



Babcock Power Inc. **bpi**green™



Air Pollution Control Systems for Biomass Boilers



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Raleigh, NC*

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Babcock Power Inc (BPI)

- Danvers, MA based supplier of APC systems, boilers, heat exchangers, HRSG
- Largest supplier of NO_x SCR systems in the US
- Babcock Power 2007 Sales ~\$1B
 - Includes Power Services (“Riley Stoker”)
 - Leading supplier of biomass and WTE boilers
 - Thirty-two biomass boilers
 - 60,000 to > 500,000 lb/hr steam
 - Pressures to 1500 PSIG

Developer of the RSCR Technology

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Topics

- Biomass market trends and drivers
- Overview of biomass and coal fired boiler emissions
- Control technologies
 - NO_x, SO₂, CO, PM
 - Biomass emissions with controls
- Co-firing overview
- Summary

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Renewable Energy and Biomass

- Biomass energy:
 - Renewable energy
 - Sustainable fuel supply
 - Significant power generation (15 to 100+MW)
 - Power is generated day or night; wind or not
 - CO₂ neutral or better
 - Proven, reliable, economical
 - Key negative factor is *emissions*

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Biomass Issues

Emissions - the Primary Concern

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Emissions</u>
• SO ₂	Very Low
• HCl	Very Low
• Hg	Very Low
• PM	Low
• CO	Moderate
• NOx	Moderate/High

NOx and CO are main pollutants



Uncontrolled Emissions

(lb/MBtu)	Coal	Biomass
	<i>Uncontrolled</i>	<i>Uncontrolled</i>
NOx	0.32 to >1.5	0.15 to 0.48
SO ₂	0.8 to >6.0	<0.08
CO	0.04 to 0.15	0.15 to 0.45
PM	3 to 15	0.2 to >1.0



Incentives for New Biomass Power Units

- Power sales
- RECs
- Production tax credit
 - Renewal?
 - Parity?
- Public benefit funds
- Tax incentives
- Emissions allowance trading
- CO₂ allowances?

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Biomass Applications – RECs

- **New England RPS Programs require low NO_x emissions to qualify for Class 1 RECs**
 - CT requires 0.075 lb/MBtu (>\$50/REC)
 - MA, NH require 0.065 lb/MBtu (>\$50/REC)
- **Most other states allow biomass in the RPS**
 - AQC agency sets emissions limits
 - Lower prices than New England (\$20- 50/MWh)

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Biomass Power Boiler - Trends

- **Stokers**
 - Largest installed base
 - Fuel flexible
 - Proven, reliable, improved
- **Bubbling/fluidized bed**
 - Fuel flexible
 - In-situ SO₂ control (not req'd for biomass)
 - Somewhat lower uncontrolled emissions
 - High parasitic load
- **Gasifiers**
 - Relatively small scale
 - Typically combust “syngas” from gasifier

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Biomass Emissions Control Technologies

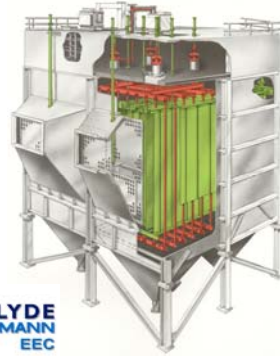
Particulate Matter

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Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)

- Device that removes wet or dry suspended matter from combustion or process gas streams through an electrostatic process:
 - Gas Ionization
 - Particulate Charging
 - Influence of Electric Field



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Electrostatic Precipitator

- High Efficiency Particulate Control Device
 - Controls emissions down to 0.01 lbs/MBtu (20-30 mg/Nm³)
- Applicable to a wide variety of fuels and boiler types
 - WTC, urban waste
 - Stoker, CFB, BFB
- Size of ESP is a Function of Particle Characteristics & Gas Conditions



Typical ESP

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Electrostatic Precipitators

Advantages

- Very Low Pressure Drop (< 0.75 inches wc)
- High Collection Efficiency (> 99.5% is possible)
- Applied to a wide variety of Power and Industrial Applications
- Able to tolerate “sparklers” from biomass

Disadvantages

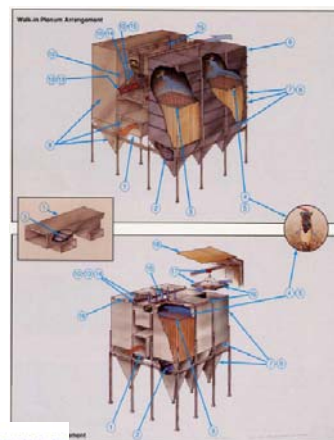
- Sensitive to Operating Conditions- Volume & Flue Gas Chemistry

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Fabric Filter

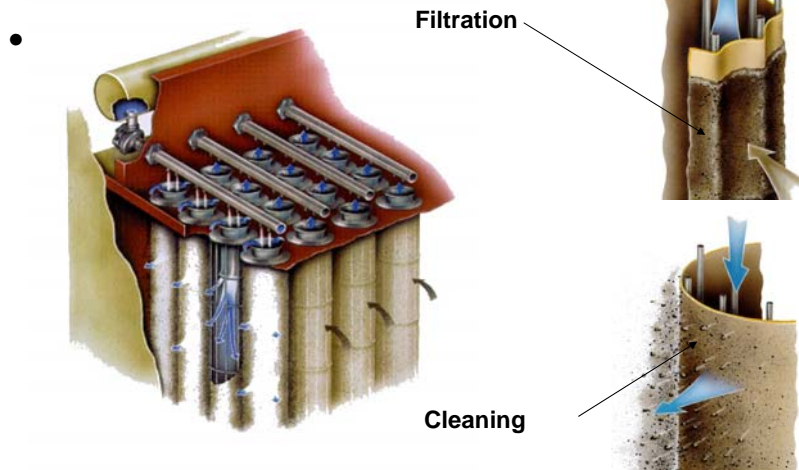
- Fabric Filter Systems (“Baghouses”)
 - A particulate laden gas stream passes through a fabric filter bag whereby the particulate is collected on the surface of the fabric.
- Major types:
 - Pulse-Jet Filters
 - Walk-in Plenum or Top Door
 - Tall Bag Designs
 - Low, Med, High Pressure
 - Reverse-Air Filters



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Fabric Filter



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Fabric Filters

Advantages

- Constant Emission Control Device
 - Controls emissions to 0.01 lbs/MBtu (20-30 mg/Nm³)
- Applicable to a wide variety of Fuels and boiler types
- Function of Particle Characteristics & Gas Conditions

Disadvantages

- High pressure drop (6" wg)
- Bags can burn, melt



Clyde Bergemann EEC
Pulse-Jet Fabric Filter

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Emissions Control Technologies

NO_x

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Options to Achieve Low NO_x for Biomass Boilers

- “Conventional” technologies – limited reduction (OFA/FGR)
- SNCR – moderate reduction
- Modified SNCR - limited/moderate reduction
 - Ceramic injection tubes/NH₃ injection
 - High pressure rotating OFA/NH₃ injection
- SCR – high reduction efficiency

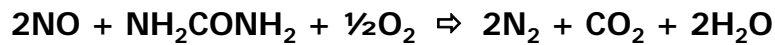
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Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR)

Introduction of Specific Nitrogenous Reagents at Specific Temperature Regimes to Effect a Reducing Reaction.

NO_xOUT[®] Process Chemical Reaction



NITROGEN OXIDE + UREA + OXYGEN \Rightarrow NITROGEN + CARBON DIOXIDE + WATER

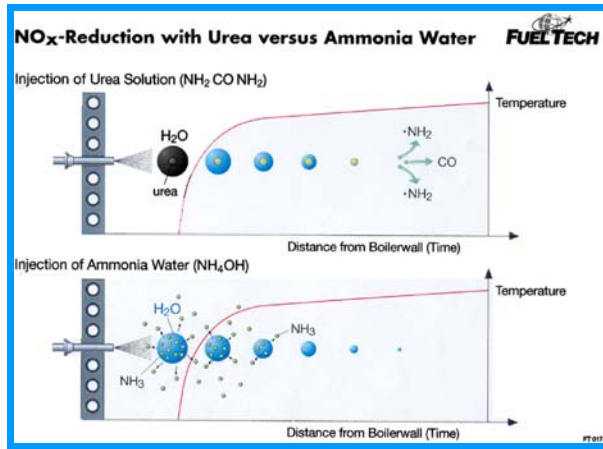


Critical SNCR Process Parameters

- ◆ **Temperature** – 1600°F to 2200°F (Process Dependent)
- ◆ **Residence Time** – 0.2 Seconds to 2.0 Seconds
- ◆ **Background Gas Composition** – CO, O₂, NO_x
- ◆ **NO_x Reduction** – Baseline and Target
- ◆ **Reagent Distribution** – Access and Penetration



Droplet Injection, Evaporation and Chemical Release



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SNCR Process

Advantages

- ◆ Independent of Fuel Type
- ◆ Easily Retrofit
- ◆ Tunable to Specific Reduction Needs
- ◆ Compatible with Other Combustion and Post-combustion NO_x Reduction Processes
- ◆ Relatively Low Capital Cost
- ◆ Good biomass experience

Disadvantages

- ◆ High Chemical Cost
- ◆ Limited Removal Efficiency (to about 0.1 – 0.15 lb/MBtu)

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Regenerative Selective Catalytic Reduction (RSCR)

- New technology developed by BPE
- Development goal was high NO_x reduction, high thermal efficiency, and low total cost for WFB, WTE, and industrial boilers
- US Patent # 7,294,321 issued 11/14/07
- Units successfully running for 4 years

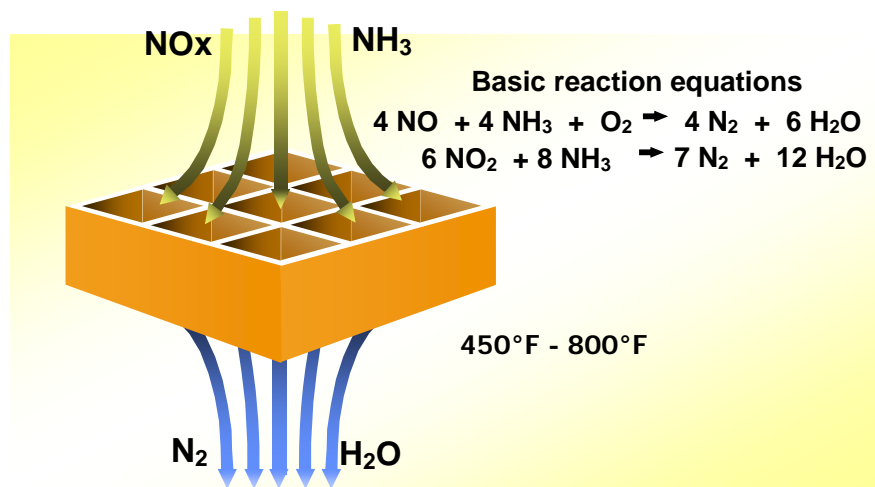
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Chemistry of the SCR Process



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Biomass and WTE Applications

Initial consideration was for “conventional” SCR

- Poisons affect all SCR catalysts the same
 - Potassium, sodium, arsenic are irreversible
- High K/Na concentrations in wood ash preclude use of conventional SCR
- Heavy metals in WTE flue gas will poison catalyst – conventional SCR not possible

Requires the use of a “tail-end” SCR

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RSCR Design

- Tail end unit –after ESP
- Unique ammonia injection mixing
- Ceramic media for heat transfer
 - Provides uniform gas distribution to catalyst
- Catalyst bed above heat transfer bed
- Multi-chamber design
- Beds cycled rapidly to ensure proper gas temperature into catalyst

Capable of >75% NO_x Reduction

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RSCR- Commercial Units



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16 MW Bridgewater Power



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16 MW Unit- Bridgewater Power New Hampshire

- 16 MW WFB (2 can unit)
- Whole tree chips
- Targeted CT REC program (0.075 lb/MBtu)
- Inlet 0.28 lb/MBtu
- Able to achieve **< 0.05 lb/MBtu**
- Started up October 2007
- Made quarterly average

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RSCR-CO

- Ongoing BPEI development program to enhance the technology
- Testing indicates 50 to >75% reduction of CO
- Precious metal catalyst on metal monolith
- Enables simultaneous NO_x & CO reduction in single system
- Low (<1" WG) pressure drop across each bed
- Proven catalysts used

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Emissions Control Technologies

Summary

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Emissions Summary- Coal & Biomass

<i>lb/MBtu</i>	Coal		Biomass	
	<i>Uncontrolled</i>	<i>Controlled</i>	<i>Uncontrolled</i>	<i>Controlled</i>
NOx	0.32 to >1.5	0.035 to 0.15 (SCR)	0.15 to 0.48	0.05 to 0.075 (RSCR)
SO2	0.8 to >6.0	0.03 to 0.06 (FGD)	<0.08	<0.08
CO	0.04 to 0.15	0.04 to 0.15	0.15 to 0.45	0.075 to 0.10 (catalyst)
PM	3 to 15	0.012 to 0.02 (ESP/BH)	0.2 to >1.0	0.010 to 0.015 (ESP)

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Biomass Co-firing Options

1. One approach - biomass fuel mixed w/coal and prepared thru the pulverizer
 - Limits on amount of biomass fuel
 - Pulverizer capacity issue
2. Fire biomass through burners with dedicated biomass grinder
3. Combust on a separate/dedicated grate

Typically 10% to 20% by heat input limit



Issues with Biomass Co-Firing with Pulverized Coal

- Areas to carefully evaluate
 - Fuel handling and mixing
 - Burners
 - Boiler fouling and slagging
 - Environmental equipment (ESP & SCR)



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Summary

- Biomass is a sustainable renewable resource
- Fuel is plentiful in certain parts of the country
- Growth rate for new biomass power projects is high
- Trend is to use well proven, efficient, and reliable combustion technologies
- Trend is to lower emissions, which can be controlled to low levels

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Thank You

Questions?

Rich Abrams

508 854 1140

rabrams@babcockpower.com

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