



MAS NMR spectroscopy for acidity characterization and olefin reaction monitoring on Zn-modified zeolites

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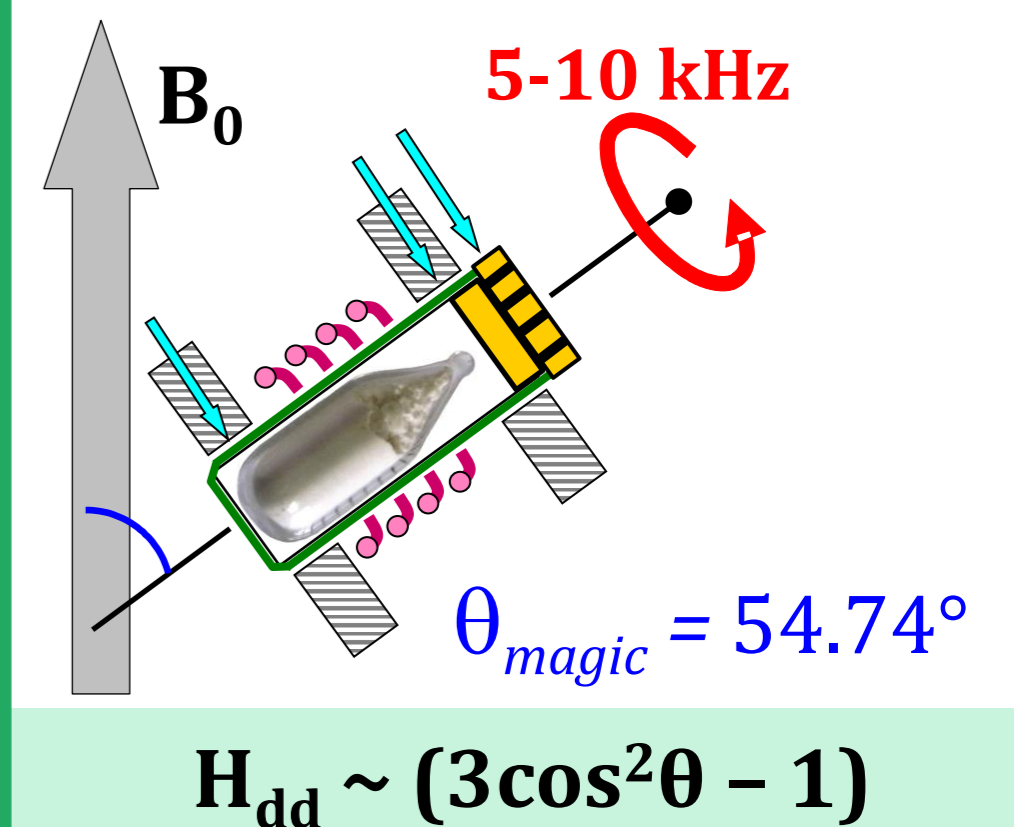
Introduction

Zinc-modified zeolites are effective catalysts for the transformation of light olefins (C_2-C_4), the abundant feedstock produced from naphtha and liquified petroleum gas.¹ However, the lack of comprehensive information about the nature of the active sites and the reaction mechanism hinders the implementation of such catalysts on an industrial scale. Here, we demonstrate the capabilities of MAS NMR to provide the required data.

Methodology

The key feature of the experimental procedure is the sample preparation in sealed glass ampoules acting as microreactors. Such methodology provides reliable data for zeolite catalyst performance under controlled conditions.²

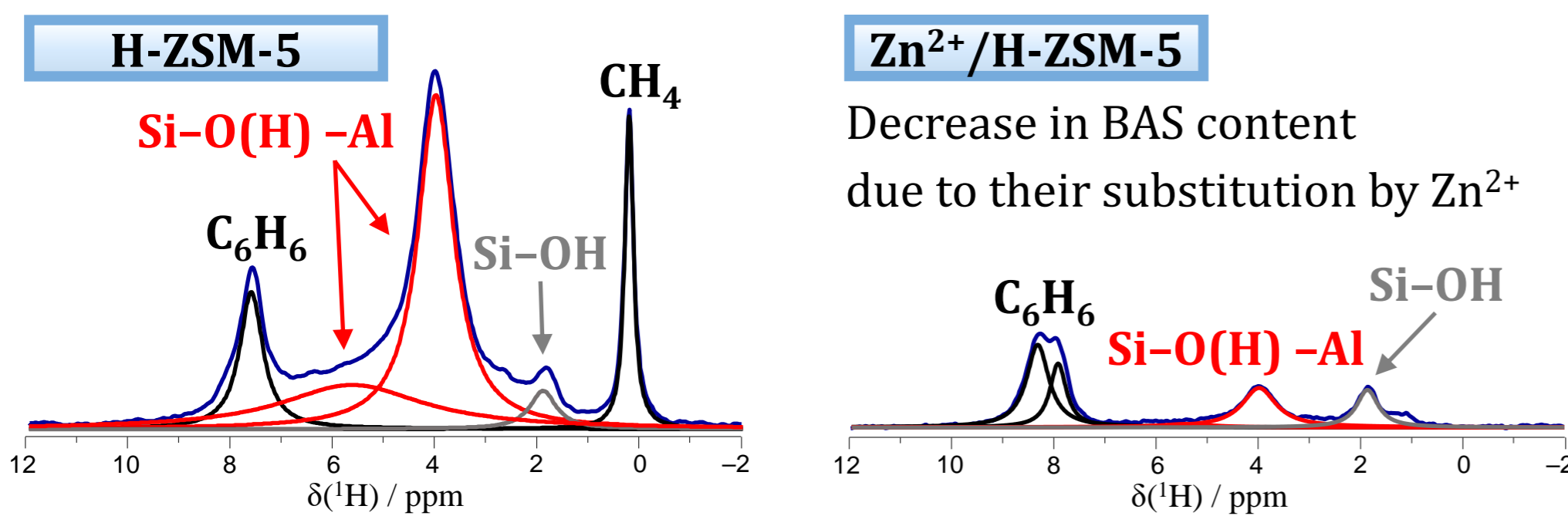
Magic Angle Spinning



¹H MAS NMR – OH groups quantification

Internal standard approach

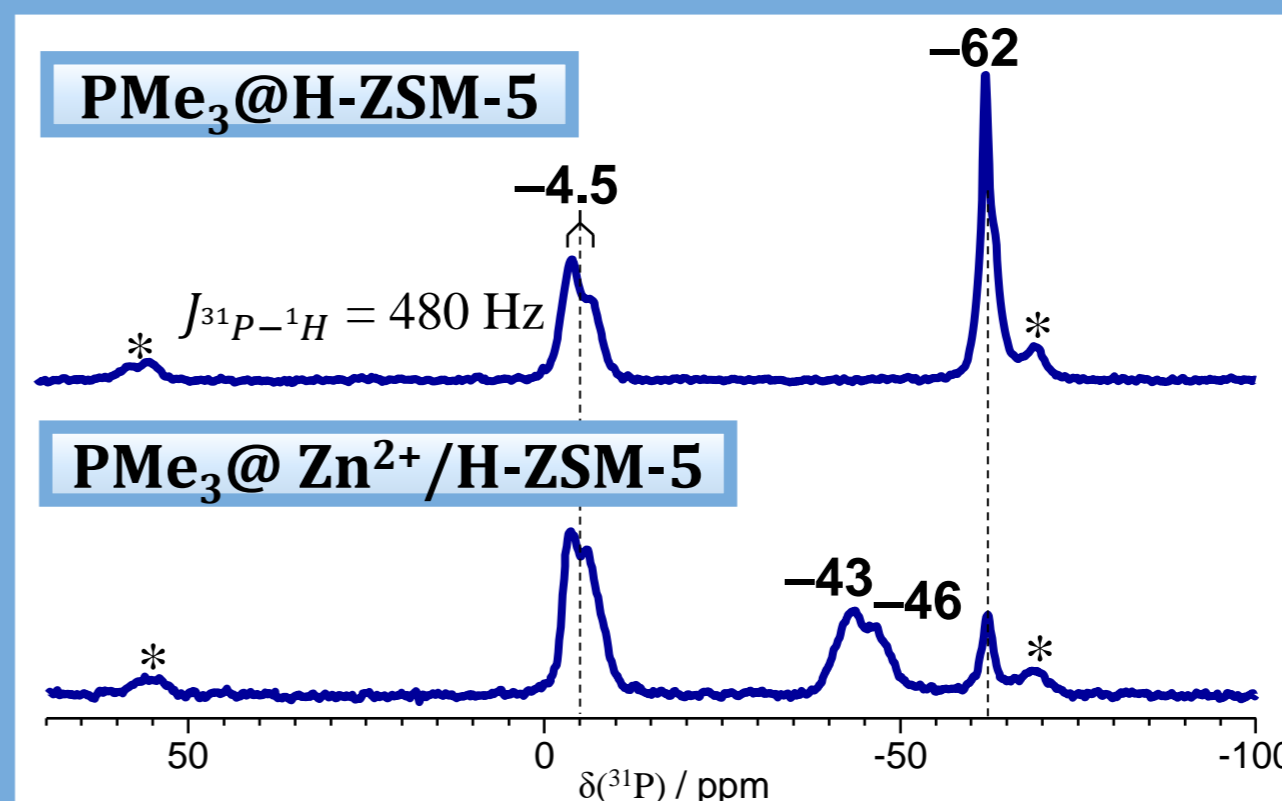
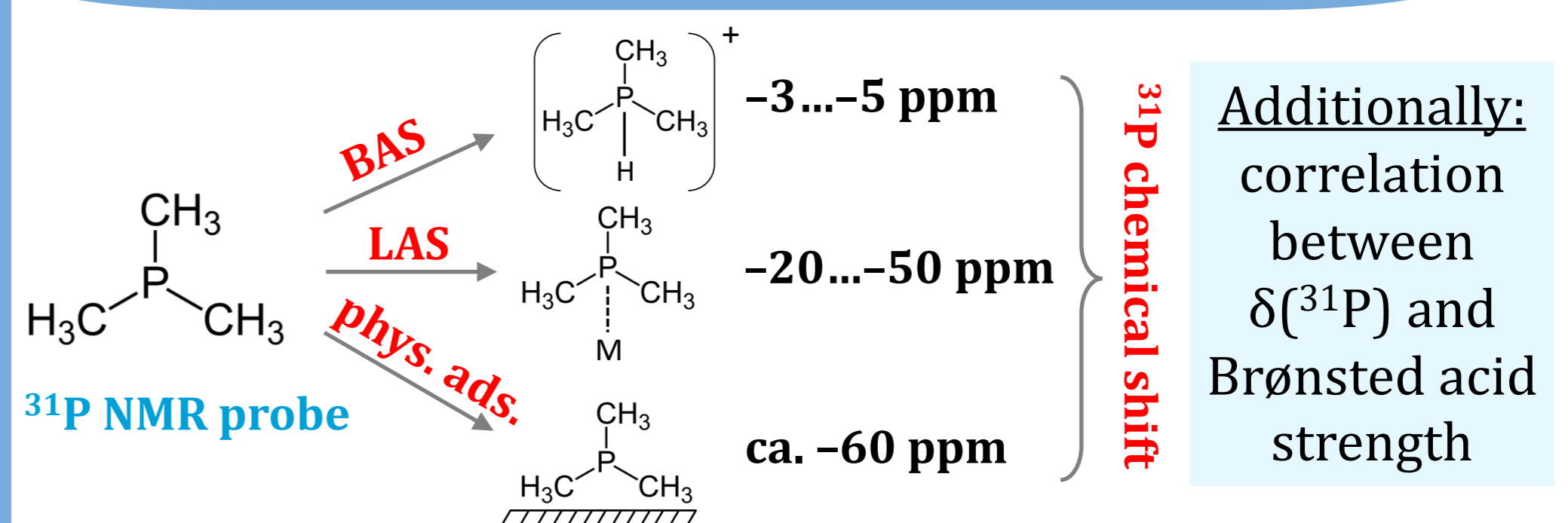
- Chemical shift out of the range of OH groups signals
- No chemical reaction at room temperature



- Determining various zeolite OH groups concentrations
- Indirect quantification of Zn sites

$$C_{Zn^{2+}} = [C_{BAS}(H-ZSM-5) - C_{BAS}(Zn^{2+}/H-ZSM-5)]/2$$

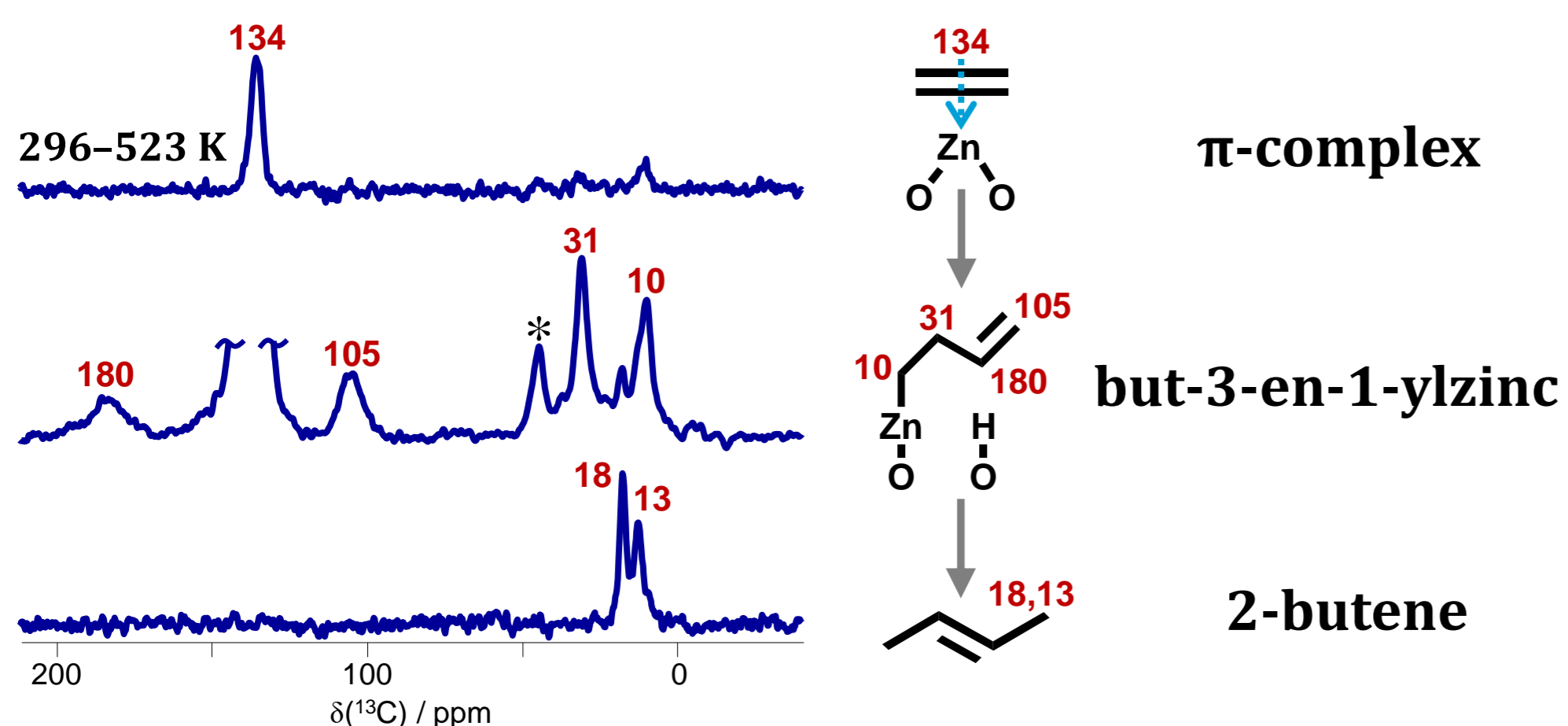
³¹P MAS NMR – probing the acid strength



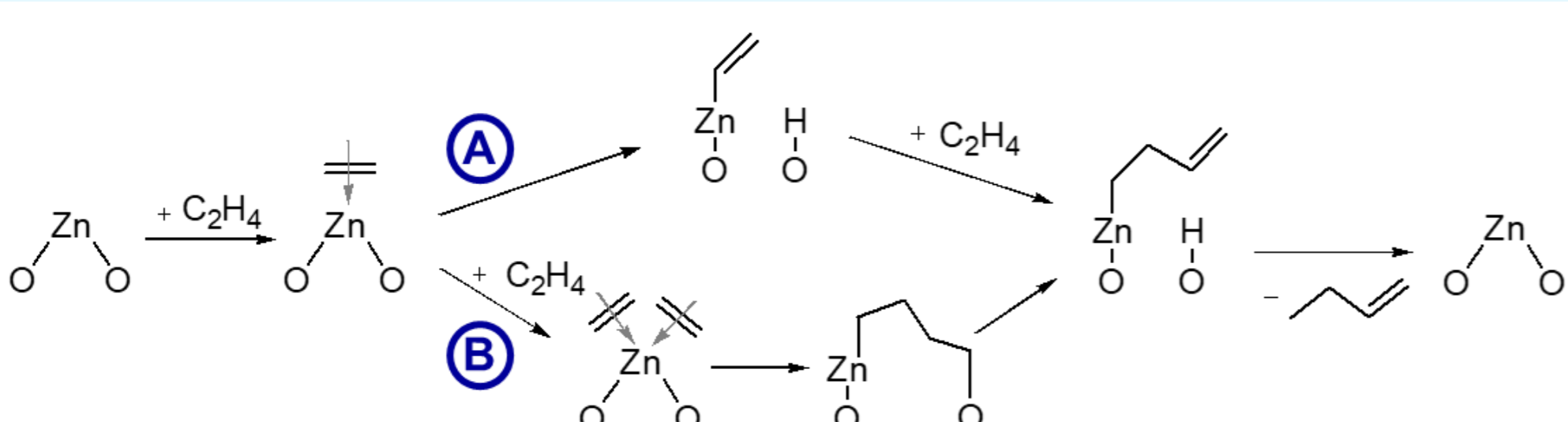
1. The strength of BAS is identical in H-ZSM-5 and Zn²⁺/H-ZSM-5.
2. Two types of LAS are present in Zn²⁺/H-ZSM-5.

¹³C MAS NMR – reaction mechanism

Selective dimerization of ethene on Zn²⁺/H-ZSM-5⁴



Alternative reaction pathways



Conclusions

1. Surface OH groups of Zn-zeolites can be quantified with ¹H MAS NMR using internal standard approach.
2. ³¹P MAS NMR study of adsorbed P(CH₃)₃ revealed two types of Lewis acid sites in Zn²⁺/H-ZSM-5 and no change in zeolite acid strength upon modification with Zn.
3. Selective ethene dimerization to 2-butene on Zn²⁺/H-ZSM-5 was discovered with ¹³C MAS NMR. The mechanism of the dimerization reaction was established.

References

1. Y. Ono, *Catal. Rev.-Sci. Eng.* **1992**, 34, 179.
2. A.A. Gabrienko, et al., *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2015**, 119, 24910.
3. A.A. Gabrienko, et al., *ChemCatChem* **2020**, 12, 478.
4. Z.N. Lashchinskaya, et al., *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2022**, 126 (15), 6570.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by RSF Grant № 21-73-10013.