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Synthesis and Characterization of Di-Metallic Zeolite Pt-Co Composite as Potential Catalyst for Reforming and Hydro-Desulphurization of Gasoline

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. Author GJU did the conceptualization of the manuscript. Authors GJU, AEN, EEU, EJU, JJA performed the methodology. Authors GJU, AEN and EEU did the interpretation of results. Authors EEU and EU did validation of the data. Author JJA and GJU did data curations of the manuscript. Authors EJU and EEE did sample collection and prepared the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Synthesis and characterization of di-metallic zeolite-Pt-Co composite was carried out via hydrothermal treatment, acid leaching of mesoporous-kaolin and calcination of the acidified mesoporous–kaolin. Pt and Co metals were impregnated into the zeolite matrix through thermal reduction of $H_2PtCl_6.6H_2O$ and $Co(CH_3COO)_2$ at 550 ^oC for 6 hours using ($NaBH_4$) as reductant

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with Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) as stabilizer. The results of FTIR indicated absorption bands range of 1062.3-74.671 cm^{-1} attributed to tetrahedral stretches for AlO_3 and SiO. A peak at 779.0 cm^{-1} stretches assigned to Pt and 650 cm^{-1}due to Co. This may confirm the impregnation of Co and Pt-into the composite. Also, muscovite and quartz interloping where confirmed at 1031-1038 cm^{-1}. The XRD analysis indicated 35 % sanidine [(K, Na) $(Si,Al)_4O_8$], 27 % quartz (SiO_2), 24 % Orthoclase ($KAlSi_3O_8$), 8 % Albite ($NaAlSi_3O_8$) and 6.3% Muscuvite ($KAl_2(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_2$ with sharp peaks of quartz at 20.8° 2θ, implying crystalline. The results of the Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) results showed 16±4 nm and 7±3 nm for the calcined kaolin and the synthesized zeolite Pt-Co composite respectively. Also, TEM monograph of synthesis Zeolite-Pt-Co indicated a reduced even particle size compared to calcined zeolite clay. Pt enhances isomerization of straight run gasoline with consequent increase in octane number of gasoline while Co aids in hydrodesulphorisation.

Keywords: kaolin; zeolite; catalyst; calcination; hydrosulphorisation; isomerization.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ample amount of untapped kaolin deposits is scattered in various parts of Akwa Ibom State and other parts of Nigeria. Zeolites could occur natural or as synthesized crystalline aluminosilicate minerals. Zeolite is made up of three-dimensional structures due to its oxygen bonded background ($[SiO_4]_4-$ and $[AlO_4]_5-$ polyhedral) Victor et al*,* (2020). Zeolite is well defined as crystalline aluminosilicate with different pore sizes which is classified as microporous (pore size smaller than 2 nm), mesoporous (pore size between 2 to 50 nm) and macroporous (pore size larger than 50 nm) Kumaran et al*,* (2019); Lateef et al*,* (2016). Zeolite is used in numerous industrial applications including water purification, petroleum refining especially in fluid catalytic cracking. Hydrocarbon refining (cracking and reforming) especially fluid catalytic cracking unit is the major consumer of zeolitic catalyst for increasing the quantity of gasoline , octane number enhancement, upgrading of gasoline structure, and production of environmentally friendly hydrocarbon fuel.

According to U.S. Energy Information Administration database for calendar year 2022, Nigeria is ranked 15th in crude oil production in the world with 1,316,415 bpl/day. Unfortunately, Nigeria imports all her hydrocarbon fuel due to non-operational refineries. Furthermore, refineries are producing at below installed capacities or are not working at all, which has resulted in the inability to refine enough gasoline to meet local consumption [1, 2]. Hydrocarbon based fuel are non-biodegradable and non-renewable which may be exhausted [3]. Also, Nigeria untapped zeolitic kaolin are scattered in different locations in Nigeria. Low-cost silica-alumina such as kaolinite Zeolites can be synthesized from kaolinite kaolin via “Hydrogel process”. The structural pattern could be confirmed by the presence of a single characteristic broad band associated with O-H stretching vibrations of the catalytic centers (Si-OH-Al sites) located in the region between 3700-3500 cm^{-1} Victor et al*,* (2020); Isernia, (2013). Highest isomer production was archived with ensemble of Rh bounded with Pt atoms [4]. The Platinum catalysts exhibit high activity and selectivity. Olajire reported that a bimetallic Pt-Cu nanostructure poses greater catalytic oxidative action in desulfurization process

Synthesis of zeolite from clay as a source of silica and alumina from Nigerian kaolin clay has been successfully studied Adeoye et al*,* (2017); Olaremu et al*,* (2019); Yusuf et al*,* [5]. Naturally occurring zeolite is important in many industrial processes due to its environmentally benign nature, low cost and its relative abundance compared to deleterious, expensive and, imported synthetic zeolite. Nigeria has numerous untapped natural kaolin deposits. Unfortunately, for many years now we experience protracted increase in prices of petroleum products especially premium motor spirit (PMS) in Nigeria, with attendance adversative economic consequences. This is because of malfunctioning of all the local refineries in Nigeria, importation of all petroleum products which are sometime adulterated. Pt and Co have high selectivity and catalytic activities with enhance isomerization ability of straight run gasoline and hydro-desulpurization respectively. Also, Pt-based bimetallic catalysts display great improved activity, selectivity, and stability compared to monometallic catalyst [6]. Hence, the objective of this study was to design a low cost, ecofriendly, high performance zeolite-Pt-Co composite with

enhance isomerization and hydrosulphurization potentials. Pt based catalysts possess a great selectivity to multi branched isomers, with low aromatic compounds production [7].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Sample Collection

The kaolin sample used in this study was collected from clay deposits in Ikot Uso Akpan Itam, Itu L.G.A, Akwa Ibom State, using a clean garden fork. The sample was pulverized to enable its usability stored in clean dry plastic container. Ikot Uso Akpan Itam is in Itu Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The study area is bounded in the North and North-East by Odukpani in Cross River State and Arochukwu in Abia State, in the West by Ibiono Ibom and Ikono L.G.A, in the South and South-east by Uyo and Uruan Local Government Areas respectively. Itu has a latitude of 5.203624(5°12'13.05°N) and a longitude of 7.968822(7°58'7.76°E)

2.2 Hydrothermal Treatment of Kaolin Clay

In hydrothermal process, 50 g of dried clay sample was added into a 200 ml conical flask containing 100 ml of deionized water. The mixture was heated at 150 °C for one (1) hour with constant stirring using hot plate with magnetic stirrer, the resulting mixture was filtered and oven dried at 120 °C stored in lid tight containers for further use. Hydrothermal methods can transform kaolin into an ultrafine powder under controlled thermal conditions. The benefits of hydrothermal treatment of kaolin include increased reactants reactivity, low energy consumption, reduced air pollution, easy to control the solution, formational of metastable phases, and unique condensed phases [8].

2.3 Acid Leaching of Mesoporous-Kaolin

The dried (mesoporous-kaolin) (50 g) prepared in the hydrothermal step was added to a 200 ml conical flask containing 100 ml of 11% hydrochloric acid (HCl). The resulting mixture was heated electrically at 150 °C with constant stirring using magnetic stirrer for one (1) hour and filtered. The solid residue was washed with deionized water until no chloride was detected using $AgNO_3$.

2.4 Calcination of the acidified mesoporous –kaolin

The acidified mesoporous -kaolin was oven dried at 120 °C for one (1) hour and calcined at 550 °C for two (2) hours in a muffle furnace and later cooled. The calcined kaolin was stored in a lid tight container and properly labeled. The heating process eliminates water from the mineral kaolinite ($Al_2O_3{\cdot}2SiO_2{\cdot}2H_2O$), the main constituent of kaolin clay, and collapses the material structure, resulting in an amorphous aluminosilicate ($Al_2O_3{\cdot}2SiO_2$), metakaolinite. The process is known as dehydroxylation $Al_2O_3{\cdot}2SiO_2{\cdot}2H_2O \rightarrow Al_2O_3{\cdot}2SiO_2 + 2H_2O\uparrow$

2.5 Preparation of Zeolite-dimetallic (Zeolite-Pt-Co) Composite

The calcined kaolin prepared from acidified mesoporous -kaolin was used to form Zeolite Pt-Co composite according to Olajire et al, [9] in the following steps. In the first step, the synthesis of zeolite Pt-Co composite was prepared by mixing 30 mL of 1 M aqueous $H_2PtCl_6.6H_2O$ solution, and 30 mL of 1 M aqueous $Co(CH_3COO)_2$ solution with magnetic stirring in a flask. Thirty (30 ml) of 0.002 sodium borohydride ($NaBH_4$) was subsequently added to the flask, placed in an ice bath on a stir plate and stirred with addition of 5 g of Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) as stabilizer to prevent aggregation, Olajire et al, [9]. In the second step, ten grams (10 g) of the prepared calcined kaolin catalyst was added into 200 ml conical flask containing 50 ml of deionized water and mixed with the contents in the conical flask in step 1. The mixture was heated for 1 hour at 150 °C using hot plate and oven-dried at 120 °C for 1 hour for reduction process. The dried mesoporous clay composite Zeolite-Pt-Co composite was further calcined at 550 °C for 5 hours in a muffle furnace to and stored in a labeled lid tight container.

2.6 Characterization of the Synthesized Zeolite-Pt-Co

The functional groups profile and molecular finger print of the synthesized zeolite-Pt-Co composite was analyzed using Agilent Technologies Cary 630 FTIR, Benchtop FTIR Spectrometer with depth 26 cm, height 16 cm, power requirement- 100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, Resolution- ≤ 2 cm-1, sample type-powder couple with MicroLab Pharma Software. Unique Ux-30 XRF spectrophotometer was to analyze

individual elementals and compound present in the composite. The crystalline phase identification (phase ID), quantification and percent (%) crystallinity, of the synthesized zeolite-Pt-Co composite were carried out using Rigaku Miniflex Benchtop powder X-ray Diffraction (XRD) instrument. Core attribute- 600 W X-ray tube, D/teX Ultra silicon strip detector, Core dimensions-620 (W) x 722 (H) x 460 (D) mm, Power requirements-1Ø, 100-240 V 50/60 Hz mounted with External PC, MS Windows OS, SmartLab Studio-II software.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of XRD, FTIR, TEM and XRF of the synthesized Zeolite-Pt-Co composite, Fig. 1 are as presented in Fig. 2- Fig. 7 and Table 1 XRD analysis of the Zeolite-Pt-Co. From the results of XRD data Fig. 2 -Fig 3, the Zeolit-Pt-Co composite produced contained 35% sanidine [(K,Na)(Si,Al)$_4$O$_8$] Haldar and Josip (2014) , 27 % quartz (SiO_2), 24 % Orthoclas ($KAlSi_3O_8$), 8% Albite ($NaAlSi_3O_8$) and 6.3% Muscuvite ($KAl_2(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_2$. Also, the X-ray diffraction patterns of the Zeolit-Pt-Co composite indicated sharp peaks for quartz at 20.8^o 2θ, implying that the composite is crystalline. The peak at 2θ = 3.4° is associated with d220 reflection the peaks 6.16°, 15.88°, 26.08°, and 30.7° depict the HY zeolite [10, 11, 7] In a similar study by Yusuf et al, [5] XRD data indicated two peaks corresponding to the kaolinite and quartz in Elefun Kaolin.

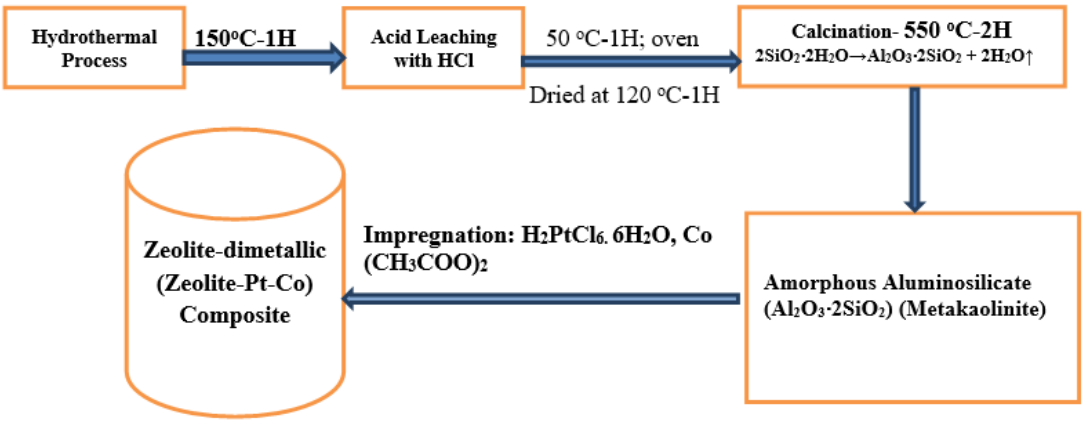

Fig. 1. Flow chart for synthesis of Zeolite-dimetallic (Zeolite-Pt-Co) composite

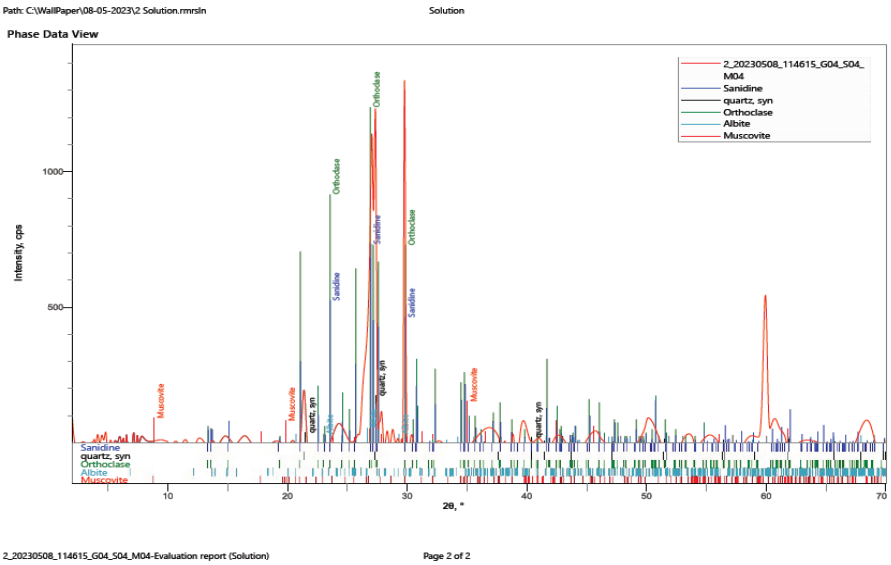

Fig. 2. XRD phase data view of Zeolite-Pt-Co composite

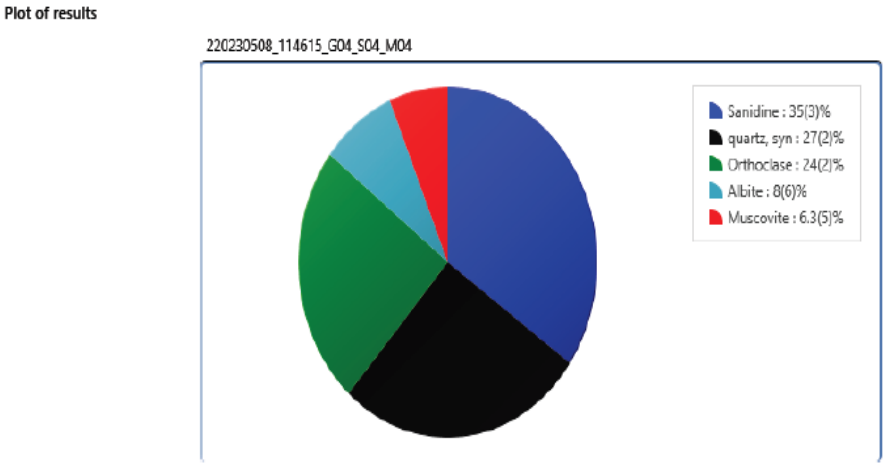

Fig. 3. Percentage composition of Sanidine, quartz, Orthoclase, Albite and Muscovite

3.1 FTIR Spectros Copy Analysis

The results of FTIR spectroscopy analysis of the synthesized Zeolite-Pt-Co composite are as presented in Figs. 4-5. From the FTIR data results, the absorption bands ranges observed at 1062.3-74.671 cm^{-1} is attributed to tetrahedral stretches for AlO_3 and SiO Kumaran et al, (2019). Ezra et al, [11] reported 1067. 44 cm^{-1} absorption band for symmetric stretching vibration of Si-O-Si bond. The 1062.3 cm^{-1} stretches could also be attributed to Si-O quartz. The result of FTIR of the calcined kaolin clay was in line with the research of Bhaskar et al [12] who confirmed that "the main peaks in the infrared spectra reflected Al-OH, Al-O and Si-O functional groups in the high frequency stretching and low frequency bending modes". 4000-650 cm^{-1}stretches could be associated with Co-O and Pt vibrations. This may confirm the impregnation of Co and Pt into the synthesized Zeolite-Pt-Co composite [13]. Shilina et al, [6], Eurov et al, [14] observed a Co small band near 669 cm^{-1} due to stretching vibrations of the metal–oxygen bond in Co_3O_4. Cobalt serves as catalyst for hydrodesulfurization in petroleum refining and can enhance catalytic oxidation of hydrocarbons The wave number 3678.9 cm^{-1} and 3596.5 cm^{-1} (Fig. 4) may be assigned to Al--O-H stretching and OH Stretching - Crystalline hydroxyl respectively. The obtained FT-IR in this study is congruent with the studies of Nguyen et al, 2019 and Saikia et al, (2010). Also, Jiangyong et al, [15] opined that zeolite-cobalt supported catalyst, exhibited considerably higher gasoline selectivity and produced more *iso*-paraffins. The synthesized zeolite-Pt-Co composite in this work can provide a confined reaction area for increased diffusion efficiency with a good reduction performance.

Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) of the Calcined zeolite and synthesis zeolite-Pt-Co composite:

Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) was used to characterize the lattice arrangement and crystallinity of the calcined zeolite and synthesis Zeolite-Pt-Co composite structures. The results are as presented in Fig. 6 and Fig. 7.The TEM results showed 16±4 nm and 7±3 nm for the calcined kaolin and the synthesized Zeolite Pt-Co composite respectively. The TEM monograph of synthesis Zeolite-Pt-Co indicated a smaller particle size Fig. 7 compared to calcined zeolite clay Fig. 6. The reduction in average particle size of 16.242 nm for calcined zeolite to 7.15 nm in synthesized Zeolite-Pt-Co composite could implies that Pt and Co were successfully impregnated into the synthesized composite with production of nan-particle size Gajendran (2017). In related study by Bingxue et al, [16] PtCo/C nanonparticle size was less than 5 nm, showing its high oxygen reduction reaction activity potential. The TEM image of the Zeolite-Pt-Co composite Fig. 7 indicates that Co and Pt are evenly distributed

on the synthesized zeolite composite. In a related research by Olajire et al, [9], it was reported that The Pt and Cu nanostructures revealed exceedingly even morphology with sizes range between 1.87 and 2.38 nm and average particles size of 2.12 ± 0.21 nm. Yesmurzayeva et al, (2016) reported a reduced particle size using of 0.235 nm and 0.208 nm using gold and the copper nanoparticle respectively. Platinum (Pt) atoms can function as catalyst for isomerization of hydrocarbons, [4]. According to Zirong et al, [17] incorporation of Pt nanocomposites display much improved performance in durability and high efficiency. The TEM image also, in similar work by Nandhi and Gajendran (2017).

The result of the XRF analysis of the calcined kaolin revealed SiO_2 (63.001 %), Al_2O_3(31.017 %), K_2O (2.163 %), $Ti0_2$ (2.220 %) and Fe_2O_3(1.850) as major chemical compositions with 1.850 %, 2.220 %, 2.163 % of Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, K_2O as trace impurities. In a related work by Abiodun et al. [18], 48.62 % SiO_2, 31.45% Al_2O_3 and 4.08 Fe_2O_3 were recorded in a metakaolin at 500 ^oC . Percentages of the major individual element present in calcined clay were oxygen 49.250, aluminium 15.956 and silicon 28.314 % Table 1. Comparatively, the XRF analysis recorded SiO_2 (63.001 %), Al_2O_3 (31.017%), PtO_2 (6.011 %), with trace amount of Cr_2O_3, (0.770 %), Co_3O_4 (0.002 %), Fe_2O_3 (0.770 %), V_2O_5 (0.106 %). The concentrations of individual elements in the synthesized Zeolite-Pt-Co composite were Zn (11.134 %). Fe(34.158), Sb (4.571 %), Si (30.280 %), Al (18.010 %), Pt (29.674 %), O (37.000 %), S (1.015), K (1.267 %) and Co (32.834 %) respectively. Table1. The result of XRF together with XRD and FTIR indicated that Pt and Co were successfully impregnated in the synthesis Zeolite-Pt-Co composite Table 1, Figs. 2 and 3. In related research, [6] deposited Pt and Co Pt-Co/ZSM-5 Catalysts using laser electrodispersion on Co-modified ZSM-5 prepared by the $Co(CH_3COO)_2$ impregnation [19-23].

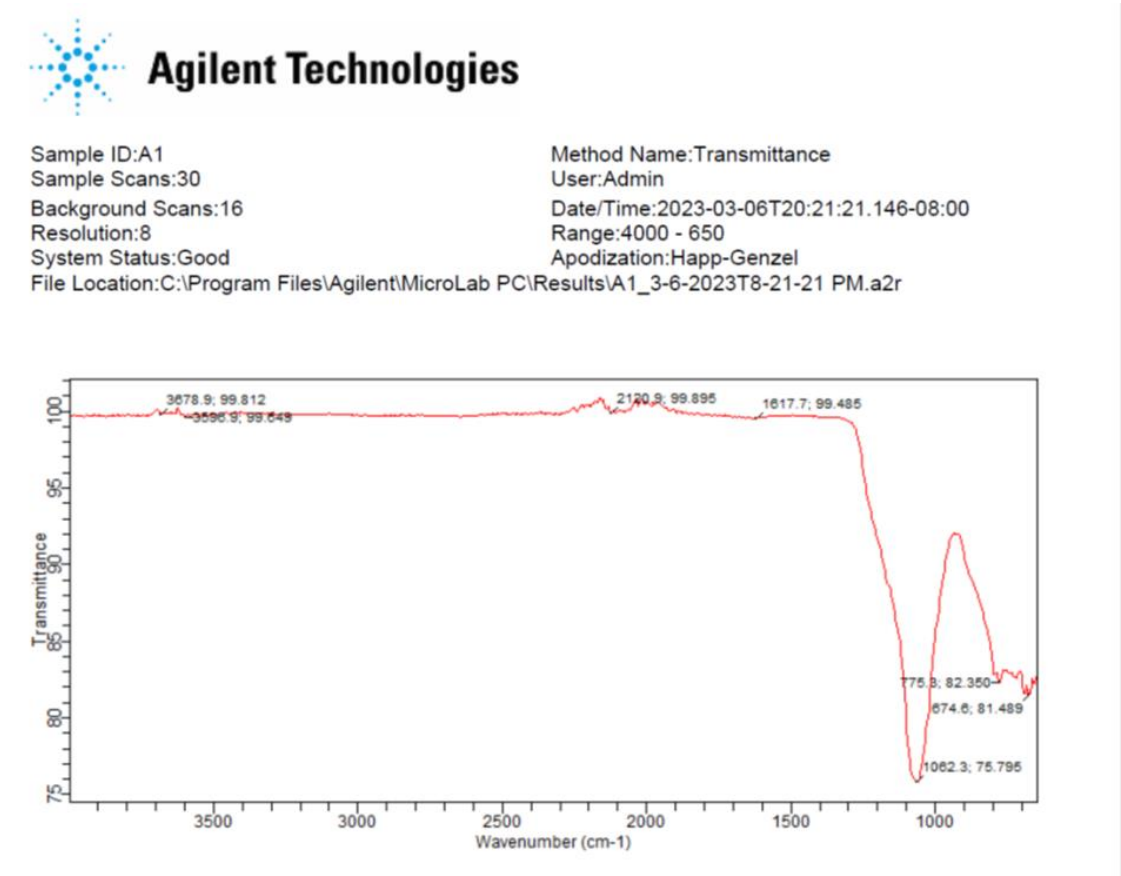

Fig. 4. FTIR of calcined kaolin clay

Agilent Technologies

Sample ID:2
Sample Scans:30
Background Scans:16
Resolution:8
System Status:Good
Method Name:Transmittance
User:Admin
Date/Time:2023-05-09T09:33:15.262-07:00
Range:4000 - 650
Apodization:Happ-Genzel
File Location:C:\Program Files\Agilent\MicroLab PC\Results\2_5-9-2023T9-33-15 AM.a2r

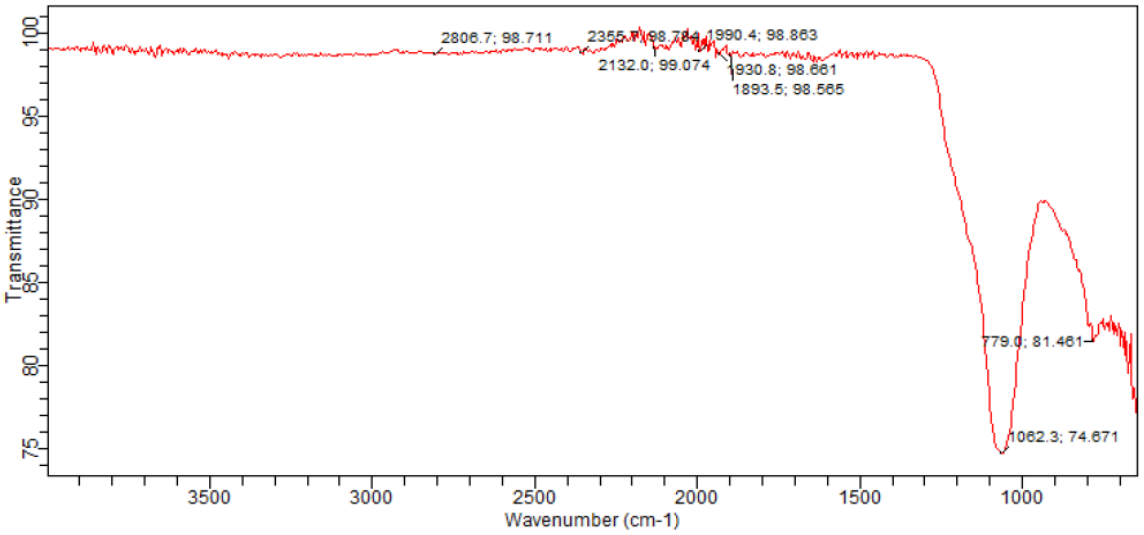

Fig. 5. FTIR of Zeolite-Pt-Co composite

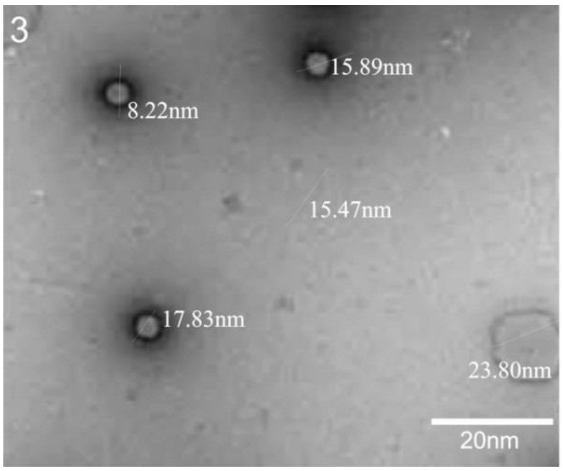

Fig. 6. TEM monograph of Calcined kaolin

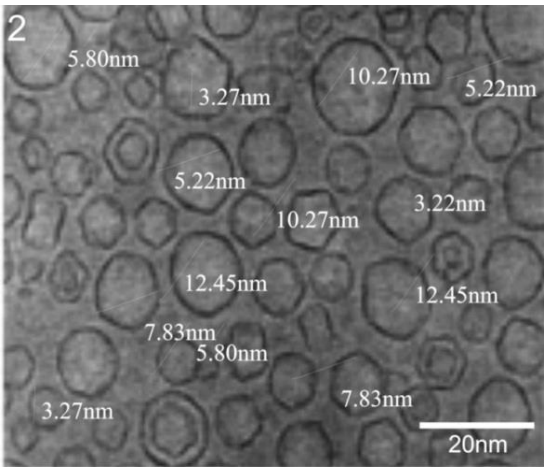

Fig. 7. TEM monograph of Zeolite-Pt-Co composite

Table 1. XRF results of calcined and Zeolite-Pt-Co composite

Calcined Kaolin		Zeolite-Pt-Co Composite	
components	**concentrations**	**Components**	**Concentrations**
SiO_2	63.001	SiO_2	63.001
V_2O_5	0.106	V_2O_5	0.106
Cr_2O_3	0.069	Cr_2O_3	0.069
MnO	0.013	MnO	0.013
Fe_2O_3	1.850	Fe_2O_3	0.770
Co_3O_4	0.005	Co_3O_4	0.002
NiO	0.007	NiO	0.007
CuO	0.028	CuO	0.028
Nb_2O_3	0.010	Sn	11.134
MoO_3	0.002	Fe	34.158
WO_3	0.000	Sb	4.571
P_2O_5	0.000	Mn	ND
SO_3	0.198	Ni	ND
CaO	0.336	Co	32.834
MgO	0.000	Cr	34.158
K_2O	2.163	Pt	29.674
BaO	0.113	Al_2O_3	31.017
Al_2O_3	31.017	PtO	6.011
Ta_2O_5	0.027	Cl	1.000
TiO_2	2.220	Si	30.280
ZnO	0.010	Al	18.010
Ag_2O	0.007	O	37.000
Cl	0.686	Mg	0.012
ZrO_2	0.131	S	1.015
SnO_2	0.000	K	1.267
O	49.250		
Al	15.956		
Si	28.314		

4. CONCLUSION

Synthesis and characterization of di-metallic zeolite Pt-Co composite was carried out via Hydrothermal Treatment, Acid leaching of Mesoporous-kaolin and Calcination of the acidified mesoporous –kaolin. The Pt and Co metals were impregnated into the zeolite matrix through reduction of $H_2PtCl_6.\ 6H_2O$ and $Co(CH_3COO)_2$ at 550 ^oC for 6 hrs using ($NaBH_4$) as reductant with Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) as stabilizer. The results of FTIR indicated absorption bands range of 1062.3-74.671 cm^{-1} attributed to tetrahedral stretches for AlO_3 and SiO. A peak at 779.0 cm^{-1} stretches assigned to Pt and 650 cm^{-1}due to Co. This may confirm the impregnation of -Co and Pt- into the synthesis Zeolite-Pt-Co composite. Muscovite and quartz interloping might remain at 1031-1038 cm^{-1}. The XRD analysis indicated 35 % sanidine ($(K,Na)(Si,Al)_4O_8$)27% quartz (SiO_2), 24 % Orthoclas ($KAlSi_3O_8$), 8 % Albite ($NaAlSi_3O_8$) and 6.3% Muscuvite ($KAl_2(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_2$ with sharp peaks of quartz at 20.8^o 2θ, implying crystalline. The results of the Transmission Electron Microscope TEM at 20nm magnification indicated a uniform morphology with particle size range of 8.22nm - 23.80 nm and average particle size of 16.242 nm. HRTEM result for the synthesized Zeolite Pt-Co composite indicated a particle size range of 3.22 nm -10.27 nm with average particle size of 7.15 nm of disaggregation crystallites morphology. Also, TEM monograph of synthesis Zeolite-Pt-Co indicated a reduced even particle size compared to calcined zeolite clay. Pt enhances isomerization of straight run gasoline with consequent increase in octane number of gasoline while Co aids in hydro-desulphorisation. Also, the synthesized zeolite-Pt-Co composite in this work can provide a confined reaction area for increased diffusion efficiency with a good reduction performance.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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