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Sn-BEA zeolites prepared by two-step postsynthesis method: Physicochemical properties and catalytic activity in processes based on MPV reduction

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A B S T R A C T

Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA zeolites obtained by two-step postsynthesis method were characterized by several physicochemical techniques (namely, NMR, Mössbauer, XPS, DR UV-vis and IR spectroscopies) and used in the study of Meerwein–Ponndorf–Verley (MPV) reduction as well as with the subsequent reaction of etherification, that is, conversion of (i) cyclohexanone with 2-propanol, (ii) 4-methoxybenzaldehyde with 2-butanol, and (iii) HMF with butyl alcohols (1-butanol, 2-butanol or isobutanol). The results have shown that in the case of cyclohexanone, MPV reduction to cyclohexanol occurs on both Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA zeolite catalysts with a higher degree of conversion in the presence of Sn_{2.0}SiBEA. For 4-methoxybenzaldehyde a tandem process was observed consisting of MPV reduction with 2-butanol to 4-methoxybenzylalcohol followed by its etherification with 2-butanol to 4-methoxybenzyl sec-butyl ether. Higher conversion of aldehyde was achieved on the catalyst with higher amount of tin. The zeolites were active in HMF conversion with butyl alcohols. However, a tandem process including MPV reduction with the next formation of furanic diether was achieved only in the presence of secondary alcohol at test conditions.

1. Introduction

Zeolites with isomorphically incorporated heteroelements are considered as promising catalysts for many processes of fine chemicals production and bio-resources conversion into valuable products in environmentally-friendly heterogeneous reactions alternatively to homogeneous [1,2]. Meerwein–Ponndorf–Verley (MPV) reduction of aldehydes and ketones to corresponding alcohols in organic synthesis is an important chemoselective reaction of hydrogen transfer, which results in carbonyl group reduction by aliphatic alcohols in the presence of other functional groups in a molecule (with multiple bonds, nitro groups etc) [3–5]. The use of zeolites with active centres of different nature will allow carrying out tandem processes, which include, in particular, MPV reduction of aldehydes followed by dehydration step – synthesis of unsymmetrical ethers from aldehydes, conversion of furfural derivatives as products of primary processing of bio-resources [6–12].

Sn-BEA zeolites, obtained by direct synthesis in fluorine-containing medium, are studied as catalysts for such processes [7,10,13]. Industrial application of these zeolites will depend on the synthesis simplicity and zeolites cost. More simple and affordable two-step postsynthesis method developed earlier by Dzwigaj et al. [14] consists of Al removal from BEA zeolite framework by treatment with nitric acid and incorporation of Sn by reaction of tin precursor with silanol groups. Efficiency of Sn-BEA prepared by two-step postsynthesis method was shown earlier in the ring-opening hydration of epoxides [11], and 1,3-dihydroxyacetone conversion to methyl lactate in methanol [15]. Sn-BEA activity will be determined to a great extent by state and position of tin in the zeolite framework.

In the present work, we have studied the effect of tin content in the dealuminated Sn-BEA zeolites, prepared by two-step postsynthesis method, on their physicochemical characteristics (state of tin sites and acidic properties) as well as on the catalytic properties in MPV reduction including processes with subsequent etherification.

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2. Experimental section

2.1. Materials

Tetraethylammonium BEA (TEABEA) zeolite (Si/Al = 17) provided by RIPP (China) was dealuminated by a treatment with nitric acid solution of $C = 13 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ at 353 K for 4 h, to obtain SiBEA zeolite with traces of Al and Si/Al ratio of 1000, and then it was washed several times with distilled water and dried at 368 K overnight. In the next step, two portions of SiBEA zeolite were contacted with $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$ aqueous solution with appropriated concentration and stirred for 24 h at 298 K. Then, the suspensions were stirred in evaporator under vacuum of a water pump for 2 h at 333 K until the water was evaporated. The resulting samples were dried in air at 383 K for 1 h and calcined in air at 873 K for 2 h. The obtained materials were denoted as Sn_xSiBEA where subscript number next to element symbol refers to Sn wt % content.

2.2. Techniques

X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) patterns of the catalysts were collected using an X'PERT PRO MPD diffractometer. $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ \AA}$), a graphite monochromator of the secondary beam (PW3122/00), and an X'CELERATOR detector were used. Measurements (at 40 kV and 30 mA) were performed in the 2θ range from 3° to 75° with interpolated step size of 0.02° .

The specific surface area and porosity of the Sn_xSiBEA zeolites were determined by low-temperature adsorption of nitrogen at 77 K using an Autosorb-1 Quantachrome apparatus. Prior to the measurements, the samples were preheated and degassed under vacuum at 393 K for 18 h. Specific surface area of the samples was evaluated by Langmuir model, Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) and t-plot methods (for relative pressures (P/P_0) from 0.05 to 0.30) and non-local density functional theory (NLDFT) with N_2 -silica model. Micropore volume was determined using t-plot method and mesopore volume was obtained by Barrett-Joyner-Halenda method (desorption branches of isotherms).

^{29}Si Magic Angle Spinning (MAS) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded with a Bruker Avance500 spectrometer at 99.4 MHz in 7 mm zirconia rotors. The chemical shifts of silicon were measured by reference to tetramethylsilane. ^{29}Si MAS NMR spectra were obtained at 7 kHz spinning speed, 2.8 s excitation pulse and 10 s recycle delay. 3-(trimethylsilyl)-1-propanosulfonic sodium salt was used for setting the Hartmann-Hahn conditions. The proton 2 pulse duration, the contact time and recycle delay were 2.9 s, 5 ms and 5 s, respectively.

^1H (MAS) NMR spectra were recorded with the Bruker Avance500 spectrometer at 500 MHz with a 90° pulse duration of $3 \mu\text{s}$ and a recycle delay of 5 s. To record only the proton signal of the sample, the equipment for rotation (12 kHz) was carefully cleaned with ethanol and dried in air at room temperature. The proton signals from probe and rotor were subtracted from the total free induction decay.

^{27}Al MAS NMR experiments were performed on a Bruker AVANCE500 spectrometer at 11.7 T in 4 mm zirconia rotors spinning at 14 kHz. The resonance frequency of ^{27}Al were 130.33 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts, δ , were reported relative to TMS and aqueous Al (NO_3)₃ 1 N solution. ^{27}Al MAS NMR spectra were recorded by small-flip-angle technique with a pulse of $0.9 \mu\text{s}$ ($\pi/8$), 0.5 s for the recycle delay and 2048 accumulations.

^{119}Sn NMR spectra were performed with a Bruker Avance500 spectrometer at 186.38 MHz and with a 7 mm probe without spinning. For Static QCPMG experiment, the echo delay was set at 200 μs , 51 echoes were collected and we used a rf field strength of 62.5 kHz. The spikelet spectrum was obtained by direct Fourier transform of the echo-train. The reconstructed spectrum was produced by Fourier transform of sum of the individual echoes. Chemical shifts of tin were measured by reference to SnO_2 ($\delta = -604.0 \text{ ppm}$).

The ^{119}Sn Mössbauer measurements were conducted at room

temperature in the transmission geometry using standard, constant acceleration Mössbauer spectrometer and a ^{119}Sn source in CaSnO_3 matrix. The 23.88 keV γ -rays were detected with a NaI(Tl) scintillation counter. The spectrometer was calibrated with a 10- μm -thick α -Fe foil. The surface density of the Mössbauer absorber was 55 mg cm^{-2} . The Mössbauer spectra were analyzed numerically by fitting a hyperfine parameter distribution (HPD) using the Voigt-line-based method of Rancourt and Ping [16]. In this method, the HPD for a given crystal site corresponding to similar structural, chemical and magnetic properties is constructed by a sum of Gaussian components for the quadrupole splitting (QS) distributions and, if necessary, the magnetic hyperfine field B_{hf} distributions. The isomer shift (IS) can be linearly coupled to the primary hyperfine parameters (QS, B_{hf}).

The X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were carried out with a hemispherical analyzer (SES R4000, GammaData Scienta). The unmonochromatized $\text{AlK}\alpha$ (1486.6 eV) X-ray source with the anode operating at 12 kV and 15 mA current emission was applied to generate core excitation. The energy resolution of the system, measured as a full width at half maximum (FWHM) for Ag $3d_{5/2}$ excitation line, was 0.9 eV (pass energy 100 eV). The spectrometer was calibrated according to ISO 15472:2001. The base pressure in the analysis chamber was about 1×10^{-10} mbar and about 2×10^{-9} mbar during the experiment.

The powder samples were pressed into indium foil and mounted on a special holder. The area of sample analysis was about 4 mm^2 ($5 \times 0.8 \text{ mm}$). All spectra were collected at pass energy of 100 eV (with 25 meV step) except survey scans which were collected at pass energy of 200 eV (with 0.25 eV step). Intensities were estimated by calculating the integral of each peak (CasaXPS 2.3.15), after subtraction of the Shirley-type background, and fitting the experimental curve with a combination of Gaussian and Lorentzian lines of variable proportions (70: 30). The samples were weak conductive, thus all binding energy values were charge-corrected to the carbon C 1s excitation, which set at 285.0 eV.

DR UV-vis spectra were recorded under ambient conditions on Specord M40 (Carl Zeiss) with a standard diffuse reflectance unit.

Analysis of the acidic properties of samples was performed by adsorption of pyridine (Py), CD_3CN and CO followed by infrared spectroscopy (IR). Before analysis, the samples were pressed at $\sim 1 \text{ ton}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ into thin wafers of ca. 10 mg cm^{-2} and placed inside the IR cell.

Before pyridine and CD_3CN adsorption/desorption experiments, the wafers were activated by calcination in static conditions at 773 K for 1 h in O_2 ($2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$) and then outgassing under secondary vacuum at 673 K (10^{-3} Pa) for 1 h. These wafers were contacted at 423 K with gaseous pyridine and at 298 K with CD_3CN . The spectra were recorded after desorption under vacuum at 423, 523 and 623 K (pyridine) and 298 K (CD_3CN) using a Spectrum One FT-IR spectrometer (resolution 1 cm^{-1} , 24 scans). Concentration of Lewis acidic sites (LAS) was quantified based on desorption of pyridine at 423 K with integrated molar extinction coefficient $\epsilon = 1.42 \pm 0.30 \text{ cm}^2/\mu\text{mol}$ for IR peak at 1450 cm^{-1} of pyridine bounded to tin [17].

Before CO adsorption experiment, the wafers were activated by calcination at 723 K for 2 h in flowing 2.5% O_2/Ar (50 mL min^{-1}) and then outgassed at 573 K (10^{-3} Pa) for 1 h. Following thermal treatment, the samples were cooled down to 100 K. CO was introduced in increasing amounts up to an equilibrium pressure of 133 Pa. Infrared spectra were recorded using a Bruker Vertex 70 FT-IR spectrometer (resolution 2 cm^{-1} , 64 scans). The spectra were obtained after subtraction of the spectrum recorded after calcination and prior to CO adsorption. The contribution of CO in the gas phase was removed by subtraction of the gas-phase spectrum.

2.3. Catalytic tests

Zeolite catalyst (50 mg) after activation (873 K, 2 h) was added to

stock solution in a glass reactor. The stock solution (I) contained 1.23 mmol of 4-methoxybenzaldehyde in 2-butanol (3.80 g) and stock solution (II) consisted of 1.18 mmol of cyclohexanone in 2-propanol (3.75 g). Mesitylene was used as internal standard for chromatographic analysis. The reaction mixture was heated to 368 K with vigorous stirring. Aliquots were taken from the reaction mixture at various time intervals and analyzed after separation of the catalyst by centrifugation. The progress of the reaction was analyzed by gas chromatograph (KristallYuks 4000M, MetaChrom, Russia) equipped with FID detector and HP-FFAP capillary column. The reactants and products were identified based on the coincidence of retention times with those of extra pure standards.

Reactions with HMF were carried out in a glass reactor, which was loaded with 50 mg of zeolite catalyst after activation (873 K, 2 h), 1.25 mmol of HMF, 3.80 g of butyl alcohol (1-butanol, 2-butanol or isobutanol) and the internal standard (mesitylene). The reactor was heated to the reaction temperature (368 K) in a glycerine bath and mixing was accomplished with a magnetic stirrer. After reaction (8 h), the reactor was cooled down and the products were analyzed after separation of the catalyst by centrifugation. The products were identified and quantified with HPLC (Agilent 1260 equipped with a diode-array detector, Kromasil C18 column 125 × 3 mm, 5 μm) by creating a calibration curve with use of standard solutions, and confirmed by ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy (Bruker Avance II™ 400 MHz with CP-MAS II). Details of HPLC and NMR analyses are shown in supplementary information.

The conversion of substrate (C, %) and selectivity of products (S, %) were calculated as follows:

$$C = \frac{n_S^0 - n_S}{n_S^0} \cdot 100,$$

$$S = \frac{n_p}{n_S^0 - n_S} \cdot 100,$$

where n_S^0 is initial amount of substrate moles, n_S and n_p are the amounts of substrate and product moles in the reaction products.

Turnover frequency (TOF) was defined as the number of moles of substrate converted per initial hour and per moles of surface Lewis acidic sites. Turnover number (TON) was calculated as the number of moles of reacted substrate divided by number of moles of Sn or Lewis acidic sites.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Structural characterization

SiBEA, Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA present similar powder XRD patterns, typical for BEA zeolite (Fig. 1). Crystallinity of BEA zeolite is preserved after dealumination and introduction of tin ions in SiBEA. Additional peaks due to crystalline SnO₂ or any other crystalline impurity phases were not detected. Increase in d_{302} spacing from 3.920 Å (SiBEA; $2\theta = 22.67^\circ$) to 3.936 Å (Sn_{0.5}SiBEA; $2\theta = 22.57^\circ$) and 3.926 Å (Sn_{2.0}SiBEA; $2\theta = 22.63^\circ$) observed after incorporation of Sn into SiBEA points out its expansion due to longer Sn–O bond length (1.91 Å [10]) compared to Si–O (typically 1.60–1.65 Å in zeolites [18]).

The textural properties of Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA were studied by low-temperature nitrogen sorption. All nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms (Fig. 2) are type I according to IUPAC. BET surface area in the range of 430–467 m² g⁻¹ and micropore volume of 0.18–0.20 cm³ g⁻¹ (Table 1) are typical values reported for dealuminated BEA zeolites [19]. Higher surface area obtained by Langmuir and NLDFT models (e.g., 707 and 728 m² g⁻¹ for Sn_{0.5}SiBEA) may indicate that BET method applied on isotherms of microporous Sn_xSiBEA zeolites in “standard” relative pressure range underestimates the true internal surface area.

The similar specific surface areas and crystallinity for SiBEA [19]

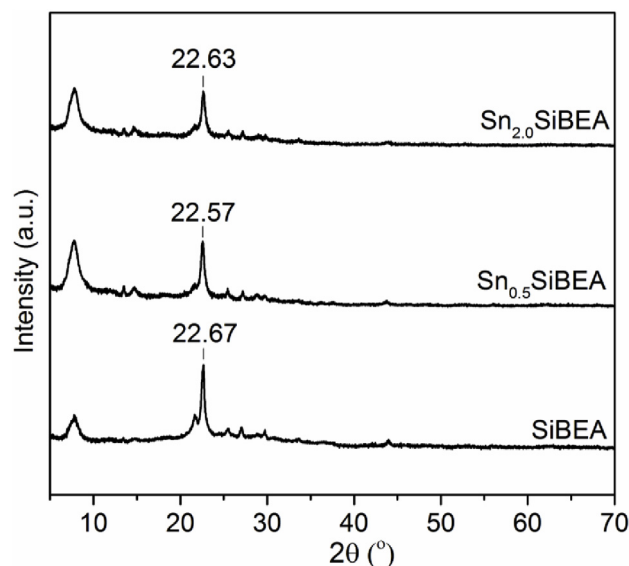


Fig. 1. X-ray diffractograms of SiBEA, Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA (calcined in flowing air at 873 K for 2 h) recorded at room temperature and ambient atmosphere.

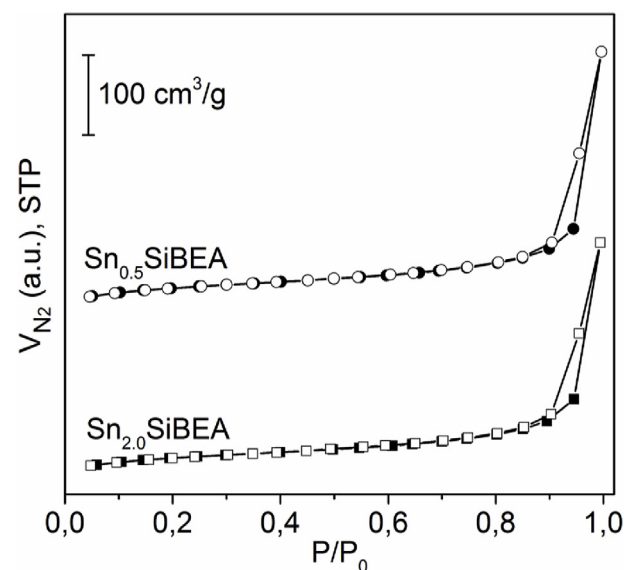


Fig. 2. Adsorption isotherms of nitrogen at 77 K for Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA (calcined in flowing air at 873 K for 2 h) (for convenience, the datasets of Sn_{0.5}SiBEA were shifted upwards along the Y-axis).

Table 1

Textural properties of the zeolites.

Sample	S_{BET} , m ² ·g ⁻¹	S_{Langmuir} , m ² ·g ⁻¹	$S_{\text{ext. (t-plot)}}$, m ² ·g ⁻¹	S_{NLDFT} , m ² ·g ⁻¹	V_{micro} , cm ³ ·g ⁻¹	V_{meso} , cm ³ ·g ⁻¹
Sn _{0.5} SiBEA	467	707	109	728	0.20	0.51
Sn _{2.0} SiBEA	430	670	103	684	0.18	0.47

and Sn_xSiBEA as well as absence of extra-framework crystalline compounds or long-range amorphization indicate that tin is incorporated into the zeolite matrix as well dispersed species.

3.2. Spectroscopic characterization

The ²⁹Si direct polarization (DP) MAS NMR spectrum of SiBEA

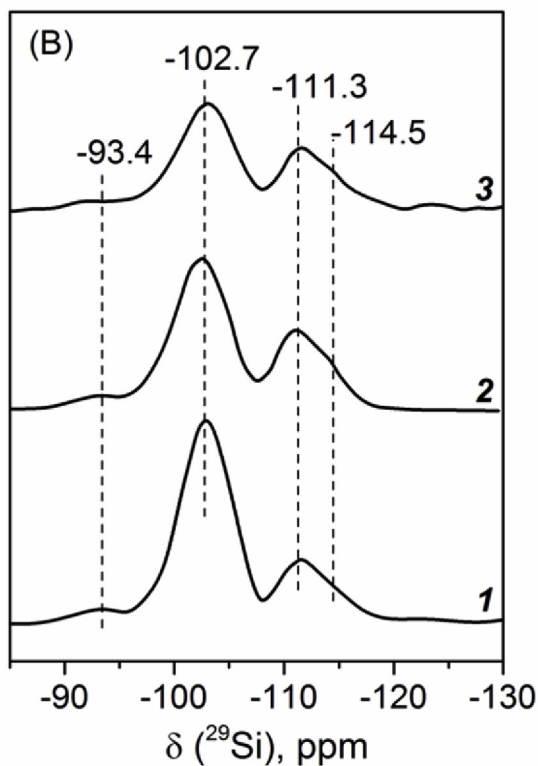
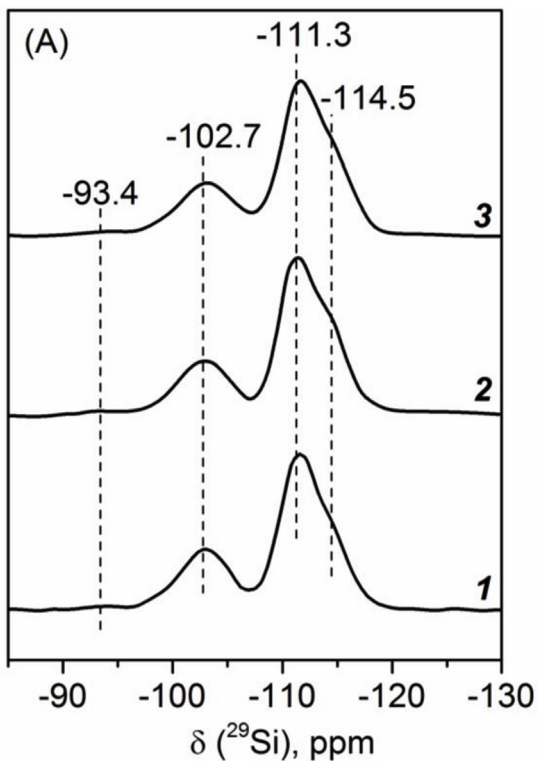


Fig. 3. ^{29}Si MAS NMR spectra recorded at room temperature of SiBEA (1), $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ (2) and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ (3) (A - direct polarization, B - cross-polarization).

(Fig. 3 A) shows two peaks at -114.5 and -111.3 ppm due to framework Si atoms in a $\text{Si}(\text{OSi})_4$ (Q^4) environment located at different crystallographic sites. A broad signal at -102.7 ppm is also observable and could be attributed to Q^3 species. The strong increase of intensity of

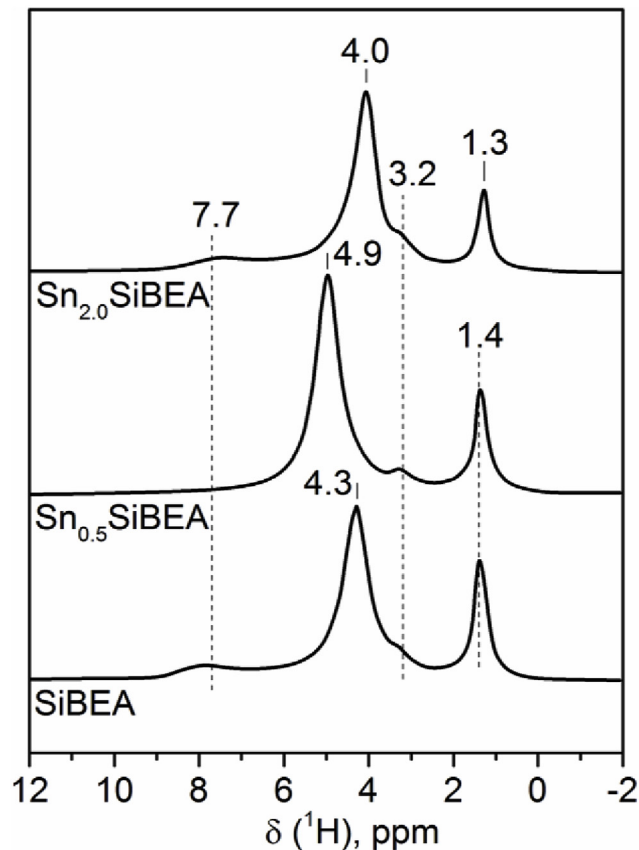


Fig. 4. ^1H MAS NMR spectra of SiBEA, $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ recorded at room temperature in 4 mm (external diameter) zirconia rotor.

this peak by cross polarization (CP) MAS (Fig. 3 B) indicates that this signal is due to the $(\text{OSi})_3\text{Si}(\text{OH})$ groups. In the same way, the new peak at -93.4 ppm in CPMAS experiment is attributed to Q^2 species $((\text{OSi})_2\text{Si}(\text{OH})_2)$.

The ^{29}Si DPMAS NMR spectra of $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ (Fig. 3 A) are constituted by the same two signals coming from Q^4 species (-111.3 and -114.5 ppm) but the signal coming from Q^3 species is slightly reduced. This suggests that reaction between SnCl_4 and SiOH groups leads to the appearance of pseudo-tetrahedral tin species in framework position. Such interpretation is corroborated by CPMAS experiment (Fig. 3 B), in which indeed, the cross polarization effect on the signal at -102.7 ppm is less important than for SiBEA, which means consumption of some Si-OH groups.

In the ^1H MAS NMR spectrum of SiBEA two main peaks appear at 4.3 and 1.4 ppm (Fig. 4), due to the protons of H-bonded Si-OH groups present at vacant T-atom sites and isolated Si-OH groups respectively, as earlier shown for different zeolites [20,21]. In addition, two small peaks at 7.7 and 3.2 ppm appeared probably due to protons of water molecules and of H-bonded Si-OH groups located in a second type of crystallographic site, in line with earlier work [19]. All above-mentioned peaks are also well visible in ^1H MAS NMR spectra of the $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ samples (Fig. 4). However, there is a small difference in the chemical shift of the most intense peak obtained in NMR spectra of Sn_xSiBEA and SiBEA. In $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ spectrum one can find this peak at 4.9 ppm, whereas in $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ spectrum its chemical shift is 4.0 ppm (compare to that present in SiBEA at 4.3 ppm). It suggests that the protons of H-bonded SiOH groups in vacant T-atom sites are in interaction with introduced tin species. The difference between both samples, $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$, can come from the different amount of introduced tin and the existence of various tin species in zeolite matrix.

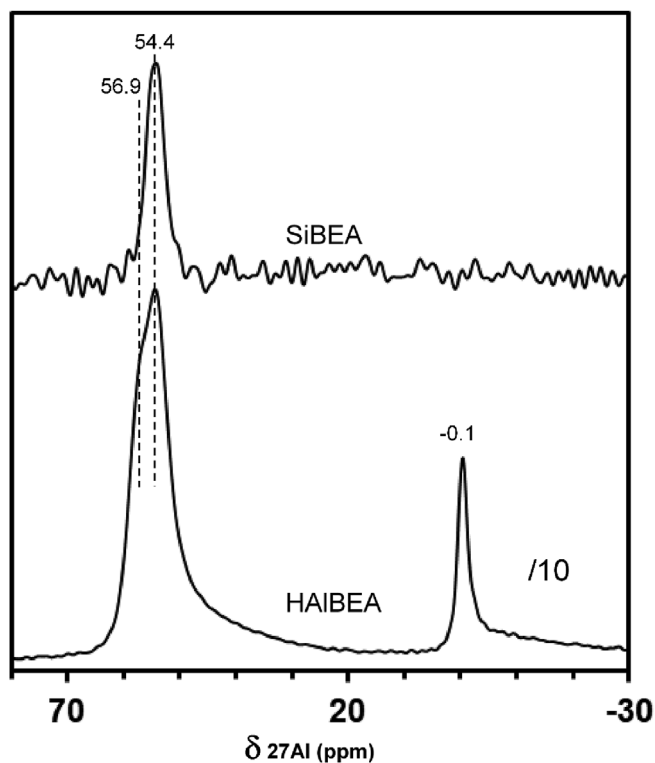


Fig. 5. ^{27}Al MAS NMR spectra of SiBEA and HAIBEA recorded at room temperature in 4 mm (external diameter) zirconia rotor.

The ^{27}Al NMR spectra of HAIBEA zeolite have 3 resonances and of SiBEA only one resonance (Fig. 5). The resonances at 56.9 and 54.4 ppm in the spectrum of HAIBEA correspond to two types of framework aluminum atoms in the tetrahedral environment. The resonances at -0.1 ppm correspond to aluminum atoms in an octahedral environment. The ^{27}Al NMR spectra of the SiBEA zeolite (Fig. 5) have one very small contribution which corresponds to traces of aluminum present in SiBEA zeolite in the tetrahedral environment.

IR spectrum of SiBEA in Fig. 6 shows presence of different silanol groups. Bands at 3739, 3709 and 3520 cm^{-1} are attributed to isolated internal, terminal internal and hydrogen bonded Si-OH, respectively, located in the vacant T-atom sites of the SiBEA framework. Upon introduction of 2.0 Sn wt % into SiBEA the decreased intensity of the bands at 3739, 3709 and 3520 cm^{-1} indicates that some groups have been consumed during their reaction with tin precursor, however not all internal Si-OH groups are consumed and residual silanol nests remain in the zeolite structure.

3.3. Characterization of tin sites

Oxidation state and chemical environment of tin sites in the $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ zeolites were investigated by ^{119}Sn NMR, ^{119}Sn Mössbauer (MS), X-ray photoelectron and DR UV-vis spectroscopies.

^{119}Sn NMR spectra of hydrated and dehydrated $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ are given in Fig. 7. For hydrated sample only one broad tin signal is detected around -650 ppm (Fig. 7(a)). This chemical shift is related to octahedral Sn(IV) species, present as major species in hydrated $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ [22]. After dehydration, the ^{119}Sn NMR spectrum shows three well visible contributions at -440 , -590 and -715 ppm. The first one with chemical shift of -440 ppm could be attributed to isolated tetrahedral Sn(IV) present in the zeolite framework [23,24]. The other two signals (-590 and -715 ppm) could be assigned to distorted octahedral Sn(IV) species present in the extra-framework positions of zeolite BEA [23,25].

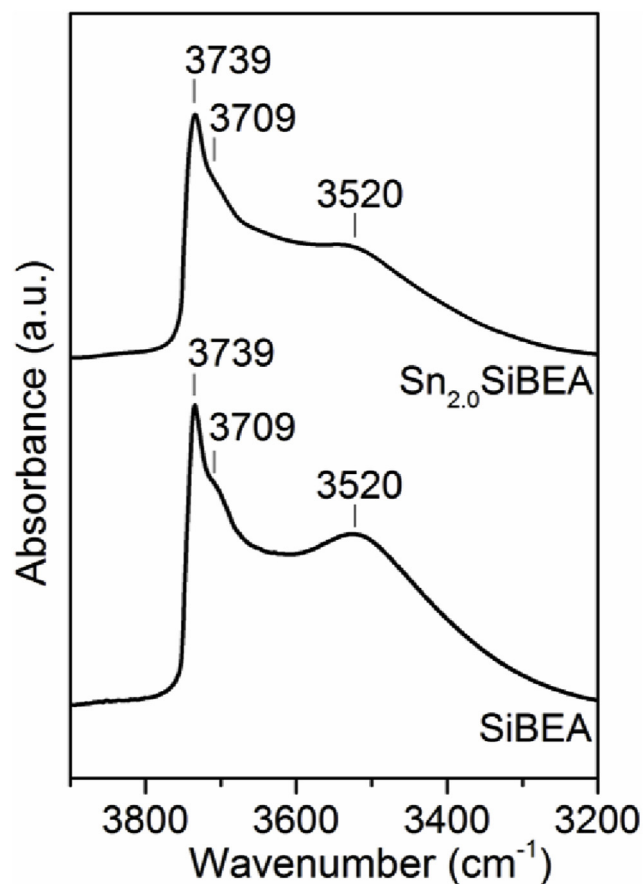


Fig. 6. IR spectra recorded at room temperature of SiBEA and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ samples calcined at 723 K for 3 h in O_2 (16 kPa) and then outgassed at 573 K (10^{-3} Pa) for 1 h.

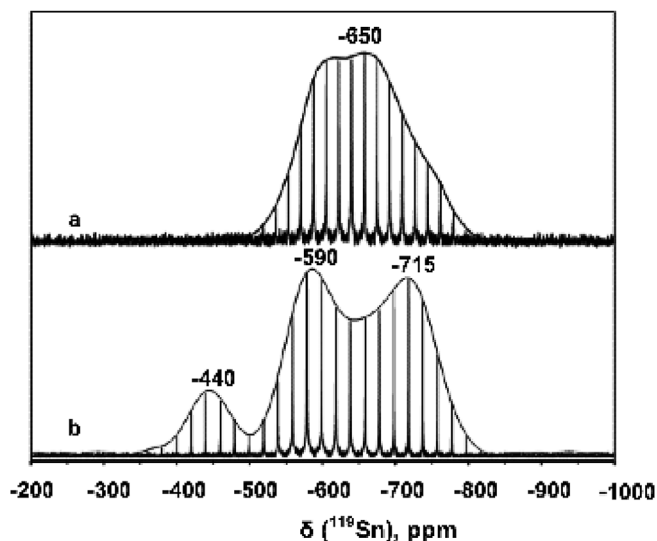


Fig. 7. ^{119}Sn static NMR spectra of $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ calcined at 773 K for 2 h and hydrated by exposure to moist air (a) and dehydrated without exposure to moist air (b) recorded at room temperature in 7 mm (external diameter) zirconia rotor. Chemical shifts of tin were measured by reference to SnO_2 ($\delta = -604.0$ ppm).

Fig. 8 shows Mössbauer spectrum of hydrated $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ that consist of a single narrow quadrupole doublet with isomer shift IS close to zero corresponding to the presence of hexacoordinated Sn(IV) sites only (Table 2). In case of Sn(IV) located in the centres of undistorted

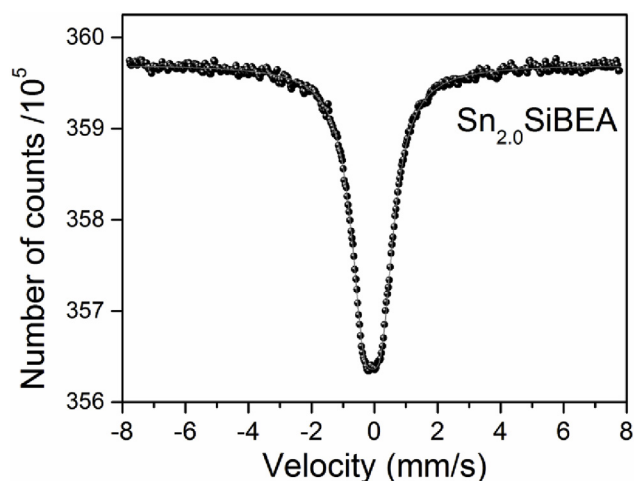


Fig. 8. ^{119}Sn Mössbauer spectrum of $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ (calcined in flowing air at 873 K for 2 h) recorded at room temperature.

Table 2

The hyperfine parameters obtained from the Mössbauer spectroscopy measurements at room temperature.

Sample	IS (mm/s)	QS (mm/s)	w (mm/s)
$\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$	-0.07	0.56	0.50

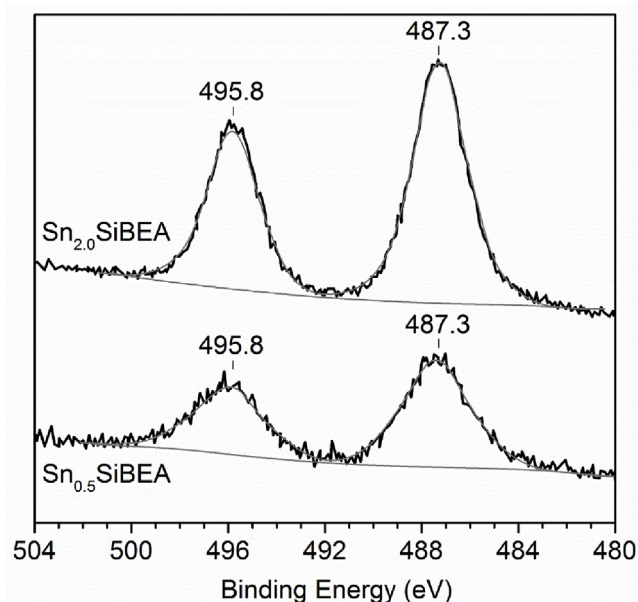


Fig. 9. Sn 3d XPS spectra of $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ (calcined in flowing air at 873 K for 2 h).

tetrahedra one can expect spectral components with lower IS ~ -0.2 mm/s and QS close to zero [26,27]. The hyperfine parameters of $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ quadrupole doublet are almost identical with the values observed for pure SnO_2 (IS = -0.02 mm/s, QS = 0.49 mm/s) [26,28]. It is important to mention that some authors refer quite different hyperfine parameters for SnO_2 , namely IS = 0.12 mm/s, QS = 0.03 mm/s [29]. Despite this divergence, above mentioned facts suggest that Sn(IV) species in hydrated $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ are mainly present as octahedral tin species in extra-framework positions of the zeolite, probably as tin clusters, in line with earlier report [29]. However, the direct identification of tin as isolated mononuclear species or tin clusters from the curve-fits of Mössbauer spectra is impossible without

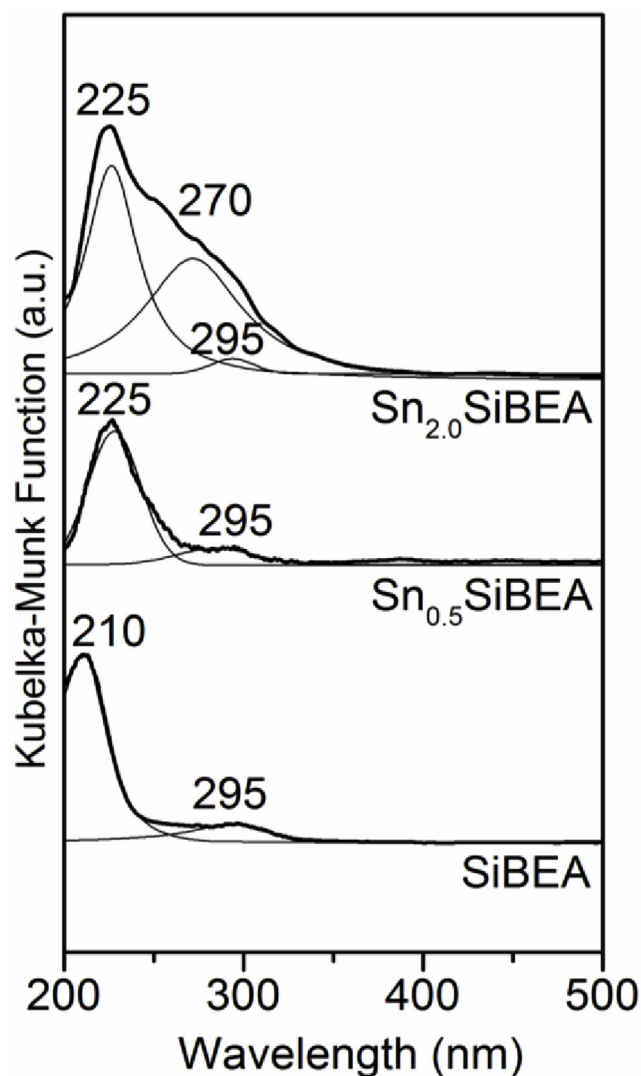


Fig. 10. DR UV-vis spectra of SiBEA , $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ (calcined in flowing air at 873 K for 2 h) recorded at room temperature and ambient atmosphere.

further studies, e.g. Sn(IV) \leftrightarrow Sn(II) reversible redox process [30]. Slightly higher QS obtained in case of $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ (Table 2) suggest more distorted geometry of tin local neighbourhood. Quite reasonable values of the Mössbauer peak width of the resonance line (w) confirm high quality of the samples and its uniform structure.

The Sn 3d region of the XPS spectra for $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ are depicted in Fig. 9. The Sn $3d_{5/2}$ and $3d_{3/2}$ peaks with binding energies of 487.3 and 495.8 eV, respectively, observed for both zeolites, confirm the presence of tetrahedrally coordinated framework Sn(IV) species [11,31]. In contrast, Sn(IV) species in octahedral coordination existing in the form of SnO_2 nanoparticles and characterized by $3d_{5/2}$ and $3d_{3/2}$ signals with much lower binding energy values (486.0 and 494.4 eV) are not detected at the zeolite surface [11,32].

The UV-vis diffuse reflectance spectra of the zeolites are presented in Fig. 10. The spectrum of $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ shows signals at 225 and 295 nm. The former is usually attributed to tetrahedrally coordinated Sn(IV) incorporated in the zeolite framework [31,33,34]. Usually, band of ($\text{O}^{2-} \rightarrow \text{Sn}^{4+}$) charge transfer is observed at lower wavelengths (200–210 nm). The shift to higher wavelengths on the $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ spectrum could be caused by the formation of hydrated tin sites with higher coordination number under ambient conditions. Upon drying, the 220 nm tetrahedral Sn(IV) signal tend to shift to lower wavelengths

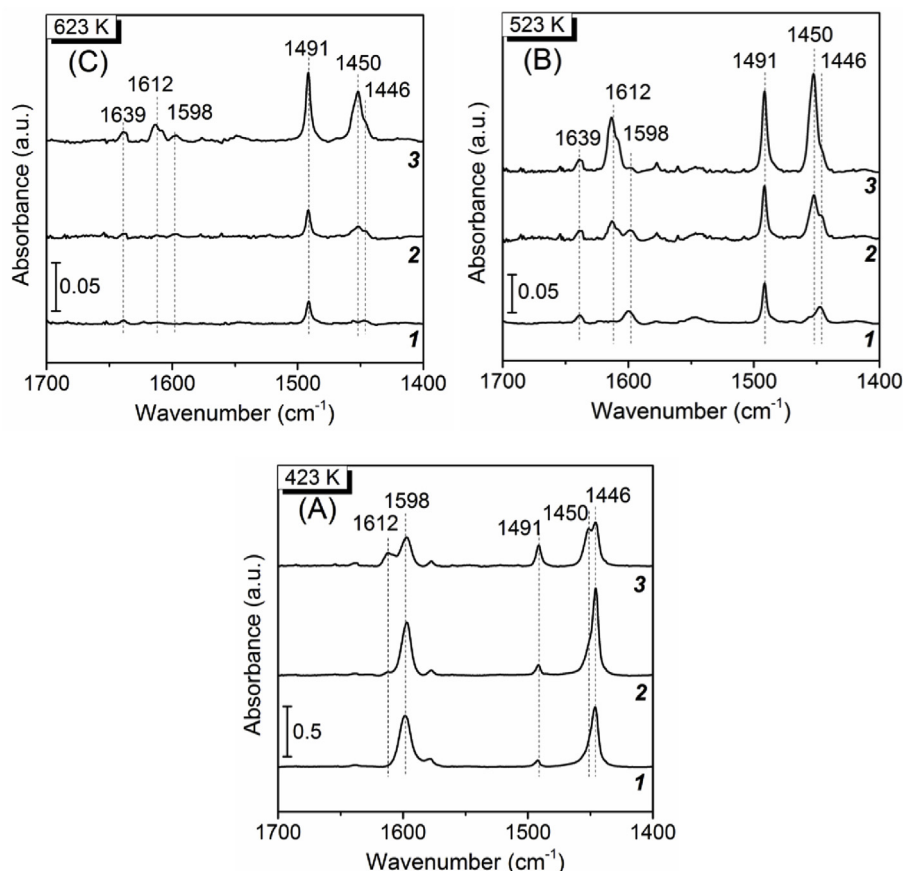


Fig. 11. IR spectra recorded at room temperature of SiBEA (1), $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ (2) and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ (3) samples calcined at 723 K for 3 h in O_2 (16 kPa) and then outgassed at 573 K (10^{-3} Pa) for 1 h after adsorption of pyridine (133 Pa) for 1 h at room temperature and desorption at 423, 523 and 623 K for 1 h.

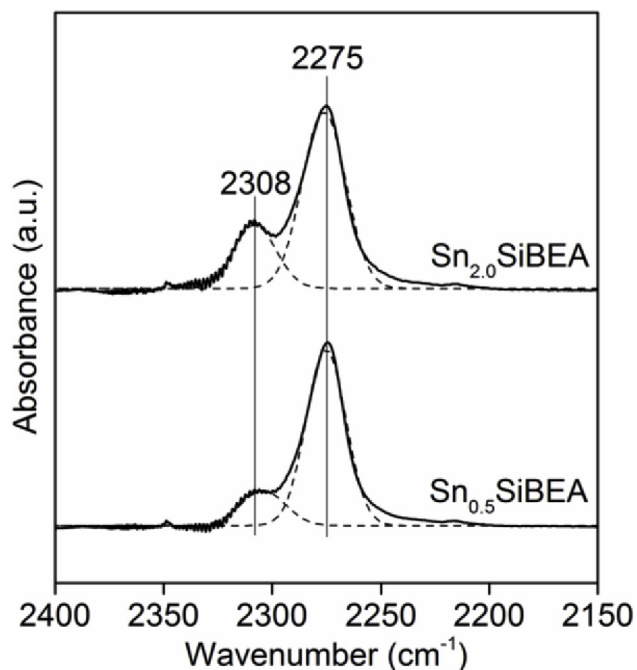


Fig. 12. IR spectra recorded at room temperature of $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ samples calcined at 723 K for 3 h in O_2 (16 kPa) and then outgassed at 573 K (10^{-3} Pa) for 1 h after adsorption of CD_3CN at room temperature and then desorption at room temperature.

[31,34]. The absorption band at 295 nm is probably related to the charge transfer transitions in SiBEA framework. In the case of $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$, the band at 225 nm still dominates the spectrum indicating higher amount of incorporated framework Sn(IV). Additional feature at 270 nm is usually assigned to octahedral tin species [15,31,35] present in extra-framework positions of zeolite materials.

3.4. IR characterization of acidic sites

The acidic sites of the zeolites were probed with IR spectroscopy after adsorption of pyridine, deuterated acetonitrile and carbon monoxide (Figs. 11–13).

The IR difference spectra recorded after and before pyridine adsorption are shown in Fig. 11. The bands at 1446 and 1598 cm^{-1} correspond to physisorbed or weakly bonded pyridine, as confirmed by their almost complete disappearance at 523 K (Fig. 11 B). The bands at 1450 and 1612 cm^{-1} correspond to perturbed deformation modes of pyridine bound to Lewis acidic sites. Brønsted acidic sites are almost absent (bands centered at 1550 and 1639 cm^{-1} characteristic of protonated pyridine), indicating that mostly Lewis acidic sites were present on the samples. The intensity of the bands for SiBEA is much lower than for $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ (Fig. 11 B) confirming that they are related to the adsorption of pyridine on tin species. The intensity of absorption bands at 1612 and 1450 cm^{-1} for $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$ at 623 K is higher than for $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$, suggesting higher amount of strong Lewis acidic sites formed during tin incorporation in the former sample. The concentration of Lewis acidic tin sites calculated based on the desorption of pyridine at 423 K is equal to 42 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$ for $\text{Sn}_{0.5}\text{SiBEA}$ and 95 $\mu\text{mol g}^{-1}$ for $\text{Sn}_{2.0}\text{SiBEA}$.

Acetonitrile- d_3 is suitable probe molecule for selective identification of tin framework Lewis acidic sites, since IR bands of CD_3CN adsorbed

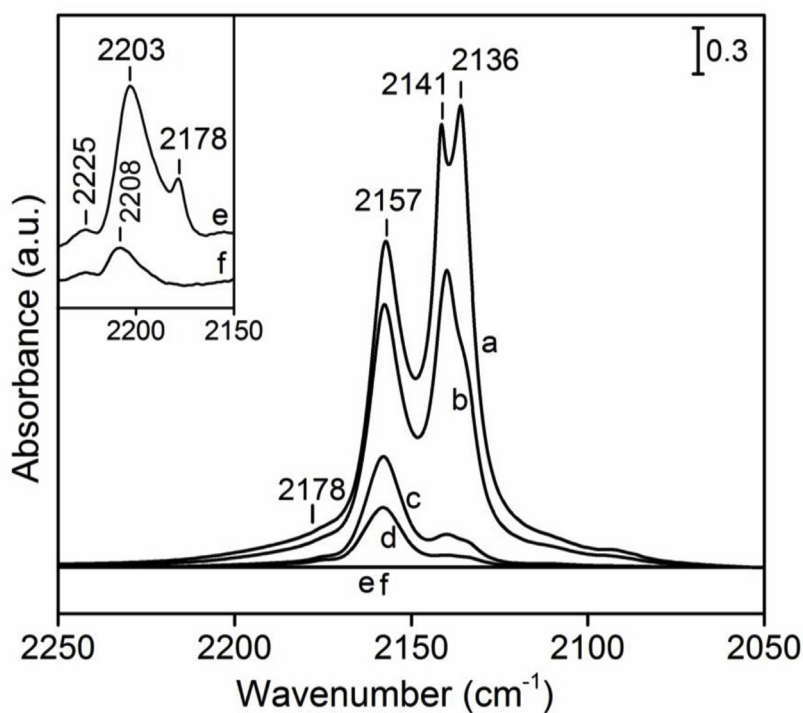
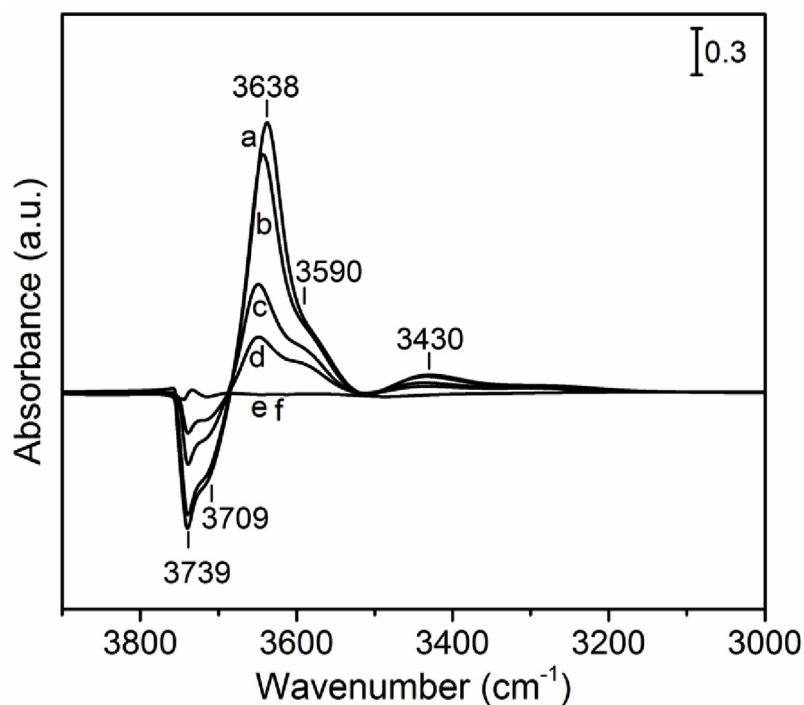


Fig. 13. IR difference spectra (OH and carbonyl stretching regions) of CO adsorbed at 100 K on Sn_{2.0}SiBEA activated by calcination at 723 K for 2 h in flowing 2.5% O₂/Ar and then outgassed at 573 K (10⁻³ Pa) for 1 h: equilibrium CO pressure of 100 Pa (a) and development of the spectra during evacuation at 100 K (b–f).

on Lewis acidic sites of SnO₂ supported on silica BEA are not observed [36]. IR spectra in the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ stretching vibration region for Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA samples are shown in Fig. 12. The band at 2275 cm⁻¹ could be assigned to acetonitrile coordinated to silanol groups and band at 2308 cm⁻¹ is associated with acetonitrile coordinated with LAS [37,38]. Usually, two types of Lewis acidic sites are

detected for Sn-BEA zeolites with 2316 cm⁻¹ and 2308 cm⁻¹ bands of CD₃CN bounded to opened and closed Lewis acidic tin sites, respectively [17,36]. For Sn_{2.0}SiBEA sample one band at 2308 cm⁻¹ (Fig. 12) correlates to ¹¹⁹Sn MAS NMR resonance at 440 ppm in the dehydrated sample (Fig. 7) and could be assigned to closed tin sites. Recently, the similar band at 2310 cm⁻¹ was observed for dealuminated Sn-Beta

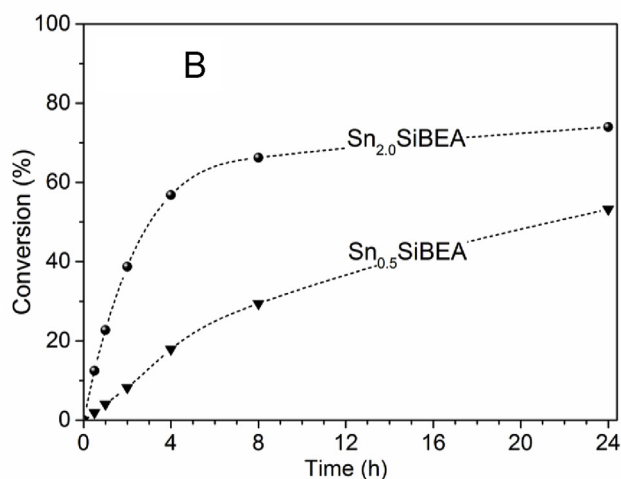
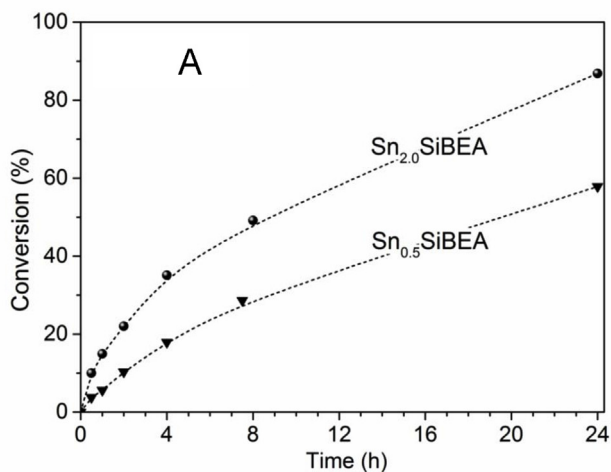


Fig. 14. Conversion of cyclohexanone to cyclohexanol in MPV reduction with 2-propanol (A) and conversion of 4-methoxybenzaldehyde to 4-methoxybenzyl sec-butyl ether (B) over Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA zeolite catalysts calcined in flowing air at 873 K for 2 h.

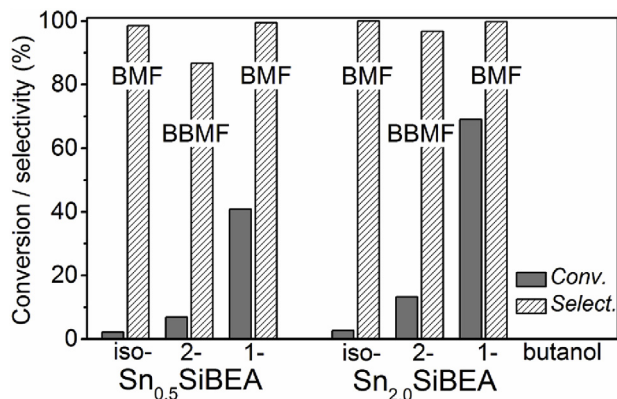


Fig. 15. Catalytic performance of the Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA zeolite catalysts (calcined in flowing air at 873 K for 2 h) in HMF conversion with butyl alcohols (1-butanol, 2-butanol and isobutanol).

prepared by solid-state ion exchange and assigned to CD₃CN coordinately bonded to isolated Sn(IV) present in the zeolite framework [2].

Table 3
Turnover frequencies and numbers for Sn_xSiBEA zeolites.

TOF/TON (h ⁻¹)	Sn _{0.5} SiBEA		Sn _{2.0} SiBEA			
<i>MPV reduction of cyclohexanone</i>						
TOF _{/LAS} ^a	25		37			
TON _{/LAS} ^b	296		217			
TON _{/Sn} ^c	299		122			
<i>4-Methoxybenzaldehyde conversion</i>						
TOF _{/LAS}	24		59			
TON _{/LAS}	308		192			
TON _{/Sn}	311		108			
<i>HMF conversion</i>						
butanol	iso-	1-	2-	iso-	1-	2-
TON _{/LAS}	13	240	40	7	82	35
TON _{/Sn}	13	242	41	4	102	20

^a Mol of substrate converted per initial hour and per mol of Lewis acidic Sn sites.

^b Mol of substrate converted per mol of Lewis acidic Sn sites.

^c Mol of substrate converted per mol of Sn.

Low temperature CO adsorption with IR control was used as probing of both Lewis and Brønsted acidic sites on Sn_{2.0}SiBEA. The IR difference spectra between ones recorded after and before CO adsorption at 100 K are given in Fig. 13. Introduction of CO (100 Pa equilibrium pressure) leads to the appearance of positive bands at 3638, 3590, 3430 and negative bands at 3739 and 3709 cm⁻¹ in OH stretching range. The intensity of the positive bands quickly decreases during CO outgassing, while the negative bands are restored. CO induced OH bands shifts of 101 cm⁻¹ (from 3739 to 3638 cm⁻¹) and 119 cm⁻¹ (from 3715 to 3595 cm⁻¹) indicate that isolated external and terminal internal Si-OH groups have weak acidic character. The low intensity of positive bands at 3430 cm⁻¹ related to red shifted bands of perturbed bridging groups [39,40] suggests very low amount of these hydroxyls in the zeolite. IR spectra after CO adsorption on Sn_{2.0}SiBEA are similar to those obtained on SiBEA [41], indicating absence of new Brønsted acidic sites (Sn-O (H)-Si).

Under CO equilibrium pressure of 100 Pa the carbonyl bands are detected at 2178, 2157, 2141 and 2136 cm⁻¹ (Fig. 13). The bands at 2141 and 2136 cm⁻¹ are assigned to weakly bonded physically adsorbed CO [39] and disappear first upon outgassing. Then the band at 2157 cm⁻¹ disappears, changing simultaneously with 3638 cm⁻¹ band, which allows assigning the 2157 cm⁻¹ band to CO bonded to silanol groups. Further, sample outgassing provokes disappearance of the band at 2178 cm⁻¹, typical of CO interacting with bridging zeolite hydroxyls Si-O(H)-Al present as traces in the zeolite after dealumination. The low intensity band at 2225 cm⁻¹ corresponds to Al³⁺-CO vibrations with Al in framework and extra-framework positions remained in the zeolite structures after dealumination. The intensity of the band at 2157 cm⁻¹ for Sn_{2.0}SiBEA is much lower than observed for SiBEA [41], which proves the consumption of silanol groups during incorporation of tin ions into the vacant T-atom sites of SiBEA zeolite. The significant decrease in the intensities of the silanol bands after tin incorporation in the zeolite framework is accompanied by the appearance of the band at 2203 cm⁻¹, which remains after outgassing the sample (10⁻³ Pa, see inset in Fig. 13). This absorption band could be associated with Sn-carbonyls. The bands attributed to Sn(IV)-CO were observed at 2200 cm⁻¹ during CO adsorption on SnO₂ sample recently [42-44]. A decrease of the band intensity together with a shift of the peak maximum to higher frequencies up to 2208 cm⁻¹ after 30 min under vacuum (spectrum f) shows the stability of the Sn(IV)-CO complexes and high strength of Lewis acidic sites. To our knowledge, up till now, no similar studies have been devoted to characterization of Sn-zeolites by carbon monoxide as probe molecule.

3.5. Catalytic properties

Catalytic properties of the tin sites in the dealuminated Sn-BEA zeolites, prepared by two-step postsynthesis method, were tested in MPV reduction as well as with subsequent reaction of etherification, that is, conversion of (i) cyclohexanone with 2-propanol, (ii) 4-methoxybenzaldehyde with 2-butanol, and (iii) HMF with butyl alcohols (1-butanol, 2-butanol or isobutanol). The results are shown in Figs. 14 and 15, and Table 3. In the case of cyclohexanone, MPV reduction to cyclohexanol occurs (Fig. 14 A) on both Sn_{2.0}SiBEA and Sn_{0.5}SiBEA zeolite catalysts with a higher degree of conversion in the presence of Sn_{2.0}SiBEA. For 4-methoxybenzaldehyde a tandem process was observed consisting of MPV reduction with 2-butanol to 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol followed by its etherification with 2-butanol to 4-methoxybenzyl sec-butyl ether. Higher conversion of aldehyde was achieved on the catalyst with higher amount of tin (Fig. 14 B). Fig. 15 shows the catalytic properties of Sn_{2.0}SiBEA and Sn_{0.5}SiBEA zeolites in HMF conversion with butyl alcohols. As seen the tandem process including MPV reduction of HMF to 2,5-bis(hydroxymethyl)furan with the next formation of furanic diether, 2,5-bis(butoxymethyl)furan (BBMF) was achieved only in the presence of secondary alcohol. When primary alcohols are used, the etherification of HMF by isobutanol or 1-butanol takes place with formation of 5-(butoxymethyl)furfural (BMF). It is apparent that secondary alcohols are better hydrogen donors than primary alcohols [7,45].

As shown above by the pyridine adsorption with IR monitoring, Sn_{2.0}SiBEA has higher amount of strong Lewis acidic tin sites, resulting in a higher rate of cyclohexanone and 4-methoxybenzaldehyde conversion during first hours of the reaction. TOF per Lewis acidic tin site over Sn_{2.0}SiBEA is around two times greater than for Sn_{0.5}SiBEA (Table 3). In spite of lower initial activity, the TON values of all studied reactions are higher for the Sn_{0.5}SiBEA catalyst. After a while, the rate of 4-methoxybenzaldehyde reaction is slowed down over Sn_{2.0}SiBEA and the conversion has increased only by 8% from 8 to 24 h. This may be attributed to the adsorption of water molecules, formed during the etherification of 4-methoxybenzaldehyde with 2-butanol, on strong LAS, which causes deactivation of the catalyst. In the case of cyclohexanone, etherification does not occur and, accordingly, deactivation of the catalyst was not observed. Lower conversion of HMF with 2-butanol than 1-butanol may be also caused by water deactivation of active sites for MPV reduction. More significant inhibition of transfer hydrogenation and etherification after water addition was shown for the reaction of HMF with 2-butanol than 1-butanol in the presence of Sn-Beta [7].

Practically the same values of TON per LAS and per tin content confirm that all tin is incorporated in the Sn_{0.5}SiBEA zeolite framework and forms active sites for MPV reaction and etherification. Lower TON/*s_n* for Sn_{2.0}SiBEA indicates that the extra-framework tin oxide species are not active in these reactions. Inactivity of extra-framework tin species was shown earlier in the reactions of sugar isomerisation and intermolecular MPV [35]. The different activity of isolated framework and extra-framework species was observed earlier for etherification of 4-methoxybenzyl alcohol with 2-butanol on Nb-containing dealuminated BEA zeolites [19]. The decrease in TON/*LAS* for Sn_{2.0}SiBEA may be caused by the fact that some of the detected LAS belong to the oligomeric extra-framework tin species. In addition, steric factor due to higher amount and closer proximity of Sn(IV) active sites in the zeolite framework in the case of Sn_{2.0}SiBEA may also be one of the factors responsible for the lack of a direct proportion between the conversion of substrates and tin content and/or LAS concentration.

4. Conclusions

Sn_{0.5}SiBEA and Sn_{2.0}SiBEA zeolites obtained by two-step postsynthesis method preserve their crystallinity and porous structure after dealumination and introduction of tin in SiBEA matrix. The

consumption of Si-OH groups after their reaction with tin precursor has been monitored by MAS NMR and IR spectroscopies. The zeolite with 0.5 wt % of Sn (Sn_{0.5}SiBEA) contains isolated framework tetrahedral Sn(IV) whereas one with 2.0 Sn wt % (Sn_{2.0}SiBEA) - a mixture of isolated framework tetrahedral Sn(IV) and extra-framework octahedral Sn(IV) as evidenced by ¹¹⁹Sn NMR, ¹¹⁹Sn Mössbauer, XPS and DR UV-vis spectroscopies.

Introduction of tin in SiBEA zeolite leads to the formation of new Lewis acidic Sn(IV) sites as shown by IR spectroscopy with adsorption of pyridine, deuterated acetonitrile and carbon monoxide.

The zeolite with greater amount of tin has higher amount of strong Lewis acidic sites, resulting in higher conversion of cyclohexanone and 4-methoxybenzaldehyde and higher activity in MPV reduction as shown by means of turnover frequency. However, when the MPV process is followed by etherification, the adsorption of water molecules on strong LAS causes catalyst deactivation.

In general, the TON value is higher for Sn_{0.5}SiBEA zeolite catalyst in all studied reactions. Thus, the formation of extra-framework tin species leads to a decrease in the specific productivity of the catalyst, whereas isolated tetrahedral Sn(IV) incorporated in the zeolite framework form active sites for MPV reaction and etherification.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.micromeso.2018.04.026>.

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