

# Selective Catalytic Reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> with Methane over Ag-alumina Catalysts in High-content SO<sub>2</sub> Gas Streams

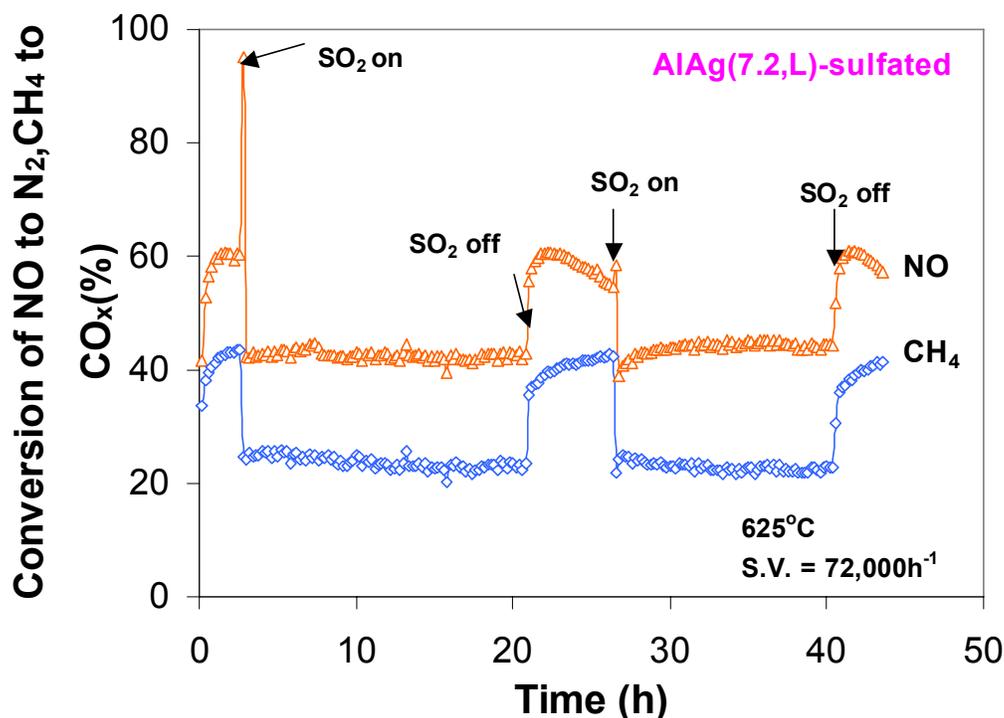
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## Abstract

In this work, we investigated the performance of Ag-alumina catalysts for the SCR of NO with methane in gas streams with a high concentration of SO<sub>2</sub>, typical of coal-fired power plant flue gas. Ag-alumina catalysts were prepared by co-gelation and nitric-acid leaching was used to remove weakly bound silver species from the catalyst surface [1, 2]. We found that SO<sub>2</sub> has a dramatic inhibitory effect on these catalysts, essentially quenching the SCR reaction at T < 600°C. At temperatures higher than 600°C, the CH<sub>4</sub>-SCR of NO occurs without catalyst deactivation even in 1000 ppm SO<sub>2</sub>, the SO<sub>2</sub> effect was reversible, and quick activity recovery was observed after removal of SO<sub>2</sub> (Fig.1). Further, co-addition of water vapor (6.2%) does not change the above findings.



**Fig. 1** SCR of NO with CH<sub>4</sub> over sulfated AlAg(7.2,L). Sulfation: 0.25%NO-2%CH<sub>4</sub>-5%O<sub>2</sub>-2000ppm SO<sub>2</sub>-He, 625°C, 24h. Catalyst: 0.1027g. Feed gas: 0.25%NO-2%CH<sub>4</sub>-5%O<sub>2</sub>-0/1000ppm SO<sub>2</sub>-He, 200ml/min. T=625°C. SV = 72,000h<sup>-1</sup>.

At low temperatures, SO<sub>2</sub> adsorbs strongly on the catalyst surface forming sulfates on both alumina and silver. We determined that sulfates are not active for CH<sub>4</sub>-SCR of NO<sub>x</sub>. The reaction light-

off coincides with the onset of silver sulfate decomposition, indicating the critical role of silver, which is associated with methane activation [2].  $\text{SO}_2$  is reversibly adsorbed on silver above  $600^\circ\text{C}$ , while alumina sites remain sulfated, and sulfated alumina decreases the extent of adsorption of  $\text{NO}_x$ . Kinetics results indicate that  $\text{SO}_2$  increases the apparent activation energy for  $\text{CH}_4$ -SCR of  $\text{NO}_x$  on Ag-alumina catalysts, suggesting the participation of  $\text{SO}_2$  in the reaction pathway. Our results also indicate a partial contribution of gas phase reactions to the formation of  $\text{N}_2$  above  $600^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### References:

1. A. Keshavaraja, X. She and M. Flytzani-Stephanopoulos, "Selective catalytic reduction of NO with methane over Ag-alumina catalysts". *Applied Catalysis B: Environmental*, 2000. 27(1): p. L1-L9.
2. X. She and M. Flytzani-Stephanopoulos, "The role of AgOAl species in silver-alumina catalysts for the selective catalytic reduction of  $\text{NO}_x$  with methane". *Journal of Catalysis*, 2006. 237(1): p. 79-93.