



Frontier in Catalytic Dehydrogenation

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

The dehydrogenation reaction has been widely employed for the production of various commodity products, but is still a stringent issue in the chemical industry because it shows endothermic nature thermodynamically so that high reaction temperatures are required, meaning high energy cost. The stability of dehydrogenation catalysts is much challenging, as well under such harsh conditions. To overcome these detrimental drawbacks, a variety of approaches have been attempted in recent years, including not only development of active catalysts and/or efficient reaction systems but new concepts to reduce the enthalpy of dehydrogenation reaction. This Special Issue collects original research papers, reviews, and commentaries focused on the state-of-the-art challenges in catalytic dehydrogenation. Submissions are welcome especially (but not limited) in the following areas: H₂ release from liquid organic hydrogen carriers, alkane (especially propane) dehydrogenation, acceptor-less dehydrogenative aromatization, oxidative dehydrogenation, and transfer dehydrogenation.

