Computational Modeling of the Electrohydrodynamics Influencing Trace Mercury Adsorption within Electric Utility Electrostatic Precipitators



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Mercury (Hg) Emissions Control



Sjostrom (2007)



- Hg emissions primarily originate from coal combustion
- U.S. EPA Mercury and Air Toxics Standard (MATS, 2013); ~90% RE
- UNEP Minamata Global Mercury Treaty (2013)
- Leading Hg control technology is injecting powdered activated carbon (PAC). PAC adsorbs Hg and is removed with ash in PMCD.
- By country, 70-99+% of coal-fired power plants use electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) for PM control

Hg Capture by PAC w/in ESPs Demonstrated but Poorly Understood

- Ion and charged particle flows w/in ESPs can induce electrohydrodynamic (EHD) phenomena & add complexity
- Low (ppb) Hg concentrations, flue gas & fly ash composition inhibit Hg removal
- Mass transfer fundamentals and full-scale data suggest at least two Hg removal mechanisms:
 - In-flight (suspended PM)
 - Wall-bounded (collected dustcake)







Computational Methodology



Computational Mesh



Electric Conservation Equations Poisson's Equation, Current Continuity



Flue Gas Streamlines & Velocity Color Maps Low and High EHD Effect



Composite In-flight Hg Adsorption (1.5-150 μm) PAC Injected at 6 lbs/MMacf (0.098 g/m³)

Lo EHD effect

Hi EHD effect



Wall-Bounded Hg Adsorption Collection Electrode Dustcake Acts as Perfect Mercury Sink



Hi EHD effect



Conclusions

- Opportunities exist to exploit EHD for combined Hg and PM control within ESPs through:
 - Modified ESP design and/or operation
 - Modification of sorbent electrical properties
- Next steps include:
 - Add chemical kinetic Hg adsorption mechanism
 - Re-entrainment of PM during electrode cleaning

Thank You! Questions?

This work would not have been possible without COMSOL[™] Multi-physics simulation suite.

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