WESP - Wet Electrostatic Precipitator®
Engineered to protect our environment.
1. Pre-filtration
The air stream enters the precipitator from the bottom and passes a pre-filter, where big aerosol droplets are separated. By flowing through this pre-filter, the air stream is equally distributed over the following, vertically arranged collector tubes. This is essential to optimize the flow conditions inside the collector tubes in order to achieve a high cleaning efficiency.

2. Aerosol Precipitation
Flowing through the collector tubes at low velocity, the aerosols are charged negatively by the discharge electrodes, which are hanging co-axially within the tubes. The charged aerosols move to the positively charged collector tubes, where they are precipitated and thus separated from the gas. The precipitated acid forms a liquid film and flows downwards to the bottom of the filter, whereas the clean tail gas leaves from the top. In case of dust in the raw gas, water is injected upstream the filter.

Control System: The DC high tension for the discharge electrodes is controlled electronically. It is installed in a separate control cabinet including all necessary instruments, control loops and safety devices for the smooth operation of the HT device is installed indoor nearby.

KVT develops sustainable and efficient technologies for the pollution control. It is specialized in several filtration system such as Wet Electrostatic Precipitator. Since many years the use of WESP in the metallurgical industry is a common procedure to remove aerosol dusts. Today with the more and more stringent emission control requirements and the necessity to protect equipment and catalyst from lasting damage due to dust and/or acid aerosols the wet electrostatic precipitator is used in a large variety of industrial applications. As post combustion technology in the coal, oil, pet coke, chemical waste industry in order to comply the emission regulation limits, as process step in sulfuric acid plants, metallurgical sulfuric acid plants or regeneration of spent sulfuric acid.

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KVT in Brief
- Gas Flow Rate: 1.0 - 1.8 m/s
- Gas Temperature: 30 - 70 °C optimal operating
- Particle Size: < 1 µm
- Particle Resistivity: 10^8 - 10^10 ohm/cm
- Collecting Efficiency: up to 99.9%
- Spark Quench Time: < 5 µs
- Temperature Control in the Insulator Part: raw gas acid dew point up to 200°C

The KVT WESP Advantages
- Due to the electrical conductivity of the collector tubes liquid film is not required
- The control system provides a self regulation of the discharges ensuring much higher availability, lifetime and low maintenance costs. The spark quench time is < 5µs
- CO Peak Alarm Shut down (COPAS)
- The acid dew point of the raw gas up to 200°C
- Separated fluids can be recycled in to the process
- It is not necessary to use cooling water
- The casing is made of corrosion resistant synthetic material