



**Wheelabrator
Air Pollution Control Inc.**
A Siemens Company

World Pollution Control Association Ameren Seminar

Wet Electrostatic Precipitation Technology for the Utility Industry

By

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Agenda

- Opacity & Blue Plume
- SO₃ and PM_{2.5}
- New Regulations Driving Control of PM_{2.5} & SO₃
- WESP Technology
- Utility Applications
 - After FGD in saturated flue gas
 - After Dry ESP in unsaturated flue gas
- Mercury Control
- Conclusion



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Acknowledgements

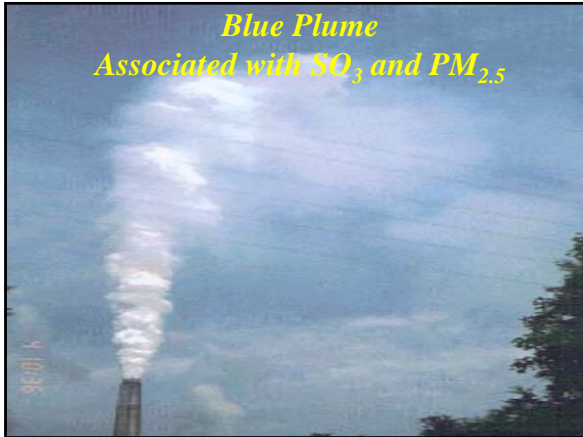
- First Energy
 - Bruce Mansfield Plant
WESP pilot host site
- Southern Company
 - Alabama Power Plant Miller
WESP pilot host site
- DOE's NETL Office
 - Funding for Bruce Mansfield
Plant pilot
- Electric Power Research Institute
 - Funding for Plant Miller pilot





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OPACITY & BLUE PLUME





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Opacity is a Function of Particle Size

0.5 micron particles are at peak of light extinction curve



Relative Particle Sizes

| | |
|---|-------------|
| LOWER LIMIT OF VISIBILITY (NAKED EYE) | 40 MICRONS |
| WHITE BLOOD CELLS | 25 MICRONS |
| RED BLOOD CELLS | 8 MICRONS |
| BACTERIA (COCCI) | 2 MICRONS |
| → SULFURIC ACID MIST | 0.3 MICRONS |



SO₃ & PM_{2.5} Determine Opacity



SO₃ & PM_{2.5}



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of Particles in 1 Cubic Inch

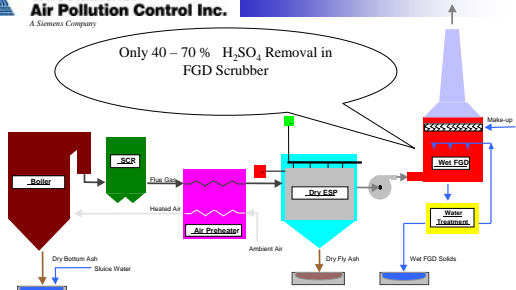


| Particle Size | Number of Particles | Compared to 10 microns | Surface Area of Particles | Compared to 10 microns |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 0.5 | 128,850,993,811,609 | 8000x | 153,846 | 20x |
| 1 | 16,106,374,226,451 | 1000x | 76,923 | 10x |
| 2.5 | 1,030,807,950,493 | 64x | 30,769 | 4x |
| 5 | 128,850,993,812 | 8x | 15,385 | 2x |
| 10 | 16,106,374,226 | | 7,692 | |



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Only 40 - 70 % H_2SO_4 Removal in FGD Scrubber



Why so little ?



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Wet FGD's typically operate at @10"-15" w.c.
which translates into 50% removal efficiency in a wet scrubber



NEW REGULATIONS



New EPA PM Standards The Bermuda Triangle of Regulations

New Source Performance Standards

- New Plants
- Proposed 2/9/06
- PM = 0.015 lb/MMBtu
- Measures both filterable and condensable PM



National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM_{2.5}

- Existing Plants
- Proposed 12/20/05
- PM = 35 µg/m³
- Measures both filterable and condensable PM

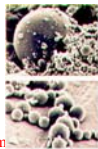
Clean Air Visibility Rule

- Existing Plants
- Proposed 6/15/05
- Plants close to National Parks
- NOx, SO₂, PM levels TBD

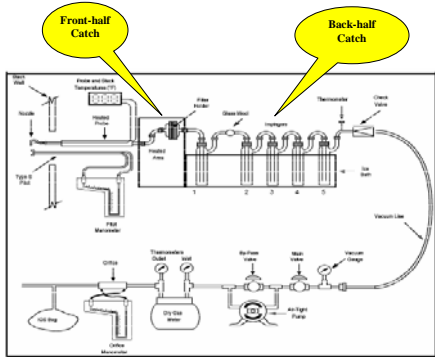


What is PM_{2.5}?

- **Filterable Particulate**
 - <2.5 microns in size
 - Exists as solid particulate at temperatures of 250°F or higher
 - Collected in "front-half" filter of PM test apparatus
 - Represents @ 25% of PM_{2.5} emitted by sources
- **Condensable Particulate**
 - <2.5 microns in size
 - Vapors that condense at ambient temperatures
 - SO₃ - H₂SO₄ sulfuric acid mist
 - Toxic metals - cadmium, chromium, lead, magnesium
 - Collected in "back-half" impingers in PM test apparatus
 - Represents @ 75% of PM_{2.5} emitted by sources
 - Has not been required to date to meet PM₁₀ standards



EPA Method 8 Sampling Method



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New Coal-Fired Power Plant APC Configurations

| Proposed Facility | Unit Size (MW) | Coal Proposed to be Fired | APC Control Technology |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Elm Road | 2 x 615 | Pittsburgh #8 | FF / WFGD / WESP |
| Thoroughbred | 2 x 750 | West KY Bituminous | ESP / WFGD / WESP |
| Prairie States | 2 x 750 | Southern IL Bituminous | ESP / WFGD / WESP |
| Longview Power | 600 | 2.5% S WV Bituminous | DSI / FF / WFGD |
| Trimble County | 750 | Blend of Bituminous & Sub-bituminous | ESP / FF / WFGD / WESP |
| CWLP-Dallman | 200 | Blend of Bituminous & Sub-bituminous | FF / WFGD / WESP |

Why a WESP?

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WESP TECHNOLOGY



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Why Wet ESP?

- **Multi-Pollutant Control**
 - PM_{2.5}
 - SO₃
 - Metals
 - Mercury (species dependent)
- **Operationally**
 - Low Pressure Drop
 - No Moving Parts
 - Self-Cleaning
 - Small Footprint
 - Flexible to Upset Conditions
 - No impact on upstream equipment
- **Opacity Reduction**
 - <10% visible plume
- **Fuel Flexibility**
 - Switch to lower cost, higher S coal

A Final Polishing Device



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WESP Controls SO₃ + PM_{2.5} + Hg



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Wet Precipitation Process

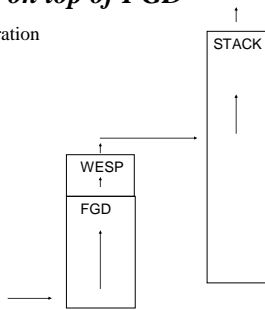
- 1-Charging*
- 2-Collection*
- 3-Cleaning with water*

Wet ESP vs. Dry ESP

| <u>OPERATIONAL ISSUES</u> | <u>DRY ESP</u> | <u>WET ESP</u> |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| BACK CORONA | YES | NO |
| RE-ENTRAINMENT | YES | NO |
| PM ₁₀ REMOVAL | YES | NO |
| PM _{2.5} REMOVAL | Limited | YES |
| SO ₃ REMOVAL | NO | YES |
| MERCURY REMOVAL | NO | YES |
| WASTE WATER TREATMENT | NO | YES |

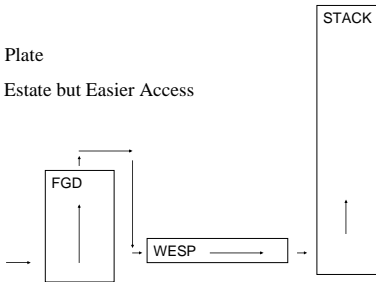
Mounted on top of FGD

- Vertical Up-Flow Configuration
- No Additional Real Estate



Stand Alone Configuration

- Horizontal Plate
- More Real Estate but Easier Access





WESP History

- First ESP was wet, not dry
- Developed by Dr. Cottrell in 1907
- Used to control sulfuric acid mist
- First dry ESP was in 1922 at Detroit Edison
- Thousands of industrial applications
- Utility installations are limited
 - 3 in US
 - 2 in Canada
 - @ 25 in Japan
 - @ 12 in Europe



Multi-pollutant Capability of a WESP

| Pollutant | Units | Test Runs | MACT Limits | % |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Particulate | gr/dscf, 7% O2 | 0.0024-0.0030 | 0.015 | 99.94 |
| HCL/Cl2 | ppmdv. | 2.96-4.84 | 77 | 99.95 |
| Chromium | ug/dscm | 39.7-42.8 | 97 | 99.97 |
| Lead | ug/dscm | 3.59-3.85 | 240 | 99.95 |
| Mercury | ug/dscm | 1.82-1.98 | 130 | 79% |
| Dioxin/furan | ng TEQ/dscm | 0.0131-0.0892 | 0.4 | N/D |



Utility Applications

- Mid-High Sulfur Coals (bituminous)
 - FGD System installed for SO₂ control
 - Saturated Flue Gas
 - Functions as a "Wet Electrostatic Mist Eliminator"
- Low Sulfur Coals (sub-bituminous & lignite)
 - No FGD installed
 - Unsaturated flue gas
 - High LOI &/or Elemental Hg
 - Last field after a dry ESP "Hybrid dry-wet ESP"





X-Cel Energy Sherco Plant in Becker, Minnesota WESP Overview



NSP Sherco Unit 1 & 2 Stack Opacity History

**Opacity over time
From >40% to <10%
after all 22 modules installed**



First Energy's Bruce Mansfield Plant

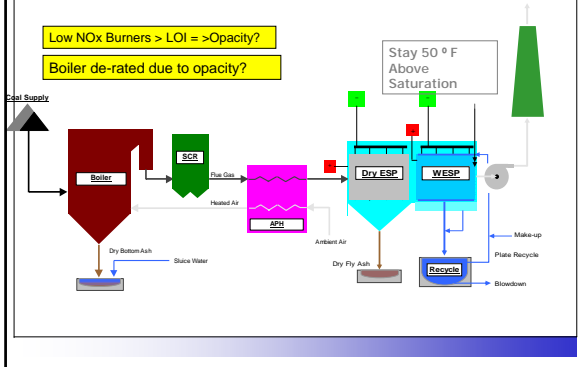
- 3 x 800 MW Units
- Mid-High Sulfur Coal
- Investigated Control of:
 - PM2.5, SO₃, Hg

- Current Opacity >50%
- Opacity Required <20%

UTILITY APPLICATION

- AFTER DRY ESP
- UNSATURATED FLUE GAS
- NO FGD

Low NOx Burners > LOI => Opacity?
Boiler de-rated due to opacity?



Hybrid Dry-Wet ESP Pilot

- Alabama Power
- Plant Miller
- PRB Coal
- SCR- Dry ESP
- 2 MW Slip-stream

Steps to Commercialization

Demonstration Scale:

Full scale electrodes
50-150 MW
PRB coal flue gas



Pilot Scale:

Full scale electrodes
5,000 acfm
PRB coal flue gas



Bench Scale:

Multiple electrodes
1 scfm
Simulated flue gas



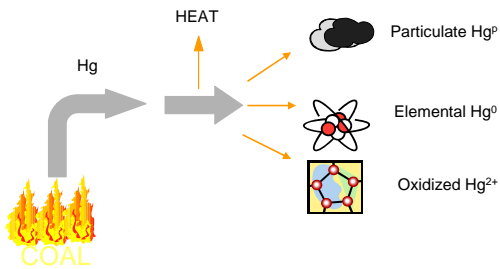
Proof of Concept:

Single electrode
2.5 liters/minute
Simulated flue gas

MERCURY CONTROL



Fate of Hg from Combustion





Bituminous Coals

- High Sulfur / High Chlorine Content
- 70% Hg²⁺ / 30% Hg⁰ Ratio
- Hg²⁺ is Water Soluble



**Incremental Hg Removal Efficiency
(Ontario Hydro Test Method)**

| | FGD Inlet | | FGD outlet | | Wet ESP outlet | | Total |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| | µg/m ³ | Removal % | µg/m ³ | FGD % | µg/m ³ | WESP % | |
| Ash Hg | 4.37 | 0% | 0.85 | 80% | 0.20 | 76% | 95% |
| Hg ²⁺ | 6.02 | 0% | 1.88 | 69% | 0.26 | 86% | 96% |
| Hg ⁰ | 2.55 | 0% | 2.92 | -15% | 2.39 | 18% | 6% |
| Total Hg | 12.94 | 0% | 4.88 | 62% | 2.85 | 41% | 78% |

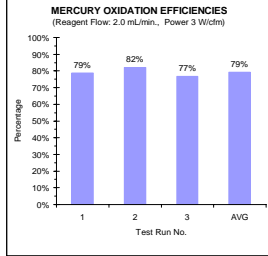
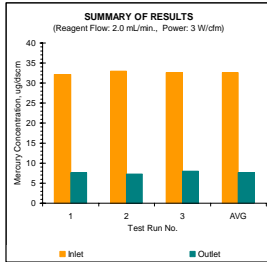


Sub-bituminous Coals

- Low Sulfur / Low chlorine content
- No FGD required for SO₂ control
- 70% Hg⁰ / 30% Hg²⁺ Ratio
- Hg⁰ is non-soluble
- Flue Gas is not saturated
- Need to Absorb or Oxidize Hg⁰



Bench Scale Test Results



79% Hg Oxidation

Conclusions

- Opacity is a function of $PM_{2.5}$ & SO_3 Mist
- New EPA Standards will require control
 - Filterable particulate
 - Condensables including SO_3
- WESP technology
 - Captures $PM_{2.5}$ & SO_3
 - Reduces Opacity to < 10%
 - Offers additional Mercury control
 - Low pressure drop, maintenance & small footprint
- Utility Applications
 - Used on mid-high sulfur coals after FGD
 - Used on low-sulfur coals after dry ESP
