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Energy & Environmental Research Center

EERC Technology – Putting Research into Practice

# Effect of SCR on Mercury Speciation for Coal-Fired Power Plants

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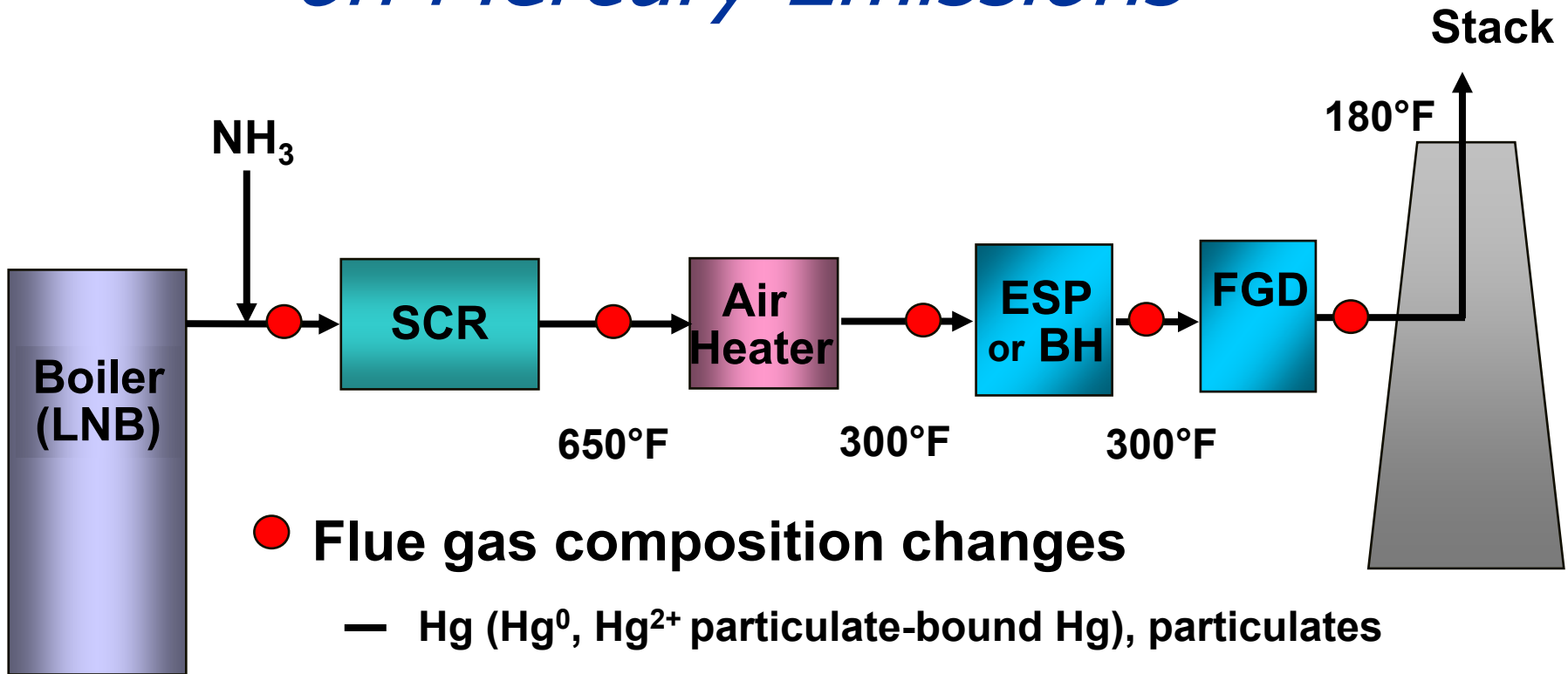
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# *Potential Impacts of an SCR on Mercury Speciation*

- Catalytically oxidizing the mercury
- Changing the flue gas chemistry ( $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{SO}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_3$ )
- Changing the fly ash chemical composition
- Increasing residence time



# *Impact of Pollution Control Devices on Mercury Emissions*

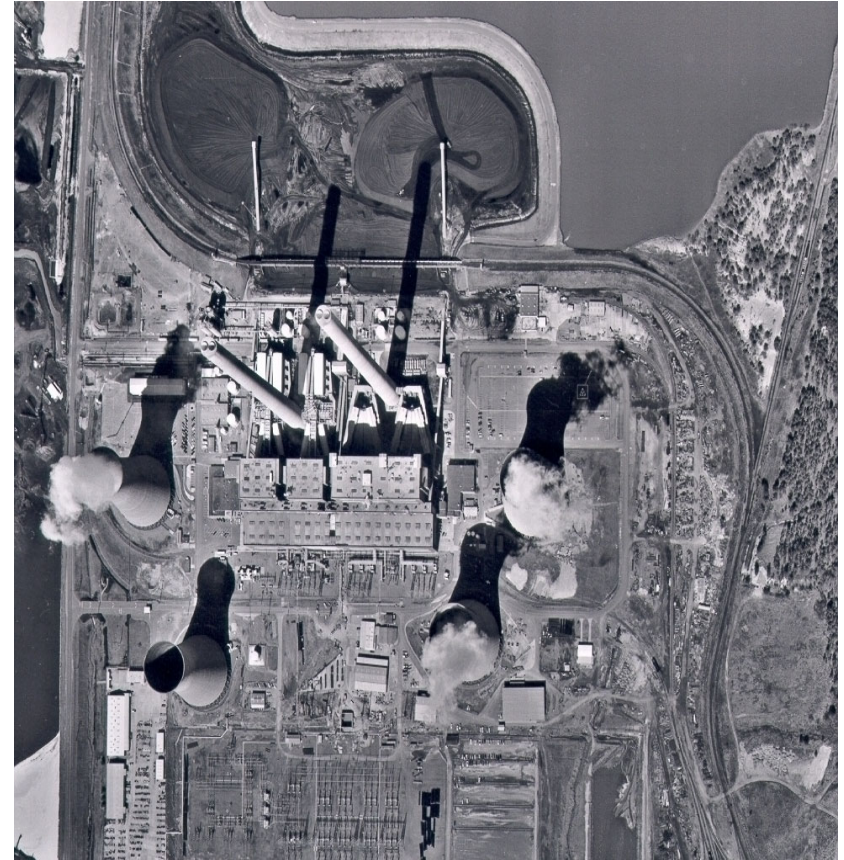


- **Flue gas composition changes**

- Hg (Hg<sup>0</sup>, Hg<sup>2+</sup> particulate-bound Hg), particulates
- HCl, SO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, LOI, others?

# *Project Objectives*

- Determine the change in mercury speciation across the SCR catalyst.
- Determine the net effect of the SCR on mercury speciation
- Determine mercury removal by each pollution control device.
- Understand the effect of SCR catalyst properties and coal type.



# Plants Tested

<b>Plant</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>Particulate Control</b>	<b>SO<sub>2</sub> Control</b>	<b>Catalyst Age, hrs</b>
<b>S1</b>	<b>PRB sub.</b>	<b>ESP</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>~8000</b>
<b>S2</b>	<b>OH bit.</b>	<b>ESP</b>	<b>Wet FGD</b>	<b>~2500</b>
<b>S2*</b>	<b>OH bit.</b>	<b>ESP</b>	<b>Wet FGD</b>	<b>~6000</b>
<b>S3</b>	<b>PA bit.</b>	<b>ESP</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>~3600</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>KY bit.</b>	<b>Venturi scrubber</b>	<b>Venturi scrubber</b>	<b>~3600</b>
<b>S4*</b>	<b>KY bit.</b>	<b>Venturi scrubber</b>	<b>Venturi scrubber</b>	<b>~7000</b>
<b>S5</b>	<b>WV bit.</b>	<b>ESP</b>	<b>Wet FGD</b>	<b>~2200</b>
<b>S6</b>	<b>KY &amp; WV Bit.</b>	<b>ESP</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>~5000</b>

\* Plants tested in 2001 and 2002.

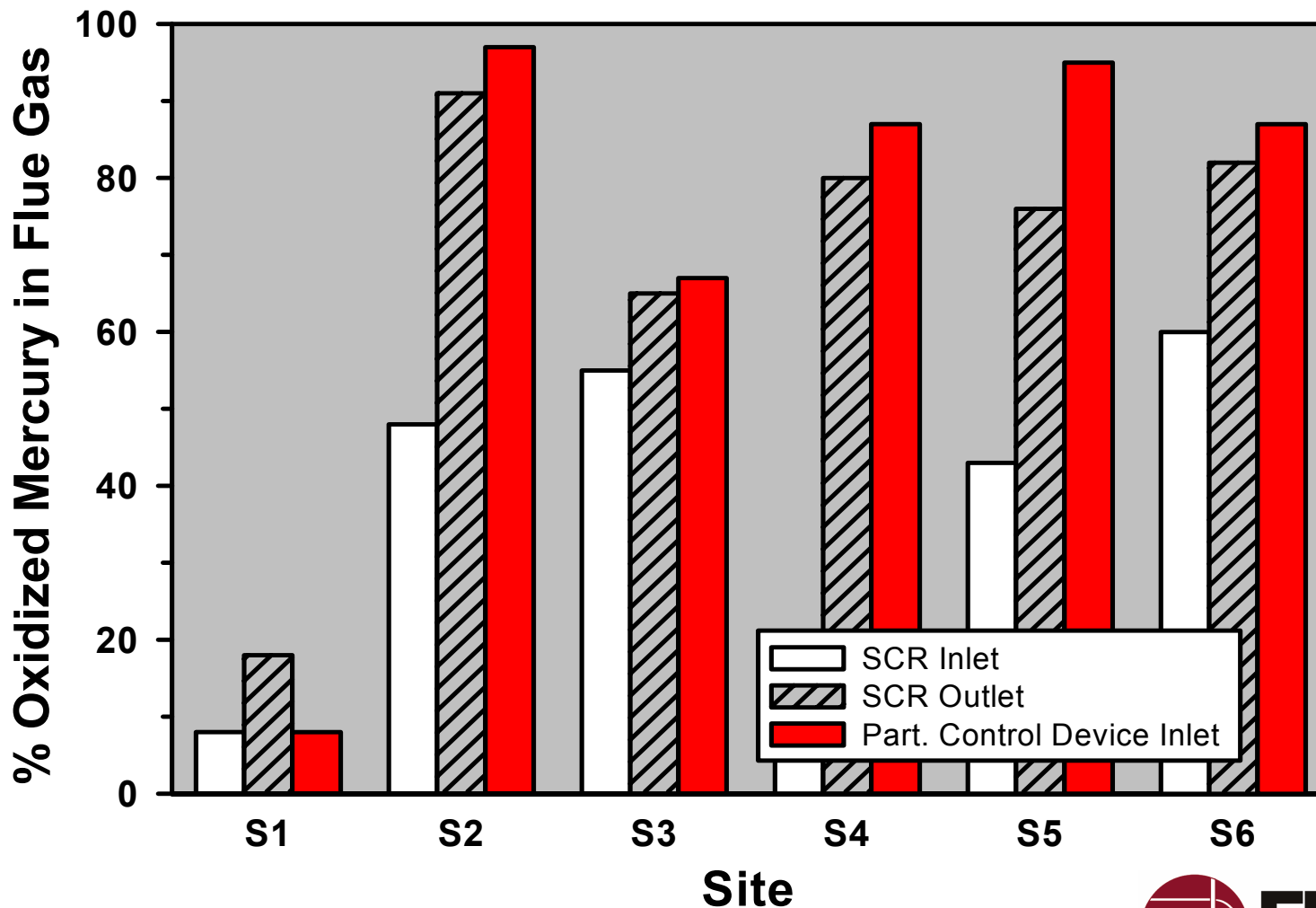
# *Coal Analyses*

## *(Dry Basis)*

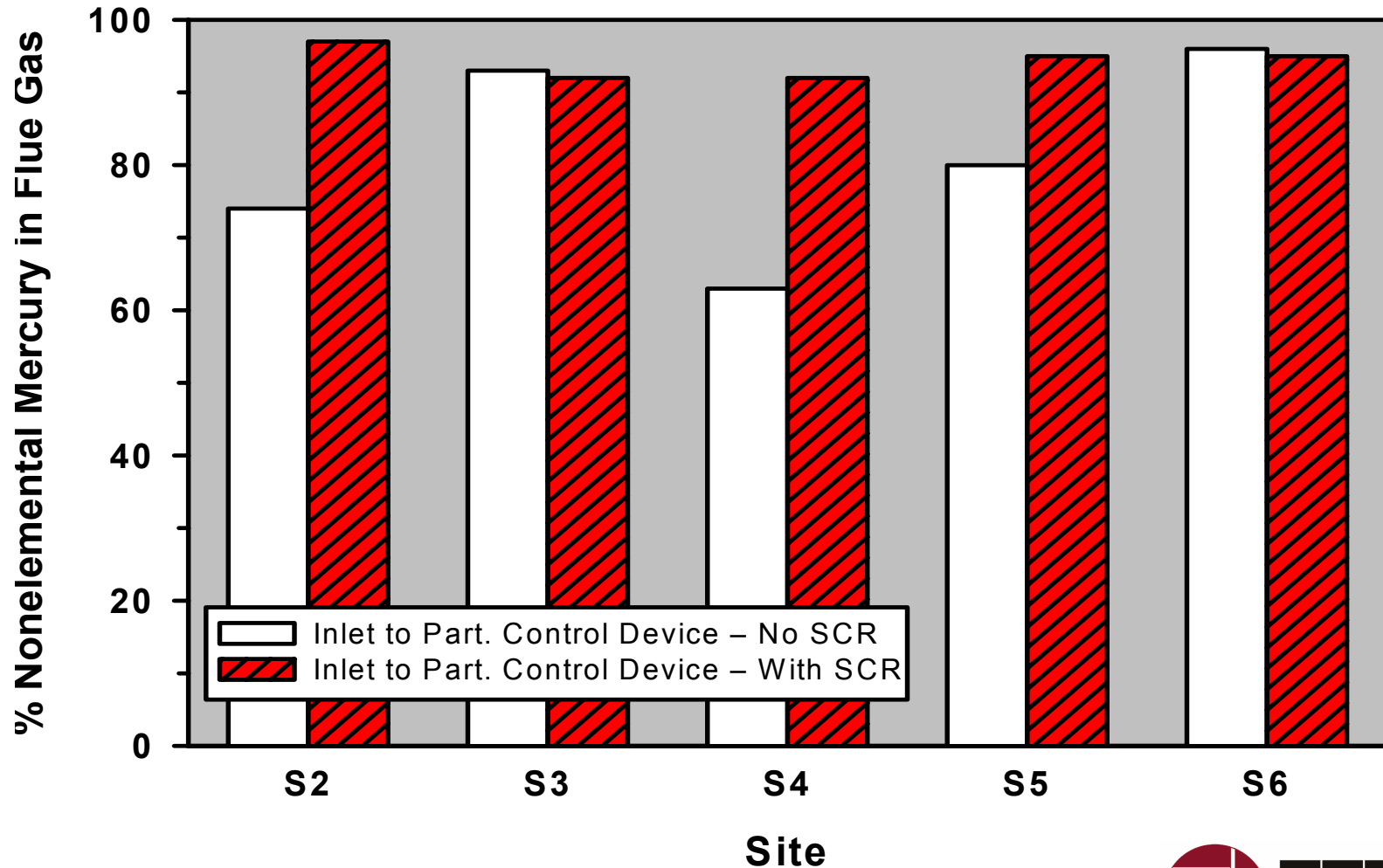
<b>Plant</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>Ash, %</b>	<b>Sulfur, %</b>	<b>Mercury, µg/g</b>	<b>Chlorides, ppm</b>
<b>S1</b>	<b>PRB sub.</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>&lt;60</b>
<b>S2</b>	<b>OH bit.</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1300</b>
<b>S2*</b>	<b>OH bit.</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>S3</b>	<b>PA bit.</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>1250</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>KY bit.</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>S4*</b>	<b>KY bit.</b>	<b>9.6/8.6</b>	<b>3.5/2.7</b>	<b>0.16/0.10</b>	<b>250/760</b>
<b>S5</b>	<b>WV bit.</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>470</b>
<b>S6</b>	<b>KY &amp; WV Bit.</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1020</b>

\*Plants tested in 2001 and 2002.

# *Effect of the SCR Catalyst on Mercury Speciation*

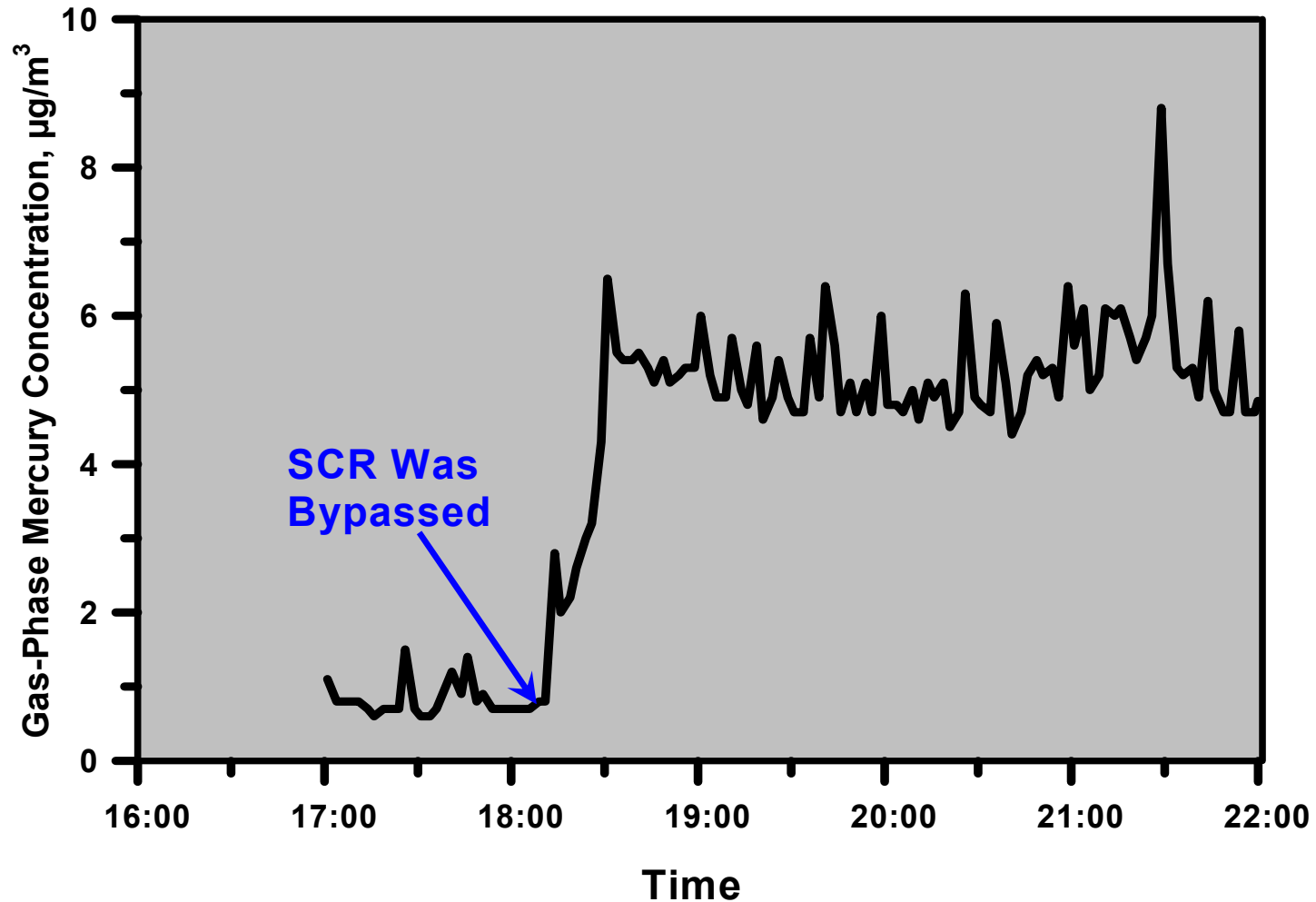


# Overall Effect of the SCR on Mercury Speciation

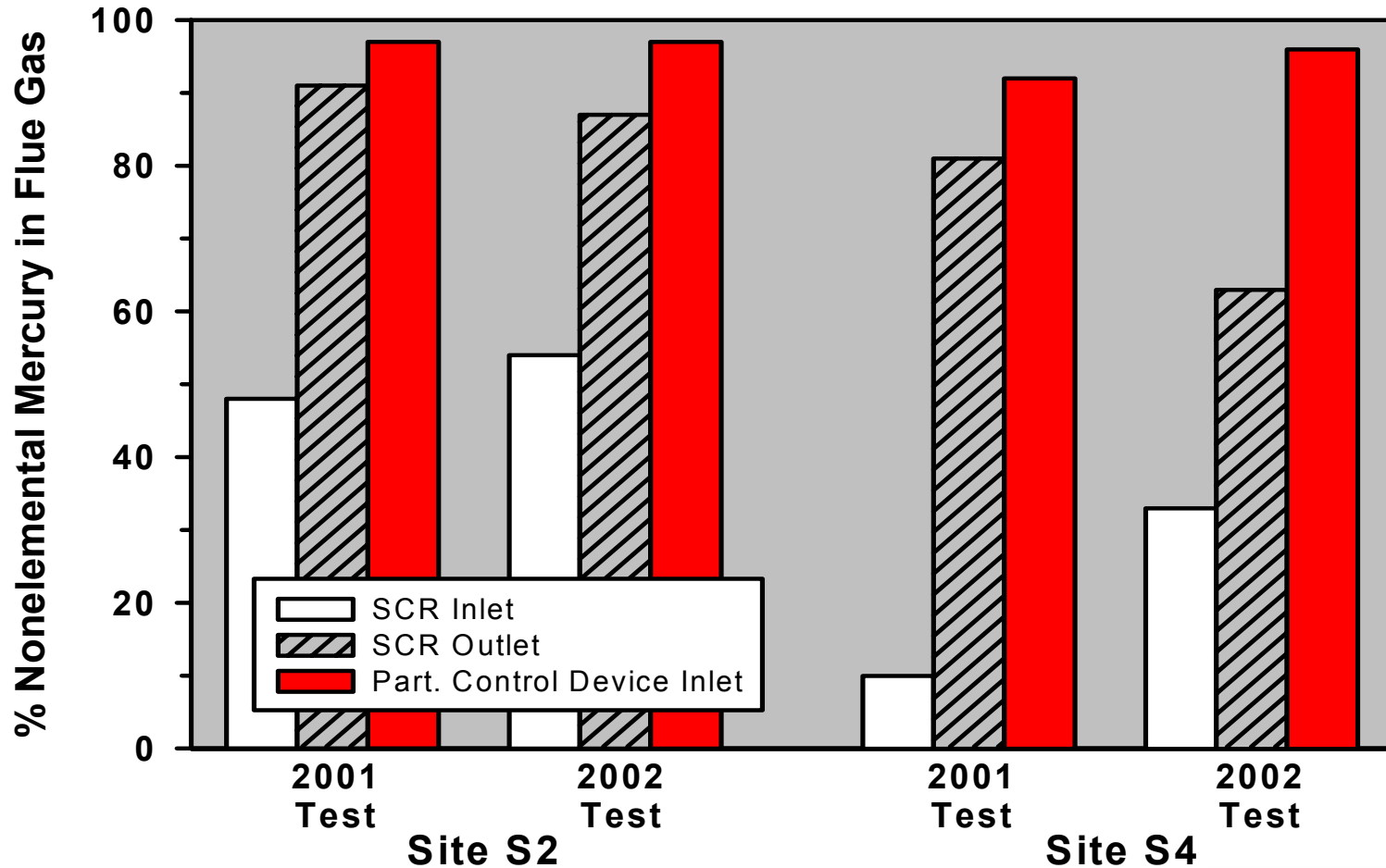




# *Effect of SCR on Mercury Emissions*



# *Effect of SCR Catalyst Aging on Mercury Speciation*



## *Effect of SCR on Mercury Reemission from a Wet FGD*

<b>Plant</b>	<b>Year Sampled</b>	<b>FGD Inlet Hg<sup>0</sup> Conc., µg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>FGD Outlet Hg<sup>0</sup> Conc., µg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Increase, µg/Nm<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Total Hg Removal, %</b>
<b>With SCR</b>					
<b>S2</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>S2</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>S5</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Without SCR</b>					
<b>S2</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>S4</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>S5</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>51</b>

## *Conclusions for the SCR Project*

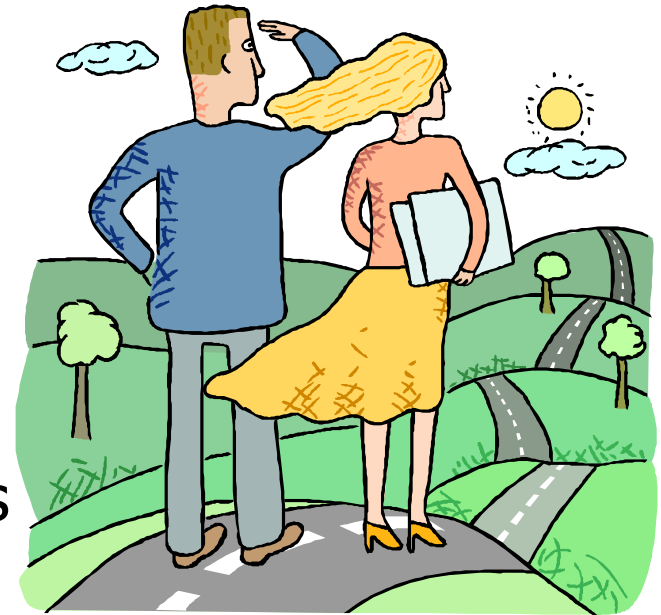
- For plants firing eastern bituminous coals, mercury oxidization occurs across SCR catalysts. However, it appears to be variable and most likely related to a variety of factors, including coal characteristics and catalyst type, structure, space velocity, and age.
- At both sites that were retested, there appeared to be a decrease in mercury oxidation across the catalyst with time. However, other explanations are also possible, so a definitive conclusion cannot yet be reached.

# *Conclusions for the SCR Project*

- For the sites tested (three plants) that had wet FGD systems, there was an apparent increase in the concentration of  $\text{Hg}^0$  across the wet FGD (less when the SCR was operating), indicating some reemission. It should be noted that these three plants with wet FGDs are not representative of the industry.

# *Future Testing Being Proposed*

- Test a representative power plant with an SCR and firing a pulverized PRB subbituminous coal
  - Potential for two sites.
- Evaluate the impact of blending fuels (PRB and eastern bituminous coal) on mercury speciation.
- Catalyst aging
  - Provide a third year of data for one and possibly both sites tested in 2001 and 2002.



# *Future Testing Being Proposed*

- More fully evaluate the effect of an SCR on the mercury reemission potential of wet FGD systems.
  - Complete tests at a more representative wet FGD (forced oxidation).
- Determine the level of variability of mercury speciation using Hg SCEMs.
- Evaluate the impact of blending fuels (PRB and eastern bituminous coal) on mercury speciation.

# *Key Partners*

- **Cosponsors**
  - Paul Chu, EPRI
  - Lynn Brickett, DOE, NETL
  - CW Lee, EPA
- **Sampling leaders**
  - Jeff Thompson and Richard Schulz, EERC
  - Wei-Ping Pan, Western Kentucky University
- **Power plants**
- **Analytical support**
  - WE Energies

