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Article

CO₂-assisted Dehydrogenation of Propane to Propene over Zn-BEA Zeolites: Impact of Acid-Base Characteristics on Catalytic Performance

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Abstract: The research results about the influence of BEA zeolite preliminary dealumination on the acid-base characteristics and catalytic performance of 1%Zn-BEA compositions in propane dehydrogenation with CO₂ are presented. The catalyst samples, prepared by a two-step post-synthesis procedure, involving partial or complete dealumination of the BEA specimen followed by the introduction of Zn²⁺ cations into the T-positions of zeolite framework, were characterized by XRD, XPS, MAS NMR, low-temperature N₂ ad/desorption, C₃H₈/C₃H₆ (CO₂, NH₃)-TPD, TPO-O₂, and FTIR-Py techniques. Full dealumination resulted in the development of a mesoporous structure and specific surface area (BET) with a twofold decrease in the total acidity and basicity of Zn-BEA, the formation of Lewis acid sites and basic sites of predominantly medium strength, as well as the removal of Brønsted acid sites from the surface. In the presence of ZnSiBEA catalyst, with the lowest total acidity and basicity, the obtained selectivity of 86–94 % and yield of 30–33 % related to propene (at 923 K) exceeded the values for ZnAlSiBEA and ZnAlBEA. The results of propane dehydrogenation with/without carbon dioxide showed the advantages of producing the target olefin in the presence of CO₂ using Zn-BEA catalysts.

Keywords: Zn-BEA zeolites; dealumination; acid-base characteristics; propane dehydrogenation with CO₂; propene

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1. Introduction

The world production of propene – the raw material for the synthesis of polypropylene and many important organic compounds (propene oxide, acrylic acid, propylene glycol, etc.) – exceeds 100 million tons per year. Conventional propene production by steam cracking or catalytic cracking of petroleum does not meet the growing market needs. Catalytic dehydrogenation of propane, especially direct (PDH) and oxidative dehydrogenation using O₂ or N₂O, and CO₂-mediated dehydrogenation (CO₂-PDH) is considered as the promising alternative to the oil-based cracking process [1,2]. The participation of CO₂ in the dehydrogenation of alkanes is of interest as a potential method of utilizing carbon dioxide [3–5]. An important task for the realization of these processes is the development of active and selective catalysts that are not rapidly

deactivated (especially in direct dehydrogenation) by coking.

Besides metal oxide catalysts for PDH or CO₂-PDH, zeolites containing cations or oxide nanoparticles of active components (mainly Cr, Ga, Pt-Sn as components of known metal oxide catalysts) for dehydrogenation of alkanes are of great interest [1,4,6–12].

It is known that the catalytic properties of zeolite catalysts are largely determined by their acid-base characteristics, which in turn depend on the Si/Al ratio, the nature of the active component, its form (nanoparticles, clusters, isolated cations) and quantity/density. In particular, partial or complete dealumination of the zeolite has been shown to increase the catalyst selectivity for the target product, especially for the dehydrogenation of propane in the presence of CO₂. This is due to changes in the acid-base properties of the system, in particular a reduction in the concentration of Brønsted acid sites (BAS) until they are removed from the surface – as a result of complete dealumination – and changes in the form of the active component, in particular the formation of isolated cations or the stabilization of oxidized subnanoclusters of the active component in/near vacant positions in the dealuminated zeolite [7,13–16].

A number of recent works have shown the prospects of eco benign Zn-containing catalysts for the dehydrogenation of alkanes, in which ZnO nanoparticles applied to the zeolite act as the main component [13–15,17–19] or zinc species as isolated cations and ZnO clusters are cocatalysts in bimetallic systems (Pt-Zn, Cr-Zn, Ni-Zn) based on high-silica zeolites [20–24]. Thus, studies of Zn-containing zeolites have used samples containing zinc oxide in amounts of ZnO ≥ 3–20 wt.% [13–15,18]; in the research of bimetallic systems with isolated Zn(II) forming Lewis acid sites (LAS), the main focus is on the effect of zinc as a transition metal cocatalyst. At the same time, the promoting effect of Zn²⁺ cations in Zn²⁺/H-BEA and the synergistic effect of Zn-sites and BAS on the activation of C–H bonds of methane is stronger than that of ZnO species in ZnO/H-BEA [25]. Therefore, it can be expected that Zn-containing zeolites with isolated Zn (II) may also be of interest as catalysts for propane dehydrogenation.

Despite the progress in the study of Zn-containing zeolite catalysts for DH or CO₂-DH processes of lower alkanes, it is not yet known how the location of zinc as isolated atoms will affect their catalytic properties. The effect of Si/Al ratio on the catalytic properties of Zn-containing zeolites with BEA structure, which according to Zhao et al. [18] dominate over catalysts based on zeolites with other structural types in terms of activity and selectivity to propene, has also not been clarified.

In this paper, we report on the influence of preliminary dealumination of BEA zeolite on the acid-base characteristics of synthesized Zn-BEA samples and their catalytic properties in the CO₂-mediated dehydrogenation of propane to propene. Zn-BEA specimens with different Si/Al ratios and zinc loading of 1 wt % were prepared using a two-step post-synthesis procedure including preliminary partial and full dealumination of initial BEA zeolite followed by incorporation of zinc cations into the vacant T-atom sites of the zeolite framework. The catalytic behavior of the Zn-BEA zeolites in propane dehydrogenation was tested both under the presence and absence of carbon dioxide in the initial reaction mixture.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Structure, Texture and Acid-Base Characteristics of Zn-BEA Zeolites with Different Si/Al Ratio

Figure 1 presents X-ray diffraction patterns of Zn-BEA samples.

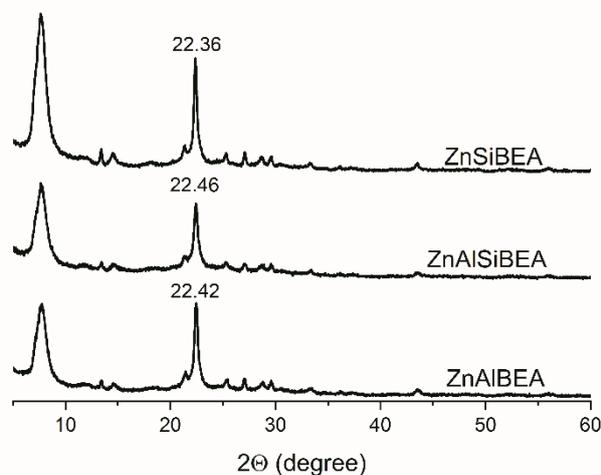


Figure 1. X-ray diffraction patterns of Zn-BEA samples after calcination at 923 K.

The presence of diffraction peaks typical of BEA zeolites indicates that dealumination of the initial TEABEA sample (Si/Al=17) with nitric acid and subsequent incorporation of zinc cations into the SiBEA framework does not affect the crystallinity of the structure. The increase in the unit cell parameter d_{302} to 3.976 Å (ZnSiBEA; $2\theta=22.36^\circ$) compared to 3.920 Å (SiBEA; $2\theta=22.68^\circ$) is due to the expansion of the BEA zeolite matrix as a result of the interaction of zinc ions with OH groups of vacant T-positions and, as a consequence, their incorporation into the zeolite structure, resulting in an increase in the Zn-O bond length compared to Si-O or Al-O.

Table 1 shows the texture characteristics of the Zn-BEA samples.

Table 1. Texture characteristics of zeolite Zn-BEA samples.

Sample	Micropores		Mesopores			S_{BET} , m ² /g	Adsorption volume at $p/p_0 = 1$, cm ³ /g
	Volume V_{mi} , cm ³ /g	Diameter d_{mi}^* , nm	Volume V_{me} , cm ³ /g	Diameter d_{me} , nm	$(S_{me}+S_{outer})$, m ² /g		
ZnAlBEA	0.19	1.00	0.37	32±5	70	535	0.58
ZnAlSiBEA	0.18	1.01	0.32	50±15	60	505	0.52
ZnSiBEA	0.21	1.05	0.33	~60*	80	605	0.56

* determined by the Saito-Foley method.

Each sample is characterized by the presence of micropores with a total volume of ~0.2 cm³/g and an average diameter of ~1 nm. The volume of mesopores of the samples is 0.32-0.37 cm³/g. As can be seen from the data presented, the complete dealumination provides the formation of mesopores with the largest diameter/surface of ~60 nm/80 m²/g and specific surface area (BET) of 605 m²/g.

The relative abundance of elements on the surface of Zn-BEA catalysts obtained from the XPS survey scans in depth of max. 11.2 nm are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Surface elemental composition of Zn-BEA zeolites (at. %).

Sample	Zn	Si	Al	O	C
ZnAlBEA	0.23	33.24	2.07	58.53	5.92

ZnAlSiBEA	0.25	34.53	0.59	59.68	4.95
ZnSiBEA	0.24	36.86	0.11	57.95	4.84

It was computed by the assumption that samples are made of pure and uniform SiO_2 with density equal to 2.18 g cm^{-3} [26]. The Si/Al ratios calculated for ZnAlBEA (16), ZnAlSiBEA (58), and ZnSiBEA (335) prove strong dealumination of BEA zeolite by the two-step post-synthesis procedure. The high-resolution spectra of Zn 2p, Si 2p, Al 2p, O 1s, and C 1s were used to investigate the chemical states of the active phase in catalysts.

The C 1s core lines (Figure 2A) of Zn-BEA catalysts are composed of three characteristic peaks at 285.0 eV (organic contaminants), 285.9-286.3 eV (C-O groups) and 289.9-290.5 eV (O-C=O groups). ZnAlBEA has additional fourth component with BE of 288.1 eV (13 %) related to C=O groups. The dealuminated catalyst (ZnSiBEA) shows significantly lower content of C-O groups (28 %) compared to the others (42-44 %), whereas the amount of O-C=O groups does not exceed 8 % in all samples (Table S1 in Supporting Information). The hydrocarbon contamination was used as an internal calibration for XPS spectra, as was mentioned above.

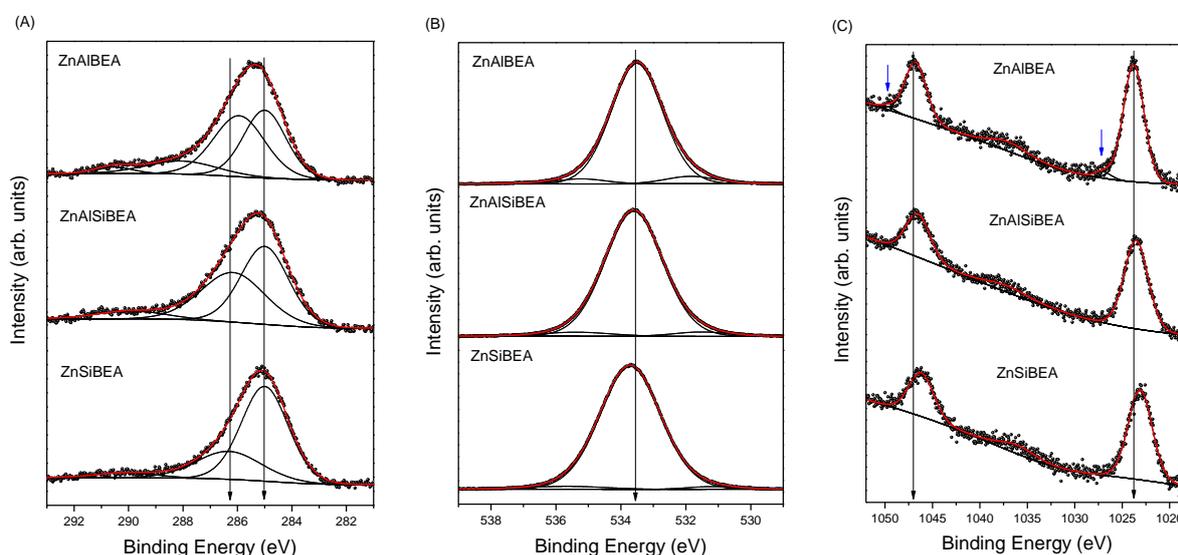


Figure 2. XPS spectra of Zn-BEA zeolites in the BE regions of C 1s (A), O 1s (B) and Zn 2p (C). Lines marked the most intense components are guide to the eye only. Blue arrows show an additional component in the Zn 2p spectrum of ZnAlBEA.

The O 1s spectra (Figure 2B) of catalysts show three components: (i) a main line (over 90 % of total spectrum area) at BE of 533.5-533.7 eV related to oxygen located in the BEA zeolite lattice [27-30], (ii) oxygen from defective sites of zeolite matrix (BE = 531.2-531.8 eV) [31-33], and (iii) peak at BE > 535 eV assigned to physisorbed water, and/or oxygen of organic contaminants (Table S1 in Supporting Information). Relative decrease of aluminum in catalysts causes increase of lattice component at the cost of reducing the area of low-BE component. It strongly suggests, that besides Si-O-Zn bonds, also Al-O bonds contribute to this component. However, slightly lower BE range of O 1s line (530.5-531.3 eV) was referred to the thin films of Al_2O_3 [34,35]. The peak corresponding to Zn-O bond (529.9 eV) [31,36] was not observed.

A single aluminum component was detected with Al 2p_{3/2} BE value close to 75.6 eV in ZnAlBEA, 75.5 eV in partially dealuminated catalyst and 75.0 eV in ZnSiBEA (Table 3). Such contribution can be associated with the Al^{3+} in tetrahedral positions similar to the case of Faujasites [37]. The spin-orbit splitting of Al 2p doublet was constrained to $\Delta s_o = 0.41 \text{ eV}$.

Figure 2C presents Zn 2p core-level spectra obtained for ZnAlBEA, ZnAlSiBEA and ZnSiBEA samples. They can be well fitted by a single symmetric doublet with quite high

Zn 2p_{3/2} BE values of 1023.1-1023.8 eV. It should be noted that Zn 2p_{3/2} line for ZnO was quoted at 1022.0 eV [36], whereas metallic Zn was reported at BE of 1021.6 eV [38]. It is obvious, that BE shift observed between bulk ZnO and our Zn-BEA zeolites indicates different electronic states of Zn. Such an increase of BE could be a result of the incorporation of Zn into the zeolite lattice. In this case, Zn species are localized at the vacant T-atom sites, where the oxygen from the zeolite matrix exhibits higher electronegativity than the O²⁻ ligand in bulk ZnO. This results in a reduction of valence electron density of Zn in the Zn-O-Si bond and an increased binding energy [31,39]. One can note, that similar effect was observed in several zeolites doped with Zn, e.g. MFI [31], ZSM-5 [25,40], FAU [37], BEA [41,42], and Y zeolites [43]. All these papers attribute Zn 2p_{3/2} peak at about 1023.2 eV to the isolated [Zn(OH)]⁺ species, which are formed from the tightly interacted zinc species with BEA zeolite. Such [Zn(OH)]⁺ species can decomposed to form water and [Zn-O-Zn]²⁺ [25,42,44]. Therefore, the Zn 2p doublets can be reasonably assigned to Zn(II) species located in the framework of BEA zeolite with tetrahedral symmetry. It is also confirmed by the spin-orbit splitting of 23.0 eV characteristic of divalent Zn species.

Moreover, one can identify a very small component (4 %) in ZnAlBEA with BE of 1027.0 eV related to unknown Zn(II) species. However, it has been stated that wet chemistry based techniques can lead to incorporation of various Zn species into the zeolite, including isolated Zn²⁺ or [Zn(OH)]⁺ cations localized at the exchange positions, as well as binuclear [Zn-O-Zn]²⁺ or multinuclear [Zn-(O-Zn)_n]²⁺ clusters [39,44,45]. Perhaps clusters formation is the reason for the appearance of this additional component.

All Si 2p spectra are well fitted by a single doublet with the spin-orbit splitting of 0.61 eV. High binding energies of Si 2p_{3/2} showed in Table 4 prove that only Si(IV) species are present in our BEA catalysts. It is worth mentioning that these values are slightly larger than reported for MFI and MOR zeolites elsewhere. The dealumination process does not cause appearance of additional component in the Si 2p spectra, but only a shift of the main peak towards higher binding energies (Table 4). At the same time, the Zn 2p lines are shifted towards lower BE, which is an additional evidence that zinc builds into the framework positions and interacts with the zeolite matrix.

Figure 3 shows the MAS NMR spectra of ZnAlBEA, ZnAlSiBEA and ZnSiBEA. In all samples we observe signals around -115 ppm which correspond to silicon atoms in a Si(OSi)₄ environment (named Q⁴) located in different crystallographic sites [46]. While for the ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA samples the resonances are broad, for ZnSiBEA the resonances are narrow. This increase in resolution may be related to the dealumination and thus the departure of aluminum atoms, the incorporation of zinc atoms could also have an effect on the resolution of the different contributions of the Si(OSi)₄ species. For ZnAlBEA, the DP MAS NMR spectrum shows a broad signal around -100 ppm composed of two contributions, the first one at -103.5 ppm corresponds to Si(OSi)₃(OAl) species and the second one at -101.5 ppm to Si(OSi)₃(OH) species [47,48]. This last contribution is highlighted by the CPMAS experiments, since it is strongly exalted in a non-quantitative way. We observe a decrease of this large signal for ZnAlSiBEA and an even larger decrease for ZnSiBEA. This decrease is due to both the departure of aluminum ions and the reaction between the zinc ions and the silanols of the vacant T-atom sites. In the CP spectra, a small fraction of Si atoms in a Si(OH)₂(OSi)₂ environment is also highlighted by the peak at 92.0 ppm.

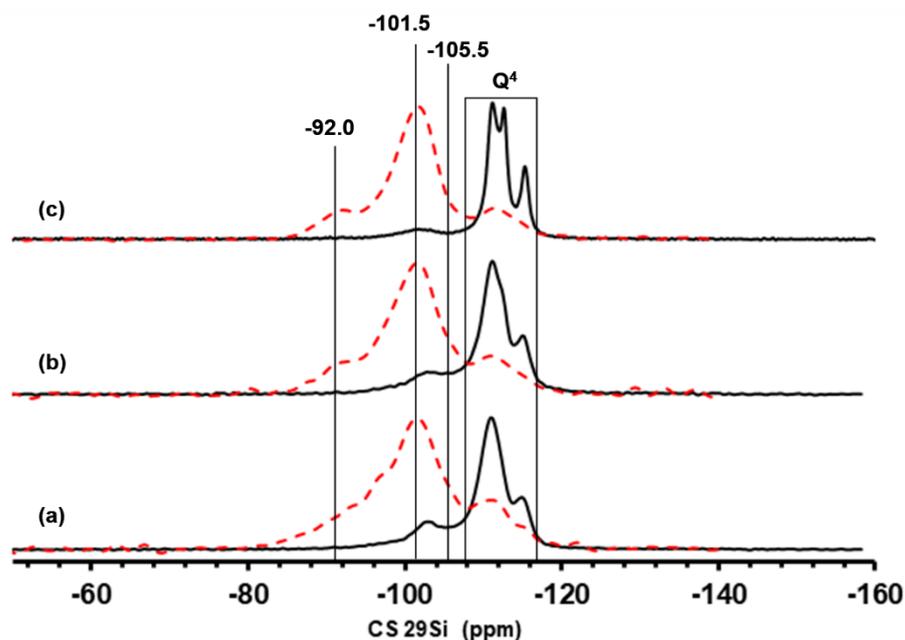


Figure 3. ^{29}Si MAS NMR spectra of ZnAlBEA (a), ZnAlSiBEA (b) and ZnSiBEA (c). Black curves were Direct Polarization (DP) spectra and red dotted curves were Cross Polarization (CP) spectra.

Figure 4 shows the data (profiles) for studying Zn-BEA zeolites by the $\text{NH}_3(\text{CO}_2)$ -TPD technique, and corresponding acid-base characteristics are presented in Table 4.

The ZnAlBEA sample is characterized by the highest total acidity among the zeolites tested. The shape of the TPD- NH_3 profile for the ZnAlSiBEA sample is similar to ZnAlBEA, but its total acidity is lower (0.60), which is probably due to a reduction in the number of acid sites formed with the participation of Al(III), which is consistent with [7,24]. In the case of ZnSiBEA, the lowest total acidity is observed (0.43). In addition, the NH_3 -TPD profile for ZnSiBEA has a significantly different shape compared to that of samples containing Al. Considering the weak acidity of the SiBEA surface [7,49], acid sites present on ZnSiBEA may be formed predominantly by Zn(II), incorporated into vacant T-atom sites of the dealuminated BEA zeolite.

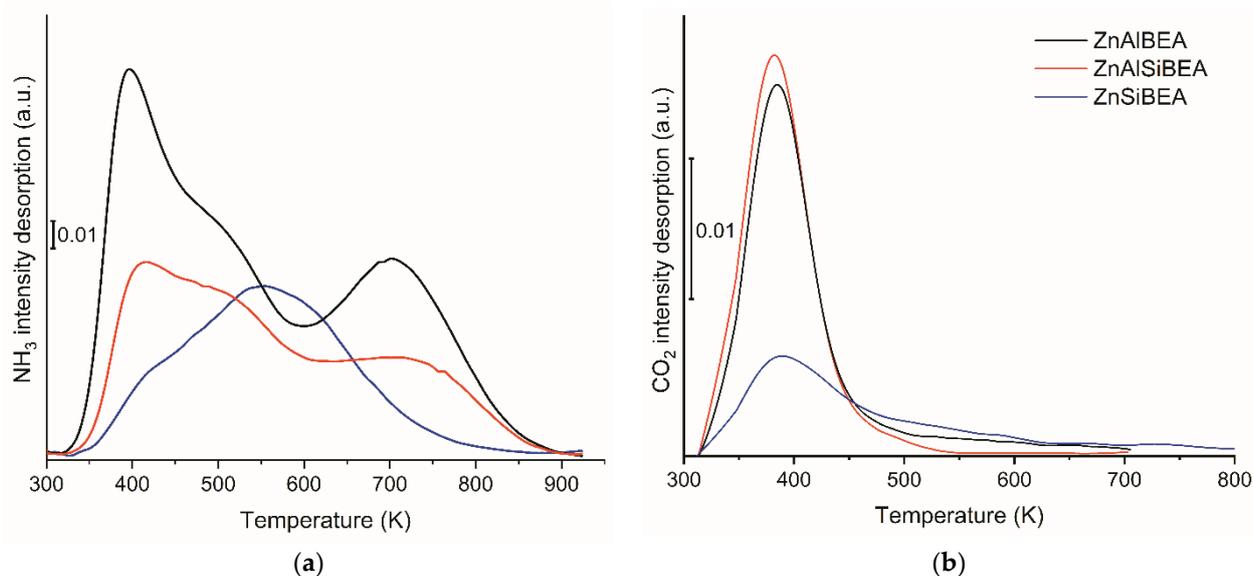


Figure 4. Normalized NH_3 -TPD (a) and CO_2 -TPD (b) profiles for the ZnAlBEA, ZnAlSiBEA and ZnSiBEA compositions.

Table 4. Acid-base characteristics of zeolite samples Zn-BEA according to TPD-NH₃(CO₂) profiles.

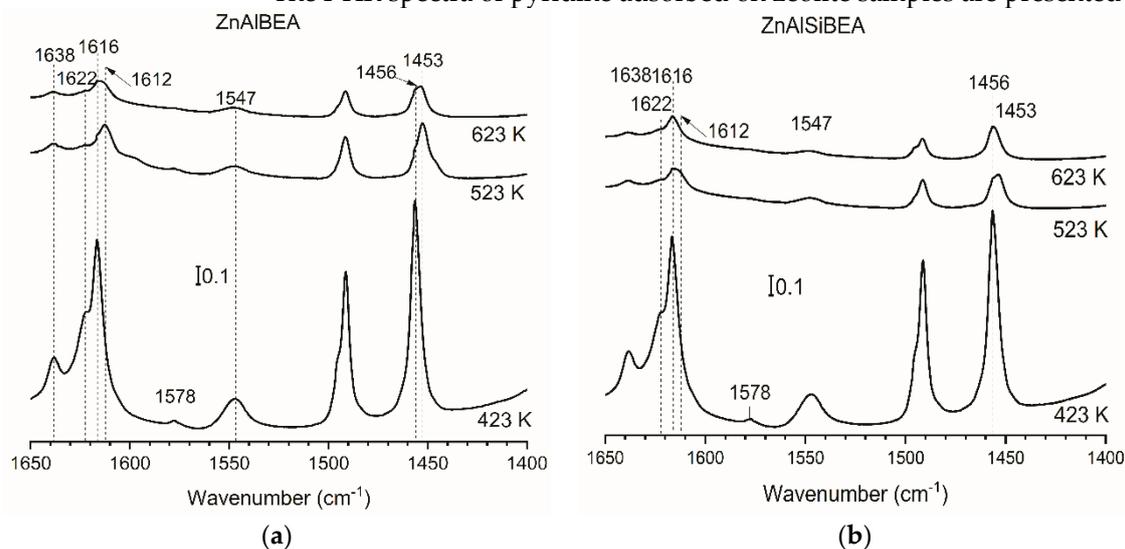
Sample	Concentration of acidic sites, rel. un. ¹				Concentration of basic sites, rel. un. ¹		
	Weak (293-423 K) ²	Medium strength (423-673 K) ²	Strong (>673 K) ²	Total *	Weak (293-423 K) ²	Medium strength (423-673 K) ²	Total
ZnAlBEA	0.26	0.36	0.38	1.00	0.78	0.10	0.88
ZnAlSiBEA	0.14	0.38	0.08	0.60	0.89	0.11	1.00
ZnSiBEA	0.04	0.31	0.08	0.43	0.22	0.26	0.48

¹rel. un. – ratio of the peak (peaks) area over a certain temperature range to the peak area under the curve corresponding to the sample with maximum acidity/basicity.

²desorption temperatures of NH₃ and CO₂.

Analyzing the CO₂-TPD data for the as-prepared Zn-BEA compositions, it should be noted that the corresponding profiles of carbon dioxide desorption for all studied samples have a single maximum in the temperature range of 383-388 K (Figure 4). The surface of both ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA exhibits predominantly weak basic sites, while the surface of a completely dealuminated ZnSiBEA specimen is characterized by a larger fraction of basic sites of medium strength (Table 4). A more intense shoulder is observed in the CO₂-TPD profile for the ZnSiBEA sample at temperatures above 423 K compared to the profiles for ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA. The function of the medium basic sites of medium strength for the ZnSiBEA specimen is probably performed by oxygen anions/vacancies of [Zn-O-Si] structures at the T-positions of the fully dealuminated zeolite or ZnO particles, dispersed on the SiBEA surface.

The FTIR spectra of pyridine adsorbed on zeolite samples are presented in Fig. 5.



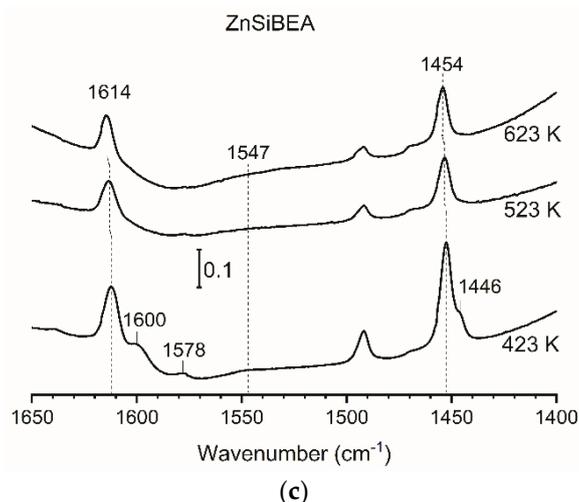


Figure 5. Normalized FTIR absorption spectra of pyridine adsorbed at 423 K on ZnAlBEA (a), ZnAlSiBEA (b) and ZnSiBEA (c) after heat treatment at 873 K and subsequent evacuation at different temperatures.

The spectra contain the absorption bands (a.b.) of the skeletal vibrations of the heteroaromatic ring (1446 (shoulder), 1453, 1454, 1456, 1490, 1495 (shoulder), 1578, 1600 (shoulder), 1612, 1614, 1616, 1622 (shoulder) cm^{-1}) [14,50]. At the same time, a.b. 1446, 1578, 1600, and 1622 cm^{-1} disappear after evacuation at 523 and 623 K, which allows us to attribute them to weakly bound pyridine, probably through hydrogen bonding with OH groups on the surface of zeolite samples. A.b. at 1453–1456, 1490, 1495, and 1612–1616 cm^{-1} refer to pyridine coordinated to Lewis acid sites of the surface [14,15]. Taking into account previous results on the zeolites SiBEA, AlBEA [49,51], AlSiBEA [24], Zn/H-BEA [52] and ZnZr-SiBEA [53], the bands at 1456 cm^{-1} can be attributed to LAS formed with Al^{3+} cations, whereas the bands at 1454–1453 cm^{-1} can be attributed to LAS formed with Zn^{2+} . The FTIR-Py spectra of ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA samples show a.b. at 1547 and 1638 cm^{-1} , relating to the pyridinium ion (PyH^+) [14,24,50], which indicates the presence of BAS, due to the presence of bridging OH groups bound to aluminum cations at the T-positions of the zeolite framework. The decrease in the intensity of these bands after heat treatment of these samples in vacuum at 523 and 623 K is due to the desorption of pyridine associated with BAS of weak/medium strength. Higher intensity of a.b. at 1453–1456, 1490 and 1616 cm^{-1} in the FTIR spectra of pyridine adsorbed at 423 K on ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA compared to the corresponding bands for ZnSiBEA is caused by the higher total concentration of acid centers on the surface of the samples based on the initial and partially dealuminated zeolite (Table 4).

Thus, according to the analysis of FTIR-Py data, the preliminary complete dealumination of BEA zeolite followed by the incorporation of zinc atoms ensures the formation of the ZnSiBEA composition, on the surface of which there are LAS (Zn(II) , probably bound to silanol groups) and the absence of BAS, whose function on the surface of ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA is realized by bridging OH groups bound to aluminum cations at the T-positions of the zeolite framework.

2.2. Catalytic Properties of Zn-BEA Zeolites in Propane Dehydrogenation

According to the results obtained, the initial propane conversions for the ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA catalyst samples, exceed those in the presence of the fully dealuminated ZnSiBEA composition (Table 5 and Figure 6). At the same time, for ZnAlSiBEA and ZnAlBEA specimens at 873 and 923 K, propane conversion decreases quite rapidly with increasing TOS, whereas for

ZnSiBEA, some decrease in $X_{C_3H_8}$ with increasing TOS is observed only at 923 K.

At temperatures of 873-923K the highest formation selectivities (86-94%) and propene yields (16-18% at 873 K and 30-33% at 923 K) are obtained in the presence of ZnSiBEA catalyst. The change in selectivity on propylene in the ZnSiBEA, ZnAlSiBEA, ZnAlBEA series occurs symbatically with a change in the Si/Al ratio (1000, 100 and 17, respectively). The highest propene yield is achieved in the presence of ZnSiBEA catalyst.

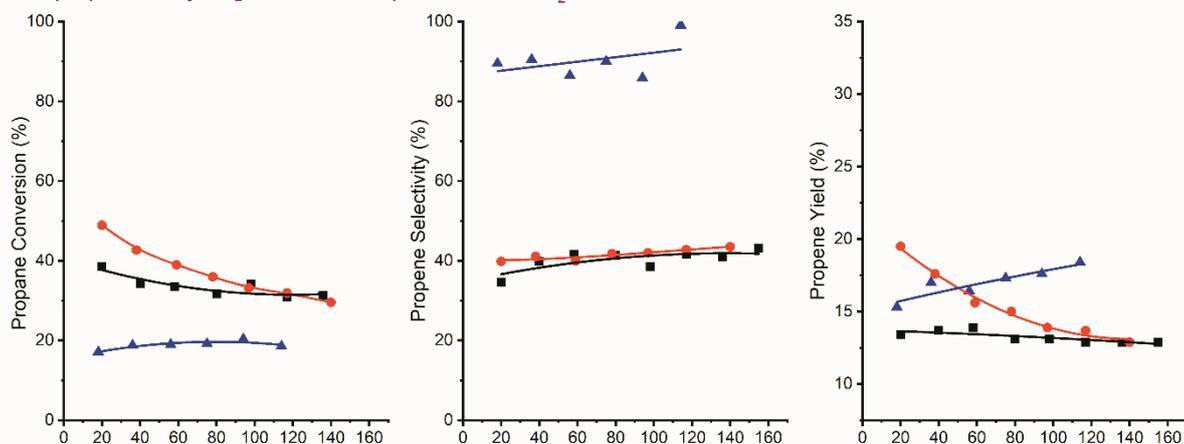
The by-products of propane conversion are mainly methane and other ones of propane and propene cracking; coking of the catalyst surface was also observed. The analysis of the obtained data regarding the side products of the CO₂-PDH process indicates that on the Al-containing catalysts, a greater amount of by-products (CH₄, C₂H₆, C₂H₄) is fixed. According to the amount of by-products formed, the catalysts are arranged in the following order: ZnAlBEA > ZnAlSiBEA > ZnSiBEA.

Table 5. Indices of the propane dehydrogenation in the presence of CO₂ on Zn-BEA catalysts for different TOS.

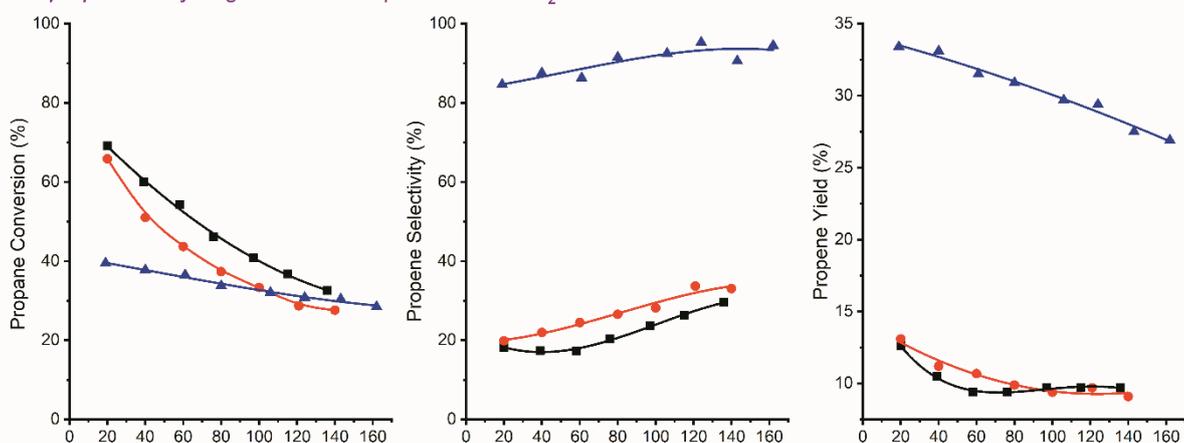
Catalyst	TOS, min	823 K			873 K			923 K		
		$X_{C_3H_8}$	$S_{C_3H_6}$	$Y_{C_3H_6}$	$X_{C_3H_8}$	$S_{C_3H_6}$	$Y_{C_3H_6}$	$X_{C_3H_8}$	$S_{C_3H_6}$	$Y_{C_3H_6}$
ZnAlBEA	30	38	25	9.5	36	37	13.3	64	17	10.9
	60	34	29	9.9	33	41	13.5	52	18	9.4
	120	–	–	–	31	42	13.0	35	27	9.5
ZnAlSiBEA	30	29	36	10.4	45	40	18.0	58	21	12.2
	60	23	42	9.7	39	41	16.0	44	24	10.6
	120	–	–	–	31	43	13.3	29	33	9.6
ZnSiBEA	30	8	57	4.6	18	90	16.2	38	86	32.7
	60	9	57	5.1	20	90	18.0	36	88	31.7
	120	–	–	–	19	94	17.9	32	94	30.1

In the context of the above, it should be noted that Brønsted acid sites, as well known, intensify cracking and oligomerization of the olefins including propene followed by carbonization and, accordingly, in this case blocking of the active centers of the ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA samples. Thus, the better catalytic performance of the zeolite composition ZnSiBEA is caused by the absence of BAS on its surface. We note, however, that the absence of Brønsted acid sites does not exclude the possibility of side reactions on the ZnSiBEA catalyst, which are less intense anyway compared to the ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA samples.

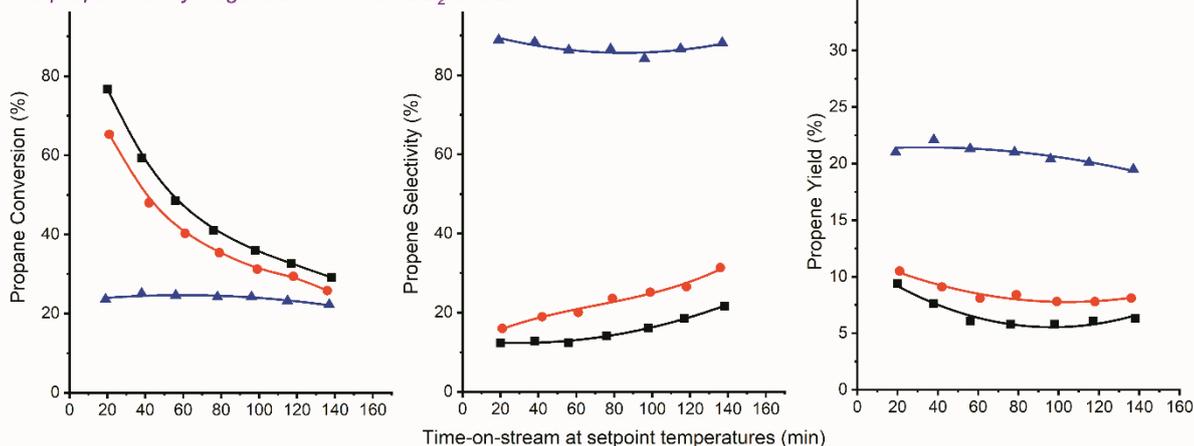
The propane dehydrogenation in the presence of CO₂ at 873 K



The propane dehydrogenation in the presence of CO₂ at 923 K



The propane dehydrogenation without CO₂ at 923 K



■ ZnAIBEA ● ZnAlSiBEA ▲ ZnSiBEA

Figure 6. Indices of the propane dehydrogenation in the presence/absence of CO₂ on the Zn-BEA catalysts.

To determine the effect of BEA dealumination on Zn-BEA coking in the CO₂-PDH process, O₂-TPO profiles of spent catalysts were obtained (120 min at 923 K, at which propane cracking is more intense). The results are shown in Figure 7. Assuming that the intensity of the O₂-TPO curves is proportional to the calcined coking products, the area under the O₂-TPO curve and the maximum temperature are comparable for ZnAlSiBEA

and ZnAlBEA samples. This is consistent with similar propane conversion/propene yield values at TOS = 120 min (Fig. 7). For ZnSiBEA, the area under the O₂-TPO curve is much smaller compared to that for ZnAlSiBEA and ZnAlBEA, which is consistent with greater stability of the ZnSiBEA catalyst compared to Al-containing samples.

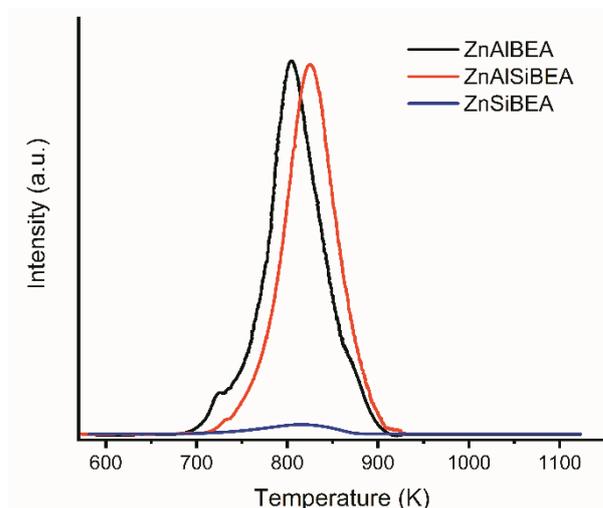


Figure 7. Normalized O₂-TPO profiles of Zn-BEA catalysts after 2.5 h of keeping in the CO₂-PDH reaction mixture at 923 K.

Table 24. showed a correlation between the ability to retain propene (according to C₃H₆-TPD) and coking of the catalyst. To evaluate the number and strength of the propane and propylene adsorption centers under reaction conditions, a TPD study of propane and propene (after their adsorption on the catalyst surface from the mixture of propane + propene) was performed.

The results obtained (Figure 8) indicate that the surface of ZnAlBEA has the highest number of centers capable of retaining propane and propene.

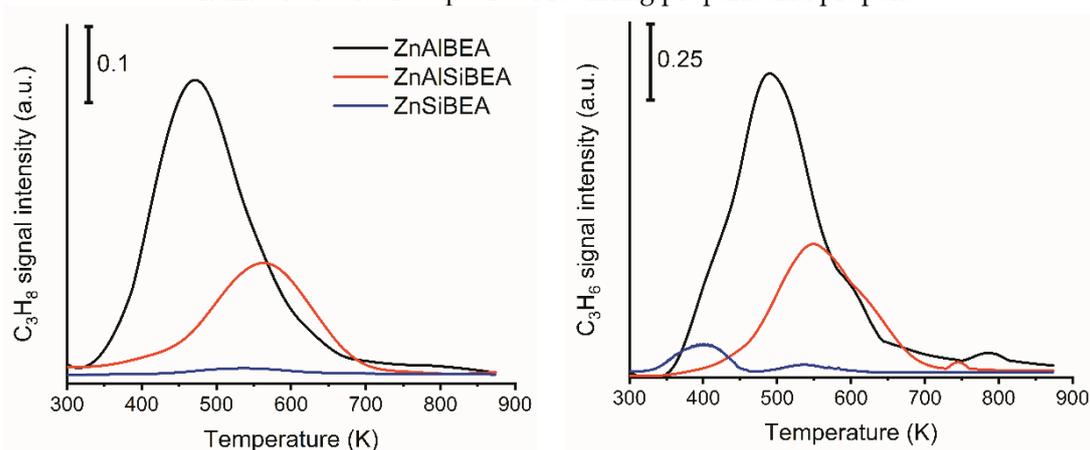


Figure 8. Normalized TPD-profiles of propane and propene for the Zn-BEA catalysts.

On the ZnAlSiBEA surface, the number of such centers is smaller, although quite significant, especially the strong centers, as indicated by the temperature of the desorption maximum. In the case of ZnSiBEA, the number of such centers is the smallest (compared to ZnAlSiBEA and ZnAlBEA). Therefore, it can be assumed that surface coking of Zn-BEA samples occurs primarily as a result of propane/propene cracking on Al-containing sites (especially BAS). Brønsted acid sites are capable of protonating (in the case of ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA) the produced olefin in the π -bond with formation of carbenium cations C₃H₇⁺, thus intensifying the course of side reactions of cracking,

317 oligomerization, as well as carbonization of the catalyst surface [54–56]. The observed
318 result is consistent with the fact that high acidity can be detrimental to the selectivity of
319 olefins due to the difficulty in desorption of the resulting intermediates [5]. The presence
320 of only strong adsorption centers on the ZnAlSiBEA surface (Figure 8) may explain the
321 shift of the maximum on the O₂-TPO profile compared to ZnAlBEA (Figure 7).

322 In general, the initial propane conversion on Zn-BEA catalysts decreases as the Si/Al
323 ratio increases, while propene selectivity and catalyst stability improve. Similar trends of
324 decreasing initial propane conversion and changing selectivity of the CO₂-PDH process
325 were found on ZnO/HZSM-5 [14] and Ga₂O₃/HZSM-48 [57] catalysts, as well as in PDH
326 process on ZnO/HZSM-5 [13]. Given the significant amount of BAS on the surface of
327 ZnAlSiBEA and ZnAlBEA, it can be assumed that the formation of propane cracking
328 products is catalyzed primarily by BAS, which, according to Dzwigaj et al. [23],
329 contribute to side reactions of oligomerization, alkylation and cracking in the
330 dehydrogenation of alkanes on zeolites.

331 As noted above, the ZnSiBEA sample is characterized by a more developed
332 mesoporous structure and specific surface area (BET) in comparison with other
333 compositions (Table 1), which contributes to the target CO₂-PDH process. However, the
334 most important factor determining the catalytic performance of a fully dealuminated
335 specimen is its acid-base characteristics. The ZnSiBEA sample is characterized by the
336 presence on the surface of LAS (Zn²⁺) and basic sites (O²⁻ anions and oxygen vacancies)
337 of mostly medium strength, as well as the absence of Brønsted acid sites, intensifying
338 side reactions with subsequent carbonization of the catalyst surface. The higher
339 concentration of medium-strength basic sites for the ZnSiBEA may be a favorable pre-
340 condition for the most likely route of alkane molecules activation at acid-base paired sites
341 – through dissociation of the C^{δ-}-H^{δ+} bond (as a rule, the limiting stage of the propane DH
342 [1–4,58–61]) via deprotonation by nucleophilic O²⁻ anions as Brønsted base sites and
343 subsequent coordination of the formed carbanions C₃H⁻ with Zn²⁺ cations as LAS, also
344 predominantly of medium strength. In this regard, it should be emphasized that,
345 Brønsted base sites play an important role in the propane transformations, as they are the
346 ones that ensure heterolysis of the C^{δ-}-H^{δ+} bond, and thus "release" the electron pair for
347 coordination of propyl anions with LAS. The basic properties of the most
348 propene-selective ZnSiBEA sample also facilitate carbon dioxide activation, involving the
349 formation of CO₂⁻ radical anions [62,63] with dissociative adsorption on oxygen
350 vacancies of the zeolite framework lattice [64].

351 In order to determine the effect of CO₂ on X_{C₃H₈}, S_{C₃H₆} and Y_{C₃H₆} targets for all
352 catalysts, a propane dehydrogenation reaction was performed in the absence of CO₂ in
353 the reaction medium at 923 K (the temperature at which the highest rate of decrease in
354 targets with increasing TOS is observed). The results shown in Fig. 6 indicate a positive
355 effect of CO₂ on propane conversion, formation selectivity and propene yield for all
356 Zn-BEA catalyst samples. In the case of ZnAlBEA at 923 K, the presence of CO₂ also
357 contributes to a decrease in the catalyst deactivation: thus, the reduction of X_{C₃H₈} at TOS =
358 20 min → 140 min in the CO₂-PDH reaction is 70 → 32, in the PDH reaction is 77 → 30.
359 A more detailed characterization of the effect of Si/Al ratio in Zn-BEA zeolites on the
360 propane conversion and average propene yield in CO₂-PDH and PDH reactions over
361 Zn-BEA at TOS = 20 min → 140 min (T = 923 K) is shown in Figure S1. According to the
362 results of C₃H₈ dehydrogenation and cracking studies over Zn/H-MFI catalysts [65], their
363 higher activity and selectivity for C₃H₆ formation in the absence of cofeed H₂ (or H₂ re-
364 moval by CO₂ + H₂ = CO + H₂O reaction) may be a consequence of the conversion of
365 [ZnH]⁺ cations into bridging Zn²⁺ cations.

366 Figures 9 and S2 show the temperature dependence of propane conversion,
367 selectivity of propene formation and yield in the propane dehydrogenation process in the
368 presence/absence of CO₂ in the reaction medium for the ZnSiBEA catalyst, which
369 provides better propene yields with stable operation over time.

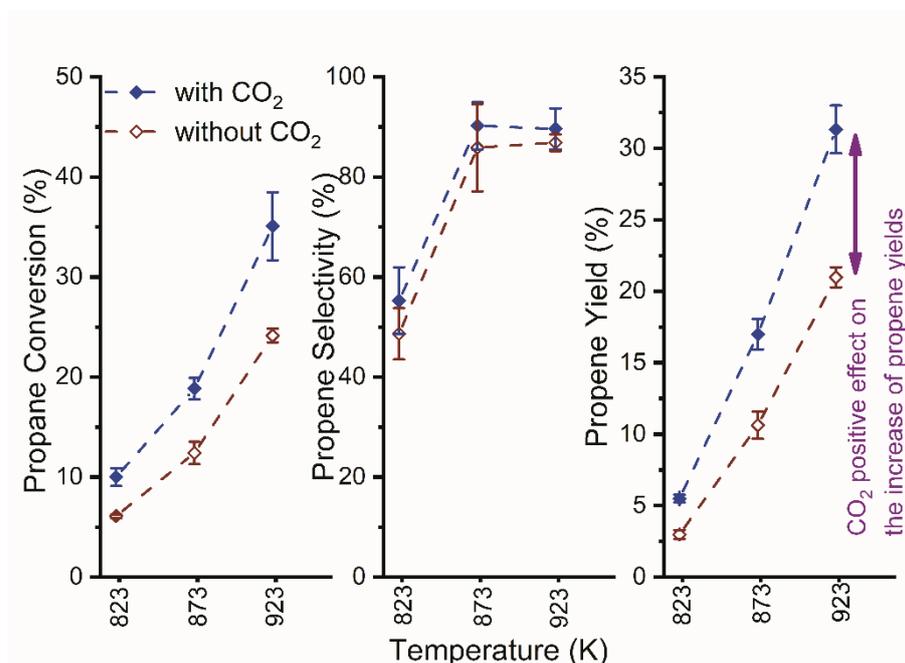


Figure 9. Mean values (for TOS = 20–120 min) of propane conversion, propene selectivity and yield of the propane dehydrogenation in the presence/absence of CO₂ on the ZnSiBEA catalyst.

These results clearly indicate a positive effect of CO₂ on the production of the target product, propene. At the same time, the presence of CO₂ in the reaction medium does not counteract the coking of the catalyst, as evidenced by the slopes of the curves of changes in propane conversion and propene yield over time (dependence of $X_{C_3H_8}$ and $Y_{C_3H_6}$ on TOS).

When CO₂ is introduced into the reaction mixture, the apparent activation energy of propene formation, determined from Arrhenius plots (Figure S3), decreases from 124 ± 9 kJ·mol⁻¹ to 110 ± 7 kJ·mol⁻¹ (it is worth noting that the calculated E_a values are close to those obtained in [66], however, for ZrO₂-based catalysts).

3. Materials and Methods

3.1. Zeolite Samples Preparation and Characterization

Zeolite samples were prepared based on templated tetraethylammonium BEA zeolite (TEABEA, Si/Al=17) manufactured by RIPP (China).

To obtain the exemplary starting AlBEA zeolite, TEABEA was calcined in air at 550°C for 15 h. To obtain partially and fully dealuminated zeolite, the starting AlBEA zeolite was treated with HNO₃ solution (13 mol·l⁻¹) for 4 h at 353 K according to the method described in [67,68]. Partially and fully dealuminated zeolites with Si/Al = 100 (AlSiBEA) and 1000 (SiBEA) compositions were separated by centrifugation, washed with distilled water, and dried for 24 h at 353 K.

In order to introduce 1 wt % of Zn into AlBEA, AlSiBEA and SiBEA zeolites, these samples were treated with excess aqueous zinc(II) nitrate solutions at pH 3.0 to obtain the ZnAlBEA, ZnAlSiBEA and ZnSiBEA series.

X-ray diffraction patterns of the prepared zeolite specimens were recorded on a Bruker AXS GmbH D8 Advance diffractometer (series II) (nickel filter, CuK_α radiation, $\lambda = 0.154184$ nm).

Texture characteristics (S_{BET} , pore volume and size, mesopore surface) of the studied samples were determined by N₂ ad/desorption at low temperature (77 K) on a Sorptomatic 1990 porous materials analyzer with preliminary evacuation (573 K, 0.001 Pa / 7.50 Torr). The pore size distribution was calculated by the Saito-Foley (micropores) and

Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (mesopores) methods, and the volume of micropores and specific surface of mesopores were determined by the t-plot method.

The X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS) investigations were carried out in a multi-chamber ultra-high vacuum system equipped with a hemispherical analyzer (SES R4000, Gamdata Scienta). Mg K_{α} X-ray source (1253.6 eV) was used for photoelectrons generation. The anode was operated at 180 W (12 kV, 15 mA). The spectrometer was calibrated according to ISO 15472:2001. The energy resolution of the system (pass energy 100 eV) determined for the Ag $3d_{5/2}$ excitation line was 0.9 eV. The base pressure in the analytical chamber was 1×10^{-10} mbar and approximately 6×10^{-9} mbar during the experiment. The powder samples were examined after being pressed in indium foil and mounted on a special holder. The analysis area of the samples was about 4 mm² (5 × 0.8 mm). High-resolution spectra were collected at pass energy of 100 eV (with a 25 meV step), while survey scans were collected at pass energy of 200 eV (with a 0.25 eV step). The experimental curves were fitted in CasaXPS 2.3.23 using a combination of Gaussian and Lorentzian lines with variable ratios (70:30) after subtracting a Shirley-type background. The relative ratio of the intensities of the $2p_{3/2}$ and $2p_{1/2}$ lines in the doublets was set to 2:1. All binding energies were charge-corrected to the carbon C 1s excitation, which set to 285.0 eV.

Solid state magic angle spinning nuclear magnetic resonance (MAS NMR) experiments were performed on a Bruker AVANCE500 spectrometer at 11.7 T in 4 mm zirconia rotors spinning at 14 kHz. ²⁹Si Direct Polarization (DP) MAS NMR spectra and ¹H-²⁹Si Cross Polarization (CP) MAS NMR were performed with a 5 mm zirconia rotor at 5 kHz spinning speed, 2 μs excitation pulse and 10 s recycle delay. 3-(trimethylsilyl)-1-propanosulfonic sodium salt was used for setting the Hartmann-Hahn conditions. The proton $\pi/2$ pulse duration, the contact time and recycle delay were 3 μs, 5 ms and 5 s, respectively.

One-pass temperature-programmed desorption of propane/propene, carbon dioxide, and/or ammonia (C₃H₈/C₃H₆ (CO₂, NH₃)-TPD) was carried out in the ultra-high-vacuum (UHV) black chamber-type system with a mass spectrometry (MS) controlling the desorbed molecules using a time-of-flight MSX-3PC mass spectrometer (Electron, Ukraine). Zeolite samples of 0.02 g each were preheated at 873 K for 2 h under a pressure of 10⁻⁹ Torr and then cooled to room temperature in vacuum. The adsorption of propane and propene (gas mixture 10% C₃H₈ + 10% C₃H₆ in He), ammonia (99.99%), carbon dioxide (99.99%) was carried out with the respective molecular probe gases for 12 h. The programmed temperature rise was carried out at a rate of 9 K·min⁻¹. The application of the TPD technique is described in detail in [69].

The acidity and basicity of the samples were evaluated based on signal intensity proportional to the amount of NH₃ and CO₂ adsorbed on the sample surface at a given temperature, normalized to the sample mass. The areas under the curves for the TPD profiles, corresponding to acidic or basic sites of a given strength on the surface of the samples, were calculated after deconvolution of the spectrum into a minimum number of components (using a Gaussian distribution) so that the total curve of the deconvoluted spectrum coincided with the experimental curve.

The nature of acid sites on the surfaces of the samples was investigated by Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy of adsorbed pyridine as a probing molecule (FTIR-Py) using a Spectrum One FTIR spectrometer (Perkin Elmer, USA). Samples in the form of thin wafers, pressed from fine powders with suitable catalytic compositions, were pre-heated at 693 K for 1 h under 10⁻³ Torr vacuum in a quartz cuvette-reactor. Adsorption of gaseous pyridine was carried out at 423 K, and then evacuated at 423, 523 and 623 K for 0.5 h. FTIR spectra of adsorbed Py were recorded at room temperature (spectrometer beam temperature) with a resolution of 1 cm⁻¹, 24 scans.

The temperature-programmed oxidation with O₂ (O₂-TPO) of the catalysts used was performed on the AMI-300Lite Catalyst Characterization Instrument (Altamira Instruments). Prior to testing, samples (0.1 g after 2.5 h of work at 923 K in CO₂-PDH)

were treated at 573 K for 20 min in He gas at a flow rate of 25 mL·min⁻¹. After cooling to 323 K, samples were immediately reheated in 20 vol% O₂ in He from 323 K to 1073 K (a flow rate of 25 mL·min⁻¹) with a linear temperature ramp of 5 K·min⁻¹. The signal changes of the effluent gases were analyzed using a thermal conductivity detector.

3.2. Catalytic Activity Measurements

Catalytic experiments were carried out in a flow-type quartz reactor at atmospheric pressure, at a temperature of 823–923 K, and a gas hour space velocity (GHSV) of 6000 h⁻¹ (catalyst loading 0.2 g, grain size of 0.25–0.5 mm, reaction mixture (RM) flow rate 30 cm³·min⁻¹). The RM composition for CO₂-PDH was 2.5 vol. % of C₃H₈ and 15 vol. % CO₂ in He; for PDH –2.5 vol. % of C₃H₈ in He. The weight hour space velocity (WHSV) was 0.4 g_{C₃H₈}·g_{cat}⁻¹·h⁻¹. The reagents and reaction products (C₃H₈, CO₂, C₃H₆, CH₄, C₂H₄, C₂H₆) were analyzed by gas chromatography (KristalLyuks 4000M, MetaChrome) equipped with a thermal conductivity detector and a column packed with Porapak Q. The gas sample was preliminarily dried by passing it through a calcium chloride trap.

Before evaluation, the catalysts were pretreated in He flow at the required temperatures for 30 min. It should be noted that the study of catalytic properties was performed with a gradual temperature rise in the range of 823–923 K with a step of 50 K, and with interstage regeneration of the catalyst sample *in situ* before the RM was introduced into the reactor. Regeneration of the sample was carried out by its calcination in air at 873 K for 2 h to remove coke particles.

The catalytic properties of samples in CO₂-PDH and PDH processes were characterized on the basis of propane conversion ($X_{C_3H_8}$), selectivity ($S_{C_3H_6}$) and yield ($Y_{C_3H_6}$) with respect to propene. The indices of the catalytic process were calculated using the formulas:

$$X_{C_3H_8} = (C_{C_3H_8 \text{ inlet}} - C_{C_3H_8 \text{ outlet}}) / C_{C_3H_8 \text{ inlet}} \cdot 100 \%,$$

$$S_{C_3H_6} = C_{C_3H_6} / (C_{C_3H_8 \text{ inlet}} - C_{C_3H_8 \text{ outlet}}) \cdot 100 \%,$$

$$Y_{C_3H_6} = X_{C_3H_8} \cdot S_{C_3H_6} / 100 \%,$$

where $C_{C_3H_8 \text{ inlet(outlet)}}$ – mole concentration of propane at the inlet (outlet) of the reactor, $C_{C_3H_6}$ – mole concentration of produced propene.

The propene formation rate was calculated per unit mass of catalyst (mol_{C₃H₆}·kg_{cat}⁻¹·sec⁻¹) as follow:

$$r_{C_3H_6} = F_{C_3H_8} \cdot (Y_{C_3H_6} / 100\%) / m_{cat},$$

where $F_{C_3H_8}$ is the molar flow rate of propane (mol/s) and m_{cat} is the mass of catalyst (kg).

Based on the calculations, the Arrhenius plots for propene formation in PDH and CO₂-PDH processes were drawn, and the associated activation energies were determined from the slopes of the corresponding plots.

4. Conclusions

The effect of preliminary dealumination of BEA zeolite on the acid-base characteristics and catalytic performance of the 1%Zn-BEA compositions in the dehydrogenation of propane under the presence/absence of CO₂ was determined.

Post-synthesis procedure of preparing Zn-BEA catalyst samples including partial and full preliminary dealumination of TEABEA initial specimen (Si/Al = 17) followed by introducing Zn²⁺ cations into T-positions of zeolite framework leads to a reduction in total acidity of ZnAlSiBEA (Si/Al = 100) and ZnSiBEA (Si/Al = 1000) compared to ZnAlBEA.

Full dealumination also results in the development of mesoporous structure and specific surface area (BET) while halving the total basicity of Zn-BEA, creating of acid sites (Lewis) and basic sites of predominantly medium strength, and removing of Brønsted acid sites from the surface.

In the presence of the ZnSiBEA sample, with the lowest total acidity and basicity, the achieved selectivity of 86–94 % and yield of 30–33 % related to propene in the CO₂-PDH process (at 923 K) exceed those for the ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA compositions.

The positive effect of full dealumination on selectivity and lower deactivation with increasing TOS is mainly attributed to the lack of BAS on the surface of ZnSiBEA, which are capable of protonating (in the case of ZnAlBEA and ZnAlSiBEA) the produced olefin in the π -bond, and thus intensifying the course of side reactions of oligomerization and cracking with subsequent carbonization of the catalyst surface.

A comparison of the achieved selectivity and yields for propene in the dehydrogenation of propane with/without carbon dioxide, demonstrates the advantages of target olefin production under the presence of CO₂ using Zn-BEA zeolite catalysts.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/>, Table S1: XPS data obtained from C 1s and O 1s regions of Zn-BEA zeolites, Figure S1: Impact of Si/Al in Zn-BEA zeolites on the propane conversion and the average propene yield in CO₂-PDH and PDH reactions over Zn-BEA (TOS = 20 min → 140 min, T = 923 K), Figure S2: Propane conversion and propene yield versus TOS in the propane dehydrogenation with (full symbols) and without (empty symbols) CO₂ on the ZnSiBEA catalyst, Figure S3: Arrhenius plots of propene formation in PDH and CO₂-PDH processes over the ZnSiBEA catalyst.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization: S.O. and S.D.; Methodology: S.D., P.K. and A.K.; Software: V.C.; Validation: V.C.; Formal Analysis: S.O., S.D. and A.K.; Investigation: P.K., V.C., D.B., J.G., Y.M. and S.D.; Resources: S.A. and S.D.; Data Curation: S.O. and S.D.; Writing—Original Draft Preparation: A.K. and P.K.; Writing—Review and Editing: S.O. and S.D.; Visualization: P.K., V.C., D.B., J.G., Y.M. and A.K.; Supervision: S.O. and S.D. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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