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APPENDIX A

CALCULATION OF CATALYST PREPARATION

A1 Cobalt ion exchange

Let the amount of Co into catalyst = 10 wt%

The catalyst use = X g

So that : from the equation

$$\text{Co} / (\text{X} + \text{Co}) = 10/100$$

$$100 \times \text{Co} = 10 \times (\text{X} + \text{Co})$$

$$(100-10) \times \text{Co} = 10 \times \text{X}$$

$$\text{thus Co} = (10 \times \text{X}) / (100-10) \text{ g}$$

use $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (molecular weight = 291.04, Co = 58.93 g)

$$\text{Weight of } \text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = [10 \times \text{X} / (100-10)] \times [291.04 / 58.93]$$

A2 Ruthenium ion exchange

Let the amount of Ru into catalyst = 15 wt%

The catalyst use = X g

So that : from the equation

$$\text{Ru} / (\text{X} + \text{Ru}) = 15/100$$

$$100 \times \text{Ru} = 15 \times (\text{X} + \text{Ru})$$

$$(100-15) \times \text{Ru} = 15 \times \text{X}$$

$$\text{thus Ru} = (15 \times \text{X}) / (100-15) \text{ g}$$

use $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot \text{XH}_2\text{O}$ (molecular weight = 207.43, Ru = 101.07 g)

$$\text{Weight of } \text{RuCl}_3 \cdot \text{XH}_2\text{O} = [(15 \times \text{X}) / (100-15)] / [207.43 / 101.07] \text{ g}$$

A3 Platinum ion exchange

Let the amount of Pt into catalyst = 15 wt%

The catalyst use = X g

So that : from the equation

$$\text{Pt} / (\text{X} + \text{Pt}) = 15/100$$

$$100 \times \text{Pt} = 15 \times (\text{X} + \text{Pt})$$

$$(100 - 15) \times \text{Pt} = 15 \times \text{X}$$

$$\text{thus Pt} = (15 \times \text{X}) / (100 - 15) \text{ g}$$

use $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (molecular weight = 517.92, Pt = 195.09 g)

$$\text{Weight of } \text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = [(15 \times \text{X}) / (100 - 15)] / [517.92 / 195.09] \text{ g}$$

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE OF CALCULATIONS

B1 Calculation of metal active sites

The calculation of metal active sites of the catalyst measured by CO adsorption at room temperature has the following procedures :

Let the weight of catalyst used = w g

Area of CO peak after adsorption = A unit

Area of 40 μ l standard CO peak = B unit

Amounts of CO adsorbed on catalyst = B-A unit

Volume of CO adsorbed on catalyst = [(B-A) / B](40) μ l

Volume of gas 1 mole at 30 °C = 24.86×10^6 μ l

Mole of CO adsorbed on catalyst = [(B-A) / B][40 / 24.86×10^6] mole

Molecule of CO adsorbed on catalyst

$$= 1.61 \times 10^{-6} [(B-A) / B] (6.02 \times 10^{23}) \text{ molecules}$$

Metal active sites = $9.68 \times 10^{17} [(B-A) / B] / W$ molecules of CO / g.cat.

B2 Calculation of GHSV of methane

The catalyst used = 0.2 g.

packed catalyst into quartz reactor (inside diameter = 0.6 cm.)

determine the average high of catalyst bed = H cm. So that,

$$\text{GHSV (h}^{-1}\text{)} = \frac{\text{Volumetric flow rate}^1 \text{ (cc/min)}}{\text{Volume of bed (cc-cat)}}$$

at STP condition :

$$\text{Volumetric flow rate} = \frac{\text{Volumetric flow rate}^1 \times (273.15 + T)}{273.15}$$

$$\text{Volume of bed} = \pi \times (0.3)^2 \times h \text{ cc-cat.}$$

where T = room temperature, °C.

APPENDIX C

CALIBRATION CURVE

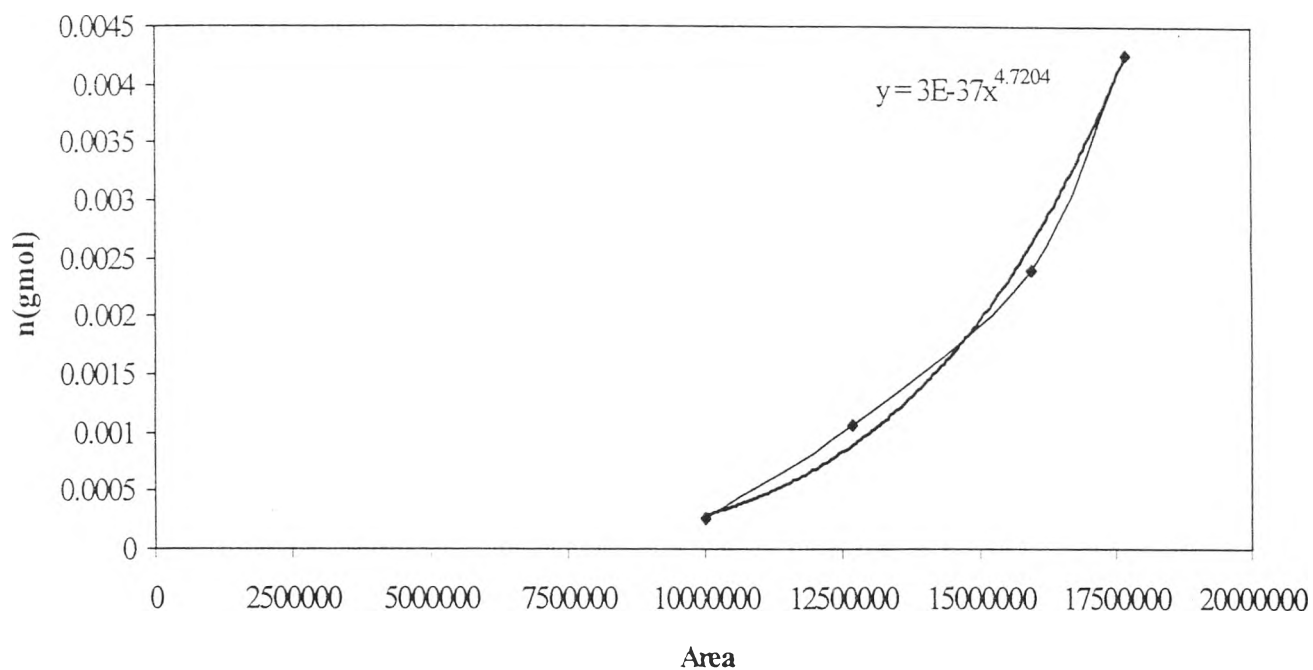


Figure C1 calibration curve of methane

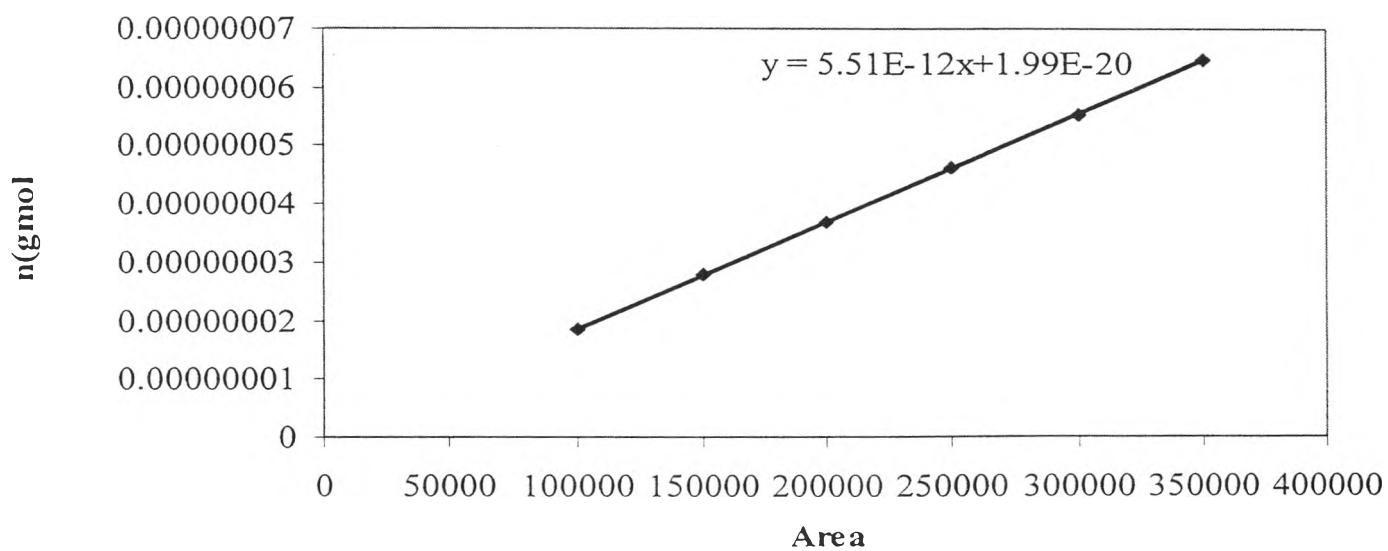


Figure C2 calibration curve of ethane

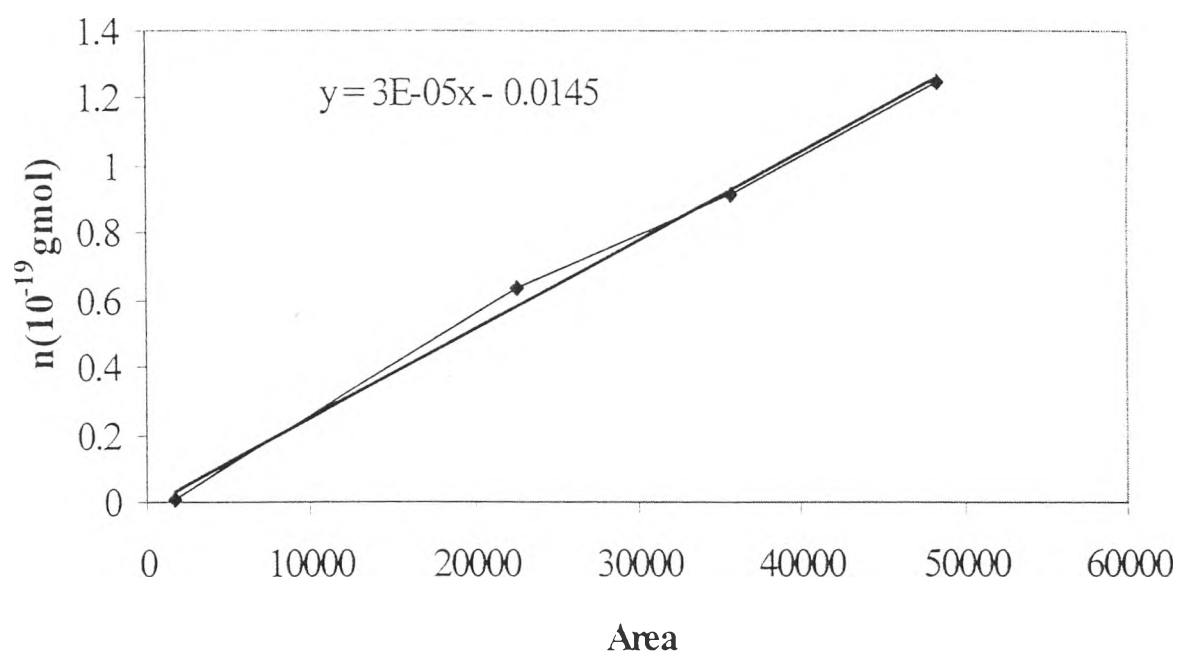


Figure C3 calibration curve of propane

APPENDIX D

METHANE ADSORBED CURVE

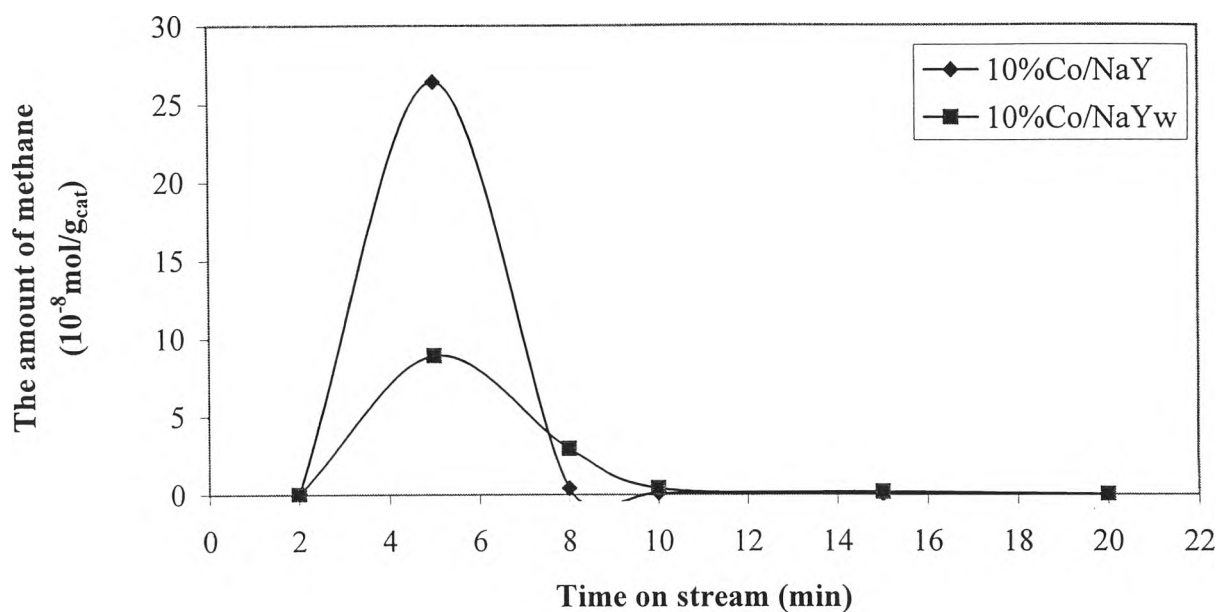


Figure D1 The amount of methane adsorbed on 10%Co/NaY and 10%Co/NaY_w as a function of time on stream. GHSV of CH₄ : 4960 h⁻¹. GHSV of H₂ : 4960 h⁻¹. Reaction temperature : 300 °C.

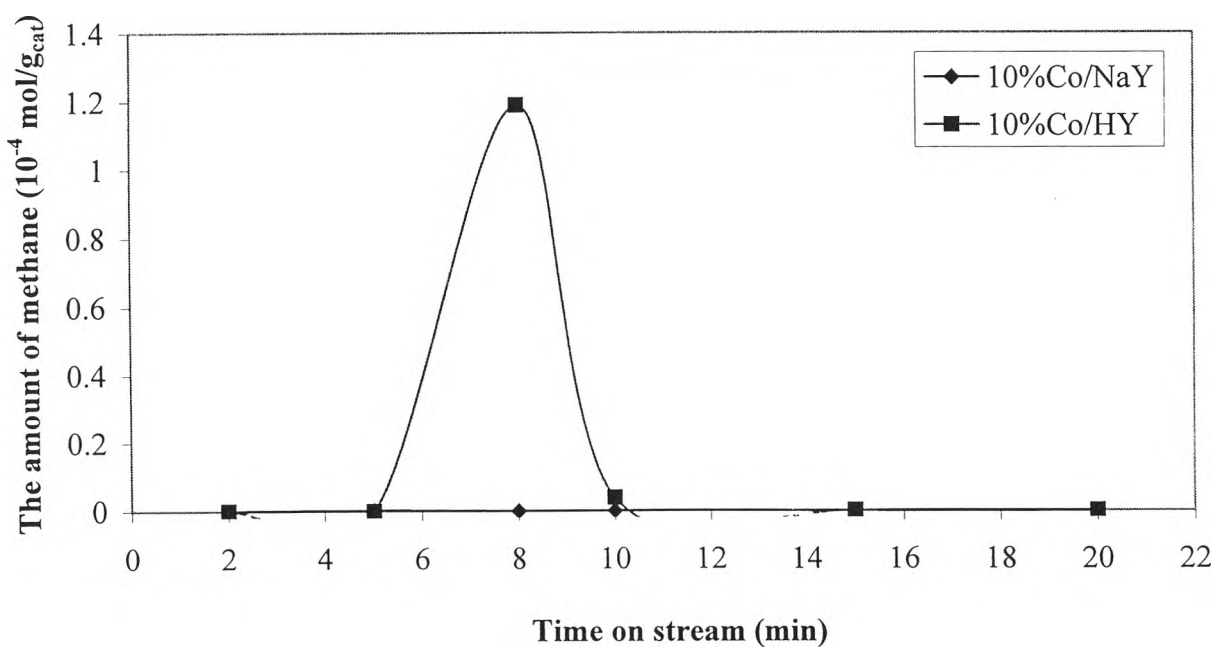


Figure D2 The amount of methane adsorbed on 10%Co/HY and 10%Co/NaY as a function of time on stream. GHSV of CH₄ : 4960 h⁻¹. GHSV of H₂ : 4960 h⁻¹. Reaction temperature : 300 °C.

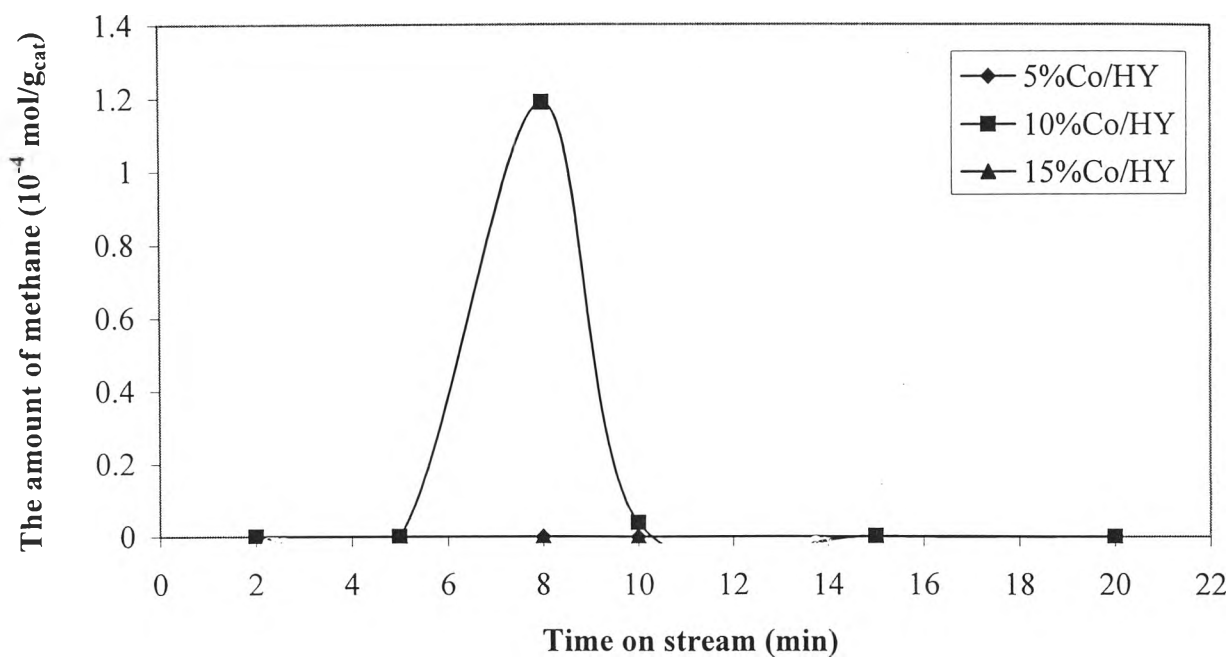


Figure D3 The amount of methane adsorbed on Co/HY as a function of time on stream. GHSV of CH₄ : 4960 h⁻¹. GHSV of H₂ : 4960 h⁻¹. Reaction temperature : 300 °C.

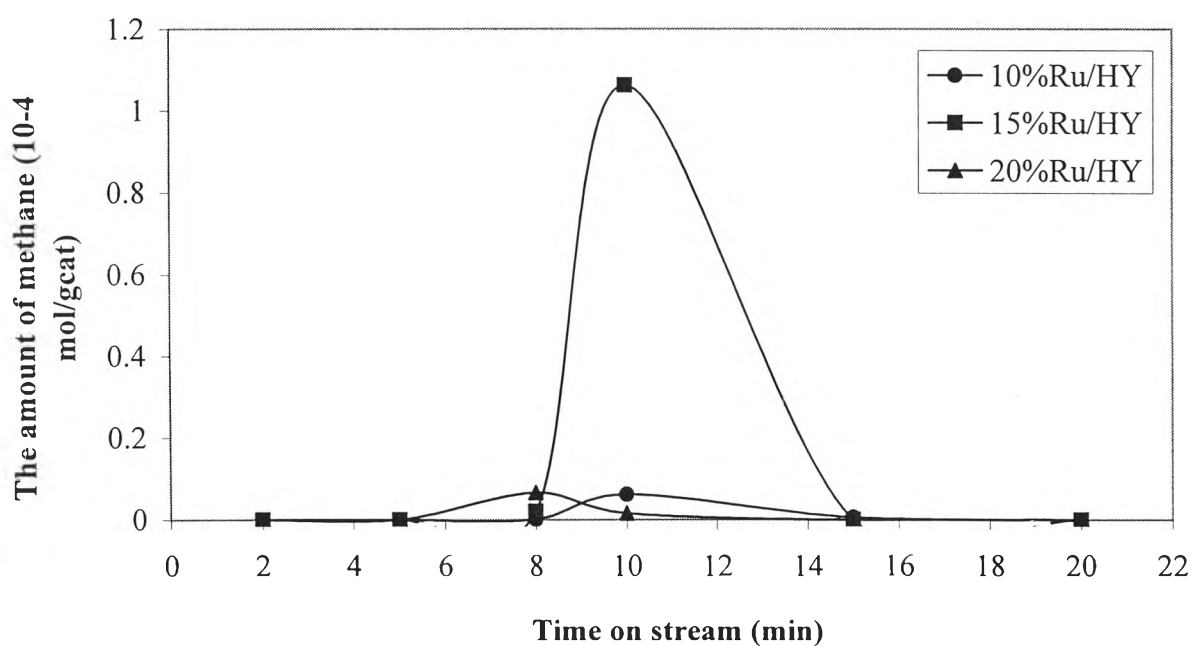


Figure D4 The amount of methane adsorbed on Ru/HY as a function of time on stream. GHSV of CH₄ : 4960 h⁻¹. GHSV of H₂ : 4960 h⁻¹. Reaction temperature : 200 °C.

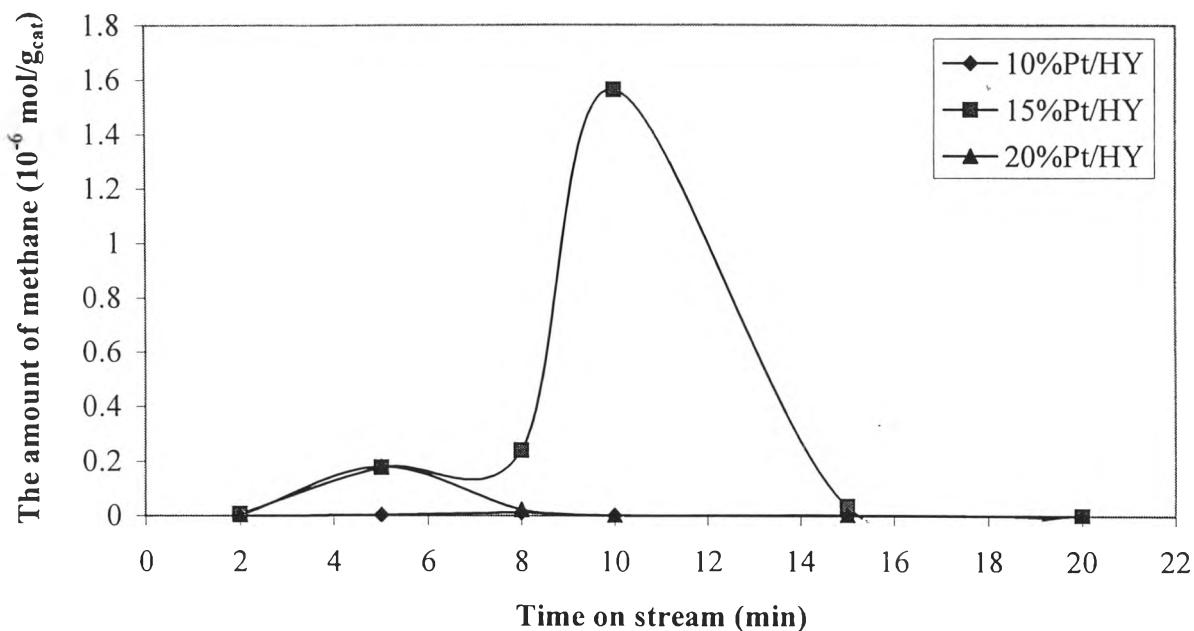


Figure D5 The amount of methane adsorbed on Pt/HY as a function of time on stream. GHSV of CH_4 : 4960 h^{-1} . GHSV of H_2 : 4960 h^{-1} . Reaction temperature : $200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

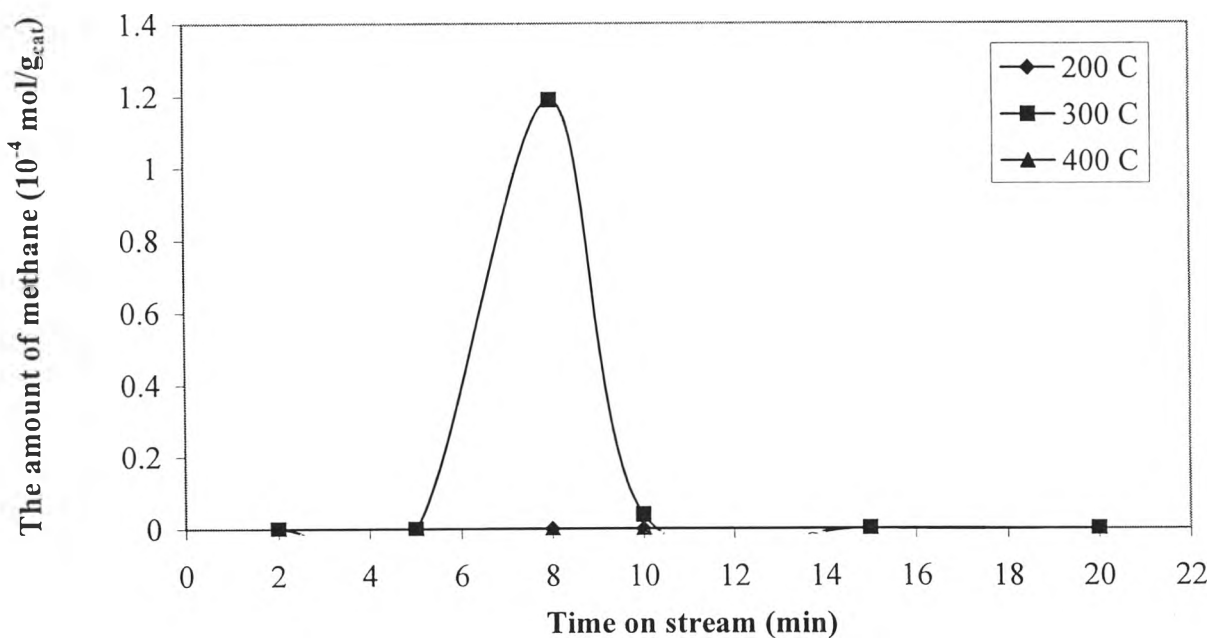


Figure D6 The amount of methane adsorbed on 10%Co/HY as a function of time on stream. GHSV of CH_4 : 4960 h^{-1} . GHSV of H_2 : 4960 h^{-1} .

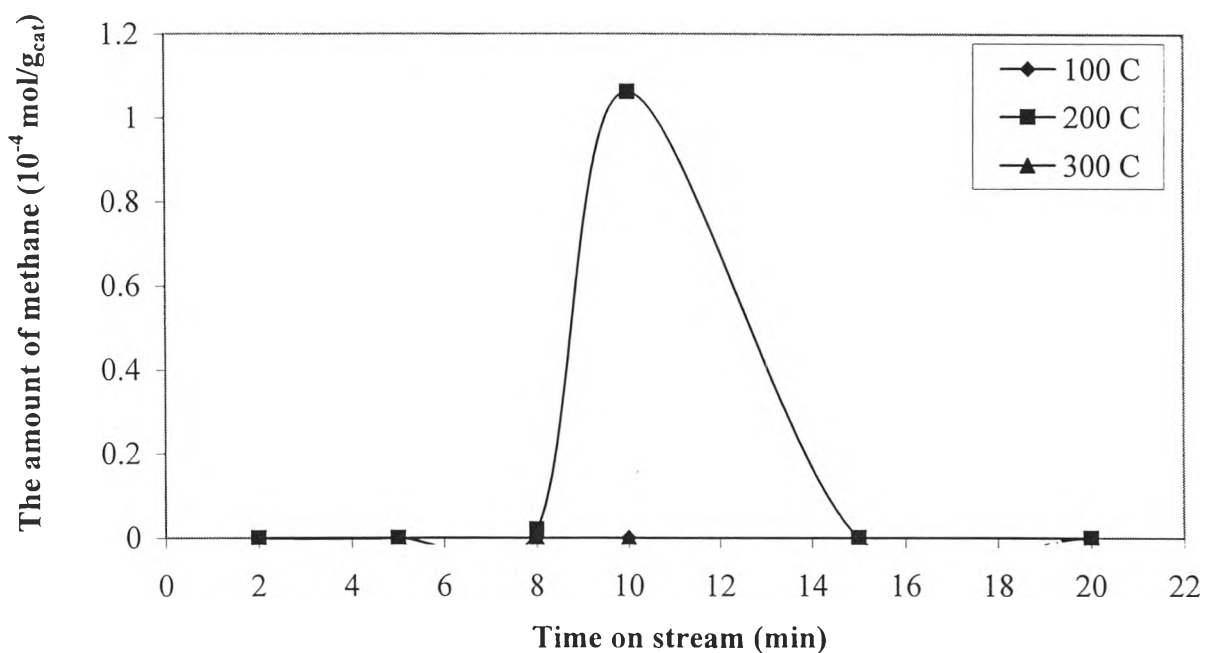


Figure D7 The amount of methane adsorbed on 15%Ru/HY as a function of time on stream. GHSV of CH₄ : 4960 h⁻¹. GHSV of H₂ : 4960 h⁻¹.

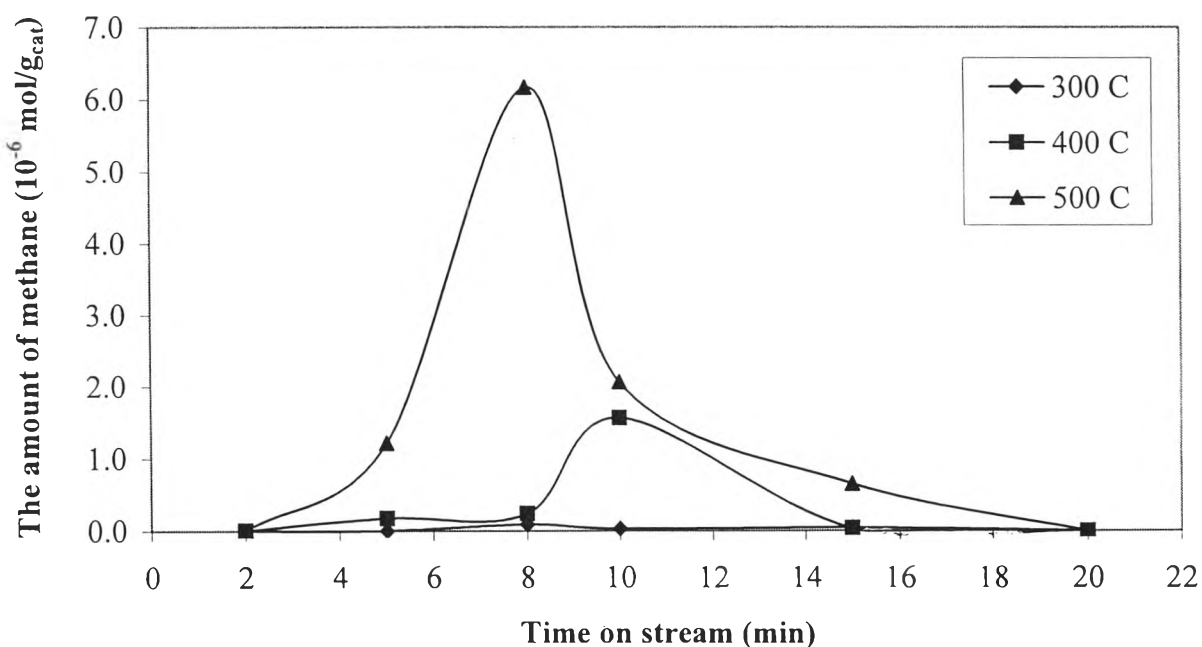


Figure D8 The amount of methane adsorbed on 15%Pt/HY as a function of time on stream. GHSV of CH₄ : 4960 h⁻¹. GHSV of H₂ : 4960 h⁻¹.

VITA

Miss Waraporn Markpoon was born in Udonthanee, Thailand on April 9, 1972. She received her Bachelor Degree of Science from Department of Chemical Technology, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University in 1995.

