Introduction
In pulverized coal injection systems used by the iron and steel industry, a bag filter separates pulverized coal from hot air. The pulverized coal is then conveyed to a storage tank and the hot air is discharged to the atmosphere. If the bag filter breaks, pulverized coal leaks out into the atmosphere. In order to prevent air pollution, bag filter leaks must be detected quickly. Designed for this purpose, the DT450G Dust Monitor is easy to install and requires minimal maintenance.

Expected Benefits
– Prompt response to bag filter breaks
– Reduces maintenance and running cost of bag filter
– Keeps the initial cost of equipment replacement to a minimum

Process Overview
A pulverized coal injection system consists of a pulverizing mill, a filtering system, storage tanks, and a blast furnace. Coal comes in through a bunker and is pulverized in a pulverizing mill. The pulverized coal is carried by hot air into a storage tank for drying, and the hot air is emitted to the atmosphere through a bag filter.
Solution Details

Monitoring System

Utilities
- Power supply: 100 – 120 V AC or 200 – 240 V AC, 50/60 Hz
- Power consumption: approx. 3 VA
- Air purge: clean, dry air equivalent to instrument air
  Pneumatic pressure: process pressure + 50 kPa (continuous purge)
  Air consumption: approx. 50 Nl/min

Process Conditions
- Measuring point: Bag filter's outlet stack
- Dust concentration: 6 g/Nm³ (when bag filter is broken)
- Particle diameter: 20 microns
- Velocity: 17 m/s
- Temperature: 80 to 100 °C
- Humidity: 2 vol%

Trend Data
- Trend data shows that there is a correlation between the dust amount and the output of the dust monitor.
- The DT450G Dust Monitor operated for more than two months without maintenance.

Conclusion
- Data collected by the dust monitor helps detect bag breaks, and the data collected at backwashing helps identify which compartment bag filter is broken.
- Reduced maintenance workload and proper replacement of facilities bring cost savings.