

Effects of High Sulphate Content on Viscosity of Recovery Boiler Molten Smelt



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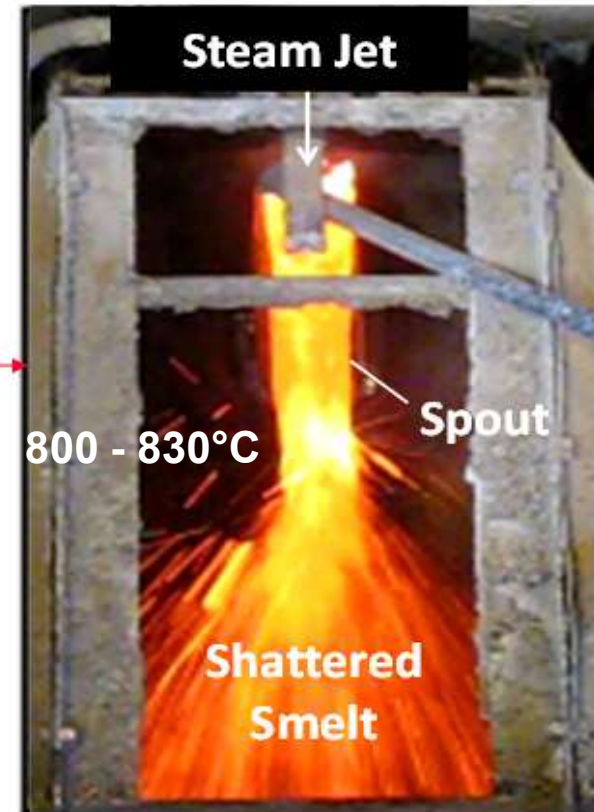
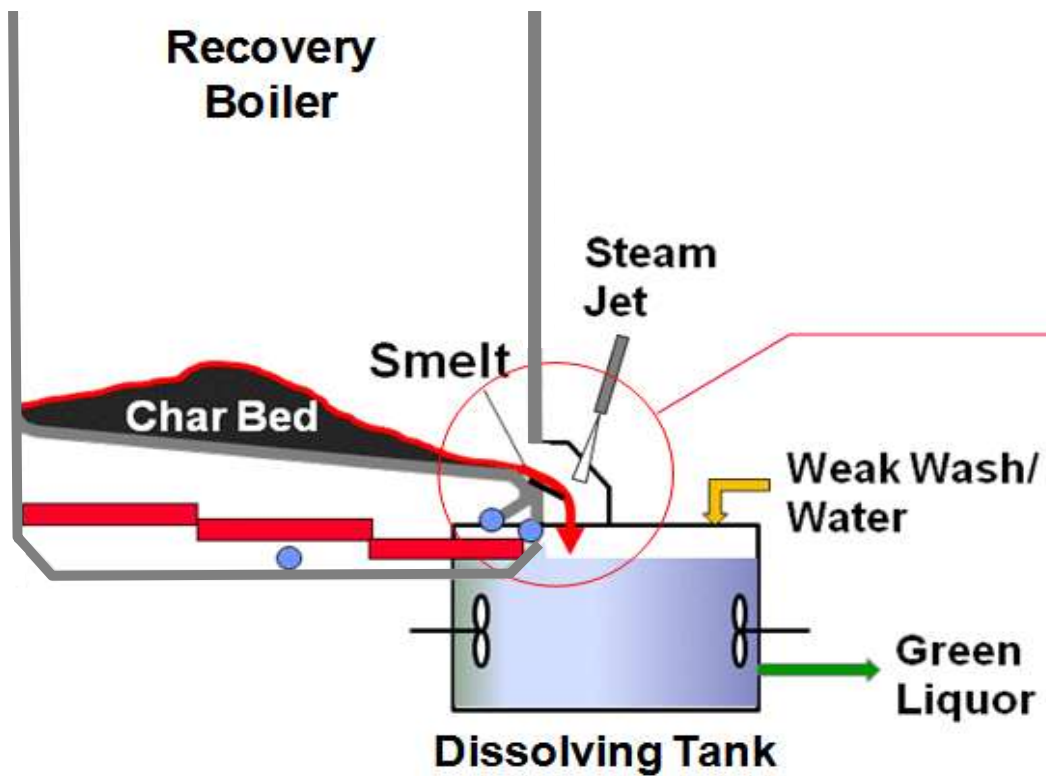
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Outline

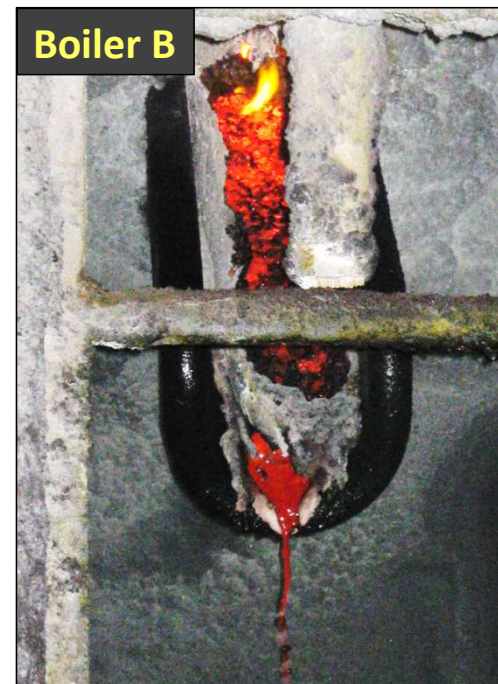
- **Background**
- **Smelt Freezing Temperature vs. Viscosity**
- **Effects of Sulfate Content**
- **Implications & Summary**

Recovery Boiler Operation



“Jellyroll” Smelt

- Smoothly flowing smelt may suddenly become sluggish and form a viscous blob on spout troughs



Jellyroll Smelt

- **Partially or completely blocks the smelt flow**
 - Allowing a large pool of molten smelt to accumulate behind the spout opening
 - Making spout-cleaning a hazardous task for boiler operators
 - **Main causes jellyroll smelt formation**
 - Inclusion of a large amount of unburned char
 - Combination of high smelt freezing temperature and low bed temperature
 - Inclusion of fallen deposits from the upper furnace
- *Increased sulfate content in smelt*

Key Questions

- **How high can the sulfate content in smelt be?**
- **How does it affect the smelt freezing temperature and viscosity?**

This Research

- **One of the four projects sponsored by the AF&PA Recovery Boiler R&D Subcommittee**
 - **Effect of high sulphate content on molten smelt viscosity**
 - **Viscosity and shattering behaviour of jellyroll smelt**
 - **Dissolution rate of frozen smelt in green liquor**
 - **Development of a mathematical model for monitoring dissolving tank sounds**
- **Overall objective**
 - **To understand how smelt interacts with green liquor**
 - **To develop means for improving dissolving tank operation and safety**

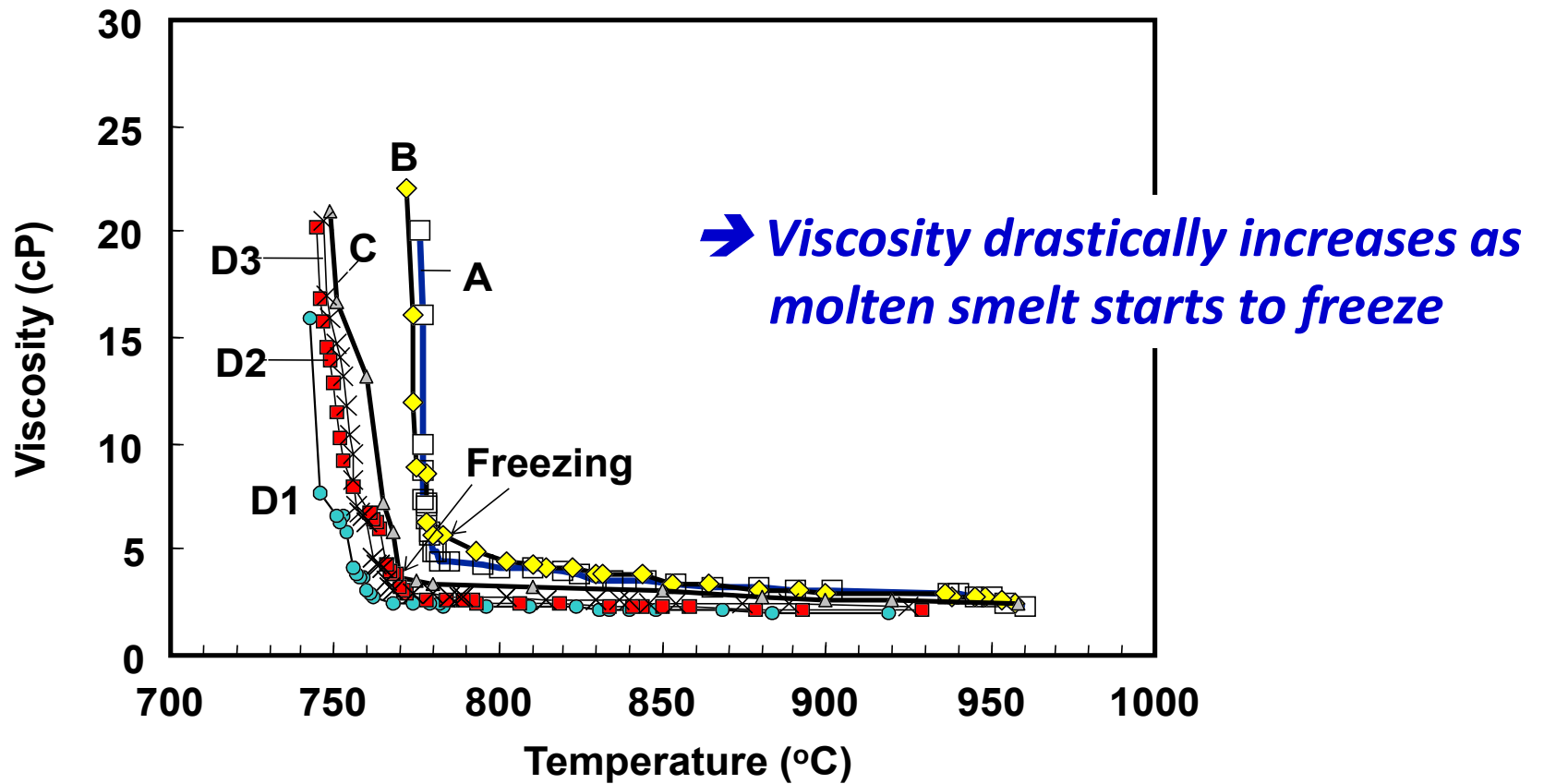
Sulfate (SO₄) Content in Smelt

- **Smelt composition**
 - Determined mainly by BL composition and boiler reduction efficiency
 - Major components: Na₂CO₃, K₂CO₃, Na₂S, K₂S
 - Minor components: Na₂SO₄, K₂SO₄, NaCl, KCl, others
- **Of the minor components, SO₄ content is the largest**
 - Varies greatly from <1 wt% for boilers with 98% reduction efficiency to as high as 10 wt% for boilers with 70% reduction efficiency.
 - Increases proportionally with increasing sulfur content in BL (sulfidity)

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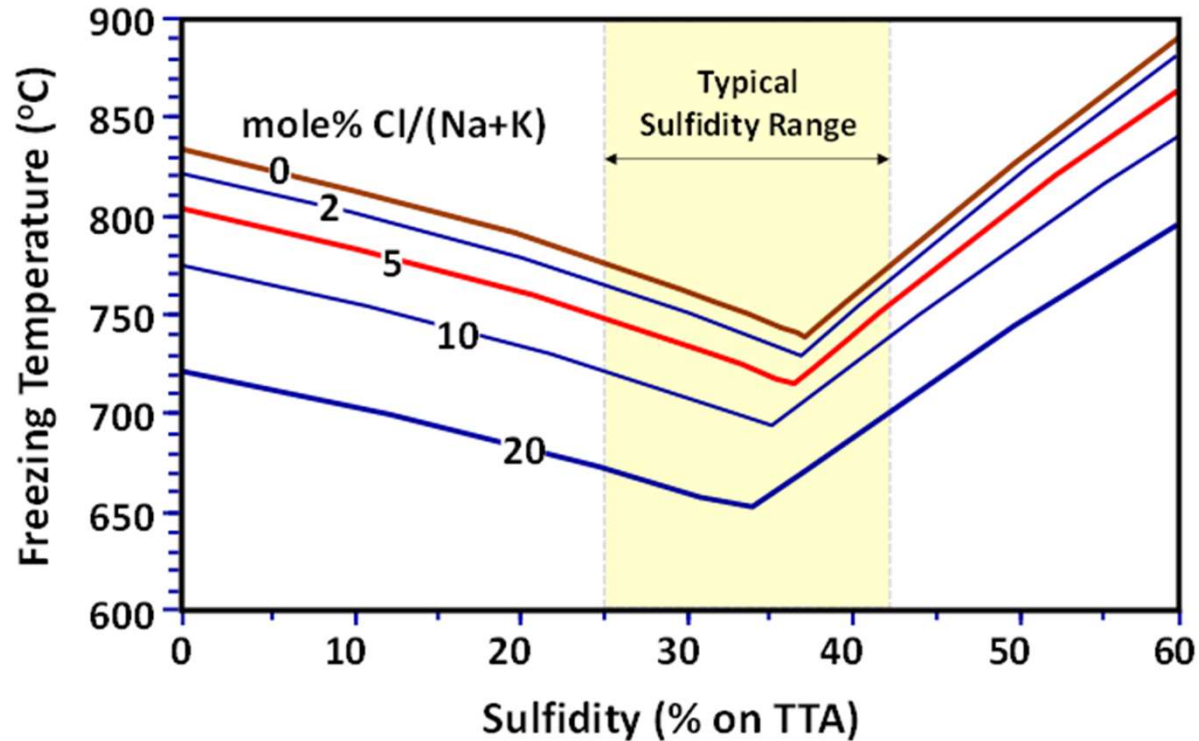
Viscosity of Molten Smelt from 4 Recovery Boilers



Tran, H.N., Sunil, A., and Jones, A.K., "Fluidity of Recovery Boiler Smelt", *Journal of Pulp & Paper Science*, 32(3), 182–187 (2006).

Effect of sulfidity on Freezing Temperature

For typical “softwood” kraft mills with 5 mole% K/(Na+K)
and 100% reduction efficiency



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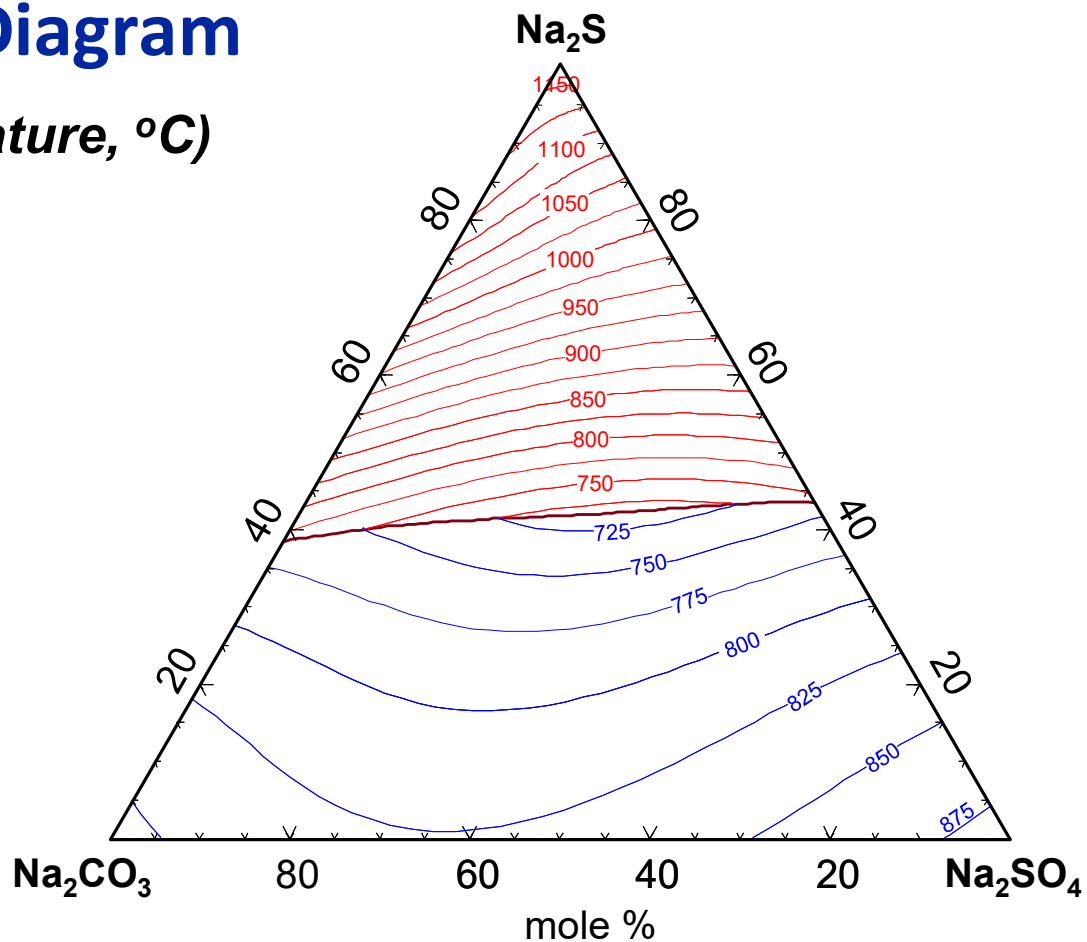
Effects of Sulfate Content

- To understand how the SO_4 content affects the molten smelt viscosity, we need first to understand how it affects the smelt freezing temperature.
- The answer may be found in the Na_2CO_3 - Na_2S - Na_2SO_4 phase diagram

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-Na}_2\text{S-Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ Phase Diagram

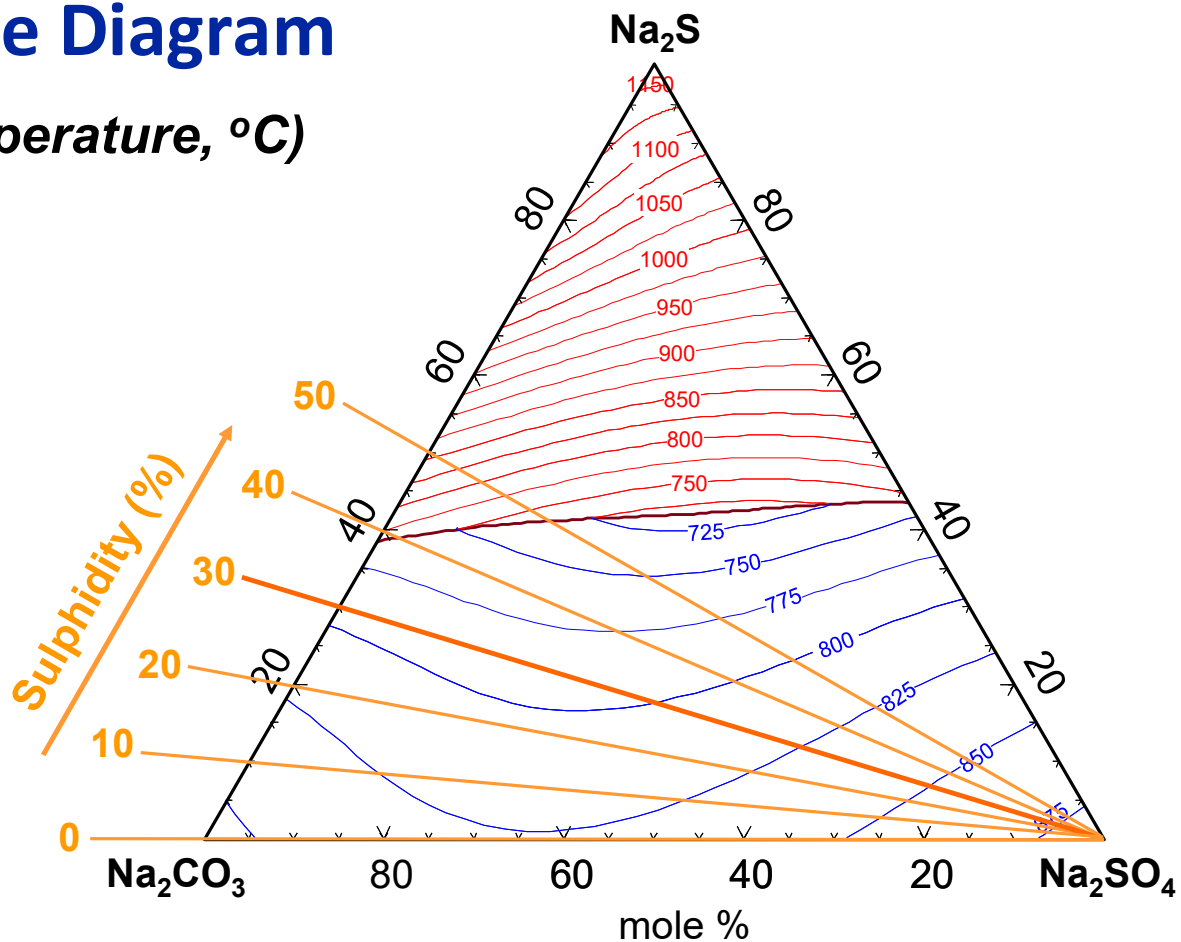
(Temperature, °C)

Chartrand, P. (2005)



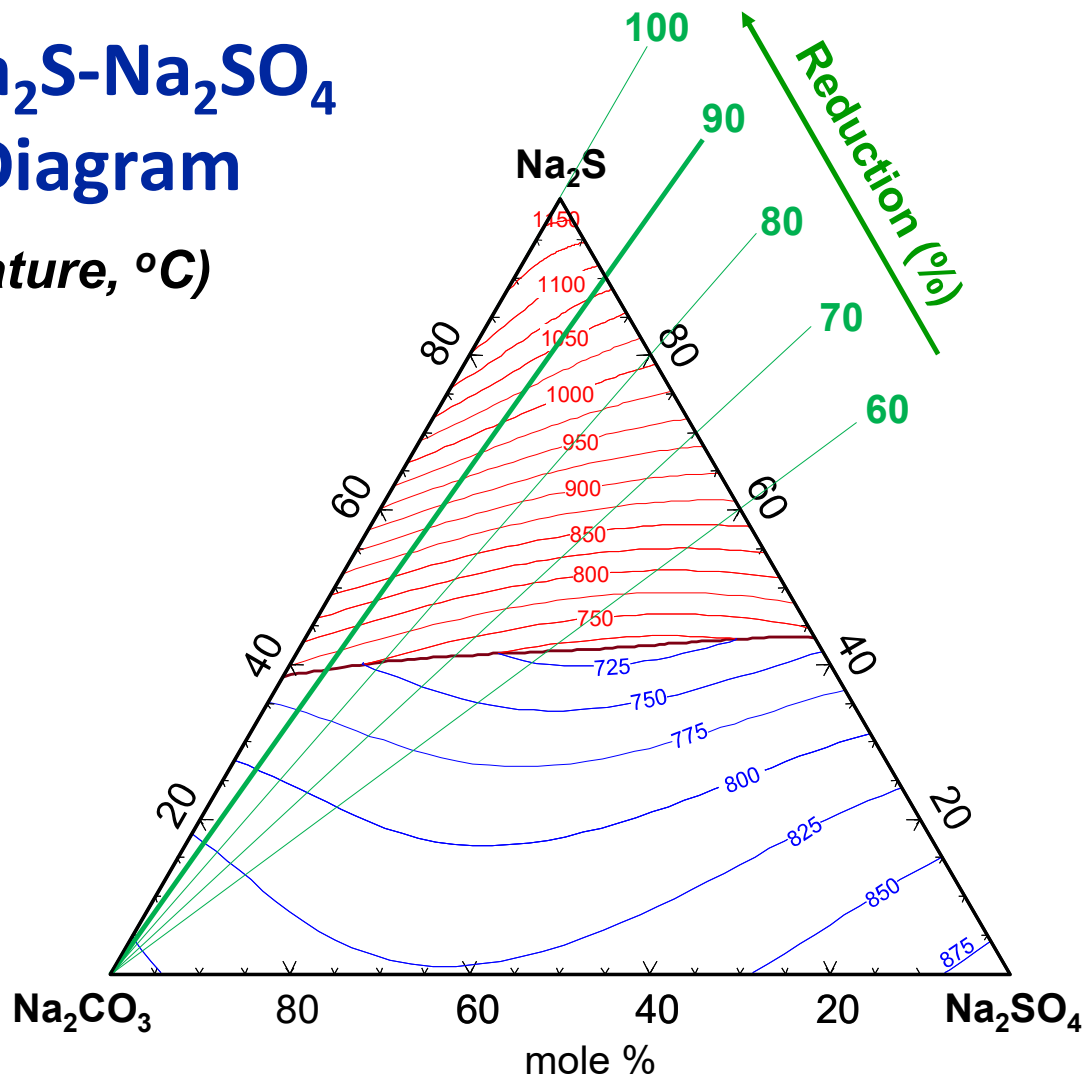
Na_2CO_3 - Na_2S - Na_2SO_4 Phase Diagram

(Temperature, °C)



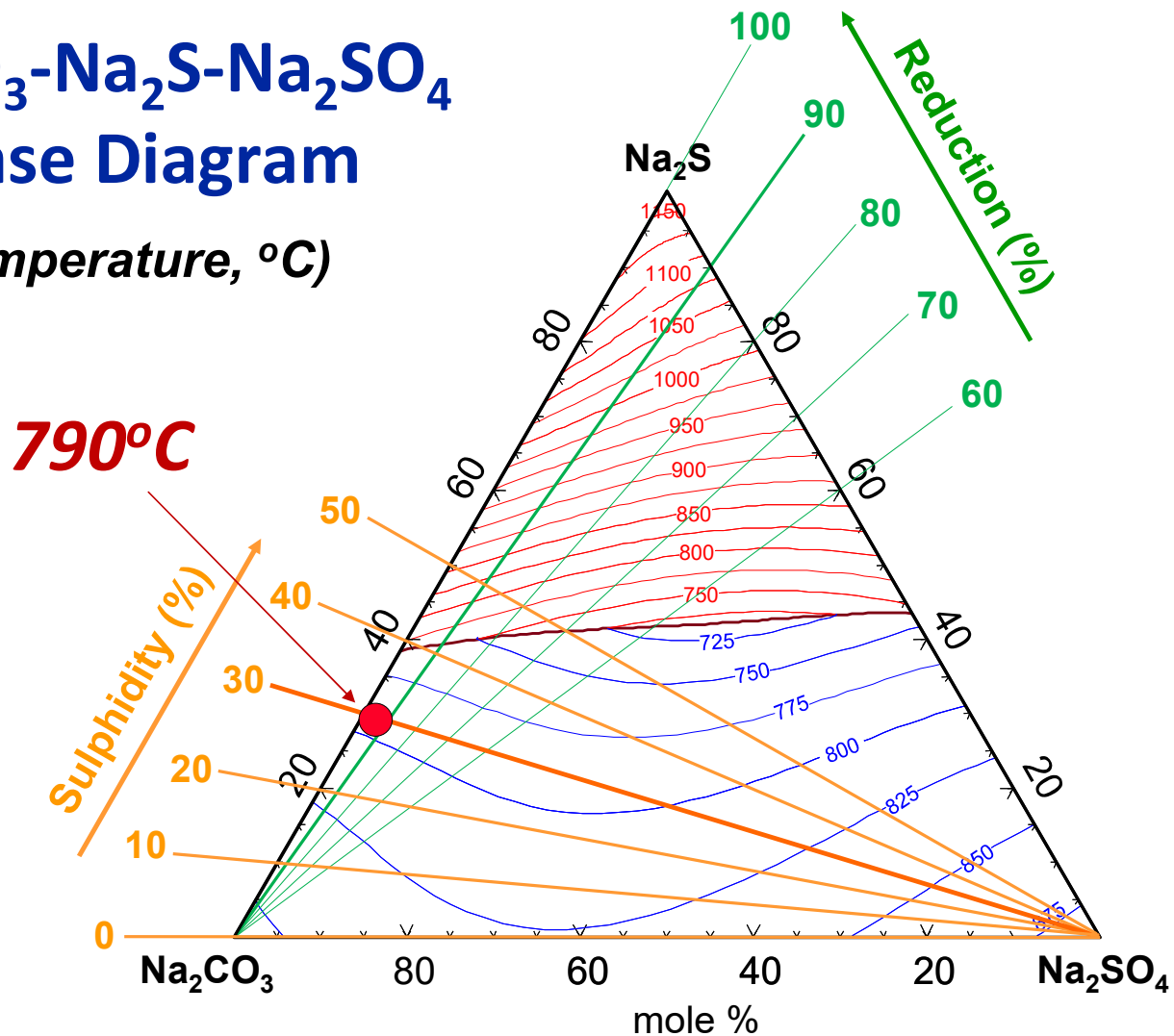
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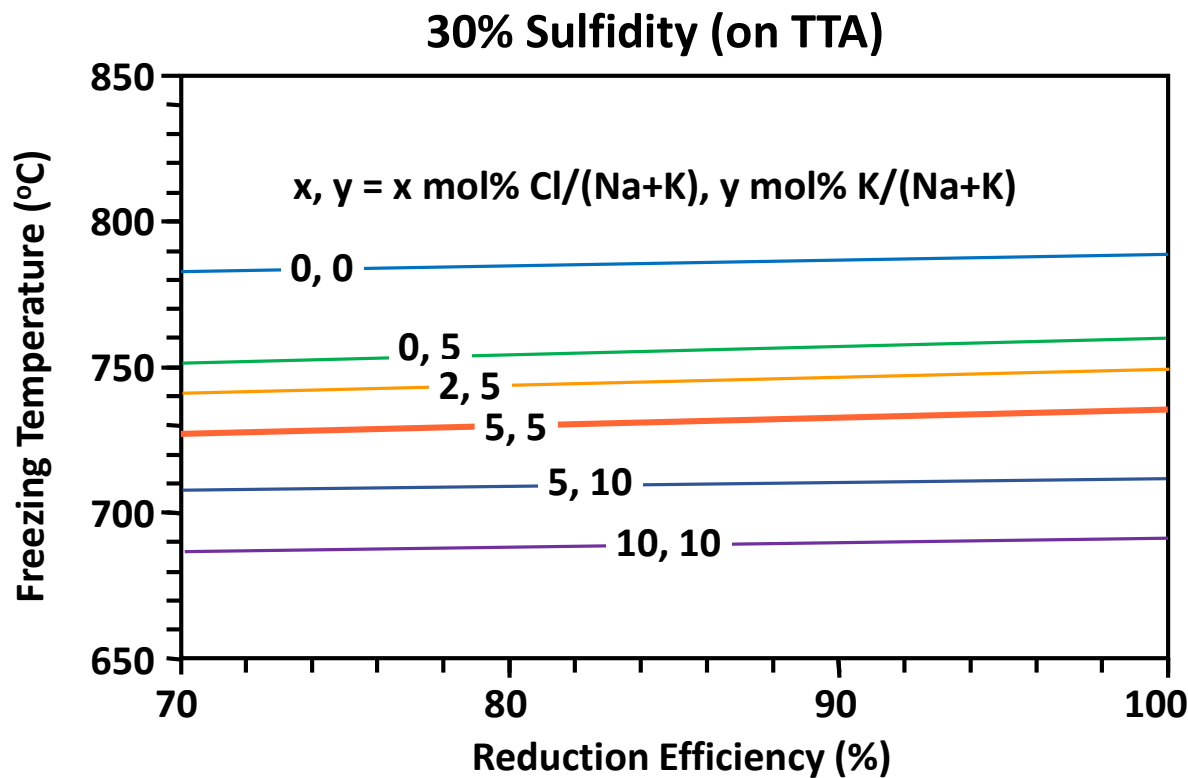


Na_2CO_3 - Na_2S - Na_2SO_4 Phase Diagram

(Temperature, °C)

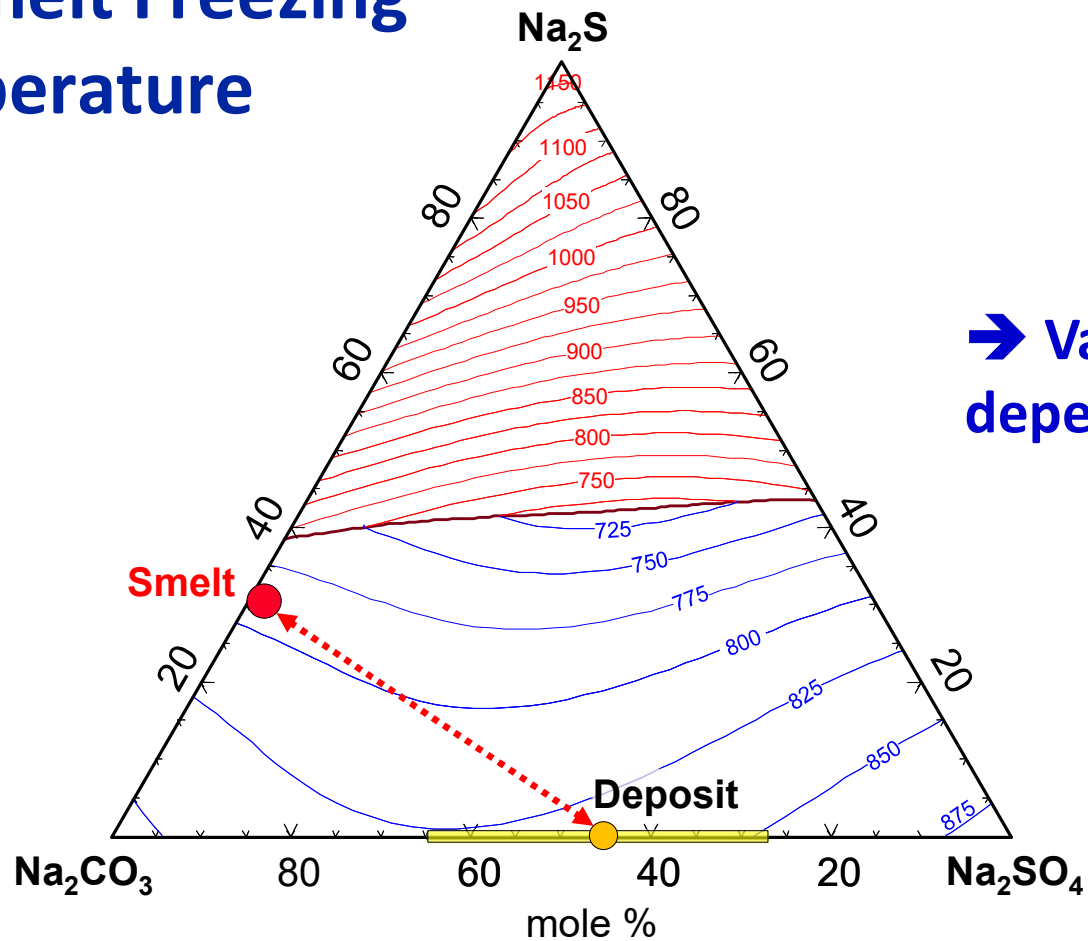


Effect of Smelt Reduction (Sulfate Content) on Freezing Temperature



➔ No significant effect!

Effect of Fallen Deposit on Smelt Freezing Temperature

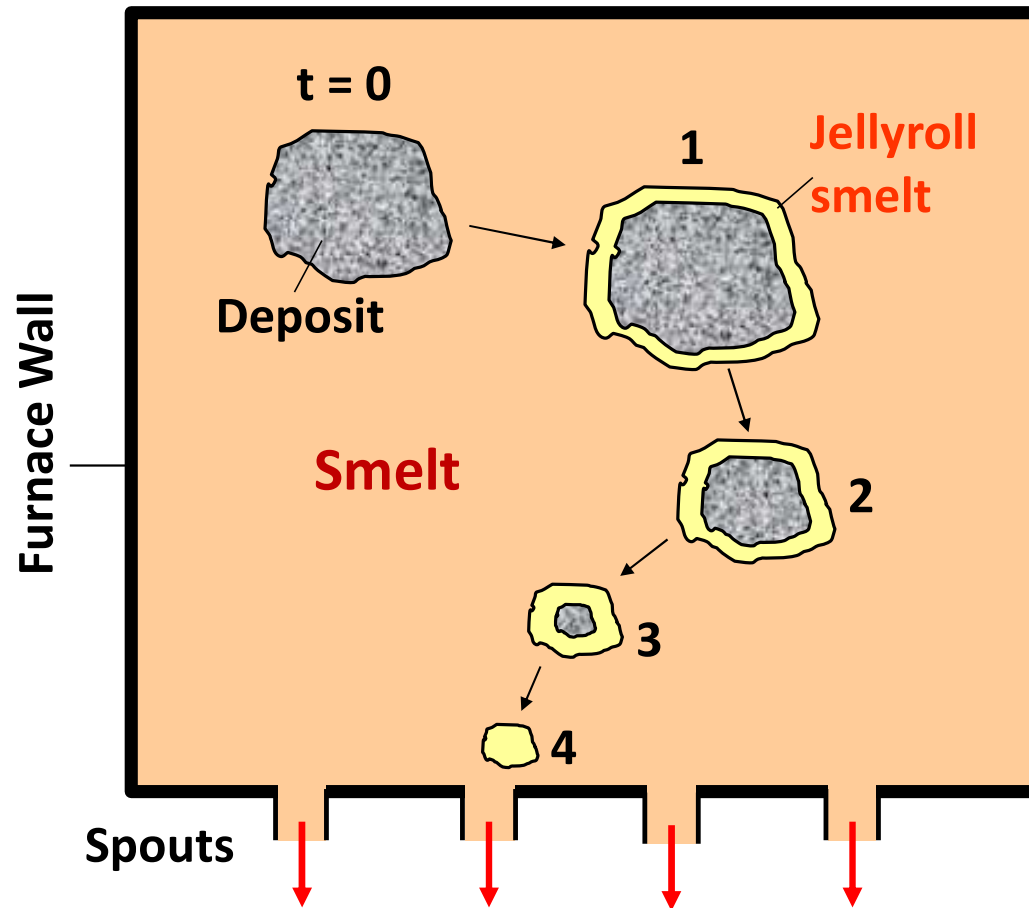


➔ **Varies from 830°C to 790°C**
depending on how well they mix

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How Does a Fallen Deposit form Jellyroll Smelt?



From Fallen Deposit to Jellyroll Smelt

- **Whether a fallen deposit can become jellyroll smelt depends on**
 - **Deposit size and initial temperature**
 - **Smelt temperature and bed movement**
- **Small pieces melt quickly and have little impact on surrounding smelt**
 - **No change in smelt freeing temperature**
 - **Less likely to form jellyroll smelt**
- **Large pieces takes longer to melt**
 - **More likely to form jellyroll smelt**

Summary

- Sulfate content in RB smelt is typically low, <1 wt% SO₄ but can be
 - Up to 10 wt% if smelt reduction is only 70 wt%
 - Up to 40 wt% SO₄ if smelt contains fallen deposits
- Fallen deposits can form jellyroll smelt only if they are not completely molten and well mixed with molten smelt
- It is the incomplete melting of fallen deposits, NOT the low smelt reduction efficiency, that makes smelt viscous and forms jellyroll smelt

Acknowledgements

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