

Methane dehydroaromatization using Molybdenum-supported coal waste material catalyst

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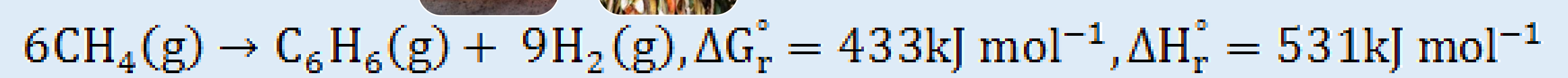
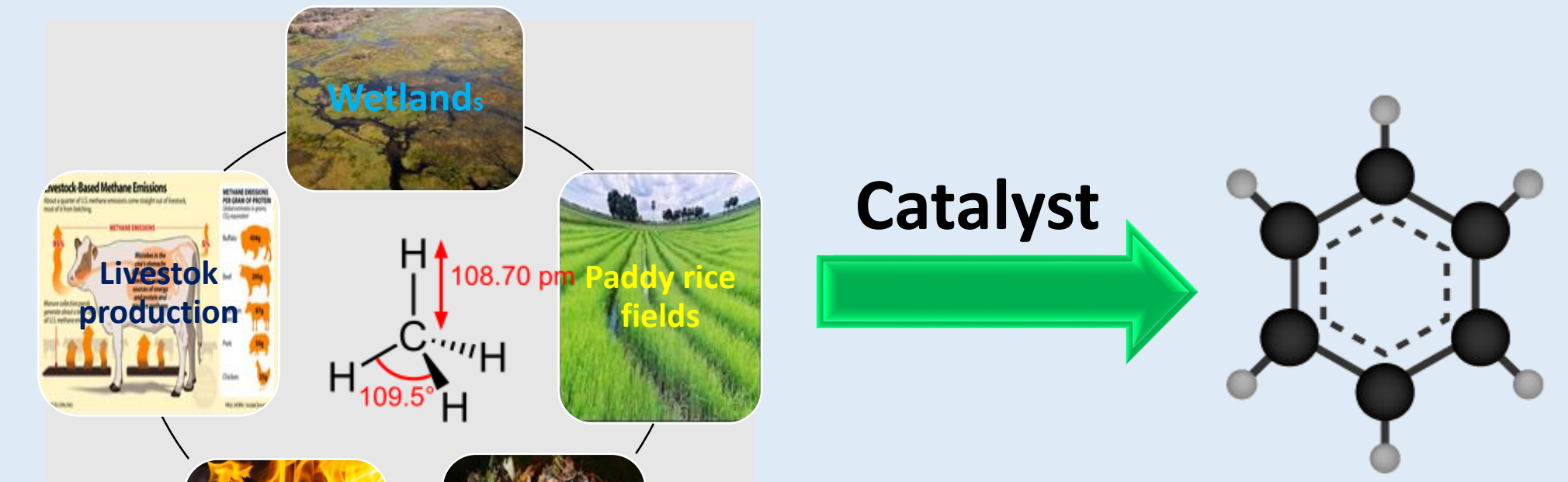
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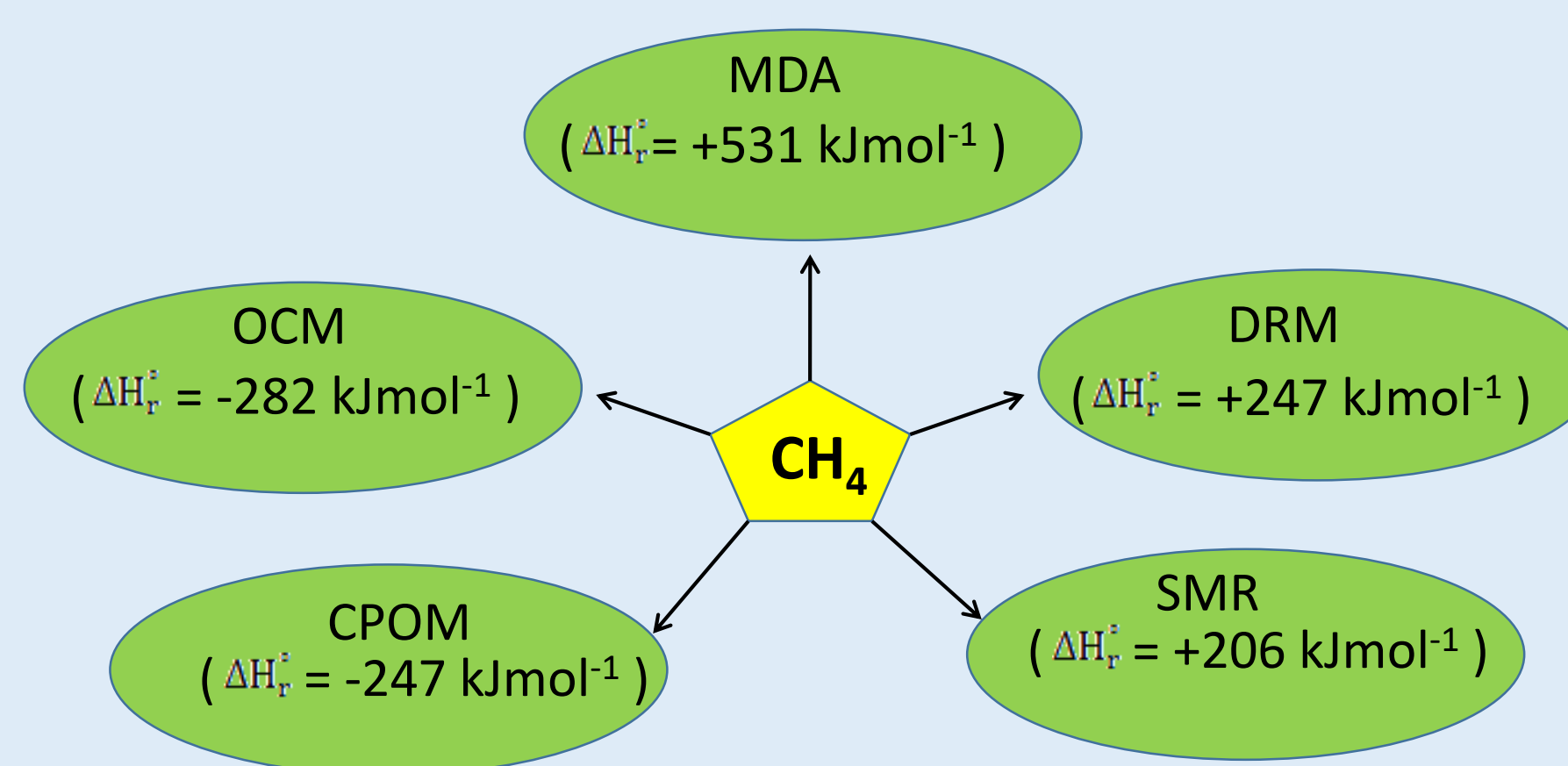
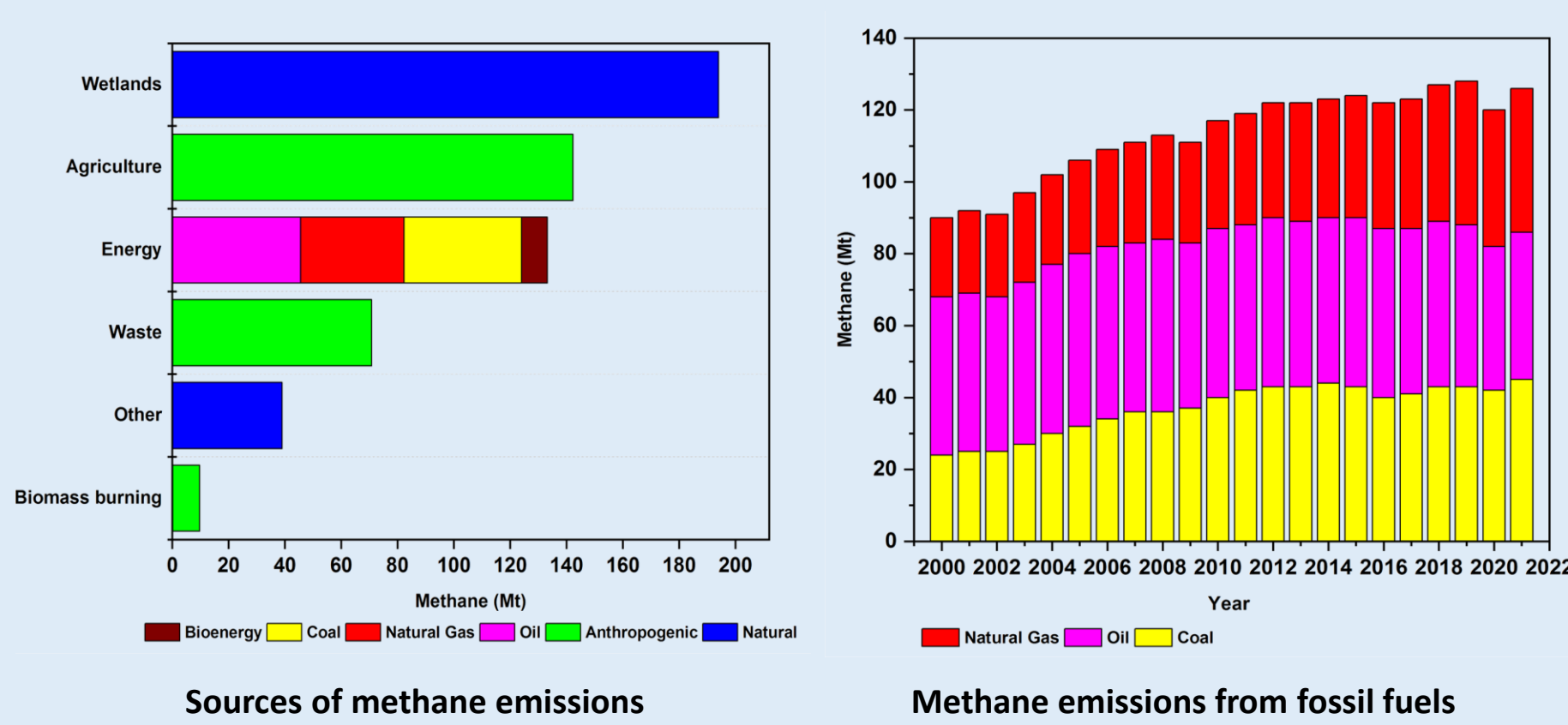
Introduction

- Methane is widely distributed gas around the globe. Also, the volumetric energy density of gas very low so it is being converted into shippable liquids as benzene.
- The direct conversion of methane into aromatics is simple and cost-effective.
- Methane dehydroaromatization is endothermic reaction. The strong C-H bond makes, its direct conversion very challenging.
- A combination of active metal and Si-Al based material makes the conversion better to some extent. Coal waste material containing 68–75 wt% silicon and aluminum are good source of Si-Al which are required for catalyst synthesis.

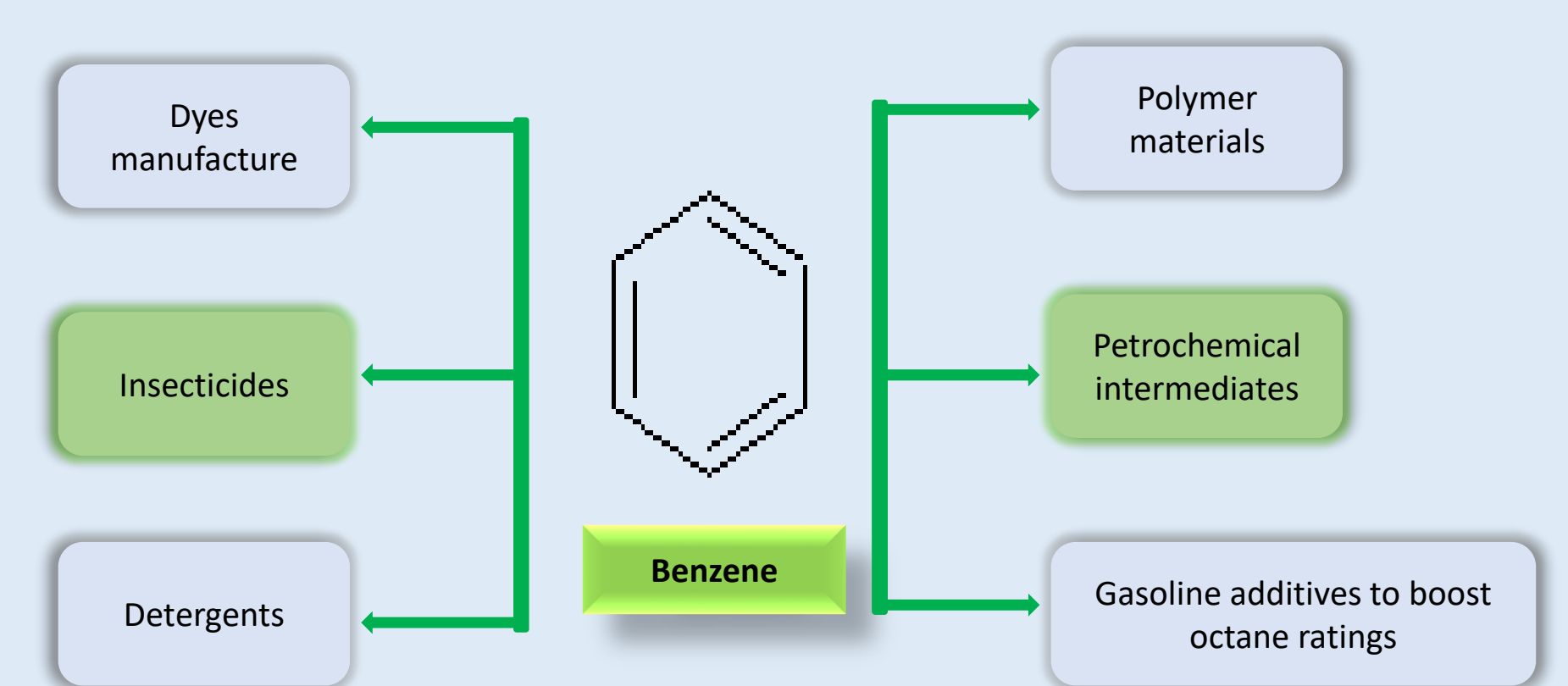
Research Objective



Methane and its conversion at a glance

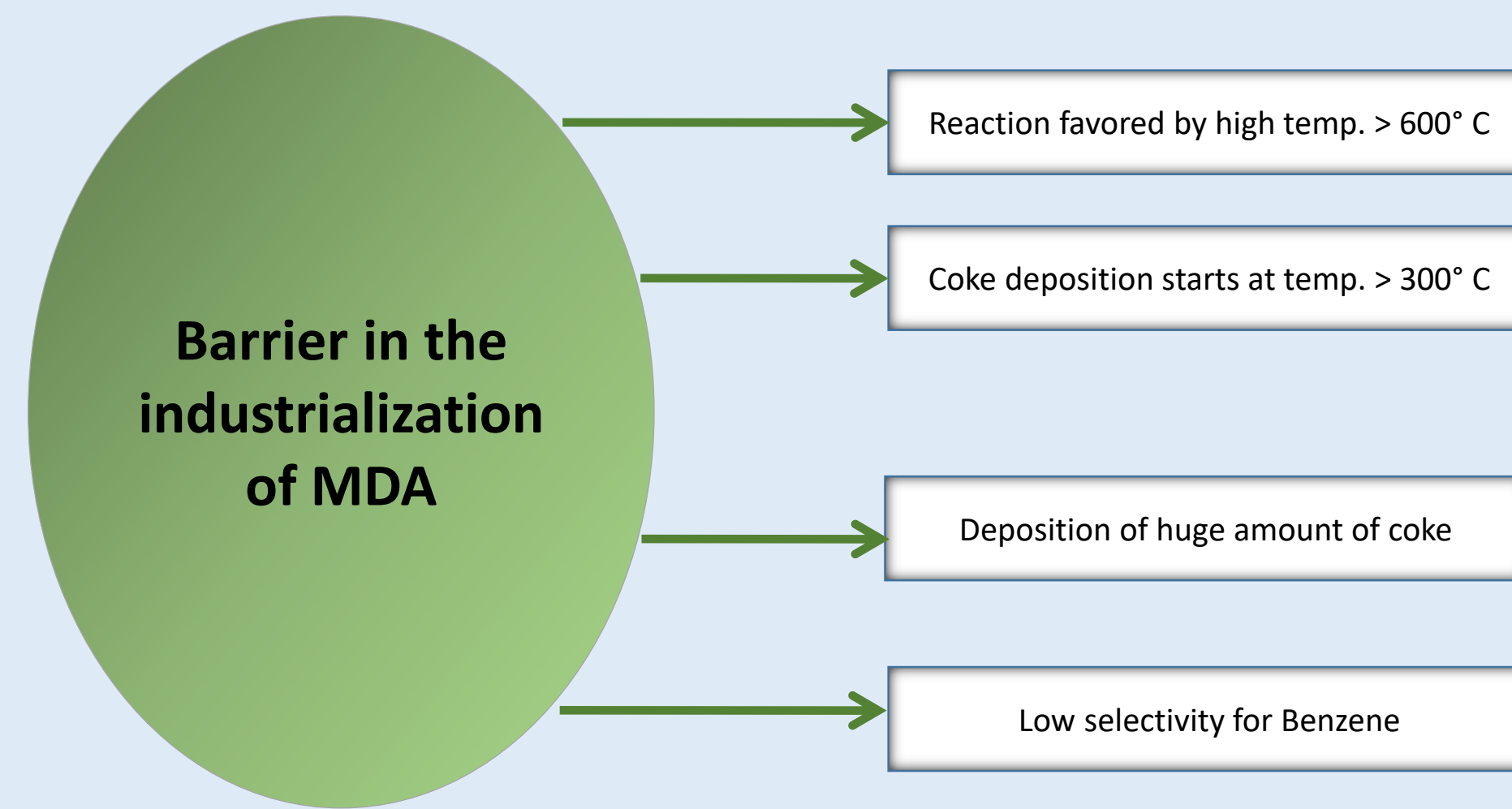


Applications of Benzene

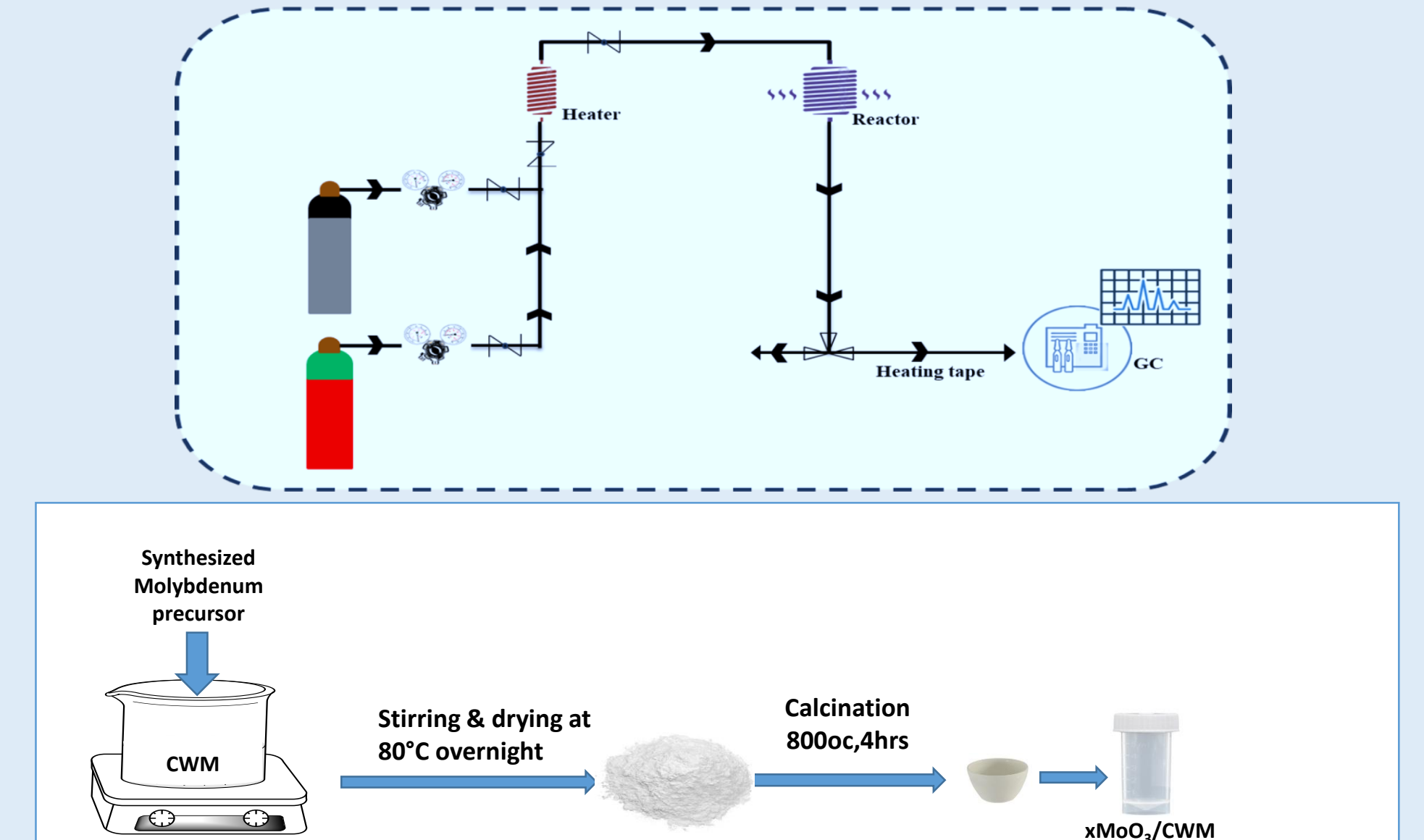


Benzene: Industrial routes of formation and MDA industrialization

- Catalytic reforming
- Toluene disproportionation
- Steam cracking
- Toluene hydrodealkylation



Reactor Setup and Catalyst Synthesis



Catalyst Characterization

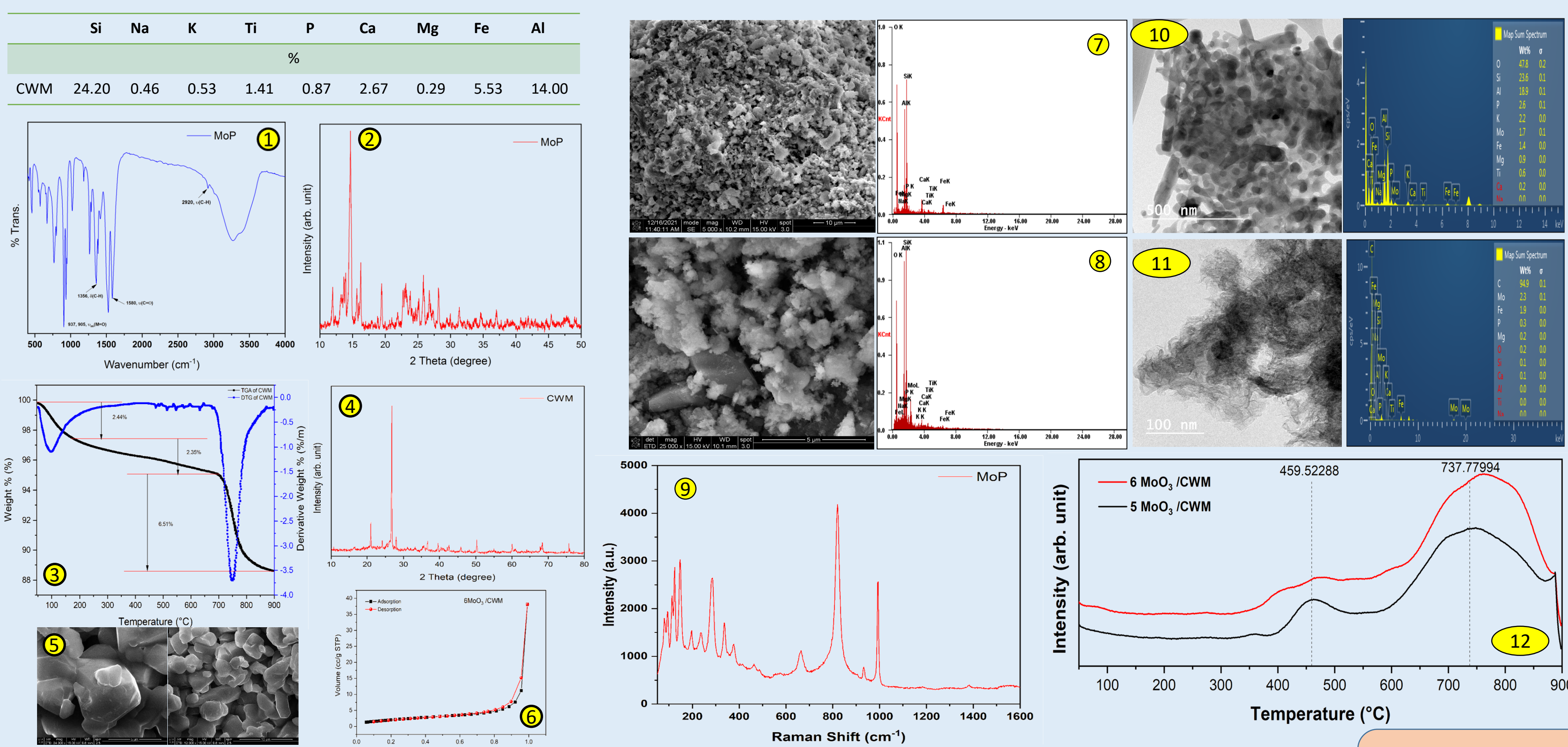
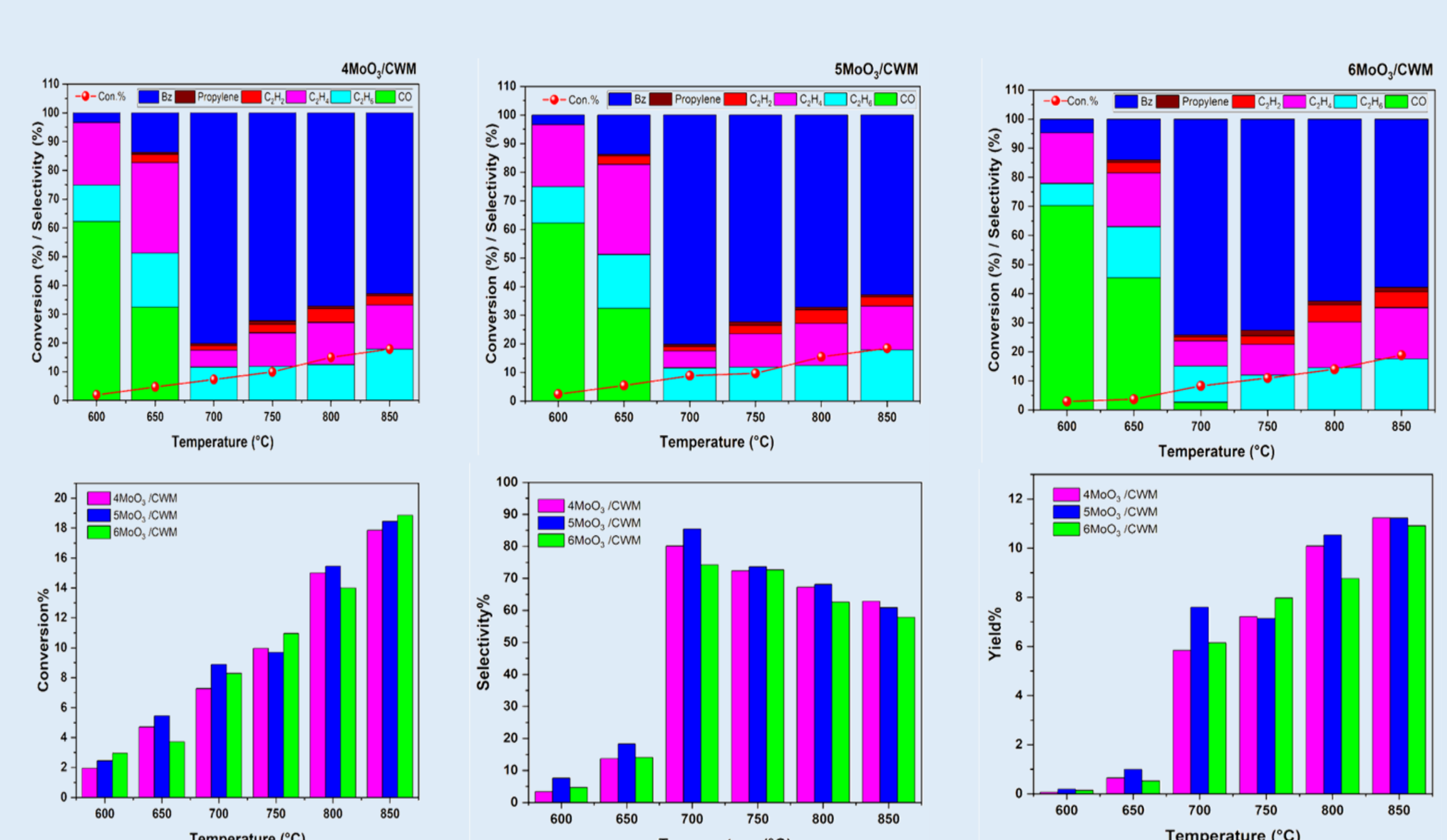


Fig Details. (1) IR of Mo Precursor (2) XRD of Mo Precursor (3) TGA of CWM (4) XRD of CWM (5) SEM image of MoP (6) BET of 6MoO₃/CWM (7) SEM image of CWM (8) SEM image of 6MoO₃/CWM (9) Raman of Mo Precursor (10) TEM image of 6MoO₃/CWM catalyst (11) TEM image of spent 6MoO₃/CWM catalyst (12) TPR of 5MoO₃/CWM and 6MoO₃/CWM catalyst

Catalytic Activity test



Results and Conclusion

- Mo/CWM catalyst prepared using the wetness impregnation method gives the 8% conversion and 85% benzene selectivity at 1700 ml g⁻¹h⁻¹ gas hourly space velocity (GHSV) & 700°C temperature with 0.3 gm catalyst loading.
- The MDA reaction gives by-products, including carbon monoxide, ethane, ethylene, propylene, and hydrogen.

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