

# Alkylation of Benzene with 1-Decene Using Silica Supported Preyssler Heteropoly Acid: Statistical Design with Response Surface Methodology

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**摘要** The response surface method (RSM) was applied to study the liquid phase alkylation of benzene with 1-decene catalyzed by means of silica supported preyssler heteropoly acid. A three step experimental design was developed based on the central composite design (CCD). Catalyst loading, catalyst percent, and benzene to 1-decene molar ratio were used to optimize 1-decene conversion and linear alkylbenzene (LAB) yield. **The results indicated that the quadratic model was significant for these two responses.** The experimental results revealed that all variables had positive effect on 1-decene conversion. While increasing the catalyst loading tends to decrease LAB yield. Benzene to 1-decene molar ratio was found to be the most important factor that influenced LAB yield with a positive effect. Design expert software suggested several optimized solutions, among them the best choice was to use 31% catalyst loading, benzene to 1-decene molar ratio of 13, and catalyst percent of 3.6wt% for obtaining 100% conversion and 88% LAB production yield.

**关键词:** [linear alkylbenzene](#) [heteropoly acid](#) [preyssler](#) [silica supported catalyst](#) [response surface method](#)

**Abstract:** The response surface method (RSM) was applied to study the liquid phase alkylation of benzene with 1-decene catalyzed by means of silica supported preyssler heteropoly acid. A three step experimental design was developed based on the central composite design (CCD). Catalyst loading, catalyst percent, and benzene to 1-decene molar ratio were used to optimize 1-decene conversion and linear alkylbenzene (LAB) yield. **The results indicated that the quadratic model was significant for these two responses.** The experimental results revealed that all variables had positive effect on 1-decene conversion. While increasing the catalyst loading tends to decrease LAB yield. Benzene to 1-decene molar ratio was found to be the most important factor that influenced LAB yield with a positive effect. Design expert software suggested several optimized solutions, among them the best choice was to use 31% catalyst loading, benzene to 1-decene molar ratio of 13, and catalyst percent of 3.6wt% for obtaining 100% conversion and 88% LAB production yield.

**Keywords:** [linear alkylbenzene](#), [heteropoly acid](#), [preyssler](#), [silica supported catalyst](#), [response surface method](#)

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