

## A CONTROL OF SULFUR HEXAFLUORIDE BY ELECTRON-BEAM

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### Introduction

Sulfur hexafluoride ( $\text{SF}_6$ ), with a molecular weight of 146.07, is colorless and odourless. It has an electrical characteristic that makes it applicable to the semiconductor industry and electrical equipment. Also, it has a global warming potential (GWP) of 22,450 times that of  $\text{CO}_2$  and an atmospheric lifetime of 3,200 years [1-2]. Therefore it is strongly necessary to destroy  $\text{SF}_6$  gas from industrial processes owing to a greater amount of  $\text{SF}_6$  gas emissions into the atmosphere. This paper shows the experimental results for the destruction of sulfur hexafluoride ( $\text{SF}_6$ ) by Electron-Beam (EB) irradiation. The all possible destruction mechanism of  $\text{SF}_6$  gas is shown below in Figure 1.

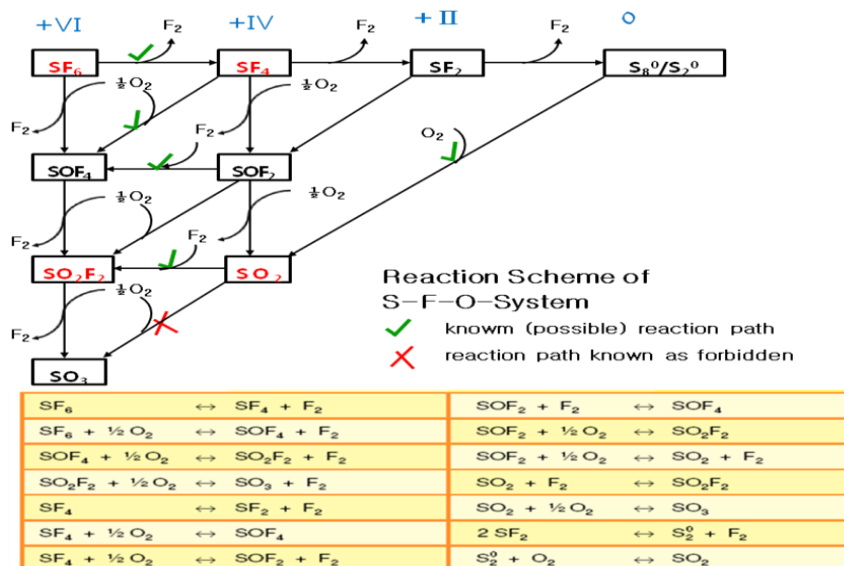


Figure 1. The mechanism of toxic  $\text{SF}_6$  gas <sup>3)</sup>

### Materials and methods

The experiments were conducted in a batch type reactor, with a capacity of 15.3L with  $\text{SF}_6$  of 1000 ~ 2500 ppm. The electron beam was generated with an ELV-4 type (EB-Tech Co, LTD, Korea) with an 1 MeV, a 40 mA current, and 40 kW power of a commercial scale accelerator. The applied electron-beam currents were 2 mA, 5 mA, 10 mA, 15 mA and 20 mA. The analytical techniques used for this study included GC (Gas Chromatography, 7890N, Agilent Technology) and FTIR (MIDAC i4001). Experimental conditions and setup are shown in Table 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

Table 1. Experimental conditions.

Contents	Experimental conditions
Current (mA)	2, 5, 10, 15, 20
SF <sub>6</sub> Conc. (Batch-type)	N <sub>2</sub> : 15.3 L SF <sub>6</sub> : 1000 – 2500 ppm (15.3 – 38.25 ml)
Reactor specifications	Capacity : 110*690*202 mm (15.3 L) Residence time : 18.4 sec Reactor temperature : 0~400 °C

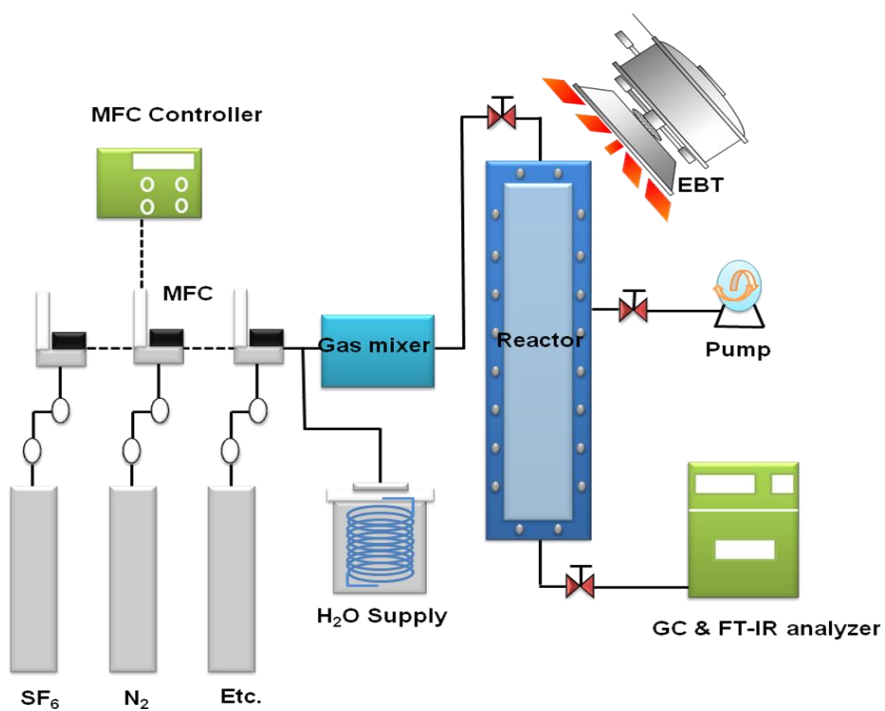


Figure 2. Experimental Setup

### Results and discussion:

Figure 3 shows the average DRE(%) of SF<sub>6</sub> gas for electron-beam currents. Applied electron beam currents were 2 mA, 5 mA, 10 mA, 15 mA and 20 mA, respectively. The concentrations of SF<sub>6</sub> gas were 1,000ppm, 2000ppm and 2500ppm. As the concentration of SF<sub>6</sub> gas increased, the average DRE(%) of SF<sub>6</sub> gas was decreased. When 2mA of beam current was applied, the average DRE(%) of SF<sub>6</sub> gas were 30%, 59% and 78% for 2500ppm, 2000ppm and 1000ppm. At 5mA, the average DRE(%) of SF<sub>6</sub> gas were 75%, 90% and 93%. . This result shows that 5 mA of beam current increased drastically DRE(%) of SF<sub>6</sub> gas compared to 2 mA. Over 5mA of beam current, the average DRE(%) of SF<sub>6</sub> gas were almost constant.

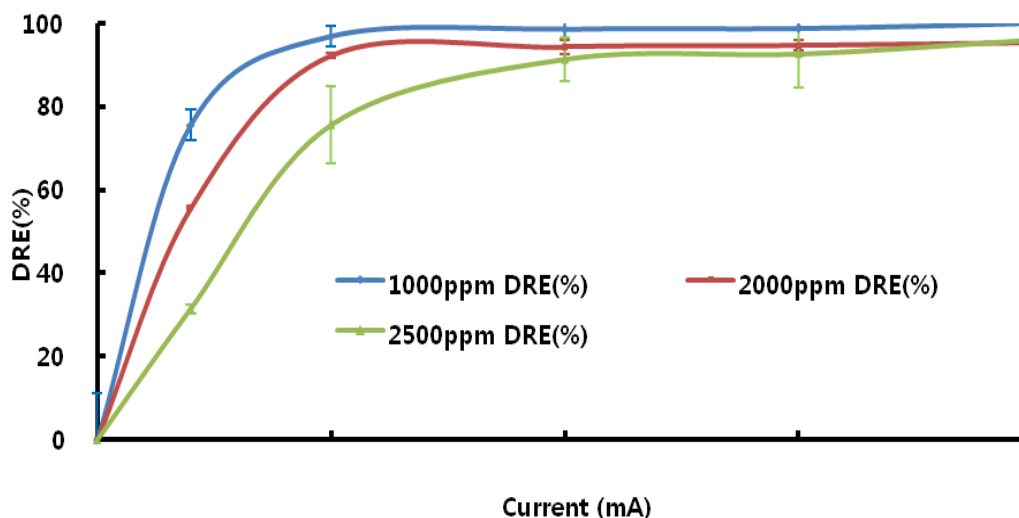


Figure 3. NF<sub>3</sub> DRE(%) with dose only

### Acknowledgements:

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### References:

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