## An insight into the effects of synthesis methods on catalysts properties for methane reforming

Osarieme Uyi Osazuwa<sup>a,d</sup>, Sumaiya Zainal Abidin<sup>b,c</sup>, Xiaolei Fan<sup>e</sup>, Andrew Nosakhare Amenaghawon<sup>d</sup>, Mohammad Tazli Azizan<sup>f</sup> <sup>a</sup> Faculty of Chemical and Process Engineering Technology, College of Engineering Technology, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Lebuhraya Tun Razak, Gambang, 26300 Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia <sup>b</sup> Centre for Research in Advanced Fluid & Processes, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Lebuhraya Tun Razak, Gambang, 26300 Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia <sup>c</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, College of Engineering, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Lebuhraya Tun Razak, Gambang, 26300 Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia <sup>d</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Benin, PMB 1154 Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria <sup>e</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering and Analytical Science, School of Engineering, The University of Manchester, M13 9PL, United Kingdom <sup>f</sup> Faculty of Chemical Engineering Technology, Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Kompleks Pusat Pengajian Jejawi 3, 02600 Arau, Perlis, Malaysia

## ABSTRACT

Methane can be converted into other useful products such as H<sub>2</sub> and liquid fuels to reduce its environmental impact. Due to majorly high energy requirements and the endothermic nature of the reforming process, catalysts are essential. The catalyst preparation method is one of the aspects that can improve the catalytic performance by enhancing the catalyst's physicochemical properties. These methods alter the metal-support interaction, thereby changing the kinetics of the catalyst which can result in enhanced productivity, reduced cost, and optimized energy requirements. This review compares state-of-the-art catalyst preparation methods and discusses their effects on the physicochemical properties of the catalysts used in methane reforming processes.

## **KEYWORDS**

Methane reforming; Heterogeneous catalysis; Catalyst preparation; Physicochemical properties; Syngas

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors extend their gratitude to Universiti Malaysia Pahang, Malaysia for the financial assistance through the international publication research grant (RDU203304) and post-doctoral fellowship for Osarieme Uyi Osazuwa.