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# DETERMINATION OF NATURE OF COAL ASH SLURRY WITH RESPECT TO PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS FOR DIFFERENT COMPOSITION OF COAL

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## ABSTRACT

This research paper contains the abstract which is the research work based on Nature of Coal Ash Slurry with respect to physic-chemical parameters, Coal a fossil fuel which is the largest source of energy for the generation of electricity worldwide, as well as one of the largest worldwide anthropogenic sources of carbon dioxide emissions. Gross carbon dioxide emissions from coal usage are slightly more than those from petroleum and about double the amount from natural gas. Coal is extracted from the ground by mining, either underground or in open pits. Coal is the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India. It accounts for 63% of the country's energy need. India now ranks 3rd among the coal producing countries. Most of the coal production in India cumbersome open pit mines contributing over 80% of the total production. Although coal plays an important role in catering to energy needs, it also causes environmental damage during mining, transportation and processing. Here this research work explains that up to what extent coal ash will be acidic or alkaline in nature.

Keywords: Coal, Ash Slurry, Nature, Thermal Power Plant.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Fly ash, also known as flue-ash, is one of the residues generated in combustion, and comprises the fine particles that rise with the flue gases. Ash which does not rise is termed bottom ash. In an industrial context, fly ash usually refers to ash produced during combustion of coal. generally captured Fly ash is by electrostatic precipitators or other particle filtration equipment before the flue gases reach the chimneys of coal-fired power plants, and together with bottom ash removed from the bottom of the furnace is in this case jointly known as coal ash. Depending upon the source and makeup of the coal being burned, the components of fly ash vary considerably, but all fly ash includes substantial amounts of silicon dioxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>) (both amorphousand crystalline) and calcium oxide (CaO), both being endemic ingredients in many coal-bearing rock strata [1-5].

Toxic constituents depend upon the specific coal bed makeup, but may include one or more of the following elements or substances found in trace quantities (up to hundreds ppm): arsenic, beryllium, boron, cadmium, chromium, hexavalent chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, selenium, strontium, t hallium, and vanadium.

In the past, fly ash was generally released into the atmosphere, but pollution control equipment mandated in recent decades now require that it be captured prior to release. In the US, fly ash is generally stored at coal power plants or placed in landfills. About 43% is recycled, often used as a pozzolan to produce hydraulic cement or hydraulic plaster or a partial replacement for Portland cement in concrete production [6-10].

#### MATERIAL AND METHOD Study Area

The samples of coal ash slurry of different composition has been collected from the fly ash area of M/s Bhagwati Power and Steel Ltd. Siltara Raipur.

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This chapter records in a brief, the manifestation of the characterization of coal ash slurry like physical and chemical factors that affect the nature coal ash slurry. Various physico-chemical parameter/properties that affect the coal quality like, pH conductivities, Hardness, Chloride, Alkalinity etc. discussed in this chapter. Methods of sampling and analysis of water is used as prescribed in Indian standard [11,12].

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the nature of fly ash water property i.e. weather it will be acidic or alkaline for the construction of immerse tank.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION	
Table 1. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (10 % dolochar + 90 % ROM COAL)	

Observations			Make up water analysis
Month	Feb.2013		Feb.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		7.44	8.24
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	262	250
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	170	162
Total Alkalinity	PPM	52	90
Total Hardness	PPM	92	84
Calcium Hardness	PPM	64	62
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	28	22
Chloride	PPM	30	22
Turbidity	NTU	28	8.6

#### Table 2. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (10 % dolochar + 90 % SOUTH AFRICAN COAL )

	Observations	Observations Make up water analys	Make up water analysis
Month	Feb.2013		Feb.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		7.40	8.21
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	274	250
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	181	149
Total Alkalinity	PPM	48	86
Total Hardness	PPM	90	82
Calcium Hardness	PPM	64	62
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	26	20
Chloride	PPM	28	20
Turbidity	NTU	26	7.6

#### Table 3. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (10 % dolochar + 90 % INDONESIUN COAL )

	Observations		Make up water analysis
Month	March.2013		March.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		7.13	8.18
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	259	234
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	166	154
Total Alkalinity	PPM	44	88
Total Hardness	PPM	96	84
Calcium Hardness	PPM	66	62
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	30	22
Chloride	PPM	32	26
Turbidity	NTU	24	6.6

	Observations	Make up water analysis	
Month	March.	2013	March.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		7.26	8.10
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	284	252
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	182	165
Total Alkalinity	PPM	46	80
Total Hardness	PPM	90	80
Calcium Hardness	PPM	60	60
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	30	20
Chloride	PPM	34	26
Turbidity	NTU	30	7.6

#### Table 4. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (20 % dolochar + 80 % ROM COAL)

### Table 5. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (20 % dolochar + 80 % SOUTH AFRICAN COAL)

	Observations		Make up water analysis
Month	April.2013		April.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		7.26	8.15
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	288	262
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	190	171
Total Alkalinity	PPM	50	88
Total Hardness	PPM	102	88
Calcium Hardness	PPM	68	66
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	34	22
Chloride	PPM	28	24
Turbidity	NTU	24	7.5

### Table 6. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (20 % dolochar + 80 % INDONESIUN COAL)

	Observations			
Month	April.2013		Month April.2013	April.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results	
Parameters				
Ph		7.17	8.14	
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	277	254	
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	171	158	
Total Alkalinity	PPM	46	84	
Total Hardness	PPM	98	82	
Calcium Hardness	PPM	70	58	
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	28	24	
Chloride	PPM	32	24	
Turbidity	NTU	22	5.6	

## Table 7. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (30 % dolochar + 70 % ROM COAL)

	Observations		
Month	May.2013		May.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		6.99	8.05
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	282	255
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	178	166
Total Alkalinity	PPM	44	82

Total Hardness	PPM	100	80
Calcium Hardness	PPM	70	60
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	30	20
Chloride	PPM	38	28
Turbidity	NTU	24	7.6

### Table 8. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample(30 % dolochar + 70 % SOUTH AFRICAN COAL)

	Observations		Make up water analysis	
Month	May.2013		nth May.2013	May.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results	
Parameters				
Ph		6.74	7.98	
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	290	262	
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	192	168	
Total Alkalinity	PPM	44	82	
Total Hardness	PPM	104	84	
Calcium Hardness	PPM	70	66	
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	34	18	
Chloride	PPM	40	26	
Turbidity	NTU	33	7.6	

#### Table 9. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (30 % dolochar + 70 % INDONESIUN COAL)

	Observations	Make up water analysis	
Month	June.2013		June.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		6.64	7.84
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	288	250
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	186	170
Total Alkalinity	PPM	40	80
Total Hardness	PPM	102	84
Calcium Hardness	PPM	68	66
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	34	18
Chloride	PPM	38	24
Turbidity	NTU	30	7.2

## Table 10. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (40 % dolochar + 60 % ROM COAL)

	Observations		
Month	June.2013		June.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		6.60	7.80
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	290	258
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	188	176
Total Alkalinity	PPM	38	70
Total Hardness	PPM	100	82
Calcium Hardness	PPM	60	62
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	30	20
Chloride	PPM	38	24
Turbidity	NTU	30	7.2

## Table 11. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample(40 % dolochar + 60 % SOUTH AFRICAN COAL)

Observations		Make up water analysis
Month	Month July.2013	

Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		6.58	7.60
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	274	218
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	172	162
Total Alkalinity	PPM	36	70
Total Hardness	PPM	86	70
Calcium Hardness	PPM	60	50
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	26	20
Chloride	PPM	26	20
Turbidity	NTU	42	9.2

## Table 12. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample (40 % dolochar + 60 % INDONESIUN COAL )

Observations			Make up water analysis
Month	July.2013	July.2013	
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		6.28	7.58
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	270	210
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	170	160
Total Alkalinity	PPM	32	66
Total Hardness	PPM	80	58
Calcium Hardness	PPM	50	40
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	26	18
Chloride	PPM	24	18
Turbidity	NTU	40	9.2

## Table 13. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample(50 % dolochar + 50 % ROM COAL)

Observations			Make up water analysis
Month	August.2013		August.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		7.40	7.50
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	262	210
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	170	160
Total Alkalinity	PPM	44	62
Total Hardness	PPM	90	58
Calcium Hardness	PPM	60	40
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	30	18
Chloride	PPM	30	18
Turbidity	NTU	42	10

## Table 14. Analysis Report For Fly Ash Water Sample(50 % dolochar + 50 % SOUTH AFRICAN COAL)

Observations			Make up water analysis
Month	August.2013		August.2013
Parameters	Units	Results	Results
Parameters			
Ph		7.26	7.52
Conductivity	Micro siemens/cm	276	214
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	180	162
Total Alkalinity	PPM	48	60
Total Hardness	PPM	92	56

Calcium Hardness	PPM	62	40
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	30	16
Chloride	PPM	30	20
Turbidity	NTU	40	10

Table 15. Analysis Report For F	y Ash Water Sample(50 % dolochar +	50 % INDONESIUN COAL )
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Observations			Make up water analysis
Month	Sep.2013 Units Results		Sep.2013 Results
Parameters			
Parameters			
Ph		7.16	7.62
Conductivity	PPM	270	210
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	188	166
Total Alkalinity	PPM	52	68
Total Hardness	PPM	86	58
Calcium Hardness	PPM	60	40
Magnesium Hardness	PPM	26	18
Chloride	PPM	28	22
Turbidity	NTU	32	8.5

From above results it is clear that the fly ash of almost all coal compositions is acidic in nature since pH of coal ash slurry is lesser than the pH of makeup water.

#### CONCLUSION

Fly ash water samples from power station were tested for a series of physico-chemical properties. Most of the fly ashes were primarily fine sand- and silt-sized particles..The pH showed considerable variation as per the different composition of coal of fly ash water sample. The considerable variability in physical and chemical properties among the fly ash water samples evaluated in the present study supports the notion that field trials are essential to the future development of fly ash amendment strategies. Moreover this lower pH values shows the acidic nature of fly ash water as per the mentioned results in the table in comparison of the makeup water pH.

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