

Effect of PVA Concentration on Structure and Performance of Precipitated Iron-Based Catalyst for Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis

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Fe₂O₃ catalysts were prepared by co-precipitation method with the assistance of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) for Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. Effects of PVA concentration on structure and performance of the catalyst were investigated in a fixed reactor at 230-310 °C, 1.5 MPa, 2000 h⁻¹, and syngas H₂/CO = 2.0. The catalysts were characterized by N₂ adsorption, scanning electron microscopy (SEM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), H₂ or CO temperature-programmed reduction (TPR) and H₂ temperature-programmed desorption (H₂-TPD), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). It was found that there was strong interaction between Fe and PVA, which controlled the structure of the catalyst. Among the catalysts investigated, the catalyst prepared with 15 wt.% PVA exhibited better catalytic performance due to the dispersion of iron oxides and the formation of the more active phase on the catalyst. Meanwhile, this catalyst showed the high selectivity to heavy hydrocarbons and satisfactory thermal stability.

Keywords: Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, iron-based catalyst, PVA concentration, structure, stability

Introduction

Fischer-Tropsch synthesis (FTS), an efficient technology to convert syngas into liquid fuels and chemicals, has attracted great interest due to the shrinking of the petroleum resource in the past decades.¹ Iron-based catalysts have attracted considerable focus, thanks to their low cost, high activity and excellent water-gas-shift reactivity, which match coal gasification with low H₂/CO ratio.² Remarkably, three principal challenges are posed for iron-based FTS catalyst: activity, selectivity and stability.³

It is well known that the activity, selectivity and stability of FTS catalysts rely strongly on the texture and surface properties of the resultant catalysts.⁴ Most of all, the pore size of catalyst is one of the key factors, which has significant effect on the mass transfer of reactants and products,⁵ the re-adsorption of the α -alkene, and the chemisorption ratio of H₂ on the surface active sites exposed.⁶ Therefore, these factors are vital for the performance of catalyst in the FTS. For instance, smaller pore size of catalyst can afford high Brunauer, Emmett and

Teller (BET) surface area and dispersion of the catalyst. However, diffusion effects of products were limited, resulting in light hydrocarbons as the main product for excessive hydrogenation. In contrast, the larger pore size of catalyst can facilitate the diffusion of products, and thus products of heavy hydrocarbons are obtained.⁷ Tao *et al.*⁸ proposed that the FTS catalytic activity and product selectivity rely strongly on the pore size distribution of the catalysts. Xiong *et al.*⁹ found that CO conversion increased and then decreased with the pore size in the range studied. Sun and co-workers^{10,11} reported that the FTS catalytic performances were closely correlated to the pore sizes of the mesoporous zirconia.

In general, the preparation process has a significant effect on the physical property and catalytic performance of the catalyst. The iron-based catalysts were mainly prepared by the co-precipitation,^{4,9} fusion,³ sol-gel,¹² microemulsions¹³ method and so on.^{14,15} However, the regulating and controlling of the pore size and the morphology remains a challenge for the co-precipitation method. Microemulsions, defined as a system consisting of water, oil and surfactant, are used for synthesizing nanoparticles.¹³ The nanoparticles obtained from

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microemulsions exhibit large surface areas, but have small pore size. In order to modulate pore size of resultant, co-precipitation with the assistance of surfactant method was adopted to prepare catalyst. In the preparation process, the size and shape of resultant can be controlled by adopting surfactants, as powerful agents, for the strong interaction between surfactants and crystal surfaces.¹⁶ In addition, surfactants are attractive as template for controlling to growing new crystalline materials in the preparation process, which have shown potential applications in many fields such as catalysis,¹⁷ electrochemistry,¹⁸ and so on.^{19,20} Luo *et al.*¹⁷ investigated the CuO-CeO₂ catalysts prepared by a surfactant-templated method, and they found that the CuO-CeO₂ catalysts showed high catalytic activity for selective oxidation of CO in excess H₂ at relatively low temperature. Fang and co-workers²⁰ recently prepared the Cu/ZnO/Al₂O₃ (CZA) catalysts by two-step precipitation method with the assistance of the surfactant. They found that the 2T-CZA catalyst, prepared with addition of 2 wt.% tetraethylammonium hydroxide (TEAH) in the course of the co-precipitation of Cu²⁺ and Zn²⁺, exhibited satisfactory stability. However, to the best of our knowledge, the effect of co-precipitation method with the assistance of surfactant on the FTS performance of iron catalyst was rarely reported.

In this work, a series of iron-based catalysts with different polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) concentrations were prepared by co-precipitation method with the assistance of PVA, and systematically investigated the effect of PVA concentrations on the structure, the catalytic activity and the stability.

Experimental

Catalyst preparation

Reagents were all of analytically pure (AR) grade. Water used in the synthesis and washing was deionized. The iron catalysts with different PVA concentrations were prepared by co-precipitation method. For a typical synthesis, 30 mmol Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O was added into a solution of PVA (0, 5, 15, 25 wt.%). After the mixture was stirred for 0.5 h, ammonium solution (20 wt.%) was simultaneously added into the precipitated vessel maintained at a constant pH value of 8.5 ± 0.1. The obtained precipitates were aged for 2 h and washed with deionized water. After that, the catalyst precursors were dried at 100 °C for 6 h, followed by calcination at 500 °C for 6 h in air. In this study, the catalysts prepared by co-precipitation with 0, 5, 15 and 25 wt.% of PVA were marked as Fe₂O₃, Fe₂O₃-PVA-1, Fe₂O₃-PVA-2 and Fe₂O₃-PVA-3, respectively.

Catalyst characterization

Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface area of the catalysts was measured by nitrogen sorption at -195.8 °C with a TriStar 3000 Gas Absorption Analyzer. The pore diameter was calculated by applying the Barret-Joyner-Halenda method (BJH) to the adsorption branches of the N₂ isotherms. The samples were degassed at 200 °C and 6.7 Pa for 2 h prior to the measurement.

The morphology of catalysts was investigated by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (JSM-6701F). The samples were prepared through anchoring on the surface of the conducting resin, and then needed to be treated with spray-gold before observing.

Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of the catalysts were obtained by using a JEM 2010 microscope operating at 200 kV. The catalysts were dispersed in ethanol and mounted on a carbon foil supported on a copper grid.

X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements were carried out with a D/max-RA X-ray diffractometer (Rigaku), equipped with Cu K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.5406 \text{ \AA}$) at 40 kV and 150 mA. The measurements were made at room temperature in the 2 θ range of 10-80° with a scanning rate of 2 or 4° min⁻¹.

H₂ temperature-programmed reduction (H₂-TPR) experiment was performed in a conventional atmospheric quartz reactor (5 mm internal diameter, i.d.). A flow of 5:95 (v/v) H₂/Ar, maintained at a flow of 50 mL min⁻¹, was used as the reduction gas, and the TPR profiles were recorded by using the response of the thermal conductivity detector (TCD) of the effluent gas. Typically, 50 mg samples were loaded and reduced by 5:95 (v/v) H₂/Ar, from the temperature rising from room temperature to 1000 °C at a rate of 10 °C min⁻¹.

CO-TPR experiment was carried out in a Micromeritics AutoChem II 2920 analyzer. In CO-TPR experiment, about 50 mg of catalyst was loaded in an atmospheric quartz reactor (5 mm i.d.). The catalyst sample heated in a flow of 5:95 (v/v) CO/He from room temperature to 500 °C at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹, and the flow rate of gases was 50 mL min⁻¹. The reduction products were analyzed by TCD.

H₂-TPD experiments were performed with Ar as carrier gas at a flow rate of 50 mL min⁻¹. 200 mg of catalyst was charged into the quartz reactor. The catalyst was at first reduced with H₂ at 350 °C for 10 h. The catalyst sample was purged with Ar and calcined *in situ* at 350 °C for 1 h to remove the adsorbed species. In the following steps, H₂ adsorption on catalyst was performed at room temperature for 30 min, and then the sample was purged with the carrier gas for 30 min to remove the weakly adsorbed species.

Subsequently, the TPD was started from room temperature to 900 °C at a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹.

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were recorded in the 400–4000 cm⁻¹ range with a Bruker Vertex 70 FT-IR, using the KBr pellet technique. The pellets were prepared by a KBr/sample weight ratio of 200/1.

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was conducted on a thermogravimetric analyzer of Setsys Evolution TGA 16/18 in nitrogen atmosphere from ambient temperature to 650 °C with a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹.

Catalytic activity

The FTS performance of the catalysts was tested in a stainless steel fixed-bed reactor with inner diameter of 12 mm. A 2 mL of catalyst (60–80 mesh) was diluted with 4 mL of quartz granules (60–80 mesh) and then loaded into the reactor for all the reaction tests. The mass of catalyst is listed in Table 1. The remaining volume of the reactor tube was filled with quartz granules. All the catalysts were activated with syngas (H₂/CO = 2.0) at 280 °C, 0.30 MPa, and 1000 h⁻¹ for 24 h. The reaction conditions were maintained at 1.5 MPa, 2000 h⁻¹, and H₂/CO = 2.0. Wax was collected with a hot trap and the liquid products were collected in a cold trap. The gas effluents were analyzed on-line by using Carbosieve-packed column with TCD. The gas hydrocarbons were analyzed on-line using Porapack-Q column with FID. Oil and wax were analyzed offline in OV-101 capillary columns. 5% N₂ was added to syngas as an internal standard. After reaction, used catalysts were cooled down in Ar and passivated by CO₂ for 1.5 h at room temperature, and the flow rate of gases was 30 mL min⁻¹. The carbon balance and mass balance were 100 ± 5%.

Results and Discussion

Textural properties of catalysts

The N₂ physisorption was carried out to evaluate the textural properties of the Fe₂O₃, Fe₂O₃-PVA-1, Fe₂O₃-PVA-2

and Fe₂O₃-PVA-3 catalysts. The N₂ adsorption-desorption for the Fe₂O₃ catalyst (Figure 1) shows a typical type-IV isotherm with type H1 hysteresis loop, demonstrating mesoporous characteristics for Fe₂O₃ material. Moreover, the mesoporous Fe₂O₃ exhibits a narrow pore size distribution centered at 11.8 nm calculated from BJH method (inset of Figure 1). It is worth noting that the Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst shows a type-IV isotherms with type H3 hysteresis loop (Figure 1), indicating that the retention of well-defined slit-like mesostructure. In addition, the pore size of Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst is much larger than that of the Fe₂O₃ catalyst (inset of Figure 1 and Table 1). According to the data in Table 1, the BET surface area of Fe₂O₃-PVA-1, Fe₂O₃-PVA-2 and Fe₂O₃-PVA-3 catalysts suffer from an evidently decrease compared with that of the Fe₂O₃ catalyst, probably owing to the FeOOH precursors could self-assemble with the assistance of PVA,^{21,22} but they possess larger pore size, which helps the diffusion of products.

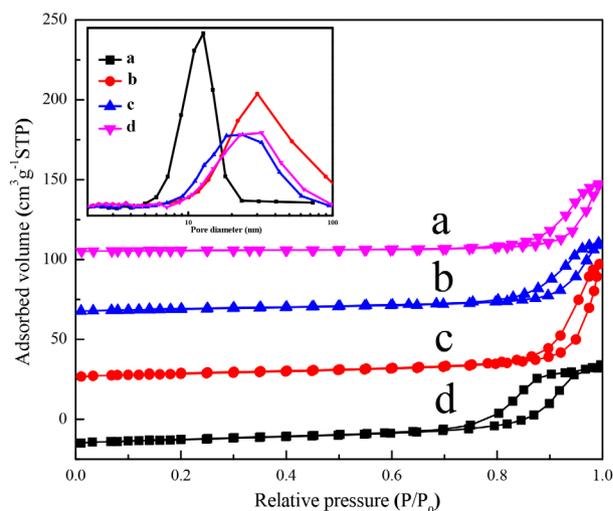


Figure 1. Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms and BJH pore diameter distribution plot (inset, branch of desorption) of the (a) Fe₂O₃; (b) Fe₂O₃-PVA-1; (c) Fe₂O₃-PVA-2; (d) Fe₂O₃-PVA-3 catalysts.

SEM and TEM results

The SEM images of the catalysts as-prepared are shown in Figure 2. For the Fe₂O₃ catalyst (Figure 2a), the samples

Table 1. Physical properties of the catalysts as-prepared

Catalyst	Mass of catalyst / g	BET surface area / (m ² g ⁻¹)	Pore volume / (cm ³ g ⁻¹)	Average pore size / nm	Crystallite size ^a / nm
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.66	19.75	0.08	13.75	19.76
Fe ₂ O ₃ -PVA-1	2.49	16.22	0.11	27.94	29.58
Fe ₂ O ₃ -PVA-2	2.35	11.46	0.07	24.06	29.92
Fe ₂ O ₃ -PVA-3	2.51	8.78	0.07	31.05	30.46

^aCalculated from the Scherrer equation according to the (104) diffraction peak of Fe₂O₃; BET: Brunauer-Emmett-Teller.

mainly consisted of spherical-shaped particles with sharp edges presenting irregular shaped.²³ Some of the smaller particles are attached to the surface of the larger ones. In the case of the Fe₂O₃-PVA-1 catalyst, the particles show short rod shape (Figure 2b), attributed to the particle reforming after addition PVA in preparing. Meanwhile, the particle size of the Fe₂O₃-PVA-1 catalyst is larger than that of the Fe₂O₃ catalyst. With a further increase of PVA concentration, Fe₂O₃-PVA-2 catalyst displays loosely uniform flowery shape consisting of flake shape (Figure 2c). However, the Fe₂O₃-PVA-3 catalyst exhibits destruction of flowery shape consisting of flake shape (Figure 2d). The Fe₂O₃-PVA-2 catalyst is loosely uniform flowery shape in the morphology requirement for easy gas diffusion and mass transport during FTS reaction. In the preparation process, the destruction of the spherical shape should be responsible for the different particles shape, which is closely related to the amount of PVA contained in the precursor obtained from the precipitation reaction.

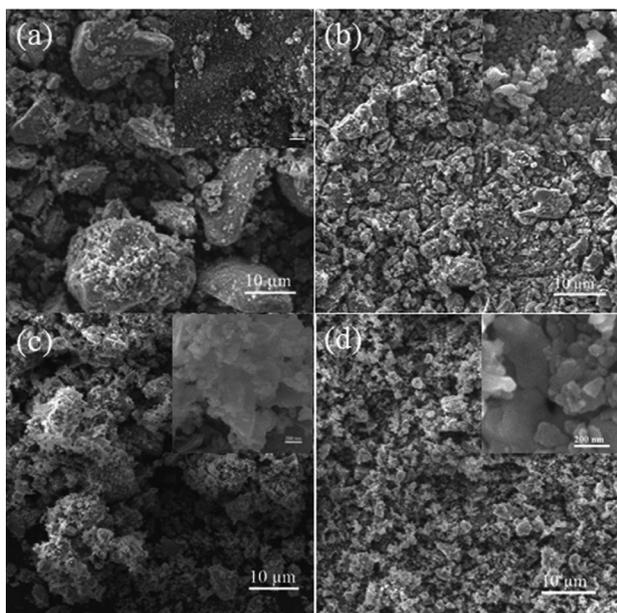


Figure 2. SEM images of (a) Fe₂O₃; (b) Fe₂O₃-PVA-1; (c) Fe₂O₃-PVA-2; (d) Fe₂O₃-PVA-3 catalysts.

The TEM images of the catalysts as-prepared are shown in Figure 3. Fe₂O₃ catalyst has a particle diameter of around 20 nm (Figure 3a, inset). Fe₂O₃-PVA-1 is in the shape of rods with a width of about 35 nm and a length of 60-300 nm (Figure 3b, inset). Meanwhile, nanoparticles of Fe₂O₃-PVA-2 catalyst (about 35 nm) arrange at random and form a loosely flake microstructure (Figure 3c, inset). However, nanoparticles of Fe₂O₃-PVA-3 catalyst (about 50 nm) have a relatively dense and irregular flake structure (Figure 3d, inset). The results demonstrate that structure and particle size of the Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst can

be controlled by tuning PVA concentrations during the catalyst preparation process. Different structure of catalyst will further influences dispersion of catalyst.

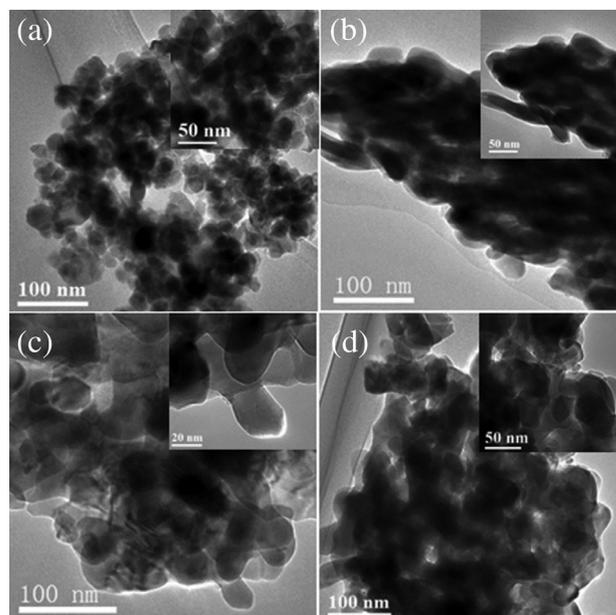


Figure 3. TEM images of (a) Fe₂O₃; (b) Fe₂O₃-PVA-1; (c) Fe₂O₃-PVA-2; (d) Fe₂O₃-PVA-3 catalysts.

Crystallite structure of catalysts

The XRD patterns of the catalysts as-prepared with different PVA concentrations are presented in Figure 4a. It is obvious that the only detectable phase in all of catalysts as-prepared is well-crystallized hematite (JCPDS Card No. 033-0664) with characteristic diffraction peaks at 2θ values of 24.2, 33.1, 35.6, 40.8, 49.52, 54.0, 57.6, 62.5 and 64.0°. It is obvious that the average crystalline size of α-Fe₂O₃ of Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst (about 30 nm) is larger than that of the Fe₂O₃ catalyst (about 20 nm). It implies that

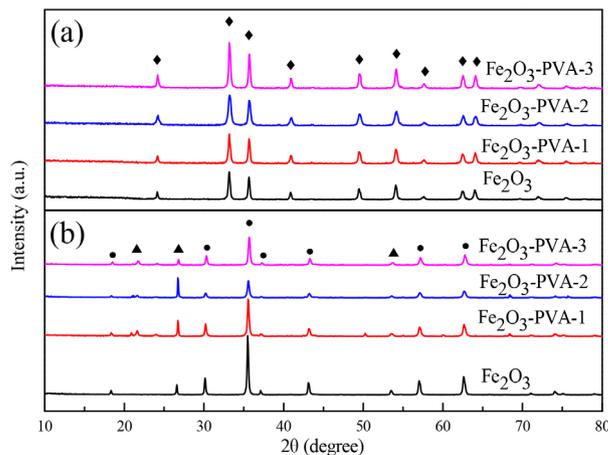


Figure 4. XRD pattern of catalysts: (a) as-prepared and (b) after reaction: (◆) hematite; (●) magnetite; (▲) quartz.

the addition of PVA in the catalyst preparation process can promote the aggregation of α - Fe_2O_3 crystallite. In addition, the diffraction peak intensity of α - Fe_2O_3 increases with the increase of PVA concentration. This is consistent with the observed decrease in the catalyst surface area.

The XRD patterns of the catalysts after reaction are shown in Figure 4b. There are several diffraction peaks assigned to dilute quartzes for all catalysts. It is obvious that the spent Fe_2O_3 catalyst and Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst show only magnetite (JCPDS Card No. 085-1436) phase with characteristic diffraction peaks at 2θ values of 35.5 , 43.1 , 57.0 and 62.6° . All catalysts present sharp and strong intensity. Since the iron carbides can be oxidized to Fe_3O_4 , especially for the unsupported iron catalyst,²⁴⁻²⁶ it is impossible to be observed in the XRD patterns of all catalysts. In addition, the XRD patterns also show that the diffraction peak intensities of Fe_3O_4 clearly decrease with the increase of PVA concentration and pass through a minimum at the PVA concentration of 15 wt.%. It indicates that the catalyst with addition of PVA during catalyst preparing process inhibits formation of the magnetite in FTS reaction. It is well known that although magnetite is the most active phase for the water-gas-shift (WGS) reaction on iron-based catalysts,²⁷ this phase is not active for FTS. Davis and co-workers²⁸ reported that magnetite alone showed no initial activity when being exposed to syngas.

Reduction and carburization behaviors

Catalysts reduction and carburization behaviors were studied by H_2 -TPR and CO-TPR. The H_2 -TPR profiles are shown in Figure 5a. It is reasonable to assume that only the Fe_2O_3 phase is primarily present after calcination based on the similar TPR profiles for all catalysts. As shown in Figure 5a, the profile of Fe_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalysts shows multiple reduction peaks, which can be assigned to two different reduction stages of iron oxides. The first stage (lower-temperature reduction peak) is assigned to the transformations of $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$, whereas the second stage (higher-temperature reduction peaks) represents the transformation of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{Fe}$.²⁹ A significant delay in the first reduction peak temperature is observed for Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst compared with the Fe_2O_3 catalyst. As the PVA concentration increased, the first reduction peak of catalyst shifted gradually to higher temperature. Fang and co-workers²⁰ reported that with the introduction of the surfactant in the course of preparing catalyst, the first reduction peak temperature of resultant catalyst shifted to higher temperature. Therefore, the results confirm that the addition of PVA in the catalyst preparation process can inhibit the reduction of the catalyst in H_2 atmosphere.

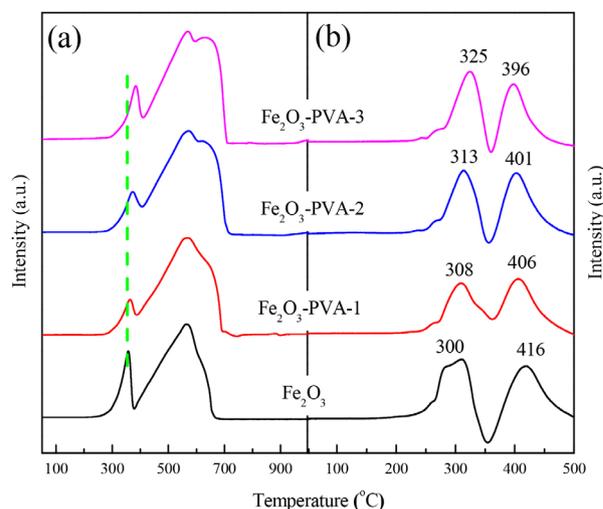


Figure 5. TPR profiles of catalysts: (a) H_2 -TPR and (b) CO-TPR.

CO-TPR profiles of the catalysts are displayed in Figure 5b. It is found that all catalysts have two well-separated peaks, indicating that the catalysts are reduced and carburized via two steps, hematite (Fe_2O_3) to magnetite (Fe_3O_4) and magnetite to iron carbides.^{30,31} The reduction temperature of Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst shifts to higher temperature as compared with Fe_2O_3 catalyst, while the carburization temperature of Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst shifts to lower temperature as compared with Fe_2O_3 catalyst. Moreover, as PVA concentration increases, the first peak shifts to higher temperature gradually and the second peak shifts to lower temperature. The results indicate that the addition of PVA in the catalyst preparation process inhibits the reduction behaviors of iron oxides either in H_2 or in CO atmosphere probably due to stronger iron oxides interaction, but promotes the carburization of the catalyst.

Adsorption behaviors

H_2 -TPD is used to investigate the effect of PVA on the H_2 chemisorption behavior of catalysts (Figure 6). H_2 desorption over all catalysts mainly occurs in two broad temperature ranges: below 400°C and above 400°C . For the Fe_2O_3 catalyst two evident desorption peaks appear in H_2 -TPD curves: a broad peak at 150 - 350°C and a sharp peak at ca. 650°C . In the case of Fe_2O_3 -PVA-1 catalyst, the profile of H_2 desorption below 400°C is similar to that of Fe_2O_3 catalyst, while the intensity of peak at ca. 650°C is higher than that of Fe_2O_3 catalyst. With increasing PVA concentration, the intensity of the peak at ca. 650°C at first increases, then passes a maximum at the PVA concentration of 15 wt.%, and then decreases gradually. In addition, the peaks below 400°C shift to higher temperatures, indicating

that the hydrogen adsorption sites become more uneven with increasing PVA concentration.

Because of the heterogeneity of iron catalyst, catalyst includes numerous iron particles with various geometric shapes and sizes. Therefore, different surface structural can lead to the different H_2 -TPD profiles of the iron catalyst.²⁹ Previous studies demonstrated that hydrogen adsorption over iron surfaces is weak at on-top or shallow hollow sites but stable at deep hollow or defect sites.³²⁻³⁴ H_2 -TPD profiles in high-temperature regions (above 400 °C), designated as H_γ , which may correspond to hydrogen chemisorbed onto iron oxides.^{29,35-37} As for the H_2 -TPD experiments, the desorption peaks at the different temperatures correspond to H adsorbed on different active sites, and the intensity of the corresponding peaks could indirectly reveal the relative amount of the active sites exposed on the reduced catalysts. For unsupported iron catalysts, the H_2 desorption peak area may estimate the dispersion of catalyst. Clearly, the H_2 desorption peak area of Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst above 400 °C is larger than that of Fe_2O_3 catalyst, which are beneficial to the dispersion of iron and in turn may contribute to high catalytic activity of Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst in FTS, especially for Fe_2O_3 -PVA-2 catalyst. The results indicate that addition of PVA in catalyst preparation process apparently improves the dispersion of iron catalyst.

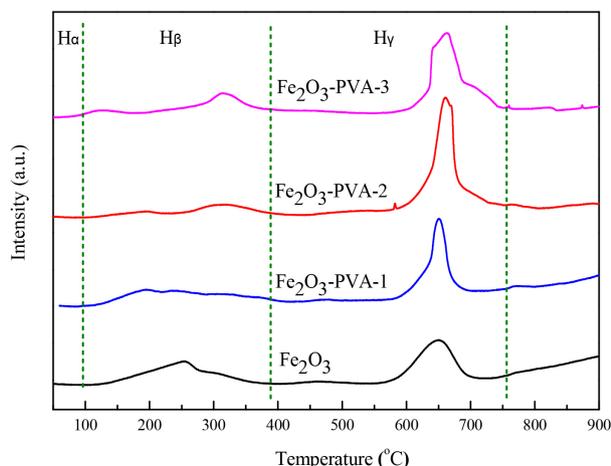


Figure 6. H_2 -TPD profiles of catalysts.

FTIR and TGA

As an organic assistant agent (PVA) used during the preparation of the iron catalysts, FTIR is performed to examine whether the organic species is completely removed by later calcination pretreatment at 500 °C. The FTIR results of the catalysts are shown in Figure 7. The vibrational bands attributed to the crystallization water molecules and the constitution water molecules are observed in the ranges of

3600-3200 and 1700-1550 cm^{-1} ,³⁸ respectively. In addition, the about 555 cm^{-1} band is attributed to the Fe-O stretching vibration.³⁹ From the spectra, it can be found that the bands of catalysts with different PVA concentrations are the same. Wu and co-workers⁴⁰ have reported that the PVA can be completely removed through the calcination at 450 °C.

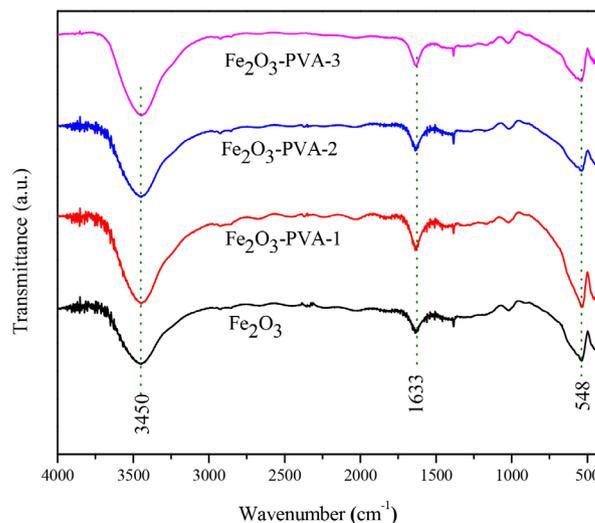


Figure 7. FTIR profiles of catalysts.

TGA analysis was performed to further examine whether the organic species (PVA) was completely removed by later calcination pretreatment at 500 °C. As shown in Figure 8, for Fe_2O_3 -PVA-3 catalyst, there is a significant weight loss of about 8.3% due to desorption of physisorbed water molecules from 100 to 300 °C. No further weight loss and no thermal effect are observed after 300 °C. But in the TGA curve of Fe_2O_3 , there is weight loss of about 7.3% due to desorption of physisorbed water molecules from 100 to 300 °C. In addition, a small weight loss of about 2% is observed in the temperature range of 300-520 °C,

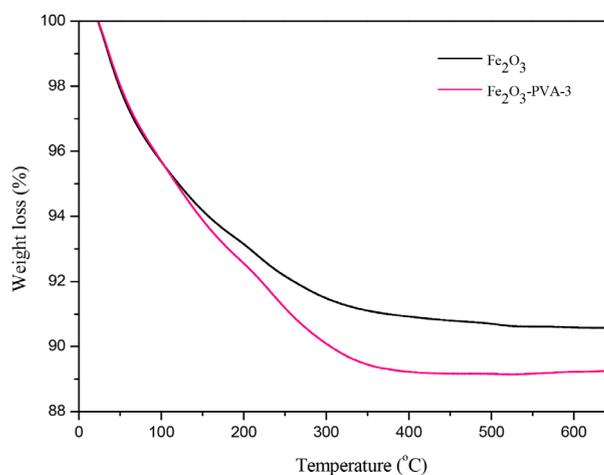


Figure 8. TGA profiles of catalysts.

due to the condensation dehydration of surface hydroxyl groups.⁴¹ FTIR and TGA results suggest that the PVA can be completely removed through the calcination at 500 °C.

FTS performance

The activities of the Fe_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalysts are shown in Figure 9. The CO conversion was used as a measure of FTS activity; i.e., higher conversion implies higher catalyst activity. The Fe_2O_3 -PVA-1, Fe_2O_3 -PVA-2 and Fe_2O_3 -PVA-3 catalysts with larger pore size exhibited the higher CO conversion than that of the Fe_2O_3 catalyst under the same reaction conditions. Furthermore, the CO conversion significantly increases with the increasing of PVA concentration and passes through a maximum at the PVA concentration of 15 wt.%. The stability of catalysts is presented in Figure 10. The variation of the activity with time on stream (TOS) can be used as an indicator of catalyst stability. It can be found that the initial CO conversion of Fe_2O_3 catalyst is high. However, its stability is very poor. The CO conversion quickly decreases from about 55% at the beginning of the reaction to about 30% at a TOS of 312 h. With the addition of PVA in catalyst preparation, the reaction behavior of Fe_2O_3 -PVA-2 catalyst is different from that of Fe_2O_3 catalyst, while its steady CO conversion is quickly stabilized at a relatively high level. The BET results indicate that pore size of Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst is much larger than that of the Fe_2O_3 catalyst. Anderson *et al.*⁴² reported that the FTS activity and selectivity of catalyst could be affected by their pore sizes. Khodakov *et al.*⁴³ suggested that lower reducibility of small particles is likely to be one of the reasons responsible for the lower Fischer-Tropsch reaction rates and higher methane selectivity on narrow pore catalysts. Later, Liu *et al.*¹¹ and Xiong *et al.*⁹ found that the large pore size of the catalyst improved the FTS catalytic activity. It is known that iron carbides are the active phase for FTS. It has been suggested that H_2O produced by FTS reaction should be responsible for the oxidation of iron carbides.^{44,45} However, the large pore size of catalyst is helpful to effectively remove formed water and suppress reoxidation of iron carbides. In addition, the H_2 -TPD result indicates that addition of PVA in catalyst preparation process apparently improves the dispersion of catalyst, especially for Fe_2O_3 -PVA-2 catalyst. Therefore, higher catalytic activity and stability are attributed to the large pore size, the large particle size and the high dispersion of catalyst due to addition of PVA in catalyst preparation process.

Effects of PVA concentration and temperature on product selectivity of catalysts under different temperatures are shown in Figure 11. Hydrocarbon product distributions

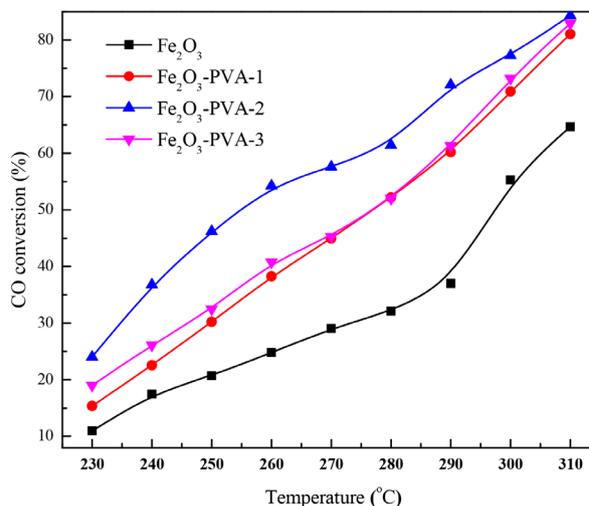


Figure 9. Effects of PVA concentration and temperature on CO conversion of catalysts.

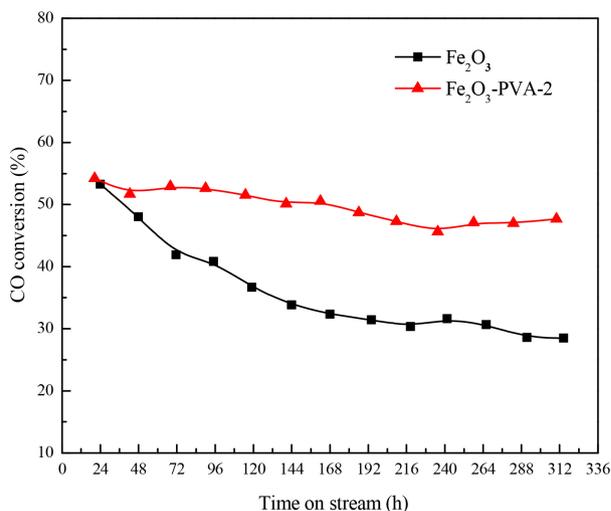


Figure 10. CO conversion as a function of time on stream of catalysts (Fe_2O_3 ; reaction temperature 300 °C; Fe_2O_3 -PVA-2: reaction temperature 260 °C).

of catalysts are summarized in Table 2. The selectivity of methane over Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst is lower than that over Fe_2O_3 catalyst, as shown in Figure 11a. In addition, selectivity of methane decreases with the increasing of PVA concentration and passes through a minimum at the PVA concentration of 15 wt.%. Methane and C_2 - C_4 are the main component in the hydrocarbon products due to high reaction temperature. Whilst the selectivity of C_5^+ over the iron catalysts is lower. Fe_2O_3 -PVA catalyst also shows a much higher C_5^+ selectivity for FTS reaction than Fe_2O_3 catalyst, as shown in Figure 11b. It can be found that the selectivity of C_5^+ increases with the increasing of PVA concentration and passes through a maximum at the PVA concentration of 15 wt.%. It has been accepted that the increase in methane selectivity in narrow pore catalysts was attributed to the reducibility of the catalysts and a larger diameter of catalyst

Table 2. Activity and selectivity of catalysts

Catalyst ^a	Fe ₂ O ₃			Fe ₂ O ₃ -PVP-1			Fe ₂ O ₃ -PVP-2			Fe ₂ O ₃ -PVP-3		
Reaction temperature / °C	230	270	310	230	270	310	230	270	310	230	270	310
TOF ^b × 10 ⁻³ / s ⁻¹	0.18	0.48	1.07	0.27	0.80	1.44	0.45	1.00	1.57	0.34	0.80	1.46
CO conversion / %	11.01	29.03	64.67	15.36	44.96	81.06	24.02	57.59	84.34	19.04	45.28	82.96
CO + H ₂ conversion / %	10.26	28.40	54.12	11.78	33.50	57.46	17.35	38.20	57.79	16.35	35.76	58.59
H ₂ /CO (in tail gas)	2.26	2.26	3.20	2.36	2.89	6.27	2.53	3.32	7.75	2.33	2.78	6.83
K _{WGS}	1.63	0.90	2.96	1.98	2.68	9.00	2.27	3.63	10.56	2.50	2.37	9.30
CO ₂ selectivity / (wt.%)	6.60	13.38	36.47	33.21	35.46	49.57	33.50	39.16	50.03	30.44	34.66	49.86
HC selectivity / (wt.%)												
C ₁	16.82	19.63	28.00	9.88	14.22	25.97	5.93	11.09	22.82	7.80	13.96	24.58
C ₂ -C ₄	29.20	47.17	55.80	27.87	43.13	51.75	27.99	37.86	49.43	26.34	40.42	50.47
C ₅ ⁺	53.98	33.21	16.19	62.25	42.65	22.28	66.07	51.05	27.75	65.86	45.61	24.95
C ₂ -C ₄ O/P	0.81	0.33	0.19	2.00	0.76	0.48	2.61	1.23	0.67	2.05	0.81	0.58

^aReaction condition: 1.5 MPa, H₂/CO = 2.0, and GHSV = 2000 h⁻¹; ^bapparent turnover frequency: numbers of CO molecules converted *per* adsorption site *per* second; C₂-C₄ O/P: olefin/paraffin ratio.

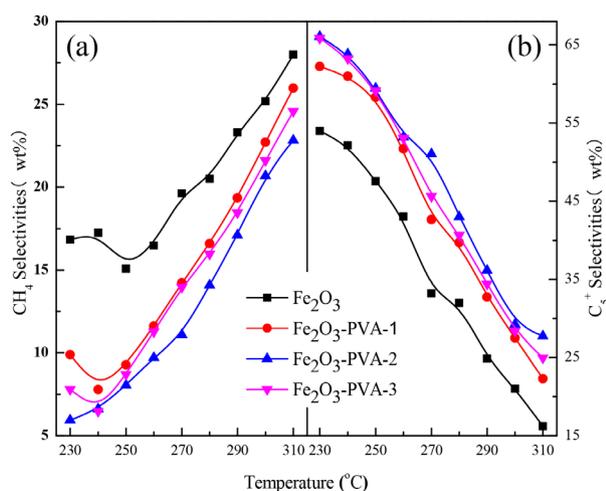


Figure 11. Effects of PVA concentration and temperature on product selectivity of catalysts: (a) CH₄ selectivity; (b) C₅⁺ selectivity.

pores also led to significantly higher C₅⁺ selectivities.^{7,43,46,47} Therefore, the proper large pore size of the Fe₂O₃-PVA-2 catalyst may possess the highest C₅⁺ selectivity and the lowest methane selectivity. As shown in Table 2, the C₂-C₄ olefin/paraffin (C₂-C₄ O/P) ratio decreases with increase of temperature for all catalysts. The Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst has a higher C₂-C₄ O/P ratio than Fe₂O₃ catalyst. It indicates that the addition of PVA in catalyst preparation process can decrease methane selectivity and increase C₅⁺ selectivity of the iron-based catalyst in FTS reaction.

Conclusions

In this study, Fe₂O₃ catalysts were prepared by co-precipitation method with and without the assistance of

PVA. The Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst has relative smaller BET surface area, larger pore size and large particle size than that of Fe₂O₃ catalyst. In addition, the structure of the Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst can be controlled by tuning PVA concentrations during the catalyst preparation process.

The effect of PVA on reduction behavior of catalyst shifts to higher the reduction temperature either in H₂ or in CO probably due to stronger iron oxides interaction. The addition of PVA in catalyst preparation process accelerates the carburization or the activation of catalyst in the CO or syngas atmosphere owing to large pore size and high dispersion of the Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst.

In the FTS reaction, the Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst showed higher catalytic activity and stability during time on stream than that of the Fe₂O₃ catalyst, owing to large pore size, large particle size and high dispersion of Fe₂O₃-PVA catalyst. Moreover, addition of PVA in catalyst preparation process also can significantly decrease methane selectivity and increase C₅⁺ selectivity of the iron-based catalyst in FTS reaction. In addition, an important finding is that a proper PVA concentration (15 wt.%) apparently suppresses the methane selectivity and shows good stability in the FTS reaction.

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