## Synthesis of High-Energy-Density Fuel over Mesoporous Aluminosilicate Catalysts

Jongjin Kim<sup>1</sup>, Beomseok Shim<sup>1</sup>, Gayoung Lee<sup>1</sup>, Jeongsik Han<sup>2</sup>, and <u>Jong-Ki Jeon</u><sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Kongju National University, Cheonan 31080, Korea <sup>2</sup>Agency for Defense Development, Daejeon 34186, Korea

## \*E-mail: jkjeon@kongju.ac.kr

High-energy-density fuels (HEDFs) have attracted considerable attention due to their advantages such as high volumetric energy content and good stability. Compared with refined aviation fuels, combusting equal volume of high-energy-density fuel can generate more propulsion [1,2]. Because norbornadiene dimer (NBDD) has a high molecular hydrogen/carbon ratio and is a multi-cyclic hydrocarbon, it has a compact structure with a high density level. Moreover, NBDD causes additional strain energy and has therefore received a considerable amount of attention as an ideal HEDF candidate. NBDD prepared by dimerization is using norbornadiene (NBD) as a raw material, and nearly 14 different types of isomers can be produced.

Currently, a homogeneous catalyst is being used in the NBDD manufacturing process. But in this process, the cost of a catalyst is high and the separation process is quite complicated [3-5]. If the homogeneous catalyst is replaced with the heterogeneous catalyst, in this process, recovery and reuse of a catalyst are possible and the cost of catalyst can be innovatively reduced [6].

In this study, we used mesoporous Al-KIT-6 as a heterogeneous catalyst in synthesis of NBDD from NBD. The effects of aluminum grafting over KIT-6 on the catalyst characteristics were studied with respect to the synthesis of NBDD. Physical and chemical properties of catalyst were analyzed by N<sub>2</sub> adsorption, temperature-programmed desorption ammonia, and infrared of spectroscopy of adsorbed pyridine.

The Al-KIT-6 prepared through Al grafting over KIT-6 was shown to have a well-arranged mesoporous structure, a large surface area, and a large pore size. Grafting of Al on KIT-6 generated Lewis acid sites with weak strength. The NBDD yield over the Al-KIT-6 catalysts was higher than that over KIT-6 during NBD dimerization (Fig. 1). It might be attributed to the higher number of acid sites in the Al-KIT-6 catalyst.

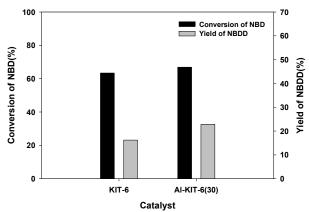


Fig.1 NBD conversion and NBDD yield over KIT-6 and Al-KIT-6 catalysts catalysts (reactant(NBD) weight = 90 g, catalyst weight = 3.85 g, temperature = 250 °C, reaction time = 12 h).

Acknowledgments: We acknowledge financial support from ADD's fundamental project program.

## REFERENCES

[1] Y. Li, J.J Zou, X. Zhang, L. Wang, and Z. Mi, Fuel, 89 (2010) 2522.

[2] E. Xing, Z. Mi, C. Xin, L. Wang, and X. Zhang, J. Molecular Catalysis A, 231 (2005), 161.

[3] M.D. Nguyen, L.V. Nguyen, J.S Lee, J.S Han, B.H Jeong, M.S Cheng, H.S Kim, and H.J Kang, Bull. Korean Chem, 29 (2008) 1364.

[4] Y. Wu, Y. Xue, and C.K Kim, Computational Chemistry, 29 (2007) 1250.

[5] L. C. Reaktionstechnic, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, 13 (2007) 325.

[6] M.A. Camblor, A. Corma, and S. Valencia, Microporous and Mesoporous Materials, 25 (1998) 59.