

Catalysis in Low Temperature Molten Salts

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Low Temperature Molten Salts can bridge the gap between ionic liquids and classical high temperature molten salts

Ionic liquids

- o Organic cations + anion
- o $T_m < 100$ C
- o $T_{stable} < 250$ C [1]

Low Temperature Molten Salts

- o Inorganic cation + organic anion
- o 100 C $< T_m < 250$ C
- o $T_{stable} > 250$ C

High Temperature Molten Salts

- o Inorganic cation + anion
- o $T_m > 400$ C
- o $T_{stable} \gg 400$ C

Promising candidate:

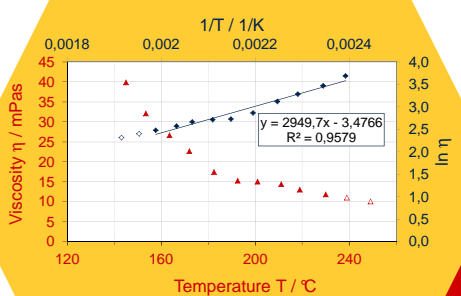
Alkali bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)amide $M[NTf_2]$

- High chemical and thermal stability [2], [3]
- Weakly coordinating counter-ion [4]

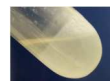
High Temperature Homogeneous Catalysis

- Dissolving catalyst precursors in the molten salt
- Application: endothermic processes
- Using solubility effects of educts and products for shifting the equilibrium

Viscosity



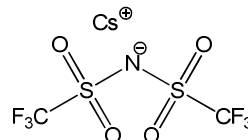
Exponential dependence on temperature
Newtonian behaviour



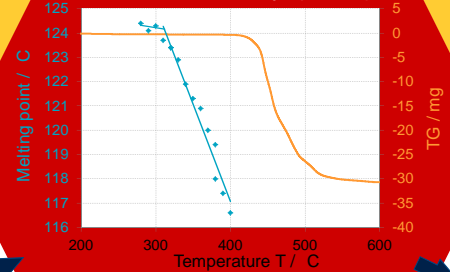
CsNTf₂ at 200 C CsNTf₂ at 320 C CsNTf₂ at 340 C

- Similar results like DSC visible change of molten salts at $T > 320$ C

Physico-chemical properties of Cs[NTf₂]



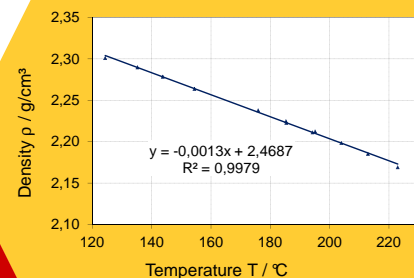
Melting point (DSC) and thermal stability (TGA)



Results from DSC
Melting point depression from 300 C
Results from TG-Analysis
Mass loss from 400 C

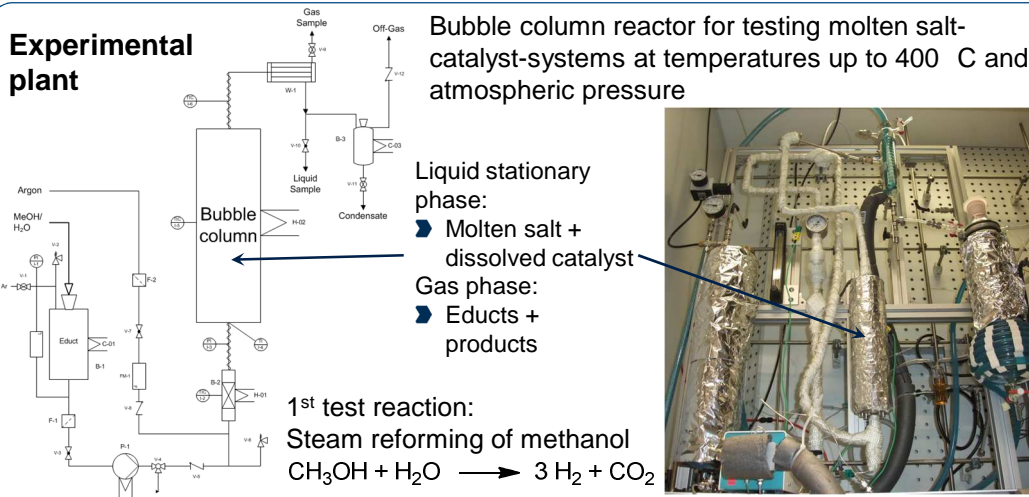
- Beginning decomposition from 300 C but still salt like non volatile structure
- TG analysis not suitable for exact thermal stability analysis

Density

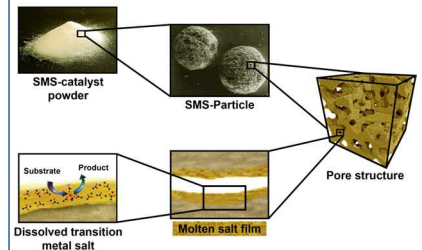


Linear function of temperature

Experimental plant



Outlook



Developing Supported Molten Salt (SMS) Catalyst for High Temperature Homogeneous Catalysis