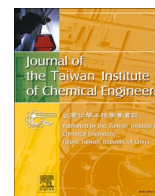




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Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers

journal homepage: www.journals.elsevier.com/journal-of-the-taiwan-institute-of-chemical-engineers

Carbon dioxide reforming of methane over modified iron-cobalt alumina catalyst: Role of promoter

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Methane dry reforming
Cobalt alumina catalyst
Iron promoter
Dosage of promoter
Material basicity

ABSTRACT

Background: Cobalt-based catalysts are widely employed in methane dry reforming but tend to deactivate quickly due to coke deposits and metal sintering. To enhance the performance, iron, a cost-effective promoter, is added, improving cobalt's metal dispersibility, reducibility, and basicity on the support. This addition accelerates carbon gasification, effectively inhibiting coke deposition.

Methods: A series of iron-doped cobalt alumina $\text{MFe-5Co/Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ($M = 0, 0.4, 0.8, 1, 2$ wt.%) were prepared via simple incipient-wetness impregnation. The catalysts were thoroughly characterized via modern techniques including BET, XRD, H_2 -TPR, CO_2 -TPD.

Significant findings: The addition of iron had a minimal impact on the properties of $\gamma\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, but it significantly affected the dispersibility of cobalt. At an optimal dosage of 0.8 wt.%, there was a notable decrease of 29.44% in Co_3O_4 particle size. However, excessive iron loading induced agglomeration of Co_3O_4 , which was reversible. The presence of iron also resulted in a decrease in the reduction temperature of Co_3O_4 . The material's basicity was primarily influenced by the loading of iron, reaching its highest value of $705.7 \mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ g}^{-1}$ in the $2\text{Fe-5Co/Al}_2\text{O}_3$. The correlation between catalytic activity and the physicochemical properties of the material was established. The $0.8\text{Fe-5Co/Al}_2\text{O}_3$ sample exhibited excellent performance due to the favorable dispersibility of cobalt, its reducibility, and its affordable basicity.

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtice.2023.105253>

Received 22 August 2023; Received in revised form 3 November 2023; Accepted 18 November 2023

Available online 25 November 2023

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