

## Supporting Information

### Promotion Effect of H<sub>2</sub>S with High Concentration on Catalytic Dry Reforming of Methane in Sour Natural Gas

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#### Caption of Figure

Fig. S1. Flow chart of the apparatus for reaction test.

Fig. S2. Schematic diagram illustrating different components flowing through two GC columns separately and the corresponding switching time of six-way sampling valve.

Fig. S3. Chromatographic peak sequence diagram of different components including CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>S, COS, N<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, CS<sub>2</sub> and even O<sub>2</sub> (when added).

Fig. S4. N<sub>2</sub> physical adsorption-desorption isotherms of various catalysts used in different states before and after the reactions.

Fig. S5. Pore size distribution profiles of various catalysts used in different states before and after the reactions.

Fig. S6. Stability test of reduced NiO/MgO catalyst for CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>S reactions at 700 °C.

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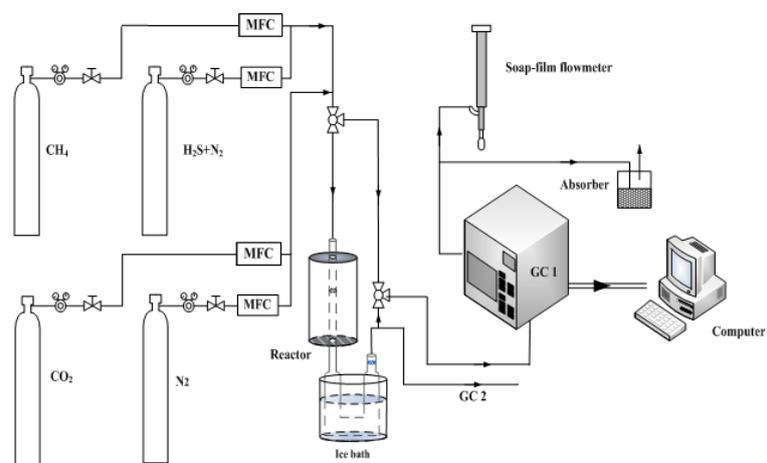


Fig. S1. Flow chart of the apparatus for reaction test.

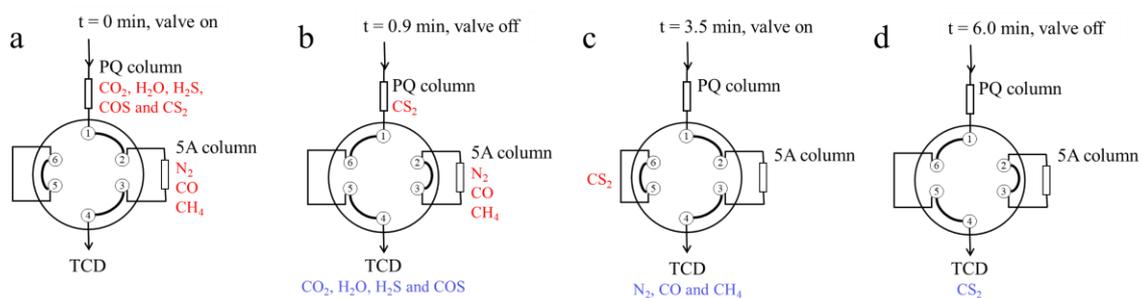


Fig. S2. Schematic diagram illustrating different components flowing through two GC columns separately and the corresponding switching time of six-way sampling valve.

(The detailed sampling analysis process is as follows. As shown in (a), at  $t=0$  min, the valve is switched on. All the components in the flowing gas firstly enter the PQ column. Since the residence time of  $N_2$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $CO$  is much shorter than that of  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $H_2S$ ,  $COS$  and  $CS_2$  in the column,  $N_2$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $CO$  can flow into the 5A column along the ways of ① and ② of the sampling valve, while  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $H_2S$ ,  $COS$  and  $CS_2$  still rest in the PQ column. (b), at  $t=0.9$  min, the valve is switched off. In the case,  $N_2$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $CO$  are closed in the 5A column.  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $H_2S$ , and  $COS$  flow out from the PQ column and pass along the ways of ①, ⑥, ⑤ and ④ of the sampling valve to TCD, but  $CS_2$  is still in the PQ column. (c), at  $t=3.5$  min, the valve is switched on.  $N_2$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $CO$  flow out from the 5A column, entering into TCD along the ways of ③ and ④ of the sampling valve. (d), at  $t=6.0$  min, the valve is switched off. The  $CS_2$  sealed off between the ways of ⑥ and ⑤ can at last pass through the ways of ⑤ and ④ of the sampling valve to TCD. Thus, all the components have arrived at the TCD and are detected. The chromatographic peak sequence diagram of different components including  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O$ ,  $H_2S$ ,  $COS$ ,  $N_2$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $CO$ ,  $CS_2$  and even  $O_2$  (when added) is displayed in the following Fig. S3.)

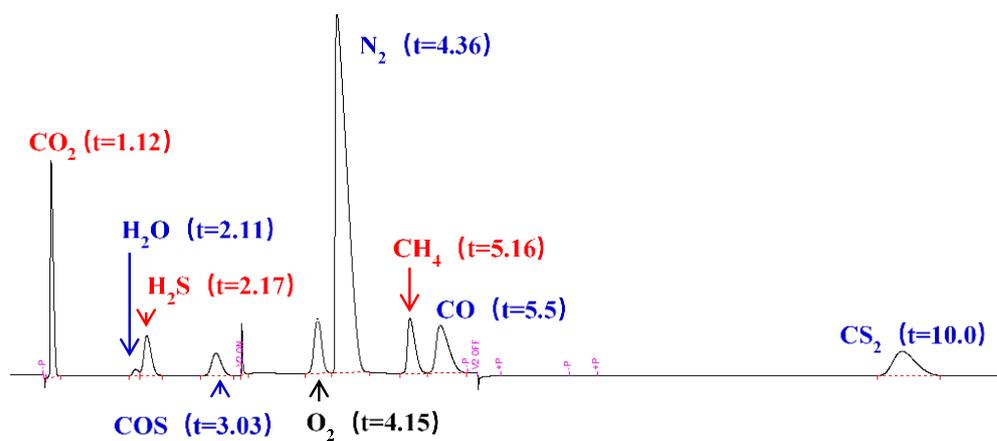


Fig. S3. Chromatographic peak sequence diagram of different components including CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>S, COS, N<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, CS<sub>2</sub> and even O<sub>2</sub> (when added).

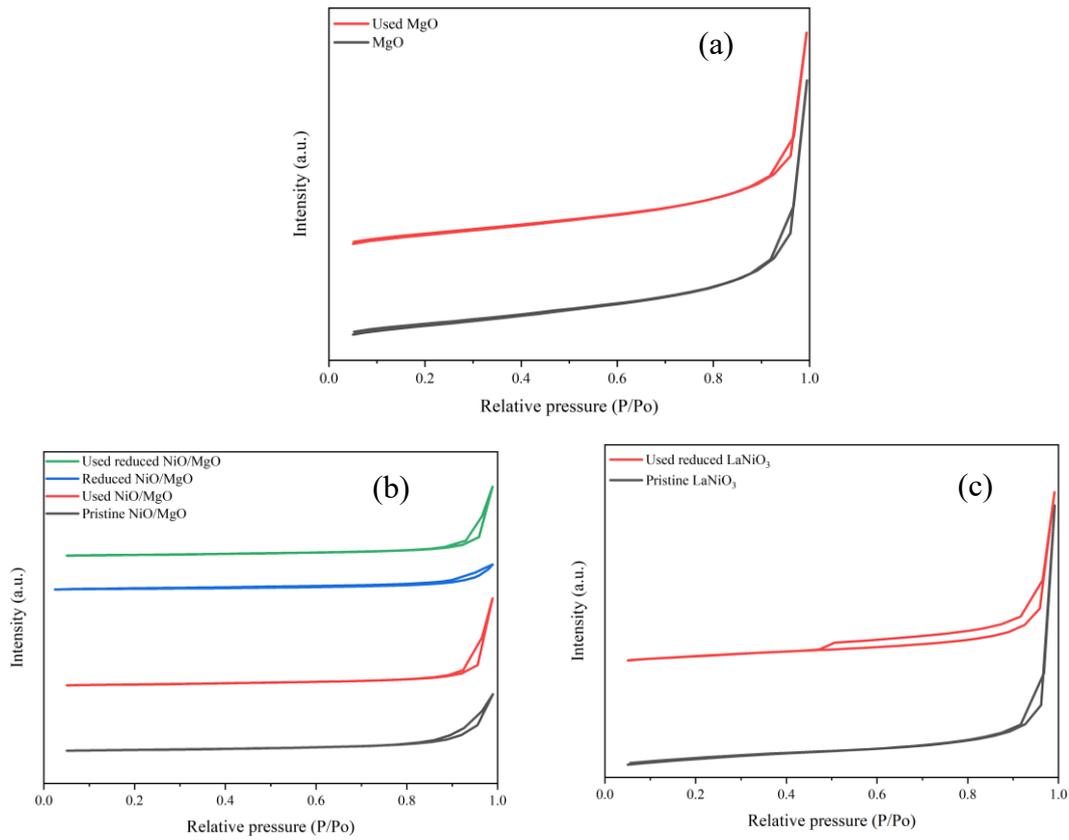


Fig. S4. N<sub>2</sub> physical adsorption-desorption isotherms of various catalysts used in different states before and after the reactions. (a) MgO, (b) NiO/MgO, and (c) LaNiO<sub>3</sub>

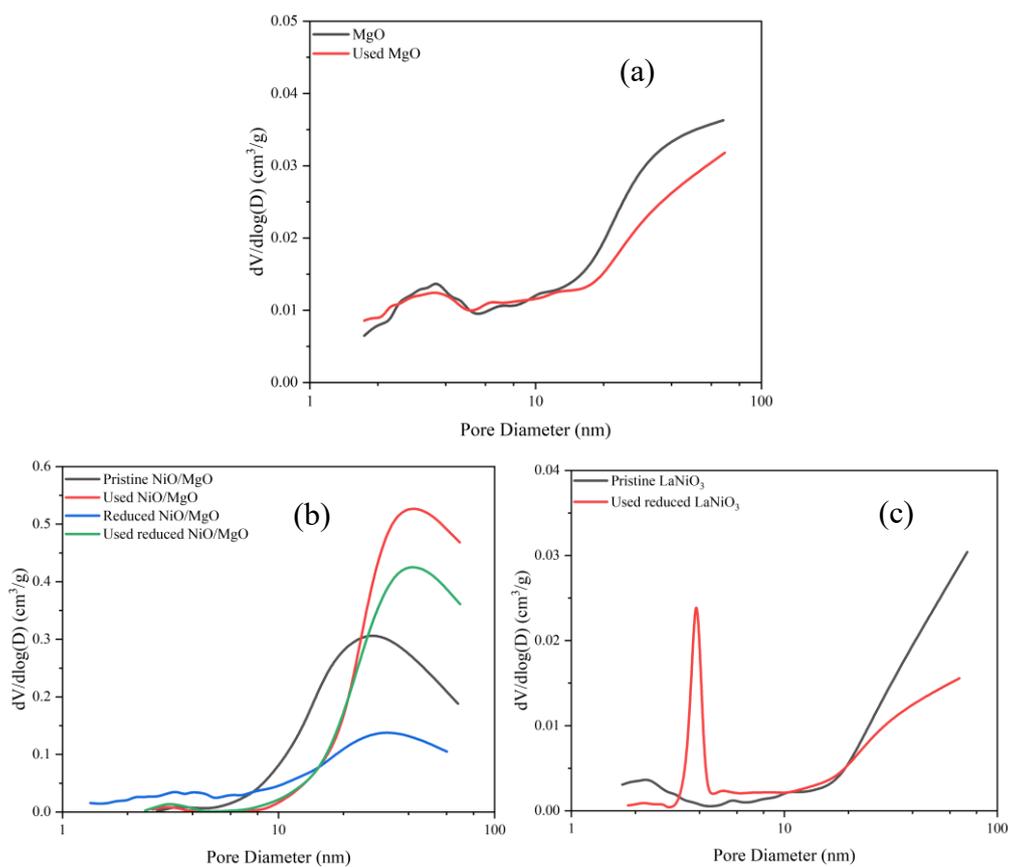


Fig. S5. Pore size distribution profiles of various catalysts used in different states before and after the reactions. (a) MgO, (b) NiO/MgO, and (c) LaNiO<sub>3</sub>

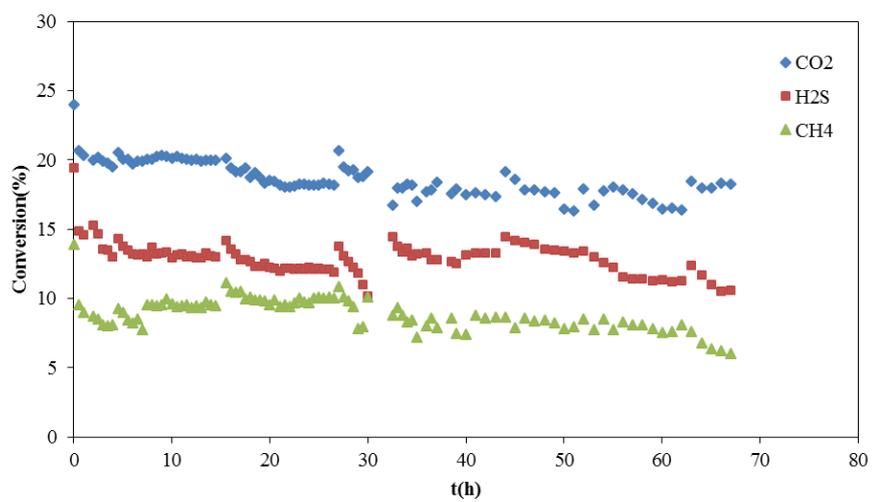


Fig. S6. Stability test of reduced NiO/MgO catalyst for CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>S reactions at 700 °C.