

# GrateAdvance – Advanced adjustable grate solutions for future fuel flexible biomass combustion technologies

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## Inhalt

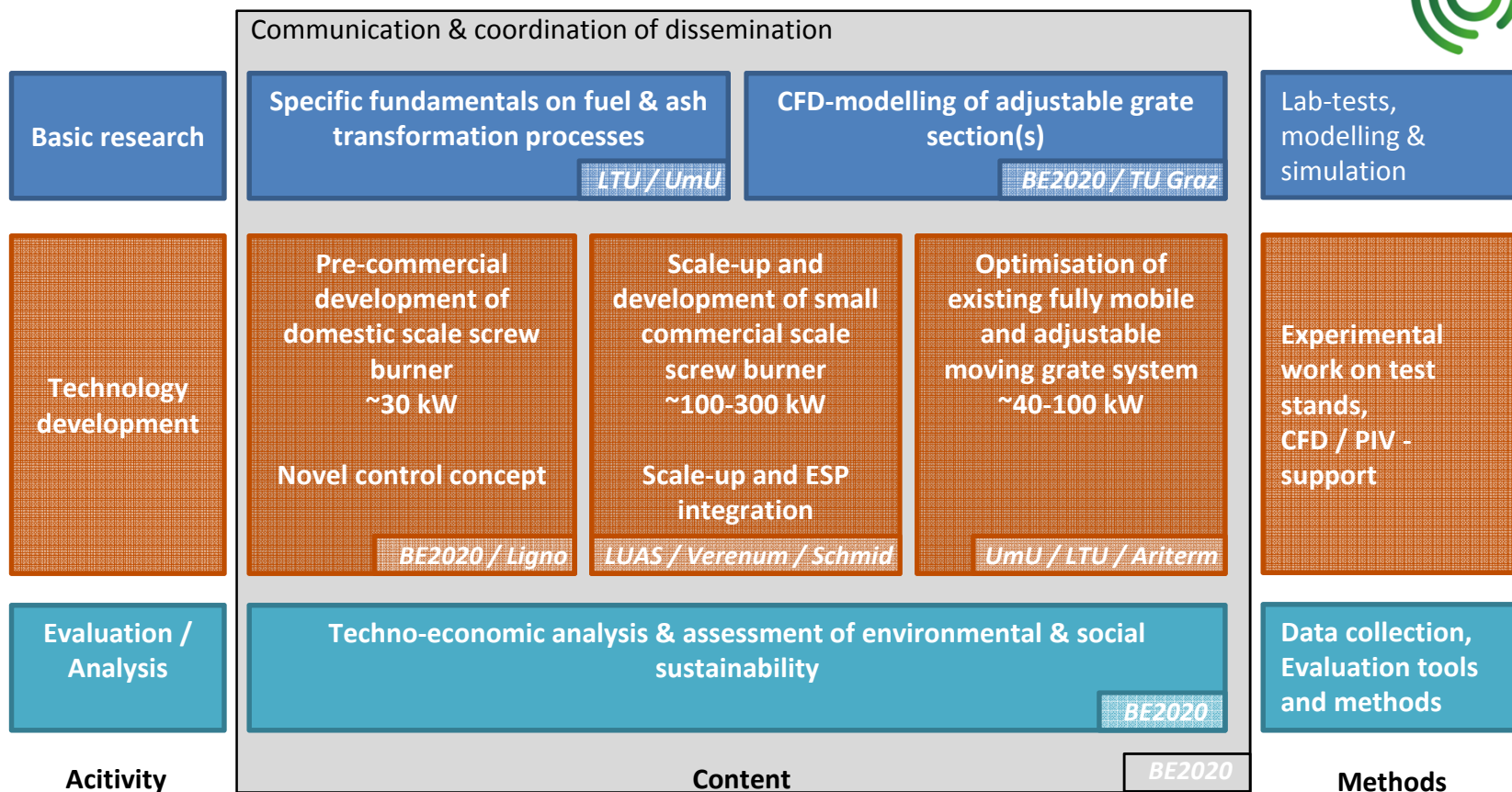
- Background
- Objectives
- Project structure
- Consortium
- Selected results
  - Fuel conversion
  - Modelling of the grate section
  - Development of control system
  - Scale-up



## Background & objective

- Initial situation:
  - Combustion appliances are optimized for wood pellets
  - Risk of increased emission release and slag formation when using lower quality biomass pellets
- Required / crucial technological factors ( to avoid/reduce slag formation and minimize the release of PM emissions):
  - Low temperatures in the fuel bed
  - Well-directed air supply
- Influencing factors:
  - Residence time of fuel on the grate
  - Structure of the fuel bed

➔ **Flexibly adjustable grate systems!**





## Consortium



- BIOENERGY2020+ GmbH
- TU Graz Institute of thermal engineering
- Schmid Energy Solutions (Austria)



- Verenum
- Lucerne University of Applied Sciences
- Schmid Energy Solutions (Switzerland)



- Lulea University of Technology
- Umea University

**The GrateAdvance project is funded by the FFG within the 9<sup>th</sup>  
Call: Bioenergy Concepts.**

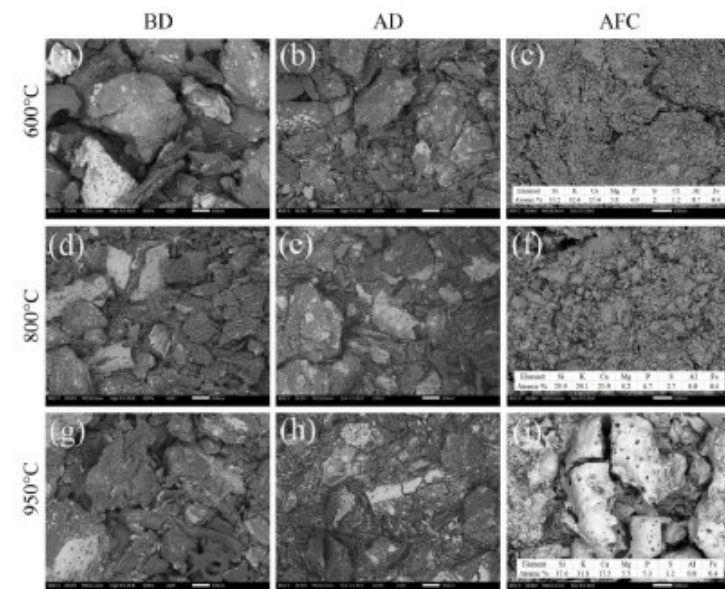




## Results – Ash transformation processes

### Fundamental investigations

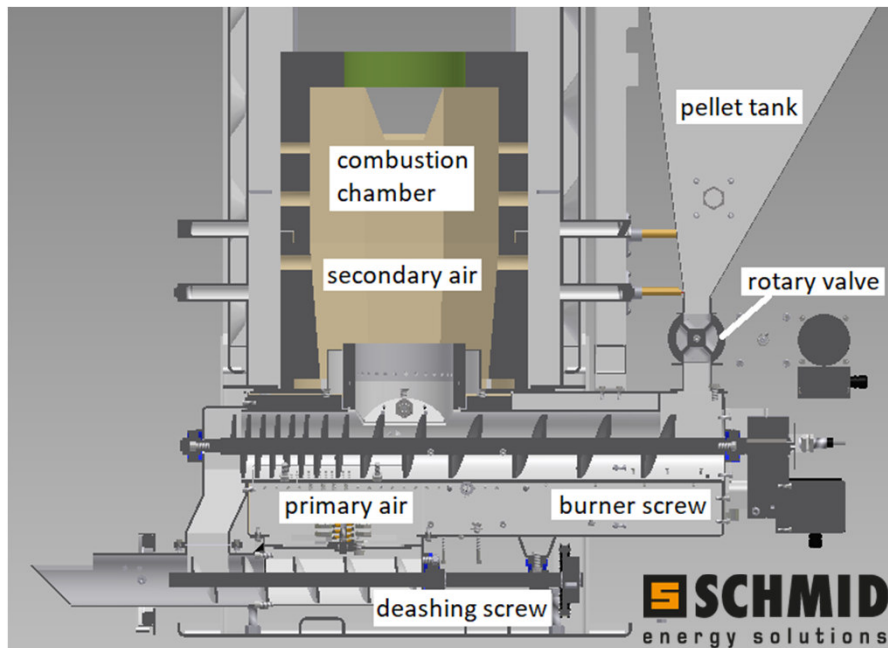
- Single-pellet combustion of agricultural biomass fuels
- Focus on K and P
- Macro-TGA reactor at three different furnace temperatures, namely, 600, 800, and 950 °C
- Different stages of thermal conversion - before and after devolatilisation and after complete char conversion
- SEM-EDS and XRD – morphology, spatial elemental composition, crystalline phases





## Biomass boiler

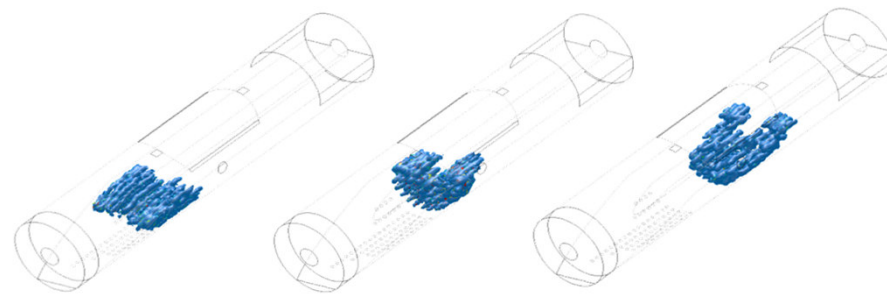
### Screw Burner prototype, 35 kW





## Results – Modelling of grate section

- In-house 3D CFD packed bed model adapted
- Simulation of the screw burner
- Extension of combustion model regarding
  - $\text{NO}_x$  release precursors
  - Ash forming elements

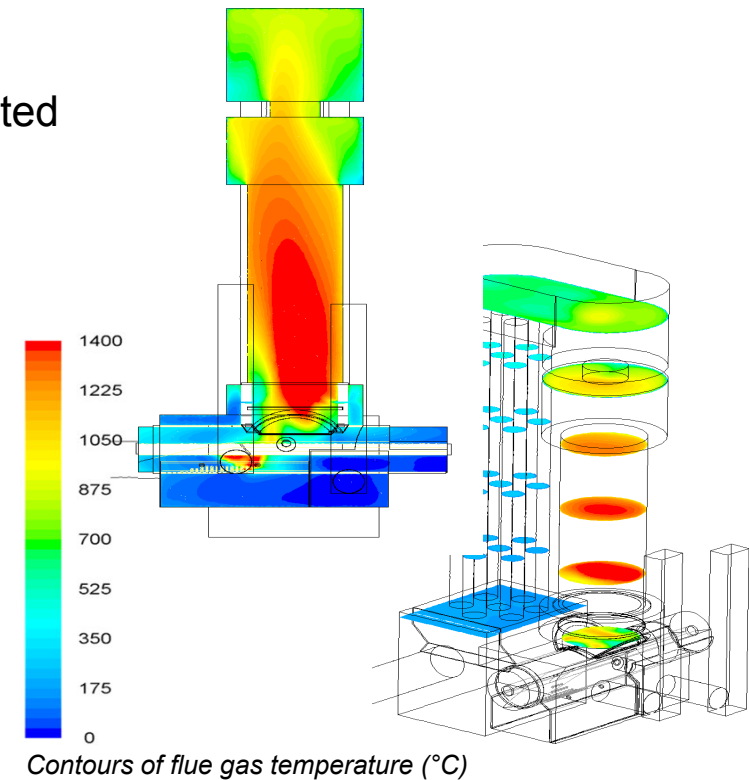


Char oxidation

Pyrolysis

Drying

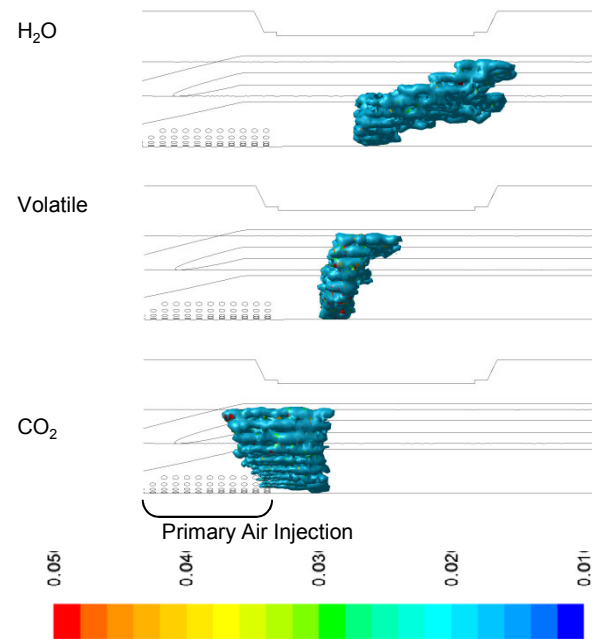
*Position of thermal conversion sub-processes in the fuel bed*



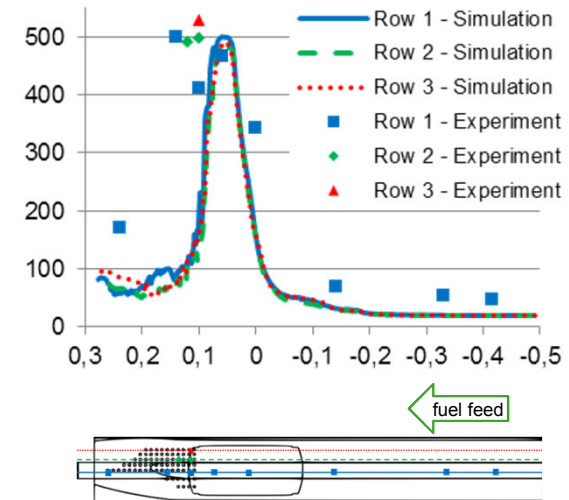




## Results – Modelling of grate section



Release rates [mg s<sup>-1</sup>] of the main species from the fuel bed.



Temperature distribution in the burner tube.

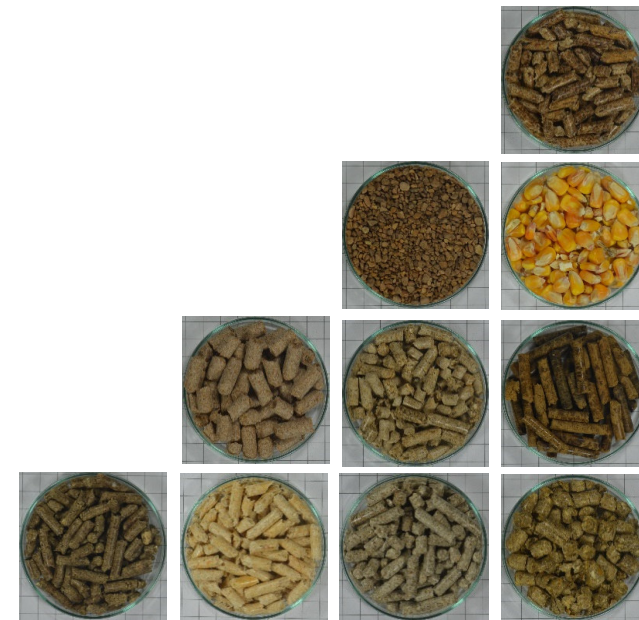


## Results – control concept

Parameter variations and identification of relevant operational conditions

### Biomass test fuels:

- Spruce pellets (ISO A1)
- Grain mill residues
- Virginia mallow
- Willow (SRC)
- Bamboo
- Grain husks
- Miscanthus
- Hey & vineyard pruning
- Maize (mycotoxin contaminated)
- Olive stone groats

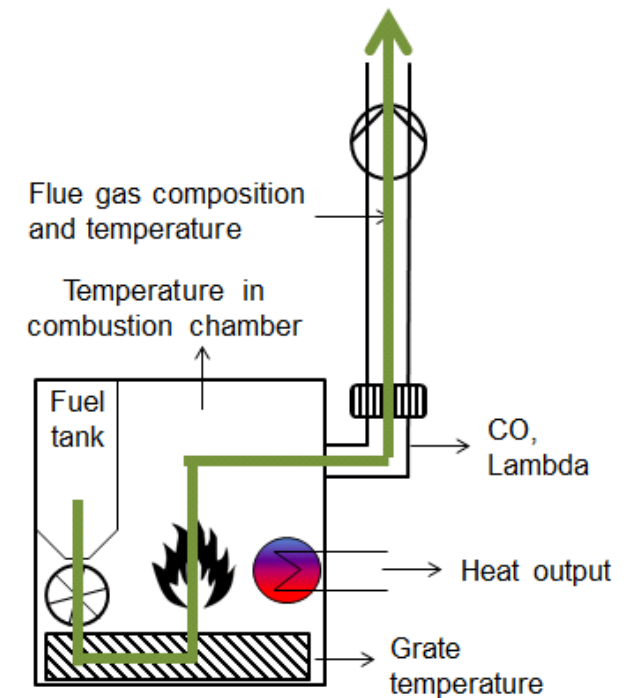




## Results – control concept

### Parameter variations and identification of relevant operational conditions

- Conduction of standardized practical tests
- 100%, 60% and 30% of nominal load
- Parameter variation:
  - rotary valve → heat output
  - burner screw → residence time
  - air supply → CO, lambda

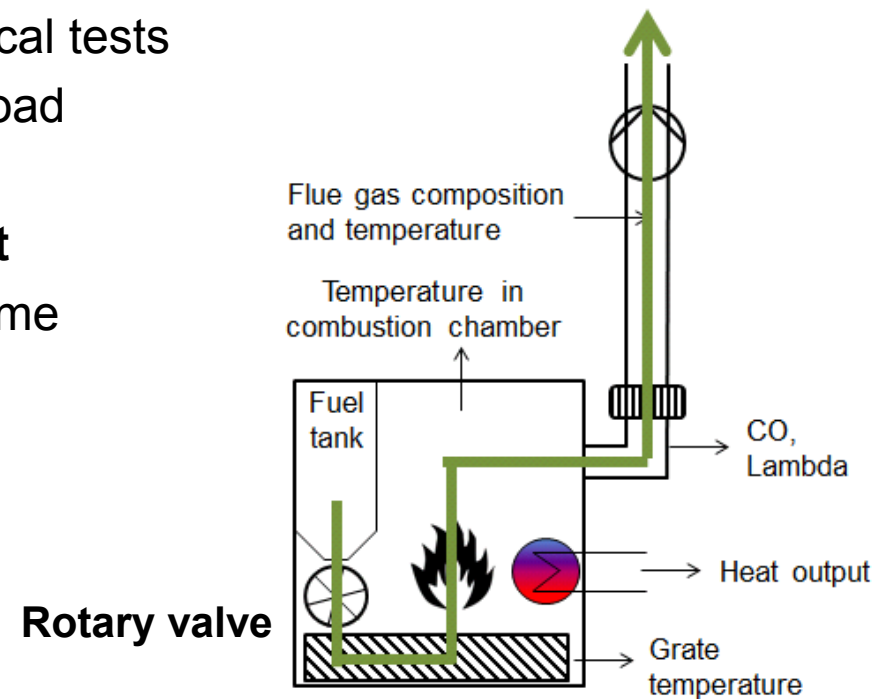


Experimental setup and selected measurement points.

## Results – control concept

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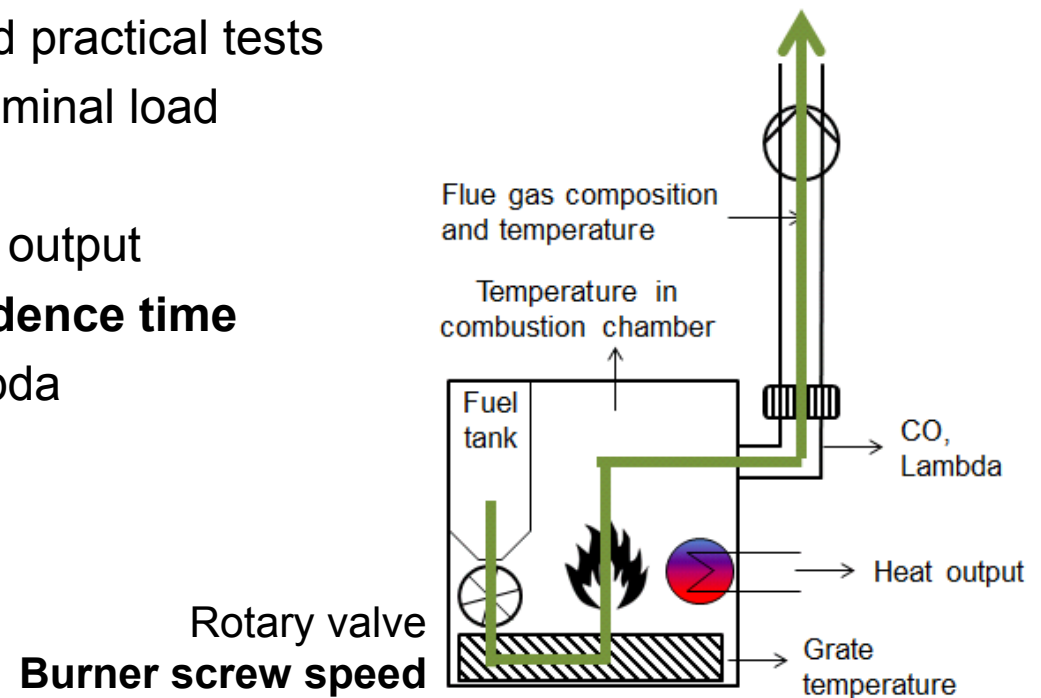
Experimental setup and selected measurement points.



## Results – control concept

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Experimental setup and selected measurement points.



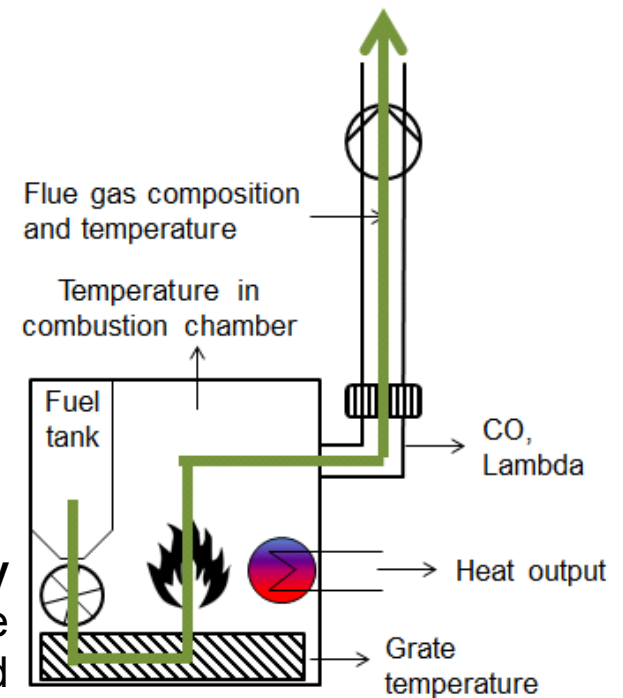
## Results – control concept

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- Identification of relevant operational conditions



**Air supply**  
Rotary valve  
Burner screw speed



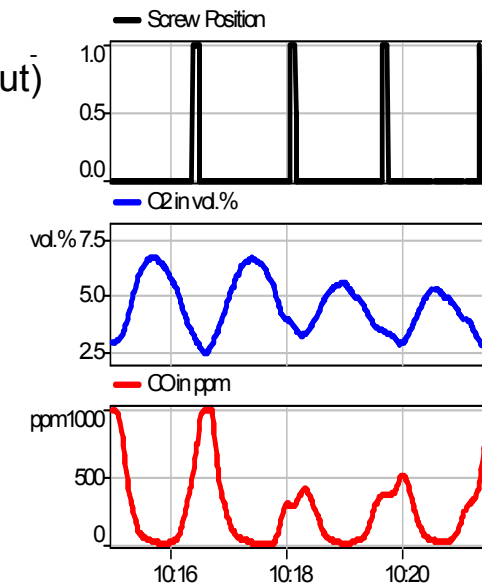
Experimental setup and selected measurement points.



## Results – control concept

### Parameter variations and identification of relevant operational conditions

- Adaption of fuel feed rate
  - Control parameters adapted (fuel properties / heat output)
  - Speed of rotary valve correlated with heat output
  - Different slopes for different test fuels
- Adaption of residence time
  - Adaption via burner screw
  - Indicators: ash temperature and light barrier sensor
- Adaption of air supply
  - Primary air correlated to fuel feed
  - Secondary air controlled via lambda probe
  - Challenges
    - Individual CO-Lambda-characteristic
    - Non-linear Air-supply

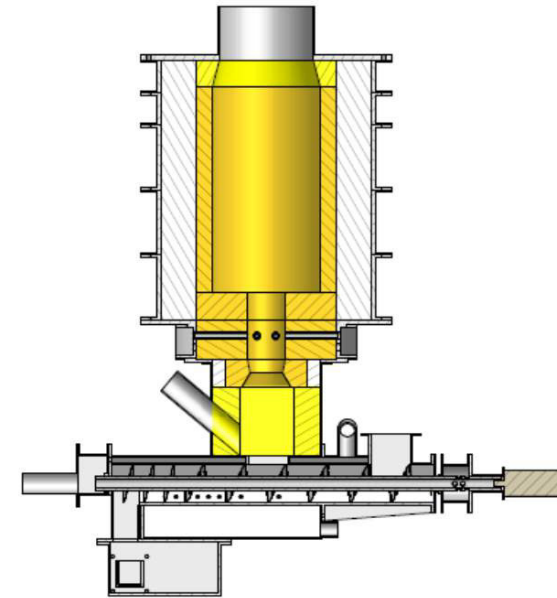




## Results – Scale-up

### Scale-up concept

- Scaling concept (simplified)
  - Section 1: grate – fuel conversion
  - Section 2: combustion chamber – gas
- Scaling factor based on heat output  $Q$ 
  - Grate: thermal grate load
  - combustion chamber: residence time / (dimension  $H/D$ )
  - Secondary air injection (considering momentum current densities and nozzle diameter)





## Results – Scale up



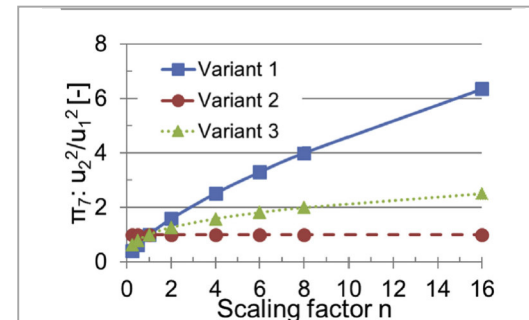
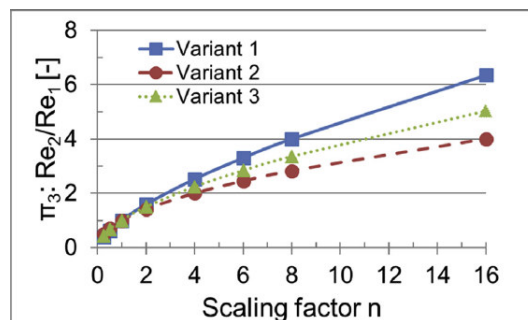
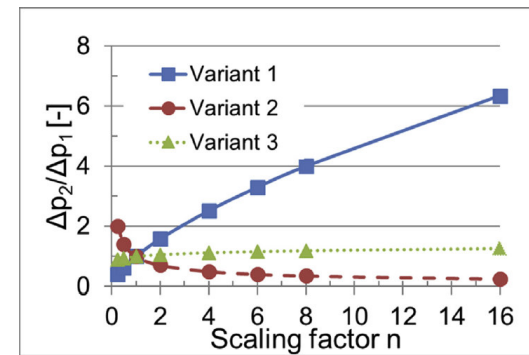
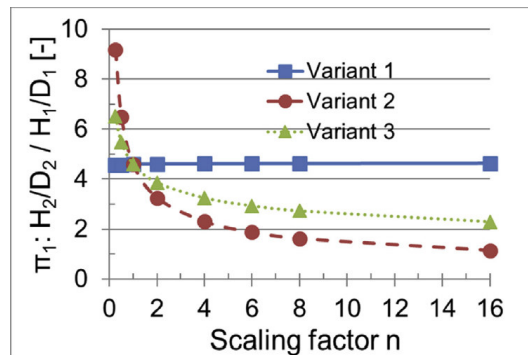
Zone	Part	Scaling rule		
		Var 1	Var 2	Var 3
Grate	screw diameter	$\eta^{0.5}$	$\eta^{0.5}$	$\eta^{0.5}$
	screw length	$\eta^{0.5}$	$\eta^{0.5}$	$\eta^{0.5}$
Grate/CC	CC diameter and SA inlet	$\eta^{0.5}$	$\eta^{0.5}$	$\eta^{0.5}$
CC	CC height	$\eta^{0.33}$	1	$\eta^{0.166}$
	CC diameter 2	$\eta^{0.33}$	$\eta^{0.5}$	$\eta^{0.417}$
	CC diameter 3	$\eta^{0.33}$	$\eta^{0.5}$	$\eta^{0.417}$

**Evaluation via simulation shows good results regarding CO emissions!**

Simulation validated with test at 35 kW appliance.



## Results – Scale up Influence of scaling factor





## References

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Thank you for your attention.

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