

Plasma-Driven Catalysis Process for Toluene Abatement: Effect of Water Vapor

Haibao Huang, Daiqi Ye, and Dennis Y. C. Leung

Abstract—Plasma-driven catalysis (PDC) was used to remove toluene in air. Water vapor is a critical operating parameter in this process. Its effect on toluene removal efficiency, carbon balance, CO₂ selectivity, and outlet O₃ concentration was systematically investigated. Results showed that water vapor imposed negative effect on toluene decomposition since it depressed the formation and catalytic decomposition of O₃. Water vapor deposited on the catalyst would cover the catalytic active sites, resulting in the deactivation of the catalyst. There was an optimum water vapor content for the highest carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity. The present paper sheds some insight into the effect of water vapor and provides a valuable basis for the application of the PDC technology.

Index Terms—Ozone, plasma-driven catalysis (PDC), toluene, water vapor content.

I. INTRODUCTION

PLASMA-DRIVEN catalysis (PDC) technology has attracted much attention in the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) control over the past decades [1]–[4]. It is a promising technology characterized by high energy efficiency and mineralization rate and little by-products formation [5], [6].

Water vapor is a critical operating parameter in the PDC process. Its effect is indeed of great interest since practical applications deal with ambient air that usually contains water [7]–[9]. Water vapor not only affects the concentration of energetic electrons but also gets deeply involved in the formation of oxidants. The effect of water vapor has been intensively studied in the nonthermal plasma (NTP) process and differentiated into enhancement [10], [11], suppression [8], [12], and a dual role [7], [13]. However, few studies have been conducted in the PDC process. The PDC process, quite different from the NTP process, has characteristics of both NTP and the catalysis.

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Therefore, it is of significance to investigate the effect of water vapor for better understanding and application of PDC technology.

The present paper attempted to clarify the role of water vapor in the PDC process. Two catalysts (i.e., TiO₂ and MnOx) were used. Toluene was selected as the target VOC pollutant. The effect of water vapor content on toluene removal efficiency (TRE), carbon balance, CO₂ selectivity, and outlet O₃ concentration were investigated in a more systematic and fundamental manner. The present paper sheds some insight into the effect of water vapor in the PDC process and provides a valuable basis for its application.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

A. Experimental Setup

The experimental setup is illustrated in Fig. 1. Water vapor content in air stream was adjusted by the air flux passing through bubbler for water vapor production. A wire-plate dielectric barrier discharge reactor was used. Its simplified structure is shown in Fig. 1. The epoxy resin board, with the length of 240 mm, width of 50 mm, and thickness of 0.8 mm, was used as dielectric barrier (dielectric constant $\epsilon = 3.6$). Copper wire with 0.8 mm in diameter acted as the high voltage electrode (H.V.). The wire-to-wire distance was 10 mm. A piece of copper mesh (150 mm \times 25 mm \times 2 mm) was stuck on the epoxy resin board and acted as the grounded electrode. The gap spacing between the two discharge electrodes was 10 mm. The catalyst mesh was placed on the copper mesh. This kind of reactor owns the advantage of low pressure drop and capability of industrial application.

The experiment was carried out at room temperature (25 °C) and atmospheric pressure. The energy density deposited on the reactor is 651 J/L with the power frequency of 50 Hz. Gas samples from the outlet were analyzed online by a gas chromatograph (GC, Kechuang Chromatograph, GC-900A) equipped with two FID detectors. One was for organic compounds detection with a 50-m SE-30 capillary column (80 °C), and the other detector, equipped with a methanizer and a 2-m carbon molecular sieve stainless steel column (65 °C), was for carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide analysis. O₃ concentration was measured by an ozone analyzer (Lida Instrument, DCS-1). Water vapor content was monitored by a humidity meter (Center 310, Center). The air flow rate and initial toluene concentration was 0.2 L/min and 100 ppm, respectively. Experimental data were recorded after the reaction reached steady state. More than five data samples were collected and averaged for the calculation of toluene and O₃ removal efficiency.

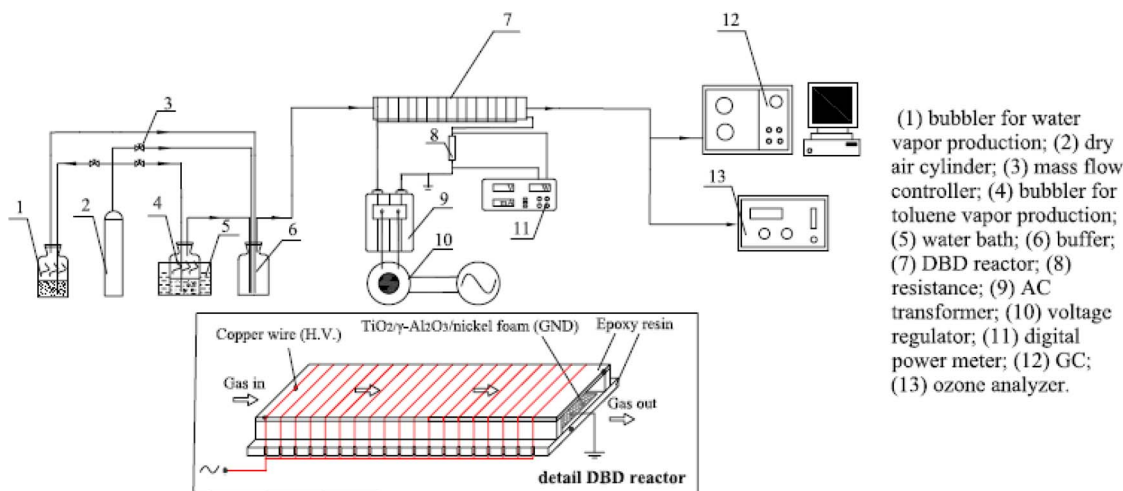


Fig. 1. Schematics of the experimental setup.

B. Catalysts Preparation

Two catalysts (i.e., MnOx/ γ -Al₂O₃/nickel foam and TiO₂/ γ -Al₂O₃/nickel foam) were used in this paper. A commercial nickel foam support (150 mm × 25 mm × 2 mm) was impregnated in the sol of Al₂O₃ · nH₂O, then dried at 100 °C for 2 h and calcined at 550 °C for 4 h to get γ -Al₂O₃/nickel foam hybrid support. The hybrid support was impregnated in manganese nitrate solution, then dried at 100 °C for 2 h and calcined at 550 °C for 4 h to get MnOx/ γ -Al₂O₃/nickel foam catalyst. TiO₂ was put into distilled water and dispersed fully in an ultrasonic cleaner bath to get 8% wt. TiO₂ slurry. The γ -Al₂O₃/nickel foam was dipped into the TiO₂ slurry, impregnated for 30 min and then dried at 100 °C for 2 h to get TiO₂/ γ -Al₂O₃/nickel foam catalyst. The weight of loaded MnOx and TiO₂ is 0.45 g.

In this paper, the TRE, carbon balance, and CO₂ selectivity were defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Toluene removal efficiency (TRE) : TRE(\%)} \\ = \frac{[\text{toluene}]_{\text{inlet}} - [\text{toluene}]_{\text{outlet}}}{[\text{toluene}]_{\text{inlet}}} \times 100\% \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Carbon balance : Carbon balance(\%)} \\ = \frac{[\text{CO}] + [\text{CO}_2]}{7([\text{toluene}]_{\text{inlet}} - [\text{toluene}]_{\text{outlet}})} \times 100\% \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO}_2 \text{ selectivity (S}_{\text{CO}_2}) : \text{S}_{\text{CO}_2}(\%) \\ = \frac{[\text{CO}_2]}{7([\text{toluene}]_{\text{inlet}} - [\text{toluene}]_{\text{outlet}})} \times 100\% \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where [toluene]_{inlet} and [toluene]_{outlet} is the toluene concentration (ppm) in the feed and effluent gas, respectively; [CO] and [CO₂] is the CO and CO₂ concentration (ppm) in the products, respectively. Water vapor content(s) was defined as follows:

$$s(\%) = \frac{f \times Q}{\rho_{\text{air}}} \quad (4)$$

where f , Q , and ρ_{air} is relative humidity (%), saturated water vapor (g/m³), and air density (g/m³) at 25 °C, respectively.

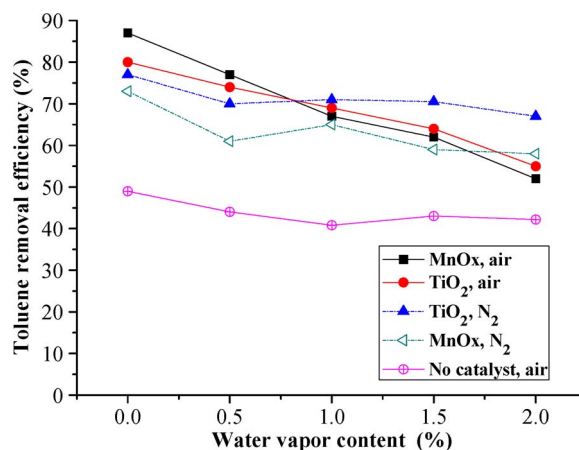


Fig. 2. Effect of water vapor content on toluene removal efficiency with/without the catalyst in air/N₂ stream.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Effect of Water Vapor Content on TRE

Fig. 2 shows the effect of water vapor content on the TRE under different conditions. It can be found that the TRE was decreased from 49 to 40.8% with the increase of water vapor content from 0 to 2% in the NTP. Water vapor plays a dual role in toluene destruction. Water vapor content enhances the formation of hydroxyl radicals (OH•)[9], [13]. On the other hand, it also has an adverse effect on toluene removal due to electronegative characteristics [13], [14]. In addition, the increased water vapor content limits the electron density and quenches the active chemical species [13]. The TRE reached the highest and the lowest under the condition of 0 and 1% water vapor content, respectively. The effect of moisture in the NTP process is somewhat different from some previous literature since it depends on many factors such as the characteristics of pollutants, high-voltage power sources, reactors, and water vapor content.

The role of water vapor in the PDC process is much more complicated than that in the NTP process. Both energetic

electrons and catalysts are involved in the PDC process. The TRE is much more sensitive to the change of water vapor content in the PDC process than that in the NTP process. As shown in Fig. 2, the TRE in air stream decreased from 87 to 52% and from 80 to 55% in the PDC process using MnOx and TiO₂ catalyst, respectively. Water vapor greatly depressed toluene decomposition in the PDC. It can be found the TRE in nitrogen stream was decreased from 73 to 58% and from 77 to 67% with MnOx and TiO₂ catalyst, respectively. Energetic electron and nitrogen radicals resulted from electron impact are the dominant species responsible for toluene destruction in the N₂ stream. Water vapor will quench energetic electrons, leading to the decrease of TRE with the increased water vapor content, as observed in Fig. 2. Thus, it is understandable that the highest TRE in the N₂ gas stream was obtained in the absence of water vapor. The TRE is more sensitive to the change of water vapor content in the air stream when compared with that in the N₂ stream in the PDC process. O₃ can be abundantly generated during the discharge. However, its formation was suppressed due to the extinguishing of energetic electrons by water vapor. It can be found that the O₃ concentration dropped from 156 to 78 ppm with the increase of water vapor content from 0 to 2% (Fig. 3). O₃ can be efficiently decomposed by the catalyst. About 82.1 and 78.2% O₃ was decomposed by the MnOx and TiO₂ catalyst, respectively, at 0% water vapor content. With the increased water vapor content from 0 to 2%, the decomposed O₃ amount was decreased from 128 to 59.5 ppm and from 122 to 34 ppm, in the PDC process using MnOx and TiO₂ catalyst, respectively. The results showed that water vapor depressed O₃ catalytic decomposition since it might compete with ozone for the adsorption sites of catalysts [15]. O₃ is a strong oxidant and can be decomposed into O, which is highly reactive and can efficiently oxidize toluene. Thus, water vapor can impose negative effect on toluene removal by inhibiting O₃ formation of and subsequent catalytic ozonation. The rate constants of O₃, O, and •OH with toluene are 1.5×10^{-22} , 2.2×10^{-14} and $7 \times 10^{-13} \text{ L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, respectively. O and •OH are much more active than O₃ and should be the main active species responsible for toluene destruction in the PDC besides of energetic electrons. Both O and •OH were influenced by water vapor content. Some water vapor is useful to the formation of •OH while too much water vapor is negative due to the deactivation of catalysts.

In addition, water vapor deposited on the catalyst would cover the catalytic active sites and deactivate the catalyst [14], [17]. To prove this, the TiO₂ catalyst adsorbed with water vapor before reaction was compared with that without the adsorption of water vapor, as shown in Fig. 4. It can be found that the TRE reached 84.4% in the latter while it was only 64.4% in the former; and the corresponding O₃ removal efficiency is 93% and 63%, respectively. This is because that water vapor deposited on the catalyst prevents the adsorption of toluene and O₃[16], leading to depress destruction of both toluene and O₃. In summary, water vapor imposed negative effects on toluene removal in three ways: 1) quenching of high-energy electrons; 2) inhibition of ozone formation and decomposition; and 3) suppression of catalytic ozonation.

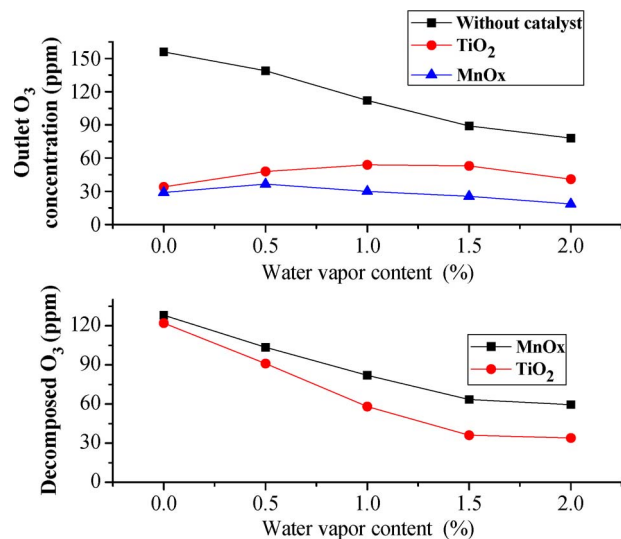


Fig. 3. Effect of water vapor content on outlet O₃ concentration and decomposed O₃.

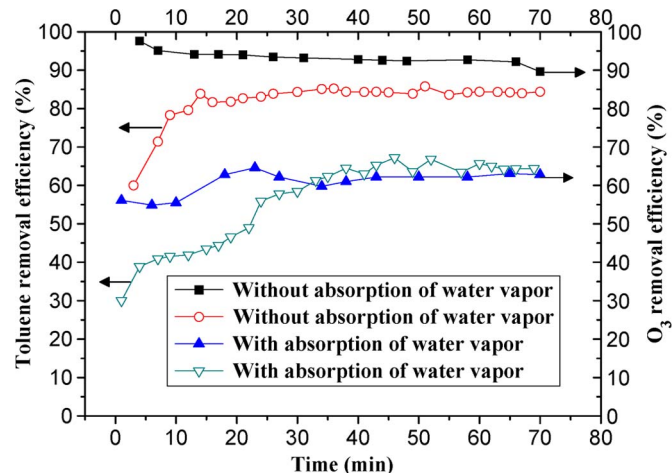


Fig. 4. Comparison of removal efficiency of O₃ and toluene with/without pre-adsorption of water vapor.

B. Effect of Water Vapor Content on Carbon Balance and CO₂ Selectivity

Water vapor has a significant effect on carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity in the PDC, as shown in Fig. 5. With increased water vapor content from 0 to 2%, carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity both initially increased and then dropped. However, too much water vapor would reduce the O₃ concentration, limit the electron density, and quench the active chemical species [13]. There should be an optimum water vapor content for the best carbon balance. For the TiO₂ catalyst, carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity varied from 82 to 56% and from 70 to 46%, respectively, in the range of 0% ~ 2% water vapor content. Both carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity reached the maximum of 82 and 70%, respectively, at 1% water vapor content. For the MnOx catalyst, carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity varied from 77 to 48% and from 67 to 37%, respectively. Both carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity reached the maximum of 77 and 67%, respectively, at 1.5% water vapor content. As described previously, a small amount of water vapor is essential to the

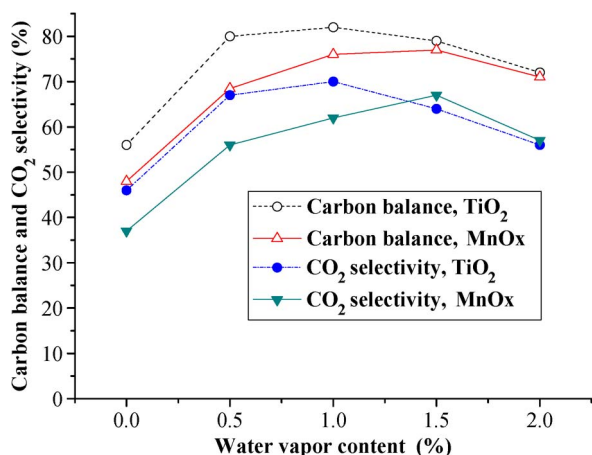


Fig. 5. Effect of water vapor content on carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity in the PDC.

formation of OH•, which is highly reactive for toluene oxidation. TiO₂ exhibited higher carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity probably because OH• can be formed more easily on TiO₂ than on MnOx catalyst. Comparing Fig. 2 with Fig. 5, the effect of water vapor content on TRE, carbon balance, and CO₂ selectivity is greatly different in the NTP and PDC process. Although the TRE in the PDC process with TiO₂ catalyst is close to that with MnOx catalyst, the carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity differed at different water vapor content. Thus, there is no causal relationship between TRE and carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity. Carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity mainly depends on the concentration of oxidant radicals (such as OH• and O), which is affected by the water vapor content and the characteristic of catalysts. The improvement of carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity needs further investigation.

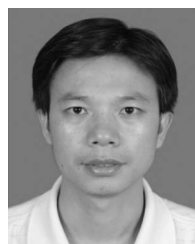
IV. CONCLUSION

Water vapor is a critical operating parameter during the control of ambient pollution using the PDC technology. It affected both the catalytic performance and discharge. Water vapor exhibited negative effect on toluene removal since it suppressed the formation and catalytic decomposition of O₃. It would deposit on the surface of the catalyst and covered the catalytic active sites, hence deactivating the catalyst. The highest carbon balance and CO₂ selectivity were obtained with water vapor content between 0.5 and 1.5%.

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