

Activated Carbon for Flue Gas Cleaning



Flue Gas Cleaning

In flue gas cleaning processes, powdered activated carbon is used for the removal of dioxins/furans and heavy metals from waste incineration plants.

Powdered activated carbon from **Donau Carbon** can be dosed, depending on the concentration of the impurities. Flexible dosing rates assure optimal efficiency of activated carbon consumption and economic utilization.

The use of powdered activated carbon enables practicable handling and easy removing from flue gases with cleanable filter systems.

Dioxins/Furans are a group of persistent and extremely toxic compounds, which are almost completely destroyed under stable combustion conditions, but are re-formed during dust separation at temperatures above 200° C.

The use of powdered activated carbon from **Donau Carbon** results in a removal efficiency of 99.9% for dioxins.



 Mercury is one of the rarest elements in nature. However, due to its high vapour pressure and easy dissolubility from chemical compounds, the danger of emissions to the environment is present in many industrial processes.

Due to the high toxicity of mercury and its compounds, every possible effort should be undertaken to prevent such emissions. Possible sources of mercury emissions to the atmosphere are metallurgical processes and production and disposal of products containing mercury. Mercury can be removed from gas flows using different washing processes. Adsorption on activated carbon from **Donau Carbon** results in a removal efficiency of 98 %.

Rechable emission values:

Dioxin/Furan: $< 0.1 \text{ ng / Nm}^3$ Quecksilber: $< 0.05 \text{ mg / Nm}^3$

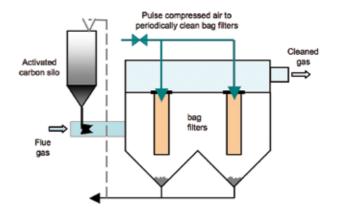
Activated Carbon Characteristics

The manufacturing and activation process and the used basic raw materials have a determining influence on the adsorptive capacity of activated carbon products. Raw material can be charcoal, bituminous coal, wood, coconut shells, olive stones, fruit stones, peat etc.

In the **Gas Activation Process**, previously carbonised material is subjected to the oxidising action of gas, such as steam, carbon dioxide, air or a mixture of these. Activation temperatures typically range from 700 to 1.000 °C.

In the **Chemical Activation Process** non-incinerated carbonaceous material like sawdust are initially mixed with dehydrating or oxidising chemicals like zinc chloride or phosphoric acid and heated up to temperatures between 400 and 800 °C under exclusion of oxygen.

The selection of the most suitable type of activated carbon for a specific application depends on the physical and chemical properties of the substances to be adsorbed. Aside from this material data, other process-related factors also play a role in the adsorption process.



Dioxin/Furan dry treatment

Donau Carbon Activated Carbon Products for Flue Gas Cleaning

The requirements for suitable activated carbon types are especially high external surface and particle size distribution of the powdered activated carbon, as well as excellent adsorption capacity for dioxins and heavy metals.

Recommended Activated Carbon Types (steam activated carbon qualities)				
Туре	Carbopal® CCM 60	Carbopal® CCM 70	Carbopal® CCM 80 FF	Carbopal® CCM 80 FG
BET-surface (m²/g)	600	700	800	800
lodine number (mg/g)	600 - 700	700 - 750	800 - 900	800 - 900
Ash content (wt%)	< 18	< 15	< 12	<10
Moisture content (wt.%)	< 15	< 12	< 10	< 4
Granulation < 40 μm (Gew.%)	ca. 70	ca. 70	ca. 90	ca. 90
Suitable for of Dioxin/Furan, Mercury	low concentration	medium concentration	high concentration	high concentration

Characteristic Data and Performance Testing

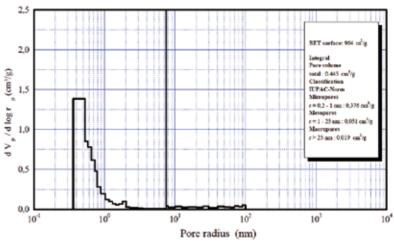
Depending on raw materials and activation method used, quality and adsorptive properties of the product vary widely. These differences are reflected in the characteristic data (quality features) of the various grades of activated carbon. In general, carbon properties are described on the basis of characteristic data. Apart from our own laboratory test procedures, international testing standards are given high priority, particularly the methods recommended by bodies as

- » ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials),
- » AWWA (American Water Works Association)
- » CEFIC (Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique)
- » European Standard (DIN EN / CEN Comité Européen de Normalisation) and
- » FCC (Food Chemicals Codex).



Differential Pore Size distribution







Donau Carbon world-wide



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