



## Methanation from syngas on Mo-based catalyst and methanation from CO<sub>2</sub> on Ni-based catalyst

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### Abstract:

A series of MoO<sub>3</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and MoO<sub>3</sub>/ZrO<sub>2</sub> catalysts were prepared and studied with respect to sulfur-resistant methanation performance of syngas in synthetic natural gas (SNG) production. The results indicated that the MoO<sub>3</sub>/ZrO<sub>2</sub> catalyst achieves much higher activity than the MoO<sub>3</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst especially at low temperature. The effect of ZrO<sub>2</sub> on the performance were discussed to build structure-activity relationship of Mo-based catalyst based on a serious characterization results including N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption, XRD, TEM and H<sub>2</sub>-TPR.

The 15wt% Ni/ZrO<sub>2</sub> catalyst was synthesized using urea as the combustion medium, which shows high catalytic performance for CO<sub>2</sub> methanation due to its high reducibility and Ni dispersion, small Ni particle size and excellent CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity. The CO<sub>2</sub> conversion of Ni/ZrO<sub>2</sub> prepared by the urea combustion method achieves 60% while the conversion of Ni/ZrO<sub>2</sub> using n-propanol as the combustion medium is less than 13%. A series of catalysts were synthesized using different combustion mediums including ethanol, n-propanol, urea, glycol and glycerol. The characterization results illustrated that the combustion medium significantly affects the pore structure, interaction between active metal and support, Ni dispersion, Ni particle size, the crystal structure of ZrO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity. In addition, the synergistic effect between nickel and support leads to a phase transformation of zirconia from m-ZrO<sub>2</sub> to t-ZrO<sub>2</sub>. The 15Ni/ZrO<sub>2</sub> catalyst prepared by urea combustion method exhibits not only higher activity but also better stability due to its smaller Ni particle size and better resistance to carbon deposition than the one prepared by impregnation method.

Keywords: Sulfur-resistant methanation; CO<sub>2</sub> conversion; Mo-based catalyst; Ni-based catalyst; ZrO<sub>2</sub>.

### Biographical Statement of speaker:



I got my BS., MS and Ph.D all from Tianjin University, China. My research is designing heterogeneous catalysts for efficiently converting syngas or CO<sub>2</sub> to valuable chemicals, for example, methanation, clean fuel production by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, and ethylene glycol production. We focus on catalysis, materials design, chemistry and chemical engineering. Email: zhenhua@tju.edu.cn.