

Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) Technology

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The Ministry of Power reviewed an IIT-Delhi study that challenged need for Flue Gas Desulphurisation in thermal power plants.



[Ref: DTE]

About FGD Technology:

- <u>Flue Gas Desulphurisation</u> technology is essential for removing **Sulfur Dioxide (SO?)** from exhaust emissions.
- Burning fossil fuels like coal and oil produces flue gas with high SO? content.
- Approximately **95%** of the sulfur in these fuels converts to SO? during combustion.
- The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has mandated FGD systems for all coalbased TPPs. FGD technology is crucial for maintaining a clean and safe environment.
- There are three major types of FGD systems used globally:
 - 1. Dry Sorbent Injection: Uses limestone to remove SO?.
 - 2. Wet Limestone Based: Utilizes a slurry of water and limestone.
 - 3. **Sea Water Based:** Employs sea water for SO? removal.
- FGD systems are highly efficient, capable of removing over 90% of SO? from flue gas emissions.

FGD Process:

- The FGD process involves the use of **absorbents to eliminate SO?** from flue gas.
- Common absorbents include ammonia, sodium sulfite, lime, or limestone slurry.
- The process is typically carried out in a scrubber tower (absorber tower).
- The uncleaned flue gas is sprayed with a **scrubbing slurry**, a mixture of water and limestone.
- A chemical reaction occurs, bonding most of the SO?, effectively removing up to 95% of the sulfur dioxide.

About SO?:

SO? is a toxic gas produced by burning fossil fuels containing sulfur.



- It is a major air pollutant affecting human health and the environment.
- It is a precursor to acid rain, which damages forests, freshwater, soils, insects, aquatic life, and man-made structures.

Environmental and Health Implications:

- Acid rain, resulting from SO?, leads to the corrosion of steel structures such as **bridges** and the weathering of stone buildings and statues.
- SO? is also detrimental to **human health**, primarily affecting the **respiratory system**.