Characterization of Arsenic and Selenium in Coal Fly Ash to Improve Evaluations for Disposal and Reuse Potential

Award #DE-FE0031748

DOE-NETL 2020 FE R&D Virtual Project Review Meeting – Sensors and Controls

Presenting:

Helen Hsu-Kim, Duke University

Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering



Project Team

Duke University

Dr. Helen Hsu-Kim, Professor

Dr. Nelson Rivera, Research Scientist

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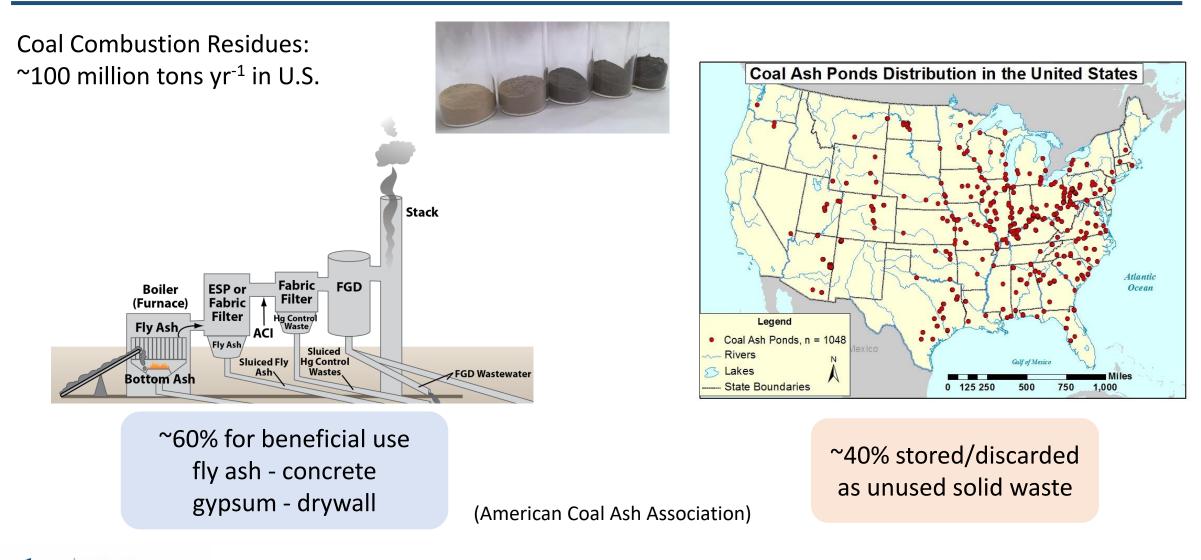
Zehao Jin, Graduate Student

External Advisors:

SEFA Group

Santee Cooper

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Coal ash disposal sites

Dan River Steam Station (NC), Feb. 2014



TVA Kingston (TN), Dec. 2008



Duke | DEPARTMENT OF Civil & Environmental Engineering Sutton Plant at Sutton Lake (NC),

Sept. 2018

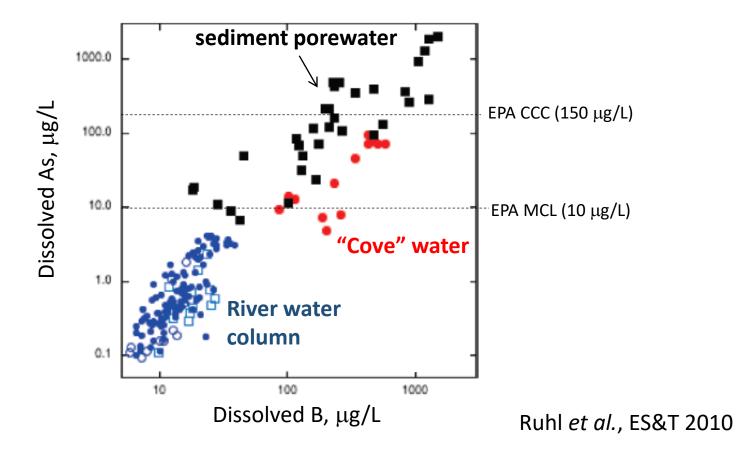




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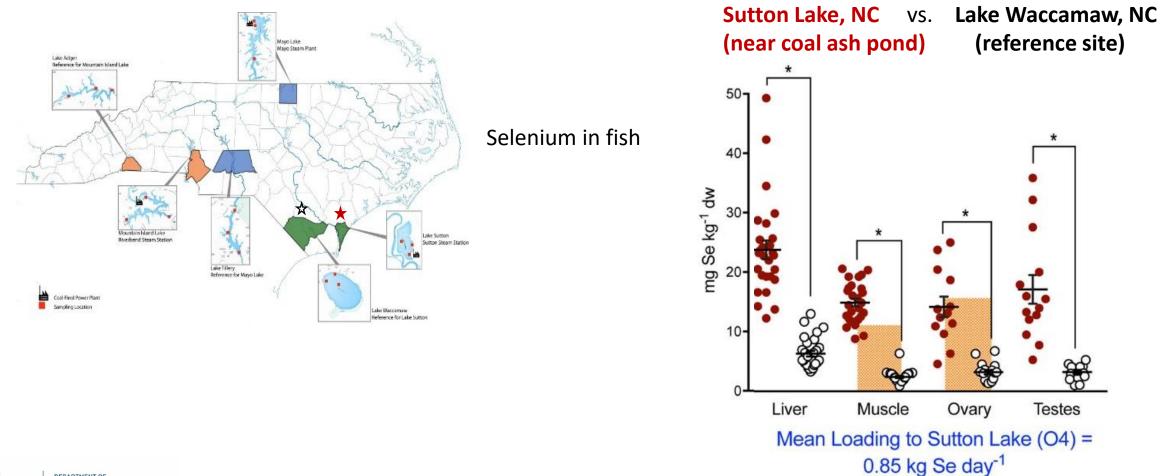
Arsenic and selenium are coal ash constituents that can pose problems near disposal sites

TVA-Kingston coal ash spill disaster: River water and sediments



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Arsenic and selenium are coal ash constituents that can pose problems near disposal sites



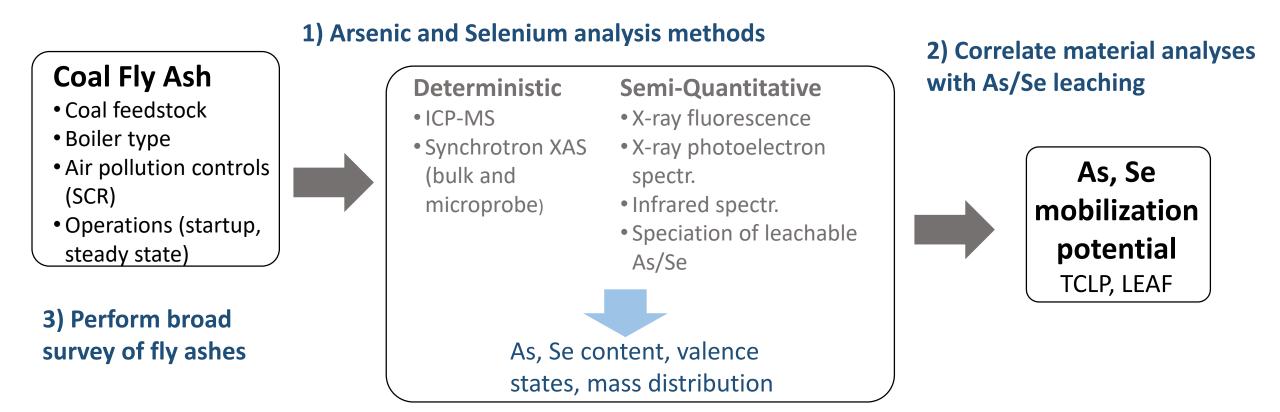
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Brandt et al, ES&T, 2017

Statement of Project Objectives

Project goal:

To improve methods to evaluate arsenic and selenium risk potential in coal fly ash



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Today's presentation

- 1. Solid State XRF for arsenic and selenium content
- 2. Microscale speciation of As and Se in fly ash
- 3. Leaching and transformation potential of As and Se

Arsenic and Selenium analysis methods

Coal Fly Ash Coal feedstock Boiler type Air pollution controls (SCR) Operations (startup)

 Operations (startup, steady state)

Perform broad survey of fly ashes

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Deterministic
ICP-MS
Synchrotron XAS (bulk and microprobe)

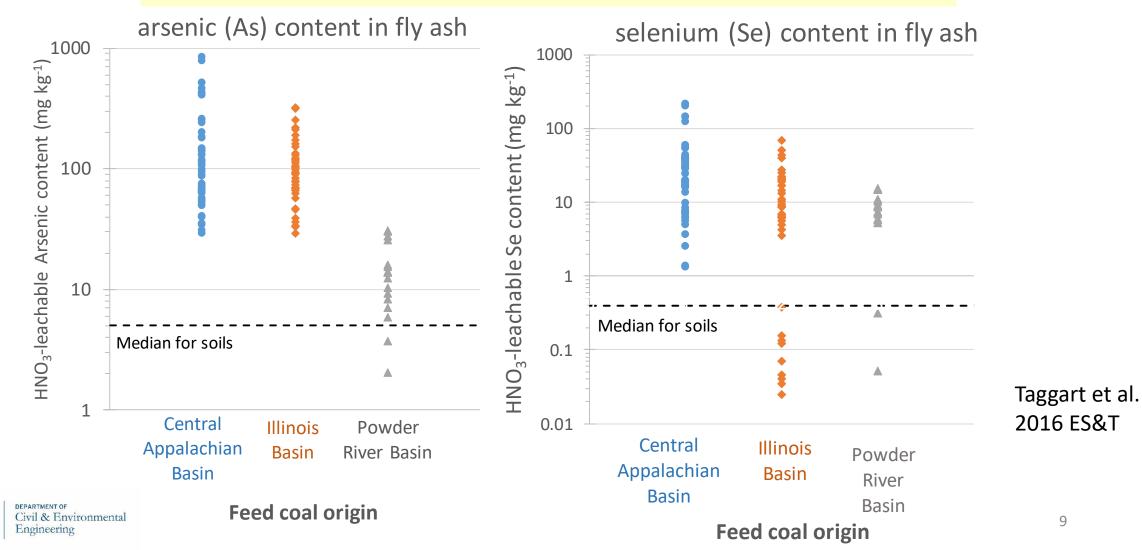
- Semi-Quantitative
- X-ray fluorescence
- X-ray photoelectron spectr.
- Infrared spectr.
- Speciation of leachable As/Se

As, Se content, valence states, mass distribution

Correlate material analyses with As/Se leaching



- Widely variable amounts of As and Se in coal fly ash
- Depends partly on the type of feed coal



Fly ash materials representing:

- Feed coals
- Combustor types
- Post-combustion flue gas treatment

Sample ID (labelled by location)	Feed Coal	Year		Total As (mg/kg)	Total Se (mg/kg)
KY #1	Арр	2015	storage silo	132	16
KY #3	Арр	2006		7150	208
KY #3	IL	2012 2013	No lime Lime injection	123 70	6 44
KY #4	IL	2012		135	17
KY #5	Арр	2018	Startup mode w/ SCR Baseline mode w/ SCR	41.5 26.1	13.4 6.6
TN #1	Арр	2011		44	19
TX #1	PRB	2015		51	18
GA #1	PRB	2015		24	13
NM #1	San Juan	2013		23	6

Coal fly ash samples for this project

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Analysis Parameter

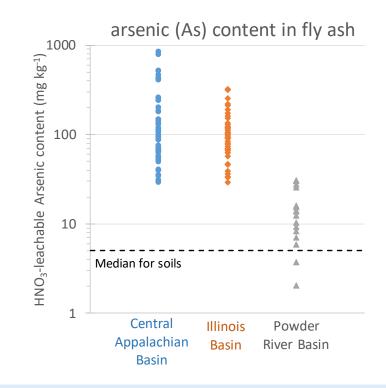
total As/Se content

Analysis Methods

DeterministicICP-MS after acid digestion

speciation and mass distribution

Synchrotron X-ray Absorption
Spectroscopy
(bulk and microprobe)



Disadvantages :

- Involves hazardous chemicals
- Labor intensive
- Requires advanced technical expertise
- Limited access to equipment

Analysis Parameter

total As/Se

content

Analysis Methods

Deterministic

•ICP-MS after acid digestion

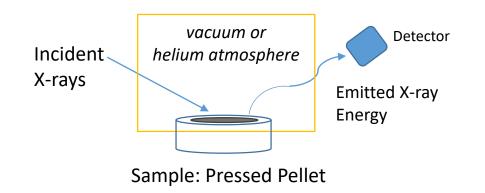
Semi-Quantitative

•X-ray fluorescence
 •Infrared spectroscopy

speciation and mass distribution Synchrotron X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy
(bulk and microprobe) X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy
Speciation of leachable As/Se via LC-ICPMS

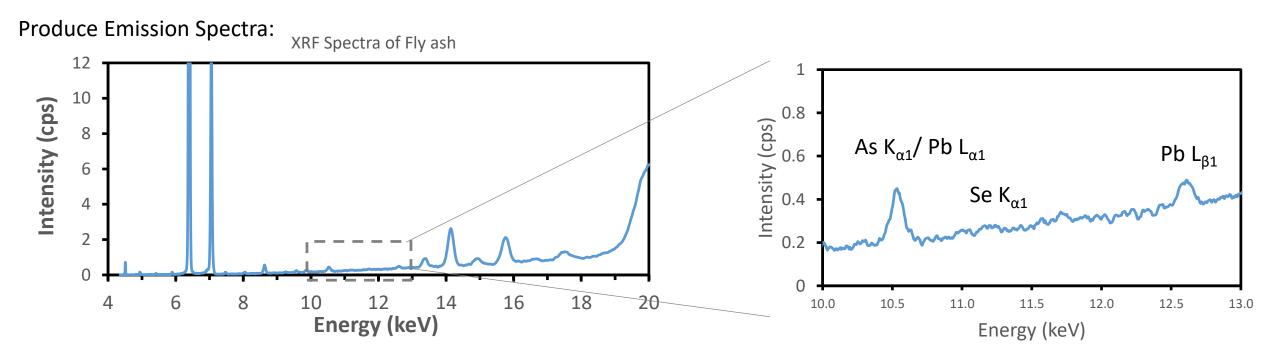


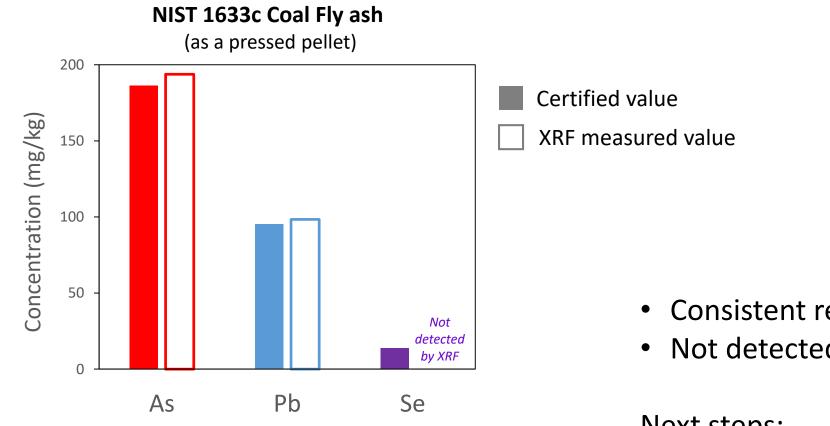
X-ray Fluorescence (XRF for arsenic analysis)



Emission energies: As $K_{\alpha 1}$ -10.54 keV Pb $L_{\alpha 1}$ -10.55 keV Pb $L_{\beta 1}$ -12.61 keV Se $K_{\alpha 1}$ -11.22 keV

As and Pb have a similar emission energy. Need to collect Pb $L_{\beta 1}$ emission to determine As.





- Consistent results for Arsenic, Lead
- Not detected for Selenium

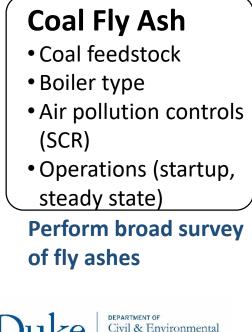
Next steps: Additional samples **Optimization for Se**



Today's presentation

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- 2. Microscale speciation of As and Se in fly ash
- 3. Leaching and transformation potential of As and Se

Arsenic and Selenium analysis methods



Engineering



- Deterministic
 ICP-MS
 Synchrotron XAS (bulk and microprobe)
- Semi-Quantitative
 X-ray fluorescence
- X-ray photoelectron spectr.
- Infrared spectr.
- Speciation of leachable As/Se

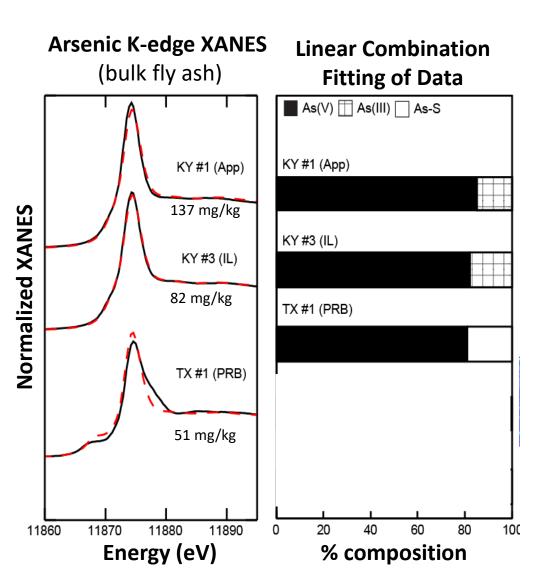


Correlate material analyses with As/Se leaching

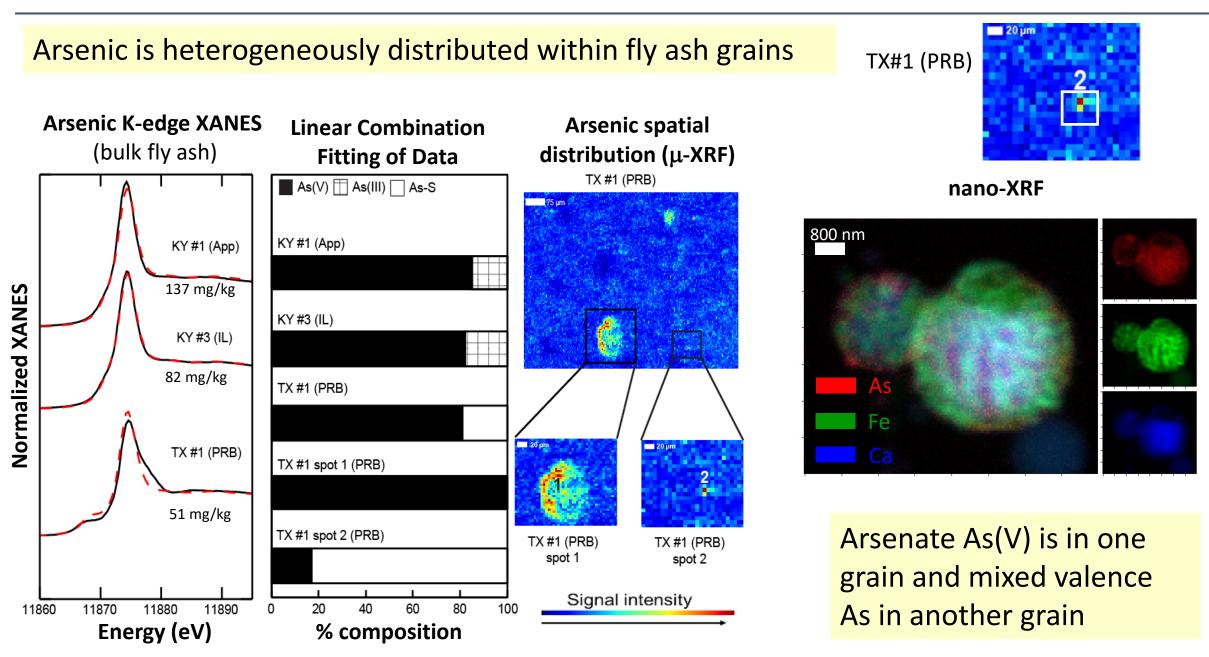


2. Microscale speciation of Arsenic in fly ash

Arsenic is mostly As(V) oxidation state (e.g., AsO₄³⁻ anion)

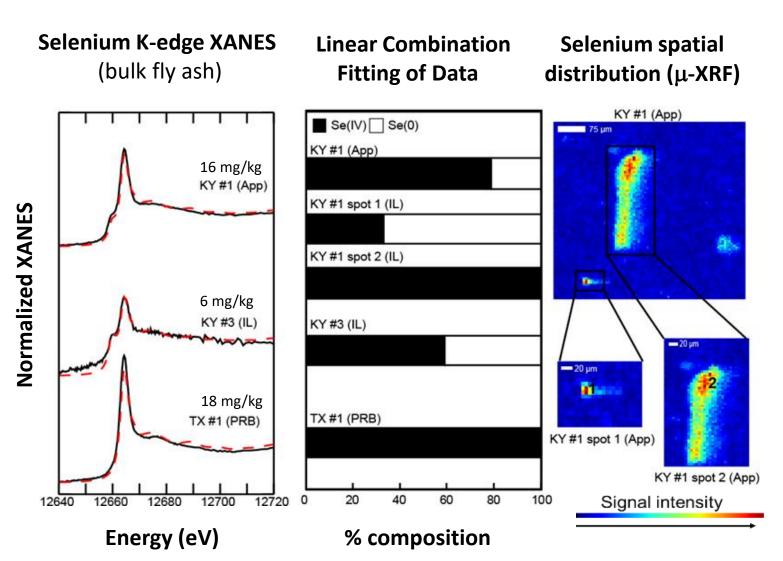


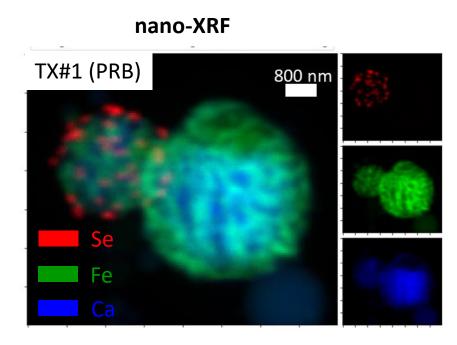
2. Microscale speciation of Arsenic in fly ash



2. Microscale speciation of Selenium in fly ash

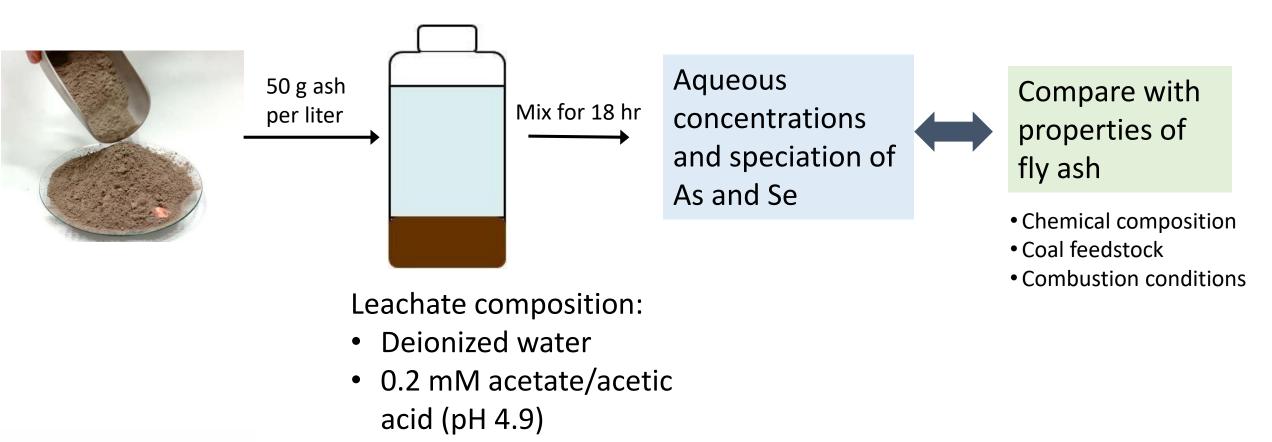
Selenium is heterogeneously distributed within fly ash grains





Selenite Se(IV) is in one grain and mixed valence Se in another grain

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Protocol



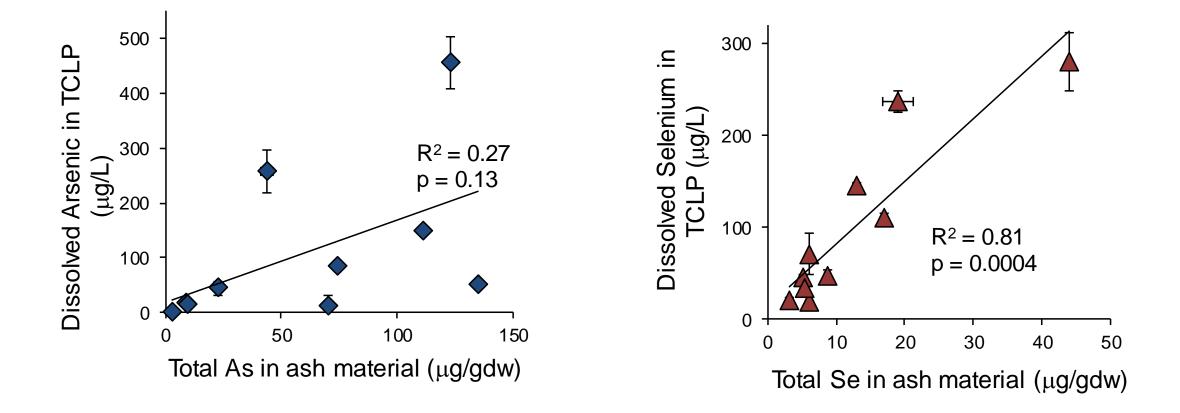
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3. Leaching and transformation potential of As and Se

- Total elemental content is not always informative of leachable concentrations.
- Speciation of As and Se may be an important factor.

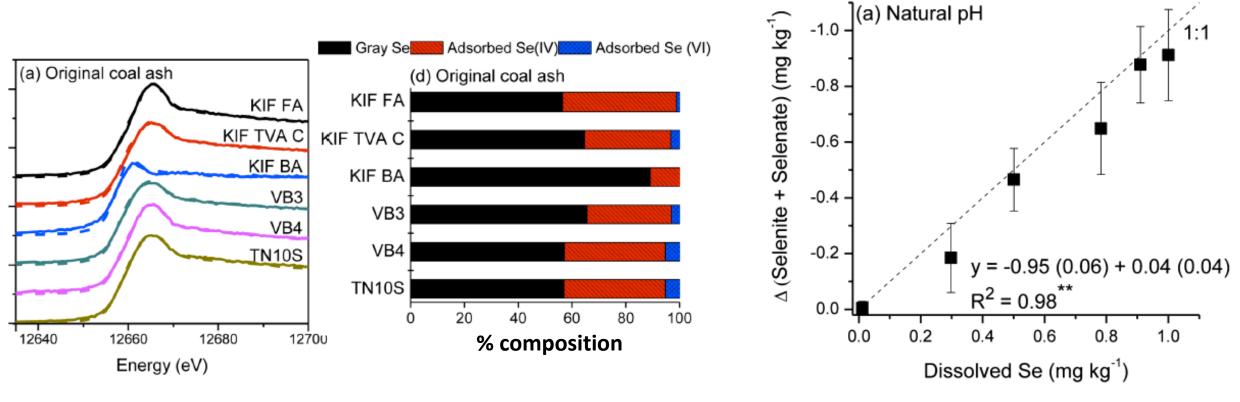
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Schwartz et al. 2018 Environmental Engineering Science

3. Leaching and transformation potential of As and Se



Liu et al. 2013 *ES&T*

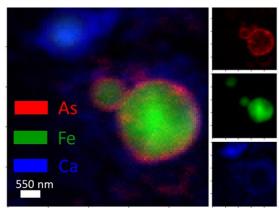
Leaching potential of selenium may be related to the amount of oxidized forms: selenite (Se^{IV+}) and selenite (Se^{VI+})

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Summary

- Total As and Se contents in fly ash: Modified XRF analysis method
- Arsenic is primarily As(V); Selenium is a mixture Se(0), Se(IV)
- Both elements are heterogeneously distributed, suggesting a distribution of reactivity and leaching potentials
- Total As and Se in fly ash vary with feed coal type and alone does not indicate mobilization potential







Synchrotron facilities: SSRL and NSLS-II



