

Turów Power Station

# FBC ASH – THE USAGE

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Bottom ash:  
up to ~30mm



FB ASH

Fly ash: 0.5–130 $\mu$ m,  
depending on CFB  
separator design



**FA characteristics for any given CFB boiler are site-specific**

# Utilization of FB ashes

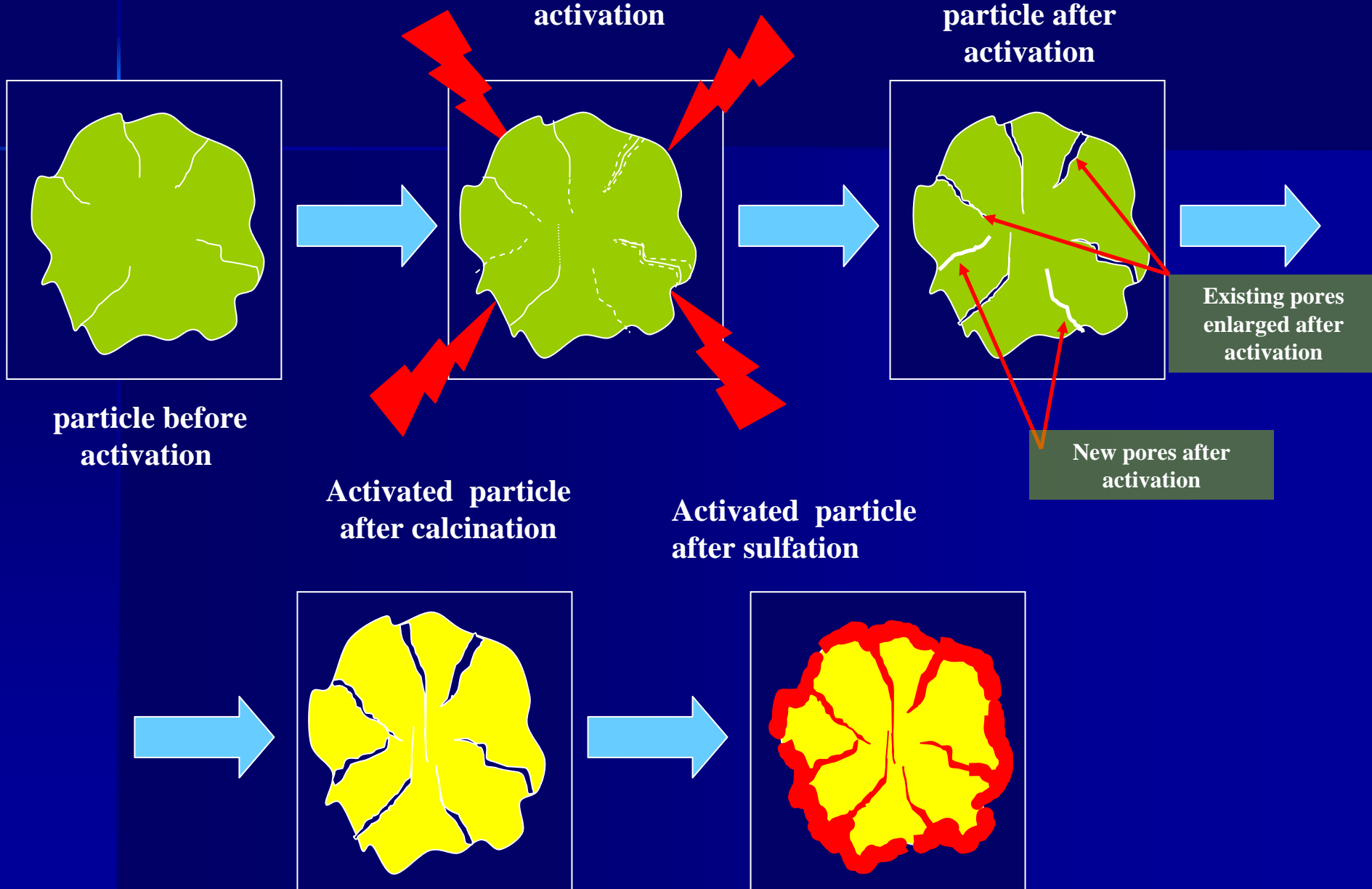
- As a material for road construction
- In cement industries as cement substitute
- To produce zeolites capturing  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ , etc.
- To produce new sorbents for FG desulfurization

# Mechanical Activation

Patent #180380 concerning technology & installation for obtaining settings materials from CFB and PC ashes

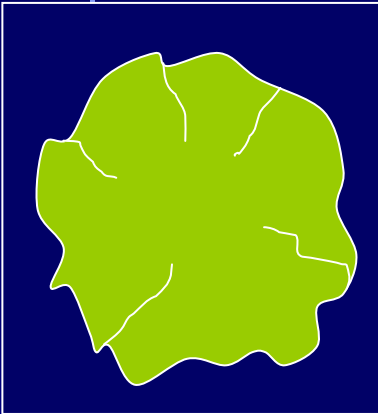


# PRINCIPLE OF MECHANICAL ACTIVATION

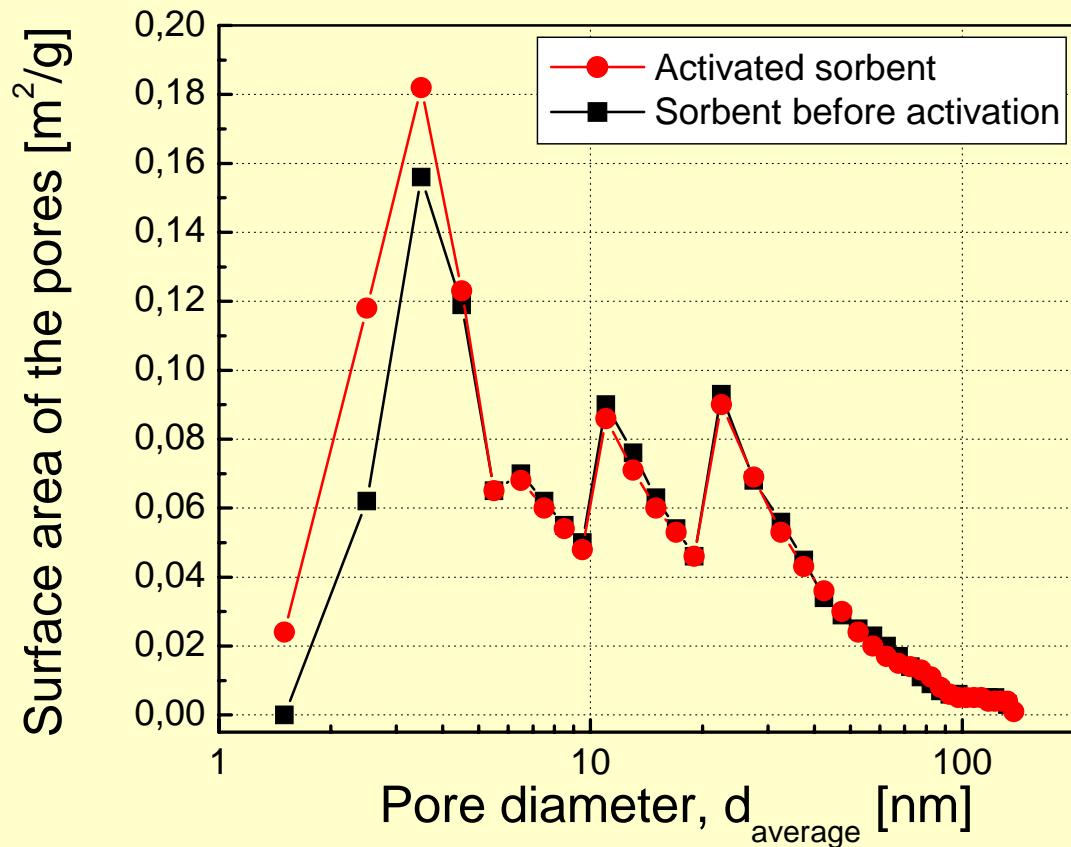
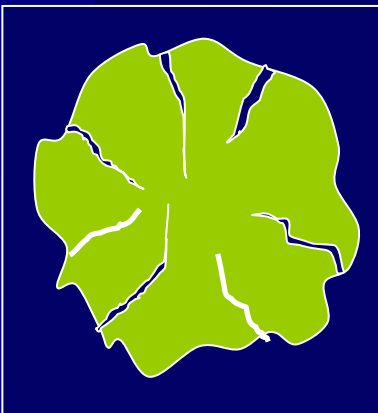


# SURFACE AREA OF THE PORES

Before activation



Activated particle

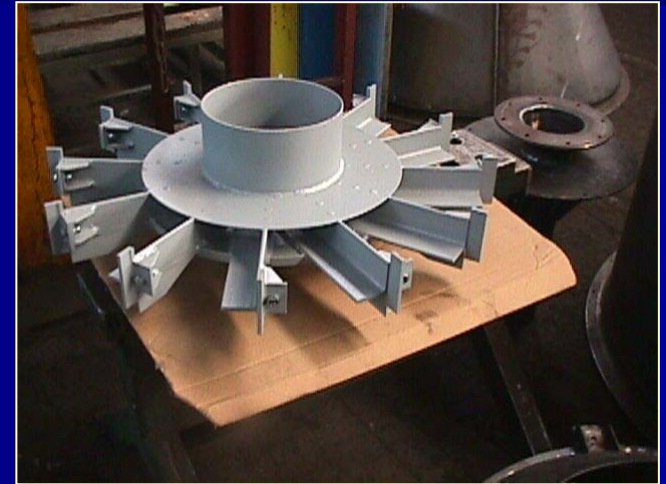


# Results of mechanical activation

- Larger specific surface area
- Shifting pore volume distribution to smaller pores
- Increasing gel pores (<10 nm)
- Formation of defects
- Fragmentation of agglomerates
- Desintegration of metakaolinite
- Spheroidizing CFB ash particles
- Easy separation of activated material from non-activated due to electrostatic charge on the surface

# 3 t/h Activator, elements

Rotor



Frame cover



Activating chamber

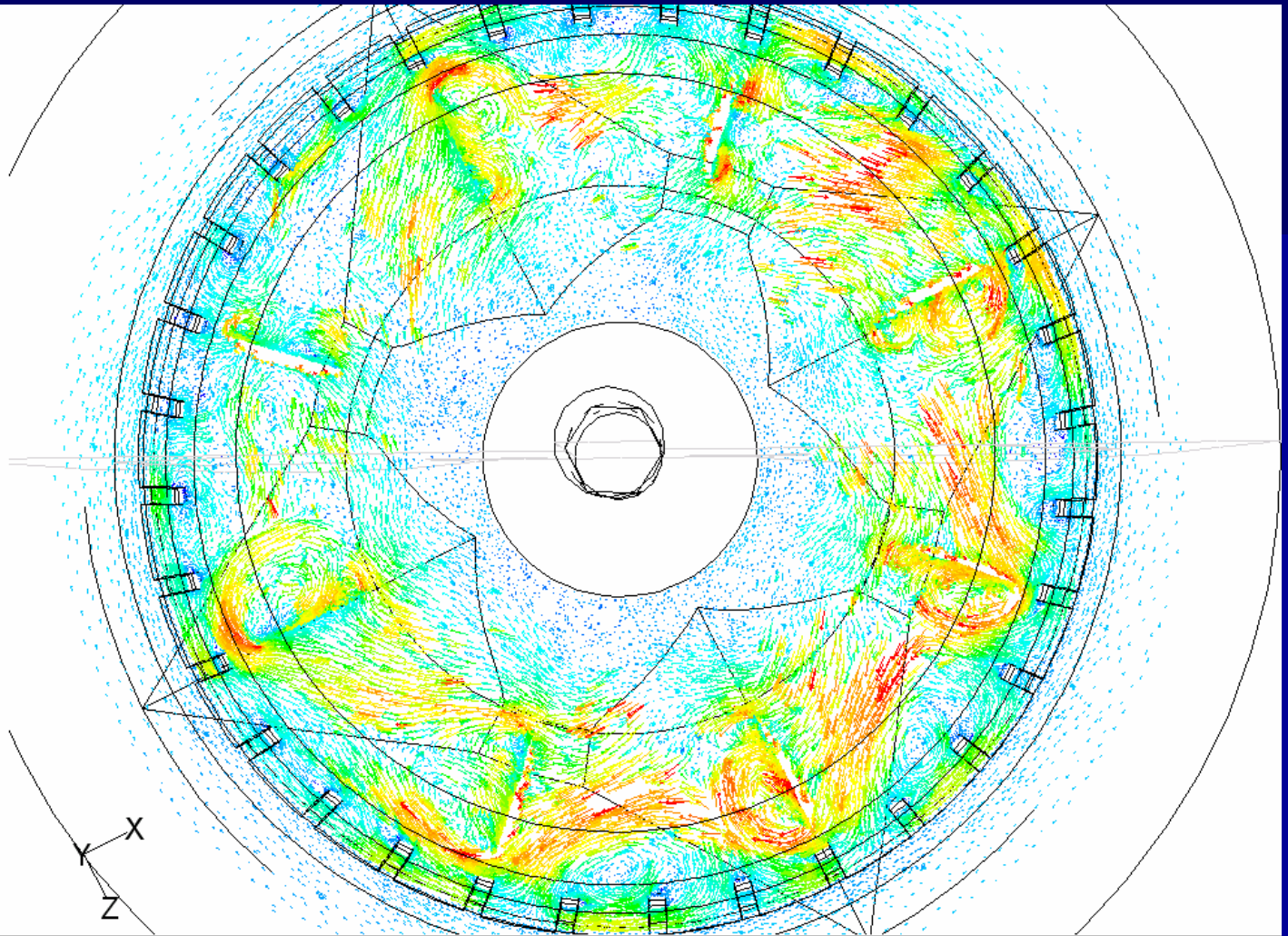
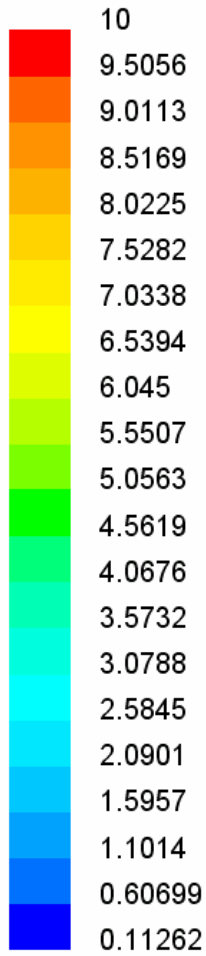


# CFB ash utilization: pilot plant at Turow Power Station



Mechanical  
activation





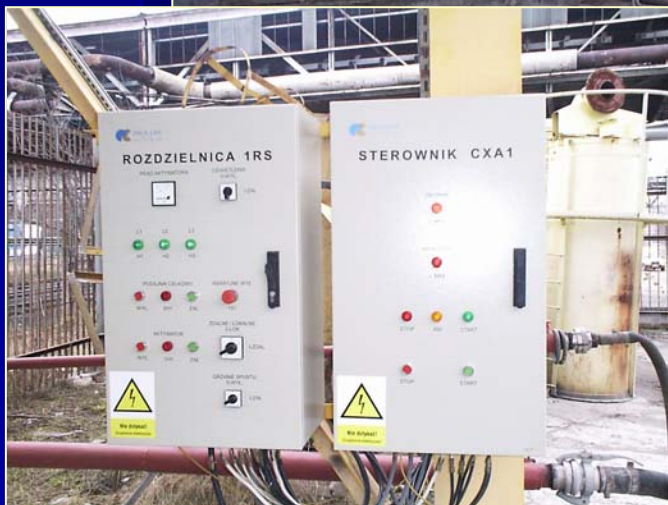
Velocity Vectors Colored By Velocity Magnitude (m/s)

Jun 17, 2003  
FLUENT 6.1 (3d, segregated, rngke)

# Activator 5 t/h



Activator



Control panel



Loading sleeve

**Utilization  
of activated FA  
in roads & concretes  
in civil engineering**

# **Flubet utilization (confirmed!)**

- 1. Buildings (Flubet as an addition to the concretes of different classes)**
- 2. Roads (Flubet as an addition to the road concrete for road bases and ground stabilization)**
- 3. Geotechnics (strengthening and stabilisation of soils, diaphragm walls, grout curtains in frame of flood embankments, hydrotechnical embankments)**

# Road construction tests – based on CFB ash & in accordance with Polish standards

INWESTOR



Elektrownia Turów S.A.

TECHNOLOGIA I PROJEKT



WYKONAWCA REMONTU



BADANIA I NADZÓR



WSPÓŁPRACA



## NA POSZCZEGÓLNYCH ODCINKACH DROGI DOŚWIADCZALNEJ

Projekt zgodny z: PN-75/S-96015; PN-75/S-96022; BN-68/8933-08; BN-72/8933-13;  
Rozporządzeniem MTIGM Dz.U. Nr 43/1999; Katalogiem IBDIM



PORÓWNAWCZA

TYP ①

KR3 50 mb



5 cm warstwa ścieralna - beton asfaltowy  
11 cm warstwa wiążąca - beton asfaltowy  
20 cm podbudowa zasadnicza - beton B10  
pospółka stabilizowana mechanicznie

NAWIERZCHNIA

TYP ②

KR3 100 mb



5 cm warstwa ścieralna - beton asfaltowy  
11 cm warstwa wiążąca - beton asfaltowy  
20 cm podbudowa zasadnicza - beton B10 z FLUBET<sup>em</sup> B  
pospółka stabilizowana mechanicznie

NAWIERZCHNIA

TYP ③

KR4 75 mb



4 cm warstwa ścieralna - beton asfaltowy  
4 cm warstwa wiążąca - beton asfaltowy  
25 cm podbudowa zasadnicza - beton B10 z FLUBET<sup>em</sup> B  
pospółka stabilizowana mechanicznie

NAWIERZCHNIA

TYP ④

KR3 75 mb



4 cm warstwa ścieralna - beton asfaltowy  
4 cm warstwa wiążąca - beton asfaltowy  
25 cm podbudowa zasadnicza - pospółka stabilizowana (R<sub>m</sub>=2,5+5 MPa) cementem i FLUBET<sup>em</sup> B  
pospółka stabilizowana mechanicznie

NAWIERZCHNIA + P

TYP ⑤

KR3 100 mb



20 cm warstwa ścieralna - beton B35 z FLUBET<sup>em</sup> B  
15 cm podbudowa zasadnicza - beton B10 z FLUBET<sup>em</sup> B  
pospółka stabilizowana mechanicznie

# Construction with bituminous layer for roads with ballast bed and sub-base from CFB ashes



**Road surface:  
concrete**



**Test section of the road at power station in Turów**



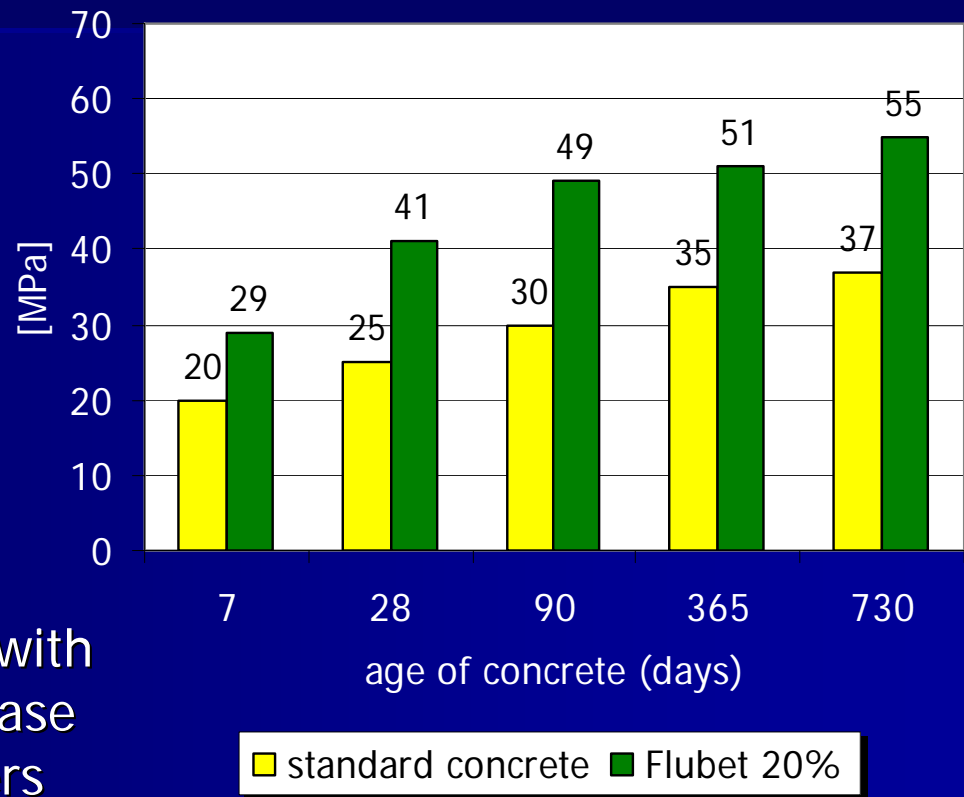
**Ground strengthening by injection – highway A4**



**Prefabricated products**



# Diagram of compressive strength



Replacing of a part of cement with addition of Flubet causes increase of technical strength parameters after 28 days of maturation from 19 to 34% in comparison to standard concrete.

# Hardening slurries

| Receipe number    | Parameters of the hardening slurries*      |                                  |                                    |   |  | Nett price per 1 m <sup>3</sup> of hardening slurry [PLN ] |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|
|                   | Liquid                                     |                                  |                                    | hard  |  |  |
|                   | Volume consistence<br>[g/cm <sup>3</sup> ] | Conventional stickiness<br>[s/l] | Twenty-four-hour water stay<br>[%] | Compressive strength after 28 days<br>[MPa] | Filtration k <sub>10</sub> (distance in test)<br>[m/s] |  |
| ZT/FZ/5_1303/2003 | 1,21                                       | 39                               | 2,0                                | 0,22  | $1,08 \cdot 10^{-7} \div 7,71 \cdot 10^{-8}$           | 70,29  |
| ZT/FZ/1_1104/2003 | 1,25                                       | 41,5                             | 1,5                                | 0,42  | $3,03 \cdot 10^{-8} \div 9,87 \cdot 10^{-9}$           | 84,34  |
| ZT/FZ/2_2904/2003 | 1,39                                       | 50                               | 1,0                                | 2,48  | $1,37 \cdot 10^{-9} \div 1,12 \cdot 10^{-9}$           | 123,42   |

\* Laboratory results

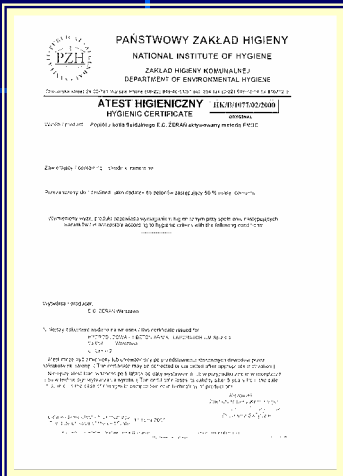
# Economical benefits of Flubet utilization

- Concretes – (replacements with Flubet up to 20% cement by weight) – it gives the cost reduction of 5÷21% depending on the class of concrete
- Hardening slurries – cost reduction of about 50%

# Legal aspects of Flubet utilization

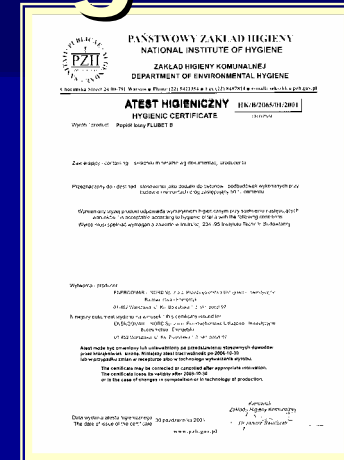
- The law on waste materials:  
from 27.04.2002r. (D.U. Nr 262 poz. 628)
- Permissions cover running of waste  
administration
- Technical Approvals cover clearance of  
product for using in building engineering

# Clearance of Flubet for using in building engineering



➤ **HYGIENIC CERTIFICATE  
HK/B/1077/02/2000**

➤ **Technical Approval  
ITB  
AT-15-5257/2001**



➤ **HYGIENIC CERTIFICATE  
HK/B/2065/01/2001**

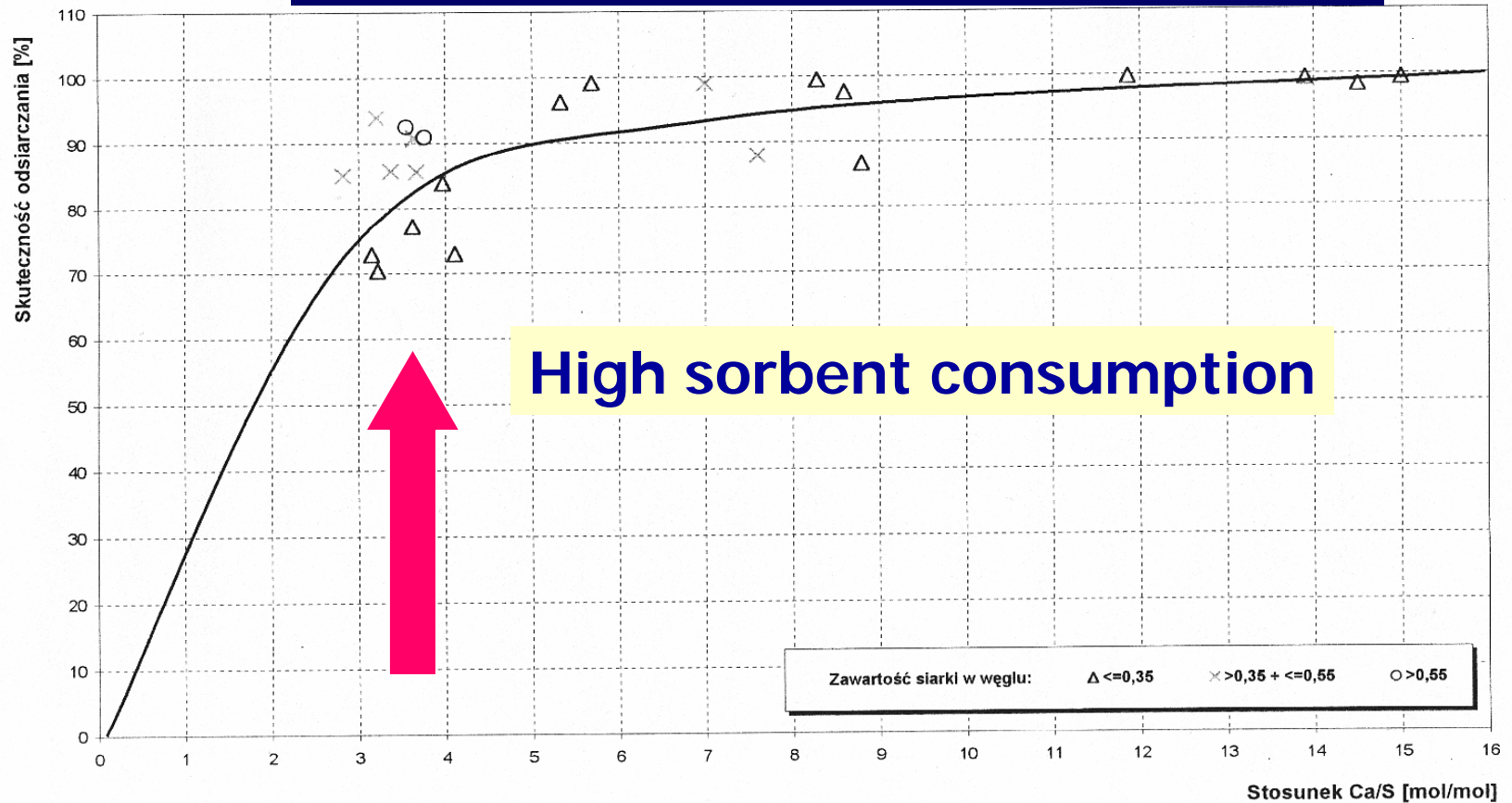


➤ **Technical Approval  
IBDiM  
AT/2002-04-1249**



**Utilization  
of activated fly ash  
for SO<sub>2</sub> capture  
in CFB boilers**

# Desulfurization efficiency for CFB boilers brown coal



# The adverse effects of increasing Ca/S ratio

**Higher Ca/S  
ratio**

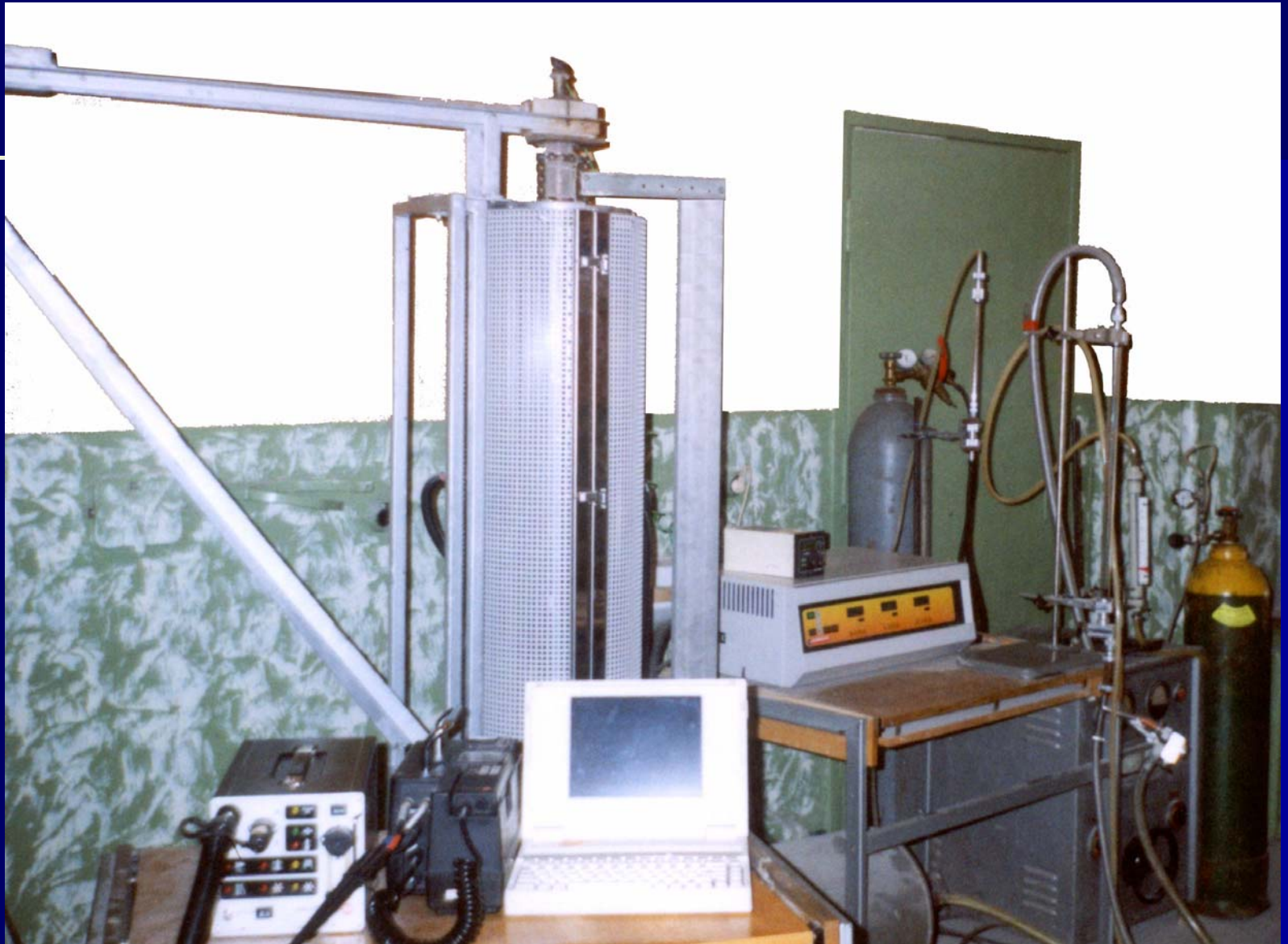


```
graph TD; A([Higher Ca/S ratio]) --> B[Higher operation costs  
Higher NOx level  
Loss of combustion efficiency  
Increased ash disposal costs];
```

**Higher operation costs  
Higher NO<sub>x</sub> level  
Loss of combustion efficiency  
Increased ash disposal costs**



# Test unit





## TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF CZESTOCHOWA

DEPARTMENT OF HEATING,  
VENTILATION AND AIR PROTECTION

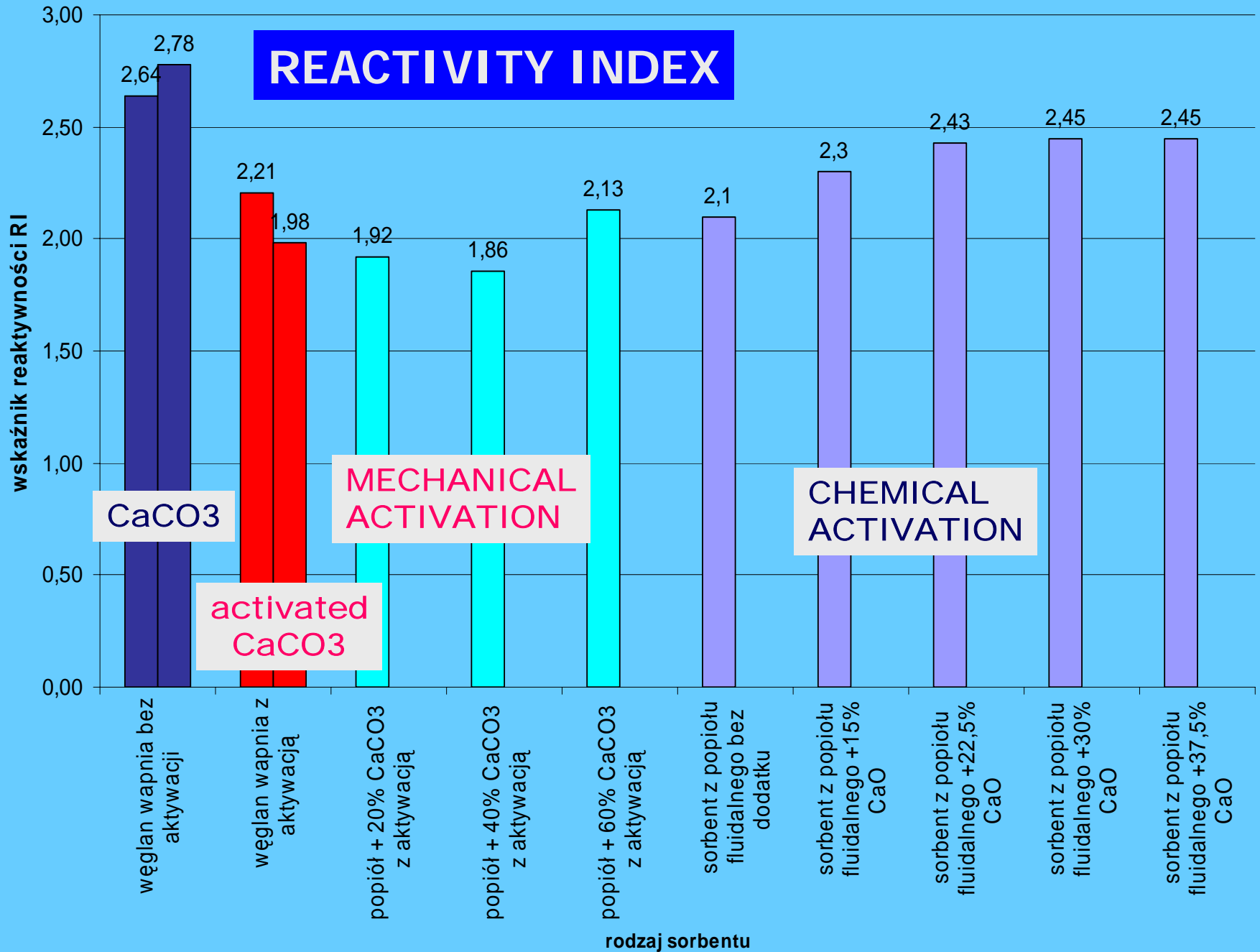
Determination of the limestone reactivity should be somehow standardized and more uniform for all CFB boilers

RI stands for Ca/S molar ratio, which shows the amount of Ca before the test, and the amount of sulphur after. CI is defined as amount of sulphur (in grams), absorbed by kilogram of tested calcium

# Reactivity Index and Sorption

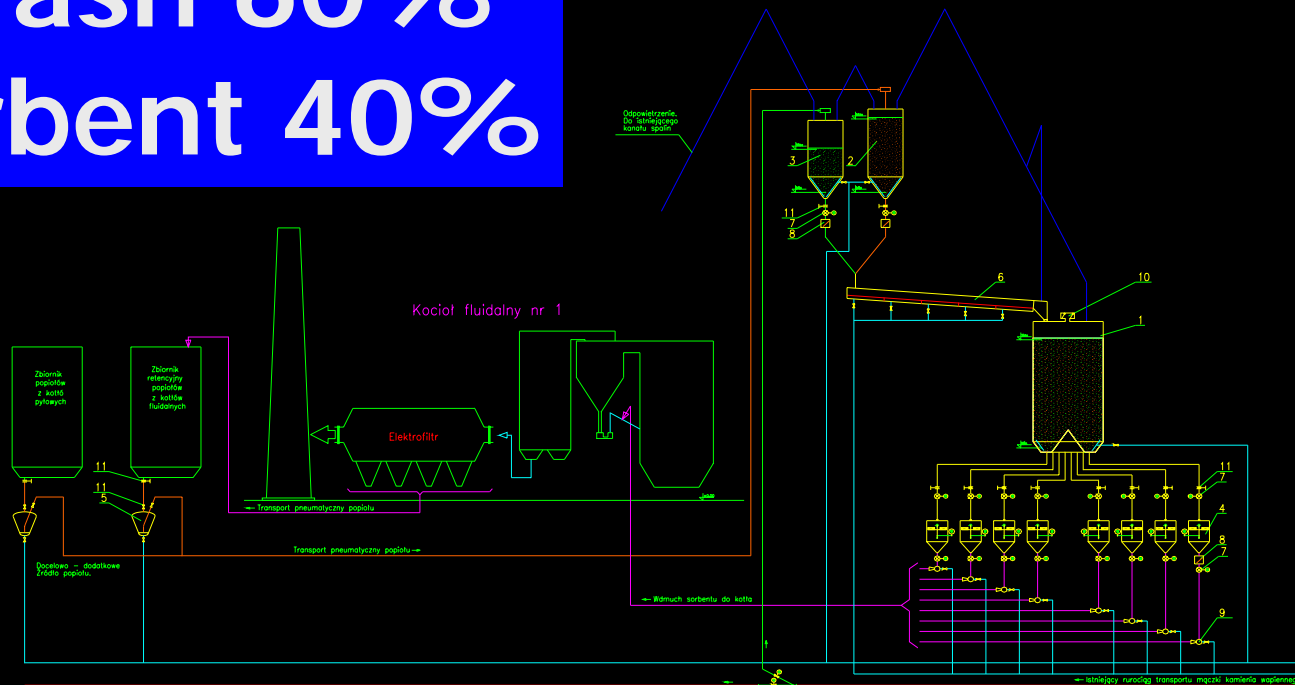
| Reactivity test | RI        | CI        |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| excellent       | < 2,5     | > 120     |
| very good       | 2,5 - 3,0 | 100 - 120 |
| good            | 3,0 - 4,0 | 80 - 100  |
| sufficient      | 4,0 - 5,0 | 60 - 80   |
| low quality     | > 5,0     | < 60      |

# REACTIVITY INDEX



# Sorbent activation in a 235 MW CFB boiler at Turow Power Plant

**Fly ash 60%**  
**Sorbent 40%**



- |   |                           |  |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Zbiornik mieszający mączki kamienia wapiennego i popiołu ( sorbentu ). | 7. Dazownik.              | — Popiół   |
| 2. Zbiornik popiołu.  | 8. Waga                   | — Mączka kamienia wapiennego                     |
| 3. Zbiornik mączki kamienia wapiennego.                                   | 9. Aparat wydmuchowy.     | — Mieszanka popiołu i mączki kamienia wapiennego |
| 4. Aktywator.   | 10. Kłapa bezpieczeństwa. | — Zaktywowany sorbent                            |
| 5. Podajnik komorowy.   | 11. Armatura.             | — Sprężone powietrze wysokoprężne                |
| 6. Ryjna aeracyjna.   |                           | — Sprężone powietrze niskoprężne                 |
|   |                           | — Odpowietrzenie                                 |

**Energomar Nord Sp. z o.o.**

|                        |                      |   |                |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------|
| Projektował            | inż. Wiesław Szejał  | Podpis  | inż. El. TUROW |
| Wykonał                | inż. Kozimierz Socha | Schemat. Wariant alternatywny instalacji przygotowania i transportu zaktywowanego sorbentu do kotła fluidalnego nr1 |                |
| Sprawił                | inż. Antoni Klunduk  |   |                |
| Projektant prog.brans. | inż. Wiesław Szejał  |   |                |

|              |          |           |         |         |       |        |
|--------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Nr kol. rys. | Nr proj. | Podpiszka | Data    | Nr rys. | Skala | Wzrost |
| 1            | 41159    | %         | 01.2001 | 2088859 | 1/1   | -      |

**BIURO STUDIÓW I PROJEKTÓW ENERGETYCZNYCH**  
**ENERGOPROJEKT GŁIWICE SA**

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e-mail: os@energoprojekt.gliwice.pl

Reg. 207 1549

# Installation for production of high-reactive sorbents

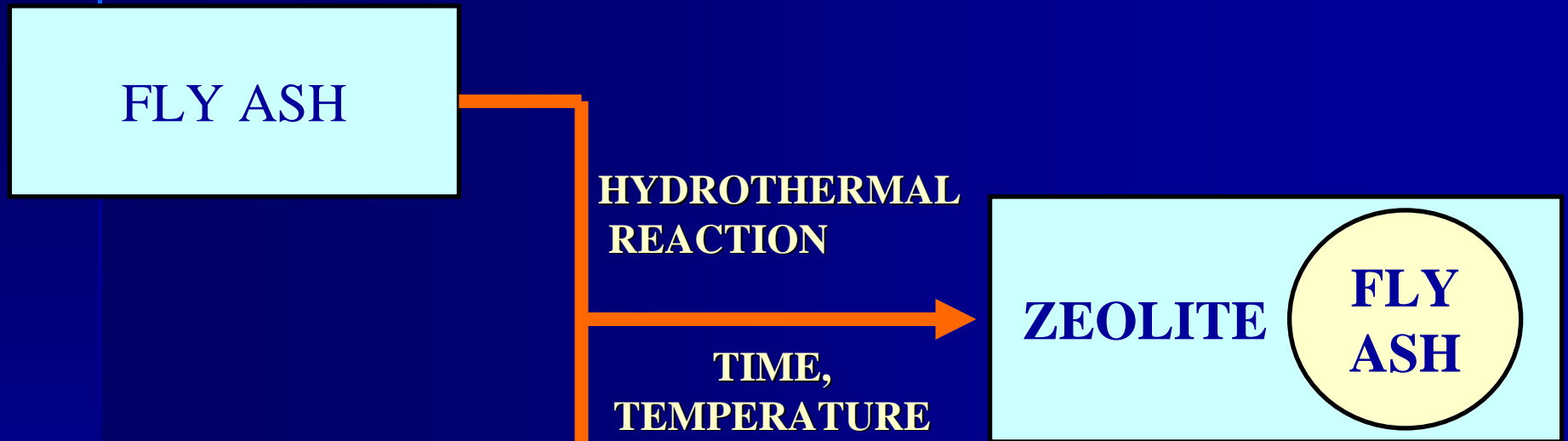


# Performance tests

- Stable boiler operation
- 26% sorbent consumption reduction at 100% MCR and 26.3% at 80% MCR
- 99.2% availability
- Lower SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>

# **Synthesis of zeolites from FA**

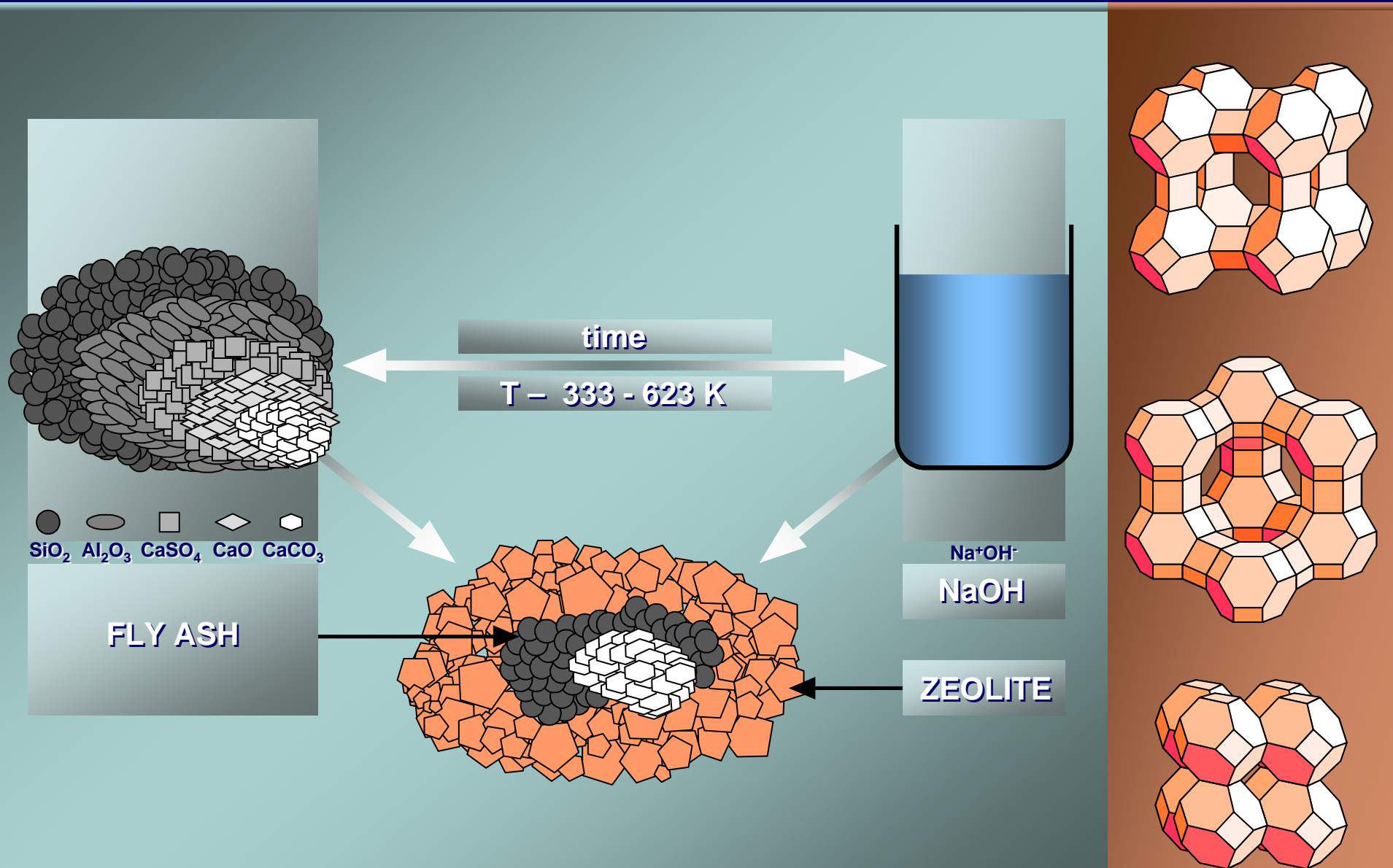
# Classic alkaline conversion of fly ash – the conventional zeolite synthesis



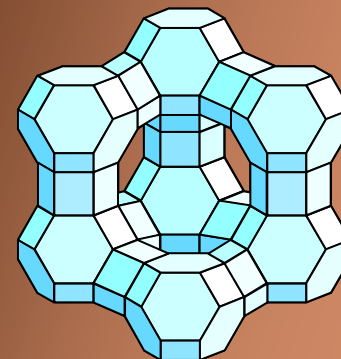
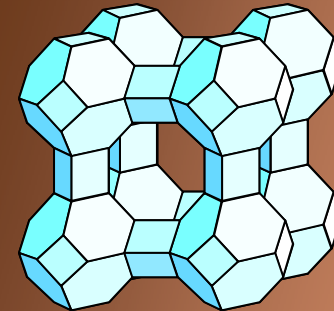
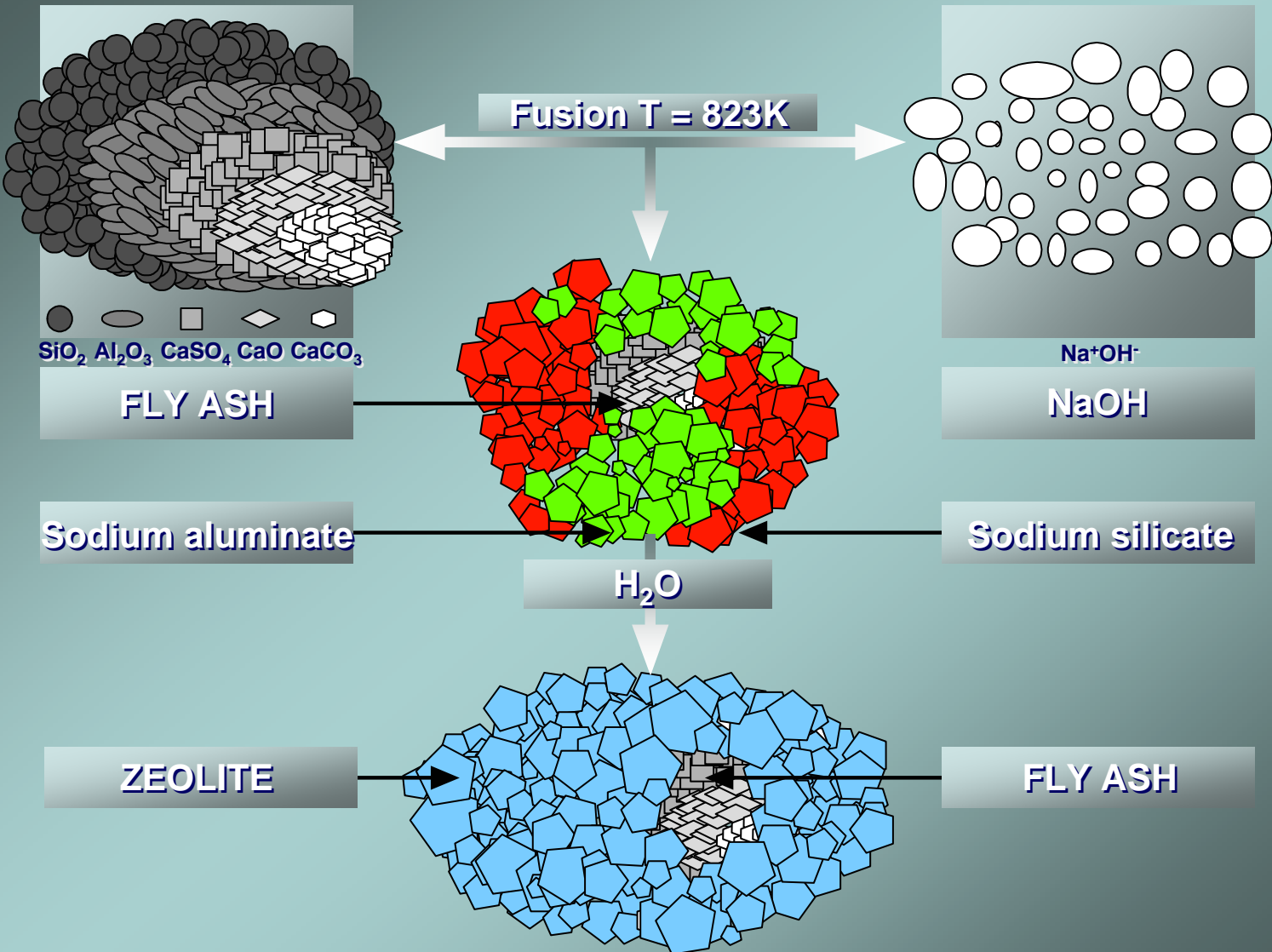
**ZEOLITE( Na-P1, FAUYASITE,  
ANALCIME, SODALITE, Na-A**



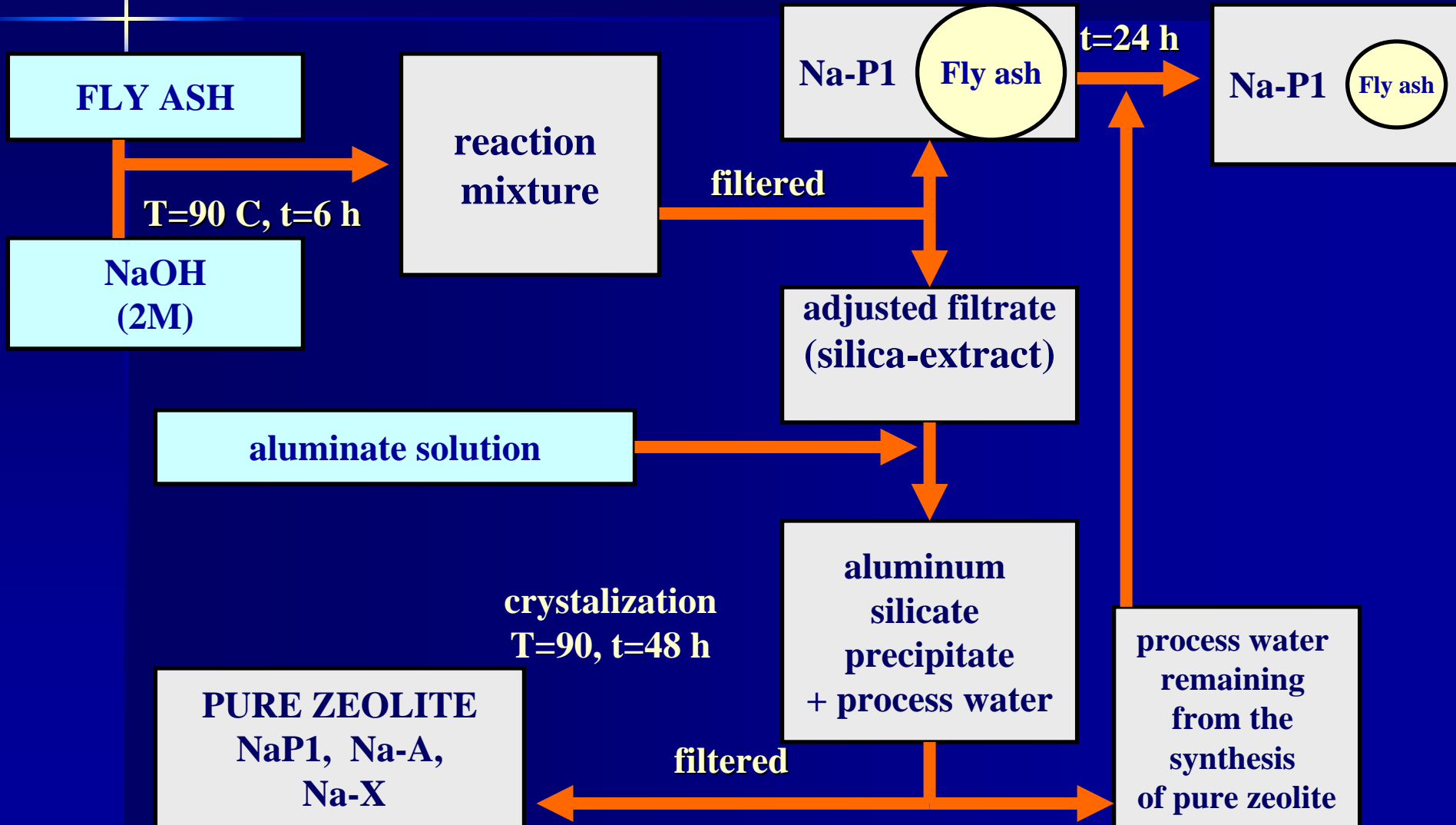
# Classic alkaline conversion of fly ash – the conventional zeolite synthesis



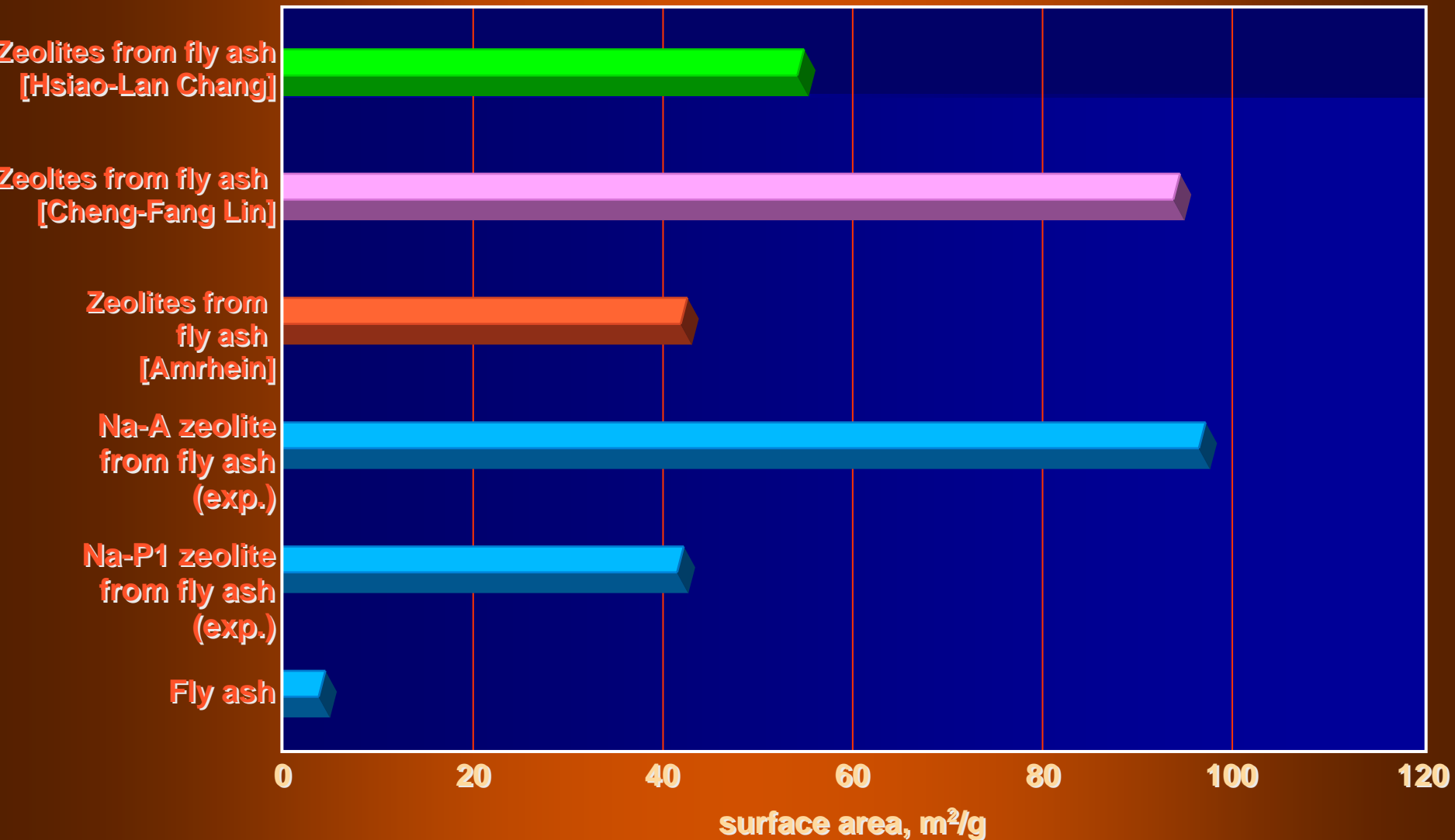
# The method of fusion with sodium hydroxide prior to hydrothermal reaction



# Two-step synthesis of pure zeolite from coal fly ash



# Surface area of zeolites from fly ash



# SUMMARY

It is possible to use FA for:

Road construction

In cement industries (cement substitute)

To produce zeolites

To produce new sorbents for FG de-SO<sub>x</sub>