
Particulate Matter (PM) CEMS

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PM CEMS

- ◆ Many Existing PM CEMS Represent “Monitoring by Extortion” - Consent Decree Requirements
- ◆ More Recently, PM CEMS Installed In Lieu of Opacity on New Wet Scrubbers
- ◆ A Few Have Accepted PM CEMS in Permits for New Units
- ◆ PM CEMS or CPMS an option in EGU MACT Rule – February 16, 2012

Main Issues with PM CEMS

- ◆ Limited knowledge with respect to long-term stability or robustness of PM CEMS correlations – Particularly at Low Levels
 - PM CEMS do not actually measure mass
 - Sensitivity to stratification & size distribution
- ◆ Obtaining valid correlation on wet stacks or locations after a baghouse
- ◆ PM stratification
 - Can be an issue in certain situations
 - Testing is not well defined or straightforward


PM CEMS

What Are Some of My Choices?

Measurement Techniques

- ◆ Beta Attenuation
- ◆ Light Scattering
- ◆ Hybrid with TEOM

M&C Particle Tracker

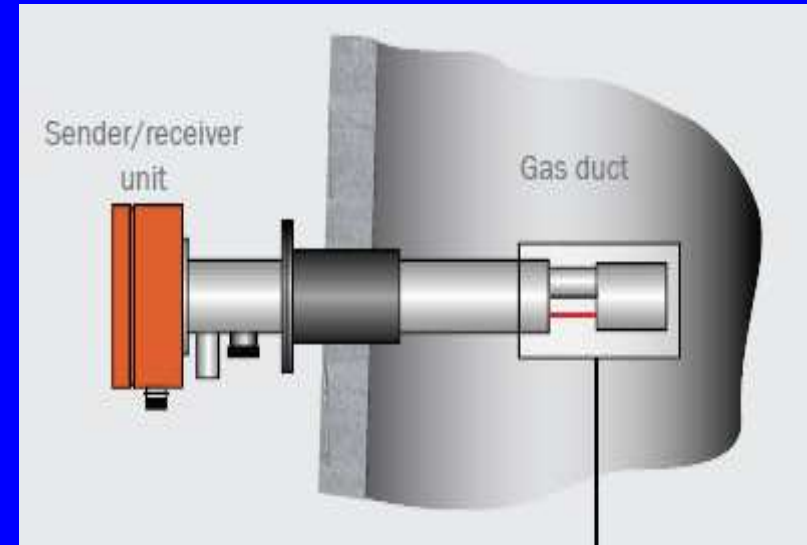
- ◆ Forward - Light Scatter
 - ◆ Dilution-Extractive
 - Typical DR = 8:1
 - ◆ Can be used in a wet environment
- 
- ◆ Aerosol Generator to conduct daily span checks
 - ◆ Complete check of the sampling system
 - ◆ Collects isokinetic sample (Input from stack flow monitor)

M&C Particle Tracker

- ◆ Participated in EPRI PM CEMS Study
 - Struggled with probe pluggage early in the program
 - Upgraded nozzle design & system blowback to help reduce probe pluggage
 - Improved performance at the end of project
- ◆ Tested versus a QAG
 - Showed a good linear response ($R^2 > 0.95$)

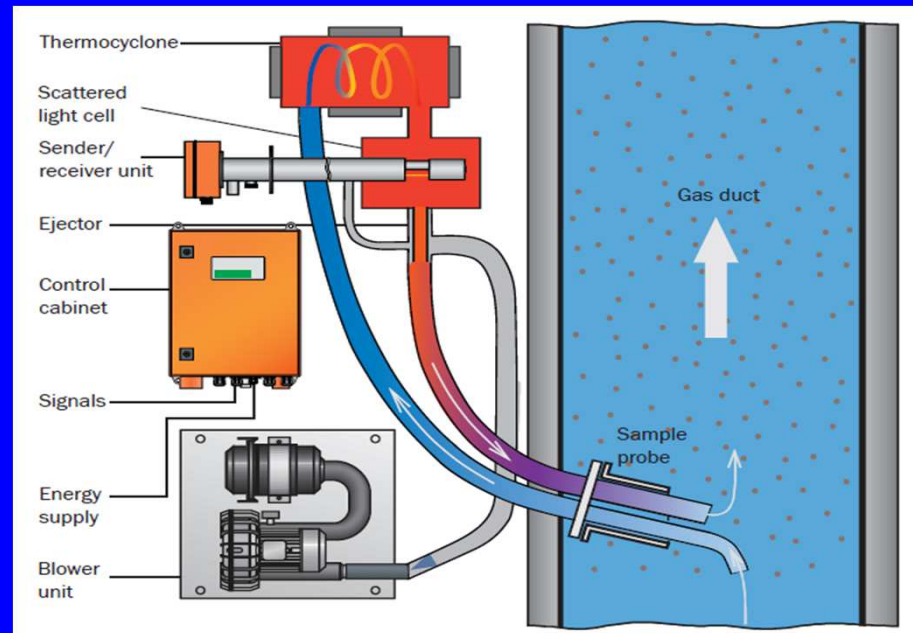
Sick Maihak FW-100

- ◆ Forward - Light Scatter
- ◆ In-situ
- ◆ Dry stack applications only
- ◆ Has passed PS-11 Correlation Testing
- ◆ Variable slopes for correlation curves on similar units
- ◆ Quarterly maintenance is requiring a 3-4 man-hours



Sick Maihak FWE-200

- ◆ Forward - Light Scatter
- ◆ Straight-Extractive
- ◆ Dry or Wet stack applications
- ◆ Has passed PS-11 Correlation Testing
- ◆ Uses “Thermocyclone” to heat sample to prevent moisture interference with light-scatter measurement
- ◆ Widely used in the EGU Industry



PCME QAL-181

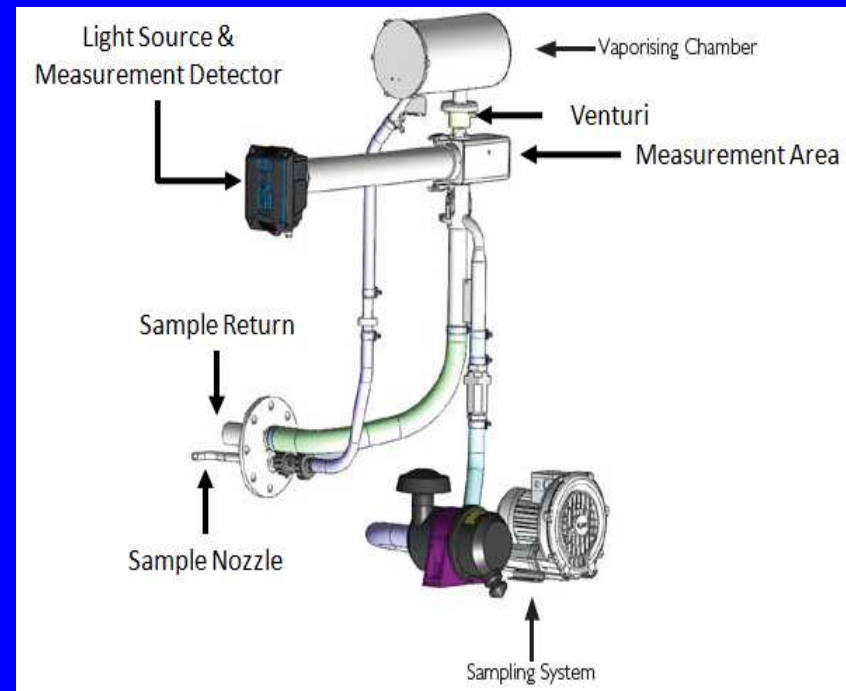
- ◆ Forward - Light Scatter
- ◆ In-situ
- ◆ Dry stack applications only
- ◆ Limited US EGU Data



- ◆ For Span Checks, inserts reference scattering material to check detector measurement.

PCME 181-WS

- ◆ Forward - Light Scatter
- ◆ Straight-Extractive
- ◆ Dry or Wet stack applications
- ◆ Has passed PS-11 Correlation Testing
- ◆ Uses a vaporizing chamber to heat sample to prevent moisture interference with light-scatter measurement
- ◆ Can vary sample flow rate to maintain isokinetic sampling.



MSI BetaGuard

- ◆ Beta-Attenuation
- ◆ Dilution-Extractive
- ◆ Dry or Wet stack applications
- ◆ Batch Samples – 716-sec per cycle
- ◆ 4 PM readings per hour
- ◆ Sample umbilical up to 150 ft.
- ◆ Has passed PS-11 Correlation
- ◆ Must perform daily & quarterly sample volume audits



Thermo Hybrid PM CEMS

◆ Light-Scatter

- Forward – Primary Measurement Output
- Back – Used as a QA Check
 - » Shift in the Forward-to-Back scatter response ratio indication of change in PM physical characteristics

◆ TEOM Measurement

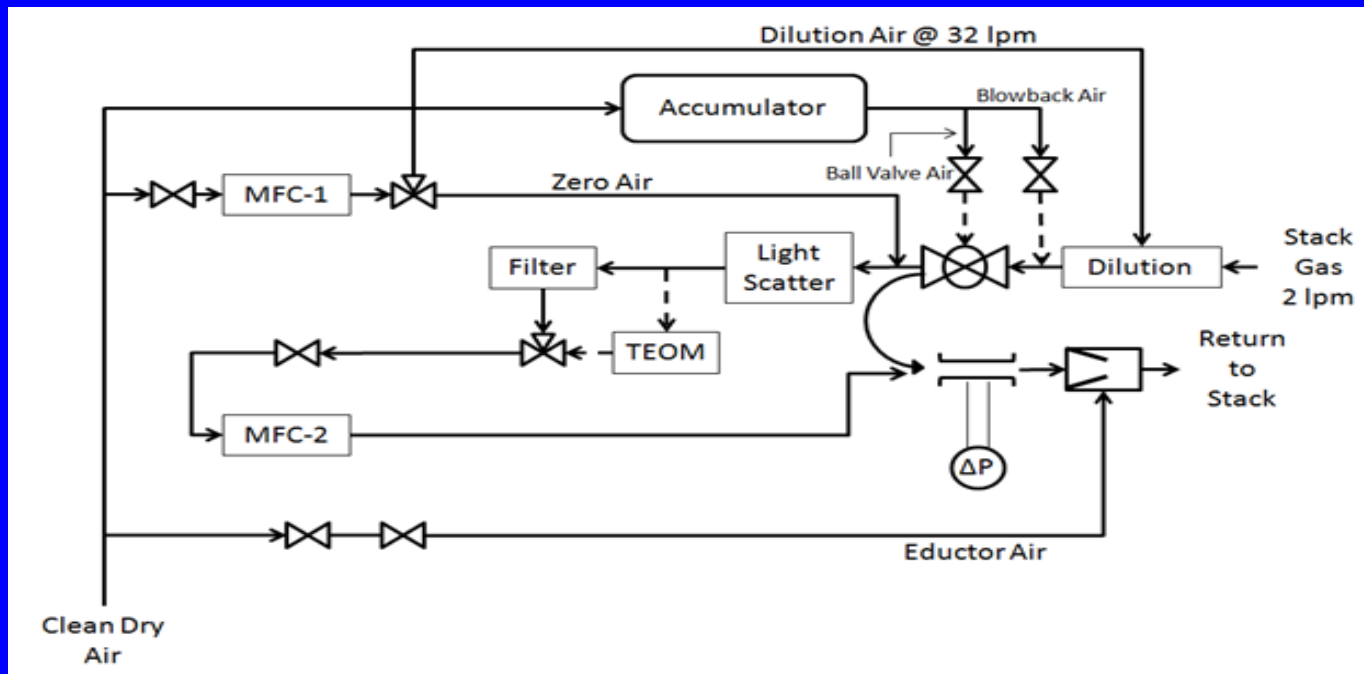
- Used as a baseline for Forward Light-Scatter
- TEOM measurement only acquired periodically

◆ Dilution-Extractive

- Target Dilution Ratio of 16:1

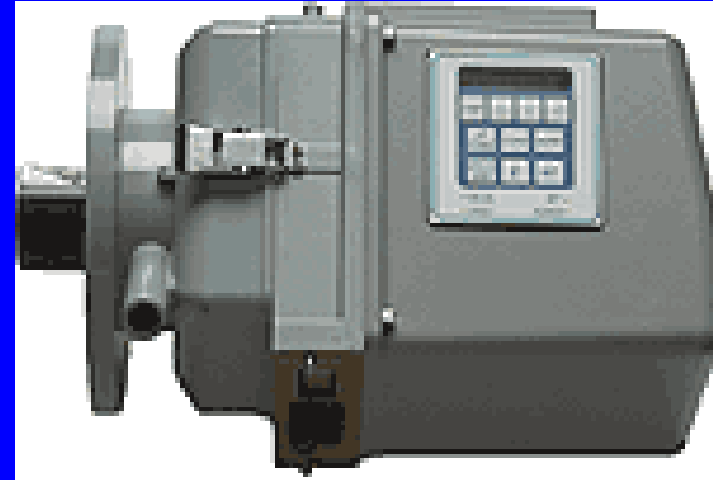
Thermo Hybrid PM CEMS

- ◆ Can vary sample flow rate to maintain isokinetic sampling rate.
- ◆ Dry or Wet stack applications



Teledyne-ML LaserHawk

- ◆ Back - Light Scatter
- ◆ In-situ
- ◆ Dry stack applications only
- ◆ Has been installed on a few US EGU sites
- ◆ Signal detector located in the optical head assembly
- ◆ Equipped with blower assembly to protect optics from corrosive stack gases



Altech Beta 5M

- ◆ Beta-Attenuation
- ◆ Straight-Extractive
- ◆ Dry or Wet stack applications
- ◆ Batch Samples
- ◆ PM readings every 8-minutes
- ◆ Maintains isokinetic sample rate
- ◆ Equipped to measure stack flow directly
- ◆ Must perform daily & quarterly sample volume audits



Alternative Correlation Procedures

Correlation of PM CEMS

◆ PS-11 Requirements

- Vary PM loading (i.e., concentration) @ sample location
- Difficult to vary PM loading on baghouse or wet scrubber units
- Best correlations have data collected at or near the emission standard
- Allows the use of zero or out-of-stack measurements
 - » Need multiple zero runs (i.e., ≥ 3) to give the points statistical weight in the correlation calculations

Correlation of PM CEMS

◆ Ash Reinjection

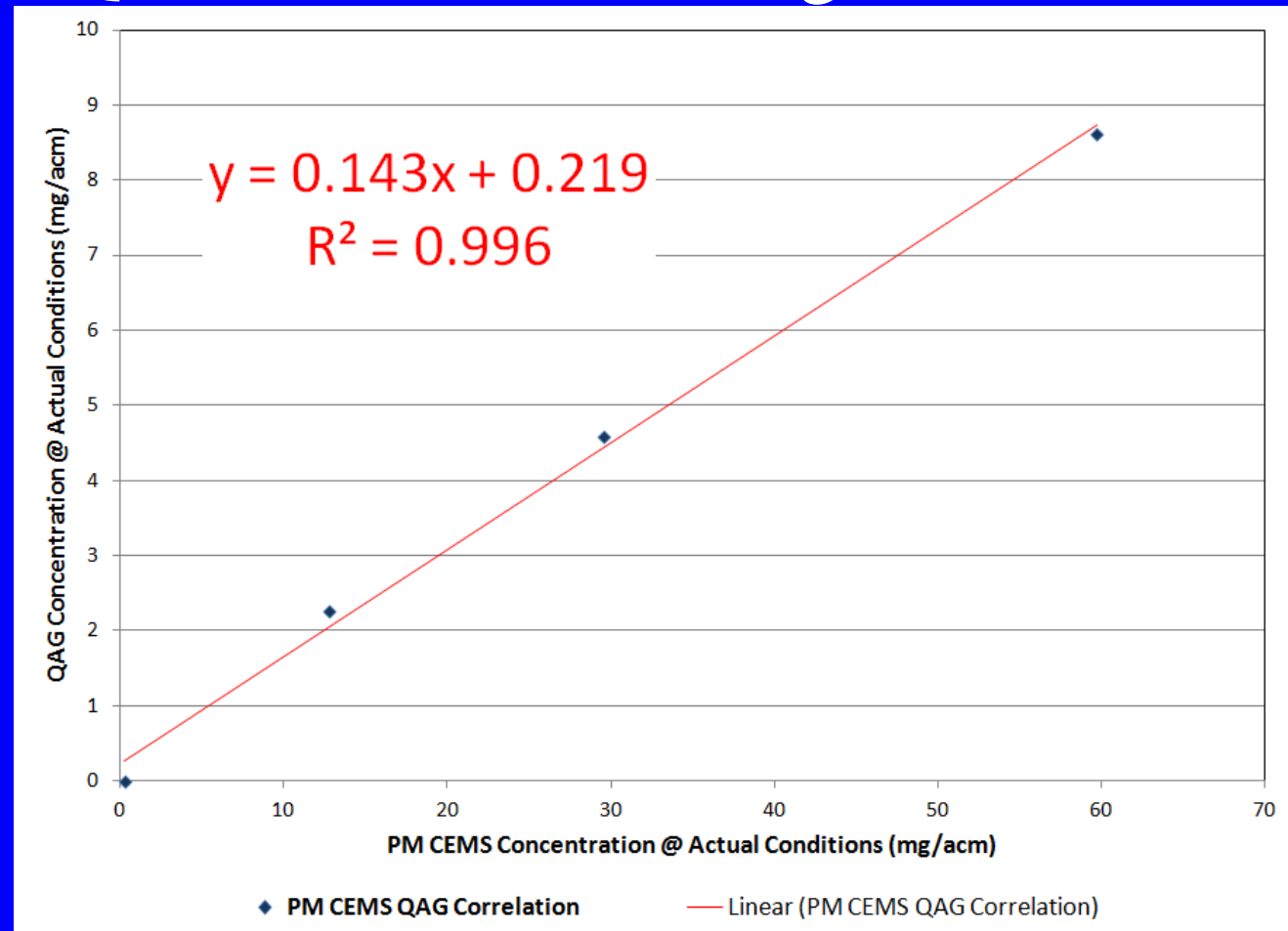
- Taking collected ash from the unit and injecting it back into the sample stream downstream of the last pollution control device
- Has been attempted at several units
- Does this represent normal operating conditions?

◆ Quantative Aersol Generator (QAG)

- Provides NIST traceable PM concentrations
- Does a QAG correlation yield comparable PS-11 correlations?

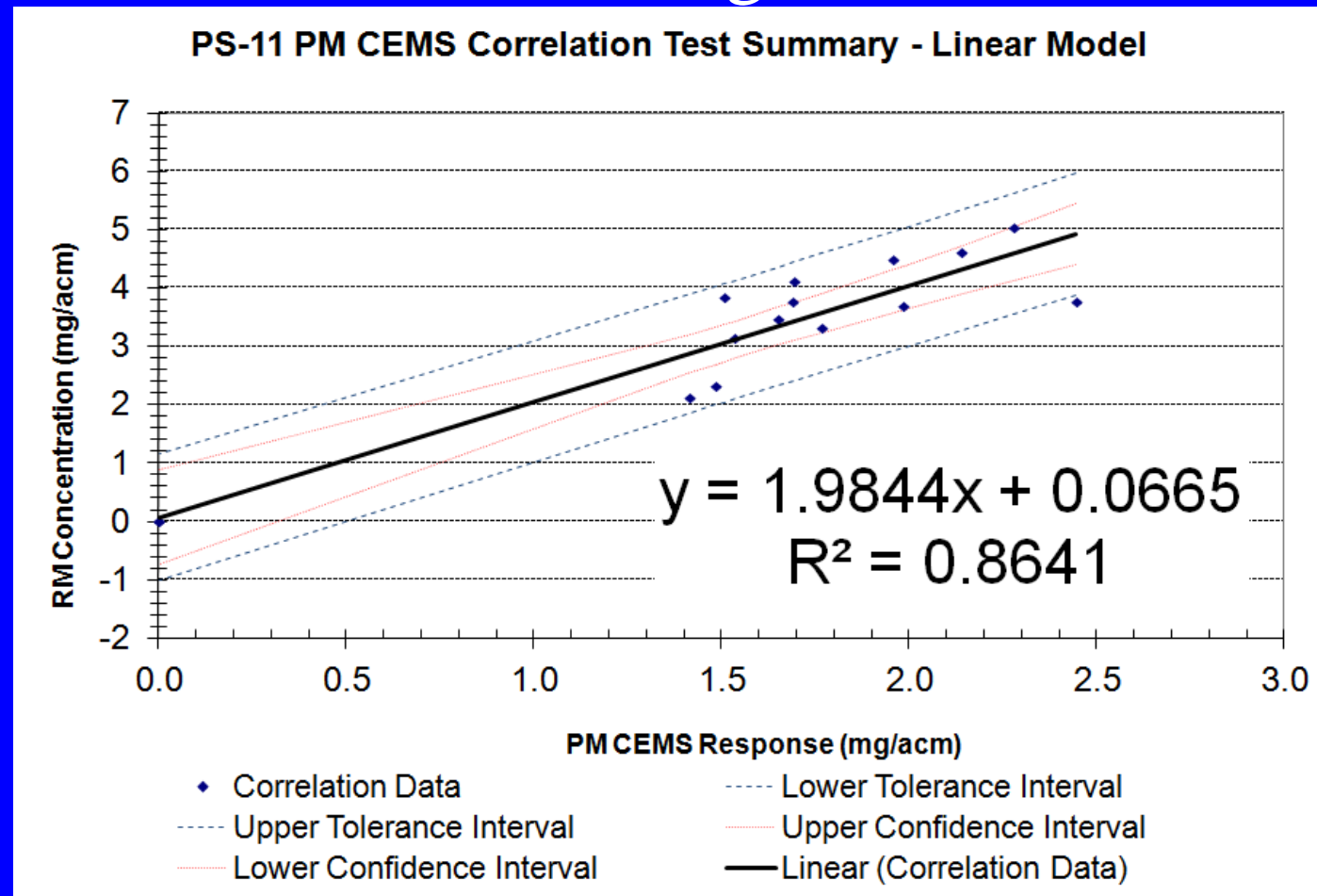
Correlation of PM CEMS

- ◆ Example QAG Correlation – Light-Scatter Device:



Correlation of PM CEMS

- ◆ PS-11 Correlation for same Light-Scatter Device:



QAG Correlation Applications

- ◆ How can a QAG correlation be applicable?
 - Used to demonstrate linear response of the detector over a wide range of PM Concentrations
 - » Performed by manufacturer
 - Apply site specific “Correction” factor to PM CEMS
 - » Similar to Part 75 flow rate monitors
 - Change PS-11 specifications from correlation to RATA.
 - » 20 % RA or $\pm 25\%$ of applicable emission standard