

The Oxidative Esterification of Propionaldehyde to Methyl Propionate in the Liquid-Phase Using a Heterogeneous Palladium Catalyst

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The optimization of the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde to methyl propionate using a supported palladium catalyst in methanol under heavy-metal-free and pressurized-oxygen conditions, which we recently reported in a previous paper, were carried out together with a study of the reaction route, the nature of the catalytic active sites, and the effect of the support. In our previous paper, we reported significantly improved activity for oxidative esterification using commercially available 5%Pd/Al₂O₃ at 1.5 MPa of O₂ gas and 333 K and emphasized that the doping of 5%Pd/Al₂O₃ with lead was not needed for the reaction system, but we could not improve the activity that was reported when using 5%Pd/ γ -Al₂O₃ doped with 5% Pb (a 93.2% conversion of propionaldehyde, 76.8% selectivity for methyl propionate and a 71.6% yield of methyl propionate) at 0.3 MPa of O₂ gas and 353 K, as reported by another laboratory. In the present study, however, we exceeded those values and obtained a 98.3% conversion of propionaldehyde, 75.3% selectivity for methyl propionate and a 74.0% yield of methyl propionate using 5%Pd/ γ -Al₂O₃ undoped with Pb at 1.5 MPa of O₂ gas and 333 K. It should be noted that, in the preparation of the present 5%Pd/ γ -Al₂O₃, Pd was doped onto Al₂O₃ that had been previously treated with aqueous NaOH. Another active alumina support, η -Al₂O₃, prepared from boehmite, afforded activity that was substantially lower than that of γ -Al₂O₃ and depended on the calcination temperature of boehmite to η -Al₂O₃. When using various concentrations of CH₃OH in the aqueous reaction solution, the oxidative esterification proceeded through the formation of propionic acid. To determine why the Al₂O₃ support afforded better activity than the active carbon support, Pd/Al₂O₃ and Pd/C catalysts were examined by XAFS (X-ray absorption fine structure). XAFS revealed that Pd on Al₂O₃ shows a better redox nature than Pd on C, which resulted in activity on Pd/Al₂O₃ that was better than that on Pd/C.

Introduction

A combination of noble metals and heavy metals is sometimes used as a catalyst. With these combined systems, two effects are tentatively expected: the first is the preparation of a new catalytic site, and the second is the enhancement of activity that reduces the amount of the noble metal. For the first effect, the combination of noble metal and a heavy metal is undoubtedly needed. However, for the second effect, the combination may not always be needed, because the combination of a noble catalyst together with the reactor or with various reaction conditions, may compensate the activity of the combined catalysts. Since green chemistry demands a clean process when using a heavy-metal-free catalyst, we recently focused on the second effect. The first example from our group was the oxidative dehydrogenation of lactic acid to pyruvic acid in an

aqueous phase. It was first reported that Pd/C doped with Pb and Te for the reaction was one of the best catalysts under atmospheric pressure (Tsuji no *et al.*, 1992; Hayashi *et al.*, 1993, 1994). However, the use of pressurized oxygen resulted in great activity for a reaction using heavy-metal-free Pd/C, indicating that doping by a heavy metal is unnecessary for the reaction (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2009, 2010). A subsequent example was the liquid-phase oxidation of propylene glycol in the presence of NaOH to pyruvic acid. At first, it had been reported that Pd/C showed activity for the production of pyruvic acid through hydroxyl acetone, while Pd/C doped with heavy metals has shown activity for the production of pyruvic acid through lactic acid under atmospheric pressure (Tsuji no *et al.*, 1992). However, a recent study under pressurized oxygen revealed that the catalytic activity is not dependent on doping with heavy metals, but is instead dependent on

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the molar ratio of the NaOH that is added to the reaction solution against propylene glycol, again indicating that the doping of Pd/C with heavy metals is unnecessary under pressurized oxygen (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2013). A third example was the direct oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde to methyl propionate using Pd/Al₂O₃ in a methanol solution. For the present study, Diao *et al.* (2009) had reported that Pd/Al₂O₃ doped with Pb showed activity as great as 93.2% for the conversion of propionaldehyde, 76.8% of the selectivity for methyl propionate, and a 71.6% yield of methyl propionate at 0.3 MPa of O₂ and 353 K. However, our most recent study using heavy-metal-free Pd/Al₂O₃ showed comparable activity that included a 99.9% conversion of propionaldehyde, 62.7% selectivity to methyl propionate, and a 62.6% yield of methyl propionate obtained at 1.5 MPa of O₂ and 333 K, indicating potential for the use of a heavy-metal-free Pd catalyst in various catalytic reactions (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2011).

Methyl propionate (MP) is an important intermediate for the production of methyl methacrylate (MMA) (**Figure 1**) (Albanesi and Moggi, 1983; Jackson, 2002; So, 2010), which is used as a main raw ingredient for the production of acrylic resin. However, in our previous paper on the direct oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde (PA) to MP using Pd/Al₂O₃ in a liquid phase under pressurized oxygen, we did not present the reaction data that exceeded that using Pd/Al₂O₃ doped with Pb. That paper also did not provide information on the nature of Pd together with the reaction route. Therefore, in the present study, the direct oxidative esterification of PA to MP using Pd/Al₂O₃ in a liquid phase under pressurized oxygen was examined in detail.

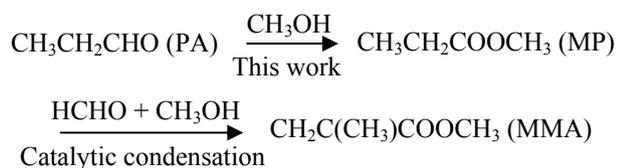


Fig. 1 Reaction scheme in the present study

1. Experimental

As a standard catalyst, Pd/C and Pd/Al₂O₃ (both with Pd of 5% by weight) were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., (Wako) and Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC, respectively, and used as supplied. In the present study, alumina-supported Pd catalysts were also prepared from various combinations of Al₂O₃ using the following procedure. It should be noted that the commercially available catalysts were Pd/C and Pd/Al₂O₃, while Pd/ α -Al₂O₃, Pd/ γ -Al₂O₃, and Pd/ η -Al₂O₃ were the prepared palladium catalysts. For an Al₂O₃ support without pretreatment, Pd/Al₂O₃ was prepared from α -Al₂O₃ (Wako), γ -Al₂O₃ (Wako), and η -

Al₂O₃; the latter of which was prepared from the calcination of boehmite (Hasegawa *et al.*, 2002) by impregnation with an aqueous Pd(NO₃)₂ solution (24.41% by weight, N.E. Chemcat Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). The palladium-supported catalysts then were reduced by aqueous formalin (37%, Kanto Chemical Co., INC. (Kanto)) at 343 K for 2 h or by NaBH₄ (Wako) at 363 K for 1 h. For the pretreated Al₂O₃ support, γ -Al₂O₃ (Wako) was pretreated with aqueous NaOH (Hodoshima *et al.*, 2001) and palladium was loaded by impregnation with an aqueous solution of K₂PdCl₄ (Kanto), followed by reduction with NaBH₄. The loading of Pb was adjusted to 5% by weight for all catalysts. Any leaching of Pd from the catalyst during the preparation was not detected. Catalytic activity was tested in a magnetically-stirred stainless steel autoclave (85 mL) reactor (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2011) using the following procedures according to the results from a previous study (Diao *et al.*, 2009). A given amount of the catalyst (1.0 or 0.5 g) was added to the reactor along with a 25 mL methanol solution containing 75 or 37.5 mmol of propionaldehyde. Then, 25 μ L of aqueous 5 M NaOH and 0.025 g of Mg(OH)₂ were added to keep the solution pH at 6–8. Reactions were carried out at 333 K under an oxygen pressure of 1.5 MPa. The pressure in the autoclave was maintained by the addition of 100% O₂ to the autoclave during the reaction. After the reaction, the solution was analyzed by FID-GC (GC-8AP, Shimadzu Corp.) with a 3 mm \times 2 m stainless steel column (Gaskuropack 55). The yield of the methyl propionate was calculated from the conversion of propionaldehyde and from the selectivity to methyl propionate (= conversion \times selectivity/100). The catalysts were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD; Rigaku RINT 2500X using monochromatized Cu K α radiation) and by extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS). Analysis of the EXAFS near the Pd K-edge was carried out at the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization using a storage ring current of 400 mA (6.5 GeV). The X-rays were monochromatized with Si(311) at an NW-10A station. The absorption spectra were observed using ionization chambers in the transmission mode. Since it was impossible to compress Pd/C into a disk with diluents, the catalysts were carefully placed into a handmade sample holder with two polypropylene windows. The photon energy was scanned ranging from 24,080–25,600 eV along the Pd K-edge. The details of the calculation procedure were previously reported (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2008). The specific surface area was calculated from adsorption isotherms obtained using a conventional BET nitrogen adsorption apparatus (BELSORP-18SP, Bell Japan Inc.). In order to obtain information on a dispersion of Pd over the supports, CO adsorption was carried out using a CO-pulse experiment (BELCAT-A, Bell Japan Inc.). Before the CO adsorption to Pd-supported catalysts, the supported catalysts were reduced at 673

and 393 K, respectively, for 15 min using H₂ (50 mL/min). Then, a constant amount of CO (10% CO/He) was pulse-injected into those reduced catalysts at 323 K.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1 Oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde using various Pd/Al₂O₃ catalysts

In our previous paper (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2011), catalysis using Pd/C under atmospheric pressure showed that the doping of Pd/C with heavy metal (tellurium) was unnecessary, while that using Pd/Al₂O₃ (62.6% of the yield of MP at 1.5 MPa of O₂ and 333 K after 6 h), which was evidently greater than when Pd/C (38.5% of the yield of MP under the same reaction conditions) was used, was briefly described. Therefore, the time-course of the esterification using 1.0 g of Pd/Al₂O₃ and 75.0 mmol of PA at 1.5 MPa of O₂ and 333 K was again examined. In the present study, methyl formate converted from methanol was detected without exception.

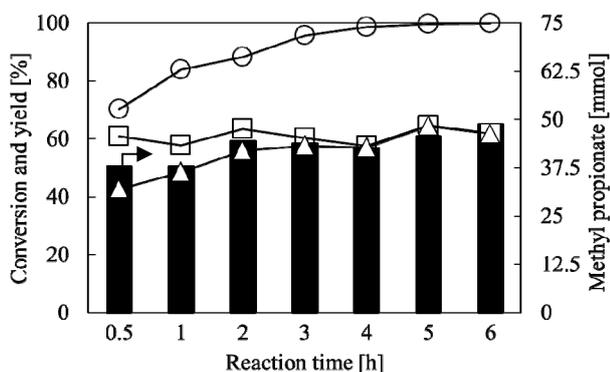


Fig. 2 The oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde at 333 K and 1.5 MPa of O₂ using Pd/Al₂O₃. Symbols: ○, the conversion of PA; □, the selectivity to MP; △, the yield of MP; and closed bar, the MP

As shown in **Figure 2**, the conversion of PA increased with the reaction time while the selectivity to MP was essentially constant regardless of the reaction time, which resulted in an increase in the yield of MP. During the conversion of PA, the selectivity to MP, and the yield of MP after 6 h were 99.9, 61.9 and 61.8%, respectively, which was essentially identical to the activity reported under the same conditions (99.9, 62.7 and 62.6%, respectively) in our previous paper (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2011). This data was evidently lower than that (93.2, 76.8 and 71.6%, respectively) reported by Diao *et al.* (2009) at 0.3 MPa of O₂ and 353 K after 2 h, although the reaction temperature in the present reaction was 20 K lower than that reported by Diao *et al.* (2009), and the weight of the catalyst (1.0 g) was four-fold greater than that reported by Diao *et al.*

(2009). Therefore, various Pd/Al₂O₃ catalysts were examined in the present study to determine more active catalyst systems under pressurized oxygen.

Table 1 Comparison of catalytic activity for the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde using various Pd/Al₂O₃ at 333 K and 1.5 MPa of O₂

	T [h] ^e	PA Con [%] ^f	MP Sel [%] ^g	MP Y [%] ^h	SA [m ² /g] ⁱ	Pd Disp. [%] ^j
Pd/Al ₂ O ₃	2	88.3	63.4	56.0	94.0	17.6
	4	98.7	57.6	56.9		
Pd/α-Al ₂ O ₃	4	49.4	55.6	27.4	3.6	0.87
Pd/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ untreated ^a	2	83.9	66.9	56.1	193	9.9
	4	88.5	63.6	56.3		
Pd/γ-Al ₂ O ₃ pretreated ^b	2	98.3	75.3	74.0	229	17.7
	4	98.8	62.9	62.1		
Pd/η-Al ₂ O ₃ (673 K) ^c	2	90.0	57.4	51.7	263	15.3
	4	89.8	63.4	56.9		
Pd/η-Al ₂ O ₃ (873 K) ^d	2	85.6	61.1	52.2	210	11.0
	4	92.2	54.4	50.2		

a: Untreated; b: Pretreated with aq. NaOH; c: Obtained by the calcination of boehmite at 673 K for 3 h; d: Obtained by the calcination of boehmite at 873 K for 3 h; e: Reaction time; f: Conversion of PA; g: Selectivity to MP; h: Yield of MP; i: Specific surface area; j: Pd dispersion

Table 1 compares catalytic activity using various Pd/Al₂O₃ catalysts. The catalytic activity of Pd/α-Al₂O₃ (1.0 g) for the oxidative esterification of PA (75.0 mmol) was lower than that of commercially available Pd/Al₂O₃ under the same reaction conditions due to the small surface area and dispersivity of the Pd metal. However, the use of active forms of alumina such as γ-Al₂O₃, and η-Al₂O₃ as a support resulted in an enhancement of the activity due to a markedly wider surface area and a better dispersion of the Pd metal. The results shown in Table 1 for Pd/γ-Al₂O₃, and Pd/η-Al₂O₃ were obtained using 0.5 g of the catalysts and 37.5 mmol of PA. The best activity among those catalysts, which finally exceeded the activity reported by Diao *et al.* (2009), was obtained from Pd/γ-Al₂O₃ with a support that had been pretreated with an aqueous NaOH solution. Previous reports have shown that cationic Pd species can be ion-exchanged with Na⁺ on a support that has been introduced on a surface pore during pretreatment with NaOH (Hodoshima *et al.*, 2001). When the cationic Pd species was reduced with NaBH₄, a much greater dispersion of metallic Pd was formed. The combination of a greater dispersion of Pd and a wider surface area in the case of γ-Al₂O₃ resulted in the best activity among those catalysts, as shown in Table 1. Although η-Al₂O₃ obtained with the calcination of boehmite at 673 K for 3 h possessed the

40 and 46 degrees seemed to be greater after esterification (**Figure 5**).

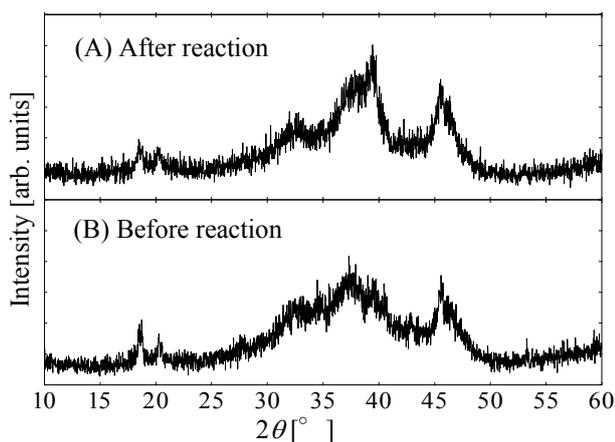


Fig. 5 XRD patterns of Pd/Al₂O₃ before and after the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde. Sample (A): Pd/Al₂O₃ used for obtaining the results shown in Figure 2, albeit after 4 h

To detect the differing nature of Pd on Pd/C and Pd/Al₂O₃, EXAFS was analyzed near the Pd K-edge using those catalysts before and after the oxidative esterification at 333 K and 1.5 MPa of O₂ for 4 h.

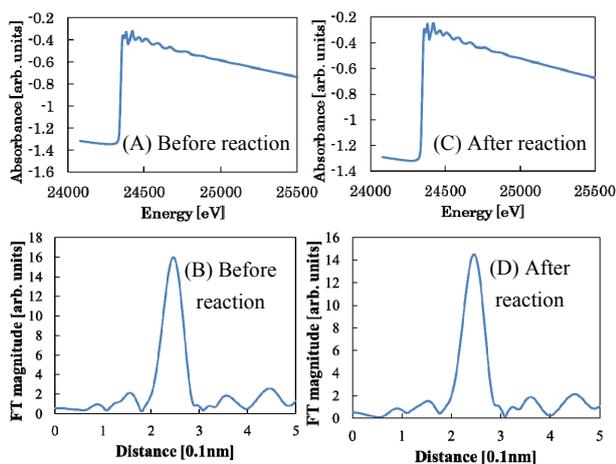


Fig. 6 Pd K-edge spectra (upper row) and the corresponding Fourier transformation (lower row) of Pd/C before and after the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde at 333 K and 1.5 MPa of O₂ for 4 h

The Pd K-edge EXAFS spectra of Pd/C before and after the reaction (**Figures 6 (A)** and **(C)**, respectively) showed that the absorption due to the Pd species were essentially identical, which was due to the metallic Pd (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2010). The corresponding Fourier transformation near the Pd K-edge for those catalysts showed one signal (**Figures 6 (B)** and **(D)**, respectively), which was characteristic to metallic Pd (Shimizu *et al.*, 2004; Sugiyama *et al.*, 2010).

In contrast, the Pd K-edge EXAFS spectra of Pd/Al₂O₃ before and after the reaction showed that the absorption due to the Pd species from the catalyst before the reaction (**Figure 7 (A)**) was evidently different from that after the reaction (**Figure 7 (C)**), the latter of which was an analogue of those obtained from Pd/C before and after the reaction. The Fourier transformation near the Pd K-edge for Pd/Al₂O₃ before the reaction showed two signals (**Figure 7 (B)**): small and great signal characteristics to Pd-oxide and metallic Pd, respectively. From the Fourier transformation for Pd/Al₂O₃ after the reaction, only one signal characteristic to metallic Pd was detected (**Figure 7 (D)**). Therefore, we suggest that the suitability of the redox nature of the Pd species over Al₂O₃, rather than that over C, may have contributed to the enhancement of the catalytic activity of Pd/Al₂O₃.

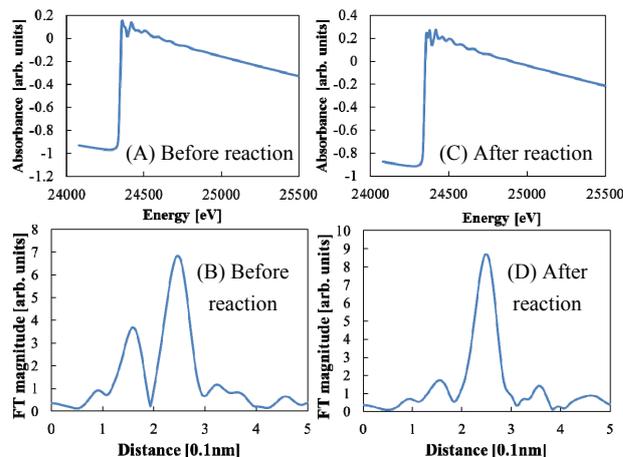


Fig. 7 Pd K-edge spectra (upper row) and the corresponding Fourier transformation (lower row) of Pd/Al₂O₃ before and after the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde at 333 K and 1.5 MPa of O₂ for 4 h

It is interesting to note that the nearest neighbor of the Pd-Pd atoms and the coordination number around Pd were estimated from the curve-fitting analyses for Pd/C and Pd/Al₂O₃ before and after, respectively, the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde (**Table 2**).

Table 2 Results of the curve-fitting analyses for Pd/C and Pd/Al₂O₃ before and after the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde

Sample	Conditions	$r_{\text{Pd-Pd}}^{\text{a}}$	N^{b}
Pd/C	Before reaction	0.274	7.61
	After reaction	0.275	7.63
Pd/Al ₂ O ₃	Before reaction	0.274	4.46
	After reaction	0.277	6.77

^a Nearest-neighbor distance around Pd [nm];

^b Coordination number

As shown in Table 2, the nearest-neighbor distance and the coordination number around metallic Pd increased after the reaction using Pd/C and Pd/Al₂O₃, indicating the incorporation of either hydrogen or carbon into the Pd bonds (Ziemecki *et al.*, 1985).

In order to examine the effect of Pd-oxide species on the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde using Pd/Al₂O₃, the effect of the treatment of O₂ for Pd/Al₂O₃ and Pd/ γ -Al₂O₃, the latter of which was prepared using γ -Al₂O₃ with no pretreatment, was examined together with the reaction using PdO/ γ -Al₂O₃. For the oxygen treatment, oxygen gas was continuously introduced into a methanol solution consisting of the supported Pd catalysts (0.5 g) at 298 K for 1 h and then the reactant, the given amounts of Mg(OH)₂ and aqueous NaOH solution were added into the solution to start the oxidative esterification at 333 K and 1.5 MPa of O₂ for 2 h. The yields of MP using Pd/Al₂O₃ un-treated and treated were 57.0 and 55.9%, respectively, while the yields were 56.1 and 58.5% from Pd/ γ -Al₂O₃ that was un-treated and treated, respectively, indicating that there was no advantageous effect from oxygen treatment. Furthermore, PdO/ γ -Al₂O₃ showed quite low activity (1.2% of the yield of MP). Therefore, the redox nature produced from the interaction between Al₂O₃ and metallic Pd, rather than the contribution of the Pd-oxide itself, seemed necessary for oxidative esterification.

Finally, it is worthwhile to mention that the redox nature of Pd on Pd/Al₂O₃ reflects the reuse of Pd/Al₂O₃ as a catalyst for the esterification of PA. When Pd/Al₂O₃ (0.5 g) was reused three times for the conversion of PA at 333 K and 1.5 MPa of O₂ for 4 h using a 25 mL methanol solution containing 37.5 mmol of PA, turn over frequency, which is defined as a ratio of molar number of PA converted versus molar number of Pd in the catalyst, increased from 159 in the first run to 192 in the second run and to 251 in the third run. As shown above, Pd maintained its cationic properties in the first run, while the cationic properties decreased with reuse, resulting in an increase in the turn over frequency.

Conclusions

The present study was focused on the factors that contribute to the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde under pressurized oxygen using Pd/Al₂O₃ catalysts, along with the reaction route. Esterification was shown to begin through the formation of propionic acid with the oxidation of propionaldehyde, followed by esterification with methanol to methyl propionate. Together with the combination of the great surface area of the catalyst and the dispersion of Pd over the catalyst, the suitable redox nature of Pd, which was produced from the interaction of Al₂O₃ and metallic Pd, was necessary for the enhanced activity during the oxidative esterification of propionaldehyde under

pressurized oxygen using Pd/Al₂O₃ catalysts. In our previous study, the activity using Pd/Al₂O₃ under pressurized oxygen did not exceed that produced by another laboratory using Pd/Al₂O₃ doped with Pb. In the present study, however, the activity using Pd/Al₂O₃ finally exceeded the activity using Pb-doped Pd/Al₂O₃, indicating that the doping of Pd/Al₂O₃ with a heavy metal such as lead is unnecessary for esterification under pressurized oxygen.

Acknowledgements

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