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Role of the Fe oxidation states on the catalytic oxy-dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene using CO₂ as a soft oxidant over FeO_x/carbon-alumina

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Abstract

Iron oxide (FeO_x) supported on 1:3 carbon-alumina (ICA) was prepared by wet impregnation method. Oxidized and reduced forms of Fe in ICA catalyst were achieved by diluted H_2O_2 and hydrazine hydrate treatments, respectively. Three different oxidation states of Fe present in magnetite $(Fe^{2+}$ and $Fe^{3+})$, hematite (Fe^{3+}) and wüstite (Fe^{2+}) were confirmed by XPS, powder-XRD, H_2 -TPR, TGA, NH_3 -TPD and N_2 -physisorption analysis. Among the synthesized catalysts, in comparison with hematite and wüstite phases, magnetite phase offered high catalytic activity in ethylbenzene dehydrogenation reaction. The presence of CO_2 in the reaction mixture was found to leave intact the activated carbon support structure.

Keywords: Carbon dioxide; Ethylbenzene dehydrogenation; Fe₂O₃; Fe₃O₄; FeO; Styrene.

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