

REINHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd.



**2018 APC & Wastewater Round Table
& Expo Presentation**

July 23 & 24, 2018 in Lexington, KY / Hosted by East Kentucky Power Coop

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Value Added Tools for Continuous Improvement to DSI Systems

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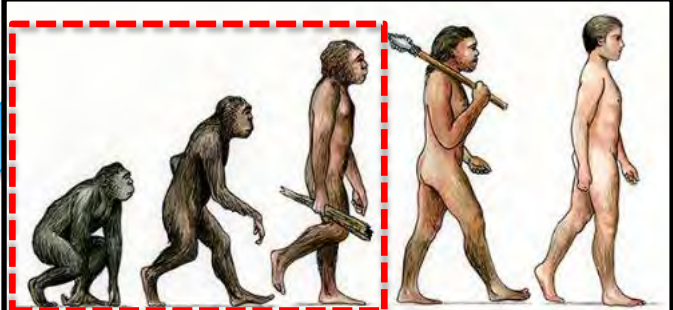
Introduction



Cross-States Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) States



DSI Technology Past



Early on SO₂ w/ Sodium

Growth for SO₂ w/ Sodium

DSI Technology Evolution

SO₃ w/ Hydrated Lime & Tr
("Blow and Go")

System Reliability Issues



HCl Control w/ Sodium

HCl Control w/ Hydrated Lime

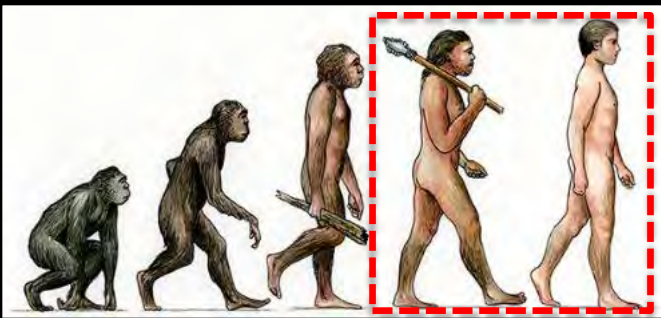


DSI Technology Present

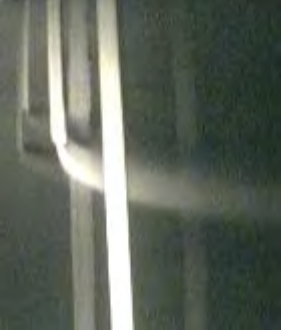
SO₃ & HCl Optimization w/ Enhanced Hydrates (i.e. Sorbacal® S)



40+ m²/gram
0.20+ cm³/gram



Improved Mixing Technologies



DSI Technology Evolution

SO₂ w/ Enhanced Hydrates (i.e. Sorbacal® SPS)



40+ m²/gram
0.20+ cm³/gram
Activation

SO₃ Optimization w/ Injection Upstream



DSI Technology Future

Heavy Metals Removal (i.e. Se)

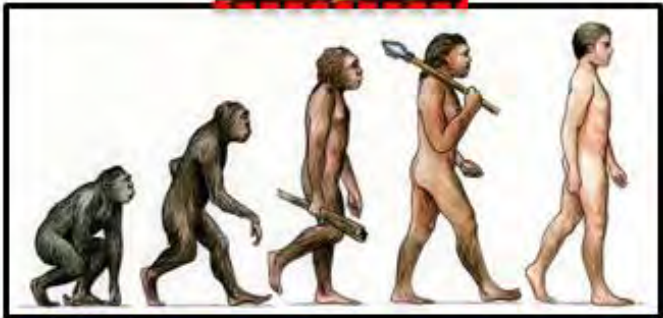
Additional SO₂ Controls w/ NAAQS

HCl Control for ELG

Further SO₃ Optimization w/ Injection Upstream

Holistic Cost Optimization

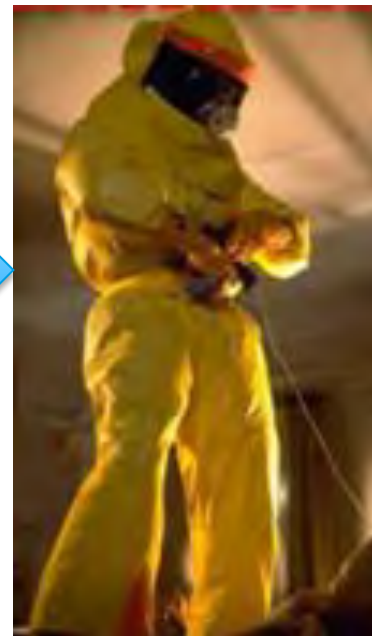
Further Improvement in DSI System Reliability



DSI Technology Evolution

How Did We Get Here?

How will We Get Where We Need to Go?



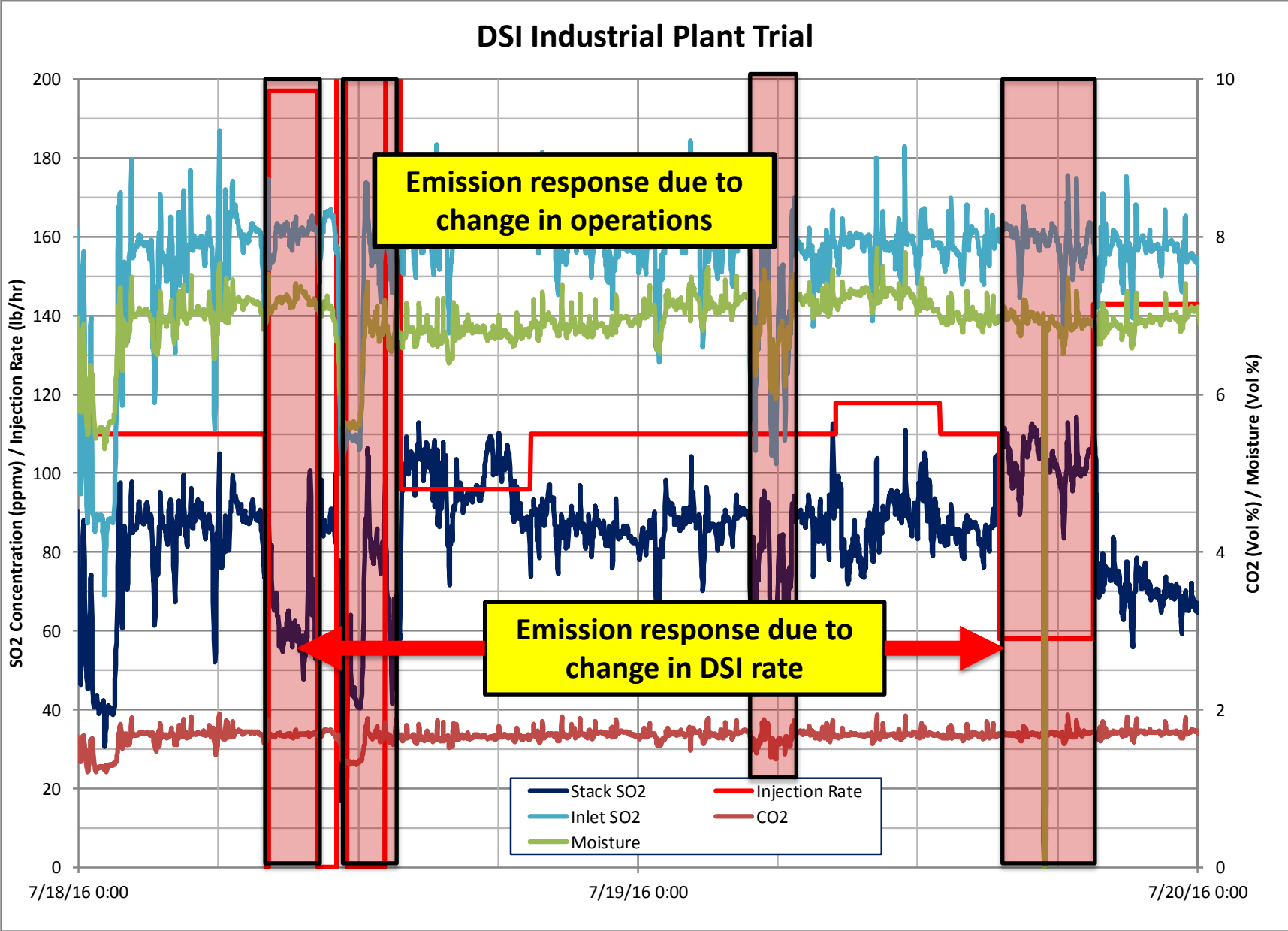
Use of Continuous Emissions Monitors



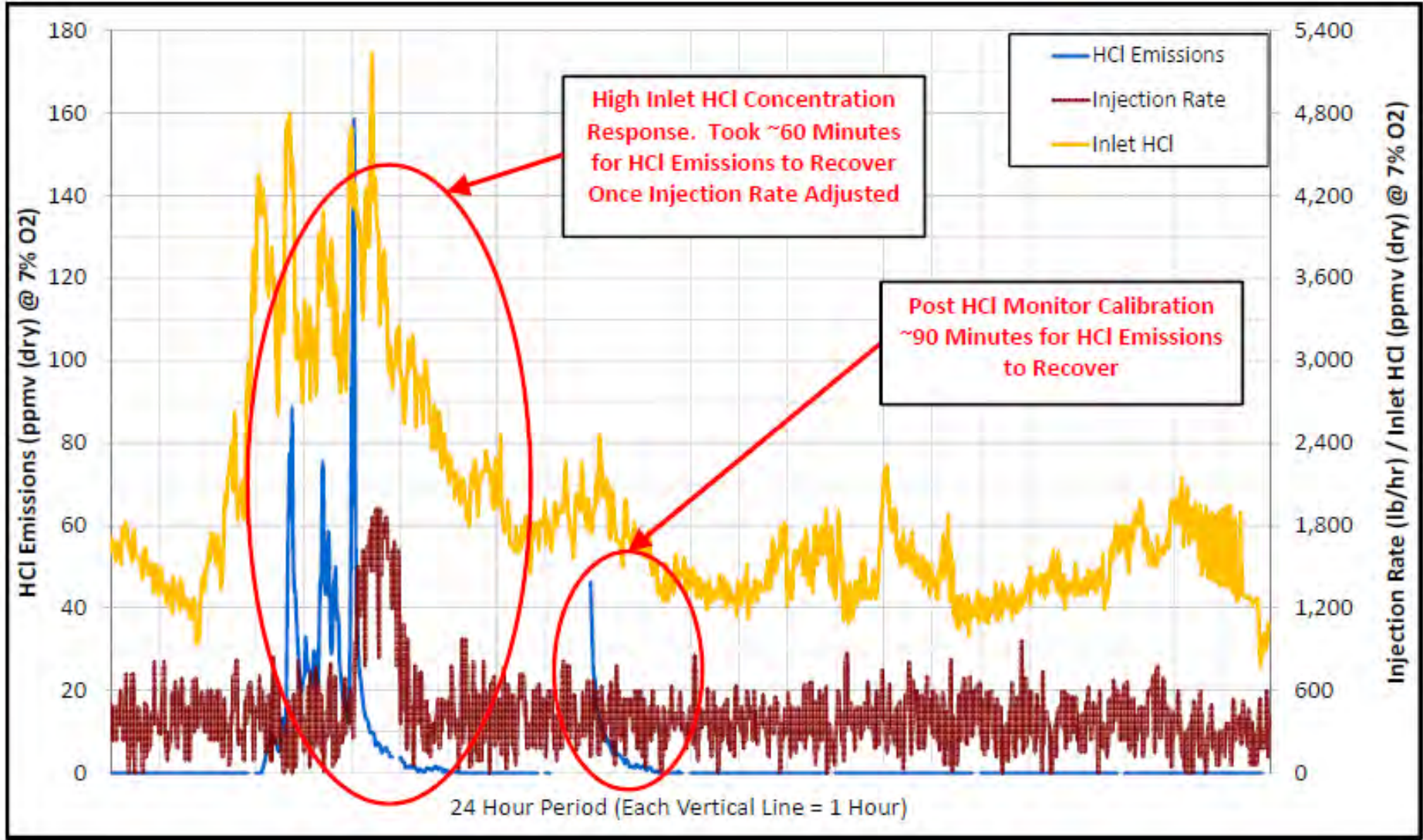
- Simultaneous CEMS/analyzers upstream of injection location and at stack or ESP/FF can collect valuable data
 - HCl monitors (i.e. MKS FTIR)
 - Testo
- FTIRs provide additional value with multi-constituent measurements for DSI;
 - Acid gas: SO_2 and HCl
 - Operational parameters: CO_2 and H_2O



Use of Continuous Emissions Monitors



Use of Continuous Emissions Monitors



Inlet HCl monitor can provide early indication when uncontrolled HCl emissions changed to enable faster dosage response

- Increase probability of passing compliance testing
- Develop historical trends to check against current operation
- Compare different sorbents
- Compare different mixing technologies
- Quantify performance delta at variable boiler loads
- Identify inefficiencies and/or potential for optimization
 - Optimize injection grid design
 - Best performing injection location
- Identify issues with data (i.e. emission measurements, readings, etc.)



- 1) $S = S_0 \times [\exp(-k \times \text{NSR})]$
- 2) $S / S_0 = \exp(-k \times \text{NSR})$
- 3) $(S / S_0) - (S_0 / S_0) = \exp(-k \times \text{NSR}) - (S_0 / S_0)$
- 4) $[(S - S_0) / S_0] = [\exp(-k \times \text{NSR})] - 1$
- 5) $[(S_0 - S) / S_0] = x = 1 - [\exp(-k \times \text{NSR})]$

S_0 = Initial concentration

S = Final concentration

NSR = Normalized stoichiometric ratio

k = Rate constant

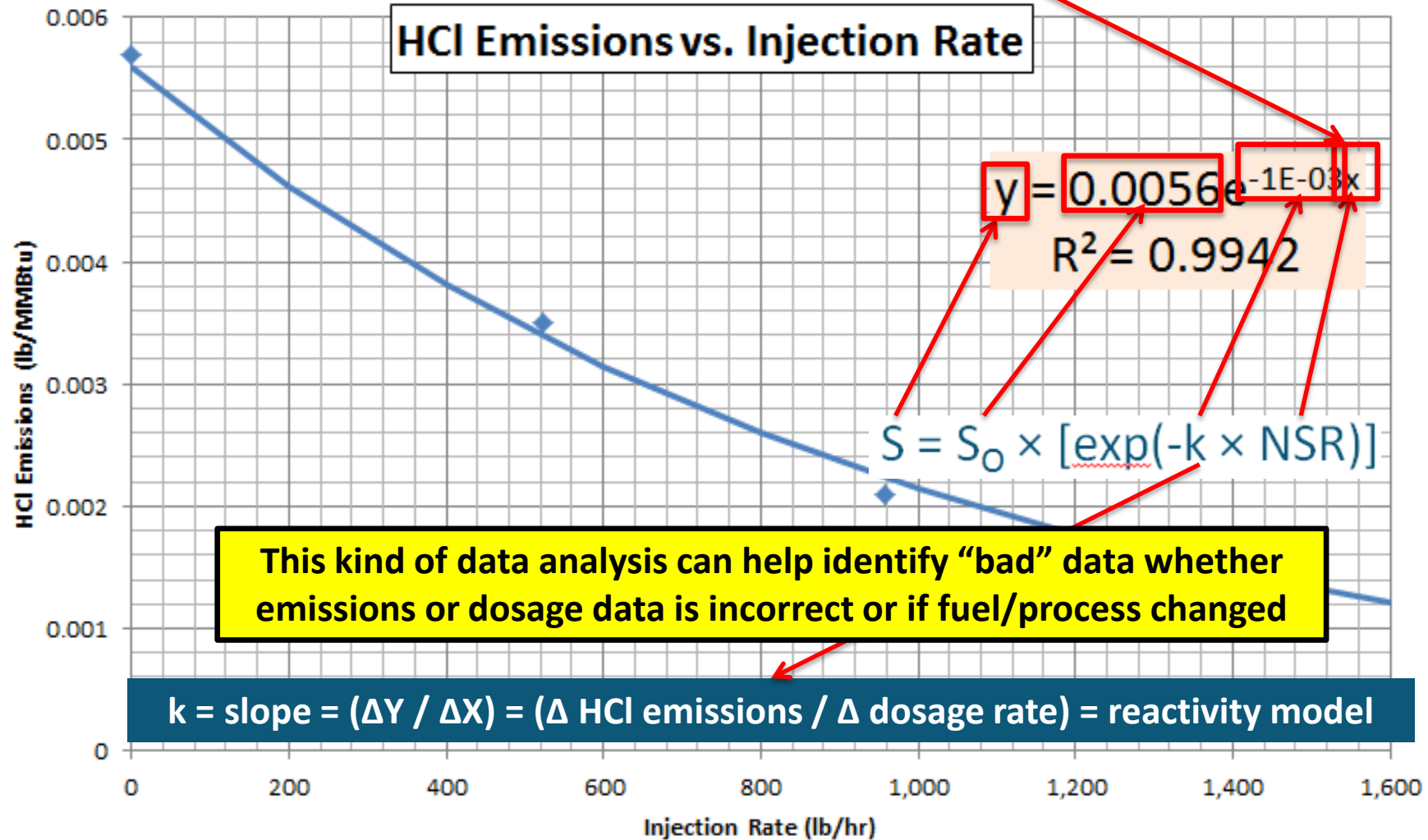
x = Removal efficiency



Ability to Properly Interpret/Analyze Data

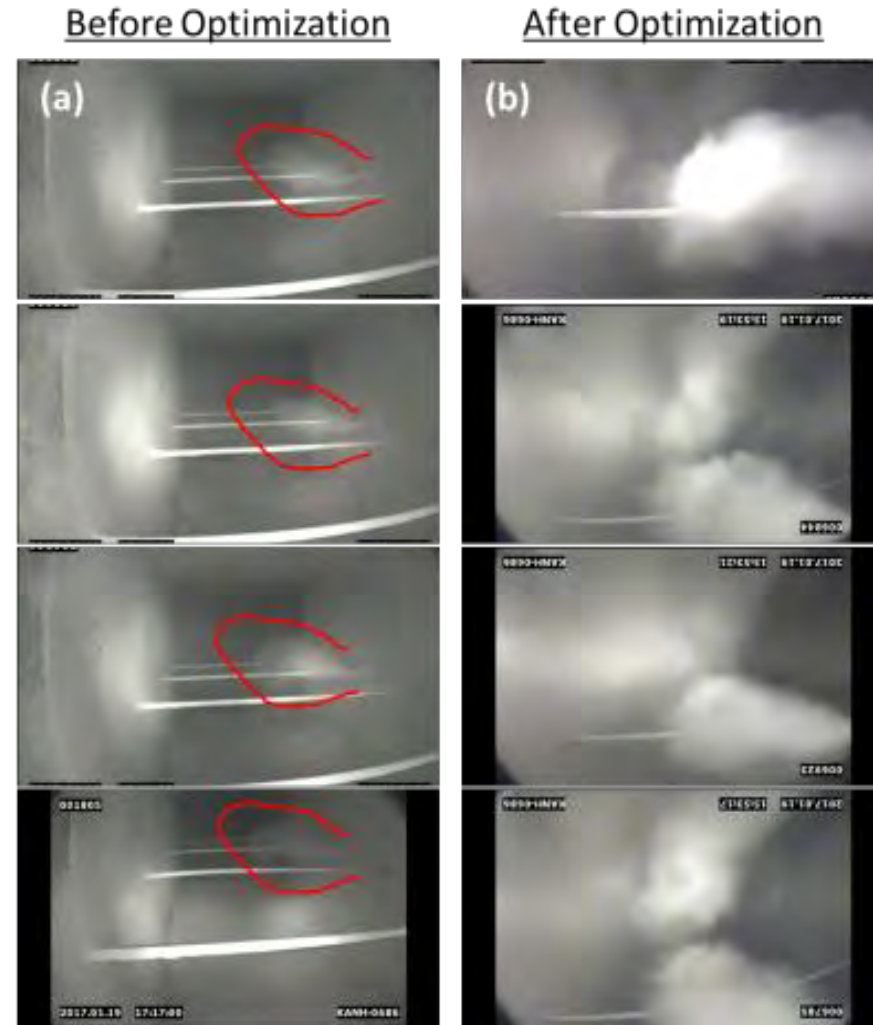


- “x” can be NSR, Mass Ratio, lb/hr, etc.



Evaluation of Sorbent Distribution & Optimization

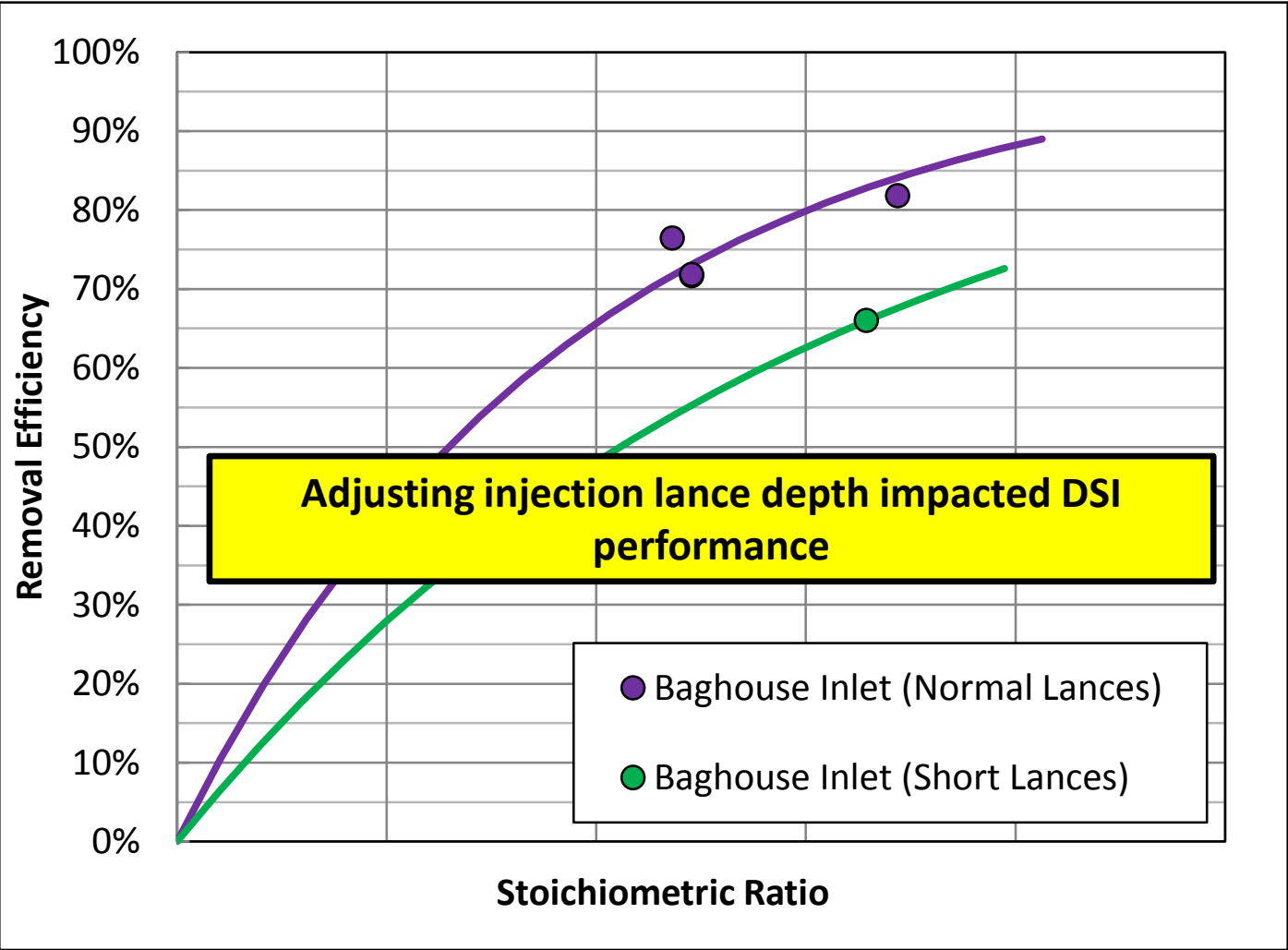
- In-duct camera
 - Visually observe sorbent distribution in gas stream
- Data analysis
 - Identify distribution inefficiencies
 - Quantify benefits of improved mixing technologies
- Engineered injection grid for improved sorbent dispersion
 - ↓ dosage rates, ↓ sorbent costs



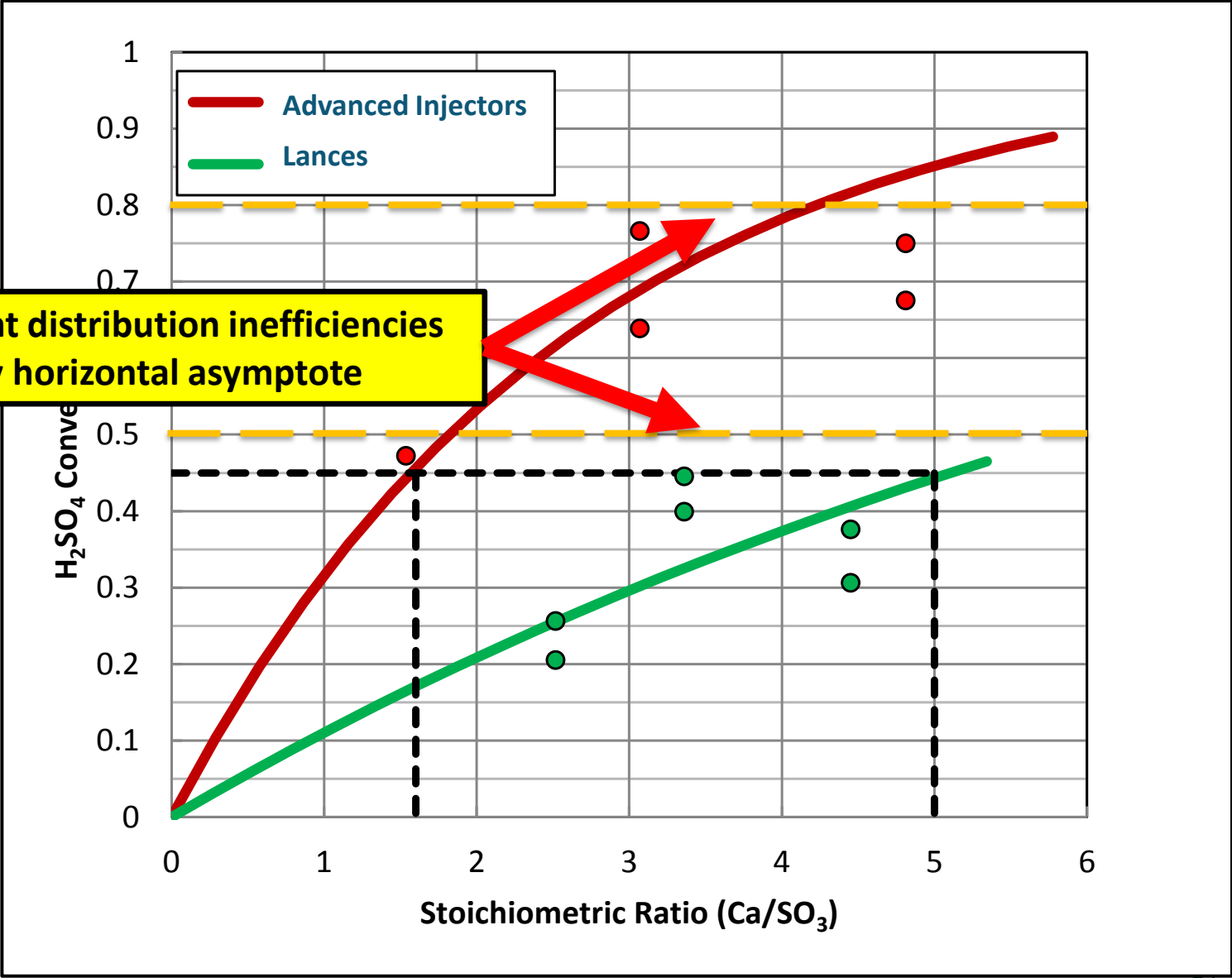
Evaluation of Sorbent Distribution & Optimization



Using proper data analysis enables end user to quantify impacts by making DSI operational change



Evaluation of Sorbent Distribution & Optimization



Suspected sorbent distribution inefficiencies identified by horizontal asymptote

Evaluation of Sorbent Distribution & Optimization

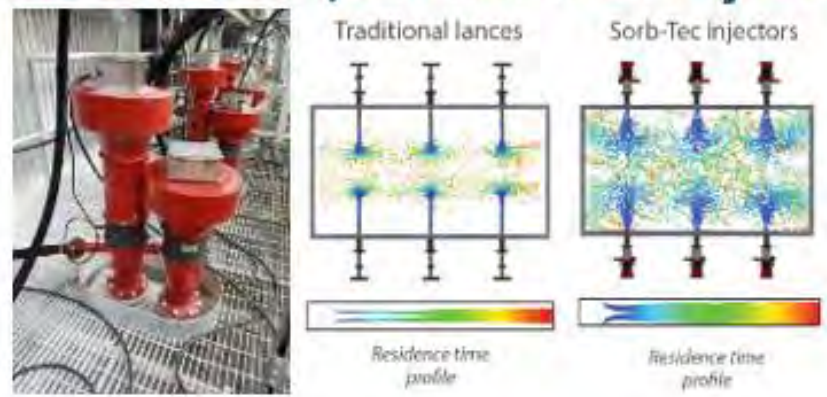


Distribution Plate Technology

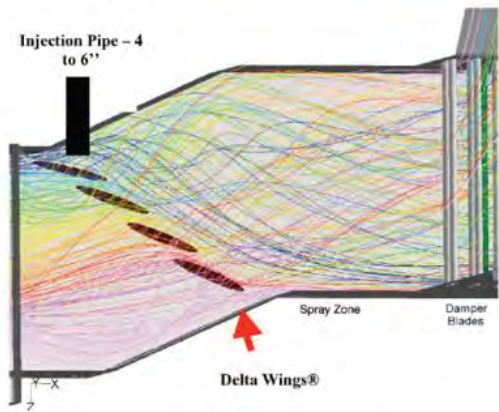
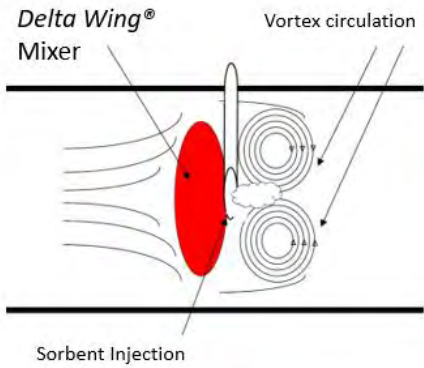


Courtesy of UCC © 2017 United Conveyor Corporation - UCC

Boosted Air, Lance-less Injector



Courtesy of Nol-Tec Systems ©2017 Nol-Tec



Courtesy of BPEI © 2017 Babcock Power Environmental

In-Duct Static Mixer Technology



These technologies are improving DSI acid gas removal efficacy while reducing operating costs

Modern Day Use of Temporary DSI Skid



- Full scale DSI testing using temporary DSI skids was frequent leading up to MATS and IB MACT (HCl, SO₃/H₂SO₄, Hg)
- DSI vendors and testing companies then began to sell off DSI test skids
- Expectation that full scale testing will not be needed

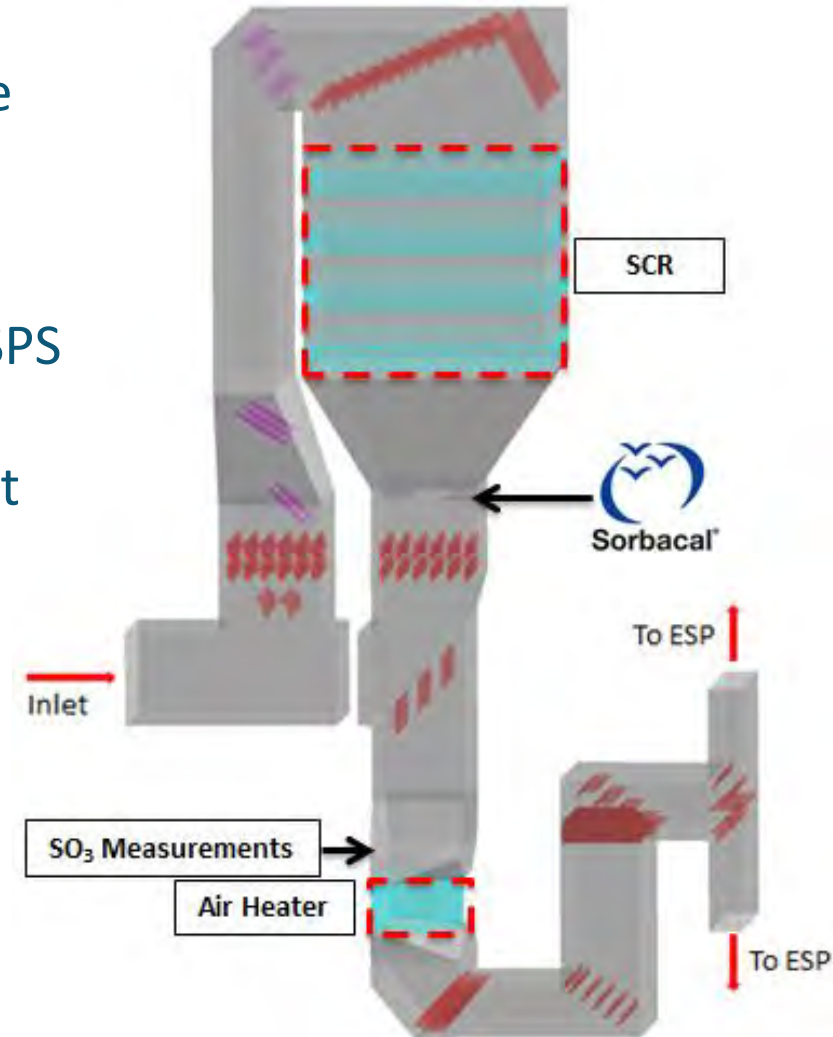


- Yet still a need for DSI test skids in today's market
 - Testing new sorbents (i.e. enhanced hydrated limes)
 - Testing new injection locations (i.e. injection further upstream)
 - Back-up operations until permanent DSI system ready
- End users more focused to reduce costs today which is catalyst for testing to optimize DSI performance and reduce holistic costs
- EGUs continue to look at reducing $\text{SO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ further upstream to take advantage of potential cost savings



SO₃ Case Study – Operational Benefits

- Large EGU had existing permanent DSI system injecting trona for H₂SO₄ / visible blue plume control
- Full scale DSI trial performed with temporary DSI skid injecting Sorbacal® SPS
- Objective: Achieve 15-20 ppmv H₂SO₄ at AHI for reduced AH fouling, eliminate quench air, heat rate benefits
- Evaluate improved mixing technology benefits
 - Improved mixing technology ↓ sorbent consumption by 68% vs. standard lances



Modern Day Use of Temporary DSI Skid



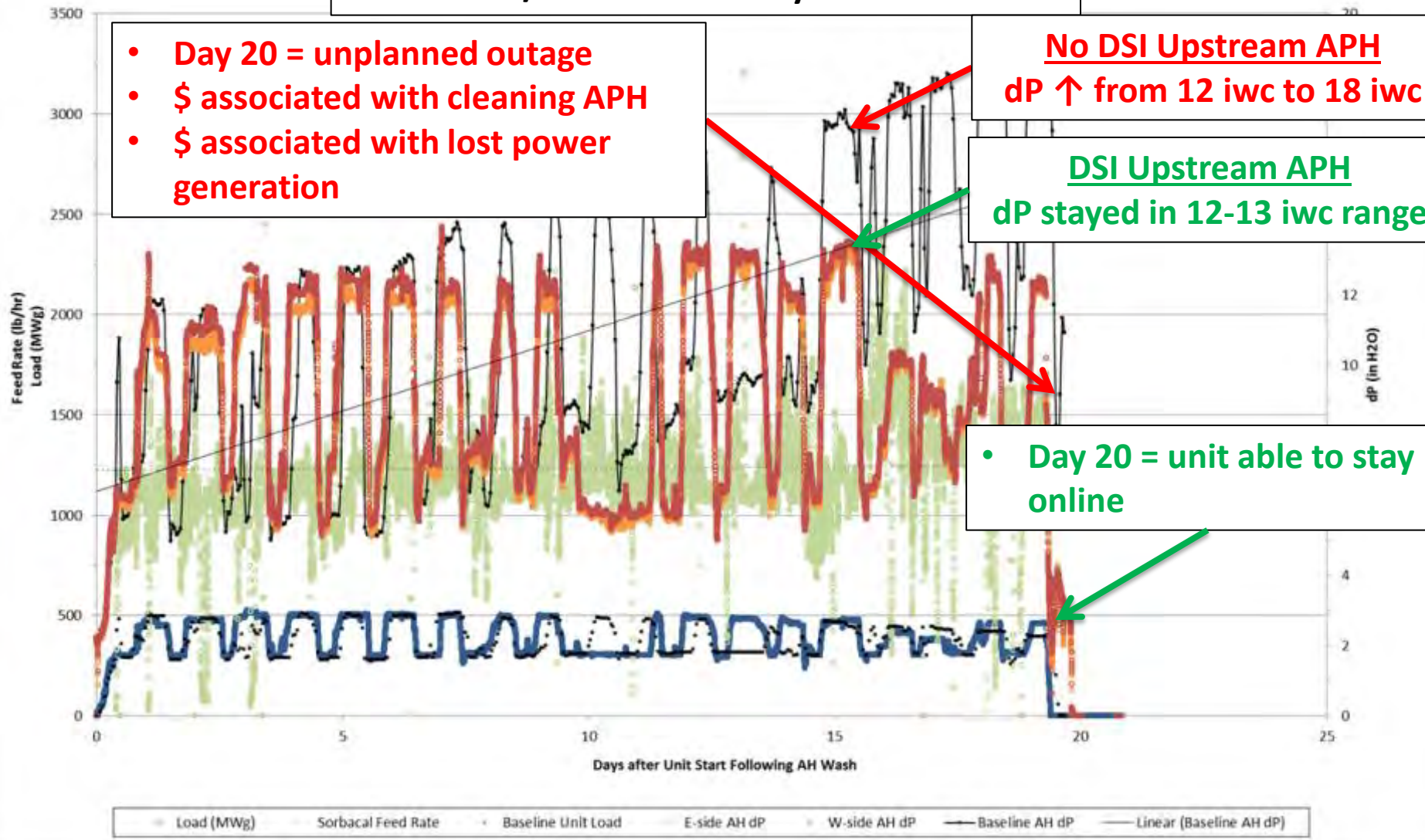
APH Differential Pressure Trends w/ DSI vs. w/o DSI over 20 Day Period

- Day 20 = unplanned outage
- \$ associated with cleaning APH
- \$ associated with lost power generation

No DSI Upstream APH
dP ↑ from 12 iwc to 18 iwc

DSI Upstream APH
dP stayed in 12-13 iwc range

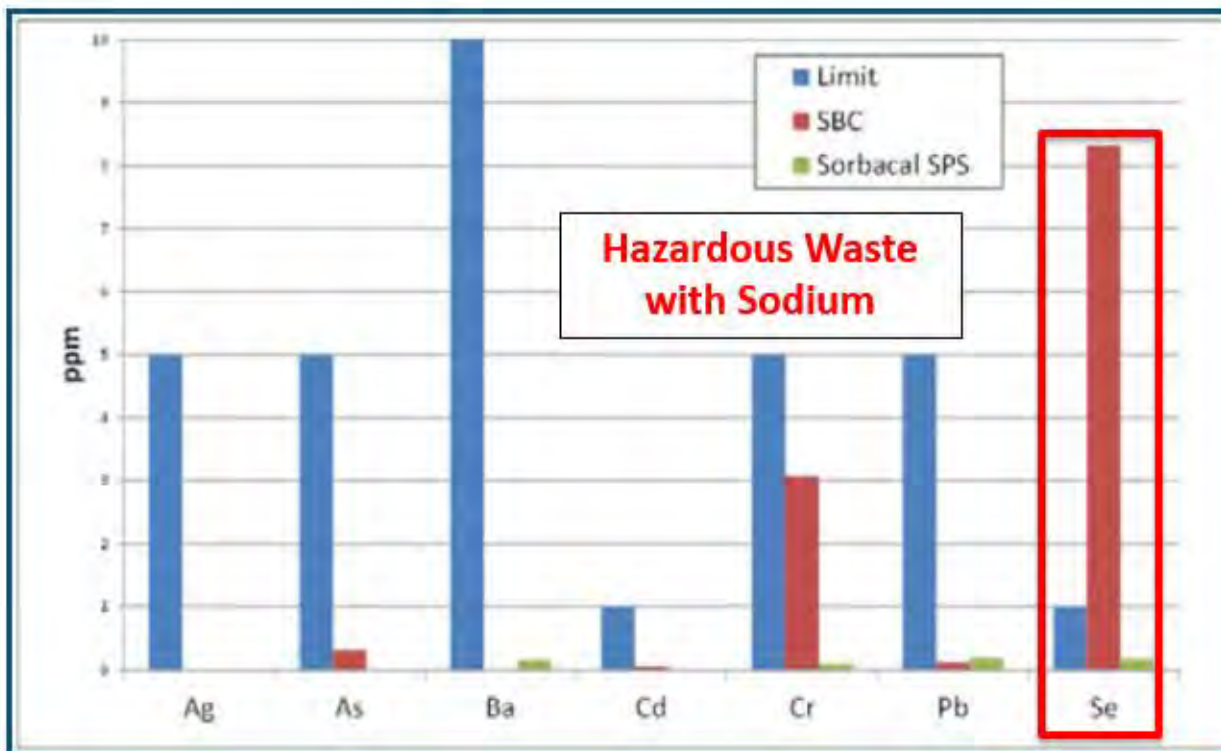
• Day 20 = unit able to stay online



Evaluation of Fly Ash Impacts & Sorbent Quality

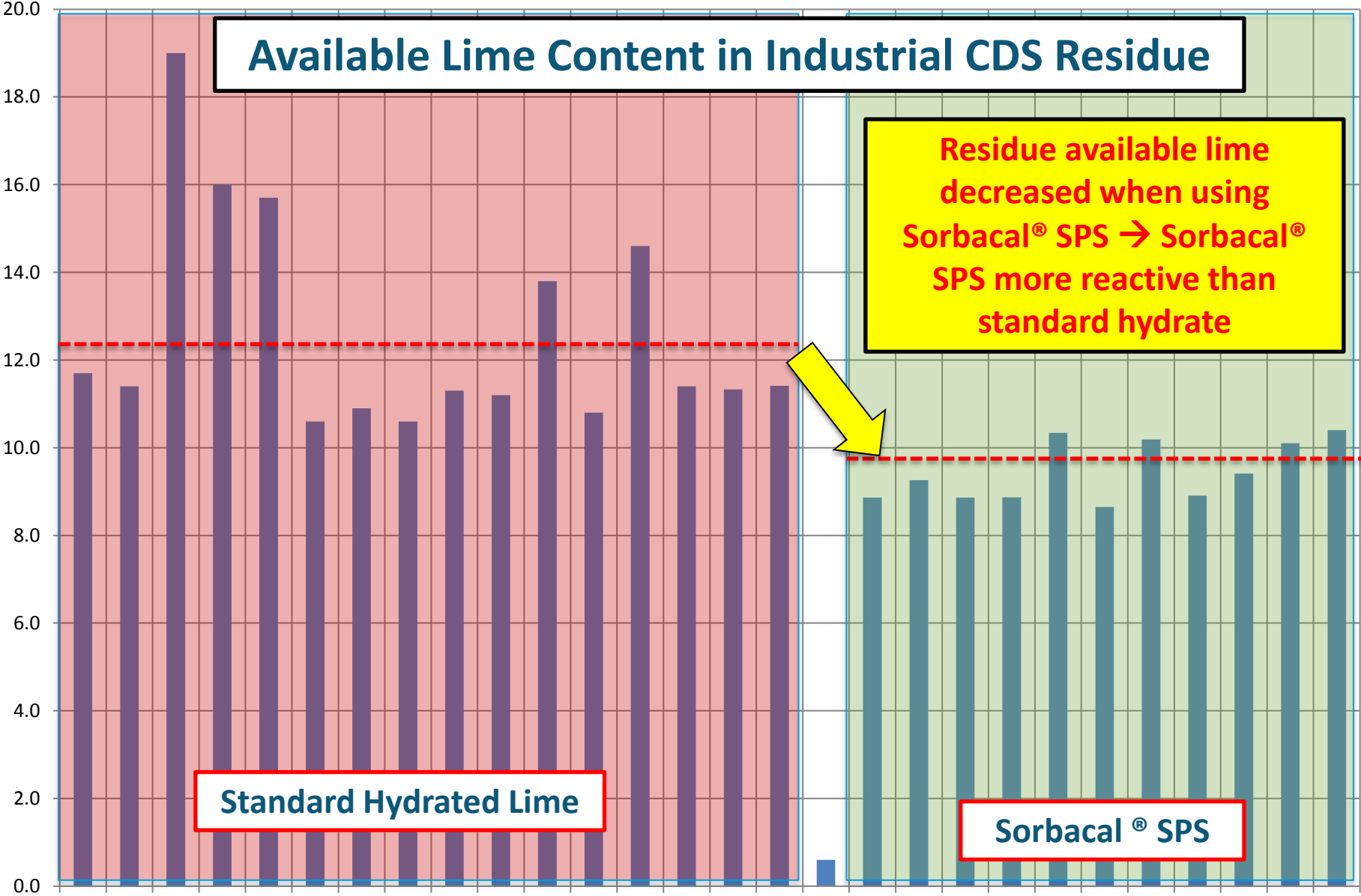


- Value in characterization of fly ash to assess impacts associated with installing/optimizing DSI
- Fly ash analysis can be used to evaluate acid gas removal efficacy and assess disposal costs



Leachability testing done in LNA laboratory to assess relative disposal impacts between various sorbents

Evaluation of Fly Ash Impacts & Sorbent Quality



Evaluation of Quality

- Access to
➤ Surface area
- Strategic
useful to
the DSI system



ent quality

may be
impacted by

- Most DSI systems not set up for easy sample collection



- While issue has been addressed and improved over the years, still a common issue for DSI system operation
 - Plugging/scaling of elbows, splitters, injection lances
- Ample instrumentation on conveying air
 - Blower discharge pressure, after-cooler discharge temperature
 - Dew point monitor not common → % relative humidity
 - How do you know when/if dehumidifier working properly?
- Blower w/ VFD to control line velocity
 - Modulate with changes in dosage rates?
- Maintenance logs and data trends
 - Recording when/where plugging and scaling occurs?
 - Observations about conditions when plugging and scaling occurred?

Line Scaling / System Reliability



Values are calculated using the August-Roche-Magnus approximation

		Conveying Air Temperature ("T")											
Conveying Air Dew Point ("TD")		50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160
-70	(°F)	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
-60		0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
-50		0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
-40		1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
-30		2.7%	1.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
-20		4.6%	3.2%	2.3%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
-10		7.7%	5.3%	3.8%	2.7%	2.0%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
0		12.4%	8.6%	6.1%	4.4%	3.2%	2.3%	1.7%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%
10		19.6%	13.6%	9.6%	6.9%	5.0%	3.7%	2.7%	2.1%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%
20		30.3%	21.1%	14.9%	10.6%	7.7%	5.7%	4.2%	3.2%	2.4%	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%
30		46.0%	31.9%	22.5%	16.1%	11.7%	8.6%	6.4%	4.8%	3.7%	2.8%	2.2%	1.7%
40		68.4%	47.5%	33.6%	24.0%	17.4%	12.8%	9.5%	7.2%	5.5%	4.2%	3.2%	2.5%
50		100.0%	69.5%	49.1%	35.1%	25.5%	18.7%	13.9%	10.5%	8.0%	6.1%	4.7%	3.7%
60			100.0%	70.6%	50.5%	36.7%	27.0%	20.1%	15.1%	11.5%	8.8%	6.8%	5.3%

Ample instrumentation enables you to calculate % relative humidity

RH: =100*(EXP((17.625*TD)/(243.04+TD)))
 TD: =243.04*(LN(RH/100)/(17.625-0.00763*RH))
 T: =243.04*((17.625*TD)/(243.04+TD))
 "--> T and TD inputs/outputs to the equations are in Celsius"

References:

Alduchov, O. A., and R. E. Eskridge, 1996: Improved formulas for cloud droplet activation. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, 35, 601–609.
 August, E. F., 1828: Ueber die Bestimmung der Luftfeuchtigkeit. *Ann. Chem. Phys.*, 13, 122–137.
 Magnus, G., 1844: Versuche über die Elasticität des Wasserdampfes. *Berlin, 1844*, 25–247.



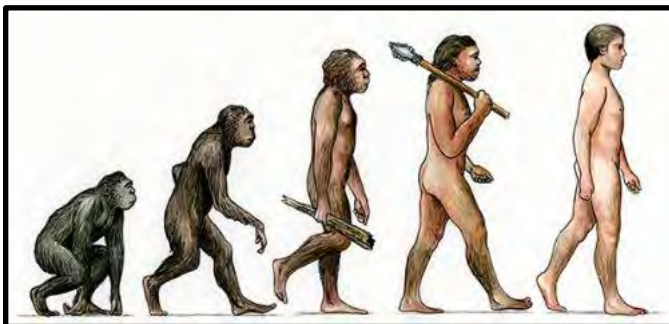
Instrumentation for measuring conveying air velocity

ADA-ES Trademark "Keep it cool, keep it dry, keep it slow"

Summary



- “Modern” day DSI system around for > decade and installed in hundreds of EGU and industrial facilities
- Initial DSI systems were installed for reducing a visible blue plume ($\text{SO}_3 / \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$) at EGU sites
- Federal regulations (i.e. MATS, IB MACT, NAAQS, etc.) have been instrumental in growing DSI applications for additional acid gas removal (HCl , $\text{SO}_3 / \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, SO_2)
- Many useful tools are available to continue the DSI evolution to improve efficacy/reliability and reduce costs



DSI Technology Evolution



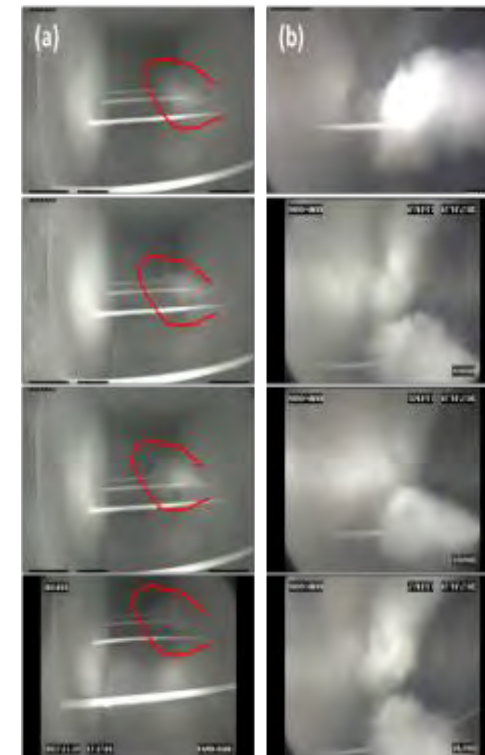
Conclusions



- Lhoist has invested in many of these tools and developed expertise to be a **DSI solution provider** to the industry
 - FTIRs and Testos
 - Expertise to perform thorough DSI data analysis and interpretation
 - In-duct camera and DSI test skids
 - Laboratory with instruments for fly ash and sorbent analysis
 - Expertise in DSI system process design to understand how to address reliability issues



Before Optimization After Optimization



Thank you for your time!



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