



## **Energy, Utility & Environment Conference**

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# **SO<sub>2</sub> Control Using Dry Sorbent Injection Technology with Hydrated Lime**

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- Why Dry Sorbent Injection (DSI)?
- Hydrated Lime Sorbents
- DSI Case Studies
- Conclusions
- Summary



# Why Dry Sorbent Injection (DSI)?



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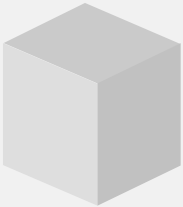

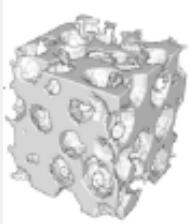
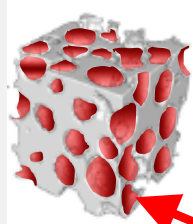


- Equipment is low installed capital cost
- System relatively easy to retrofit to most plants
- Small equipment footprint
- Mechanically simple system
- ~1 year schedule
  - ✓ award to installation
- Low consumable requirement
  - ✓ air, power

# Hydrated Lime Sorbents



# Range of Products

Sorbent	Standard Hydrated Lime	Sorbacal® H	Sorbacal® SP	Sorbacal® SPS	Units
Figure					—
Typical Available $\text{Ca(OH)}_2$	92 – 95	93	93	93	%
Typical Surface Area	14 – 18	> 20	~40	~40	$\text{m}^2/\text{g}$
Typical Pore Volume	~0.07	0.08	~0.20	~0.20	$\text{cm}^3/\text{g}$

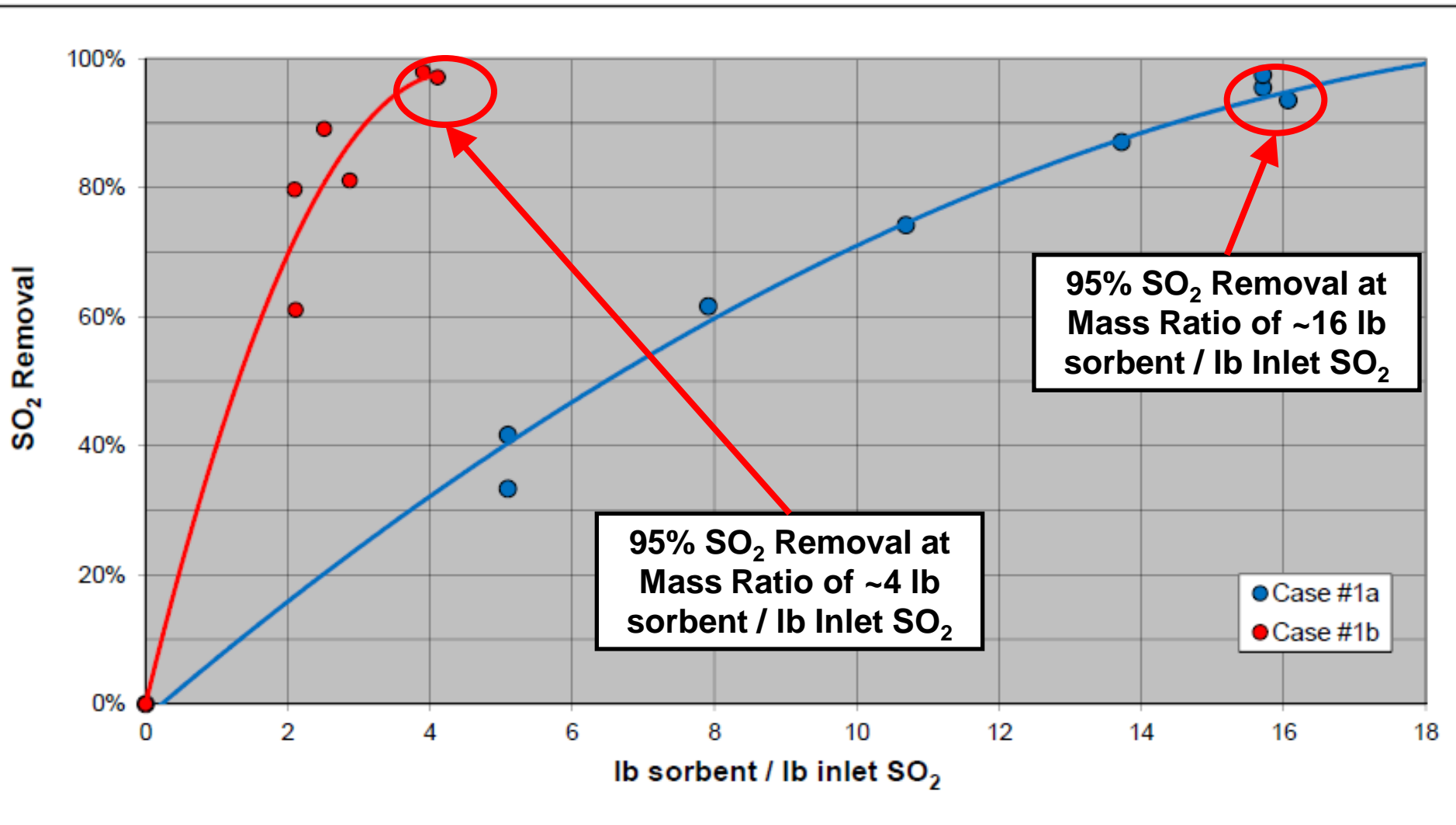
# DSI Case Studies



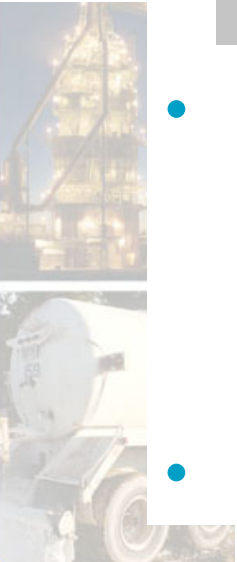
- Application → Industrial Manufacturing Process
- Goal → 95+% SO<sub>2</sub> Removal Efficiency
- Why → Meet Future SO<sub>2</sub> Permit Limit
- Process → SDA → Multi-Clone → DSI → FF
- Flue gas temperature at DSI location 300-350°F
- DSI → One (1) Injection Lance @ Fabric Filter Inlet
- Sorbent → Sorbacal<sup>®</sup> SPS

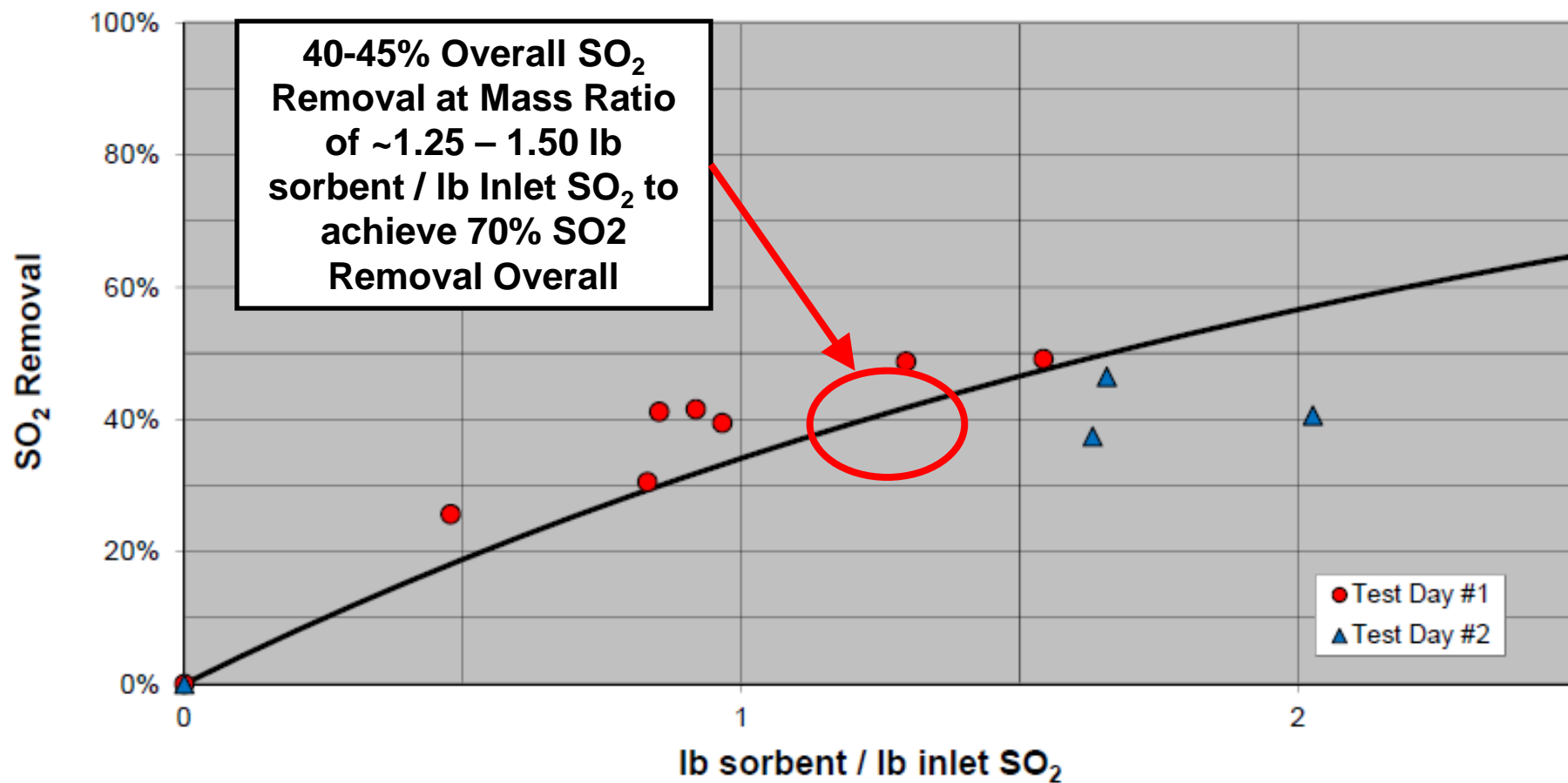


Case	Flue Gas Volume	Moisture Content	Baseline SO <sub>2</sub> Conc.
	ACFM	Vol. %	ppmv
1a	10,000	~14	100
1b	55,000	~36	300



- Application → 500 MW Electric Generating Utility (EGU)
- Goal → Increase Overall SO<sub>2</sub> Reduction to ~70% (40-45% Incremental SO<sub>2</sub> Removal with DSI)
- Why → Meet Future SO<sub>2</sub> Limit
- Low Sulfur Coal → Boiler → Air Heater → DSI → SDA → FF
- Process Conditions
  - ✓ Flue gas moisture ~20% relative humidity at stack
  - ✓ Baseline concentration ~225-250 ppmv SO<sub>2</sub>
  - ✓ Flue gas temperature at DSI location 275-300°F
- DSI → Five (5) Injection Ports @ DSI Location
- Sorbent → Sorbocal® SPS

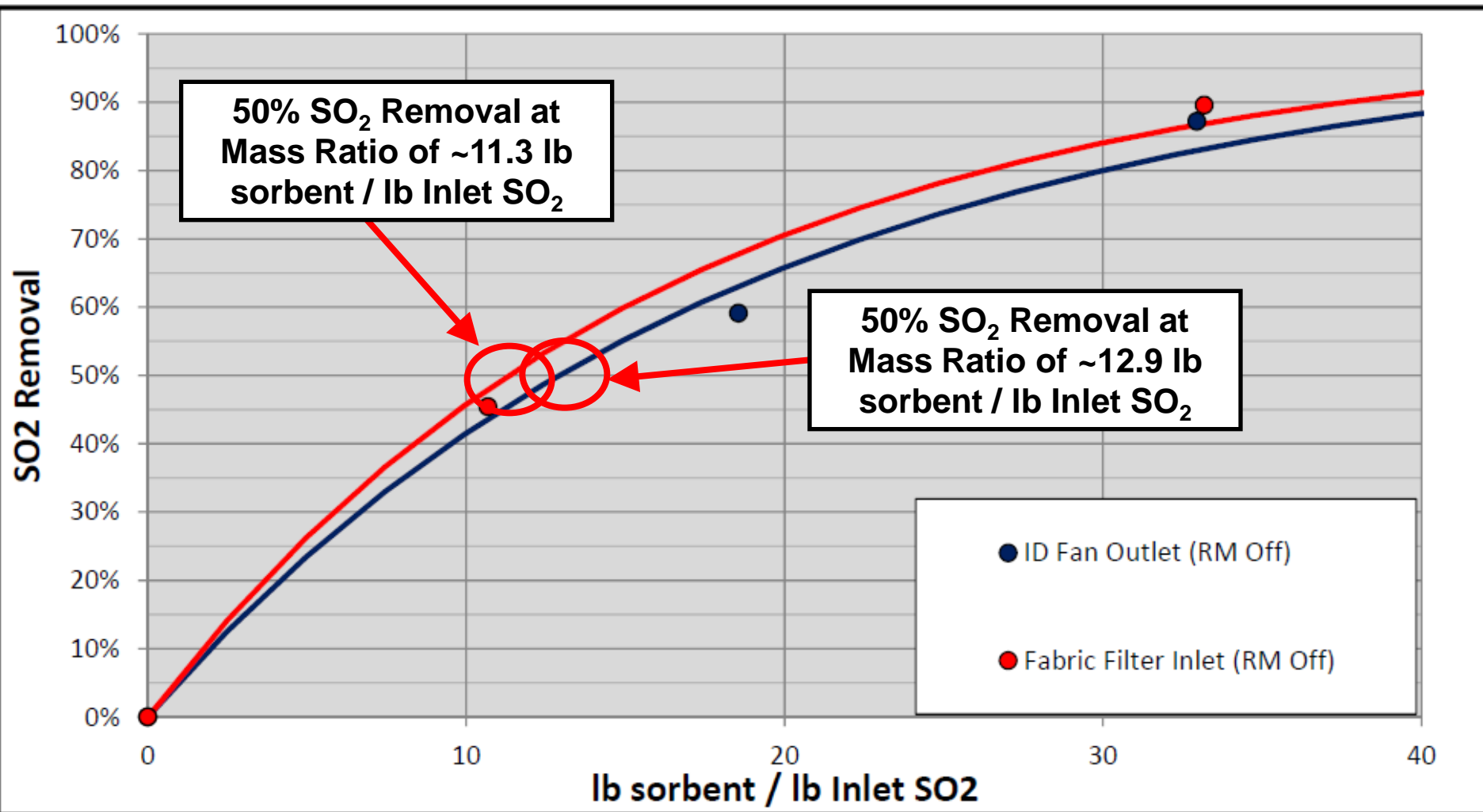


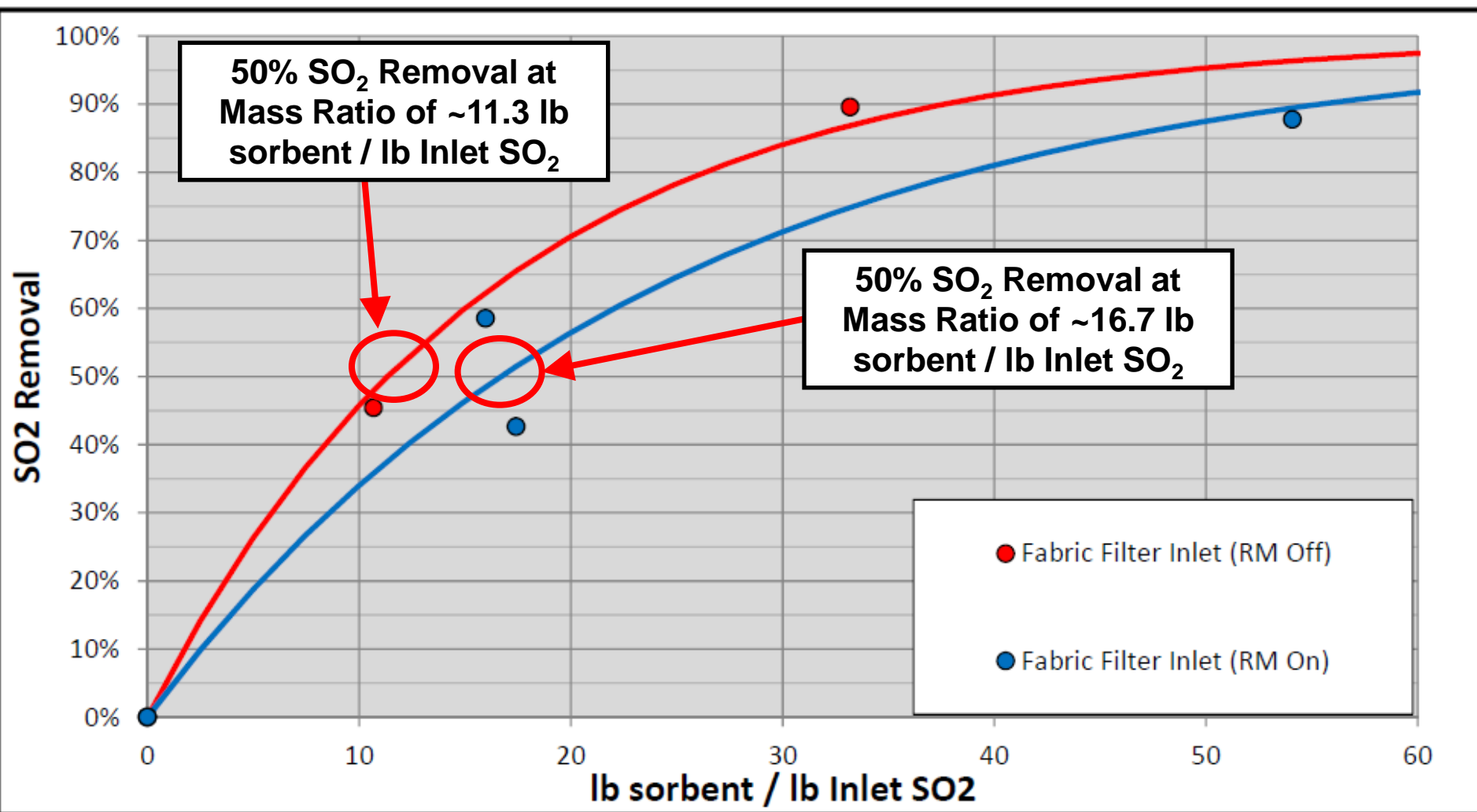


- Application → 985,000 ACFM Cement Plant
- Goal → At Least 50% SO<sub>2</sub> Removal Efficiency
- Why → Comply with Future Permit SO<sub>2</sub> Limit
- Raw Feed & Fuel → Kiln → Pre-Heater → ID Fans → Raw Mill → Fabric Filter
- Process Conditions
  - ✓ Flue gas moisture unknown
  - ✓ Baseline concentration 15 ppmv SO<sub>2</sub> with Raw Mill on / 35 ppmv SO<sub>2</sub> with Raw Mill off
  - ✓ Flue gas temperature at DSI location
    - ID Fan Inlet 575-675°F / Fabric Filter Inlet 370-470°F
- DSI → Four (4) Injection Lances per Duct @ DSI Location
- Sorbent → Sorbacal<sup>®</sup> SPS



# DSI Case Study #3

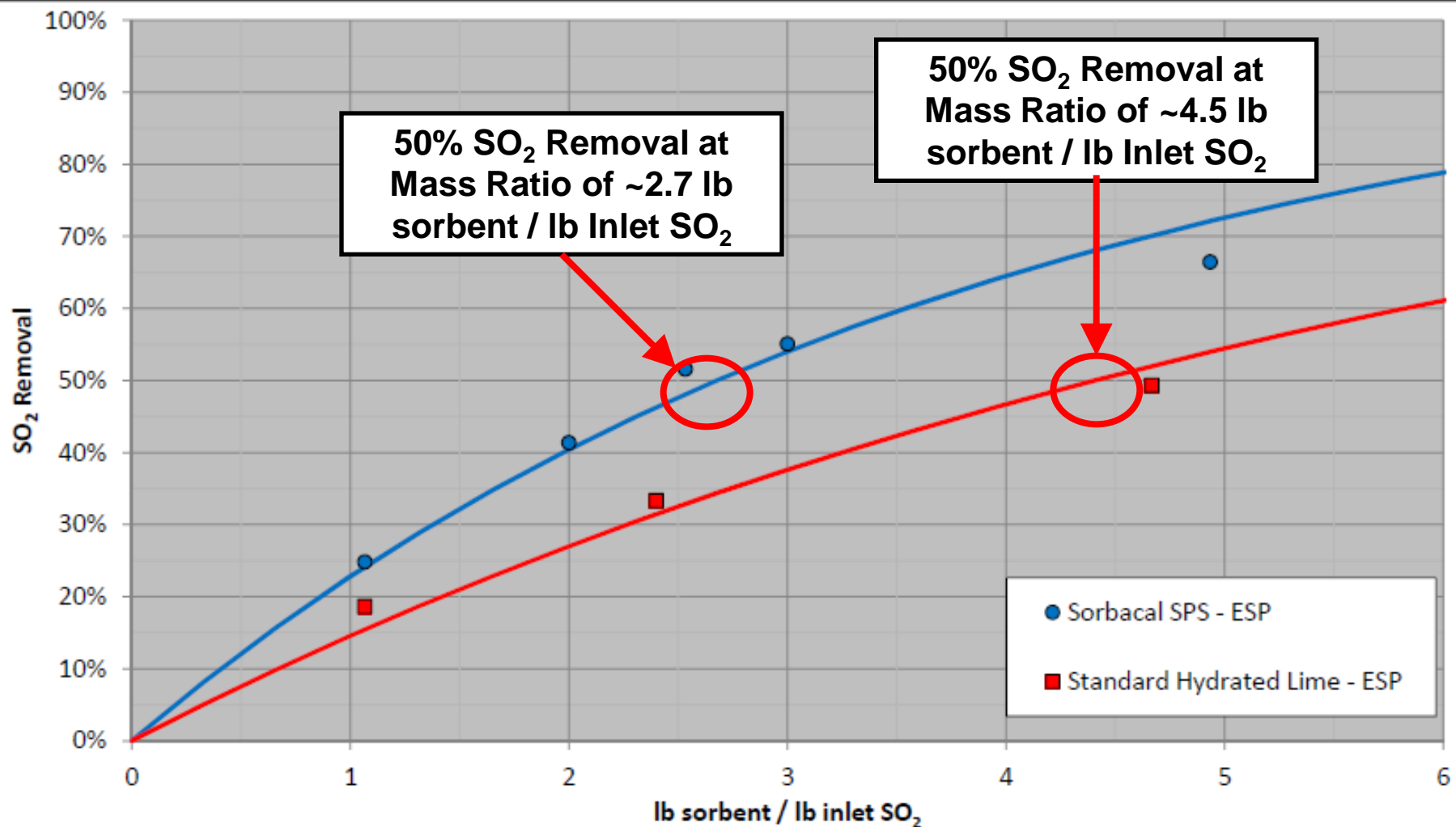




- Application → 580 SCFM Pilot Plant
- Goal → Compare Relative SO<sub>2</sub> Removal Efficiency
- PRB Coal → Boiler → DSI → Heat Exchanger → ESP
- Process Conditions
  - ✓ Flue gas moisture ~9% by Volume
  - ✓ Baseline concentration ~150 ppmv SO<sub>2</sub>
  - ✓ Flue gas temperature at DSI location ~700-750°F
- DSI → One (1) Injection Lance @ DSI Location
- Sorbents → Standard Hydrated Lime & Sorbacal<sup>®</sup> SPS



# DSI Case Study #4



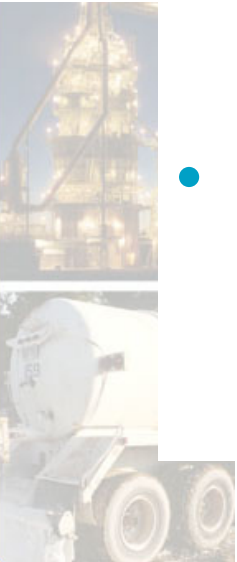
# Conclusions / Discussion



- All cases were successful in achieving target SO<sub>2</sub> removal efficiency using DSI technology with hydrated lime sorbent
- Cases 1a and 1b
  - ✓ DSI using Sorbacal® SPS able to achieve high SO<sub>2</sub> removal efficiencies (> 95%)
  - ✓ Flue gas moisture content appears to be primary factor driving better performance in Case 1b
- Case 2
  - ✓ DSI using Sorbacal® SPS effective solution for SO<sub>2</sub> trim application even on large scale



- Case 3
  - ✓ DSI using Sorbacal® SPS able to achieve target SO<sub>2</sub> removal at various injection locations under varying conditions
  - ✓ Demonstrated high SO<sub>2</sub> removal (85-90%) at three (3) injection locations
  - ✓ Illustrates why each site must be evaluated on case by case basis
- Case 4
  - ✓ DSI using Sorbacal® SPS was ~40% more efficient than standard hydrated lime for SO<sub>2</sub> control at 700-750°F injection temperature based on PRB coal



# Summary



- DSI technology using hydrated lime sorbents viable SO<sub>2</sub> compliance solution
- Flue gas moisture important for performance
- Sorbent properties also important
  - ✓ standard hydrated lime vs. enhanced hydrated limes
- Path Forward:
  - ✓ Additional SO<sub>2</sub> trials to understand how different parameters impact performance
  - ✓ Improve flue gas to sorbent mixing
  - ✓ Improve understanding of impacts of competitive reactions, flue gas temperature, flue gas moisture, sorbents, etc. on SO<sub>2</sub> removal
  - ✓ High temperature applications (furnace injection)



Thank you!!

If you have any questions feel free to contact,

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