



Radial HEPA Filter Testing at  
Mississippi State University Institute  
for Clean Energy Technology

Presented by:

Joel Fox

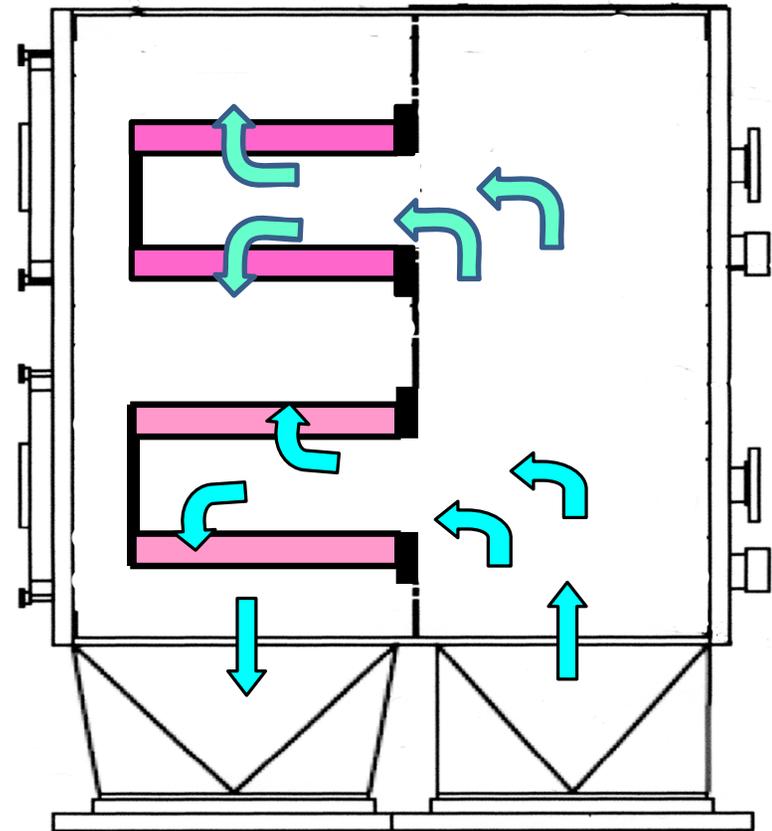
Developed by:

Elaine Diaz , Joel Fox &

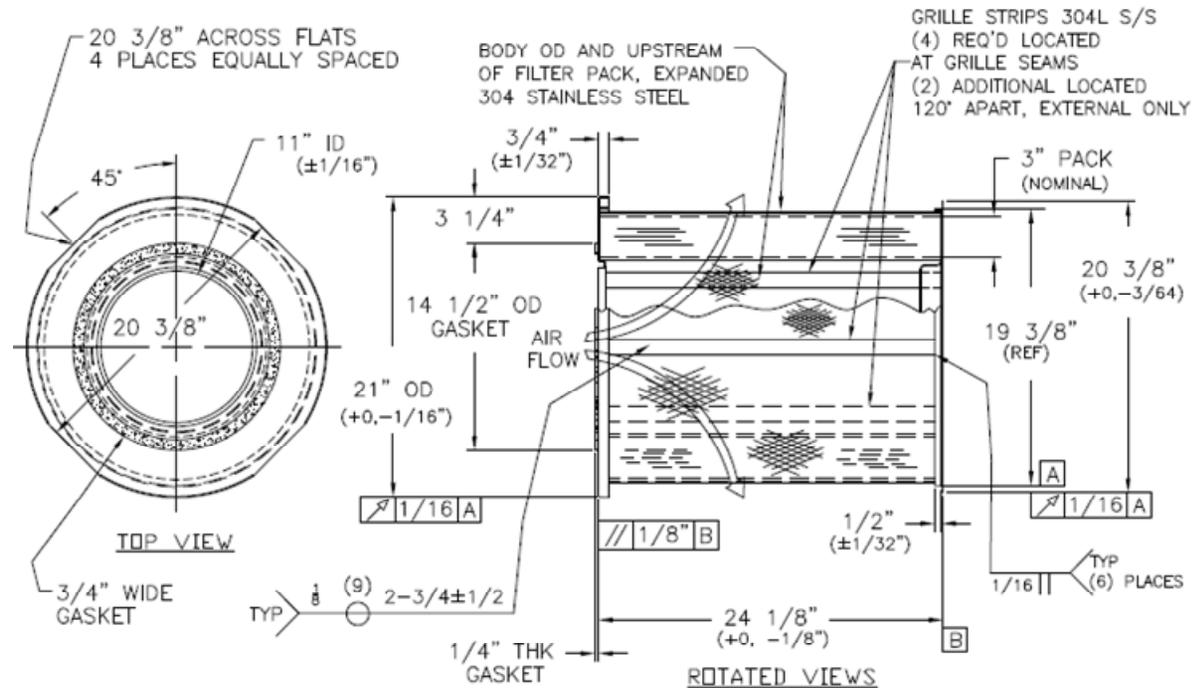
Michael Parsons

# Description of WTP HEPA Filter Design:

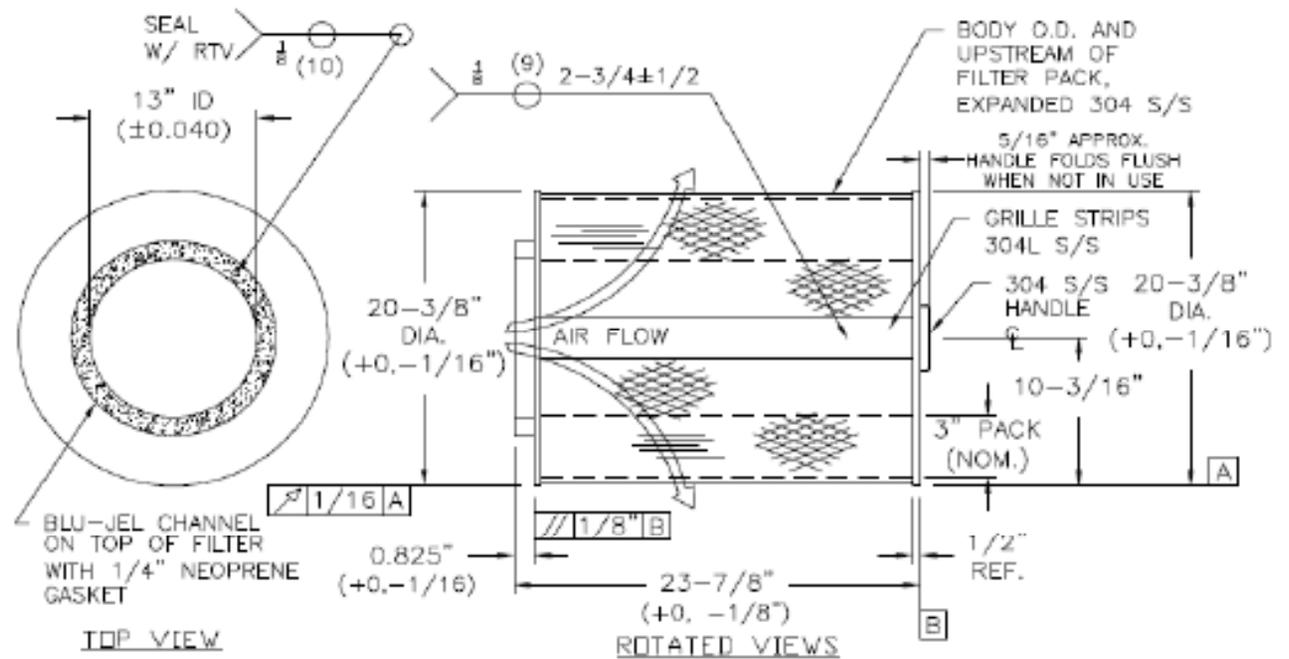
- Radial flow, frequently used in Europe
- Section FK of ASME AG-1 (added in 2008)
- Loading capacity is credited in WTP accident scenarios
- Loading capacity is an unverified assumption in a WTP calculation



# Remote Change WTP HEPA Filter Design:



# Safe Change WTP HEPA Filter Design:



# Housing Style:

Remote Change

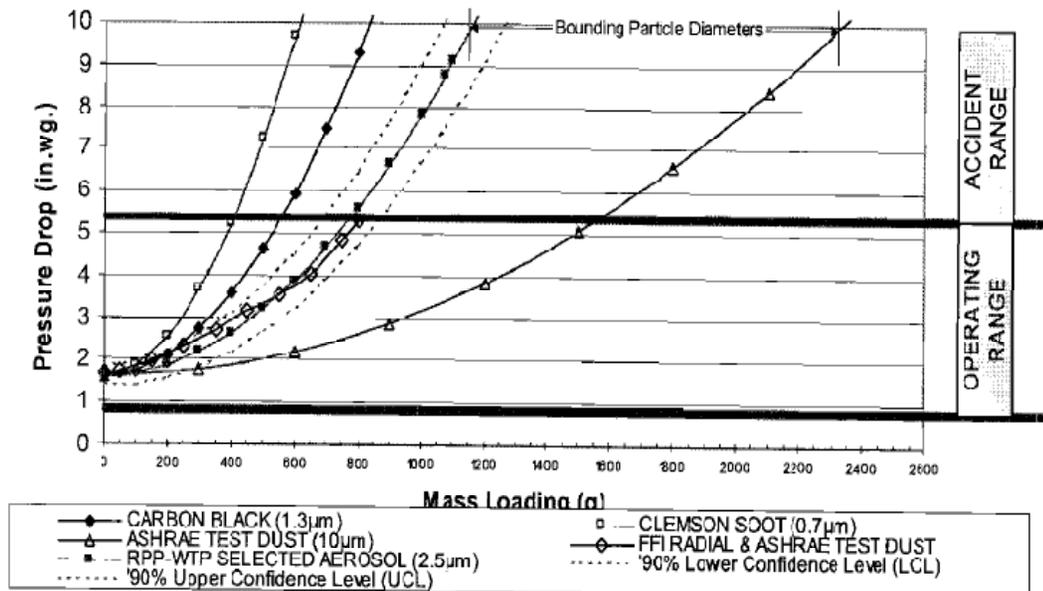
Safe Change



# Test objectives:

- Establish loading performance at three different challenge particulate sizes
- Establish maximum differential pressure (dP) at failure

## Radial HEPA Filter Loading Capacity



Data currently used by BNI,  
based upon testing in UK in late  
1980's

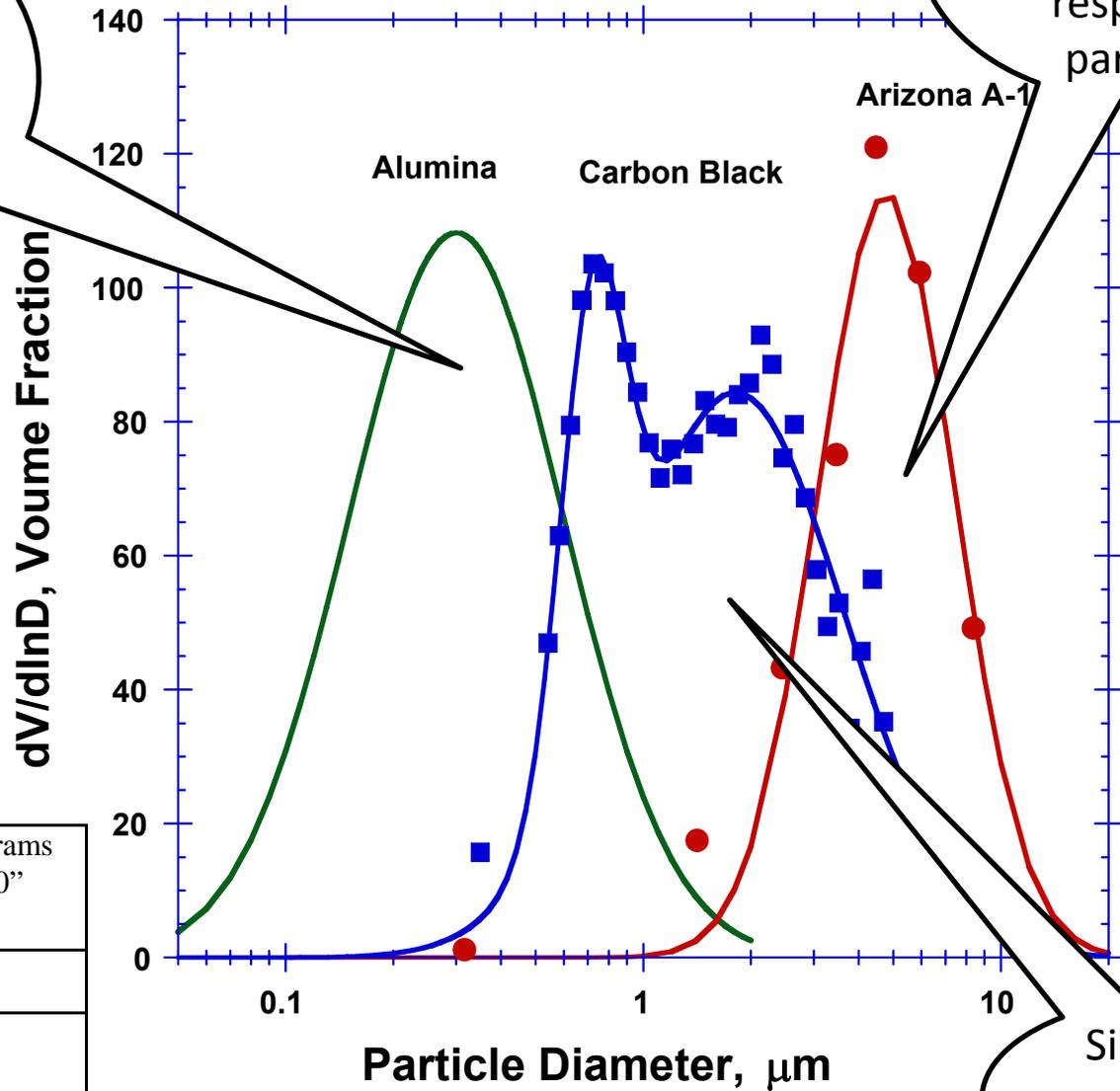
# Test scope:

- Funded by DOE-Environmental Management (EM)
- Technical and QA oversight by Waste Treatment Plant Engineering division (W.E.D)
- Technical support by W.E.D Contractor and W.E.D peer reviewers
- Conducted by Mississippi State University (MSU)-Institute for Clean Energy Technologies (ICET)

# Test aerosols

Simulates typical loading...small particles that penetrate inbleed filters

Simulates WTP accidents & large respirable particles



Loading media	Expected grams to load to 10"
Alumina, Al(OH) <sub>3</sub>	400
Carbon black powder	800
Arizona Road Dust, Ultra-fine	1600

Simulates Fire Scenarios

# Test Parameters

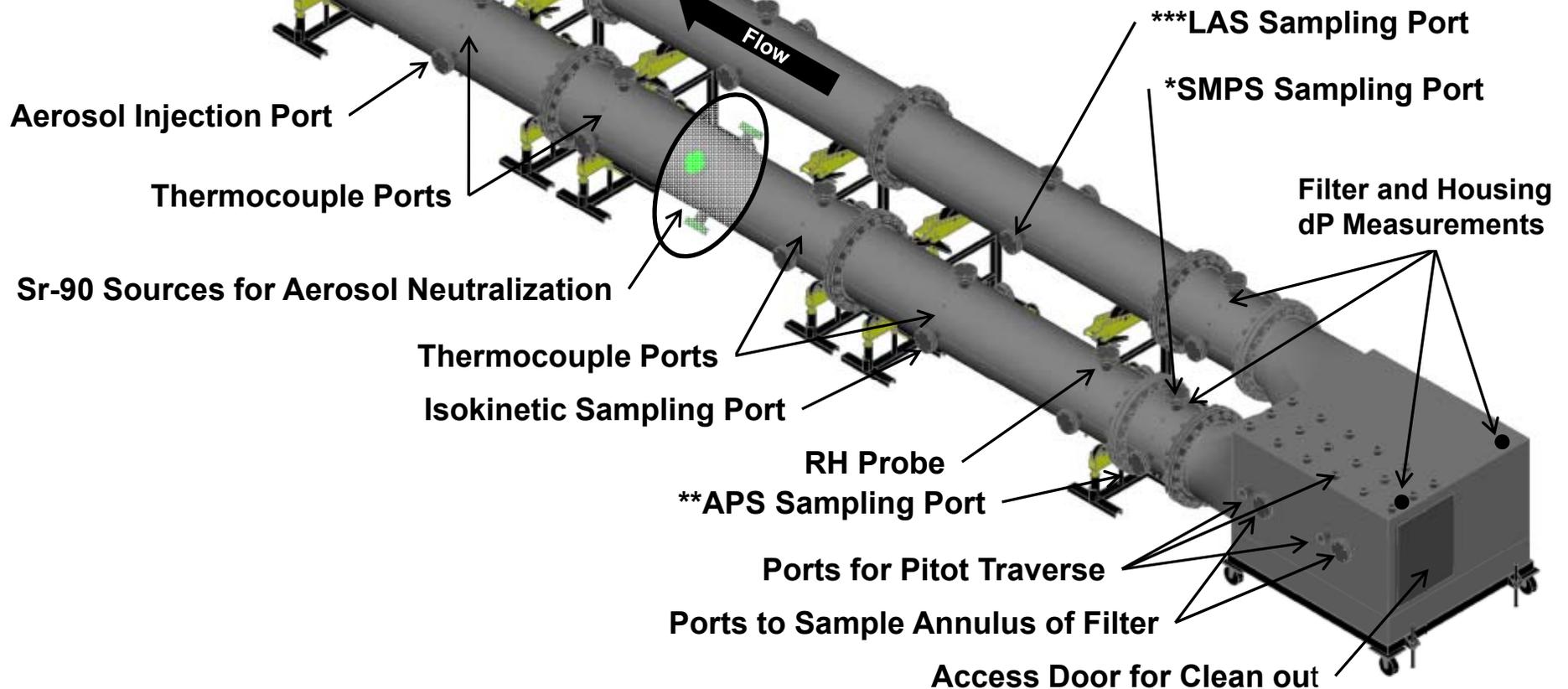
<b>2000 cfm (56.63 m<sup>3</sup>/min)</b> <b>70 - 75 °F (21.1 - 23.9 °C)</b> <b>40 - 60% RH</b> <b>Max dP and/or Failure</b>	<b>Aerosol #1</b> <b>0.25 µm</b> <b>Alumina</b>	<b>Aerosol #2</b> <b>2.0 µm</b> <b>Carbon Black</b>	<b>Aerosol #3</b> <b>5 µm</b> <b>AZ Road Dust</b>
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# Test stand familiarization:

All Sections  
Interchangeable

\* SMPS- Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer  
\*\* APS – Aerodynamic Particle Sizer  
\*\*\* LAS – Laser Aerosol Spectrometer



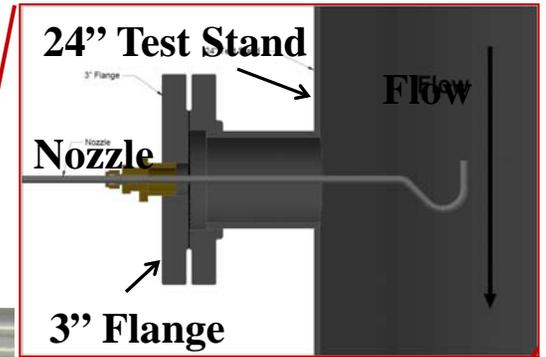
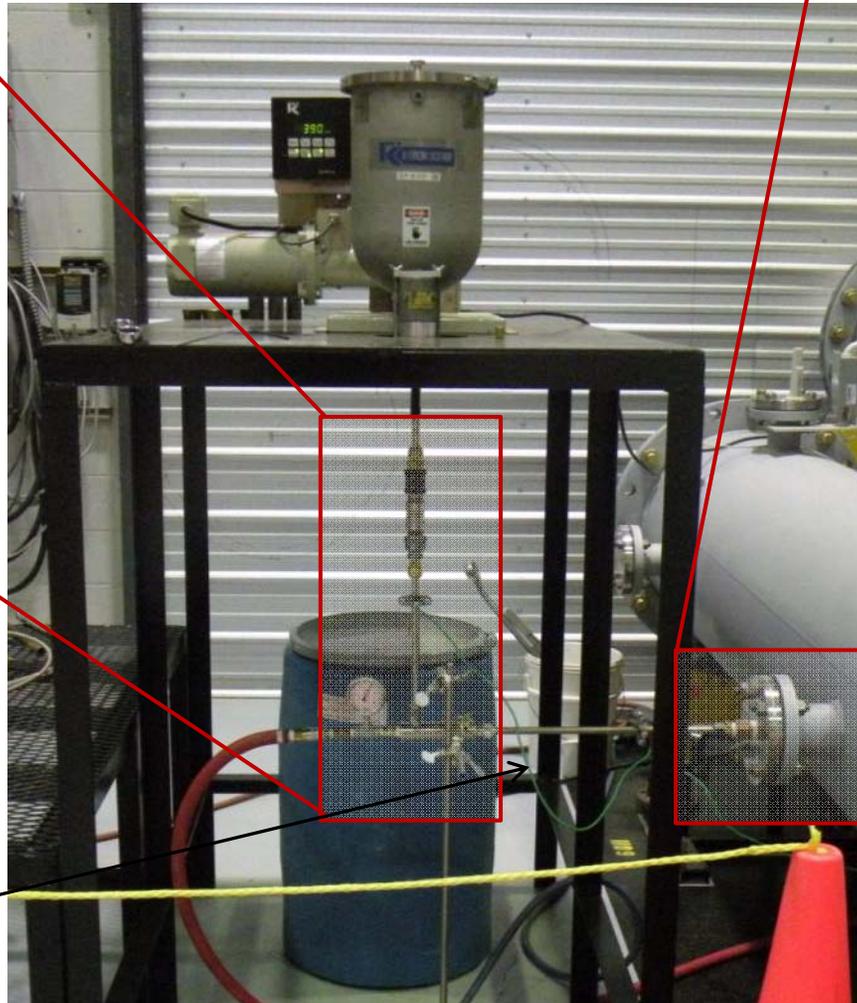
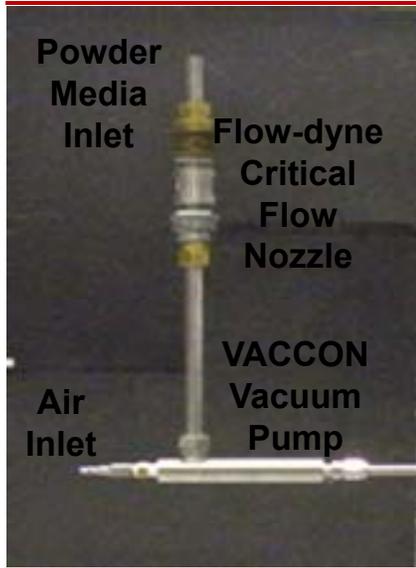


# Fan and Venturi



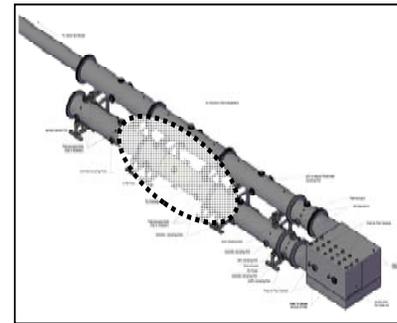
Fan Capacity: 4000 cfm @ 50 in/W.G.

# Aerosol Injection

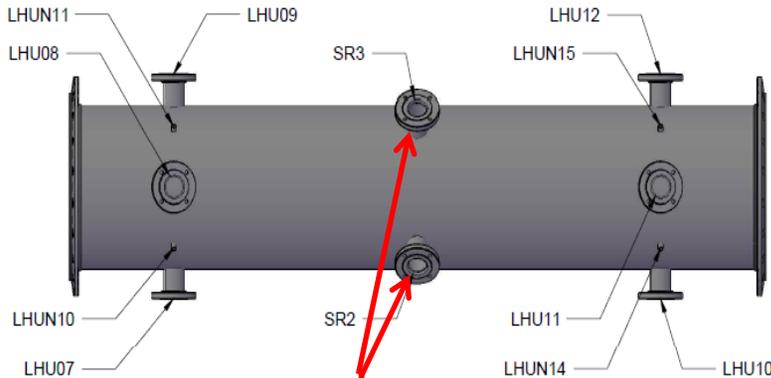


# Aerosol Neutralization

- Active Length  
12' (3.7 m)
- Ion Pair  
Concentration  
 $1 \times 10^8 / \text{cc}$
- Residence Time  
1 sec

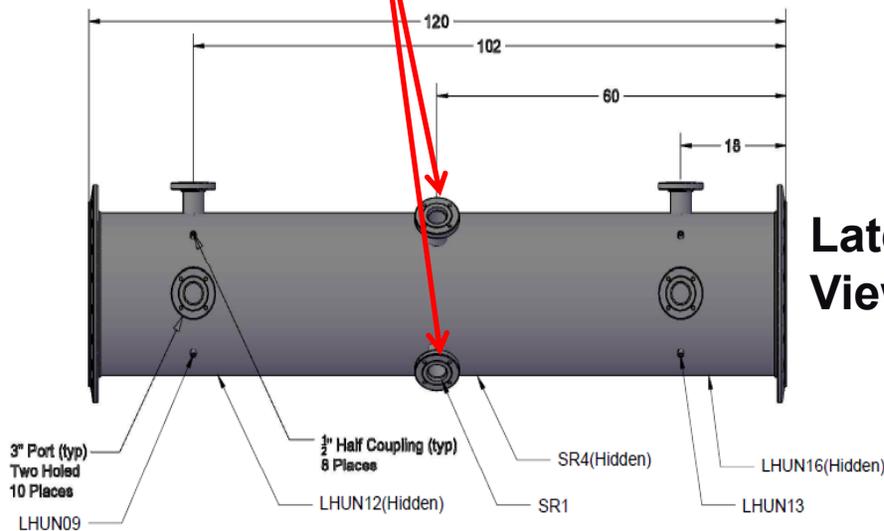


Top View



**Sr-90 Sources**

Lateral View



■ Strontium-90 (Sr-90)

Beta Decays

$1.48 \times 10^9$  Bq (40 mCi)

546 keV Beta Particle

Forms Yttrium-90 (Y-90)

Half-Life: 29.1 years

■ Yttrium-90 (Y-90)

Beta Decays

2.26 MeV Beta Particle

Forms Zirconium-90

Half-life: 2.7 days

Quantity: 1

# Aerosol Neutralization

Lead Lined Storage Cask for Sr-90 Source



Sr-90 Source Holder

Hardened Steel Bolts with Security Nuts

Asset Sensor to Alarm System

Radiation Dosimeter



Sr-90 Sources Installed in Neutralization Section of MSU/ICET Large-scale HEPA Test Stand

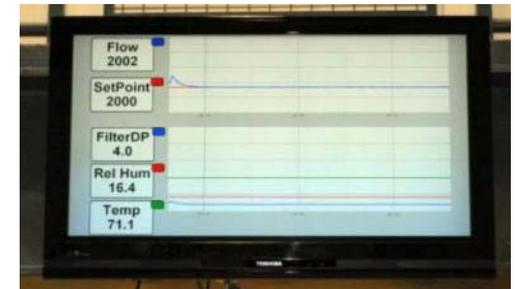
# Test Stand Instrumentation

- Computerized Control and Data Logging
- Aerosol Measurement Instrumentation
  - Upstream Sampling
    - SMPS (Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer)
    - APS (Aerodynamic Particle Sizer)
  - Downstream Sampling
    - LAS (Laser Aerosol Spectrometer)

\* CPC – Condensation Particle Counter  
\*\* DMA – Differential Mobility Analyzer



Control System



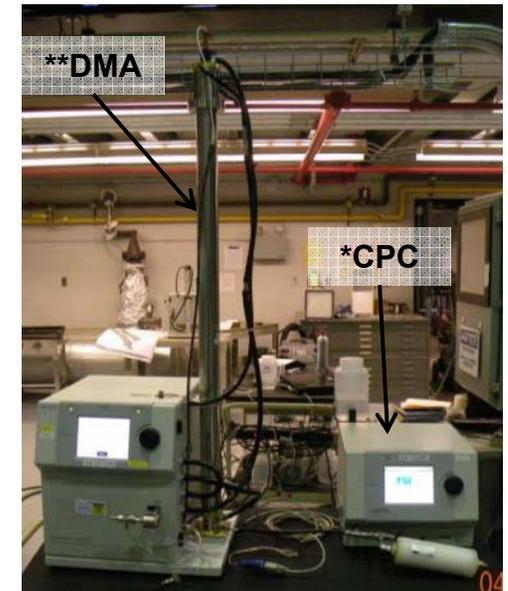
Test Stand Monitor



APS

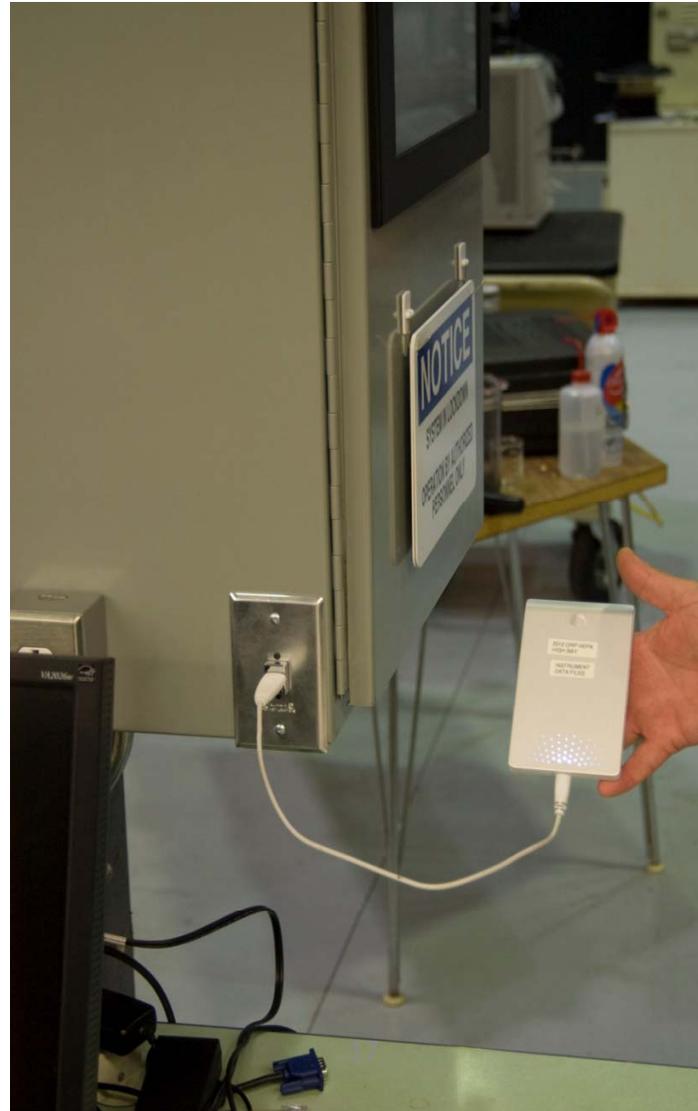


LAS



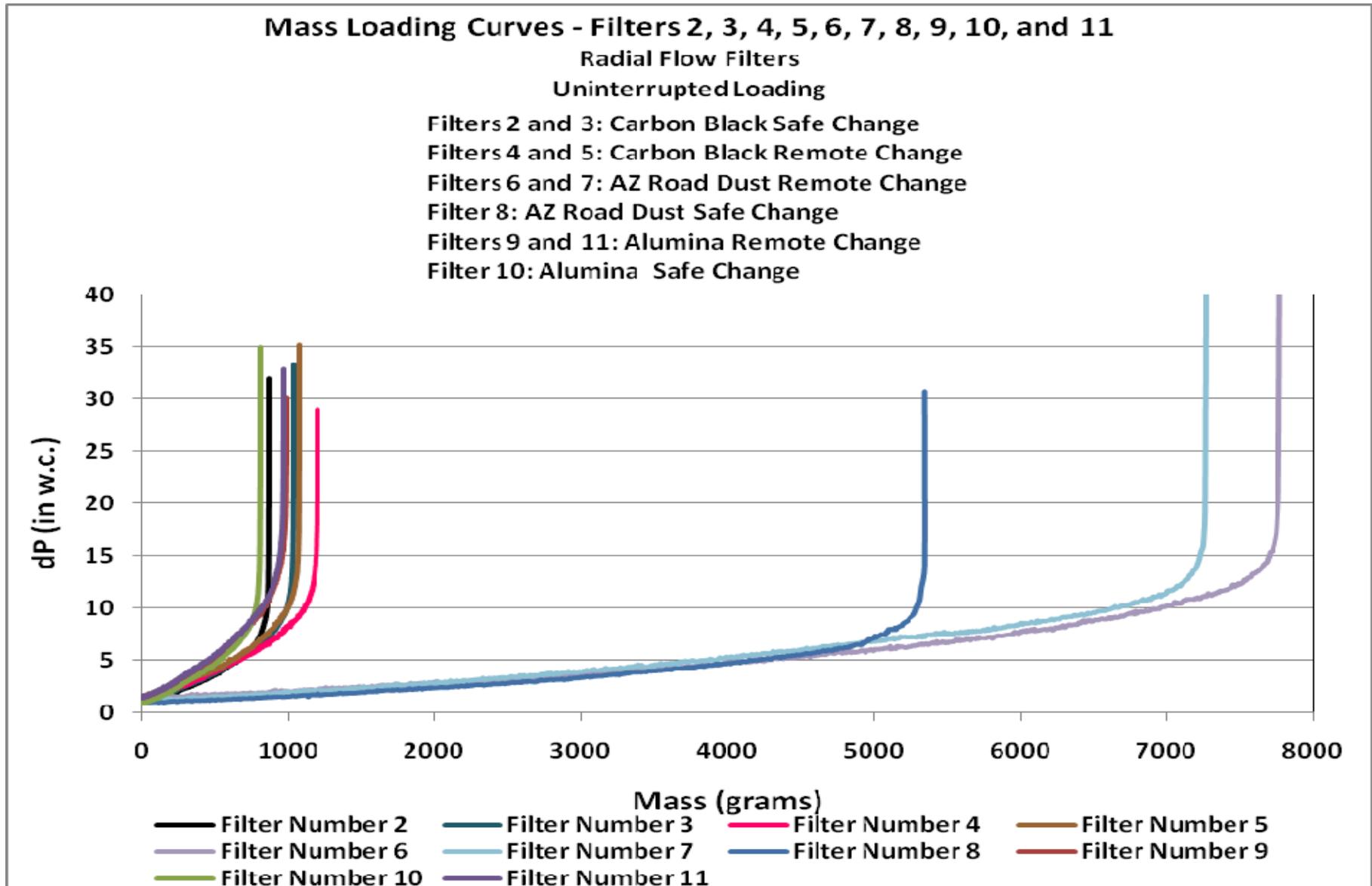
SMPS with Long DMA

# Test Stand Data USB Access Port

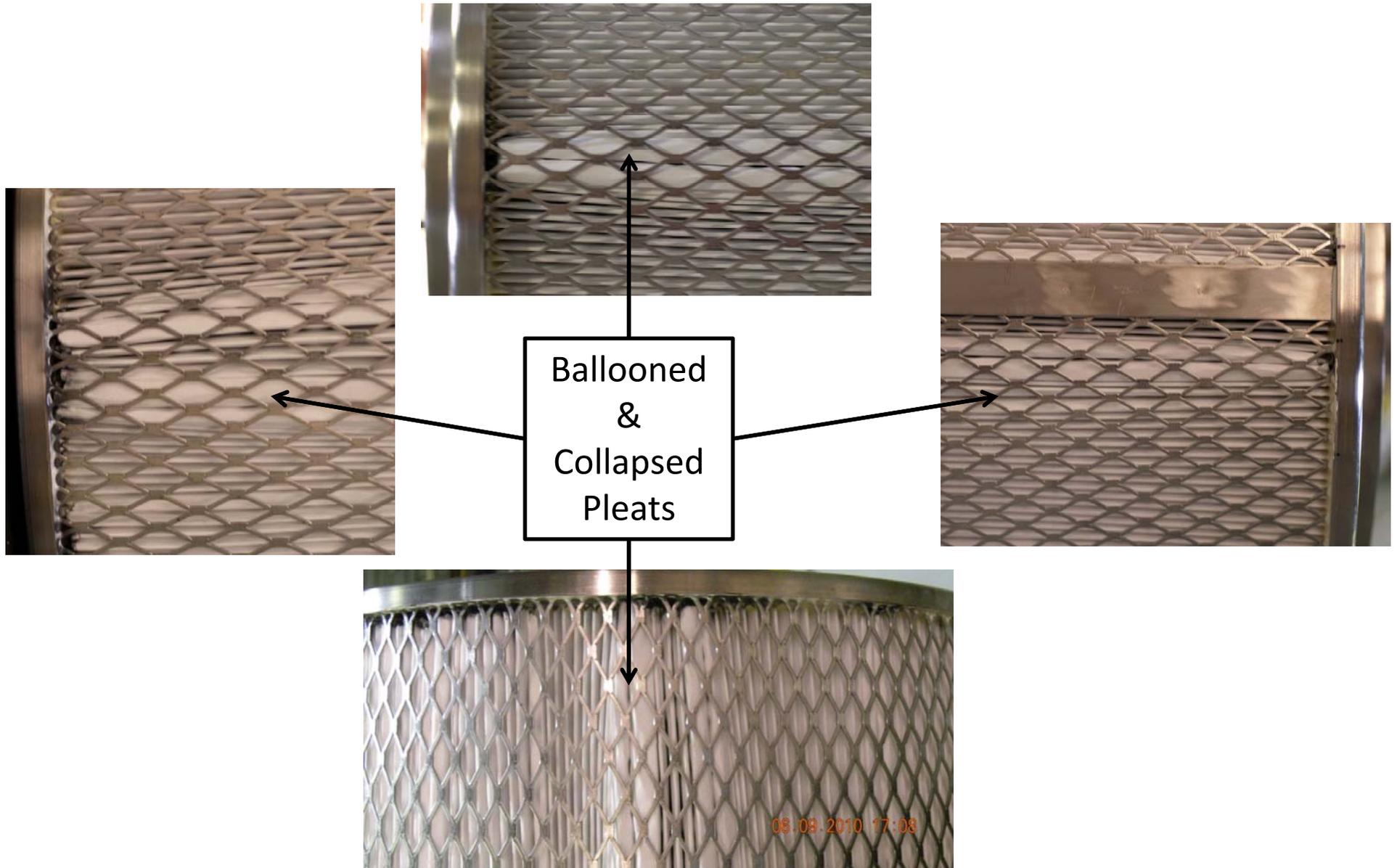


- PLC acts as central system controller and data collection center.
- Large 50” LCD Test stand monitor is visible throughout the test area to allow constant test monitoring vigilance
- Data collection through USB port to portable HD avoids conflicts or concerns with potential data corruption.
- Reduces sensitivity to NQA-1 software QA requirements by minimizing the required software.

# Test Results to date:



# Test Results to Date



# Time to Rupture

Filter No.	Type	Aerosol	Run ID No.	Initial dP (in w.c.)	Final dP (in w.c.)	Aerosol Mass (g)	Time					Initial dP to Final dP	
							minutes						hours
							7 in w.c. to Final dP	8 in w.c. to Final dP	9 in w.c. to Final dP	10 in w.c. to Final dP	10 in w.c. to 30 in w.c.		
10	Safe Change	Alumina	SC-DS1-001	0.96	36.7	808	101.92	63.50	42.25	28.25	27.67	10.2	
2	Safe Change	Carbon Black	SC-DS1-002	0.97	33.2	874	70.33	37.25	21.25	11.75	11.42	11.1	
3	Safe Change	Carbon Black	n/a*	1.04	36.7	1,036	142.75	95.17	62.75	37.08	36.42	12.4	
8	Safe Change	AZ Road Dust	SC-DS1-003	0.95	35.5	5,361	66.58	35.08	14.17	7.42	7.25	12	
9	Remote Change	Alumina	RC-DS1-001	1.41	32.6	981	351.17	245.92	177.75	123.33	122.92	17.5	
11	Remote Change	Alumina	RC-DS2-007	1.52	34.0	974	280.08	222.92	177.00	130.33	129.92	13	
4	Remote Change	Carbon Black	RC-DS1-002	1.36	29.3	1,196	230.25	166.50	106.00	66.17	66.17**	15.2	
5	Remote Change	Carbon Black	RC-DS2-008	1.50	35.1	1,070	223.17	156.17	96.58	62.50	62.17	13.7	
6	Remote Change	AZ Road Dust	RC-DS1-003	1.63	41.0	7,760	312.58	232.58	165.17	110.25	110.00	20.5	
7	Remote Change	AZ Road Dust	RC-DS2-009	1.37	41.8	7,268	379.17	214.58	147.25	100.67	100.25	19.8	

\* Test filter not called for in test plan.

\*\* Filter ruptured at 29.3" w.c.; i.e., did not reach 30" w.c.

# Off-Normal DBE Significant

- < 30 min from DP of 9”W.G. to 10 “W.G. indicates plant operators will not have sufficient time from alarm to MAX qualified DP.
- Options:
  1. Assign lower alarm set point
  2. Modify System with addition equipment
  3. Modify Safe change HEPA filters similar to Remote change Filters

# Apparent difference in filter load to failure DP Remote vs Safe change

## Mass Loading Curves - Filters 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11

Radial Flow Filters

Uninterrupted Loading

Filters 2 and 3: Carbon Black Safe Change

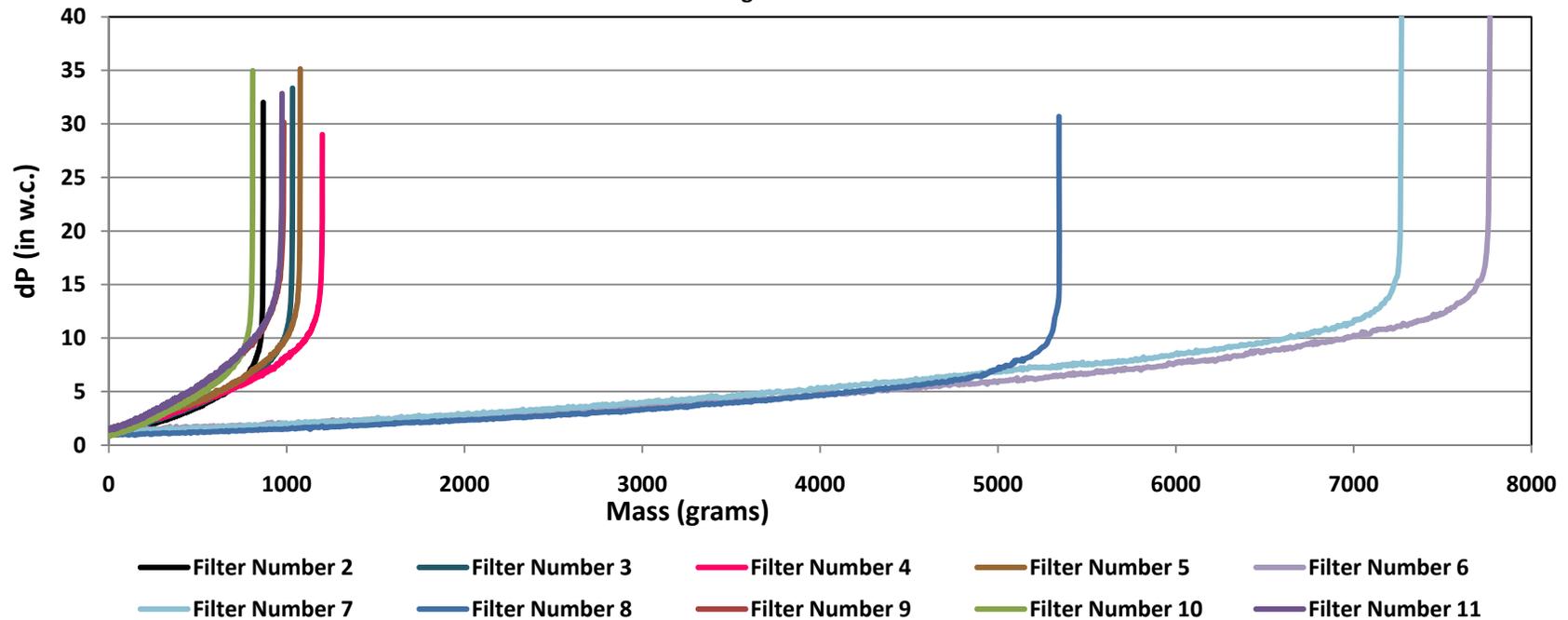
Filters 4 and 5: Carbon Black Remote Change

Filters 6 and 7: AZ Road Dust Remote Change

Filter 8: AZ Road Dust Safe Change

Filters 9 and 11: Alumina Remote Change

Filter 10: Alumina Safe Change



## Unanticipated Result

**\*\*Test reveals an area for improvement in design to Safe change HEPA filters!!\*\***

Remote change has a slightly higher pleat count which appears to improve durability.

Safe change filters modified with higher density pleats count similar to Remote change HEPA

## Unanticipated Result #2

**\*\*Test reveals another area for improvement in design to radial change HEPA filters!!\*\***

Loose “Filter Fuzz” material found in post test inspections. The cause was determined to be pleat flutter causing wear against the expanded metal filter shroud .

Radial change filters modified with sewn in reinforcing band to prevent potential wear hazard due to pleat flutter .

# Remaining Testing

Complete Original Test Program:

- High humidity testing of loaded HEPA filters to determine RH operating band

New Test Items:

- Post pleat density upgrade Safe Change HEPA validation
- High Efficiency Moisture Eliminator (HEME) loading curve determination. May be required to credit HEME for Safety function in vessel off-gas systems.

# Questions?



# Acknowledgments

Thanks to :

- Mississippi State University Test Team
  - Dr. Charles Waggoner
  - Dr. Paxton Giffin
  - Michael Parsons
  - Jaime Richert
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