

Description

Background of the invention

Fly ash results from the burning of fuel. Utilities and industries burning fuel for energy and power generation are often required to meet strict emission compliance standards for the discharge of fly ash entrained in flue gases. Most of the fly ash entrained in the flue gas is separated by either mechanical means such as cyclones and bag filters or by electrostatic precipitators. Because of better efficiency, electrostatic precipitators are more favored by the users. For an electrostatic precipitator to work efficiently and effectively, the electrical resistivity of the fly ash must be within a certain range, i.e. 1×10^7 to 2×10^{10} ohms cm.

Several attempts have been made in the past to overcome the problems of too high resistivity of the fly ash. Chemical additives such as HCl, NH_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Na_2SO_4 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and, as disclosed in US—A—4 294 588, $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$ have been used to lower the resistivity of problem ash. However, the above-mentioned additives have met with only limited success.

The polymers of the instant invention have been found to be effective in lowering the electrical resistivity of fly ash.

Description of the invention

The instant invention is directed to a process for lowering the electrical resistivity of fly ash comprising adding a cationic or anionic polymer to the fly ash.

Any cationic polymer may be used. Examples include homopolymers of the following monomers: dimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride, ethyleneamine, methacrylamido propyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, 2-methacryloyloxyethyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, 2-methacryloyloxyethyl trimethyl ammonium methosulfate and diquatarnary ionene. The preferred cationic polymer is polydimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride.

Any anionic polymer may be used. Examples include homopolymers of the following monomers: acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, vinyl acetic acid, crotonic acid, allylacetic acid, and 4-methyl-4-pentonic acid, vinyl sulfonate, styrene sulfonate and acrylamide methyl propane sulfonic acid.

Copolymers of the above anionic monomers with any ethylenically unsaturated monomer such as: acrylamide, vinyl acetate, styrene, butadiene, vinyl pyrrolidone and the like, may also be used. The ratio of cationic or anionic monomer to ethylenically unsaturated monomers is not critical; however, it is preferred that the ratio be 20:80 to 80:20.

The preferred anionic polymer is an anionic copolymer of acrylamide and acrylamido methyl propane sulfonic acid.

The molecular weight of the polymers is not critical; however, it is preferred that the molecular weight be less than 1,000,000, as determined by light scattering methods. The polymer is preferably applied as an aqueous solution to the fly ash, such that the treated fly ash contains at least 0.01% of polymer. The polymer solution is preferably sprayed into the combustion gas stream where the fly ash is entrained. The temperature of the flue gas should not exceed 315°C because the polymer may decompose.

Other ingredients may be added with the polymer to further modify the resistivity and cohesivity of the fly ash. Examples include ammonium nitrate, hydrochloric acid, ammonium sulfate, ammonia, sodium carbonate, sulfonic acid, ammonium persulfate and diethanol amine.

Sulfur trioxide naturally resulting from the burning of some coals will often keep the electrical resistivity of coal fly ash in the critical range for removal of the fly ash with an electrostatic precipitator. With the increased use of low sulfur coals, the level of sulfur trioxide present, however, is insufficient to maintain the necessary electrical resistivity. An anionic copolymer of acrylamide and acrylamido methyl propane sulfonic acid was found to reduce the electrical resistivity of coal fly ash in the presence of sulfur trioxide gas. The presence of sulfur trioxide gas, however, raised the electrical resistivity of coal fly ash when polyvinyl sulfonate, polystyrene sulfonate or polydimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride were used.

Examples

Examples 1 through 6

Paper coated with varying amounts of fly ash, starch and polydimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride were tested for their electrical resistivity. Starch was used as a binder in order to keep the coating on the paper smooth and uniform after it was dry. The resistivity was measured after the coating was equilibrated at 50% relative humidity. The voltage applied was 100 volts. The resistivities are reported in Table I.

TABLE I
Coating formulation and resistivity values (50% RH; 100 V)

5	Formulation composition (g)					% DMDAAC on treated ash	Resistivity (ohm-cm)
	Example	Fly ash	Starch	DMDAAC ¹	Water		
	1	12.4	2.6	0.0	15	Blank	4.1×10^{11}
10	2	8.2	1.7	0.13	10	1.5	6.9×10^{10}
	3	12.4	2.6	0.6	16	5	7.4×10^8
	4	12.4	2.6	1.2	16.9	10	6×10^7
15	5	12.4	2.6	2.5	18.7	20	1.8×10^7
	6	12.4	2.6	3.7	20.6	30	8.1×10^6

20 ¹DMDAAC=polydimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride.

Examples 7 through 10

50 g of fly ash and 25 g of aqueous solution containing 0.5 g of varying polymers were thoroughly mixed and dried at 110°C for four hours. The resistivity of the dried mixture was measured in various test environments according to U.S. EPA Test No. 600/7-78-035, as reported in Table II.

TABLE II
Performance of anionic polymer in modifying fly ash resistivity
Dosage rate: Approximately 1% by weight on ash basis
Test conditions: 149°C; Electric field intensity-4 kv/cm
(Resistivity in ohm-cm)

30	Example	Test environment	Blank	AM/AMPSA ¹	Polyvinyl sulfonate	Polystyrene sulfonate
35	7	0% by weight, water in air	5.0×10^{14}	5.0×10^{14}	3.5×10^{13}	1.2×10^{14}
	8	10%, by weight, water in air	2.4×10^{14}	9.8×10^{13}	2.4×10^{12}	1.0×10^{13}
40	9	10%, by weight, water in air +1.9 ppm SO ₃	9.6×10^9	3.6×10^9	2.5×10^{10}	2.9×10^{10}
45	10	10%, by weight, water in air +1.9 ppm SO ₃ @ 10 kv/cm	6.0×10^9	2.4×10^9	1.8×10^{10}	2.7×10^{10}

50 ¹AM/AMPSA=a 49/51% acrylamide/acrylamido methyl propane sulfonic acid copolymer.

Examples 11 through 13

55 50 g of fly ash and 25 g of aqueous solution containing varying amounts of polydimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride were thoroughly mixed and dried at 110°C for four hours. The resistivity of the dried mixtures was measured in various test environments, according to U.S. EPA Test No. 600/7-78-035, as reported in Table III.

TABLE III
Fly ash resistivity, (ohm cm) (147°C, 4 kv/cm)

Example	Sample	0%, by weight, water in air	9%, by weight, water in air	9%, by weight, water in air +0.8 ppm SO ₃
11	Blank	2.9×10^{13}	1.8×10^{13}	1.4×10^{11}
12	1% DMDAAC ¹	5.5×10^{12}	1.1×10^{12}	5.1×10^{12}
13	5% DMDAAC	5.3×10^{10}	1.7×10^{10}	1.9×10^{11}

¹DMDAAC=polydimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride.

15 Claims

1. A process for lowering the electrical resistivity of fly ash characterized by adding a cationic or anionic polymer to the fly ash.
2. The process of Claim 1, wherein cationic polymer is added.
3. The process of Claim 1, wherein anionic polymer is added.
4. The process of Claim 1, wherein said polymer is sprayed on the fly ash.
5. The process of Claim 1, wherein at least 0.01%, by weight, of said polymer is added based on the weight of the fly ash.
6. The process of Claim 1, wherein said polymer is polydimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride.
7. The process of Claim 1, wherein said anionic polymer is selected from the group consisting of a copolymer of acrylamide and acrylamido methyl propane sulfonic acid, polyvinyl sulfonate and polystyrene sulfonate.
8. A process for lowering the electrical resistivity of fly ash in the presence of sulfur trioxide characterized by adding a copolymer of acrylamide and acrylamido methyl propane sulfonic acid.

30 Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Senkung des elektrischen Widerstandes von Flugasche, gekennzeichnet durch den Zusatz eines kationischen oder anionischen Polymeren zur Flugasche.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem kationisches Polymeres zugesetzt wird.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem anionisches Polymeres zugesetzt wird.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das besagte Polymere auf die Flugasche aufgesprüht wird.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem mindestens 0,01 Gew.% des besagten Polymeren, bezogen auf das Gewicht der Flugasche, zugesetzt wird.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das besagte Polymere Dimethyldiallylammoniumchlorid ist.
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das besagte anionische Polymere aus der Gruppe ausgewählt wird, bestehend aus einem Copolymeren von Acrylamid und Acrylamidomethylpropansulfonsäure, Polyvinylsulfonat und Polystyrolsulfonat.
8. Verfahren zur Senkung des elektrischen Widerstandes von Flugasche in Gegenwart von Schwefeldioxid, gekennzeichnet durch den Zusatz eines Copolymeren von Acrylamid und Acrylamidomethylpropansulfonsäure.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour abaisser la résistivité électrique de cendres volantes, caractérisé par l'addition d'un polymère cationique ou anionique aux cendres volantes.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'on ajoute un polymère cationique.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'on ajoute un polymère anionique.
4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ledit polymère est pulvérisé sur les cendres volantes.
5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'on ajoute au moins 0,01%, en poids, dudit polymère, rapporté au poids de cendres volantes.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ledit polymère est le chlorure de diméthyldiallyl ammonium.
7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ledit polymère anionique est choisi dans le groupe constitué d'un copolymère d'acrylamide et d'acide acrylamido méthyl propane sulfonique, de polyvinyl sulfonate et de polystyrène sulfonate.
8. Procédé pour abaisser la résistivité électrique de cendres volantes en présence de trioxyde de soufre caractérisé en ce qu'on ajoute un copolymère d'acrylamide et d'acide acrylamido méthyl propane sulfonique.



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