



## Conversation of large utility coal-fired units to natural gas-fired units

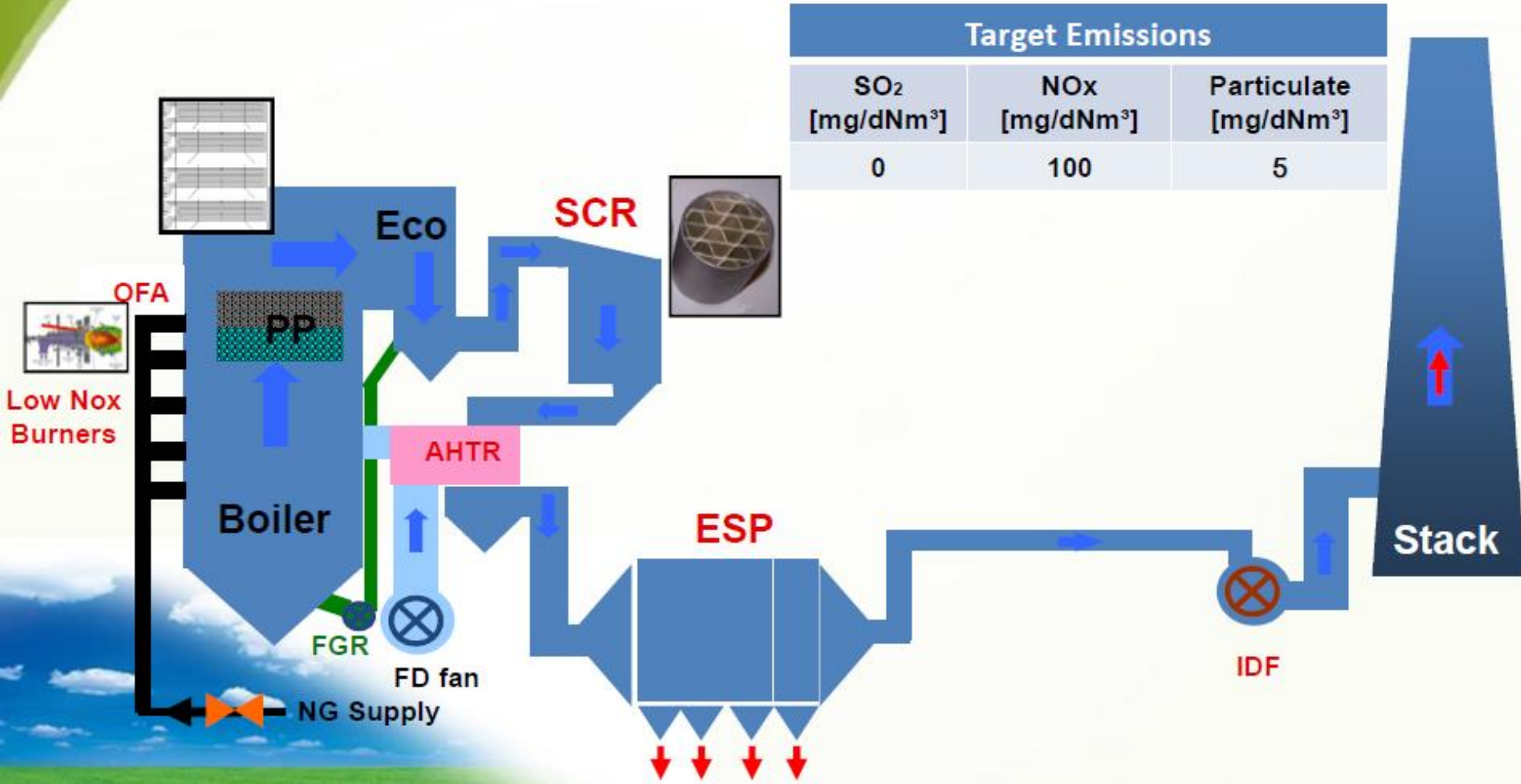
**THE 33TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE ISRAELI SECTION OF THE  
COMBUSTION INSTITUTE**

**Thursday, December 26, 2019**

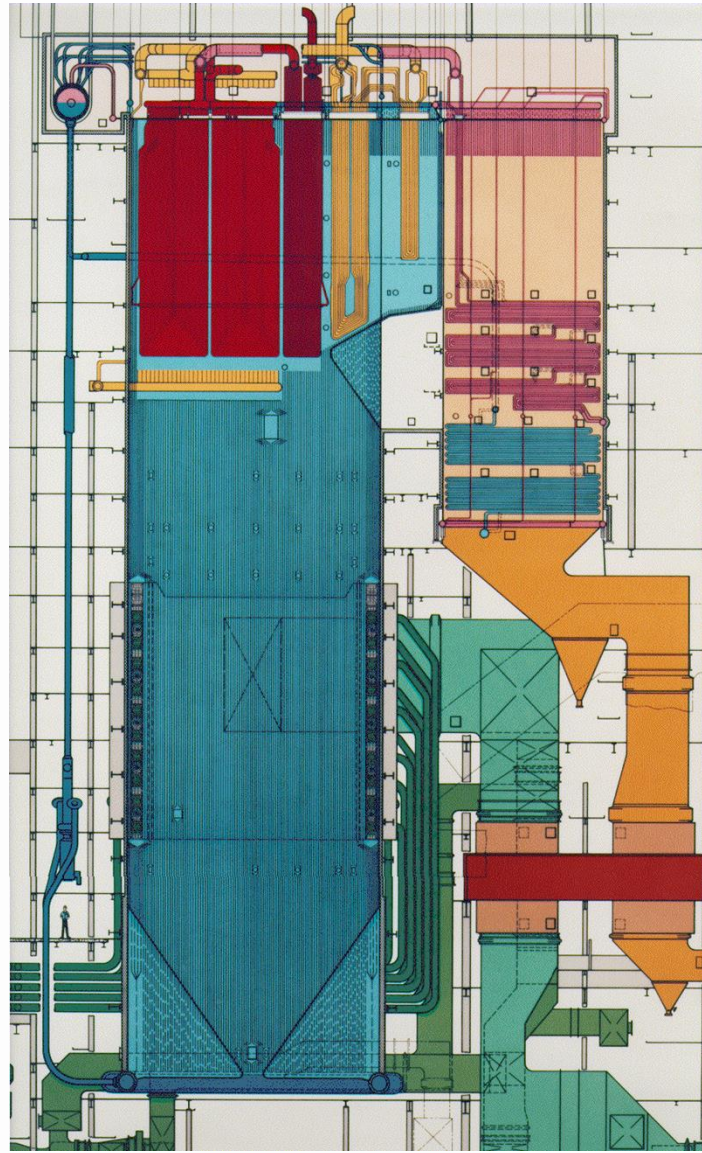
A plant study should evaluate the impact of the following technical issues:

- Characterize natural gas versus the original or current fuel.
- Estimate the impact on boiler design and capacity.
- Estimate the impact on cycle efficiency.
- Determine the boiler modifications required: burner modifications; convection pass modifications; attemperators and modifications to fans, ductwork, and flue ducts.
- Determine the boiler and environmental equipment modifications required.

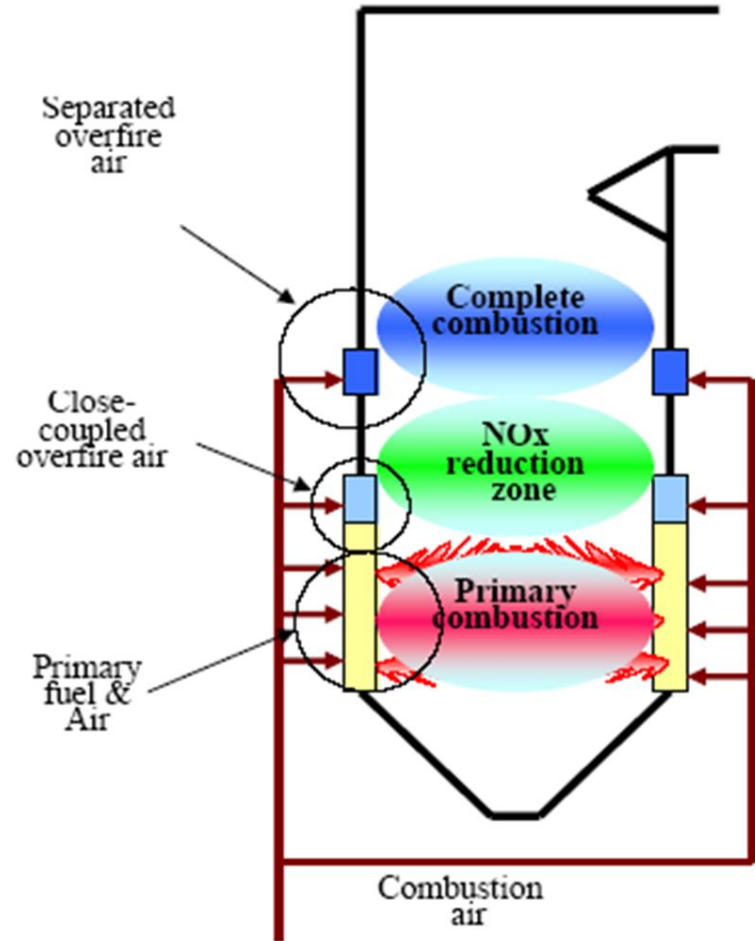
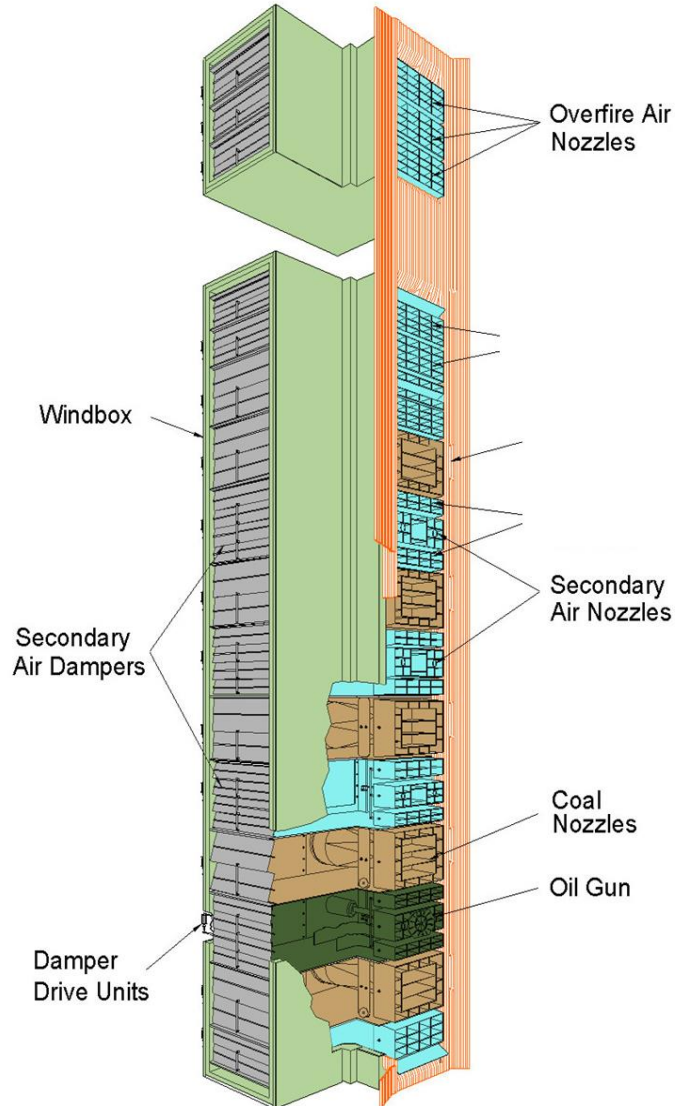
## Future Configuration and Emissions:



# Tangential firing boiler design



# Firing system design



< Schematic diagram of advanced overfiring system >

# NG conversion simulation results

# Boiler simulation methodology

## Furnace Heat Transfer

### *Radiation heat transfer*

$$Q_{Rad} = [\varepsilon_{Furn} * \sigma_0 * (T_{Flame}^4) - (T_{Foulwall}^4)] * H_{Rad}$$

### *Incident heat flux*

$$q_{in} = \varepsilon_{Flame} * \sigma_0 * (T_{Flame}^4)$$

### *Furnace wall reflected heat flux*

$$q_{reflect} = f(T_{Foulwal}^4, \varepsilon_{Foulwal}, d_{Tube}, pitch, T_{Fluid})$$

### *Absorbed (net) heat flux*

$$q_{net} = q_{in} - q_{reflect}$$

# Boiler simulation methodology

## Furnace Heat Transfer (cont.)

### *Wall tubes effectiveness factor*

$$\psi_{Furn} = \frac{q_{net}}{q_{in}}$$

### *Wall tubes fouling factor*

$$\zeta = \frac{\psi_{Furn}}{x}$$

Where

x- water wall tube pitch factor

### *Emissivity characteristic of the flame*

$$\epsilon_{Flame} = 1 - e^{(-kps)}$$

### *Flame ray absorbed factor*

$$k = k_{3atomgases} * r_{3atomgases} + k_{ash} * r_{ash} + k_{char}$$



# Boiler simulation methodology

## Pressure Parts Calculations

### Heat transfer equation

$$q = \frac{A * U * \Delta T}{B_{Fuel}}$$

### Flue gas heat balance equation

$$q = \varphi * (I^{in} - I^{out} + \delta \alpha * I_{inf\ air}^0) + q_{rad}^{pp}$$

### Steam (water) heat balance equation

$$q = \frac{D_{steam} * (i^{out} - i^{in})}{B_{Fuel}}$$

### Heat transfer factor equation

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\alpha_1} + \sum \frac{\delta}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2}}$$

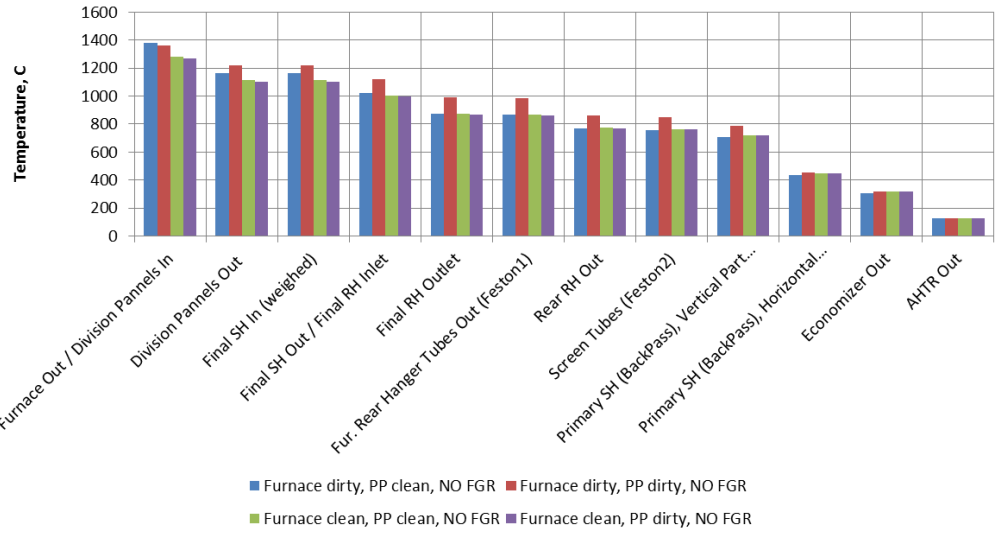
Where

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_{conv} + \alpha_{rad} \quad \text{- Flue gas to tube heat transfer coefficient}$$

$$\alpha_2 \quad \text{- Steam to tube heat transfer coefficient} \quad \sum \frac{\delta}{\lambda} = \varepsilon \quad \text{- Conductivity heat transfer coefficient}$$

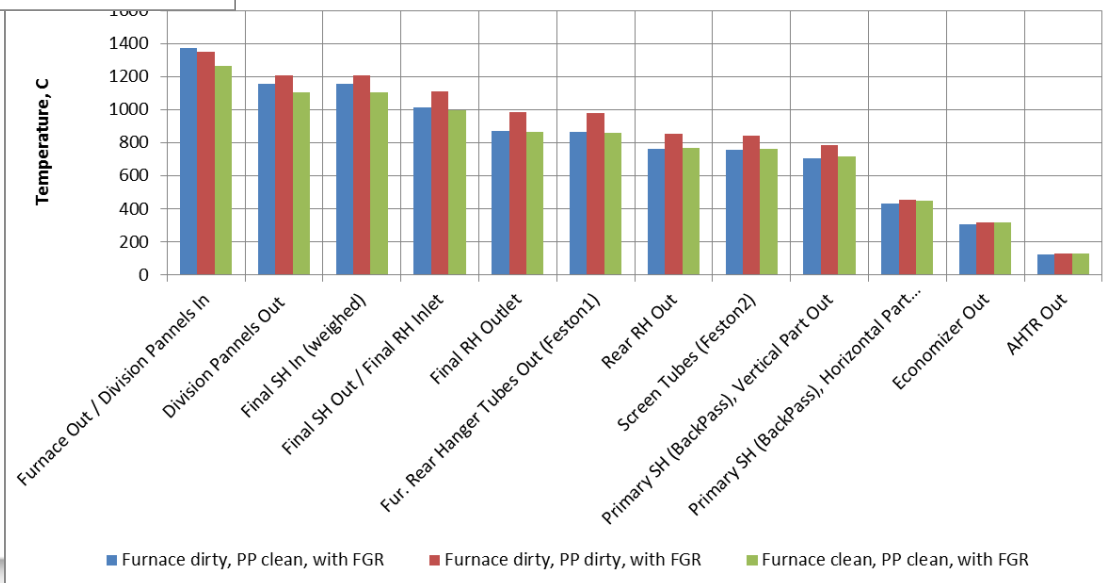
# Boiler performance simulation results

Flue gas temperature distribution through the boiler path  
Base load



← NO FGR

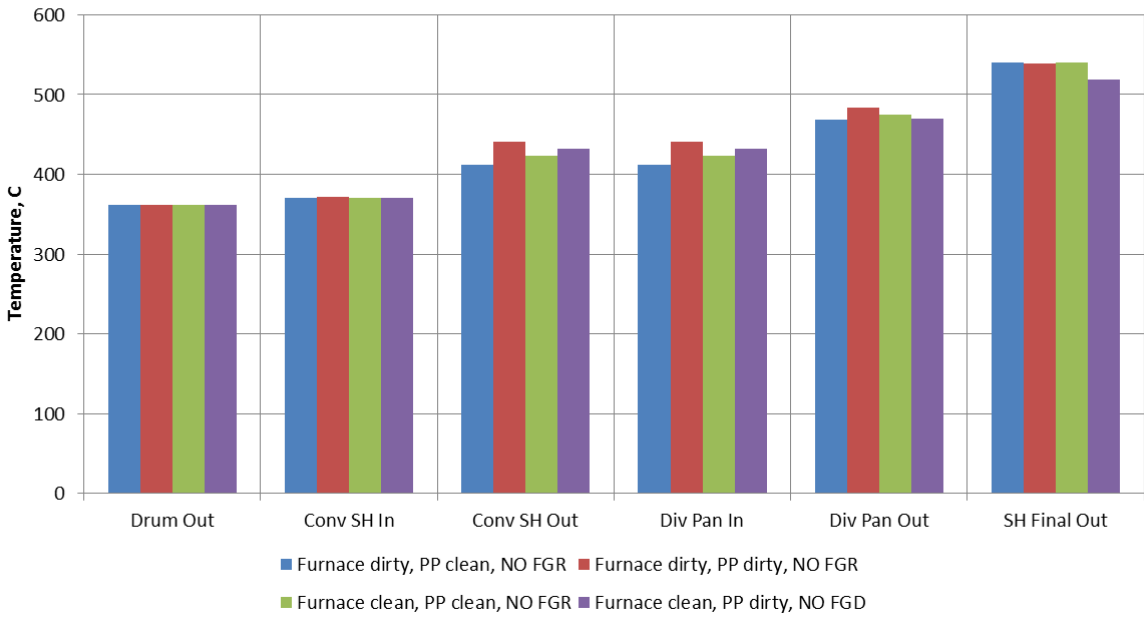
Flue gas temperature distribution through the boiler path  
Base load



With FGR →

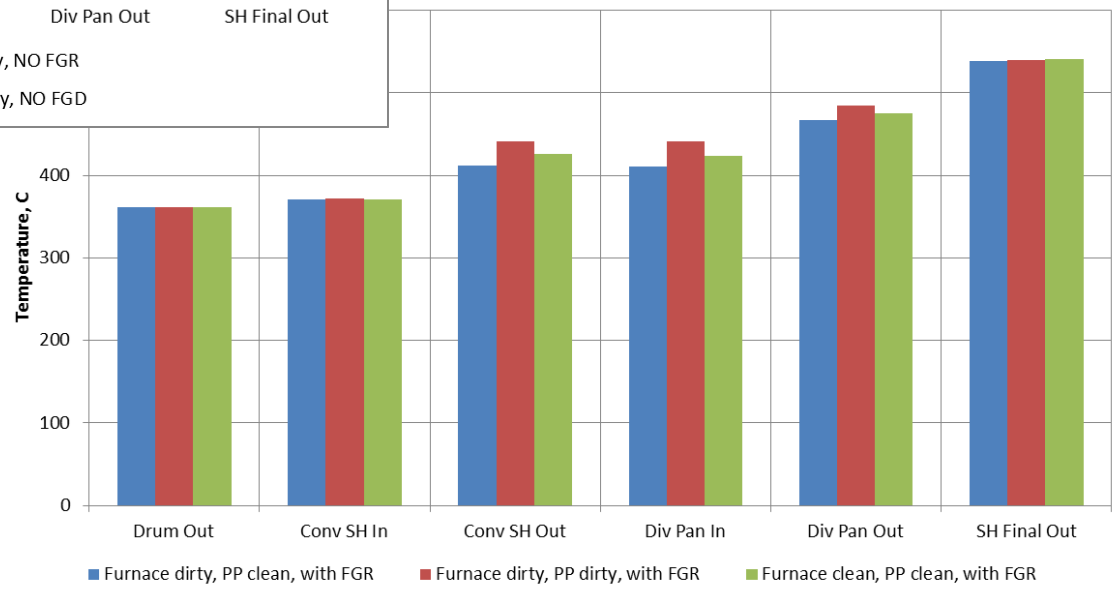
# Boiler performance simulation results

SH steam temperature distribution through the boiler  
Base load



← NO FGR

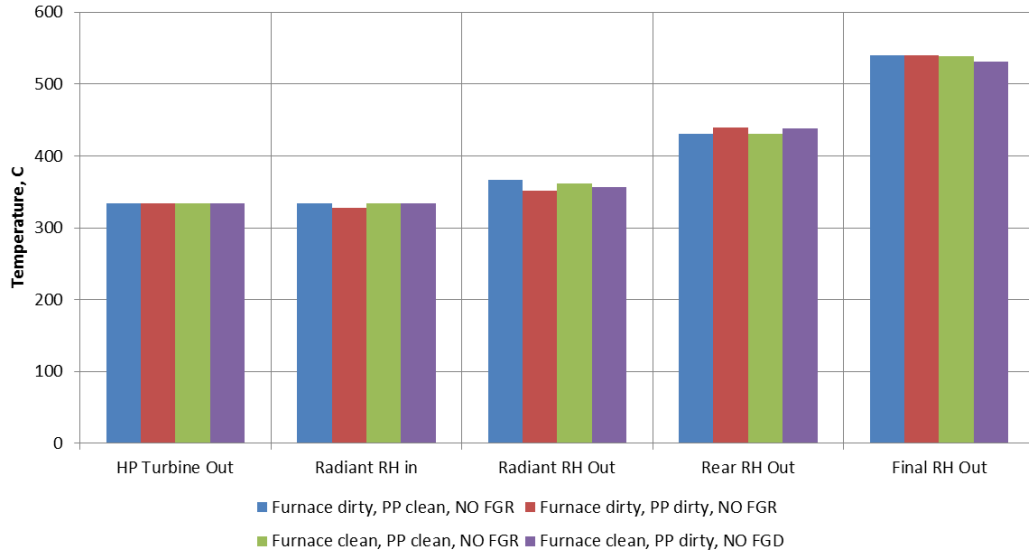
Temperature distribution through the boiler  
Base load



With FGR →

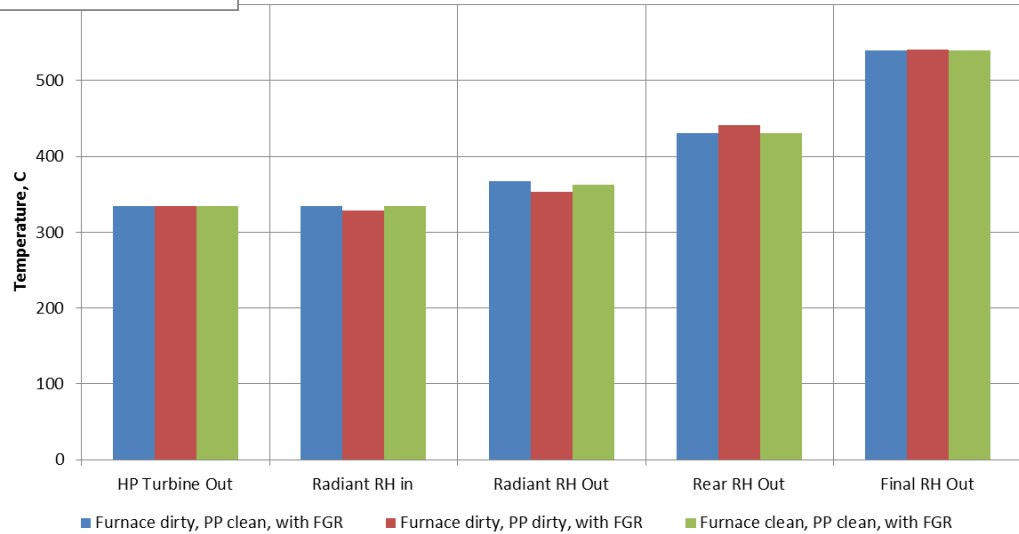
# Boiler performance simulation results

**RH steam temperature distribution through the boiler  
Base load**



← **NO FGR**

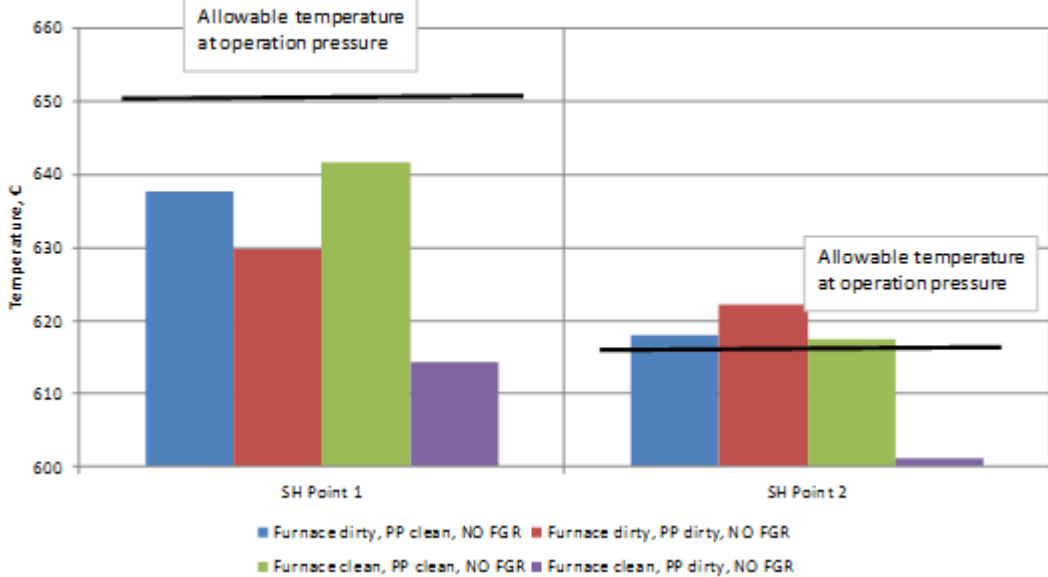
**Steam temperature distribution through the boiler  
Base load**



**With FGR** →

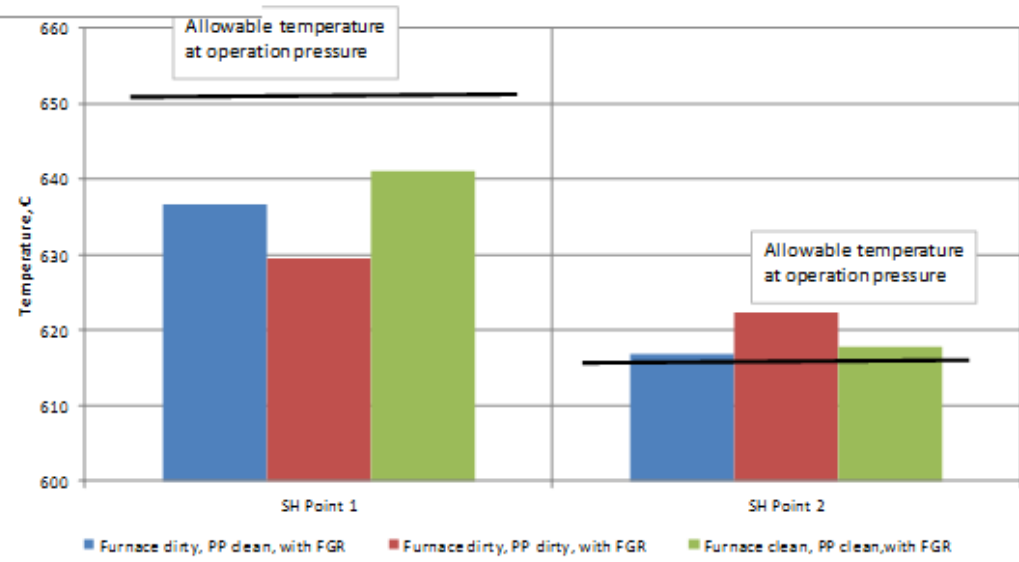
# Boiler performance simulation results

SH metal temperature  
Base load



← NO FGR

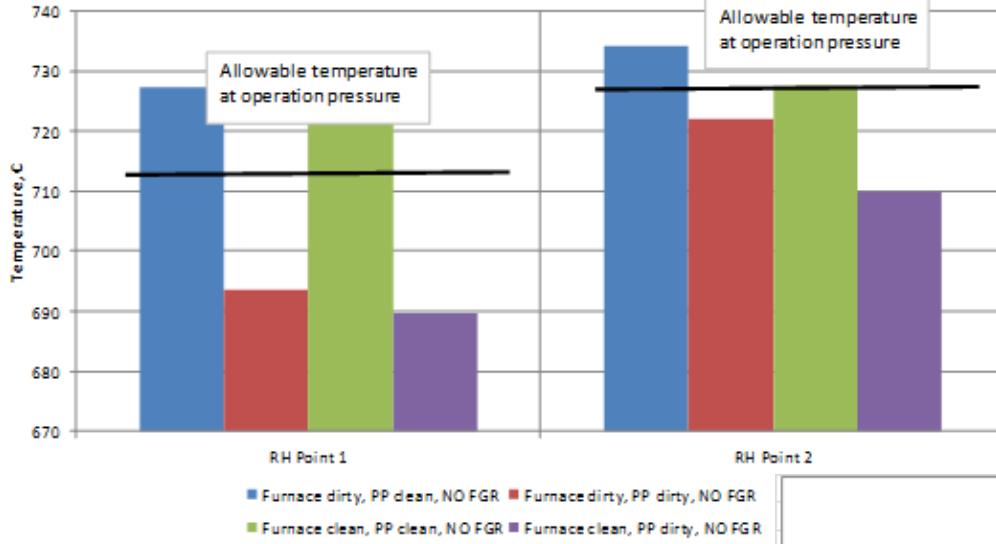
SH metal temperature  
Base load



With FGR →

# Boiler performance simulation results

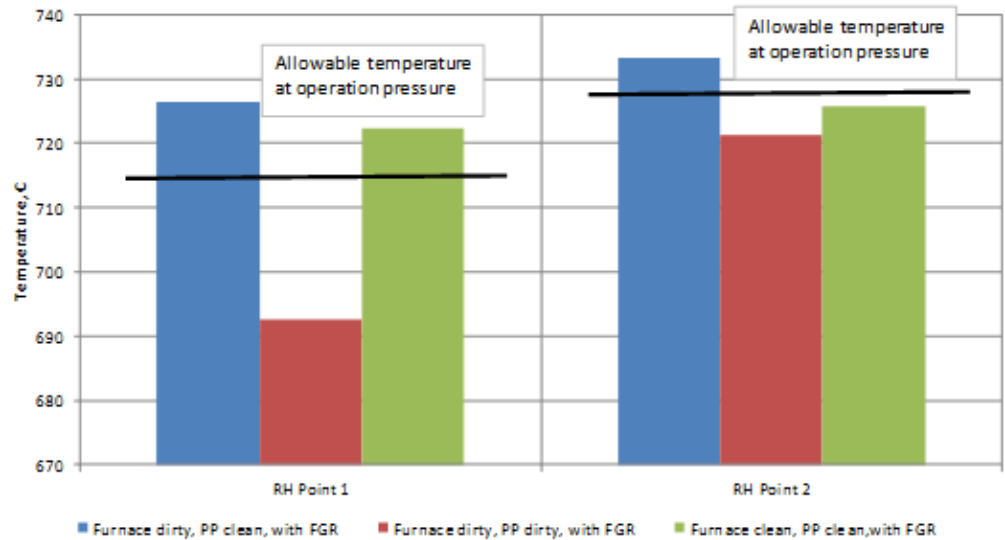
RH metal temperature  
Base load



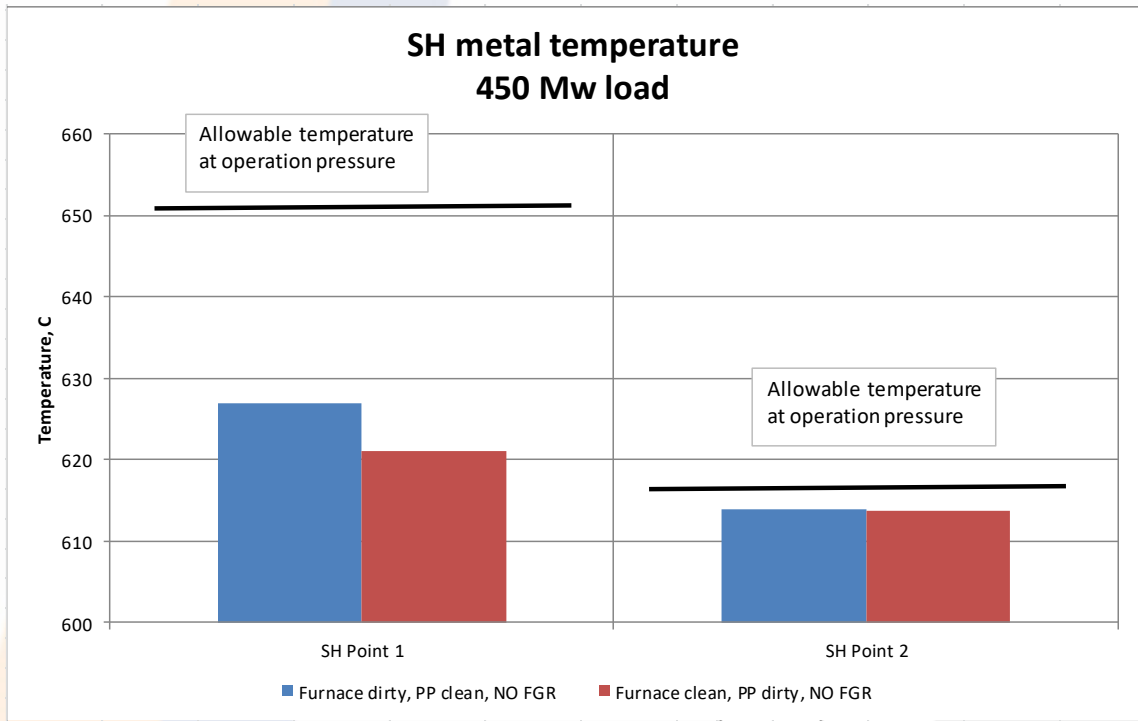
← NO FGR

With FGR →

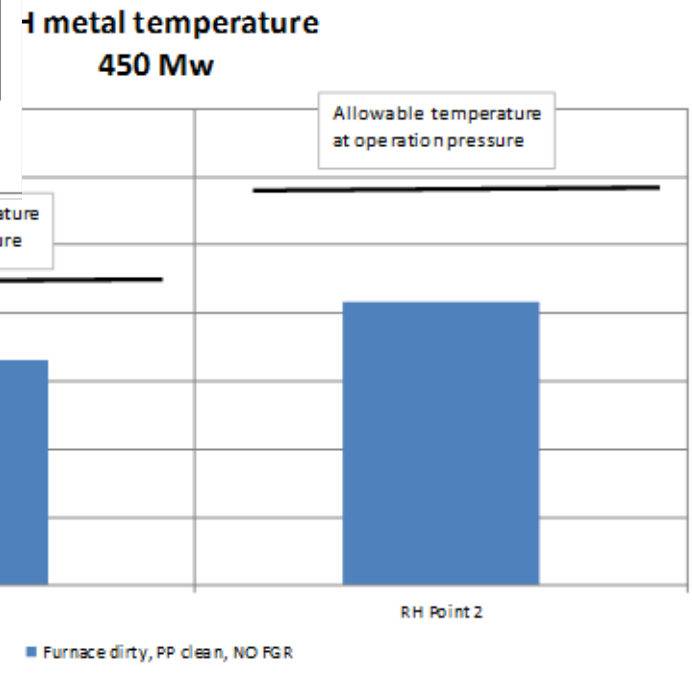
RH metal temperature  
Base load



# Boiler performance simulation results



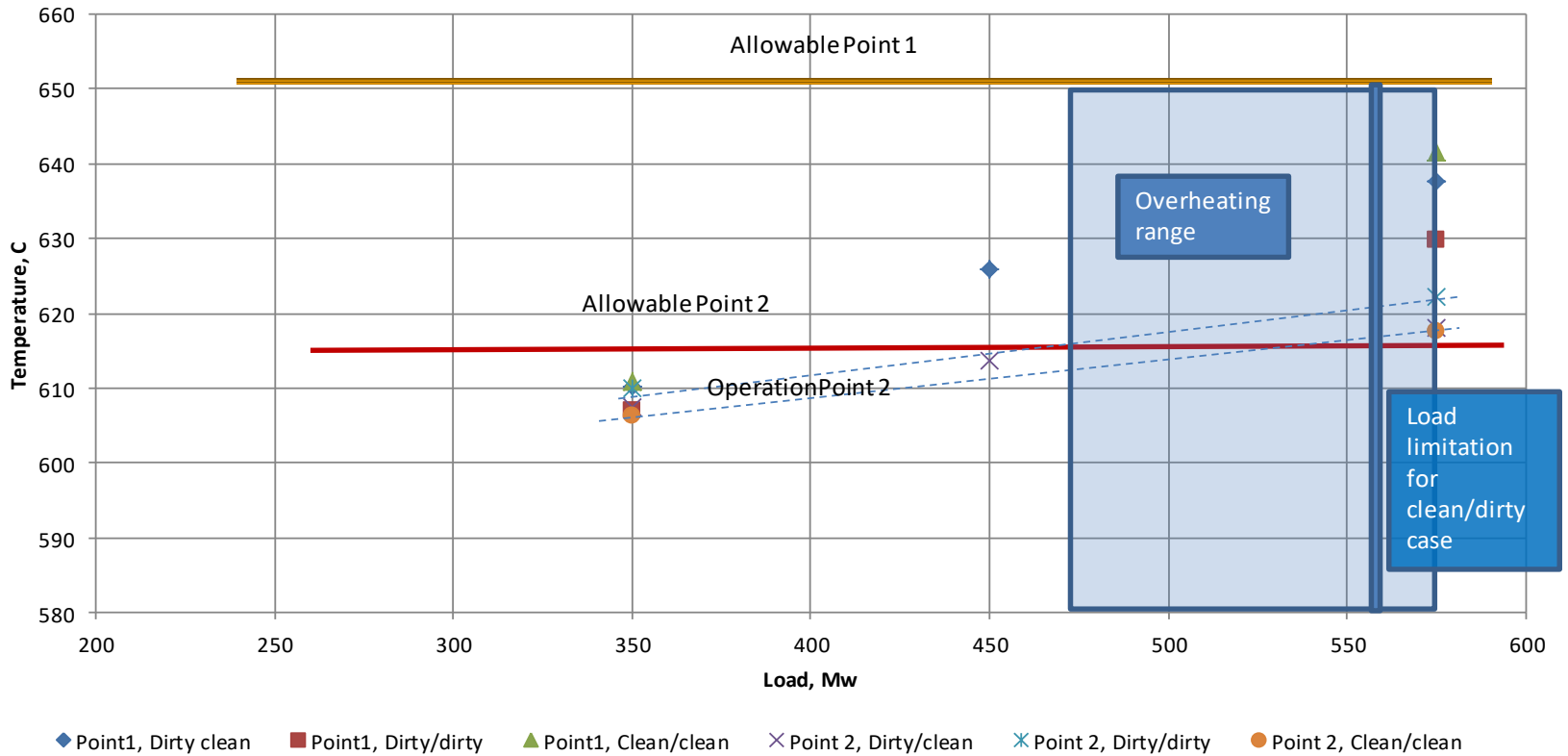
← SH, NO FGR



RH, NO FGR →

# Boiler performance simulation results

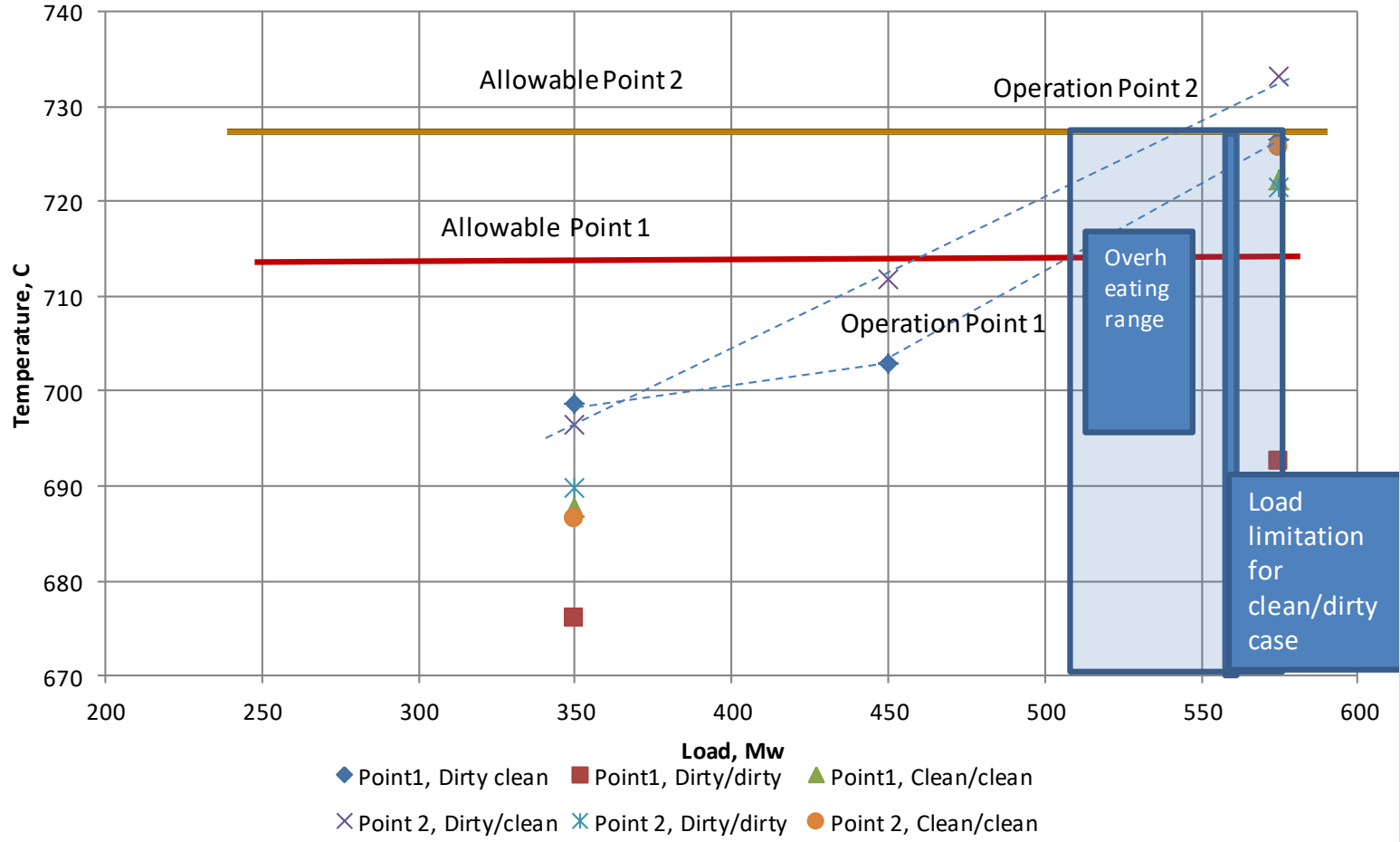
## Superheater midwall metal temperature





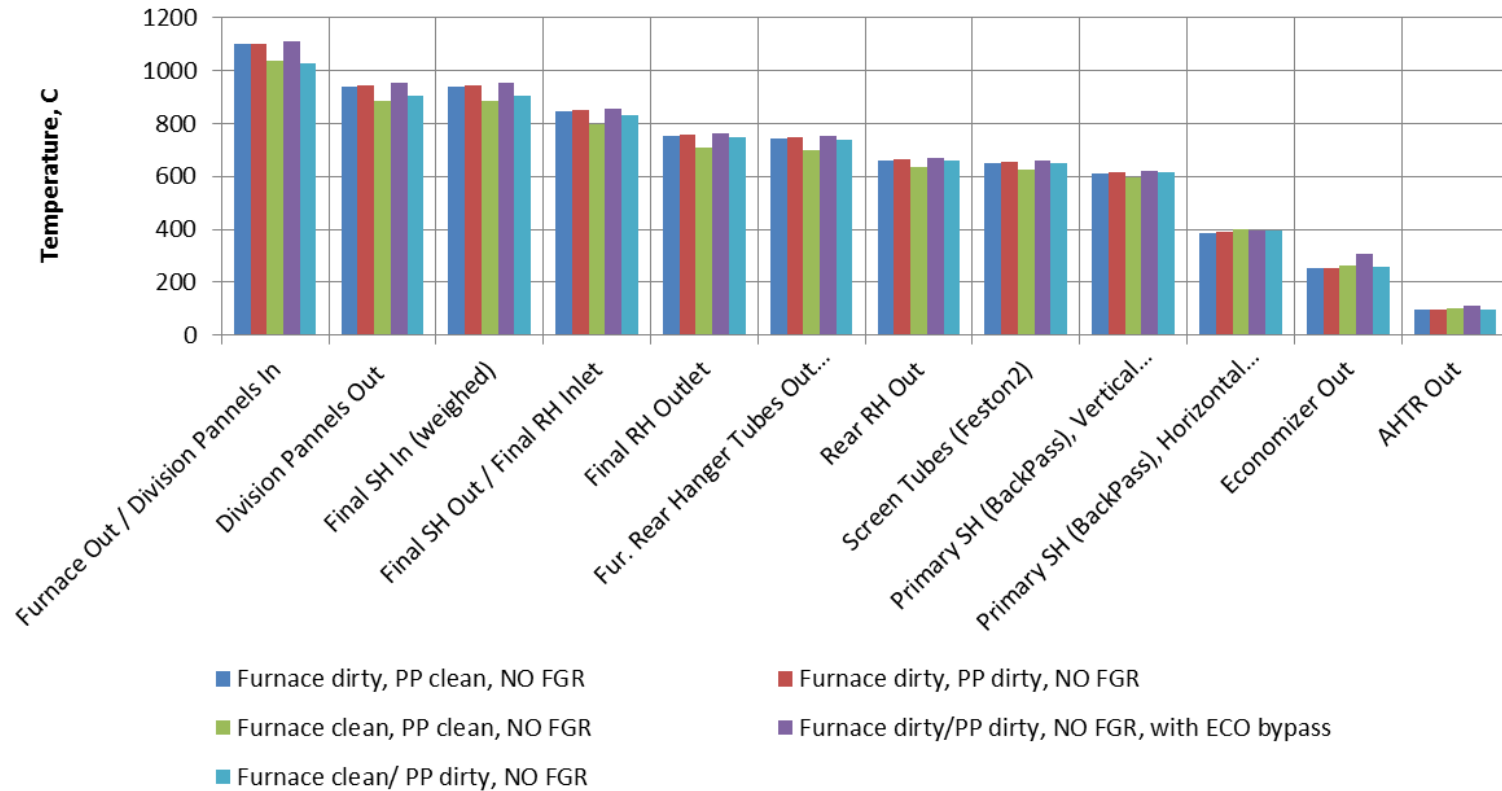
# Boiler performance simulation results

## Reheater midwall metal temperature



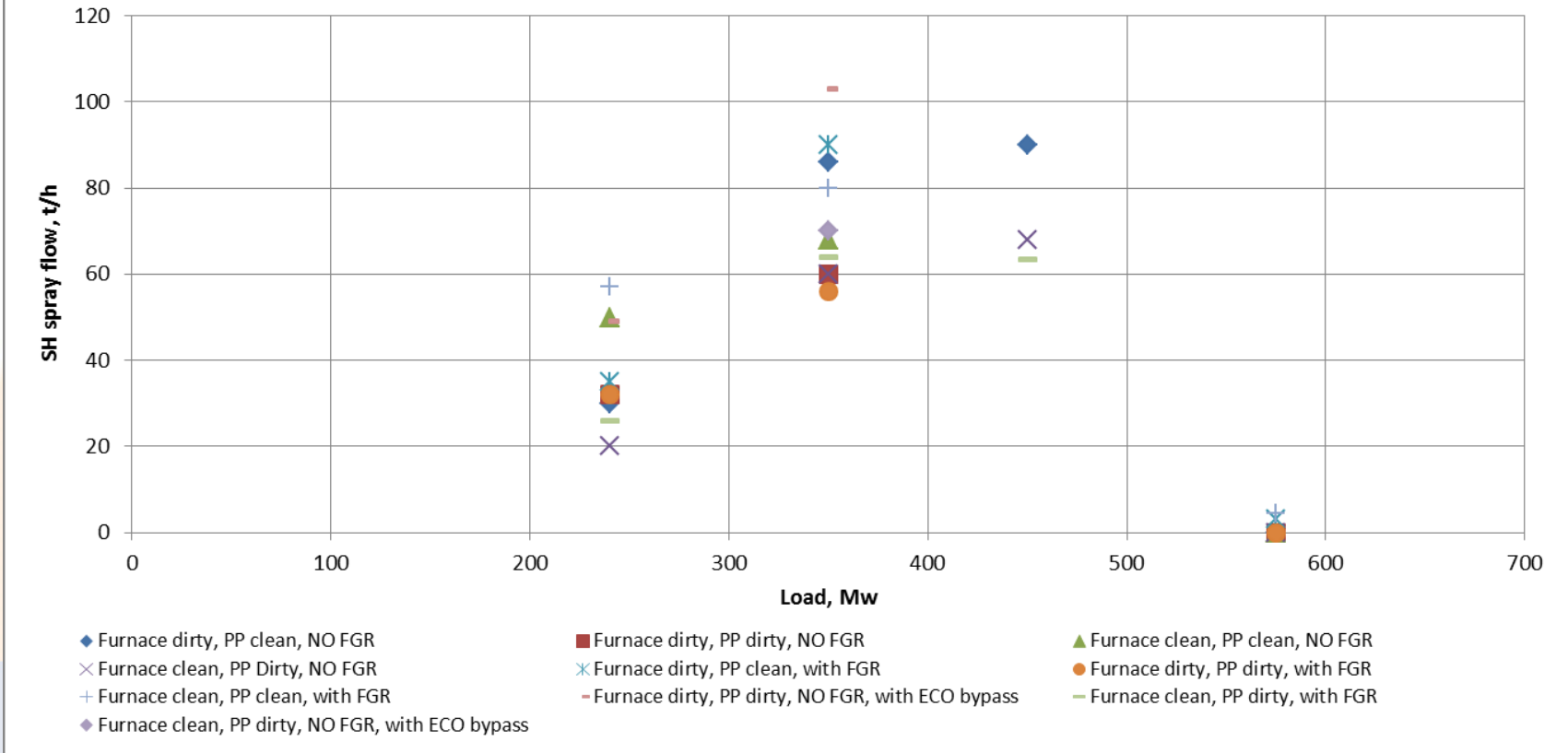
# Boiler performance simulation results

## Flue gas temperature distribution through the boiler path 240 Mw Load



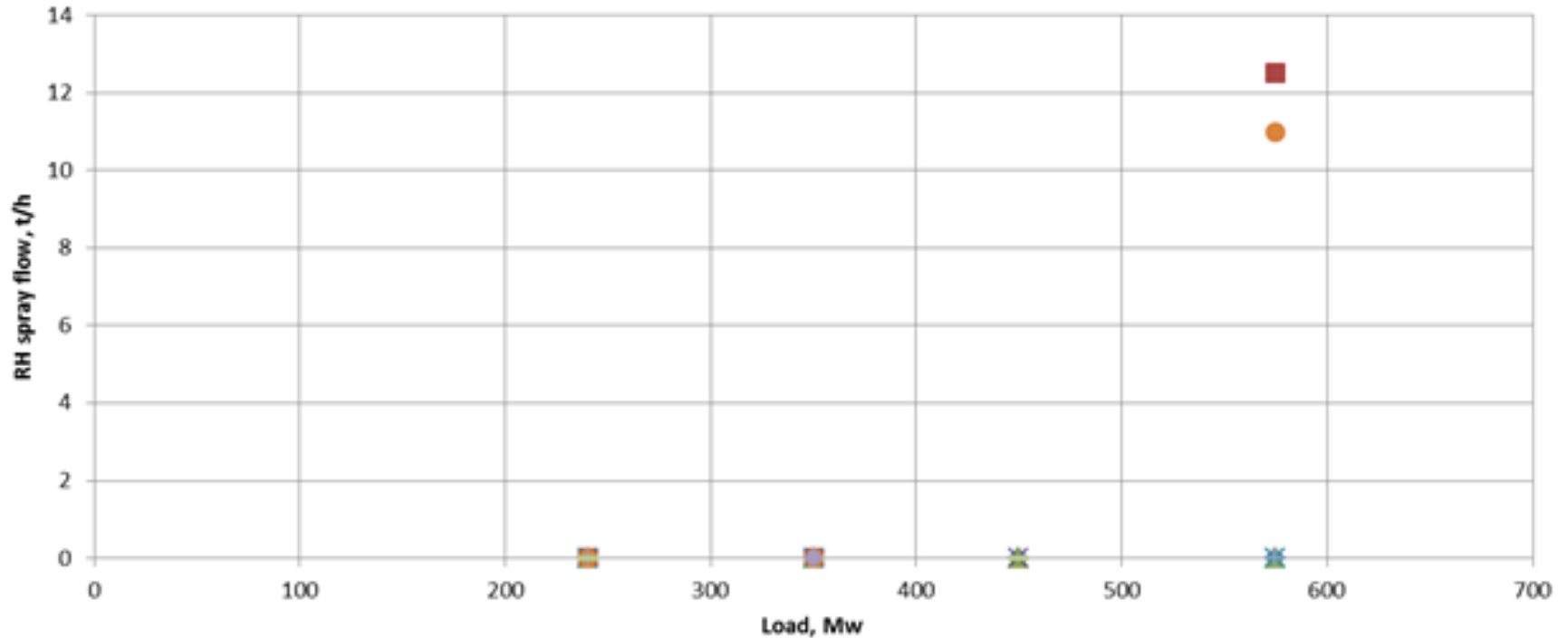
# Boiler performance simulation results

## SH Spray flow as function of load



# Boiler performance simulation results

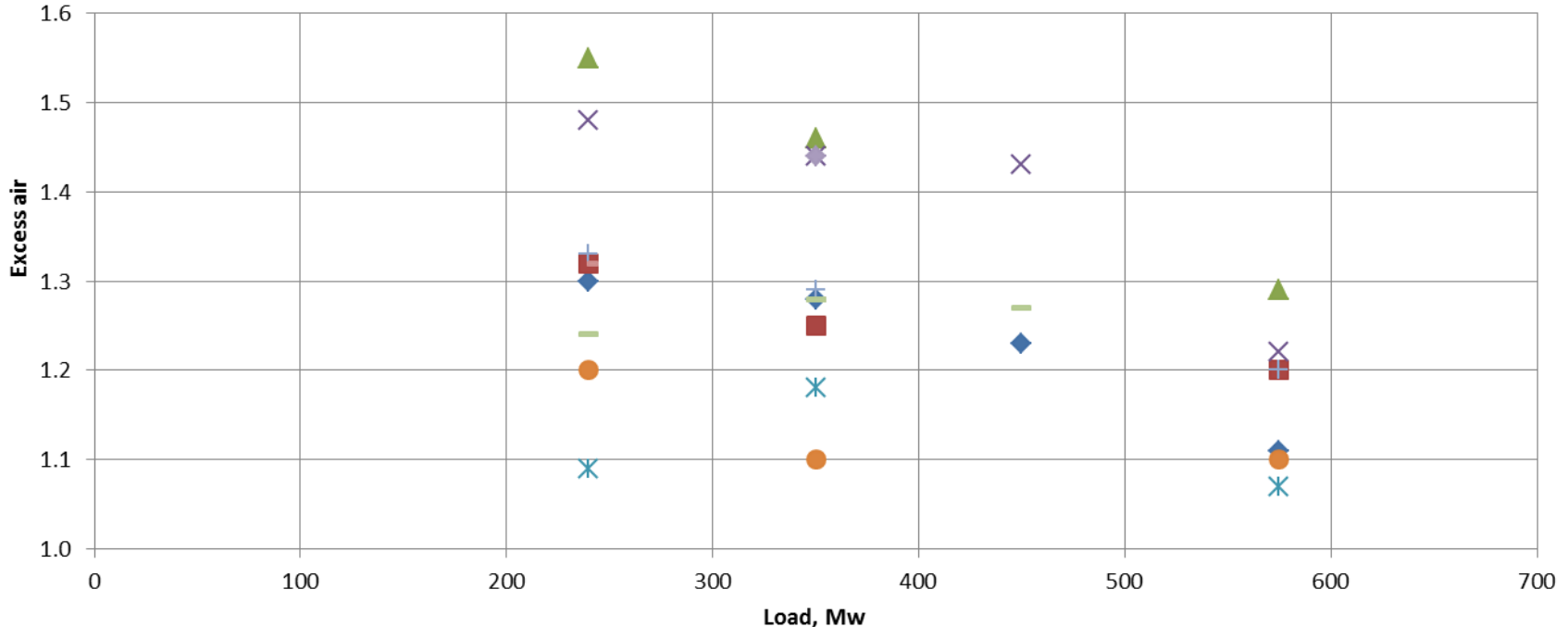
## RH Spray flow as function of load



- ◆ Furnace dirty, PP clean, NO FGR
- × Furnace clean, PP Dirty, NO FGR
- + Furnace clean, PP clean, with FGR
- ◆ Furnace clean, PP dirty, NO FGR, with ECO bypass
- Furnace dirty, PP dirty, NO FGR
- × Furnace dirty, PP clean, with FGR
- Furnace dirty, PP dirty, NO FGR, with ECO bypass
- ▲ Furnace clean, PP clean, NO FGR
- Furnace dirty, PP dirty, with FGR
- Furnace clean, PP dirty, with FGR

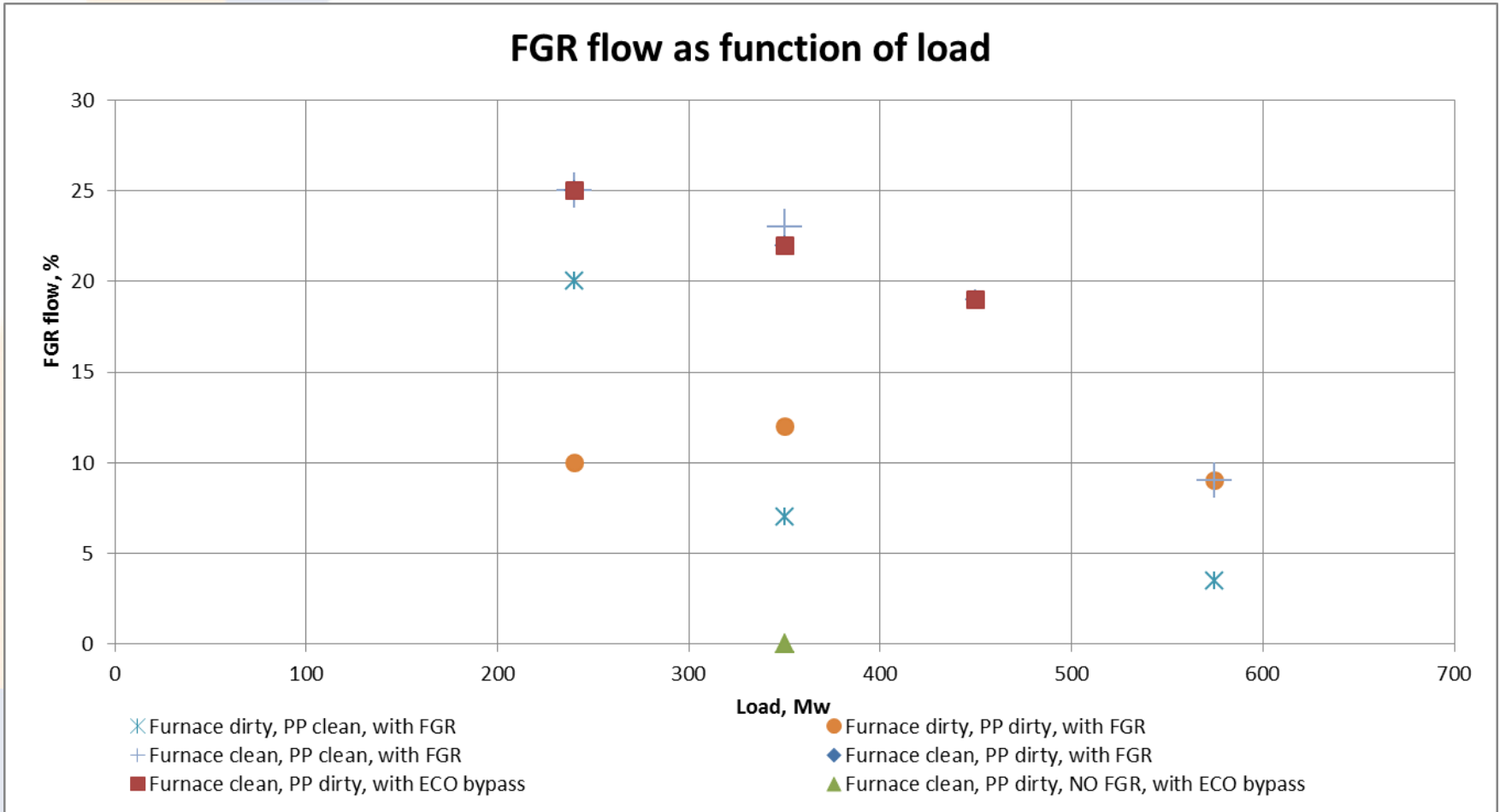
# Boiler performance simulation results

## Excess air after ECO as function of load



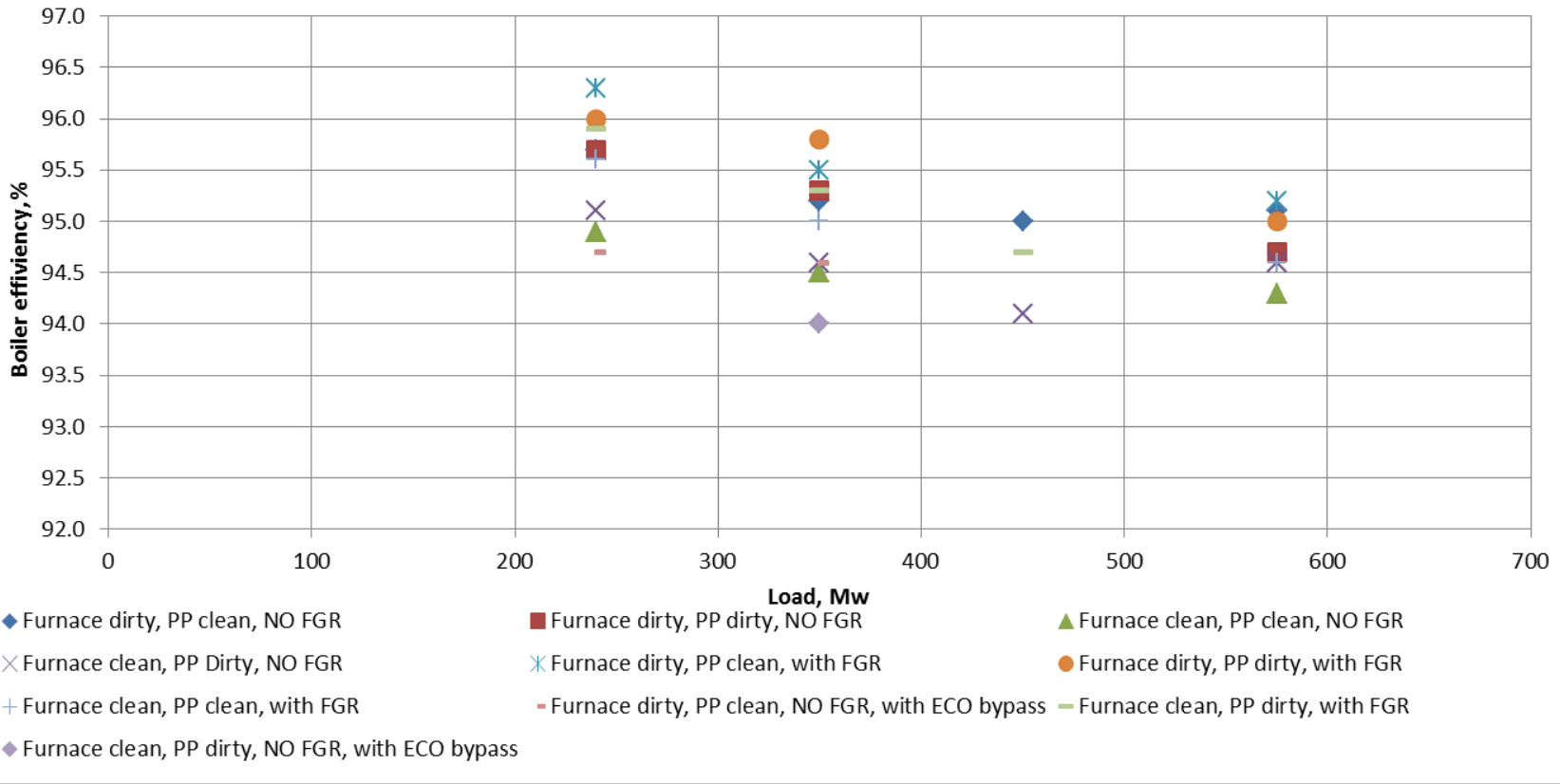
- ◆ Furnace dirty, PP clean, NO FGR
- × Furnace clean, PP Dirty, NO FGR
- + Furnace clean, PP clean, with FGR
- ◆ Furnace clean, PP dirty, NO FGR, with ECO bypass
- Furnace dirty, PP dirty, NO FGR
- \* Furnace dirty, PP clean, with FGR
- Furnace dirty, PP clean, NO FGR, with ECO bypass
- ▲ Furnace clean, PP clean, NO FGR
- Furnace dirty, PP dirty, with FGR
- Furnace clean, PP dirty, with FGR

# Boiler performance simulation results

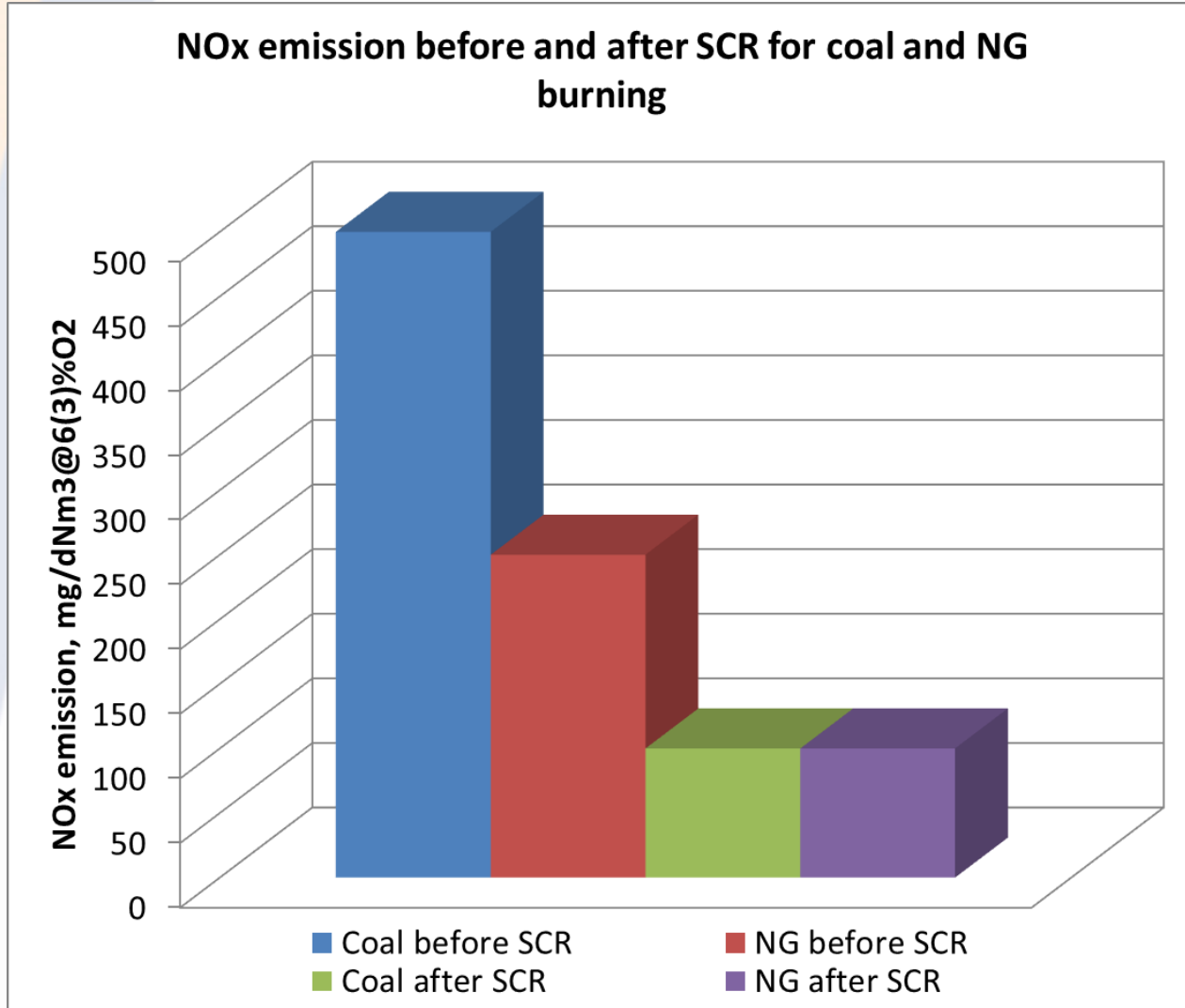


# Boiler performance simulation results

## Boiler efficiency as function of load



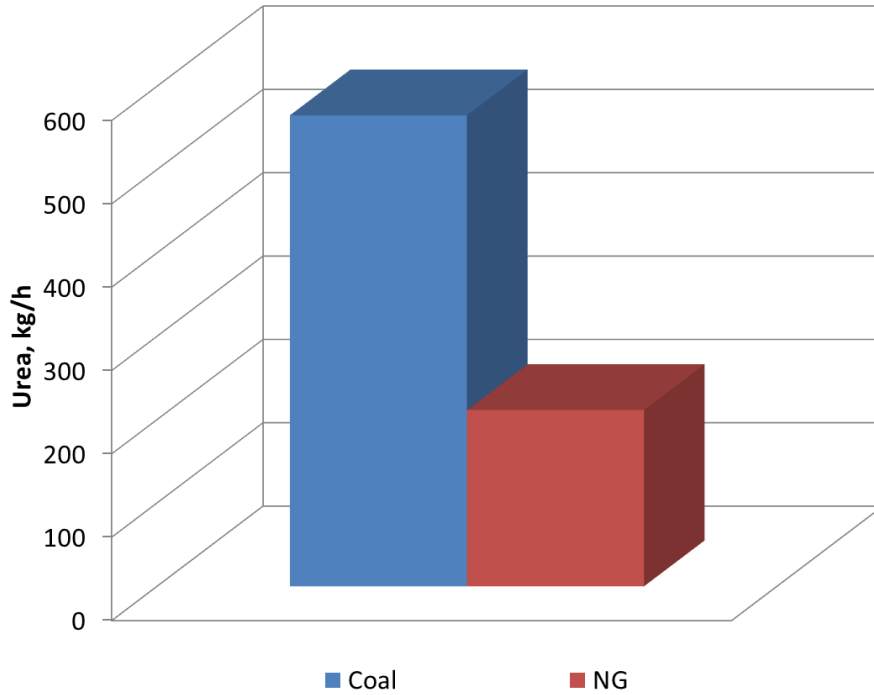
# Boiler emission performance



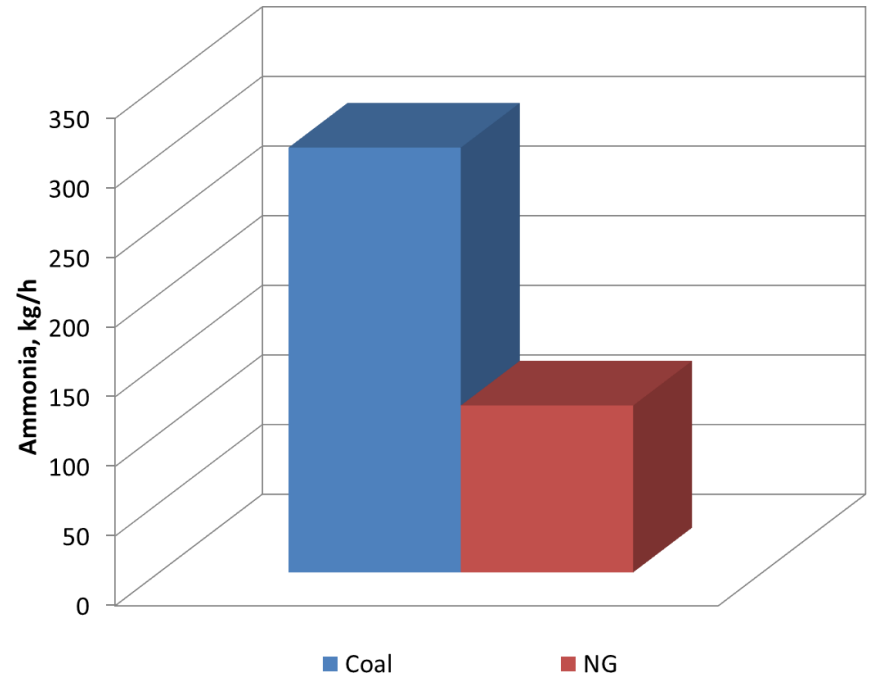


# Boiler emission performance

Urea consumption to SCR for coal and NG burning

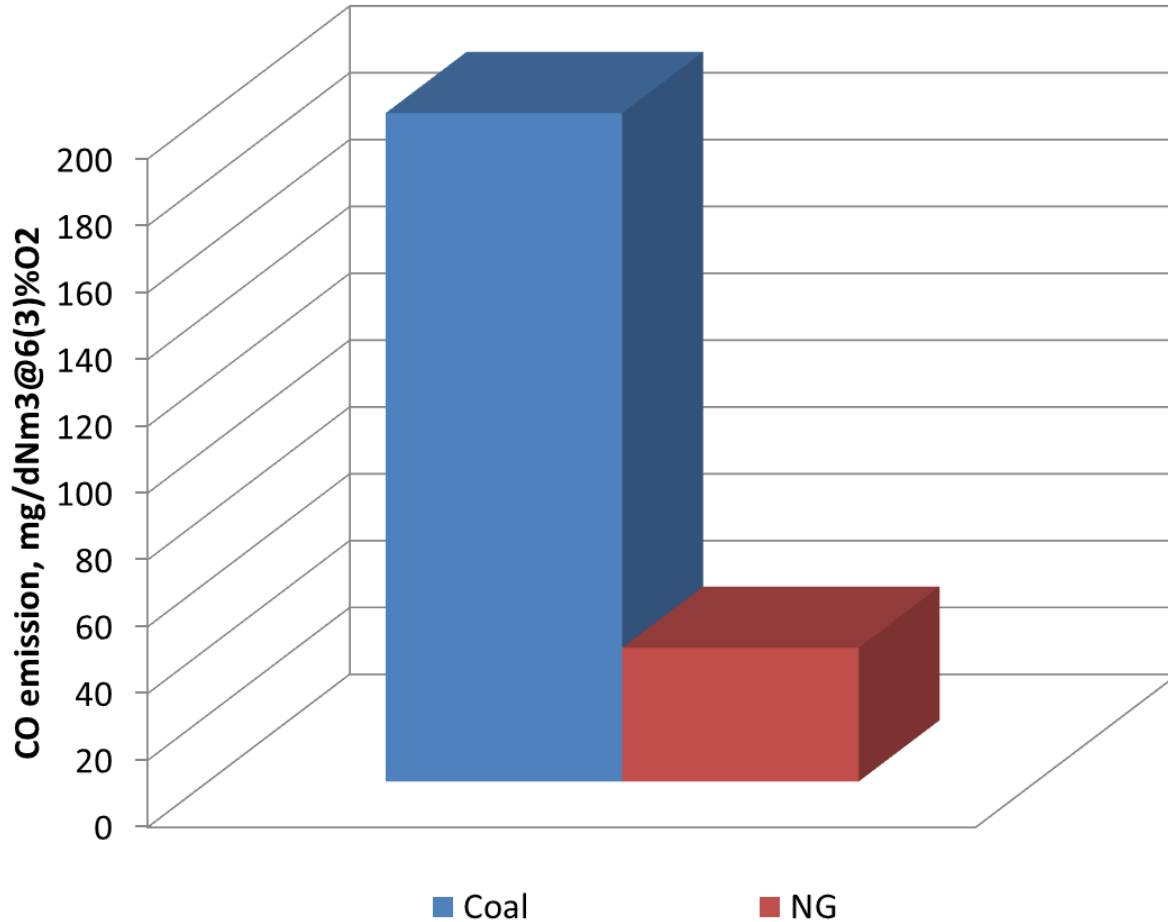


Ammonia consumption to SCR for coal and NG burning

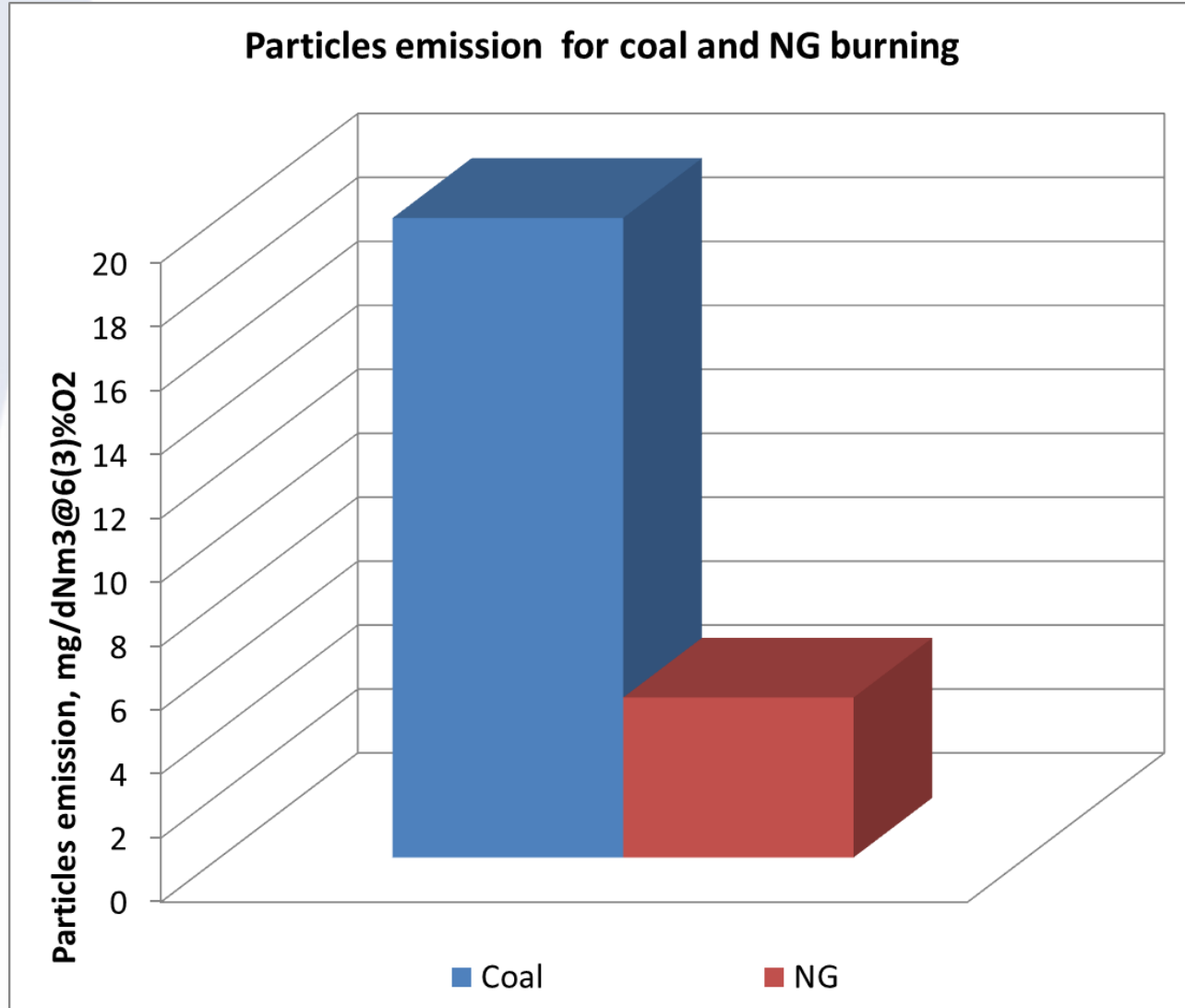


# Boiler emission performance

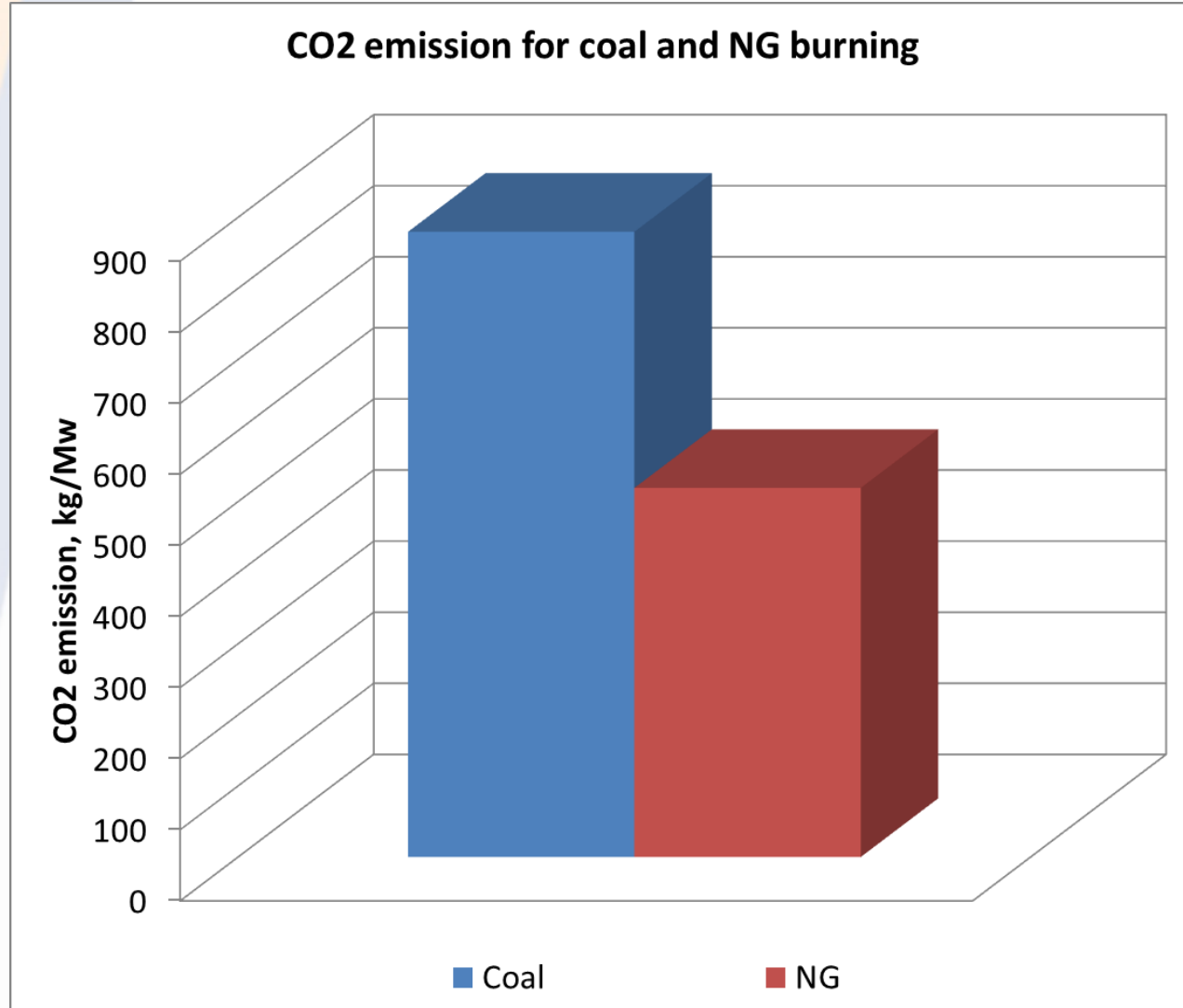
CO emission for coal and NG burning



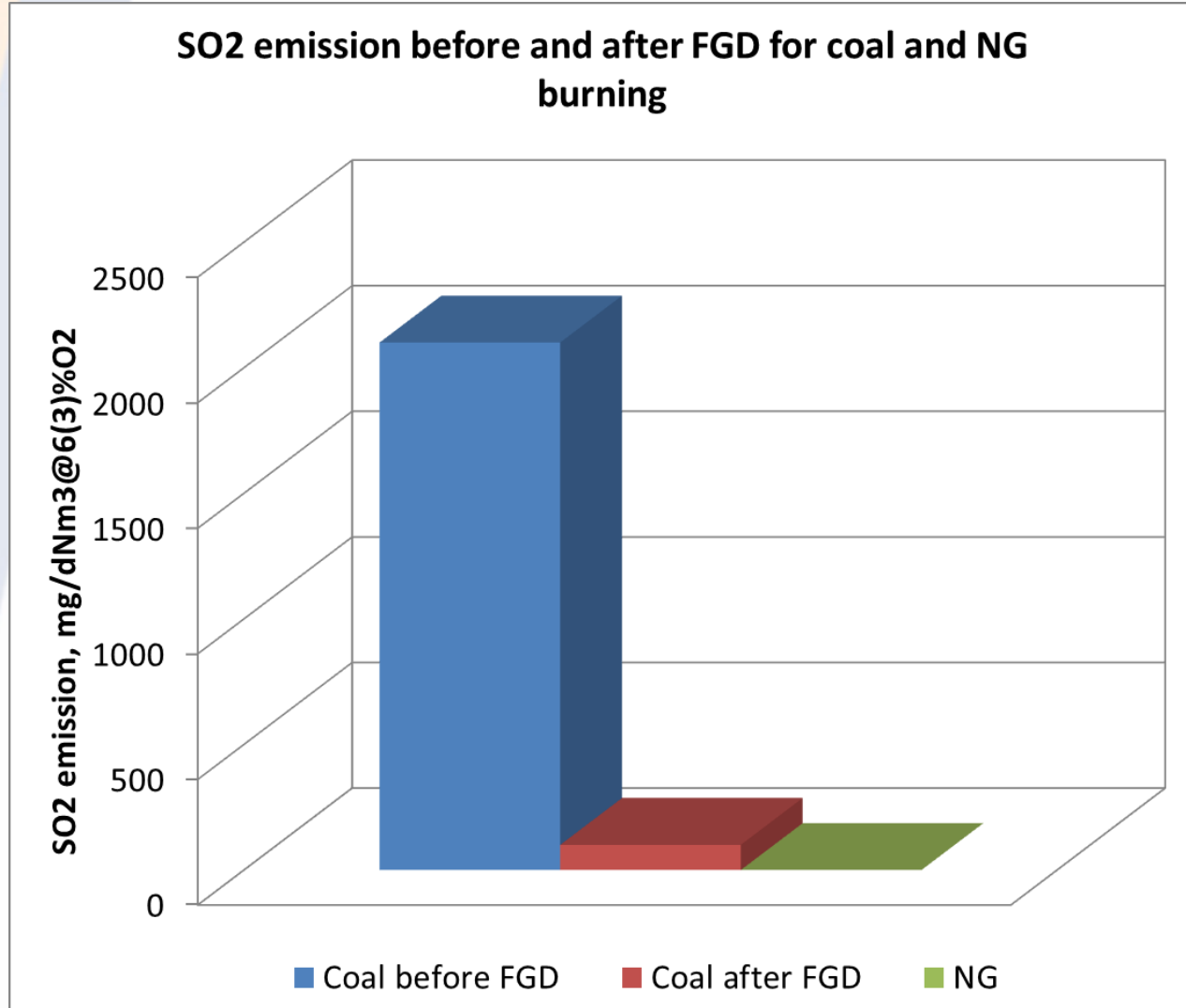
# Boiler emission performance



# Boiler emission performance



# Boiler emission performance



## Conclusion

A case study which involved the conversion of existing industrial boilers from coal to NG burning shows:

- The existing boiler may be converted to NG burning
- The nominal operation condition may be achieved with some pressure parts modification
- Boiler efficiency will be increased
- Significant emission reduction will be achieved

**Thank you**