

Evaluation of Mercury Control Strategies in the Presence of SO₃ Using the MerSim™ Model

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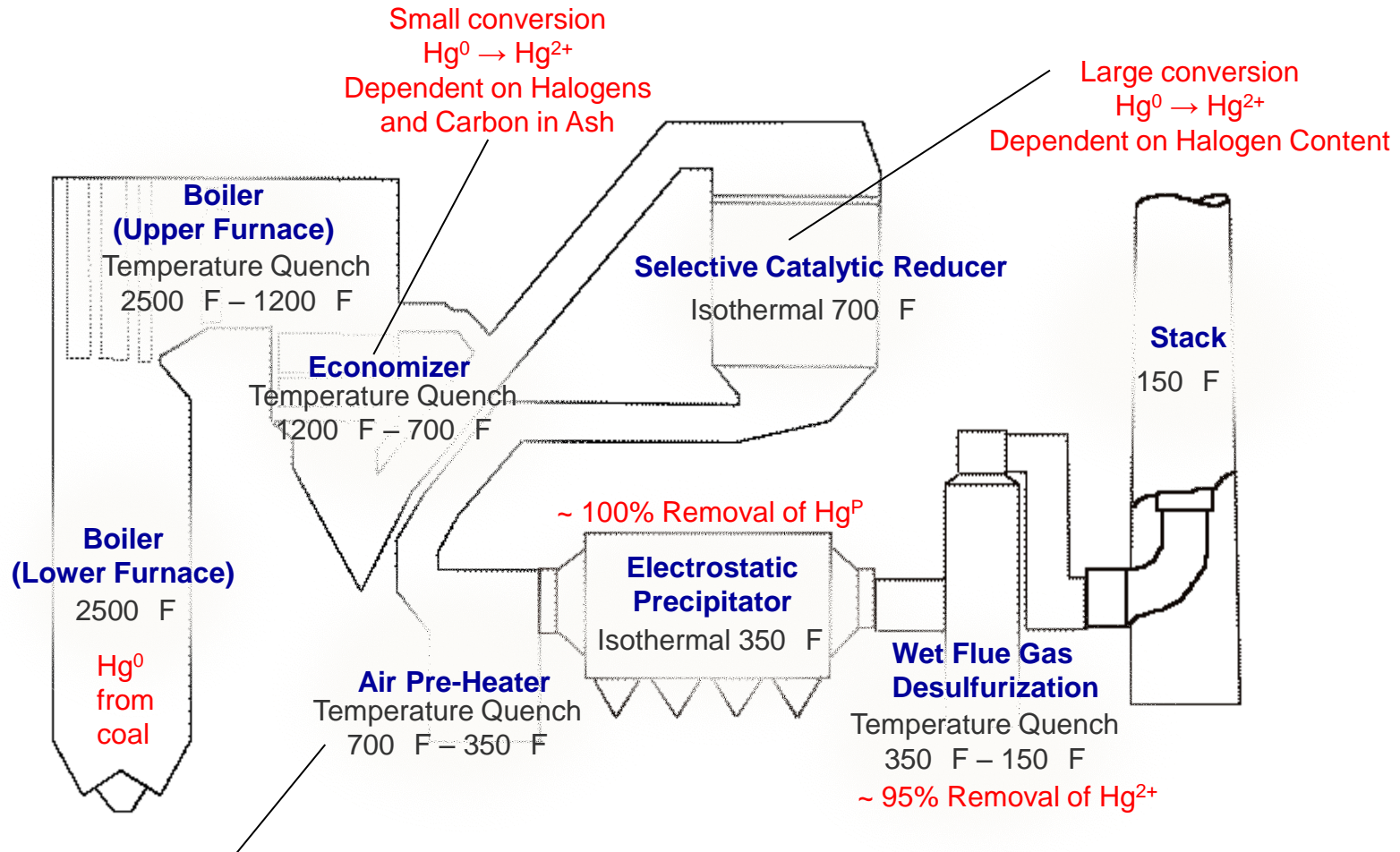
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Presentation Outline

- **Mercury behavior in coal-fired boilers**
- **Mercury modeling**
- **Case Study - Hg removal without SO₃ interference**
- **SO₃ interference and sources**
- **Case Study - Hg removal with SO₃ interference**
- **Conclusions**

How Does Hg Behave in a Boiler?

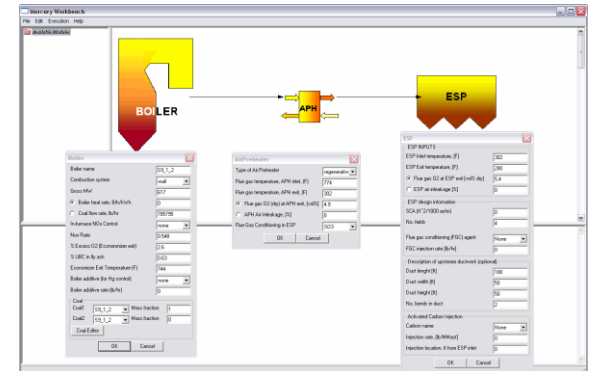


Medium conversion
 $Hg^0 \rightarrow Hg^{2+} \rightarrow Hg^P$
 Dependent on Halogen
 and Carbon in Ash

Mercury removal: $1 - \frac{Hg^{TG}}{Hg^{Coal}}$

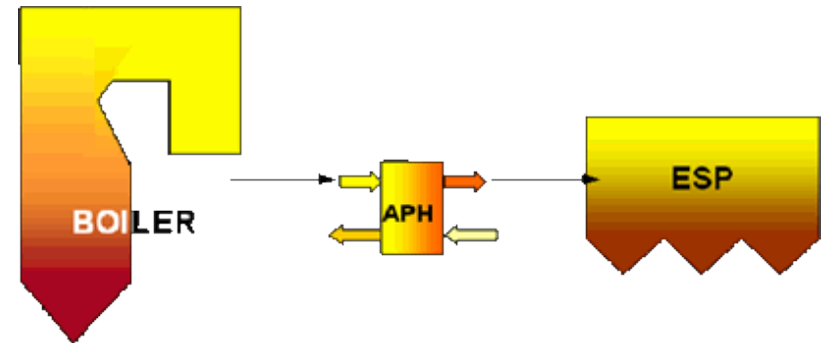
REI's MerSim™ Mercury Model

- **Process model for Hg behavior in coal-fired power plants**
 - **Modules available**
 - **Boiler, APH, SCR, hot- or cold-side ESP, FF, SDA-FF, ductwork, wFGD**
 - **Homogeneous and heterogeneous oxidation kinetics**
 - **Multi-phase catalytic oxidation across SCR**s
 - **Adsorption on and removal with fly ash**
 - **Removal and re-emission across wet FGD scrubbers**
 - **Halogen and activated carbon injection**
 - **Oxy-combustion conditions**
- **Validated with 144 data sets from 28 plants**
- **Uses inputs generally available to utilities**
- **Expected to be +/- 20% accurate**
- ***Use as screening tool to assess and troubleshoot control technologies***



Baseline Boiler Configuration

Combustion system	Wall-fired
Firing Rate (MW)	500
Coal	100% PRB
Hg in Coal ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	0.096
Cl in Coal ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	20
Br in Coal ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	0.304
Particulate control	C-ESP
Sulfur control	None
NOx Control	None
Carbon in Fly Ash	1%

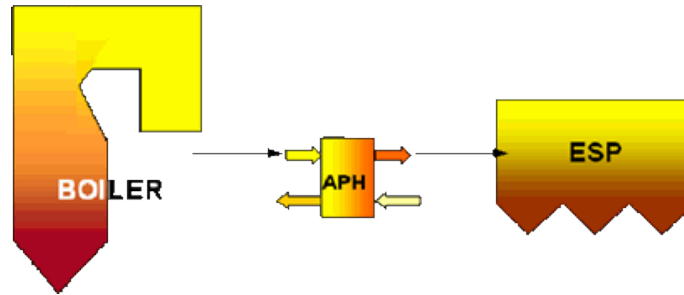


} Uncontrolled Configuration

Effect of Traditional APCDs (Co-benefits)

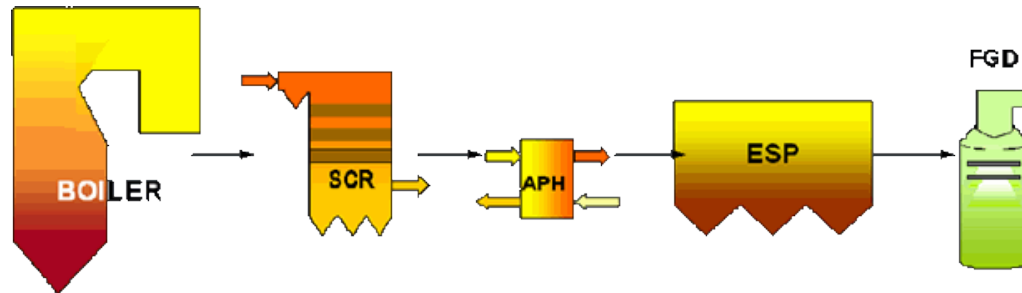
Plant Configurations

Baseline



1% Hg Removal

Co-benefit
(CB)



23% Hg Removal

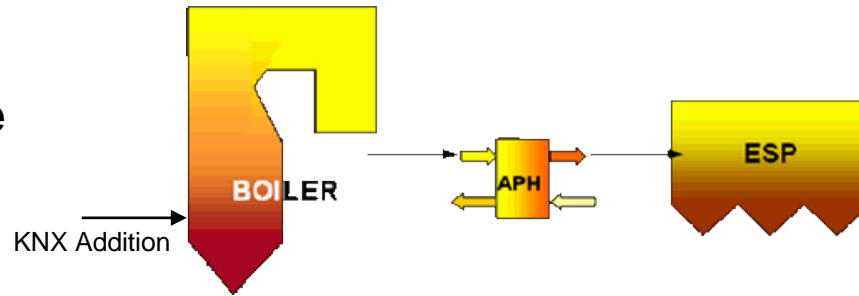


Effect of Bromine Boiler Additive (BBA)

(3 gal/hr KNX)

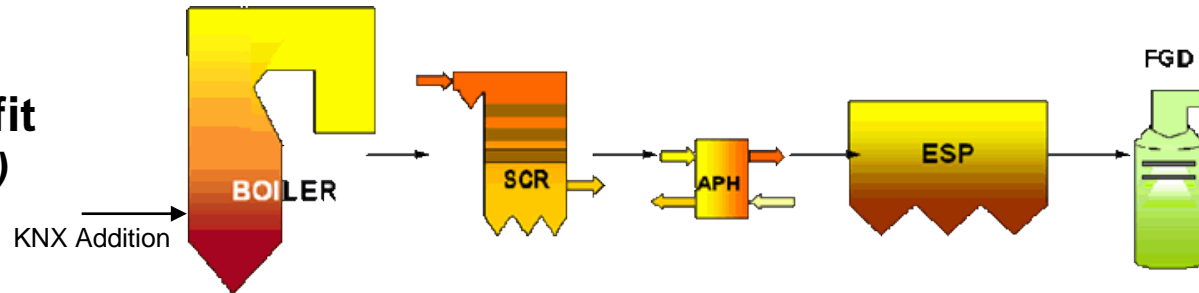
Plant Configurations

Baseline
(BBA)



12% Hg Removal

Co-benefit
(CB+BBA)



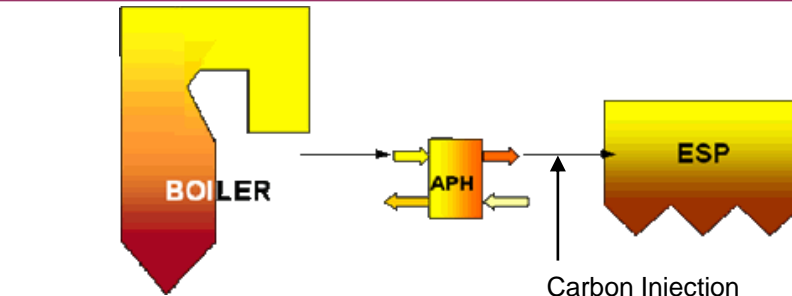
94% Hg Removal



Effect of Activated Carbon Injection (ACI) (2 lb/mmacf Darco Hg)

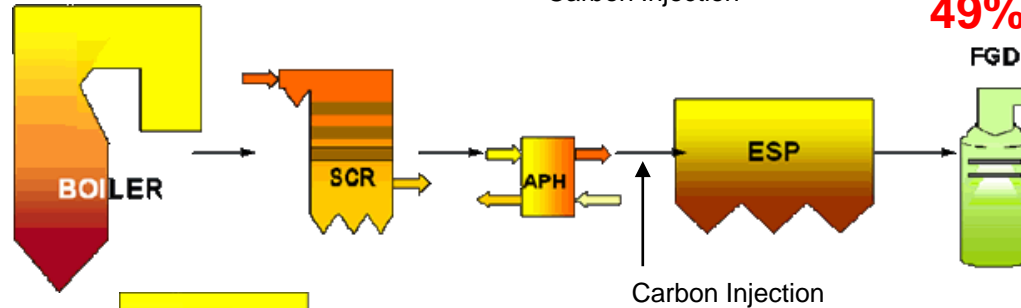
Plant Configurations

**Baseline
(ACI+ESP)**



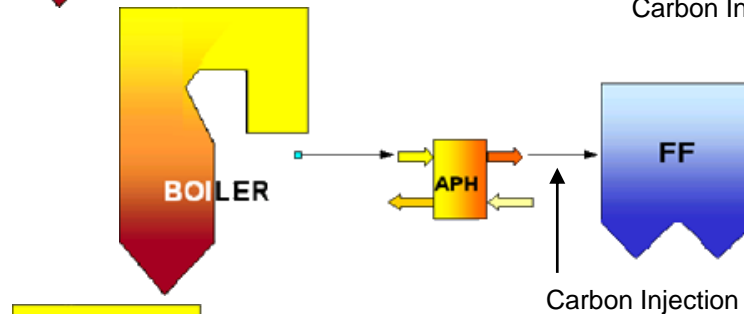
43% Hg Removal

**Co-benefit
(CB+ACI+ESP)**



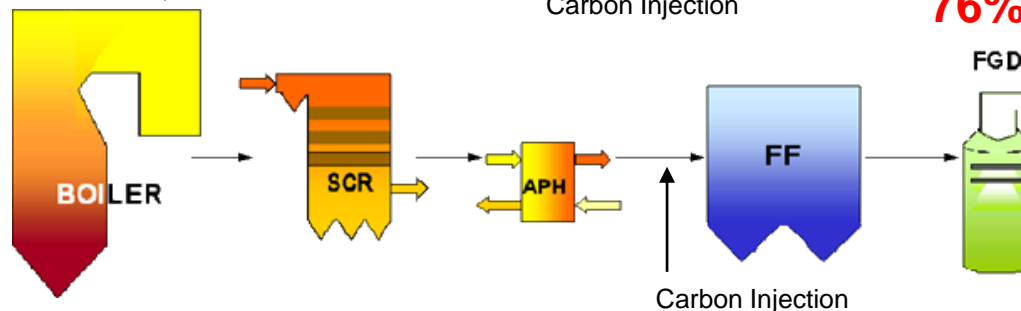
49% Hg Removal

**Fabric Filter
(ACI+FF)**



69% Hg Removal

**Co-benefit
Fabric Filter
(CB+ACI+FF)**



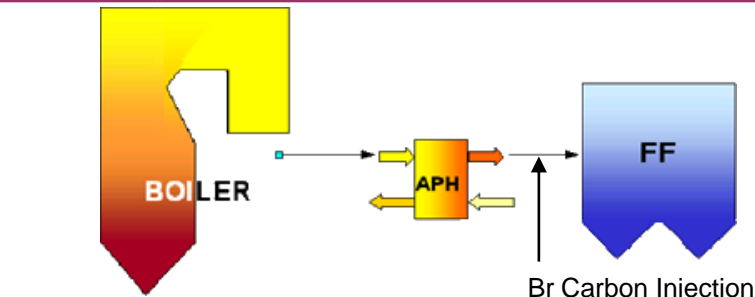
76% Hg Removal



Effect of Advanced Scenarios (2 lb/mmact Darco Hg-LH)

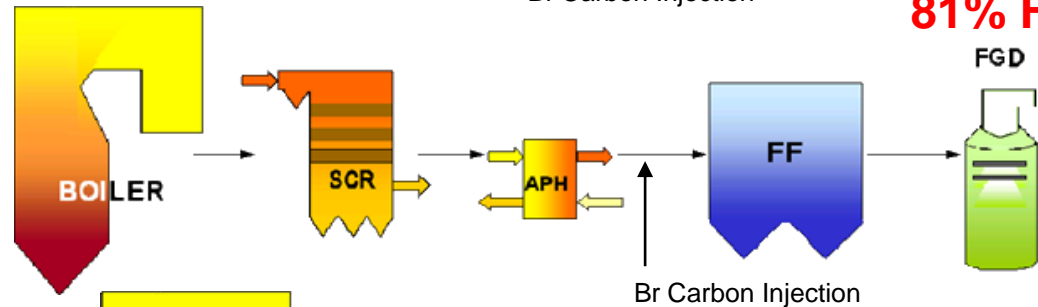
Plant Configurations

**Fabric Filter
(BrACI+FF)**



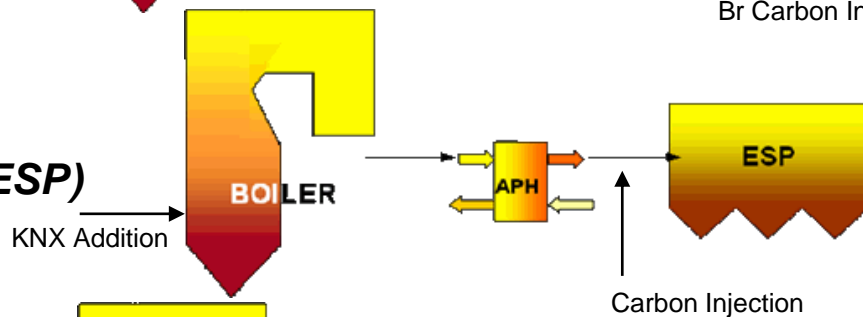
75% Hg Removal

**Co-benefit
Fabric Filter
(CB+BrACI+FF)**



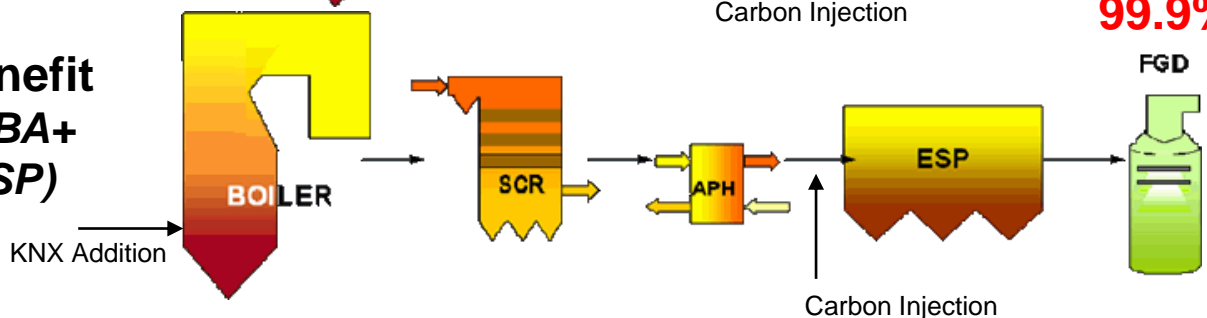
81% Hg Removal

**Baseline
(BBA+ACI+ESP)**



99% Hg Removal

**Co-benefit
(CB+BBA+
ACI+ESP)**



99.9% Hg Removal

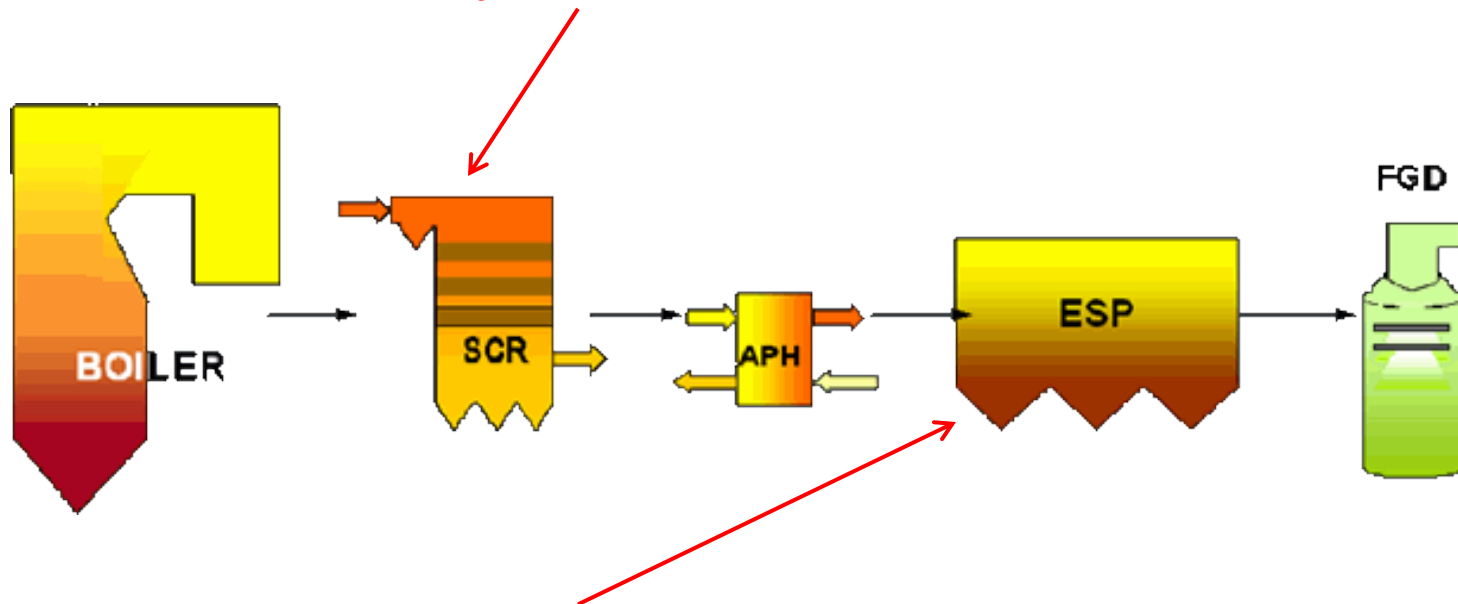
SO₃ Interference

- SO₃ is known to interfere with mercury capture by activated carbon (or unburned carbon in fly ash)
- SO₃ condenses out of the gas phase as H₂SO₄ when temperatures drop below the H₂SO₄ dew point
- Most power plants operate at flue gas temperatures above the dew point to avoid corrosion
- However, many particle surfaces or equipment surfaces may be below the dew point
 - H₂SO₄ condenses on the surfaces and on unburned carbon, removing sites for mercury oxidation and absorption

SO₃ Boiler Sources

Two ways SO₃ can be increased in the system

Increased SO₂ to SO₃ oxidation in the SCR

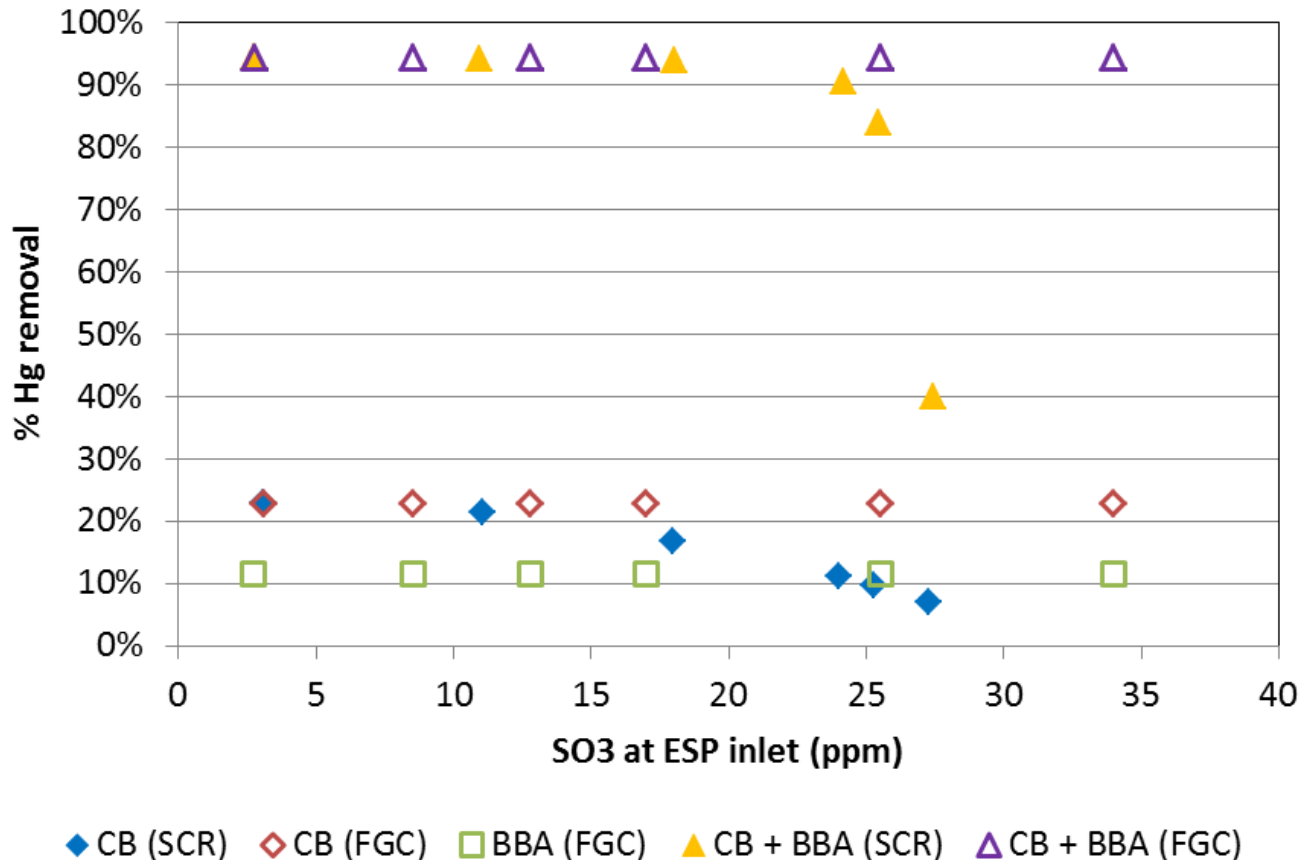


Injection of SO₃ as a flue gas conditioning (FGC) agent for improved ESP performance

SO₃ Interference

CB, BBA, ESP

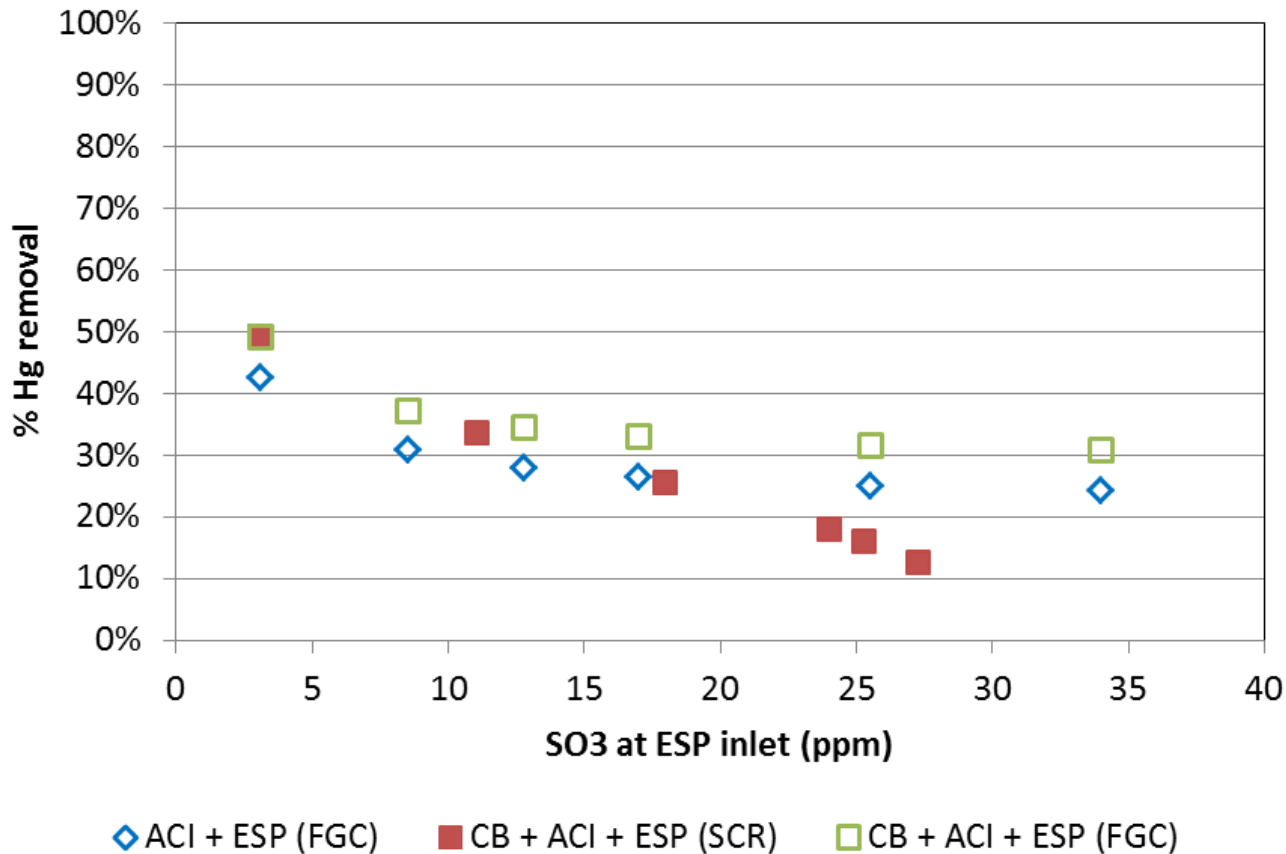
- Increased SO₃ early in the system (SCR and APH oxidation) reduces Hg oxidation and reduces removal for CB and BBA
- Increased SO₃ later in the system (FGC at ESP) avoids upstream interference and has little impact on Hg removal



SO₃ Interference

ACI, ESP (no FF)

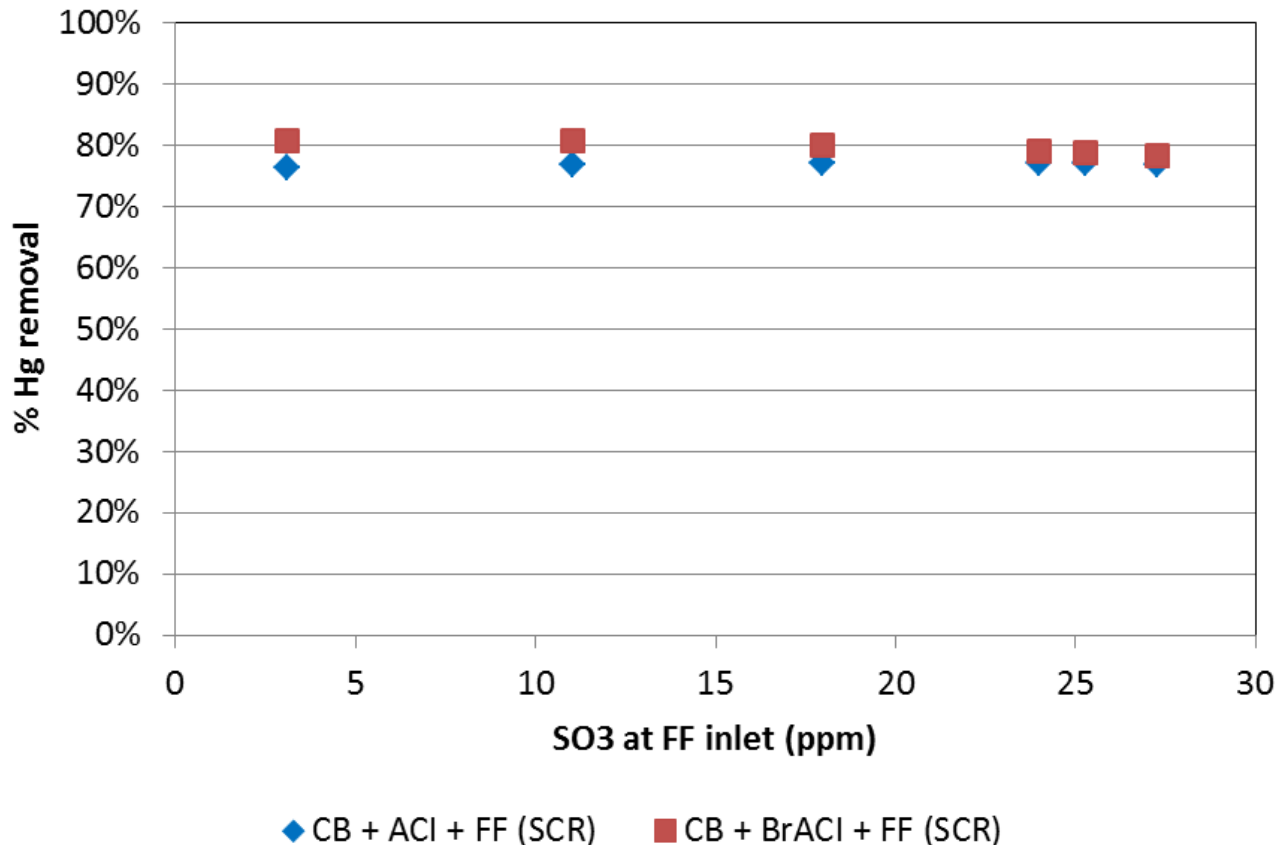
- Increasing SO₃ decreases mercury removal for all ACI cases
- With FGC in the ESP, mercury removal levels out
- When SO₃ is increased earlier (SCR, APH), mercury removal shows a continuous drop



SO₃ Interference

ACI, BrACI, Fabric Filter

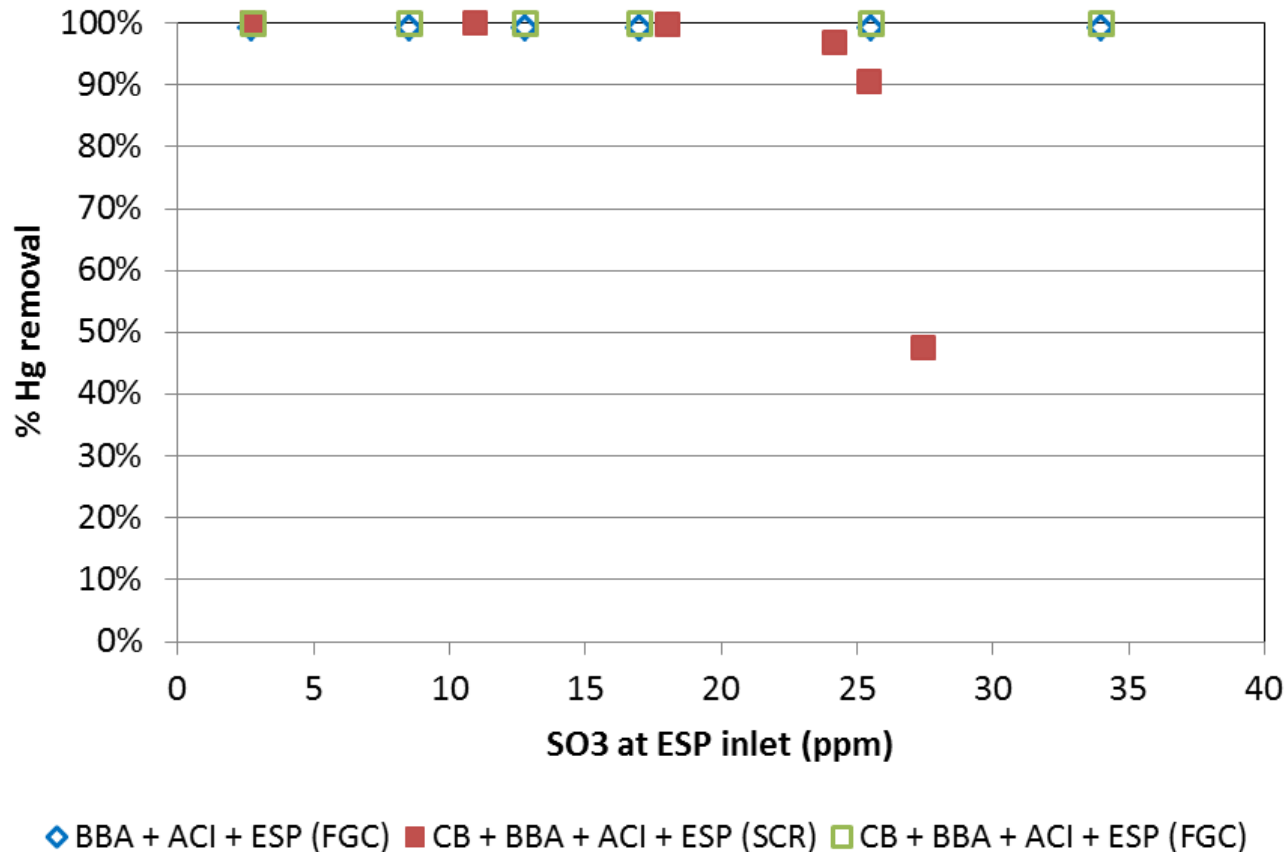
- Increased SO₃ concentration entering FF does not significantly impact mercury removal across the FF
 - Filter cake and long residence time for particle-mercury contact are sufficient to overcome most SO₃ interference



SO₃ Interference

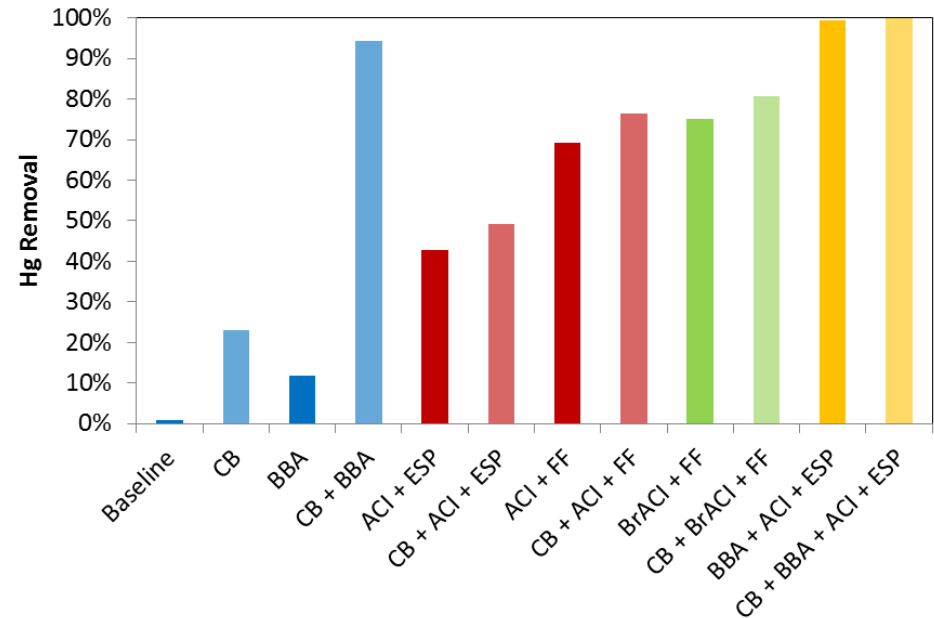
BBA+ACI+ESP

- Increasing SO₃ only impacts removal when introduced across the SCR in a co-benefit (CB) scenario
- Combination of BBA and ACI more resistant to SO₃ interference than BBA alone



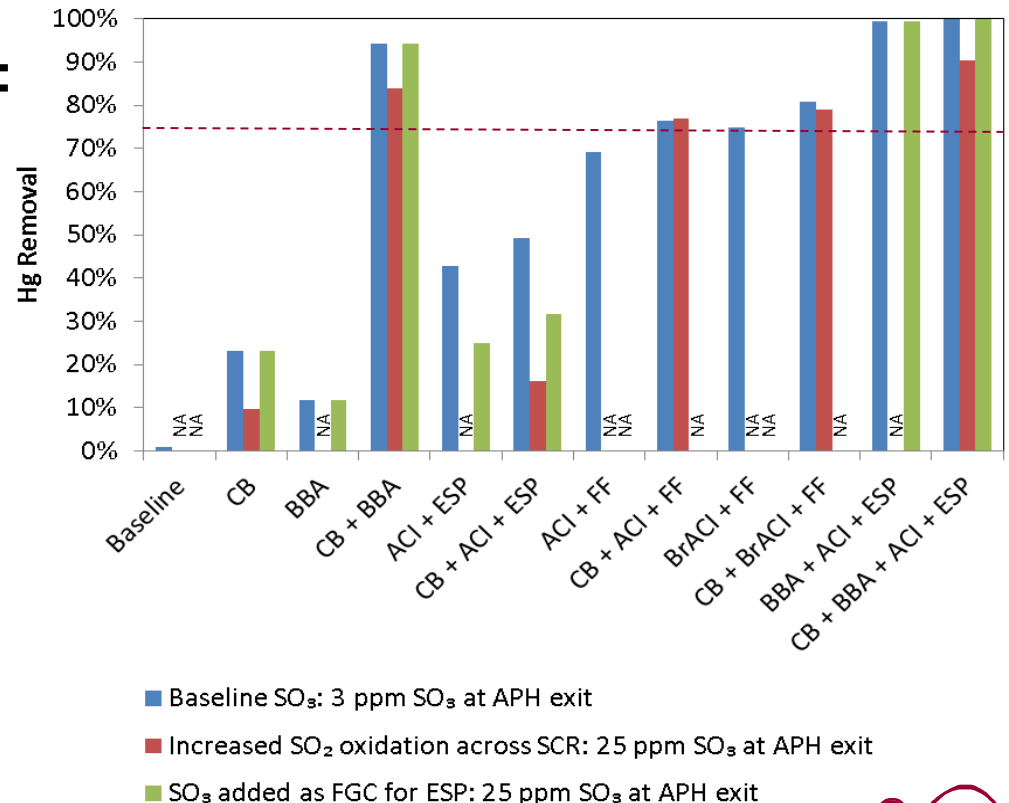
Removal Conclusions

- Hg behavior in coal-fired power plants can be predicted using appropriate kinetic models
- For PRB coal with low carbon-in-ash and halogen content:
 - Native Hg capture is very low
 - ACI is much more effective when combined with a Fabric Filter than with an ESP
 - Brominated ACI does not add much benefit over ACI when used with FF
 - Bromine fuel additives produce much more Hg removal in a plant configuration that includes an SCR and FGD
 - Advanced mercury control techniques (brominated ACI, BBA+ACI) can be used for effective Hg control for plants with limited APCDs



SO₃ Interference Conclusions

- High SO₃ concentrations can interfere with Hg removal
 - Interferences are larger when SO₃ is introduced early in the system (increased SO₂ oxidation in SCR) compared to later (FGC for enhanced ESP performance)
- High Hg removal maintained:
 - Fabric Filter scenarios
 - BBA with co-benefit if SO₃ from FGC
 - BBA + ACI (with or without CB) if SO₃ from FGC
- High Hg removal degraded:
 - BBA with co-benefit if SO₃ from SCR
 - BBA+ACI with co-benefit if SO₃ from SCR



Questions?

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