

氨基功能化介孔氧化硅纳米中空球负载乙酰丙酮氧钒催化苯甲硫醚选择性氧化反应

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摘要 首次将乙酰丙酮氧钒固载在氨基功能化的介孔氧化硅纳米中空球以及 SBA-15 (直型孔道结构) 和 SBA-16 (笼型孔道结构) 上, 并应用于苯甲硫醚选择氧化反应。结果表明, 在温和的反应条件下, 上述催化剂均可催化苯甲硫醚高选择性地转化为亚砜产物 (选择性最高大于 99.0%)。动力学对比实验表明, 相比于直型和笼型介孔氧化硅, 纳米中空球负载的催化剂具有更高的转化频率。这是因为纳米空心球尺寸小, 更有利于催化活性中心的暴露以及反应物和产物在催化过程中的扩散。催化剂可循环使用多次, 其活性和选择性基本保持不变。

关键词: 氨基功能化 介孔氧化硅 纳米中空球 乙酰丙酮氧钒 苯甲硫醚 选择性氧化

Abstract: Vanadyl acetylacetone [VO(acac)₂] was immobilized on amino functionalized mesoporous silica hollow nanospheres, as well as on amino functionalized SBA-15 (2D hexagonal mesostructure) and SBA-16 (cage-like mesostructure). All the heterogeneous catalysts exhibited high selectivity for sulfoxide (over 99.0%) in the selective oxidation of thioanisole under mild reaction conditions. The vanadium nanospheres exhibited higher turnover frequency than the counterparts of SBA-15 and SBA-16, which is attributed to the fact that the small nanoparticles would facilitate the diffusion of the products and reactants, as well as the exposure of catalytic active sites. The catalysts could be reused several times with little loss of their activity and selectivity.

Keywords: amino functionalization, mesoporous silica, hollow nanosphere, vanadyl acetylacetone, thioanisole, selective oxidation

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