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# Low Temperature Corrosion in a Waste Fired Boiler

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**Keppel Seghers**

Solutions for a Cleaner Future



# Introduction

**Åmotfors Energi AB**  
**Varmland**  
**Sweden**



27,4 MWth  
10 t/h waste throughput

**First fire 12/02/2010**



# Introduction

## Solid Waste

### Waste pre-treatment



### Waste-to-Energy Air Pollution Control



## Water treatment

### Wastewater treatment



- Process- & Drinking water treatment
- Desalination



## Sludge treatment

### Sludge drying/pelletising/ incineration



### Sludge digestion



# NextGenBioWaste-project

## SP 2 - Boiler Optimisation

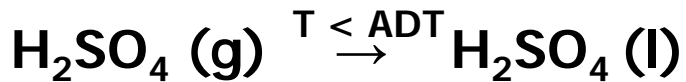
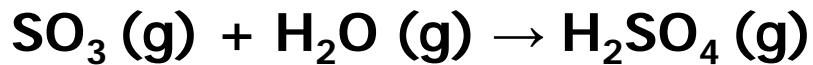
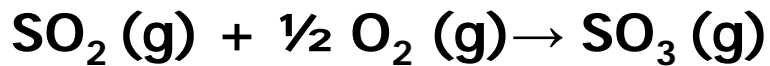
### WP 2.6 : Ecoprobe

#### Life test of Acid Dewpoint in a WtE plant

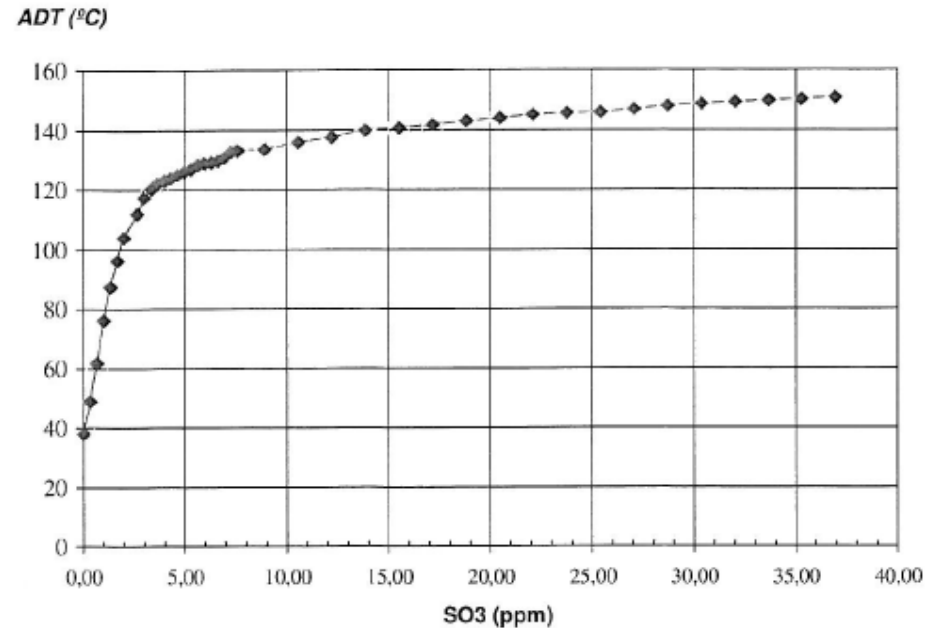


# Basics: Acid Dewpoint

**ADT = Acid Dewpoint Temperature**



- Presence of catalyst
- Fly ash as absorber
- Soot as condensation site
- Excess air conditions
- Water content
- Temperature



[ Blanco J.M. and Pena F., Appl. Ther. Eng (2007)



# Objectives

## Goals

- Collection of plant-scale data on acid dewpoint corrosion at the exit of a WtE-boiler
- Experimental assessment of risk on acid dewpoint corrosion

## → Ultimate aim

Optimisation of WtE-boiler design by reducing excessive safety margins on :

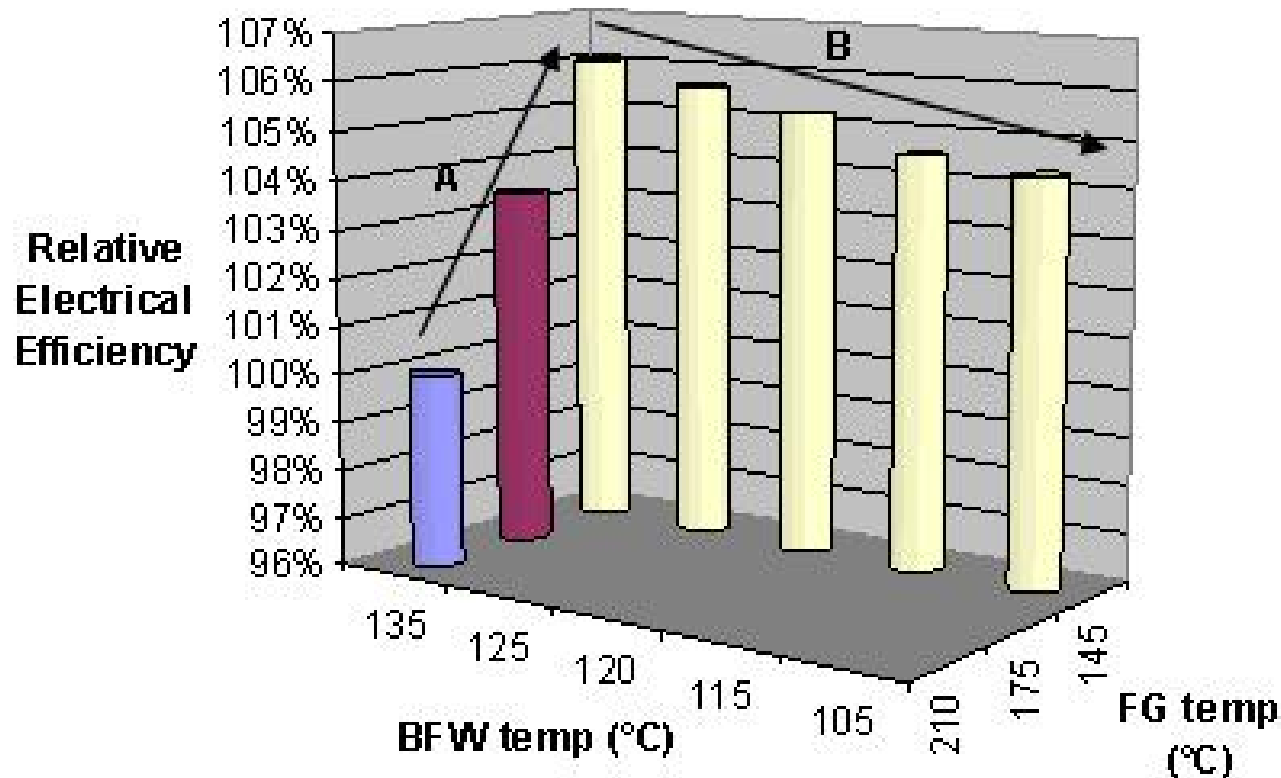
- BFW-temperature
- Flue Gas temperature

## → Increase efficiency - increase operational revenue



# Objectives

## Simulation - potential electrical efficiency gain



# Approach

## How ?

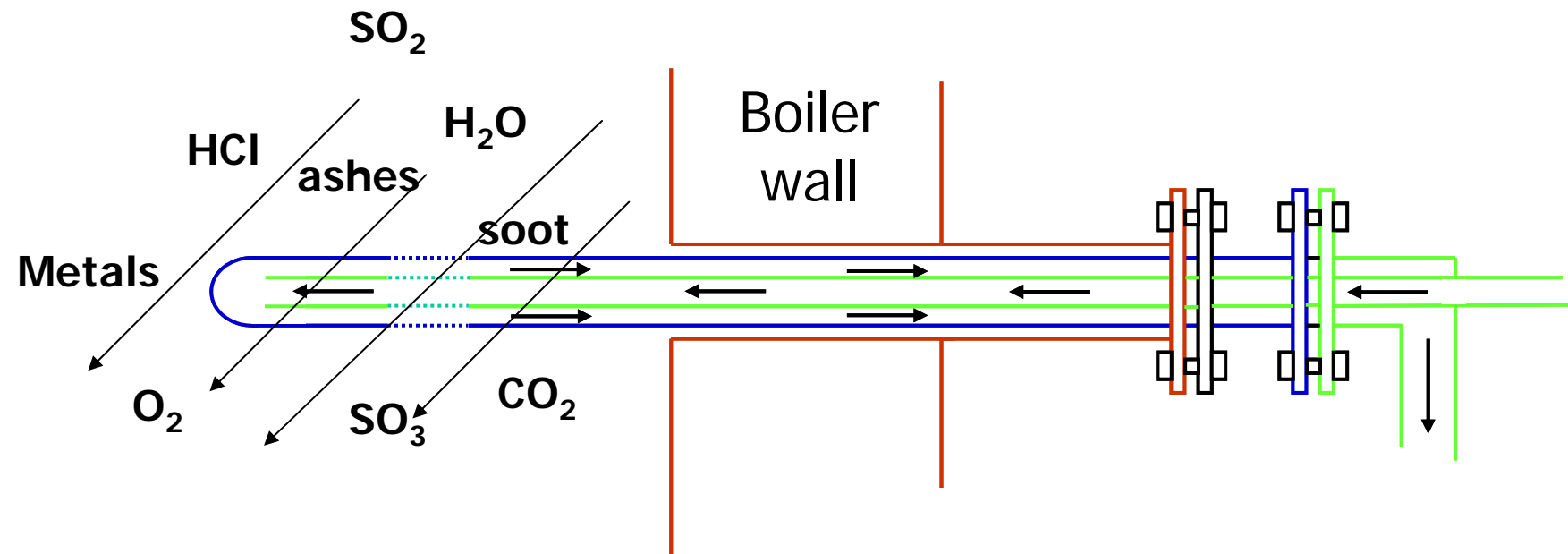
- Insert water-cooled probe of economiser material (ST45.8) in end boiler near economizer section
- Observe corrosion phenomena (s.a. type, depth, intensity, ...) at various temperatures for 60 days





# Ecoprobe

## Probe

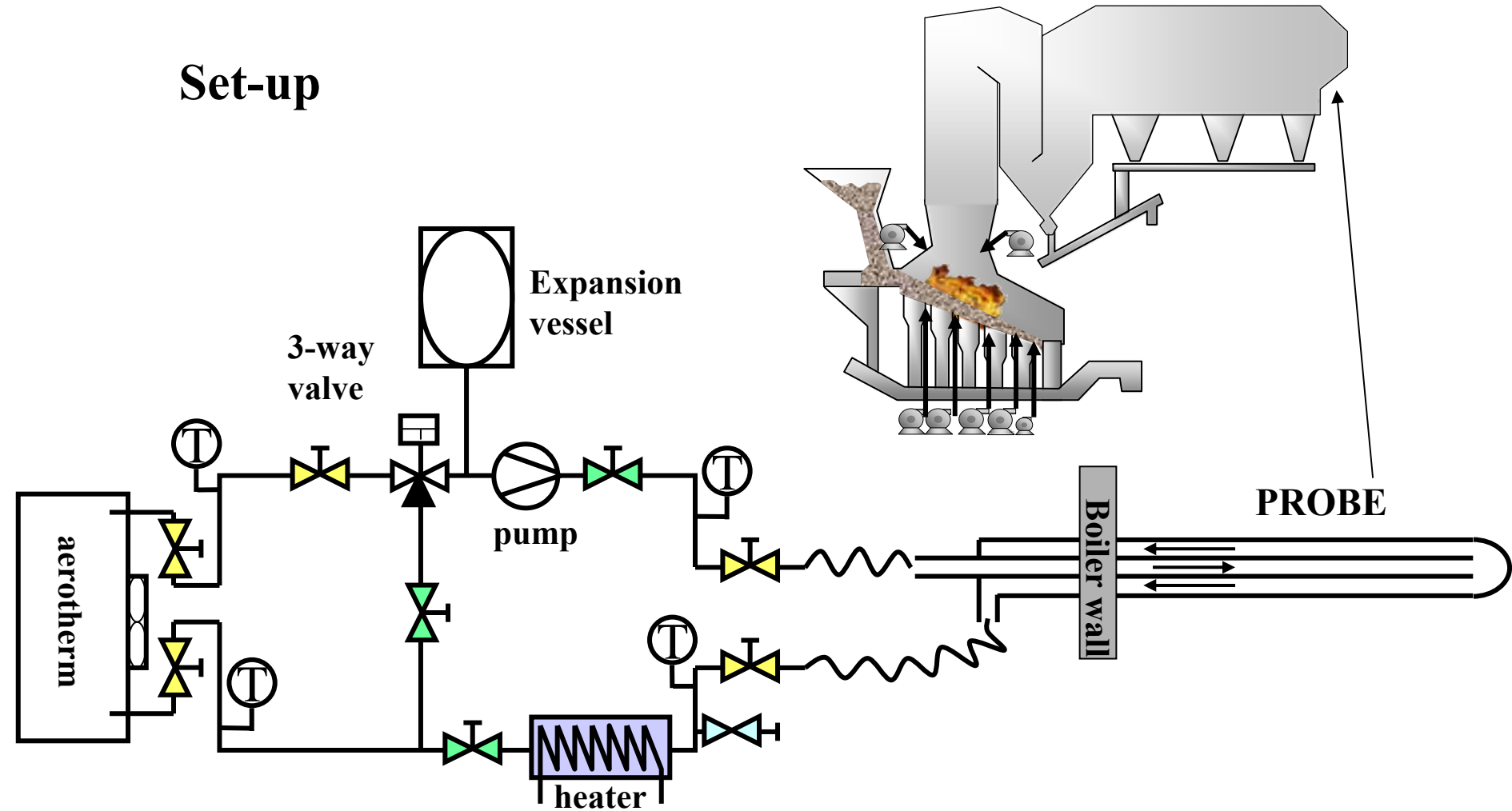


and many other ...



# Experimental set-up

## Set-up



# Experiment Location



## Antwerpen-Wilrijk (Flanders)

**Client:** ISVAG

**Capacity:** 2 x 288 tonnes/day

**Calorific value:** 8 MJ/kg

**Thermal power:** 2 x 28 MW<sub>th</sub>

**Electrical power:** 12 MW<sub>e</sub>

**Flue gas treatment:** SNCR + ESP + semi

dry + AC injection + fabric filter + wet

**Capacity:** 2 x 65,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h

**Start-up:** 1999



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# Range of Measurement

## Estimation of expected ADT

Plant data ISVAG:

|                       |                   |   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>Flue gas flow</b>  | <b>56 000</b>     | <b>Nm<sup>3</sup>/h</b>                       |
| <b>O<sub>2</sub></b>  | <b>6 - 8</b>      | <b>Vol. %</b>                                 |
| <b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b> | <b>12 - 15</b>    | <b>Vol. %</b>                                 |
| <b>HCl</b>            | <b>600 – 1500</b> | <b>mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> 11%O<sub>2</sub> dry</b> |
| <b>SO<sub>x</sub></b> | <b>50 - 350</b>   | <b>mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> 11%O<sub>2</sub> dry</b> |
| <b>T</b>              | <b>250</b>        | <b>°C</b>                                     |

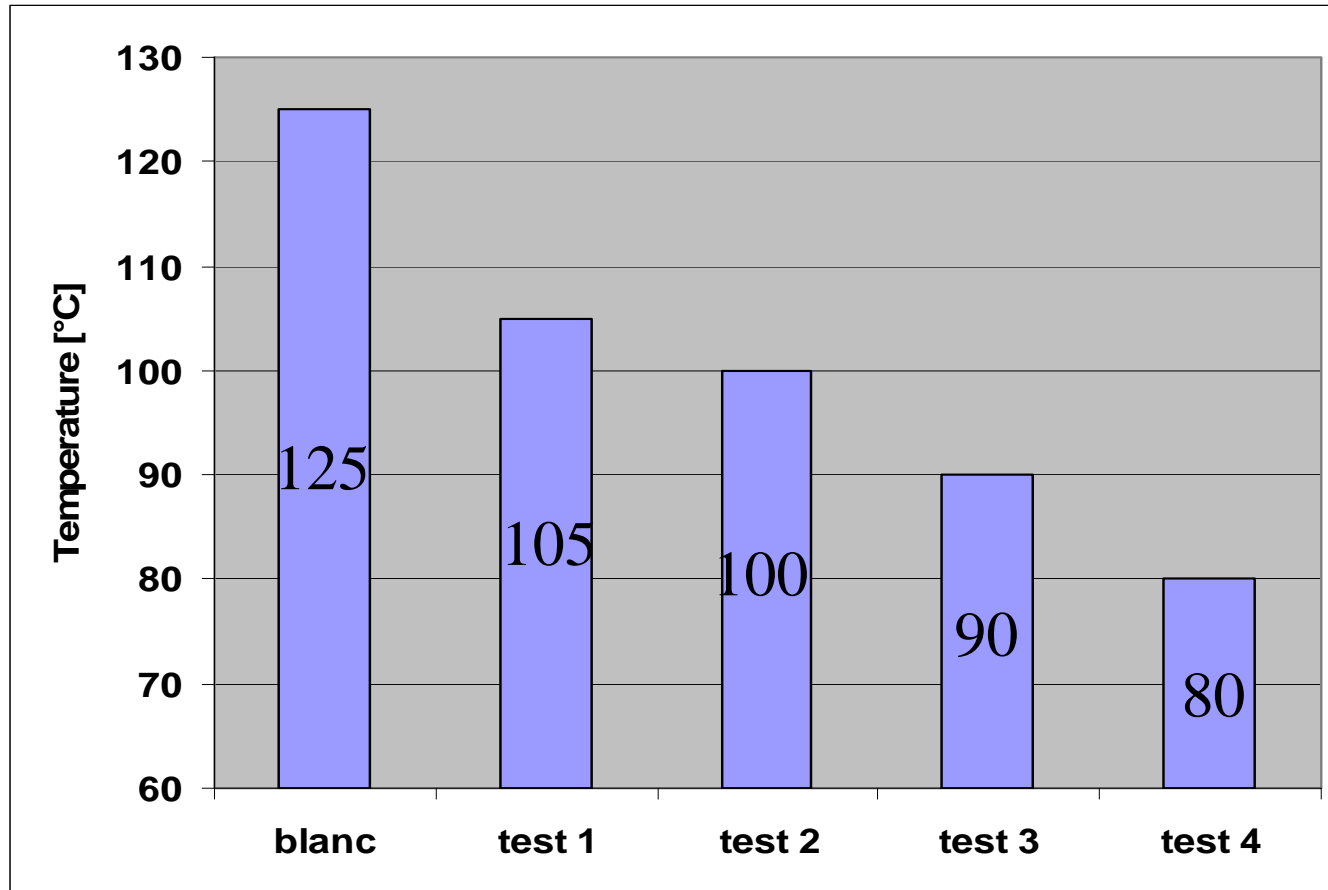
⇒ Dewpoint expected between 105 and 120 °C

[Predicting Dew Points of Flue Gases, Verhoff & Banchero, Chem. Eng. Prog. 70, 8, 71-72 (1974)]



# Experiments

T = 60 days



# Results

T = 0 days



# Results

T = 30 days



125°C



105°C

T = 60 days



100°C



90°C



80°C



new





# Results

## SEM-pictures

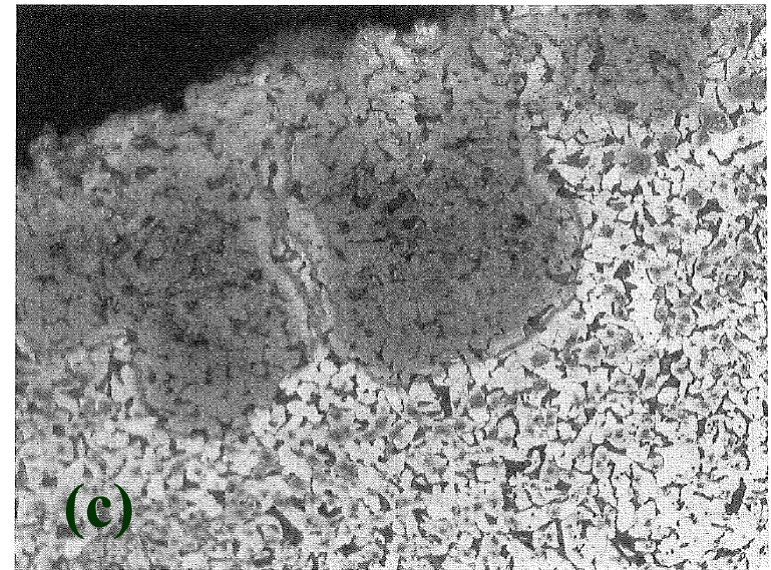
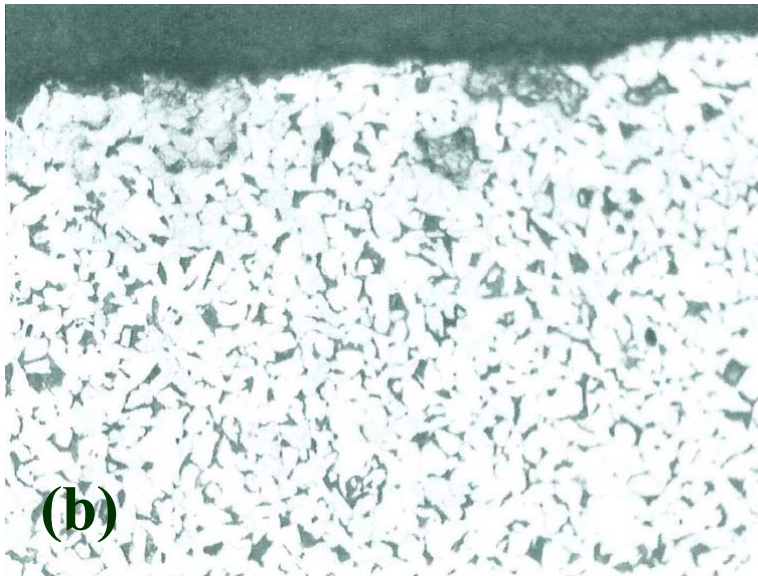
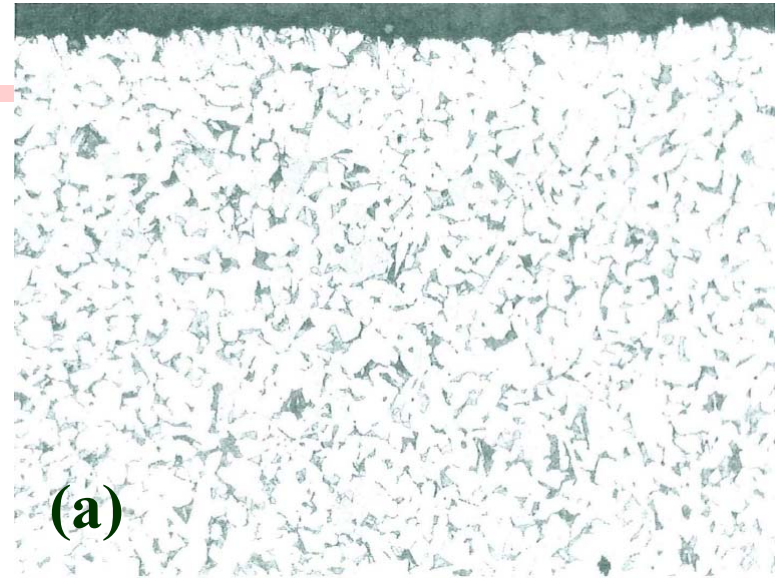
Magnitude 200 x

Nital surface treatment

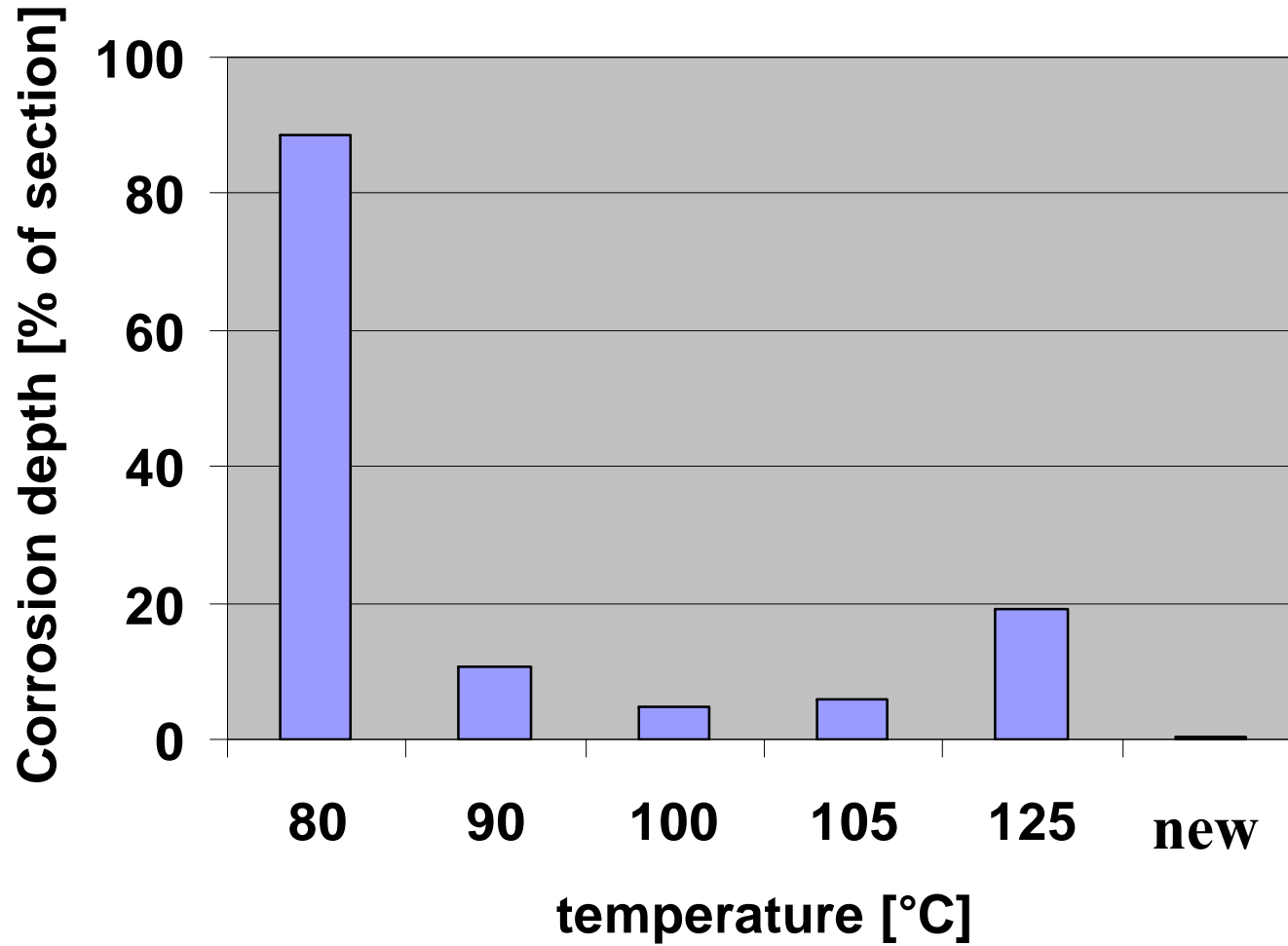
(a) Blanc

(b) 90°C

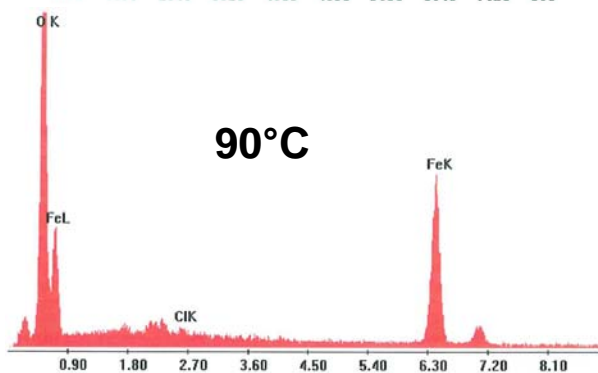
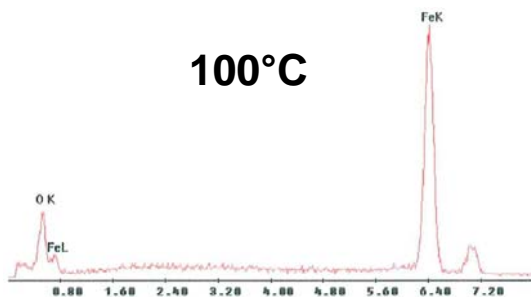
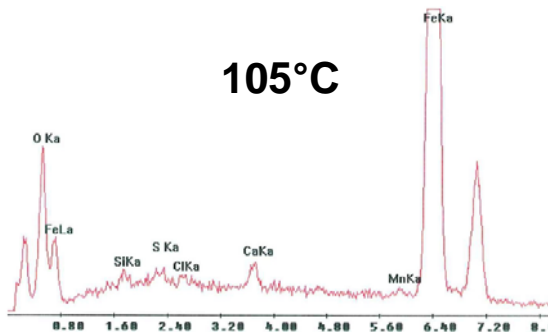
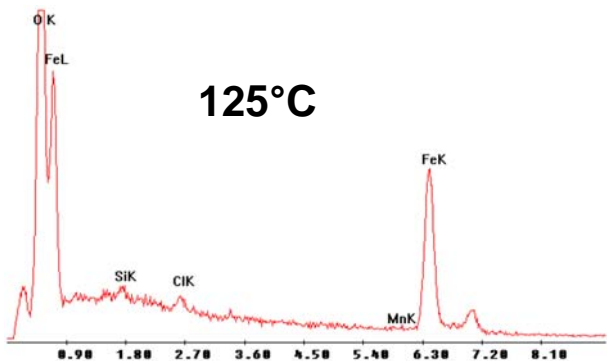
(c) 80°C



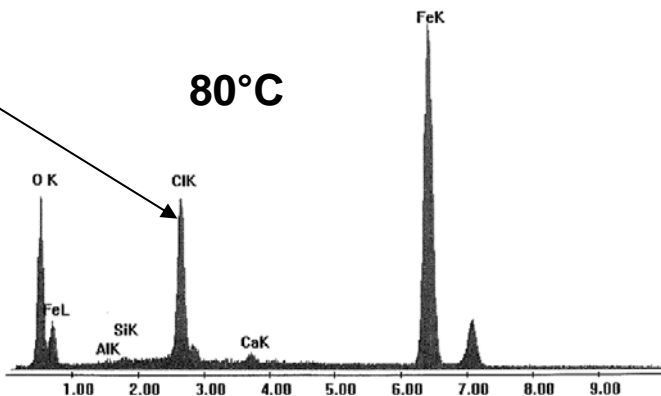
# Results



# SEM/EDAX



Cl



### Analyse

|     |       |
|-----|-------|
| %O  | 30,35 |
| %Al | 0,2   |
| %Si | 0,27  |
| %Cl | 11,37 |
| %Ca | 0,63  |
| %Fe | 57,18 |



# Results overview

|                                     | 125 °C<br>1440h                | 105 °C<br>1440h                | 100 °C<br>1440h                | 90 °C<br>1440h                 | 80°C<br>1440h                  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>type</b>                         | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> |
| <b>intensity</b>                    | superficial                    | superficial                    | superficial                    | superficial                    | deep – entire section          |
| <b>Depth (mm)</b>                   | 0.4 to 0.6                     | 0.15                           | 0.1 to 0.15                    | 0.2 to 0.35                    | 2.0 to 2.6                     |
| <b>decrease thickness tube wall</b> | no                             | no                             | no                             | no                             | no                             |
| <b>Cl</b>                           | +                              | +                              | -                              | +                              | +++                            |
| <b>S</b>                            | -                              | +                              | -                              | -                              | -                              |



# Summary

- Superficial corrosion at 125, 105, 100 and 90 °C
- No significant difference between 125, 105, 100 and 90°C
- Very intense corrosion at 80°C
- Cl appears to contribute (HCl ?)



# Conclusions

- The onset of low temperature corrosion in a waste fired boiler is situated between 80 and 90°C (FGT 240°C)
- BFW at 105°C represents no corrosion risk
- Room for Energetic/Revenue optimisation



**Thank you for your attention**

