

## Effect of $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ on wet flue gas desulfurization technology

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**Abstract.** From the point of view of sustainable development, wastewater zero discharge is undoubtedly one of the best measures. Saline wastewater reuse domestic power plant desulfurization system research is very few. This paper analyzes the effects of high concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  on wet flue gas desulfurization technology, discussing the possible negative impact on the wet flue gas desulfurization technology caused by  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ , as well as the mechanism of negative effect producing by high concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ . This study provides the reference for engineer practice when predicting the effect of the concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  on the wet flue gas desulfurization system.

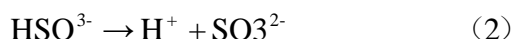
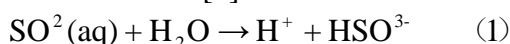
### Introduction

After  $\text{SO}_2$  is absorbed by the FGD system, incomplete oxidation will cause the increase of the concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  in desulfurization wastewater. When high concentration salty wastewater back to used for desulfurization system, which containing  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  will affect the desulfurization performance of the system. For example, the limestone dissolution, the rate of  $\text{SO}_2$  absorption, the desulfurization efficiency and absorption tower corrosion and scaling.

### Mechanism of Action

#### The influence of $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ on the desulfurization efficiency.

Study found that the limestone dissolution process is influenced by the mass transfer and limestone particle surface reaction when  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  existing, limestone particle surface reaction is the controlling steps of limestone dissolution rate[1].



To make the absorption of  $\text{SO}_2$  (reaction (1)) proceed, it must neutralize the  $\text{H}^+$  ion of ionization, namely lowering alkalinity of absorption liquid. And  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  can react precisely with  $\text{H}^+$  (reaction (2)), namely the existence of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  can improve circulation of serum alkalinity. So, the increase of concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  can reduce the liquid phase mass transfer resistance, accelerating the absorption of  $\text{SO}_2$ . When the concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  excessive a certain value, which decrease the gas phase diffusion of  $\text{SO}_2$ , affecting the desulfurization efficiency.

$\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  will inhibits the solution of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ [2] Happens when high relative saturation sulfite sulphite serious inhibition. Phenomenon of sulfite serious inhibition is the running pH falling, which running pH is out of control. The utilization rate of limestone cannot maintain the use ratio we want even in the setting pH value, and the limestone concentration in the slurry will increase.

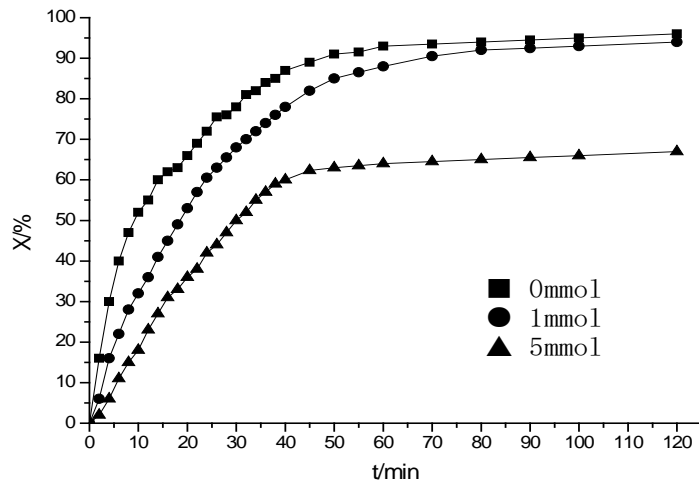


Figure 1 The impact of the concentration of  $SO_3^{2-}$  on activity of limestone dissolution

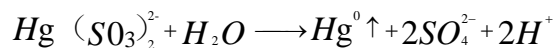
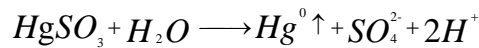
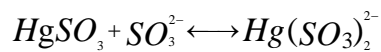
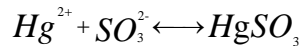
When the concentration of  $SO_3^{2-}$  reaching a certain value, the dissolution of the limestone on the surface inhibits the dissolution of  $CaCO_3$  leading to a decline in the limestone solubility. In addition,  $SO_3^{2-}$  dissolved through congress will effect the gas diffusion desulfurization rate of  $SO_2$ . With the experimental results shows that, when the concentration of  $SO_3^{2-}$  arrives at  $1\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , the dissolution rate of  $CaCO_3$  has apparent effect, more than  $2\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , dissolution rate fell sharply, as shown in table 1[3].So we must determine the appropriate operating parameters, strengthening oxidation, preventing the influence due to the excessive concentration of  $SO_3^{2-}$  limestone activity.

Table 1 Concentration of serum soluble sulfite (I -  $SO_3$ ) and unreacted  $CaCO_3$  (T -  $CO_3$ )

Value of pH	I- $SO_3(\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$	I- $CO_3(\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$
5.37	0.49	78.4
5.32	1.05	103
5.30	6.5	406
5.05	7.7	384
5.33	22.1	486

### The influence of $SO_3^{2-}$ on the absorption tower corrosion and scaling

$Hg^{2+}$  in serum will easily react with  $SO_3^{2-}$  releasing  $Hg^0$  in the following reaction:



With the increase of concentration of  $SO_3^{2-}$ , the speed of releasing  $Hg^0$  will increase.  $Hg^0$  increased in serum can cause erosion and friction on metal surface[4].

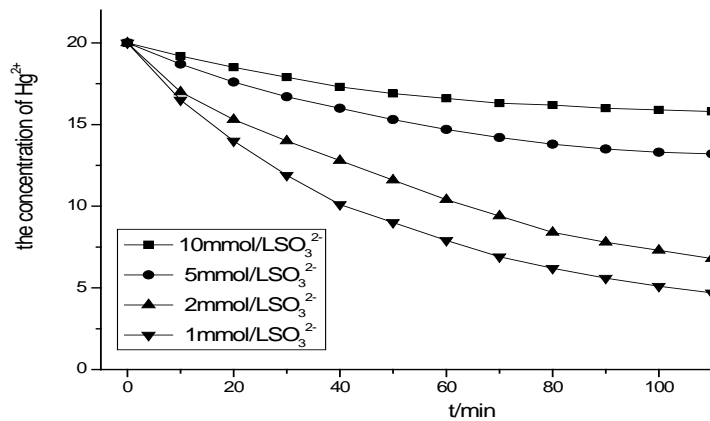


Figure 2 The impact of the concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  on the releasing of  $\text{Hg}^0$

The concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  is obvious in the inhibitory effect on the dissolution of , when the addition amount exceeding 2.5 mmol/L, the inhibition of limestone become apparent[2].The amount of limestone in the slurry increasing will make the abrasion of slurry circulation system serious.

The test results show that the reaction rate increases with the increase of initial concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ .Sulfites accelerating oxidation, and calcium sulfate crystal level may be larger than the critical saturation value, so scale degree is more serious[5].

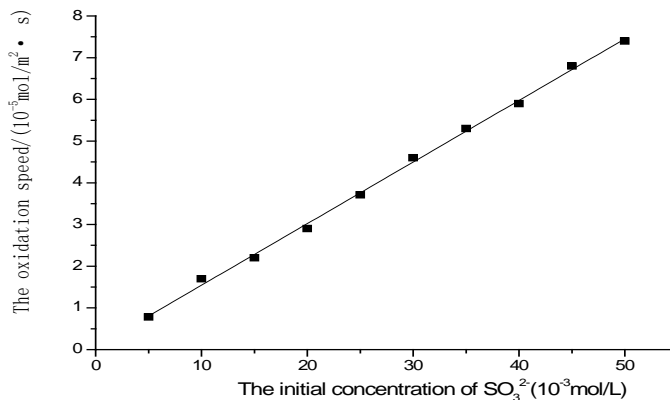


Figure 3 The influence of initial concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  on oxidation rate (PH=5.5,T=318k,Q=4.0×10<sup>7</sup>m<sup>3</sup>/s)

## Conclusion

By analyzing ionic strength, ion balance between mobile and liquid phase mass transfer function , the increase of concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  will lead to equipment corrosion (chemical erosion and mechanical erosion), easy to promote the formation of fouling. In addition, it also seriously inhibits the solution of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  when the concentration of  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  exceeds a certain value. When high concentration salty wastewater use back to desulfurization system,  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$  shall be reduced.

## References

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