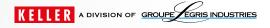




# Measuring system CellaCombustion

Temperature measurement of sooty flames and hot combustion gases in incineration plants





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# Measuring system CellaCombustion

Within the framework of legal regulations and licensing requirements, the limit values for NOx emissions must be complied with. The pressure is increasing on the operators of thermal waste incineration plants to reduce operating costs. At the same time efforts are made to increase the efficiency of the furnace and to minimize the wear of the furnace wall. For all optimization options, the correct measurement of the temperature in the combustion chamber represents a crucial measure. Nitrogen oxides arise from the nitrogen content in the waste and the high combustion temperatures, which are necessary for the destruction of the organic pollutants. In the temperature range of 850 to 1050 °C the nitrogen oxides are converted to nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>) and water (H<sub>2</sub>O).

Temperature is measured by means of thermocouples near the wall. The inertia of the thermocouples causes a wide range of process control fluctuations. Thermocouples age so that measurement errors increase over time. The thermocouples must therefore be replaced regularly. This results in permanent consumption costs. Therefore, the use of wear-free pyrometers which determine the temperature in milliseconds from the infrared radiation of the measurement object is considered advisable for this measurement task. Different devices are used, depending on the measuring point.

# \_ Measuring point Firebed 🚺 7

## CellaTemp<sup>®</sup> PK 51/CellaTemp<sup>®</sup> PX 13/CellaPort PT 113

These devices were developed especially for temperature measurements in flame heated furnaces. Thanks to the selective spectral range of 3.9 µm, water vapour and CO<sub>2</sub> existing in the pyrometer's field of vision have no effect on the measuring results. This allows precise measurements through flames and combustion gases.

## CellaTemp PK 68

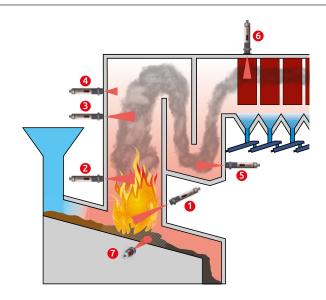
The CellaTemp PK 68 ratio pyrometer is used to measure the firebed without direct flame influence in the field of view. Due to the special measuring method, the pyrometer delivers reliable measured values even in the case of stronger visual obstruction due to soiling.

## \_ Measuring point Sooty flames 😢

## CellaCombustion PK 62/PX 47/PT 147

Special pyrometers are used for non-contact temperature measurement of sooty flames in coal-fired power stations and incineration plants. The measurement and signal processing, both based on the two-colour method, detect the heat radiation of the soot emitting particles of the flame in the near infrared range at two wavelengths. In order to correct the influence of the wavelength-dependent radiation properties of the soot particles and the optical density of flames, a special algorithm is used during the temperature determination. The flame temperature can be used to optimize burnout in the furnace operation, reduce pollutant emissions and minimize slagging of the combustion chamber and heat exchangers.





## Measuring point hot combustion gases 3

## CellaCombustion PK 73 / PX 18 / PT 118

The pyrometers measure at a specific wavelength at which the carbon monoxide of the hot combustion gas have a high optical density. The measuring depth depends on the concentration of the carbon monoxide and the proportion of particles in the gas at the measuring point. The devices are used in large combustion plants (> 4m) such as thermal waste-disposal plants and coal power plants.

## \_ Measuring point hot combustion gases 🗿

## CellaCombustion PK 72/PX 17/PT 117

These devices carry out the measurement at a specific wavelength at which hot, carbon dioxide-containing gases have a high optical density and thus good radiative properties. The pyrometers are used to measure the exhaust gas temperature in gas-fired boilers and small combustion plants (<4 m). The measuring depth depends on the concentration of carbon dioxide in the hot gas.

# \_ Measuring point hot exhaust gases 🗕

## CellaCombustion PK 73 / PX 18 / PT 118

In order to keep the pollutant emission below the permissible limit values, the minimum temperature of the exhaust gas, after feeding combustion air, must be between 850 - 1100 °C, depending on its composition.

## \_ Measuring point heat exchanger 🌀

## CellaTemp PK 68

To ensure the efficiency of the heat exchanger of the firing system, the pipes of the heat exchanger are continuously monitored for their temperature. If the temperature exceeds a certain level due to increasing encrustation of the tubes, they must be cleaned. Pyrometers that work according to the two-colour measurement method are used to measure the temperature. This method provides reliable measured values even under extreme conditions in the boiler with strongly changing particle content. In addition, modern two-colour pyrometers have a function that monitors whether a safe measurement is still possible or whether the protective screen needs to be cleaned.



| Measuring system    | Pyrometer            | Model         | Measuring range | Sighting device           | Assembly combination |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Firebed <b>1</b> 7  |                      |               |                 |                           |                      |
| PK 51-K001          | PK 51 AF 1           | 400 - 1400 °C |                 | PK 15-004                 |                      |
| PK 51-K003          | FRJIALI              |               | 400-1400 C      | -                         | PK 15-009            |
| PK 68-K009          | PK 68 AF 1           | stationary*   | 550 - 1400 °C   |                           | PK 15-009            |
| PX 13-K001          | PX 13 AF 1           |               | 500 - 1600 °C   | Through-the-lens-sighting | PA 15-007            |
| PX 13-K002          | PX 13 AF 1/C         |               |                 | Video camera              | PA 15-008            |
| -                   | PT 113 AF 1          | portable      | 500 - 1600 °C   | Through-the-lens-sighting | _                    |
| Sooty flames 🛛 2    |                      |               |                 |                           |                      |
| PK 62-K001          |                      | - stationary* | 700 - 1700 °C   | -                         | PK 15-004            |
| PK 62-K003          | PK 62 AF 1           |               |                 |                           | PK 15-009            |
| PX 47-K001          | PX 47 AF 1           |               |                 | Through-the-lens-sighting | PA 15-007            |
| PX 47-K002          | PX 47 AF 1/C         |               |                 | Video camera              | PA 15-008            |
| -                   | PT 147 AF 1          | portable      |                 | Through-the-lens-sighting | -                    |
| Hot combustion gase | es with large measur | ing depth 3 5 |                 |                           |                      |
| PK 73-K001          | - PK 73 AF 1         |               |                 | PK 15-004                 |                      |
| PK 73-K003          |                      | - stationary* | 500 - 2500 °C   | _                         | PK 15-009            |
| PX 18-K001          | PX 18 AF 1           |               |                 | Through-the-lens-sighting | PA 15-007            |
| PX 18-K002          | PX 18 AF 1/C         |               |                 | Video camera              | PA 15-008            |
| -                   | PT 118 AF 1          |               |                 | Through-the-lens-sighting | -                    |
| Hot combustion gase | es with low measure  | ment depth    |                 |                           |                      |
| PK 72-K001          | - PK 72 AF 1         |               |                 | PK 15-004                 |                      |
| PK 72-K003          |                      | - stationary* | 400 - 2000 °C   | _                         | PK 15-009            |
| PX 17-K001          | PX 17 AF 1           |               |                 | Through-the-lens-sighting | PA 15-007            |
| PX 17-K002          | PX 17 AF 1/C         |               |                 | Video camera              | PA 15-008            |
| -                   | PT 117 AF 1          | portable      |                 | Through-the-lens-sighting | -                    |
| Heat exchanger 6    |                      |               |                 |                           |                      |
| PK 68-K008          | PK 68 AF 1           | stationary*   | 550 - 1400 °C   | _                         | PK 15-009            |

Measuring system

\* The stationary measuring systems include a 5 meter long cable.

# Accessories

## Assembly combination PK 15-004

#### consisting of:

- Cooling jacket, closed PK 01/C AF1
- Sapphire window
- PS 15/I AF1 Bayonet coupling PS 11/N AF4
- Air purge PS 01/A AF2
- Double nipple, conical R1.1/4"
- Flange DN50 G1.1/4"

## Assembly combination PK 15-009

## consisting of:

- Sapphire window PS 15/I AF1
- Bayonet coupling PS 11/N AF5
- Air purge PS 01/A AF1
- Shim Ø 35 mm
- Flange PK 20/F-130



## Assembly combination PA 15-007

#### consisting of:

- Cooling jacket, closed
  PA 20/M AF1
- Sapphire window with hinge
- PZ 15/I AF2 Air purge PZ 20/A
- Flange PZ 20/F

#### Assembly combination PA 15-008

#### consisting of:

- Cooling jacket, closed PA 20/M AF2
- Sapphire window with hinge PZ 15/I AF2
- Air purge PZ 20/A
- Flange PZ 20/F











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