

This discussion paper is/has been under review for the journal Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP). Please refer to the corresponding final paper in ACP if available.

**Mercury emission
and speciation of
coal-fired power
plants**

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Mercury emission and speciation of coal-fired power plants in China

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Received: 29 September 2009 – Accepted: 13 October 2009 – Published: 12 November 2009

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Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union.

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Comprehensive field measurements are needed to understand the mercury emissions from Chinese power plants and to improve the accuracy of emission inventories. Characterization of mercury emissions and their behavior were measured in six typical coal-fired power plants in China. During the tests, the flue gas was sampled simultaneously at inlet and outlet of selective catalyst reduction (SCR), electrostatic precipitators (ESP), and flue gas desulfurization (FGD) using the Ontario Hydro Method (OHM). The pulverized coal, bottom ash, fly ash and gypsum were also sampled in the field. Mercury concentrations in coal burned in the measured power plants ranged from 17 to 385 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. The mercury mass balances for the six power plants varied from 87 to 116% of the input coal mercury for the whole system. The total mercury concentrations in the flue gas from boilers were at the range of 1.92–27.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which were significantly related to the mercury contents in burned coal. The mercury speciation in flue gas right after the boiler is influenced by the contents of halogen, mercury, and ash in the burned coal. The average mercury removal efficiencies of ESP, ESP plus wet FGD, and ESP plus dry FGD-FF systems were 24%, 73% and 66%, respectively, which were similar to the average removal efficiencies of pollution control device systems in other countries such as US, Japan and South Korea. The SCR system oxidized 16% elemental mercury and reduced about 32% of total mercury. Elemental mercury, accounting for 66–94% of total mercury, was the dominant species emitted to the atmosphere. The mercury emission factor was also calculated for each power plant.

1 Introduction

Mercury (Hg) is one of the most important environmental contaminants that has aroused a global concern due to its toxicity, long range transport, persistence and bioaccumulation in the environment. Coal combustion is believed to be the main source of mercury emissions to the atmosphere, accounting for 60%, or even more, of the

ACPD

9, 24051–24083, 2009

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total mercury emissions (Pacyna et al., 2006). Streets et al. (2009) suggested that the change of global anthropogenic Hg emissions may range anywhere from -4% to +96% by 2050, depending on future implementation of best available technology (BAT) in coal-fired utilities and energy demand.

Mercury is present in coal in trace amounts (0.01–0.5 mg/kg). At the high temperatures in combustion zone of boilers, combustion releases the Hg in coal into the exhaust gas as elemental mercury (Hg^0). This vapor may then be oxidized by HCl, SO_2 , and fly ash in flue gas due to thermo-chemical processes (Meij et al., 2002; Niksa et al., 2004; Lee et al., 2006; Park et al., 2008). Oxidized mercury (Hg^{2+}) is soluble and has a tendency to associate with the particles in flue gas to form particulate-bound mercury (Hg_p). Therefore, emissions of Hg^{2+} , may be efficiently controlled by typical air pollution control devices (APCD), such as electrostatic precipitators (ESP), fabric filter (FF), and flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems (US EPA, 1997, 2002a, 2000b). However, because the relative proportions of Hg^{2+} , Hg_p and Hg^0 can vary widely, the corresponding reductions in total mercury achieved by APCD vary (Pavlish et al., 2003; Srivastava et al., 2006; Lee et al., 2008; Cao et al., 2008a). For example, the removal efficiency of Hg from the flue gas by a combination of cold side ESP and wet FGD range from 24 to 70%. Emission speciation is an important source of uncertainty when assessing the atmospheric fate of mercury because Hg^{2+} , Hg_p and Hg^0 have very different physico-chemical characteristics and, consequently, different atmospheric lifetimes.

As the largest coal producer and consumer in the world, Hg emissions in China have been increasing rapidly in recent years and are getting more and more attentions (Wu et al., 2006; Pirrone et al., 2009). Wu et al. (2006) estimated mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants in China have been growing at annual growth rate of 5.9% during 1995–2003, much higher than the average growth rate of all coal consumption sectors. By 2007, the coal consumption by power generation in China increased to 1.49 billion tons, indicating a even higher annual growth rate during 2004–2007.

However, mercury emissions for China have large uncertainties because comprehensive field tests to characterize Hg emissions from coal-fired power stations is only

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available for the developed countries such as United States (US EPA, 2002b) and Japan (Yokoyama et al., 2000; Ito et al., 2006). Due to the paucity on Hg emission rates, speciation profiles from Chinese utility boilers and the capture of Hg in Chinese air pollution control devices, the uncertainty of total Hg emissions was estimated to be approximately $-40\%/+70\%$ for coal-fired power plants in China (Streets et al., 2005; Wu et al., 2009). There are even higher uncertainties for the speciation profiles. Therefore there has been increasing needs to characterize the Hg emissions from coal-fired power plants in China (Niksa and Fujiwara, 2009; Clack, 2009).

Up to now, mercury emission tests have been conducted only for a few power plants in China (Chen et al., 2007; Zhang et al., 2008; Tang et al., 2007). Chen et al. (2007) and Zhang et al. (2008) reported Hg speciation data based on flue gas monitoring with the Ontario Hydro protocol from 6 plants at the inlets and outlets to the particle collection devices. They found that the average mercury removal efficiencies of the ESP systems was 11%, that of the FF systems was 52%, much lower than the average removal efficiencies of pollution control devices in US plants. The test also indicates the share of Hg^0 vs. total Hg in Chinese boilers is much higher than that found in US boilers. For example, the share of Hg^0 is 26% on average for the outlet of ESPs tested in the US, while such ratio increases to 56% on average for Chinese boilers, which may be mainly because the compositions of Chinese coals differ from those of US coals. At the end of 2008, about 48% of Chinese coal-fired power plants were equipped with FGD. Considering that FGDs are going to be installed in all new units (according to the 11th five-year plan), the application rate of FGDs will reach up to 60% in 2010 and will keep increasing during 2010–2020 (Zhao et al., 2008). However, the test data for Hg emissions from coal-fired power plants with ESPs plus FGD are scarce in China. Therefore, more field tests are needed on more Chinese power plants to understand the full details of mercury partitioning and emissions from Chinese power plants, especially those with ESPs plus FGD.

In this paper, we present a comprehensive analysis of onsite measurements for mercury emission and behavior in six Chinese coal-fired power plants. The Ontario Hydro

Method was used to sample the mercury in flue gases, at the inlet of the APCDs and at the stack, in order to understand the change in chemical forms of mercury. The fate of Hg in coal-fired power plants, including its removal by APCDs was quantified by collecting and analyzing gaseous samples as well as solid samples such as coal, fly ash, bottom ash, gypsum (by-product from FGD), and effluents. The assessment of mercury emission and total mercury mass balance were estimated by gathered sample data.

2 Experimental methods

2.1 Power plants tested

Onsite tests were carried out in six typical coal-fired power plants across China, covering the most common unit types in terms of boiler variety, coal quality, and emission control device. As shown in Table 1, all the tested units are pulverized coal boilers ranging from 100 to 600 MW, among these units, three of them burn bituminous coal, two burn lignite coal and one burns anthracite coal. All tested units have ESP or FF systems for removing particles in flue gases. Five of six tested units install wet FGD while plant 5 uses CFB-FGD, a type of dry FGD, to control SO₂ emissions. Plant 6 installs selective catalyst reduction system (SCR) to control NO_x emissions. During the test period, all of the power units were operating under normal conditions.

2.2 Sampling and analysis methods

The APCD configuration and all the sampling locations in power plants were shown in Fig. 1. The Ontario Hydro Method (ASTM, 2002) was performing onsite tests for total mercury and speciation profile at inlet/outlet of SCR (if applicable), ESP, and FGD. The samples were withdrawn from the flue gas stream isokinetically through a probe/filter system maintaining the flue gas at 120°C, which is followed by a series of impingers in

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an ice bath. The particulate-bound mercury is collected on the quartz fiber filter. The Hg^{2+} is collected in the first three impingers with 1.0 mol/L potassium chloride (KCl) solution and Hg^0 is collected in subsequent impingers, of which one impinger containing a 5% nitric acid (HNO_3) and 10% peroxide (H_2O_2) solution and three impingers with a solution of 10% sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) and 4% potassium permanganate (KMnO_4), as shown in Fig. 2.

Liquid and solid samples were collected in the field and analyzed in accordance with US EPA 7470A for liquid samples and 7473 for solid samples. The impinger solutions are recovered and analyzed with Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (CVAAS) type mercury analyzer with a detection limit of $0.005 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The samples of coal, fly ash, bottom ash and gypsum were analyzed with Direct Mercury Analyzer (Milestone DMA-80, Italy) with a detection limit of $0.05 \mu\text{g}/\text{g}$.

2.3 Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC)

All sampling tests and analysis were carried out in triplicate or more to obtain parallel results and reduce uncertainties. The parallel tests were found to be reproducible. Differences of tests in each sampling site are within a range of $\pm 20\%$, which is acceptable for onsite tests. Most of the differences came from the fluctuation of flue gas because of the time difference of sampling. The error in the analytical procedure is less than 5%. The data obtained from tests at the same conditions were averaged to get the final results.

Each of the seven impingers in the sampling train of Ontario Hydro Method was recovered and analyzed separately. Thereby the success of the sample collection can be evaluated. For example, if the first KCl impinger collected over 85% of the Hg^{2+} and the last one collected less than 5%, we could have a reasonable degree of confidence that the Hg^{2+} had been successfully collected. Otherwise we would hypothesize that a considerable breakthrough of mercury species had occurred and the sample collection was not successful.

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The removal efficiencies of APCDs can be calculated either by the mercury concentration in flue gas at inlet/outlet of APCDs or by the mass balance. The removal efficiency based on the mercury concentration in flue gas at inlet/outlet of APCDs and that based on the mass balancing were compared and their differences were less than 20%.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Properties of feed-coal

The six selected plants locate in different parts of China, and thus the coals collected from each plant have different qualities. Differences in coals quality may lead to a different behavior of mercury species in the flue gas. The results of proximate and ultimate analysis of feed-coals were presented in Table 2. The contents of mercury, chlorine (Cl) and ash in coal have significant impacts on Hg speciation. The mercury content in these coals varies from 17 to 385 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, which agrees with mercury contents of 10–570 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in Chinese coals found by other researchers (USGS, 2004; Zheng et al., 2007a,b). The chlorine content in feed-coal varies from 63–318 mg/kg, which is much lower than the average value of US coals, 628 mg/kg (Ren et al., 2006). The ash content of tested coals varies from 7.42 to 36.32% and sulfur content ranges from 0.44 to 4.03%. The ash and sulfur content of coals used in plant 1–5 is much higher than that in US coals. To identify the impacts of bromine (Br) and fluorine (F) on Hg emissions, we also analyzed the content of Br and F in tested coals. The results indicate that the fluorine in coal ranges from 114 to 235 mg/kg and bromine from 34 to 63 mg/kg.

3.2 Mercury concentration and speciation in flue gas

Table 3 gives the concentrations of total Hg, Hg^0 , Hg^{2+} and Hg_p across APCDs in 6 power plants. All the data are normalized to dry flue gas in standard conditions.

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3.2.1 Mercury release from coal combustion

The total mercury concentration in flue gas at inlet of ESP (at inlet of SCR for plant 6) varies at a large range, from 1.92 to 27.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. There is significant correlation between the mercury content of coal and the total mercury concentration in flue gas released from the tested boilers (as shown in Fig. 3), with a correlation coefficient of 0.98 for bituminous and lignite coal-fired boilers. The anthracite coal-burning unit emitted higher concentration of total mercury than the bituminous and lignite coal-fired boilers, which is in line with a previous study in Korea (Park et al., 2008). Further study is necessary to investigate the mechanism of Hg release from anthracite.

During combustion, most of the Hg in coal is first released in Hg^0 form. With the existence of Cl, Br, and particles in flue gas, part of the Hg^0 is oxidized into Hg^{2+} either by gas phase oxidation or catalytic oxidation (Galbreath and Zygarlicke, 2000). As the flue gas temperature decrease, part of the Hg^0 and Hg^{2+} in the gas phase condenses on or is adsorbed by fly ash particles. According to Table 3, the speciation profile varies a lot among the tested plants. Generally the share of Hg^0 to total Hg in flue gas released from lignite coal-burning boilers (80% on average) is significantly higher than that from the bituminous coal-fired boilers (30% on average). On the contrast, the share of Hg^{2+} to total Hg in flue gas released from lignite coal-burning boilers is significantly lower than that from the bituminous coal-fired boilers. The share of Hg_p to total Hg varies from 2 to 22%, which is significantly lower than that from US tests.

Halogen in coal can be a key factor influencing Hg speciation. We collected data from over twenty onsite tests and analyzed the effect of chlorine content in coal on mercury speciation in the flue gas released from the boilers, as shown in Fig. 4a. We found that, with three sample points excluded, the correlation coefficient reached 0.75, indicating that chlorine content of coal may have significant effect on distribution of different mercury species. This is in line with previous studies (Yang et al., 2007; Chen et al., 2007). The follow reactions show the mechanism of mercury changing from elemental form to oxidized form with the existence of halogen (Cl and Br). In the

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reactions, M stands for metal and X stands for halogen.



The three exceptional sample points in Fig. 4a are probably because of the bromine content of coal. There is evidence that bromine species are capable of enhancing the conversion of Hg^0 to Hg^{2+} (Liu et al., 2007; Cao et al., 2008b; Niksa et al., 2009). We found there was significant correlation between the Hg^{2+} percentage in flue gas released from the tested boilers and the bromine content of coal (see Fig. 4b), with a correlation coefficient of 0.83. Elemental mercury is a large atom with 80 electrons moving around its nucleus. As a result, it is highly polarizable, and the London dispersion forces should play an important role in its interaction with surrounding atoms and molecules. The London dispersion forces increase significantly as the size of the atom increases (Liu et al., 2007). Bromine has 35 electrons compared to 17 electrons on Cl. It is expected that Br is more effective than Cl for Hg^0 oxidation, leading the Reaction (4) to be more sufficient. The bromine content of coal eventually determines the Hg^{2+} percentage in the flue gas more than chlorine.

The particulate concentration in flue gas is largely affected by the ash content in coal burned. Particles tend to be the adsorbents in flue gas. Mercury adsorption onto the particulates in flue gas can be considered as mono-molecule-layer adsorption. Therefore, Langmuir's adsorption isotherm formula (see Eq. 1) can be applied in this case.

$$20 \quad \gamma = \frac{Kbp}{1 + bp}. \quad (1)$$

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In Eq. (1), γ is the total amount of adsorption; K and b are constants; p is the partial pressure of the adsorbate. Mercury is a trace element in flue gas, which means $bp \ll 1$. Accordingly, Eq. (1) can be rewritten as Eq. (2):

$$\gamma = Kbp. \quad (2)$$

5 To a certain amount of adsorbent, more mercury leads to higher mercury partial pressure, and higher partial pressure leads to larger amount of adsorption. In other words, the higher ratio of mercury content to ash content of coal (M/A ratio) contributes to higher adsorption rate, i.e. the Hg_p percentage in flue gas. The correlation between M/A ratio and Hg_p percentage was tested in Fig. 5. We found that the correlation coefficient was 0.79 when we removed two exceptional sample points. The exception
10 might have something to do with the temperature, which is another sensitive variable in adsorption process.

3.2.2 Mercury behavior across APCDs

ESP is the most commonly used APCD in coal-fired power plants. In China, more
15 than 90% of total installed power capacity has ESPs. Particulate-bound mercury is simultaneously removed when the particles are captured by ESP. ESPs can capture nearly all Hg_p , as shown in Table 3. When flue gas flows through the charging electrode (as shown in Fig. 6), all particles are loaded with negative charge. When the particles with negative charge pass through the collecting boards which have positive charge,
20 they are collected on the dust collecting electrode. Although gas phase mercury is barely removed by ESPs, it does transform continuously across the ducts and devices. Oxidized mercury with positive charge, on the other hand, will move forward along with the flue gas. Therefore, Hg^{2+} is unlikely to be adsorbed onto particles to transform to Hg_p . However, some of the Hg^0 will be adsorbed or oxidized into Hg_p or Hg^{2+} when cooling to 400°C , which explains the fact that total gaseous mercury decreased when going through ESP in some tests (plant 1, 2 and 5). The concentration of total gaseous mercury at outlet of ESP was 18–30% lower than that at inlet of ESP for plant 1, 2 and
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5. Another process taking place inside ESP is the transformation of Hg^{2+} to Hg^0 . If no Hg^{2+} was supposed to be adsorbed to particles, then all the Hg^{2+} reduction occurred across the ESP because all Hg^{2+} was transformed into Hg^0 . The balance between Hg^{2+} and Hg^0 was broken when some of the Hg^0 was adsorbed onto the particles and removed by ESP. To build up a new balance, some Hg^{2+} converts into Hg^0 . The rate is kinetically controlled and the concentration of Hg^{2+} played important role, as shown in Fig. 7. As a result, the share of Hg^0 at outlet of ESP was 46% on average, which was much higher than that at outlet of ESPs tested in the United States (26% on average).

Wet FGD is also widely used in Chinese coal-fired power plants. Due to the solubility of Hg^{2+} in water, 67–98% of Hg^{2+} was absorbed in the scrubber solution and retained in the FGD gypsum. Higher concentration of Hg^{2+} in the flue gas led to higher removal efficiency in wet FGD (see Fig. 8). The reduction of Hg^0 in flue gas across wet FGD was less than 30%.

Plant 6 is the only tested plant installing SCR. According to Table 3, the three mercury species were redistributed across SCR. The oxidability of flue gas was enhanced in SCR due to the existence of the catalyst. The catalyst can accelerate Reaction (5):



Part of the Hg^0 was thus transformed to Hg^{2+} . The share of Hg^{2+} in flue gas increased from 8% before SCR to 21% after SCR. On the contrast, the share of Hg^0 in flue gas decreased from 81% before SCR to 54% after SCR. Ammonia injection before SCR might have positive effect on the adsorption of mercury onto the particulate matter. That could be the reason why the Hg_p concentration increased. More tests are needed to confirm the effects of SCR and its catalysts on mercury speciation.

Plant 5 is the only plant with CFB-FGD plus FF system. The sticky Hg^{2+} in flue gas tends to adsorb on the particles when flue gas goes through CFB-FGD and then be captured by FF system. Due to the high percentage of Hg^{2+} in flue gas after ESP, the removal efficiency of CFB-FGD+FF for Hg^{2+} is over 80%.

Final emission from stack to the atmosphere varied from 1.22 to 9.60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and was dominated by Hg^0 . For the boilers with wet FGD systems, the share of Hg^0 to total Hg in stack gas to the atmosphere was 75–94%. For the boiler with ESP+CFB-FGD+FF system, the share of Hg^0 to total Hg in stack gas to the atmosphere was 67%.

3.3 Mercury removal efficiencies of APCDs

In this study, the average mercury removal efficiencies of the ESP, ESP+WFGD, and ESP+CFB-FGD+FF systems were 24%, 73% and 66%, respectively, as shown in Fig. 9. The removal efficiencies of ESP for tested power plants, including the results from US, Japan and South Korea, varied significantly from 6 to 52%. The mercury removal efficiencies of ESP+WFGD were around 70% for bituminous coal-fired power plants. The Hg removal efficiency for anthracite coal-burning unit is higher than that for bituminous coal. The lignite coal-burning plants have lowest Hg removal efficiencies.

The overall mercury removal efficiency was in a logarithmic correlation with the total mercury concentration in the flue gas after the boiler (Fig. 10). Shape of the correlation curve was determined by the chlorine content, bromine content, and M/A ratio of the coal. The combination of SCR+ESP+WFGD has relatively higher mercury removal efficiency than ESP+WFGD due to the oxidizing effect of SCR. Combination of ESP+CFB-FGD+FF has a relatively lower efficiency than ESP+WFGD, which indicates stronger co-benefit of mercury abatement from wet FGD than from dry FGD system.

3.4 Mercury mass balance in coal-fired power plants

Table 4 shows the Hg concentrations of solid and liquid samples collected in the field. The Hg concentration in bottom ash ranged from 1 to 16 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. The concentration of Hg in fly ash from the ESP hopper varied from 10 to 295 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. The Hg content of gypsum (by-product from wet FGD) ranged from 38 to 561 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. In addition, the Hg

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in fine ash from FF was 2945 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. All of the collected data have been used for the calculation of mercury mass balance in the coal-fired power plants.

The mercury balance was estimated based on the results of Hg analysis in above sessions. Table 5 gives the details of the daily average mass balance calculations for all the six plants. For all the six power plants, the mercury balances recovery rates ranged from 87 to 116% of the mercury in feed-coals. All the results were within the acceptable error range of $\pm 20\%$.

The mass balance results indicate the fate of mercury across APCDs in power plants. Figure 11 is the summarized diagram with mass distribution of mercury in the coal-fired power plants. Only a very small part ($< 1\%$) of Hg in coal was retained in bottom ash. About 5–43% of Hg is collected in the ESP fly ash hopper. About 13–63% of the Hg in coal is captured in gypsum of wet FGD and 19–72% of Hg is emitted to the atmosphere.

3.5 Mercury emission factors

The atmospheric mercury emission factors of each tested power plants are given in Table 5. The emission factor for ESP+WFGD was in the range of 25 to 75 mgHg/t coal. That for SCR+ESP+WFGD was 11 mgHg/t coal and for ESP+CFB-FGD+FF 131 mgHg/t coal. The wide distribution of the emission factors obtained in this study indicates that mercury emissions in Chinese power plants are rather complicated. Therefore, great caution shall be taken when apply the mercury emission characteristics measured in US or other countries to estimate mercury emissions in China.

4 Conclusions

To investigate the Hg emission characteristics from coal-fired power plants in China, Hg sampling was carried out at six typical power plants burning various types of coals. It was found that the Hg emission was dependent on coal properties and APCDs configuration.

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Type of coal was a major factor affecting the Hg emission and speciation in flue gas right after the coal-fired boilers without controls. Anthracite coal with a higher concentration of Hg emitted than bituminous coal. Mercury speciation was mainly influenced by the content of chlorine and bromine in coal.

Mercury concentration and speciation was changed across APCDs. Some of the Hg^0 in flue gas was oxidized to Hg^{2+} in SCR. Large amounts of particulate-bound Hg were removed through ESP and small amounts of Hg^0 oxidized to Hg^{2+} . Around 67–98% of Hg^{2+} in flue gas was absorbed in the scrubber solution and retained in the FGD gypsum. CFB-FGD plus FF system also removed 80% of Hg^{2+} .

For the six power plants tested, the mercury mass balances varied from 87 to 116% of the input coal mercury to the plants, which was enough to describe the distribution of mercury in the plant. The distribution of mercury confirmed significant amount of Hg removal by ESP and FGD systems. The average mercury removal efficiencies of the ESP, ESP+WFGD, and ESP+CFB-FGD+FF systems were 24%, 73% and 66%, respectively. And 19–72% of Hg in flue gas was emitted to the atmosphere through stack, which was dominated by Hg^0 .

For a better reliable understanding of the mercury behavior from a coal-fired power plant and other combustion facilities, long-term experiment plan and continuously monitoring of the flue gas are necessary.

Acknowledgement. This work was sponsored by Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 20937002), Government of Norway (Sino-Norwegian cooperation Project “Capacity building for reducing mercury pollution in China-Case Study in Guizhou province”), and Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, Republic of Italy. Additional support was from State Key Joint Laboratory of Environment Simulation and Pollution Control in China (No. 08Z03ESPCT). We also would like to express our thanks for the support from the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.

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Table 1. Information of the onsite tested utility boilers.

Power plant	Installed capacity (MW)	Boiler type	Air pollution control devices (APCDs)	Coal type	Coal consumption (kt/yr)
Plant 1	200	PC boiler	ESP+WFGD	Bituminous	894
Plant 2	600	PC boiler	ESP+WFGD	Bituminous	1672
Plant 3	300	PC boiler	ESP+WFGD	Anthracite	836
Plant 4	600	PC boiler	ESP+WFGD	Lignite	1280
Plant 5	100	PC boiler	ESP+CFB-FGD+FF	Bituminous	363
Plant 6	165	PC boiler	SCR+ESP+WFGD	Lignite	452

Notes:

PC boiler – pulverized-coal boiler

ESP – electrostatic precipitator

FF – fabric filter

FGD – flue gas desulfurization

WFGD – wet FGD

CFB-FGD – circulating fluidized bed FGD

SCR – selective catalytic reduction

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Table 2. Proximate and ultimate analysis of tested coals.

Coal sample	Proximate analysis				Ultimate analysis										
	M _{ad} %	A _d %	V _{daf} %	FC _d %	Q MJ/kg	C _d %	H _d %	N _d %	O _d %	S _d %	Cl mg/kg	F mg/kg	Br mg/kg	Hg μg/kg	
Plant 1	1.70	32.49	15.30	57.18	21.17	59.35	2.41	0.92	0.80	4.03	63±46 (4)	215±25	55±19	233±12 (6)	
Plant 2	1.27	34.37	25.06	49.18	19.60	57.27	3.06	0.95	3.21	1.14	190±115 (4)	150±55	34±17	142±38 (3)	
Plant 3	1.74	31.06	12.31	60.45	20.51	59.82	2.22	0.92	2.02	3.96	117±32 (3)	235±26	55±22	174±19 (6)	
Plant 4	7.60	21.34	35.99	50.35	21.73	62.18	3.46	0.76	11.70	0.56	136±15 (5)	N.A.	N.A.	35±10 (5)	
Plant 5	1.25	36.32	24.11	48.33	20.51	52.39	2.88	0.79	5.22	2.40	318±68 (4)	149±43	63±6	385±113 (5)	
Plant 6	6.11	7.42	34.70	60.46	22.82	75.52	4.13	0.84	11.65	0.44	160±83 (4)	114±32	42±7	17±5 (7)	

Note: the numbers in brackets are number of samples analyzed; the numbers of for analysis of F and Br are same as that for analysis of Cl content.

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Table 3. Concentrations of different mercury species in flue gas at each sampling location.

		Plant 1	Plant 2	Plant 3	Plant 4	Plant 5	Plant 6
Before SCR ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Total Hg						1.92±0.05
	Hg ²⁺						0.15±0.04
	Hg ⁰						1.55±0.12
	Hg _p						0.22±0.02
Before ESP ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Total Hg	20.77±2.17	15.06±1.99	27.15±0.46	3.13±0.13	26.93±2.33	1.89±0.13
	Hg ²⁺	11.42±0.74	4.64±0.83	22.22±0.35	0.42±0.11	23.73±1.83	0.40±0.10
	Hg ⁰	6.00±0.66	7.05±0.32	2.11±0.32	2.48±0.26	2.78±0.40	1.02±0.07
	Hg _p	3.36±0.17	3.37±0.53	2.82±0.36	0.23±0.04	0.42±0.10	0.47±0.02
After ESP ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Total Hg	13.20±1.89	8.07±1.15	24.35±0.64	2.94±0.11	21.96±4.13	1.44±0.04
	Hg ²⁺	8.92±1.24	3.99±0.39	17.90±0.58	0.42±0.06	18.36±3.64	0.44±0.03
	Hg ⁰	4.27±0.74	4.08±0.63	6.44±0.55	2.50±0.14	3.58±0.57	1.00±0.03
	Hg _p	0.01±0.00	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	0.02±0.00	0.02±0.00	0.00±0.00
After FGD ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Total Hg	6.69±1.24	4.53±0.68	5.06±0.43	2.27±0.19		1.22±0.12
	Hg ²⁺	1.66±0.64	0.84±0.20	0.45±0.09	0.14±0.03		0.13±0.02
	Hg ⁰	5.03±1.05	3.70±0.40	4.61±0.46	2.13±0.20		1.08±0.11
	Hg _p	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	0.00±0.00		0.00±0.00
After FF ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Total Hg					9.16±1.69	
	Hg ²⁺					3.04±0.64	
	Hg ⁰					6.11±1.09	
	Hg _p					0.01±0.00	

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Table 4. Mercury contents in solid samples.

	Plant 1	Plant 2	Plant 3	Plant 4	Plant 5	Plant 6
Feed coal ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	233 \pm 12 (6)	142 \pm 38 (3)	174 \pm 19 (6)	35 \pm 10 (5)	385 \pm 113 (5)	17 \pm 5 (7)
Bottom ash ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	3 \pm 1 (6)	16 \pm 4 (4)	7 \pm 3 (3)	3 \pm 1 (3)	3 \pm 1 (6)	1 \pm 0 (7)
Fly ash ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	295 \pm 59 (5)	245 \pm 34 (5)	160 \pm 19 (4)	10 \pm 2 (6)	134 \pm 36 (4)	24 \pm 3 (6)
Gypsum ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	368 \pm 108 (3)	561 \pm 8 (3)	309 \pm 12 (6)	90 \pm 7 (4)		38 \pm 4 (5)
Fine ash ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)					2945 \pm 132 (3)	

Note: the numbers in brackets are number of samples analyzed.

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Table 5. Mass balance and emission factors of the tested coal-fired power plants.

	Plant 1	Plant 2	Plant 3	Plant 4	Plant 5	Plant 6
Hg in (g/d)	570.7	757.6	479.6	138.6	799.2	26.4
Feed coal	570.7	757.6	479.6	138.6	799.2	26.4
Hg out (g/d)	554.3	773.4	556.7	120.0	816.8	27.5
Bottom ash	0.2	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Fly ash	194.9	332.5	101.0	5.4	88.6	6.5
Gypsum	200.9	237.1	351.8	27.5		3.5
Fine ash					464.3	
Stack gas	158.3	196.5	103.7	87.0	263.7	17.5
Hg out/in (%)	97	102	116	87	102	104
Emission factor of atmospheric Hg (mgHg/t coal)	75	43	32	25	131	11

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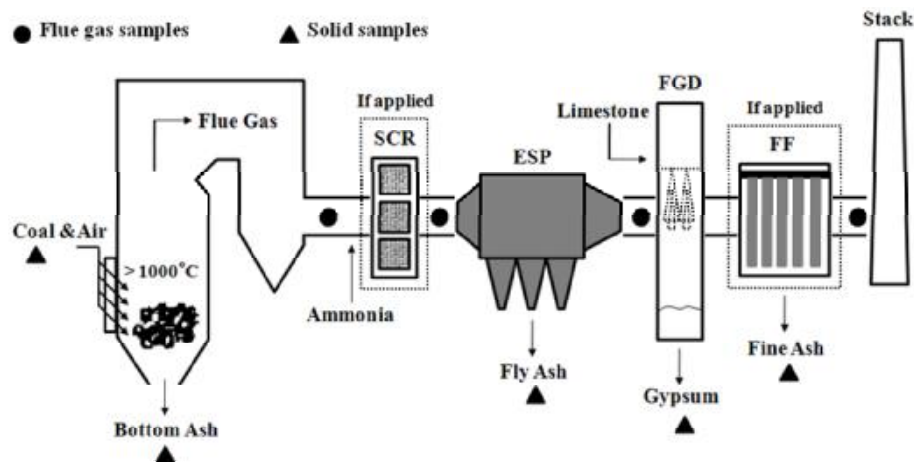


Fig. 1. Sampling locations in tested power plants.

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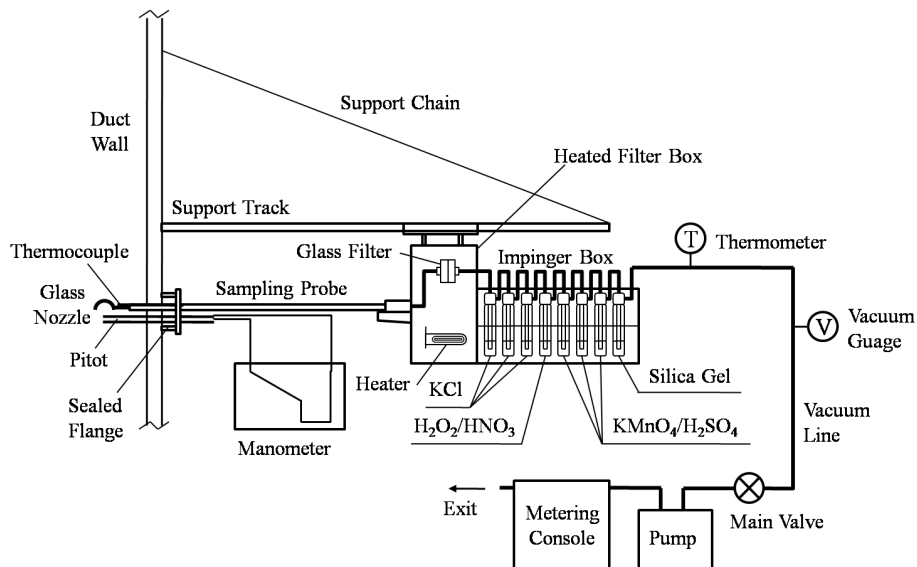


Fig. 2. Ontario Hydro Method for measuring mercury speciation in flue gas.

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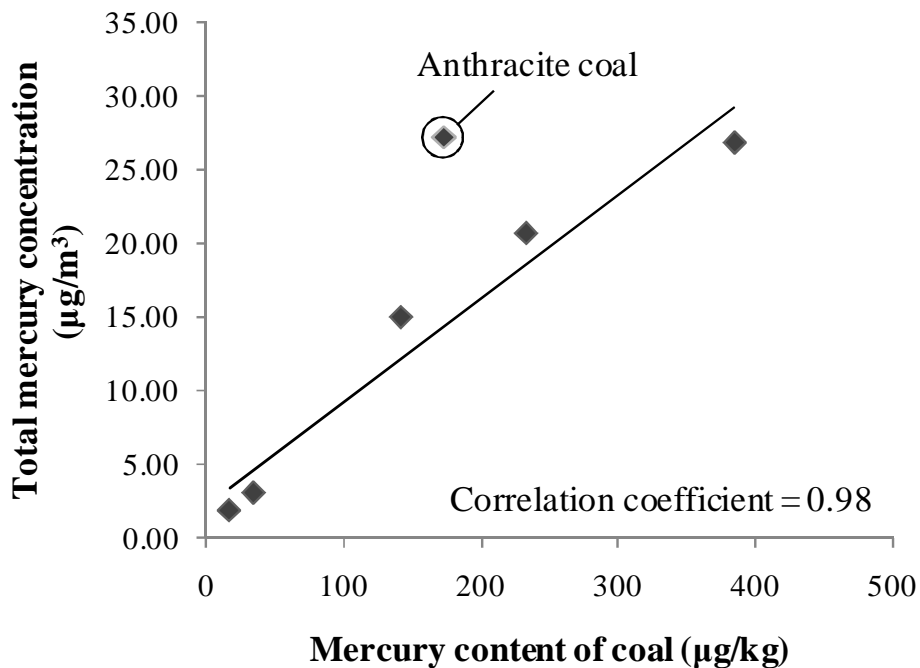
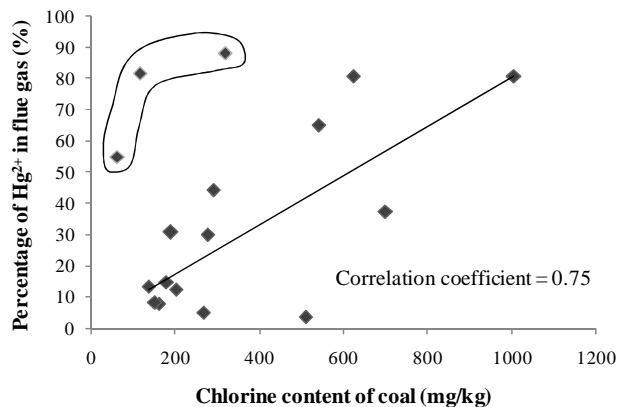


Fig. 3. Correlation between mercury content of coal and total mercury concentration in flue gas released from boilers.

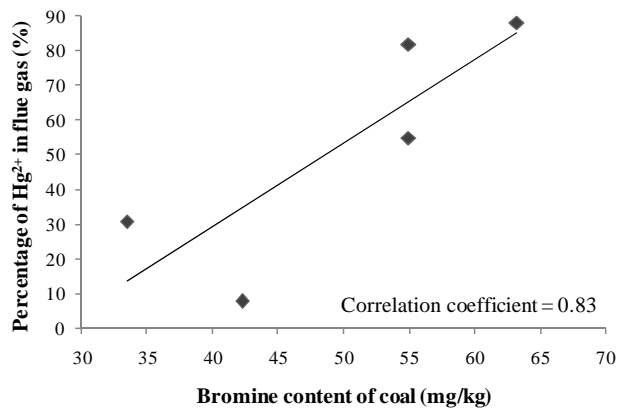
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(a) Chlorine



(b) Bromine

Fig. 4. Correlation between halogen content of coal and the Hg^{2+} percentage in flue gas released from boilers: **(a)** chlorine; **(b)** bromine.

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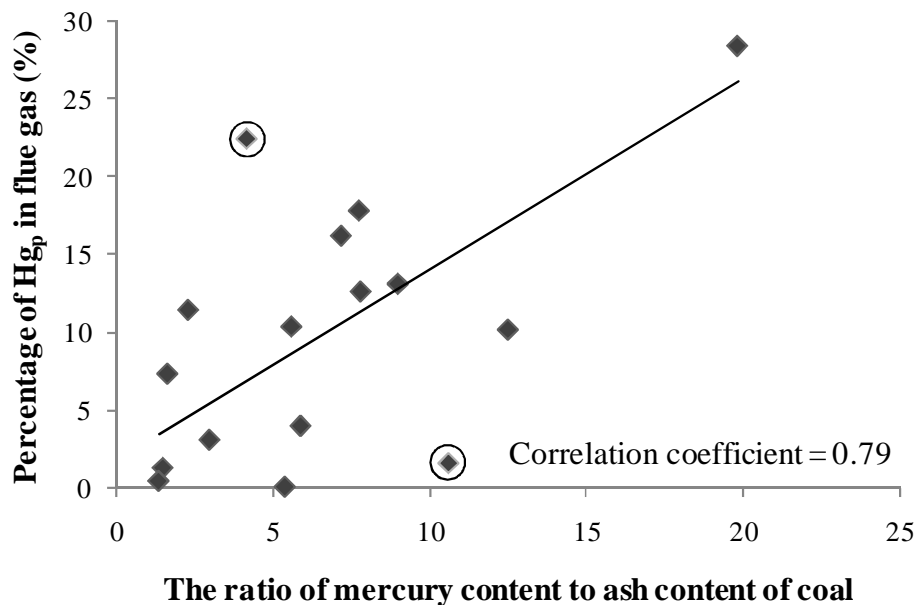


Fig. 5. Correlation between the M/A ratio of coal and the Hg_p percentage in flue gas released from boilers.

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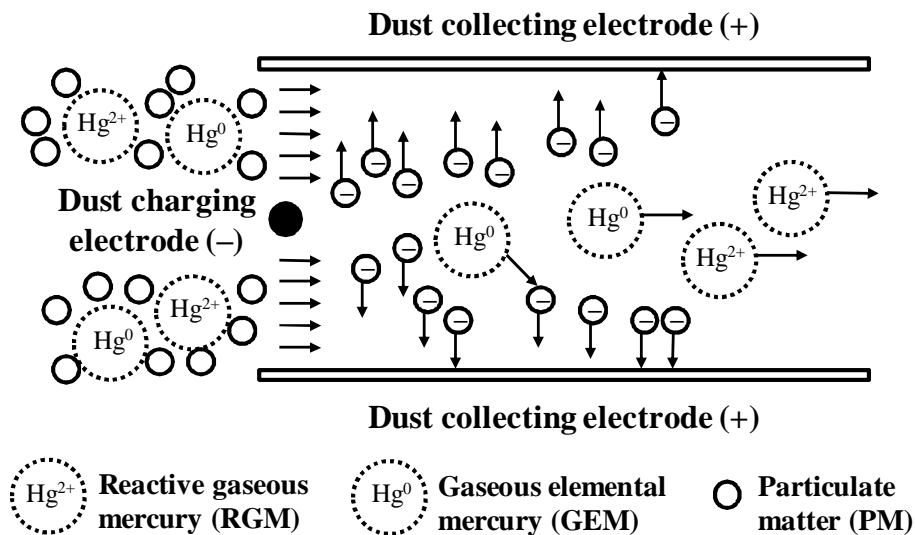


Fig. 6. Mercury behavior in flue gas across ESP.

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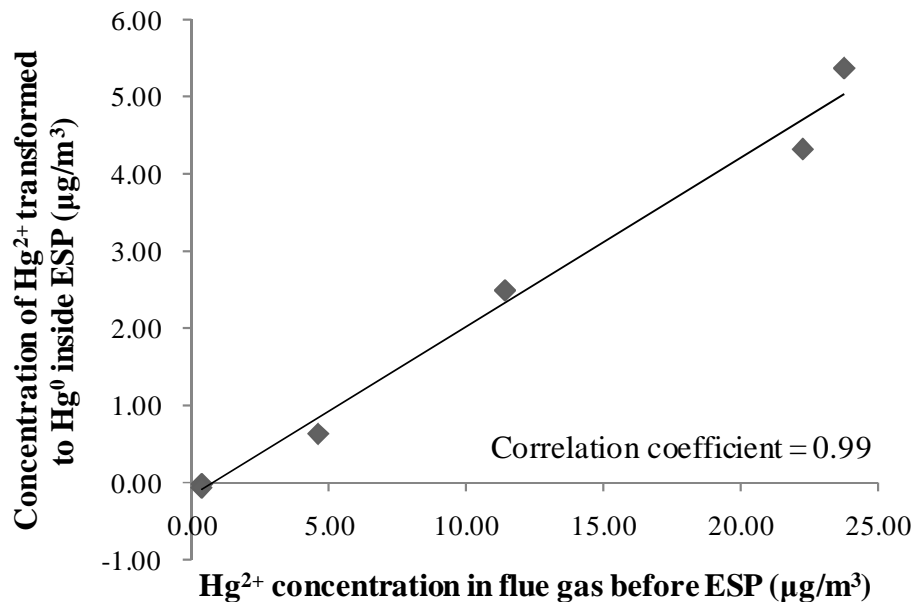


Fig. 7. Influence of Hg^{2+} concentration in flue gas before ESP on the transformation from Hg^{2+} to Hg^0 .

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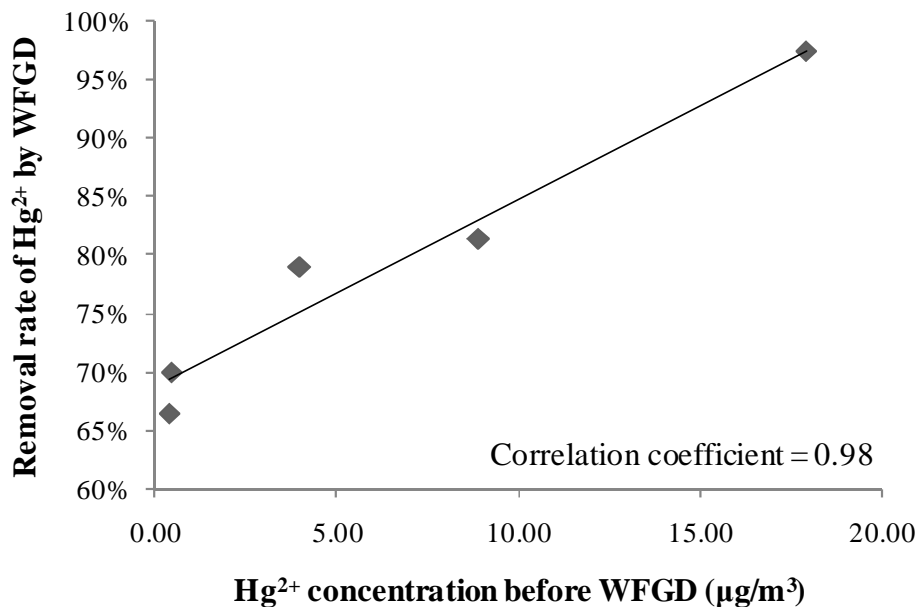
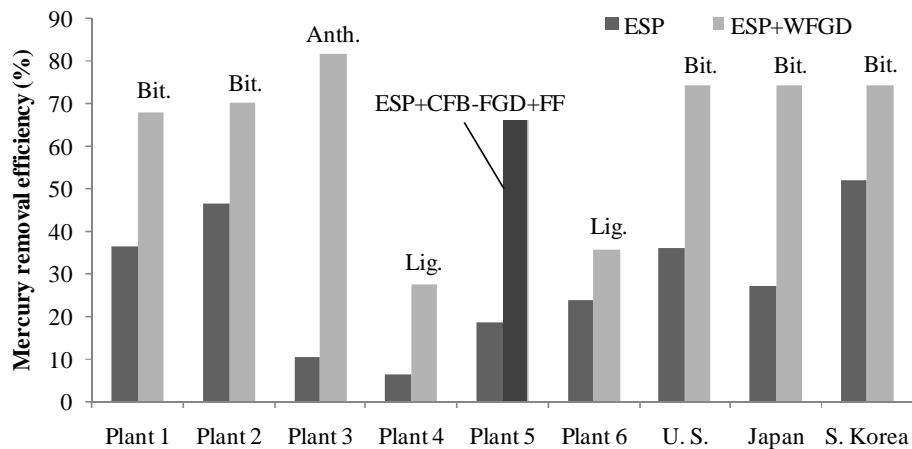


Fig. 8. Influence of Hg^{2+} concentration before wet FGD on the removal rate of Hg^{2+} by wet FGD.

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**Fig. 9.** Comparison of mercury removal efficiencies.[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[⏪](#)[⏩](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)

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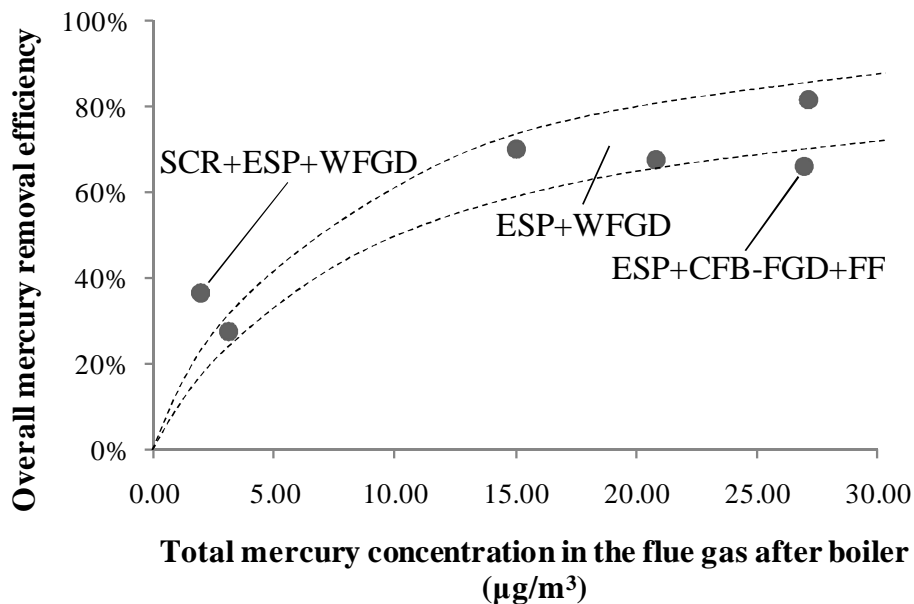
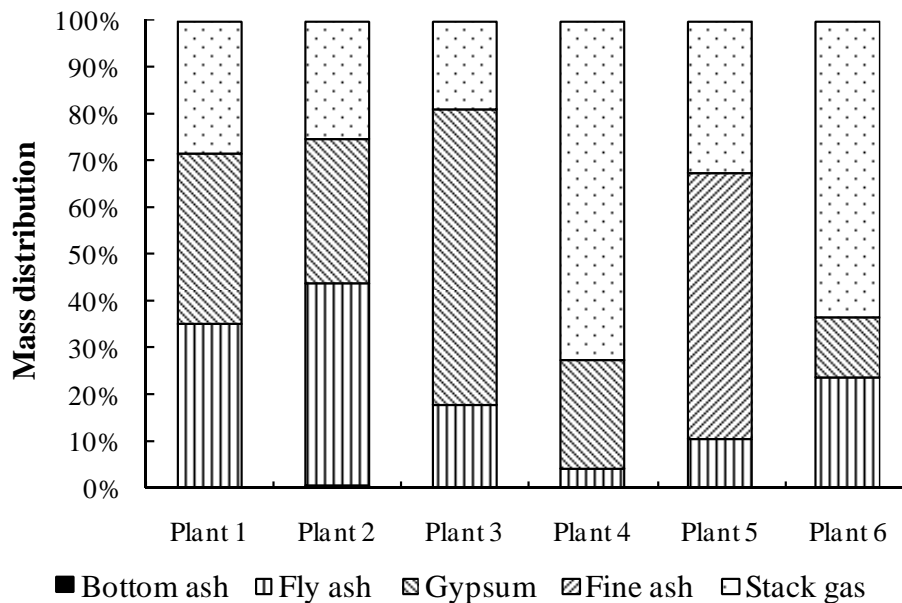


Fig. 10. Overall mercury removal efficiencies of tested power plants.

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**Fig. 11.** Mass distribution of mercury in the coal-fired power plants.[Title Page](#)[Abstract](#)[Introduction](#)[Conclusions](#)[References](#)[Tables](#)[Figures](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[◀](#)[▶](#)[Back](#)[Close](#)[Full Screen / Esc](#)[Printer-friendly Version](#)[Interactive Discussion](#)