

# Fundamentals of SO<sub>3</sub> Conditioning

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# Precipitators are Designed For:

- Volumetric flow rates, properties, and compositions of flue gases
- Environmental Limits



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- Particle composition
- Particle loadings
- Particle size distributions

# SO3 Conditioning

- Any changes in the design conditions can lead to Precipitator Performance that is not acceptable
- SO3 Conditioning is generally put into place to address changes in previously stated conditions



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- Required reductions in SO<sub>2</sub> emissions have caused the burning of lower sulfur coals

# SO<sub>3</sub> Conditioning

- Higher Resistivities are caused by lower SO<sub>3</sub> concentration in the flue gas
- Only a small percentage of SO<sub>2</sub> in the flue gas converts to SO<sub>3</sub>

- Conversion of SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub> depends in part on the ash composition and temperature profiles
- Concentrations of SO<sub>3</sub> in the flue gas are generally less than 50 ppm



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# SO<sub>3</sub> Conditioning

- In some cases the available SO<sub>3</sub> is near zero due to low conversion rates from SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub>
- When this occurs SO<sub>3</sub> concentrations need to be boosted

- One means of boosting SO<sub>3</sub> concentrations in by flue gas conditioning

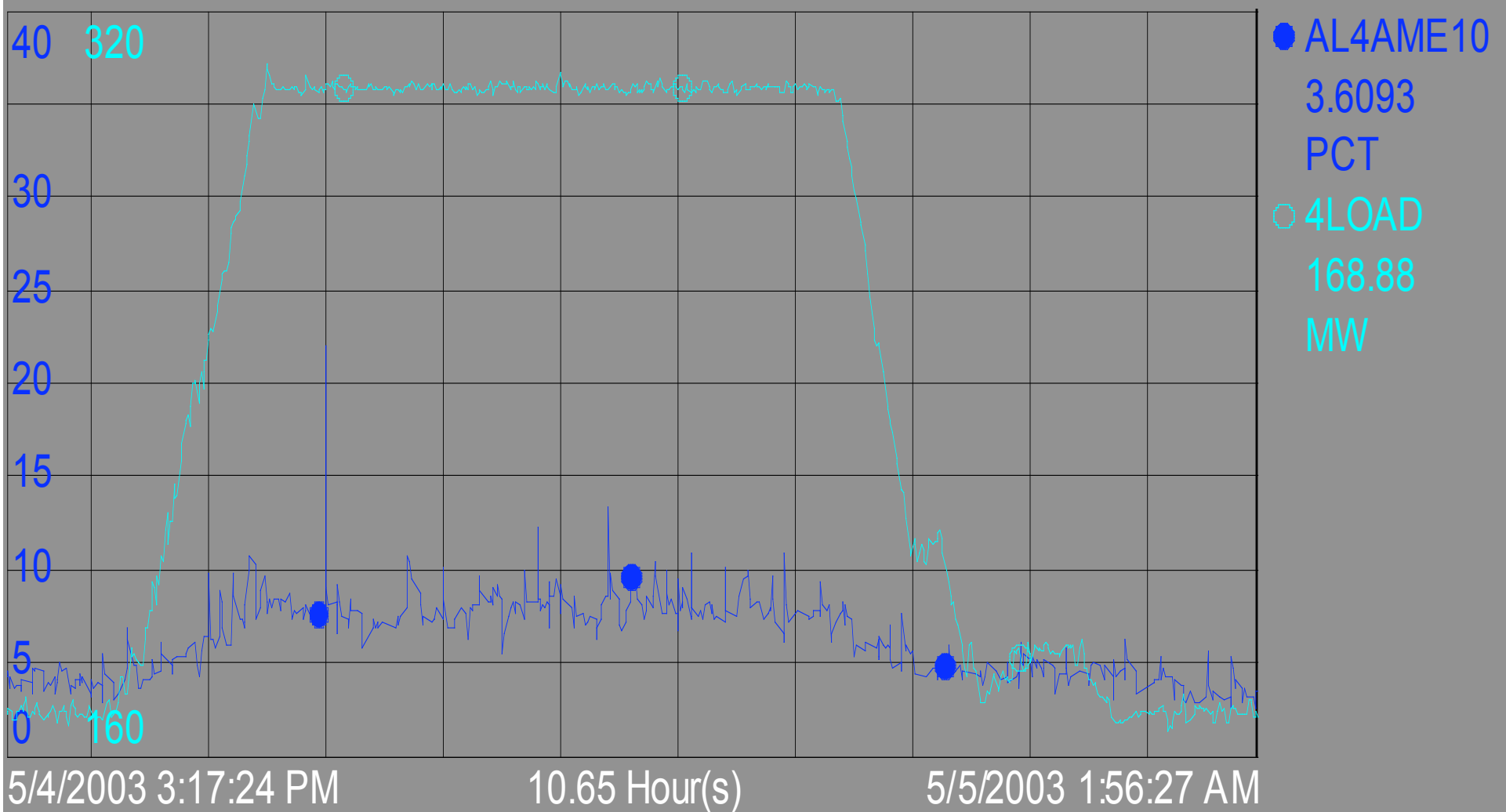
# Flue Gas Conditioning Reactions

- The object is to generate SO<sub>3</sub>
  - S + O<sub>2</sub> yields SO<sub>2</sub>
  - SO<sub>2</sub> + ½ O<sub>2</sub> yields SO<sub>3</sub>
  - SO<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O yields H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> which is combined with the flyash

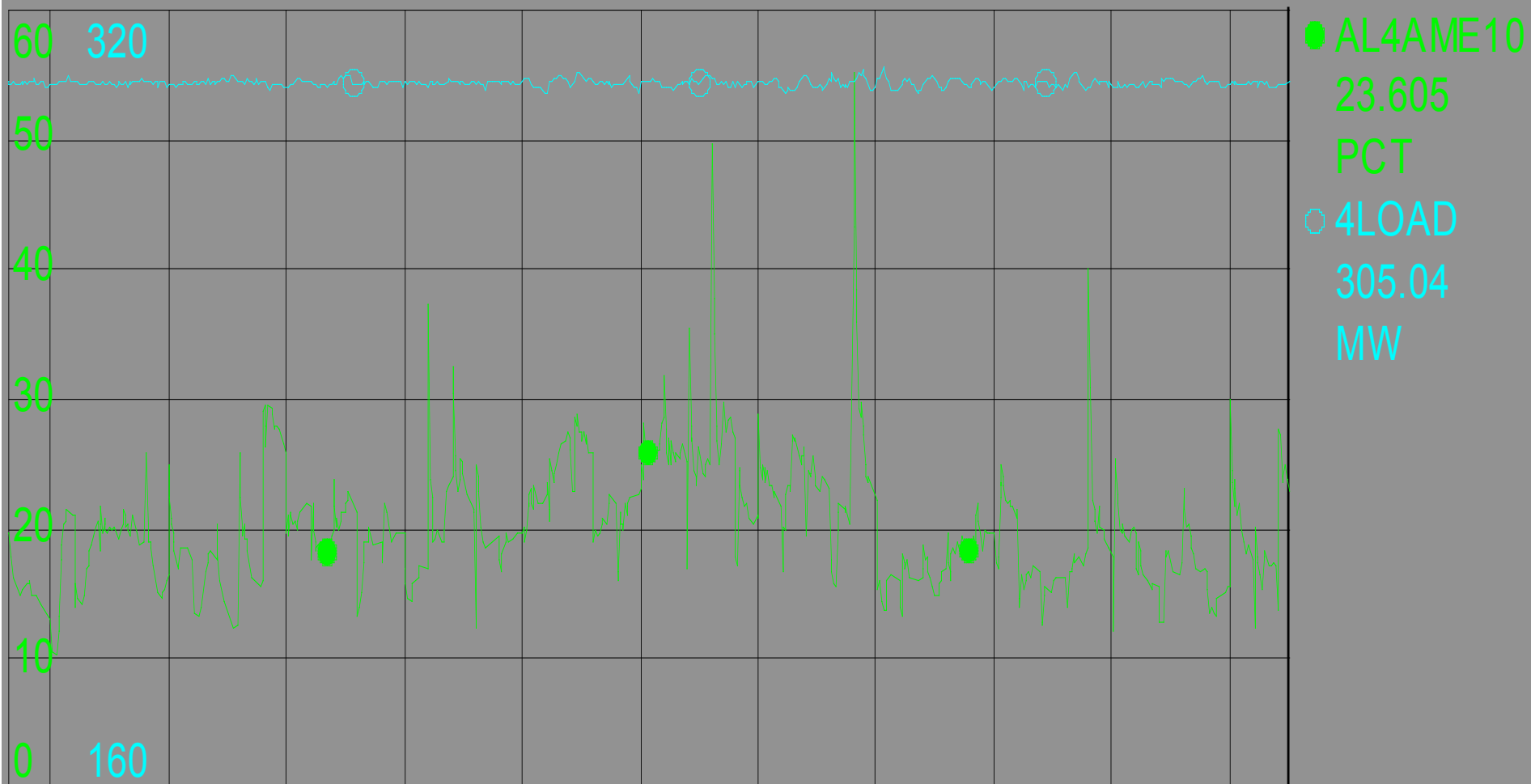
# SO<sub>3</sub> Conditioning

- Lowers Resistivity of Fly ash
- Improves precipitator performance for low sulfur coals
- Increases Power Levels
- Reduces Opacity

# Opacity Due to SO3 Injection



# Without SO3 Injection



# SO3 Operation

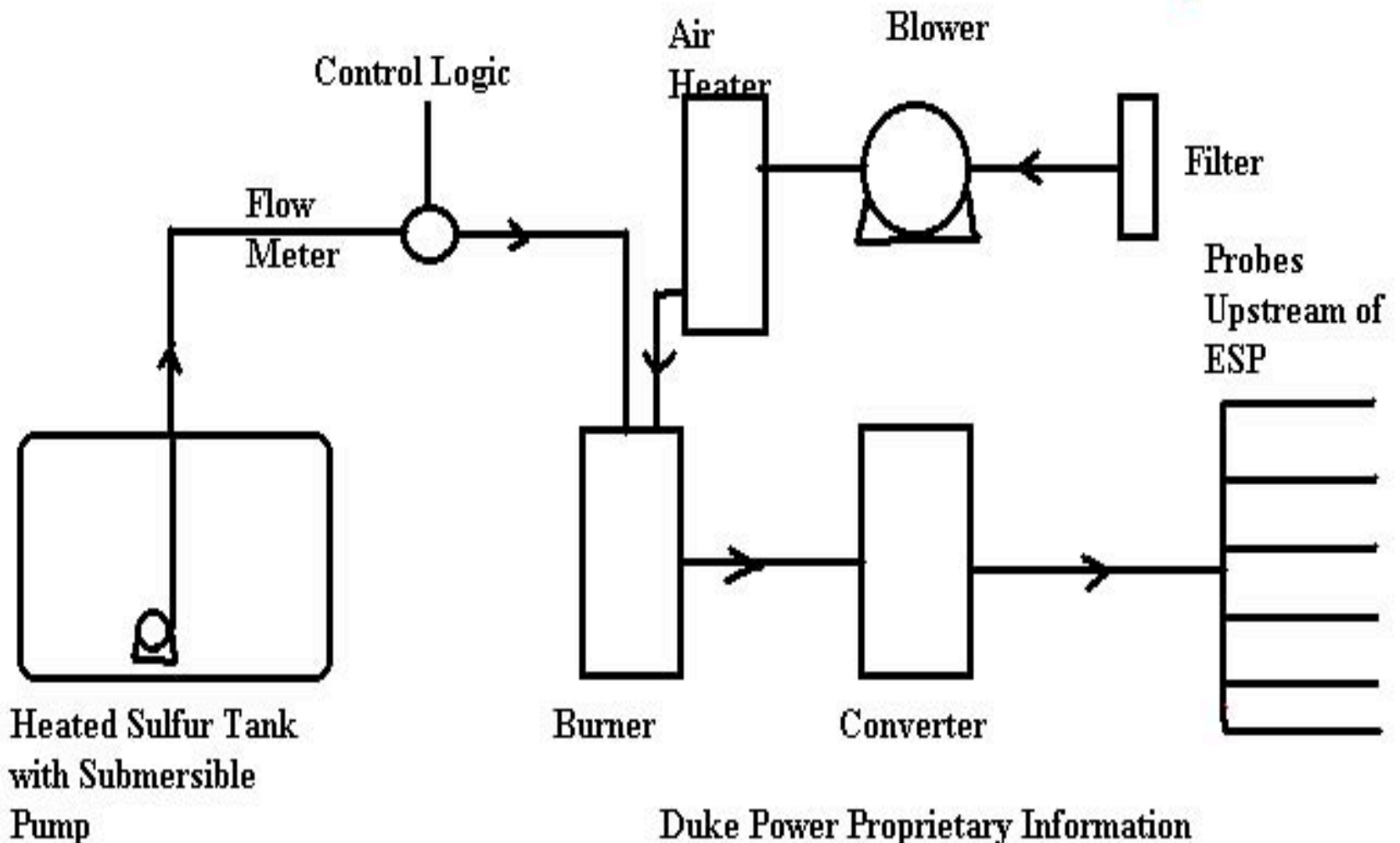
- When determining a set point, start at a low injection rate and slowly increase until the results are obtained
- Common rates of injection are 3 ppm to 12 ppm

- The installation of SCRs will increase SO<sub>3</sub> in the flue gas and require readjustment (or elimination) of SO<sub>2</sub> system injection rates

# Methods of Generating SO<sub>3</sub>

- Sulfur burning system- Molten Sulfur
- Granular Sulfur system
- Liquid SO<sub>2</sub> system

## Molten Sulfur Flue Gas Conditioning



# SO3 Equipment- Molten System

- Sulfur Storage Tank
  - Insulated steel tank for storing liquid molten sulfur.
  - Tank is heated by circulating steam at about 50 psi through coils inside the tank.
  - The sulfur is kept at about 280 degrees F

# SO3 Equipment- Molten System

- Sulfur Pumps
  - Variable speed, submerged sulfur gear pumps
  - Older systems used positive displacement pumps
  - Mass flow elements measure sulfur flow

# SO<sub>3</sub> Equipment- Molten System

- Sulfur Burning System
  - Most widely used
  - Most economical operating cost

- Higher Initial cost
- Use on units larger than 300 mW
- Sulfur feedstock
- More reliable with submersible pumps



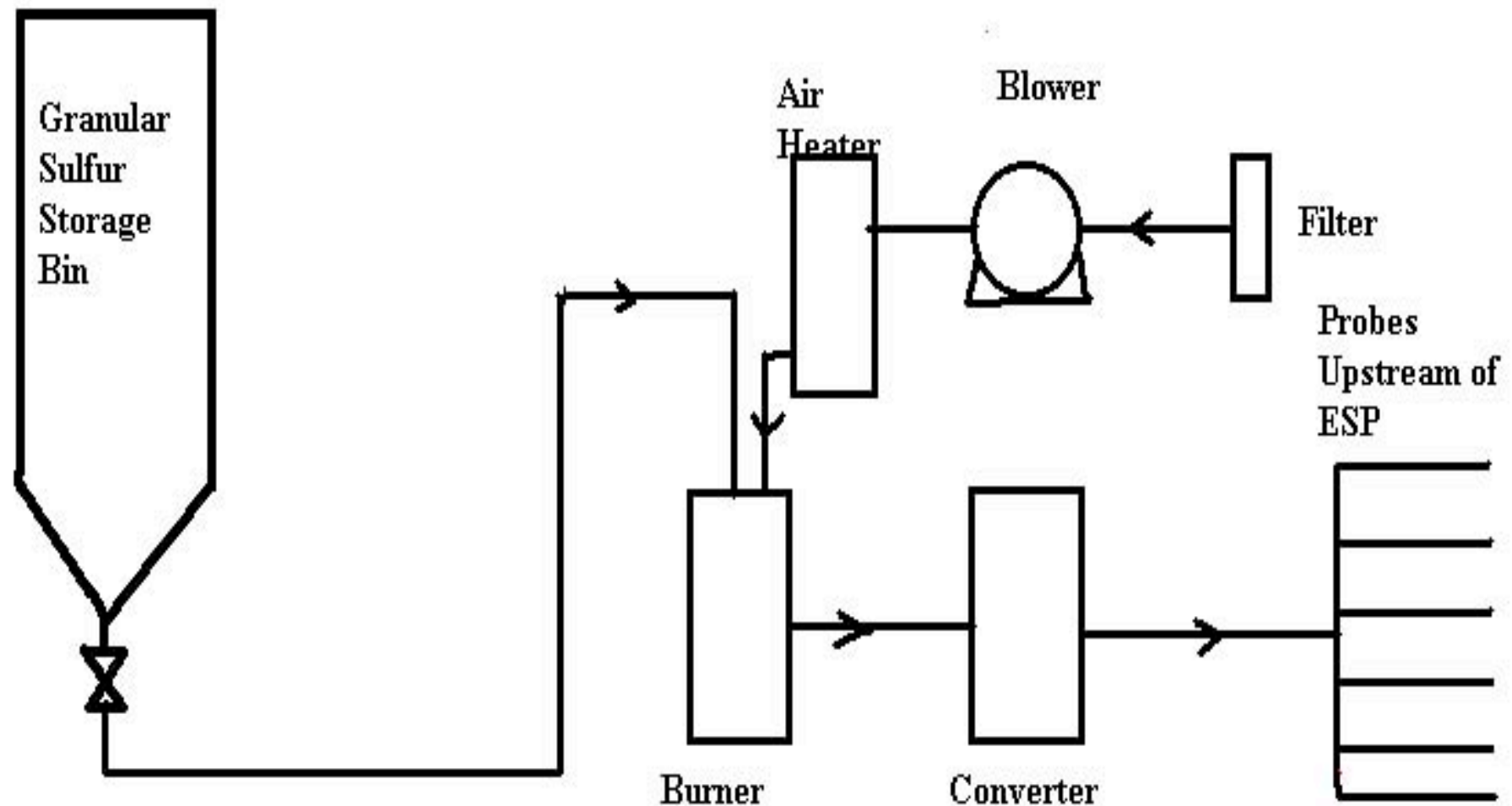


# SO<sub>3</sub> Equipment- Granular

- Economical on smaller units
- Uses sulfur pellets that are stored in a bin
- Compressed air and auger are used to move the sulfur pellets

- Burner is used to melt the sulfur pellets
- SO<sub>2</sub> gas is created
- Catalyst bed converts SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub>

## Granular Sulfur Conditioning System



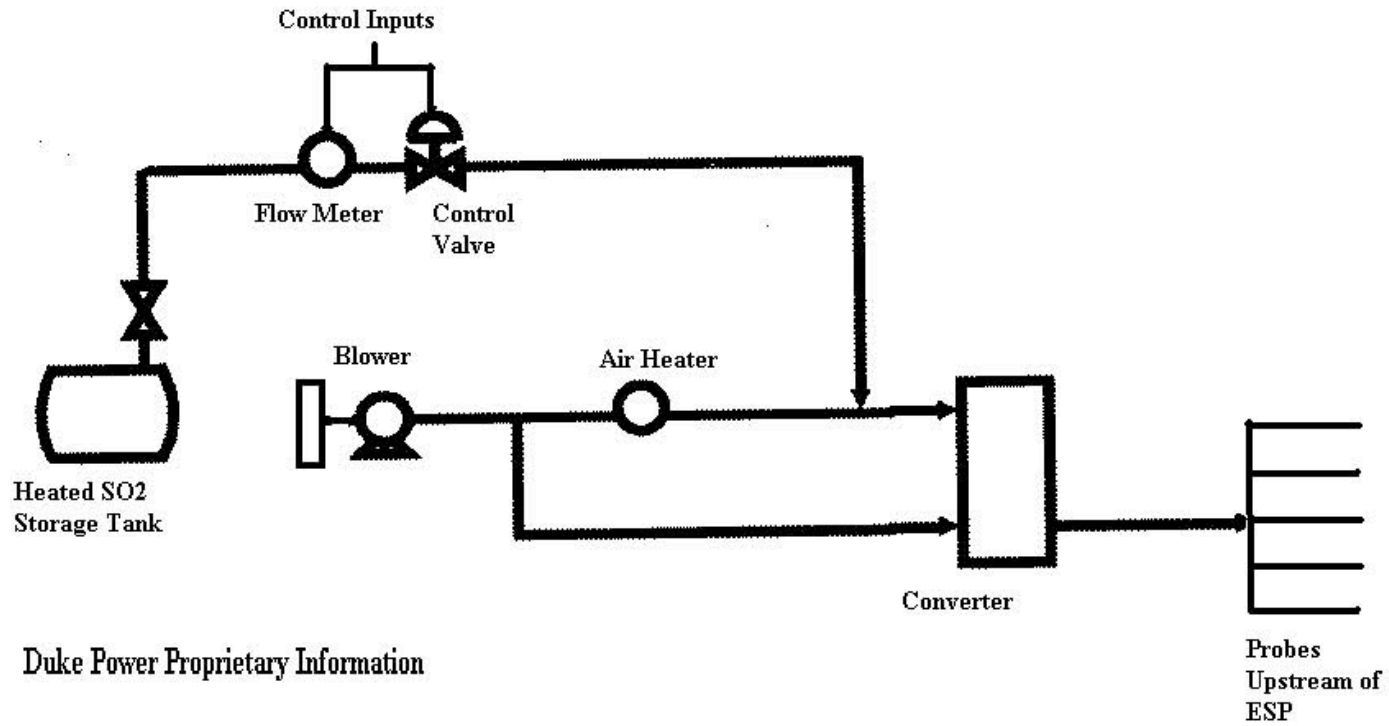




# Liquid SO<sub>2</sub> System

- Higher operating cost
- Safety issues from liquid Sulfur dioxide
- Moderate initial equipment cost

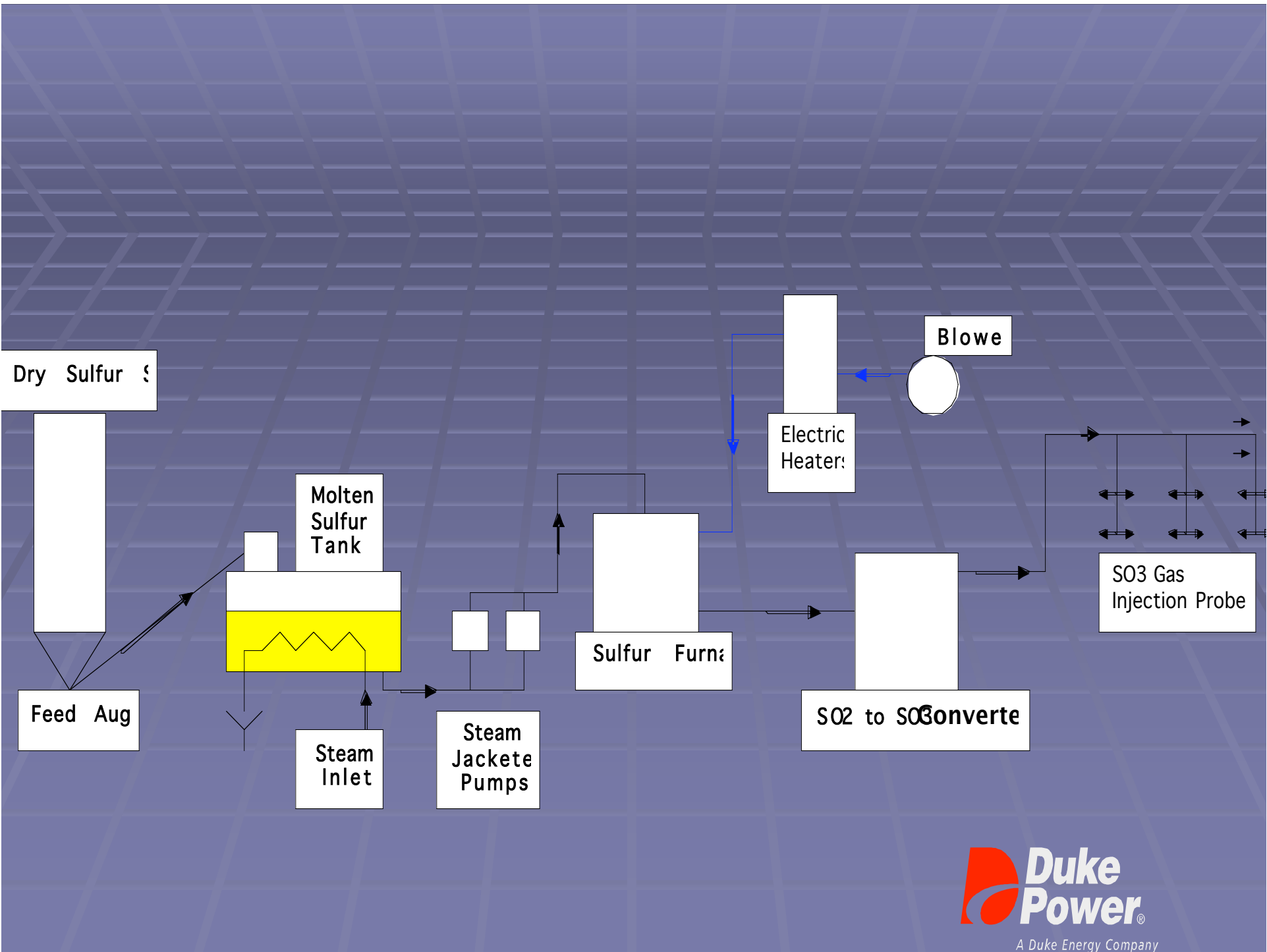
## Liquid SO<sub>2</sub> Flue Gas Conditioning



Duke Power Proprietary Information

# The Hybrid

- Cliffslope Unit 5 has a hybrid Granular Feed and Molten SO<sub>3</sub> system



# Dry Sulfur Storage



# Sulfur Pumps and Controls



# Sulfur Dry Feed Mechanism



# Molten Sulfur Tank



# Steam Jacked Pipe and Tank



Thank-you