

New Catalyst For N-Heptane Isomerization And Dehydrocyclization Processes

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Abstract

New coordination compounds of copper (II) with a nitrogen-containing organic cat-ion 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium (2,3,5-ph₃Tz) of the composition (2,3,5-ph₃Tz)₂[CuCl₄] [1], (2,3,5-ph₃Tz)₂[CoCl₄] [2], (2,3,5-ph₃Tz)₂[CuBr₄] [3], (2,3,5-ph₃Tz)₂[CuBr₃] [4], and their catalytic activity in the isomerization process of light gasoline fractions, have been investigated.

Keywords: GC-MS Analysis; Antibacterial and Antioxidant Activities

Introduction

Despite the huge number of known catalysts in the oil refining industry, modern production needs new highly efficient and more environmentally acceptable catalysts, catalytic media, and solvents. Over the past few years, complexes of transition 3d-metals with nitrogen-containing cations of the composition (HL)_n[MHal₄] have attracted great interest in oil chemistry as new catalytic systems [1]. Tetrahalide complexes of copper (II) and cobalt

(II) with 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride of the composition (2,3,5-ph₃Tz)₂[MCl₄] [2] show high catalytic activity in the joint low-temperature process of isomerization and dehydrocyclization of n-heptane. In the present work, the complexes are formed because of the interaction of hydrochloric acid solutions of halometalates (II) with aqueous solutions of LCl (Figure 1) according to the scheme: 2 (2,3,5-ph₃Tz⁺) + [MX₄]²⁻ → (2,3,5-ph₃Tz)₂[MX₄]⁺.

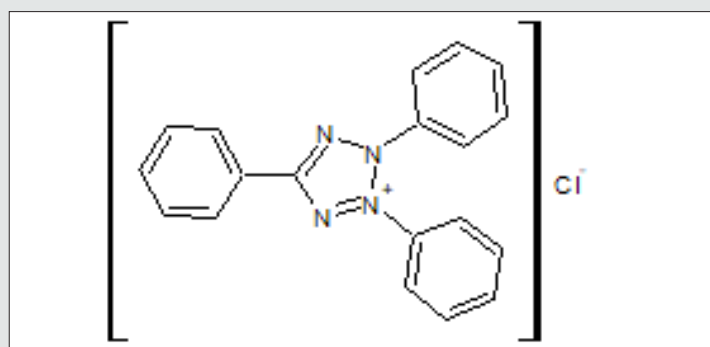


Figure 1: Unit of 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride, (2,3,5-ph₃Tz) Cl.

According to the X-Ray data, the presented coordination compounds have a crystal structure, in which each [CuX₄]²⁻ anion is surrounded with four organic cations. Two halogen atoms form bridging hydrogen bonds with neighboring triphenyltetrazolium cations (Figure 2). As a result of the joint low-temperature process of isomerization and dehydrocyclization of n heptane, it was found that the main reaction products are 2(3)-methylhexane, 2,3 dimethylcyclopentane, methylcyclohexane. The diagram shows

the total yield of n heptane conversion products in the presence of various complexes, depending on the temperature at a reaction time of 2 hours. The maximum yield of products for the tetrachlorocuprate (II) complex is observed at 80°C, for tetrachlorocobaltate (II) is at 60° C (Figure 3). The catalytic activity of copper coordination compounds in the processes of isomerization and dehydrocyclization of n-heptane is due to the formation of an intermediate complex (2,3,5 ph₃Tz)₂[Cu^IBr₃] (Figure 4).

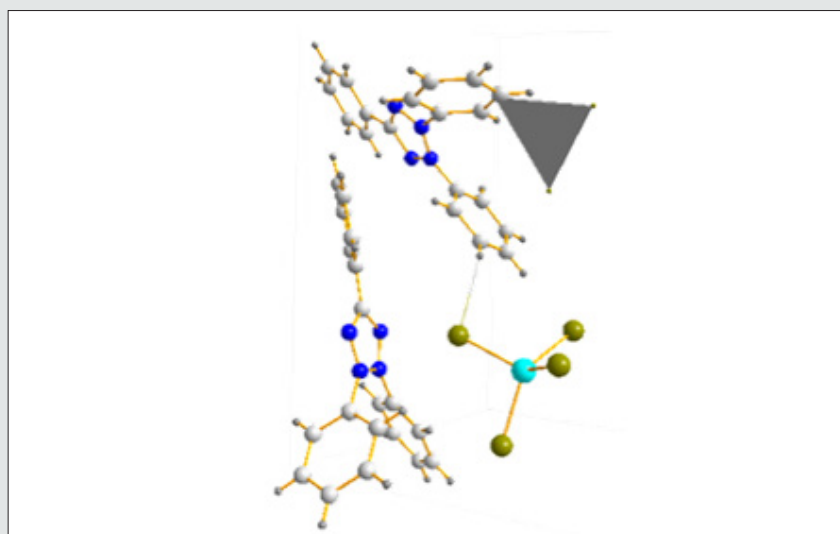


Figure 2: Crystal structure $(2,3,5\text{-ph}_3\text{Tz})_2[\text{CuBr}_4]$

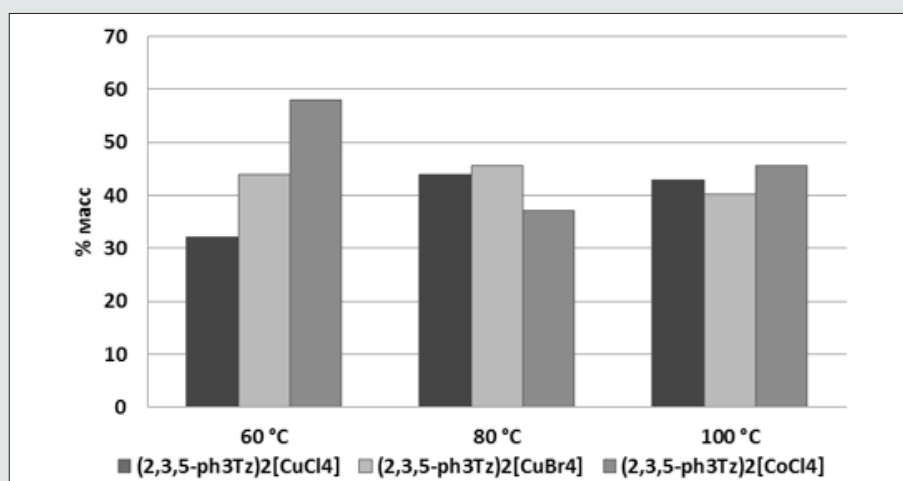


Figure 3: Data on the catalytic activity of compounds.

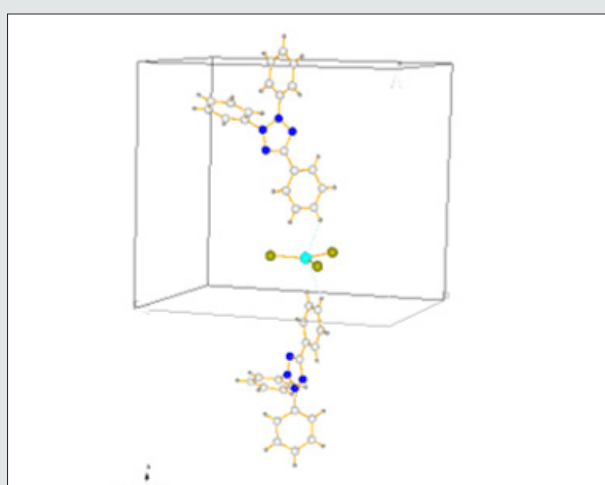


Figure 4: Crystal structure $(2,3,5\text{-ph}_3\text{Tz})_2[\text{CuIBr}_3]$.

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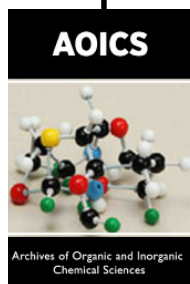
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