

Simultaneous NO and SO₂ removal in dielectric barrier discharge reactor packed with TiO₂-coated glass beads

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We analyzed the simultaneous NO and SO₂ removal using dielectric barrier discharge (DBD) process. We investigated the effect of applied peak voltage, initial NO and SO₂ concentrations and residence time on NO and SO₂ removal efficiencies. The cylinder-wire type reactor was filled with glass beads as dielectric materials. The glass beads were coated by TiO₂ photocatalysts using dip-coating method. As applied voltage and residence time increase or initial NO concentration decreases, NO and SO₂ removal efficiencies increase.