



Begg Cousland

World Class Filtration Solutions



**Mist Elimination
Equipment for Sulphuric
Acid Production Plants**

THE BEGG COUSLAND ENVIROTEC TEAM MIST ELIMINATION TECHNOLOGY EXPERTS

The Begg Cousland Envirotec team have over 50 years of experience in the design, manufacturing and installation of Mist Eliminators, to offer you the optimum filter solution for your needs.

Whatever the type of H₂SO₄ plant, we can offer the best filtration option from a range that includes Demisters, Coalescers, high velocity, low pressure loss or high efficiency Candle Filters for your drying tower, inter-pass absorption tower and final absorption tower. Concentric bed Xtra-Flow designs can save space, save pressure loss or add gas flow.

Full details are in our filter brochure ***Droplet Separation and Mist Elimination***.

Detailed knowledge in-house means we understand the processes and their differing requirements and how that affects filter selection, or the best selection of materials dependent on acid strength and temperature.

Let us give you the benefit of our experience, guarantees, maximum filter life and even an ability to re-pack on site.

PROCESS TECHNOLOGY

There are different sources of the SO₂ gas used for producing Sulphuric Acid

Sulphur Burning Plant (dark and bright sulphur)

Sulphur is melted and fed to a furnace where it is burned. The air entering the sulphur furnace must first be dried in a tower where H₂SO₄ solution is recirculating. SO₂ gas from the furnace is converted into SO₃ through contact with Vanadium Pentoxide catalyst. The SO₃ gases are then absorbed by recirculating H₂SO₄ solution in one or two absorbing towers.

Metallurgical Plant (Non-Ferrous metal ore smelting)

Copper / Zinc / Lead / Pyrite / Pyrrhotite Ore is smelted and the exit SO₂ gas is purified in a 'gas cleaning' section, before it is fed to the Sulphuric Acid production section. The SO₂ gas is dried, then converted into SO₃ through contact with Vanadium Pentoxide catalyst. The SO₃ gases are then absorbed by recirculating H₂SO₄ solution in one or two absorbing towers.

Spent Acid Plants

Spent acid (mainly a by-product of the organic monomer manufacturing industry, e.g. caprolactam, acrylonitrile) is burned in a furnace to generate SO₂, and the gas is washed, dried, converted and adsorbed as mentioned above in 'Metallurgical Plant'

Wet Process (decomposer process)

H₂S hydrogen sulphide is burned and the burned exit gas is fed to the converter without drying in a Drying Tower.

According to Conversion

2 types of contact plants:

- Single Contact / Single Absorption using only 1 Absorber
- Double Contact / Double Absorption using a 1st Absorber (IAT) after the 3rd pass of the converter and a 2nd Absorber (FAT) after the final pass.

DROPLET FORMATION and MIST GENERATION

Droplets are entrained by the gas from the liquid in the packing bed or as sprays from the acid distributor.

There are 3 cases relevant to mist formation:

- water related
- shock cooling based
- by-pass oleum tower related

Water Based Mist

Physical limit of drying is 3 mg/SCF of gas as H₂O) = 16 mg/SCF as H₂SO₄.

Residual water vapour will react with SO₂ in the gas phase and condense into mists as soon as the gas temperature is below the acid dew point.

Dark sulphur contains between 0.3 - 0.6% hydrocarbons. When burned, the water vapour emitted will react with SO₃ in the gas phase and condense into mists when the gas temperature is below the acid dew point.

When a Drying Tower is not equipped with filter system, or if the filter system is not operating correctly, H₂SO₄ is entrained, passes into gas phase and then condenses into mists in the Absorbing Tower.

In Metallurgical plants SO₃ is generated in the smelter. The SO₃ can react with H₂O in a weak acid gas cleaning scrubber downstream and that acid will condense into fine mists in the Absorbing Tower, if it is not continuously and efficiently pre-filtered by Wet Electrostatic Precipitators before the Sulphuric Acid section.

In the wet process, H₂S burning gives H₂O vapour which combines with SO₃ to form a high amount of fine mists.



Mist generated in an Absorbing Tower

Shock Cooling Mist

Even if no water was present, mists are formed thermodynamically in the lower part of an Absorbing Tower, as the gas enters the tower at 200°C+ and acid is recirculated at appx. 70°C.

The vapour pressures of H₂SO₄, H₂O and SO₃ change quickly, and H₂SO₄ mists are generated

Oleum Tower Case

An Oleum tower operates at low temperature (40°C) to promote the absorption of SO₃ into Oleum.

Oleum towers are installed on full flow or on by-pass.

Large amounts of fine mist (<1 micron) are generated on by-pass because :

- severe quench cooling occurs.
- the partial pressure at equilibrium of SO₃ vapour is much higher than normally in an I.A.T. or F.A.T.

A GUIDE TO SELECTING METAL MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION (i.e. Wire / Grids / Cages / Flanges)

Weak acid (< 98%) Conditions

- T° 40°C or less : 316L Stainless Steel
- T° > 40°C : High Nickel Alloy e.g. Alloy 20 SX or Saramet

Strong acid (>98%)

- T° 80°C or less : 316L Stainless Steel
- T° > 80°C : High Nickel Alloy e.g. Alloy 20 SX or Saramet
- T° > 100°C : SX or Saramet

A GUIDE TO SELECTING OTHER MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION (i.e. Plastic Wires and Fibres)

Plastic Wire Mesh :

- T° 90°C or less : Hostaflon E.T.F.E.
- T° >100°C : Hostaflon (E.T.F.E.) Preshrunk @ 150°C

Co-Knit Wiremesh Fibre :

- No Fluorine / HF : Glass or Teflon P.T.F.E.
- Fluorine / HF : Teflon P.T.F.E.

Fibre Beds :

- No Fluorine / HF : Glass Fibre
- Fluorine / HF : Carbon Fibre

A GUIDE TO SELECTING FIBRE BED MIST ELIMINATORS (All Fibre Types mentioned later in Applications)

BROWNIAN DIFFUSION RANGE									
Fibre Information		Orientation Style		Collection Mechanisms			Typical Performance Data / Range		
Fibre Type	Fibre Material	Hanging Style	Standing Style	Brownian Diffusion	Interception	Impaction	Bed Velocity (m/sec)	Pressure Loss (mm H ₂ O)	Efficiency %
TGW15	Glass Moulded	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	< 0.2	150 – 250	100% > 1μ >98% < 1μ
TGW16	Glass Moulded	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	< 0.12	250 - 300	100% > 1μ >99% < 1μ
B14W	Glass Rope	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	< 0.25	150 – 250	100% >1μ / 3μ 99% <1μ / 3μ
B14	Glass Moulded	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	< 0.25	150 – 250	100% >3μ 99% <3μ
C14	Carbon Mat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	< 0.2	150 - 250	100% >3μ >99% <3μ



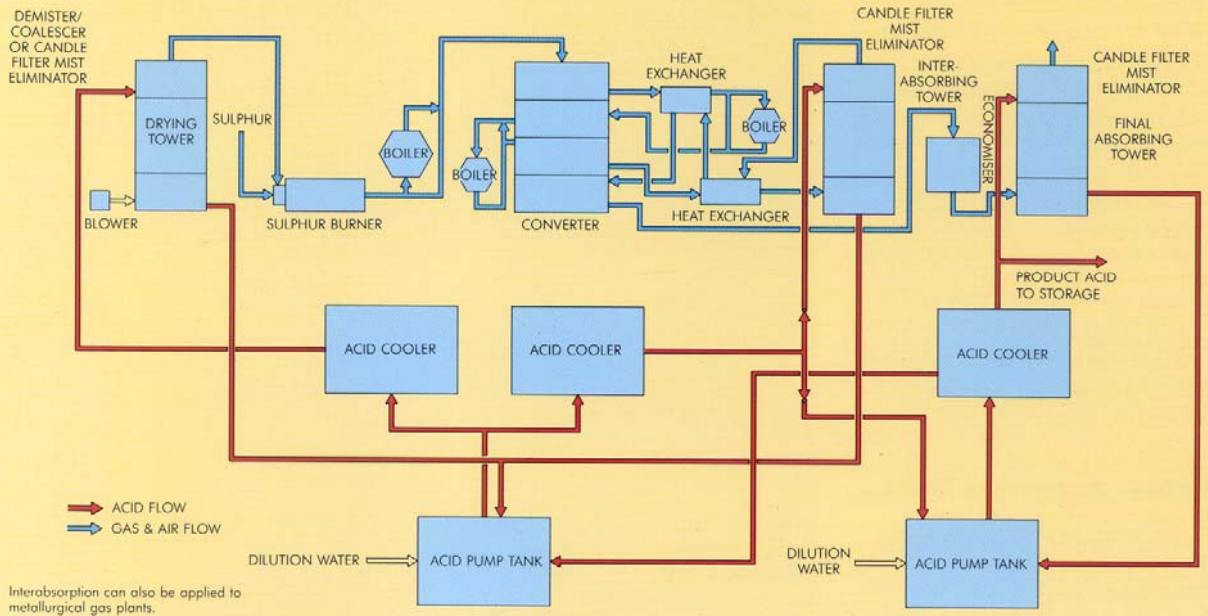
A C14 Carbon Fibre, Hanging Candle Filter Xtra-Flow Style



B14W Glass Rope Standing Candle Filters

HIGH VELOCITY RANGE									
Fibre Information		Orientation Style		Collection Mechanisms			Typical Performance Data / Range		
Fibre Type	Fibre Material	Hanging Style	Standing Style	Brownian Diffusion	Interception	Impaction	Bed Velocity (m/sec)	Pressure Loss (mm H ₂ O)	Efficiency %
B12	Glass Moulded	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0.3 – 0.5	150 – 250	100% >3μ 95% 1μ - 3μ 80% <1μ
G25	Glass Moulded	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0.8 – 2.5	100 - 200	100% >3μ 90% 1μ - 3μ 70% <1μ
G35	Glass Mat	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1.0 – 2.5	100 – 200	100% >3μ 80% 1μ - 3μ
G35K	Glass Mat	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1.0 – 2.5	100 – 180	100% >3μ 75% 1μ - 3μ
HTP	Glass Mat	No	Panels	No	Yes	Yes	0.8 – 2.5	100 - 200	See G35 or See G35K

SULPHUR BURNING PLANT, GAS DRYING AND ABSORPTION (DOUBLE CONTACT)



Application 1 : Drying Tower

Air or SO_2 is dried with H_2SO_4 before being fed respectively to the sulphur furnace or converter.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

Mechanically generated H_2SO_4 spray from the acid distributor causes droplets to be entrained. Mostly large particles above 2 microns diameter.

Due to low temperatures, no thermal generation of mist.

Load: typically 500 mg/Nm^3

In metallurgical off-gas fed plants, smaller mist-sized particles can be entrained from upstream gas cleaning towers, especially during malfunction periods, and add to the inlet load to the filter.

Max. Load: $1,000 \text{ mg/Nm}^3$

Problems to Solve

- Corrosion of downstream equipment, e.g. blower
- Negatively affect 1st catalyst mass
- Downstream filtration problems, due to decomposition of liquid particles into SO_3 and H_2O , in the furnace or converter, which will form small mist particles in the I.A.T. or F.A.T.

Design Solutions

For all plants –

- Single stage Demister with meshpad made in 316L SS, or Alloy 20, SX, BlueFil ETFE or Hostafion ETFE
- Double stage Demister with meshpads made in 316L SS, or Alloy 20, SX, BlueFil ETFE or Hostafion ETFE
- High Velocity Candle Filter, standing type F, with G25, G35 or G35K glass fibrebed in 316L SS structures.

For Metallurgical off-gas or Spent Acid fed plants –

- Combination Coalescer/Demister with some layers of Co-Knit Coalescer mesh added to conventional Demister mesh. Co-Knit fibre in Glass or Teflon. Can be horizontal or coned at 10° .
- 2 stage system with lower co-knit Coalescer meshpad coned at 10° + upper horizontal Demister.



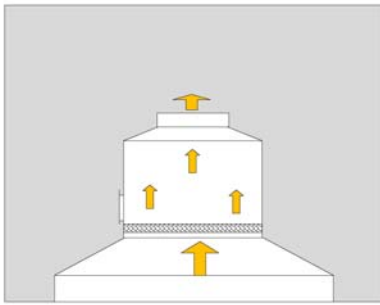
Inside View of Vertical Demister Panel Polygon

For safer maintenance, using only external access, we developed the Vertical Demister design, with panels sealed inside the tower top in a horseshoe polygon frame. Each panel is easily lifted in and out through doors on the tower top and needs no-one inside the tower. It presents a more robust solution than horizontal drawer designs, and requires no additional platform area. The time needed to change over a set of demister panels is much shorter than for conventional horizontal types, which means it can offer the chance to change blocked demisters in a short stoppage. And much more safely...

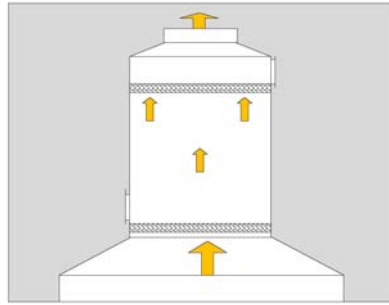


View of Tower Top Demister Panel Access Doors

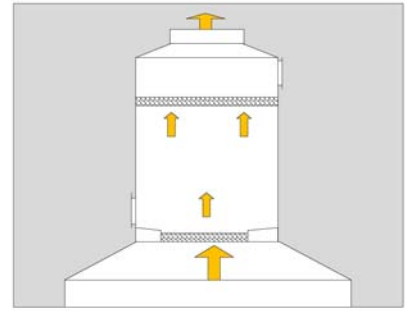
Schematics of Most Meshpad Arrangement Options – Typically For Drying Towers



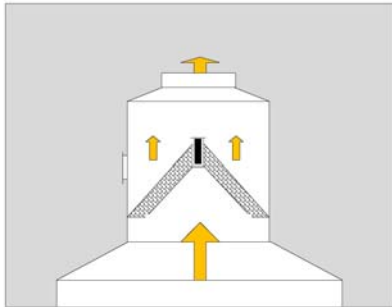
Single stage horizontal



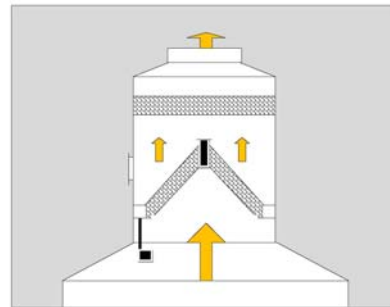
Double stage horizontal



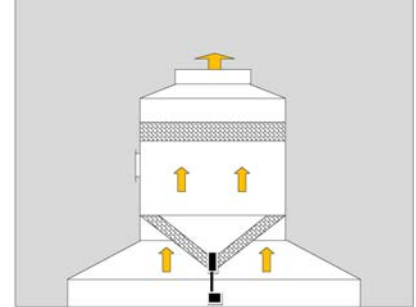
2 Size double stage horizontal



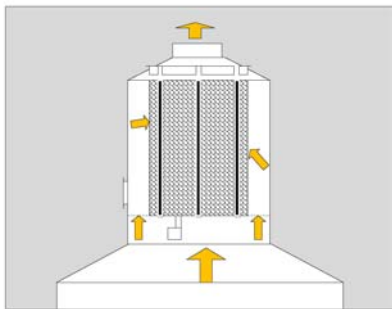
Single stage, upward coned Demister (or + co-knit layer)



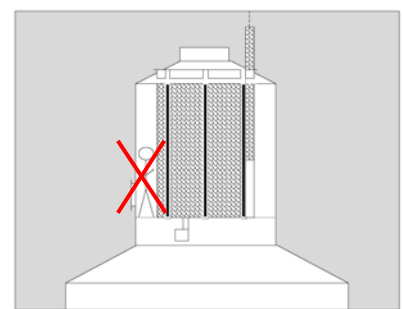
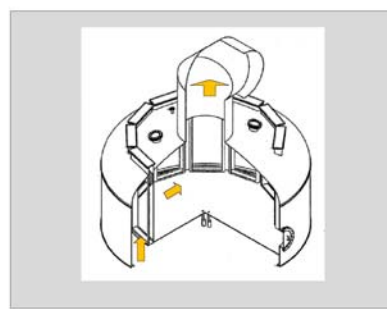
Double stage, with upward coned 1st stage Coalescer



Double stage, with downward coned 1st stage Coalescer

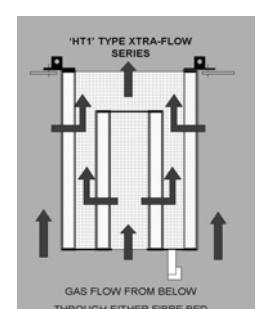
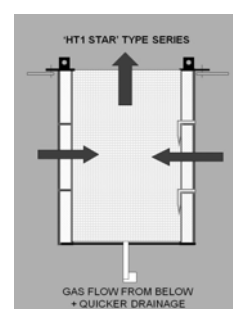
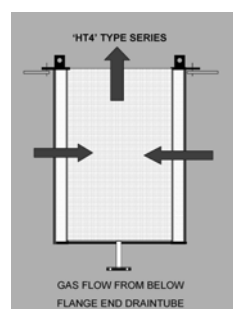
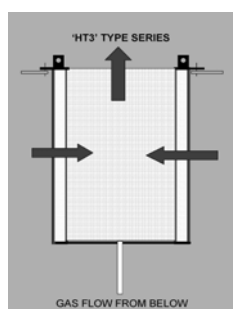
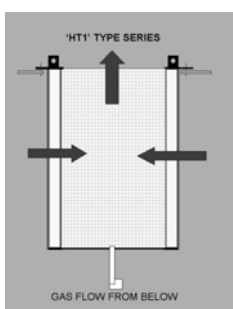
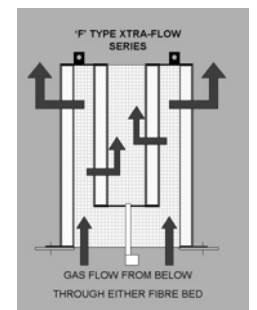
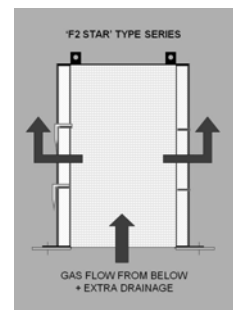
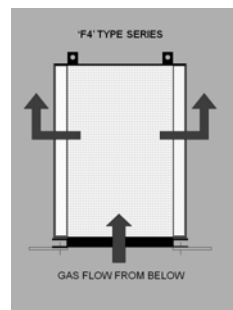
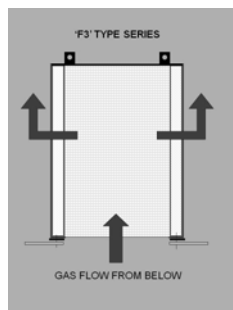
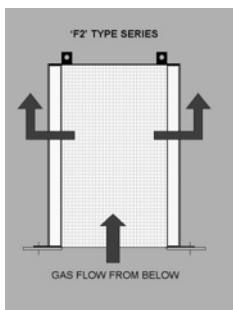


Vertical Demister Panel Polygon arrangement with gas flow from outside to inside and centre top exit. No panel below exit ducting.



Panel removal through roof - so no person inside tower

Schematics of Most Candle Filter Arrangement Options – For Drying & Absorbing Towers



Application 2a: Intermediate Absorbing Tower – No Oleum Upstream

Mainly SO₃ gas from the 3rd catalyst pass is cooled and fed to the I.A.T. for absorption in H₂SO₄ before going through a gas/gas heat exchanger and back to the converter for the 4th catalyst pass.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

In addition to the typical 500mg/ Nm³ load of mechanically entrained droplets from the acid distributor, there will be mist particles thermodynamically formed in the tower. Typical particle size granulometry is 40% < 1 micron, 30% 1-3 microns, 30% > 3 microns.

Bright sulphur burning :

Load: typically 1,000 – 2,000 mg/Nm³

Dark sulphur & spent acid burning, & metallurgical off-gas:

Load: typically 2,000 – 3,000 mg/Nm³

Problems to Solve

- Critical downstream gas/gas heat exchanger corrosion
- Downstream filtration problems, due to decomposition of liquid particles into SO₃ and H₂O, in the converter, which will form small mist particles in the F.A.T.

Design Solutions

- Medium Velocity Candle Filter, standing type F, with B12 series glass fibrebed in 316L SS structures.
- High Efficiency, Brownian Diffusion type Candle Filter, standing type F or hanging type HT, with TGW15, B14W or B14 series glass fibrebed in 316L SS structures.
Option of concentric bed Xtra-Flow design.

Application 2b: Intermediate Absorbing Tower – Oleum By-pass Upstream

Some of the gas from the 3rd catalyst pass is fed to an Oleum Tower as a by-pass flow, before mixing again with the main gas flow to the I.A.T.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

See **DROPLET FORMATION and MIST GENERATION - Oleum Tower Case** on page 2

Typical particle size granulometry is 50% < 1 micron, 40% 1-3 microns, 10% > 3 microns.

Load: typically 3,000 – 4,000 mg/Nm³

Problems to Solve

Same as Application 2a above

Design Solutions

- Very High Efficiency, Brownian Diffusion type Candle Filter, standing type F or hanging type HT, with TGW16, TGW15 or B14W series glass fibrebed in 316L SS structures. Option of concentric bed Xtra-Flow design.



View from below of a Drying Tower Demister

Application 2c: Intermediate Absorbing Tower – Heat Recovery process

The I.A.T. is a special design, with 2 stages, and hot acid is fed into the 1st stage.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

Typical particle size granulometry is 60% < 1 micron, 35% 1-3 microns, 5% > 3 microns.

Load: typically 10,000 – 25,000 mg/Nm³

Problems to Solve

Same as Application 2a above, except the high mist load of small particle sizes requires special care on pressure loss and efficiency, and avoiding re-entrainment from the flooding condition mist eliminators.

Design Solutions

- Very High Efficiency, Brownian Diffusion type Candle Filter, standing type F or hanging type HT, with TGW16 or B14W series glass fibrebed in 316L SS structures.
Option of concentric bed Xtra-Flow F design
Option of the STAR design, with intermediate drainage rings, over the length of the filter, to assist quicker drainage from the fibre bed, and reducing pressure loss and risk of re-entrainment.



View of a B14W Fibrebed



View of hanging type candle filters from below

Application 3a: Final Absorbing Tower in Double Absorption Plant

SO₃ gas from the final catalyst pass is fed to the F.A.T. for absorption in H₂SO₄ before the stack exit to atmosphere.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

There is less absorption activity in the F.A.T., so in addition to the typical 500mg/ Nm³ load of mechanically entrained droplets from the acid distributor, there will be some mist particles thermodynamically formed in the tower. Typical particle size granulometry is 30% < 1 micron, 30% 1-3 microns, 40% > 3 microns.

Load: typically 700 – 1,500 mg/Nm³

Problems to Solve

- Air pollution ; Emission limits may be by mass (e.g. less than 20mg/Nm³ of H₂SO₄, or measured along with SO₃ as a combined maximum value) or they may be by stack plume opacity (20mg/Nm³ is also the limit of visibility of H₂SO₄ mist)



Stack emission plumes like this can be eliminated

Design Solutions

- Low or Medium Velocity Candle Filter, standing type F, with B12 or G25 series glass fibrebed in 316L SS structures.
- High Efficiency, Brownian Diffusion type Candle Filter, standing type F or hanging type HT, with TGW15, B14W or B14 series glass fibrebed in 316L SS structures. Option of concentric bed Xtra-Flow design.

Application 3b: (Single) Absorption Tower

SO₃ gas from the converter is fed to the A.T. for absorption in H₂SO₄ before stack exit to atmosphere.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

Same as Application 2a above

Problems to Solve

Same as Application 3a above

Design Solutions

Same as Application 3a above



Wet Catalysis Plant filter vessel

Application 3c: Wet Catalysis Plant Absorption Tower

SO₂ / H₂S gas from refinery operations is not dried before the converter (i.e. No D.T.)

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

Load: typically 40,000 – 100,000 mg/Nm³

Problems to Solve

- Air pollution

Design Solutions

- Very High Efficiency, Brownian Diffusion type Candle Filter, standing type F or hanging type HT, with TGW16, B14W series glass fibrebed in Polypropylene or 904L structures. Option of concentric bed Xtra-Flow F design



Wet Catalysis Candle Filters below vessel exit

Application 4: SO₂ Tail Gas Scrubber in Single Absorption Plants

SO₂ levels exiting a single absorption H₂SO₄ plant can be between 2,000 and 3,000 ppm. Scrubbing the tail gas to acceptable SO₂ emission values can be done with seawater, caustic, lime slurry, hydrogen peroxide or ammonia.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

In an ammonia scrubber, ammonium hydroxide is recirculated and PH is 6.2 which leads to high loads of ammonia salts as solid, soluble mist, < 1 micron in size
Load: typically 15,000 mg/Nm³

Problems to Solve

- Air pollution

Design Solutions

- Very High Efficiency, Brownian Diffusion type Candle Filter, standing type F with TGW16 or B14W series glass fibrebed in Polypropylene structures. Option of concentric bed Xtra-Flow F design.
Pre-wet the inlet gas to solubilise the ammonia salts.



Candle Filter in a GRP + Derakane Resin Structure

Application 5: Acid Concentrator

The Acid Concentrator concentrates weak acid into commercial strength acid. Hot gas from a combustion furnace directly contacts the weak acid, and exits to atmosphere.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

Weak acid mist
Load: typically 5,000 – 10,000 mg/Nm³

Problems to Solve

- Air pollution

Design Solutions

- High Efficiency, Brownian Diffusion type Candle Filter, standing type F or hanging type HT, with TGW15 or B14W series glass fibrebed in Polypropylene or GRP/Derakane resin structures.



Becoflex BFCF unit on Oleum tanker loading duty

Application 6: Oleum / Liquid SO₃ Tank Vent

Tank air + SO₃ is vented to atmosphere, and also when tanker loading and unloading operations are being done. SO₃ will react with the air moisture to form a white fume.

Mist Formation/Nature/Load

SO₃ is hydrolysed in the fan volute section, where the rotating brush is sprayed with water.
Average mist particle size – 2 microns
Load: typically 750 mg/Nm³

Problems to Solve

- Air pollution

Design Solution

- Becoflex BFCF package system, combining a Polypropylene BF fan casing and filter vessel with a High Efficiency, Brownian Diffusion type Candle Filter, standing type F with TGW16 or B14W series glass fibrebed in Polypropylene structure.

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