



Comparative study of decomposition of tetrachloromethane using dielectric barrier discharge powered by different power supplies



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Volatile organic compounds cause the greenhouse effect. They often possess toxic properties. Moreover some of them cause the decomposition of ozone.

This study is focused on CCl₄ decomposition in a newly constructed dielectric barrier discharge reactor. The reactor has a special design of the high-voltage electrode. This electrode has internal channels. Gas is introduced into the whole reactor by one group of channels. The gas passes through the discharge zone. Then the gas is carried from the reactor by the next channels. This design aims to improve the energy efficiency supply of dielectric barrier discharge.

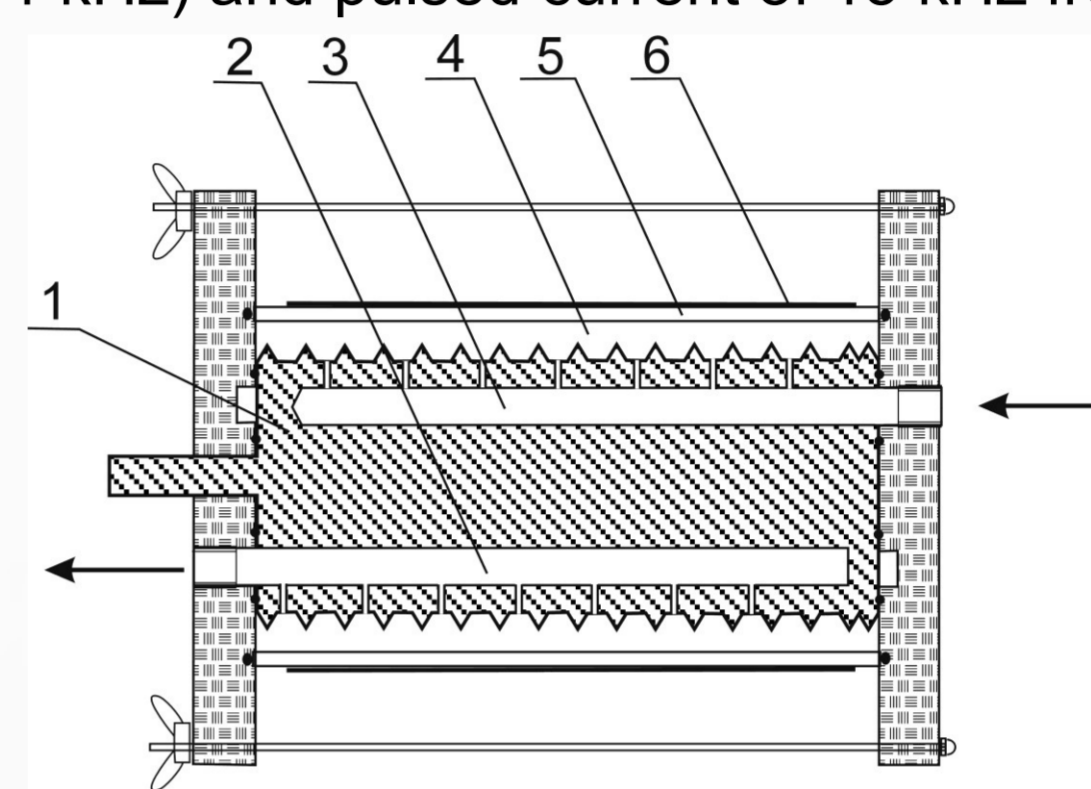
The reactor was powered by three power supply systems: AC, pulsed of low frequency (<1 kHz) and pulsed current of 15 kHz frequency.

Experimental conditions

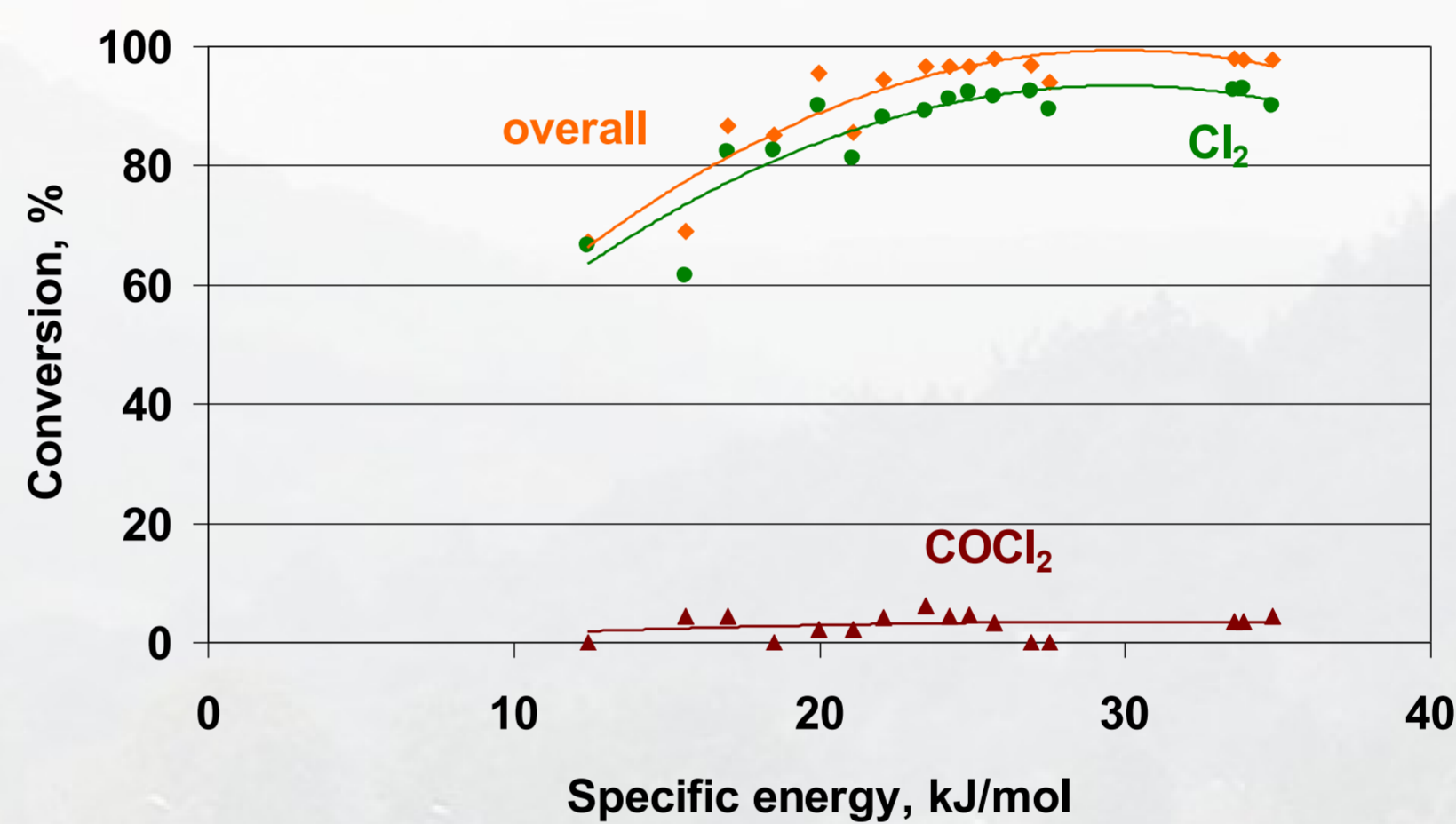
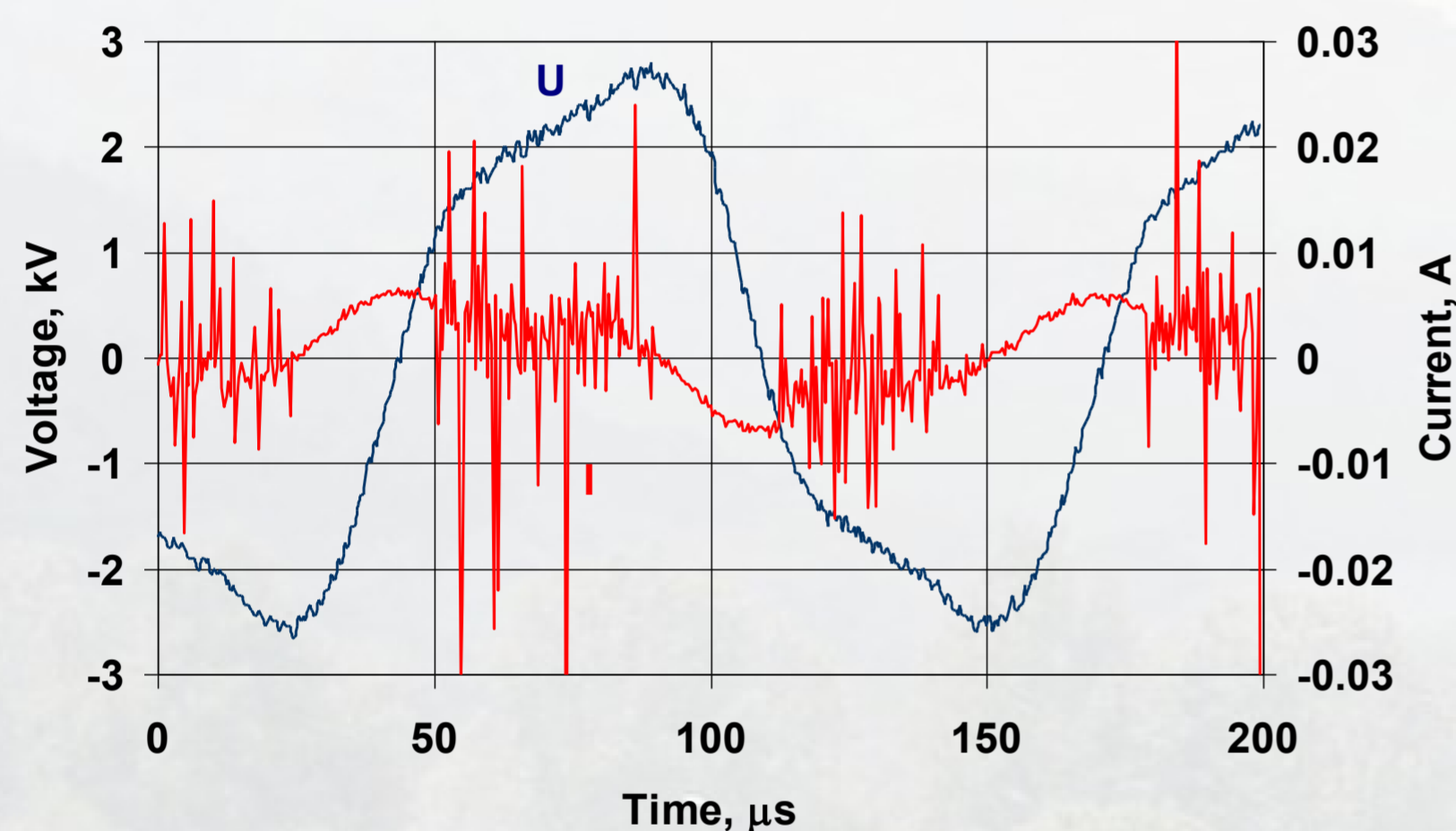
Gas mixture - air and CCl₄
Total gas flow - 10 NI/h
CCl₄ concentration - 0.1%

Reactor

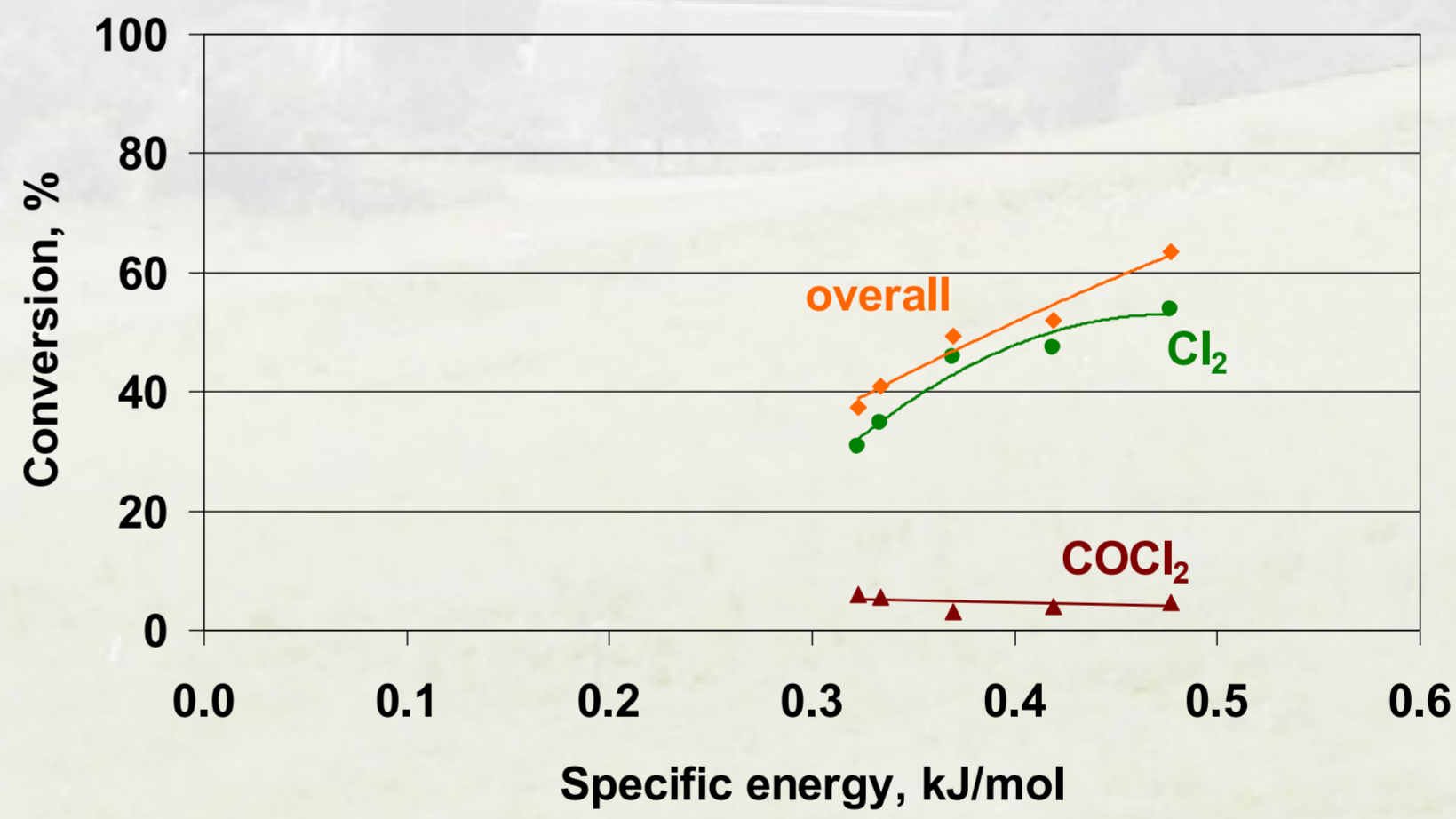
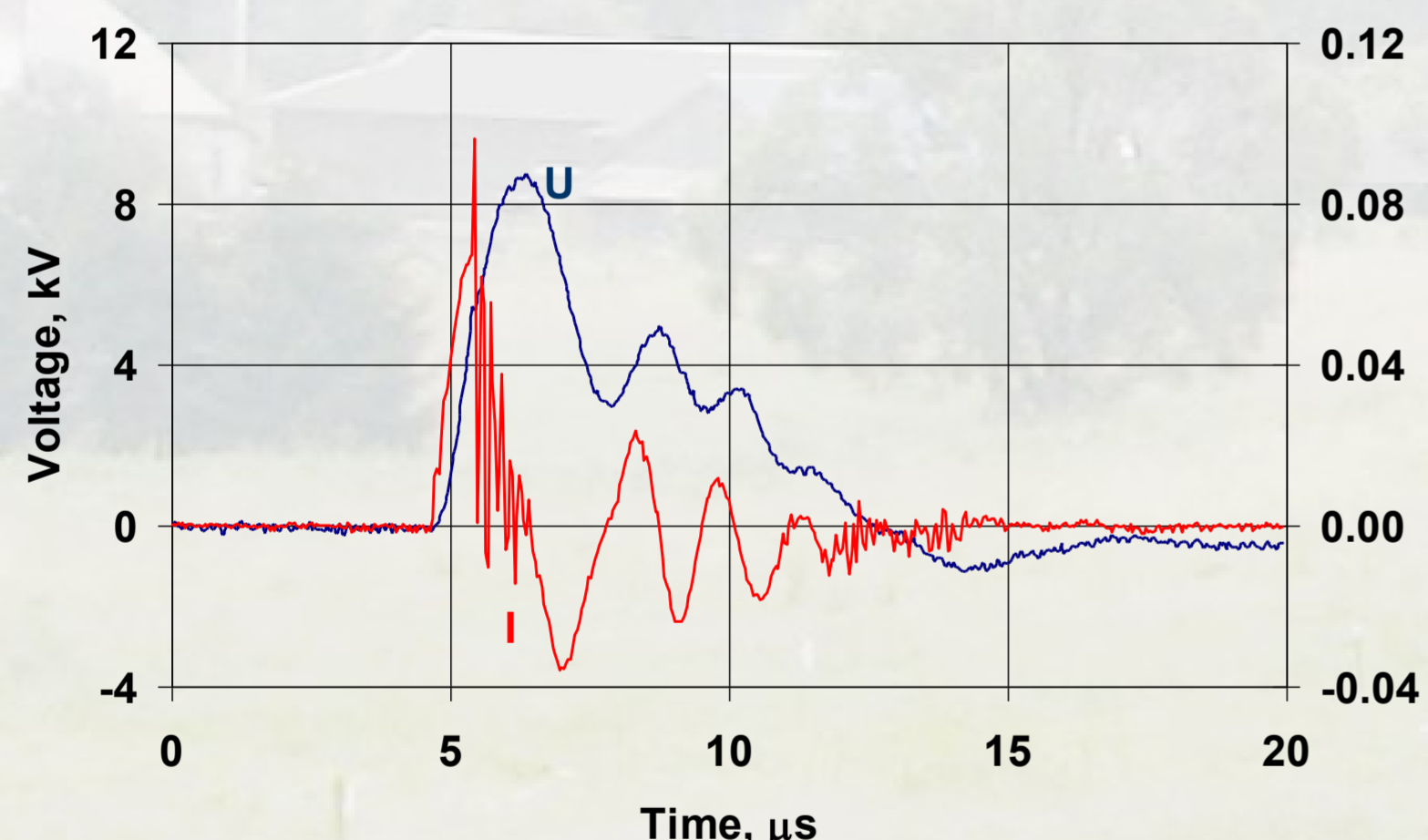
1 - high-voltage electrode
2, 3 - internal channels
4 - discharge zone
5 - dielectric barrier
6 - grounded electrode



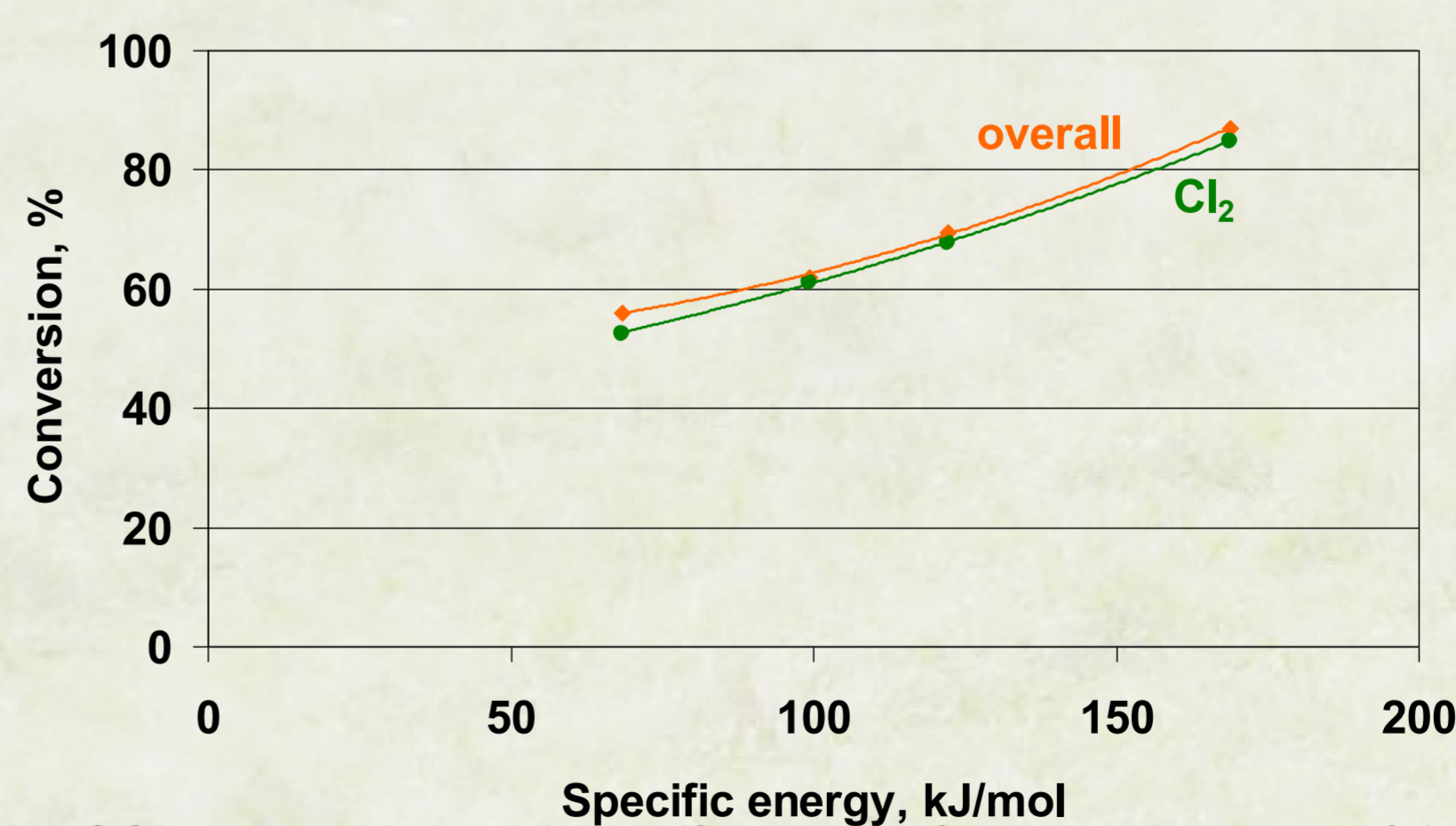
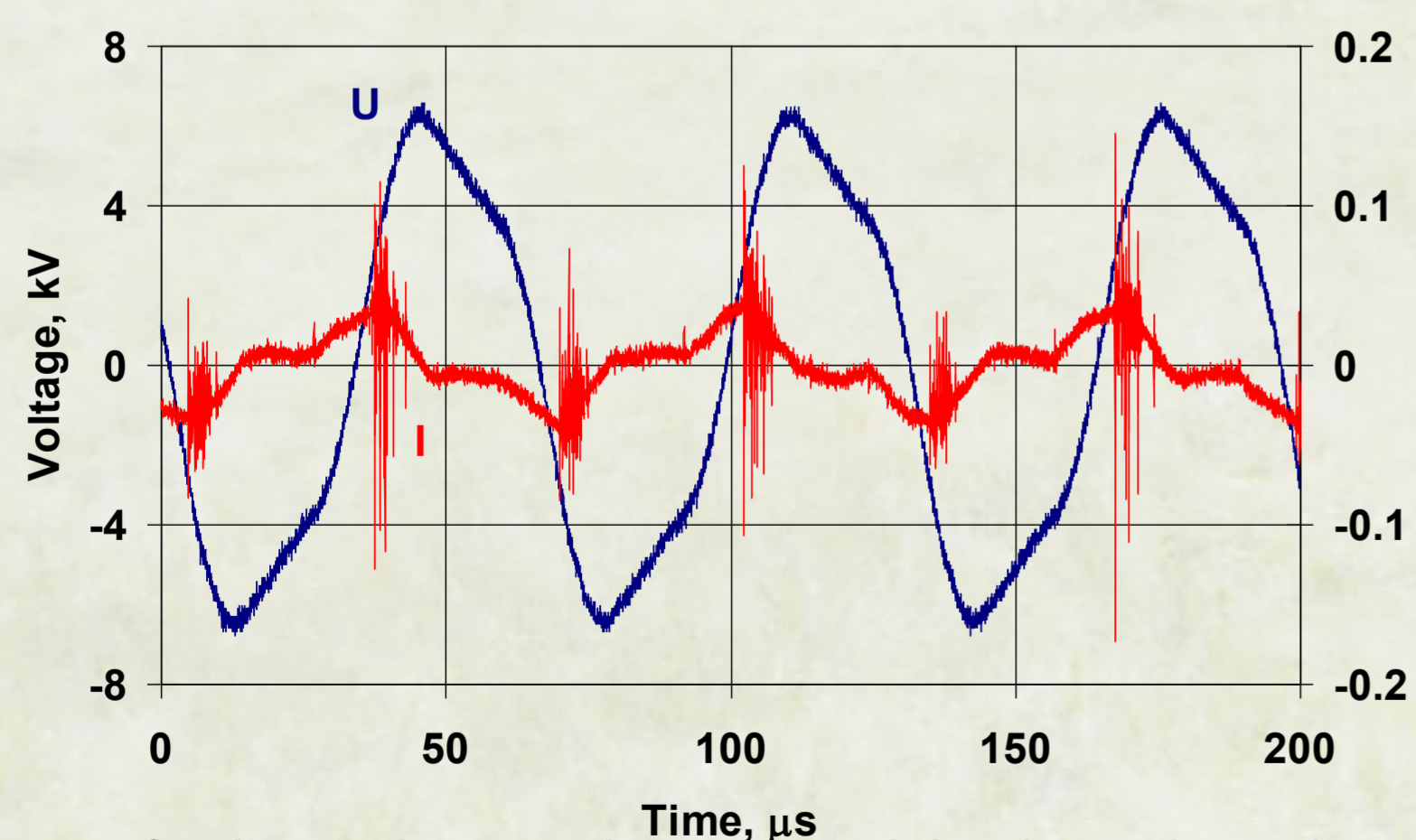
Results



Traces of pulses voltage and current and the dependence between the CCl₄ conversion and specific energy for AC power supply system



Traces of pulses voltage and current and the dependence between the CCl₄ conversion and specific energy for pulsed of low frequency (<1 kHz) power supply system



Traces of pulses voltage and current and the dependence between the CCl₄ conversion and specific energy for pulsed current of 15 kHz frequency

Conclusions

- The reactor with the special high-voltage electrode can be effectively used for decomposition of CCl₄ in air.
- Effects of CCl₄ decomposition depends on the type of power supply system.
- The best overall CCl₄ conversion have been obtained for the AC power supply system (98%).
- Main product of CCl₄ decomposition was Cl₂.
- COCl₂ was not produced in the reactor powered by pulsed current of 15 kHz frequency power supply system.

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