

The effect of H₂O on formation mechanism of arsenic oxide during arsenopyrite oxidation: Experimental and theoretical analysis

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Abstract: The effect of H₂O on arsenic release behavior was investigated via experiment and first-principles density functional theory (DFT). The experimental results show that sulfide-bound arsenic is the main form present in coal, and that H₂O has a positive influence on the release of arsenic during coal combustion. Furthermore, DFT calculations were performed to investigate the mechanism for H₂O influence on arsenic oxidation. Thermodynamic and kinetic analyses were also conducted to study the influence of temperature on the reaction process. From thermodynamic analysis, arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface with and without H₂O weakens with increasing temperature. In addition, the equilibrium constant for the reaction with H₂O addition is slightly higher than that for the reaction without H₂O, which suggests that the degree of the chemical reaction in the presence of H₂O should increase. From kinetic analysis, the reaction rate constants increase with temperature, and the activation energy of the arsenic oxide formation reaction with and without H₂O is 100.72 kJ/mol and 124.08 kJ/mol, respectively. This indicates that H₂O adsorption on the surface can decrease the energy barrier and accelerate the reaction forming arsenic oxide. Based on the thermodynamic and kinetic analyses, it can be concluded that temperature has an inhibitory influence on reaction equilibrium and positive influence on the reaction rate. The experiment and calculation results explain the influence of H₂O on the formation mechanism of arsenic oxide and provide a theoretical foundation for the emission and control of arsenic.

Key words: H₂O; formation mechanism; arsenic oxide; arsenopyrite; density functional theory

Highlights

H₂O effect on arsenic release was investigated by experiment and DFT calculation.

Sulfide-bound arsenic is the main arsenic form in coal.

Mechanism for H₂O influence on arsenic oxidation from arsenopyrite were elucidated.

H₂O reduces the energy barrier of arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface.

1. Introduction

Due to growing environmental awareness, more attention is being paid to the release of hazardous trace elements during coal combustion [1-3]. Arsenic released from coal-fired power plants is attracting increasing attention because of its teratogenicity, bioaccumulation and carcinogenicity [4-6]. In China, arsenic emission to the atmosphere was almost 213 tonnes from coal combustion in 2015 [7]. In the combustion of coal, arsenic is oxidized as arsenic oxides through a complex series of reactions. Thus, a clear understanding of the reaction processes can contribute an understanding of the formation and elimination of gaseous arsenic oxides emissions.

The mode of occurrence and arsenic content vary from coal to coal, and there exist several dominant forms of arsenic in coal: organic, pyrite, and arsenate [8-10]. Previous researchers have come to the conclusion that arsenic occurs preferentially in pyrite and it can replace pyritic sulfur. Thus, Savage et al. [11] employed an electron probe micro-analyzer (EPMA) to explore arsenic speciation in pyrite, and found that arsenic exists in the form of a solid solution. In the research of Ruppert et al. [12], it was found that arsenic in coal is mainly correlated with pyrite. Pape et al. [13] performed experimental and theoretical research to explore the modes of arsenic incorporation into pyrite. From these studies, it can be concluded that pyrite in coal is enriched in arsenic, and it is of great importance to investigate the release mechanism of arsenic during arsenopyrite oxidation.

In recent years, several studies have focused on the release characteristics of arsenic [14-16]. In the research of Zou et al. [17], combustion experiments were conducted to investigate the volatilization of arsenic, and the results showed that arsenic release is mainly dependent on oxidative decomposition of sulfide-bound arsenic. Liu et al. [18] conducted combustion experiments to investigate the simultaneous release behavior of sulfur and arsenic in an isothermal thermogravimetric reactor, and found that the content of sulfide-bound arsenic in coal has a positive influence on the arsenic release. Those conclusions indicate that arsenic release during coal combustion is associated with sulfide-bound arsenic. However, the oxidation mechanism of arsenic is still unclear.

In flue gas, oxide compounds are the dominant arsenic species. In the research of Contreras et al. [19], thermodynamic equilibrium calculations were conducted to study the release and migration characteristics of arsenic, and calculation results showed that $\text{AsO}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{AsO}(\text{g})$ are the most common species when the temperature is above 800°C . Liu et al. [20] explored the transformation of arsenates in an oxidizing atmosphere or a reducing atmosphere by thermodynamic equilibrium calculations. It was found that $\text{AsO}(\text{g})$ is the main product with increasing temperature. It can be noted that the abovementioned works focused mainly on the transformation of arsenic species via thermodynamic equilibrium calculations, while the kinetics of these transformations were neglected.

To date, only a few works have explored the reactions between arsenic and other gas compounds. Zou et al. [21] studied the reaction mechanisms between nitrogen oxides and arsenic using Gaussian software, and found that the arsenic atoms could be oxidized to $\text{AsO}(\text{g})$. In the research of Monahan-Pendergas et al. [22], the reaction mechanisms between arsenic atoms and radicals (OH , HO_2) were investigated. However, most studies look at the homogeneous reactions of arsenic, and no study has as yet explored the release process of arsenic from arsenopyrite during coal combustion. Unfortunately, all such studies are limited by the detection method and technical problems of measuring arsenic concentrations during combustion. In addition, it is difficult to clarify the reaction process accurately via experiments due to the inherently fast chemical reactions. Quantum chemistry calculations are, therefore, a useful way to study the reaction process, which can provide a molecular-level understanding of arsenic oxide formation during coal combustion [23-25].

In this work, combustion experiments were conducted to investigate the influence of H_2O on the arsenic release behavior in a customized isothermal thermogravimetric reactor. Furthermore, the mechanism by which H_2O influences the oxidation mechanism of arsenic was also studied via density functional theory (DFT) calculations. To achieve this, first, the adsorption characteristics of O_2 and H_2O on the FeS_2 (100) surface were investigated to determine the most stable adsorption structure. Then, the detailed reaction pathways of arsenic oxide formation on the FeS_2 (100) surface

with or without H₂O were explored. Finally, based on the analysis of reaction pathways, thermodynamic and kinetic analyses were conducted to study the influence of temperature on equilibrium constant and reaction rate constant.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Coal sample

A bituminous coal (ST coal) was chosen for combustion experiments. The coal sample was air-dried, crushed and sieved to a particle size of 0.10-0.15 mm. The properties of ST coal are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Properties of ST coal sample.

Ultimate analysis w_{ad} , %					Proximate analysis w_{ad} , %				arsenic, $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$
C	H	O	N	S	M	A	V	FC	
51.02	2.70	5.81	0.83	0.38	0.55	38.71	11.39	49.35	4.99
Ash composition, %									
Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	MgO	TiO ₂	SO ₃	K ₂ O		
42.70	50.93	1.70	1.99	0.06	1.47	0.60	0.55		

:ad: air dry

: By difference

2.2 Combustion system

The isothermal thermogravimetric reactor was employed to conduct combustion experiments, and a schematic of the combustion system is shown in Fig. S1 in Supporting Information. The description of the combustion system and experimental procedure are described in our previous work [17].

2.3 Sample analysis method

In general, sequential chemical extraction is an effective method to determine arsenic speciation in coal or ash. The arsenic in a solid sample can be divided into four forms, namely exchangeable forms, organic forms, sulfide forms, and residual forms. The method is explained elsewhere [26], and the extraction process is shown schematically in Fig. 1.

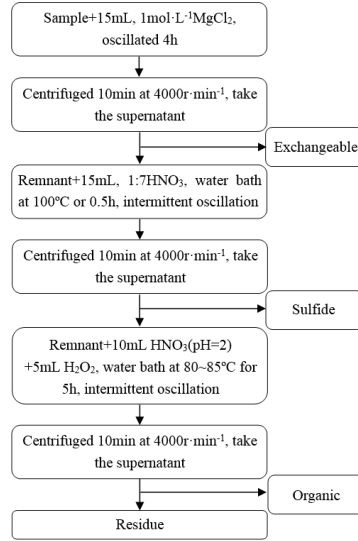


Fig. 1. Schematic of a sequential chemical extraction analysis.

The concentrations of arsenic in different supernatant fractions were tested with an atomic fluorescence spectrometer (made by the Jitian Company, China). The solid samples (raw coal and residue after sequential chemical extraction) must be digested before measurement to obtain the concentration of arsenic. More details on the digestion procedures can be found elsewhere [17, 26].

2.4 Density functional theory (DFT) calculations

2.4.1 Calculation method

Density functional theory and the Perdew-Burke-Ernzerhof (PBE) of generalized gradient approximation (GGA) method were applied to all calculations using the Vienna *ab initio* simulation package (VASP) [27]. In addition, the projector-augmented wave (PAW) basis set was employed to calculate the core-valence interaction [28, 29]. Spin polarization was considered to obtain the accurate system energy. The energy cutoff and k-point grid were tested until the energy change was less than 10 meV/atom. During the calculation process, the plane wave basis set was expanded to a 400 eV energy cutoff to ensure convergence. The first Brillouin zone of (1×1) FeS₂ unit cell was sampled by the Monkhorst-Pack k-points with 4×4×4 grid mesh. In addition, a 2×2×1 grid mesh was adopted to sample the first Brillouin zone for (2×2) slab model, and a denser 4×4×1 grid mesh was adopted to more accurately calculate energy. The climbing-image nudged-elastic-band (CI-NEB) method [30] was used to determine the transition states, which were confirmed by checking imaginary frequency. For all of the calculations, the bottom six layers were fixed and the top layers were free to relax with energy change tolerance of 10⁻⁵ eV for reactant or product optimization and 10⁻⁷ eV for transition states' optimization, and force convergence standard of 0.05 eV/Å. The unit cell of FeS₂ is a NaCl-like structure (Pa3 space group) with the face-centered cubic crystal structure. The FeS₂ bulk can be characterized by two structural parameters, *a* (the lattice constant), and *u* (the internal coordinate of S from the face of the unit cell). The calculated lattice parameters (*a* = 5.405 Å, *u* = 0.383), are very close to the experimental data (*a* = 5.418 Å, *u* = 0.385) [31, 32]. Therefore, the abovementioned theoretical methods are reliable.

The formation energy (ΔE) means the decrease in energy when an arsenic atom is incorporated into the pyrite. ΔE is calculated from the following formula:

$$\Delta E = E_p - E_R - E_A \quad (1)$$

where E_P is the total energy of the pyrite with arsenic, and E_R and E_A correspond to the energy of pyrite and arsenic, respectively. Basically, a lower value of ΔE implies that the arsenic species is more stable. To describe the adsorption strength of gases (H_2O and O_2) on the FeS_2 (100) surface, the adsorption energy (E_{ads}) was obtained by calculating the formula:

$$E_{ads} = E_{(AB)} - (E_{(A)} + E_{(B)}) \quad (2)$$

Here, $E_{(AB)}$, $E_{(A)}$, and $E_{(B)}$ are the energy of the system after adsorption, gas molecules (H_2O and O_2) and the FeS_2 , respectively.

The energy barrier (E_b) and reaction heat (E_h) were used to describe the reaction process, and those parameters can be calculated by the following formulas:

$$E_b = E_{TS} - E_{IS} \quad (3)$$

$$E_h = E_{IM} - E_{IS} \quad (4)$$

where E_{IS} , E_{IM} and E_{TS} are the energy of the initial, intermediate and transition states, respectively. Thermodynamic parameters were calculated to analyze the reaction process, and the equilibrium constant is calculated by the following formula [33]:

$$\Delta G = G_P - G_R = -RT \ln K \quad (5)$$

where G_R and G_P are the Gibbs free energy of reactants and products, respectively, K is the equilibrium constant, R is the gas constant and T is the reaction temperature. In addition, the Gibbs free energy of each system is calculated by the following formulas [4, 34-36]:

$$G_{Solid} = E_{ele} + ZPE - T * S \quad (6)$$

$$G_{Gas} = E_{ele} + ZPE + R * T - T * S \quad (7)$$

where E_{ele} is the single point energy, and ZPE and S are the zero-point energy correction and the entropy.

According to the conventional transition state theory, kinetic parameters were calculated at 298.15-1500 K, and the formula used is as follows [37, 38]:

$$k = \frac{k_B T}{h} \times \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta G_b}{RT}\right) \quad (8)$$

where h is the Planck constant; ΔG_b is the energy barrier in Gibbs energy; k_B is the Boltzmann constant; and T is the reaction temperature.

2.4.2 Calculation model

According to previous studies [12, 39], arsenic in FeS_2 occurs in two dominant forms: that are enclosed in the microstructure; and which act as a substitute for sulfur. In addition, many studies have pointed out that the (100) plane of FeS_2 is the most stable [40-43]. Thus, the FeS_2 (100) was employed to explore the volatilization mechanism of arsenic. An arsenic structure was constructed to systematically investigate the volatilization mechanism of arsenic during arsenopyrite oxidation. To prevent spurious image interactions, a 2×2 supercell FeS_2 with a 20 Å vacuum layer was established. The optimized geometric structures are shown in Fig. S2, and Table S1 lists some important parameters (formation energy, electron transfer, and bond length) in Supporting Information.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Effect of H_2O on the volatilization percentage of arsenic

Normally, H₂O is a major component during coal combustion, and its concentration may be up to 15%-35% due to flue gas recycle for oxy-fired systems, for example [44-46]. To investigate the role of H₂O, arsenic volatilization percentage with different H₂O concentrations (0, 10%, 20%, and 30%) was studied in the range of 800-1300 °C. The experimental result are presented in Fig. 2.

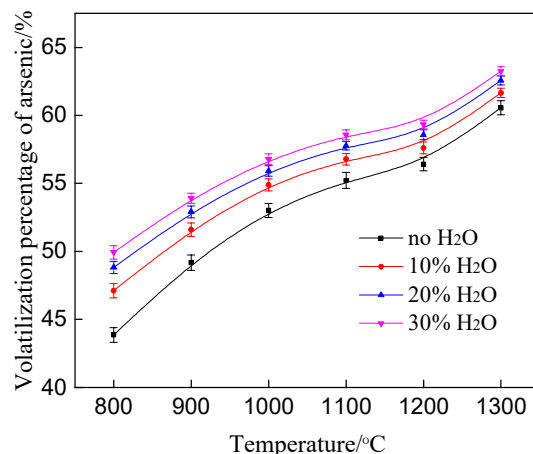


Fig. 2. The volatilization percentage of arsenic at different temperatures for ST coal.

In Fig. 2, the release ratios of arsenic gradually became higher with increasing combustion temperature. The arises because a higher temperature accelerates coal combustion, and increases the volatilization percentage of arsenic. In addition, the promotional effect of H₂O on the volatilization of arsenic decreases as the percent H₂O increases. To explain the effect of H₂O on arsenic release, the mode of occurrence of arsenic in coal and its ash were measured, and the results are presented in Fig. 3.

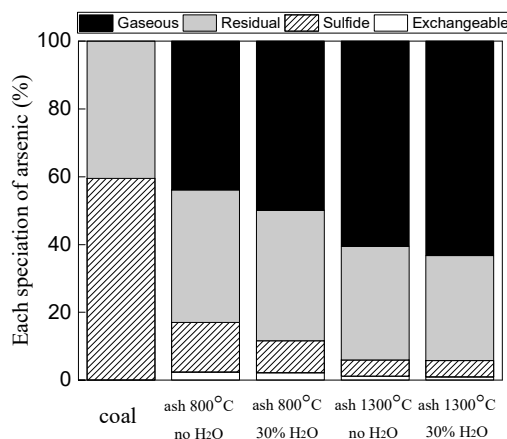


Fig. 3. Mode of occurrence of arsenic in ST coal and its ash.

In Fig. 3, it can be seen that about 60% of the arsenic in raw coal is sulfide-bound, which confirms previous experiment results [11, 12]. Compared to the raw coal, there is a large decrease in the percentage of sulfide-bound arsenic in ash after coal combustion. In addition, at 800 °C, the release ratio of arsenic with 30% H₂O is larger than that without H₂O. From Fig. 3, the increase of arsenic volatilization percentage with 30% H₂O is due to H₂O promoting the oxidation of sulfide-bound arsenic at 800 °C, while there is only a small difference in arsenic volatilization percentage with either no H₂O or with 30% H₂O at 1300 °C. The reason is that sulfide-bound arsenic is almost totally decomposed, and the increase of the arsenic volatilization percentage with 30% H₂O is due

to the decomposition of arsenic minerals. Arsenic in minerals with high thermostability are difficult to decompose [47], resulting in a small increase of the release ratio of arsenic with H₂O at 1300 °C. The results show that the main arsenic form in coal is sulfide-bound, and H₂O has a positive effect on the arsenic release during coal combustion.

3.2 Formation mechanism of arsenic oxide

3.2.1 Adsorption of O₂ on FeS₂ (100) surface

O₂ adsorption on the FeS₂ (100) surface is the foundation of arsenic oxide formation. There exist different active adsorption sites on the FeS₂ (100) surface. In addition, O₂ adsorption can occur vertically as well as horizontally. During the calculation process, all possible configurations of O₂ adsorption on the FeS₂ (100) surface were taken into account, and some reasonable structures after calculation are presented in Fig. 4. Some important parameters (adsorption energy and bond length) are given in Table 2.

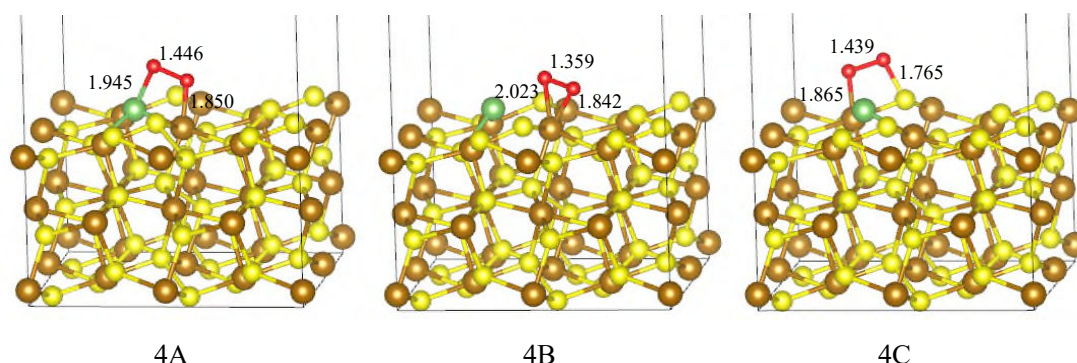


Fig. 4. Optimized structures of O₂ adsorption on FeS₂ (100) surface. The O atom is red.

Table 2. Adsorption energy (E_{ads}) and bond length for O₂ adsorption on FeS₂ (100).

Structure	E_{ads} (kJ/mol)	R _{X-O} (Å)	R _{O-O} (Å)
4A	-107.86	1.945/1.850	1.446
4B	-46.95	2.023/1.842	1.359
4C	-26.54	1.865/1.765	1.439

X denotes the atom on surface

In structure 4A, the O₂ molecule interacts with Fe and As atoms on the surface to form Fe—O bond (1.850 Å) and As—O bond (1.945 Å). The adsorption process is exothermic with an energy of -107.86 kJ/mol. For structure 4B, O₂ is horizontally adsorbed on the top of the Fe site with an adsorption energy of -46.95 kJ/mol. The distances of two Fe—O bonds are 2.023 Å and 1.842 Å, respectively. Compared with structures 4A and 4B, structure 4C is the most unstable with an adsorption energy of -26.54 kJ/mol. The distances of Fe—O and S—O bond are 1.865 Å and 1.765 Å, respectively, during the O₂ molecule adsorption process. From the analysis above, the O₂ adsorption process is identified as chemical adsorption or physical absorption depending on the adsorption energy. It can be demonstrated that the structure of the O₂ adsorption on a bridge site between As and Fe atoms (structure 4A) is more stable than that of the O₂ adsorption on a Fe site (structure 4B) or bridge site between S and Fe atom (structure 4C). Therefore, the O₂ molecule is likely to adsorb on a bridge site between As and Fe atoms in the process of arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface.

3.2.2 H₂O adsorption on FeS₂ (100) surface

To investigate the influence of H₂O on the release mechanism of arsenic during arsenopyrite

oxidation, it is necessary to first analyze H₂O adsorption on the FeS₂ (100) surface. In this work, different orientations of H₂O adsorption on the active sites of the FeS₂ (100) surface were considered. Fig. 5 shows six configurations of H₂O adsorption on the surface, and some important parameters (adsorption energy and bond length) are given in Table 3.

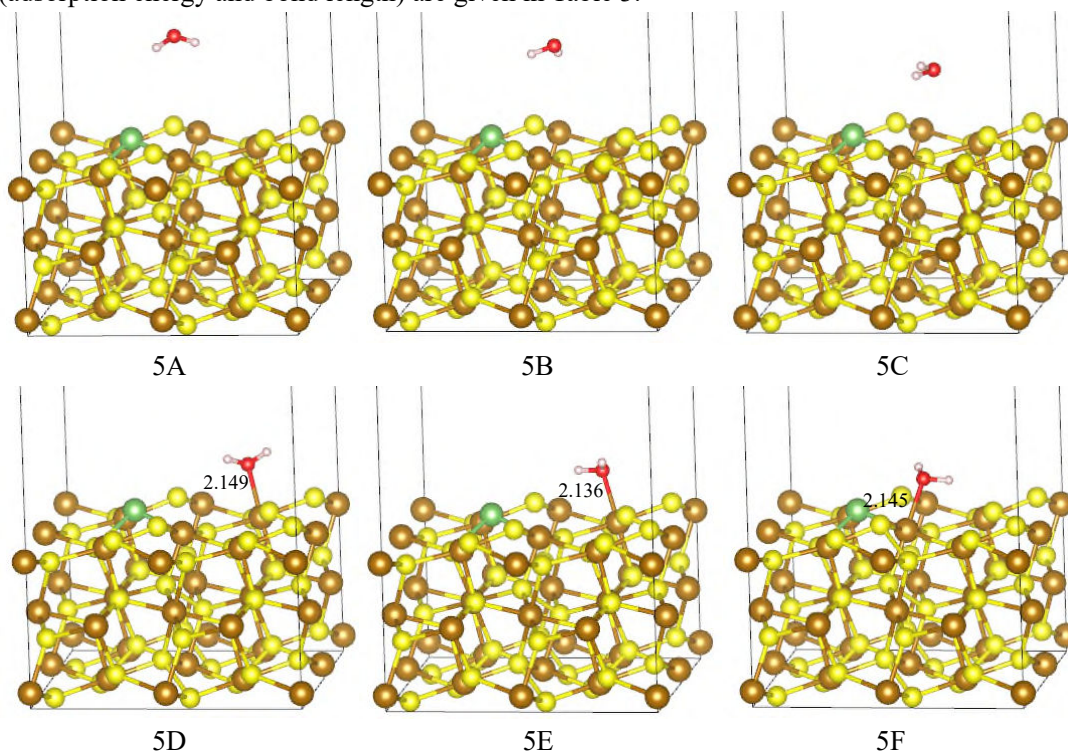


Fig. 5. Optimized structures of H₂O adsorption on FeS₂ (100) surface. The hydrogen atom is white.

Table 3. Adsorption energy (E_{ads}) and bond length for H₂O adsorption on FeS₂ (100).

Structure	E_{ads} (kJ/mol)	$R_{\text{X-O}}$ (Å)
5A	-2.24	∞
5B	-3.01	∞
5C	-10.94	∞
5D	-51.00	2.149
5E	-61.00	2.136
5F	-56.87	2.145

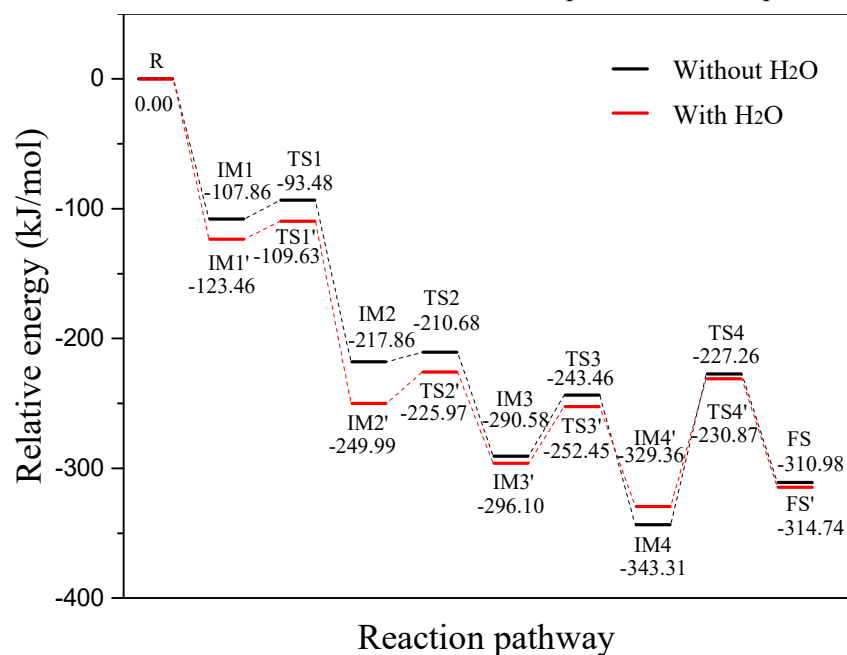
X denotes the atom on surface. ∞ means that the distance exceeds the bonding range.

As can be seen in Table 3, adsorption energies of structures 5A, 5B, and 5C are -2.24 kJ/mol, -3.01 kJ/mol, and -10.94 kJ/mol, respectively. This shows there is physical absorption between H₂O and the FeS₂ (100) surface. The main reason is that the distance is too long, resulting in weak interaction between H₂O and the FeS₂ (100) surface. For structures 5D, 5E, and 5F, there seems to be a weak chemical reaction between H₂O and the FeS₂ (100) surface, with the adsorption energy ranging from -61.00 kJ/mol to -51.00 kJ/mol, which is relatively close to the result (-41.8 kJ/mol and -63.00 kJ/mol) of Guevremont et al. [48, 49]. Structure 5E is the most stable with an adsorption energy of -61.00 kJ/mol. The length of the Fe—O bond is 2.136 Å as H₂O was adsorbed on the top of a surface Fe atom. Similar to structure 5E, H₂O was adsorbed on the same Fe atom in a different direction for structure 5D. The adsorption energy is -51.00 kJ/mol for structure 5D, which is a little larger than that for structure 5E. The equilibrium distance of the Fe—O bond is 2.149 Å. In structure 5F, the O atom of the H₂O molecule is adsorbed on a Fe atom next to the As atom, and the distance

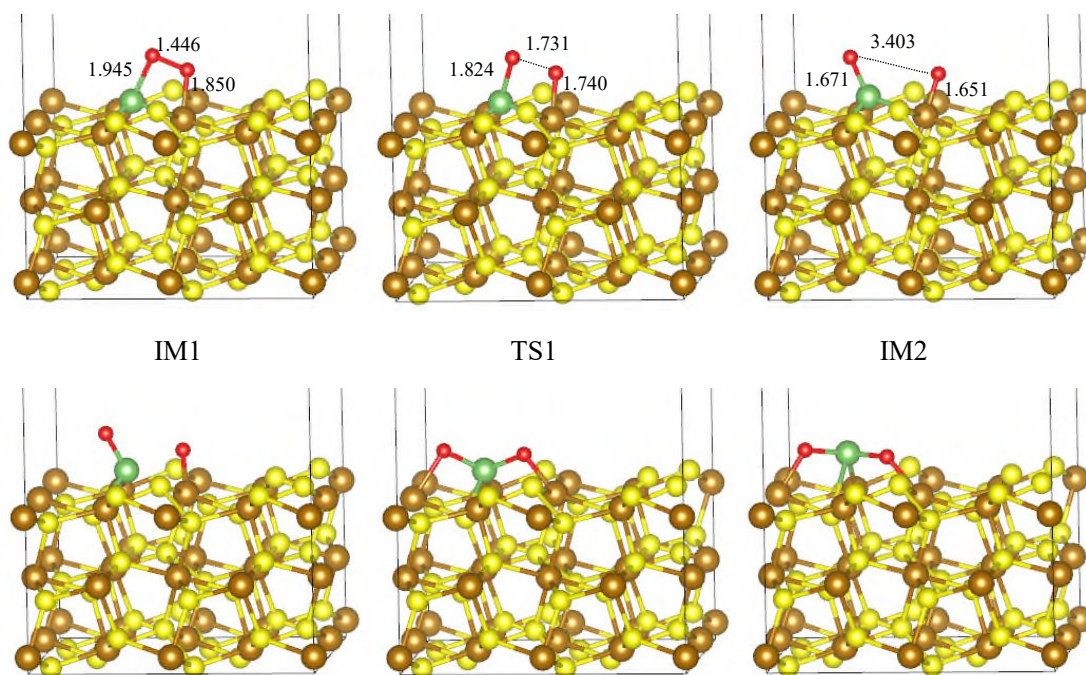
of the Fe—O bond is 2.145 Å. From the analysis above, it can be seen that the structures of the H₂O adsorption on a surface Fe atom (structures 5D, 5E, and 5F) are more stable than on other sites (structures 5A, 5B, and 5C) on the FeS₂ (100) surface. Thus, it can be concluded that the H₂O molecule is likely to adsorb on a surface Fe site [50].

3.2.3 Arsenic oxide formation on FeS₂ (100) surface

From the calculation results in sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2, the most stable structures for O₂ and H₂O molecule adsorption on the FeS₂ (100) surface were selected to investigate the effect of H₂O on the arsenic oxide formation reaction. The energies relative to the reactants and optimized structures of each stationary point for arsenic oxide formation are presented in Fig. 6. The major bond lengths of reactants, intermediates, transition states and products are also provided.



(a)



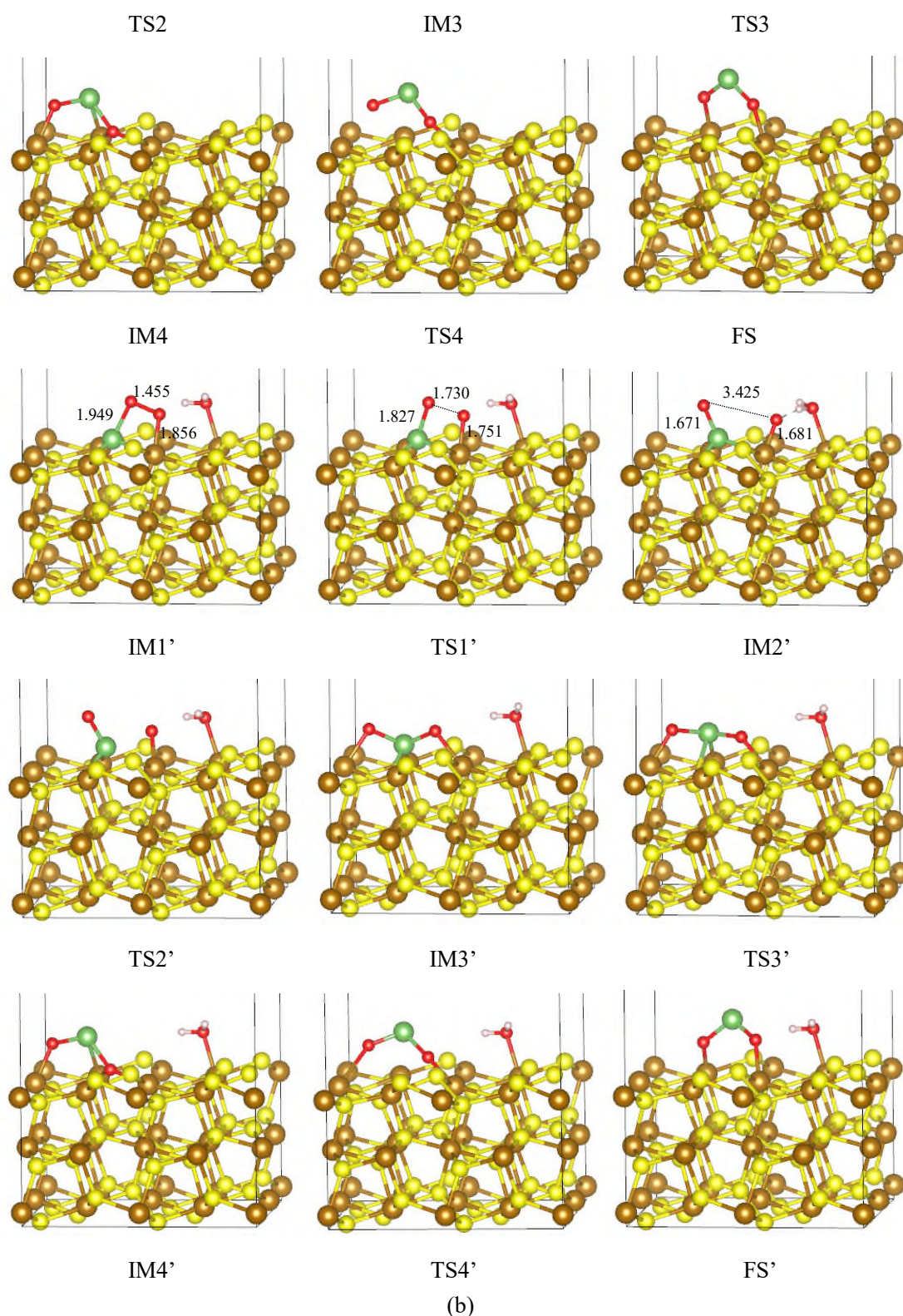


Fig. 6. Reaction potential energy profiles (a) and optimized structures (b) of arsenic oxide formation on FeS_2 (100) surface.

As shown in Fig. 6(a), there are four transition states and four intermediates in the process of arsenic oxide formation on the FeS_2 (100) surface with and without H_2O . For the reaction pathway without H_2O , IM1 was formed with O_2 adsorbed on the surface. This shows that the process of O_2 adsorption is exothermic with an energy of 107.86 kJ/mol. Subsequently, the O—O bond of

intermediate IM1 breaks into two active O atoms to form intermediate IM2 through the transition state TS1 by overcoming an energy barrier of 14.38 kJ/mol. This reaction step (IM1→TS1→IM2) is an exothermic process with 110.00 kJ/mol. The length between two O atoms increases for this elementary reaction step: 1.446 Å (IM1)→1.731 Å (TS1)→3.403 Å (IM2). The intermediate IM2 transforms into the intermediate IM3 via the transition state TS2. For structure IM3, two active O atoms are both attached to As atoms. This reaction process (IM2→TS2→IM3) is a mid-range exothermic (72.72 kJ/mol) step with a low energy barrier of 7.18 kJ/mol. The intermediate IM3 transforms into the intermediate IM4 through the transition state TS3 after crossing an energy barrier of 47.12 kJ/mol. In addition, this reaction step (IM3→TS3→IM4) is an exothermic process with 52.73 kJ/mol. For the last step (IM4→TS4→FS), the As atom has broken away from the surface and arsenic oxide is obtained. The process is endothermic (32.33 kJ/mol) step with a high energy barrier of 116.05 kJ/mol.

For the pathway with H₂O, the reaction process of arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface is similar to that without H₂O, and the process of O₂ adsorption is exothermic with an energy of 123.46 kJ/mol, which is larger than that (107.86 kJ/mol) without H₂O. The result shows that the O₂ molecule is more likely to adsorb on the FeS₂ (100) surface with H₂O, promoting arsenic oxide formation. Subsequently, the two O atoms of the O₂ molecule moved away from each other, and the length of the O—O bond increases gradually. This reaction step (IM1'→TS1'→IM2') is an exothermic process with 126.53 kJ/mol and must overcome an energy barrier of 13.83 kJ/mol. The intermediate IM2' transforms into the intermediate IM3' through the transition state TS2' after crossing an energy barrier of 24.02 kJ/mol. This reaction step (IM2'→TS2'→IM3') is an exothermic process (46.11 kJ/mol). This reaction process (IM3'→TS3'→IM4') is an exothermic (33.26 kJ/mol) step with a medium energy barrier of 43.65 kJ/mol. According to the theory of reaction rate determination, the rate-determining step is from IM4 (IM4') to FS (FS'). The energy barrier of the last elementary reaction process (IM4'→TS4'→FS') is 98.49 kJ/mol, lower than that (116.05 kJ/mol) of the rate-determining step without H₂O. It is thus concluded that arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface with pre-adsorbed H₂O is more likely to occur.

3.3 Thermodynamic analysis

From the above reaction process analysis, the reaction pathway and energy variation of arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface with and without H₂O were well understood. The thermodynamic parameters Gibbs free energy, G, and equilibrium constant, K, which are helpful for further understanding the reaction process, were calculated under different reaction temperatures. The thermodynamic parameters of arsenic oxide formation with and without H₂O are calculated at 298.15 K to 1500 K, and the Gibbs free energy difference (ΔG) and logarithm of equilibrium constants are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Thermodynamic parameters at different temperatures.

Temperature (K)	Without H ₂ O		With H ₂ O	
	ΔG (kJ/mol)	Ln(K)	ΔG (kJ/mol)	Ln(K)
298.15	-250.44	100.37	-252.99	101.40
500	-203.37	48.90	-205.92	49.52
700	-153.48	26.36	-156.03	26.80
900	-101.38	13.54	-103.94	13.89
1100	-47.55	5.20	-50.10	5.48

1300	7.71	-0.71	5.16	-0.48
1500	64.17	-5.14	61.62	-4.94

From Table 4, the Gibbs free energy difference (ΔG) gradually increases from -252.99 to 61.62 kJ/mol with H_2O , and from -250.44 to 64.17 kJ/mol without H_2O when temperatures rise from 298.15 K to 1500 K. According to the Gibbs free energy principle, $\Delta G < 0$ means that the reaction can occur spontaneously. Therefore, arsenic oxide formation on the FeS_2 (100) surface with and without H_2O is weakened with increasing temperature. The Gibbs free energy difference of arsenic oxide formation is less than zero when the reaction temperature is below 1100 K, which indicates that the arsenic oxide formation reaction can take place spontaneously. In addition, the equilibrium constant is also an important thermodynamic parameter, which can clarify the degree of the reaction. As shown in Table 4, the equilibrium constant of reaction with H_2O is slightly higher than that of reaction without H_2O , which suggests that the degree of the chemical reaction increases in the presence of H_2O . These results confirm that more arsenic oxide will be formed in the presence of H_2O , which can contribute to the release of arsenic during coal combustion.

3.4 Kinetic analysis

Kinetic parameters of chemical reaction can be calculated to provide a foundation for micro-kinetics investigation. Based on the above reaction pathway analysis, the rate-determining steps of the arsenic oxide formation reaction with and without H_2O were chosen to conduct the kinetic analysis. According to the conventional transition state theory, kinetic parameters were calculated at 298.15-1500 K, and the calculation results are presented in Fig. 7.

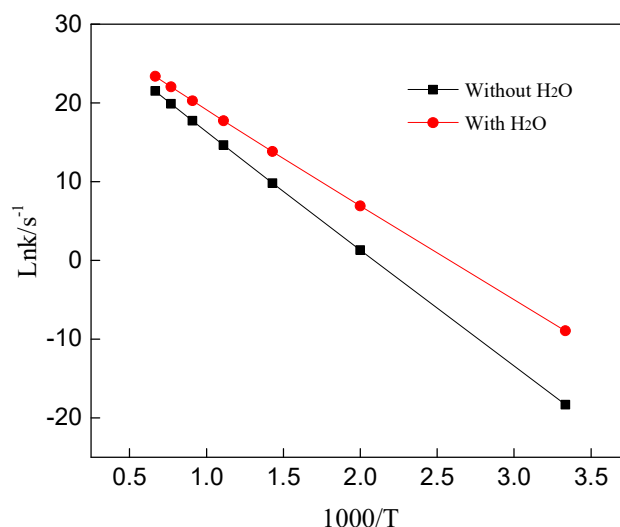


Fig. 7. The logarithm of reaction rate constants of rate-determining steps.

From Fig. 7, it can be seen that the reaction rate constants increase with temperature, suggesting that arsenic oxide formation is greatly influenced by the reaction temperature. From Fig. 7, the reaction rate of arsenic oxide formation with H_2O is always greater than that without H_2O in the studied temperature range. Additionally, pre-exponential factor (A) and activation energy (E_a) were calculated by the vertical intercept and slope of the line, as listed in Table 5.

Table 5. Reaction kinetic parameters.

Reaction	Pre-exponential factor A (s^{-1})	Activation energy E_a (kJ/mol)
Without H_2O	3.92×10^{13}	124.08
With H_2O	3.91×10^{13}	100.72

From Table 5 it can be seen that the pre-exponential factors of the reaction with and without H₂O are similar, and the activation energy (100.72 kJ/mol) of the arsenic oxide formation reaction with H₂O is lower than that (124.08 kJ/mol) without H₂O. Therefore, these calculation results demonstrate that H₂O has a positive effect on arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface.

4. Conclusions

An isothermal thermogravimetric reactor was employed to investigate the influence of H₂O on the arsenic release behavior during combustion. To clarify the mechanism for the influence of H₂O, theoretical analyses were conducted to investigate the oxidation mechanism for arsenic via DFT, and thermodynamic and kinetic analyses were conducted to study the influence of temperature on the reaction. The following main conclusions can be drawn:

(1) The experimental results show that H₂O has a positive influence on the release of arsenic during coal combustion.

(2) From the thermodynamic analysis, arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface with and without H₂O weakens with increasing temperature, and that the chemical reaction can take place spontaneously below 1100 K.

(3) The equilibrium constant of the reaction with H₂O is slightly higher than that of the reaction without H₂O, which suggests that the degree of the chemical reaction with H₂O is strengthened.

(4) From the kinetic analysis, the reaction rate constants increase with temperature, and the activation energy of the arsenic oxide formation reaction with and without H₂O is 100.72 kJ/mol and 124.08 kJ/mol, respectively. It is concluded that arsenic oxide formation on the FeS₂ (100) surface with pre-adsorbed H₂O is more likely to occur.

In this paper, arsenic release behavior was investigated via experiment and first-principles density functional theory. These elucidate the mechanism for H₂O's influence on arsenic oxidation, and lay a theoretical foundation for the emission and control of arsenic during coal combustion.

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