



Meeting future SO₂ emission challenges with Topsøe's new VK-701 LEAP5™

RESEARCH | TECHNOLOGY | CATALYSTS

Achieve the Unachievable

VK-701 LEAP5™

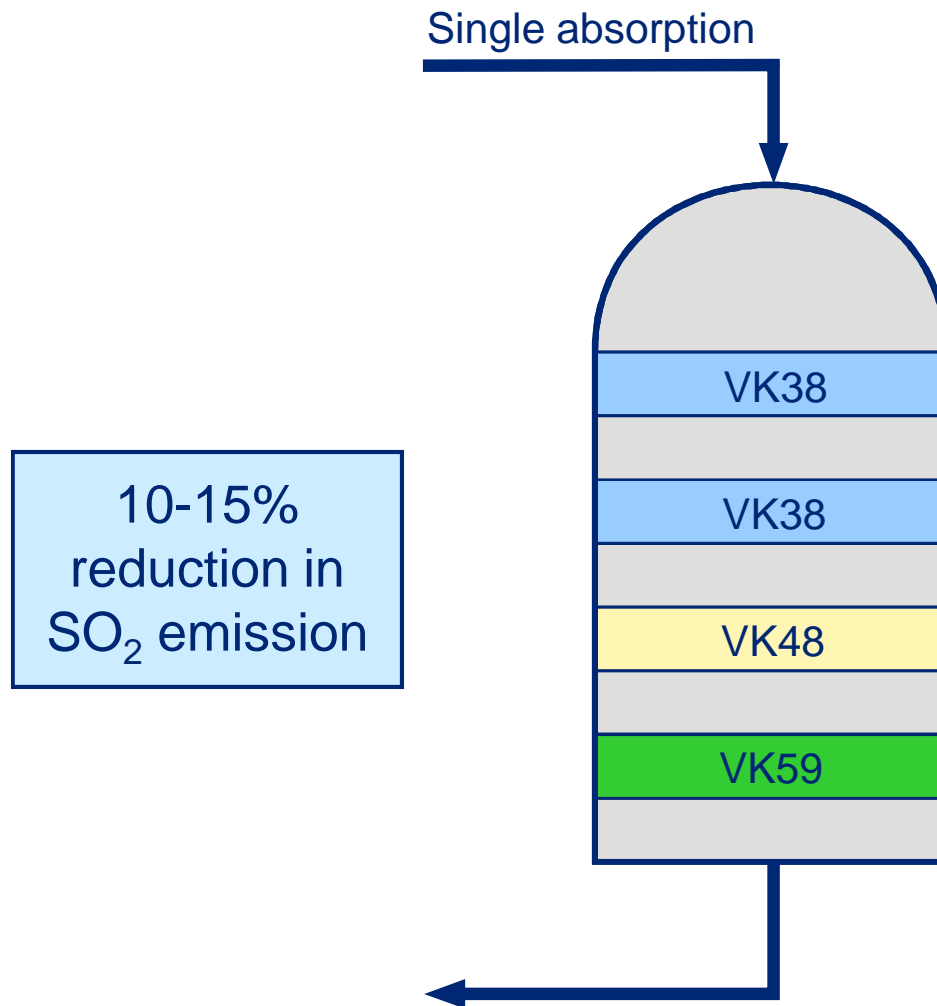


Meeting SO₂ emission challenges

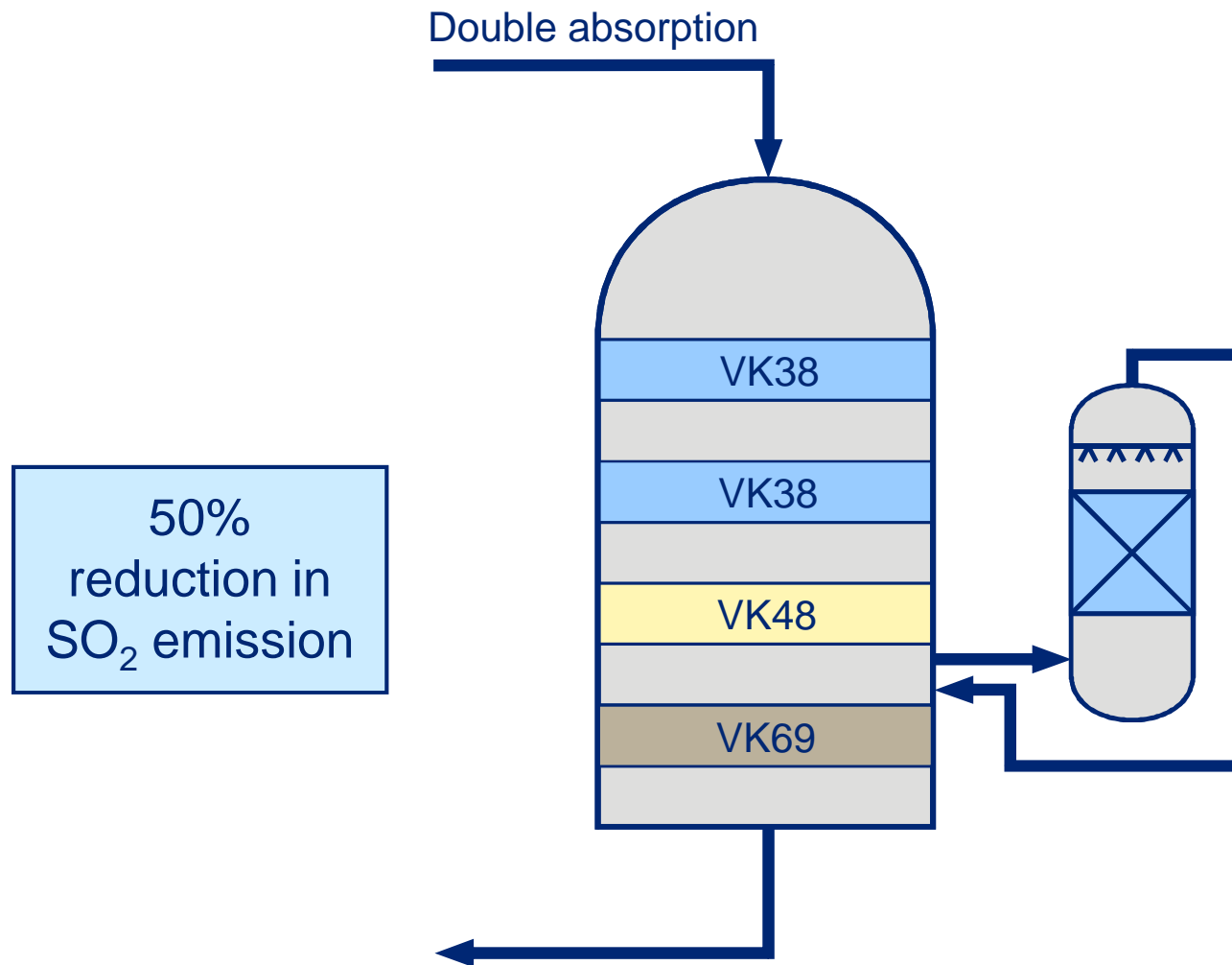
Today's options for reduction of SO₂ emissions

- Better low-temperature catalysts
- Additional catalyst beds
- Revamp to double- or triple-absorption
- Tail gas scrubbing

Low temperature catalyst options

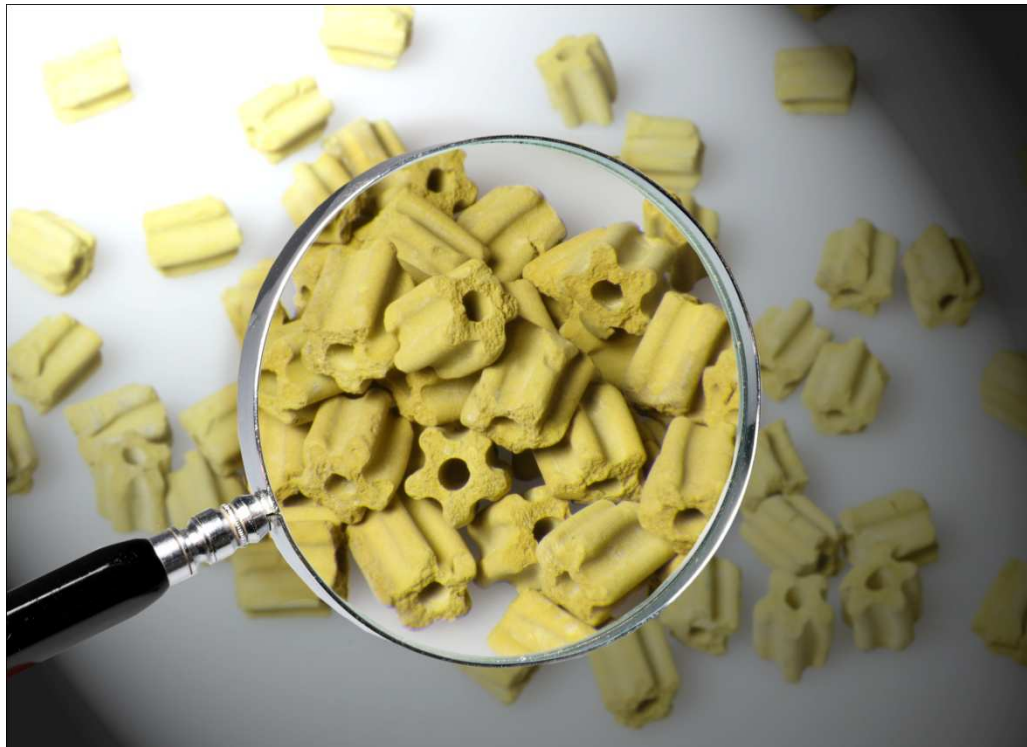


Low temperature catalyst options



The new **VK-701 LEAP5™** from Topsøe

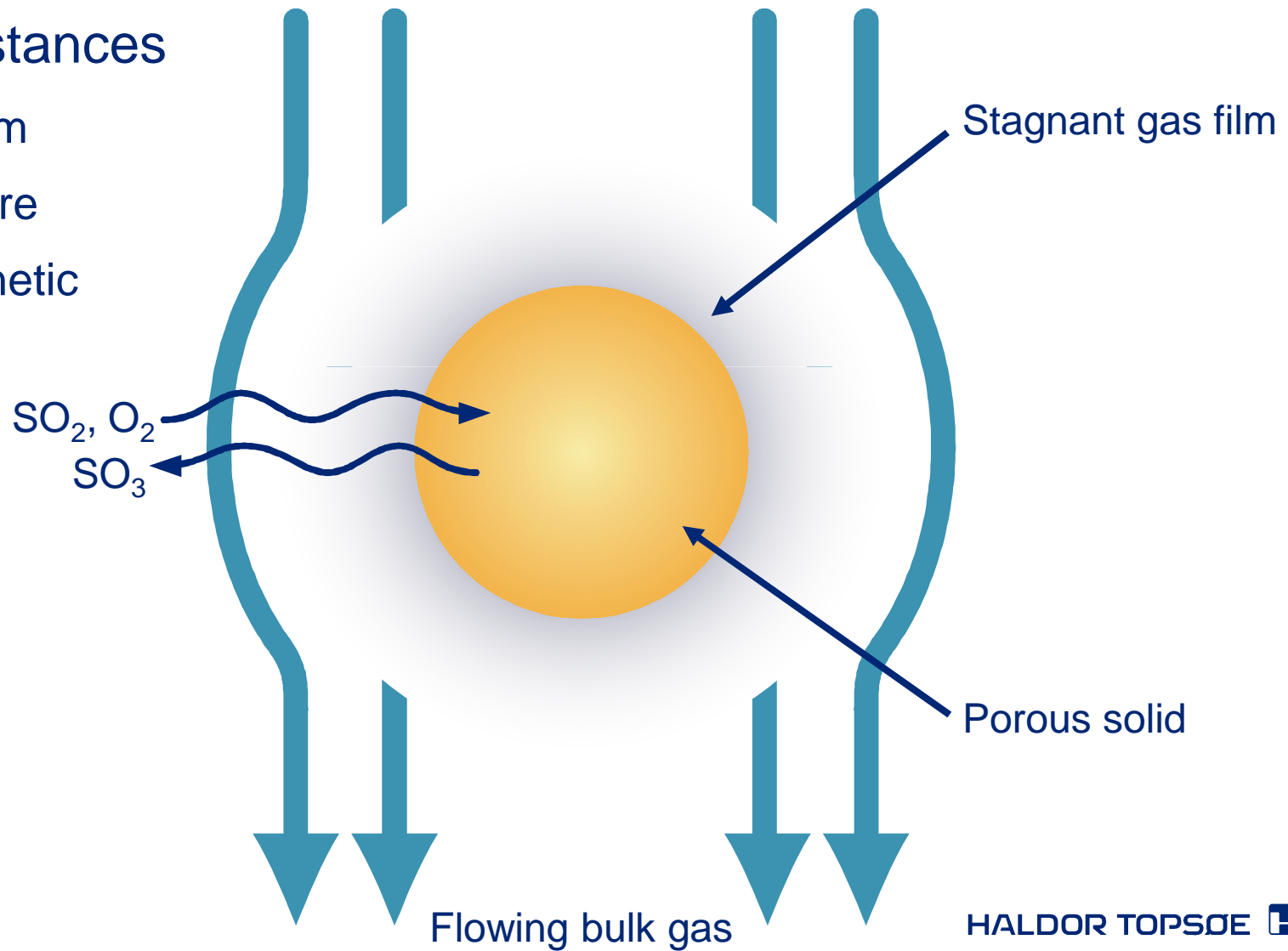
- Lower passes in single-absorption plants
- 3rd pass in 3+1 or 3+2 double-absorption plants



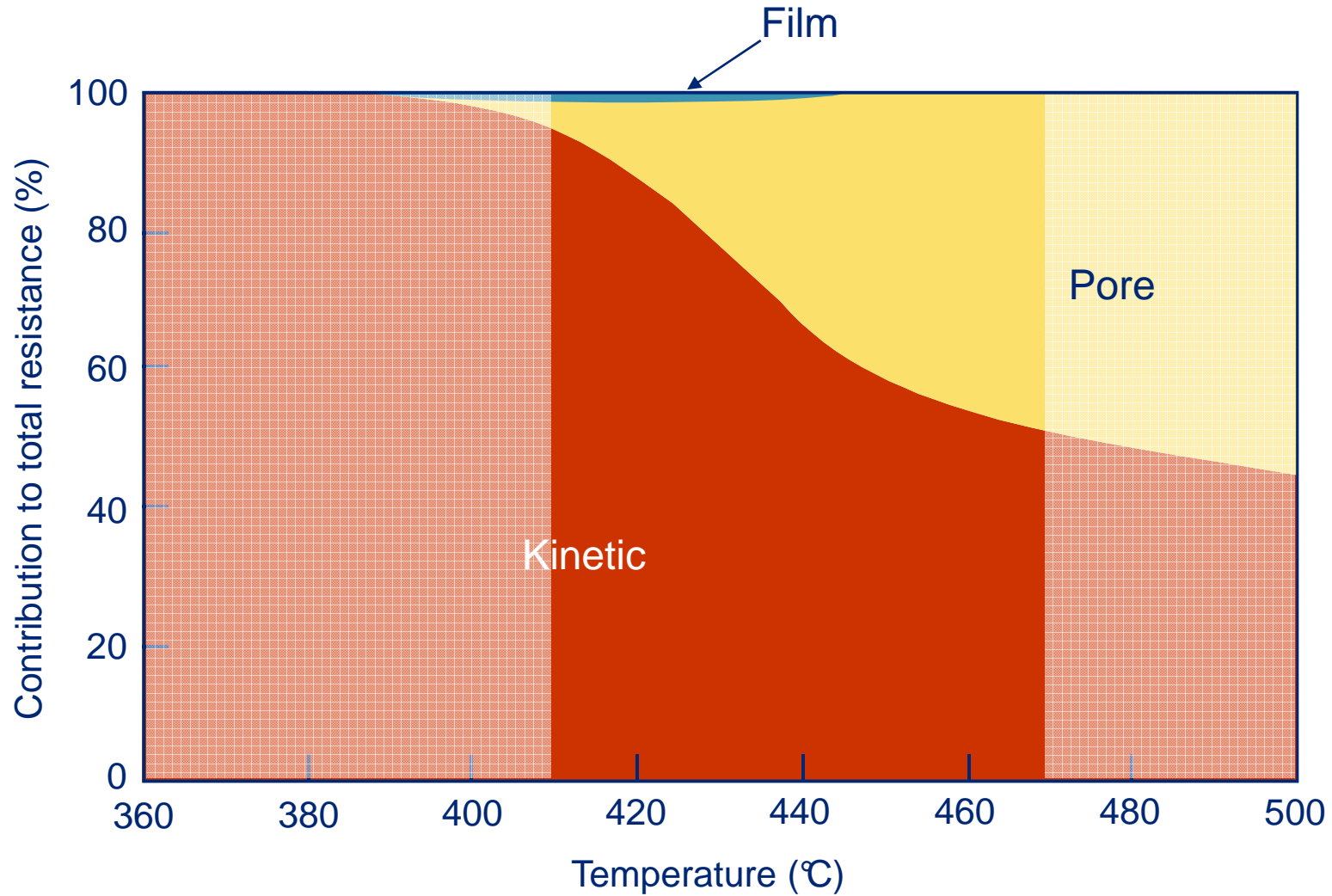
Catalyst mass and heat transfer

- Resistances

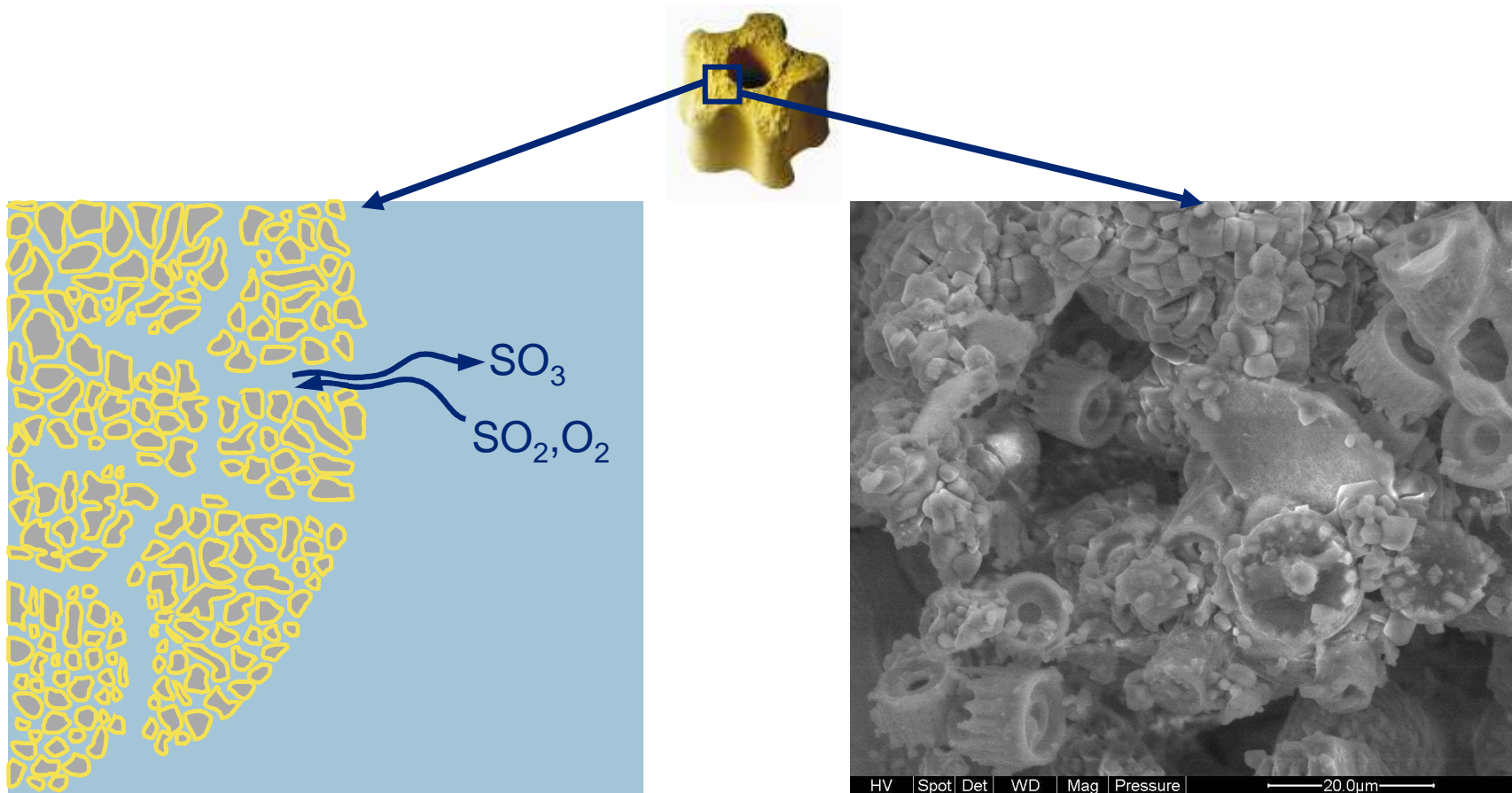
- Film
- Pore
- Kinetic



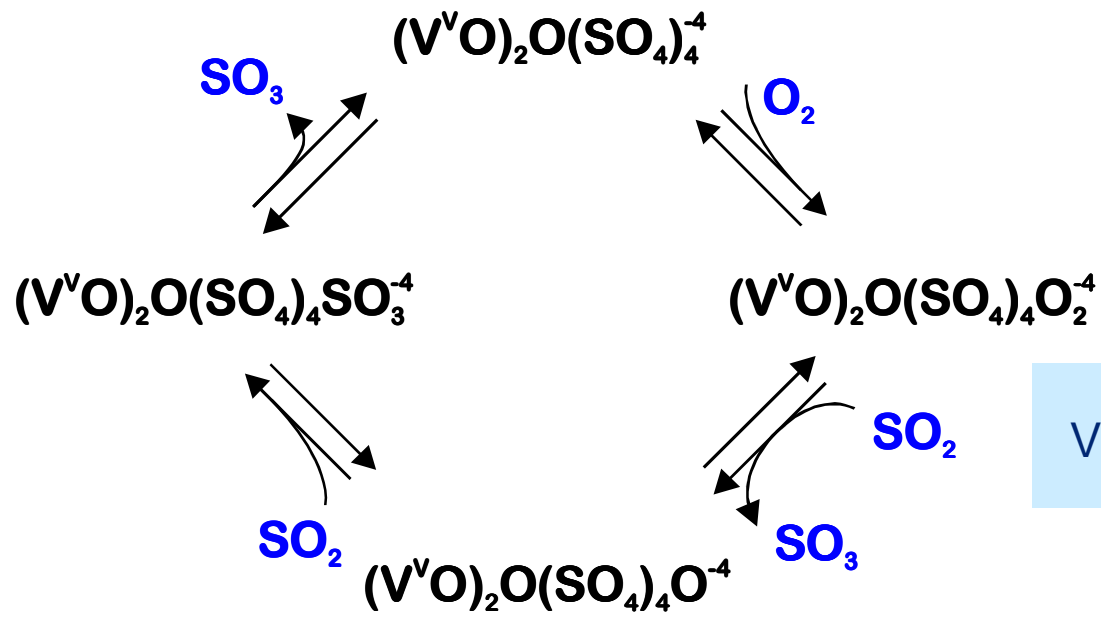
Reaction resistances in converted strong gas



Intrinsic morphology of a commercial sulphuric acid catalyst



Mechanism of catalytic SO₂ oxidation



V⁵⁺ is the active oxidation state

Source: O.B. Lapina et al (1999). *Catalysis Today*, 469-479.

VK-701 LEAP5™

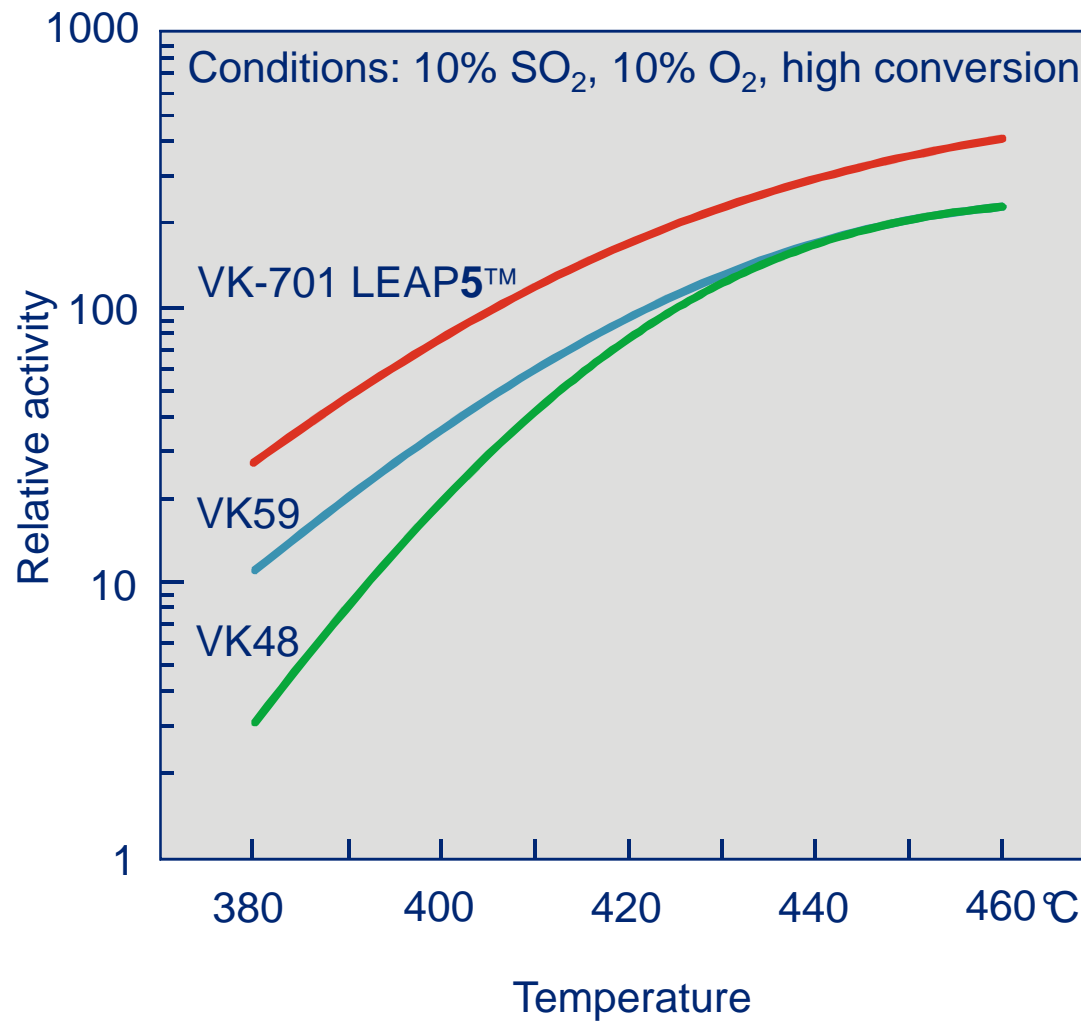
- Changed intrinsic morphology and surface properties of the carrier
- Optimised active phase for high SO₃ concentration
- Less transport restrictions in the active molten phase
- Installation and optimisation of a new unique production technology



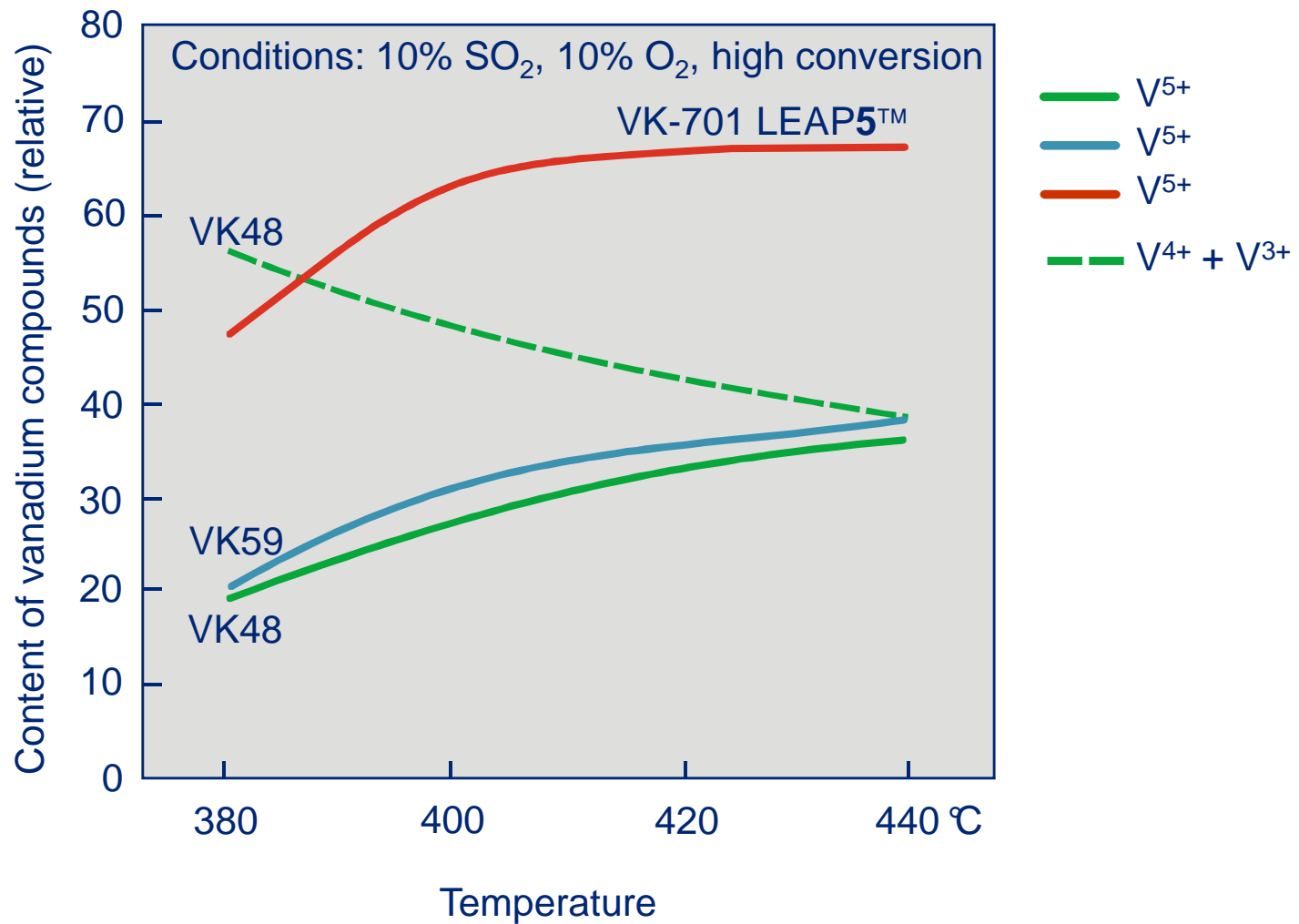
VK-701 LEAP5™ facts and figures

Catalyst	VK-701 LEAP5™
Size and shape	Daisy 12 mm
V ₂ O ₅ content	~8%
Typical operating temperature	420-500°C
Thermo stability	650°C

Superior activity of VK-701 LEAP5™

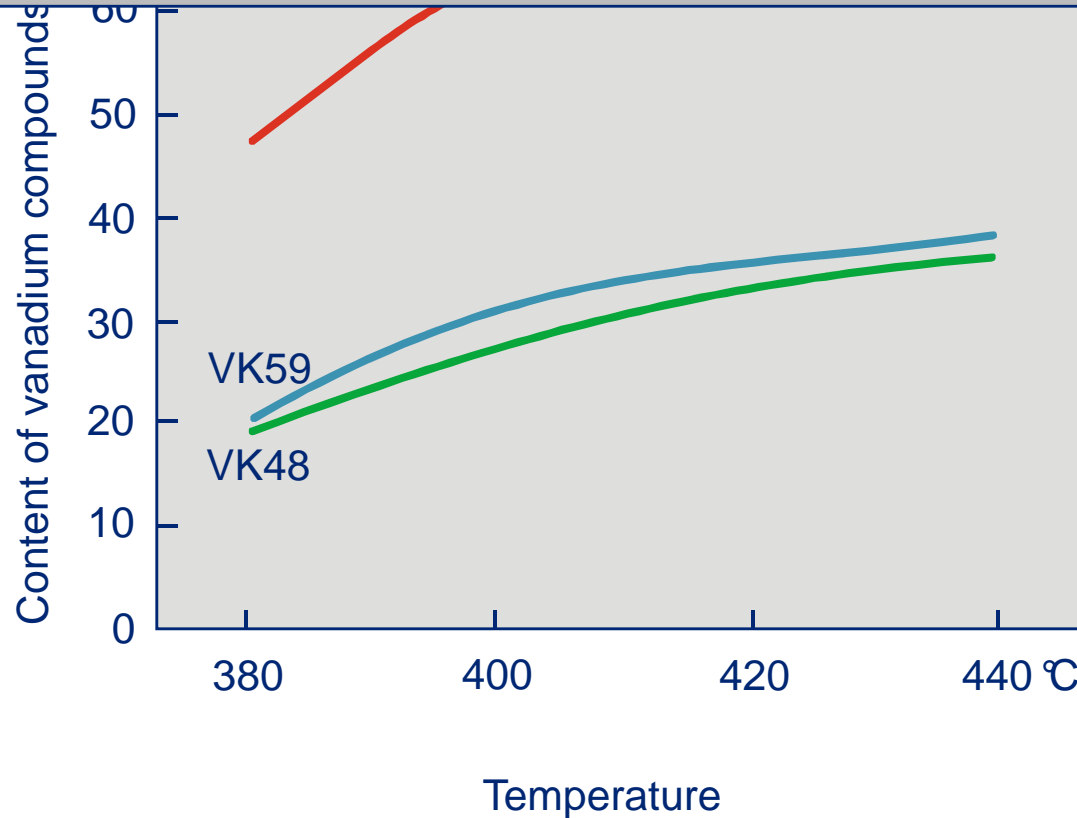


Vanadium oxidation states in VK-701 LEAP5™



Vanadium oxidation states in VK-701 LEAP5™

Topsøe's new LEAP5™ technology



Example 1

D.A. plant operating with 99.7% conversion

Layout : 3+1 double-absorption plant

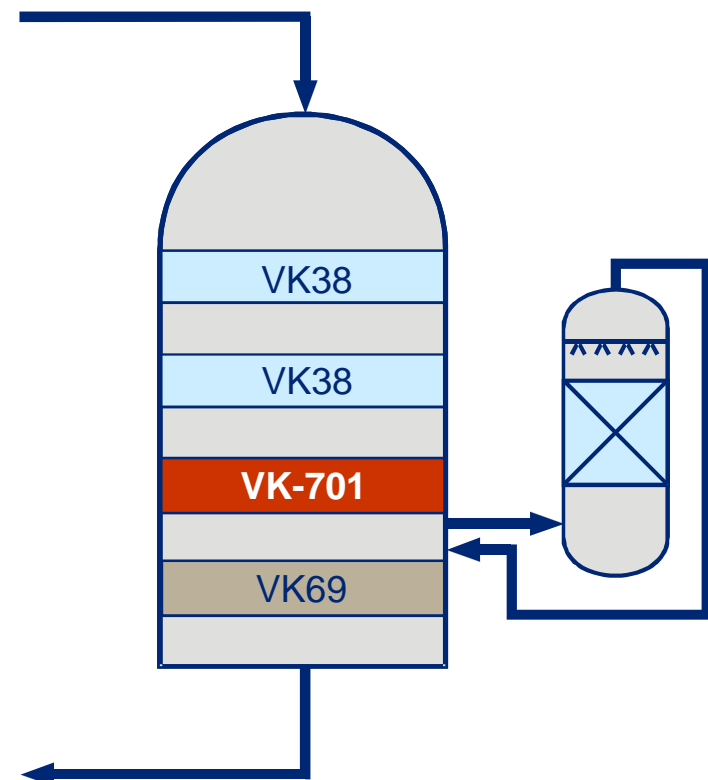
SO₂ source : S-burning

Feed gas : 11.5% SO₂, 9.5% O₂

Total initial conversion : 99.7%

Catalysts in beds 1/2 : VK38 / VK38

Conversion outlet bed 2 : 86.6%



Example 1

D.A. plant operating with 99.7% conversion

24% SO₂ reduction compared to VK48/VK69

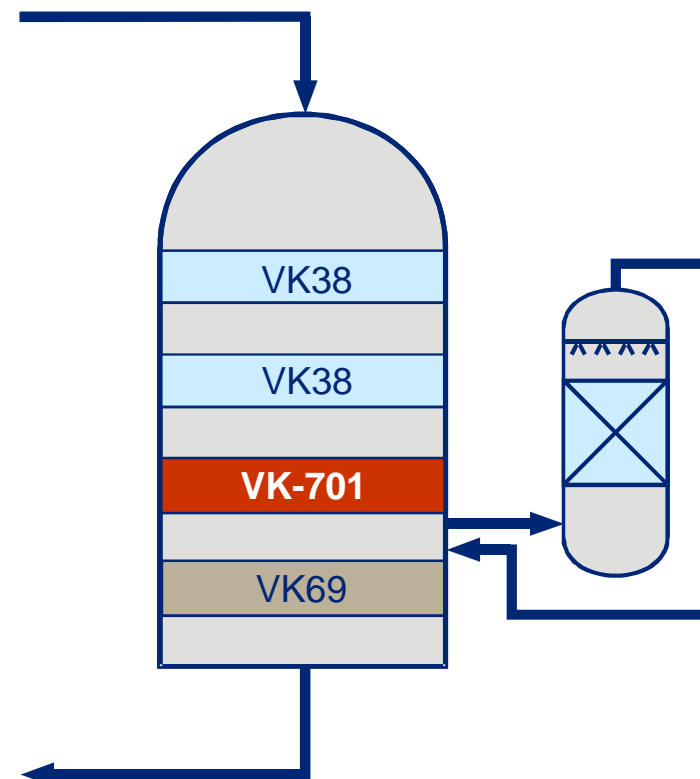
62% SO₂ reduction compared to VK48/VK38

Catalyst in bed 3	VK48	VK48	VK-701 LEAP5™
Inlet temperature, °C	445		
Conversion outlet bed 3, %	93.92		
Catalyst in bed 4	VK38	VK69	VK69
Inlet temperature, °C	425		
Overall conversion, %	99.70		
SO ₂ in the stack, ppm	420		
Relative SO ₂ emission	100		

Example 2

D.A. plant operating with 99.85% conversion

- Layout : 3+1 double-absorption plant
- SO₂ source : S-burning
- Feed gas : 11.5% SO₂, 9.5% O₂
- Total initial conversion : 99.85%
- Catalysts in beds 1/2 : VK38 / VK38
- Conversion outlet bed 2 : 86.6%



Example 2

D.A. plant operating with 99.85% conversion

30% SO₂ reduction compared to VK48/VK69

62% SO₂ reduction compared to VK48/VK38

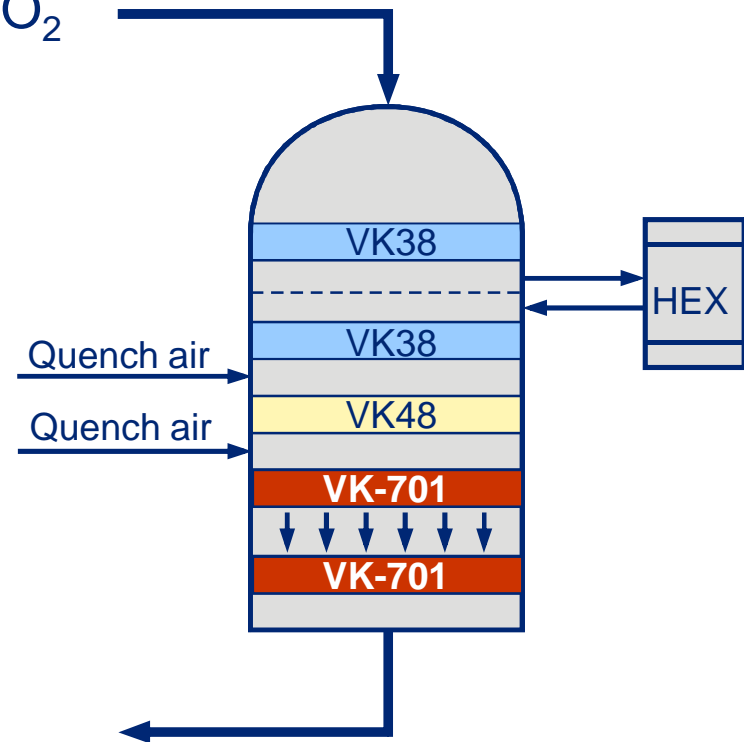
Catalyst in bed 3	VK48	VK48	VK-701 LEAP5™
Inlet temperature, °C	440		
Conversion outlet bed 3, %	94.7		
Catalyst in bed 4	VK38	VK69	VK69
Inlet temperature, °C	415		
Overall conversion, %	99.85		
SO ₂ in the stack, ppm	210		
Relative SO ₂ emission	100		

Industrial operating experience

Layout : 5-pass single-absorption
SO₂ source : S-burning
Capacity : 245 MTPD
Feed gas : 8.8% SO₂, 12% O₂

Goal

- Reduce SO₂ emissions
- Increase capacity



Industrial operating experience



SO₂ emission reduced by **20%** at 9% higher production capacity

	Before installation of VK-701 LEAP5™	After installation of VK-701 LEAP5™
Catalyst loading in beds 4 and 5	12.0 m ³ VK59 13.2 m ³ VK48	
Production rate, MTPD	245	
Inlet temperature, bed 4, °C	420	
Overall conversion, %	98.77	
SO ₂ in the stack, ppm	1005	

Conclusions



- Single-absorption
 - Reduce SO₂ emissions by up to 40% with VK-701 LEAP5™ in the final pass
- Double-absorption
 - Cut SO₂ emissions by 40% in 3+1 plants operating with VK69 by replacing the 3rd pass with VK-701 LEAP5™
 - Achieve 50 ppm SO₂ emission from existing 3+1 plants
 - Design new plants with as little as 20-50 ppm SO₂
 - Avoid tail-gas scrubbing
- VK-701 LEAP5™ performance confirmed industrially