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Efficiency Improvement and Market Value Analysis of Guide Vane Electrostatic Precipitators

Jingran Tong[1, a], Yu Tang[1, b, *], Xinyu Wen[2, c], Jingyi Ding[3, d], Jingyao Li[3, e, *]

[1]Business School, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia
[1]Business School, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia
[2]College of Economics, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu, China
[3]College of Economics, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu, China
[3]College of Economics, Sichuan Agricultural University, Chengdu, China

[a] joejoy8898@gmail.com, [b]2691232758@qq.com, [c] 2744058404@qq.com, [d] 2654710383@qq.com, [e]1023241673@qq.com

[*] Corresponding author

Abstract: Urbanization and industrialization accelerate, the issue of atmospheric environmental pollution has become increasingly severe, particularly the impact of indoor air quality on human health and well-being. This study introduces a novel guide vane electrostatic precipitator that significantly enhances dust removal efficiency through optimized airflow channels and electrostatic field design. Experimental data demonstrate that this device can effectively reduce PM2.5 concentrations, improving dust removal efficiency by approximately 10% compared to traditional electrostatic dust removal technologies. Applications in various scenarios, including hotels, dust workshops, and steel foundries, indicate that the device not only improves air quality, enhancing employee productivity and well-being, but also features low energy consumption and intelligent operation. Furthermore, it holds considerable potential market value, contributing to the promotion of green and low-carbon development objectives. This research provides a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the structure, working principle, mechanism of efficiency improvement, practical application effects, and market value of the guide vane electrostatic precipitator, looking forward to its application prospects in the field of air purification.

Keywords: Guide Vane Electrostatic Precipitator; Air Quality; Dust Removal Efficiency; Environmental Protection; Intelligent; Market Value.

1. Introduction

In recent years, as urbanization and industrialization in our country have continuously developed, the issue of atmospheric environmental pollution has become increasingly severe, attracting widespread social concern. People spend most of their time indoors, making the quality of the indoor environment crucial for health, well-being, and work efficiency [1]. Against this backdrop, the State Council issued the "Guidance on Accelerating the Establishment of a Green, Low-Carbon, Circular Development Economic System" on February 22, 2021. This guidance encourages the hotel industry to adopt green, low-carbon lifestyles and emphasizes comprehensive management of plastic pollution. As the "window" of urban areas, the hotel industry has made significant progress in actively promoting green development. The issuance of this guidance will help drive the hotel industry to deepen the practice of green development concepts and also marks a new stage in our country's green production and development.

Currently, widely used dust removal technologies include mechanical, bag, wet, and electrostatic dust removal. Among these, electrostatic dust removal technology, due to its high dust removal efficiency, ease of management, and low energy consumption, shows a promising development prospect and has gradually become a popular dust removal method [2]. However, traditional electrostatic dust removal devices have some limitations, especially devices widely used in the small industrial market with parallel anode plates and cathode wires set between anode plates to form an electric field, which are not very efficient and are costly. The home dust removal devices commonly used in hotels also suffer from low efficiency. To overcome these limitations, we propose an innovative guide vane electrostatic precipitator.

2. Structure and Working Principle of the Guide Vane Electrostatic Precipitator

The device, as shown in Figure 1, comprises a casing, with an air inlet and an air outlet respectively set on two sides of the casing. Inside the casing, multiple anode plates are arranged in parallel intervals. Between every two adjacent anode plates, multiple cathode wires are set. The tops of the anode plates are connected by an upper crossbar, and the bottoms of the anode plates are connected by a lower crossbar. The upper crossbar is parallel to the lower crossbar and perpendicular to the anode plates. A dust removal chamber is formed between every two adjacent anode plates, and at the position of the air inlet of the dust removal chamber, a V-shaped guide vane is installed [3].

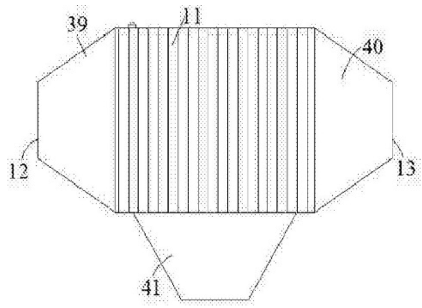

Figure 1. Simplified Structure of the Guide Vane Electrostatic Precipitator

In operation, as illustrated in Figure 1, dust-laden gas is introduced from the air inlet at position 12. The dust-laden gas passes through multiple dust removal chambers, where, under the influence of an electric field, the dust within the gas is attracted to the anode plates 14. As the dust-laden gas enters the dust removal chambers, it passes through V-shaped guide vanes 18, as shown in Figures 2 and 3. These guide vanes direct the dust-laden gas towards the two anode plates 14 located within each dust removal chamber. The obstructive action of the guide vanes 18 reduces the velocity of the dust-laden gas, bringing it closer to the anode plates 14, thereby facilitating the capture of dust particles by the anode plates 14 nearer to the air inlet 12. This arrangement ensures that the dust-laden gas flows uniformly across the anode plates 14, allowing all areas of the anode plates to be effectively utilized. Consequently, the anode plates 14 can capture more dust, preventing dust accumulation at the rear end of the anode plates 14 (near the air outlet 13). This configuration allows for longer intervals between dust removal operations, enhancing dust removal efficiency and reducing maintenance costs. Additionally, in this arrangement, the guide vanes 18 consist of a left panel 19 and a right panel 20, both of which are set at an angle and are distinct entities hinged together. The angles of the left panel 19 and the right panel 20 can be adjusted according to the wind speed and dust content of the incoming gas, thereby altering the guiding angle of the guide vanes 18 for optimal direction. For instance, in the case of lower wind speeds, the left panel 19 and the right panel 20 can be adjusted to increase the opening angle of the guide vanes 18, bringing the dust-laden gas closer to the anode plates 14 and thereby utilizing a wider area of the anode plates for higher dust removal efficiency. Conversely, at higher wind speeds, the left panel 19 and the right panel 20 can be adjusted to reduce the opening angle of the guide vanes 18. This prevents excessive alteration of the gas flow direction upon impact with the guide vanes 18, avoiding the formation of turbulence at the entrance of the dust removal chamber and facilitating smoother entry of the dust-laden gas into the chamber, thus globally enhancing the dust removal efficiency [3].

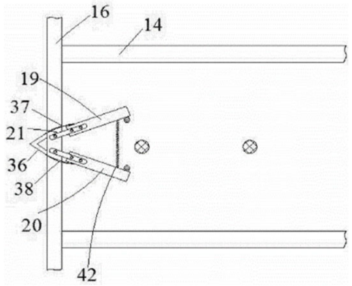

Figure 2. Top View of the Interior of the Dust Removal Chamber.

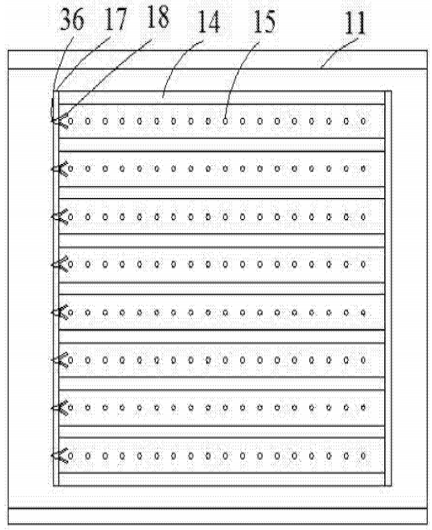

Figure 3. Structure Diagram of the Guide Vane.

This electrostatic dust removal device is equipped with guide vanes at the front end of the dust removal chamber. During the dust removal operation, the guide vanes direct the airflow towards the two anode plates, enabling the front end of the guide vanes to collect a significant amount of dust. This distribution allows for more uniform dust collection by the anode plates, resulting in high utilization of the anode plates and improved dust removal efficiency. Simultaneously, a light source on the anode plates emits narrow beams to measure the density of the dust, and the resultant images are fed back to the terminal. By adjusting the angle of the guide vanes based on the imagery, further efficient dust removal is achieved.

3. Experimental or Simulation Methods for Evaluating Dust Removal Efficiency

Electrostatic dust removal technology utilizes the electrostatic force generated by an electric field to separate particulate matter from the airflow, achieving the purpose of purifying the air [4]. Common methods to evaluate the efficiency of dust collectors include: calculation based on the mass of dust at the inlet and outlet of the dust collector; calculation based on the number of dust particles; and calculation based on the degree of pollution as measured by optical visibility [5]. For different types of dust collectors, various methods are employed. For example, in the case of a flexible wet electrostatic precipitator, Liu Xiao (2023) relied on the Qufu 1 MW activated carbon flue gas comprehensive treatment test platform, using an Electrical Low Pressure Impactor (ELPI) to test the particulate emission characteristics under different electrode lengths, electrode configurations, and operating conditions to evaluate dust removal efficiency [6]. In the area of high-frequency electrostatic dust removal, Zhu Haoliang (2019) conducted trial operations in a thermal power plant, analyzing equipment operational data and emitted gas components to perform evaluations [7].

Our team calculated the mass of dust entering the system from the measured dust concentration in the inlet flue gas and weighed the dust collected in the ash hopper to obtain the total dust removal efficiency. A sampling device was connected at the inlet and outlet of the dust collector, which was then connected to the ELPI for real-time sampling. The experiments revealed that the effective dust collection area of the guide vane electrostatic precipitator is approximately 5% larger.

4. Feedback on the Efficiency of Dust Removal Devices in Real-Life Scenarios and Experimental Data

4.1. Efficiency Feedback from Selected Application Scenarios

4.1.1. Hospitality Venues

Hotel managers have reported that the guide vane electrostatic precipitator has demonstrated significant advantages in its application within the hospitality industry. These include a notable improvement in air quality, increased guest satisfaction, low operational costs, high dust removal efficiency, reduced cleaning expenses, and low energy consumption characteristics. Particularly noteworthy is its intelligent functionality, which allows staff to adjust the angle of the guide vanes based on feedback from dust removal effectiveness images, further enhancing dust removal efficiency. These benefits not only reduce the operational expenses of hotels but also create conditions for providing a cleaner and more comfortable accommodation environment. This proves that the guide vane electrostatic precipitator is an efficient and practical solution for air purification in hotels.

4.1.2. Hospitality Venues

The director reported that after the implementation of the guide vane electrostatic precipitator, there was a significant improvement in the reduction of dust residue within the workshop, which directly enhanced the overall hygiene level of the environment. This improvement not only alleviated workers' concerns about occupational health but also created a cleaner and safer working environment for them. As a result, there was a noticeable increase in workers' morale and efficiency, as health risks were minimized. The introduction of this equipment has not only optimized the production environment but also promoted a dual improvement in employee well-being and work efficiency, demonstrating the significant value and far-reaching impact of investing in advanced dust removal technology in industrial production.

4.1.3. Steel Foundry

After the introduction of the guide vane electrostatic precipitator, the factory achieved significant results in environmental protection and energy efficiency improvement. Firstly, due to its low operating voltage and low power consumption characteristics, the device substantially reduced the factory's energy consumption. This not only alleviated the factory's operational costs but also reflected the effective utilization of energy resources. Secondly, the guide vane electrostatic dust removal technology more effectively captures and removes dust and other pollutants from the air, significantly reducing the emissions generated during the dust removal process, and effectively mitigating the factory's impact on the surrounding environment. The application of this technology has not only substantially improved the factory environment but also provided technical support for the factory amid increasingly strict environmental protection regulations, helping enterprises achieve dual benefits of economic efficiency and environmental protection.

Based on customer feedback and practical applications, the guide vane electrostatic precipitator has efficiently improved dust removal efficiency and reduced costs, offering excellent cost-performance for use in small and medium-sized businesses. For instance, in hotels, the same budget can achieve a higher dust removal efficiency, thereby reducing the expenditures on hygiene for hotel managers. Moreover, the improvements in optical density measurement and AI connectivity of the guide vane electrostatic precipitator have also resulted in positive customer experiences, indicating its unique derivative advantages over other dust removal devices in the current market.

4.2. Experimental Data

PM2.5 refers to particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less, also known as fine particulate matter, which is an important indicator for monitoring air quality. Thus, the dust removal efficiency of the guide vane electrostatic precipitator can be analyzed using the concentration of PM2.5. The measured data were obtained under laboratory conditions simulating a high concentration of PM2.5 environment. Sampling detection was conducted at seven different times over a 24-hour period. Initially, the PM2.5 value in a laboratory without the use of an electrostatic dust removal device was measured. Then, in two laboratories with identical PM2.5 concentrations, a traditional electrostatic precipitator and a guide vane electrostatic precipitator were operated, respectively. The PM2.5 values in the environment after using different electrostatic dust removal devices were measured, the average PM2.5 values in the laboratory after using the different electrostatic dust removal devices were calculated, and a comparative analysis was conducted. The results are presented in the following table.

From the Table 1, it is evident that the real-time concentration of PM2.5 over 24 hours decreased after using different electrostatic dust removal devices compared to the concentration before use. Moreover, the PM2.5 concentration in the laboratory using the guide vane electrostatic precipitator was significantly lower than that using the traditional electrostatic precipitator, with a 24-hour average reduction of 4 μg/m^-3. The experimental results demonstrate that the guide vane electrostatic precipitator can effectively remove pollutants from the air, and its dust removal efficiency is approximately 10% higher compared to the traditional electrostatic precipitator.

Table 1. Comparison of PM2.5 concentration before and after using different electrostatic dust removal devices over 24 hours

Time Point	PM2.5 Concentration Measurement Value / μg·m^-3		
	Concentration without Electrostatic Dust Removal Device	Using Conventional Electrostatic Dust Removal Device	Using Guide Vane Electrostatic Dust Removal Device
6:00	294	35	33
9:00	303	38	35
12:00	211	29	29
15:00	198	33	25
18:00	223	27	31
21:00	188	39	27
0:00	165	37	30
24-hour Average Value	226	34	30

5. Reasons for Efficiency Improvement in Guide Vane Electrostatic Dust Removal Devices and Key Points for Enhancement

The design of the guide vane electrostatic dust removal device is aimed at optimizing airflow channels to ensure uniform flow within the device and effective contact with particles on the electrostatic collection plates. This design maximizes the contact area between particles and collection plates by controlling airflow paths, thereby improving dust removal efficiency [2]. The electrostatic field inside the device plays a key role in attracting and capturing particles. Particles become electrically charged as they pass through the device, attracted to and deposited on the charged collection plates or electrodes. Optimizing the design and distribution of the electrostatic field enhances the interaction between particles and collection plates, further improving dust removal efficiency. In guide vane electrostatic dust removal devices, the guidance and electrostatic action often cause particles to aggregate, forming larger particle clusters [8]. These larger clusters are more easily attracted and captured by the electrostatic field, further enhancing dust removal efficiency. Moreover, appropriately designed airflow channels and electrostatic fields can reduce the possibility of particle escape [9]. Carefully designed airflow paths ensure that particles are subjected to sufficient electrostatic attraction, preventing their escape into the environment and ensuring the efficient operation of the dust removal device.

When analyzing the improved guide vane electrostatic dust removal device, the innovativeness of its design must first be considered. Compared to traditional electrostatic dust removal devices, our device, with improvements such as the introduction of guide vanes, successfully addresses the limitations of traditional devices in terms of the single type of dust removal, enabling it to have a broader dust removal capability. The advantages of using guide vanes are evident in their effectiveness in conveying pollutants, especially through the end adjustment system of the guide vanes, which can control dust distribution and adapt to different dust flow velocities [10], thus improving dust removal efficiency and reducing costs.

Additionally, our device strikes a balance between dust removal efficiency and cost, offering higher dust removal efficiency at the same cost. This advantage makes it highly cost-effective for small-scale industrial applications and allows commercial venues like hotels to achieve higher dust removal efficiency at the same cost, demonstrating flexibility and cost-effectiveness.

Another key point is the intelligent functionality of our device. Through global scanning and data analysis, coupled with intelligent connectivity for human-machine interaction, efficient dust removal is achieved. The intelligent functionality makes the device easier to operate and monitor and allows for optimization and adjustment based on real-time data, thus enhancing overall performance [11].

Finally, our device also possesses derivative advantages not found in other dust removal technologies through improvements in optical density measurement and artificial intelligence connectivity. These enhancements increase the device's sensing capability and adaptability, enabling it to better adapt to different environments and working conditions and seamlessly connect with other intelligent systems, improving the overall level of intelligence and performance of the system. Therefore, the improvements in design and functionality of our guide vane electrostatic dust removal device have brought it significant competitive advantages in industrial and commercial applications.

6. Conclusion

In summary, the guide-type electrostatic precipitator, through its unique design and working principle, demonstrates significant advantages in enhancing dust removal efficiency. By optimizing the design of the airflow passage and electrostatic field, this device can capture airborne particles more effectively and achieve higher dust removal efficiency without additional energy consumption. Furthermore, the integration of intelligent functions further improves the convenience and efficiency of the device's operation, making it more flexible and efficient in practical applications.

The advantages of the guide-type electrostatic precipitator are not only reflected in its technical performance but also in its positive impact on the environment. With increasing global emphasis on environmental protection and sustainable development, this efficient and environmentally friendly dust removal technology is becoming increasingly popular in the market. In various scenarios such as industrial production, hotel services, and even home living, the guide-type electrostatic precipitator can provide an effective solution for reducing air pollution and improving the breathing environment.

In terms of market value, the potential value of the guide-type electrostatic precipitator should not be underestimated. As people's quality of life improves and health awareness increases, the demand for air purification products continues to grow. With its high efficiency, energy saving, and intelligent features, the guide-type electrostatic precipitator meets the market's demand for high-performance air purification solutions. Especially in regions facing severe air pollution problems, this device can not only improve indoor and outdoor air quality but also help enterprises and organizations achieve their green and low-carbon development goals, thus finding a balance between environmental protection and commercial value.

With continuous technological advancement and expanding market demand, the design and functionality of the guide-type electrostatic precipitator have great potential for development. Through ongoing research and innovation, it is possible to further enhance dust removal efficiency, reduce costs, and expand application scopes, making it a bright spot in the future of air purification. In the foreseeable future, with its significant environmental and economic benefits, the guide-type electrostatic precipitator is expected to occupy an important position in the global market, making a significant contribution to creating a healthier and cleaner living environment for humanity.

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