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Innovative, One-Step Production of Albemarle's Concrete-FriendlyTM **Activated Carbon**

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McIlvaine Company Hot Topic Hour Mercury Control and Removal Status and cost

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Hg Control with Fly Ash Preservation

- Class C coal fly ash ideal for concrete use (Pozzolanic)
- II.5 million tons used in concrete market (2008)
- Economic benefit
 - ✓ sale of fly ash, partially replacing costly cement
- Environmental benefit:
 - ✓ Reduced land disposal, reduced virgin resource use, reduce GHG
- Activated carbon Hg control increases fly ash carbon
- Air-entraining admixtures (AEA): create concrete air bubbles; improve freeze-thaw capabilities
- Carbon adsorbs AEA
- Need concrete compatible carbon or post treatment of carbon/fly ash



Fly Ash Preservation Post-Treatment Techniques



Post-treatment of fly ash/carbon with ozone

- O₃ passivizes the carbon by creating O₂ surface groups; suppressing AEA adsorption; treats LOI as well
- Requires an additional, costly step of treating large amounts of fly ash
- Hurt et al. (2000); Chen et al. (2003)
- Can be applied to only activated carbon (Nelson, 2003)

Addition of a "sacrificial agent" to concrete mix

• Carbon adsorbs the agent and not AEA thru a change in carbon surface: Ethyleneglycophenylether (EGPE); Jolicoeur et al. (2009); costly chemical

Carbon burnout in fly ash/carbon mixture

- Fluidized bed reactor reaching 860 °F; treats LOI as well (PMI Ash Technologies; see the references)
- Energy consumption is high



Albemarle's one-step production of Concrete-FriendlyTM Activated Carbon

- Development of an Innovative Metric to measure concrete friendliness (patent-pending)
- Traditional foam index method: titrate an AEA into fly ash/AC to obtain stable foam
 - · Crude/inconsistent method, depends on type of AEA used and analyst judgment
- Acid Blue 80 (AB80) index replacing foam index to determine concrete friendliness of activated carbon (an spectroscopic technique)
- AB80: chemical structure/molecular size similar to AEA
- ABI results very consistent for various carbons under wide range of conditions; foam index is not
- Discovered a specific range of ABI that results in minimal adsorption of AEA; thus Concrete-Friendliness

AB80



Albemarle's one-step production of Concrete FriendlyTM Activated Carbon (cont'd)

How to achieve the desired ABI

- Design of pore size distribution
- Selection of appropriate carbon substrates
- Influence carbon surface properties
- Kiln activation of Concrete-FriendlyTM AC (C-PACTM)
- Accurate control of time-temperature to impart desired micro- and meso-porosity
- Control of activation media to generate desired oxygenated surface functional groups
- Patent Pending (Zhang et al., 2010)
- Proper design of activation results in the one-step production of C-PACTM
- No affinity for AEA
- Brominated, thus a very high affinity for Hg

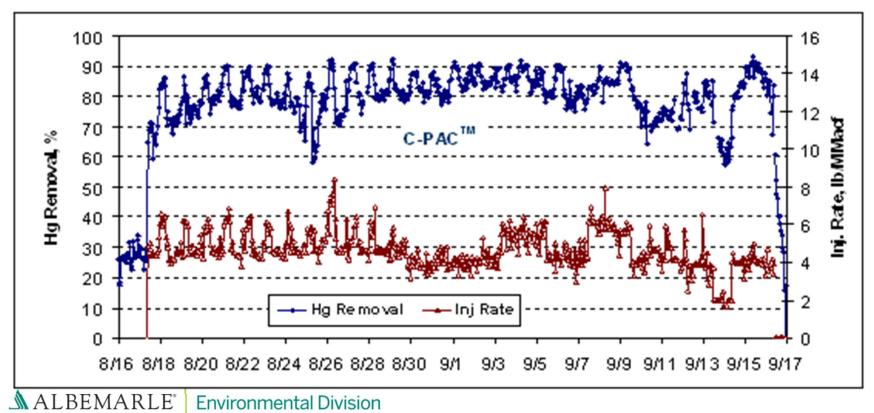


C-PAC Hg removal performance

Testing at more than 14 full-scale power plants with different configurations; very high Hg removal

Nelson et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2010; Lipscomb, 2009; Nelson and Landreth, 2007,
Zhou et al., 2007

Midwest Generation's Crawford station; 234MWe, Subbit., C-ESP; Nelson and Landreth, 2007



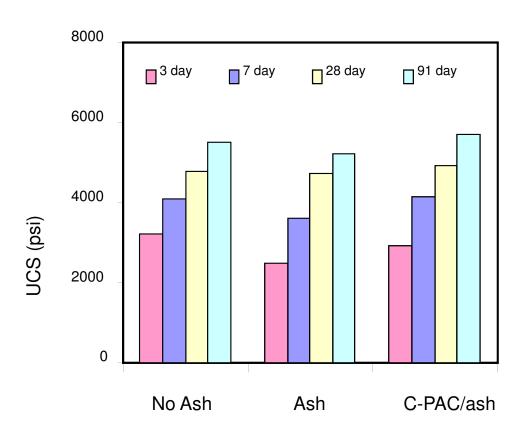


High comprehensive strength



<u>Unconfined compressive strength (UCS)</u>: the capacity of the concrete to withstand axially directed compressive forces

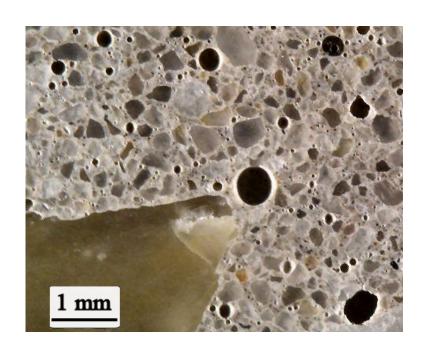


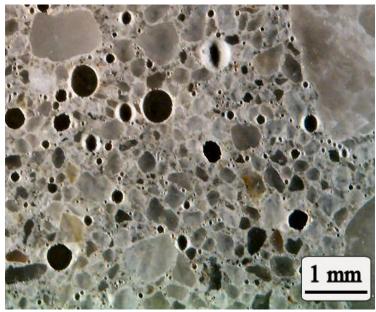




Air Content of Concrete







Concrete with baseline fly ash

With C-PAC

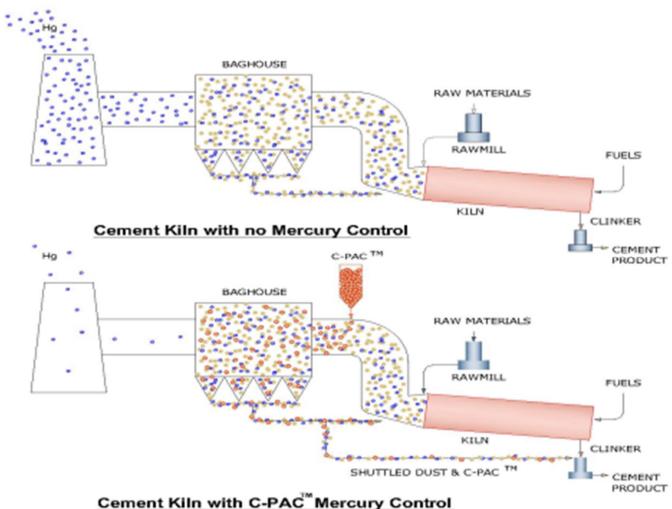
All foam indices were within specifications



Cement Plant Application



Successful field testing of C-PAC at a number of cement plants (data proprietary of Albemarle and the plants)





Conclusions



- Determined the range of ABI that results in concrete compatibility (no AEA adsorption)
- Design of a one-step activation process to achieve the desired ABI
- Successful production of C-PAC; high Hg removal in field trials and long-term commercial applications
- No adverse effect on the quality of concrete



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