

New Developments in TDLAS NH₃ Monitoring

Presented by John Pisano

CEMTEK Environmental

UCR (University of California at Riverside)

Unisearch Associates Inc

Outline

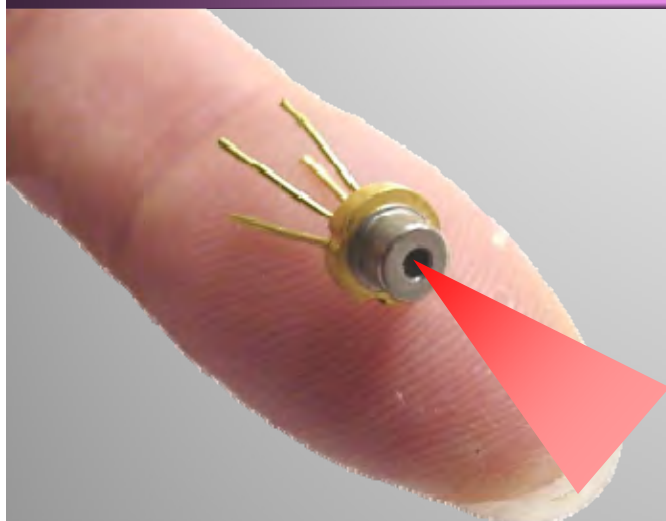
- What is a tunable diode laser (TDL)
- The theory
- General overview of a TDL system
- Navigating LasIRView software
 - General overview
 - Accessing and Parsing data

What are Tunable Diode Lasers (TDL)?

- Lasers made from Ga, As, Sb, P
- Telecommunications grade
 - Long life
 - Rugged construction
 - Commercially available at low cost
- Emits in near infrared region when power is applied.

Tunable Diode Lasers (TDL) ?

UNISEARCH uses



TO-CAN PACKAGE



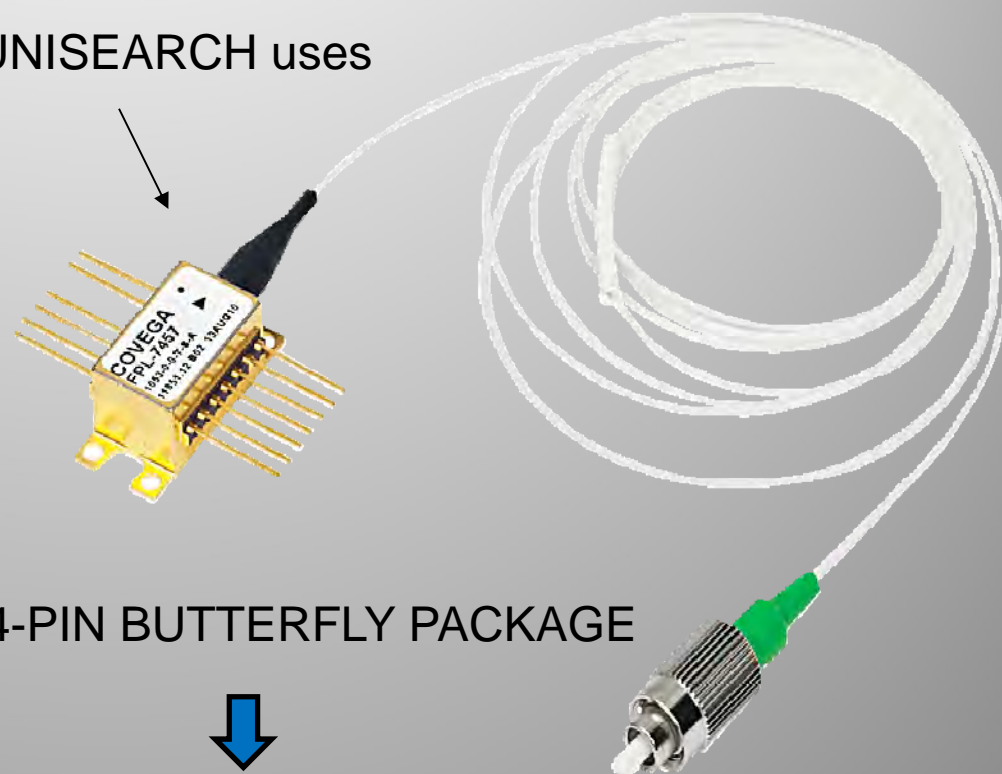
Analyzer must be located
at the measurement location

OR

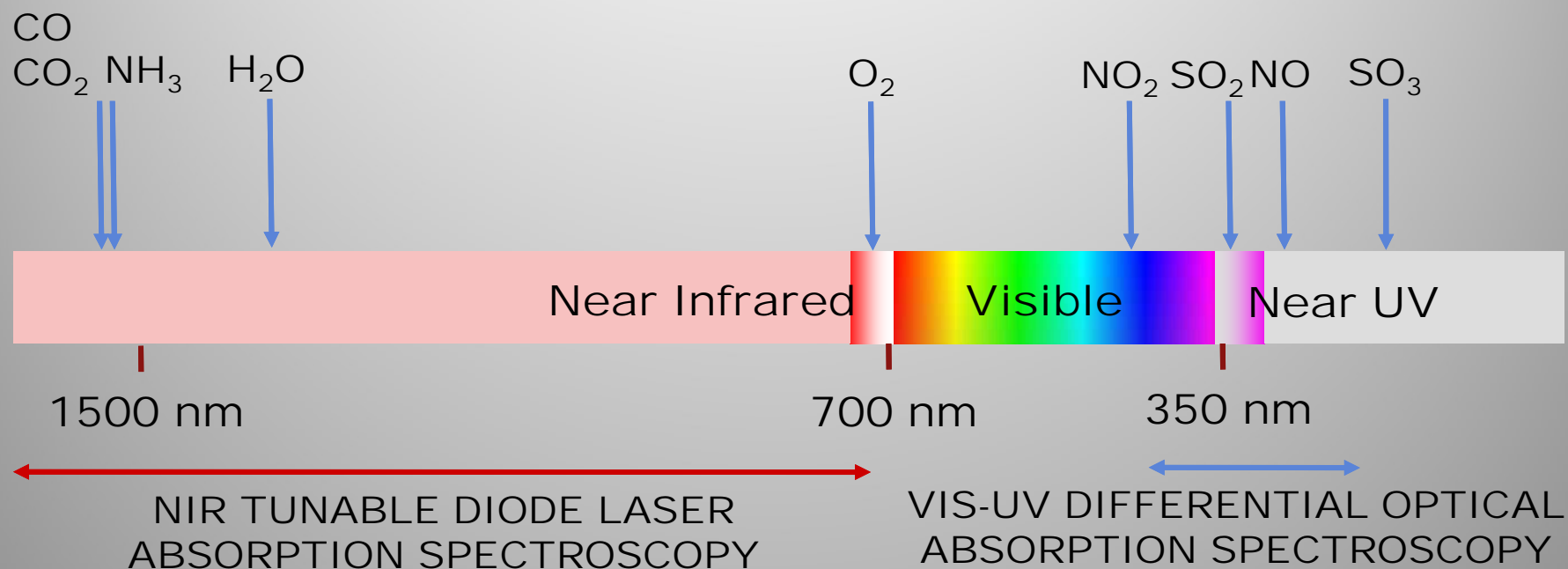
14-PIN BUTTERFLY PACKAGE



Analyzer can be located far away
from the measurement location



Wavelength Scale



How do Tunable Diode Lasers (TDL) Operate?

- Laser center wavelength depends on material composition
- Wavelength can vary based on laser temperature and current
 - Current: fine tune changes in wavelength (fast)
 - Temperature: coarse tune changes in wavelength (slow)
- Laser current can be ramped rapidly
 - Permits the ability to rapidly scan over entire absorption spectrum
- Scans the entire absorption feature
 - Removes interference from dust via continuous power level monitoring

Determination of Concentration

- Beer's Law

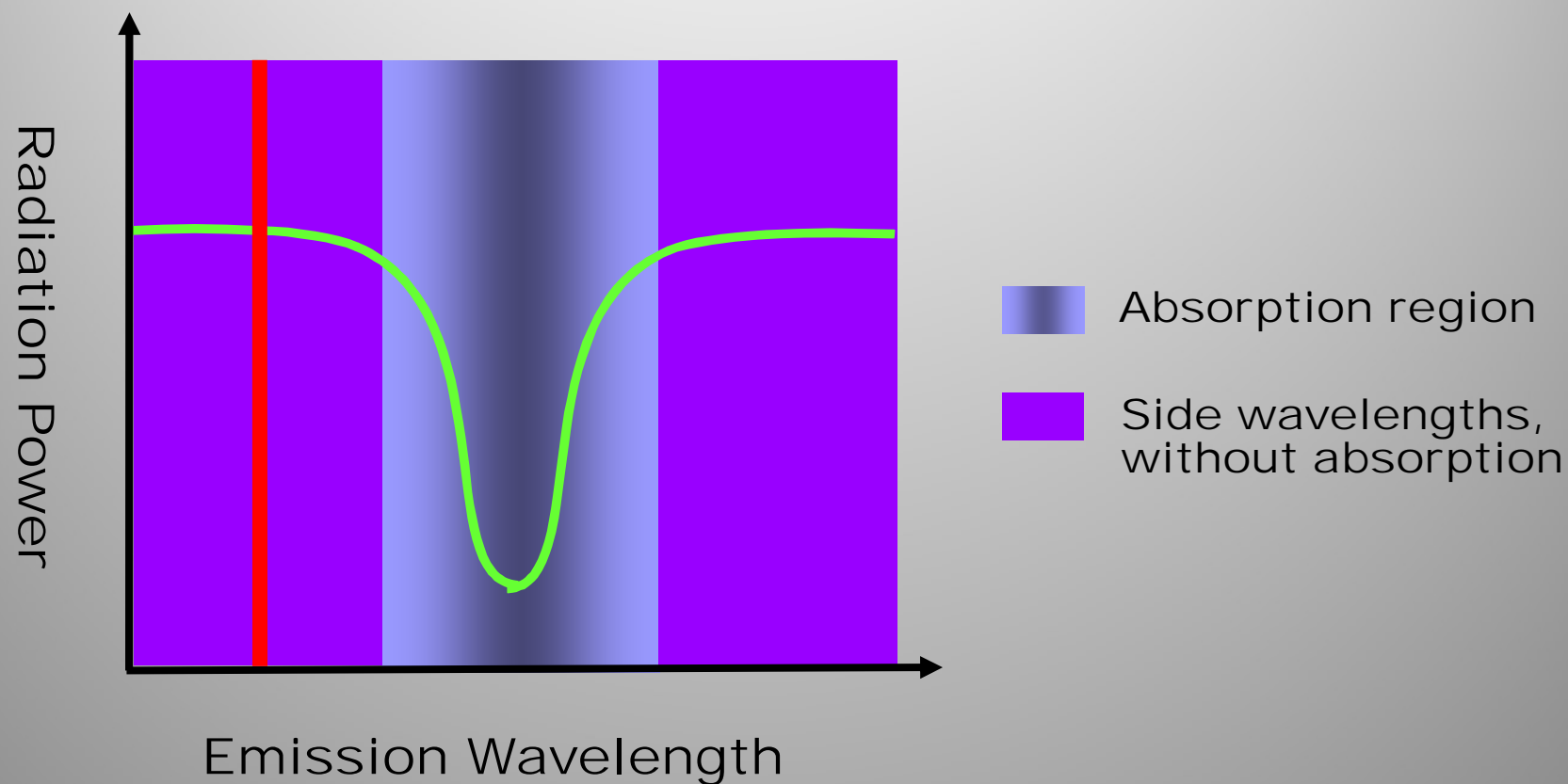
$$(-\sigma C L)$$

- $I = I_0 e$

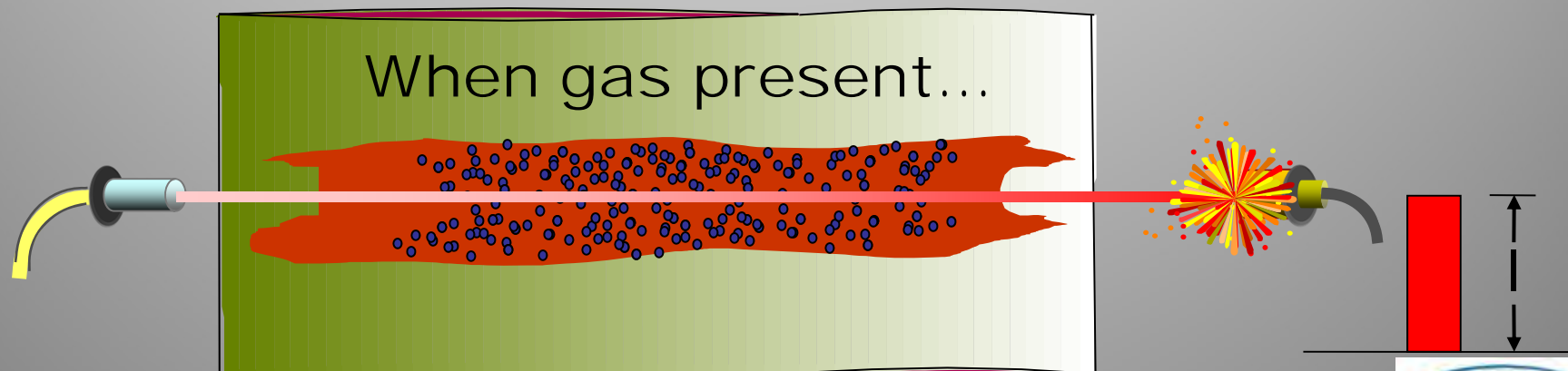
- I = Energy Transmitted
- I_0 = Energy Emitted
- σ = molecular cross-section,
- C = Concentration [ppm]
- L = Pathlength [m]

- All parameters known except for I , I_0 , and C .
 - σ unique for each molecule. Experimentally determined.
 - I and I_0 measured
- Ideal Gas Law for temperature and pressure correction

Wavelength Scan (5 kHz)



NIR Light Absorption



Absorbed intensity, $\delta I = I_0 - I$

Species Specificity with TDLs

- Comes from unique molecular structure of monitored species
- Each species has a group of wavelengths at which light is readily absorbed.
 - Ammonia: 1514 nm
 - HCl: ~1800 nm
- Certain absorption peaks selected
 - Minimizes/eliminates interference due to other compounds

Detection Limits

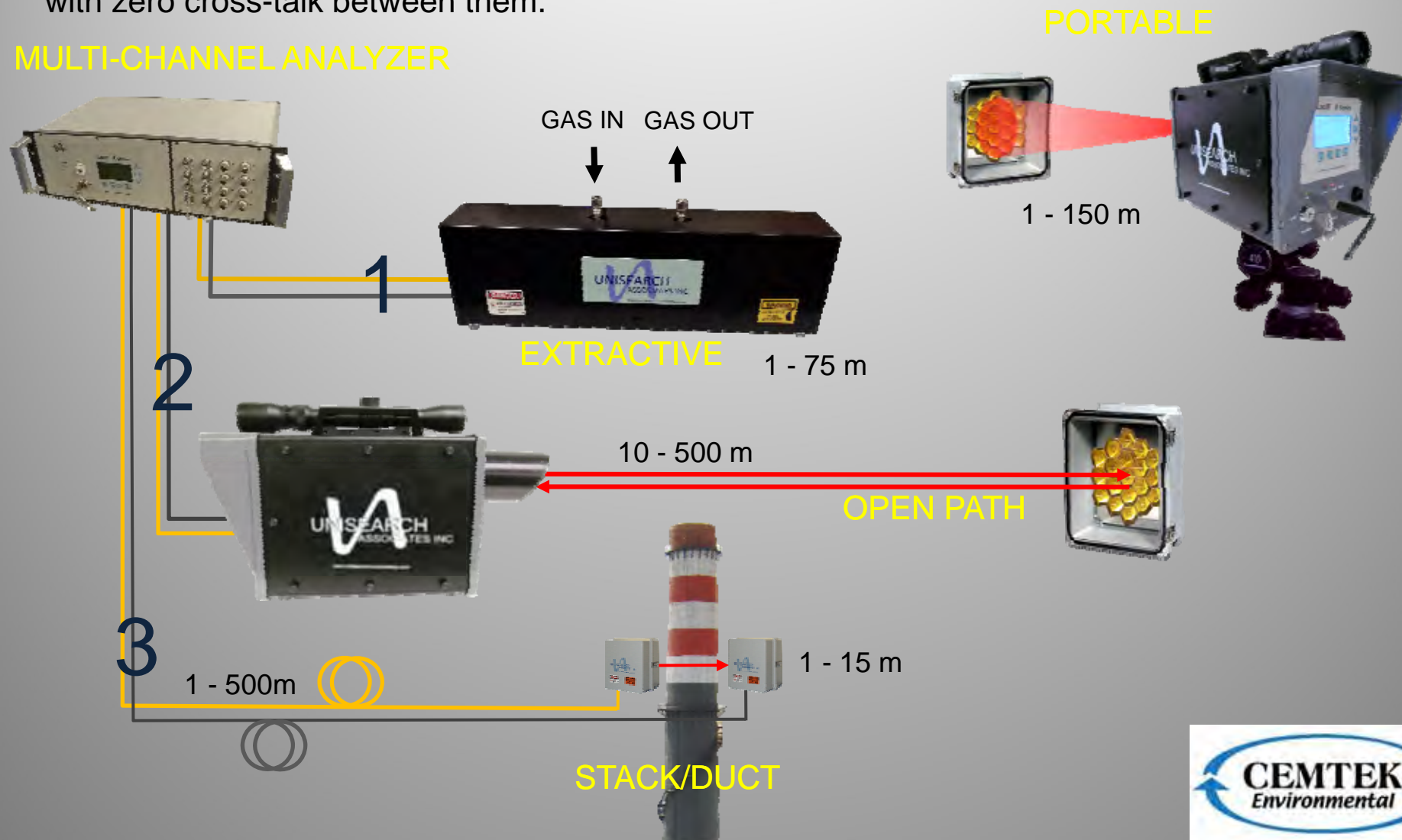
- Factor of both path length and path measurement time
- Typical detection limit for ammonia: 0.5 ppmv
- Path Length
 - Longer path lengths yield higher absorption, increased sensitivity and lower detection limit.
 - Thus longer path lengths result in better detectability of low concentrations.

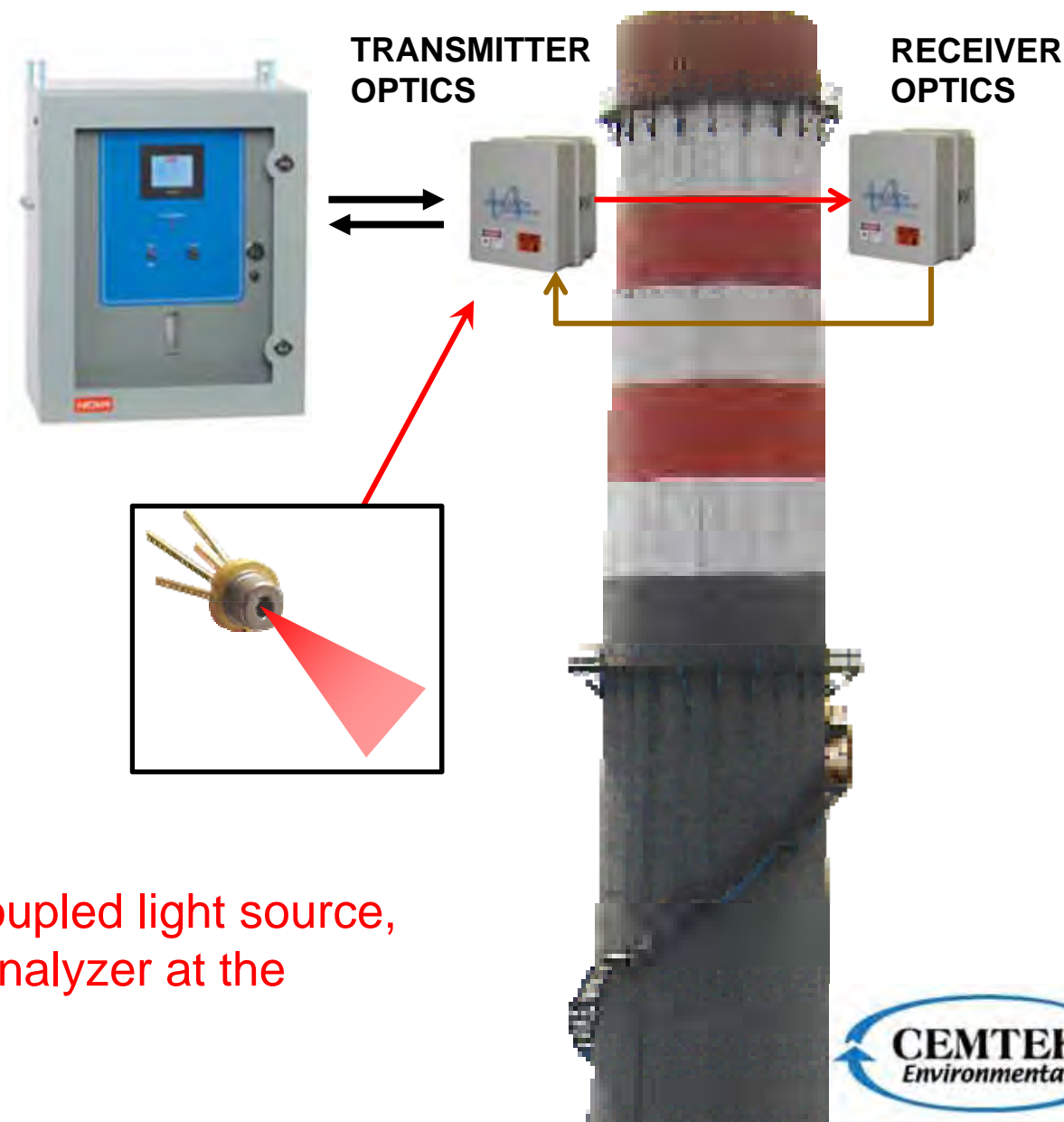
Detection Limits

- Measurement Time
 - Scales approximately to the square root of the measurement time.
 - Example: Increasing the time from 1-second to 1-min enhances the detection limit approximately seven fold.

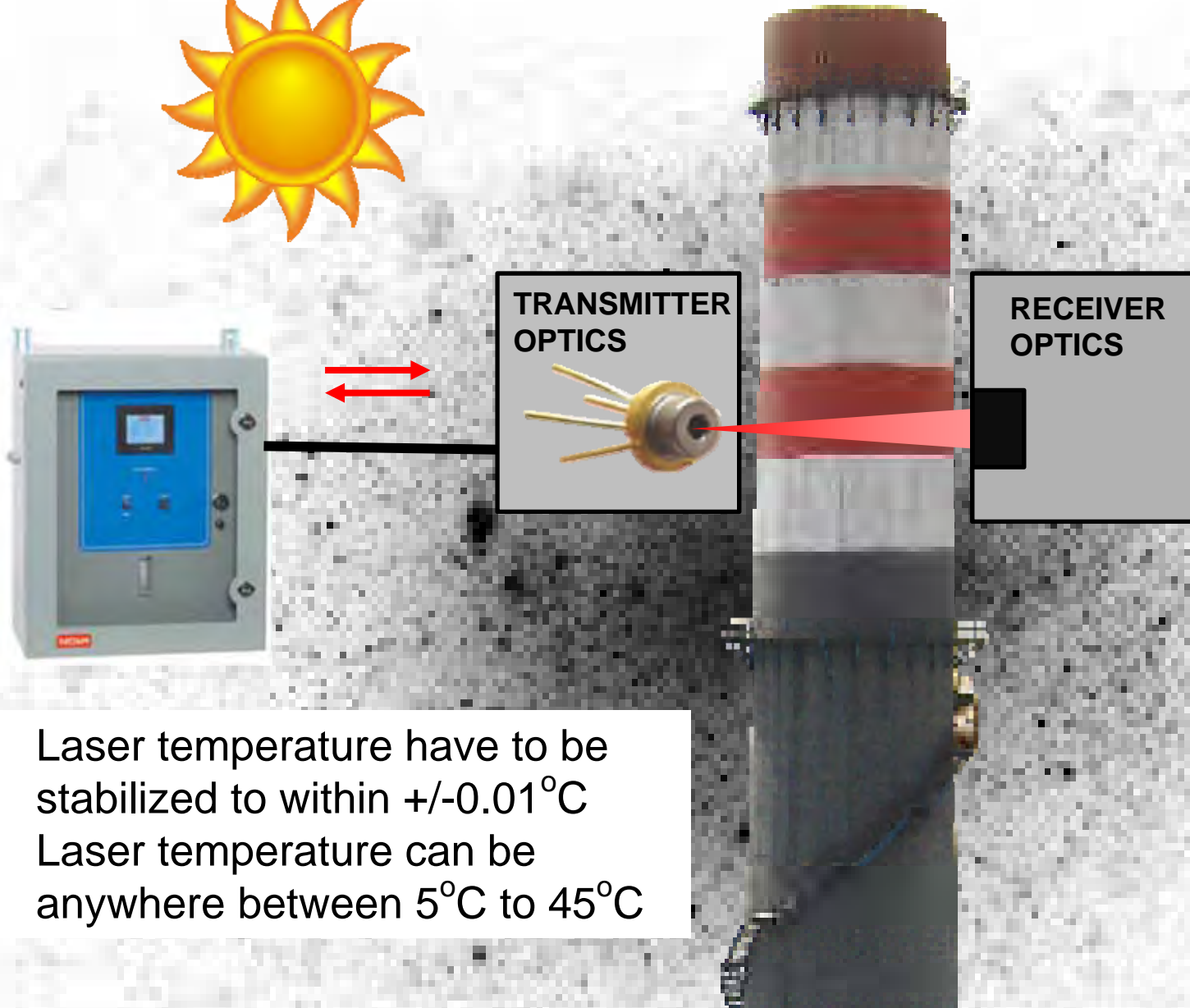
Multi-channel capability – single analyzer to measure multiple locations. They can be extractive, open path, in-situ stack or duct or any combination. Channels are independent with zero cross-talk between them.

MULTI-CHANNEL ANALYZER

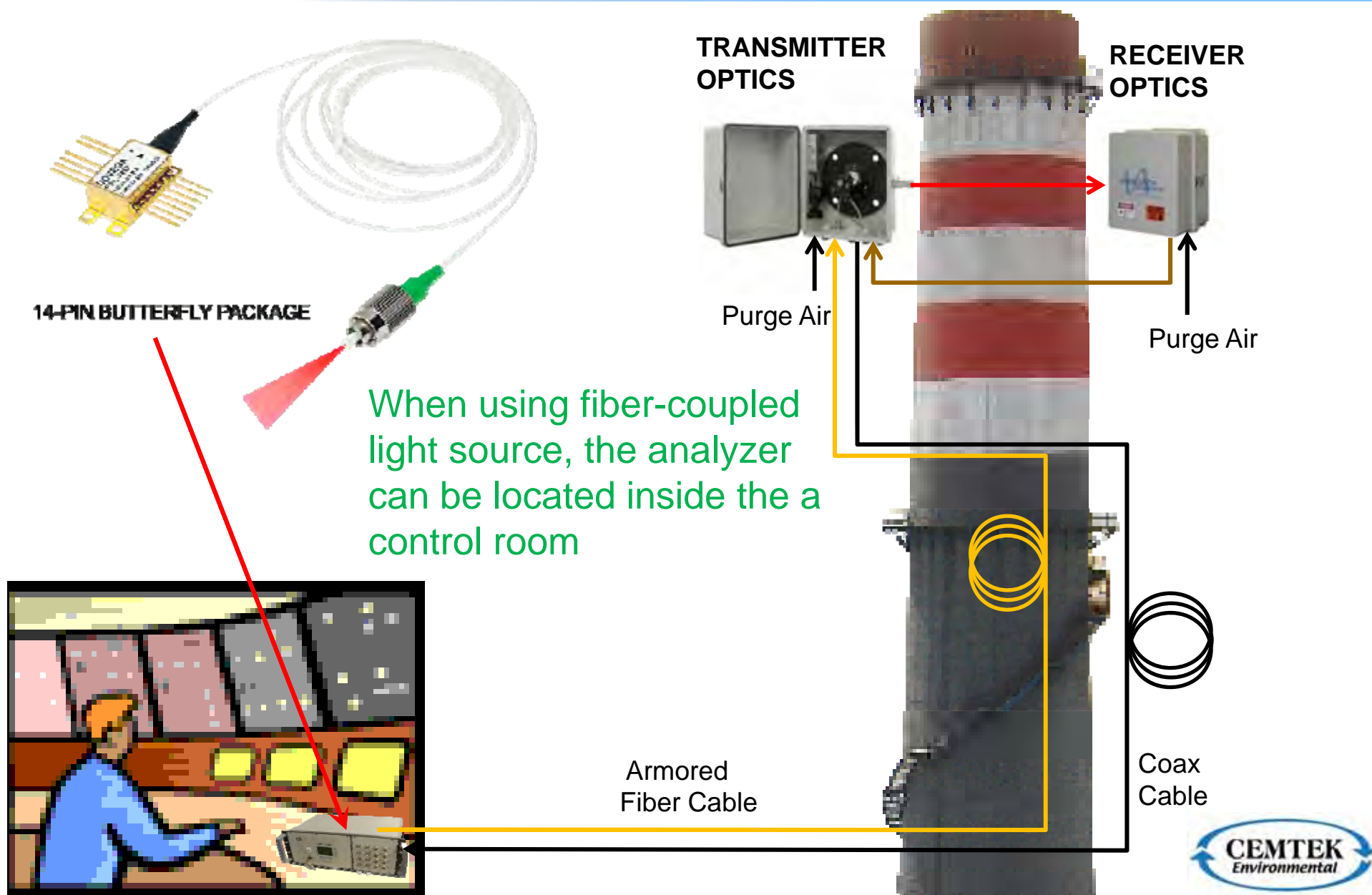




When using non fiber-coupled light source,
need to locate the gas analyzer at the
measurement location



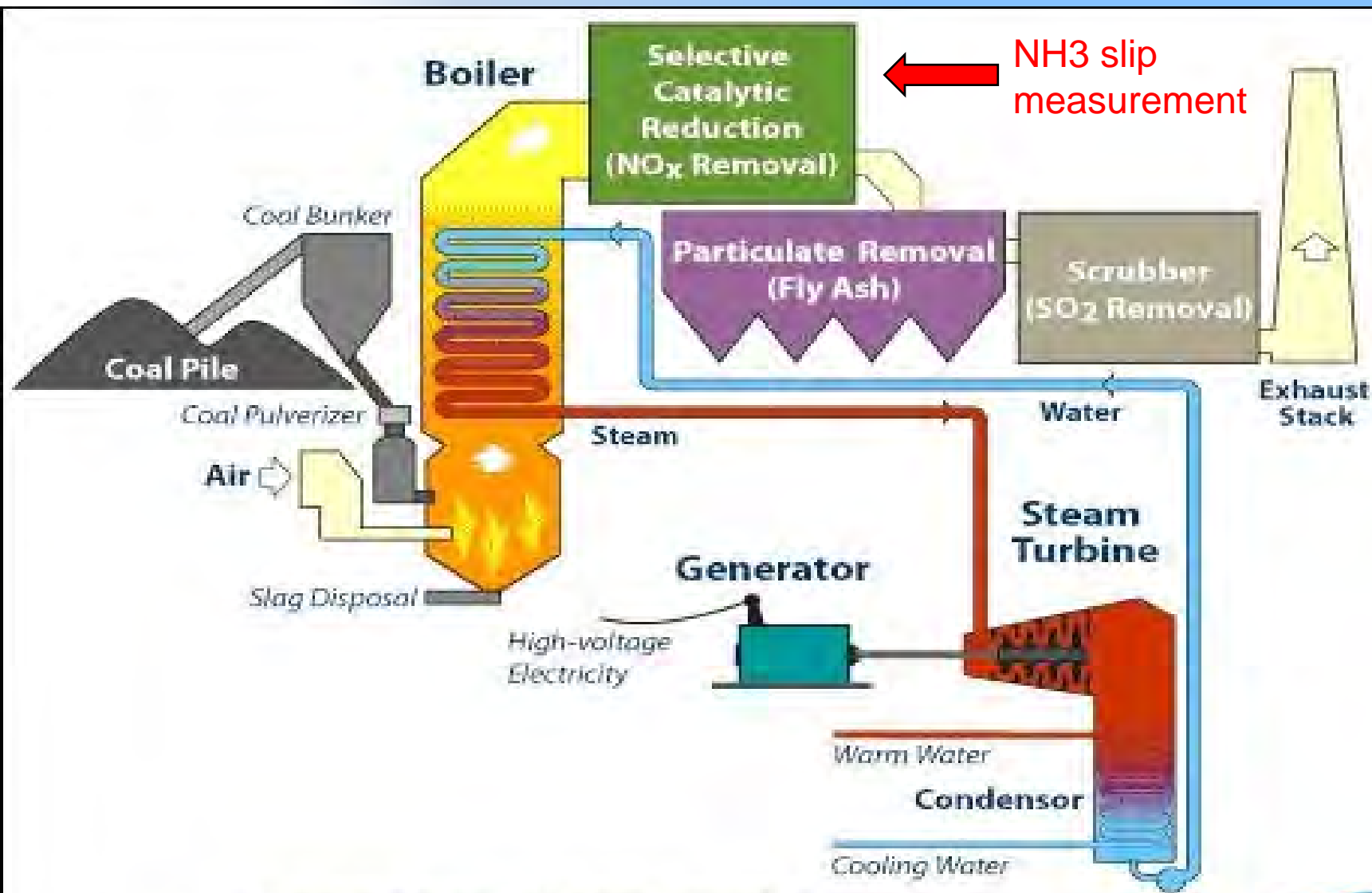
- Laser temperature have to be stabilized to within $\pm 0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Laser temperature can be anywhere between 5°C to 45°C



NH₃ Slip Measurements in Coal-fired Power Plants

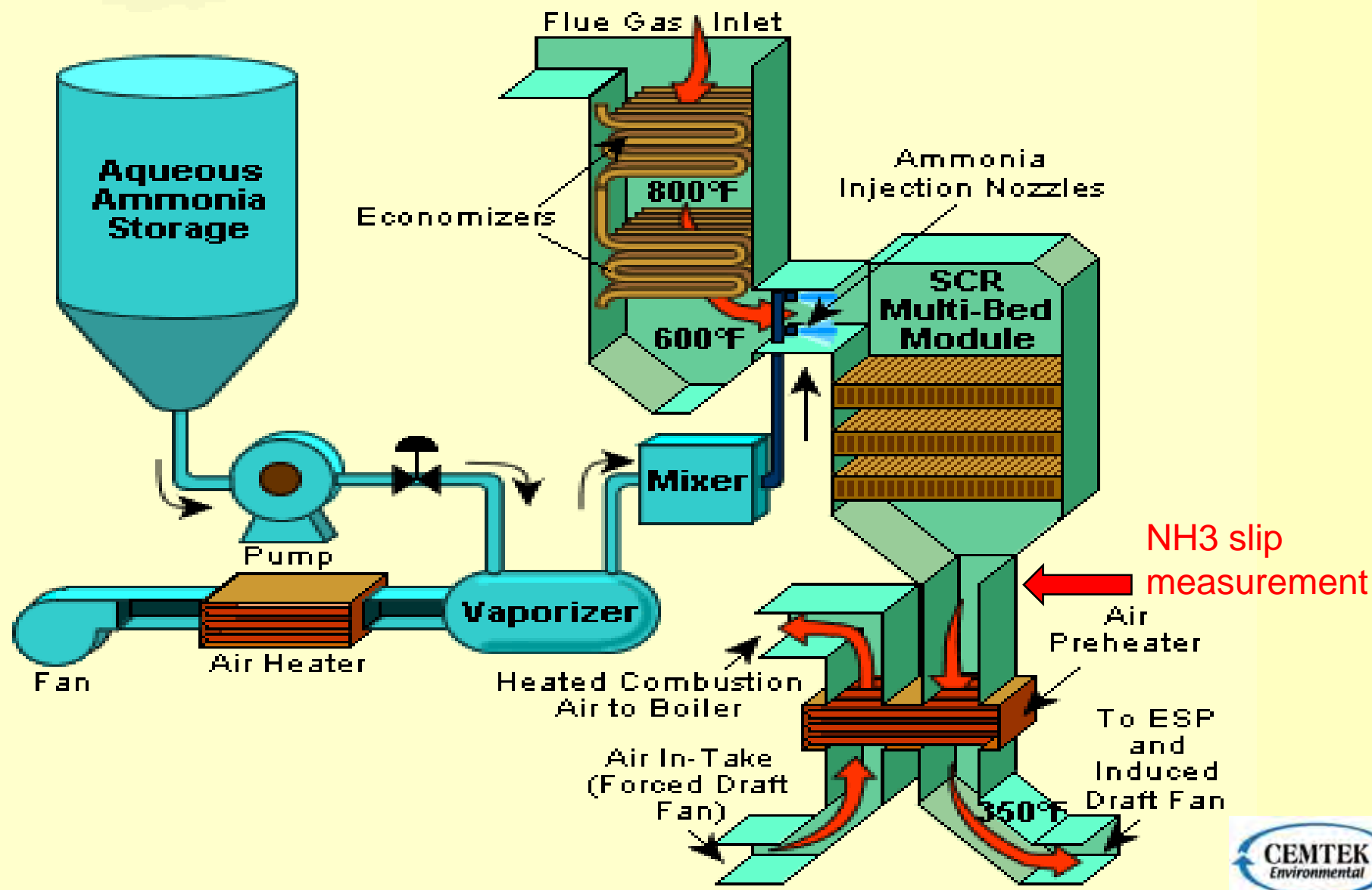
**Coal-fired Power Plants Application
- Ammonia slip measurement**



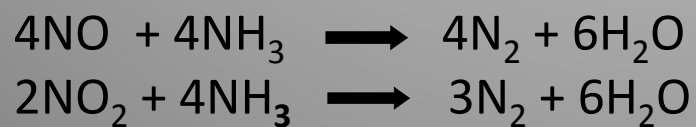
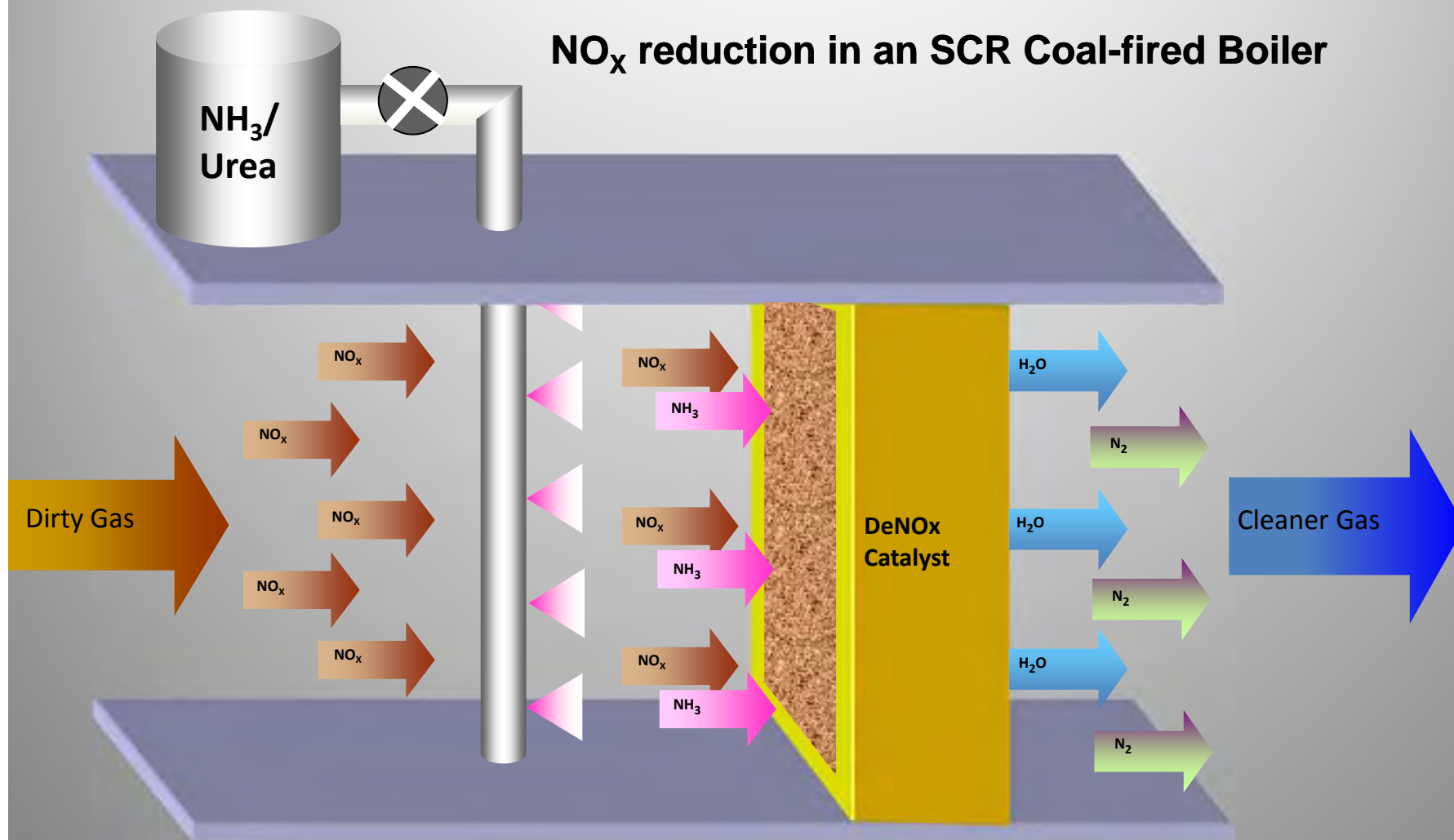


Coal-fired Supercritical Power plant

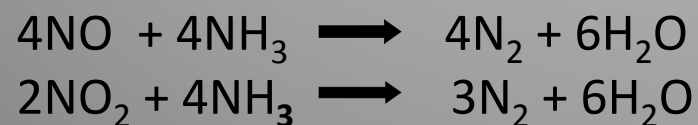
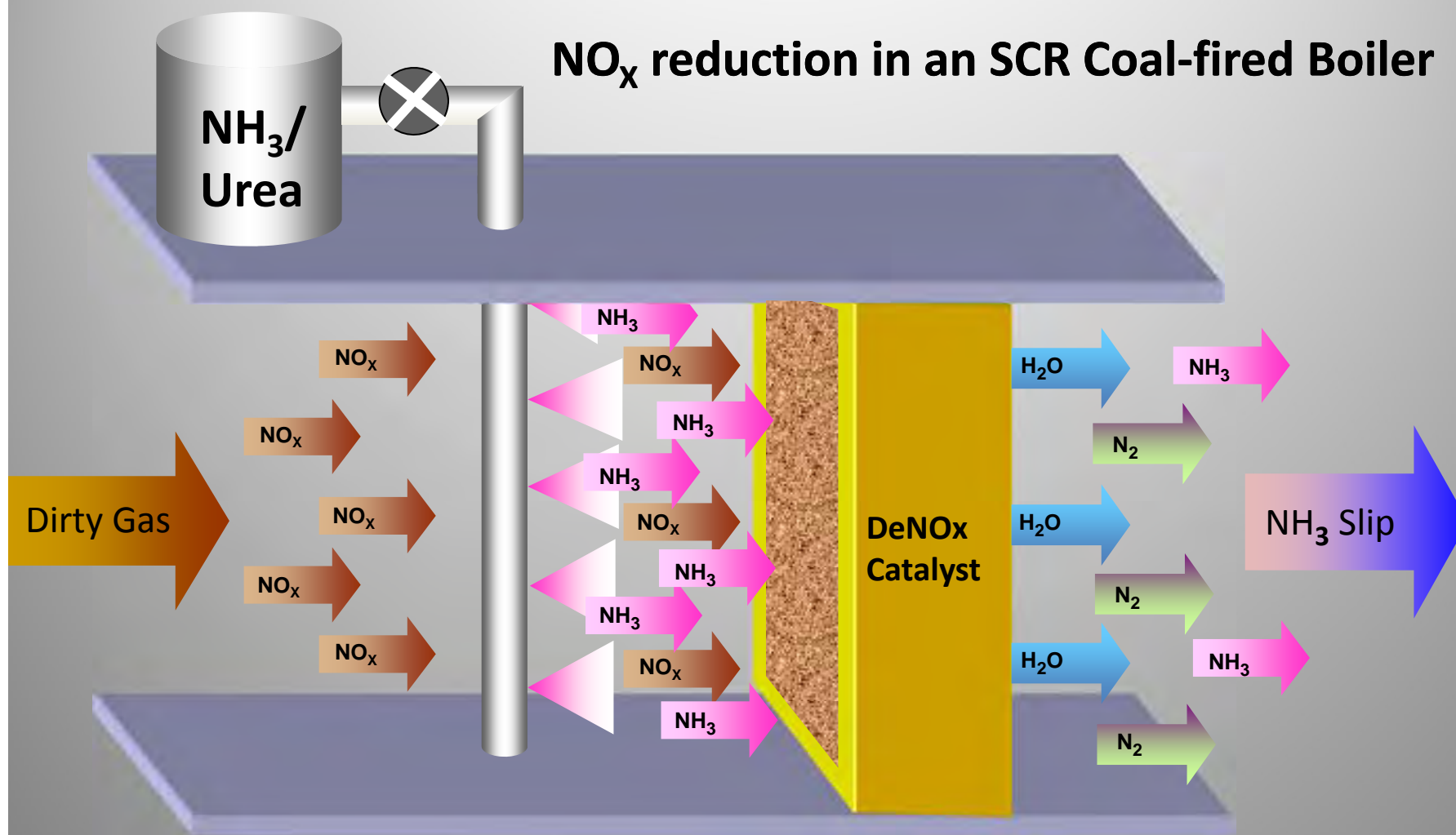
Example SCR System for NO_x Control in a Boiler



NO_x reduction in an SCR Coal-fired Boiler



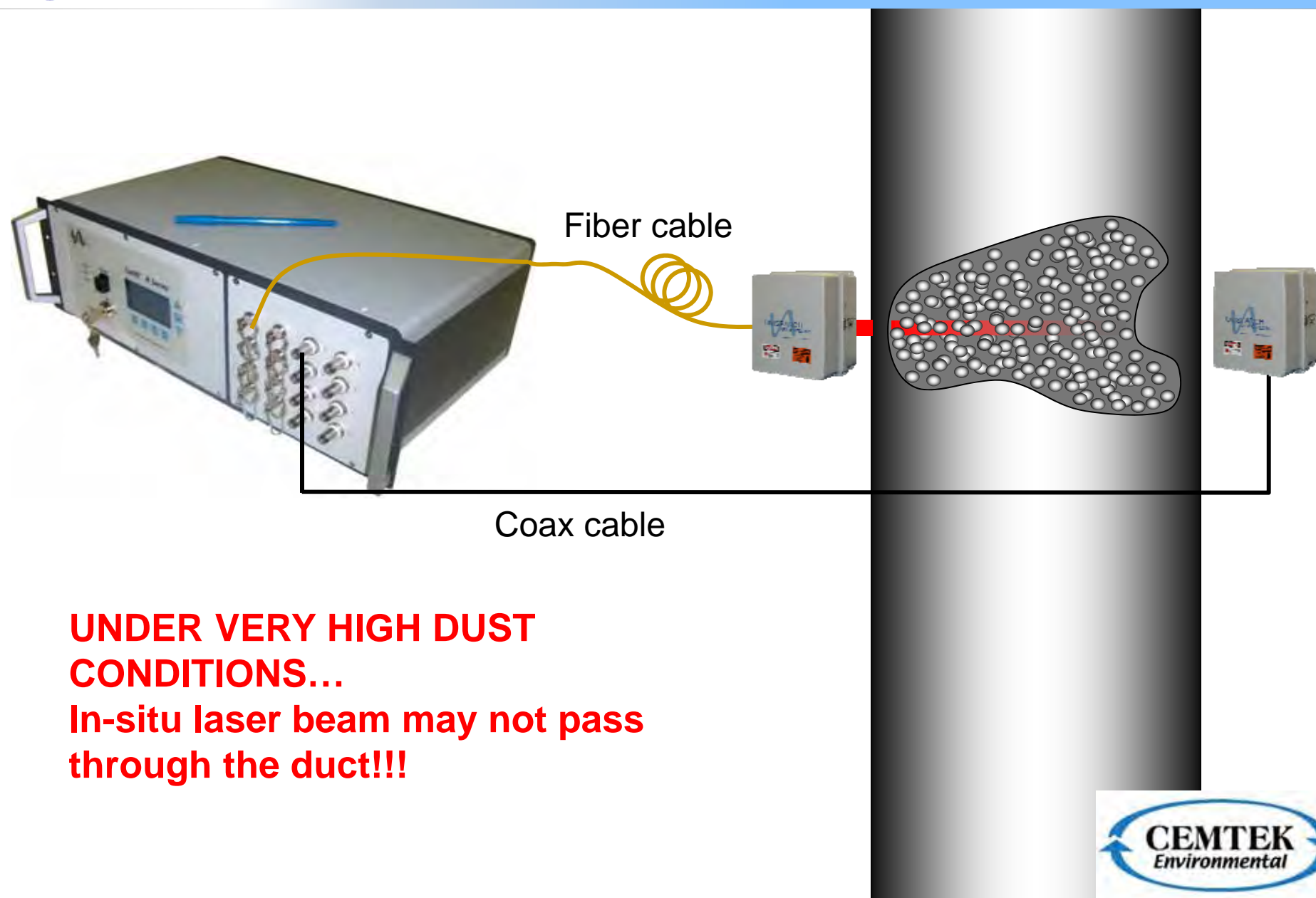
NO_x reduction in an SCR Coal-fired Boiler



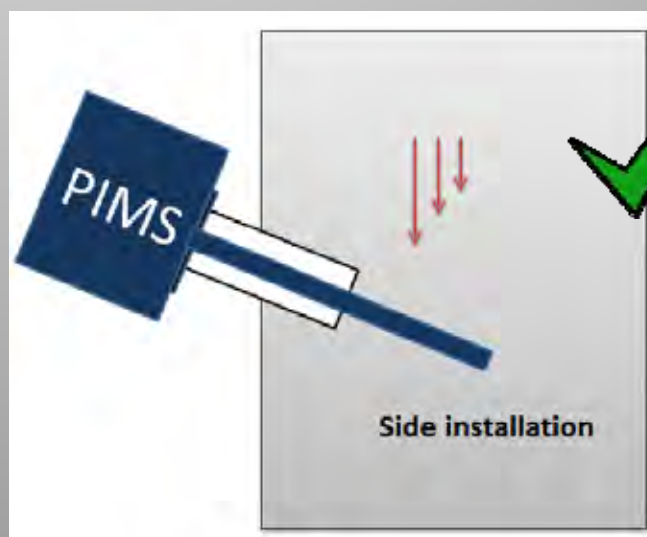
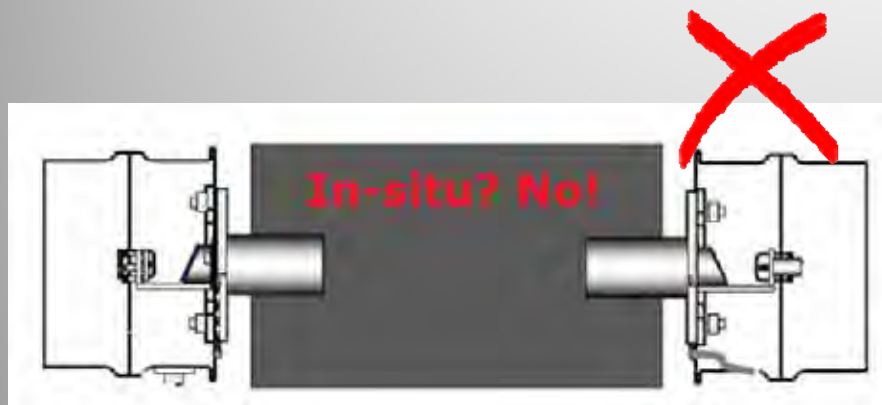


In-situ NH₃ measurement
(Lowest Detection Limit ~0.5 ppm
for a 5 meter duct diameter)





PIMS (Pseudo In-situ Measurement System)



NH3 Extractive System
(Lowest Detection Limit ~0.1 ppm)

Optical & Extraction assembly
located at the duct

Fiber cable (10-200m)

Purge
Control
cable

Coax cable

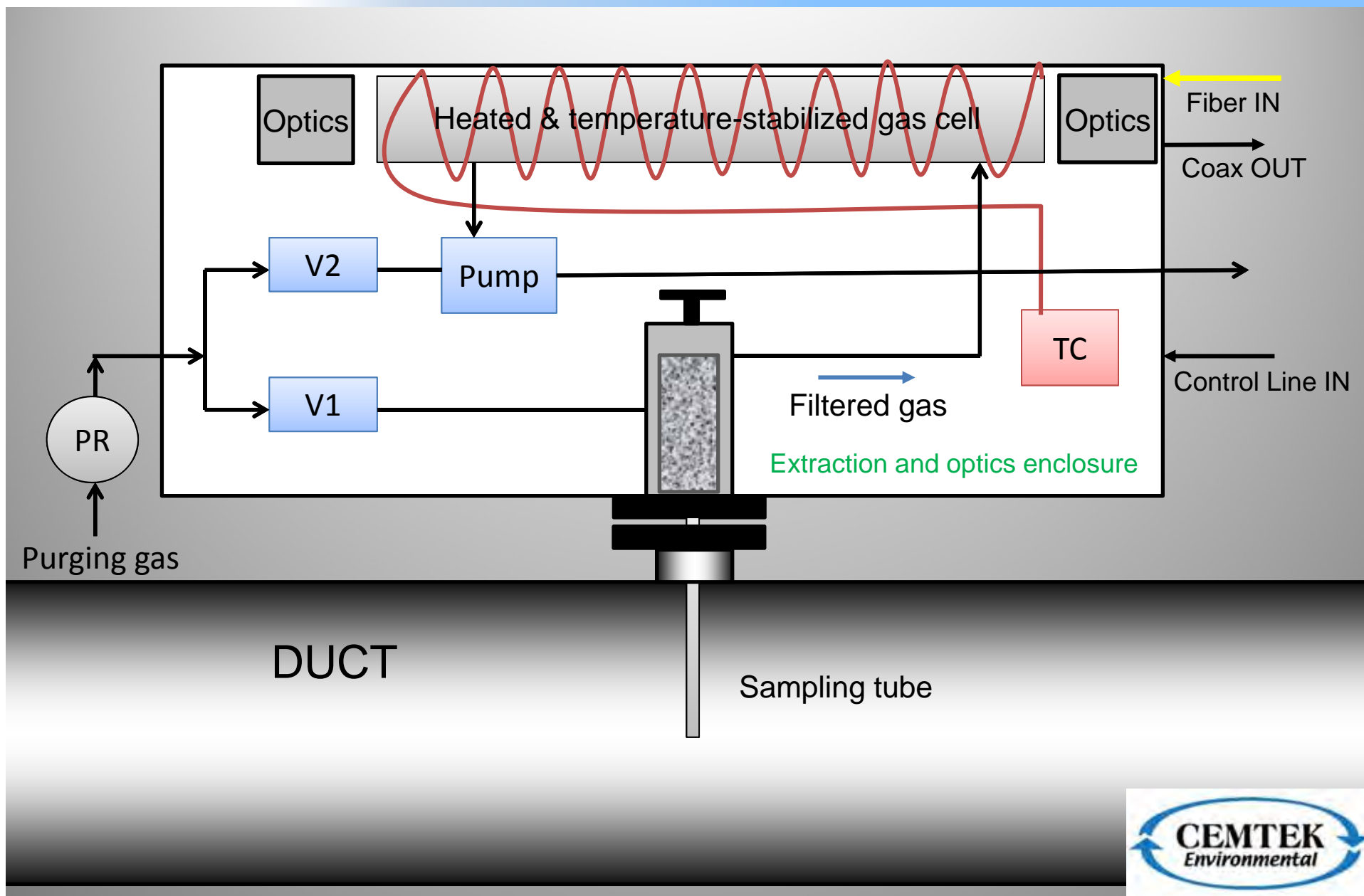


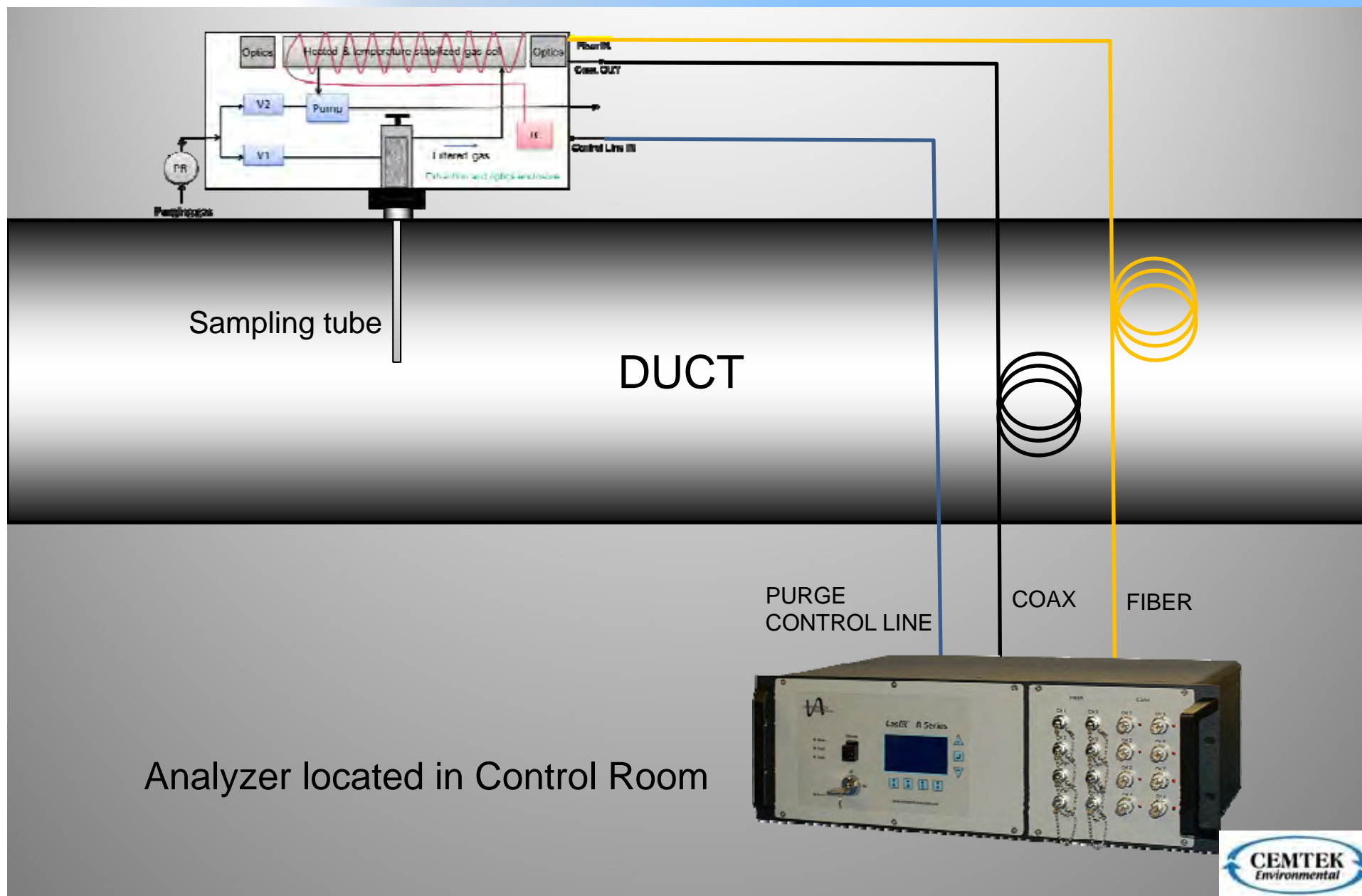
Analyzer located in control room



Patent-pending extractive head

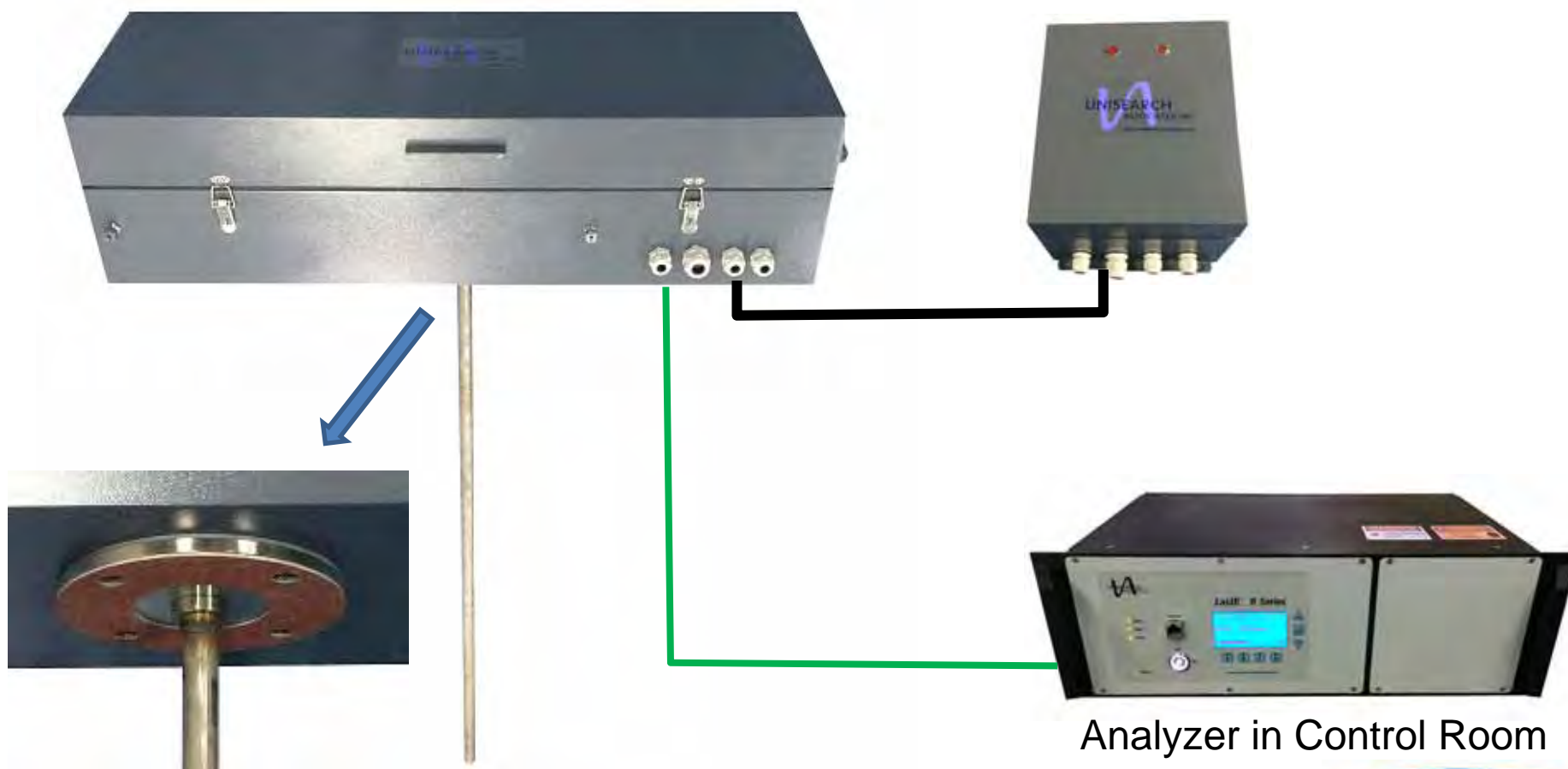
Particulate
filter





NH₃ Measurement in Power Plants with High Dust Loading

PIMS installed in Duct

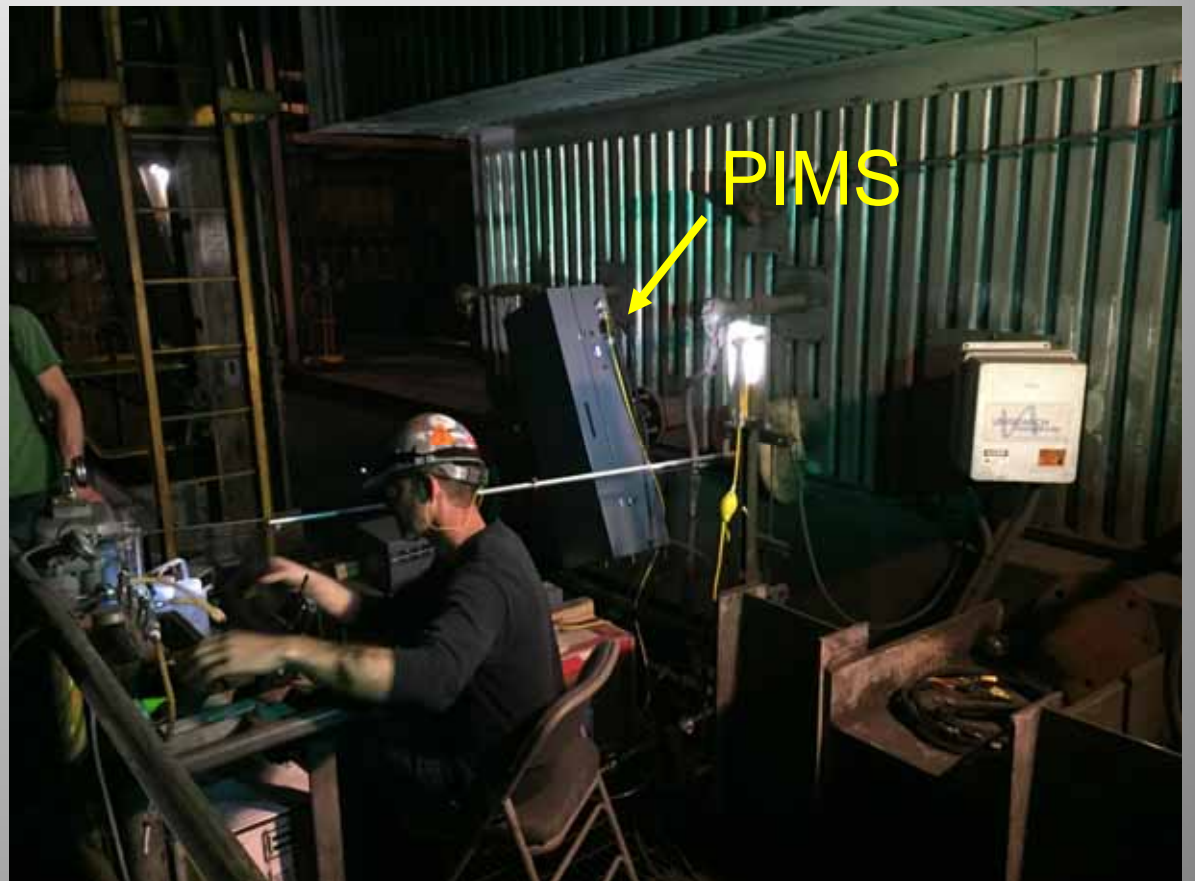


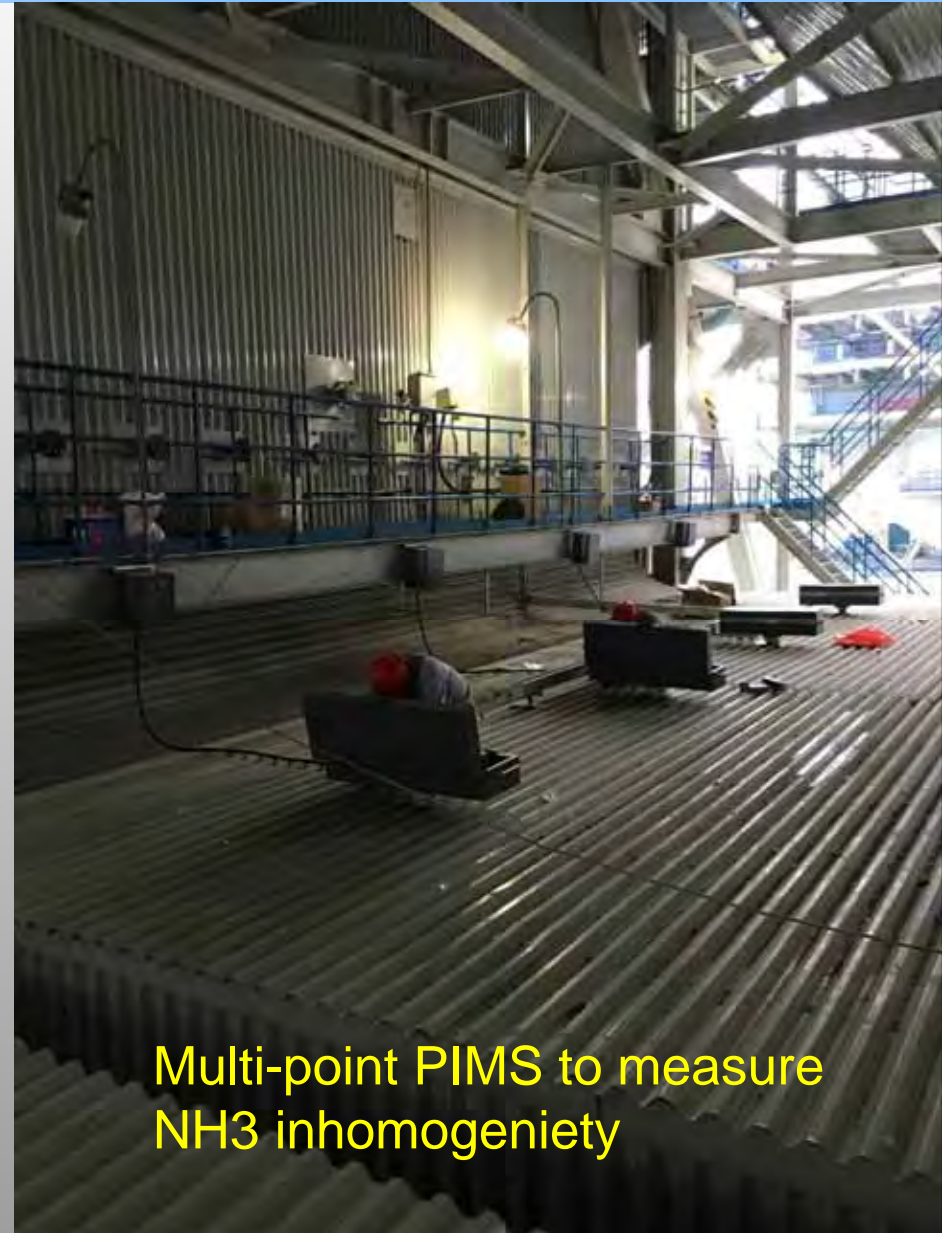
Analyzer in Control Room

PIMS (Pseudo In-situ Measurement System) (China, USA, Canada, Europe, International patent pending)



EPRI PIMS Measurement at First Energy coal-fired Power Plant in US

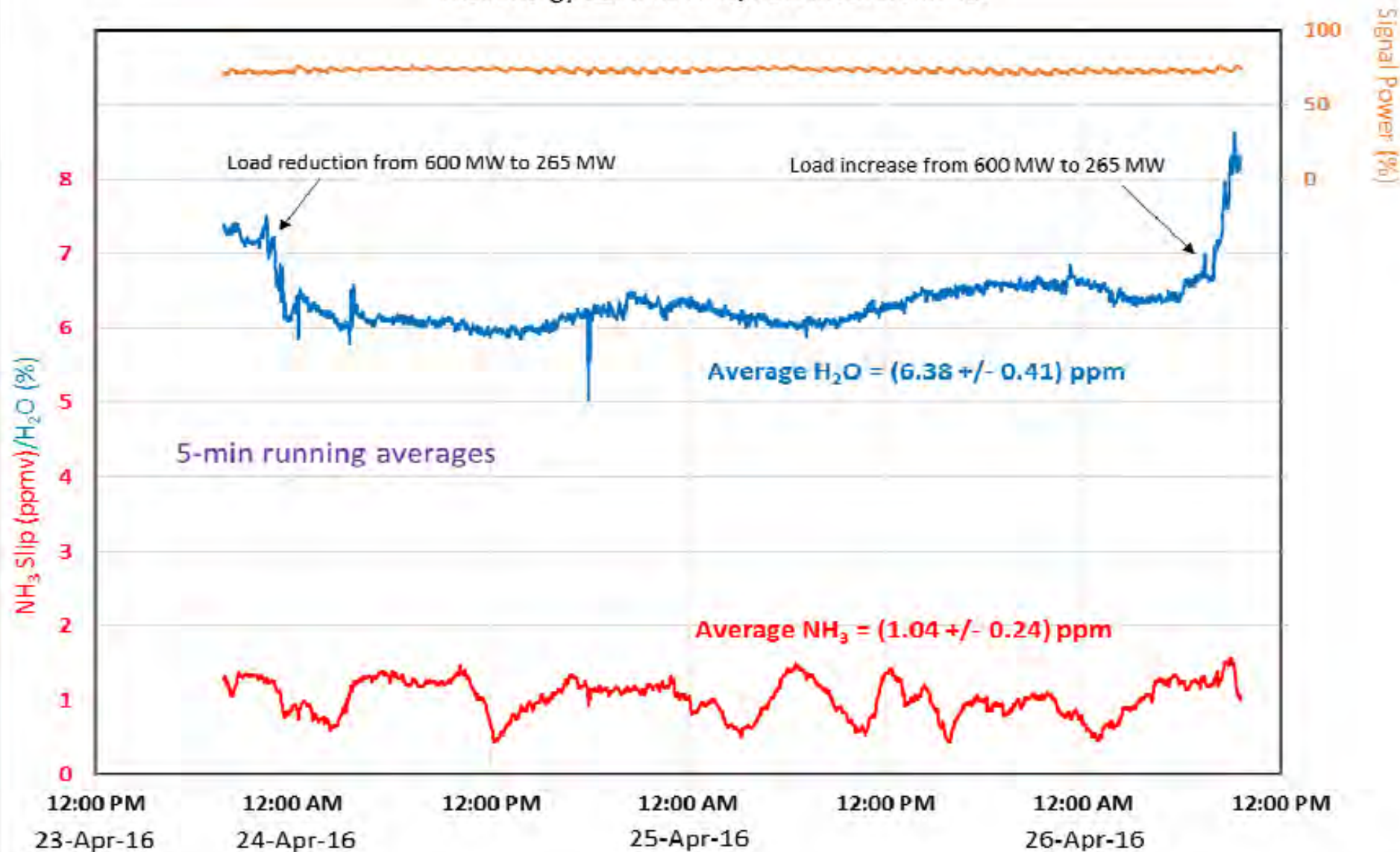




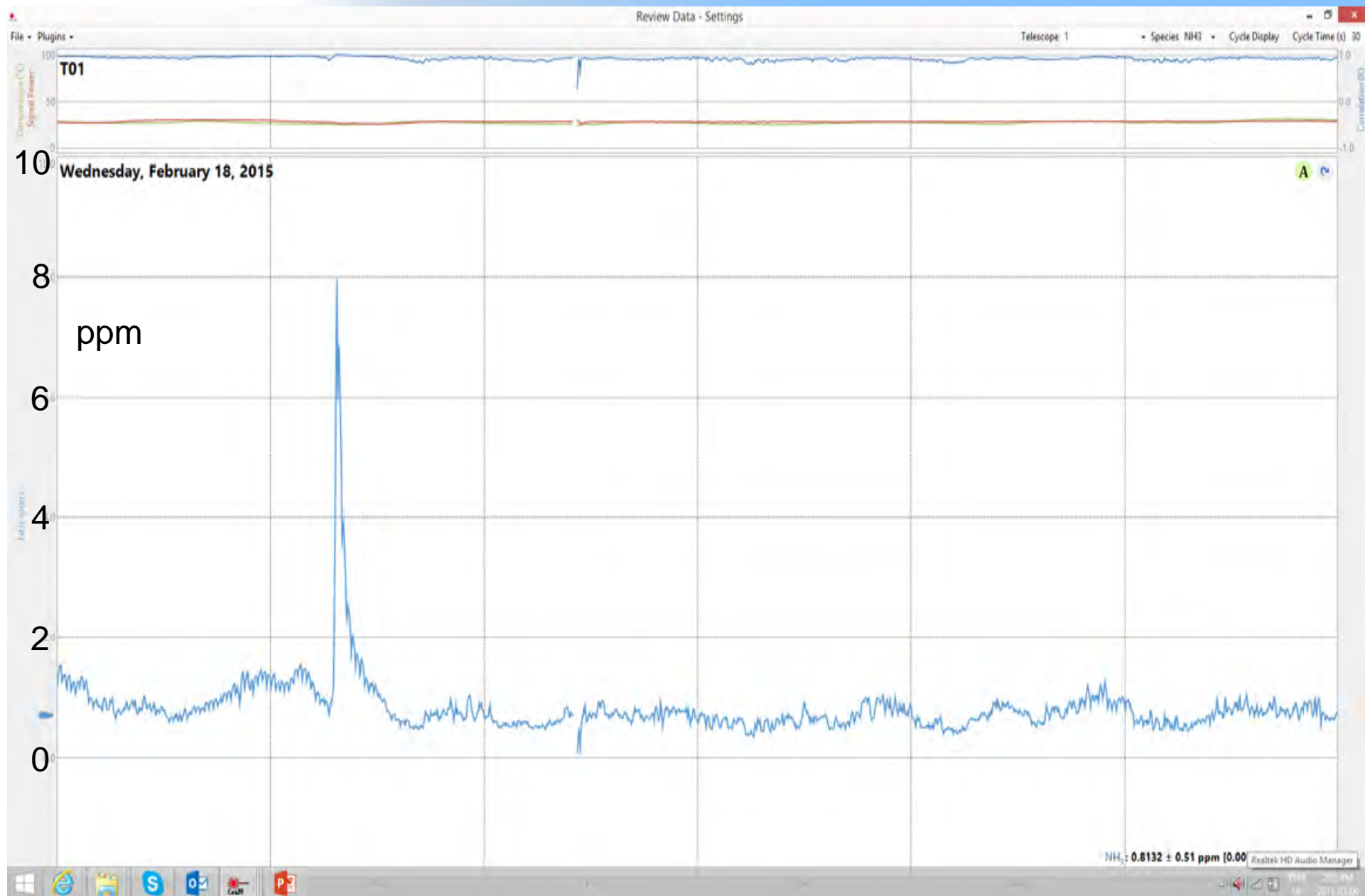
Multi-point PMS to measure
NH₃ inhomogeneity

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First Energy-Sammis NH₃/H₂O Measurements



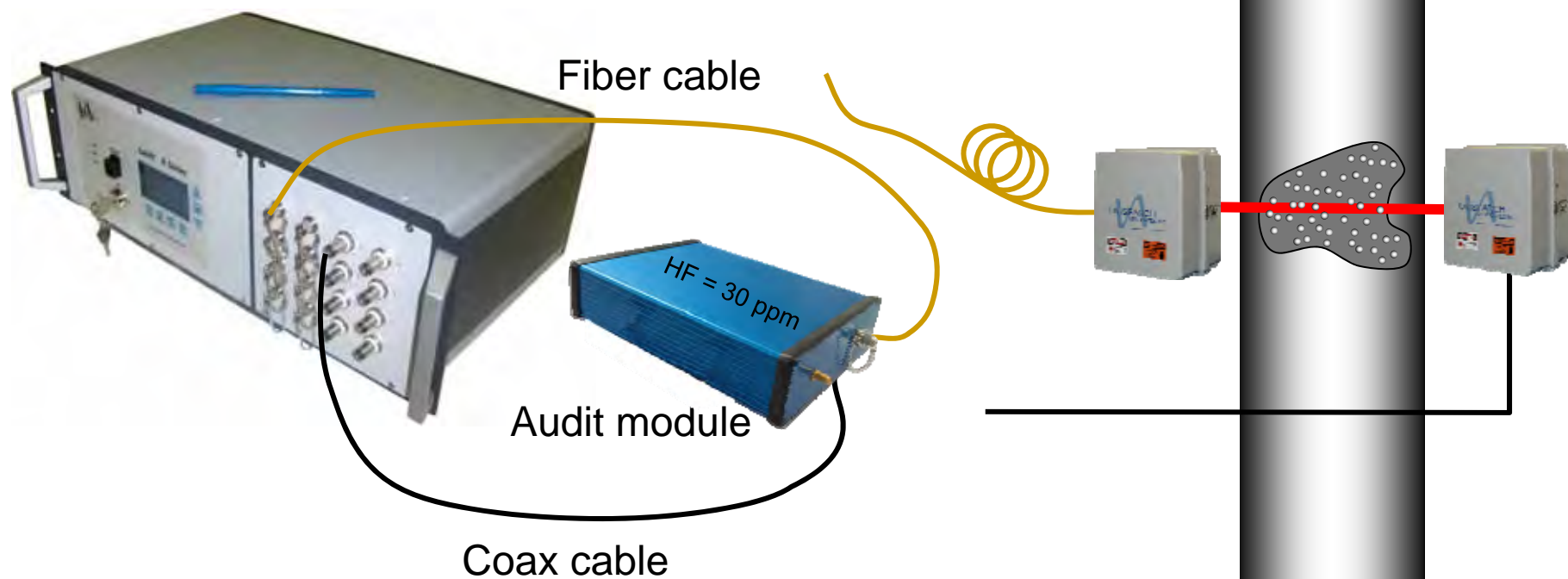
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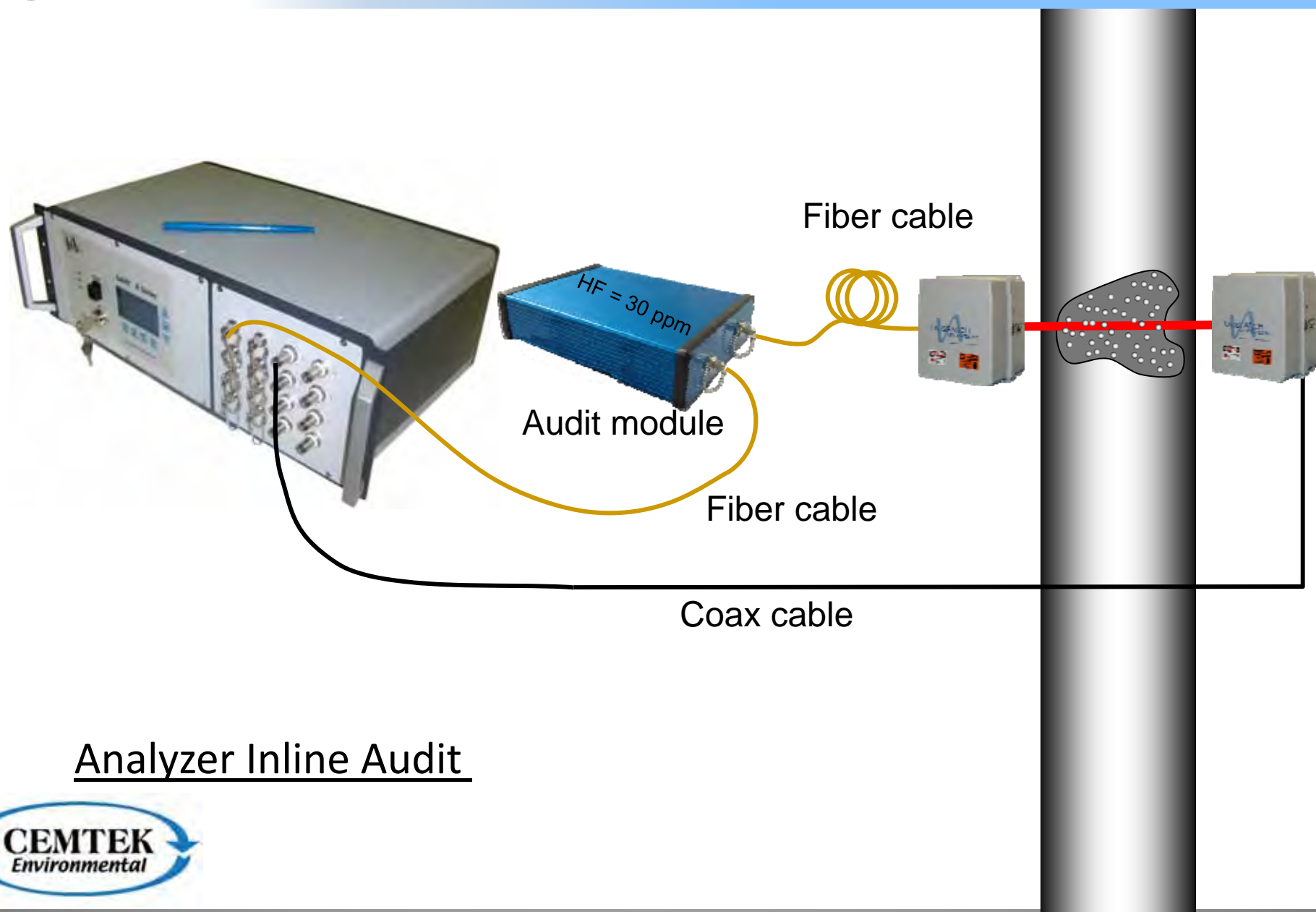
Unisearch gas analyzer do not require field calibration.

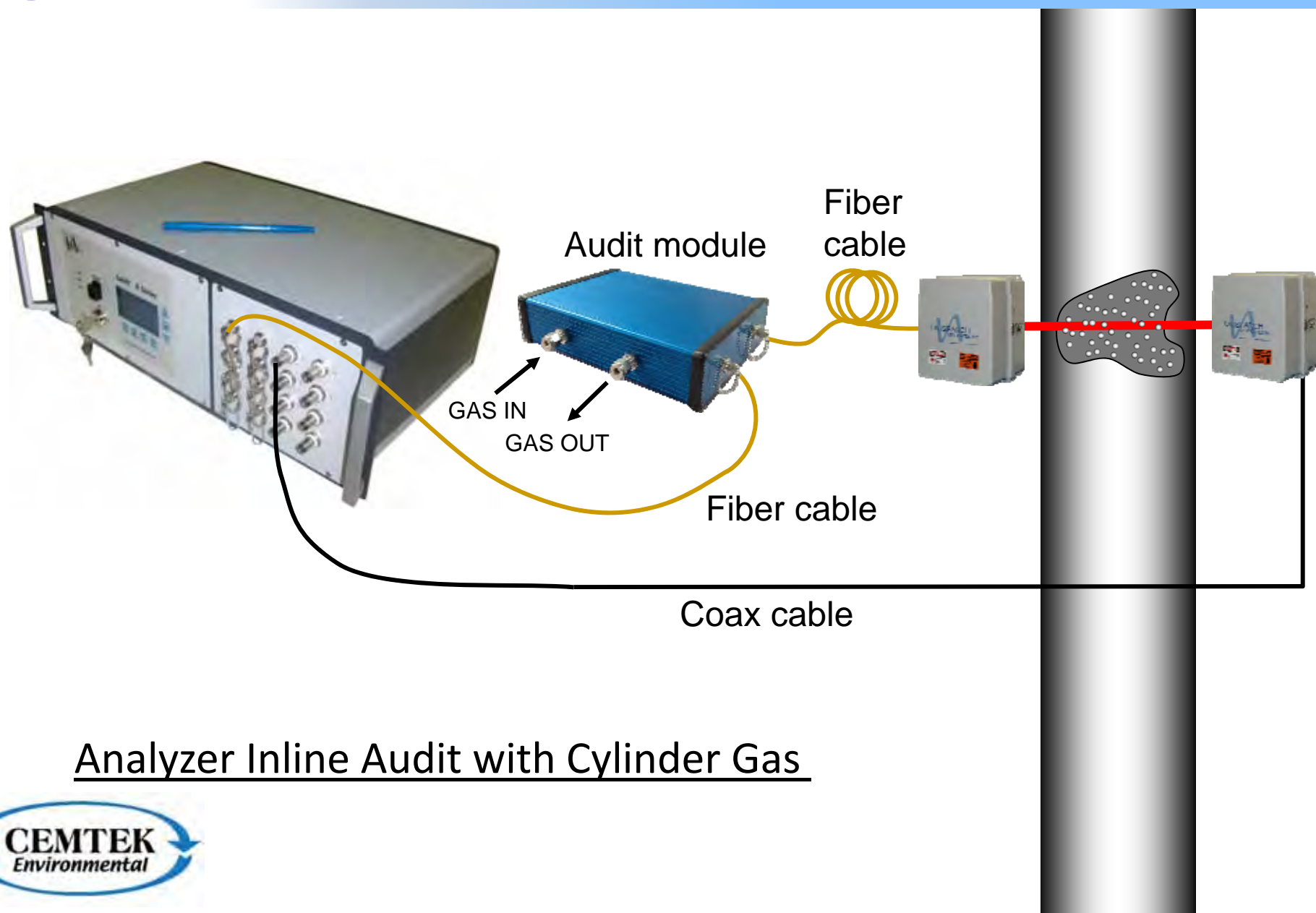
Audit Modules containing permanently sealed gas cells are available to check the validity of the measurements. Therefore, compressed gas cylinders are not required to check the performance or validity of the analyzer.





Analyzer Offline Audit





Data logging:

Internal compact flash card (4 GB) – can store ~5 years of data

Analog: 4-20 mA outputs (for gas level and signal power)

Digital: RS232 (ASCII), Ethernet, Modbus (TCP/IP)

Alarms:

6 dry-contact relays (5 configurable by user)

Examples:

- Analyzer main power (fixed)
- Software operation
- Gas level alarm (low and high)
- Instrument fault alarm