



THE SCIENCE OF A PURE ENVIRONMENT

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# **Presentation of DeNox Technology**

**Denitrification Type S.C.R.  
Selective Catalytic Reduction**



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## IDRECO DeNox - Denitrification Type S.C.R.

### **FIUME SANTO 3**

P. STATION : ENEL – PORTO TORRES  
ITALY  
POWER: 1 x 320  
FUEL : COAL  
CAPACITY : 940.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h

### **FIUME SANTO 4**

P. STATION : ENEL – PORTO TORRES  
ITALY  
POWER: 1 x 320  
FUEL : COAL  
CAPACITY : 940.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h

### **LA SPEZIA 3**

P. STATION : ENEL – LA SPEZIA  
ITALY  
POWER: 1 x 600  
FUEL : COAL  
CAPACITY : 1.800.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h



C.T.E. ENEL – FIUME SANTO - ITALY  
REACTOR ASSEMBLY



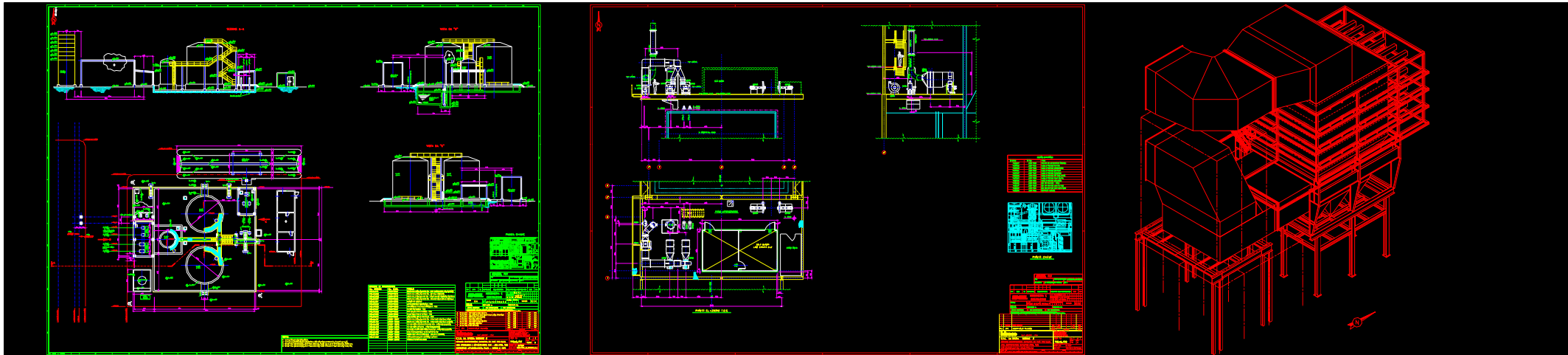
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## MAIN PART OF S.C.R DENITRIFICATION

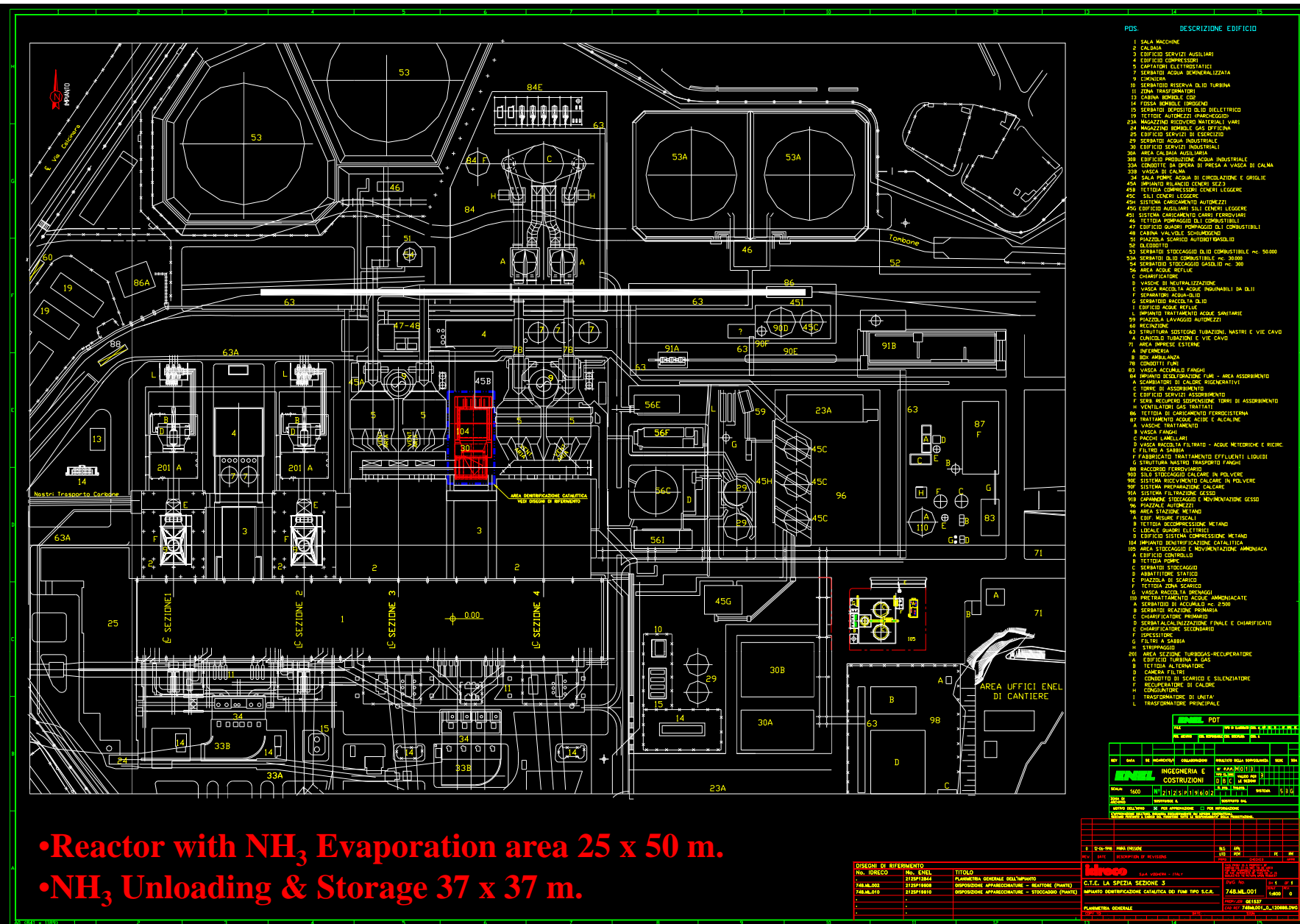
The DeNO<sub>x</sub> plant is composed by the following 3 main systems:

- Unloading and Storage of Ammonia
- Ammonia Evaporation
- Reactor SCR

*Ammonia as Anhydrous, Aqueous or from Urea*



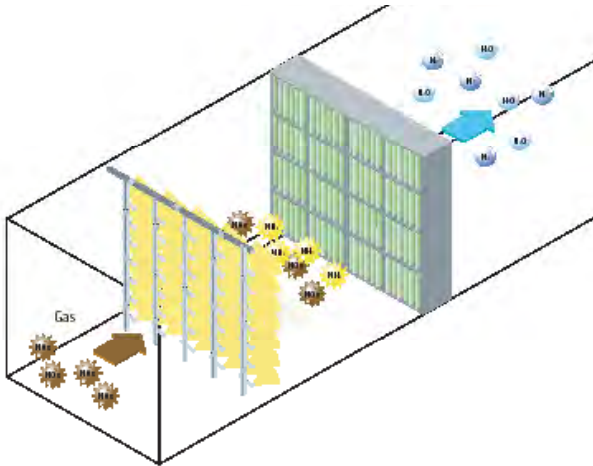
## GENERAL LAYOUT OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION



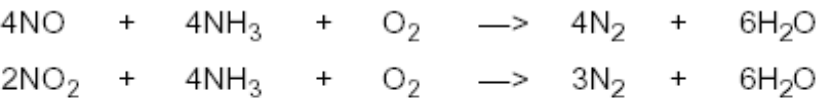
# PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION



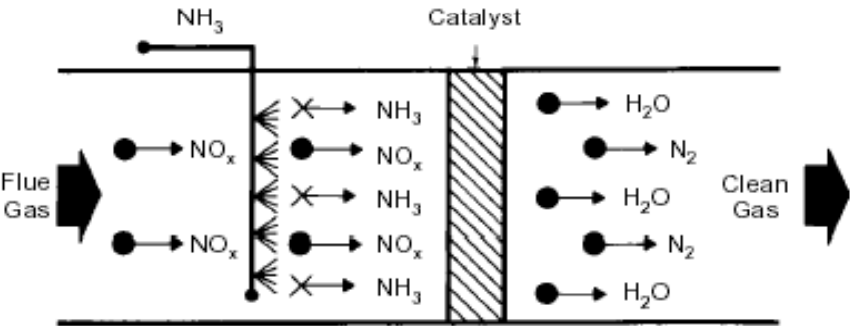
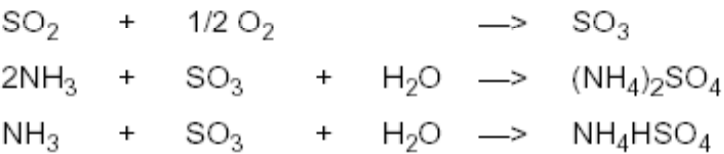
The Selective Catalytic Redution of Nitrogen Oxides NO<sub>x</sub> \ (NO, NO<sub>2</sub>) by means of ammonia injected on catalyst to obtain free N<sub>2</sub> Nitrogen, follows the below chemical reactions:



## Chemistry of the SCR Process

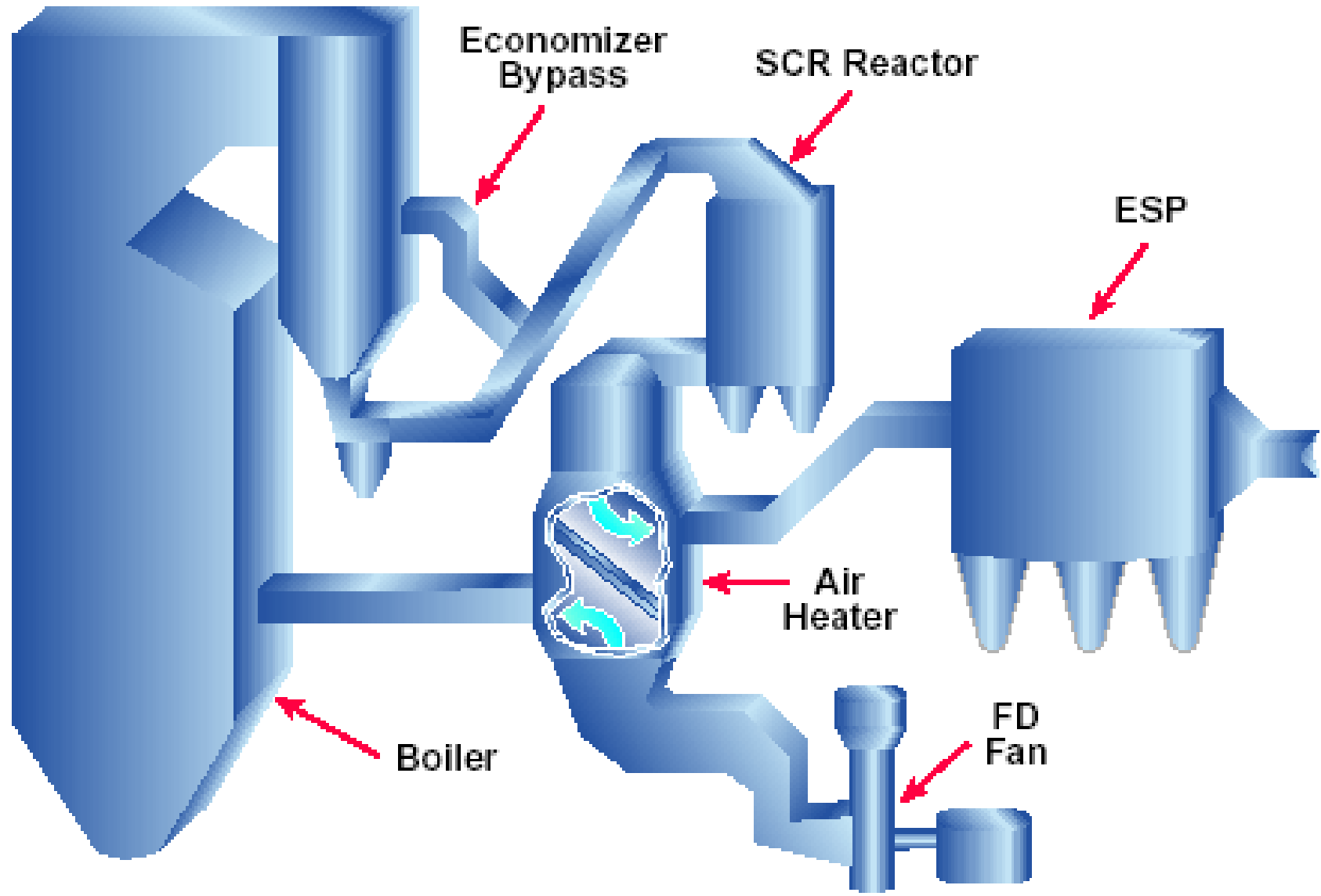


## Side Reactions



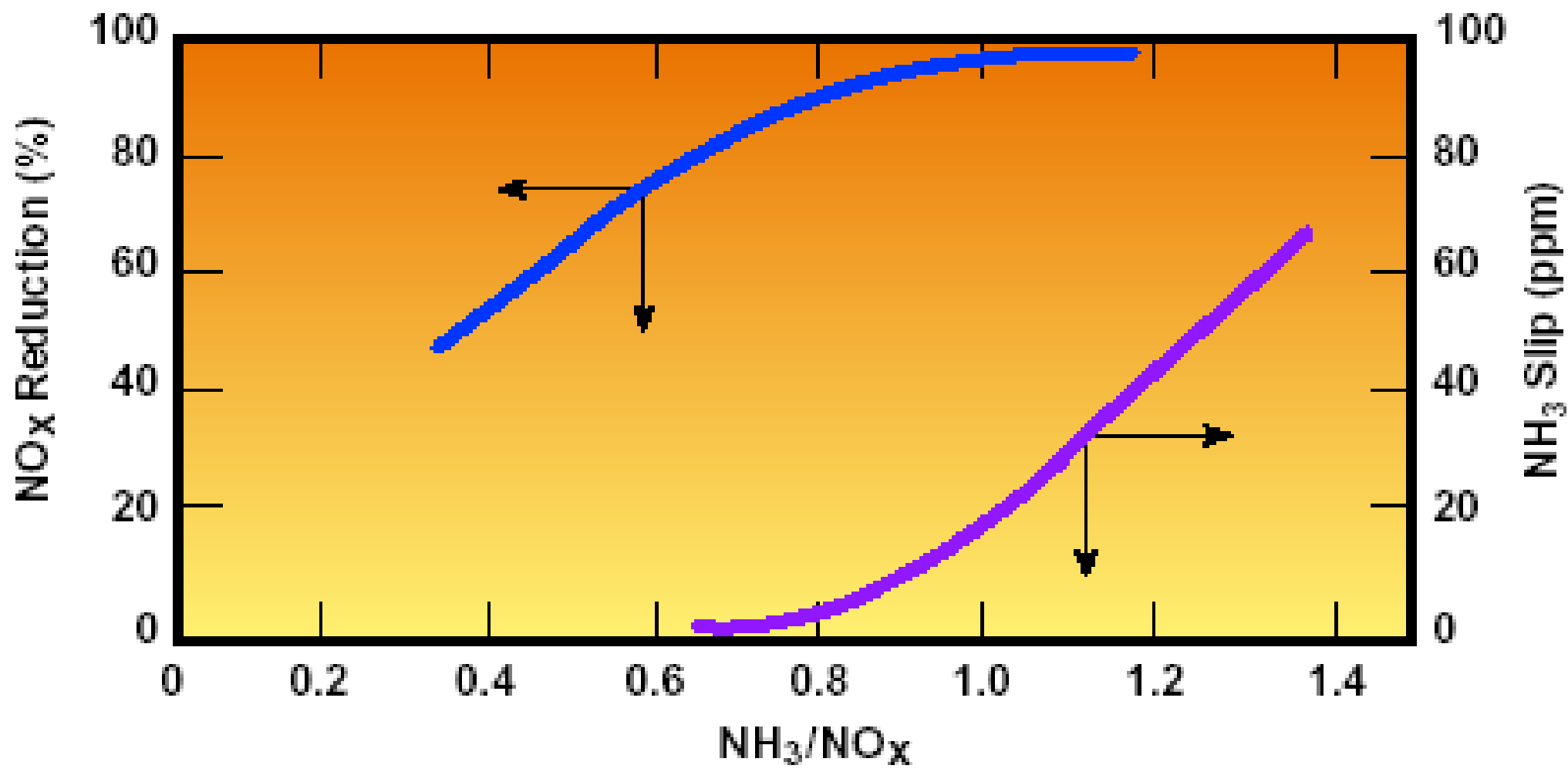


# PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION



Schematic flow diagram of SCR process

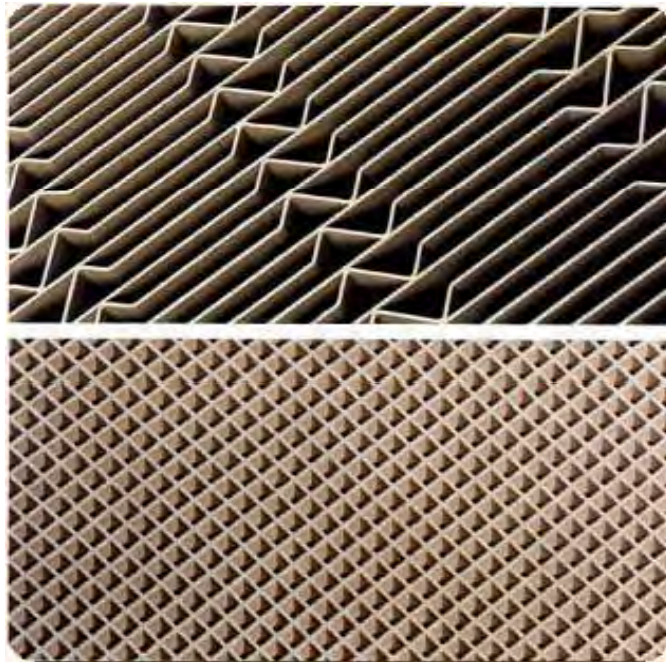
PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION



Typical SCR performance

## PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION

Plate



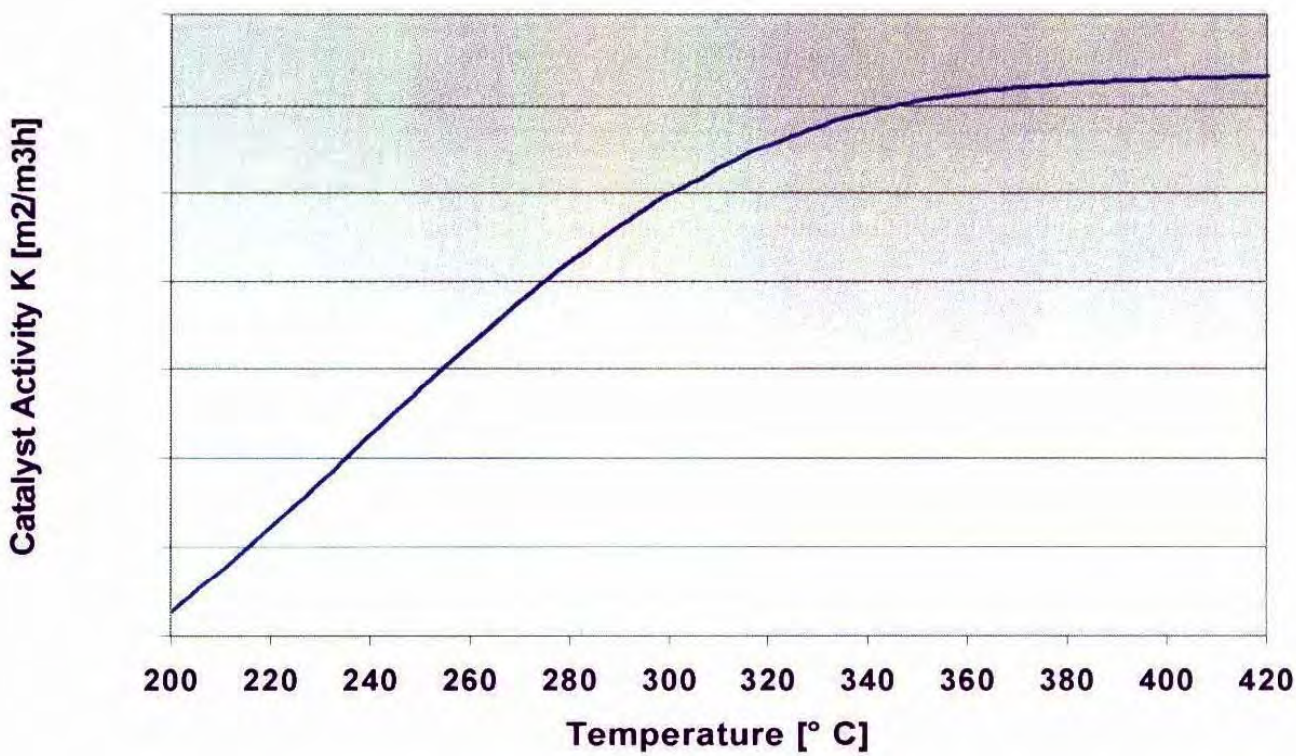
Honeycomb





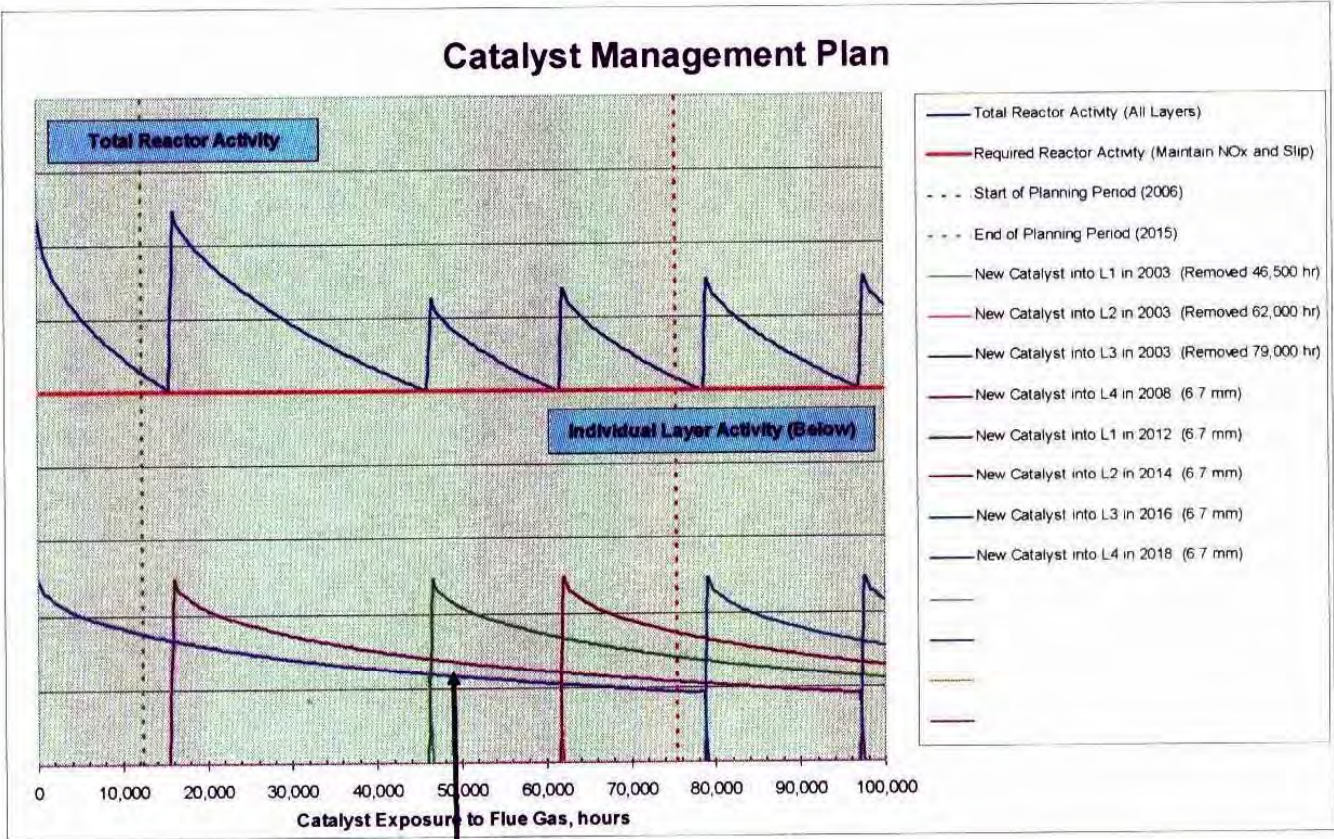
# PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION

## Catalyst Activity as a Function of Flue Gas Temperature



# PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION

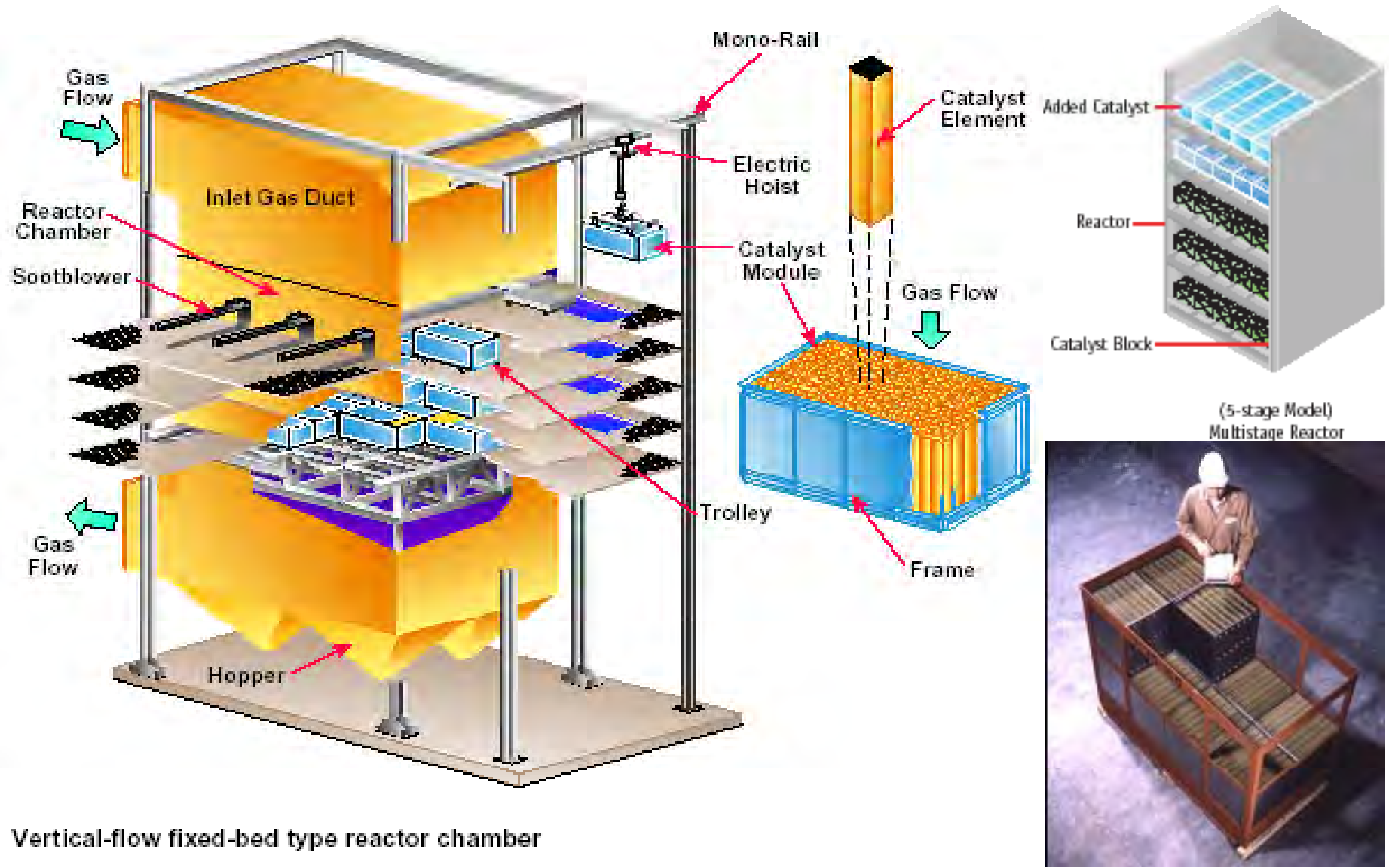
## The Need For Long Catalyst Life (Typical Guarantee Basis Deactivation Case)



Individual Catalyst Layers Remain in Service Up To 80,000 Hours

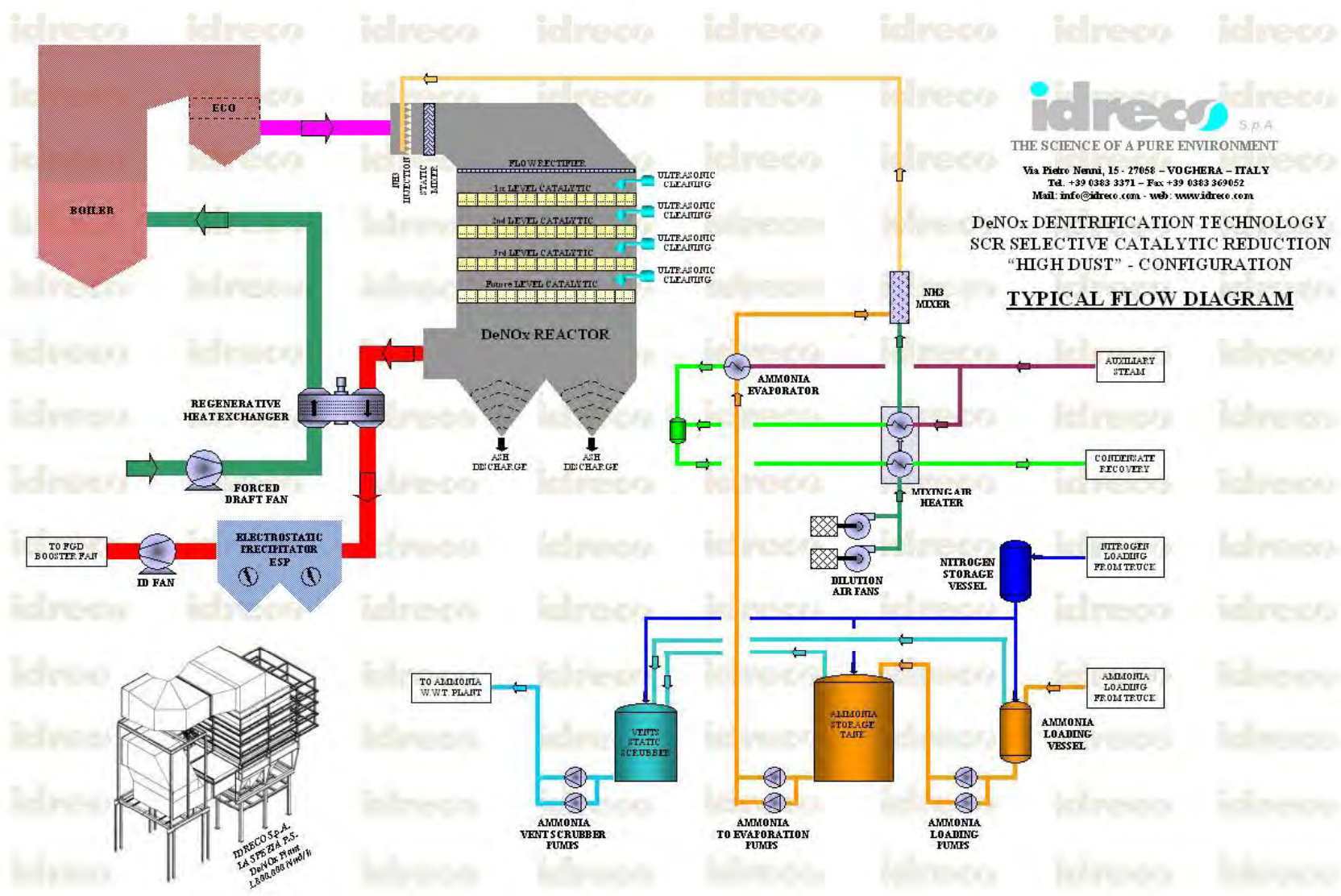


# PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION



Vertical-flow fixed-bed type reactor chamber

# PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION



## **PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION**

### **LA SPEZIA DESIGN DATA AND FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

**La Spezia power plant Section 3 is a multifuel unit operating in coal, oil and/or gas combustion.**

**Natural gas is used only during start-up of the unit. Exceptionally the boiler may be fedded with fuel oil for the whole operating range.**

**The plant is provided with 1x100% SCR Reactor.**

**Mechanical design data for ducts and reactors are as follows:**

<b>TEMPERATURE:</b>	<b>400 °C</b>
<b>INTERNAL PRESSURE:</b>	<b>+/- 650 mm/H<sub>2</sub>O</b>
<b>MAX. TRANSIENT PRESSURE:</b>	<b>+/- 1100 mm/H<sub>2</sub>O</b>

**The plant normally operates with coal combustion in a range of 77% - 100%.**

**Minimum load is 30%.**

**Maximum Gas Flow shall be 110% of design load.**

**Ammonia will be provided in aqueous solution (25% - 30%) and completely vaporized in contact steam exchanger.**

**Evaporated water ammonia will be diluted with hot air (temperature after mixing >130 °C) before entering the ammonia injection system.**

## **PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION**

### **LA SPEZIA DESIGN DATA AND FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS (cont.)**

**30% of boiler load is 593.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h.**

**The flue gas flowrate crossing the ammonia injection system, comes partly from the economizer and partly from the the eco by-pass.**

**The ratio between the two streams varies depending on the load, in order to achieve the minimum required temperature at the catalyst.**

**At 100% boiler load and 350 °C temperature, the flue gas comes totally from the economizer and the eco by-pass is totally closed.**

**At 30% boiler load, the flowrate from eco by-pass is approximately 450.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h at 330 °C, while the flowrate from economizer is 143.000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h at 280 °C.**

**Furthermore on the bottom of the main duct, upstream the ammonia inject system, the ducts for flue gas recycle are connected.**





**PROCESS OF S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION**

**LA SPEZIA DESIGN DATA AND FUNCIONAL REQUIREMENTS (end)**

The recycle flow rates, in Nm3/h, are as follows:

**100% MCR**

Recycled gas flow (10% to 15% of gas flow to DeNOx reactor)	180.000 – 270.000
Gas flow to DeNOx reactor	1.800.000

**50% MCR**

Recycled gas flow (20% to 25% of gas flow to DeNOx reactor)	191.800 – 229.750
Gas flow to DeNOx reactor	959.000

**30% MCR**

Recycled gas flow (28% to 32% of gas flow to DeNOx reactor)	166.000 – 189.760
Gas flow to DeNOx reactor	593.000

The system ammonia injection plus mixer is so efficient to reach the required velocity and mixing distribution values independently from the flow conditions upstream the ammonia injection system and particularly independently from the recycled flow rate and from the variation of the ratio between the flowrate from economizer and the flow rate from eco by-pass.

Buffles and guide vanes have been designed in order to prevent excessive deposit of dust.

The pressure drop for the NH3 injection plus mixer is less than 1.5 mbar.

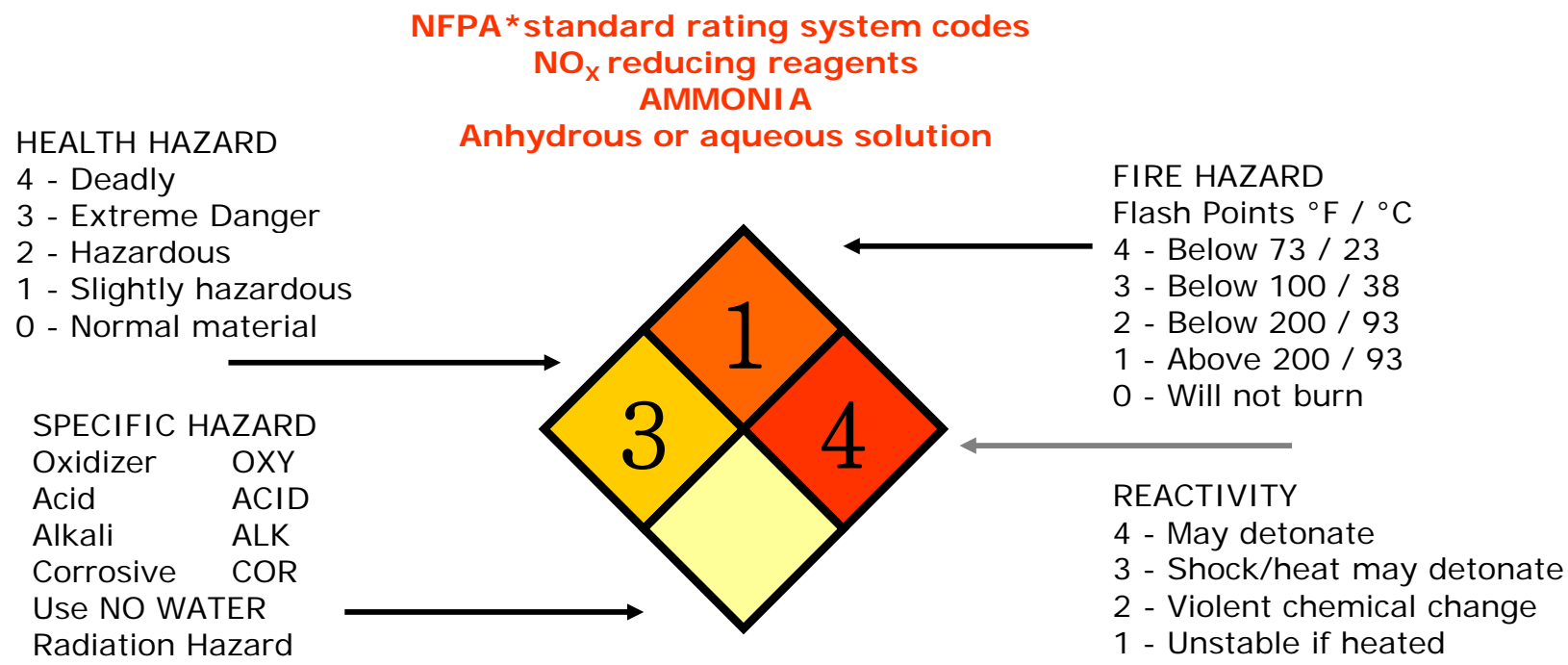


- **ANHYDROUS**
- **AQUEOUS**
- **AMMONIA FROM UREA**



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# ANHYDROUS OR AQUEOUS AMMONIA HAZARD RATING



**U.S. EPA minimum reportable Spill Quantity:**  
**Anhydrous        = 45 Kg**  
**Aqueous           = 544 Kg**

**Classified by U.S. EPA as Regulated Toxic substance.**  
**Mandatory risk management plan for storage above:**  
**Anhydrous        = 4.530 Kg**  
**Aqueous           = 9.060 Kg**

**\* NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION**  
The NFPA system is used to give response teams immediate information as to what dangers are present during an emergency



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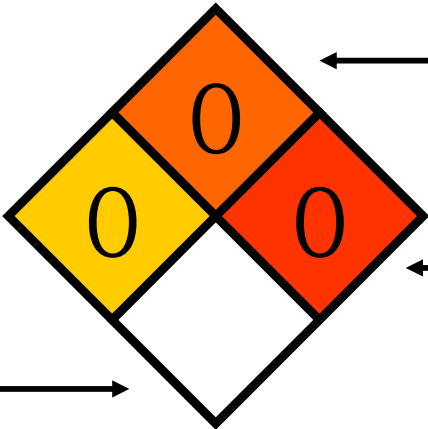
UREA HAZARD RATING

NFPA \*standard rating system codes  
NO<sub>x</sub> reducing reagents  
Stabilized 50% urea-based reagent

- HEALTH HAZARD
- 4 - Deadly
  - 3 - Extreme Danger
  - 2 - Hazardous
  - 1 - Slightly hazardous
  - 0 - Normal material

- FIRE HAZARD
- Flash Points °F / °C
- 4 - Below 73 / 23
  - 3 - Below 100 / 38
  - 2 - Below 200 / 93
  - 1 - Above 200 / 93
  - 0 - Will not burn

- SPECIFIC HAZARD
- Oxidizer OXY
  - Acid ACID
  - Alkali ALK
  - Corrosive COR
  - Use NO WATER
  - Radiation Hazard



U.S. EPA minimum reportable Spill Quantity: N/A

Non classified by U.S. EPA as Regulated Toxic substance.

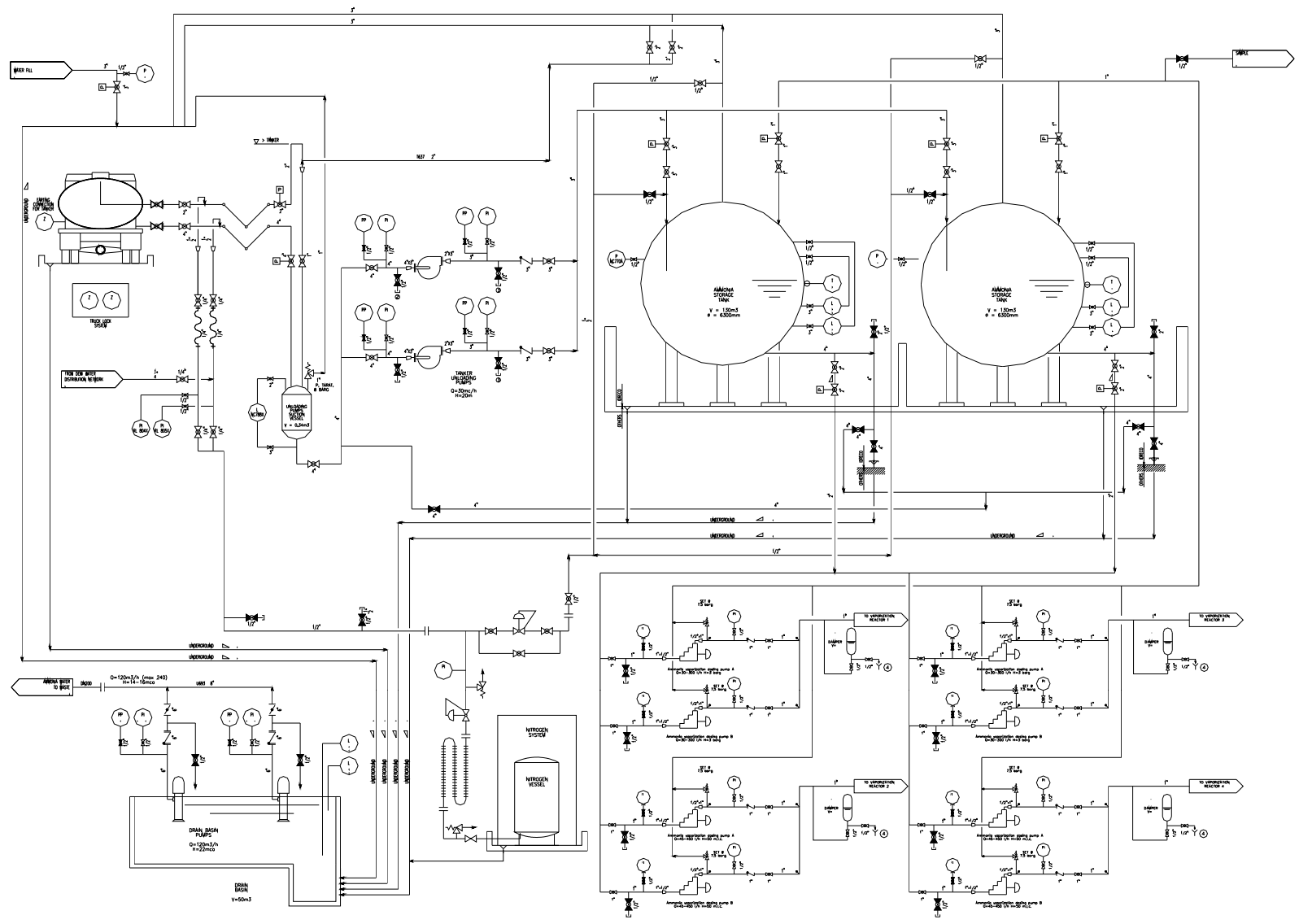
\* NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION  
The NFPA system is used to give response teams immediate information as to what dangers are present during an emergency



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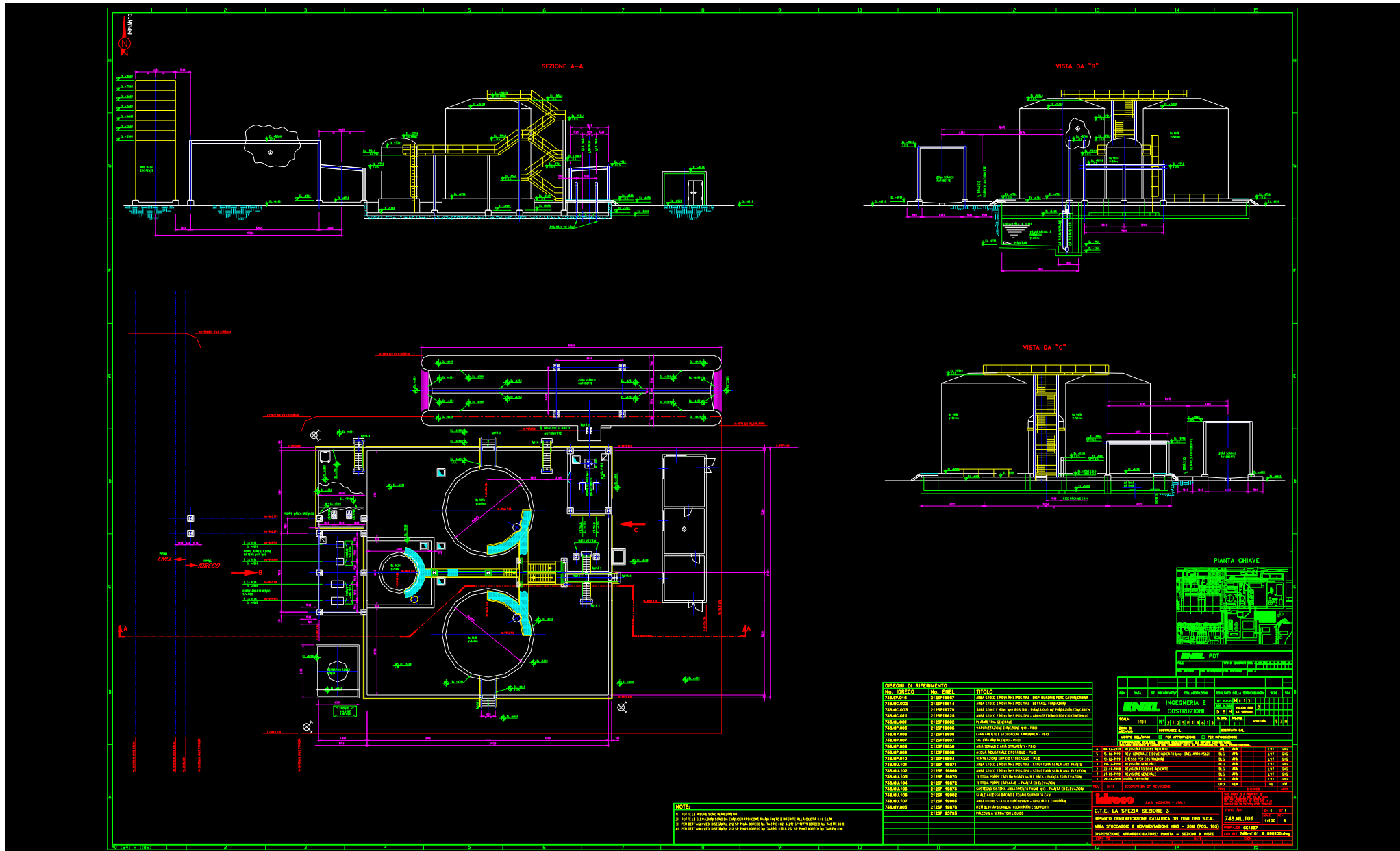
# P&ID OF ANHYDROUS AMMONIA UNLOADING AND STORAGE







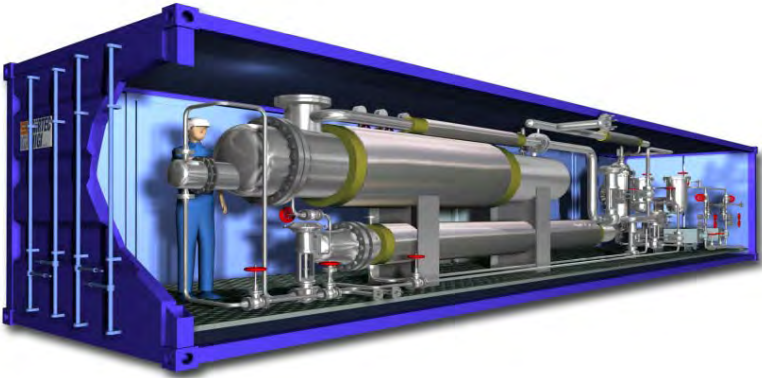
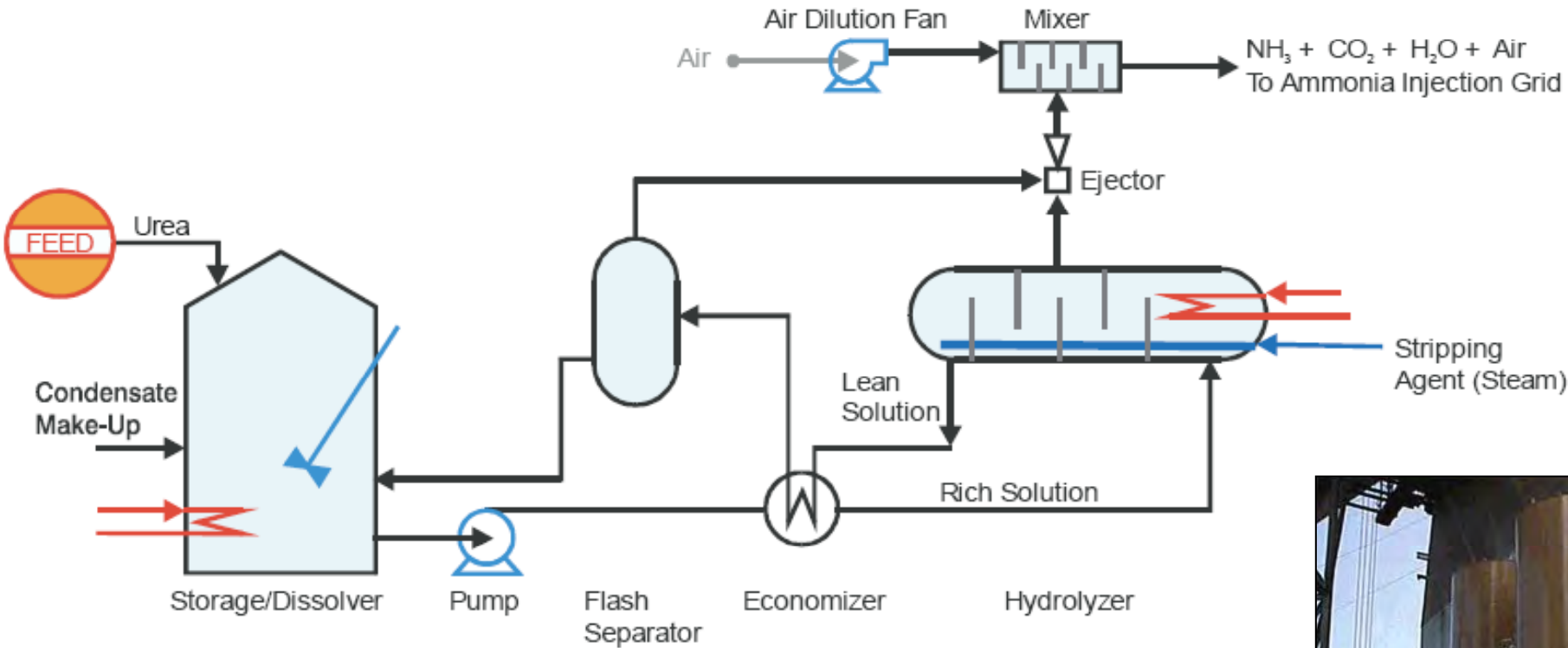
## LAYOUT OF AQUEOUS AMMONIA UNLOADING AND STORAGE AREA





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# AMMONIA FROM UREA

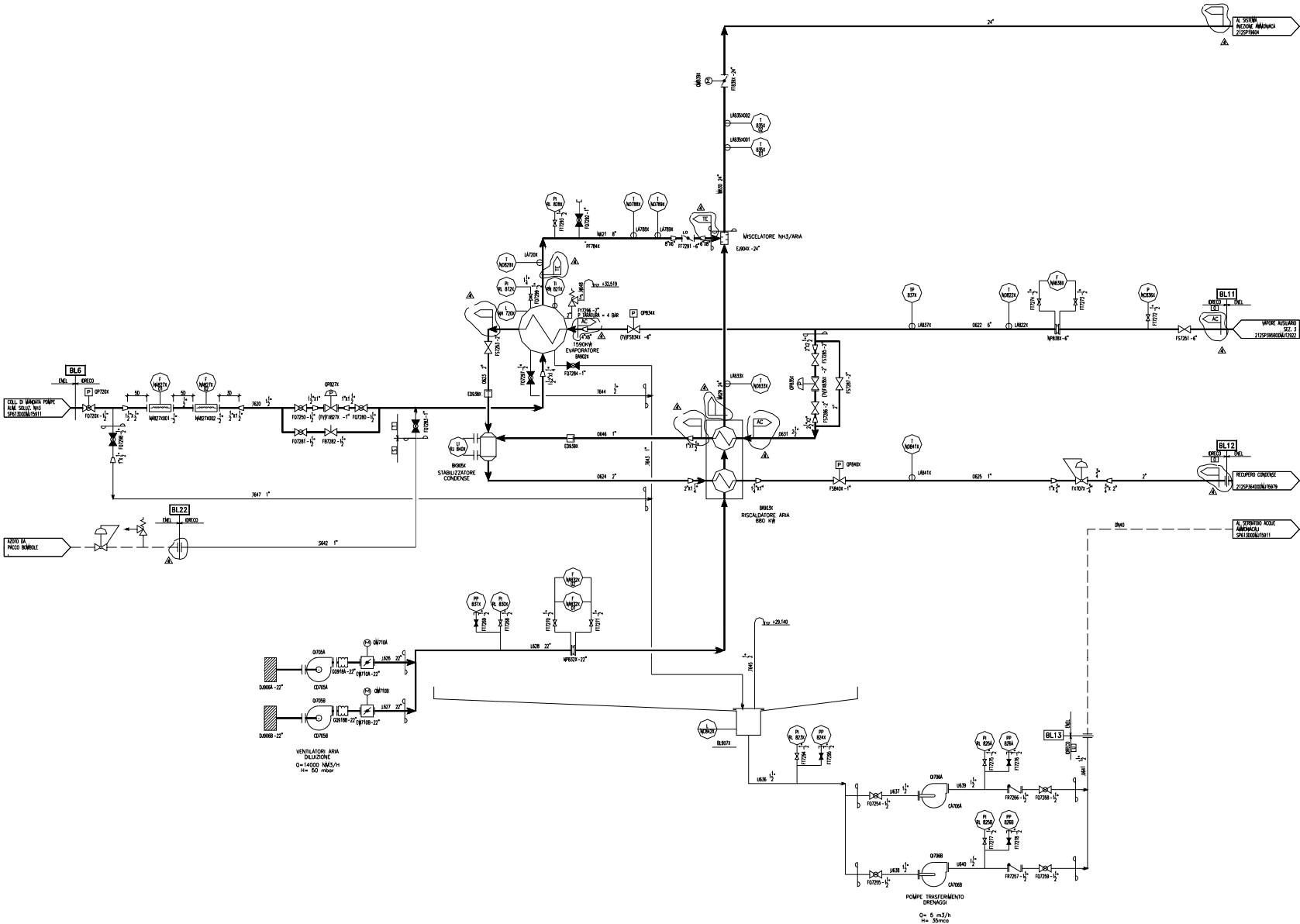




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# P&ID OF AMMONIA EVAPORATION





**LA SPEZIA DeNO<sub>x</sub>**  
**DATA OF AMMONIA EVAPORATION SYSTEM**

<b>Evaporator</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Type</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Steam Exchanger</b>
<b>Max. Flow rate of NH<sub>3</sub> solution to be evaporated</b>	<b>Kg / m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1.972</b>
<b>Steam consumption @ 4 bar 180 °C</b>	<b>Kg / h</b>	<b>2.283</b>
<b>Mixing Air Heater</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 with two stages</b>
<b>Steam consumption @ 4 bar 180 °C</b>	<b>Kg / h</b>	<b>669</b>
<b>Condensate Max. Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Air mixing fans</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 + 1 stand-by</b>
<b>Flow rate mixing air</b>	<b>Nm<sup>3</sup> / h</b>	<b>14.000</b>
<b>Mixed air Temp.</b>	<b>°C</b>	<b>&gt;130</b>
<b>Total Steam consumption</b>	<b>Kg / h</b>	<b>2.855</b>

Architectural drawings of a building's mechanical and structural systems. The drawings include a plan view (PIANTA EL.+29340 T.O.S.) showing the layout of the building with various rooms and equipment. A detailed view of the mechanical room (SALA QUADRI) shows the arrangement of electrical control panels and equipment. A section view (SEZIONE) shows the vertical arrangement of the mechanical equipment, including the boiler and associated piping. A legend (LEGENDA) lists the equipment and materials used in the drawings. A table of contents (INDICE) lists the drawings and their descriptions. A title block (TITOLO) contains the project information, including the client, architect, and contractor.

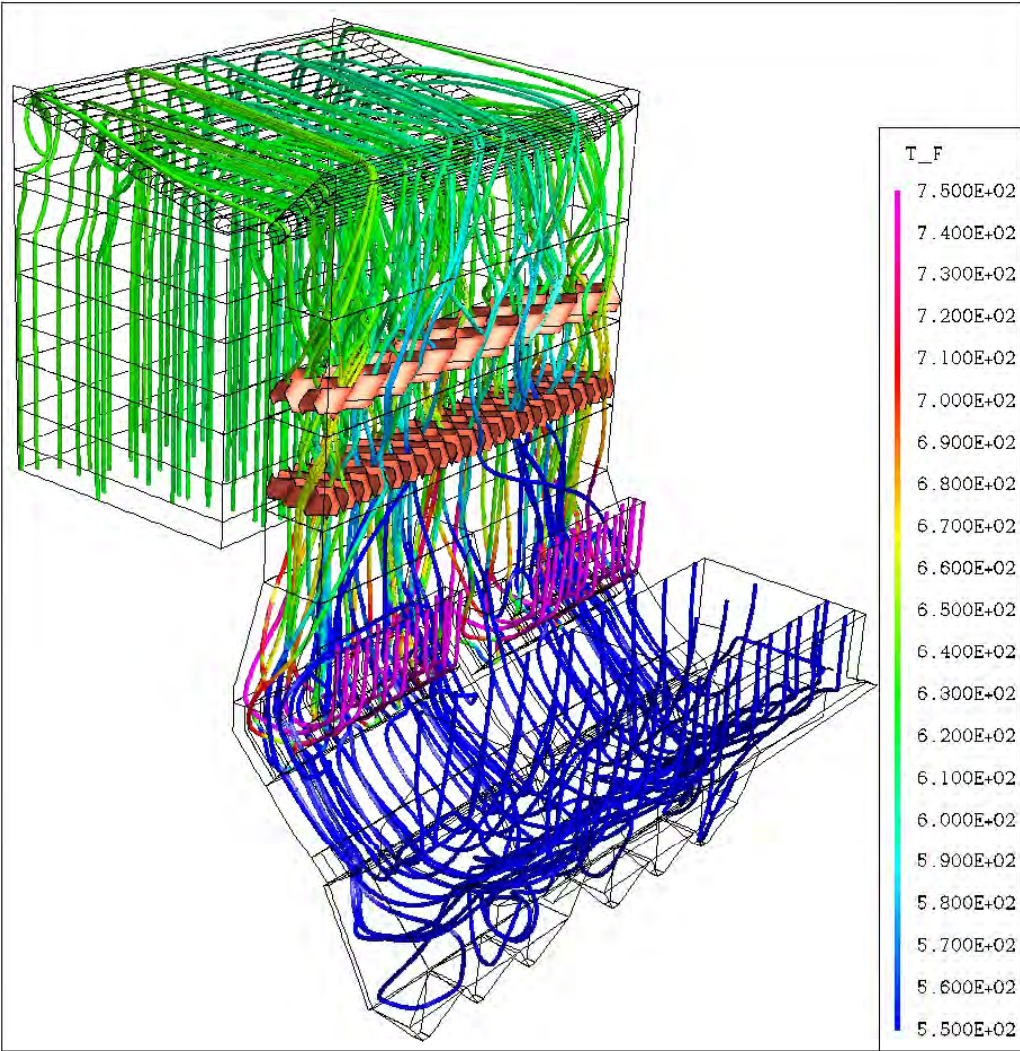
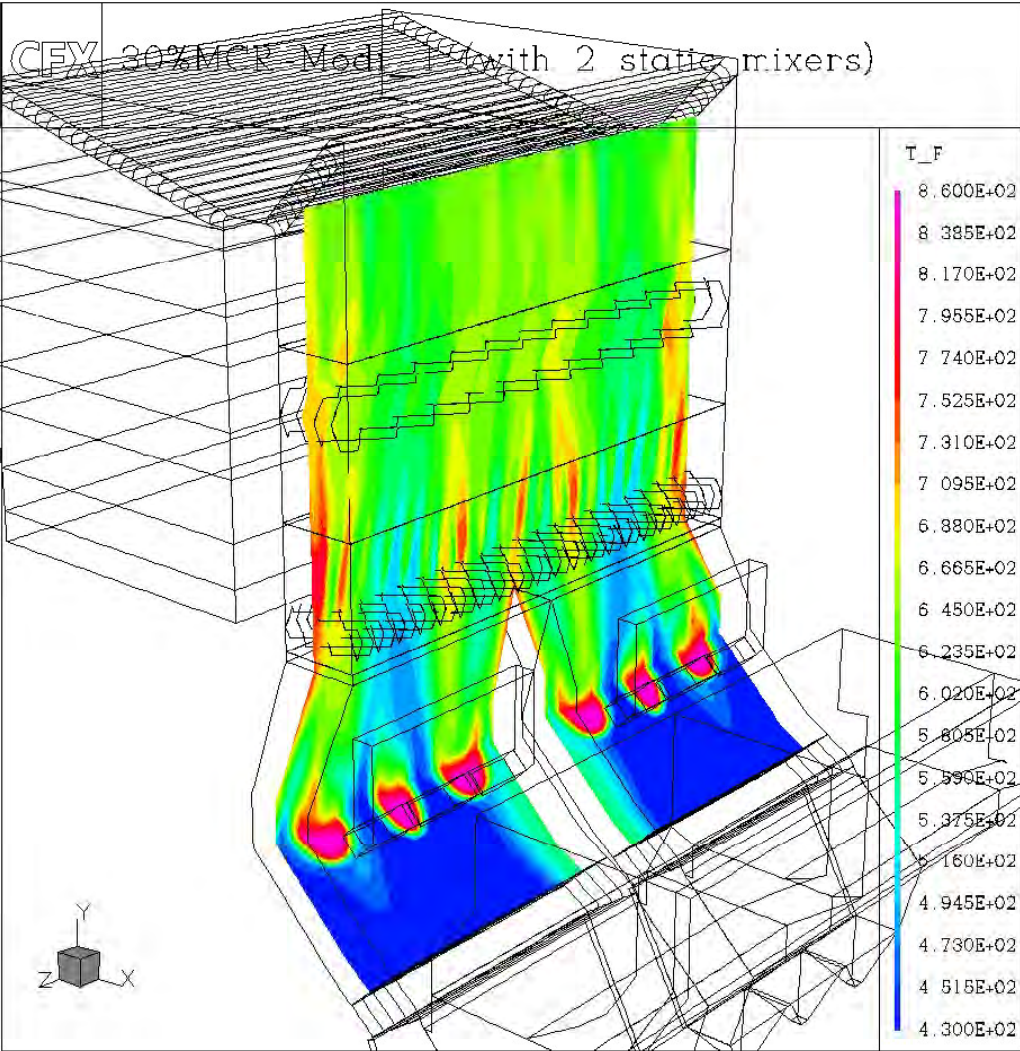




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# IDRECO DeNox – CFD Calculation

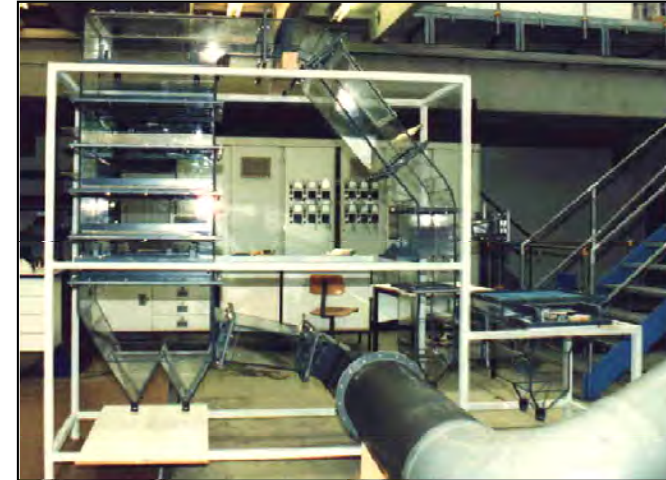




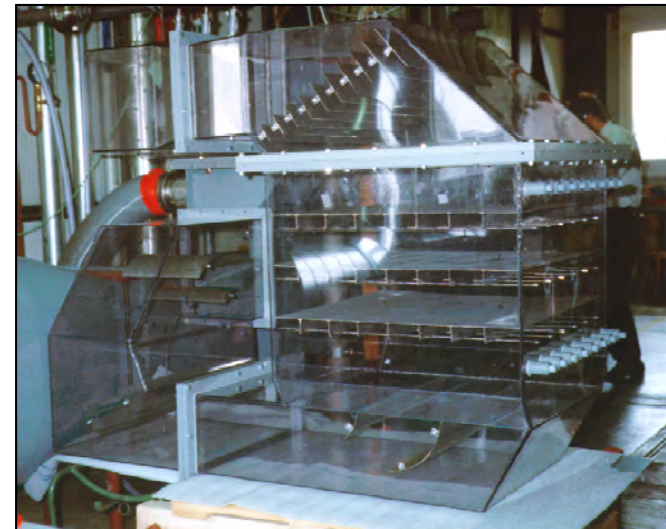
## IDRECO DeNox – PHYSICAL MODEL STUDY

### Model test for flue gas

- Save design and scale up even at demanding process conditions
- Performance values for complex duct geometry
  - Homogeneity
  - Temperature deviation
  - Velocity distribution
  - pressure drop
- Elimination of dust deposits



C.T.E. ENEL – FIUME SANTO - ITALY



C.T.E. ENEL – LA SPEZIA - ITALY

## AIG AMMONIA INJECTION GRID WITH STATIC MIXER



AIG dosing system installed in a duct



## AIG AMMONIA INJECTION GRID WITH STATIC MIXER



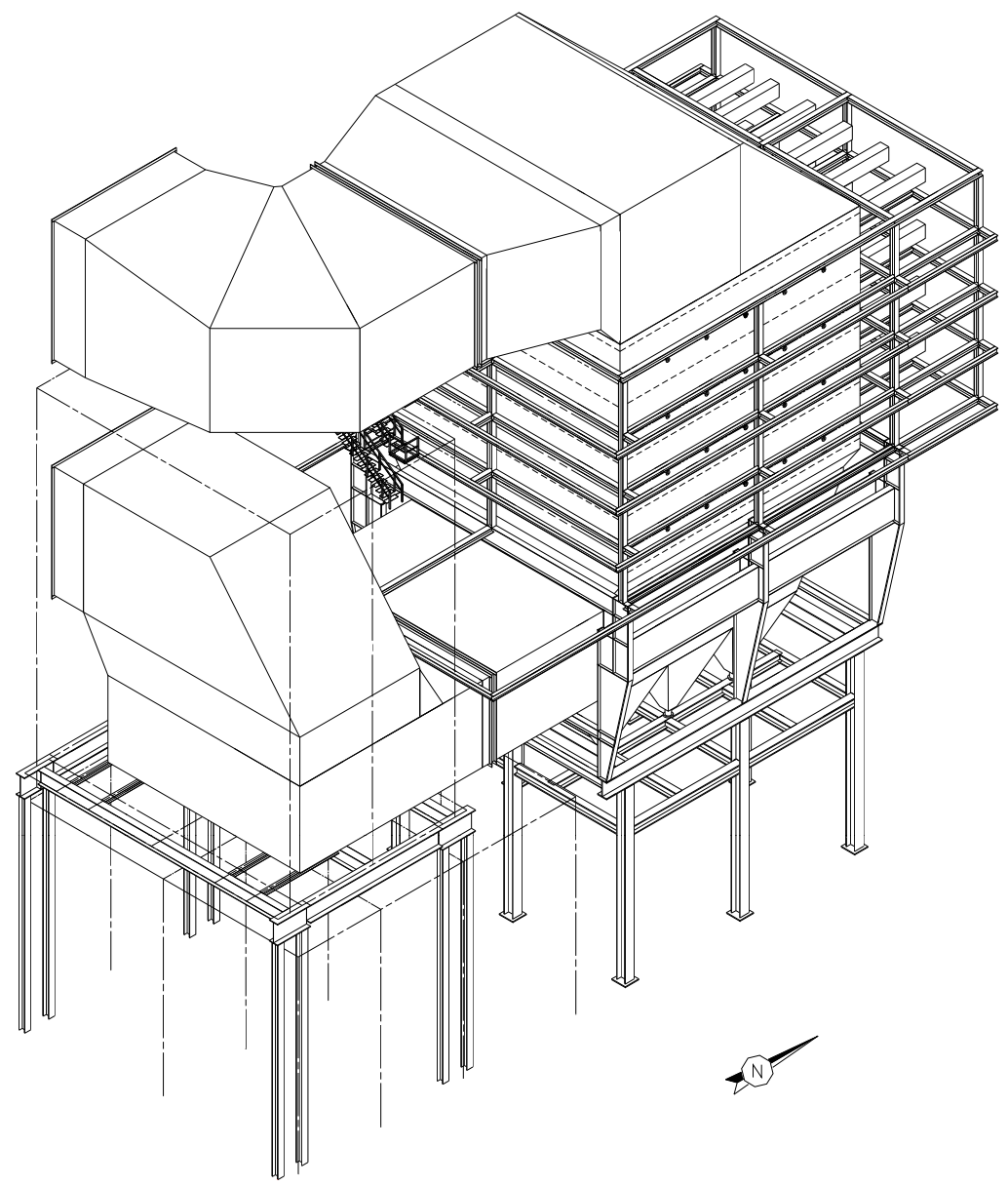
STATIC MIXER installed in a duct



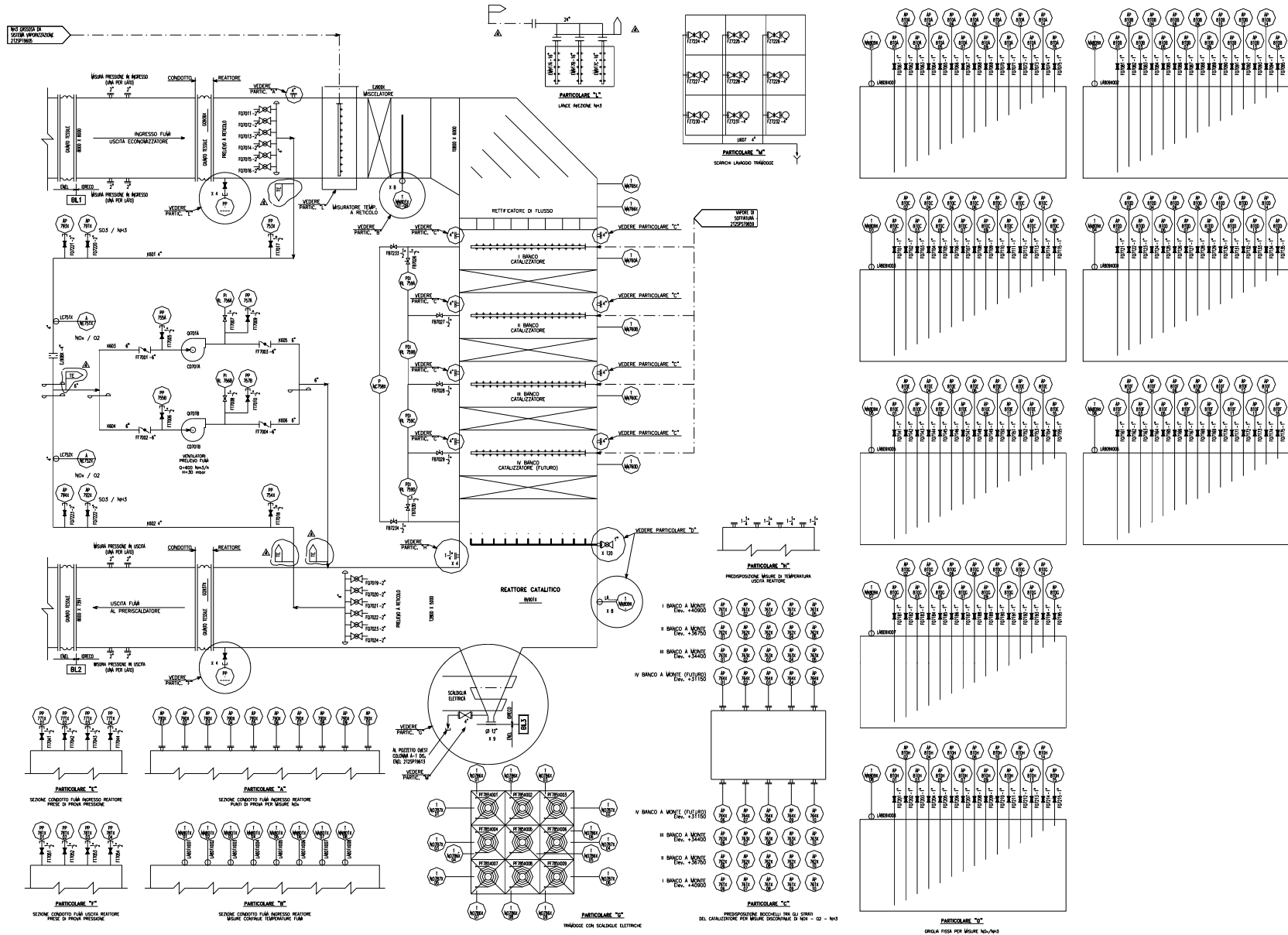
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**LA SPEZIA DeNOx REACTOR AREA BIRD VIEW**



# P&ID OF REACTOR SYSTEM



LA SPEZIA DeNO<sub>x</sub> - REACTOR DESIGN DATA

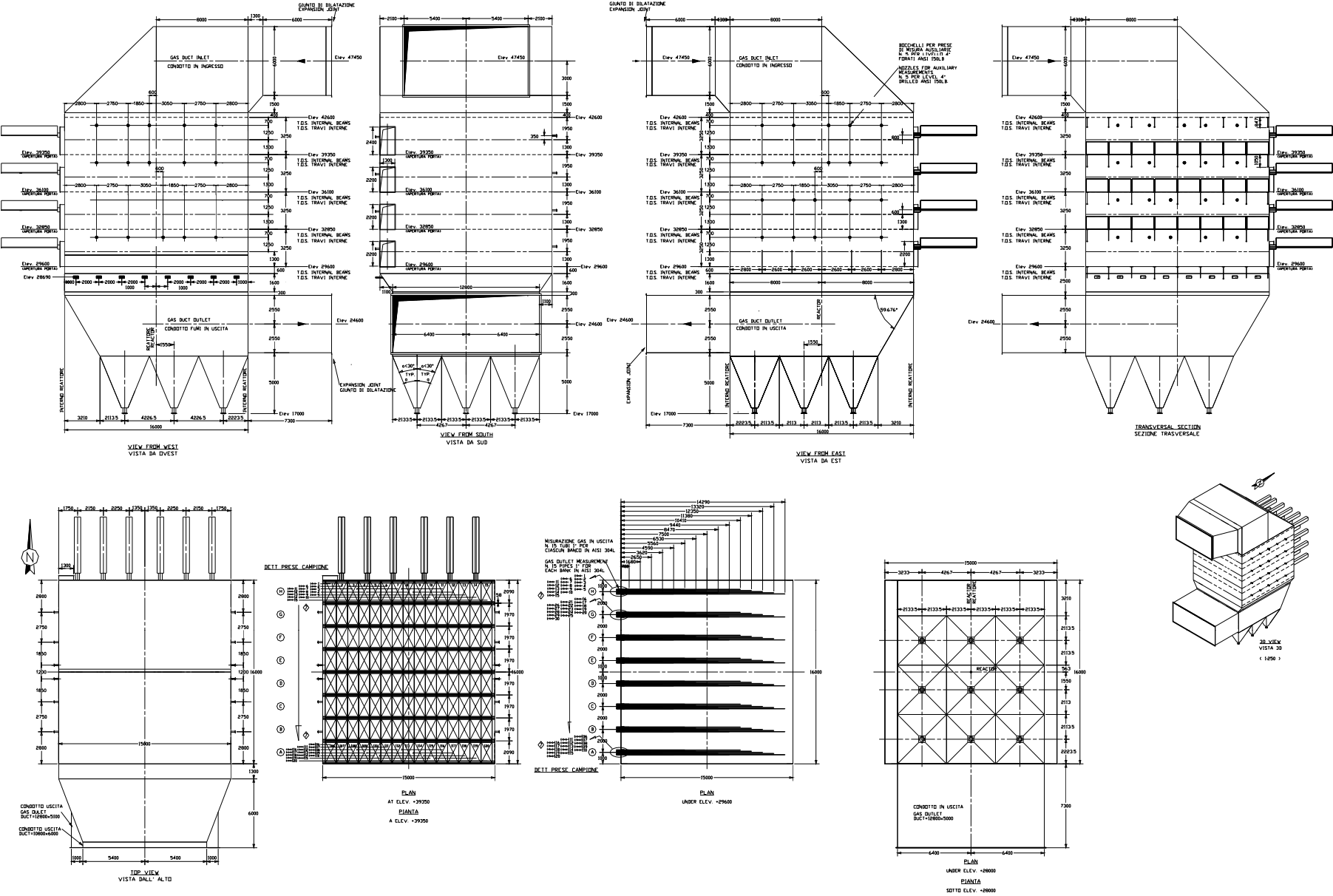
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Value</i>
GAS FLOW RATE	Nm <sub>3</sub> /h	1.800.000
NO <sub>x</sub> INLET	mg/Nm <sub>3</sub>	900
NO <sub>x</sub> OUTLET	mg/Nm <sub>3</sub>	< 190
LEVELS OF CATALYST	no.	3 + 1 future
Consumption of NH <sub>3</sub> solution at 25%	Kg/h	1.972





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# REACTOR OUTLINE



# MATERIALS S.C.R “HIGH DUST” DENITRIFICATION

THE MAIN MATERIALS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

**REACTOR AND GAS DUCTS**

<b>Steel Plates, Dust chutes, Flow rectifier and baffles/flow deflectors</b> <i>Min Thickness of plates: 5 mm. for reactor and chutes and 6 mm. for the ducts</i>	<b>EN 10155 S355 JOWP</b>
<b>External reinforcements, Beam for catalyst support (structural support parts)</b>	<b>EU 28-85 16Mo3</b>
<b>Outlet gas measurement fixed grid</b>	<b>ASTM TP304L</b>
<b>Connection of instruments</b>	<b>ASTM TP316L</b>

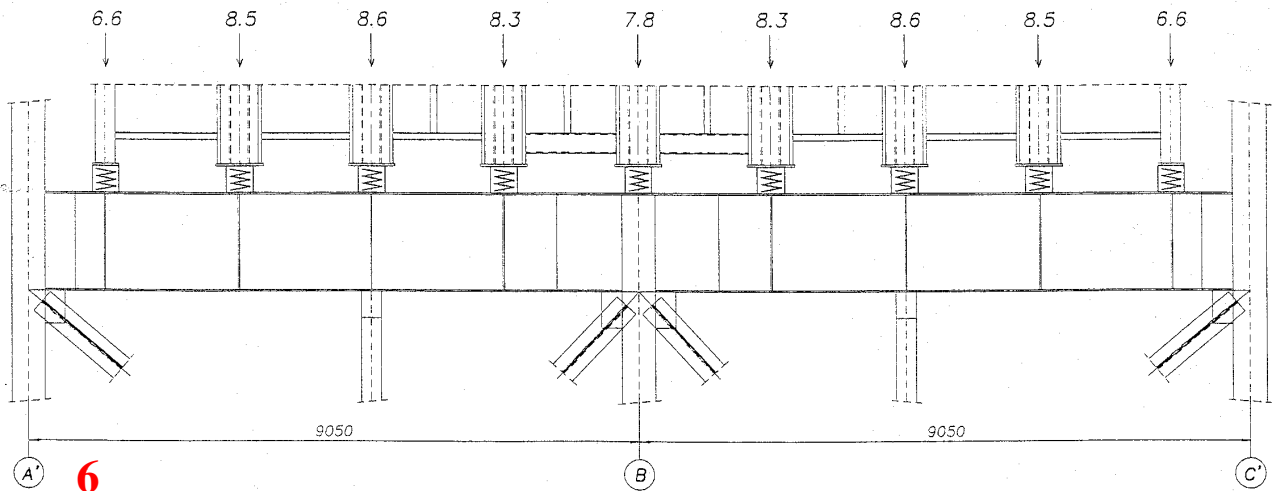
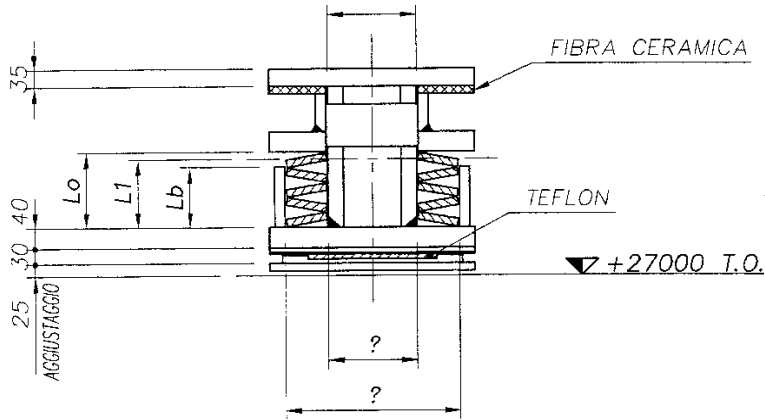
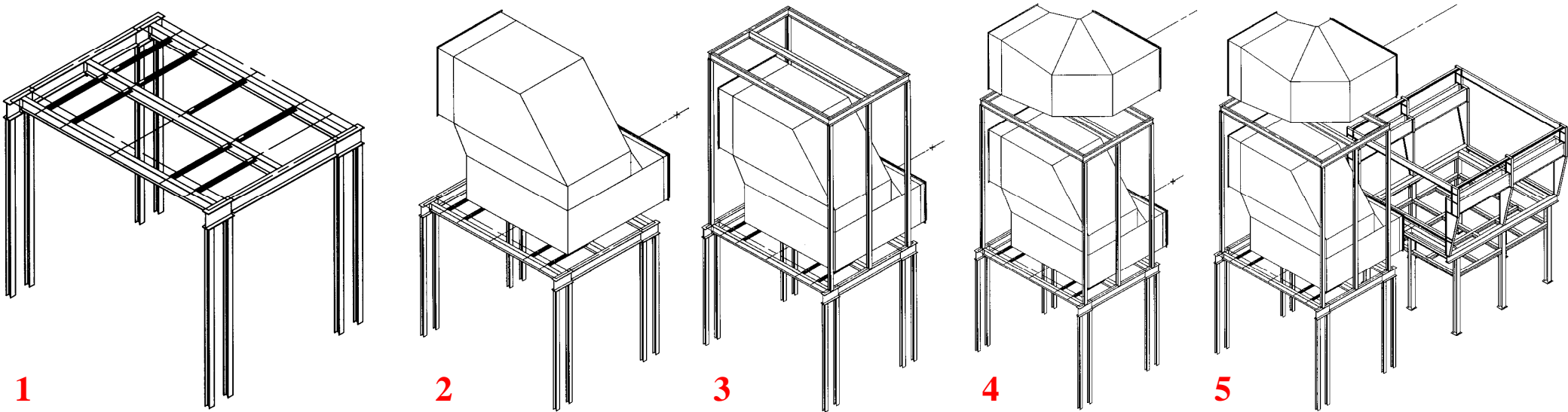
**REACTOR AND GAS DUCTS SUPPORTING STEELWORK**

<b>Main supporting steel structures</b>	<b>SO275 JO EN10025/95 (Fe 430 C)</b> <b>SO355 JO EN10025/95 (Fe 510 C)</b>
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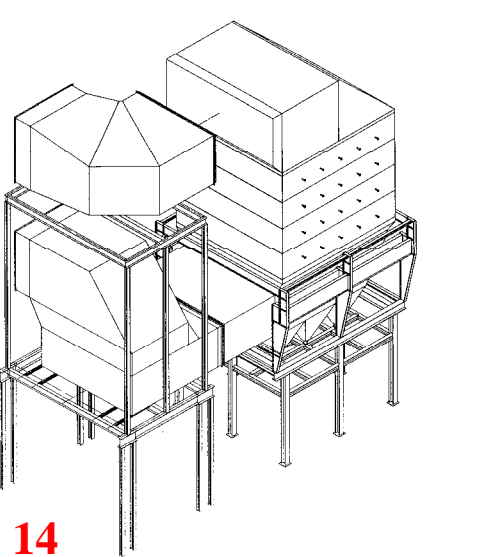
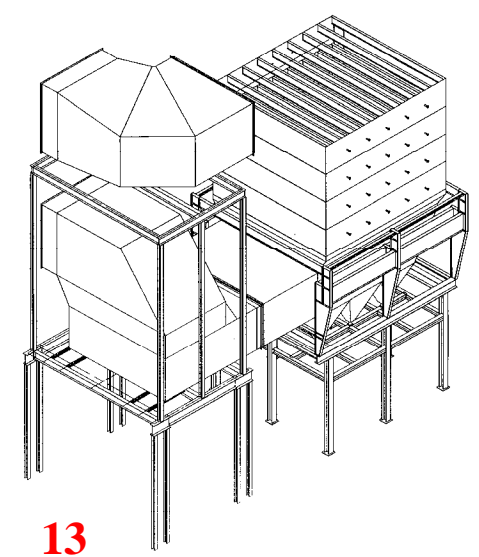
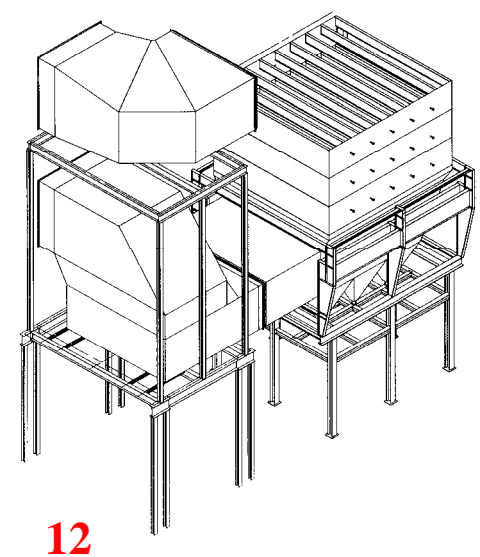
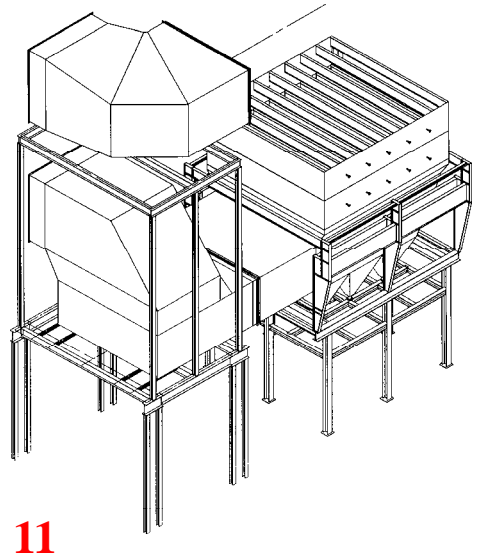
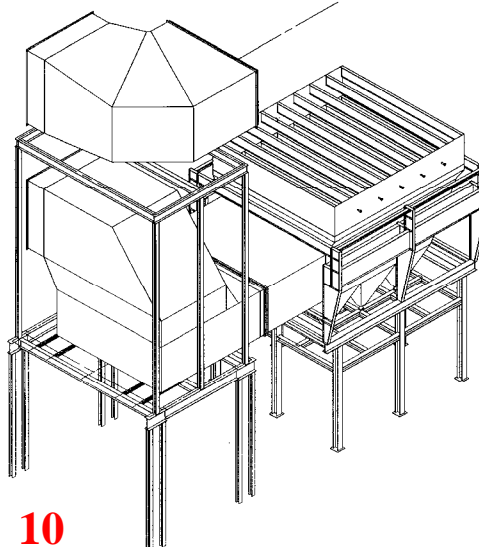
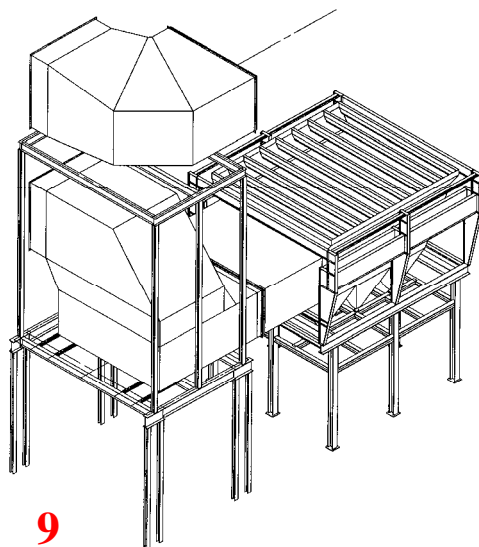
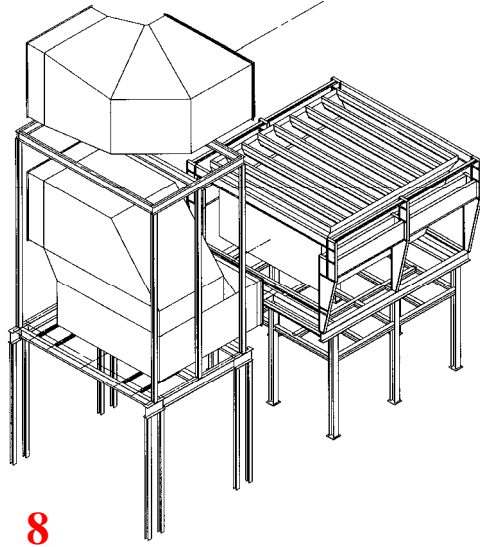
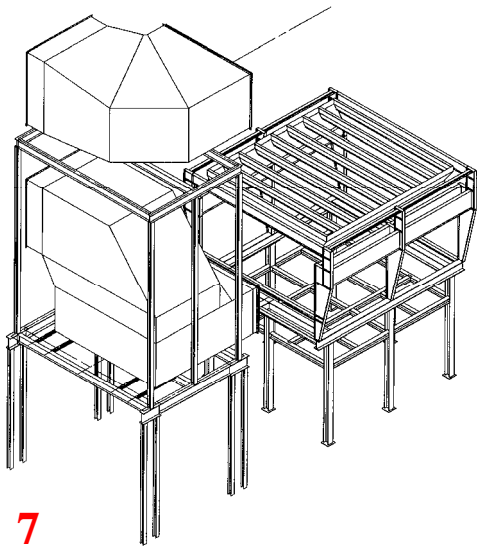
**PUMPS**

<b>Casing and Impeller</b>	<b>AISI 304L</b>
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# ERECTION SEQUENCE OF REACTOR & GAS DUCTS



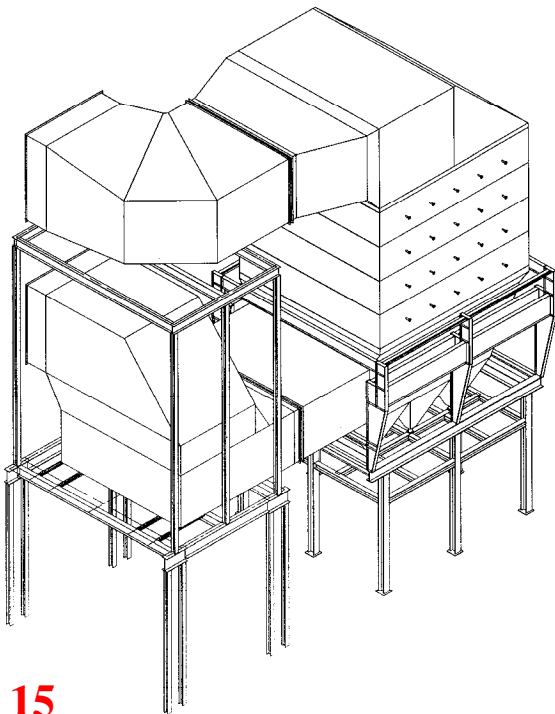
# ERECTION SEQUENCE OF REACTOR & GAS DUCTS



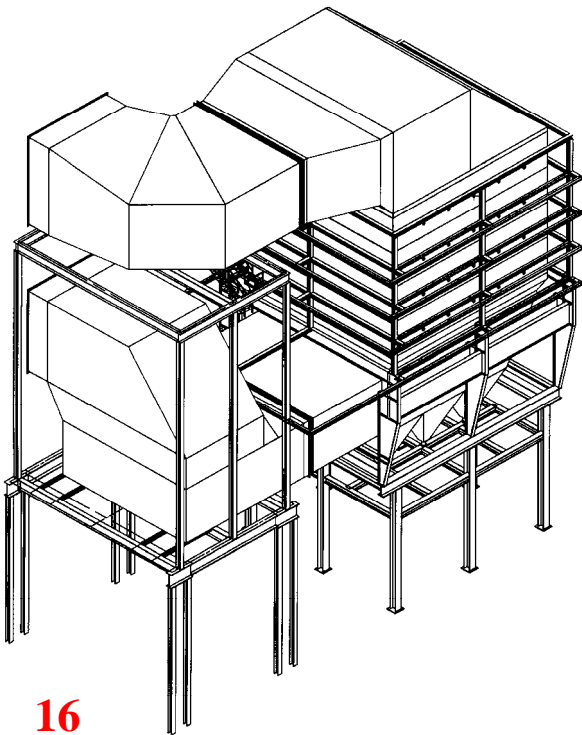


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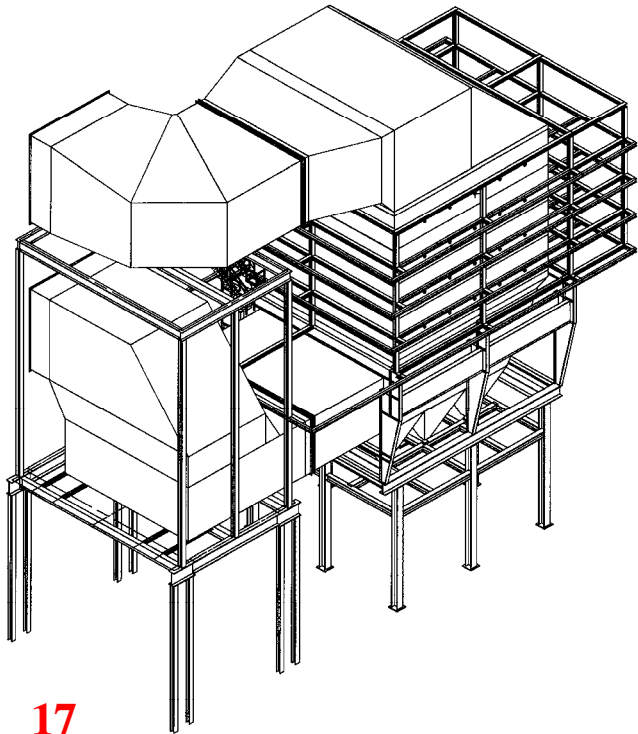
# ERECTION SEQUENCE OF REACTOR & GAS DUCTS



15



16



17





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**LA SPEZIA DeNO<sub>x</sub> – DATA OF CATALYST**

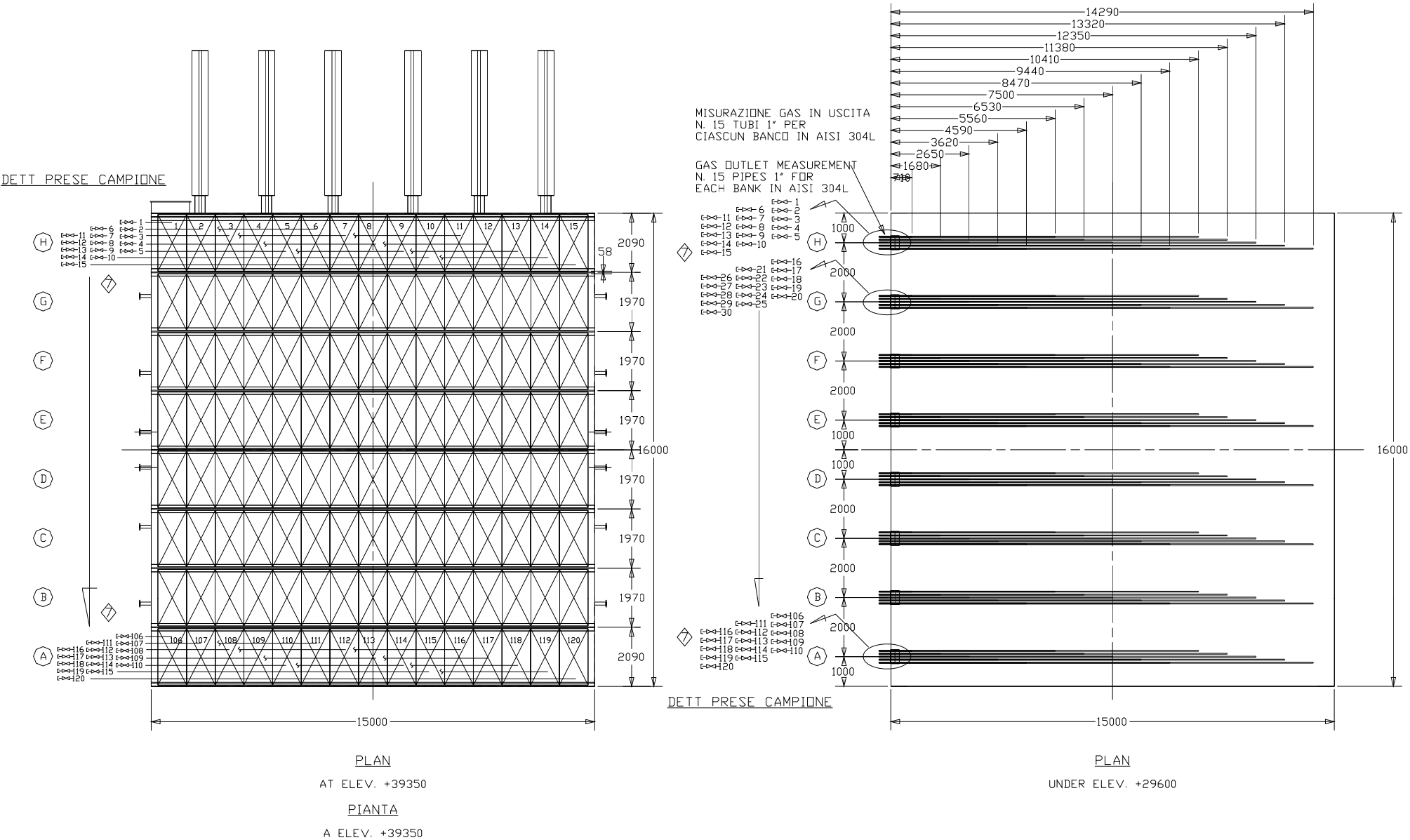
<b>CATALYST</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>HONEYCOMB</b>
<b>Main composition</b>		
<b>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Vanadium Pentoxide</b>	<b>% W</b>	<b>&lt; 0,5</b>
<b>WO<sub>3</sub> Tungsten Trioxide</b>	<b>% W</b>	<b>&lt; 9</b>
<b>TiO<sub>2</sub> Titanium Dioxide</b>	<b>% W</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Specific surface</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup> / m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>480 ± 15</b>
<b>Element dimensions</b>	<b>mm x mm</b>	<b>154 x 154 ± 3</b>
<b>Element height</b>	<b>mm</b>	<b>870 ± 8</b>
<b>Cells per elements (pitch)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 x 21</b>
<b>Module dimensions</b>	<b>mm x mm</b>	<b>1912 x 969</b>
<b>Module height</b>	<b>mm</b>	<b>1165 ± 3</b>
<b>Elements per module</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 x 12</b>
<b>Modules per level</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Levels</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total volume catalyst (levels/module)</b>	<b>m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>178,3 / 535</b>
<b>Module weight</b>	<b>Kg</b>	<b>832</b>
<b>Module weight including packing</b>	<b>Kg</b>	<b>1168</b>
<b>Test elements per levels</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>30</b>



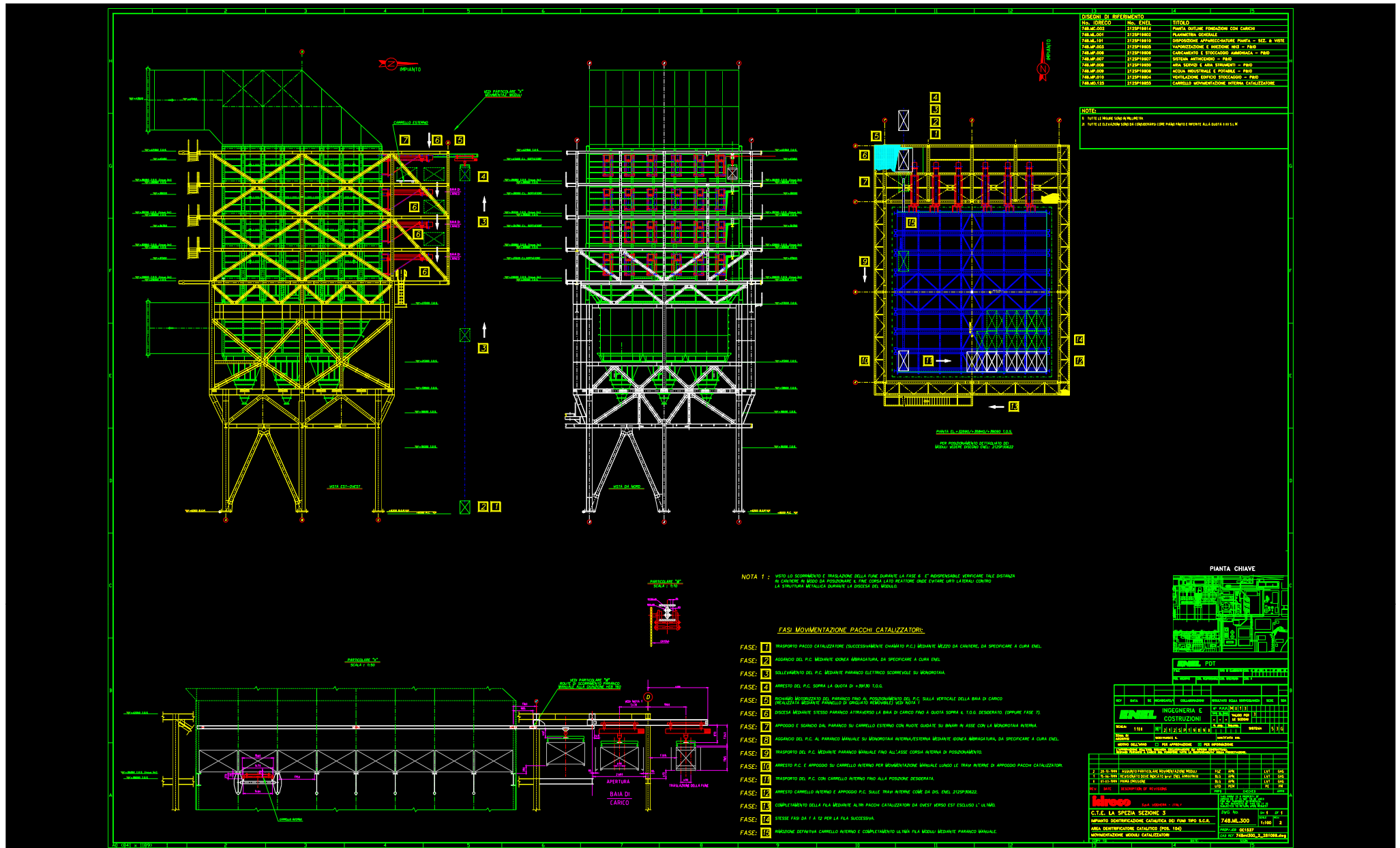
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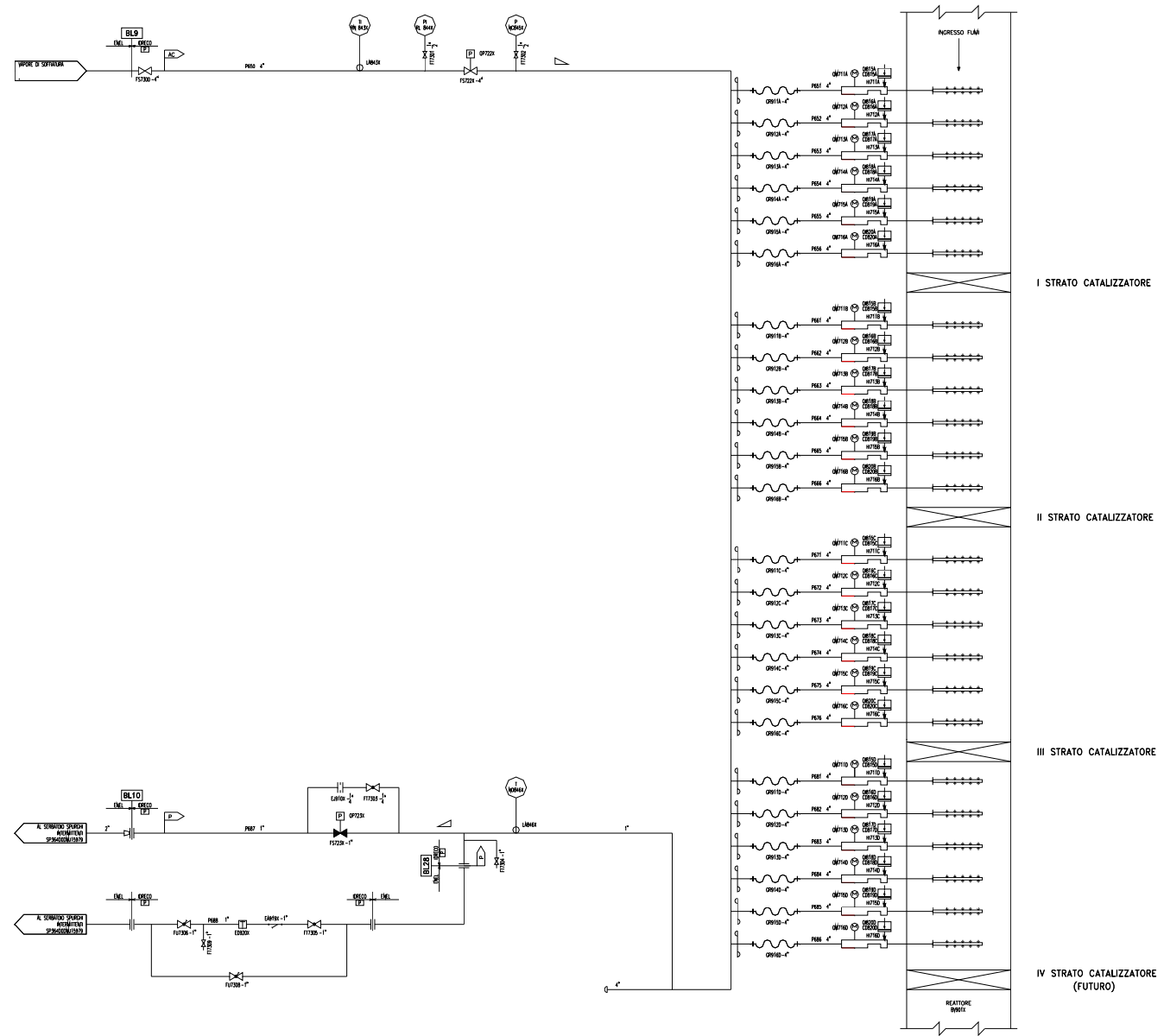
# LAYOUT OF CATALYST WITH NO<sub>x</sub> MEASUREMENT POINTS



## INSTALLATION OF CATALYST INTO THE REACTOR



# P&ID OF STEAM BLOWING FOR ASH CATALYST CLEANING

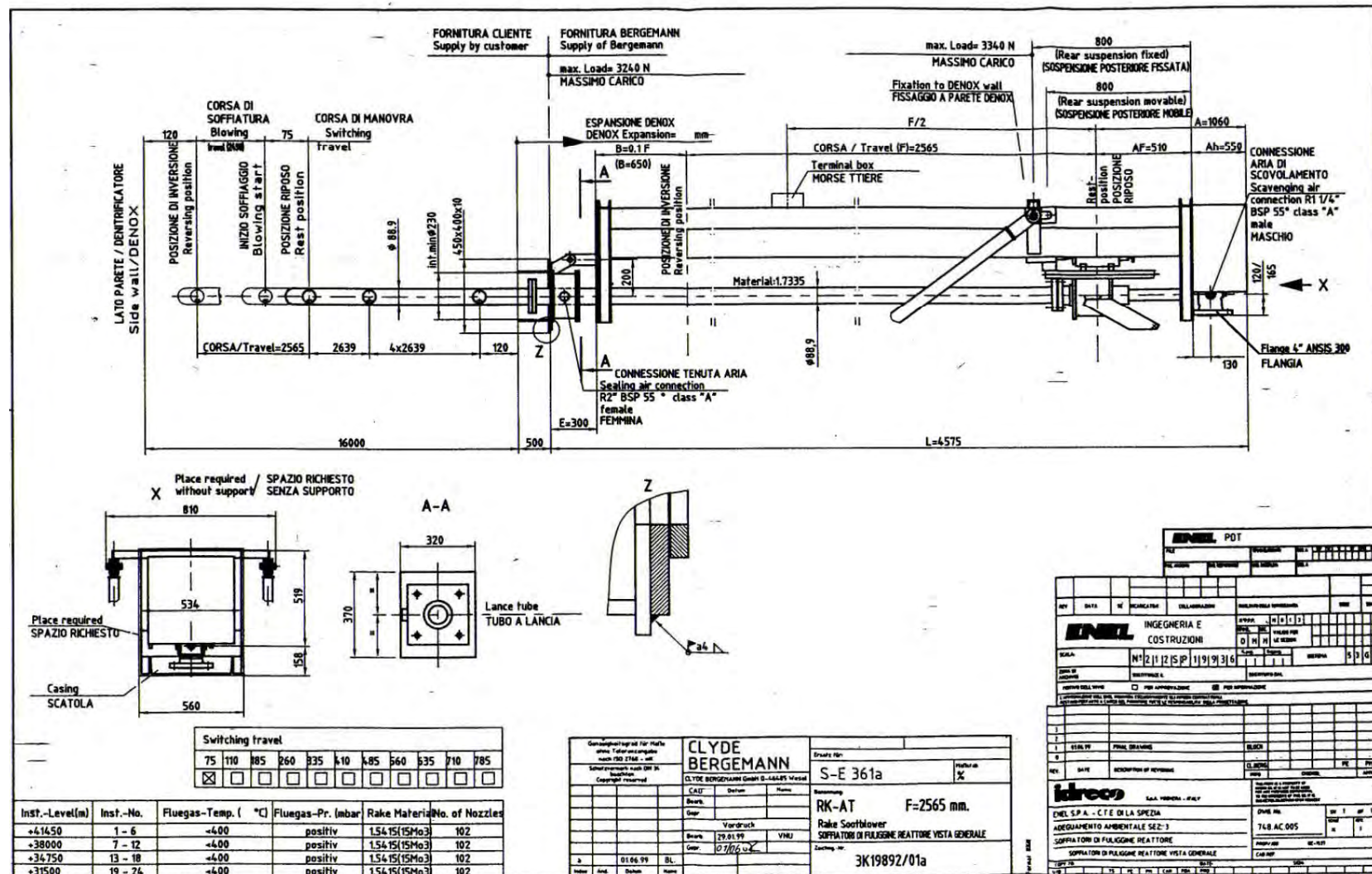


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## CATALYST CLEANING - RETRACTIBLE STEAM BLOWERS

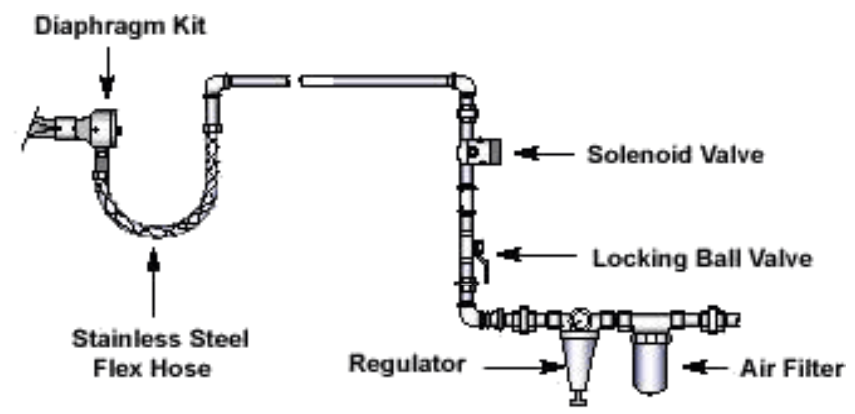
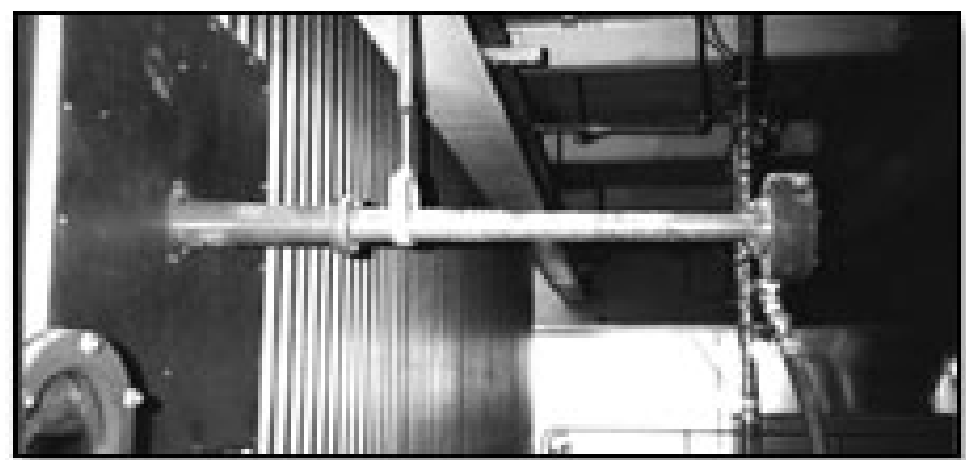
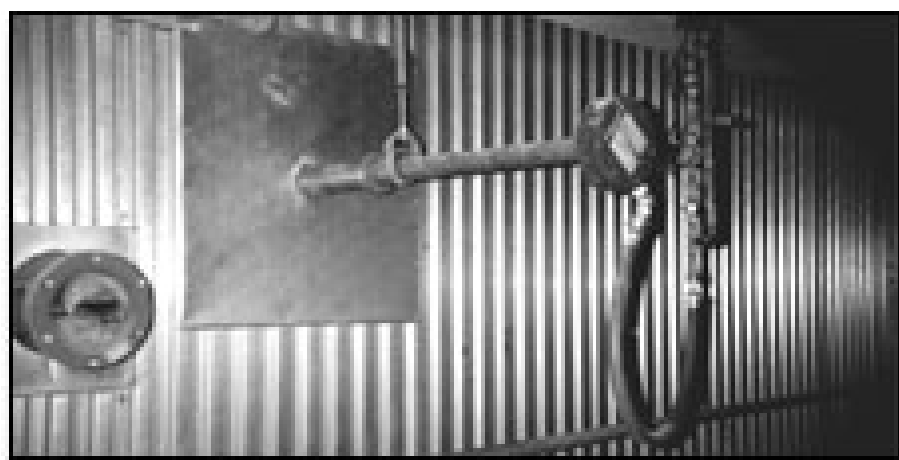




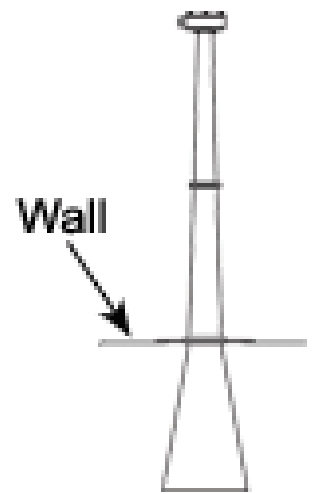
THE SCIENCE OF A PURE ENVIRONMENT



# CATALYST CLEANING - ACOUSTIC ENERGY



Air supply requirements are simple, and are customized for each installation.



Acoustic energy is a viable, effective, and comparatively not expensive method for cleaning SCR catalyst. Acoustic cleaning has become the primary choice of OEMs on all SCR systems.



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***Thank you !***



**STATE OF THE ART TECHNOLOGIES FOR  
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL**