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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Cs, V, Cu Keggin–type catalysts partially oxidize 2–methyl–1,3–propanediol to methacrylic acid

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Abstract

Heteropoly acids are among the best catalysts to produce carboxylic acids from light hydrocarbons. The Keggin structure maintains metals at a high oxidation particularly in the presence of cesium, vanadium, and copper. They effectively catalyze the partial oxidation of 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol (2MPDO)—a co-product in the hydroformylation of allyl alchol to 1–4 butanediol. Converting 2MPDO to methacrylic acid would improve the economics of this route to 1-4 butanediol. Here, we establish the relationship between heteropoly acid performance and calcination temperature at 300 °C and 350 °C. The molybdenum oxidation state was higher after the high temperature treatment but it reduced to a greater extent during reaction (from Mo^{6+} to Mo^{5+}). The higher extent of reduction confirms the higher $O^{2-} \rightarrow Mo^{6+}$ charge-transfer in the Keggin anion. Maximum MAA and MAC selectivities were 61% and 28%, respectively at 250 °C after 480 min over cycling oxidation-reduction and $2MPDO/O_2/Ar = 13/10/77$ as the best reaction condition and feed composition. Though, the route of direct dehydration of 2MPDO (C-OH bond cleavage) followed by oxidation to MAC is the most direct path to the products detected, we propose a mechanism that passes through the homolitic dissociation of the tertiary C-H bond, in reason of the very similar bonding energies.

Keywords: 2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, Methacrylic acid, Mechanism,

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