

Modelling and analysis of NO_x formation paths for pulverized biomass combustion

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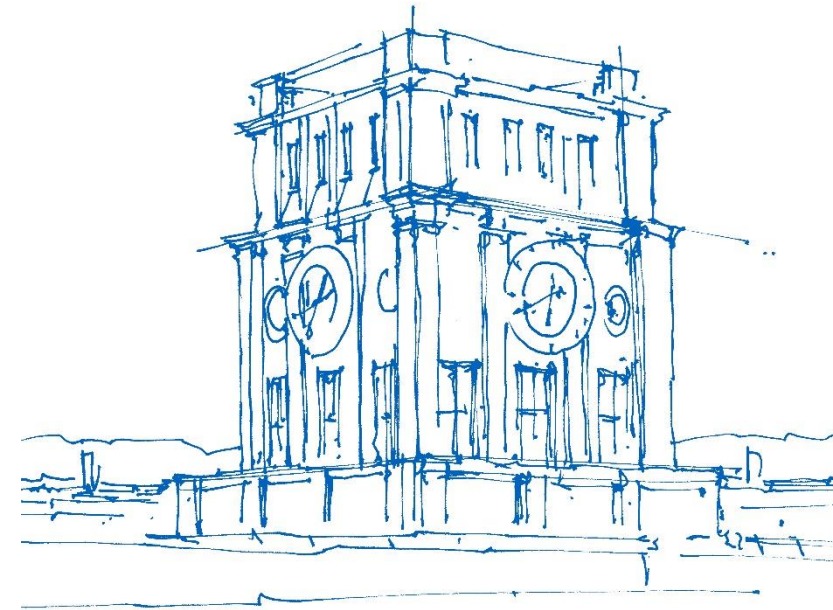
June 7th, 2023



Federal Ministry
of Food
and Agriculture








Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe e.V.



Uhrenturm der TUM

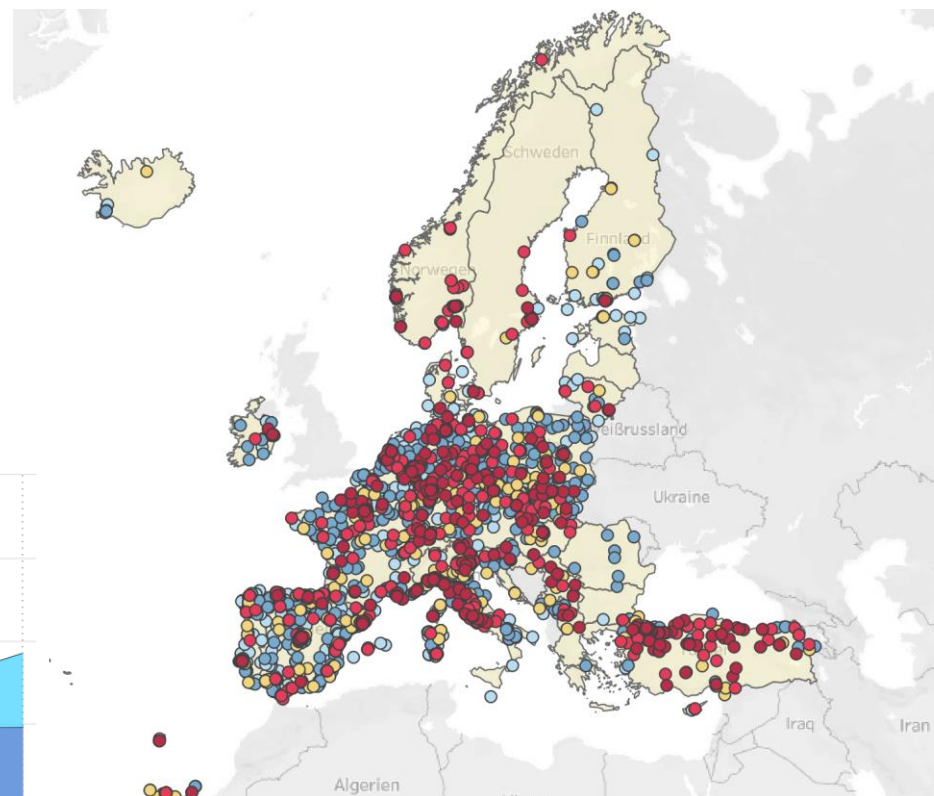
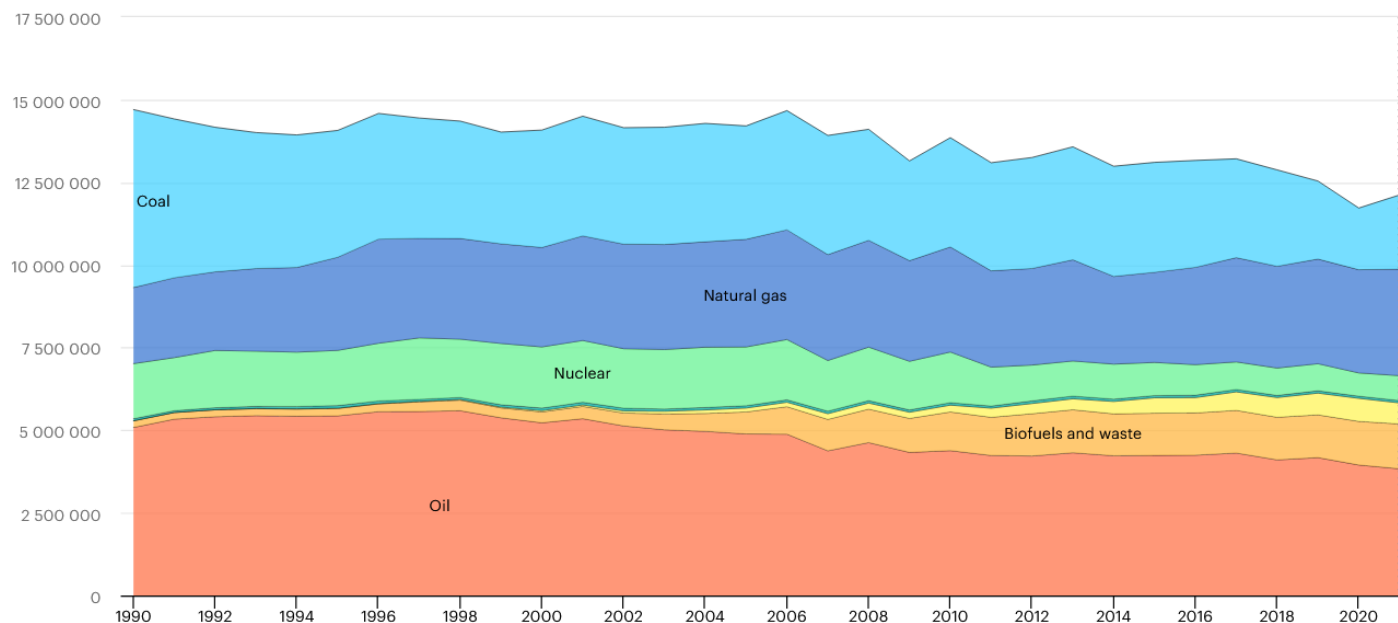
Agenda

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- Motivation
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- OptiNOx
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- CFD-Model
- 
- Results
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- Outlook

Motivation

Regulations (Annual mean value for NO_x):

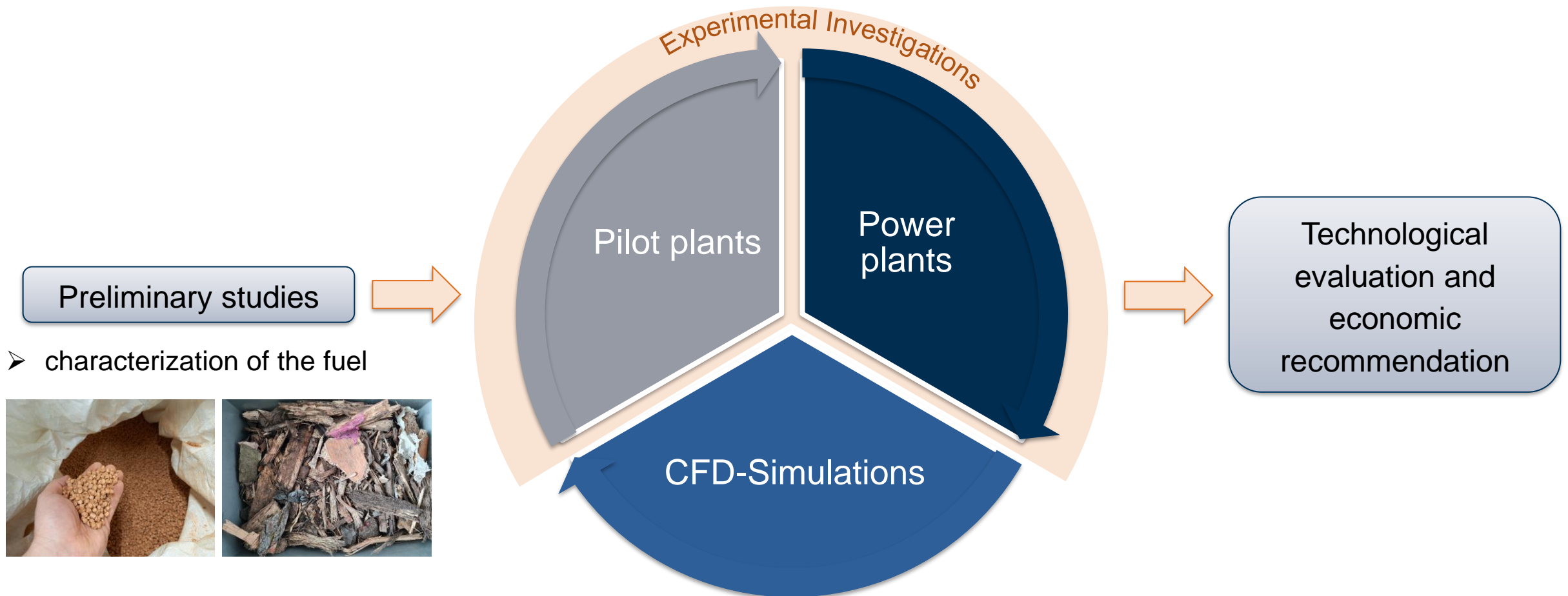
- EU:
 - < 40 µg/m³ for human health
 - < 30 µg/m³ for vegetation
- WHO guideline: < 10 µg/m³



NO_x as NO₂ – Annual mean value

- > 50 µg/m³
- > 30 µg/m³ and ≤ 50 µg/m³
- > 20 µg/m³ and ≤ 30 µg/m³
- > 10 µg/m³ and ≤ 20 µg/m³
- ≤ 10 µg/m³

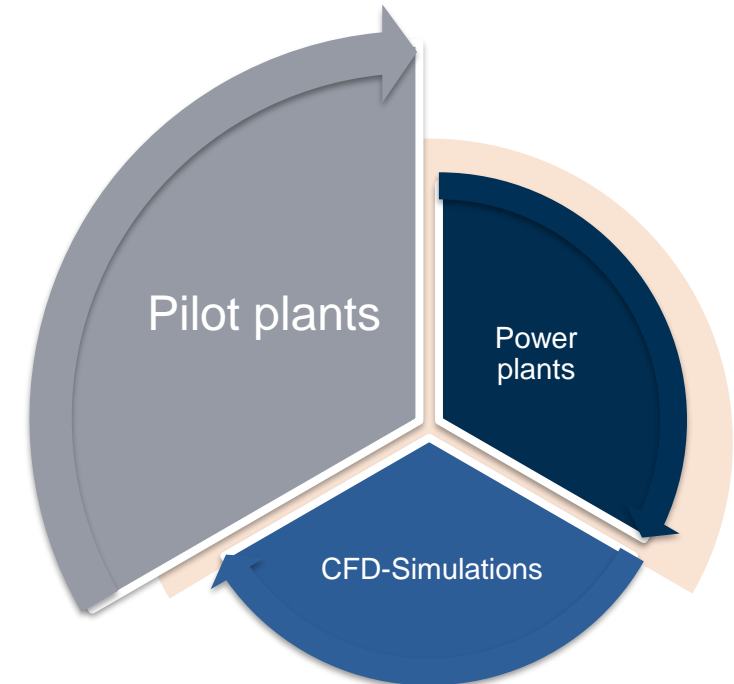
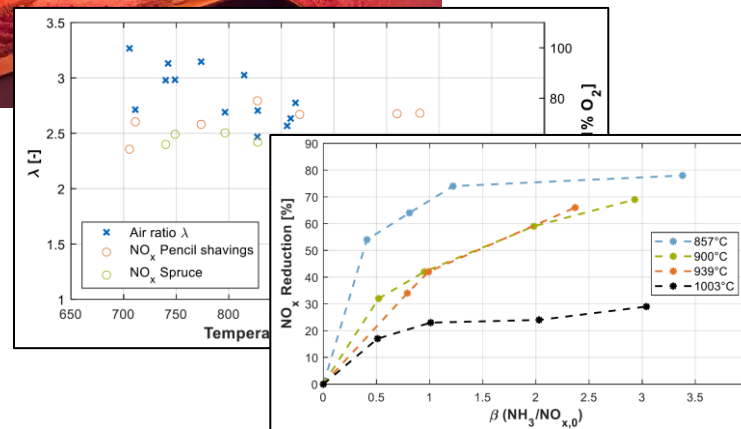
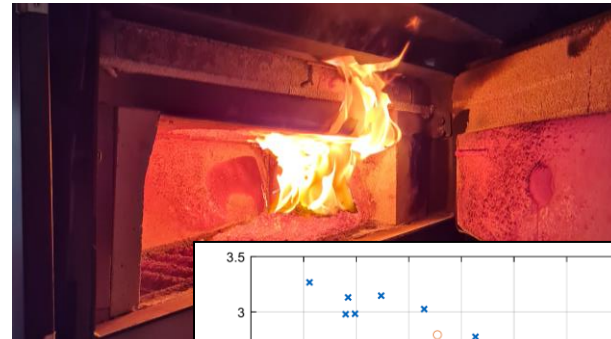
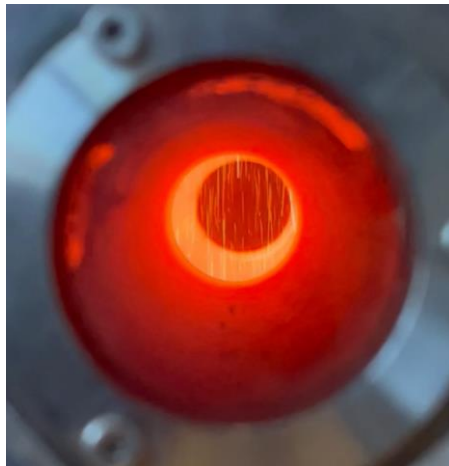
OptiNOx (Optimization of biomass furnaces with the aim of reducing NO_x emissions)



OptiNOx

Pilot plants:

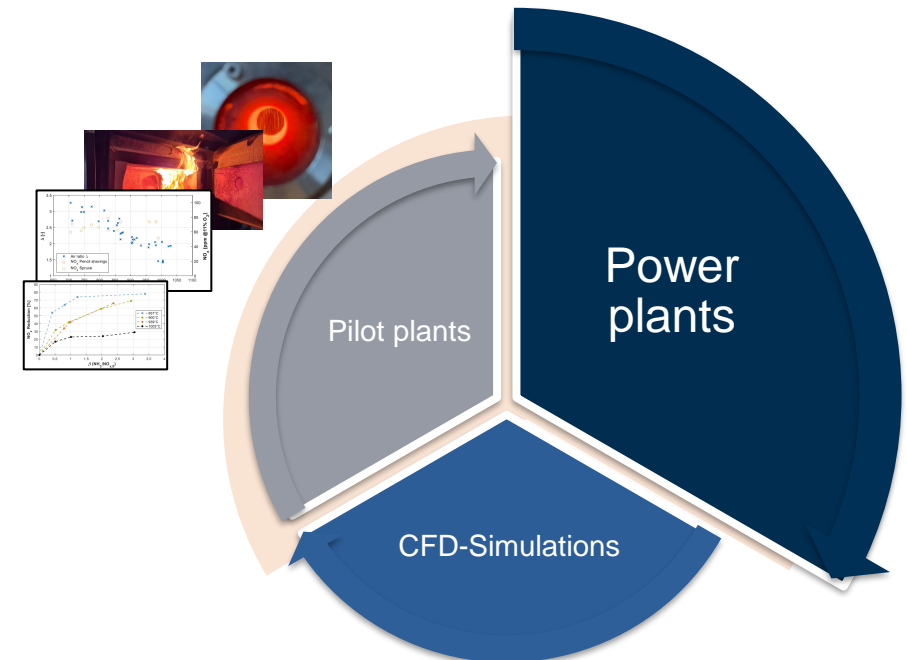
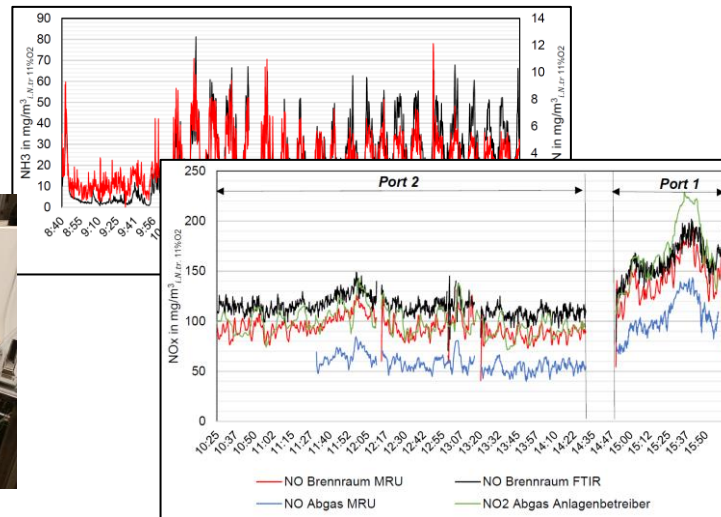
- Combustion of fuel in different pilot-scale plants
- Measurement of NO_x precursor species (NH₃, HCN)
- Investigation of primary and secondary measures to reduce emissions



OptiNOx

Power Plants:

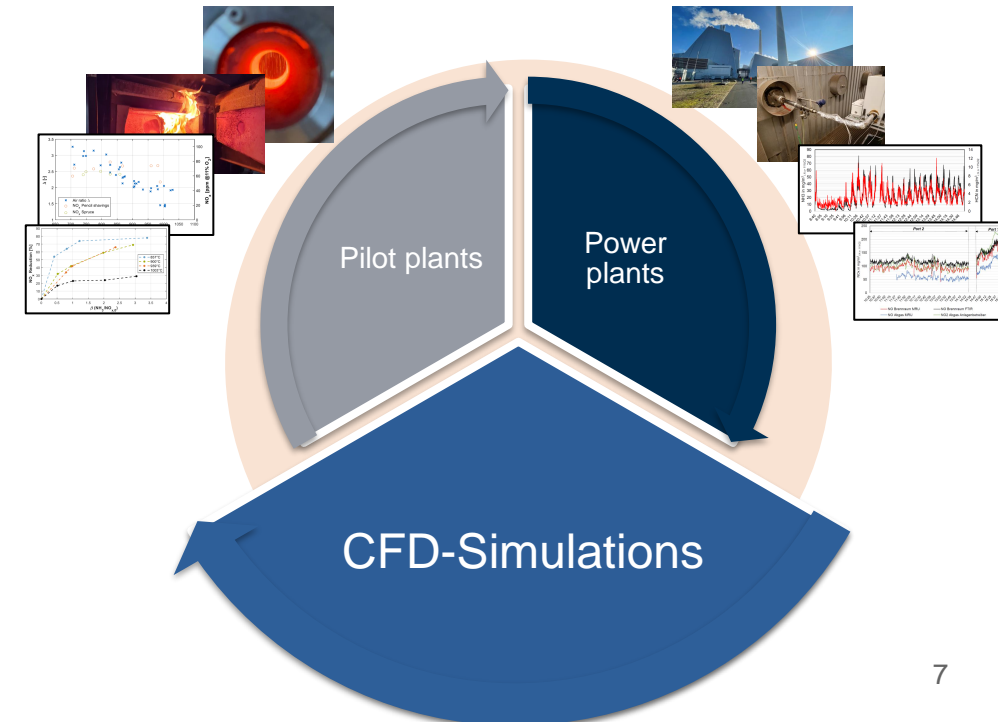
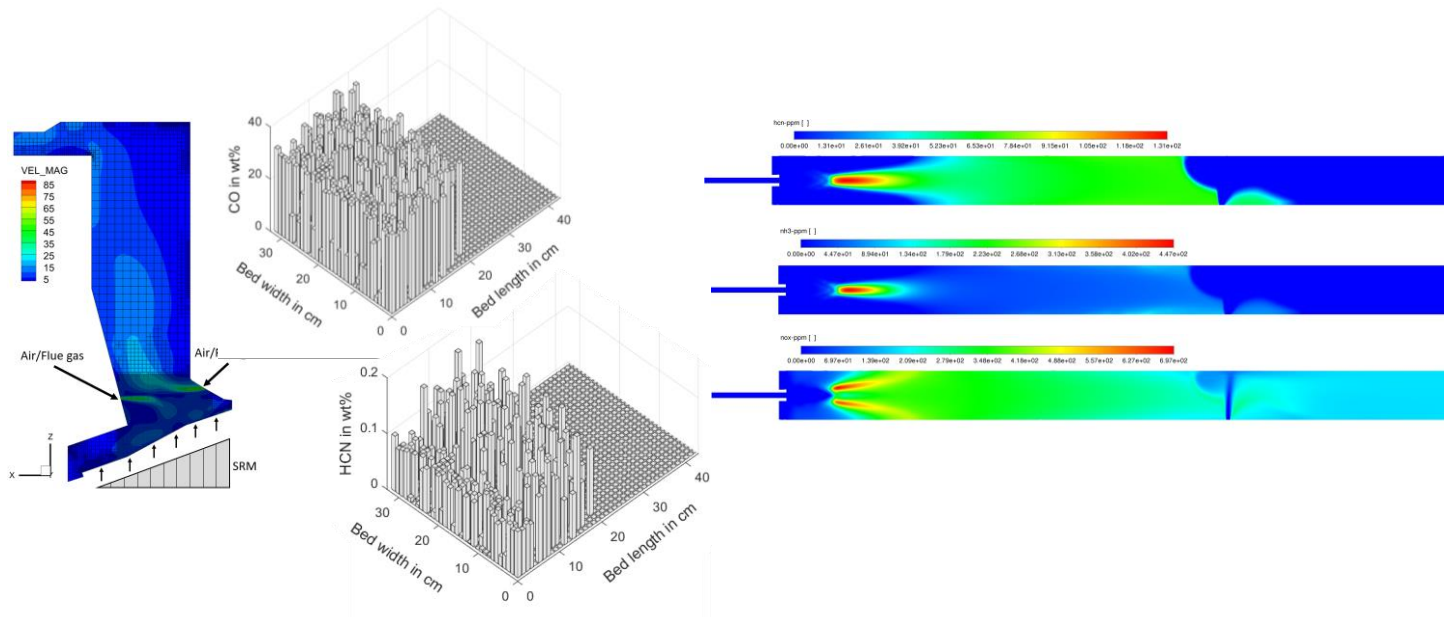
- Measurements of NO_x precursor species at different power plants
 - Skærbæk Power Plant (vibrating grate, 130 MW)
 - Avedøre Unit 2 (Straw Boiler) (vibrating grate, 105 MW)
 - Altenstadt HKW (fluidized bed, 49 MW)
 - Staedtler Residue Pencil Wood (injection furnace, 850 kW)



OptiNOx

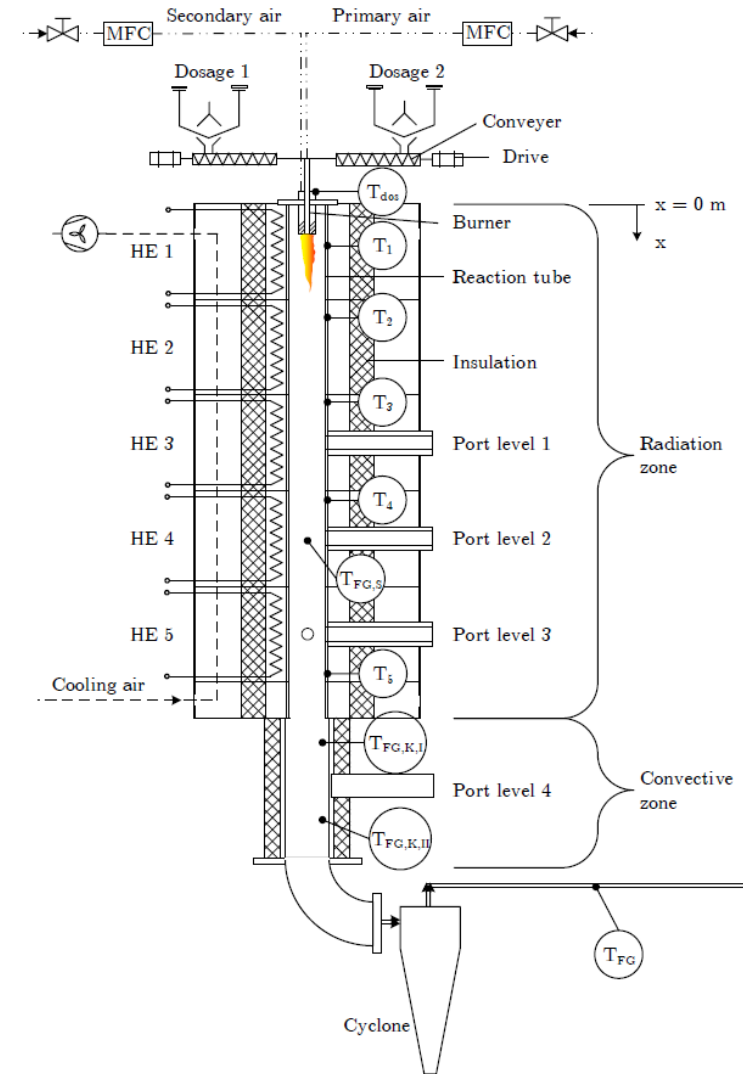
CFD-Simulations:

- Development of NO_x and burnout models
- Simulation of pilot plants and real power plants
 - Validation with the gained experimental data
- **Optimization of the power plants**



Model

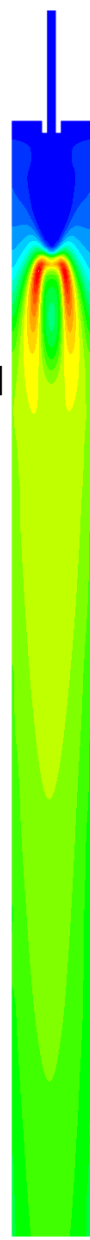
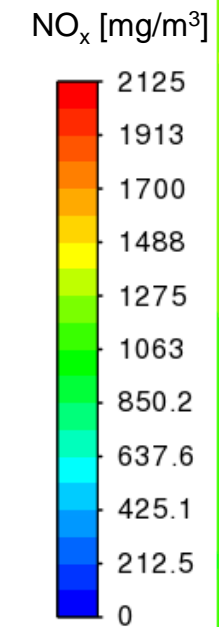
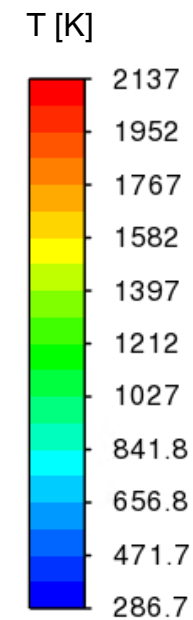
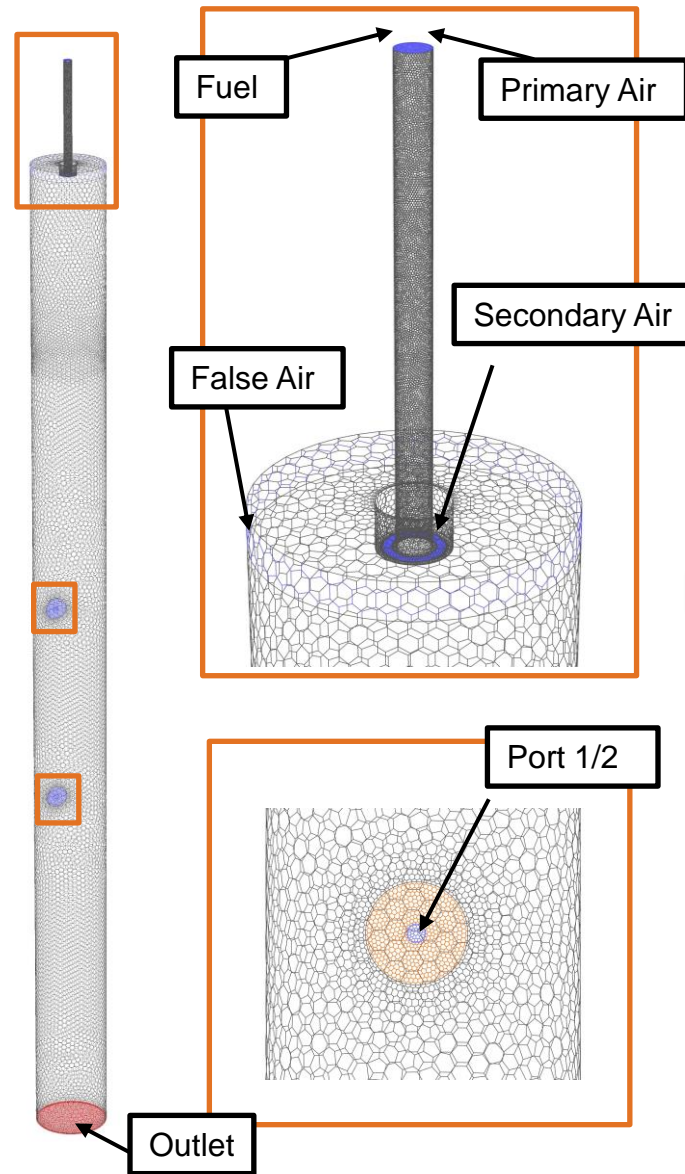
Entrained Flow Reactor



Source: U.Kleinhans, Dissertation TUM

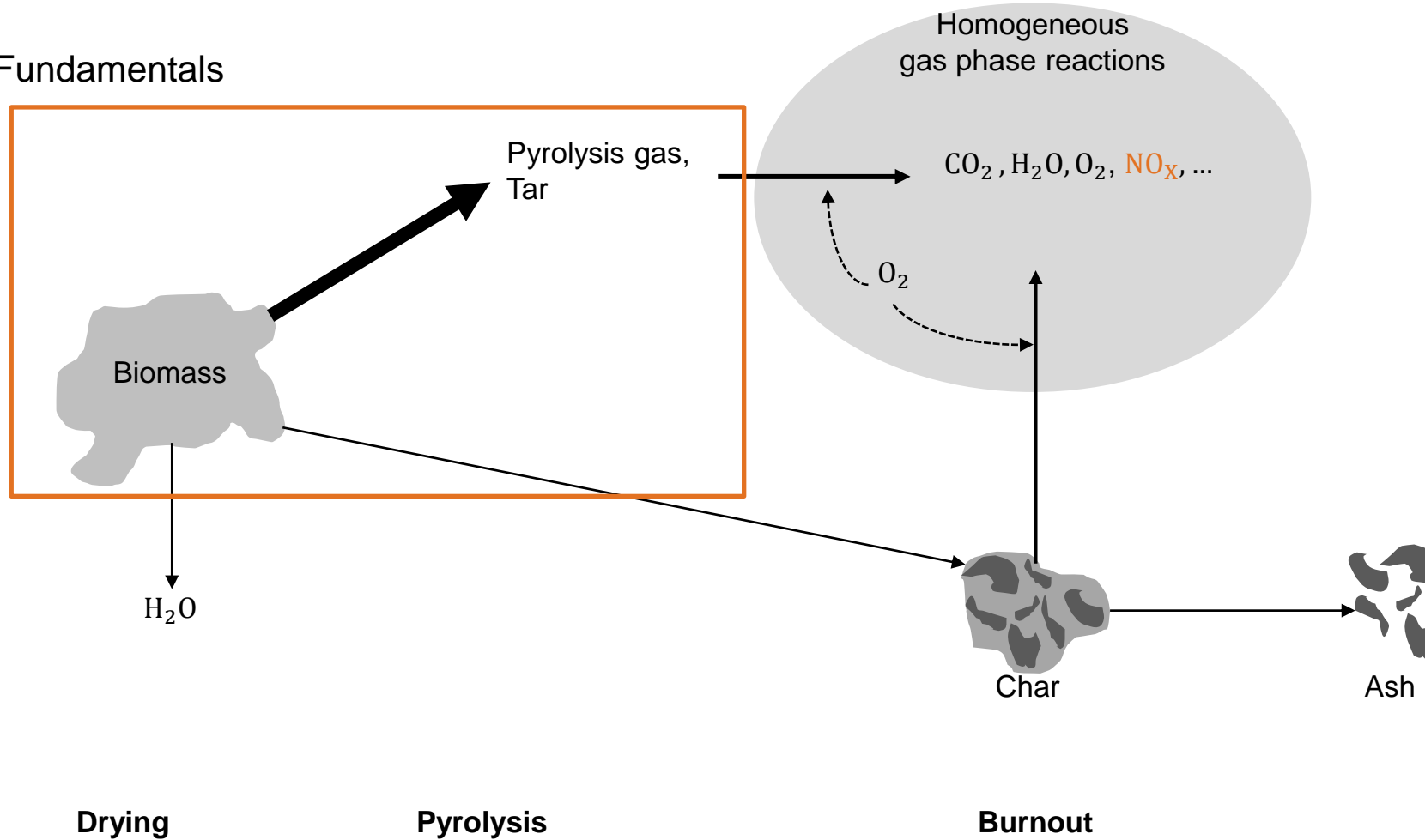
Model

Entrained Flow Reactor

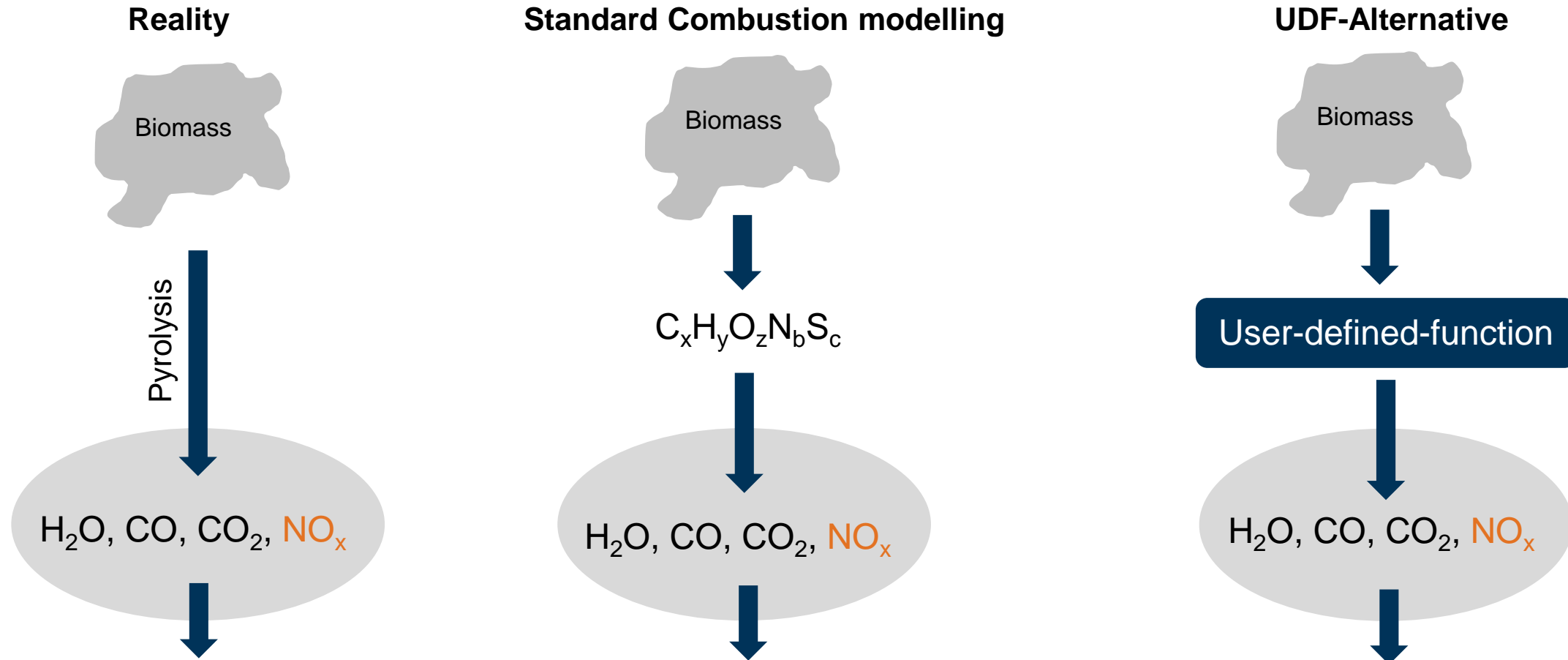


Model

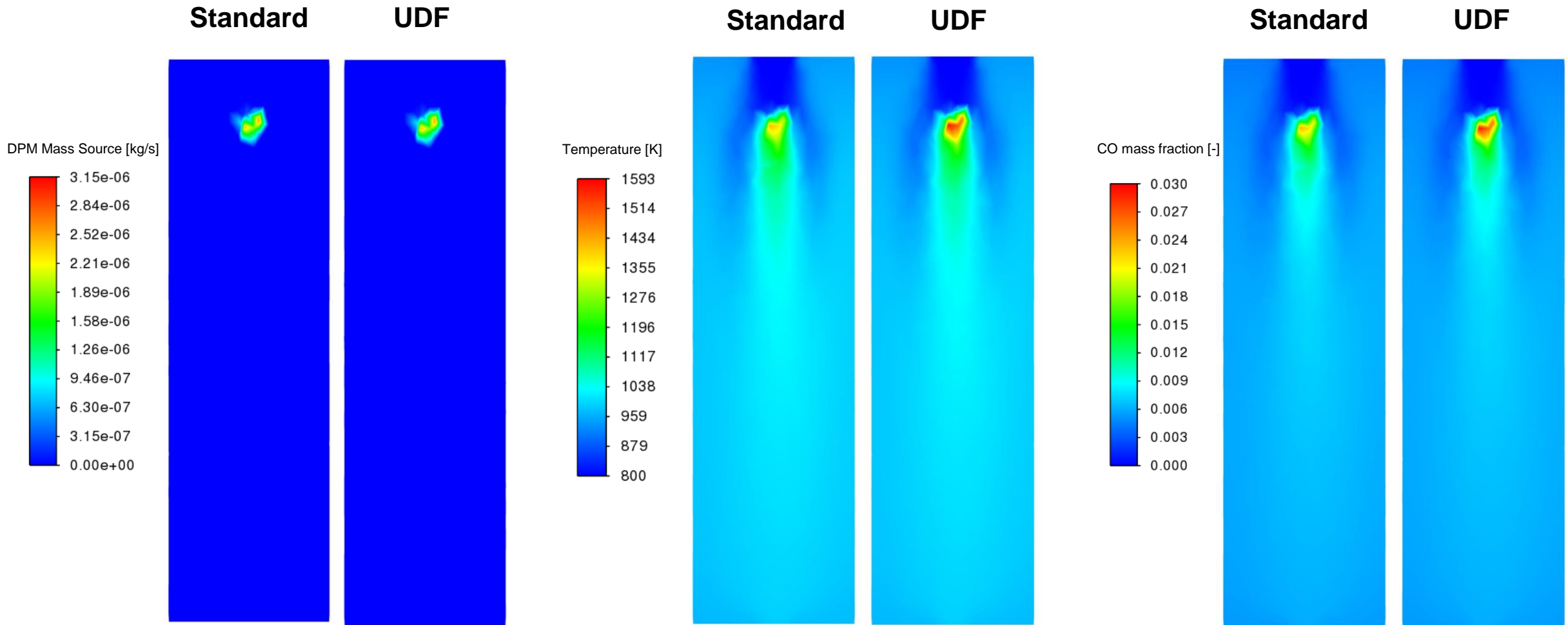
Combustion Fundamentals



Model



Model - Validation



Model – NO_x Simulation

Combustion Simulation:

- Energy equation
- Turbulence Model (*k-ε Model; Standard Wall Functions*)
- Radiation Model (*Discrete Ordinates*)
- Particle Tracking (*Discrete Phase Model; Discrete Random Walk Model*)
- Reaction Model (*Eddy Dissipation Concept; ISAT*)



Pollutant Simulation:

- Fixed temperature and velocity field
- Reaction Model (*Eddy Dissipation Concept; ISAT*)

Global Reaction Mechanism: 10 species and 4 reactions

Skeletal NO_x Mechanism: 38 species and 168 reactions

Mesh independence study



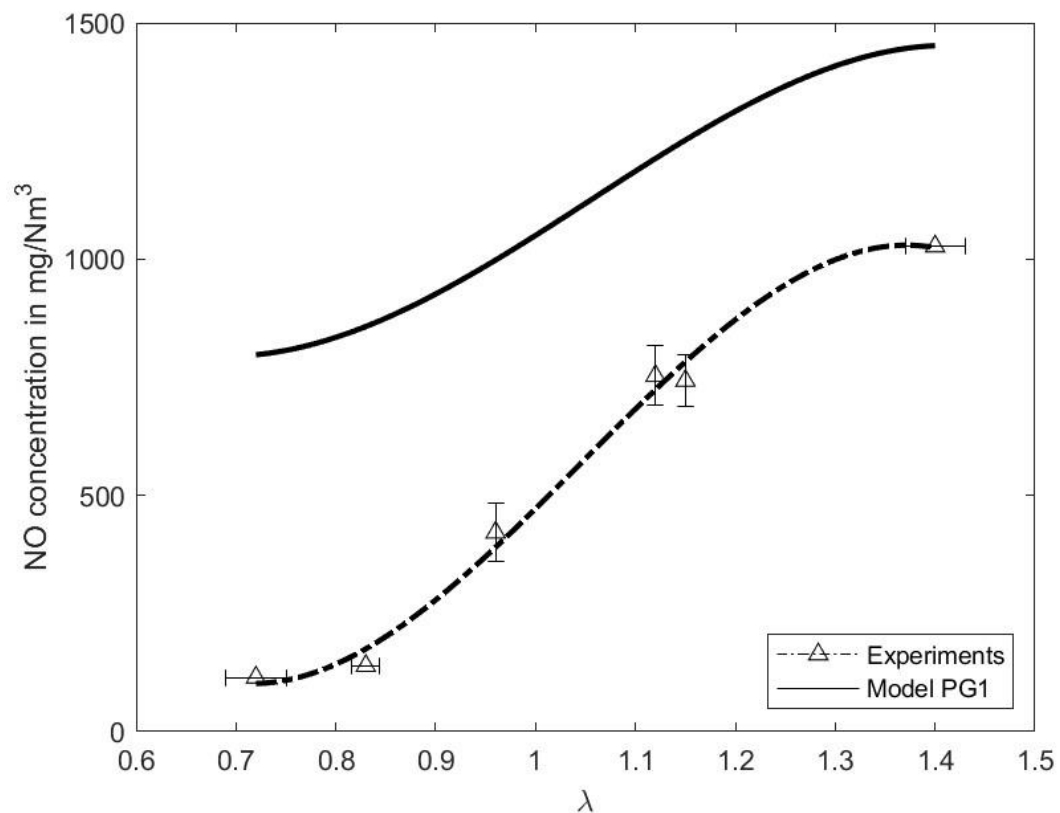
Reaction Mechanism independence study



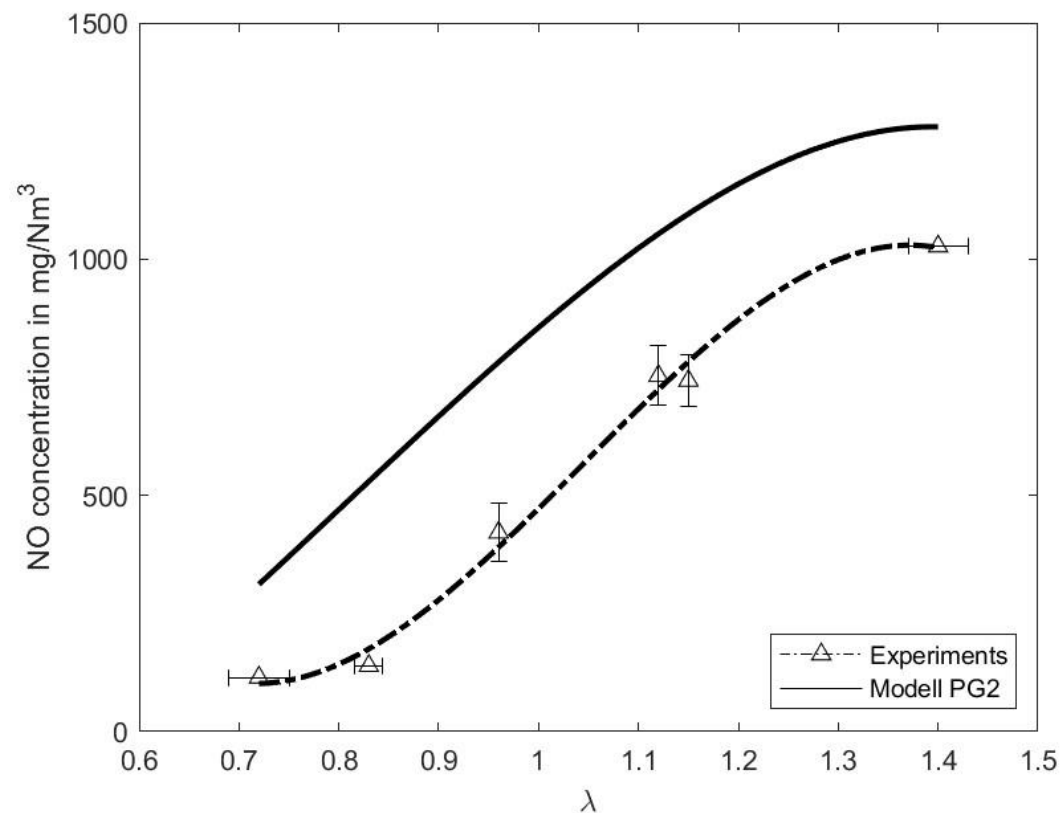
Results

Alder Wood at 1200 °C (Nitrogen content: 0.36 wt.%)

PG1 (CO: 81 wt-%; CH₄: 12 wt-%,...)

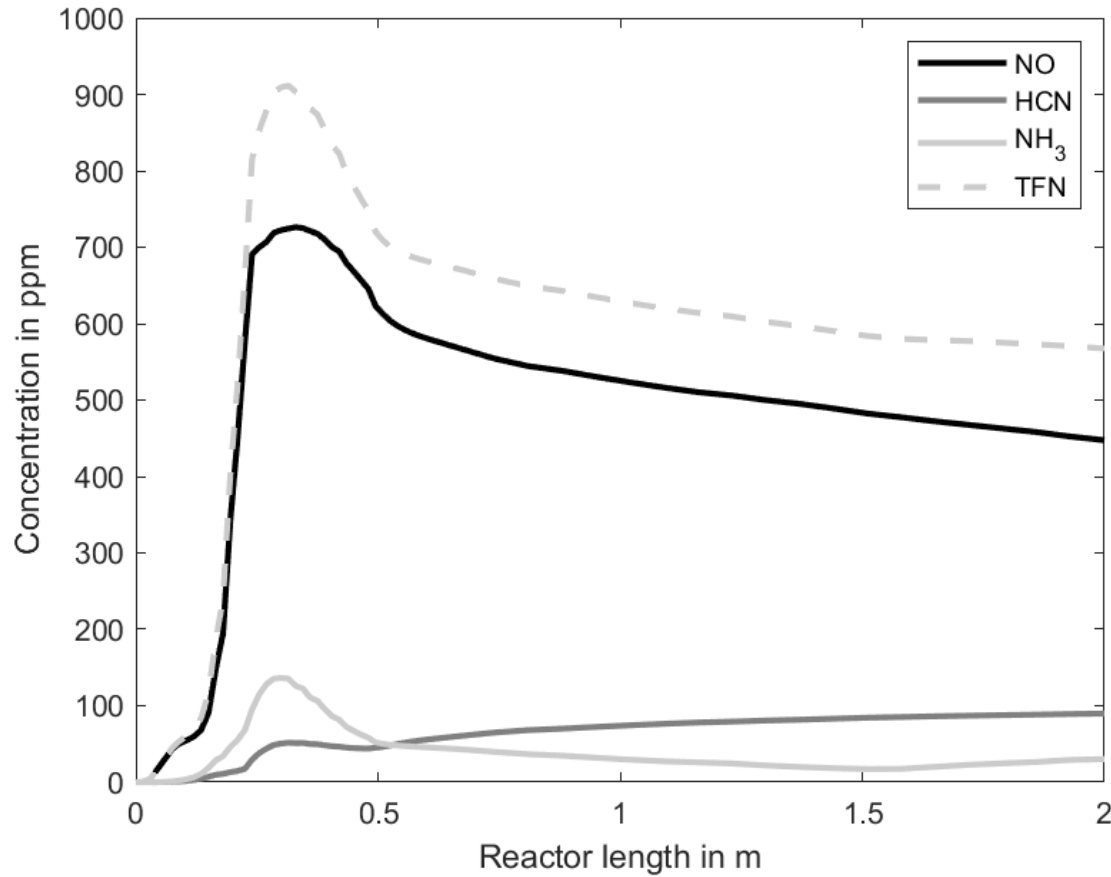


PG2 (CO: 55 wt-%; CH₄: 27 wt-%,...)

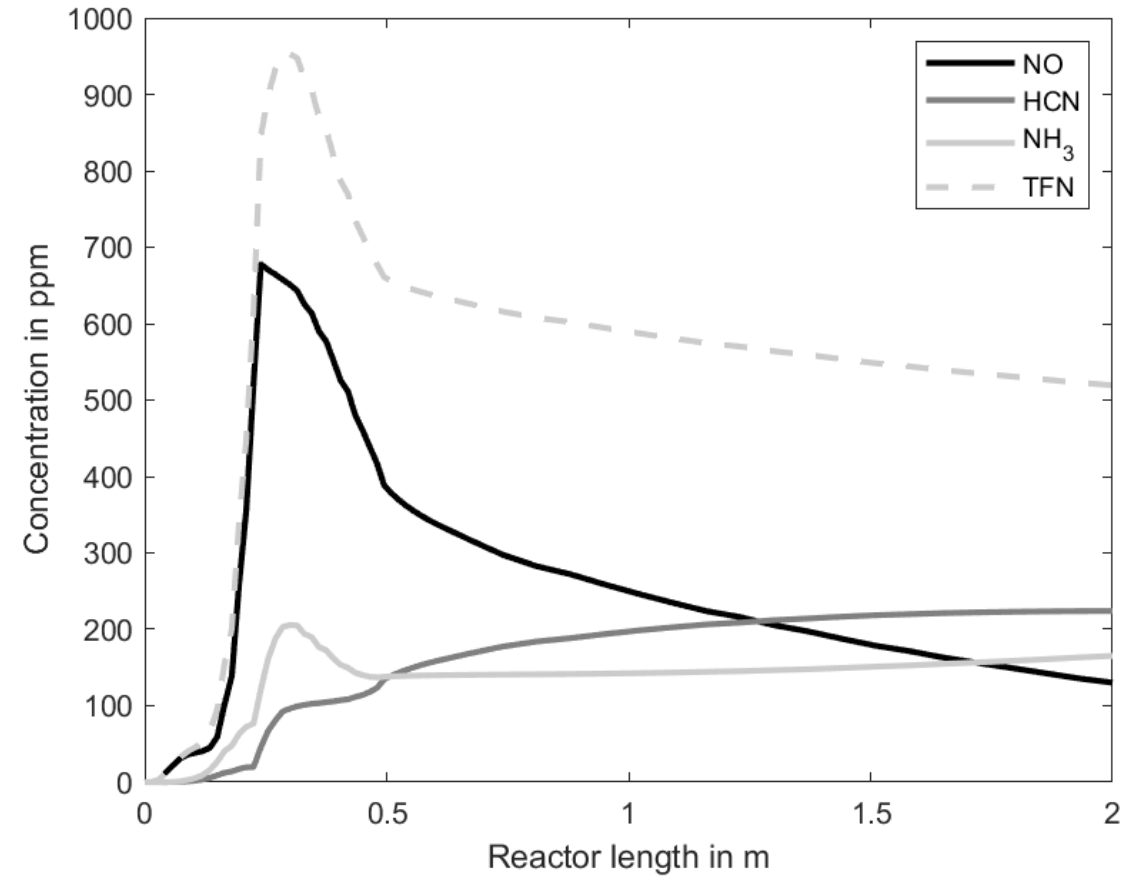


Results

PG1



PG2





Outlook

Comparison

- alternative Model was validated against the standard modelling approach
- Composition of the pyrolysis gas has a high influence on the resulting NO_x emissions
- Influences such as TFN conversion factor and composition of the NO_x precursor species need to be analyzed

Next Steps:

- Couple releases of NO_x precursor species to the local conditions in the flame (Temperature, Oxygen Content)
- Implement variable kinetic models for the different species

Thank you for your attention!

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