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## Monolithic nanocarbon catalysts boot dihydrogen-sulfide selective oxidation

N-doped carbon monolith ordered carbo  $H_2S + \frac{1}{2}O_2 \rightarrow H_2O + \frac{1}{n}S_n$ 20 nr Conversion Selectivity 60 (ield \* 40 None 2.5% CO, None CO, 50% CO, co, 20 10 40 20 30 Time on stream (h) 50

The monolithic nanocarbon catalyst presents superior catalytic performance for H2S selective oxidation with improved sulfur selectivity and impurity tolerance. Credit: XU Chi

Ultra-deep removal of  $H_2S$  is important in petroleum refining, natural gas purification and coal chemical industry. However, the industrial



catalysts for continuous  $H_2S$  selective oxidation show poor activity and stability, especially on feed gas containing steam and impurity gas.

Recently, Assoc. Prof. Liu Yuefeng's group from the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics (DICP) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) fabricated monolithic nanocarbon composites for continuous removal of high concentration of  $H_2S$ , presenting superior product selectivity and stability under high concentration of  $O_2$ ,  $CO_2$  and steam.

This work was published in ACS Catalysis on June 30.

Nanocarbon materials possess unique surface chemical properties and excellent catalytic performance. However, the overactive sites and the exothermic characteristics of the reaction can cause overoxidation of product into SOX.

The researchers achieved high selectivity of sulfur for the selective oxidation of  $H_2S$  without losing conversion by phosphate-modified N-doped 3D mesoporous monolithic carbocatalysts (N-C/CNT), leading to a high sulfur formation rate.

The P-modified N-C/CNT monolith exhibited high stability even under severe reaction environments with  $CO_2$ ,  $O_2$ , steam and  $SO_2$ , indicating the promising potential for practical application.

Combining advanced characterization methods (XPS, TPD), kinetic analysis and <u>theoretical calculation</u>, the researchers found that the interaction between the P group and pyridine site, which was the active center, could moderate the adsorption and activity of  $O_2$  on the <u>active</u> <u>site</u>, thus avoiding the occurrence of over oxidation and improving the selectivity of the product.

More information: Chi Xu et al, Heteroatom-Doped Monolithic



Carbocatalysts with Improved Sulfur Selectivity and Impurity Tolerance for H2S Selective Oxidation, *ACS Catalysis* (2021). <u>DOI:</u> <u>10.1021/acscatal.1c01252</u>

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