

Reinhold Environmental Ltd.



2010 NO_x-Combustion Round Table & Expo Presentation

February 8 & 9, 2010

Chattanooga, TN

All presentations posted on this website are copyrighted by Reinhold Environmental, Ltd (RE). Any unauthorized downloading, attempts to modify or to incorporate into other presentations, link to other websites, or obtain copies for any other uses than the training of attendees to RE's Conferences is expressly prohibited, unless approved in writing by RE or the original presenter. RE does not assume any liability for the accuracy or contents of any materials contained in this library which were presented and/or created by persons who were not employees of RE.

SCR Design Advancements

Next generation SCR

William Medeiros
Riley Power Inc.

2010 NO_x-Combustion Round Table



What are the Drivers?

Regulation

- Ambient Levels (Measurement and Levels)
- Mercury
- Carbon Emission

Economics and Demographics

- Plant shutdowns – New Plants
- Carbon capture ready

Operation and Maintenance Costs



What does this result in?

- **Different Fuels**
 - Biomass
- **Operating at Lower Operating Loads**
 - Low Load Requirements
 - Solar – Wind
- **Lower Emissions**
 - Combined Low NO_x – SCRs
- **Shorter Payback Periods**
 - CO₂ emissions



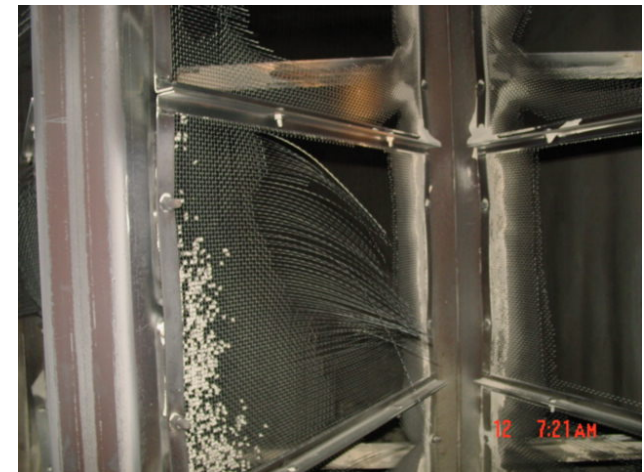
Biomass

- **Large Particle Carry Over**
 - Mechanical separator
 - Large particle ash screen
- **Catalyst Poisons**
 - Wide variety of fuels and fuel properties
 - Lower sulfur
 - Catalyst design and margins
 - Is it really going to happen and what does it mean to catalyst manufacturing volume?



Large Particle Ash Design

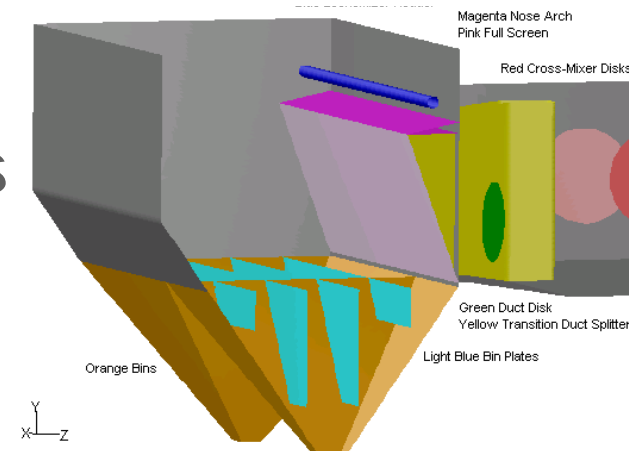
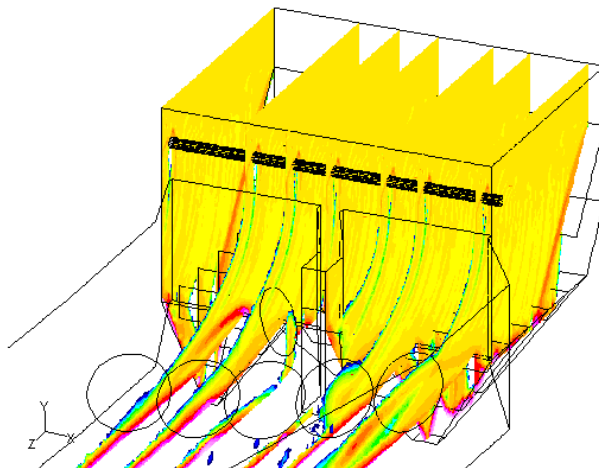
- LPA Properties
 - Size >4.0 mm
 - Density 0.7 to 1.25 g/cc
 - Sphericity 0.7 to 0.99
 - Coefficient of Restitution 0.15 to 0.2



- Screen Design Important
- Pluggage
- Erosion

Large Particle Ash Design

- Design and Modeling
 - CFD Modeling
 - Industry Coated Screens
 - Experience From Past



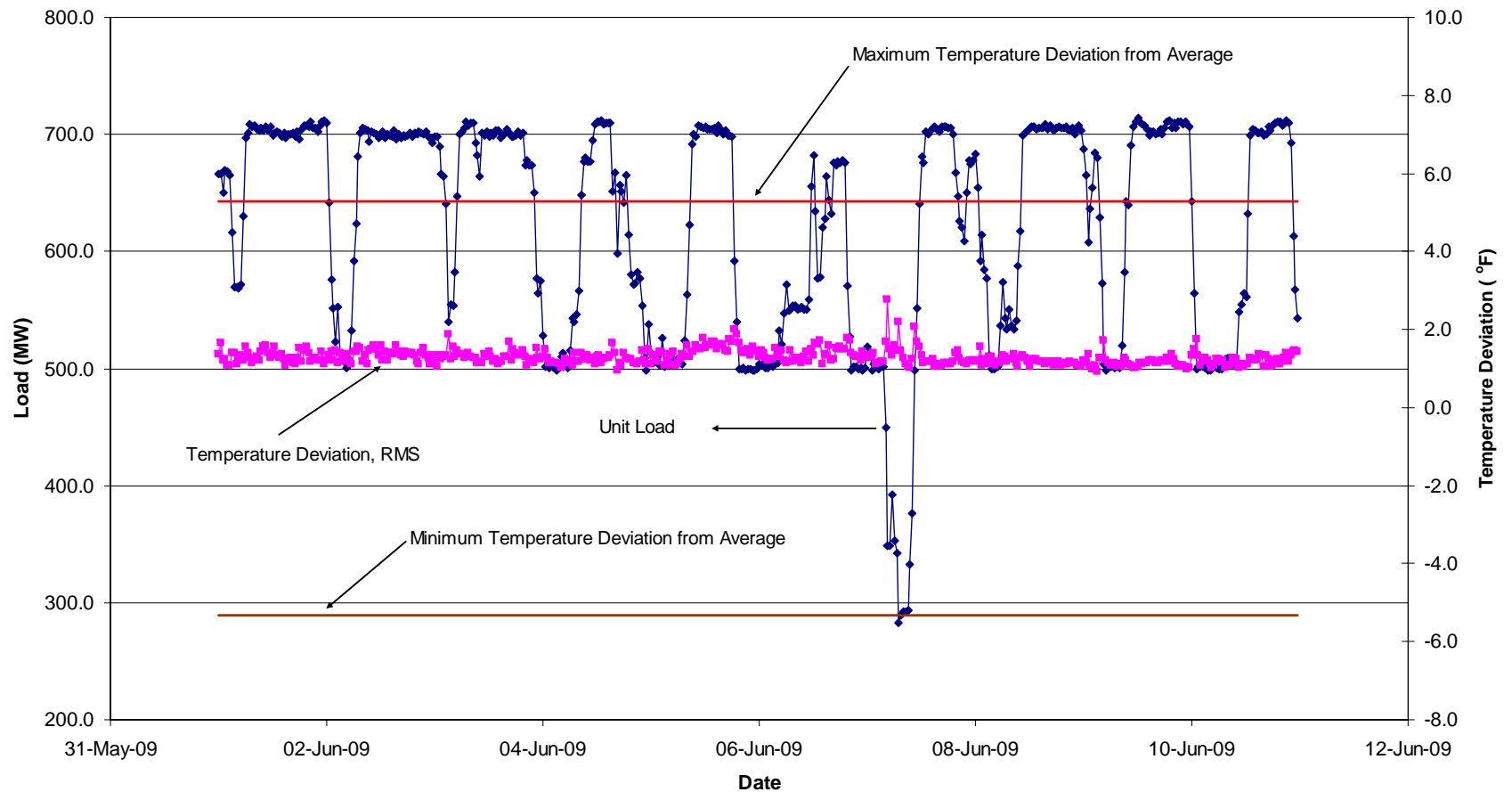
- Soot Blowers
- Low Velocity
- Low Pressure Loss

Low Load Operation

- Present economic climate
- Dispatching to lower CO₂ source plants
- Air heater cold end temperature
- How to response?
 - Boiler Hardware Changes
 - Bypass Arrangements
 - Better Temperature Distribution
 - Additional Instrumentation
 - Transient Catalyst Performance
 - Additional Instrumentation
 - RTDs, ABS monitors, Slip



Temperature Distribution



Lower Emissions

- Requirement > 95% Removal
 - Low NOx burners and SCR
 - More catalyst – More catalyst change outs
 - Catalyst Improvements
 - NH₃/NOx RMS < 1% to 2% *
 - Stable over the load range and fuels
 - Additional Manual Tuning - Automatic Control

* EPRI SCR Workshop, 2009



Necessary input values of the MEA - Process

	PM [mg/Nm ³] grs/scf lb/MMBtu	NO _x as NO ₂ [mg/Nm ³] ppm lb/MMBtu	SO _x as SO ₂ [mg/Nm ³] ppm lb/MMBtu
13. BImSchV (FRG 2004)	< 20 0.0012 0.0025	< 200 (solid fuel) 97.4 0.135	< 200 70 0.135
input values of the MEA - Process	< 15 0.00095 0.0020	< 10 (NO ₂) 5 0.007	< 15 5 0.010

Daily average values for plants with thermal capacity of > 300 MW

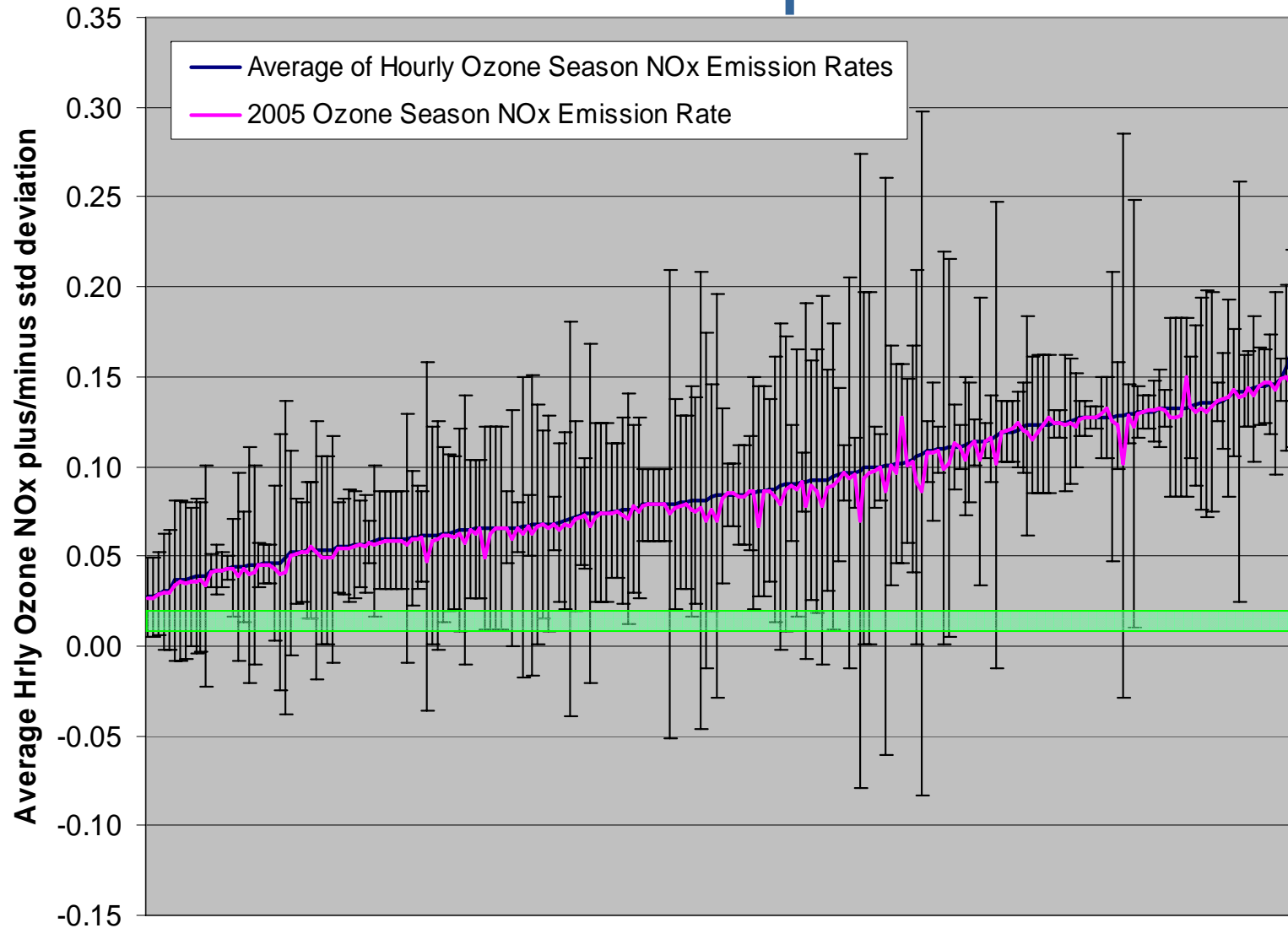


The 95% SCR

- More Catalyst Can Only Do So Much
 - If NO_x is not there to react, NH₃ will slip through = “Distribution Induced Slip”
- Higher Removals Through Better Mixing
 - The more uniform the NH₃/NO_x profile, the greater the catalyst performance and the lower the distribution induced slip
 - Maximum design NH₃/NO_x standard deviation to be 2 – 3 %
 - Current BPEI test data for NH₃/NO_x standard deviation are < 2%
 - Actual test results show 94.2% removal with NH₃/NO_x std. dev. of <2% yield undetectable slip for new catalyst.
 - (Based on catalyst design of 2 ppm slip – expected to be met)



Industrial Experience



CO₂ Ready



Performance History

Conference 2004

- 410 MW - NH₃/NO_x RMS <1.6%-2.3%
- 520 MW - NH₃/NO_x RMS <2.7%-3.4%
 - Low Load NH₃/NO_x RMS <2.9% – 4.6%
- 530 MW - NH₃/NO_x RMS <2.0%-3.7%
 - Low Load NH₃/NO_x RMS <2.1% – 2.7%
- 520 MW - NH₃/NO_x RMS <2.7%-3.4%

Conference 2003

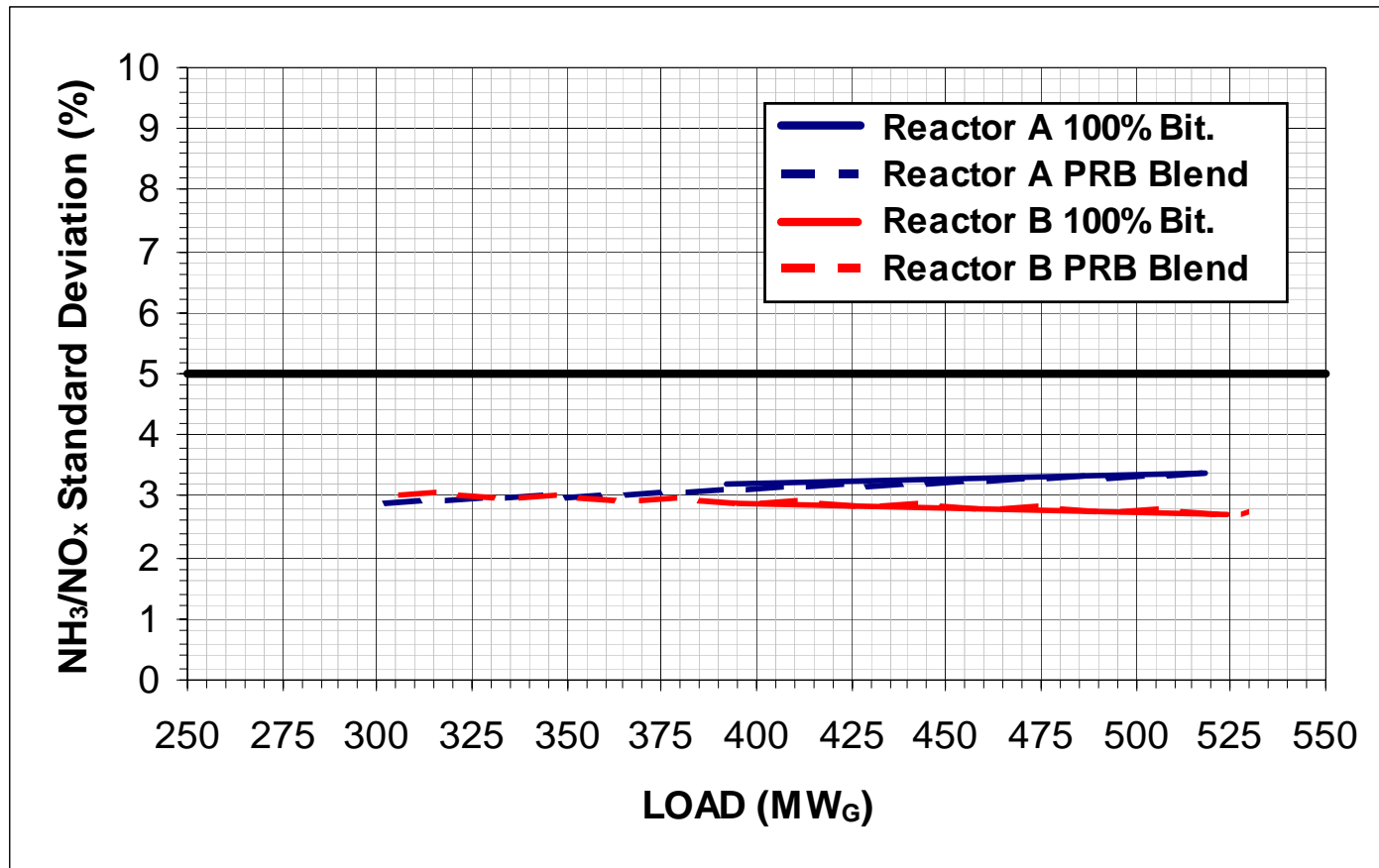
- 590 MW - NH₃/NO_x RMS < 3.0%

Conference 2008

- 650 MW - NH₃/NO_x RMS < 1.0% – 0.8%
- 250 MW - NH₃/NO_x RMS < 2.35%
 - Low Load NH₃/NO_x RMS <2.9%



Performance Over the Load Range



Manual Tuning For Higher Performance

- **Start with consistent performance over the load and fuel range**
- **Ease of tuning with limited injection points**
- **Example Unit**
 - 1200 MW Unit – 0.5 to 0.6 lbs/MBtu Inlet
 - >94% NO_x Removal – 2007 OTAG
 - Ammonia Slip Monitoring

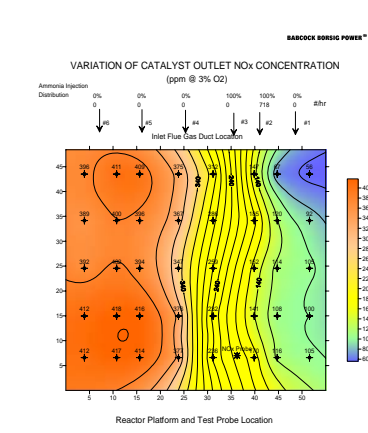
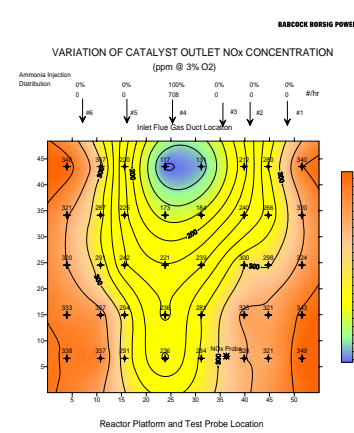
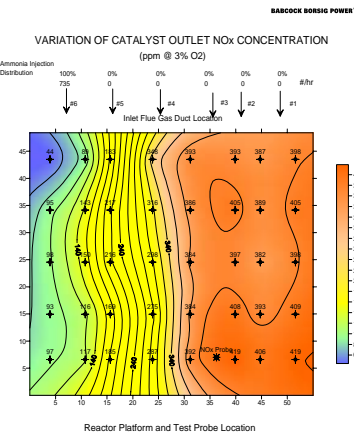
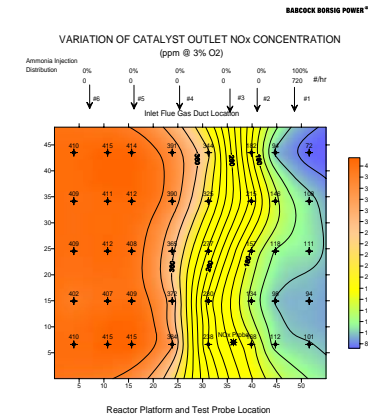
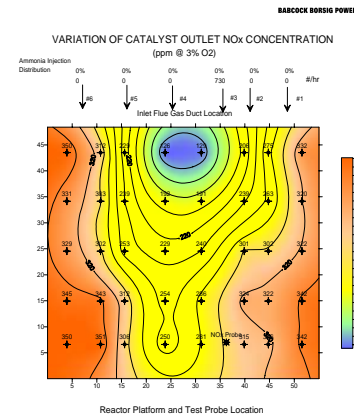
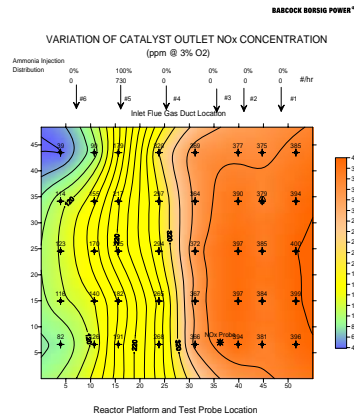


Valve Influence Test and Optimization

- Constant ammonia flow
- Test each valve individually
- Plot results for each valve
- Create influence coefficient matrix
- Computer optimization program
 - Linear equations
 - Ammonia flow constraints
- Review and adjust valves



Injector Influence: Coal-Fired 400 MW SCR Reactor *

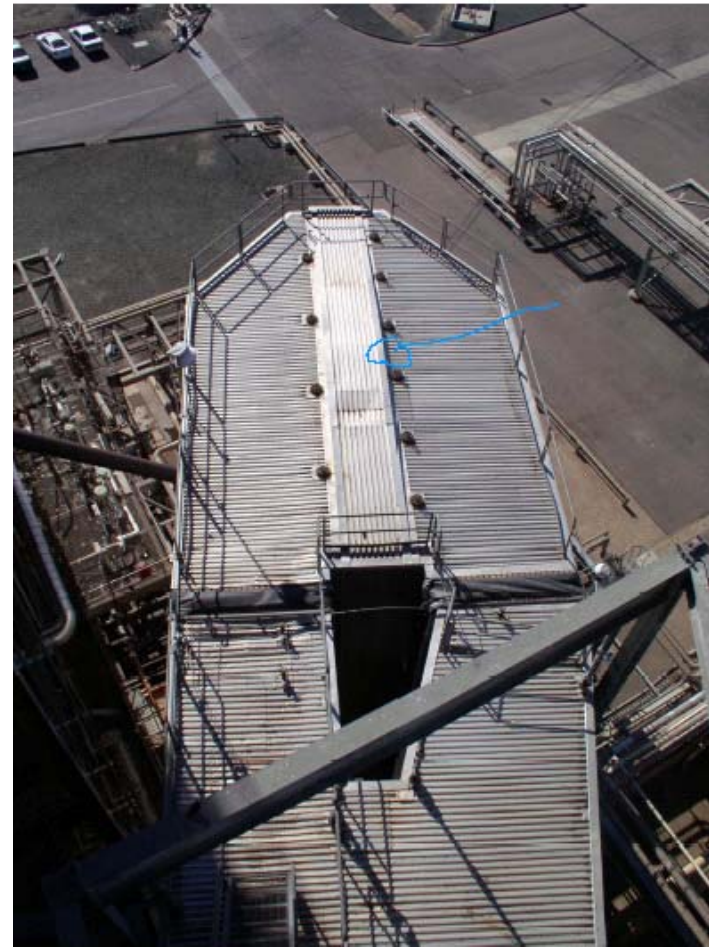


Automatic Control - Example

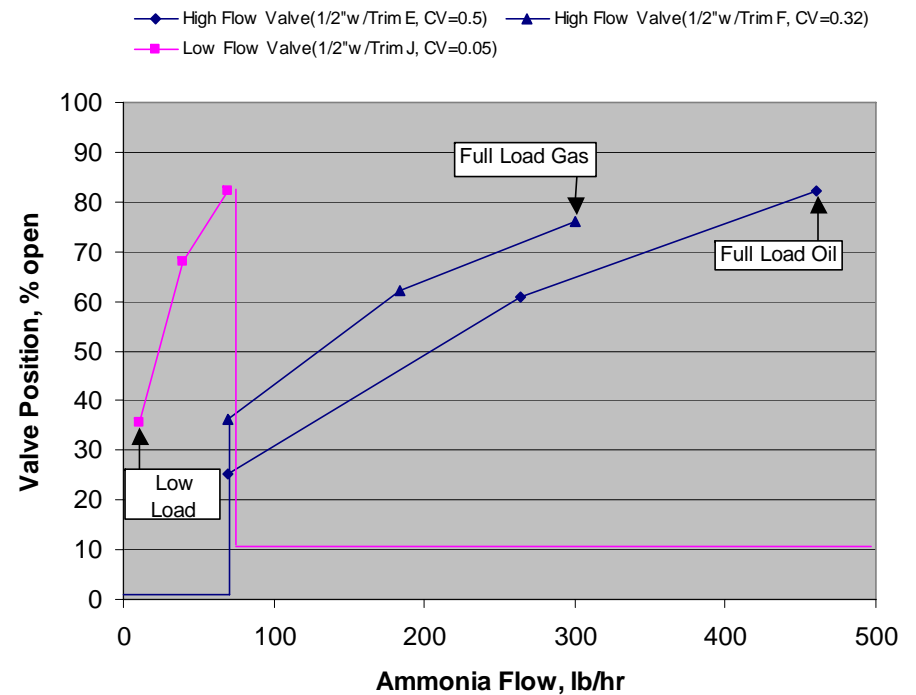
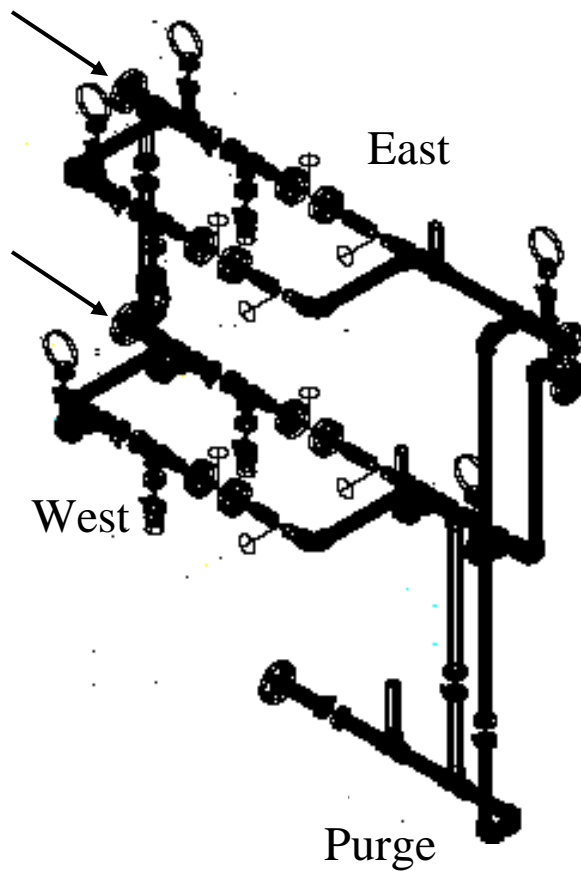
- 180 MW Gas Fired Single Unit
- Poor ammonia flow control at non-design low injection rates
- Solution enhanced ammonia control
 - Limited number of NH₃ injectors
 - Clearly defined influence fields



Automatic Control - Example



Ammonia Dual Range Flow Control



Example: Self Tuning SCR

- 170 MW Gas Plant with Single Feed Forward/Feed Back Control
- Two Injection Points with Delta Wings
- Modified with Additional Outlet NOx Meter For Two Feed Back Loops
- Installed in Summer 2005
- Extended Time Between Injection Point 'Tune Ups'



Babcock Power Inc.

THANK YOU !



www.babcockpower.com

Copyright © 2010 Babcock Power Inc. All rights reserved.

