



Thesis Title        Performance of an Electrostatic Precipitator Designed for  
                                 Collection of Soot Particles from Wood Combustion  
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## **ABSTRACT**

Electrostatic precipitation is well known for effectiveness in removal of the particulate matters or particles in the atmosphere including aerosol, dust, fume, smoke in widely range of particles size. In this work, a laboratory-scale wire-cylinder electrostatic precipitator (ESP) was designed and built to investigate the performance of collection of soot particles emitted from wood combustion. The collection efficiency of the designed ESP was studied in the laboratory by varying several parameters such as particle size, velocity and applied voltage. The collection efficiency of the designed ESP was then investigated on-site with rubber wood combustion burner to simulate the actual working condition. Moreover, the effect of dust loading on the collection efficiency of the designed ESP was also investigated. Results from the experiment agree well with the corresponding theoretical value. The collection efficiency increases with increasing the supply voltage. However, its collection efficiency decreases when the velocity increases. At the same supply voltage, the collection efficiency decreases when the velocity increases. Particle size plays an important role in relatively low electric field strength. Small particles show higher collection efficiency than large particles. However, at high electric field strength, the collection efficiency is nearly independent of particle size. Furthermore, dust-loading also plays an important role in the ESP performance. The accumulation of particles on the collecting surface as the operation time increases reduces its collection efficiency.