

REINHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd.



2011 APC Round Table & Expo Presentation

July 11-12, 2011, in Cleveland, OH / Hosted by FirstEnergy

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power generation group

ORP in WFGD Systems: Impacts on Corrosion and Trace Metals

July 12, 2011

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Overview

- **What is ORP?**
- **ORP & Phase Partitioning of Chemical Species**
- **WFGD Alloy Corrosion**
- **Process Chemistry & Wastewater Treatment**
- **Process Control Parameters**
- **Conclusions**

What is ORP?

What is ORP?

- **Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP)**
 - **A single voltage measurement against a reference electrode**
 - **The strength of oxidizers and reducers in a solution in relation to their respective concentration**
 - **The more positive the voltage, the more strongly a solution would oxidize (attract electrons from) other sources**
 - **Oxidizers accept electrons, reducers lose electrons.**
 - **Oxidizing slurry may oxidize its constituents**

What is ORP?

- **A wide range of ORP is observed in filtrate samples from operating units**
- **ORP can be negative**
- **Measurement technique similar to pH**
- **Can be monitored on-line**

ORP & Phase Partitioning of Chemical Species

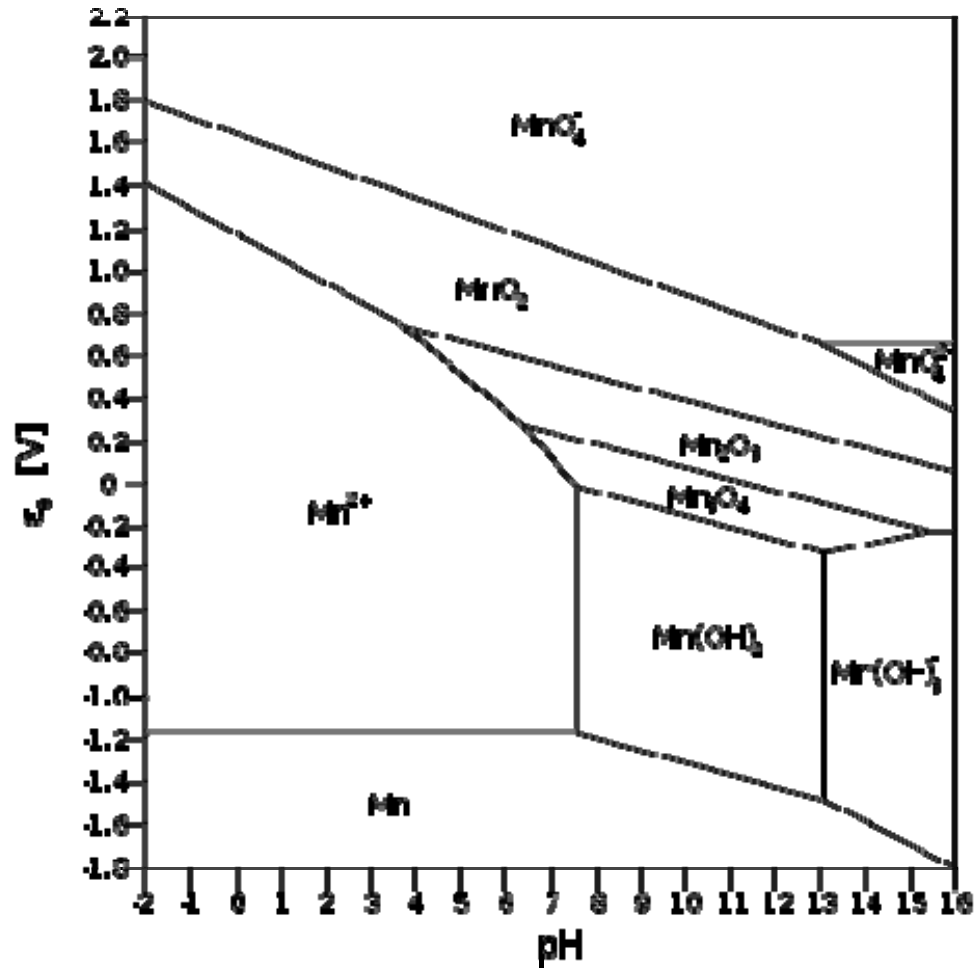
ORP & Phase Partitioning of Chemical Species

ORP will affect the oxidation state of the slurry constituents

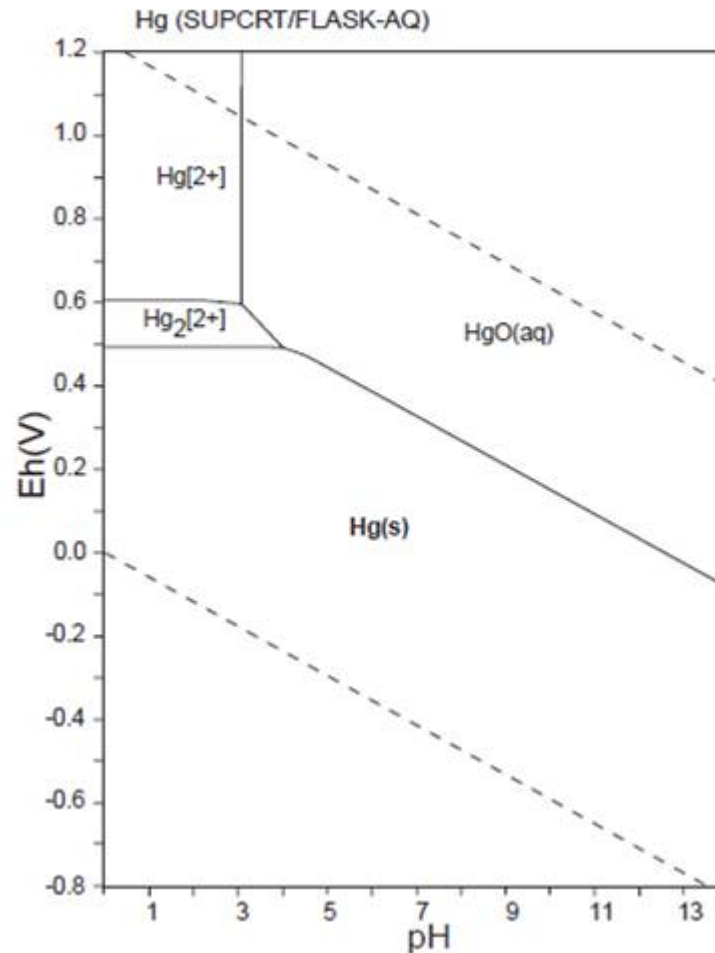
- ▶ Oxidation state often controls solubility
- ▶ ORP will impact phase partitioning of many species

<i>ORP</i>	<i>Mercury</i>	<i>Selenium</i>	<i>Manganese</i>
High	Hg ⁺² Soluble	Se ⁺⁶ Soluble	Mn ⁺⁴ ↓ Precipitate
Low	Hg ⁺² Soluble	Se ⁺⁴ ↓ Precipitate	Mn ⁺² Soluble
Very Low	Hg ⁰ ↑ Vaporous	Se ⁺⁴ ↓ Precipitate	Mn ⁺² Soluble

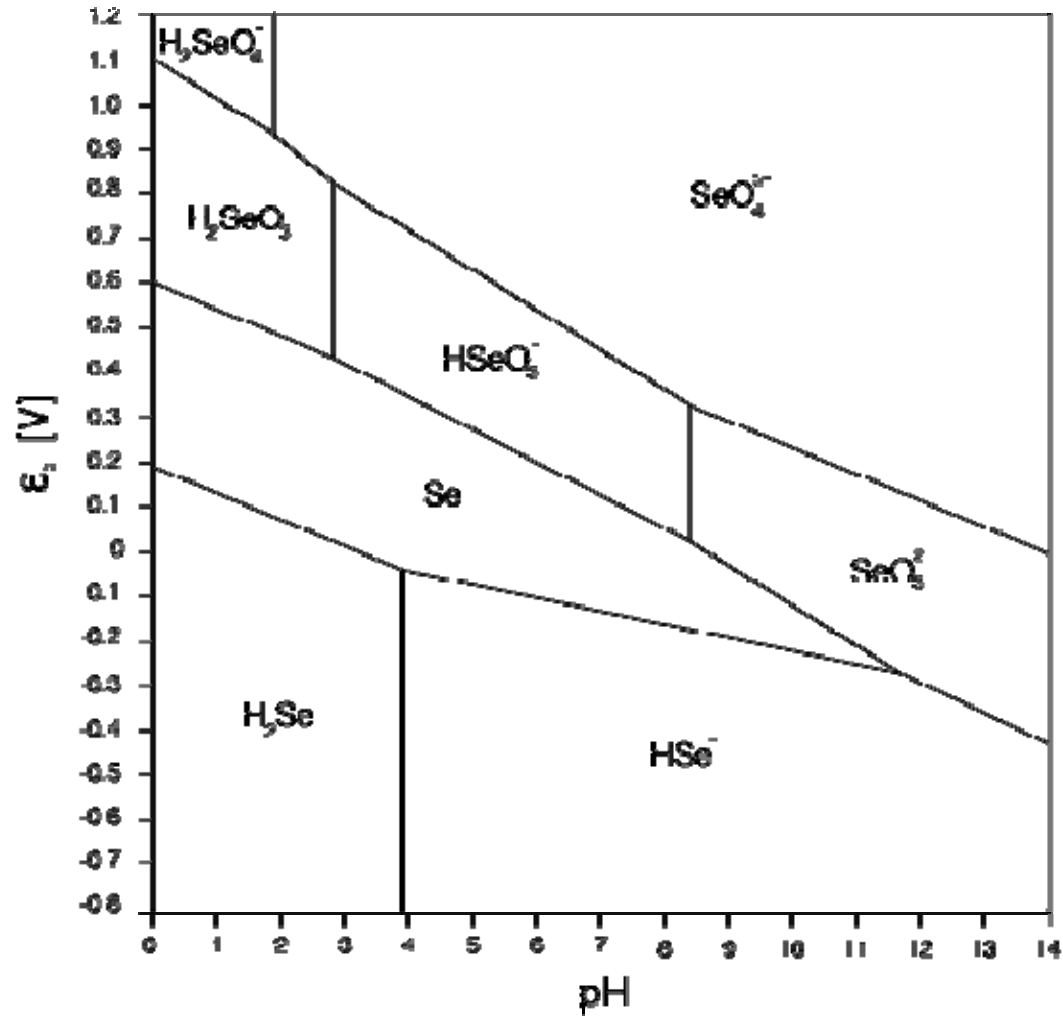
ORP & Phase Partitioning of Chemical Species



ORP & Phase Partitioning of Chemical Species



ORP & Phase Partitioning of Chemical Species



WFGD Alloy Corrosion

High ORP Aggressive Corrosion Mechanism

Observations

- ▶ **Widespread deep corrosion observed on floor and walls**
- ▶ **Attack was only slightly worse along HAZ than at locations distant from the welds**
- ▶ **Alloy 625 weld metal was not attacked**
- ▶ **Attack was not observed in areas where there was no deposit**
- ▶ **Attack severity decreased with elevation along the walls**

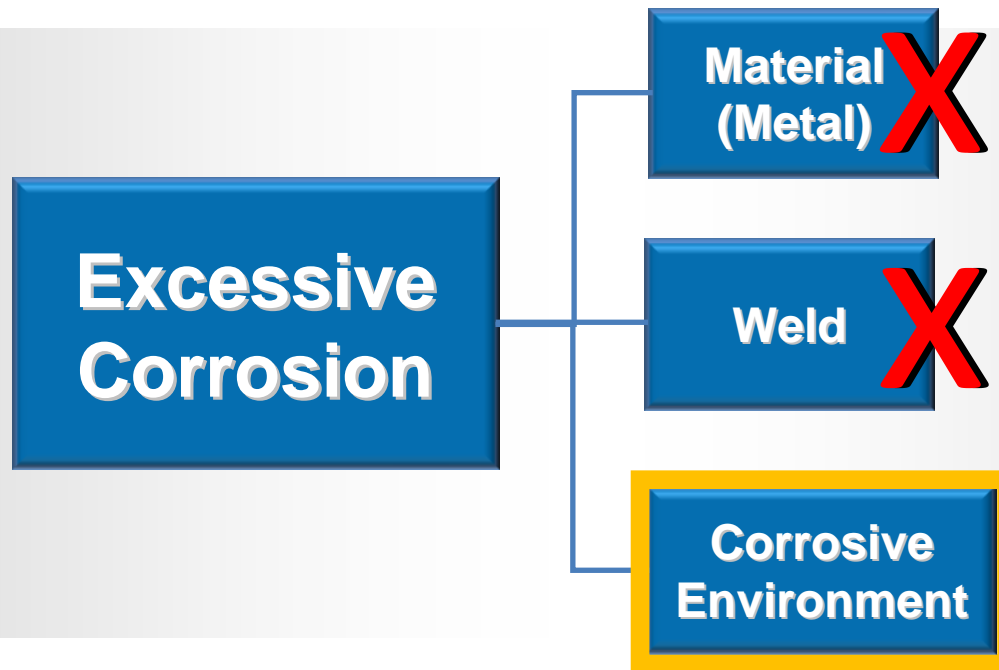
Aggressive ART Shell Corrosion



Aggressive Corrosion of ART Vertical Weld Seam



Aggressive Corrosion - Top Level Cause Map



High ORP Aggressive Corrosion Mechanism

Initial Evaluations

- ▶ **Slurry & process stream samples taken**
 - Limestone slurry
 - Service water
 - Reclaim water
 - Absorber slurry
- ▶ **Standard analyses did not yield obvious differences between the scrubber solutions**
- ▶ **Initial sampling from 8 units**

More plants sampled over the course of the project

High ORP Aggressive Corrosion Mechanism

Initial Evaluations

- ▶ **However, slurry filtrate from units with aggressive corrosion behaved differently**
 - Mn rich precipitate formation
 - pH drop
 - ORP increase
 - Gas evolution
- ▶ **Spiking study**

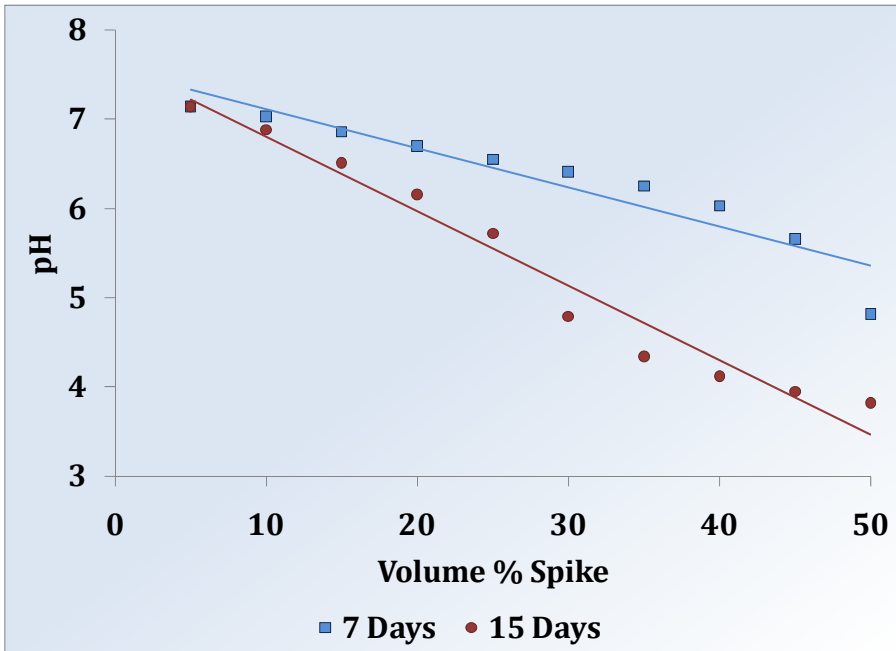


Composition of Filtered Solids

(due to Spontaneous Precipitation in the Filtrates)

EDS Analysis						
Wt%	Corrosion		No Corrosion			
O	47.83	47.72	55.14	54.63	52.80	67.47
F	1.89	1.17	0.59	1.62	2.72	2.41
Na	<0.01	<0.01	0.35	2.04	<0.01	0.34
Mg	6.02	6.05	18.86	10.37	0.67	6.80
Al	3.75	3.72	0.20	1.45	13.60	1.81
Si	1.31	1.20	0.93	2.87	21.77	3.19
S	5.45	6.03	21.68	7.45	0.52	3.68
Cl	3.10	3.19	0.24	12.61	1.54	8.66
K	0.26	0.17	0.07	0.78	0.20	0.55
Ca	2.31	2.71	1.23	3.00	5.09	1.82
Mn	23.34	23.78	0.06	0.31	0.09	0.27
Fe	0.83	0.73	0.10	1.30	0.23	0.87
Ni	0.53	0.50	0.10	0.36	0.25	0.46
Cu	0.61	0.59	0.24	0.69	0.32	1.06
Zn	2.13	2.45	0.21	0.52	0.19	0.60

Spiking Study – pH & ORP Change



pH ↓ as spike ↑

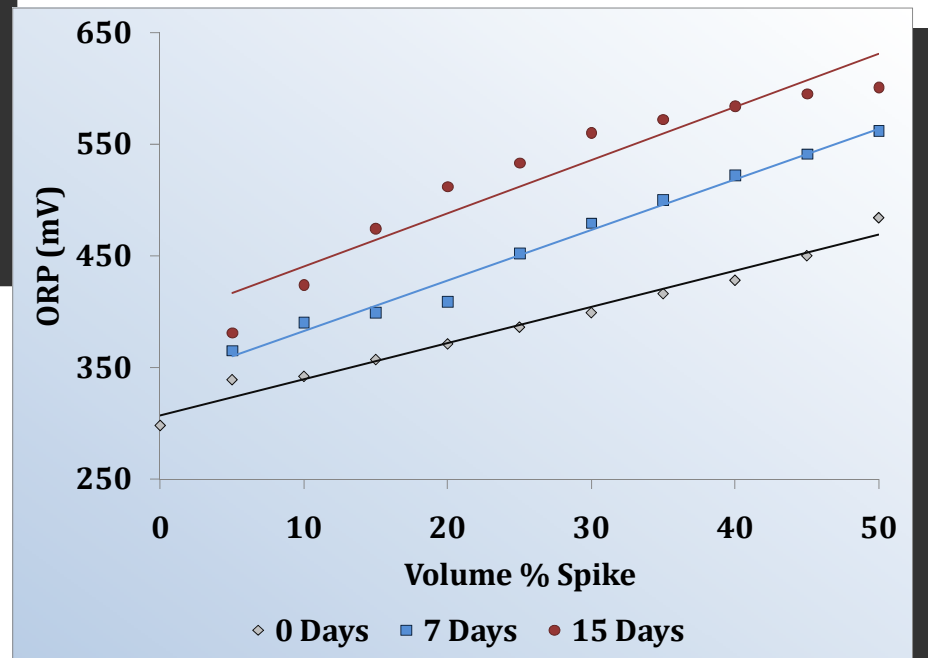
pH ↓ as time ↑

∴ the reaction decreases pH

ORP ↑ as spike ↑

ORP ↑ as time ↑

∴ the Rxn increases ORP



Spiking Studies - Conclusions

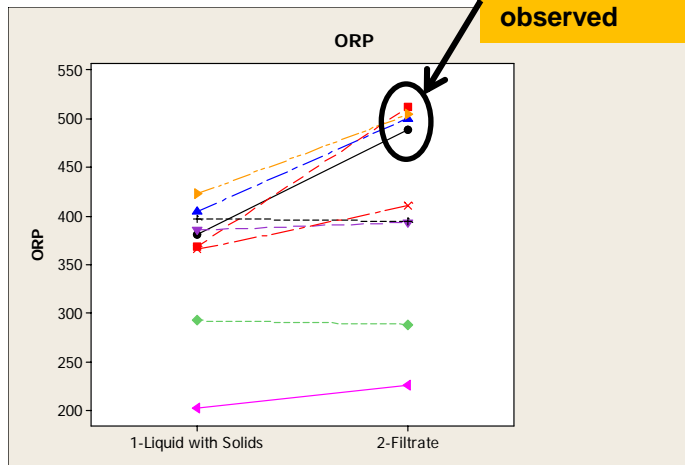
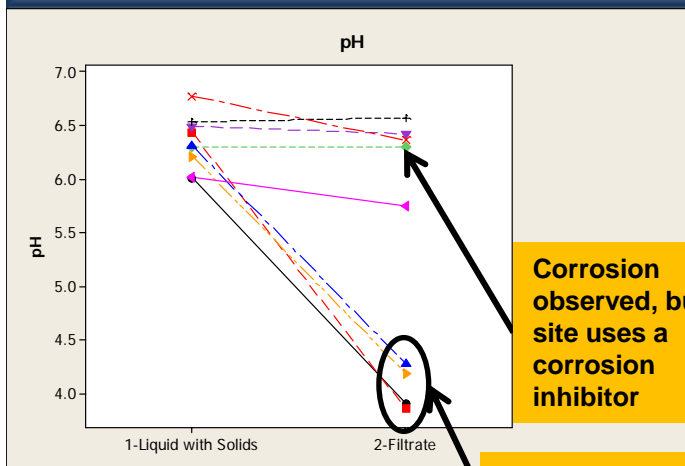
- ▶ **The reaction which causes MnO_x to precipitate is accompanied by a reduction in pH and an increase in ORP**
- ▶ **The reaction produces a volatile species when MnO_x is formed**
- ▶ **The active agent in the filtrate from the corroded unit is stable (i.e. still present after sitting >1 yr in the lab)**
- ▶ **Very little of the active ingredient in filtrate from the corroded unit is required to cause precipitation**
- ▶ **The reaction is accelerated when the sample is heated to 80°C**

High ORP Aggressive Corrosion Mechanism

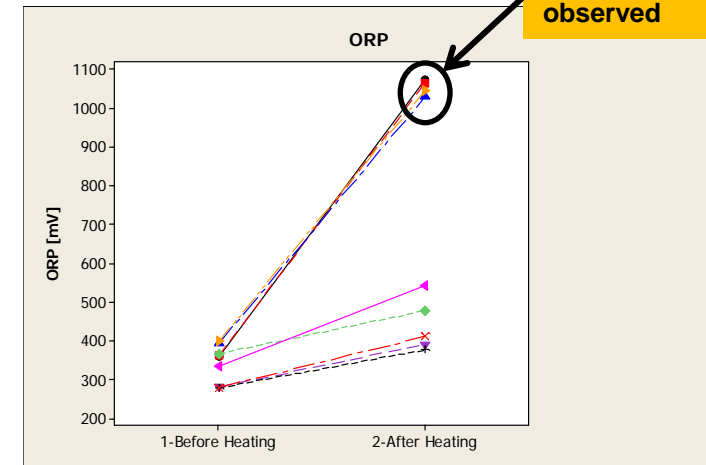
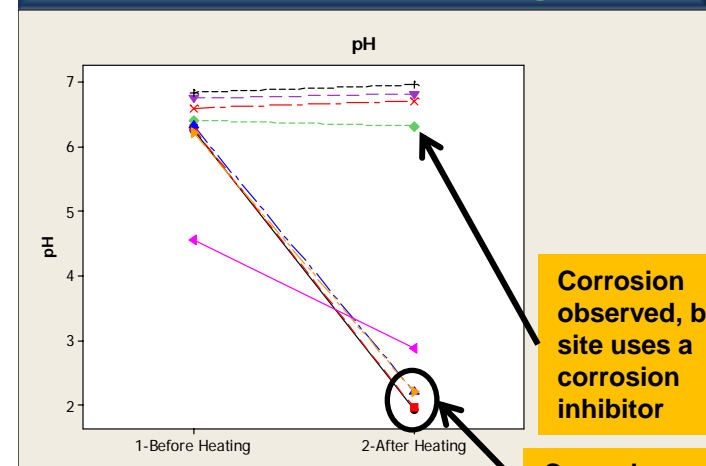
Evaluations – Removing Solids & Heating

**Slurry
Testing:
pH and
ORP
Data**

Effect of Removing Solids



Effect of Heating

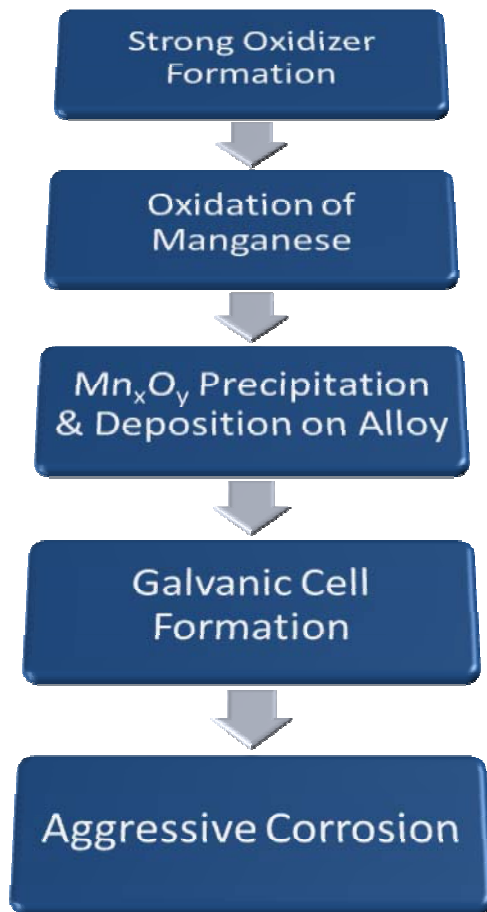


WFGD Alloy Corrosion

Titration Results	
Unit	Oxidizer (ppm)
Corrosion	1680
Corrosion	1592
Corrosion	1574
Corrosion	1571
No Mn _x O _y Scale	227
No Mn _x O _y Scale	169
No Mn _x O _y Scale	50
No Mn _x O _y Scale	29
No Mn _x O _y Scale	27
Uses Additive	19
No Mn _x O _y Scale	10
No Mn _x O _y Scale	<2

- A strong oxidizer is present it absorbs exhibiting Mn-catalyzed rapid corrosion
- This oxidizer raises the slurry ORP
- The oxidizer reacts to precipitate out soluble manganese

Mechanism – Current Working Hypothesis for Units Exhibiting “Severe” Corrosion



- *MnO₂ deposits that physically contact metal surfaces, no matter how it occurs, serve as a galvanic cathode to promote corrosion of the metal.*
-Lutey

WFGD Alloy Corrosion

- **Eliminate MnO₂ precipitation by maintaining ORP at a suitable level**
- **Perform regular ORP monitoring of slurries**
- **If high ORP conditions exist, evaluate system for source of strong oxidizer**

Process Chemistry & Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater Treatment

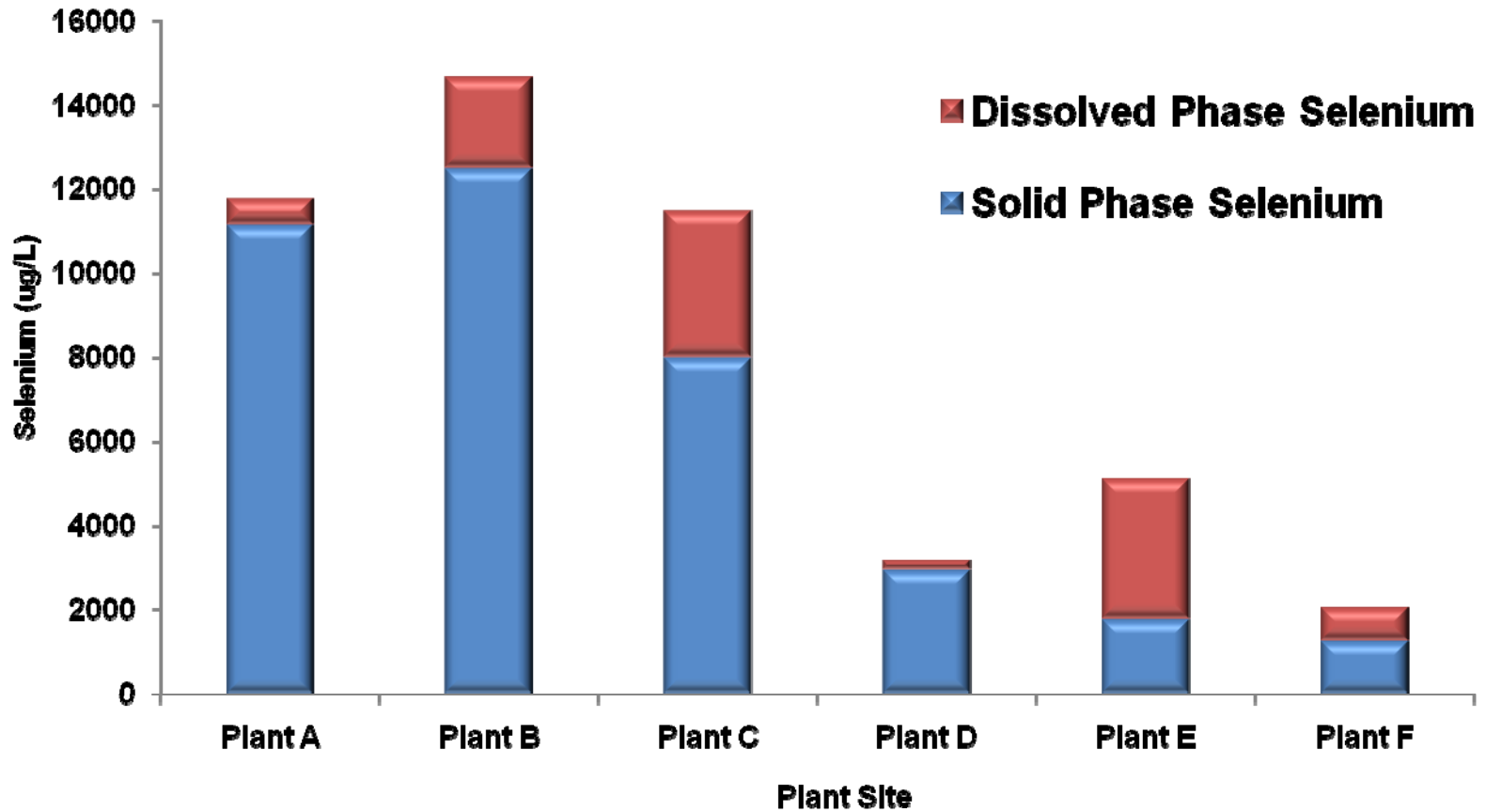
Selenite (IV) and Selenate (VI) are dominant forms in FGD waters

- ▶ **Exception: Scrubber with DBA additions**

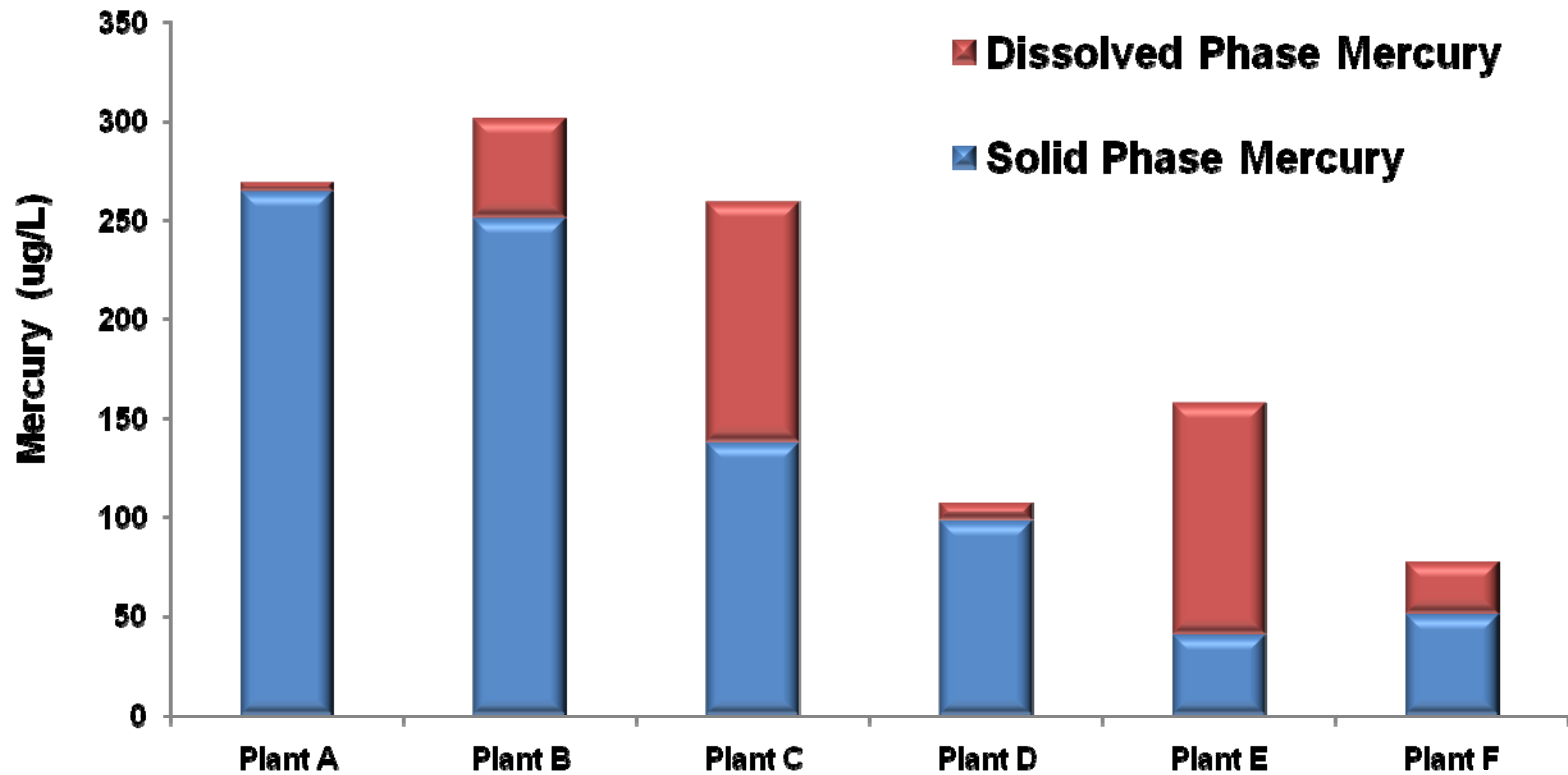
Selenate formation is problematic

- ▶ **Inability to be removed via chemicals**
 - (e.g. Fe^{3+} and Fe_2O_3)
 - **Exception: Fe^0 (difficult to apply)**
- ▶ **Removal via biological remediation**

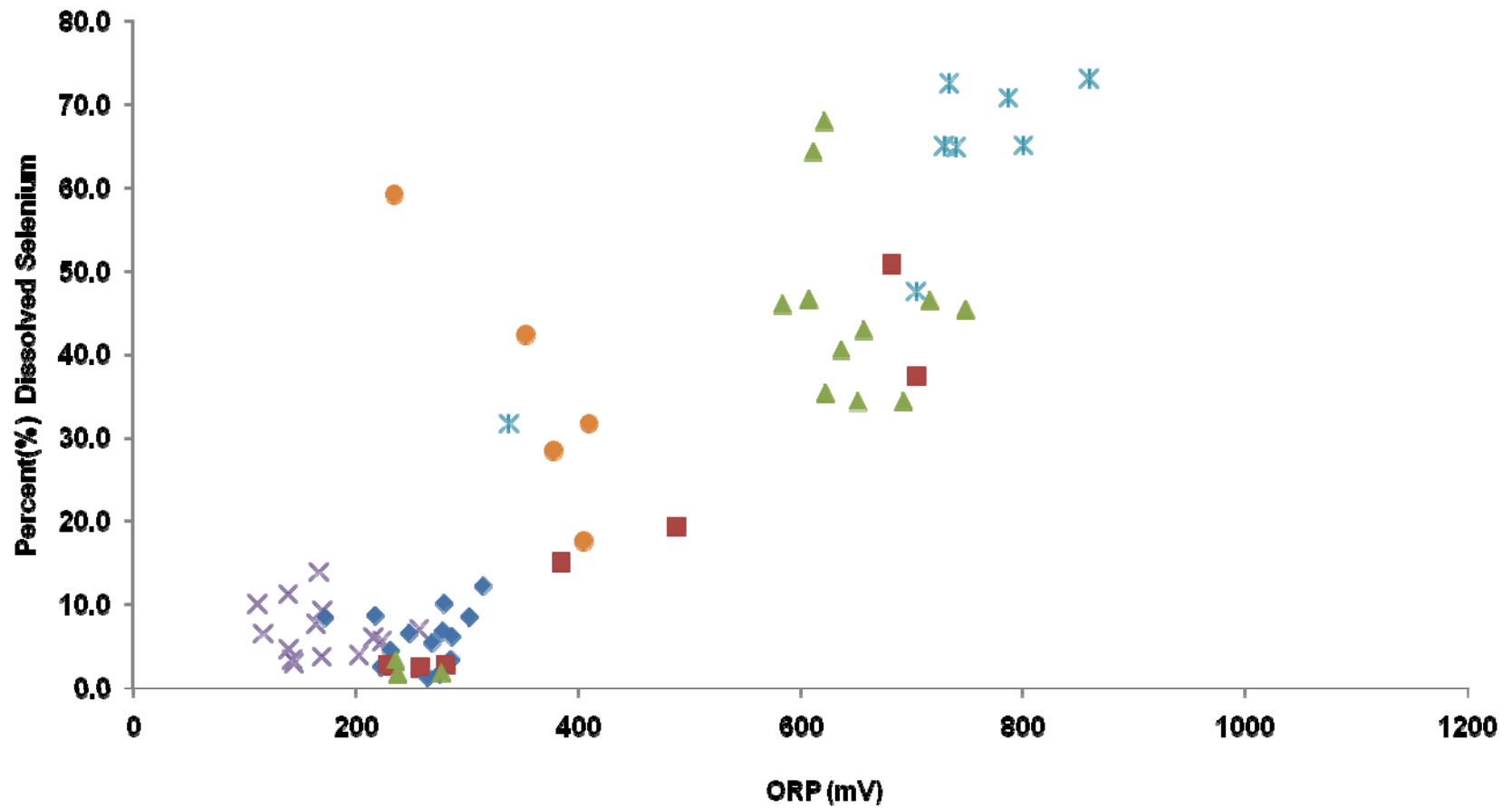
Selenium Distribution



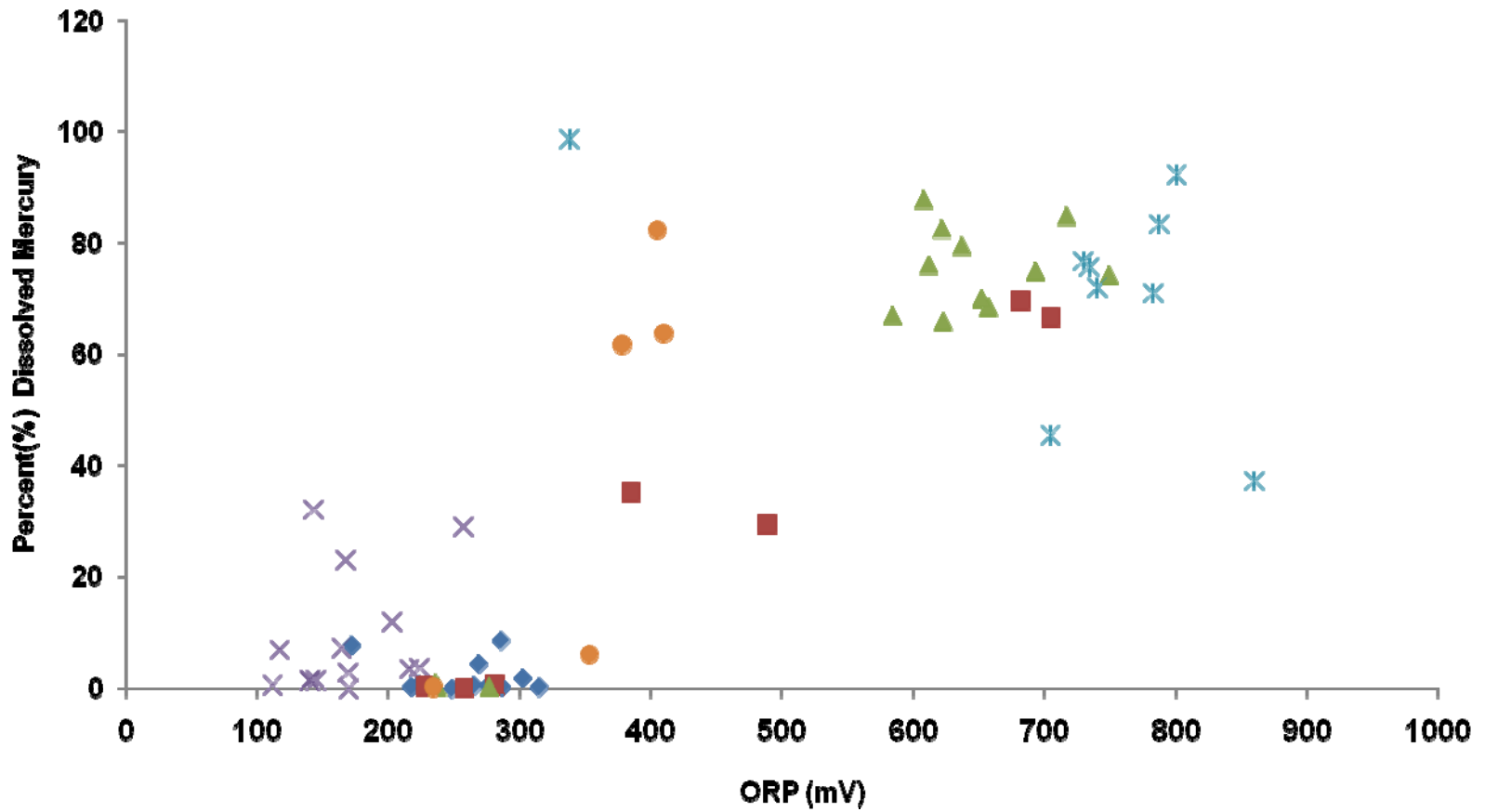
Mercury Distribution



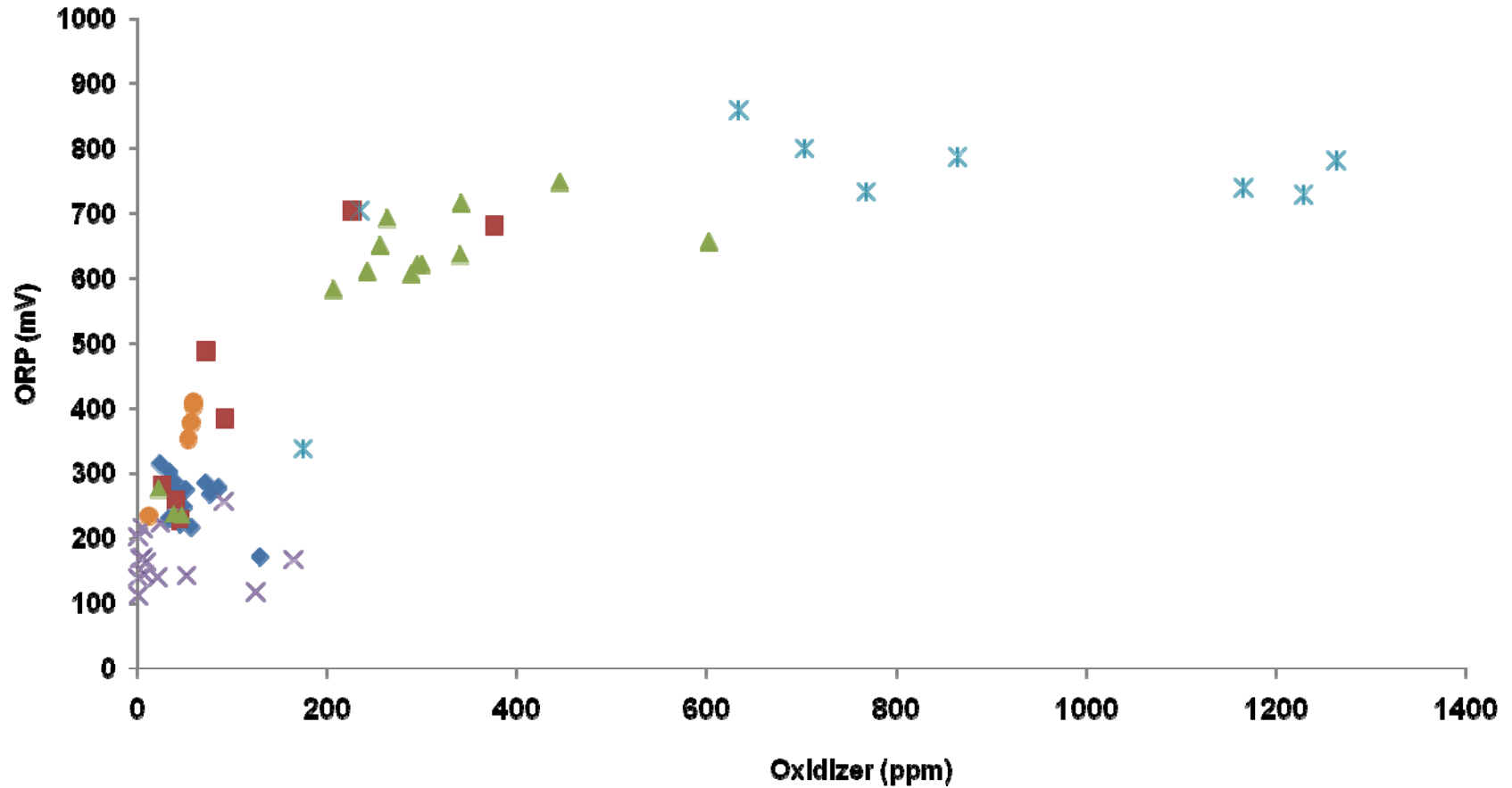
Dissolved Selenium vs. ORP



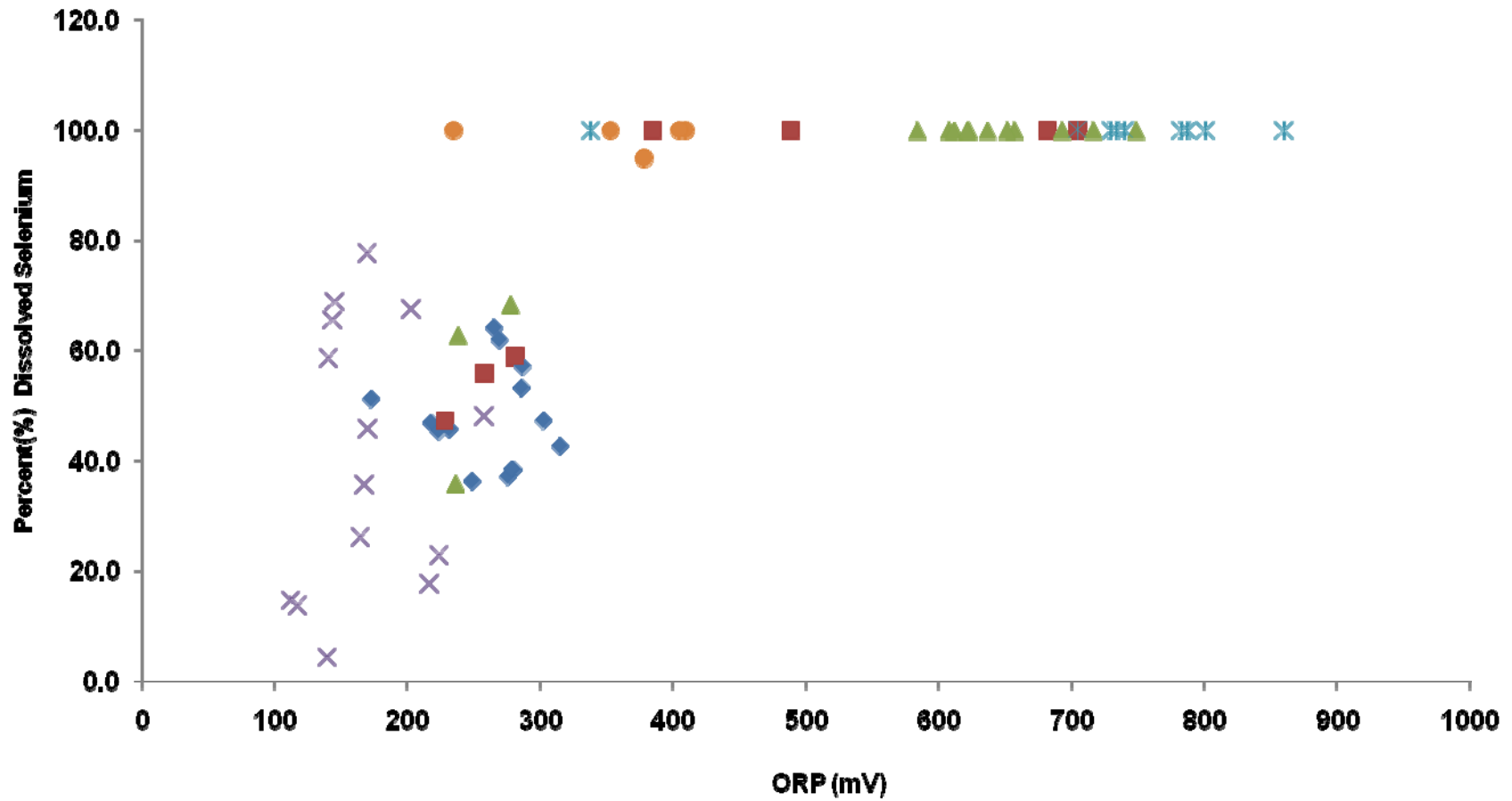
Dissolved Mercury vs. ORP



Strong Oxidizer vs ORP



Selenate vs. ORP

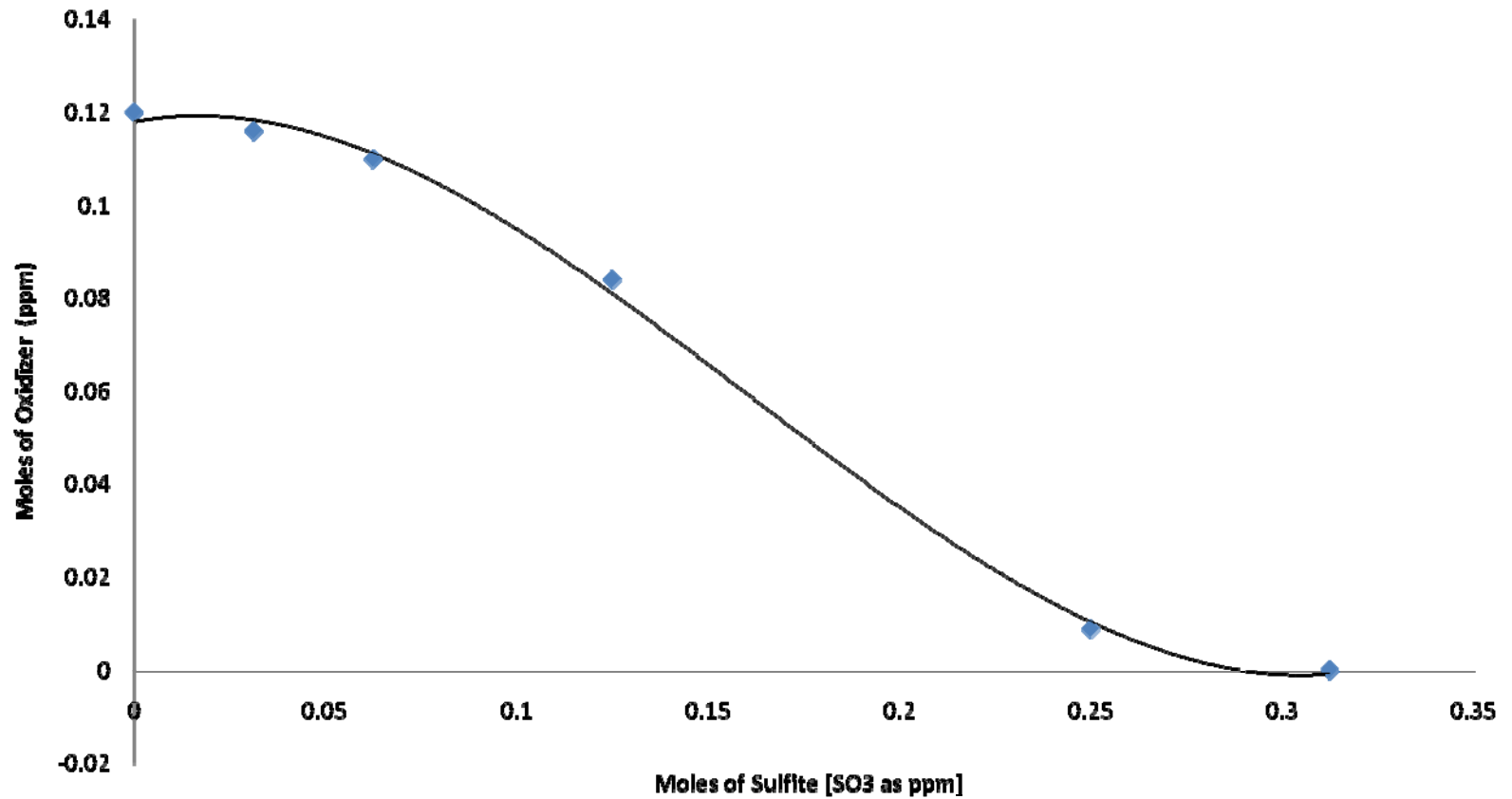


Process Control Parameters

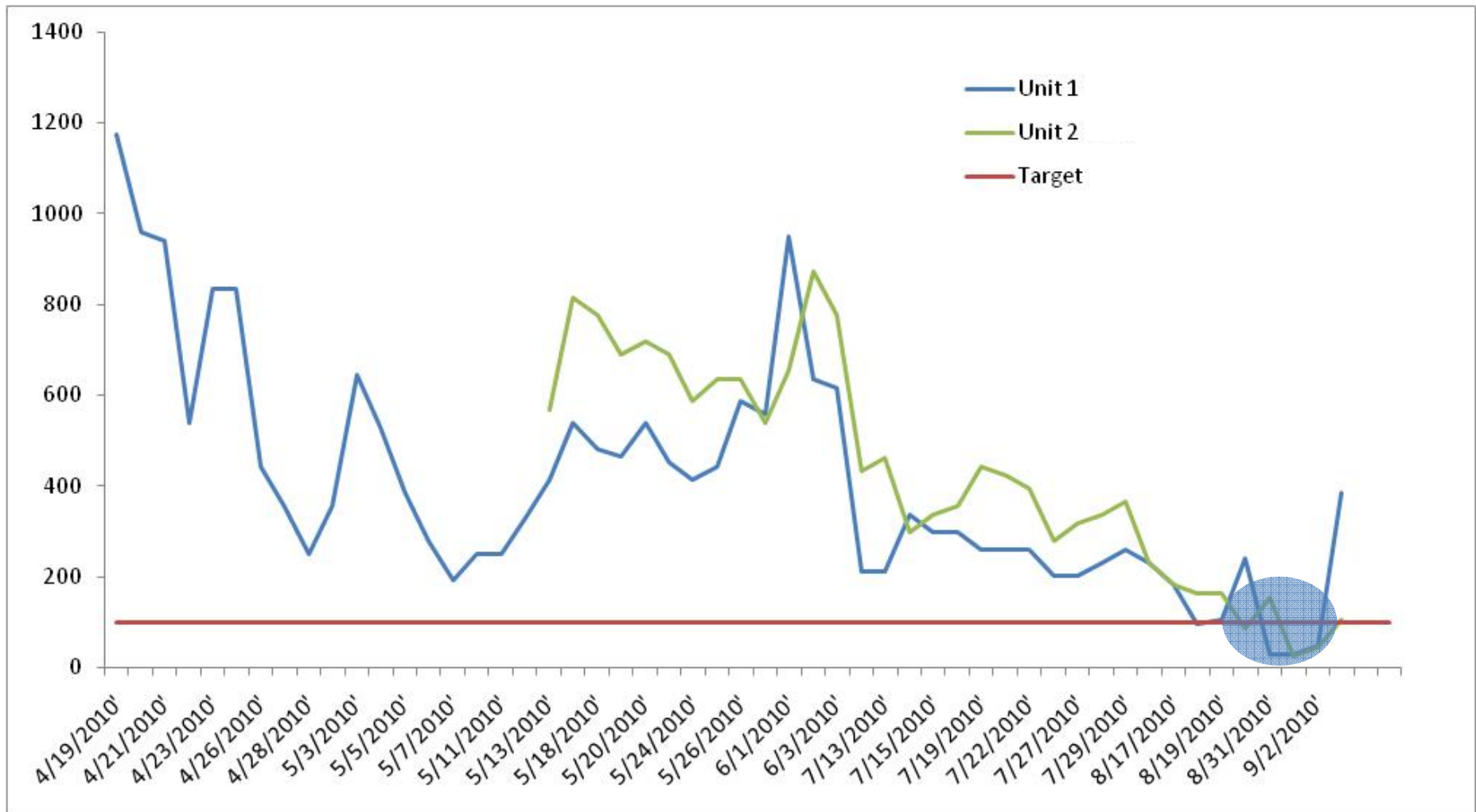
Process Control Parameters

- **Oxidation Air Reduction has been used to reduce slurry ORP in the field**
- **Other Parameters are being explored**
 - **SCR Performance**
 - **Ammonia Slip**
 - **Load**
 - **Coal Type**
 - **Particulate Control**

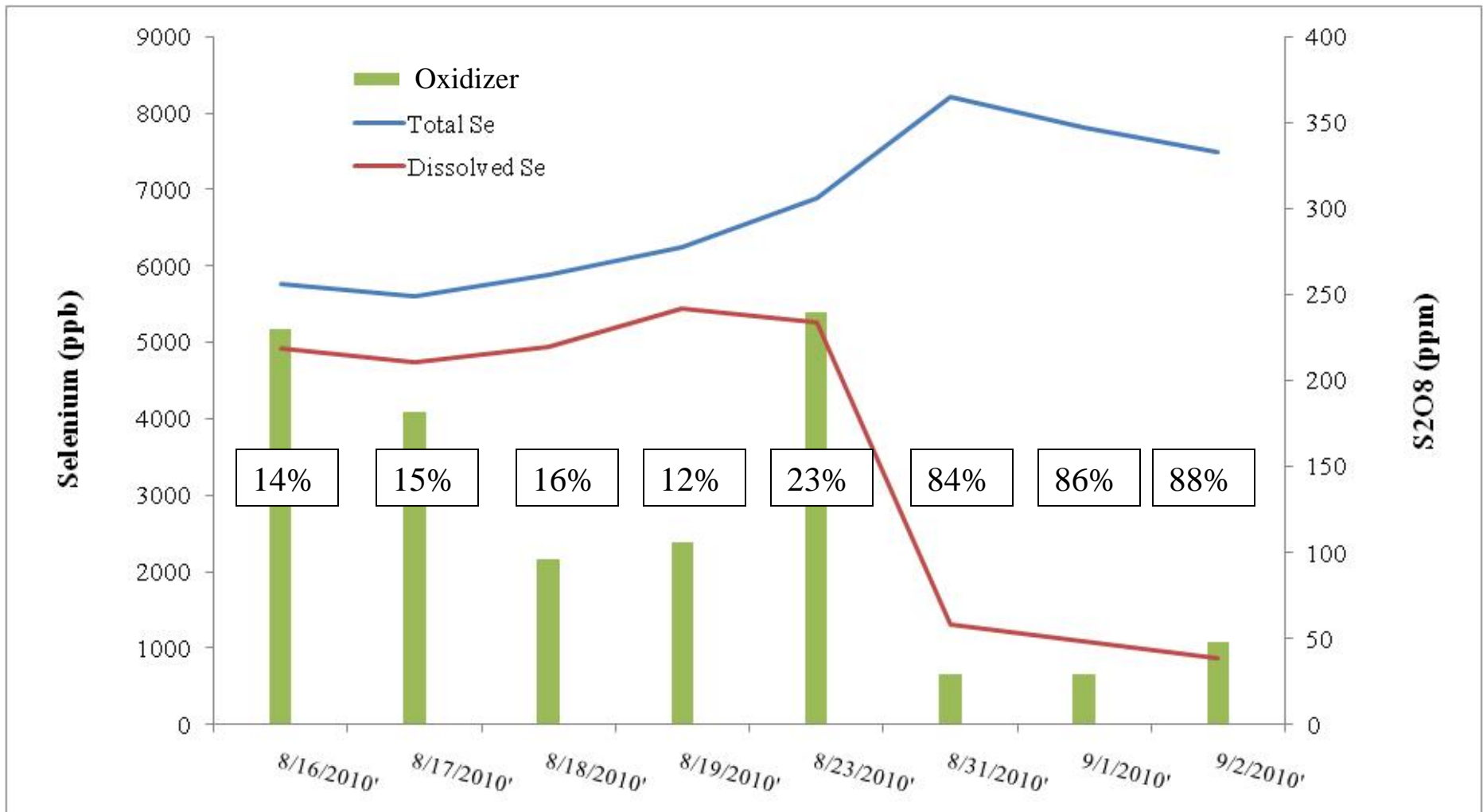
Oxidizer vs. Sulfite



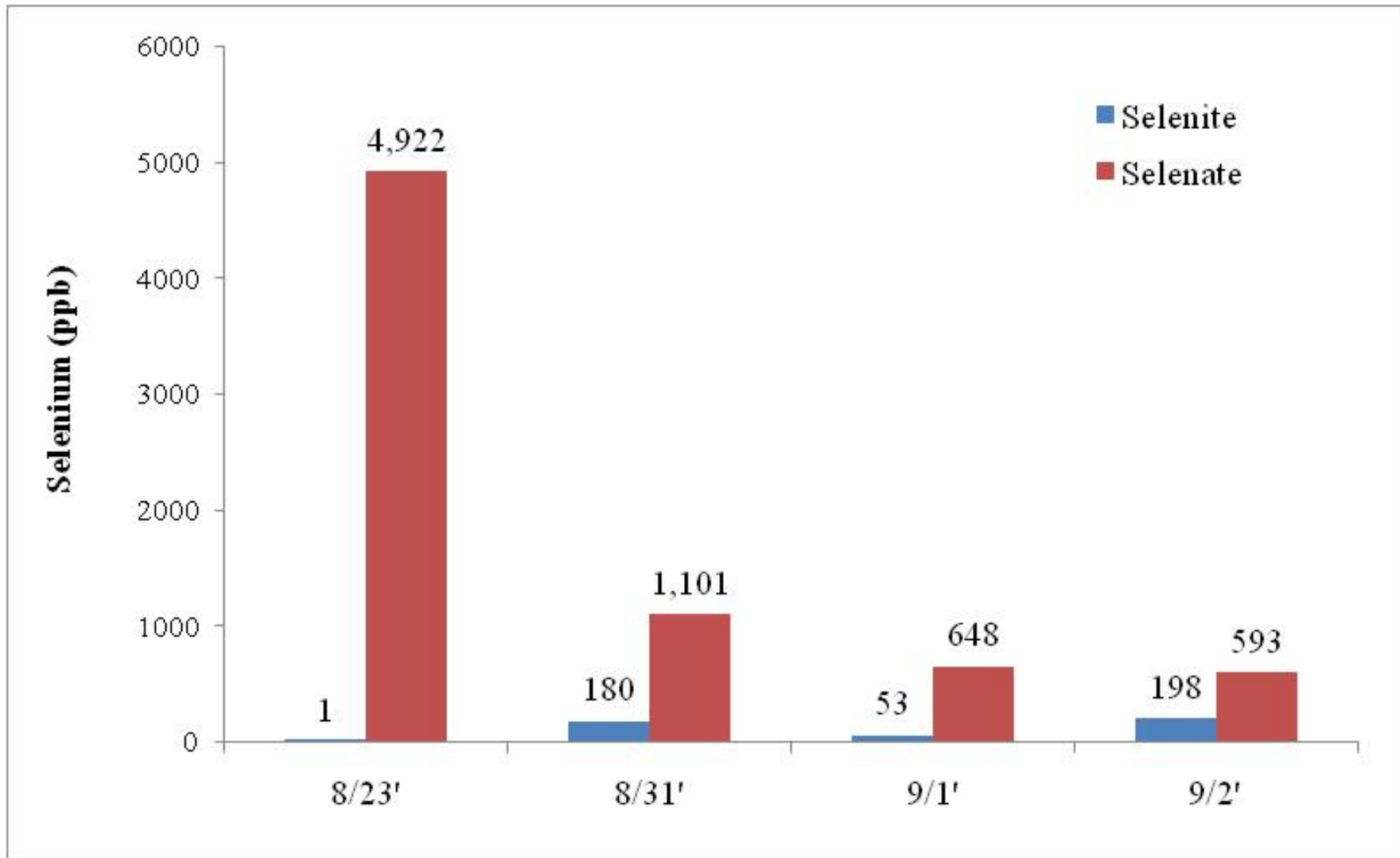
Process Control Parameters: Oxidizer Reduction vs. Time



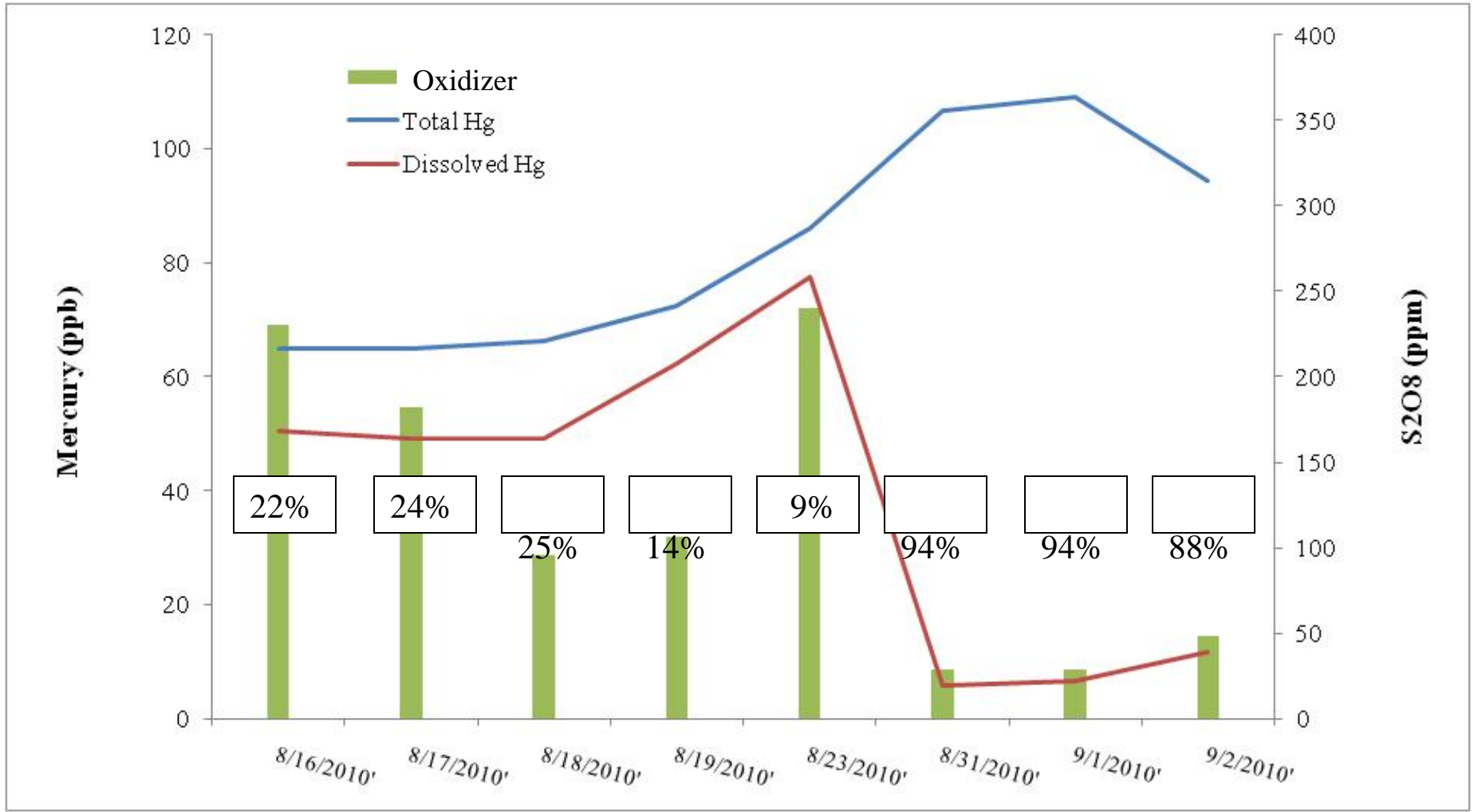
Process Control Parameters: Selenium vs. Time



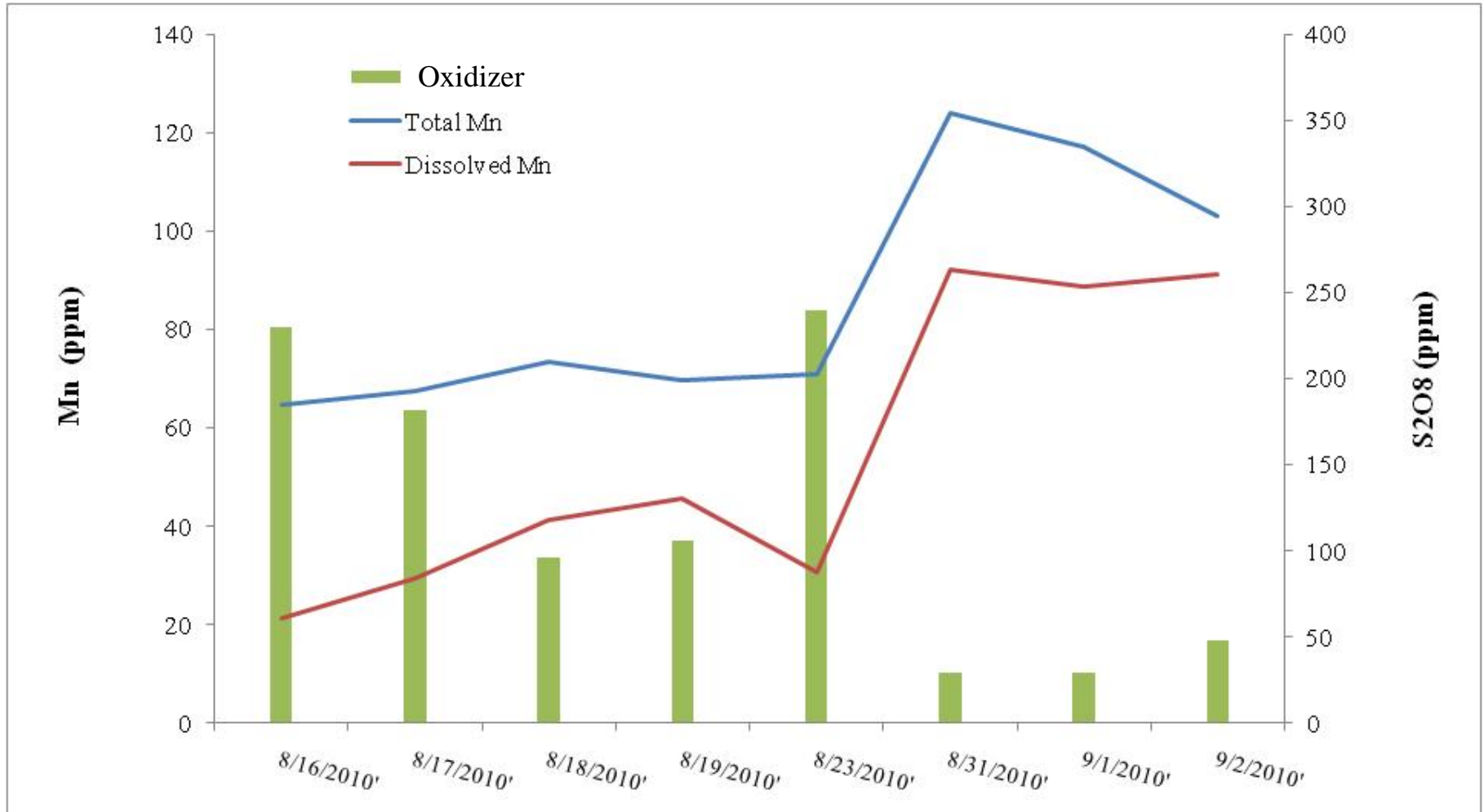
Selenium Speciation



Mercury in Absorber Slurry vs. Time



Manganese in Absorber Slurry vs. Time



Conclusions

High ORP Aggressive Corrosion Mechanism Conclusions

- **Precipitated MnO₂ exacerbates an under-deposit corrosion mechanism**
- **MnO₂ precipitation is due to high ORP conditions that exist in some units**
- **High ORP conditions are due to the presence of a strong oxidizer**
- **Without high ORP conditions, Mn ions within the slurry are innocuous**

Process Control Parameters Conclusions

- **Reduction in forced air causes lower Se and Hg concentrations in the dissolved phase**
- **With clarification, treatment of Se and Hg with occur before the wetland treatment system**
- **Need for additional data to develop a logic system (automated forced air)**

Process Chemistry Effects Conclusions

- **ORP can be lowered from a high to a low regime by lowering oxidation air, in some cases**
 - **ORP controls phase partitioning of many elements**
 - **ORP may change with coal type**
 - **ORP is predominantly controlled by a strong oxidizer, the formation of which is being studied**
- **Other causes of corrosion exist**

Questions



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Thank You
