



HIGH TEMPERATURE DESULPHURIZATION OF HYDROGEN SULPHIDE CONTAINING GASES ON ZINC OXIDE ABSORBENTS

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Abstract

Solid absorbents able to remove hydrogen sulphide from gases at high temperatures mainly consist of metal oxides. Zinc oxide shows superior thermodynamic properties and exhibits a high desulphurization yield for the temperature range 350-450⁰C. In strongly reducing atmospheres at high temperatures, zinc oxide is slowly reduced to volatile metallic zinc. The low thermal stability, low reaction rate with hydrogen sulphide and poor regenerability cause bulk zinc oxide to be less favourable for industrial applications. In order to ameliorate its thermal stability, increase reaction rate with hydrogen sulphide and to improve the absorbent regenerability, zinc oxide-alumina and zinc oxide-alumina-titanium oxide absorbents have been developed. The desulphurization performances of the absorbents are strongly influenced by the preparation conditions and by the ZnO:Al₂O₃:TiO₂ molar ratios. Alumina induces an important increase of surface area and pore volum of the absorbent and TiO₂ increase the stability of zinc oxide in reducing atmospheres at high temperatures and prevent ZnSO₄ formation in regeneration step. The absorbent structure is more stable and the sulphur retention capacity is higher, the utilisation degree of zinc oxide increasing from aproximatively 40% to more than 90%. The absorbents regeneration by air oxidation at 700⁰C is complete and no ZnSO₄ formation takes place.

Keywords: high temperature desulphurization, hydrogen sulphide, zinc oxide

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