ผลของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาต่อดีพอลิเมอไรเขชันของพอลิสไตรีนที่ใช้แล้วเป็นเอทิลเบนขึ้น

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CATALYTIC EFFECT ON DEPOLYMERIZATION OF USED POLYSTYRENE TO ETHYLBENZENE

Miss Panatta Methakunvudhi

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ปนัตตา เมธาคุณวุฒิ: ผลของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาต่อดีพอลิเมอไรเขขันของพอลิสไตรีนที่ใช้แล้วเป็น เอทิลเบนขึ้น (CATALYTIC EFFECT ON DEPOLYMERIZATION OF USED POLYSTYRENE TO ETHYLBENZENE) อ. ที่ปรึกษา: รศ. ดร. โสภณ เริงสำราญ , 131 หน้า. ISBN 974-332-420-8.

งานวิจัยนี้ได้ทำการศึกษาผลของตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาที่มีต่อการดีพอลิเมอไรเขขันพอลิสไตรีนที่ใช้แล้ว เป็นเอทิลเบนขึ้นโดยใช้ปฏิกิริยาการแตกตัวภายใต้ความดันของแก๊สไฮโดรเจนหรือแก๊สไนโตรเจนกับ ตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาแบบ 2 หน้าที่ ได้แก่ เหล็ก-ดีบุก-ฟลูออไรด์, นิกเกิล-ดีบุก-ฟลูออไรด์, โคบอลต์-ดีบุก-ฟลูออไรด์, เหล็ก-สังกะสี-ฟลูออไรด์, เหล็ก-ตะกั่ว-ฟลูออไรด์ และเหล็ก-อะลูมิเนียม-ฟลูออไรด์ ดูดซับอยู่บนโมเลคิวลาร์ชีฟ สภาวะที่เหมาะสมสำหรับการแตกตัวไฮโดรเจน คือ ที่ความดันเริ่มต้นของแก๊สไฮโดรเจน 400 บ่อนด์ต่อ ตารางนิ้ว อุณหภูมิ 350 องศาเซลเซียส และใช้ตัวเร่งปฏิกิริยาที่ประกอบด้วยเหล็ก 5 เปอร์เซ็นต์, ดีบุก 5 เปอร์เซ็นต์ และฟลูออไรด์ 2 เปอร์เซ็นต์ บนโมเลคิวลาร์ชีฟ ในปริมาณ 15 เปอร์เซ็นต์โดยน้ำหนัก ส่วนสภาวะ ที่เหมาะสมสำหรับการแตกตัวภายใต้ความดันของแก๊สไนโตรเจนจะเหมือนกับการแตกตัวไฮโดรเจน แต่ใช้ ความดันเริ่มต้นของแก๊สไนโตรเจน 300 ปอนด์ต่อตารางนิ้ว ผลิตภัณฑ์ที่ได้ของทั้งสองสภาวะมีองค์ประกอบ หลัก คือ เอทิลเบนซีน, โทลูอีน, ไอโซโพรพิลเบนซีน และไซลีน

สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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CRACKING

PANATTA METHAKUNVUDHI: CATALYTIC EFFECT ON DEPOLYMERIZATION OF USED POLYSTYRENE TO ETHYLBENZENE. THESIS ADVISOR: ASSO. PROF. SOPHON ROENGSUMRAN, Ph.D. 131 pp. ISBN 974-332-420-8.

The catalytic effect on depolymerization of used polystyrene to ethylbenzene was studied. The cracking reaction was carried out under hydrogen or nitrogen pressure with bifunctional catalysts, i.e. Fe-Sn-F, Ni-Sn-F, Co-Sn-F, Fe-Zn-F, Fe-Pb-F and Fe-Al-F supported on molecular sieve. The optimum condition for hydrocracking was 400 psig initial hydrogen pressure, at 350 °C and 15% by weight of Fe(5%)-Sn(5%)-F(2%) on molecular sieve catalyst for 90 minutes. The optimum condition for cracking under nitrogen pressure was similar to hydrocracking, but the initial nitrogen pressure was 300 psig. The main components of products from both conditions were ethylbenzene, toluene, iso-propylbenzene and xylenes.

สถาบันวิทยบริการ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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	F(2%) catalyst for 90 minutes	123

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C22	GC chromatogram of product from cracking under nitrogen pressure	
	at N ₂ pressure 300 psig, 350 °C with 10% wt of Fe(5%)-Sn(5%)-	
	F(2%) catalyst for 90 minutes	125
C23	GC chromatogram of product from cracking under nitrogen pressure	
	at N ₂ pressure 300 psig, 350 °C with 15% wt of the 1 st regenerated	
	Fe(5%)-Sn(5%)-F(2%) catalyst for 90 minutes	127
C24	GC chromatogram of product from cracking under nitrogen pressure	
	at N ₂ pressure 300 psig, 350 °C with 15% wt of the 2 nd regenerated	
	Fe(5%)-Sn(5%)-F(2%) catalyst for 90 minutes	129

ABBREVIATIONS

psig = pound per square inches gauge

GC = Gas Chromatography

