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Boreskov Institute of Catalysis

The Polar Division of MMC Norilsk Nickel



New catalysts and advanced technology for catalytic reduction of sulfur dioxide from emissions of nonferrous smelters

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Modern methods of SO₂ abatement



Catalytic methods leading to formation of elementary sulfur are the most prospective ways for substantial reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions. Sulfur is non-toxic product, no problems with transportation and storage High demand of world market in sulfur. Current price is over 600 \$ per metric tone



The enterprises of non-ferrous metallurgy are the main factor of environment pollution with sulfur dioxide

SO₂ is resulting from the roasting of non-ferrous ores

Typical emissions:

ca. 1 000 000 tons of SO₂ per year (Polar Division of Open Joint Stock Company Mining and Metallurgical Company Norilsk Nickel - Russia) ca. 500 000 tons of SO₂ per year (Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Company – Republic of Kazakhstan)

The requirements to the catalysts to be developed: *High temperature reduction of* SO_2 *with methane* $SO_2 + CH_4 \Leftrightarrow S(H_2S) + H_2O + CO_2$ High thermal stability (the range of operating temperatures is 700-960°C) Resistance to coking

Low temperature reduction of SO₂ with syn-gas SO₂ + $H_2(CO) \Leftrightarrow S + H_2O(CO_2)$ High selectivity to sulfur Suppression of formation of side products carbon disulfide, carbon sulfide oxide.



Laboratory set-up at BIC



Sulfur condenser



Testing the catalysts performance in BIC pilot plant

Pilot plant for testing the catalysts under realistic conditions

MAIN RESULTS OF PILOT TESTS





 $GHSV = 1450 h^{-1}.$

Comparative analysis of process versions

PROCESS CONDITIONS	SO ₂ REDUCTION WITH METHANE	SO ₂ REDUCTION WITH SYN-GAS
Temperature, ^o C	910 ÷ 960	400 ÷ 600
Sulfur yield,%	60-65	> 80

to high prospects of low-temperature sulfur dioxide reduction with syn-gas and its substantial advantages ov