

Electronic Supplementary Information for

Synthesis of highly dispersed metal sulfide catalysts via low temperature sulfidation in a dielectric barrier discharge plasma

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1 Temperature distribution across the catalyst bed under actual reaction conditions in H₂S plasma sulfidation.

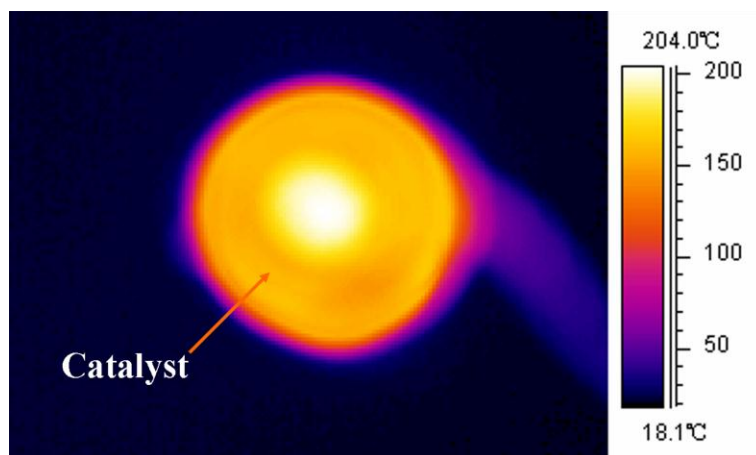


Fig. S1 Temperature distribution across the catalyst bed under actual reaction conditions in H₂S plasma sulfidation.

2 Synthesis of other supported metal sulfide catalysts by the plasma sulfidation method.

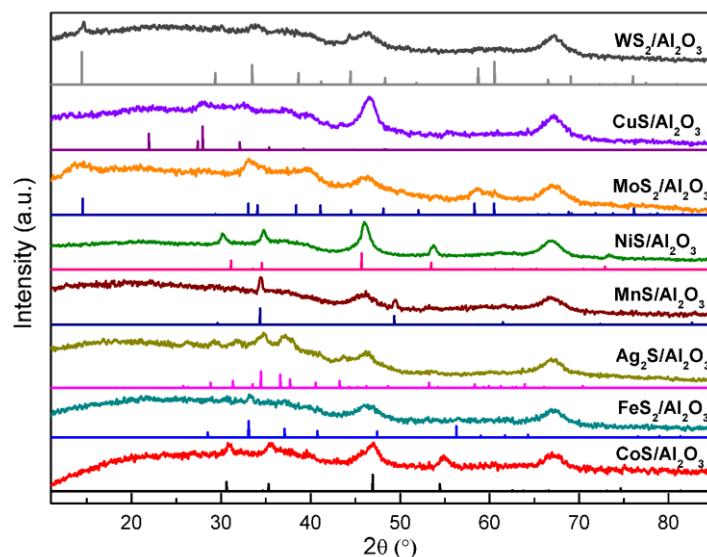


Fig. S2 XRD patterns of supported CoS , FeS_2 , Ag_2S , MnS , NiS , MoS_2 , CuS and WS_2 synthesized from their salt precursors by the DBD plasma sulfidation method.

$\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, AgNO_3 , $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24}$, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{39}$ were used in the preparation of CoS , FeS_2 , Ag_2S , MnS , NiS , MoS_2 , CuS and WS_2 . A loading level of 10 wt% oxide precursor was chosen for each catalyst. Metal salts were dissolved in 3 mL de-ionized water. The resulting solution was mixed with 3 g γ - Al_2O_3 particles, and were kept at room temperature for 8 h. Then the mixture was dried in an oven at 120 °C for 12 h. Two gram of the precursor was charged into the DBD reactor. 10% $\text{H}_2\text{S}/\text{Ar}$ was allowed to pass through the bed at 80 mL/min. After 10 minutes, the plasma-assisted sample was prepared. The total input of the AC power was about 25 W in steady state. The voltage of the high-voltage electrode was kept at around 10 kV and the discharge frequency at 10 kHz. Fig. S2 shows that supported CoS , FeS_2 , Ag_2S , MnS , NiS , MoS_2 , CuS and WS_2 catalysts were obtained from their salt precursors by DBD plasma sulfidation. Furthermore, taking into consideration that metal salts are easily homogeneously mixed, it should even be possible to synthesize ternary and quaternary metal sulfides like CdZnS , CuZnS , CoMoS and others.

3 XP S 2p spectra of CdS/Al₂O₃ and ZnS/Al₂O₃ synthesized by different methods.

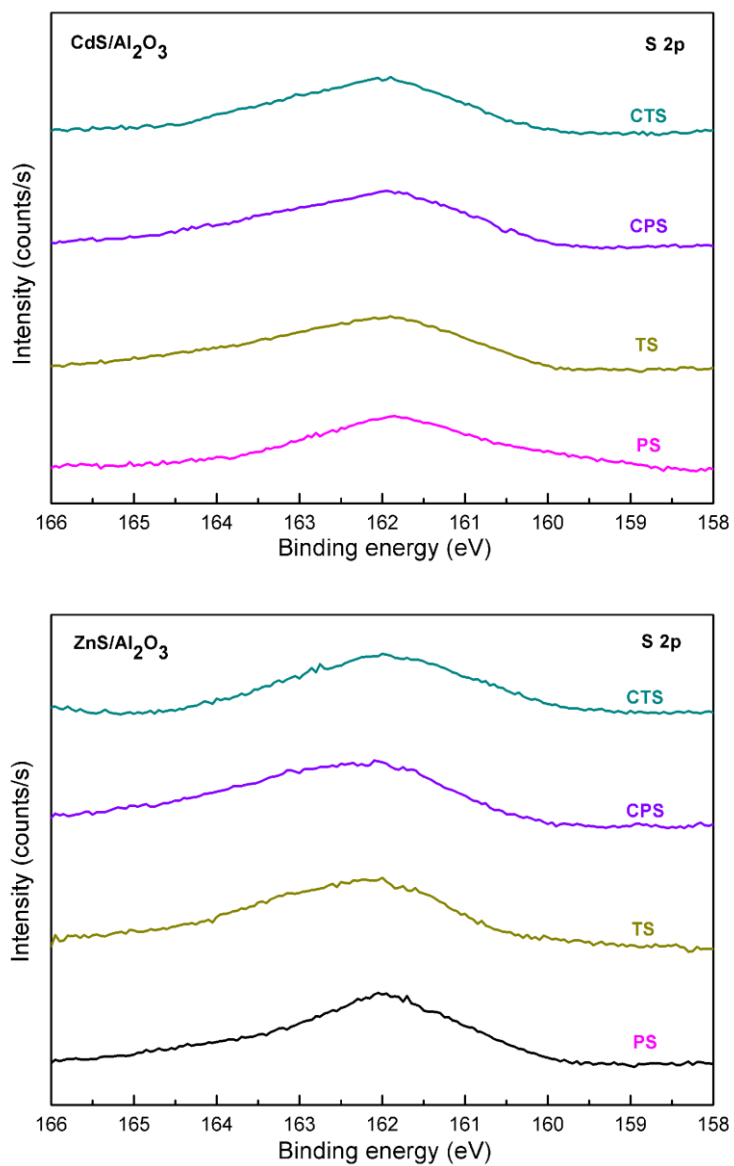


Fig. S3 XP S 2p spectra of CdS/Al₂O₃ and ZnS/Al₂O₃ synthesized by different methods.

4 Elemental composition of CdS/Al₂O₃ and ZnS/Al₂O₃ synthesized by different methods.

Table S1 Elemental composition of CdS/Al₂O₃ and ZnS/Al₂O₃ synthesized by different methods

Catalyst	Total elemental composition (%)					Surface elemental composition (%)				
	Cd	Zn	S	Al	O	Cd	Zn	S	Al	O
CdS/Al ₂ O ₃ (CTS)	1.35	—	1.35	27.46	69.84	1.39	—	1.34	25.66	71.61
CdS/Al ₂ O ₃ (TS)	1.33	—	1.34	29.52	67.81	1.41	—	1.43	26.47	70.69
CdS/Al ₂ O ₃ (CPS)	1.38	—	1.39	30.21	67.02	1.53	—	1.68	26.28	70.51
CdS/Al ₂ O ₃ (PS)	1.41	—	1.43	30.49	66.67	1.43	—	1.59	27.50	69.48
ZnS/Al ₂ O ₃ (CTS)	—	2.35	2.42	29.00	66.23	—	2.08	2.02	28.56	67.34
ZnS/Al ₂ O ₃ (TS)	—	2.09	2.00	29.79	66.12	—	1.86	1.97	27.95	68.22
ZnS/Al ₂ O ₃ (CPS)	—	2.16	2.23	29.47	66.14	—	1.98	2.12	26.64	69.26
ZnS/Al ₂ O ₃ (PS)	—	2.47	2.61	31.44	63.48	—	2.14	2.35	27.10	68.41

5 Catalytic stability of plasma-sulfided catalysts in H₂S decomposition.

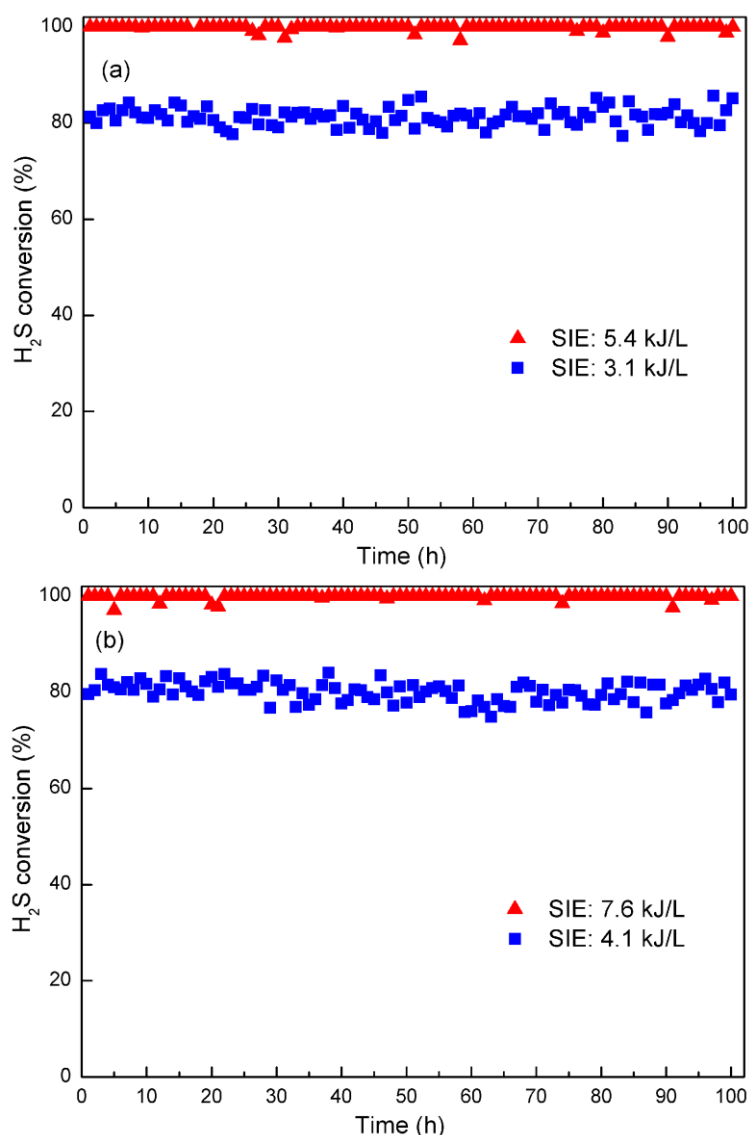


Fig. S4 Variation of H₂S conversion with time in the plasma-induced decomposition over (a) CdS/Al₂O₃ (PS) and (b) ZnS/Al₂O₃ (PS) at different SIE. Reaction conditions: feed: 20% H₂S in Ar; GHSV: 120 h⁻¹; catalyst bed volume: 15.0 mL.

The H₂S conversion variations in H₂S decomposition over CdS/Al₂O₃ (PS) and ZnS/Al₂O₃ (PS) in the 100 h long-term tests are presented in Fig. S4. The stabilities of both catalysts at full conversion and at around 80% conversion were investigated. Evidently, the catalysts prepared with the plasma method were stable.