

# Analysis in DeNO<sub>x</sub> Process (SCR, SNCR)

Applied Analytics Application Note No. DS-001G



## Application Summary

Analytes: **NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>** (sum of NO + NO<sub>2</sub>), **NH<sub>3</sub>**

Detector: **OMA-300 Process Analyzer**

Process Stream: **DeNO<sub>x</sub> outlet stream**

## Introduction

DeNO<sub>x</sub> is the conversion of NO and NO<sub>2</sub>—two hazardous nitrogen oxides known generically as NO<sub>x</sub>—to nitrogen and water. Plants are required to run this process in order to restrict NO<sub>x</sub> emissions below allowable limits.

The efficiency and operational cost of this process hinge heavily on adequate process monitoring, specifically measurement of NO<sub>x</sub> and ammonia slip downstream from the reaction.

The OMA continuously measures the concentrations of NH<sub>3</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> in the outlet gas downstream from DeNO<sub>x</sub> in order to keep a vigilant watch on NO<sub>x</sub> reduction efficiency, catalyst problems, excess/insufficient ammonia injection, and potential maintenance issues from ammonium bisulfate formation.

## OMA Benefits

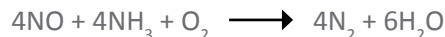
- » Continuously measures NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, and NH<sub>3</sub> concentrations using dispersive UV-Vis absorbance spectroscopy
- » Totally solid state build with no moving parts — modern design for low maintenance
- » Ultra-safe fiber optic design with dedicated sample flow cell — no toxic/corrosive sample fluid in analyzer box
- » Early indication of potential maintenance problems like ammonium bisulfate formation

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## Ammonia Slip Measurement

In selective catalytic reduction (SCR), ammonia is injected upstream from a catalyst to act as a reducing agent:



The term *ammonia slip* refers to the unreacted ammonia found in the effluent stream from this reaction. Ammonia slip indicates excess  $\text{NH}_3$  injection and, therefore, complete reduction of  $\text{NO}_x$ . However, using more ammonia than what the stoichiometry demands is a sign of a few glaring problems:

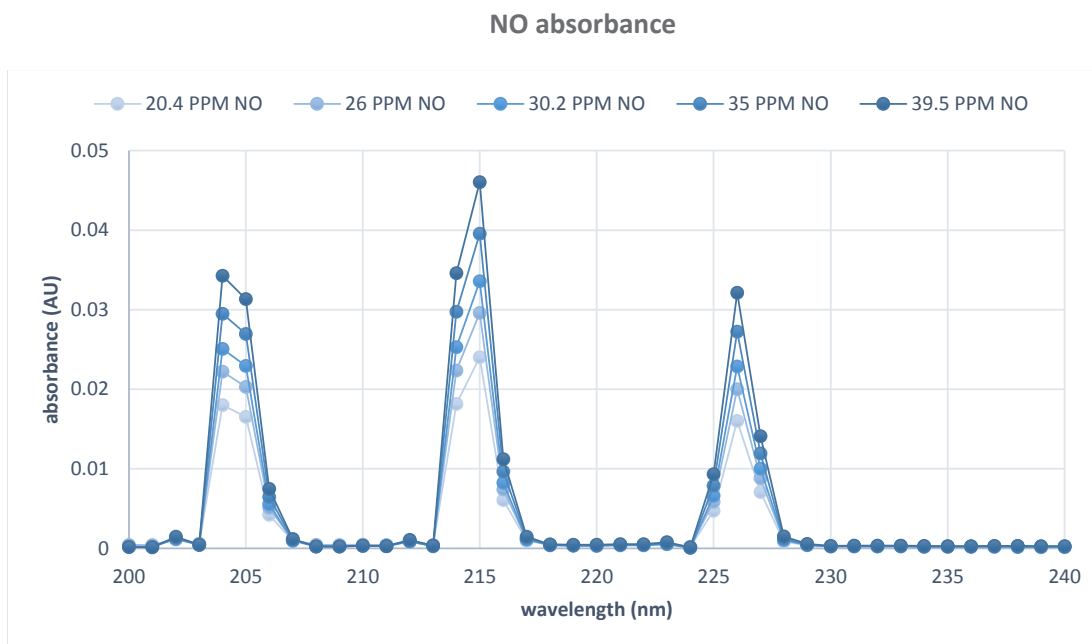
- »  $\text{NH}_3$  is an expensive utility to waste
- » Downstream  $\text{NH}_3$  will react with  $\text{SO}_3$  to create ammonium bisulfate — a corrosive, tarlike solid notorious for plugging economizers and fouling surfaces
- » Fly ash from  $\text{NO}_x$  reduction flue gas is often sold to manufacturers of concrete for added profitability, but fly ash contaminated with  $\text{NH}_3$  makes concrete with unacceptable odor and is avoided by manufacturers
- »  $\text{NH}_3$  is a nonpoint source pollutant of water systems and contributes to particulate matter in the atmosphere

## $\text{NO}_x$ Measurement

Monitoring the SCR effluent for the presence of  $\text{NO}$  and  $\text{NO}_2$  is the most dependable method for verifying efficient  $\text{NO}_x$  reduction. Furthermore, a sudden spike in  $\text{NO}_x$  concentration downstream from the reaction is a good indication of catalyst bed failure.

## Analyte Absorbance Curves

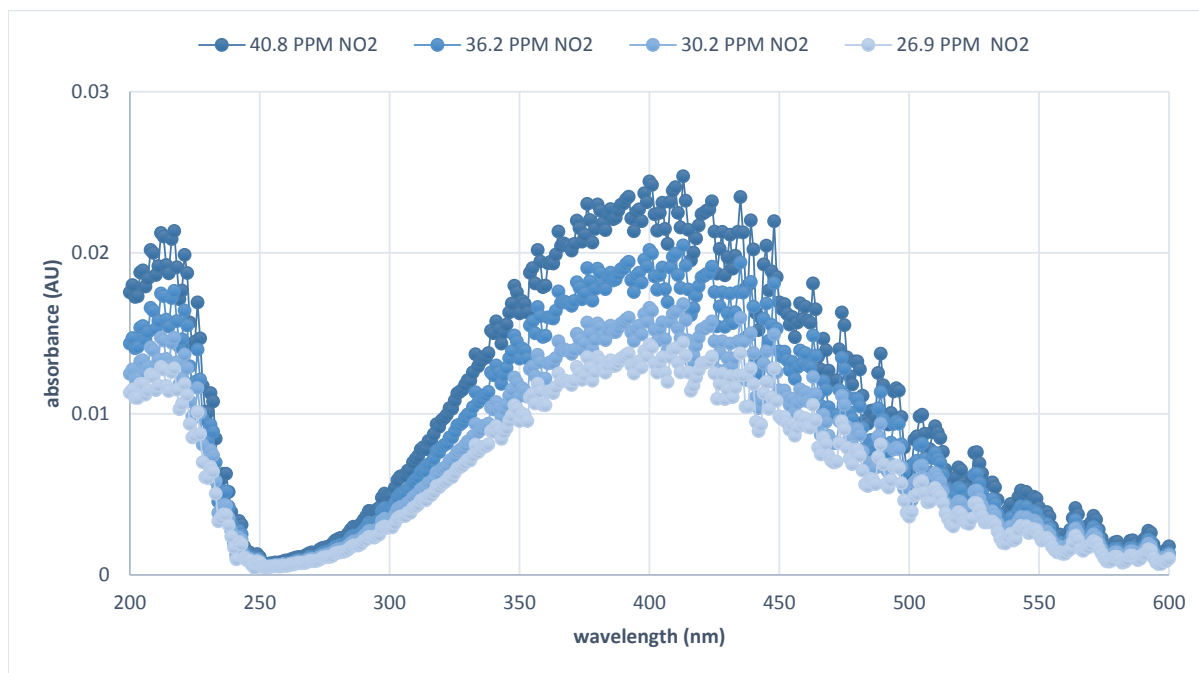
The OMA uses a high-resolution UV-Vis spectrophotometer to detect the complete absorbance curve of each analyte.



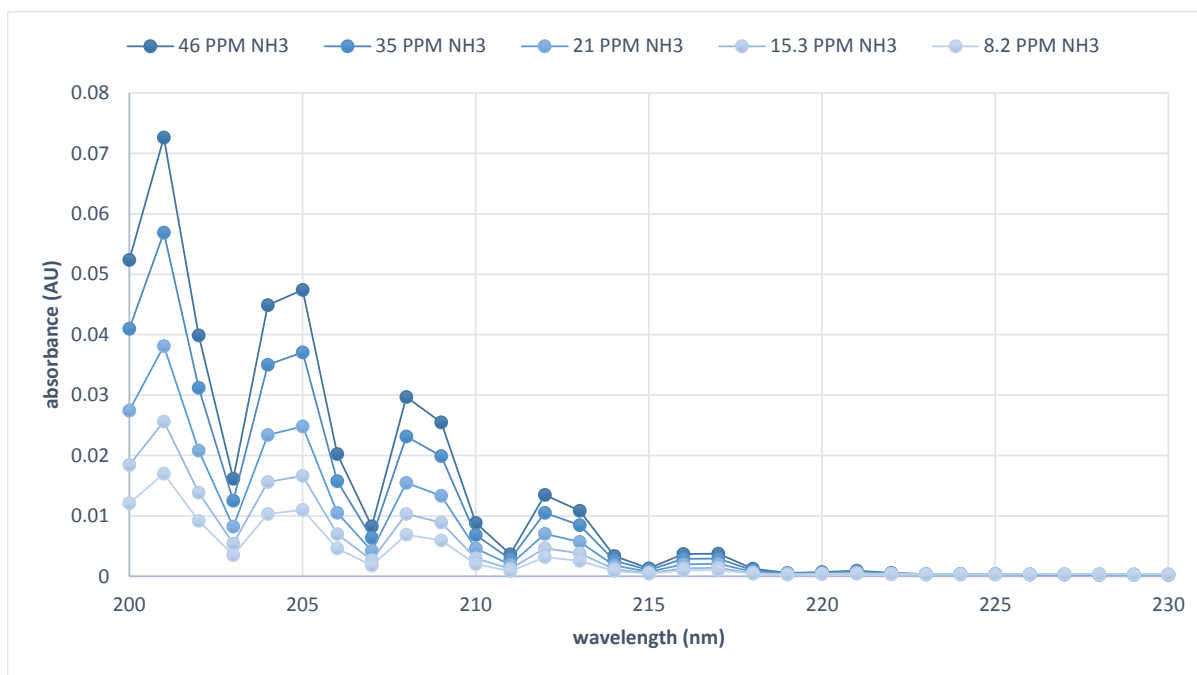
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**NO<sub>2</sub> absorbance**



**NH<sub>3</sub> absorbance**

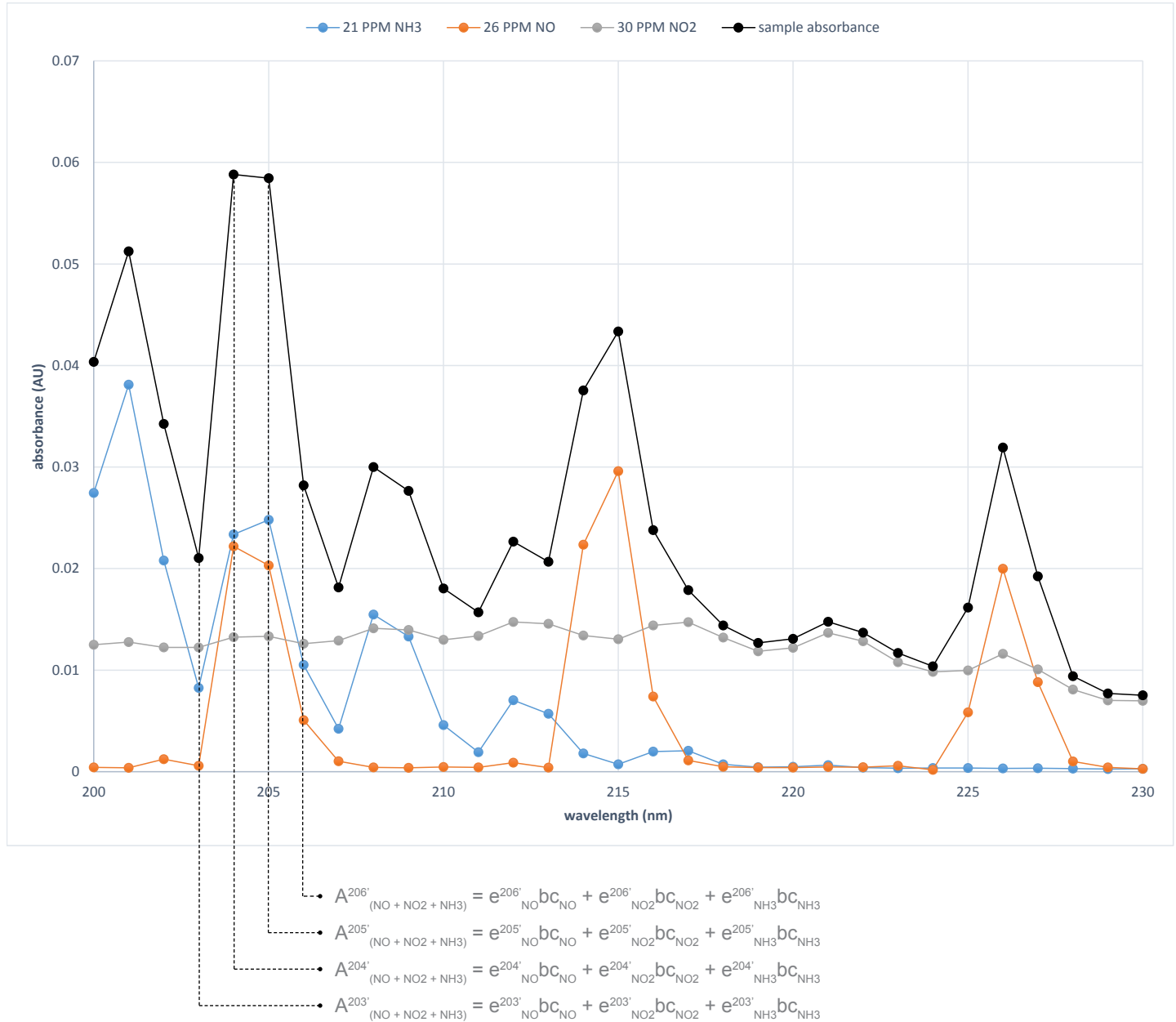


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## Multi-Component Analysis for DeNO<sub>x</sub> Stream

The OMA uses a proprietary multi-component analysis algorithm which harvests the rich data from the full-spectrum spectrophotometer in order to measure multiple chemicals with overlapping absorbance curves.



Each data point supplies an equation to the matrix which the OMA continuously solves in order to de-convolute the absorbance curves of multiple overlapping analytes. Using one data point at each integer wavelength, this method provides excellent signal:noise by eradicating the effect of erroneous results at any single wavelength.

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The specifications below represent performance of the OMA-300 Process Analyzer in a typical DeNO<sub>x</sub> application.

For technical details about the OMA-300 Process Analyzer, see the data sheet:

[http://www.a-a-inc.com/documents/AA\\_DS001A\\_OMA300.pdf](http://www.a-a-inc.com/documents/AA_DS001A_OMA300.pdf)

All performance specifications are subject to the assumption that the sample conditioning system and unit installation are approved by Applied Analytics. For any other arrangement, please inquire directly with Sales.

Subject to modifications. Specified product characteristics and technical data do not serve as guarantee declarations.

Application Data		
Performance Specifications		
Accuracy	<i>Custom measurement ranges available; example ranges below.</i>	
	<b>NO</b>	0-100 ppm: ±1% of reading, full scale 0-500 ppm: ±1% of reading, full scale
	<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	0-100 ppm: ±1% of reading, full scale 0-500 ppm: ±1% of reading, full scale
	<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	0-10 ppm (if NO <sub>x</sub> < 100 ppm): ±0.5 ppm 0-10 ppm (if NO <sub>x</sub> > 100 ppm): ±1 ppm 0-1,000 ppm: ±1% of reading, full scale 0-1%: ±1% of reading, full scale 0-50%: ±1% of reading, full scale
	Notes: 1. NO <sub>x</sub> measurement specification assumes sample SO <sub>2</sub> concentration < 400 ppm. NH <sub>3</sub> measurement specification assumes sample SO <sub>2</sub> concentration < 100 ppm. These conditions can be ensured by optional SO <sub>2</sub> removal in sample conditioner.	

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## Further Reading

Subject	Location
OMA-300 Process Analyzer Data sheet	<a href="http://www.a-a-inc.com/documents/AA_DS001A_OMA300.pdf">http://www.a-a-inc.com/documents/AA_DS001A_OMA300.pdf</a>
Advantage of Collateral Data Technical Note	<a href="http://www.a-a-inc.com/documents/AA_TN-202_CollateralData.pdf">http://www.a-a-inc.com/documents/AA_TN-202_CollateralData.pdf</a>
Multi-Component Analysis Technical Note	<a href="http://www.a-a-inc.com/documents/AA_TN-203_MultiComponentAnalysis.pdf">http://www.a-a-inc.com/documents/AA_TN-203_MultiComponentAnalysis.pdf</a>



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