

Worldwide Pollution Control Association

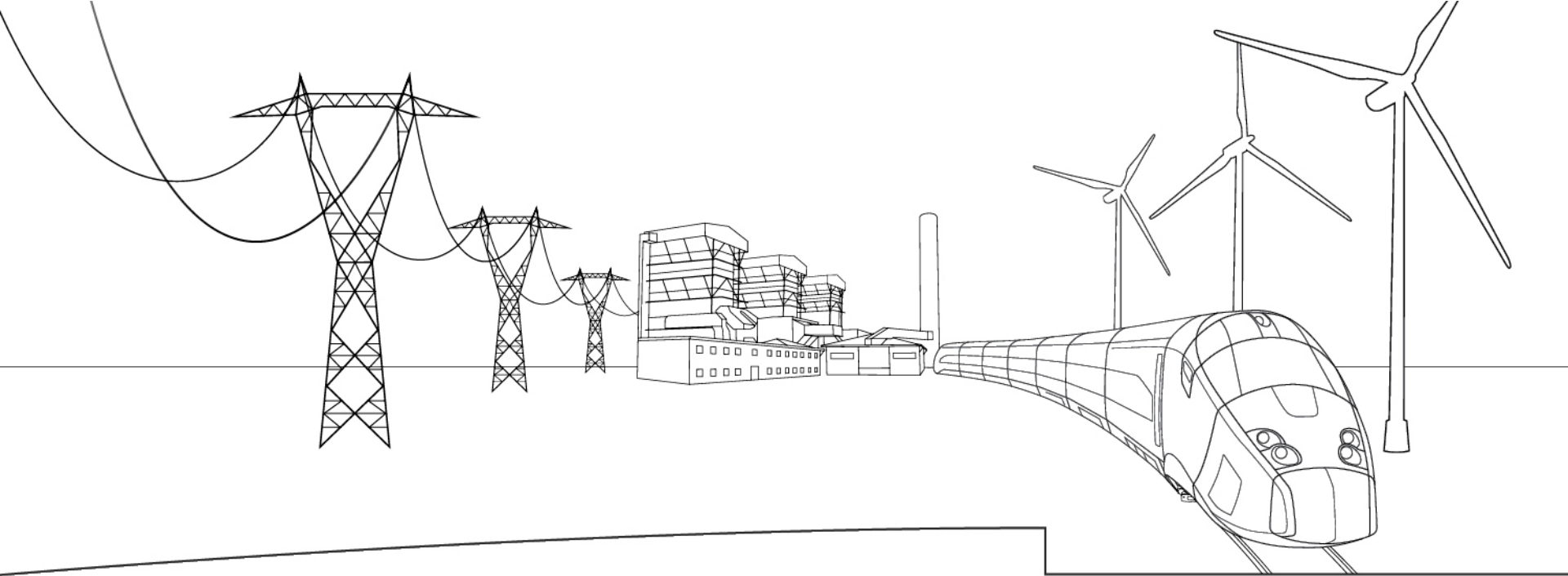
WPCA-Entergy
“Increasing Energy
Efficiency of Existing
Units” Seminar
January 22, 2014

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Approaches to Improve Air Preheater Thermal Efficiency

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Alstom Air Preheater

January 22, 2014

ALSTOM
Shaping the future

LGOT R&D Program

(Low Gas Outlet Temperature)

- Objective of the LGOT Program

- Develop the design of the Ljungstrom® air preheater for operation at gas outlet temperatures down to 220°F (105°C) on coal fired boiler applications.

- The Potential Benefits of LGOT

- Significant reduction in “Dry Gas Loss” a key metric in unit heat rate
- Reduced volumetric flow rates for downstream FGD, CO2 capture, etc.
- ESP can benefit from reductions in both volumetric flow and fly ash resistivity

- Potential Issues for LGOT

- Enhanced risk of air preheater acid dew point fouling problems
- Added potential for low temperature corrosion from halogen acids near the H₂O dew point.

Bench-Scale Test Apparatus



Fouling Test Apparatus

Simulated gas flow included controlled amounts of

- SO₃
- Water vapor
- Solid particulate

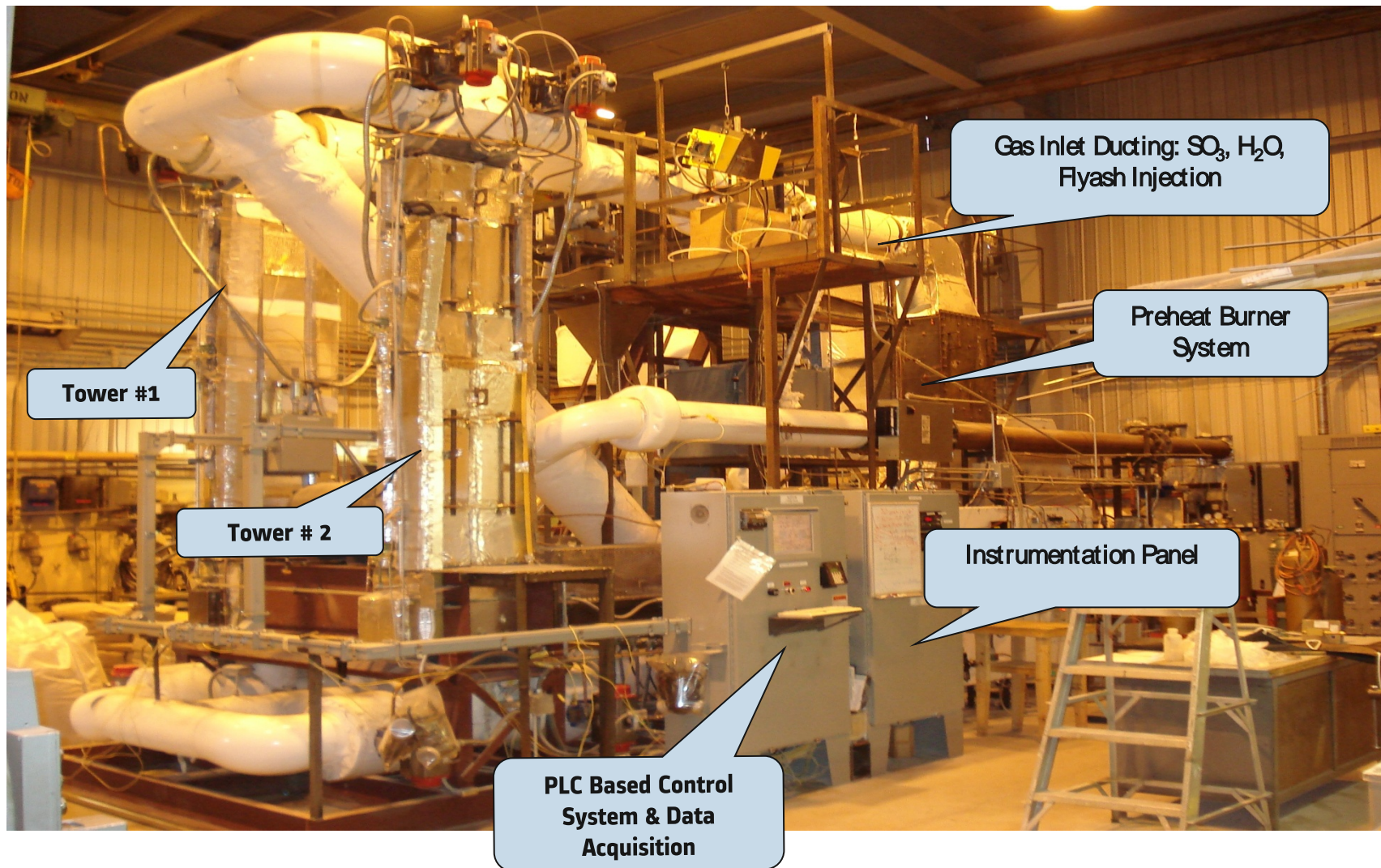
Cleaning cycle

- Duration of tests mimicked typical sootblowing interval
- Translational movement in the path of the cleaning nozzle mimicked rotor rotation
- Tube removal required in order to clean



Soot Blowing Simulator

Pilot Scale Test Apparatus



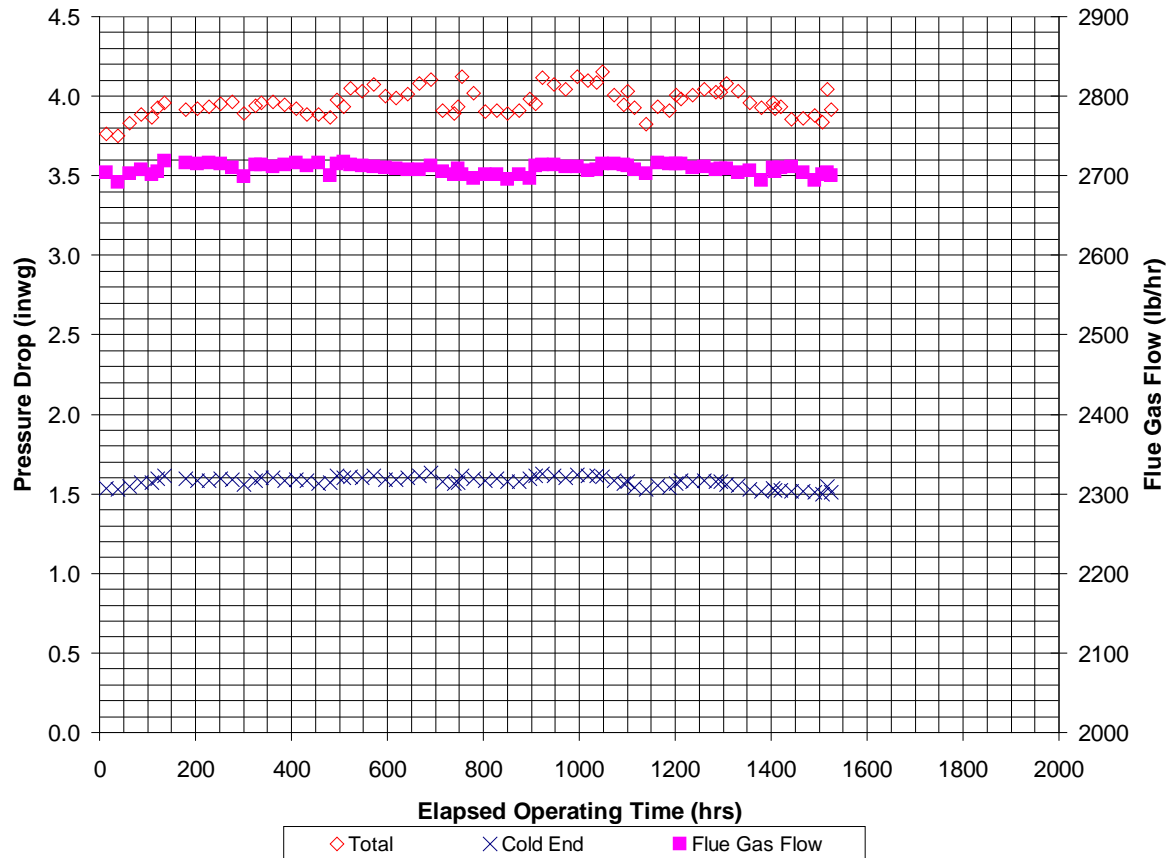
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Simulated URS SBS Injection™ Technology

Full Mitigation (5ppmv SO₃ + Na₂SO₄ By-Product)

Tower 1 Gas Side Pressure Drops



Stable Pressure Drop Response for ~ 2 Months

Simulated URS SBS Injection™ Technology

Full Mitigation (5ppmv SO₃ + Na₂SO₄ By-Product)



No Significant Deposit Thickness Was Found

Conclusions from Pilot Scale Testing Simulated URS SBS Injection™ Technology

With SO₃ levels reduced to 5 ppmv ...

- Cold layer pressure drop did not increase
- No significant deposit thickness was found

With SO₃ levels at 10 ppmv ...

- Rapid increases in cold layer pressure drop occurred
- Significant sodium bi-sulfate deposit was found

Note: Sodium based SO₃ mitigation must reduce SO₃ concentrations to 5 ppmv or less entering the air preheater

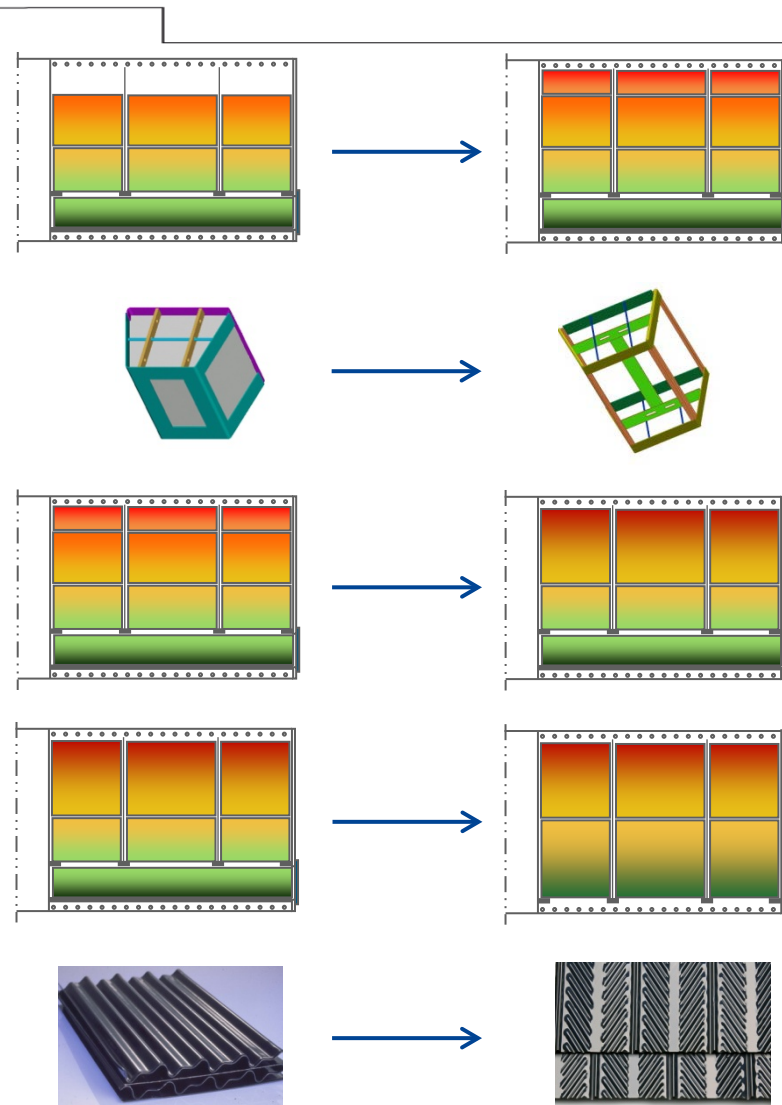
RGOT Vs LGOT Operation

(Reduced Gas Outlet Temperature)

- Simple modifications to an existing air heater typically cannot achieve a 220°F gas outlet temperature
- An increase in airflow can provide a significant reduction in gas temperature. Co-benefit, if this this incremental hot air can be used elsewhere in the plant.
- Reduced gas outlet temperature (> 220°F) can be pursued in lieu of LGOT. Basic benefits retained, implementation cost lowered significantly.
- Reduced potential for corrosion, but need to stay above H₂O dewpoint

RGOT Operation Means to Accomplish

- Fill empty voids in APH rotor with additional basket layers
- Utilize special basket designs to maximize useable space for heat transfer surface
- Consolidate shallow basket layers into single deeper layers
- Modify APH rotor to more efficiently support basket layers
- Switch to more efficient types of heat transfer surface

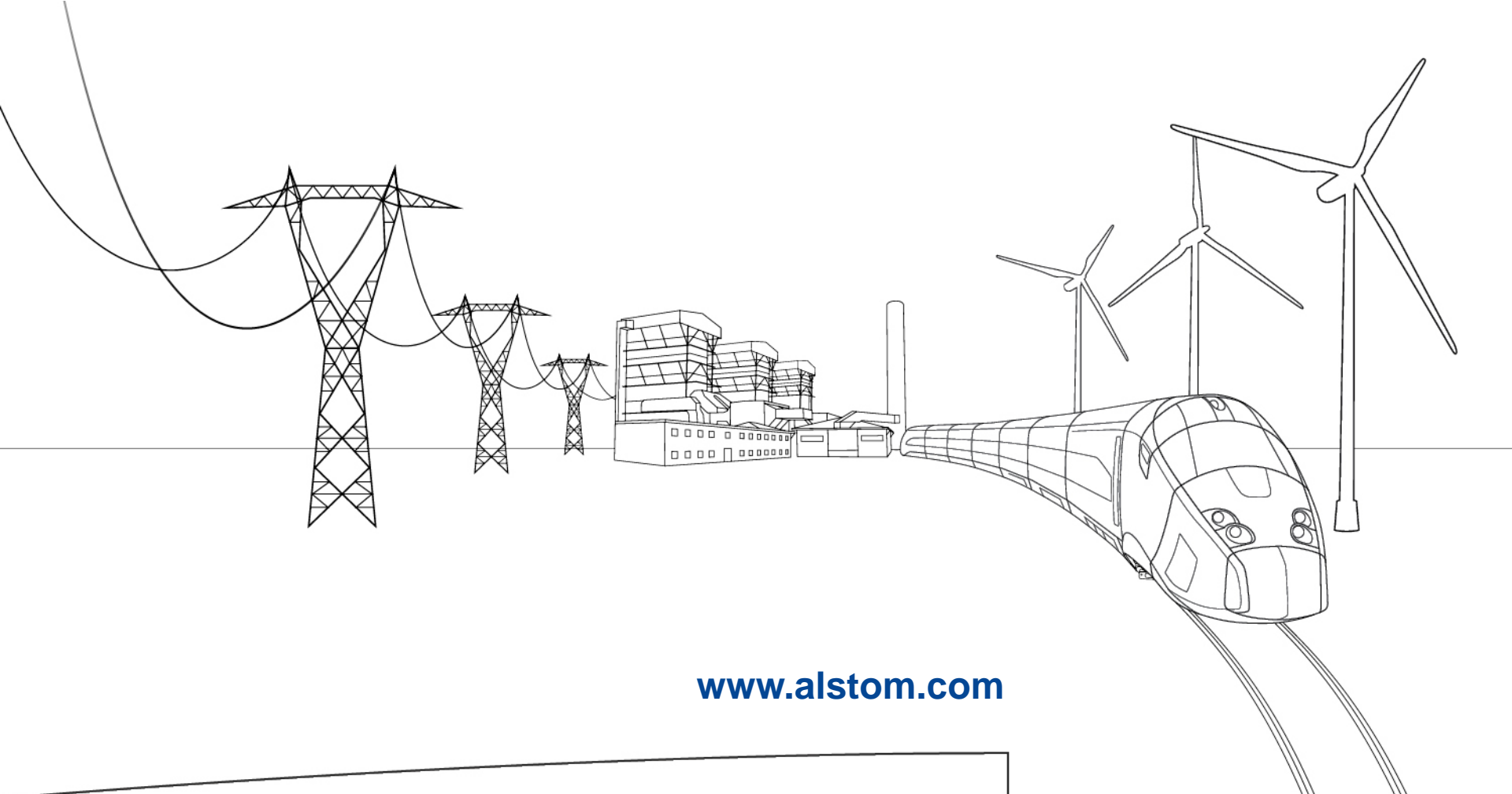


RGOT Operation Considerations

- Fuel compatibility
- Thermodynamic limitation
- Available space within the existing APH rotor
- Load bearing limits on rotor bearings, rotor drive and APH structure
- Ability of draft fans to accommodate expected pressure drop levels
- Ability of APH sealing system and structure to operate at higher pressure levels
- Ability to maintain temperature levels above H₂O dew point at all load and ambient conditions

Benefits Derived from RGOT

- Reduced coal consumption (potentially as much as 3%)
- Significant reduction in activated carbon required for mercury capture
- Enhanced ESP performance (due to fly ash resistivity)
- Reduced O&M costs associated with steam coil air preheaters
- Reduced CO₂ emissions resulting from improved boiler efficiency
- Co-benefit if additional hot air can be used elsewhere on site



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