Propane oxidative dehydrogenation over highly selective hexagonal boron nitride catalysts: The role of oxidative coupling of methyl

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Hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) catalyst has recently been reported to be highly selective in oxidative dehydrogenation of propane (ODHP) for olefin production. In addition to propene, ethylene also forms with much higher overall selectivities to C2-products than to C1-products. In this work, we report that the reaction pathways over the h-BN catalyst are different from the V-based catalysts in ODHP. Oxidative coupling reaction of methyl, an intermediate from the cleavage of C–C bond of propane, contributes to the high selectivities to C2-products, leading to more C2-products than C1-products over the h-BN catalyst. This work not only provides insight into the reaction mechanisms involved in ODHP over the boron-based catalysts but also sheds light on the selective oxidation of alkanes such as direct upgrading of methane via oxidative upgrading to ethylene or CH₂O₂ on boron-based catalysts.

INTRODUCTION

Dehydrogenation of propane by either oxidative or nonoxidative approaches is essential to the on-purpose production of propene, a valuable and versatile chemical feedstock. Oxidative dehydrogenation of propane (ODHP) in the presence of O₂ faces the challenges of deep oxidation of propane and propene to CO (CO and CO₂), often resulting in loss of propene selectivity and yield (1, 2). V-based catalysts have been widely studied in the ODHP with main side products of CO₂ and negligible amount of C2-products (3–5). However, the boron-based catalysts recently reported for the ODHP show very low selectivity to COₓ and relatively higher selectivity to C2-products than to C1-products (C2/C1 > 2) (6–9). For example, at a propane conversion of 4.1%, C2- and C1-selectivities are 8.6 and 3.5% (C2/C1 > 2), respectively, as reported by Grant et al. (9). Huang et al. (7) also reported that the C2/C1 ratio is higher than 2 at a propane conversion of 12% at 520°C over the hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) nanosheet.

The different C2-selectivities and C2/C1 ratios observed in the ODHP over the h-BN and the V-based catalysts imply that the reaction mechanism is different on these two types of catalysts. It is believed that ODHP over the h-BN catalyst has higher tendency toward the cleavage of only the first C–C bond of propane than that over the V-based catalysts, which results in a higher selectivity of ethylene (10). The relative reactivity of methyl formed via the C–C bond cleavage could also play important roles in affecting the product selectivity on V-based and h-BN catalysts. In the oxidative coupling of the methane reaction (OCM) (11–13), methyl is generated via the C–H cleavage of methane, followed by its oxidative reactions, which mainly include three reaction pathways: (i) conversion of methyl to C1-oxygenates (14), (ii) oxidation of methyl to form COₓ (12), and (iii) coupling of methyl to form the C2-products (15, 16). Therefore, understanding the fate of methyl or elucidation of the reaction pathways of methyl is essential for the in-depth understanding of the reaction mechanisms involved in the ODHP process over the boron-based catalysts.

Here, the reaction pathways of methyl derived from the C–C bond cleavage in ODHP over the h-BN catalyst were systematically studied. Among these reaction pathways, the oxidative coupling of methyl to C2-products was found to result in a higher C2/C1 ratio (>2), contributing to the higher C2-selectivities over the h-BN catalyst in ODHP.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 (A and B) shows the influence of reaction temperature on the catalytic performance of ODHP over the h-BN and VOₓ/γ-Al₂O₃ catalysts, respectively. On the h-BN catalyst, the main by-product is C2-products and its selectivity increases with increasing propane conversion (Fig. 1A). In addition, the selectivity to C₂H₄ over the h-BN catalyst is higher than that to C₂H₆, which can mainly be attributed to the cleavage of propane. On the contrary, the main by-products are COₓ (CO and CO₂), with a negligible amount of C2-products on the VOₓ/γ-Al₂O₃ catalyst (Fig. 1B). The C1-products are much more prevalent than the C2-products over the VOₓ/γ-Al₂O₃ catalyst, which is typical over the V-based catalysts due to the inevitable over-oxidation of alkanes (C numbers > 1) or olefins in ODHP (17). However, it is interesting that the C2-products (C₂H₄ and C₂H₆ shown in Fig. S1) are much more prevalent than the C1-products (C2/C1 > 2) over the h-BN catalyst (Fig. 2). This is quite different from that over the VOₓ/γ-Al₂O₃ catalyst (6, 9), which showed a C2/C1 ratio of close to 0 (Fig. 2). The observation of a higher C2/C1 ratio (>2) is a general feature for the ODHP over the h-BN and boron-based catalysts (7, 9) at low reaction temperatures, yet its origin remains unaddressed.

Because of the complexity of C1-products in ODHP, the C1-products should be carefully examined to draw a definitive conclusion. To exclude the potential contribution of coke formation on the catalyst to the loss of carbon, both the fresh and spent h-BN catalysts were studied using Raman spectroscopy. Except the B–N stretching vibration in h-BN (~1367 cm⁻¹) (18), no C-related peaks (1340 and 1604 cm⁻¹) were found on the spent h-BN catalyst (fig. S2) (19, 20), indicating that there is no coke deposition on the spent h-BN catalyst.
CO\textsubscript{x} and CH\textsubscript{4} are the only C\textsubscript{1}-products detected on the V-based catalysts in ODHP, consistent with the reports elsewhere (21–23). On the h-BN catalysts, only CO\textsubscript{x} and CH\textsubscript{4} have been reported as the C\textsubscript{1}-products so far (8, 9, 24–26). However, because of the higher tendency toward only the first C-C bond cleavage of propane over the h-BN catalysts compared to the V-based catalysts (10), methyl could thus be produced and the C\textsubscript{1}-products from the further conversion of methyl via oxidation, such as methanol and formaldehyde (CH\textsubscript{x}O\textsubscript{y}), could also be present. To confirm this, mass spectra signals of the products in ODHP over these two catalysts were collected (fig. S3). When the reaction temperature increases from room temperature to 600°C, CH\textsubscript{x}O\textsubscript{y} products (methanol and formaldehyde) gradually form and reach a maximum at 600°C over the h-BN catalyst. However, CH\textsubscript{3}O\textsubscript{y} products are negligible on the VO\textsubscript{y}/γ-Al\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} catalyst over the same range of temperatures studied. The formation of CH\textsubscript{3}O\textsubscript{y} on the h-BN catalyst was quantified and summarized in Table 1. Even considering CH\textsubscript{x}O\textsubscript{y} in the total C\textsubscript{1}-products, the C\textsubscript{2}/C\textsubscript{1}\* ratio is still greater than 2. First, the C-C bond cleavage of propane is expected to form equal molar C\textsubscript{1}- and C\textsubscript{2}-products. Assuming that C\textsubscript{2}-products are not further converted to C\textsubscript{1}-products (by either continuous C-C bond cleavage or oxidation), the C\textsubscript{2}/C\textsubscript{1} ratio should be at most 2. The fact that the C\textsubscript{2}/C\textsubscript{1}* ratio is greater than 2 on the h-BN catalyst (Table 1) suggests that there are other origins for the C\textsubscript{2}-products formation besides the cleavage of C-C bond in ODHP over the h-BN catalyst.

Ethylene is the main C\textsubscript{2} by-product in ODHP over the h-BN catalyst, which is generally considered to originate from the C-C bond cleavage of propane (10). C\textsubscript{2}-products could also be formed in the presence of methyl via OCM as previously reported on the Mn\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3}/Na\textsubscript{2}WO\textsubscript{4}/SiO\textsubscript{2} catalyst through the methyl oxidative reaction pathway (15). To investigate the possible involvement of OCM in the formation of C\textsubscript{2}-products on the h-BN catalyst, OCM experiments were conducted over the h-BN and VO\textsubscript{y}/γ-Al\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} catalysts at 600°C using a feed gas of V(CH\textsubscript{4})/V(O\textsubscript{2})/V(N\textsubscript{2}) = 1/1/1 (fig. S4). As shown in Fig. 3A, only CO\textsubscript{x} products were detected over the VO\textsubscript{y}/γ-Al\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{3} catalyst at a methane conversion of 27.9%. However, both ethylene and ethane (almost 1:1) were also detected in addition to CO\textsubscript{x} products over the h-BN catalyst, and C\textsubscript{2}-selectivities of 9% were reached at a methane...
conversion of 25.8% (Fig. 3A), which is similar to the recent report by Wang et al. (27). CH$_3$O also formed, with a selectivity of 2.1%. Apparently, under the same reaction conditions and at a similar methane conversion, the h-BN catalyst has noticeable OCM activity, while the VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ catalyst has negligible OCM activity. Noting the similarity of the reaction pathways between OCM and oxidation of methyl, we can infer that the oxidative coupling of methyl to C2-products is involved in ODHP over the h-BN catalyst, which results in a higher C2-product selectivities. Experiments using $^{13}$C-labeled propane also suggest that oxidative coupling of methyl is involved in ODHP on h-BN (fig. S5 and table S2). Collectively, the higher C$_2$H$_4$ selectivity and the C2/C1$^*$ ratio (>2) on the h-BN catalyst are due to both the C-C bond cleavage of propane to form ethyl followed by an additional C-H cleavage and the oxidative coupling of methyl on this catalyst. When we deducted C$_2$H$_4$ from those formed from the cleavage of C$_3$H$_8$, the selectivities to C$_2$H$_4$ and C$_2$H$_6$ derived from the methyl coupling reaction were similar (Fig. 3B).

To estimate the contribution of the oxidative coupling of methyl to the higher C2-product selectivities in ODHP, we first attempted to understand the origins of CO$_2$ (main products of C1). CO$_2$ may come from the oxidation of alkanes, olefins, and methyl in ODHP. Therefore, the oxidation reactions of propane, which is more reactive than ethylene, over the h-BN and VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ catalysts were carried out. As shown in table S1, over-oxidation of propane readily occurs (about 99% CO$_2$ selectivity) on the VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ catalyst. However, there is only less than 1% conversion of propane over the h-BN catalyst even at a reaction temperature of 600°C. Because propene is known to be more reactive than ethylene, the fact that there is no over-oxidation of propane suggests that there is no direct over-oxidation of olefins over the h-BN catalyst in ODHP.

However, it is still uncertain whether the over-oxidation of alkanes (C$_x$H$_y$) occurs over the h-BN catalysts until now. Even so, we can conclude that C2/C1 will be less than 2 if the over-oxidation of C$_x$H$_y$ (olefins/alkanes) occurs. Therefore, it is expected that C2/C1 will be equal or less than 2 in ODHP. When there is no over-oxidation of alkanes or olefins, the amount of C1-products should be equal to that of C2-products, assuming that there is no oxidative coupling of methyl occurring over the h-BN catalyst. In this case, the theoretical value of C1- or C2-selectivities (only cleavage of the first C-C bond) is defined using Eqs. 1 and 2 as below

\[
    C1 \text{ (theoretical value)} = \frac{100 - C3}{3} \quad (1)
\]

\[
    C2 \text{ (theoretical value)} = \left(100 - C3\right)^{2/3} \quad (2)
\]

where C1 or C2 represents the total selectivities of one- or two-carbon products, respectively, and C3 presents the selectivity of C$_3$H$_6$. The theoretical values of C1- and C2-selectivities as a function of temperature are shown in Fig. 4A, which are higher and lower than the measured C1- and C2-selectivities, respectively. Therefore, we can assume that the contribution of oxidative coupling of methyl is at least equal to the equation as below

\[
    C2 \text{ (coupling reaction)} = \frac{(C2 - 2* C1^*)}{3} \quad (3)
\]

Therefore, the product distributions derived from methyl in ODHP over the h-BN catalyst at different reaction temperatures are analyzed and shown in Fig. 4B. These products are likely due to the following reaction pathways of methyl in ODHP over the h-BN catalyst: (i) CH$_4$ formation from methyl hydrogenation, (ii) oxidation of methyl to form CO$_2$ or CH$_3$OH, and (iii) oxidative coupling of methyl to produce the C2-products. The detailed selectivities of C2-products (C$_2$H$_4$ and C$_2$H$_6$) from the methyl coupling reaction are shown in Fig. 3B. The selectivities to C$_2$H$_4$ and C$_2$H$_6$ derived from the methyl coupling reaction in ODHP are almost similar to those derived from the methane coupling reaction (27), indicating that the C$_2$H$_4$ formation is via the CH$_3^*$ coupling reaction to form C$_2$H$_6$ followed by subsequent dehydrogenation to C$_2$H$_4$. From Fig. 4B, we can see that high temperature favors the formation of CO$_2$, CH$_3$, and CH$_3$OH, but disfavors C2-products from oxidative coupling (figs. S6 and S7), which is consistent with previous reports (28–30). When the reaction temperature further increases to higher than 570°C, the C2/C1 ratio is less than 2, which is possibly due to the inevitable over-oxidation of alkanes or olefins (fig. S8).

On the basis of the above results and discussions, the possible reaction pathways of ODHP over the h-BN catalyst are proposed and shown.

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Fig. 3. The product distribution of OCM and ODHP over the VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ and h-BN catalysts. (A) Conversion and selectivity of OCM over the VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ and h-BN catalysts. (B) Selectivity to C2-products (C$_2$H$_4$ and C$_2$H$_6$) derived from the methyl coupling reaction in ODHP over the h-BN catalyst at different reaction temperatures.
in Fig. 5. Both C-H and first C-C bonds of propane are cleaved to form CH$_3$CH$_2^*$CH$_2$, CH$_3$CH$_2^*$, and CH$_4^*$ radicals over the h-BN surface. The CH$_3$CH$_2^*$CH$_2$ radical (6) will continue dehydrogenation to form C$_3$H$_6$ and may also cleave to form CH$_3$CH$_2^*$ radicals. Meanwhile, C$_2$H$_4$ is generated from CH$_3$CH$_2^*$ as a main pathway to form the C$_2$-products (mainly from the cleavage of propane). The methyl formed from the first C-C bond cleavage of propane could proceed via four reaction pathways: (i) oxidative coupling to form C$_2$-products, (ii) hydrogenation to form CH$_4$, (iii) selective oxidation to form CH$_x$O$_y$, and (iv) over-oxidation to form CO$_x$. Among these reaction pathways, oxidative coupling of methyl makes additional contribution to C$_2$-product selectivity in ODHP, leading to more C$_2$-products than C$_1$-products over the h-BN catalyst.

In summary, we report the understanding of reaction pathways in ODHP over the h-BN catalyst, which results in a higher C$_2$/C$_1$ ratio (>2) over the h-BN catalyst. This work not only provides further insight into the reaction mechanism of ODHP over the boron-based catalysts but also may broaden its application to other related upgrading reactions on light alkanes, such as selective oxidation of methane to ethylene or CH$_x$O$_y$.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
Materials
h-BN was commercially available from Qinhuangdao Eno High-Tech Material Development Co. Ltd., with a purity of >99%. The sample was used as provided without further chemical or thermal treatment. The h-BN catalysts before and after the reaction were named as h-BN fresh and h-BN spent, respectively.

As a comparison, 5 weight % (wt %) VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ catalyst was prepared by wet impregnation (23). One gram of γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ support was impregnated with 5.7 ml of 0.1 M NH$_4$VO$_3$ solution, and the resultant slurry was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. After the impregnation, the catalyst was dried at 90°C overnight and then calcined at 600°C for 4 hours. VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ (5 wt %) was denoted as VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$.

Catalytic activity measurements
The VO$_x$/γ-Al$_2$O$_3$ and h-BN (80 to 100 mesh) catalysts were tested in a fixed-bed reactor with an inner diameter of 6 mm under atmospheric pressure. The flow rates of pure propane (or propene, methane) and mixture gas (O$_2$:N$_2$:He = 1:8:1) were controlled using two mass flow controllers (Sevenstar) and calibrated to each individual gas to allow a total flow rate of 33 ml/min (C$_3$H$_8$:O$_2$:N$_2$:He = 1:1:8:1). The reaction temperatures were set from 510°C to 600°C. The reaction products were analyzed using a gas chromatograph (GC2060, Shanghai Ruimin GC Instruments Inc.) with a flame ionization detector [KB-Al$_2$O$_3$/Na$_2$SO$_4$ column for hydrocarbon (C$_x$H$_y$) measurement] and two thermal conductivity detectors (equipped with TDX-01 column for CO and CO$_2$ measurements and Porapak Q column for methanol and formaldehyde measurements for OCM). Experiments with quartz showed that the reaction conversion was negligible without the catalyst. The carbon balance was checked by comparing the number of moles of carbon in the outlet.
stream to the number of moles of carbon in the feed. Under the typical evaluating conditions, the carbon balance was within 100 ± 4%. To account for the volume expansion in the reaction, helium was used as the internal standard. C₃H₈ conversion (X) and product selectivity (S) were calculated using the standard normalization method based on carbon atom balance and were defined as follows.

\[
C_{\text{balance}} = \frac{\left(\sum N_i A_i f_i\right)_{\text{in}} - \left(\sum N_i A_i f_i\right)_{\text{out}}}{\sum N_i A_i f_i} \times 100
\]

\[
X_{\text{in}}(\%) = \frac{\sum N_i A_i f_i s_i}{\sum N_i A_i f_i} \times 100
\]

\[
S_{\text{in}}(\%) = \frac{\sum N_i A_i f_i p_i}{\sum N_i A_i f_i} \times 100
\]

\[
\text{GHSV} (\text{h}^{-1}) = \frac{F_{\text{total}}}{V_{\text{cat}}}
\]

where \(s\) or \(p\) represents the reactant or product; \(i\) represents random gas in this reaction system; \(A_i\) and \(f_i\) are the chromatographic peak area and the calibration factor, respectively, of species \(i\); \(V_{\text{cat}}\) is the volume of the catalyst loaded in the reactor (ml); \(F_{\text{total}}\) is the total flow of all inlet gas (ml/min); and \(N\) is the number of carbon atoms of the component.

Characterizations

A thermal gravimetric analyzer (TG 209F1, Netzch, Germany) was used to investigate the carbon deposition of the spent catalysts. The samples were preheated at 80°C and then heated to 970°C at a rate of 10°C/min in air (20 ml/min). Raman spectra were obtained on a Renishaw UV-vis RT 1000 Raman spectrometer with an excitation wavelength of 532 nm and a resolution of 6 cm⁻¹. The sample was pressed into a sheet with a thickness of 2 mm and observed in the Renishaw using a laser scanning confocal microscope.

The reaction products were also identified and quantified by an online mass spectrometer (Pfeiffer Omnistar GSD 320). The \(m/z\) (mass/charge ratio) signals of CO, CO₂, CH₃OH, and CH₃O₂ were 28, 44, 31, and 30, respectively. The ODHP at reaction temperatures of 600°C was carried out, and the products were pumped into the mass spectrometer with \(m/z\) from 1 to 100.

\(^{13}\)C isotopic labeling experiments were performed in a fixed-bed single-pass flow reactor equipped with online mass spectrometry (MS). The details are described as below: A mixture of He and O₂ with 9:1 (O₂: 1 ml/min) passed the \(h\)-BN catalyst at 560°C until the baseline reached flat and then the \(^{13}\)C-labeled propane (Cambridge Isotopelab; 99%; 1 ml each time) was introduced into the flow using an injection syringe at specified temperatures (560°C, 540°C, 520°C, and 510°C). The chemical and isotopic compositions of the reactor effluent were measured by online MS at intervals of 6 s with \(m/z\) from 24 to 32.

**Supplementary Materials**

Supplementary material for this article is available at http://advances.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/5/3/eaav8063/DC1

**Supplementary Text**

Fig. S1. Product selectivities to C₁ (CO and CH₄) and C₂ (C₂H₆ and C₂H₄) in ODHP over the \(h\)-BN catalyst at different reaction temperatures.

Fig. S2. Characterizations of the fresh and spent \(h\)-BN catalysts.

Fig. S3. Mass spectral signals of the products in ODHP at different reaction temperatures.

Fig. S4. Schematic diagram of OCM process.

**REFERENCES AND NOTES**


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