



Established Product Stewardship for SF6:

- Anchoring in the company

Target: To continue to improve the quality of products and services

- Safety and environmental protection as goals

Risk management: SF₆ ReUse concept

- Communication

Voluntary commitment: "Use of SF₆ in Switchgears and GIS (gas insulated substations)"

- Co-operation

Life cycle assessment study "Electricity Supply Using SF₆ Technology"

Result of the LCA on SF₆

Reduction of potential environmental impacts studied by use of GIS (SF₆) switchgear in the power supply system considered compared to AIS switchgear technology



FD/E 911/10.00





Concept for the Reduction of SF₆ Emissions in Magnesium Foundries in Comparison to SO₂

- 1. Step measurements of the gaseous decomposition products of SF_6 and SF_6 concentration in the exhaust gas
- 2. Detection of all emission sources of the melting pot (for SO₂ as well)
- 3. Installation of exhaust connections and suction (for SO₂ as well)
- 4. Installation of filters for the SF₆ decomposition products in the suction stream (for SO₂ as well)
- 5. Installation of the SF₆ adsorbers to remove SF₆ (for SO₂ as well)
- 6. Transfilling the desorbed SF₆ in the ReUse cylinder of Solvay
- 7. The SF₆ ReUse cylinders go back to the SF₆ production plant and are reintroduced into the production process
- 8. Purification up to new quality standard





- 1. Step measurements of the gaseous decomposition products of SF₆ and SF₆ concentration in the exhaust gas
- Solvay detects via mobile GC the decomposition products
 - S0₂, SOF₂, SO₂F, and HF via HF monitor
- **Remove the decomposition products:**
- It is necessary to determine the concentration of the decomposition products in order to design the filters for adsorption of the decomposition products
- A, via adsorber, e.g., Al₂O₃ pellets filter
- advan.: is for local application, e.g., each melting pot with one cartridge
- disadvantage: limited adsorption capacity
- B, alkaline gas scrubber
- advantage: higher capacity, e.g., several melting pots are purified through one gas scrubber
- disadvantage: introduction of humidity into the system





2. Detection of all emission sources of the melting pot (for SO₂ as well)

- 3. Installation of exhaust connections and suction (for SO₂ as well)
- 4. Installation of filters for the SF₆ decomposition products in the suction stream (for SO₂ as well)
 - Is to be done by the customer, if necessary in consultation with Solvay or other companies





- 5. Installation of the SF₆ adsorbers to remove SF₆ (for SO₂ as well)
- technical parameters recommended via IMA for one square meter of melt surface with an enclosure volume of 100 liters
 - 10 l/min gas flow
 - 0.2 vol.% SF₆
- relates to 20 ml/min SF₆ or 1.2 l/h SF₆ or 9.6 l/d SF₆ (8 h a d)
- relates to 7.5 g/h SF₆ or 59.4 g/d SF₆ (density 6.18 g/l at 1 bar and 15°C)
- Adsorption coefficient is between 2.5% and 3% by weight
- Adsorber quantity is 2376 g per day, 11.8 kg per week
- SF₆ outlet steam is below 10 ppm
- Adsorber material is rechargeable, e.g., once a week via psa techn.
- Desorption of SF₆ achieves concentrations above 90 vol.% SF₆
- almost no adsorption of air



SBU Fluor



Separation of SF₆/N₂ Mixtures





SBU Fluor



6. Transfilling the desorbed SF₆ in the ReUse cylinder of Solvay via compressor into a SF₆ ReUse cylinder











- 7. The SF₆ ReUse cylinders go back to the SF₆ production plant and are reintroduced into the production process
- 8. Purification up to new IEC 376 quality standard
- **ADVANTAGES FOR MAGNESIUM INDUSTRY:**
- Production remaining under SF₆ atmosphere
- Joining an experienced closed loop concept for SF₆
- the material magnesium is more competitive,
- e.g., in cars compared via life cycle assessment studies

MINIMIZED SF₆ EMISSION INTO THE ATMOSPHERE