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Hydrogen Sulfide Decomposition in Pulsed Corona Discharge Reactors S. JOHN, G.B. ZHAO, J.J. ZHANG, J.C. HAMANN, S.S. MUKNA-HALLIPATNA, S. LEGOWSKI, J.F. ACKERMAN, M.D. ARGYLE, University of Wyoming — Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) decomposition was carried out in each of four balance gases (Ar, He, N<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>) in a wire-in-tube pulsed corona discharge reactor. H<sub>2</sub>S conversion rates and H<sub>2</sub>S decomposition energy efficiencies depend on the balance gas and H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations. H<sub>2</sub>S conversion in monatomic balance gases, like Ar and He, is more efficient than in diatomic balance gases like N<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>. Low pulse forming capacitance, low charge voltage, and high pulse frequency operation produces the highest energy efficiency for H<sub>2</sub>S conversion at constant power. H<sub>2</sub>S conversion is more efficient in Ar-N<sub>2</sub> gas mixture than in Ar or N<sub>2</sub>. These results can be explained by corona discharge observations, the electron attachment reactions of H<sub>2</sub>S and the proposed reaction mechanism of H<sub>2</sub>S dissociation. The results reveal the potential for energy efficient H<sub>2</sub>S decomposition in pulsed corona discharge reactors.

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