

REINHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd.



# 2016 NO<sub>x</sub>-Combustion-CCR Round Table Presentation

February 1 & 2, 2016, in Orlando, FL / Hosted by OUC

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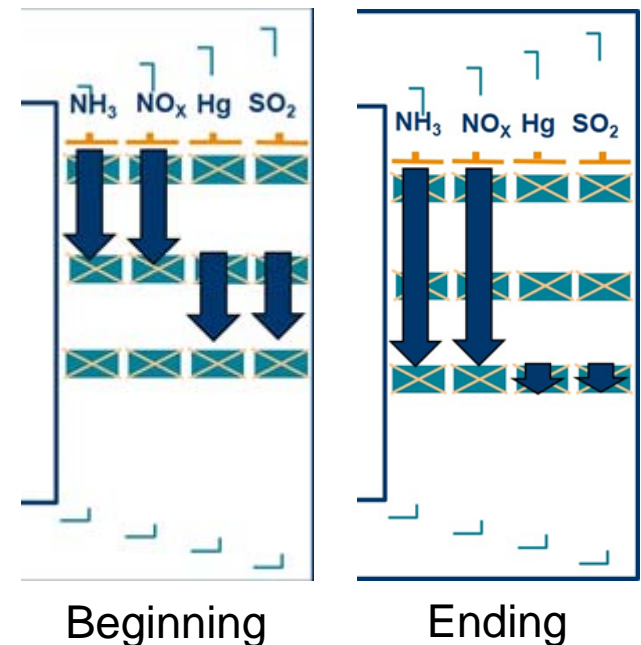
## Plugging & Cleaning Catalyst Keep It Clean!

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February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016

# Regulations are moving down

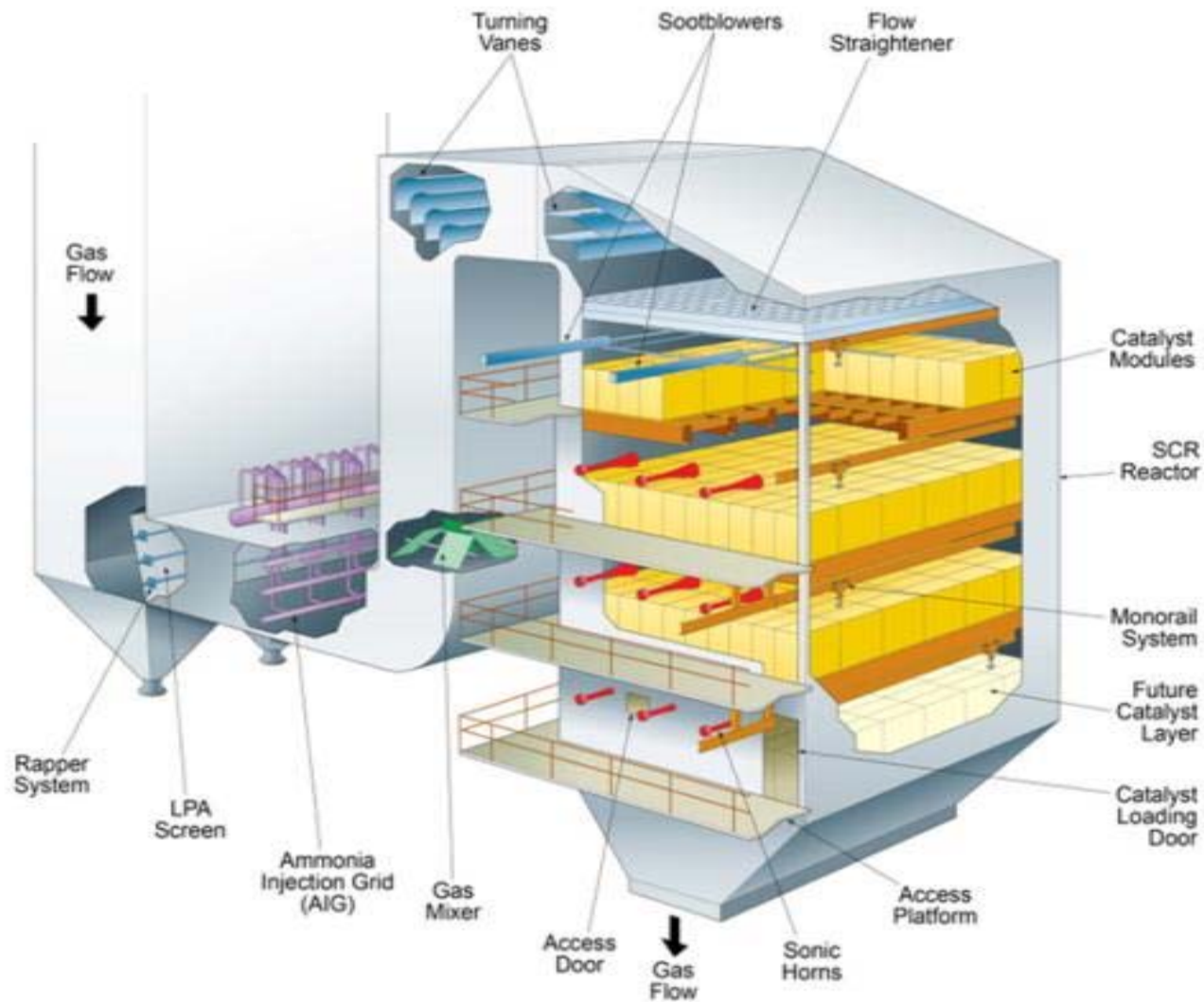
**CASPR is requiring more removal of  $\text{NO}_x$  during Ozone Season. This will be anywhere from 6 to 40% additional removal from the original design of the reactor.**

- **This will require:**
  - High reactor potential before the Ozone Season Operation to maintain the higher  $\text{NO}_x$  removal.
  - Maintaining a cleaner reactor such that the potential is available.
- **Using the Reactor for Mercury Oxidation requires a clean reactor to maintain a high potential.**
  - Ammonia will suppress the oxidation.
  - Mercury will occur in the lower levels of the reactor.



# The SCR reactor

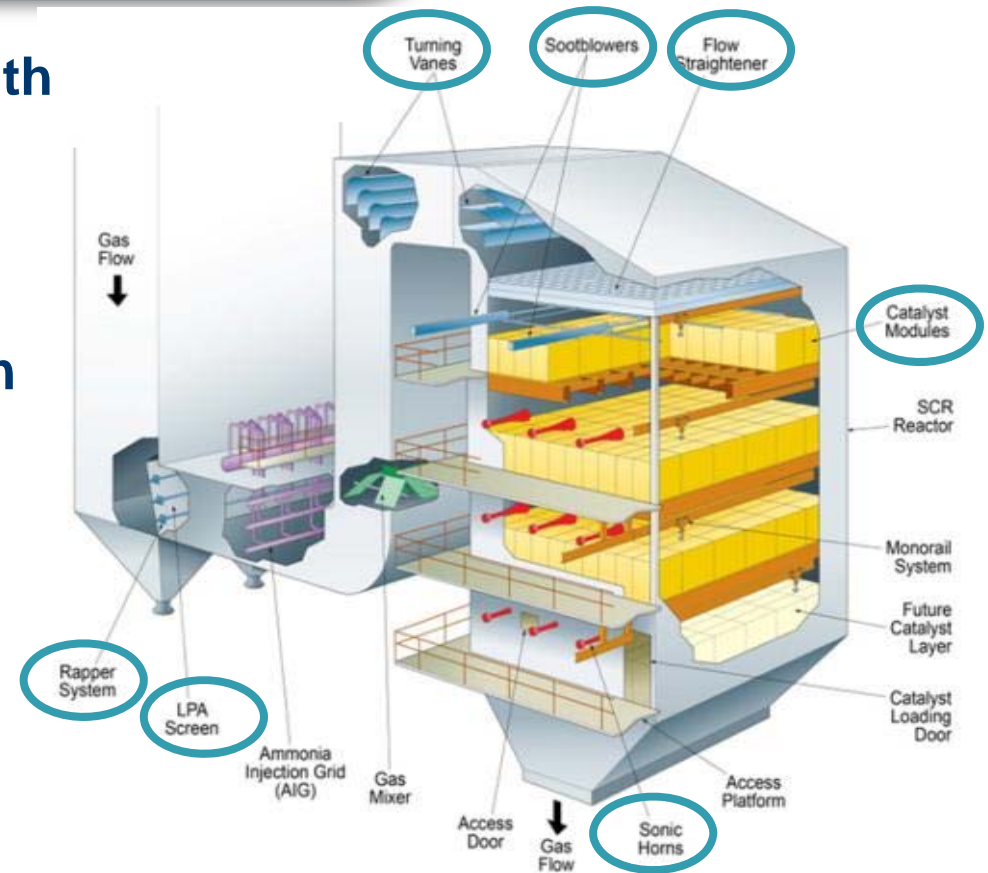
## What's Important for a clean reactor?



# SCR Reactor Pluggage

What are the key components with respect to pluggage?

- Catalyst Modules
- LPA Screen
- Turning Vanes, Reactor Design
- Flow Straightener (Rectifier)
- Ash Cleaning Mechanisms
  - Sootblowers
  - Sonic Horns
  - Ash Sweepers



# Catalyst Types

**Extruded Honeycomb**  
Ceram, Cormetech, Johnson Matthey



**Corrugated Honeycomb**  
Haldor Topsoe



**Wire Mesh Supported Plate**  
Ceram, Hitachi, Johnson Matthey



**Corrugated Plate**  
Hitachi Zosen



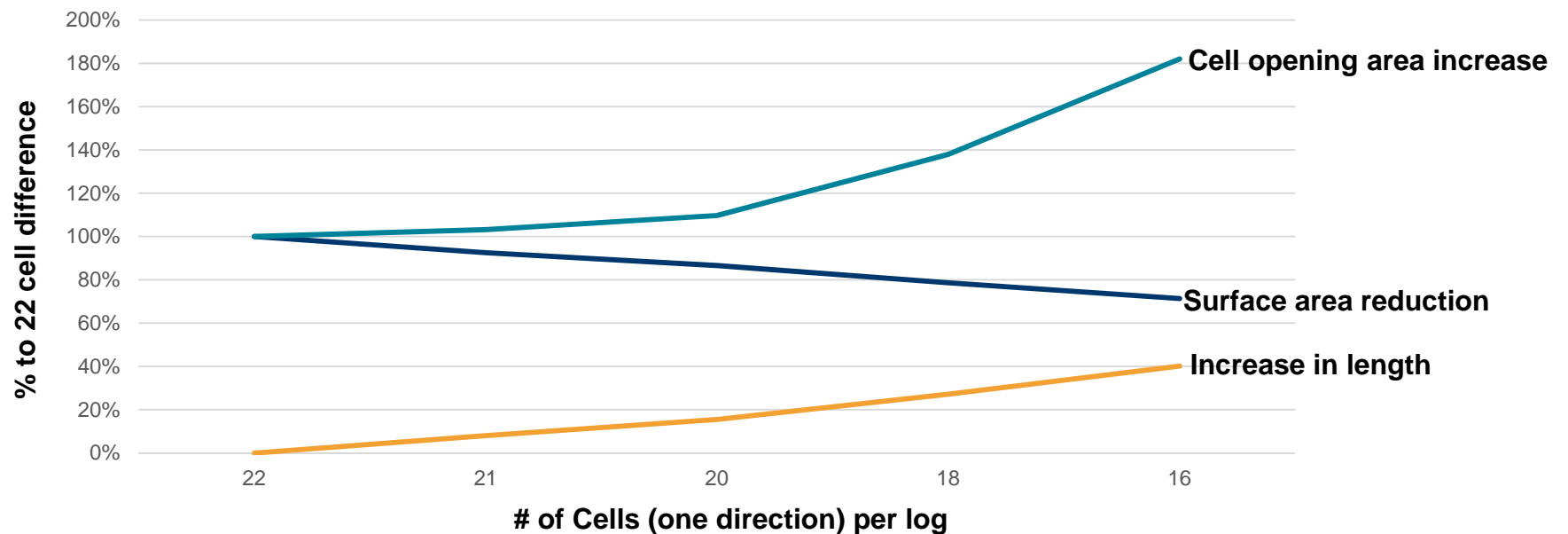
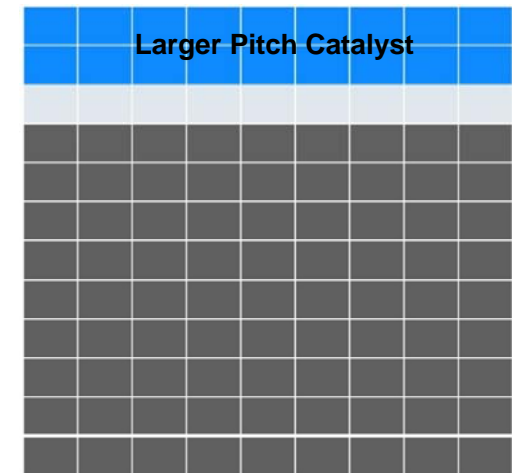
# Catalyst Selection Importance

- **The General's on Catalyst Selection**

- **The catalyst pitch**

- Larger Pitch is better for pluggage
- Requires longer length to maintain Potential
- Using larger pitch catalyst for a couple rows in heavier ash area's

## Reactor



# SCR Reactor Pluggage

## LPA Screens

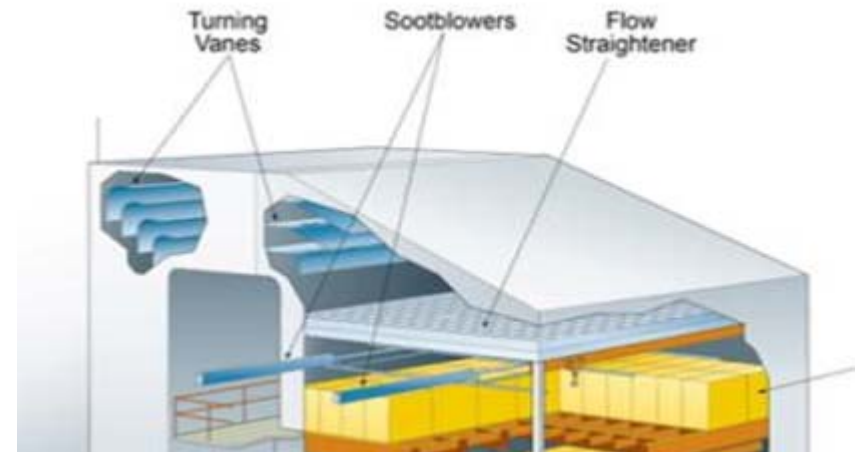
- Large Particle Ash is formed in the during the combustion process.
- Has high levels of Iron Oxide
- LPA will plug the channels.
- Honeycomb and Corrugated will not be unplugged.
- “Dry Cleaning” (dis-assembling of the box) can remove the pluggage.



# The Flow Path

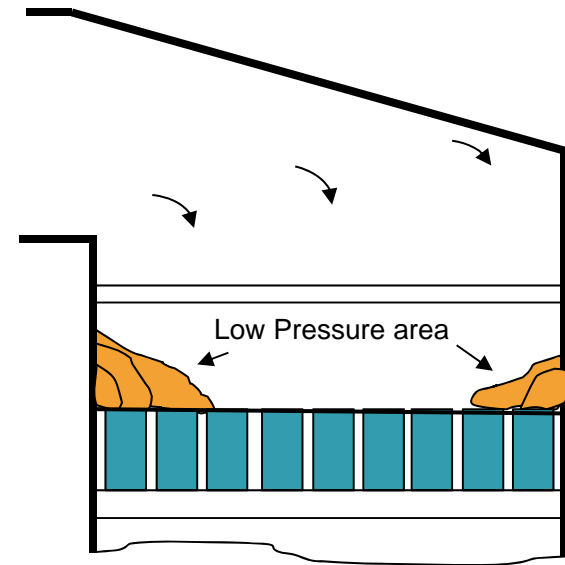
## Turning Vanes and Reactor design

- **What is the actual ash loading for the reactor.**
- **Understand the ash loading at the inlet turning vanes.**
- **The hood angle and design is important.**
  - **Directs the flow over the entire bank of the reactor.**
  - **Need to get flow**
    - Towards the back of the reactor, and
    - At the front of the reactor.
- **Flow Straightener (Rectifier) is the**
  - **Flow straightener into the back**
  - **Depending upon design, uses some back pressure for balancing of the flow across the catalyst layer.**



# The Flow Path Turning Vanes and Reactor design

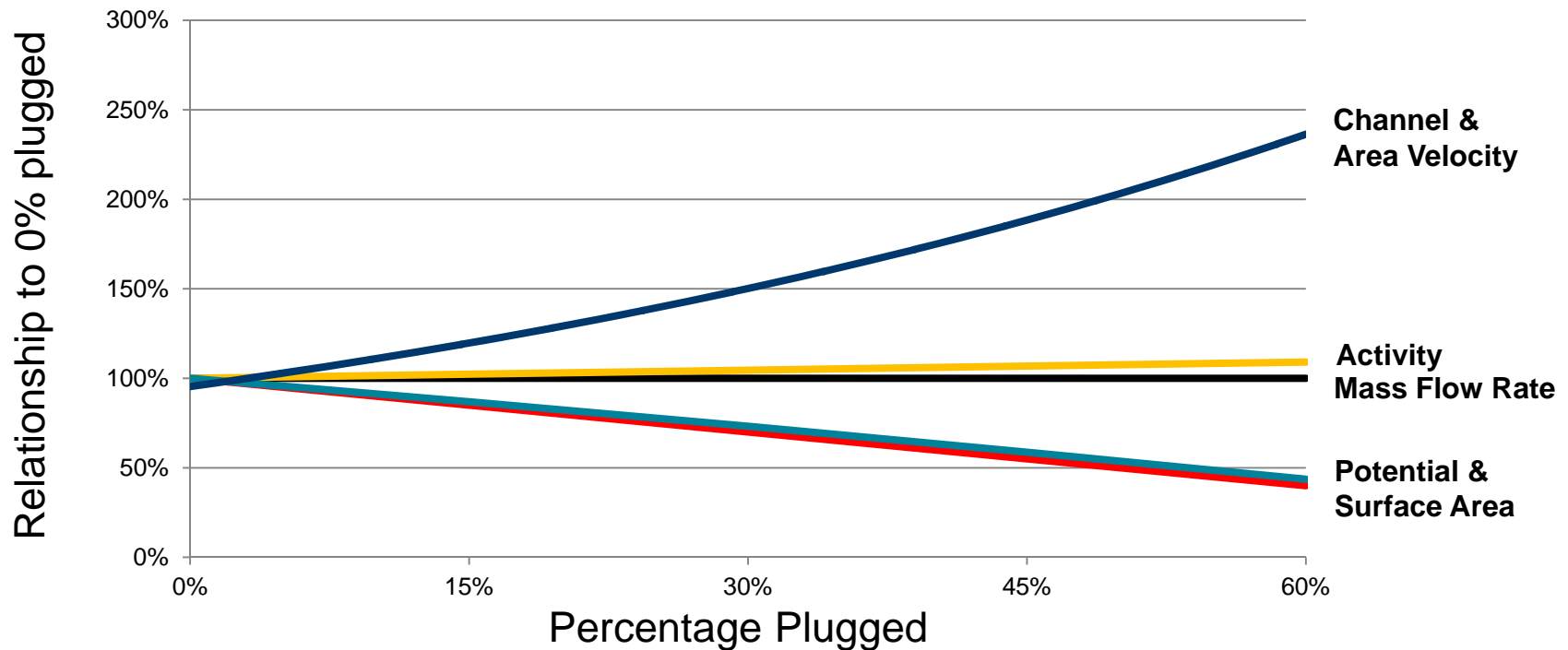
- **What are the issues**
  - Low pressure zone by the front wall or rear walls.
  - Normally the most severe on the top level.
- **Once the build-up starts, the progression of the build-up continues**
- **What is the impact of pluggage on catalyst?**



Parameter Increasing with all others steady	Activity	SO <sub>2</sub> / SO <sub>3</sub> Conversion Rate
Linear Velocity	↑	↑

**Potential will decrease**

# Example of Performance Degradation



- **As Pluggage Increases:**
  - **Channel Velocity increases**
  - **Potential and Surface Area decrease**
  - **Pressure Drop increases exponentially on the square**

# What can you do to minimize Pluggage?

- **Redistribution of the accumulated ash.**
  - Redesign of the flow path
  - Sootblowers
  - Sonic Horns
  - Ash Sweepers
- **In-situ (outage) cleaning of ash during outage.**
- **Removed module cleaning**



# Redesign the flow path

- **The is normally done with CFD Modeling and good inlet and operating information.**
  - How is the ash density in flue prior to the SCR
  - What is the build-up in the SCR reactor?
  - What is the analysis of the flyash?
  - Are there any indications shown on the flue work?
  - Adapt the CFD model to the actual conditions.
- **Redesign could include:**
  - Add an LPA Screen
  - Modification /of adding a rectifier
  - Modification of turning vanes
  - Modification of the inlet hood.

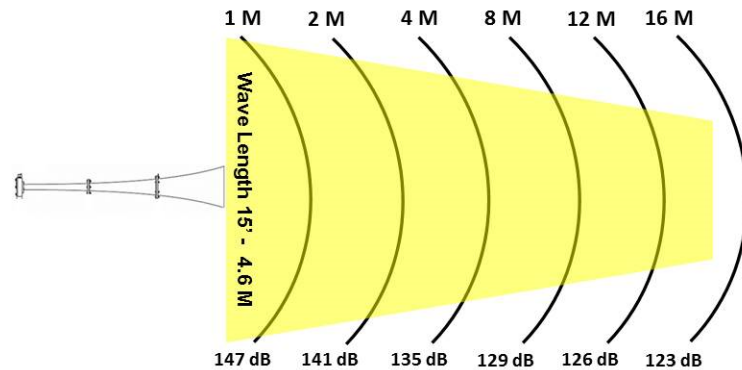
# Redistribution of Ash

- **Sootblowers**

- **Stationary (Rake type) in the unit.**
  - Travel up to ~24'
- **Very effective at distributing the ash.**
- **Can penetrate into the unit.**
- **Critical Issues**
  - Need to maintain the pressure of the sootblower (steam or air).
  - The distance / pressure from the catalyst to module top is critical.
  - The effectiveness of the sootblower is reduced by the catalyst screen.
  - The sootblowers do change the flow path in the unit.



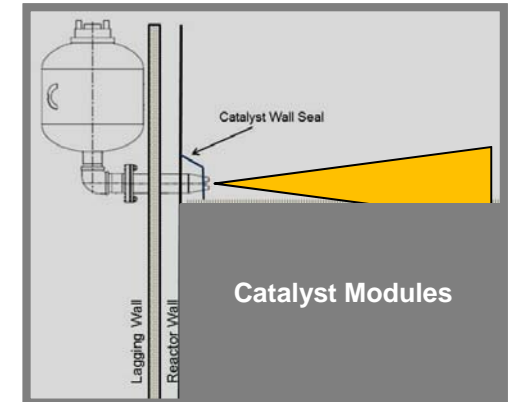
# Sonic Horns



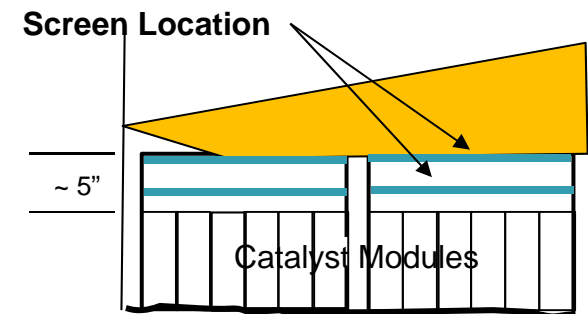
- The use of sonic waves for ash agitation.
- The effect of sonic horn:
  - How does it work (up to 45')
  - The effective area for cleaning
  - Location of the horn to the top layer



# Ash Sweeper for Re-Entraining Ash



- **Added to augment Sonic Horns or Sootblowers**
- **System Effectiveness**
  - Near the walls
  - Very effective at cleaning the top of the modules (module screen and above).
  - Less effective below the screen.
  - Decision of the location of the module screen (at top or on the catalyst)



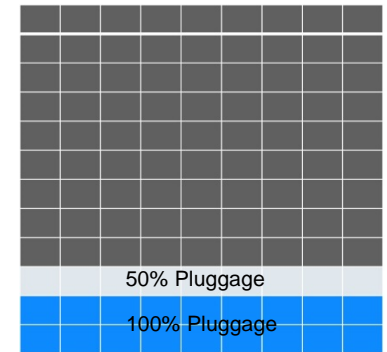
# Ash Sweeper Current Installation



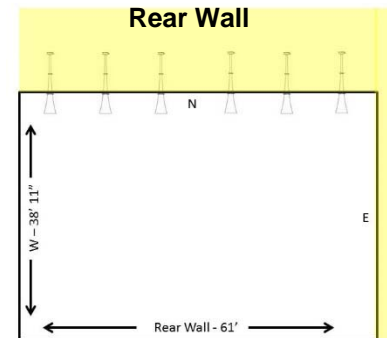
**Before retrofit**



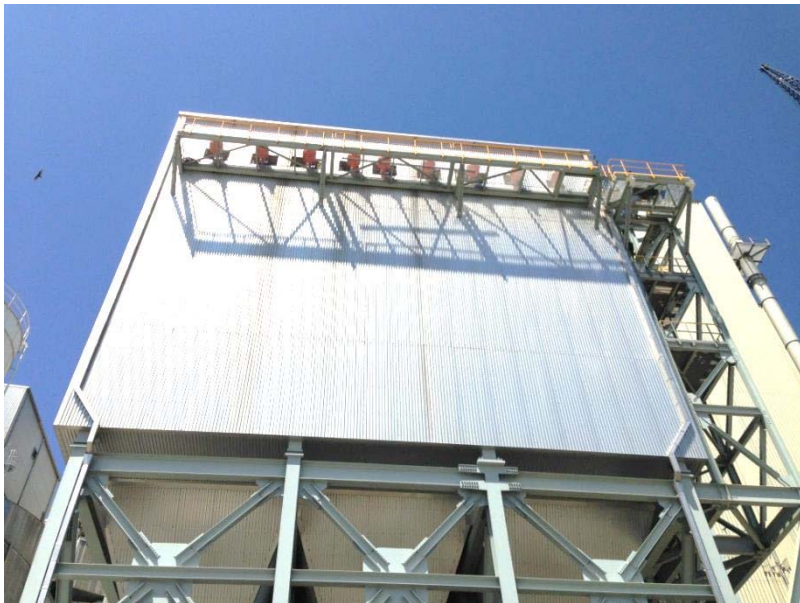
**After Retrofit**



**Rear Wall**



# Recent Installation



## Air Cannon Location on Rear Wall

# Re-distribution Conclusions

- **All methods can be integrated together.**
- **Sootblowers are more aggressive and harder to control.**
- **The changing height of catalyst needs to be considered for both sootblowers and ash sweepers.**
- **Catalyst height is less of a concern for sonic horns.**
- **Not effective for catalyst channel pluggage. Other technics for cleaning at outages.**

# Conventional Catalyst Cleaning Techniques



## High Pressure Wash

- Remove accumulated ash on plate.

### Issues

- Reacts with Sulfur trioxide and Sulfuric acid.
- Plates fly ash compounds (like iron oxide) on the catalyst surface. Potential degradation of catalyst performance.
- Remaining fly ash will harden within the catalyst channels or in-between plates.



## Air Lancing

- High pressure air to remove pluggage.
- Use plant air to remove fly ash on top catalyst layer.

### Issue

- Only removes top layer and pushes fly ash into middle of catalyst.
- Does not work on harder fly ash plugs



## Scraping / Poking

- Mechanical applications to unplug catalyst cells.

### Issues

- Physical damage catalyst making the layer.
- Pushes any ash plugs deeper into the catalyst

# It's Outage Time! Cleaning Techniques



## Vacuuming

- Removal of large amounts of top ash accumulations only.
- Catalyst Screens need to be removed during this activity.
- **Issues**
- Does not remove “deep” layer pluggage.



## Mechanical Shakers

- Plate type catalyst cleaning method.
- Individual Catalyst cassette / boxes .
- Cassettes / boxes are removed from the module. Module remains in place.
- Normally only top layer needs to have the mechanical cleaning.
- **Issues**
- Significant Manual Labor



## Thompson Process

- In-situ Process.
- Vibration of the main support beams of each layer
- **Issues**
- Vibration of main beams
- Movement of logs on crowns
- Loss of packing seals
- Sponge Blasting
- Sponges through the pores.
- **Issues**
- Heavily plugged pores
- Sticking to walls

# In-situ Cleaning Process

## The Process – Patent: 8,268,743

- A mechanical method to reduce SCR catalyst pluggage using a blasting steam of pressurized carrier gas and dry ice particulates (CO<sub>2</sub>)

## Why does it work?

- Dry ice pellets (Temperature of -78.5 °C (109.3 F) are shot out of a nozzle of compressed air expanding into the catalyst cells compresses the flyash plug
- The compressed air force pushes the smaller plug out of the channel

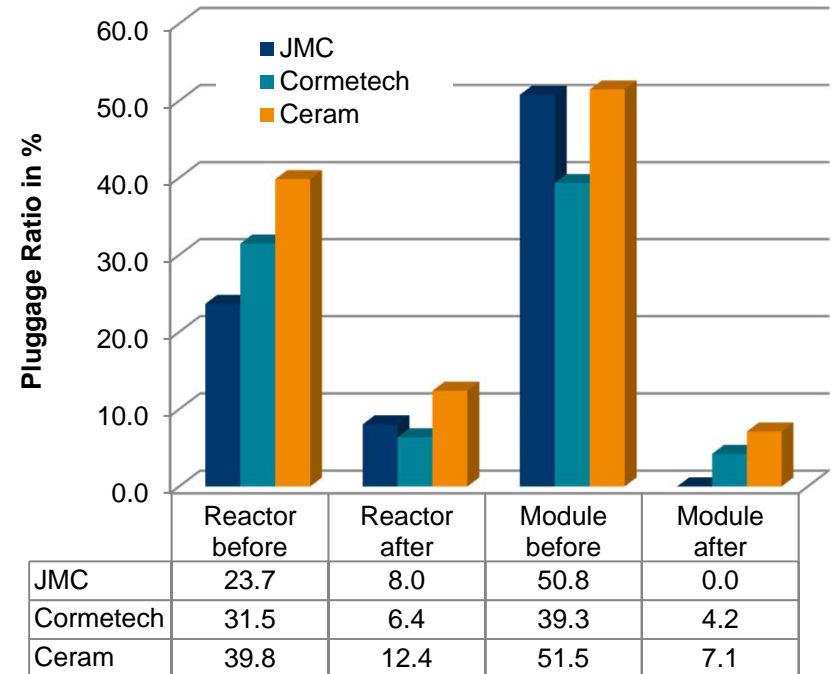
## The results

- The CO<sub>2</sub> does not leave any residue for the CO<sub>2</sub> blasting material
- No loss of catalyst material loss or performance loss from the CO<sub>2</sub> blasting material
- Catalyst cleaned to less than 5% pluggage
- Will work on all catalyst types



# Ice Blasting Case Study

- **Plant Details:**
  - Layer 1 – empty;
  - Layer 2 – JMC plates;
  - Layer 3 – Cormetech honeycomb;
  - Layer 4 – Ceram honeycomb
- **Development of pluggage charts for each layer to track progress**
- **Removal of Catalyst Screens**
- **Vacuuming of loose fly ash from modules**
- **Tarp catalyst layer which is below the one receiving Ice Blasting treatment**
- **Vacuuming of loose fly ash from tarps**



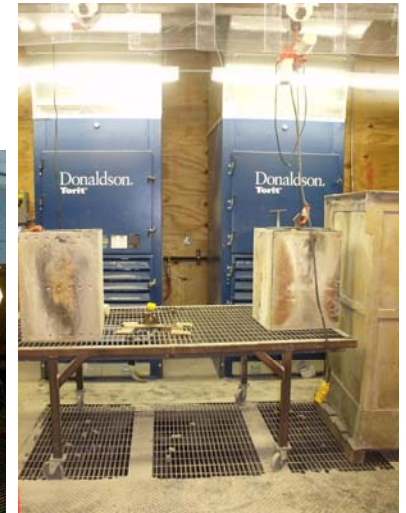
# Removal of Module cleaning

- **Issues with removal of modules:**
  - The modules need to be protected during the removal process!
  - The modules need to be wrapped / covered after removal.
  - Type of coal can be an issue:
    - PRB coal ash – the modules cannot sit for extended periods of time without cleaning. Calcium in Ash
    - Bituminous coal ash – Moisture with sulfur content can deteriorate / delaminate the plate. More prevalent on thinner catalyst material plate (<0.6mm)



# Removed Module Cleaning

- **Honeycomb Modules:**
  - **Power washing of the module:**
    - PRB Catalyst – if it dries and the plug is not removed, may not be removed.
    - Bituminous – The iron oxide is released from the ash onto the catalyst.
  - **Ice Blasting – Longer term storage before regeneration.**
  - **Sponge Blasting – Limited success for cleaning of the modules.**
- **Plate Modules:**
  - **Complete dismantling to remove the flyash.**
  - **Can remove the flyash and any LPA trapped in the module.**



# Conclusions

- **Legislation is going to require lower emissions requirements below many reactors original designs.**
- **Mercury Oxidation a further conflicting operation of the SCR Reactor.**
- **The reactor is going to need to be cleaner with all potential available in the layers.**
- **SCR reactors are going to require much cleaner reactors.**
- **The good news:**
  - **the advancement of on-line cleaning with ash sweepers has been very successful.**
  - **In-situ cleaning has advanced with our preferred preference of ice blasting.**
  - **Shop cleaning for future regenerations has advanced**



# Questions





**STEAG SCR-Tech**

*An Environmental Services Company*