

SOUTHERN RESEARCH
I N S T I T U T E

*Hg Oxidation Compared for
Three Different Commercial SCR Catalysts*

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Acknowledgements

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Outline

} Experimental

| Furnace and Reactor

| Catalyst Test Facility

| Commercial Catalysts

| Basis for Comparison

| Test Conditions

} Hg Oxidation as a Function of:

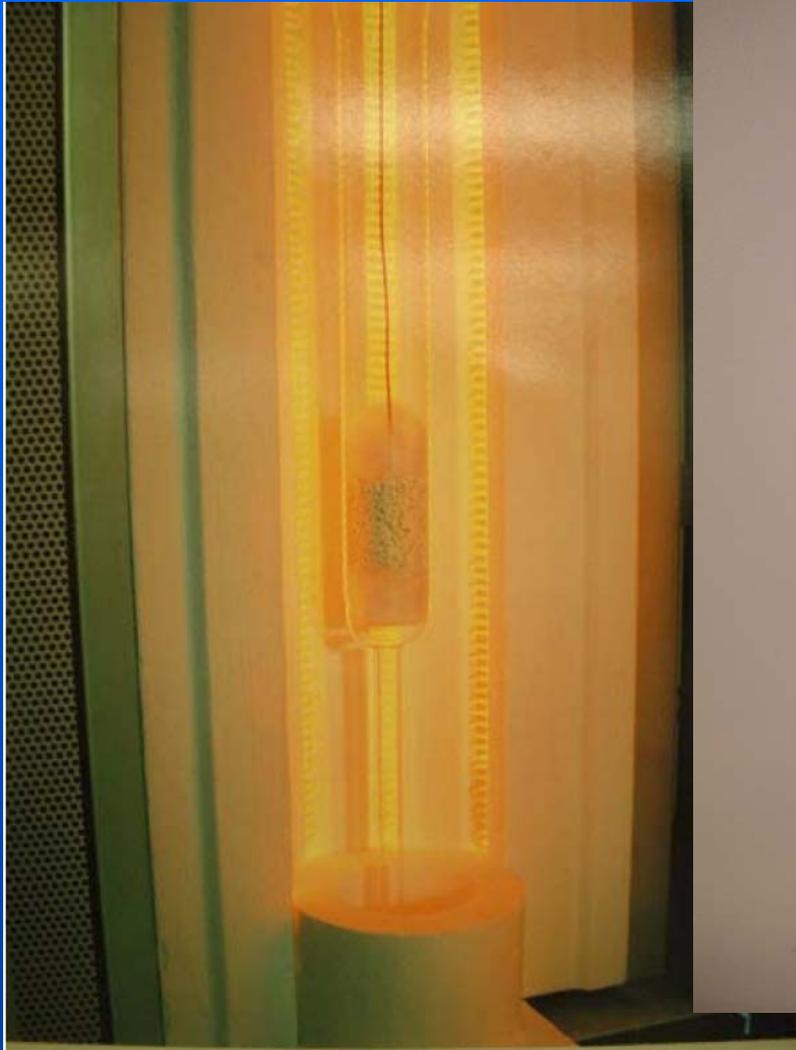
| HCl / NH₃ / Temperature

} SO₃ Formation Comparison

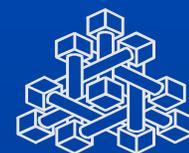
} Conclusions



Furnace and Reactor



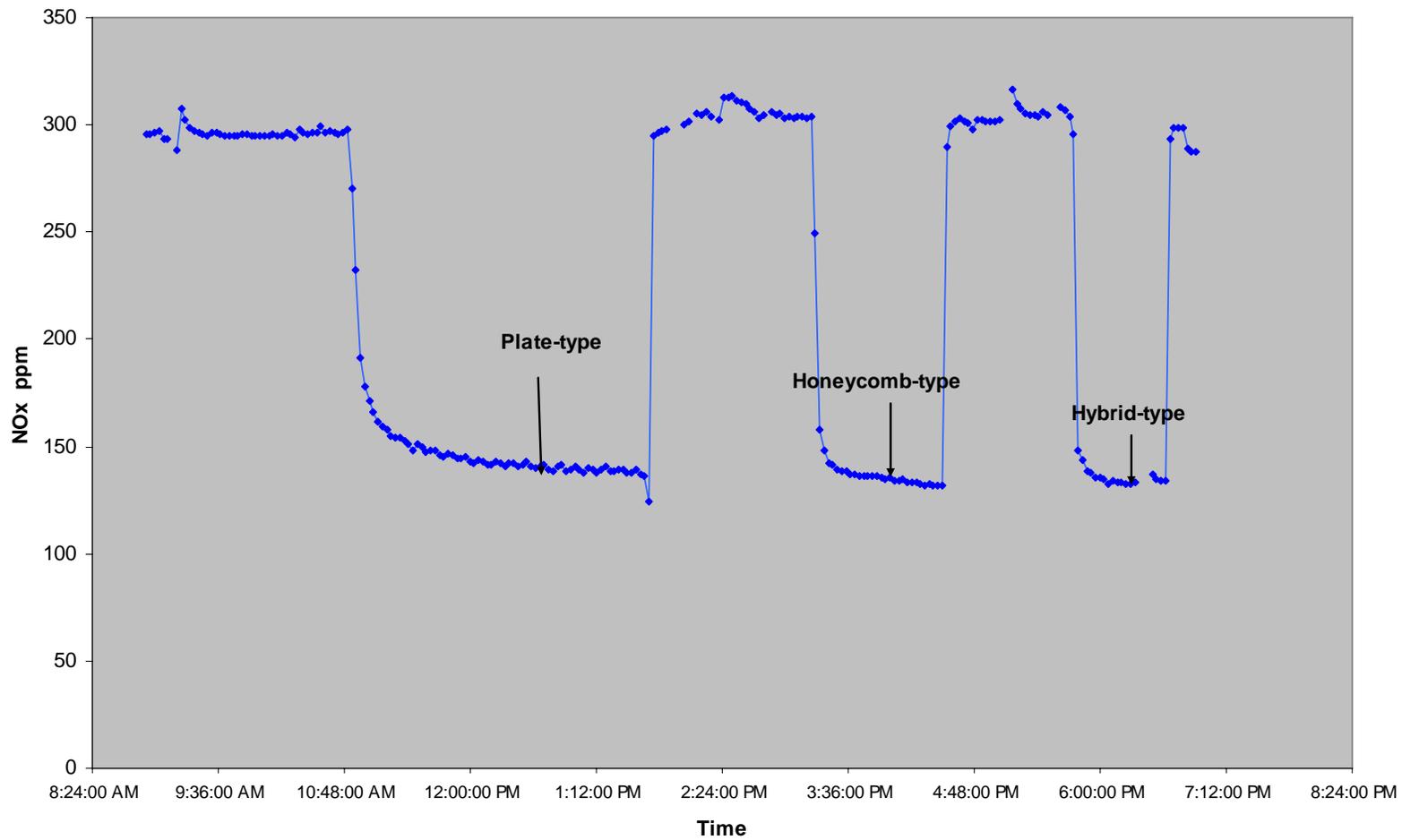
Catalyst Test Facility



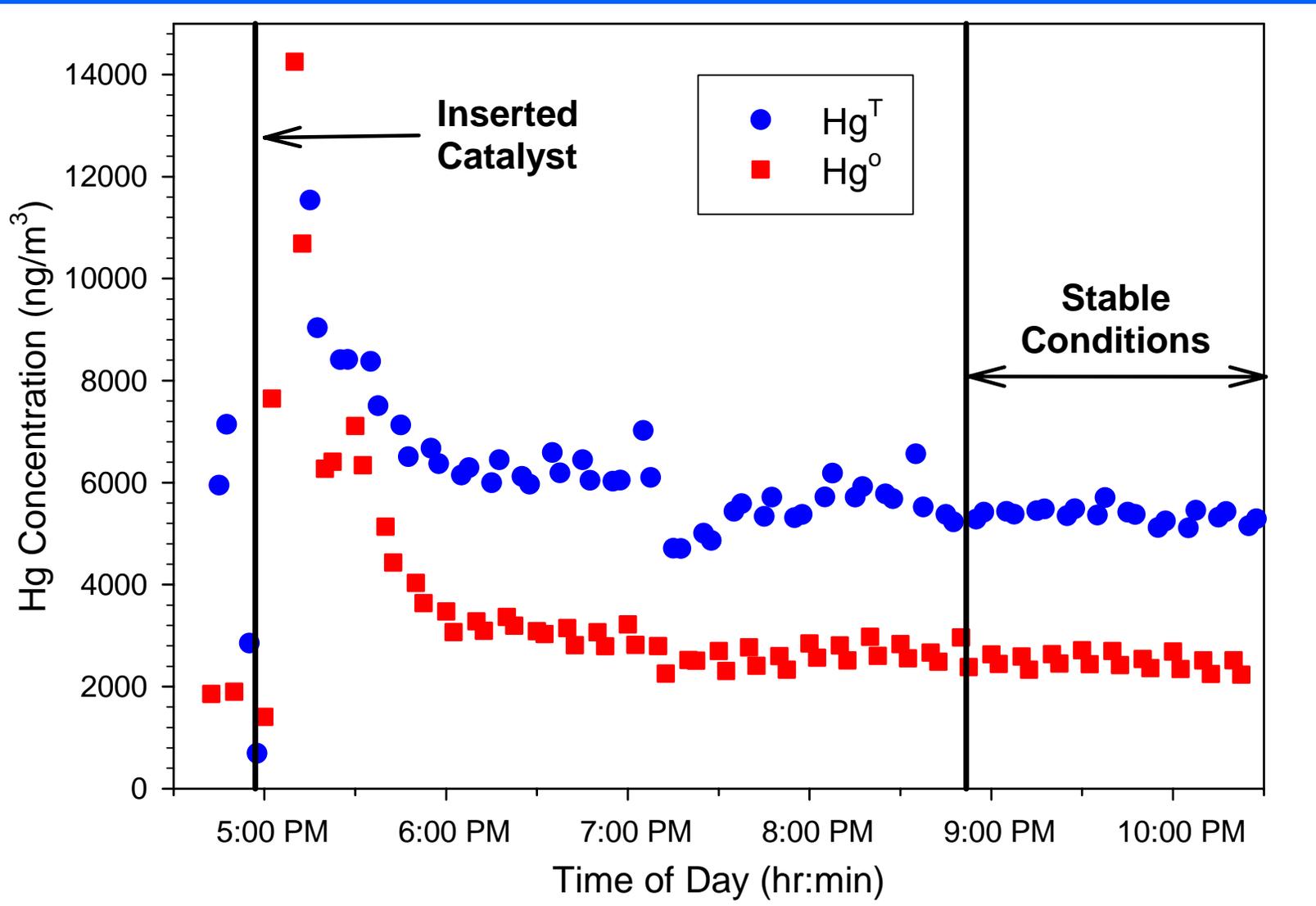
Honeycomb, Plate, and Hybrid Commercial Catalysts



Basis for Comparison



Time to Steady State

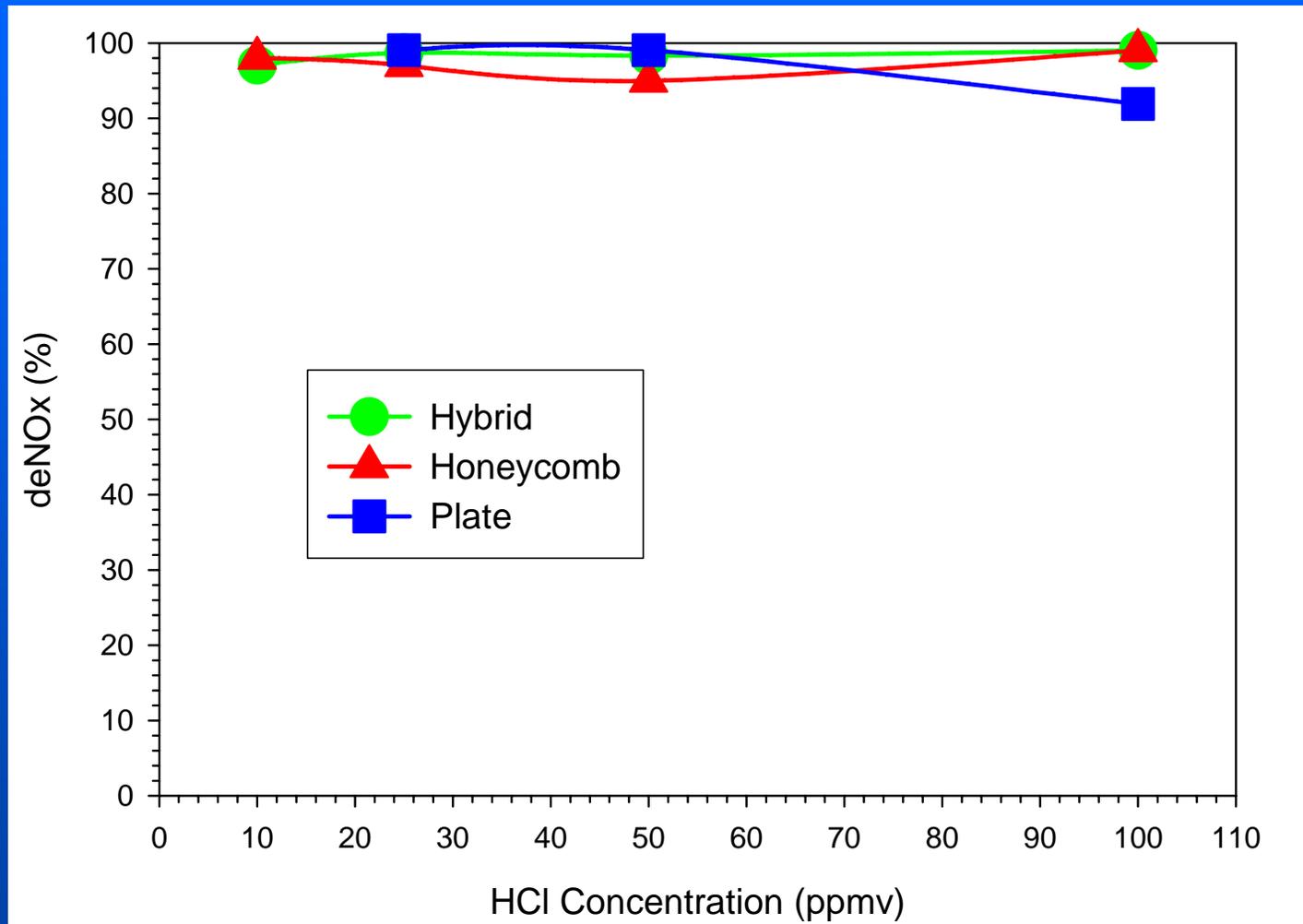


Test Conditions

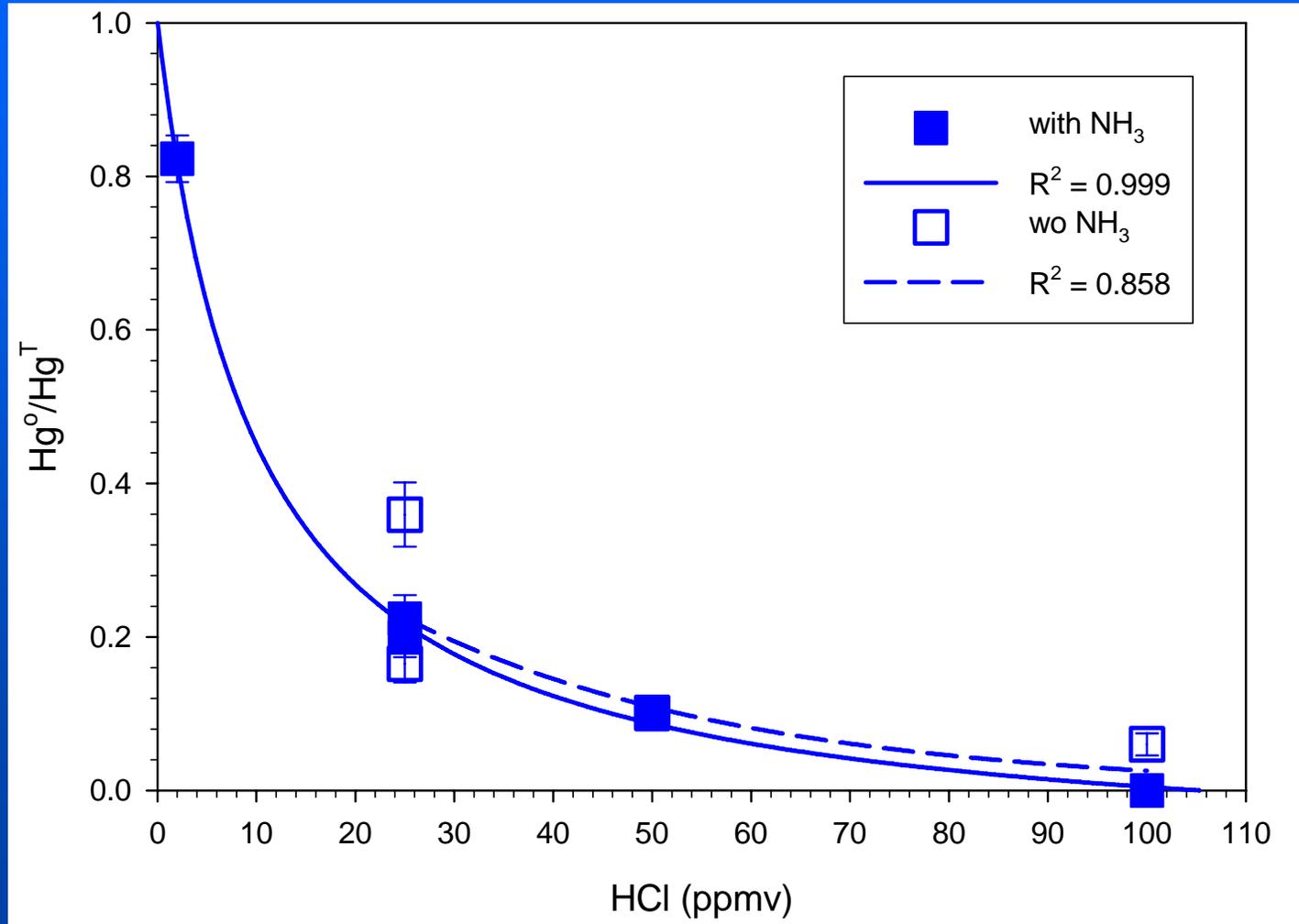
Parameter	Range for Test Campaign
Temperature	650 to 800 °F
Flow Rate	~7.5 slpm
deNO _x	>95% deNO _x at a ratio of NH ₃ /NO = 1
Gas Concentrations (dry basis, other than H₂O)	
N ₂	~72% by volume
O ₂	~5 % by volume
CO ₂	~15% by volume
NO	300 ppmv
NH ₃	0.0 ppmv or 300 ppmv
SO ₂	500 ppmv or 1000 ppmv
HCl	2 to 100 ppmv
H ₂ O	~8% by volume
Hg ^o	10 μg/m ³



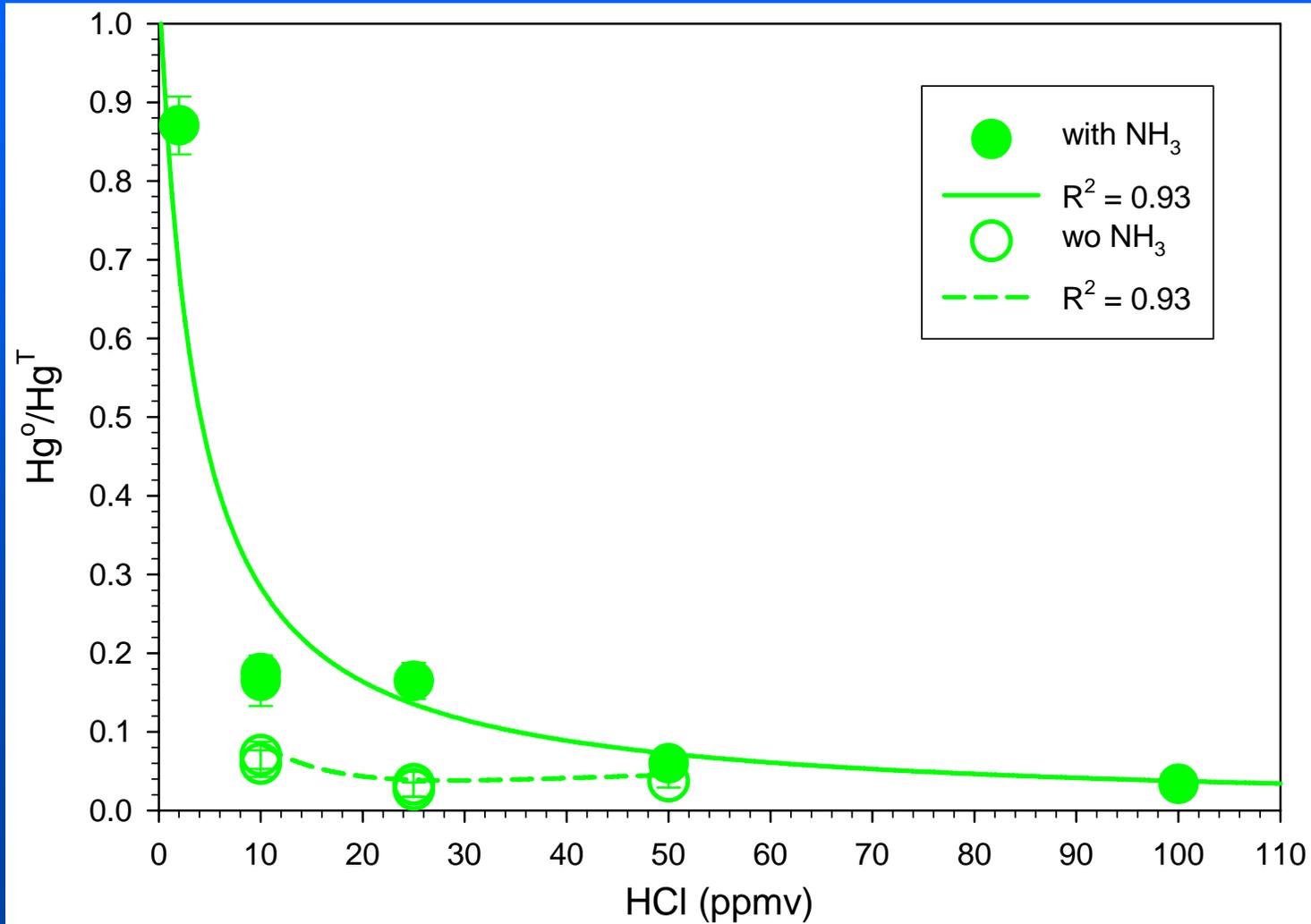
DeNO_x vs HCL Concentration



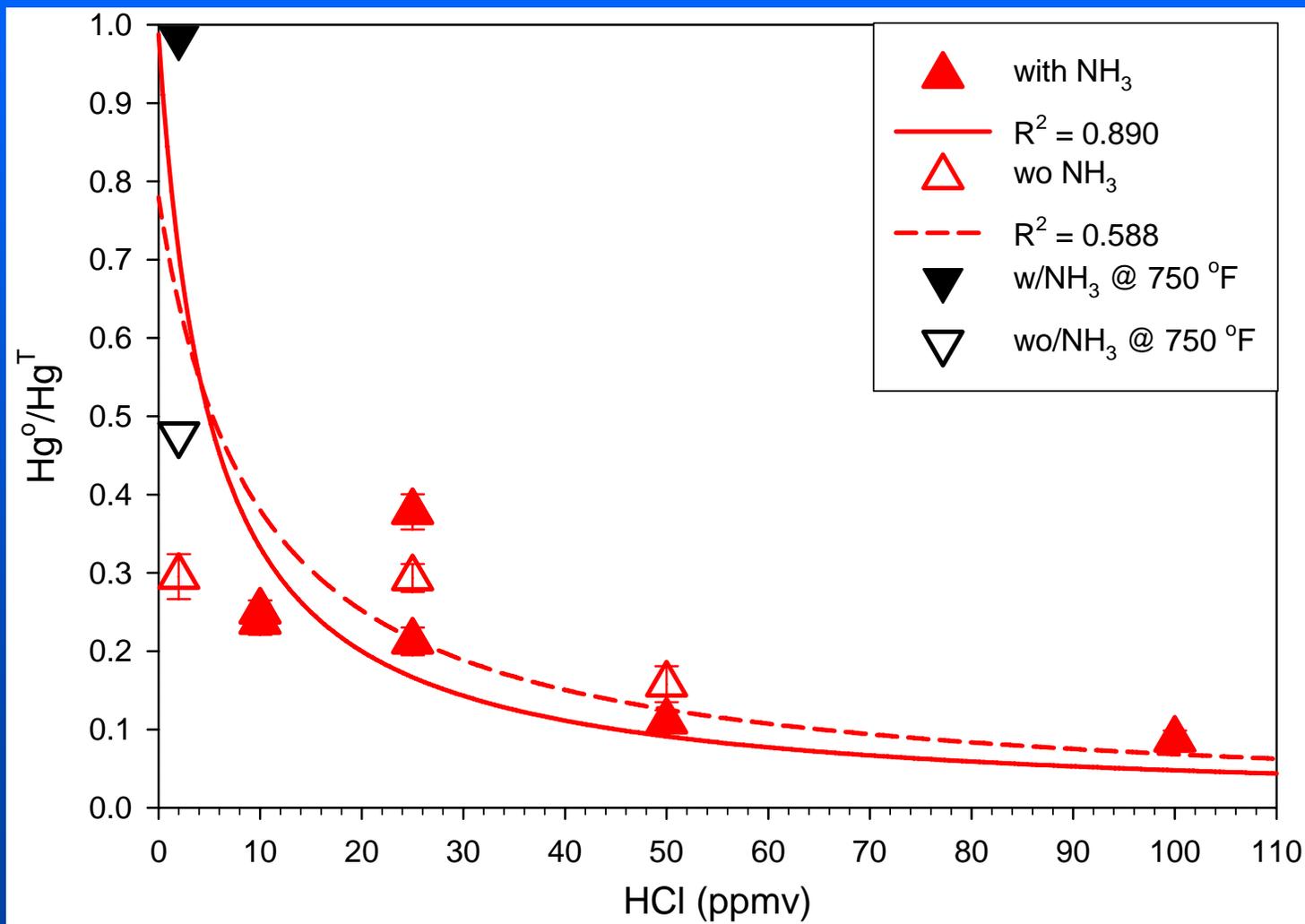
Hg Oxidation Across Plate Catalyst at 700 °F



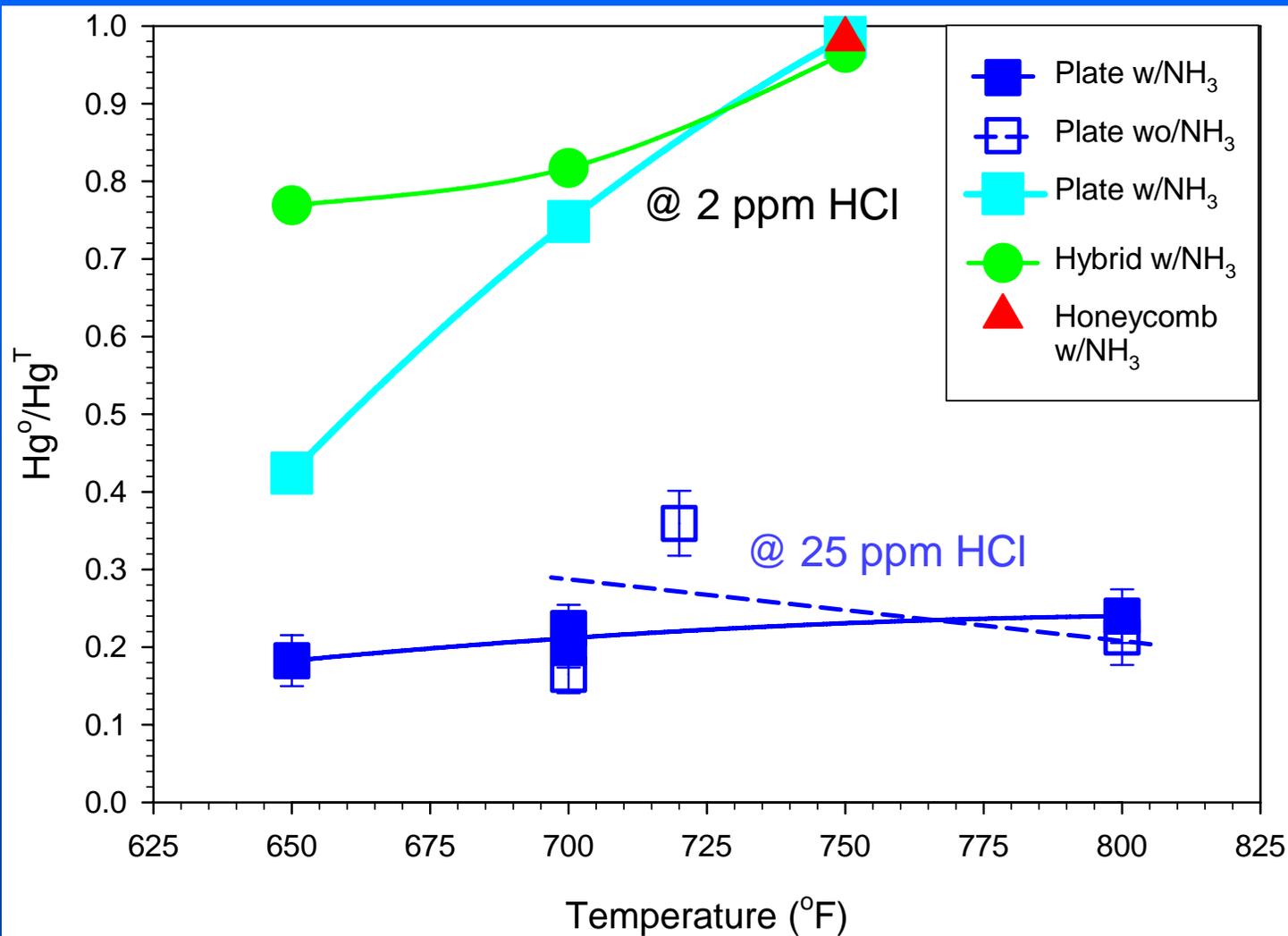
Hg Oxidation Across Hybrid Catalyst at 700 °F



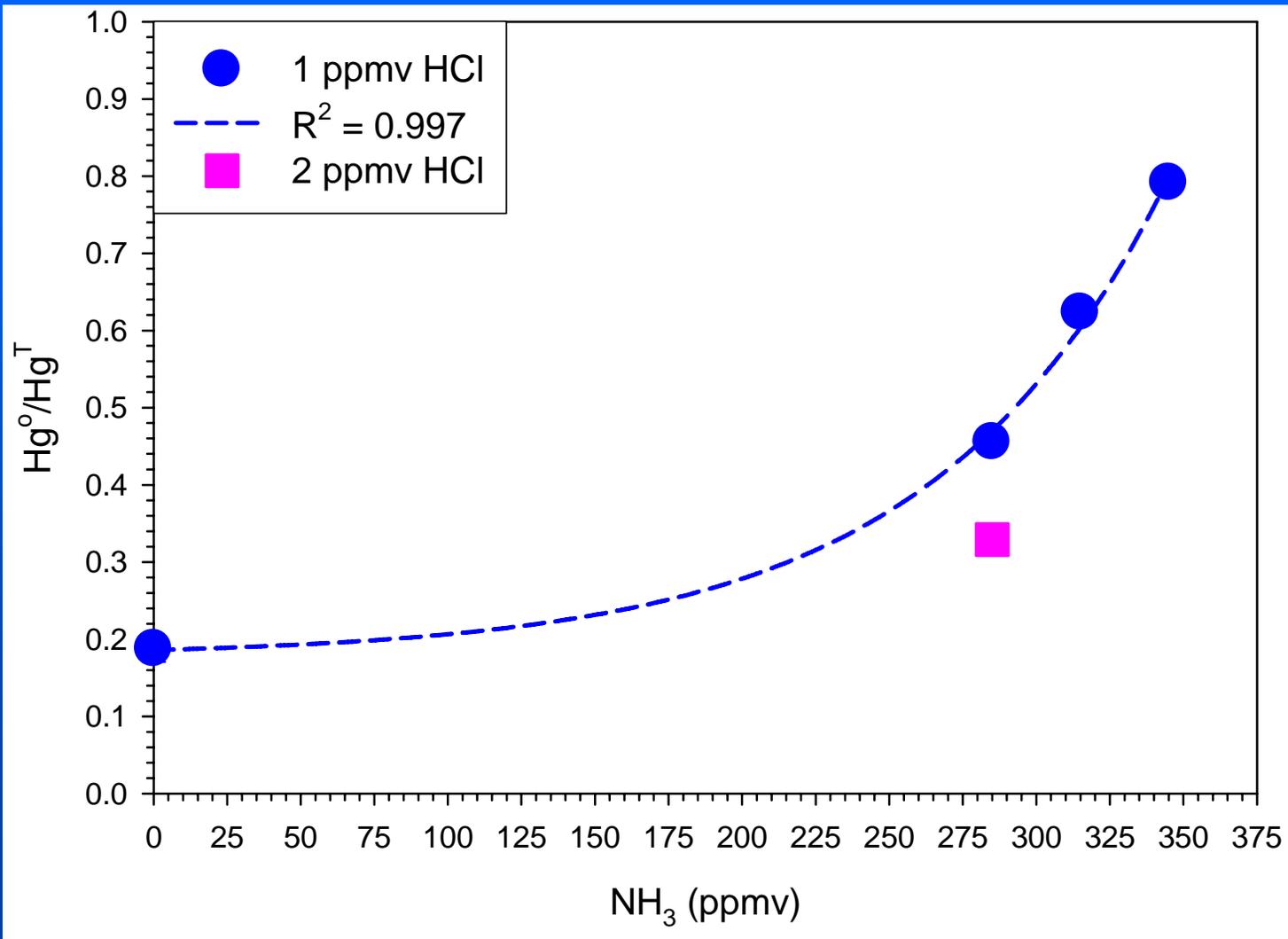
Hg Oxid. Across Honeycomb Catalyst at 700 °F



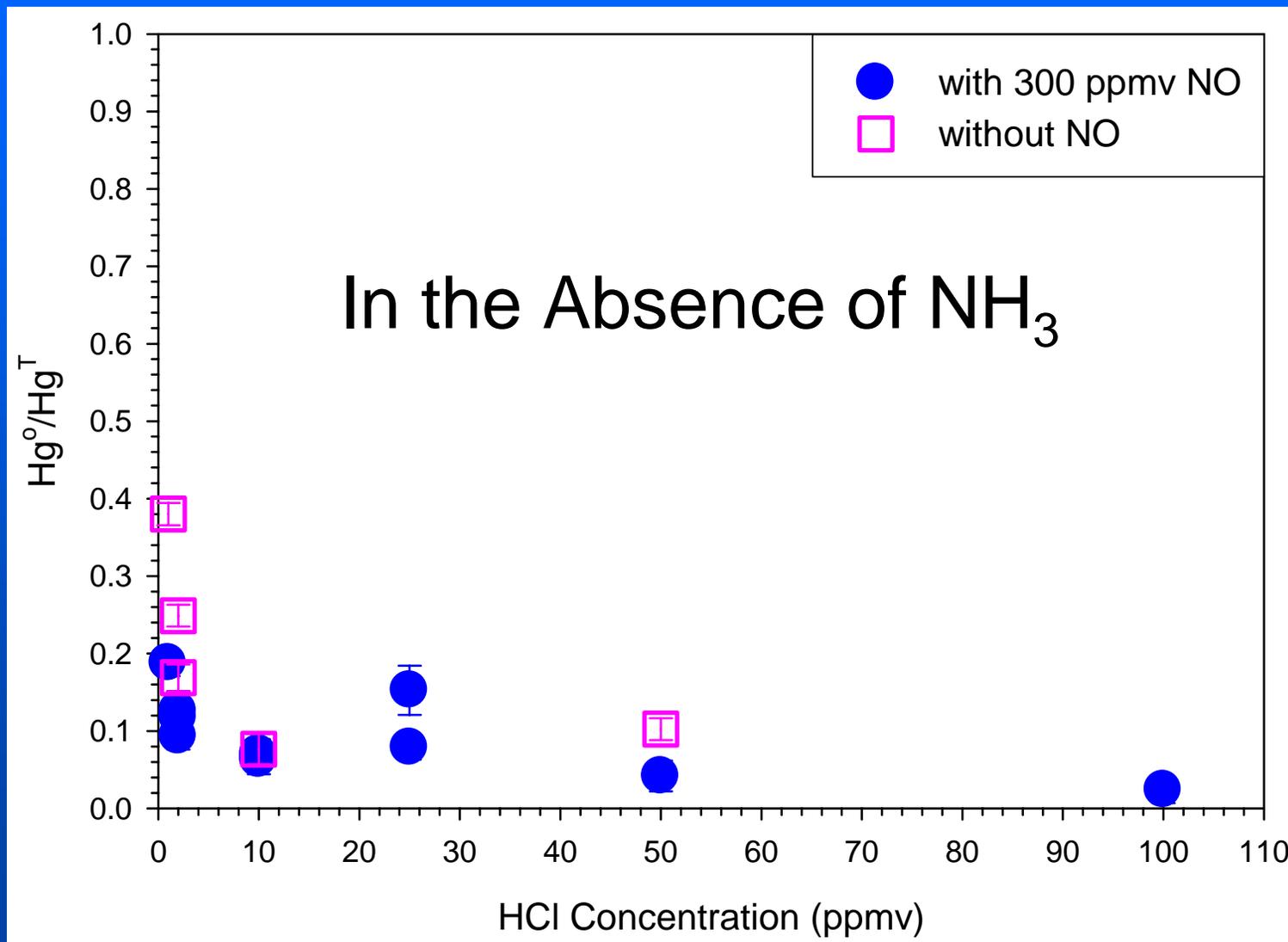
Temperature dependence of mercury oxidation



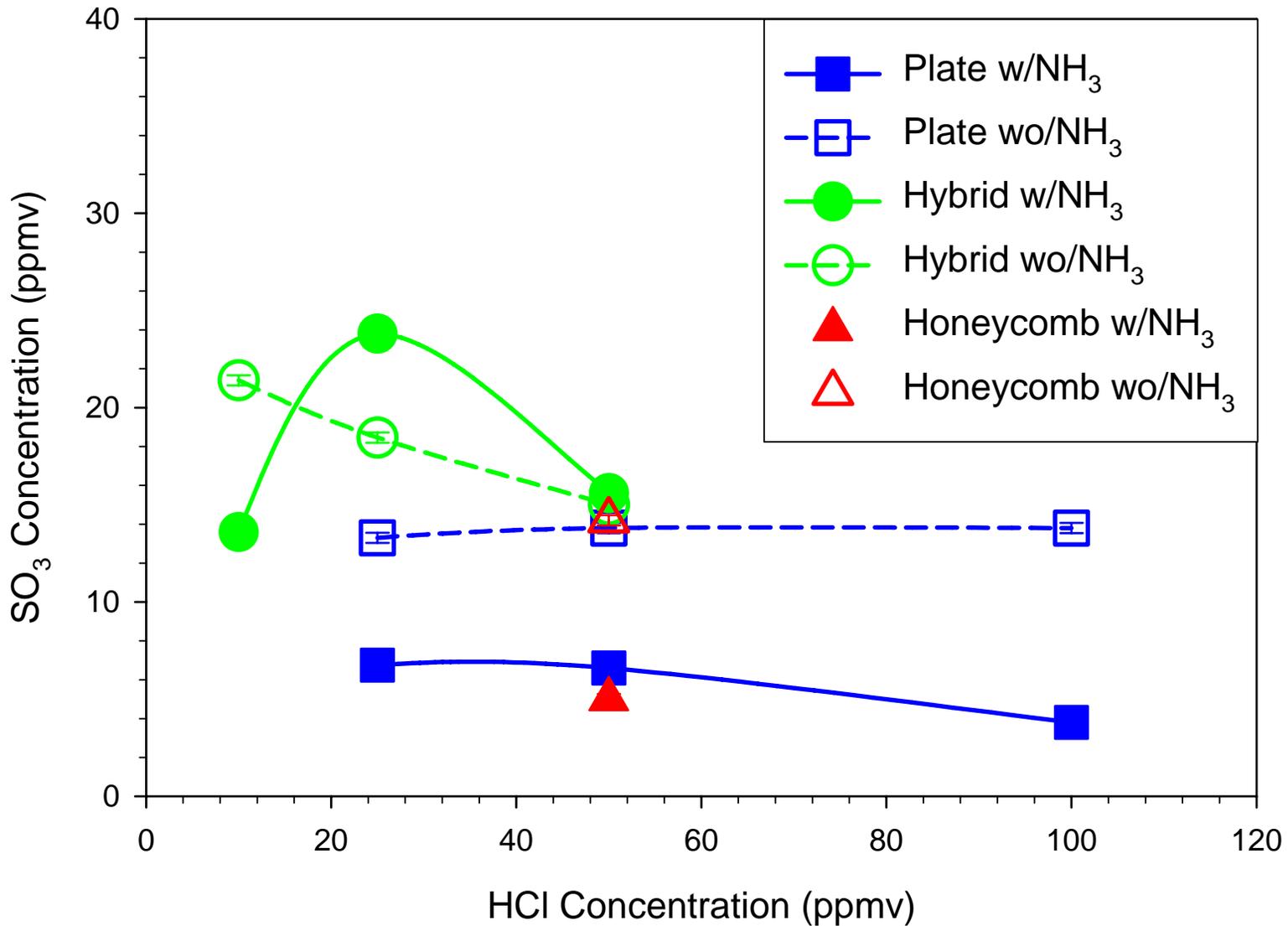
Effect of Ammonia in the Presence of 300 ppmv NO



Effect of NO on Hg Oxidation



Comparison of SO₃ Formation



Conclusions

All three catalysts performed similarly for mercury oxidation and SO_2/SO_3 conversion.

} NH_3 may inhibit Hg oxidation at Power Plants with very little HCl in the flue gas.

} NH_3 had little effect with higher HCL levels.

} Absence of NH_3 allowed significantly more SO_2/SO_3 conversion, independent of HCl.

} Increased mercury oxidation can be obtained across an SCR catalyst by increasing HCl concentrations, regardless of temperature, catalyst type, or the presence of ammonia, and without increasing SO_2/SO_3 conversion.

