

REINHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd.



**2014 APC Round Table  
& Expo Presentation**

July 14-15, 2014, in Louisville, KY / Hosted by LG&E/KU

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# URS / Gore

## Gore Mercury Control System (GMCS)

Jeff Kolde, W.L Gore  
Jonas Klingspor, URS

July 15 2014

**URS**

# Outline

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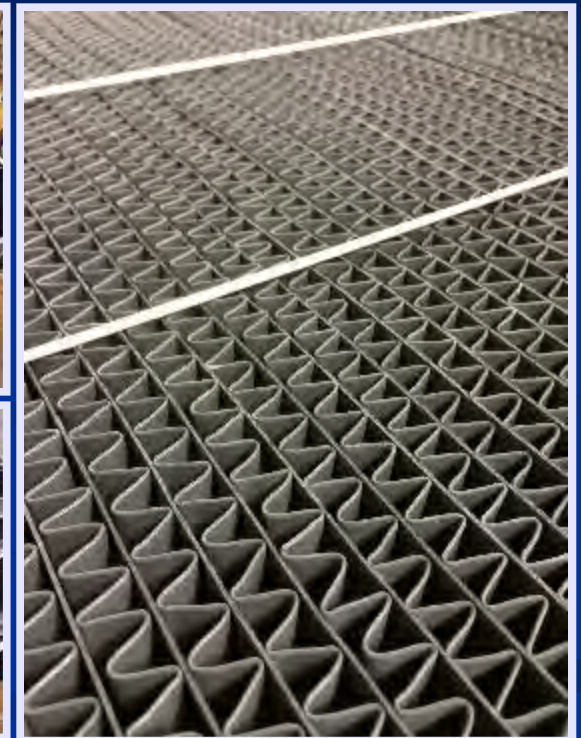
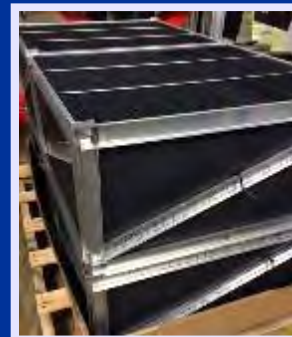
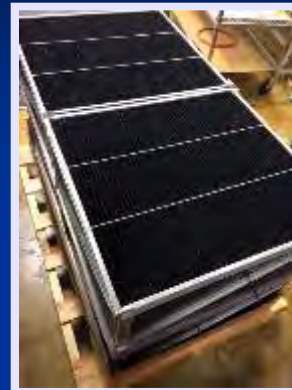
- GMCS Introduction / Overview
- Test Capabilities (Lab, Field)
- Commercial Systems
- Hybrid Systems

# GORE™ Mercury Control System (GMCS)



## Fixed Sorbent Technology

- Low pressure drop sorbent modules
  - ✓ No moving parts, no adjustments – simple, passive operation
- Able to operate on saturated gas streams containing acid gases
  - ✓ No gas pre-conditioning required
- Low Process Impact
  - ✓ No injection of sorbents or chemicals
- Continuous mercury capture
  - ✓ No regeneration required

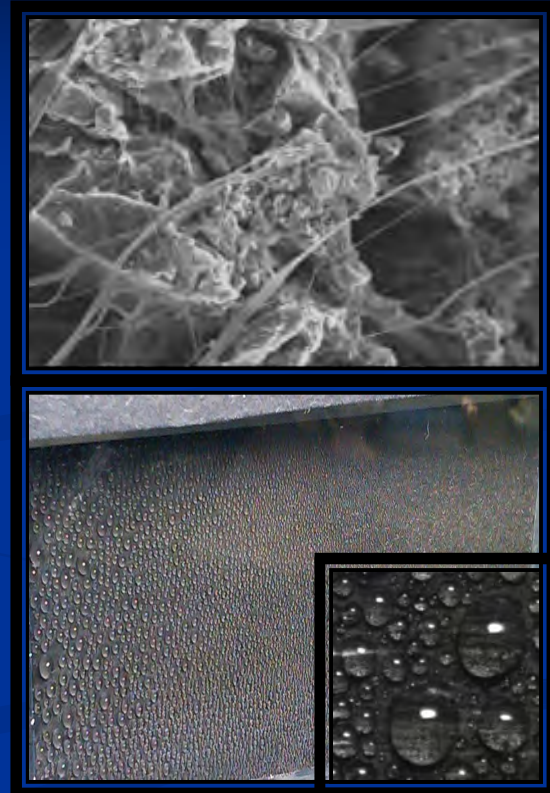


# Sorbent Polymer Composite (SPC)

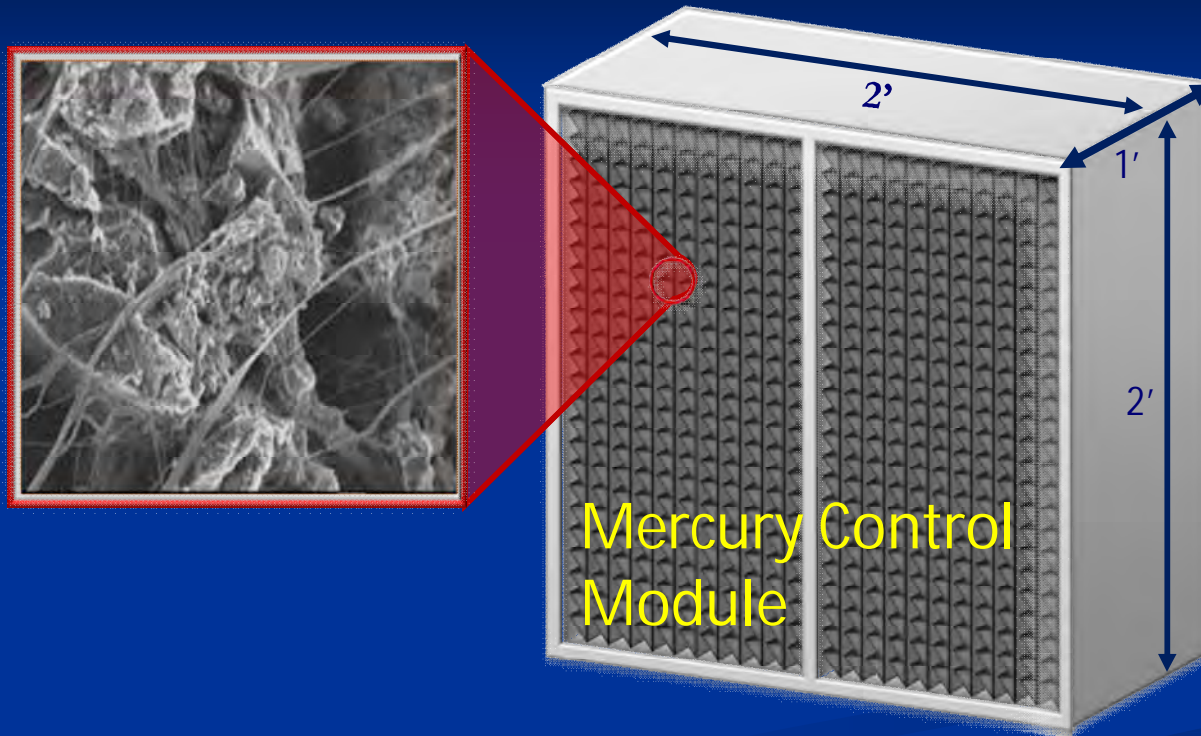


## Unique Fluoropolymer Composite Material

- Efficiently captures both elemental and oxidized mercury
- Very high capacity for mercury storage
  - Long module lifetime
- SO<sub>2</sub> is converted into sulfuric acid
  - SO<sub>2</sub> removal co-benefit
- Hydrophobic structure prevents “flooding” and expels acid to outer surface of SPC
  - Does not require regeneration

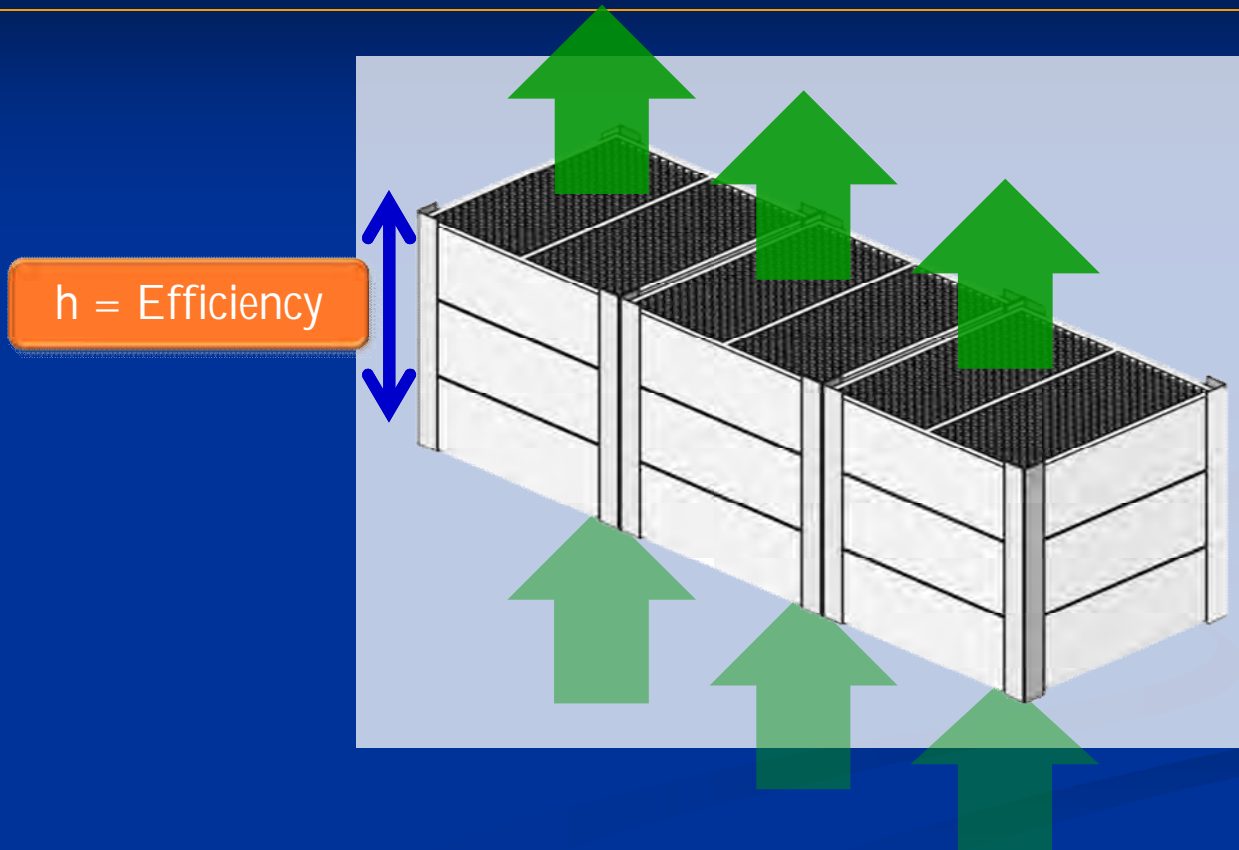


# Sorbent Polymer Composite (SPC)

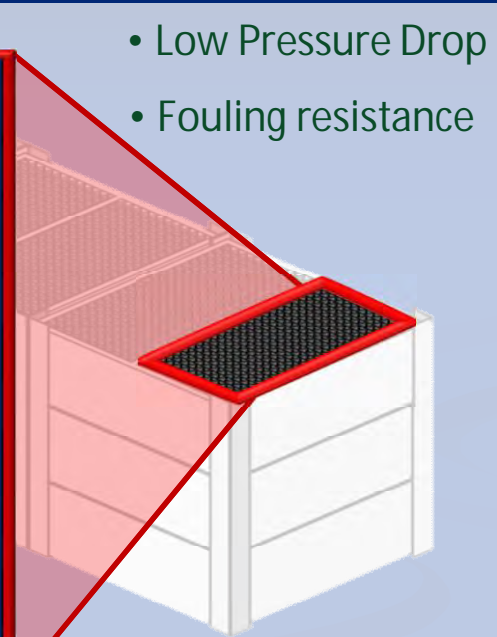
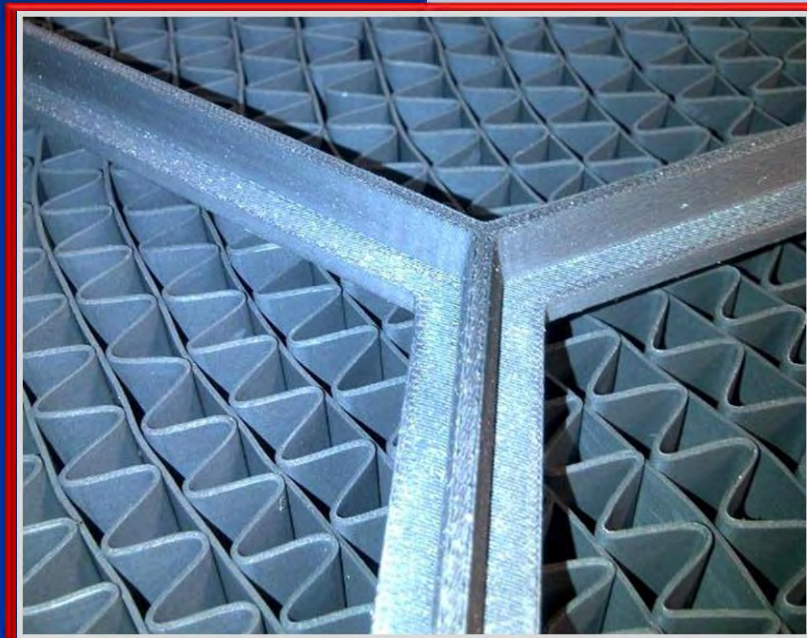


Mercury Control  
Module

# Mercury Control Modules

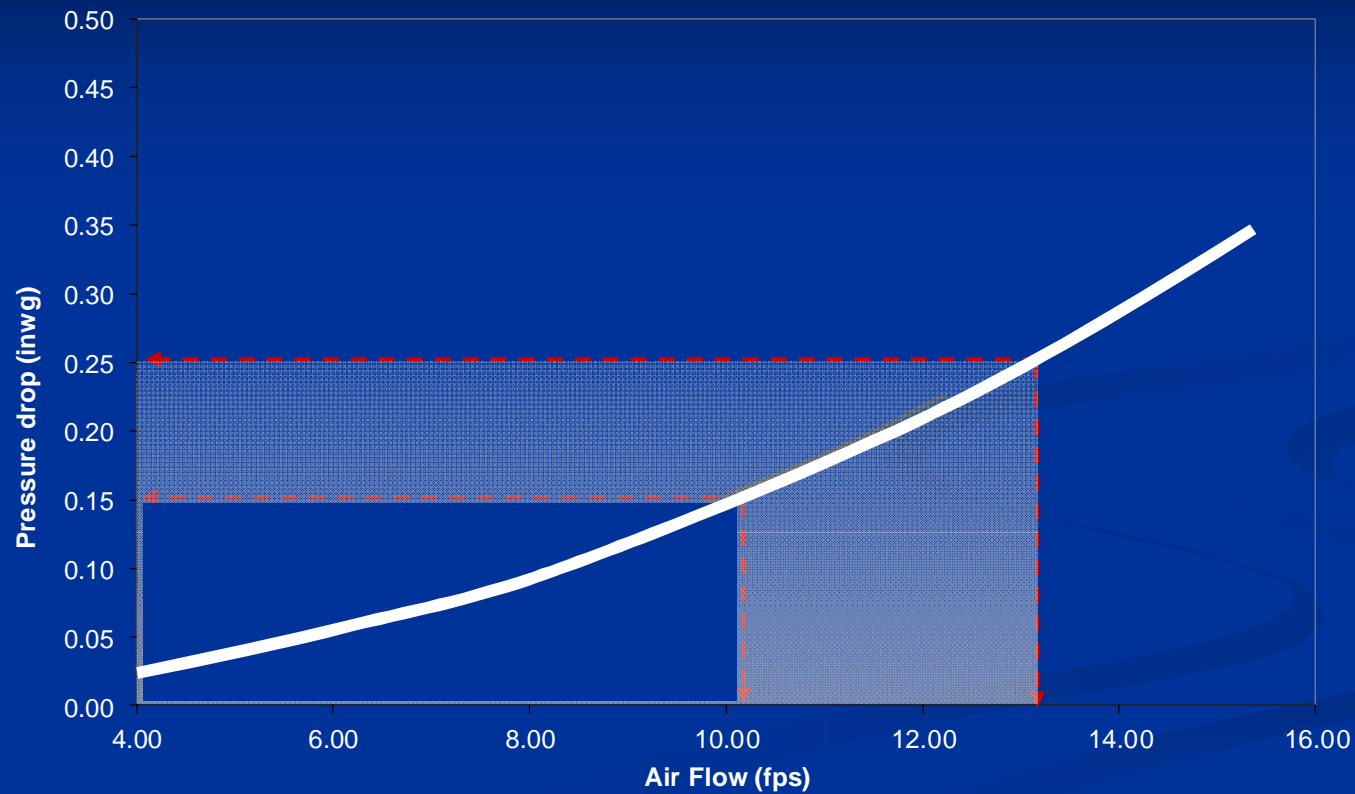


# Mercury Control Modules



- Low Pressure Drop
- Fouling resistance

# Pressure Drop Across Single Module

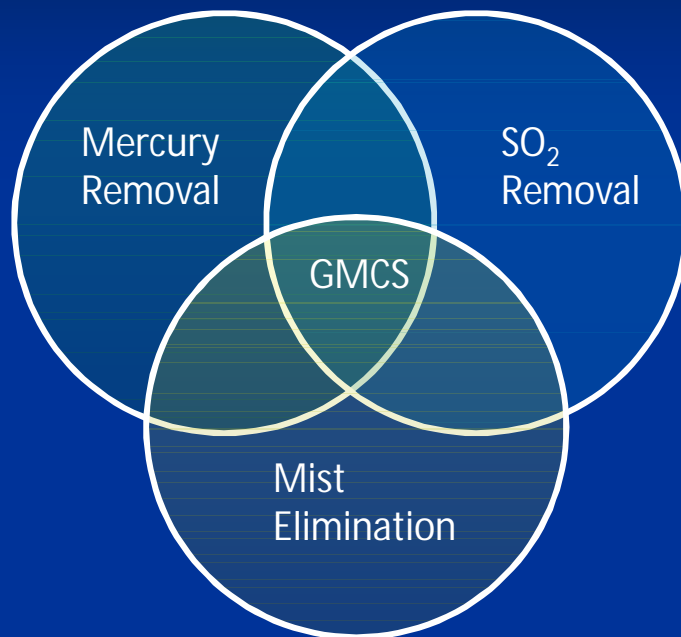


# Installation in Wet Scrubber



“Zero-footprint”

# Multi-pollutant Control System



Hg: Elemental and Oxidized mercury capture

SO<sub>2</sub>: Additional SO<sub>2</sub> polishing

ME: Order of magnitude reduction in carryover

## Where is GMCS the best fit?

- Plants that value ash sales
- Plants with high SO<sub>3</sub> levels
- Plants where ACI and/or Bromine are not highly effective
  - High injection rates required = high operating costs, potential for negative impacts on other equipment
- Plants that need both Hg and SO<sub>2</sub> reduction
- Plants with challenging re-emission problems
- Plants with variable speciation (i.e., coal variation, SCR catalyst aging)

# Gore Mercury Control System

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- Testing Capabilities

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# Establishing Test Capabilities



- Traditional approaches to mercury control have developed standardized, accepted test platforms
  - Refined over many years
  - Lab tests, pilot tests in field
- Gore Mercury Control Modules represent a new category of mercury control technology
  - New test methods had to be developed

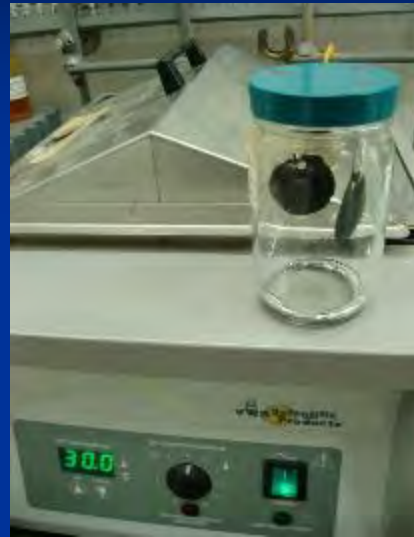
# Establishing Test Capabilities



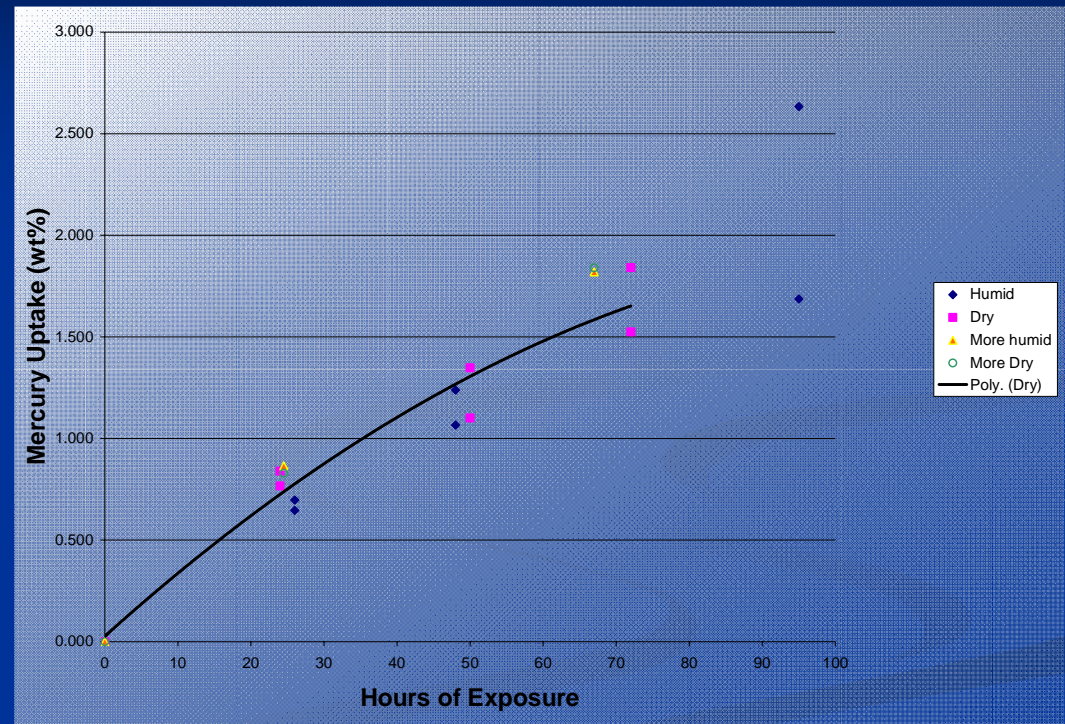
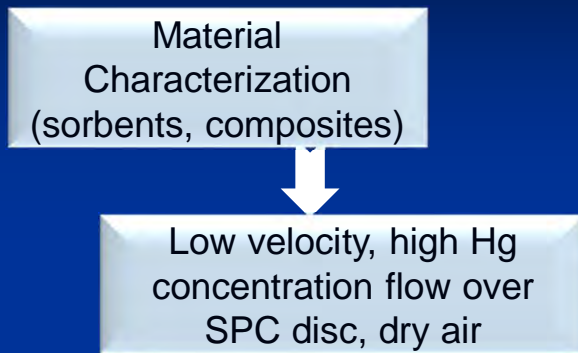
\$\$	Small-Scale Lab Tests		X	X		X		X		X		
\$	Material Characterization	X	X		X		X		X	X		X
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			

# Evolution of Small Scale Lab Testing

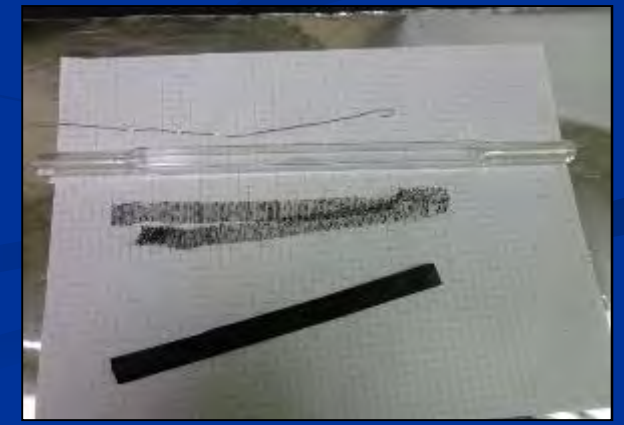
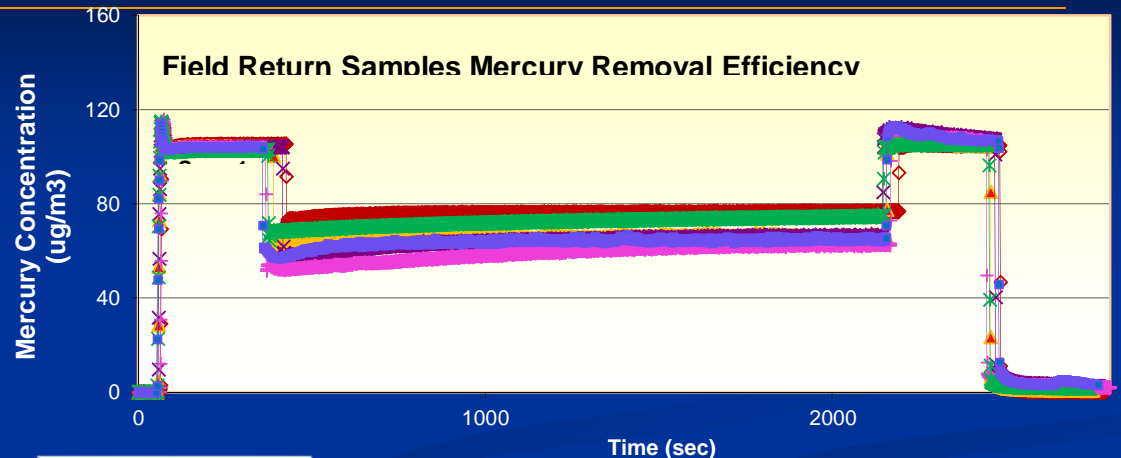
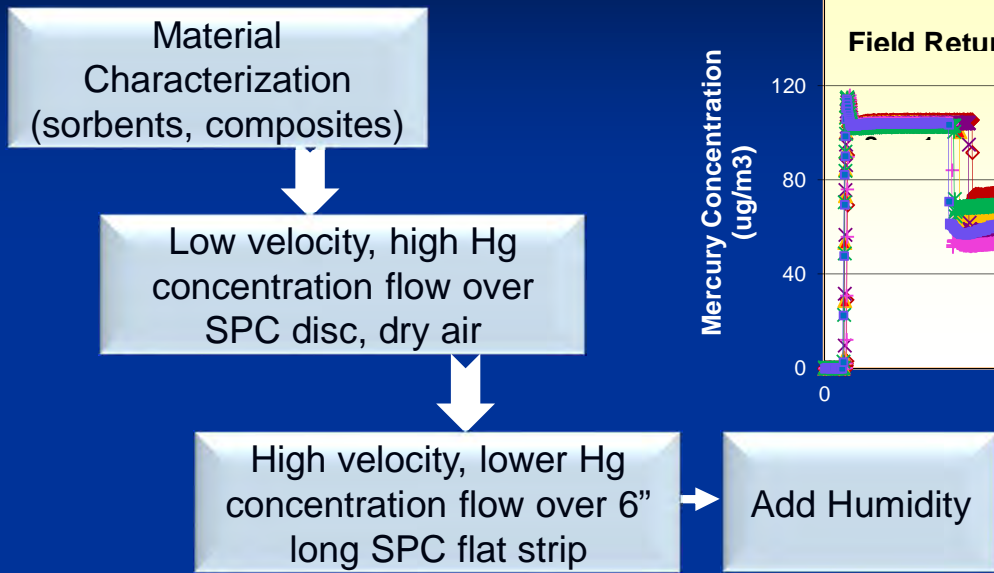
Material  
Characterization  
(sorbents, composites)



# Evolution of Small Scale Lab Testing



# Evolution of Small Scale Lab Testing

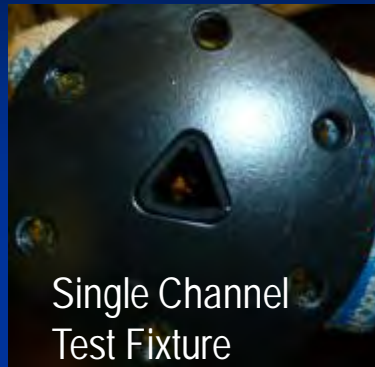


# Evolution of Small Scale Lab Testing



Material  
Characterization  
(sorbents, composites)

Low velocity, high Hg  
concentration flow over  
SPC disc, dry air



Single Channel  
Test Fixture



High velocity, lower Hg  
concentration flow over 6"  
long SPC flat strip

Add Humidity

High velocity, low Hg  
concentration flow through  
12" long triangular channel

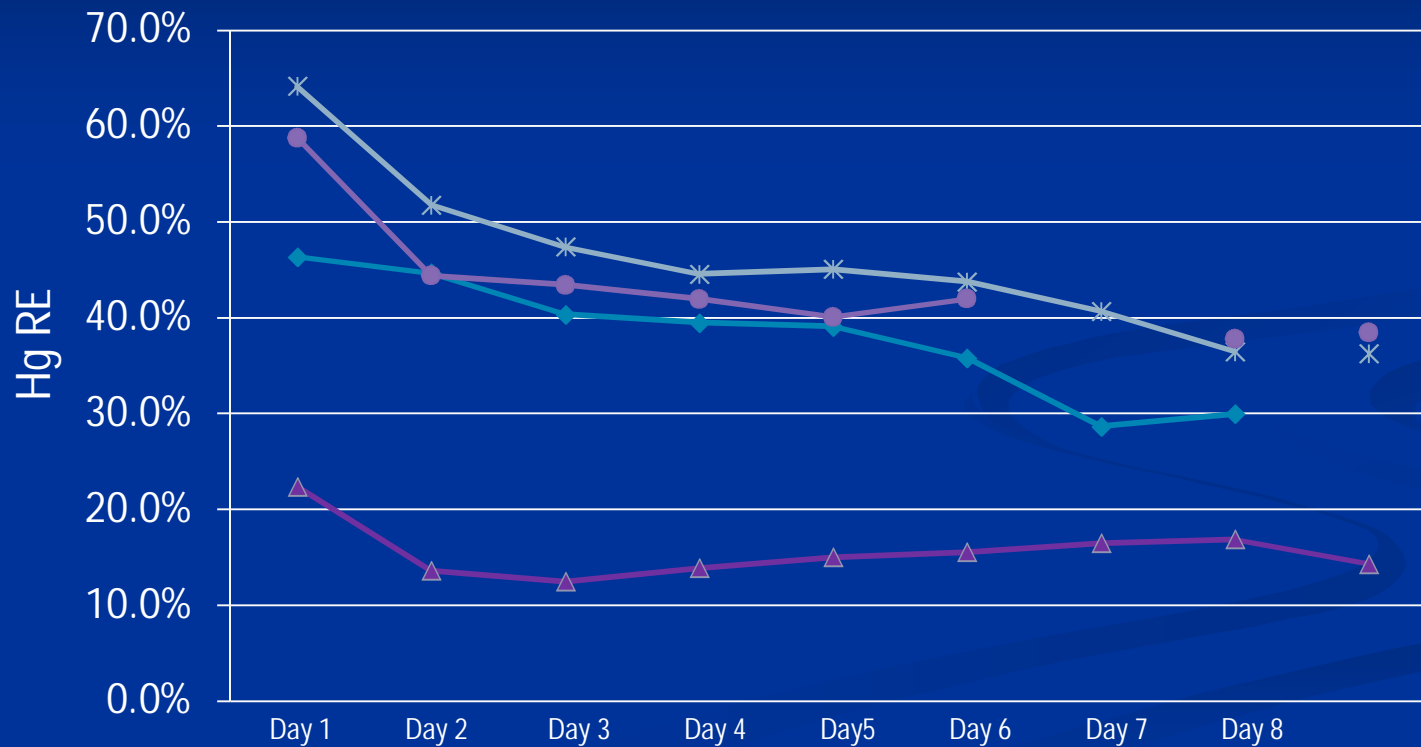
With Humidity  
and SO<sub>2</sub>



# Small Scale Single Channel Testing



12" long, triangular channel, upflow 10 fps, 60C, 90%RH, 20 ppm SO<sub>2</sub>, 10 μg/Nm<sup>3</sup> Hg



# Establishing Test Capabilities



\$\$\$\$ Full-Scale						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$ Small-Scale Lab Tests		X	X	X	X	X	X					
\$ Material Characterization	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015				



# Full-Scale Installations



- Average Full-Scale Installation requires 2-4 modules / MW
  - Average scrubber size, at least several hundred MW



# Establishing Test Capabilities

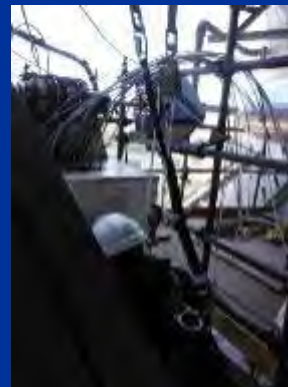
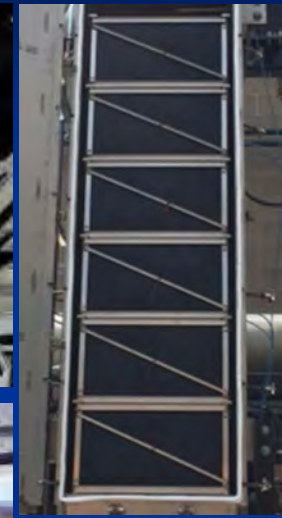


	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
\$\$\$\$\$ Full-Scale						X	X X	X X X X
\$\$\$\$ Slip-Stream Pilot		X	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	
\$\$ Small-Scale Lab Tests		X X	X	X	X	X		
\$ Material Characterization	X X		X	X	X	X	X	



# Pilot Testing

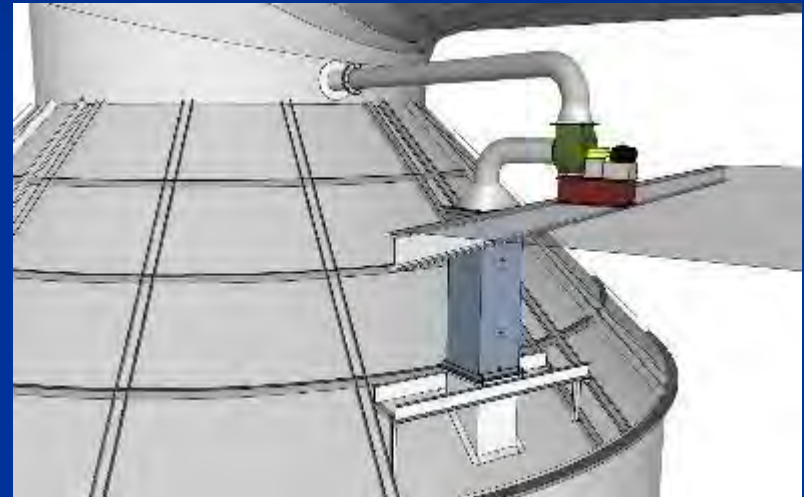
- Coal-Fired Power
  - 3 completed
  - 3 in progress
- Minerals/Metals
  - 5 completed
  - 1 starting soon
- Incinerators
  - 2 completed
  - 1 in progress



# Pilot Test Approach

## Coal-Fired Power, In-Scrubber Installations

- ~3000 acfm slip stream pulled from actual location where modules will be placed
  - Above the final stage of mist eliminators
- Single stack of full-size modules
  - 3-6 modules high
- External fan after modules used to pull air through modules
  - Velocity matched to that of final installation
- Mercury concentrations measured before and after module stack
  - Can also measure concentrations between modules



# 3000 acfm slip stream pilot



Anonymous site  
Eastern Bituminous High Sulfur Coal



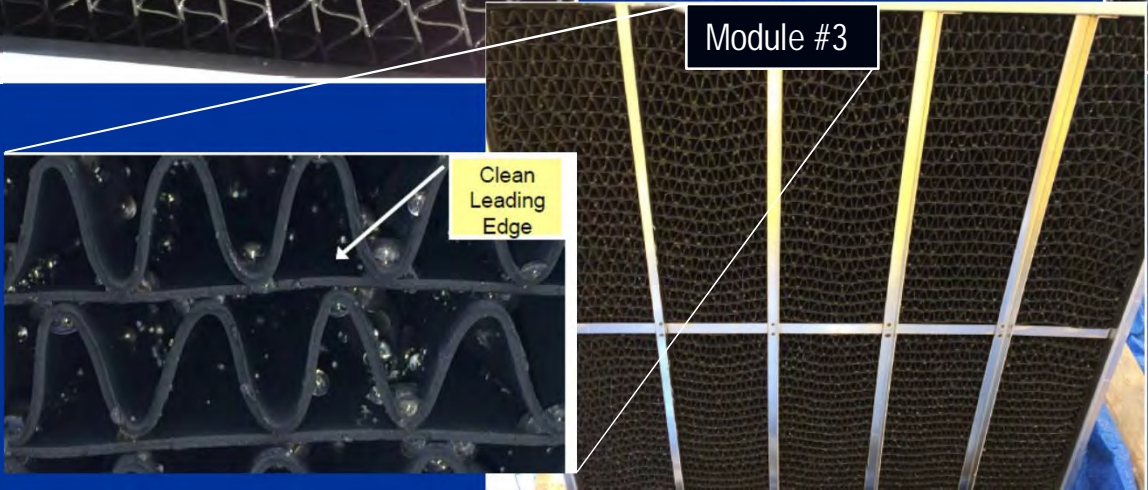
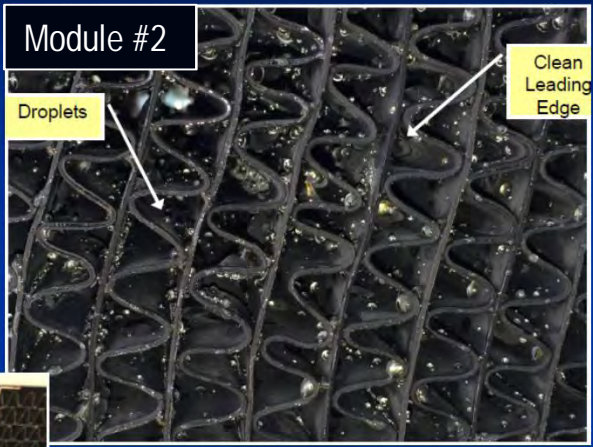
Modules in operation



# Modules after 3 months of operation

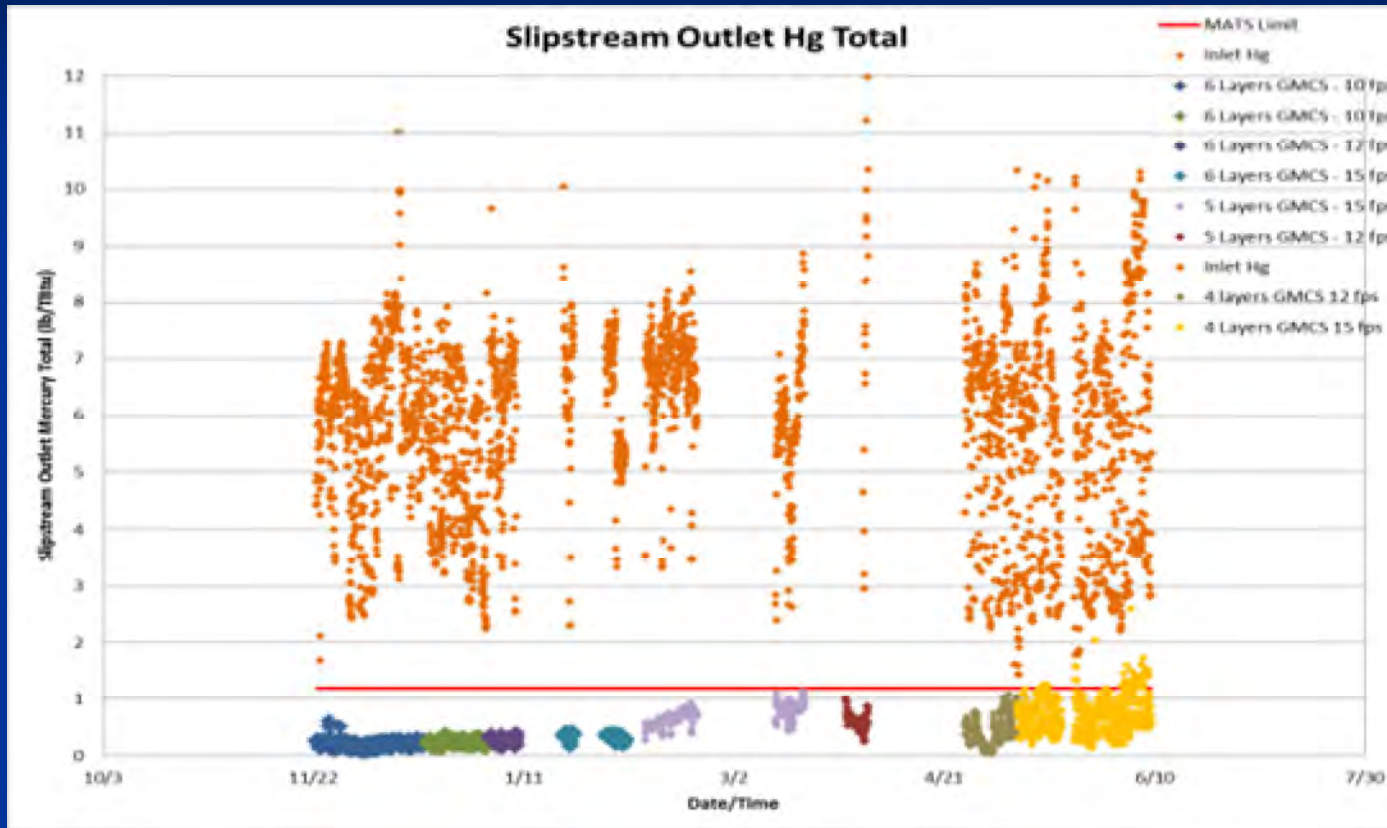


Modules remain very clean  
No build-up observed



# Slip-Stream Pilot Results

85-95% Hg removal efficiency across  
4 – 6 modules at 10-15 fps



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# Pilot Testing Pros and Cons

- Pros:
  - Modules exposed to real-world conditions
    - Real flue gas, not simulated
    - Includes scrubber carryover, ash, potential catalyst poisons (?)
- Cons:
  - Can't change or control process conditions
  - Equipment fairly expensive (\$300K+)
  - Challenging work environment

# Establishing Test Capabilities



\$\$\$\$\$ Full-Scale							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$\$\$\$ Slip-Stream Pilot		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
\$\$\$ Mini-module Lab Test							X						
\$\$ Small-Scale Lab Tests		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
\$ Material Characterization	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015					



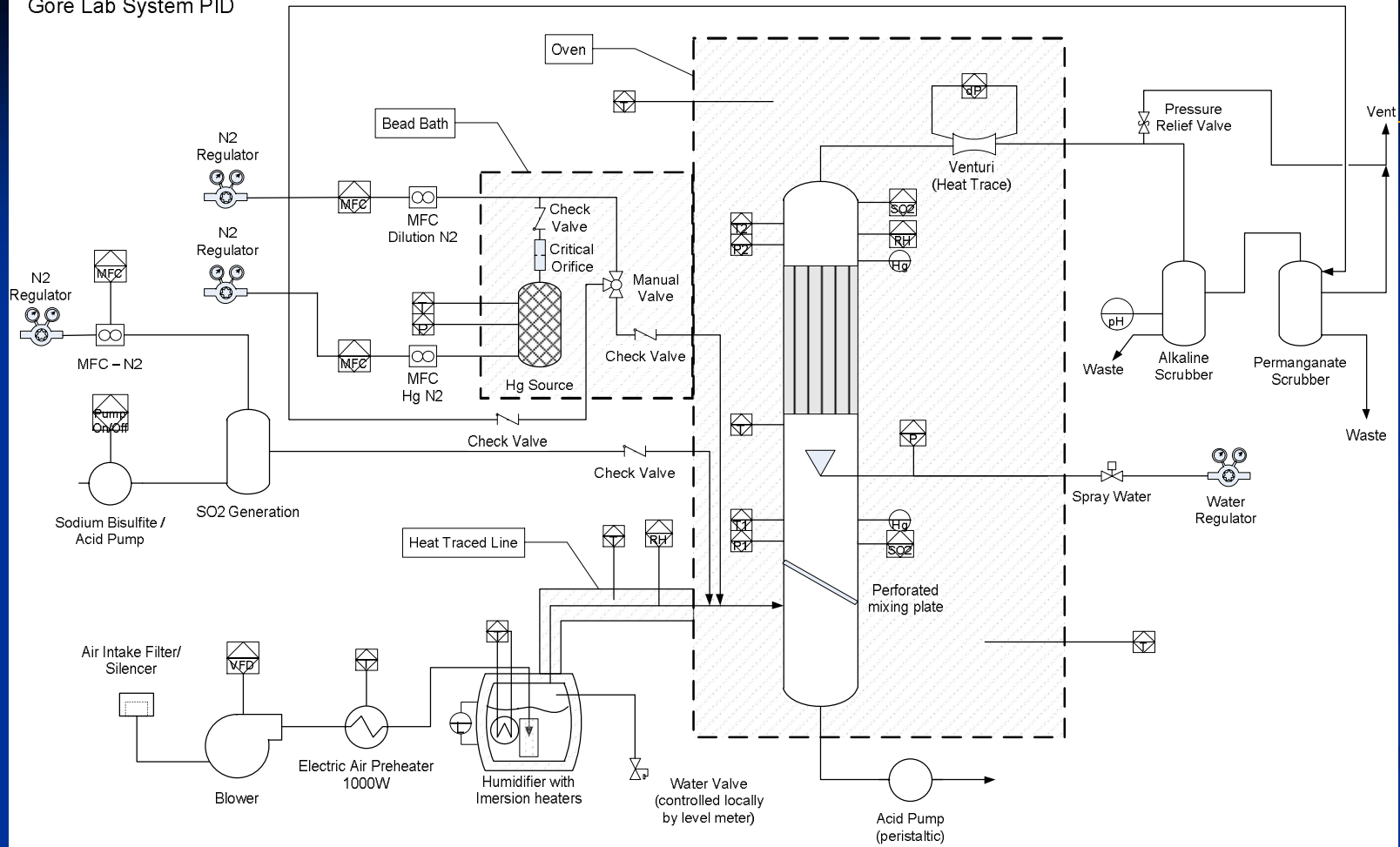
# New testing platform: Mini-Module Testing

Collaboration between Gore and URS

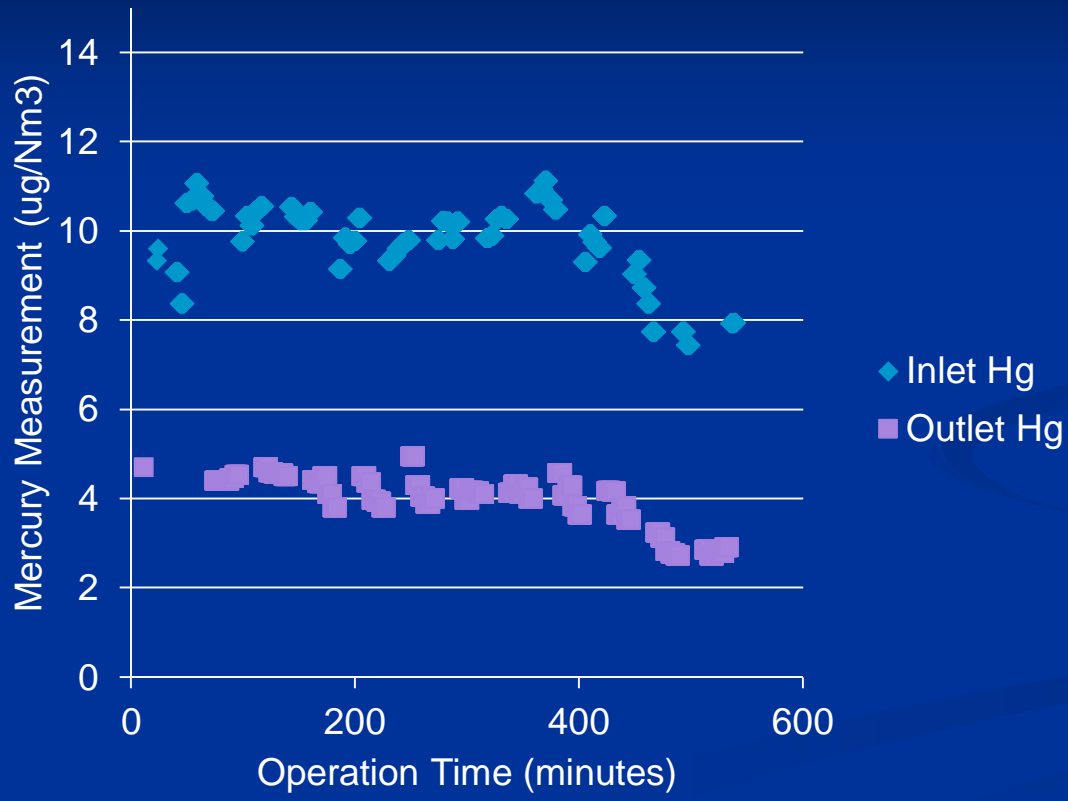
- Located in URS labs (Austin, Texas)
- 2"x2" cross-sectional area, 12" high mini-module
  - Approximately 36 channels
- Up to 33 cfm flow rate
- Variables: [Hg], [SO<sub>2</sub>], RH, flow rate (velocity)
- Glass module housing – allows visualization of acid generation mechanism
- On-line water spray (simulated washing)
- URS-designed mercury generator, SO<sub>2</sub> generator, and effluent treatment systems



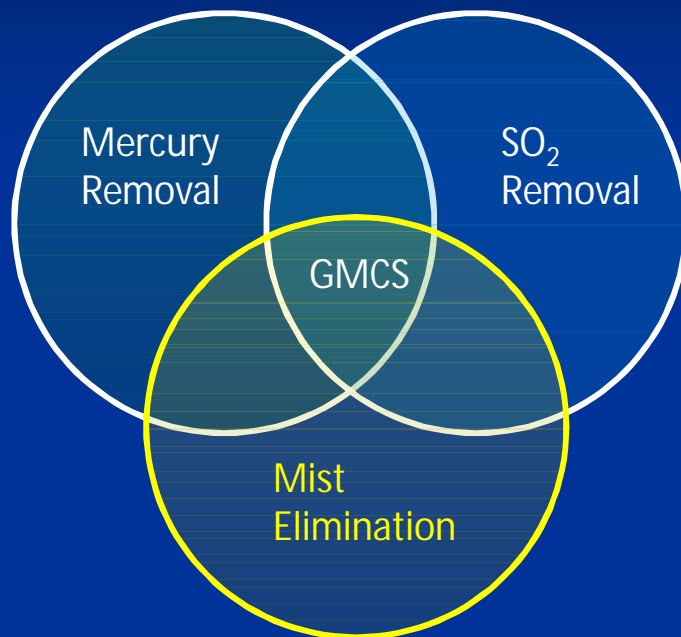
Gore Lab System PID



# Example of data from Mini-Module Testing



# Mist Elimination Co-Benefit

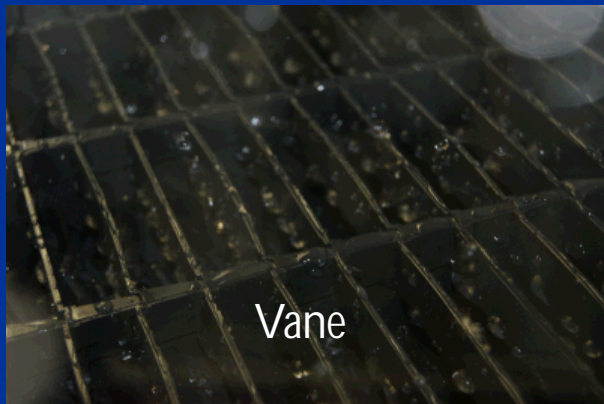


Hg: Elemental and Oxidized mercury capture

SO<sub>2</sub>: Additional SO<sub>2</sub> polishing

ME: Order of magnitude reduction in carryover

# Measuring Droplets in Lab with Phase Doppler Particle Analyzer (PDPA)



Vane



Gore Modules



# Droplet Collection Efficiency by PDPA



Commercial Vane Mist Eliminator (6 inch)

Ave Efficiency	U=3 fps	U=5 fps	U=10 fps	U=15 fps	U=20 fps
0-10 $\mu\text{m}$	68.4%	55.3%	66.7%	81.4%	75.1%
0-20 $\mu\text{m}$	70.9%	68.1%	79.1%	89.1%	86.3%

Gore Modules (30 inch)

Ave Efficiency	U=3 fps	U=5 fps	U=10 fps	U=15 fps	U=20 fps
0-10 $\mu\text{m}$	42.7%	75.5%	81.3%	88.8%	95.5%
0-20 $\mu\text{m}$	66.3%	85.7%	90.0%	93%	96.7%

# Mist Elimination Co-Benefit

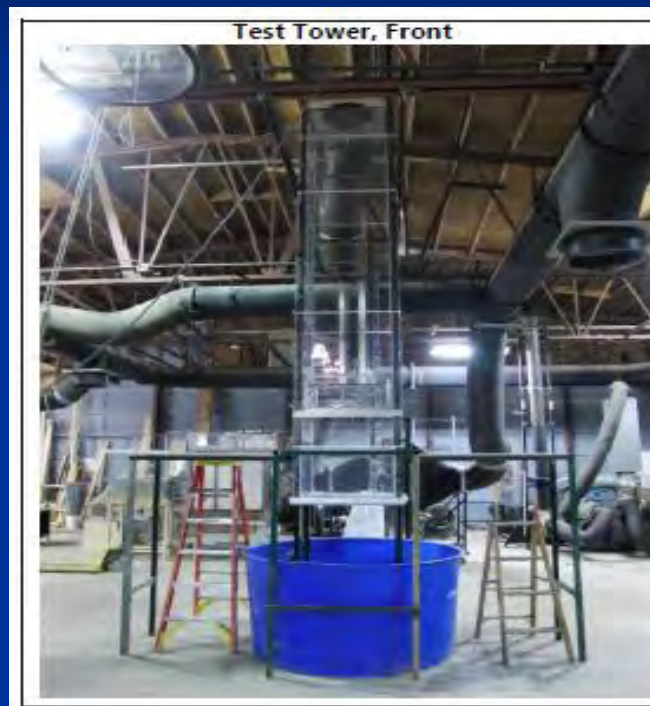
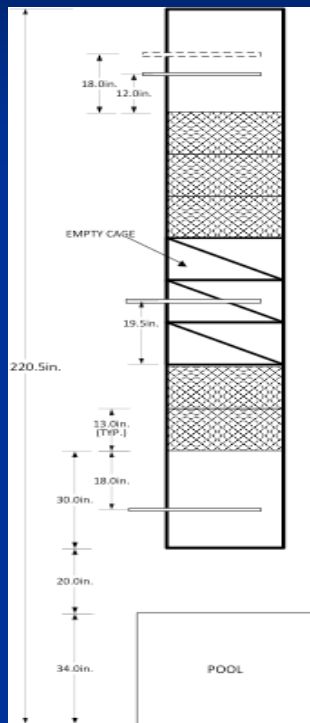
- SRI was contracted to measure liquid carryover before and after the Gore modules in a slipstream pilot
  - 5 modules installed for this test
- Video Droplet Analyzer (VDA) utilized
- Accurately detects droplets down to 80 microns in size
  - Some ability to detect down to 20 microns
- Testing showed on average an order of magnitude reduction across GMCS (grains/ft<sup>3</sup>)
- Testing done both with ME wash active and inactive
  - Outlet of GMCS showed comparable liquid levels in both cases
  - GMCS performance was not affected

# Ash and Carryover Impacts on Modules

- Two mechanisms available to keep modules clean
  1.  $\text{SO}_2$  in flue gas  $\rightarrow$  sulfuric acid generation
    - Self-cleaning mechanism
  2. Wash system installed below/above modules
    - Periodic spray of water into modules
- $\text{SO}_2$  concentration is not really a variable we can control
- Gore/URS are studying improved wash systems for sites that have high PM and/or low  $\text{SO}_2$  concentrations



# Wash Testing at Alden Research Lab



# Commercial Installations

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Anonymous Site A Unit 1, Startup May 2014  
Anonymous Site A Unit 2, Startup Fall 2015

## Site A: Design Overview

- Single tower
- 1,200 / 2000 Gore Modules (3 / 5 layers)
- Number of Layers
  - 3 initially
  - 5 if needed
- Design inlet Hg 4.5 lb/TBtu
- Guarantee 1.0 lb/TBtu
- Started operation early June 2014
- Encouraging performance, guarantee testing shortly

# Scope of Work



## ■ SOW

- Turnkey firm fixed price EPC with guarantees
- Demolition of existing mist eliminator and supports
- New Munters two-stage, two pass mist eliminator on one support level with wash headers
- Gore system structural supports
- Gore system wash headers
- Gore modules
- Absorber lining

# Materials of Construction



Item	Material
ME Wash Headers	FRP
ME Wash Nozzles	Polysulfone
ME vanes	Polysulfone
ME structure	Polypropylene
Gore Module Structural Support	C-276
Absorber liner	Blome Flakeglass
Gore Module Cage	C-276
Gore Material	SPC Gen 1.5
Gore Wash Header	FRP
Gore Wash Nozzles	Polysulfone

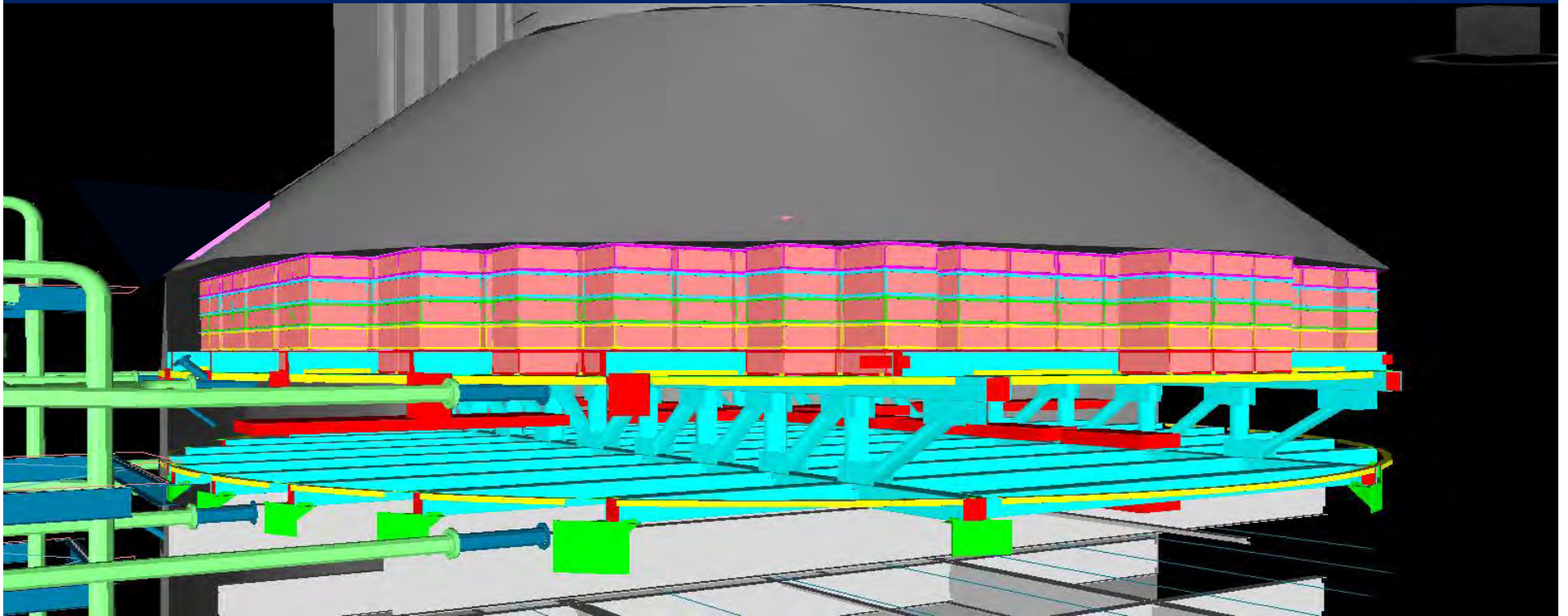
# Construction

- 4-Week Outage
  - Ahead of schedule
  - Below budget
  - Zero recordable injuries
  - Zero safety incidence
  - Zero change orders
- Construction subcontracted to Bowen Engineering, a URS partner

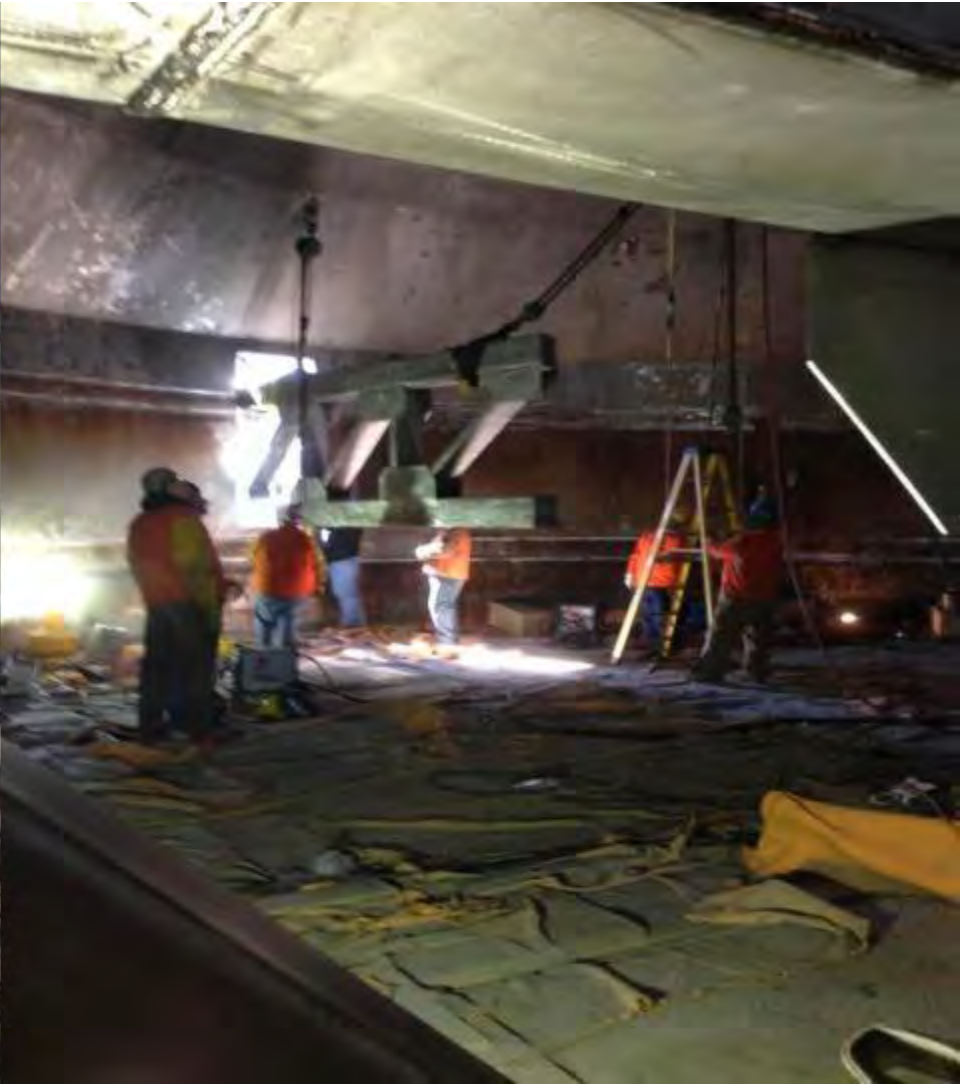
# Elevation – Structural Support, ME and GMCM



# GMCS Layout



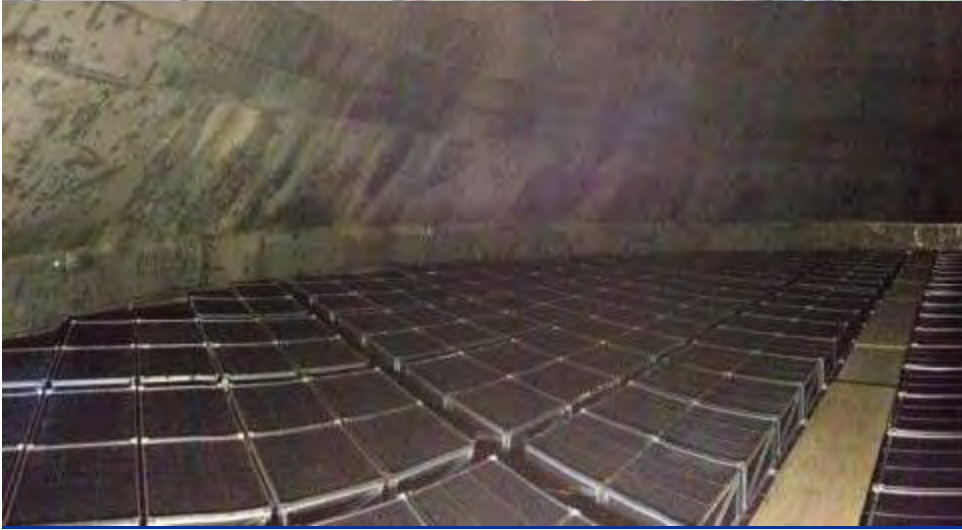
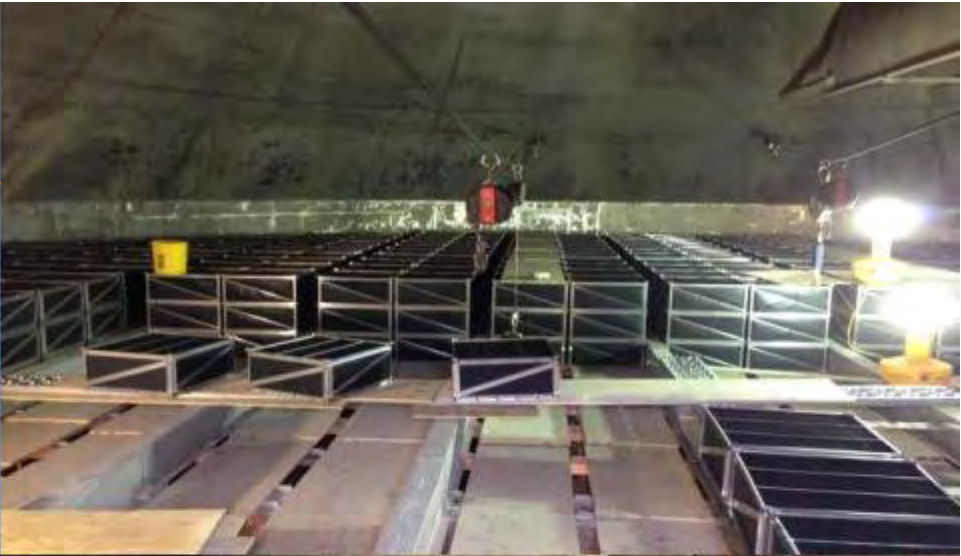
**URS**











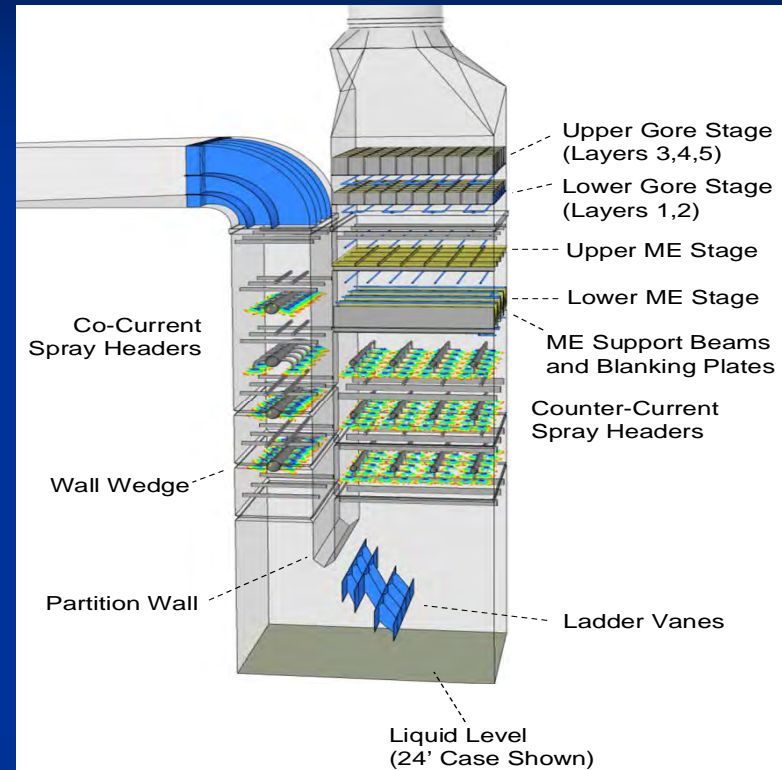
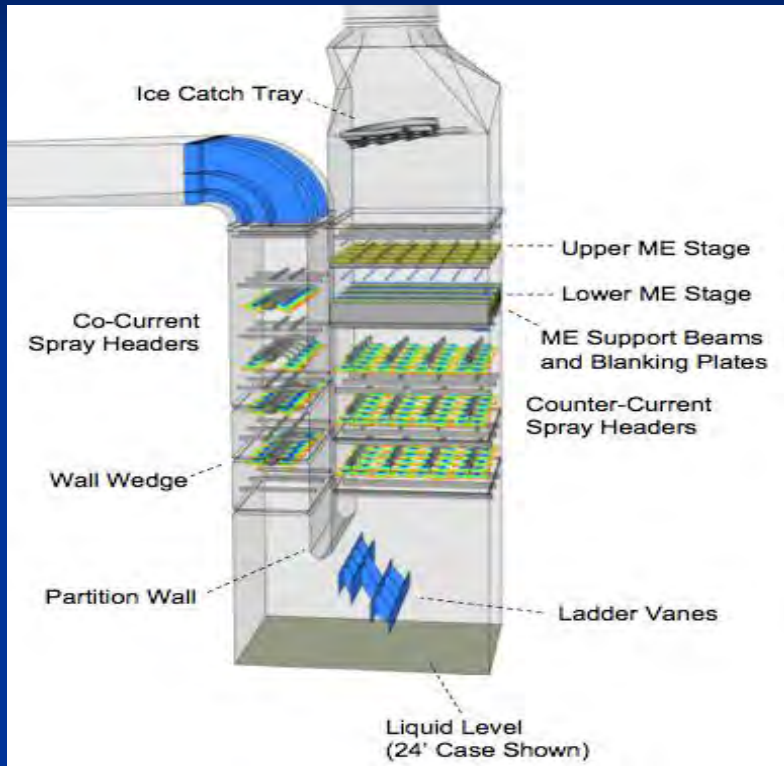
# Commercial Installations

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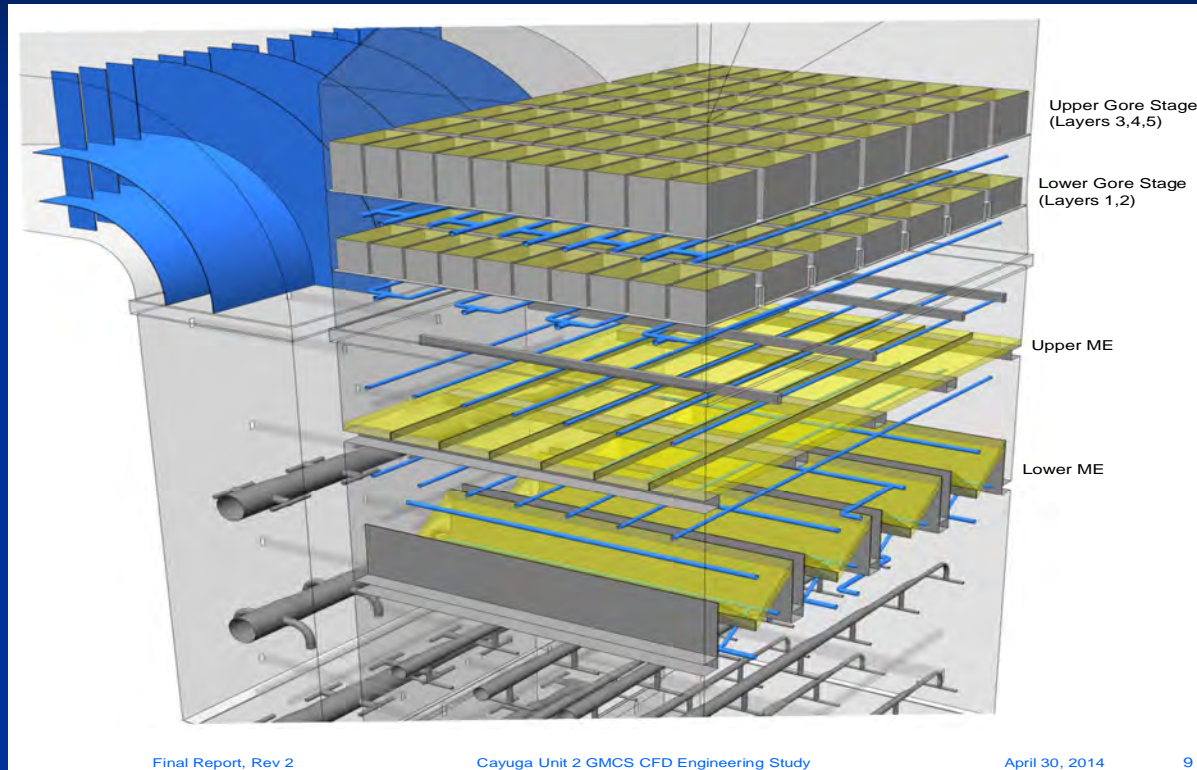


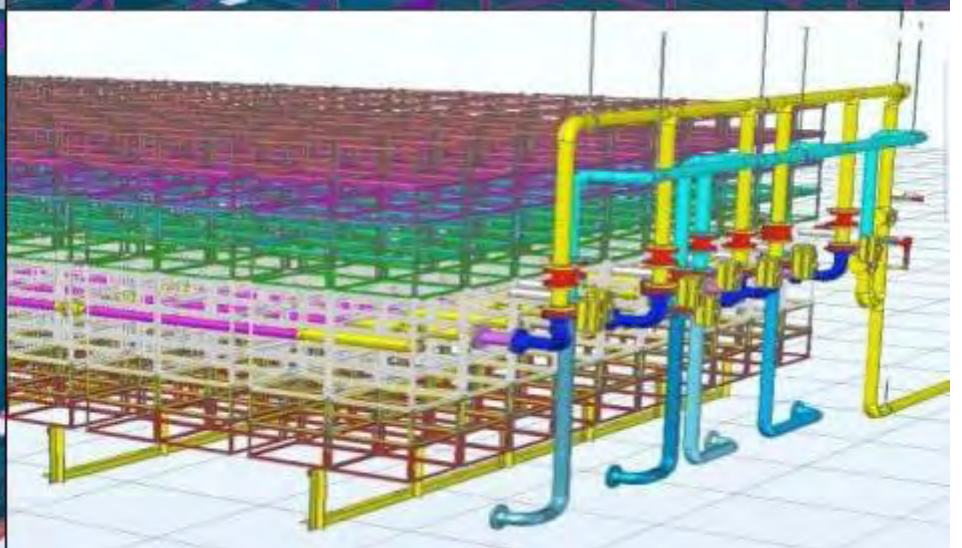
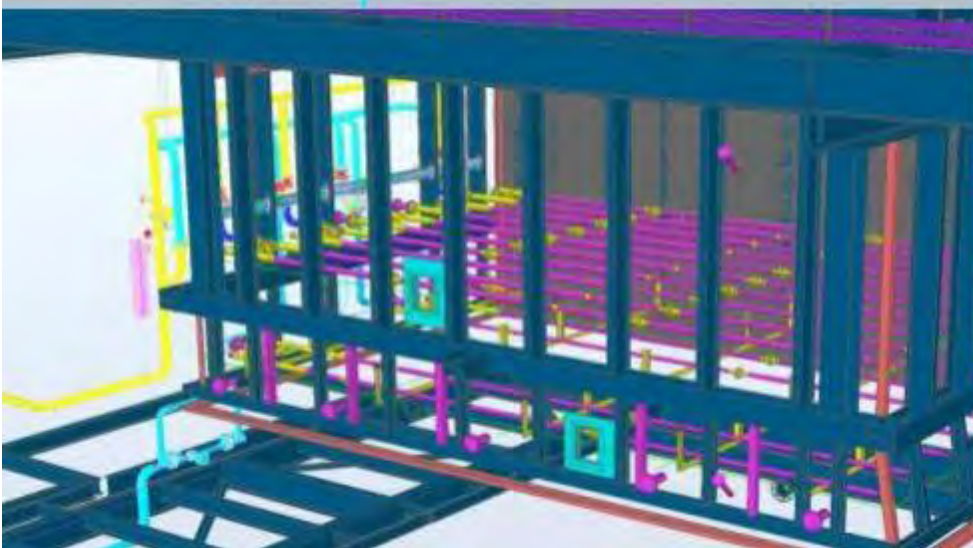
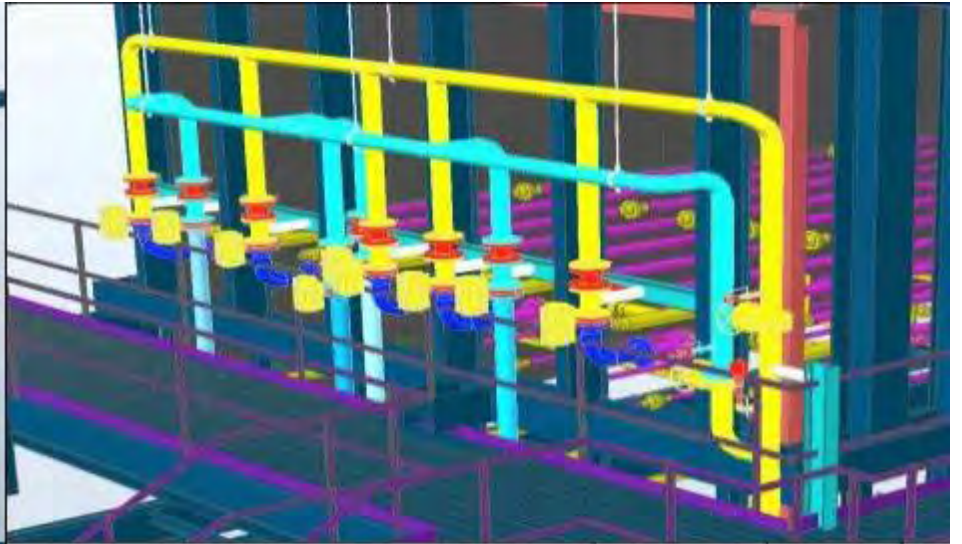
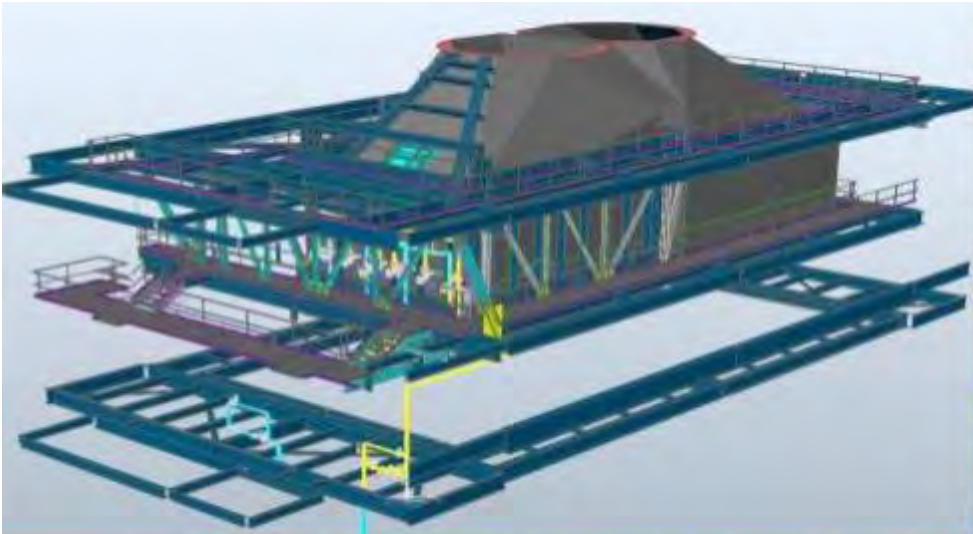
Cayuga Unit 2, Startup October 2014

# Cayuga – Before and After



# Cayuga – 2 modules + 3 modules, Intermediate Washing





## Design Overview

- Single tower
- 700 / 840 Gore Modules, (5 / 6 layers)
- Number of Layers
  - 5 initially
  - 6 if needed
- Design inlet Hg 2.5 lb/TBtu
- Design 0.58 lb/TBtu

# Scope of Work



- SOW
  - Turnkey firm fixed price EPC
  - Gore system structural supports
  - Gore system wash headers
  - Gore modules
  - Outlet duct lining

# Materials of Construction



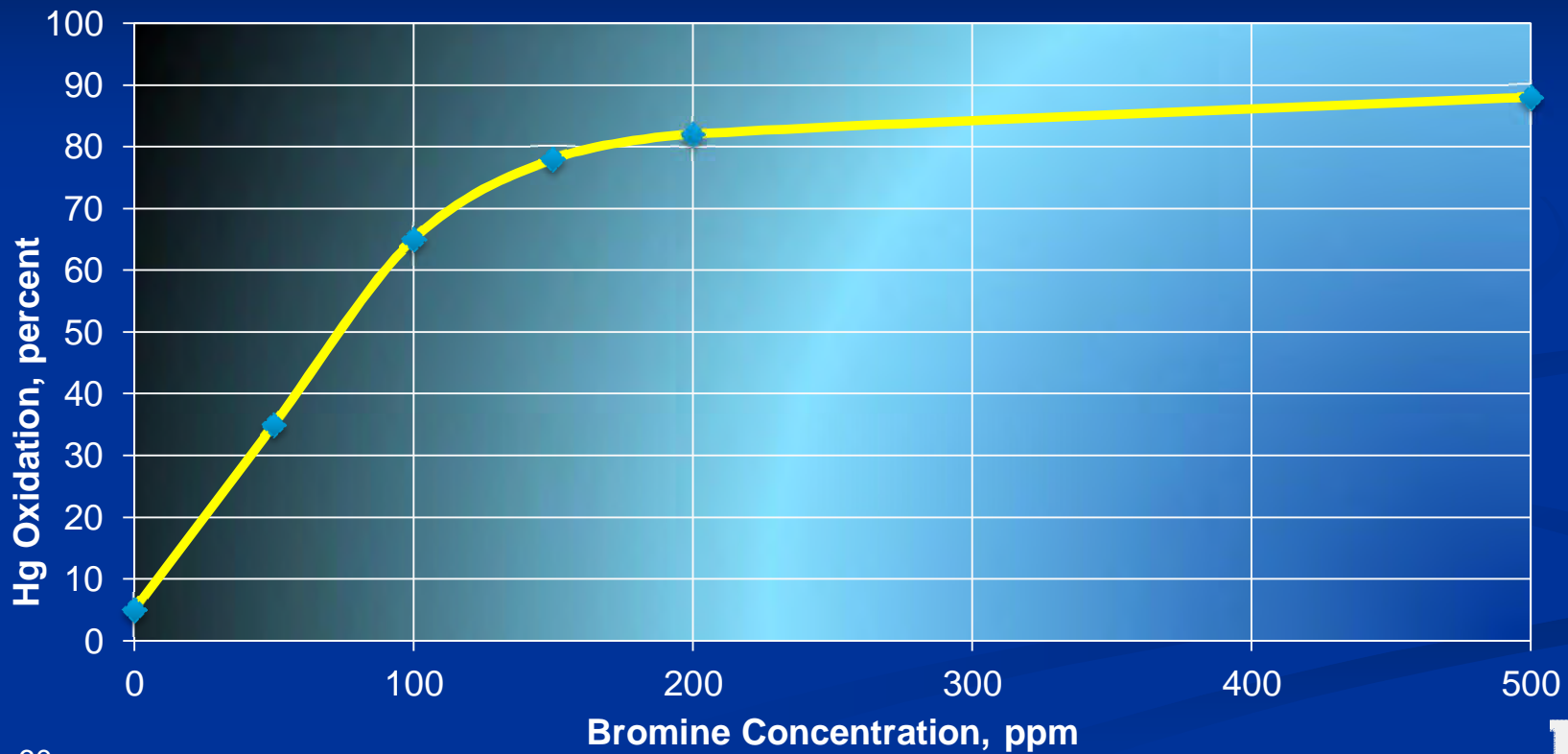
Item	Material
Gore Module Structural Support	C-276
Absorber liner	Blome Flakeglass
Gore Module Cage	C-276
Gore Material	SPC Gen 1.5
Gore Wash Header	FRP
Gore Wash Nozzles	Polysulfone

# Combined Halogen Injection and Gore Mercury Control System

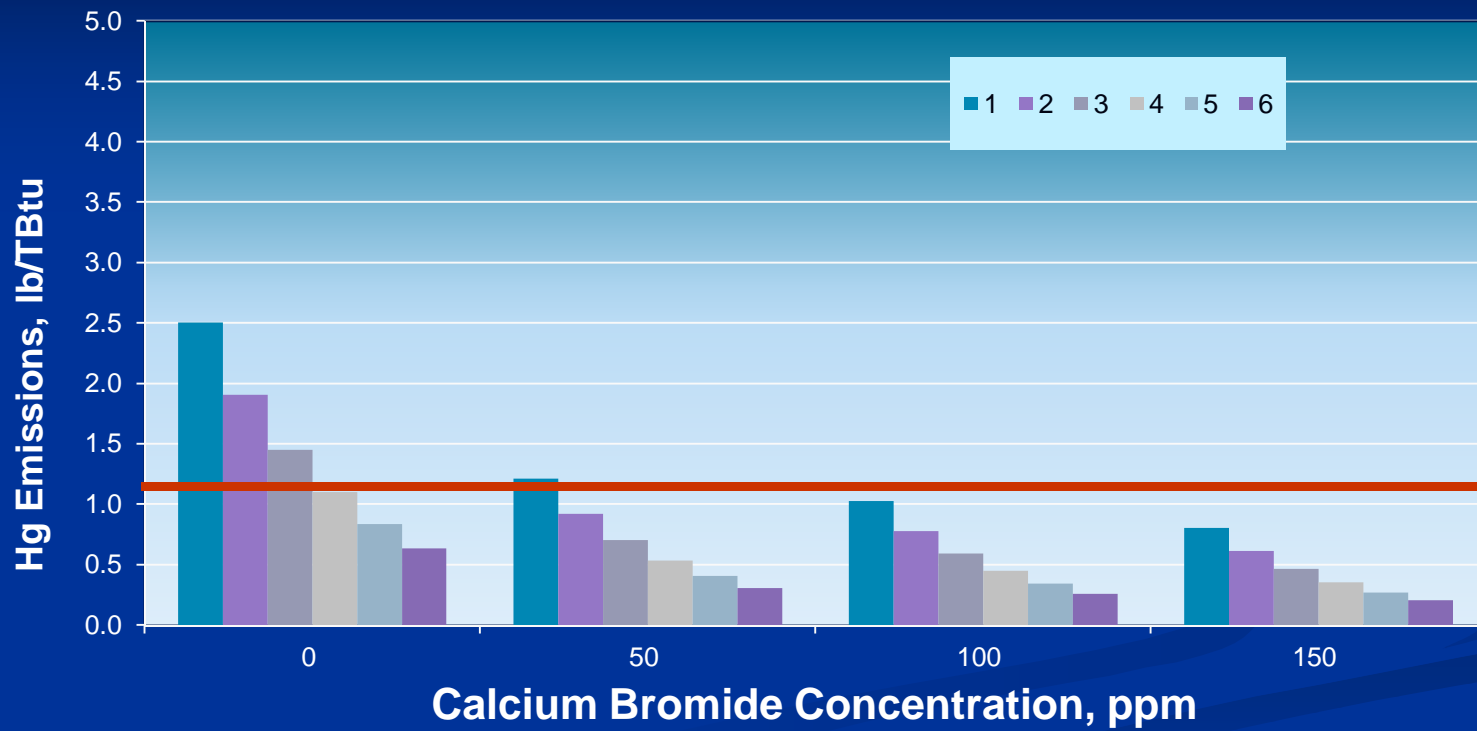
# Two-stage System – Gore & Calcium Bromide

- Concept
  - Halogen injection
    - Provides active operator control
    - Injection rate below corrosion threshold
  - Gore mercury control system
    - Reduces number of Gore layers
    - Provides re-emission control
  - Potentially Lower Cost Approach

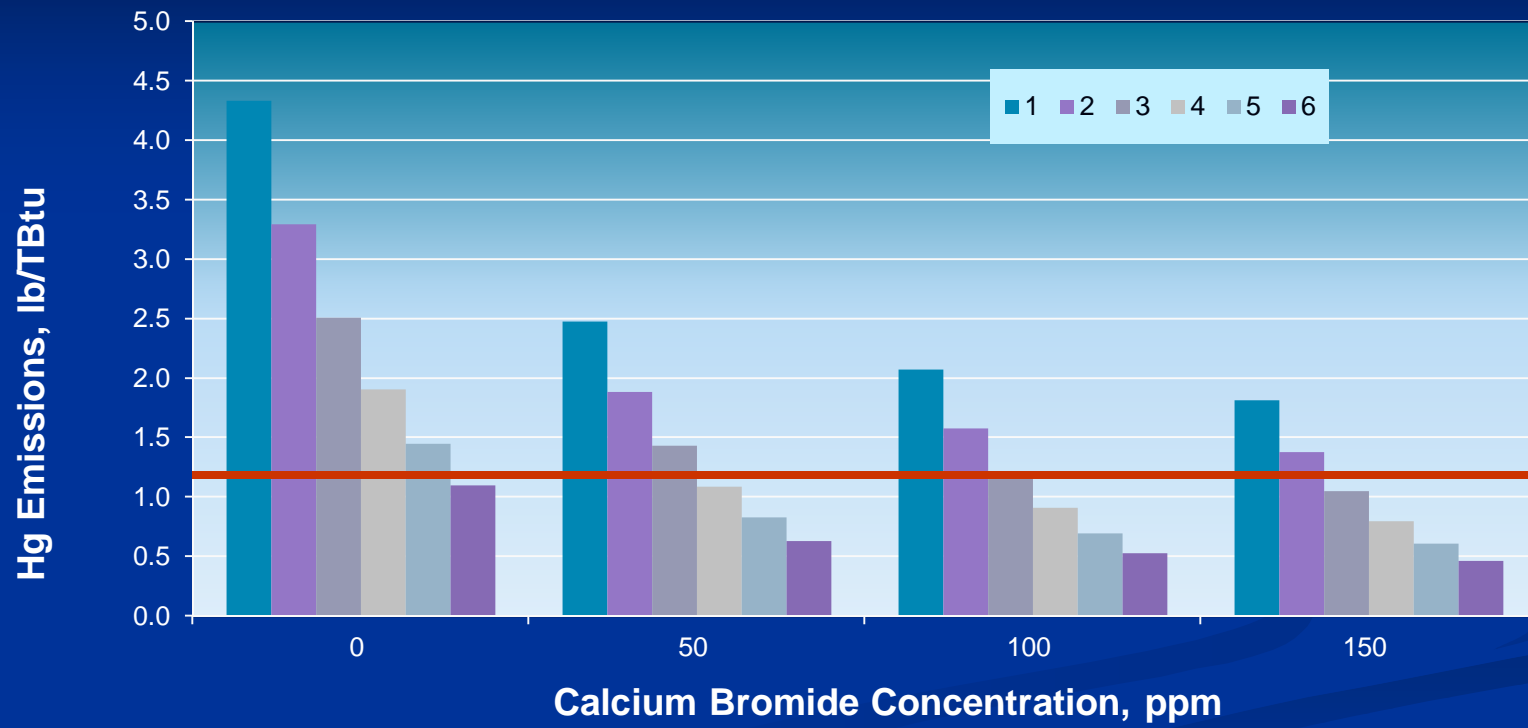
# Calcium Bromide Injection – Typical Test Data



# 3.3 lb/TBtu – Gore/Bromine Combo



# 6.6 lb/TBtu – Gore/Bromine Combo



# Summary



- Gore Mercury Control System is an attractive alternative to ACI or bromine
  - Hybrid system also possible
- Extensive lab and field testing over past 10 years
- Full-scale installations underway

Thank You

Questions?