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Developing an ANFIS-PSO Based Model to Estimate Mercury Emission in Combustion Flue Gases

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Abstract

Accurate prediction of mercury content emitted from fossil-fueled power stations is of utmost important to environmental pollution assessment and hazard mitigation. In this paper, mercury content in the output gas from boilers was predicted using an Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) integrated with particle swarm optimization (PSO). Input parameters were selected from coal characteristics and the operational configuration of boilers. The proposed ANFIS-PSO model is capable of developing a nonlinear model to represent the dependency of flue gas mercury content into the specifications of coal and also the boiler type. In this study, operational information from 82 power plants has been gathered and employed to educate and examine the proposed model. To evaluate the performance of the proposed model the statistical meter of MARE% was implemented, which resulted 0.003266 and 0.013272 for training and testing respectively. Furthermore, relative errors between acquired data and predicted values were between -0.25% and 0.1%, which confirm the accuracy of PSO-ANFIS model.

Keywords: Air pollution prediction, flue gas; emission; mercury; adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system (ANFIS); particle swarm optimization (PSO); hybrid machine learning model; deep learning; sustainable development; climate protection

1. Introduction

Intelligent monitoring of the industrial air pollutants is of utmost important to maintain an acceptable air quality (Hong et al., 2018; Jirik et al., 2017; Lyanguzova, 2017; Oyjinda and Pochai, 2017). Among the numerous industrial pollutants, the mercury contamination has been identified as one of the most acute air pollutants produced by conventional fossil fueled power stations (Gao, Jiang, & Zhou, 2019; Marczak, Budzyń, Szczurowski, Kogut, & Burmistrz, 2019; Sung et al., 2019; S. Zhao et al., 2019). Mercury contamination can cause significant ecological hazard with a considerable effect on human well-being around the world (Bourtsalas and Themelis, 2019; Budnik and Casteleyn, 2019; X. Li et al., 2019; Zhou, Hopke, Zhou, & Holsen, 2019) . As a lethal and hugely volatile metal, mercury can cause contamination of the surface streams and lakes, as well as groundwater (S. Zhao et al., 2017). It is the most dangerous hazard for infants and young adults as it influences the central nervous system, causing them utero and some other nasty illnesses (Mahavong, Pataranawat, & Chinwetkitvanich, 2017) . Nowadays, it is no longer in doubt that a substantial amount of mercury outflows to the earth comes from coal-fired power plants. In 2010, roughly 2000 mg mercury outflows to the air from various sections worldwide (Amap/Unep, 2013). Coal burning had a share of 24%, which is a relatively high share (Burmistrz, Kogut, Marczak, & Zwoździak, 2016). Power plants are in charge of around 33% Mercury outflows, and this type of emission is caused by human beings (Alto, 2001), and Elemental mercury emission is about 20-50% of mercury emissions which originate from combustion of coal (Carpi, 1997; Srivastava, Hutson, Martin, Princiotta, & Staudt, 2006). Nowadays, mercury emission from coal consumption is a global concern. In 2006, total coal consumption in China was about 40.1% of world consumption, which is equivalent to 1238.3 million tons of oil (Zhang, Zhuo, Chen, Xu, & Chen, 2008). Some studies predict that the amount of mercury emission is more likely to increase during the next years because of more uses in developing countries (Streets, Zhang, & Wu, 2009).

The environmental protection agency of United States of America announced mercury as one of the most dangerous air pollutants. In 1999, an approximated amount of 45 tons of mercury outflows from coal-consuming plants to the environment (Alto 2000). The developing worry of this contamination in the U.S has incited government and specialists to start endeavors to recognize, estimate, and cut off on the anthropogenic emissions. As a result of the absence of cost-effective, promptly accessible and efficient practical control methodologies in the U.S, discharge of this dangerous contaminant from coal-consuming boilers are not basically under control. It gets worse when the greater of part power supply in a big country such as the United States originates from utility boilers that use coal (EPA 2001) and furthermore About 70% of electricity power in china is produced by burning coal, in which 50% of this coal is burned in coal-based power plants (Tian et al., 2012; Tian et al., 2011; You and Xu, 2010).

In 1998, Paying attention to the enormous potential for environmental dangers, EPA proposed a request to ask coal-consuming plants to publish information on the amounts of mercury contaminant outflows from their systems. This request was designed to gather information in three primary stages precisely. The first and principal stage was intended to collect all standard data on coal-burning power plants around the U.S. afterward, as the second stage of the program, analyzed feed data at the entrance of every plant during a year were collected. Eventually, in the third phase, EPA chose 84 out of 1084 plants to gather data of mercury emission in some specified points within the selected plants. This selection was based on some statistic activities on the feed specifications and also the operational structure of each plant. Resulted in information from the third phase of the program was evaluated. Representing correlations were developed to predict the emission of mercury in each plant concerning coal qualities and operating conditions. It was found that the best input data were characteristics of coal, for example, the concentration of mercury, heating value, chlorine sulfur, operating parameters such as temperatures and pressures and also yield parameters in boilers such as the amount of mercury oxidization. Beside abovementioned backgrounds, artificial intelligence approaches are powerful tools to forecast parameters by finding correlations between variables. This kind of networks can see the nonlinear relationship between parameters, so they are valuable method (Baghban, Ahmadi, & Shahraki, 2015).

A deep understanding of the power plant is needed to control the amounts of mercury emissions. Therefore, an accurate estimation of emission is of utmost important to control and reduce mercury

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emission (Song, Romero, Yao, & He, 2017). Numerous investigations were published in the literature regarding applications of artificial intelligence approaches. Computational intelligence has been both used to predict the amount of mercury emission and also to model the elimination of elemental mercury from boilers' outlet gas (Q. Li, Wu, & Wei, 2018b). Dragomir and Oprea (Dragomir and Oprea, 2013) present a multi-agent prediction tool for intelligent monitoring of the pollutants on the power plants. They used a model based on neural networks to predict the amount of SO_2, NO_x, particulate matters (PMs), and mercury emissions. Jensen et al. (Jensen, Karki, & Salehfar, 2004) presented a study on the relationship between mercury in the flue gas and coal specifications and the type of boiler using a multilayer perceptron model. They derived an accurate model with a correlation coefficient of 0.9750. Antanasijevic et al. (Antanasijević, Pocajt, Povrenović, Ristić, & Perić-Grujić, 2013) developed a prediction model using neural networks and genetic algorithm (GA) to accurately calculate the amount of PM10 emissions for up to two years ahead. Zhao et al. (B. Zhao, Zhang, Jin, & Pan, 2010) used support vector machine to develop a model which provided better performance and accuracy. In 2016, Wang et al. (Wang et al., 2016) worked on the application of GA-back propagation (GA-BP) for predicting the amount of mercury component in flue gases of 20 different coal-fired boilers. Correlation coefficient training data points was as high as 0.895, and they showed that GA-BP is a promising method for this goal. Li et al. (Q. Li, Wu, & Wei, 2018a) employed computational intelligence approach to cut off on the elemental mercury in coal-fired boilers, and finally, they found that the increment of capture efficiency can approximately improve up to 15%.

Although, the application of machine learning for prediction of pollutants and mercury emissions is well stablished within the scientific communities, the potential of the novel machine learning models (e.g., ensembles and hybrids) is still not explored for mercury prediction. In particular a wide range of novel hybrid machine learning methods have been recently developed to deliver higher accuracy and performance (Ardabili et al., 2018; Qasem et al., 2019; Torabi, Mosavi, Ozturk, Varkonyi-Koczy, & Istvan, 2019) . For instance, the hybrid model of ANFIS-PSO which is an integration of adaptive neuro-fuzzy inference system (ANFIS) and particle swarm optimization (PSO) has shown to deliver promising results (Basser et al., 2015). The aim of the present study is to find a reliable relationship between elemental mercury in the output gas, the specification of feed, and the type of boilers by utilizing an ANFIS-PSO based approach.

2. ANFIS method

The method of ANFIS is proposed by Jang (Jang, 1991; Roger, 1993) and is a versatile and very intelligent hybrid system. ANFIS approach can be expressed as a complete collaboration between computing activities and neuro-fuzzy system (Baghban, 2016). This method integrates natural and neural networks and uses their strength into its advantage. Such methodology exploits back-propagation calculation from the information gathering process to make the essential basics of the fuzzy system. Its framework is related to an arrangement of fuzzy IF-THEN rules which have learning ability to estimate nonlinear functions. Basics of the ANFIS method are approximately similar to a fuzzy system developed by Takagi-Sugeno-Kang (Sugeno and Kang, 1988; Takagi and Sugeno, 1985). In reverse spread learning capability of the ANFIS method, which is based on the calculation of derivatives of squared errors in a backward manner form output nodes to the input ones, this method constructs and utilizes robust learning methodology based on gradient least-squares approach. To determine the consequence factors in the forward section, the least square approach is utilized. Then the preset parameters will reset by gradient descent in the regressive advance (Baghban, Bahadori, Ahmad, Kashiwao, & Bahadori, 2016). The adaptive network is constructed of five layers. Figure 1 shows these layers, their nodes and connections with the assumption of two inputs to the fuzzy inference system expressed by “x” and ”y” and a single output of “f”. As an explanation about the configuration of ANFIS, it must be noted that two fuzzy 'if-then' rules are utilized which they follow sugeno FIS as:

$$f_1 = P_1 + q_1 y + r_1 \qquad \text{assume } x=A_1,\ y=B_1$$
$$f_2 = P_2 + q_2 y + r_2 \qquad \text{assume } x=A_1,\ y=B_1$$

Fuzzification layer, which is the first layer of the structure produces all membership grades for each variable. Node functions in this layer can be defined as follows:

$$O_{1,i} = \mu_{Ai}(x) \qquad i = 1,2 \qquad (1)$$

$$O_{1,i} = \mu_{Bi-2}(x) \qquad i = 3,4 \qquad (2)$$

Memberships of a fussy set are (A_i, B_i) and $O_{1,i}$ represents the resulted value from the i^{th} node of the first layer. The input signals are generated by the nodes of layer 2.

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$$O_{2,i} = w_i = \mu_{Ai}\left(x\right) \times \mu_{Bi(x)} \qquad i = 1,2 \tag{3}$$

The nodes of the third layer are used to compute the following parameter:

$$O_{3,i} = \bar{\varpi} = \frac{W_i}{W_1 + W_2} \qquad i = 1,2 \tag{4}$$

Where W_i is ruled firing strengths of node i which has a normalized firing strength of ω_i. Results of layer four can be written as follows:

$$O_{4,i} = \bar{\varpi} f_i = \bar{\varpi} i\left(P_i + q_i y + r_i\right) \qquad i = 1,2 \tag{5}$$

In this notation p_i, q_i, and r_i are called consequent parameters. Eventually, the general output can be defined as follows, which is calculated in the nodes of layer 5:

$$O_{5,i} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \bar{\varpi}_i f_i = \frac{\omega_1 f_1 + \omega_2 f_2}{W_1 + W_2} \tag{6}$$

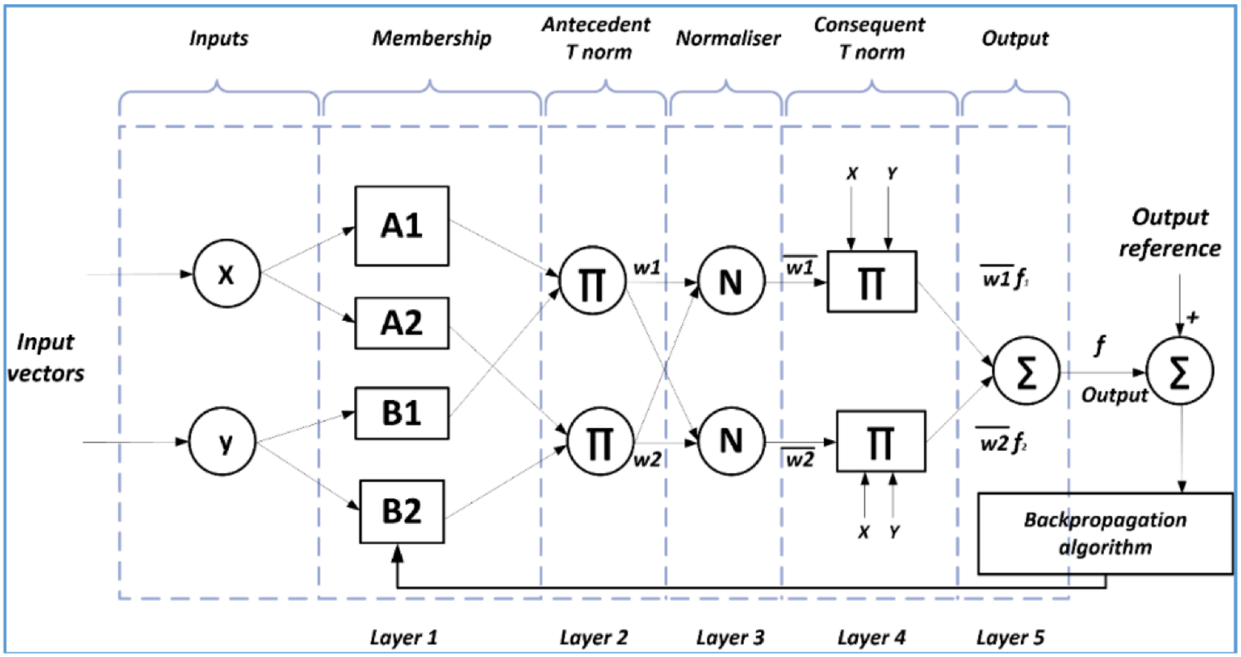

Figure 1. A schematic view of the ANFIS intelligent system.

ANFIS, has shown promising results in a wide range of applications for developing prediction models (Dehghani et al., 2019; Mosavi and Edalatifar, 2019; Mosavi et al., 2019; Rezakazemi, Mosavi, & Shirazian, 2019). However, optimization of the model parameters can dramatically improve the quality and accuracy of modeling (Basser, et al., 2015). For that matter, a huge number of optimization methodologies, such as PSO, are available to reinforce the parameters and answers of the ANFIS system (Baghban, Kashiwao, Bahadori, Ahmad, & Bahadori, 2016). PSO is extraordinary compared to other approaches with the end goal of optimization. This study takes the benefits of this algorithm.

3. Model development

When there is not enough data on the detailed information of an operating power plant, it is extremely hard to build up a precise model to predict the amount of mercury outflow. In the present study, an endeavor has made to develop a model to predict mercury outflows from boilers at some specified testing locations. In this kind of locations, every single factor that may influence the mercury discharge is considered and incorporated into the model. A total number of 82 data points were gathered from literature to train and evaluate the model (Jensen, et al., 2004). The concentration of mercury in the inlet feed, ash content, chlorine content, the heating value of coal, sulfur content, and temperature were chosen as the most effective variables. This data bank comprises a total number of 82 data points, from which 75% were used as training, and the rest of them were exploited testing samples. In the developed ANFIS model, six previously mentioned parameters were considered as input parameters, and the elemental mercury emission was selected as the target variable. Furthermore, the PSO algorithm was used to find the optimized Gaussian membership function parameters of the proposed ANFIS model.

3.1. PSO

Particle swarm optimization method has been inspired from birds behavior seeking food (Chen, Huang, Jia, & Min, 2006; El-Gallad, El-Hawary, Sallam, & Kalas, 2002). In this model, particles update their places and pathways based on their and others information; so it was proposed that the particle possess a memory function. The optimization process is based on competition and collaboration between particles. When PSO is used to solve optimization problems, one can follow the particles state by their pathways, and velocities. Three vectors X_i, V_i, $Pbest_i$ are introduced to explain the properties of a particle: X_i is the current place; V_i the current speed; $Pbest_i$ the best spatial placement sought by the particle and $gbest_i$ is the optimal solution searched by the whole group of particles. The position and pathway of the particle will be updated gradually, based on the following formula:

$$v(k+1) = v(k) + c_1 rand(0,1) \times [pbest(k) - present(k)] + c_2 rand(0,1) \times [gbest(k) - present(k)] \quad (7)$$

$$\text{present}\ (k + 1) = \text{present}\ (k) + v\ (k + 1) \quad (8)$$

Where, $v(\ )$ is particle speed in *k*th and *k+1*th iterations; *present* ( ) is particle position; *c*1, *c*2 are learning constants which are greater than zero, and a random number between [0,1] is denoted using *rand*( ). Formula (7) represents the updating process of the particle's speed, which includes a particle's historical velocities and personal and global best positions (Meng and Pian, 2015).

4. Results and discussions

The amount of mercury emission was estimated using an ANFIS approach. Emission of mercury into the environment generally is a strong function of mercury six previously mentioned variables. We used MATLAB software to construct our model. A Gaussian function was used to optimize the parameters. In addition to that, the total number of 10 clusters were utilized in the ANFIS hybrid system. Optimization was conducted on a total number of parameters that were determined by:

$$N_T = N_c N_v N_{mf} \quad (9)$$

Where the number of parameters for undergoing optimization is denoted by N_T, and N_{mf}, is used to show the number of Gaussian membership functions that are used, N_υ and Nc show how many variables, and clusters are used in the model, respectively. It is noteworthy to state that in this study, two membership functions, seven input and output variables, and 10 clusters are used. Eventually, using a PSO algorithm, optimization was conducted for 140 tuning parameters. As is shown in **Figure 2**, to evaluate the functionality of the PSO algorithm, a root means square error (RMSE) analyze was used. Results show that in a total number of 1000 iterations, the minimum value of RMSE is touched. **Figure 3** indicates train membership function parameters for each input variables. It is seen that the results of the presented model are in good agreement with the obtained data, which is the result of great learning capability of the developed ANFIS model. **Figure 4** illustrates the obtained data of mercury emissions versus the test and training of ANFIS hybrid system.

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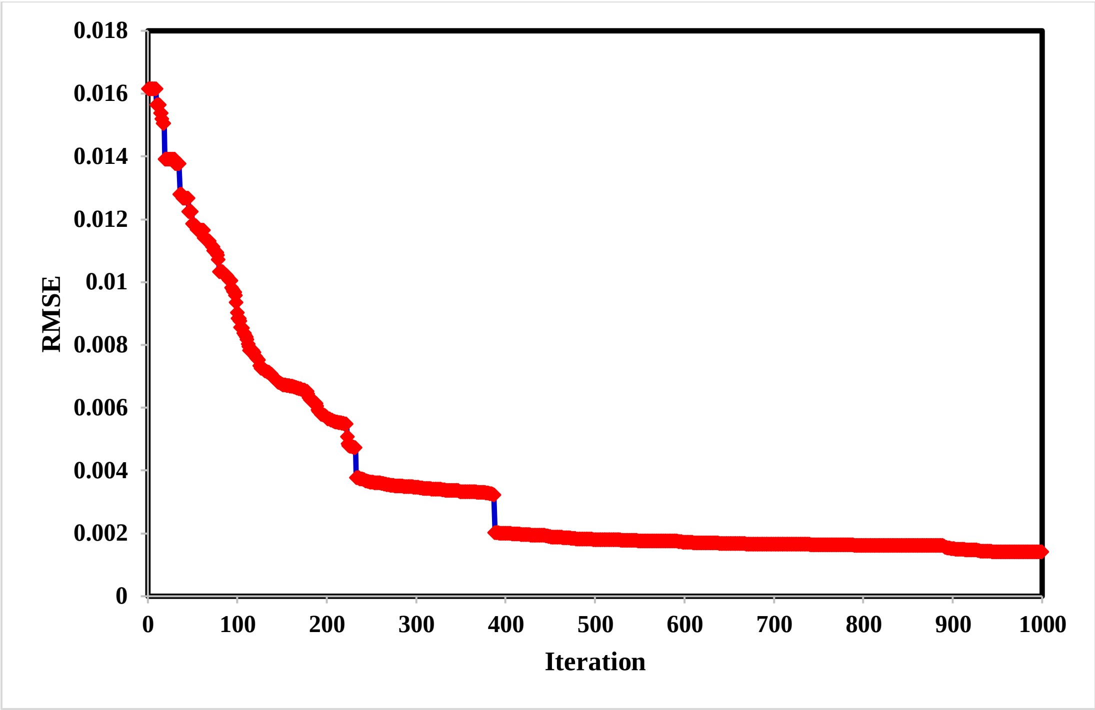

Figure 2. Root mean square errors versus number of iterations.

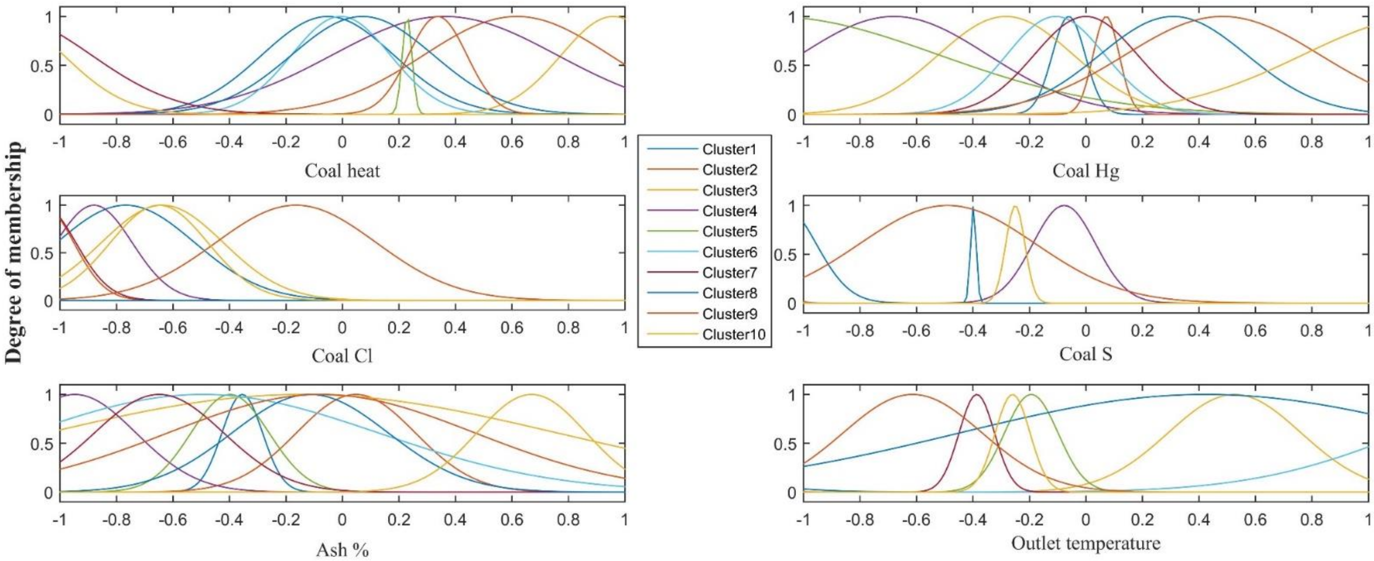

Figure 3. Trained membership function parameters

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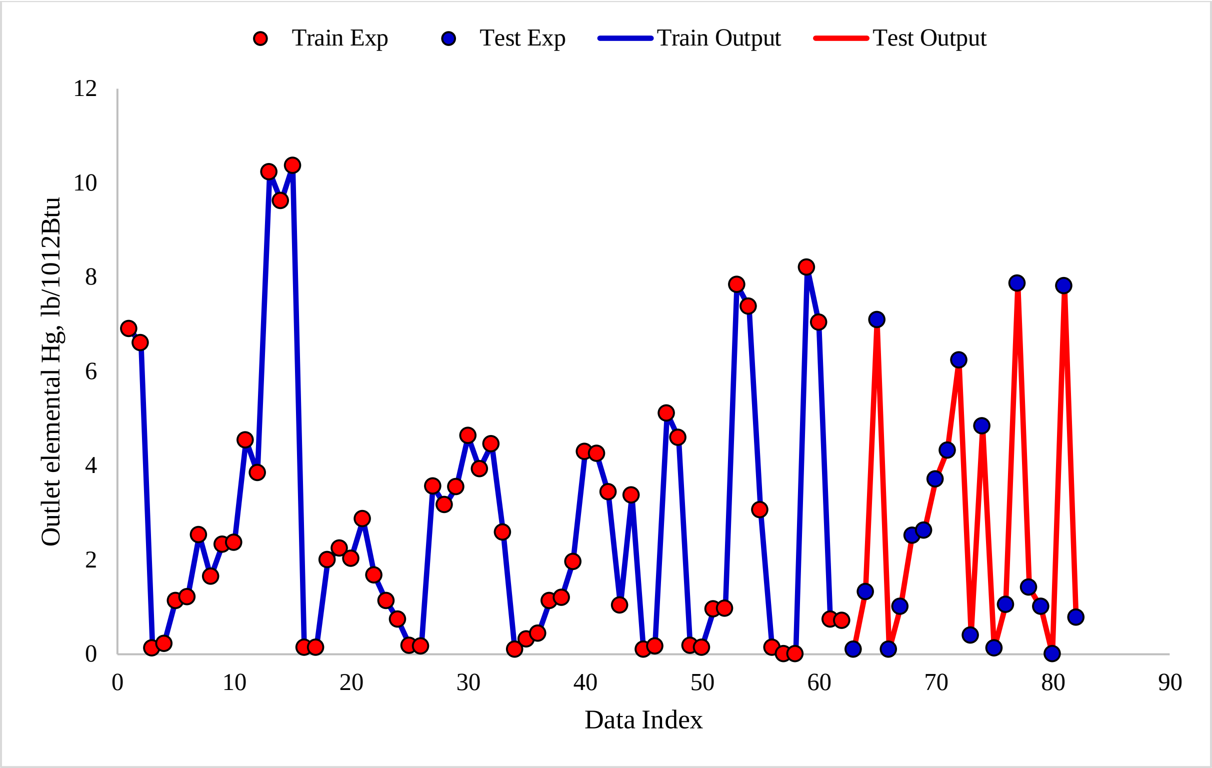

Figure 4. Obtained data form plants and ANFIS values for mercury emissions in the stages of training and testing.

As is shown in **Figure 5**, actual and predicted mercury emissions are located on a straight line with an approximate slope of 1 (45º line) which indicates that the obtained information and ANFIS predicted ones are in good agreement. The obtained cross-fit line in both test and training data sets have an R^2 Equal to 1, which shows the accurateness of the model. To compare the results of the model and evaluate its precision, the method of mean absolute relative error is used. For training and testing steps, using mean absolute relative error percentage (MARE %) method, percentage values of 0.003266 and 0.013272 are calculated, respectively. Resulted relative deviations are presented in the Figure 6. Low relative deviations are observed due to accurately-predicted values. Different statistical analyses were also presented in Table 1 for the suggested model.

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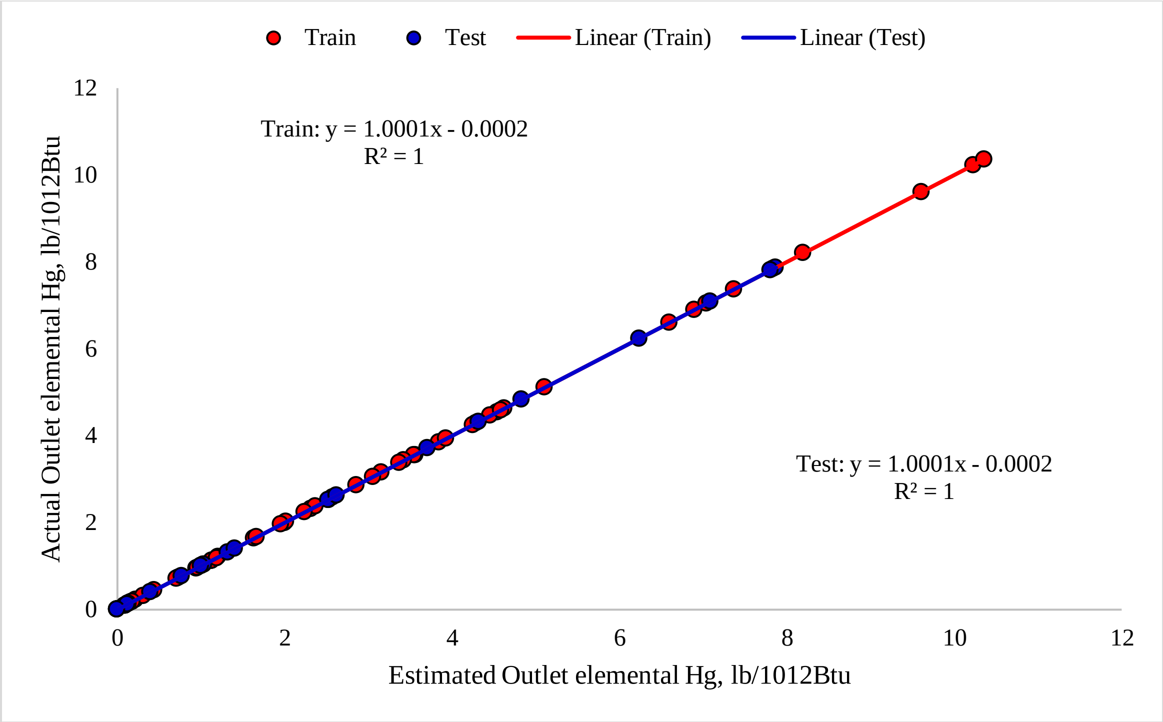

Figure 5. Regressions derived between estimated and collected data of mercury emissions.

Table 1: Statistical analysis of the model for all phases

	Train	**Test**
R^2	1.000	1.000
MSE	1.40E-07	1.39E-07
MRE (%)	0.037	0.044

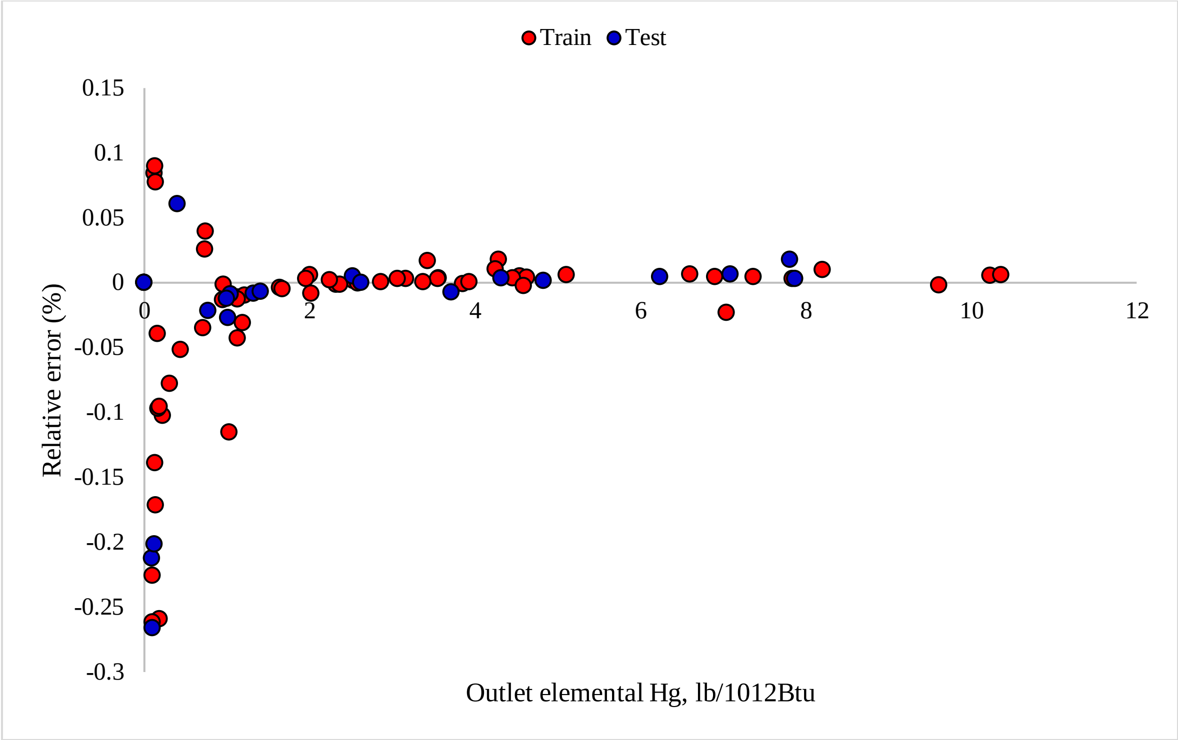

Figure 6. Deviation between the obtained data from plants and predicted mercury emissions.

5. Conclusions

Emission of mercury is known as one of the most perilous environmental contamination. In this study, a comprehensive literature review was done, and a predictive model was built to predict the amount of mercury emission based on the characteristics of the coal supply, operational conditions, and so forth. The presented model is based on the ANFIS system, which utilizes a PSO algorithm to estimate the amount of mercury emission to the environment. Data from 82 power plants have been used to train and develop the ANFIS model. The MARE% for training and testing were 0.003266 and 0.013272, respectively. Furthermore, relative errors between acquired data and predicted values were between -0.25% and 0.1%, which confirm the accuracy of PSO-ANFIS model. It was seen that for both training and testing parts, the coefficient of determination was calculated to equal to unity, which reflects the accuracy of the proposed ANFIS-PSO based model.

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