

Conference SPIL 2020



Compact Urea Hydrolyser An Integrated Equipment for Efficient Flue Gas Cleaning in Small Incineration Plants



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What do we do?

Designing of systems for energy utilization of waste covering:

- Combustion of various materials:
 Municipal solid waste, industrial
 liquid and gaseous waste...
- Heat exchange and utilization
 Waste heat recuperation for steam generation, thermal oil heating...
- Flue gas cleaning
 DeNOx, DeSOx, DeDiox, DeDust

What do we offer?



Case study, strategic assessment

Feasibility study

Waste management consultancy

Operational tests and documentation

Project management

Algorithms and software engineering

Material and energy balance calculations

Commissioning and operator training

Service of an equipment



Why do we do that?



Fossil fuel depletion and climate change

Continuous emission limits tightening

Increasing of waste disposal price

Increasing of energy and power price

Water cost increase

Many inefficient and outdated plants



Latest products:

EVECONT





- Built in 2019-2020
- Waste utilization at the place of the origin – 300 kg/h
- Processing of non-recyclable plastic waste
- Highly automated operation
- Environmentally friendly energy source
- Modular character of the plant enables quick and cheap tailormade solution

Latest products:

EVEMED

- Modernization of incineration plant processing hazardous waste from nearby hospital
- Turnkey contract
- Nominal capacity is 350 kg/h
- Fully automated operation
- Environmentaly friendly waste abatement in comparison with landfilling
- Economically viable solution





And many other:



- **△ EVECONT** − plastic non-recyclable waste
- **EVELINE** biomass and municipal solid waste
- **EVEMED hospital and hazardous waste**
- **EVELABEL** clever maintenance system
- Flue gas cleaning— DeNOx, DeSOx, Dediox, DeDust, VOC, heavy metals...

Current research:

Compact Urea Hydrolyser

EVESTER – Sterilization of hospital equipment with the flue gas heat

EVESLUDGE – Recovery of phosphorus from wastewater sludge



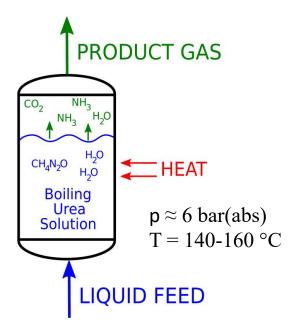
- All incineration plants produce flue gas, which mostly contains concentration of NOx above emission limit \rightarrow DeNOx technology is employed.
- DeNOx technology:
 - SCR or SNCR.
 - Commonly used reagent is Urea or Ammonia.
 - Urea is easy and safe to handle, while Ammonia is very effective for NOx removal.
- Gaseous Ammonia can be generated from Urea solution by hydrolysis reaction:

$$CH_4N_2O + H_2O \rightarrow 2NH_3 + CO_2$$

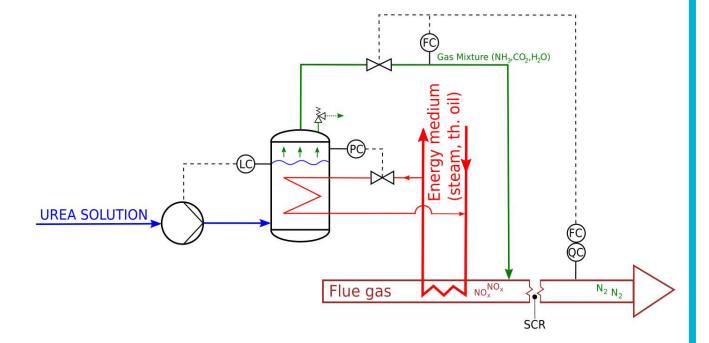
This way the Ammonia can be generated in the plant immediately before its injection to the flue gas. This way we achieve very high DeNOx removal efficiency, and simultaneously we avoid handling and storage of Ammonia as a dangerous substance.



Reactor

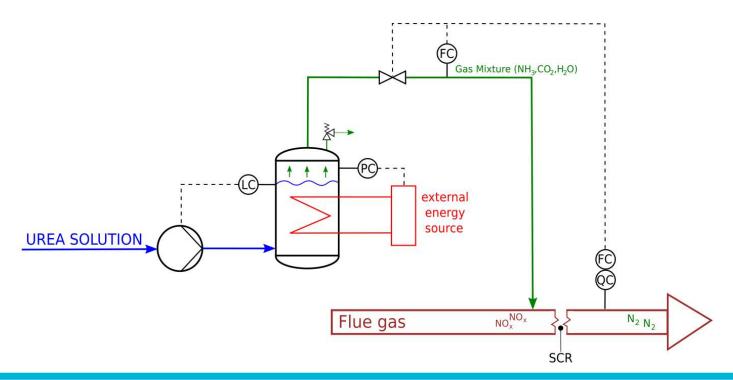


Urea Hydrolyser integrated to the plant





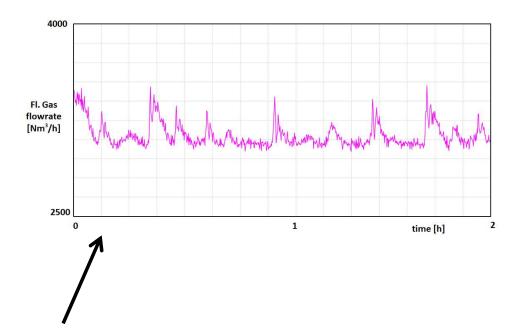
Urea Hydrolyser using external source of energy





Requirements on the unit:

- High removal efficiency of NOx
- Fully automated operation
- Long service life of the equipment
- Low operation and maintenance costs
- Economically reasonable purchase cost
- Quickly adjustable amount of generated ammonia → Low Ammonia slip





Compact Urea Hydrolyser

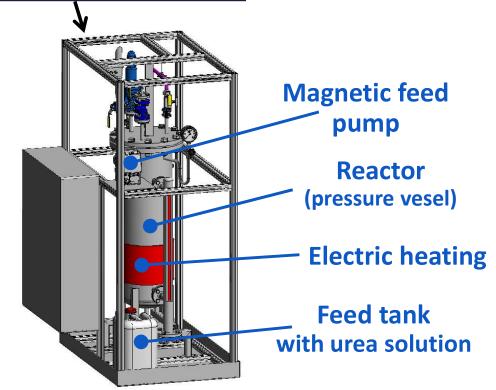
<u>Case study</u> and <u>Experimental unit</u>

Incineration plant parameters:

- Waste capacity 2400 tons/year
- MP steam production: 10 bar, 180 °C, 40 370 tons/year

CUH parameters according the flue gas composition:

- Ammonia production 1,96 kg/h
- Heat duty 5.85 kW → less than 0,2% of plant heat production





Grateful acknowledgment

LTACH19033 – "Transmission Enhancement and Energy Optimised Integration of Heat Exchangers in Petrochemical Industry Waste Heat Utilisation"







Thank You!