

REINHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd.



## **2016 APC-Wastewater Round Table & Expo Presentation**

July 18 & 19, 2016 in Dearborn, MI / Hosted by DTE Energy

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*Fun* always *Duh!* *Mental* *us* *s* to *Load cycling*

[www.redkoh.com](http://www.redkoh.com)



*Paul Ford*

**John Jannone**

*This is why we work on the Environment*



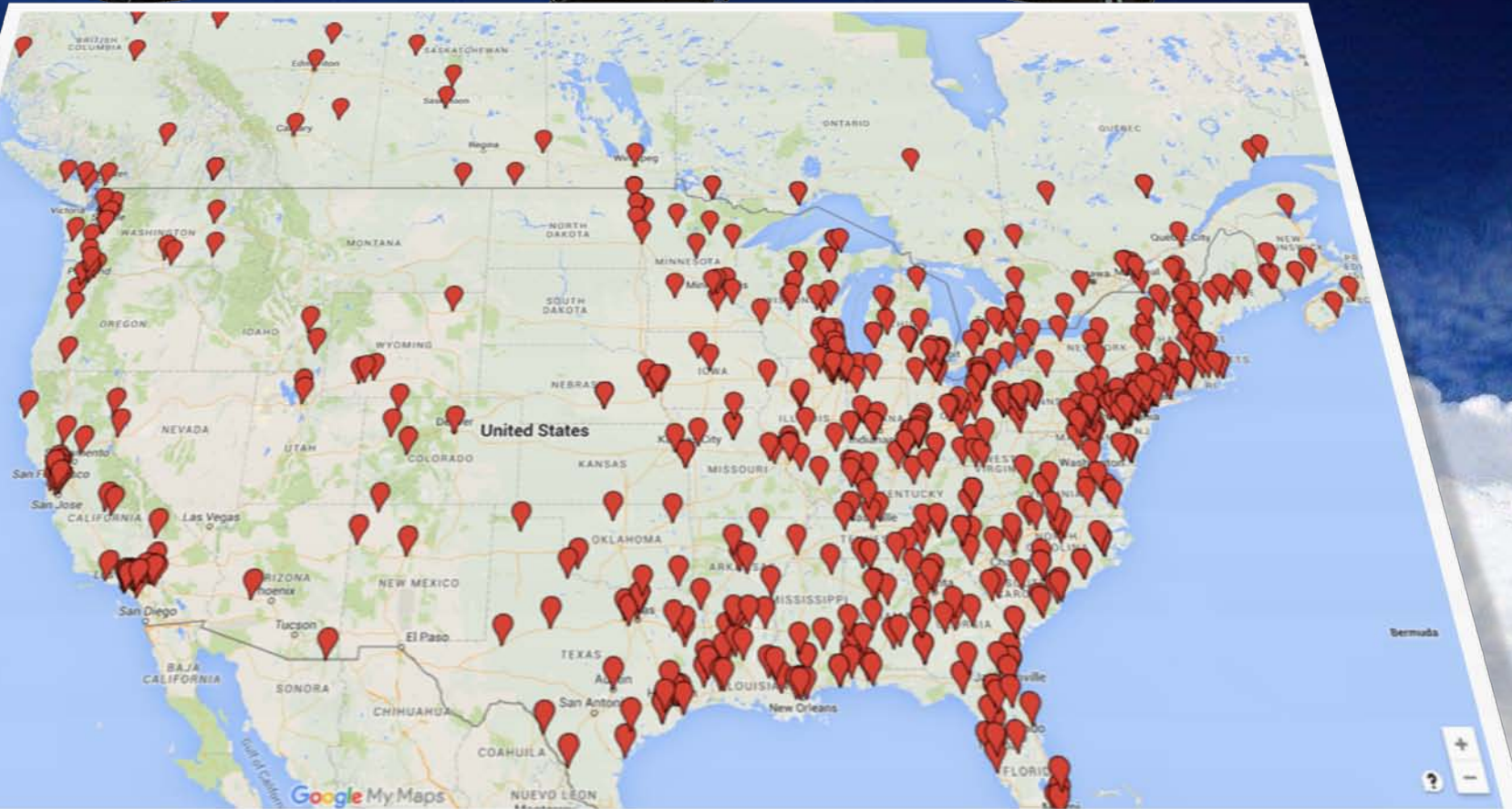
# *Redkoh Electrostatic Precipitator Controls Systems (ESP)*

## *✓ CREDENTIALS*

- *CORE BUSINESS ACTIVITY : ESP control and air pollution monitoring systems*
- *HEADQUARTERED in Hillsborough, NJ, USA*
- *EXPERIENCE : 34 Years of Electrical / Electronic Systems Design, Development, Manufacture and Installation.*



# Some!!! of the *Plant Locations* that use Redkoh's Controls



# Some!!! of the Plant Locations that use Redkoh's Controls



# *What is an ESP's Purpose?*

*To remove and collect suspended particulate from a gas stream by means of*

***ELECTROSTATIC FORCES***

*As compared to:*

- mechanical separators*
- fabric filters*
- wet scrubbing*

***The tendency of any charged body or a particle to attract the oppositely charged body towards itself is called an Electrostatic force***

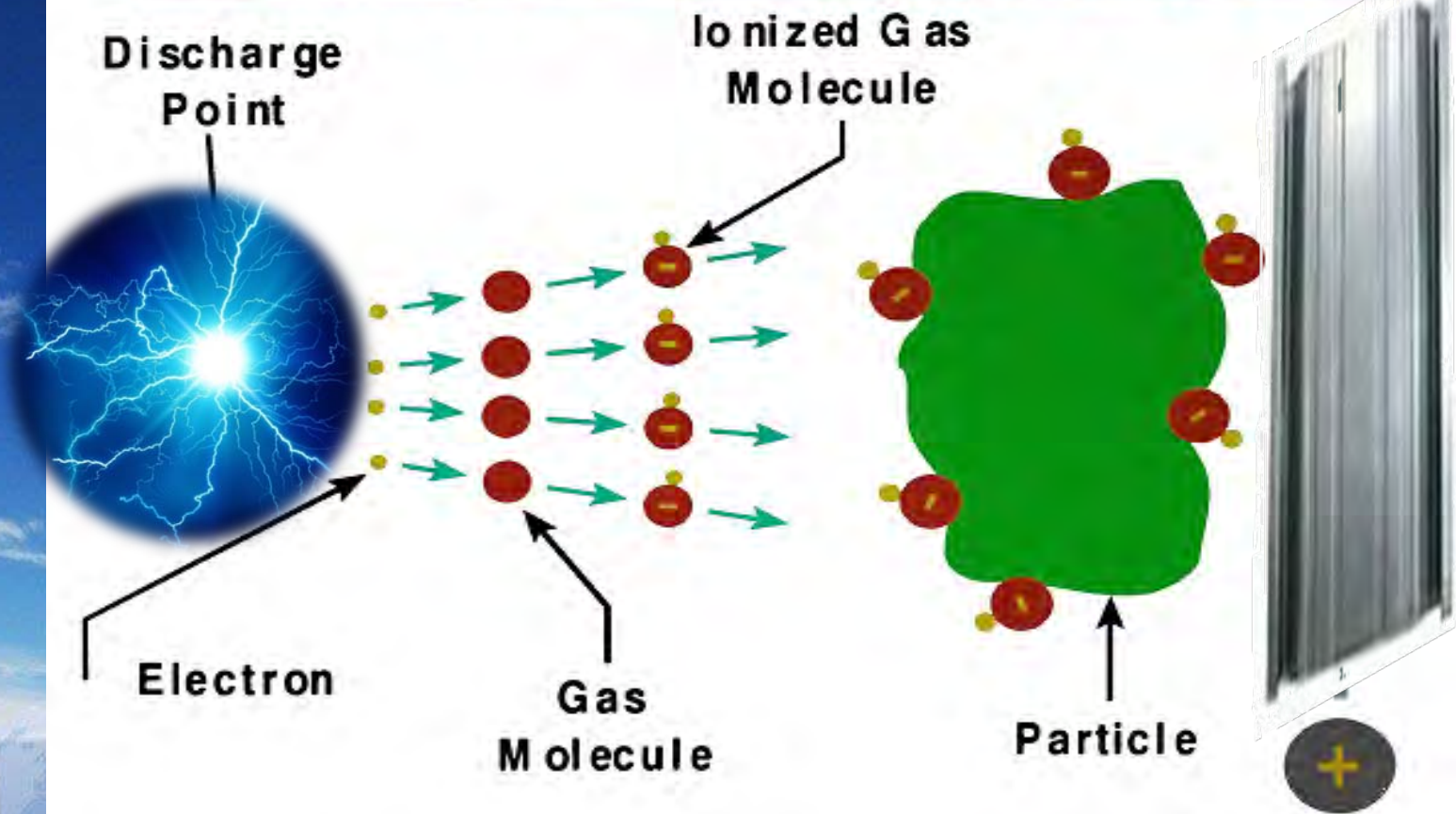
# *Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP)*

- Electrical migration
- Electrical mobility
- Corona discharge
- ESP theory
- Charging mechanisms
- Ash resistivity
- Flue gas conditioning
- Power consumption



# How an ESP Does its Magic

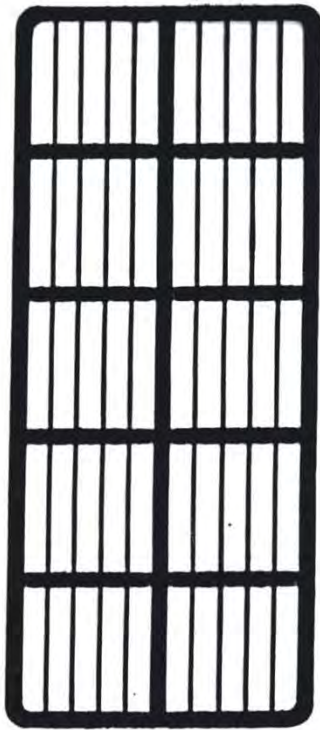
## PARTICLE CHARGING



# Discharge Electrode Types



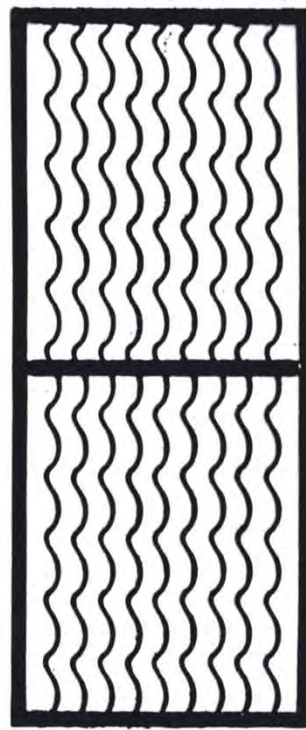
Weighted Wire  
(shrouded)



Rigid Frame  
(bedspring)



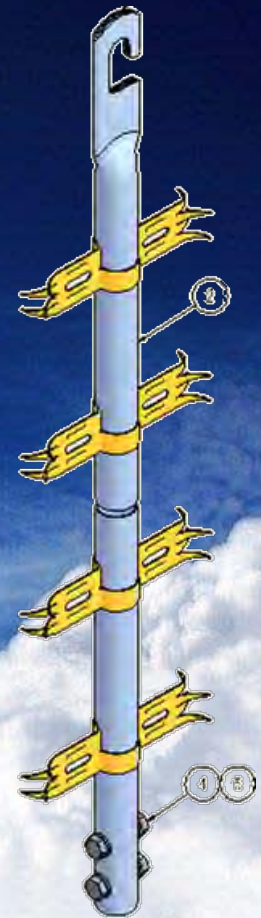
Rigid Frame  
(strung mast)



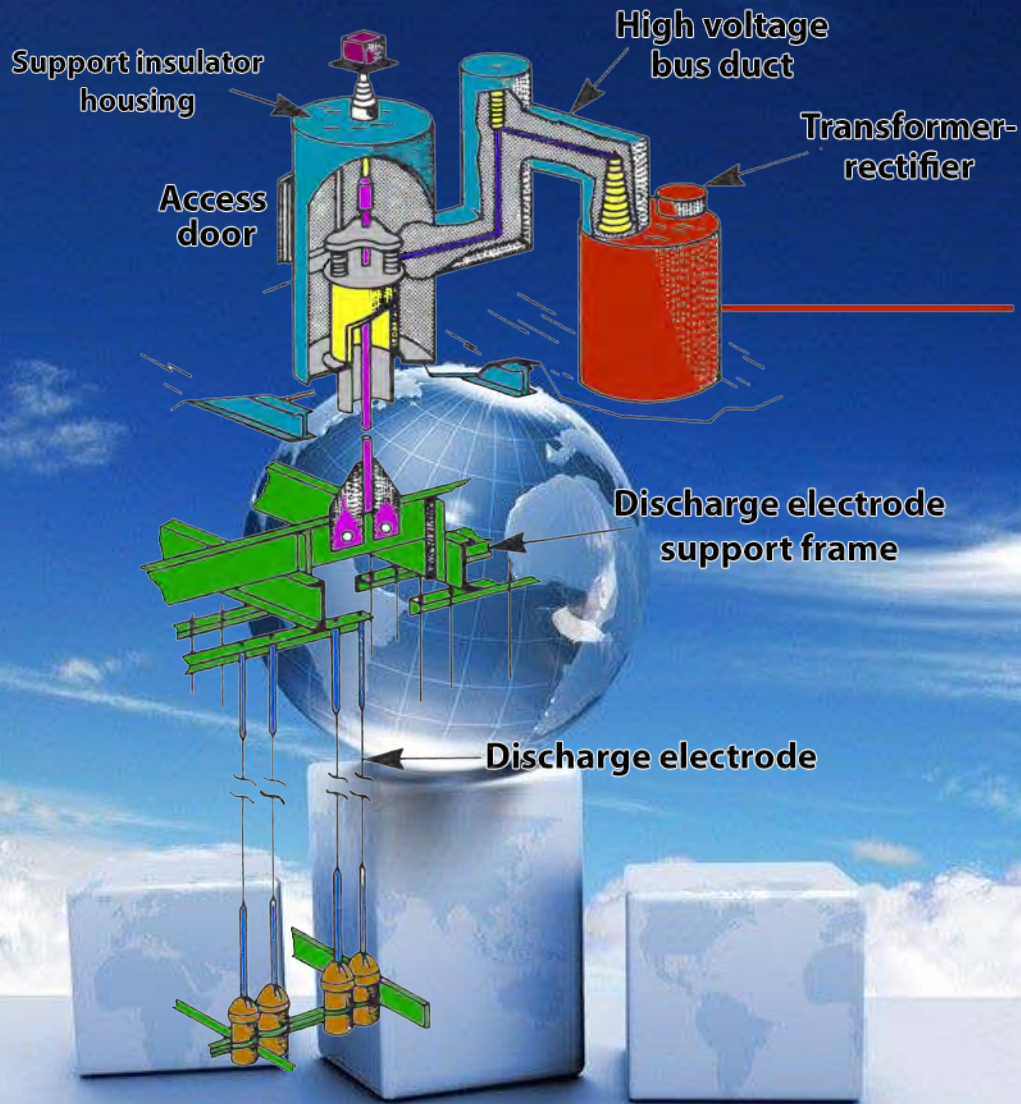
Rigid Frame  
(spiral wire)



Rigid Electrode  
(Dura-Trode™)



# Where Does the High Voltage Come From?

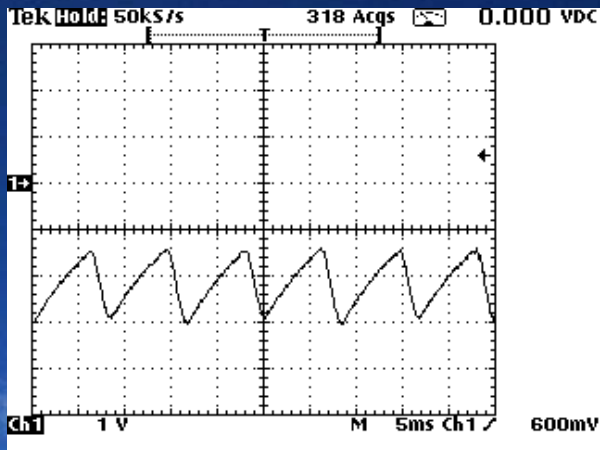


# *The Goals*

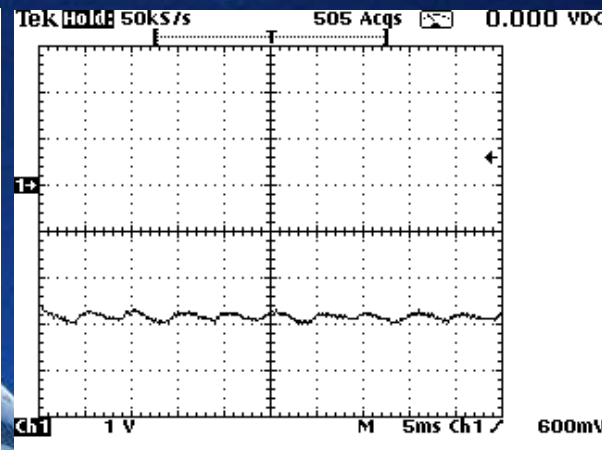
- Maximize the average voltage to the ESP, while minimizing the peak voltage.
  - Reduce the peak to peak ripple of the secondary voltage supplied by the TR set to the ESP
- Precipitators spark most frequently at the peak of the applied KV.
  - Reducing the peak voltage while maintaining a high average voltage reduces the sparking within the ESP.
- Reducing the frequency of sparking reduces the voltage “downtime” on the ESP
  - Minimizing the downtime allows longer durations for the current in the ESP to build up.
- Higher average precipitator voltage allows more time for current to flow keeping the power levels to the maximum.
  - Higher power in the ESP promotes improved ESP collection efficiency.



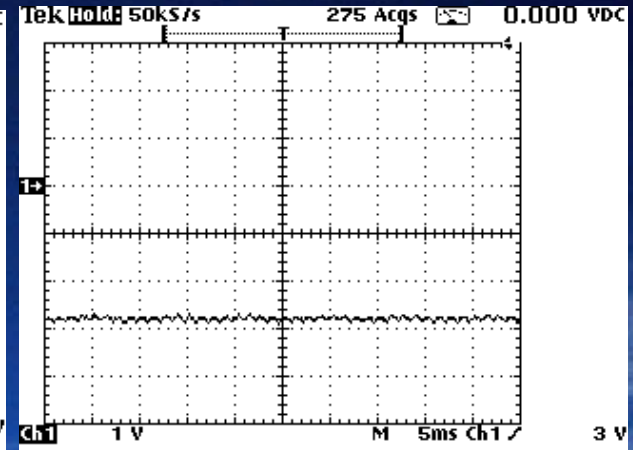
# The Differing Techniques



60 Hertz – SCR  
Energized



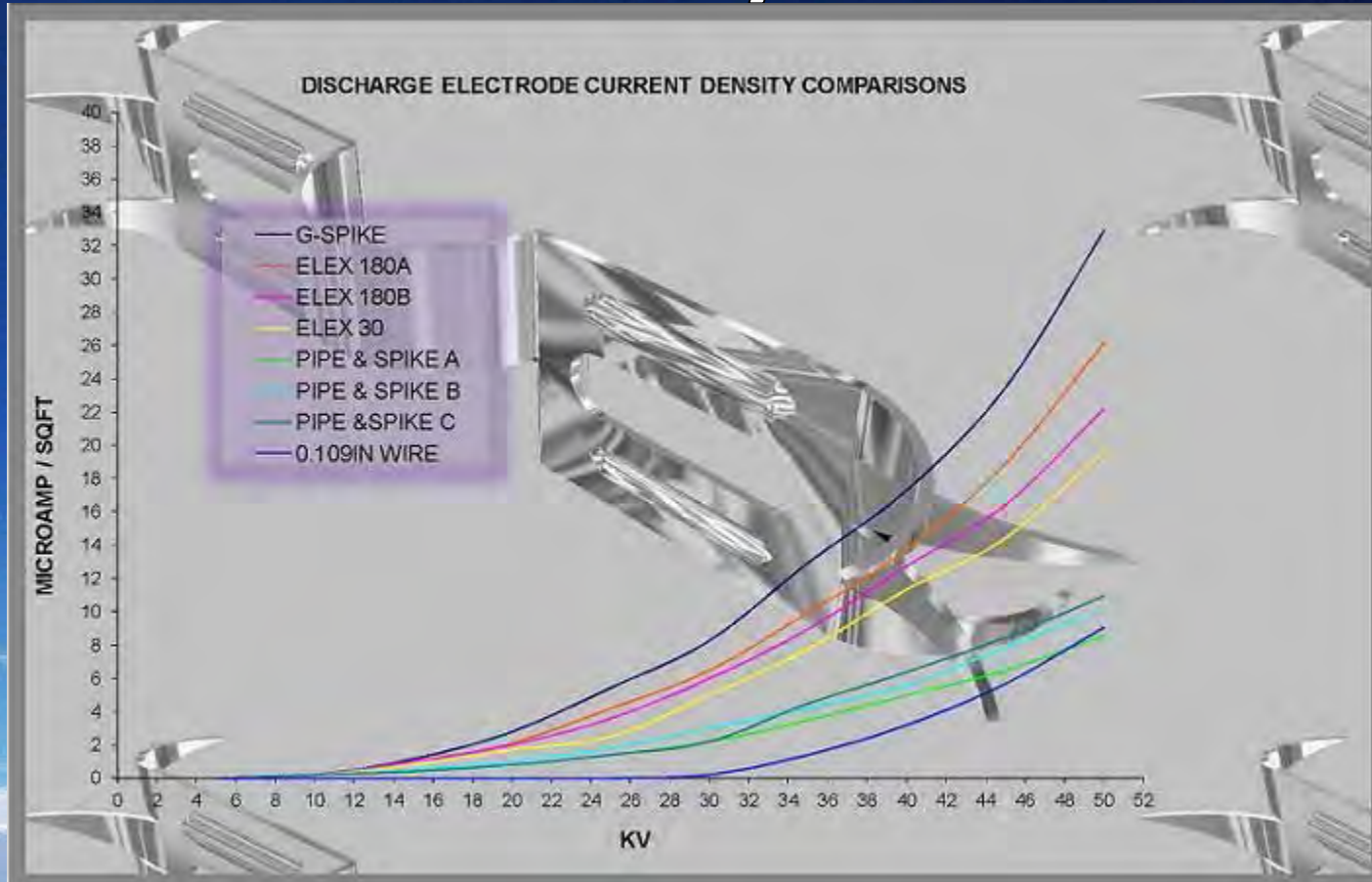
100 Hertz – IGBT  
Energized



400 Hertz – IGBT  
Energized

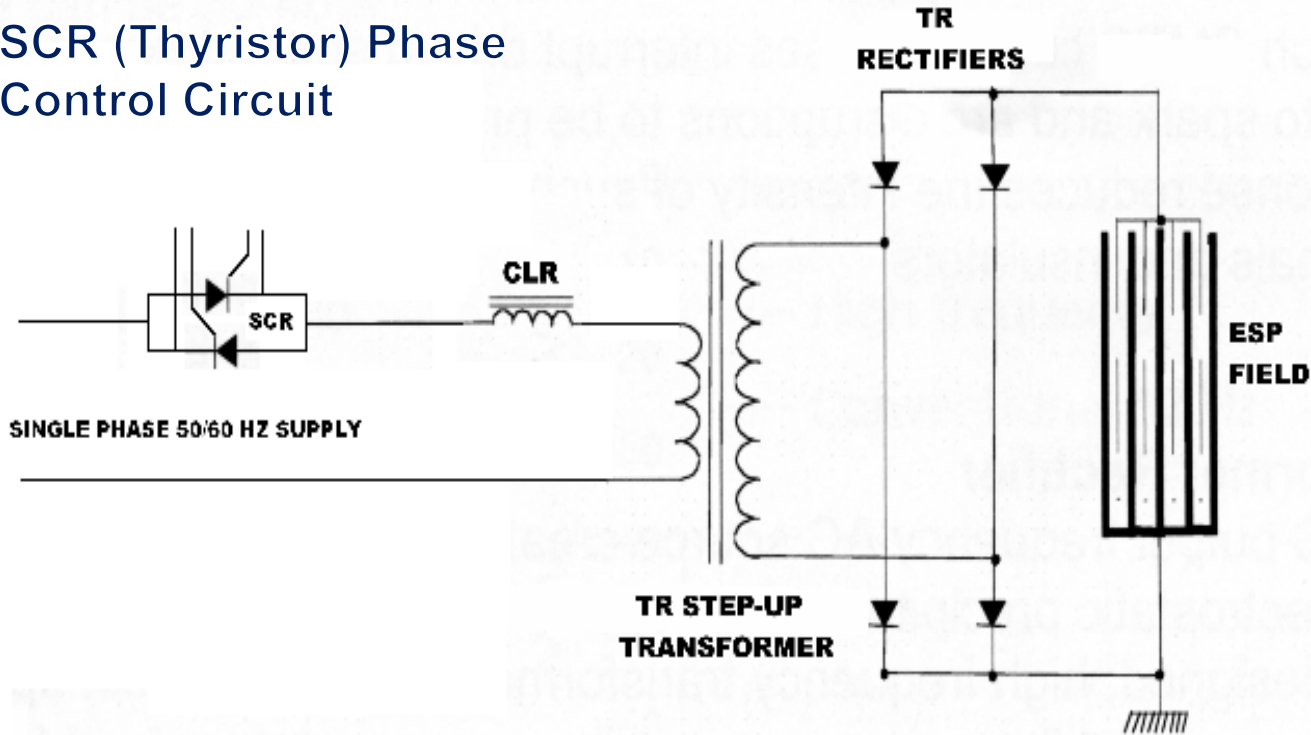
The ESP load for the above waveforms is identical. Only the method of energization differs

# The Relationship between Volts and Amps

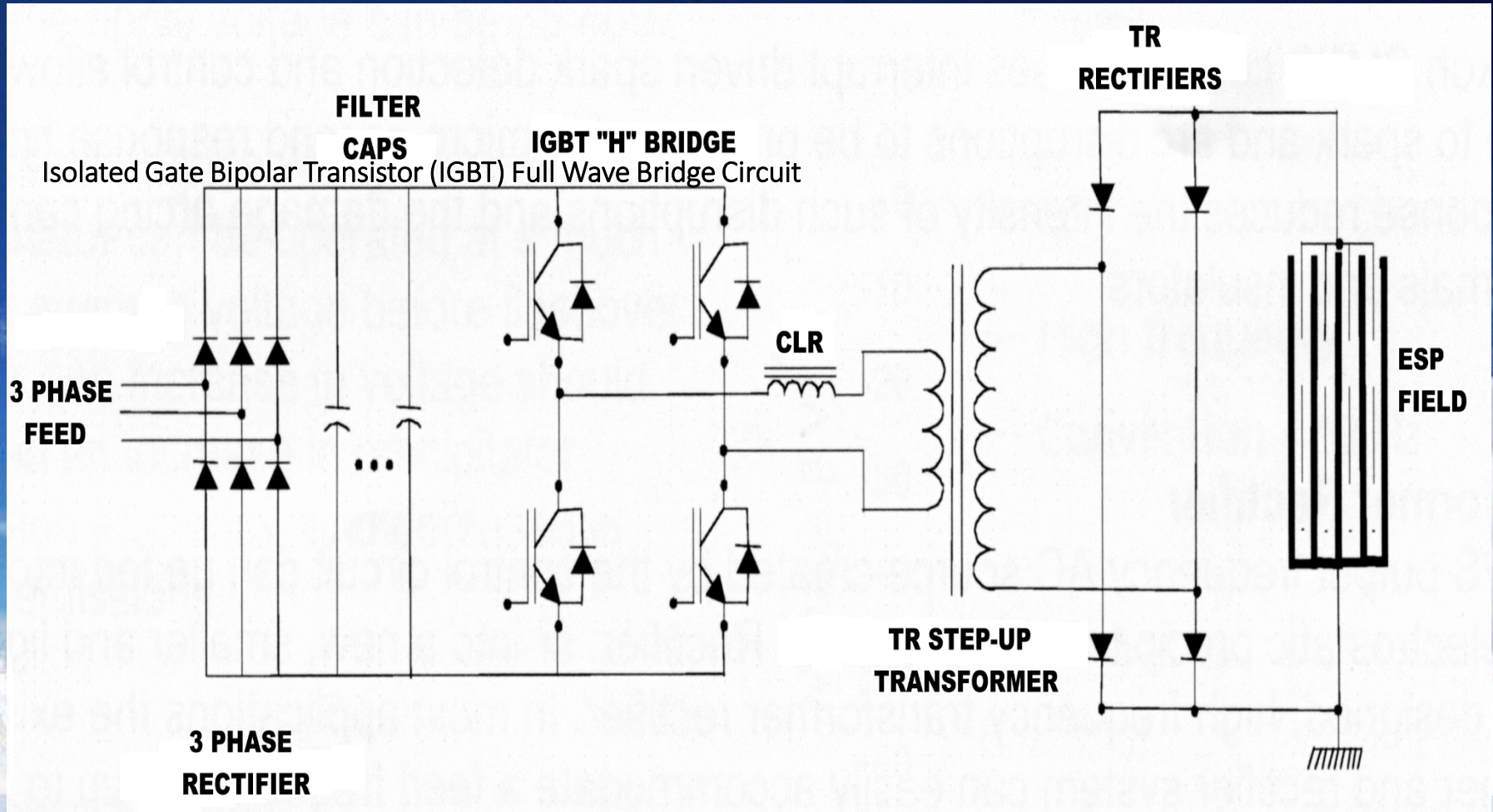


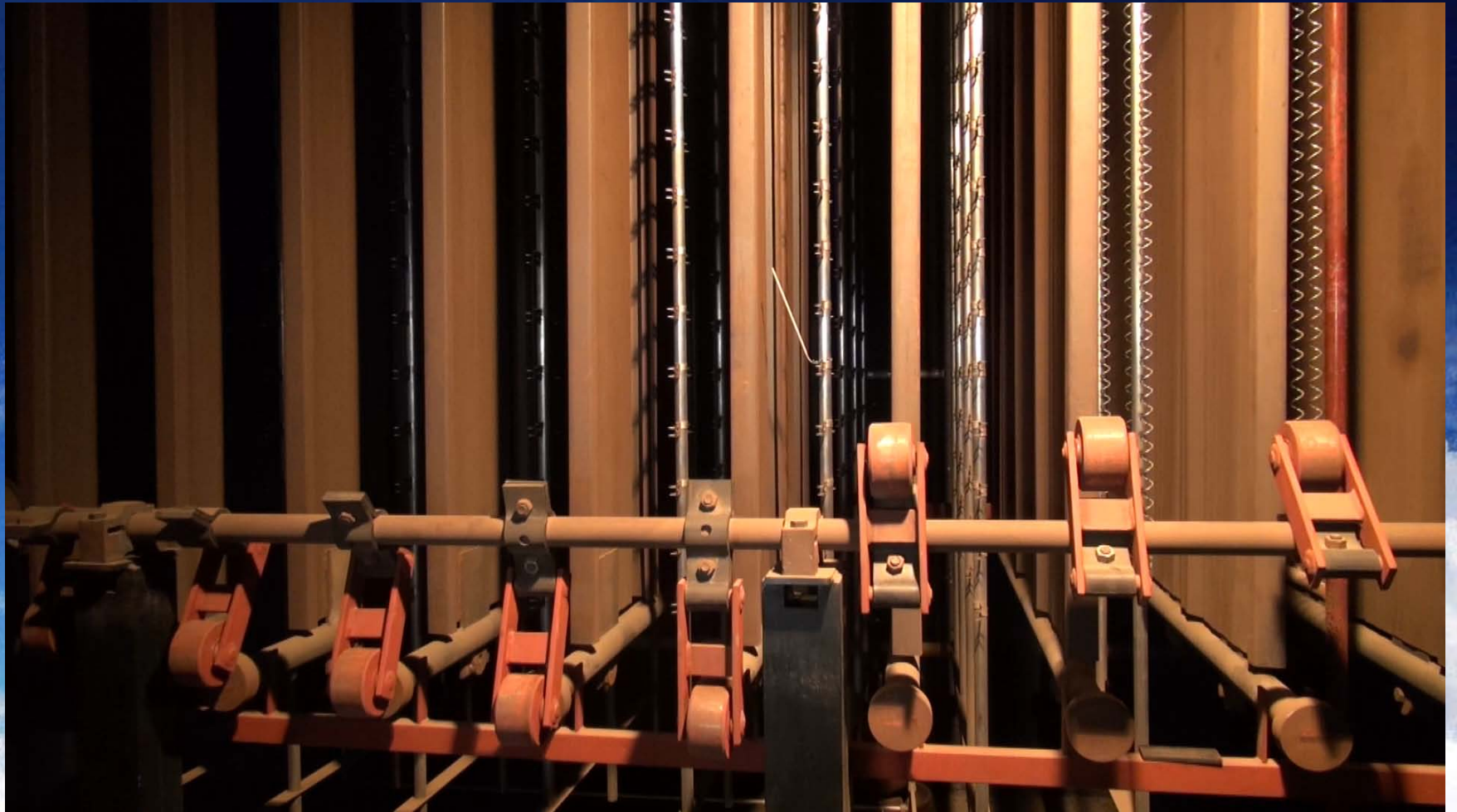
# *How does a single phase (60Hz) Transformer-Rectifier (TR) get its power?*

SCR (Thyristor) Phase Control Circuit



# How does a Switched Frequency Transformer-Rectifier (TR) get its power?





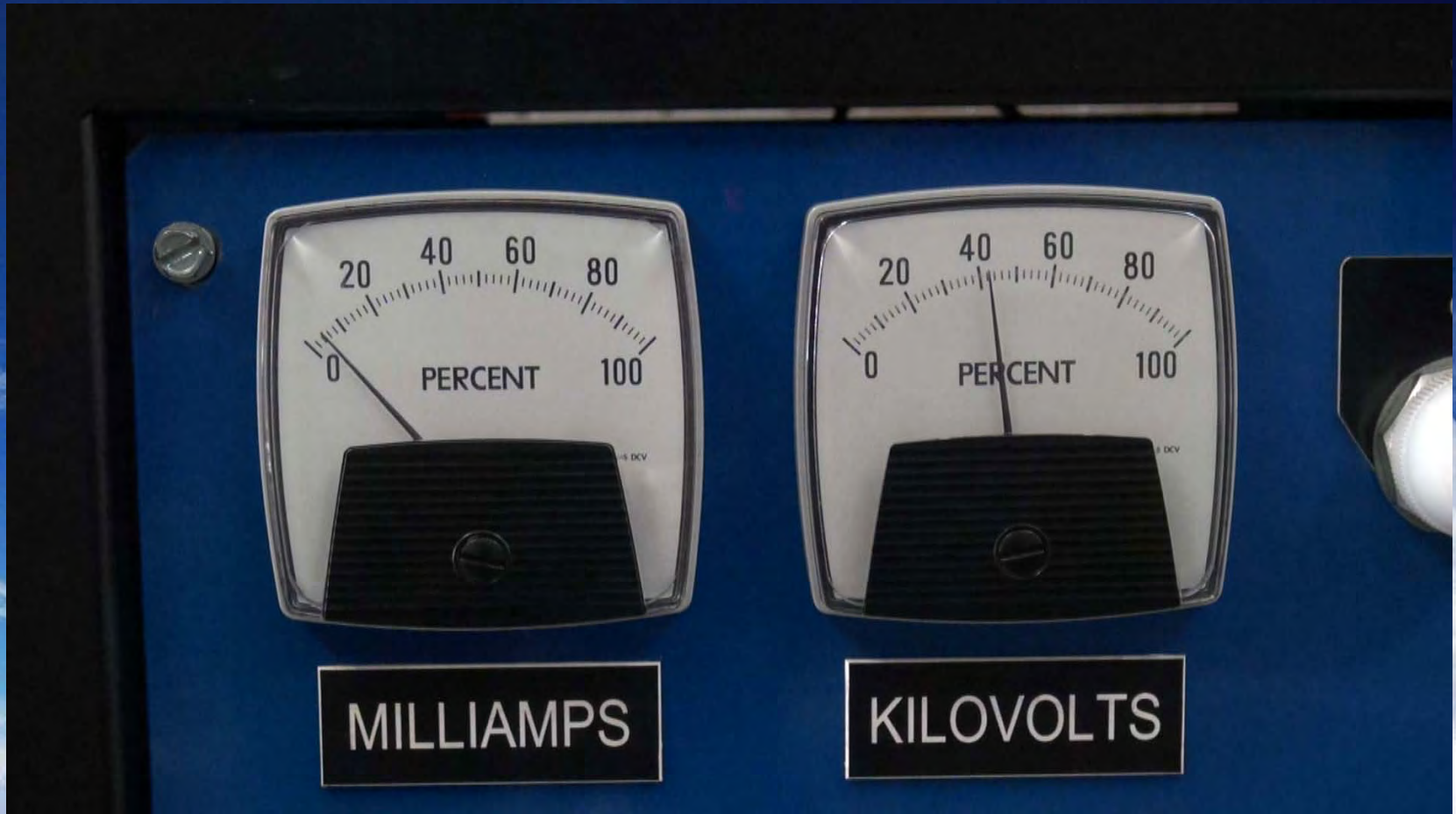
**РК** REDKOH



# What Electrical Readings Can Tell Us

- **When Discharge Electrodes are Built-up**
  - Secondary current will be suppressed while secondary voltage is relatively normal
- **When Plates are Built-up**
  - Secondary voltage and current will be suppressed on a cyclic basis
- **When ESP is overloaded with Particulate**
  - Both voltage and current are low, usually due to sparking at lower than normal KV levels
- **When a TR is Grounded**
  - Primary voltage will be very low while secondary and primary currents are at or near maximum

# *KV and MA from the meters*



# *KV and MA from a scope*

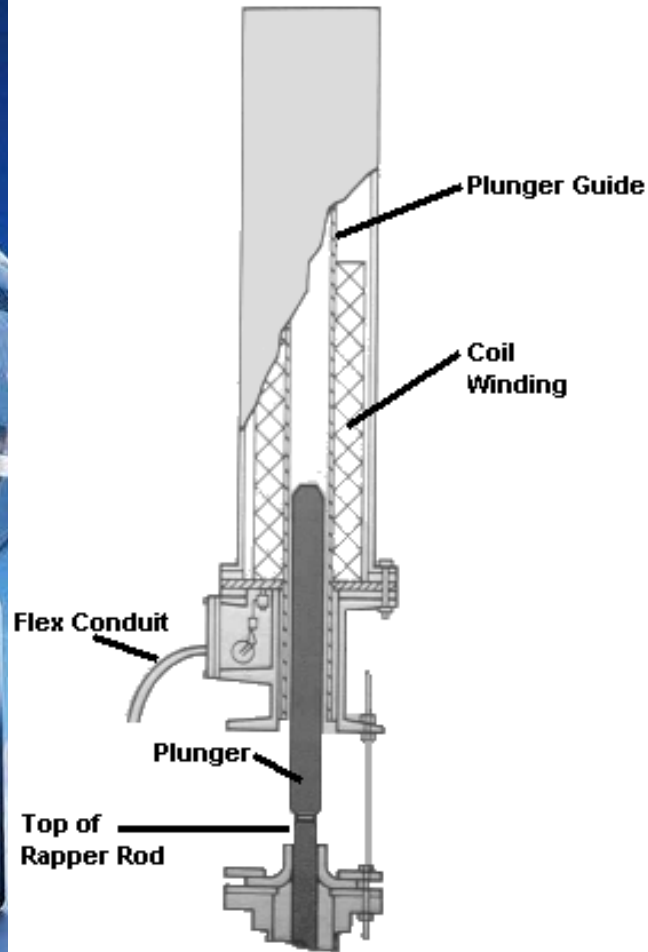






# *Impact Rapper Assembly*

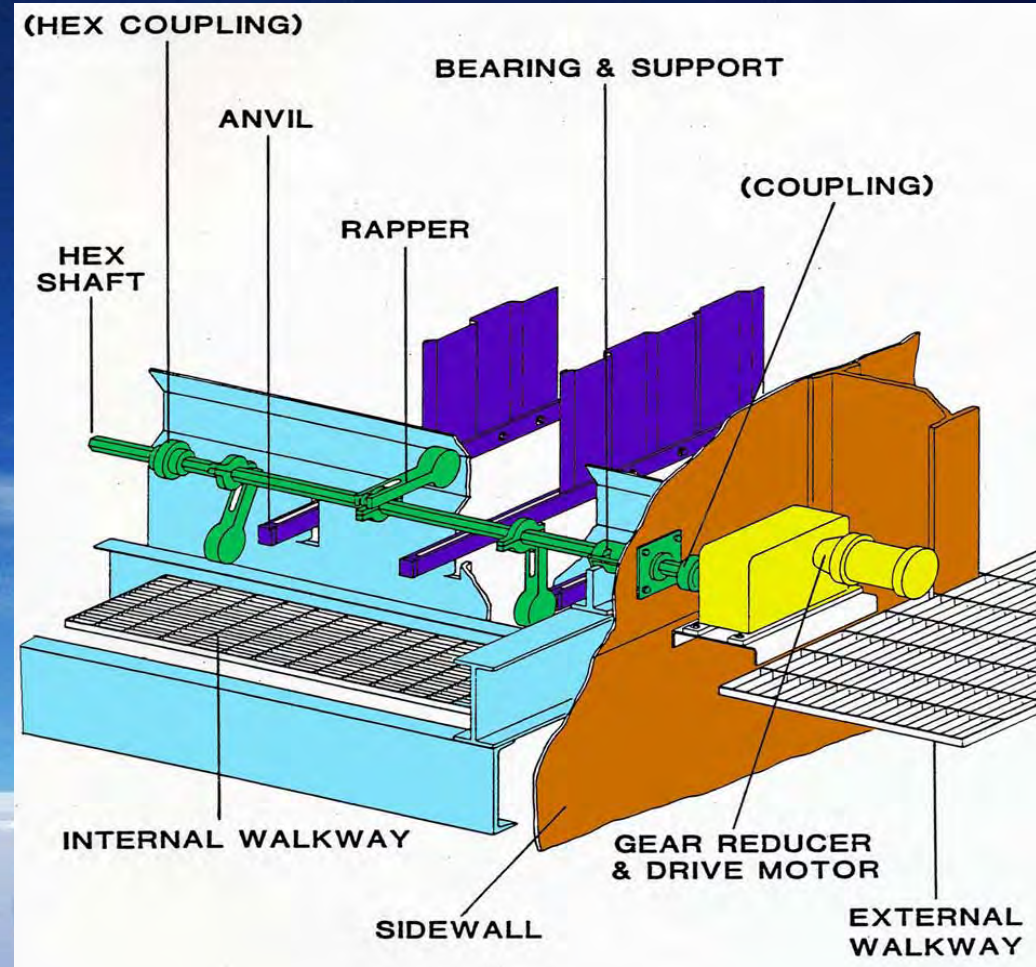
Typical Gravity Impact Rapper



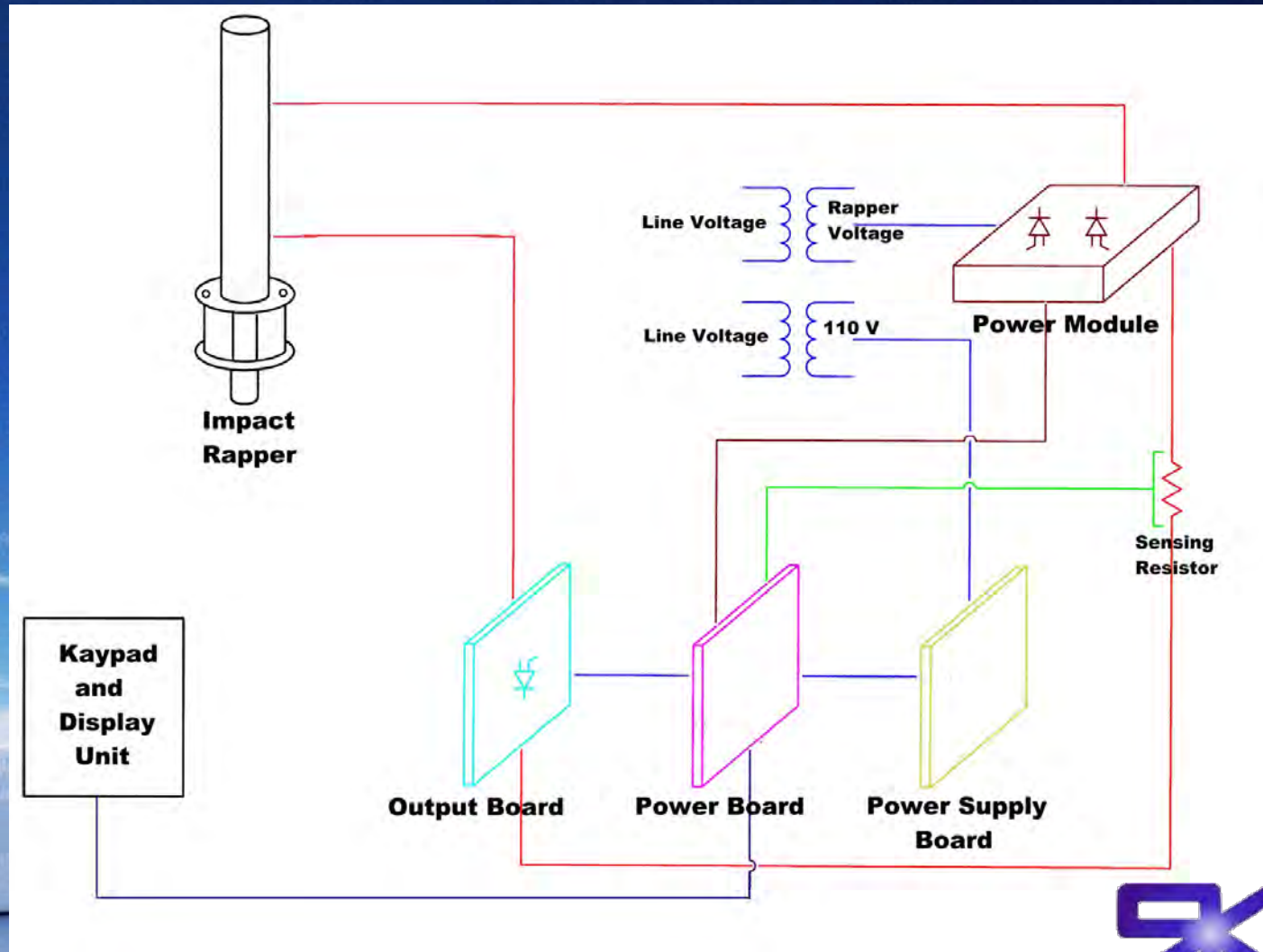
# Impact Rapper



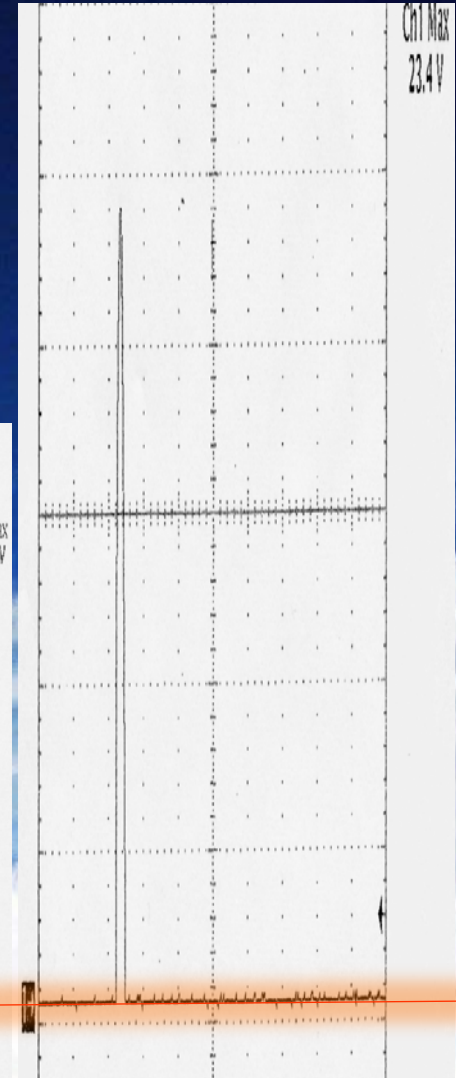
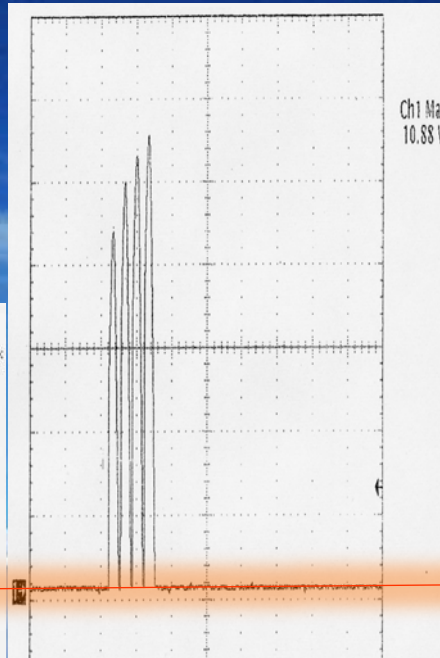
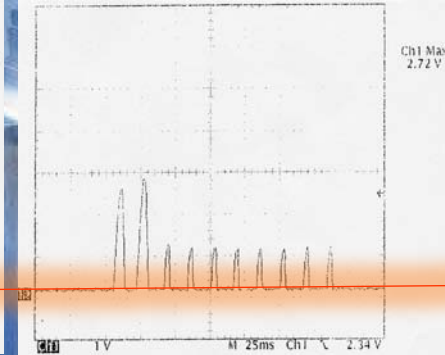
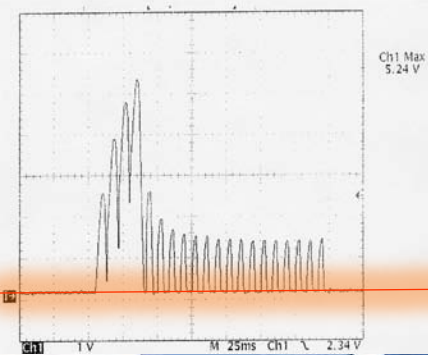
## Tumble Hammer Rappers



# Rapper Power System



# *Current Draw in an impact Rapper*



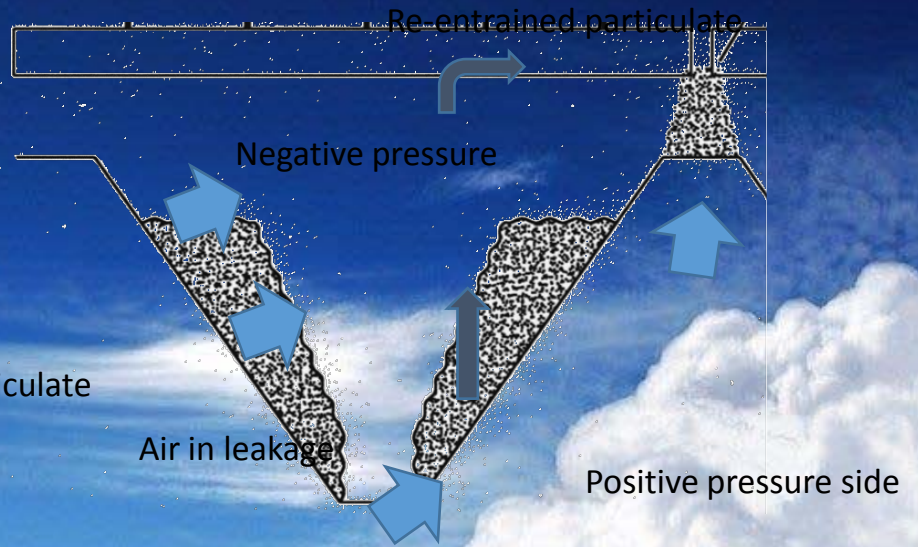
# Cycling and the Performance Impacts on ESPs

Unfortunately, nothing happens in isolation. Change is rife!

- Gas velocity and volume
- Rapping Strategies
- Temperature
- Particulate size
- Unburned carbon

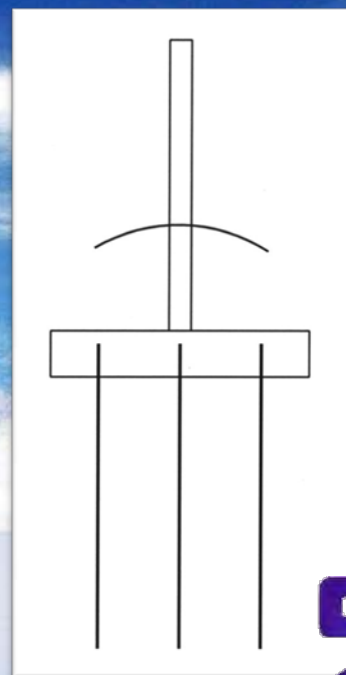
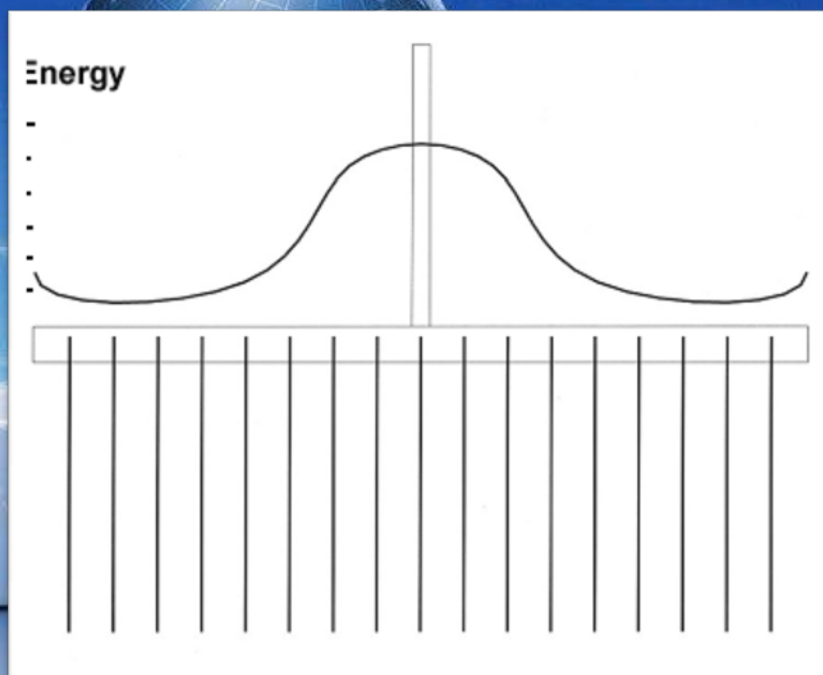


# Re-entrainment



- Rapping Too Frequently Prevents Agglomeration
  - Results in continuous re-entrainment and elevated opacity/emissions
- Rapping Too Hard Causes Lateral Release
  - Results in spiking/puffing, especially towards the outlet where there is no backup field
- Too High a CE Rapping Density Results in:
  - Clean plates below the point of impact
  - Dirtier plates at the outboard areas
  - Re-entrainment of particulate when rapping energy is increased to keep outboard plates clean

## Optimization - Trial and Error – Experience



# Temperature

Power Source – SCR's or contactors

Temperature Controllers – discrete or PLC

Coordination – PLC or DCS



# Hopper Cleaning Devices

Power source / control

AC vibrators – Contact and non-contact

Pneumatic Vibrators

Impact Rappers

A BIG Hammer



# Steel surfaces

Corrosion free  
Hole free  
Scale free



- Although the precipitator is a rather simple device in terms of the basis of operation, there are numerous factors that can both positively and negatively effect the day to day efficiency.
- Stay aware of what these factors are, understand their effect, and optimize them for best performance.
- There are consultants who have spent their lifetime solving precipitator problems on a daily basis. Don't be shy about asking for help. In the long run it will save you time and money.

