

# REACTION RESISTANCES IN THE SO<sub>2</sub> OXIDATION – AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR CATALYST DESIGN AND SELECTION

(TO MEET DEMANDS IN THE INDUSTRY)

TOPSOE

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Conference , Cape Town  
May 2025



# THE SULFURIC ACID CATALYST REACTION RESISTANCES

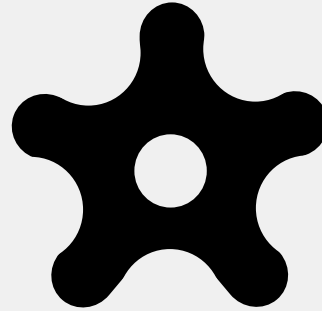
## TODAY'S AGENDA

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### **Reaction resistances**

Under what conditions is the reaction kinetic, pore, and film limited?



### **Changes in catalyst size and shape**

How do size and shape affect performance?

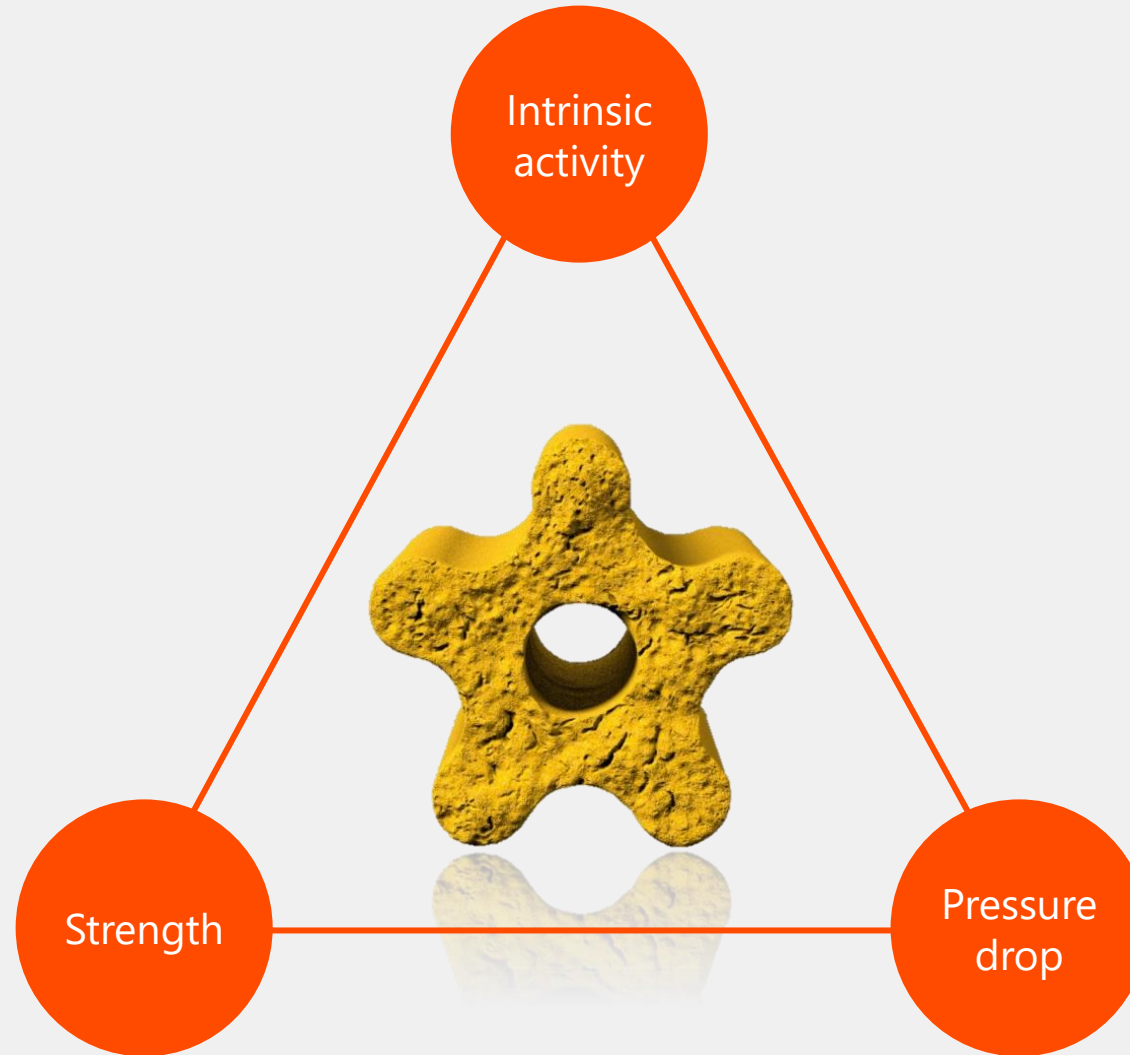


### **Process conditions**

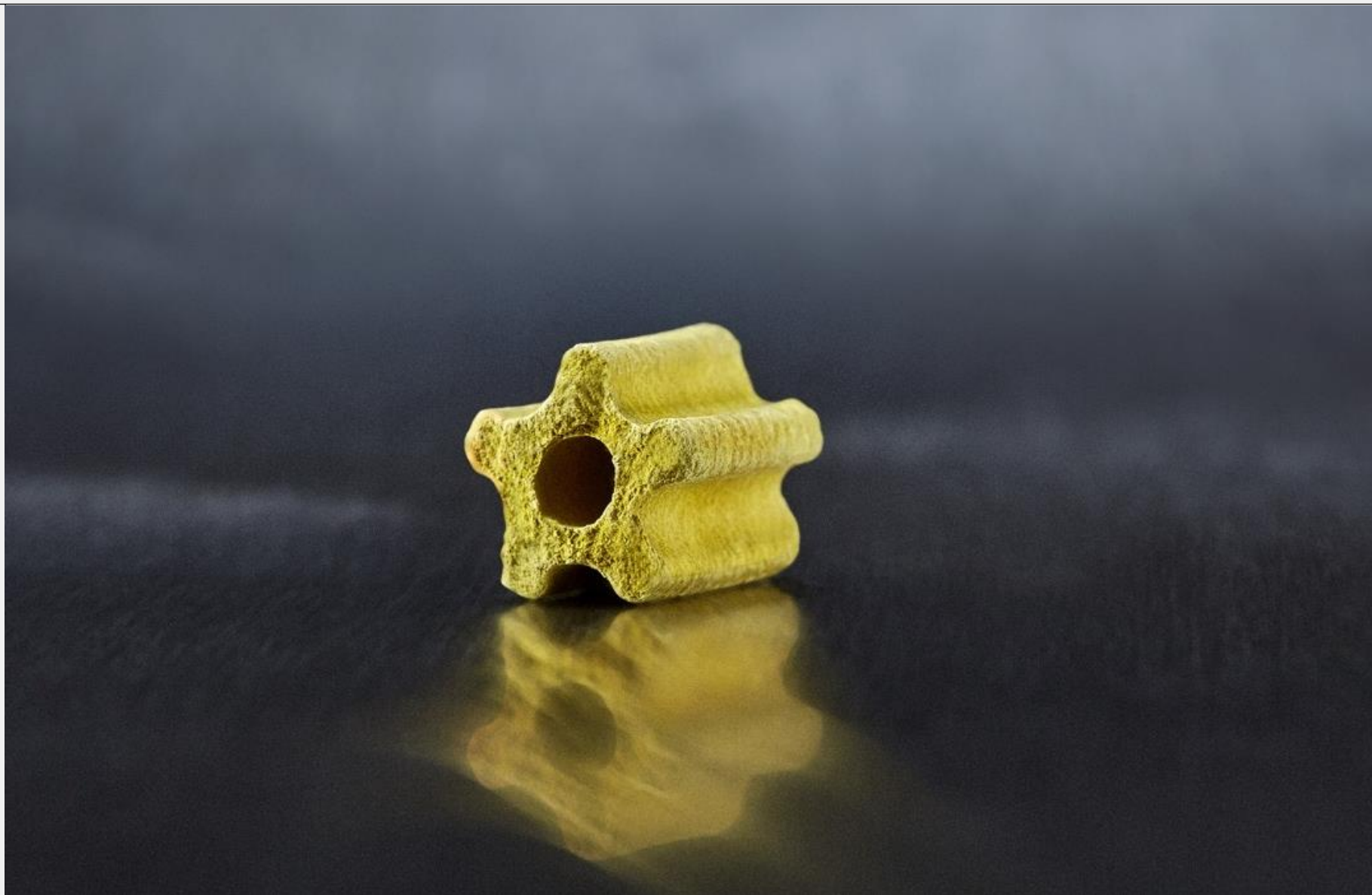
How do the process conditions affect the different resistances?

# DESIGNING A CATALYST IS NORMALLY A COMPROMISE

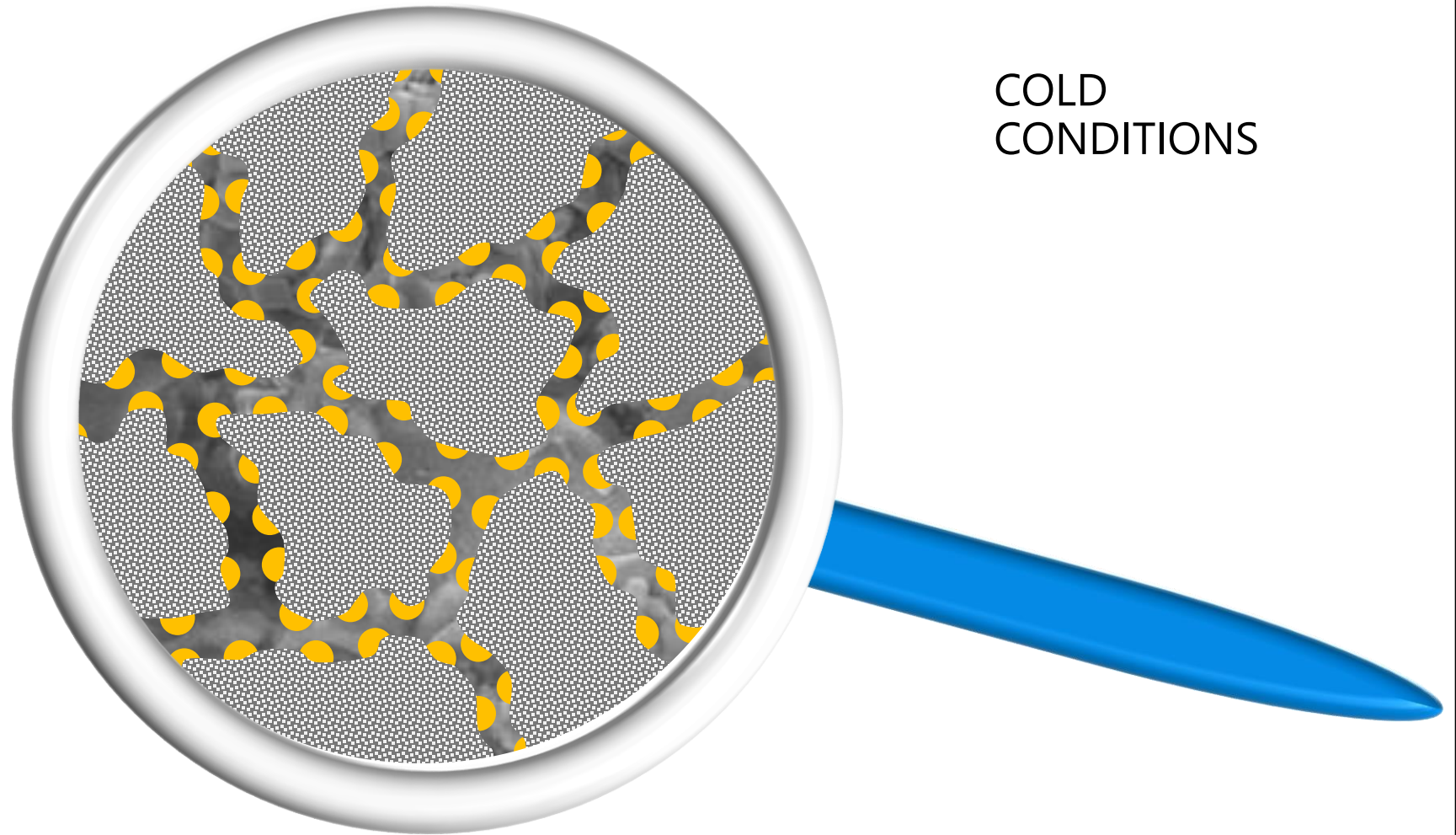
WITH NEWLY  
DESIGNED  
MATERIAL COMES  
NEW POSSIBILITIES



# VK - CATALYST

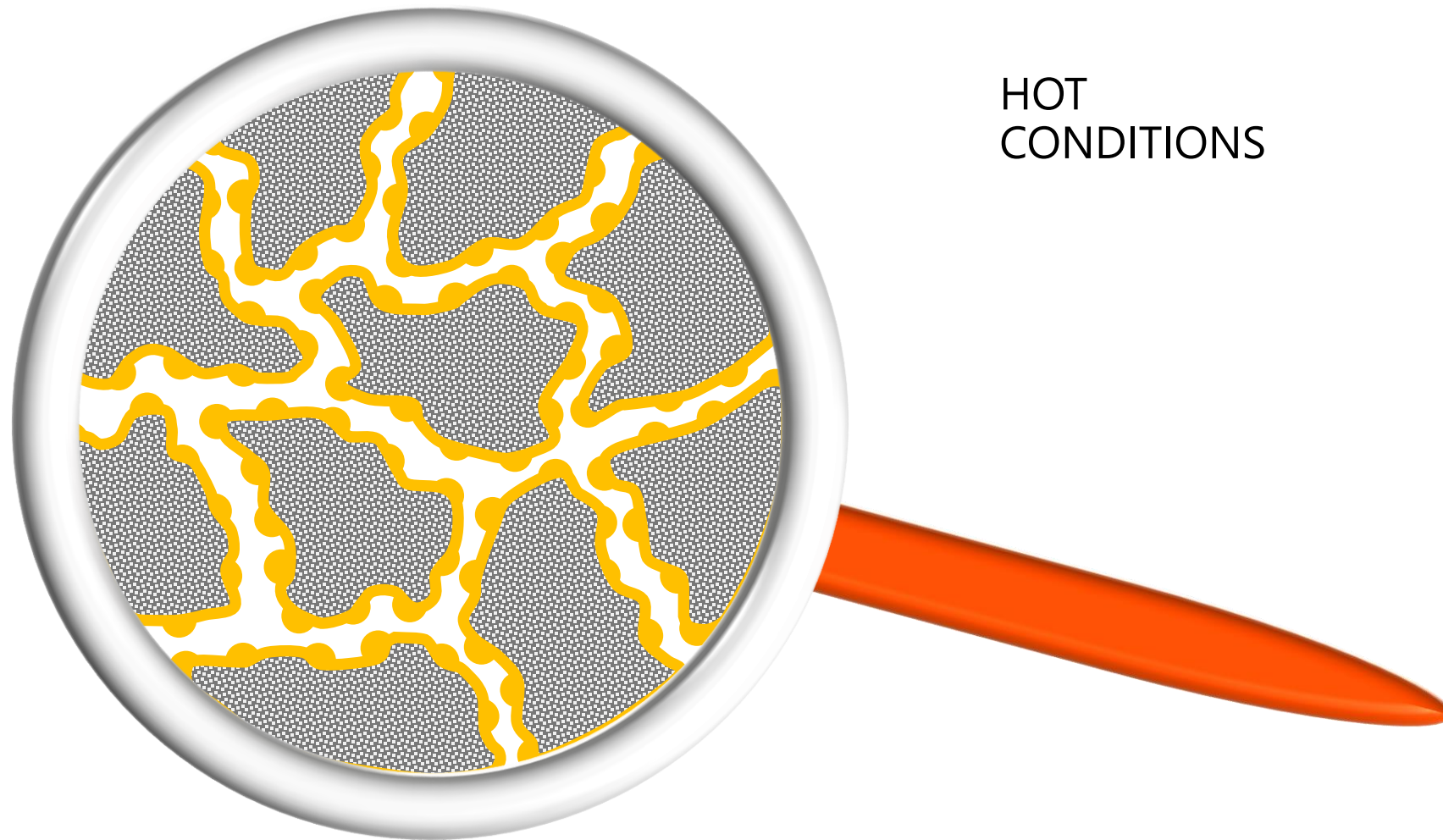


**VK-  
CATALYST**



COLD  
CONDITIONS

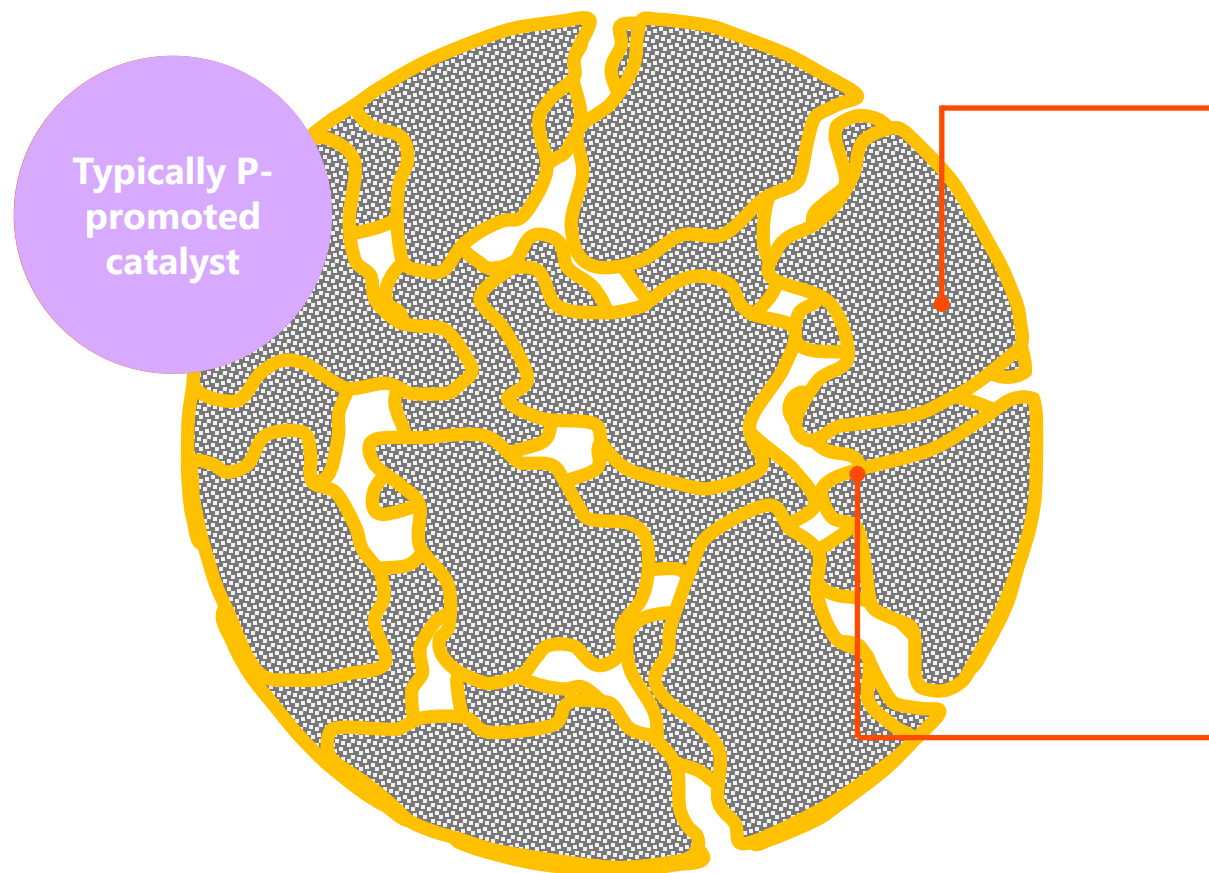
**VK -  
CATALYST**



HOT  
CONDITIONS

# VK38+

HIGH  
INTRINSIC  
ACTIVITY  
CATALYST



## Modified support

Changes to how the support is designed and produced with the improved intrinsic material gives better utilization of internal pore volume

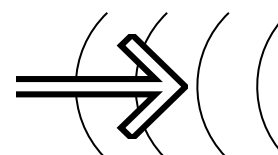
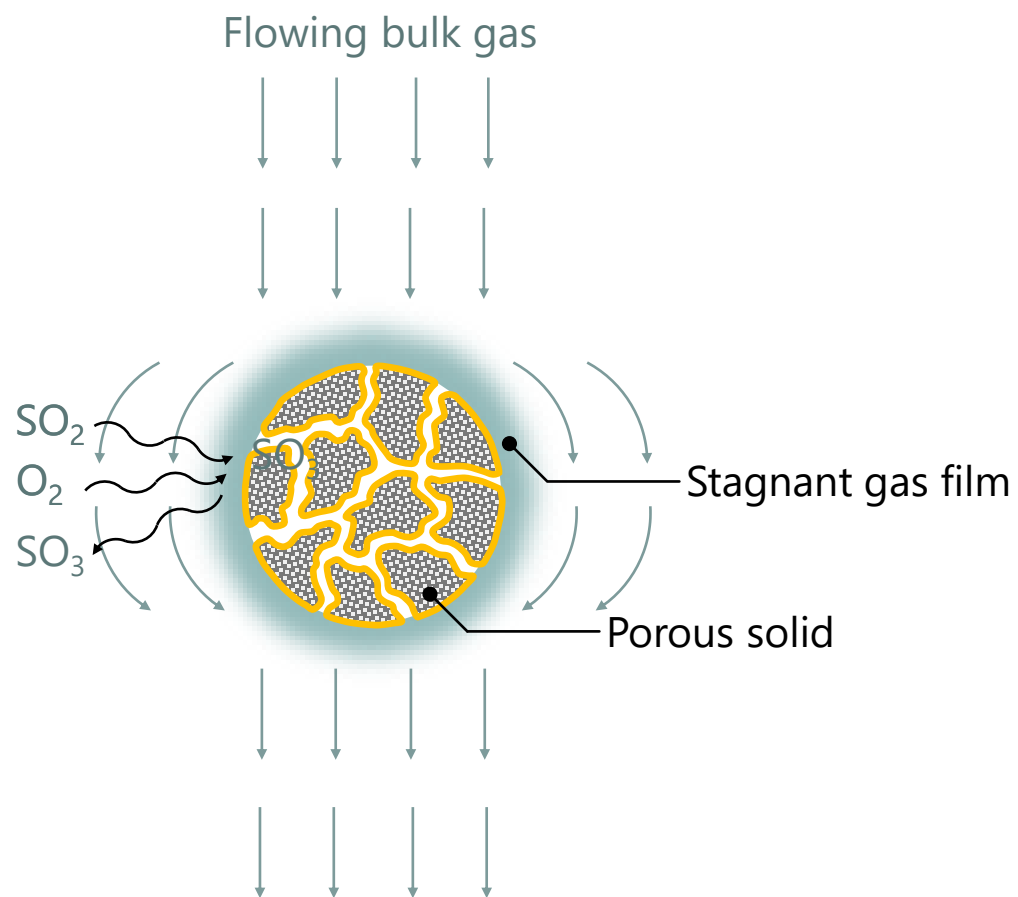
## Optimised active melt formulation

The active melt has been optimized for maximum performance with the new support

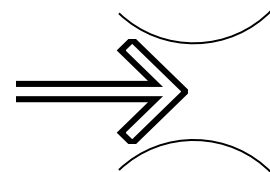
... without compromising the strength

# RESISTANCES

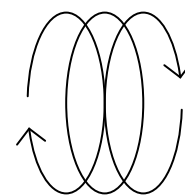
## DIFFUSION AND REACTION IN POROUS CATALYST



Film diffusion resistance



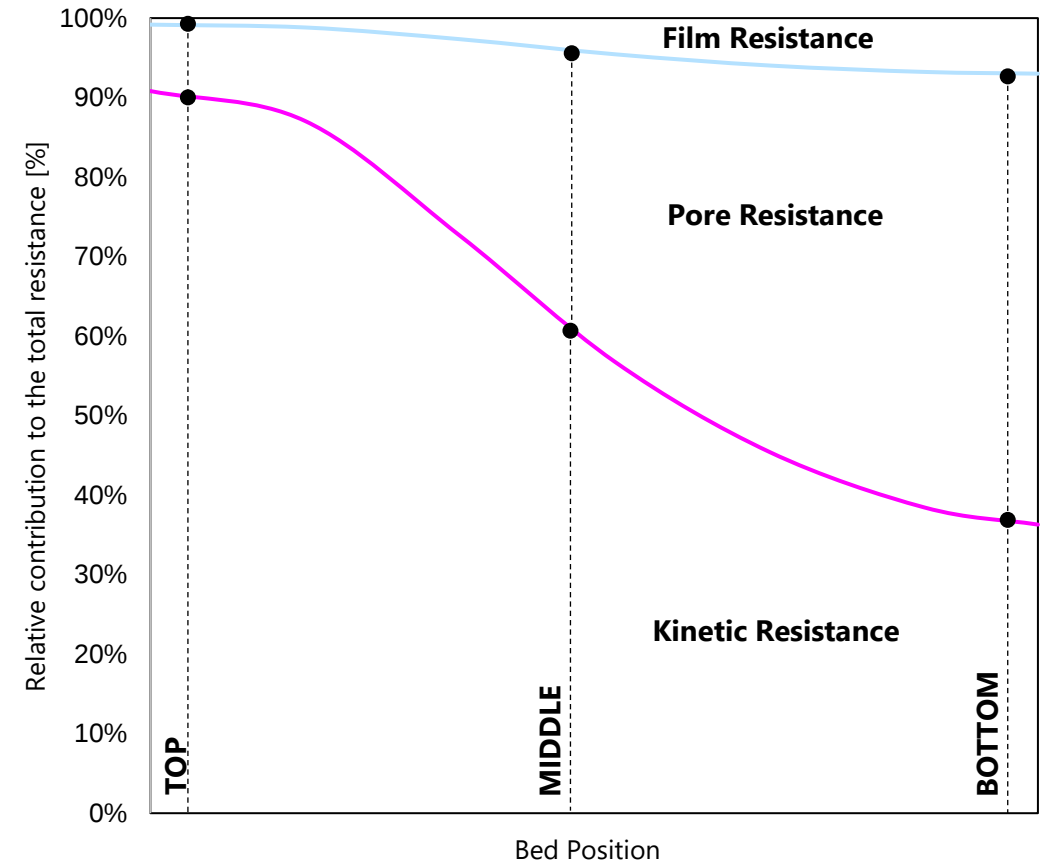
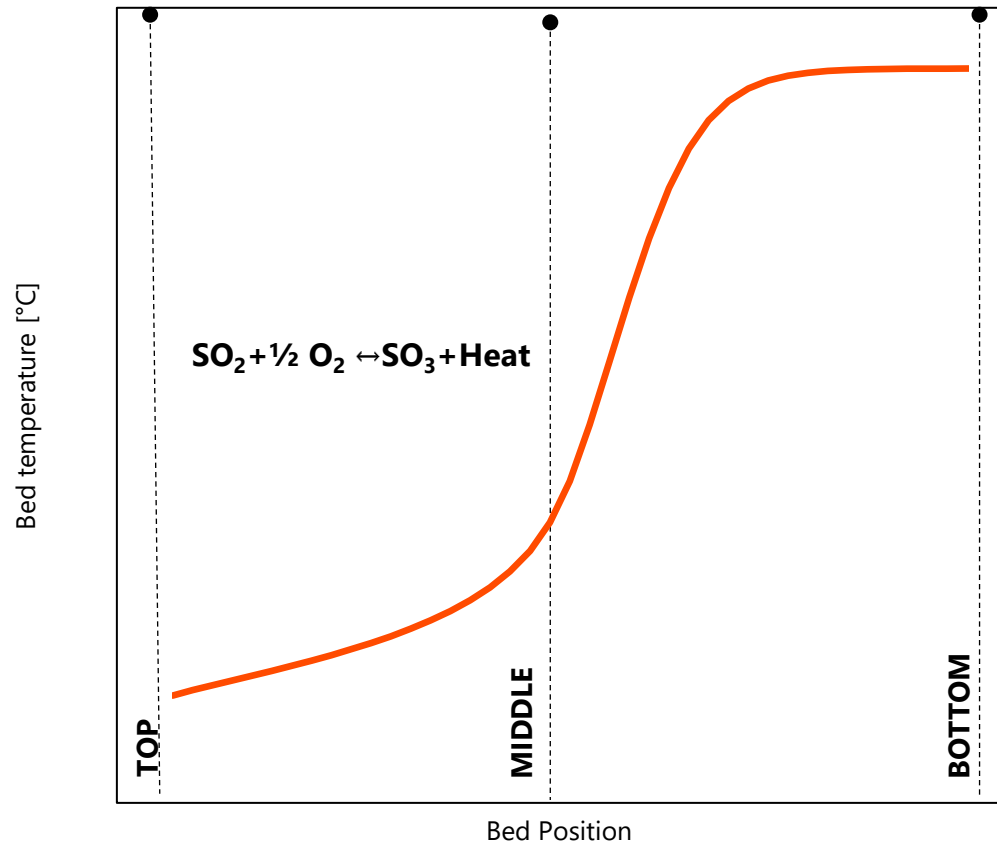
Pore diffusion resistance



Kinetic resistance

# PROFILES OF CATALYST BEDS

## CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT RESISTANCE IN A FIRST PASS

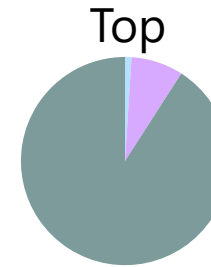


# CATALYST BED RESISTANCE DISTRIBUTION

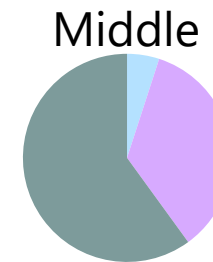
## THE RESULT FOR AN INDUSTRIAL 1<sup>ST</sup> BED

First bed – Standard catalyst

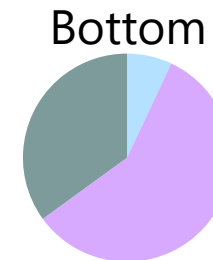
|        |
|--------|
| Top    |
| Middle |
| Bottom |



Lower temperature predominantly kinetically limited



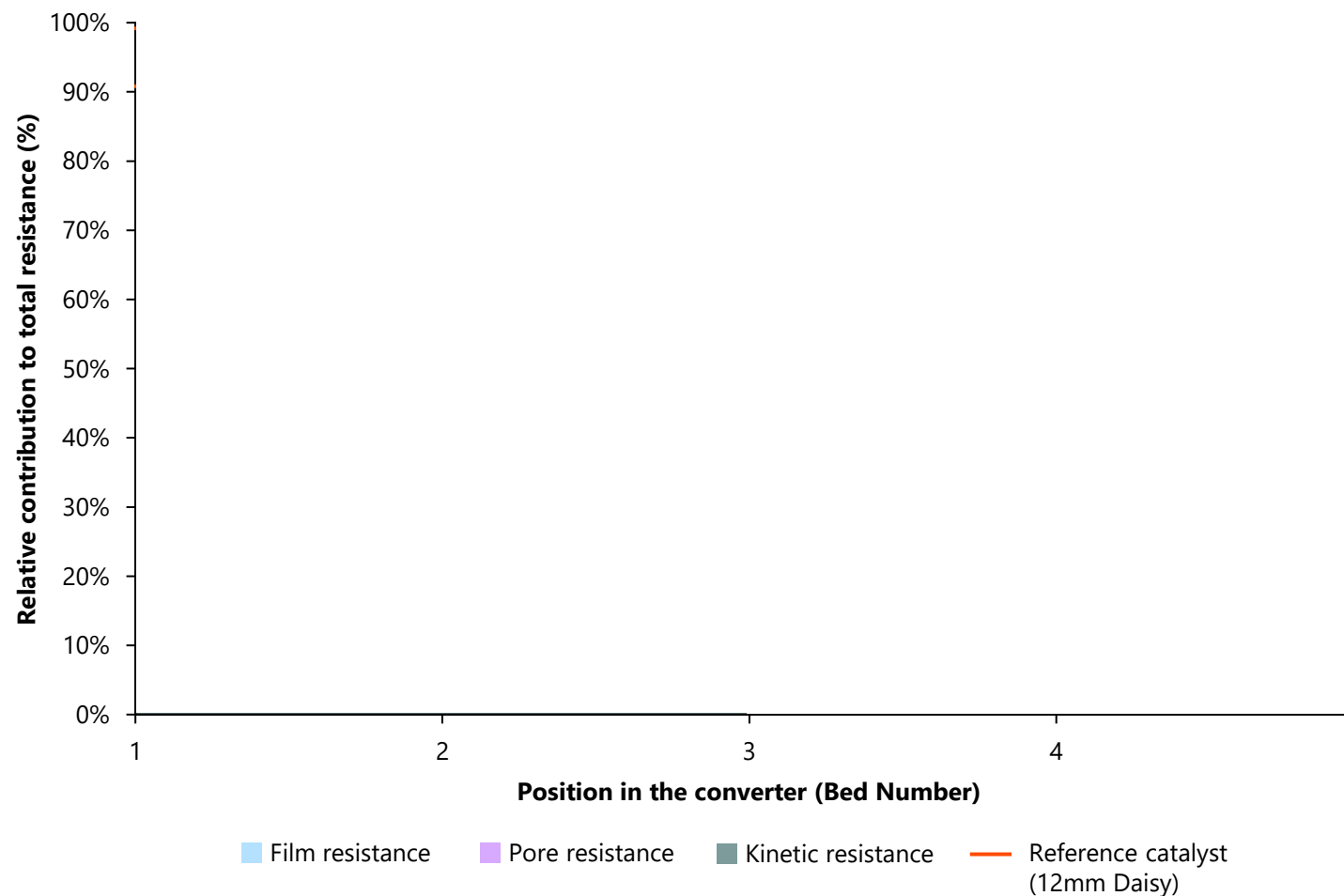
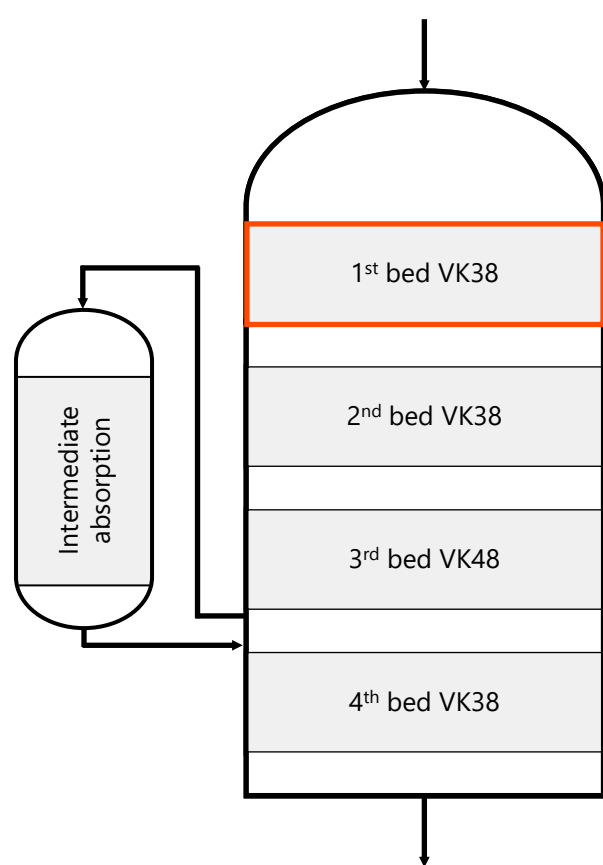
Mainly kinetical, but pore diffusion becomes more important as the temperature increase



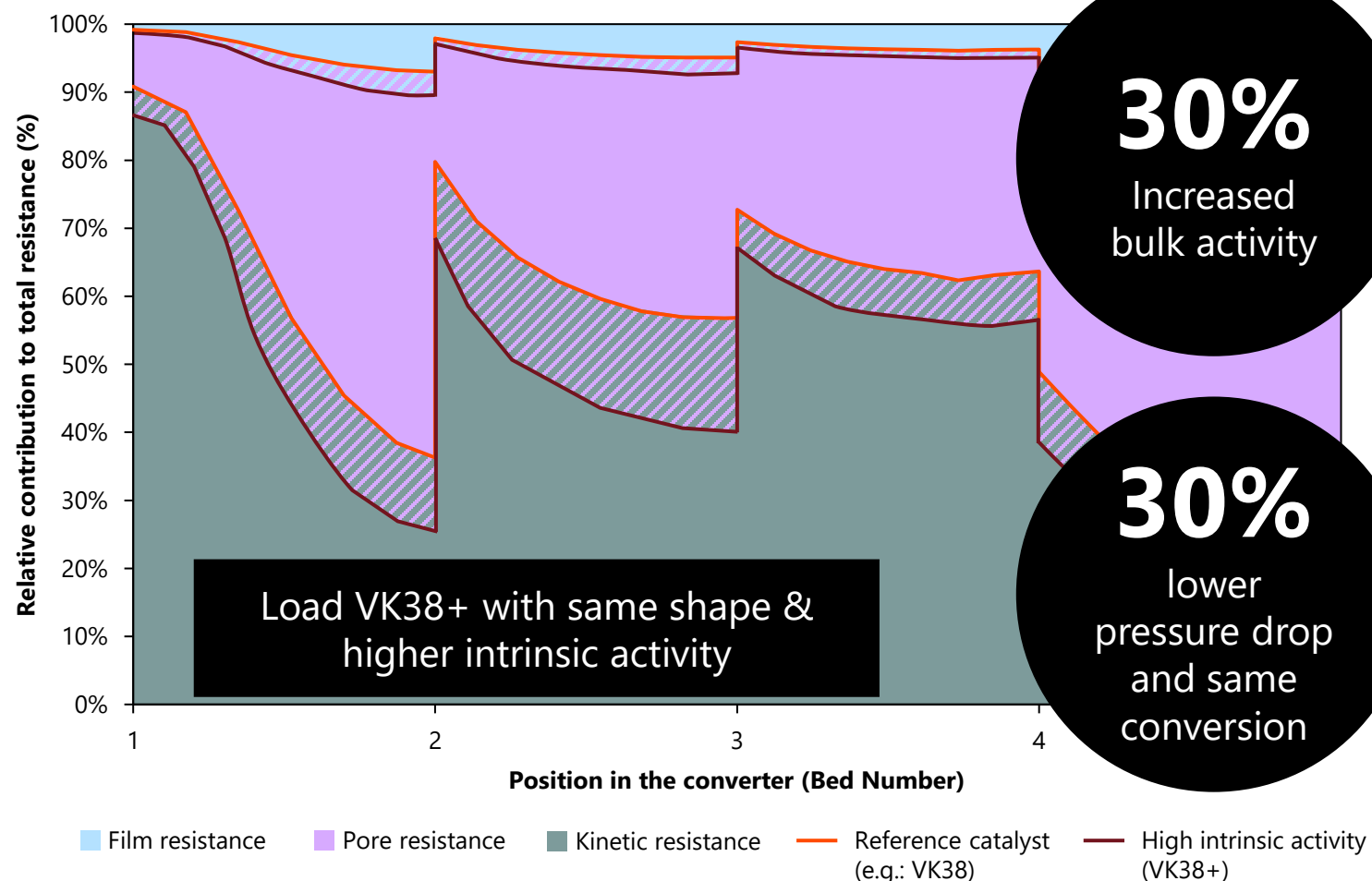
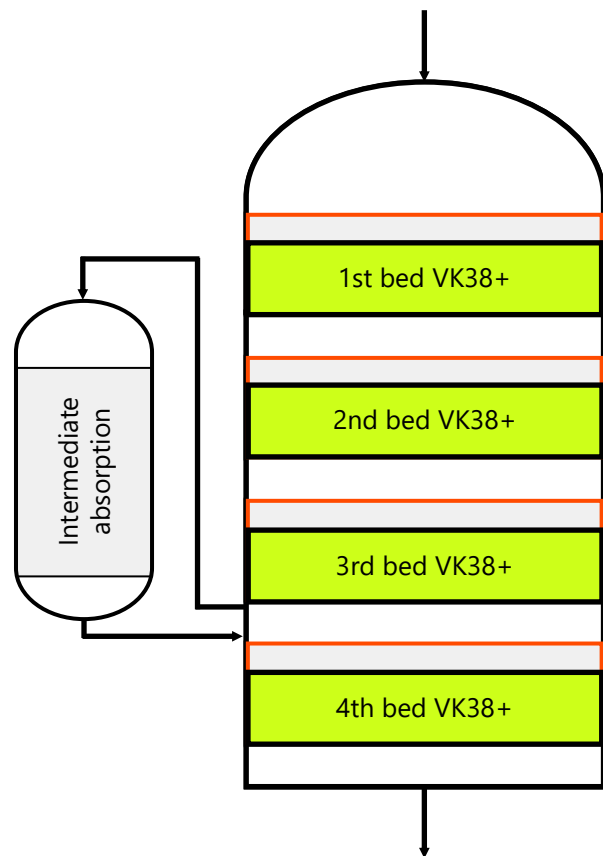
High temperature results in high reaction rate and diffusion resistance plays the most important role

# FULL CONVERTER RESISTANCE DISTRIBUTION

KINETIC RESISTANCE IS THE MAIN BOTTLENECK – FILM RESISTANCE NEGLIGIBLE

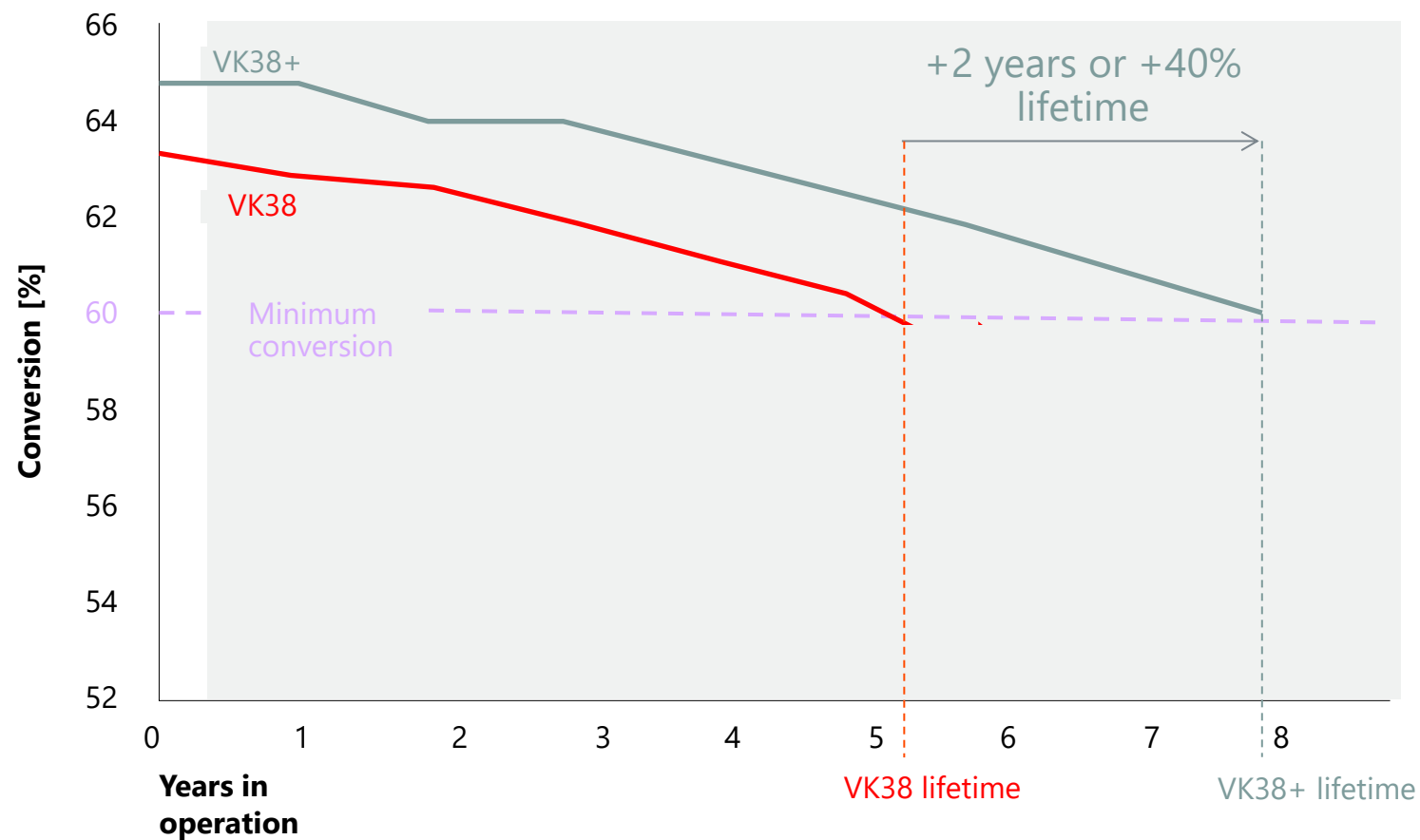


# THE EFFECT OF A HIGHER INTRINSIC ACTIVITY WITH VK38+ REDUCED KINETIC RESISTANCE GIVES HIGHER BULK ACTIVITY



## UTILIZING HIGHER INTRINSIC ACTIVITY

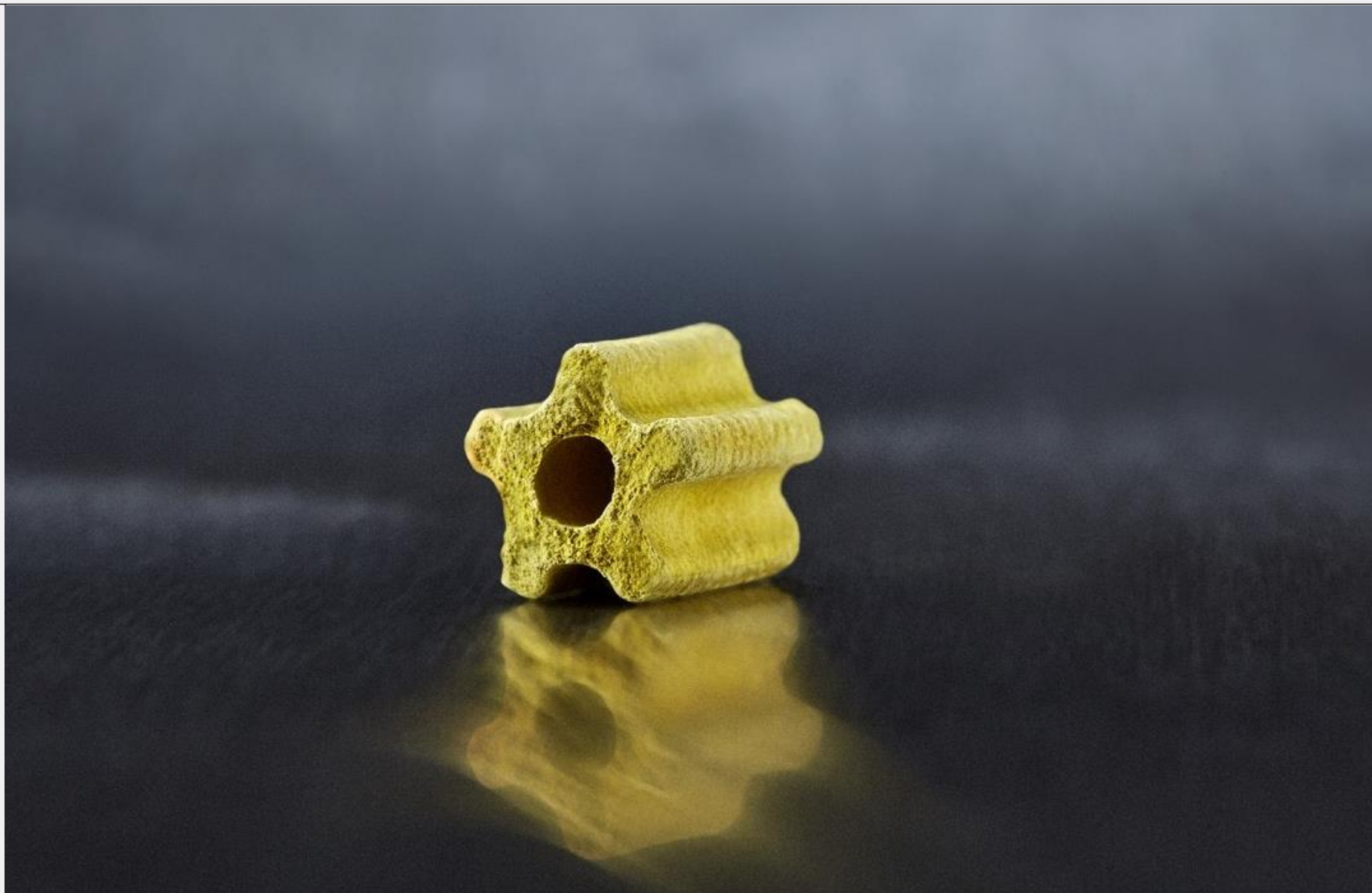
HIGHER START-OFF-RUN (SOR) ACTIVITY TO INCREASE LIFE-TIME



- Increase catalyst lifetime
- Extend the time between turnarounds with catalyst work
- Reduced catalyst consumptions
- Reduction of spent catalyst generated.

# **VK- CATALYST**

OPTIMAL  
SHAPE FOR  
INDUSTRIAL  
USE



# THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SHAPES AND SIZES

## ADRESSING THE EXTERNAL SURFACE AREA

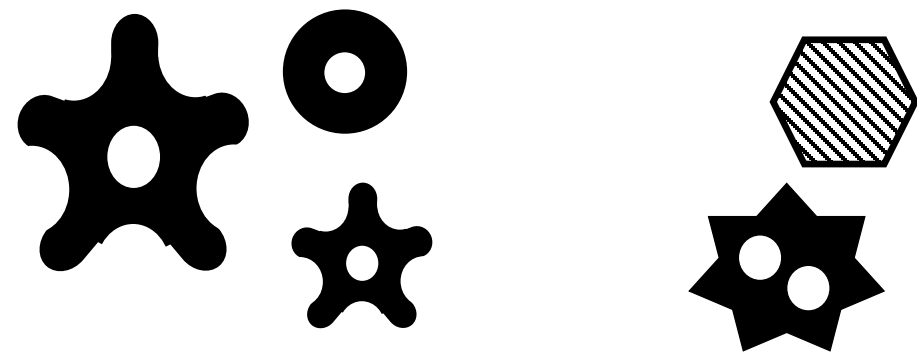
$$(1) \text{ deg} = 6 \cdot \frac{V_{\text{pellet}}}{A_{\text{extenal surface area of the pellet}}}$$

$$(2) \Delta p = f(v, \rho, \mu) \cdot \frac{1}{d_{eg}} \cdot \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon^3}$$

$\varepsilon$  = void fraction of the packed bed

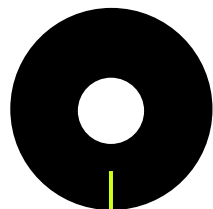
- Not for free to increase the external surface area per pellet , the  $d_{eq}$  will be reduced and pressure drop will increase.
- Can be compensated by higher catalyst intrinsic activity of the pellet by lowering catalyst volume to meet same performance.

| Catalyst size | Void fraction $\varepsilon$ | $d_{eq}$ (mm) |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 6 mm cylinder | 0.38                        | 6.5           |
| 10 mm ring    | 0.50                        | 7.1           |
| 12 mm daisy   | 0.55                        | 6.2           |
| 20 mm ring    | 0.50                        | 13            |
| 25 mm daisy   | 0.55                        | 12            |
| Other shapes  | ?                           | ?             |



# THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SHAPES AND SIZES

## ADDRESSING PORE DIFFUSION DISTANCE

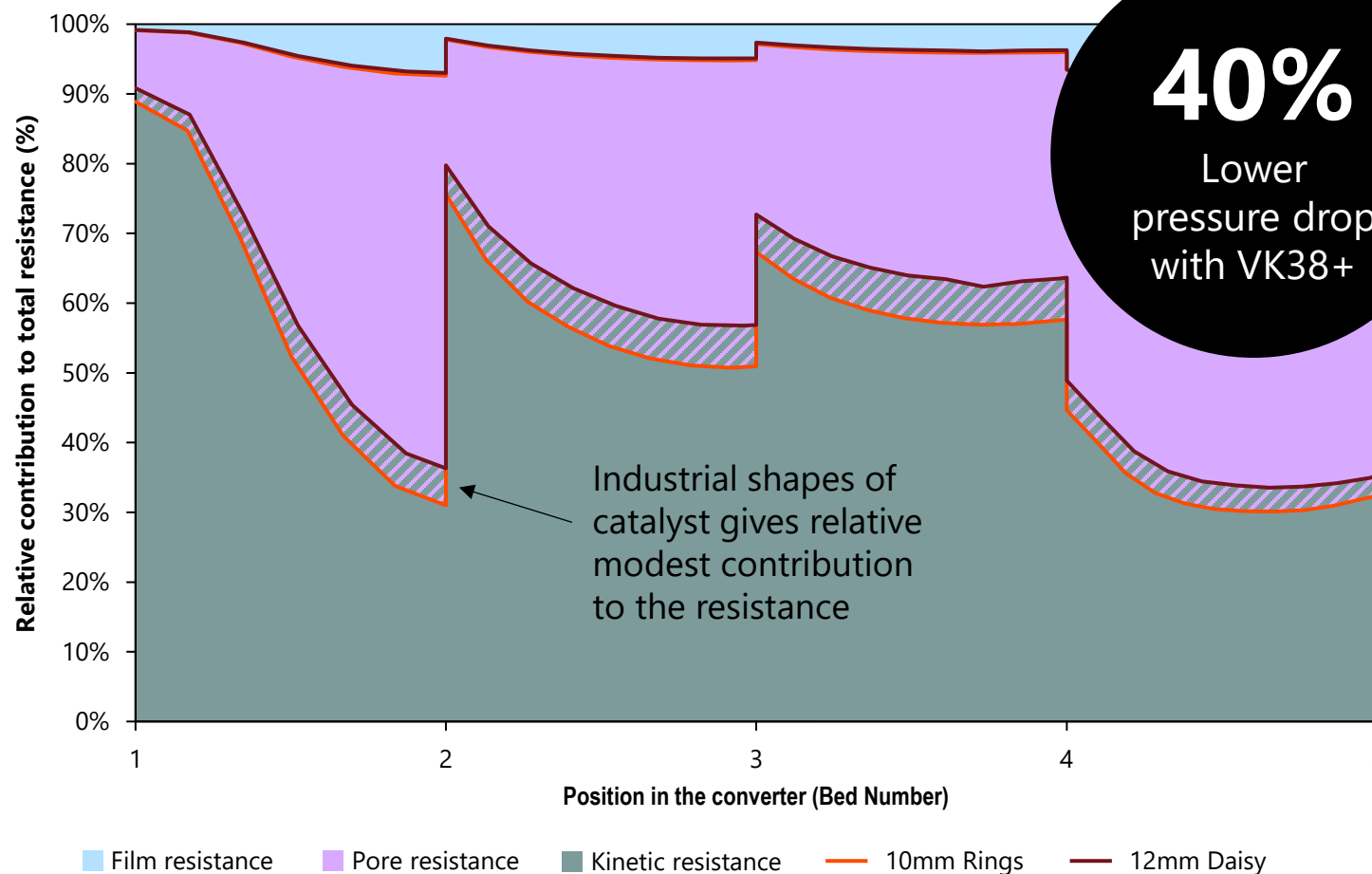


10mm Rings

Smaller pellets or higher surface area reduce the length of diffusion - reduction of pore diffusion resistance

Higher external surface area of the pellet per volume or lower  $d_{eq}$  give shorter length of diffusion  $L_c$

Combination of optimal shape with **higher void** and **increased intrinsic activity** by far the most important to improve bulk activity and reduce the pressure drop.



# CONCLUSION

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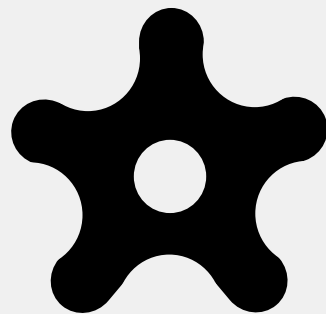
# THE SULFURIC ACID CATALYST REACTION RESISTANCES

## DESIGNING A CATALYST



### Reaction resistances

**Film resistance** is insignificant and reducing the **kinetic resistance** is by far the most effective way to improve the bulk activity



### Changes in catalyst size and shape

A reduction in the length of diffusion (by changes in size or shape) reduces the **pore diffusion resistance**, but comes at the expense of higher pressure drop



### Process conditions

Except for lean gases and very high temperatures, improving the **intrinsic activity** is what matters the most

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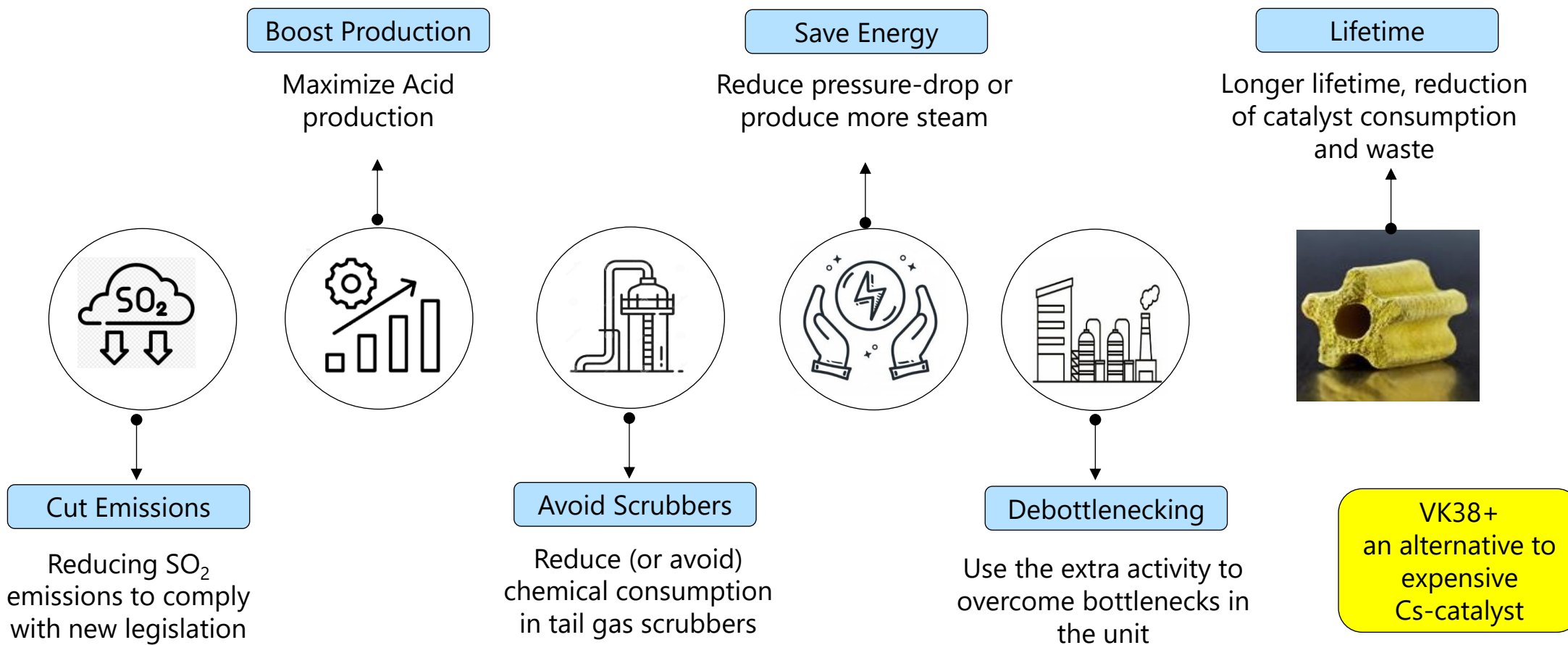


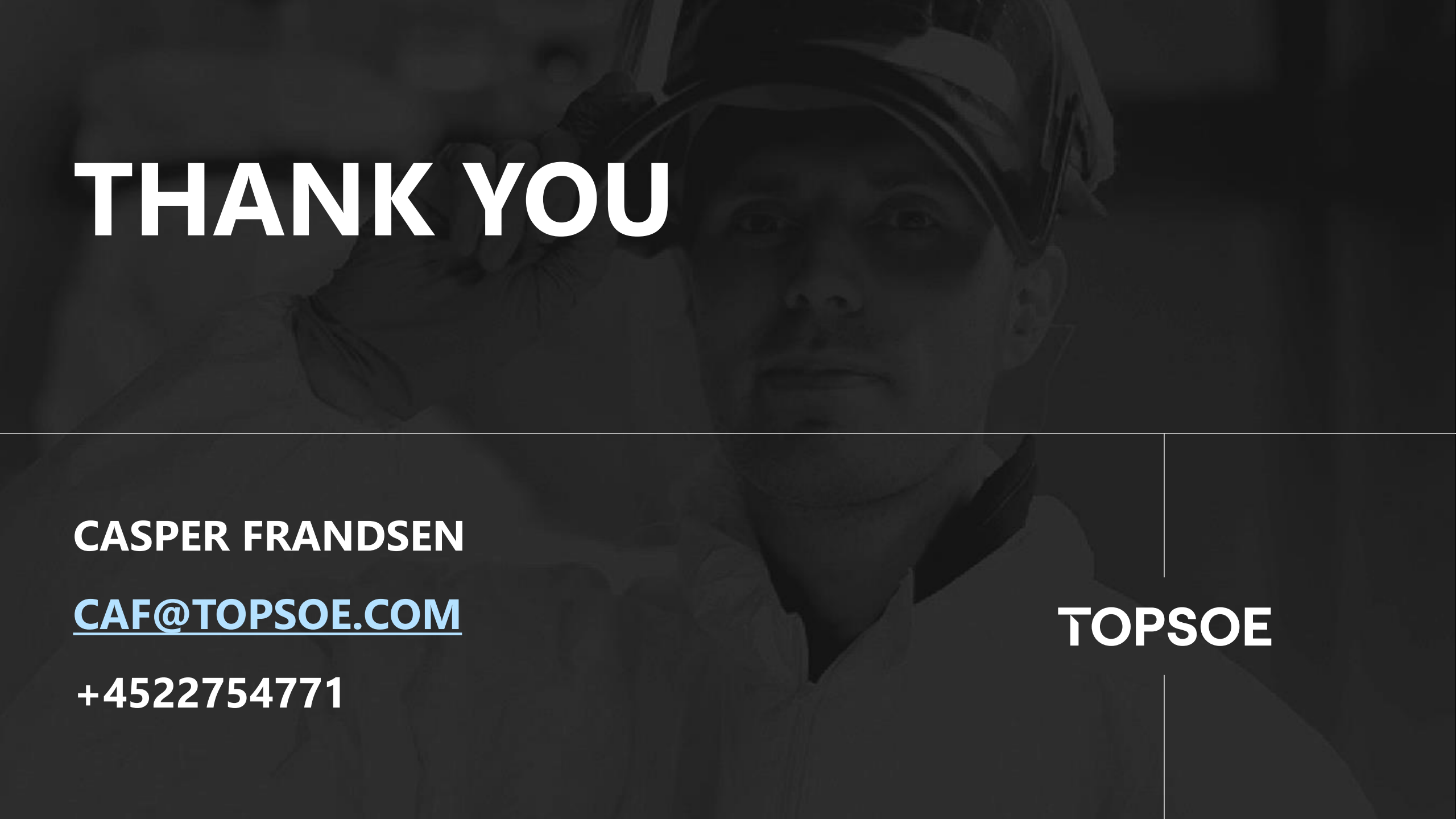
### VK Catalyst

New types of VK catalyst to increase the **intrinsic activity** is the path going forward for improving the performance - VK38+ and other new catalysts to be launched

# MEETING DEMANDS IN THE SULPHURIC ACID PLANTS

## WITH CATALYST WITH HIGHER INTRINSIC ACTIVITY





# THANK YOU

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