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***Laboratory evaluation of
high-temperature sulfur removal
sorbents for direct coal-fired
turbines: Final report***

Newby, R.A.; DeZubay, E.A.; Chamberlin, R.M.

Jun 1987

**Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, PA (USA).
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Laboratory Evaluation of High-Temperature Sulfur Removal Sorbents for Direct Coal-Fired Turbines

Final Report

R.A. Newby
E.A. DeZubay
R.M. Chamberlin

Work Performed Under Contract No.: DE-AC21-85MC22087

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ABSTRACT

Direct coal-fired turbine concepts currently being developed require substantial levels of sulfur removal from high-temperature gas streams. Calcium-based sorbents, limestones, dolomites, limes and lime hydrates, are capable of sulfur removal in direct coal-fired turbine combustor environments at temperatures up to 1200°C. Two types of desulfurizer processes are considered in this report using calcium-based sorbents: fluidized bed desulfurizers using coarse sorbent particles (300-1000 μm), and entrained desulfurizers using fine sorbent particles (1-40 μm). Small-scale laboratory tests were performed on a variety of calcium-based sorbents to determine the kinetics of sulfation and sulfidation over ranges of conditions applicable to both types of desulfurizer processes. Correlations are developed in the report for the effect of pressure, temperature, and particle size. Engineering models are also developed for both desulfurizer types that incorporate the laboratory reaction kinetics and predict potential commercial performance and performance trends. It is concluded that both desulfurizer concepts can be effective in direct coal-fired turbines, with calcium-to-sulfur molar feed ratios ranging from 1.5 to 3.0, if the correct calcium-based sorbent is selected, and if applicable design and operating conditions are identified. Both desulfurizer concepts have limitations and key development requirements, and site and fuel specific engineering assessment is required to select the best concept for a given combustor system. The influence of the desulfurizer concepts on turbine protection, through their influence on particle loading and alkali release must also be assessed.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFBC:	Atmospheric-pressure Fluidized-Bed Combustion
PFBC:	Pressurized Fluidized-Bed Combustion
LIMB:	Limestone Injection with Multistage Burners
CAFB:	Chemically Active Fluidized Bed Process
KRW:	KRW Energy Systems, Inc.
EPA:	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
CURL:	Coal Utilization Research Laboratory
IEA:	International Energy Agency
EER:	Energy and Environmental Research Corporation
STP:	Standard Temperature and Pressure

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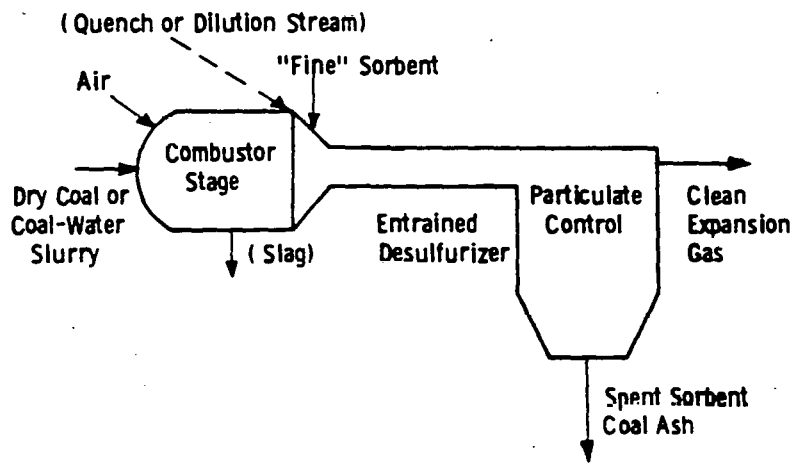
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

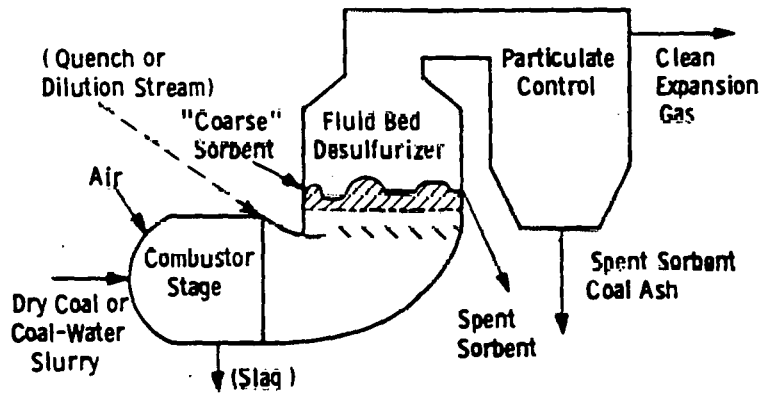
This report projects the performance and identifies the major issues in the use of calcium-based sorbents for sulfur removal in direct coal-fired turbine systems. This is accomplished by laboratory measurements of sulfur removal rates, development of kinetic correlations, and model estimates of desulfurizer behavior.

Two generic types of sulfur capture processes are of potential interest to direct coal-fired turbine systems: the fluidized bed desulfurizer, using relatively coarse sorbent particles on the order of 300 to 1000 microns in diameter, and the entrained desulfurizer, using relatively fine sorbent particles on the order of 1 to 40 microns in diameter. Both of these desulfurizers could be placed in either a rich stage (i.e., with excess fuel) of the turbine combustor to remove primarily H_2S (sulfidation), or in a lean stage (i.e., with excess air) of the combustor to remove SO_2 (sulfidation). The process concepts are illustrated in Figure 1. Primarily "external" desulfurization stages are considered in this study -- that is, stages where significant combustion does not occur and where the temperature and gas composition are relatively well defined and nearly constant throughout, as compared to "in-situ" desulfurization stages (slagging stages with sorbent injection for example) where the temperature and gas composition change radically within the stage. Indirect information, though, is provided by this program that reflects on the in-situ stage behavior.

This report is arranged in two major sections. The first section considers the fundamental kinetics and the commercial performance of coarse calcium-based sulfur sorbents in the fluidized bed desulfurizer environment. The second is devoted to the fine calcium-based sulfur sorbents in the entrained desulfurizer.



Entrained Desulfurizer Concept



Fluid Bed Desulfurizer Concept

Figure 1 — Concepts for Sulfur Removal in Direct Coal-Fired Turbines

Overall, both desulfurizer concepts can be effective in direct coal-fired turbines if the correct calcium-based sorbent is selected and if applicable design and operating conditions are identified. Both concepts have limitations and key development requirements. Site and fuel specific engineering assessment is required to select the best concept for a given combustor system.

COARSE PARTICLE, FLUIDIZED BED DESULFURIZER

Seven sorbents were selected for the testing in the coarse particle phase of the program: 2 dolomites (Plum Run, and Tymochtee), 3 limestones (Greer, Mississippi, and Vicron), and 2 dolomitic limestones (Highland, Carbon).

Thirty-six tests with the sorbents were conducted in SO_2 to determine the effect of sorbent type, sorbent particle size, and temperature on the sulfation kinetics. The experimental technique was shown to give reproducible and consistent results. The dolomites were found to degrade slightly in performance as the temperature was increased from 1000 to 1200°C; the two dolomitic limestones, Highland and Carbon, were found to improve or nearly maintain the same reactivity as the temperature was increased; and the three limestones were found to degrade extensively as the temperature was increased.

Six tests with precalcined sorbents using a procedure designed to improve sulfur removal performance in atmospheric pressure fluidized bed combustion were completed. No improvement in reactivity, or in some cases reduced reactivity, was found.

Three tests in H_2S were conducted with the coarse particles. These tests indicated the beneficial effect of increased pressure. The sulfidation rate was found to be comparable to the sulfation rate, but the ultimate extent of calcium conversion was considerably higher for sulfidation than in sulfation.

The sulfur removal kinetics were evaluated by first performing a dimensional analysis of the data collected. This analysis implies that the initial reaction period is controlled by the rate of solid phase

diffusion while the subsequent period is controlled by pore diffusion. Secondly, the reaction kinetics were correlated using standard multiple regression techniques.

An engineering model of the fluidized bed desulfurizer has been developed as a tool for evaluating potential performance based on laboratory reaction kinetics. The calcium-to-sulfur feed ratio required to achieve a given level of sulfur removal efficiency was determined as a function of the sorbent type, the average particle diameter in the bed, the bed depth, the superficial gas velocity through the bed, and the bed temperature. For SO_2 removal, both dolomites tested are found to give acceptable calcium-to-sulfur ratios (from 1.8 to 3.0 depending on the particle size selected) at a temperature of 1200°C , and gas residence times in the bed of 0.5 seconds. It is expected that almost all dolomites will show this type of general acceptability. The dolomitic limestones, Highland and Carbon, were found to yield results as good as or better than the dolomites (calcium-to-sulfur molar feed ratio of 1.8 to 3.6 depending on the particle size selected) at a temperature of 1200°C . The other three limestones result in unacceptable performance at temperatures greater than 1000°C .

The commercial sulfur removal performance in H_2S is expected to be comparable to that in SO_2 removal, where at 1100°C both sorbents tested would require very acceptable sorbent feed rates (1.5 for Plum Run dolomite and 2.8 for Highland limestone) using a 0.5 second gas residence time in the fluidized bed.

FINE PARTICLE, ENTRAINED DESULFURIZER

Three sorbents were selected for testing based on their performance variation found in the coarse particle testing -- Plum Run dolomite, Highland limestone and Vicron limestone. In this experimental technique the sorbent particles are first heated to the test temperature, calcining them completely and essentially sintering their surface to a minimum and stable value. The nature of the sorbents tested, then, are categorized as "sintered" sorbents and are not directly representative of freshly calcined, high surface area sorbents.

Thirty-two tests were conducted on sulfation at temperatures of 1100 and 1200°C, pressures of 6 and 12 atmospheres, particle sizes of <400 mesh and <20 micron diameter, and gas-particle contact times of 0.75 and 1.5 seconds. The test results were found to be reproducible and it was confirmed that the sulfation rate is first-order in the SO₂ mole fraction in the gas. The relative reactivity of the sorbents is qualitatively the same as in the coarse particle testing.

A commercial lime hydrate and hydrated Vicron limestone were also tested in sulfation. Because of the sintered nature of the sorbents in these tests, the hydrated sorbents behaved almost identically to the raw limestone sorbent tests.

Eight tests were conducted to measure the sulfidation kinetics of Plum Run dolomite and Highland limestone. The tests were done at 1100°C. The sulfidation rate of Plum Run dolomite was slightly greater than the sulfation rate was under comparable conditions, but the sulfidation rate of Highland limestone was much greater than the sulfation rate. The sulfation and sulfidation kinetics were correlated with the operating conditions.

An evaluation of the commercial performance of entrained desulfurizers using calcium-based sorbents was made based on a simple entrained contactor model. The model results indicate that the calcium-to-sulfur ratio required is dependent on the sulfur removal efficiency, the SO₂ or H₂S mole fraction in the gas at the point of sorbent injection, the particle residence time in the entrained desulfurizer, and the sorbent type.

The performance of sintered sorbents were first evaluated using the kinetic correlations directly. It is concluded that sintered sorbents are probably only acceptable in cases where high sulfur coals are used, and high sulfur removal efficiencies are not required, and relatively long particle residence times are available (on the order of 1 second). Their use in a rich zone with H₂S is greatly favored over their use in a lean zone. The sintered dolomites and limestones perform comparably on a weight feed basis for SO₂ removal, but the sintered

limestones perform better than the sintered dolomites on a weight feed basis for H_2S removal.

Active, high surface area sorbents were evaluated by combining the sintered sorbent kinetics with the transient surface area generated during calcination.

Projections of the performance of dolomites, limestones, and high surface area limes and lime hydrates injected into rich and lean combustor zones were developed. In general, it is found that there is no benefit from increasing the gas residence time in the entrained desulfurizer to values greater than 0.5 seconds. Low-sulfur coals require higher calcium-to-sulfur ratios than do high-sulfur coals, but the mass feed rate of sorbent is nearly independent of the coal sulfur content, depending only on the temperature, pressure, particle diameter and sulfur removal efficiency. Lower sorbent consumption can result with H_2S removal than with SO_2 removal, and higher operating pressures significantly reduces the sorbent consumption. Increasing the gas temperature from 1000 to 1100°C results in a small increase in sorbent consumption, while increasing the temperature to 1200°C results in a higher consumption.

High surface area limes and lime hydrates result in the smallest sorbent consumption and have the potential for operation with the smallest gas residence times. Limestones and dolomites are comparable for SO_2 removal on a weight feed basis, but limestones are superior to dolomites for H_2S removal. A major tradeoff exists between the sorbent consumption rate, the cost of the sorbent material (high surface area limes and lime hydrates being much more expensive than limestone and dolomites), the gas residence time in the desulfurizer, and the sorbent particle size. This can only be resolved by evaluating the design and cost of specific direct coal-fired turbine systems, and will be site and fuel sensitive in many respects.

Key questions remain as to the actual occurrence of H_2S in the rich zones (versus COS , CS_2 , and SO_2), the ability to feed and disperse fine sorbent particles effectively into a hot, pressurized gas stream so that good gas-particle contacting is achieved over short residence times, and the possibility of ash-sorbent interactions and particle deposition in the

combustor. The impact of potentially "sticky" particles on particulate collection devices, and the protection of turbine components (erosion, corrosion and deposition) must also be resolved.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Fossil Energy, is guiding and sponsoring the development of a variety of advanced power generation technologies based on the utilization of coal. One such technology is the direct coal-fired turbine, using existing gas turbine machines, or "ruggedized" versions of these machines, in series with advanced coal combustors. Applications range from locomotive transportation to electric utility power generation. Much of the development effort in the direct coal-fired turbine program is related to developing advanced coal combustors that have, combined with the characteristics of high combustion efficiency and low NO_x generation, the potential for significant simultaneous removal of ash and sulfur contaminants.

The options in this technology that can be considered are many: 1) coals can be cleaned of ash and sulfur to various levels and can be fed as coal-water slurries or in dry form; 2) combustion may be performed in a staged manner going from rich to lean zones, and slagging phenomena may be incorporated to remove ash; 3) stages of particulate control may be inserted into the combustor ranging from cyclones to high-temperature filters; 4) stages of sulfur control may be inserted into the combustor either "in-situ" with the combustion stages (as in a slagging combustor with sorbent injection) or separate from the combustion phenomena (as in an "external" zone following complete combustion). Sulfur control may occur in a stage where conditions are predominantly reducing (i.e., H₂S is the major sulfur species) or in a stage that is predominantly oxidizing (i.e., SO₂ is the major sulfur species). Sorbent-gas contacting may be in a fluidized bed, using relatively coarse sorbent particles, or in an entrained bed, using relatively fine sorbent particles. Performance must achieve control

levels for sulfur species and particulate that are sufficient to meet turbine protection limits and environmental regulations.

Because calcium-based sorbents are the cheapest and most highly available sulfur sorbent materials that have the potential for high-temperature, high-pressure sulfur capture, their use in direct coal-fired turbine power systems is of prime interest. The term calcium-based sorbent includes raw, untreated limestones and dolomites as well as processed forms such as limes and hydrated limes. It is known that calcium-based sorbents will be thermodynamically capable of capturing sufficient sulfur at temperatures within the range of interest to direct coal-fired turbines. Kinetically, the use of calcium-based sorbents may be limited to lower temperatures than the thermodynamic limits due to phenomena relating to sintering. The gas residence times in the desulfurizer that meet economic criteria for the power system will also define kinetic limits on calcium-based sorbents in direct coal-fired turbines. It was the major purpose of this study to determine the effect of high temperature operation on the sulfur capture potential of calcium-based sorbents.

This report considers "external" desulfurizers rather than "in-situ". The in-situ arrangements, such as slagging zones with sorbent injection, have temperatures and gas compositions that change dramatically with position, and ash-sorbent interaction may be great. External arrangements have temperatures and gas compositions that are relatively fixed throughout the desulfurizer, and little interaction between combustion and desulfurization occurs. The information presented in this report relates only indirectly to the more complex environment of in-situ desulfurization.

The report is arranged in two major sections. The first is devoted to the kinetics of "coarse" calcium-based sorbent particles (300 to 1000 microns in diameter) in sulfur dioxide and in hydrogen sulfide gases, and evaluates their performance in fluidized bed desulfurizer contactors. The second major section considers "fine" calcium-based sorbent particles (less than 40 microns in diameter), measuring their

kinetics in sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide gases and evaluating their commercial performance in entrained desulfurizer contactors. The program must be described as preliminary in its consideration of kinetics in that the minimum data required to propose correlations are produced. The consideration of commercial performance must be described as conceptual because the use of ideal contactor models is made to scale the laboratory kinetic data to large-scale performance estimates. Thus, performance potential, performance trends and required test directions are identified in the program.

2. COARSE CALCIUM-BASED SORBENT PARTICLE FOR SULFUR REMOVAL

Section 2 is devoted to the evaluation of coarse, calcium-based sorbents for sulfur removal from the combustion products of direct coal-fired turbines. Coarse particles are defined as having a size potentially applicable to fluidized bed desulfurizers, say in the range of 300 to 1000 microns in diameter. Background information on the use of these sorbents is extensive, based mostly on studies from fluidized bed combustion, and is presented to explain the rationale for the test effort. The test sorbent properties, the test plan, and the testing equipment and procedures are described. Test results are presented in three areas: untreated sorbent kinetic performance with sulfur dioxide; pretreated sorbent kinetic performance with sulfur dioxide; and untreated sorbent kinetic performance with hydrogen sulfide. The kinetic data is evaluated and a conceptual evaluation of fluidized bed desulfurization for direct coal-fired turbines is discussed.

2.1 BACKGROUND

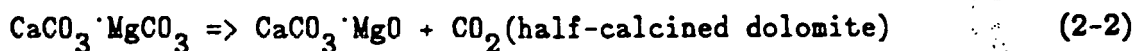
Subsection 2.1 summarizes the available background information on the "sulfation" of coarse calcium-based sorbents (the conversion of calcium oxide to calcium sulfate on contact with sulfur dioxide), and on the "sulfidation" of coarse calcium-based sorbents (the conversion of calcium oxide to calcium sulfide on contact with hydrogen sulfide), to identify the existing data gaps for the use of these sorbents in direct coal-fired turbine power systems.

The thermodynamic limits for SO_2 and H_2S capture are shown in Figure 2.1 using standard thermodynamic data available in the literature. This figure plots the quantity $(1-E)$ (1 minus the sulfur removal efficiency) times X_s (the weight fraction sulfur in the coal) as a function of the temperature of the zone of sulfur capture in the

combustor system. For a 3 wt% sulfur coal and 90% sulfur removal this quantity is 0.003. A broad band is shown for H₂S capture to reflect the possible range of performance for both dry coal and coal-water slurries using either water or steam injection for quenching to the rich zone temperature. A similar band is shown for SO₂ capture, where the band width is indicative of the range of oxygen levels that might appear in the combustion products for both dry coal and for coal-water slurries. Again considering a 3 wt% sulfur coal and 90% sulfur removal, the figure indicates that efficient H₂S capture in a rich zone of a direct coal-fired turbine will be limited to temperatures less than about 1100°C, and will also be limited to relatively high sulfur coals. SO₂ removal may be limited to temperatures less than about 1200°C and will be suitable for lower sulfur coals than those for H₂S removal. These thermodynamic limits set the temperature range of concern for kinetic studies.

2.1.1 Sulfation Background

It is well known that calcium oxide (CaO) when contacted with sulfur dioxide (SO₂) at relatively high temperatures (greater than 500°C) is converted to calcium sulfate (CaSO₄), and this conversion is the basis for the use of calcium-based materials as sulfur sorbents in a variety of processes. Natural calcium-containing materials, limestones (primarily CaCO₃) and dolomites (primarily CaCO₃·MgCO₃) exist in the carbonate form, and on heating to their transition temperature will calcine to the oxide form:



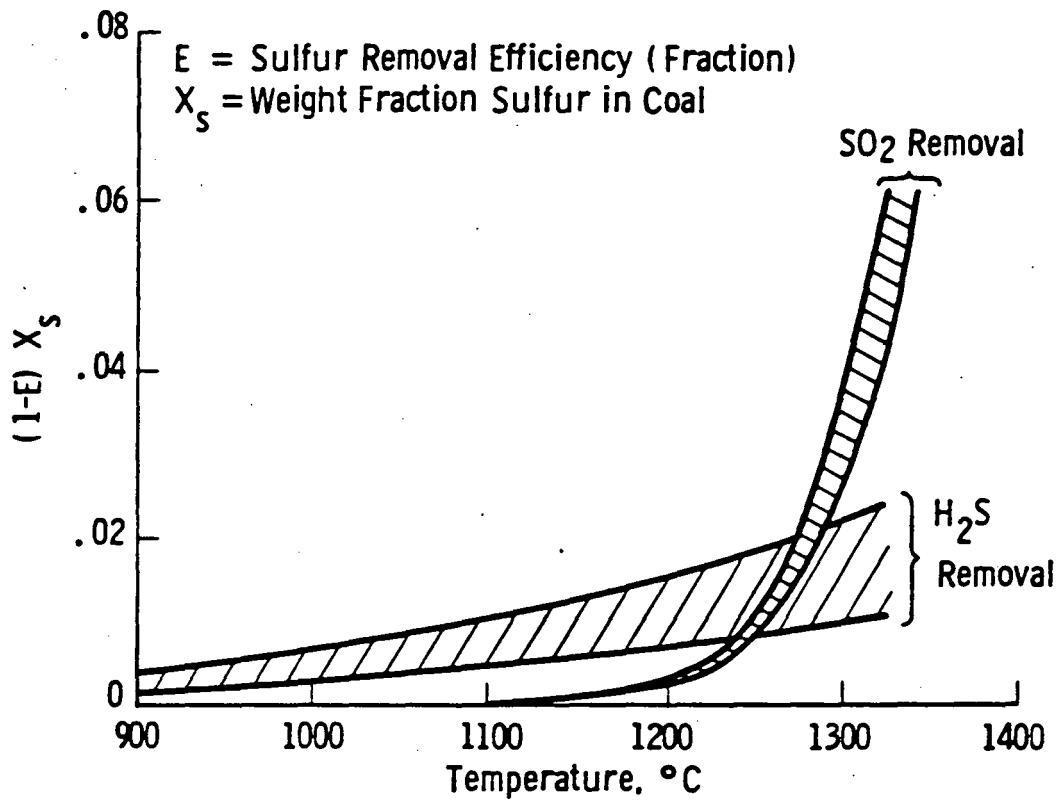
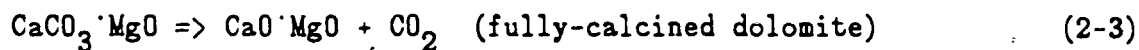
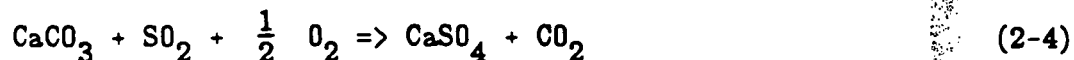


Figure 2.1 — Equilibrium SO₂ and H₂S Removal at 10 Atmospheres Pressure



The overall sulfation reaction is, for uncalcined sorbent



or, for calcined sorbent



While these overall reactions are known, the detailed mechanisms involved in the reaction are still speculative.

Several phenomena play an important part in the sulfation of coarse particles of calcium-based sulfur sorbents. The key ones with respect to the current topic are based on these observations

- the temperature and gas composition during calcination impact the sulfation behavior
- the sorbent pore and grain structure is transient (sulfate shell formation, crystal growth, sintering, interaction with coal species)
- the sulfation rate depends on the pressure, temperature, and gas composition (sulfation rate is defined in this report as the fraction of the sorbent calcium converted to calcium sulfate per unit of time)

Much of the current understanding of these observations results from related development programs that have applied coarse, calcium-based sorbents for sulfur control at high temperatures. These include programs in atmospheric-pressure fluidized-bed combustion (AFBC), programs in pressurized fluidized-bed combustion (PFBC), and, to some extent, early programs (pre-1975) in conventional furnace sorbent injection (the LIMB process -- Limestone Injection with Multistage Burners) where relatively coarse particles were considered. These programs have generated kinetic data, correlations, and understanding of the above observations under conditions that are close to those required by the direct coal-fired turbine.

Characteristic operating conditions required for the direct coal-fired turbine and ranges of experience for the related technologies are shown in Table 2.1. Note from Table 2.1 that the coarse sorbent particle sulfation rate is slow and the particles reside in the desulfurizer for hours. This table indicates not only the complimentary areas between these technologies, but also clearly shows where gaps are found in the existing data base. The data gaps between the needed kinetic information and the existing information is seen to be specifically in the area of higher temperatures, from 1000 to 1200°C, under conditions of elevated pressure.

The major factors relating to the sulfation of coarse calcium-based sorbents for direct coal-fired turbines are the effect of temperature, the effect of pressure, the effect of sorbent type, and the effect of the gas composition. A brief discussion of the background information in each of these areas is presented.

2.1.1.1 Effect of Temperature

Several observations on coarse particle calcium-based sorbent sulfation guide this program. There are at least three interrelated phenomena that impact the overall sulfation rate and are highly temperature dependent: 1) the effect of temperature on the rate of calcination (calcination rate is defined in this report as the fraction of the sorbent calcium converted to CaO per unit of time) and the pore

Table 2.1 — Coarse Sulfation Operating Conditions
and Related Experience

	<u>Conditions For Direct Coal- Fired Turbine</u>	<u>Experience Fluidized-Bed Combustion</u>	<u>Early Experience Sorbent Injection (LIMB)</u>
Pressure (atm)	6 to 20	1 to 20	1
Temp (°C)	up to 1200	750 to 1000	up to 1700
Particle Diameter (microns)	300 to 1000	50 to 2000	1 to 1300
Particle Residence time(hr)	5 to 50	5 to 100	up to 3
Sorbent Type	limestones, dolomites, limes	limestones, dolomites, limes	limes, hydrates, dolomites limestones,
Calcining Conditions	high-temperature with low CO ₂ - pressure	medium-temp with low to high CO ₂ -pressure	high-temperature with high CO ₂ - pressure

size distribution that results from calcination; 2) the sintering that occurs as a function of time due to both surface diffusion and bulk diffusion in the solid phase; and 3) reversible adsorption on the pore surfaces.

The well-known experience in atmospheric-pressure fluidized-bed combustion (AFBC) indicates that temperature is a critical parameter, and an "optimum" temperature exists, depending on the specific sorbent, at about 840°C, above which and below which the sulfation performance of the sorbent will drop significantly. This behavior has been demonstrated in both fluidized-bed combustion development units and in laboratory equipment (1-5). Several explanations have been given for this optimum temperature behavior ranging from thermodynamic influences to catalytic influences, but it has been clearly shown that the major reason is related to the pore structure that is generated in the particle when it calcines -- an optimum pore structure for sulfation is formed at the temperature where a balance exists between fine pores and large pores (6,7).

Early LIMB studies demonstrated the severe impact of high temperatures on limestone sulfation performance with fairly coarse sorbent particles (8). Sintering due to surface diffusion is sensitive to gas components that are adsorbed on the pore surfaces (CO_2 , H_2O , H_2 , etc). Sintering due to bulk solid-phase diffusion is sensitive to impurities in the solids. Some reversible effects of temperature on sorbent reactivity have also been observed, indicating that lowering the temperature of a saturated sorbent particle could result in further sulfation (9). Thus, irreversible sintering-type effects may not be the sole reason for loss of sorbent activity with increased temperature (10).

An optimum temperature, as observed in AFBC, is not observed in PFBC when the gas pressure is elevated above about five atmospheres, at least at temperatures up to 1000°C (11). The explanation for the difference between atmospheric-pressure and pressurized behavior is that the performance is again controlled by the physical pore structure that is developed when the sorbent is calcined, and the calcination behavior

is controlled by two parameters: the temperature and the CO₂ partial-pressure. When the CO₂ partial-pressure is low, as at atmospheric pressure, the higher temperatures result in smaller pores that are less conducive to SO₂ diffusion and more conducive to sulfate layer plugging. When the CO₂ partial-pressure is high, as at elevated pressures, even higher temperatures will not generate the fine pore structure, and large, easily sulfated pores exist. This observed behavior is the basis for the precalcination scheme proposed by Westinghouse to generate higher activity calcium-based sorbents for atmospheric pressure fluidized-bed combustion (6).

These results lead to the exception that the higher temperatures representative of direct, coal-fired turbines may not hinder the use of calcium-based sorbents because of the counteracting effect of the elevated pressure. Surely a detrimental temperature effect will exist at some temperature, due to both particle sintering and because of thermodynamic limitations on the sulfation reaction leading to increased thermal decomposition. It has not been previously shown, though, if temperatures of up to 1200°C, that are thermodynamically acceptable, will be acceptable for sulfation from a kinetic standpoint.

2.1.1.2 Effect of Pressure

Another important conclusion from previous pressurized thermogravimetric balance studies is that pressures above about 6 atmospheres do not exert much influence on sulfation behavior for coarse sized particles (12). Pressurized fluidized-bed combustion testing has also demonstrated a limited pressure impact (13). The explanation for this observed behavior is based on the predominant pore diffusion rate controlling step with coarse sorbent particles.

2.1.1.3 Effect of Sorbent Type

It is observed in all of the related technologies using natural, calcium-based sorbents for high temperature sulfur control that the specific type of sorbent exerts a strong influence on the sulfation performance (14-16, 6), and selection of a specific quarry to supply a

sorbent for commercial plant becomes an important issue. The chemical composition (calcium content, magnesium content, inert content, and the nature of the inert species), and the physical structure of the sorbent (grain size, pore size distribution, internal surface area, etc.) may all contribute to this diversity of behavior. The relation between these sorbent parameters and the sulfation performance is not currently understood, although the trends are generally predictable. The least understood factor is the relationship between the sorbent properties and its sensitivity to temperature.

2.1.1.4 Effect of Gas Composition

The rate of the sulfation reaction is known to be first-order in the sulfur dioxide concentration over a wide range of concentrations, so long as these are far above the equilibrium sulfur dioxide concentration at the prevailing temperature and pressure.

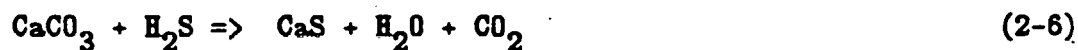
The effect of carbon dioxide concentration on the sorbent effectiveness is known to be through its impact on the calcination behavior and the resulting pore structure. The carbon dioxide concentration exerts less impact as the total pressure increases. Also, an important thermodynamic transition exists between the calcined and the uncalcined states of the sorbent that is influenced by the carbon dioxide concentration (reactions 1 - 3). At carbon dioxide concentrations above the equilibrium for calcium carbonate decomposition most limestones have such a low porosity that they are quite ineffective for sulfur removal. Dolomites, on the other hand, will have a significant voidage even if the calcium carbonate is not decomposed because the magnesium carbonate fraction of the dolomite calcines at a significantly lower temperature (reaction 2). Thus, half-calcined dolomites are very reactive. At the conditions of the direct coal-fired turbine full calcination is generally thermodynamically favored, so this transition will be of little concern.

The oxygen partial-pressure in the gas phase has been found to be unimportant, the reaction rate being zero-order in oxygen (11). There are some reports that the oxygen concentration is important through its interaction with SO₃ formation (18, 19), although this effect has not been demonstrated. Other major gas phase species, such as H₂O and N₂ are not expected to have any impact on the sulfation reaction at the concentrations typical to the direct coal-fired turbine, although H₂O may induce increased rates of sintering.

Trace species released from coal have been conjectured to have impacts on the sorbent behavior. While it is known that alkali salts can interact with calcium-based sorbents, when at relatively large concentrations, to increase the pore sizes (20), the sulfation results in fluidized-bed combustion tests where the sorbent particles are intimately in contact with coal ash closely correspond to the sulfation performance of sorbents in laboratory tests that have not been exposed to coal species (21, 22). Thus, at temperatures up to 1000°C, coal species interaction is an effect of limited importance.

2.1.2 Sulfidation Background

The sulfidation reaction (the conversion of calcium oxide to calcium sulfide on contact with hydrogen sulfide) for coarse particles has been studied somewhat less extensively than the sulfation reaction. The overall reaction for sorbent sulfidation is



for uncalcined sorbent particles, and



for calcined sorbent particles. As with the sulfation reaction, the mechanisms involved in the sulfidation reaction are not completely understood. The MgO component of dolomites does not sulfide to a significant extent at the conditions of interest.

Experience with the sulfidation reaction comes mainly from applications related to the gasification of fossil fuels (heavy oils and coal) and conditions have ranged from atmospheric pressure to pressures of 30 atmospheres at temperatures up to 1100°C. An application example at atmospheric pressure is the CAFB process (Chemically Active Fluidized Bed) for gasifying heavy oils and low-rank coals at atmospheric pressure to retrofit existing boilers. Limestone was used as the sulfur sorbent directly in the fluidized bed gasifier (23, 24). An application at elevated pressures is the KRW coal gasifier, used to generate low- and medium-Btu fuel for industrial uses or for combined cycle applications. Dolomites and limestones are used either directly in the gasifier or in an external fluidized bed desulfurization stage (25, 26). The major factor differentiating the existing process experience from the conditions needed in the direct coal-fired turbine application is the higher temperature level needed and the much less intimate contact between coal and sorbent particles in the direct coal-fired turbine.

A number of laboratory kinetic studies have been reported and these provide a detailed background for the effects of the major parameters (27-33). Conclusion drawn from these studies are summarized here.

2.1.2.1 Effect of Temperature

The effect of temperature on the initial reaction rate in the range of 700 to 1000°C is very limited, especially at elevated pressures, although the extent of conversion of calcium oxide to calcium sulfide tends to drop as the temperature is increased in this range. This reflects the fact that structural changes in the sorbent particle during reaction are not as important in the sulfidation reaction as they are in the sulfation reaction, and the reaction is not chemical reaction rate controlled. It is felt that the sulfidation reaction is less sensitive to sorbent pore structure and to temperature than is the sulfation reaction because of the smaller molecular volume of CaS compared to CaSO₄, also resulting in the extent of sorbent particle

utilization being larger with the sulfidation reaction than with the sulfation reaction.

2.1.2.2 Effect of Pressure

Increasing the pressure from atmospheric to elevated levels has a dramatic impact on the rate of sulfidation, the rate being proportional to the total pressure to the 0.3 to 0.5 power depending on the specific sorbent.

2.1.2.3 Effect of Sorbent Type

Dolomites and limestones as groups are found to behave significantly different in sulfidation, although not as much differently as they do in sulfation. Likewise, the differences between specific limestone types is not as great in sulfidation as it is in sulfation. Limestones having poorer reactivity with SO_2 tend to also have poorer reactivity with H_2S . As in SO_2 , uncalcined limestones are not reactive, while half-calcined dolomites are very reactive. Specific dolomite types tend to behave very similarly during sulfidation.

2.1.2.4 Effect of Gas Composition

Hydrogen, water vapor, and carbon dioxide are all found to have small influences on the rate of sulfidation in the temperature range of 700 to 1000°C, probably due to their influence on pore structure and on the rate of sintering. The sulfidation rate is found to be first order with respect to the hydrogen sulfide concentration. Other sulfur species also exist in reducing gases to a lesser extent, COS and CS_2 for example, and the rate of reaction with these species has to be studied only to a minor degree.

2.1.2.5 Other Factors

The generation of magnesium sulfide when sulfiding dolomites, especially at higher pressures, has been confirmed, but the rate of magnesium sulfide generation is much lower than calcium sulfide generation and is hindered by water vapor. The rate of calcium sulfide

generation in dolomites has generally been found to be first-order with respect to the fraction of unsulfided oxide remaining (that is, the sulfidation rate is proportional to the quantity [1 - the fraction of the calcium sulfided] to the first power). The initial sulfidation rate is lower than the initial sulfation rate, all conditions being identical, but the extent of sulfidation ultimately achieved is greater than the extent of sulfation achieved. It is found that the initial reaction rate is proportional to the sorbent particle diameter to the -0.5 to -1.0 power depending on the sorbent type.

2.1.3 Modeling Background

A multitude of particle reaction models have been proposed for the sulfation and sulfidation of calcium-based sorbents, consisting of various forms of pore, grain and homogeneous models (for example, see recent reviews of particle reaction models (34, 35)) but all have an inability to predict several key factors: 1) the calcined pore/grain structure in the sorbent as a function of the calcination conditions and the raw sorbent properties; 2) the transient pore/grain structure due to crystallite growth, sintering, sulfate layer growth, crack development, impurity interactions, etc; and 3) reversible effects due to adsorption versus nonreversible effects. While modeling activities can provide conceptual pictures of the behavior of hypothesized phenomena, they are not predictive, and they cannot be extrapolated outside of their region of data fitting. For this reason, a laboratory simulation of the reaction environment to yield direct estimates of the reaction kinetics is applied in this program rather than depend on the extreme uncertainties of particle reaction model extrapolations.

2.2 SORBENT PROPERTIES

Carbonate rocks, the source of calcium-based sulfur sorbents, are composed of the mineral forms calcite (CaCO_3 , rhombohedral), dolomite ($\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$) and aragonite (CaCO_3 , orthorhombic arrangement). Various constituents may act as binding agents for the particle grains,

or crystals and impurities may be mixed with the mineral grains.

Carbonate rocks have been classified into several different groups, sometimes with conflicting definitions by different authors. Calcites are very high calcium content rocks; limestones are moderately high calcium rocks; dolomites contain a high proportion of the mineral form dolomite; and dolomitic limestones contain a significant mixture of both the calcite and the dolomite mineral forms. These are the carbonate rocks most available and suitable for high temperature sulfur removal. Detailed classifications of carbonate rocks based on geological origin have been proposed in the literature (36). The definitions used in this report are: limestones contain <5 wt% $MgCO_3$; dolomitic limestones contain 5-20 wt% $MgCO_3$; and dolomites contain >20 wt% $MgCO_3$.

Other terms have also been added to modify the carbonate rock classification with respect to the nature of the impurities in the material. For example, the terms arenaceous (high in quartz), argillaceous (high in clay), carbonaceous (high in carbon), ferriferous (containing iron), or bituminous (containing organic hydrocarbons) have been used. Because of the great range of calcium-based sorbent properties existing it is important for any exploratory program to consider as large a range of sorbent types as is practical.

The type of calcium-based sorbents that are applicable for use in a fluidized bed desulfurizer are raw limestones and raw dolomites as obtained directly from quarry sources, or specially prepared calcines of limestone, or limes, (not commercially available) having pore size distributions favorable for fluidized bed sulfur capture. Commercially produced limes have no performance advantage over the use of raw limestones, and would carry with them a large cost penalty. Commercially available hydrated forms of limestone ($Ca(OH)_2$) and dolomite ($Ca(OH)_2 \cdot MgO$) are not applicable to use in fluidized bed desulfurizers because their characteristic particle size is much too small to be used in a fluidized bed.

Westinghouse has previously investigated the sulfation and sulfidation behavior of calcium-based sorbents having the following range of characteristics:

- calcium content (wt % CaCO_3): 40 to 99
- magnesium content (wt % MgCO_3): 0.5 to 50
- inert content (wt %): 0 to 40
- Al_2O_3 (wt %): up to 10
- Fe_2O_3 (wt %): up to 4
- SiO_2 (wt %): up to 15
- Na_2O (wt %): up to 1
- K_2O (wt %): up to 3
- hydrocarbon (wt %): up to 12

No general correlation of sulfation performance versus the properties has been developed, and not enough detailed information is available to attempt a comprehensive correlation.

For the test program conducted and reported on in this program a broad range of sorbent types have been selected using previous tests as the basis for selection. The sorbents selected are listed in Table 2.2. With the definitions used in this report two of the sorbents are dolomites (Plum Run and Tymochtee), two are dolomitic limestones (Highland and Carbon) and the remaining three are limestones.

Chemical analyses for calcium and magnesium were performed by EDTA titrations. Grain size has been determined by standard thin

Table 2.2 — Coarse Test Sorbent Properties

Sorbent	Composition (wt %)			Grain size (microns)	Porosity (%)	Surface area (m ² /gm)
	Ca	Mg	Inert			
Tymochtee dolomite	20.2	12.9	4.6	30-45	10.2	0.80
Plum Run dolomite	20.1	13.0	4.5	75-90	11.0	0.43
Highland limestone	34.1	3.8	1.5	200-250 75-90	6.5	0.70
Carbon limestone	35.1	2.6	3.2	9-27	6.2	0.43
Mississippi limestone	38.3	1.4	0.6	200-250	11.8	0.55
Greer limestone	37.8	1.0	2.0	25-40	8.6	0.47
Vicron limestone	37.8	1.5	0.3	360-730	3.2	0.03

section optical methods (ASTM E112-80 intercept procedure). Porosity and surface area has been measured using standard mercury porosimetry on a Micromeritics Autopore 9200 porosimeter. The surface areas shown in the table differ from those that would be obtained by BET methods, and they apply only to the coarse particles sizes considered. Detailed measurement results are presented in Appendix A.

All of the sorbents selected have been previously tested by Westinghouse on thermogravimetric balance equipment for use in fluidized-bed combustion applications. A standard test used for ranking the sorbents has been conducted previously on all of them except for Vicron limestone. The standard test consists of heating a 20 mg sample of the sorbent sized at 1000 to 1190 microns suspended in the thermogravimetric balance. The sample is heated to 840°C in 15% carbon dioxide/85% nitrogen at a rate of 10°C/min at atmospheric pressure. After complete calcination, about 20 minutes, a sulfation atmosphere of 0.5% SO₂, 4% O₂, and N₂ is switched on and the sample weight is recorded as a function of time. The sorbents are ranked according to their performance in this test. The ranking results are: Tymochtee, highly reactive; Plum Run, average reactivity; Highland, medium-low reactivity; Carbon, average reactivity; Mississippi, medium-high; Greer, medium-low; and Vicron, not tested, but expected to be of low reactivity. Thus, a diversity of standard sorbent rankings is also represented by the selected sorbents.

Several of the selected sorbents have also been tested in development facilities for the related technologies. Carbon limestone (or Lowellville limestone) has been extensively tested on the Babcock & Wilcox 6 ft by 6 ft atmospheric-pressure fluidized-bed combustor under EPRI sponsorship. It has also been used in some circulating fluidized-bed combustion test work. Tymochtee dolomite has been extensively tested by Exxon on a pressurized fluidized-bed combustion Miniplant under EPA sponsorship. Plum Run dolomite has been extensively tested on the CURL pressurized fluidized-bed combustion test facility and in the Grimethorpe IEA PFBC facility. Greer limestone has been a test material

in many AFBC programs, including the Rivesville plant. Vicron limestone has been used in several conventional furnace injection programs.

A listing of the sorbent suppliers for these materials are shown in Appendix A.

2.3 OBJECTIVES AND TEST PLAN

The objectives of the program were to assess the potential of coarse calcium-based sorbents for use in a fluidized-bed desulfurizer for direct coal-fired turbines. The specific program objectives were to:

- test the reactivity of a variety of coarse calcium-based sorbents at temperatures up to 1200°C and pressures up to 10 atmospheres
- generate kinetic correlations as a function of temperature, particle size, sorbent type and pretreatment conditions
- develop commercial design equations for the sizing and performance of fluidized bed desulfurizers
- perform a preliminary assessment of the performance potential of calcium-based sorbents in fluidized-bed desulfurizers for direct coal-fired turbines

The following specific questions were addressed:

- Can satisfactory sulfur reactivity be obtained in the temperature range of 1000 to 1200°C, both for SO₂ and H₂S capture? If so, for what sorbent types?
- Does precalcination of the sorbent by previously determined methods improve the tolerance of the sorbents to high temperature?

The sets of test series were: one for SO₂ capture with raw, untreated sorbents, a second for SO₂ capture with precalcined sorbents, and a third for H₂S capture with raw sorbents. The test matrices were:

1) SO₂ capture with raw, untreated sorbents

Sorbent Types

- Tymochtee dolomite
- Plum Run dolomite
- Highland limestone
- Carbon limestone
- Mississippi limestone
- Greer limestone
- Vicron limestone

Simulation Gas Composition

- Carbon dioxide 8 mole %
- Oxygen 10 mole %
- SO₂ 0.5 mole %
- Nitrogen 81.5 mole %
- Total pressure 10 atmospheres

Test Conditions

<u>Temperature (°C)</u>	<u>Particle Diameter (mesh)</u>
1000	-40 +45
	-16 +18
1200	-40 +45
	-16 +18
1100	-20 +25

2) Precalcined Sorbent Tests

Sorbent Types

Precalcination is most effective for limestones, but not for dolomites. Three limestones were selected:

- Vicron limestone
- Greer limestone
- Carbon limestone

Precalcination conditions

The sorbents were precalcined on a thermal gravimetric balance at conditions of 60 mole % CO_2 , 950°C , and atmospheric pressure, conditions found to give nearly optimum sulfation performance in atmospheric pressure fluidized-bed combustion.

Simulation gas composition

The same composition as in the raw sorbent test sequence was used.

Test Conditions

<u>Temperature ($^\circ\text{C}$)</u>	<u>Particle size (mesh)</u>
1100	-20 +25
1200	-40 +45

3) Hydrogen Sulfide Tests

These tests provided an estimate of the potential performance of the sorbents with H_2S in a rich stage of the combustor.

Sorbent Types

- Plum Run dolomite
- Highland limestone

Simulation gas composition

- CO₂ 8 mole %
- H₂S 0.3 to 0.46 mole %
- balance nitrogen
- total pressure 1 to 5 atmospheres

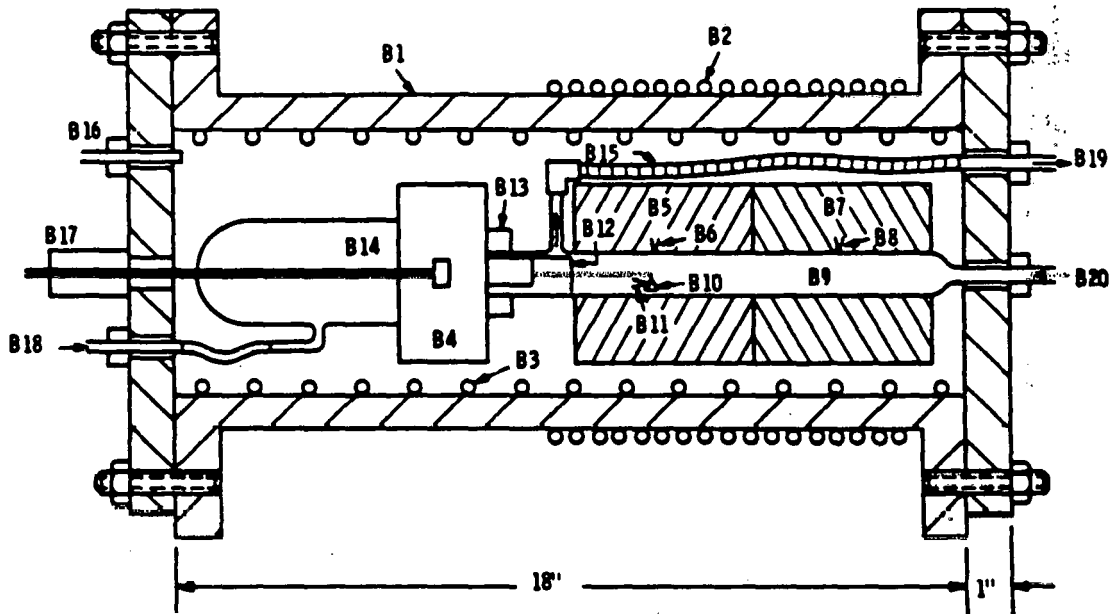
Test conditions

<u>Temperature (°C)</u>	<u>Particle Size (mesh)</u>
1100	-16 +18

2.4 TEST EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

Sulfation rates were determined as a function of the sorbent utilization (fraction of the calcium oxide sulfated) from data collected on a DuPont 951 thermogravimetric balance. The thermogravimetric balance provides a direct determination of reaction rate by measuring sample weight continuously during reaction. The rates are reported in this study as the fraction of the total sample calcium being sulfated per minute.

This system has been described previously by Westinghouse (12). The balance has been adapted for operation with corrosive gases by a simple modification to gas flow paths. A baffle separates the reactant gas flow, entering through a preheater region before passing over the balance mechanism. Both reactant and purge gases exit the reaction tube on the balance side of the baffle. The reaction tube has been extended to twice the standard quartz tube length in order to accommodate two furnaces wired for parallel control. The two-furnace system has doubled the heated reactant gas zone. Several modifications have been made to the furnace materials to accommodate the higher temperature range. The balance, reaction tube, and furnaces are mounted in a stainless steel pressure shell (Figure 2.2) capable of operation to 30 atm. Gas flow rates were controlled by linear mass flow controllers (Figure 2.3).



KEY

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| B1 | Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel | B11 | Sample Thermocouple |
| B2 | External Cooling Coil | B12 | Baffle Assembly |
| B3 | Internal Cooling Coil | B13 | Reaction Tube Retaining Ring |
| B4 | TG Balance Housing | B14 | TG Bell Jar |
| B5 | Reaction Zone Furnace | B15 | Flexible Metal Exhaust Hose |
| B6 | Reaction Zone Thermocouple | B16 | Atmospheric-Pressure Vent |
| B7 | Preheat Zone Furnace | B17 | TG Balance Electrical Feed-through |
| B8 | Preheat Zone Thermocouple | B18 | Inert Purge Gas Inlet |
| B9 | Quartz Reaction Tube | B19 | Exhaust Gas Outlet |
| B10 | Sample Basket | B20 | Reaction Gas Inlet |

Figure 2.2 — The Pressurized Thermogravimetric Balance Apparatus

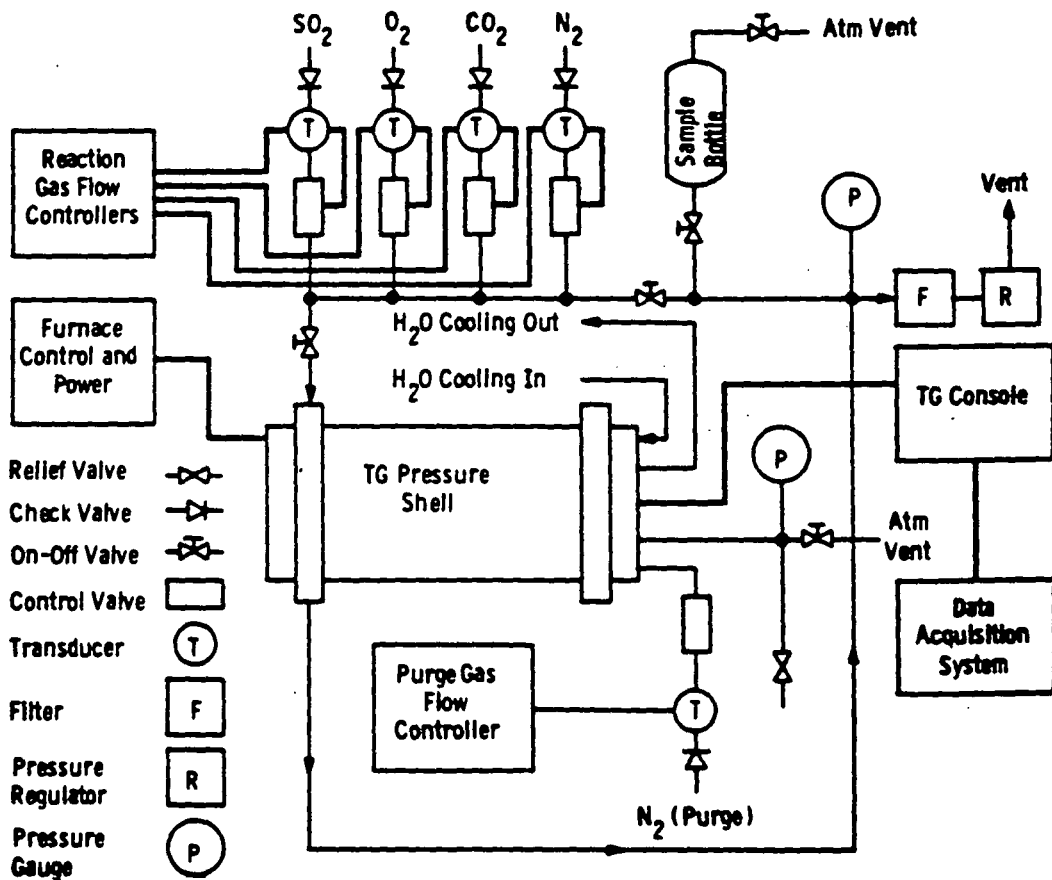


Figure 2.3 — System Diagram for the Pressurized Thermogravimetric Balance Facility

Extensive testing at pressures up to 20 atmospheres was performed on this unit as a function of several key parameters.

Experiments were run according to the following procedure:

- Sized limestone by sieving.
- Suspended a 20 mg sample in a platinum mesh basket from the balance arm; placed the thermocouple into the basket, ~1 mm from the sample.
- Pressurized the system.
- Heated the sample at a rate of 10°C/min to reaction temperature in the reactant gas, minus SO₂, flowing at a rate of 2 l/min (STP).
- After complete calcination or half-calcination as indicated by a stable sample weight, introduced SO₂ into the reactant gas mixture.
- Monitored the sample weight gain as a function of reaction time.

A reactant gas flow rate of 2 l/min (STP) was found to be necessary to exclude external mass transfer effects on the initial reaction rate. Using the initial rate data, a mass balance on the system predicted the SO₂ concentrations around the sample during the initial reaction period.

These results showed little dilution of the SO₂ concentration during initial reaction. The initial rates, however, increase with flow rate from 1 to 2 l/min. Further increasing the flow to 4 l/min have no effect on the initial reaction rate. Reactant gas flow rates of 2 l/min (STP) were used for the experimental program since the data indicate that this flow rate was sufficient to exclude mass transfer effects.

Nominal sorbent temperature was measured by a Platinum/Platinum-10% Rhodium thermocouple positioned ~ 1 mm from the sample during loading. Temperature calibrations were done using the magnetic transition point (Curie point) of iron.

The magnetic transition temperature was determined on the balance by placing a magnet over the sample. The sample was heated at 2°C/min. Upon reaching the transition temperature, the substance changes from ferromagnetic to paramagnetic (non-magnetic). An abrupt weight gain was observed due to the loss of upward magnetic force on the balance arm.

Iron's transition from ferromagnetic to paramagnetic should occur within a 5°C temperature range, reported at 770°C, with little influence from impurities. The results were fairly insensitive to flow rate and pressure. The initial detected transition occurred at $737 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The transition was complete at $752 \pm 4^\circ\text{C}$. These results indicated that the thermocouple was reading a temperature 15 to 33°C lower than the sample temperature. Limestone experiments verified that calcination of the carbonate fraction occurred at temperatures 30°C lower than reported equilibrium decomposition temperatures. Calculations indicated that conduction of heat down the thermocouple leads did not cause much measurement error. When samples were wrapped in a platinum sheath to eliminate radiant heating, the temperature measurement remained constant. A baffle was designed to mount two thermocouples in the system, one being mounted directly in the sample to determine if this gas/solid temperature differential can be measured at reaction conditions.

2.5 UNTREATED SORBENT TEST RESULTS IN SO_2

Sulfation tests were completed with the raw sorbents to explore the effects of sorbent type, sorbent particle size, and temperature. The reproducibility of the test data was also checked. A total of 36 tests were conducted with the seven sorbent types. A listing of the run conditions, and the corresponding run numbers, are listed in Table 2.3. The complete run data summaries are presented in Appendix B. This subsection illustrates and discusses the qualitative characteristics of the data collected. The quantitative assessment of the results is made in a later section.

Table 2.3 — Run Numbers and Conditions in Untreated Sorbent Tests

Temperature:	1000°C	1000°C	1200°C	1200°C	1100°C
Size:	40-45	16-18	40-45	16-18	20-25
	<u>Mesh</u>	<u>Mesh</u>	<u>Mesh</u>	<u>Mesh</u>	<u>Mesh</u>
Sorbent:					
Tymochtee Dolomite	P437	P444	P460	P459	P452
Mississippi Lst.	P441	P448	P472	P471	P456
Greer Limestone	P440	P451/P447	P470	P469	P455
Highland Limestone	P439	P446	P468	P467	P454
Plum Run Dolomite	P438	P445	P462	P461	P453
Carbon Limestone	P442	P449	P466	P465	P458
Vicron Limestone	P443	P450	P464	P463	P457

Calcination in 10% O₂, 8% CO₂, N₂ at 2.0 L/min, 10 atm.

Sulfation in 10% O₂, 8% CO₂, 0.5% SO₂, N₂ at 2.0 L/min, 10 atm.

During the tests significant difficulty with heater burnout was experienced at the higher temperature levels of operation. Considerable modification was made to the heaters to minimize replacement frequency and near the end of the testing campaign the thermogravimetric balance operation had reached a state of only limited occurrences of burnout.

2.5.1 Data Reproducibility

It has been found in more than 2,000 previous tests on the thermogravimetric balance that reproducibility was quite good if a homogeneous sorbent sample were prepared. A replicate run using Greer limestone, a generally nonuniform sorbent, was conducted to check reproducibility in these higher than usual temperature ranges. Results, shown in Figure 2.4, are good, with the erratic shape of the rate versus fraction sulfated curve being reproduced when comparing runs P447 and P451. In this figure, and several figures to follow, the reaction rate is defined as the fraction of the total calcium in the sorbent being converted to calcium sulfate per minute of time. This rate is plotted after multiplication by 100 in the figures against the fraction of calcium converted to calcium sulfate. The rate curve shapes in most of the runs at the high temperatures of interest tend to be more erratic than those at lower temperatures (less than 1000°C) with the high temperature runs showing discontinuities where the rate may suddenly increase rather than continue the normal drop in reaction rate. This is probably due to physical structure changes such as particle expansion and crack formation that are thermally induced, but this erratic nature is reproducible and consistent. See, for example, in Figure 2.5 how the nature of the rate curve for Mississippi limestone is parallel for the two particle sizes shown in the figure, with a sudden increase in reaction rate occurring at about 20% conversion for the 16-18 mesh particles and at a larger conversion (about 25%) for the 40-45 mesh particles. It is concluded that the results are reproducible and consistent.

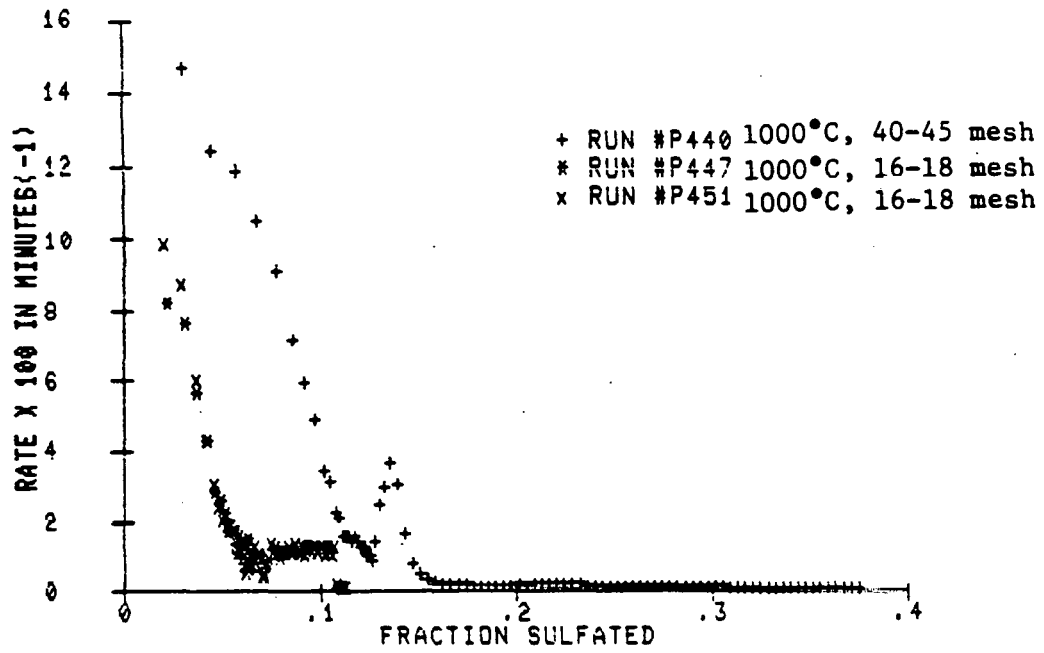


Figure 2.4 — Reproducibility of Data: Greer Limestone Runs

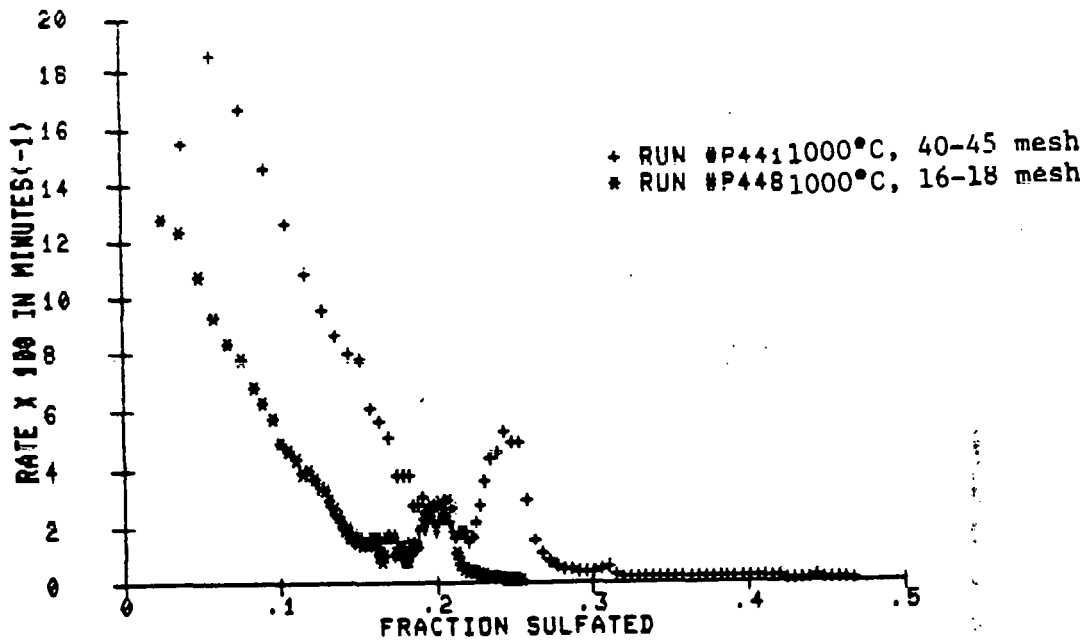


Figure 2.5 — Consistency of Data: Mississippi Limestone Runs

2.5.2 Effect of Sorbent Type

The rate curves illustrating the effect of sorbent type on performance are shown in Figures 2.6 through 2.9. Comparisons are similar at temperatures of both 1000 and 1200°C. While the two dolomites have very similar behavior at 1000°C with their rate curve almost coincident (Figure 2.6), their behavior differs significantly at 1200°C with the Plum Run rate falling below the Tymochtee rate at intermediate conversions. This means that even though the dolomites behave very similarly at 1000°C, there are thermally induced differences that only appear at the higher temperature, and these differences appear mainly during the intermediate conversion of the sorbents with their rates being similar for greater than 50% conversion to calcium sulfate.

Note that both dolomites achieve calcium utilizations greater than 100% at 1000°C. This is consistent with previous testing at elevated pressure and indicates that either one or all of the following are occurring: 1) impurities in the sorbent are reacting with sulfur (iron, sodium, potassium, etc have the potential to form stable sulfates); 2) the magnesium component is entering into the sulfation reaction (magnesium oxide is known to sulfate at these conditions although the magnesium content of dolomites has only been found in past investigations to form traces of sulfate species); or 3) complex Mg-Ca-S-O components are being generated (39).

The five limestones show a large variation in sulfation performance at both 1000 and 1200°C. Ranking of the sorbent reactivity at 1000°C based on the extent of conversion of the sorbents when the rate is 2% per minute is Carbon > Highland > Mississippi > Greer > Vicron. The ranking of the limestones change in going from 1000 to 1200°C, becoming Highland > Carbon > Mississippi = Greer > Vicron. As has been found in all previous testing on coarse calcium particle sulfation, the impact of the sorbent type is critical to the performance. Note that the two dolomitic limestones (Highland and Carbon) rank higher than the other three limestones.

Dolomites @ 1000°C
40-45 mesh comparison

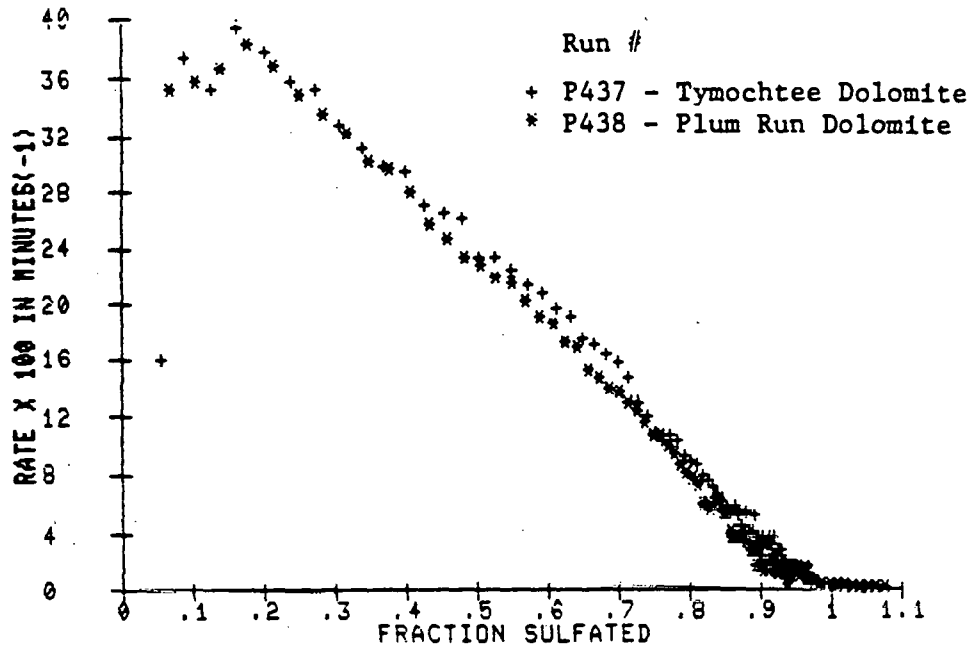


Figure 2.6 — Comparison of 40-45 Mesh Dolomites at 1000°C

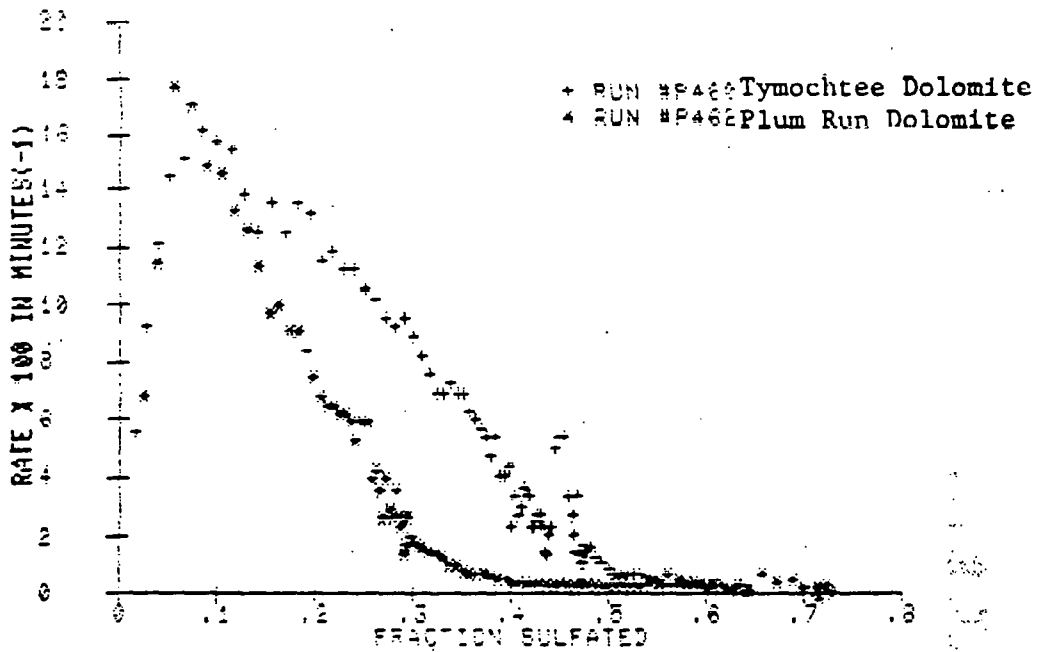


Figure 2.7 — Comparison on 40-45 Mesh Dolomites at 1200°C

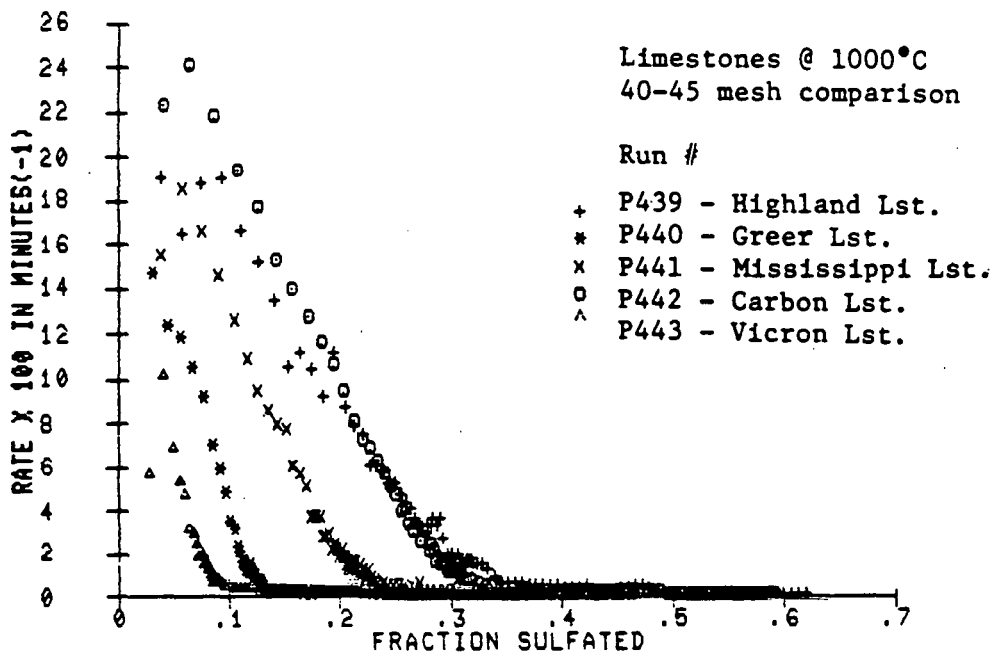


Figure 2.8 — Comparison of 40-45 Mesh Limestones at 1000°C

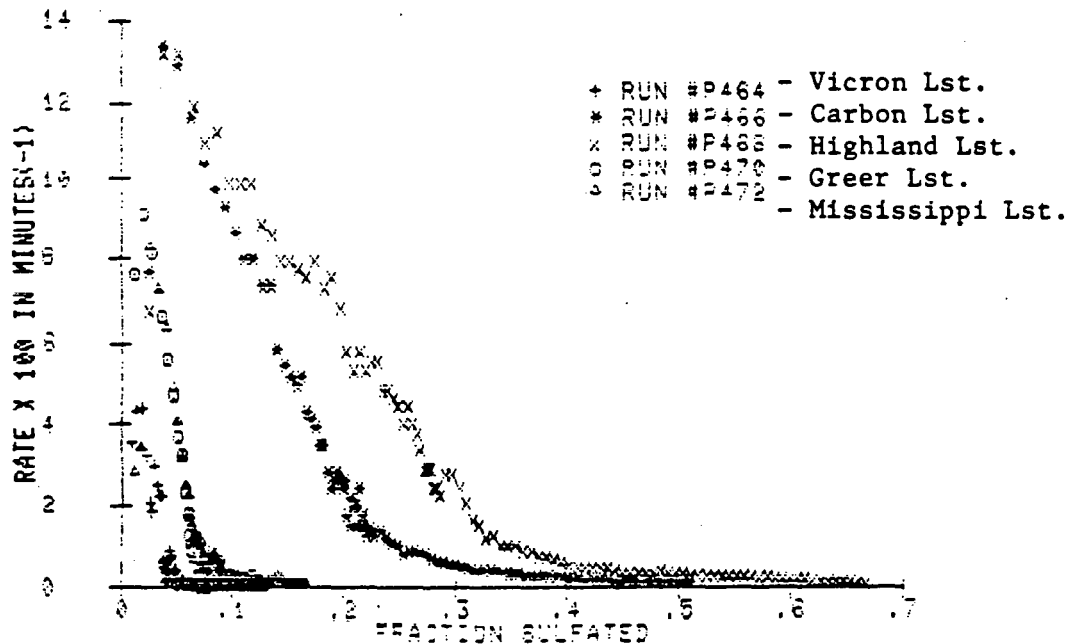


Figure 2.9 — Comparison of 40-45 Mesh Limestones at 1200°C

2.5.3 Effect of Particle Size

The effect of particle size is illustrated in Figures 2.10 through 2.16 for a temperature of 1000°C. There is a clear and consistent rate reduction in the sulfation rate as the particle size is increased, and this trend holds also at 1200°C. For example, the two dolomites shown in Figures 2.10 and 2.11 have relatively smooth rate curves showing complete calcium sulfation for both particle sizes. The larger 16-18 mesh particles have a considerably smaller rate (at 20% calcium sulfation the rate is about 20% per minute) than the 40-45 mesh particles (at 20% calcium sulfation the rate is about 40% per minute). This trend agrees with previous testing and modeling expectations. Note that the initial reaction rate is difficult to obtain from the rate curves because the reactor induction period covers up the initial reaction results.

The limestone rate results in Figures 2.12 through 2.16 show the same trend of reduced rate with increased particle diameter and indicate much less than 100% final calcium conversion is obtained. Again, each limestone behaves differently. In addition, the limestones, other than Highland, all show discontinuous behavior where the reaction rate increases suddenly at an intermediate level of conversion. While the mechanism for this feature of increasing reaction rate has not been determined, it is a reproducible occurrence.

2.5.4 Effect of Temperature

The effect of temperature is illustrated in Figures 2.17 through 2.23. Comparisons in the rate curves at 1000 and 1200°C are made for each sorbent at particle sizes of 40-45 mesh. The behavior with respect to temperature is mixed, with some sorbents being reduced in performance, some being only slightly impacted, and some being improved. These trends are fairly consistent between the two particle sizes tested. The two dolomites (Figures 2.17 and 2.18) behave similarly, with the Plum Run being slightly more sensitive to temperature (at 20% calcium sulfation the rate is about 8% per minute) than the Tymochtee dolomite (at 20% calcium sulfation the rate is about 14% per minute).

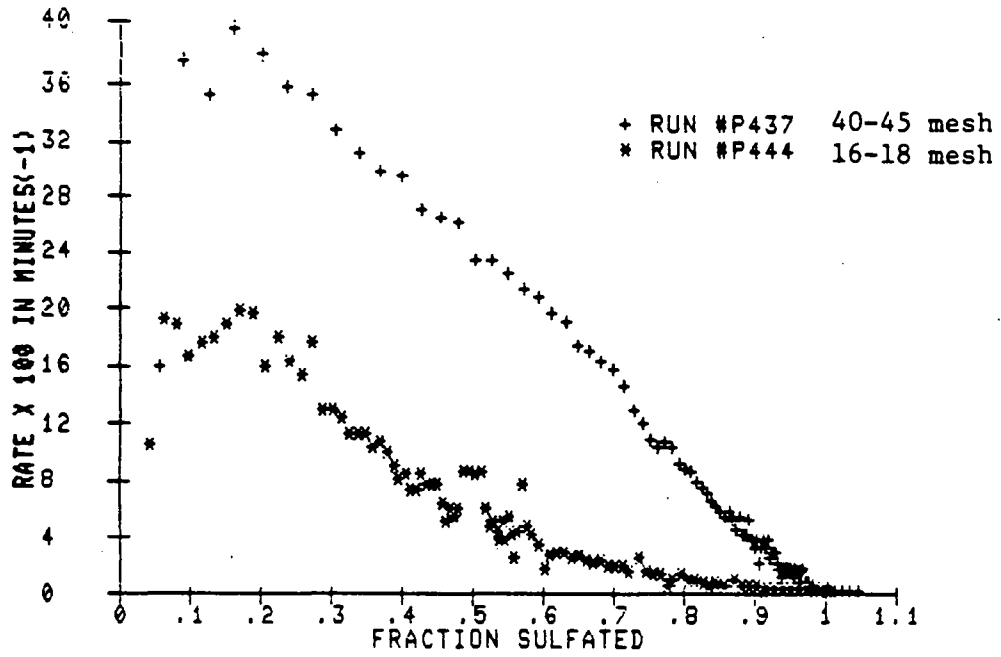


Figure 2.10 — Effect of Particle Size for Tymochtee Dolomite at 1000°C

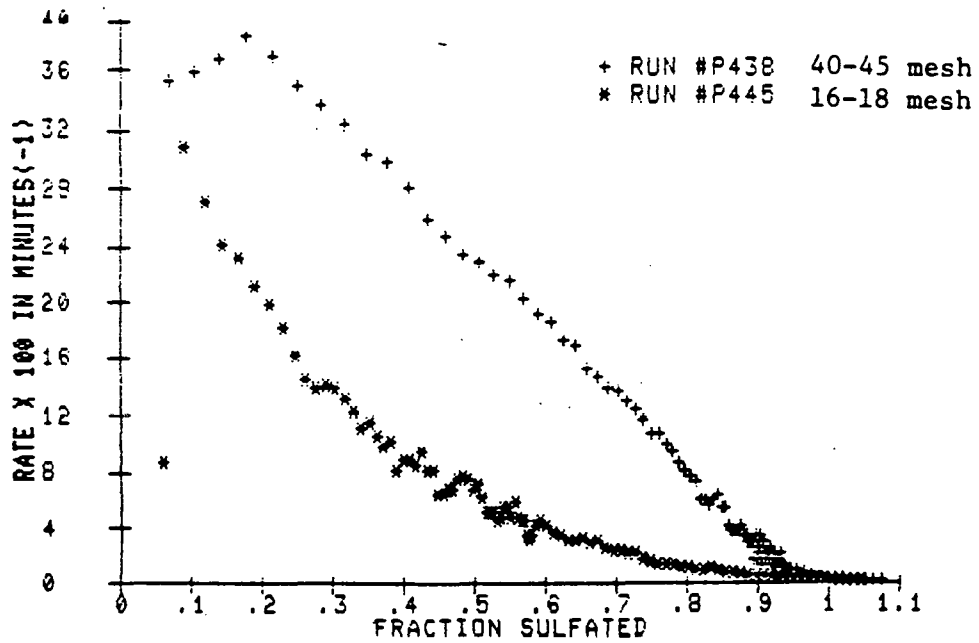


Figure 2.11 — Effect of Particle Size for Plum Run Dolomite at 1000°C

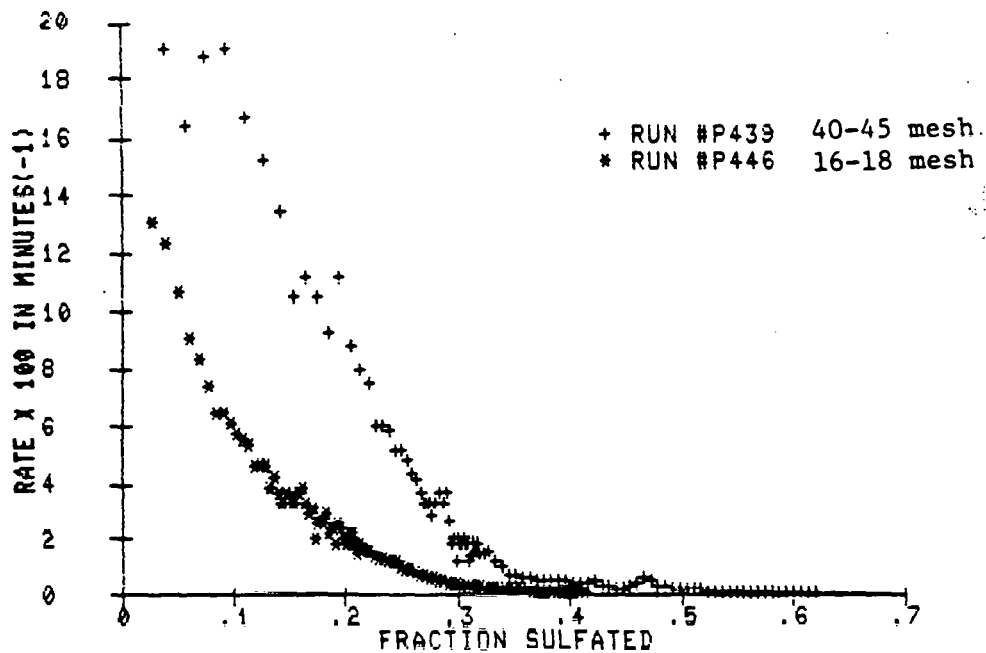


Figure 2.12 — Effect of Particle Size for Highland Limestone at 1000°C

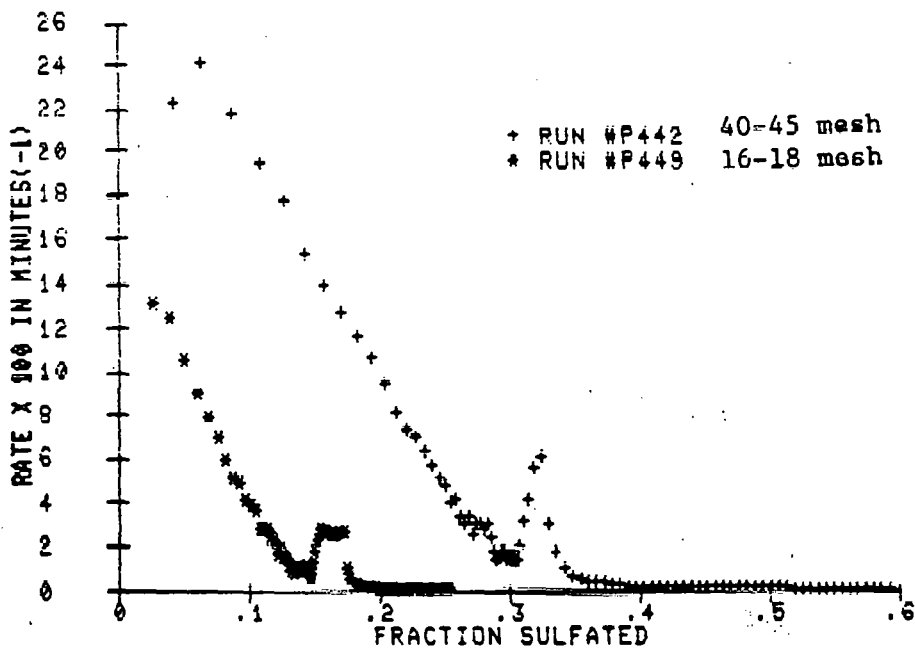


Figure 2.13 — Effect of Particle Size for Carbon Limestone at 1000°C

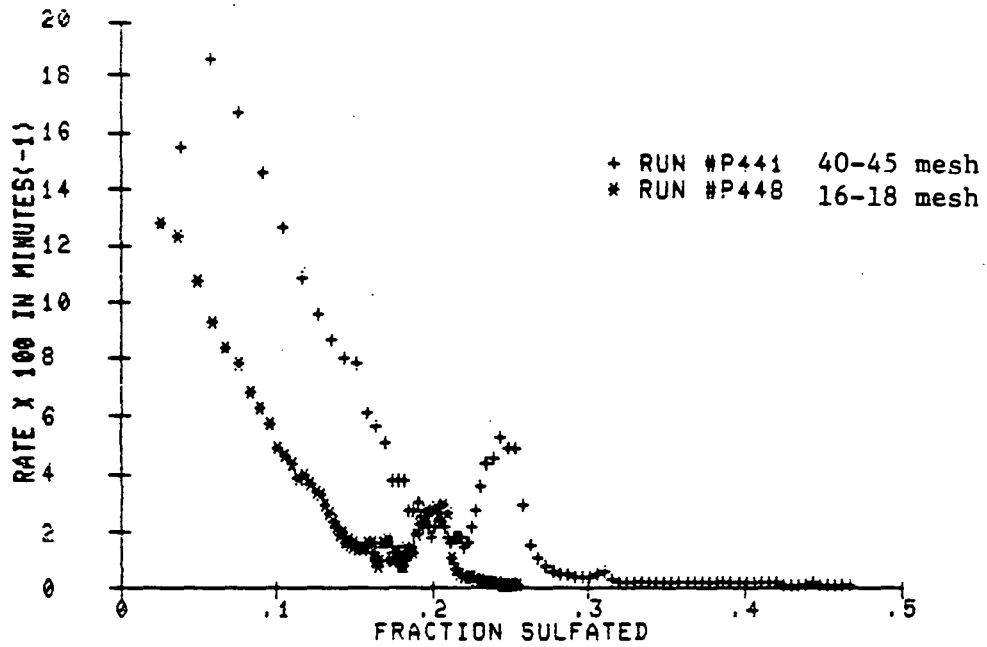


Figure 2.14 — Effect of Particle Size for Mississippi Limestone for 1000°C

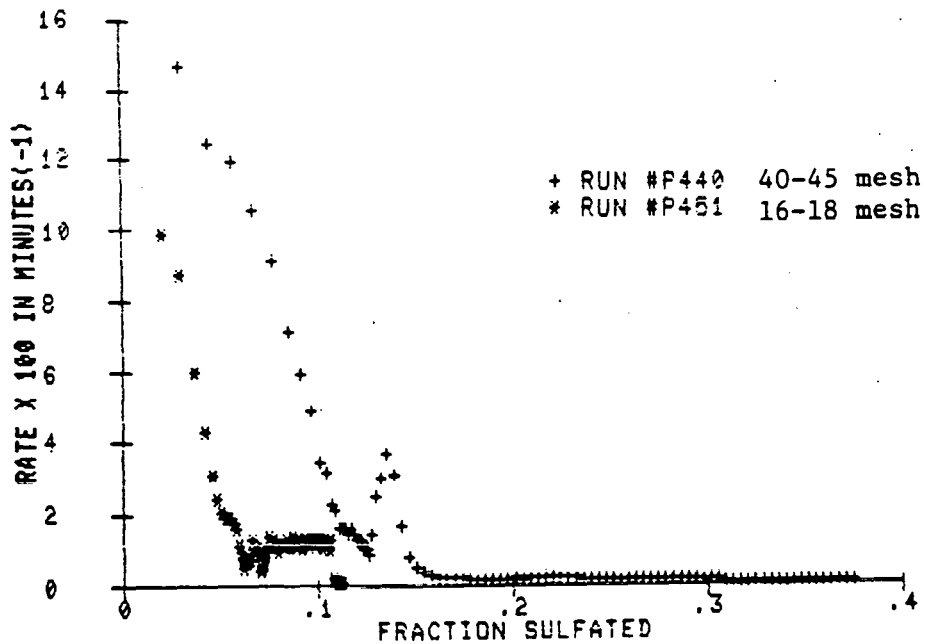


Figure 2.15 — Effect of Particle Size for Greer Limestone at 1000°C

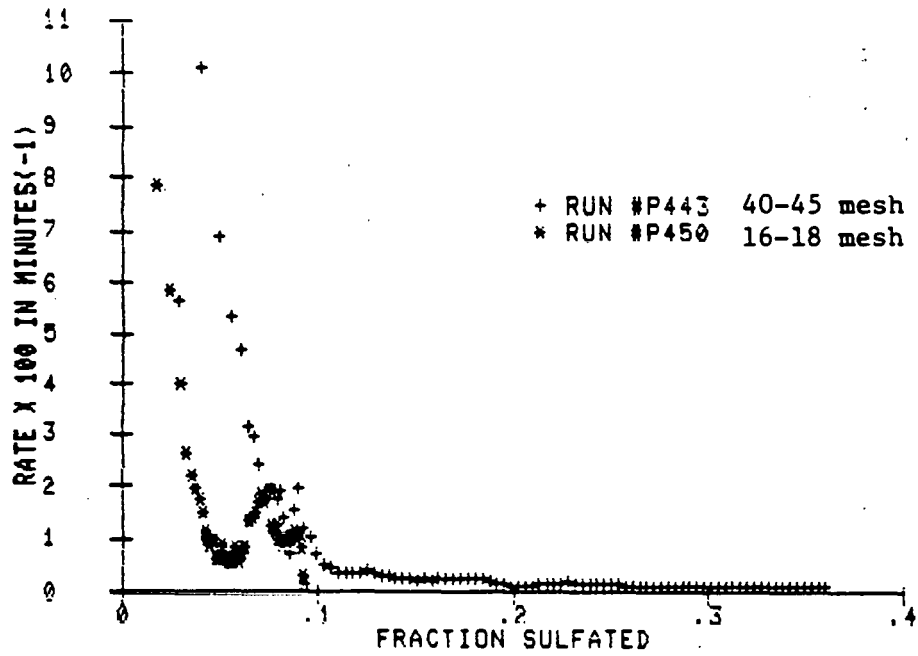


Figure 2.16 — Effect of Particle Size for Vicron Limestone at 1000°C

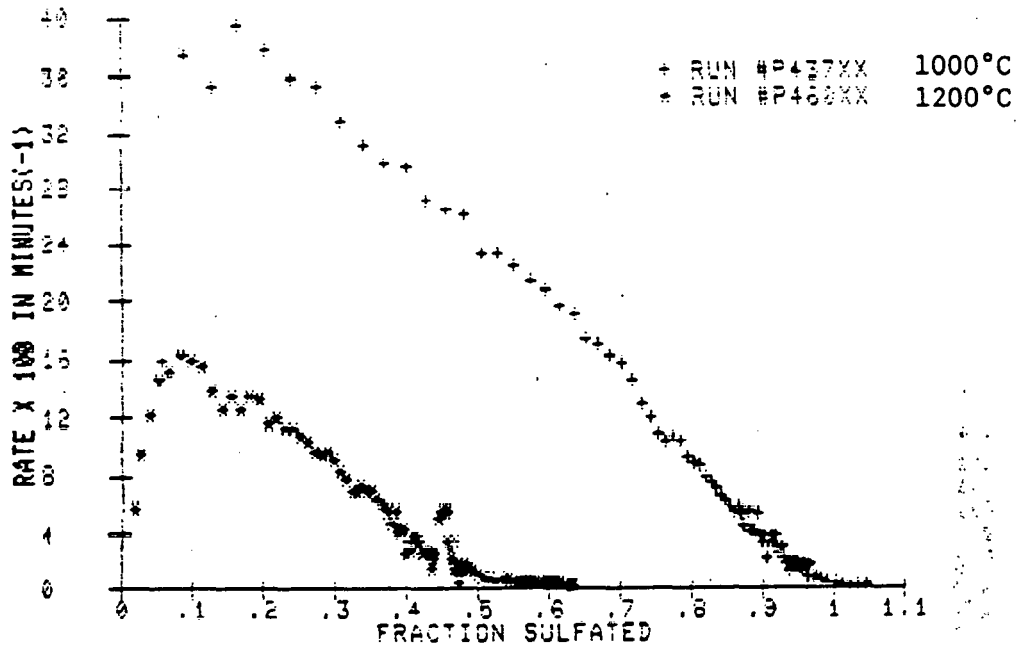


Figure 2.17 — Effect of Temperature for 40-45 Mesh Tymochtee Dolomite

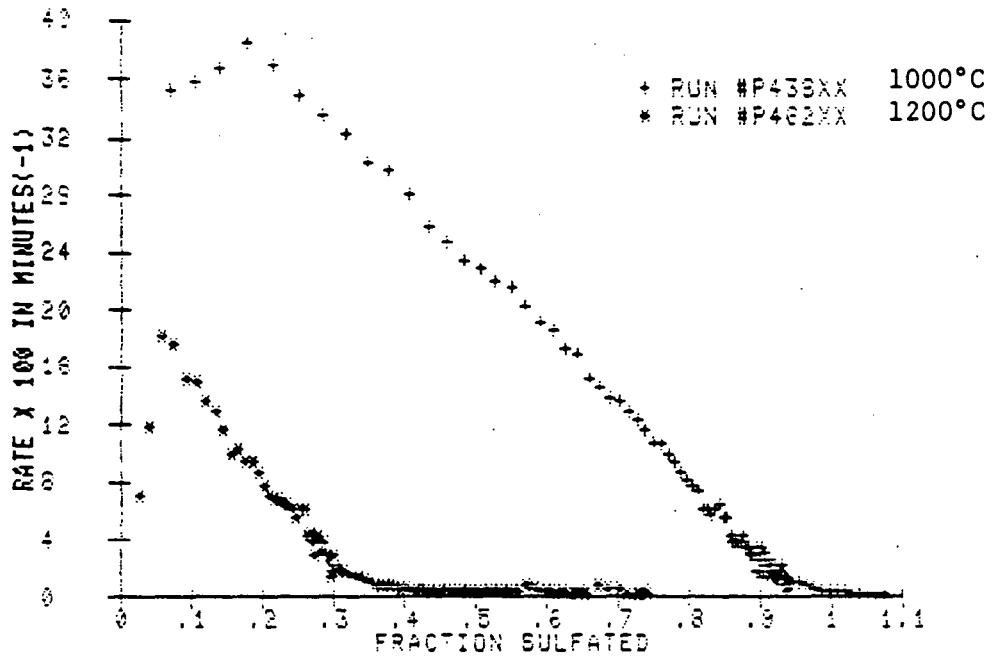


Figure 2.18 — Effect of Temperature for 40-45 Mesh Plum Run Dolomite

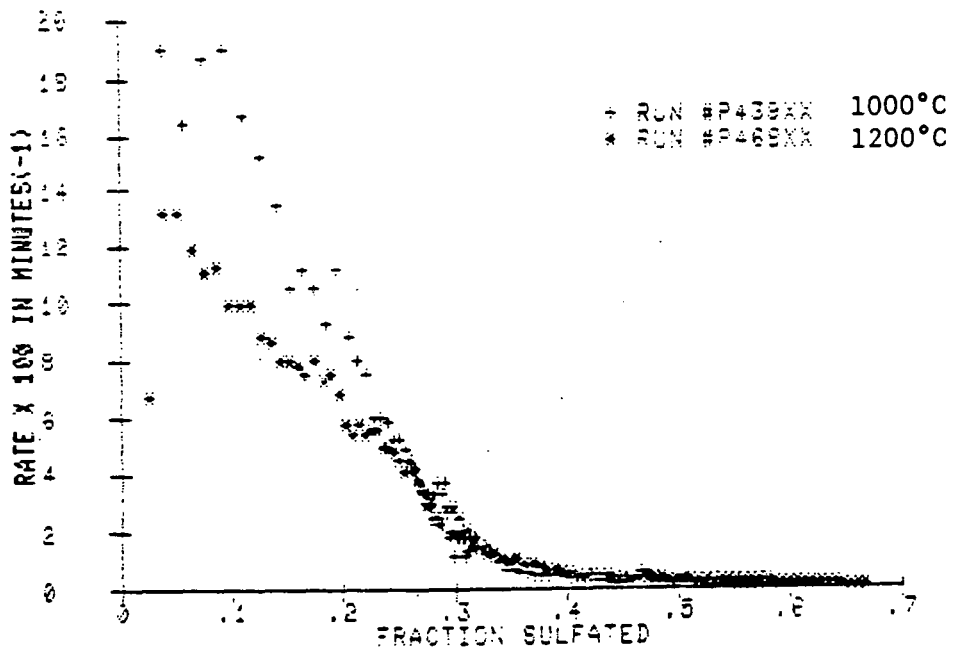


Figure 2.19 — Effect of Temperature for 40-45 Mesh Highland Limestone

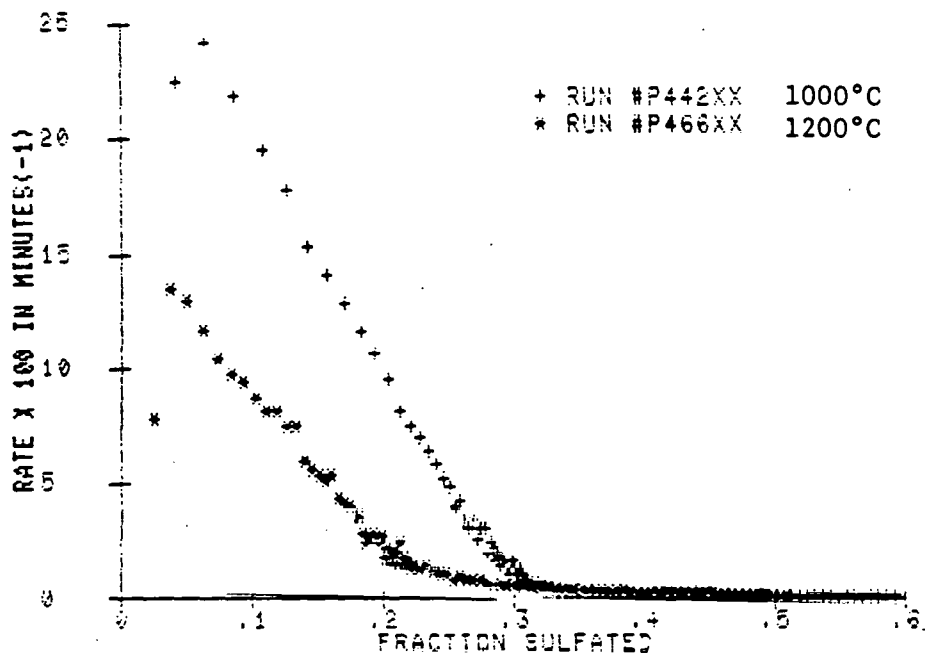


Figure 2.20 — Effect of Temperature for 40-45 Mesh Carbon Limestone

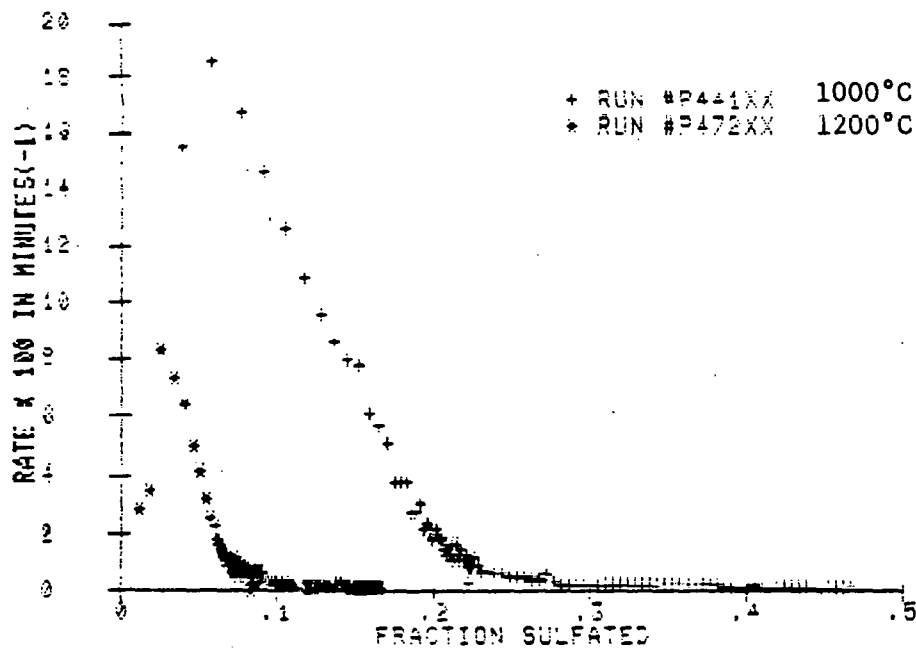


Figure 2.21 — Effect of Temperature for 40-45 Mesh Mississippi Limestone

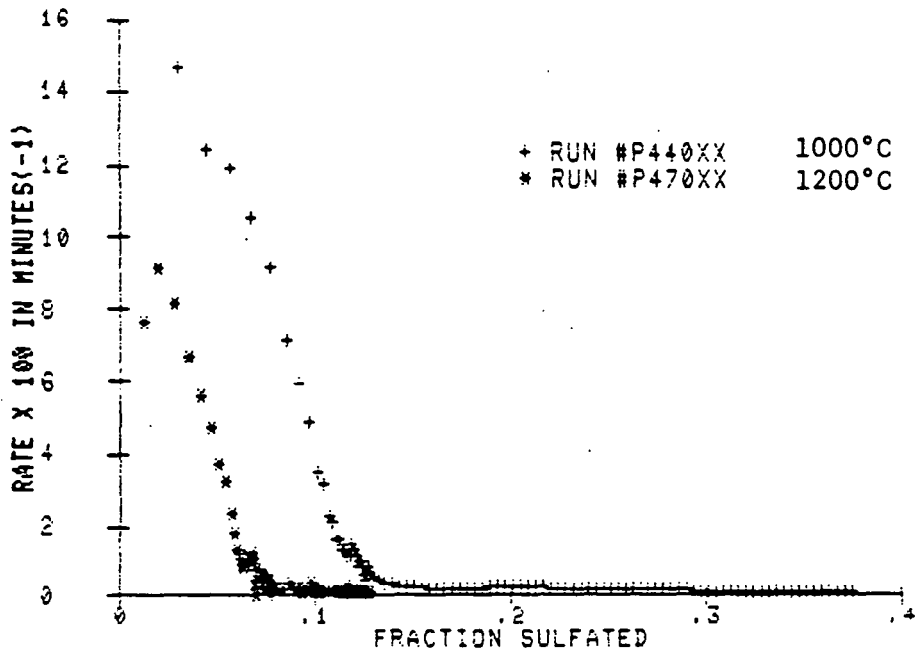


Figure 2.22 — Effect of Temperature for 40-45 Mesh Greer Limestone

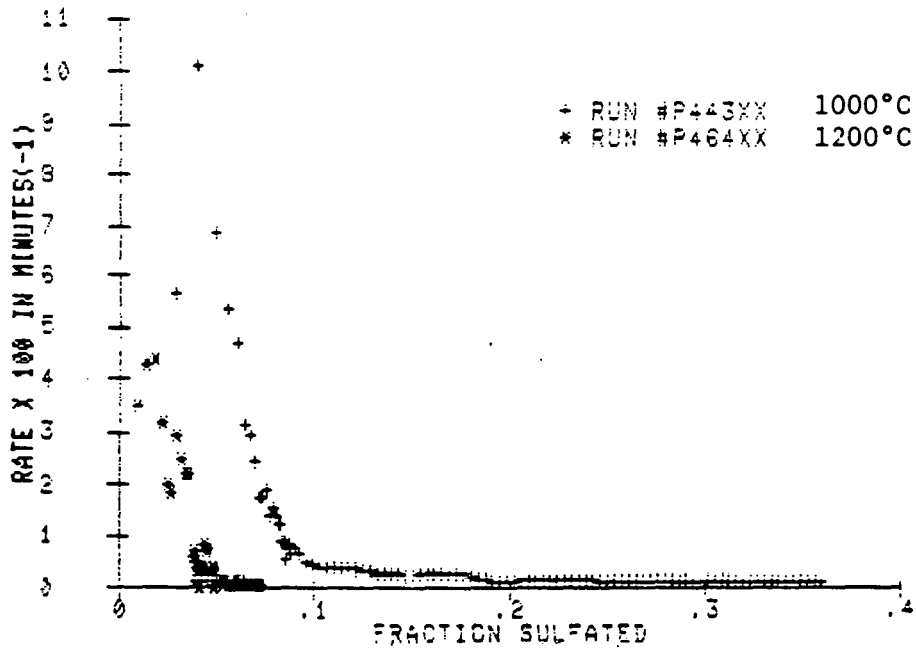


Figure 2.23 — Effect of Temperature for 40-45 Mesh Vicron Limestone

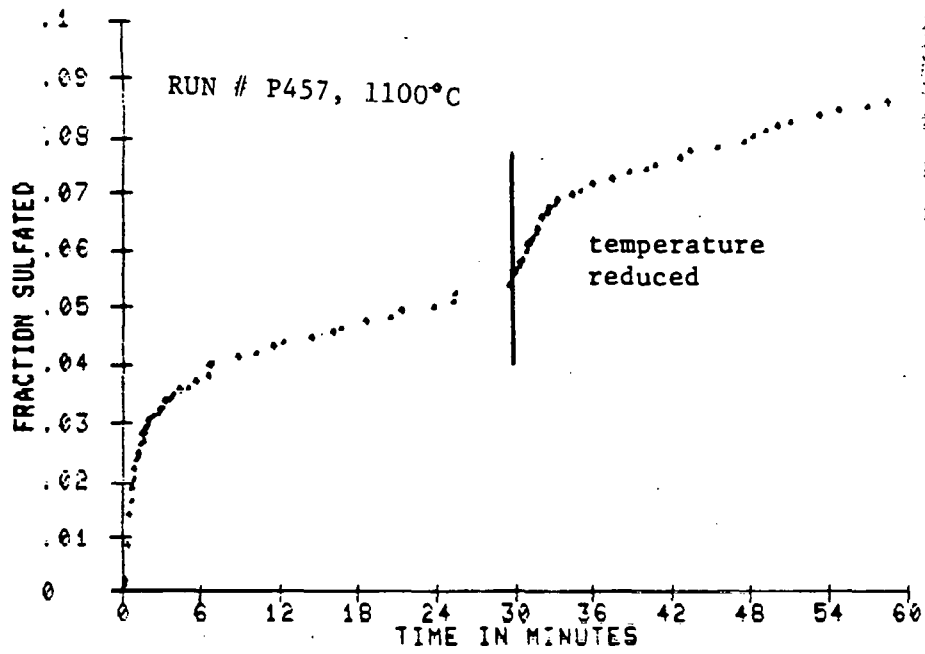


Figure 2.24 — Vicron Limestone Reversible Temperature Effect

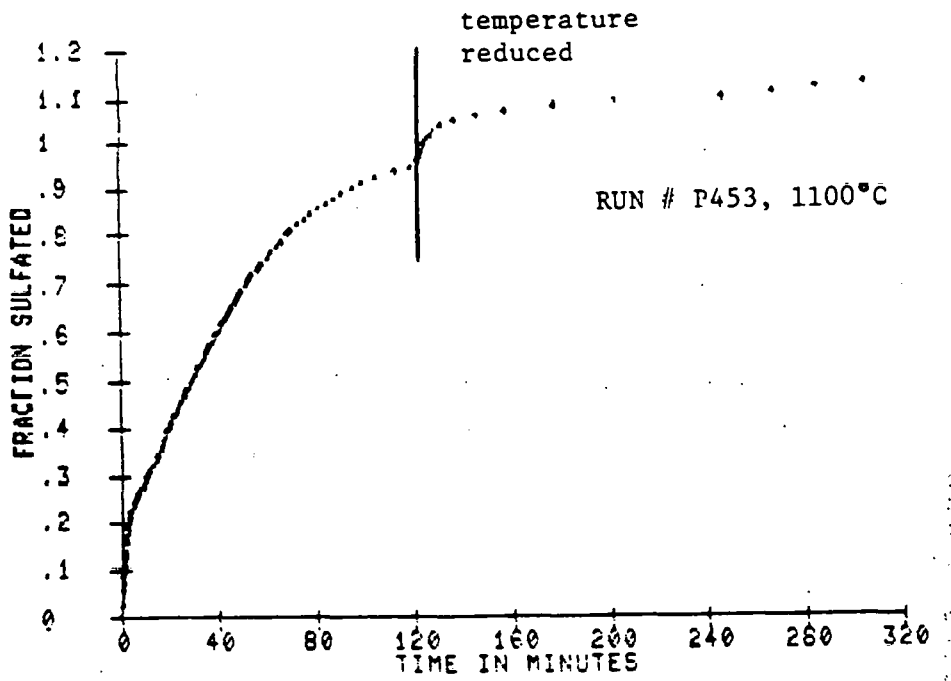


Figure 2.25 — Plum Run Dolomite Reversible Temperature Effect

Highland limestone (Figure 2.19), a dolomitic limestone, shows a slight reduction in conversion rate at calcium sulfation levels less than 20%, but the final extent of conversion is increased slightly as the temperature is increased. The coarser 16-18 mesh Highland limestone shows a little less sensitivity to increased temperature than do the 40-45 mesh particles. Carbon limestone of the 40-45 mesh size (Figure 2.20), the other dolomitic limestone, shows a significant decrease in sulfation rate when the temperature is increased. On the other hand, the coarser 16-18 mesh Carbon limestone shows a significant increase in sulfation rate as the temperature is increased from 1000 to 1200°C. The other three limestones all show a significant reduction in sulfation rate with increased temperature not only for the 40-45 mesh sizes considered in Figure 2.21 through 2.23, but also for the 16-18 mesh sizes not shown.

Another factor found with respect to the effect of temperature is that a reversible effect exists. Once a sample has approached a saturated condition at a high temperature it will be further sulfated if its temperature is reduced. This behavior is illustrated in Figure 2.24 and 2.25 for Vicron limestone and for Plum Run dolomite. In Figure 2.24 the Vicron limestone sample was heated at 1100°C and had reached a low sulfation rate after about 30 minutes. The temperature was then reduced to about 1000°C and the sulfation level then increased. Similarly, in Figure 2.25, Plum Run dolomite was sulfated at 1100°C for about 130 minutes to a conversion level of about 90% where the reaction rate became very small. When the temperature was reduced to about 1000°C the sulfation rate increased and the conversion jumped to about 110%. This behavior is of great interest in understanding the nature of high temperatures on calcium-based sorbent sulfation because it has previously been assumed that all of the high temperature behavior was due to irreversible sintering effects such that once a sorbent was exposed to high temperatures its reactivity would be permanently reduced.

2.5.5 Overall Qualitative Behavior

Many characteristics may be selected to depict the sorbent sulfation performance. One characteristic is the extent of calcium sulfation when the sulfation rate has dropped to some low value, such as 0.1% calcium sulfation per minute and is a quantity that might be considered the final or saturation sulfation level of the sorbent. This characteristic is listed in Table 2.4 for all of the coarse particle tests. The numbers in Table 2.4 are characteristic of the effects of sorbent type, particle size and temperature. The table indicates that Carbon limestone, a dolomitic limestone, performance nominally improves with increased temperature, as does Highland limestone, the other dolomitic limestone, while the other sorbents performance decrease with increasing temperature. While the characteristic is an indicator of the relative performance of the sorbent, it is not quantitative and should not be used to project the fluidized bed desulfurizer performance. As will be seen the integrated, quantitative performance, taking into account the total shape of the sulfation rate curve, may be significantly different from the values in Table 2.4. On the other hand, the relative ranking of the sorbents will not change.

Other qualitative observations made were 1) Highland limestone, Carbon limestone and Mississippi limestone all showed a tendency to "pop", or spontaneously explode into smaller particles when heated to about 400°C; and 2) some agglomeration of the sorbent particles and sticking to the platinum pan was found at 1200°C, especially for the smallest particle size of 40-45 mesh, and most strongly with Highland limestone. The popping phenomena is quite common with limestones and is likely to result from the breaking of hydrate bonds that occur at this temperature or the transition from the aragonite crystal to the calcite crystal. Calcination does not occur until a much higher temperature is reached and so does not contribute to popping. The agglomeration is likely to be due to sintering and low melting impurity interactions.

Table 2.4 — Characteristic Sorbent Performance

Sorbent	Particle Size (mesh)	Fraction Sulfated Temperature (°C)		
		1000	1100	1200
Tymochtee dolomite	-40+45	1.03		0.65
	-20+25		0.90	
	-16+18	<1.0		0.52
Plum Run dolomite	-40+45	1.07		0.63
	-20+25		0.95	
	-16+18	1.04		0.41
Mississippi limestone	-40+45	0.41		0.11
	-20+25		0.15	
	-16+18	0.24		0.10
Carbon limestone	-40+45	0.51		0.51
	-20+25		0.18	
	-16+18	0.19		0.33
Greer limestone	-40+45	0.28		0.08
	-20+25		0.08	
	-16+18	0.09		0.07
Highland limestone	-40+45	0.52		0.65
	-20+25		0.66	
	-16+18	0.37		0.36
Vicron limestone	-40+45	0.15		0.05
	-20+25		0.05	
	-16+18	<0.09		0.03

2.6 PRETREATED SORBENT TEST RESULTS IN SO₂

Coarse sorbent particles were pretreated by precalcination using a technique that has been shown to improve the reactivity of calcium-based sorbents used for atmospheric-pressure fluidized-bed combustion. The precalcination technique also showed a tendency to reduce the extent of sulfation performance lost as the sulfation temperature was increased at atmospheric pressure.

The test sorbents, Vicron limestone, Greer limestone, and Carbon limestone were precalcined at 950°C, in 60% carbon dioxide, and at atmospheric pressure. Two sizes were tested, 20-25 mesh, with sulfation at 1100°C, and 40-45 mesh, with sulfation at 1200°C. The sulfation rate curve for the untreated and pretreated sorbents are compared in Figures 2.26 through 2.31. There is no improvement in performance upon precalcination with any of the sorbents tested. In fact, Carbon limestone shows lower sulfation rate after precalcination than it does when it is used in the raw condition (Figures 2.28 and 2.31). The normal sorbent calcination that occurs when operating at high pressure and high temperature apparently yields the same type (or even better) of sorbent pore structure as does the precalcination procedure, so little change in sulfation performance is found.

2.7 TESTS RESULTS WITH HYDROGEN SULFIDE

Tests with hydrogen sulfide in the pressurized thermogravimetric balance were found to result in a severe operating problem: elemental sulfur would form within the back-pressure controller, making the pressure and gas flow very erratic such that data could not be collected. During the test program several attempts to correct this problem were made. Finally, an after-burner was placed downstream of the balance, but upstream of the back-pressure controller to convert the hydrogen sulfide to sulfur dioxide. This conversion permitted successful test operation.

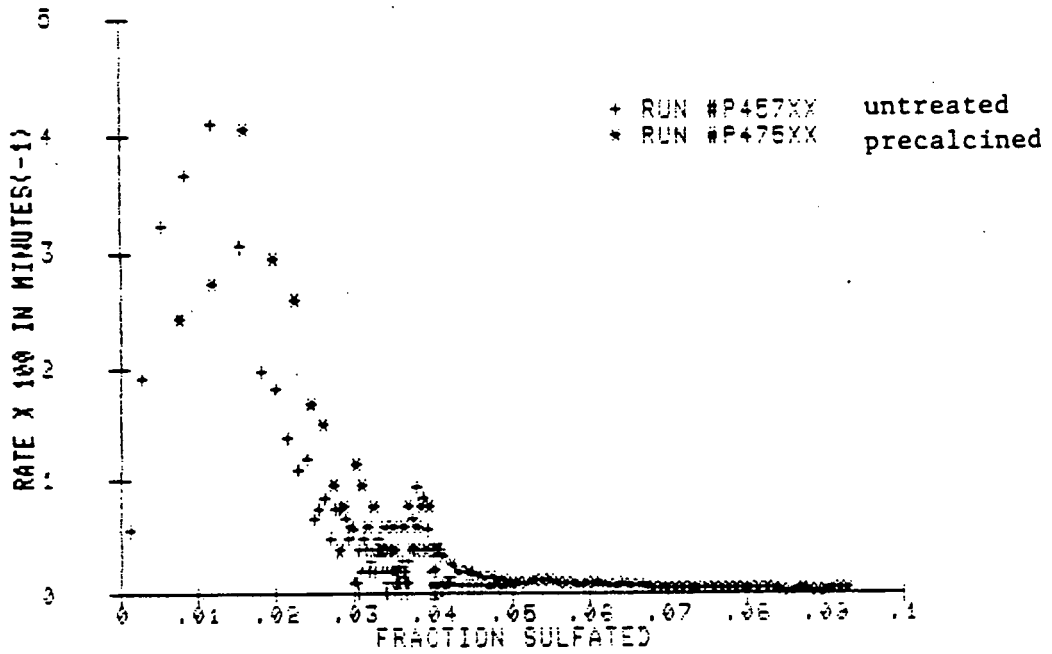


Figure 2.26 — Precalcination Performance With Vicron Limestone: 20-25 Mesh, 1100°C

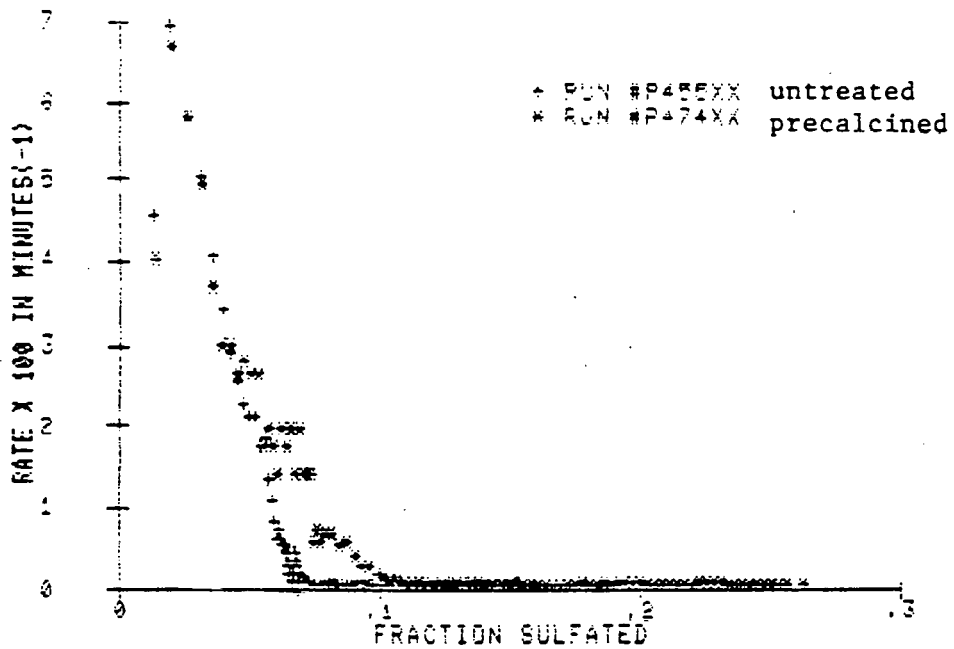


Figure 2.27 — Precalcination Performance With Greer Limestone: 20-25 Mesh, 1100°C

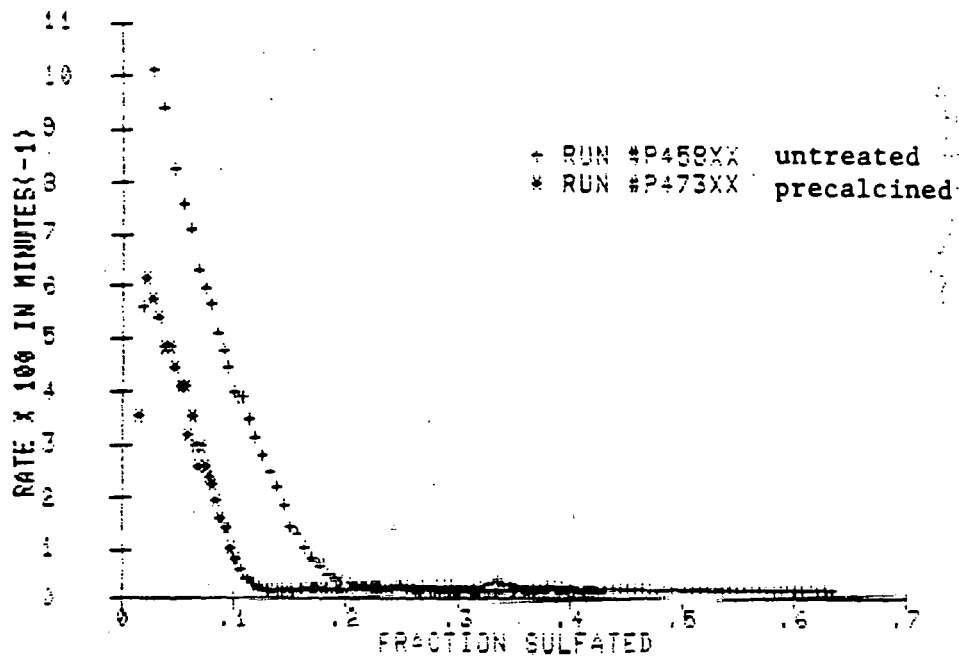


Figure 2.28 — Precalcination Performance With Carbon Limestone: 20-25 Mesh, 1100°C

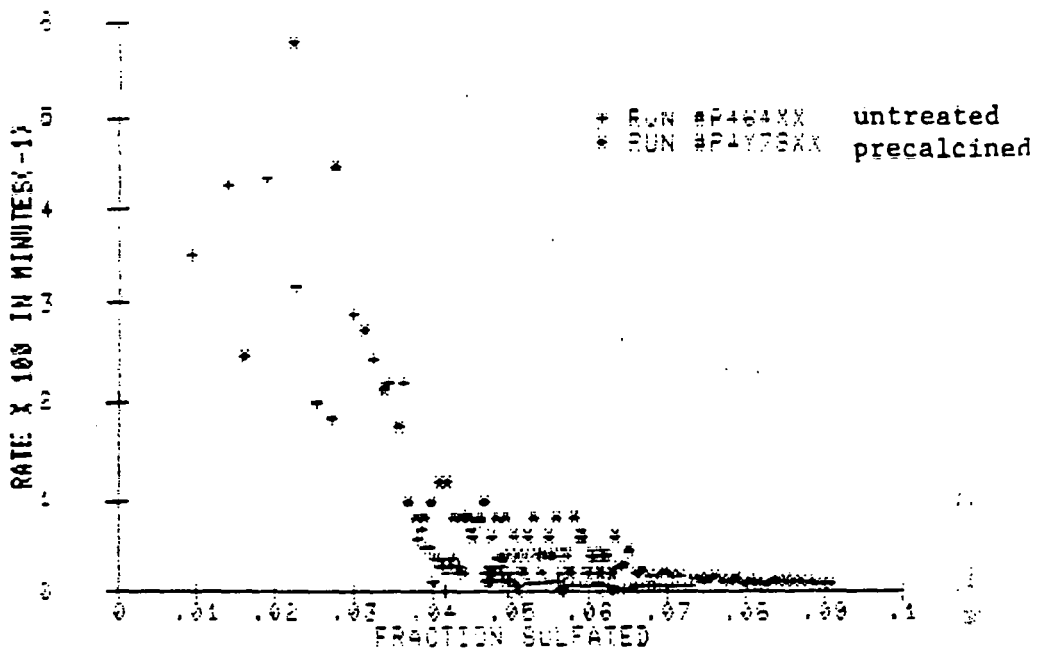


Figure 2.29 — Precalcination Performance With Vicron Limestone: 40-45 Mesh, 1200°C

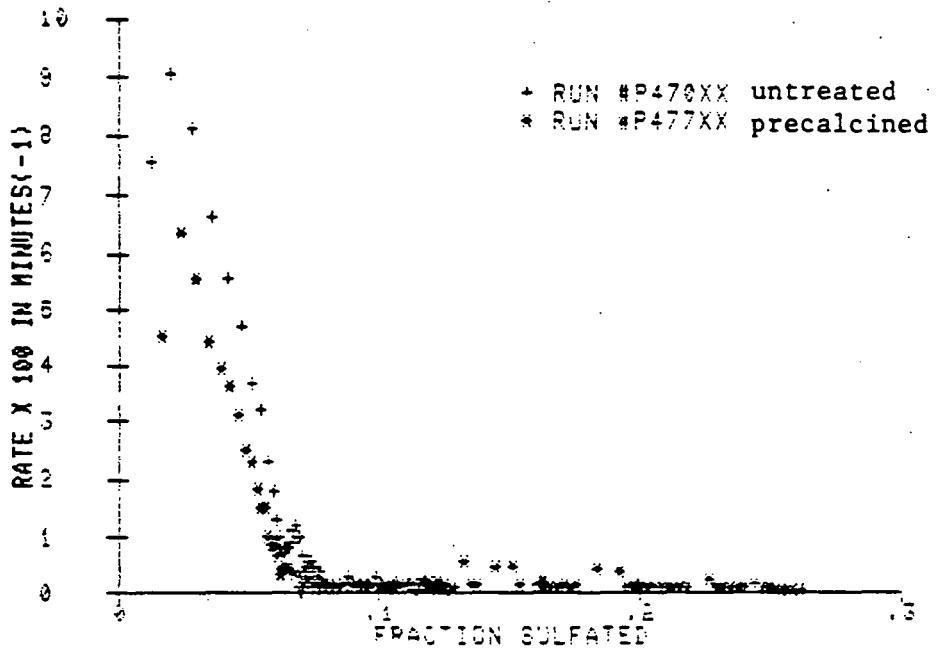


Figure 2.30 — Precalcination Performance With Greer Limestone: 40-45 Mesh, 1200°C

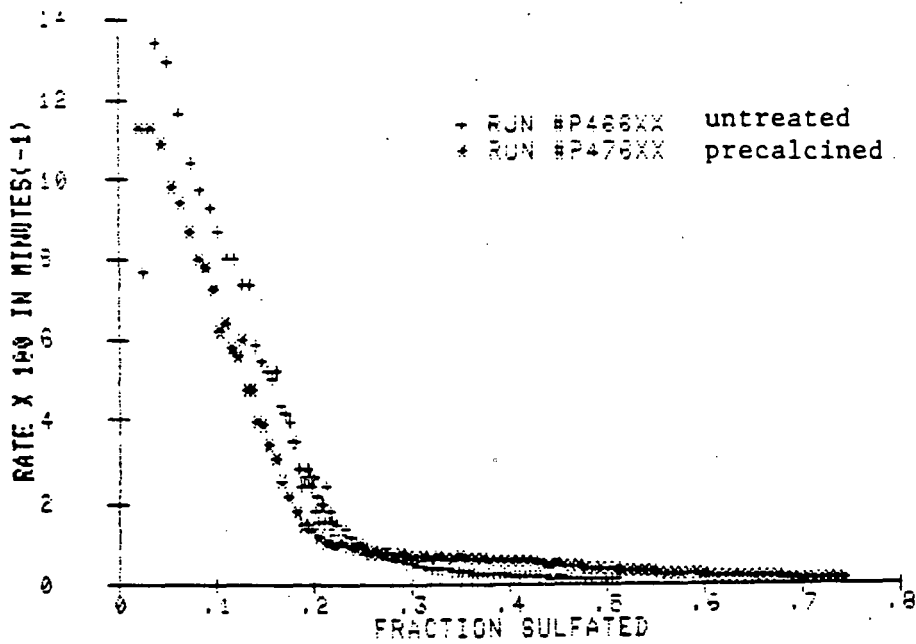


Figure 2.31 — Precalcination Performance With Carbon Limestone: 40-45 Mesh, 1200°C

Limited testing of coarse sorbent particles was conducted to supplement the existing data base. The effect of temperature was the major parameter of interest, and runs only at 1100°C were completed to determine the reaction kinetics at this high temperature. Two tests were performed at atmospheric pressure, 1100°C, and with 0.3 mole % hydrogen sulfide, using Plum Run dolomite and Highland limestone. Then, a single test was completed with Plum Run dolomite at 5 atmospheres pressure and 1100°C with 0.46 mole % hydrogen sulfide. A comparison of the test results in H₂S and in SO₂ under similar conditions is made in Table 2.5, all for a particle size of 16-18 mesh. The detailed test results for the H₂S tests and for the sulfation tests made for comparison are compiled in Appendix B4.

Table 2.5 — H₂S Test Results and Comparison With Sulfation

Sorbent	H ₂ S mole%	SO ₂ mole%	Pressure (atm)	Maximum Calcium conversion(%)	Initial Rate % / minute
Plum Run	0.3	---	1	0.95	3.1
Plum Run	0.46	---	5	1.20	11.1
Plum Run	---	0.1	5	0.60	3.9
Highland	0.3	---	1	0.50	1.5
Highland	---	0.1	5	0.50	1.6

The values in the table indicate first that sulfidation of the Plum Run dolomite at 1100°C will proceed to higher calcium conversion than does sulfation of Plum Run dolomite. The dolomite test indicates that significant MgS is generated, although this occurs at a very slow rate. Water vapor in the gas would essentially eliminate MgS formation at these conditions. Also, sulfidation of Highland limestone leads to calcium conversion comparable to that obtained on sulfation. A comparison of the values in the table and the sulfidation rate curves

for Plum Run dolomite at 1 atmosphere and 5 atmospheres pressure (compiled in Appendix B4) shows that the sulfidation rate at 5 atmospheres pressure is much greater than it is at 1 atmosphere pressure, increasing at a power of the pressure of about 0.53. Also, the initial sulfidation rate is lower than the initial sulfation rate by a factor of about 0.6 to 0.7 for both the limestone and dolomite tested under comparable conditions of pressure and H_2S and SO_2 concentration.

These limited results show that hydrogen sulfide removal is comparable in effectiveness to sulfur dioxide removal at 1100°C. Further testing and use of the existing data base on coarse sorbent particle sulfidation is needed to make significant quantitative conclusions.

2.8 EVALUATION OF SULFUR REMOVAL KINETICS

In this section the test results described are evaluated to generate quantitative correlations of reaction kinetics behavior. First, the controlling reaction resistances are evaluated using dimensional analysis. Secondly, empirical rate correlations are developed for the sulfation and sulfidation reactions.

2.8.1 Dimensional Analysis of Controlling Resistances

A valuable technique to gain perspective on the controlling resistances in the reaction kinetics studied is to apply dimensional analysis. Such an analysis has been conducted and the details of the development are reported in Appendix C. A summary of the results of the dimensional modeling are shown in Table 2.6, showing the impact of particle size, pressure, temperature, and internal particle structure on the reaction rate for two key cases: reaction rate control by gas diffusion into the pores of the sorbent particle, and reaction rate control by solid diffusion in the sorbent particle grains. The case of chemical reaction control is not considered since it is unlikely to control for the coarse particle sizes studied. The dimensional analysis leads to the conclusion that the reaction rate should be first order in

the SO_2 (or H_2S) concentration, as has been observed consistently for coarse particle sulfation (or sulfidation) in many previous investigations.

The thermogravimetric data collected has been analyzed with respect to the dimensional analysis performed. For example, according to Table 2.6 (the column for solid diffusion control and the item "particle size") the sulfation rate, da/dt , should be independent of particle size if it is controlled by the rate of solid diffusion and should be only a function of time, so a plot of the rate versus time data for the 400 and 1000 micron particle runs at 1000°C should indicate the possibility of solid diffusion control if no particle size dependency is shown. Such plots are shown for each of the seven sorbent tested in Figures 2.32 through 2.38, suggesting that solid diffusion may control in the early stages of the reaction where the rate curves are close together and particle size has little impact. Note that in these plots, the logarithm to the base 10 of the sulfation rate multiplied by 100 is shown.

Similarly, from Table 2.6 a plot of (the reaction rate times the particle diameter squared) versus (the time over the particle diameter squared) will indicate the existence of pore diffusion control. From Appendix C it is equivalent to plotting (the reaction rate times the particle diameter squared) versus (the fraction sulfated). This type of plot in Figures 2.39 through 2.45 for the 400 and 1000 micron sizes of all seven sorbent tested suggests that pore diffusion may control in the latter stages of the reaction for most of the sorbents. Pore diffusion control appears to be initiated after about 60 to 70% calcium sulfation for the dolomites in Figures 2.39 and 2.40. Pore diffusion control begins in the limestones at conversions ranging from about 5% up to about 30% depending on the specific limestone.

Table 2.6 — Dimensional Analysis Results

	<u>Pore Diffusion Control</u>	<u>Solid Diffusion Control</u>
Particle Size	1) ^a $d a_1/dt \phi R_o^2 = f \{t/R_o^2\}$	$d a_1/dt = f \{t\}$
	2) ^b $= f \{t/R_o^2, R_p/R_o\}$	
Pressure	1) $d a_1/dt = f \{t/P\}$	$d a_1/dt = P f \{t\}$
	2) $= P f \{t\}$	
Temperature	1) $d a_1/dt = T^{-.8} f \{t T^{1.8}\}$	$d a_1/dt = \exp[-(E_a + E_s)/T]/T$ $\times f \{t \exp(-E_x/T), k_s\}$
	2) $d a_1/dt = T^{-.5} f \{t T^{.5}, k_s\}$	
Internal Structure	1) $d a_1/dt = 1/(m_r(1-\epsilon_o-\epsilon_{io}))$ $\times f \{t, r, p\}$	$d a_1/dt = 1/(\phi_g R_{go}^2)$ $\times f \{t/R_{go}^2, m_r/m_p\}$
	2) $d a_1/dt = 1/(m_r(1-\epsilon_o-\epsilon_{io}))$ $\times f \{t, R_{po}/R_o, m_r/m_p\}$	

a - Case 1 under pore diffusion control is for molecular diffusion in the pores.

b - Case 2 under pore diffusion control is for Knudsen diffusion in the pores.

Table 2-6 (Continued)

Nomenclature is as follows:

a_1	=	the fraction of the sorbent calcium reacted
t	=	the time
ϕ	=	the particle sphericity
ϕ_g	=	the grain average sphericity
R_o	=	the equivalent radius of the particle
R_{go}	=	the equivalent radius of the grain
R_p	=	the average pore radius
P	=	the gas pressure
T	=	the absolute temperature
E_s	=	the activation energy for the solid diffusion
E_a	=	the activation energy for the adsorption of SO_2
k_s	=	the particle sintering rate constant
m_r	=	the molar density of the solid reactant species
m_p	=	the molar density of the solid product species
ϵ_o	=	the initial calcine porosity
ϵ_{io}	=	the initial volume fraction of inerts in the particle

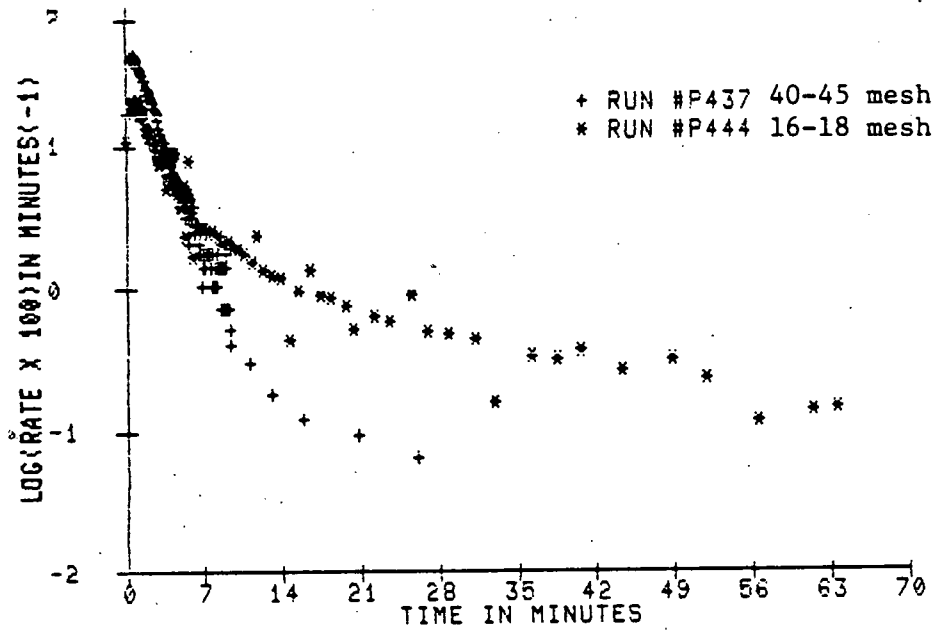


Figure 2.32 — Solid Diffusion Control for Tymochee Dolomite at 1000°C

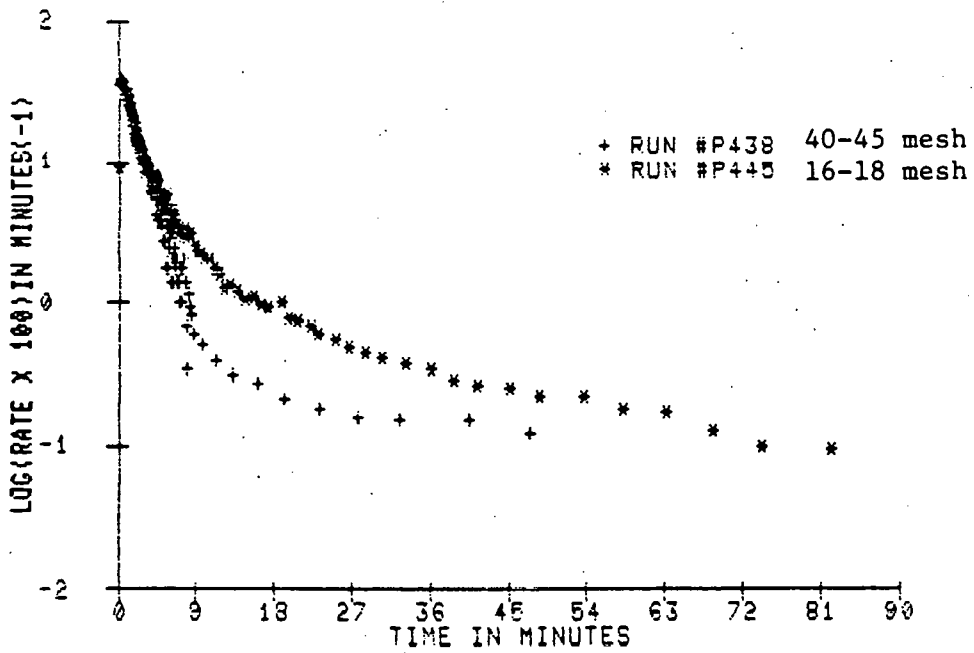


Figure 2.33 — Solid Diffusion Control for Plum Run Dolomite at 1000°C

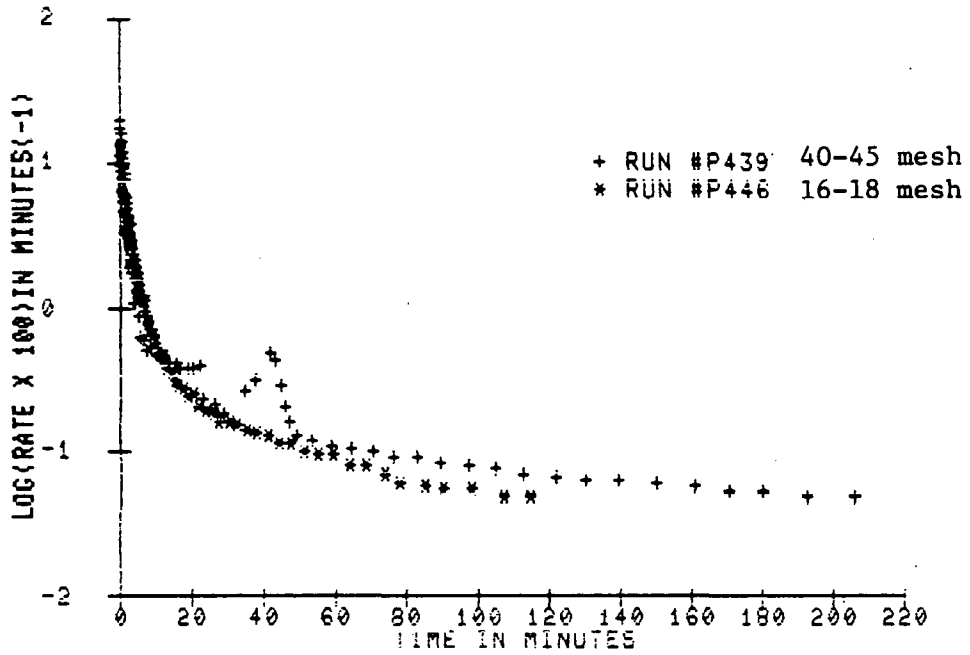


Figure 2.34 — Solid Diffusion Control for Highland Limestone at 1000°C

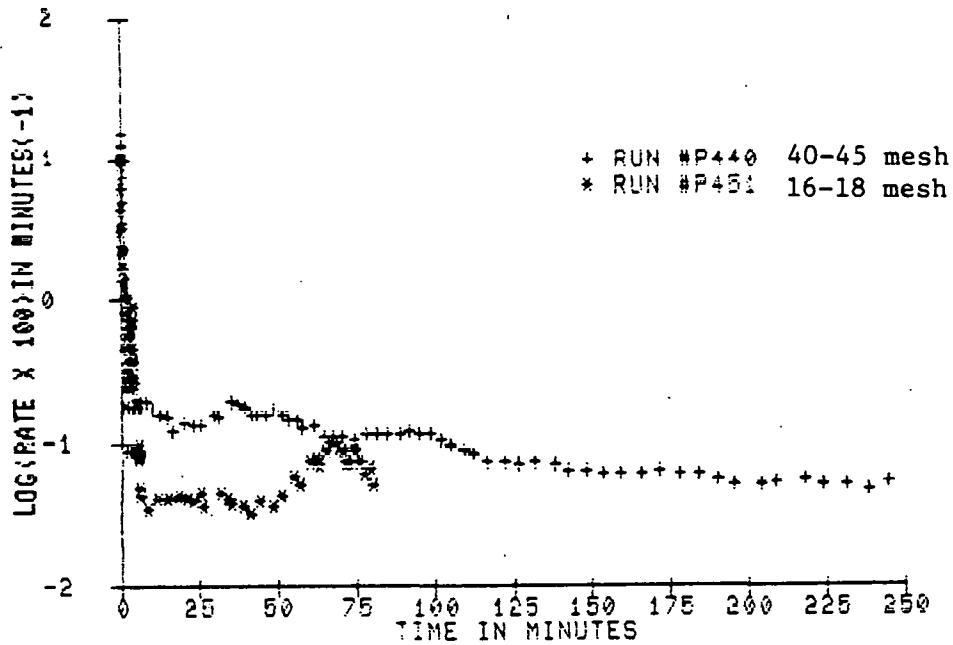


Figure 2.35 — Solid Diffusion Control for Greer Limestone at 1000°C

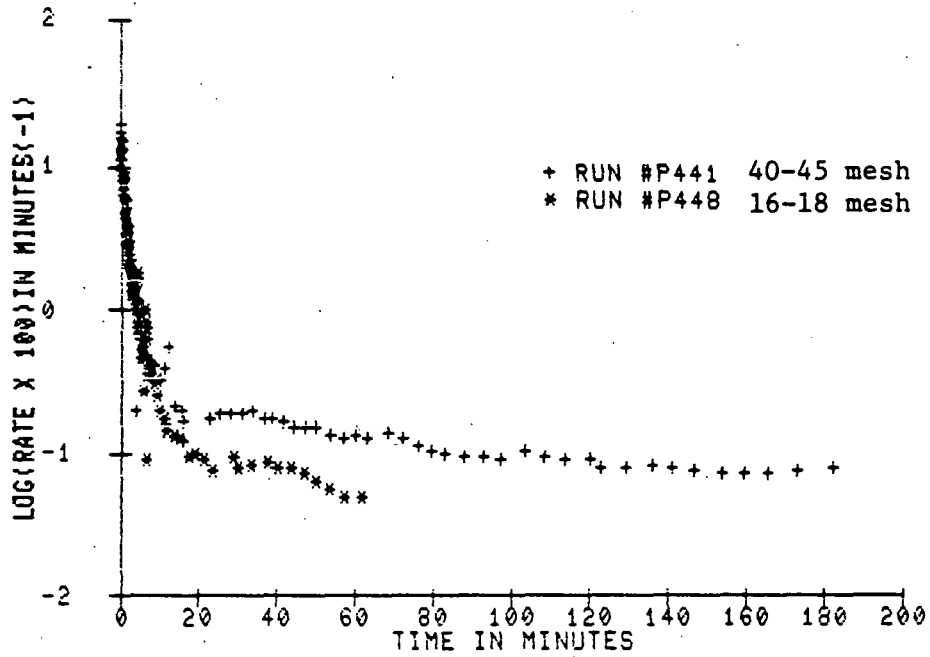


Figure 2.36 — Solid Diffusion Control for Mississippi Limestone at 1000°C

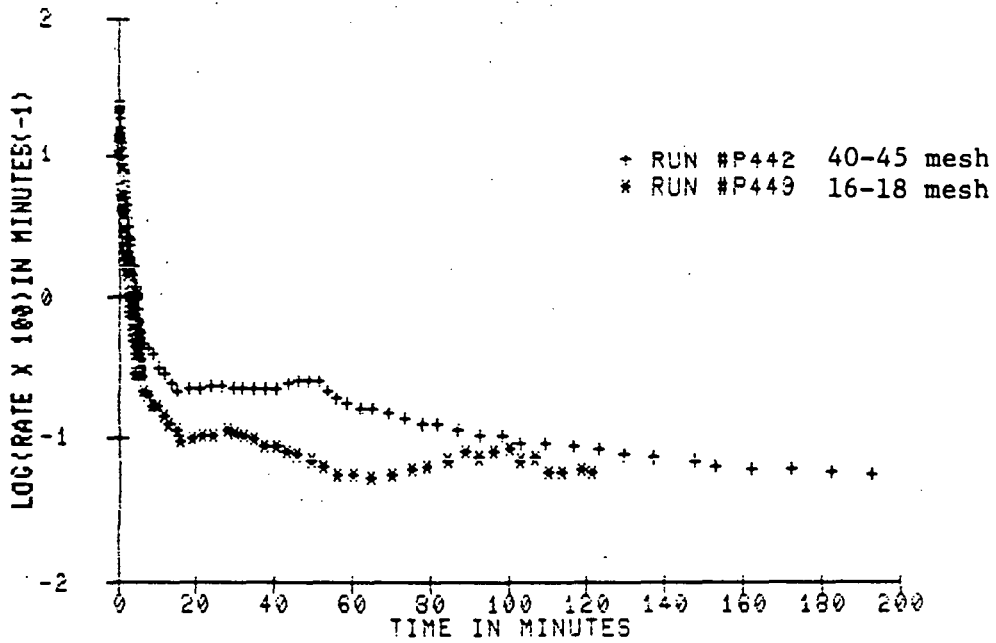


Figure 2.37 — Solid Diffusion Control for Carbon Limestone at 1000°C

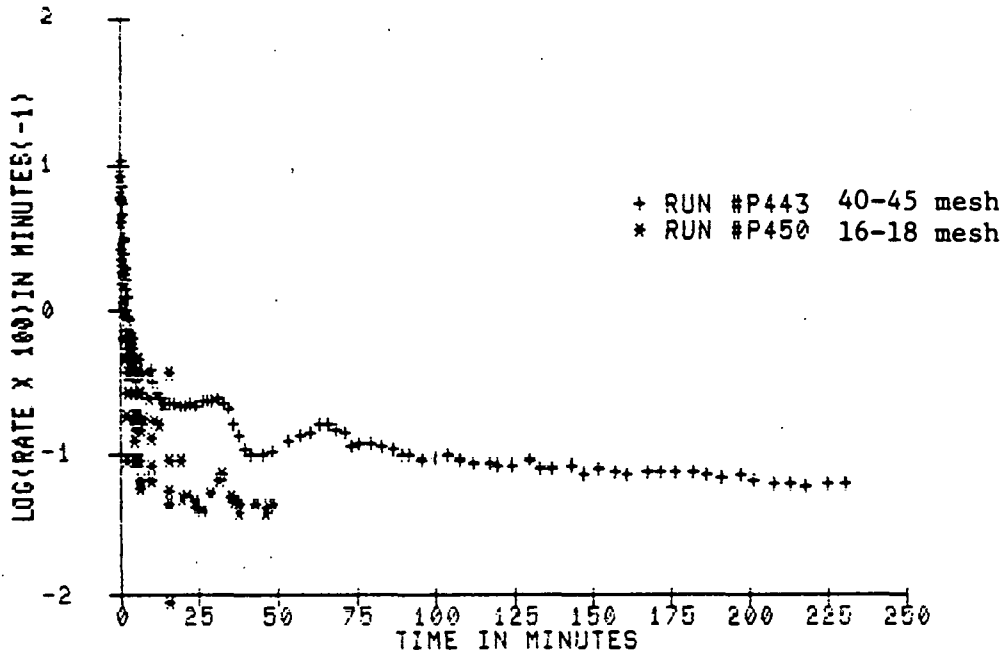


Figure 2.38 — Solid Diffusion Control for Vicron Limestone at 1000°C

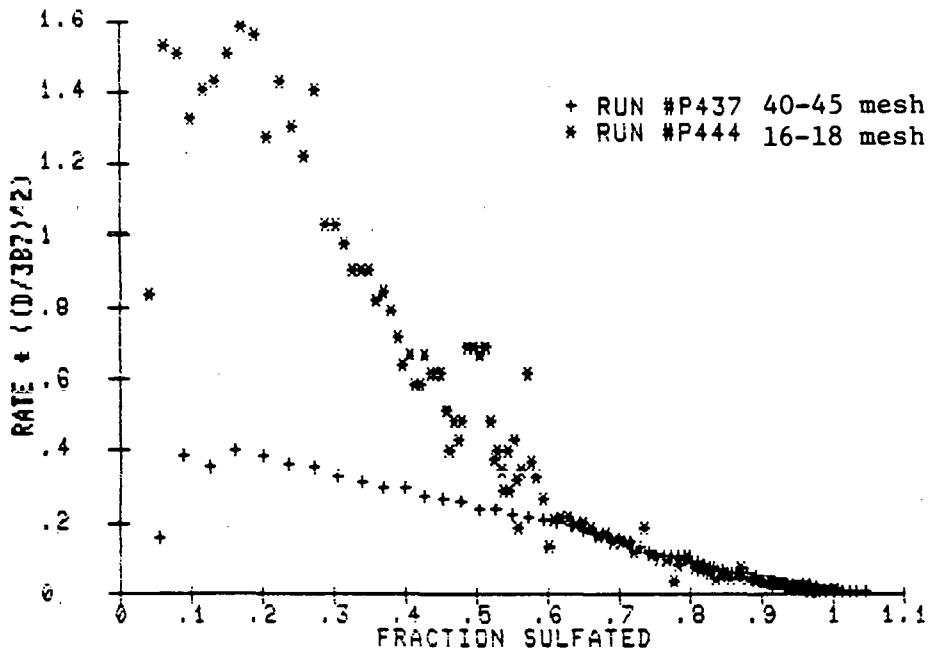


Figure 2.39 — Pore Diffusion Control for Tymochtee Dolomite at 1000°C

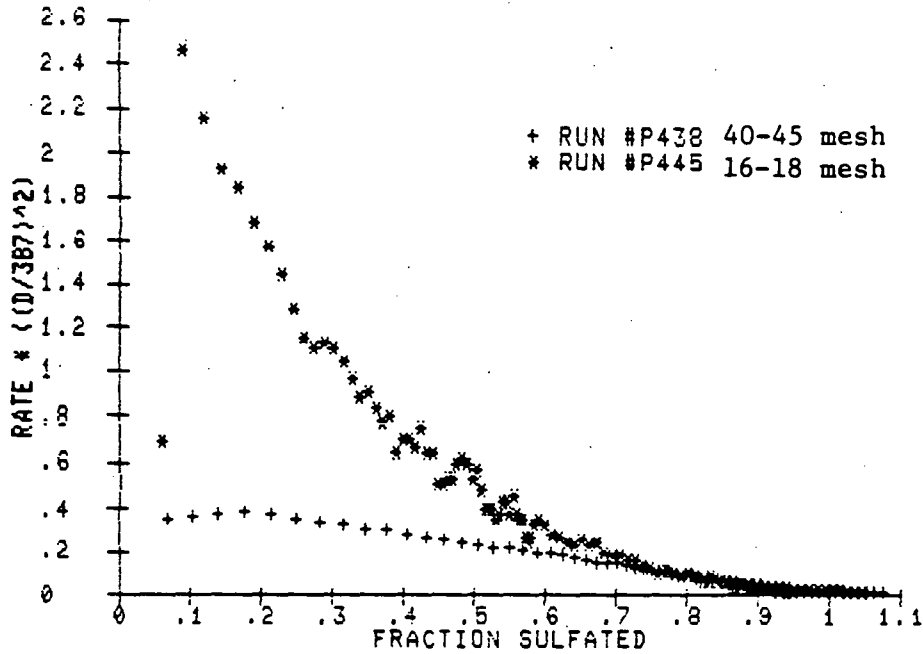


Figure 2.40 — Pore Diffusion Control for Plum Run Dolomite at 1000°C

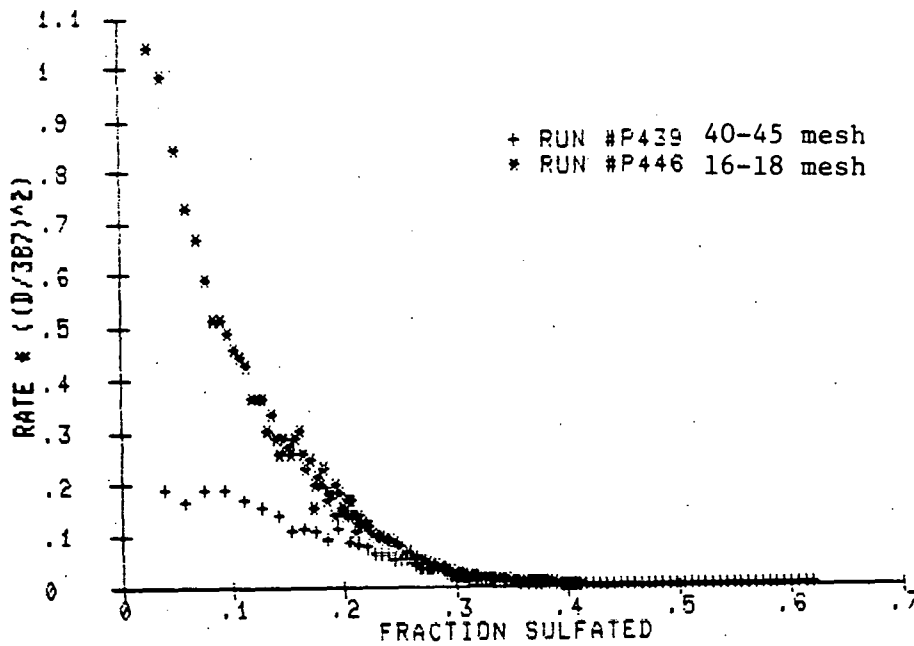


Figure 2.41 — Pore Diffusion Control for Highland Limestone for 1000°C

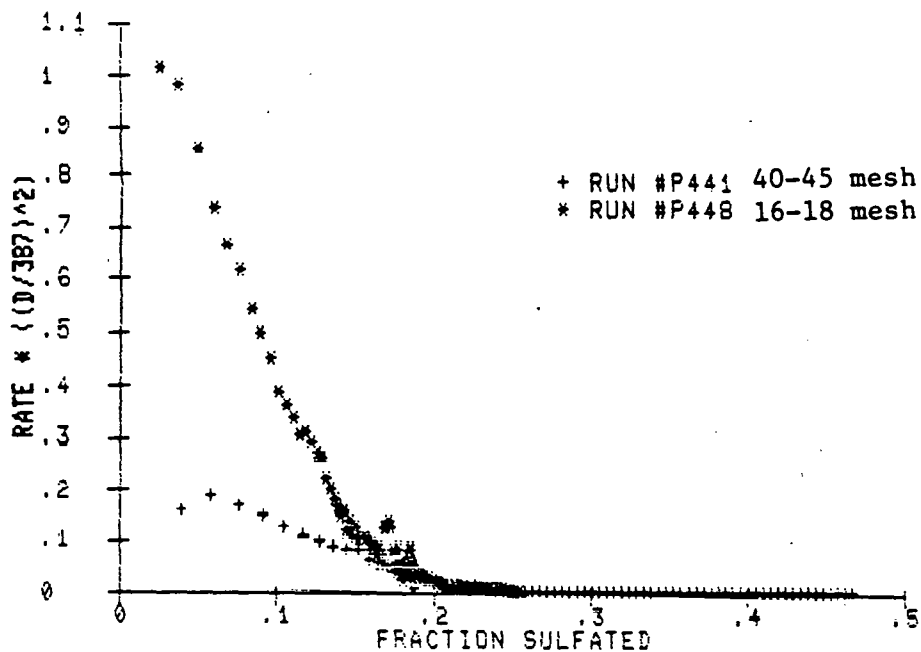


Figure 2.42 — Pore Diffusion Control for Greer Limestone for 1000°C

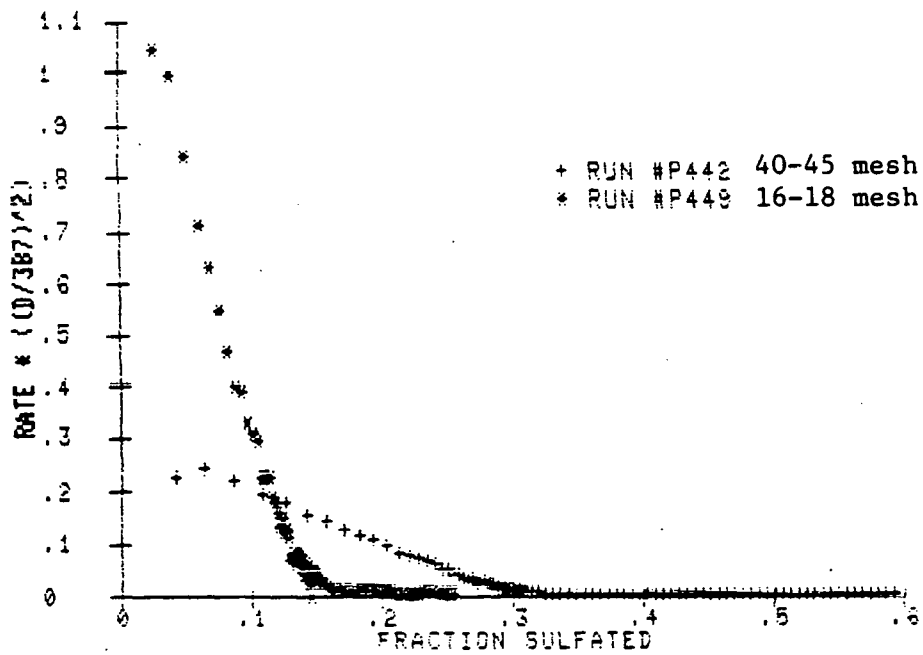


Figure 2.43 — Pore Diffusion Control for Mississippi Limestone for 1000°C

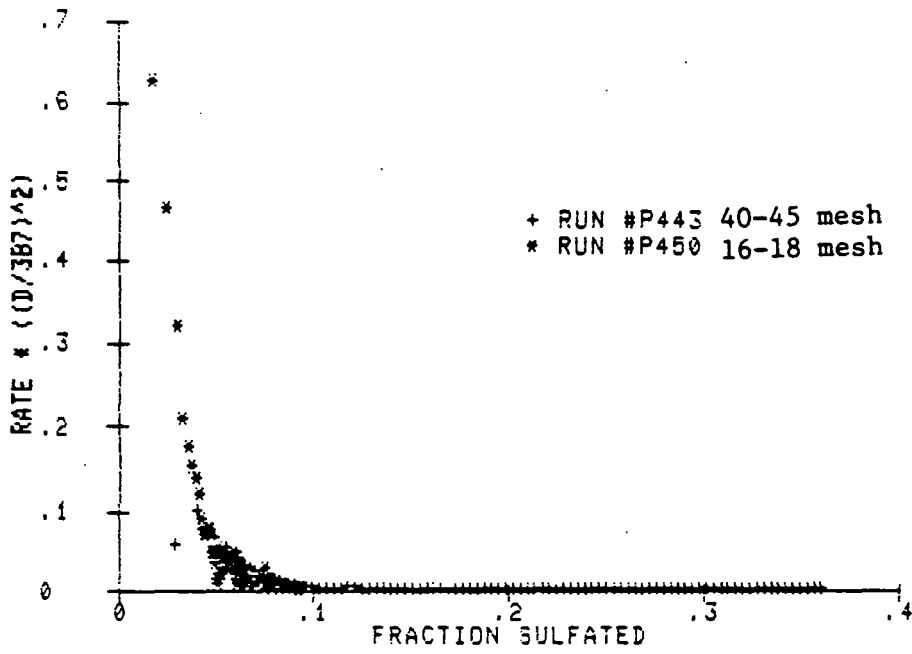


Figure 2.44 — Pore Diffusion Control for Carbon Limestone for 1000°C

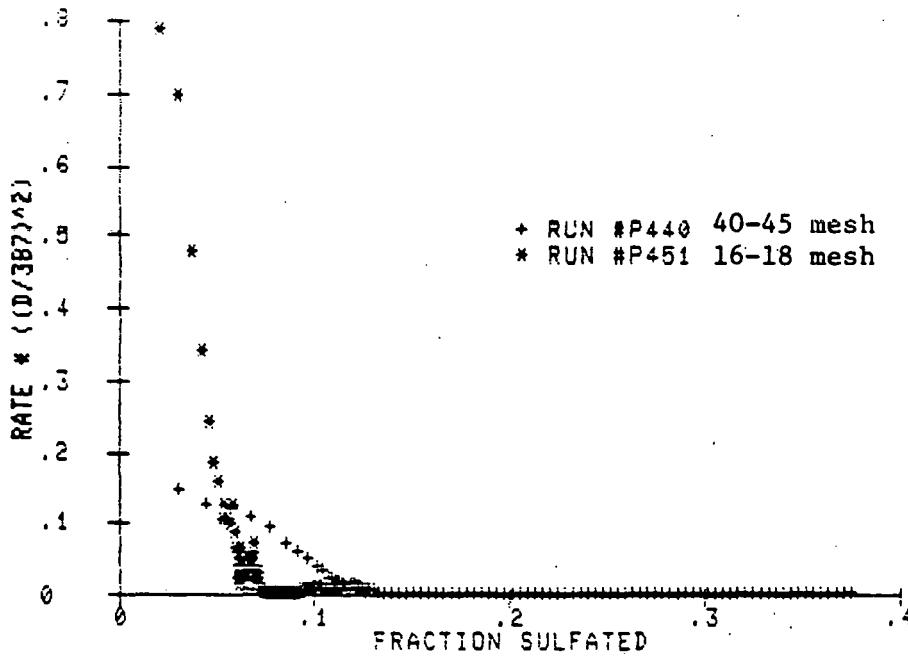


Figure 2.45 — Pore Diffusion Control for Vicron Limestone for 1000°C

This behavior trend seems to be confirmed by earlier testing of the effect of pressure on the sulfation rate for Plum Run dolomite (12), again following the dimensional analysis presented in Table 2.6, and it is concluded that solid phase diffusion control in the early stage of conversion and pore diffusion control in the late stages of conversion are probable mechanisms.

While this type of analysis provides insights into the reaction mechanisms, it has certainly not been fully developed to consider phenomena such as adsorption. Further evaluation of sulfation rate data using this type of analysis is needed.

2.8.2 Empirical Rate Correlation for Untreated Sorbent Sulfation

The rate data was subjected to statistical analysis using the empirical model suggested by the shape of the rate curves:

$$d a/dt = k (1 - a)^m \quad (2-8)$$

where a is the fraction of the calcium sulfated, t is the time, k is an empirical reaction constant, and m is an empirical reaction order constant. Plotting the sulfation rate data in the form of

$$\text{Ln}(da/dt) \text{ versus } \text{Ln}(1 - a) \quad (2-9)$$

should yield a straight line having slope m . The sulfation rate data is found to actually plot as three straight lines segments for all of the runs performed rather than the ideal single line, and it is believed that this is because the reaction controlling resistance changes as the level of sulfation increases, as was shown in the previous section using dimensional analysis. Note that a higher value of the reaction order m means that the sorbent has a lower reaction rate for the same fractional conversion to calcium sulfate.

A typical rate curve in this form is shown in Figure 2.46. This curve for Carbon limestone of 20-25 mesh size shows line segment 1

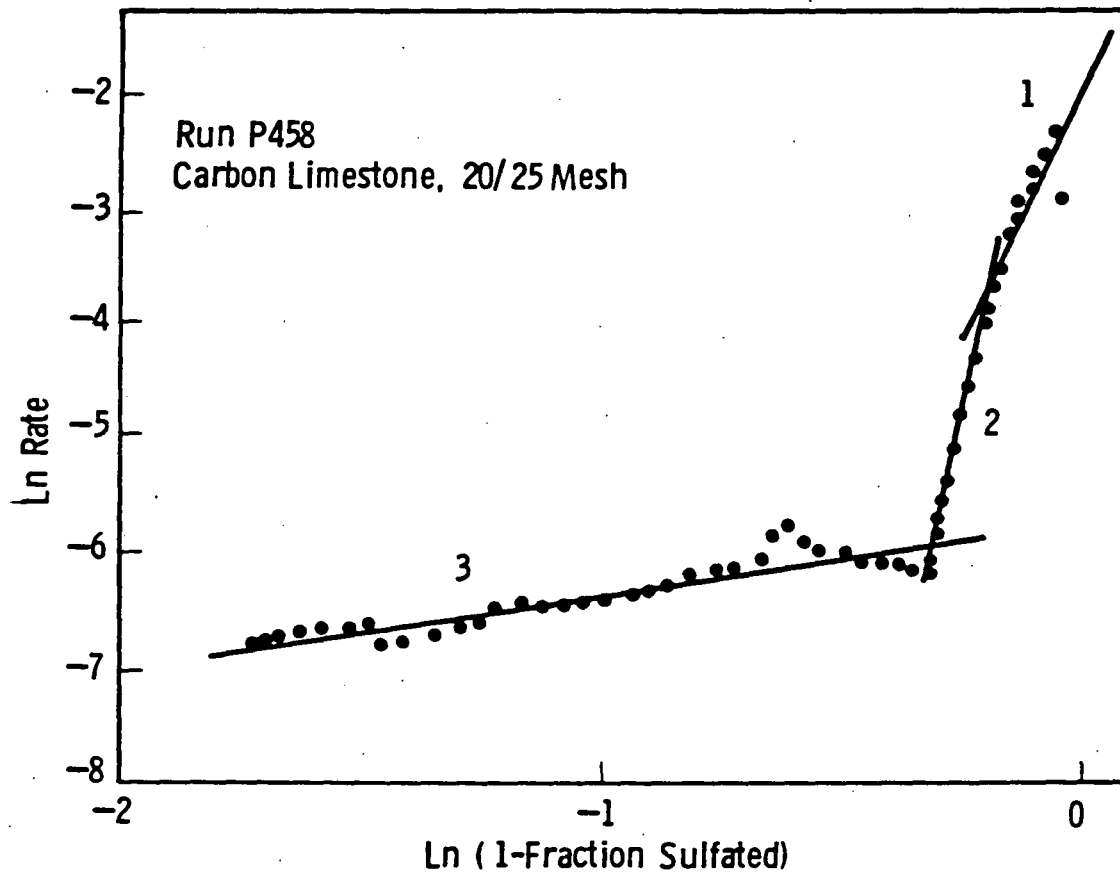


Figure 2.46 — Empirical Fit of Rate Expression to Rate Data: Three Straight Line Segments

extending from $\ln(1-a) = 0$ to about -0.15 (equivalent to the fraction of calcium sulfated extending from $a = 0$ to 0.14). The line segment 2 extends from $\ln(1-a) = -0.15$ to about -0.22 (equivalent to calcium sulfation extending from 0.14 to 0.20) and line segment 3 extends beyond 0.22 calcium sulfation. A tabulation of the value of a at each of the two intersection points of the three line segments; the initial sulfation rate (equal to the rate constant k for the first line segment); the rate constant, k , for the second and third line segments; and the reaction order, m , for each of the three line segments are shown in Table 2.7 for all of the untreated sorbent tests conducted.

Examination of the data in Table 2.7 and of the rate curves compiled in Appendix B.1 shows several things:

1) The behavior is similar for five of the seven sorbents, a loss of reactivity is seen as the temperature is increased, while the two that increase in reactivity, Highland and Carbon limestones, show behavior trends that strongly contrast. This can be seen in Table 2.7 by noting that the values of m in all of the line segments increase as the temperature is increased (for equal values of the particle size) for the sorbents Tymochtee, Plum Run, Greer, Mississippi, and Vicron, while the value of m drops as the temperature is increased for Highland and Carbon limestones. This behavior is seen qualitatively in Figures 2.22 through 2.28 as has been described earlier.

2) All seven of the sorbents have initial sulfation rates that display the same behavior trends, with the initial sulfation rate decreasing as the temperature is increased from 1000 to 1200°C . This is clearly seen in Table 2.7 by comparing the initial reaction rate for each sorbent for equal particle sizes. This is more difficult to discern from the actual rate graphs.

3) The data suggests that, at least for the five sorbents with decreasing reactivity as the temperature is increased, there is a similarity in behavior such that:

-- the reaction rate at each of the two intersection points is constant relative to the initial reaction rate, or R_0/R_1 is a constant and R_0/R_2 is a constant, where R_0 is the initial reaction rate, R_1 is the reaction rate at the first intersection point in the curve, and R_2 is the rate at the second intersection point in the rate curve.

-- the points of intersection are related by the ratio $(1 - a_1)/(1 - a_2)$ being constant, where a_1 is the fractional calcium conversion at the first intersection point and a_2 is the fractional calcium conversion at the second intersection point in the rate curve.

Thus, the only factors that need to be correlated are the ratios R_0/R_1 , R_0/R_2 , and $(1-a_1)/(1-a_2)$, the initial reaction rate R_0 , and the quantity a_1 .

The parameters involved are the sorbent characteristics:

the mass fraction calcium carbonate, X_{CaCO_3}

the mass fraction magnesium carbonate, X_{MgCO_3}

the inert mass fraction, X_{inert}

the pore surface area, A (m^2/gm)

the average pore diameter, d_p (microns)

the average porosity, ϵ_p

and the average grain size, d_g (microns)

and the operating parameters:

the particle diameter, D (microns)

and the temperature, T ($^{\circ}C$)

Table 2.7 — Correlation of Coarse Particle Reaction Kinetics

Sorbent	Run Number	Particle Diameter, Microns	Temperature, °C	Calcium Fraction Sulfated at First Intersection	Calcium Fraction Sulfated at Second Intersection	Initial Reaction Rate, min ⁻¹	Second Segment t	Third Segment t	First Segment m	Second Segment m	Third Segment m
Tynochtae Dolomite	P437	387	1000	0.71	0.935	0.511	0.836	1.22	1.00	1.40	1.54
	P444	1095	1000	0.55	0.89	0.383	0.206	0.027	2.40	1.63	0.718
	P452	774	1100	0.18	0.49	0.162	0.264	0.009	2.96	5.43	0.48
	P460	387	1200	0.35	0.59	0.261	2.58	0.005	2.65	7.97	1.03
	P459	1095	1200	0.217	0.45	0.182	0.688	0.609	3.25	8.69	8.49
Plum Run Dolomite	P438	387	1000	0.62	0.86	0.562	0.040	0.400	1.18	1.60	1.34
	P445	1095	1000	0.33	0.83	0.383	0.278	0.031	2.77	1.98	0.746
	P453	774	1100	0.15	0.23	0.147	1.08	0.013	4.92	17.2	0.572
	P462	387	1200	0.25	0.429	0.287	1.41	0.003	5.32	10.8	0.287
	P461	1095	1200	0.163	0.323	0.261	1.79	0.082	6.57	15.9	8.10
Highland Limestone	P439	387	1000	0.233	0.35	0.285	3.44	0.030	5.51	14.9	3.98
	P446	1095	1000	0.19	0.31	0.178	0.407	0.367	9.12	13.0	12.7
	P454	774	1100	0.18	0.34	0.133	0.242	0.007	7.17	10.1	1.80
	P468	387	1200	0.238	0.48	0.162	0.597	0.011	3.19	7.99	1.99
	P467	1095	1200	0.138	0.27	0.147	0.432	0.029	9.11	16.3	7.89
Greer Limestone	P440	387	1000	0.0875	0.138	0.261	54.0	0.010	16.4	68.7	11.1
	P451/447	1095	1000	0.045	0.063	0.300	4.07	0.043	43.4	102.1	32.4
	P455	774	1100	0.068	0.081	0.18	276.0	0.003	41.0	143.2	12.5
	P470	387	1200	0.056	0.084	0.214	37.2	0.002	32.9	122.5	12.1
	P469	1095	1200	0.043	0.073	0.22	18.4	0.001	43.8	144.5	15.3
Mississippi Limestone	P441	387	1000	0.154	0.28	0.383	3.27	0.011	9.14	21.9	4.80
	P448	1095	1000	0.095	0.222	0.261	0.479	3.23	14.3	20.4	28.0
	P456	774	1100	0.060	0.125	0.271	1.16	1.05	21.2	29.7	39.9
	P472	387	1200	0.051	0.115	0.178	1.29	0.005	23.8	61.8	16.8
	P471	1095	1200	0.058	0.096	0.18	6.81	0.002	32.3	93.2	16.2
Carbon Limestone	P442	387	1000	0.218	0.34	0.422	14.6	0.014	5.85	20.2	3.65
	P449	1095	1000	0.09	0.19	0.261	1.25	0.047	14.4	31.0	15.5
	P458	774	1100	0.14	0.20	0.18	3.78	0.007	11.4	33.1	1.01
	P466	387	1200	0.145	0.34	0.237	0.549	0.009	7.51	12.8	3.20
	P465	1095	1200	0.15	0.31	0.147	0.798	0.004	7.28	17.3	3.81
Vicron Limestone	P443	387	1000	0.069	0.11	0.316	2.41	0.003	32.0	81.4	3.28
	P450	1095	1000	0.024	0.05	0.20	0.599	0.029	44.4	85.2	28.4
	P457	774	1100	0.0185	0.037	0.26	0.085	0.026	140.1	80.5	49.6
	P464	387	1200	0.0375	0.054	0.162	13.5	0.005	66.0	181.8	42.3
	P463	1095	1200	0.015	0.034	0.152	0.788	0.014	116.8	225.7	110.8

The mass fraction of CaCO_3 , MgCO_3 and inerts sum to unity, so the mass fraction of CaCO_3 can be eliminated as a parameter. The average pore diameter is directly related to the porosity and the surface area through the mercury porosimeter measurements and calculations, so it may also be eliminated. Also, for the seven sorbents studied, it is found that the porosity correlates very well with the sorbent composition, grain size and surface area by

$$\epsilon_p = 1.977 (A)^{0.43} (d_g)^{0.46} (X_{\text{inert}})^{0.46} (X_{\text{MgCO}_3})^{-0.19} \quad (2-10)$$

with the standard error of this correlation being about 20%. Then, the porosity of the sorbent may also be eliminated as a parameter in the evaluation.

Six parameters remain: X_{MgCO_3} , X_{inert} , A , d_g , D , and T .

The quantities proposed to be constant, R_o/R_1 , R_o/R_2 , and $(1-a_1)/(1-a_2)$ have been calculated from the test data as reported in Table 2.7, and statistically evaluated for all of the tests completed using standard statistical methods to see if they are indeed approximately constant. The results are as follows:

R_o/R_1 :

sample average -- 5.34

standard deviation -- 3.51

median -- 4.21

95% confidence limits -- 4.14 to 6.55

R_o/R_2 :

sample average -- 129
standard deviation -- 140
median -- 75
95% confidence limits -- 81 to 177

$(1 - a_1)/(1 - a_2)$:

sample average -- 0.80
standard deviation -- 0.22
median -- 0.85
95% confidence limits -- 0.72 to 0.88

While these ratios show a significant variation, they draw the test results very close together considering the extremely wide variation in sorbent behavior observed. Errors arise from several major sources: sorbent sample not representative or homogeneous, thermogravimetric balance measurement errors, rate data evaluation errors, and model errors. Considering the potential magnitude of the errors, the proposed similarity of the rate curves is a good method to bring the data together in a more uniform description.

The initial reaction rate (expressed as the fraction of calcium sulfated per minute in a gas containing 0.5% SU_2 by volume) may be correlated against the parameters for all of the seven sorbents tested since all seven displayed the same trends. In the correlation below, generated by standard multiple regression techniques, each parameter is shown divided by its mean value for the 36 runs.

$$R_o/0.2508 = 0.0385 (X_{MgCO_3}/17.8)^{-0.0075} (X_{inert}/2.55)^{0.215} \\ (A/0.486)^{-0.0338} (d_g/145)^{0.107} (D/748)^{-0.277} \\ \exp[4799/(T + 273)] \quad (2-11)$$

The standard error for this correlation is about 31%. Obviously, the parameters X_{MgCO_3} , A, and d_g are of little significance. The initial rate increases as the inert fraction in the sorbent increases, as the particle diameter decreases, and as the temperature decreases, in the range of conditions tested. The small influence of particle diameter is consistent with a predominant solid phase diffusion control in the initial reaction rate.

In a similar manner the calcium conversion at the point of the first intersect in the rate curve, a_1 , may be correlated with the parameters for the five sorbents that displayed a reduced reactivity with increasing temperature (Tymochtee, Plum Run, Mississippi, Greer and Vicron), all of these showing a reduced value of a_1 as the temperature was increased.

$$a_1 = 0.00196 (X_{\text{MgCO}_3}/20.5)^{0.639} (X_{\text{inert}}/2.5)^{-0.079} \\ (A/.45)^{0.376} (d_g/184)^{-0.062} (D/748)^{-0.517} \\ \exp[5990/(T + 273)] \quad (2-12)$$

The standard error in this correlation is about 36%. The parameters X_{inert} , and d_g are not significant. The value of a_1 increases as X_{MgCO_3} increases, as the term A increases, as D decreases, and as the temperature decreases. The larger the value of a_1 is, the larger is the overall reactivity of the sorbent.

The value of a_1 for the two sorbents tested that display increased reactivity with increased temperature, Highland and Carbon limestones, increases as the temperature increases, although it follows the same trends in X_{inert} , A, and D as for the other five sorbents. The explanation for the behavior of these two sorbents is not found in the values of the chemical and physical properties of the sorbents measured and reported in Table 2.2 and the fact that they are both dolomitic limestones may or may not be significant. Some other chemical/physical

properties as yet not known may explain these results. At this point the only clues are found in the fact that Carbon limestone shows a tendency to "pop", or spontaneously explode when reaching the temperature of about 400°C, probably due to the breakage of hydrate bonds or the transition from aragonite to calcite crystals since this is the temperature of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ decomposition and aragonite transition. Thus, the crystal structure of Carbon limestone is probably altered when this occurs, giving more favorable performance. Also, previous tests at atmospheric pressure with Carbon limestone show that it is more reactive when it is shock calcined than when it is slowly calcined, contrary to most sorbents that show little or no difference. These two factors, popping and shock activation, may be empirical indicators of sorbents that will perform well at high temperatures.

Highland limestone also shows a tendency to pop, consistent with its improved performance at higher temperatures. Its shock calcination behavior has not been tested. One other sorbent, Mississippi limestone, also shows the popping behavior, but is not increased in activity as the temperature is increased, so this factor alone is not sufficient to indicate the activation at increased temperatures.

It must also be pointed out that the reversible temperature effect found with all of the sorbents, was also found with Carbon and Highland limestones -- that is, when Carbon and Highland limestones approached saturation, a drop in the temperature would increase the reaction rate and the extent of sulfation, although the increase was not as significant as with the other five sorbents.

Other explanations for the behavior of Carbon limestone and Highland limestone may be hypothesized based on thermal sintering influences on the pore size distributions, impurity interactions with the possible formation of liquid phases, improvements in the solid phase diffusion coefficient, etc. All of these are speculative phenomena and would require detailed testing.

2.8.3 Analysis of Rate Data for Sorbent Sulfidation

The rate data for the sulfidation tests with hydrogen sulfide, though not as extensive as the tests with sulfur dioxide, also reveal some important factors. First, it is assumed that the reaction rate is first-order in the H_2S partial pressure from previous studies. Then, from the two runs with Plum Run dolomite in H_2S at pressures of 1 and 5 atmospheres (runs P484 and P481 shown in Appendix B4) it can be determined that the reaction rate is proportional to the 0.5 power of

$$da/dt = k (1 - a) Y P^{0.5} \quad (2-13)$$

the total pressure. The reaction is also found to be about first-order in the calcium fraction reacted over at least the first 70% of conversion, so the rate expression becomes for dolomites where Y is the volume fraction of H_2S in the gas and P is the total gas pressure. For Highland limestone (run P485 in Appendix B4, page B-184) the rate expression is roughly

$$da/dt = k (1 - a)^5 Y P^{0.5} \quad (2-14)$$

The initial reaction rates with H_2S are slightly lower than with SO_2 . For identical conditions of pressure, temperature and concentration the initial rate of reaction with H_2S is about 70% of the initial rate with SO_2 with both Plum Run dolomite and with Highland limestone. On the other hand, the extent of calcium conversion tends to be considerably greater with H_2S than with SO_2 because, as is expected, the rate of reaction falls off less rapidly as conversion is increased.

2.9 EVALUATION OF THE FLUIDIZED-BED DESULFURIZER

An engineering model of the fluidized-bed desulfurizer has been developed based on previous Westinghouse sulfur removal modeling for

fluidized bed combustion systems (21, 37, 38). The model, described in detail in Appendix D, is based mainly on the following set of assumptions:

-- The reaction kinetics in the fluidized-bed desulfurizer may be scaled using the laboratory measured kinetics for the specific temperature, particle size, and sorbent.

-- Significant sorbent particle attrition or agglomeration does not occur in the fluidized-bed desulfurizer.

-- The fluidized bed behaves either in a large particle mode having high rates of gas flow through the slow bubbles in the bed, or it behaves as a turbulent fluidized bed having high particle streaming and good gas-particle contacting.

-- The temperature is uniform in the fluidized bed and the sorbent particles are perfectly mixed within the bed.

These assumptions apply best to the situations of very coarse particles, where bubble are predominantly of the slow type, or for turbulent fluidization, where gas-solids mixing is very uniform.

The model developed uses the thermogravimetric kinetic data reported and evaluated earlier (the kinetic characteristics in Table 2.7) to generate performance estimates for the commercial desulfurizer. The integrated kinetic information will describe the behavior of the specific sorbents tested as a function of the major desulfurizer operating and design parameters: the temperature, the superficial velocity, the bed depth, and the bed particle size. Note that for fluidized bed desulfurizers the sulfur removal performance is independent of the sulfur content of the coal (so long as the equilibrium SO_2 or H_2S concentration in the gas is always far exceeded). This is due to the well mixed nature of particles in the fluidized bed. The performance factors of interest are

-- the calcium-to-sulfur ratio required to achieve a specified sulfur removal efficiency; 90% sulfur removal is assumed as the

requirement in this evaluation since it corresponds to the New Source Performance Standard for large utility boilers.

-- the mass of sorbent fed per mass of sulfur fed in the combustion products to achieve the specified sulfur removal efficiency; since the sorbent mass per unit of calcium may differ significantly between the sorbents considered this factor relates more closely to the economic impact of the purchased sorbent.

-- the gas residence time required in the desulfurizer, or the ratio of the bed depth (H) to the gas superficial velocity (U); this factor relates to the size of the desulfurizer and the pressure drop across the desulfurizer.

-- the energy consumption resulting from the sensible heat loss in the waste sorbent and in calcining and sulfating the sorbent; this factor is small if calcium-to-sulfur ratios as low as about 2 can be used (the exothermic sulfation reaction almost balances the endothermic calcination reaction) and if heat recovery from the solid waste is incorporated into the plant design.

The following Figures (Figure 2.47 through 2.53) show the calculated calcium-to-sulfur ratio (moles of calcium fed per mole of sulfur fed) for SO_2 removal as a function of the temperature, particle size and the quantity [gas residence time in the bed (H/U) multiplied by the quantity (1 minus the bed bubble volume fraction) times (1 minus the emulsion phase voidage fraction)] for each of the seven sorbents tested. The points shown on the curves are calculated points. Typically the quantity $(1-\delta)(1-\epsilon)$ will be about 0.35 depending on the fluidization velocity and sorbent particle size. The performance variation is very large between the sorbents and the implications on the desulfurizer design and operating conditions are related directly to the figures. Obviously it is economically desirable to operate with a shallow bed so that the desulfurizer is compact and so pressure drops are small, to operate with high gas velocities to minimize the desulfurizer diameter, and to use small calcium-to-sulfur ratios to minimize operating cost and waste disposal.

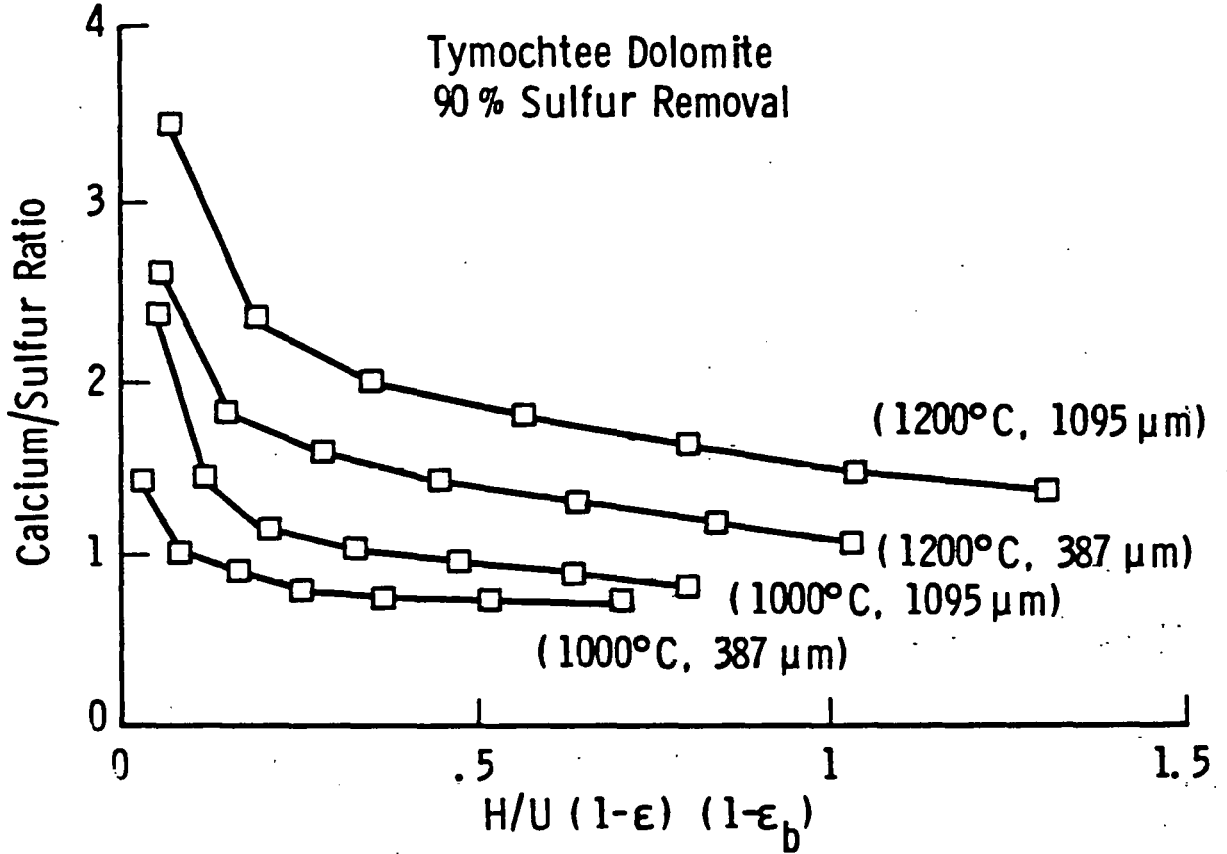


Figure 2.47 — Fluid Bed Desulfurizer Performance Using Tymochtee Dolomite

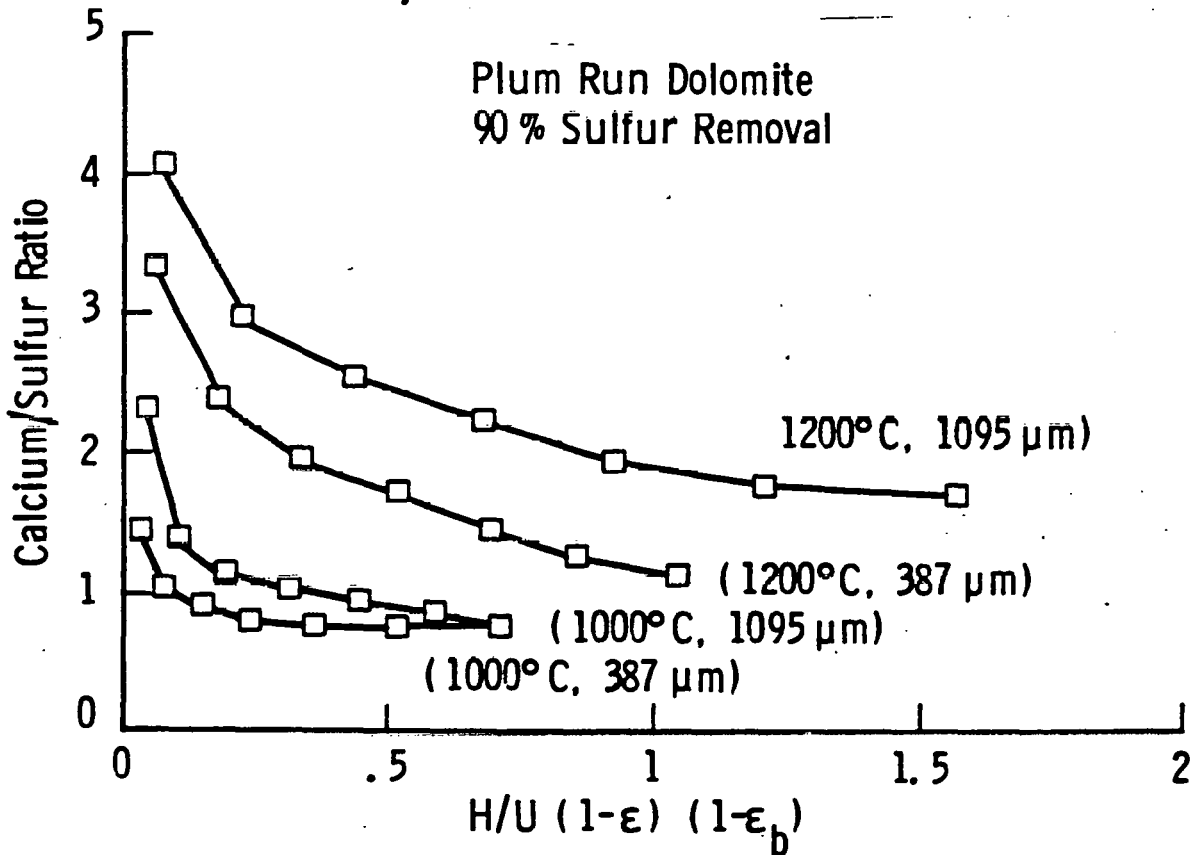


Figure 2.48 — Fluid Bed Desulfurizer Performance Using Plum Run Dolomite

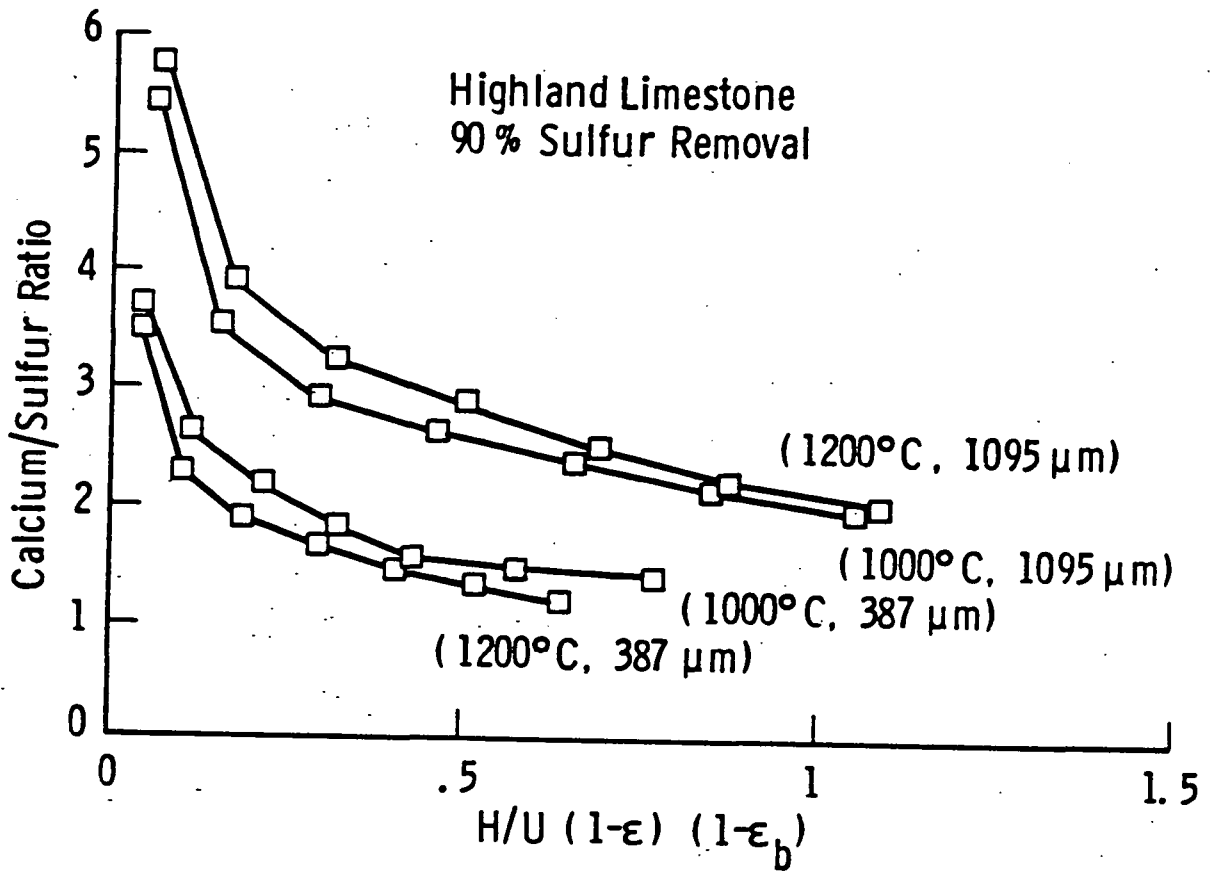


Figure 2.49 — Fluid Bed Desulfurizer Performance Using Highland Limestone

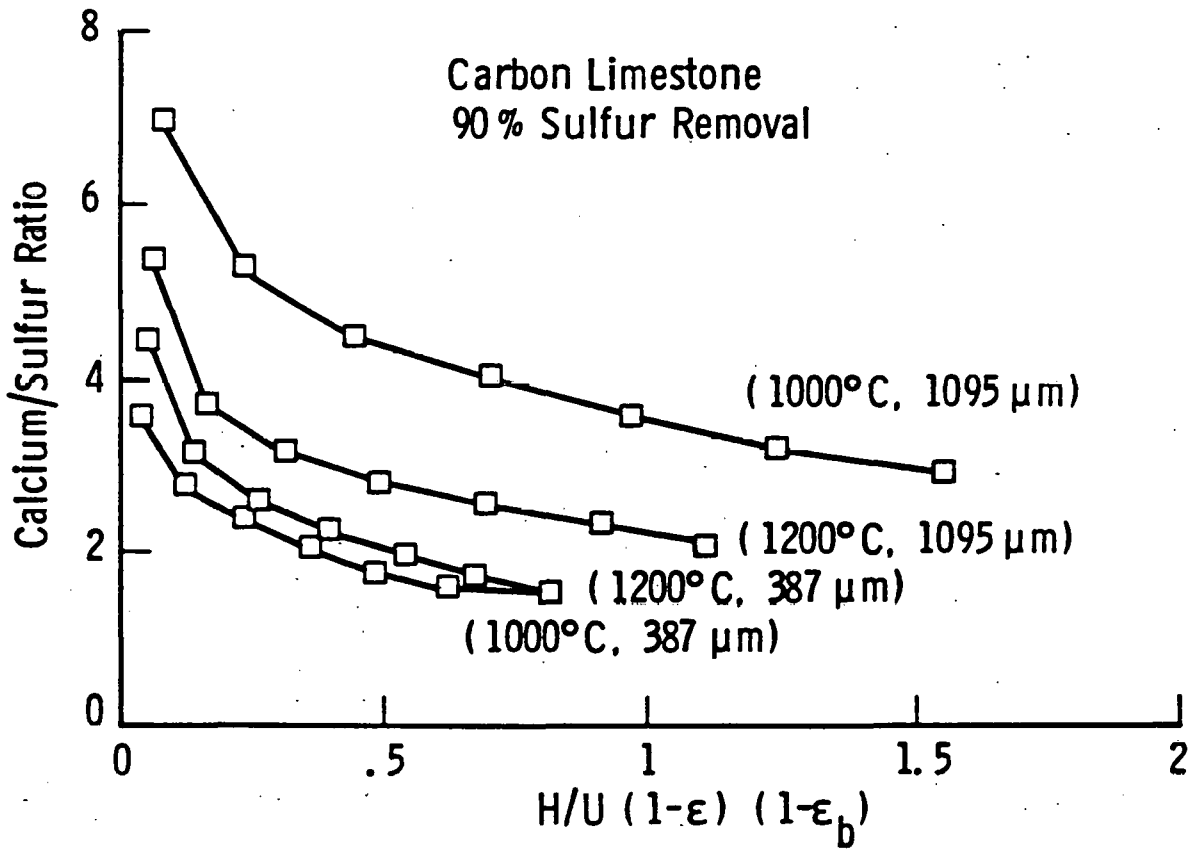


Figure 2.50 — Fluid Bed Desulfurizer Performance Using Carbon Limestone

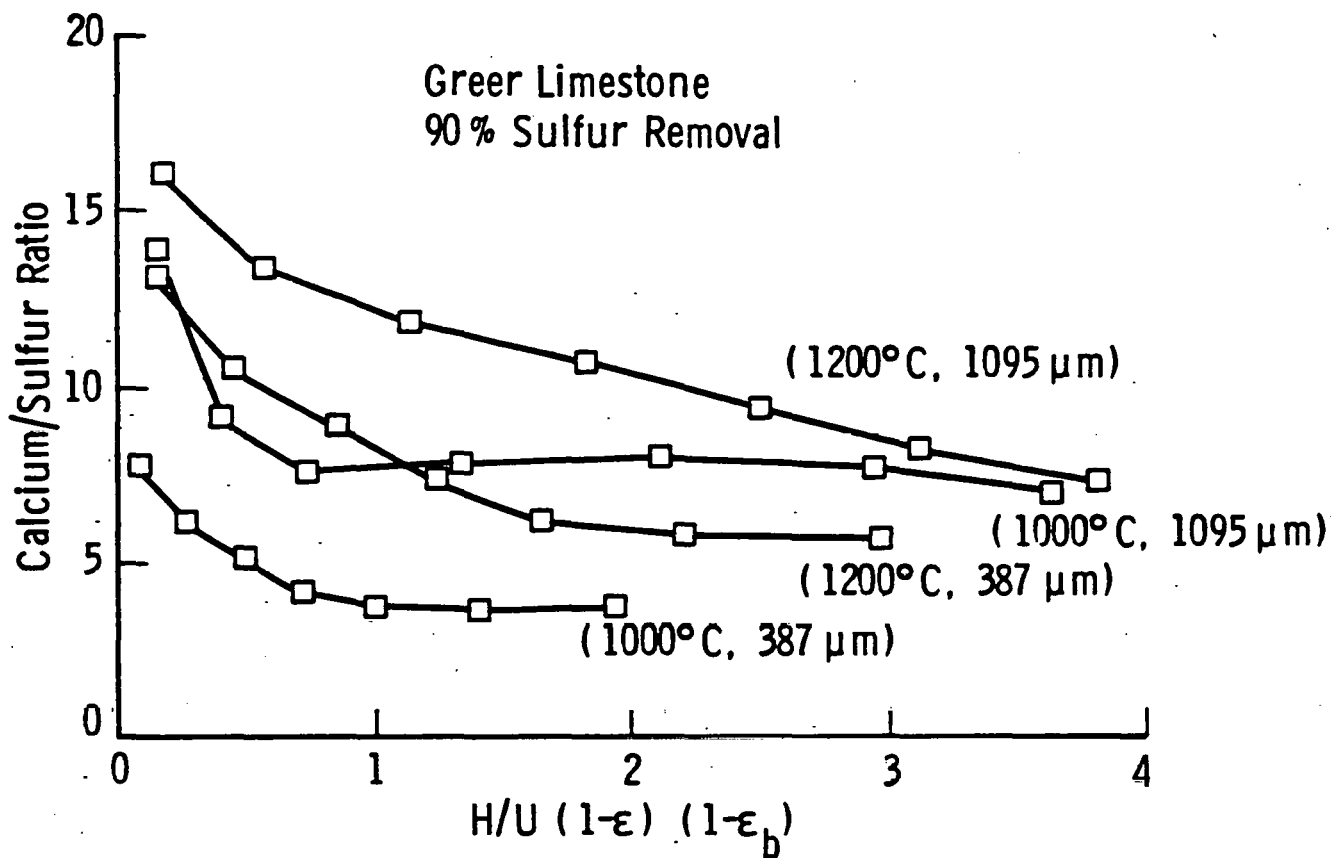


Figure 2.51 — Fluid Bed Desulfurizer Performance Using Greer Limestone

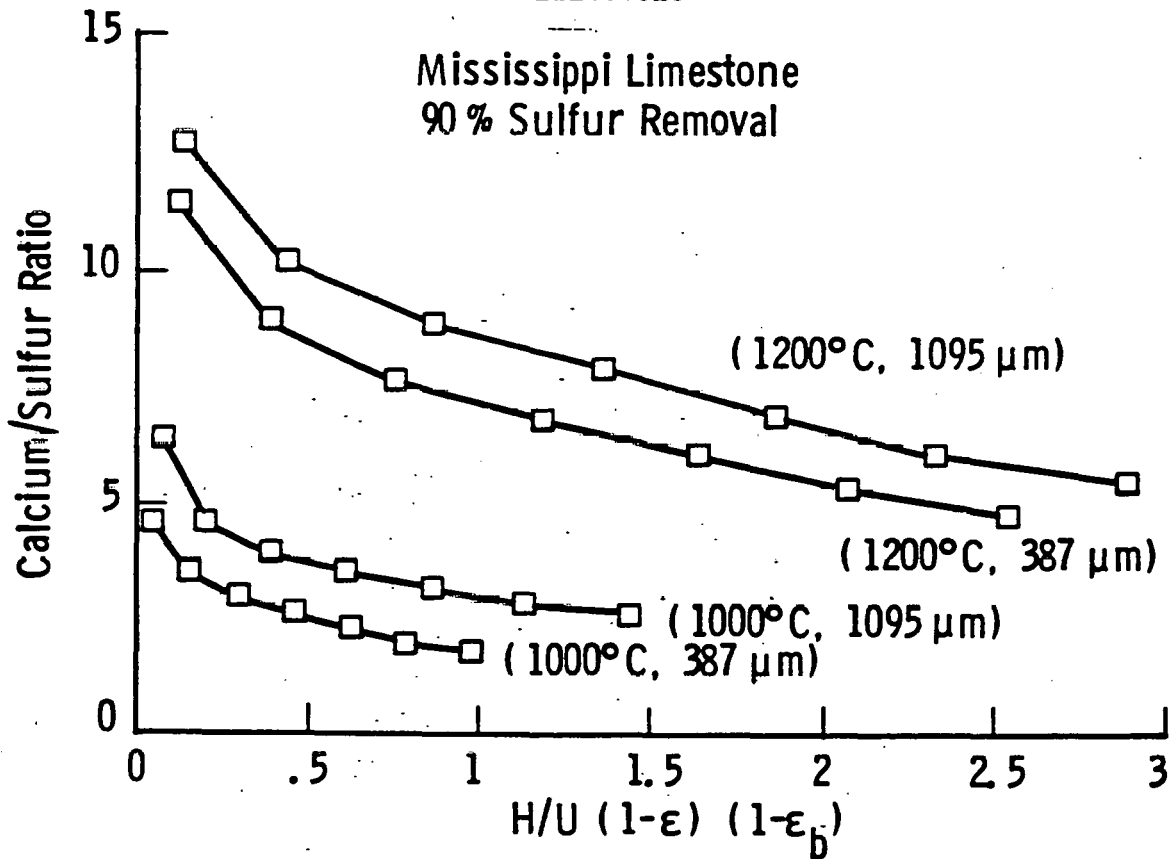


Figure 2.52 — Fluid Bed Desulfurizer Performance Using Mississippi Limestone

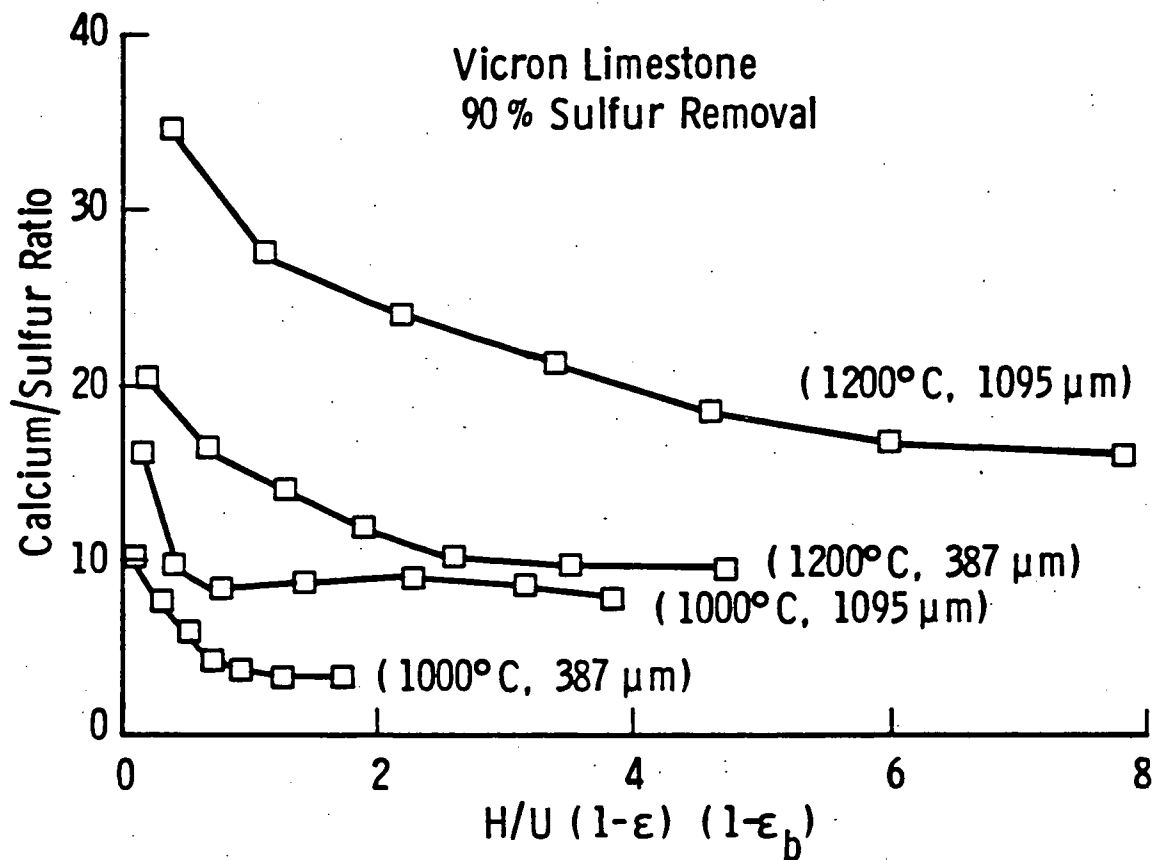


Figure 2.53 — Fluid Bed Desulfurizer Performance Using Vicron Limestone

For a specific gas residence time, H/U, of one-half second in the bed, the following tabulation, Table 2.8, of calcium-to-sulfur ratios and sorbent mass to sulfur mass ratios result. Note that a typical value of the gas residence time, H/U, in pressurized fluidized bed combustion would be about 2 to 3 seconds or even greater in some designs. The obvious detrimental effect of temperature on some of the sorbents, and the limited temperature effect on other sorbent is apparent from the figures and Table 2.8: dolomites will be suitable sorbent even at temperatures as high as 1200°C, although not as good as at 1000°C; limestones having the characteristics of Highland and Carbon will be very good sorbents at temperatures as high as 1200°C, even better than the dolomites on a weight basis; limestones having the characteristics of Greer, Mississippi, and Vicron will be unacceptable for use at temperatures even as great as 1000°C. The kinetic data for sorbent sulfidation for Plum Run dolomite and Highland limestone has been used to estimate the performance of a fluidized bed desulfurizer for H₂S removal. At the bed temperature of 1100°C and with a particle diameter of 1095 microns, Plum Run dolomite would require a calcium-to-sulfur ratio of about 1.5 to remove 90% of the H₂S for the same conditions as those in Table 2.8. Highland limestone would require a calcium-to-sulfur ratio of about 2.6 at these same conditions. Both of the sorbents would perform in H₂S removal about the same as they do in SO₂ (with the exception of the differing equilibrium constraints).

Statistical evaluation of the calcium-to-sulfur results for SO₂ removal for the five sorbents that were found to decrease in performance as the temperature was increased (Plum Run, Tymochtee, Greer, Mississippi, and Vicron) results in the following correlation of the calcium-to-sulfur ratio for a gas residence time of one second, a sulfur removal efficiency of 90%, all at a pressure of 10 atmospheres:

$$\text{Ca/S} = 1613 (X_{\text{MgCO}_3})^{-0.666} (X_{\text{inert}})^{-0.073} (A)^{-0.443} (d_g)^{-0.20} \\ (D)^{0.342} \exp[-8331/(T + 273)] \quad (2-15)$$

Table 2.8 — Sorbent Consumption for 90% Sulfur Removal

Basis: $\frac{H}{U} (1-\epsilon)(1-\delta) = 0.175 \text{ sec}$; $\frac{H}{U} = 0.5 \text{ sec}$

	Calcium/Sulfur Molar Ratio				Sorbent Mass/Coal Mass (3 wt % sulfur in coal)			
	387		1095		387		1095	
	1000	1200	1000	1200	1000	1200	1000	1200
Dp (μm)	387	1095	387	1095	387	1095	387	1095
T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	1000	1200	1000	1200	1000	1200	1000	1200
Tymochtee Dolomite	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.4	0.19	0.22	0.34	0.45
Plum Run Dolomite	1.0	1.2	2.3	3.0	0.19	0.22	0.42	0.55
Highland	2.1	3.2	1.8	3.6	0.24	0.37	0.21	0.41
Greer	7.0	13.5	13.0	16.0	0.70	1.35	1.30	1.60
Mississippi	3.2	4.6	10.5	12.4	0.32	0.46	1.05	1.24
Carbon	2.3	5.5	2.7	3.5	0.24	0.58	0.28	0.37
Vicron	10.0	16.0	21.0	38.0	1.0	1.6	2.1	3.8

The standard error of this correlation is about 18%. Increased magnesium content, increased surface area, and, surprisingly, increased grain size, all contribute to a reduction in the sorbent consumption. As is expected, decreased particle diameter and decreased temperature contribute to reduced sorbent consumption. Thus, sorbents for high temperature application having high magnesium content, high surface area, and large grain size should be selected. Designs using small particles sizes (as small as 300 microns) should be used; for example, a circulating fluidized bed rather than a bubbling fluidized bed may provide improved performance.

The two dolomitic limestone sorbents that yield improved performance with increased temperature (Highland and Carbon) show the following statistical behavior for SO₂ removal:

Highland limestone fits a particle diameter to the 0.56 power, while showing very little temperature effect. With a standard error of about 11%, the calcium-to-sulfur ratio for a one second gas residence time in the bed is given by

$$\text{Ca/S} = 0.0589 (D)^{0.56} \exp[30/(T + 273)] \quad (2-10)$$

Carbon limestone shows a particle diameter power very nearly the same, 0.55, with a higher temperature sensitivity:

$$\text{Ca/S} = 0.0245 (D)^{0.55} \exp[1699/(T + 273)] \quad (2-17)$$

Major factors in the economic balance for the power plant are: 1) the sulfur content of the coal and the required sulfur removal efficiency, 2) the delivered cost of sorbent to the plant, and 3) the cost of solid waste disposal. Comprehensive cost models of direct coal-

fired power plants are not available, but based on fluidized-bed combustion studies it is likely that calcium-to-sulfur ratios of less than 2.0 would be acceptable for dolomites and less than 3.5 for limestones. This also assumes delivered sorbent costs of less than about \$20/ton. On this basis, Tymochtee dolomite and Plum Run dolomite could be economically used at temperatures up to 1200°C if particle sizes of less than 400 microns and $H/U(1-\epsilon)(1-\epsilon_p)$ greater than 0.2 were used. Highland limestone could be economically used at temperatures up to 1200°C with shallower beds or beds having higher velocities than those suitable for the dolomites. Carbon limestone would also be acceptable at temperatures up to 1200°C for a wide range of operating conditions. None of the other sorbents would be expected to be economically suitable for operation in a fluidized bed desulfurizer at temperatures greater than 1000°C. The disposal cost of residue from SO₂ removal will be lower than the residue from H₂S removal because the sulfided form of calcium is environmentally unacceptable for direct disposal and required further processing.

The pressure drop through the fluidized bed desulfurizer will be on the order of about 10 kPa per meter of bed depth. At ten atmospheres pressure an acceptable pressure drop through the desulfurizer system would be about 0.3 atmospheres. Assuming a distributor pressure drop of about 20% of the bed pressure drop, the bed depth could then be up to about 3 meters. Obviously, the gas residence time in the bed is the critical parameter with respect to sulfur removal. Shallow beds could be used if operated at low velocity. For example, with a gas residence time of 0.3 seconds and a velocity of 0.7 m/s, the bed depth would be about 0.2 meters, but the vessel would be very large in cross-section. The deep bed design, with a gas residence time of 1 second, could operate at velocities up to 3 m/s resulting in compact vessel cross-section.

Optimization of the plant economics with respect to the desulfurizer vessel is needed, but many degrees of freedom exist to achieve minimum cost. Contrary to the difficulties of feeding coal in

fluidized-bed combustion systems, the sorbent need not be fed in a well distributed manner, but may be fed at only a few points in the vessel. Factors such as sorbent agglomeration, attrition, and elutriation, as well as the distribution of hot gas to the base of the fluidized bed desulfurizer will also influence the choice of operating conditions.

3. FINE CALCIUM-BASED SORBENT PARTICLE FOR SULFUR REMOVAL

Section 3 is devoted to the evaluation of fine, calcium-based sorbents for sulfur removal from the combustion products of direct coal-fired turbines. Fine particles are defined here as having diameters less than about 40 microns, suitable for injection into and entrainment by the hot combustion gases. Background information is reviewed and the key data needs are identified. The test plan, test equipment and procedures are described, using a dispersed particle reactor to simulate the entrained particle environment. Tests that measure the kinetics of sulfation and sulfidation of "sintered", low surface area sorbent particles were conducted -- these are representative of the behavior of sorbents that have been exposed to very high flame temperatures when injected into the combustor or to the behavior of commercial limes. The kinetics of sulfidation and sulfation are evaluated and correlated for the sintered, low surface area sorbents. A conceptual commercial evaluation of sulfur removal performance in entrained desulfurizers using the sintered sorbents is performed based on these measured kinetics. Finally, the kinetics of sulfidation and sulfation of the sintered sorbents is scaled to that expected for active, freshly calcined sorbents having high, but transient surface areas. The commercial performance of these active sorbents is projected.

3.1 BACKGROUND

The data base for the kinetics of the sulfation and sulfidation of fine calcium-based sorbent particles is very limited, especially in the area of elevated pressures, when compared to the coarse particle data base. The following discussion summarizes what has previously been

reported in the literature, most of which comes from research directed toward sorbent injection into conventional furnaces at atmospheric pressure.

3.1.1 Effect of Calcined Sorbent Surface Area

The reaction rate of sulfation or sulfidation is observed to be sensitive to the initial surface area of the calcined sorbent. Increased calcined surface area increases the reaction rate and the extent of conversion that can be obtained. Borgwardt, et al, have reported on laboratory studies for both sulfation and sulfidation and have concluded that the reaction rate is proportional to the initial calcined surface area squared (40, 41). Examination of their data shows that they have considered rates for exposure times greater than about 3 seconds that do not apply to the exposure times characteristic of entrained desulfurizers -- the rate has dropped significantly for these long residence times, and exposure times less than 1 second are actually of interest. If the initial reaction rates are estimated from the Borgardt data, it is seen that the reaction rate is roughly proportional to the calcined surface area to the first-power, consistent with the observations of several other investigators (42-47).

These investigators present data on the rate of calcination and surface area development for limestones, dolomites, and lime hydrates.

3.1.2 Effect of Temperature

In the temperature range of interest to direct coal-fired turbines it is known that the surface area of sorbent particles is a strong function of time, changing very quickly during exposure. This transient surface area behavior has been measured by several investigators (42, 46-49). The surface area passes through three stages of development: 1) A sudden surface area increase as the sorbent calcines, 2) a simultaneous surface reduction catalyzed by the presence of H_2O or CO_2 during the calcination process, and 3) a slower thermal

sintering of the particle following complete calcination. Higher temperatures increase the rate of calcination while also increasing the rate of thermal and catalytic sintering.

Hydrated limes calcine much more quickly than do limestones or dolomites. The effect of temperature on the sulfation reaction itself seems to be overshadowed by the impact of the temperature on the initial calcined surface area.

3.1.3 Effect of Pressure

The effect of pressure on the calcination rate of fine sorbent particles has not been previously measured. It is expected based on coarse particle testing that higher pressures will reduce the rate of sorbent calcination and will increase the rate of sorbent sintering, resulting in lower surface areas of calcined particles. Simons, et al (50) measured the rate of sulfation of fine sorbent particles over a range of pressures and concluded that the "intrinsic" reaction rate is directly proportional to the total pressure, but the intrinsic reaction rate has little to do with overall sorbent reaction performance. Their testing was conducted in a packed bed requiring relatively long particle exposure to high temperature before sulfation.

3.1.4 Effect of Sorbent Type

Several classes of calcium-based sorbents may be applicable for use in entrained desulfurizers: raw limestones and raw dolomites having fine grinds; calcitic hydrates (Ca(OH)_2) having characteristic sizes of about 2 to 5 microns; dolomitic hydrates ($\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \cdot \text{MgO}$) or dihydrates ($\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \cdot \text{Mg(OH)}_2$) having characteristic particle sizes of about 2 to 5 microns; commercial limes (CaO) or specially produced high surface area limes (not commercially available) as fine grinds. Significant differences between the sulfation performance of limestones, dolomites, hydrated limes, hydrated dolomites and limes have been noted. Within each class the differences are quite minor compared to the differences found for coarse particles, and this is a result of the small particle

size and the relatively small pore diffusion resistances. The major factors for differences in sorbent types seems to relate simply to the surface area and particle size while impurities may also have an influence on the variations observed. The order of reactivity found is usually hydrated dolomite > hydrated lime > dolomite > lime > limestone with characteristic surface areas of these materials being: limestones and dolomites about 1 to 5 m²/gm; calcitic and dolomitic hydrates about 10 to 30 m²/gm; commercial limes about 1 to 5 m²/gm; and specially prepared limes about 20 to 50 m²/gm.

Borgwardt, et al (49) concludes that the rate of sorbent calcination is directly proportional to the initial surface area of the raw sorbent, which may lead to a variation in the resulting calcine surface area for different sorbent types. The treatment of sorbents with additives of various types has indicated some improvement in reactivity, though this is a secondary effect that may well not be applicable for use in direct coal-fired turbines.

3.1.5 Effect of Gas Composition

The sulfation and sulfidation reactions have been found to be first-order in the SO₂ or the H₂S mole fraction by most investigators. Borgwardt (51), for example, found the rate of sulfation of uncalcined limestone particles to be first-order in the H₂S mole fraction. No impact of the oxygen level in the gas has been reported for the sulfation reaction and it is assumed that the sulfation reaction is zero-order in O₂, just as has been found for coarse particles. H₂O and CO₂ catalyze the loss of surface area, and H₂O has a strong effect on the equilibrium H₂S level in sulfidation. The reported technique for producing lime sorbents having very high surface areas is to calcine them at a moderate temperature under conditions that will minimize the CO₂ content in the surrounding gas (49).

Borgwardt (40) has reported that the sulfation reaction rate is proportional to the 0.67 power of the SO₂ mole fraction in the gas, but again, these are for sulfation rates that occur after longer exposure

times than is characteristic of entrained desulfurizer, and it is concluded that the measurement do not represent the behavior of the initial high sulfation rate period.

3.2 OBJECTIVES AND TEST PLAN

The objectives of the fine particle testing and evaluation were to assess the potential of fine calcium-based sorbents for use in an entrained gas-particle contactor for direct coal-fired turbines. The specific objectives were to:

- test the reactivity of a range of calcium-based sorbents at temperatures up to 1200°C and pressures up to 12 atmospheres
- generate kinetic correlations as a function of temperature, particle size and sorbent type
- develop commercial design equations for the sizing and performance of entrained desulfurization
- perform a preliminary assessment of the performance potential of calcium-based sorbents in entrained desulfurizers for direct coal-fired turbines

The effect of pressure on the reaction kinetics was the major consideration. Two major test series were conducted for the sulfur dioxide reaction and for the hydrogen sulfide reaction. The test matrices were:

1) SO₂ capture

Sorbent types

- Plum Run dolomite
- Highland limestone
- Vicron limestone

- hydrated Vicron limestone
- a commercial lime hydrate

Simulation Gas Composition

- Carbon dioxide 8 mole %
- Oxygen 10 mole %
- SO₂ 0.5 mole %
- Nitrogen 81.5 mole %

Test Conditions

Seven tests were conducted for each of the raw sorbents and two for each of the hydrated sorbents. For the raw sorbents:

Temperature(°C)	Pressure(atm)	Particle size	Contact Time(sec)
1100	6	<400 mesh	0.75 and 1.5
1100	12	<20 microns	0.75 and 1.5
1100	6	<400 mesh	0.75
1200	6	<20 microns	0.75 and 1.5

The particle sizes tested were in the range of 5 to 25 microns (mass mean diameters), and these are typical of the grinds that can be commercially achieved, as well as being representative of sizes previously tested in conventional furnace injection programs.

Some additional tests were also conducted to test the reproducibility of the results and to test the order of reaction with SO₂. A total of 33 tests were completed. The raw sorbent types were selected, based on their coarse particle test behavior, because of their wide variation in performance. The hydrated sorbents tests were conducted at 1100°C and at pressures of 6 and 12 atmospheres with a contact time of 0.75 seconds.

These test matrices provided the minimum information required to develop preliminary reaction kinetics correlations.

2) H₂S Capture

Sorbent types

- Plum Run dolomite
- Highland limestone

Gas composition

-- Hydrogen sulfide 0.5 mole %

-- Nitrogen 99.5 mole %

Test conditions

Four tests were conducted with each sorbent:

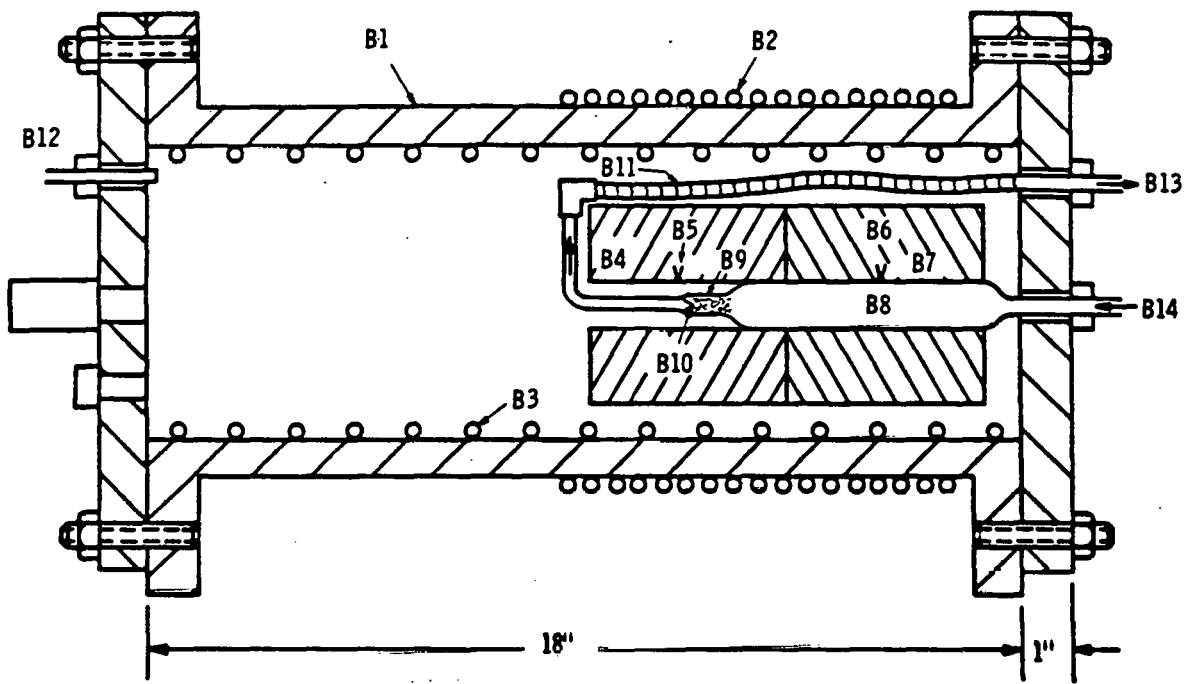
Temperature(°C)	Pressure(atm)	Particle Size	Contact Time(sec)
1100	6	<400 mesh	0.75
1100	6	<20 microns	0.75
1100	12	<400 mesh	0.75
1100	12	<20 microns	0.75

Again, these tests provided the minimum information needed to produce preliminary kinetic expressions. The two raw sorbents were selected to represent the general classes of dolomites and limestones. Under sulfidation conditions using fine particles, little variation between different limestones or between different dolomites is expected based on the background data review.

3.3 DISPERSED PARTICLE REACTOR TEST EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

All of the fine particle tests were conducted on a "dispersed particle" reactor. In this reactor the particles are first dispersed within a quartz wool matrix, stirring the 20 mg sample of sorbent particles continuously into the wool mechanically for 20 minutes to ensure uniform dispersion of the particles onto the quartz filaments. The wool is placed within a quartz tube that is necked down from a 20 mm inner diameter to a 3 mm inner diameter to provide sufficient gas velocity to minimize mass transfer resistance at the particle surface. The quartz tube containing the wool plug sits horizontally within a pressure shell as shown in Figure 3.1. The quartz tube is surrounded by electric heaters that bring the sample and reaction gases up to the desired temperature. The pressure shell is the shell used to house the thermogravimetric balance for the coarse particle testing.

The system flow diagram is shown in Figure 3.2 and differs for the system diagram for the thermogravimetric balance in only one



KEY TO DISPERSED REACTOR FIGURE

B1	Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel	B8	Quartz Reaction Tube
B2	External Cooling Coil	B9	Sample Basket
B3	Internal Cooling Coil	B10	Sample Thermocouple
B4	Reaction Zone Furnace	B11	Flexible Metal Exhaust Hose
B5	Reaction Zone Thermocouple	B12	Atmospheric Pressure Vent
B6	Preheat Zone Furnace	B13	Exhaust Gas Outlet
B7	Preheat Zone Thermocouple	B14	Reaction Gas Inlet

Figure 3.1 — Dispersed Particle Reactor Apparatus

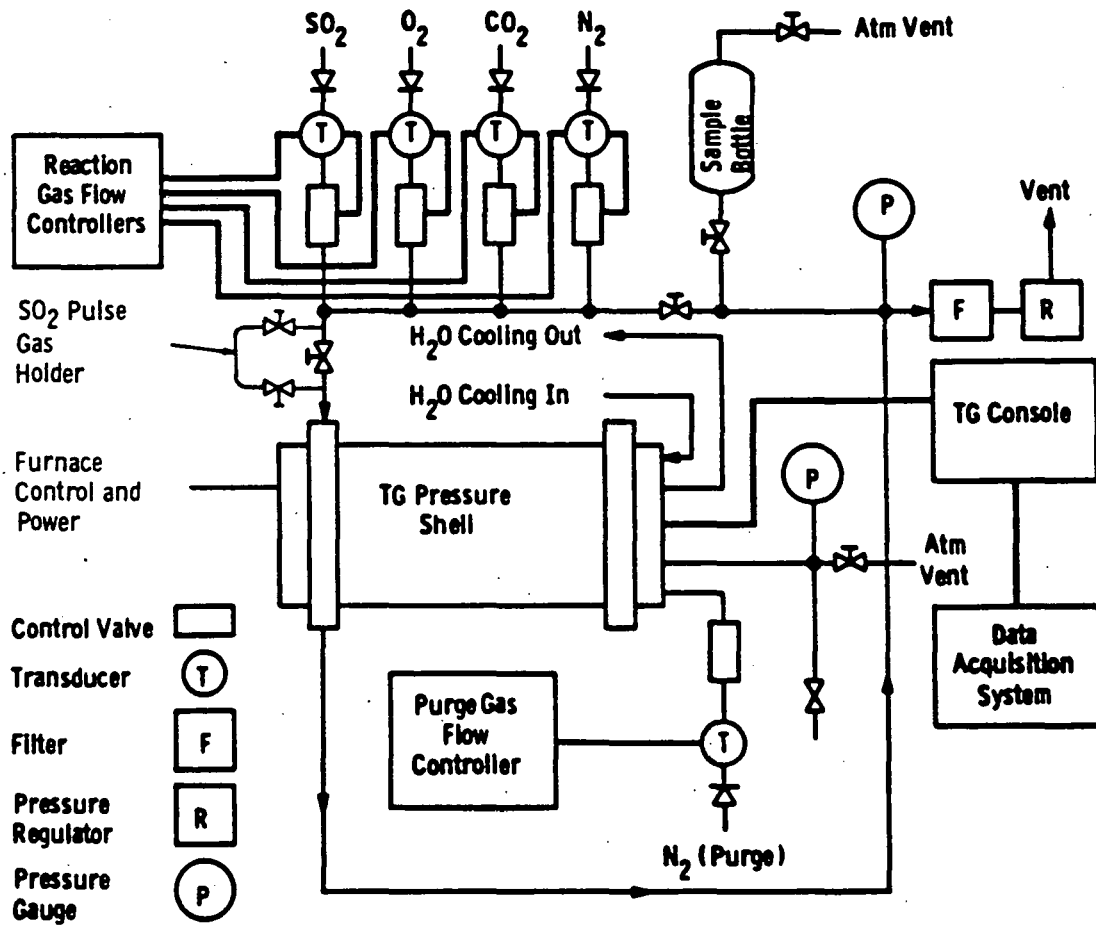


Figure 3.2 — System Diagram for the Dispersed Particle Reactor Facility

respect. The reaction gas (premixed SO_2 or H_2S) is contained within a small reservoir having a carefully measured volume that will provide a specified contact time between the reaction gas and the sorbent particles when the control valves are switched. In operation the sample is dispersed within the wool matrix, the wool plug is placed into the quartz tube constriction, the quartz tube is placed within the pressure vessel, the system is pressurized and the flow of inert nitrogen, CO_2 and oxygen is started through the sorbent sample. The sample and inert gas are slowly heated up to the reaction temperature desired. Once at temperature, the reaction gas reservoir valves are switched sending the flow of reaction gas through the quartz tube to contact the sorbent particles for the prescribed time. Following the test the system is cooled down, the wool plug is removed and the reacted sorbent particles are analyzed for calcium and sulfur content. This analysis then provides the conversion of CaO to CaSO_4 or CaS .

This technique is analogous to a method developed and used by Borgwardt at EPA (40, 51) for atmospheric pressure testing of fine sorbent particles. The analytical procedures for CaSO_4 and CaS used by Borgwardt were also used in this program.

The potential concerns with this technique are:

- 1) The sample must be preheated to the reaction temperature before sulfation or sulfidation is initiated. Thus, the important calcination rate is not included as part of the kinetic measurement. Fortunately, at the temperatures of interest to coal-fired turbines the time required for calcination is very small.

- 2) Because the sample is preheated and held at high temperature for a relatively long time (on the order of 0.5 hours) the sorbent samples will have surface areas very close to their minimum value. Thus, the test results really represent the behavior of minimal surface area sorbents, or "sintered" sorbent. The sintered sorbent kinetics must be scaled to higher surface areas to determine the performance of active, freshly injected and calcined particle.

3) Significant dispersion of the reactant gas in the feed system occurs before the reaction gas reaches the sorbent particles, so the concentration of the SO_2 or H_2S is lower than the specified test value. Fortunately, because the reaction rate is first-order in the sulfur species concentration, the product of the SO_2 (or H_2S) concentration and the contact time determines the conversion. When the reaction gas is diluted the contact time increases in inverse proportion to the drop in concentration so that the product of concentration and contact time is always fixed. Dispersion only influences the test results if the concentration is reduced to values near or below the equilibrium SO_2 or H_2S level. This will be discussed in the evaluation of the test results to demonstrate this behavior.

4) Some of the sorbent particles are entrained out of the quartz wool and are lost from the product chemical analysis. This is not really a concern because the evaluation procedure measures the calcium and sulfur in the product sample collected and does not depend on a material balance on the sample initially placed in the wool matrix. On the other hand, if the entrainment loss represents particles of a predominantly small or large size then the test results would be confused because the size distribution of the particles analyzed would not correspond to the size distribution dispersed in the initial wool plug.

3.4 TEST RESULTS IN SULFUR DIOXIDE

The test results for the 32 tests conducted in SO_2 are listed in Table 3.1. The average particle diameter listed is the mass-mean.

Several tests were done in duplicate to test reproducibility: Runs 1 and 2 showed reproducibility for Plum Run dolomite of about 96% while Runs 15 and 18 showed reproducibility of only 85%. Runs 3 and 7 showed reproducibility for Vicron limestone of about 90%. It is concluded that the experimental technique yields reproducible results. The analytical step for Run 14 indicated a loss of sample may have occurred during analysis, and indeed the result in Run 14 is

Table 3.1 — Fine Particle Sulfation Test Results

Run No.	Sorbent	Average diameter (microns)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Contact time (sec)	% Sulfated
1	Plum Run	25.8	1100	6	1.5	55.94
2	Plum Run	25.8	1100	6	1.5	60.85
3	Vicron	12.7	1100	6	1.5	28.86
4	Highland	13.5	1100	6	1.5	30.12
5	Plum Run	25.8	1200	6	1.5	40.47
6	Highland	13.5	1200	6	1.5	21.94
7	Vicron	12.7	1100	6	1.5	23.88
8	Plum Run	25.8	1100	6	0.75	26.90
9	Vicron	12.7	1100	6	0.75	16.91
10	Highland	13.5	1200	6	0.75	2.86 a
11	Vicron	12.7	1200	6	0.75	2.92 a
12	Plum Run	25.8	1200	6	0.75	2.08 a
13	Highland	13.5	1100	6	0.75	14.19
14	Vicron	12.7	1200	6	1.5	42.04 b
15	Plum Run	25.8	1100	12	0.75	33.60
16	Highland	13.5	1100	12	0.75	16.83
17	Vicron	12.7	1100	12	0.75	20.45
18	Plum Run	25.8	1100	12	0.75	45.07
19	Highland	13.5	1100	12	1.5	37.71
20	Vicron	12.7	1100	12	1.5	34.72
21	Plum Run	25.8	1100	12	1.5	74.22
22	Highland	6.8	1100	6	0.75	18.73
23	Plum Run	9.8	1100	6	0.75	42.05
24	Vicron	8.5	1100	6	0.75	22.28
25	Commercial hydrate	---	1100	6	0.75	13.05
26	Vicron hydrate	---	1100	6	0.75	12.45

Table 3.1 (continued)

27	Commercial hydrate	---	1100	12	0.75	18.69
28	Vicron hydrate	---	1100	12	0.75	14.24
29	Highland	13.5	1100	12	0.75	39.83 c
30	Plum Run	25.8	1100	12	1.5	89.79 c
31	Vicron	12.7	1100	6	1.5	29.88
32	Vicron	12.7	1200	6	1.5	13.18

a -- tests where the SO_2 level dropped below equilibrium

c -- tests conducted with 1 mole % SO_2 rather than 0.5 mole %

b -- test result rejected and repeated

inconsistent with the other runs, so this run was repeated in Run 32. Run 14 was thus rejected.

Run 29 was performed to test the first-order behavior of the reaction rate with respect to the SO_2 concentration. The test conditions are identical with those of Run 19, except Run 19 has a contact time of 1.5 seconds in 0.5 mole % SO_2 while Run 29 has a contact time of 0.75 seconds in 1 mole % SO_2 . If the reaction rate is first-order in the SO_2 concentration then the sulfation level resulting from these two tests should have been the same. The sulfation levels were only 5% different and it is concluded that the rate is first-order in SO_2 .

Run 30 was performed specifically to determine the curvature in the sulfation versus time plot, and this is seen in the data plots that follow. A clear indication of the extent of dispersion of the reaction gas when it was injected into the reactor tube is seen in the three runs at 1200°C and 0.75 second contact time, Runs 10, 11, and 12. In these runs the dispersion must have dropped the SO_2 concentration in the gas contacting the sorbent to a level near or below the equilibrium SO_2 level. These tests used the smallest reactant gas reservoir of the test series, resulting in the greatest reactant gas dispersion in the inert carrier gas, while being at the temperature having the highest SO_2 equilibrium level (about 350 ppm) -- thus, very little sulfation could proceed. These three runs provide no kinetic information, but they do provide information about the operating limits of operation of the dispersed reactor due to gas dispersion.

The sulfation data for Plum Run dolomite is shown graphically in Figure 3.3. The figure shows linear behavior in the degree of sulfation with time (curves 1 and 2), and indicates improved sulfation as the pressure is increased and as the particle diameter is reduced. Increased temperature from 1100 to 1200°C results in reduced sulfation. Note the point run with 1 mole % SO_2 with a 1.5 second contact time is shown in the figure as being equivalent to a 0.5 mole % SO_2 test with a 3.0 second contact time, and this shows that a large degree of curvature occurs when the sulfation level exceeds about 80% conversion.

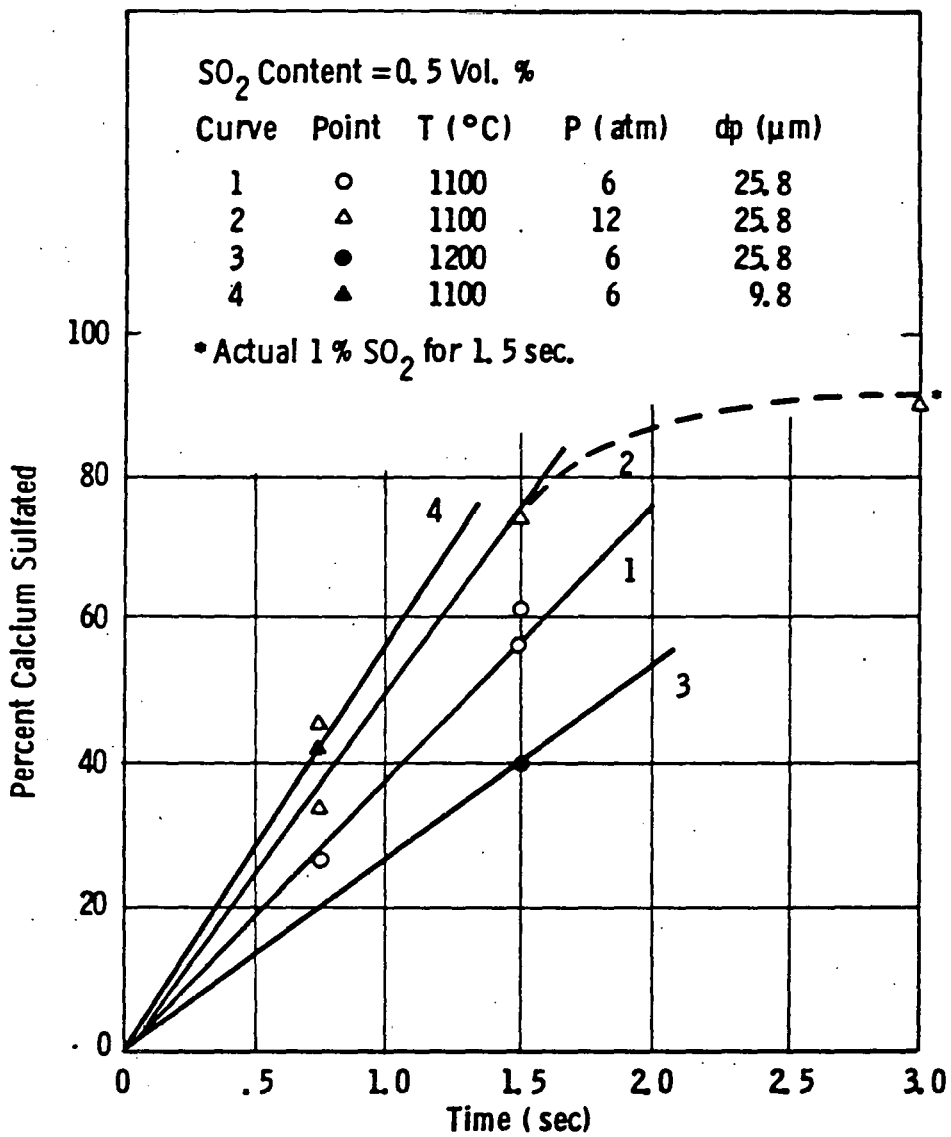


Figure 3.3 — Fine Particle Sulfation Results for Plum Run Dolomite

A similar plot of sulfation level versus time is shown in Figure 3.4 for Highland limestone. The results have the same trends as for Plum Run dolomite, although the conversion levels are much lower. Linear behavior with time is shown, improved sulfation with increased pressure and reduced particle size, and reduced sulfation with increased temperature is shown. Figure 3.5 illustrates the test results for Vicron limestone. The results are very similar to those for Highland limestone, except that 1) the Vicron limestone appears more sensitive to temperature, with the sulfation level decreasing more as the temperature is increased, and 2) there is a definite, though small degree of curvature in the sulfation data (curves 1 and 2 as shown by the dashed lines).

It is interesting to note that there is a parallel here between the results obtained in the coarse particle testing. The Plum Run dolomite showed the highest level of sulfation of the three sorbents and the Vicron limestone was the most sensitive to temperature (see Table 2.8). Comparing the initial reaction rates in Table 2.7 for the coarse particles also shows a strong parallel between the coarse and fine particle results. The similarity between Highland and Vicron limestones also is consistent with previous fine particle test results reported at atmospheric pressure that indicate limestones on the whole do not behave much differently from one another at these small particle sizes.

Figure 3.6 presents the graphic results for the Vicron hydrate and the commercial hydrate. The two hydrates behave very similarly to each other as well as being close to the results for the Highland limestone and the Vicron limestone. The lack of improvement in the sulfation performance relative to the limestones results from the test procedure that exposes the sorbent to high temperatures for long times prior to sulfation, thus sintering the sorbents severely. It is concluded that hydrates exposed to high temperature will lose surface area to a level of the raw limestone and will behave no better than limestones or limes exposed to high temperatures. The behavior shown in Figure 3.6 does not correspond to that of a fresh hydrate injected into

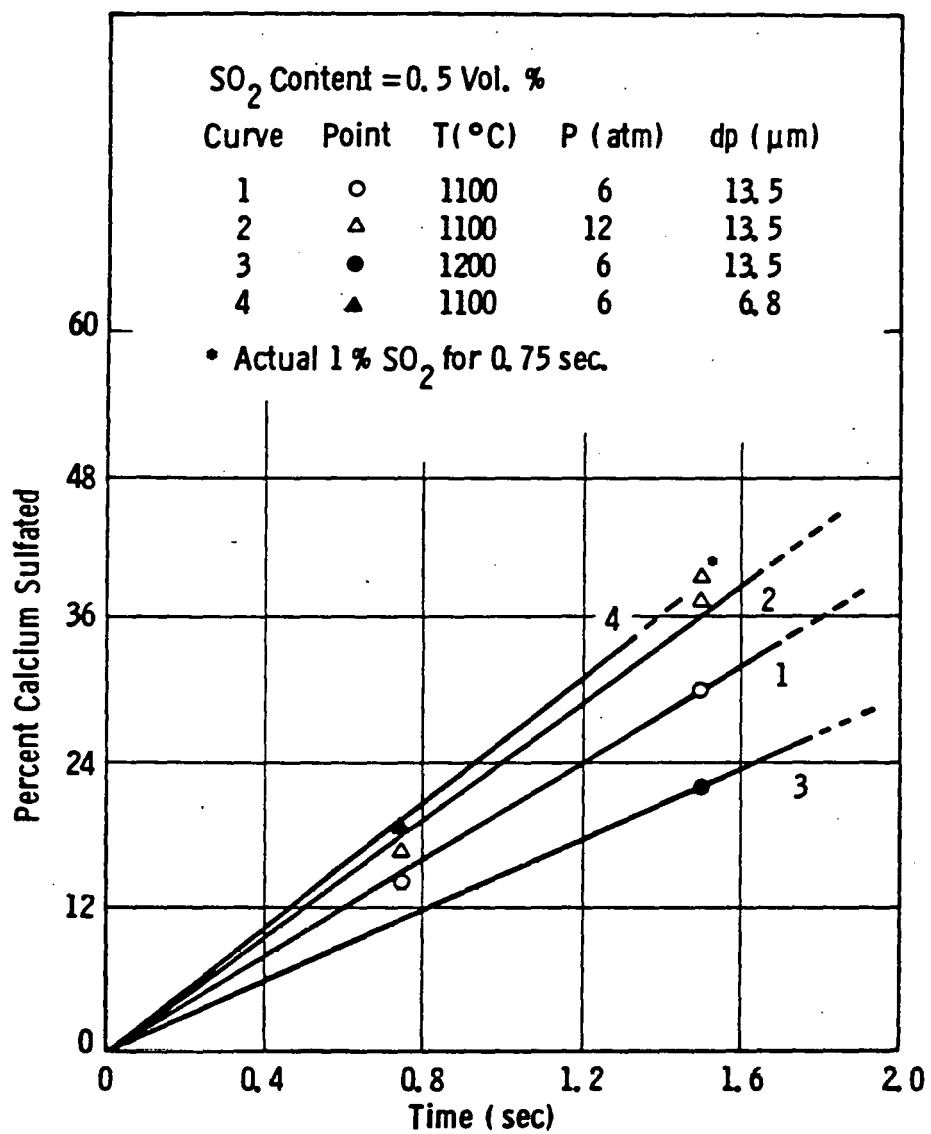


Figure 3.4 — Fine Particle Sulfation Results for Highland Limestone

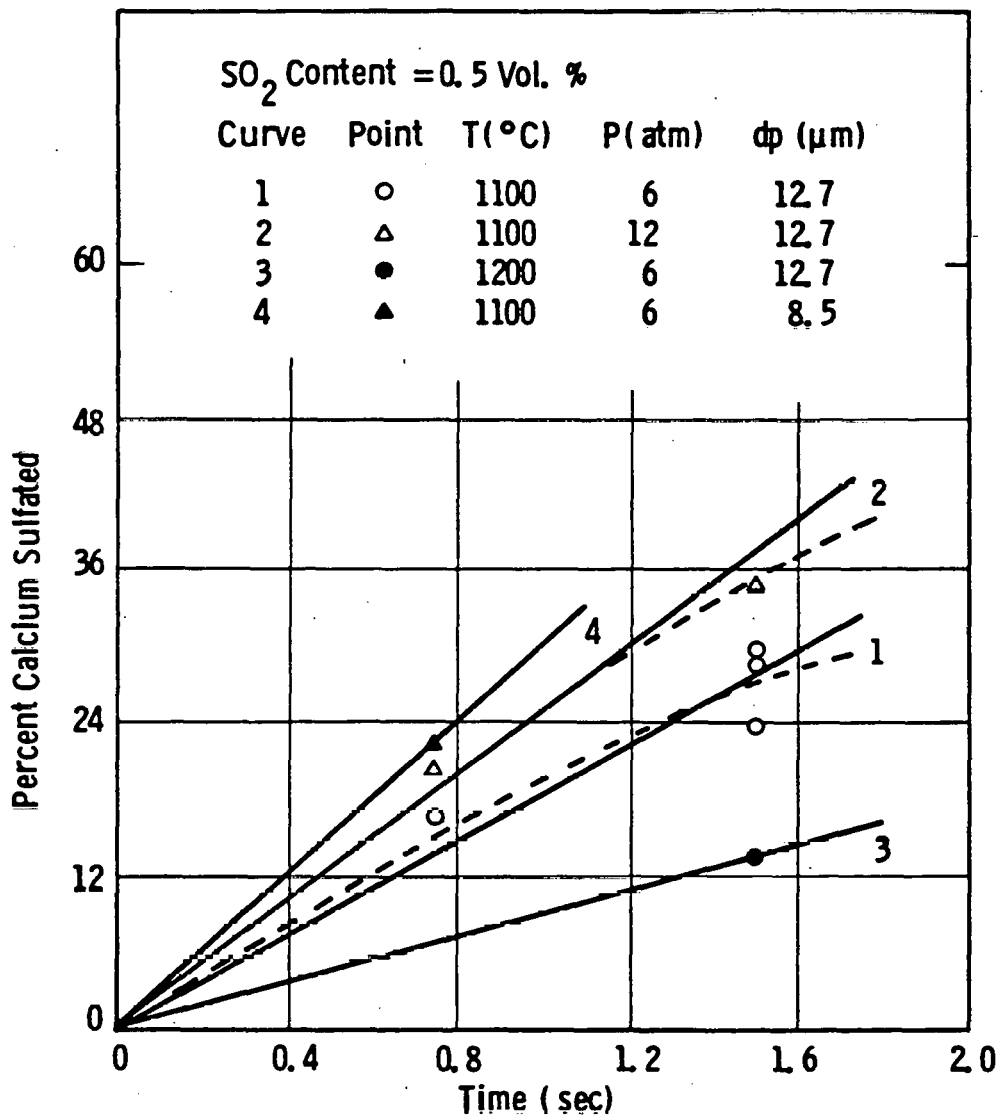


Figure 3.5 — Fine Particle Sulfation Results for Vicron Limestone

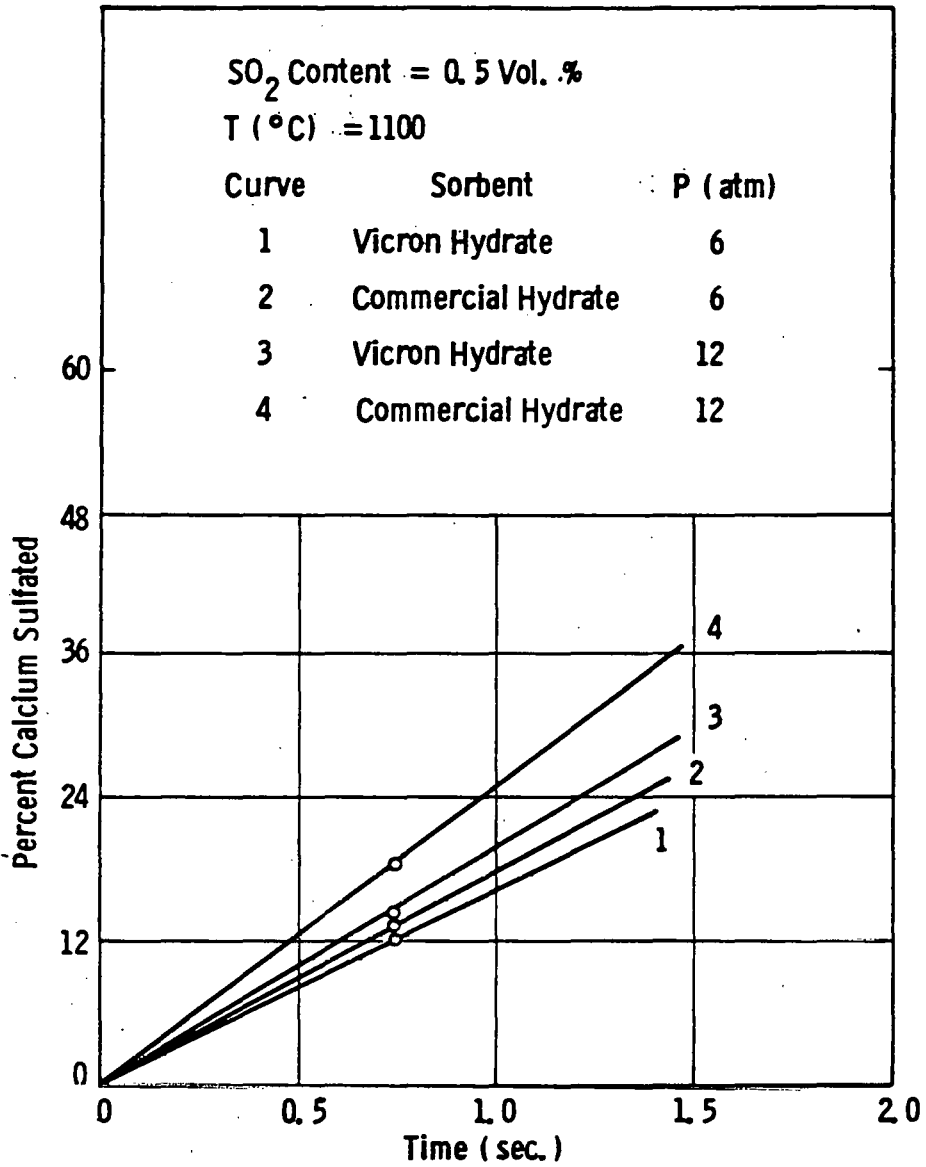


Figure 3.6 — Fine Particle Sulfation Results for Calcium Hydrates

a high temperature SO₂ gas. The behavior shown in the figure is probably similar to that of a commercial lime produced in a rotary kiln and having characteristically low surface areas.

3.5 TEST RESULTS IN HYDROGEN SULFIDE

The test results for the eight runs performed with H₂S are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 - Fine Particle Test Results in H₂S

Run No.	Sorbent	Particle Size (microns)	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (atm)	Contact time (sec)	% Sulfidation
33	Plum Run	25.8	1100	6	0.75	39.96
34	Plum Run	9.8	1100	6	0.75	43.26
35	Highland	13.5	1100	6	0.75	25.26
36	Highland	6.8	1100	6	0.75	29.72
37	Plum Run	25.8	1100	12	0.75	46.56
38	Plum Run	9.8	1100	12	0.75	49.72
39	Highland	13.5	1100	12	0.75	37.11
40	Highland	6.8	1100	12	0.75	43.47

Trends shown in the data are 1) increased sulfidation occurs with increased pressure; 2) increased sulfidation occurs with decreased particle size; and 3) higher sulfidation levels occur for the dolomite than for the limestone. Comparing the results for sulfidation with those for sulfation in Table 3.1 indicates that slightly higher sulfidation levels occur in the same contact time for Plum Run dolomite than are obtained for sulfation. Greatly higher sulfidation levels occur at the same conditions for Highland limestone than occur with sulfation. This is consistent with expectations, and based on the observed low sensitivity of sulfidation to sorbent type it is expected

that the behavior shown here is characteristic of all dolomites and all limestones. Again, these results represent the behavior of low surface area, sintered sorbents.

3.6 EVALUATION OF SULFUR REMOVAL KINETICS

The test data accumulated in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 may be correlated using standard multiple regression analysis. This leads to quantitative descriptions of the qualitative trends demonstrated by the data.

3.6.1 Sulfation Data Correlation

The general form assumed for the correlation is

$$a = k_o (d_p)^a (P)^b (t)^c Y \quad (3-1)$$

where a is the fraction of the calcium sulfated, k_o is the reaction rate constant, d_p is the mass-mean particle diameter in microns, P is the total pressure in atmospheres, t is the time in seconds, and Y is the mole fraction SO_2 in the gas. The terms a , b , and c are empirical constants. The correlation results are as follows:

Plum Run Dolomite

Range of correlation: $d_p = 9.8$ to 25.8 microns; $P = 6$ to 12 atmospheres; maximum sulfation level about 85 %.; temperature $1100^\circ C$

$$a = 133 (d_p)^{-.42} (P)^{.44} (t)^{1.03} Y \quad (3-2)$$

The limited curvature with time implies that the rate of reaction, $R = da/dt$, is given by

$$R = 133 (d_p)^{-.42} (P)^{.44} Y = k Y \quad (3-3)$$

where R is the sulfation rate expressed as the fraction of the sorbent calcium sulfated per second. The limited temperature data collected, while not sufficient for statistical analysis, indicates that the rate constant is related roughly to the temperature by

$$k_0 = 0.6 \exp \{7417/(T+ 273)\} \quad (3 4)$$

where T is the temperature in °C. This is quite close to the activation-term of about 6300 found for 387 micron Plum Run dolomite in the coarse particle testing, giving some confidence in the constants in Equation 3-4.

Highland Limestone

Range of correlation: $d_p = 6.8$ to 13.5 microns; $P = 6$ to 12 atmospheres; maximum sulfation level about 50 %; temperature 1100°C

$$a = 70 (d_p)^{-.43} (P)^{.29} (t)^{1.13} Y \quad (3 5)$$

The limited curvature with time implies that the rate of reaction is given by

$$R = 70 (d_p)^{-.43} (P)^{.29} Y = k Y \quad (3-6)$$

where R is the sulfation rate expressed as the fraction of the sorbent calcium sulfated per second. Again, temperature data collected is too limited for statistical analysis, but indicates that the rate constant is given roughly by

$$k_o = 0.66 \exp \{6411/(T+273)\} \quad (3-7)$$

where T is the temperature in °C. This is close to the activation energy-term found for the Highland limestone initial reaction rate of 387 micron particles in the coarse particle testing.

Vicron Limestone

Range of correlation: $d_p = 8.5$ to 12.7 microns; $P = 6$ to 12 atmospheres; maximum sulfation level about 40%.; temperature 1100°C

$$a = 145 (d_p)^{-.72} (P)^{.31} (t)^{.72} Y \quad (3-8)$$

While there is a slight curvature with time, this may be linearized and the implied rate of reaction is given by

$$R = 113 (d_p)^{-.72} (P)^{.31} Y = k Y \quad (3-9)$$

where R is the sulfation rate expressed as the fraction of the sorbent calcium sulfated per second. The limited temperature data collected indicates that the rate constant is given roughly by

$$k_o = 0.0041 \exp \{14018/(T+273)\} \quad (3-10)$$

where T is the temperature in °C. The 14018 is a much higher activation energy-term than that found for the initial reaction rate in coarse particle Vicron limestone testing, and the observed fine particle behavior is suspected of inaccuracy in this case. Overall, it is concluded that the Highland and Vicron limestones behave almost identically in their sulfation kinetics at these fine particle sizes.

3.6.2 Sulfidation Data Correlation

Here it is assumed that the sulfidation extent increases linearly with time for Plum Run dolomite and Highland limestone, since this behavior was found for sulfation. The same general form for the rate equation is assumed:

$$R = k_o (d_p)^a (P)^b Y = k Y \quad (3-11)$$

where R is now the sulfidation rate, in fraction of the calcium sulfided per second, and Y is the mole fraction of H_2S in the gas.

Plum Run Dolomite

Limits of the correlation: $d_p = 9.8$ to 25.8 microns; pressure = 6 to 12 atmospheres; temperature $1100^\circ C$; maximum level of sulfidation about 90% .

$$R = 93.5 (d_p)^{-0.08} (P)^{.21} Y \quad (3-12)$$

No data was collected on the effect of temperature in this program, but based on coarse particle testing it is likely that the rate will decrease slightly in the temperature range of 1000 to $1200^\circ C$, much as for sulfation. Note the very small effect of particle diameter on the sulfidation rate, indicating small diffusion resistance, and the small effect of pressure relative to the pressure influence in sulfation.

Highland Limestone

Limits of the correlation: $d_p = 6.8$ to 13.5 microns; pressure = 6 to 12 atmospheres; temperature $1100^\circ C$; maximum level of sulfidation about 70% .

$$R = 46.1 (d_p)^{-0.23} (P)^{.55} Y \quad (3-13)$$

Again, no data was collected on the effect of temperature in this program, but based on coarse particle testing it is likely that the rate

will decrease slightly in the temperature range of 1000 to 1200°C, much as for sulfation. A smaller effect of particle diameter and a larger effect of pressure is seen for sulfidation that was seen for sulfation in Equation 3.6.

3.7 EVALUATION OF ENTRAINED DESULFURIZERS FOR DIRECT COAL-FIRED TURBINES

In this section the commercial performance of entrained desulfurization for direct coal-fired turbines is estimated based on the kinetic correlations developed in the previous section. In contrast to the fluidized bed desulfurizer evaluation in section 2.9 for coarse calcium-based sorbents, the sulfur removal performance of the entrained desulfurizer is sensitive to the sulfur content of the coal and the combustion excess air (or the resulting SO₂ or H₂S concentration in the gas). Thus, specific scenarios for the coal sulfur content and the combustion excess air must be proposed to see what the sensitivity is. Also, the correlations developed are for the low surface area, sintered sorbent particles, and these must be scaled to the performance of freshly calcined sorbents.

3.7.1 Combustor Operation and Coal Scenarios

The entrained desulfurizer is characterized by the equation for the sulfur removal performance developed in Appendix D:

$$Ca/S = [- \ln(1-E)] / \{ H/(U - U_s) k Y_o \} \quad (3-14)$$

The gas phase SO₂ or H₂S mole fraction at the point of sorbent introduction, Y_o, appears explicitly in the equation, showing that the calcium-to-sulfur feed ratio required for a given sulfur removal efficiency is inversely proportional to Y_o. The value of Y_o in a turbine combustor depends upon the sulfur content of the coal, whether the coal is fed dry or in slurry form, and on the combustion conditions

at the point of sorbent injection -- that is, on the degree of excess or substoichiometric air at the point of injection and on the degree of quenching by water or steam injection at that point. For example, a high-sulfur bituminous coal (4 wt % sulfur) if fed as dry coal will produce a combustion product containing about 1600 to 1700 ppm SO_2 at a temperature of 1100 to 1200°C, respectively. The SO_2 content of the gas will be roughly proportional to the sulfur content of the coal, so that a 1 wt % sulfur bituminous coal will yield an SO_2 content of 400 to 425 ppm. Corresponding oxygen and carbon dioxide contents would be about 10 mole % and 8 mole %, respectively.

On the other hand, if a 4 wt % sulfur bituminous coal is partially combusted in an initial stage of the combustor and quenched to a temperature of 1100°C it will produce a gas having a predominantly H_2S content of about 6200 ppm, with a water content on the order of 32 mole %. Again, the H_2S content will be roughly proportional to the sulfur content of the bituminous coal. This increase in the H_2S content of the gas relative to the previous SO_2 case provides a large potential for improved sulfur removal.

This behavior results from the assumption that the gas and sorbent flow cocurrently through the entrained desulfurizer effectively in plug flow. Any degree of backmixing of gas and particles will tend to reduce the dependency of the sulfur removal on the inlet sulfur content of the gas. Certain combustor designs, such as generally in sluggers where significant backmixing will occur, will result in lower dependence on coal sulfur content and combustion conditions, but this dependence will not be removed entirely.

The next factor influencing the sulfur removal performance is the required sulfur removal efficiency, E . The sulfur removal requirements for direct coal-fired turbines are not yet defined and will depend on the size of the facility (electric utility large scale applications will have standards differing from smaller industrial cogeneration applications, which will also differ from even smaller transportation applications). Even if the New Source Performance Standard for large utility applications is applied there is uncertainty.

If a high-sulfur bituminous coal is fired the required sulfur removal would be 90% with this standard, while a low-sulfur coal would only require about 70% removal. A partially cleaned coal, say with 50% sulfur removed during slurry preparation, would only require about 80% sulfur removal with the utility standard. Standards of sulfur removal may also vary significantly with the specific location of the plant. The impact on the sorbent consumption is large. For a given coal sulfur content, if the sulfur removal efficiency is reduced from 90% to 60% then the required Ca/S ratio, according to equation 3.14, is reduced by a factor of 2.5 if the combustion conditions are the same in both cases. Thus, these two factors, Y_o and E , have a large impact on the sorbent consumption rate even without considering the kinetics of specific calcium-based sorbents or the specific combustor conditions.

For the combustion conditions at the point of sorbent injection fixed (fixed temperature, excess or substoichiometric air level, and quench gas level); fixed calcium-based sorbent type and size; and fixed combustor design (fixed value of H/U , etc), the calcium-to-sulfur ratio required to achieve a given sulfur removal efficiency is proportional to the quantity $[-\ln(1-E)/X_s]$ according to Equation 3-14, but the sorbent mass feed rate is independent of the coal sulfur content, being directly proportional to the quantity $[-\ln(1-E)]$. Contrast this to the fluidized bed desulfurizer where the calcium-to-sulfur ratio for a given sulfur removal efficiency is independent of the coal sulfur content, and the sorbent mass feed rate is directly proportional to the coal sulfur content.

The quantity U_s is the gas-particle slip velocity, so $H/(U-U_s)$ is the particle residence time in the desulfurizer.

3.7.2 Sintered Sorbent Performance in SO_2 and H_2S

The sorbent testing performed and the kinetics developed are for low-surface area sorbents that have been highly sintered prior to sulfur exposure. The surface areas of these sorbents are at a low and stable level that does not change during the course of the test. According to equation 3.14 the Ca/S ratio for these sorbent depends on the factors:

- the sulfur removal efficiency required
- the particle residence time in the desulfurizer stage, $H/(U-U_s)$
- the particle kinetic constant k , itself a function of temperature, pressure, sorbent type, and particle diameter
- the content of SO_2 or H_2S in the gas at the point of injection of the sorbent into the gas stream, Y_o

The performance of the sorbents tested can be expressed in the form

$Ca/S \ H/(U-U_s) \ Y_o$ (ppm) versus (mass-mean sorbent particle diameter)

to simplify the consideration of specific conditions. This is done in Figures 3.7 and 3.8 for sintered Plum Run dolomite and sintered Highland and Vicron limestones. Highland and Vicron limestones behave very similarly as seen from the previous rate comparisons. Each figure shows the effect of pressure at 10 and 20 atmospheres and the effect of SO_2 and H_2S gases all at a temperature of $1100^\circ C$ and with a sulfur removal efficiency of 80%. Note that the figures extrapolate beyond the pressure range and particle size range of the testing. The figures are applied by selecting a representative gas SO_2 or H_2S content for the specific coal sulfur content and combustion conditions of interest, a particle residence time, and a particle mass-mean diameter, from which the required Ca/S ratio can then be taken directly. In the figure for Plum Run dolomite, for example, with a 10 atmosphere pressure and a 4 micron diameter sorbent size, the quantity $Ca/S \ H/(U-U_s) \ Y_o$ is equal to about 8000 in an SO_2 gas. If the SO_2 content of the gas were 1600 ppm and the particle residence time were 1.0 second then the required Ca/S ratio would be 5.0. Increasing the pressure to 20 atmospheres would reduce the Ca/S ratio to about 3.75 based on the pressure factor in Equation 3.3. On the other hand, in an H_2S gas, at 10 atmospheres pressure and with 4 micron particle size the quantity $Ca/S \ H/(U-U_s) \ Y_o$ is equal to about 12000. If the H_2S content of the gas were 6200 ppm and the particle residence time were 1.0 second the required Ca/S ratio

Sulfur Removal Efficiency = 80 %
 Temperature = 1100° C

Curve	Gas	Pressure (atm)
1	H ₂ S	10
2	H ₂ S	20
3	SO ₂	10
4	SO ₂	20

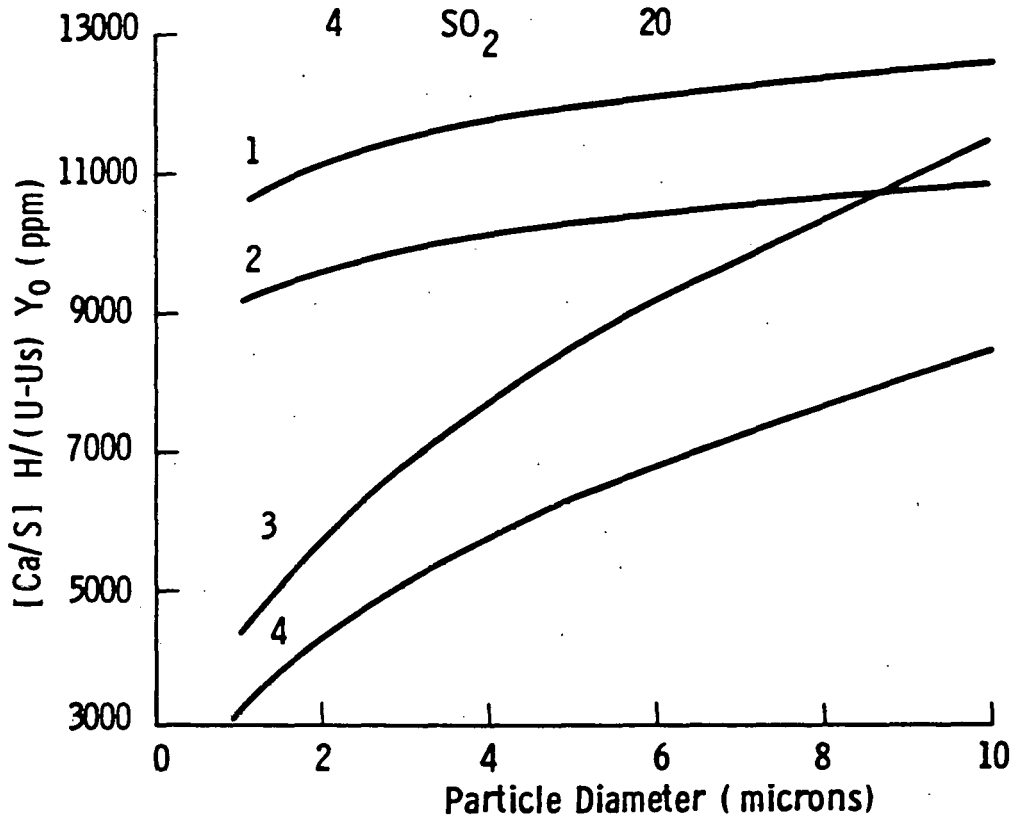


Figure 3.7 — Sintered Highland and Vicron Limestones
 Removal Performance in SO₂ and H₂S

Sulfur Removal Efficiency = 80 %
 Temperature = 1100° C

Curve	Gas	Pressure (atm)
1	H ₂ S	10
2	H ₂ S	20
3	SO ₂	10
4	SO ₂	20

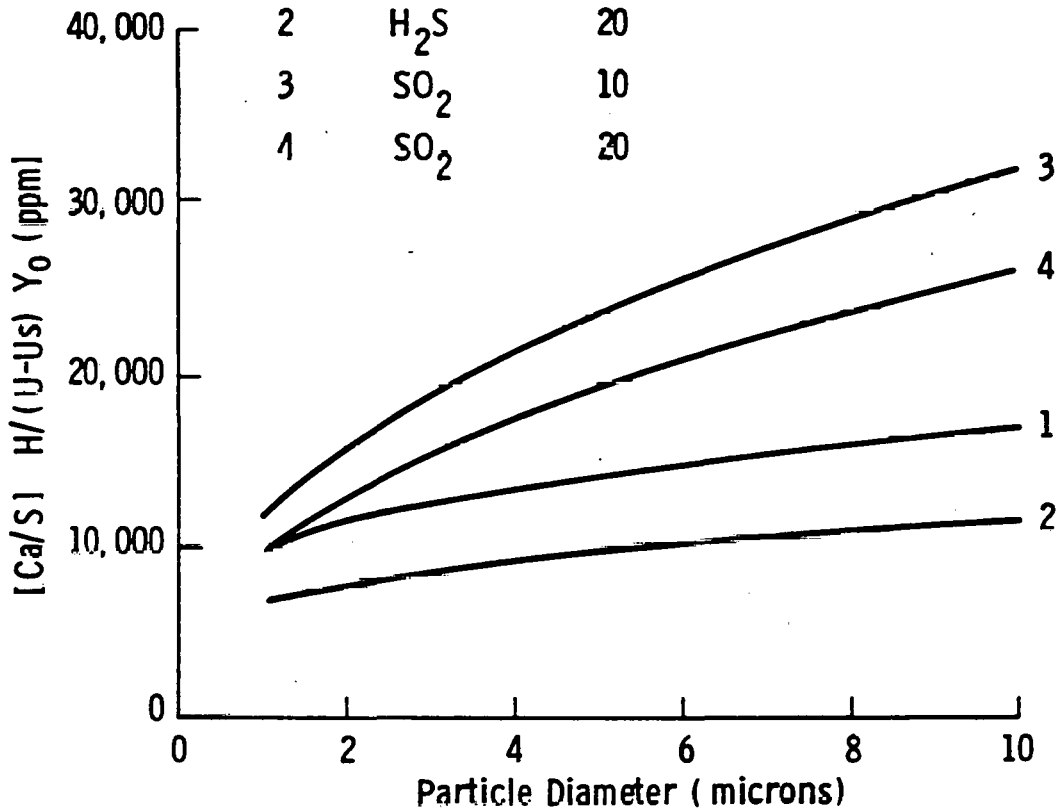


Figure 3.8 — Sintered Plum Run Dolomite Removal Performance in SO₂ and H₂S

would be about 2.0. Increasing the pressure to 20 atmospheres would decrease the Ca/S ratio to about 1.6 based on the pressure factor in Equation 3.12.

Figure 3.8 for sintered Highland and Vicron limestones indicates that in SO_2 the sintered limestones perform worse than the sintered dolomite. For the same hypothetical conditions as assumed above for Plum Run dolomite in SO_2 , the required Ca/S ratio would be about 13 at 10 atmospheres pressure and about 10.8 at 20 atmospheres. On the other hand, the sintered limestones compare favorably to the performance of sintered dolomite in H_2S . At the same conditions hypothesized for sintered Plum Run dolomite in H_2S , the sintered limestones require a Ca/S ratio of about 2.3 at 10 atmospheres pressure and 1.5 at 20 atmospheres.

The following conclusions are reached for the sintered sorbents based on these two figures:

- The sintered, low surface area sorbents are representative of sorbents injected into a very hot zone of a direct coal-fired turbine combustor (greater than 1500°C) before removing sulfur in a cooler combustor zone. The sintered limestones are also representative of typical commercial limes produced in high-temperature rotary kilns.

- The performance of the sintered sorbents (that is, the Ca/S ratio required to achieve the needed sulfur removal) is probably acceptable only for high sulfur coals, for cases where high sulfur removal efficiency is not required, and for combustor systems where the gas residence time can be on the order of 1 second. Their use would be more commercially acceptable in an H_2S gas than in an SO_2 zone of the combustor.

- The sintered dolomite performs better than the sintered limestones in SO_2 gases on a Ca/S ratio basis, but on a feed weight basis the limestones and dolomites are comparable.

- The sintered dolomite performs better in H_2S than in SO_2 gases, but only because of the potentially higher content of H_2S in the gas. On the other hand, much larger dolomite particles may be used in

an H_2S gas than in an SO_2 gas since the kinetics in H_2S are less sensitive to particle diameter.

- The sintered limestones perform much better in H_2S than in SO_2 because of both improved kinetics and higher potential H_2S concentrations compared to SO_2 concentrations. Again, much larger limestone particles may be used in H_2S than in SO_2 . While the sintered limestones and sintered dolomite are comparable in Ca/S ratio in H_2S , the limestones are much superior to dolomite on a feed weight basis.

3.7.3 Active, High-Surface Area Sorbent Performance

The objective of this section is to scale the sintered sorbent kinetics and performance results to estimate the potential performance of high surface area, freshly calcined calcium-based sorbents. This is done using available information from the literature on the behavior of the sorbent surface area with time, temperature and gas composition. There is significant uncertainty in the scaling procedure and the results provide only perspective on the potential performance of active, high surface area sorbents. Confirmation of many of the assumptions made is needed in controlled experiments as well as in small-scale integrated combustor testing.

The rate constant k in equation 3.14 is observed to be directly proportional to the surface area of the sorbent particle. For the sintered sorbents tested this surface area is a minimal value that is also stable with time, but for freshly calcined sorbents the surface area may be much larger as well as being a function of time, temperature and gas composition. The rate constant k for the sintered sorbents is given by

$$k = k_o (d_p)^a (P)^b e^{E/T} \quad (3-15)$$

where values for k_o , a , b and E have been estimated and reported in the previous sections. For the active, high-surface area sorbents the rate constant is expressed as

$$k = k_o (S/S_o) (d_p)^a (P)^b e^{E/T} \quad (3-16)$$

The additional term (S/S_o) is the ratio of the sorbent surface area over the surface area reached on sintering. This ratio is expected to be a function of the sorbent particle diameter, the gas temperature, the pressure, the composition of the gas (mainly the carbon dioxide and water vapor content), and the time of exposure of the sorbent, but is not expected to be a strong function of the sorbent type.

The mathematical form of the ratio is expected to be

$$(S/S_o) = (S_*/S_o) a_c \eta_d + 1 \quad (3-17)$$

where (S_*/S_o) is the ratio of the maximum surface area that would be achieved on instantaneous calcination of the sorbent in a gas free of carbon dioxide and water vapor divided by the sintered sorbent surface area. a_c is the fraction of the calcium carbonate or calcium hydroxide calcined to calcium oxide, and η_d is a factor representing the degradation of the surface area due to sintering phenomena. It is assumed in Equation 3.17 that the sintered sorbent surface area is very close to the initial surface area of the uncalcined, raw sorbent.

The term (S_*/S_o) is observed to be a function of particle diameter. Data reported by EPA(41) and EER(42) on the calcination of fine sorbents at atmospheric pressure has been compiled and correlated to suggest that

$$(S_*/S_o) = 80 (d_p)^{-.44} \quad (3-18)$$

This relation indicates that 1 micron diameter particles of limestone or dolomite will have an ultimate surface area of 80 times the sintered surface area if they are shock calcined without CO_2 or H_2O being present.

The calcination term, a_c , has a form

$$a_c = 1 - \exp \{-K_c (t)^m (1-P_c/P_e)\} \quad (3-19)$$

where K_c is a calcination rate constant, t is the exposure time, m_c is an empirical constant, P_c is the partial pressure of CO_2 in the gas and P_e is the equilibrium partial pressure of CO_2 at the gas temperature. The form is suggested by the reported calcination evaluations of Borgwardt (49) and Ulerich (6). From Borgwardt's work it is also expected that

$$K_c = A_c S_o \exp \{-E_c/(T + 273)\} \quad (3-20)$$

where A_c and E_c are empirical constants, and S_o is the initial limestone or dolomite surface area in the uncalcined state.

The data of EPA (41, 49) and EER (42) have been compiled and correlated using standard multiple regression techniques to determine the calcination factors m_c , A_c and E_c in Equations 3.19 and 3.20. The EER data was collected on an actual entrained combustor using 11 micron Vicron limestone ($S_o = 0.9 \text{ m}^2/\text{gm}$), while the EPA data was collected on a dispersed-fixed bed simulation of an entrained reactor using 10 micron Fredonia limestone ($S_o = 0.9 \text{ m}^2/\text{gm}$). The range of temperatures in the EPA testing was up to a maximum of 1000°C with particle exposure times of 0.1 to 0.7 seconds. The EER data considered a temperature range of 1360 to 1830°C at particle residence times up to 0.15 seconds.

The EPA and EER data correlations compare favorably for the factor m_c , but the predicted calcination constant is larger from the EPA data than it is from the EER data by a factor of about ten at 1200°C . This is because the particle heatup time becomes a significant portion of the total calcination time at the higher temperature range used by EER, according to the assessment of EER. The 0.5 value for m_c is representative of a diffusion-controlled reaction.

	<u>EPA data</u>	<u>EER data</u>
m_c	0.5	0.45
A_c	136,240	81
E_c	13,330	5790
K_c (1200°C)	16.0	1.6

The particle sintering rate factor, η_d , is expected to depend on thermal sintering and sintering that is catalyzed by the presence of CO_2 and H_2O in the gas. Again, EPA and EER provide data on the sintering of limestone at atmospheric pressure (41, 42). The EPA data is at temperatures up to 1000°C with 1 micron limestone particles, while the EER data is at much higher temperatures with 11 micron limestone particles. The form used to fit the data is a product of exponential quantities, the first representing thermal sintering in a gas free of CO_2 and water vapor, and the second representing the catalytic contribution of CO_2 (no data on the effect of water vapor on sintering is available):

$$\eta_d = \exp\left\{-K_t(t)^{m_t}\right\} \exp\left\{-K_C(P_C)^m(t)^r\right\} \quad (3-21)$$

The results of the correlation are, for $K_t = A_t \exp[-E_t/\{T+273\}]$ and $K_C = A_C \exp[-E_C/\{T+273\}]$;

	<u>EPA</u>	<u>EER</u>
A_t	51	222
E_t	8781	8822
m_t	0.48	0.30
A_C	12	
E_C	3665	
r	0.31	
m	0.39	

The results are quite similar considering the differences in test technique and test conditions, but the EER data tends to show greater degradation of surface area with time. Again, the value of m_t suggests a diffusion-controlled reaction.

The relative surface area factor, S/S_0 from Equation 3.17, is illustrated in Figure 3.9 for limestone and dolomite sorbents for

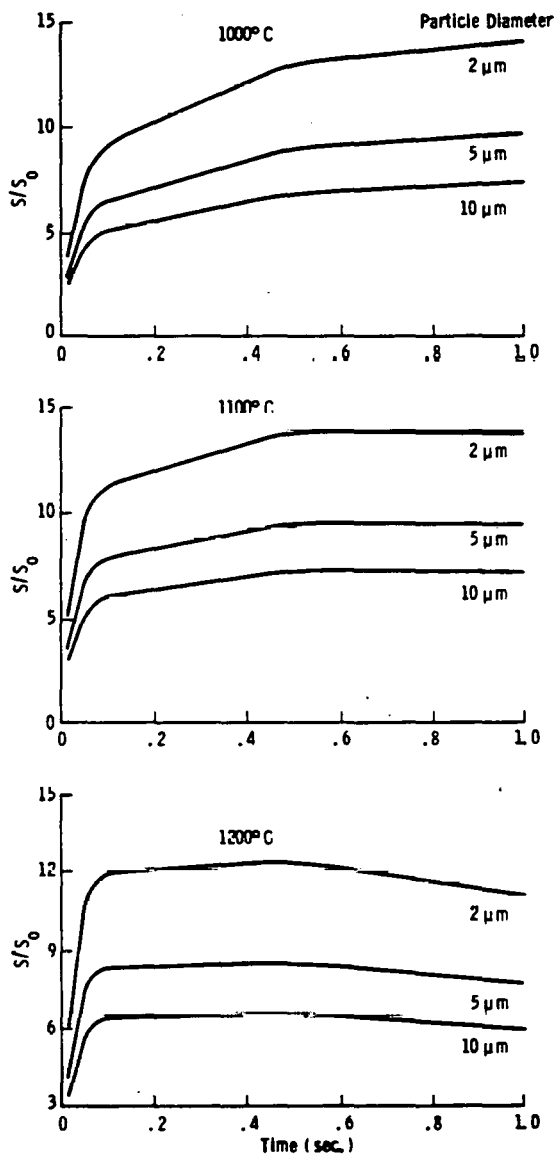


Figure 3.9 — Relative Surface Area of Limestones and Dolomites

temperatures of 1000, 1100, and 1200°C with particle diameters of 2, 5 and 10 microns diameter. The correlations forms from EER are used, along with the constants based on the EPA data for the catalytic sintering rate. At the moderate temperature of 1000°C the surface area is 5 to 15 times the sintered sorbent surface area within the range of times of interest. At the higher temperatures the surface area reaches a peak value early and begins to drop.

Figure 3.10 illustrates the relative surface area of a 2 micron high-surface area lime particle or a calcium hydroxide particle (S/S_*) (assuming very fast calcination of the hydrate) when injected into gases at temperatures of 1000, 1100 and 1200°C. In this figure the correlation for the sintering of surface, Equation 3.17, was used assuming the initial fraction of calcination is unity, so in these cases the surface area continuously decreases with time.

The scaling of the sintered sorbent kinetics to high-surface area sorbent was done using Equation 3.16. Specific combustor conditions and coal sulfur contents must now be included in the estimates because of the dependency of surface area on exposure time. Plum Run dolomite performance is illustrated in Figure 3.11 for the effect of coal sulfur content and particle diameter on the performance in SO_2 , Figure 3.12 for the effect of temperature, and Figure 3.13 for the performance in H_2S . It is expected that these results for Plum Run dolomite may be generalized to most dolomites because of the limited sensitivity of performance due to changes in dolomite type reported in the literature.

In Figure 3.11 Plum Run dolomite particle sizes of 2 and 5 microns are considered at a temperature of 1100°C and a pressure of 10 atmospheres. Two specific conditions are included in the figure, a 1 wt % sulfur coal requiring 70% sulfur removal, and a 4 wt % sulfur coal requiring 90 % sulfur removal. The particle residence time ranges from 0.2 to 1 second. The following conclusions can be drawn from the figure:

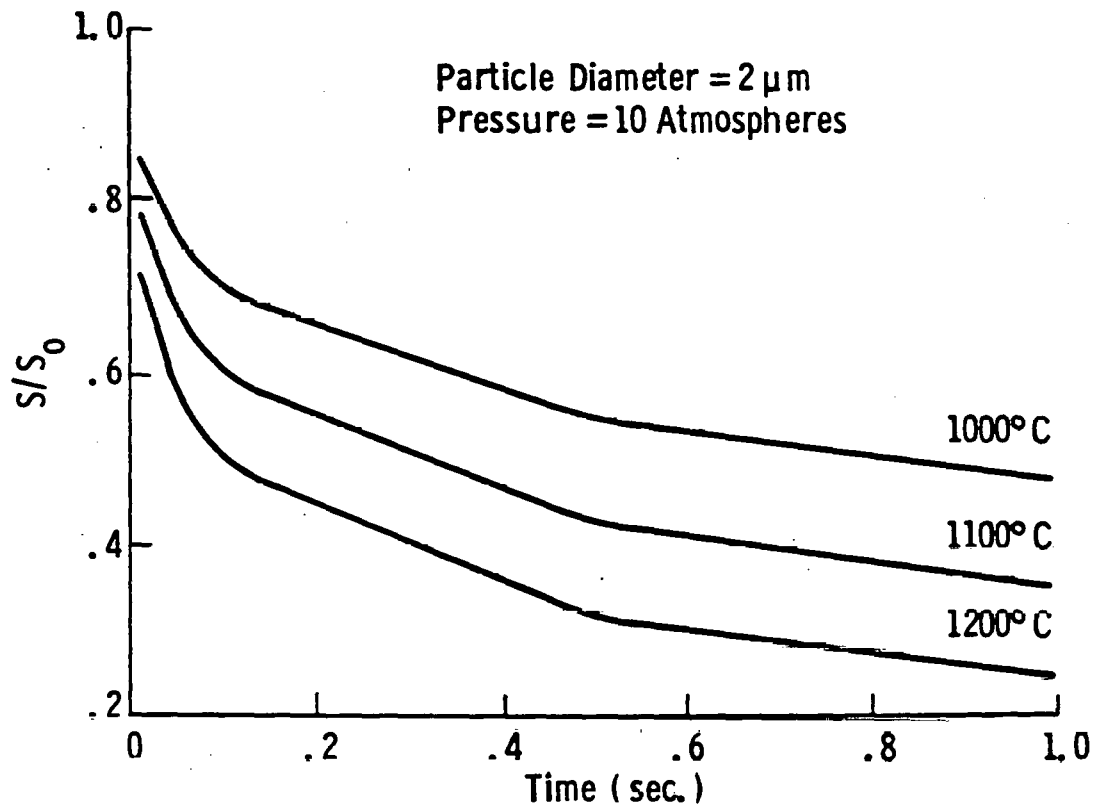


Figure 3.10 — Relative Surface Area (S/S_0) of Limes and Hydrates

Curve	Particle Diameter (μm)	Coal Sulfur Content, Wt. %	Sulfur Removal, %
1	5	1	70
2	2	1	70
3	5	4	90
4	2	4	90

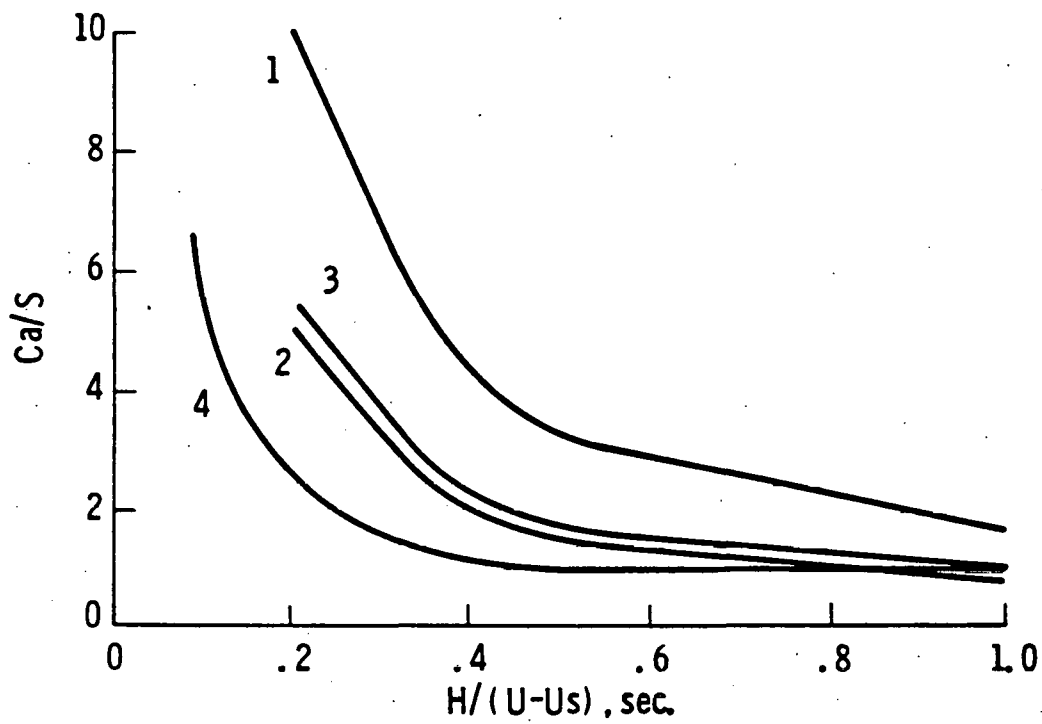


Figure 3.11 — Plum Run Dolomite SO_2 Removal Performance at 1100°C and 10 atmospheres pressure

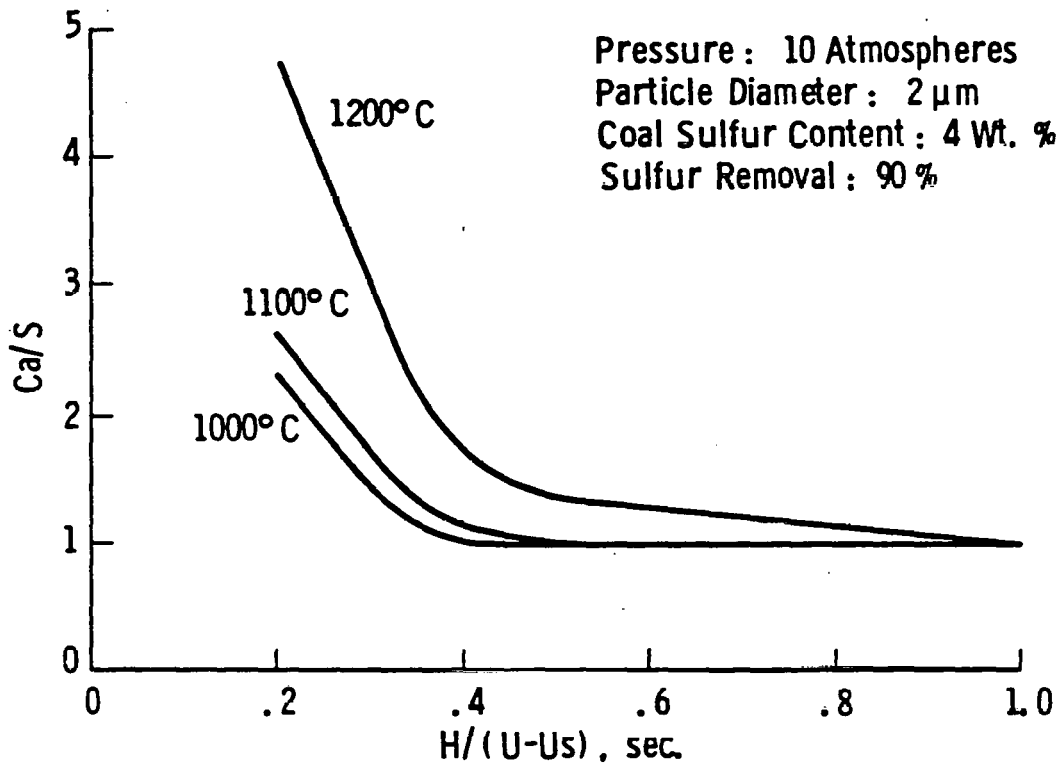


Figure 3.12 — Plum Run Dolomite SO₂ Removal
 Performance: Effect of Temperature

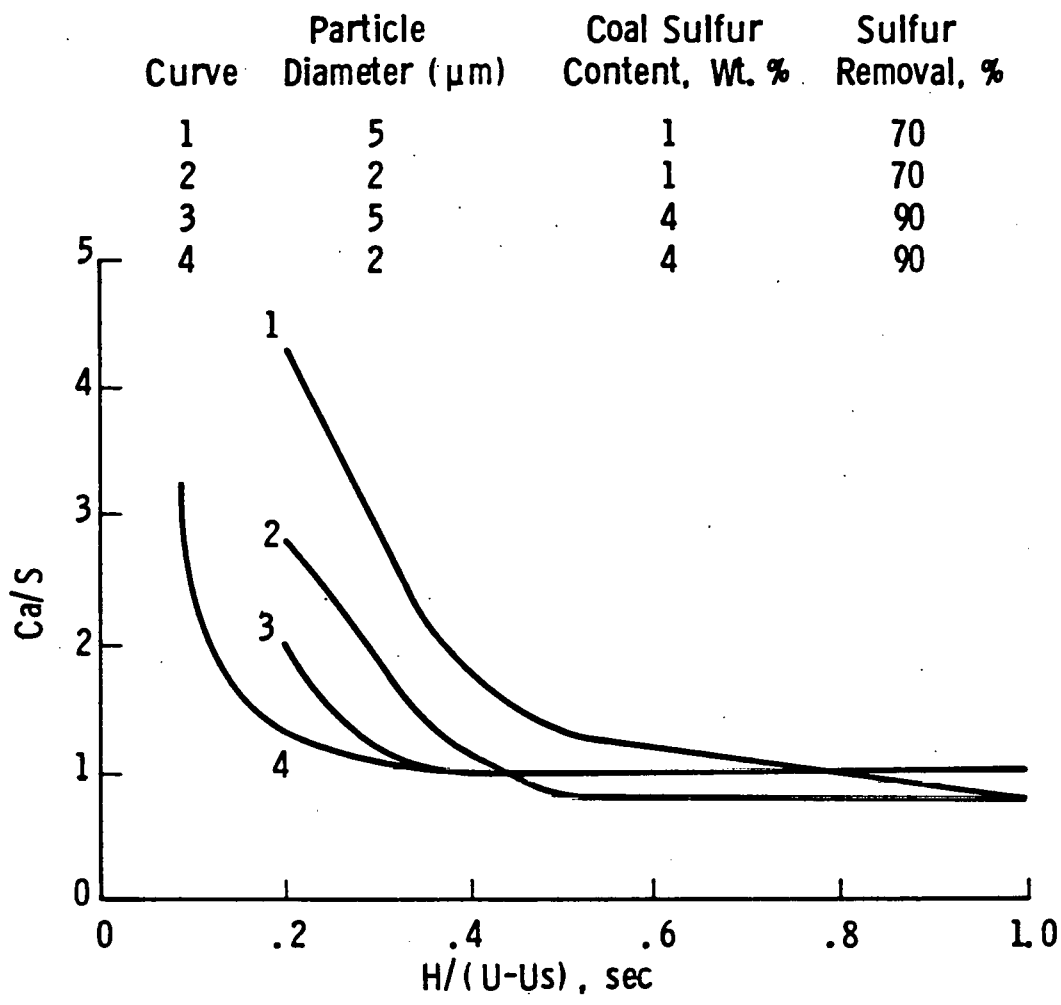


Figure 3.13 — Plum Run Dolomite H_2S Removal
 Performance: 1100°C and 10 Atmospheres
 Pressure

- There is little benefit in performance from increasing the gas residence time above 0.5 seconds.
- Low sulfur coals will require small dolomite particle diameters on the order of 2 microns for acceptable sorbent consumption rates
- The performance looks promising with high sulfur coals in that Ca/S ratios of less than 2 can probably achieve 90% sulfur removal
- There is a tradeoff between Ca/S ratio, gas residence time, and particle diameter for all of the cases pictured that can only be resolved by considering operating cost, equipment cost, and operability
- Increasing the pressure will reduce the sorbent consumption by about the pressure to the 0.44 power

The effect of temperature on Plum Run dolomite sulfur removal in SO_2 is illustrated in Figure 3.12. Only the high sulfur case is considered with a particle diameter of 2 microns. Increasing the temperature to 1200°C is costly in terms of sorbent consumption, while little difference is expected between 1000 and 1100°C performance.

H_2S removal in dolomite is illustrated in Figure 3.13 for high and low sulfur coal cases. Performance is significantly better than in SO_2 mainly because of the higher H_2S contents of the gas. The following conclusions have been drawn:

- Gas residence time greater than 0.5 seconds has no benefit for reduced sorbent consumption
- Ca/S ratios less than 2 can achieve acceptable sulfur removal for low sulfur coals using gas residence times as small as 0.35 seconds
- Ca/S ratios less than 1.5 can achieve acceptable sulfur removal for high sulfur coals using gas residence times as small as 0.3 seconds.
- Relatively large dolomite particles, up to about 25 microns, could be used for H_2S removal with little increase in the required sulfur removal efficiency because of the low

sensitivity of H_2S removal to particle size in H_2S . This may permit the use of cyclones for dolomite removal.

- Increasing the pressure reduces the dolomite consumption rate only by about pressure to the 0.2 power

Results for Highland limestone and Vicron limestone are shown in Figures 3.14 through 3.16. Again, as with the dolomites, it is expected that these results will generally represent limestones of most types within a reasonable band of variation. Figure 3.14 shows the results for limestone sulfur removal in SO_2 as a function of particle diameter, coal sulfur content, and gas residence time. The temperature is $1100^\circ C$ and the pressure is 10 atmospheres. Analogous to the conclusion for dolomites, the following conclusions are drawn:

- Little benefit is gained from gas residence times greater than 0.5 seconds
- Use of small limestone particles, less than 2 microns diameter is probably needed for acceptable performance and gas residence times will probably need to be greater than 0.4 seconds
- Increasing the pressure will reduce the sorbent consumption by about the pressure to the 0.3 power

The effect of temperature on limestone SO_2 removal shown in Figure 3.15 is quite the same as for dolomite SO_2 removal. A significant increase in sorbent consumption is found when going to $1200^\circ C$, while reducing the temperature from 1100 to $1000^\circ C$ reduces the sorbent consumption only slightly.

H_2S removal by limestone is pictured in Figure 3.17 and shows that results comparable to dolomite H_2S removal on a Ca/S basis is obtained. This means that limestone H_2S removal is superior to dolomite on a weight basis. Also,

- Gas residence times less than 0.4 seconds will be acceptable
- Ca/S ratios less than 1.5 may be expected with high sulfur coals

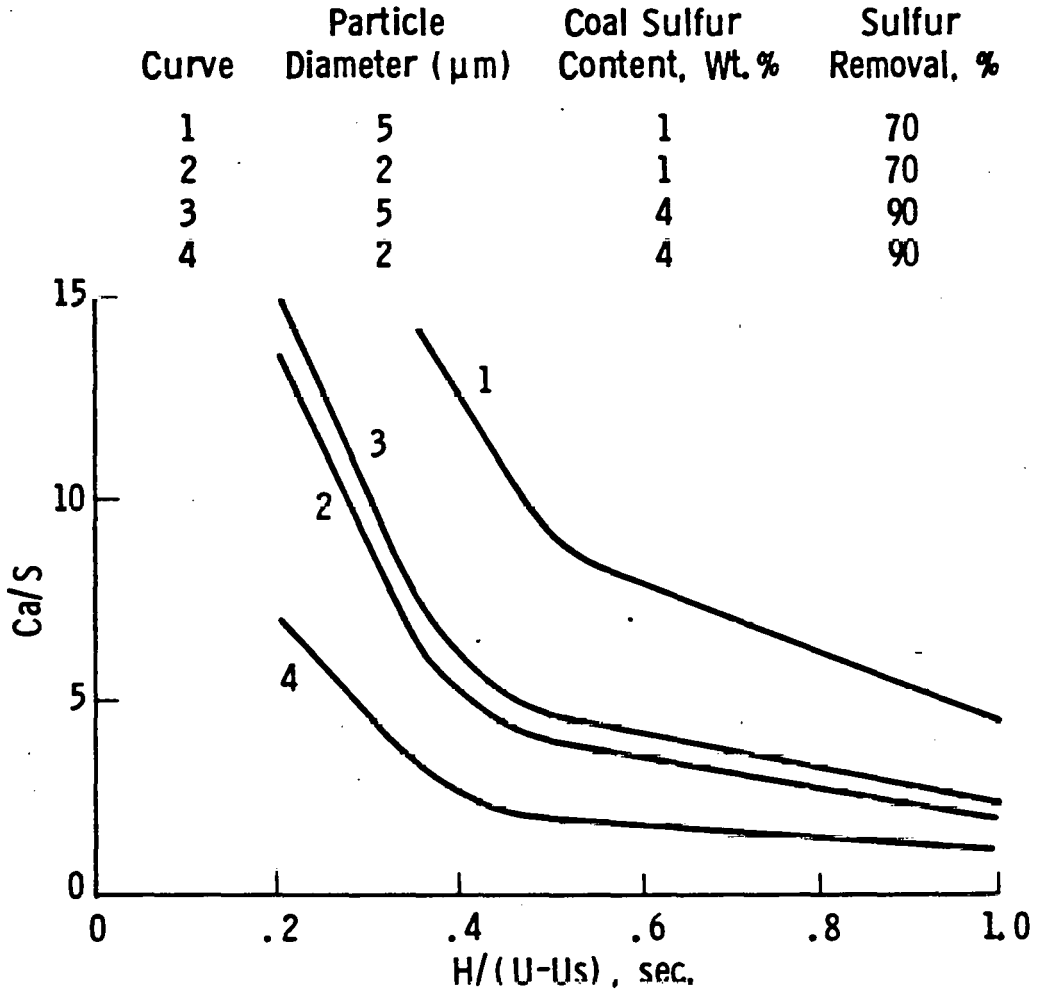


Figure 3.14 — Highland and Vicson Limestones SO_2 removal performance at 1100°C , 10^2 atmospheres pressure

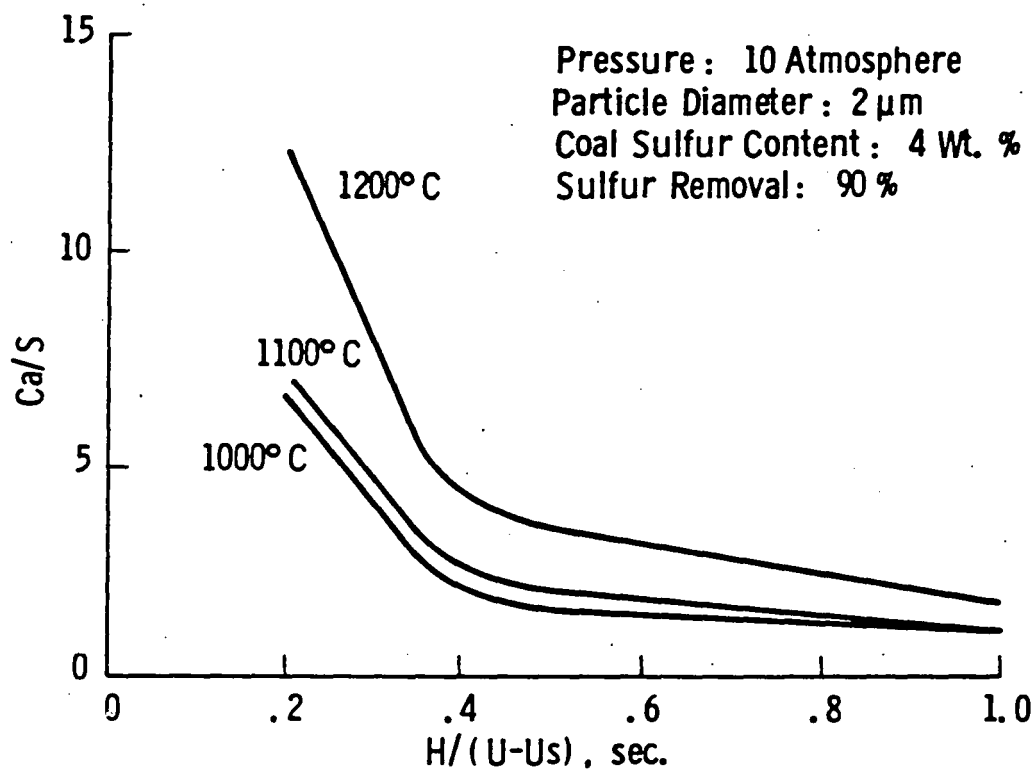


Figure 3.15 — Highland and Vicson Limestones SO₂ removal performance: effect of temperature

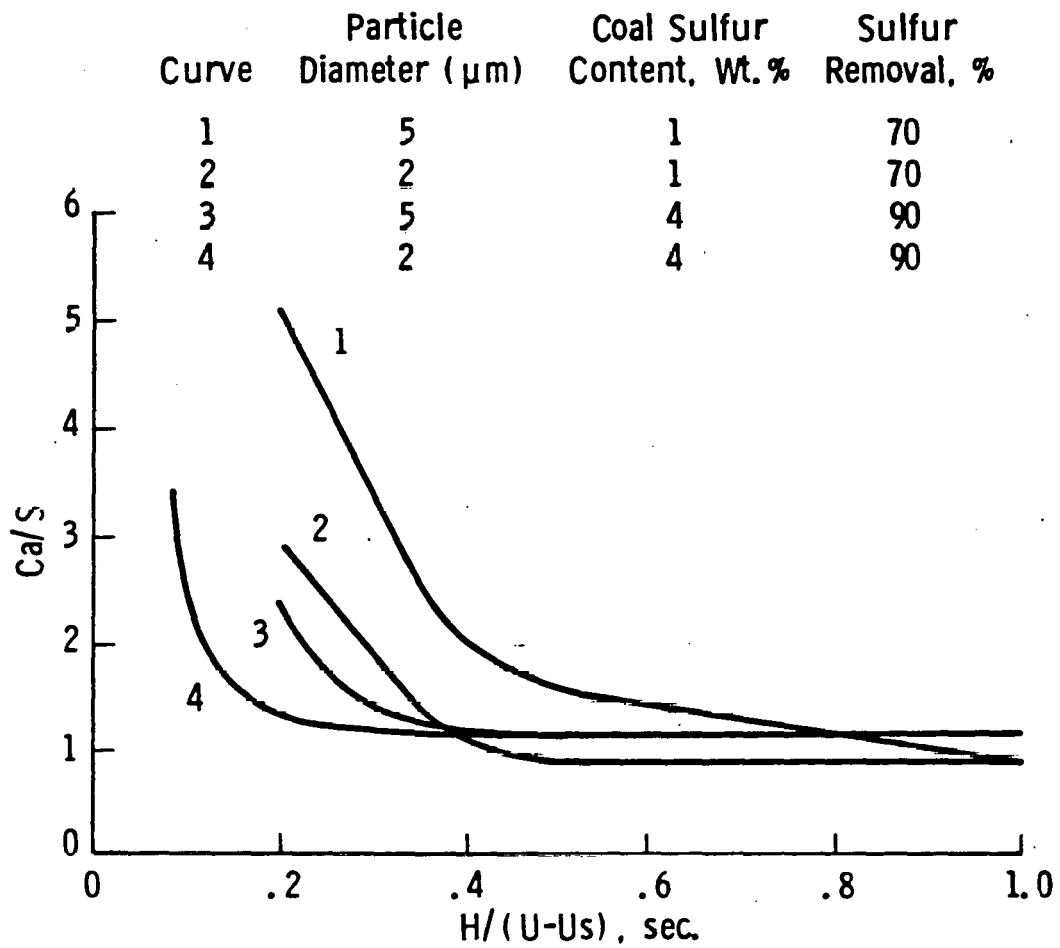


Figure 3.16 — Highland and Vicson Limestones H_2S removal performance at 1100°C and 10 atmospheres pressure

Curve	Particle Diameter (μm)	Coal Sulfur Content, Wt. %	Sulfur Removal, %
1	5	1	70
2	2	1	70
3	5	4	90
4	2	4	90

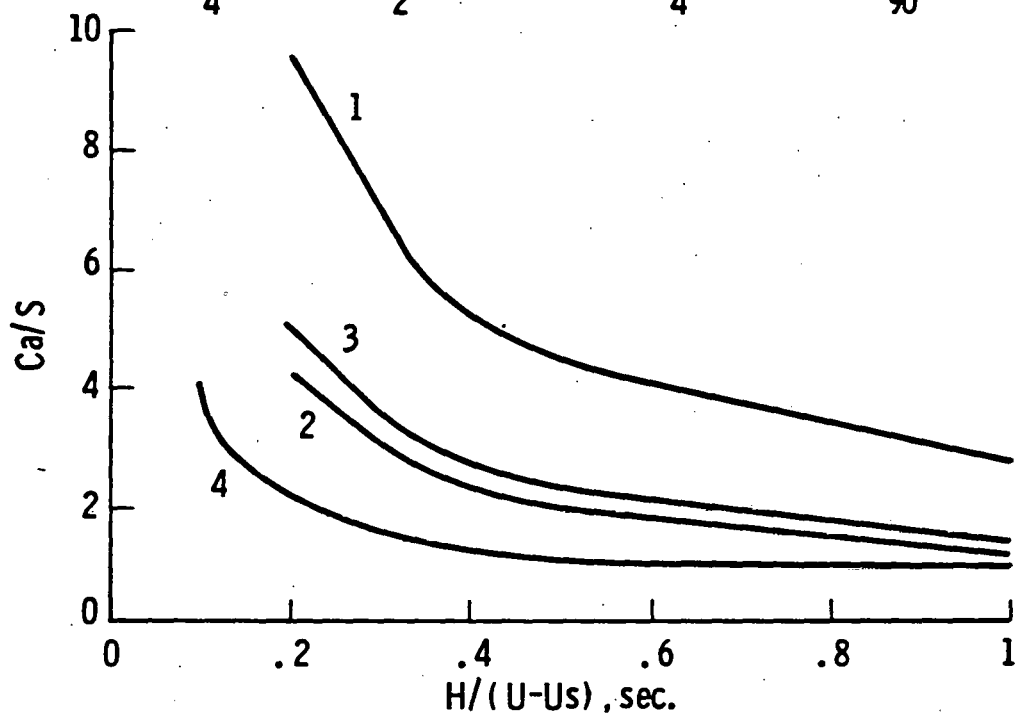


Figure 3.17 — High-surface area lime or hydrate SO_2 removal performance at 1100°C and 10 atmospheres pressure

- Fairly large limestone particles could be used for H_2S removal if long gas residence times are acceptable
- Increasing the pressure reduces the sorbent consumption by the 0.55 power.

The use of high surface area limes or calcium hydroxides is illustrated in Figures 3.17 through 3.19 on the same basis as previously discussed for limestones and dolomites. Lime or calcium hydroxide behaves much the same as dolomite does in SO_2 on the basis of Ca/S ratio. On a weight basis the lime or calcium hydroxide will be superior to dolomite by a factor of about 2. In H_2S the lime or calcium hydroxide is superior to dolomite and limestone and permit the use of gas residence times less than 0.3 seconds with Ca/S ratios less than 1.5. The tradeoff that exists is between the relatively high cost of high surface area lime (not commercially available) or hydrated limes (commercially available) and the relatively low cost of limestone and dolomite.

While the potential performance in H_2S for dolomites, limestones, high-sulfur area limes or calcium hydroxides appears excellent, the existence of H_2S in substoichiometric zones of combustors is not necessarily the predominant species and significant COS and SO_2 may also exist in these zones. Also, with lower sulfur coals in zones where water vapor content is high, equilibrium may limit the extent of sulfur removal possible, as is demonstrated in Figure 2.1. Another limiting factor may arise from the interaction of coal ash with the calcium-based sorbents (42). Fortunately, in direct coal-fired turbines the temperatures are moderate compared to conventional furnace injection situations. Also, most cases consider the use of moderately cleaned coals having relatively low ash content, so the problem of ash interaction may not be a critical problem. The injection of fine sorbents uniformly into a hot gas stream to achieve good gas-solid contacting over short residence times is a key consideration in the development of effective entrained desulfurizers.

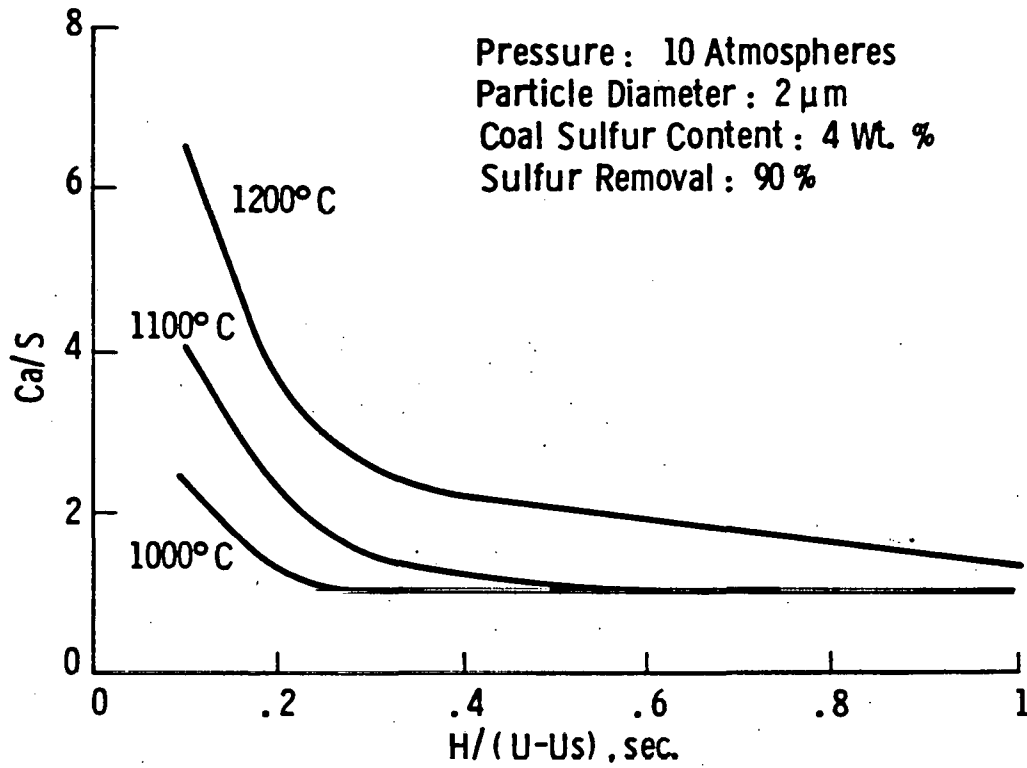


Figure 3.18 — High-surface area lime or hydrate SO₂ removal performance: effect of temperature

Curve	Particle Diameter (μm)	Coal Sulfur Content, Wt. %	Sulfur Removal, %
1	5	1	70
2	2	1	70
3	5	4	90
4	2	4	90

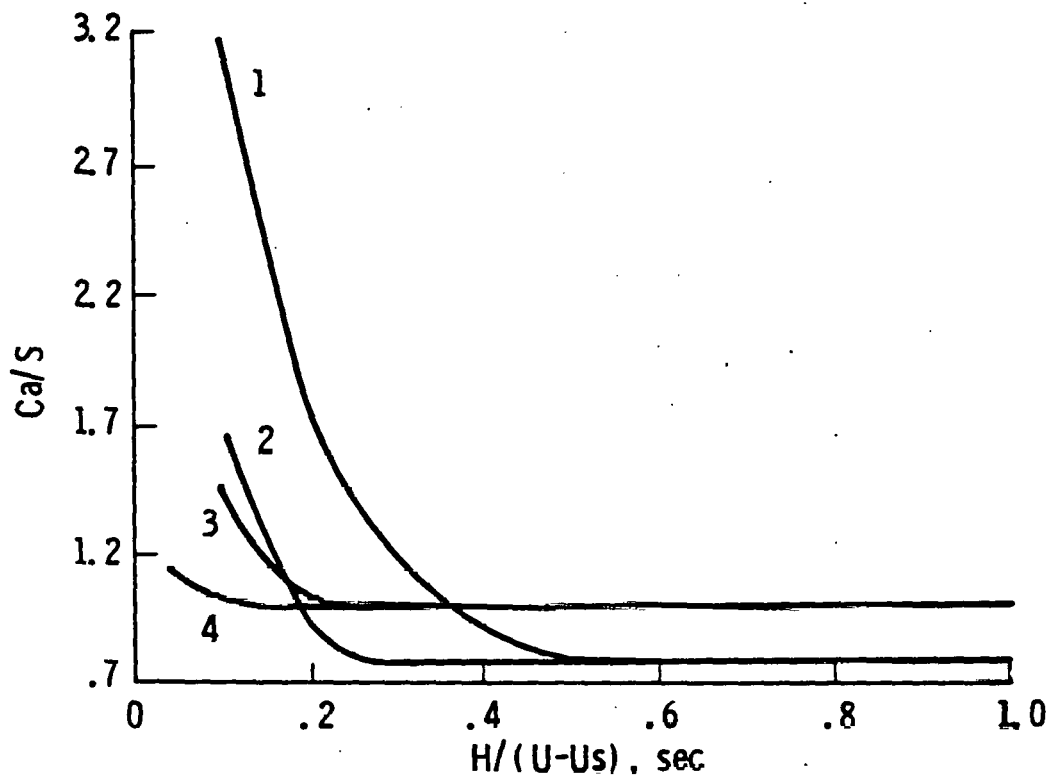


Figure 3.19 — High-surface area lime or hydrate H_2S removal performance at 1100°C and 10^2 atmospheres pressure

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following conclusions and recommendations have been extracted from the results presented:

Overall Conclusions

- Both fluidized bed and entrained desulfurizers using calcium-based sorbents have the potential to be used effectively for sulfur emissions control (SO_2 or H_2S removal) in direct coal-fired turbine systems at temperatures as high as 1200°C . Integration of the total system design with the sulfur removal components is required to optimize the sulfur removal performance.
- Thermodynamic equilibrium may limit both the capture of SO_2 and H_2S , depending on the pressure, temperature, sulfur content of the coal and the combustion conditions (concentration of oxygen and of water vapor). The temperature limit for SO_2 removal is about 1200°C , while the limit for H_2S removal is about 1100°C , within the range of behavior for dry coal or coal-water slurries expected.
- The overall sulfur removal performance of fluidized bed and entrained desulfurizers may be quite comparable depending on the specific conditions. Fluidized bed desulfurizers can achieve high SO_2 removal efficiency at lower calcium-to-sulfur ratios than entrained desulfurizers because of the nature of gas-particle mixing in these two contactors. The advantage increases for fluid bed desulfurization as the coal sulfur content decreases. Entrained desulfurizers are more effective for H_2S removal with high-sulfur coals (>3 wt %) than are fluidized bed desulfurizers, but the advantage

switches for low-sulfur coals (< 2 wt %). Some comparative sorbent consumption rates are shown below for the specific case of a 4 wt % sulfur coal, at 1100°C, 10 atmospheres pressure, achieving 90% sulfur removal in the desulfurizer. Shown in the tabulations are the mass of sorbent that must be fed to the desulfurizer per unit mass of coal. All of the fluidized bed desulfurizer cases use a 0.5 second gas residence time in the bed, while for the entrained desulfurizers a particle residence time in the desulfurizer is selected for each case that is representative of the capabilities of the specific sorbent.

Fluidized Bed Desulfurizer

1100°C; 10 atm; 90 % sulfur removal efficiency; 0.5 second gas residence time in the bed; 387 micron particle diameter; 4 wt % sulfur in coal:

Mass sorbent feed per mass coal

<u>sorbent type</u>	For <u>SO₂ removal</u>	For <u>H₂S removal</u>
dolomite	0.27-0.32	0.25
limestone	0.23-0.26	0.25

Entrained Desulfurizer

1100°C; 10 atm; 90 % sulfur removal efficiency; 5 micron particle diameter; 4 wt% sulfur coal:

sorberent type	Mass sorberent feed per mass coal			
	For SO ₂ removal		For H ₂ S removal	
	<u>time (sec)</u>		<u>time (sec)</u>	
sintered dolomite	1.0	2.03	1.0	0.39
sinter. limestone	1.0	2.32	1.0	0.37
commercial lime	1.0	1.30	1.0	0.21
dolomite	0.5	0.32	0.3	0.25
limestone	0.5	0.55	0.3	0.17
active lime	0.5	0.15	0.3	0.07
hydrated lime	0.5	0.15	0.3	0.07

Note that the fluidized bed desulfurizer sorberent mass feed rates will be directly proportional to coal sulfur content while the entrained desulfurizer sorberent mass feed rates will be independent of the coal sulfur content.

- A much larger range of sorberents will potentially provide acceptable sulfur removal with entrained desulfurizers (most dolomites, most limestones, all high surface area limes and lime hydrates) than will with fluidized bed desulfurizers (most dolomites, selected limestones).

Fluidized Bed Desulfurizers

- The Ca/S ratio required for a given sulfur removal efficiency in a fluidized bed desulfurizer is not effected by the coal sulfur content, while the sorberent feed rate is directly proportional to the coal sulfur content. Controlling factors are the sorberent type, the sorberent particle size, the bed voidage, the bed depth, and the bed temperature. The calcium-to-sulfur ratio is sensitive to the sulfur removal efficiency. SO₂ removal is not influenced by pressure, while the calcium-to-sulfur ratio for a given

H₂S removal efficiency is reduced as the pressure is increased.

- Calcium-based sorbents can be identified that are effective at temperatures as high as 1200°C. Dolomites will, in general, be acceptable sorbents, while some limestones, possibly dolomitic limestones, will be very good sorbents, and many limestones will be very poor. The variation in sorbent performance widens as the temperature is increased.
- Pretreating calcium-based sorbents by precalcination provides no sulfur removal performance advantages for the direct coal-fired turbine
- With a gas residence time of 0.5 seconds in the fluidized bed desulfurizer, and an SO₂ removal efficiency of 90 %, the Ca/S ratio will be less than about 2.0 with dolomites and less than 3.0 with selected limestones at temperatures as high as 1200°C. The sulfur removal performance in H₂S is quite comparable or better than it is with SO₂ removal, except for a lower temperature requirement due to equilibrium.
- The major concerns with fluidized bed desulfurizers are sorbent particle agglomeration and defluidization, sorbent-ash interaction, hot gas distribution and distributor design, relatively high pressure drops, and relatively small velocities requiring relatively large vessel diameters.
- Commercial performance estimates (Figures 2.47-2.53), and correlations have been developed showing the relation between the sulfur removal performance and the sorbent properties (Equation 2-15). Better sulfur removal is promoted by sorbents having higher magnesium content, higher surface area, and larger grain size, and additional properties such as spontaneous sorbent popping or activation on shock calcination may be additional indicators of excellent performance potential.

- Correlations for the initial reaction rate (Equation 2-11), and the sulfation (Equation 2-8) and sulfidation (Equations 2-13 and 2-14) kinetics have been developed. The sulfation reaction appears to be controlled initially by solid phase diffusion, followed by pore diffusion control.
- Further laboratory testing should be conducted to explain the observed, reproducible discontinuity in the sulfation curves, appearing to be related to particle expansion and crack formation, and the reversible temperature effect behavior, appearing to be related to adsorption phenomena.
- Bench-scale fluidized bed testing should be conducted to look at the problem of sorbent agglomeration and defluidization, as well as the possible consequences of sorbent-ash interaction.
- Engineering studies should be performed to evaluate the integrated process design and economics of fluidized bed desulfurizers in direct coal-fired turbine systems so that acceptable design and operating conditions can be identified.

Entrained Desulfurizers

- The Ca/S ratio required for a given sulfur removal efficiency in an entrained desulfurizer having generally cocurrent plug flow of gases and sorbent particles is inversely proportional to the coal sulfur content, while the sorbent feed rate is not effected by the coal sulfur content (Equation 3.14). Combustors having some backmixing will have less Ca/S ratio dependency on the coal sulfur content. Controlling factors are the sorbent type, the sorbent particle size, the temperature, the pressure, the gas-particle contact time, and the sulfur species mole fraction in the gas (SO_2 or H_2S), or equivalently, the coal sulfur

content and the combustion conditions. Increased-pressure reduces the calcium-to-sulfur ratio for SO_2 removal by the pressure to the 0.29 to 0.44 power. Similar pressure sensitivity is observed for H_2S removal.

- A wide range of acceptable calcium-based sulfur sorbents exists for entrained desulfurization at temperatures as high as 1200°C , with the sorbent performance variation being quite small. Dolomites and high surface area limes and lime hydrates provide the best performance in SO_2 removal, while limestones are probably best (on a weight and cost basis) for H_2S removal. Highly sintered limestones, dolomites (i.e., those exposed to very high flame temperatures prior to desulfurization) and commercial limes (i.e., those produced in typical rotary kilns) are probably only feasible for use with H_2S removal with high sulfur coals and where long residence times are available.
- Correlations of the sulfation kinetics (Equation 3-1) and the sulfidation kinetics (Equation 3-11) have been developed. The greatest uncertainty lies in the transient nature of the sorbent particle surface area. Preliminary correlations for the surface area have been developed from data reported in the literature at atmospheric pressure (Equation 3-17). The sintering rate of sorbents in the high water vapor content characteristic of direct coal-fired turbines has not been accounted for and could result in reduced sulfur removal performance relative to that estimated here.
- The major concerns with entrained desulfurizers are sorbent injection, distribution and mixing, as well as sorbent ash interaction, and sorbent particle deposition on the combustor boundaries.
- Laboratory tests should be conducted to determine the calcination rates and surface area history in high temperature, high pressure gases containing CO_2 and water

vapor representative of direct coal-fired turbines. The scaled sorbent reaction kinetics generated in this study using a dispersed particle reactor should be confirmed in an entrained reactor test unit.

- Engineering design studies should be conducted to evaluate the integrated economics and performance of direct coal-fired turbine systems to determine what gas-particle contact times and what sorbent feed rates are acceptable, and to select design and operating conditions. The compact design philosophy used for conventional turbine combustors may not be appropriate or required for coal-fired systems.

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APPENDIX A

SORBENT PROPERTIES AND SUPPLIES

Table 1

SORBENT COMPOSITIONS

SAMPLE	% CALCIUM	% MAGNESIUM	AVERAGE Ca	AVERAGE Mg
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE	20.38	12.60	20.21	12.87
	20.04	13.13		
PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF & LT LEDGES)	20.44	12.16	20.06	13.01
	19.68	13.87		
GREER LIMESTONE	37.96	.73	37.75	.94
	37.92	1.21		
	37.59	.96		
	37.51	.84		
CANAAN DOLOMITE	21.20	12.37	21.01	12.62
	20.82	12.87		
HIGHLAND LIMESTONE (HD-2)	34.06	3.87	34.07	3.76
	34.07	3.65		
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE	38.52	1.42	38.26	1.36
	38.01	1.30		
CARBON LIMESTONE	34.85	2.52	35.08	2.57
	35.30	2.62		
VICRON LIMESTONE LUCERNE VALLEY, CALIF.	37.61	1.66	37.81	1.49
	38.00	1.31		
VICRON LIMESTONE ADAMS, MASS.	36.90	2.38	36.86	2.02
	36.81	1.65		

Table 2

SORBENT SUPPLIERS

SAMPLE	SOURCE	CONTACT
CANAAN DOLOMITE	PFIZER MINERALS, PIGMENTS AND METALS DIVISION P.O. BOX 667 CANAAN, CT. 06018	JOHN GUNTHER (203) 824-5435
GREER LIMESTONE	GERMANY VALLEY LIMESTONE CO. GREER BUILDING MORGANTOWN, W.V. 26505	RONNIE VANCE (304) 567-2141
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE	MISSISSIPPI LIME CO. ST. GENEVIEVE, MO. 63670	MR. BAIERLEIN (618) 465-7741
CARBON LIMESTONE	SME INDUSTRIES INC. P.O. BOX 5250 POLAND, OHIO 44514	BRENT EDWARDS (216) 536-6275
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE	C.E. DUFF AND SON 9042 S.R. 117 HUNTSVILLE, OHIO 43324	DWIGHT GRANTZ (513) 686-2488
PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF & LT LEDGES)	DAVON INC. PLUM RUN STONE DIVISION 848 PLUM RUN ROAD PEEBLES, OHIO 45660	CRAIG MORGAN (513) 393-4211
HIGHLAND LIMESTONE (HD-2 LIMESTONE)	DAVON INC. HIGHLAND STONE DIVISION 4281 ROUSH ROAD HILLSBORO, OHIO	CRAIG MORGAN (513) 393-4211
SILICA PLANT DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (LS-4 DOLOMITIC LST.)	FRANCE STONE CO. P.O. BOX 1928 TOLEDO, OHIO 43603	(419) 241-4101
	FRANCE STONE LABORATORIES P.O. BOX 49 WATERVILLE, OHIO 43566	BRUCE MASON V.P. PROPERTY & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT (419) 878-9600

Table 4

MERCURY POROSIMETRY RESULTS

SAMPLE	TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	TOTAL PORE AREA M ² /G	BULK DENSITY G/CC	APPARENT SKELETAL DENSITY G/CC
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE	.0407	.7937	2.4965	2.7785
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE	.0493	.5474	2.3848	2.7027
GREER LIMESTONE	.0348	.4693	2.4605	2.6910
PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF & LT LEDGES)	.0425	.4300	2.5890	2.9095
HIGHLAND LIMESTONE (HD-2)	.0250	.7041	2.6137	2.7965
VICRON LIMESTONE LUCERNE VALLEY, CALIF.	.0123	.0318	2.6296	2.7174
CANAAN DOLOMITE	.0075	.0237	2.8032	2.8635
VICRON LIMESTONE ADAMS, MASS.	.0099	.0290	2.6399	2.7111
CARBON LIMESTONE	.0241	.4255	2.5801	2.7508

Sample	Total Intrusion Volume cc/g	Total Pore Area m ² /g	Bulk Density g/cc	Apparent (SKELETAL) Density g/cc.
1 Tymochtee Dolomite	0.0407	0.7937	2.4965	2.7785
2 Mississippi Limestone	0.0493	0.5474	2.3848	2.7027
3 Greer Limestone	0.0348	0.4693	2.4605	2.6910
4 Plum Run Dolomite GF-LT LEDGES	0.0425	0.4300	2.5890	2.9095
5 Highland (HD-2) Limestone	0.0250	0.7041	2.6137	2.7965
6 Vicron Limestone Lucerne Valley, Calif.	0.0123	0.0318	2.6296	2.7174
7 Canaan Dolomite	0.0075	0.0237	2.8032	2.8635
8 Vicron Limestone Adams, Mass.	0.0099	0.0290	2.6399	2.7111
9 Carbon Limestone	0.0241	0.4255	2.5801	2.7508

A-5

HITEMP-SORBENT
 CANAAN DOLOMITE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +385

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+5.0000 G	GAMMA =	+485.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+74.9400 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9011 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+79.9400 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+196.1730 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+130.7900 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5335 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+5.5410 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0075 CC/G
TOTAL PORE AREA =	+0.0237 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+119.0450 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.1096 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+1.2659 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.8032 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.8635 G/CC

% CAPILLARY = +9.7822 ♦♦♦♦

HITEMP-SORBENT
 CANAAN DOLOMITE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +385

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.4843	+0.0050	+0.0002	+115.8290	+0.0050
+9.9	+17.7814	+0.0056	+0.0003	+26.6328	+0.0006
+14.6	+12.0767	+0.0059	+0.0003	+14.9291	+0.0002
+19.9	+8.8743	+0.0060	+0.0004	+10.4755	+0.0002
+39.7	+4.4519	+0.0061	+0.0004	+6.6631	+0.0001
+60.0	+2.9462	+0.0062	+0.0005	+3.6990	+0.0001
+80.0	+2.2096	+0.0063	+0.0007	+2.5779	+0.0001
+100.4	+1.7613	+0.0064	+0.0009	+1.9855	+0.0001
+118.8	+1.4876	+0.0064	+0.0009	+1.6244	+0.0000
+150.5	+1.1742	+0.0064	+0.0011	+1.3309	+0.0001
+201.2	+0.8784	+0.0066	+0.0017	+1.0263	+0.0002
+252.0	+0.7014	+0.0067	+0.0023	+0.7899	+0.0001
+298.9	+0.5914	+0.0068	+0.0027	+0.6464	+0.0001
+353.6	+0.4999	+0.0068	+0.0031	+0.5457	+0.0001
+400.5	+0.4414	+0.0069	+0.0036	+0.4707	+0.0001
+455.2	+0.3883	+0.0069	+0.0037	+0.4149	+0.0000
+503.1	+0.3514	+0.0070	+0.0043	+0.3699	+0.0001
+600.7	+0.2943	+0.0070	+0.0044	+0.3228	+0.0000
+697.4	+0.2535	+0.0070	+0.0053	+0.2739	+0.0001
+799.0	+0.2212	+0.0071	+0.0064	+0.2373	+0.0001
+895.7	+0.1973	+0.0072	+0.0076	+0.2093	+0.0001
+997.3	+0.1772	+0.0072	+0.0078	+0.1873	+0.0000
+1104.8	+0.1600	+0.0072	+0.0093	+0.1686	+0.0001
+1206.3	+0.1465	+0.0072	+0.0095	+0.1533	+0.0000
+1307.0	+0.1353	+0.0073	+0.0097	+0.1409	+0.0000
+1411.5	+0.1252	+0.0073	+0.0100	+0.1302	+0.0000
+1501.3	+0.1177	+0.0073	+0.0119	+0.1215	+0.0001
+1607.8	+0.1099	+0.0073	+0.0119	+0.1138	+0.0000
+1691.8	+0.1045	+0.0073	+0.0124	+0.1072	+0.0000
+1803.2	+0.0980	+0.0073	+0.0127	+0.1013	+0.0000
+2004.4	+0.0882	+0.0074	+0.0132	+0.0931	+0.0000
+2200.7	+0.0803	+0.0074	+0.0137	+0.0843	+0.0000
+2397.1	+0.0737	+0.0074	+0.0170	+0.0770	+0.0001
+2593.1	+0.0682	+0.0074	+0.0175	+0.0710	+0.0000
+2814.7	+0.0628	+0.0074	+0.0181	+0.0655	+0.0000
+2995.5	+0.0590	+0.0075	+0.0186	+0.0609	+0.0000
+3189.0	+0.0554	+0.0075	+0.0191	+0.0572	+0.0000
+3398.8	+0.0520	+0.0075	+0.0196	+0.0537	+0.0000
+3588.5	+0.0493	+0.0075	+0.0196	+0.0506	+0.0000
+3800.0	+0.0465	+0.0075	+0.0207	+0.0479	+0.0000
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0075	+0.0212	+0.0454	+0.0000
+4500.4	+0.0393	+0.0075	+0.0225	+0.0418	+0.0000
+5007.1	+0.0353	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0373	+0.0000
+5498.9	+0.0321	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0337	+0.0000
+5990.6	+0.0295	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0308	+0.0000
+6527.1	+0.0271	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0283	+0.0000
+6989.1	+0.0253	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0262	+0.0000
+7525.5	+0.0235	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0244	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
 CANAAN DOLOMITE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +385

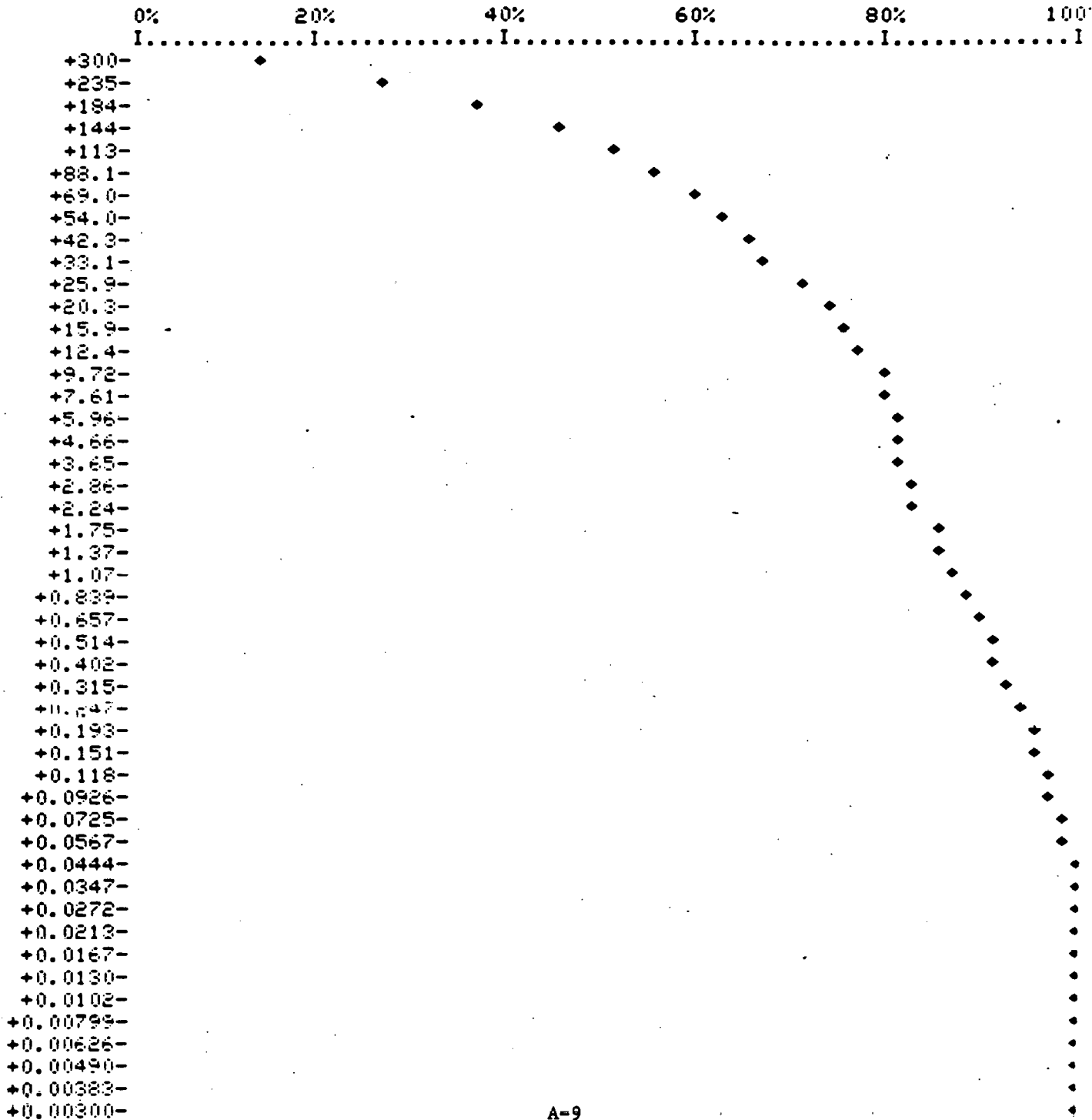
LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+7987.5	+0.0221	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0228	+0.0000
+8956.1	+0.0197	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0209	+0.0000
+9954.6	+0.0178	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0187	+0.0000
+10953.0	+0.0161	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0169	+0.0000
+11996.2	+0.0147	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0154	+0.0000
+12964.8	+0.0136	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0142	+0.0000
+13948.3	+0.0127	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0132	+0.0000
+14946.8	+0.0118	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0123	+0.0000
+15930.3	+0.0111	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0115	+0.0000
+17077.8	+0.0104	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0107	+0.0000
+18150.7	+0.0097	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0100	+0.0000
+19149.2	+0.0092	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0095	+0.0000
+20132.7	+0.0088	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0090	+0.0000
+24961.0	+0.0071	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0079	+0.0000
+29923.3	+0.0059	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0065	+0.0000
+35154.0	+0.0050	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0055	+0.0000
+40205.8	+0.0044	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0047	+0.0000
+45138.4	+0.0039	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0042	+0.0000
+50056.0	+0.0035	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0037	+0.0000
+54884.3	+0.0032	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59787.1	+0.0030	+0.0075	+0.0238	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
CANAAH DOLOMITE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +385

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

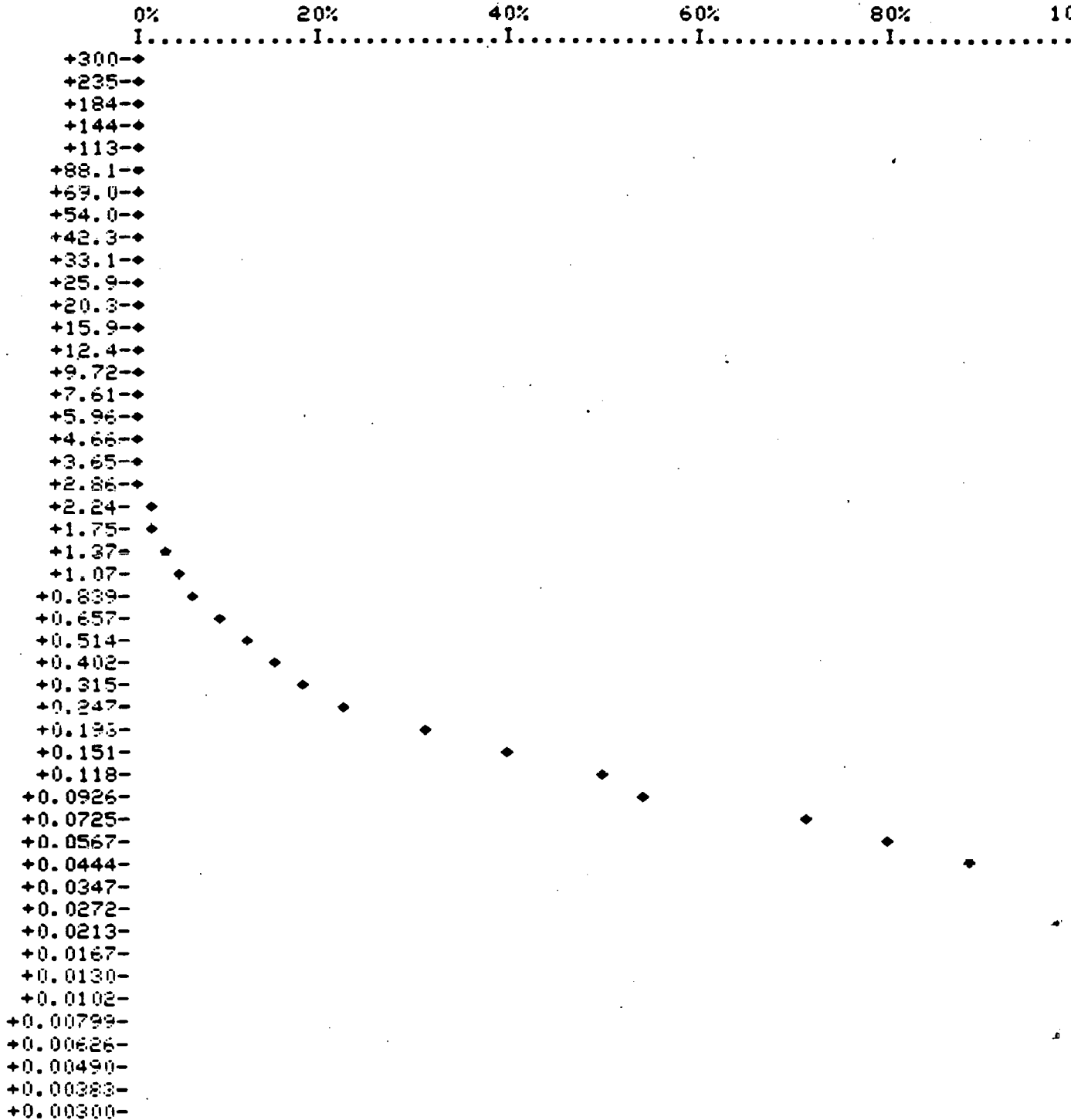
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0075



HITEMP-SORBENT
CANARAN DOLOMITE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +385

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

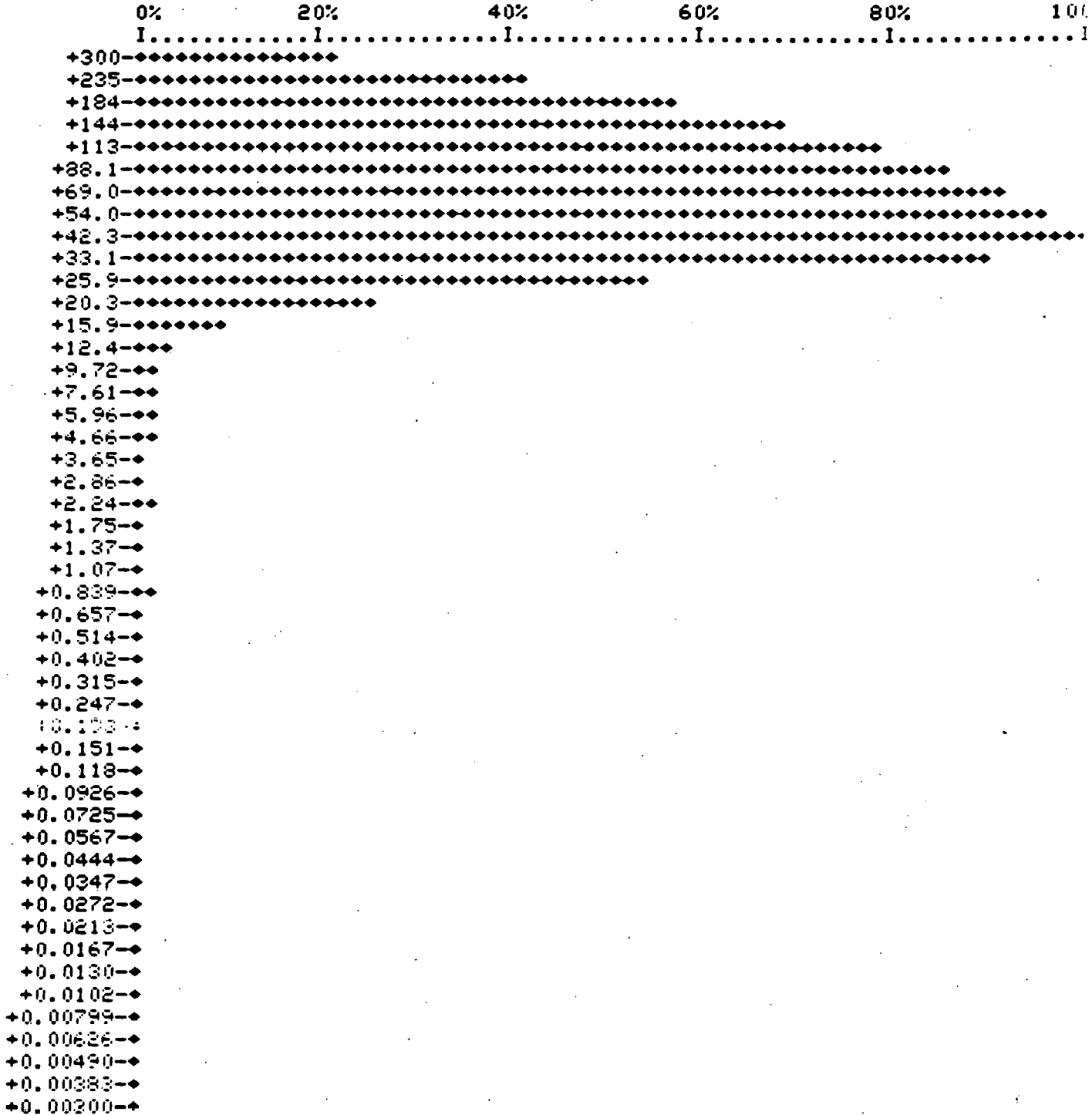
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M2/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0237



HITEMP-SORBENT
CANAM DOLOMITE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +385

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

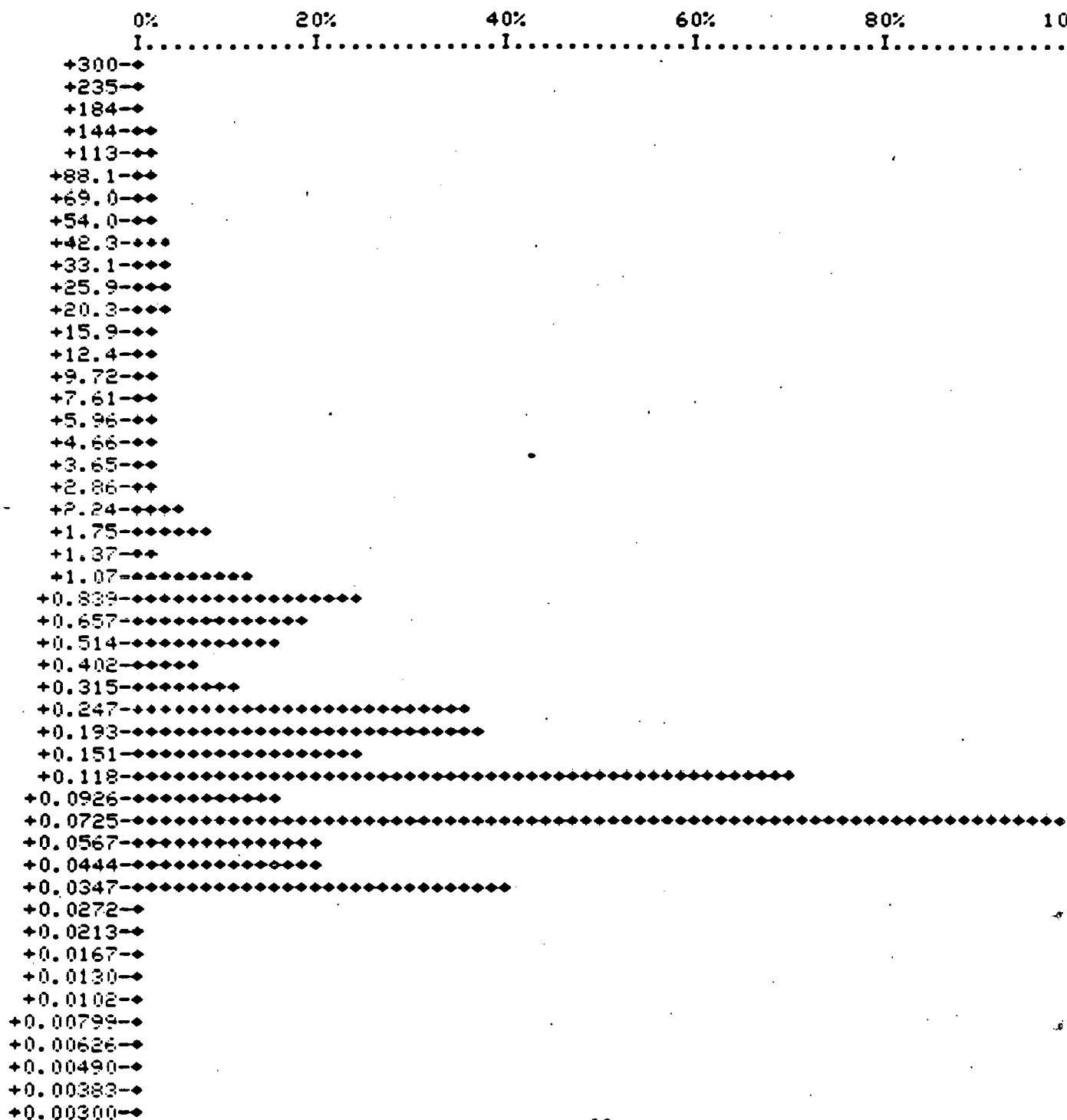
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.490555E-002



HITEMP-SORBENT
CANAM DOLOMITE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +385

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
100% = +0.262426E-002



HITEMP-SORBENT
 CARBON LIMESTONE (8/85) 16-18 MESH
 PNTR NUMBER +388

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
 HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/F
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+3.5300 G	GAMMA =	+485.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+77.3400 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9451 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+80.8700 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+187.0490 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+108.5300 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5335 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+3.4120 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0241 CC/G
TOTAL PORE AREA =	+0.4255 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+13.7645 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.0217 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+0.2261 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.5801 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.7508 G/CC

% CAPILLARY = +22.1120 ♦♦♦♦

HITEMP-SORBENT
 CARBON LIMESTONE (8/85) 16-18 MESH
 PNTR NUMBER +388

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
 HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.4322	+0.0057	+0.0002	+111.2400	+0.0057
+9.9	+17.8208	+0.0115	+0.0011	+26.6265	+0.0057
+14.6	+12.0949	+0.0122	+0.0013	+14.9578	+0.0007
+19.9	+8.8613	+0.0128	+0.0015	+10.4781	+0.0005
+38.8	+4.5527	+0.0137	+0.0020	+6.7070	+0.0009
+58.4	+3.0275	+0.0142	+0.0025	+3.7901	+0.0005
+78.8	+2.2446	+0.0147	+0.0033	+2.6361	+0.0005
+98.6	+1.7927	+0.0151	+0.0042	+2.0186	+0.0005
+120.8	+1.4633	+0.0156	+0.0053	+1.6280	+0.0005
+148.9	+1.1875	+0.0163	+0.0074	+1.3254	+0.0007
+198.8	+0.8890	+0.0176	+0.0126	+1.0382	+0.0014
+252.2	+0.7010	+0.0182	+0.0156	+0.7950	+0.0006
+301.8	+0.5857	+0.0189	+0.0199	+0.6433	+0.0007
+355.6	+0.4972	+0.0192	+0.0221	+0.5414	+0.0003
+403.4	+0.4382	+0.0194	+0.0241	+0.4677	+0.0002
+454.2	+0.3892	+0.0197	+0.0264	+0.4137	+0.0002
+504.0	+0.3507	+0.0198	+0.0281	+0.3699	+0.0002
+602.7	+0.2933	+0.0202	+0.0329	+0.3220	+0.0004
+701.3	+0.2520	+0.0205	+0.0364	+0.2727	+0.0002
+803.9	+0.2199	+0.0206	+0.0392	+0.2360	+0.0002
+897.7	+0.1969	+0.0208	+0.0423	+0.2084	+0.0002
+994.4	+0.1778	+0.0210	+0.0458	+0.1873	+0.0002
+1113.6	+0.1587	+0.0211	+0.0497	+0.1683	+0.0002
+1216.1	+0.1454	+0.0212	+0.0520	+0.1521	+0.0001
+1315.7	+0.1344	+0.0214	+0.0566	+0.1399	+0.0002
+1414.4	+0.1250	+0.0215	+0.0592	+0.1297	+0.0001
+1512.1	+0.1169	+0.0215	+0.0620	+0.1209	+0.0001
+1611.7	+0.1097	+0.0216	+0.0650	+0.1133	+0.0001
+1712.3	+0.1032	+0.0217	+0.0681	+0.1065	+0.0001
+1812.0	+0.0976	+0.0218	+0.0715	+0.1004	+0.0001
+2008.3	+0.0880	+0.0219	+0.0754	+0.0928	+0.0001
+2204.6	+0.0802	+0.0220	+0.0797	+0.0841	+0.0001
+2403.9	+0.0735	+0.0221	+0.0843	+0.0769	+0.0001
+2596.7	+0.0681	+0.0221	+0.0892	+0.0708	+0.0001
+2787.4	+0.0634	+0.0222	+0.0945	+0.0657	+0.0001
+3011.9	+0.0587	+0.0223	+0.1002	+0.0611	+0.0001
+3190.2	+0.0554	+0.0224	+0.1062	+0.0570	+0.0001
+3386.3	+0.0522	+0.0225	+0.1124	+0.0538	+0.0001
+3606.9	+0.0490	+0.0225	+0.1133	+0.0506	+0.0001
+3800.0	+0.0465	+0.0226	+0.1203	+0.0478	+0.0001
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0226	+0.1210	+0.0454	+0.0000
+4515.3	+0.0391	+0.0228	+0.1372	+0.0417	+0.0002
+5007.1	+0.0353	+0.0229	+0.1469	+0.0372	+0.0001
+5513.8	+0.0321	+0.0229	+0.1576	+0.0337	+0.0001
+6020.4	+0.0294	+0.0230	+0.1690	+0.0307	+0.0001
+6542.0	+0.0270	+0.0231	+0.1812	+0.0282	+0.0001
+7018.9	+0.0252	+0.0232	+0.1942	+0.0261	+0.0001
+7540.4	+0.0234	+0.0232	+0.1957	+0.0243	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
 CARBON LIMESTONE (8/85) 16-18 MESH
 PNTR NUMBER +388

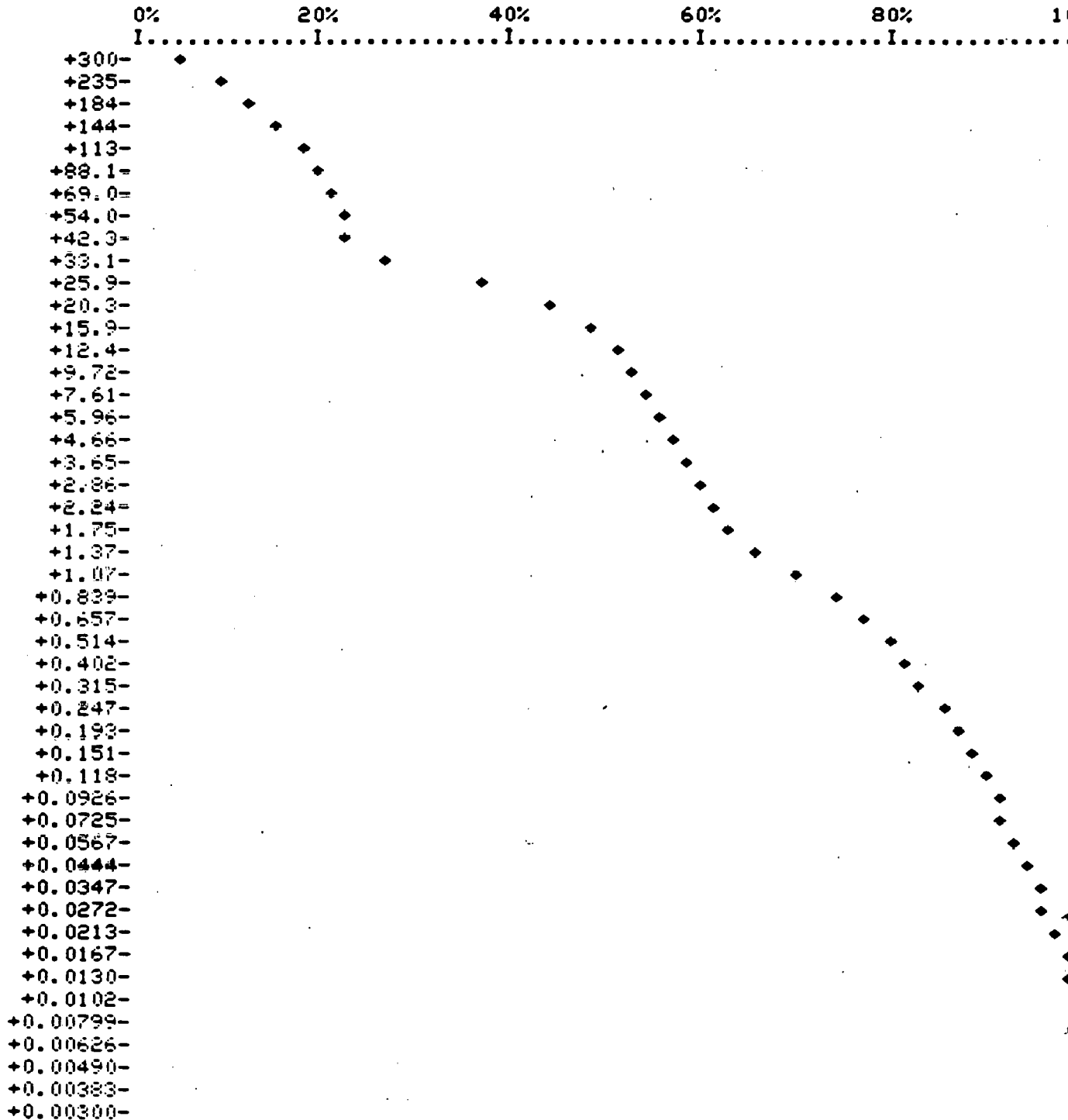
LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
 HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+8017.3	+0.0220	+0.0233	+0.2102	+0.0227	+0.0001
+8985.9	+0.0197	+0.0234	+0.2272	+0.0209	+0.0001
+9984.4	+0.0177	+0.0235	+0.2617	+0.0187	+0.0002
+10953.0	+0.0161	+0.0236	+0.2817	+0.0169	+0.0001
+11981.3	+0.0148	+0.0236	+0.2840	+0.0154	+0.0000
+12949.9	+0.0137	+0.0238	+0.3280	+0.0142	+0.0002
+13948.3	+0.0127	+0.0238	+0.3300	+0.0132	+0.0000
+14946.8	+0.0118	+0.0239	+0.3561	+0.0123	+0.0001
+15930.3	+0.0111	+0.0240	+0.3838	+0.0115	+0.0001
+17122.5	+0.0103	+0.0240	+0.3857	+0.0107	+0.0000
+18165.6	+0.0097	+0.0240	+0.3871	+0.0100	+0.0000
+18910.7	+0.0093	+0.0240	+0.4194	+0.0095	+0.0001
+20102.9	+0.0088	+0.0240	+0.4209	+0.0091	+0.0000
+24975.9	+0.0071	+0.0241	+0.4256	+0.0079	+0.0000
+29953.1	+0.0059	+0.0241	+0.4256	+0.0065	+0.0000
+35288.1	+0.0050	+0.0241	+0.4256	+0.0055	+0.0000
+40414.4	+0.0044	+0.0241	+0.4256	+0.0047	+0.0000
+45332.1	+0.0039	+0.0241	+0.4256	+0.0041	+0.0000
+50324.3	+0.0035	+0.0241	+0.4256	+0.0037	+0.0000
+55107.8	+0.0032	+0.0241	+0.4256	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59906.3	+0.0030	+0.0241	+0.4256	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
CARBON LIMESTONE (8/85) 16-18 MESH
PNTR NUMBER +328

LP 11:34:48 8/26/84
HP 12:57:19 8/26/84

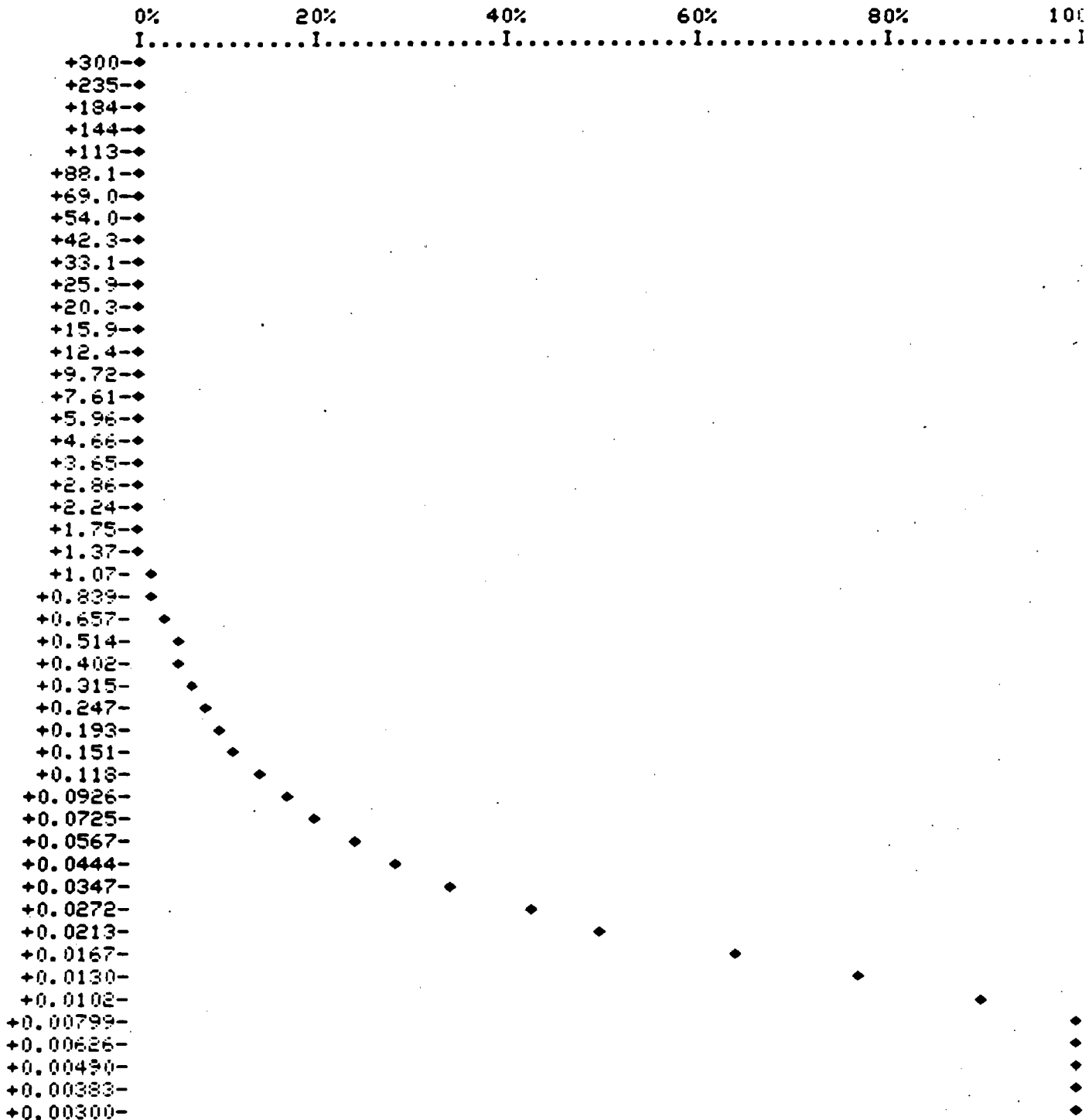
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0241



HITEMP-SORBENT
CARBON LIMESTONE (8/85) 16-18 MESH
PNTR NUMBER +388

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

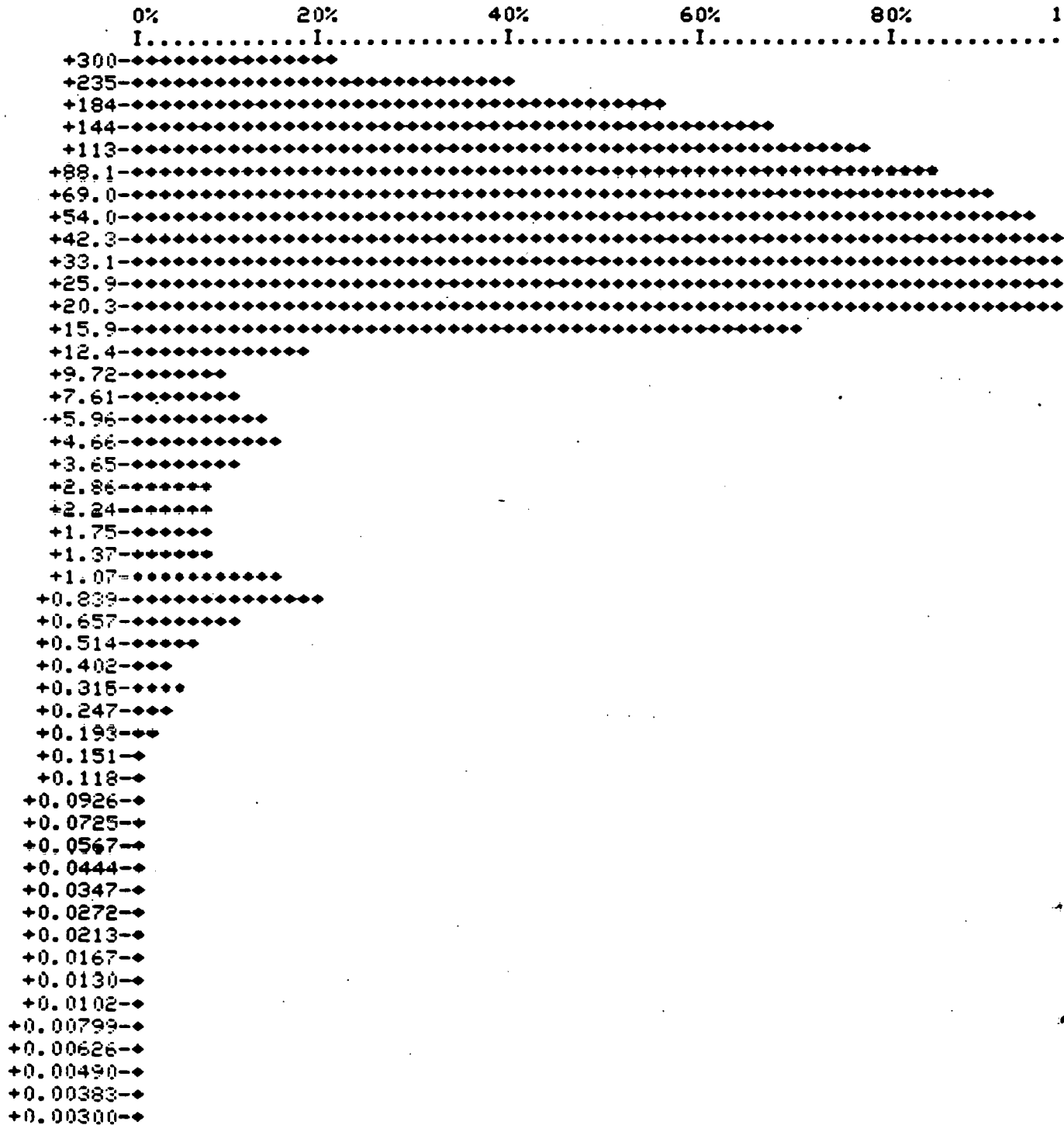
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M2/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.4255



HITEMP-SORBENT
CARBON LIMESTONE (8/85) 16-18 MESH
PNTR NUMBER +388

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

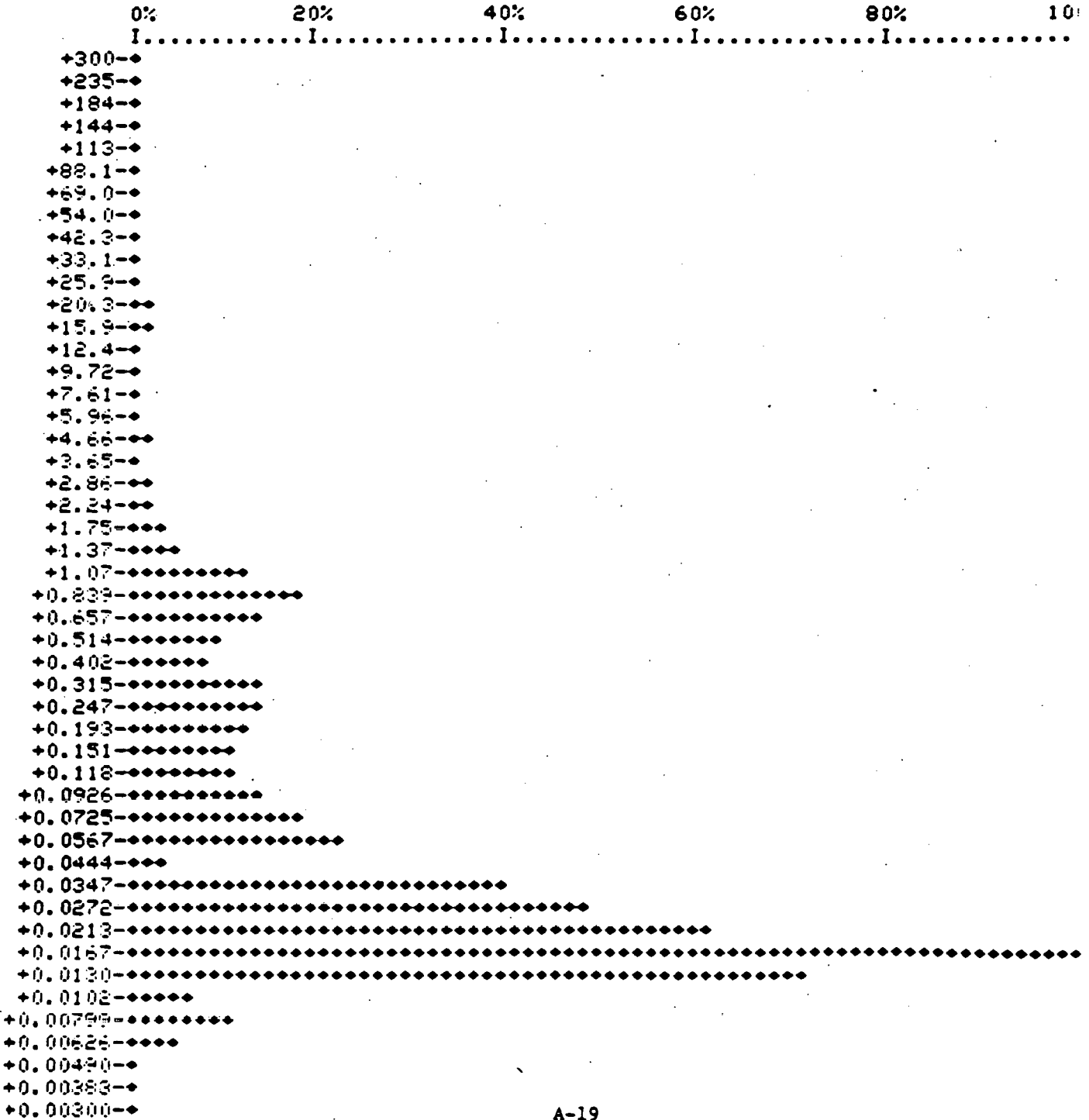
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.574866E-002



HITEMP-SORBENT
CARBON LIMESTONE (8/85) 16-18 MESH
PNTR NUMBER +388

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
100% = +0.248392E-001



HITEMP-SORBENT
 HIGHLAND (HD-2) LIMESTONE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +382

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/P
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+4.0000 G	GAMMA =	+465.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+76.3700 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9011 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+80.3700 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+196.1730 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+111.8300 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5335 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+3.8550 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0250 CC/G
TOTAL PORE AREA =	+0.7041 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+1.1082 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.0277 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+0.1421 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.6137 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.7965 G/CC

% CAPILLARY = +26.0546

HITEMP-SORBENT

HIGHLAND (HD-2) LIMESTONE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85

PNTR NUMBER +387

HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.4843	+0.0074	+0.0003	+115.8290	+0.0074
+9.9	+17.7814	+0.0090	+0.0005	+26.6328	+0.0015
+14.6	+12.0767	+0.0097	+0.0007	+14.9291	+0.0007
+19.9	+8.8743	+0.0101	+0.0009	+10.4755	+0.0005
+38.6	+4.5786	+0.0104	+0.0010	+6.7265	+0.0003
+58.5	+3.0237	+0.0107	+0.0014	+3.8012	+0.0003
+79.3	+2.2301	+0.0111	+0.0020	+2.6269	+0.0004
+100.7	+1.7549	+0.0115	+0.0026	+1.9925	+0.0004
+118.4	+1.4932	+0.0117	+0.0033	+1.6240	+0.0004
+148.6	+1.1898	+0.0121	+0.0045	+1.3415	+0.0004
+200.5	+0.8817	+0.0135	+0.0099	+1.0358	+0.0014
+249.1	+0.7097	+0.0149	+0.0169	+0.7957	+0.0014
+303.8	+0.5819	+0.0155	+0.0202	+0.6458	+0.0005
+351.8	+0.5027	+0.0159	+0.0236	+0.5423	+0.0005
+404.4	+0.4371	+0.0163	+0.0271	+0.4699	+0.0004
+454.2	+0.3892	+0.0167	+0.0310	+0.4132	+0.0004
+506.0	+0.3494	+0.0171	+0.0346	+0.3693	+0.0003
+599.8	+0.2947	+0.0176	+0.0413	+0.3221	+0.0005
+702.3	+0.2517	+0.0181	+0.0483	+0.2732	+0.0005
+802.0	+0.2204	+0.0185	+0.0552	+0.2361	+0.0004
+902.6	+0.1959	+0.0188	+0.0605	+0.2081	+0.0003
+997.3	+0.1772	+0.0191	+0.0678	+0.1866	+0.0003
+1110.6	+0.1592	+0.0194	+0.0744	+0.1682	+0.0003
+1204.4	+0.1468	+0.0196	+0.0798	+0.1530	+0.0002
+1312.8	+0.1347	+0.0199	+0.0876	+0.1407	+0.0003
+1408.6	+0.1257	+0.0201	+0.0939	+0.1302	+0.0002
+1495.5	+0.1182	+0.0202	+0.0985	+0.1219	+0.0003
+1609.8	+0.1098	+0.0204	+0.1058	+0.1140	+0.0003
+1699.6	+0.1040	+0.0206	+0.1110	+0.1069	+0.0003
+1805.1	+0.0979	+0.0208	+0.1192	+0.1010	+0.0003
+1997.6	+0.0885	+0.0210	+0.1283	+0.0932	+0.0002
+2200.7	+0.0803	+0.0213	+0.1414	+0.0844	+0.0003
+2397.1	+0.0737	+0.0215	+0.1523	+0.0770	+0.0002
+2598.9	+0.0680	+0.0216	+0.1604	+0.0709	+0.0001
+2796.0	+0.0634	+0.0218	+0.1731	+0.0657	+0.0002
+2987.0	+0.0592	+0.0220	+0.1824	+0.0613	+0.0001
+3199.3	+0.0553	+0.0222	+0.1969	+0.0572	+0.0002
+3400.8	+0.0520	+0.0223	+0.2074	+0.0536	+0.0001
+3584.5	+0.0493	+0.0224	+0.2184	+0.0506	+0.0001
+3814.9	+0.0463	+0.0225	+0.2247	+0.0476	+0.0001
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0226	+0.2311	+0.0453	+0.0001
+4500.4	+0.0393	+0.0229	+0.2642	+0.0418	+0.0003
+5022.0	+0.0352	+0.0232	+0.2871	+0.0372	+0.0002
+5513.8	+0.0321	+0.0234	+0.3121	+0.0336	+0.0002
+6020.4	+0.0294	+0.0235	+0.3307	+0.0307	+0.0001
+6512.2	+0.0271	+0.0237	+0.3601	+0.0283	+0.0002
+7033.8	+0.0251	+0.0239	+0.3817	+0.0261	+0.0001
+7540.4	+0.0234	+0.0239	+0.3939	+0.0243	+0.0001

HITEMP-SORBENT
 HIGHLAND (HD-2) LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +387

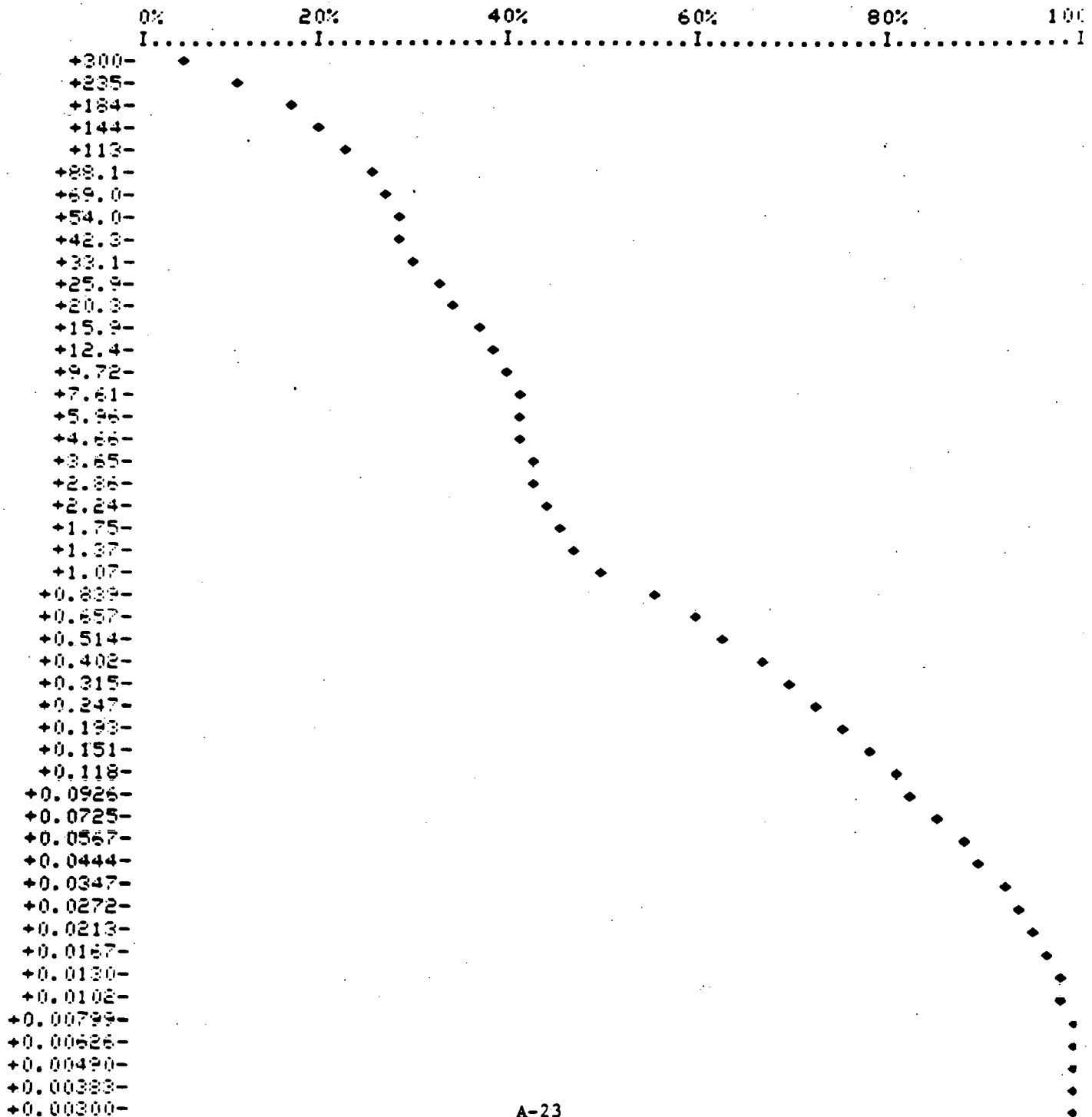
LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+8002.4	+0.0221	+0.0241	+0.4182	+0.0228	+0.0001
+8956.1	+0.0197	+0.0242	+0.4458	+0.0209	+0.0001
+9984.4	+0.0177	+0.0244	+0.4762	+0.0187	+0.0001
+10953.0	+0.0161	+0.0245	+0.5094	+0.0169	+0.0001
+11946.2	+0.0147	+0.0246	+0.5285	+0.0154	+0.0001
+12964.8	+0.0136	+0.0246	+0.5489	+0.0142	+0.0001
+13948.3	+0.0127	+0.0247	+0.5706	+0.0132	+0.0001
+14944.9	+0.0118	+0.0248	+0.5937	+0.0123	+0.0001
+15960.1	+0.0111	+0.0248	+0.5952	+0.0115	+0.0000
+17092.7	+0.0103	+0.0248	+0.5967	+0.0107	+0.0000
+18150.7	+0.0097	+0.0249	+0.6243	+0.0100	+0.0001
+19164.1	+0.0092	+0.0249	+0.6255	+0.0095	+0.0000
+19909.2	+0.0089	+0.0249	+0.6554	+0.0091	+0.0001
+24961.0	+0.0071	+0.0249	+0.6597	+0.0080	+0.0000
+29923.3	+0.0059	+0.0250	+0.7029	+0.0065	+0.0001
+35273.2	+0.0050	+0.0250	+0.7042	+0.0055	+0.0000
+40354.9	+0.0044	+0.0250	+0.7042	+0.0047	+0.0000
+45242.7	+0.0039	+0.0250	+0.7042	+0.0041	+0.0000
+50175.2	+0.0035	+0.0250	+0.7042	+0.0037	+0.0000
+54943.9	+0.0032	+0.0250	+0.7042	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59831.6	+0.0030	+0.0250	+0.7042	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
 HIGHLAND (HD-2) LIMESTONE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 9:14:24 8/16/87
 HP 11:18:58 8/16/87

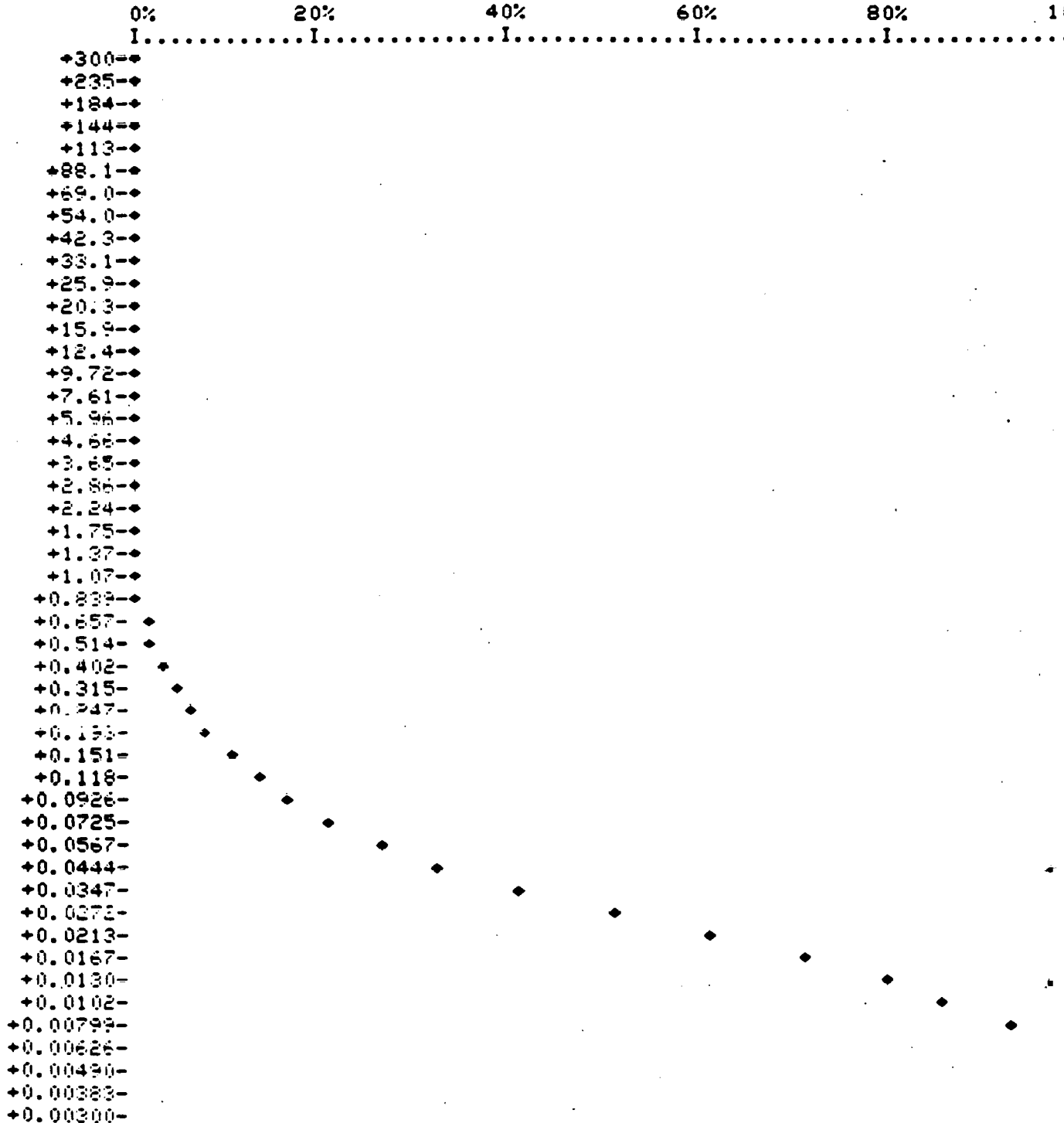
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
 100% = +0.0250



HITEMP-SORBENT
 HIGHLAND (HD-2) LIMESTONE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

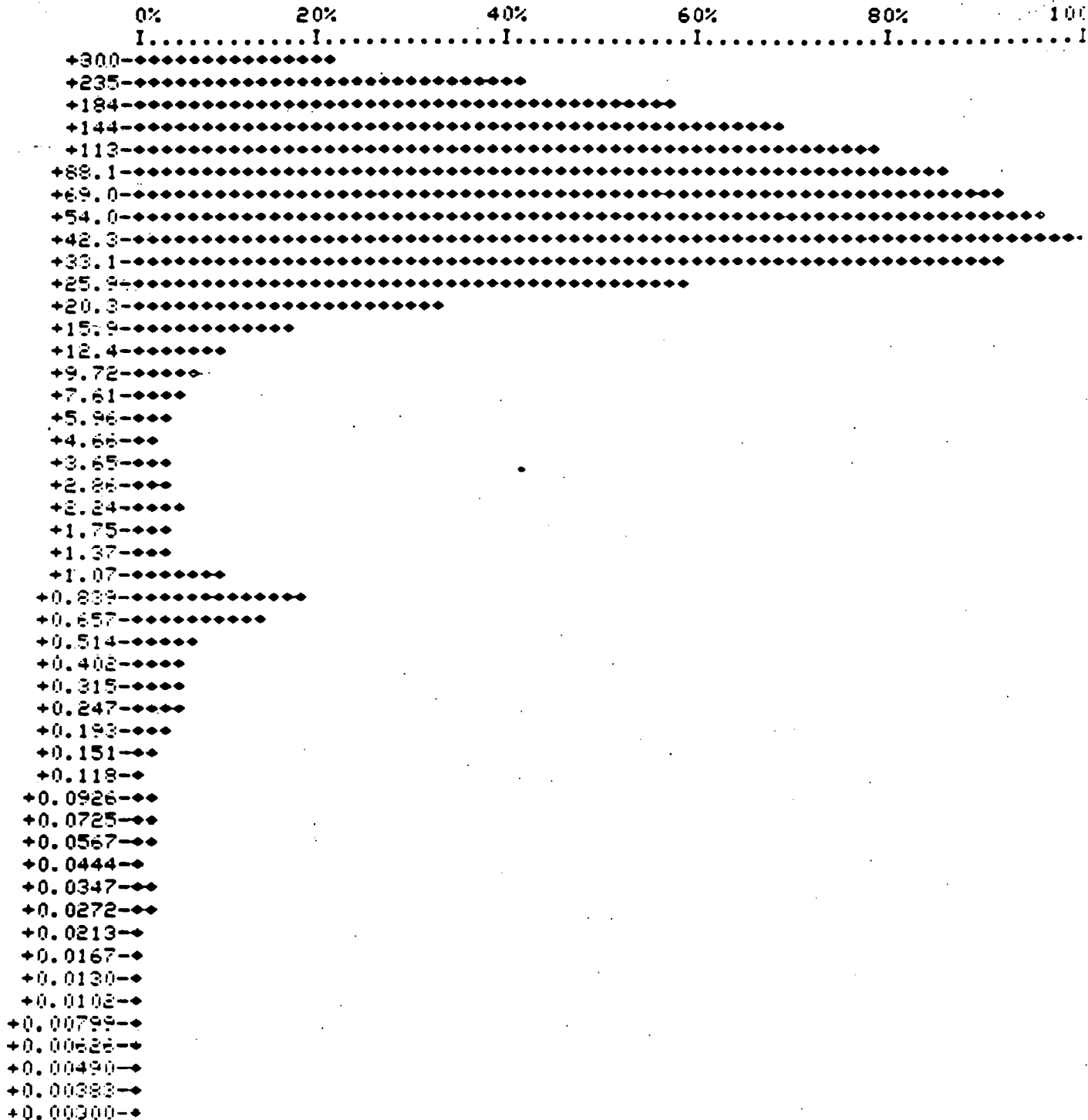
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M2/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
 100% = +0.7041



HITEMP-SORBENT
HIGHLAND (HD-2) LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNT# NUMBER +387

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 11:18:58 8/16/87

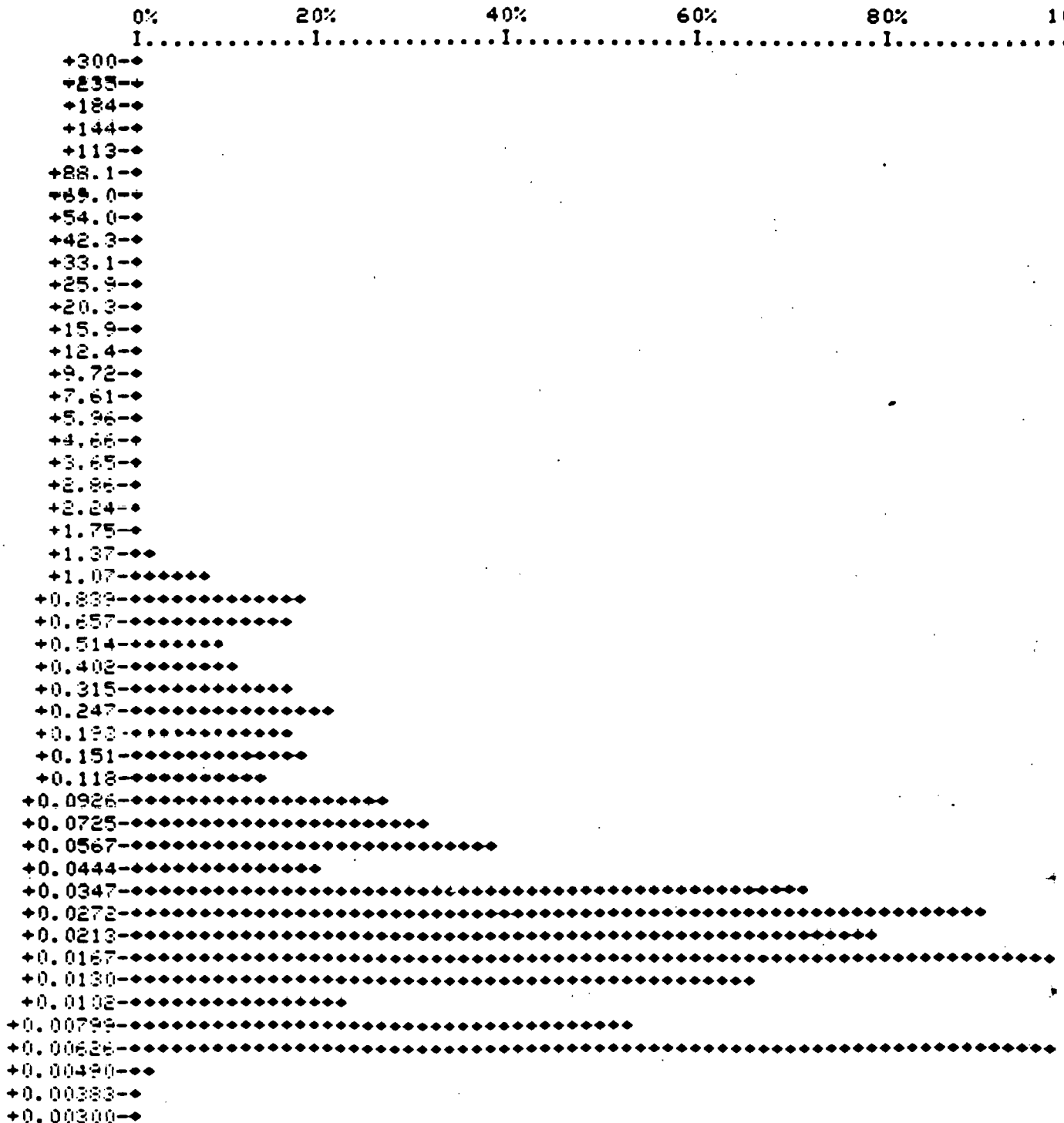
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.729359E-002



HITEMP-SORBENT
HIGHLAND (HD-2) LIMESTONE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 11:16:58 8/16/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
100% = +0.322794E-001



HITEMP-SORBENT
 MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +381

LP 11:1:11 8/16/85
 HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/F
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+4.0000 G	GAMMA =	+485.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+74.1900 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9158 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+78.1900 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+193.0350 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+130.4800 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5325 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+5.5410 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0493 CC/G
TOTAL PORE AREA =	+0.5474 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+1.7166 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.0834 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+0.3603 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.3848 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.7027 G/CC

% CAPILLARY = +51.3645

HITEMP-SORBENT
 MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +381

LP 11:1:11 8/16/85
 HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.4843	+0.0086	+0.0003	+114.2590	+0.0086
+10.0	+17.7422	+0.0116	+0.0008	+26.6132	+0.0030
+14.6	+12.0707	+0.0132	+0.0012	+14.9064	+0.0016
+19.9	+8.8711	+0.0144	+0.0016	+10.4709	+0.0011
+38.6	+4.5786	+0.0156	+0.0023	+6.7248	+0.0012
+58.5	+3.0237	+0.0179	+0.0048	+3.8012	+0.0024
+79.3	+2.2301	+0.0212	+0.0099	+2.6269	+0.0033
+100.7	+1.7549	+0.0243	+0.0161	+1.9925	+0.0031
+118.4	+1.4932	+0.0263	+0.0214	+1.6240	+0.0022
+148.6	+1.1898	+0.0294	+0.0299	+1.3415	+0.0028
+200.5	+0.8817	+0.0335	+0.0460	+1.0358	+0.0042
+249.1	+0.7097	+0.0356	+0.0566	+0.7957	+0.0021
+303.8	+0.5819	+0.0364	+0.0612	+0.6458	+0.0007
+351.6	+0.5027	+0.0370	+0.0661	+0.5423	+0.0007
+404.4	+0.4371	+0.0376	+0.0712	+0.4699	+0.0006
+454.2	+0.3892	+0.0382	+0.0764	+0.4132	+0.0005
+506.0	+0.3494	+0.0387	+0.0822	+0.3693	+0.0005
+599.8	+0.2947	+0.0395	+0.0921	+0.3221	+0.0003
+702.2	+0.2517	+0.0402	+0.1030	+0.2732	+0.0007
+802.0	+0.2204	+0.0408	+0.1132	+0.2361	+0.0006
+902.3	+0.1959	+0.0415	+0.1261	+0.2031	+0.0007
+997.3	+0.1772	+0.0420	+0.1362	+0.1866	+0.0005
+1110.6	+0.1592	+0.0425	+0.1491	+0.1682	+0.0005
+1204.4	+0.1468	+0.0429	+0.1596	+0.1530	+0.0004
+1312.8	+0.1347	+0.0434	+0.1731	+0.1407	+0.0005
+1406.5	+0.1257	+0.0437	+0.1835	+0.1302	+0.0003
+1495.5	+0.1182	+0.0441	+0.1967	+0.1219	+0.0004
+1609.8	+0.1098	+0.0445	+0.2086	+0.1140	+0.0003
+1699.6	+0.1040	+0.0448	+0.2212	+0.1069	+0.0003
+1805.1	+0.0979	+0.0452	+0.2346	+0.1010	+0.0002
+1997.6	+0.0885	+0.0457	+0.2578	+0.0932	+0.0005
+2200.7	+0.0803	+0.0462	+0.2834	+0.0844	+0.0005
+2397.1	+0.0737	+0.0467	+0.3046	+0.0770	+0.0004
+2598.9	+0.0680	+0.0470	+0.3239	+0.0709	+0.0003
+2786.0	+0.0634	+0.0473	+0.3405	+0.0657	+0.0002
+2987.0	+0.0592	+0.0475	+0.3584	+0.0613	+0.0003
+3199.3	+0.0553	+0.0478	+0.3775	+0.0572	+0.0001
+3400.8	+0.0520	+0.0480	+0.3880	+0.0536	+0.0001
+3584.5	+0.0493	+0.0482	+0.4042	+0.0506	+0.0001
+3814.9	+0.0463	+0.0483	+0.4160	+0.0478	+0.0001
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0484	+0.4282	+0.0453	+0.0001
+4500.4	+0.0393	+0.0487	+0.4488	+0.0418	+0.0001
+5022.0	+0.0352	+0.0489	+0.4717	+0.0372	+0.0001
+5513.8	+0.0321	+0.0490	+0.4888	+0.0336	+0.0001
+6020.4	+0.0294	+0.0490	+0.4903	+0.0307	+0.0001
+6512.2	+0.0271	+0.0491	+0.5010	+0.0283	+0.0001
+7033.8	+0.0251	+0.0492	+0.5125	+0.0261	+0.0001
+7540.4	+0.0234	+0.0492	+0.5139	+0.0243	+0.0001

HITEMP-SORBENT
 MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTF NUMBER +381

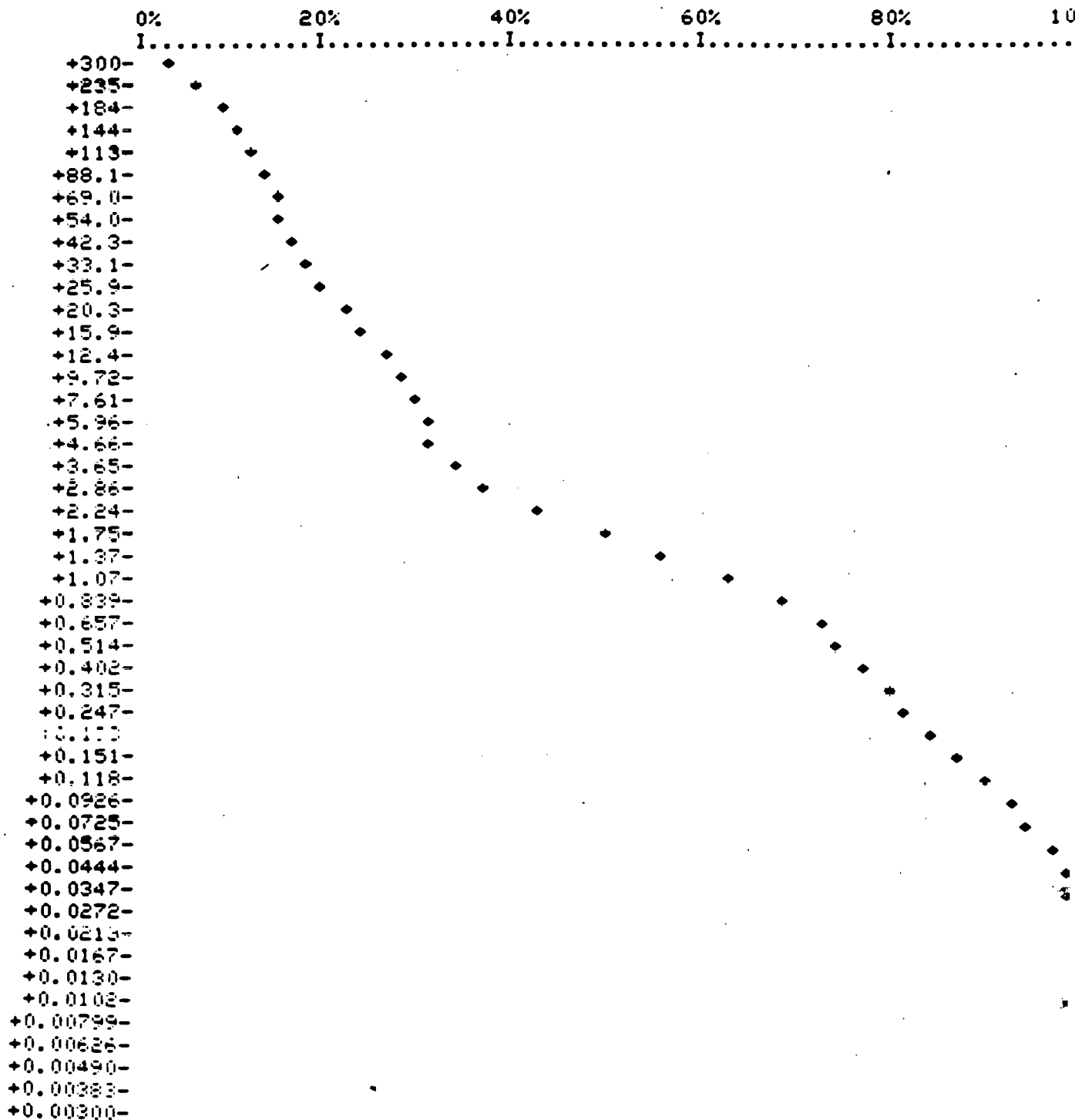
LP 11:1:11 8/16/85
 HP 11:18:53 8/16/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+8002.4	+0.0221	+0.0492	+0.5151	+0.0228	+0.0000
+8956.1	+0.0197	+0.0492	+0.5174	+0.0209	+0.0000
+9984.4	+0.0177	+0.0492	+0.5197	+0.0187	+0.0000
+10953.0	+0.0161	+0.0492	+0.5218	+0.0169	+0.0000
+11996.2	+0.0147	+0.0492	+0.5238	+0.0154	+0.0000
+12964.8	+0.0136	+0.0493	+0.5442	+0.0142	+0.0001
+13948.3	+0.0127	+0.0493	+0.5442	+0.0132	+0.0000
+14946.8	+0.0118	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0123	+0.0000
+15960.1	+0.0111	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0115	+0.0000
+17092.7	+0.0103	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0107	+0.0000
+18150.7	+0.0097	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0100	+0.0000
+19164.1	+0.0092	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0095	+0.0000
+19909.2	+0.0089	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0091	+0.0000
+24961.0	+0.0071	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0080	+0.0000
+29923.3	+0.0059	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0065	+0.0000
+35273.2	+0.0050	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0055	+0.0000
+40354.8	+0.0044	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0047	+0.0000
+45242.7	+0.0039	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0041	+0.0000
+50175.2	+0.0035	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0037	+0.0000
+54943.9	+0.0032	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59831.8	+0.0030	+0.0493	+0.5475	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
 MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +381

LP 11:1:11 8/16/85
 HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

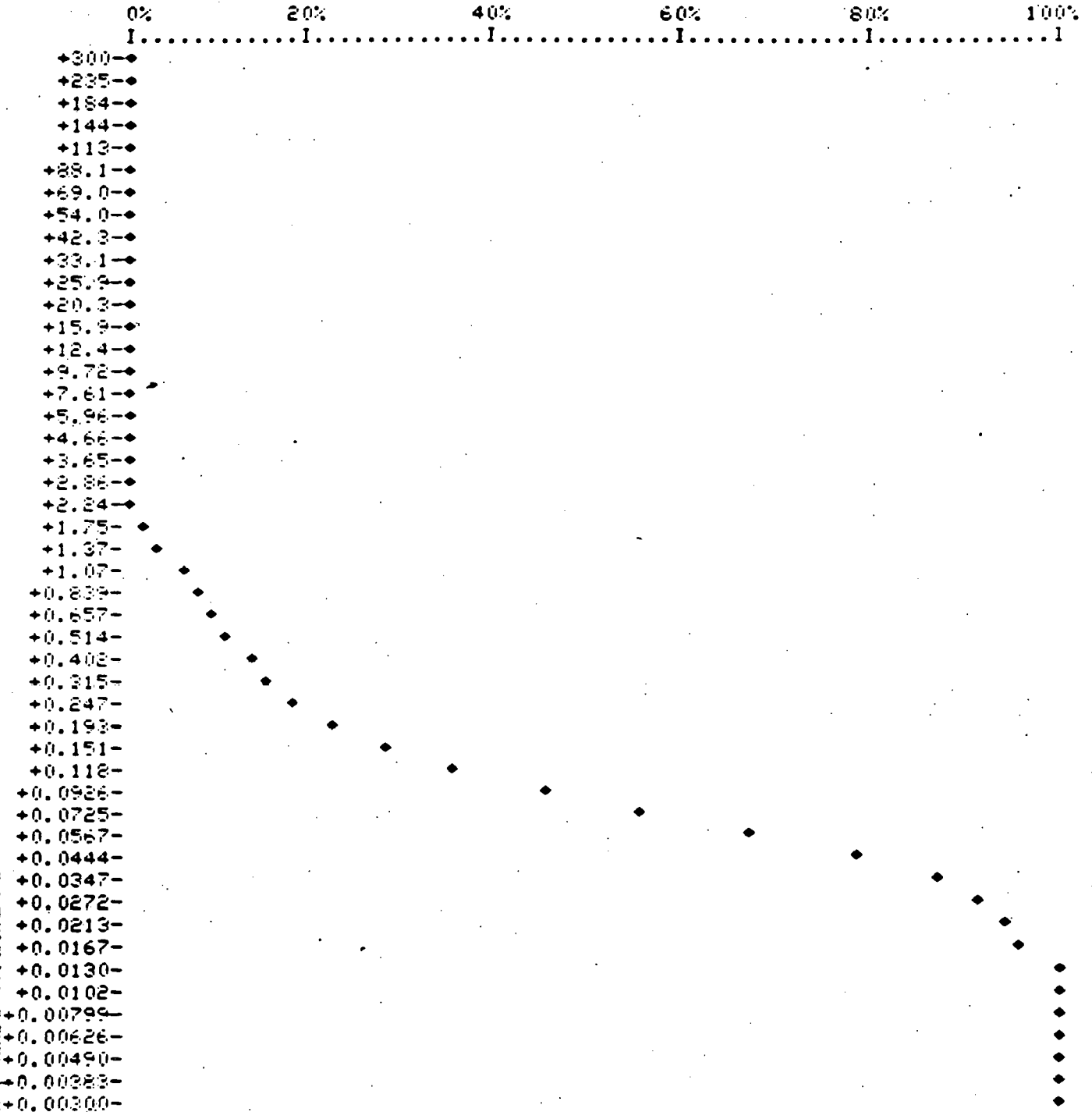
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
 100% = +0.0493



HITEMP-CORBENT
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTF NUMBER +381

LF 11:1:11 8/16/85
HF 11:18:58 8/16/85

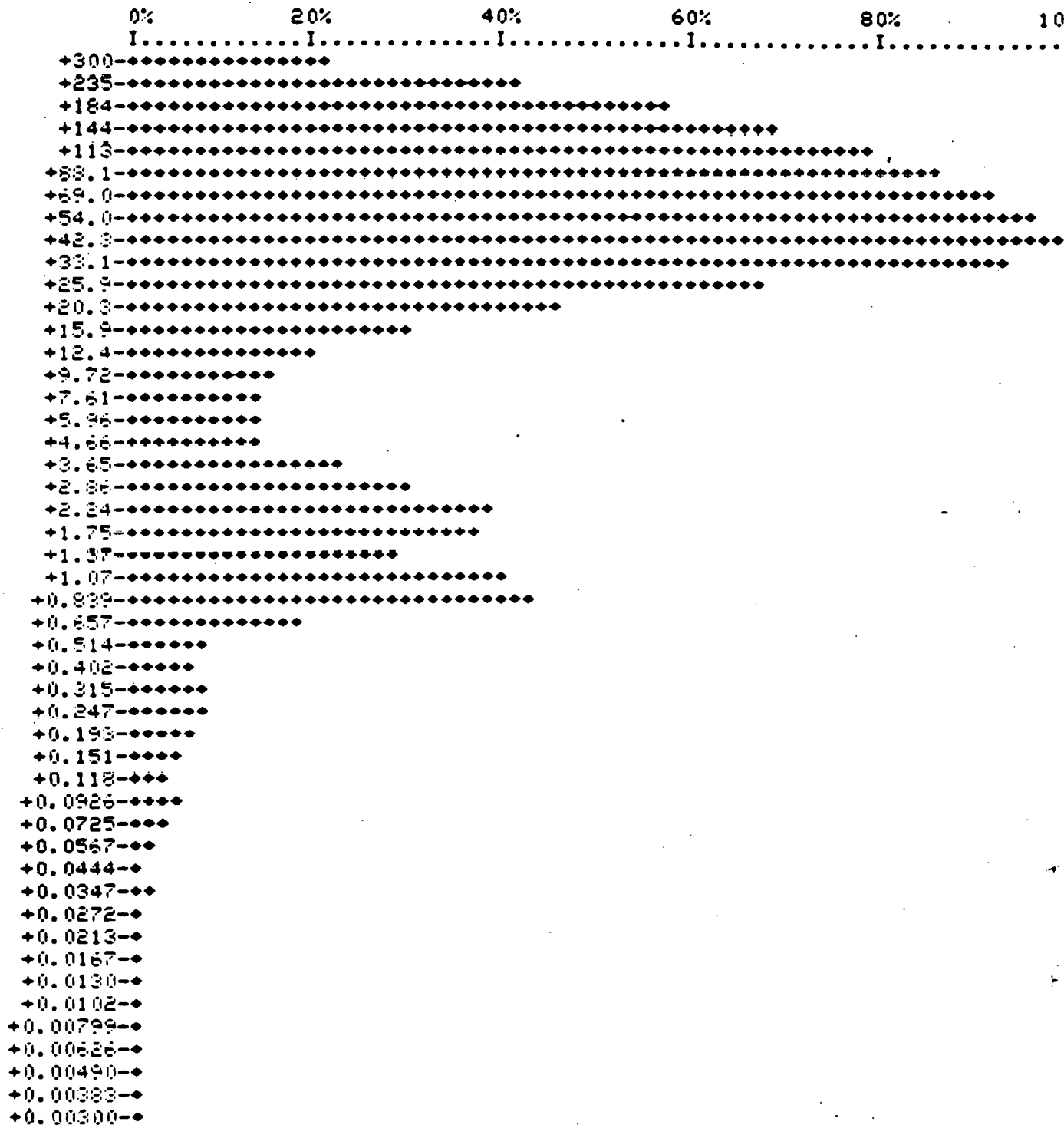
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M²/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.5474



HITEMP-SORBENT
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +381

LP 11:1:11 8/16/85
HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

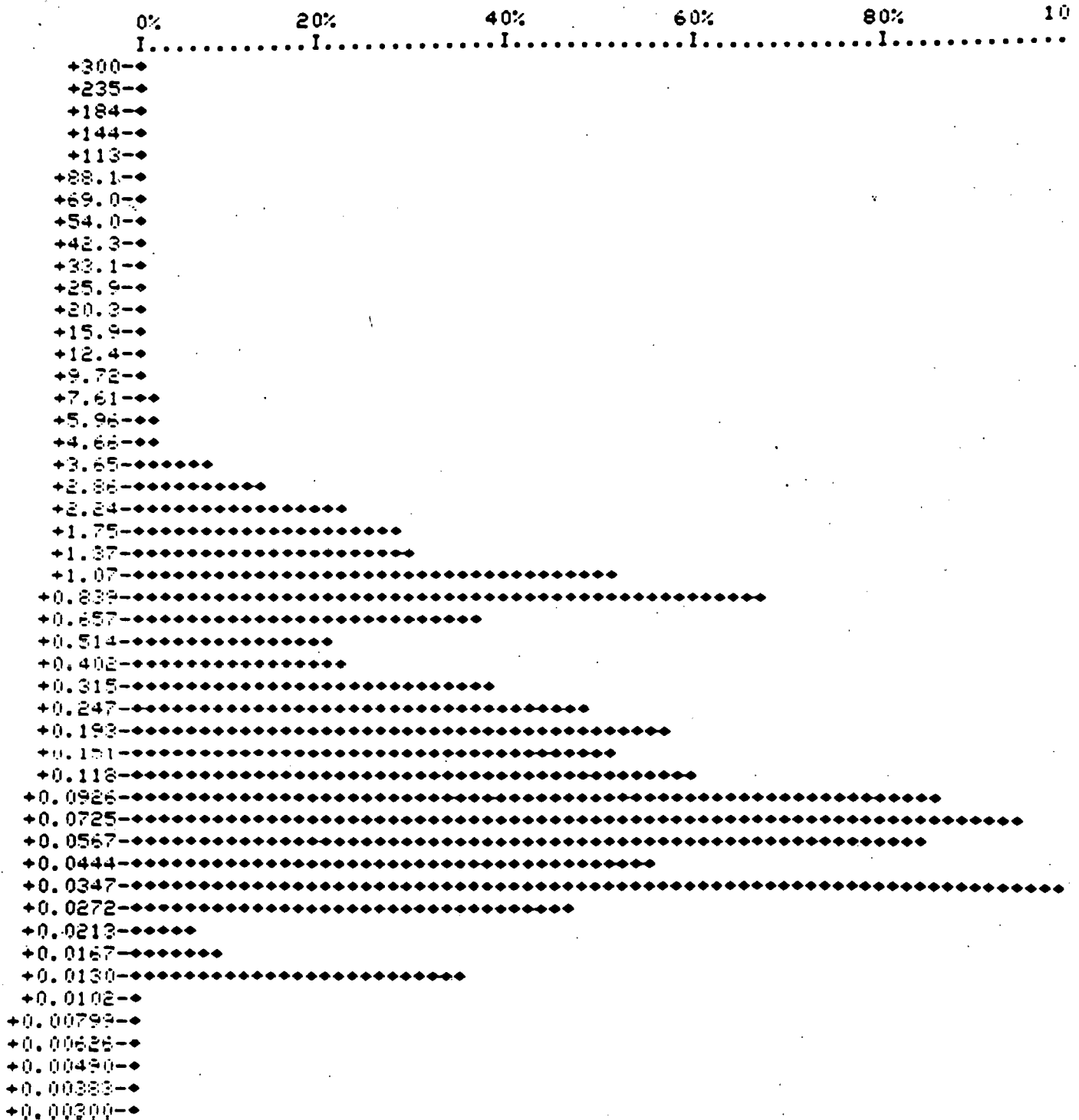
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.839070E-002



HITEMP-SORBENT
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTF NUMBER +381

LP 11:1:11 8/16/85
HP 11:18:58 8/16/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
100% = +0.220400E-001



HITEMP-SORBENT
 SPEER LIMESTONE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +382

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/A
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+4.0100 G	GAMMA =	+485.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+77.2000 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9524 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+81.2100 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+185.6100 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+105.3300 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5335 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+3.4120 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0348 CC/G
TOTAL PORE AREA =	+0.4693 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+2.5948 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.0295 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+0.2967 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.4605 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.6910 G/CC
% CAPILLARY =	+36.3562

HITEMP-SOPSENT
 GREER LIMESTONE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +382

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

PRESSURE PSIA.	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.6416	+0.0116	+0.0004	+110.6260	+0.0116
+9.9	+17.7683	+0.0141	+0.0008	+26.7049	+0.0025
+14.6	+12.0888	+0.0151	+0.0011	+14.9286	+0.0010
+19.9	+8.8678	+0.0158	+0.0014	+10.4783	+0.0008
+39.3	+4.4934	+0.0164	+0.0017	+6.6806	+0.0006
+58.5	+3.0199	+0.0171	+0.0024	+3.7566	+0.0007
+79.8	+2.2157	+0.0177	+0.0034	+2.6178	+0.0007
+99.6	+1.7742	+0.0183	+0.0046	+1.9950	+0.0007
+119.6	+1.4776	+0.0190	+0.0062	+1.6259	+0.0007
+150.2	+1.1770	+0.0204	+0.0106	+1.3273	+0.0015
+201.2	+0.8786	+0.0255	+0.0303	+1.0278	+0.0051
+252.0	+0.7014	+0.0279	+0.0423	+0.7900	+0.0024
+303.8	+0.5819	+0.0285	+0.0465	+0.6417	+0.0007
+350.7	+0.5041	+0.0290	+0.0499	+0.5430	+0.0005
+401.5	+0.4403	+0.0294	+0.0533	+0.4722	+0.0004
+454.2	+0.3892	+0.0297	+0.0566	+0.4147	+0.0003
+498.2	+0.3548	+0.0299	+0.0588	+0.3720	+0.0002
+500.7	+0.2943	+0.0304	+0.0646	+0.3246	+0.0005
+701.3	+0.2520	+0.0307	+0.0687	+0.2732	+0.0003
+800.0	+0.2210	+0.0310	+0.0733	+0.2365	+0.0003
+897.7	+0.1969	+0.0312	+0.0773	+0.2089	+0.0002
+997.3	+0.1772	+0.0313	+0.0804	+0.1871	+0.0001
+1094.0	+0.1616	+0.0315	+0.0838	+0.1694	+0.0001
+1202.4	+0.1470	+0.0316	+0.0875	+0.1543	+0.0001
+1301.1	+0.1359	+0.0317	+0.0914	+0.1414	+0.0001
+1400.7	+0.1262	+0.0318	+0.0937	+0.1310	+0.0001
+1507.2	+0.1173	+0.0320	+0.0984	+0.1217	+0.0001
+1603.9	+0.1102	+0.0320	+0.1010	+0.1137	+0.0001
+1704.5	+0.1037	+0.0321	+0.1037	+0.1070	+0.0001
+1802.2	+0.0981	+0.0323	+0.1093	+0.1009	+0.0001
+1989.7	+0.0988	+0.0323	+0.1127	+0.0935	+0.0001
+2189.0	+0.0808	+0.0324	+0.1164	+0.0848	+0.0001
+2331.2	+0.0739	+0.0326	+0.1239	+0.0773	+0.0001
+2614.6	+0.0675	+0.0326	+0.1246	+0.0707	+0.0000
+2797.1	+0.0632	+0.0326	+0.1293	+0.0653	+0.0001
+2991.7	+0.0591	+0.0327	+0.1342	+0.0611	+0.0001
+3185.3	+0.0555	+0.0328	+0.1394	+0.0573	+0.0001
+3396.0	+0.0521	+0.0329	+0.1450	+0.0538	+0.0001
+3582.8	+0.0493	+0.0329	+0.1457	+0.0507	+0.0000
+3814.9	+0.0463	+0.0330	+0.1519	+0.0478	+0.0001
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0330	+0.1525	+0.0453	+0.0000
+4485.5	+0.0394	+0.0331	+0.1666	+0.0418	+0.0001
+4992.2	+0.0354	+0.0333	+0.1823	+0.0374	+0.0001
+5498.9	+0.0321	+0.0334	+0.1994	+0.0338	+0.0001
+6005.5	+0.0294	+0.0336	+0.2265	+0.0308	+0.0002
+6497.3	+0.0272	+0.0337	+0.2464	+0.0283	+0.0001
+7004.0	+0.0252	+0.0340	+0.2779	+0.0262	+0.0002
+7495.7	+0.0236	+0.0340	+0.2900	+0.0244	+0.0001

HITEMP-SORBENT
 GREER LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +382

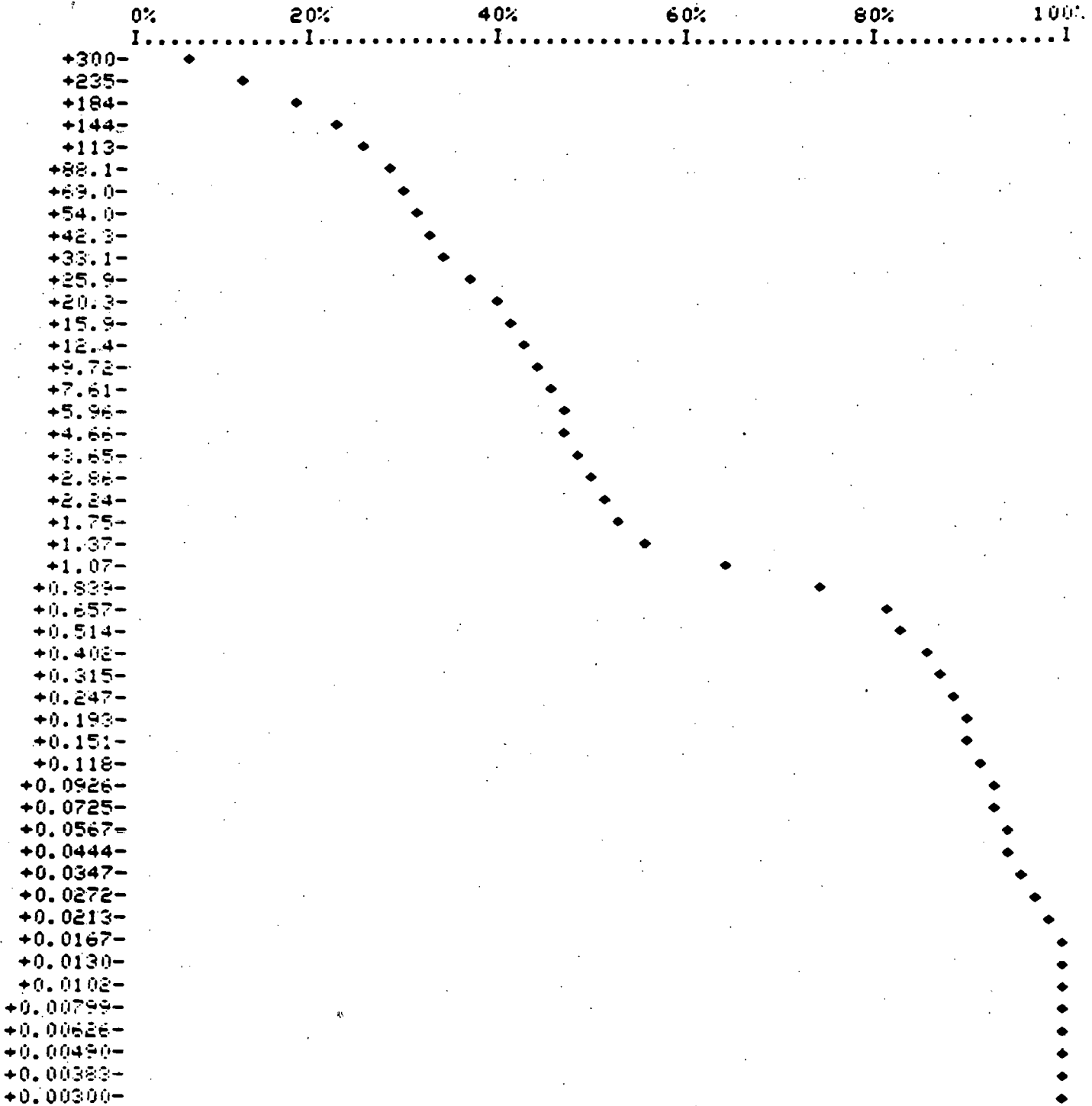
LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+8002.4	+0.0221	+0.0342	+0.3143	+0.0228	+0.0001
+9015.8	+0.0196	+0.0344	+0.3545	+0.0208	+0.0002
+10014.2	+0.0177	+0.0345	+0.3850	+0.0186	+0.0001
+10953.0	+0.0161	+0.0346	+0.4025	+0.0169	+0.0001
+11981.3	+0.0148	+0.0347	+0.4216	+0.0154	+0.0001
+12964.8	+0.0136	+0.0347	+0.4234	+0.0142	+0.0000
+13978.1	+0.0126	+0.0347	+0.4251	+0.0131	+0.0000
+14931.9	+0.0118	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0122	+0.0001
+15915.4	+0.0111	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0115	+0.0000
+17062.9	+0.0104	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0107	+0.0000
+18135.8	+0.0097	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0101	+0.0000
+19134.2	+0.0092	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0095	+0.0000
+20102.9	+0.0088	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0090	+0.0000
+24901.4	+0.0071	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0079	+0.0000
+29878.6	+0.0059	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0065	+0.0000
+34960.3	+0.0051	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0055	+0.0000
+40161.1	+0.0044	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0047	+0.0000
+45078.8	+0.0039	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0042	+0.0000
+49966.6	+0.0035	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0037	+0.0000
+54780.0	+0.0032	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59712.6	+0.0030	+0.0348	+0.4695	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
GREFP LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +382

LP 11:25:42 8/15/85
HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

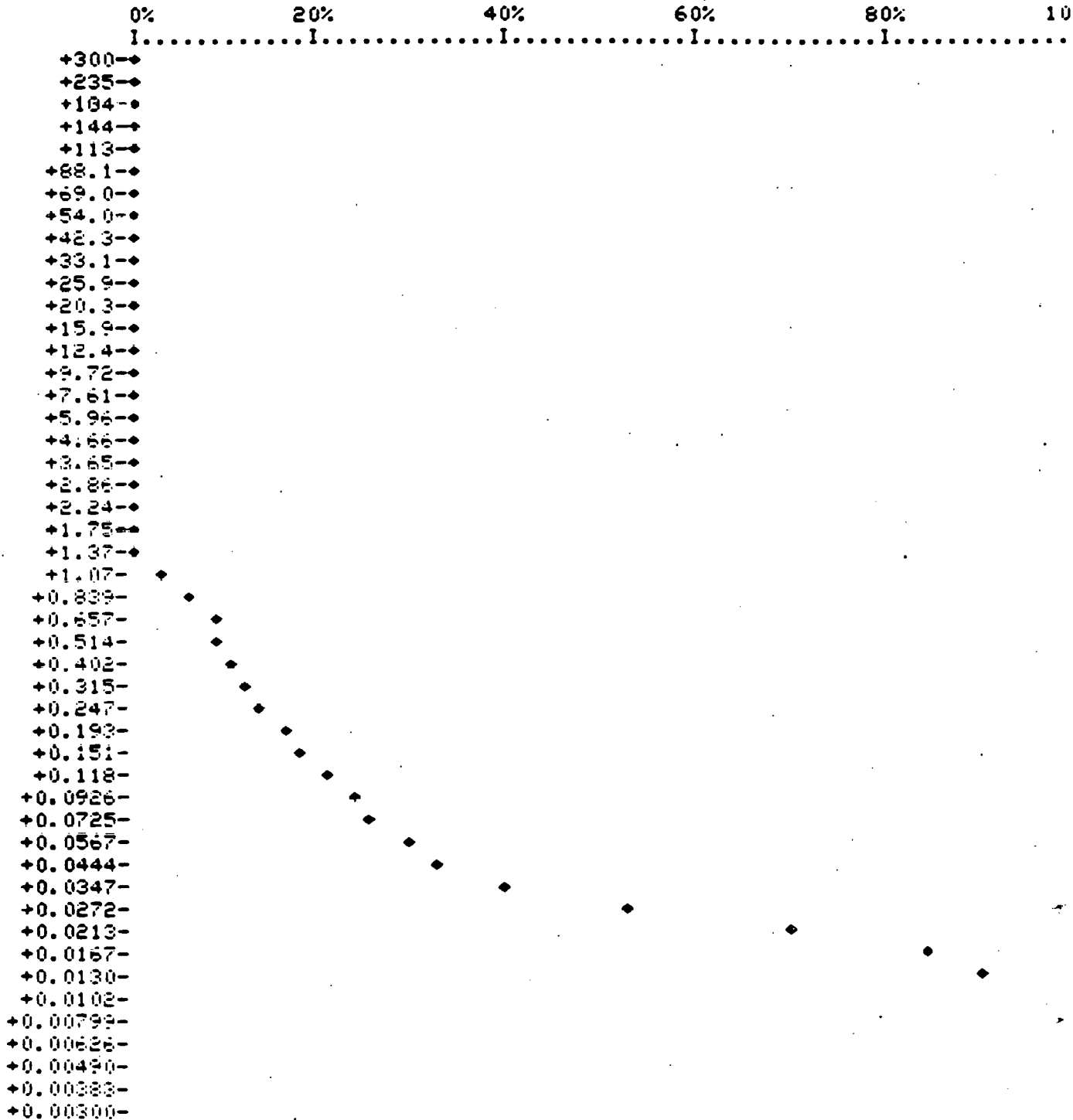
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0348



HITEMP-SORBENT :
GREER LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +382

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

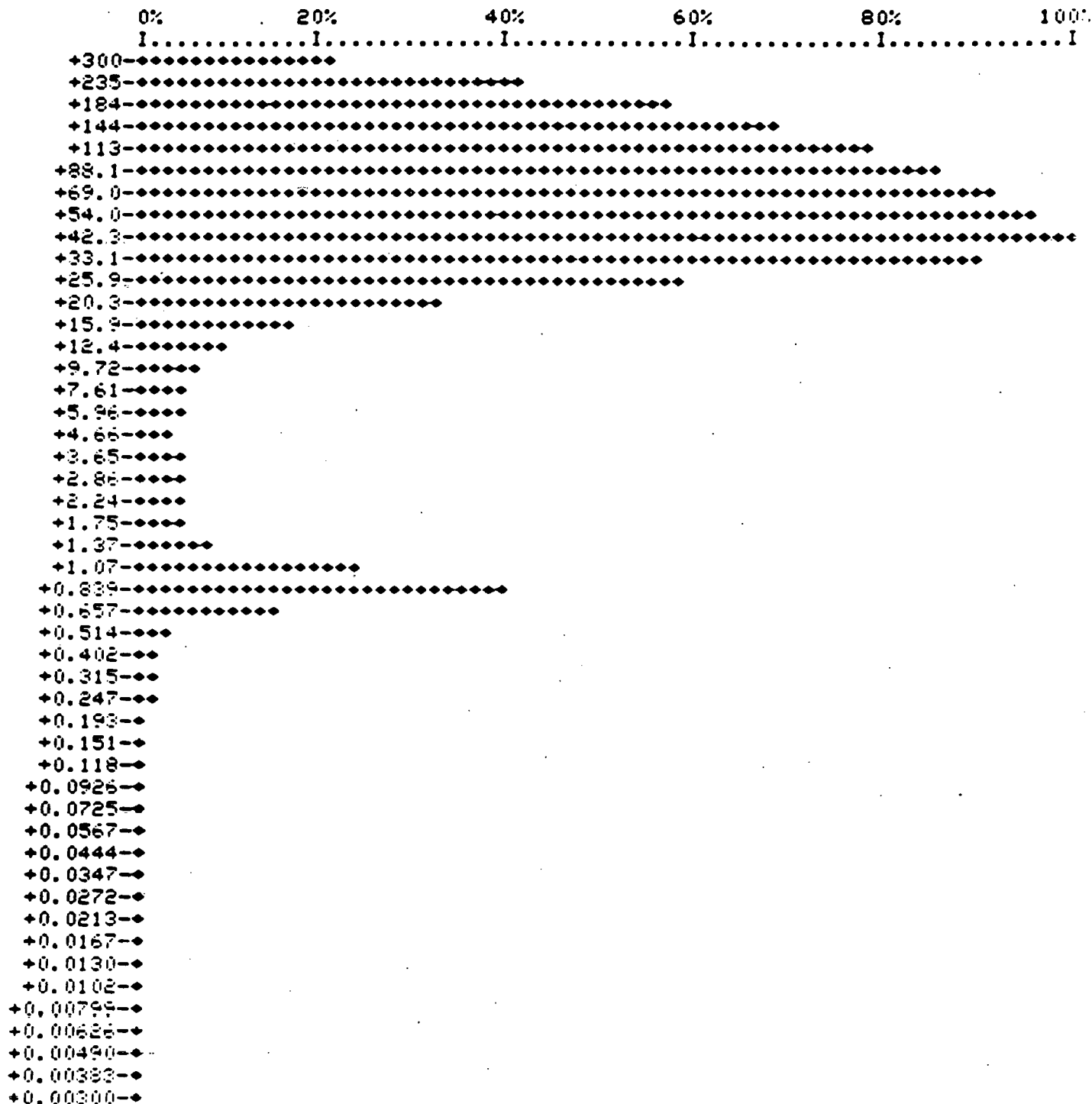
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M2/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.4693



HITEMP-SORBENT
 GREER LIMESTONE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +382

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

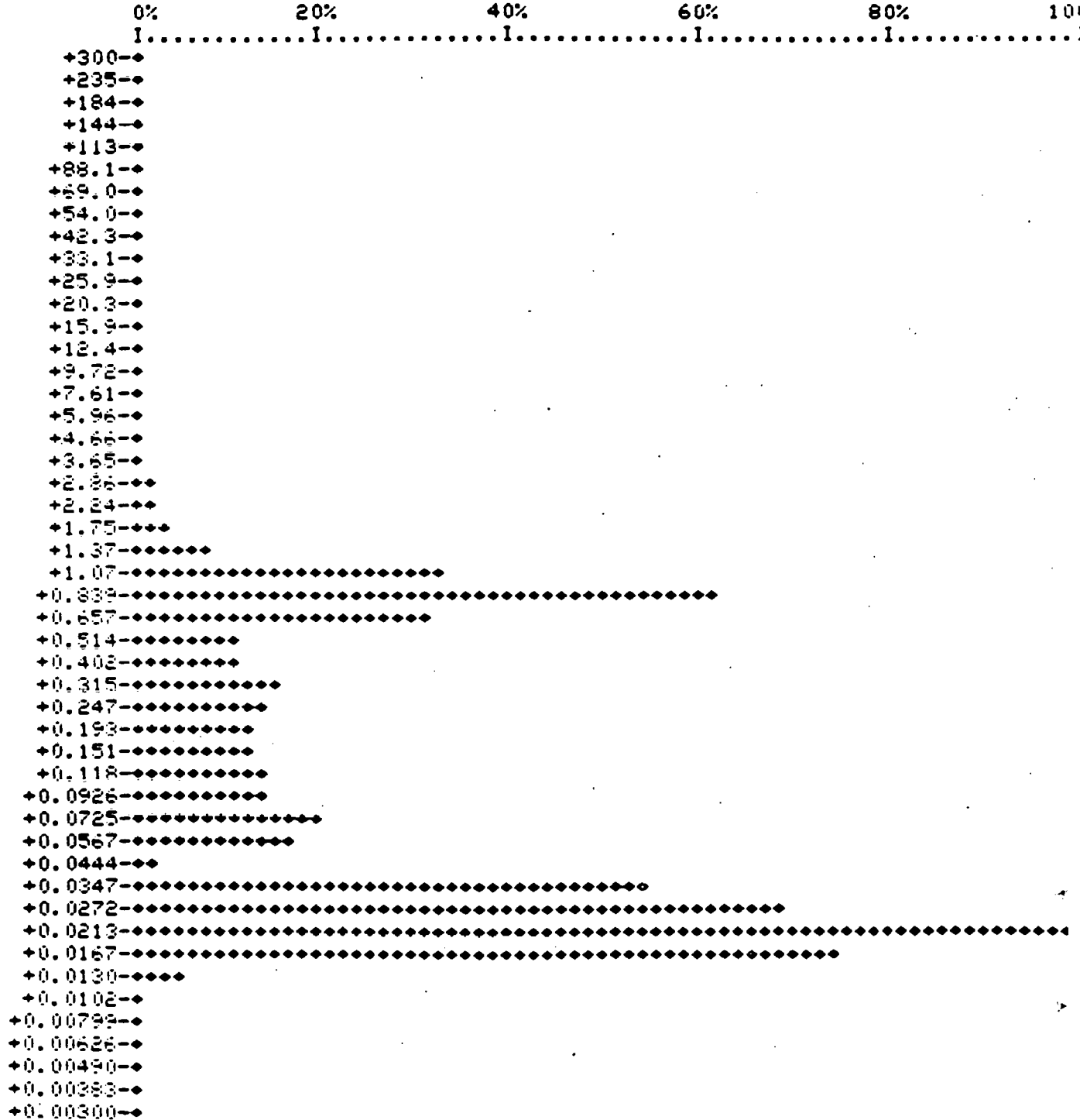
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
 100% = +0.113364E-001



HITEMP-SORBENT
GREER LIMESTONE: 18/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +382

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
100% = +0.294610E-001



HITEMP-SOFTWARE
 PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF< LEDGE): 16/18 MESH UNC
 PNTR NUMBER +383

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 13:14:19 8/15/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/G
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+4.0100 G	GAMMA =	+485.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+75.9400 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9524 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+79.9500 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+185.6100 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+111.1600 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5335 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+3.8550 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0425 CC/G
TOTAL PORE AREA =	+0.4300 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+14.4043 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.0408 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+0.3958 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.5890 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.9095 G/CC

% CAPILLARY = +44.4326

HITEMP-SORBENT

PLUM PUN DOLOMITE (GF&LT LEDGE); 16/18 MESH UNC

PNTR NUMBER +383

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85

HP 13:14:19 8/15/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.6416	+0.0172	+0.0006	+110.6260	+0.0172
+9.9	+17.7683	+0.0199	+0.0010	+26.7049	+0.0028
+14.6	+12.0888	+0.0222	+0.0017	+14.9286	+0.0023
+19.9	+8.8678	+0.0241	+0.0024	+10.4783	+0.0019
+40.0	+4.4193	+0.0256	+0.0033	+6.6436	+0.0015
+59.0	+2.9937	+0.0276	+0.0054	+3.7065	+0.0020
+79.0	+2.2383	+0.0290	+0.0075	+2.6160	+0.0014
+99.9	+1.7703	+0.0299	+0.0094	+2.0043	+0.0009
+121.3	+1.4571	+0.0306	+0.0112	+1.6137	+0.0007
+150.3	+1.1765	+0.0316	+0.0140	+1.3168	+0.0009
+200.3	+0.8626	+0.0335	+0.0217	+1.0295	+0.0020
+248.1	+0.7125	+0.0348	+0.0280	+0.7975	+0.0013
+303.8	+0.5819	+0.0353	+0.0313	+0.6472	+0.0005
+353.6	+0.4999	+0.0357	+0.0343	+0.5409	+0.0004
+398.5	+0.4436	+0.0361	+0.0371	+0.4717	+0.0003
+449.3	+0.3934	+0.0363	+0.0397	+0.4185	+0.0003
+498.2	+0.3548	+0.0366	+0.0426	+0.3741	+0.0003
+601.7	+0.2938	+0.0371	+0.0484	+0.3243	+0.0005
+699.4	+0.2528	+0.0375	+0.0544	+0.2733	+0.0004
+798.0	+0.2215	+0.0378	+0.0602	+0.2371	+0.0003
+900.6	+0.1963	+0.0381	+0.0654	+0.2089	+0.0003
+998.3	+0.1774	+0.0384	+0.0713	+0.1869	+0.0003
+1107.7	+0.1596	+0.0386	+0.0763	+0.1685	+0.0002
+1207.3	+0.1464	+0.0388	+0.0817	+0.1530	+0.0002
+1309.9	+0.1350	+0.0389	+0.0857	+0.1407	+0.0001
+1402.7	+0.1260	+0.0391	+0.0920	+0.1305	+0.0002
+1500.4	+0.1178	+0.0392	+0.0945	+0.1219	+0.0001
+1599.0	+0.1105	+0.0394	+0.1017	+0.1142	+0.0002
+1698.7	+0.1041	+0.0395	+0.1044	+0.1073	+0.0001
+1793.4	+0.0986	+0.0396	+0.1099	+0.1013	+0.0001
+1995.6	+0.0886	+0.0398	+0.1190	+0.0936	+0.0002
+2189.0	+0.0808	+0.0401	+0.1289	+0.0847	+0.0002
+2367.3	+0.0740	+0.0403	+0.1398	+0.0774	+0.0002
+2615.9	+0.0676	+0.0403	+0.1442	+0.0708	+0.0001
+2797.6	+0.0632	+0.0405	+0.1529	+0.0654	+0.0001
+2989.2	+0.0591	+0.0406	+0.1621	+0.0612	+0.0001
+3198.6	+0.0553	+0.0408	+0.1720	+0.0572	+0.0001
+3386.8	+0.0522	+0.0409	+0.1824	+0.0537	+0.0001
+3594.6	+0.0492	+0.0410	+0.1883	+0.0507	+0.0001
+3829.8	+0.0462	+0.0411	+0.1946	+0.0477	+0.0001
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0411	+0.2009	+0.0452	+0.0001
+4485.5	+0.0394	+0.0413	+0.2214	+0.0418	+0.0002
+4992.2	+0.0354	+0.0416	+0.2440	+0.0374	+0.0002
+5484.0	+0.0322	+0.0416	+0.2533	+0.0338	+0.0001
+5990.6	+0.0295	+0.0418	+0.2803	+0.0309	+0.0002
+6512.2	+0.0271	+0.0419	+0.2911	+0.0283	+0.0001
+7004.0	+0.0252	+0.0421	+0.3125	+0.0262	+0.0001
+7510.6	+0.0235	+0.0421	+0.3138	+0.0244	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
 PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF< LEDGE): 16/18 MESH UNC
 PNTF NUMBER +383

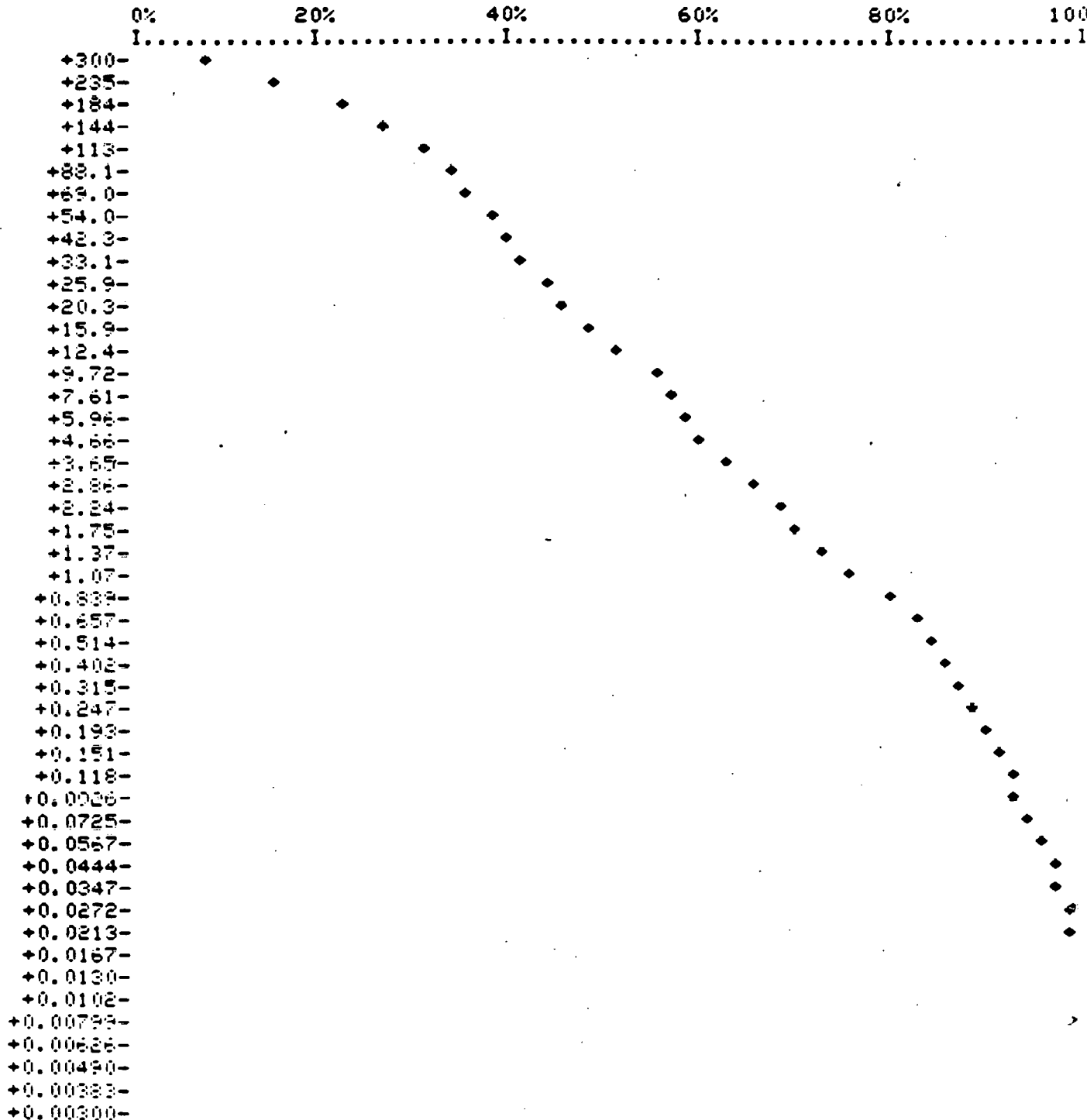
LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 13:14:19 8/15/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+8002.4	+0.0221	+0.0421	+0.3266	+0.0228	+0.0001
+9000.8	+0.0196	+0.0423	+0.3542	+0.0209	+0.0001
+9999.3	+0.0177	+0.0423	+0.3565	+0.0187	+0.0000
+10982.8	+0.0161	+0.0424	+0.3741	+0.0169	+0.0001
+11991.3	+0.0148	+0.0424	+0.3761	+0.0154	+0.0000
+12949.9	+0.0137	+0.0424	+0.3963	+0.0142	+0.0001
+13963.2	+0.0127	+0.0425	+0.4180	+0.0132	+0.0001
+14961.7	+0.0118	+0.0425	+0.4180	+0.0122	+0.0000
+15960.1	+0.0111	+0.0425	+0.4212	+0.0114	+0.0000
+17048.0	+0.0104	+0.0425	+0.4227	+0.0107	+0.0000
+18076.2	+0.0098	+0.0425	+0.4240	+0.0101	+0.0000
+19059.7	+0.0093	+0.0425	+0.4251	+0.0095	+0.0000
+20073.1	+0.0088	+0.0425	+0.4262	+0.0090	+0.0000
+24871.5	+0.0071	+0.0425	+0.4303	+0.0080	+0.0000
+29968.1	+0.0059	+0.0425	+0.4303	+0.0065	+0.0000
+35079.5	+0.0050	+0.0425	+0.4303	+0.0055	+0.0000
+39892.8	+0.0044	+0.0425	+0.4303	+0.0047	+0.0000
+44825.4	+0.0039	+0.0425	+0.4303	+0.0042	+0.0000
+49938.8	+0.0035	+0.0425	+0.4303	+0.0037	+0.0000
+54884.3	+0.0032	+0.0425	+0.4303	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59787.1	+0.0030	+0.0425	+0.4303	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
PLUM PUN DOLOMITE (GF< LEDGE): 16/18 MESH UNC
PNTR NUMBER +383

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 13:14:19 8/15/85

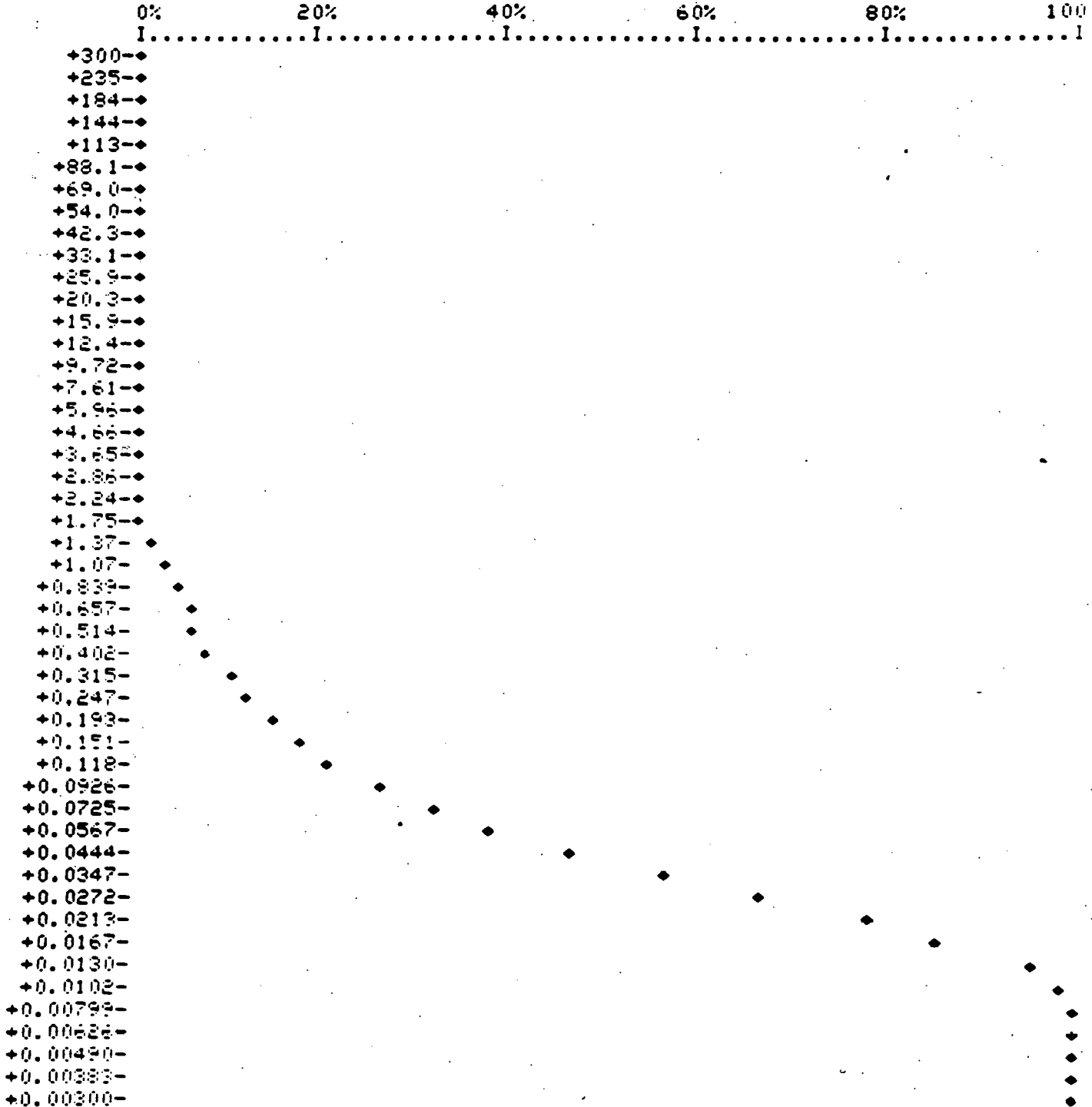
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0425



HITEMP-SORBENT
PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF< LEDGE); 16/18 MESH UNC
PNTF NUMBER +383

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 13:14:19 8/15/85

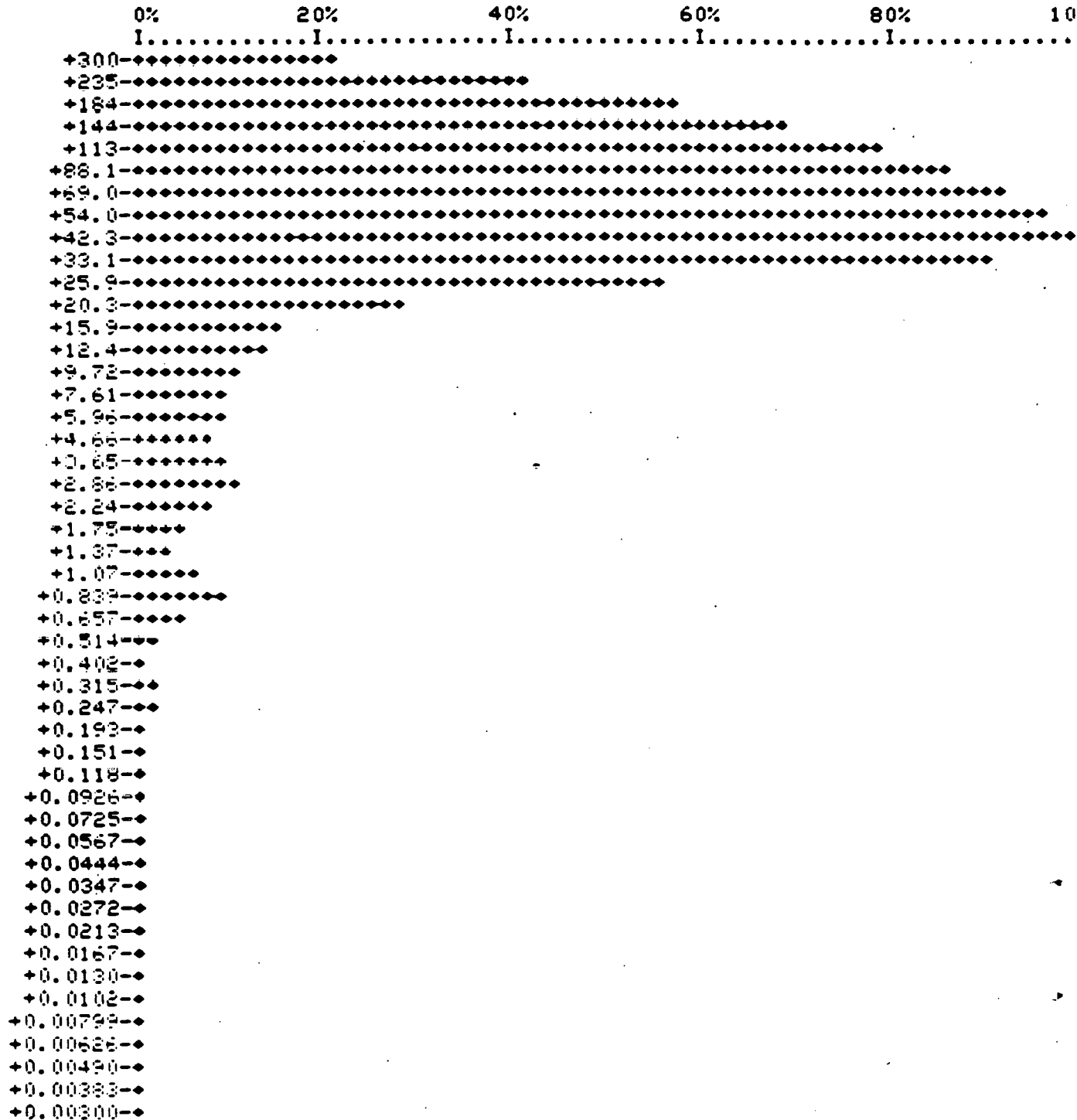
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M2/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.4300



HITEMP-SORBENT
PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF< LEDGE); 16/18 MESH UNC
PNTR NUMBER +383

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 13:14:19 8/15/85

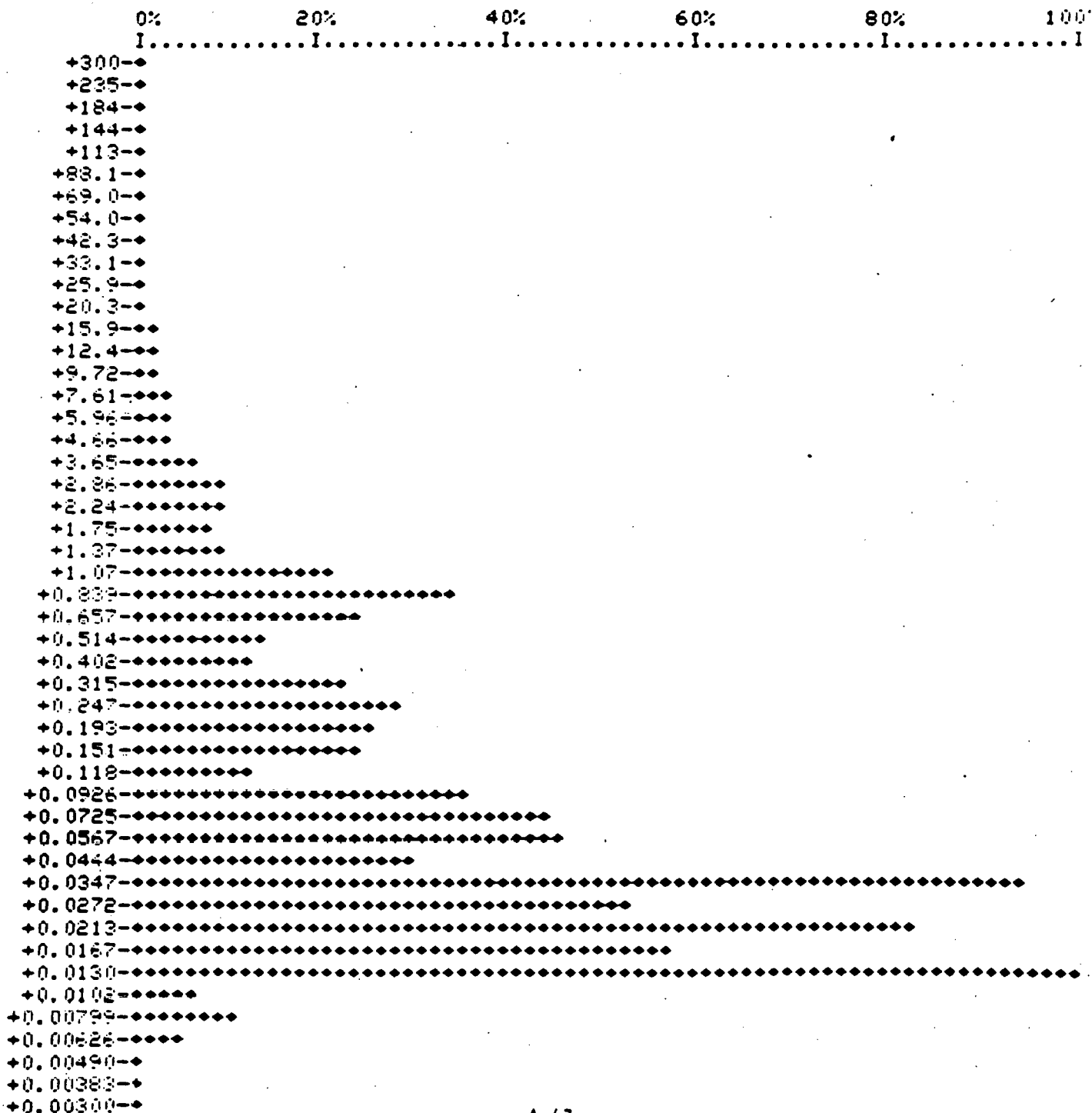
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.168108E-001



HITEMP-SORBENT
 PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF< LEDGE): 16/18 MESH UNC
 PNTR NUMBER +383

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 13:14:19 8/15/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
 100% = +0.211478E-001



HITEMP-SORBENT
 TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +380

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+5.0100 G	GAMMA =	+485.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+74.1600 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9524 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+79.1700 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+185.6100 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+127.0000 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5335 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+5.5410 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0407 CC/G
TOTAL PORE AREA =	+0.7937 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+1.8787 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.0320 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+0.2049 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.4965 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.7785 G/CC

% CAPILLARY = +53.0477

HITEMP-SORBENT
 TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER: +380

LP 11:25:48 8/15/80
 HP 11:59:34 8/15/80

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.6416	+0.0116	+0.0004	+110.6260	+0.0116
+9.9	+17.7683	+0.0137	+0.0007	+26.7049	+0.0022
+14.6	+12.0888	+0.0146	+0.0010	+14.9286	+0.0009
+19.9	+8.8678	+0.0161	+0.0015	+10.4783	+0.0015
+39.3	+4.4934	+0.0167	+0.0019	+6.6806	+0.0006
+58.5	+3.0199	+0.0181	+0.0034	+3.7566	+0.0014
+79.8	+2.2157	+0.0195	+0.0055	+2.6178	+0.0014
+99.6	+1.7742	+0.0206	+0.0078	+1.9950	+0.0011
+119.6	+1.4776	+0.0216	+0.0102	+1.6259	+0.0010
+150.2	+1.1770	+0.0229	+0.0140	+1.3273	+0.0013
+201.2	+0.8786	+0.0259	+0.0259	+1.0278	+0.0031
+252.0	+0.7014	+0.0280	+0.0364	+0.7900	+0.0021
+303.8	+0.5819	+0.0287	+0.0410	+0.6417	+0.0007
+350.7	+0.5041	+0.0294	+0.0457	+0.5430	+0.0006
+401.5	+0.4403	+0.0299	+0.0506	+0.4722	+0.0006
+454.2	+0.3892	+0.0305	+0.0558	+0.4147	+0.0005
+498.2	+0.3548	+0.0308	+0.0598	+0.3720	+0.0004
+600.7	+0.2943	+0.0316	+0.0697	+0.3246	+0.0008
+701.3	+0.2520	+0.0323	+0.0791	+0.2732	+0.0006
+800.0	+0.2210	+0.0328	+0.0881	+0.2365	+0.0005
+897.7	+0.1959	+0.0333	+0.0964	+0.2089	+0.0004
+997.3	+0.1772	+0.0337	+0.1056	+0.1871	+0.0004
+1094.0	+0.1616	+0.0340	+0.1132	+0.1694	+0.0002
+1202.4	+0.1470	+0.0344	+0.1230	+0.1543	+0.0004
+1301.1	+0.1359	+0.0347	+0.1306	+0.1414	+0.0003
+1400.7	+0.1262	+0.0349	+0.1389	+0.1310	+0.0003
+1507.2	+0.1173	+0.0352	+0.1478	+0.1217	+0.0003
+1603.9	+0.1102	+0.0354	+0.1554	+0.1137	+0.0002
+1704.5	+0.1037	+0.0356	+0.1616	+0.1070	+0.0002
+1802.2	+0.0921	+0.0358	+0.1702	+0.1009	+0.0002
+1989.7	+0.0888	+0.0361	+0.1841	+0.0935	+0.0003
+2189.0	+0.0808	+0.0365	+0.1996	+0.0848	+0.0003
+2391.2	+0.0739	+0.0367	+0.2137	+0.0773	+0.0003
+2619.3	+0.0675	+0.0369	+0.2262	+0.0707	+0.0002
+2797.1	+0.0632	+0.0372	+0.2395	+0.0653	+0.0002
+2991.7	+0.0591	+0.0374	+0.2538	+0.0611	+0.0002
+3185.3	+0.0555	+0.0375	+0.2654	+0.0573	+0.0002
+3396.0	+0.0521	+0.0378	+0.2816	+0.0538	+0.0002
+3582.8	+0.0493	+0.0379	+0.2943	+0.0507	+0.0002
+3814.9	+0.0463	+0.0380	+0.2995	+0.0478	+0.0001
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0382	+0.3139	+0.0453	+0.0002
+4425.5	+0.0394	+0.0384	+0.3403	+0.0418	+0.0003
+4992.2	+0.0354	+0.0387	+0.3697	+0.0374	+0.0003
+5498.9	+0.0321	+0.0389	+0.3959	+0.0338	+0.0002
+6005.5	+0.0294	+0.0391	+0.4244	+0.0308	+0.0002
+6497.3	+0.0272	+0.0393	+0.4478	+0.0283	+0.0002
+7004.0	+0.0252	+0.0394	+0.4649	+0.0262	+0.0001
+7495.7	+0.0236	+0.0396	+0.4912	+0.0244	+0.0002

HITEMP-SORBENT
 TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
 PNTR NUMBER +380

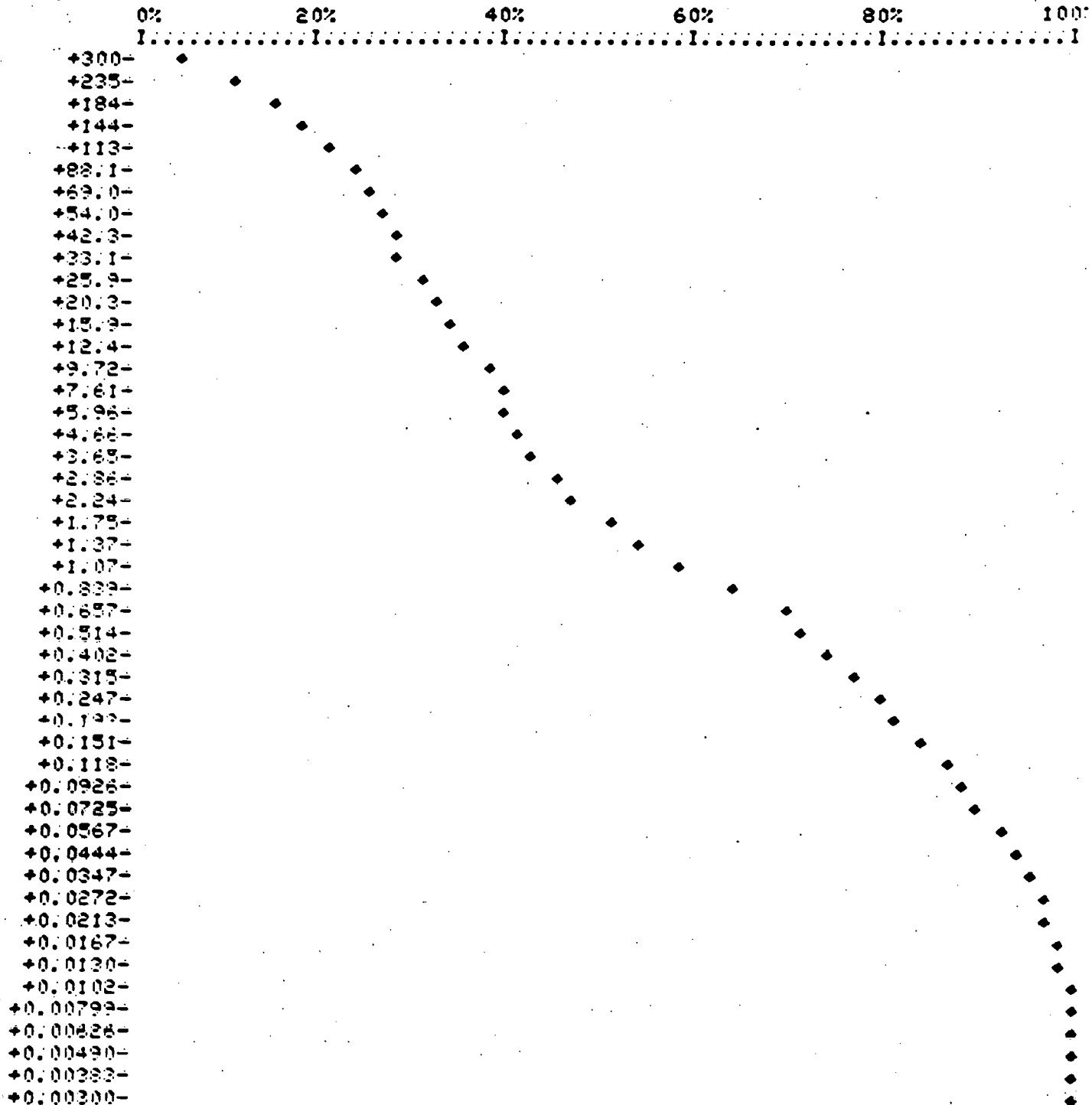
LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
 HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+8002.4	+0.0221	+0.0396	+0.4929	+0.0228	+0.0000
+9015.8	+0.0196	+0.0398	+0.5352	+0.0208	+0.0002
+10014.2	+0.0177	+0.0400	+0.5709	+0.0186	+0.0002
+10953.0	+0.0161	+0.0401	+0.5974	+0.0169	+0.0001
+11981.3	+0.0148	+0.0402	+0.6262	+0.0154	+0.0001
+12964.8	+0.0136	+0.0403	+0.6425	+0.0142	+0.0001
+13978.1	+0.0126	+0.0404	+0.6759	+0.0131	+0.0001
+14931.9	+0.0118	+0.0404	+0.6943	+0.0122	+0.0001
+15915.4	+0.0111	+0.0404	+0.6954	+0.0115	+0.0000
+17082.9	+0.0104	+0.0405	+0.7359	+0.0107	+0.0001
+18135.8	+0.0097	+0.0405	+0.7369	+0.0101	+0.0000
+19134.2	+0.0092	+0.0405	+0.7379	+0.0095	+0.0000
+20102.9	+0.0088	+0.0406	+0.7620	+0.0090	+0.0001
+24901.4	+0.0071	+0.0407	+0.7918	+0.0079	+0.0001
+29878.6	+0.0059	+0.0407	+0.7939	+0.0065	+0.0000
+34960.8	+0.0051	+0.0407	+0.7939	+0.0055	+0.0000
+40161.1	+0.0044	+0.0407	+0.7939	+0.0047	+0.0000
+45078.8	+0.0039	+0.0407	+0.7939	+0.0042	+0.0000
+49966.6	+0.0035	+0.0407	+0.7939	+0.0037	+0.0000
+54780.0	+0.0032	+0.0407	+0.7939	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59712.8	+0.0030	+0.0407	+0.7939	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE 16/12 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +380

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

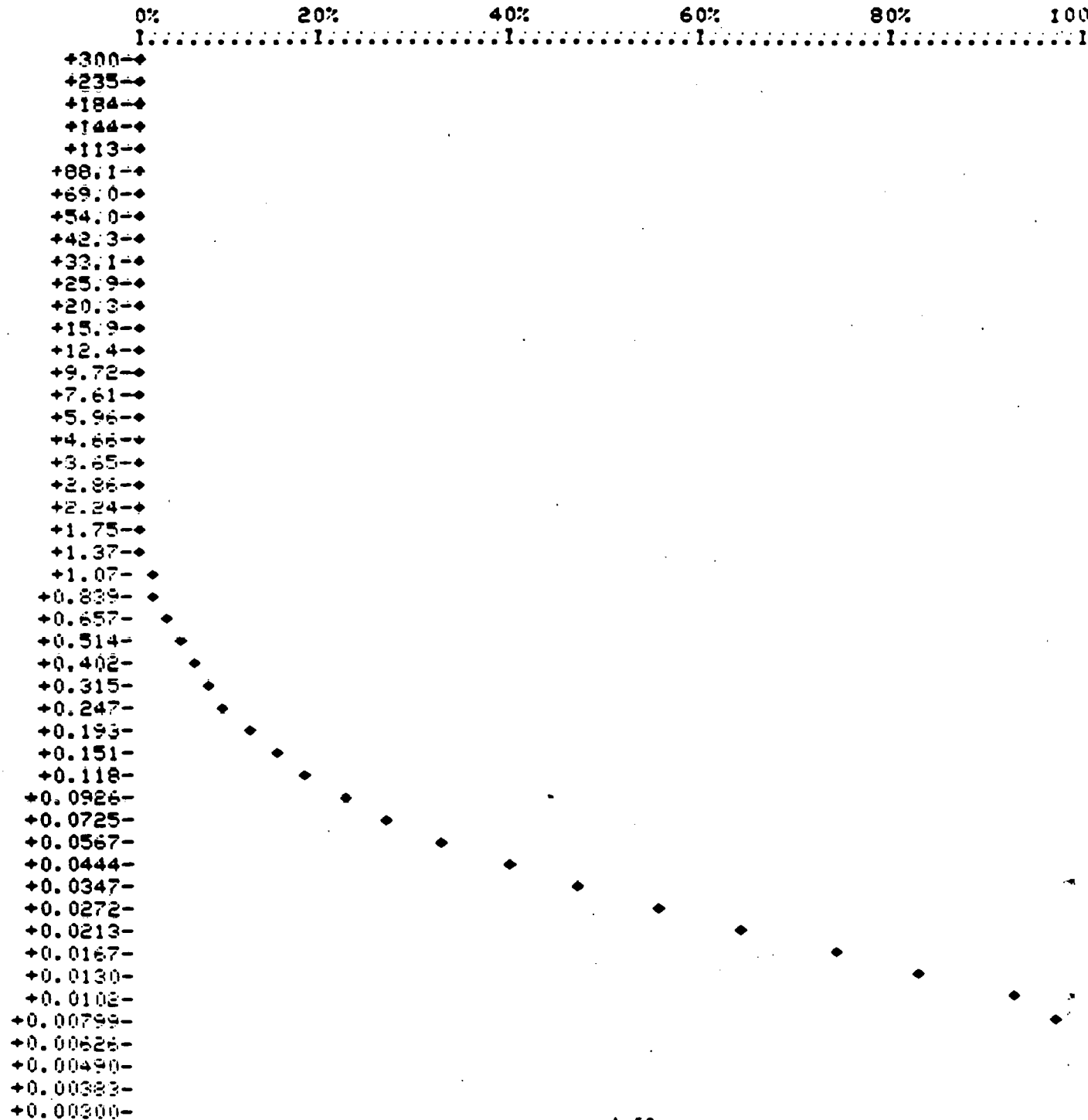
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0407



HITEMP-SORBENT
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE: 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +380

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

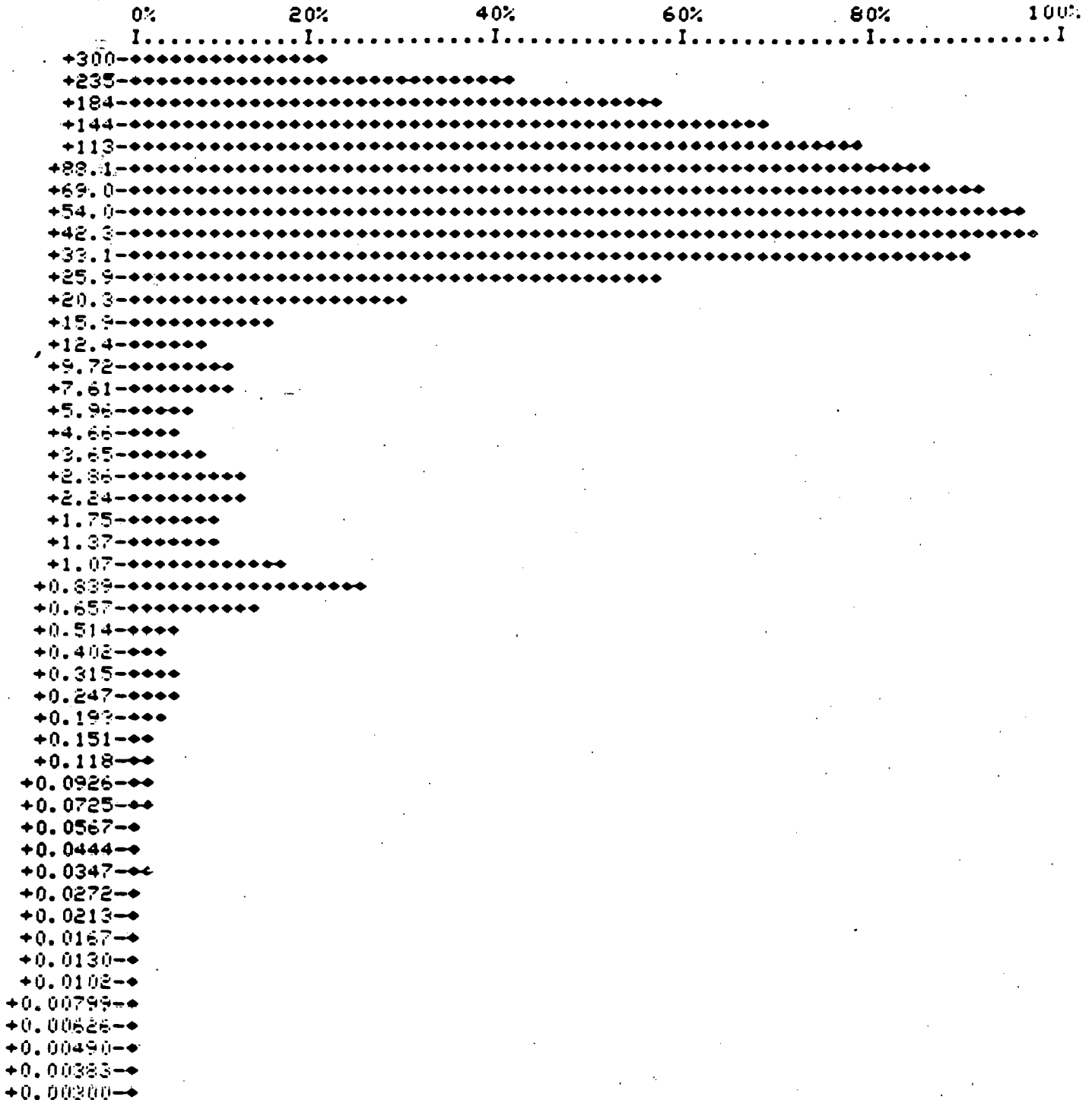
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M2/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.7937



HITEMP-SORBENT.
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
PNTR NUMBER +380

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

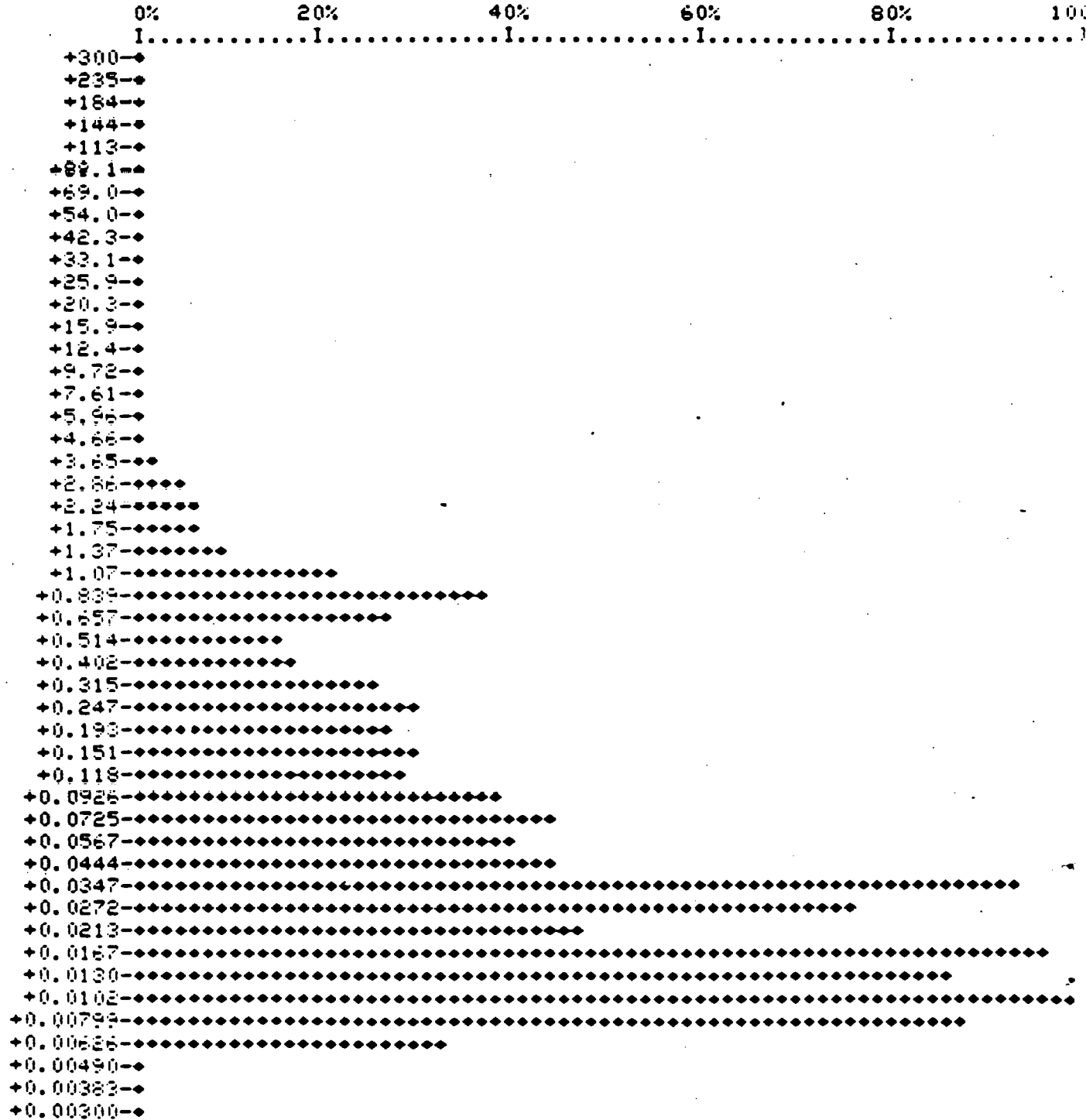
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.113418E-001



HITEMP-SORBENT
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE; 16/18 MESH UNCALCINED
FNTR NUMBER +380

LP 11:25:48 8/15/85
HP 11:59:34 8/15/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
100% = +0.307924E-001



HITEMP-SORBENT
 MICRON LST., LUCERNE VALLEY, CA.: 16/18 MESH UNCAL
 PNTR NUMBER +386

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/FF
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+4.0000 G	GAMMA =	+485.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+76.9800 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9011 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+80.9800 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+196.1730 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+106.5700 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5335 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+3.4120 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0123 CC/G
TOTAL POPE AREA =	+0.0318 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+64.1763 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.1670 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+1.5434 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.6296 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.7174 G/CC

% CAPILLARY = +12.7993 ◆◆◆◆

HITEMP-SORBENT
 MICRON LST., LUCERNE VALLEY, CA.; 16/18 MESH UNCAL
 PNTR NUMBER +386

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.4843	+0.0067	+0.0002	+115.8290	+0.0067
+9.9	+17.7814	+0.0080	+0.0004	+26.6328	+0.0013
+14.6	+12.0767	+0.0086	+0.0006	+14.9291	+0.0005
+19.9	+8.8743	+0.0089	+0.0007	+10.4755	+0.0003
+39.7	+4.4519	+0.0093	+0.0009	+6.6631	+0.0004
+60.0	+2.9462	+0.0095	+0.0012	+3.6990	+0.0003
+80.0	+2.2096	+0.0098	+0.0016	+2.5779	+0.0003
+100.4	+1.7613	+0.0100	+0.0020	+1.9955	+0.0002
+118.8	+1.4876	+0.0101	+0.0024	+1.6244	+0.0001
+150.5	+1.1742	+0.0103	+0.0030	+1.3309	+0.0002
+201.2	+0.8784	+0.0108	+0.0048	+1.0263	+0.0005
+252.0	+0.7014	+0.0112	+0.0065	+0.7899	+0.0003
+298.9	+0.5914	+0.0113	+0.0074	+0.6464	+0.0001
+353.6	+0.4999	+0.0114	+0.0079	+0.5457	+0.0001
+400.5	+0.4414	+0.0114	+0.0086	+0.4707	+0.0001
+455.2	+0.3883	+0.0115	+0.0093	+0.4149	+0.0001
+503.1	+0.3514	+0.0116	+0.0101	+0.3699	+0.0001
+600.7	+0.2943	+0.0116	+0.0102	+0.3228	+0.0000
+697.4	+0.2535	+0.0118	+0.0124	+0.2739	+0.0001
+799.0	+0.2212	+0.0118	+0.0137	+0.2373	+0.0001
+895.7	+0.1973	+0.0119	+0.0152	+0.2093	+0.0001
+997.3	+0.1772	+0.0120	+0.0168	+0.1873	+0.0001
+1104.8	+0.1600	+0.0120	+0.0171	+0.1686	+0.0000
+1206.3	+0.1455	+0.0120	+0.0171	+0.1533	+0.0000
+1307.0	+0.1353	+0.0120	+0.0177	+0.1409	+0.0000
+1411.5	+0.1252	+0.0120	+0.0180	+0.1302	+0.0000
+1501.3	+0.1177	+0.0120	+0.0183	+0.1215	+0.0000
+1607.8	+0.1099	+0.0121	+0.0209	+0.1138	+0.0000
+1691.8	+0.1045	+0.0121	+0.0212	+0.1072	+0.0000
+1803.2	+0.0980	+0.0121	+0.0215	+0.1013	+0.0000
+2004.4	+0.0882	+0.0121	+0.0222	+0.0931	+0.0000
+2200.7	+0.0803	+0.0122	+0.0228	+0.0843	+0.0000
+2397.1	+0.0737	+0.0122	+0.0234	+0.0770	+0.0000
+2593.1	+0.0682	+0.0122	+0.0241	+0.0710	+0.0000
+2814.7	+0.0628	+0.0122	+0.0248	+0.0655	+0.0000
+2995.5	+0.0590	+0.0122	+0.0254	+0.0609	+0.0000
+3189.0	+0.0554	+0.0122	+0.0261	+0.0572	+0.0000
+3398.8	+0.0520	+0.0123	+0.0317	+0.0537	+0.0000
+3588.5	+0.0493	+0.0123	+0.0317	+0.0506	+0.0000
+3800.0	+0.0465	+0.0123	+0.0317	+0.0479	+0.0000
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0123	+0.0317	+0.0454	+0.0000
+4500.4	+0.0393	+0.0123	+0.0317	+0.0418	+0.0000
+5007.1	+0.0353	+0.0123	+0.0317	+0.0373	+0.0000
+5498.9	+0.0321	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0337	+0.0000
+5990.6	+0.0295	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0308	+0.0000
+6527.1	+0.0271	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0283	+0.0000
+6989.1	+0.0253	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0262	+0.0000
+7525.5	+0.0235	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0244	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
 MICRON LST., LUCERNE VALLEY, CA.; 16/18 MESH UNCAL
 PNTR NUMBER +386

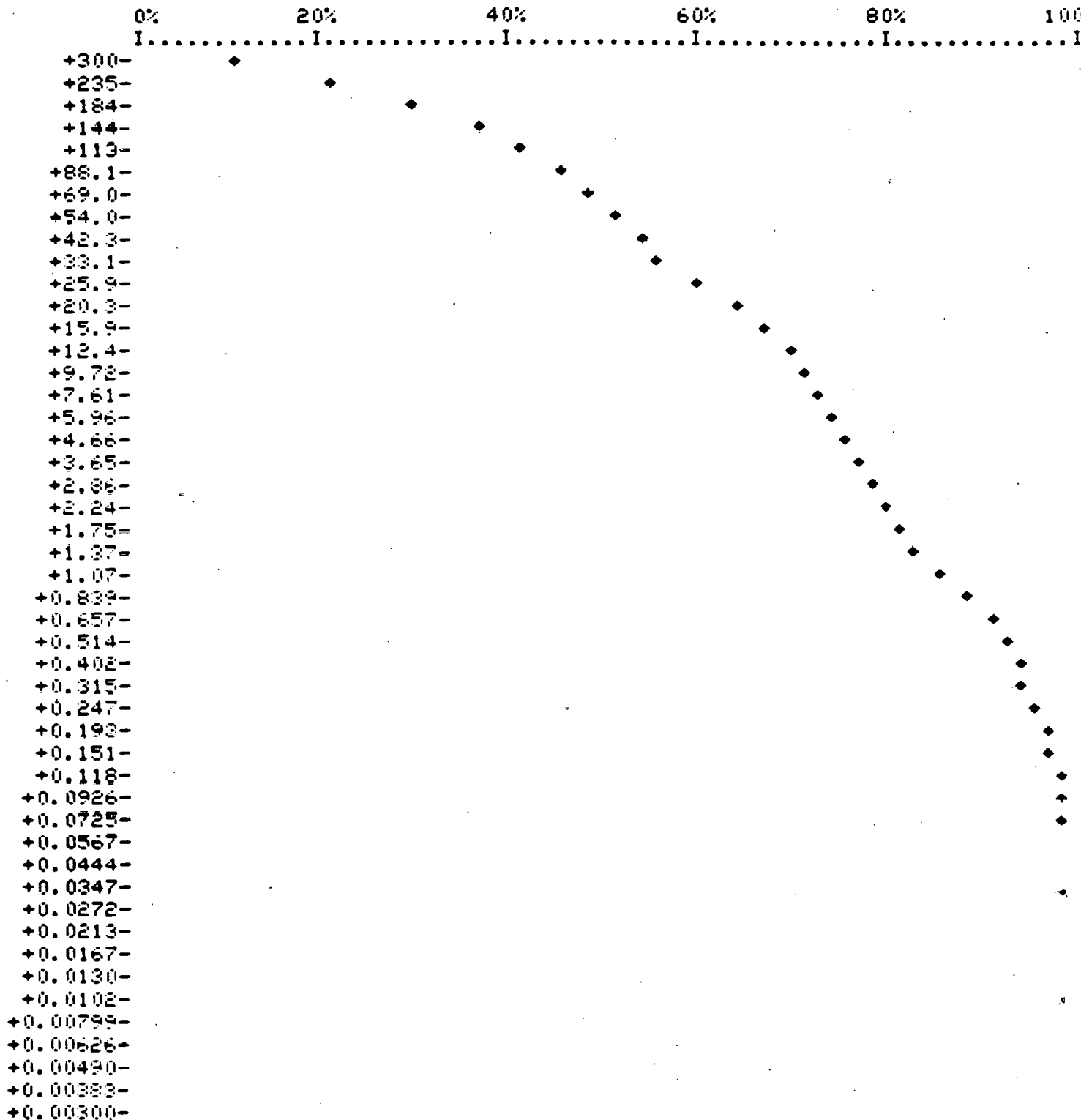
LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
 HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+7987.5	+0.0221	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0228	+0.0000
+8956.1	+0.0197	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0209	+0.0000
+9954.6	+0.0178	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0187	+0.0000
+10953.0	+0.0161	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0169	+0.0000
+11996.2	+0.0147	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0154	+0.0000
+12964.8	+0.0136	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0142	+0.0000
+13948.3	+0.0127	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0132	+0.0000
+14946.8	+0.0118	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0123	+0.0000
+15930.3	+0.0111	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0115	+0.0000
+17077.8	+0.0104	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0107	+0.0000
+18150.7	+0.0097	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0100	+0.0000
+19149.2	+0.0092	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0095	+0.0000
+20132.7	+0.0088	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0090	+0.0000
+24961.0	+0.0071	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0079	+0.0000
+29923.3	+0.0059	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0065	+0.0000
+35154.0	+0.0050	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0055	+0.0000
+40205.8	+0.0044	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0047	+0.0000
+45133.4	+0.0039	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0042	+0.0000
+50056.0	+0.0035	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0037	+0.0000
+54884.3	+0.0032	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59787.1	+0.0030	+0.0123	+0.0319	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
MICRON LST., LUCERNE VALLEY, CA.: 16/18 MESH UNCAL
PNTR NUMBER +386

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

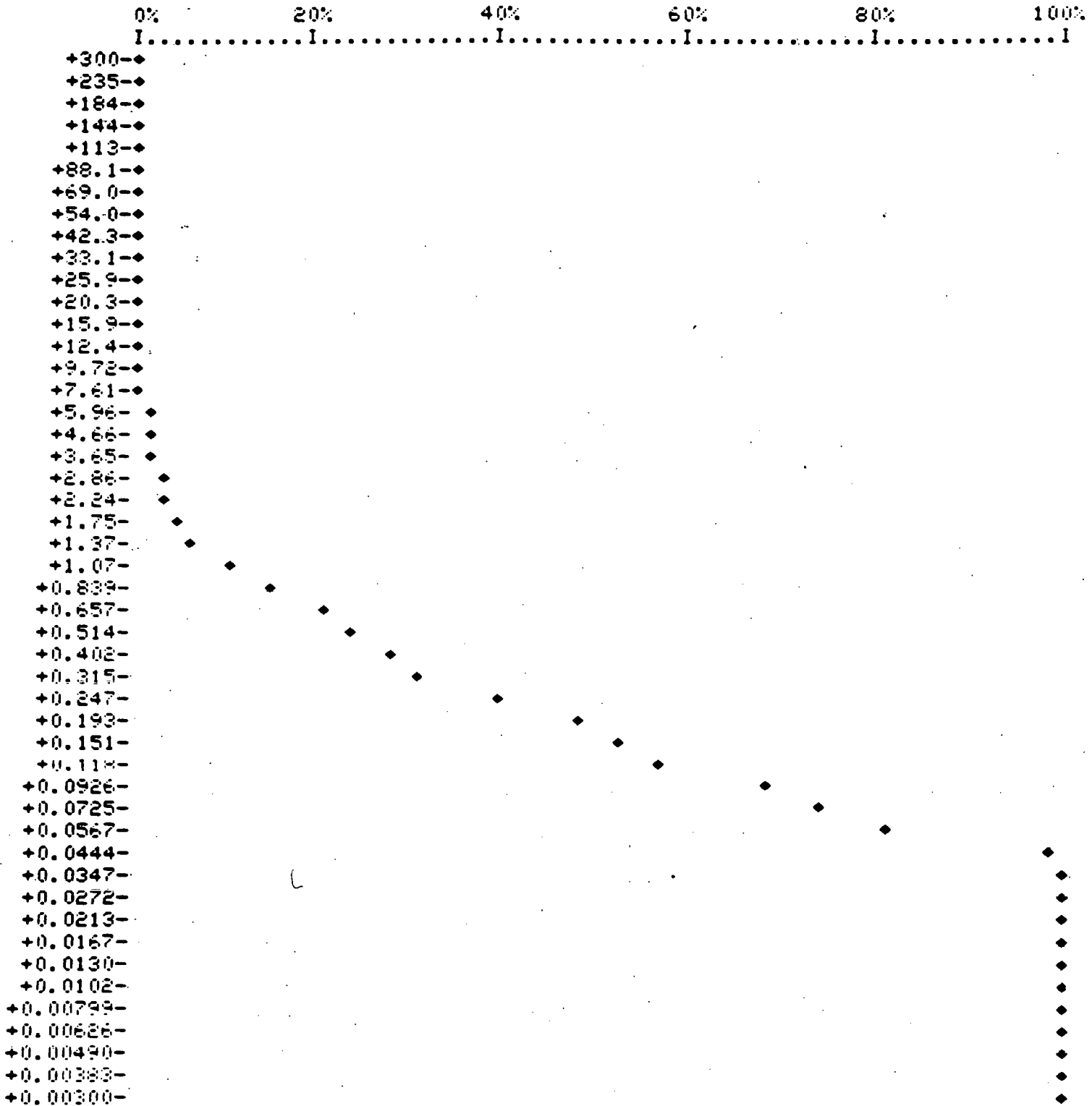
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0123



HITEMP-SORBENT
MICRON LST., LUCERNE VALLEY, CA.; 16/18 MESH UNCAL
PNTF NUMBER +386

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

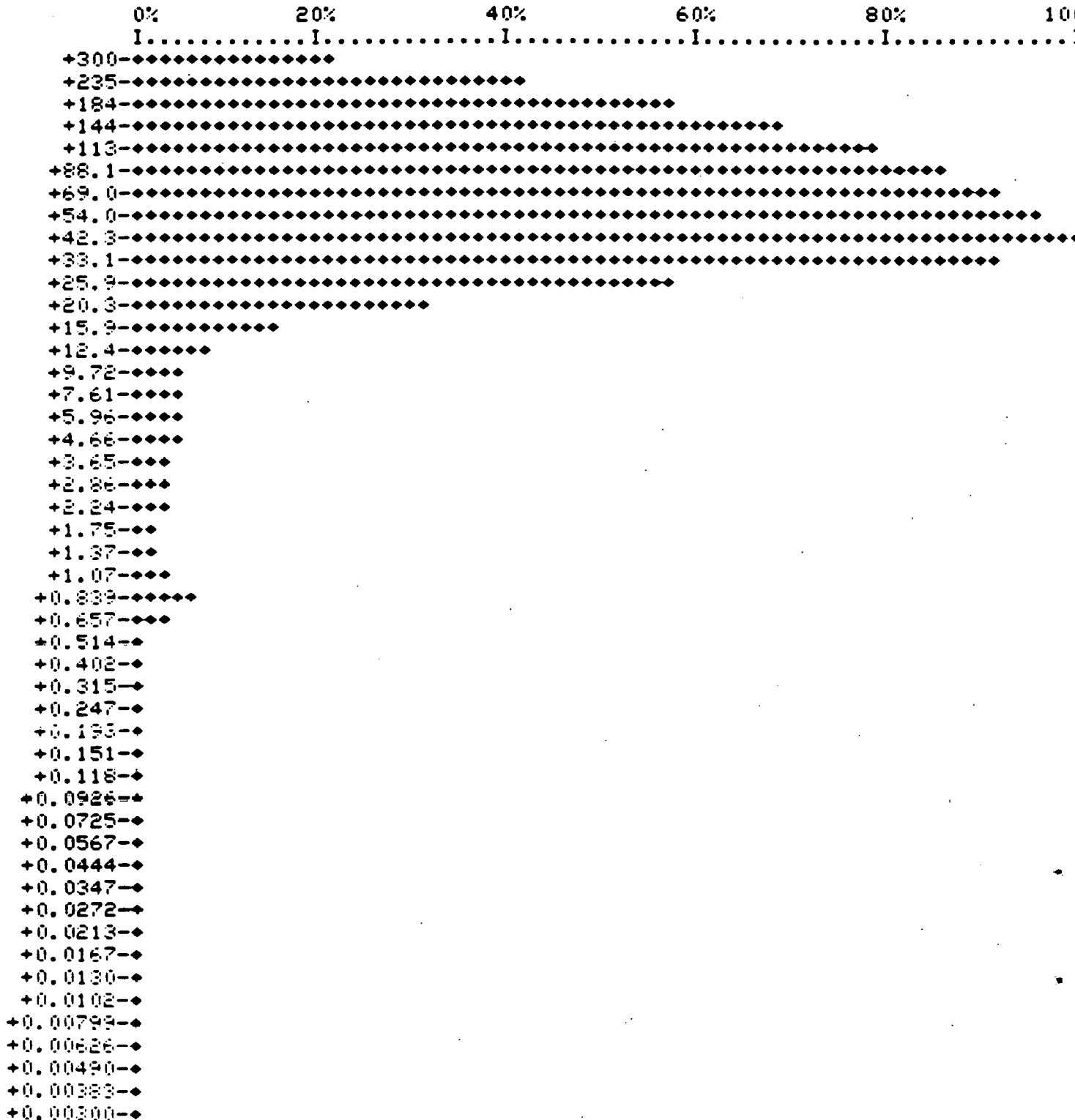
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M²/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0318



HITEMP-SORBENT
MICRON LST., LUCERNE VALLEY, CA.; 16/18 MESH UNCAL
PNT. NUMBER +386

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

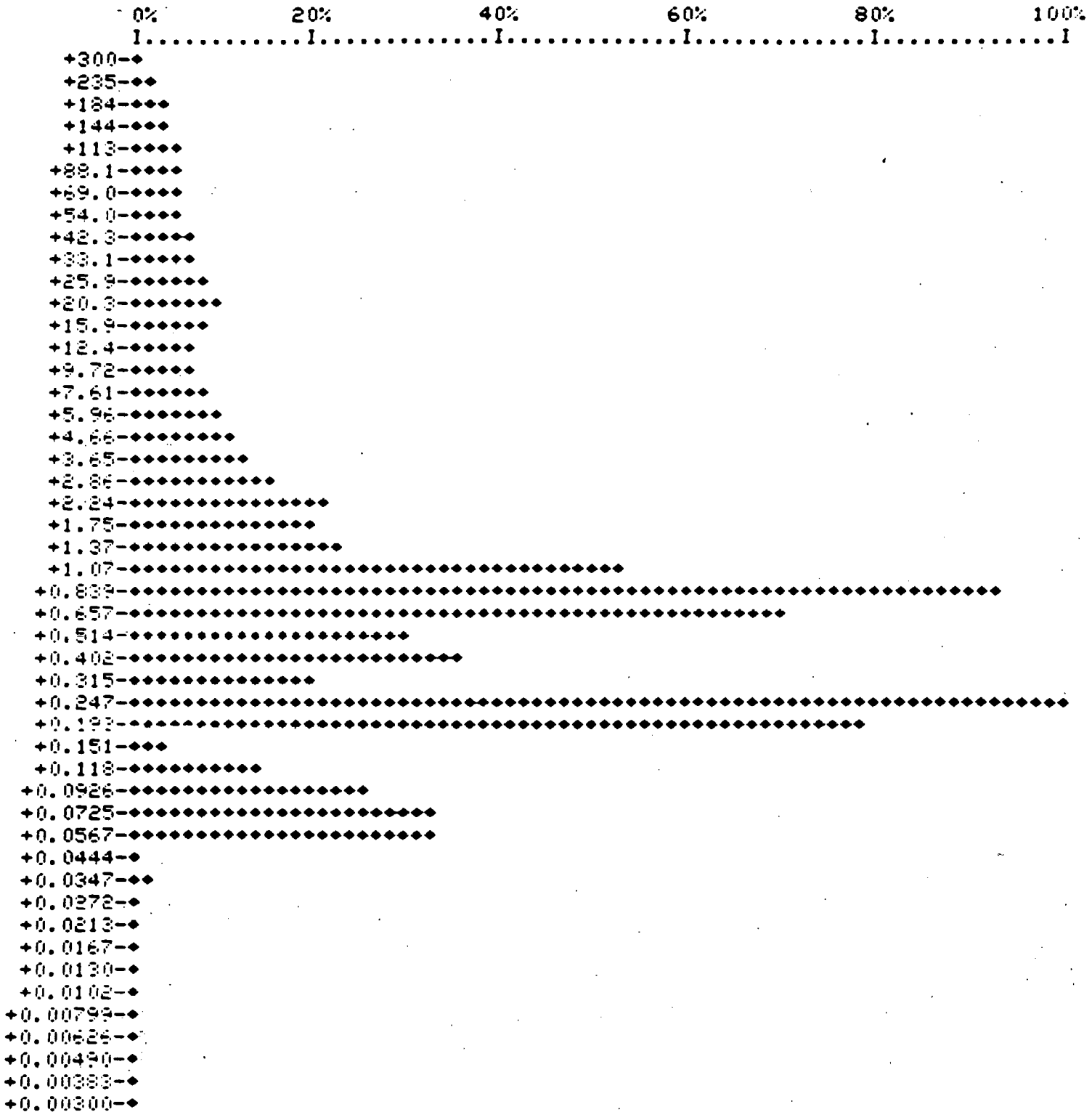
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.658369E-002



HITEMP-SORBENT
WICRON LST., LUCERNE VALLEY, CA.; 16/18 MESH UNCAL
PNTR NUMBER +386

LP 9:14:24 8/16/85
HP 9:38:24 8/16/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
100% = +0.194853E-002



HITEMP-SORBENT
 MICRON LST. ADAMS MASS. (8/85) 16-18 MESH
 PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
 HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

LP EQUILIBRATION =	+15.0000 SEC	PNTR CONSTANT =	+10.7900 MICRO-L/
HP EQUILIBRATION =	+10.0000 SEC	THETA =	+130.0000
SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+6.0800 G	GAMMA =	+485.0000 DYNES/CM
PNTR WEIGHT =	+74.0600 G	INITIAL PRESSURE =	+0.9451 PSIA
PNTR+SAMPLE WEIGHT =	+80.1400 G	PORE DIAMETER =	+187.0490 MICRO-M
PNTR+SAMPLE+MERCURY =	+123.9600 G	MERCURY DENSITY =	+13.5335 G/CC
PNTR VOLUME =	+5.5410 CC		

INTRUSION (PRESSURIZATION) DATA SUMMARY

TOTAL INTRUSION VOLUME =	+0.0099 CC/G
TOTAL PORE AREA =	+0.0290 SQ-M/G
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (VOLUME) =	+26.8138 MICROMETERS
MEDIAN PORE DIAMETER (AREA) =	+0.1545 MICROMETERS
AVERAGE PORE DIAMETER (4V/A) =	+1.3715 MICROMETERS
BULK DENSITY =	+2.6399 G/CC
APPARENT (SKELETAL) DENSITY =	+2.7111 G/CC

% CAPILLARY = +15.7443 ◆◆◆

HITEMP-SORBENT
 VICRON LST. ADAMS MASS. (8/85) 16-18 MESH
 PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
 HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+5.0	+35.4322	+0.0044	+0.0002	+111.2400	+0.0044
+9.9	+17.8208	+0.0056	+0.0003	+26.6265	+0.0012
+14.6	+12.0949	+0.0061	+0.0005	+14.9578	+0.0005
+19.9	+8.8613	+0.0065	+0.0006	+10.4781	+0.0004
+38.8	+4.5527	+0.0070	+0.0009	+6.7070	+0.0004
+58.4	+3.0275	+0.0074	+0.0013	+3.7901	+0.0004
+78.8	+2.2446	+0.0077	+0.0018	+2.6361	+0.0004
+98.6	+1.7927	+0.0079	+0.0022	+2.0186	+0.0004
+120.8	+1.4633	+0.0081	+0.0027	+1.6280	+0.0004
+148.9	+1.1875	+0.0084	+0.0035	+1.3254	+0.0003
+198.8	+0.8890	+0.0088	+0.0052	+1.0382	+0.0004
+252.2	+0.7010	+0.0089	+0.0059	+0.7950	+0.0001
+301.8	+0.5857	+0.0091	+0.0070	+0.6433	+0.0002
+355.6	+0.4972	+0.0092	+0.0077	+0.5414	+0.0001
+403.4	+0.4382	+0.0093	+0.0081	+0.4677	+0.0000
+454.2	+0.3892	+0.0093	+0.0086	+0.4137	+0.0000
+504.0	+0.3507	+0.0094	+0.0091	+0.3699	+0.0000
+602.7	+0.2933	+0.0094	+0.0098	+0.3220	+0.0001
+701.3	+0.2520	+0.0095	+0.0112	+0.2727	+0.0001
+803.9	+0.2199	+0.0096	+0.0121	+0.2360	+0.0001
+897.7	+0.1969	+0.0096	+0.0122	+0.2084	+0.0000
+994.4	+0.1778	+0.0096	+0.0133	+0.1873	+0.0001
+1113.6	+0.1587	+0.0097	+0.0145	+0.1683	+0.0001
+1216.1	+0.1454	+0.0097	+0.0147	+0.1521	+0.0001
+1315.7	+0.1344	+0.0097	+0.0149	+0.1399	+0.0001
+1414.4	+0.1250	+0.0097	+0.0164	+0.1297	+0.0001
+1512.1	+0.1169	+0.0097	+0.0168	+0.1209	+0.0000
+1611.7	+0.1097	+0.0097	+0.0168	+0.1133	+0.0000
+1712.3	+0.1032	+0.0097	+0.0170	+0.1065	+0.0000
+1812.0	+0.0976	+0.0098	+0.0189	+0.1004	+0.0000
+2008.3	+0.0880	+0.0098	+0.0194	+0.0928	+0.0000
+2204.6	+0.0802	+0.0098	+0.0198	+0.0841	+0.0000
+2403.9	+0.0735	+0.0099	+0.0225	+0.0769	+0.0001
+2596.7	+0.0681	+0.0099	+0.0229	+0.0708	+0.0000
+2787.4	+0.0634	+0.0099	+0.0233	+0.0657	+0.0000
+3011.9	+0.0587	+0.0099	+0.0238	+0.0611	+0.0000
+3190.2	+0.0554	+0.0099	+0.0242	+0.0570	+0.0000
+3386.3	+0.0522	+0.0099	+0.0246	+0.0538	+0.0000
+3606.9	+0.0490	+0.0099	+0.0251	+0.0506	+0.0000
+3800.0	+0.0465	+0.0099	+0.0255	+0.0478	+0.0000
+3993.8	+0.0443	+0.0099	+0.0259	+0.0454	+0.0000
+4515.3	+0.0391	+0.0099	+0.0270	+0.0417	+0.0000
+5007.1	+0.0353	+0.0099	+0.0281	+0.0372	+0.0000
+5513.8	+0.0321	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0337	+0.0000
+6020.4	+0.0294	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0307	+0.0000
+6542.0	+0.0270	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0282	+0.0000
+7018.9	+0.0252	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0261	+0.0000
+7540.4	+0.0234	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0243	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
 MICRON LST. ADAMS MASS. (8/85) 16-18 MESH
 PNTR NUMBER +387

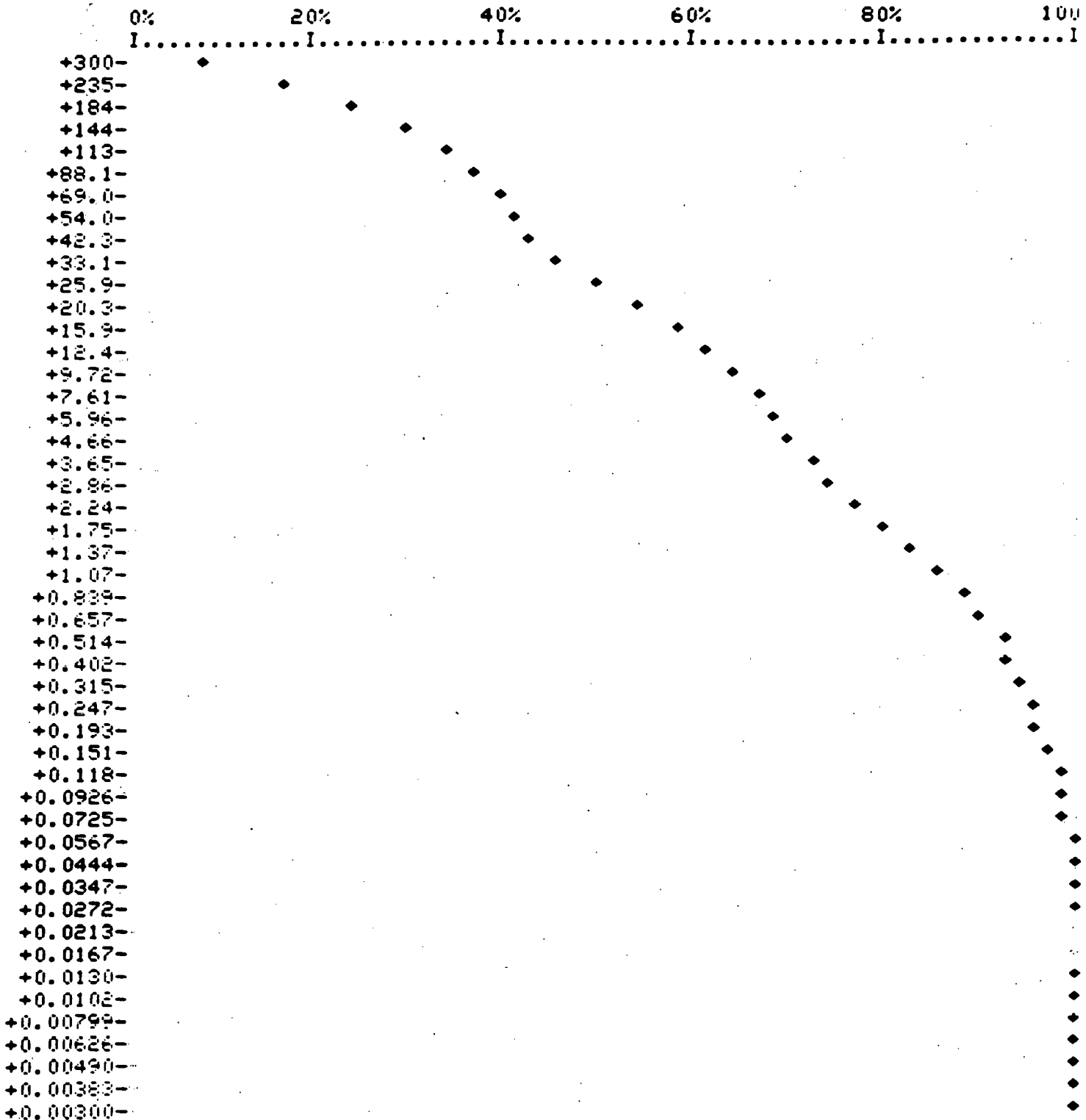
LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
 HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

PRESSURE PSIA	PORE DIAMETER MICRO-M	INTRUSION VOLUME CC/G	PORE SURFACE SQ-M/G	MEAN DIAMETER MICRO-M	DV
+8017.3	+0.0220	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0227	+0.0000
+8985.9	+0.0197	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0209	+0.0000
+9984.4	+0.0177	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0187	+0.0000
+10953.0	+0.0161	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0169	+0.0000
+11981.3	+0.0148	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0154	+0.0000
+12949.9	+0.0137	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0142	+0.0000
+13948.3	+0.0127	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0132	+0.0000
+14946.8	+0.0118	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0123	+0.0000
+15936.3	+0.0111	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0115	+0.0000
+17122.5	+0.0103	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0107	+0.0000
+18165.6	+0.0097	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0100	+0.0000
+18910.7	+0.0093	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0095	+0.0000
+20102.9	+0.0088	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0091	+0.0000
+24975.9	+0.0071	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0079	+0.0000
+29953.1	+0.0059	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0065	+0.0000
+35288.1	+0.0050	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0055	+0.0000
+40414.4	+0.0044	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0047	+0.0000
+45332.1	+0.0039	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0041	+0.0000
+50324.3	+0.0035	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0037	+0.0000
+55107.8	+0.0032	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0034	+0.0000
+59906.3	+0.0030	+0.0099	+0.0291	+0.0031	+0.0000

HITEMP-SORBENT
VICRON LST. ADAMS MASS. (8/85) 16-18 MESH
PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

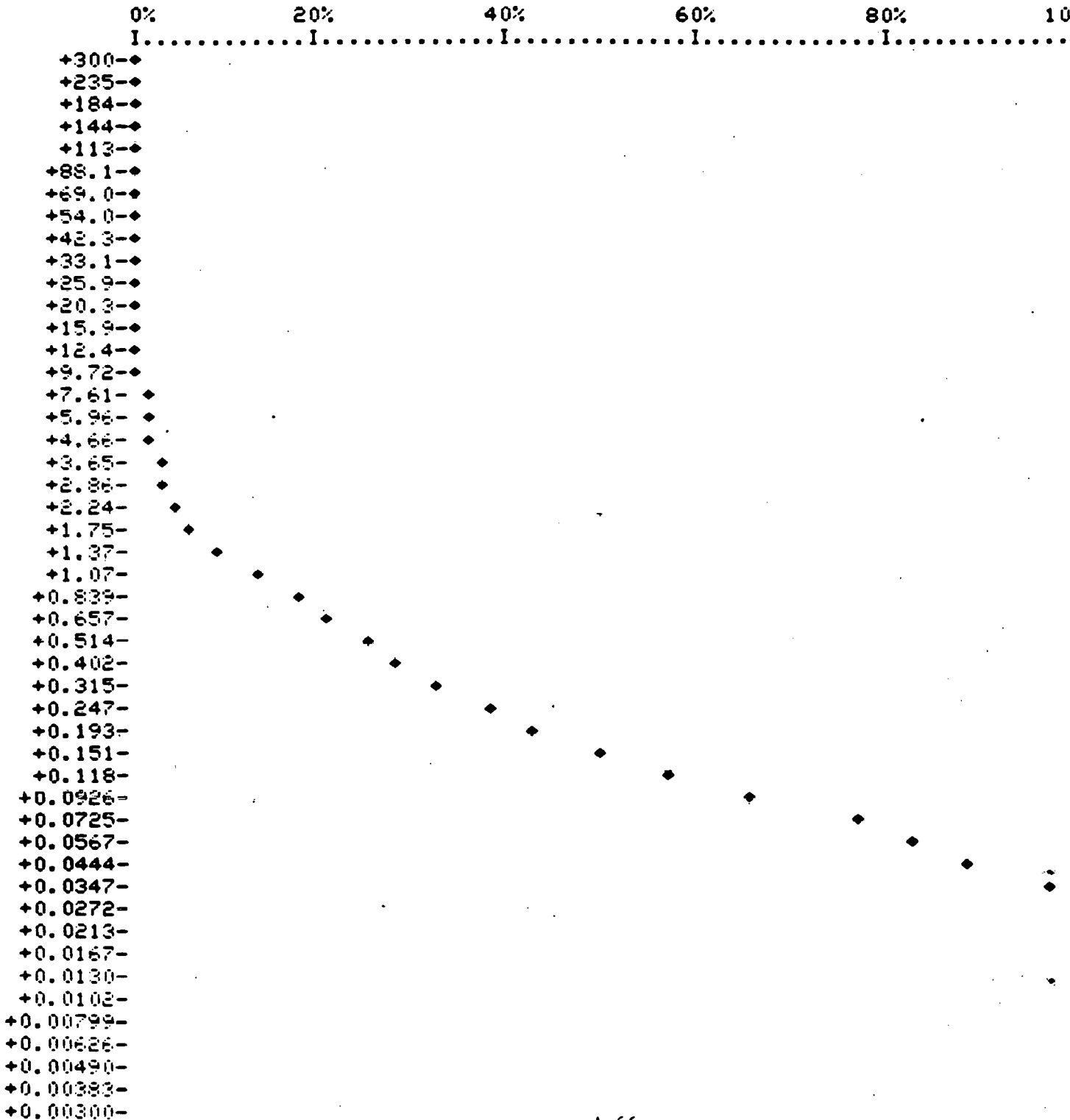
CUMULATIVE PORE VOLUME (CC/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.0099



HITEMP-SORBENT
 MICRON LST. ADAMS MASS. (8/85) 16-18 MESH
 PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
 HF 12:57:19 8/26/85

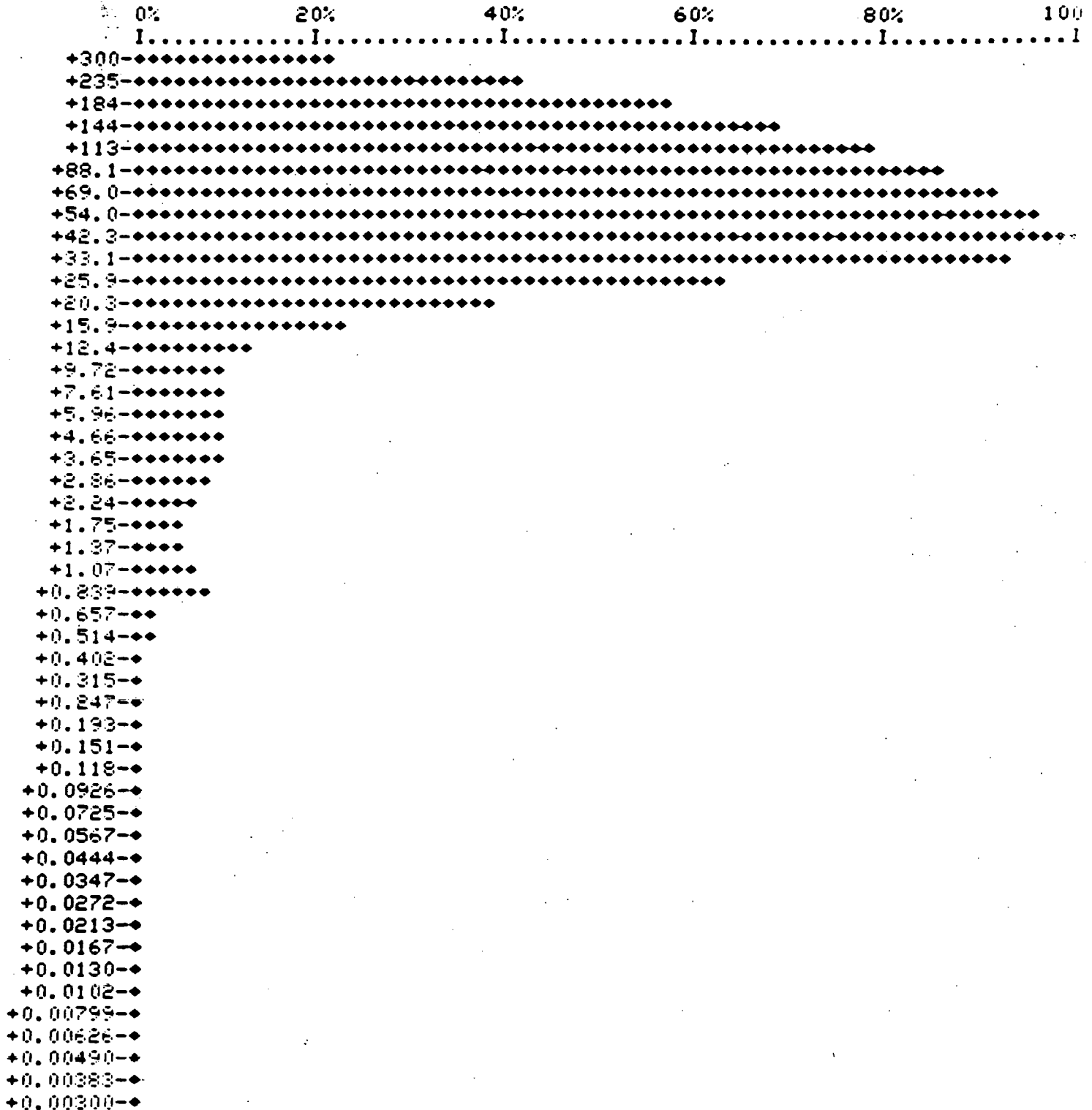
CUMULATIVE SURFACE AREA (M2/G) VS. PORE DIAMETER
 100% = +0.0290



HITEMP-SORBENT
VICRON LST. ADAMS MASS. (8/85) 16-18 MESH
PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

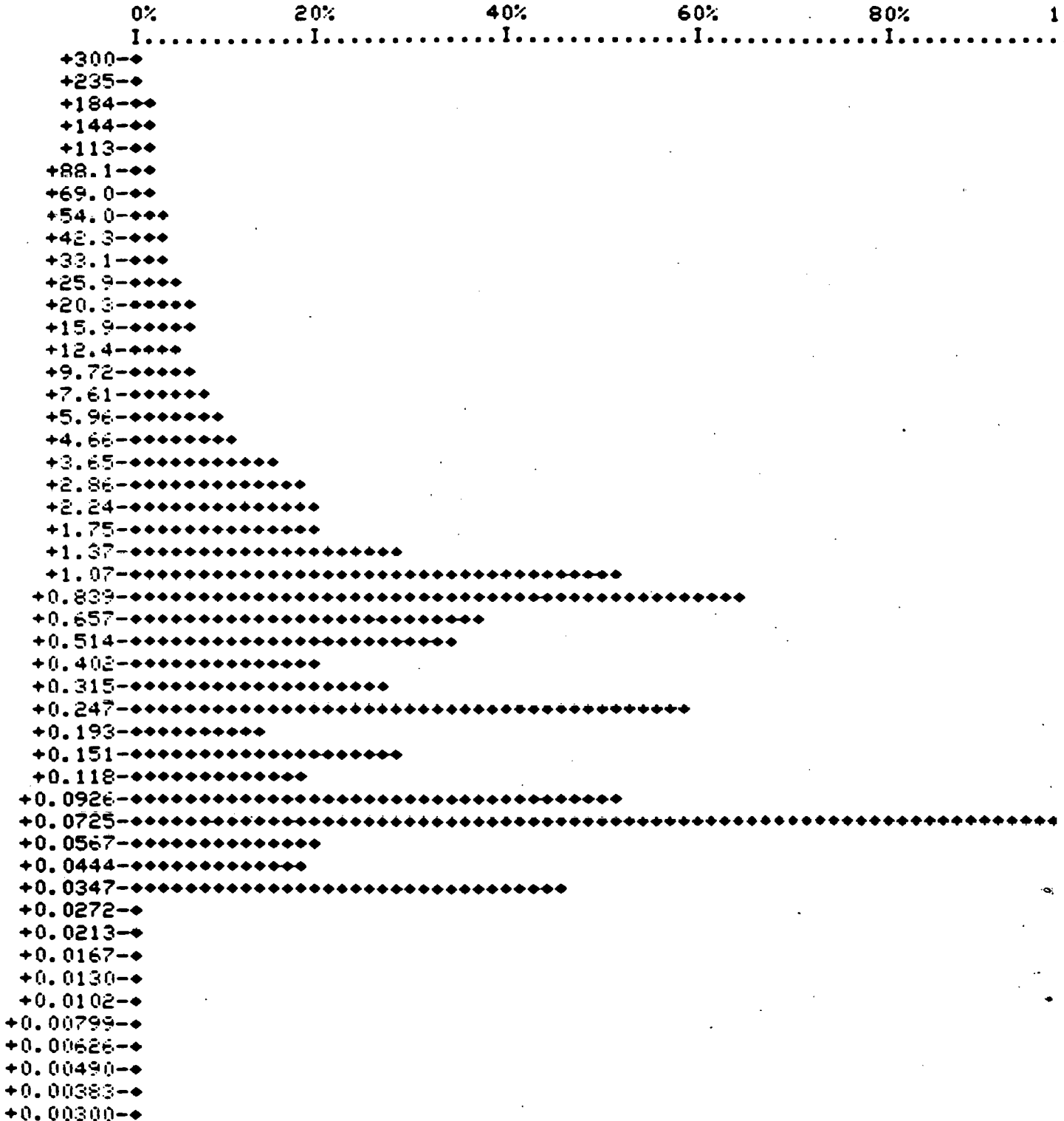
DIFFERENTIAL VOLUME (CC/G-MICRO-M) VS. PORE DIAMETER
100% = +0.428826E-002



HITEMP-SORBENT
VICRON LST. ADAMS MASS. (8/85) 16-18 MESH
PNTR NUMBER +387

LP 11:34:48 8/26/85
HP 12:57:19 8/26/85

DIFFERENTIAL SURFACE AREA (M2/G-MICRO-M) VS. DIAMETER
100% = +0.224178E-002



APPENDIX B

COARSE SORBENT THERMOGRAVIMETRIC BALANCE DATA

- B1: Run Summaries
- B2: Untreated Sorbents in SO_2
- B3: Pretreated Sorbents in SO_2
- B4: Untreated Sorbents in H_2S

APPENDIX B1

RUN SUMMARIES

Table Key:

Orig. wt.	=	original weight of test sample
Final wt. calc.	=	final weight of sample after calcination
Weight loss	=	weight lost on calcination
Solid	=	% of sample remaining after calcination
Volit	=	% of sample volatile
CA	=	implied weight of calcium in sample
MG	=	implied weight of magnesium in sample
FX. CA.	=	wt. fraction calcium in sample
FX. MG.	=	wt. fraction magnesium in sample

RUN NO.	STONE	ORIG. WT. (mg.)	FINAL WT. CALC. (mg.)	WEIGHT LOSS (mg.)	% SOLID	% VOLIT.	mg. CA.	mg. MG.	FX. CA.	FX. MG.
P437	TYMOCHTEE	18.36	10.24	8.12	55.77	44.23	3.71	2.36	.2021	.1287
P438	PLUM RUN	19.02	10.04	8.98	52.79	47.21	3.82	2.48	.2006	.1302
P439	HIGHLAND	17.26	10.26	7.00	59.44	40.56	5.88	.65	.3407	.0376
P440	GREER	19.32	10.88	8.44	56.31	43.69	7.29	.18	.3775	.0094
P441	MISSISSIPPI	16.94	9.50	7.44	56.08	43.92	6.48	.23	.3827	.0136
P442	CARBON	18.24	10.32	7.92	56.58	43.42	6.40	.47	.3508	.0257
P443	VICRON	19.34	10.64	8.70	55.02	44.98	7.31	.29	.3781	.0149
P444	TYMOCHTEE	18.82	10.46	8.36	55.58	44.42	3.80	2.42	.2021	.1287
P445	PLUM RUN	18.76	9.84	8.92	52.45	47.55	3.76	2.44	.2006	.1302
P446	HIGHLAND	19.50	11.08	8.42	56.82	43.18	6.64	.73	.3407	.0376
P447	GREER	17.92	9.90	8.02	55.25	44.75	6.76	.17	.3775	.0094
P448	MISSISSIPPI	18.56	10.20	8.36	54.96	45.04	7.10	.25	.3827	.0136
P449	CARBON	19.28	11.20	8.08	58.09	41.91	6.76	.50	.3508	.0257
P450	VICRON	19.10	10.52	8.58	55.08	44.92	7.22	.28	.3781	.0149
P451	GREER	19.30	11.08	8.22	57.41	42.59	7.29	.18	.3775	.0094
P452	TYMOCHTEE	19.34	10.40	8.94	53.77	46.23	3.91	2.49	.2021	.1287
P453	PLUM RUN	19.06	9.82	9.24	51.52	48.48	3.82	2.48	.2006	.1302
P454	HIGHLAND	17.16	9.66	7.50	56.29	43.71	5.85	.65	.3407	.0376
P455	GREER	18.88	10.24	8.64	54.24	45.76	7.13	.18	.3775	.0094
P456	MISSISSIPPI	15.84	8.32	7.52	52.53	47.47	6.06	.22	.3827	.0136
P457	VICRON	18.60	10.00	8.60	53.76	46.24	7.03	.28	.3781	.0149
P458	CARBON	18.44	10.62	7.82	57.59	42.41	6.47	.47	.3508	.0257
P459	TYMOCHTEE	19.26	9.94	9.32	51.61	48.39	3.89	2.48	.2021	.1287
P460	TYMOCHTEE	18.90	10.10	8.80	53.44	46.56	3.82	2.43	.2021	.1287
P461	PLUM RUN	17.82	8.88	8.94	49.83	50.17	3.57	2.32	.2006	.1302
P462	PLUM RUN	19.04	9.84	9.20	51.68	48.32	3.82	2.48	.2006	.1302
P463	VICRON	18.00	9.70	8.30	53.89	46.11	6.81	.27	.3781	.0149
P464	VICRON	18.40	9.84	8.56	53.48	46.52	6.96	.27	.3781	.0149
P465	CARBON	18.54	10.58	7.96	57.07	42.93	6.50	.48	.3508	.0257
P466	CARBON	16.60	9.56	7.04	57.59	42.41	5.82	.43	.3508	.0257
P467	HIGHLAND	17.40	9.42	7.98	54.14	45.86	5.93	.65	.3407	.0376
P468	HIGHLAND	16.78	9.80	6.98	58.40	41.60	5.72	.63	.3407	.0376
P469	GREER	19.70	10.40	9.30	52.79	47.21	7.44	.19	.3775	.0094
P470	GREER	18.90	10.26	8.64	54.29	45.71	7.13	.18	.3775	.0094
P471	MISSISSIPPI	14.92	7.70	7.22	51.61	48.39	5.71	.20	.3827	.0136
P472	MISSISSIPPI	17.84	9.50	8.34	53.25	46.75	6.83	.24	.3827	.0136

SAMPLE NO.	STONE	ORIGINAL WT. (mg.)	FINAL WT. CALC.	WEIGHT LOSS (mg.)	PERCENT SOLIDS	PERCENT VOLATILES	TEMP. C	MESH SIZE
P437	TYMOCHTEE	18.36	10.24	8.12	55.77	44.23	1000	40/45
P444	TYMOCHTEE	18.82	10.46	8.36	55.58	44.42	1000	16/18
P452	TYMOCHTEE	19.34	10.40	8.94	53.77	46.23	1100	20/25
P459	TYMOCHTEE	19.26	9.94	9.32	51.61	48.39	1200	16/18
P460	TYMOCHTEE	18.90	10.10	8.80	53.44	46.56	1200	40/45
P440	GREER	19.32	10.88	8.44	56.31	43.69	1000	40/45
P447	GREER	17.92	9.90	8.02	55.25	44.75	1000	16/18
P451	GREER	19.30	11.08	8.22	57.41	42.59	1000	16/18
P455	GREER	18.88	10.24	8.64	54.24	45.76	1100	20/25
P469	GREER	19.70	10.40	9.30	52.79	47.21	1200	16/18
P470	GREER	18.90	10.26	8.64	54.29	45.71	1200	40/45
P443	VICRON	19.34	10.64	8.70	55.02	44.98	1000	40/45
P450	VICRON	19.10	10.52	8.58	55.08	44.92	1000	16/18
P457	VICRON	18.60	10.00	8.60	53.76	46.24	1100	20/25
P463	VICRON	18.00	9.70	8.30	53.89	46.11	1200	16/18
P464	VICRON	18.40	9.84	8.56	53.48	46.52	1200	40/45
P438	PLUM RUN	19.02	10.04	8.98	52.79	47.21	1000	40/45
P445	PLUM RUN	18.76	9.84	8.92	52.45	47.55	1000	16/18
P453	PLUM RUN	19.06	9.82	9.24	51.52	48.48	1100	20/25
P461	PLUM RUN	17.82	8.88	8.94	49.83	50.17	1200	16/18
P462	PLUM RUN	19.04	9.84	9.20	51.68	48.32	1200	40/45
P439	HIGHLAND	17.26	10.26	7.00	59.44	40.56	1000	40/45
P446	HIGHLAND	19.50	11.08	8.42	56.82	43.18	1000	16/18
P454*	HIGHLAND	17.16	9.66	7.50	56.29	43.71	1100	20/25
P467*	HIGHLAND	17.40	9.42	7.98	54.14	45.86	1200	16/18
P468*	HIGHLAND	16.78	9.80	6.98	58.40	41.60	1200	40/45
P441*	MISSISSIPPI	16.94	9.50	7.44	56.08	43.92	1000	40/45
P448*	MISSISSIPPI	18.56	10.20	8.36	54.96	45.04	1000	16/18
P456*	MISSISSIPPI	15.84	8.32	7.52	52.53	47.47	1100	20/25
P471*	MISSISSIPPI	14.92	7.70	7.22	51.61	48.39	1200	16/18
P472*	MISSISSIPPI	17.84	9.50	8.34	53.25	46.75	1200	40/45
P442	CARBON	18.24	10.32	7.92	56.58	43.42	1000	40/45
P449	CARBON	19.28	11.20	8.08	58.09	41.91	1000	16/18
P458	CARBON	18.44	10.62	7.82	57.59	42.41	1100	20/25
P465	CARBON	18.54	10.58	7.96	57.07	42.93	1200	16/18
P466*	CARBON	16.60	9.56	7.04	57.59	42.41	1200	40/45

* POPPING STONE - RESULTS IN SOME ORIGINAL WEIGHT LOSS FROM TG PAN

WEIGHT DATA IS TAKEN FROM THE TG CHARTS
LIST SHOWS SAMPLE VARIABILITY OVER THE PARTICLE SIZE RANGE
AND OVER THE COURSE OF THE SCHEDULED TG RUNS.

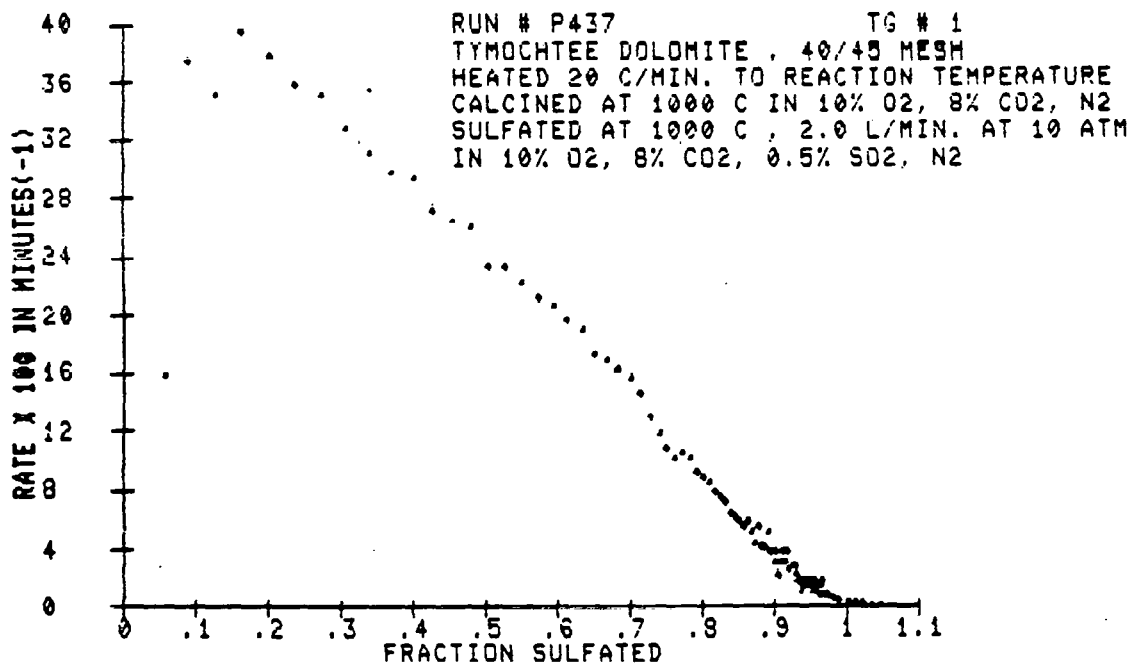
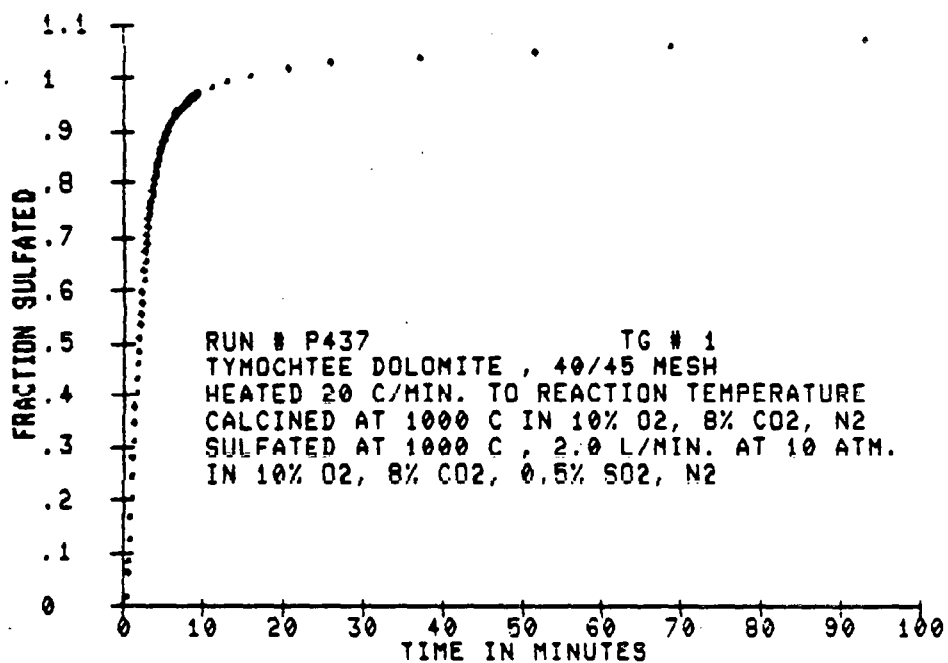
THE 40/45 MESH PARTICLE SIZES HAVE A TENDENCY TO CLUMP TOGETHER AND ADHERE TO THE PLATINUM PAN AT 1200 C. THE HIGHLAND LIMESTONE (HD-2) IS PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT TO REMOVE FROM THE TG PAN.

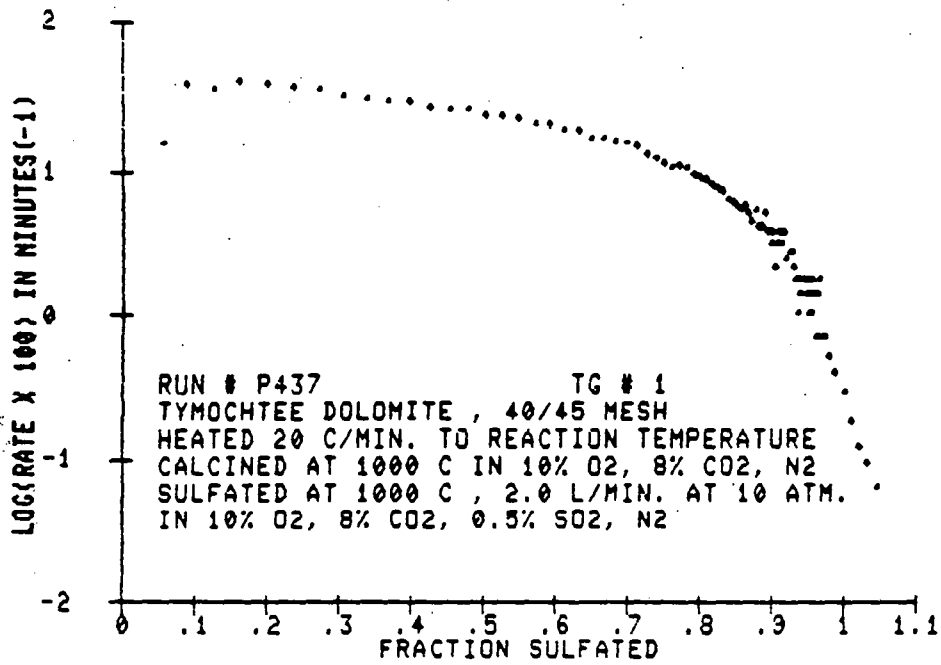
APPENDIX B2

UNTREATED SORBENTS IN SO₂

Each run presents plot of

- fraction calcium sulfated versus time
- sulfation rate (fraction sulfated per minute) x 100 versus fraction sulfated
- Log₁₀ {sulfation rate x 100} versus fraction sulfated
- tabulation of fraction calcium sulfated versus time
- tabulation of sulfation rate (fraction calcium sulfated per minute) versus time





RUN # P437

TEMPERATURE = (1001.56 +/- 0.01) C

FRACTION
0.00000
0.00162
0.00607
0.00836
0.01255
0.01660
0.02010
0.02415
0.02766
0.03090
0.03413
0.03724
0.04007
0.04277
0.04587
0.04803
0.05059
0.05316
0.05518
0.05734
0.05950
0.06166
0.06341
0.06517
0.06705
0.06885
0.07016
0.07164
0.07326
0.07494
0.07698
0.07758
0.07839
0.07947
0.08041
0.08122
0.08190
0.08234
0.08251
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0.08089
0.08077
0.08097
0.08024
0.0805

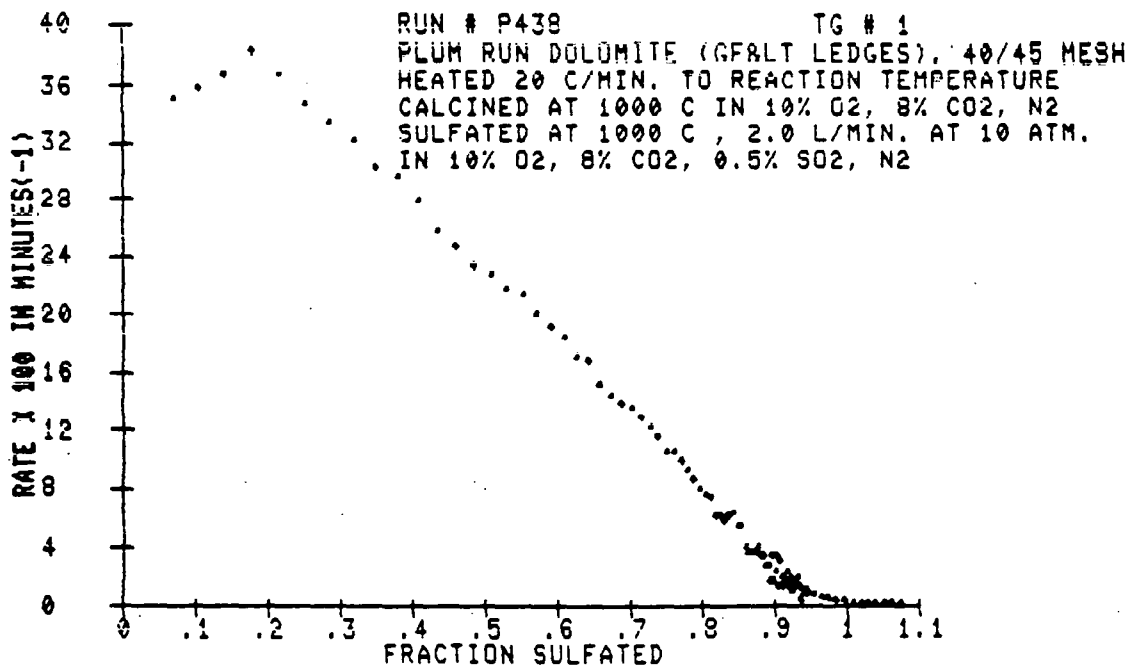
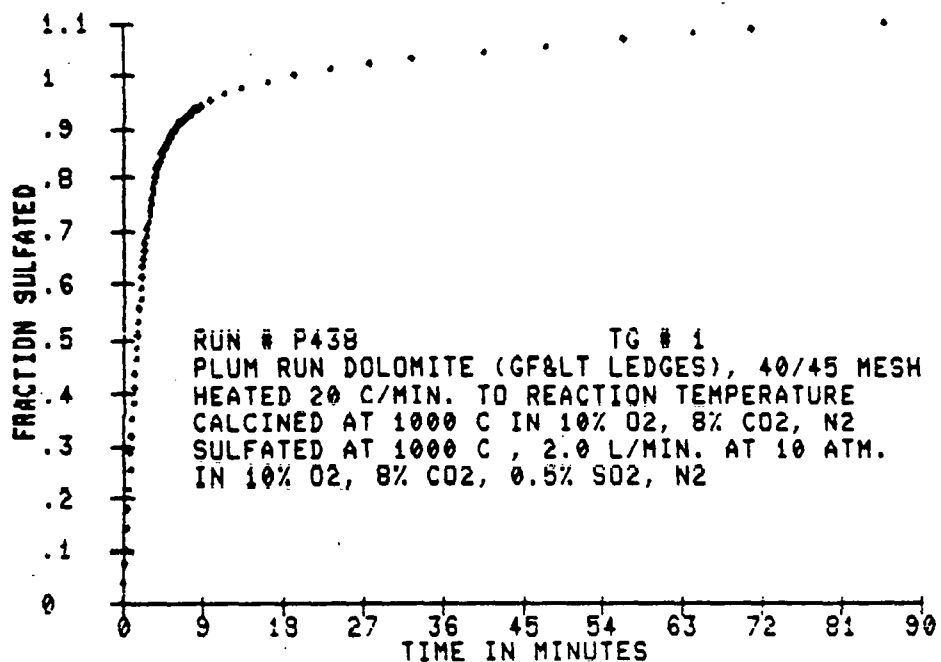
TIME
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0.60
0.70
0.80
0.90
1.00
1.10
1.20
1.30
1.40
1.50
1.60
1.70
1.80
1.90
2.00
2.10
2.20
2.30
2.40
2.50
2.60
2.70
2.80
2.90
3.00
3.10
3.20
3.30
3.40
3.50
3.60
3.70
3.80
3.90
4.00
4.10
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4.30
4.40
4.50
4.60
4.70
4.80
4.90
5.00
5.10
5.20
5.30

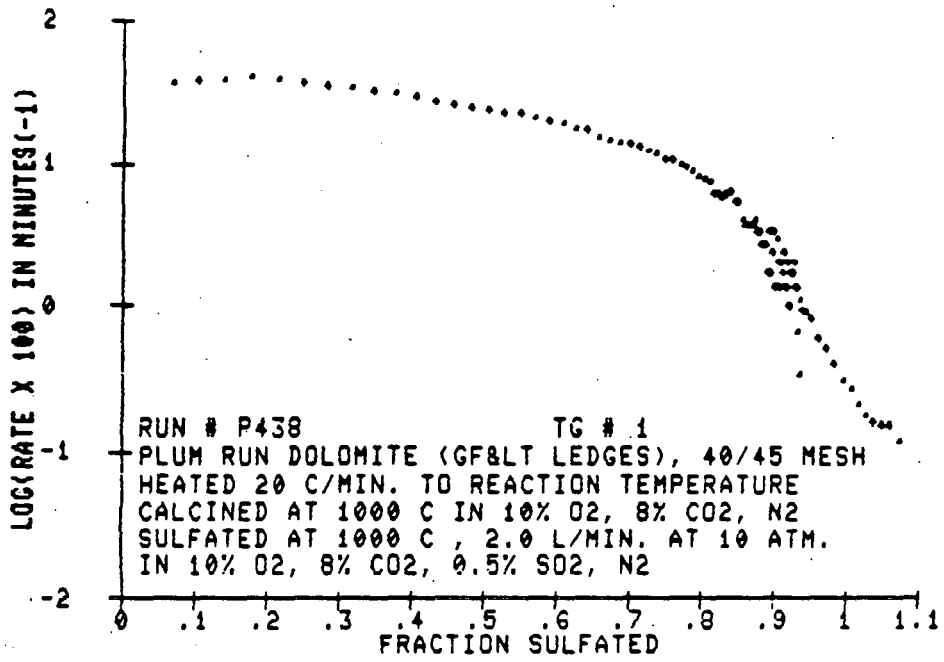
FRACTION
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0.89559
0.90236
0.90533
0.90553
0.91077
0.91107
0.91174
0.92201
0.92228
0.92555
0.92669
0.93009
0.93366
0.93763
0.93550
0.93777
0.9404
0.9404
0.9417
0.9431
0.9458
0.9471
0.9485
0.9498
0.9522
0.9525
0.9539
0.9556
0.9579
0.9593
0.9606
0.9620
0.9633
0.9647
0.9633
0.9674
0.9660
0.9701
0.9701
0.9809
0.9917
1.0025
1.0132
1.0240
1.0348
1.0456
1.0578
1.0672

TIME
5.40
5.50
5.60
5.70
5.80
5.90
6.00
6.10
6.20
6.30
6.40
6.50
6.60
6.70
6.80
6.90
7.00
7.10
7.20
7.30
7.40
7.50
7.60
7.70
7.80
7.90
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8.10
8.20
8.30
8.40
8.50
8.60
8.70
8.80
8.90
9.00
9.10
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9.30
9.40
9.50
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10.00
10.10
10.20
10.30
10.40
10.50
10.60
10.70
10.80
10.90
11.00
11.10
11.20
11.30
11.40
11.50
11.60
11.70
11.80
11.90
12.00
12.10
12.20
12.30
12.40
12.50
12.60
12.70
12.80
12.90
13.00
13.10
13.20
13.30
13.40
13.50
13.60
13.70
13.80
13.90
14.00
14.10
14.20
14.30
14.40
14.50
14.60
14.70
14.80
14.90
15.00
15.10
15.20
15.30
15.40
15.50
15.60
15.70
15.80
15.90
16.00
16.10
16.20
16.30
16.40
16.50
16.60
16.70
16.80
16.90
17.00
17.10
17.20
17.30
17.40
17.50
17.60
17.70
17.80
17.90
18.00
18.10
18.20
18.30
18.40
18.50
18.60
18.70
18.80
18.90
19.00
19.10
19.20
19.30
19.40
19.50
19.60
19.70
19.80
19.90
20.00

RUN # P437

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.15683	0.0572	0.05059	0.8929
0.37438	0.0904	0.03711	0.8975
0.35082	0.1274	0.03035	0.9005
0.39461	0.1635	0.03710	0.9040
0.37781	0.2021	0.02024	0.9069
0.35751	0.2388	0.03035	0.9099
0.35077	0.2739	0.03711	0.9129
0.32721	0.3082	0.03035	0.9164
0.31030	0.3400	0.03710	0.9193
0.29685	0.3702	0.02361	0.9226
0.29343	0.4002	0.02698	0.9253
0.26982	0.4280	0.02699	0.9280
0.26312	0.4547	0.02698	0.9307
0.25970	0.4809	0.02024	0.9326
0.23276	0.5057	0.01687	0.9347
0.23272	0.5286	0.01686	0.9366
0.23260	0.5511	0.01012	0.9380
0.21352	0.5737	0.01686	0.9390
0.20574	0.5942	0.01349	0.9407
0.19565	0.6142	0.01349	0.9423
0.18888	0.6336	0.01686	0.9436
0.17201	0.6517	0.01687	0.9452
0.16866	0.6687	0.01686	0.9469
0.16189	0.6851	0.01686	0.9488
0.15517	0.7013	0.01349	0.9501
0.14503	0.7159	0.01686	0.9517
0.12817	0.7294	0.01012	0.9528
0.11807	0.7418	0.01012	0.9541
0.10793	0.7537	0.01349	0.9552
0.10120	0.7639	0.01012	0.9566
0.10456	0.7742	0.01686	0.9577
0.10118	0.7844	0.01349	0.9593
0.09108	0.7941	0.01349	0.9606
0.08769	0.8028	0.01349	0.9620
0.08433	0.8117	0.00675	0.9628
0.07757	0.8198	0.01349	0.9641
0.07420	0.8273	0.00675	0.9649
0.07084	0.8343	0.01349	0.9663
0.06408	0.8414	0.01686	0.9674
0.06072	0.8476	0.00675	0.9703
0.05734	0.8535	0.00675	0.9757
0.05396	0.8589	0.00493	0.9830
0.05735	0.8648	0.00382	0.9917
0.05059	0.8700	0.00288	1.0025
0.04385	0.8745	0.00178	1.0132
0.05396	0.8797	0.00121	1.0240
0.04047	0.8845	0.00093	1.0351
0.04048	0.8883	0.00065	1.0459





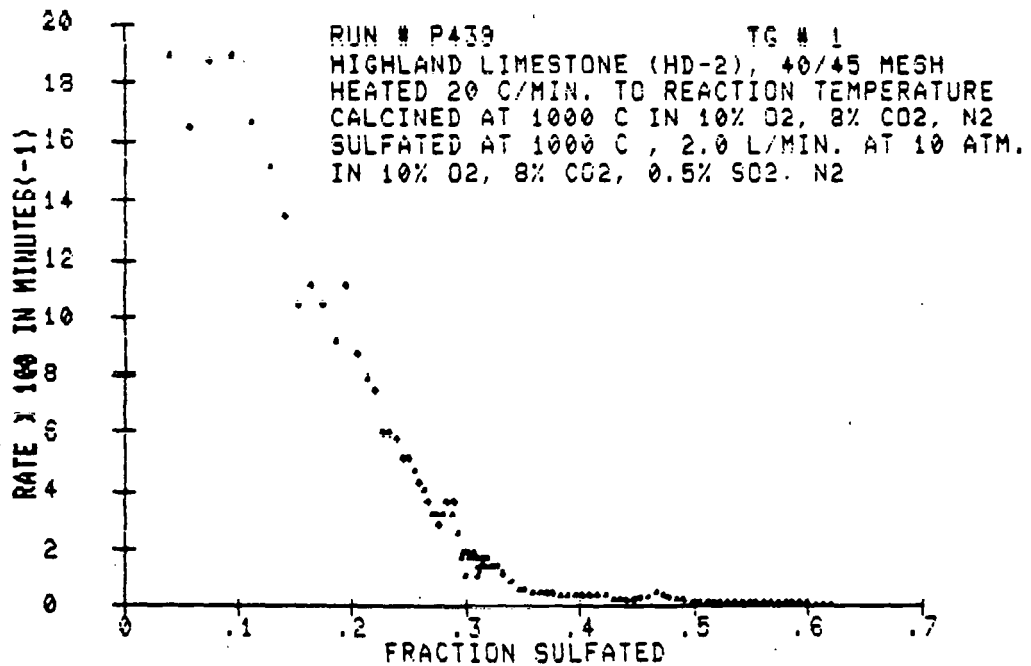
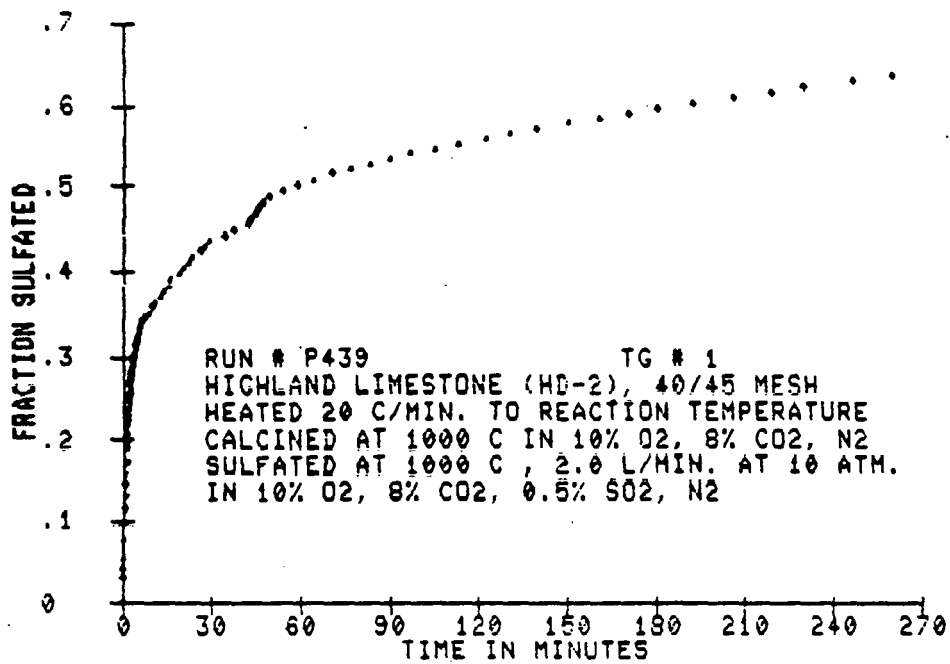
RUN # P438

TEMPERATURE = (1000.74 +/- 0.04) C

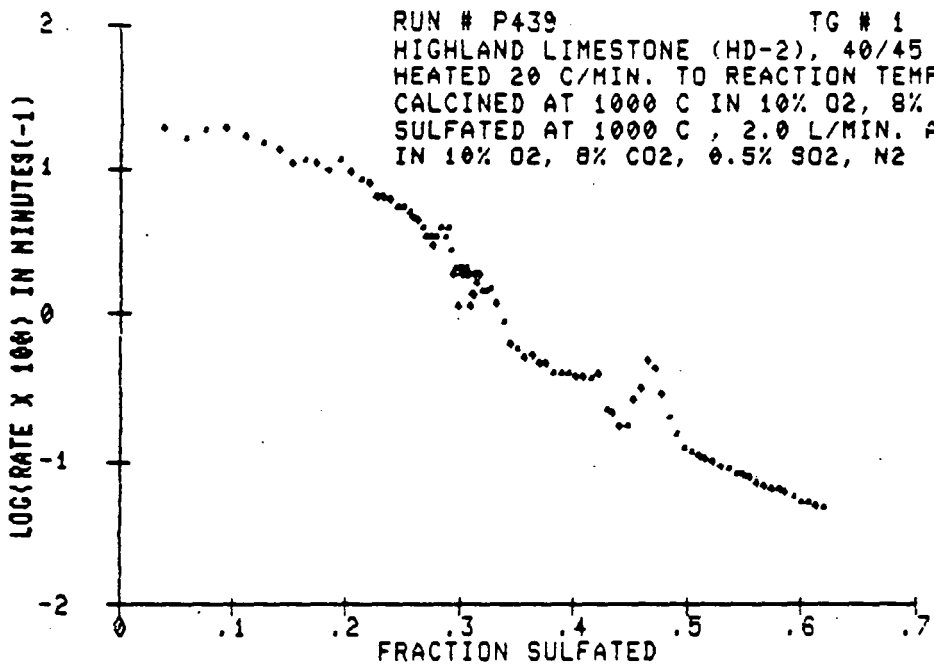
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.8726	5.00
0.0354	0.10	0.8778	5.10
0.0695	0.20	0.8804	5.20
0.0997	0.30	0.8844	5.30
0.1404	0.40	0.8857	5.40
0.1784	0.50	0.88909	5.50
0.2163	0.60	0.8909	5.60
0.2535	0.70	0.8949	5.70
0.2905	0.80	0.8962	5.80
0.3277	0.90	0.8975	5.90
0.3650	1.00	0.9040	6.00
0.3818	1.10	0.9014	6.10
0.4081	1.20	0.9054	6.20
0.4356	1.30	0.9106	6.30
0.4619	1.40	0.9093	6.40
0.4884	1.50	0.9132	6.50
0.5106	1.60	0.9132	6.60
0.5328	1.70	0.9159	6.70
0.5528	1.80	0.9172	6.80
0.5708	1.90	0.9192	6.90
0.5888	2.00	0.9224	7.00
0.6088	2.10	0.9231	7.10
0.6288	2.20	0.9235	7.20
0.6444	2.30	0.9235	7.30
0.6600	2.40	0.9236	7.40
0.6757	2.50	0.9237	7.50
0.6889	2.60	0.9239	7.60
0.7020	2.70	0.9231	7.70
0.7151	2.80	0.9232	7.80
0.7295	2.90	0.9233	7.90
0.7400	3.00	0.9236	8.00
0.7505	3.10	0.9236	8.10
0.7610	3.20	0.9238	8.20
0.7715	3.30	0.9238	8.30
0.7820	3.40	0.9238	8.40
0.7899	3.50	0.9434	8.70
0.7978	3.60	0.9526	9.80
0.8057	3.70	0.9657	11.40
0.8135	3.80	0.9762	12.20
0.8201	3.90	0.9867	16.10
0.8266	4.00	0.9985	19.20
0.8333	4.10	1.0103	22.30
0.8399	4.20	1.0195	27.70
0.8424	4.30	1.0300	32.50
0.8502	4.40	1.0418	40.00
0.8554	4.50	1.0523	47.50
0.8581	4.60	1.0641	56.40
0.8634	4.70	1.0772	64.20
0.8660	4.80	1.0864	70.90
0.8686	4.90	1.0969	85.90

RUN # P438

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.35097	0.0690	0.03608	0.8731
0.35758	0.1047	0.03937	0.8768
0.36737	0.1409	0.03280	0.8802
0.38377	0.1777	0.03281	0.8838
0.36743	0.2152	0.02624	0.8865
0.34769	0.2506	0.02624	0.8893
0.33462	0.2850	0.02624	0.8917
0.32145	0.3181	0.01640	0.8941
0.30177	0.3490	0.03281	0.8967
0.29525	0.3787	0.01640	0.8988
0.27588	0.4075	0.02296	0.9009
0.25989	0.4343	0.03281	0.9038
0.24601	0.4592	0.01312	0.9061
0.23289	0.4834	0.02953	0.9080
0.22636	0.5067	0.01968	0.9103
0.21649	0.5285	0.01312	0.9124
0.21324	0.5500	0.01968	0.9138
0.20009	0.5705	0.01640	0.9159
0.19024	0.5905	0.02296	0.9177
0.18371	0.6088	0.01312	0.9193
0.17056	0.6267	0.01968	0.9211
0.16731	0.6435	0.01312	0.9227
0.15088	0.6599	0.00984	0.9240
0.14432	0.6742	0.01640	0.9250
0.13778	0.6883	0.00984	0.9266
0.13448	0.7022	0.01640	0.9279
0.12794	0.7151	0.01640	0.9295
0.12136	0.7274	0.01968	0.9313
0.11480	0.7392	0.01968	0.9332
0.10498	0.7505	0.01312	0.9347
0.10496	0.7610	0.01312	0.9361
0.09842	0.7710	0.00656	0.9371
0.09184	0.7804	0.00328	0.9376
0.08528	0.7894	0.01093	0.9389
0.07873	0.7978	0.00902	0.9421
0.07544	0.8054	0.00889	0.9476
0.07217	0.8127	0.00793	0.9552
0.05904	0.8190	0.00585	0.9649
0.05904	0.8253	0.00489	0.9759
0.05577	0.8311	0.00378	0.9875
0.05904	0.8371	0.00299	0.9983
0.06233	0.8426	0.00264	1.0090
0.05248	0.8484	0.00203	1.0200
0.05248	0.8537	0.00173	1.0308
0.03937	0.8584	0.00155	1.0416
0.03608	0.8621	0.00149	1.0531
0.03609	0.8657	0.00147	1.0644
0.03608	0.8697	0.00116	1.0754

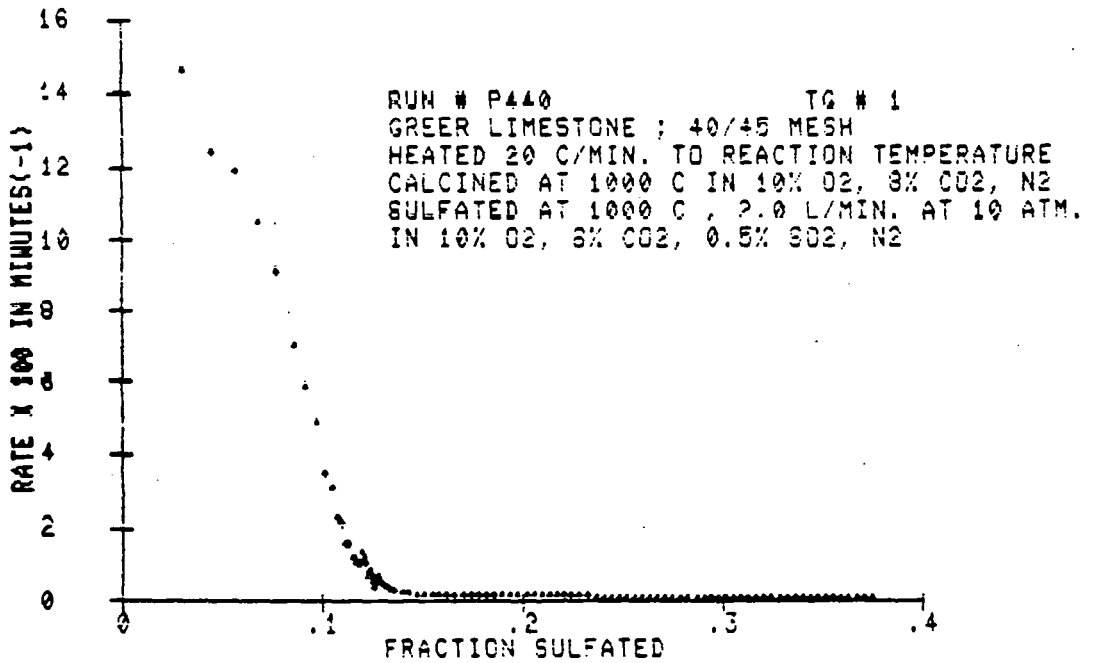
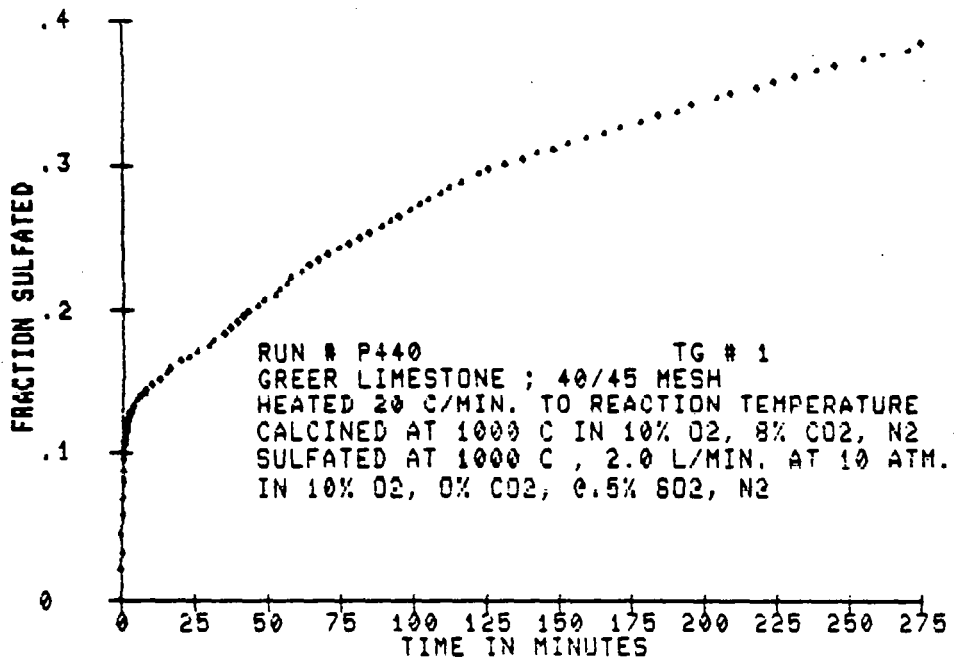


RUN # P439 TG # 1
HIGHLAND LIMESTONE (HD-2), 40/45 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2

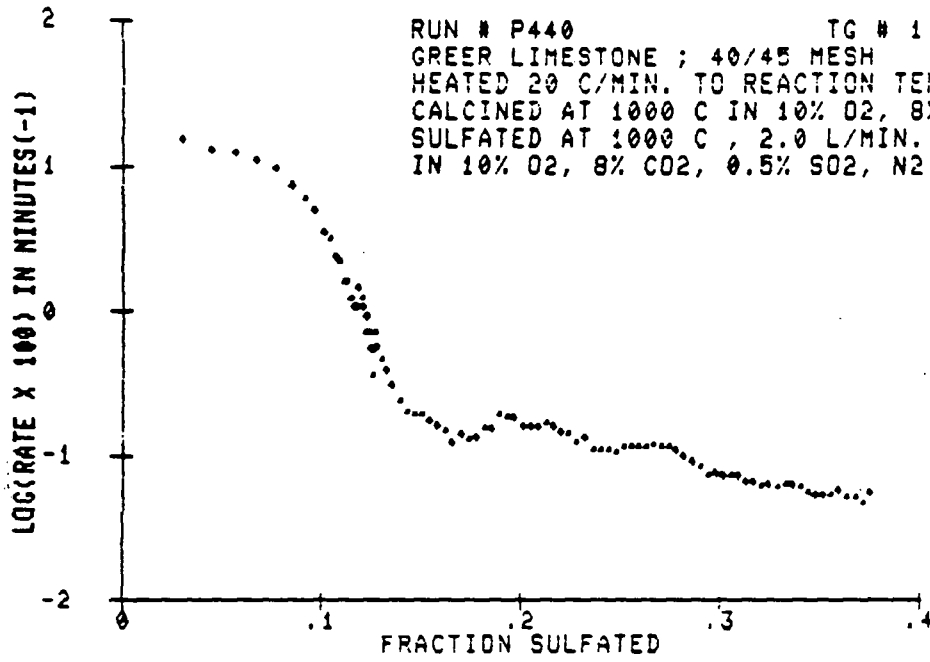


RUN # P439

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.18944	0.0392	0.01362	0.3227
0.16387	0.0579	0.01419	0.3267
0.18731	0.0751	0.01110	0.3324
0.18941	0.0930	0.00851	0.3385
0.16600	0.1108	0.00608	0.3450
0.15113	0.1265	0.00574	0.3513
0.13408	0.1413	0.00494	0.3576
0.10430	0.1526	0.00511	0.3637
0.11067	0.1641	0.00456	0.3702
0.10423	0.1749	0.00456	0.3765
0.09153	0.1849	0.00387	0.3829
0.11067	0.1943	0.00387	0.3892
0.08727	0.2045	0.00387	0.3957
0.07874	0.2127	0.00365	0.4020
0.07449	0.2203	0.00363	0.4088
0.05960	0.2271	0.00357	0.4153
0.05939	0.2333	0.00332	0.4219
0.05747	0.2391	0.00234	0.4282
0.05108	0.2445	0.00209	0.4347
0.05108	0.2494	0.00170	0.4407
0.04688	0.2545	0.00171	0.4469
0.04256	0.2590	0.00258	0.4531
0.04044	0.2631	0.00307	0.4595
0.03618	0.2668	0.00477	0.4658
0.03192	0.2704	0.00419	0.4722
0.03192	0.2736	0.00281	0.4786
0.02767	0.2765	0.00198	0.4850
0.03192	0.2796	0.00151	0.4914
0.03618	0.2832	0.00121	0.4979
0.03192	0.2864	0.00113	0.5042
0.03619	0.2896	0.00106	0.5106
0.02554	0.2925	0.00101	0.5169
0.01703	0.2949	0.00096	0.5234
0.01915	0.2968	0.00099	0.5297
0.01064	0.2983	0.00087	0.5362
0.01916	0.2998	0.00079	0.5425
0.01703	0.3015	0.00077	0.5489
0.01703	0.3034	0.00074	0.5552
0.01915	0.3049	0.00068	0.5617
0.01703	0.3070	0.00066	0.5680
0.01703	0.3085	0.00063	0.5744
0.01064	0.3099	0.00060	0.5808
0.01277	0.3111	0.00060	0.5872
0.01277	0.3126	0.00056	0.5935
0.01703	0.3141	0.00052	0.6000
0.01490	0.3153	0.00051	0.6063
0.01703	0.3170	0.00049	0.6126
0.01333	0.3194	0.00047	0.6193

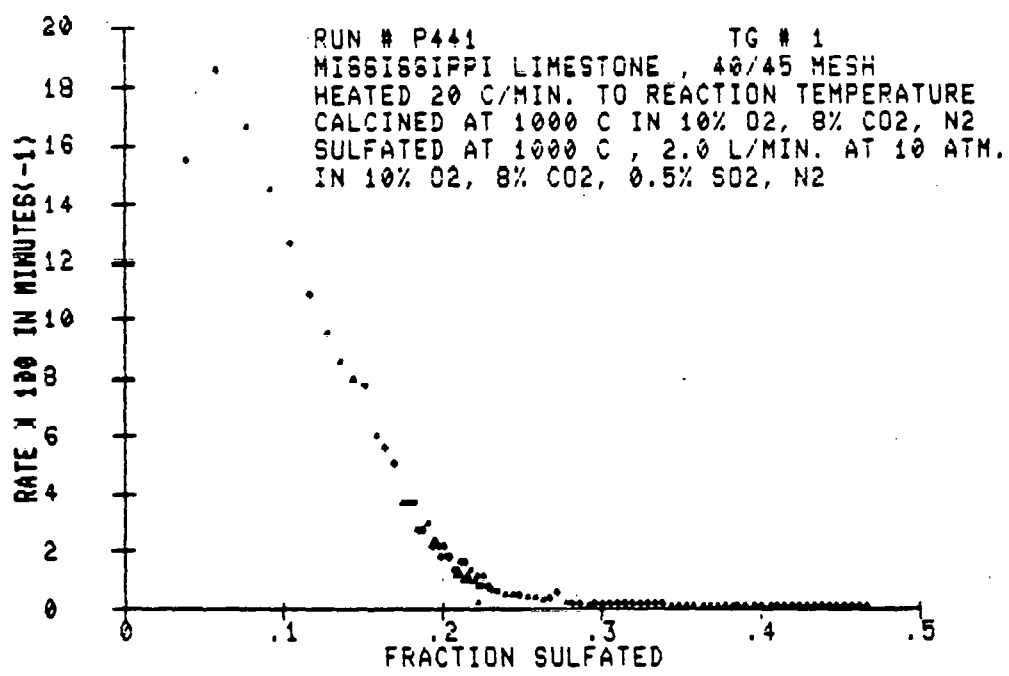
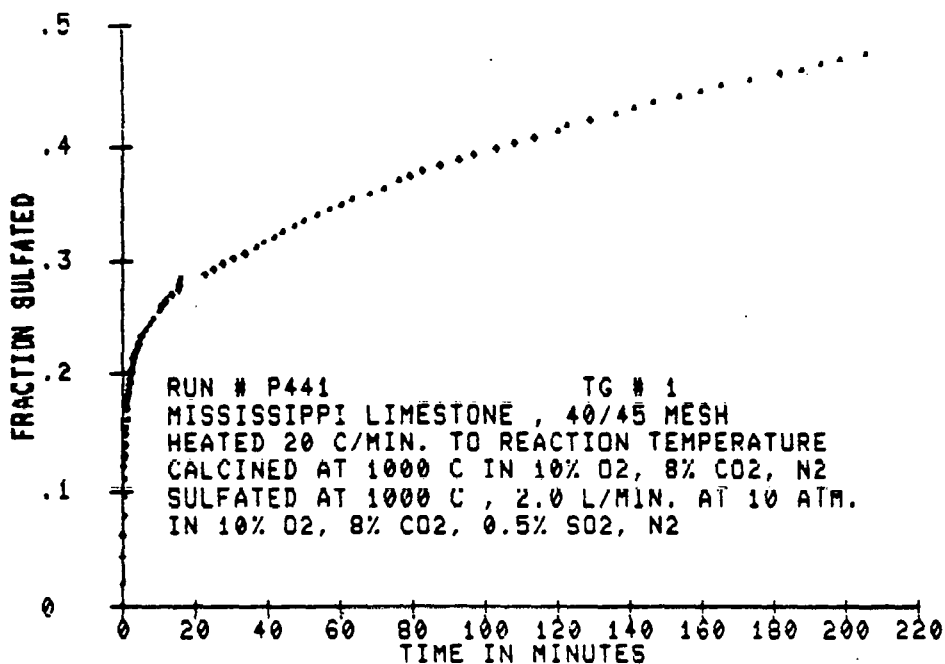


RUN # P440 TG # 1
GREER LIMESTONE ; 40/45 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2

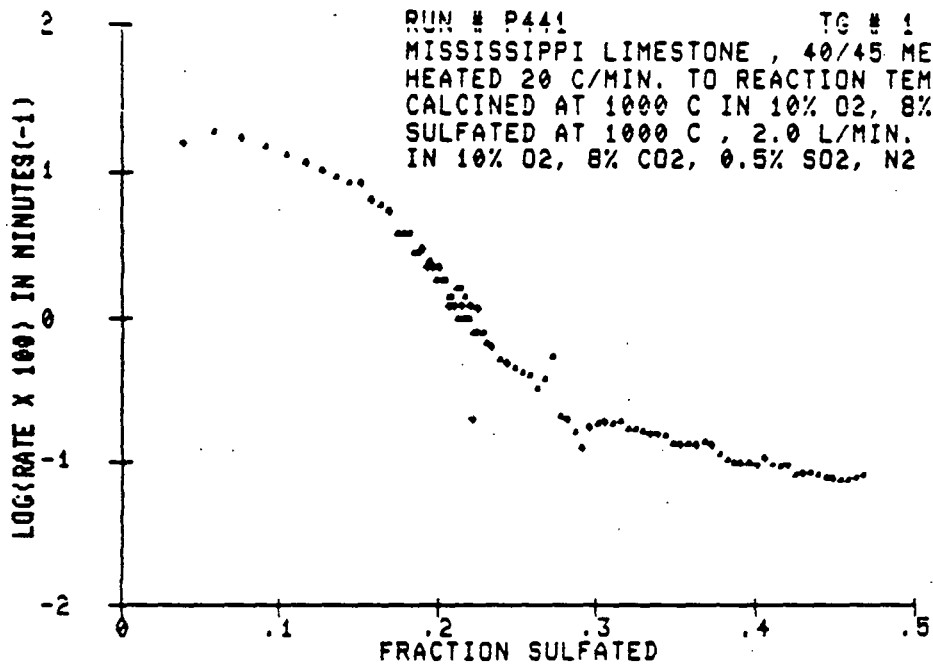


RUN # P440

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.1458	0.0310	0.00179	0.1937
0.123355	0.0450	0.001775	0.1976
0.11844	0.0568	0.001555	0.2015
0.10467	0.0675	0.001555	0.2055
0.090996	0.0777	0.00154	0.2094
0.077025	0.0857	0.00164	0.2131
0.058833	0.0923	0.00154	0.2169
0.048003	0.0973	0.00144	0.2209
0.034332	0.1019	0.00138	0.2247
0.030389	0.1050	0.00123	0.2286
0.022231	0.1078	0.00131	0.2327
0.02059	0.1098	0.00108	0.2365
0.015445	0.1117	0.00108	0.2402
0.01545	0.1134	0.00108	0.2440
0.012301	0.1146	0.00103	0.2479
0.012301	0.1159	0.00112	0.2516
0.010333	0.1170	0.00111	0.2555
0.010333	0.1182	0.00111	0.2593
0.011373	0.1193	0.00113	0.2633
0.011373	0.1205	0.00116	0.2670
0.010333	0.1217	0.00113	0.2709
0.006666	0.1233	0.00111	0.2747
0.006666	0.1244	0.00105	0.2785
0.006666	0.1248	0.00099	0.2824
0.006666	0.1253	0.00082	0.2862
0.003333	0.1260	0.00074	0.2902
0.003333	0.1264	0.00075	0.2940
0.003333	0.1267	0.00071	0.2979
0.003333	0.1274	0.00072	0.3019
0.003333	0.1286	0.00071	0.3059
0.004444	0.1300	0.00066	0.3100
0.003333	0.1322	0.00066	0.3141
0.002333	0.1360	0.00063	0.3182
0.001933	0.1396	0.00061	0.3223
0.001866	0.1472	0.00065	0.3266
0.001866	0.1510	0.00060	0.3308
0.001666	0.1550	0.00061	0.3350
0.001433	0.1622	0.00053	0.3393
0.001433	0.1667	0.00050	0.3434
0.001333	0.1700	0.00054	0.3477
0.001233	0.1744	0.00057	0.3520
0.00131	0.1782	0.00051	0.3563
0.00149	0.1820	0.00052	0.3606
0.00189	0.1859	0.00047	0.3649
	0.1899	0.00055	0.3693



RUN # P441 TC # 1
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE, 40/45 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P441

TEMPERATURE = (1001.33 +/- 0.00) C

FRACTION
0.00000
0.01993
0.0417
0.0602
0.0772
0.0934
0.1081
0.1181
0.1274
0.1367
0.1459
0.1552
0.1591
0.1676
0.1699
0.1745
0.1792
0.1822
0.1846
0.1892
0.1900
0.1931
0.1961
0.1977
0.1992
0.2015
0.2031
0.2062
0.2062
0.2085
0.2085
0.2108
0.2116
0.2131
0.2147
0.2147
0.2178
0.2178
0.2185
0.2201
0.2216
0.2216
0.2222
0.2232
0.2224
0.2247
0.2263
0.2263
0.2290
0.2340
0.2386

TIME
0.00
0.20
0.30
0.40
0.50
0.60
0.70
0.80
0.90
1.00
1.10
1.20
1.30
1.40
1.50
1.60
1.70
1.80
1.90
2.00
2.10
2.20
2.30
2.40
2.50
2.60
2.70
2.80
2.90
3.00
3.10
3.20
3.30
3.40
3.50
3.60
3.70
3.80
3.90
4.00
4.10
4.20
4.30
4.40
4.50
4.60
4.70
4.80
5.00
5.20
5.80
6.60

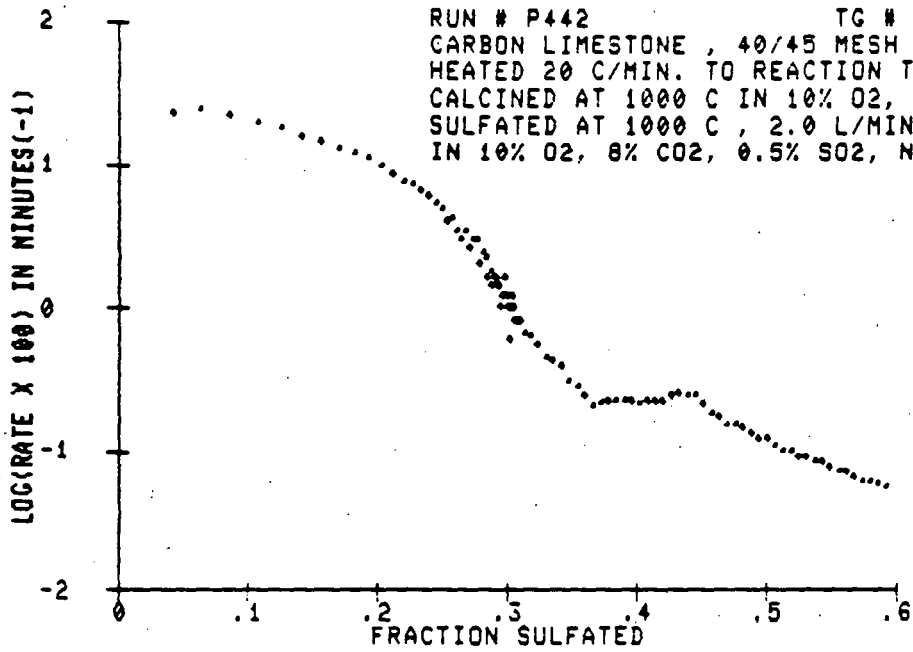
FRACTION
0.2432
0.2479
0.2548
0.2579
0.2626
0.2680
0.2718
0.2765
0.2826
0.2865
0.2911
0.2958
0.3004
0.3050
0.3112
0.3151
0.3197
0.3243
0.3290
0.3336
0.3390
0.3436
0.3483
0.3532
0.3577
0.3622
0.3683
0.3730
0.3768
0.3815
0.3861
0.3907
0.3961
0.4008
0.4054
0.4108
0.4155
0.4193
0.4247
0.4294
0.4340
0.4386
0.4433
0.4479
0.4533
0.4587
0.4626
0.4672
0.4718
0.4765

TIME
7.60
8.70
10.20
11.00
12.30
13.90
15.60
16.00
16.15
23.05
33.75
33.30
31.15
34.00
37.00
38.80
41.95
44.35
47.65
50.05
54.10
57.40
60.55
63.40
68.65
72.40
76.45
79.60
83.20
88.00
92.95
97.45
102.60
108.70
113.80
120.10
123.80
129.40
136.20
141.25
146.95
154.00
159.70
165.70
173.35
182.20
187.60
193.15
198.55
205.45

RUN * P441

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.15444	0.0397	0.00474	0.2437
0.18532	0.0584	0.00439	0.2485
0.16604	0.0761	0.00411	0.2533
0.14478	0.0914	0.00386	0.2582
0.12550	0.1049	0.00315	0.2630
0.10810	0.1168	0.00371	0.2673
0.09459	0.1273	0.00522	0.2723
0.08495	0.1361	0.00203	0.2771
0.07915	0.1443	0.00190	0.2817
0.07723	0.1523	0.00157	0.2865
0.05984	0.1589	0.00118	0.2913
0.05598	0.1646	0.00169	0.2958
0.05020	0.1700	0.00178	0.3007
0.03668	0.1747	0.00184	0.3055
0.03668	0.1781	0.00179	0.3103
0.03668	0.1819	0.00187	0.3151
0.02703	0.1850	0.00167	0.3199
0.02703	0.1878	0.00165	0.3243
0.02896	0.1906	0.00159	0.3291
0.02124	0.1932	0.00148	0.3339
0.02317	0.1952	0.00150	0.3387
0.02123	0.1975	0.00145	0.3435
0.01738	0.1995	0.00127	0.3483
0.02123	0.2015	0.00124	0.3531
0.01738	0.2032	0.00126	0.3578
0.01737	0.2051	0.00124	0.3628
0.01351	0.2065	0.00133	0.3676
0.01158	0.2080	0.00124	0.3724
0.01351	0.2091	0.00108	0.3772
0.01158	0.2105	0.00100	0.3816
0.01544	0.2117	0.00095	0.3863
0.00965	0.2130	0.00093	0.3911
0.01545	0.2144	0.00093	0.3958
0.01158	0.2156	0.00089	0.4008
0.00965	0.2167	0.00101	0.4057
0.01351	0.2178	0.00090	0.4104
0.00965	0.2192	0.00086	0.4151
0.00965	0.2199	0.00088	0.4199
0.01158	0.2210	0.00077	0.4246
0.00772	0.2219	0.00078	0.4292
0.00193	0.2224	0.00079	0.4340
0.00772	0.2230	0.00076	0.4386
0.00772	0.2239	0.00073	0.4434
0.00772	0.2246	0.00071	0.4484
0.01103	0.2260	0.00069	0.4531
0.00772	0.2283	0.00070	0.4579
0.00650	0.2310	0.00074	0.4627
0.00607	0.2344	0.00076	0.4673
0.00507	0.2388		

RUN # P442 TC # 1
CARBON LIMESTONE , 40/45 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



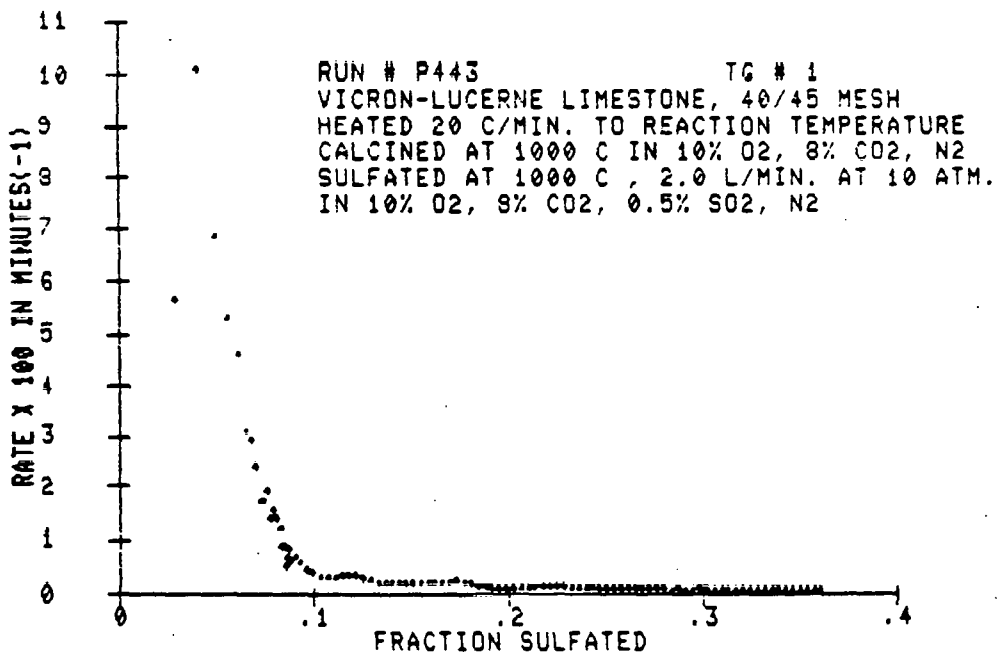
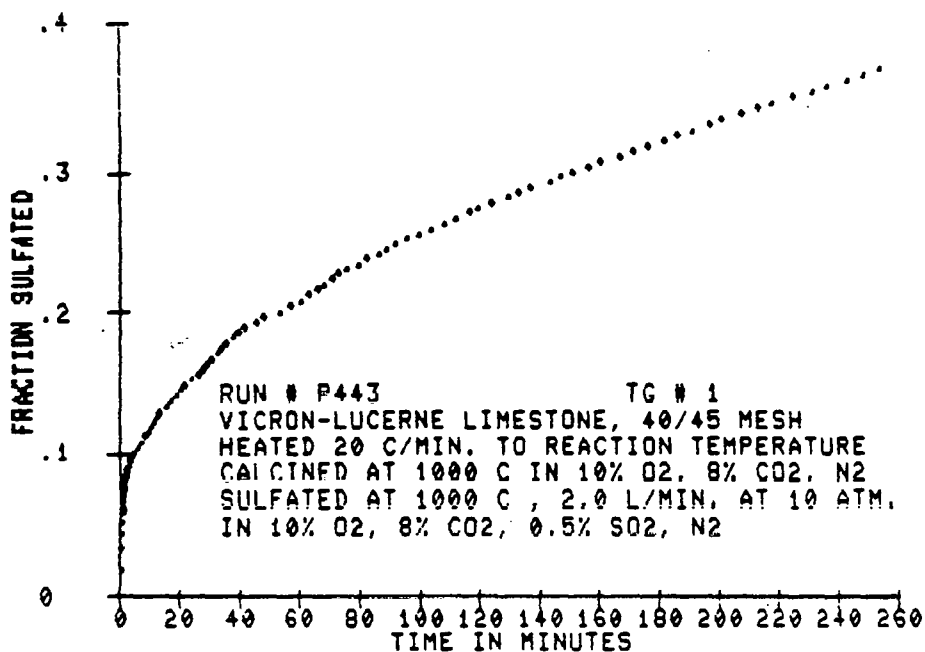
RUN # P442

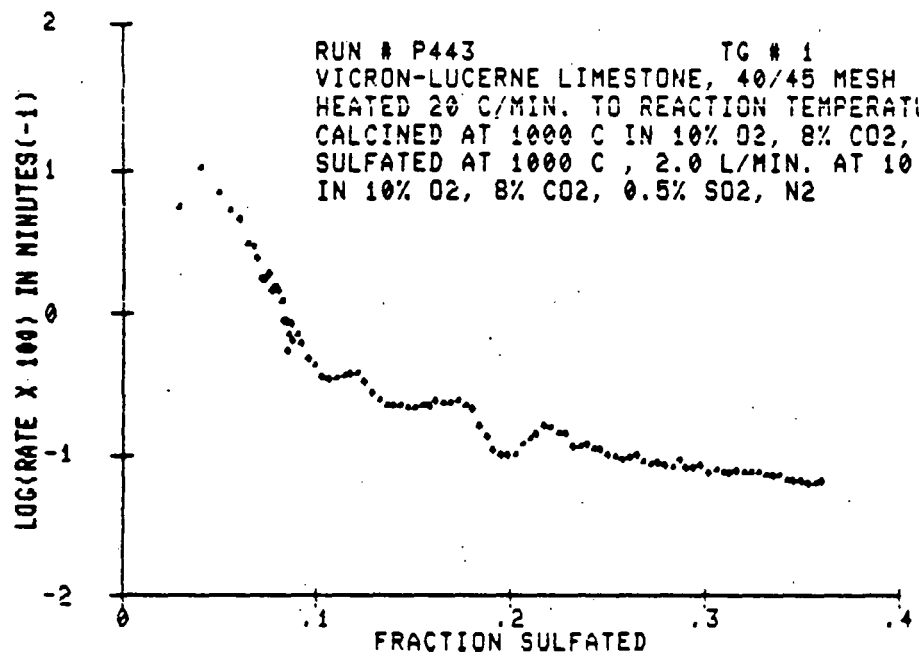
TEMPERATURE = (1002.13 +/- 0.01) C

FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.30833	5.00
0.01411	0.10	0.31322	5.50
0.04155	0.20	0.31844	6.00
0.06793	0.30	0.32399	6.50
0.08993	0.40	0.33002	7.00
0.11093	0.50	0.33644	7.50
0.12883	0.60	0.34119	8.00
0.14447	0.70	0.34882	8.50
0.15966	0.80	0.35552	9.00
0.17193	0.90	0.36007	9.50
0.18393	1.00	0.36669	10.00
0.19583	1.10	0.37224	10.50
0.20733	1.20	0.37877	11.00
0.21833	1.30	0.38449	11.50
0.22833	1.40	0.39122	12.00
0.23733	1.50	0.39775	12.50
0.24533	1.60	0.40337	13.00
0.25233	1.70	0.40992	13.50
0.25833	1.80	0.41555	14.00
0.26333	1.90	0.42117	14.50
0.26833	2.00	0.42880	15.00
0.27233	2.10	0.43334	15.50
0.27633	2.20	0.43997	16.00
0.27933	2.30	0.44460	16.50
0.28233	2.40	0.45222	17.00
0.28533	2.50	0.45885	17.50
0.28833	2.60	0.46440	18.00
0.29133	2.70	0.47002	18.50
0.29433	2.80	0.47655	19.00
0.29733	2.90	0.48227	19.50
0.30033	3.00	0.48990	20.00
0.30333	3.10	0.49552	20.50
0.30633	3.20	0.50115	21.00
0.30933	3.30	0.50770	21.50
0.31233	3.40	0.51440	22.00
0.31533	3.50	0.52115	22.50
0.31833	3.60	0.52885	23.00
0.32133	3.70	0.53770	23.50
0.32433	3.80	0.54660	24.00
0.32733	3.90	0.55555	24.50
0.33033	4.00	0.56440	25.00
0.33333	4.10	0.57335	25.50
0.33633	4.20	0.58220	26.00
0.33933	4.30	0.59115	26.50
0.34233	4.40	0.60000	27.00
0.34533	4.50	0.60885	27.50
0.34833	4.60	0.61770	28.00
0.35133	4.70	0.62655	28.50
0.35433	4.80	0.63540	29.00
0.35733	4.90	0.64425	29.50
0.36033	5.00	0.65310	30.00
0.36333	5.10	0.66195	30.50
0.36633	5.20	0.67080	31.00
0.36933	5.30	0.67965	31.50
0.37233	5.40	0.68850	32.00
0.37533	5.50	0.69735	32.50
0.37833	5.60	0.70620	33.00
0.38133	5.70	0.71505	33.50
0.38433	5.80	0.72390	34.00
0.38733	5.90	0.73275	34.50
0.39033	6.00	0.74160	35.00

RUN # P442

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.22297	0.0424	0.00782	0.3108
0.24061	0.0645	0.00657	0.3141
0.21710	0.0873	0.00626	0.3186
0.19363	0.1080	0.00539	0.3242
0.17606	0.1264	0.00443	0.3302
0.15256	0.1429	0.00411	0.3361
0.13889	0.1576	0.00385	0.3424
0.12713	0.1710	0.00303	0.3485
0.11540	0.1832	0.00275	0.3546
0.10363	0.1940	0.00238	0.3607
0.09388	0.2040	0.00206	0.3668
0.08020	0.2128	0.00215	0.3727
0.07237	0.2206	0.00217	0.3788
0.06846	0.2277	0.00224	0.3849
0.06260	0.2343	0.00222	0.3912
0.05672	0.2400	0.00220	0.3973
0.05086	0.2455	0.00213	0.4034
0.04694	0.2505	0.00217	0.4095
0.03912	0.2547	0.00220	0.4156
0.04108	0.2588	0.00219	0.4216
0.03325	0.2624	0.00235	0.4277
0.02934	0.2657	0.00247	0.4338
0.03325	0.2688	0.00243	0.4399
0.02543	0.2718	0.00241	0.4460
0.02934	0.2745	0.00211	0.4521
0.02934	0.2774	0.00178	0.4582
0.01956	0.2798	0.00167	0.4643
0.02347	0.2820	0.00151	0.4704
0.02151	0.2843	0.00150	0.4765
0.01565	0.2862	0.00141	0.4827
0.01760	0.2876	0.00130	0.4890
0.01369	0.2893	0.00119	0.4951
0.01565	0.2911	0.00118	0.5014
0.01565	0.2925	0.00108	0.5075
0.01369	0.2937	0.00098	0.5134
0.01369	0.2951	0.00099	0.5194
0.00978	0.2965	0.00088	0.5255
0.01174	0.2976	0.00083	0.5314
0.01565	0.2989	0.00083	0.5377
0.01174	0.3001	0.00080	0.5438
0.00978	0.3012	0.00074	0.5499
0.00978	0.3023	0.00069	0.5560
0.00587	0.3031	0.00068	0.5621
0.00978	0.3039	0.00063	0.5680
0.01174	0.3050	0.00059	0.5741
0.00782	0.3059	0.00058	0.5802
0.00978	0.3067	0.00057	0.5863
0.00782	0.3083	0.00054	0.5924





RUN # P443

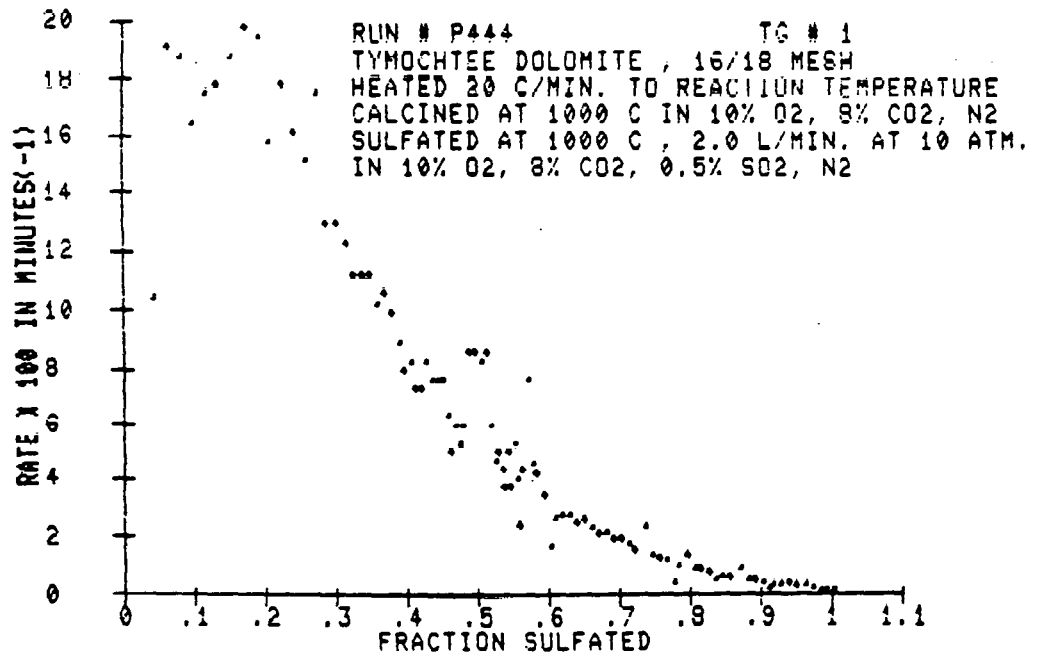
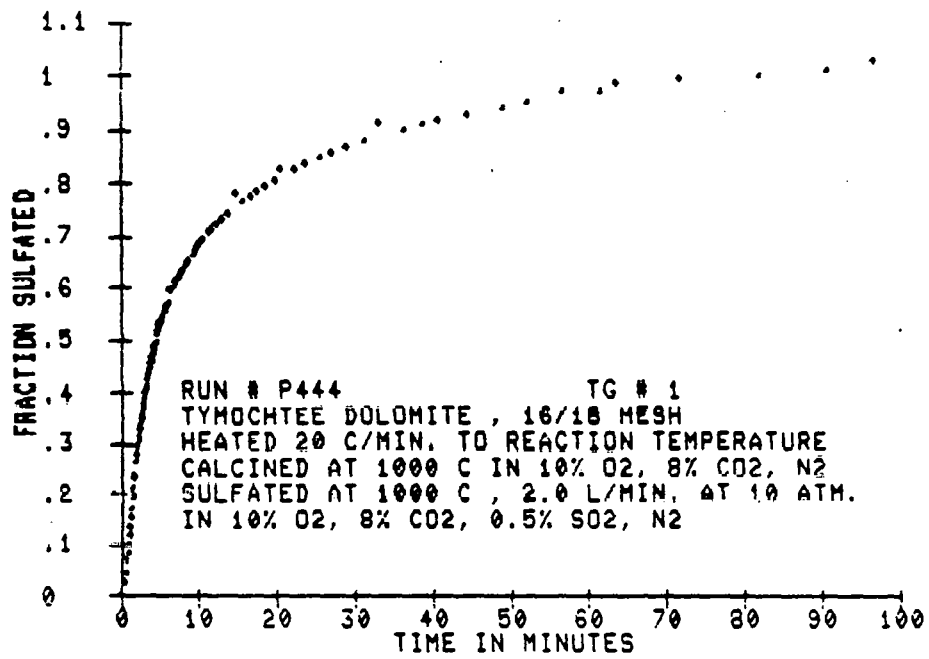
TEMPERATURE = (1001.23 +/- 0.01) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.0178	0.60
0.0335	0.70
0.0438	0.80
0.0507	0.90
0.0582	1.00
0.0609	1.10
0.0650	1.20
0.0691	1.30
0.0705	1.40
0.0726	1.50
0.0746	1.60
0.0760	1.70
0.0774	1.80
0.0801	1.90
0.0801	2.00
0.0822	2.10
0.0832	2.20
0.0844	2.30
0.0859	2.40
0.0866	2.50
0.0869	2.60
0.0876	2.70
0.0897	2.80
0.0897	2.90
0.0924	3.00
0.0966	3.60
0.0993	4.00
0.1034	6.00
0.1068	7.10
0.1111	9.60
0.1143	10.40
0.1178	11.50
0.1215	12.50
0.1253	13.50
0.1297	14.50
0.1338	15.50
0.1368	17.00
0.1400	19.00
0.1438	20.60
0.1473	22.00
0.1513	24.10
0.1547	26.10
0.1581	27.60
0.1603	29.10
0.1659	31.70
0.1732	34.30
0.1766	35.60
0.1814	37.70
0.1842	39.50

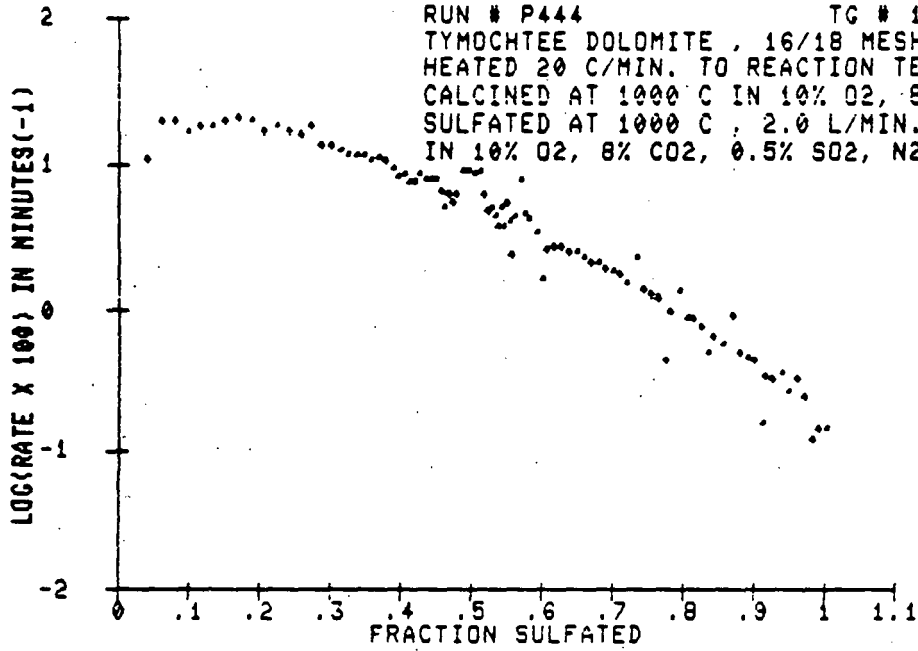
FRACTION	TIME
0.1876	41.50
0.1917	45.40
0.1951	48.10
0.1985	53.30
0.2026	57.20
0.2061	60.30
0.2102	66.30
0.2136	66.10
0.2170	68.40
0.2211	71.40
0.2252	73.00
0.2285	75.60
0.2321	79.30
0.2362	82.40
0.2396	86.20
0.2430	89.90
0.2465	95.10
0.2500	99.90
0.2534	103.80
0.2574	107.70
0.2615	111.90
0.2649	117.00
0.2697	119.60
0.2725	124.40
0.2777	129.90
0.2800	133.30
0.2834	137.30
0.2869	142.00
0.2910	147.00
0.2951	151.00
0.2998	156.00
0.3003	160.00
0.3049	167.00
0.3129	171.50
0.3169	176.40
0.3204	181.00
0.3238	185.50
0.3272	191.10
0.3314	197.10
0.3348	200.30
0.3389	207.90
0.3423	213.00
0.3457	220.00
0.3499	226.00
0.3533	231.00
0.3566	236.00
0.3608	242.00
0.3642	248.00
0.3676	253.00

RUN # P443

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.05629	0.0292	0.00132	0.1880
0.10098	0.0408	0.00104	0.1914
0.06846	0.0494	0.00096	0.1951
0.05306	0.0557	0.00096	0.1988
0.04621	0.0608	0.00099	0.2025
0.03081	0.0648	0.00118	0.2062
0.02909	0.0676	0.00128	0.2099
0.02396	0.0704	0.00136	0.2136
0.01712	0.0726	0.00155	0.2174
0.01711	0.0742	0.00151	0.2210
0.01883	0.0761	0.00138	0.2247
0.01369	0.0776	0.00137	0.2283
0.01540	0.0791	0.00109	0.2320
0.01369	0.0805	0.00112	0.2355
0.01193	0.0820	0.00115	0.2391
0.01193	0.0830	0.00108	0.2427
0.00856	0.0841	0.00105	0.2463
0.00856	0.0849	0.00097	0.2499
0.00514	0.0857	0.00094	0.2535
0.00685	0.0863	0.00089	0.2571
0.00882	0.0872	0.00093	0.2607
0.00616	0.0886	0.00096	0.2643
0.00683	0.0906	0.00087	0.2679
0.00582	0.0921	0.00084	0.2715
0.00456	0.0963	0.00085	0.2751
0.00411	0.0997	0.00081	0.2787
0.00335	0.1035	0.00080	0.2823
0.00320	0.1071	0.00082	0.2859
0.00327	0.1108	0.00079	0.2895
0.00342	0.1145	0.00077	0.2931
0.00351	0.1182	0.00082	0.2967
0.00359	0.1216	0.00071	0.3003
0.00307	0.1253	0.00075	0.3039
0.00261	0.1290	0.00073	0.3075
0.00232	0.1327	0.00072	0.3111
0.00212	0.1364	0.00075	0.3147
0.00211	0.1401	0.00073	0.3183
0.00211	0.1428	0.00073	0.3219
0.00202	0.1475	0.00074	0.3255
0.00205	0.1510	0.00070	0.3291
0.00212	0.1547	0.00068	0.3327
0.00208	0.1584	0.00069	0.3363
0.00223	0.1621	0.00064	0.3399
0.00223	0.1658	0.00062	0.3435
0.00222	0.1695	0.00063	0.3471
0.00233	0.1733	0.00060	0.3507
0.00211	0.1770	0.00061	0.3543
0.00200	0.1806	0.00063	0.3579
0.00154	0.1843		0.3615



RUN # P444
TMOCHTEE DOLOMITE, 16/18 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



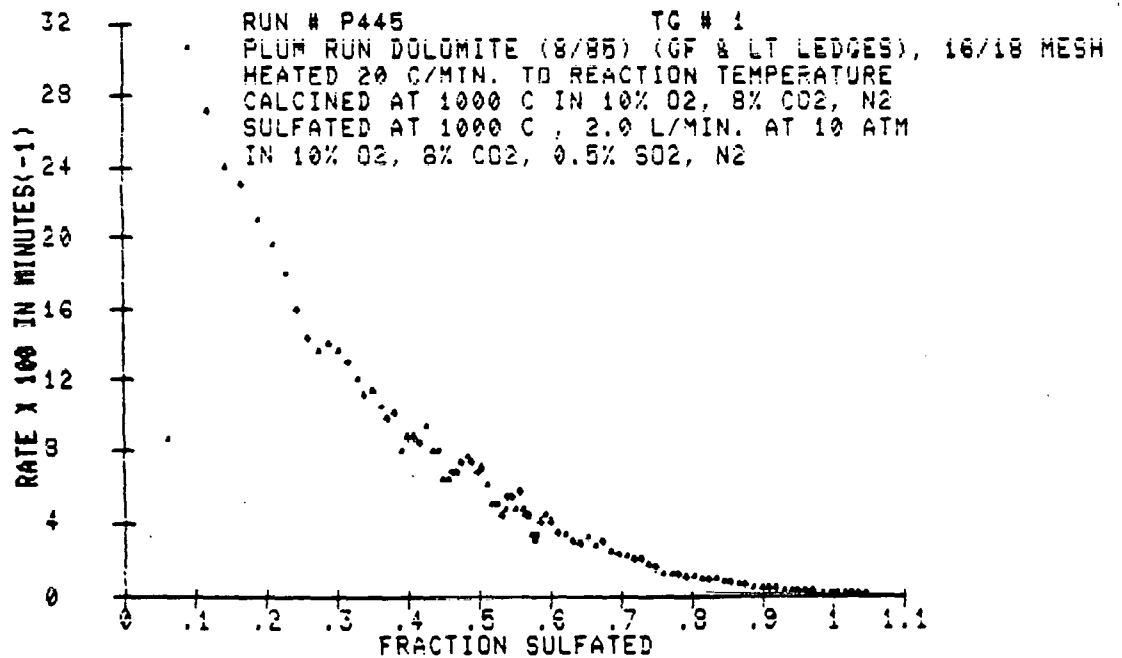
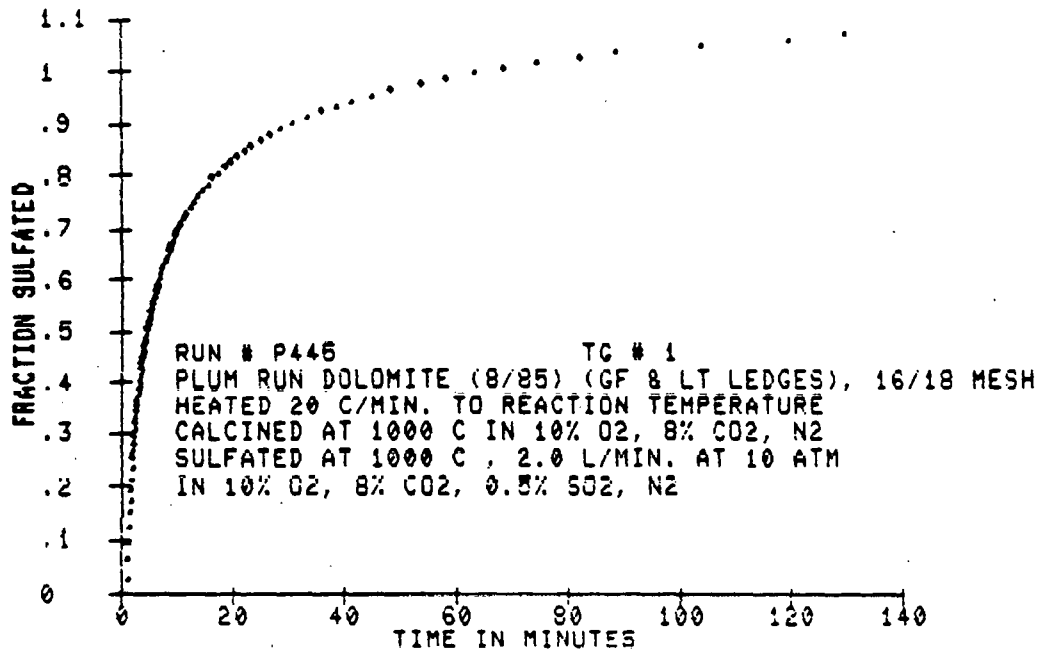
RUN # P444

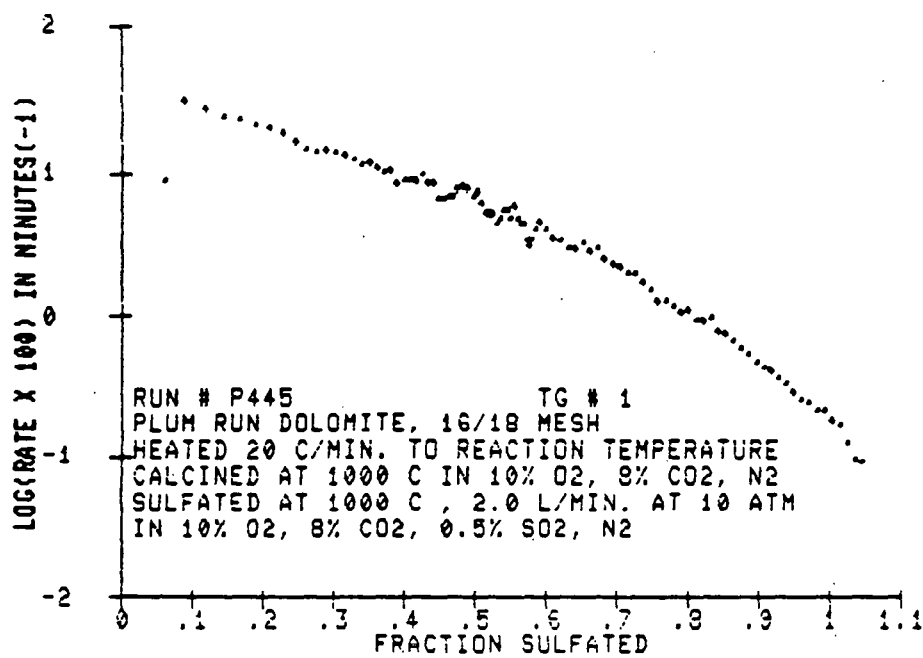
TEMPERATURE = (999.89 +/- 0.02) C

FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.55541	5.40
0.02337	0.50	0.55541	5.50
0.04221	0.60	0.55660	5.60
0.06558	0.70	0.55620	5.70
0.08299	0.80	0.55633	5.80
0.10000	0.90	0.55712	5.90
0.11171	1.00	0.55962	6.00
0.11316	1.10	0.55936	6.40
0.11557	1.20	0.60002	6.70
0.11711	1.30	0.60081	7.00
0.11922	1.40	0.61866	7.40
0.12106	1.50	0.62322	7.80
0.12333	1.60	0.64223	8.20
0.12544	1.70	0.65502	8.60
0.12766	1.80	0.66211	9.00
0.12999	1.90	0.66713	9.40
0.13233	2.00	0.68005	9.80
0.13466	2.10	0.69110	10.20
0.13700	2.20	0.70555	10.60
0.13933	2.30	0.71221	11.00
0.14166	2.40	0.72226	11.40
0.14400	2.50	0.73118	11.80
0.14633	2.60	0.74223	12.20
0.14866	2.70	0.75779	12.60
0.15100	2.80	0.76447	13.00
0.15333	2.90	0.77339	13.40
0.15566	3.00	0.78445	13.80
0.15800	3.10	0.79337	14.20
0.16033	3.20	0.80042	14.60
0.16266	3.30	0.80339	15.00
0.16500	3.40	0.80335	15.40
0.16733	3.50	0.80555	15.80
0.16966	3.60	0.80555	16.20
0.17200	3.70	0.80666	16.60
0.17433	3.80	0.80666	17.00
0.17666	3.90	0.80779	17.40
0.17900	4.00	0.81008	17.80
0.18133	4.10	0.89920	18.20
0.18366	4.20	0.90082	18.60
0.18600	4.30	0.91174	19.00
0.18833	4.40	0.92279	19.40
0.19066	4.50	0.93298	19.80
0.19300	4.60	0.94290	20.20
0.19533	4.70	0.95714	20.60
0.19766	4.80	0.97114	21.00
0.20000	4.90	0.98445	21.40
0.20233	5.00	0.99337	21.80
0.20466	5.10	1.00003	22.20
0.20700	5.20	1.01009	22.60
0.20933	5.30	1.03006	23.00

RUN # P444

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.10366	0.0429	0.05265	0.5531
0.19086	0.0629	0.03949	0.5556
0.18758	0.0816	0.02303	0.5599
0.16452	0.0995	0.04277	0.5633
0.17441	0.1169	0.07569	0.5718
0.17768	0.1345	0.04513	0.5773
0.18755	0.1529	0.04095	0.5849
0.19745	0.1716	0.03350	0.5939
0.19413	0.1914	0.01598	0.6024
0.15796	0.2077	0.02538	0.6099
0.17768	0.2261	0.02632	0.6197
0.16133	0.2427	0.02632	0.6297
0.15133	0.2588	0.02413	0.6405
0.17439	0.2735	0.02478	0.6510
0.12834	0.2896	0.02245	0.6613
0.12832	0.3022	0.02040	0.6710
0.12174	0.3151	0.02068	0.6821
0.11189	0.3267	0.01855	0.6921
0.11187	0.3377	0.01831	0.7023
0.11189	0.3491	0.01700	0.7126
0.10200	0.3599	0.01474	0.7229
0.10532	0.3701	0.02269	0.7373
0.09887	0.3801	0.01316	0.7479
0.08888	0.3996	0.01203	0.7581
0.07997	0.4064	0.01170	0.7687
0.08226	0.4138	0.00416	0.7789
0.07233	0.4212	0.00940	0.7842
0.07240	0.4212	0.01282	0.7960
0.08226	0.4288	0.00850	0.8062
0.07569	0.4372	0.00826	0.8166
0.07566	0.4441	0.00726	0.8271
0.07566	0.4517	0.00479	0.8374
0.06493	0.4586	0.00609	0.8455
0.05533	0.4644	0.00547	0.8563
0.05533	0.4699	0.00860	0.8671
0.05533	0.4757	0.00472	0.8791
0.05533	0.4811	0.00499	0.8924
0.05533	0.4882	0.00416	0.9027
0.05533	0.4973	0.00150	0.9127
0.05533	0.5049	0.00321	0.9185
0.05533	0.5131	0.00304	0.9235
0.05533	0.5207	0.00342	0.9411
0.04607	0.5260	0.00256	0.9519
0.04936	0.5307	0.00304	0.9632
0.04277	0.5357	0.00227	0.9740
0.03619	0.5439	0.00114	0.9849
0.04336	0.5478	0.00135	0.9922
0.03630		0.00140	1.0040



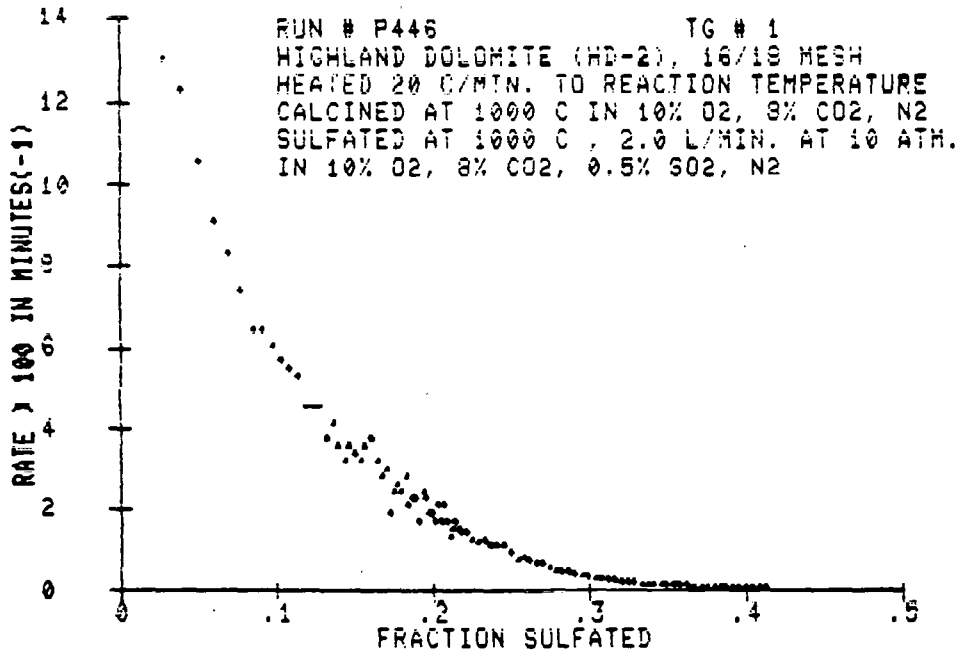
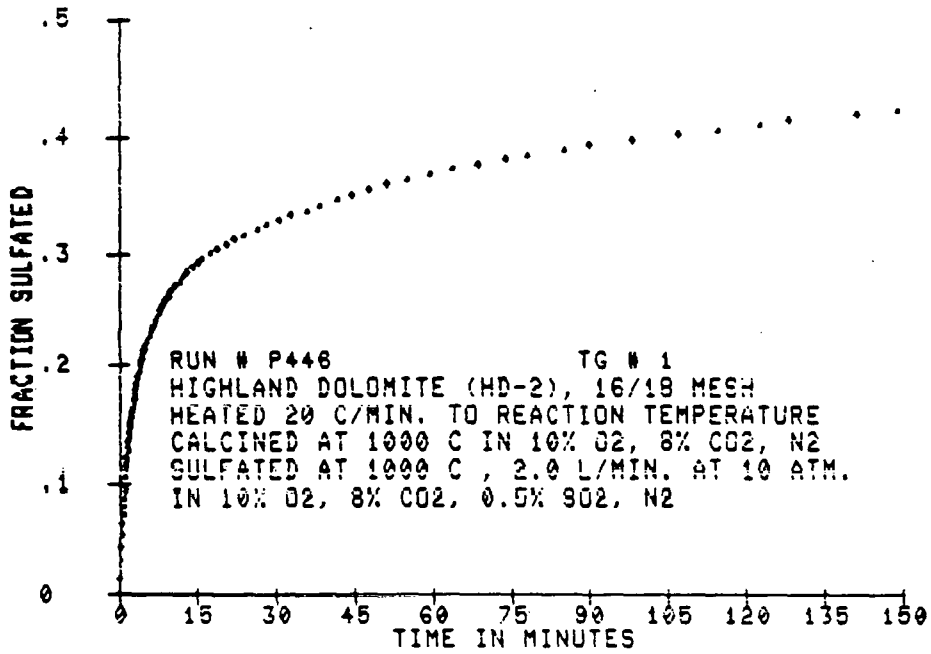


RUN # P445

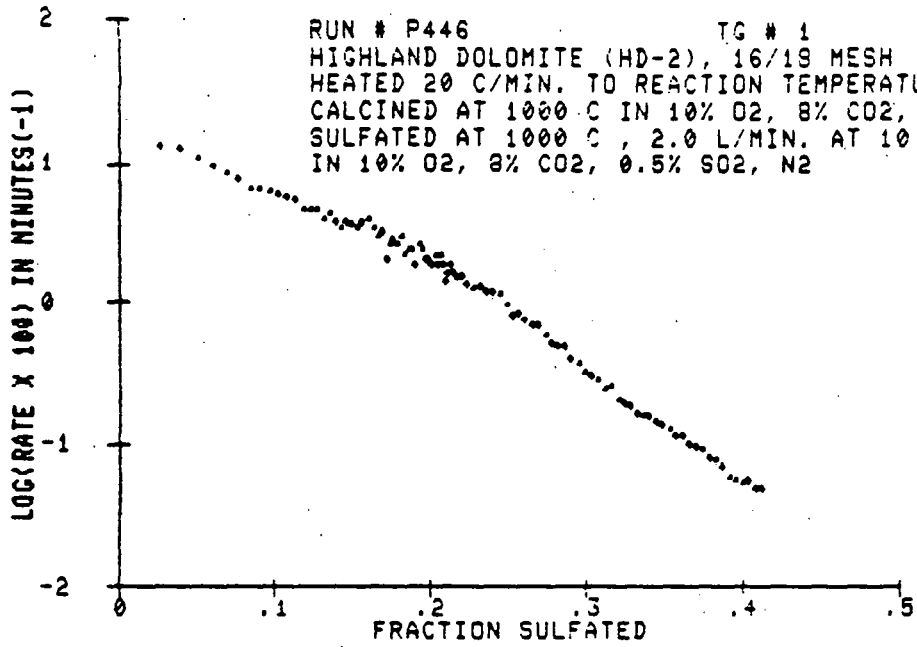
TEMPERATURE = (1001.23 +/- 0.01) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.0000
0.02666	11.1000
0.06999	11.1300
0.09445	11.1300
0.11997	11.1400
0.14990	11.1500
0.17000	11.1600
0.21115	11.1800
0.23333	11.1900
0.23333	11.2000
0.23333	11.2100
0.23333	11.2200
0.23333	11.2300
0.23333	11.2400
0.23333	11.2500
0.23333	11.2600
0.23333	11.2700
0.23333	11.2800
0.23333	11.2900
0.23333	11.3000
0.23333	11.3100
0.23333	11.3200
0.23333	11.3300
0.23333	11.3400
0.23333	11.3500
0.23333	11.3600
0.23333	11.3700
0.23333	11.3800
0.23333	11.3900
0.23333	11.4000
0.23333	11.4100
0.23333	11.4200
0.23333	11.4300
0.23333	11.4400
0.23333	11.4500
0.23333	11.4600
0.23333	11.4700
0.23333	11.4800
0.23333	11.4900
0.23333	11.5000
0.23333	11.5100
0.23333	11.5200
0.23333	11.5300
0.23333	11.5400
0.23333	11.5500
0.23333	11.5600
0.23333	11.5700
0.23333	11.5800
0.23333	11.5900
0.23333	11.6000
0.23333	11.6100
0.23333	11.6200
0.23333	11.6300
0.23333	11.6400
0.23333	11.6500
0.23333	11.6600
0.23333	11.6700
0.23333	11.6800
0.23333	11.6900
0.23333	11.7000
0.23333	11.7100
0.23333	11.7200
0.23333	11.7300
0.23333	11.7400
0.23333	11.7500
0.23333	11.7600
0.23333	11.7700
0.23333	11.7800
0.23333	11.7900
0.23333	11.8000
0.23333	11.8100
0.23333	11.8200
0.23333	11.8300
0.23333	11.8400
0.23333	11.8500
0.23333	11.8600
0.23333	11.8700
0.23333	11.8800
0.23333	11.8900
0.23333	11.9000
0.23333	11.9100
0.23333	11.9200
0.23333	11.9300
0.23333	11.9400
0.23333	11.9500
0.23333	11.9600
0.23333	11.9700
0.23333	11.9800
0.23333	11.9900
0.23333	12.0000

FRACTION	TIME
0.57760	6.1000
0.57773	6.6300
0.58000	6.6300
0.58227	6.6300
0.58993	6.6500
0.60133	6.6800
0.61066	6.7000
0.62226	6.7400
0.63332	6.7800
0.64132	6.8000
0.65445	6.8500
0.66551	6.9000
0.67445	6.9100
0.68857	6.9500
0.69957	6.9500
0.70664	6.9500
0.71844	11.1000
0.72777	11.1100
0.73399	11.1200
0.75003	11.1300
0.76099	11.1300
0.77022	11.1400
0.78099	11.1500
0.79442	11.1500
0.80222	11.1700
0.81441	11.1800
0.82448	11.1900
0.83441	11.1900
0.84461	11.2000
0.85544	11.2000
0.86600	11.2100
0.87667	11.2100
0.88773	11.2300
0.89999	11.2300
0.90866	11.2500
0.92005	11.2500
0.92999	11.2800
0.94000	11.2800
0.95113	11.3000
0.96113	11.3000
0.97331	11.3000
0.98331	11.3200
0.99551	11.3200
1.00444	11.3300
1.01004	11.3300
1.02257	11.3500
1.03669	11.3500
1.04469	11.3700
1.05889	11.3700
1.06889	11.3900
1.08000	11.3900
1.09000	11.4000
1.10000	11.4000
1.11000	11.4000
1.12000	11.4000
1.13000	11.4000
1.14000	11.4000
1.15000	11.4000
1.16000	11.4000
1.17000	11.4000
1.18000	11.4000
1.19000	11.4000
1.20000	11.4000
1.21000	11.4000
1.22000	11.4000
1.23000	11.4000
1.24000	11.4000
1.25000	11.4000
1.26000	11.4000
1.27000	11.4000
1.28000	11.4000
1.29000	11.4000
1.30000	11.4000



RUN # P446 TG # 1
HIGHLAND DOLOMITE (HD-2), 16/18 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P446

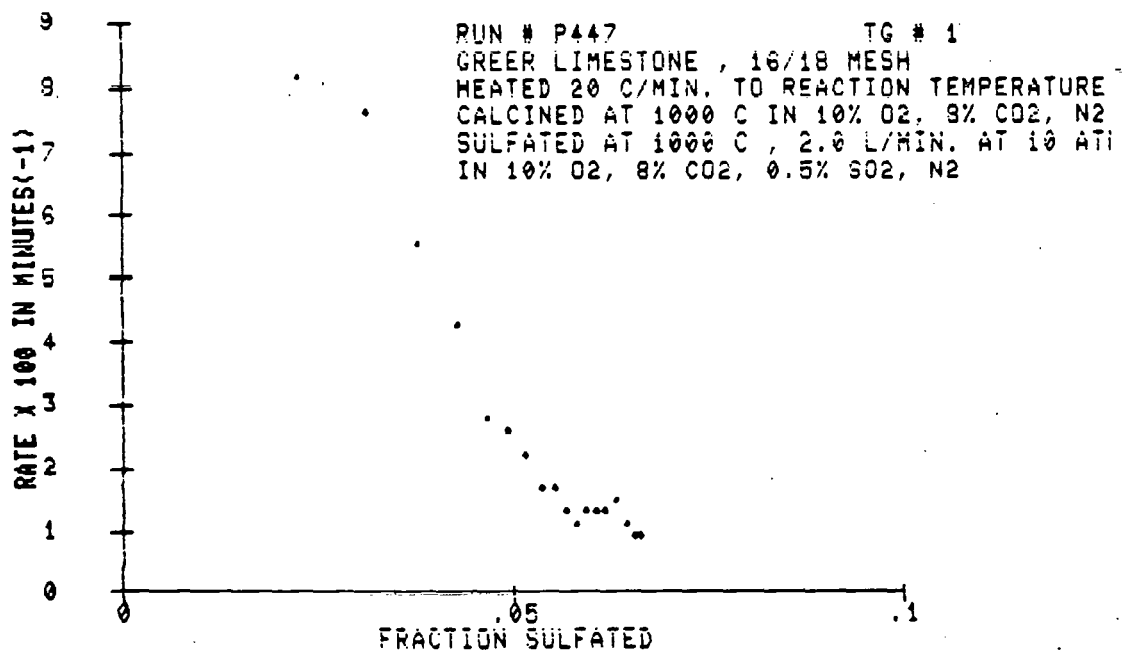
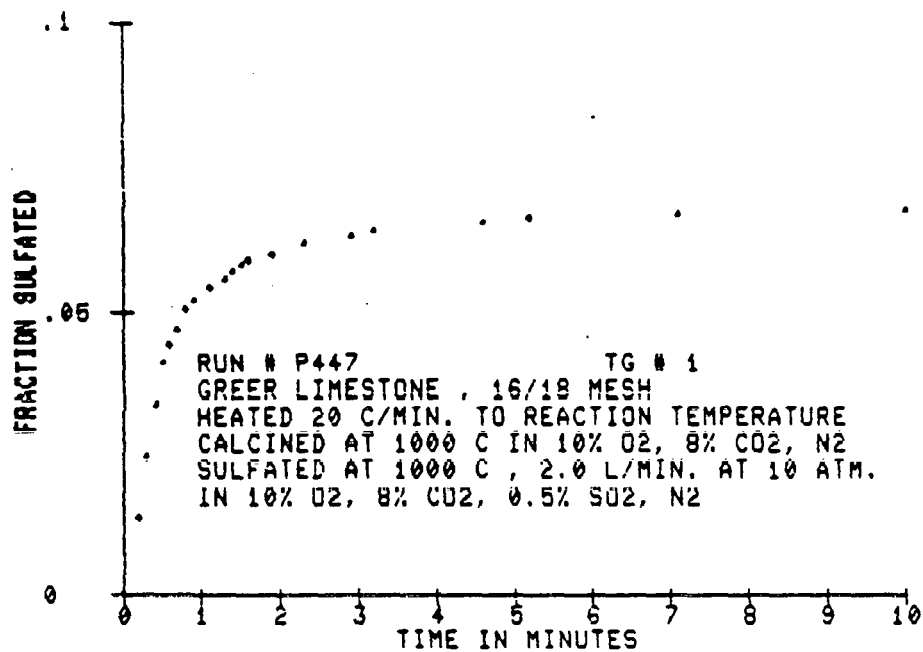
TEMPERATURE = (1006.15 +/- 0.03) C

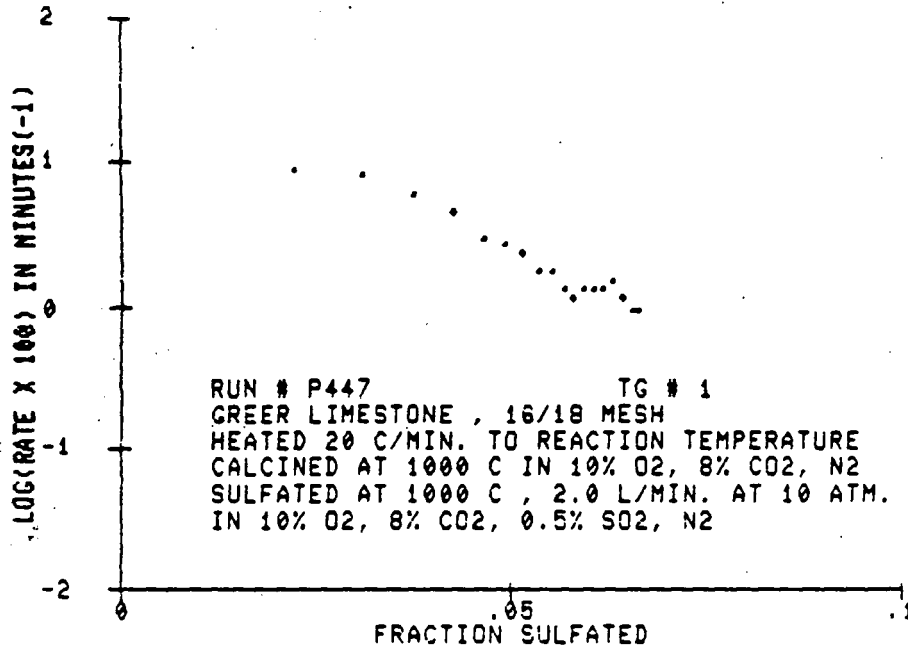
FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.001336	0.10
0.002886	0.20
0.00414	0.30
0.005230	0.40
0.006280	0.50
0.007700	0.60
0.008850	0.70
0.009980	0.80
0.010990	0.90
0.010990	1.00
0.011140	1.10
0.011140	1.20
0.011140	1.30
0.011140	1.40
0.011140	1.50
0.011140	1.60
0.011140	1.70
0.011140	1.80
0.011140	1.90
0.011140	2.00
0.011140	2.10
0.011140	2.20
0.011140	2.30
0.011140	2.40
0.011140	2.50
0.011140	2.60
0.011140	2.70
0.011140	2.80
0.011140	2.90
0.011140	3.00
0.011140	3.10
0.011140	3.20
0.011140	3.30
0.011140	3.40
0.011140	3.50
0.011140	3.60
0.011140	3.70
0.011140	3.80
0.011140	3.90
0.011140	4.00
0.011140	4.10
0.011140	4.20
0.011140	4.30
0.011140	4.40
0.011140	4.50
0.011140	4.60
0.011140	4.70
0.011140	4.80
0.011140	4.90
0.011140	5.00
0.011140	5.10
0.011140	5.20
0.011140	5.30
0.011140	5.40
0.011140	5.50
0.011140	5.60
0.011140	5.70
0.011140	5.80
0.011140	5.90
0.011140	6.00

FRACTION	TIME
0.02170	6.10
0.02193	6.30
0.02246	6.50
0.02291	6.70
0.02331	6.90
0.02359	7.10
0.02404	7.30
0.02457	7.50
0.02487	7.70
0.02532	7.90
0.02566	8.10
0.02607	8.30
0.02653	8.50
0.02707	8.70
0.02761	8.90
0.02818	9.10
0.02866	9.30
0.02909	9.50
0.02946	9.70
0.02992	9.90
0.03000	10.10
0.03000	10.30
0.03000	10.50
0.03000	10.70
0.03000	10.90
0.03000	11.10
0.03000	11.30
0.03000	11.50
0.03000	11.70
0.03000	11.90
0.03000	12.10
0.03000	12.30
0.03000	12.50
0.03000	12.70
0.03000	12.90
0.03000	13.10
0.03000	13.30
0.03000	13.50
0.03000	13.70
0.03000	13.90
0.03000	14.10
0.03000	14.30
0.03000	14.50
0.03000	14.70
0.03000	14.90
0.03000	15.10
0.03000	15.30
0.03000	15.50
0.03000	15.70
0.03000	15.90
0.03000	16.10
0.03000	16.30
0.03000	16.50
0.03000	16.70
0.03000	16.90
0.03000	17.10
0.03000	17.30
0.03000	17.50
0.03000	17.70
0.03000	17.90
0.03000	18.10
0.03000	18.30
0.03000	18.50
0.03000	18.70
0.03000	18.90
0.03000	19.10
0.03000	19.30
0.03000	19.50
0.03000	19.70
0.03000	19.90
0.03000	20.10
0.03000	20.30
0.03000	20.50
0.03000	20.70
0.03000	20.90
0.03000	21.10
0.03000	21.30
0.03000	21.50
0.03000	21.70
0.03000	21.90
0.03000	22.10
0.03000	22.30
0.03000	22.50
0.03000	22.70
0.03000	22.90
0.03000	23.10
0.03000	23.30
0.03000	23.50
0.03000	23.70
0.03000	23.90
0.03000	24.10
0.03000	24.30
0.03000	24.50
0.03000	24.70
0.03000	24.90
0.03000	25.10
0.03000	25.30
0.03000	25.50
0.03000	25.70
0.03000	25.90
0.03000	26.10
0.03000	26.30
0.03000	26.50
0.03000	26.70
0.03000	26.90
0.03000	27.10
0.03000	27.30
0.03000	27.50
0.03000	27.70
0.03000	27.90
0.03000	28.10
0.03000	28.30
0.03000	28.50
0.03000	28.70
0.03000	28.90
0.03000	29.10
0.03000	29.30
0.03000	29.50
0.03000	29.70
0.03000	29.90
0.03000	30.10
0.03000	30.30
0.03000	30.50
0.03000	30.70
0.03000	30.90
0.03000	31.10
0.03000	31.30
0.03000	31.50
0.03000	31.70
0.03000	31.90
0.03000	32.10
0.03000	32.30
0.03000	32.50
0.03000	32.70
0.03000	32.90
0.03000	33.10
0.03000	33.30
0.03000	33.50
0.03000	33.70
0.03000	33.90
0.03000	34.10
0.03000	34.30
0.03000	34.50
0.03000	34.70
0.03000	34.90
0.03000	35.10
0.03000	35.30
0.03000	35.50
0.03000	35.70
0.03000	35.90
0.03000	36.10
0.03000	36.30
0.03000	36.50
0.03000	36.70
0.03000	36.90
0.03000	37.10
0.03000	37.30
0.03000	37.50
0.03000	37.70
0.03000	37.90
0.03000	38.10
0.03000	38.30
0.03000	38.50
0.03000	38.70
0.03000	38.90
0.03000	39.10
0.03000	39.30
0.03000	39.50
0.03000	39.70
0.03000	39.90
0.03000	40.10
0.03000	40.30
0.03000	40.50
0.03000	40.70
0.03000	40.90
0.03000	41.10
0.03000	41.30
0.03000	41.50
0.03000	41.70
0.03000	41.90
0.03000	42.10
0.03000	42.30
0.03000	42.50

RUN # P446

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.129998	0.0271	0.01413	0.2178
0.123246	0.0396	0.01432	0.2209
0.10549	0.0511	0.01256	0.2244
0.09043	0.0609	0.01184	0.2282
0.082388	0.0696	0.01217	0.2324
0.073347	0.0776	0.01105	0.2366
0.064406	0.0844	0.01105	0.2405
0.064055	0.0909	0.01083	0.2447
0.060029	0.0972	0.00912	0.2491
0.056651	0.1031	0.00754	0.2532
0.053463	0.1084	0.00789	0.2571
0.050576	0.1139	0.00691	0.2613
0.047921	0.1188	0.00633	0.2654
0.045522	0.1233	0.00642	0.2695
0.043371	0.1278	0.00553	0.2737
0.04145	0.1320	0.00474	0.2779
0.039799	0.1359	0.00456	0.2821
0.038357	0.1399	0.00448	0.2863
0.037093	0.1432	0.00369	0.2906
0.035979	0.1466	0.00345	0.2948
0.034991	0.1500	0.00301	0.2990
0.034109	0.1534	0.00284	0.3032
0.033327	0.1567	0.00267	0.3074
0.032638	0.1607	0.00234	0.3117
0.032032	0.1640	0.00224	0.3160
0.031508	0.1667	0.00195	0.3203
0.031064	0.1698	0.00184	0.3244
0.030694	0.1724	0.00176	0.3288
0.030384	0.1747	0.00154	0.3332
0.030124	0.1769	0.00151	0.3376
0.029904	0.1798	0.00149	0.3420
0.029722	0.1822	0.00137	0.3465
0.029576	0.1846	0.00131	0.3511
0.029454	0.1867	0.00123	0.3558
0.029354	0.1893	0.00110	0.3606
0.029274	0.1911	0.00109	0.3655
0.029214	0.1932	0.00097	0.3704
0.029174	0.1955	0.00092	0.3754
0.029144	0.1977	0.00090	0.3804
0.029124	0.1992	0.00078	0.3854
0.029114	0.2013	0.00076	0.3904
0.029114	0.2033	0.00068	0.3954
0.029114	0.2051	0.00059	0.4004
0.029114	0.2068	0.00056	0.4054
0.029114	0.2087	0.00054	0.4104
0.029114	0.2104	0.00055	0.4154
0.029114	0.2117	0.00049	0.4204
0.029114	0.2134	0.00048	0.4254
0.029114	0.2152		





RUN # P447

RATE
0.08140
0.07586
0.05550
0.04255
0.02775
0.02590
0.02220
0.01665
0.01665

FRACTION
0.0223
0.0311
0.0377
0.0429
0.0466
0.0493
0.0517
0.0537
0.0554

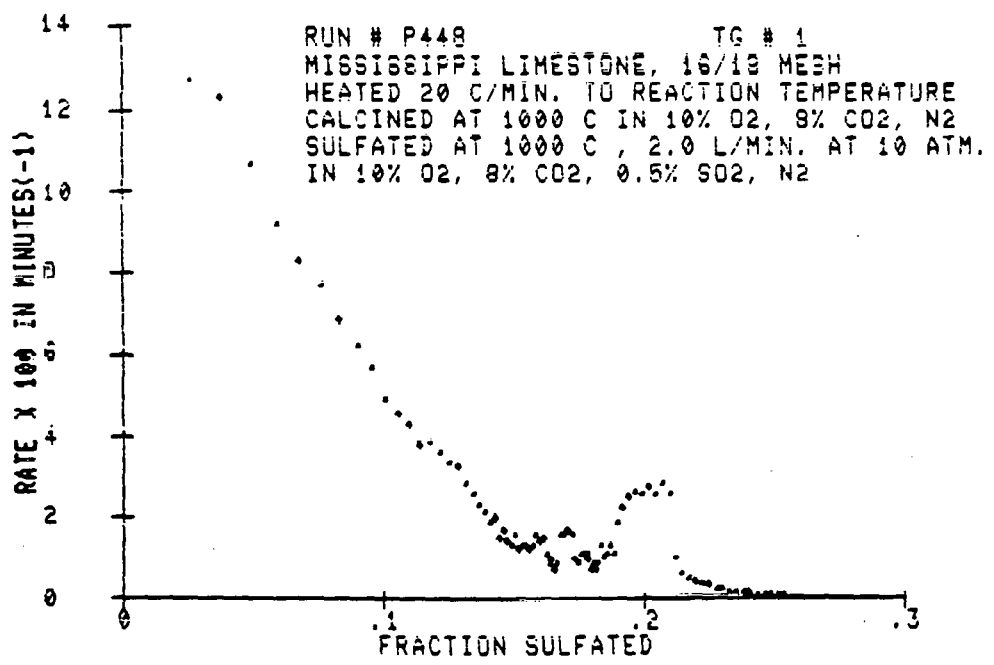
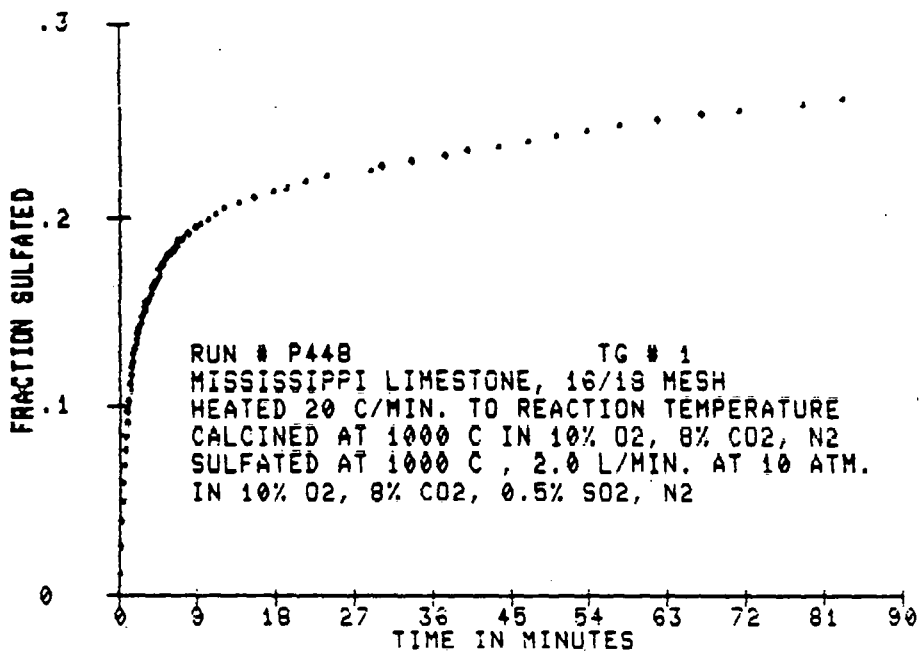
RATE
0.01295
0.01110
0.01295
0.01295
0.01295
0.01480
0.01110
0.00925
0.00925

FRACTION
0.0568
0.0580
0.0594
0.0607
0.0619
0.0632
0.0645
0.0656
0.0665

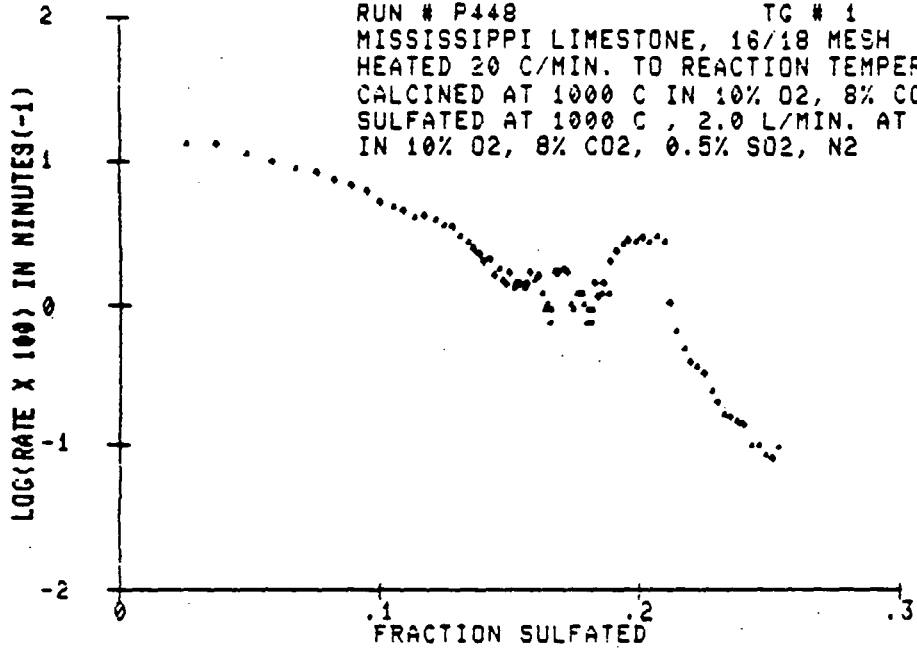
RUN # P447

TEMPERATURE = (1003.42 +/- 0.00) C

FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.0570	1.40
0.0133	0.20	0.0585	1.50
0.0244	0.30	0.0592	1.60
0.0333	0.40	0.0599	1.90
0.0407	0.50	0.0622	2.30
0.0437	0.60	0.0636	2.90
0.0466	0.70	0.0644	3.20
0.0503	0.80	0.0659	4.60
0.0518	0.90	0.0666	5.20
0.0540	1.10	0.0673	7.10
0.0555	1.30	0.0681	10.00



RUN # P448 TC # 1
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE, 16/18 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



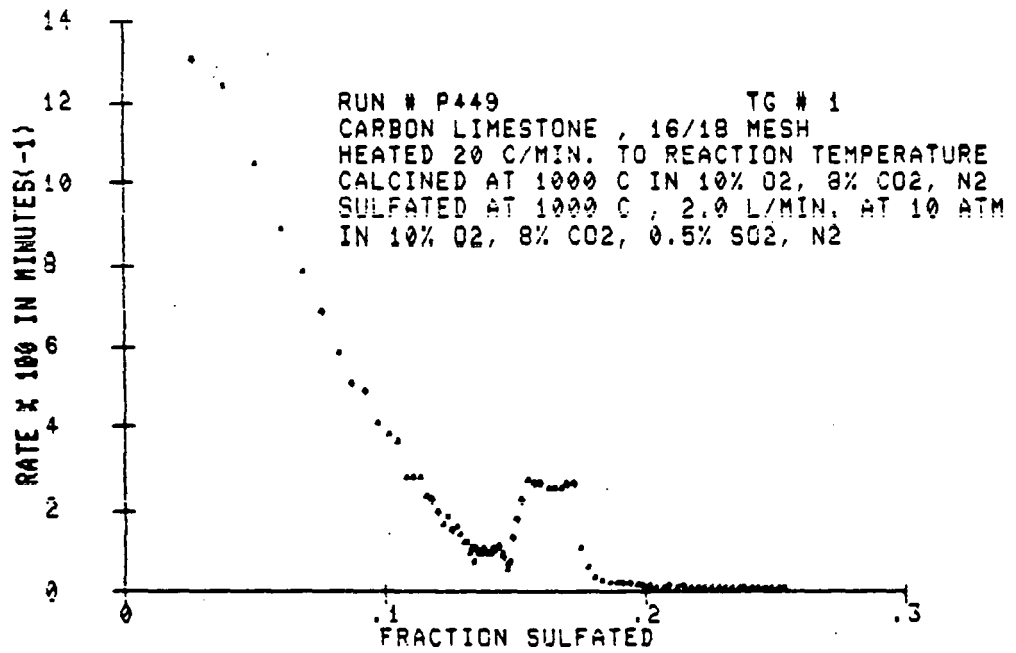
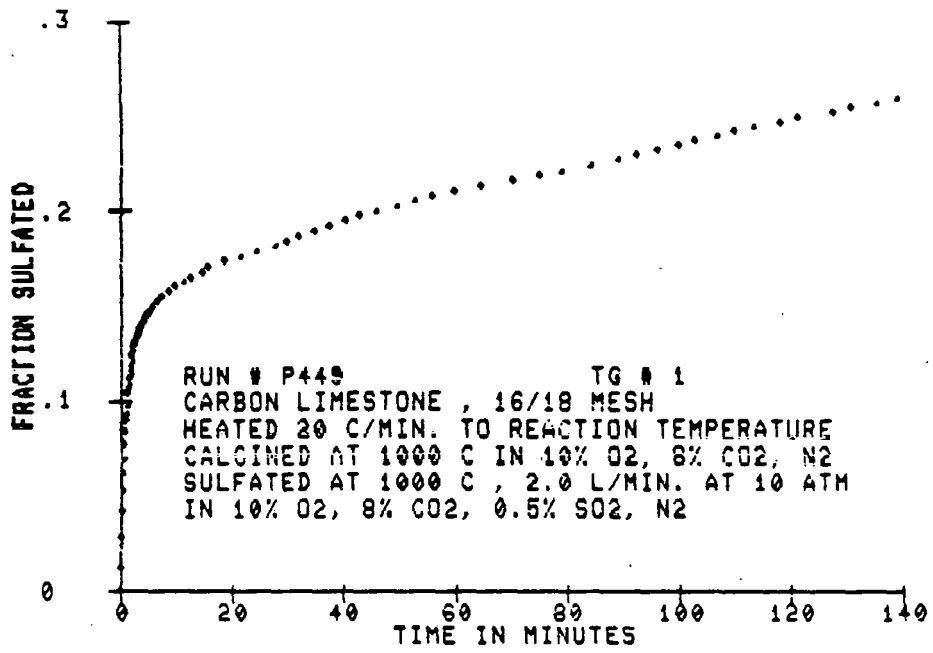
RUN # P448

TEMPERATURE = (1001.65 +/- 0.02) C

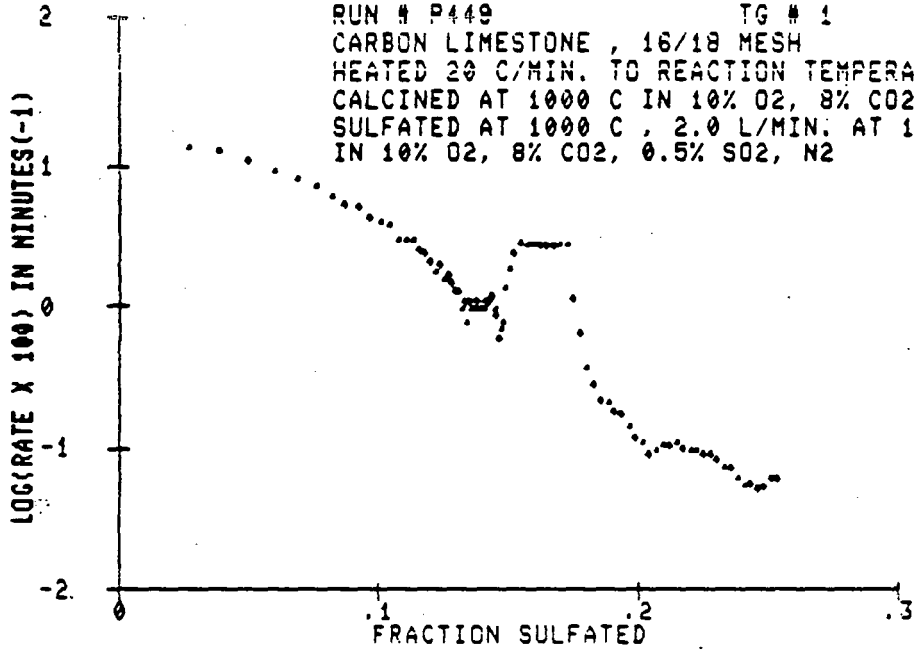
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.1716	4.60
0.0113	0.10	0.1730	4.70
0.0226	0.20	0.1737	4.80
0.0400	0.30	0.1744	4.90
0.0507	0.40	0.1755	5.00
0.0603	0.50	0.1766	5.10
0.0699	0.60	0.1783	5.30
0.0768	0.70	0.1790	5.50
0.0833	0.80	0.1801	5.70
0.0900	0.90	0.1804	5.80
0.0955	1.00	0.1811	5.90
0.1015	1.10	0.1823	6.00
0.1064	1.20	0.1829	6.10
0.1103	1.30	0.1840	6.20
0.1143	1.40	0.1854	6.30
0.1184	1.50	0.1868	6.40
0.1224	1.60	0.1875	6.50
0.1264	1.70	0.1892	6.60
0.1303	1.80	0.1910	6.70
0.1318	1.90	0.1942	6.80
0.1346	2.00	0.1963	6.90
0.1371	2.10	0.1991	7.00
0.1393	2.20	0.2016	7.10
0.1410	2.30	0.2044	7.20
0.1431	2.40	0.2072	7.30
0.1445	2.50	0.2099	7.40
0.1466	2.60	0.2129	7.50
0.1470	2.70	0.2146	7.60
0.1493	2.80	0.2171	7.70
0.1501	2.90	0.2199	7.80
0.1519	3.00	0.2229	7.90
0.1533	3.10	0.2257	8.00
0.1544	3.20	0.2280	8.10
0.1554	3.30	0.2301	8.20
0.1568	3.40	0.2324	8.30
0.1580	3.50	0.2344	8.40
0.1618	3.60	0.2370	8.50
0.1628	3.70	0.2407	8.60
0.1642	3.80	0.2429	8.70
0.1646	3.90	0.2463	8.80
0.1653	4.00	0.2488	8.90
0.1653	4.10	0.2513	9.00
0.1667	4.20	0.2537	9.10
0.1670	4.30	0.2566	9.20
0.1681	4.40	0.2590	9.30
	4.50		

RUN # P448

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.012368	0.003257	0.001674	0.1707
0.012368	0.003788	0.001586	0.1722
0.0106660	0.004993	0.000969	0.1737
0.0091663	0.005994	0.000881	0.1747
0.0082881	0.006882	0.001145	0.1757
0.0076664	0.007622	0.001145	0.1768
0.0067884	0.008334	0.001145	0.1779
0.0061667	0.008999	0.000969	0.1789
0.0056339	0.009558	0.000705	0.1798
0.0048844	0.10111	0.000881	0.1806
0.0042299	0.10557	0.000705	0.1814
0.0037887	0.11022	0.000881	0.1822
0.0033661	0.11422	0.001321	0.1834
0.0030361	0.11811	0.001057	0.1845
0.0028082	0.12177	0.001145	0.1855
0.0026082	0.12452	0.001322	0.1866
0.0024266	0.12855	0.001145	0.1889
0.0022551	0.13166	0.001850	0.1897
0.0020935	0.13422	0.002203	0.1916
0.0019311	0.13667	0.002467	0.1940
0.0017686	0.13899	0.002643	0.1964
0.0016060	0.14099	0.002555	0.1991
0.0014433	0.14228	0.002731	0.2017
0.0012806	0.14444	0.002555	0.2042
0.0011174	0.14662	0.002819	0.2071
0.0009541	0.14766	0.002555	0.2097
0.0007908	0.14911	0.000987	0.2122
0.0006275	0.15004	0.000622	0.2148
0.0004642	0.15220	0.000465	0.2175
0.0003009	0.15331	0.000365	0.2200
0.0001376	0.15445	0.000341	0.2226
0.0000743	0.15558	0.000310	0.2252
0.0000110	0.15771	0.000232	0.2279
0.0000477	0.15885	0.000193	0.2302
0.0000844	0.16000	0.000158	0.2329
0.0001211	0.16114	0.000147	0.2355
0.0001578	0.16227	0.000137	0.2383
0.0001945	0.16337	0.000130	0.2409
0.0002312	0.16447	0.000094	0.2436
0.0002679	0.16556	0.000095	0.2462
0.0003046	0.16663	0.000080	0.2488
0.0003413	0.16777	0.000074	0.2513
0.0003780	0.16893	0.000090	0.2539



RUN # P449 TG # 1
CARBON LIMESTONE , 16/18 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P449

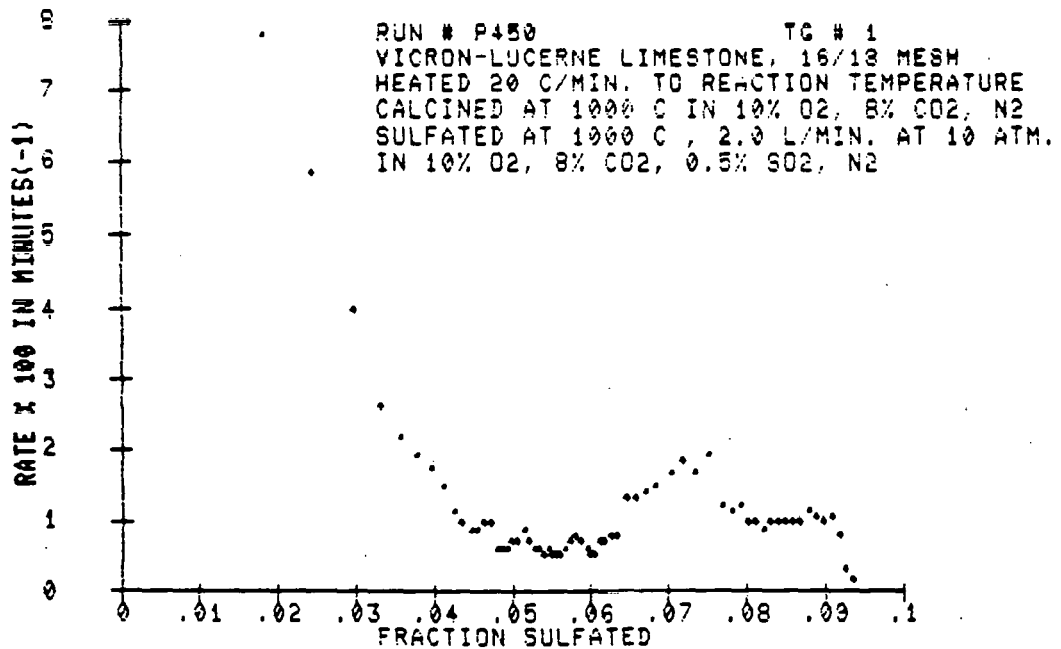
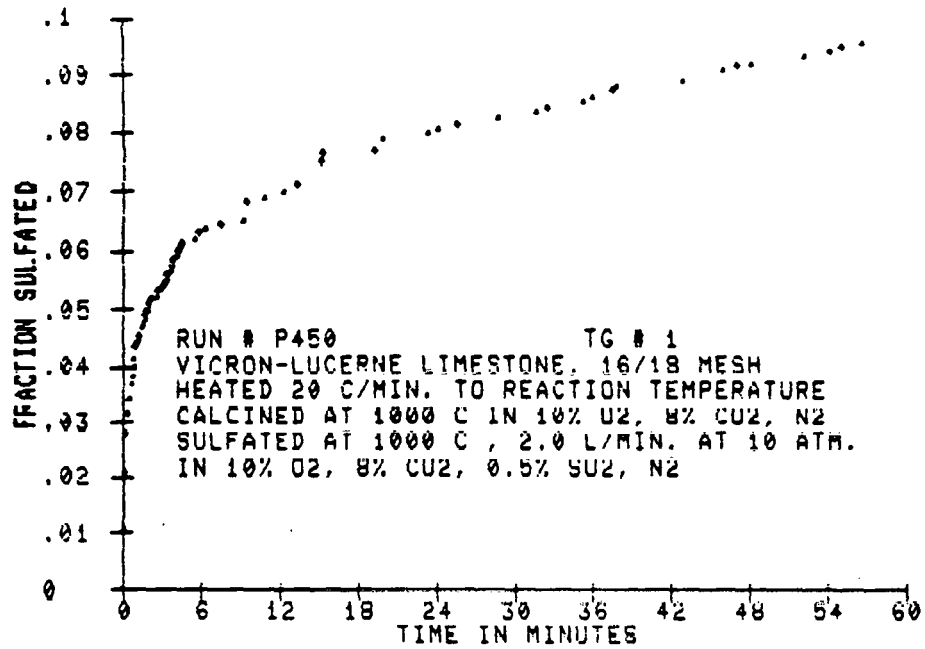
TEMPERATURE = (1002.51 +/- 0.05) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.01222	0.10
0.02788	0.20
0.04155	0.30
0.05223	0.40
0.06188	0.50
0.06996	0.60
0.07770	0.70
0.08336	0.80
0.08922	0.90
0.09229	1.00
0.09770	1.10
0.10229	1.20
0.10555	1.30
0.1081	1.40
0.11114	1.50
0.1140	1.60
0.11666	1.70
0.1192	1.80
0.12207	1.90
0.12229	2.00
0.12244	2.10
0.12258	2.20
0.12288	2.30
0.12308	2.40
0.12314	2.50
0.12329	2.60
0.12336	2.70
0.12343	2.80
0.12355	2.90
0.12377	3.00
0.12380	3.10
0.12392	3.20
0.12399	3.30
0.12414	3.40
0.12417	3.50
0.12429	3.60
0.12440	3.70
0.12454	3.80
0.12462	3.90
0.12466	4.00
0.12473	4.10
0.12477	4.20
0.12477	4.30
0.12477	4.40

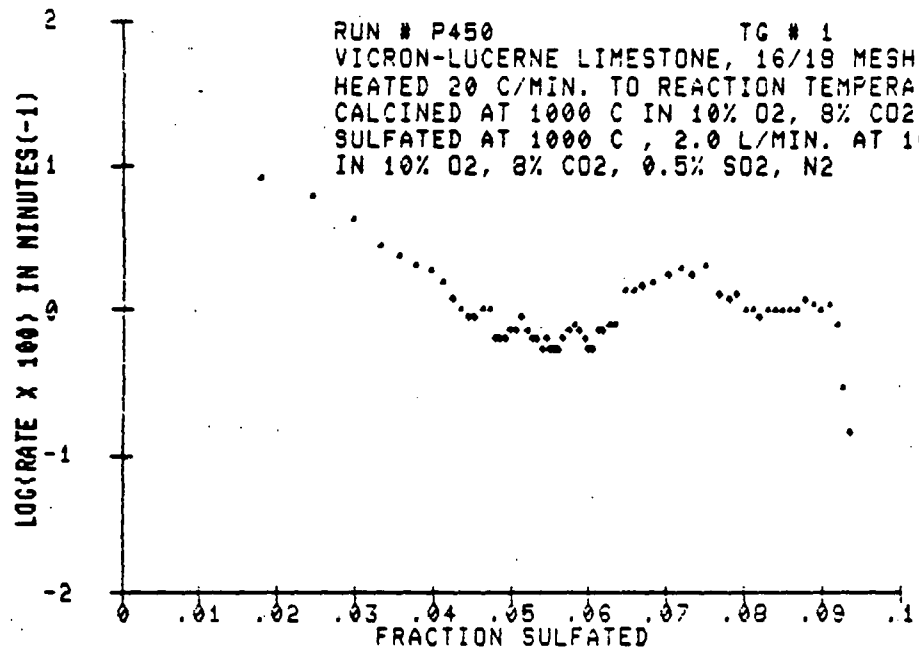
FRACTION	TIME
0.14888	5.50
0.14955	5.70
0.15225	6.40
0.15447	7.20
0.15777	8.50
0.16003	9.70
0.16228	11.40
0.16551	12.60
0.16777	14.80
0.17002	15.90
0.17228	16.80
0.17554	18.40
0.17880	20.20
0.18100	21.70
0.18322	23.70
0.18544	24.90
0.18766	27.00
0.18988	27.40
0.19210	29.40
0.19433	30.40
0.19655	32.90
0.1991	35.80
0.20177	39.50
0.2043	43.50
0.20699	49.70
0.20955	55.90
0.21211	64.90
0.21467	77.00
0.21723	88.00
0.21979	100.00
0.22235	102.50
0.22491	106.70
0.22747	110.00
0.23003	113.40
0.23259	116.20
0.23515	121.20
0.23771	127.60
0.24027	130.90
0.24283	135.30
0.24539	139.00
0.24795	143.00

RUN # P449

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.13047	0.0267	0.01295	0.1491
0.12398	0.0391	0.01758	0.1506
0.10456	0.0506	0.02221	0.1526
0.08882	0.0604	0.02683	0.1549
0.07864	0.0688	0.02591	0.1576
0.06847	0.0762	0.02591	0.1601
0.05829	0.0825	0.02498	0.1627
0.04997	0.0879	0.02498	0.1652
0.04811	0.0931	0.02498	0.1677
0.04071	0.0975	0.02591	0.1702
0.03794	0.1013	0.02591	0.1728
0.03608	0.1050	0.01073	0.1755
0.02776	0.1084	0.00610	0.1781
0.02776	0.1111	0.00357	0.1807
0.02776	0.1138	0.00268	0.1833
0.02313	0.1164	0.00207	0.1860
0.02220	0.1187	0.00206	0.1887
0.01943	0.1207	0.00176	0.1914
0.01665	0.1226	0.00167	0.1941
0.01850	0.1244	0.00140	0.1967
0.01481	0.1260	0.00114	0.1993
0.01573	0.1275	0.00106	0.2018
0.01388	0.1289	0.00088	0.2043
0.01203	0.1303	0.00095	0.2069
0.01203	0.1315	0.00102	0.2095
0.00923	0.1326	0.00101	0.2122
0.01018	0.1335	0.00107	0.2148
0.00740	0.1344	0.00097	0.2174
0.01018	0.1354	0.00094	0.2201
0.00923	0.1363	0.00094	0.2227
0.00923	0.1372	0.00089	0.2252
0.01018	0.1381	0.00089	0.2279
0.00923	0.1392	0.00081	0.2306
0.00923	0.1400	0.00073	0.2332
0.01018	0.1410	0.00072	0.2358
0.01018	0.1420	0.00061	0.2385
0.01110	0.1431	0.00054	0.2411
0.00923	0.1440	0.00055	0.2437
0.00833	0.1450	0.00050	0.2463
0.00553	0.1459	0.00053	0.2488
0.00648	0.1466	0.00060	0.2513
0.00740	0.1473	0.00060	0.2539
	0.1480		



RUN # P450 TG # 1
VICRON-LUCERNE LIMESTONE, 16/18 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1000 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1000 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P450

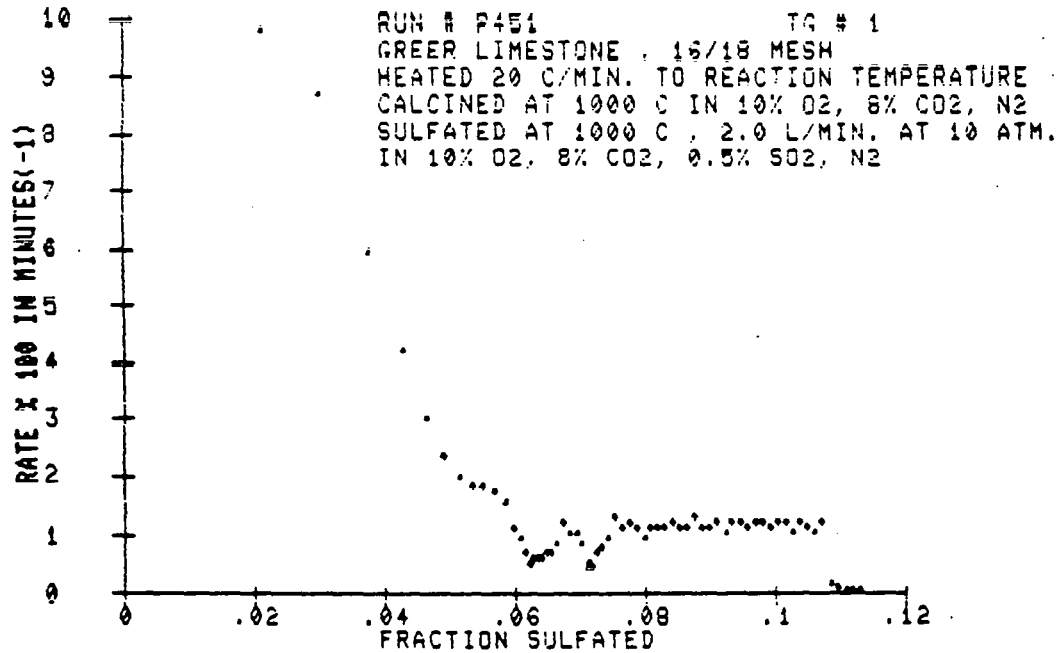
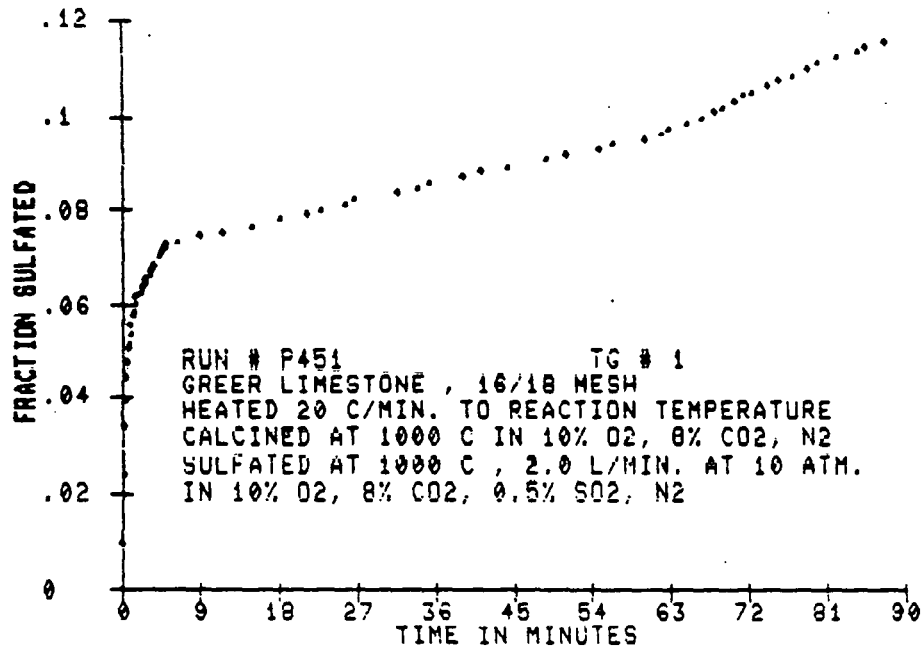
TEMPERATURE = (1002.12 +/- 0.01) C

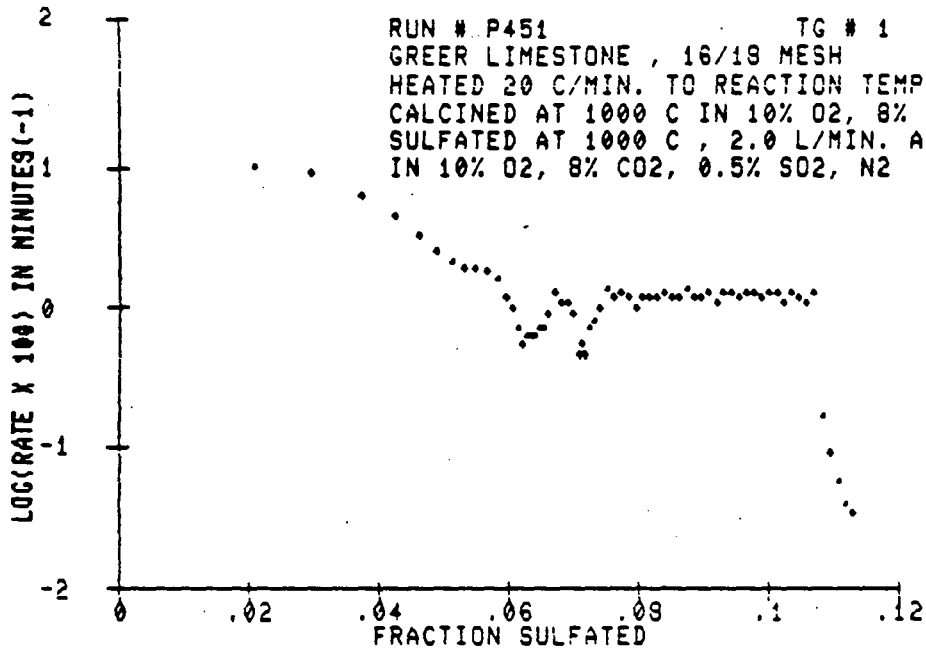
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.06600	4.40
0.00104	0.10	0.06607	4.45
0.00208	0.20	0.0610	4.50
0.00312	0.30	0.0617	4.55
0.00366	0.40	0.0627	4.60
0.00378	0.50	0.0634	4.65
0.00378	0.60	0.0641	4.70
0.00378	0.70	0.0648	4.75
0.00378	0.80	0.0679	4.80
0.00411	0.90	0.0686	4.85
0.00433	1.00	0.0697	4.90
0.00433	1.10	0.0707	4.95
0.00444	1.20	0.0745	5.00
0.00455	1.30	0.0759	5.05
0.00476	1.40	0.0753	5.10
0.00476	1.50	0.0783	5.15
0.00488	1.60	0.0794	5.20
0.00488	1.70	0.0804	5.25
0.00499	1.80	0.0811	5.30
0.00499	1.90	0.0821	5.35
0.00500	2.00	0.0832	5.40
0.00500	2.10	0.0839	5.45
0.00500	2.20	0.0849	5.50
0.00500	2.30	0.0860	5.55
0.00500	2.40	0.0870	5.60
0.00500	2.50	0.0887	5.65
0.00500	2.60	0.0905	5.70
0.00500	2.70	0.0912	5.75
0.00500	2.80	0.0919	5.80
0.00500	2.90	0.0926	5.85
0.00500	3.00	0.0945	5.90
0.00500	3.10	0.0955	5.95
0.00500	3.20	0.0962	6.00
0.00500	3.30	0.0969	6.05
0.00500	3.40	0.0976	6.10
0.00500	3.50	0.0983	6.15
0.00500	3.60	0.0990	6.20
0.00500	3.70	0.0997	6.25
0.00500	3.80	0.1004	6.30
0.00500	3.90	0.1011	6.35
0.00500	4.00	0.1018	6.40
0.00500	4.10	0.1025	6.45
0.00500	4.20	0.1032	6.50
0.00500	4.30	0.1039	6.55
0.00500	4.40	0.1046	6.60
0.00500	4.50	0.1053	6.65
0.00500	4.60	0.1060	6.70
0.00500	4.70	0.1067	6.75
0.00500	4.80	0.1074	6.80
0.00500	4.90	0.1081	6.85
0.00500	5.00	0.1088	6.90
0.00500	5.10	0.1095	6.95
0.00500	5.20	0.1102	7.00
0.00500	5.30	0.1109	7.05
0.00500	5.40	0.1116	7.10
0.00500	5.50	0.1123	7.15
0.00500	5.60	0.1130	7.20
0.00500	5.70	0.1137	7.25
0.00500	5.80	0.1144	7.30
0.00500	5.90	0.1151	7.35
0.00500	6.00	0.1158	7.40
0.00500	6.10	0.1165	7.45
0.00500	6.20	0.1172	7.50
0.00500	6.30	0.1179	7.55
0.00500	6.40	0.1186	7.60
0.00500	6.50	0.1193	7.65
0.00500	6.60	0.1200	7.70
0.00500	6.70	0.1207	7.75
0.00500	6.80	0.1214	7.80
0.00500	6.90	0.1221	7.85
0.00500	7.00	0.1228	7.90
0.00500	7.10	0.1235	7.95
0.00500	7.20	0.1242	8.00
0.00500	7.30	0.1249	8.05
0.00500	7.40	0.1256	8.10
0.00500	7.50	0.1263	8.15
0.00500	7.60	0.1270	8.20
0.00500	7.70	0.1277	8.25
0.00500	7.80	0.1284	8.30
0.00500	7.90	0.1291	8.35
0.00500	8.00	0.1298	8.40
0.00500	8.10	0.1305	8.45
0.00500	8.20	0.1312	8.50
0.00500	8.30	0.1319	8.55
0.00500	8.40	0.1326	8.60
0.00500	8.50	0.1333	8.65
0.00500	8.60	0.1340	8.70
0.00500	8.70	0.1347	8.75
0.00500	8.80	0.1354	8.80
0.00500	8.90	0.1361	8.85
0.00500	9.00	0.1368	8.90
0.00500	9.10	0.1375	8.95
0.00500	9.20	0.1382	9.00
0.00500	9.30	0.1389	9.05
0.00500	9.40	0.1396	9.10
0.00500	9.50	0.1403	9.15
0.00500	9.60	0.1410	9.20
0.00500	9.70	0.1417	9.25
0.00500	9.80	0.1424	9.30
0.00500	9.90	0.1431	9.35
0.00500	10.00	0.1438	9.40

RUN # P450

RATE	FRACTION
0.07799	0.0179
0.05805	0.0246
0.03986	0.0398
0.02600	0.0393
0.02166	0.0358
0.01907	0.0378
0.01733	0.0397
0.01473	0.0411
0.01127	0.0425
0.00953	0.0435
0.00867	0.0446
0.00866	0.0454
0.00953	0.0463
0.00953	0.0472
0.00607	0.0480
0.00607	0.0486
0.00607	0.0493
0.00693	0.0500
0.00693	0.0506
0.00666	0.0514
0.00693	0.0521
0.00607	0.0528
0.00607	0.0534
0.00520	0.0540
0.00607	0.0546
0.00520	0.0551
0.00520	0.0556
0.00520	0.0562
0.00607	0.0568
0.00693	0.0574
0.00793	0.0581
0.00930	0.0588
0.06007	0.0595

RATE	FRACTION
0.00052	0.0600
0.00020	0.0606
0.00693	0.0612
0.00693	0.0619
0.00780	0.0626
0.00780	0.0634
0.01300	0.0645
0.01300	0.0658
0.01386	0.0670
0.01473	0.0684
0.01647	0.0703
0.01820	0.0719
0.01647	0.0734
0.01906	0.0751
0.01213	0.0769
0.01127	0.0781
0.01213	0.0791
0.00953	0.0802
0.00953	0.0812
0.00866	0.0821
0.00953	0.0830
0.00953	0.0840
0.00953	0.0850
0.00953	0.0869
0.01127	0.0880
0.01040	0.0890
0.00953	0.0900
0.01040	0.0910
0.00780	0.0919
0.00289	0.0928
0.00141	0.0936





RUN # P451

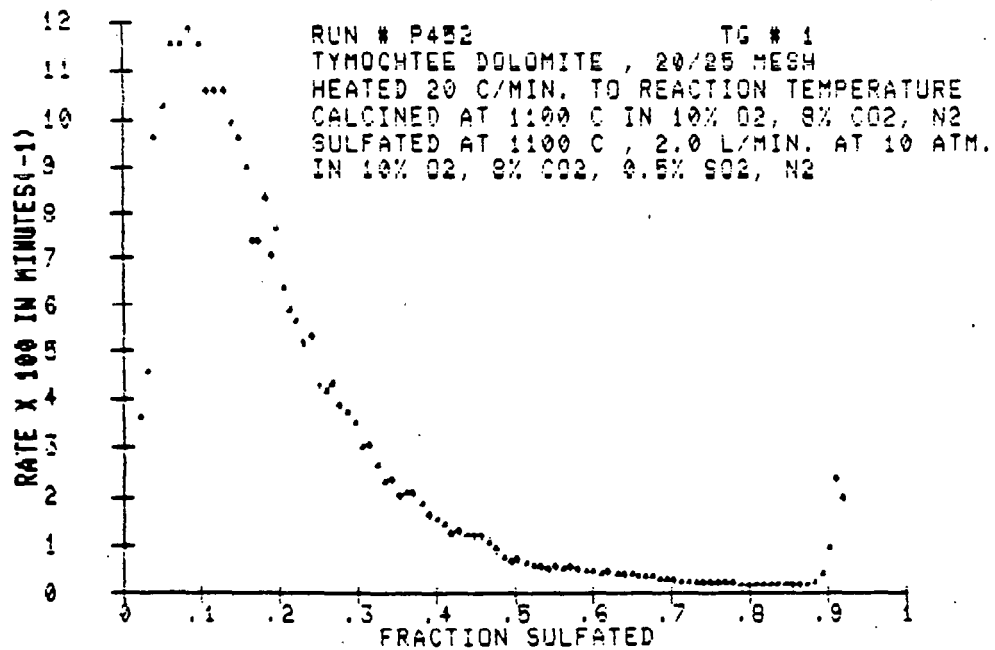
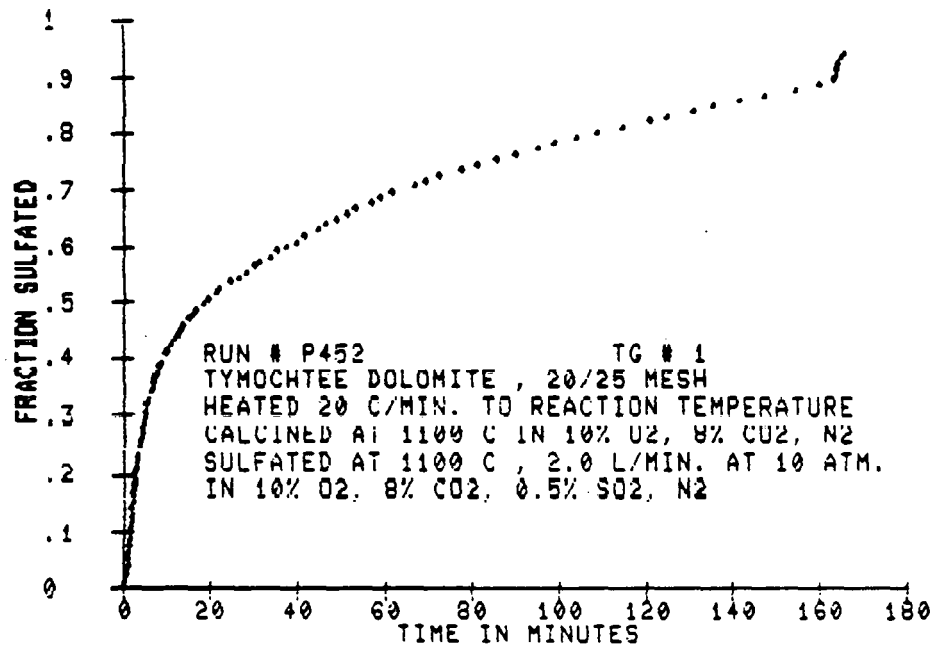
TEMPERATURE = (1003.31 +/- 0.01) C

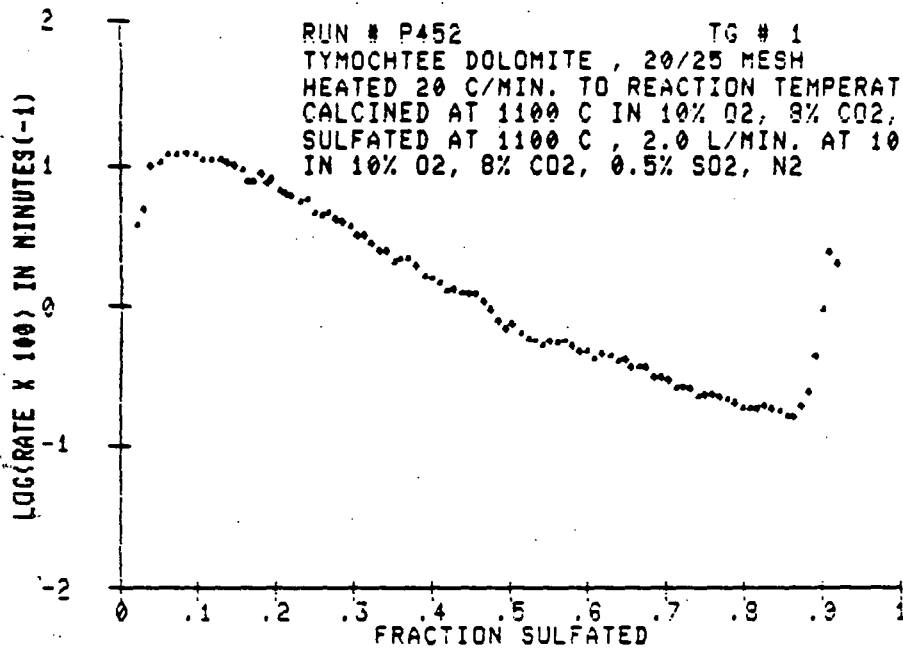
FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.00093	0.10
0.00337	0.20
0.00333	0.30
0.00392	0.40
0.00440	0.50
0.00474	0.60
0.00500	0.70
0.00511	0.80
0.00533	0.90
0.00553	1.00
0.00587	1.10
0.00587	1.20
0.00587	1.30
0.00615	1.40
0.00615	1.50
0.00615	1.60
0.00633	1.70
0.00633	1.80
0.00633	1.90
0.00633	2.00
0.00633	2.10
0.00633	2.20
0.00633	2.30
0.00633	2.40
0.00633	2.50
0.00633	2.60
0.00633	2.70
0.00633	2.80
0.00633	2.90
0.00633	3.00
0.00633	3.10
0.00633	3.20
0.00633	3.30
0.00633	3.40
0.00633	3.50
0.00633	3.60
0.00633	3.70
0.00633	3.80
0.00633	3.90
0.00633	4.00
0.00633	4.10
0.00633	4.20
0.00633	4.30
0.00633	4.40
0.00633	4.50
0.00633	4.60
0.00633	4.70
0.00633	4.80
0.00633	4.90
0.00633	5.00
0.00633	5.10
0.00633	5.20
0.00633	5.30
0.00633	5.40
0.00633	5.50
0.00633	5.60
0.00633	5.70
0.00633	5.80
0.00633	5.90
0.00633	6.00
0.00633	6.10
0.00633	6.20
0.00633	6.30
0.00633	6.40
0.00633	6.50
0.00633	6.60
0.00633	6.70
0.00633	6.80
0.00633	6.90
0.00633	7.00
0.00633	7.10
0.00633	7.20
0.00633	7.30
0.00633	7.40
0.00633	7.50
0.00633	7.60
0.00633	7.70
0.00633	7.80
0.00633	7.90
0.00633	8.00
0.00633	8.10
0.00633	8.20
0.00633	8.30
0.00633	8.40
0.00633	8.50
0.00633	8.60
0.00633	8.70
0.00633	8.80
0.00633	8.90
0.00633	9.00
0.00633	9.10
0.00633	9.20
0.00633	9.30
0.00633	9.40
0.00633	9.50
0.00633	9.60
0.00633	9.70
0.00633	9.80
0.00633	9.90
0.00633	10.00
0.00633	10.10
0.00633	10.20
0.00633	10.30
0.00633	10.40
0.00633	10.50
0.00633	10.60
0.00633	10.70
0.00633	10.80
0.00633	10.90
0.00633	11.00
0.00633	11.10
0.00633	11.20
0.00633	11.30
0.00633	11.40
0.00633	11.50
0.00633	11.60
0.00633	11.70
0.00633	11.80
0.00633	11.90
0.00633	12.00
0.00633	12.10
0.00633	12.20
0.00633	12.30
0.00633	12.40
0.00633	12.50
0.00633	12.60
0.00633	12.70
0.00633	12.80
0.00633	12.90
0.00633	13.00
0.00633	13.10
0.00633	13.20
0.00633	13.30
0.00633	13.40
0.00633	13.50
0.00633	13.60
0.00633	13.70
0.00633	13.80
0.00633	13.90
0.00633	14.00
0.00633	14.10
0.00633	14.20
0.00633	14.30
0.00633	14.40
0.00633	14.50
0.00633	14.60
0.00633	14.70

FRACTION	TIME
0.0780	18.00
0.0787	19.00
0.0797	20.00
0.0807	21.00
0.0818	22.00
0.0831	23.00
0.0842	24.00
0.0852	25.00
0.0866	26.00
0.0876	27.00
0.0886	28.00
0.0904	29.00
0.0910	30.00
0.0921	31.00
0.0934	32.00
0.0945	33.00
0.0959	34.00
0.0969	35.00
0.0979	36.00
0.0993	37.00
0.1007	38.00
0.1014	39.00
0.1027	40.00
0.1041	41.00
0.1048	42.00
0.1062	43.00
0.1072	44.00
0.1082	45.00
0.1096	46.00
0.1110	47.00
0.1120	48.00
0.1130	49.00
0.1141	50.00
0.1151	51.00

RUN # P451

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.097791	0.02111	0.01202	0.0775
0.08674	0.0299	0.01117	0.0787
0.05927	0.0375	0.00945	0.0798
0.04208	0.0428	0.01117	0.0808
0.03006	0.0464	0.01117	0.0819
0.02319	0.0492	0.01117	0.0830
0.01975	0.0515	0.01203	0.0842
0.01804	0.0535	0.01117	0.0853
0.01804	0.0551	0.01117	0.0864
0.01718	0.0569	0.01288	0.0877
0.01546	0.0585	0.01117	0.0888
0.01117	0.0598	0.01117	0.0899
0.00945	0.0608	0.01202	0.0911
0.00687	0.0617	0.01031	0.0923
0.00515	0.0624	0.01203	0.0934
0.00601	0.0629	0.01202	0.0945
0.00601	0.0635	0.01117	0.0957
0.00601	0.0641	0.01202	0.0969
0.00687	0.0648	0.01202	0.0981
0.00687	0.0655	0.01117	0.0992
0.00859	0.0662	0.01202	0.1004
0.01202	0.0673	0.01203	0.1016
0.01031	0.0684	0.01031	0.1027
0.01031	0.0693	0.01202	0.1038
0.00859	0.0702	0.01117	0.1050
0.00429	0.0710	0.01031	0.1061
0.00515	0.0715	0.01203	0.1072
0.00429	0.0719	0.00166	0.1084
0.00687	0.0726	0.00089	0.1096
0.00773	0.0732	0.00057	0.1108
0.00945	0.0741	0.00038	0.1119
0.01288	0.0752	0.00033	0.1130
0.01117	0.0764		





RUN # P452

TEMPERATURE = (1091.50 +/- 2.84) C

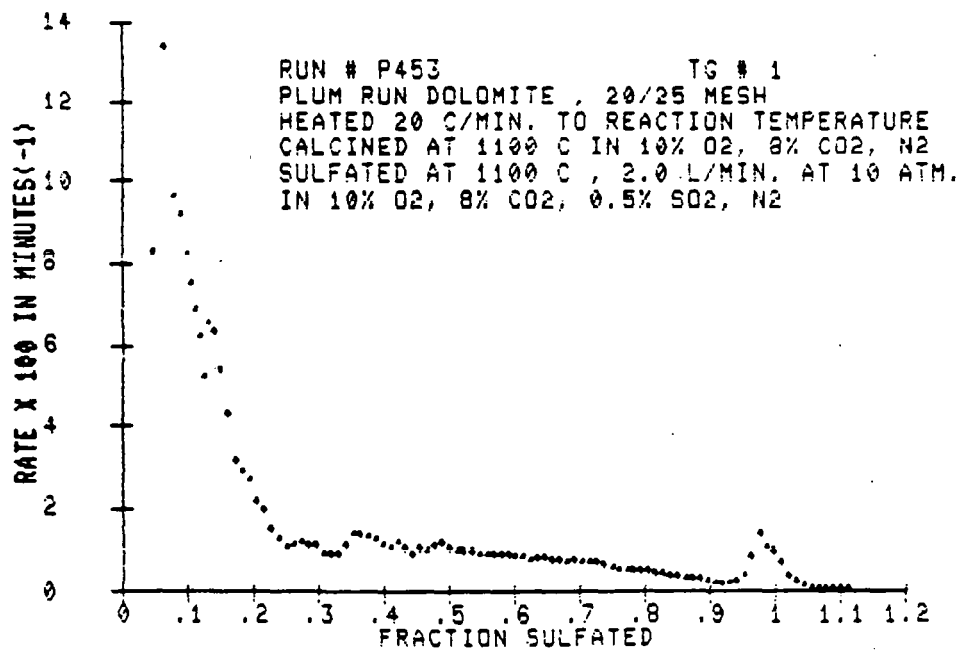
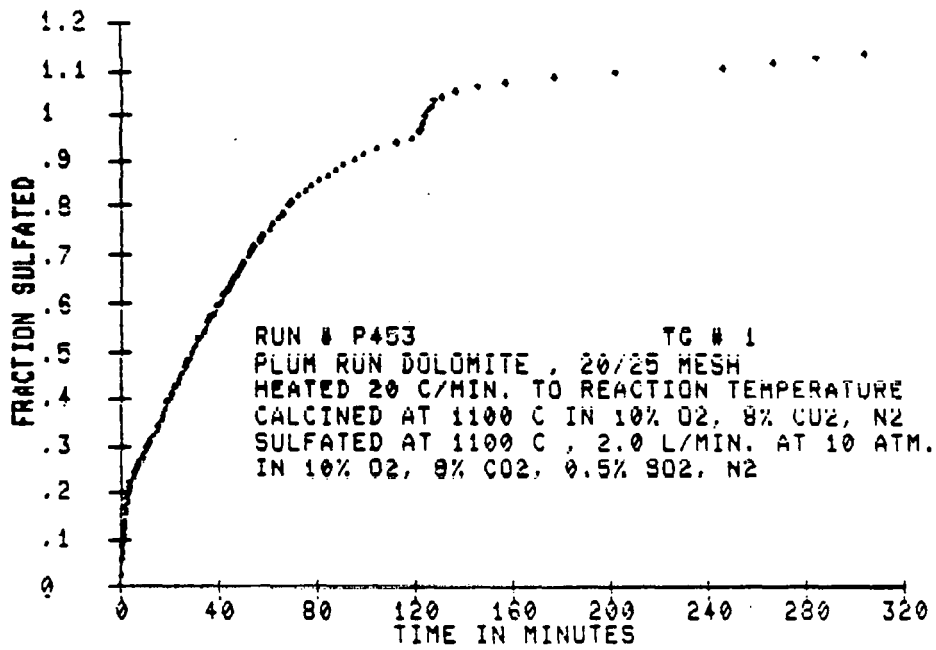
FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.0000
0.00100	0.0000
0.00200	0.0000
0.00300	0.0000
0.00400	0.0000
0.00500	0.0000
0.00600	0.0000
0.00700	0.0000
0.00800	0.0000
0.00900	0.0000
0.01000	0.0000
0.01100	0.0000
0.01200	0.0000
0.01300	0.0000
0.01400	0.0000
0.01500	0.0000
0.01600	0.0000
0.01700	0.0000
0.01800	0.0000
0.01900	0.0000
0.02000	0.0000
0.02100	0.0000
0.02200	0.0000
0.02300	0.0000
0.02400	0.0000
0.02500	0.0000
0.02600	0.0000
0.02700	0.0000
0.02800	0.0000
0.02900	0.0000
0.03000	0.0000
0.03100	0.0000
0.03200	0.0000
0.03300	0.0000
0.03400	0.0000
0.03500	0.0000
0.03600	0.0000
0.03700	0.0000
0.03800	0.0000
0.03900	0.0000
0.04000	0.0000
0.04100	0.0000
0.04200	0.0000
0.04300	0.0000
0.04400	0.0000
0.04500	0.0000
0.04600	0.0000
0.04700	0.0000
0.04800	0.0000
0.04900	0.0000
0.05000	0.0000
0.05100	0.0000
0.05200	0.0000
0.05300	0.0000
0.05400	0.0000
0.05500	0.0000
0.05600	0.0000
0.05700	0.0000
0.05800	0.0000
0.05900	0.0000
0.06000	0.0000
0.06100	0.0000
0.06200	0.0000
0.06300	0.0000
0.06400	0.0000
0.06500	0.0000
0.06600	0.0000
0.06700	0.0000
0.06800	0.0000
0.06900	0.0000
0.07000	0.0000
0.07100	0.0000
0.07200	0.0000
0.07300	0.0000
0.07400	0.0000
0.07500	0.0000
0.07600	0.0000
0.07700	0.0000
0.07800	0.0000
0.07900	0.0000
0.08000	0.0000
0.08100	0.0000
0.08200	0.0000
0.08300	0.0000
0.08400	0.0000
0.08500	0.0000
0.08600	0.0000
0.08700	0.0000
0.08800	0.0000
0.08900	0.0000
0.09000	0.0000
0.09100	0.0000
0.09200	0.0000
0.09300	0.0000
0.09400	0.0000
0.09500	0.0000
0.09600	0.0000
0.09700	0.0000
0.09800	0.0000
0.09900	0.0000
0.10000	0.0000
0.10100	0.0000
0.10200	0.0000
0.10300	0.0000
0.10400	0.0000
0.10500	0.0000
0.10600	0.0000
0.10700	0.0000
0.10800	0.0000
0.10900	0.0000
0.11000	0.0000
0.11100	0.0000
0.11200	0.0000
0.11300	0.0000
0.11400	0.0000
0.11500	0.0000
0.11600	0.0000
0.11700	0.0000
0.11800	0.0000
0.11900	0.0000
0.12000	0.0000
0.12100	0.0000
0.12200	0.0000
0.12300	0.0000
0.12400	0.0000
0.12500	0.0000
0.12600	0.0000
0.12700	0.0000
0.12800	0.0000
0.12900	0.0000
0.13000	0.0000
0.13100	0.0000
0.13200	0.0000
0.13300	0.0000
0.13400	0.0000
0.13500	0.0000
0.13600	0.0000
0.13700	0.0000
0.13800	0.0000
0.13900	0.0000
0.14000	0.0000
0.14100	0.0000
0.14200	0.0000
0.14300	0.0000
0.14400	0.0000
0.14500	0.0000
0.14600	0.0000
0.14700	0.0000
0.14800	0.0000
0.14900	0.0000
0.15000	0.0000

FRACTION	TIME
0.4765	15.70
0.4842	16.80
0.4944	18.20
0.5034	19.60
0.5136	21.30
0.5236	23.10
0.5341	24.60
0.5418	26.30
0.5508	28.00
0.5623	29.80
0.5700	31.30
0.5788	33.00
0.5891	34.40
0.5991	36.00
0.6084	37.60
0.6186	39.20
0.6290	40.80
0.6393	42.40
0.6498	44.00
0.6593	45.60
0.6693	47.20
0.6793	48.80
0.6893	50.40
0.6993	52.00
0.7093	53.60
0.7193	55.20
0.7293	56.80
0.7393	58.40
0.7493	60.00
0.7593	61.60
0.7693	63.20
0.7793	64.80
0.7893	66.40
0.7993	68.00
0.8093	69.60
0.8193	71.20
0.8293	72.80
0.8393	74.40
0.8493	76.00
0.8593	77.60
0.8693	79.20
0.8793	80.80
0.8893	82.40
0.8993	84.00
0.9093	85.60
0.9193	87.20
0.9293	88.80
0.9393	90.40
0.9493	92.00
0.9593	93.60
0.9693	95.20
0.9793	96.80
0.9893	98.40
0.9993	100.00

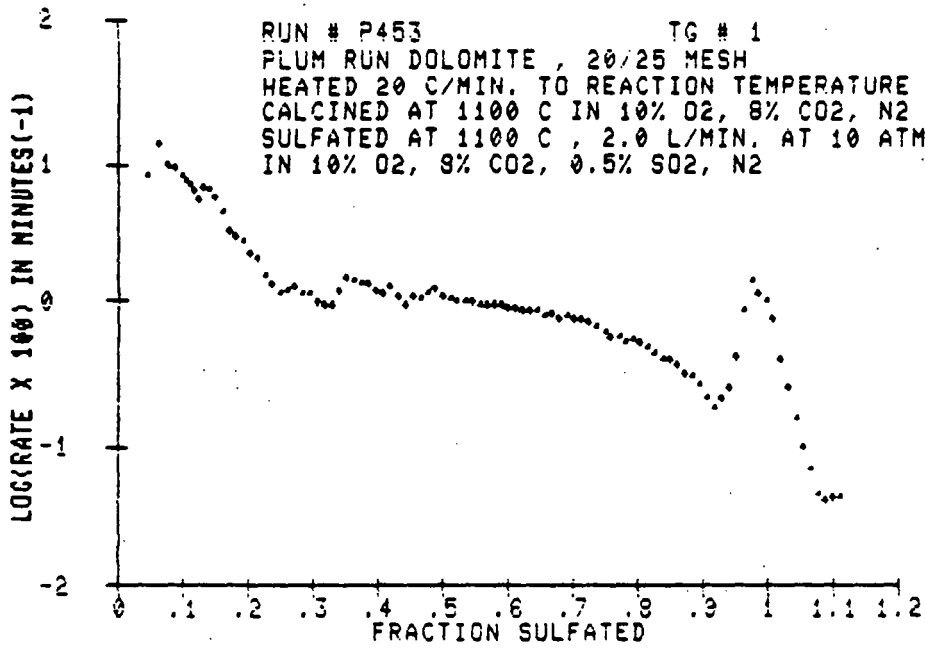
RUN # P452

RATE	FRACTION
0.036610	0.0210
0.04554	0.0319
0.096607	0.0415
0.10246	0.0515
0.115227	0.0632
0.115229	0.0732
0.11847	0.0853
0.11529	0.0968
0.105666	0.1078
0.10558	0.1186
0.09926	0.1294
0.096607	0.1394
0.0899665	0.1488
0.073364	0.1563
0.073364	0.1665
0.073364	0.1739
0.070445	0.1826
0.07684	0.1967
0.066404	0.2047
0.058992	0.2129
0.056722	0.2216
0.05123	0.2313
0.053306	0.2405
0.043270	0.2500
0.04163	0.2599
0.043323	0.2688
0.03842	0.2769
0.03714	0.2856
0.03493	0.2959
0.03999	0.3051
0.03019	0.3152
0.02653	0.3246
0.02333	0.3343
0.02001	0.3433
0.02099	0.3530
0.02064	0.3617
0.01866	0.3712
0.01601	0.3814
0.01533	0.3907
0.01413	0.4006
0.01233	0.4104
0.01281	0.4199
0.01195	0.4286
0.01164	0.4380
0.01168	0.4478
0.01032	0.4570
0.01032	0.4665

RATE	FRACTION
0.00894	0.4760
0.00752	0.4854
0.00663	0.4944
0.00722	0.5036
0.00620	0.5136
0.00574	0.5231
0.00554	0.5326
0.00503	0.5423
0.00535	0.5518
0.00526	0.5610
0.00554	0.5710
0.00491	0.5805
0.00452	0.5899
0.00463	0.5994
0.00409	0.6094
0.00435	0.6199
0.00433	0.6303
0.00388	0.6406
0.00402	0.6508
0.00348	0.6608
0.00359	0.6707
0.00352	0.6804
0.00292	0.6907
0.00280	0.7002
0.00243	0.7107
0.00251	0.7201
0.00233	0.7314
0.00213	0.7408
0.00218	0.7503
0.00217	0.7598
0.00206	0.7695
0.00205	0.7793
0.00193	0.7895
0.00179	0.7982
0.00179	0.8077
0.00175	0.8172
0.00184	0.8266
0.00173	0.8361
0.00172	0.8455
0.00158	0.8548
0.00155	0.8643
0.00183	0.8740
0.00230	0.8833
0.00414	0.8922
0.00917	0.9027
0.02329	0.9125
0.01952	0.9222



RUN # P453 TG # 1
PLUM RUN DOLOMITE, 20/25 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1100 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1100 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P453

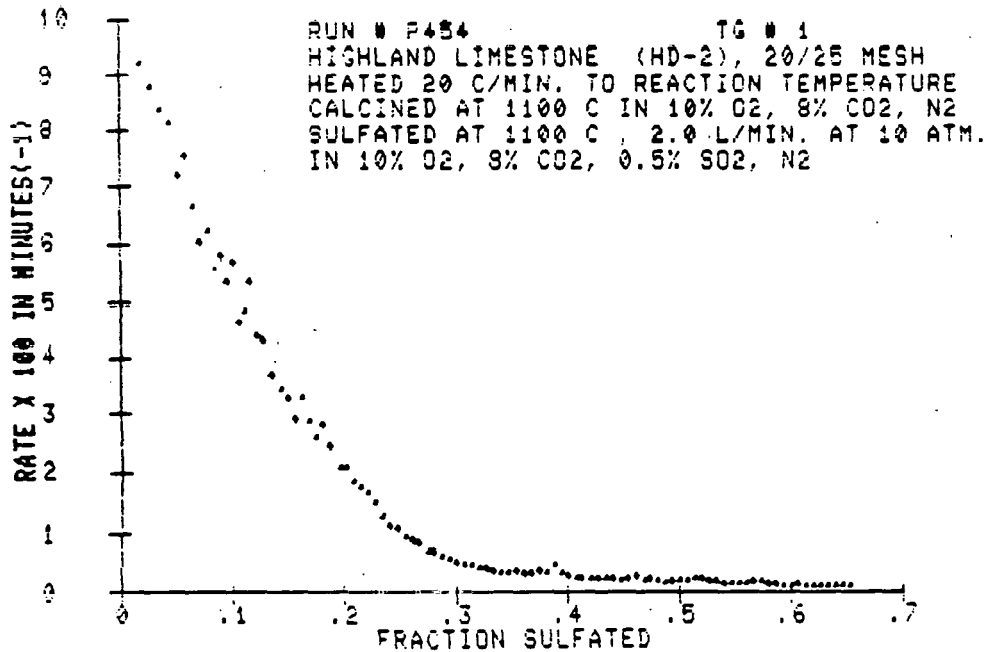
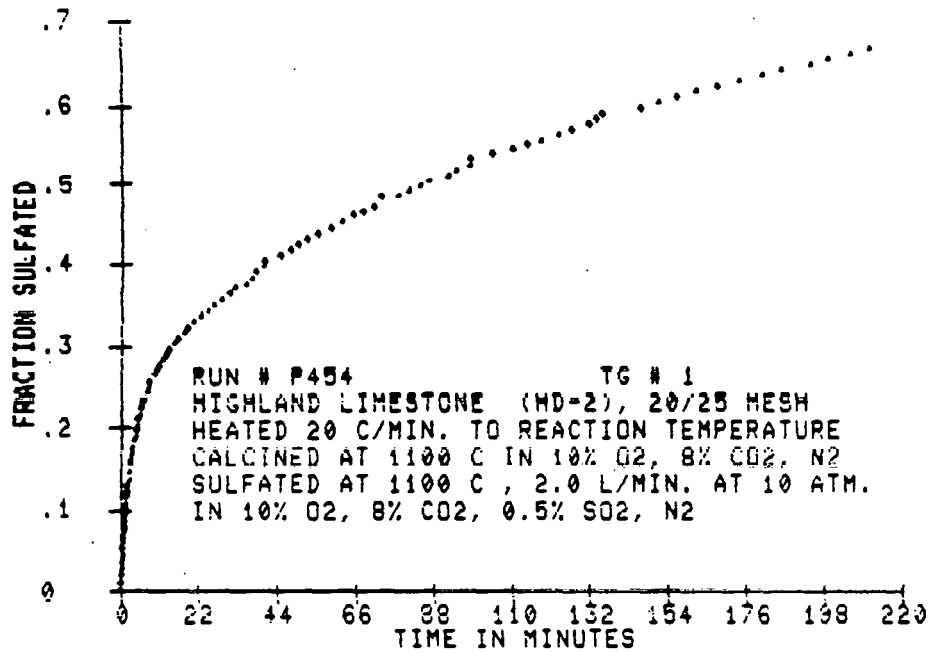
TEMPERATURE = (1080.75 +/- 1.73) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.00000	0.600
0.00000	0.75
0.00000	0.900
0.00000	1.100
0.00000	1.200
0.00000	1.300
0.00000	1.400
0.00000	1.500
0.00000	1.600
0.00000	1.700
0.00000	1.800
0.00000	1.900
0.00000	2.000
0.00000	2.100
0.00000	2.200
0.00000	2.300
0.00000	2.400
0.00000	2.500
0.00000	2.600
0.00000	2.700
0.00000	2.800
0.00000	2.900
0.00000	3.000
0.00000	3.100
0.00000	3.200
0.00000	3.300
0.00000	3.400
0.00000	3.500
0.00000	3.600
0.00000	3.700
0.00000	3.800
0.00000	3.900
0.00000	4.000
0.00000	4.100
0.00000	4.200
0.00000	4.300
0.00000	4.400
0.00000	4.500
0.00000	4.600
0.00000	4.700
0.00000	4.800
0.00000	4.900
0.00000	5.000
0.00000	5.100
0.00000	5.200
0.00000	5.300
0.00000	5.400
0.00000	5.500
0.00000	5.600
0.00000	5.700
0.00000	5.800
0.00000	5.900
0.00000	6.000
0.00000	6.100
0.00000	6.200
0.00000	6.300
0.00000	6.400
0.00000	6.500
0.00000	6.600
0.00000	6.700
0.00000	6.800
0.00000	6.900
0.00000	7.000
0.00000	7.100
0.00000	7.200
0.00000	7.300
0.00000	7.400
0.00000	7.500
0.00000	7.600
0.00000	7.700
0.00000	7.800
0.00000	7.900
0.00000	8.000
0.00000	8.100
0.00000	8.200
0.00000	8.300
0.00000	8.400
0.00000	8.500
0.00000	8.600
0.00000	8.700
0.00000	8.800
0.00000	8.900
0.00000	9.000
0.00000	9.100
0.00000	9.200
0.00000	9.300
0.00000	9.400
0.00000	9.500
0.00000	9.600
0.00000	9.700
0.00000	9.800
0.00000	9.900
0.00000	10.000

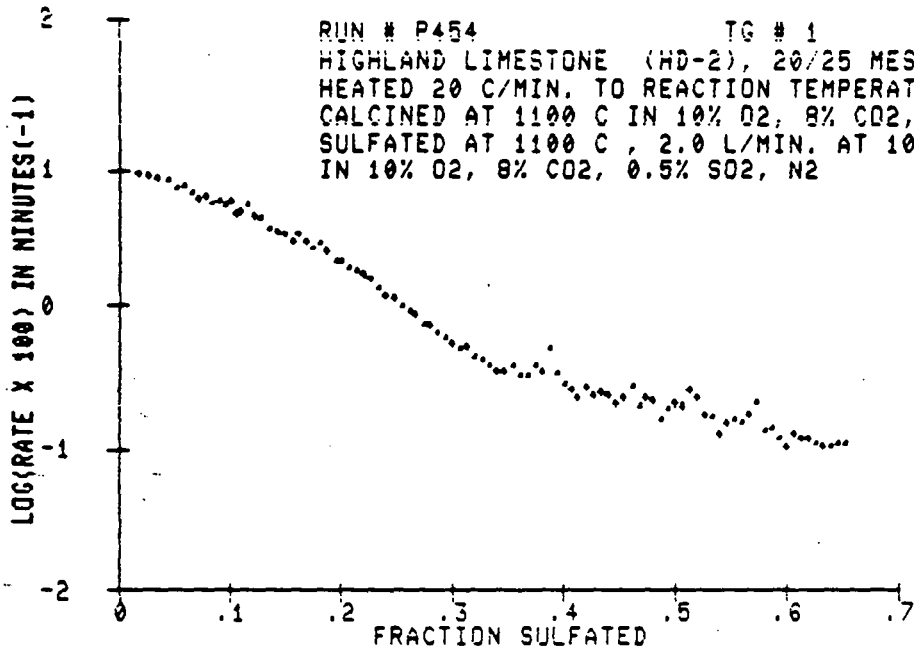
FRACTION	TIME
0.5787	37.90
0.5918	39.20
0.6010	40.40
0.6141	41.80
0.6246	43.20
0.6363	44.60
0.6466	46.00
0.6559	47.40
0.6704	48.80
0.6809	50.20
0.6940	51.60
0.7031	53.00
0.7149	54.40
0.7267	55.80
0.7372	57.20
0.7455	58.60
0.7522	60.00
0.7573	61.40
0.7616	62.80
0.7651	64.20
0.7679	65.60
0.7701	67.00
0.7717	68.40
0.7727	69.80
0.7731	71.20
0.7730	72.60
0.7724	74.00
0.7713	75.40
0.7697	76.80
0.7676	78.20
0.7650	79.60
0.7619	81.00
0.7583	82.40
0.7543	83.80
0.7498	85.20
0.7448	86.60
0.7393	88.00
0.7333	89.40
0.7268	90.80
0.7200	92.20
0.7128	93.60
0.7052	95.00
0.6972	96.40
0.6888	97.80
0.6801	99.20
0.6711	100.60
0.6618	102.00
0.6522	103.40
0.6424	104.80
0.6323	106.20
0.6219	107.60
0.6113	109.00
0.6005	110.40
0.5894	111.80
0.5781	113.20
0.5666	114.60
0.5549	116.00
0.5430	117.40
0.5310	118.80
0.5189	120.20
0.5067	121.60
0.4944	123.00
0.4820	124.40
0.4696	125.80
0.4572	127.20
0.4449	128.60
0.4327	130.00
0.4205	131.40
0.4084	132.80
0.3963	134.20
0.3844	135.60
0.3726	137.00
0.3609	138.40
0.3494	139.80
0.3381	141.20
0.3270	142.60
0.3161	144.00
0.3054	145.40
0.2949	146.80
0.2846	148.20
0.2745	149.60
0.2646	151.00

RUN # P453

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.08249	0.0458	0.00891	0.5800
0.13256	0.0639	0.00909	0.5910
0.09602	0.0786	0.00865	0.6020
0.09166	0.0890	0.00856	0.6136
0.08183	0.0982	0.00818	0.6246
0.07528	0.1058	0.00823	0.6363
0.06875	0.1126	0.00849	0.6476
0.06219	0.1194	0.00781	0.6589
0.05533	0.1254	0.00786	0.6704
0.06338	0.1330	0.00722	0.6817
0.06347	0.1414	0.00768	0.6927
0.05401	0.1514	0.00727	0.7039
0.04285	0.1618	0.00732	0.7152
0.03122	0.1724	0.00692	0.7267
0.02881	0.1838	0.00646	0.7385
0.02701	0.1948	0.00595	0.7500
0.02143	0.2061	0.00539	0.7613
0.01936	0.2171	0.00546	0.7723
0.01484	0.2284	0.00508	0.7840
0.01272	0.2396	0.00524	0.7950
0.01080	0.2509	0.00498	0.8063
0.01131	0.2624	0.00460	0.8176
0.01206	0.2739	0.00429	0.8286
0.01091	0.2854	0.00392	0.8401
0.01091	0.2970	0.00380	0.8513
0.00939	0.3085	0.00347	0.8626
0.00890	0.3190	0.00307	0.8741
0.00899	0.3305	0.00303	0.8855
0.01113	0.3417	0.00266	0.8964
0.01389	0.3532	0.00215	0.9082
0.01345	0.3650	0.00189	0.9194
0.01309	0.3766	0.00208	0.9312
0.01272	0.3894	0.00248	0.9427
0.01112	0.4104	0.00400	0.9540
0.01074	0.4211	0.00842	0.9653
0.01206	0.4324	0.01348	0.9772
0.01018	0.4441	0.01060	0.9880
0.00890	0.4557	0.00955	0.9993
0.01031	0.4669	0.00718	1.0108
0.01012	0.4782	0.00881	1.0218
0.01091	0.4894	0.00249	1.0326
0.01168	0.5007	0.00159	1.0441
0.01029	0.5114	0.00096	1.0553
0.00996	0.5227	0.00070	1.0666
0.00969	0.5345	0.00045	1.0781
0.00935	0.5463	0.00041	1.0894
0.00927	0.5579	0.00043	1.1007
0.00906	0.5688	0.00043	1.1119



RUN # P454 TG # 1
HIGHLAND LIMESTONE (HD-2), 20/25 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1100 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1100 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P454

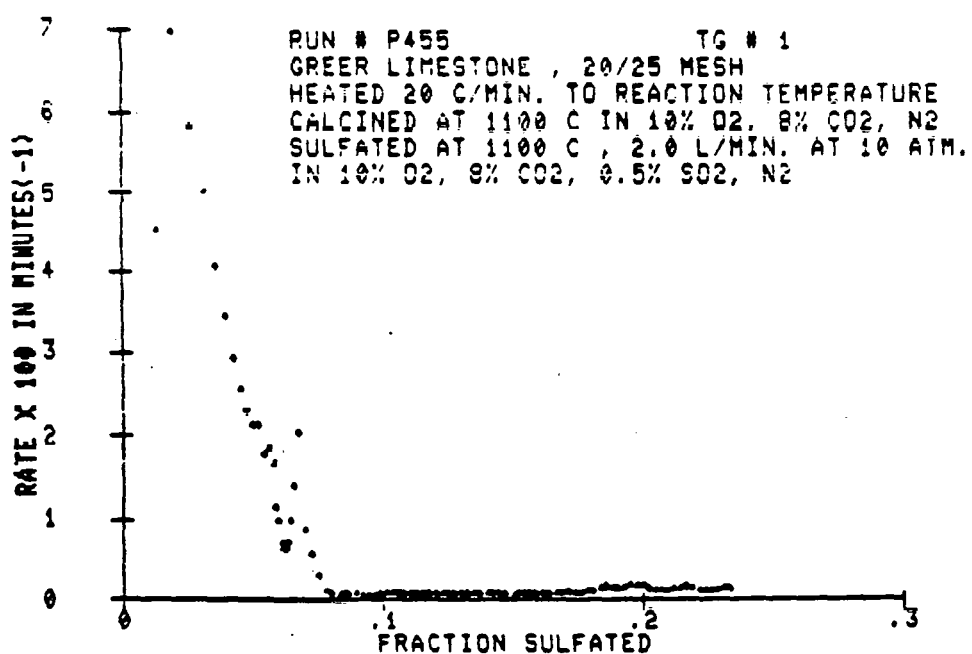
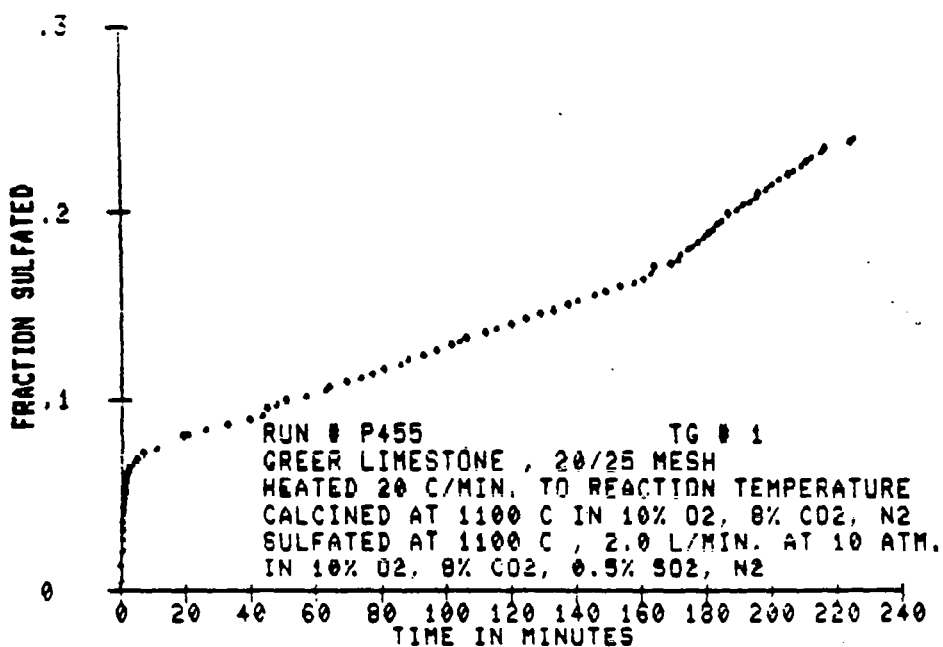
TEMPERATURE = (1100.36 +/- 0.00) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.00090	0.10
0.00184	0.20
0.00273	0.30
0.00368	0.40
0.00441	0.50
0.00518	0.60
0.00604	0.70
0.00685	0.80
0.00741	0.90
0.00784	1.00
0.00844	1.10
0.00903	1.20
0.00963	1.30
0.01015	1.40
0.01055	1.50
0.01130	1.60
0.01144	1.70
0.01132	1.80
0.01137	1.90
0.01149	2.00
0.01144	2.10
0.01153	2.20
0.01158	2.30
0.01161	2.40
0.01170	2.50
0.01177	2.60
0.01188	2.70
0.01188	2.80
0.01199	2.90
0.01199	3.00
0.01213	3.10
0.01214	3.20
0.01222	3.30
0.01227	3.40
0.01232	3.50
0.01242	3.60
0.01242	3.70
0.01253	3.80
0.01266	3.90
0.01267	4.00
0.01277	4.10
0.01288	4.20
0.01288	4.30
0.01299	4.40
0.01299	4.50
0.01313	4.60
0.01314	4.70
0.01322	4.80
0.01337	4.90
0.01340	5.00
0.01366	5.10
0.01377	5.20
0.01388	5.30
0.01398	5.40
0.01410	5.50
0.01424	5.60
0.01434	5.70
0.01450	5.80
0.01458	5.90
0.01470	6.00
0.01488	6.10
0.01498	6.20
0.01519	6.30
0.01530	6.40
0.01550	6.50

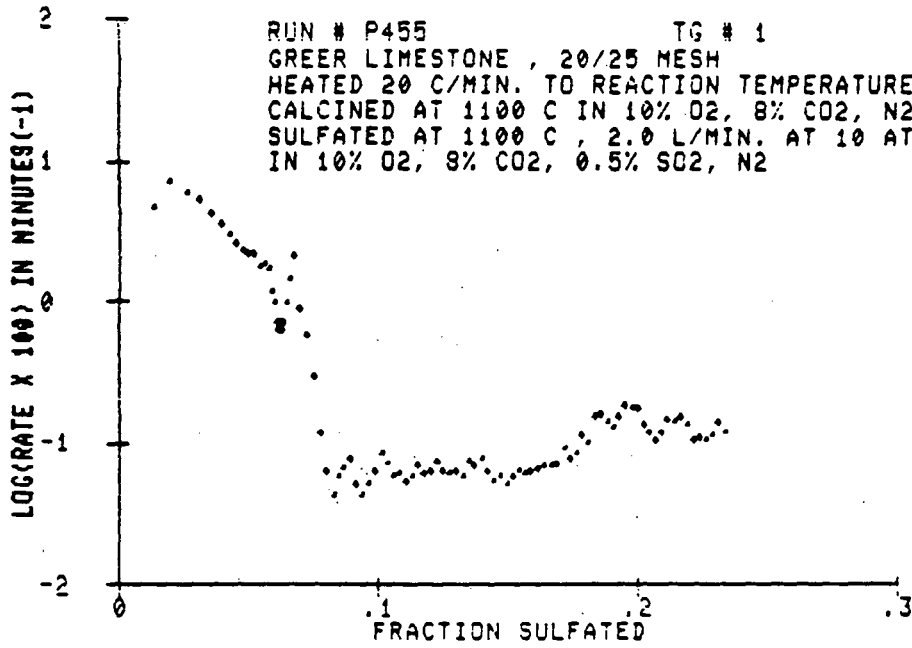
FRACTION	TIME
0.33399	24.20
0.34668	26.20
0.35366	28.10
0.36009	30.60
0.36691	32.00
0.37333	34.70
0.38038	36.60
0.38706	38.60
0.39395	40.90
0.39999	43.10
0.40677	44.40
0.41444	47.00
0.42004	49.90
0.42664	52.00
0.43333	55.00
0.44001	57.90
0.44487	60.00
0.45555	62.00
0.45938	63.00
0.46677	68.00
0.47877	73.00
0.48004	77.00
0.48664	80.00
0.49333	82.00
0.50001	86.00
0.50669	91.00
0.51338	94.00
0.52007	98.00
0.52676	100.00
0.53345	104.00
0.54014	110.00
0.54683	114.00
0.55352	118.00
0.56021	122.00
0.56690	126.00
0.57359	131.00
0.58028	134.00
0.58697	138.00
0.59366	146.00
0.60035	151.00
0.60704	156.00
0.61373	161.00
0.62042	167.00
0.62711	172.00
0.63380	178.00
0.64049	186.00
0.64718	194.00
0.65387	199.00
0.66056	205.00
0.66725	210.00

RUN # P454

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.009205	0.0184	0.00334	0.3404
0.008728	0.0272	0.00334	0.3470
0.008348	0.0358	0.00373	0.3541
0.008136	0.0442	0.00312	0.3608
0.007171	0.0517	0.00312	0.3674
0.007492	0.0592	0.00373	0.3741
0.006637	0.0660	0.00338	0.3811
0.005994	0.0722	0.00487	0.3872
0.006209	0.0788	0.00330	0.3939
0.005706	0.0847	0.00277	0.4007
0.005333	0.0902	0.00247	0.4074
0.005033	0.0956	0.00218	0.4136
0.004767	0.1014	0.00256	0.4203
0.004433	0.1066	0.00238	0.4269
0.004331	0.1111	0.00238	0.4338
0.004333	0.1163	0.00238	0.4408
0.004333	0.1211	0.00201	0.4477
0.004333	0.1262	0.00216	0.4542
0.004333	0.1313	0.00266	0.4619
0.004333	0.1366	0.00199	0.4692
0.004333	0.1419	0.00208	0.4744
0.004333	0.1473	0.00208	0.4811
0.004333	0.1527	0.00157	0.4877
0.004333	0.1581	0.00138	0.4934
0.004333	0.1635	0.00201	0.5001
0.004333	0.1689	0.00190	0.5068
0.004333	0.1743	0.00248	0.5128
0.004333	0.1797	0.00217	0.5193
0.004333	0.1849	0.00167	0.5253
0.004333	0.1902	0.00166	0.5314
0.004333	0.1954	0.00124	0.5377
0.004333	0.2007	0.00147	0.5440
0.004333	0.2059	0.00159	0.5503
0.004333	0.2111	0.00153	0.5566
0.004333	0.2163	0.00177	0.5629
0.004333	0.2215	0.00206	0.5692
0.004333	0.2267	0.00124	0.5755
0.004333	0.2319	0.00139	0.5818
0.004333	0.2371	0.00117	0.5881
0.004333	0.2423	0.00144	0.5944
0.004333	0.2475	0.00124	0.6007
0.004333	0.2527	0.00115	0.6069
0.004333	0.2579	0.00114	0.6136
0.004333	0.2631	0.00106	0.6201
0.004333	0.2683	0.00100	0.6268
0.004333	0.2735	0.00100	0.6333
0.004333	0.2787	0.00103	0.6400
0.004333	0.2839	0.00107	0.6467
0.004333	0.2891	0.00107	0.6532



RUN # P455 TG # 1
GREER LIMESTONE, 20/25 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1100 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1100 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P455

TEMPERATURE = (1067.72 +/- 1.68) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.0000	0.00
0.0046	0.30
0.0137	0.40
0.0211	0.50
0.0270	0.60
0.0323	0.70
0.0369	0.80
0.0411	0.90
0.0432	1.10
0.0460	1.10
0.0485	1.10
0.0513	1.10
0.0523	1.10
0.0544	1.10
0.0569	1.10
0.0589	1.10
0.0597	1.10
0.0611	1.10
0.0615	1.10
0.0622	1.10
0.0625	1.10
0.0643	1.10
0.0646	1.10
0.0653	1.10
0.0679	1.10
0.0699	1.10
0.0722	1.10
0.0744	1.10
0.0777	1.10
0.0808	1.10
0.0831	1.10
0.0844	1.10
0.0866	1.10
0.0899	1.10
0.0945	1.10
0.0977	1.10
0.1011	1.10
0.1036	1.10
0.1061	1.10
0.1085	1.10
0.1110	1.10
0.1131	1.10
0.1155	1.10
0.1180	1.10
0.1205	1.10
0.1229	1.10

FRACTION	TIME
0.1254	97.40
0.1288	102.30
0.1303	104.30
0.1324	106.40
0.1352	112.40
0.1373	115.70
0.1399	120.20
0.1422	124.85
0.1454	129.35
0.1468	133.25
0.1493	138.05
0.1517	140.90
0.1542	145.55
0.1566	149.55
0.1591	153.65
0.1612	157.75
0.1637	161.85
0.1665	166.95
0.1703	171.05
0.1717	175.15
0.1735	179.25
0.1767	183.35
0.1791	187.45
0.1805	191.55
0.1833	195.65
0.1866	199.75
0.1900	203.85
0.1933	207.95
0.1949	212.05
0.1981	216.15
0.2000	220.25
0.2030	224.35
0.2044	228.45
0.2093	232.55
0.2112	236.65
0.2143	240.75
0.2170	244.85
0.2192	248.95
0.2216	253.05
0.2241	257.15
0.2265	261.25
0.2286	265.35
0.2311	269.45
0.2337	273.55
0.2366	277.65
0.2390	281.75
0.2413	285.85

RUN # P455

RATE

0.04507
0.06936
0.05793
0.05003
0.04039
0.03342
0.02889
0.02388
0.02107
0.02107
0.01756
0.01844
0.01663
0.01141
0.00966
0.00700
0.00615
0.00702
0.00966
0.01403
0.02020
0.00862
0.00556
0.00263
0.00116
0.00051
0.00042
0.00056
0.00064
0.00075
0.00049
0.00042
0.00049
0.00060
0.00083
0.00070
0.00057
0.00059
0.00051
0.00057
0.00065
0.00058
0.00060
0.00071

FRACTION

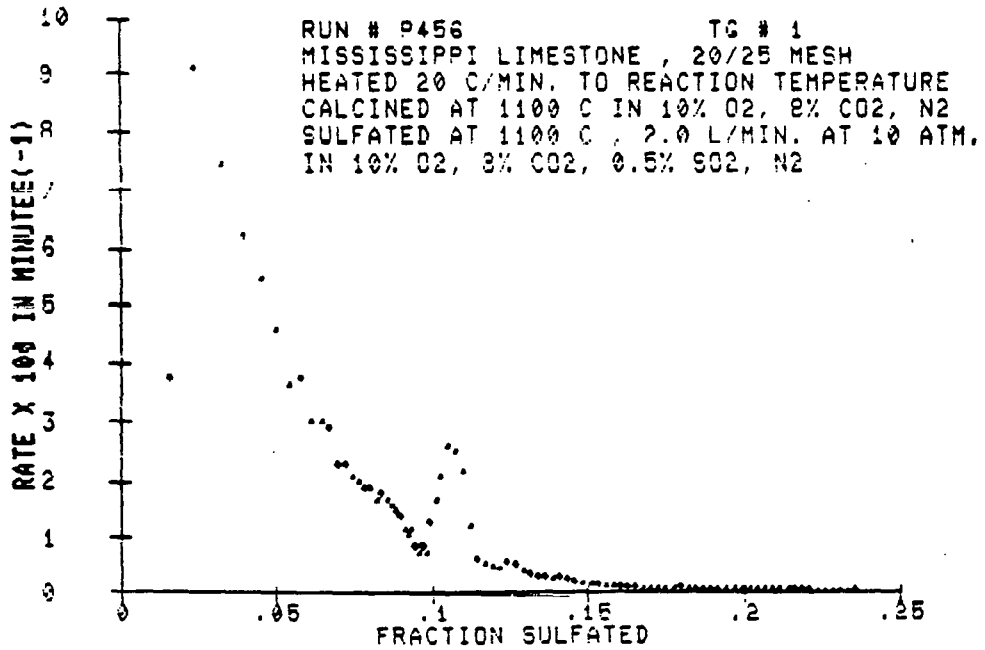
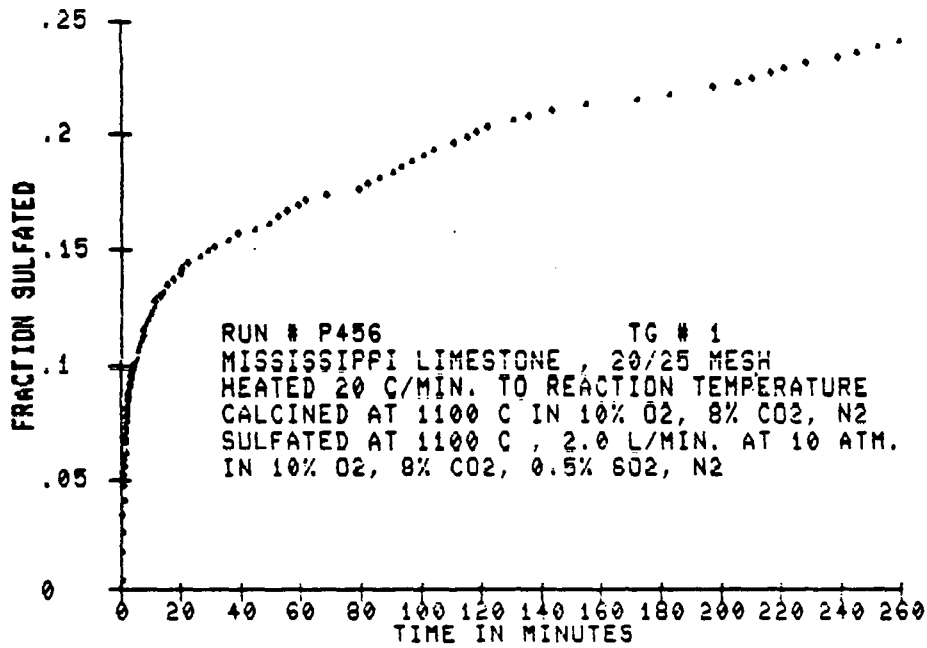
0.0133
0.0197
0.0262
0.0317
0.0361
0.0399
0.0431
0.0460
0.0483
0.0505
0.0527
0.0546
0.0563
0.0581
0.0595
0.0605
0.0614
0.0623
0.0632
0.0634
0.0641
0.0650
0.0663
0.0680
0.0700
0.0731
0.0759
0.0783
0.0806
0.0830
0.0847
0.0867
0.0893
0.0917
0.0941
0.0965
0.0989
0.1012
0.1036
0.1061
0.1085
0.1108
0.1132
0.1156
0.1180
0.1205
0.1230

RATE

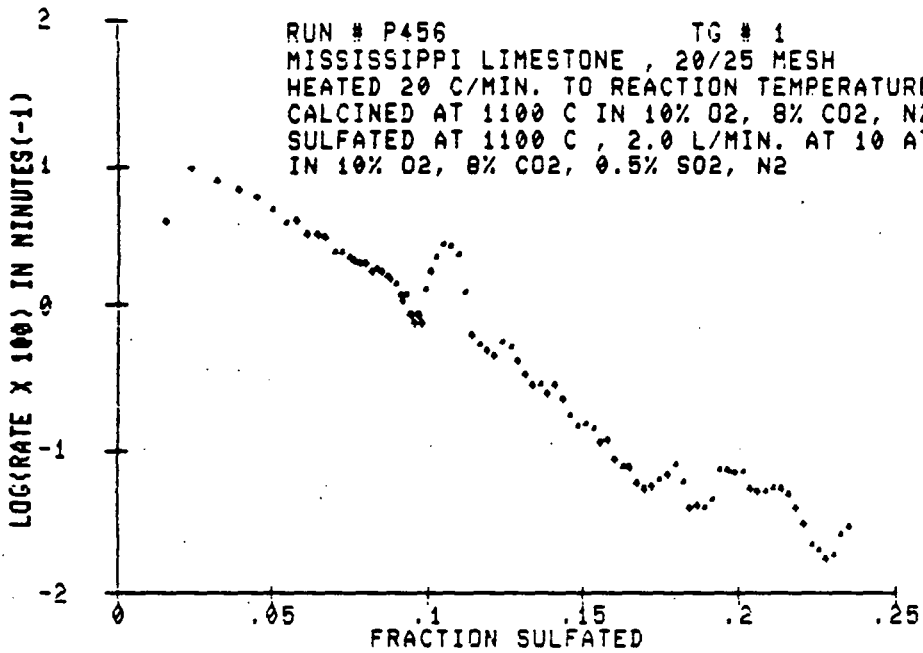
0.00061
0.00059
0.00061
0.00057
0.00074
0.00066
0.00075
0.00060
0.00051
0.00056
0.00050
0.00055
0.00061
0.00059
0.00060
0.00063
0.00066
0.00068
0.00068
0.00091
0.00074
0.00082
0.00109
0.00098
0.00147
0.00156
0.00139
0.00147
0.00177
0.00173
0.00168
0.00130
0.00115
0.00101
0.00115
0.00143
0.00139
0.00149
0.00134
0.00100
0.00105
0.00104
0.00113
0.00137
0.00117

FRACTION

0.1255
0.1278
0.1303
0.1327
0.1350
0.1374
0.1400
0.1423
0.1447
0.1471
0.1495
0.1517
0.1542
0.1566
0.1590
0.1614
0.1642
0.1667
0.1691
0.1717
0.1743
0.1763
0.1786
0.1812
0.1833
0.1855
0.1888
0.1907
0.1933
0.1953
0.1979
0.2002
0.2026
0.2049
0.2072
0.2095
0.2119
0.2143
0.2168
0.2192
0.2217
0.2240
0.2264
0.2288
0.2312
0.2336



RUN # P456 TG # 1
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE , 20/25 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1100 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1100 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P456

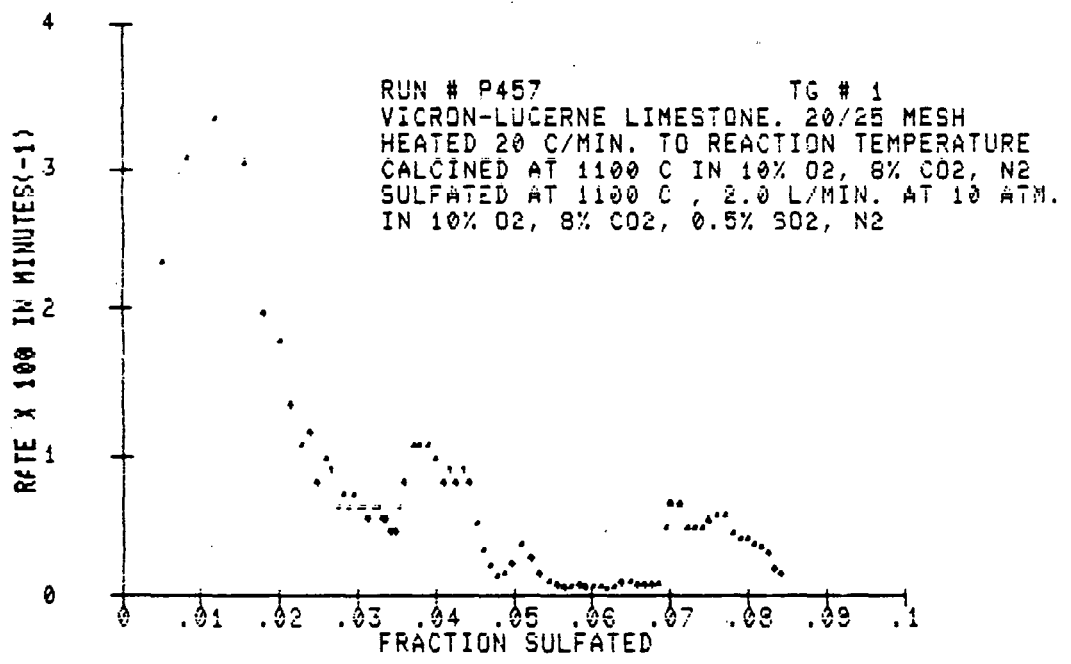
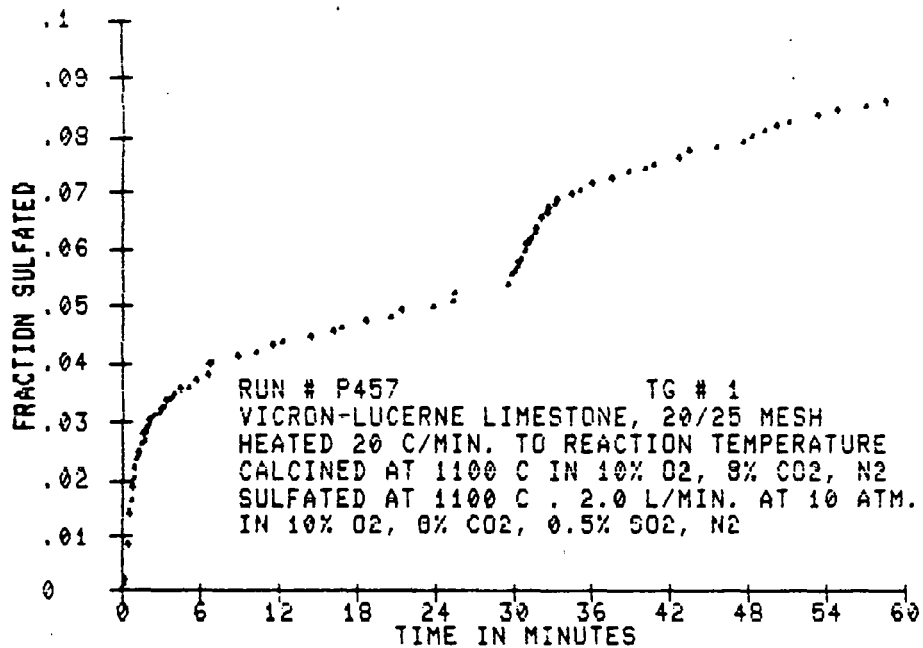
TEMPERATURE = (1066.11 +/- 1.66) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.00037	0.60
0.00165	0.70
0.00260	0.80
0.00334	0.90
0.00401	1.00
0.00462	1.10
0.00508	1.20
0.00553	1.30
0.00582	1.40
0.00607	1.50
0.00637	1.60
0.00673	1.70
0.00702	1.80
0.00733	1.90
0.00747	2.00
0.00764	2.10
0.00785	2.20
0.00801	2.30
0.00822	2.40
0.00838	2.50
0.00857	2.60
0.00888	2.70
0.00900	2.80
0.00908	2.90
0.00933	3.00
0.00941	3.10
0.00954	3.20
0.00959	3.30
0.00966	3.40
0.00970	3.50
0.00993	3.60
0.00999	3.70
0.01000	3.80
0.01022	3.90
0.01053	4.00
0.01074	4.10
0.01098	4.20
0.01119	4.30
0.01140	4.40
0.01163	4.50
0.01189	4.60
0.01218	4.70
0.01239	4.80
0.01266	4.90

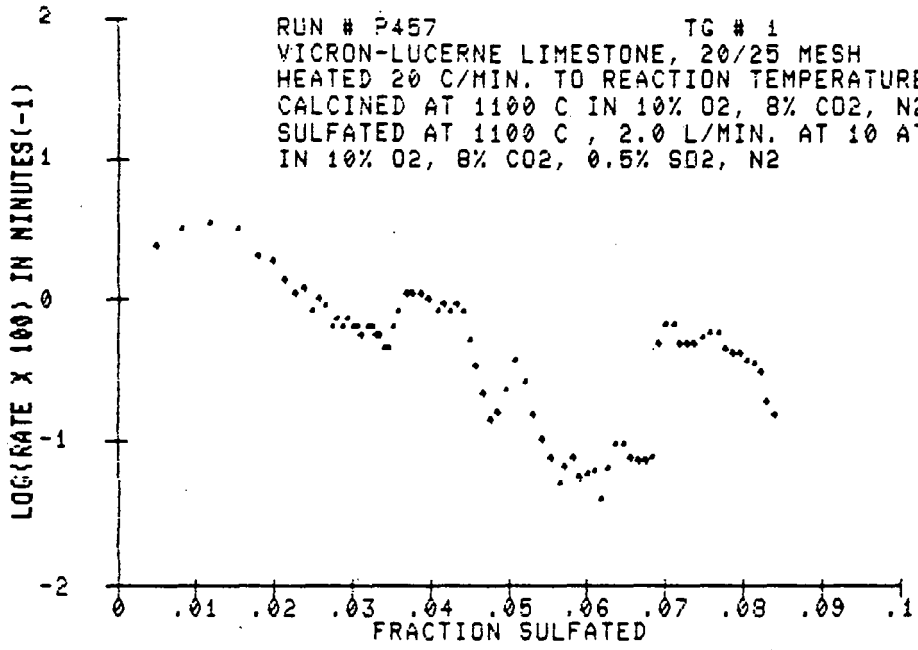
FRACTION	TIME
0.12888	13.20
0.13009	14.00
0.13330	14.70
0.13599	15.30
0.13833	15.90
0.14089	16.50
0.14333	17.10
0.14622	17.70
0.14882	18.30
0.15003	18.90
0.15338	19.50
0.15557	20.10
0.15777	20.70
0.16002	21.30
0.16331	21.90
0.16532	22.50
0.16766	23.10
0.16997	23.70
0.17222	24.30
0.1747	24.90
0.1771	25.50
0.1796	26.10
0.18221	26.70
0.1846	27.30
0.18666	27.90
0.18911	28.50
0.1916	29.10
0.1941	29.70
0.1966	30.30
0.1990	30.90
0.2015	31.50
0.2044	32.10
0.2060	32.70
0.2085	33.30
0.2110	33.90
0.2135	34.50
0.2160	35.10
0.2188	35.70
0.2209	36.30
0.2233	36.90
0.2255	37.50
0.2279	38.10
0.2300	38.70
0.2323	39.30
0.2333	39.90
0.2354	40.50
0.2378	41.10
0.2403	41.70

RUN # P456

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.03716	0.0159	0.00396	0.1288
0.09084	0.0239	0.00324	0.1312
0.07433	0.0325	0.00271	0.1335
0.06193	0.0393	0.00275	0.1359
0.05471	0.0452	0.00237	0.1384
0.04543	0.0501	0.00272	0.1409
0.03613	0.0543	0.00220	0.1434
0.03717	0.0581	0.00173	0.1458
0.02994	0.0614	0.00146	0.1482
0.02994	0.0644	0.00151	0.1506
0.02891	0.0672	0.00138	0.1529
0.02271	0.0700	0.00109	0.1553
0.02271	0.0722	0.00113	0.1579
0.02064	0.0744	0.00085	0.1604
0.01961	0.0764	0.00077	0.1628
0.01858	0.0784	0.00074	0.1652
0.01858	0.0802	0.00058	0.1676
0.01655	0.0819	0.00053	0.1699
0.01755	0.0837	0.00056	0.1723
0.01652	0.0854	0.00061	0.1747
0.01549	0.0870	0.00066	0.1771
0.01445	0.0884	0.00079	0.1796
0.01342	0.0899	0.00059	0.1820
0.01135	0.0911	0.00039	0.1844
0.01032	0.0922	0.00041	0.1868
0.01136	0.0932	0.00040	0.1892
0.00826	0.0942	0.00045	0.1916
0.00826	0.0951	0.00073	0.1941
0.00723	0.0958	0.00071	0.1966
0.00826	0.0967	0.00068	0.1991
0.00826	0.0974	0.00070	0.2015
0.00723	0.0982	0.00053	0.2039
0.01239	0.0993	0.00050	0.2063
0.01652	0.1009	0.00052	0.2087
0.02064	0.1027	0.00054	0.2110
0.02581	0.1048	0.00053	0.2136
0.02477	0.1073	0.00049	0.2160
0.02169	0.1097	0.00039	0.2185
0.01187	0.1120	0.00031	0.2210
0.00606	0.1143	0.00022	0.2234
0.00522	0.1167	0.00020	0.2257
0.00472	0.1191	0.00017	0.2281
0.00431	0.1216	0.00019	0.2305
0.00551	0.1240	0.00026	0.2329
0.00505	0.1264	0.00029	0.2354



RUN # P457 TG # 1
VICRON-LUCERNE LIMESTONE, 20/25 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1100 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1100 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P457

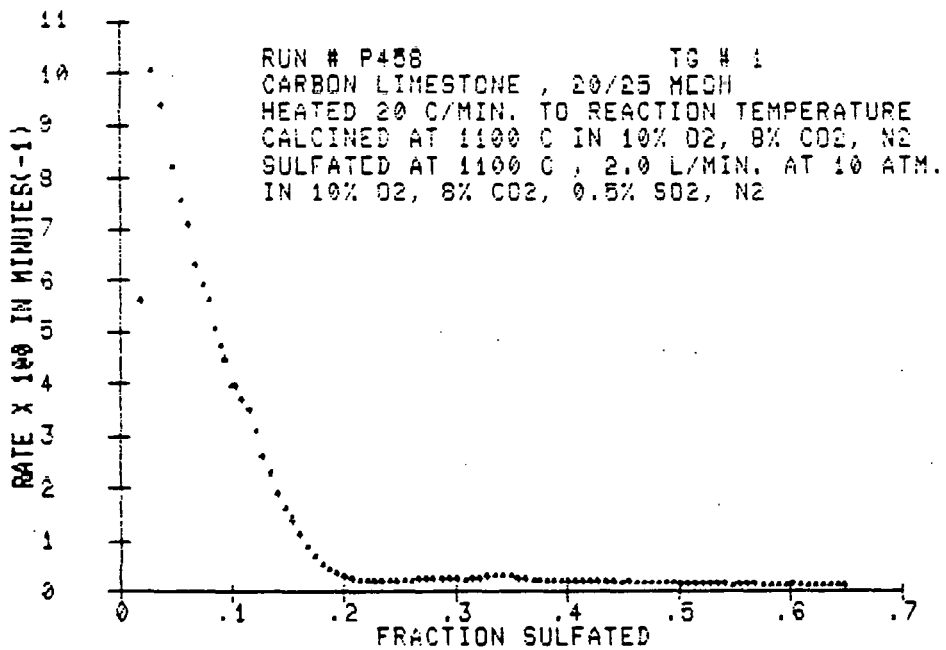
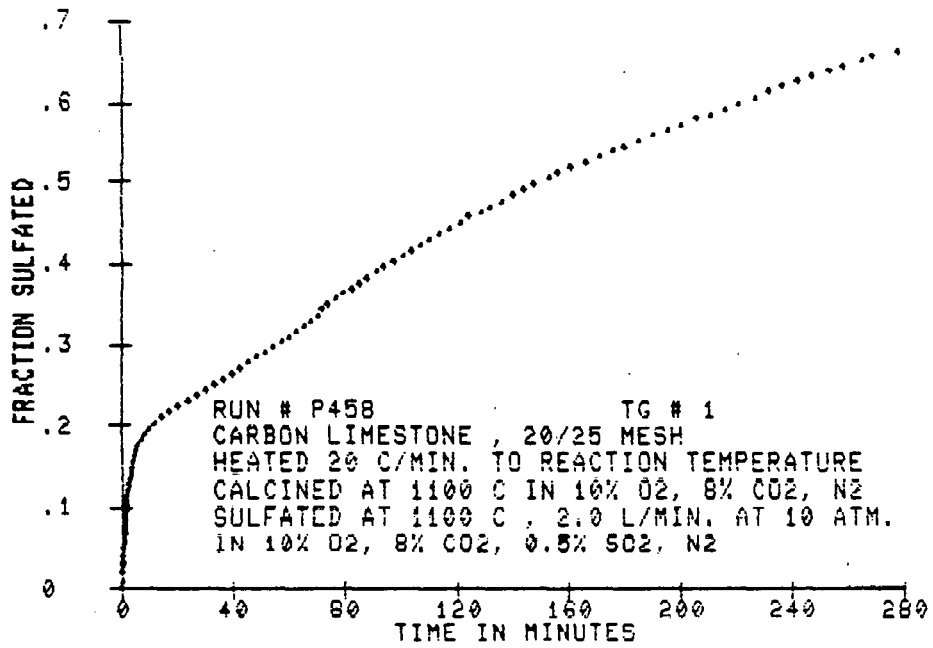
TEMPERATURE = (895.21 +/- 4.54) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.00011	0.00
0.00012	0.00
0.00022	0.00
0.00139	0.00
0.00164	0.00
0.00185	0.00
0.00200	0.00
0.00203	0.00
0.00207	0.00
0.00209	0.00
0.00211	0.00
0.00213	0.00
0.00214	0.00
0.00215	0.00
0.00216	0.00
0.00217	0.00
0.00218	0.00
0.00219	0.00
0.00220	0.00
0.00221	0.00
0.00222	0.00
0.00223	0.00
0.00224	0.00
0.00225	0.00
0.00226	0.00
0.00227	0.00
0.00228	0.00
0.00229	0.00
0.00230	0.00
0.00231	0.00
0.00232	0.00
0.00233	0.00
0.00234	0.00
0.00235	0.00
0.00236	0.00
0.00237	0.00
0.00238	0.00
0.00239	0.00
0.00240	0.00
0.00241	0.00
0.00242	0.00
0.00243	0.00
0.00244	0.00
0.00245	0.00
0.00246	0.00
0.00247	0.00
0.00248	0.00
0.00249	0.00
0.00250	0.00
0.00251	0.00
0.00252	0.00
0.00253	0.00
0.00254	0.00
0.00255	0.00
0.00256	0.00
0.00257	0.00
0.00258	0.00
0.00259	0.00
0.00260	0.00
0.00261	0.00
0.00262	0.00
0.00263	0.00
0.00264	0.00
0.00265	0.00
0.00266	0.00
0.00267	0.00
0.00268	0.00
0.00269	0.00
0.00270	0.00
0.00271	0.00
0.00272	0.00
0.00273	0.00
0.00274	0.00
0.00275	0.00
0.00276	0.00
0.00277	0.00
0.00278	0.00
0.00279	0.00
0.00280	0.00
0.00281	0.00
0.00282	0.00
0.00283	0.00
0.00284	0.00
0.00285	0.00
0.00286	0.00
0.00287	0.00
0.00288	0.00
0.00289	0.00
0.00290	0.00
0.00291	0.00
0.00292	0.00
0.00293	0.00
0.00294	0.00
0.00295	0.00
0.00296	0.00
0.00297	0.00
0.00298	0.00
0.00299	0.00
0.00300	0.00
0.00301	0.00
0.00302	0.00
0.00303	0.00
0.00304	0.00
0.00305	0.00
0.00306	0.00
0.00307	0.00
0.00308	0.00
0.00309	0.00
0.00310	0.00
0.00311	0.00
0.00312	0.00
0.00313	0.00
0.00314	0.00
0.00315	0.00
0.00316	0.00
0.00317	0.00
0.00318	0.00
0.00319	0.00
0.00320	0.00
0.00321	0.00
0.00322	0.00
0.00323	0.00
0.00324	0.00
0.00325	0.00
0.00326	0.00
0.00327	0.00
0.00328	0.00
0.00329	0.00
0.00330	0.00
0.00331	0.00
0.00332	0.00
0.00333	0.00
0.00334	0.00
0.00335	0.00
0.00336	0.00
0.00337	0.00
0.00338	0.00
0.00339	0.00
0.00340	0.00
0.00341	0.00
0.00342	0.00
0.00343	0.00
0.00344	0.00
0.00345	0.00
0.00346	0.00
0.00347	0.00
0.00348	0.00
0.00349	0.00
0.00350	0.00
0.00351	0.00
0.00352	0.00
0.00353	0.00
0.00354	0.00
0.00355	0.00
0.00356	0.00
0.00357	0.00
0.00358	0.00
0.00359	0.00
0.00360	0.00
0.00361	0.00
0.00362	0.00
0.00363	0.00
0.00364	0.00
0.00365	0.00
0.00366	0.00
0.00367	0.00
0.00368	0.00
0.00369	0.00
0.00370	0.00
0.00371	0.00
0.00372	0.00
0.00373	0.00
0.00374	0.00
0.00375	0.00
0.00376	0.00
0.00377	0.00
0.00378	0.00
0.00379	0.00
0.00380	0.00
0.00381	0.00
0.00382	0.00
0.00383	0.00
0.00384	0.00
0.00385	0.00
0.00386	0.00
0.00387	0.00
0.00388	0.00
0.00389	0.00
0.00390	0.00
0.00391	0.00
0.00392	0.00
0.00393	0.00
0.00394	0.00
0.00395	0.00
0.00396	0.00
0.00397	0.00
0.00398	0.00
0.00399	0.00
0.00400	0.00

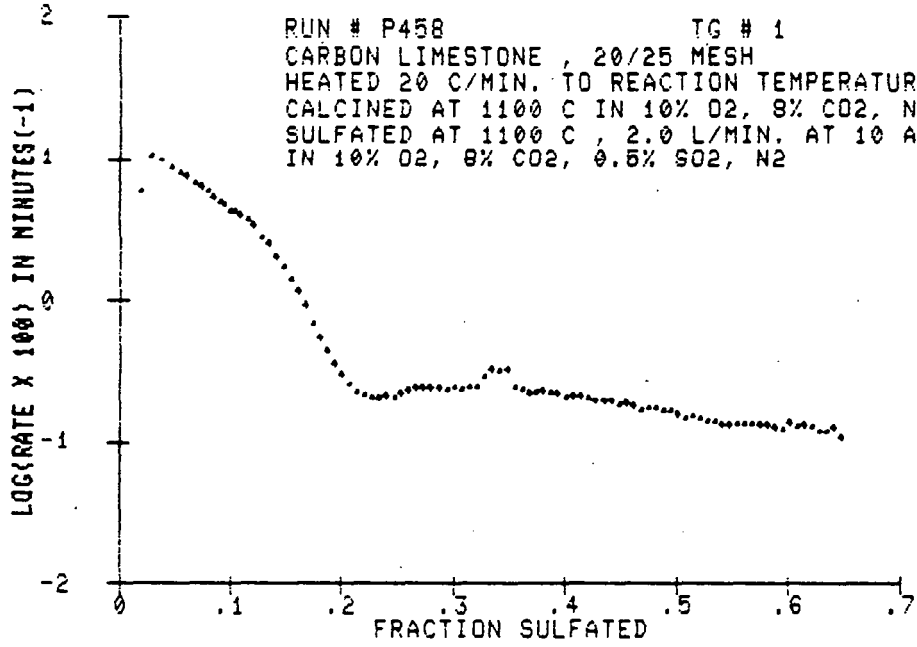
FRACTION	TIME
0.00477	0.50
0.00488	0.40
0.00495	0.80
0.00505	0.20
0.00520	0.40
0.00534	0.50
0.00545	0.90
0.00555	0.10
0.00566	0.20
0.00578	0.40
0.00580	0.50
0.00594	0.80
0.00605	0.10
0.00609	0.30
0.00615	0.40
0.00626	0.60
0.00634	0.70
0.00645	0.10
0.00656	0.20
0.00669	0.40
0.00676	0.10
0.00688	0.40
0.00694	0.40
0.00701	0.50
0.00712	0.10
0.00723	0.30
0.00733	0.80
0.00737	0.00
0.00747	0.40
0.00758	0.70
0.00772	0.50
0.00779	0.10
0.00790	0.20
0.00797	0.40
0.00808	0.50
0.00815	0.10
0.00822	0.20
0.00832	0.30
0.00844	0.40
0.00851	0.50
0.00858	0.10
0.00865	0.20
0.00875	0.30
0.00881	0.40
0.00891	0.50
0.00897	0.10
0.00905	0.20
0.00915	0.30
0.00925	0.40
0.00935	0.50
0.00945	0.10
0.00955	0.20
0.00965	0.30
0.00975	0.40
0.00985	0.50
0.00995	0.10
0.01000	0.20

RUN # P457

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.02313	0.0050	0.00137	0.0478
0.03061	0.0083	0.00155	0.0487
0.03346	0.0117	0.00225	0.0497
0.03025	0.0154	0.00355	0.0508
0.01958	0.0182	0.00253	0.0521
0.01780	0.0201	0.00149	0.0533
0.01335	0.0216	0.00101	0.0545
0.01068	0.0228	0.00075	0.0556
0.01157	0.0240	0.00051	0.0565
0.00801	0.0250	0.00065	0.0574
0.00979	0.0258	0.00075	0.0584
0.00890	0.0267	0.00055	0.0592
0.00623	0.0275	0.00059	0.0601
0.00712	0.0282	0.00061	0.0610
0.00623	0.0289	0.00040	0.0618
0.00712	0.0295	0.00065	0.0627
0.00623	0.0302	0.00093	0.0638
0.00623	0.0308	0.00095	0.0649
0.00534	0.0314	0.00075	0.0658
0.00623	0.0320	0.00071	0.0668
0.00623	0.0326	0.00071	0.0677
0.00534	0.0332	0.00076	0.0685
0.00534	0.0337	0.00475	0.0693
0.00445	0.0342	0.00655	0.0703
0.00445	0.0347	0.00655	0.0713
0.00623	0.0352	0.00475	0.0721
0.00801	0.0359	0.00475	0.0730
0.01068	0.0369	0.00475	0.0740
0.01068	0.0379	0.00522	0.0750
0.01068	0.0389	0.00569	0.0759
0.00979	0.0399	0.00569	0.0770
0.00801	0.0409	0.00435	0.0779
0.00890	0.0417	0.00395	0.0789
0.00801	0.0426	0.00395	0.0798
0.00890	0.0434	0.00356	0.0807
0.00801	0.0443	0.00339	0.0815
0.00509	0.0451	0.00297	0.0824
0.00324	0.0460	0.00183	0.0833
0.00209	0.0469	0.00148	0.0841



RUN # P458 TG # 1
CARBON LIMESTONE , 20/25 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1100 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1100 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



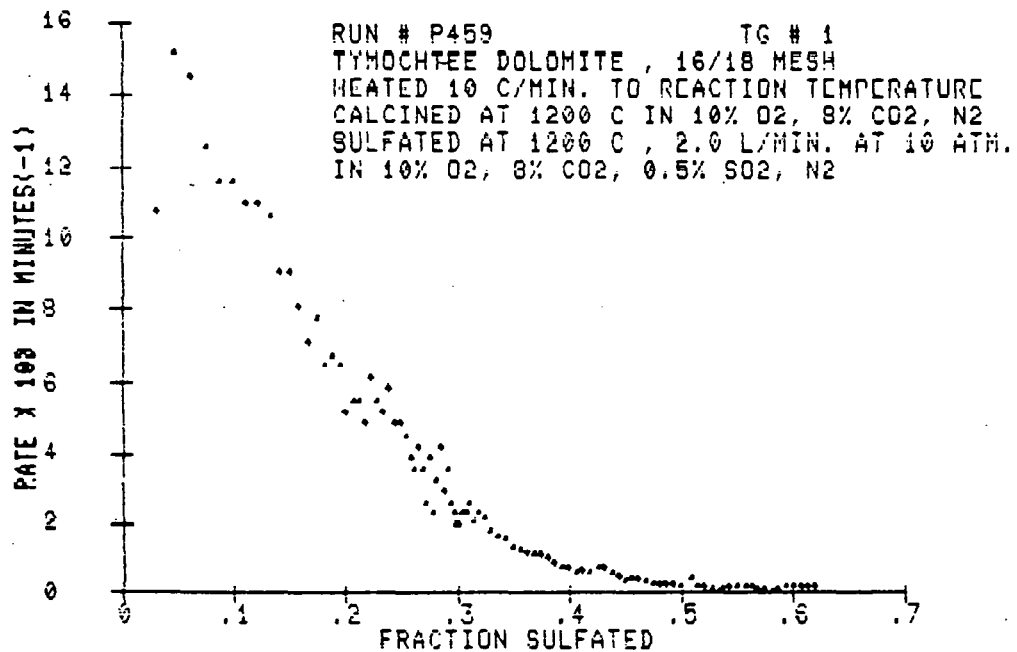
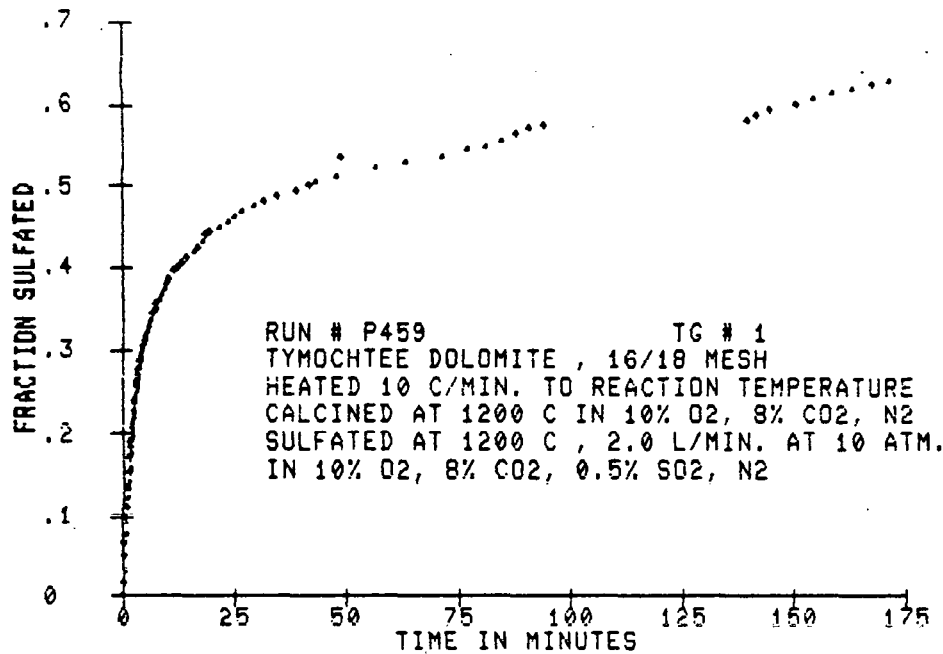
RUN # P458

TEMPERATURE = (1099.70 +/- 0.99) C

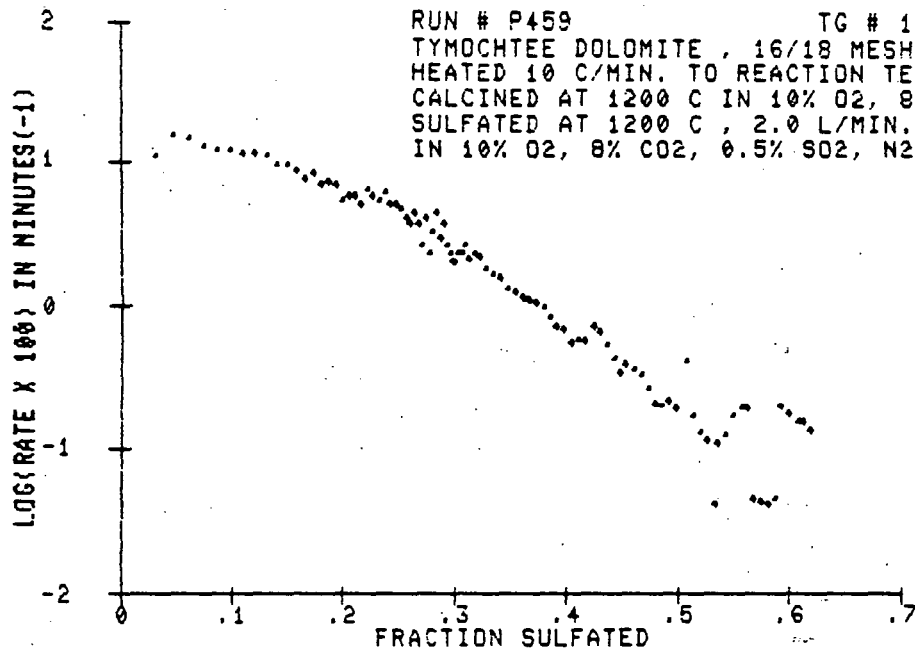
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.33443	70.50
0.00074	0.40	0.34255	71.80
0.01822	0.50	0.34866	74.00
0.02994	0.60	0.35664	76.70
0.03991	0.70	0.36266	79.30
0.04776	0.80	0.36800	82.90
0.05557	0.90	0.37500	85.30
0.06233	1.00	0.38112	88.00
0.06933	1.10	0.38899	91.00
0.07588	1.20	0.39943	93.80
0.08009	1.30	0.40113	97.10
0.08599	1.40	0.40822	100.30
0.0917	1.50	0.41444	103.60
0.09660	1.60	0.42114	106.90
0.09998	1.70	0.42844	110.20
0.1037	1.80	0.43553	113.60
0.1076	1.90	0.44155	117.70
0.1157	2.00	0.44855	121.00
0.1219	2.10	0.45544	124.40
0.1281	2.20	0.4616	128.30
0.1354	2.30	0.46700	131.90
0.1416	2.40	0.4748	136.00
0.1474	2.50	0.4818	140.30
0.1544	2.60	0.4887	144.10
0.1610	2.70	0.4949	147.70
0.1676	2.80	0.5000	151.90
0.1741	2.90	0.5081	156.40
0.1811	3.00	0.5150	161.10
0.1877	3.10	0.5220	166.10
0.1939	3.20	0.5297	170.90
0.2008	3.30	0.5359	175.70
0.2078	3.40	0.5414	179.90
0.2140	3.50	0.5483	184.40
0.2206	3.60	0.5555	190.00
0.2275	3.70	0.5615	195.50
0.2337	3.80	0.5684	200.00
0.2400	3.90	0.5762	205.00
0.2472	4.00	0.5838	210.00
0.2544	4.10	0.5916	215.00
0.2600	4.20	0.5955	220.00
0.2674	4.30	0.6017	225.00
0.2744	4.40	0.6087	230.00
0.2809	4.50	0.6164	235.00
0.2875	4.60	0.6226	240.00
0.2945	4.70	0.6298	245.00
0.3014	4.80	0.6358	250.00
0.3076	4.90	0.6420	255.00
0.3142	5.00	0.6497	260.00
0.3208	5.10	0.6559	265.00
0.3271	5.20	0.6621	270.00

RUN # P456

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.05583	0.0188	0.00318	0.3348
0.10062	0.0283	0.00313	0.3419
0.09383	0.0380	0.00321	0.3489
0.08224	0.0468	0.00243	0.3556
0.07545	0.0548	0.00234	0.3621
0.07062	0.0621	0.00220	0.3686
0.06289	0.0688	0.00235	0.3751
0.05901	0.0748	0.00233	0.3815
0.05661	0.0807	0.00222	0.3881
0.05030	0.0861	0.00220	0.3948
0.04740	0.0909	0.00203	0.4014
0.04450	0.0954	0.00208	0.4079
0.03966	0.0998	0.00208	0.4147
0.03947	0.1046	0.00203	0.4216
0.03676	0.1097	0.00192	0.4282
0.03483	0.1154	0.00192	0.4350
0.03096	0.1217	0.00192	0.4418
0.02593	0.1285	0.00179	0.4485
0.02332	0.1349	0.00183	0.4550
0.01879	0.1414	0.00175	0.4616
0.01596	0.1480	0.00164	0.4683
0.01365	0.1544	0.00172	0.4750
0.01113	0.1609	0.00174	0.4816
0.00890	0.1676	0.00164	0.4886
0.00685	0.1743	0.00164	0.4952
0.00537	0.1809	0.00154	0.5019
0.00438	0.1875	0.00146	0.5085
0.00351	0.1943	0.00150	0.5153
0.00292	0.2008	0.00144	0.5222
0.00234	0.2074	0.00140	0.5292
0.00221	0.2141	0.00140	0.5355
0.00215	0.2210	0.00132	0.5421
0.00205	0.2275	0.00130	0.5485
0.00201	0.2342	0.00134	0.5550
0.00209	0.2409	0.00133	0.5619
0.00204	0.2476	0.00134	0.5687
0.00217	0.2541	0.00130	0.5754
0.00230	0.2608	0.00130	0.5822
0.00238	0.2675	0.00124	0.5889
0.00236	0.2742	0.00122	0.5954
0.00240	0.2809	0.00127	0.6022
0.00240	0.2877	0.00128	0.6090
0.00234	0.2944	0.00129	0.6156
0.00224	0.3011	0.00127	0.6225
0.00231	0.3077	0.00117	0.6291
0.00244	0.3144	0.00117	0.6358
0.00241	0.3209	0.00124	0.6424
0.00239	0.3275	0.00105	0.6491



RUN # P459 TG # 1
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE , 16/18 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



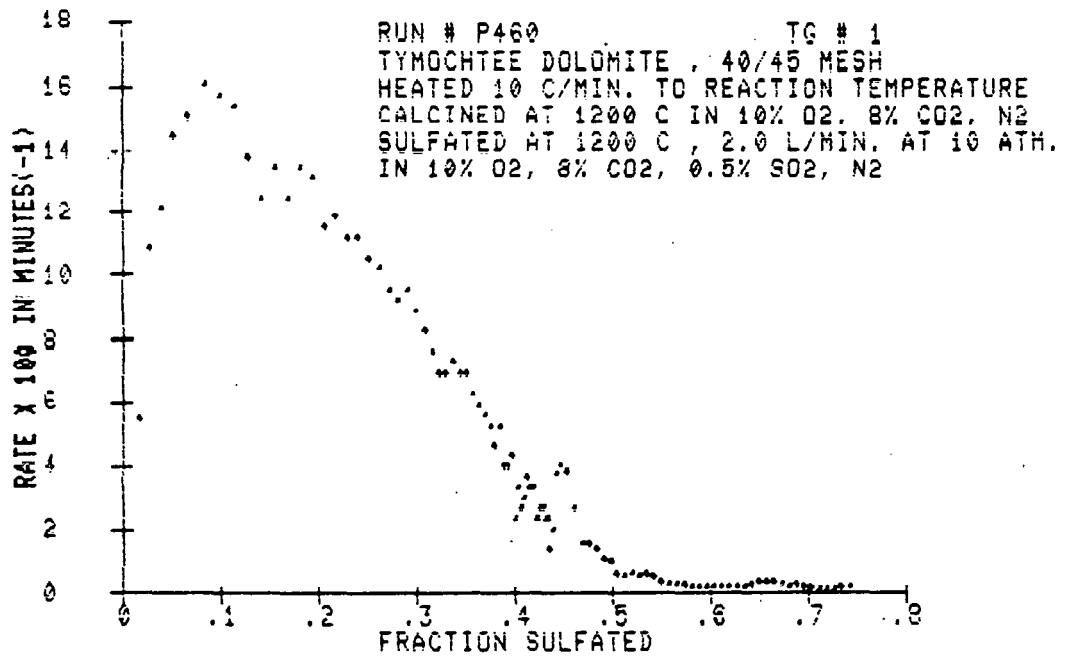
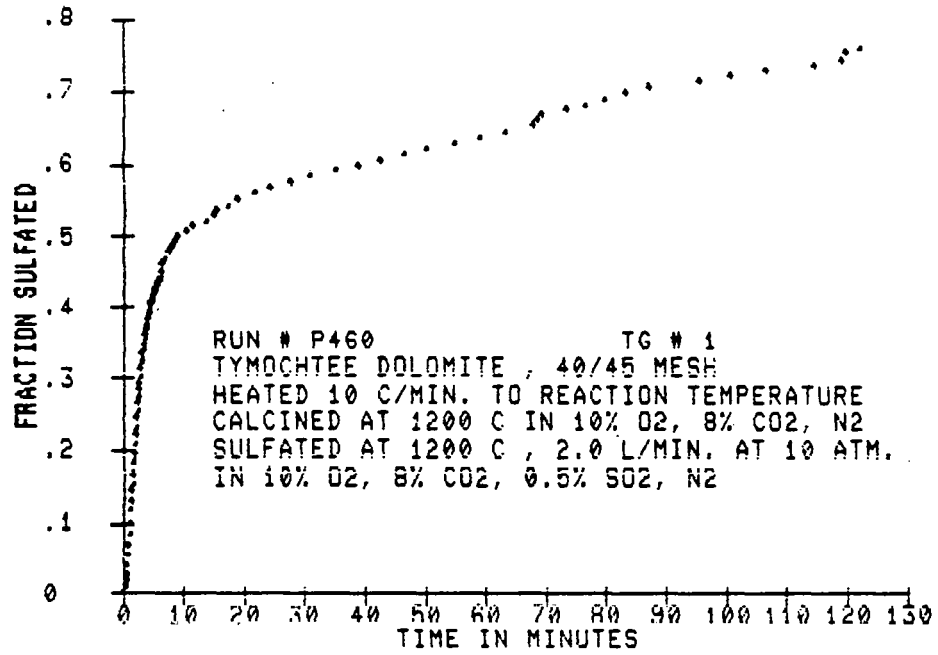
RUN # P459

TEMPERATURE = (1177.25 +/- 1.76) C

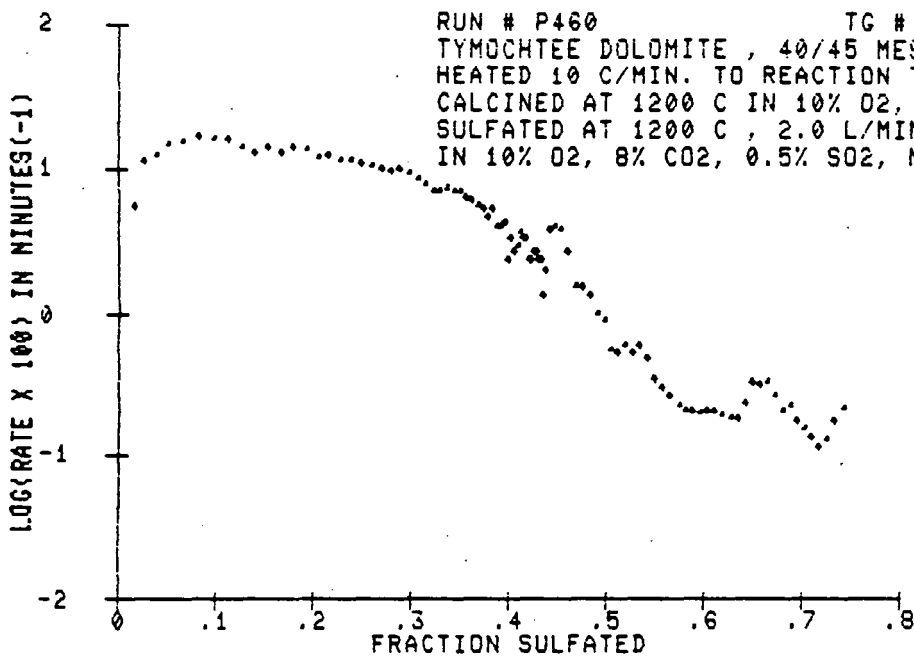
FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.00154	0.30
0.00309	0.40
0.00476	0.50
0.00643	0.60
0.00759	0.70
0.00887	0.80
0.00977	0.90
0.01106	1.00
0.01122	1.10
0.01325	1.20
0.01415	1.30
0.01531	1.40
0.01582	1.50
0.01685	1.60
0.01736	1.70
0.01813	1.80
0.01891	1.90
0.01944	2.00
0.02000	2.10
0.02071	2.20
0.02166	2.30
0.02222	2.40
0.02255	2.50
0.02264	2.60
0.02241	2.70
0.02237	2.80
0.02248	2.90
0.02249	3.00
0.02255	3.10
0.02257	3.20
0.02266	3.30
0.02274	3.40
0.02277	3.50
0.02282	3.60
0.02283	3.70
0.02283	3.80
0.02283	3.90
0.02283	4.00
0.02283	4.10
0.02283	4.20
0.02283	4.30
0.02283	4.40
0.02283	4.50
0.02283	4.60
0.02283	4.70
0.02283	4.80
0.02283	4.90
0.02283	5.00
0.02283	5.10
0.02283	5.20
0.02283	5.30
0.02283	5.40
0.02283	5.50
0.02283	5.60
0.02283	5.70
0.02283	5.80
0.02283	5.90
0.02283	6.00

FRACTION	TIME
0.03215	6.60
0.03280	6.80
0.03344	6.90
0.03421	7.00
0.03485	7.20
0.03550	7.40
0.03601	7.60
0.03666	7.80
0.03730	8.00
0.03794	8.20
0.03846	8.40
0.03936	8.60
0.03974	8.80
0.04038	9.00
0.04103	9.20
0.04180	9.40
0.04233	9.60
0.04300	9.80
0.04334	10.00
0.04377	10.20
0.04424	10.40
0.04476	10.60
0.04504	10.80
0.04582	11.00
0.04746	11.20
0.04797	11.40
0.04862	11.60
0.04926	11.80
0.04990	12.00
0.05042	12.20
0.05106	12.40
0.05133	12.60
0.05166	12.80
0.05200	13.00
0.05233	13.20
0.05266	13.40
0.05299	13.60
0.05333	13.80
0.05366	14.00
0.05400	14.20
0.05433	14.40
0.05466	14.60
0.05500	14.80
0.05533	15.00
0.05566	15.20
0.05600	15.40
0.05633	15.60
0.05666	15.80
0.05700	16.00
0.05733	16.20
0.05766	16.40
0.05800	16.60
0.05833	16.80
0.05866	17.00
0.05900	17.20
0.05933	17.40
0.05966	17.60
0.06000	17.80
0.06033	18.00
0.06066	18.20
0.06100	18.40
0.06133	18.60
0.06166	18.80
0.06200	19.00
0.06233	19.20
0.06266	19.40
0.06300	19.60
0.06333	19.80
0.06366	20.00

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.10718	0.0316	0.02105	0.32226
0.15111	0.0468	0.01745	0.32387
0.14468	0.0615	0.01589	0.33349
0.12541	0.0749	0.01501	0.33416
0.11575	0.0875	0.01286	0.33480
0.11576	0.0990	0.01222	0.33545
0.10932	0.1104	0.01111	0.33606
0.10932	0.1209	0.01062	0.33668
0.10612	0.1320	0.01018	0.33727
0.09002	0.1415	0.00965	0.33794
0.09004	0.1507	0.00815	0.33856
0.08038	0.1590	0.00698	0.33918
0.07073	0.1669	0.00660	0.33979
0.07718	0.1741	0.00543	0.40446
0.06430	0.1813	0.00572	0.41055
0.06753	0.1878	0.00563	0.41172
0.06430	0.1945	0.00688	0.42444
0.05144	0.2001	0.00643	0.43009
0.05467	0.2055	0.00531	0.43668
0.05466	0.2112	0.00429	0.44329
0.04823	0.2163	0.00337	0.44889
0.06109	0.2217	0.00378	0.4545
0.05466	0.2274	0.00355	0.4610
0.05145	0.2328	0.00326	0.4674
0.05787	0.2382	0.00262	0.4738
0.04823	0.2436	0.00200	0.4802
0.04823	0.2482	0.00194	0.4864
0.04501	0.2529	0.00211	0.4923
0.03859	0.2572	0.00184	0.4985
0.03537	0.2608	0.00403	0.5080
0.04180	0.2649	0.00165	0.5142
0.03537	0.2685	0.00127	0.5204
0.02572	0.2714	0.00109	0.5268
0.03359	0.2750	0.00041	0.5333
0.02251	0.2781	0.00105	0.5398
0.03216	0.2809	0.00121	0.5463
0.04180	0.2842	0.00164	0.5528
0.02394	0.2881	0.00188	0.5593
0.03537	0.2909	0.00185	0.5658
0.02572	0.2940	0.00044	0.5723
0.02251	0.2966	0.00043	0.5788
0.01929	0.2986	0.00040	0.5853
0.01929	0.3007	0.00045	0.5918
0.02251	0.3028	0.00191	0.5983
0.02251	0.3051	0.00170	0.6048
0.02251	0.3071	0.00152	0.6113
0.02572	0.3102	0.00149	0.6178
0.02021	0.3136	0.00129	0.6243
0.02251	0.3177		



RUN # P460 TG # 1
TYMOCHTEE DOLOMITE , 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



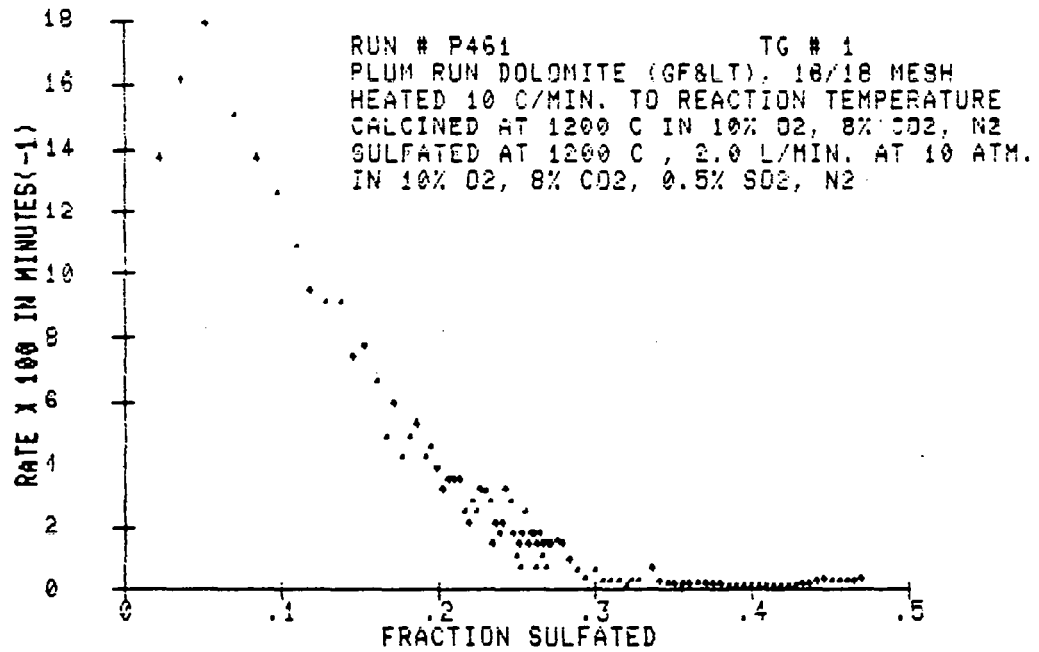
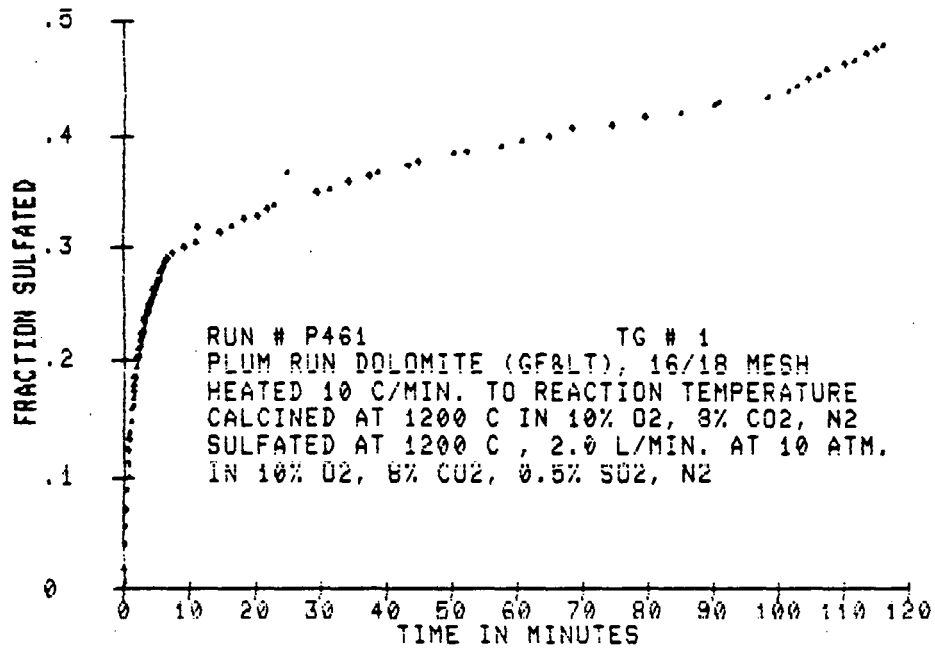
RUN # P460

TEMPERATURE = (1183.87 +/- 2.08) C

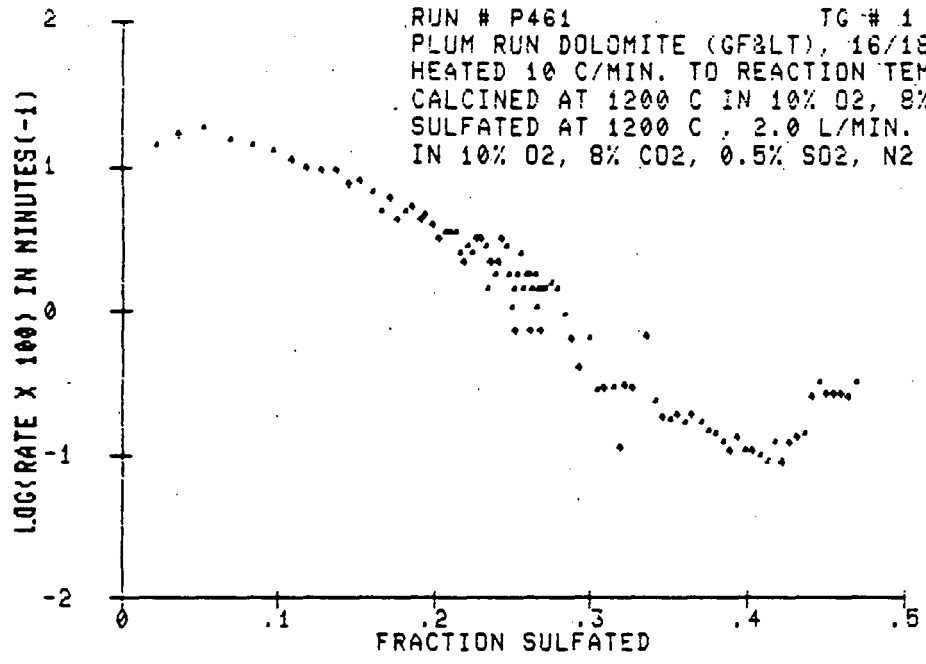
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.4246	5.30
0.00092	0.40	0.4260	5.40
0.00183	0.50	0.4286	5.50
0.00249	0.60	0.4325	5.60
0.00388	0.70	0.4351	5.70
0.00524	0.80	0.4351	5.80
0.00668	0.90	0.4378	5.90
0.00826	1.00	0.4378	6.00
0.00988	1.10	0.4469	6.30
0.01166	1.20	0.4574	6.40
0.01299	1.30	0.4613	6.50
0.01444	1.40	0.4679	6.80
0.01533	1.50	0.4758	7.40
0.01668	1.60	0.4836	8.10
0.01833	1.70	0.4915	8.50
0.01940	1.80	0.4980	9.10
0.02071	1.90	0.4980	9.10
0.02207	2.00	0.5059	10.40
0.02329	2.10	0.5138	11.50
0.02441	2.20	0.5203	13.70
0.02551	2.30	0.5282	15.00
0.02668	2.40	0.5361	15.40
0.02713	2.50	0.5426	17.10
0.02808	2.60	0.5505	18.90
0.02897	2.70	0.5599	21.60
0.02981	2.80	0.5662	24.30
0.03093	2.90	0.5741	27.80
0.03172	3.00	0.5819	31.00
0.03224	3.10	0.5898	35.20
0.03293	3.20	0.5963	39.10
0.03368	3.30	0.6042	42.80
0.03444	3.40	0.6121	46.40
0.03513	3.50	0.6199	50.10
0.03578	3.60	0.6278	54.70
0.03644	3.70	0.6344	58.90
0.03769	3.80	0.6422	63.20
0.03848	3.90	0.6514	67.90
0.03901	4.00	0.6593	68.60
0.03953	4.10	0.6671	69.20
0.04008	4.20	0.6737	70.50
0.04058	4.30	0.6802	76.50
0.04111	4.40	0.6881	79.60
0.04050	4.50	0.6960	83.20
0.04050	4.60	0.7038	87.00
0.04089	4.70	0.7117	95.30
0.04115	4.80	0.7195	100.50
0.04168	4.90	0.7261	106.40
0.04194	5.00	0.7340	114.70
0.04220	5.10	0.7413	119.00
	5.20	0.7523	119.90
		0.7589	121.90

RUN # P460

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.05430	0.0181	0.02294	0.4241
0.10814	0.02386	0.02621	0.4267
0.12123	0.04001	0.02621	0.4294
0.14418	0.05299	0.02294	0.4315
0.15072	0.06766	0.02293	0.4338
0.16054	0.0834	0.01311	0.4357
0.15729	0.0988	0.01966	0.4385
0.15399	0.1143	0.03713	0.4430
0.13763	0.1284	0.03932	0.4482
0.13450	0.1421	0.03768	0.4543
0.13433	0.1554	0.02621	0.4619
0.13433	0.1683	0.01542	0.4692
0.13433	0.1809	0.01507	0.4760
0.13108	0.1940	0.01311	0.4834
0.11467	0.2066	0.01005	0.4910
0.11799	0.2181	0.00887	0.4986
0.11142	0.2296	0.00555	0.5059
0.11140	0.2409	0.00511	0.5132
0.10486	0.2514	0.00603	0.5208
0.10157	0.2619	0.00515	0.5282
0.09500	0.2716	0.00580	0.5355
0.09177	0.2813	0.00477	0.5434
0.09500	0.2904	0.00339	0.5510
0.08642	0.2996	0.00294	0.5586
0.08191	0.3077	0.00260	0.5665
0.07556	0.3159	0.00222	0.5743
0.06888	0.3233	0.00204	0.5817
0.06888	0.3303	0.00201	0.5893
0.07200	0.3371	0.00196	0.5969
0.06888	0.3442	0.00202	0.6045
0.06888	0.3510	0.00202	0.6121
0.06226	0.3575	0.00187	0.6197
0.05633	0.3636	0.00179	0.6273
0.05571	0.3693	0.00178	0.6351
0.05242	0.3748	0.00226	0.6430
0.04558	0.3796	0.00318	0.6509
0.03933	0.3848	0.00305	0.6587
0.03933	0.3890	0.00221	0.6663
0.03933	0.3932	0.00262	0.6737
0.04299	0.3971	0.00206	0.6810
0.02293	0.4005	0.00223	0.6883
0.02293	0.4032	0.00167	0.6960
0.02621	0.4063	0.00151	0.7038
0.02949	0.4094	0.00130	0.7114
0.03604	0.4123	0.00109	0.7190
0.03276	0.4157	0.00127	0.7266
0.03277	0.4189	0.00169	0.7347
0.02293	0.4218	0.00211	0.7426



RUN # P461 TG # 1
PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF<), 16/18 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



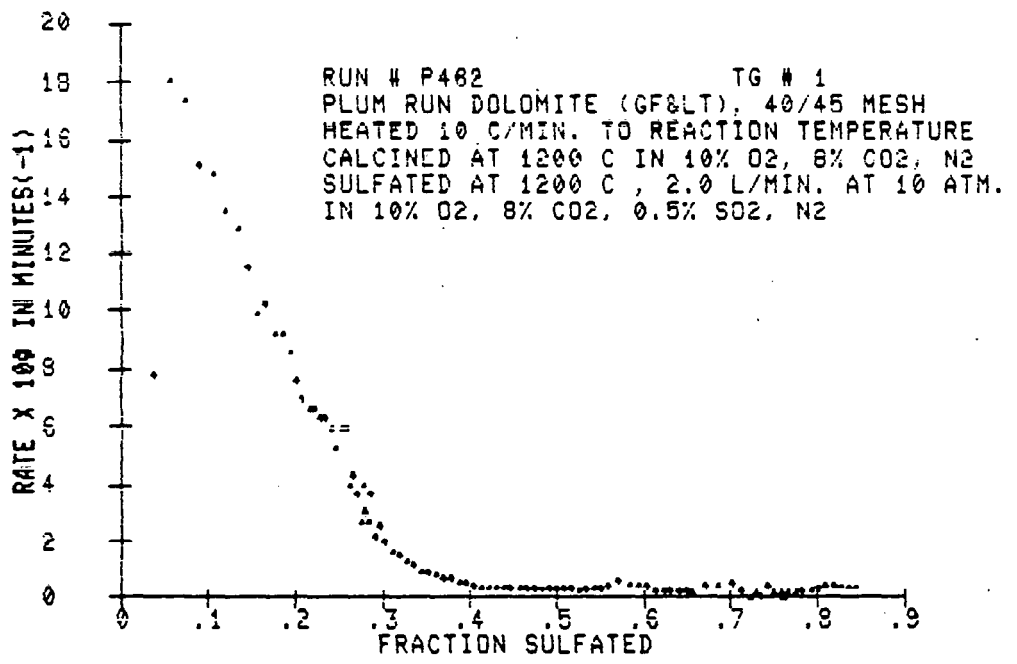
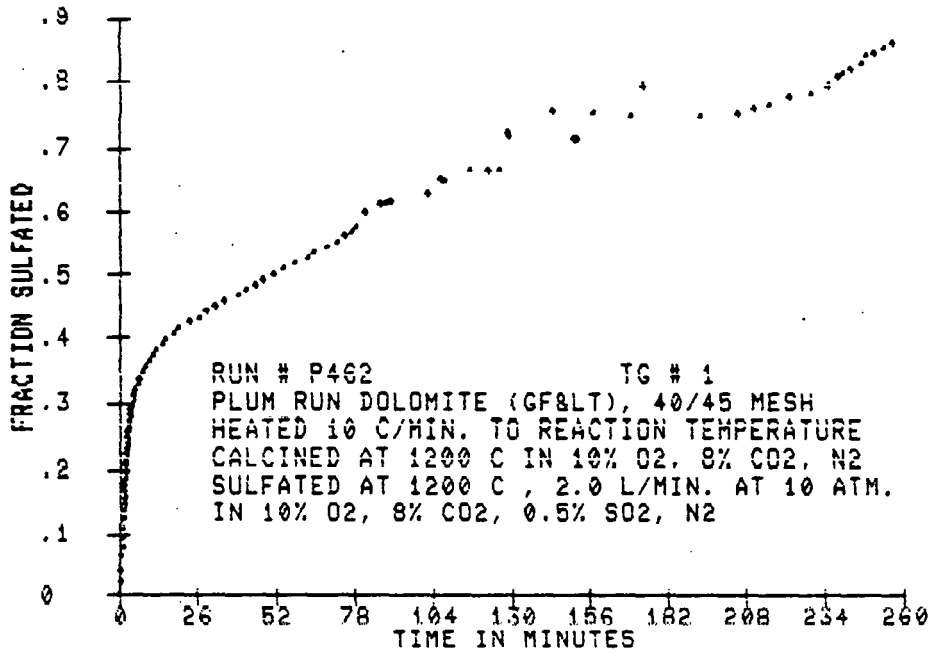
RUN # P461

TEMPERATURE = (1189.08 +/- 0.89) C

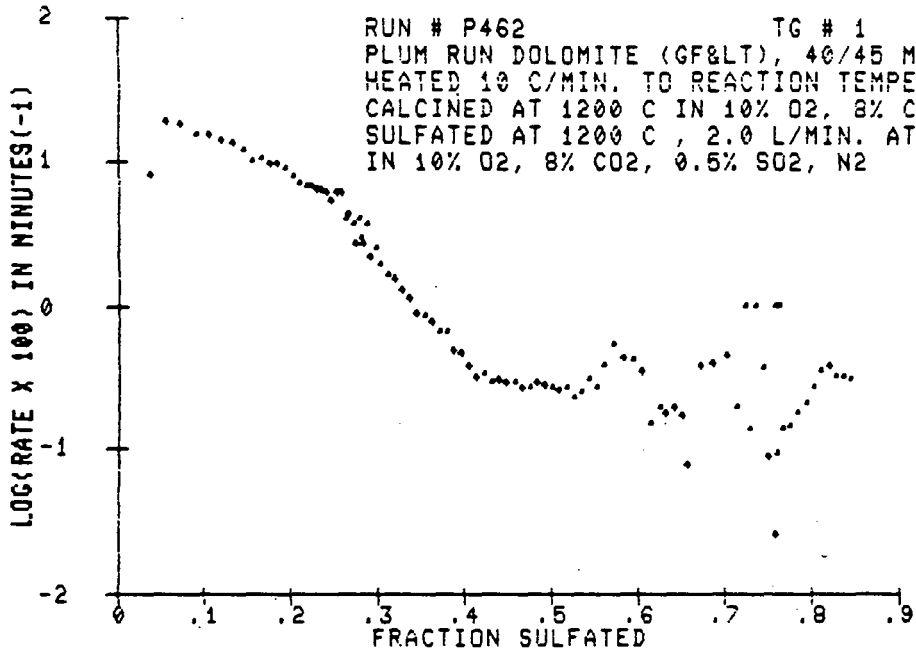
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.2633	5.10
0.0056	0.10	0.2661	5.20
0.0154	0.20	0.2689	5.30
0.0278	0.30	0.2675	5.40
0.0546	0.40	0.2689	5.50
0.0700	0.50	0.2689	5.60
0.0868	0.60	0.2745	5.70
0.0980	0.70	0.2787	6.20
0.1092	0.80	0.2843	6.50
0.1204	0.90	0.2885	7.00
0.1302	1.00	0.2927	7.70
0.1358	1.10	0.2983	9.40
0.1456	1.20	0.3025	11.30
0.1569	1.30	0.3165	11.50
0.1597	1.40	0.3123	14.80
0.1667	1.50	0.3179	16.40
0.1723	1.60	0.3233	18.60
0.1766	1.70	0.3266	20.50
0.1833	1.80	0.3333	21.90
0.1833	1.90	0.3361	22.90
0.1919	2.00	0.3341	24.90
0.1977	2.10	0.3347	25.60
0.2000	2.20	0.3350	31.50
0.2017	2.30	0.3357	34.40
0.2073	2.40	0.3361	37.60
0.2101	2.50	0.3364	38.70
0.2143	2.60	0.3369	43.50
0.2157	2.70	0.3353	45.00
0.2213	2.80	0.3323	50.30
0.2219	2.90	0.3327	52.90
0.2222	3.00	0.3393	57.70
0.2232	3.10	0.3349	60.90
0.2233	3.20	0.3377	65.00
0.2233	3.30	0.4047	68.50
0.2233	3.40	0.4075	74.50
0.2233	3.50	0.4145	79.60
0.2233	3.60	0.4173	85.10
0.2233	3.70	0.4243	90.00
0.2233	3.80	0.4271	90.70
0.2233	3.90	0.4313	98.40
0.2233	4.00	0.4369	101.40
0.2233	4.10	0.4411	102.80
0.2233	4.20	0.4468	104.70
0.2233	4.30	0.4510	106.30
0.2233	4.40	0.4566	107.70
0.2233	4.50	0.4608	110.30
0.2233	4.60	0.4650	111.70
0.2233	4.70	0.4706	113.80
0.2233	4.80	0.4748	115.00
0.2233	4.90	0.4790	116.10
0.2233	5.00		

RUN # P461

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.13654	0.02227	0.01751	0.2647
0.16107	0.0367	0.01050	0.2658
0.17855	0.05229	0.01401	0.2669
0.15054	0.06955	0.00700	0.2681
0.13656	0.08337	0.01400	0.2697
0.12603	0.09699	0.01400	0.2717
0.10855	0.10900	0.01541	0.2751
0.09453	0.11888	0.01401	0.2790
0.09103	0.12883	0.00910	0.2837
0.09104	0.13788	0.00613	0.2885
0.07352	0.14556	0.00379	0.2933
0.07703	0.15299	0.00622	0.2997
0.06652	0.16002	0.00276	0.3045
0.04901	0.16644	0.00280	0.3095
0.05953	0.1717	0.00288	0.3145
0.04201	0.1765	0.00109	0.3193
0.04902	0.1815	0.00296	0.3227
0.05251	0.18655	0.00280	0.3274
0.04201	0.1913	0.00645	0.3336
0.04552	0.1949	0.00231	0.3414
0.03851	0.1997	0.00175	0.3462
0.03150	0.2033	0.00170	0.3507
0.03501	0.2067	0.00185	0.3557
0.03501	0.2098	0.00185	0.3597
0.03501	0.2137	0.00163	0.3602
0.02451	0.2162	0.00185	0.3652
0.02101	0.2188	0.00165	0.3706
0.02301	0.2213	0.00144	0.3750
0.02451	0.2244	0.00138	0.3801
0.03151	0.2266	0.00123	0.3851
0.03151	0.2297	0.00105	0.3896
0.03301	0.2328	0.00130	0.3941
0.01400	0.2347	0.00108	0.3989
0.02101	0.2367	0.00105	0.4039
0.01751	0.2386	0.00098	0.4084
0.03101	0.2409	0.00091	0.4137
0.03151	0.2431	0.00122	0.4182
0.03801	0.2462	0.00089	0.4239
0.01750	0.2479	0.00120	0.4274
0.01050	0.2496	0.00131	0.4322
0.01400	0.2512	0.00140	0.4367
0.00700	0.2524	0.00248	0.4414
0.01750	0.2532	0.00311	0.4465
0.02451	0.2554	0.00261	0.4512
0.01401	0.2574	0.00260	0.4560
0.01750	0.2588	0.00261	0.4608
0.01751	0.2605	0.00249	0.4655
0.00700	0.2619	0.00314	0.4700
0.01400	0.2630		



RUN # P462 TG # 1
PLUM RUN DOLOMITE (GF<), 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P462

TEMPERATURE = (1175.84 +/- 1.75) C

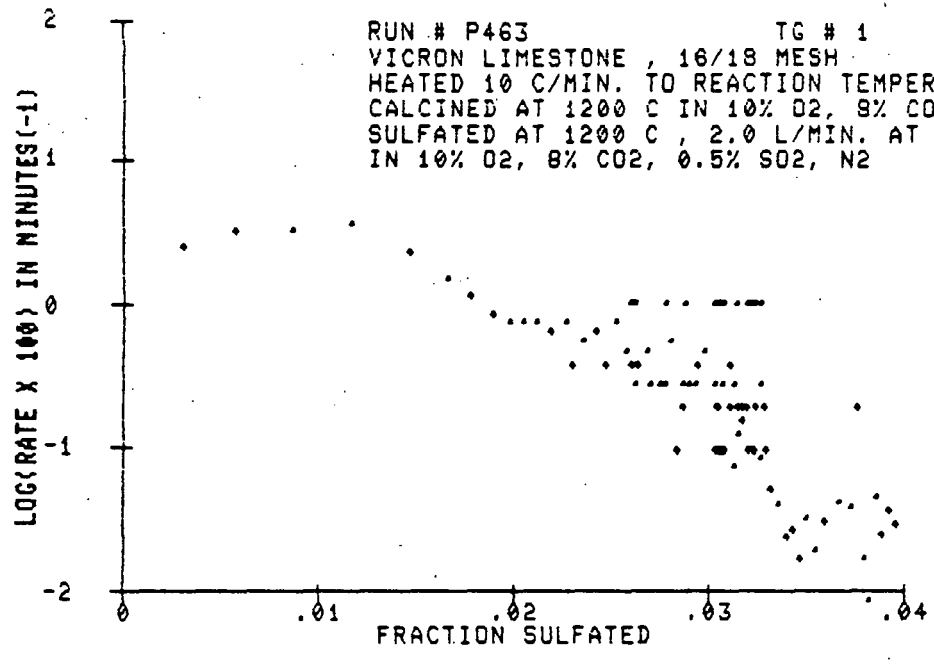
FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.0197	0.70
0.0367	0.80
0.0616	0.90
0.0773	1.00
0.0918	1.10
0.1062	1.20
0.1219	1.30
0.1363	1.40
0.1455	1.50
0.1573	1.60
0.1678	1.70
0.1756	1.80
0.1861	1.90
0.1940	2.00
0.2045	2.10
0.2097	2.20
0.2163	2.30
0.2211	2.40
0.2259	2.50
0.2312	2.60
0.2359	2.70
0.2412	2.80
0.2464	2.90
0.2514	3.00
0.2569	3.10
0.2618	3.20
0.2670	3.30
0.2739	3.40
0.2792	3.50
0.2855	3.60
0.2917	3.70
0.2985	3.80
0.3049	3.90
0.3102	4.00
0.3168	4.10
0.3232	4.20
0.3295	4.30
0.3355	4.40
0.3417	4.50
0.3479	4.60
0.3541	4.70
0.3603	4.80
0.3661	4.90
0.3718	5.00
0.3770	5.10
0.3825	5.20
0.3879	5.30
0.3932	5.40
0.3985	5.50
0.4038	5.60
0.4090	5.70
0.4141	5.80
0.4192	5.90
0.4243	6.00

FRACTION	TIME
0.4391	328.60
0.4483	322.00
0.4561	334.80
0.4666	339.30
0.4758	41.40
0.4824	45.10
0.4902	47.70
0.4994	51.00
0.5099	54.10
0.5164	58.00
0.5256	62.10
0.5348	64.30
0.5426	68.80
0.5505	72.00
0.5623	74.40
0.5675	76.60
0.5767	78.00
0.5990	81.30
0.6121	86.50
0.6147	88.10
0.6160	89.70
0.6292	102.00
0.6501	106.60
0.6475	107.40
0.6645	116.00
0.6619	122.40
0.6645	125.90
0.7235	128.20
0.7157	129.30
0.7537	143.35
0.7117	150.85
0.7130	151.75
0.7524	156.70
0.7471	169.30
0.7917	179.35
0.7471	192.35
0.7511	205.30
0.7576	210.70
0.7655	222.20
0.7746	222.40
0.7825	222.00
0.7917	222.00
0.8048	222.00
0.8100	222.80
0.8179	222.00
0.8284	222.80
0.8402	222.80
0.8428	222.00
0.8520	222.00
0.8599	222.00

RUN # P462

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.07733	0.0391	0.00294	0.4391
0.18022	0.0574	0.00280	0.4480
0.17369	0.0747	0.00287	0.4572
0.15073	0.0918	0.00260	0.4658
0.14747	0.1067	0.00264	0.4742
0.13434	0.1203	0.00280	0.4829
0.12779	0.1334	0.00268	0.4915
0.11470	0.1458	0.00264	0.4997
0.09830	0.1565	0.00246	0.5083
0.10159	0.1665	0.00266	0.5172
0.09175	0.1762	0.00233	0.5259
0.09175	0.1856	0.00243	0.5340
0.08521	0.1940	0.00298	0.5432
0.07536	0.2021	0.00266	0.5516
0.06882	0.2092	0.00370	0.5599
0.06553	0.2165	0.00521	0.5712
0.06553	0.2238	0.00412	0.5835
0.06227	0.2291	0.00410	0.5940
0.06226	0.2351	0.00336	0.6037
0.05899	0.2417	0.00146	0.6142
0.05243	0.2469	0.00189	0.6244
0.05898	0.2527	0.00170	0.6315
0.05899	0.2585	0.00184	0.6415
0.03932	0.2632	0.00161	0.6506
0.04260	0.2671	0.00075	0.6577
0.03604	0.2716	0.00365	0.6724
0.02621	0.2747	0.00384	0.6860
0.03933	0.2779	0.00433	0.7039
0.02949	0.2810	0.00189	0.7138
0.02622	0.2842	- .00045	0.7235
0.03604	0.2873	0.00134	0.7293
0.02130	0.2913	- .00025	0.7355
0.02490	0.2968	0.00355	0.7432
0.01922	0.3033	0.00084	0.7503
0.01622	0.3112	- .00003	0.7579
0.01490	0.3193	0.00025	0.7589
0.01262	0.3277	- .00063	0.7626
0.01106	0.3363	0.00091	0.7592
0.00862	0.3450	0.00133	0.7663
0.00843	0.3524	0.00140	0.7744
0.00757	0.3620	0.00172	0.7838
0.00655	0.3707	0.00203	0.7927
0.00655	0.3791	0.00262	0.8014
0.00473	0.3877	0.00340	0.8106
0.00448	0.3961	0.00369	0.8203
0.00363	0.4048	0.00312	0.8279
0.00307	0.4131	0.00316	0.8362
0.00325	0.4218	0.00300	0.8446
0.00285	0.4304		

RUN # P463 TG # 1
VICRON LIMESTONE , 16/18 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



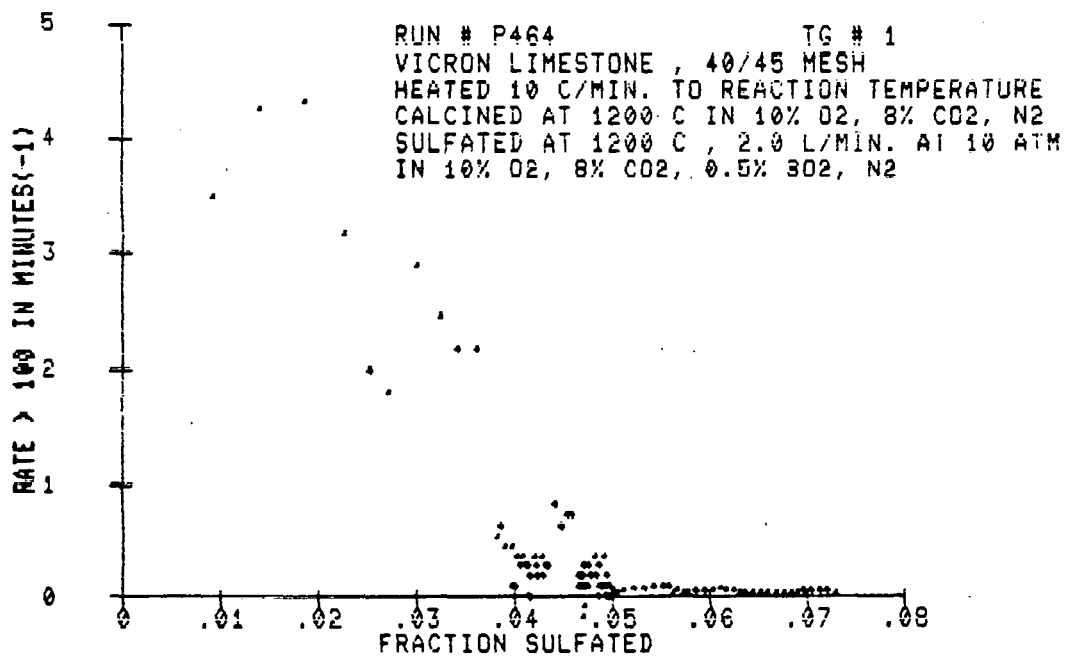
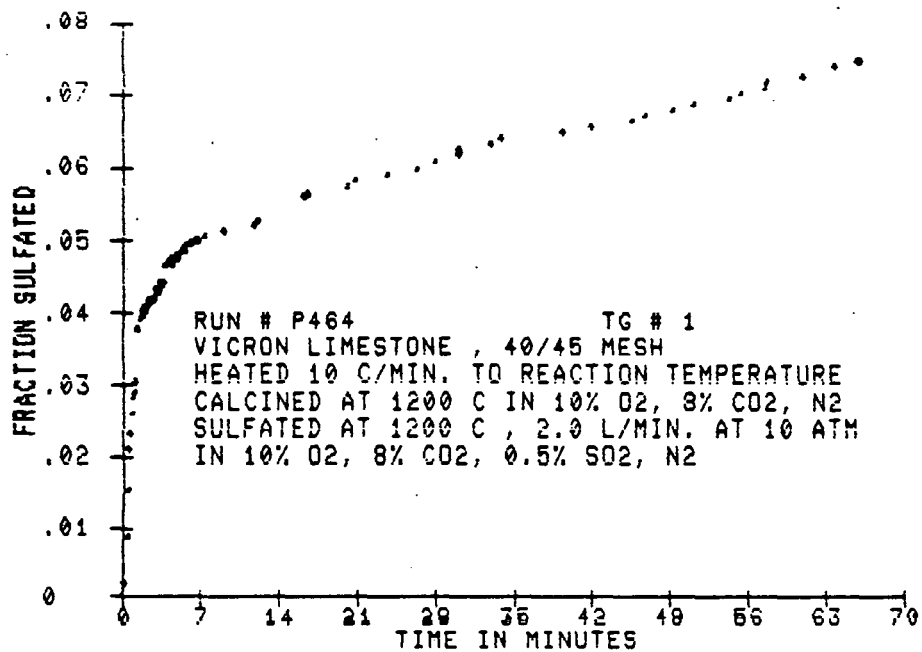
RUN # P463

TEMPERATURE = (1189.94 +/- 1.73) C

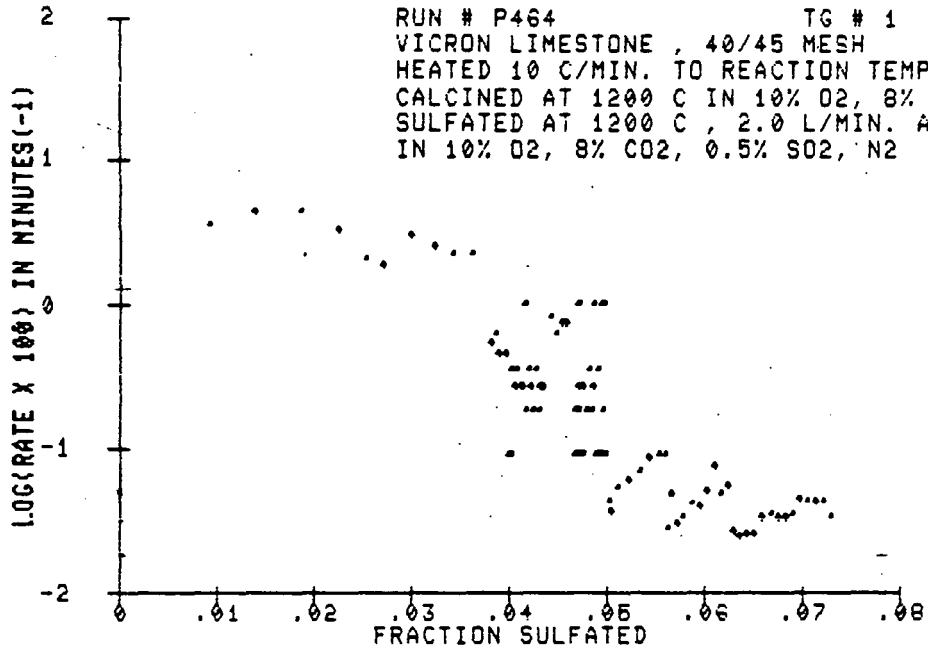
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.03005	5.00
0.00007	0.10	0.03002	5.10
0.00022	0.20	0.03002	5.20
0.00033	0.30	0.03005	5.30
0.00096	0.40	0.03009	5.40
0.01332	0.50	0.03009	5.50
0.01511	0.60	0.03009	5.60
0.01773	0.70	0.03009	5.70
0.01844	0.80	0.03133	5.80
0.01911	0.90	0.03324	5.90
0.01995	1.00	0.03316	6.00
0.02006	1.10	0.03316	6.10
0.02013	1.20	0.03320	6.20
0.02221	1.30	0.03324	6.30
0.02224	1.40	0.03324	6.40
0.02233	1.50	0.03320	6.50
0.02243	1.60	0.03330	6.60
0.02235	1.70	0.03327	6.70
0.02246	1.80	0.03327	6.80
0.02257	1.90	0.03333	6.90
0.02255	2.00	0.03331	7.00
0.02266	2.10	0.03335	7.10
0.02266	2.20	0.03335	7.20
0.02266	2.30	0.03109	7.30
0.02277	2.40	0.03109	7.40
0.02257	2.50	0.03109	7.50
0.02261	2.60	0.03009	7.60
0.02257	2.70	0.03166	7.70
0.02272	2.80	0.03166	7.90
0.02272	2.90	0.03324	8.40
0.02280	3.00	0.03324	8.60
0.02288	3.10	0.03335	9.70
0.02288	3.20	0.03346	10.10
0.02290	3.30	0.03346	12.80
0.02290	3.40	0.03346	13.20
0.02299	3.50	0.03346	14.40
0.02299	3.60	0.03355	14.60
0.02299	3.70	0.03355	17.20
0.02299	3.80	0.03360	18.90
0.02299	3.90	0.03364	19.90
0.02305	4.00	0.03379	24.00
0.02302	4.10	0.03383	24.20
0.02302	4.20	0.03399	24.60
0.02302	4.30	0.03379	24.80
0.02302	4.40	0.03386	24.40
0.02313	4.50	0.04001	28.60
0.02313	4.60	0.03997	28.60
0.02302	4.70	0.03997	33.30
0.02302	4.80	0.04001	33.60
0.02305	4.90		

RUN # P463

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.02391	0.0032	0.00000	0.0303
0.03127	0.0058	0.00000	0.0304
0.03218	0.0087	0.00092	0.0305
0.03494	0.0117	0.00184	0.0305
0.02207	0.0147	0.00092	0.0306
0.01471	0.0166	0.00092	0.0307
0.01103	0.0179	0.00092	0.0309
0.00827	0.0190	0.00368	0.0312
0.00736	0.0198	0.00276	0.0313
0.00736	0.0205	0.00184	0.0316
0.00736	0.0212	0.00184	0.0318
0.00644	0.0219	0.00000	0.0320
0.00736	0.0227	0.00184	0.0320
0.00368	0.0231	0.00092	0.0321
0.00552	0.0236	0.00000	0.0321
0.00644	0.0243	0.00092	0.0323
0.00368	0.0248	0.00092	0.0324
0.00736	0.0252	0.00184	0.0324
0.00460	0.0258	0.00276	0.0327
0.00276	0.0263	0.00184	0.0330
0.00000	0.0263	0.00092	0.0330
-0.00184	0.0263	-0.00460	0.0327
-0.00092	0.0262	-0.00460	0.0324
-0.00276	0.0260	-0.00552	0.0320
0.00368	0.0261	-0.00552	0.0315
0.00368	0.0264	0.00184	0.0312
0.00460	0.0268	0.00074	0.0313
0.00276	0.0270	0.00123	0.0316
0.00276	0.0275	0.00147	0.0318
0.00276	0.0277	0.00092	0.0323
0.00000	0.0279	0.00084	0.0327
0.00552	0.0281	0.00050	0.0332
0.00092	0.0285	0.00040	0.0336
0.00276	0.0287	0.00023	0.0341
0.00184	0.0288	0.00027	0.0344
-0.00184	0.0288	0.00017	0.0347
0.00276	0.0290	0.00032	0.0350
0.00276	0.0293	0.00013	0.0355
0.00368	0.0295	0.00030	0.0360
0.00460	0.0298	0.00042	0.0367
0.00276	0.0303	0.00039	0.0373
0.00184	0.0306	0.00184	0.0377
0.00276	0.0307	0.00017	0.0380
0.00092	0.0308	0.00009	0.0383
-0.00184	0.0308	0.00046	0.0386
-0.00104	0.0307	0.00025	0.0389
-0.00184	0.0306	0.00036	0.0393
-0.00092	0.0304	0.00029	0.0396



RUN # P464 TG # 1
VICRON LIMESTONE , 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



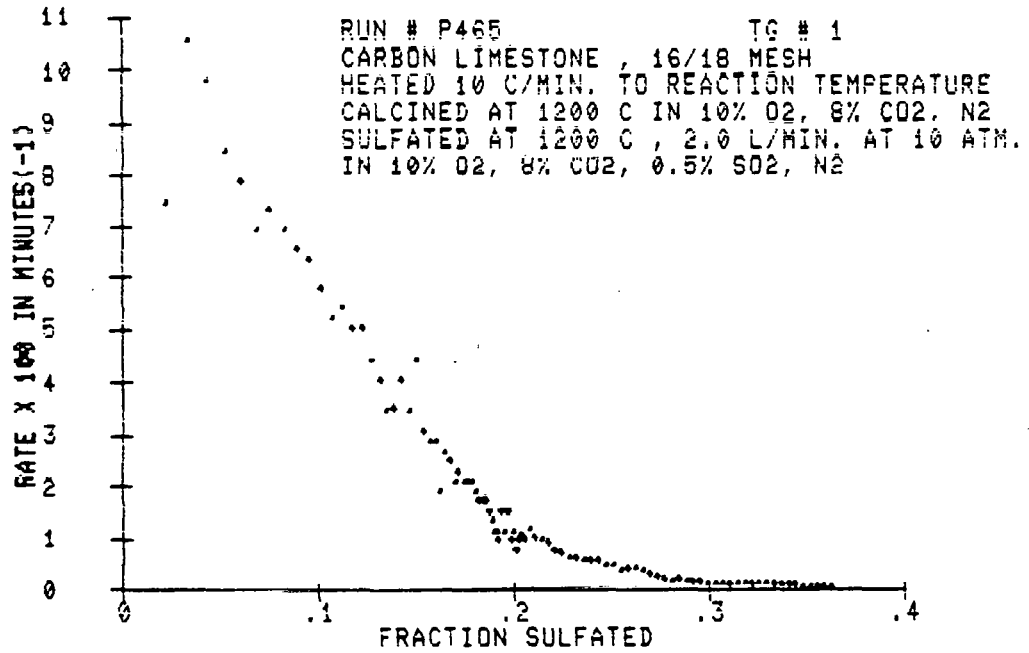
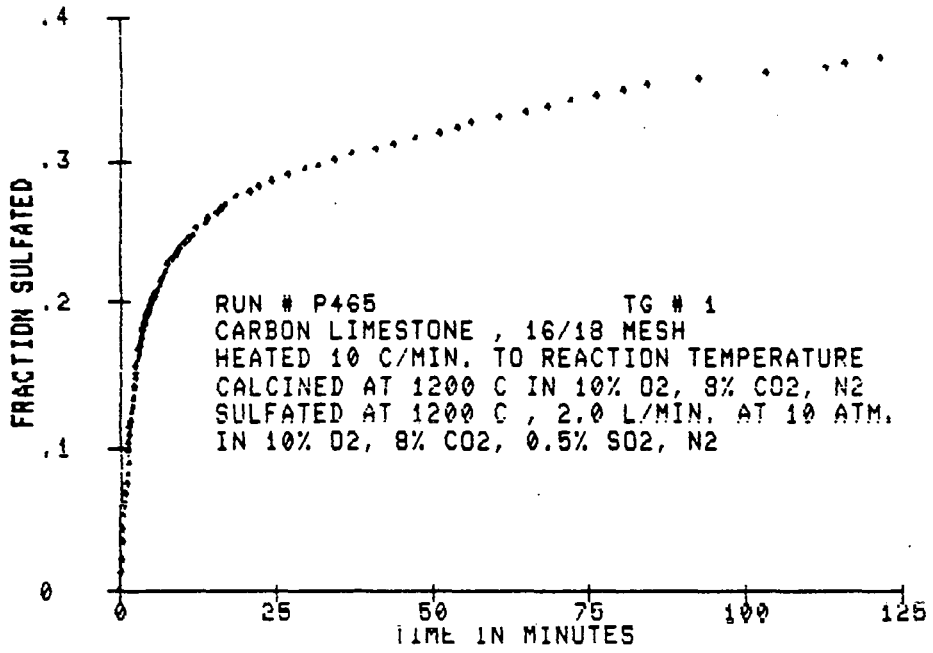
RUN # P464

TEMPERATURE = (1201.33 +/- 0.05) C

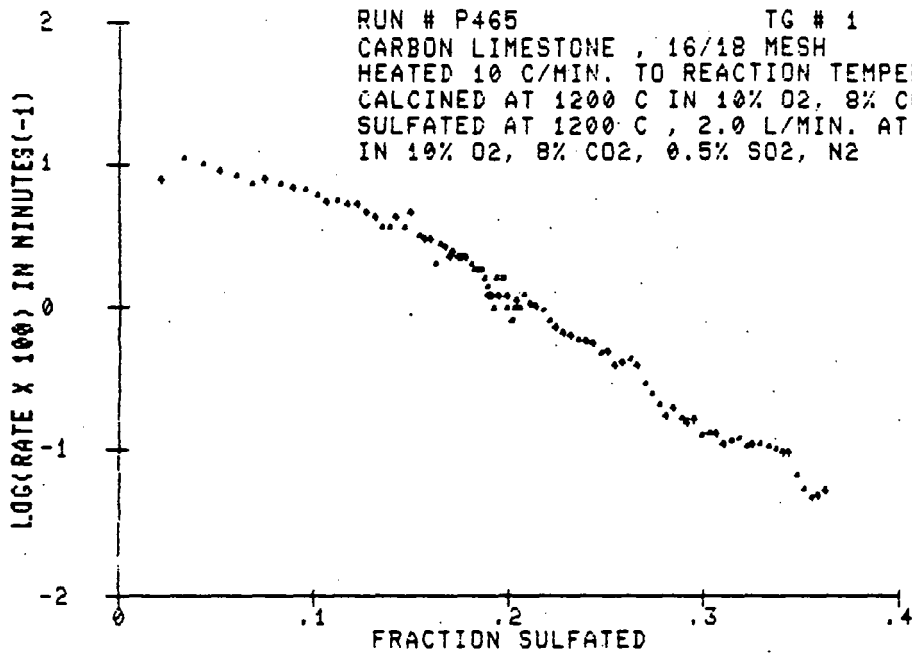
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00	0.04822	0.00
0.00018	0.20	0.04822	0.30
0.00086	0.40	0.04899	0.40
0.01555	0.50	0.04899	0.50
0.02209	0.60	0.04933	0.60
0.02330	0.70	0.04822	0.70
0.02359	0.80	0.04933	0.80
0.02381	0.90	0.04933	0.90
0.02388	1.00	0.04977	0.00
0.03002	1.10	0.04977	0.10
0.03374	1.20	0.04933	0.20
0.03378	1.30	0.04977	0.30
0.03374	1.40	0.04977	0.40
0.03389	1.50	0.04977	0.50
0.03396	1.60	0.05000	0.60
0.04003	1.70	0.05000	0.70
0.03392	1.80	0.04977	0.80
0.04007	1.90	0.05004	0.90
0.03399	2.00	0.05111	0.00
0.04007	2.10	0.05118	0.10
0.04007	2.20	0.05118	0.20
0.04117	2.30	0.05118	0.30
0.04114	2.40	0.05118	0.40
0.04117	2.50	0.05118	0.50
0.04117	2.60	0.05118	0.60
0.04117	2.70	0.05118	0.70
0.04221	2.80	0.05118	0.80
0.04117	2.90	0.05118	0.90
0.04222	3.00	0.05118	0.00
0.04228	3.10	0.05118	0.10
0.04228	3.20	0.05118	0.20
0.04332	3.30	0.06004	0.30
0.04339	3.40	0.06115	0.40
0.04339	3.50	0.06115	0.50
0.04339	3.60	0.06115	0.60
0.04339	3.70	0.06115	0.70
0.04339	3.80	0.06115	0.80
0.04339	3.90	0.06115	0.90
0.04339	4.00	0.06115	0.00
0.04339	4.10	0.06115	0.10
0.04339	4.20	0.06115	0.20
0.04339	4.30	0.06115	0.30
0.04339	4.40	0.06115	0.40
0.04339	4.50	0.06115	0.50
0.04339	4.60	0.06115	0.60
0.04339	4.70	0.06115	0.70
0.04339	4.80	0.06115	0.80
0.04339	4.90	0.06115	0.90
0.04339	5.00	0.06115	0.00
0.04339	5.10	0.06115	0.10

RUN # P464

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.03478	0.0094	0.00360	0.0482
0.04246	0.0140	0.00180	0.0485
0.04317	0.0188	0.00270	0.0487
0.03149	0.0227	0.00000	0.0487
0.01979	0.0253	0.00090	0.0489
0.01799	0.0272	0.00090	0.0490
0.02878	0.0301	0.00090	0.0491
0.02428	0.0325	0.00360	0.0492
0.02159	0.0343	0.00000	0.0494
0.02159	0.0353	0.00090	0.0495
0.00540	0.0382	0.00000	0.0496
0.00630	0.0388	0.00000	0.0496
0.00450	0.0391	0.00180	0.0497
0.00450	0.0397	0.00090	0.0498
0.00090	0.0399	0.00000	0.0498
0.00090	0.0402	0.00090	0.0499
0.00360	0.0402	0.00043	0.0502
0.00270	0.0407	0.00036	0.0506
0.00360	0.0409	0.00054	0.0511
0.00270	0.0412	0.00061	0.0523
0.00270	0.0414	0.00070	0.0535
0.00000	0.0417	0.00084	0.0544
0.00180	0.0417	0.00090	0.0553
0.00000	0.0418	0.00090	0.0561
0.00360	0.0421	0.00028	0.0563
0.00270	0.0422	0.00049	0.0567
0.00180	0.0425	0.00030	0.0573
0.00360	0.0427	0.00033	0.0579
0.00180	0.0432	0.00042	0.0587
0.00270	0.0433	0.00039	0.0596
0.00270	0.0435	0.00051	0.0604
0.00809	0.0443	0.00074	0.0611
0.00630	0.0449	0.00049	0.0618
0.00720	0.0455	0.00055	0.0625
0.00180	0.0461	0.00027	0.0630
0.00090	0.0467	0.00025	0.0637
0.00180	0.0468	0.00026	0.0645
0.00180	0.0470	0.00025	0.0653
0.00180	0.0471	0.00033	0.0661
0.00180	0.0471	0.00035	0.0669
0.00090	0.0471	0.00033	0.0676
0.00090	0.0473	0.00033	0.0684
0.00090	0.0472	0.00035	0.0691
0.00270	0.0472	0.00044	0.0698
0.00090	0.0474	0.00044	0.0705
0.00090	0.0476	0.00043	0.0714
0.00270	0.0477	0.00043	0.0722
0.00180	0.0479	0.00034	0.0730



RUN # P465 TG # 1
CARBON LIMESTONE , 16/18 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P465

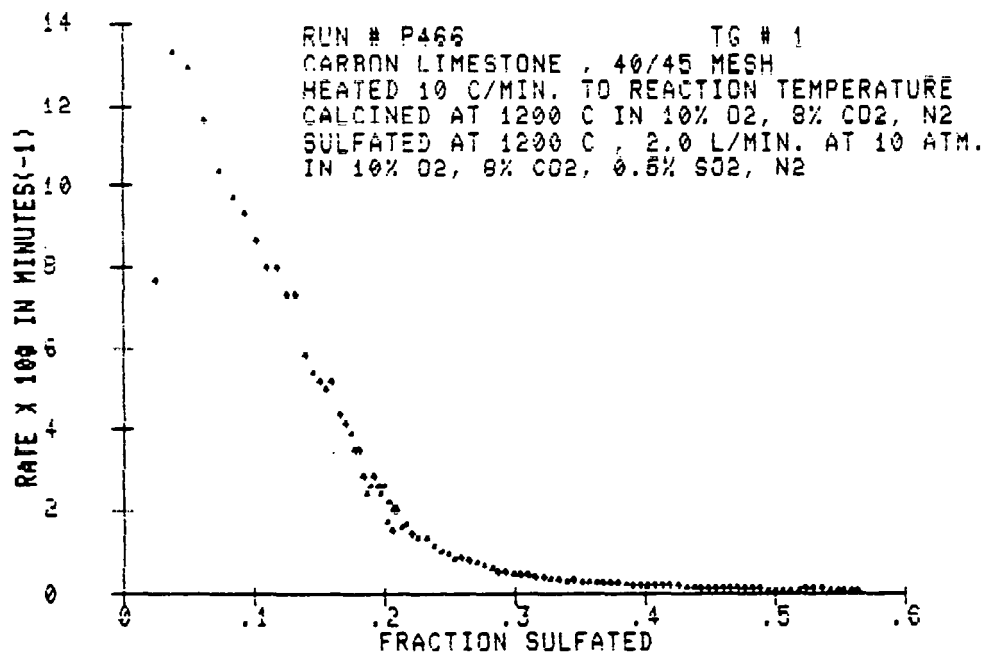
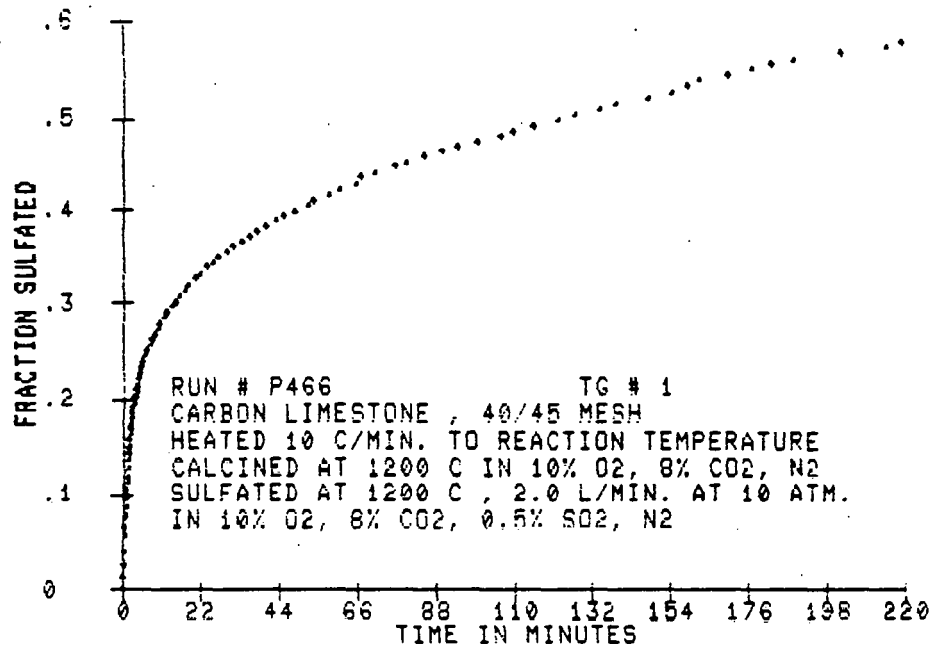
TEMPERATURE = (1193.53 +/- 1.96) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.0123	0.30
0.0216	0.40
0.0346	0.50
0.0446	0.60
0.0547	0.70
0.0608	0.80
0.0685	0.90
0.0762	1.00
0.0824	1.10
0.0901	1.20
0.0962	1.30
0.1024	1.40
0.1078	1.50
0.1132	1.60
0.1170	1.70
0.1239	1.80
0.1278	1.90
0.1332	2.00
0.1347	2.10
0.1401	2.20
0.1416	2.30
0.1470	2.40
0.1509	2.50
0.1539	2.60
0.1593	2.70
0.1624	2.80
0.1635	2.90
0.1670	3.00
0.1701	3.10
0.1724	3.20
0.1740	3.30
0.1763	3.40
0.1786	3.50
0.1809	3.60
0.1824	3.70
0.1840	3.80
0.1855	3.90
0.1878	4.00
0.1894	4.10
0.1909	4.20
0.1909	4.30
0.1924	4.40
0.1940	4.50
0.1940	4.60
0.1971	4.70
0.1971	4.80
0.2001	4.90
0.2001	5.00

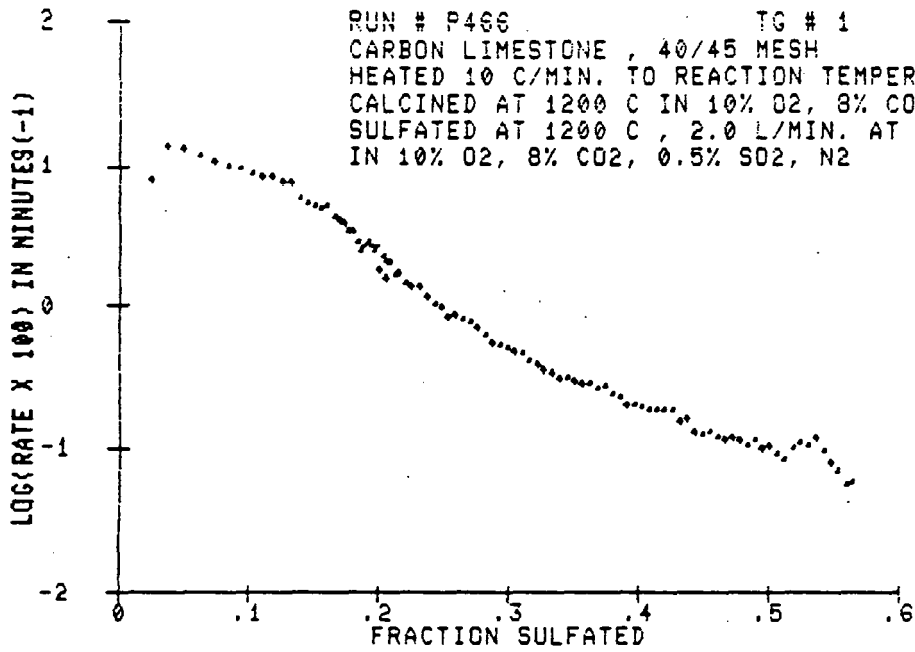
FRACTION	TIME
0.2009	5.20
0.2017	5.30
0.2032	5.40
0.2032	5.50
0.2048	5.60
0.2071	5.80
0.2109	6.00
0.2140	6.40
0.2171	6.80
0.2209	7.20
0.2248	7.70
0.2286	8.30
0.2325	9.00
0.2363	9.60
0.2402	10.20
0.2440	11.00
0.2471	11.60
0.2509	12.30
0.2556	13.50
0.2586	14.10
0.2633	15.60
0.2663	16.20
0.2694	16.80
0.2748	17.30
0.2771	18.00
0.2810	18.20
0.2848	19.40
0.2887	20.90
0.2933	22.50
0.2956	23.50
0.2994	24.10
0.3040	25.90
0.3071	26.80
0.3110	28.60
0.3156	29.10
0.3187	30.90
0.3218	32.50
0.3256	34.00
0.3294	35.60
0.3333	37.00
0.3371	38.30
0.3418	41.80
0.3448	46.10
0.3479	50.40
0.3518	54.10
0.3556	59.50
0.3595	103.00
0.3633	112.80
0.3672	116.00
0.3710	121.60

RUN # P465

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.07441	0.0226	0.00770	0.2012
0.10585	0.0336	0.00770	0.2018
0.09814	0.0433	0.00962	0.2027
0.08468	0.0527	0.01078	0.2040
0.07889	0.0610	0.00962	0.2058
0.06927	0.0685	0.01197	0.2080
0.07313	0.0756	0.01026	0.2108
0.06927	0.0827	0.00990	0.2140
0.06543	0.0894	0.00924	0.2175
0.06350	0.0958	0.00770	0.2211
0.05773	0.1019	0.00700	0.2248
0.05196	0.1073	0.00641	0.2286
0.05388	0.1128	0.00616	0.2325
0.05004	0.1179	0.00570	0.2363
0.05003	0.1230	0.00563	0.2400
0.04426	0.1273	0.00542	0.2437
0.04041	0.1319	0.00467	0.2475
0.03464	0.1355	0.00472	0.2512
0.03464	0.1393	0.00385	0.2549
0.04041	0.1429	0.00395	0.2588
0.03464	0.1467	0.00420	0.2625
0.04426	0.1506	0.00385	0.2663
0.03079	0.1541	0.00287	0.2700
0.02887	0.1572	0.00244	0.2737
0.02886	0.1601	0.00205	0.2774
0.01924	0.1627	0.00161	0.2813
0.02694	0.1649	0.00184	0.2850
0.02502	0.1675	0.00157	0.2887
0.02117	0.1698	0.00149	0.2923
0.02309	0.1720	0.00154	0.2962
0.02117	0.1743	0.00123	0.2999
0.02117	0.1764	0.00127	0.3034
0.02117	0.1784	0.00124	0.3074
0.01925	0.1804	0.00104	0.3113
0.01732	0.1823	0.00112	0.3148
0.01732	0.1841	0.00118	0.3185
0.01732	0.1858	0.00103	0.3222
0.01539	0.1874	0.00106	0.3258
0.01347	0.1887	0.00107	0.3294
0.01155	0.1901	0.00102	0.3331
0.01155	0.1914	0.00099	0.3367
0.00962	0.1923	0.00093	0.3410
0.01539	0.1937	0.00093	0.3447
0.01155	0.1949	0.00067	0.3484
0.01539	0.1964	0.00054	0.3519
0.01539	0.1977	0.00048	0.3556
0.00962	0.1991	0.00048	0.3595
0.01155	0.2000	0.00053	0.3633



RUN # P466 TG # 1
CARBON LIMESTONE , 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



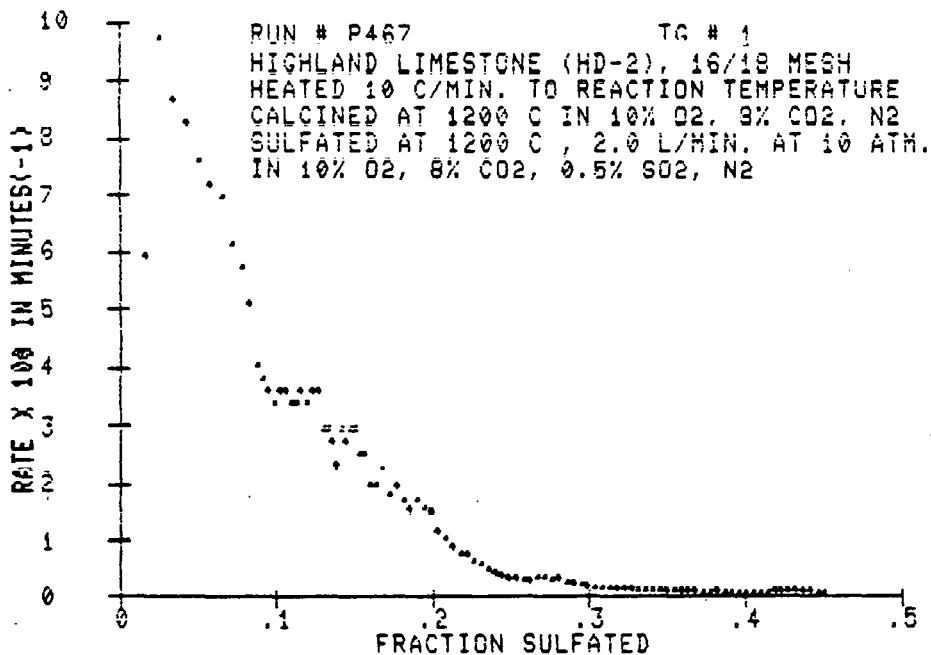
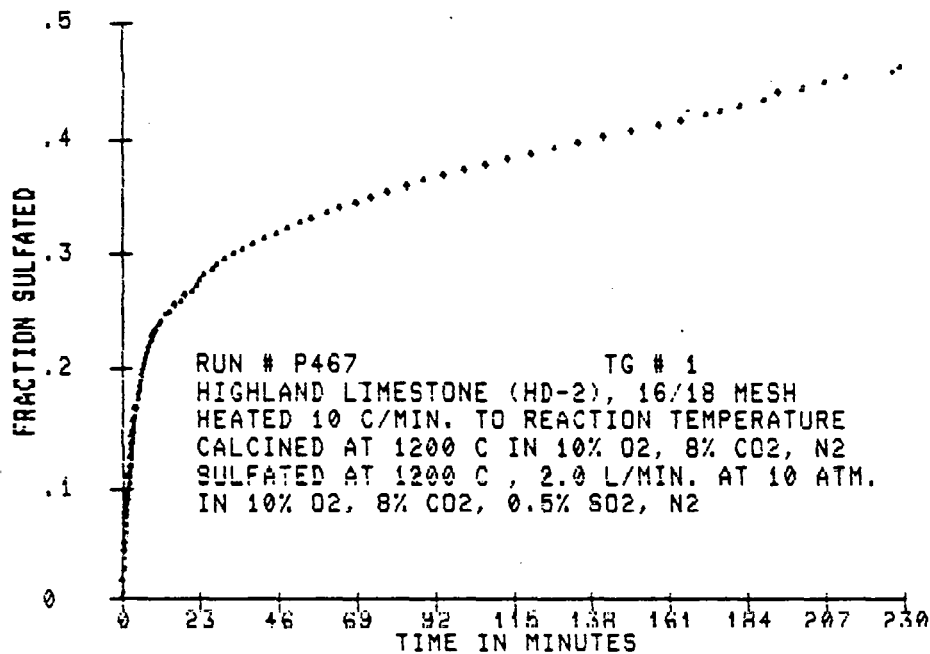
RUN # P466

TEMPERATURE = (1190.09 +/- 1.90) C

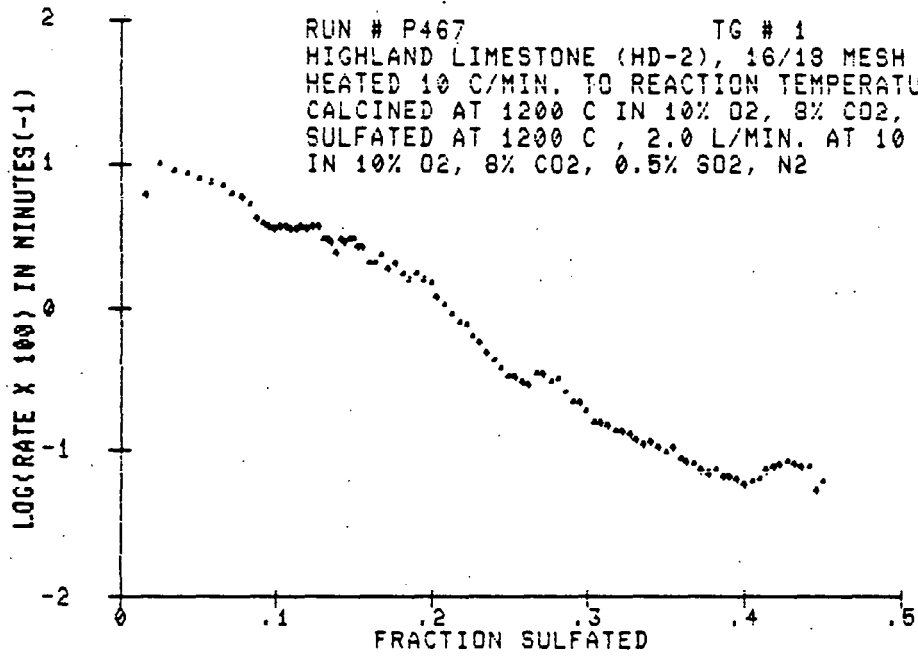
FRACTION	TIME	FRACTION	TIME
0.0000	0.00	0.2949	13.60
0.0112	0.40	0.2992	14.70
0.0241	0.50	0.3052	15.70
0.0378	0.60	0.3112	17.10
0.0533	0.70	0.3164	18.30
0.0645	0.80	0.3232	20.10
0.0757	0.90	0.3284	21.60
0.0843	1.00	0.3344	23.40
0.0946	1.10	0.3396	25.20
0.1032	1.20	0.3456	27.00
0.1132	1.30	0.3516	29.90
0.1186	1.40	0.3568	30.90
0.1264	1.50	0.3628	33.50
0.1350	1.60	0.3688	35.60
0.1419	1.70	0.3740	37.60
0.1479	1.80	0.3800	40.00
0.1499	1.90	0.3869	42.60
0.1556	2.00	0.3911	44.70
0.1672	2.10	0.3977	48.00
0.1700	2.20	0.4032	50.00
0.1733	2.30	0.4084	52.00
0.1788	2.40	0.4144	54.00
0.1831	2.50	0.4204	56.00
0.1840	2.60	0.4264	58.00
0.1874	2.70	0.4324	60.00
0.1900	2.80	0.4376	70.00
0.1926	2.90	0.4436	76.50
0.1944	3.00	0.4488	79.40
0.1988	3.10	0.4548	83.40
0.2000	3.20	0.4608	89.90
0.2020	3.30	0.4660	94.40
0.2046	3.40	0.4720	99.90
0.2054	3.50	0.4780	100.00
0.2099	3.60	0.4831	109.90
0.2100	3.70	0.4892	115.50
0.2133	3.80	0.4952	121.90
0.2133	3.90	0.5012	126.60
0.2133	4.00	0.5064	133.50
0.2133	4.10	0.5124	136.60
0.2133	4.20	0.5184	147.40
0.2133	4.30	0.5236	155.90
0.2133	4.40	0.5296	158.70
0.2133	4.50	0.5373	161.50
0.2133	4.60	0.5416	169.90
0.2133	4.70	0.5493	176.20
0.2133	4.80	0.5536	182.20
0.2264	4.90	0.5579	188.20
0.2371	9.70	0.5640	203.00
0.2376	10.40	0.5708	214.50
0.2382	11.30	0.5751	219.00
0.2388	12.30		

RUN # P466

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.07614	0.0253	0.00508	0.2940
0.13325	0.0382	0.00484	0.2997
0.12895	0.0511	0.00457	0.3054
0.11607	0.0631	0.00446	0.3110
0.10316	0.0744	0.00393	0.3169
0.09672	0.0844	0.00368	0.3227
0.09241	0.0941	0.00336	0.3284
0.08596	0.1026	0.00324	0.3343
0.07953	0.1111	0.00294	0.3399
0.07952	0.1192	0.00292	0.3456
0.07308	0.1269	0.00280	0.3513
0.07307	0.1339	0.00270	0.3571
0.05803	0.1401	0.00276	0.3628
0.05374	0.1461	0.00255	0.3685
0.05158	0.1517	0.00265	0.3745
0.04944	0.1568	0.00233	0.3802
0.05158	0.1613	0.00222	0.3858
0.04298	0.1661	0.00193	0.3917
0.04084	0.1706	0.00195	0.3974
0.03866	0.1747	0.00189	0.4032
0.03439	0.1780	0.00181	0.4087
0.03439	0.1814	0.00179	0.4145
0.02794	0.1847	0.00180	0.4204
0.02364	0.1874	0.00179	0.4262
0.02579	0.1896	0.00148	0.4321
0.02794	0.1926	0.00155	0.4378
0.02579	0.1952	0.00126	0.4434
0.02364	0.1976	0.00122	0.4491
0.02579	0.2000	0.00127	0.4548
0.01719	0.2022	0.00117	0.4605
0.02149	0.2043	0.00110	0.4663
0.01504	0.2058	0.00114	0.4720
0.01934	0.2079	0.00111	0.4776
0.01934	0.2096	0.00102	0.4833
0.01597	0.2125	0.00112	0.4890
0.01641	0.2160	0.00096	0.4950
0.01412	0.2208	0.00100	0.5009
0.01337	0.2253	0.00091	0.5067
0.01337	0.2319	0.00082	0.5124
0.01118	0.2376	0.00100	0.5184
0.01009	0.2435	0.00107	0.5246
0.00931	0.2490	0.00103	0.5304
0.00794	0.2545	0.00115	0.5366
0.00829	0.2600	0.00094	0.5426
0.00768	0.2656	0.00077	0.5480
0.00749	0.2711	0.00070	0.5533
0.00663	0.2768	0.00056	0.5591
0.00595	0.2828	0.00058	0.5643
0.00520	0.2883		



RUN # P467 TG # 1
HIGHLAND LIMESTONE (HD-2), 16/18 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P467

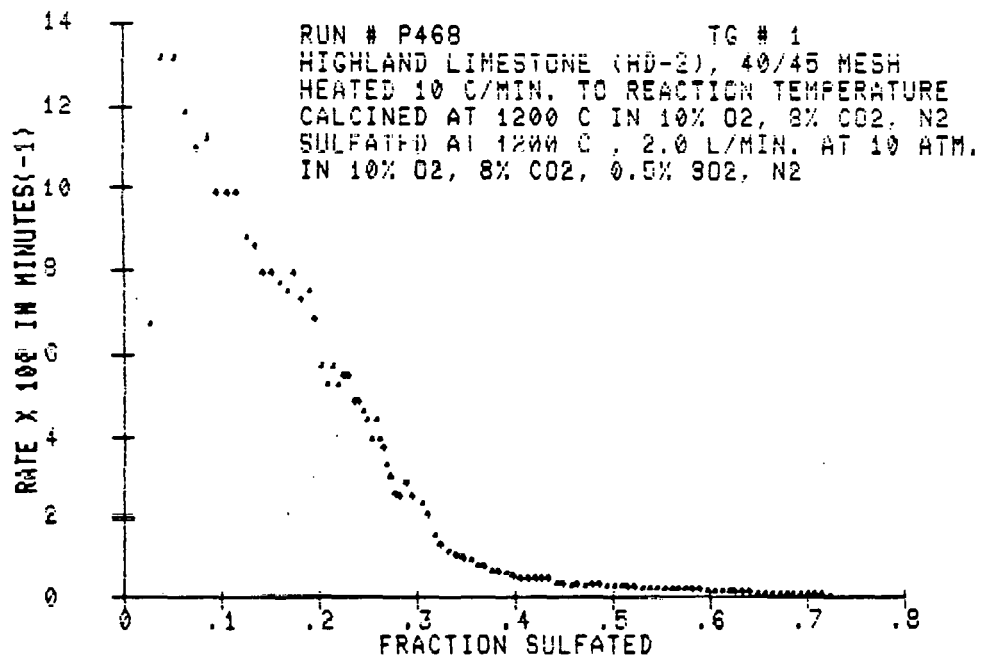
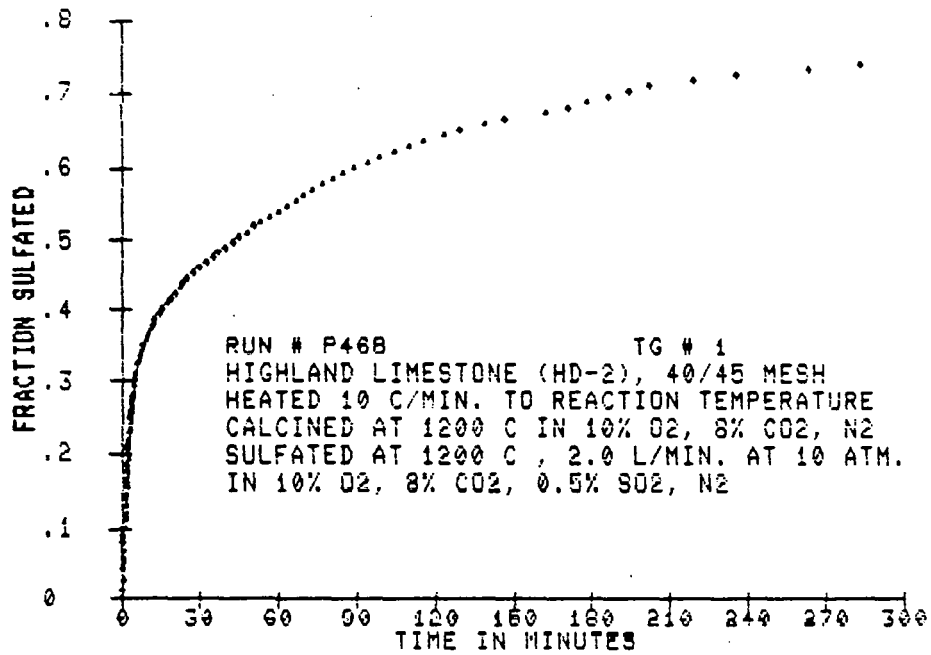
TEMPERATURE = (1190.13 +/- 0.90) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.00051	0.30
0.00160	0.40
0.00252	0.50
0.00355	0.60
0.00439	0.70
0.00507	0.80
0.00591	0.90
0.00659	1.00
0.00726	1.10
0.00788	1.20
0.00836	1.30
0.00887	1.40
0.00929	1.50
0.00946	1.60
0.00988	1.70
0.10300	1.80
0.10644	1.90
0.10889	2.00
0.11332	2.10
0.11657	2.20
0.11999	2.30
0.12333	2.40
0.12677	2.50
0.13009	2.60
0.13433	2.70
0.13851	2.80
0.14199	2.90
0.14499	3.00
0.14836	3.10
0.14699	3.20
0.14995	3.30
0.15337	3.40
0.15554	3.50
0.15771	3.60
0.16447	3.90
0.16555	4.00
0.17361	4.40
0.17773	4.50
0.18007	4.60
0.18449	4.70
0.19000	4.80
0.19442	4.90
0.19993	5.00
0.20000	5.10
0.20000	5.20
0.20000	5.30
0.21228	5.60
0.21770	5.70
0.22221	5.80
0.22555	5.90
0.22555	6.00

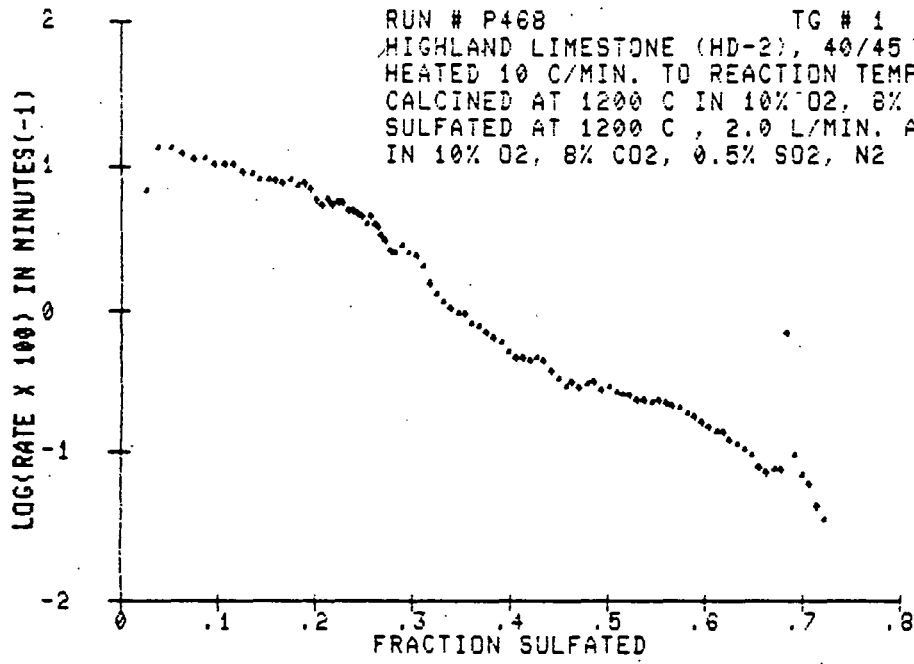
FRACTION	TIME
0.23356	10.60
0.23390	11.30
0.24449	13.00
0.24883	13.80
0.25333	15.40
0.25776	17.00
0.26226	18.50
0.26699	20.10
0.27111	21.70
0.27611	22.40
0.28004	23.00
0.28334	23.30
0.28997	23.60
0.29447	23.70
0.29889	23.80
0.30400	23.90
0.30882	23.90
0.31255	41.50
0.31755	45.00
0.32222	48.20
0.32666	51.00
0.33100	53.70
0.33333	55.90
0.33400	56.80
0.33445	56.80
0.33496	57.20
0.33538	57.50
0.33589	58.40
0.33640	58.80
0.33682	59.40
0.33724	100.00
0.33775	106.60
0.33817	113.10
0.33859	120.10
0.33901	128.70
0.33943	133.00
0.40000	141.00
0.40455	149.70
0.40966	157.80
0.41388	164.20
0.41977	171.40
0.42331	175.90
0.42773	181.20
0.43224	188.20
0.43774	193.20
0.44177	199.60
0.44599	206.10
0.45100	212.50
0.45522	226.00
0.45944	233.00

RUN # P467

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.005911	0.00166	0.000474	0.23351
0.009712	0.00253	0.000422	0.23397
0.008655	0.00345	0.000369	0.23442
0.008233	0.00431	0.000326	0.23486
0.007601	0.00510	0.000282	0.23533
0.007178	0.00584	0.000295	0.23577
0.006968	0.00654	0.000281	0.23623
0.006122	0.00719	0.000344	0.23669
0.005700	0.00779	0.000335	0.23714
0.005067	0.00833	0.000300	0.23760
0.004011	0.00877	0.000315	0.23805
0.003801	0.00917	0.000255	0.23853
0.003589	0.00956	0.000214	0.23898
0.003378	0.00991	0.000209	0.23946
0.003389	0.1024	0.000179	0.23991
0.003389	0.1061	0.000150	0.24037
0.003378	0.1096	0.000149	0.24082
0.003378	0.1130	0.000143	0.24130
0.003389	0.1164	0.000132	0.24175
0.003378	0.1199	0.000131	0.24221
0.003389	0.1235	0.000126	0.24268
0.003389	0.1270	0.000114	0.24314
0.002956	0.1301	0.000106	0.24358
0.002956	0.1331	0.000109	0.24403
0.002745	0.1361	0.000100	0.24449
0.002322	0.1387	0.000095	0.24494
0.002356	0.1412	0.000101	0.24542
0.002744	0.1441	0.000086	0.24589
0.002956	0.1471	0.000082	0.24635
0.002956	0.1498	0.000080	0.24682
0.002533	0.1525	0.000071	0.24728
0.002534	0.1551	0.000069	0.24771
0.011971	0.1593	0.000073	0.24819
0.011970	0.1632	0.000065	0.24864
0.002252	0.1675	0.000066	0.24910
0.011782	0.1723	0.000063	0.24956
0.011942	0.1763	0.000057	0.25003
0.011639	0.1812	0.000061	0.25047
0.011325	0.1854	0.000064	0.25096
0.011689	0.1898	0.000071	0.25141
0.011548	0.1944	0.000075	0.25187
0.011478	0.1990	0.000077	0.25233
0.011161	0.2035	0.000083	0.25280
0.011043	0.2081	0.000078	0.25324
0.008935	0.2126	0.000075	0.25369
0.000771	0.2170	0.000076	0.25417
0.000739	0.2216	0.000053	0.25462
0.000619	0.2262	0.000062	0.25506
0.000563	0.2305		



RUN # P468 TG # 1
HIGHLAND LIMESTONE (HD-2), 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P468

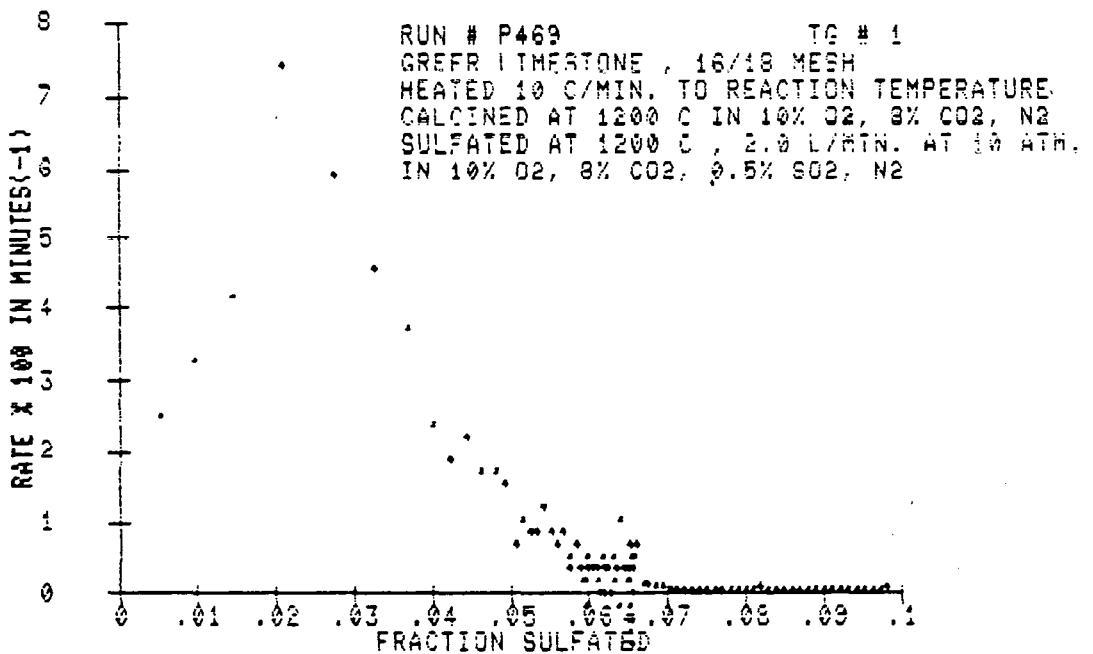
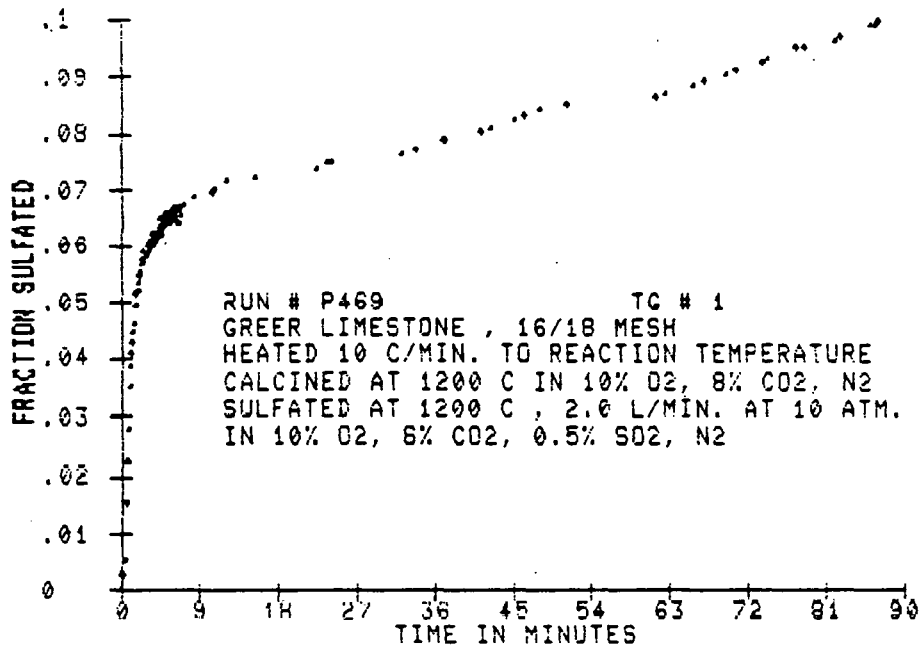
TEMPERATURE = (1192.33 +/- 1.26) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.000
0.00114	0.050
0.00254	0.600
0.00412	0.700
0.00534	0.800
0.00639	0.900
0.00779	1.000
0.00884	1.100
0.00972	1.200
0.01086	1.300
0.01173	1.400
0.01279	1.500
0.01366	1.600
0.01436	1.700
0.01515	1.800
0.01594	1.900
0.01681	2.000
0.01742	2.100
0.01813	2.200
0.01900	2.300
0.01970	2.400
0.02040	2.500
0.02084	2.600
0.02137	2.700
0.02186	2.800
0.02239	2.900
0.02294	3.000
0.02356	3.100
0.02419	3.200
0.02481	3.300
0.02547	3.400
0.02611	3.500
0.02679	3.600
0.02748	3.700
0.02813	3.800
0.02883	3.900
0.02951	4.000
0.03019	4.100
0.03086	4.200
0.03151	4.300
0.03219	4.400
0.03286	4.500
0.03351	4.600
0.03419	4.700
0.03486	4.800
0.03551	4.900
0.03619	5.000
0.03686	5.100
0.03751	5.200
0.03819	5.300
0.03886	5.400
0.03951	5.500
0.04019	5.600
0.04086	5.700
0.04151	5.800
0.04219	5.900
0.04286	6.000
0.04351	6.100
0.04419	6.200
0.04486	6.300
0.04551	6.400
0.04619	6.500
0.04686	6.600
0.04751	6.700
0.04819	6.800
0.04886	6.900
0.04951	7.000
0.05019	7.100
0.05086	7.200
0.05151	7.300
0.05219	7.400
0.05286	7.500
0.05351	7.600
0.05419	7.700
0.05486	7.800
0.05551	7.900
0.05619	8.000
0.05686	8.100
0.05751	8.200
0.05819	8.300
0.05886	8.400
0.05951	8.500
0.06019	8.600
0.06086	8.700
0.06151	8.800
0.06219	8.900
0.06286	9.000
0.06351	9.100
0.06419	9.200
0.06486	9.300
0.06551	9.400
0.06619	9.500
0.06686	9.600
0.06751	9.700
0.06819	9.800
0.06886	9.900
0.06951	10.000
0.07019	10.100
0.07086	10.200
0.07151	10.300
0.07219	10.400
0.07286	10.500
0.07351	10.600
0.07419	10.700
0.07486	10.800
0.07551	10.900
0.07619	11.000
0.07686	11.100
0.07751	11.200
0.07819	11.300
0.07886	11.400
0.07951	11.500
0.08019	11.600
0.08086	11.700
0.08151	11.800
0.08219	11.900
0.08286	12.000

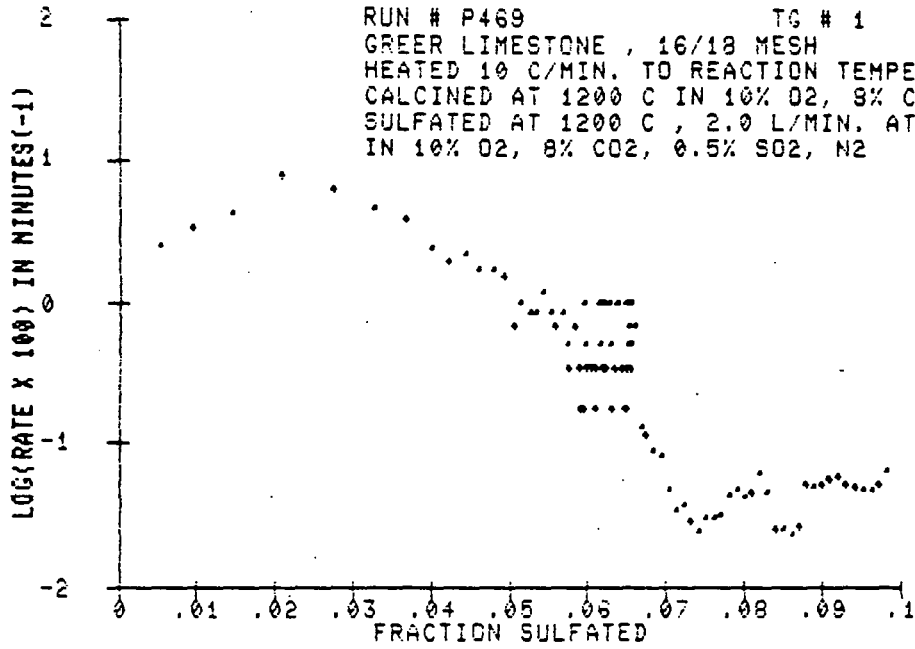
FRACTION	TIME
0.03765	12.10
0.03826	12.000
0.03914	14.300
0.03984	15.400
0.04081	17.400
0.04182	18.900
0.04203	20.700
0.04308	22.600
0.04352	23.700
0.04421	25.400
0.04501	27.500
0.04580	29.100
0.04650	30.800
0.04730	32.400
0.04799	34.200
0.04869	40.300
0.04956	42.900
0.05010	45.000
0.05088	48.800
0.05173	51.800
0.05233	53.700
0.05315	55.600
0.05385	59.900
0.05464	62.600
0.05534	66.500
0.05604	69.800
0.05683	73.000
0.05753	76.900
0.05832	80.700
0.05911	84.700
0.05981	88.900
0.06051	93.800
0.06121	98.700
0.06200	104.100
0.06270	109.800
0.06349	115.900
0.06419	122.400
0.06499	129.800
0.06568	138.700
0.06638	146.600
0.06717	155.000
0.06787	171.200
0.06865	178.800
0.06935	186.400
0.07005	194.800
0.07084	202.400
0.07154	219.600
0.07233	226.000
0.07303	234.000
0.07373	244.000

RUN # P468

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.06677	0.0263	0.00688	0.3767
0.13135	0.0391	0.00642	0.3839
0.13135	0.0524	0.00595	0.3916
0.11833	0.0650	0.00555	0.3990
0.10945	0.0762	0.00455	0.4063
0.11166	0.0872	0.00450	0.4142
0.09851	0.0979	0.00421	0.4216
0.09851	0.1079	0.00458	0.4286
0.09852	0.1175	0.00438	0.4359
0.08756	0.1268	0.00362	0.4434
0.08539	0.1354	0.00327	0.4503
0.07881	0.1438	0.00289	0.4576
0.07881	0.1518	0.00307	0.4650
0.07663	0.1594	0.00383	0.4723
0.07443	0.1669	0.00303	0.4799
0.07882	0.1748	0.00310	0.4872
0.07224	0.1823	0.00268	0.4946
0.07443	0.1893	0.00286	0.5021
0.06787	0.1963	0.00267	0.5095
0.05692	0.2028	0.00254	0.5167
0.05255	0.2082	0.00250	0.5240
0.05692	0.2142	0.00239	0.5315
0.05254	0.2193	0.00227	0.5387
0.05474	0.2247	0.00221	0.5461
0.05473	0.2300	0.00227	0.5534
0.04817	0.2355	0.00217	0.5608
0.04816	0.2399	0.00210	0.5681
0.04597	0.2448	0.00206	0.5757
0.04379	0.2492	0.00187	0.5822
0.03940	0.2536	0.00176	0.5906
0.04379	0.2576	0.00161	0.5979
0.03940	0.2618	0.00149	0.6053
0.03721	0.2655	0.00138	0.6125
0.03284	0.2690	0.00135	0.6198
0.03977	0.2729	0.00121	0.6272
0.03451	0.2777	0.00112	0.6345
0.03451	0.2830	0.00103	0.6419
0.02786	0.2889	0.00094	0.6492
0.02481	0.2969	0.00077	0.6566
0.02290	0.3046	0.00072	0.6639
0.02002	0.3116	0.00076	0.6715
0.01503	0.3188	0.00075	0.6788
0.01295	0.3258	0.00088	0.6862
0.01131	0.3329	0.00095	0.6935
0.01027	0.3399	0.00069	0.7009
0.00960	0.3475	0.00060	0.7083
0.00932	0.3548	0.00042	0.7156
0.00805	0.3620	0.00035	0.7230
0.00781	0.3694		



RUN # P469 TG # 1
GREER LIMESTONE , 16/18 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P469

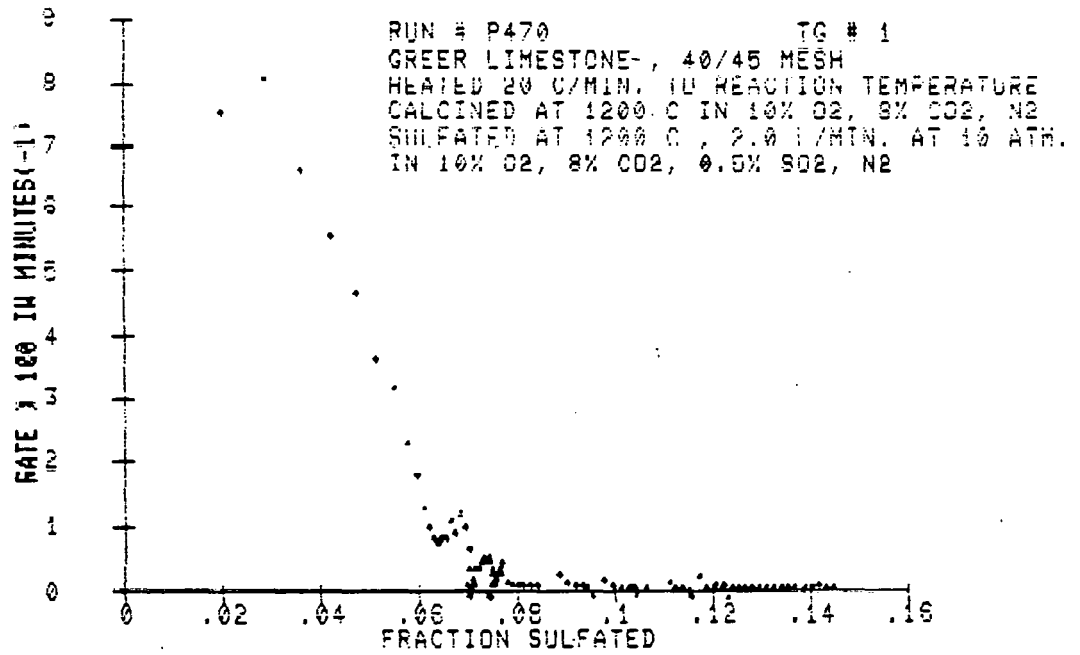
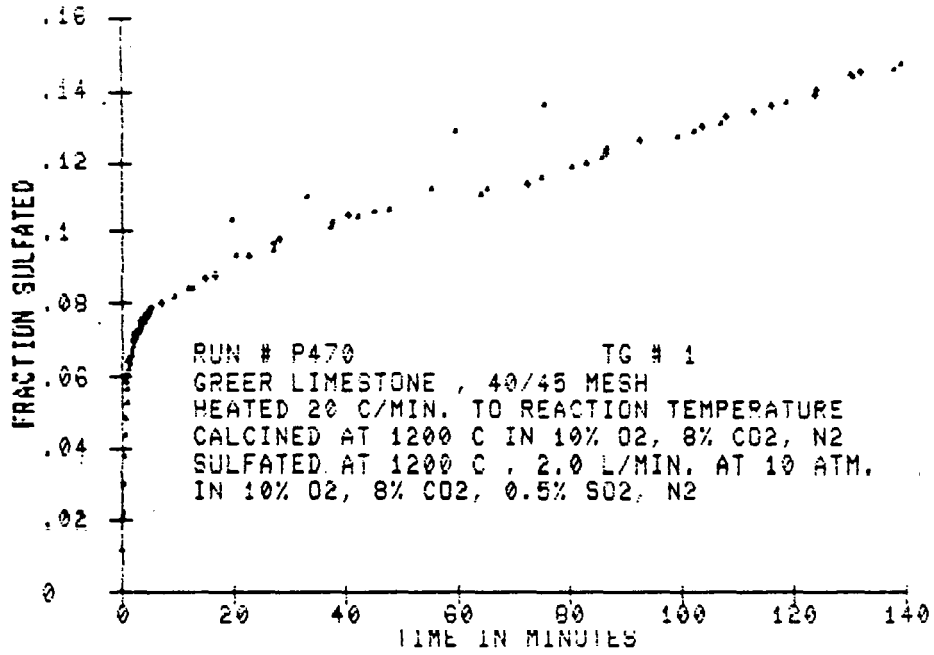
TEMPERATURE = (1160.80 +/- 1.61) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.00027	0.10
0.00027	0.20
0.00054	0.50
0.00148	0.60
0.00222	0.70
0.00276	0.80
0.00350	0.90
0.00384	1.00
0.00404	1.10
0.00424	1.20
0.00444	1.30
0.00458	1.40
0.00491	1.50
0.00491	1.60
0.00511	1.70
0.00511	1.80
0.00511	1.90
0.00511	2.00
0.00511	2.10
0.00511	2.20
0.00511	2.30
0.00511	2.40
0.00511	2.50
0.00511	2.60
0.00511	2.70
0.00511	2.80
0.00511	2.90
0.00511	3.00
0.00511	3.10
0.00511	3.20
0.00511	3.30
0.00511	3.40
0.00511	3.50
0.00511	3.60
0.00511	3.70
0.00511	3.80
0.00511	3.90
0.00511	4.00
0.00511	4.10
0.00511	4.20
0.00511	4.30
0.00511	4.40
0.00511	4.50
0.00511	4.60
0.00511	4.70
0.00511	4.80
0.00511	4.90
0.00511	5.00
0.00511	5.10
0.00511	5.20

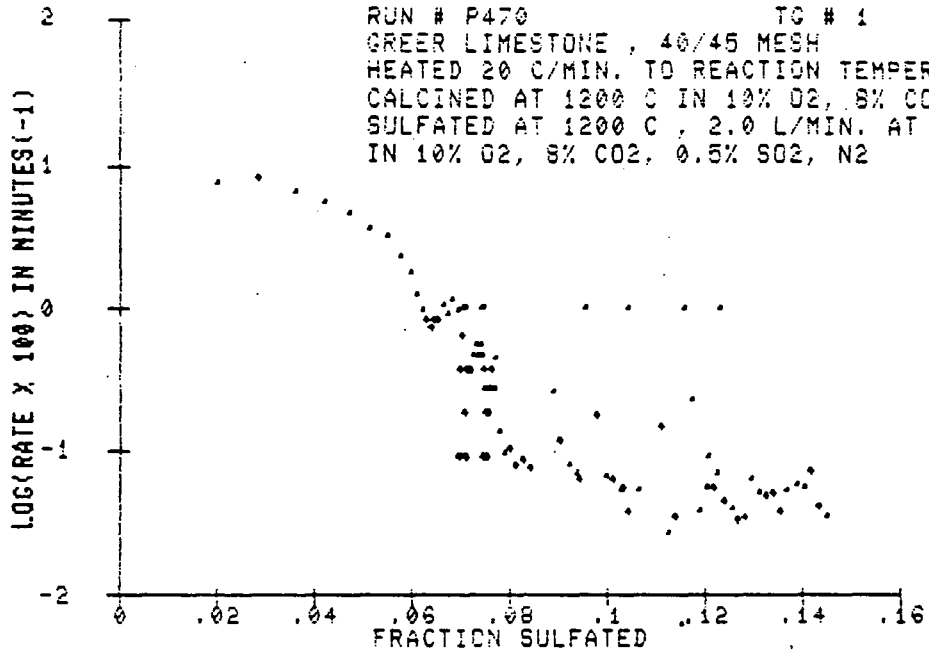
FRACTION	TIME
0.0660	5.30
0.0646	5.40
0.0640	5.50
0.0653	5.60
0.0653	5.70
0.0660	5.80
0.0646	5.90
0.0666	6.00
0.0653	6.10
0.0646	6.20
0.0666	6.30
0.0640	6.40
0.0640	6.50
0.0666	6.60
0.0653	6.70
0.0666	6.80
0.0673	6.90
0.0687	7.00
0.0693	7.10
0.0700	7.20
0.0714	7.30
0.0720	7.40
0.0734	7.50
0.0747	7.60
0.0747	7.70
0.0751	7.80
0.0767	7.90
0.0788	8.00
0.0788	8.10
0.0801	8.20
0.0808	8.30
0.0821	8.40
0.0828	8.50
0.0841	8.60
0.0849	8.70
0.0862	8.80
0.0862	8.90
0.0889	9.00
0.0902	9.10
0.0909	9.20
0.0922	9.30
0.0949	9.40
0.0962	9.50
0.0969	9.60
0.0990	9.70
0.0990	9.80
0.0990	9.90
0.0990	10.00

RUN # P469

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.002468	0.00051	-0.00505	0.0650
0.003253	0.00096	0.000168	0.0649
0.004151	0.00145	-0.00168	0.0650
0.007404	0.00210	0.000337	0.0650
0.005890	0.00276	0.000168	0.0650
0.004544	0.00327	0.000337	0.0656
0.003702	0.00368	0.000000	0.0656
0.002356	0.00401	-0.000337	0.0654
0.001851	0.00423	0.000505	0.0656
0.002188	0.00444	-0.000673	0.0654
0.001683	0.00462	-0.000337	0.0649
0.001683	0.00479	0.000505	0.0652
0.001515	0.00494	-0.000337	0.0653
0.000673	0.00506	0.000673	0.0653
0.001010	0.00514	0.000673	0.0660
0.000842	0.00523	0.001265	0.0669
0.000841	0.00533	0.001009	0.0655
0.001178	0.00543	0.000086	0.0664
0.000841	0.00552	0.000079	0.0663
0.000673	0.00560	0.000047	0.0703
0.000842	0.00568	0.000034	0.0711
0.000505	0.00575	0.000037	0.0733
0.000337	0.00578	0.000028	0.0732
0.000673	0.00584	0.000024	0.0742
0.000337	0.00590	0.000030	0.0751
0.001688	0.00591	0.000030	0.0762
0.000168	0.00591	0.000031	0.0770
-0.000168	0.00596	0.000044	0.0781
0.000505	0.00598	0.000048	0.0790
0.000337	0.00599	0.000042	0.0801
0.000337	0.06006	0.000044	0.0809
0.000337	0.06006	0.000061	0.0820
0.001688	0.06111	0.000045	0.0829
0.000337	0.06111	0.000023	0.0840
0.000000	0.06115	0.000025	0.0850
0.000505	0.06117	0.000026	0.0860
0.000000	0.06119	0.000026	0.0870
0.000337	0.06221	0.000051	0.0881
0.000337	0.06225	0.000049	0.0890
0.000505	0.06330	0.000050	0.0901
0.000000	0.06330	0.000055	0.0910
0.000000	0.06330	0.000057	0.0922
0.000168	0.06331	0.000051	0.0932
0.000337	0.06335	0.000049	0.0942
-0.000168	0.06337	0.000048	0.0952
0.001010	0.0640	0.000048	0.0964
0.000337	0.0645	0.000050	0.0972
0.000337	0.0650	0.000065	0.0981
0.000168	0.0650		



RUN # P470 TC # 1
GREER LIMESTONE , 40/45 MESH
HEATED 20 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P470

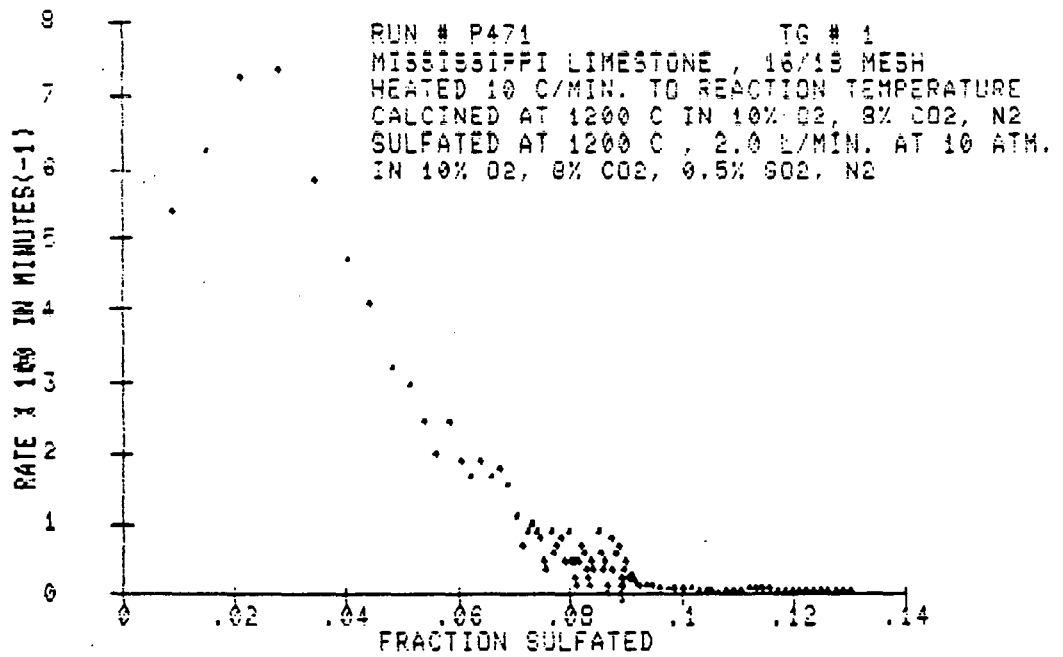
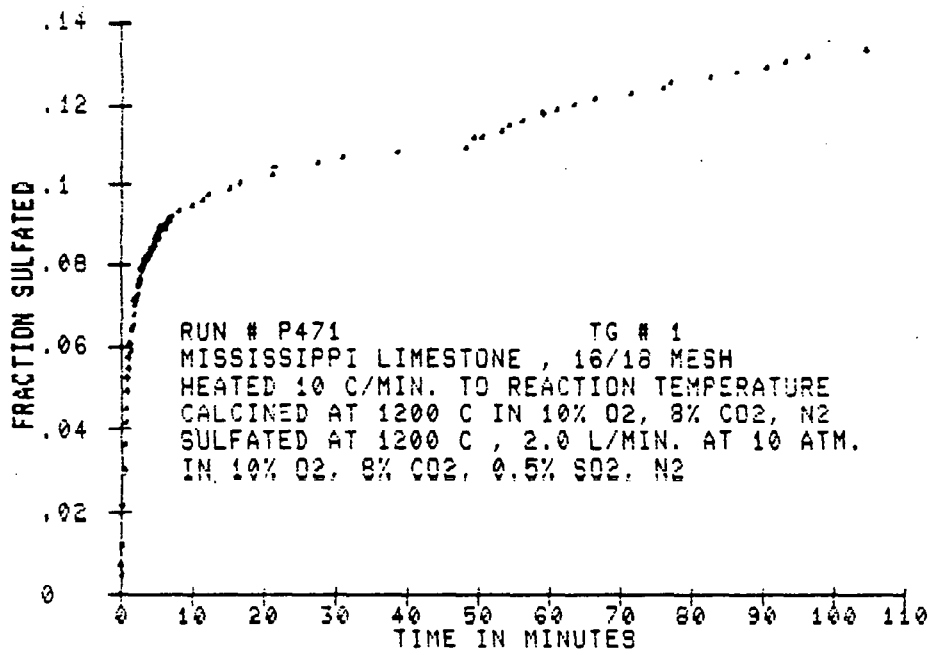
TEMPERATURE = (1192.05 +/- 1.92) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.00
0.01112	0.30
0.02114	0.30
0.03002	0.40
0.03755	0.50
0.04377	0.60
0.04777	0.70
0.05052	0.80
0.05261	0.90
0.05399	1.00
0.05502	1.10
0.05614	1.20
0.05722	1.30
0.05828	1.40
0.05942	1.50
0.06066	1.60
0.06190	1.70
0.06324	1.80
0.06458	1.90
0.06592	2.00
0.06726	2.10
0.06860	2.20
0.06994	2.30
0.07128	2.40
0.07262	2.50
0.07396	2.60
0.07530	2.70
0.07664	2.80
0.07798	2.90
0.07932	3.00
0.08066	3.10
0.08200	3.20
0.08334	3.30
0.08468	3.40
0.08602	3.50
0.08736	3.60
0.08870	3.70
0.09004	3.80
0.09138	3.90
0.09272	4.00
0.09406	4.10
0.09540	4.20
0.09674	4.30
0.09808	4.40
0.09942	4.50
0.10076	4.60
0.10210	4.70
0.10344	4.80
0.10478	4.90
0.10612	5.00
0.10746	5.10
0.10880	5.20
0.11014	5.30
0.11148	5.40
0.11282	5.50
0.11416	5.60
0.11550	5.70
0.11684	5.80
0.11818	5.90
0.11952	6.00
0.12086	6.10
0.12220	6.20
0.12354	6.30
0.12488	6.40
0.12622	6.50
0.12756	6.60
0.12890	6.70
0.13024	6.80
0.13158	6.90
0.13292	7.00
0.13426	7.10
0.13560	7.20
0.13694	7.30
0.13828	7.40
0.13962	7.50
0.14096	7.60
0.14230	7.70
0.14364	7.80
0.14498	7.90
0.14632	8.00
0.14766	8.10
0.14900	8.20
0.15034	8.30
0.15168	8.40
0.15302	8.50
0.15436	8.60
0.15570	8.70
0.15704	8.80
0.15838	8.90
0.15972	9.00
0.16106	9.10
0.16240	9.20
0.16374	9.30
0.16508	9.40
0.16642	9.50
0.16776	9.60
0.16910	9.70
0.17044	9.80
0.17178	9.90
0.17312	10.00

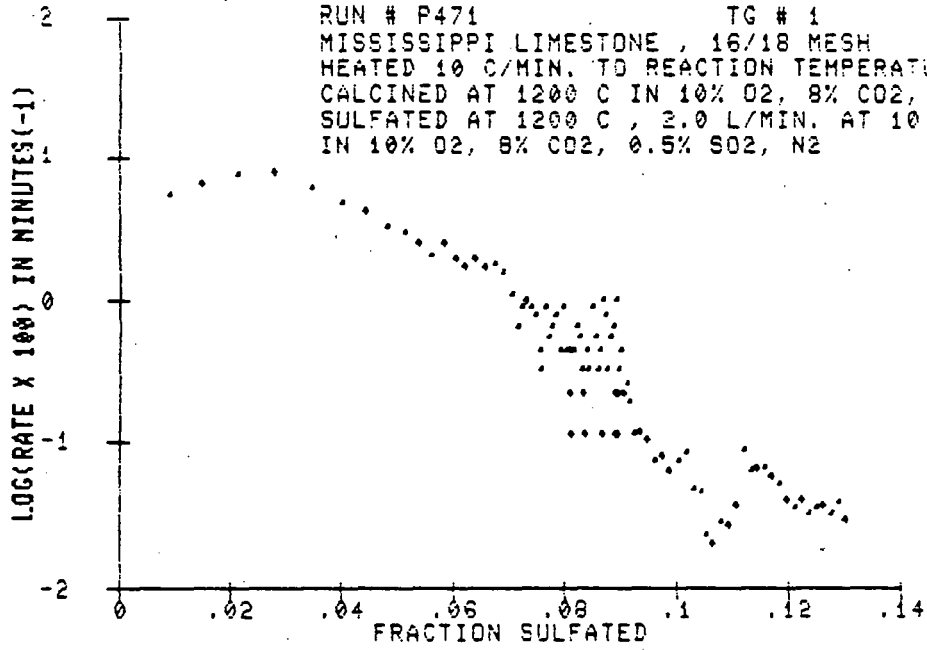
FRACTION	TIME
0.07775	0.00
0.07772	0.10
0.07822	0.20
0.07966	0.30
0.08114	0.40
0.08338	0.50
0.08338	0.60
0.08632	0.70
0.08770	0.80
0.10321	0.90
0.09226	1.00
0.09222	1.10
0.09440	1.20
0.09661	1.30
0.09775	1.40
0.10998	1.50
0.10110	1.60
0.10224	1.70
0.10422	1.80
0.10338	1.90
0.10553	2.00
0.10633	2.10
0.11233	2.20
0.11384	2.30
0.11105	2.40
0.11222	2.50
0.11133	2.60
0.11151	2.70
0.11356	2.80
0.11193	2.90
0.11193	3.00
0.11210	3.10
0.11221	3.20
0.11328	3.30
0.11260	3.40
0.11270	3.50
0.11284	3.60
0.11395	3.70
0.11309	3.80
0.11325	3.90
0.11330	4.00
0.11340	4.10
0.11354	4.20
0.11366	4.30
0.11386	4.40
0.11400	4.50
0.11432	4.60
0.11435	4.70
0.11456	4.80
0.11470	4.90
0.11470	5.00

RUN # P470

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.007500	0.00201	0.00421	0.00772
0.0080669	0.002888	0.00134	0.00779
0.005578	0.00361	0.00094	0.00788
0.0055226	0.00422	0.00101	0.00801
0.004648	0.00474	0.00078	0.00814
0.0035596	0.00515	0.00084	0.00830
0.0031597	0.00549	0.00075	0.00843
0.0023330	0.00576	0.00254	0.00888
0.0017554	0.00598	0.00114	0.00906
0.0012323	0.00611	0.00080	0.00923
0.0009958	0.00624	0.00070	0.00933
0.0007899	0.00632	0.00090	0.00955
0.0007002	0.00641	0.00063	0.00945
0.0007399	0.00647	0.00167	0.00980
0.0010533	0.00656	0.00067	0.00997
0.0008777	0.00665	0.00063	0.1014
0.0011400	0.00675	0.00055	0.1030
0.0009655	0.00684	0.00067	0.1043
0.0000000	0.00695	0.00055	0.1034
0.0003333	0.00698	0.00038	0.1044
0.0000000	0.00702	0.00055	0.1064
0.0000000	0.00704	0.00141	0.1112
0.0000000	0.00705	0.00027	0.1122
0.0006644	0.00706	0.00034	0.1140
0.0000170	0.00709	0.00006	0.1154
0.0000000	0.00710	0.00035	0.1159
0.0000000	0.00711	0.00224	0.1174
0.0000000	0.00714	0.00009	0.1189
0.0000000	0.00715	0.00056	0.1200
0.0003333	0.00719	0.00055	0.1219
0.0003333	0.00721	0.00122	0.1222
0.0004426	0.00726	0.00001	0.1229
0.0000000	0.00731	0.00069	0.1230
0.0004426	0.00733	0.00044	0.1240
0.0000000	0.00740	0.00000	0.1255
0.0000000	0.00745	0.00000	0.1266
0.0000000	0.00747	0.00055	0.1279
0.0000000	0.00749	0.00011	0.1284
0.0000000	0.00749	0.00046	0.1285
0.0000000	0.00748	0.00051	0.1285
0.0000000	0.00748	0.00037	0.1285
0.0001700	0.00754	0.00004	0.1285
0.0000000	0.00754	0.00059	0.1285
0.0000000	0.00757	0.00066	0.1285
0.0000000	0.00762	0.00000	0.1285
0.0000000	0.00762	0.00041	0.1285
0.0000000	0.00766	0.00000	0.1285
0.0000000	0.00768	0.00000	0.1285



RUN # P471 TG # 1
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE, 16/18 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P471

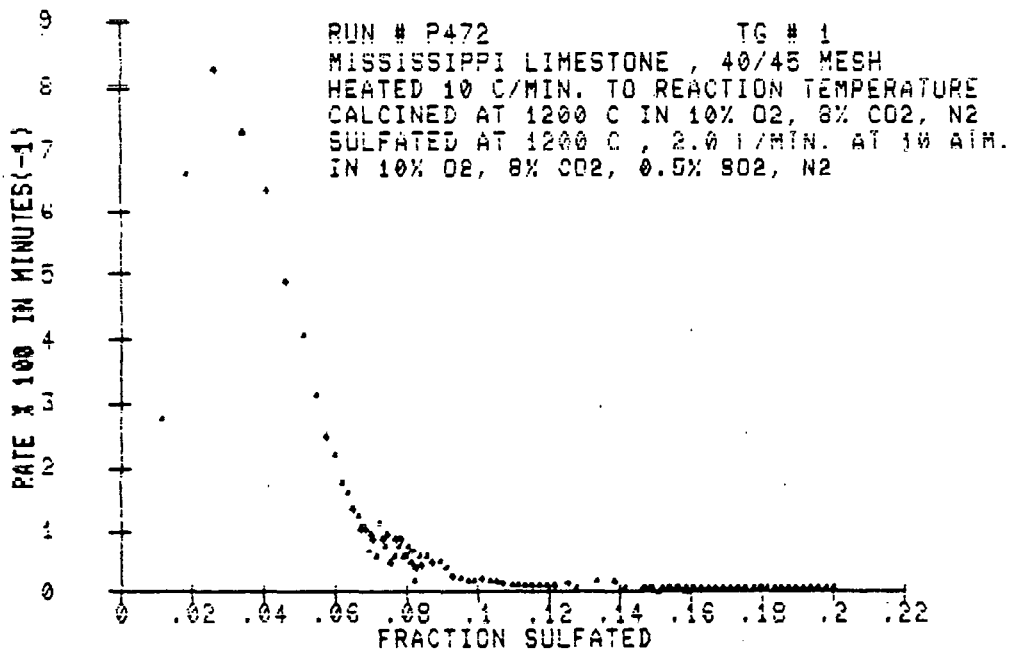
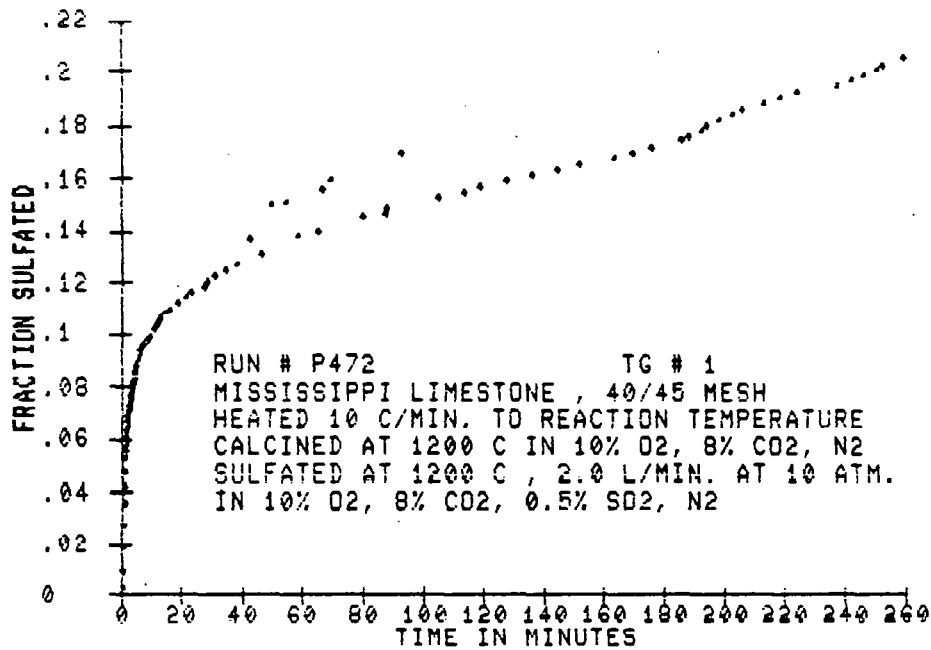
TEMPERATURE = (1160.48 +/- 1.60) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.00000	0.000
0.00048	0.010
0.00070	0.020
0.00118	0.030
0.00215	0.040
0.00298	0.050
0.00359	0.060
0.00412	0.070
0.00444	0.080
0.00467	0.090
0.00532	0.100
0.00599	0.110
0.00666	0.120
0.00733	0.130
0.00801	0.140
0.00866	0.150
0.00940	0.160
0.01014	0.170
0.01087	0.180
0.01160	0.190
0.01232	0.200
0.01304	0.210
0.01376	0.220
0.01448	0.230
0.01520	0.240
0.01592	0.250
0.01664	0.260
0.01736	0.270
0.01808	0.280
0.01880	0.290
0.01952	0.300
0.02024	0.310
0.02096	0.320
0.02168	0.330
0.02240	0.340
0.02312	0.350
0.02384	0.360
0.02456	0.370
0.02528	0.380
0.02600	0.390
0.02672	0.400
0.02744	0.410
0.02816	0.420
0.02888	0.430
0.02960	0.440
0.03032	0.450
0.03104	0.460
0.03176	0.470
0.03248	0.480
0.03320	0.490
0.03392	0.500
0.03464	0.510
0.03536	0.520
0.03608	0.530
0.03680	0.540
0.03752	0.550
0.03824	0.560
0.03896	0.570
0.03968	0.580
0.04040	0.590
0.04112	0.600
0.04184	0.610
0.04256	0.620
0.04328	0.630
0.04400	0.640
0.04472	0.650
0.04544	0.660
0.04616	0.670
0.04688	0.680
0.04760	0.690
0.04832	0.700
0.04904	0.710
0.04976	0.720
0.05048	0.730
0.05120	0.740
0.05192	0.750
0.05264	0.760
0.05336	0.770
0.05408	0.780
0.05480	0.790
0.05552	0.800
0.05624	0.810
0.05696	0.820
0.05768	0.830
0.05840	0.840
0.05912	0.850
0.05984	0.860
0.06056	0.870
0.06128	0.880
0.06200	0.890
0.06272	0.900
0.06344	0.910
0.06416	0.920
0.06488	0.930
0.06560	0.940
0.06632	0.950
0.06704	0.960
0.06776	0.970
0.06848	0.980
0.06920	0.990
0.06992	1.000

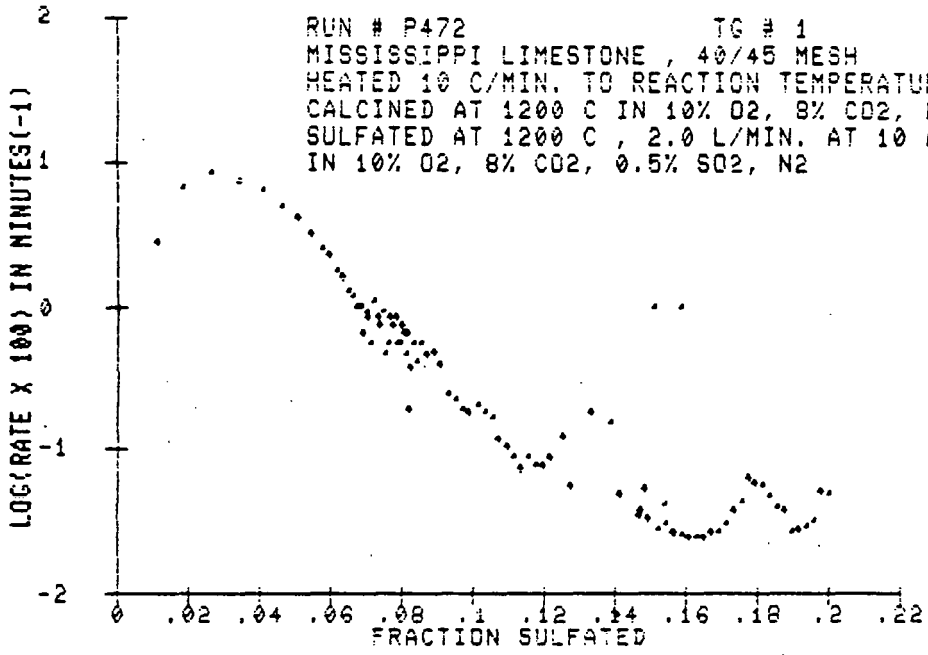
FRACTION	TIME
0.08664	0.000
0.08672	0.010
0.08668	0.020
0.08668	0.030
0.08694	0.040
0.08886	0.050
0.08890	0.060
0.08894	0.070
0.08894	0.080
0.08894	0.090
0.08894	0.100
0.08900	0.110
0.08900	0.120
0.08900	0.130
0.08900	0.140
0.08900	0.150
0.08900	0.160
0.08900	0.170
0.08900	0.180
0.08900	0.190
0.08900	0.200
0.08900	0.210
0.08900	0.220
0.08900	0.230
0.08900	0.240
0.08900	0.250
0.08900	0.260
0.08900	0.270
0.08900	0.280
0.08900	0.290
0.08900	0.300
0.08900	0.310
0.08900	0.320
0.08900	0.330
0.08900	0.340
0.08900	0.350
0.08900	0.360
0.08900	0.370
0.08900	0.380
0.08900	0.390
0.08900	0.400
0.08900	0.410
0.08900	0.420
0.08900	0.430
0.08900	0.440
0.08900	0.450
0.08900	0.460
0.08900	0.470
0.08900	0.480
0.08900	0.490
0.08900	0.500
0.08900	0.510
0.08900	0.520
0.08900	0.530
0.08900	0.540
0.08900	0.550
0.08900	0.560
0.08900	0.570
0.08900	0.580
0.08900	0.590
0.08900	0.600
0.08900	0.610
0.08900	0.620
0.08900	0.630
0.08900	0.640
0.08900	0.650
0.08900	0.660
0.08900	0.670
0.08900	0.680
0.08900	0.690
0.08900	0.700
0.08900	0.710
0.08900	0.720
0.08900	0.730
0.08900	0.740
0.08900	0.750
0.08900	0.760
0.08900	0.770
0.08900	0.780
0.08900	0.790
0.08900	0.800
0.08900	0.810
0.08900	0.820
0.08900	0.830
0.08900	0.840
0.08900	0.850
0.08900	0.860
0.08900	0.870
0.08900	0.880
0.08900	0.890
0.08900	0.900
0.08900	0.910
0.08900	0.920
0.08900	0.930
0.08900	0.940
0.08900	0.950
0.08900	0.960
0.08900	0.970
0.08900	0.980
0.08900	0.990
0.08900	1.000

RUN # P471

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.05370	0.0090	0.00110	0.0867
0.06247	0.0150	0.00000	0.0868
0.07234	0.0212	0.00767	0.0873
0.07342	0.0281	0.00329	0.0878
0.05809	0.0346	0.00548	0.0881
0.04712	0.0401	0.00658	0.0886
0.04055	0.0445	0.00000	0.0892
0.03179	0.0481	0.00219	0.0892
0.02959	0.0512	0.00110	0.0893
0.02411	0.0539	0.00110	0.0893
0.01973	0.0562	0.00219	0.0895
0.02411	0.0585	0.00110	0.0896
0.01863	0.0605	0.00329	0.0899
0.01644	0.0622	0.00438	0.0901
0.01863	0.0640	0.00219	0.0906
0.01644	0.0660	0.00219	0.0907
0.01753	0.0675	0.00263	0.0911
0.01534	0.0689	0.00186	0.0916
0.01096	0.0703	0.00113	0.0924
0.00658	0.0714	0.00114	0.0934
0.00877	0.0722	0.00101	0.0947
0.00986	0.0730	0.00073	0.0960
0.00877	0.0739	0.00077	0.0973
0.00767	0.0747	0.00063	0.0988
0.00438	0.0754	0.00072	0.1004
0.00329	0.0758	0.00084	0.1017
0.00877	0.0765	0.00048	0.1030
0.00548	0.0771	0.00045	0.1043
0.00658	0.0777	0.00023	0.1055
0.00767	0.0783	0.00020	0.1065
0.00438	0.0792	0.00028	0.1080
0.00877	0.0797	0.00027	0.1093
0.00438	0.0802	0.00036	0.1106
0.00438	0.0807	0.00036	0.1120
0.00219	0.0811	0.00064	0.1133
0.00110	0.0814	0.00066	0.1145
0.00438	0.0815	0.00067	0.1158
0.00658	0.0822	0.00057	0.1171
0.00548	0.0827	0.00052	0.1185
0.00329	0.0830	0.00040	0.1198
0.00219	0.0833	0.00035	0.1210
0.00110	0.0836	0.00039	0.1223
0.00438	0.0840	0.00032	0.1236
0.00329	0.0843	0.00035	0.1249
0.00877	0.0849	0.00036	0.1263
0.00548	0.0855	0.00032	0.1276
0.00329	0.0860	0.00038	0.1289
0.00438	0.0863	0.00039	0.1302
0.00110	0.0867		



RUN # P472 TG # 1
MISSISSIPPI LIMESTONE , 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 1200 C IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, N2
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P472

TEMPERATURE = (1178.04 +/- 1.79) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.000000	0.00
0.000000	0.60
0.000000	0.80
0.001888	0.90
0.003277	1.00
0.004355	1.10
0.005182	1.20
0.005777	1.30
0.006152	1.40
0.006427	1.50
0.006602	1.60
0.006677	1.70
0.006652	1.80
0.006527	1.90
0.006302	2.00
0.005977	2.10
0.005552	2.20
0.005027	2.30
0.004402	2.40
0.003677	2.50
0.002852	2.60
0.001927	2.70
0.000902	2.80
0.000000	2.90
0.000000	3.00
0.000000	3.10
0.000000	3.20
0.000000	3.30
0.000000	3.40
0.000000	3.50
0.000000	3.60
0.000000	3.70
0.000000	3.80
0.000000	3.90
0.000000	4.00
0.000000	4.10
0.000000	4.20
0.000000	4.30
0.000000	4.40
0.000000	4.50
0.000000	4.60
0.000000	4.70
0.000000	4.80
0.000000	4.90
0.000000	5.00
0.000000	5.10
0.000000	5.20
0.000000	5.30
0.000000	5.40
0.000000	5.50
0.000000	5.60
0.000000	5.70
0.000000	5.80
0.000000	5.90
0.000000	6.00
0.000000	6.10
0.000000	6.20
0.000000	6.30
0.000000	6.40
0.000000	6.50
0.000000	6.60
0.000000	6.70
0.000000	6.80
0.000000	6.90
0.000000	7.00
0.000000	7.10
0.000000	7.20
0.000000	7.30
0.000000	7.40
0.000000	7.50
0.000000	7.60
0.000000	7.70
0.000000	7.80
0.000000	7.90
0.000000	8.00
0.000000	8.10
0.000000	8.20
0.000000	8.30
0.000000	8.40
0.000000	8.50
0.000000	8.60
0.000000	8.70
0.000000	8.80
0.000000	8.90
0.000000	9.00
0.000000	9.10
0.000000	9.20
0.000000	9.30
0.000000	9.40
0.000000	9.50
0.000000	9.60
0.000000	9.70
0.000000	9.80
0.000000	9.90
0.000000	10.00

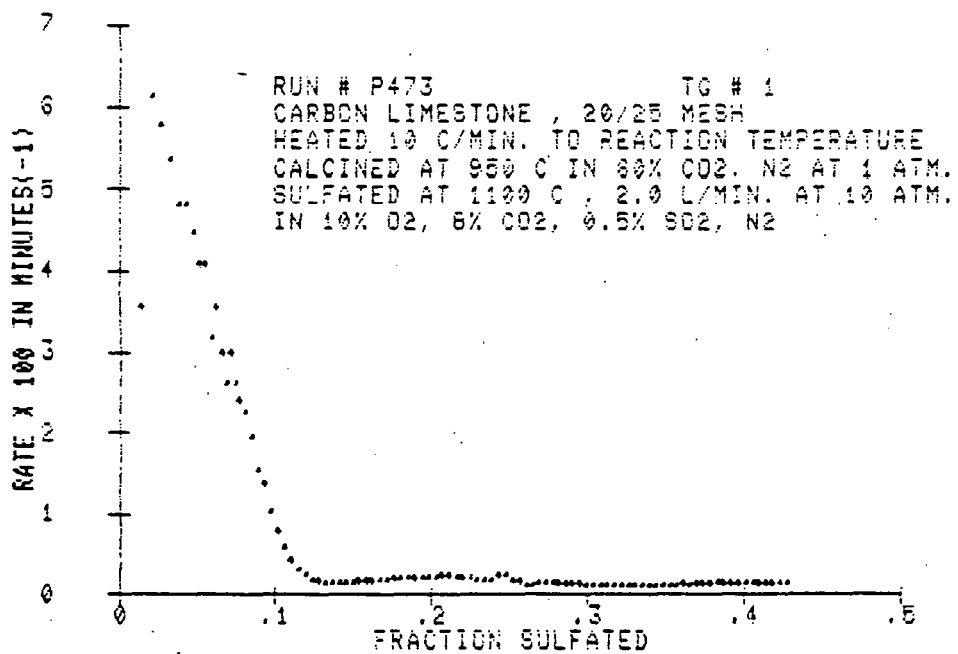
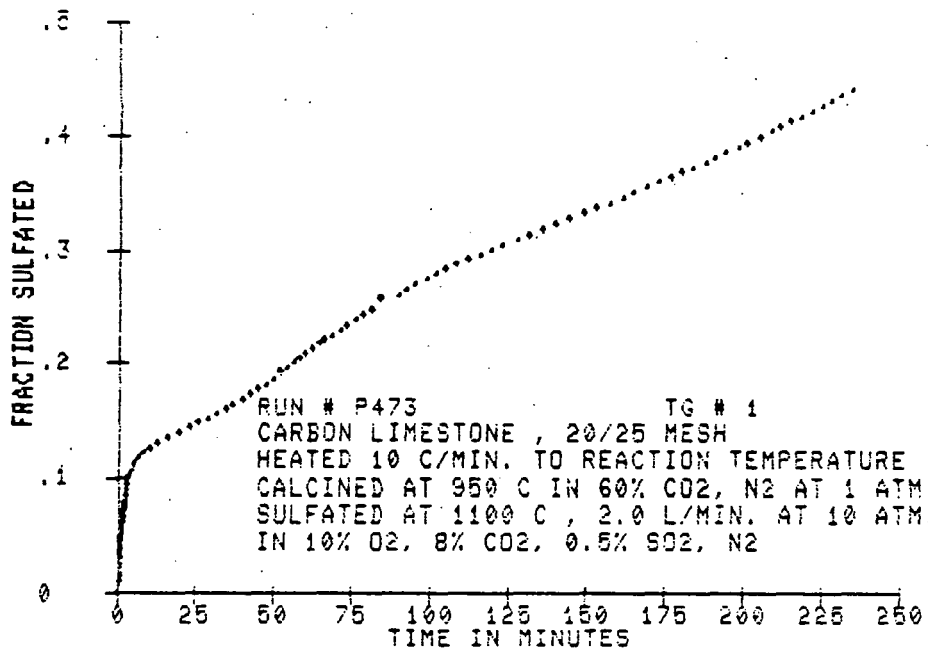
FRACTION	TIME
0.10334	1.10
0.10366	1.20
0.10788	1.30
0.10922	1.40
0.11155	1.50
0.11400	1.60
0.11555	1.70
0.11777	1.80
0.11999	1.90
0.12311	2.00
0.12333	2.10
0.12666	2.20
0.13000	2.30
0.13044	2.40
0.13088	2.50
0.13000	2.60
0.13000	2.70
0.13000	2.80
0.13000	2.90
0.13000	3.00
0.13000	3.10
0.13000	3.20
0.13000	3.30
0.13000	3.40
0.13000	3.50
0.13000	3.60
0.13000	3.70
0.13000	3.80
0.13000	3.90
0.13000	4.00
0.13000	4.10
0.13000	4.20
0.13000	4.30
0.13000	4.40
0.13000	4.50
0.13000	4.60
0.13000	4.70
0.13000	4.80
0.13000	4.90
0.13000	5.00
0.13000	5.10
0.13000	5.20
0.13000	5.30
0.13000	5.40
0.13000	5.50
0.13000	5.60
0.13000	5.70
0.13000	5.80
0.13000	5.90
0.13000	6.00
0.13000	6.10
0.13000	6.20
0.13000	6.30
0.13000	6.40
0.13000	6.50
0.13000	6.60
0.13000	6.70
0.13000	6.80
0.13000	6.90
0.13000	7.00
0.13000	7.10
0.13000	7.20
0.13000	7.30
0.13000	7.40
0.13000	7.50
0.13000	7.60
0.13000	7.70
0.13000	7.80
0.13000	7.90
0.13000	8.00
0.13000	8.10
0.13000	8.20
0.13000	8.30
0.13000	8.40
0.13000	8.50
0.13000	8.60
0.13000	8.70
0.13000	8.80
0.13000	8.90
0.13000	9.00
0.13000	9.10
0.13000	9.20
0.13000	9.30
0.13000	9.40
0.13000	9.50
0.13000	9.60
0.13000	9.70
0.13000	9.80
0.13000	9.90
0.13000	10.00

RUN # P472

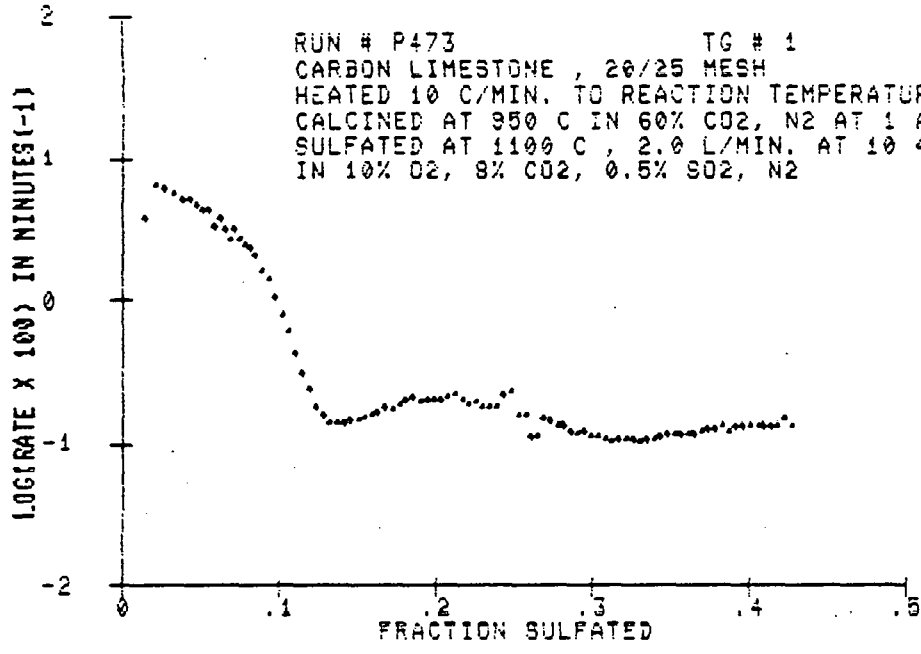
RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.000275	0.0115	0.000180	0.1034
0.000599	0.0166	0.000165	0.1054
0.000849	0.0265	0.000115	0.1075
0.000924	0.0342	0.000102	0.1096
0.000935	0.0411	0.000087	0.1116
0.000838	0.0466	0.000071	0.1136
0.000733	0.0510	0.000086	0.1157
0.000616	0.0547	0.000076	0.1178
0.000475	0.0577	0.000075	0.1197
0.000320	0.0599	0.000085	0.1219
0.000174	0.0619	0.000120	0.1257
0.000055	0.0626	0.000055	0.1277
0.000012	0.0651	0.000176	0.1334
0.000000	0.0669	0.000153	0.1388
0.000000	0.0673	0.000007	0.1410
0.000000	0.0684	0.000049	0.1416
0.000000	0.0692	0.000034	0.1467
0.000000	0.0701	0.000053	0.1486
0.000000	0.0708	0.000037	0.1475
0.000000	0.0716	0.000033	0.1493
0.000000	0.0724	-	0.1511
0.000000	0.0735	0.000042	0.1538
0.000000	0.0741	0.000026	0.1524
0.000000	0.0749	0.000031	0.1543
0.000000	0.0757	0.000027	0.1563
0.000000	0.0769	-	0.1594
0.000000	0.0768	0.000027	0.1568
0.000000	0.0777	0.000026	0.1588
0.000000	0.0784	0.000025	0.1609
0.000000	0.0790	0.000025	0.1620
0.000000	0.0796	0.000024	0.1651
0.000000	0.0804	0.000027	0.1671
0.000000	0.0810	0.000027	0.1694
0.000000	0.0814	0.000031	0.1714
0.000000	0.0821	0.000037	0.1734
0.000000	0.0822	0.000044	0.1755
0.000000	0.0829	0.000063	0.1776
0.000000	0.0834	0.000058	0.1795
0.000000	0.0844	0.000057	0.1816
0.000000	0.0856	0.000046	0.1837
0.000000	0.0874	0.000040	0.1858
0.000000	0.0892	0.000036	0.1878
0.000000	0.0912	0.000027	0.1898
0.000000	0.0932	0.000028	0.1920
0.000000	0.0952	0.000030	0.1939
0.000000	0.0971	0.000032	0.1960
0.000000	0.0991	0.000051	0.1981
0.000000	0.1012	0.000050	0.2003

APPENDIX B3

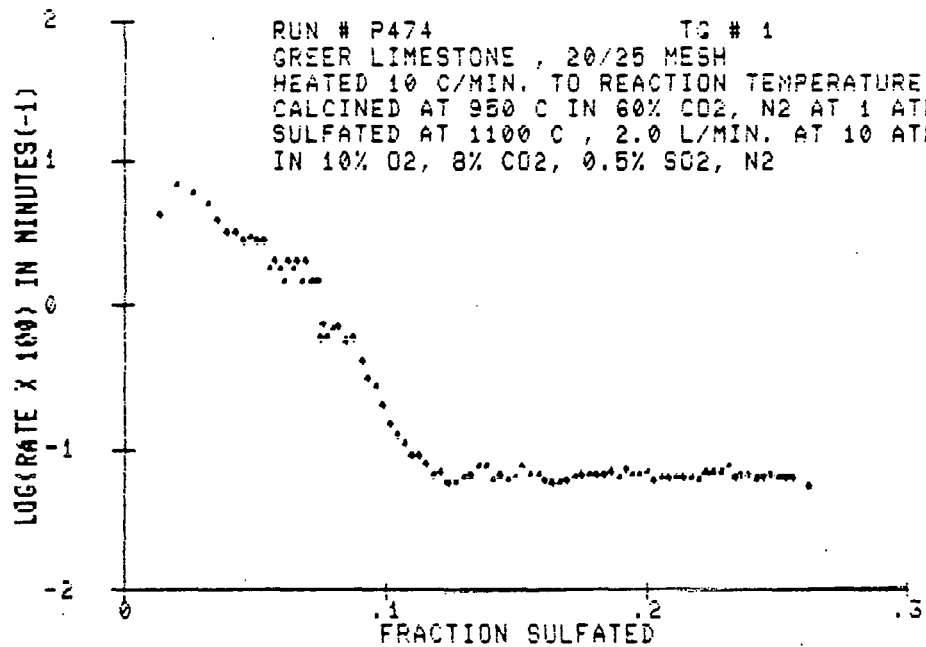
PRETREATED SORBENTS IN SO₂



RUN # P473 TG # 1
CARBON LIMESTONE , 20/25 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 950 C IN 60% CO2, N2 AT 1 ATM.
SULFATED AT 1100 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.002516	0.0148	0.001188	0.02208
0.0025107	0.02215	0.001198	0.02246
0.0025736	0.02772	0.001181	0.02290
0.0025367	0.03330	0.001199	0.02333
0.0048111	0.03880	0.00219	0.02376
0.0046111	0.0429	0.002331	0.02420
0.004442	0.0474	0.001599	0.02463
0.004071	0.0518	0.001599	0.02506
0.004071	0.0558	0.00109	0.02550
0.003146	0.0594	0.00112	0.02593
0.003516	0.0628	0.00148	0.02637
0.002961	0.0660	0.00142	0.02680
0.002591	0.0688	0.00134	0.02724
0.002961	0.0715	0.00132	0.02768
0.002999	0.0745	0.00130	0.02811
0.0029966	0.0778	0.00118	0.02855
0.0022921	0.0806	0.00120	0.02898
0.0019943	0.0834	0.00111	0.02942
0.001546	0.0863	0.00113	0.02985
0.001866	0.0892	0.00108	0.03029
0.000772	0.0923	0.00104	0.03072
0.00597	0.1014	0.00104	0.03116
0.000413	0.1060	0.00107	0.03159
0.000002	0.1104	0.00104	0.03203
0.000237	0.1149	0.00102	0.03246
0.000177	0.1193	0.00105	0.03289
0.000154	0.1238	0.00107	0.03333
0.000139	0.1283	0.00109	0.03376
0.000138	0.1328	0.00114	0.03419
0.000135	0.1373	0.00116	0.03463
0.000142	0.1418	0.00114	0.03506
0.000146	0.1463	0.00118	0.03550
0.000151	0.1508	0.00114	0.03593
0.000157	0.1553	0.00122	0.03637
0.000163	0.1598	0.00123	0.03680
0.000174	0.1643	0.00125	0.03724
0.000172	0.1688	0.00125	0.03768
0.000199	0.1733	0.00126	0.03811
0.000208	0.1778	0.00129	0.03855
0.000197	0.1823	0.00134	0.03898
0.000200	0.1868	0.00135	0.03942
0.000203	0.1913	0.00139	0.03985
0.000200	0.1958	0.00132	0.04029
0.000214	0.2003	0.00132	0.04072
0.000222	0.2048	0.00147	0.04116
0.000203	0.2117	0.00135	0.04159
0.000203	0.2160		0.04203



RUN # P474

TEMPERATURE = (1100.90 +/- 0.01) C

FRACTION
0.00000
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0.00103
0.00203
0.00303
0.00403
0.00503
0.00603
0.00703
0.00803
0.00903
0.01003
0.01103
0.01203
0.01303
0.01403
0.01503
0.01603
0.01703
0.01803
0.01903
0.02003
0.02103
0.02203
0.02303
0.02403
0.02503
0.02603
0.02703
0.02803
0.02903
0.03003
0.03103
0.03203
0.03303
0.03403
0.03503
0.03603
0.03703
0.03803
0.03903
0.04003
0.04103
0.04203
0.04303
0.04403
0.04503
0.04603
0.04703
0.04803
0.04903
0.05003
0.05103
0.05203
0.05303
0.05403
0.05503
0.05603
0.05703
0.05803
0.05903
0.06003
0.06103
0.06203
0.06303
0.06403
0.06503
0.06603
0.06703
0.06803
0.06903
0.07003
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0.07203
0.07303
0.07403
0.07503
0.07603
0.07703
0.07803
0.07903
0.08003
0.08103
0.08203
0.08303
0.08403
0.08503
0.08603
0.08703
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0.08903
0.09003
0.09103
0.09203
0.09303
0.09403
0.09503
0.09603
0.09703
0.09803
0.09903
0.10003

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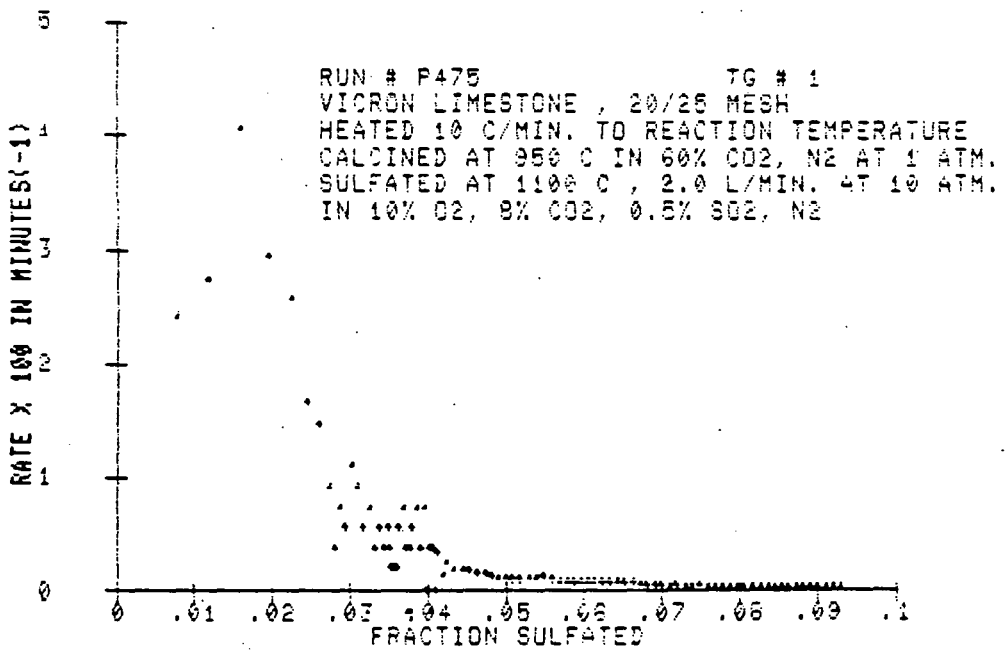
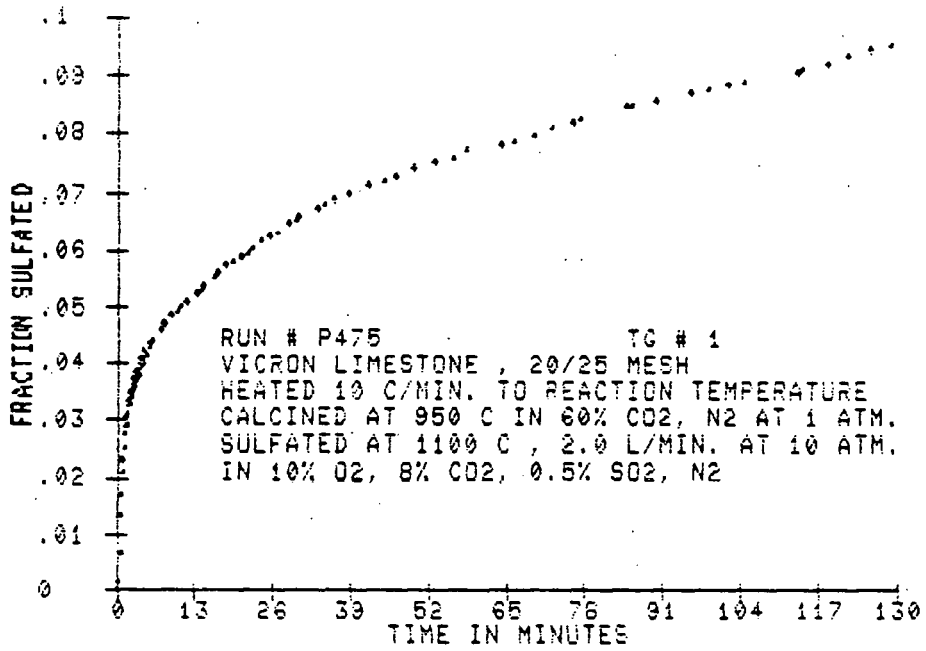
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0.11103
0.11203
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0.11703
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0.19503
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0.19803
0.19903
0.20003

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99.60
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RUN # P474

RATE
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0.001770
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0.001590
0.001530
0.001470
0.001420
0.001380
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0.001280
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0.001090
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0.001030
0.001010
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0.000210
0.000190
0.000170
0.000150
0.000130
0.000110
0.000090
0.000070
0.000050
0.000030
0.000010

FRACTION
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0.0209
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0.0311
0.0366
0.0423
0.0482
0.0543
0.0605
0.0667
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0.0791
0.0853
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0.0977
0.1039
0.1101
0.1163
0.1225
0.1287
0.1349
0.1411
0.1473
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0.3209
0.3271
0.3333
0.3395
0.3457
0.3519
0.3581
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0.4263
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0.4387
0.4449
0.4511
0.4573
0.4635
0.4697
0.4759
0.4821
0.4883
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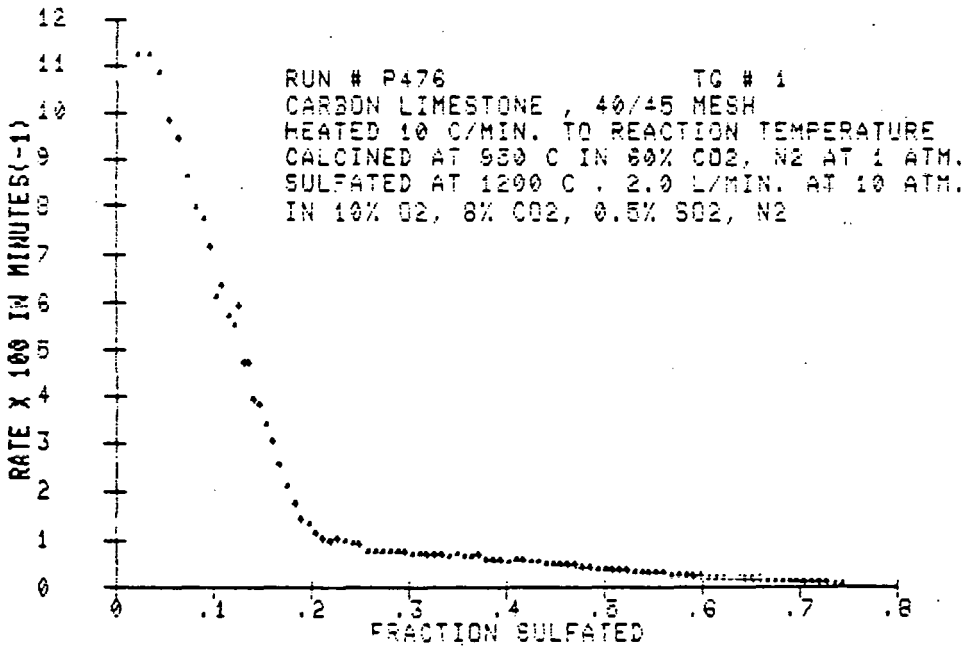
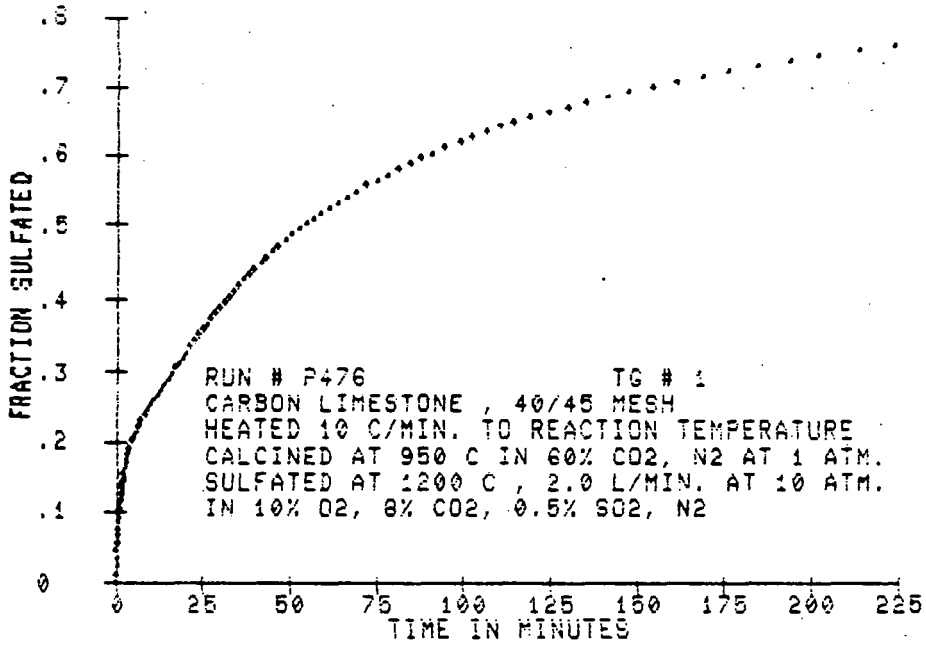
RUN # P475

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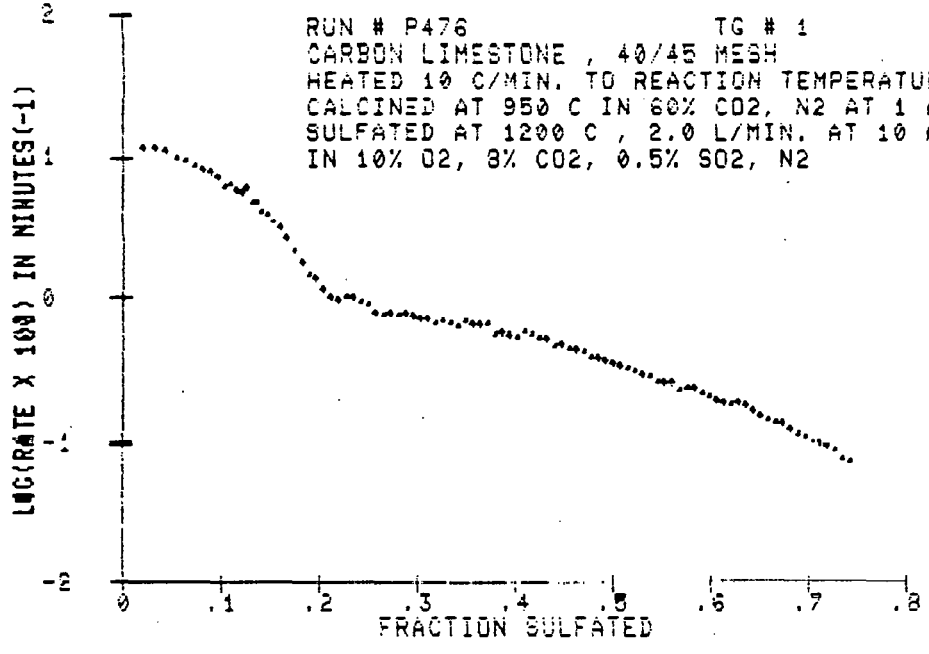
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0.002306	0.90	0.05028	14.00
0.002880	1.00	0.05036	14.30
0.003422	1.10	0.05050	16.20
0.003932	1.10	0.05058	16.90
0.004410	1.10	0.05072	18.10
0.004866	1.10	0.05080	19.40
0.005306	1.10	0.05087	20.90
0.005731	1.10	0.05095	21.80
0.006141	1.10	0.05102	22.60
0.006536	1.10	0.06117	23.90
0.006916	1.10	0.06224	25.00
0.007281	1.10	0.06321	26.00
0.007631	1.10	0.06445	27.00
0.007966	1.10	0.06553	28.00
0.008286	1.10	0.06661	29.40
0.008591	1.10	0.06775	30.70
0.008881	1.10	0.06883	32.00
0.009156	1.10	0.06999	33.00
0.009416	1.10	0.07122	34.00
0.009661	1.10	0.07237	35.00
0.009891	1.10	0.07341	36.00
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0.000000	1.10	0.14012	93.00
0.000000	1.10	0.14130	94.00
0.000000	1.10	0.14247	95.00
0.000000	1.10	0.14365	96.00
0.000000	1.10	0.14482	97.00
0.000000	1.10	0.14600	98.00
0.000000	1.10	0.14717	99.00
0.000000	1.10	0.14835	100.00

RUN # P475

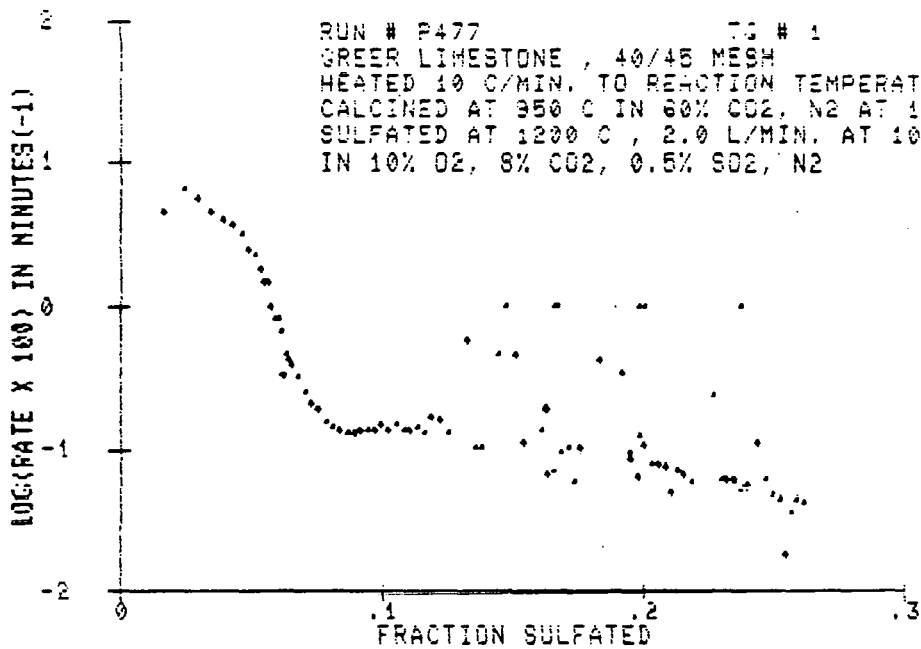
RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.02412	0.00076	0.00109	0.04883
0.02726	0.01117	0.00102	0.04990
0.04037	0.01660	0.00083	0.05001
0.02937	0.01977	0.00092	0.05009
0.02569	0.02225	0.00094	0.05018
0.01651	0.02455	0.00096	0.05030
0.01468	0.02661	0.00105	0.05039
0.00917	0.02773	0.00107	0.05049
0.00367	0.02830	0.00086	0.05059
0.00734	0.02886	0.00073	0.05070
0.00550	0.02944	0.00075	0.05078
0.01101	0.03022	0.00065	0.05087
0.00917	0.03110	0.00082	0.05096
0.00551	0.03117	0.00072	0.05105
0.00734	0.03234	0.00076	0.05114
0.00000	0.03234	0.00071	0.05124
0.00000	0.03234	0.00060	0.05134
0.00000	0.03234	0.00072	0.05144
0.00000	0.03443	0.00062	0.05154
0.00000	0.03443	0.00062	0.05164
0.00000	0.03443	0.00058	0.05174
0.00000	0.03443	0.00044	0.05184
0.00000	0.03443	0.00045	0.05194
0.00000	0.03661	0.00037	0.05204
0.00000	0.03661	0.00036	0.05214
0.00000	0.03661	0.00040	0.05224
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05234
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05244
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05254
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05264
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05274
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05284
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05294
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05304
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05314
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05324
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05334
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05344
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05354
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05364
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05374
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05384
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05394
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05404
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05414
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05424
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05434
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05444
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05454
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05464
0.00000	0.03661	0.00033	0.05474



RUN # P476 TG # 1
CARBON LIMESTONE , 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 950 C IN 60% CO2, N2 AT 1 ATM.
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P477 TG # 1
GREER LIMESTONE, 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 950 C IN 80% CO₂, N₂ AT 1 ATM.
SULFATED AT 1200 C, 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O₂, 8% CO₂, 0.5% SO₂, N₂



RUN # P477

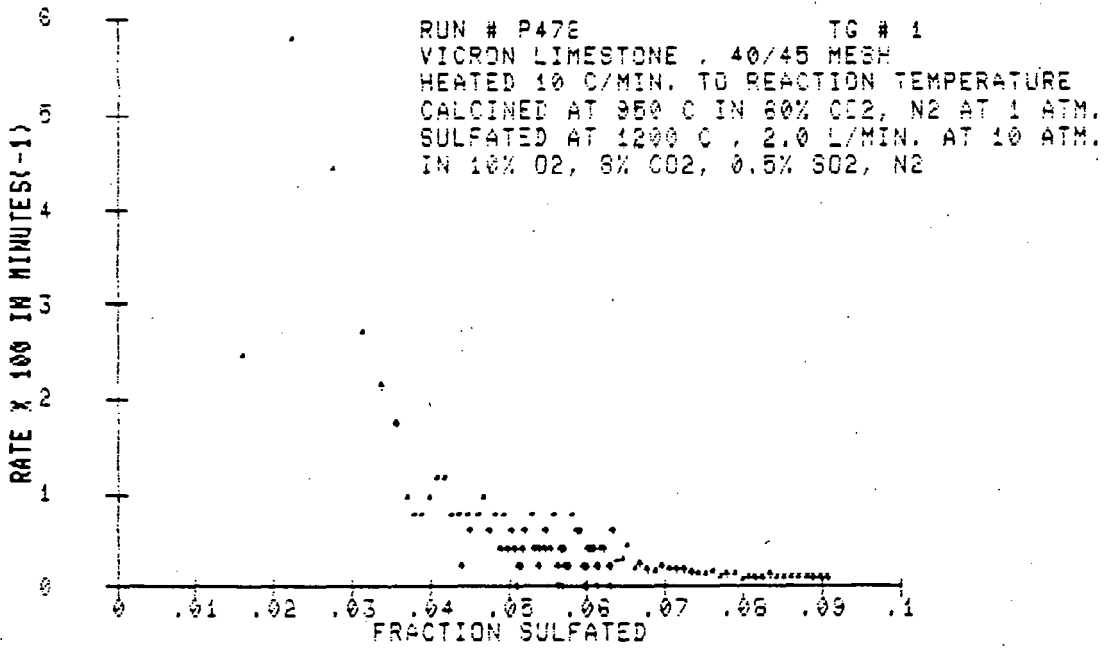
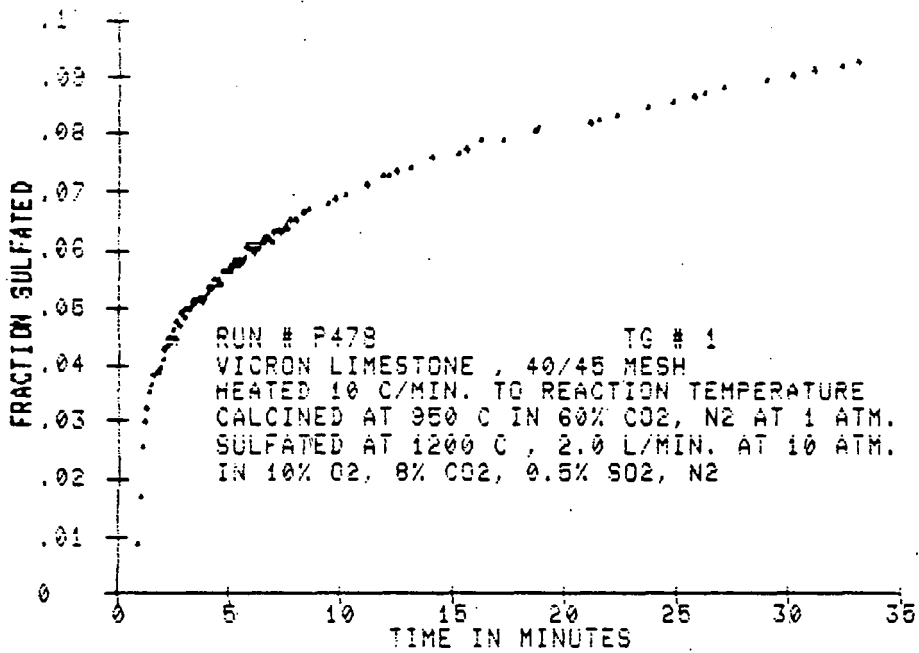
TEMPERATURE = (1199.95 +/- 0.00) C

FRACTION
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0.01044
0.01775
0.02251
0.03035
0.03935
0.04439
0.04666
0.04995
0.05544
0.06177
0.06877
0.07666
0.08499
0.09399
0.10399
0.11499
0.12699
0.13999
0.15399
0.16899
0.18499
0.20199
0.21999
0.23899
0.25899
0.27999
0.30199
0.32499
0.34899
0.37399
0.39999
0.42699
0.45499
0.48399
0.51399
0.54499
0.57699
0.60999
0.64399
0.67899
0.71499
0.75199
0.78999
0.82899
0.86899
0.90999
0.95199
0.99499
1.00000

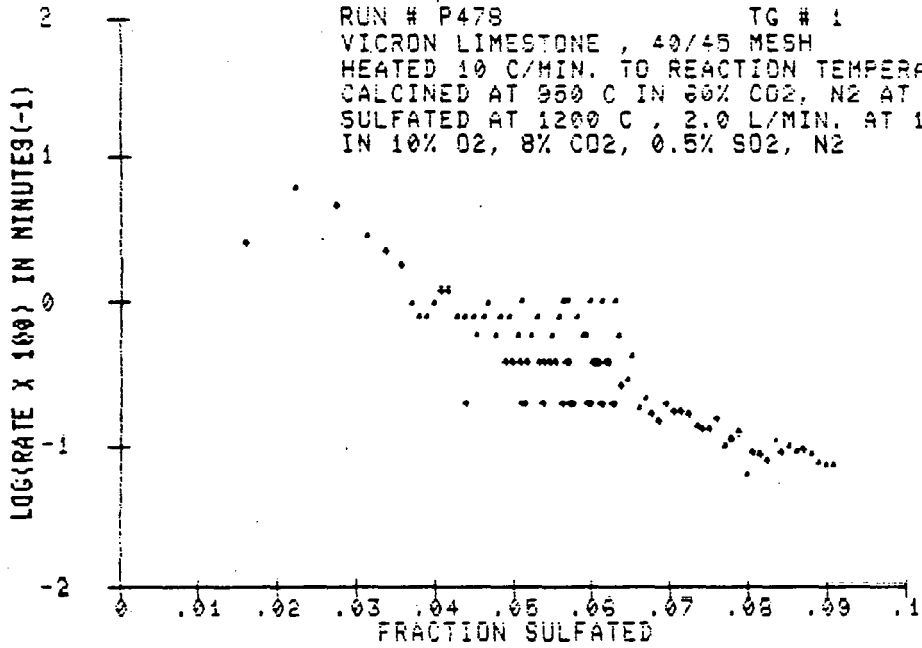
TIME
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0.90
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1.60
1.70
1.80
1.90
2.10
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9.50
9.60
9.70
9.80
9.90
10.00

FRACTION
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0.1768
0.1488
0.1807
0.1567
0.1729
0.1539
0.1629
0.1710
0.1702
0.1729
0.1768
0.1788
0.1811
0.1831
0.1851
0.1871
0.1891
0.1911
0.1931
0.1951
0.1971
0.1991
0.2011
0.2031
0.2051
0.2071
0.2091
0.2111
0.2131
0.2151
0.2171
0.2191
0.2211
0.2231
0.2251
0.2271
0.2291
0.2311
0.2331
0.2351
0.2371
0.2391
0.2411
0.2431
0.2451
0.2471
0.2491
0.2511
0.2531
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0.2831
0.2851
0.2871
0.2891
0.2911
0.2931
0.2951
0.2971
0.2991
0.3011
0.3031
0.3051
0.3071
0.3091
0.3111
0.3131
0.3151
0.3171
0.3191
0.3211
0.3231
0.3251
0.3271
0.3291
0.3311
0.3331
0.3351
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0.3791
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0.3851
0.3871
0.3891
0.3911
0.3931
0.3951
0.3971
0.3991
0.4011
0.4031
0.4051
0.4071
0.4091
0.4111
0.4131
0.4151
0.4171
0.4191
0.4211
0.4231
0.4251
0.4271
0.4291
0.4311
0.4331
0.4351
0.4371
0.4391
0.4411
0.4431
0.4451
0.4471
0.4491
0.4511
0.4531
0.4551
0.4571
0.4591
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0.4631
0.4651
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0.4691
0.4711
0.4731
0.4751
0.4771
0.4791
0.4811
0.4831
0.4851
0.4871
0.4891
0.4911
0.4931
0.4951
0.4971
0.4991
0.5011
0.5031
0.5051
0.5071
0.5091
0.5111
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0.5151
0.5171
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0.5251
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0.5351
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0.9791
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0.9991
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TIME
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55.90
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60.80
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67.20
67.80
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68.20
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68.60
68.80
69.00
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69.60
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95.80
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96.40
96.60
96.80
97.00
97.20
97.40
97.60
97.80
98.00
98.20
98.40
98.60
98.80
99.00
99.20
99.40
99.60
99.80
100.00



RUN # P478 TG # 1
VICRON LIMESTONE , 40/45 MESH
HEATED 10 C/MIN. TO REACTION TEMPERATURE
CALCINED AT 950 C IN 50% CO2, N2 AT 1 ATM.
SULFATED AT 1200 C , 2.0 L/MIN. AT 10 ATM.
IN 10% O2, 8% CO2, 0.5% SO2, N2



RUN # P478

TEMPERATURE = (1198.97 +/- 0.09) C

FRACTION	TIME
0.000000	0.00
0.000000	0.90
0.000000	1.00
0.000000	1.10
0.000000	1.20
0.000000	1.30
0.000000	1.40
0.000000	1.50
0.000000	1.60
0.000000	1.70
0.000000	1.80
0.000000	1.90
0.000000	2.00
0.000000	2.10
0.000000	2.20
0.000000	2.30
0.000000	2.40
0.000000	2.50
0.000000	2.60
0.000000	2.70
0.000000	2.80
0.000000	2.90
0.000000	3.00
0.000000	3.10
0.000000	3.20
0.000000	3.30
0.000000	3.40
0.000000	3.50
0.000000	3.60
0.000000	3.70
0.000000	3.80
0.000000	3.90
0.000000	4.00
0.000000	4.10
0.000000	4.20
0.000000	4.30
0.000000	4.40
0.000000	4.50
0.000000	4.60
0.000000	4.70
0.000000	4.80
0.000000	4.90
0.000000	5.00
0.000000	5.10
0.000000	5.20
0.000000	5.30
0.000000	5.40
0.000000	5.50
0.000000	5.60
0.000000	5.70
0.000000	5.80
0.000000	5.90
0.000000	6.00
0.000000	6.10
0.000000	6.20
0.000000	6.30
0.000000	6.40
0.000000	6.50
0.000000	6.60
0.000000	6.70
0.000000	6.80
0.000000	6.90
0.000000	7.00
0.000000	7.10
0.000000	7.20
0.000000	7.30
0.000000	7.40
0.000000	7.50
0.000000	7.60
0.000000	7.70
0.000000	7.80
0.000000	7.90
0.000000	8.00
0.000000	8.10
0.000000	8.20
0.000000	8.30
0.000000	8.40
0.000000	8.50
0.000000	8.60
0.000000	8.70
0.000000	8.80
0.000000	8.90
0.000000	9.00
0.000000	9.10
0.000000	9.20
0.000000	9.30
0.000000	9.40
0.000000	9.50
0.000000	9.60
0.000000	9.70
0.000000	9.80
0.000000	9.90
0.000000	10.00

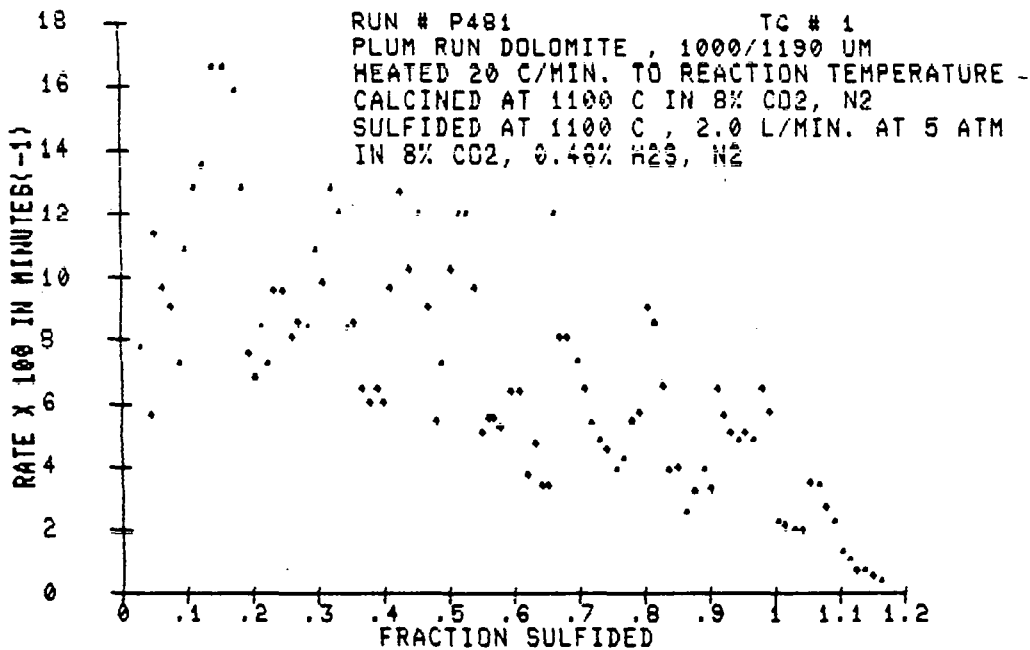
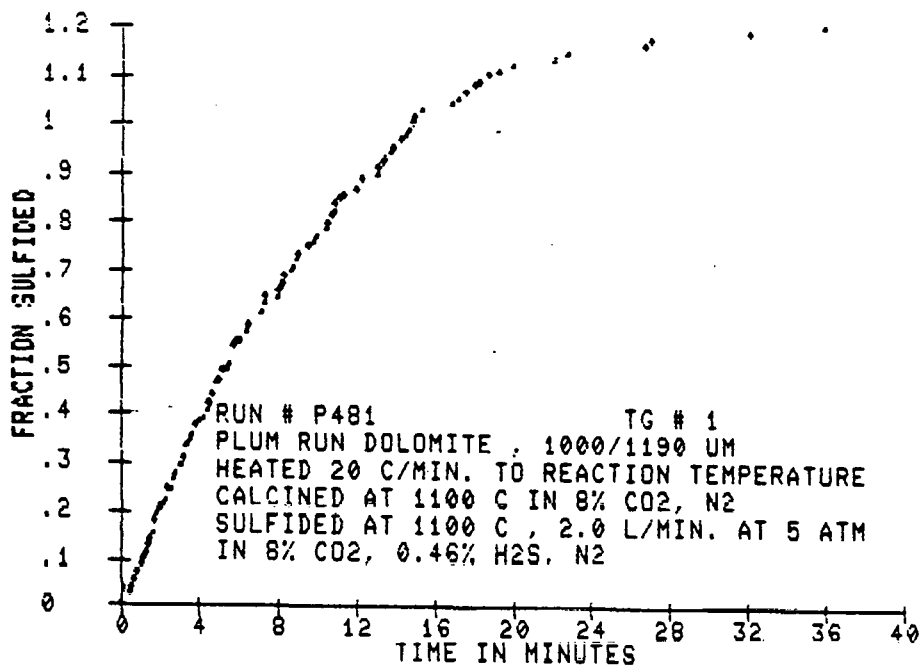
FRACTION	TIME
0.060000	5.90
0.060000	6.00
0.060000	6.10
0.060000	6.20
0.060000	6.30
0.060000	6.40
0.060000	6.50
0.060000	6.60
0.060000	6.70
0.060000	6.80
0.060000	6.90
0.060000	7.00
0.060000	7.10
0.060000	7.20
0.060000	7.30
0.060000	7.40
0.060000	7.50
0.060000	7.60
0.060000	7.70
0.060000	7.80
0.060000	7.90
0.060000	8.00
0.060000	8.10
0.060000	8.20
0.060000	8.30
0.060000	8.40
0.060000	8.50
0.060000	8.60
0.060000	8.70
0.060000	8.80
0.060000	8.90
0.060000	9.00
0.060000	9.10
0.060000	9.20
0.060000	9.30
0.060000	9.40
0.060000	9.50
0.060000	9.60
0.060000	9.70
0.060000	9.80
0.060000	9.90
0.060000	10.00

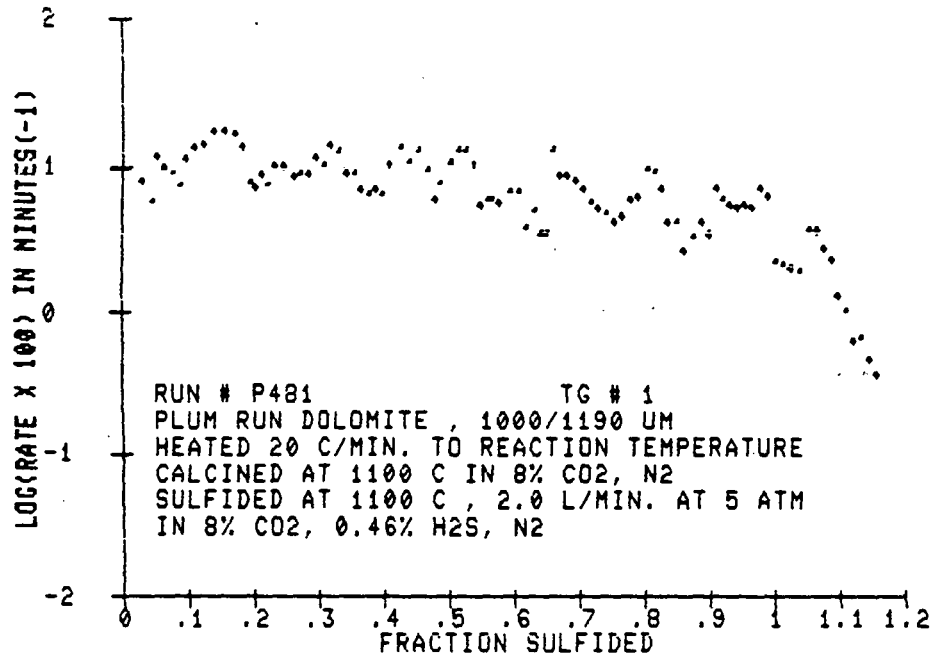
RUN # P478

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.000000	0.01600	0.000192	0.000000
0.000000	0.02223	0.000000	0.000000
0.000000	0.02775	0.000000	0.000000
0.000000	0.03144	0.000192	0.000000
0.000000	0.03338	0.000384	0.000000
0.000000	0.03571	0.000384	0.000000
0.000000	0.03804	0.000384	0.000000
0.000000	0.03989	0.000192	0.000000
0.000000	0.03988	0.000192	0.000000
0.000000	0.04008	0.000384	0.000000
0.000000	0.04118	0.000384	0.000000
0.000000	0.04200	0.000384	0.000000
0.000000	0.04337	0.000192	0.000000
0.000000	0.04440	0.000192	0.000000
0.000000	0.04448	0.000000	0.000000
0.000000	0.04552	0.000577	0.000000
0.000000	0.04661	0.000236	0.000000
0.000000	0.04666	0.000000	0.000000
0.000000	0.04777	0.000422	0.000000
0.000000	0.04811	0.000181	0.000000
0.000000	0.04889	0.000214	0.000000
0.000000	0.04994	0.000162	0.000000
0.000000	0.05000	0.000142	0.000000
0.000000	0.05004	0.000192	0.000000
0.000000	0.05009	0.000167	0.000000
0.000000	0.05011	0.000167	0.000000
0.000000	0.05012	0.000162	0.000000
0.000000	0.05015	0.000124	0.000000
0.000000	0.05018	0.000124	0.000000
0.000000	0.05021	0.000124	0.000000
0.000000	0.05023	0.000149	0.000000
0.000000	0.05024	0.000099	0.000000
0.000000	0.05033	0.000110	0.000000
0.000000	0.05040	0.000120	0.000000
0.000000	0.05046	0.000062	0.000000
0.000000	0.05049	0.000099	0.000000
0.000000	0.05054	0.000099	0.000000
0.000000	0.05058	0.000099	0.000000
0.000000	0.05063	0.000107	0.000000
0.000000	0.05064	0.000069	0.000000
0.000000	0.05067	0.000099	0.000000
0.000000	0.05069	0.000099	0.000000
0.000000	0.05071	0.000092	0.000000
0.000000	0.05074	0.000097	0.000000
0.000000	0.05077	0.000077	0.000000
0.000000	0.05081	0.000073	0.000000
0.000000	0.05087	0.000073	0.000000
0.000000	0.05092	0.000073	0.000000

APPENDIX B4

UNTREATED SORBENTS IN H₂S





RUN # P481

TEMPERATURE = (1101.73 +/- 0.02) C

FRACTION

0.00000
0.003361
0.003371
0.003391
0.003422
0.007553
0.007323
0.00873
0.00993
0.01114
0.01132
0.011385
0.01153
0.011726
0.01192
0.012201
0.01247
0.01277
0.01307
0.01337
0.01367
0.01397
0.01427
0.01457
0.01487
0.01517
0.01547
0.01577
0.01607
0.01637
0.01667
0.01697
0.01727
0.01757
0.01787
0.01817
0.01847
0.01877
0.01907
0.01937
0.01967
0.01997
0.02027
0.02057
0.02087
0.02117
0.02147
0.02177
0.02207
0.02237
0.02267
0.02297
0.02327
0.02357
0.02387
0.02417
0.02447
0.02477
0.02507
0.02537
0.02567
0.02597
0.02627
0.02657
0.02687
0.02717
0.02747
0.02777
0.02807
0.02837
0.02867
0.02897
0.02927
0.02957
0.02987
0.03017
0.03047
0.03077
0.03107
0.03137
0.03167
0.03197
0.03227
0.03257
0.03287
0.03317
0.03347
0.03377
0.03407
0.03437
0.03467
0.03497
0.03527
0.03557
0.03587
0.03617
0.03647
0.03677
0.03707
0.03737
0.03767
0.03797
0.03827
0.03857
0.03887
0.03917
0.03947
0.03977
0.04007
0.04037
0.04067
0.04097
0.04127
0.04157
0.04187
0.04217
0.04247
0.04277
0.04307
0.04337
0.04367
0.04397
0.04427
0.04457
0.04487
0.04517
0.04547
0.04577
0.04607
0.04637
0.04667
0.04697
0.04727
0.04757
0.04787
0.04817
0.04847
0.04877
0.04907
0.04937
0.04967
0.04997
0.05027
0.05057
0.05087
0.05117
0.05147
0.05177
0.05207
0.05237
0.05267
0.05297
0.05327
0.05357
0.05387
0.05417
0.05447
0.05477
0.05507
0.05537
0.05567
0.05597
0.05627
0.05657
0.05687
0.05717
0.05747
0.05777
0.05807
0.05837
0.05867
0.05897
0.05927
0.05957
0.05987
0.06017
0.06047
0.06077
0.06107
0.06137
0.06167
0.06197
0.06227
0.06257
0.06287
0.06317
0.06347
0.06377
0.06407
0.06437
0.06467
0.06497
0.06527
0.06557
0.06587
0.06617
0.06647
0.06677
0.06707
0.06737
0.06767
0.06797
0.06827
0.06857
0.06887
0.06917
0.06947
0.06977
0.07007
0.07037
0.07067
0.07097
0.07127
0.07157
0.07187
0.07217
0.07247
0.07277
0.07307
0.07337
0.07367
0.07397
0.07427
0.07457
0.07487
0.07517
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0.07577
0.07607
0.07637
0.07667
0.07697
0.07727
0.07757
0.07787
0.07817
0.07847
0.07877
0.07907
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0.07967
0.07997
0.08027
0.08057
0.08087
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0.08417
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0.08687
0.08717
0.08747
0.08777
0.08807
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0.09167
0.09197
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0.09317
0.09347
0.09377
0.09407
0.09437
0.09467
0.09497
0.09527
0.09557
0.09587
0.09617
0.09647
0.09677
0.09707
0.09737
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0.09797
0.09827
0.09857
0.09887
0.09917
0.09947
0.09977
1.00000

TIME

0.00
0.0100
0.0500
0.0600
0.0700
0.0800
0.0900
0.1000
0.1100
0.1200
0.1300
0.1400
0.1500
0.1600
0.1700
0.1800
0.1900
0.2000
0.2100
0.2200
0.2300
0.2400
0.2500
0.2600
0.2700
0.2800
0.2900
0.3000
0.3100
0.3200
0.3300
0.3400
0.3500
0.3600
0.3700
0.3800
0.3900
0.4000
0.4100
0.4200
0.4300
0.4400
0.4500
0.4600
0.4700
0.4800
0.4900
0.5000
0.5100
0.5200
0.5300
0.5400
0.5500
0.5600
0.5700
0.5800
0.5900
0.6000
0.6100
0.6200
0.6300
0.6400
0.6500
0.6600
0.6700
0.6800
0.6900
0.7000
0.7100
0.7200
0.7300
0.7400
0.7500
0.7600
0.7700
0.7800
0.7900
0.8000
0.8100
0.8200
0.8300
0.8400
0.8500
0.8600
0.8700
0.8800
0.8900
0.9000
0.9100
0.9200
0.9300
0.9400
0.9500
0.9600
0.9700
0.9800
0.9900
1.0000

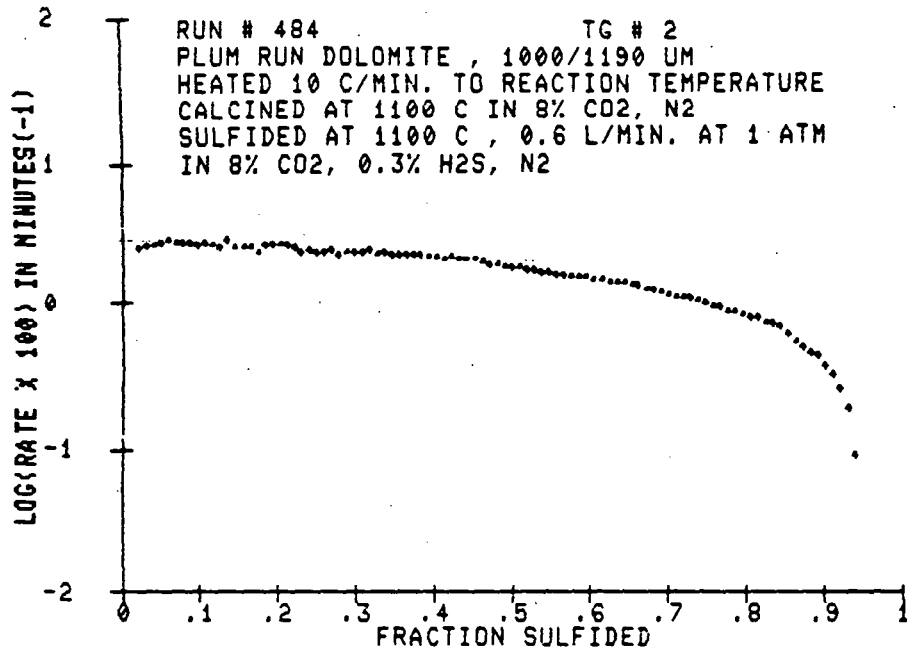
FRACTION

0.6111
0.6222
0.6333
0.6444
0.6555
0.6666
0.6777
0.6888
0.6999
0.7014
0.7074
0.7134
0.7194
0.7254
0.7314
0.7374
0.7434
0.7494
0.7554
0.7614
0.7674
0.7734
0.7794
0.7854
0.7914
0.7974
0.8034
0.8094
0.8154
0.8214
0.8274
0.8334
0.8394
0.8454
0.8514
0.8574
0.8634
0.8694
0.8754
0.8814
0.8874
0.8934
0.8994
0.9054
0.9114
0.9174
0.9234
0.9294
0.9354
0.9414
0.9474
0.9534
0.9594
0.9654
0.9714
0.9774
0.9834
0.9894
0.9954
1.0000

TIME

0.10
0.11
0.12
0.13
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0.16
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0.81
0.82
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0.90
0.91
0.92
0.93
0.94
0.95
0.96
0.97
0.98
0.99
1.00

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.007741	0.003113	0.006633	0.61055
0.005591	0.004664	0.003366	0.62144
0.011299	0.005336	0.003366	0.63446
0.009634	0.006556	0.003334	0.64432
0.009031	0.007777	0.003344	0.65527
0.007333	0.008991	0.003300	0.66174
0.010838	0.009993	0.003300	0.66744
0.012796	0.011266	0.008028	0.68522
0.013546	0.012588	0.007311	0.69778
0.016557	0.014155	0.006451	0.70999
0.016559	0.015788	0.005332	0.72255
0.015804	0.017288	0.004817	0.73334
0.012796	0.018660	0.004516	0.74554
0.007526	0.019999	0.003871	0.75800
0.006733	0.020669	0.004215	0.77011
0.000000	0.021111	0.004215	0.77701
0.000000	0.021111	0.000000	0.78221
0.000000	0.021111	0.000000	0.79448
0.009344	0.021111	0.009033	0.80074
0.000000	0.021111	0.008000	0.81899
0.000000	0.021111	0.006523	0.83003
0.008000	0.021111	0.003833	0.84055
0.008444	0.021111	0.003937	0.85322
0.010838	0.021111	0.003178	0.86555
0.009784	0.021111	0.003871	0.87777
0.012796	0.021111	0.003366	0.88911
0.010041	0.021111	0.003455	0.90031
0.008444	0.021111	0.005591	0.91400
0.000000	0.021111	0.005017	0.92448
0.064451	0.021111	0.004817	0.93557
0.064511	0.021111	0.005017	0.94665
0.066021	0.021111	0.004817	0.95770
0.096634	0.021111	0.004817	0.96880
0.126644	0.021111	0.006451	0.98200
0.102336	0.021111	0.005687	0.99441
0.000000	0.021111	0.002094	1.00661
0.000000	0.021111	0.001900	1.01881
0.000000	0.021111	0.001968	1.03088
0.000000	0.021111	0.001333	1.04244
0.000000	0.021111	0.001333	1.05355
0.000000	0.021111	0.001333	1.06441
0.000000	0.021111	0.003366	1.07557
0.000000	0.021111	0.003366	1.08687
0.000000	0.021111	0.002368	1.09822
0.000000	0.021111	0.001368	1.10931
0.005018	0.021111	0.001054	1.11551
0.005519	0.021111	0.000642	1.12559
0.005519	0.021111	0.000678	1.13800
0.005000	0.021111	0.000477	1.15000
0.063355	0.021111	0.003668	1.16221



RUN # 484

TEMPERATURE = (1104.04 +/- 0.08) C

FRACTION

0.00000
0.01111
0.02221
0.03300
0.04111
0.04990
0.05555
0.06990
0.07775
0.08770
0.09811
0.10911
0.11555
0.12655
0.13444
0.14555
0.15666
0.16611
0.17440
0.18350
0.19299
0.20400
0.21119
0.22214
0.23309
0.24404
0.25499
0.26609
0.27709
0.28809
0.29909
0.31116
0.32331
0.33554
0.34774
0.36003
0.37223
0.38443
0.39663
0.40883
0.42113
0.43333
0.44553
0.45773
0.47003
0.48223
0.49443
0.50663
0.51883
0.53103
0.54323
0.55543
0.56763
0.57983
0.59203
0.60423
0.61643
0.62863
0.64083
0.65303
0.66523
0.67743
0.68963
0.70183
0.71403
0.72623
0.73843
0.75063
0.76283
0.77503
0.78723
0.79943
0.81163
0.82383
0.83603
0.84823
0.86043
0.87263
0.88483
0.89703
0.90923
0.92143
0.93363
0.94583
0.95803
0.97023
0.98243
0.99463
1.00683
1.01903
1.03123
1.04343
1.05563
1.06783
1.08003
1.09223
1.10443
1.11663
1.12883
1.14103
1.15323
1.16543
1.17763
1.18983
1.20203
1.21423
1.22643
1.23863
1.25083
1.26303
1.27523
1.28743
1.29963
1.31183
1.32403
1.33623
1.34843
1.36063
1.37283
1.38503
1.39723
1.40943
1.42163
1.43383
1.44603
1.45823
1.47043
1.48263
1.49483
1.50703
1.51923
1.53143
1.54363
1.55583
1.56803
1.58023
1.59243
1.60463
1.61683
1.62903
1.64123
1.65343
1.66563
1.67783
1.69003
1.70223
1.71443
1.72663
1.73883
1.75103
1.76323
1.77543
1.78763
1.79983
1.81203
1.82423
1.83643
1.84863
1.86083
1.87303
1.88523
1.89743
1.90963
1.92183
1.93403
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2.04383
2.05603
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2.08043
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2.11703
2.12923
2.14143
2.15363
2.16583
2.17803
2.19023
2.20243
2.21463
2.22683
2.23903
2.25123
2.26343
2.27563
2.28783
2.29999

TIME

0.000
0.050
0.090
0.130
0.170
0.210
0.250
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RUN # 484

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.02419	0.0209	0.01732	0.4912
0.02530	0.0307	0.01719	0.5007
0.02598	0.0402	0.01732	0.5102
0.02636	0.0497	0.01653	0.5194
0.02798	0.0591	0.01650	0.5285
0.02711	0.0683	0.01581	0.5383
0.02636	0.0781	0.01582	0.5478
0.02636	0.0882	0.01521	0.5576
0.02530	0.0974	0.01521	0.5674
0.02636	0.1072	0.01460	0.5772
0.02599	0.1167	0.01460	0.5867
0.02425	0.1262	0.01464	0.5965
0.02741	0.1357	0.01406	0.6060
0.02471	0.1458	0.01412	0.6158
0.02471	0.1553	0.01356	0.6253
0.02373	0.1654	0.01347	0.6348
0.02373	0.1749	0.01356	0.6440
0.02530	0.1844	0.01299	0.6535
0.02530	0.1936	0.01265	0.6626
0.02598	0.2033	0.01198	0.6723
0.02530	0.2122	0.01163	0.6823
0.02425	0.2217	0.01130	0.6921
0.02333	0.2309	0.01098	0.7019
0.02333	0.2407	0.01054	0.7117
0.02333	0.2502	0.01040	0.7215
0.02197	0.2600	0.01026	0.7310
0.02326	0.2698	0.00999	0.7405
0.02109	0.2796	0.00949	0.7499
0.02247	0.2897	0.00887	0.7594
0.02196	0.2999	0.00863	0.7686
0.02197	0.3097	0.00808	0.7781
0.02333	0.3195	0.00808	0.7876
0.02217	0.3290	0.00775	0.7971
0.02233	0.3381	0.00719	0.8069
0.02140	0.3477	0.00719	0.8167
0.02140	0.3566	0.00682	0.8265
0.02109	0.3656	0.00663	0.8366
0.02140	0.3751	0.00633	0.8464
0.02109	0.3843	0.00558	0.8559
0.02081	0.3941	0.00506	0.8654
0.02081	0.4039	0.00455	0.8749
0.01977	0.4137	0.00417	0.8841
0.02081	0.4235	0.00395	0.8939
0.01999	0.4333	0.00333	0.9034
0.01977	0.4431	0.00297	0.9128
0.01977	0.4529	0.00239	0.9223
0.01898	0.4624	0.00176	0.9318
0.01797	0.4722	0.00088	0.9410
0.01807	0.4820		

RUN # 485

TEMPERATURE = (1098.73 +/- 0.00) C

FRACTION
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0.00085
0.00117
0.00149
0.00230
0.00250
0.00282
0.00323
0.00404
0.00457
0.00500
0.00553
0.00596
0.00649
0.00702
0.00744
0.00819
0.00862
0.00904
0.00989
0.10422
0.10966
0.11499
0.11911
0.12445
0.12887
0.13340
0.13933
0.14336
0.15000
0.15442
0.15996
0.16338
0.16911
0.17334
0.17877
0.18400
0.18833
0.19366
0.19799
0.20332
0.20865
0.21277
0.21811
0.22334
0.22776
0.23340
0.23883

TIME
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0.220
0.700
1.000
1.200
1.600
1.900
2.300
3.000
3.300
3.800
4.400
4.900
5.400
6.300
6.900
7.300
7.800
8.300
8.700
9.600
10.600
11.000
11.200
11.700
12.200
12.500
13.100
13.900
14.600
15.200
16.100
16.500
17.500
18.300
19.300
20.000
20.900
21.700
22.700
23.300
24.800
25.900
26.700
28.100
29.200

FRACTION
0.2425
0.2478
0.2532
0.2574
0.2637
0.2723
0.2776
0.2830
0.2883
0.2922
0.2968
0.3021
0.3074
0.3117
0.3170
0.3223
0.3266
0.3319
0.3372
0.3424
0.3468
0.3532
0.3564
0.3617
0.3670
0.3712
0.3766
0.3819
0.3861
0.3915
0.3957
0.4010
0.4063
0.4106
0.4159
0.4212
0.4253
0.4308
0.4361
0.4404
0.4457
0.4510
0.4553
0.4606
0.4659
0.4702
0.4755
0.4946

TIME
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31.70
33.90
35.90
37.50
39.80
41.60
43.10
44.70
46.20
48.10
50.20
51.10
52.40
53.70
55.00
56.40
57.70
60.00
64.70
66.40
70.90
73.20
76.50
80.50
82.90
86.80
90.40
91.80
94.00
97.20
102.10
107.80
112.20
117.80
123.70
128.60
135.70
142.10
147.30
153.60
161.40
166.60
174.30
182.40
188.80
197.00
232.90

RUN # 485

RATE	FRACTION	RATE	FRACTION
0.01555	0.01111	0.00399	0.24322
0.01216	0.01162	0.00407	0.2478
0.01507	0.0204	0.00374	0.2527
0.01637	0.0253	0.00374	0.2578
0.01684	0.0304	0.00361	0.2627
0.01444	0.0355	0.00343	0.2676
0.01444	0.0404	0.00331	0.2727
0.01276	0.0455	0.00319	0.2777
0.01197	0.0502	0.00311	0.2828
0.01368	0.0551	0.00299	0.2874
0.01263	0.0600	0.00295	0.2923
0.01276	0.0649	0.00285	0.2972
0.01314	0.0702	0.00299	0.3021
0.01120	0.0755	0.00281	0.3070
0.01123	0.0806	0.00266	0.3121
0.01189	0.0855	0.00255	0.3170
0.01001	0.0904	0.00227	0.3219
0.01064	0.0949	0.00222	0.3270
0.01008	0.0996	0.00213	0.3319
0.00962	0.1045	0.00208	0.3368
0.00962	0.1094	0.00195	0.3421
0.00962	0.1145	0.00179	0.3470
0.00912	0.1194	0.00171	0.3519
0.00912	0.1242	0.00154	0.3570
0.00842	0.1291	0.00151	0.3619
0.00798	0.1340	0.00149	0.3666
0.00886	0.1391	0.00145	0.3717
0.00749	0.1442	0.00169	0.3766
0.00777	0.1493	0.00182	0.3815
0.00749	0.1542	0.00184	0.3863
0.00638	0.1593	0.00164	0.3912
0.00736	0.1640	0.00126	0.3961
0.00660	0.1689	0.00105	0.4010
0.00652	0.1738	0.00098	0.4059
0.00598	0.1787	0.00094	0.4110
0.00577	0.1836	0.00092	0.4159
0.00563	0.1885	0.00086	0.4208
0.00563	0.1934	0.00083	0.4259
0.00594	0.1983	0.00081	0.4308
0.00532	0.2032	0.00081	0.4357
0.00518	0.2081	0.00079	0.4408
0.00481	0.2132	0.00078	0.4457
0.00479	0.2181	0.00075	0.4506
0.00472	0.2232	0.00070	0.4557
0.00459	0.2283	0.00070	0.4606
0.00456	0.2332	0.00066	0.4655
0.00404	0.2381	0.00058	0.4704

APPENDIX C

SULFATION REACTION DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

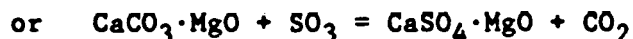
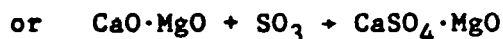
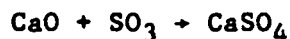
CALCIUM-BASED SO₂ SORBENT PARTICLE REACTION MODELS
DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

SORBENT PARTICLE DESCRIPTION

The sorbent particle is pictured as an irregularly shaped particle made up of a continuous gas phase, or pores, and a dispersed solid phase. The solid phase may be described as consisting of sorbent material grains and inert material grains that are bound together with some binding material. The gas phase can be described by either a pore structure or as interstices between packed grains.

The raw sorbent CaCO₃ or CaCO₃·MgCO₃ structure is transformed into a much more porous CaO, CaCO₃·MgO, or CaO·MgO structure by calcination, if conditions, temperature, and CO₂ partial pressure, allow calcination. The pore size distribution and internal surface area of the calcine is controlled by the calcination conditions.

SO₂ and SO₃ diffuse into the sorbent particle through the continuous pore phase, is adsorbed on the sorbent material grain surfaces, and some active sulfur component diffuses (by solid diffusion) into the grains, reacting with the sorbent CaO by the overall reaction



CONTINUITY EQUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Gas Phase Continuity

Gas phase continuity is expressed by

$$\partial c / \partial t = \nabla \cdot \{D \nabla (c)\} - \nabla \cdot \{c \underline{v}\} \quad (1)$$

where $\partial/\partial t$ is the partial derivative with respect to time, ∇ is the delta operator, and c is the gas phase SO_2 concentration. The diffusion coefficient D , for diffusion of SO_2 in the pores, may be a function of the pore diameter when the pore size is reduced into the Knudsen diffusion region. The gas phase molar average velocity vector is \underline{v} , where

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{v} = 0 \quad (2)$$

It is assumed that

1) There is no convective bulk flow in the pores (equimolar counterdiffusion), but because of the moving boundaries in the particle (due to chemical reaction changes in volume of the solid phases) there is an imposed velocity.

2) The SO_2 is very dilute so that multicomponent diffusion may be neglected.

3) No homogeneous reactions occur in the gas phase.

Solid Product Phase Continuity

Similarly, the conservation of the diffusing species in the solid phase is given by

$$\partial s / \partial t = D_s \nabla^2 s - \nabla \cdot \{s \underline{v}_s\} - k_r s C_r \quad (3)$$

where s is the sulfur component concentration in the solid phase, D_s is the solid phase diffusion coefficient, and \underline{v}_s is the molar average velocity of the solid product phase. C_r is the concentration of solid reactant (CaO) in the solid phase, where a homogeneous reaction is assumed to occur. Other assumptions applied are

1) SO_2 is adsorbed on the solid product surface, reacts to become the diffusing species, and diffuses through the product phase as it reacts, converting CaO to CaSO_4 .

2) The reaction rate is assumed to be first-order in the concentration of each of the reactant concentrations, s and C_r , with rate constant k_r .

3) The adsorption reaction is at equilibrium with the continuous gas phase concentration; $s = k_a c$ at the gas-solid interface.

CaO and CaSO₄ Continuity

The solid reactant and product species are assumed to have no diffusive flux, but are convected by the solid phase chemical reaction density changes. The continuity equations are

$$\partial C_r / \partial t = - \bar{v} \cdot \{C_r \underline{v}_s\} - k_r s C_r \quad (4)$$

$$\partial C_p / \partial t = - \bar{v} \cdot \{C_p \underline{v}_s\} + k_r s C_r \quad (5)$$

where C_r is the molar concentration of CaO and C_p is the CaSO₄ concentration.

The product concentration at any point in the solid is related to the reactant concentration by

$$C_p = (1 - C_r/m_r) m_p \quad (6)$$

m_r is the pure reactant molar density and m_p is the pure product molar density:

CaO	$m_r =$	1/16.76 moles/cm ³
CaCO ₃	$m_r =$	1/36.93
CaO·MgO	$m_r =$	1/28.01
CaCO ₃ ·MgO	$m_r =$	1/48.18
CaCO ₃ ·MgCO ₃	$m_r =$	1/64.34
CaSO ₄	$m_p =$	1/45.94
CaSO ₄ ·MgO	$m_p =$	1/57.19

If a calcined limestone is sulfated then $m_r/m_p = 2.74$. If a half-calcined dolomite is sulfate then $m_r/m_p = 1.19$. Finally, if a fully-calcined dolomite is sulfated $m_r/m_p = 2.04$. The differences in expansion in limestones and dolomites are significant, and if the sulfate volume is compared to the raw carbonate volume it is seen that limestone molecular volumes increase about 24% on sulfation while dolomite decreases about 11%.

The sum of equations 4 and 5 results in the following when applying equation 6:

$$V \cdot v_s = [1 - m_p/m_r] k_r s C_r/m_p \quad (7)$$

Particle Pore and Grain Structure

The key particle structural factors, ϵ , ϵ_i , A_g , R_p , R_g , and R , the particle voidage, the inert material volume fraction, the grain surface area, the pore characteristic radius, the grain characteristic dimension, and the particle characteristic dimension, respectively, are all functions of time and position in the particle. We define the particle characteristic dimension to be the equivalent radius of the particle.

$$R = [V/(4/3 \pi)]^{1/3} \quad (8)$$

and the external particle surface area to be

$$A = 1/\phi \ 4 \ \pi \ R^2 \quad (9)$$

where ϕ is the particle sphericity. Similar definitions are made for the grain characteristic dimension, R_g , the grain surface area, A_g , and the grain sphericity, ϕ_g :

$$R_g = [V_g/(4/3 \pi)]^{1/3} \quad (10)$$

$$A_g = 1/\phi_g 4 \pi R_g^2 \quad (11)$$

The local particle content is made up of voids, inert grains, sorbent solid reactant and solid product, such that

$$\epsilon + \epsilon_i + \epsilon_r + \epsilon_p = 1 \quad (12)$$

Continuity equations can be written for each of these volume fractions:

$$\partial \epsilon_r / \partial t = - \nabla \cdot (\epsilon_r \underline{v}_s) - k_r s C_r / m_r \quad (13)$$

$$\partial \epsilon_p / \partial t = - \nabla \cdot (\epsilon_p \underline{v}_s) + k_r s C_r / m_p \quad (14)$$

$$\partial \epsilon_i / \partial t = - \nabla \cdot (\epsilon_i \underline{v}_s) \quad (15)$$

$$\partial \epsilon / \partial t = \nabla \cdot [(1-\epsilon) \underline{v}_s] - k_r s C_r (1/m_p - 1/m_r) \quad (16)$$

We define grain and particle fractional reaction extents as

$$\alpha_g = 1 - V_g \epsilon_r / V_{g0} \quad (17)$$

and

$$\alpha = 1 - \int_V \epsilon_r dV / V_0 \quad (18)$$

respectively. It can be shown that the overall particle voidage is given by

$$d/dt \left(\int_V \epsilon dV \right) = \int_S \underline{v}_s \cdot \underline{n} dS + (1/m_r - 1/m_p) d\alpha/dt [V_0 (1 - \epsilon_{i0} - \epsilon_{r0}) m_r] \quad (19)$$

while the local voidage is

$$\epsilon = 1 - \epsilon_{i0} - (1 - \epsilon_0 - \epsilon_{i0}) / \{1 - \alpha_g (1 - m_r/m_p)\} \quad (20)$$

Also, the grain volume is given by

$$V_g = V_{g0} [1 + (1/m_p - 1/m_r) \alpha_g m_r] \quad (21)$$

The grain surface per unit total volume is roughly

$$S_p = A_g / [V_g / (1-\epsilon)] (\epsilon / \epsilon_0) \quad (22)$$

$$= 1/\phi_g (12 \pi / V_{g0})^{1/3} (\epsilon / \epsilon_0) (1-\epsilon) [1 + (1/m_r - 1/m_p) \alpha_g m_r]^{-1/3}$$

Finally the mean pore radius is approximated as

$$R_p = \phi_g 2 / (12\pi)^{1/3} [\epsilon_0 / (1-\epsilon)] V_{g0}^{1/3} \quad (23)$$

$$[1 + (1/m_r - 1/m_p) \alpha_g V_{g0} m_r]^{1/3}$$

Note that sintering phenomena may also interact to reduce the grain surface area, and if sintering is at a significant rate Equation 22 for S_p should be multiplied by the factor

$$\exp(-k_s t)$$

while Equation 23 for R_p should be divided by this factor. k_s is the sintering rate constant, a strong function of temperature. Thus, sintering reduces the internal surface area and increases the average pore radius.

Boundary and Initial Condition

The particle position vector is represented by r , from some arbitrary point of origin. A position on the pore surface is represented by r_p , the position vector for the pore surface. The outer particle surface is represented by the position vector R .

The flux of sulfur species across the gas-solid interface ($r = r_p$) is continuous with

$$-\underline{n} \cdot D \nabla c + \underline{n} \cdot c \underline{v} = -\underline{n} \cdot D_s \nabla s + \underline{n} \cdot s \underline{v}_s \quad (24)$$

where \underline{n} is the unit normal vector at the surface at $r = r_p$. Also, with adsorption equilibrium, $s = k_a c$.

At the interface the velocity is continuous,

$$\underline{n} \cdot \underline{v} = \underline{n} \cdot \underline{v}_s \quad (25)$$

At an inert grain surface the flux is given by

$$-D \underline{n} \cdot \nabla c + \underline{n} \cdot c \underline{v} = 0 \quad (26)$$

At time zero

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 0 \\ s &= 0 \\ C_r &= m_r \\ C_p &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Finally, at the outer surface of the particle ($r = R$)

$$c = c_0 \quad (28)$$

DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

The dimensional analysis of the above equations can provide significant insight into the nature of the sorbent sulfur removal performance without making the sorbent model any more specific or limiting the generality further.

Dimensionless Quantities

The following dimensionless groups are defined

$C^* = c/c_0$, the dimensionless concentration in the pores

$S^* = s/(k_a c_0)$, the dimensionless concentration in the solid phase

$C_r^* = C_r/m_r$, the dimensionless solid reactant concentration

$C_p^* = C_p/m_p$, the dimensionless solid product concentration

$t^* = t D_a/R_0^2$, the dimensionless time

$\underline{v}^* = \underline{v} R_0/D_a$, the dimensionless gas phase velocity

$\underline{v}_s^* = \underline{v}_s R_0/D_a$, the dimensionless solid phase velocity

where D_a is the initial average gas phase diffusion coefficient in the pores and R_0 is the initial characteristic particle dimension.

Dimensionless Equations

The continuity Equations 1 through 7 become

$$\partial C^*/\partial t^* = \nabla^* \cdot (D/D_a) \nabla^* C^* - \nabla^* \cdot \{C^* \underline{v}^*\} \quad (29)$$

$$\nabla^* \cdot \underline{v}^* = 0 \quad (30)$$

$$\partial S^*/\partial t^* = (D_s/D_a) (R_0/R_{g0})^2 \nabla^{*2} S^* \quad (31)$$

$$- (R_0/R_{g0}) \nabla^* \cdot \{S^* \underline{v}_s^*\} - \{k_r m_r R_0^2/D_a\} S^* C_r^*$$

$$\partial C_r^*/\partial t^* = - \nabla^* \cdot \{C_r^* \underline{v}_s^*\} - \{k_r R_0^2 k_a c_0/D_a\} S^* C_r^* \quad (32)$$

$$\partial C_p^*/\partial t^* = - \nabla^* \cdot \{C_p^* \underline{v}_s^*\} + \{k_r R_0^2 k_a c_0/D_a\} S^* C_r^* \quad (33)$$

$$C_r^* = 1 - C_p^* \quad (34)$$

$$\nabla^* \cdot \underline{v}_s^* = \{k_r R_0^2 k_a c_0/D_a\} \{m_r/m_p - 1\} S^* C_r^* \quad (35)$$

The particle structure factors can be written

$$\epsilon = 1 - \epsilon_{i0} - (1 - \epsilon_0 - \epsilon_{i0}) / \{1 - \alpha_g (1 - m_r/m_p)\} \quad (36)$$

$$V_g^* = V_g/V_{g0} = 1 - (m_r/m_p - 1) \alpha_g, \text{ the grain volume} \quad (37)$$

$$S_p^* = S_p/S_{p0} = \epsilon/\epsilon_0 (1-\epsilon)/(1-\epsilon_0) [1 + (1-m_r/m_p)\alpha_g]^{-1/3} \exp(-k_s t), \quad (38)$$

the dimensionless internal surface area per unit volume,

$$R_p^* = R_p/R_{p0} = (1-\epsilon_0)/(1-\epsilon) [1 + (1-m_r/m_p)\alpha_g]^{1/3} \exp(k_s t), \quad (39)$$

and the dimensionless pore radius, where the sintering effect has been included.

The boundary and initial conditions, Equations 24-28, become

$$\begin{aligned} (D/D_a) \underline{n} \cdot \underline{v}^* C^* - \underline{n} \cdot C^* \underline{v}^* &= (D_s/D_a) k_a \underline{n} \cdot \underline{v}^* S^* \\ &- \underline{n} \cdot S^* k_a \underline{v}_s^* \quad \text{at } r^* = r_p/R_0 \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

$$S^* = C^* \quad \text{at } r^* = r_p/R_0 \quad (41)$$

$$\underline{n} \cdot \underline{v}^* = \underline{n} \cdot \underline{v}_s^* \quad \text{at } r^* = r_p/R_0 \quad (42)$$

$$(D/D_a) \underline{n} \cdot \underline{v} C^* - \underline{n} \cdot C^* \underline{v} = 0 \quad \text{on inert surfaces} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C^* &= 0 \quad \text{at } t^* = 0 \\ S^* &= 0 \quad \text{at } t^* = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_r^* &= 1 \quad \text{at } t^* = 0 \\ C_p^* &= 0 \quad \text{at } t^* = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$C^* = 1 \quad \text{at } r^* = R/R_0 \quad (45)$$

Interpretation

The dimensionless equations indicate that the dimensionless concentration fields, velocity fields and structural factors

$$\begin{array}{l} C^* \\ S^* \\ C_r^* \\ C_p^* \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{v}{v_s}^* \\ \epsilon, S_g^*, A_g^*, R_p^*, R_g^*, R^*, V_g^*, \text{ etc} \end{array}$$

are functions of the following variables:

t^* , dimensionless time

r/R_0 , dimensionless position

D/D_a , dimensionless gas phase diffusion coefficient, potentially a function of time and position if in the Knudsen diffusion regime

$D_s/D_a (R_0/R_{g0})^2 k_a$, ratio of solid phase diffusion rate to gas phase diffusion rate

$k_r m_r R_0^2/D_a$, chemical reaction rate over gas phase diffusion rate

$k_a c_0/m_r$, ratio of diffusing sulfur species concentration in the solid to molar density of pure solid phase reactant CaO

m_r/m_p , ratio of pure CaO molar density to pure CaSO₄ molar density

k_a , adsorption coefficient

and the dimensionless geometry of the particle, r_p/R_0 .

The geometric factors relate to the following dimensionless groups:

ϵ_0	initial particle voidage
ϵ_{i0}	initial volume fraction of inert grains
R_{g0}/R_0	initial average grain diameter over initial particle characteristic dimension

A_{go}/A_o	initial internal surface area over external initial surface area
R_p/R_o	average initial pore diameter over the initial particle characteristic dimension
$S_{go} R_o$	initial surface area per unit volume times the initial particle characteristic dimension

The total fraction of the particle solid phase reacted, α_t , is given by

$$\alpha_t = 1 - \int_V^* C_r^* / \{ (1 - \epsilon_o - \epsilon_{io}) \} dV^* \quad (46)$$

where V^* is the dimensionless particle volume, V/V_o . V_o is the initial particle volume.

The general equation for the overall particle reaction rate is

$$d \alpha_t / dt^* = k_r k_a c_o^2 R_o / D_a \int_V^* S^* C_r^* / \{ 1 - \epsilon_o - \epsilon_{io} \} dV^* \quad (47)$$

This equation indicates that in general

$$d \alpha_t / dt^* = \text{function} \{ t^*, D(t^*) / D_a, D_s / D_a (R_o / R_{go})^2 k_a, \quad (48)$$

$$k_r m_r R_o^2 / D_a, k_a c_o / m_r, m_r / m_p, \text{ and} \\ \text{structural factors } (\epsilon_o, \epsilon_{io}, R_{go} / R_o, R_{po} / R_o, A_{go} / R_o)$$

and its complex form, while informative, is not directly useful.

In order to look at more limiting cases than that above, the overall particle reaction rate, $d \alpha_t / dt$, is given by the following three equations for pore diffusion control, chemical reaction control, and solid diffusion control, respectively:

If the rate is diffusion controlled

$$d \alpha_t / dt = D_a c_o / m_r A_o / \{(R_o V_o)(1 - \epsilon_o - \epsilon_{i_o})\} \quad (49)$$

$$\times \int_{A^*} - (D/D_a) \underline{n} \cdot \underline{v}^* C^* d A^*$$

$$= D_a c_o / m_r A_o / \{(R_o V_o)(1 - \epsilon_o - \epsilon_{i_o})\}$$

$$\times \text{function } \{t^*, D/D_a\}$$

where

$$D/D_a = \text{function } \{R_{p_o}/R_o, m_r/m_p, k_s\} \quad (50)$$

A^* is the surface area of the shrinking reaction surface, and D is the diffusion coefficient in the solid product layer, a potential function of time due to sintering.

If the rate is chemical reaction controlled

$$d \alpha_t / dt = k_r k_a c_o \int_{V^*} S^* C_r^* / \{(1 - \epsilon_o - \epsilon_{i_o})\} dV^* \quad (51)$$

$$= k_r k_a c_o / \{1 - \epsilon_o - \epsilon_{i_o}\}$$

$$\times \text{function } \{t, k_r, m_r\}$$

The definition of reaction rate control implies that S^* and C_r^* have values everywhere in the solid phase of 1 and $1 - \alpha$, respectively. Thus,

$$d \alpha_t / dt = k_r k_a c_o (1 - \alpha_t) V/V_g \quad (52)$$

for the chemical reaction controlled case.

If the rate is solid diffusion controlled

$$d \alpha_t / dt = D_s k_a c_o / m_r A_{g_o} / (R_{g_o} V_{g_o}) \quad (53)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \int_{A_p^*} - \underline{n} \cdot \underline{v}^* S^* d A_p^* \\
& = D_s k_a c_o / m_r A_{go} / (R_{go} V_{go}) \\
& \times \text{function} \{ t D_s R_{go}^{-2}, m_r / m_p, k_s \}
\end{aligned}$$

where A_p^* is the pore reaction surface over A_{go} .

These dimensionless equations tell us several things about the influence of time, particle diameter, external reactant gas concentration, pressure, temperature, pore surface area, etc on the overall reaction rate.

1) time

For particles having identical values of all of the dimensionless groups, the dimensionless reaction rate is the same function of dimensionless time:

$$d \alpha_t / d t^* = \text{function} \{ t^* \} \quad (54)$$

2) particle size

For particles of similar sorbent materials at the same temperature and pressure, having the same values of dimensional quantities except for the particle size, R_o , A_o , V_o :

$$d \alpha_t / dt^* = \text{function} \{ t^*, k_r m_r R_o^2 / D_a, A_{go} / A_o, R_{po} / R_o \} \quad (55)$$

With limestone or dolomite particles it is not possible to change the particle size and maintain the last three of the quantities within the brackets fixed, but the limiting cases can be assessed.

a) if the pore diffusion rate is very much smaller than the chemical reaction rate or the solid diffusion rate, i.e.,

$$k_r m_r R_o^2 / D_a \quad \text{very large} \quad (56)$$

$$D_s / D_a (R_o / R_{go})^2 k_a \quad \text{very large} \quad (57)$$

then Equation 49 becomes

$$d \alpha_t / dt = D_a c_o / m_r A_o / \{(R_o V_o)(1 - \epsilon_o - \epsilon_{io})\} \\ \times \text{function} \{t^*, R_p / R_o\} \quad (58)$$

or, with respect to the particle size, using $A_o / (R_o V_o)$

$$= 3 / (\phi R_o^2),$$

$$(d \alpha_t / dt) \phi R_o^2 = \text{function} (t / R_o^2, R_p / R_o) \quad (59)$$

where the term R_p / R_o , the characteristic pore radius in the product layer, can be neglected unless in the Knudsen diffusion regime.

b) if the chemical reaction rate is very much smaller than the pore diffusion or solid diffusion rates, i.e.,

$$k_r m_r R_o^2 / D_a \rightarrow 0 \quad (60)$$

$$k_r m_r R_o^2 / D_s \rightarrow 0 \quad (61)$$

then, from Equation 51,

$$(d \alpha_t / dt) = \text{function} (t) \quad (62)$$

and the rate is independent of particle size.

c) if the solid diffusion rate is much smaller than the chemical reaction or pore diffusion rates, i.e.,

$$D_s/D_a (R_o/R_{go}) k_a \rightarrow 0 \quad (63)$$

$$k_r m_r R_o^2/D_s \quad \text{very large} \quad (64)$$

then, from Equation 53,

$$\begin{aligned} d \alpha_t/dt &= D_s k_a c_o/m_r A_{go}/(R_{go} V_{go}) \\ &\times \text{function } (t/R_{go}^2) \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

and

$$(d \alpha_t/dt) = \text{function } (t) \quad (66)$$

The three special cases, pore diffusion control, reaction control, and solid diffusion control, are characterized by a dependency on R_o^n where n is 2, 0, and 0 respectively. Also, very large particles should approach pore diffusion control behavior, while very small particles should approach chemical reaction rate control.

3) external reaction gas concentration

For particles that are identical except for the SO_2 concentration they react in, Equation 17, 18 and 19 indicate that

$$d \alpha_t/dt = c_o \text{ function } \{t\} \quad (67)$$

and the overall reaction rate is first order with respect to c_o for all cases.

4) pressure

For particles that are identical except for the pressure of the

reaction gas and the resulting gas concentration c_0 , the following cases can be determined:

a) for pore diffusion control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = D_a c_0 \text{ function } \{t, D_a, D/D_a\} \quad (68)$$

With the diffusion coefficient being some function of pressure given approximately by a series model of molecular and Knudsen diffusion

$$D_a = 1 / [1/D_k + 1/D_m] \quad (69)$$

where the Knudsen diffusion coefficient, D_k , is

$$D_k = D_{kr} T^{1/2} / (A_g/V) \quad (70)$$

and the molecular diffusion coefficient, D_m , is

$$D_m = D_{mr} T^{1.8} / P \quad (71)$$

T is the absolute temperature, P is the absolute pressure, and D_{kr} and D_{mr} are constants.

We see that if Knudsen diffusion controls then D_a is independent of P and the overall reaction rate is directly proportional to the pressure.

$$d \alpha_t / dt = P \text{ function } \{t\} \quad (72)$$

The Knudsen diffusion control is promoted by larger values of the internal surface area, A_g/V , lower ϵ , and lower gas pressures.

If molecular diffusion controls then D_a is inversely proportional to the pressure. This makes the overall reaction rate relate to pressure as

$$d \alpha_t / dt = \text{function } \{t/P\} \quad (73)$$

Molecular diffusion is promoted by small values of the internal surface area (large pores), higher ϵ , and higher pressures.

b) for chemical reaction rate control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = c_0 \text{ function } \{t k_r m_r\} \quad (74)$$

or, with respect to pressure

$$d \alpha_t / dt = P \text{ function } \{t\} \quad (75)$$

c) for solid diffusion control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = c_0 \text{ function } \{t D_s / R_{go}^2\} \quad (76)$$

or, with respect to pressure

$$d \alpha_t / dt = P \text{ function } \{t\} \quad (77)$$

While these equations indicate a rather simple pressure dependence, the pressure also has a great impact on the initial calcine pore and grain structure which is not considered in these equations. Higher pressures promote larger pores while smaller pressures promote smaller pores.

5) temperature

Following a similar procedure to find the impact of temperature yields these results:

a) pore diffusion control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = D_a c_0 \text{ function } \{t D_a / R_0^2, D/D_a\} \quad (78)$$

The temperature dependence of D_a is given above. If the diffusion is in the Knudsen regime then the temperature dependence of D_a is T to the 1/2-power and

$$d \alpha_t / dt = T^{-1/2} \text{ function } \{t T^{1/2}, k_s(T)\} \quad (79)$$

The sintering rate constant is assumed to be given by

$$k_s = k_{s0} \exp(-E_s/T) \quad (80)$$

If the diffusion is in the molecular diffusion regime then the temperature dependence of D_a is $T^{1.8}$ and

$$d \alpha_t / dt = T^{0.8} \text{ function } \{t T^{1.8}\} \quad (81)$$

The Knudsen regime is promoted by higher temperatures, and the molecular regime by lower temperatures.

b) chemical reaction rate control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = k_r k_a c_0 \text{ function } \{t k_r m_r\} \quad (82)$$

With the reaction rate and adsorption terms having exponential temperature dependence

$$d \alpha_t / dt = \exp\{- (E_r + E_a)/T\} / T \quad (83)$$

$$\times \text{ function } \{t \exp(-E_r/T)\}$$

c) solid diffusion rate control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = D_s k_a c_0 \text{ function } \{t D_s / R_{g0}^2, k_s\} \quad (84)$$

The solid diffusion coefficient has a limited understanding with respect to temperature, although it is expected to increase with temperature as $D_s = D_{s0} \exp \{-E_s/T\}$. Thus,

$$d \alpha_t / dt = \exp \{-(E_a + E_s)/T\} / T \quad (85)$$

$$\times \text{ function } [t \exp\{-E_s/T\}, k_s(T)]$$

It should be pointed out that the temperature dependence is more complex than that indicated by these equations because the temperature effects the initial calcine pore and grain structure, as well as having a transient impact on the structure if significant sintering is occurring.

6) pore and grain structure

For particles identical except for their internal pore and grain structure the following is indicated:

a) pore diffusion control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = 1 / (1 - \epsilon_0 - \epsilon_{i0}) / m_r \text{ function } \{t, R_{p0}/R_0, m_r/m_p\} \quad (86)$$

where the quantity R_{p0}/R_0 is only important if in the Knudsen diffusion regime.

b) chemical reaction control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = 1 / (1 - \epsilon_0 - \epsilon_{i0}) \text{ function } \{t m_r\} \quad (87)$$

c) solid diffusion control

$$d \alpha_t / dt = 1 / (\phi_g R_{g0}^2) / m_r \text{ function } \{t / R_{g0}^2, m_r / m_p\} \quad (88)$$

and the rate is directly proportional to the initial internal surface area per unit volume squared because

$$1 / (\phi_g R_{g0}^2) = S_{p0}^2 \phi_g / \{9(1 - \epsilon_0)\} \quad (89)$$

7) ultimate sorbent utilization

Little can be deduced about the ultimate extent of reaction, α^* , from the dimensional analysis except

- 1) All sorbent particles having the same dimensionless groups will have the same α^* .
- 2) In the pore diffusion controlled regime the sorbent utilization is limited by the reduction in the ratio D/D_a as the pore volume is reduced due to solid product expansion.
- 3) In the chemical reaction controlled regime there is no limitation to the utilization and $\alpha^* = 1$.
- 4) In the solid diffusion controlled regime the sorbent utilization is limited by the loss in internal surface area due to solid product expansion and sintering.

APPENDIX D

MODEL DEVELOPMENT FOR CALCIUM-BASED SORBENT SULFUR REMOVAL IN EXTERNAL DESULFURIZERS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Kinetic data collected on laboratory devices require the use of a commercial process model in order to apply the data for process evaluation. Such models are used as engineering tools to select design and engineering conditions for commercial design studies. They are not substitutes for full-scale data, but should be used with full-scale data as it becomes available to evolve improved process performance correlations.

Simple models are developed here for fluidized and entrained bed external desulfurizers, using several simplifying assumptions. External desulfurizers are defined to be desulfurization stages of a gasification process or a combustion process that follow either the complete gasification or combustion process or follow an intermediate step, but are not insitu with the gasification or combustion process. Thus, they do not interact with the carbon conversion process directly. The models are suitable for use in sorbent evaluations and to predict performance for conceptual designs.

1.2 CALCIUM-BASED SORBENT SULFATION KINETICS

While sulfation kinetics for individual limestones, dolomites and other calcium-based sorbents must be determined experimentally, it is convenient to use an empirical form to fit the kinetics. The

sulfation reaction kinetics are a function of the temperature, pressure, the gas composition (O_2 , CO_2 , H_2O and SO_2 or H_2S), particle size, fraction of the sorbent calcium content sulfated, and the particular sorbent type. A form that fits the experimental kinetics well is

$$d a/dt = k (1 - a)^m C \quad (1)$$

where a is the fraction of the calcium reacted, t is the time, k is the rate constant, m an empirical constant, and C is the SO_2 or H_2S concentration. The rate is found to be zero order in the O_2 concentration while the rate constant k is dependent on temperature, pressure, CO_2 concentration, particle size and sorbent type in a very complex way.

With the form of equation (1) the fraction sulfated for a constant SO_2 or H_2S concentration becomes

$$a = 1 - \{ 1 + (m-1) k C t \}^{1/(1-m)} \quad (2)$$

or if the sulfur gas concentration is a function of time

$$a = 1 - \{ 1 + (m-1) k \int_0^t C(t)^{1/(1-m)} dt \} \quad (3)$$

In some cases this form will have to be fit to the kinetic data in two or three sections, so that multiple values of m and k will be needed.

1.3 GENERAL DIFFERENTIAL MATERIAL BALANCES

A general, steady-state material balance on SO_2 or H_2S in either a fluidized bed or an entrained desulfurizer is shown below:

$$U \frac{dC}{dx} = -R + G \quad (4)$$

where U is the superficial gas velocity, x is the axial distance from the base of the bed, R is the desulfurization reaction rate and G is the SO_2 generation rate per unit bed volume.

In Equation (4)

$$R = p N k (1 - a)^m C \quad (2)$$

where p is the number of particles per unit volume, and N is average number of moles of calcium per particle. The generation term G is a function of axial position that depends on the nature of the coal, the coal size, the coal feed location, the bed temperature, the pressure and the excess air level. For the case of external desulfurization the generation term is assumed to be zero.

1.4 SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS

Bubbling Fluidized Bed Desulfurizer

The following assumptions are applied to the development of a fluidized bed desulfurizer process model, and are based on, in part, modeling conclusions developed for fluidized bed combustion:

- The prior combustion, pyrolysis or gasification reactions have been essentially completed and the composition does not change significantly due to carbon conversion within the desulfurizer. Gas compositions will change within the desulfurizer due to calcination of the sorbent (release of CO_2) and due to sorbent sulfur species reactions. If secondary reactions of gases do occur in the bed this will have only a small influence on the sulfur removal performance.

- The gas temperature is at the temperature of the prior gas temperature entering the desulfurizer and will change due to heat releases from the calcination and sulfur reaction only to a small extent . The gas and particle temperature is essentially uniform within the desulfurizer because of good particle mixing.

- The gas flows through the desulfurizer both in the bubble phase and in the emulsion phase of the fluid bed. Because the particles are relatively coarse, the gas mixing rate between the bubble and emulsion phases is high and simple plug flow of the gas may be assumed with little error. That is, the gas composition is approximately uniform across any horizontal cross-section of the bed. Design correlations are available to estimate the emulsion voidage and bubble volume fraction in the bed.

- Particles in the sorbent feed of a size having terminal velocity less than the bed superficial velocity (in their calcined state) will be elutriated from the bed. These particles will be partially sulfated or sulfided. It is assumed that this represents a small portion of the total sorbent.

- Significant sorbent particle attrition may occur in the bed. It is assumed that the fine sorbent particles attrited will not be recycled to the desulfurizer. The attrition occurs mainly during the initial period of the particles residence in the bed and generally sulfated or sulfided sorbent is not highly attrited. The attrited and elutriated particles are assumed to be reacted to an extent very similar to the coarse particles remaining in the bed.
- The sorbent particles reside in the bed with a perfectly-mixed age distribution. Because of the high rate of mixing versus the slow rate of sulfur reaction, the sorbent particles see only the average sulfur-gas species (SO_2 or H_2S) concentration in the bed.
- Significant sorbent reaction may occur in the bed "splash zone" directly above the bed surface. Design correlations are available to estimate the height and particle concentration in the splash zone. The splash-zone sorbent particle inventory is assumed to be included in the bed inventory in this model.
- Negligible sulfur release or sulfur removal occurs in the freeboard region of the desulfurizer.
- Coal ash passes through the desulfurizer with little accumulation in the bed.
- The sulfur reaction rate of the sorbent particles is very slow compared to the calcination rate of the particles. That is, the rate of calcination has little influence on the rate of sulfur reaction of the sorbent. The correlation forms developed in this test program will be utilized to represent the sulfur reaction rate as a function of the operating parameters:

$$r = N k (1 - \alpha)^m C \quad (6)$$

where r is the reaction rate per sorbent particle of diameter d_p . N is the number of moles of calcium in a particle (based on the average particle diameter in the bed), C is the sulfur species concentration in the gas, and k is the sulfur rate constant. The model is based mainly on a differential material balance on sulfur in the bed. The material balance is

$$U d C/dx = G - R \quad (7)$$

where U is the gas superficial velocity, C is the sulfur gas-phase concentration, x is the axial distance above the distribution plate, G is the rate of sulfur release per unit volume of the bed, and R is the rate of sulfur capture per unit bed volume. The sulfur generation term, G , is zero based on the assumptions stated above, and the sulfur reaction term is given by

$$R = p \bar{R} C/\bar{C} \quad (8)$$

where p is the total number of sorbent particles per unit volume of the bed, \bar{R} is the average particle reaction rate in the bed, and \bar{C} is the average sulfur gas concentration in the bed. The term p is given by

$$p = 6 (1 - \epsilon)(1 - \delta)/[\pi d_p^3] \quad (9)$$

where n is the voidage in the bed emulsion phase and k is the bubble volume fraction in the bed.

Equations 7 and 8 may be combined and integrated to yield the simple concentration profile

$$C = C_o \exp \{ - p x \bar{R}/(U\bar{C}) \} \quad (10)$$

with the inlet sulfur gas concentration being C_o .

The bed sulfur removal efficiency is defined as

$$E = 1 - C(x=H)/C_o = 1 - \exp \{ - p H/U\bar{R}/\bar{C} \} \quad (11)$$

The average sulfur gas concentration is defined as

$$\bar{C} = 1/H \int_0^H C dx \quad (12)$$

and becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C} &= C_o/H U/p \bar{C}/\bar{R} [1 - \exp \{ - p H/U \bar{R}/\bar{C} \}] \\ &= - C_o E/\text{Ln} \{1 - E\} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

The average reaction rate in the bed may be estimated for a perfectly mixed fluid bed using the residence time frequency distributions F:

$$F = 1/\tau \exp \{- t/\tau\} \quad (14)$$

where τ is the average particle residence time, and t is the time.

By definition the average sorbent utilization in the bed is

$$a = \int_0^{\infty} a \frac{1}{\tau} \exp \{- t/\tau\} dt \quad (15)$$

Since each particle in the bed effectively sees only the average sulfur gas concentration in the bed, then

$$a = 1 - 1/\{1 + (m-1) k C t\}^{1/(m-1)} \quad (16)$$

The procedure applied to predict sulfur removal performance is:

- 1) Identify the bed operating conditions (T, P), the average diameter of particles in the bed (d_p) and ρ_{ca} .
- 2) Determine m and k for the given sorbent at its appropriate conditions of CO_2 concentration, average particle diameter, pressure and temperature from laboratory data.

3) Specify the bed sulfur removal efficiency, E , calculate C_0 (from the coal properties and the conversion characteristics on the prior processing stage) and C from Equation (13).

4) Define the parameter $\sigma = C \tau$ and assume any positive value for it. This parameter is

$$\sigma = \bar{C} \tau = - C_0 \tau E / \ln [1 - E] \text{ from Equation 13} \quad (17)$$

5) Calculate the term α from Equations (15) and (16) for the assumed value of σ . In general a numerical integration is required.

6) Calculate $C_0 \tau$ from Equation (17).

7) Calculate the key bed design term $H/U (1-\epsilon) (1-\delta)$ from

$$H/U (1 - \epsilon) (1 - \delta) = C_0 \tau E / \bar{\alpha} / \rho_{ca} \quad (18)$$

This is the average gas residence time in the bed (H/U) times the volume fraction of particles in the bed, and must be determined to completely specify the desulfurizer design. The voidage terms ϵ and δ must be estimated from available fluidized bed correlations.

8) Calculate the calcium-to-sulfur ratio from

$$Ca/S = E / \bar{\alpha}$$

This of course represented the sorbent feed rate required to achieve the specified sulfur removal efficiency for the calculated value of H/U .

9) Repeat this set of calculations for a series of assumed σ values to generate a set of corresponding calcium-to-sulfur ratios versus H/U (1- ϵ) (1- δ) values. The best design point can then be selected from this family of curves.

Entrained Desulfurizer

The following assumptions are applied for the development of a sulfur removal model of an entrained desulfurizer:

- No significant combustion, pyrolysis or gasification occurs within the desulfurizer and only minor gas composition changes occur due to calcination and sulfation or sulfidation. Thus, this model does not strictly apply within a combustion or gasification stage.

- The gas temperature is constant except for minor changes due to the calcination and desulfurization reactions.

- The sorbent is either precalcined or calcination is extremely fast and can be neglected.

- There is plug flow of both the particles and gases, with the relative velocity between the two being U_s . The model neglects the possibility of gas or particle backflow due to internals in the gas stream that may be inserted to increase the slip velocity.

- There is no size segregation in the system and particle attrition is negligible.

- The gas composition is uniform across any horizontal plane of the desulfurizer. Thus, perfect gas-solid contacting is assumed in the model.

The model of the entrained desulfurizer is considerably simpler than that for the fluidized desulfurizer because of the simple plug flow assumption and the resulting uniform residence time for all sorbent particles.

The model of the entrained desulfurizer with the above assumptions starts with material balances on both the gas and sorbent phases:

$$U \frac{dC}{dx} = -R \quad (19)$$

$$(U - U_s) \frac{d(p N a)}{dx} = R \quad (20)$$

where U_s is the particle slip velocity at the reactor conditions and R is the rate of the desulfurization reaction as is given by

$$R = p N k C (1 - a)^m \quad (21)$$

for fine sorbent particles. Note that the assumption that m is zero in Equation (21) holds only up to some level of sorbent conversion beyond which the rate drops significantly.

Adding Equations (19) and (20) and integrating yields

$$C - C_o = (1 - U_s/U) p N a \quad (22)$$

The gas phase concentration profile may also be solved for directly from Equation (19) to give

$$C = C_o \exp \{- p N k x/U\} \quad (23)$$

The sulfur removal efficiency is by definition

$$E = 1 - C_e/C_o \quad (24)$$

where C_e is the exit gas sulfur concentration, and from Equation (23), noting that $p N = \rho_{ca} (1-\epsilon)$, an expression for the gas passage length is obtained:

$$H/U (1 - \epsilon) = - \ln (1 - E)/(\rho_{ca} k) \quad (25)$$

The exit utilization of the sorbent particles becomes

$$\begin{aligned} a_e &= (C_o - C_e)/[p N (1 - U_s/U)] \\ &= C_o E/[\rho_{ca} (1 - \epsilon)(1 - U_s/U)] \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

The calcium-to-sulfur ratio is

$$\begin{aligned} Ca/S &= E/a_e = (1 - U_s/U) p N/C_o \\ &= [-\ln (1 - E)] [(U - U_s)/H] [1/(k C_o)] \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Equation (27) is the main design equation, giving the calcium-to-sulfur ratio as a function of the sulfur removal efficiency specified (E), the particle residence time in the gas stream [$H/(U-U_s)$], the sorbent reaction rate constant (k), and the gas initial sulfur content (C_0). In using this design equation, the resulting level of conversion, α_e , should be checked to see that the conversion has not exceeded the value at which the reaction rate begins to fall, thus violating the basic assumption of the model.

1.5 NOMENCLATURE

- C: Concentration of SO_2 or H_2S in the gas.
- C_e : Concentration at the exit of the desulfurizer.
- C_0 : Concentration at the entrance of the desulfurizer.
- \bar{C} : Average concentration in the fluid bed.
- d_p : Average particle diameter.
- E: Fraction of sulfur removed in the desulfurizer.
- F: Particle residence time frequency distribution in the fluid bed.
- G: Rate of SO_2 generation per unit volume.
- H: Fluid bed height or length of entrained desulfurizer.
- k: Reaction rate constant.
- m: Reaction order with respect to function of calcium reacted.
- N: Average number of moles of calcium per particle.
- p: Number of particles per unit volume.
- r: Reaction rate per sorbent particle.
- R: Reaction rate per unit volume.
- t: Time
- \bar{R} : Average reaction rate per unit volume.
- U: Superficial gas velocity.
- U_s : Particle velocity.
- X: Distance coordinate.
- Ca/S: Calcium-to-sulfur molar feed ratio.

GREEK

- α : Fraction of calcium reacted.
- $\bar{\alpha}$: Average fraction of calcium reacted in the fluid bed.
- α_e : Fraction of calcium reacted at the desulfurizer exit.
- δ : Volume fraction of bubbles in the fluid bed.
- ϵ : Voidage in the fluid bed emulsion phase or total voidage in the entrained desulfurizer.
- τ : Average particle residence time in the fluid bed.
- σ : Defined by Equation 17.
- ρ_{ca} : Moles of calcium per unit particle volume.

