

## : PC MACT – CEM Solutions

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SICK Process Automation

# Portland Cement MACT

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: PC MACT Basics:

# Portland Cement MACT

## Monitoring Requirements

EPA Estimate: 158 sources will have to meet the new limits:

Pollutant	Unit	Emission Limit	
		Existing Kilns	New Kilns
Mercury	[ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ]	12.5	4.8
Total Hydrocarbon	[ $\text{mgC}/\text{m}^3$ ]	30.3	30.3
Particulate Matter	[ $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ]	10.0	2.5
Hydrochloric Acid	[ $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ]	3.8	3.8

### : PM CEM

- Applies to Kiln and Clinker Coolers as defined in Section 63.1343(b) of the PC MACT Rule
- PM CEMs must comply with PS-11 and Procedure 2 of App. F, 40 CFR 60
  - Annual Relative Response Audits as defined in Procedure 2;
  - Response Correlation Audits every 3 years
- Install and operate a flow monitor (continuous)
- Measure clinker production or kiln feed rate to normalize mass concentration for comparison to the limit (hourly)

### PS11 - Initial Correlation Audit (ICA)

- : Pass the 7-day drift test
- : PS-11 Correlation requirements
  - Conduct at least 15 reference method tests at 3 particulate mass concentrations that represent the range of unit operation – de-tune process to achieve higher mass loadings
  - Correlation coefficient must be  $\geq 0.85$

### PS11 - Absolute Correlation Audit (ACA)

- : Quarterly filter audit of PM CEM (unless RRA or RCA is performed)
- : 3 filter ranges tested 3 times each (similar to opacity filter audit)
- : Filters not required to be NIST traceable. To manufacture standards.

### PS11 - Relative Response Audit (RRA)

- : Annual check of PM CEM response
- : 3 simultaneous Reference Methods tests in comparison to PM CEM “as found” status.

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## Monitoring Requirements

### Absolute Correlation Audit Testing Results

Date	Reference Filter	Reference Value (%)	Response Value (%)	Absolute Difference (%)
January	1	0.00	0.0	0.0
	2	37.9	37.8	0.1
	3	55.3	56.2	0.9
	4	92.6	92.8	0.2
April	1	0.00	0.0	0.0
	2	37.9	37.1	0.8
	3	55.3	56.0	0.7
	4	92.6	93.1	0.5
June	1	0.00	0.0	0.0
	2	37.9	37.9	0.0
	3	55.3	55.6	0.3
	4	92.6	93.2	0.6



### PS11 - Response Correlation Audit (RCA)

- : Verify curve stability over time – 3 year interval for PC MACT
- : Requirements
  - Conduct at least 12 reference method tests at 3 particulate mass concentrations
  - Each of the 12 runs must be less than or equal to the highest value obtained during the PS-11 testing
  - Must have 9 out of 12 inside the range of values used to create the correlation curve
  - 75% of the 12 data points must fall within two parallel lines that represent +/- 25% of the equivalent emission limit from the correlation curve

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## Monitoring Requirements



### : Total Hydrocarbon

- Install and operate a CEM in accordance with Performance Spec 8, App. B, 40 CFR 60
- For sources equipped with alkali bypass stack, you may use performance tests
- Optional total organic HAP limit... CEM installed in accordance with PS 8, App. B, 40 CFR 60
- Emission limits corrected to 7% O<sub>2</sub>, except during start-up and shutdown

### : HCl

- If the affected facility is equipped with a wet scrubber or tray tower, compliance can be shown through compliance testing and a continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS); otherwise
- Install and operate a CEM in accordance to PS15, App. B and Procedure 1 of App. F.
  - In absence of a traditional Performance Spec for HCl, EPA allows use of alternative monitoring techniques
  - EPA in process of developing PS specific to HCl
- Emission limits corrected to 7% O<sub>2</sub>, except during start-up and shutdown

### : Mercury

- Install and maintain a Mercury CEM in accordance with PS-12A, App. B, 40 CRF 60.
- Optional: Sorbent trap according to PS-12B
- Must also install and operate a flow monitor

: CEM Solutions:

### : PC MACT CEM Solutions

#### - PM CEM

- Dry Stack – Scatter Light Probe (SP100)
- Wet Stack – Scatter Light Probe w/ heated bypass (FWE200)

#### - HCl

- Hot/Wet IR Photometer (MCS100E)
- Hot/Wet Tunable Diode Laser (GME700)

#### - Mercury

- Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (MERCCEM300Z)

#### - Volume Flow

- Ultrasonic Flow Monitor (Flowsic 100)

#### - THC

- Flame Ionization Detector (FIDOR)

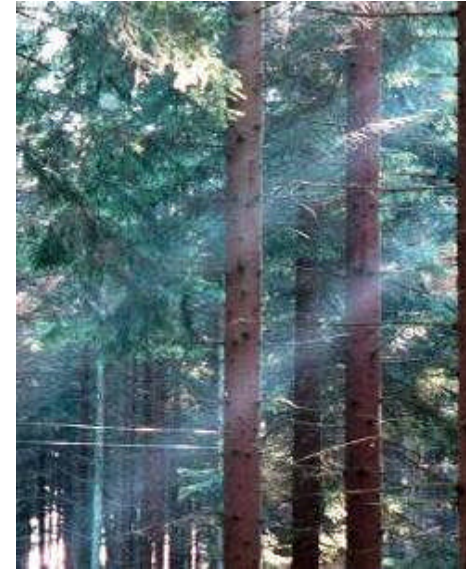
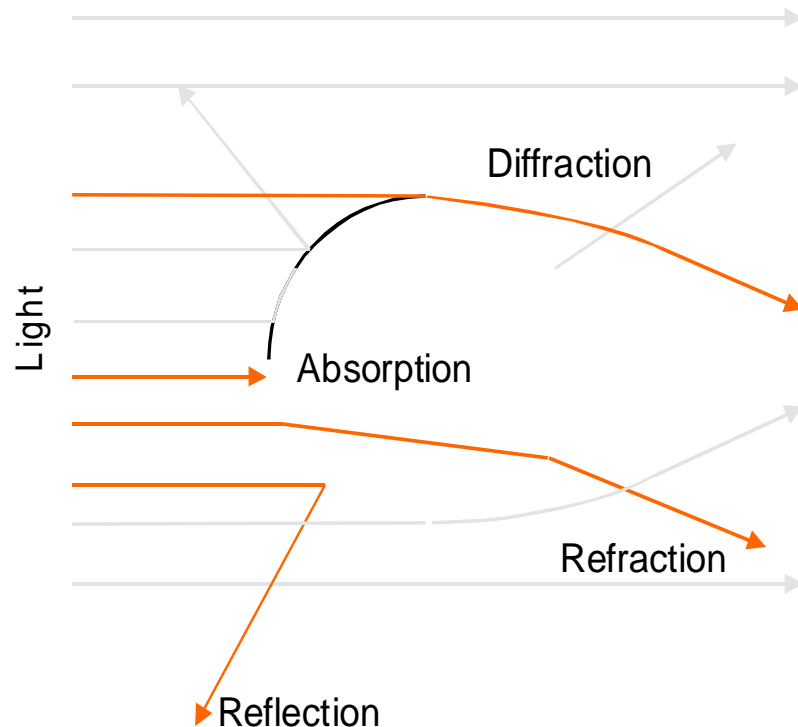
: PM CEMs in Wet and Dry Applications



# Portland Cement MACT

## PM CEM Solution

- : Scatter light - Optical principle
- : When light hits the particle, it is scattered
- : Relation between the scattered light intensity and dust concentration
- : Usable for low to medium dust concentrations



- Light attenuation depends on different application parameters  
(E.g.: grain size, dust density, dust dispersion)
- Application specific regression curve through a gravimetric comparison measurement:  $cc2E^2 + cc1E + cc0$ 
  - Relationship between mA and dust concentration
- Data imported into dust measurement device

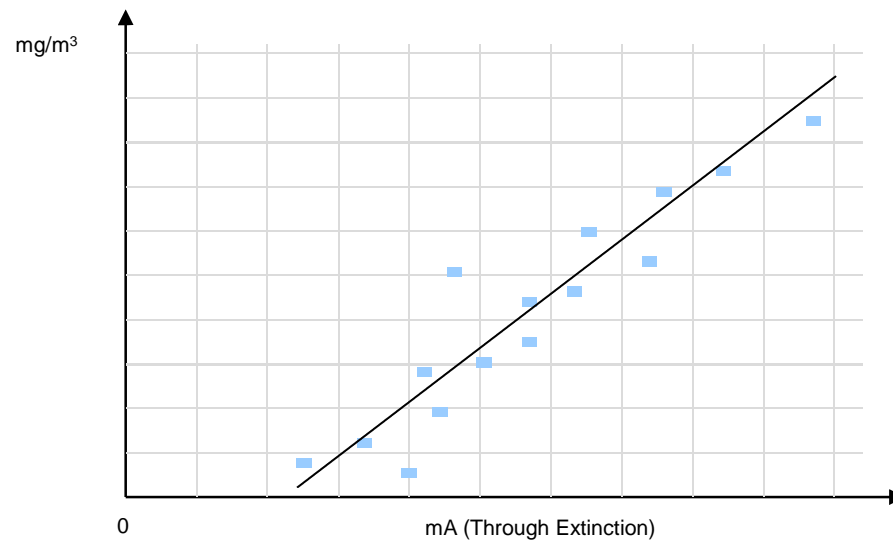
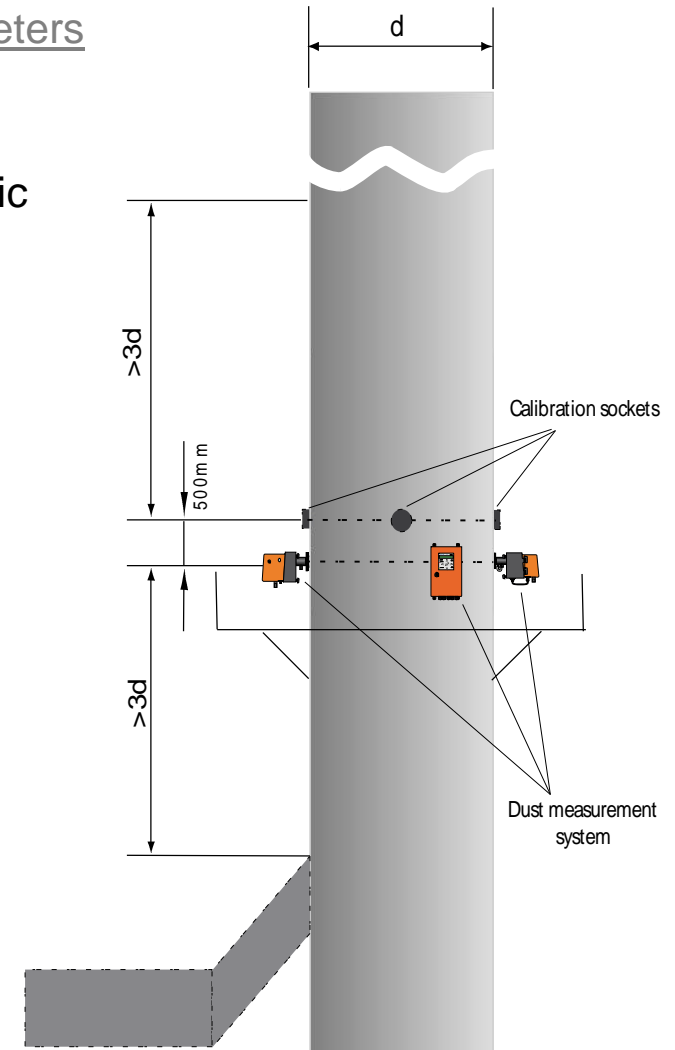


Fig.: Regression curve (Schematic)

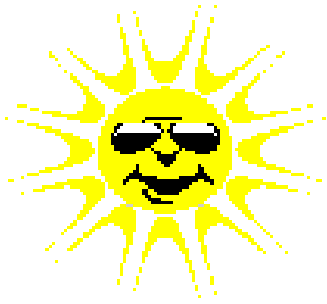


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## PM CEM Solution

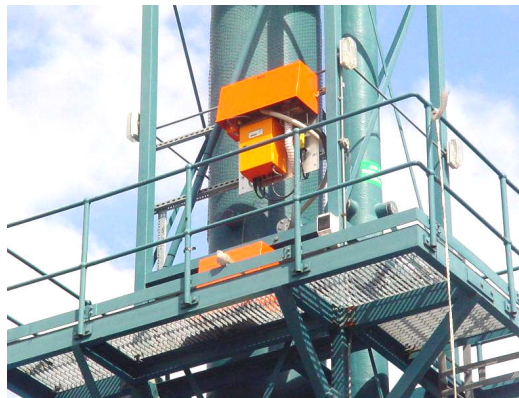
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Dry gas



SP100

FWE200



Wet gas



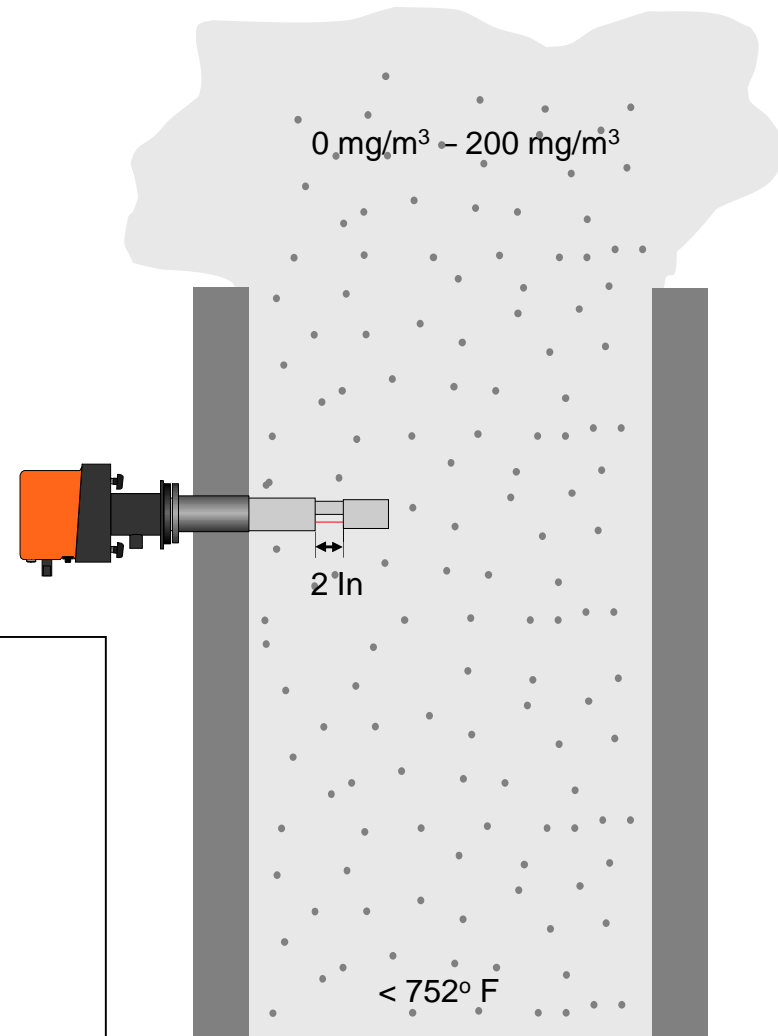
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## PM CEM Solution

### SP100 – Scatter Forward Probe

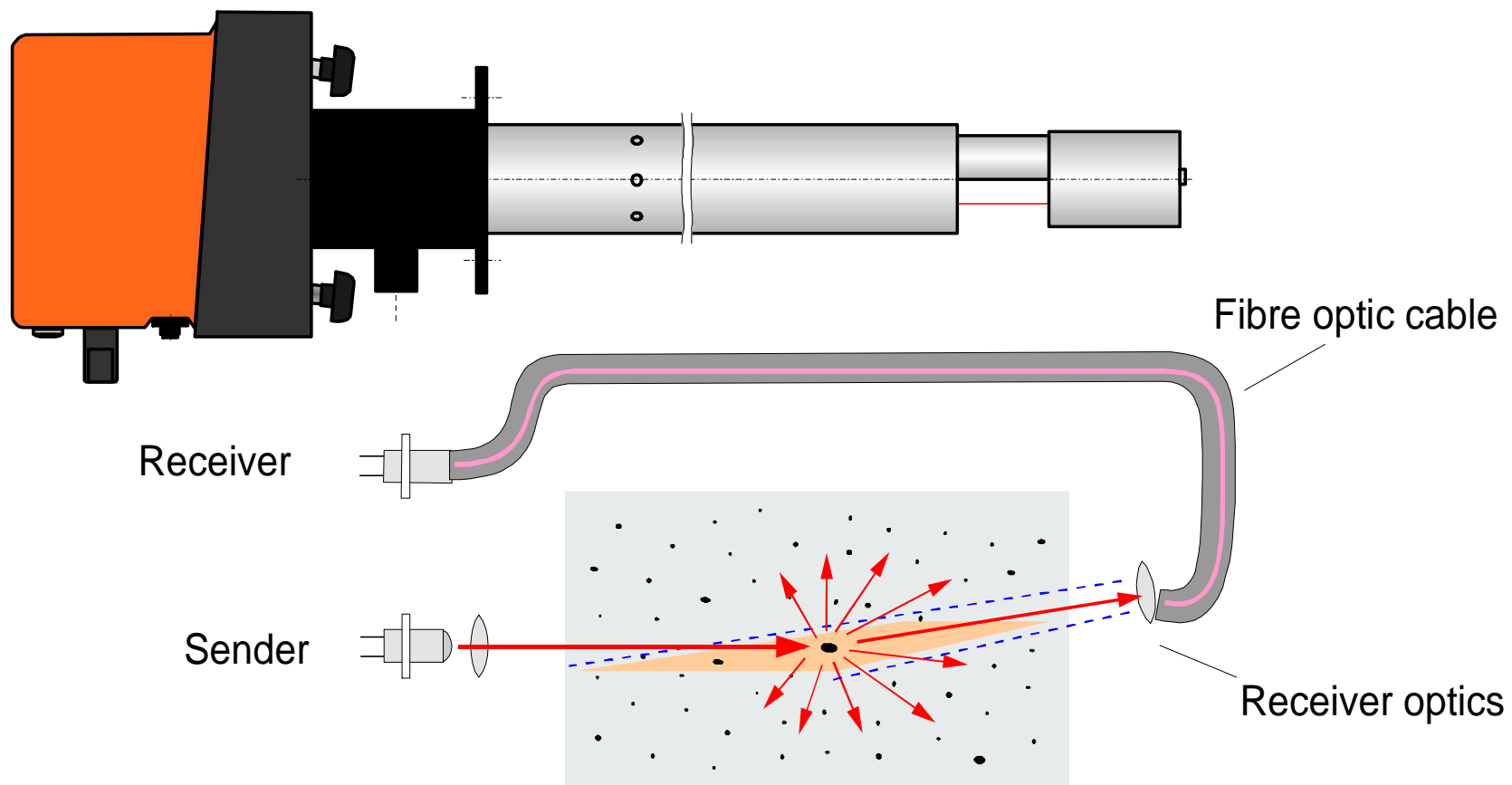


- : Different probe lengths available
- : High gas temperatures (up to 752° F)
- : HASTELLOY material for Corrosive gases
- : Maintenance interval of 3 months
- : Meets EPA Performance Spec 11



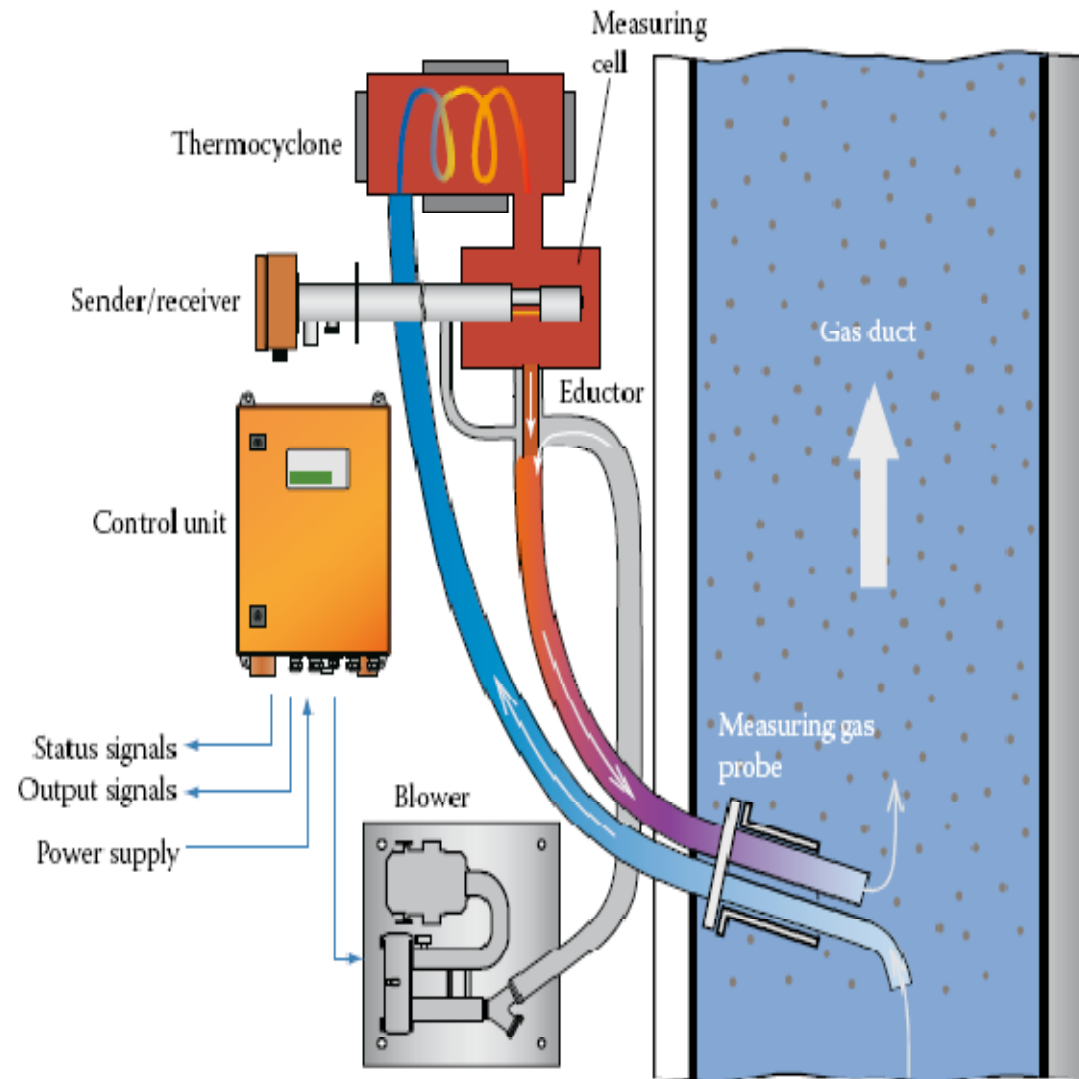
# Portland Cement MACT

## PM CEM Solution



### FWE200: Why a Bypass System?

- : The light of the monitor attenuated through particles in the light beam.
- : The water droplets must be eliminated.
- : The heated Bypass System is the solution for a correct PM measurement in wet stacks.



: Hydrogen Chloride - HCl

- ⌋ Keys to proper HCl Measurement
  - Continuous and accurate measurement of HCl in ppm levels can only be made when you measure wet.
  - The entire sample train must be kept hot and insulated to prevent cold spots.
  - Sample at high temperature and high flow rate
    - 185° C for 3ppm HCl to avoid absorption and salt formations
    - > 5 l/min
  - Calibration Issues
    - Absorption / Desorption (wet cal vs. spiking)
    - Stability of cal gas – use a reputable supplier



- ⋮ The measurement of HCl offers multiple solutions
  - IR Measurement using Gas Filter Correlation – SICK MCS100E
    - Hot/Wet measurement to ensure no sample loss.
    - Integration of HCl Channel to existing MCS100E
    - Complete replacement of existing CEM with multi-component MCS100E
      - Measurement of HCl, and additional CEM gases; SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> in one monitor
  - Tunable Diode Laser Spectroscopy – SICK GME700
    - Hot/Wet measurement to ensure no sample loss.
    - Measures only at the desired wavelength, meaning high sensitivity and no cross-interference.
    - Possible integration into existing sample system

### MCS100 E HW – Multi-component CEMS

- Multi-component
- Undiluted Hot Wet Extractive
- IR Absorption with Gas Filter Correlation
- Complies with Part 60 & 75 of U.S. EPA 40 CFR
- >1000 units sold worldwide
- Well known and accepted in the cement industry



# Portland Cement MACT

## HCl Solution

### Relevant Measuring Ranges

HCl	0	-	10	ppm
NH <sub>3</sub>	0	-	15	ppm
SO <sub>2</sub>	0	-	25	ppm
CO	0	-	40	ppm
NO	0	-	80	ppm
CO <sub>2</sub>	0	-	25	Vol.-%
H <sub>2</sub> O	0	-	40	Vol.-%
O <sub>2</sub>	0	-	21	Vol.-%
NO <sub>2</sub>	0	-	50	ppm
N <sub>2</sub> O	0	-	50	ppm
CH <sub>4</sub>	0	-	70	ppm

Smallest ranges @ standard conditions dry (H<sub>2</sub>O, O<sub>2</sub>: wet)



# Portland Cement MACT

## HCl Solution

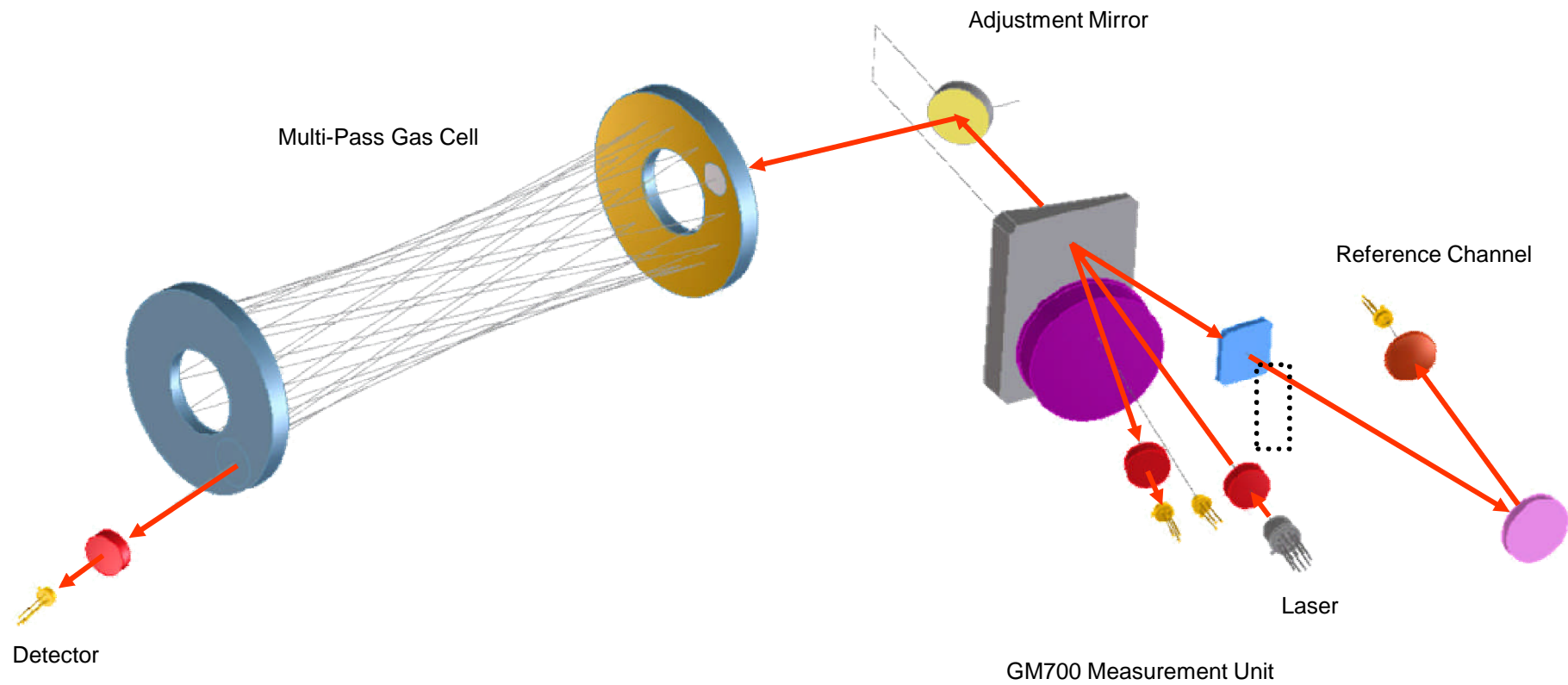
- : A complete TDLS system in one housing
- : Laser spectrometer based on GM700
- : Laser selectivity means high sensitivity and minimal cross-interference effects
- : Minimum Range: 0-5 ppm HCl
- : Extractive „hot-wet“ measurement
- : Heated, volume- and flow- optimized multi-pass gas cell, 290ml
- : 19“-rack for control cabinet installation



GM700

# Portland Cement MACT

## HCI Solution



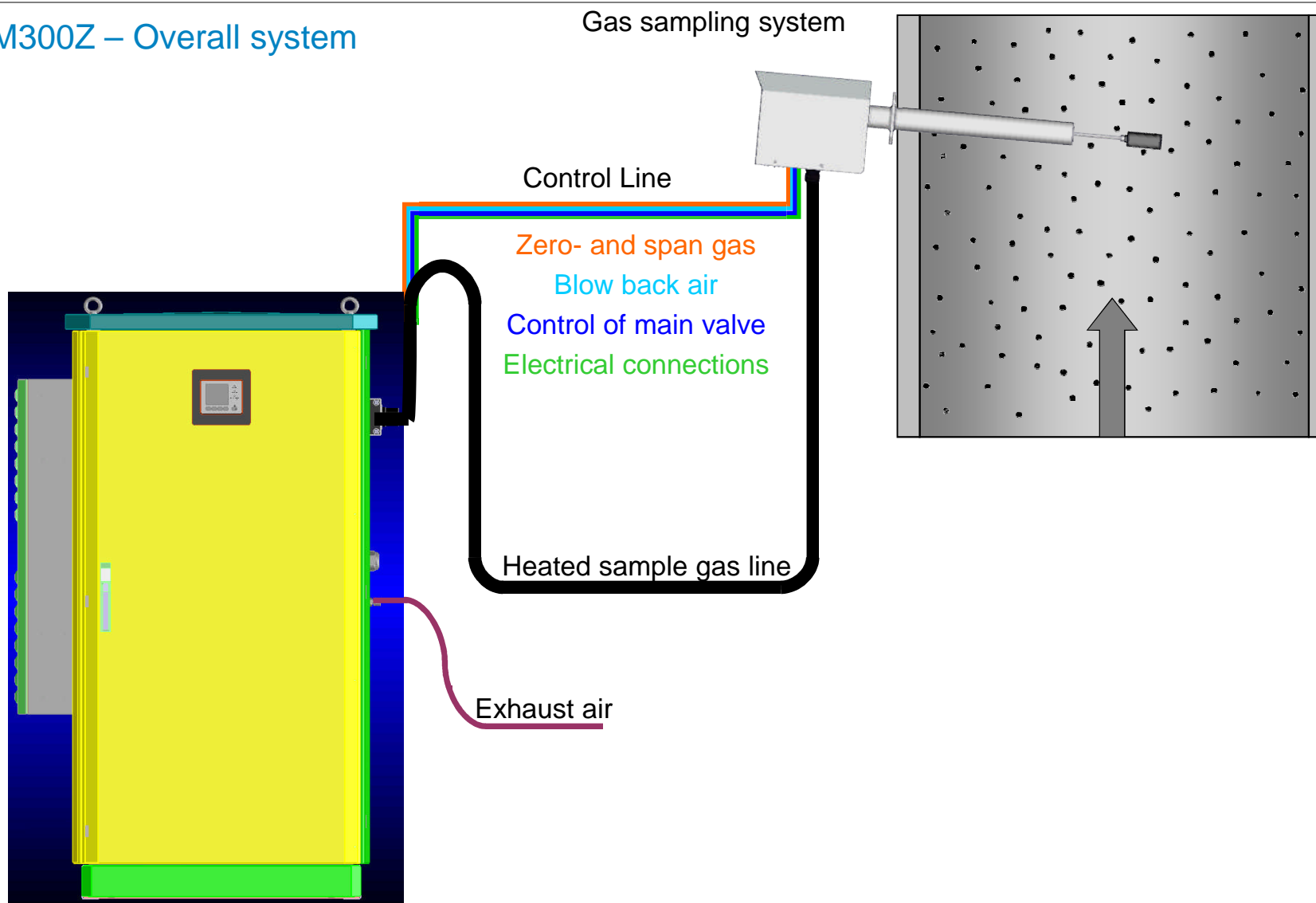
: Mercury CEM

- : Is there a “best” measuring system?**
  - : No sample gas line → Insitu measuring system**
    - Insitu not possible as conversion of  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  to  $\text{Hg}^0$  necessary
    - preferably short sample gas line
  - : Conversion of  $\text{Hg}^+$  to  $\text{Hg}^0$  without use of any consumables**
    - No wet chemical conversion with  $\text{SnCl}_2$
    - No converter materials
    - High temperature conversion
  - : Measurement method**
    - No cross sensitivities or
    - Optical correction of cross sensitivities
    - Continuous measurement method with short response time
  - : Automatic check with span gas or adequate means**

# Portland Cement MACT

## Hg CEM Solution

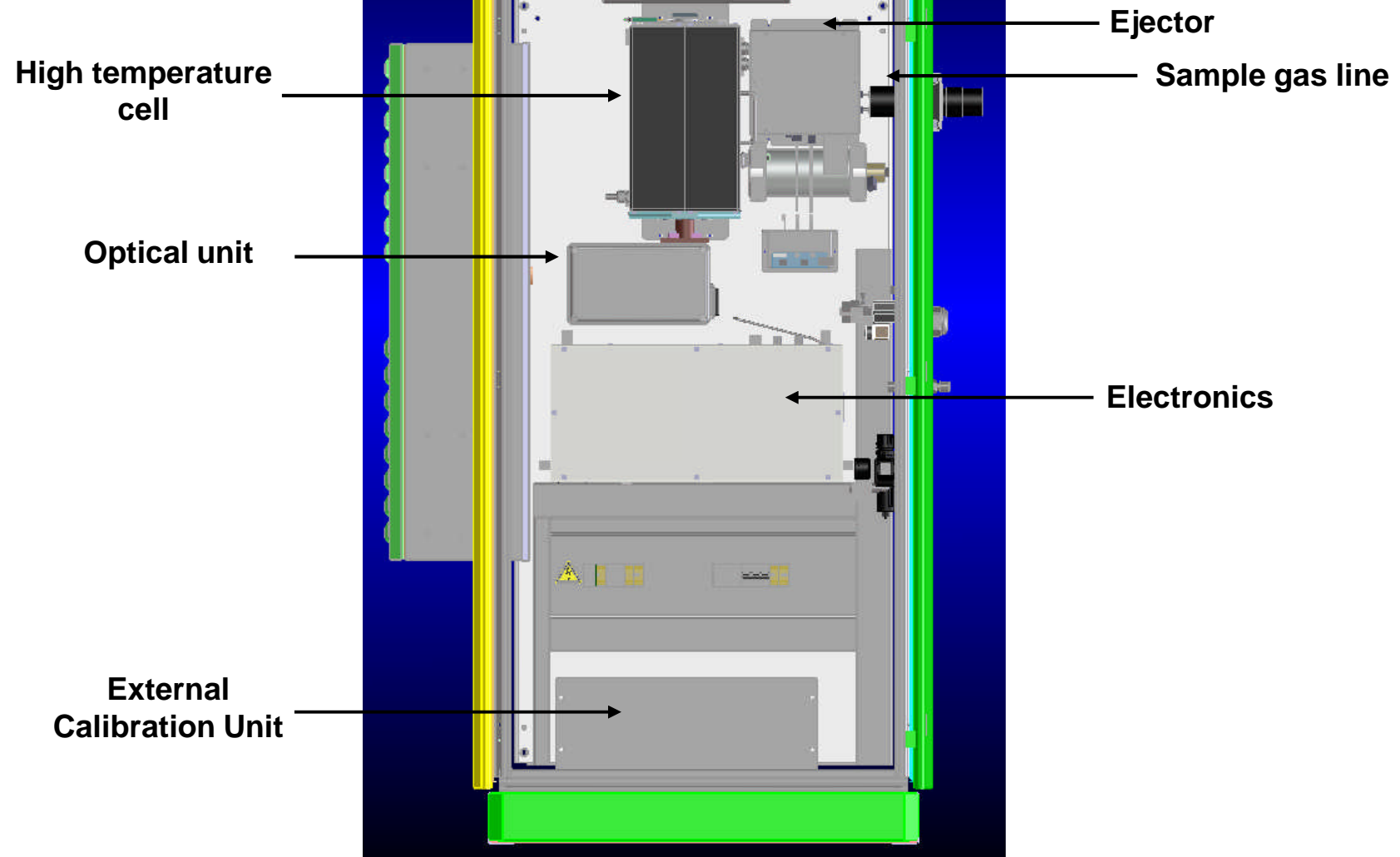
### MERCEM300Z – Overall system





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## Hg CEM Solution



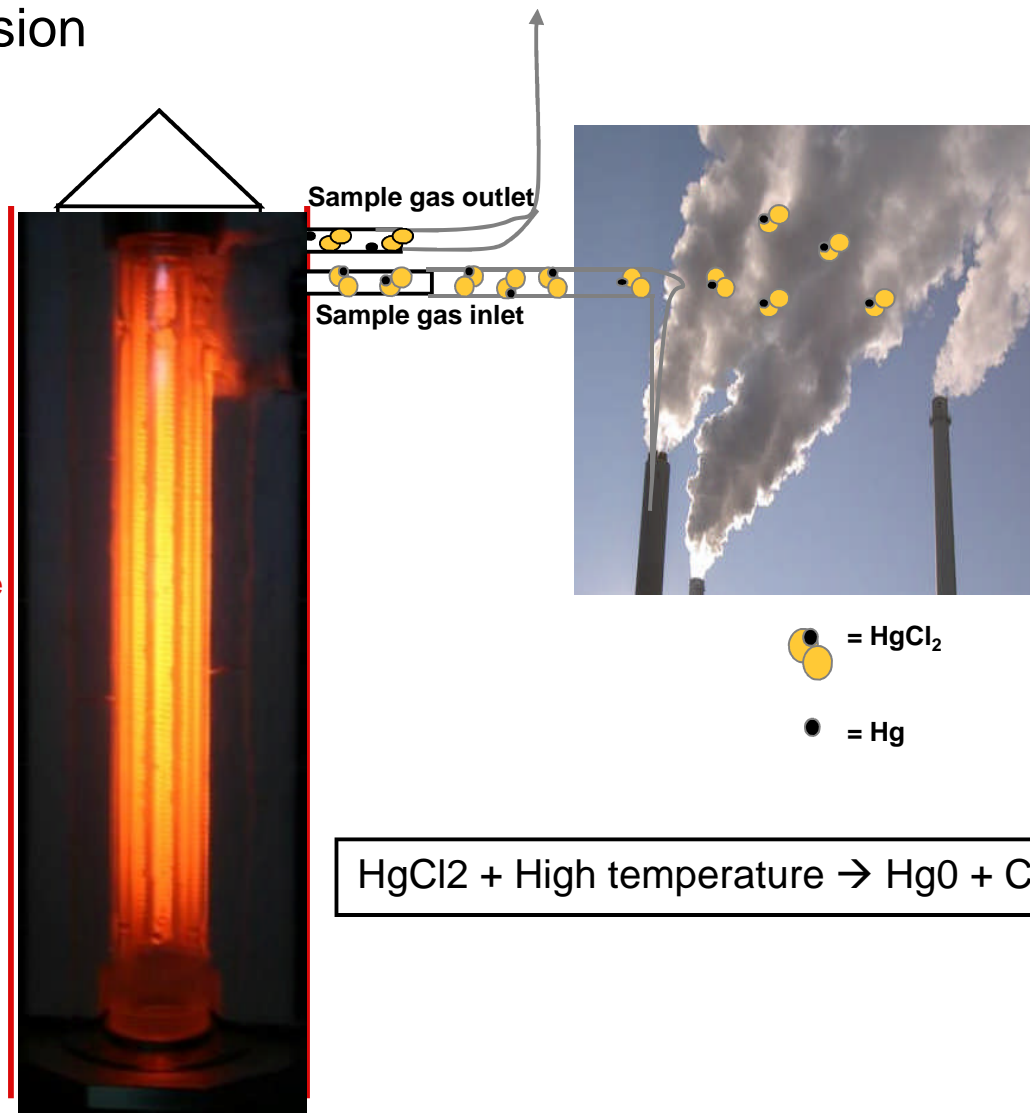
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## Hg CEM Solution

### : High temperature conversion

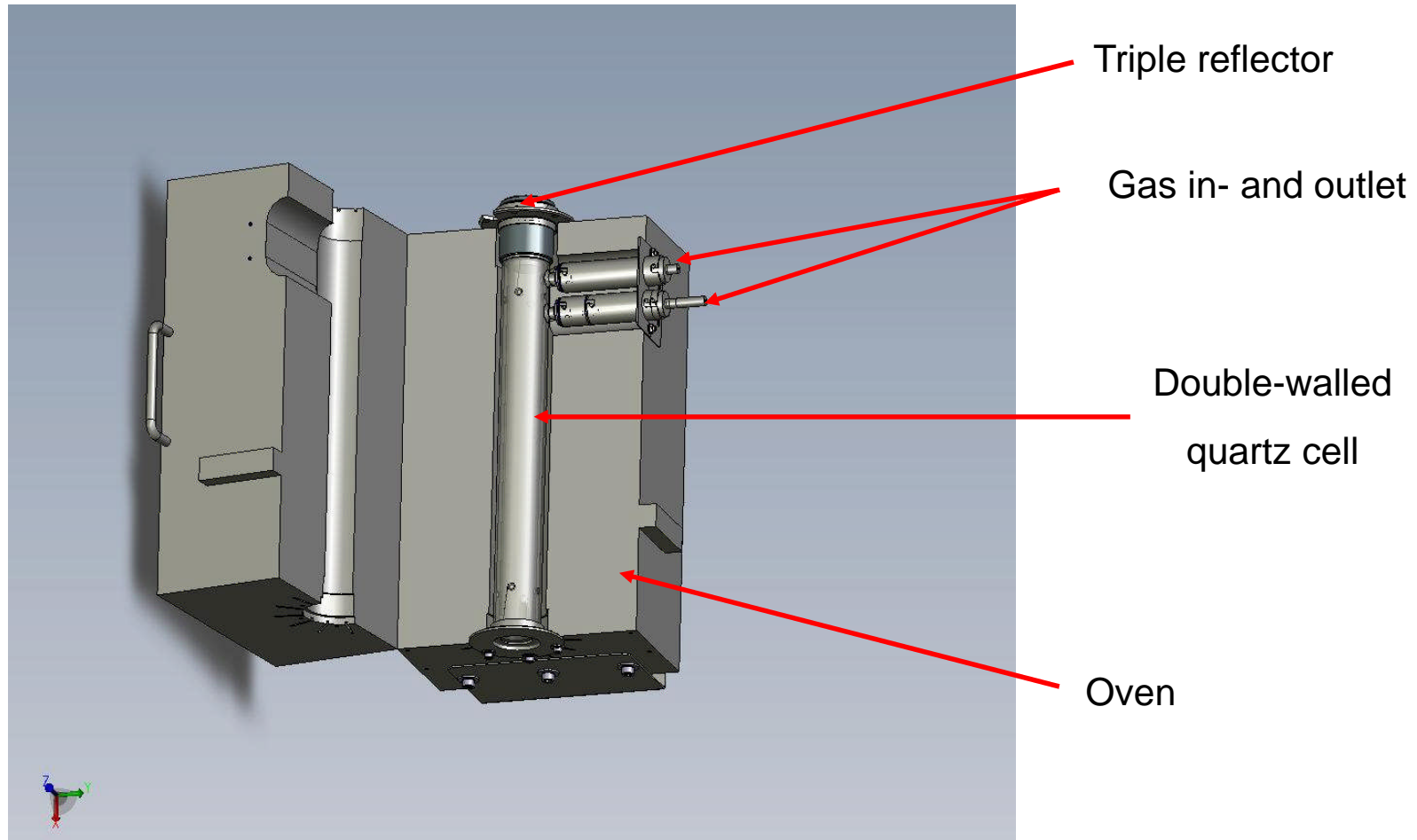
- Heated quartz cell (1000 °C)
- Double walled

High temperature  
1000 °C



# Portland Cement MACT

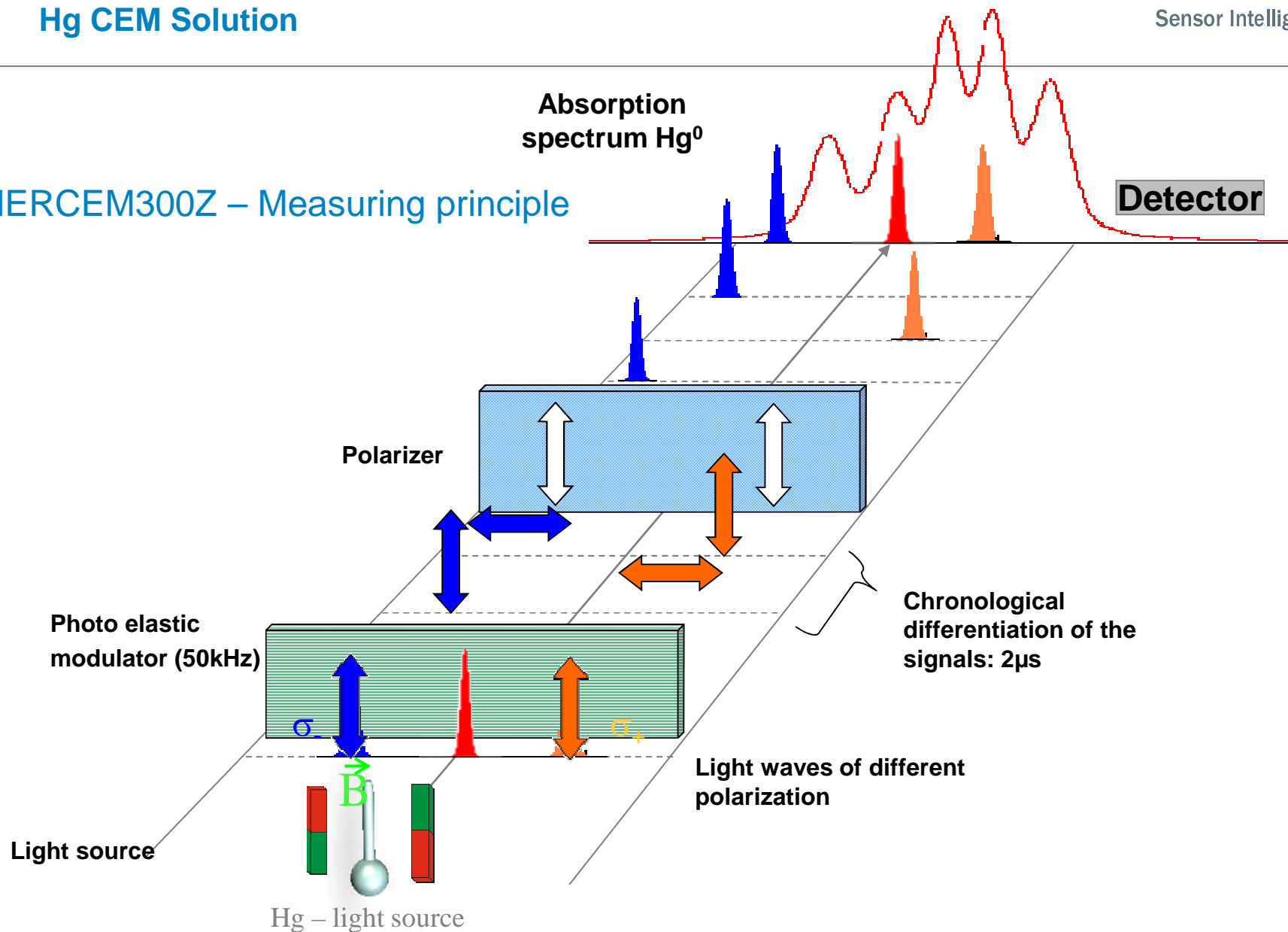
## Hg CEM Solution



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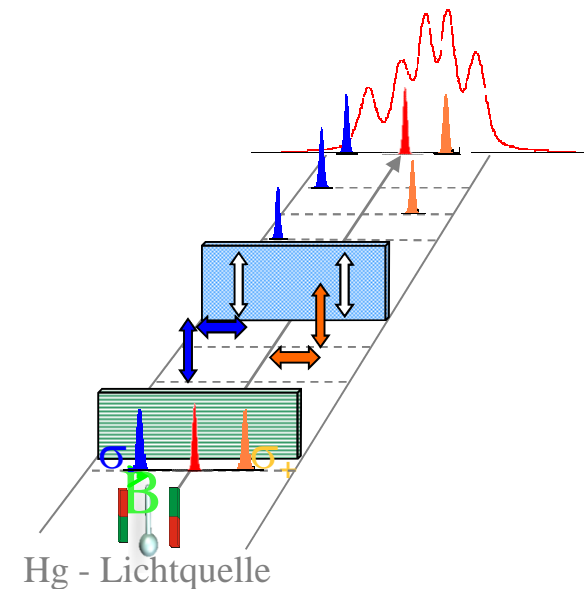
## Hg CEM Solution

### MERCEM300Z – Measuring principle



### : Advantages of Zeeman - AAS

- Continuous measuring method
- No moving parts
  - No mechanical wear
  - Long-term stability(Maintenance cycle of light source:  $\geq 1$  year)
- Automatic drift correction for
  - Light source modifications
  - Contamination of optical surfaces
- Measuring and reference signal are close together on spectrum, meaning interferences are nearly identical across this small area.
  - Best possible cross sensitivity correction



### **: Customer benefits**

- Reliable measuring values at any time: patented direct measurement
- Maintenance free high temperature – conversion
- Low cost of ownership – measurement without consumables
- Easy, fast access due to modular set-up
- Long-term stability due to automatic drift correction
- Integrated adjustment function: No additional equipment necessary
- Automatic adjustment via integrated gas calibration unit
- Stable measurements in spite of difficult ambient conditions
- Field proven maintenance intervals of >12 weeks.

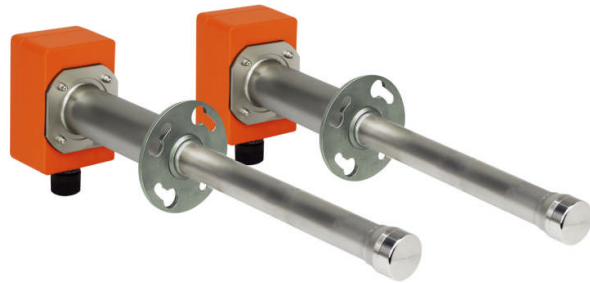
: Volume Flow

# Portland Cement MACT

## Flow Solution

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FLOWSIC100 M



FLOWSIC100 PR

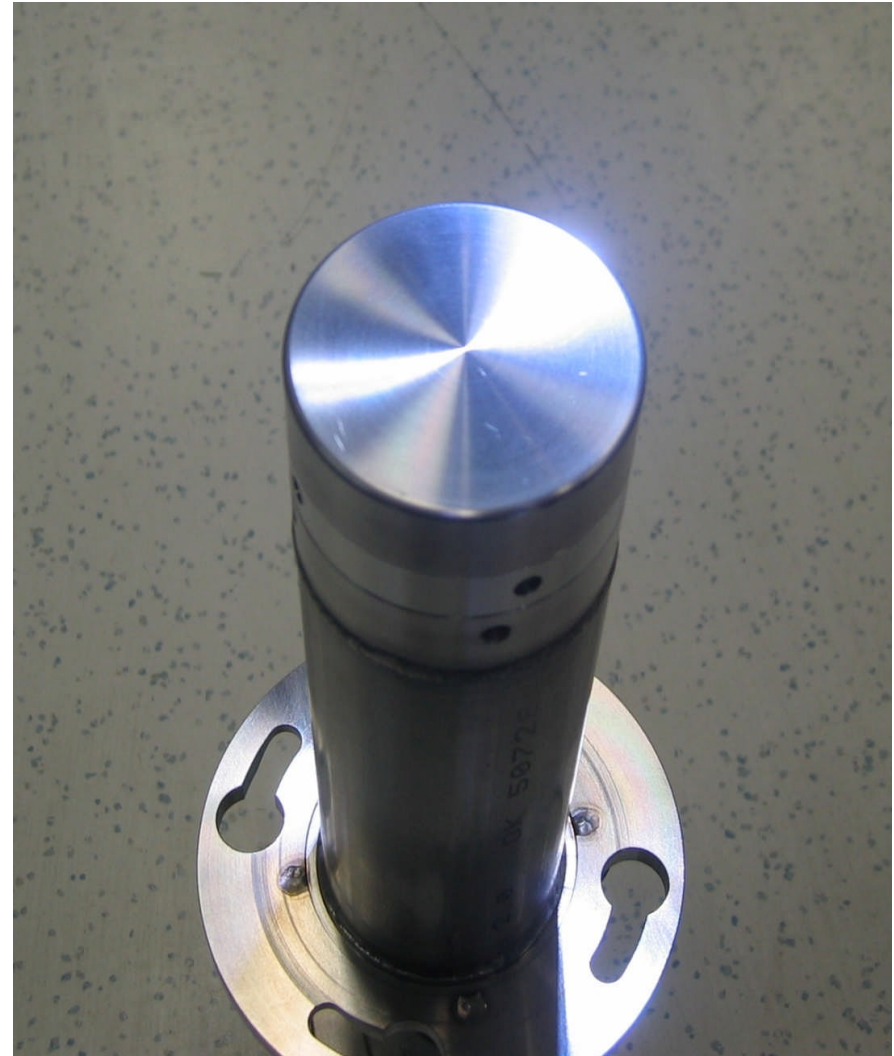


FLOWSIC100 H



### ┆ Transducers:

- Solid state design with „piezo-electric“ crystals enclosed in titanium as standard
- High durability and low maintenance
- Standard 3 year warranty



- ┆ Process and Ambient Temperature :
  - No external purge air requirements for process temperatures up to 500° F
  - External Purge air can :
    - Contribute to excessive condensation and contamination of the transducer heads. Reducing operation life.
    - Cause unstable thermal conditions that create noise and faulty readings.



: Total Hydrocarbon - THC

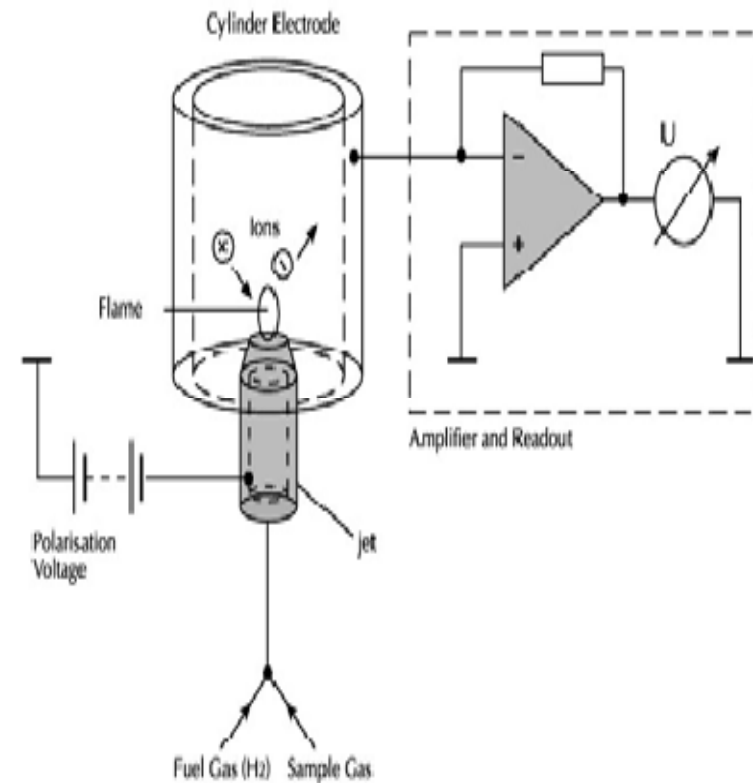
# Portland Cement MACT

## THC Solution

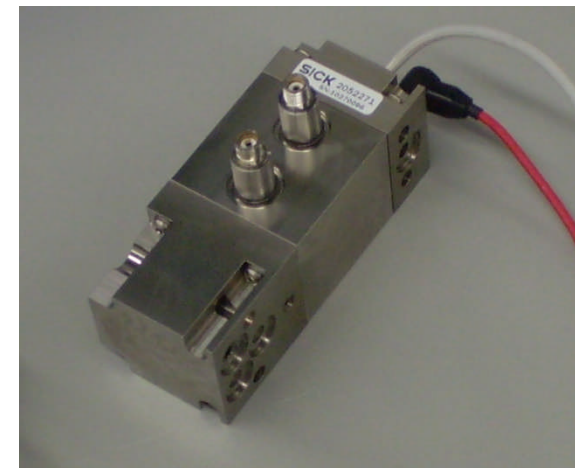
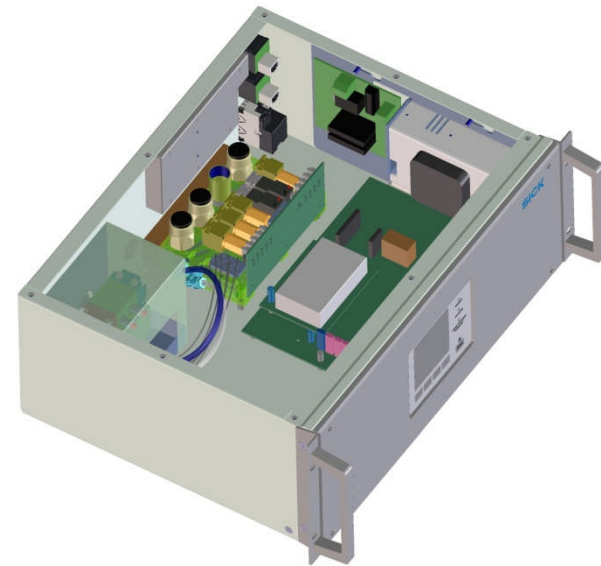
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- Most commonly used technique for measurement of THC is the Flame Ionization Detector (FID)
- Hydrogen flame is burnt in the presence of HC free air, around which an electrical field is placed.
- When HC from the sample gas are fed into the flame, they are cracked and stripped and CH-fragments are formed.
- These become oxidized by available O<sub>2</sub>, and form CHO<sup>+</sup> ions.
- The ion flow is measureable in the electrical field and proportional to the carbon content in the sample gas.



- ┆ FIDOR - 19" Mountable FID
  - Range: 0-10/50 ppm THC
  - Burner Gas: Hydrogen
  - HW Extractive concept
  - Maintenance free eductor for sample draw
  - Modbus/Ethernet/OPC
  - Meets US EPA PS-8, and test methods 25 and 25A.
  - Available as a stand-alone system or integrated into existing extractive systems



## : Summary

### : Summary

- SICK is able to deliver all necessary CEM technology to meet the PC MACT rule and fulfill the application requirements.
- This allows SICK to provide solutions based on “best solution”, which is application driven, and not technology driven.
- Experience counts. SICK has a proven track record in monitoring the compounds required by the PC MACT.

: Discussion / Questions