

# KINETICS OF PYROLYSIS AND PARTIAL OXIDATION OF HYDROGEN SULFIDE

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**Abstract:** Analysis of hydrogen production during the pyrolysis and partial oxidation of H<sub>2</sub>S is considered on the basis of detailed kinetic model of hydrogen sulfide oxidation. It has been shown that during H<sub>2</sub>S pyrolysis in the flow reactor of finite length, H<sub>2</sub> yield was rather small and the H<sub>2</sub>S conversion level was only 13% even at initial temperature  $T_0 = 1400$  K. Small addition of air to H<sub>2</sub>S results in the fact that the process occurs with the energy release and the acceleration of H<sub>2</sub>S conversion. As a result, both the absolute and the relative yield of H<sub>2</sub> increase. For every initial temperature  $T_0$  of the H<sub>2</sub>S–air mixture, there is the optimal value of fuel-to-air equivalence ratio  $\phi$  ensuring the maximal yield of H<sub>2</sub>. At large values of  $\phi$  and low values of  $T_0$ , the partial oxidation process has essentially nonequilibrium character and H<sub>2</sub> concentration at the flow reactor exit can be higher than its equilibrium value. The reasons of extra equilibrium concentration of H<sub>2</sub> at the flow reactor exit have been determined.

**Keywords:** hydrogen production; hydrogen sulfide; pyrolysis; partial oxidation; kinetic mechanism; modeling

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