

研究论文

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Zn基高温煤气脱硫剂中Ni助剂促进COS转化作用机制

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摘要: 高温煤气脱H₂S是煤炭清洁高效利用的关键技术之一, 但存在脱硫过程中COS生成的问题, 而向高温脱硫剂中引入Ni助剂可有效抑制COS释放。课题组前期发现, Ni改性锌基脱硫剂吸硫饱和后可在无H₂S气氛下显著促进COS氢解, 但含H₂S气氛下Ni助剂对COS氢解及水解的影响规律尚不清晰, 阻碍了对助剂抑制放硫机制的深入认识。为此, 本研究着重考察不同气氛(含H₂S)和温度(400~600 °C)下Ni助剂对COS氢解/水解行为的促进/抑制作用, 并结合密度泛函理论计算结果, 揭示Ni助剂强化COS转化作用机制。结果表明, 在COS+H₂+CO+H₂S气氛下, 随着H₂S浓度增加(100~2200 cm³·m⁻³), Ni助剂对COS氢解的催化活性逐渐减弱, 但当H₂S浓度≤1050 cm³·m⁻³(400~500 °C)时, Ni助剂仍能明显促进COS氢解(转化率较无助剂时增加34~75个百分点), 表现出一定耐硫性; 然而, 在COS+H₂O+CO+CO₂+H₂S气氛下, Ni助剂对COS水解反应表现出较强抑制作用(COS基本不转化), 且该抑制作用受温度影响较弱。ZnS(110)表面掺Ni后, 增强了COS在固相表面的吸附(吸附能降低33 kJ·mol⁻¹)和活化(与H₂共存时, COS与Ni位点键合); 同时基于S与Ni原子的分波态密度分析发现, COS中S的3p轨道与Ni的3d轨道发生更强相互作用, 上述特性改变表明固相表面对COS的吸附活化增强, 这是Ni助剂强化COS氢解的主要原因。

关键词: 高温煤气; COS; 加氢转化; 催化水解; Ni助剂; DFT

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Mechanism of promoting COS-conversion via Ni additives in Zn-based desulfurizers for high-temperature desulfurization of coal gas

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Abstract: High-temperature coal gas desulfurization (H₂S removal) is a key technology for the clean and efficient utilization of coal. However, a problem arises during this process: the formation of COS. Introducing the Ni additives into high-temperature desulfurizers can effectively suppress the release of COS. Our research group previously

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found that the Ni-modified zinc-based desulfurizers, after becoming saturated with sulfur, significantly promote COS hydrogenolysis in the absence of H_2S . Nevertheless, the influence of the Ni additives on COS hydrogenolysis and hydrolysis in the presence of H_2S remains unclear, which hinders a deep understanding of the mechanism by which the additives suppress sulfur release. Therefore, this study focuses on investigating the promotional/inhibitory effects of the Ni additives on COS hydrogenolysis/hydrolysis under different atmospheres (containing H_2S) and at different temperatures (400–600 °C). Combined with density functional theory calculation results, this work reveals the mechanism by which the Ni additives enhance COS conversion. The results show that, in the $\text{COS}+\text{H}_2+\text{CO}+\text{H}_2\text{S}$ atmosphere, the catalytic activity of the Ni additives for COS hydrogenolysis gradually decreases with increasing H_2S concentration (100–2200 $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$). However, when the H_2S concentration is $\leq 1050 \text{ cm}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ (400–500 °C), the Ni additives still significantly promote COS hydrogenolysis (the conversion rate increases by 34–75 percentage points compared to the system without the additives), exhibiting a certain degree of sulfur tolerance. However, in the $\text{COS}+\text{H}_2\text{O}+\text{CO}+\text{CO}_2+\text{H}_2\text{S}$ atmosphere, the Ni additives exhibit a strong inhibiting effect on COS hydrolysis (COS hardly converts), and this inhibition is only weakly affected by the reaction temperature. After Ni doping on the ZnS (110) surface, the adsorption of COS on the solid surface is enhanced (with the adsorption energy decreasing by 33 $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$), and its activation is also promoted (COS bonds to the Ni site in the presence of H_2). Furthermore, partial density of states analysis of S and Ni atoms reveals a stronger interaction between the 3p orbital of S in COS and the 3d orbital of Ni. These changes indicate that the adsorption and activation of COS on the solid surface are enhanced, which is the main reason why the Ni additives strengthen COS hydrogenolysis.

Keywords: high-temperature coal gas; COS; hydrogenation conversion; catalytic hydrolysis; Ni additive; DFT

引 言

我国“富煤贫油少气”^[1],煤气化是煤炭清洁高效利用的关键技术之一^[2]。气化煤气所含 H_2S 可致催化剂中毒失活、管道设备腐蚀,排放到大气中还会危害环境与人体健康^[3–4]。因此,对煤气进行脱硫处理十分必要。与湿法脱硫相比,高温(≥ 400 °C)煤气脱硫具有煤气显热利用率高、无废液排放等优点,极具应用潜力^[5]。金属氧化物(如 Zn/Fe/Mn 氧化物)是高温煤气脱硫剂的主要活性组分,其可与 H_2S 发生气固反应,从而实现 H_2S 的脱除^[6–8]。其中,Zn 基脱硫剂具有较高脱硫精度^[9–10],但其脱 H_2S 过程中存在“放硫”(生成 COS, COS 与 H_2S 危害相当且难脱除)问题^[11–15],导致脱硫效率降低。研究表明,Zn 基脱硫剂中引入助剂 Ni 可有效抑制放硫。如研究人员^[16]在 SBA-15 负载的 ZnO 脱硫剂中发现,掺杂 Ni 可使 COS 释放量降低 99%,效果优于 Ce、Co (51%、58%);也有学者^[17]在类水滑石衍生锌基脱硫剂中得到相似规律:Ni 改性使 COS 释放量下降 83%~90%,抑制作用同样强于 Mo (78%~85%) 和 Co (59%~74%)。

课题组前期研究^[18]初步证实,助剂 Ni 在无 H_2S 气氛中可显著促进 COS 氢解,但在煤气气氛(含 2200 $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ H_2S)下,Ni 助剂几乎丧失催化作用。

而当煤气流经脱硫剂床层中的部分硫化区时,部分 H_2S 被脱硫剂吸收致使其气相中浓度低于入口,目前仍尚不清楚此区域内 Ni 助剂对 COS 氢解的催化作用强弱。同时,关于助剂 Ni 是否能促进 COS 水解也缺乏深入认识。

基于上述讨论,结合 COS 氢解/水解主要发生在金属硫化物表面的事实,本文以预硫化后 Ni 改性 SBA-15 负载的 ZnO 脱硫剂(该载体所负载的 Zn 基脱硫剂具有较高穿透硫容^[19–20])为研究对象,探究含不同浓度 H_2S 气氛下助剂 Ni 对 COS 转化行为的影响规律,并结合密度泛函理论(DFT)计算探讨助剂 Ni 促进 COS 转化作用机制。

1 实验与计算方法

1.1 实验方法

1.1.1 材料制备 采用溶胶-凝胶法将 30 wt% ZnO 负载至 SBA-15 载体(对应脱硫剂记为 Zn/SBA-15)。制备过程如下:将 1.57 g $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 溶于 20 mL 去离子水中,加入 1.66 g $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$,搅拌 30 min 后加入 1.00 g SBA-15,继续在 70 °C 搅拌 3 h,而后室温静置 3 d,之后分别在 110 °C 和 550 °C 干燥/焙烧 8 h 和 6 h,即可得到 Zn/SBA-15。能量色散 X 射线光谱(EDS)分析显示,Zn 元素实际负载量为 36.7

wt%。掺杂助剂Ni时只需在配制锌盐溶液时加入Ni(NO₃)₂·6H₂O即可(锌镍摩尔比为10:1,该比例基于课题组前期优选结果^[19]),其余步骤不变,所得脱硫剂记为ZnNi/SBA-15,EDS测得其中Zn、Ni含量分别为34.1 wt%和2.6 wt%,对应的锌镍摩尔比约为11.8:1。单独负载Ni时,与ZnNi/SBA-15制备步骤相同,仅在配制前驱体溶液时不加入锌盐即可,对应样品记为Ni/SBA-15,EDS测定其Ni元素实际含量为8.7 wt%。将Zn/SBA-15、ZnNi/SBA-15、Ni/SBA-15在500 °C、模拟气氛(18% CO、5% CO₂、10%

H₂、2200 cm³·m⁻³ H₂S、N₂(平衡气))下预硫化至饱和,所得样品记作Z/SBA-15、ZN/SBA-15和N/SBA-15。

本文制备的Zn/SBA-15、ZnNi/SBA-15、Ni/SBA-15均为介孔结构。N₂吸脱附分析结果显示,三种样品的比表面积分别为263、237和462 m²/g,最可几孔径分别为10.21、9.93和10.78 nm。其中,ZnNi/SBA-15的比表面积明显低于Zn/SBA-15,这可能与部分Ni物种堵塞孔道有关。

1.1.2 样品表征手段

表1 表征所用仪器
Table 1 Instrumentation used for characterization

仪器	型号	测量条件
X射线衍射仪	TD-3500型	衍射源:铜靶K _α 射线(λ=0.154 nm); 管电压:40 kV;管电流:30 mA
X射线光电子能谱仪	Thermo Scientific K-Alpha	激发源:Mg K _α 射线(1253.6 eV); 分析步长0.1 eV
N ₂ 吸脱附仪	JW-BK122W	温度范围:-196~200 °C
高分辨率场发射扫描电子显微镜	Tescan Mira 3	测试电压:5 kV

1.1.3 COS转化行为评价装置及条件 取0.5 g预硫化脱硫剂置于石英管(长55 cm、内径1 cm)反应器中,反应温度为400~600 °C,气速为200 mL·min⁻¹。向石英管中通入不同气体(含400 cm³·m⁻³ COS、30% CO、100/500/1050/2200 cm³·m⁻³ H₂S和/或10% H₂和/或5% H₂O和/或5% CO₂,N₂为平衡气),稳定30 min后,利用气相色谱仪(GC-950,配火焰光度检测器FPD)检测出口COS、H₂S浓度。通过式(1)、(2)分别计算COS转化率X_{COS}(%)、H₂S选择性S_{H₂S}(%)。

$$X_{\text{COS}} = \frac{C_{\text{COS, in}} - C_{\text{COS, out}}}{C_{\text{COS, in}}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

$$S_{\text{H}_2\text{S}} = \frac{C_{\text{H}_2\text{S, out}} - C_{\text{H}_2\text{S, in}}}{C_{\text{COS, in}} - C_{\text{COS, out}}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

式中,C_{COS, in}、C_{COS, out}、C_{H₂S, in}、C_{H₂S, out}分别为COS进、出口浓度和H₂S进、出口浓度,cm³·m⁻³。

1.2 计算方法和模型

1.2.1 计算方法 采用Materials Studio 2020软件中DMol3模块进行结构优化^[21-22]。交换关联泛函为GGA(广义梯度近似)-PBE(Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof)^[23-24]。采用双数值极化函数基组(DNP)^[25]。布里渊区k点网格为2×6×3。使用非限制性自旋极化^[26]。利用CASTEP模块分析分波态密度(PDOS)及Mulliken电荷^[27-28],泛函、k点网格等参数设置与DMol3一致,并采用DFT+U进行d轨道修

正^[29-30]。单分子吸附能E_{ads}(kJ·mol⁻¹)与双分子共吸附能E_{co-ads}(kJ·mol⁻¹)计算公式见式(3)、(4):

$$E_{\text{ads}} = E_{\text{A/surface}} - (E_{\text{A}} + E_{\text{surface}}) \quad (3)$$

$$E_{\text{co-ads}} = E_{(\text{A+B})/\text{surface}} - (E_{\text{A}} + E_{\text{B}} + E_{\text{surface}}) \quad (4)$$

式中,E_A、E_B分别为孤立气体分子A和B的能量,kJ·mol⁻¹;E_{A/surface}为分子A吸附至表面后体系总能量,kJ·mol⁻¹;E_{(A+B)/surface}为分子A和B共吸附于表面后体系总能量,kJ·mol⁻¹;E_{surface}为无分子吸附时表面的能量,kJ·mol⁻¹。

1.2.2 表面模型 对闪锌矿ZnS切面,得到4原子层ZnS(110)表面(ZnS晶体中最易生长的面)^[31],构造(4×2×1)超晶胞,并设10 Å真空层消除周期性镜像作用^[32]。ZnS(110)表面模型及吸附位点如图1a所示。通过取代掺杂(Ni原子取代一个Zn I原子)构建Ni掺杂ZnS表面模型(记为Ni/ZnS(110)),如图1b所示。另外,孤立COS分子中C=S/C=O键长分别为1.576、1.173 Å;H₂分子中H-H键长为0.748 Å。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 助剂Ni对COS催化转化行为的影响

2.1.1 样品表征分析 图2a为Z/SBA-15、ZN/SBA-15与N/SBA-15的XRD图。前两种样品均在2θ=28.5°、47.6°、56.4°等处出现ZnS(PDF#05-0566)的特征衍射峰,且未出现ZnO特征峰,表明ZnO已充分

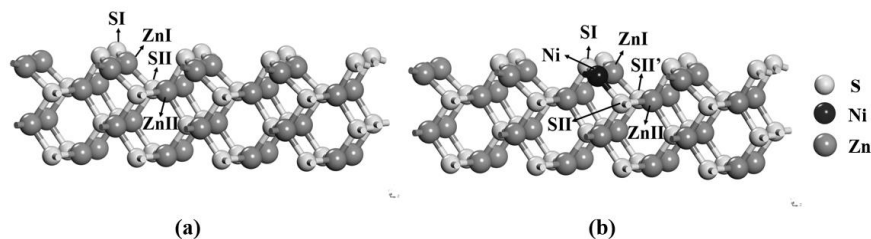


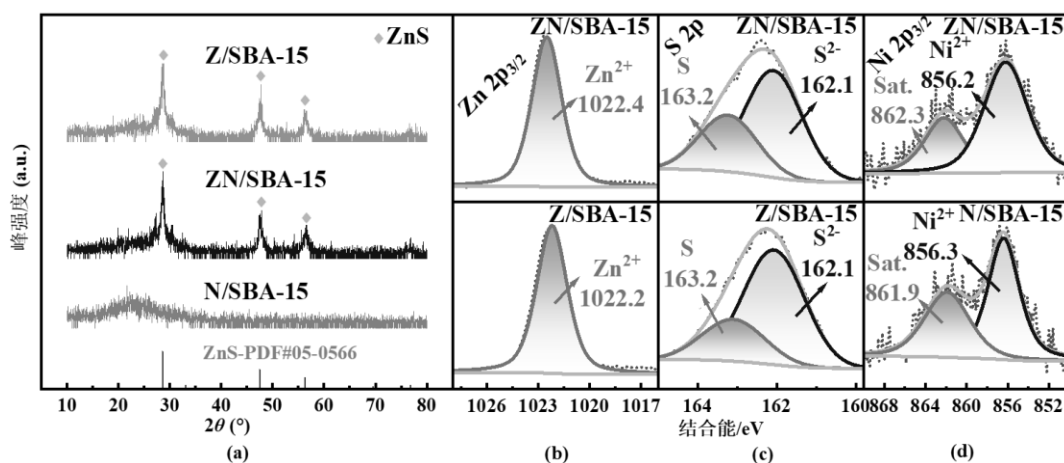
图1 ZnS(110)与Ni/ZnS(110)表面模型及吸附位点

Fig.1 Surface models and adsorption sites of ZnS(110) and Ni/ZnS(110)

硫化。对于ZN/SBA-15和N/SBA-15,均未检测到Ni物种衍射峰,这主要源于较少的Ni添加量,对于前种样品还可能与Ni进入ZnS晶格内形成Ni-Zn-S固溶体有关^[33]。

Z/SBA-15、ZN/SBA-15及N/SBA-15的XPS曲线如图2b~d所示。图2b、c中,前两种样品的Zn 2p_{3/2}峰位置处于1022.2~1022.4 eV,表明Zn均以Zn²⁺

形式存在^[34]。同时,二者的S 2p峰可拟合为归属于S²⁻和单质S的两个特征峰(分别位于162.1和163.2 eV)^[35],单质S源于高温下ZnS对H₂S的催化分解^[36]。图2d显示ZN/SBA-15和N/SBA-15的Ni 2p_{3/2}峰可拟合为Ni²⁺主峰及其卫星峰(分别位于856.2~856.3、861.9~862.3 eV),证实Ni以Ni²⁺形式存在。

图2 Z/SBA-15、ZN/SBA-15、N/SBA-15的XRD图(a)与其中Zn 2p_{3/2}、S 2p、Ni 2p_{3/2}的XPS图(b、c、d)Fig.2 XRD patterns (a) of Z/SBA-15, ZN/SBA-15, N/SBA-15 and XPS spectrums (b, c, d) of Zn 2p_{3/2}, S 2p, Ni 2p_{3/2} for the samples

ZN/SBA-15的TEM与硫化前EDS面扫分析结果(图3)进一步证明了ZN/SBA-15中Ni物种的存在形式。图3a、b显示,硫化前样品中Ni元素含量较少(锌镍摩尔比为12.4:1)^[18],呈高度分散,且分布区域与Zn、O元素基本重合;从图3c、d中可以观察到清晰的ZnS(111)晶格条纹(间距为0.313 nm)但未观察到独立的Ni物种颗粒。表明Ni可能进入ZnS晶格内部。

2.1.2 助剂Ni对催化COS氢解行为的影响 将气氛COS+H₂+CO记为A1。在A1气氛中依次引入100、500、1050、2200 cm³·m⁻³ H₂S,对应气氛记为A2、A3、A4、A5。反应温度固定为500 °C(典型高温煤气脱硫温度)。经热力学计算,A1~A5气氛下500 °C对应COS平衡转化率分别为91%、89%、80%、67%、

41%。

如图4所示,COS氢解空白实验、Z/SBA-15、ZN/SBA-15、N/SBA-15对应的H₂S选择性(COS转化率不为零时)较高(>90%)。Z/SBA-15使A1气氛下COS转化率比纯气相高31个百分点(图4a、b),但H₂S≥500 cm³·m⁻³(浓度高于COS入口浓度)时,转化率降至0%。图4c中,A1气氛下ZN/SBA-15对应的COS转化率(85%,为平衡值的93%,达高温煤气脱硫领域目前报道的较优水平^[33,37-38])较Z/SBA-15高45个百分点,表明助剂Ni可显著促进COS氢解。在A1气氛引入H₂S,随着H₂S浓度升高,COS转化率由79%(A2气氛)逐渐降至37%(A4气氛),但仍较Z/SBA-15提升37~59个百分点,表明Ni助剂在含H₂S气氛下仍对COS氢解表现出较强催化作用。

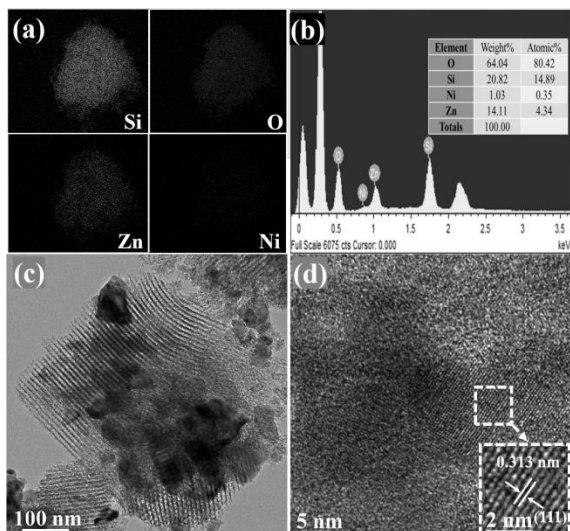


图3 ZnNi/SBA-15的EDS mapping图(a),EDS能谱图(b)与Zn/SBA-15的TEM图(c),HRTEM图(d)^[18]

Fig.3 EDS mapping (a), EDS spectrum (b) of ZnNi/SBA-15 and TEM (c), HRTEM images (d) of Zn/SBA-15^[18]

2.1.3 助剂Ni对催化COS水解行为的影响 将气

氛 $\text{COS}+\text{H}_2\text{O}+\text{CO}$ 记作B1,引入5% CO_2 后记作B2,在B2气氛中依次通入100、500、1050、2200 $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ H_2S ,对应气氛记为B3、B4、B5、B6。反应温度仍为500 °C。经热力学计算,B1~B6气氛下500 °C对应COS平衡转化率分别为100%、99%、99%、99%、98%、96%。

如图5所示,空白实验、Z/SBA-15、ZN/SBA-15、N/SBA-15对应的COS水解选择性(COS转化率大于零时)也较高(>90%)。空白实验(图5a)中,COS转化率仅22%且随 $\text{CO}_2/\text{H}_2\text{S}$ 引入逐渐降至0%,远低于平衡值,证实纯气相水解反应动力学受限。B1气氛下Z/SBA-15对应的COS转化率达80%(图5b),但通入 CO_2 及较高 $C_{\text{H}_2\text{S},\text{in}}$ (1050 $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)后仅有2%的COS转化。引入Ni后(图5c),ZnS对COS水解的催化活性明显降低:B1气氛对应转化率仅16%(低于空白实验),Ni助剂对COS水解表现出显著抑制作用。

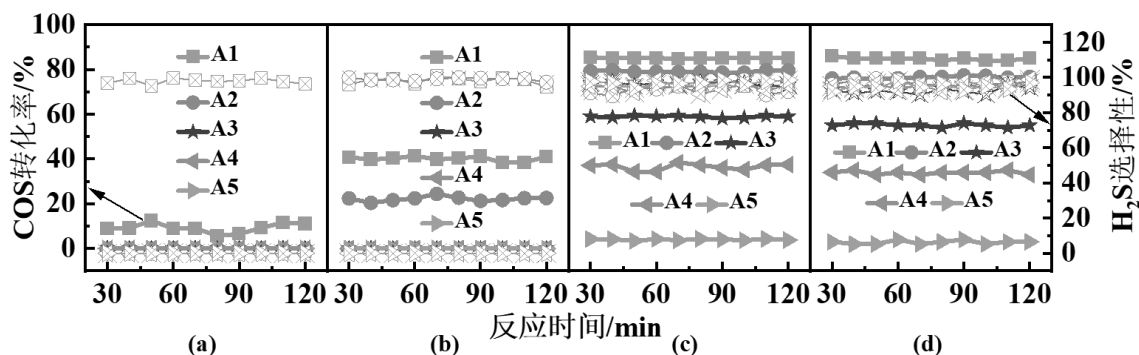


图4 空白实验(a),Z/SBA-15(b),ZN/SBA-15(c),N/SBA-15(d)对应的COS转化率及 H_2S 选择性

Fig.4 COS conversion and H_2S selectivity corresponding to the blank experiment (a), Z/SBA-15 (b), Zn/SBA-15 (c) and N/SBA-15 (d)

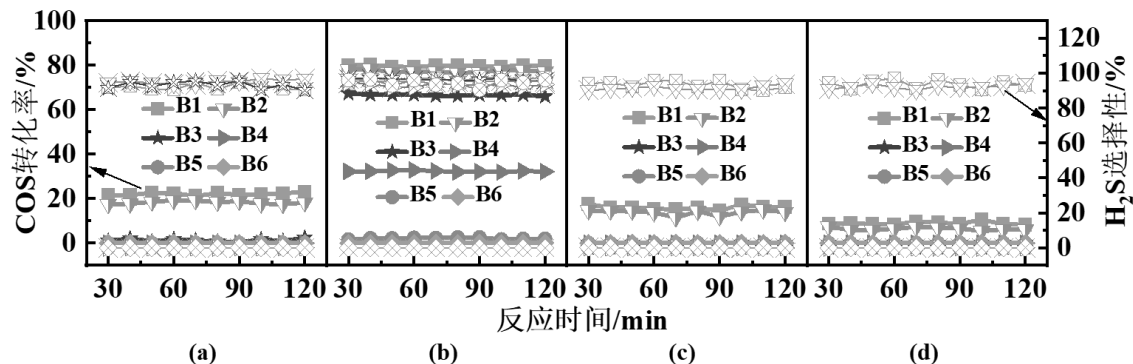


图5 空白实验(a),Z/SBA-15(b),ZN/SBA-15(c),N/SBA-15(d)对应的COS转化率及 H_2S 选择性

Fig.5 COS conversion and H_2S selectivity corresponding to the blank experiment (a), Z/SBA-15 (b), Zn/SBA-15 (c) and N/SBA-15 (d)

2.1.4 催化后样品物相结构分析 如图6所示,与催化反应前相比,ZN/SBA-15中ZnS的衍射峰(位于 $2\theta=28.5^\circ$ 、 47.5° 、 56.4° 等处)有所增强,而Z/SBA-15中ZnS和N/SBA-15中SBA-15衍射峰强度($2\theta=23^\circ$ 附近)无显著变化,同时未观察到衍射峰消失或新峰出现。除ZN/SBA-15在高温下可能发生晶粒生长外,其余两种样品的物相结构仍保持稳定。

2.2 不同温度下助剂Ni催化COS氢解/水解行为影响

考虑到助剂效应可能随温度变化存在差异,进一步调设反应温度(400/600 $^\circ\text{C}$),考察不同温度含 H_2S 气氛中Ni助剂催化COS氢解行为特征,结果如图7所示。图中 H_2S 选择性基本不随温度变化(COS转化时,对应 H_2S 选择性均高于90%),而COS转化率则随温度呈一定变化规律。当反应温度从400 $^\circ\text{C}$ 升至600 $^\circ\text{C}$ 时,A1气氛下纯气相对应COS转化率提高至37%(图7a)。这归因于升温在动力学和热力学上均有利于氢解反应。由图7b可知,Z/SBA-15在600 $^\circ\text{C}$ 时的催化氢解性能显著优于400~500 $^\circ\text{C}$ (A1~A4气氛下转化率提高39~73个百分点)。而图

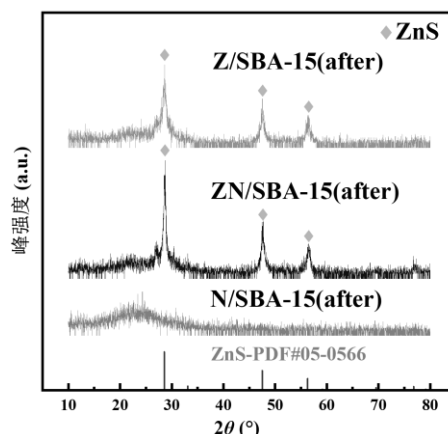


图6 催化COS转化后Z/SBA-15,ZN/SBA-15与N/SBA-15的XRD图

Fig.6 XRD patterns of Z/SBA-15, ZN/SBA-15 and N/SBA-15 after catalytic COS conversion

7c中,Ni助剂在较低温度(400 $^\circ\text{C}$)下仍可有效促进COS氢解(无 H_2S 气氛下COS转化率较Z/SBA-15提高61个百分点),且ZN/SBA-15在400~600 $^\circ\text{C}$ 的COS转化率均随气氛中 H_2S 浓度升高而缓慢降低,表明不同温度下 H_2S 浓度提高对COS氢解的负面影响均相对较弱。

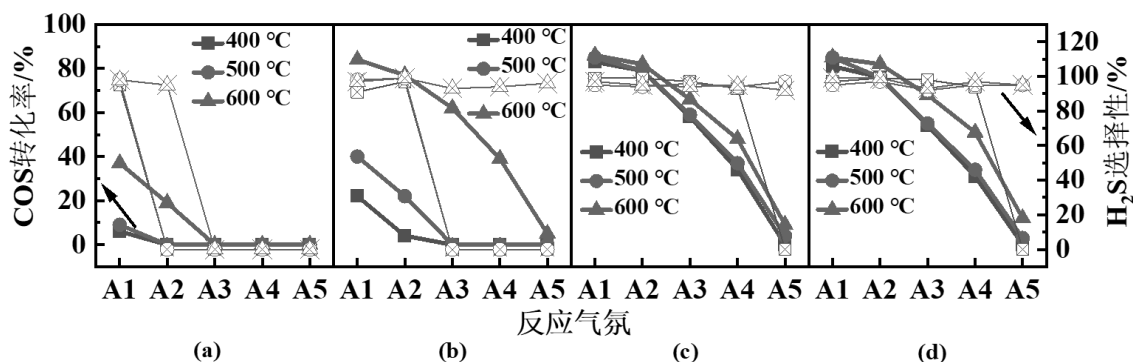


图7 不同温度下空白实验(a)、Z/SBA-15(b)、ZN/SBA-15(c)、N/SBA-15(d)对应的COS转化率及 H_2S 选择性

Fig.7 COS conversion and H_2S selectivity corresponding to the blank experiment (a), Z/SBA-15 (b), ZN/SBA-15 (c) and N/SBA-15 (d) at different temperatures

进一步对比了空白实验及Z/SBA-15、ZN/SBA-15、N/SBA-15在B1~B6气氛下,400~600 $^\circ\text{C}$ 的COS转化率与 H_2S 选择性变化规律,结果如图8所示。图中 H_2S 选择性受温度影响较小(COS转化时, H_2S 选择性均高于90%),而COS转化率则随温度呈一定变化规律。图8a中,B1~B3气氛下,空白实验对应的COS转化率随温度升高呈上升趋势,说明尽管热力学上400 $^\circ\text{C}$ 较500~600 $^\circ\text{C}$ 更利于放热的水解反应,但相对较低温度下反应速率慢,难以发挥其

热力学优势。然而,在600 $^\circ\text{C}$ 时,引入 H_2S (100 $\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$)后,COS转化率即降至3%,表明升温仅在无 H_2S 气氛中对纯气相水解有促进作用。置入Z/SBA-15后(图8b),各温度无 H_2S 气氛下的转化率均较空白实验有所提高,其中600 $^\circ\text{C}$ 时催化效果最佳(B1~B5气氛对应转化率为13%~85%)。而由图8c可知,Ni助剂对COS水解的抑制作用受温度影响较弱,600 $^\circ\text{C}$ 时B1~B3气氛对应水解转化率仍低于纯气相,且较400 $^\circ\text{C}$ 仅提高2~12个百分点。

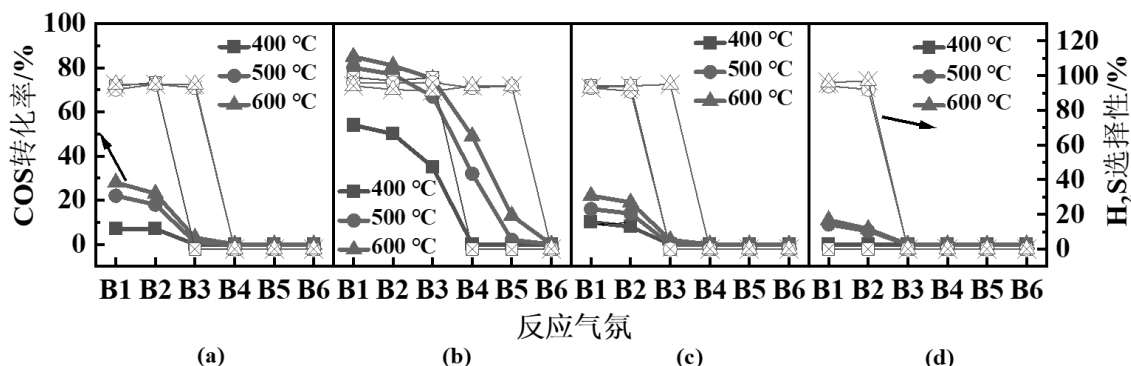


图8 不同温度下空白实验(a)、Z/SBA-15(b)、Zn/SBA-15(c)、N/SBA-15(d)对应的COS转化率及H₂S选择性

Fig.8 COS conversion and H₂S selectivity corresponding to the blank experiment (a), Z/SBA-15 (b), Zn/SBA-15 (c) and N/SBA-15 (d) at different temperatures

2.3 助剂Ni对COS、H₂在ZnS(110)表面吸附影响的DFT计算

2.3.1 COS与H₂在ZnS(110)及Ni/ZnS(110)表面的吸附行为 为探究助剂Ni对COS和H₂在ZnS(110)表面吸附行为影响,计算了二者在ZnS(110)和Ni/ZnS(110)表面的最优吸附构型及吸附能,结果如图9所示。COS在ZnS(110)表面吸附(图9a)时,分子与表面间最短距离 $d_{(S-Zn)}$ 为2.916 Å,吸附能为-44 kJ·mol⁻¹,表明COS与表面存在一定相互作用。S原子半径较大,极化程度高,更易受到影响,致使C=S键被削弱(由初始1.576 Å伸至1.582 Å),COS得到一定活化。Ni掺杂后(图9b),COS主要作用位点由Zn变为Ni, $d_{(S-Ni)}$ 缩短至2.670 Å,并且吸附能较ZnS(110)表面降低33 kJ·mol⁻¹,这可能是由于Ni的d轨道较Zn更活跃,使得COS与固相表面间相互作用增强,促使C=S键电子密度进一步降低,键强减弱,键长增至1.584 Å,COS活化程度提高。H₂在ZnS(110)表面吸附构型如图9c所示,分子与表面间最短距离 $d_{(H-Zn)}$ 为2.732 Å,相距较近但吸附能绝对值较小(仅22 kJ·mol⁻¹),故属物理吸附;相比COS,Ni掺杂对H₂吸附影响微弱,H₂在Ni/ZnS(110)表面的吸附构型(图9d)与ZnS(110)基本一致,吸附能也仅相差1 kJ·mol⁻¹,故Ni掺杂未明显改变H₂吸附行为,H₂与Ni/ZnS(110)表面仍主要通过范德华力相互作用。

2.3.2 COS在ZnS(110)及Ni/ZnS(110)表面吸附时的PDOS与Mulliken电荷分析 图10为COS在ZnS(110)及Ni/ZnS(110)吸附前后S-3s/3p、Zn/Ni-4s/3d轨道的PDOS图。在ZnS(110)表面(图10a,b),COS吸附后S-3s和S-3p轨道峰分别向深能级方向移动约2.0 eV和2.2 eV,同时原位于费米能级处的S-3p峰(偏移后位于约-2.2 eV处)强度减弱,表明S原子

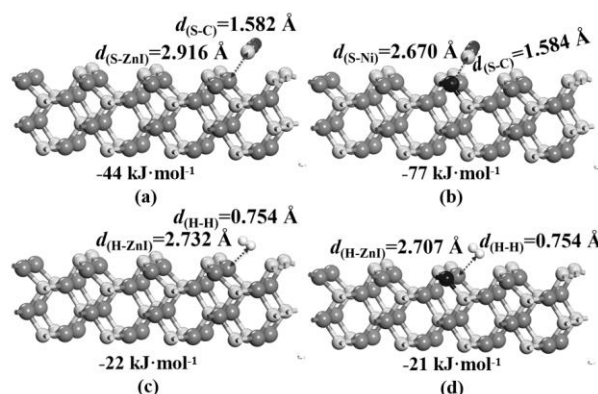


图9 COS(a,b)和H₂(c,d)在ZnS(110)、Ni/ZnS(110)表面的最优吸附构型

Fig.9 Optimal adsorption configurations of COS (a, b) and H₂ (c, d) on ZnS(110), Ni/ZnS(110) surfaces

注: $d_{(X-Y)}$ 代表原子X与Y间距离,"-"不代表键型)

的电子密度发生了重排。此外,S-3p与Zn-4s轨道峰在2.8~3.1 eV区间存在轻微重叠,且S-3p在2.8~3.5 eV区间内出现双峰,证明S原子与Zn之间存在弱相互作用,并导致S-3p轨道发生能级分裂。掺Ni之后(图10c、d),COS吸附导致S-3s和S-3p轨道峰分别向深能级方向移动约2.4和2.5 eV,偏移量大于ZnS(110)表面;同时,原费米能级处(偏移后宽分布于-3.0~-2.2 eV内)的S-3p峰强降低较ZnS(110)更显著,且与Ni-4s/3d峰在-3.8~-1.9 eV、2.7~2.9 eV等区间存在重叠。表明电子密度重排更强烈,并反映Ni助剂增强了COS与固相表面间电荷转移。此外S-3p在-3.8~-3.4 eV、2.7~3.2 eV区间内呈现双峰,这可能是因为Ni引入的局部电荷分布改变了S-3p轨道周围的静电场环境,诱导其发生能级分裂。上述现象进一步表明COS与Ni/ZnS(110)间相互作用强于ZnS(110),与吸附能计算结果一致。Mulliken

电荷分析同样支持这一结论, COS在 ZnS(110)和 Ni/ZnS(110)吸附时表面 Mulliken 电荷分别为 -0.02 与 -0.03 e, 后者电荷转移较多, COS与固体表面间电子相互作用相对更强。

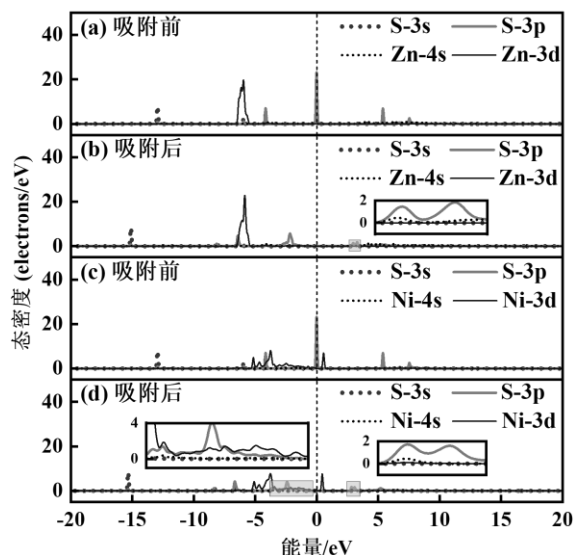


图 10 COS在 ZnS(110)及 Ni/ZnS(110)吸附前后 S-3s/3p、Zn/Ni-4s/3d 轨道的 PDOS 图

Fig.10 Partial density of states (PDOS) of S-3s/3p orbitals, Zn/Ni-4s/3d orbitals before and after COS adsorption on ZnS(110) and Ni/ZnS(110)

注:(S为COS中S原子)

2.3.3 COS与H₂在Ni/ZnS(110)表面共存时的吸附行为 如图11所示, COS与H₂共存于Ni/ZnS(110)表面时, COS中S与表面Ni位点键合(S-Ni键长: 2.487 Å), 削弱了COS中C=S键(键长由1.576 Å增至1.585 Å); H₂脱离表面, 而其H-H键由0.748 Å伸至0.754 Å。说明COS与H₂在固相表面均得到一定活化。此外两分子共吸附能(-68 kJ·mol⁻¹)高于二者单独吸附能之和(-98 kJ·mol⁻¹), 揭示COS与H₂在吸附过程中相互抑制^[39]。

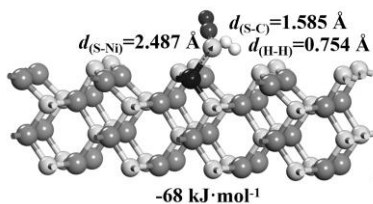


图 11 COS与H₂在Ni/ZnS(110)表面共存时构型

Fig.11 Configuration of COS and H₂ co-existing on the Ni/ZnS(110) surface

注:($d_{(X-Y)}$ 代表原子X与Y间距离,“-”不代表键型)

3 结论

本文重点探究了不同气氛(含H₂S)和温度(400~600 °C)下助剂Ni对COS氢解及水解行为的影响作用,并结合DFT计算探讨了助剂Ni强化COS转化作用机制,得出以下结论。

(1)Ni助剂主要促进COS催化氢解。在COS+H₂+CO+H₂S气氛下,随着H₂S浓度增加(100~2200 cm³·m⁻³),助剂Ni对COS氢解的催化活性逐渐减弱,但当H₂S浓度 ≤ 1050 cm³·m⁻³时(400~500 °C),Ni助剂仍能明显促进COS氢解(转化率较无助剂时提升34~75个百分点);然而, COS+H₂O+CO+CO₂+H₂S气氛下Ni助剂对COS水解反应表现出较强抑制作用(500~600 °C对应水解转化率低于纯气相),并且反应温度对Ni助剂抑制COS水解影响较弱。

(2)Ni助剂增强了固相表面对COS的吸附活化。ZnS(110)表面掺Ni后,增强了COS在固相表面的吸附(吸附能降低33 kJ·mol⁻¹)和活化(与H₂共存时, COS与Ni位点键合)。同时,基于吸附质与吸附剂中不同原子的PDOS分析,费米能级处自由态COS中S-3p的PDOS峰在Ni/ZnS(110)吸附后较ZnS(110)峰值降低更显著;同时S-3s、S-3p轨道峰向深能级的偏移量比无助剂时增加0.4和0.3 eV,且COS中S-3p与Ni-3d的PDOS峰在-3.8~-1.9 eV能量区间存在重叠;此外,掺Ni后COS向表面转移电荷量增加。说明COS与Ni/ZnS(110)间电子相互作用更强,这是Ni助剂促进COS吸附活化的内在原因。

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