68 | 0.09 | 62 |
| Butandial | 2.7 | 75 | 3.5 | 53 | 2.9 | 69 | 4.9 | 68 | n.d. | |
| Sum | 38 | 42 | 35 | 50 | 39 | 66 | 38 | 46 | 19 | 10 |

Mean values and % relative standard deviations (n = 5).

- Adsorption of hydroxyacetone on various oxides (typical catalyst supports)
- Infrared spectroscopy: investigate adsorbate structure and temperature-programmed desorption and reaction
- Adsorption calorimetry: differential heats of adsorption



Hydroxyacetone Adsorption on Silica



- Si-OH groups on the surface of the oxide interact with hydroxyacetone



NSF-MRI Equipment

1. TG-MS-FTIRS: Thermogravimetry with differential thermal analysis or differential scanning calorimetry and evolved gas analysis by mass spectrometry and FTIR spectroscopy

- NETZSCH STA 449 F1 Jupiter / MS 403 C Aëolos / Bruker Tensor 27
- Maximum temperature of thermobalance: 1500°C; digital resolution 0.025 µg; maximum sample load/measurement range 5 g including sample crucible

2. Mixing and Reaction Calvet calorimeter

- SETARAM C80
- Resolution 0.1 µW; temperature ambient to 300°C; various vessels for calorimetric experiments
- To be combined with Micromeritics ASAP 2020 gas dosing apparatus for measurements of differential heats of adsorption



Thermal Analysis of Switchgrass Pyrolysis (Aim 3.4)

- CBME/OU operates two pyrolysis units, one large scale (0.5-2 kg solid feed/h) and one small scale (g/h) unit
- Large variety of switchgrass samples received from Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation
- Product distribution depends on properties of feedstock and pyrolysis conditions, which may vary locally because of heat and mass transfer limitations in the reactor
- Switchgrass decomposition in the TG-MS-FTIRS apparatus: small sample size in the milligram range allows for better control over the conditions than in the larger pyrolysis units
- Influence of feedstock composition, heating rate, holding temperature, and the addition of catalysts