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A Research on Reducing Pollutants in Exhaust Gases Using Wet Scrubber

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Abstract: Wet scrubbers are compatible and effective air pollution control devices to arrest particulate matters and polluting gases coming out of industrial processes as air polluting emissions. There are various types of wet scrubbers but the present paper deals with Spray Towers and its design. The author of the present paper designed the Spray Tower for a 100 TPD cement plant based on Vertical Shaft Technology (VSK) after monitoring the air emissions in regard to designed parameters under variable conditions on a time scale. The efficiency of the designed Spray Tower has been to the tune of more than 95 percent. It is important to plan of wet scrubber or any air contamination control gadget relies upon the modern procedure conditions and the mechanical procedure conditions and the idea of the air toxins included. Target of this exploration paper is to evacuate the two gases and particulate matter, To killed destructive gases, To expel dust particles from the air which is turning out from the stack of evaporator.

Keywords: Tower, Scrubber, expert bodies, smoke, atmosphere, evaporator.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wet scrubber is an air pollution control device which uses liquid to remove pollutants. It is commonly utilized by many industries to remove the gaseous pollutants in the exhaust gas stream before discharging them to the atmosphere. Accordingly, legitimate working of the wet scrubber framework is essential for air contamination control. The proficiency of a wet scrubber framework can be characterized as the adequacy of the cleaning procedure for smoke expulsion. The cleaning proficiency is the key execution of the scrubber framework. A high effectiveness scrubber is basic to guarantee that the released air stream is innocuous to human and condition. Productivity of scrubber is altogether affected by a few variables. For example, scrubber plan, pressing profundity, scrubber estimating, choice of cleaning fluid, sort of pressing utilized, and scouring fluid dispersion rate can genuinely influence the scouring procedure. There are three sorts of stream arrangements related with wet scrubber structures to be specific counter current stream, simultaneous stream just as cross stream. Just the counter current stream and cross stream game plans will be examined in this venture. By and large, cross stream game plan is observed to be less productive than counter current stream course of action. Both of these stream game plans receive the working rule of mass exchange. Retention, an activity of mass exchange, fills in as a cleaning instrument for gases evacuation. The working instruments for molecule evacuation comprise of impaction and Brownian dispersion. In this undertaking, hypothetical examination and correlation between cross stream and counter current stream pressed bed scrubbers are directed. The productivity for these two stream arrangements is likewise examined.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Wet scrubbers are the Australian sugar industry's best methods for expelling dust from kettle vent gas utilized in the Australian sugar industry. At present wet scrubbers are utilized on over 60% of the boilers in the business yet this extent is expanding as new boilers with wet scrubbers introduced supplant more seasoned boilers that frequently utilize dry scrubbers. The more broad utilization of wet scrubbers is altogether decreasing the ecological impression of the sugar business. In for all intents and purposes all cases, the accumulation proficiency of wet scrubbers is sufficiently high for boilers fitted with them to easily follow the residue emanation limits set by natural experts. Anyway wet scrubbers frequently because kettle operational issues, for example, unnecessary vibration, store develop on and wear of evaporator actuated draft fans because of water bead remainder and decreased heater steam yield because of blockages in and additionally around the scrubber. The benefit of a sugar processing task is unfavourably influenced by the diminished throughput or potentially production line stoppages brought about by boilers being taken disconnected for scrubber cleaning.[1] Clarified the Wet scrubbers are good and viable air contamination control gadgets to capture particulate issues and dirtying gases leaving modern procedures as air contaminating emanations. There are different sorts of wet scrubbers however the present paper manages Spray Towers and its structure. The creator of the present paper planned the Spray Tower for a 100 TPD concrete plant dependent on Vertical Shaft Technology (VSK) subsequent to observing the air discharges with

respect to structured parameters under factor conditions on a period scale. The productivity of the planned Spray Tower has been to the tune of in excess of 95 percent.[2]

The author Gabriele Curci et Clarified the Industrial exercises did in restricted spaces are described by a quite certain sort of air contamination. The all-encompassing presentation to this sort of contamination is frequently very hurtful, bringing about emotional impacts both on wellbeing and security angles. The indoor mechanical decrease frameworks, received to cleanse the air, are normally connected to the emanation focuses. The prepared air is in this way discharged outside. In this investigation we present the exploratory after-effects of three-organize wet scrubber frameworks introduced in the modern work environment of an (I) fibreglass preparing plant, where the most noteworthy presentation levels to unpredictable mixes are these days today observed, and of an (ii) wasteto-vitality plant, described by a high particulate issue level. The received innovation, to be utilized as supplementing system, does not require unique transfer methods and the prepared air is re-produced in a similar workplace to support the work administrators.[3]On a worldwide scale, natural contamination by businesses, vehicles, and synthetic concoctions from buyer items adds to air contamination which is an entangled issue with numerous circumstances and end results and couple of arrangements. A standout amongst the most ordinarily utilized as contamination control gadgets by industry or transportation gadgets are "Wet Scrubber". Wet scrubber is a gadget that expels toxins from a heater pipe gas or from different gas streams. In a wet scrubber, the contaminated gas stream is carried into contact with the cleaning fluid. The scouring fluid is showered on to the pipe gas in order to evacuate the contaminations. Wet scrubbers are commonly the main single air contamination control gadget that can evacuate both molecule matter and gases poisons. The contaminated gases are dissolvable in the fluid and the extensive particles are promptly caught by the utilization of a scouring reagent, for example, lime or water.[4]The convergence of contaminations discharged from modern generation are commonly harmful and unsafe, which can be a genuine wellbeing danger to people not constrained to respiratory illnesses (asthma, bronchitis, tuberculosis, and so on) yet additionally to the photosynthesis in plants. In this examination, a pilot scrubber framework for PM 10 control has been planned utilizing information gotten from concrete industry. A model for the general accumulation productivity of counter current scrubber framework and Langmuir's approximations were utilized to foresee the execution of the framework by considering bead sizes of 500 μm , 1000 μm , 1500 μm and 2000 μm . The scope of fluid to gas proportion prescribed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been utilized to explore the fitting proportion for ideal execution of the framework.

III.METHODOLOGY

A. Wet Scrubber System

Wet scrubber includes mass exchange task. Mass exchange of the wet scrubbers is characterized as the exchange of gas particles to the fluid. The activity of mass exchange happens between a dissolvable gas and a fluid dissolvable where the vaporous poison is exchanged from the procedure stream (gas stage) to the scouring (fluid stage). The mass exchange rate is vital for the execution of the Wet Scrubbers since it incredibly impacts the rate at which the contamination is expelled. Wet scrubbers transfer on the fluid shower to expel dust particles from the gas stream. It is additionally for the smoke assimilation thus exceptionally valuable in smoke extraction frameworks. It evacuates air contaminations by dormancy of diffusional impaction, response with spongy or reagent slurry or ingestion into a fluid dissolvable. The delta gas stream for the most part enters the base of the pinnacle and moves upward, while fluid is splashed descending from at least one dimensions.

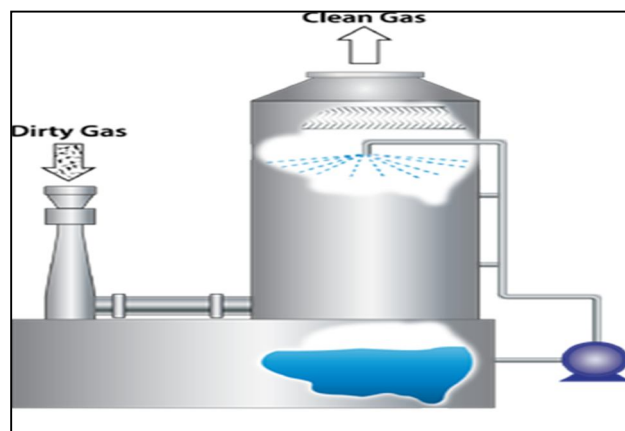


Fig: Wet Scrubber System

IV. WORKING MECHANISM

A. Gas Removal

Ingestion, an activity of mass exchange is the component utilized in stuffed bed scrubber to expel vaporous contaminant from the fumes gas stream. Assimilation is said to happen when the vaporous toxins break down in the cleaning fluid beads. The main thrust for retention is the focus distinction of the contaminants between the gas and fluid stages. Assimilation will stop if the convergence of contaminants in the gas stage are in balance with the toxin's focus in the fluid stage. Dissolvability of poison in the fluid is a factor controlling the fixation contrast. A gas which is increasingly solvent will in general be retained quicker

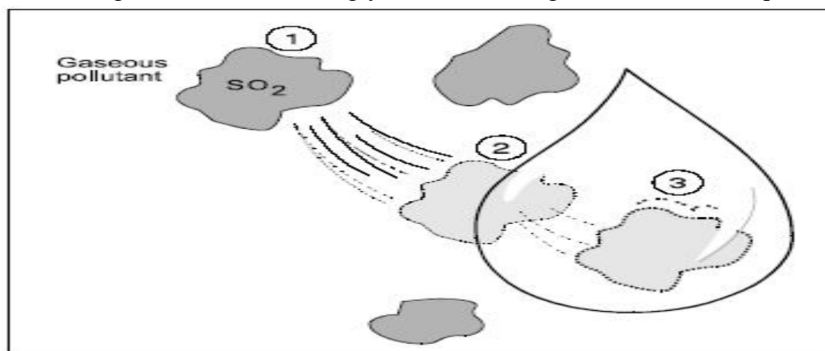


Fig: Gas Removal

B. Particle Removal

There are two primary working mechanisms associated with particle removal from the process stream in Wet Scrubber Impaction results when dust particles cannot follow the curving streamlines around a scrubbing liquid droplet. The particle continues to move towards the droplet along a less curvature path due to inertia and finally it separates from the streamlines and hit the liquid droplet. Mechanism of impaction is shown in Figure 2.3. The rate of impaction depends on the diameter of the particle and the relative velocity between the liquid droplet and the particle. Impaction is usually significant with larger particle and with increased velocity.

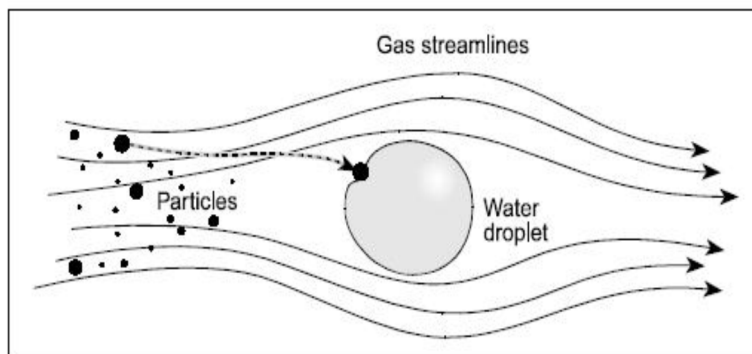


Fig: Mechanism of impaction

C. Design of Spray Tower

There are two essential working components related with molecule expulsion from the procedure stream in Wet Scrubber Impaction results when residue particles can't pursue the bending streamlines around a cleaning fluid bead. The molecule keeps on moving towards the bead along a less shape way because of dormancy lastly it isolates from the streamlines and hit the fluid bead. Instrument of impaction is appeared in Fig. The rate of impaction relies upon the distance across of the molecule and the relative speed between the fluid bead and the molecule. Impaction is normally noteworthy with bigger molecule and with expanded speed.

1) Spray Tower Design

a) $A_{sc} = \pi D_c^2 / 4$

i) $= 3.14 \times 22^2 / 4$

ii) $= 3.14 \text{ m}^2$

b) $V_a = Q / A_{sc}$

i) $= 6.94 / 3.14$

ii) $= 2.21 \text{ m/s}$

- c) $Red = 1.020 \times 10^7 (D)^{3/2}$
 i) $= 1.020 \times 10^7 (0.002)^{3/2}$
 ii) $= 912$
- d) $V_{\infty} = Red \times V/D$
 i) $= 912 \times 1.55 \times 10^{-5} / 0.002$
 ii) $= 7.02$
- e) $V_d = V_{\infty} - V_a$
 i) $= 7.06 - 2.21$
 ii) $= 4.85 \text{ m/s}$
- f) $n = 1.5 \times msL [1/Q + 1/Asc (V_{\infty} - V_d)] \rho d \times D$
 i) $= 1.5 \times 0.01 \times 5 [1/6.94 + 1/3.14(7.06 - 4.85)] 1 \times 0.002$
 ii) $= 10.8$
- g) $\eta = 7.342 \times \sigma \sqrt{(v/v_{\infty} \times D)}$
 i) $= 7.342 \times 1 \sqrt{(1.55 \times 10^{-5} / 7.06 \times 0.002)}$
 $= 0.243$
- h) $\eta = 1 - (1 - \eta_{di})^n$
 $= 1 - (1 - 0.243)^{10.8}$
 $= 0.95\%$

Inlet Concentration = 2000 mg/Nm³

Efficiency of spray tower estimated = 95%

Outlet concentration = 0.05 × 2000

= 100 mg/Nm³

V. CONCLUSION

Counter current flow arrangement is potential to give higher efficiency and it is ideally chosen to effectively limit the discharge of pollutants.

- A. Factors affecting the scrubber efficiency should be considered in the design stage to ensure an efficient scrubber operation. It is reasoned that the structure of pressed bed wet scrubber framework requires ability and experience of expert bodies.
- B. For an itemized or explicit structure, counsel with the maker of pressed bed wet scrubber is a basic advance. Moreover, structure data for cross stream plan is restricted.
- C. The large, cross stream configuration relies upon structure data accessible for counter current stream design. Counter current stream game plan is potential to give higher productivity and it is in a perfect world picked as far as possible the release of contaminations.
- D. Elements influencing the scrubber productivity ought to be considered in the plan stage to guarantee an effective scrubber activity.

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