

Worldwide Pollution Control Association

WPCA/LG&E and KU

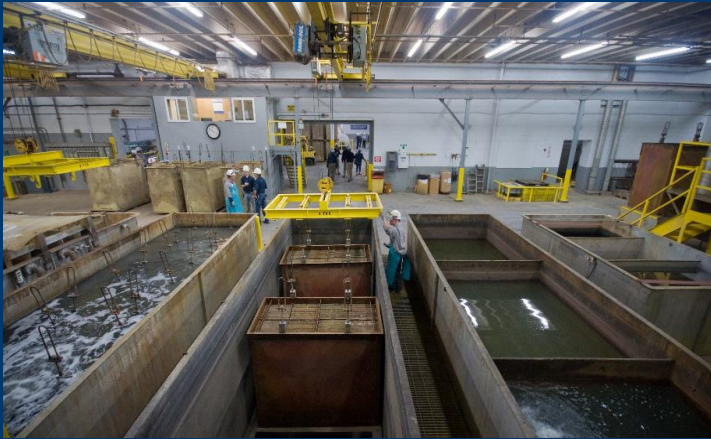
Coal-fired APC Environmental Seminar

May 23-24, 2017

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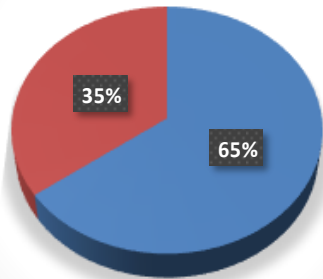
WPCA / LG&E Seminar SCR Catalyst – New vs Regenerated

Mike Mattes - CEO

Thies Hoffmann – EVP & COO

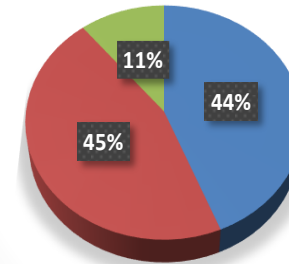
Regeneration Experience

Regeneration Experience by Installed Base 81,000 Regen. Modules Vs 125,000 Installed



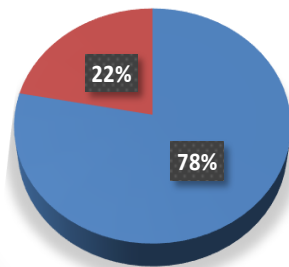
■ Regenerated Modules ■ Current Installed Base

Regeneration Experience by Catalyst Type



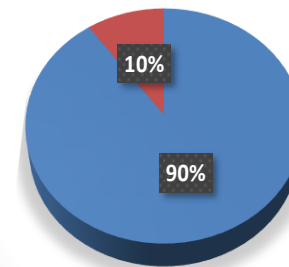
■ Honeycomb ■ Plate ■ Corrugated

Regeneration Experience by Utilities 51 of 65 Utilities



■ Have Regenerated ■ Have Not Regenerated

Regeneration Experience by Installed Mw 133,000Mw of 148,000Mw



■ Have Regenerated ■ Have Not Regenerated

SCR Catalyst Performance Indicators

SCR Catalyst Performance Expectations

Maximize

- NO_x removal – 70 to 90%
- Mercury Oxidation – 50 to 90%
- Operating Hours - Life



Minimize

- SO₂ conversion to SO₃ – 5 to 15ppm SO₃ increase
- Pressure drop – 0.5 to 1.0 Inch H₂O
- Ammonia slip – 2 to 4 ppm

The SCR has Become a “Multi-Pollutant Reduction Reactor” (MPRR)

Catalyst DeNOx Terms & Equations

Term	Symbol	Units	Source	Formula
Flue Gas Flow	FGF	m3/hr.	Specified	NA
Visible Catalyst Surface Area	VCSA	m2	Specified	NA
NOx inlet	NOXIN	ppm	Measured	NA
NOx outlet	NOXOUT	ppm	Measured	NA
Fraction NOx Remaining	FNR	Fraction	Calculated	$FNR = 1 - (NOXOUT / NOXIN)$
Area Velocity (1/Residence Time)	AV	m/hr.	Calculated	$AV = FGF / VCSA$
Potential (Life)	P	Unitless	Calculated	$P = -\ln (FNR)$ or K / AV
DeNOx Activity (Speed)	K	m/hr.	Calculated	$K = P \cdot AV$

DeNOx Potential (P) is more meaningful than DeNOx (K)

DeNOx Terms – Importance of Potential



Analogy	Units	Ford F 150	Lexus RCF
0 to 60 mph DeNOx K (Speed)	seconds	7.5	4.4
Fuel Economy	mpg	18	25
Fuel Tank Size	gallons	36.0	17.4
Range DeNOx P (Life)	miles	648	435

You are purchasing SCR Life (DeNOx Potential)

DeNOx Terms – Importance of Potential



Term	Units	Plate	Honeycomb
Pitch	mm	7.0	7.1
Catalyst length	mm	1,250	1,250
Gas Flow	NM3 / Hr.	Same	Same
Area Velocity	m/hr.	20.0	12.0
DeNOx Activity, K	Fraction	46.0	35.0

Catalyst SO₂ Conv. Terms & Equations

Term	Symbol	Units	Source	Formula
Flue Gas Flow	FGF	m3/hr.	Specified	NA
Visible Catalyst Surface Area	VCSA	m2	Specified	NA
SO2 inlet	SO2IN	ppm	Measured	NA
SO3 inlet	SO3IN	ppm	Measured	NA
SO3 outlet	SO3OUT	ppm	Measured	NA
SO2 Conversion	% SO2 Conv.	%	Calculated	$\% \text{ SO2 Conv.} = (\text{SO3OUT} - \text{SO3IN}) / \text{SO2IN}$
SO3 Increase	SO3 Increase	ppm	Calculated	$\text{SO3 Increase} = (\text{SO3OUT} - \text{SO3IN})$

Focus on SO3 increase (ppm) vs. % SO2 conversion

Terms – Importance of ppm SO₃ Increase

Term	Units	PRB Coal	Eastern Bituminous Coal
SO ₂ Inlet	ppm	300	2,500
SO ₃ Inlet	ppm	3	25
% SO ₂ Conversion ($\alpha = 0$)	%	1.5%	0.5%
SO ₃ Outlet	ppm	7.5	37.5
SO ₃ Increase by Catalyst	ppm	4.5	12.5

Increase in ammonia significantly reduces SO₃ increase (ppm)

Top layer has far less SO₃ increase vs. bottom layer

Factors That Impact SCR Catalyst Performance

Factors Affecting Catalyst Performance

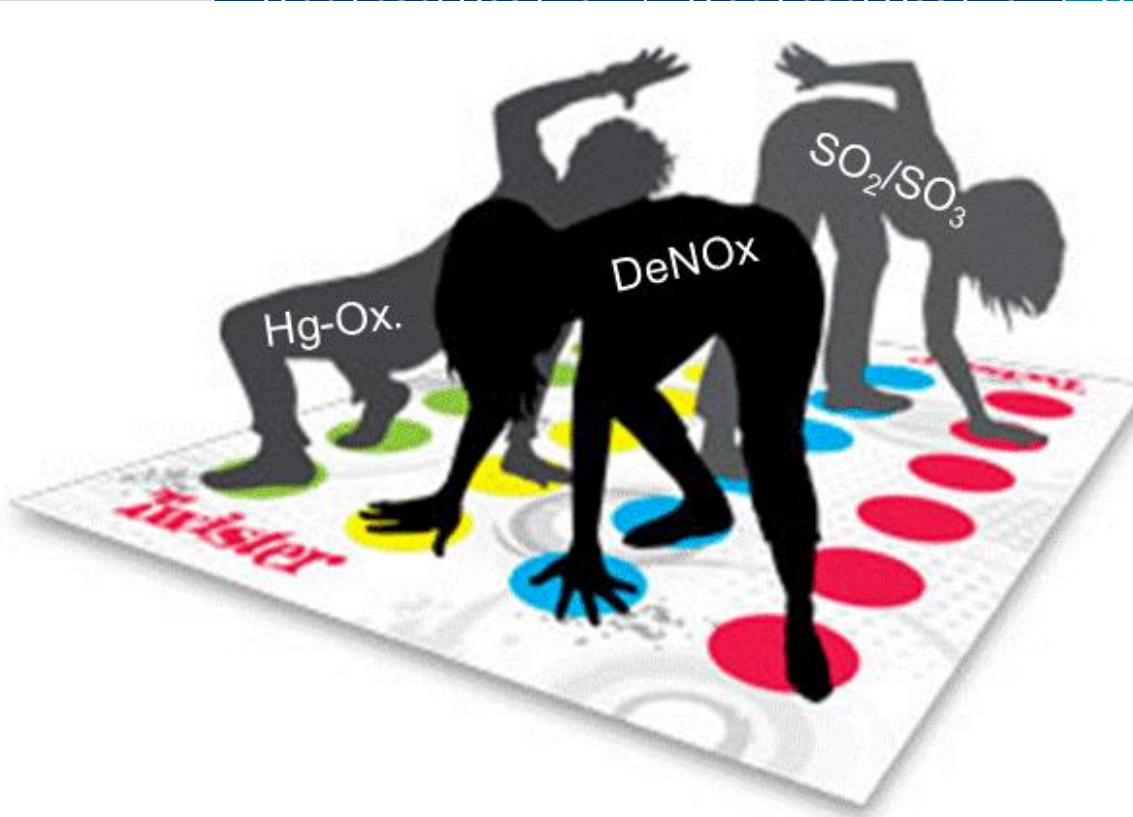
Item	SCR Performance	Regeneration of HC & Corr. Cat.	Regeneration of Plate Cat.	Catalyst Decay Rate	Catalyst Potential
OEM Pore Structure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
OEM Chemistry (Formulation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Erosion / Delamination	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Pluggage	Yes	Not Often		Yes	Yes
Corrosion	Yes		Yes		
Mesh materials	Yes		Yes		
Minimum operating temperature (MOT)	Yes			Yes	Yes
Maintenance	Yes			Yes	Yes
Gas contaminants – SO ₃ , Arsenic, calcium, potassium, phosphorous, sodium, etc.	Yes			Yes	
Burner staging	Yes			Yes	
Boiler cycling	Yes			Yes	
Fuel	Yes			Yes	
Fuel additives	Yes			Yes	
Gas additives	Yes			Yes	
Gas Temperature	Yes				Yes
Gas flow	Yes				Yes
Ammonia / NO _x distribution	Yes				Yes
Temperature and flow distribution	Yes				Yes
By-pass	Yes				
SCR Control system	Yes				

Effect of Increasing Each Parameter

Parameter	NOx Reduction	SO ₂ Conversion	Mercury Oxidation
NH ₃	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Negative
Temperature	Significant Positive	Significant Negative	Significant Negative
Catalyst Length	Significant Positive	Significant Negative	Significant Positive
SO ₂	Slight Positive	Significant Positive	Slight Negative
SO ₃	Slight Positive	Significant Positive	Slight Negative
HCl	Little Effect	Little Effect	Significant Positive
HBr	Little Effect	Little Effect	Significant Positive
O ₂	Little Effect	Significant Negative	Medium Positive
H ₂ O	Little Effect	Little Effect	Medium Negative
CO	Little Effect	Little Effect	Medium Negative
Velocity	Significant Negative	Significant Positive	Significant Negative
Catalyst Pitch	Significant Negative	Significant Positive	Significant Negative
Pluggage	Significant Negative	Slight Positive	Significant Negative
NH ₃ /NOx Maldistribution	Significant Negative	Slight Negative	Significant Negative

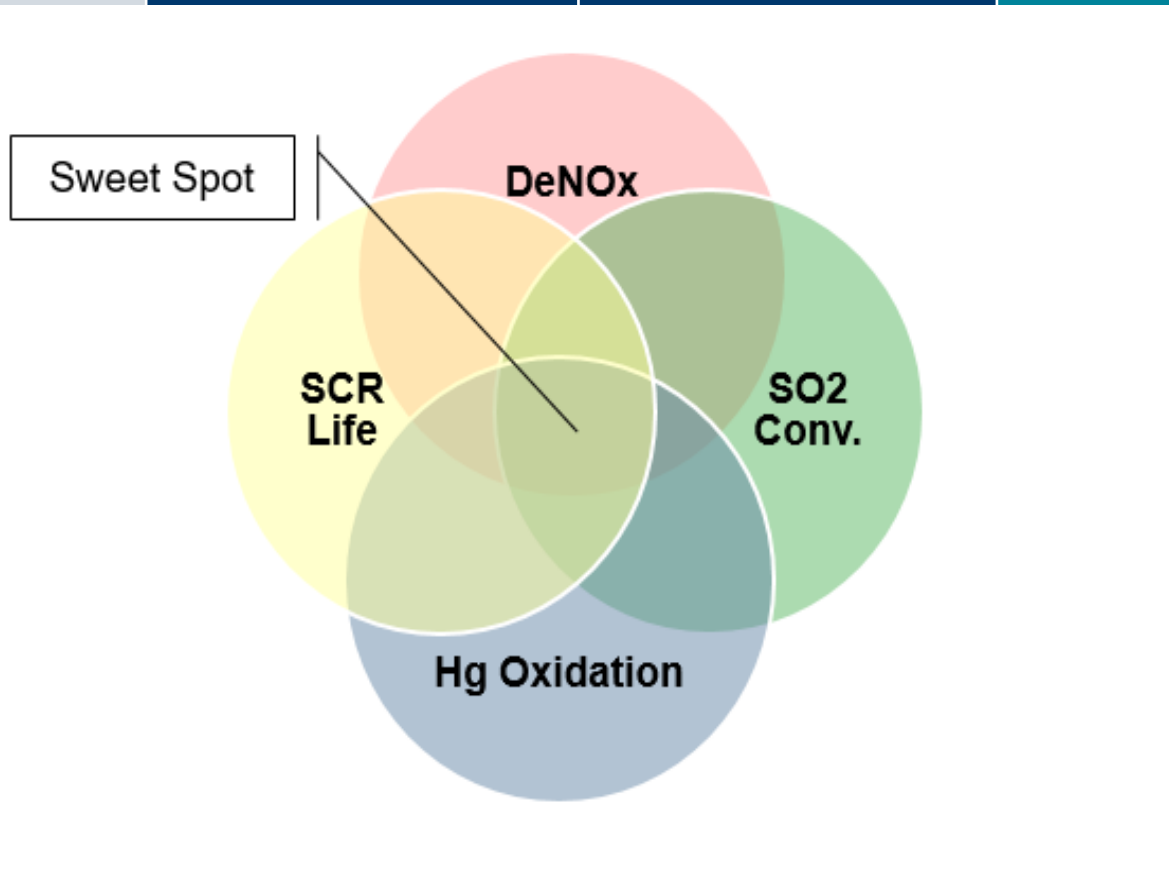
Effect of Increasing Each Parameter

Parameter	NOx Reduction	SO ₂ Conversion	Mercury Oxidation
NH ₃	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Negative
Temperature	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Negative
Catalyst Len	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Positive
SO ₂	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Slight Negative
SO ₃	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Slight Negative
HCl	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Positive
HBr	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Positive
O ₂	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Medium Positive
H ₂ O	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Medium Negative
CO	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Medium Negative
Velocity	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Negative
Catalyst Pitc	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Negative
Pluggage	Significant Positive	Significant Positive	Significant Negative
NH ₃ /NOx Maldistribution	Significant Negative	Slight Negative	Significant Negative



Effect of Increasing Each Parameter

Parameter	NOx Reduction	SO ₂ Conversion	Mercury Oxidation
NH ₃			Significant Negative
Temperature			Significant Negative
Catalyst Length			Significant Positive
SO ₂			Negative
SO ₃			Negative
HCl			Significant Positive
HBr			Significant Positive
O ₂			Slight Positive
H ₂ O			Slight Negative
CO			Slight Negative
Velocity			Significant Negative
Catalyst Pitch			Significant Negative
Pluggage			Significant Negative
NH ₃ /NOx Maldistribution	Significant Negative	Slight Negative	Significant Negative



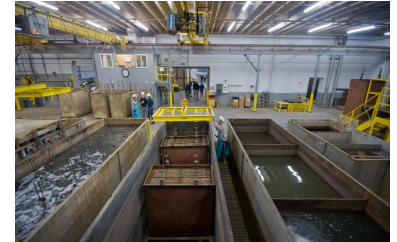
SCR Catalyst

Regeneration vs New Experience

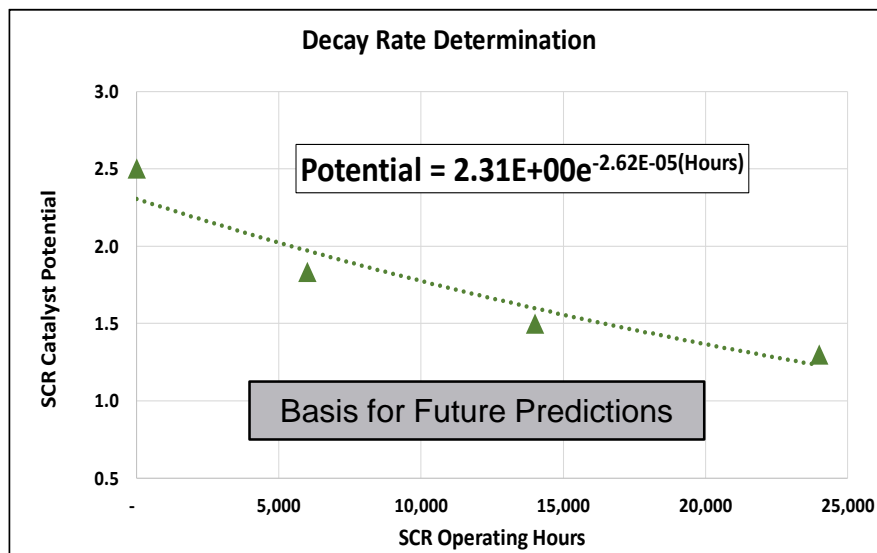
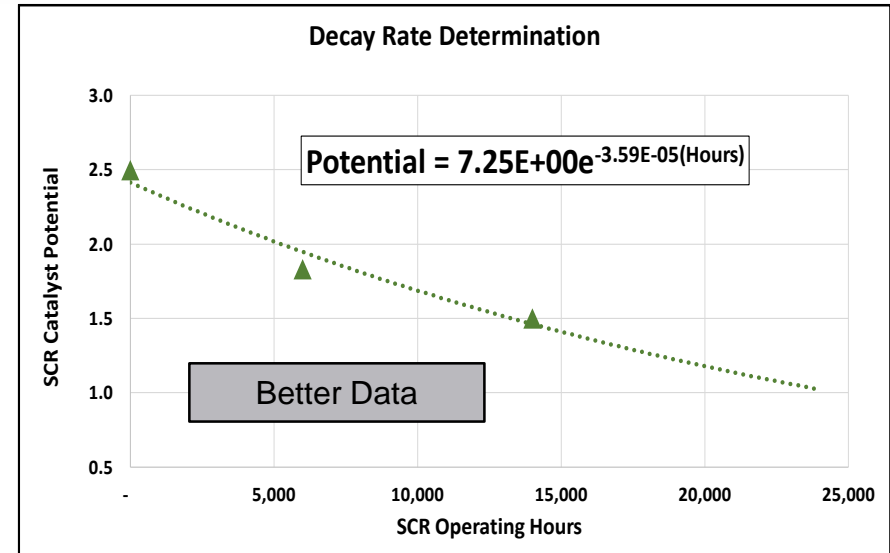
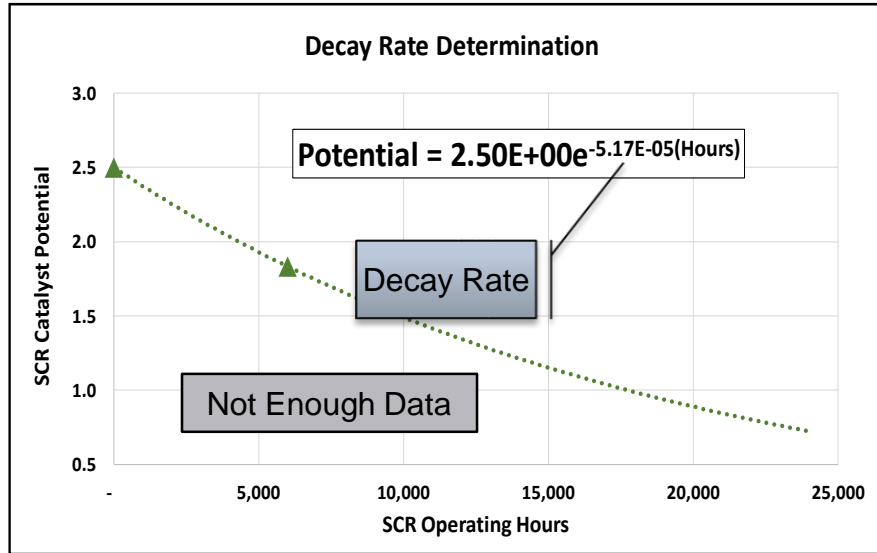
Regenerated vs. New Catalyst

General Comments

- Can normally match the original catalyst's performance
- Regenerating “original” catalyst to meet “current” catalyst formulation may not be possible
- Some plate catalyst can present significant regeneration issues
- SO₃ ppm increase (% SO₂ Conversion) is most common issue
- Regeneration can change the original catalyst formulation to better meet current plant operating conditions
- Good news – The regeneration evaluation process has greatly improved (minimizes surprises)



Decay Rate (Lambda –λ) Calculation

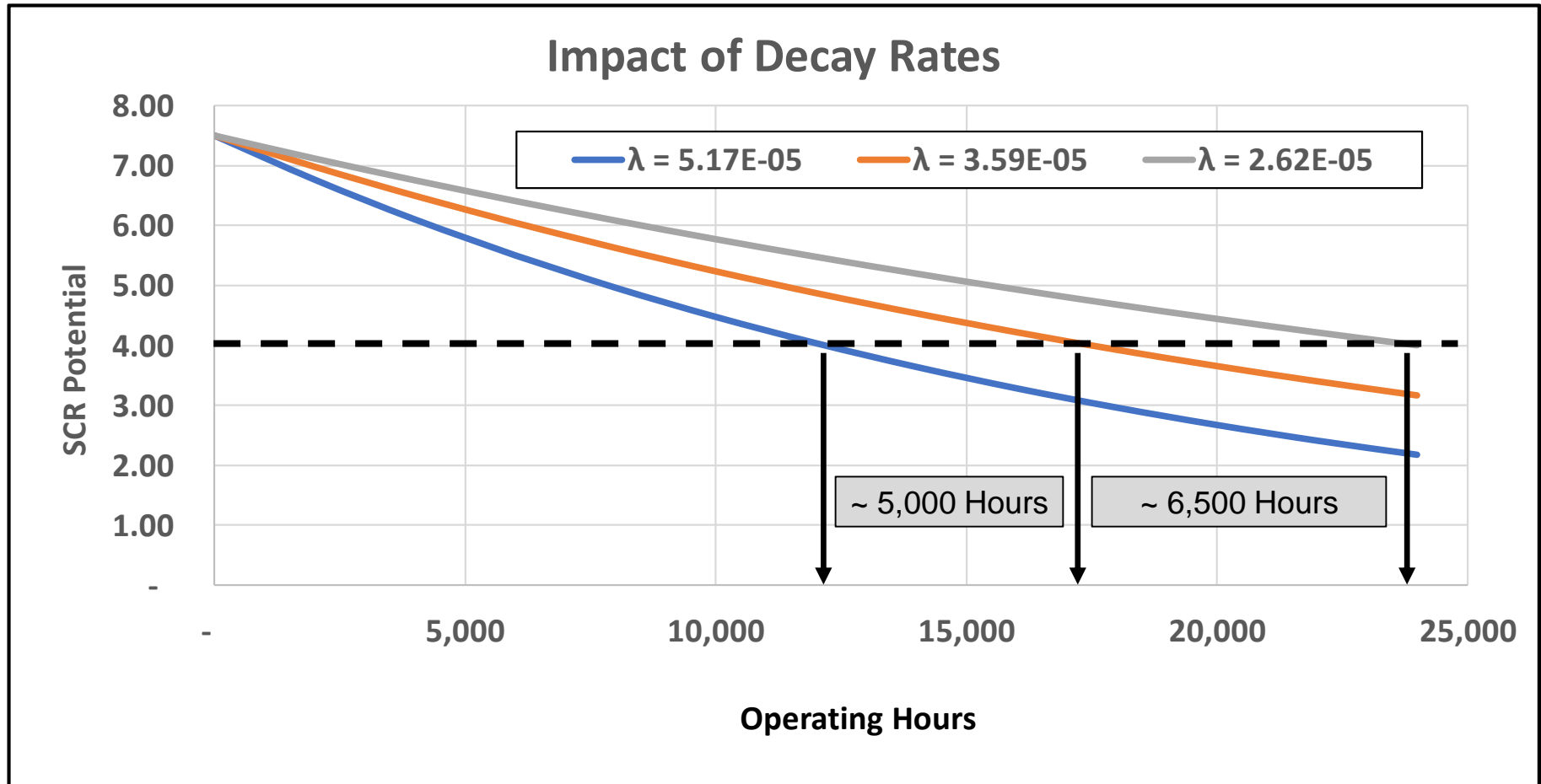


Think of decay rates as ranges

Accurate decay rates require multiple samples over multiple years

Decay rates under 8,000 hours are normally higher than actual

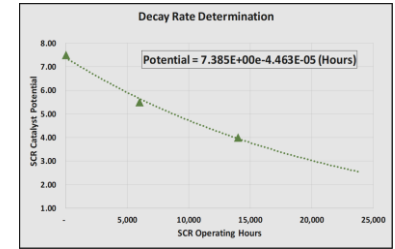
Decay Rate (Lambda - λ) Impact



Decay Rate (Lambda λ) - Challenges

Tolerances (Source of Errors)

- OEM Manufacturing
- Exposure to Flue Gas Contaminants Not Equal
- Catalyst Testing Process (± 1.5 m/hr. or $\sim 6\%$)
- Bias Between Testing Laboratories

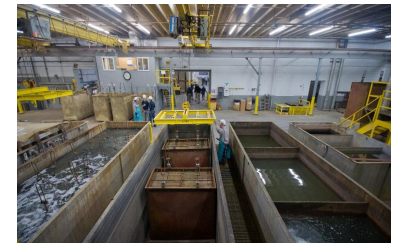


Sample Size is Statistically Insignificant < 0.015%

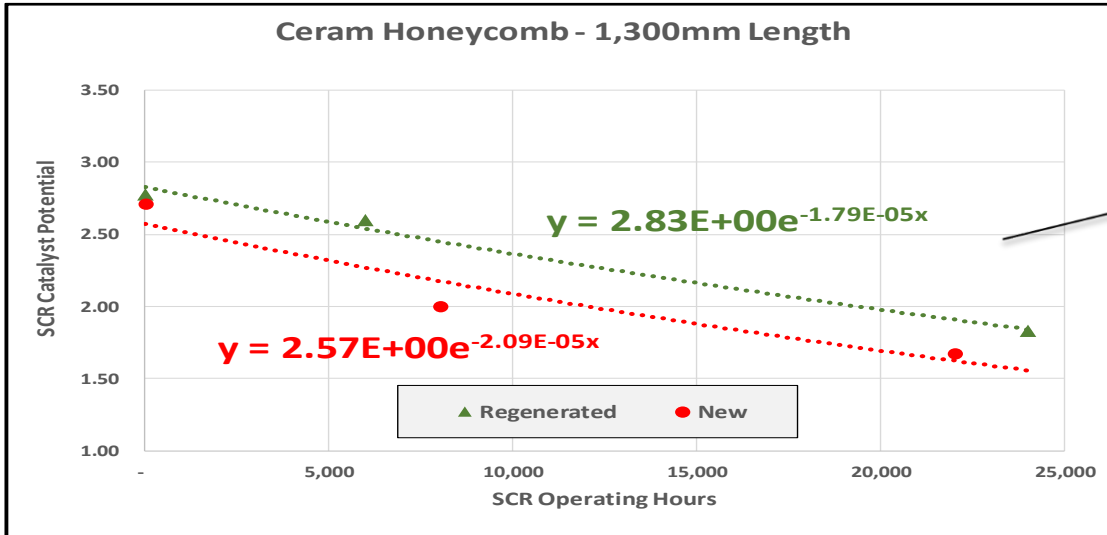


Six Years of Operations

- How many operational changes? (fuel, cycling, etc.)
- How many events? (tube leaks, pluggage, etc.)

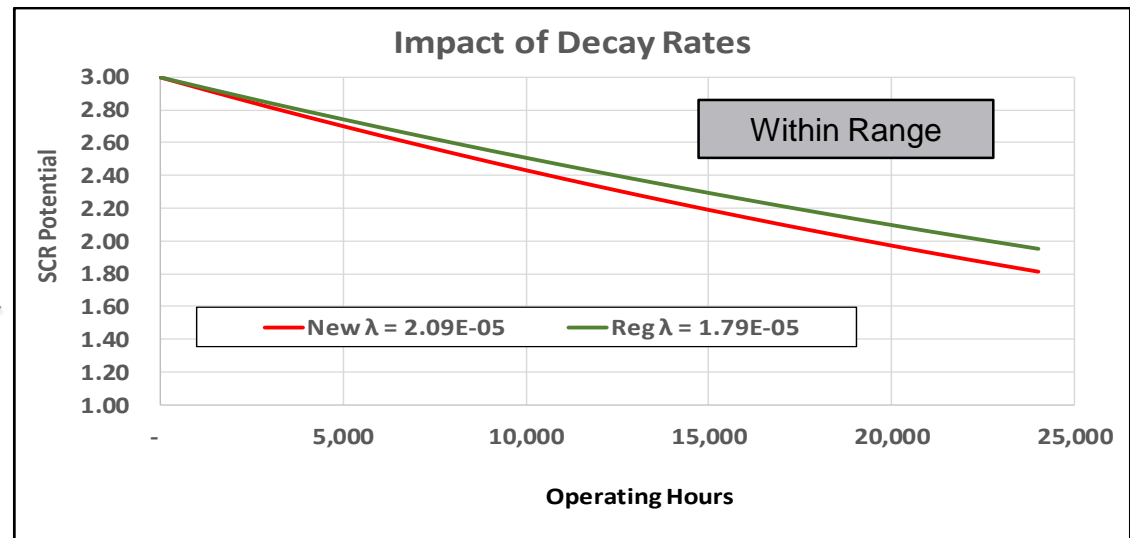


Decay Rate Comparison

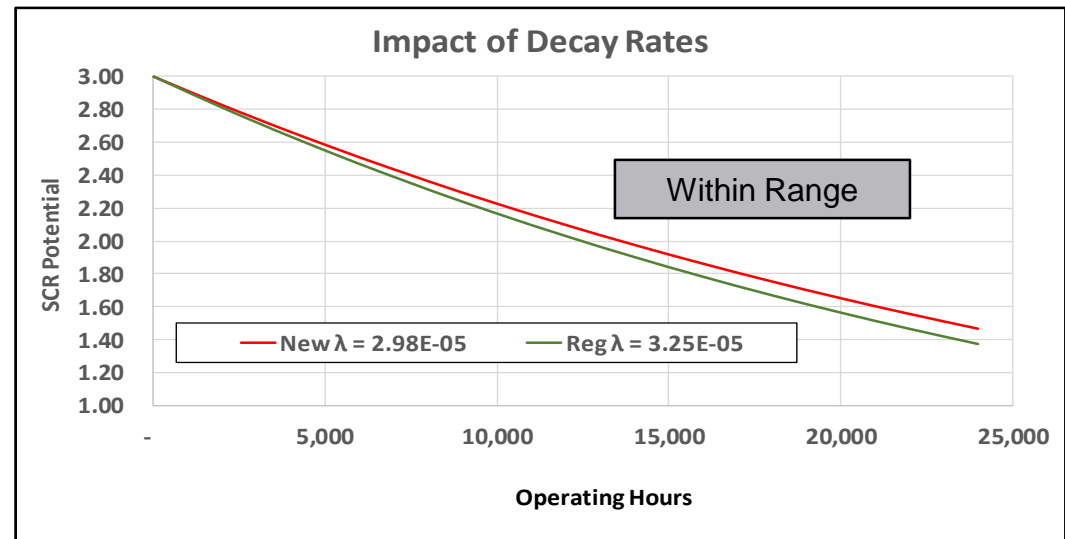
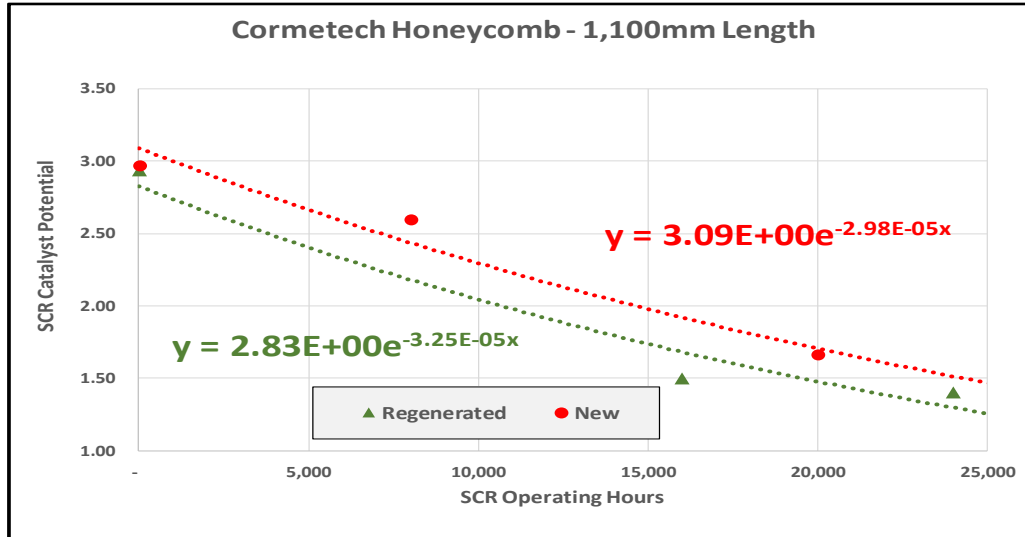


Data Used to Calculate the Decay Rate

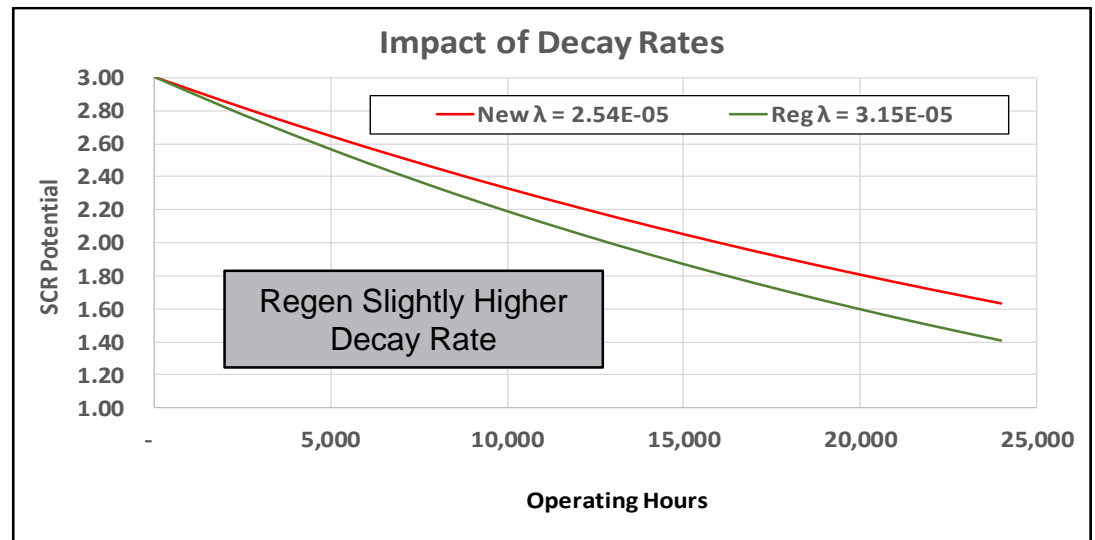
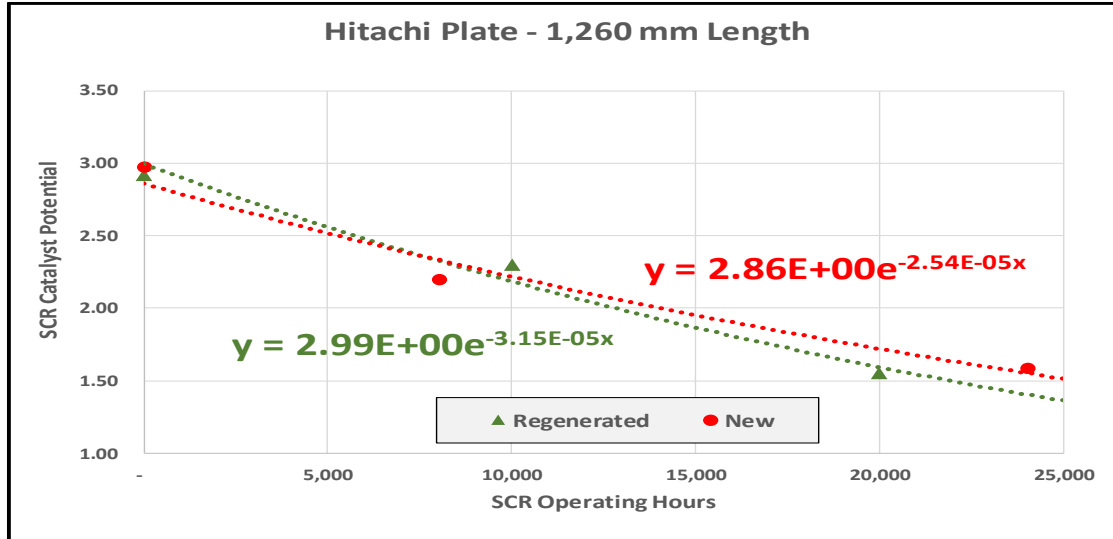
Impact of Calculated Decay Rate



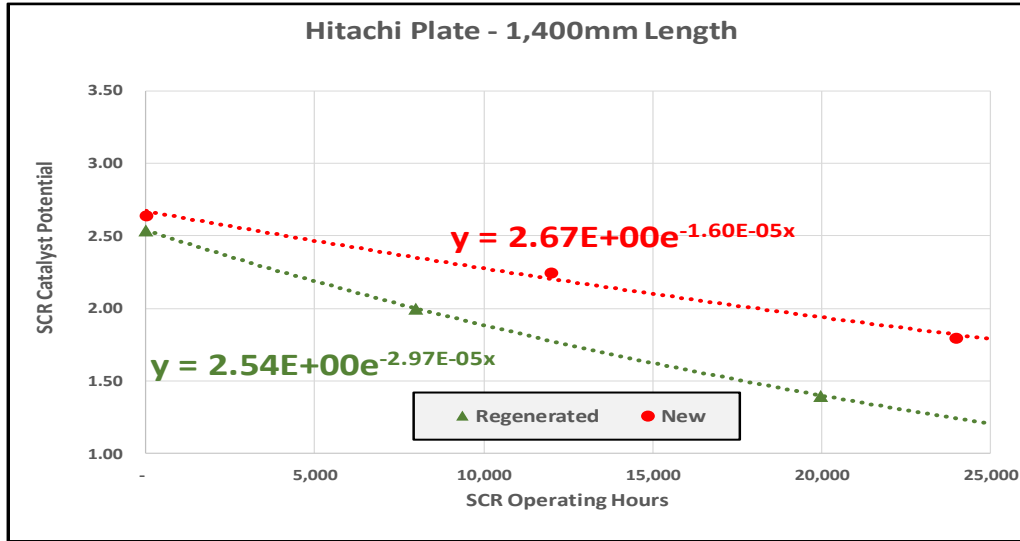
Decay Rate Comparison



Decay Rate Comparison



Decay Rate Comparison



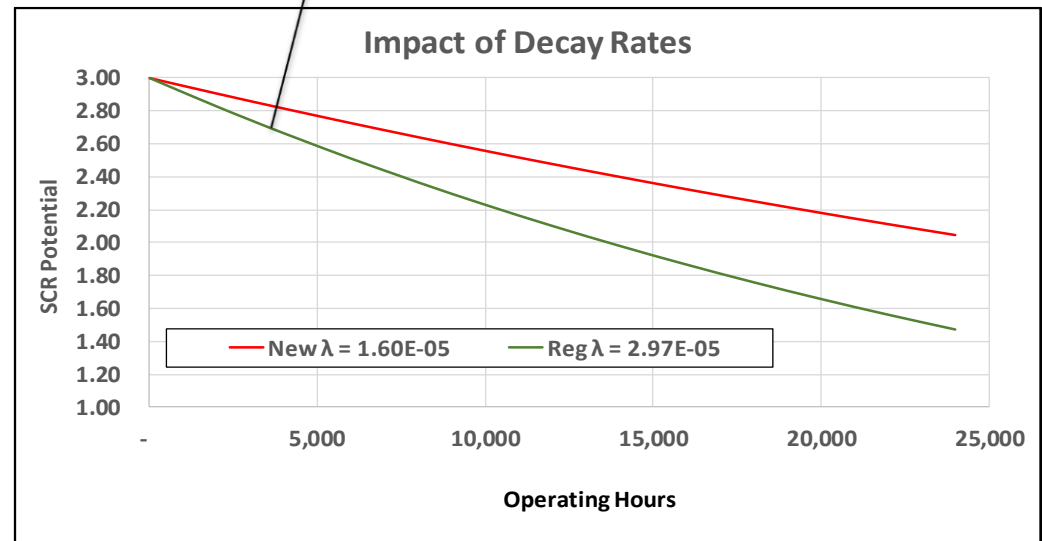
Regen. Has Significantly Higher Decay Rate. Problem Identified and Corrected for Future Regen.

Problems

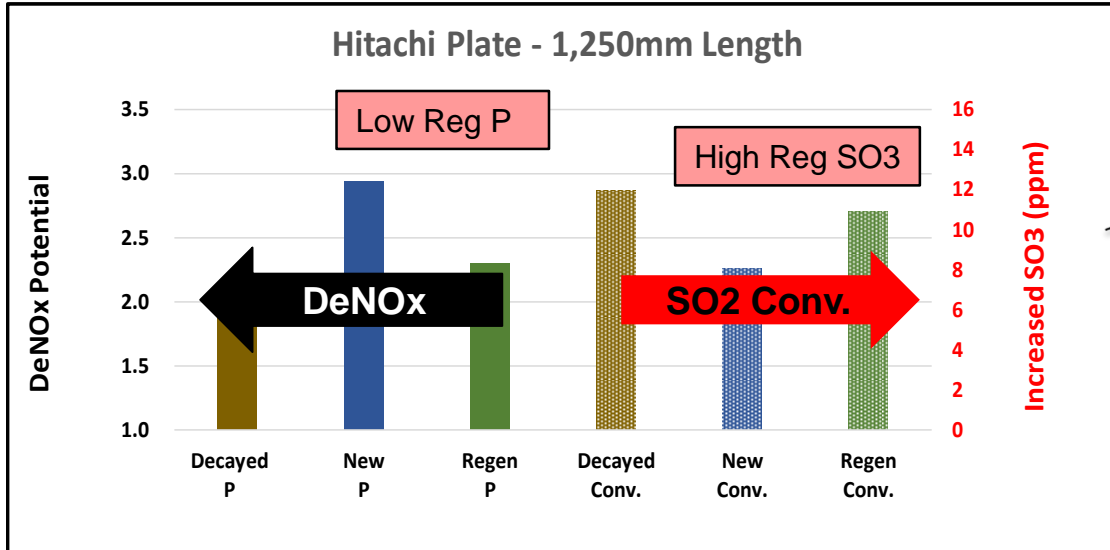
Mesh Quality

Iron Deposition

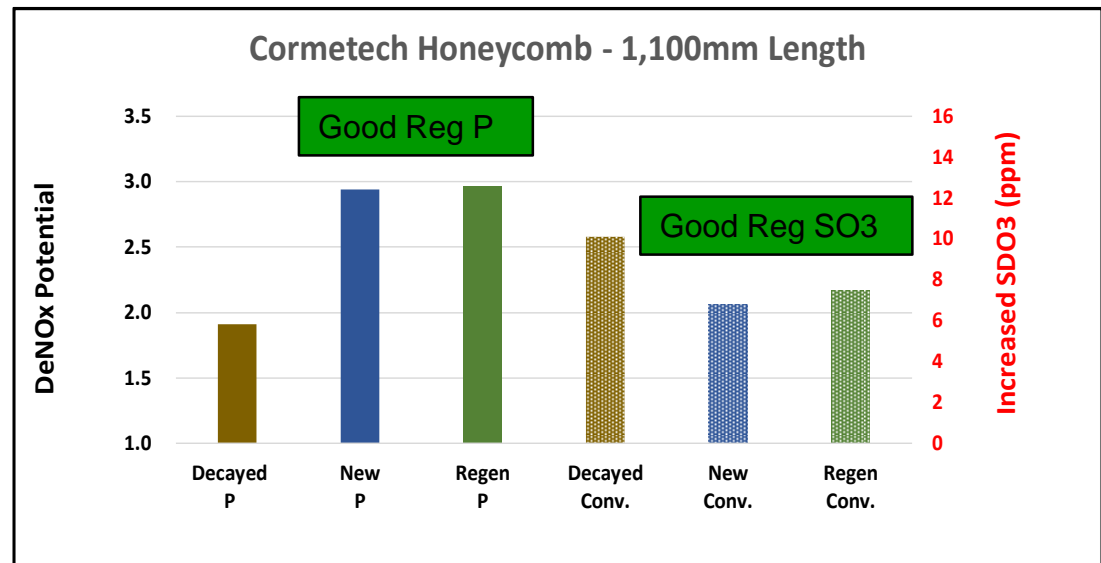
Good Initial Performance with Low % Vanadium



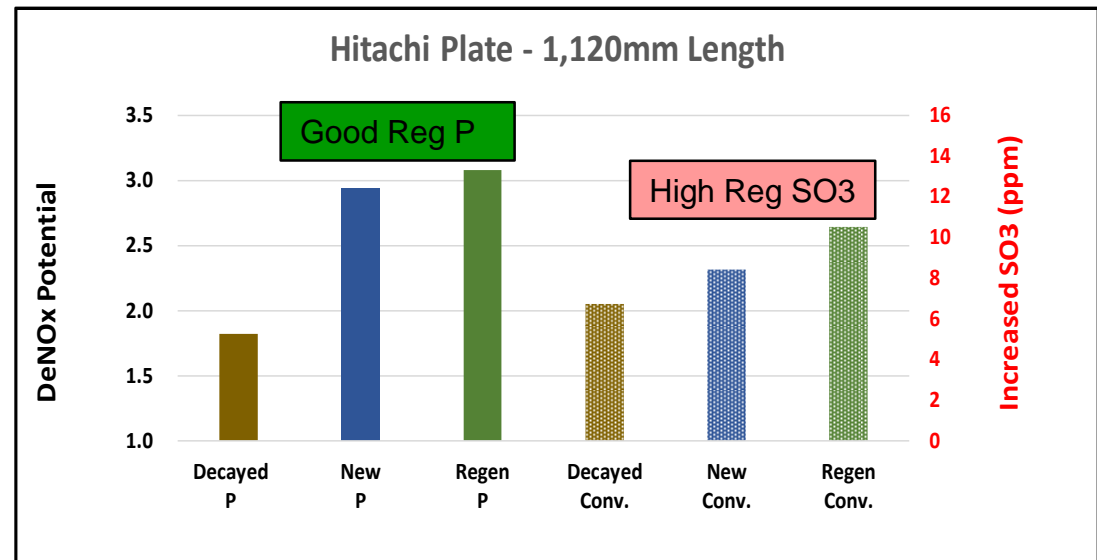
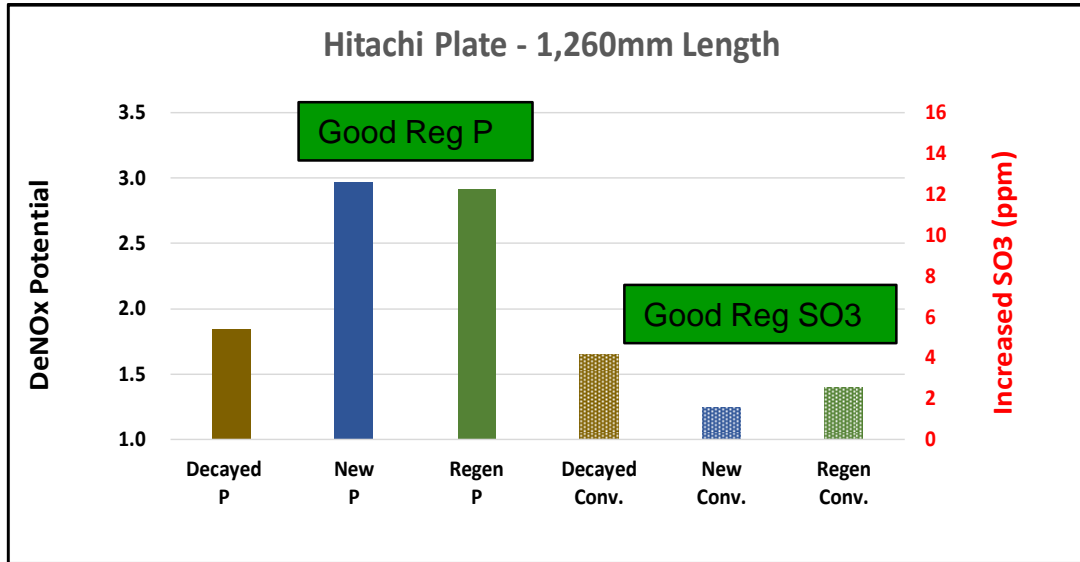
Catalyst Performance Comparison



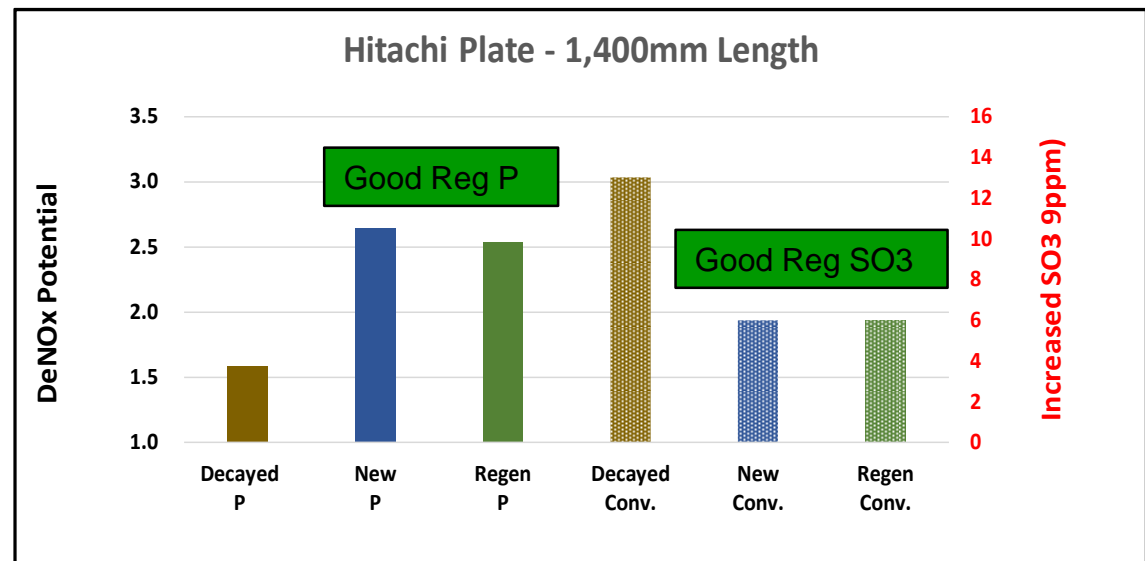
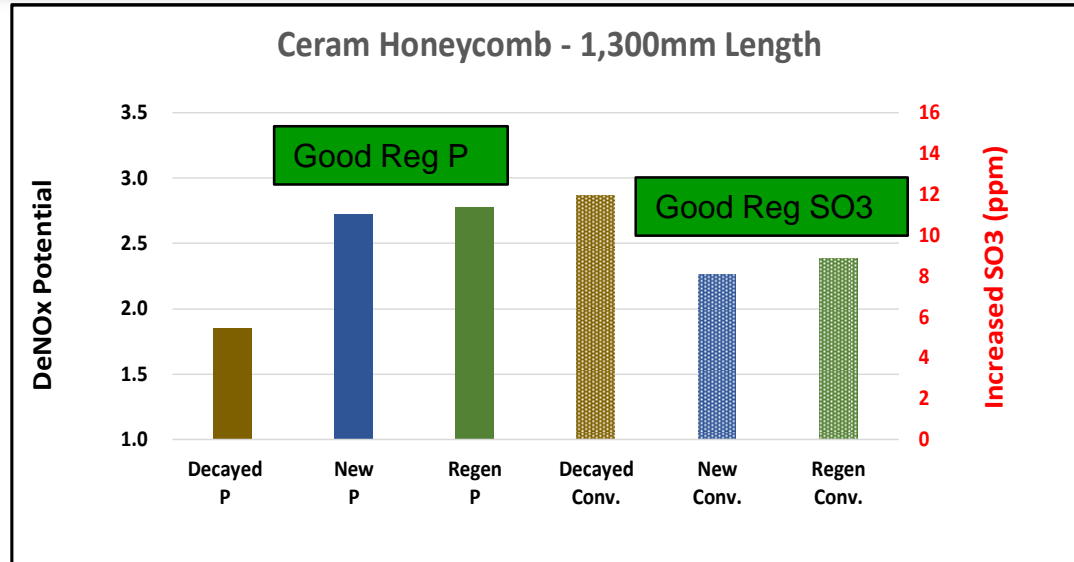
Poor mesh quality and significant iron deposits. Did not proceed with regeneration.



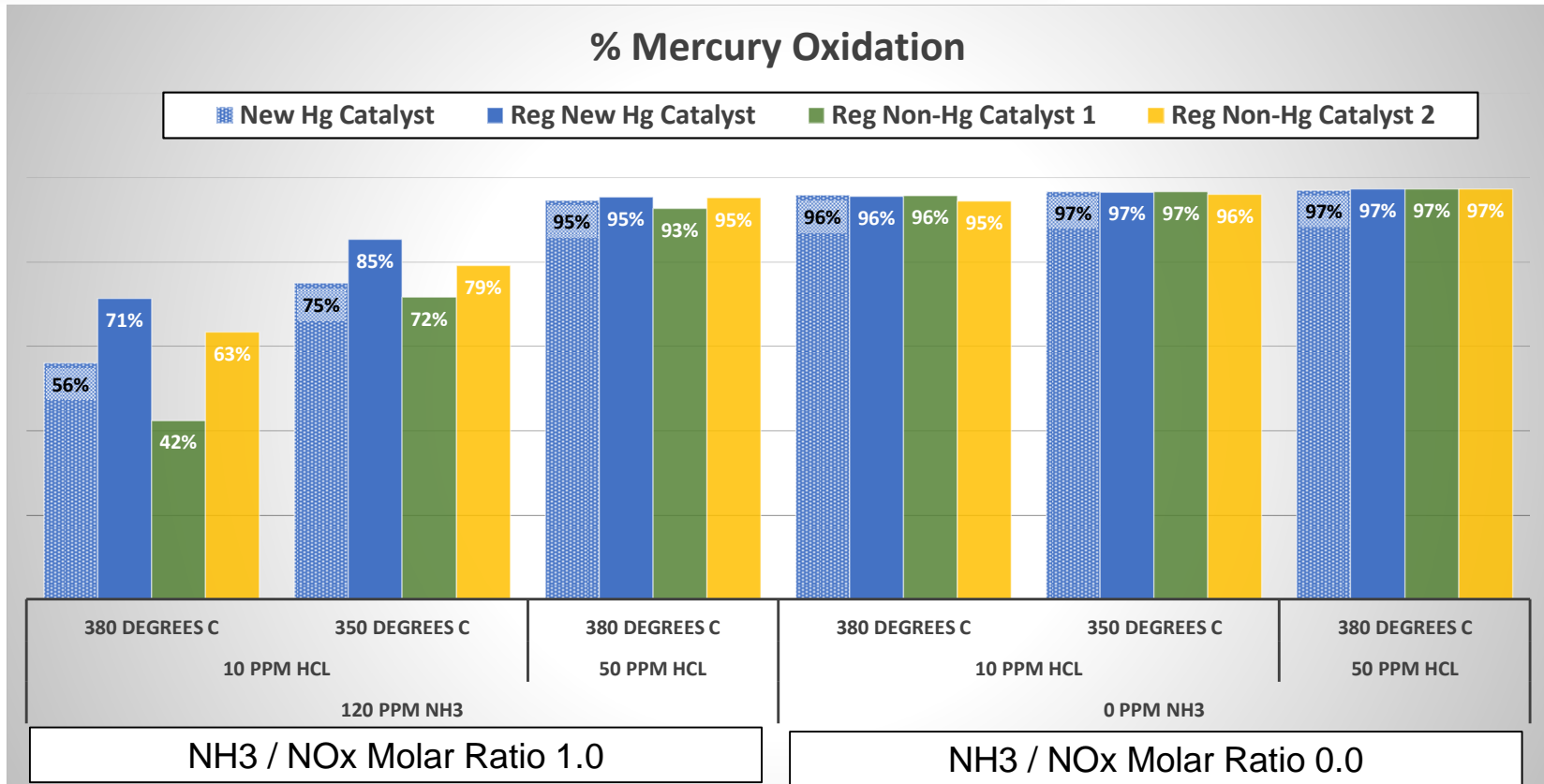
Catalyst Performance Comparison



Catalyst Performance Comparison



Catalyst Hg Performance Comparison



All SCR Catalyst Oxidizes Mercury

Challenge is at High Ammonia and Low Halide Concentrations

More Data Required

Evaluation Process

Should My Catalyst Be Regenerated?

Critical Step

Evaluation for Regeneration - Mechanical

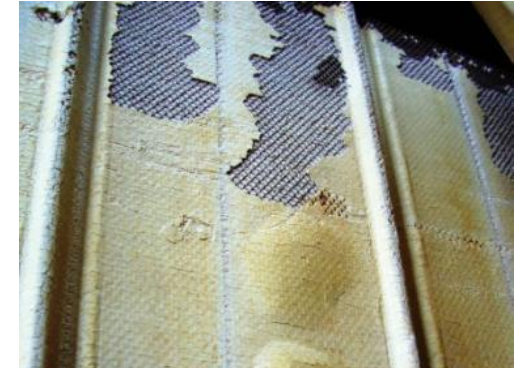
Erosion



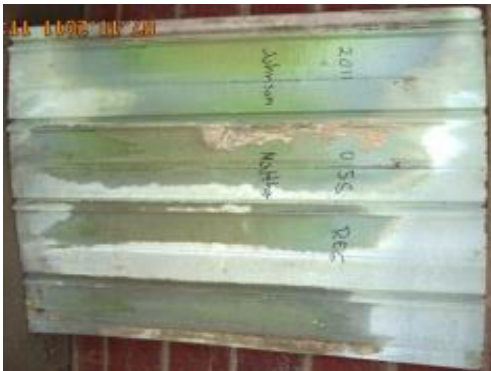
**Inspect
100% of All Plates**



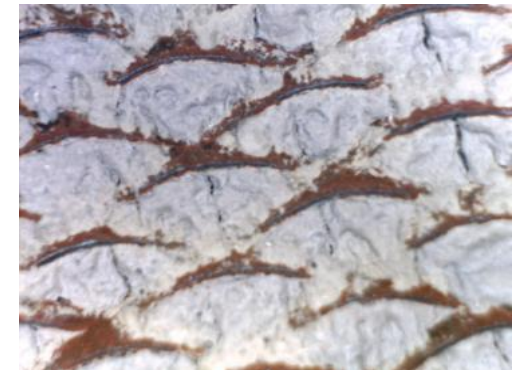
Delamination



Discoloration



Corrosion



Evaluation for Regeneration - Mechanical

Pluggage



Strength



Cosmetic Damage

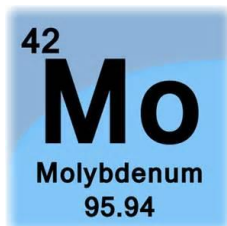
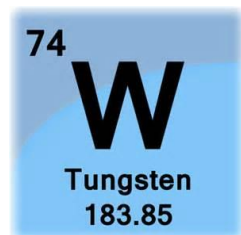


Erosion

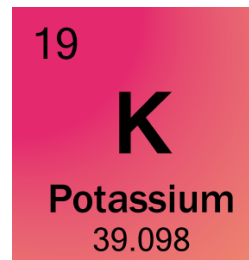
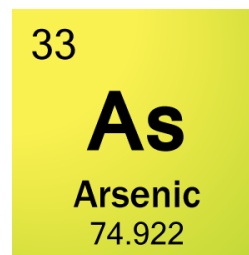
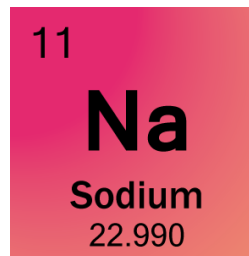


Evaluation for Regeneration - Chemical

OEM Formulation

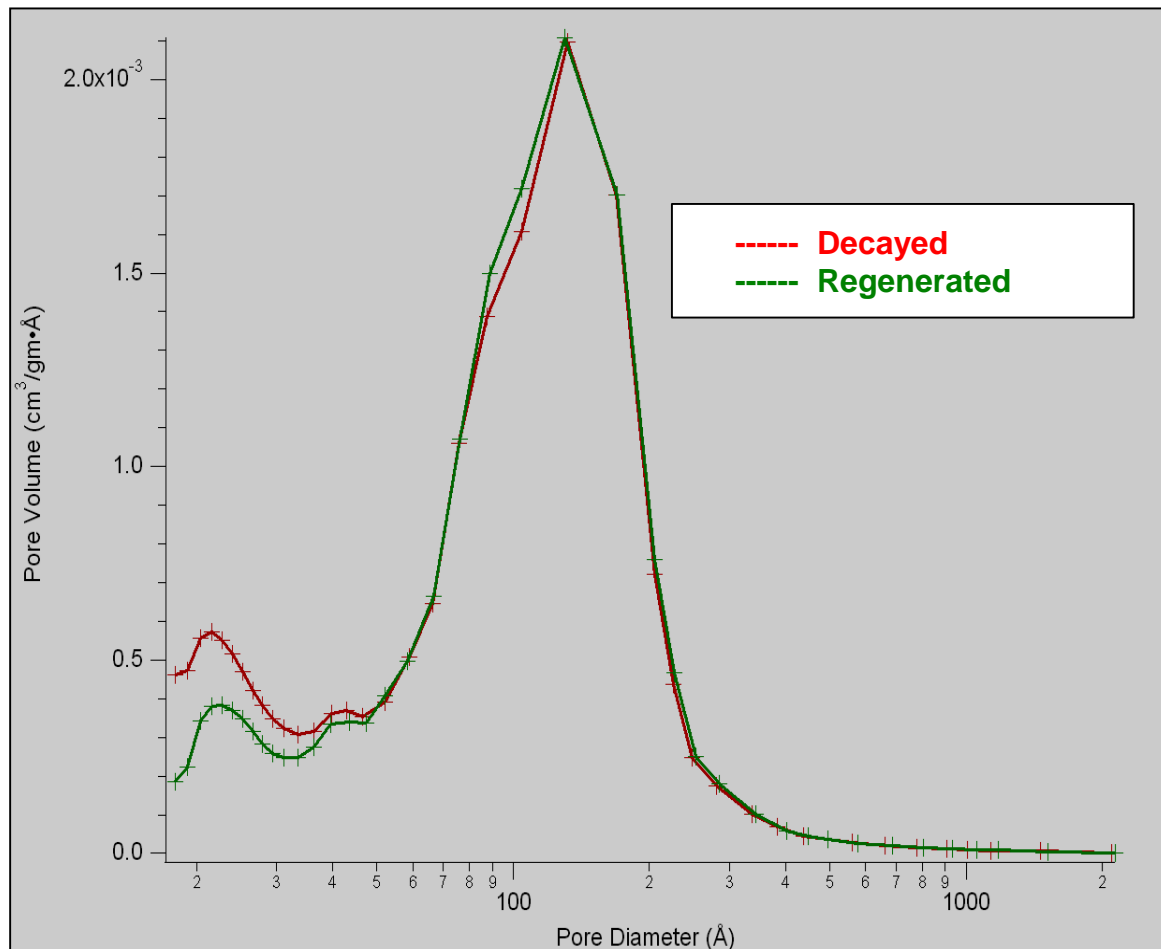


Decay Agents



Evaluation for Regeneration – Catalyst Molecular Structure

Catalyst Pore Size Distribution



Item	Size (Angstroms)
NO _x Molecule	8
Catalyst Micro Pore	30
Catalyst Meso Pore	500
Catalyst Macro Pore	1,000
Human Hair Diameter	900,000
One Inch	254,000,000



Evaluation for Regeneration – Test Regeneration

Full Size Module(s) or Element(s)

Critical to Determine Guarantees

Cost Covered by SST



The Regeneration Process

The Regeneration Process

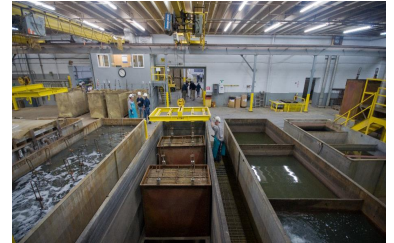
Pre-clean and Inspect

Chemically Remove Decay Agents

Impregnate with Active Ingredient(s)

Repair and Replace Catalyst as Required

Test and Verify Performance



Conclusion

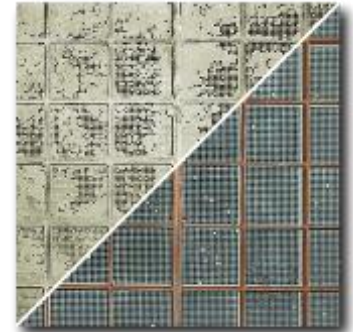
Regenerated SCR Catalyst Generally Performs Well

Past Problems are Understood Much Better

The Evaluation Process is Critical

Test Regeneration Confirms Performance

The Customer Decides if Regeneration Has Value



Thank You
Questions?