

综述

保留取代基团的苯环选择加氢反应催化剂研究进展

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摘要: 具有复杂取代基团苯基衍生物的苯环选择加氢属于原子经济反应, 不仅可以消除苯环对人体健康的潜在危害, 而且能够赋予所合成材料以特殊功能。该文综述了保留取代基团苯环选择加氢反应的催化剂、操作条件及反应性能的研究进展, 主要包括芳香二胺、芳香酯类、芳香族氨基甲酸甲酯、聚苯乙烯、联苯及双酚 A 等的苯环催化加氢反应。为了使苯环上取代基团不发生反应, 多采用 Rh、Ru、Pd 和 Pt 等贵金属催化剂。Ni 等非贵金属催化剂的活性和选择性有待进一步提高。因此, 今后研究重点应是开发减量或替代贵金属的高性能催化剂。

关键词: 苯环; 催化加氢; 脂肪环; 取代基团; 原子经济

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Research progress on catalysts for selective hydrogenation of benzene rings with retained substituent groups

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Abstract: Selective hydrogenation of benzene rings in phenyl derivatives with complex substituent groups is an atom-economic reaction, which can eliminate the potential harm of benzene ring to human health as well as brings special functions to the synthesized materials. Herein, the research progress on catalysts, operating conditions and reaction process for selective hydrogenation of benzene rings with retained substituent groups was reviewed, with emphasis on the catalytic hydrogenation of benzene rings of aromatic diamines, aromatic esters, aromatic methyl carbamates, polystyrene, biphenyls and bisphenol A. Noble metals such as Rh, Ru, Pd and Pt were used as catalysts in order to retain the substituent group on the reactant, while the activity and selectivity of non-precious metal catalysts such as Ni needed to be further improved. The future research should focus on the development of high-performance catalysts with reduced noble metal dosage or alternatives of noble metals.

Key words: benzene rings; catalytic hydrogenation; aliphatic rings; substituent groups; atomic economy

苯及其衍生物是石油化工基本原料之一, 通过其相对活泼性加入取代基团可合成种类众多的苯基衍生物。因为苯有致癌毒性^[1], 含有苯环的苯基衍生物对人体健康也有潜在危害性。苯环加氢工业催化剂为镍基催化剂。李绍芬等^[2]应用循环式无梯度反应器, 测得苯环加氢本征反应活化能为 54.8 kJ/mol。保留取代基团的苯环加氢反应是一种极其重要的反应, 不仅能解决健康问题, 而且在产生各种脂肪族化合物方面发挥着重要作用, 此类物

质还是重要的精细化学品, 已被广泛用作医药、农药的重要中间体, 或合成染料、树脂和聚合物的关键起始原料^[3-6]。

本文分别讨论了不同取代基的芳香环选择性加氢反应体系所用的催化剂, 包括芳香二胺苯环加氢制脂环族二胺、芳香酯苯环加氢制脂环酯、芳香族氨基甲酸酯苯环加氢制脂环族氨基甲酸酯、聚苯乙烯苯环加氢制聚环己烷基乙烯、联苯加氢制环己基苯, 以及双酚 A 加氢制氢化双酚 A 等催化反应体系。

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特别是很多反应的研究仅限于专利中, 已发表的相关文献较少, 需要广大研究学者进一步研究, 开发出更多的高效能催化剂。

1 芳香二胺苯环催化加氢制脂环族二胺反应

脂环族二胺被认为是特殊的胺, 因为它们具有高柔韧性、快速固化、高反应性、优异的耐候性和低毒性, 可用于生产耐黄变的聚氨酯树脂、固化剂、黏合剂和涂料等, 已经引起了人们越来越大的兴趣^[7-8]。保留氨基的芳香胺加氢还原是制脂环胺的常用方法。

1.1 2,4-甲苯二胺苯环加氢制 1-甲基-2,4-环己二胺

1-甲基-2,4-环己二胺 (2,4-MCHD) 是一种脂环

二胺, 广泛用于塑料、橡胶、黏合剂等领域, 其中最重要的用途是合成脂肪族聚氨酯, 即与光气反应生成六氢甲苯二异氰酸酯 (HTDI) 的原料, HTDI 属于非黄变型脂肪族二异氰酸酯。目前, 2,4-MCHD 的合成方法是 2,4-甲苯二胺 (2,4-TDA) 选择性加氢法, 反应式如式 (1) 所示。对于 2,4-TDA 苯环加氢合成 2,4-MCHD 反应未见综述报道。表 1 汇总了 2,4-TDA 加氢制 2,4-MCHD 反应的催化剂、操作条件和反应性能。

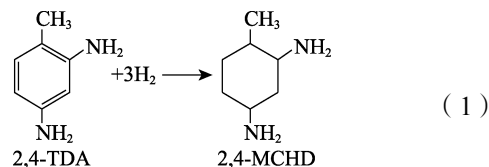


表 1 2,4-TDA 加氢制 2,4-MCHD 催化剂及反应性能

Table 1 Catalysts and reaction performances of 2,4-TDA hydrogenation to 2,4-MCHD

催化剂 ^①	溶剂, 助剂	反应条件	原料转化率/%	产物选择性/%	参考文献
5%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	170 °C/7 MPa	31.1	71.3	[9]
2%Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	170 °C/17 MPa	83.5	86.4	[10]
5%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃	异丙醇	148 °C/8.7 MPa	100.0	83.9	[10]
Pd、Pt/AC	H ₂ SO ₄ , H ₂ O	50 °C/0.3 MPa	95.0	97.0	[11]
5%Ru/C	正丁醇, NaNO ₂	140 °C/5.5 MPa	98.3	97.5	[12]
4%Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	C ₄₋₆ 二烷基醚, LiOH	180 °C/6 MPa,	90.0	—	[13]
3%Rh/γ-Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃, LiOH	180 °C/25 MPa	95.0	80.0	[14]
5%Ru/Ce-MnO _x	—	220 °C/18 MPa	88.0	94.0	[15]
0.5%Ru/Mn-CrO _x	—	180~300 °C/1~7 MPa	84.2	87.5	[16]
Ru/Ce/Mn/Ba-Al ₂ O ₃	—	215 °C/30 MPa	97.6	62.8	[17]
Raney-Ni	环己烷	200 °C/9.6 MPa	54.0	33.3	[18]
Ce-Ru/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ ^②	—	170~190 °C/3 MPa	90.5	55.1	[19]
Ru-Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	190 °C/10 MPa	97.0	99.9	[20]
Ru-Rh/γ-Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃, LiOH	180 °C/8 MPa	99.6	84.0	[21]
Ce-Ru/γ-Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	180 °C/8 MPa	99.5	97.4	[22]
Ru/C	1,4-二氧六环	180~190 °C/8~9 MPa	94.0	95.0	[23]

①催化剂中金属负载量均为质量分数 (以催化剂质量计), 下同; ②固定床反应器, 其余均为釜式反应器; “—”代表文献未提及, 下同。

由表 1 可见, Ru、Rh 是研究最多的贵金属催化剂, 载体包括氧化铝、活性炭、Ce-Mn 复合氧化物、Mn/Cr 复合氧化物等。采用双金属或通过添加助剂可防止催化剂发生团聚, 增加催化剂上活性位点数量, 进而提高催化剂活性和选择性。该反应一般采用釜式或固定床反应器, 反应溶剂有异丙醇、正丁醇、环己烷、四氢呋喃、1,4-二氧六环等。但通常反应条件苛刻 (温度 ≥ 170 °C、压力 ≥ 7.0 MPa), 反应时间长^[9-10,14-18,20-23]。过高的反应温度和压力限制了催化剂的工业应用。因此, 应寻求在温和条件下获得高收率 2,4-MCHD 的方法。

值得关注的是, 在温和条件下 2,4-TDA 加氢制

2,4-MCHD 的方法。GRECO^[11]以 Pd、Pt/AC 为催化剂, 以 H₂SO₄ 和 H₂O 为助剂, 在 50 °C、0.3 MPa 下反应 0.75 h, 2,4-TDA 转化率为 95.0%, 2,4-MCHD 选择性可达 97.0%, 但是液体强酸会对反应容器造成腐蚀, 工业生产成本较高。国内学者也对 2,4-TDA 催化加氢进行了研究。催化剂包括 Ru/Al₂O₃^[9]、Ce-Ru/γ-Al₂O₃^[19,22]、Ru-Rh/Al₂O₃^[20]、Ru-Rh/γ-Al₂O₃^[21]、Ru/C^[23]等。贵金属催化剂资源稀少, 生产成本高。因此, 研究者也在开发非贵金属催化剂, 如: Raney Ni 催化剂^[18], 但活性和选择性还有待进一步提高。

1.2 二苯甲烷二胺苯环加氢制二环己基甲烷二胺

二环己基甲烷二胺 (H₁₂MDA) 是一种重要的脂

环胺类有机中间体,是制备新一代性能优越的抗老化剂——聚氨酯二环己基甲烷二异氰酸酯(H₁₂MDI)的重要原料,其分子中不含芳香基团,不易氧化生成易变色的醌类物质,适合于生产具有优异光稳定性、耐候性和机械性能的聚氨酯材料。由二苯甲烷二胺(MDA)苯环选择加氢反应制得H₁₂MDA,反应式如式(2)所示。

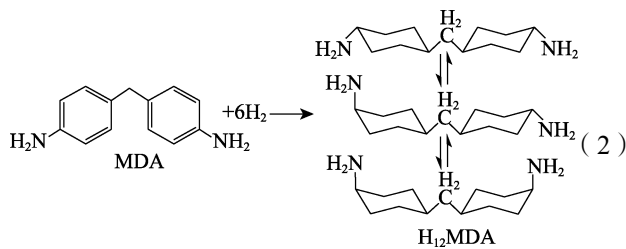


表 2 MDA 加氢制 H₁₂MDA 催化剂及反应性能
Table 2 Catalysts and reaction performances of MDA hydrogenation to H₁₂MDA

催化剂	溶剂	反应条件	原料转化率/%	产物选择性/%	参考文献
RuAlNiMC ^①	四氢呋喃	80~140 °C/3~5 MPa	100.0	100.0	[24]
5%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃	异丙醇	160 °C/27.6 MPa	100.0	93.0	[25]
5%Ru/γ-Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	180 °C/5.5 MPa	100.0	36.8	[26]
1%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃ ^②	—	150 °C/30 MPa	99.0	94.8	[27]
1%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃ ^②	正丁醇	110 °C/30 MPa	99.0	97.2	[28]
Ru/RC3-2 ^③	四氢呋喃	150 °C/8 MPa	99.0	90.0	[29]
5%Rh-Ru/C	四氢呋喃	130 °C/6 MPa	100.0	99.8	[30]
Ru/GO ^④	环己胺	220~260 °C/4~8 MPa	99.9	99.0	[31]
5%Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	异丙醇、氨水	75 °C/0.5 MPa	100.0	97.4	[32]
5%Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	异丙醇、氨水	117 °C/0.7 MPa	100.0	100.0	[33]
4%Rh/TiSrO ₃	—	180 °C/5.9 MPa	99.0	81.4	[34]
Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	160 °C/5.9 MPa	100.0	99.0	[35]
Rh-Ru/TiO ₂	四氢呋喃	192 °C/6.9 MPa	100.0	96.0	[36]
Ru-Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	180 °C/8 MPa	100.0	97.0	[37]
5%Rh/Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	190 °C/6 MPa	99.8	97.8	[38]
0.5%Rh-4.5%Ru/C	四氢呋喃	150~180 °C/4~6 MPa	99.7	98.3	[39]
Ru/Al ₂ O ₃ +Ni/Al ₂ O ₃	四氢呋喃	190 °C/8 MPa	99.9	96.5	[40]
4%Ru/MgAlO	异丙醇	140 °C/4 MPa	100.0	99.9	[41]

①M为Fe、Mn、Mo、Cr中的一种或几种,C为石墨碳;②固定床反应器,其余均为釜式反应器;③RC3-2为一种工业品催化剂;④GO为氧化石墨烯。

表 2 列出了 MDA 加氢制 H₁₂MDA 不同催化剂、操作条件和反应性能。催化剂包括 Ru 基、Rh 基及 Ru-Rh 组合等贵金属。工业生产装置采用高压釜式反应器、固定床反应器。该反应常用溶剂为异丙醇、正丁醇、四氢呋喃和氨水等。

Ru 基催化剂对于 MDA 苯环加氢反应具有独特的活性和选择性^[25-29,31],所选择载体主要有氧化铝和活性炭,其缺点是活性不如 Rh 基催化剂^[32-33],且 Rh 基催化条件更为温和。当负载 Ru 再经表面处理其催化活性可显著提高^[41];使用 Rh-Ru 组合催化剂,在降低催化剂成本基础上,可利用其电子效应、双活性位等特点,提高催化剂的整体活性^[30,36-37,39]。

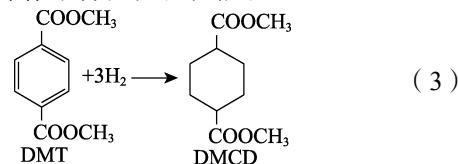
2 芳香酯类化合物苯环催化加氢制脂环酯反应

传统的聚酯合成原料多为含苯环的化合物,以其制造的工程塑料不仅难降解,对环境危害大,而

且对人类的健康存在严重威胁。而饱和环己环酯类化合物不仅可降低环境污染,且性能优异,毒性更低。

2.1 对苯二甲酸二甲酯苯环加氢制 1,4-环己烷二甲酸二甲酯

1,4-环己烷二甲酸二甲酯(DMCD)是一种重要的聚酯改性材料,由其合成的聚酯不仅具有优异的性能,而且由于不含苯环,不会对环境造成污染,被广泛用于食品包装、儿童玩具制造等。通过保留甲酸甲酯基团的对苯二甲酸二甲酯(DMT)的苯环选择加氢反应来实现 DMCD 的制备,反应式如式(3)所示。对于 DMCD 催化合成反应研究已有综述报道^[42-44]。表 3 列出了 DMT 加氢制 DMCD 反应的催化剂、操作条件及反应性能。



DMT 催化加氢制 DMCD 的催化剂主要有两类, 一种是以 Ru、Pd、Rh 为活性组分的贵金属, 另一类是以 Ni 为活性组分的非贵金属催化剂^[45]; 载体包括氧化铝、活性炭、氧化镁、碳纳米管、氧化钛、锌-镁-铝复合氧化物 (Zn-Mg-Al-O) 等。通常采用釜式或固定床反应器。

由表 3 可见, Pd 基催化剂对 DMT 的加氢活性较高, 但选择性低^[48]; Ru 基催化剂^[52-61]包括 Ru/C、高分散 Ru/C、镶嵌式 Ru-MC、Ru/Al₂O₃、Ru/矾土等。与 Pd 基催化剂相比, Ru 基催化剂成本低, 而且在温和条件下仍显示出高活性。但 Ru 基催化剂除氢化苯环外, 容易发生使酯基加氢的副反应; Ru-Pd 催化剂由于协同作用, 可在更温和条件下显示出高催化活性^[64]; Rh/AlO(OH) 催化剂^[66]可在 75 °C、

0.4 MPa 下实现高选择性制备 DMCD; Ni 基催化剂属于非贵金属催化剂, 如: Ni/Al₂O₃^[67]、改性骨架镍^[68]、Ni-Ba-Mo-Fe/SiO₂^[69]、Ni/NiO/Al₂O₃^[70]、Ru-Ni/CNT^[71]和 NiAl-600^[77]等, 载体不同, 对 DMT 催化加氢制 DMCD 表现出不同加氢活性。表中对载体 Al₂O₃ 的改性主要通过氢氧化铝^[49-50,77]、水滑石^[78-79]等, 因为其可促进活性组分的沉积、分离和分散, 在提高催化活性和选择性方面起着重要作用, 并为一些反应提供了辅助活化潜力。

目前, DMT 苯环加氢制 DMCD 反应催化剂主要集中在提高催化剂活性金属分散度和调控适宜尺寸方面, 包括引入其他金属助剂, 增强活性组分与载体的相互作用等, 以此增加催化剂活性位点, 实现温和条件下 DMT 向 DMCD 的转化。

表 3 DMT 加氢制备 DMCD 催化剂及反应性能
Table 3 Catalysts and reaction performances of DMT hydrogenation to DMCD

催化剂	特点	反应条件	原料转化率/%	产物选择性/%	参考文献
1%Pd-0.03%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃ ^①	Ru 助剂	184 °C/6 MPa	98.2	93.4	[46]
Pd-Ru/ θ -Al ₂ O ₃ ^②	—	220 °C/4 MPa	97.3	95.4	[47]
5%Pd/C	—	150 °C/5 MPa	99.7	89.2	[48]
0.29%Pd/HTc-Al ₂ O ₃ ^①	氢氧化铝改性的 Al ₂ O ₃	180 °C/8 MPa	99.6	96.5	[49]
Ru-HTc-Al ₂ O ₃ ^①	氢氧化铝改性的 Al ₂ O ₃	180 °C/8 MPa	98.2	96.9	[50]
0.3%Pd/MgO	—	180 °C/4.5 MPa	100.0	97.0	[51]
5%Ru/C	Ru 粒径 2~4 nm	110 °C/3 MPa	99.0	96.5	[52]
5%Ru/C	沉淀法制备	100 °C/4 MPa	99.9	98.9	[53]
2%Ru-MC ^③	Ru 固定在载体孔壁中	120 °C/4 MPa	59.6	100.0	[54]
3%Ru/CN ^④	介孔结构的氮掺杂碳材料	140 °C/5 MPa	100.0	99.3	[55]
3%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃	—	95 °C/4.5 MPa	100.0	98.8	[56]
5%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃	大孔 γ -Al ₂ O ₃ 作载体	140 °C/5 MPa	100.0	95.5	[57]
5%Ru-W/Al ₂ O ₃ ^①	—	150 °C/5 MPa	94.4	95.7	[58]
Ru particle	表面修饰有 Ru—S 和 Ru—O 配位键	210 °C/4 MPa	100.0	99.4	[59]
Ru/矾土 ^①	Ru 为主要组分	150 °C/4 MPa	100.0	97.6	[60]
Ru/矾土 ^①	Ru 为主要组分	140 °C/5 MPa	99.6	99.4	[61]
4.95%Ru-0.05%Pd/C	Ru 为主要组分	140 °C/4 MPa	99.8	96.3	[62]
Ru-Pd/ θ -Al ₂ O ₃	—	180 °C/8 MPa	88.5	96.2	[63]
1.96%Ru-1.03%Pd/C	微波还原	50 °C/1 MPa	100.0	98.7	[64]
1%Ru/Ni/Ni(Al)Ox	镍铝水滑石为载体	90 °C/6 MPa	99.3	93.2	[65]
Rh/AlO(OH)	氢氧化铝纳米纤维为载体	75 °C/0.4 MPa	100.0	100.0	[66]
40%Ni/Al ₂ O ₃ ^①	—	140 °C/3.5 MPa	89.0~99.0	63.0~80.0	[67]
QS-Ni ^⑤	骨架 Ni	95 °C/6 MPa	100.0	92.3	[68]
Ni-Ba-Mo-Fe/SiO ₂	—	150 °C/10 MPa	99.8	100.0	[69]
Ni/NiO/Al ₂ O ₃	Ni ₂ Al-LDH 粉体作前驱体	110 °C/6 MPa	100.0	93.0	[70]
0.4%Ru-2%Ni/CNT ^⑥	碳纳米管为载体	150 °C/5 MPa	80.0	95.0	[71]
Cu ₄ Fe ₁ Cr ₁	层状双氢氧化物(LDHs)为前驱体	240 °C/3 MPa	100.0	53.6	[72]
Ru ₅ /Al ₂₀ SBA-15	Al 改性 SBA-15 分子筛	100 °C/4 MPa	100.0	85.4	[73]
Ru _{1.25} -Re _{0.13} /AC	Ru/Re 质量比值为 10	70 °C/3 MPa	82.0	96.0	[74]
Pt/C	—	140 °C/5 MPa	100.0	99.2	[75]
0.55%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃ ^①	—	190 °C/6 MPa	98.7	81.3	[76]
NiAl-600	600 °C 还原催化剂	90 °C/6 MPa	99.9	93.3	[77]
RuPd/HTc-Al ₂ O ₃ -1	水滑石改性, Ru/Pd 质量比值为 1	180 °C/8 MPa	99.6	96.1	[78]
Pd/HTc- θ -Al ₂ O ₃	水滑石改性 θ -Al ₂ O ₃	180 °C/8 MPa	96.0	98.5	[79]

①固定床反应器 (HTc-Al₂O₃ 为水滑石改性的多孔氧化铝球); ②滴流床反应器, 其余均为釜式反应器; ③MC 为介孔炭; ④CN 为介孔结构的氮掺杂碳材料; ⑤QS-Ni 为骤冷骨架 Ni; ⑥CNT 为碳纳米管, 下同。

2.2 邻苯二甲酸二辛酯苯环加氢制环己烷-1,2-二甲酸二辛酯

环己烷-1,2-二甲酸二辛酯 (DEHCH) 是一类低毒环保的增塑剂, 与邻苯二甲酸二辛酯 (DOP) 相比, 用 DEHCH 增塑的制品表现出相似或更好的性能, 比如: 耐热、耐寒、耐光照、耐燃等性能更优越, 制品燃烧时不产生窒息性烟雾等。更重要的是, DEHCH 增塑制品可自行生物降解, 因而在许多国家已获许可用于食品包装、医疗器械和儿童玩具中。

通常由 DOP 的苯环选择加氢的催化反应得到, 反应式如式 (4) 所示。对于 DOP 苯环加氢合成 DEHCH 反应未见综述报道。表 4 列出了 DOP 加氢制 DEHCH 催化剂、操作条件及反应性能。

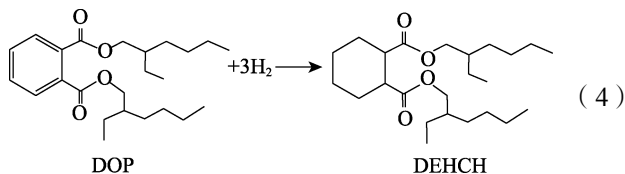


表 4 DOP 加氢制 DEHCH 催化剂及反应性能

Table 4 Catalysts and reaction performances of DOP hydrogenation to DEHCH

催化剂	特点	反应条件	原料转化率/%	产物选择性/%	参考文献
Ni-Al ₂ O ₃	镍铝水滑石为前驱体	150 °C/5 MPa	99.0	99.0	[80]
Raney-Ni	镍铝合金	100 °C/7 MPa	99.9	98.8	[81]
60%Ni-Al ₂ O ₃ -B ^①	—	160 °C/4 MPa	100.0	—	[82]
络合法 Ni 基催化剂 ^①	—	180 °C/8 MPa	100.0	99.2	[83]
Ni-La	纳米微晶催化剂	110 °C/3 MPa	100.0	99.5	[84]
Ni ₂ Al ₁ -MMT ^②	蒙脱土和水滑石复合催化剂	150 °C/5 MPa	99.0	99.0	[85]
15%Pd/Ni _w	施加外部电磁场	180 °C/7 MPa	100.0	100.0	[86]
1%Rh/Al-MCF ^③	铝改性介孔泡沫	80 °C/6.8 MPa	100.0	100.0	[87]
0.45%Ru/AC ^④	微孔活性炭	120 °C/4 MPa	100.0	100.0	[88]
RuPt _{0.6} /AC	Pt 掺杂	120 °C/4 MPa	99.4	99.5	[89]
Ru/AC	—	120 °C/6 MPa	98.0	96.0	[90]
Rh/AC	—	170 °C/2 MPa	99.5	100.0	[91]
Ru@C-DP ^⑤	沉积-沉淀法制备	80 °C/2 MPa	99.3	99.8	[92]
RuPt/AC	双金属	—	100.0	100.0	[93]
Ru/Ni ₂ -AC	N 掺杂	90 °C/4 MPa	74.7	73.6	[94]
RuNi/AC	双金属	120 °C/4 MPa	62.1	99.7	[95]

①固定床反应器, 其余均为釜式反应器; B 为正丁醇; ②MMT 为焙烧后的蒙脱土; ③MCF 为介孔泡沫; ④AC 为活性炭, 下同; ⑤DP 为沉积-沉淀法。

由表 4 可以看出, DOP 苯环加氢制 DEHCH 反应一般采用 Ru、Rh、Pd 和 Ni 为活性组分的负载型金属催化剂; 载体包括氧化铝、活性炭和介孔材料等。通常采用釜式或固定床反应器。

非贵金属 Ni 催化剂^[80-85]有 Ni-Al₂O₃、Raney-Ni、Ni-Al₂O₃-B、Ni-La、Ni₂Al₁-MMT 等。贵金属^[86-95]催化剂有 Rh/Al-MCF、Ru/AC、RuPt_{0.6}/AC、Rh/AC、Ru@C-DP、RuPt/AC、Ru/Ni₂-AC、RuNi/AC 等。由于贵金属成本高, 而非贵金属 Ni 对该反应加氢活性高, 构造掺 Ni 双金属催化剂以提高催化剂的催化性能, 并减少催化剂中贵金属用量显得尤为重要。双金属可以提供更多的活性位点, 并且在贵金属和 Ni 之间的协同作用使其在 DOP 苯环加氢反应体系中具有较好的催化性能。李文思等^[95]以 RuNi/AC 为催化剂催化 DOP 苯环加氢, 发现掺杂 Ni 后 RuNi/AC 催化剂对于 DOP 加氢选择性 (99.7%) 远高于未掺杂 Ni 的 Ru/AC 催化剂 (77.7%)。推测其反应机理如图 1 所示。

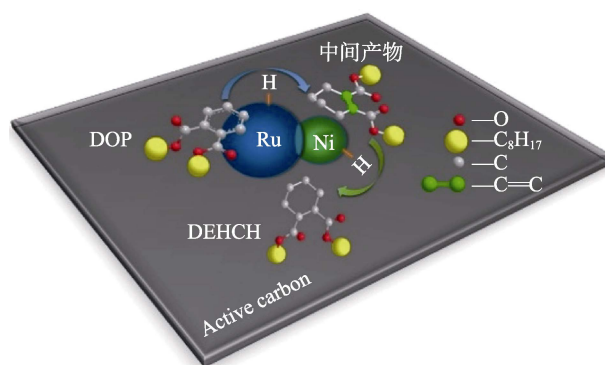


图 1 RuNi/AC 双金属催化剂在催化 DOP 加氢反应中的机理图^[95]

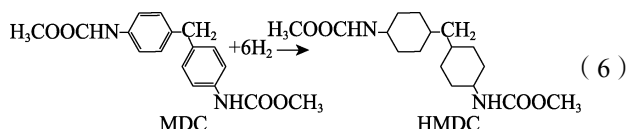
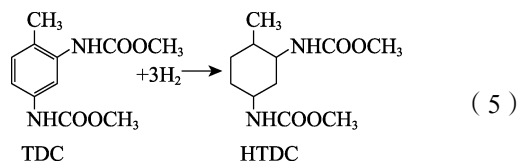
Fig. 1 Mechanism diagram of RuNi/AC bimetallic catalyst in catalyzing DOP hydrogenation reaction^[95]

当 Ru/AC 掺杂 Ni 金属后, 在 H₂ 氛围中, Ru-Ni 这 2 种紧密相互作用的金属颗粒之间存在氢溢流效应^[96], 在这个过程中, Ru 和 Ni 的协同作用使得 H₂ 更易被活化^[97], H₂ 分子在 Ru 金属的表面解离成

H 原子, 然后直接迁移到附近 Ni 金属的表面上进行下一步反应, 这种氢溢流效应使得 DOP 可以直接被连续加氢, 从而提高了 DOP 加氢速率。

3 芳香族氨基甲酸甲酯苯环催化加氢制脂环族氨基甲酸甲酯反应

脂环族异氰酸酯具有优异的不变黄性和更低的毒性, 主要用于高端或者特殊聚氨酯制品的生产中。目前, 脂环族异氰酸酯的生产采用光气法, 即芳香胺加氢制环胺, 再光气化后制得。因该工艺中使用光气这一剧毒化学品, 在生产、储存、输送和使用等环节均存在严重的安全隐患, 而且副产的盐酸腐蚀设备、难以高值利用。若采用绿色安全的工艺路径合成, 则脂环族氨基甲酸酯是合成脂环族异氰酸酯工艺的重要中间体, 后脂环族氨基甲酸酯经裂解即可制得脂环族异氰酸酯。脂环族氨基甲酸酯通常由芳香族氨基甲酸酯的催化加氢来制备, 反应式如式 (5)、(6) 所示。



对于芳香族氨基甲酸甲酯苯环加氢合成脂环族氨基甲酸甲酯反应的研究报道较少, 且集中在专利中的底物扩展中。MALZ 等^[98-99]通过铑催化相应的氨基甲酸酯的核氢化制得脂环族氨基甲酸酯。以 5%Rh/C 为催化剂, 异丙醇为溶剂催化甲苯二氨基甲酸甲酯 (TDC) 苯环加氢, 在室温和反应压力为 3.5~5.5 MPa 条件下反应 3.6 h, 甲基环己基二氨基甲酸甲酯 (HTDC) 收率为 99.5%; 在 75 °C 和 3.5~5.5 MPa 的氢压下反应 3.8 h 催化 4,4'-二苯甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯 (MDC) 苯环加氢制 4,4'-二环己基甲烷二氨基甲酸甲酯 (HMDC), HMDC 收率 98%。本课题组^[100]提出构建合成 HTDI 的绿色安全反应路径 (图 2)。以 Rh/Al₂O₃ 为催化剂催化 TDC 苯环加氢制 HTDC, 碳酸二甲酯 (DMC) 为溶剂, 在 100 °C 和 3 MPa 的氢压下反应 3 h, HTDC 收率达 99.9% 以上。该路径具有本质安全特征: 采用绿色化学品 DMC 替代剧毒光气; 属于“零排放”工艺: 甲氧羰基化和裂解反应副产物甲醇循环用于原料 DMC 合成。

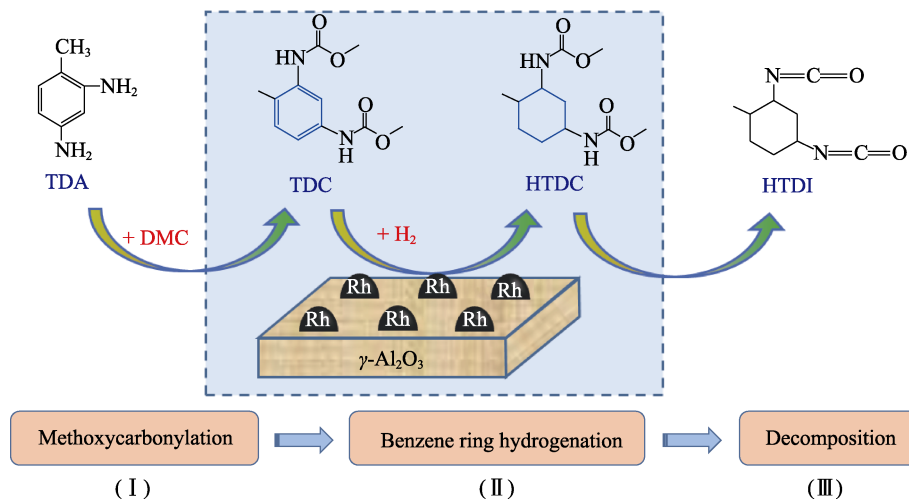


图 2 合成 HTDI 绿色和本质安全反应路径^[100]

Fig. 2 Green and essential safety reaction pathway for the synthesis of HTDI^[100]

4 聚苯乙烯苯环催化加氢制聚环己烷基乙烯反应

聚苯乙烯 (PS) 催化加氢制备高性能聚环己烷基乙烯 (PCHCE) 是聚合物高性能化的重要方法之一。聚苯乙烯中的苯环加氢后, 其耐热、抗氧、抗紫外光、抗拉强度等性能均得到大幅提高。将产能过剩、价格低廉的 PS 加氢制备成性能优良的

PCHCE, 在工程、交通、医疗、电子信息等高端领域具有广阔的应用前景和重要的经济意义。其反应式如式 (7) 所示。

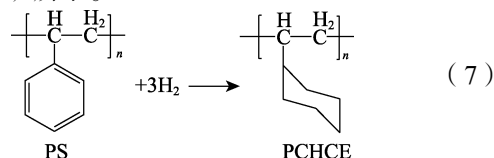


表 5 列出了 PS 苯环催化加氢制 PCHCE 催化剂、操作条件及反应性能。该反应催化剂主要是以 Pd

为活性组分的非均相加氢催化剂, 溶剂主要包括甲基环己烷、环己烷、四氢呋喃和十氢萘等。反应装置以釜式反应器为主。

整体式结构化催化剂代表着 PS 苯环加氢制 PCHCE 催化剂的发展方向^[109-117]。大孔和整体式结构负载型加氢催化剂的合成及应用有效减小了非均相加氢体系中的传质阻力, 增加了 PS 线团和活性位之间的可接近性, 提高了 PS 的加氢反应速率, 如

Pd/CNTs^[105]、Pd/MCF^[113-114]、Pd/CNTs@堇青石蜂窝陶瓷^[115]和 Pt/SiO₂^[119]等。大孔催化剂可以使聚合物快速扩散到催化剂的孔隙中, 然后在加氢完成后, 产品快速扩散出孔隙。这一创新克服了用于聚合物改性的传统催化剂只能接触到聚合物的物理表面的局限性, 且大孔催化剂还允许在聚合物链上的多个位点同时反应。故 PS 催化加氢关键在于针对大分子加氢反应的高效金属催化剂的研制^[120]。

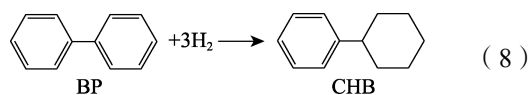
表 5 PS 苯环催化加氢制 PCHCE 催化及反应性能
Table 5 Catalysts and reaction performances of PS hydrogenation to PCHCE

催化剂	溶剂	反应条件	加氢度/%	参考文献
Pd/BaSO ₄	甲基环己烷	190 °C/12 MPa/72 h	97.0	[101]
Pd/CaCO ₃	环己烷	140 °C/3.4 MPa/12 h	100.0	[102]
Pd/Al ₂ O ₃	环己烷	190 °C/10 MPa/8 h	65.0	[103]
Pd/BaSO ₄	己二醇	150 °C/5.5 MPa/10 h	42.3	[104]
Pd/CNTs	十氢萘	150 °C/5.8 MPa/0.67 h	99.8	[105]
Pd/C	环己烷	160 °C/6 MPa/6 h	99.0	[106]
Pt/SiO ₂	环己烷	140 °C/3~10 MPa/5 h	100.0	[107]
Pd/SiO ₂	十氢萘	150 °C/7 MPa/10 h	95.0	[108]
Pd-CF ^①	十氢萘	150 °C/5.8 MPa/10 h	76.0	[109]
Pd/CNTs@NF ^②	十氢萘	180 °C/5.8 MPa/10 h	87.0	[110]
Pd/CNTs@CFs ^③	十氢萘	180 °C/5.8 MPa/10 h	52.7	[111]
Pd/Ram-MSM ^④	四氢呋喃+环己烷	150 °C/5 MPa/10 h	95.0	[112]
Pd/MCF ^⑤	扩孔剂	150 °C/7 MPa	99.4	[113]
Pd/MCF ^⑤	Ni、Co、Zn	150 °C/7 MPa	99.6	[114]
Pd/CNTs@CHC-HFn ^⑥	十氢萘	150 °C/5.8 MPa/6 h	100.0	[115]
CNTs@NF ^②	—	180 °C/5.8 MPa/10 h	68.8	[116]
SiO ₂ /Fe ₃ O ₄	硅改性	120 °C/8 MPa/5 h	90.0	[117]
Pd/N-SiO ₂	—	162 °C/3.5 MPa/8.6 h	90.0	[118]
Pt/SiO ₂	—	150 °C/6.7 MPa/0.8 h	100.0	[119]

①CF 为大孔泡沫陶瓷; ②NF 为泡沫镍; ③CFs 为 Fe 掺杂陶瓷泡沫; ④MSM 为大孔结构载体; ⑤MCF 为介孔二氧化硅泡沫; ⑥CHC-HFn 为堇青石蜂窝陶瓷。

5 联苯催化加氢制环己基苯反应

环己基苯 (CHB) 是一种重要的锂电池添加剂^[121]。随着新能源汽车的不断发展, 其需求也在逐年增加。由于 CHB 分子中含有两个六元环, 也是制作薄膜晶体管 (TFT) 液晶材料的优良原料^[122]。以 CHB 为原料, 通过氧化-酸解反应可联产苯酚和环己酮等高值化学品。联苯 (BP) 是煤化工过程的副产品, 产量很大但用途有限。将 BP 选择加氢生成 CHB, 可提高经济性, 反应式如式 (8) 所示。对于 BP 选择性苯环加氢合成 CHB 反应未见综述报道。表 6 列出了 BP 苯环催化加氢制 CHB 催化剂、操作条件及反应性能。



由表 6 可见, BP 苯环加氢制 CHB 反应的催化剂主要是以非贵金属 Ni、Cu 和贵金属 Pt、Rh 为活性组分的负载型催化剂。其中, QS-Cu 存在较深邃介孔孔道, 且孔径分布宽, 为催化剂提供足够多的活性位点^[127], 故催化性能优异。溶剂主要包括苯、环己烷和异丙醇等。反应装置包括釜式反应器和固定床反应器。其中, 温和条件下 BP 加氢制 CHB 反应值得关注^[125]。

6 双酚 A 催化加氢制氢化双酚 A 反应

双酚 A (BPA) 是重要的化工原料, 主要用于制备多种高分子材料, 如聚碳酸酯、环氧树脂、酚醛树脂以及不饱和聚酯树脂等^[134-136]。但由于分子中不饱和苯环结构的存在, 导致其合成的材料的热稳定性、光化学性能和抗老化性能均较差, 同时由

于苯环的存在, 使得 BPA 具有一定的毒性, 严重危害了人类的身体健康。将 BPA 加氢制备氢化双酚 A (HBPA), 其下游产品热稳定性、化学稳定性及耐候性更好, 并且对于人体的健康更有益。BPA 加氢

制 HBPA 的反应式如式 (9) 所示。

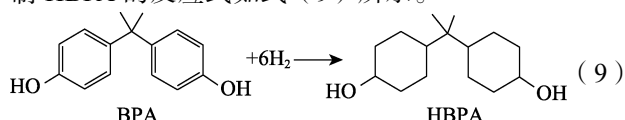


表 6 BP 催化加氢制 CHB 催化剂及反应性能

Table 6 Catalysts and reaction performances of BP hydrogenation to CHB

催化剂	溶剂	反应条件	原料转化率/%	产物选择性/%	参考文献
Pt/C ^①	环己烷	160 °C/3 MPa	1.2	91.2	[123]
Rh ₂ Co ₂ (CO) ₁₂	苯	60 °C/1.4 MPa	99.0	84.0	[124]
Rh/C	—	70 °C/1 MPa	86.2	66.8	[125]
Raney Ni-Al	稀碱性水溶液	90 °C/0.1 MPa	—	95.0	[126]
QS-Cu ^②	异丙醇	140 °C/2 MPa	100.0	97.7	[127]
Ni-Cu-Zr-Mo Oxide	—	130 °C/4 MPa	99.1	95.9	[128]
NiMoZn ^①	—	75 °C	96.6	90.8	[129]
MMoWS ^③	十六烷	300 °C/5.5 MPa	99.0	52.0	[130]
Ni-Cu/Al ₂ O ₃	环己烷	200 °C/2.2 MPa	94.7	99.8	[131]
Metallocene	环己烷	60 °C/1 MPa	100.0	99.5	[132]
Ni/SiO ₂	异丙醇	200 °C/3 MPa	100.0	99.0	[133]

①固定床反应器, 其余均为釜式反应器; ②QS-Cu 为骤冷骨架 Cu; ③MMoWS 为过渡金属钼钨硫化物。

对于 BPA 苯环加氢合成 HBPA 反应未见综述报道。表 7 列出了 BPA 苯环催化加氢制 HBPA 催化剂、操作条件及反应性能。目前, BPA 加氢主要采用 Ru、Rh、Pd 催化剂。尽管 Rh/C 作为温和条件下 BPA 苯

环加氢的催化剂非常有效^[137], 但其相对于其他铂族金属仍是非常昂贵的稀有金属, 且其活性组分负载量高。因此, 开发价格低廉、负载量低、活性高的催化剂具有重要现实意义。

表 7 BPA 催化加氢制 HBPA 催化剂及反应性能

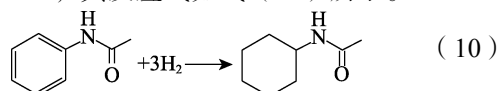
Table 7 Catalysts and reaction performances of BPA hydrogenation to HBPA

催化剂	反应条件	原料转化率/%	产物选择性/%	参考文献
10%Ru/C	60 °C/1 MPa	100.0	100.0	[137]
10%Rh/C	60 °C/0.5 MPa	100.0	100.0	[137]
1%Ru-0.03%Rh/Al ₂ O ₃ ^①	170 °C/7.8 MPa	100.0	94.0	[138]
5%Ru/MCM-41	85 °C/5 MPa	99.6	91.9	[139]
5%Ru/C	120 °C/4 MPa	100.0	97.9	[140]
3%Ru/Al ₂ O ₃	160 °C/4.5 MPa	100.0	97.1	[141]
Titanate-NTs ^②	200 °C	91.0	—	[142]
Pd/Niw	180 °C/7 MPa	100.0	100.0	[143]

①固定床反应器; ②滴流床反应器, 其余均为釜式反应器; Titanate-NTs 为钛酸盐纳米管基催化剂。

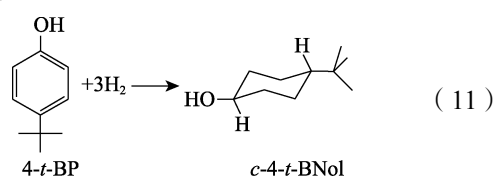
7 其他苯环加氢反应

(1) 乙酰苯胺苯环加氢制 *N*-环己基乙酰胺: SAWAMA 等^[144]使用 10%Pt/C 催化剂, 以异丙醇-H₂O 为氢供体和混合溶剂, 100 °C 时产物 *N*-环己基乙酰胺收率为 96%, 其反应式如式 (10) 所示。



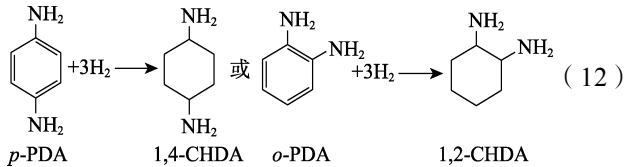
(2) 烷基酚苯环加氢反应: 4-叔丁基苯酚 (4-*t*-BP) 立体选择性加氢生成顺式-4-叔丁基环己

醇 (*c*-4-*t*-BNol), 反应式如式 (11) 所示。SHIRAI 等^[145]在超临界 CO₂ 中, 以 Ru/C 为催化剂, 在 40 °C、2 MPa 下, 4-*t*-BP 转化率为 99.9%, *c*-4-*t*-BNol 选择性为 75%。

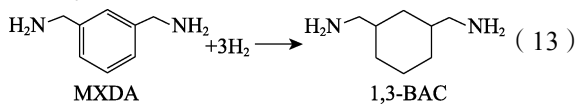


(3) 对(邻)苯二胺[*p(o)*-PDA]苯环加氢制对(邻)环己二胺[1,4(1,2)-CHDA]: 对位产物主要用于制

造聚酰胺树脂、脂肪族聚氨酯等的原料。邻位产物可用于合成出手性配体或手性催化剂。反应式如式(12)所示。催化剂主要为 Ru、Rh、Ni 等^[146-153]，其中，负载型 Ru 基催化剂表现出良好的活性和选择性。在 80~170 °C，3~8 MPa 条件下进行催化反应，反应物接近完全转化，但选择性因催化剂有较大差别，Ru 基催化剂最高。



(4) 间苯二甲胺苯环加氢制间环己二甲胺：产物主要应用在塑料和橡胶行业，也是合成异氰酸酯的重要原料。其合成方法是间苯二甲胺(MXDA)选择加氢制备间环己二甲胺(1,3-BAC)，反应式如式(13)所示。催化剂主要为金属 Ru^[154-156]。反应条件为 100~140 °C、5~10 MPa，此时产物收率在 90% 以上。



8 反应机理

一般情况下，苯环加氢有两种机理^[157](图3)：当芳烃浓度较低时，以机理(a)为主，即苯环先与 S(活性点)络合，然后从 S—H 得到活化的 H，分步加氢，此过程可得到完全加氢和不完全加氢产物。当芳烃浓度较高时，以机理(b)为主，即苯环通过 π 键吸附于催化剂表面的活性中心得到活化，然后与催化剂表面溢流出的 H 一步反应得到完全加氢产物。因此，当反应体系有水存在或催化剂被水浸润时，芳烃由于难溶于水而浓度较低，以机理(a)为主；相反的，当体系为有机溶剂时，以机理(b)为主。

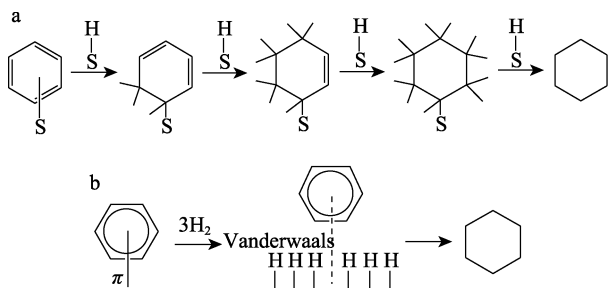


图 3 苯环加氢反应机理示意图^[157]

Fig. 3 Reaction mechanism of aromatic ring hydrogenation^[157]

前文已表明，VIII族金属特别是贵金属，催化效率较好。普遍认为，决定着VIII族金属的催化活性有两个主要因素：一是金属原子间的离域化学键，二是金属原子的 d 轨道电子空穴(简称 d 穴)^[158-160]。 d

穴指无电子能带， d' 为 d 轨道在杂化轨道中所占百分比(表8)。金属的 d 穴太少，则对反应物的吸附不够，不能有效活化底物和氢气，难以促进底物加氢；金属的 d 穴太多，则对底物的吸附太强，活化氢原子难以向外溢流，饱和产物的分子也不能及时脱落，同样不利于催化反应^[161-162]。针对不同的反应底物，所适宜的 d' 也不甚相同，对于芳烃加氢催化而言，一般 d' 在 40%~50% 间的金属较为合适^[163]。

杜曦^[164]考察了 Ru/AC 对苯、不同基团的取代苯加氢活性。从带单供电子基团取代苯来看，其活性顺序是叔丁基苯>异丙苯>乙苯>甲苯>苯；带双供电子基团的邻、对、间二甲苯的活性则远低于带单供电子基团取代苯的芳环加氢活性。带不同基团的取代苯的芳环加氢活性呈现很大差异，这主要与苯环上的电子云密度有关。Ru/AC 催化剂上，Ru 处于缺电子状态，苯环的电子云密度越大，越有利于和 Ru 形成 π 络合物，降低反应的活化能。

郭迎秋^[9]考察多种芳烃及衍生物的加氢活性，其活性次序大致为：苯甲酸>苯>甲苯>苯酚>苯胺。认为取代基对苯核加氢活性主要受电子因素的影响。苯核上带有吸电子基团使苯核加氢容易，苯核上带有给电子基团使苯核加氢困难。

表 8 过渡金属的 d 轨道空穴和 d' ^[163]

Table 8 d Orbital holes and d' of transition metals^[163]

金属	d 穴	d' /%	金属	d 穴	d' /%	金属	d 穴	d' /%
Cr	4~5	39	Rh	1~2	50	Sc	20	—
Mn	3~4	40	Pd	0~2	46	Ti	27	—
Fe	2~3	40	Ag	0~1	36	V	35	—
Co	1~3	38	W	4~6	43	Y	19	—
Ni	0~2	40	Re	3~5	46	Zr	31	—
Cu	0~1	36	Os	2~4	49	Nb	39	—
Mo	4~5	43	Ir	1~3	49	La	19	—
Tc	3~4	46	Pt	0~1	44	Hf	29	—
Ru	2~3	50	Au	0	—	Ta	39	—

钟友坤等^[21]以 LiOH 修饰的 Ru-Rh/ γ -Al₂O₃ 双金属为催化剂，研究了 2,4-TDA 苯环加氢反应。认为，Ru-Rh 双金属使 Ru 呈现缺电子状态。2,4-TDA 苯环上的两个供电子氨基(—NH₂)使苯环呈现富电子状态，富电子态的苯环更容易在 Ru 上发生化学吸附；富电子态的 Rh 容易将 H₂ 吸附活化分解为活化氢，并通过氢溢流作用将活化氢转移至 Ru 上参与苯环加氢反应。其催化机理如图 4 所示。同时，LiOH 增加了 γ -Al₂O₃ 表面碱性，抑制苯环上氨基在催化剂表面上的吸附。

曾永康等^[149]研究了 Ru/CNTs 催化剂上 p -PDA 苯环加氢合成 1,4-CHDA 反应，其反应机理示意图

如图 5 所示。Ru 在碳纳米管 (CNTs) 表面分布, 形成活性位中心。Ru 活性位吸附氢分子并解离为 H, 同时和 *p*-PDA 上的苯环共轭, 使不饱和的苯环大 π 键打开, 形成活泼的吸附化合物, 接着活性氢原子与不饱和化合物 C=C 双键碳原子结合, 生成加氢产物 1,4-CHDA。加氢产物无共轭结构后, 从活性位中心离去, 活性位中心重新吸附。

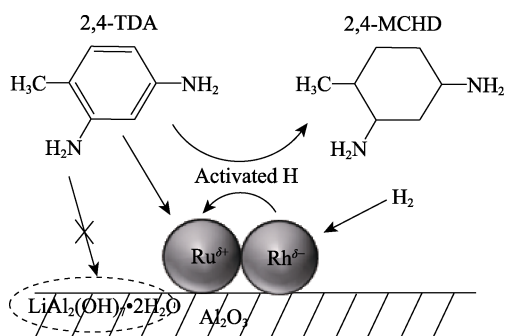


图 4 Ru-Rh/ γ -Al₂O₃(LiOH)催化作用机理示意图^[21]

Fig. 4 Catalytic mechanism of Ru-Rh/ γ -Al₂O₃(LiOH)^[21]

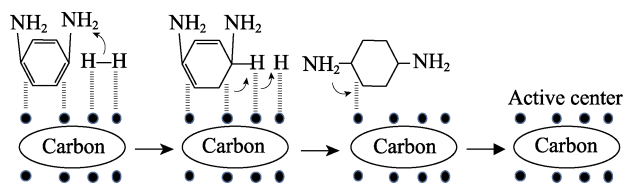


图 5 *p*-PDA 加氢合成 1,4-CHDA 反应机理示意图^[149]

Fig. 5 Catalytic mechanism of hydrogenation of *p*-PDA to 1,4-CHDA^[149]

9 结束语与展望

保留取代基团的苯环选择性加氢属于原子经济反应, 且是化学工业中极其重要的反应之一。本文介绍了包括芳香二胺、芳香酯、芳香族氨基甲酸酯、聚苯乙烯、联苯和双酚 A 等不同取代基团芳环化合物苯环加氢催化剂的研究状况, 并对该反应研究机理进行了总结。上述反应制得的脂环基化合物赋予其合成材料以特殊功能, 并减小了含有苯环的苯基衍生物对人体健康的潜在危害。目前, 高性能催化剂主要以 Rh、Ru、Pd 和 Pt 等贵金属为主, Ni 等非贵金属催化剂的活性和选择性有待进一步提高。因此, 高选择性、高催化稳定性及低成本催化剂的开发是该反应发展的关键。

在未来研究中, 可从以下方面对上述反应进行探究: (1) 应关注贵金属减量或高性能非贵金属催化剂的研制。比如: 引入廉价助剂组分制备双金属催化剂。通过两金属间“协同效应”对贵金属活性组分的颗粒尺寸、形貌及电子状态产生影响, 进而对其催化活性起到促进作用, 同时降低催化剂成

本。(2) 对载体进行改性修饰, 调节载体表面与活性组分之间的相互作用, 实现活性组分的高度分散和有效活性位数量的增加。(3) 通过原位技术加深对苯环选择性加氢催化机理的研究, 为新催化剂的开发提供理论指导。(4) 考虑以异丙醇等液态储氢介质替代氢气作为氢源, 提出具有绿色和本质安全特征的催化反应路径, 开发出更高效的催化体系。

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