

Reinhold Environmental Ltd.



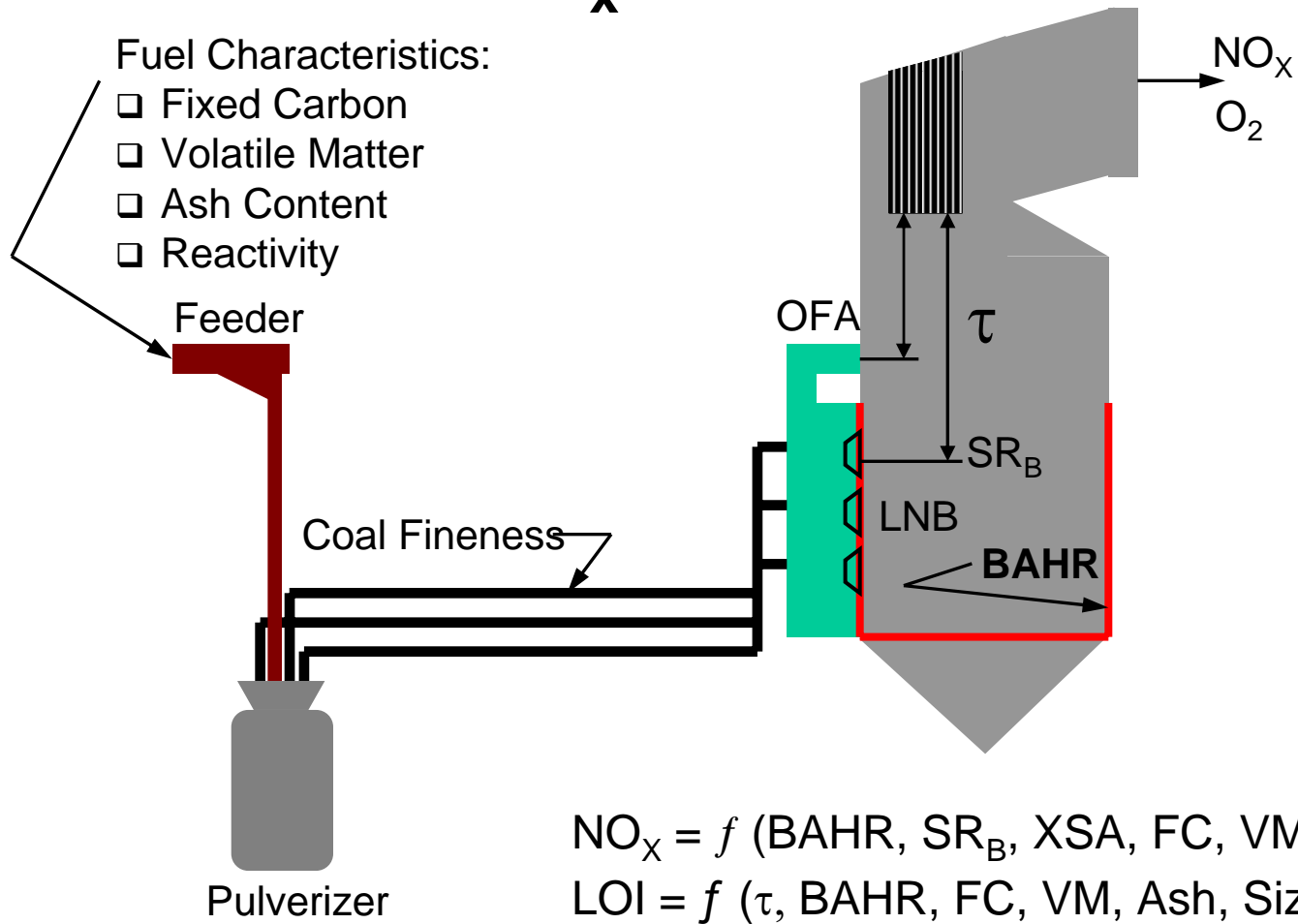
2009 NO_x-Combustion Round
Table & Expo Presentation

February 9 & 10, 2009, Cleveland, OH

SCR 101



NO_x Formation



SCR NO_x Outlet & Removal Efficiencies

- Reliability of firing system
- SCR system design
- Reliability of SCR system
 - Catalyst
 - Ammonia system
 - Controls
- Boiler dispatch and load characteristics
- Planned outage schedule

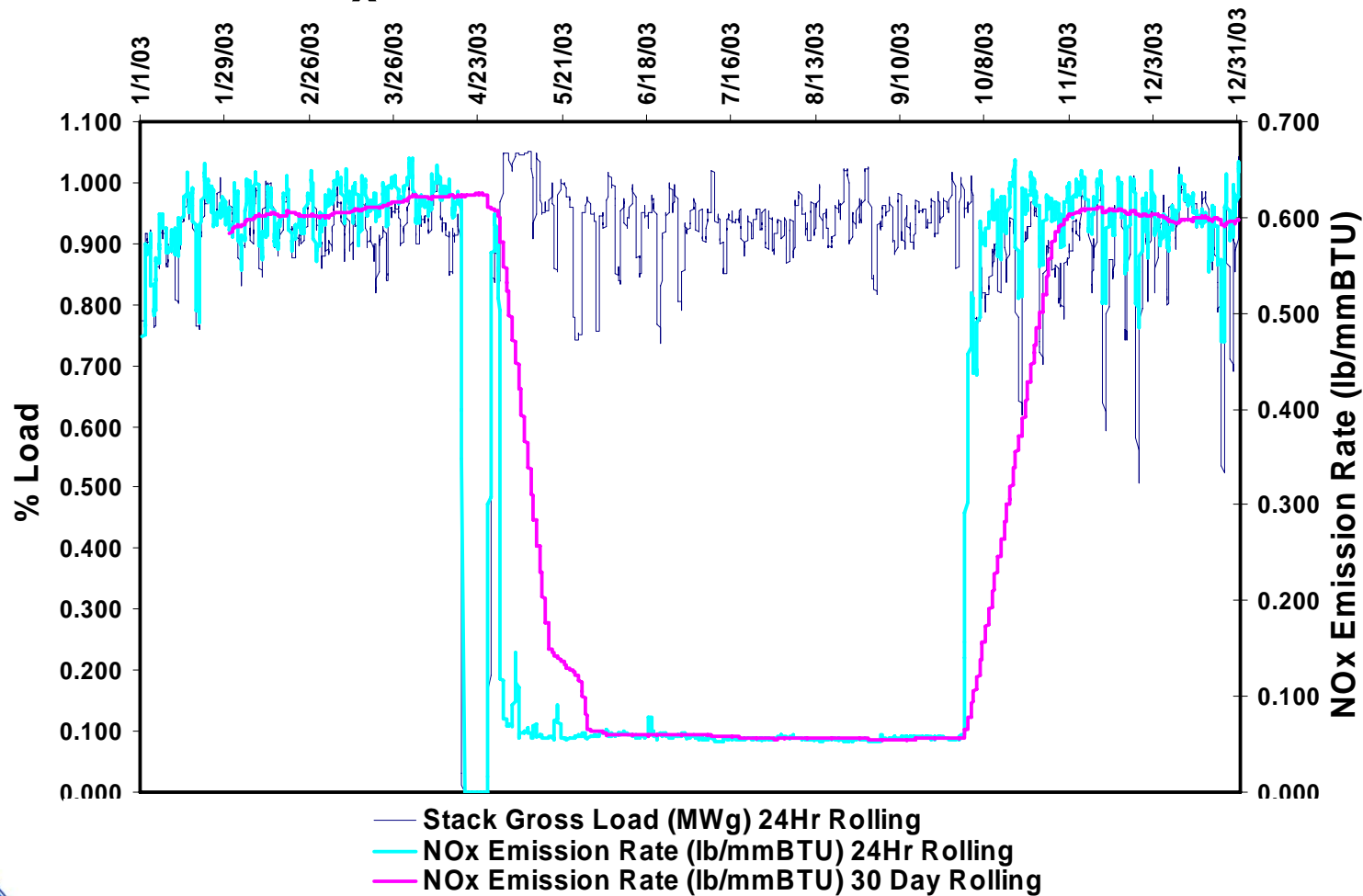


SCR NO_x Outlet & Removal Efficiencies

- Current SCR system design ranges
 - Inlet NO_x 0.32 to 2.3 lbs/MMBtu
 - Outlet NO_x 0.03 to 0.15 lbs/MMBtu
 - Removal efficiencies up to 92.5%
 - Ammonia slip < 2 ppm
- Current SCR system operation (2004 Ozone Data)
 - >20 units operating at > 90% removal
 - >20 units operating at < 0.05 lbs/MMBtu



SCR NO_x Outlet & Removal Efficiencies



Ammonia Systems

- Anhydrous Ammonia
 - Hazardous chemical governed by codes
- Aqueous Ammonia
 - Concentration based codes, maybe changed in future
- Urea Based Ammonia
 - Safe storage, more equipment and complex

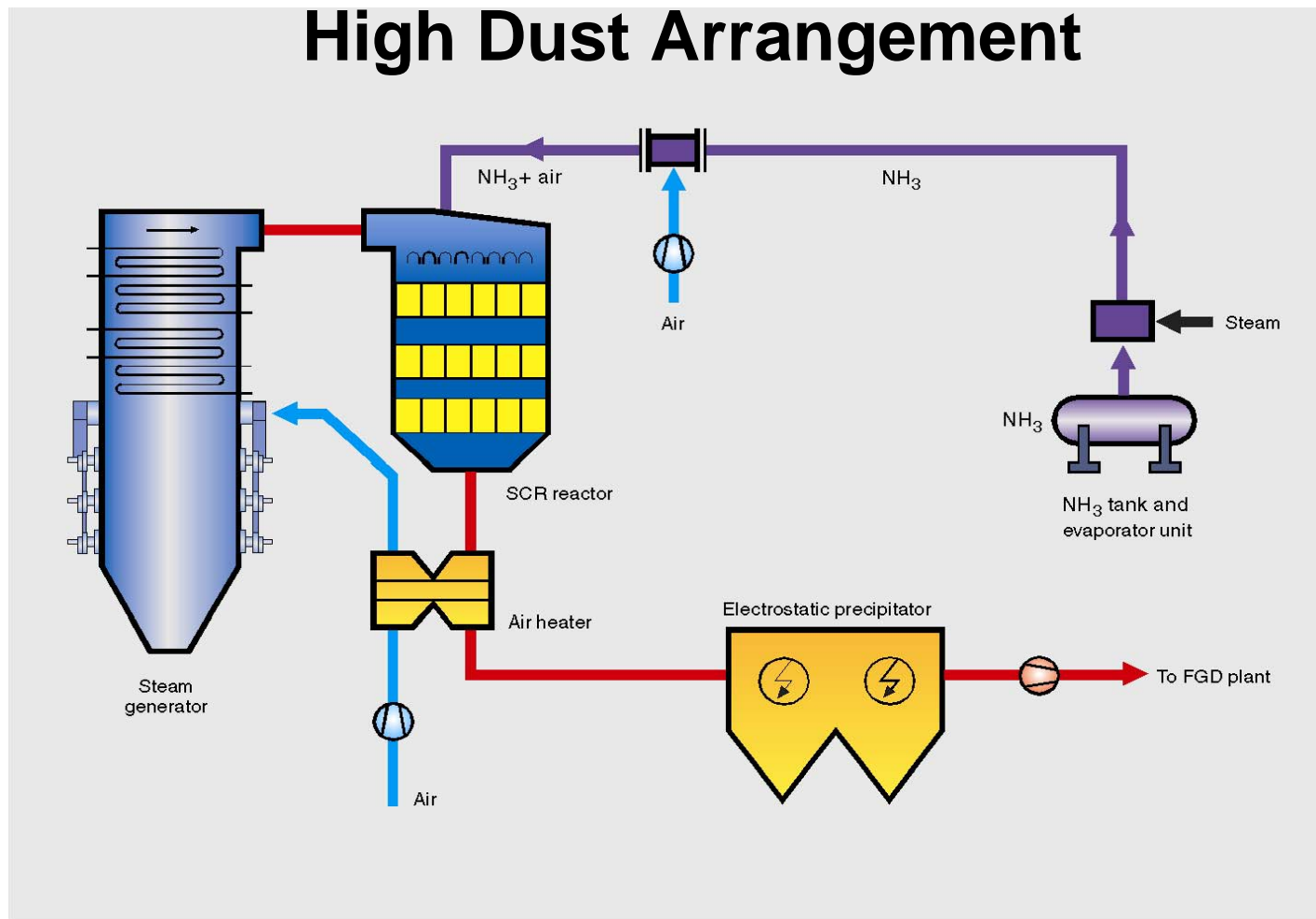


SCR Reactor Configuration

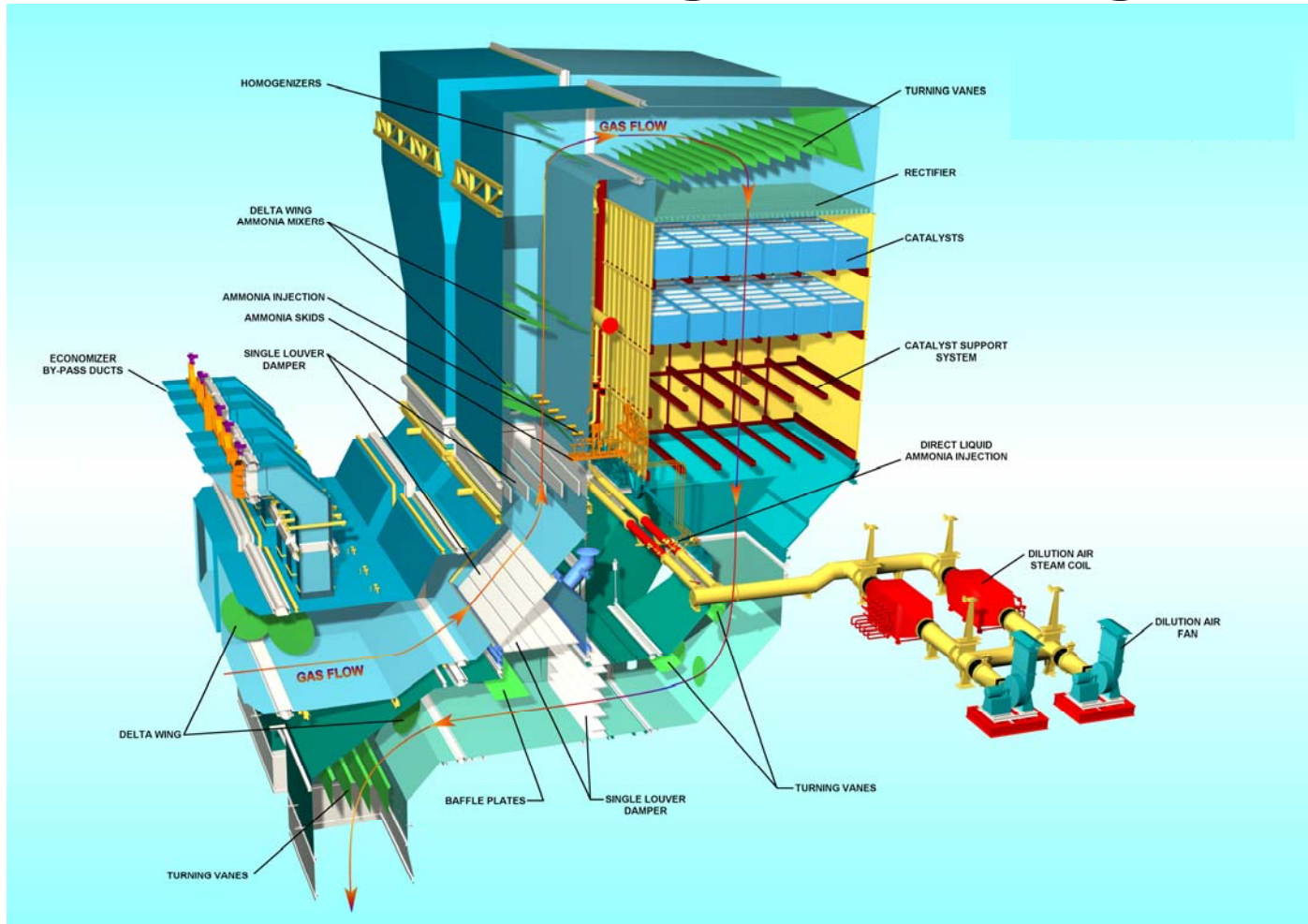
- High Dust
 - Typical of most U.S. installations
- Low Dust
 - Used for hot ESP installations
- Tail End
 - Site constraints limit access
- In Duct
 - Limited removal efficiency for coal
 - High removal efficiency for gas and oil



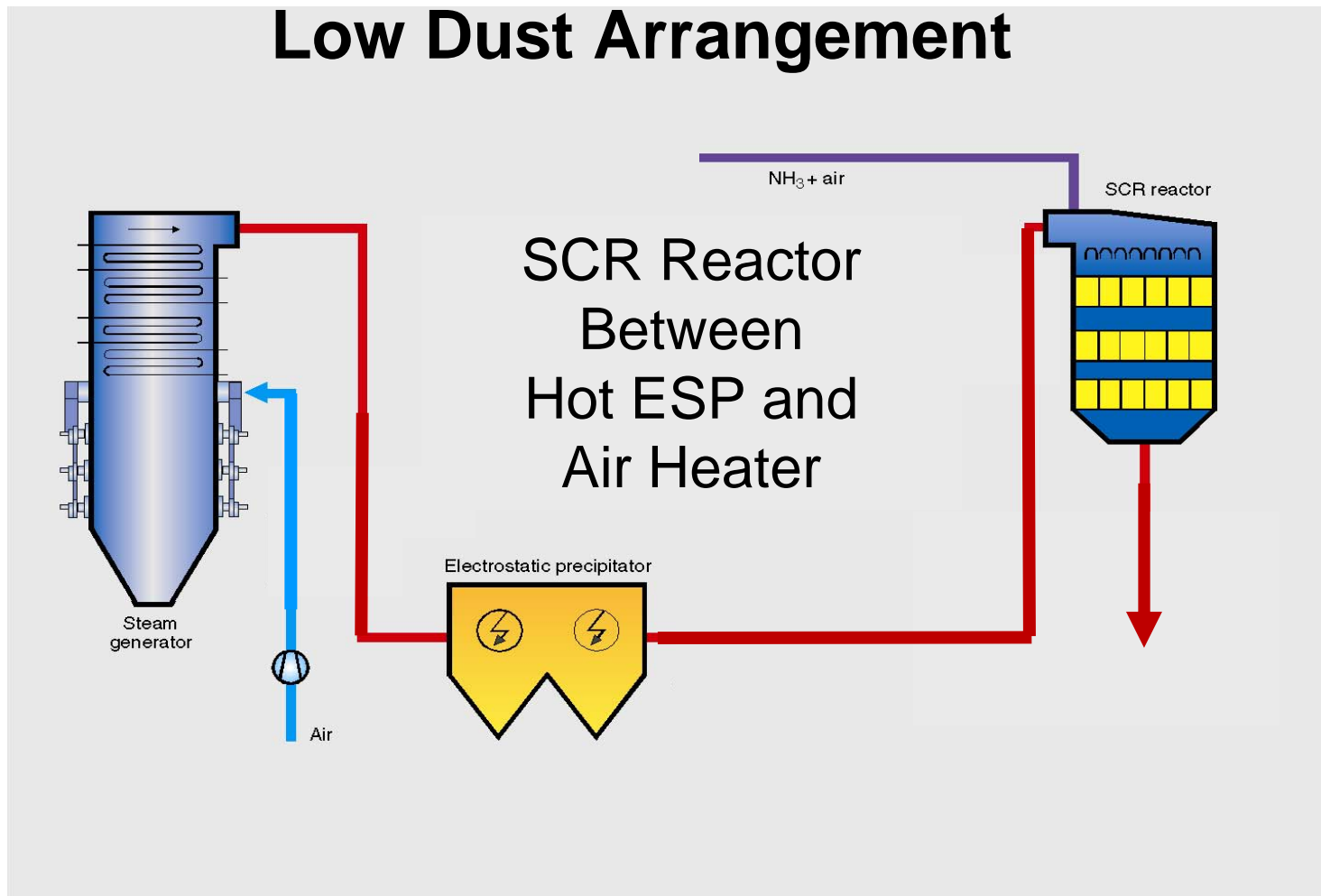
SCR Reactor Configuration High Dust Arrangement



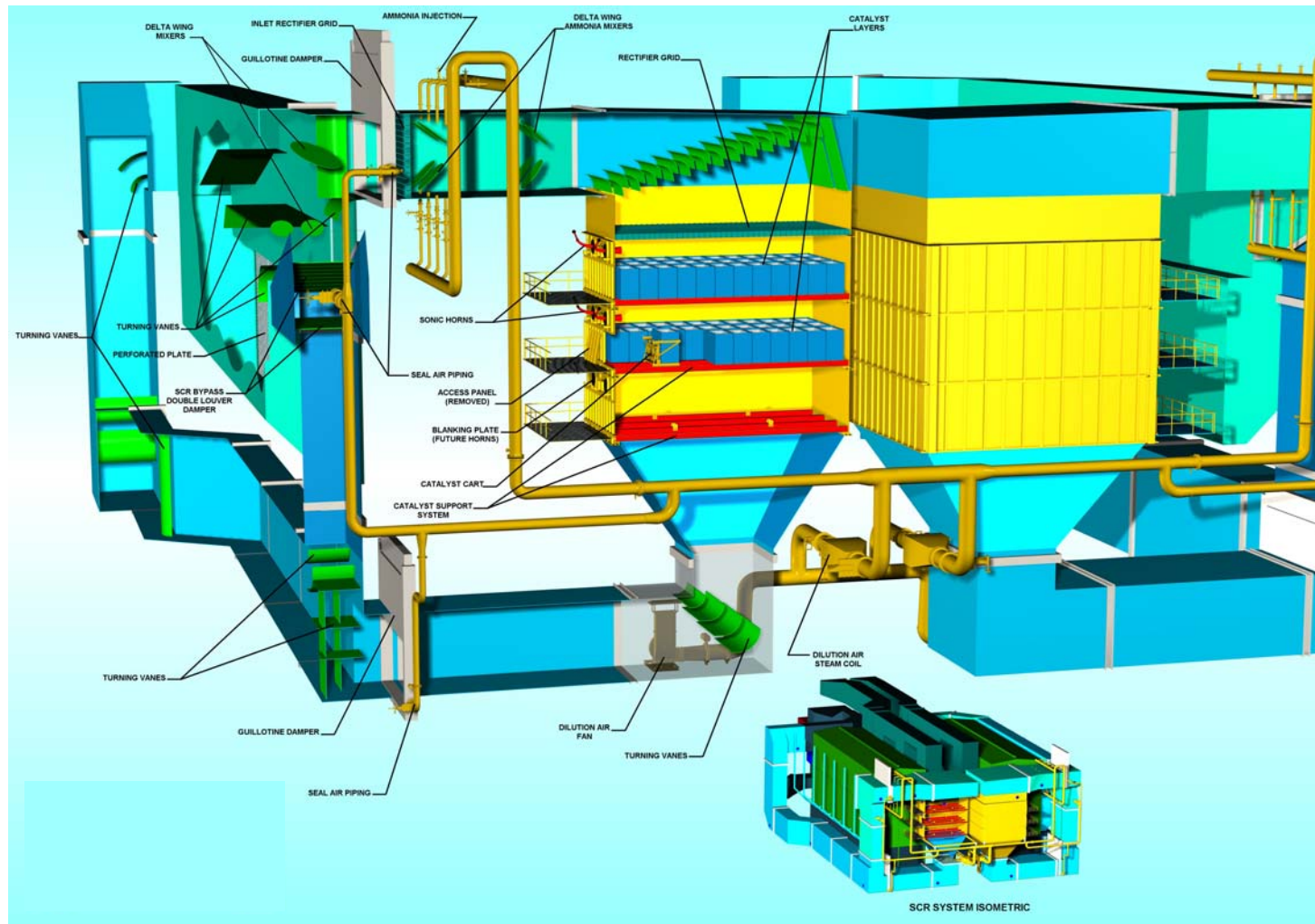
SCR Reactor Configuration – High Dust



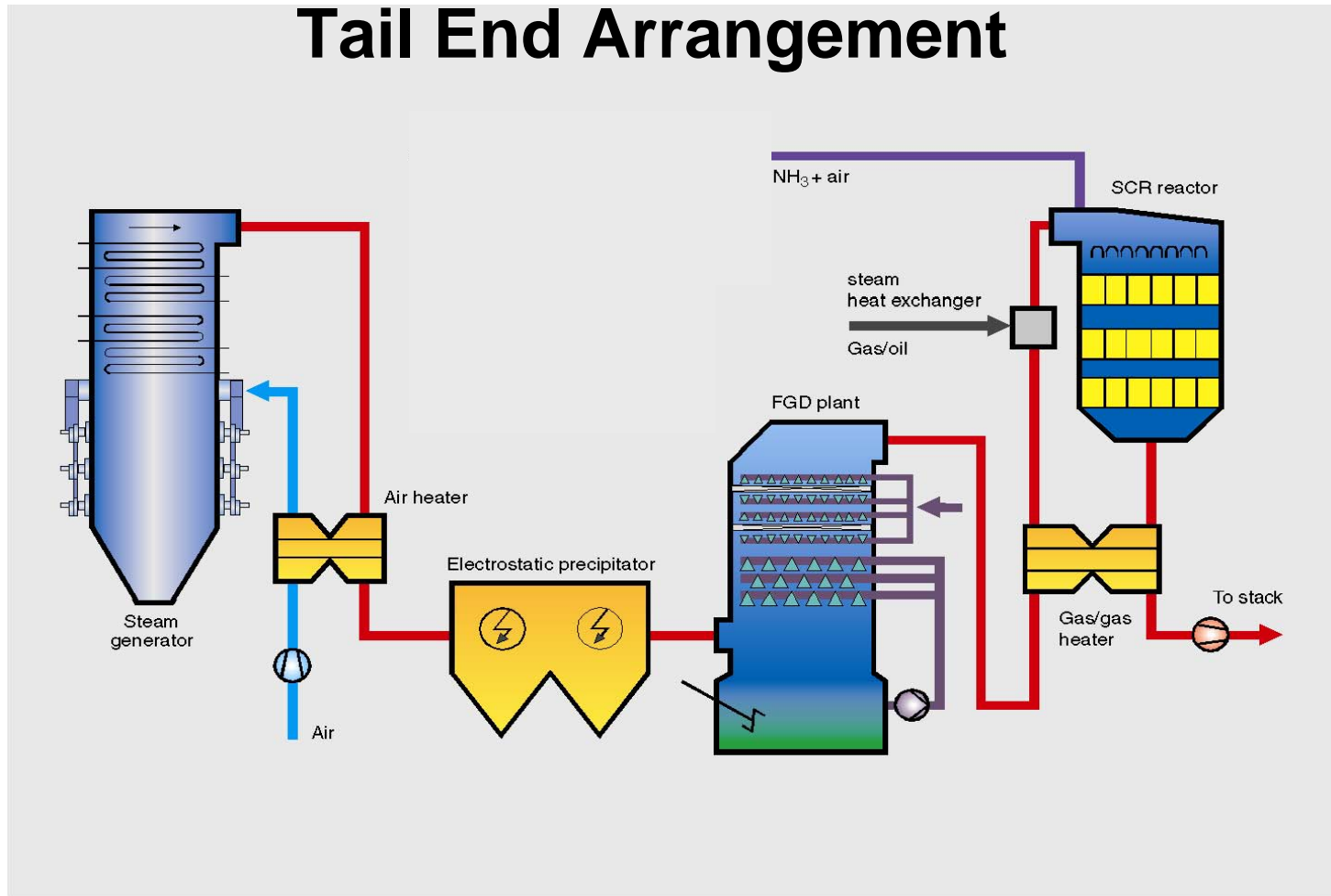
SCR Reactor Configuration Low Dust Arrangement



SCR Reactor Configuration – Low Dust



SCR Reactor Configuration Tail End Arrangement



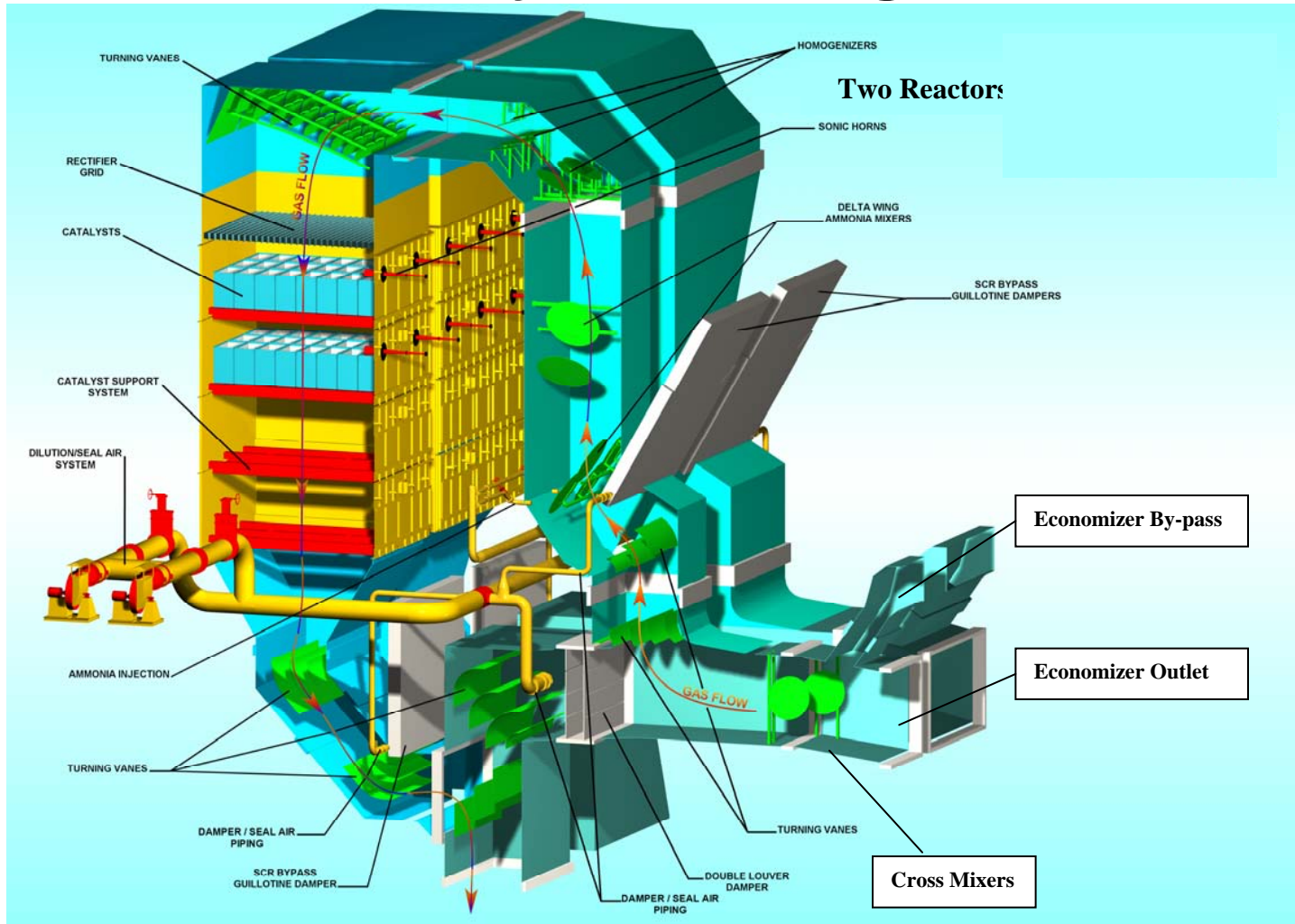
SCR SYSTEMS



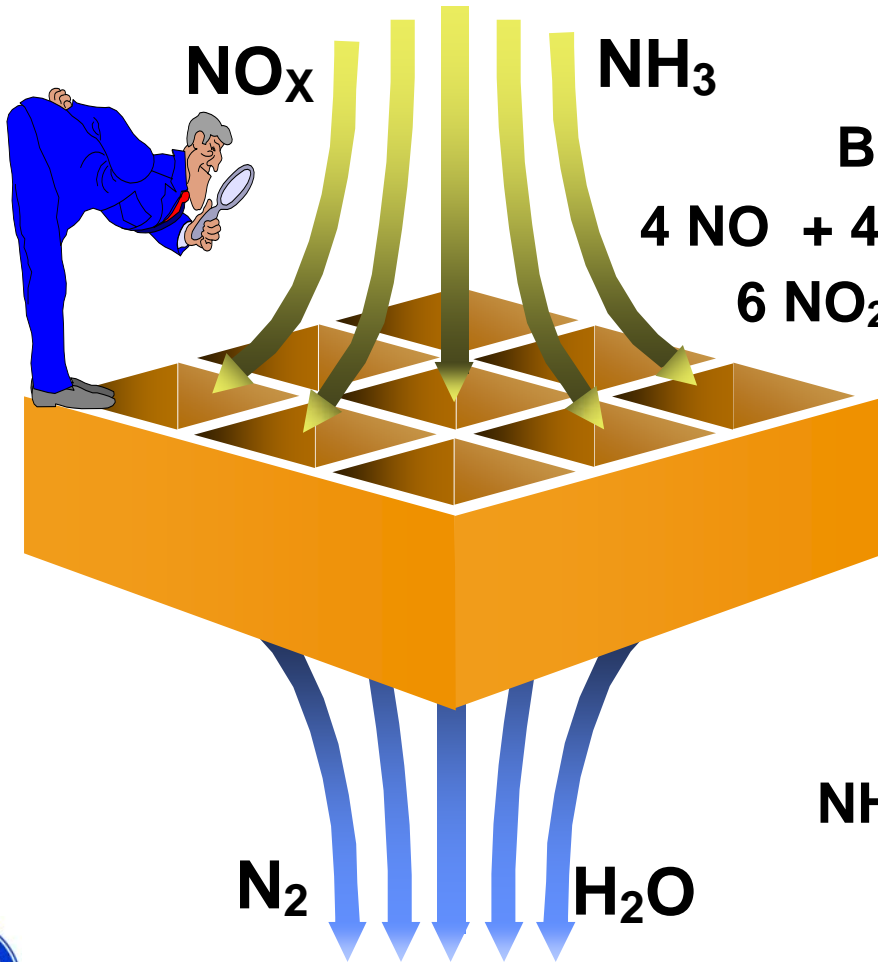
SCR System Design



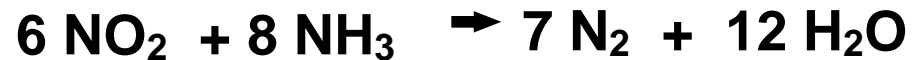
SCR System Design



Basic SCR Chemistry

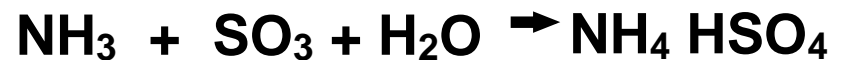
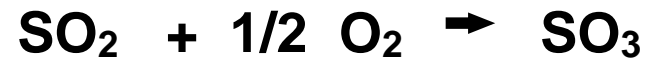


Basic reaction equations



Typical coal flue gas
95% NO & 5% NO_2

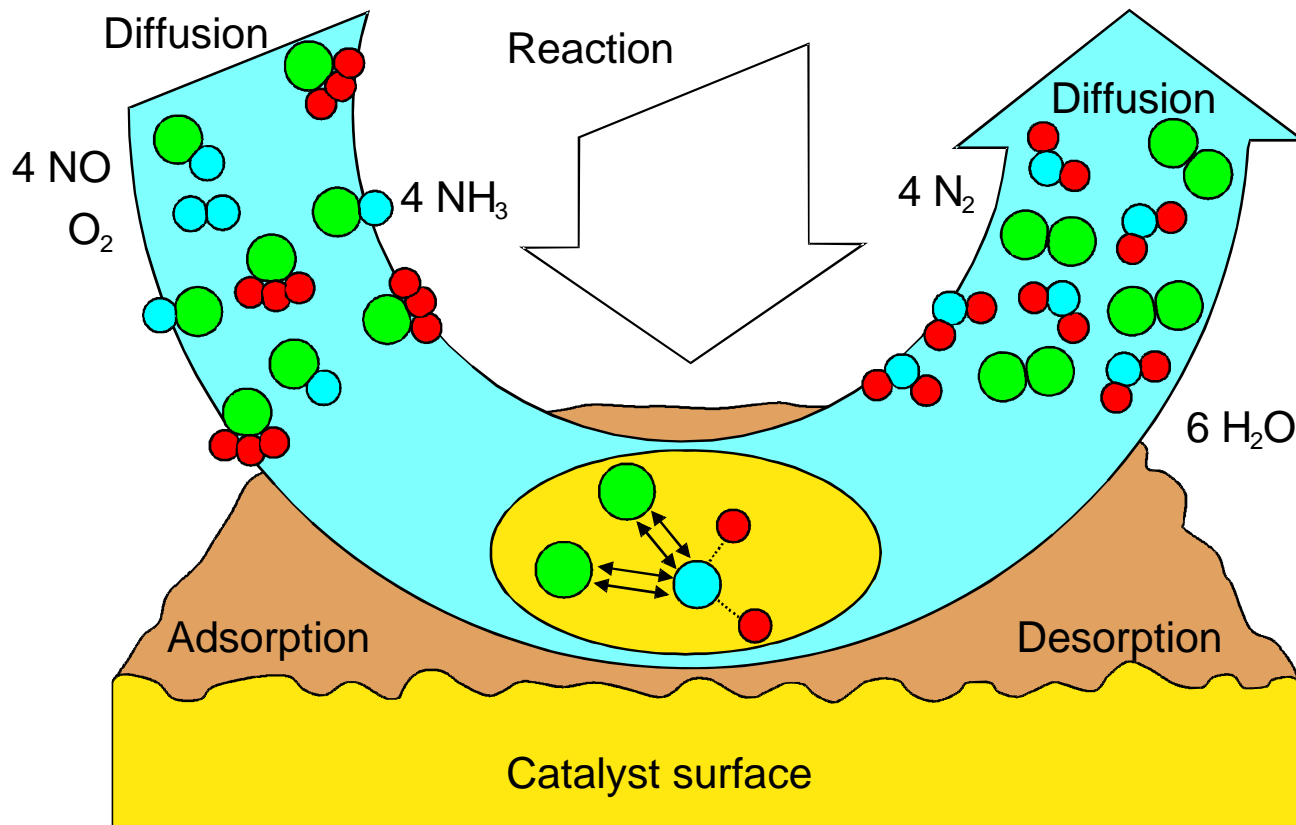
Undesirable side reactions



Mercury Oxidation



Basic SCR Chemistry

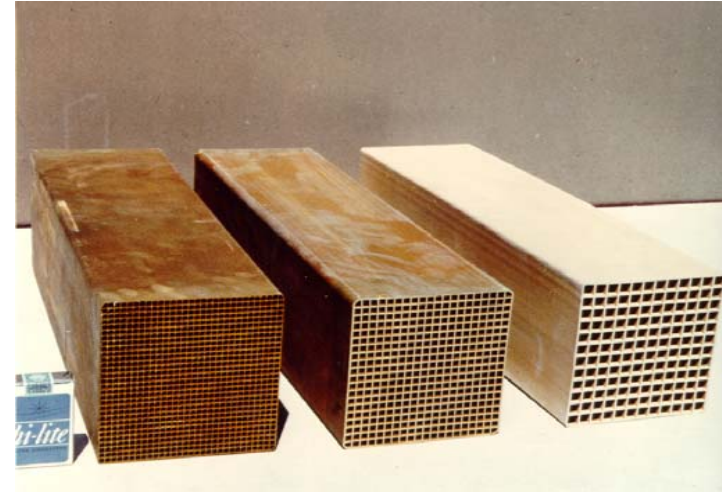


NO_x reactor occurs on catalyst pore surface



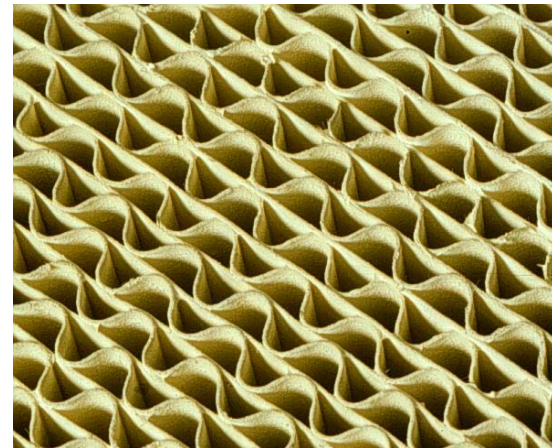
Catalyst - Types

- Honeycomb



- Plate

- Corrugated



Catalyst Design

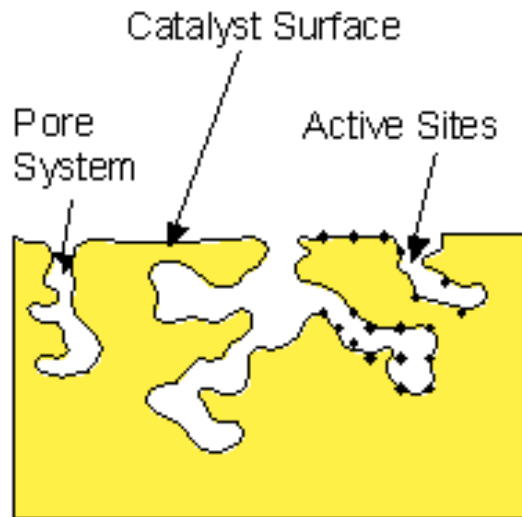
- Fuel Considerations
 - Sulfur content
 - Ammonium salts
 - Minimum continuous operating temperature
 - Ash loading
 - Arsenic in coal
 - CaO in flyash
- Ammonia Slip
- Catalyst Life
- SO₂ to SO₃ Conversion



Catalyst – Deactivation

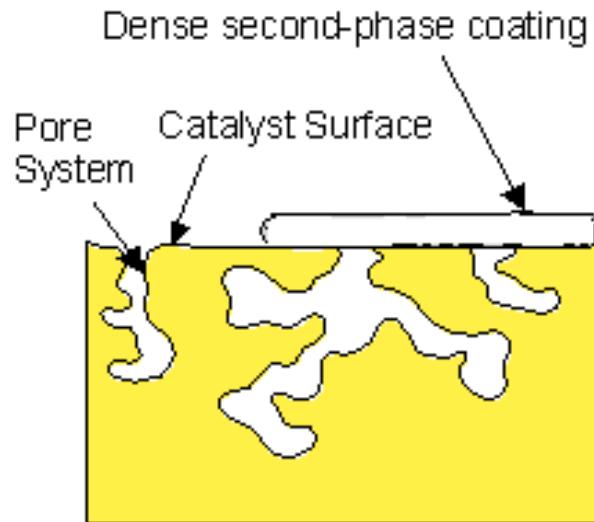
Poisoning:

Deactivation of active catalyst sites by chemical attack



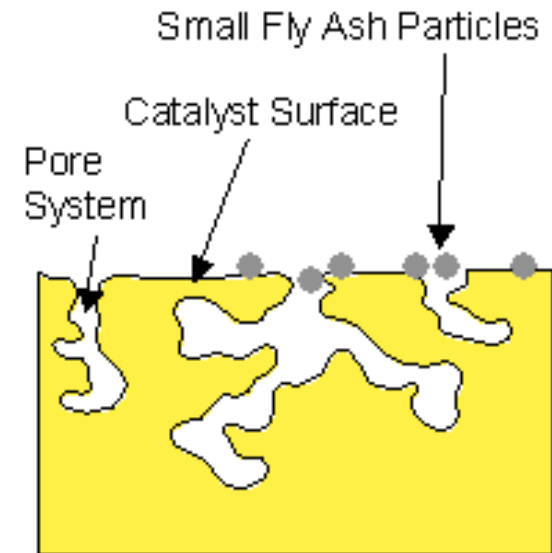
Masking:

Macroscopic blockage of catalyst surface by dense second-phase coating

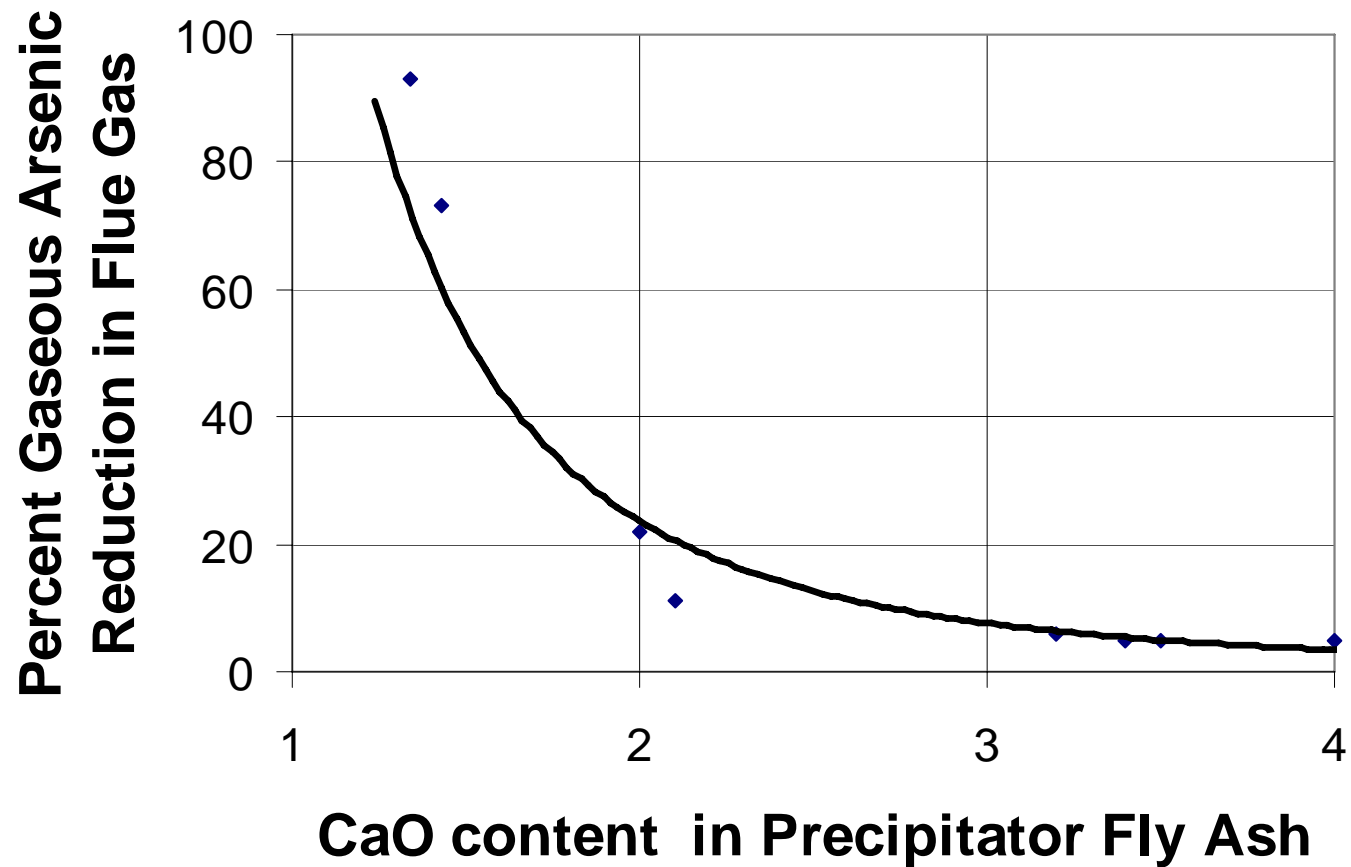


Plugging:

Microscopic blockage of catalyst pore system by small fly ash particles

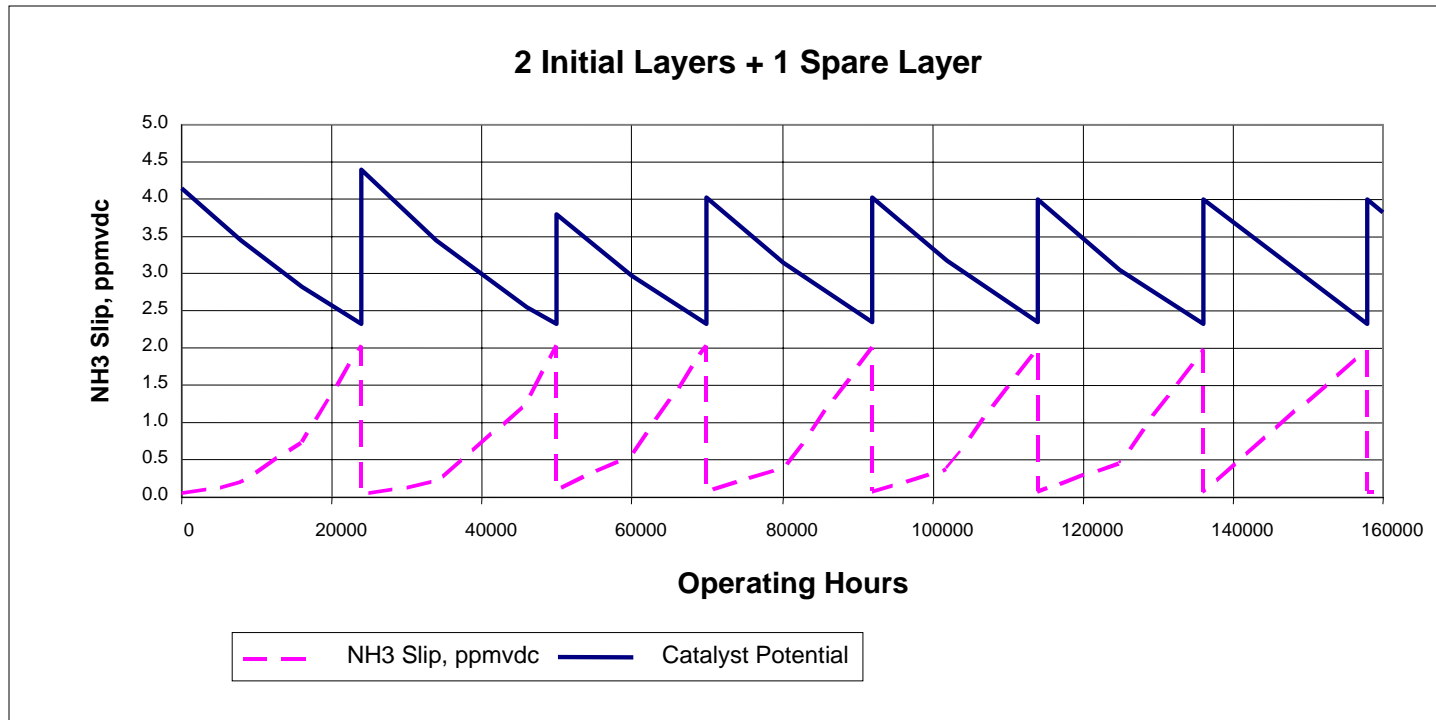


Catalyst – Arsenic Control



Catalyst – End of Life

- Period of time in which the catalyst will reach its designed slip



Catalyst – Ammonia Slip

- Unreacted ammonia exiting SCR reactor
- Increases throughout life to design
- Need to control for ammonia salt pluggage
 - European experience 5 ppm slip
 - U.S. experience 2 ppm slip
- Function of NH_3/NO_x distribution
- Typical guarantee



Catalyst – Cleaning

- Steam Sootblowers
 - Requires controlled steam quality, dry steam
 - Rake type sootblower
 - Required for high ash concentration ($> 20 \text{ g/Nm}^3$)
- Sonic Horns
 - Compressed air requirements typical of service air
 - Low air quantities required
 - Continuous operation
 - U.S. application and popularity increasing



Catalyst – Typical Mixing / Flue Gas Conditions

- Temperature ± 15 °C (27 ° F)
- Velocity $\pm 20\%$
- Flow Direction ± 10 °
- Inlet NO_x 5% rms from the mean
- NH₃/NO_x 5% rms from the mean



Catalyst and Reactor Sizing

- Catalyst inlet velocity 12 to 14 ft/s
- Reactor size and structure to accept any catalyst type
- Spare catalyst layers as required per catalyst management
- Total reactor catalyst volume capacity for current and future fuels



Catalyst Design Process

- 1) Design Input
- 2) Performance Requirements
- 3) Pitch Selection & Deactivation
- 4) Formulation
- 5) Final Design



Catalyst Design Input

- Flue gas flowrate
- Inlet NO_x
- Flue gas composition
- Current and future fuel constituents
- Reactor cross section and number of layers
- SCR configuration
- Ash Loading
 - Properties
 - Large Particle Ash



Catalyst Performance Requirements

- NO_x removal efficiency
- Ammonia slip at end of life
- Pressure drop
- Required SO_2 to SO_3 oxidation
- Catalyst life for initial volume
- Mixing performance



Catalyst “Co-benefit” – Mercury Oxidation

- Mercury Speciation in Flue Gas
 - Elemental Mercury (Hg^0)
 - Oxidized Mercury (Hg^{2+})
 - Particulate Mercury (Hg_p)
- Mercury Removal in Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) Processes
 - Wet FGD removal
 - High removal of Hg^{2+} and Hg_p
 - No removal of Hg^0
 - Dry FGD removal
 - High removal of Hg^{2+} and Hg_p
 - High removal of Hg^0 for bituminous and no removal for sub-bituminous coals
- Catalyst Typically Oxidizes Hg^0 to Hg^{2+}



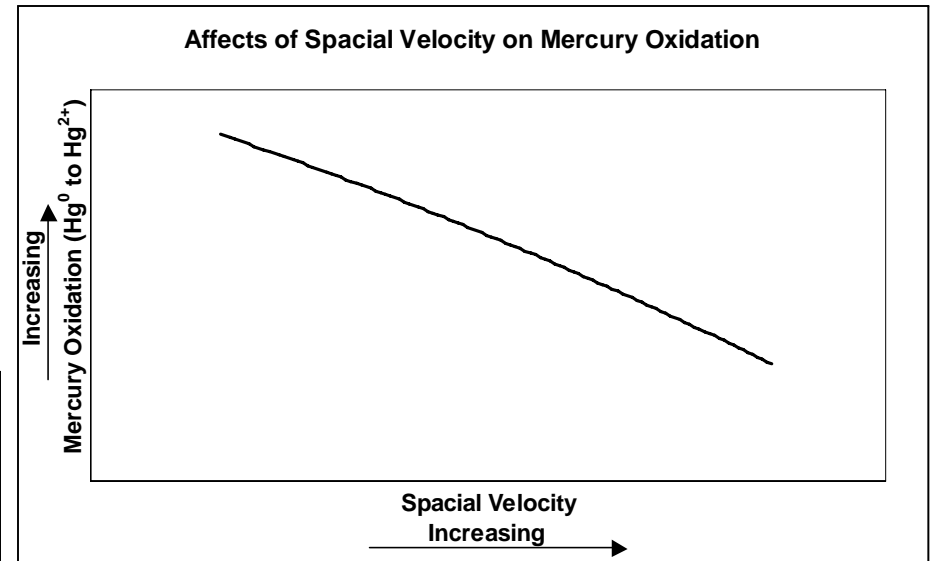
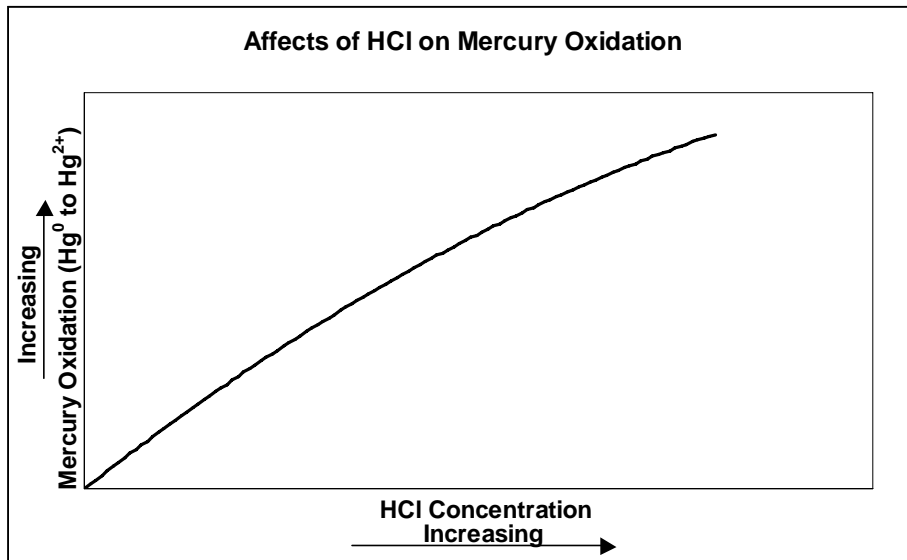
Catalyst “Co-benefit” – Mercury Oxidation

- Mercury Oxidation Dependent on Multiple Factors
 - Fuel Composition (Primarily Cl)
 - Residence time or Space velocity
 - Flue Gas Temperature (Secondary)
- No Apparent Affect on Oxidation with Catalyst Variables
 - Formulation
 - Type
 - Age



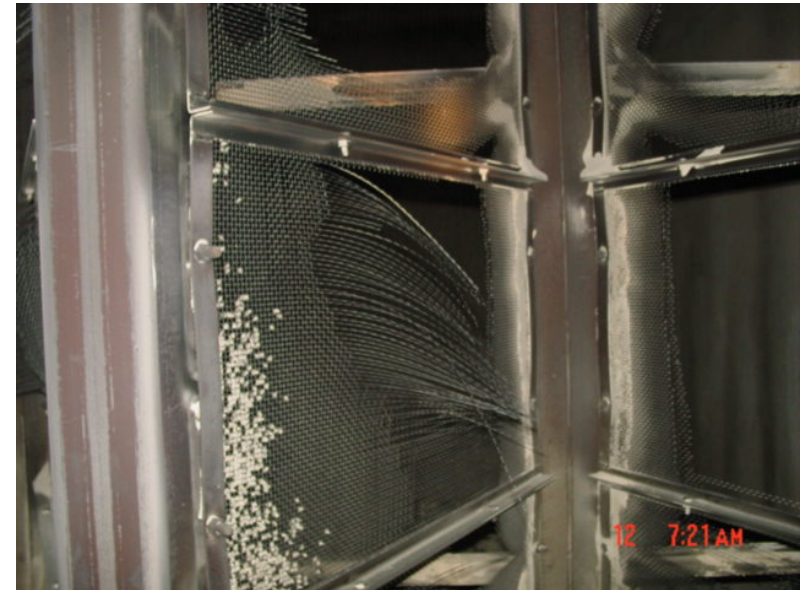
Catalyst “Co-benefit” – Mercury Oxidation

- Temperature Affects – Curve Shift



Large Particle Ash (LPA)

- LPA Properties
 - Size >4.0 mm
 - Density 0.7 to 1.25 g/cc
 - Sphericity 0.7 to 0.99
 - Coefficient of Restitution 0.15 to 0.2

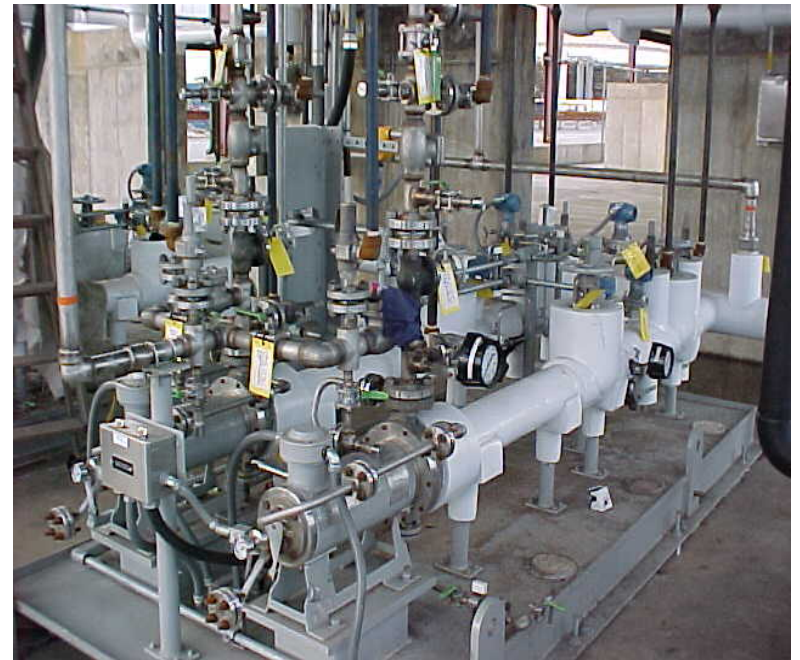


- Screen Design Important
- Pluggage
- Erosion



Ammonia Injection Systems

- **Anhydrous**
 - Vaporizers
 - Direct Injection
 - Dilution air, 5% by Volume
- **Aqueous**
 - Vaporizers
 - Direct Injection
 - Dilution air, 5% by Volume
- **Urea**
 - Direct Injection
 - Dilution air, 5% by Volume



Ammonia System – Anhydrous Codes

- OSHA 29 CFR 1910.111, Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia
- ANSI/CGA K61.1, Safety Requirements for the Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia
- ASME B31.3, Process Piping



Ammonia System – Anhydrous Equipment Selection

- Piping / Valves
 - No copper, brass, or galvanized steel
 - Conforming to ASME B31.3, Process Piping
 - Minimum number of threaded connections
 - Hydrostatic relief required on all isolatable sections
 - Leak / Pressure tests of system prior to service
 - All instrumentation suitable for anhydrous ammonia



Ammonia System – Aqueous

- 3 Common concentrations
 - 9% Ammonia
 - 19% Ammonia
 - 29% Ammonia
- No definitive codes or standards
- Sound engineering practices need to be applied



Ammonia System – Aqueous Equipment Selection

- Storage Tanks
 - ASME Section VIII
 - API 610
- Pumps same as anhydrous
- Pipes and valves
 - No definitive codes or standards
 - Typical ASME B31.1 acceptable
- Unloading by truck only



Ammonia System – Urea

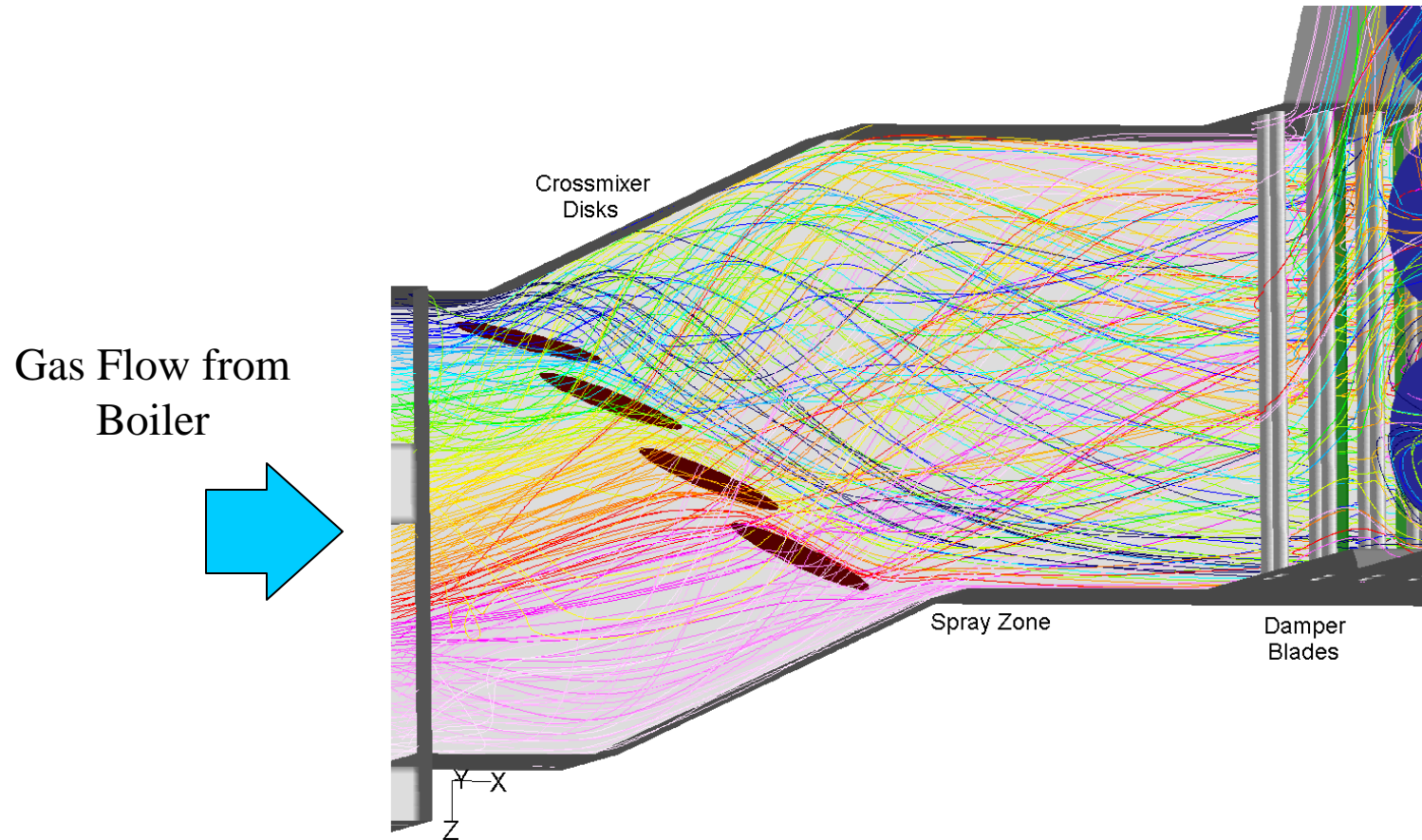
- Multiple conversion technologies available
- Typically delivered in dry or liquid form
- Best stored on site as liquid
- No definitive codes or standards
- Good engineering practice need to be applied
- Heat tracing critical
- Urea Quality Issues



Static Mixers – Large Vortices



Mixing Prior to Ammonia Injection

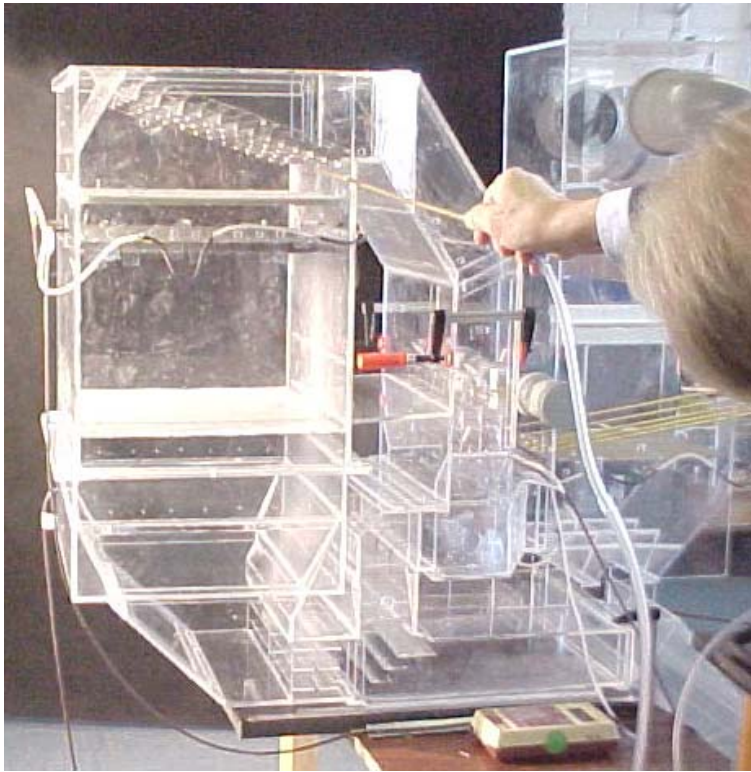


Flow Modeling - Goals

- Minimize Ductwork Pressure Drop
- Assure Mixing and Flow Distribution
- Study and Minimize Potential Ash Layout Areas
- Optimize SCR as Complete System
- Required on all Projects due to Changing Configurations
- Special Cases – Single Model for Two Units



SCR Flow Models





Thank You

