

*8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sustainable Solid Waste Management*

*24 June 2021*

## Fuel flexibility of an open top pilot plant gasifier

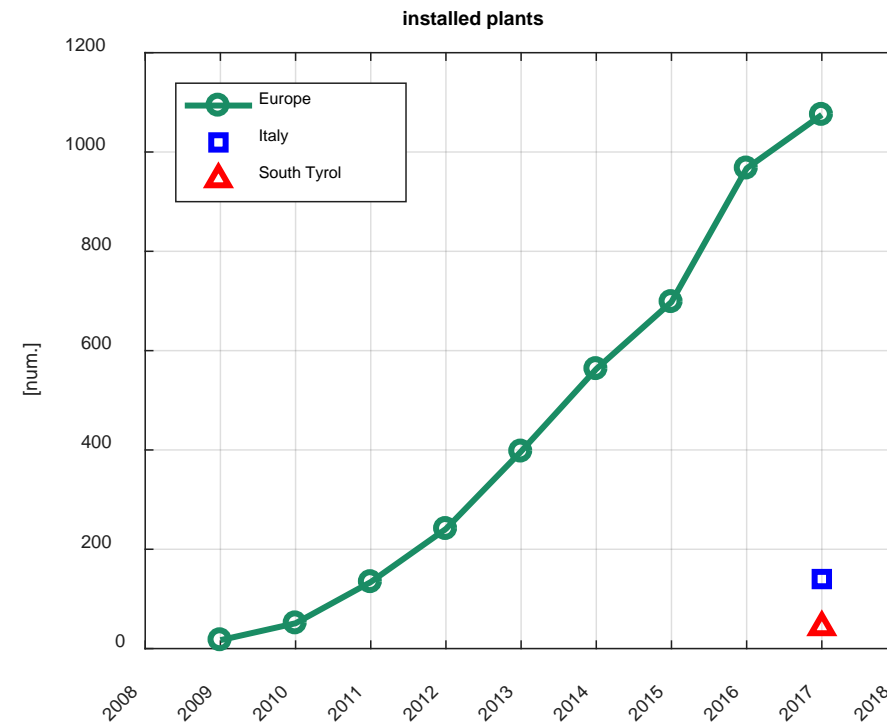
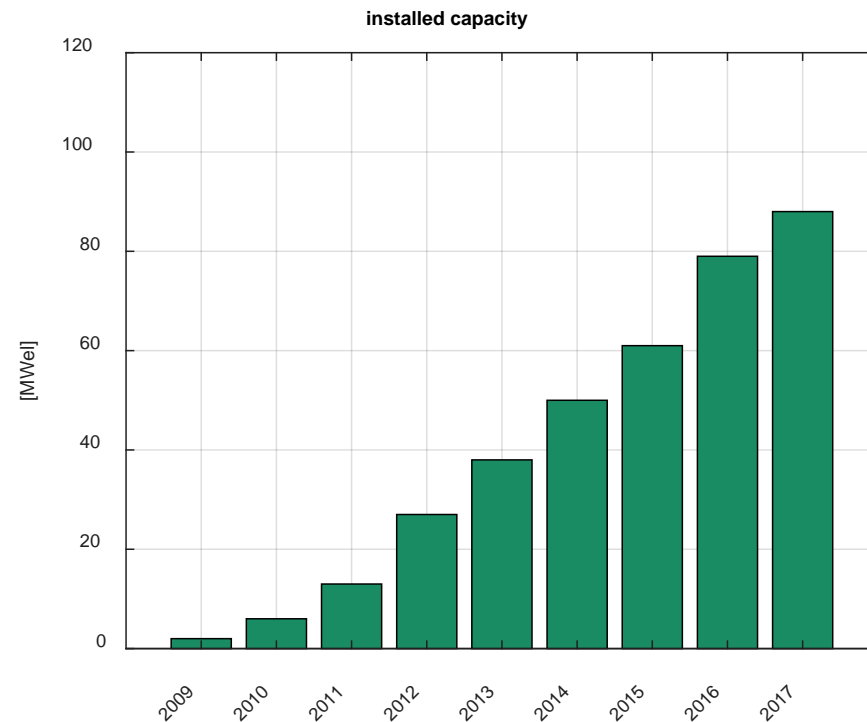
*Daniele Antolini, Francesco Patuzzi, Marco Baratieri*

*Faculty of Science and Technology, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano, Italy*

## Small-scale biomass gasification in EU

Size of the plants < 0.5 MW<sub>el</sub>  
 Number of installed plants > 1000

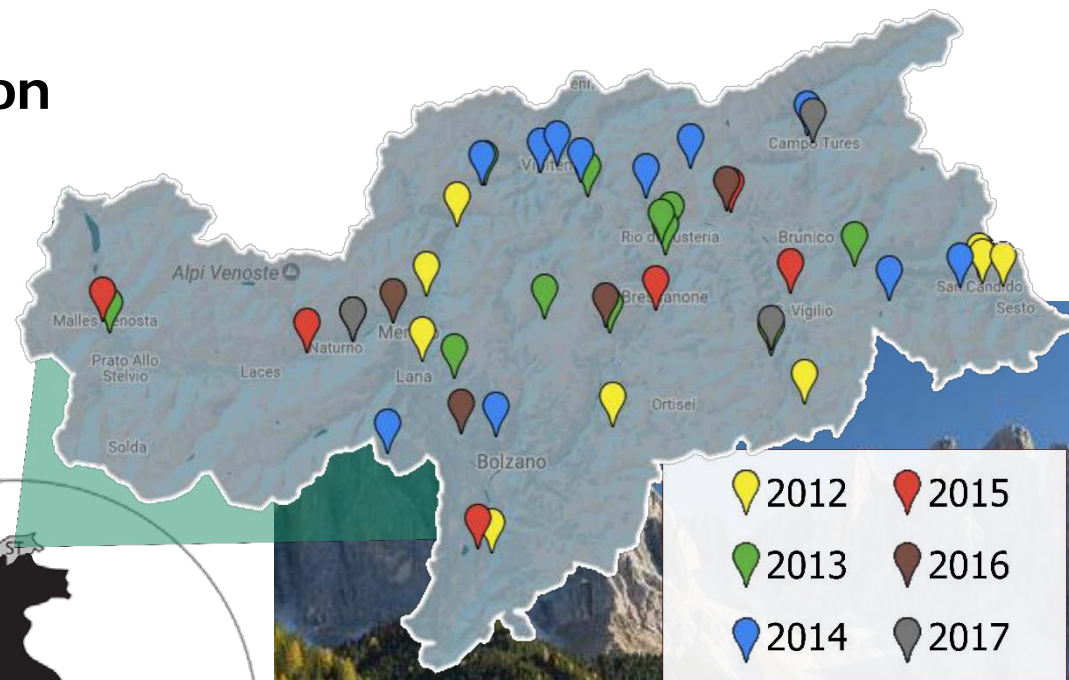
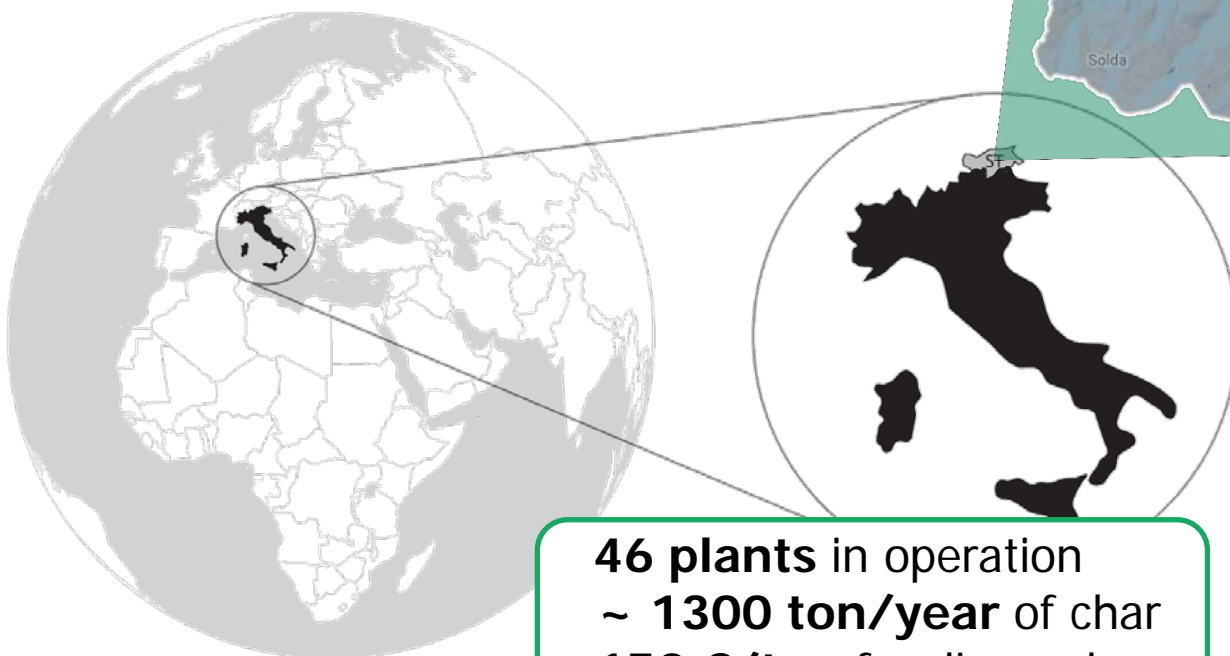
Application: CHP (feed in tariff)  
 Technology: fixed bed gasifiers



Source: 2018 - IEA bioenergy Task 33

## The South Tyrol (Südtirol) region

Area: 7400 km<sup>2</sup>  
Population: 511750 ab.  
42% forest



**46 plants in operation**  
**~ 1300 ton/year of char**  
**150 €/ton for disposal**



## Main limitations of commercial small-scale biomass gasification systems

- Pretty reliable systems when working at nominal conditions, but...
- ... limited:
  - fuel flexibility
  - partial load operation



**THE AIM OF THIS WORK** is  
to investigate the effect of  
**partial load** and **fuel flexibility**  
in fixed bed gasification systems

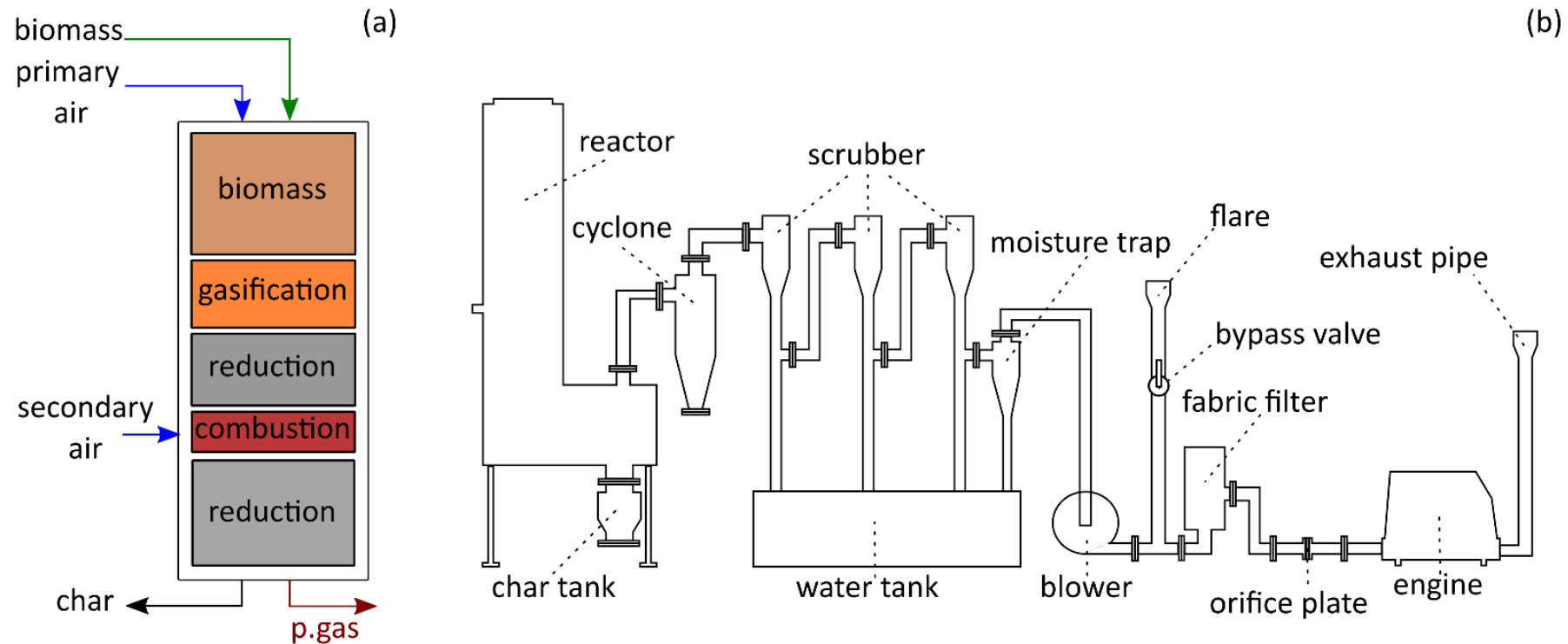
## Open-top gasifier

Fixed bed reactor – Nominal size:  $4 \text{ kg}_{\text{biom}}/\text{h}$



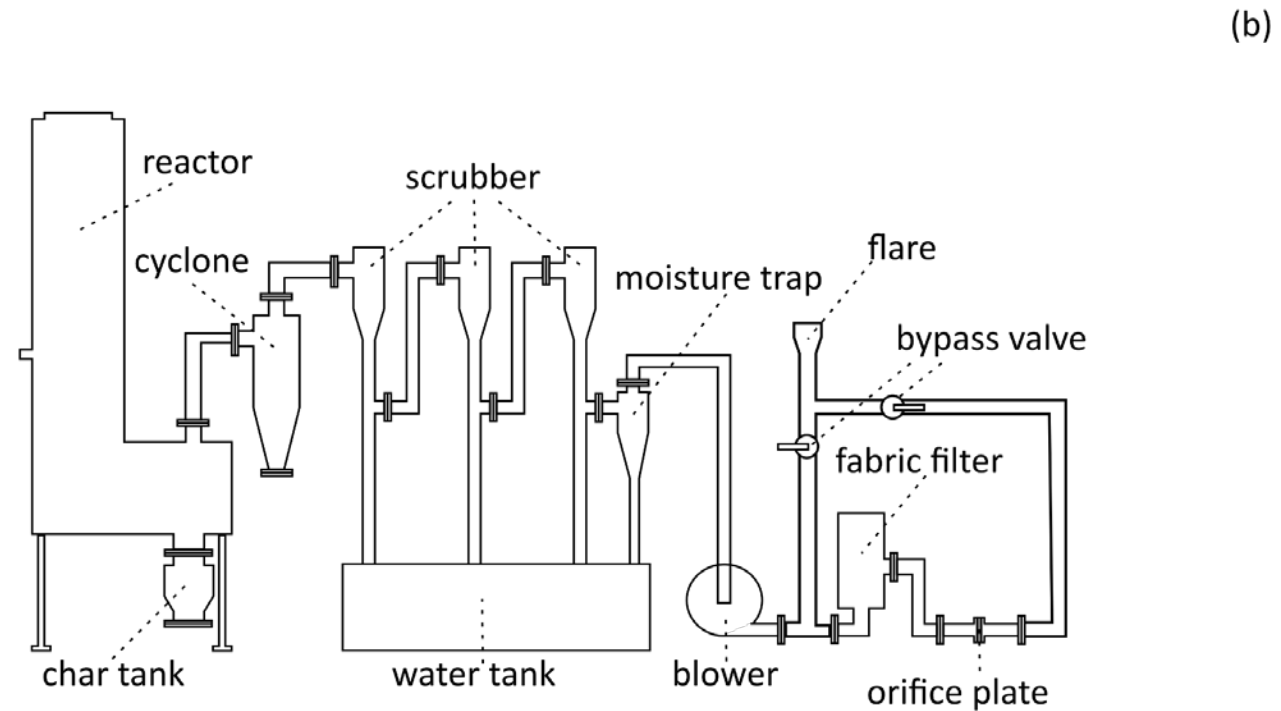
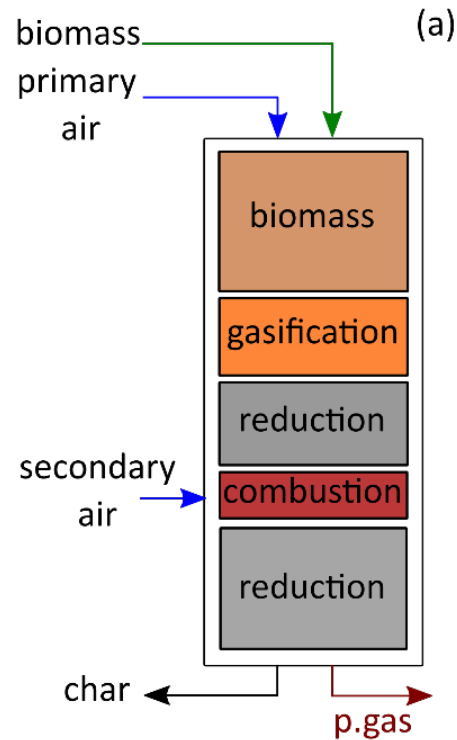
## Open-top gasifier

CHP operation mode (coupled with a dual fuel diesel engine)



## Open-top gasifier

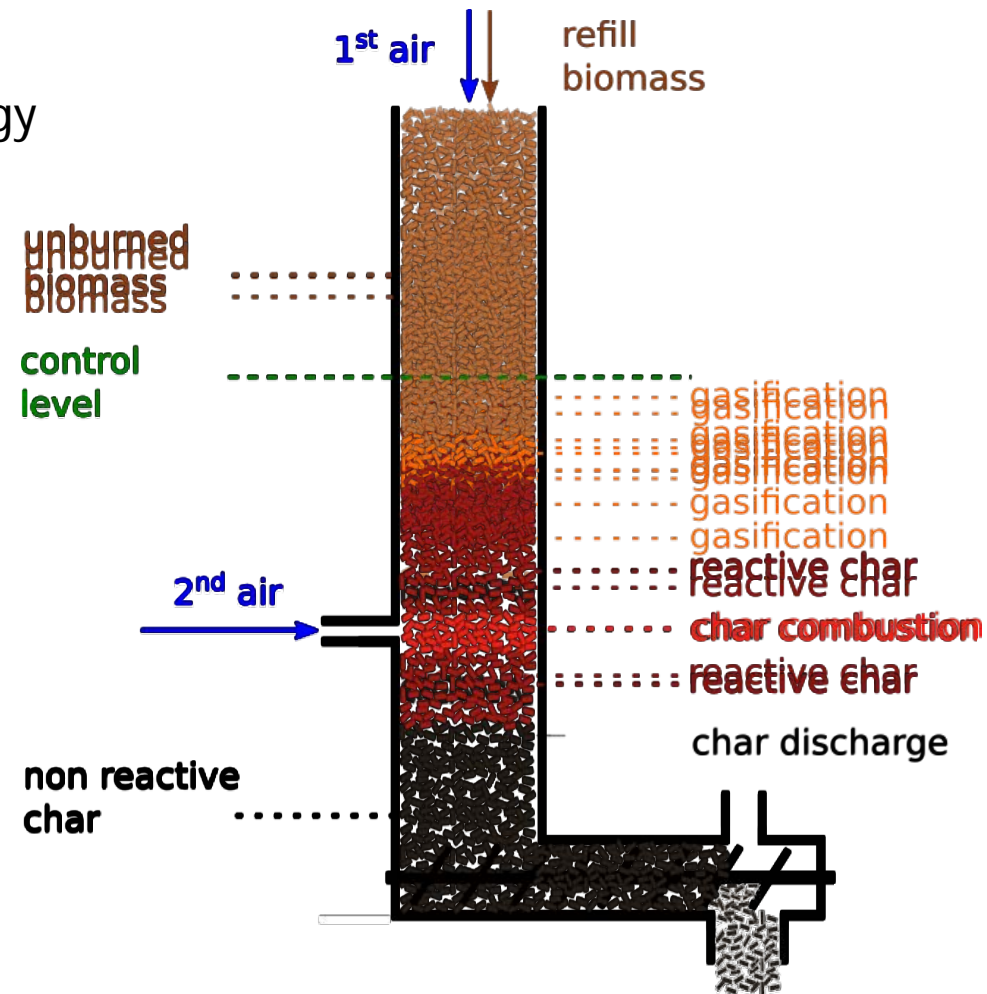
Gasification mode



## Open-top gasifier

Reactor behavior and control strategy

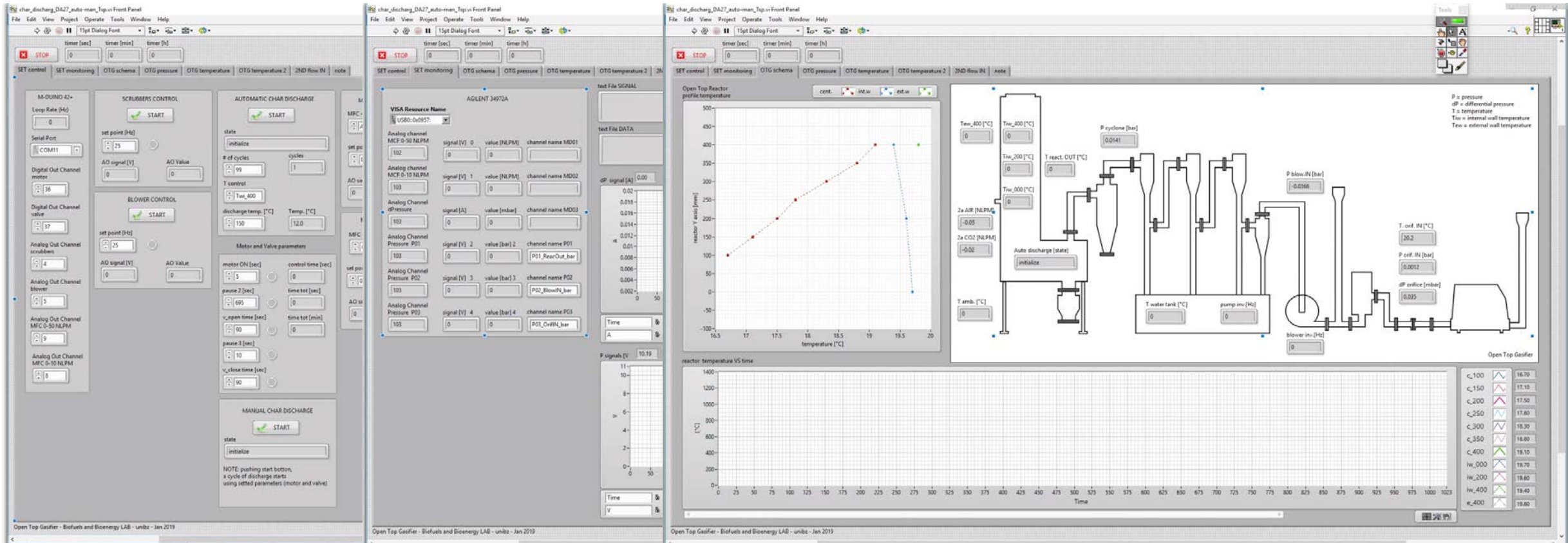
- When the thermocouple reach a **temperature of 400 °C**, the discharge starts
- Each discharge cycle comprises **3 rotations of the screw conveyor**





## Process control and data acquisition

by means of a Labview interface



## Measured quantities and characterized properties

- Mass IN
- Mass OUT
- Charge and discharge time
- Secondary air mass flow rate (mass flow controller)
- Producer gas flow rate (differential pressure over a calibrated orifice)
- Gas composition (microGC)

## Derived quantities and process parameters

- Biomass and char mass flow rates
- Total air IN (nitrogen balance)
- Equivalence Ratio
- Energy fluxes
- Cold Gas Efficiency

## Fuel characterization

e.g. Standard spruce pellet EN plus A1 – 6 mm diameter

- moisture content
- ash content
- elemental analysis C,H,N,S (Vario MACRO Cube, Elementar)
- HHV - LHV (C 200 - IKA)

Moisture	Ash	C	H	N	S	O	LHV
[%wt <sub>ar</sub> ]		[%wt <sub>dry</sub> ]					[MJ/kg <sub>dry</sub> ]
7.1	0.3	49.8	5.6	0.1	0.4	43.8	16.9



## Performed experimental campaigns

- **Load Modulation (LM):** in this campaign, the load of the gasifier, operated with standard wood pellet, has been modulated varying the blower set point, ranging from 44% to 69% to 82% to full load;

### Load modulation

- **Char Recirculation (CR):** in this campaign, char has been recirculated together with wood pellets, with shares ranging between about 5% to about 10%;

### (char valorization)

- **Torrefied Pellets (TP):** in this campaign, three gasification experiments have been carried out using standard pellet, torrefied pellet at 250 °C and torrefied pellet at 270 °C, also varying the secondary air from 0 NLPM to about 38 NLPM;

### Fuel flexibility

- **Bark and Chips (BC):** in this campaign, the gasifier has been operated with standard wood chips, also mixed with different shares of bark (ranging from 30 % to 80 %).

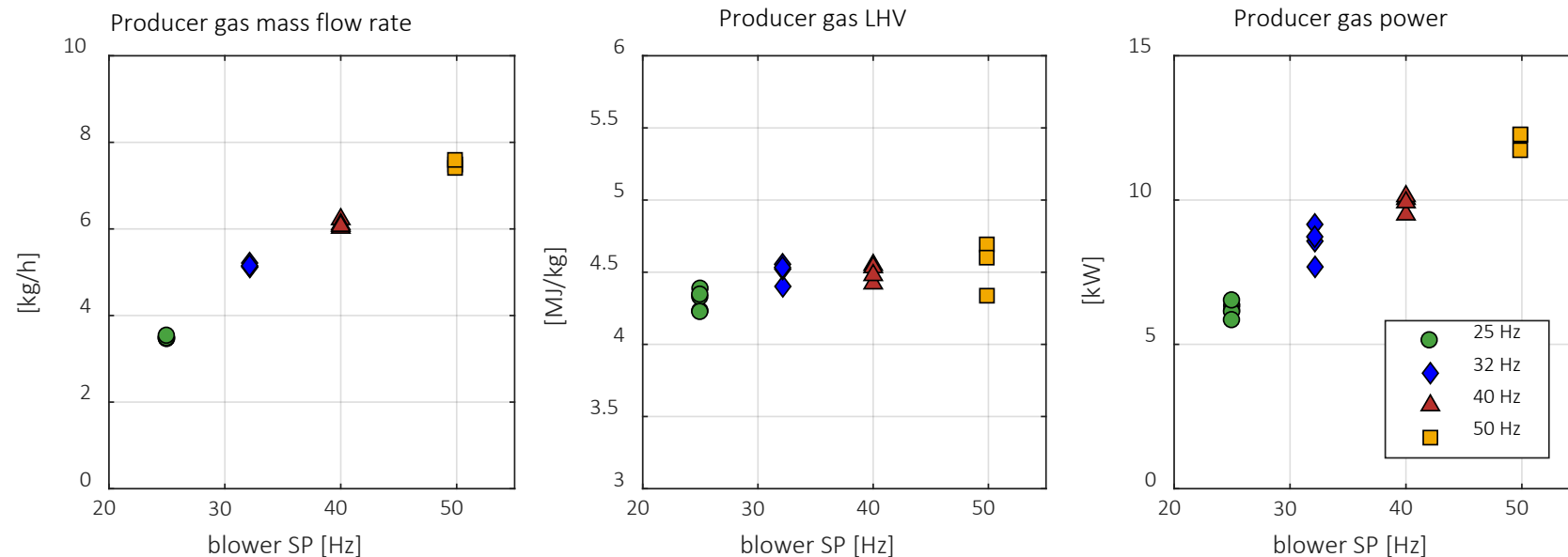
Experimental campaign	Feedstock	Investigation - Aims
Load Modulation	Wood pellets EN plus A1	Load modulation capability



*D. Antolini et al., Enhancement of the load modulation capability of a pilot plant gasifier by means of secondary air control. In: 27th European Biomass Conference and Exhibition. pp. 802–806. ETA-Florence Renewable Energies, Lisbon, Portugal (2019)*

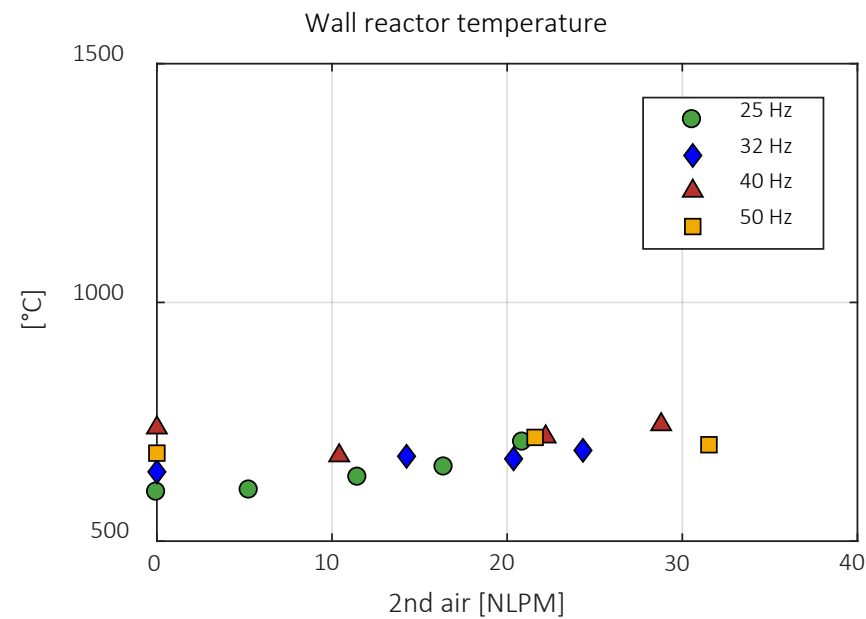
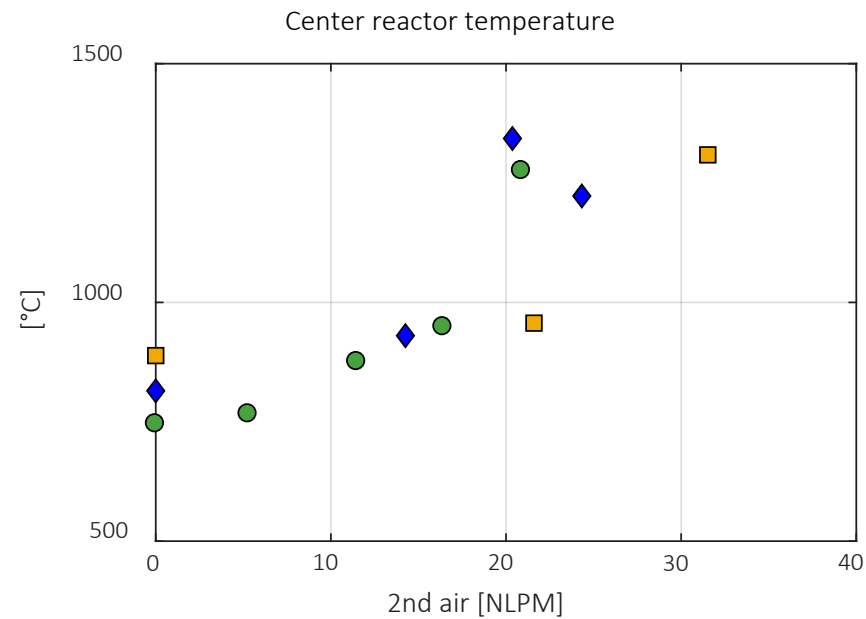
## Load Modulation (LM)

- SP 50 Hz, gas power  $\approx$  12.0 kW, load 100%
- SP 40 Hz, gas power  $\approx$  9.9 kW, load 83%
- SP 32 Hz, gas power  $\approx$  8.5 kW, load 71%
- SP 25 Hz, gas power  $\approx$  6.2 kW, load 52%



## Load Modulation (LM)

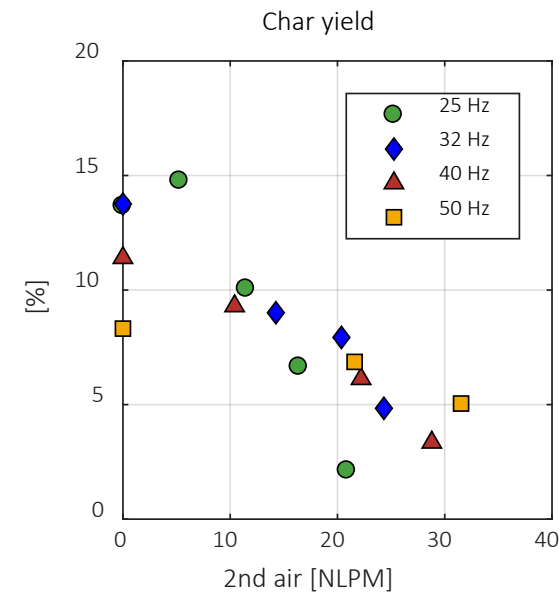
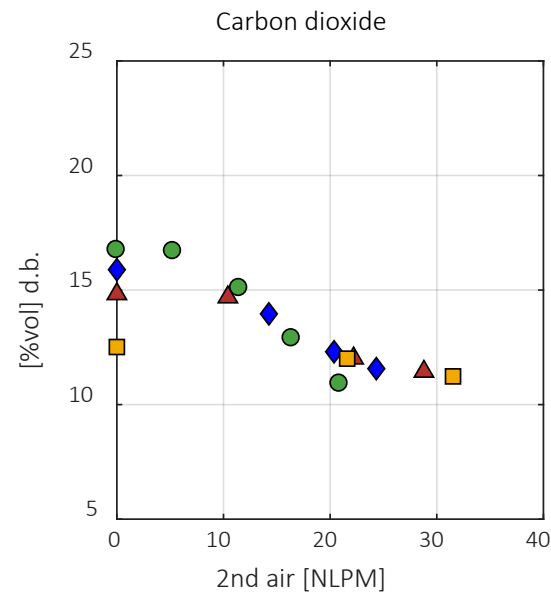
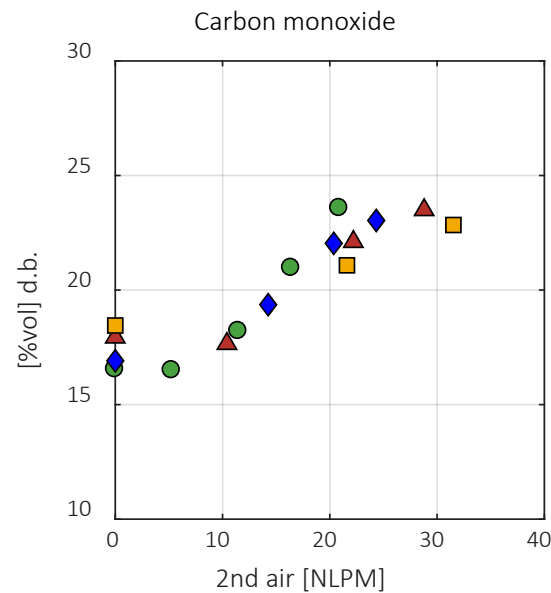
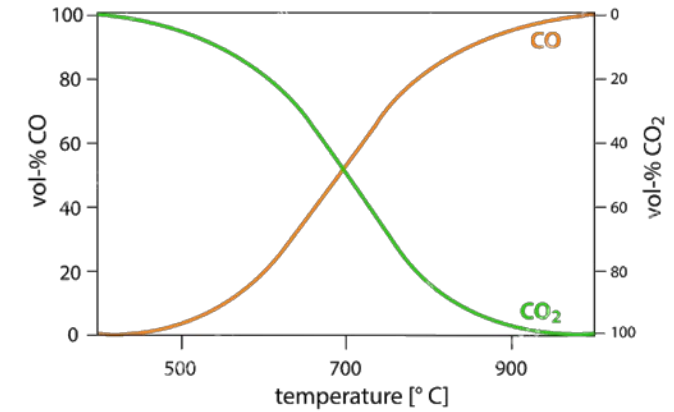
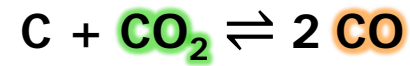
Effect of secondary air



## Load Modulation (LM)

Effect of secondary air

Boudouard reaction





Experimental campaign	Feedstock	Investigation - Aims
<b>Char Recirculation</b>	Wood pellets and blend of wood and char pellets	Study the effect of char recirculation Automatic char discharge system development



*F. Patuzzi et al., Char recirculation for improving the conversion yields in fixed bed gasification systems. In: 27th European Biomass Conference and Exhibition. pp. 527–532. ETA-Florence Renewable Energies, Lisbon, Portugal (2019)*

## Char Recirculation (CR)

Study cases

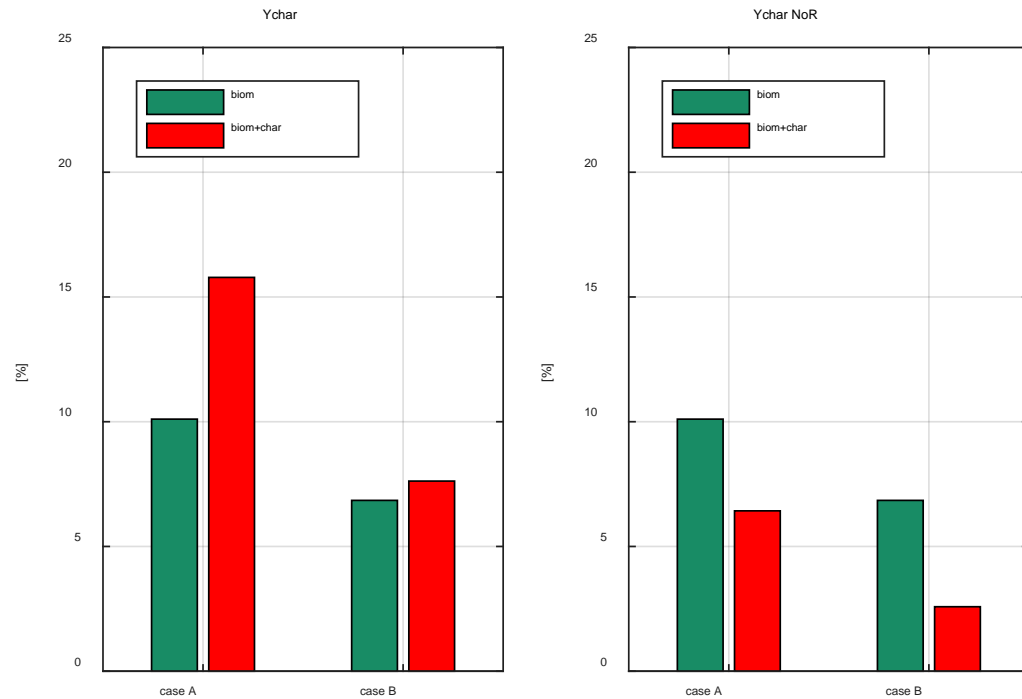
	char yield / recirc. share	2 <sup>nd</sup> air injected	Blower SP	ER (when the fuel is only biomass)
	[%]	[NLPM]	[Hz]	[-]
<b>Case A</b>	~ 10	10	40	< 0.25
<b>Case B</b>	~ 5	26	40	~ 0.25

### Sub-cases

- **O:** fuel IN = standard pellet (biomass)
- **R:** fuel IN = standard pellet (biomass) + char (produced in the corresponding sub-case 0)

## Char Recirculation (CR)

### Conversion yields

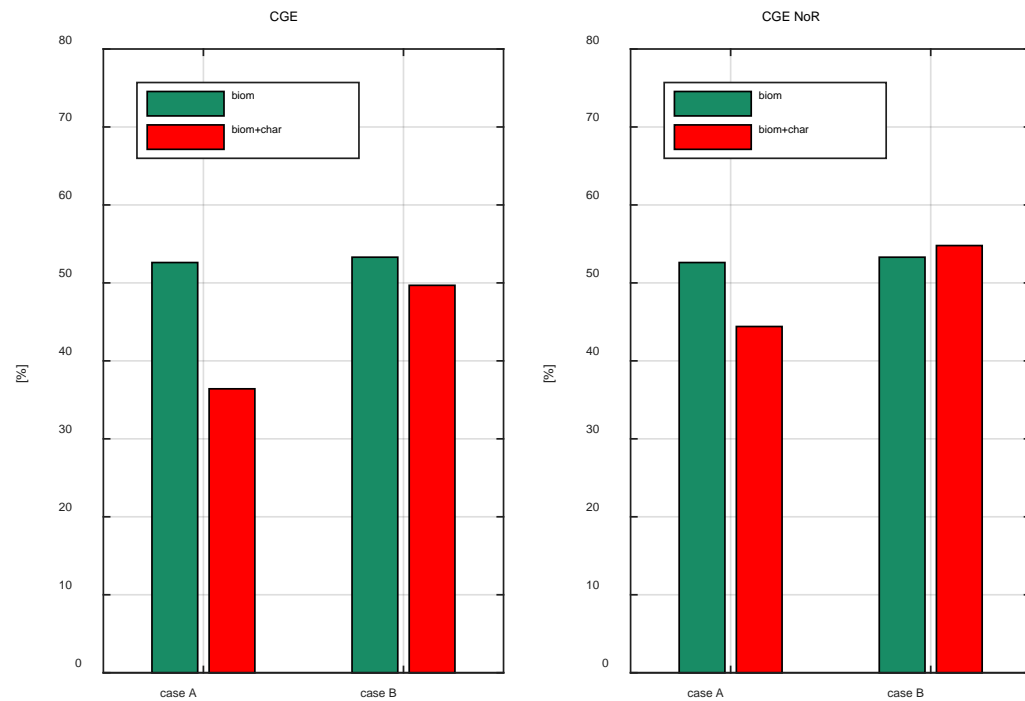


$$Y_{char} = \frac{\dot{m}_{char\ OUT}}{\dot{m}_{biom\ IN} + \dot{m}_{char\ IN}}$$

$$Y_{char\ NoR} = \frac{\dot{m}_{char\ OUT} - \dot{m}_{char\ IN}}{\dot{m}_{biom\ IN}}$$

## Char Recirculation (CR)

### Cold Gas Efficiency



$$CGE = \frac{\dot{m}_{pgas} \cdot LHV_{pgas}}{\dot{m}_{biom\ IN} \cdot LHV_{biom\ IN} + \dot{m}_{char\ IN} \cdot LHV_{char\ IN}}$$

$$CGE_{NoR} = \frac{\dot{m}_{pgas} \cdot LHV_{pgas}}{\dot{m}_{biom\ IN} \cdot LHV_{biom\ IN}}$$

## Char Recirculation (CR)

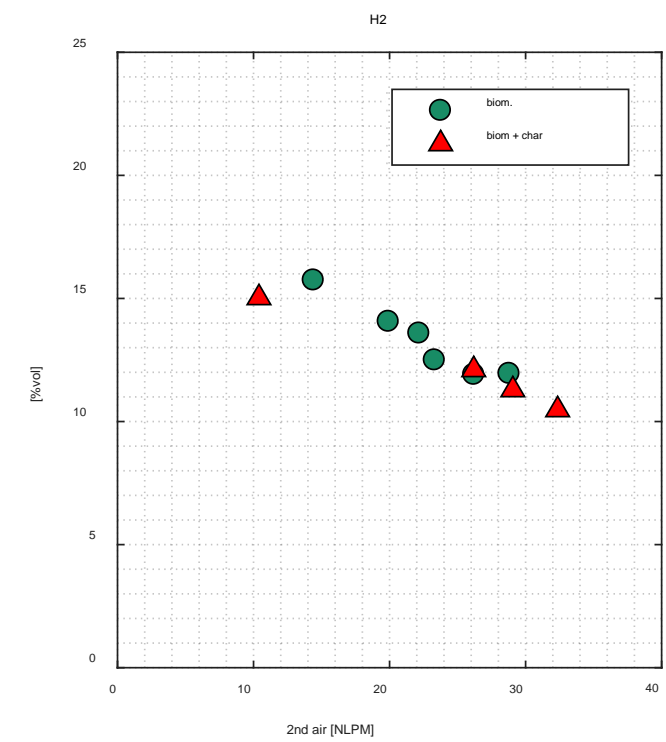
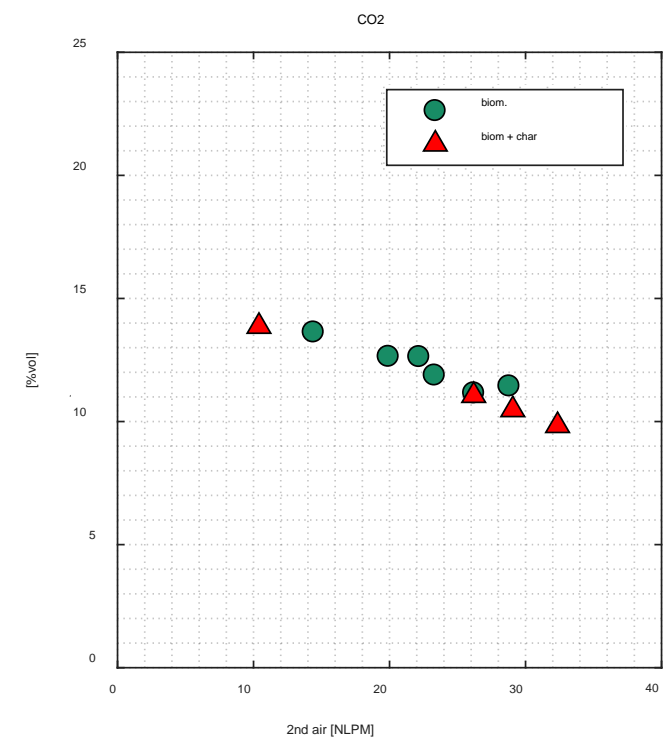
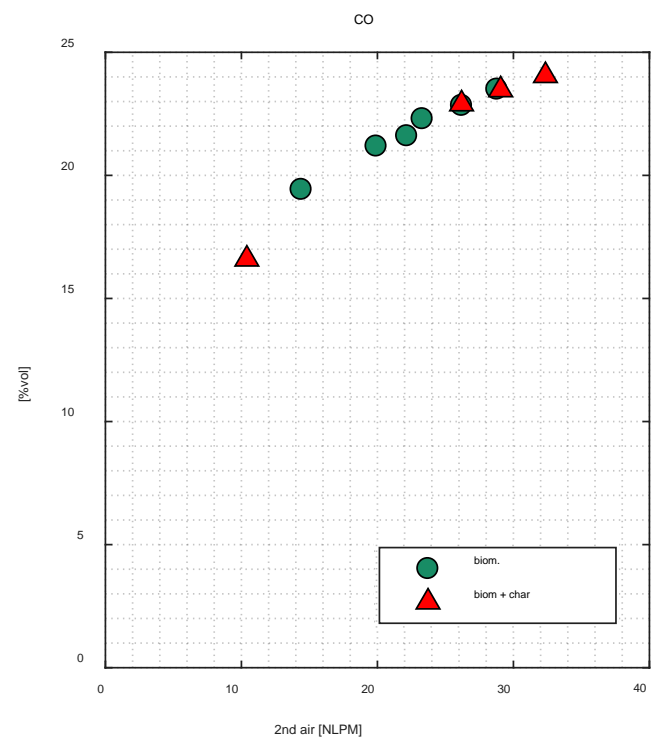
Effect of secondary air

- Can the process conditions be further tuned up to optimize the process for char recirculation?

	<b>char yield / recirc. share</b> [%]	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> air injected</b> [NLPM]	<b>Blower SP</b> [Hz]	<b>ER</b> (when the fuel is only biomass) [-]
<b>Case C</b>	3 - 10	14 - 32	40	0.19 - 0.25

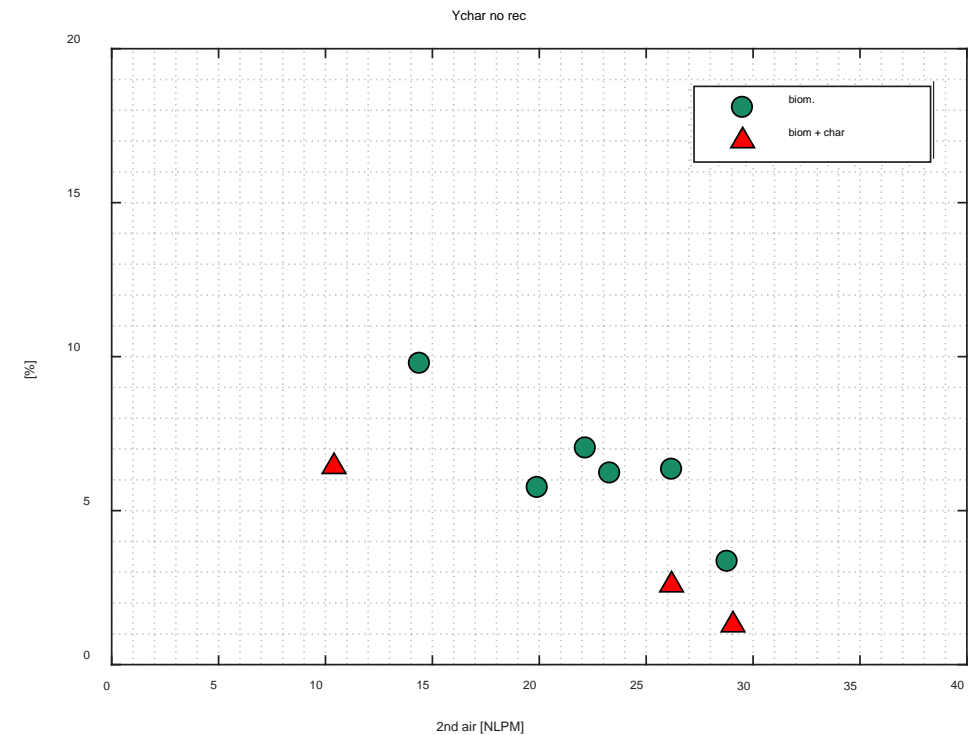
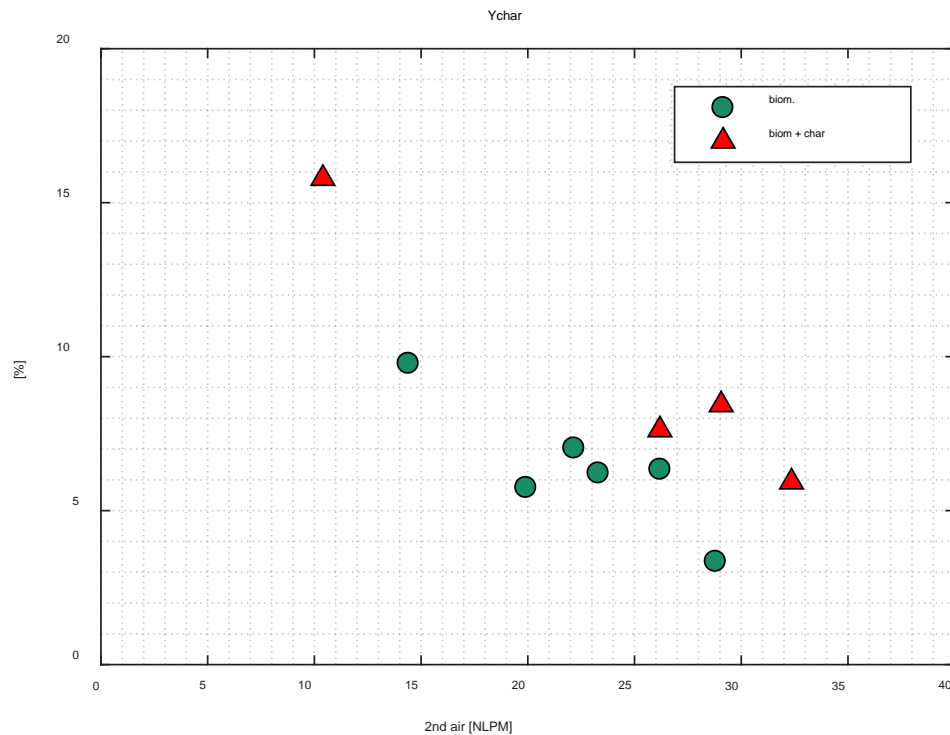
# Char Recirculation (CR)

## Effect of secondary air



## Char Recirculation (CR)

Effect of secondary air



Experimental campaign	Feedstock	Investigation - Aims
Torrefied Pellets	Wood pellets and Torrefied pellets	Comparison between wood and wood torrefied pellets gasification

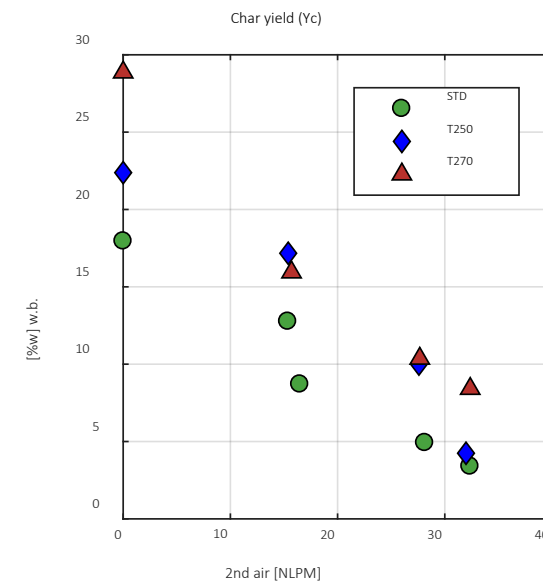
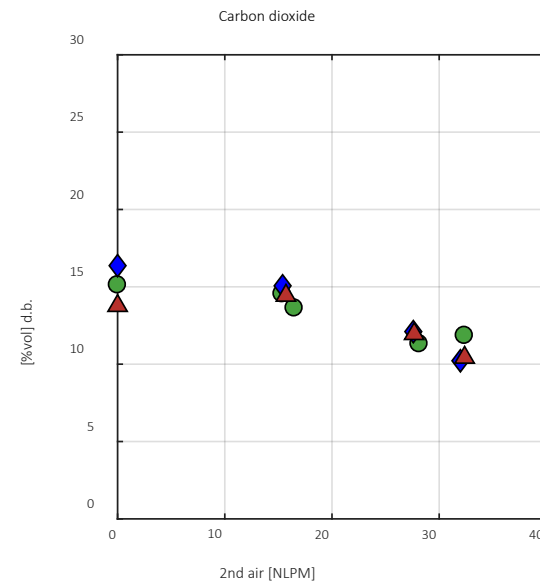
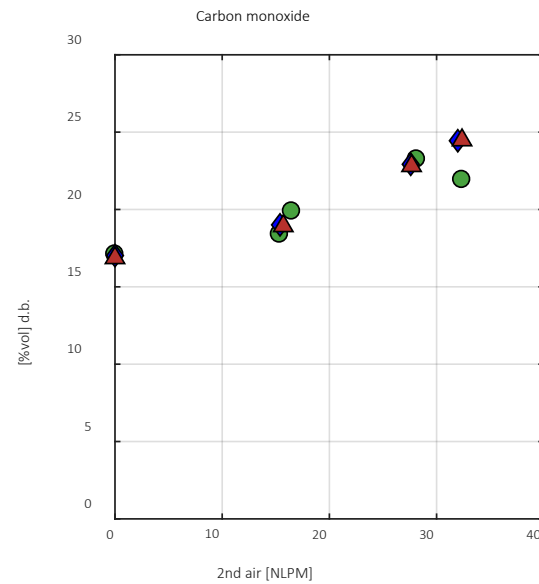


*D. Antolini et al., Fuel flexibility of a pilot plant gasifier using torrefied pellets as feedstock. In: 28th European Biomass Conference and Exhibition. pp. 403–406. ETA-Florence Renewable Energies (2020)*

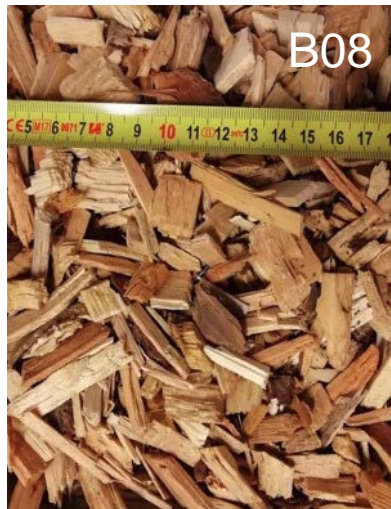


## Torrefied pellets (TP)

### Effect of secondary air



Experimental campaign	Feedstock	Investigation - Aims
Bark and Chips	Chips with different percentage of bark	Study the gasification of wood chips with increasing amount of bark for forestry residues valorization



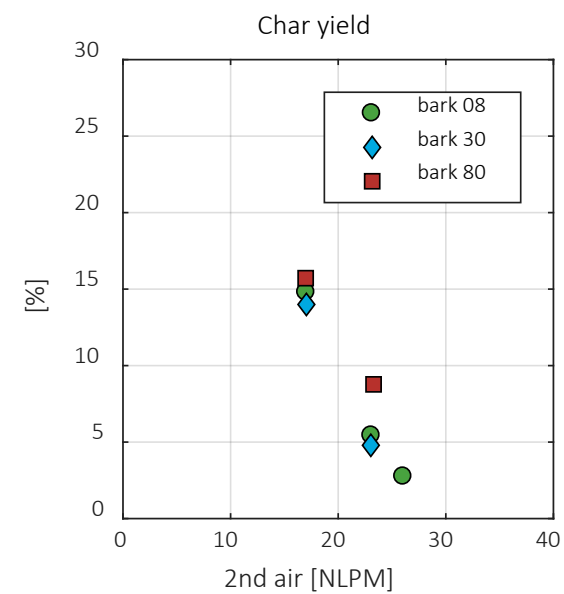
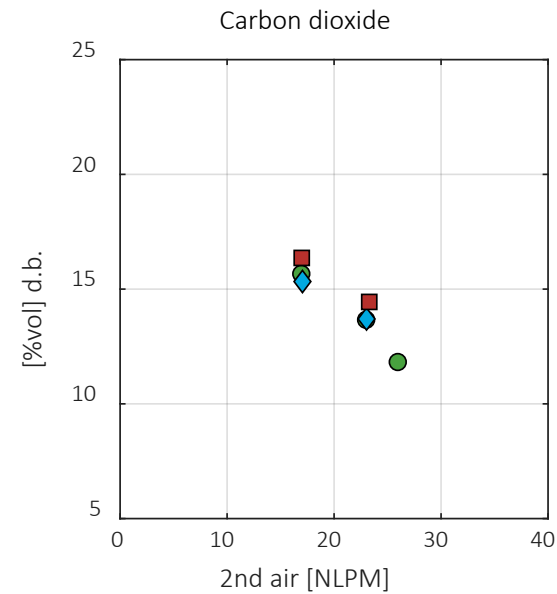
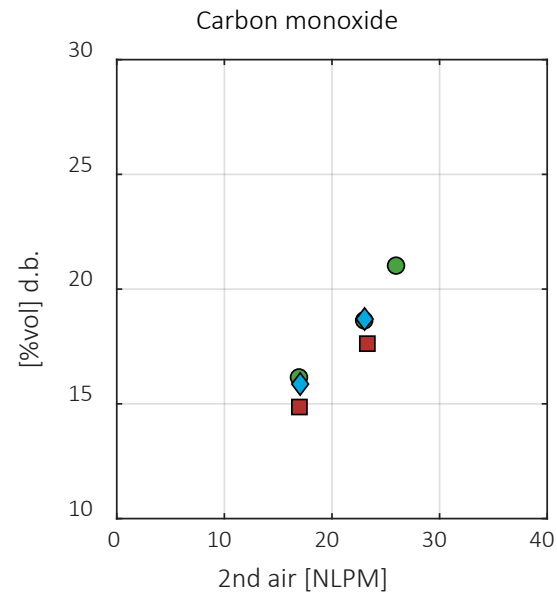
bark content:

- B08 – wood chips 8% bark content
- B30 – wood chips 30% bark content
- B80 – wood chips 80% bark content

*D. Antolini et al., Energy Valorization of Forestry Residues through a Small-Scale Open Top Gasifier. In: 28th European Biomass Conference and Exhibition. pp. 407–410. ETA-Florence Renewable Energies (2020)*

## Bark and Chips (BC)

### Effect of secondary air



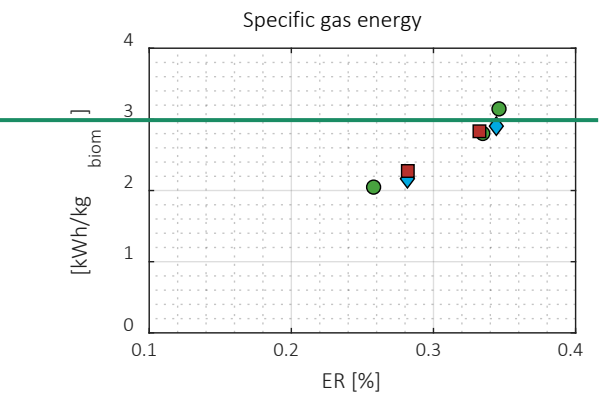
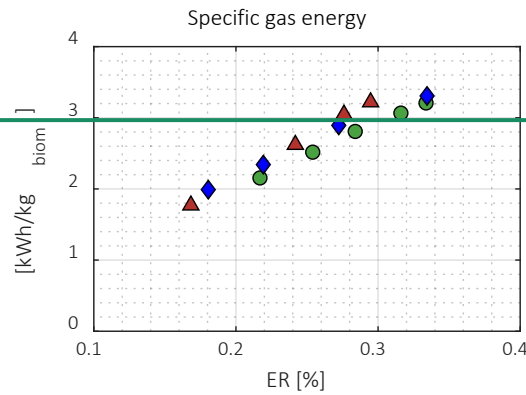
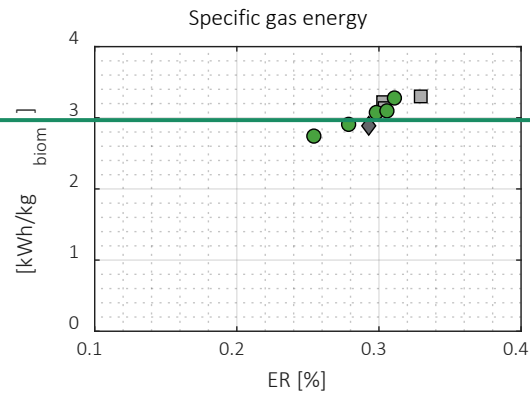
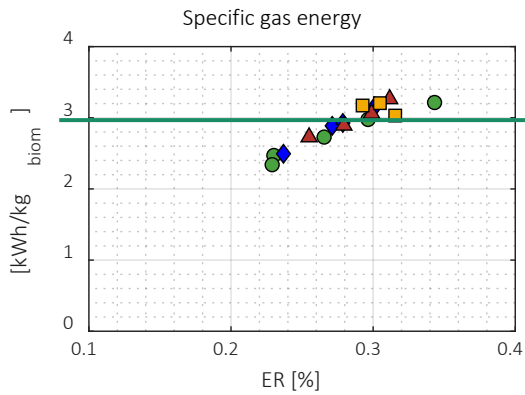
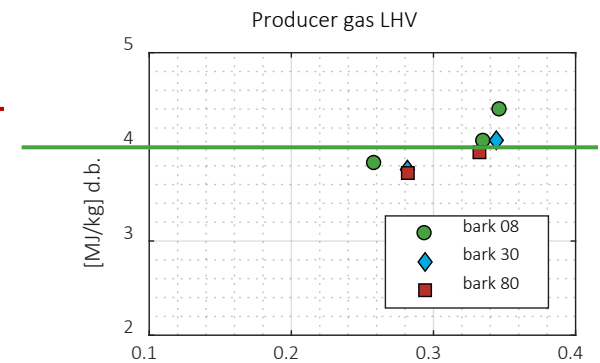
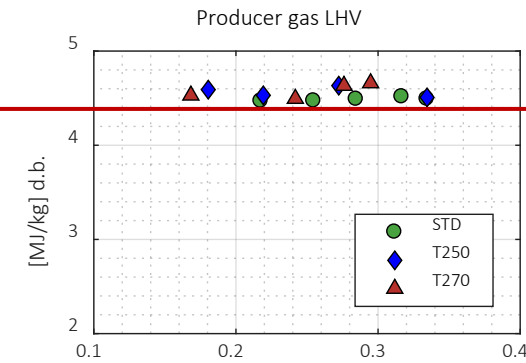
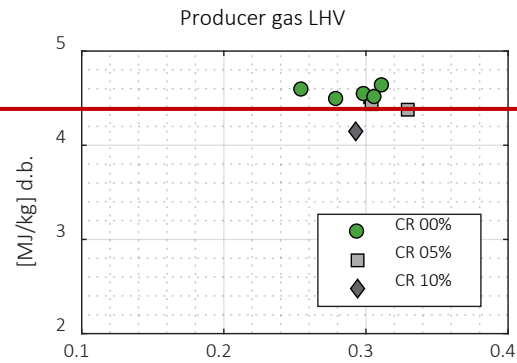
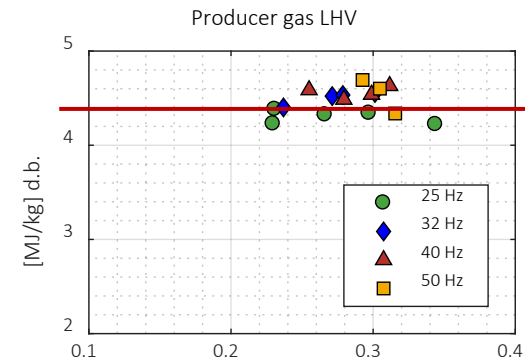
## Comparison vs ER

### Load Modulation (LM)

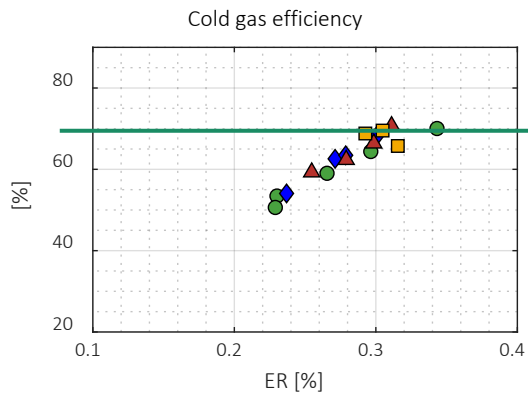
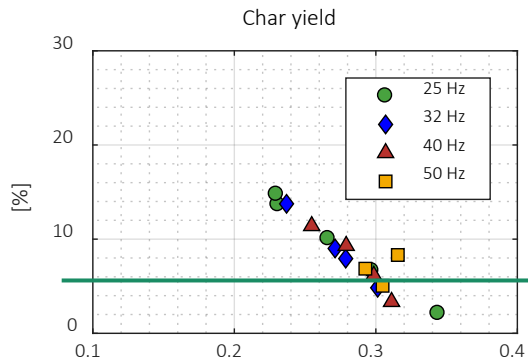
### Char Recirculation (CR)

### Torrefied Pellets (TP)

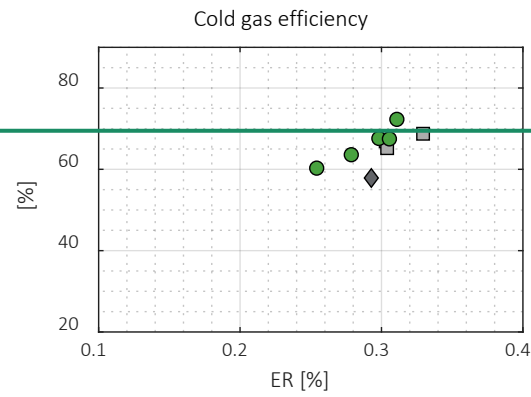
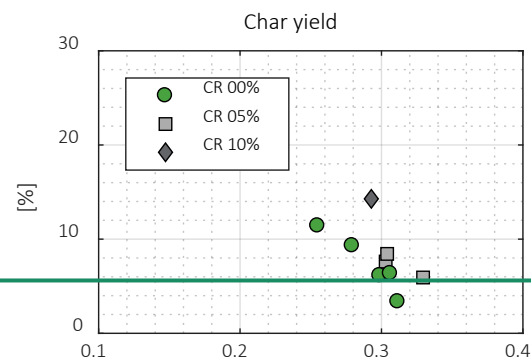
### Bark and Chips (BC)



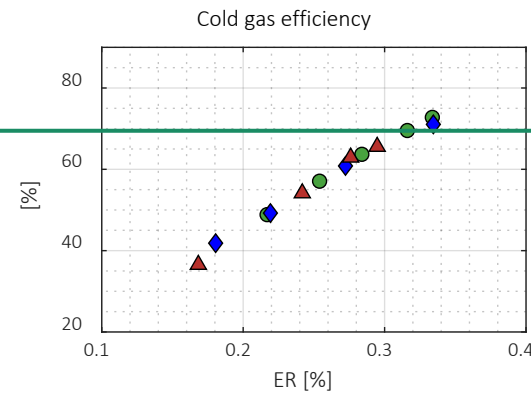
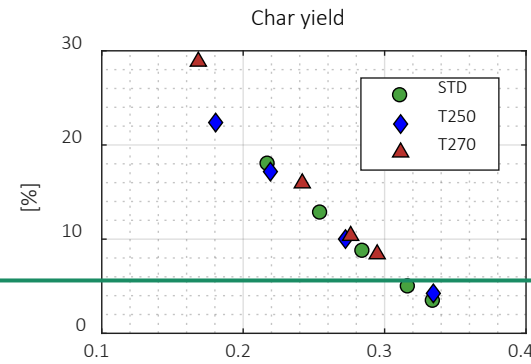
### Load Modulation (LM)



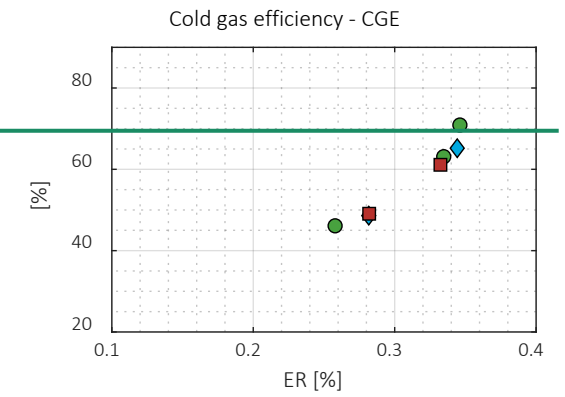
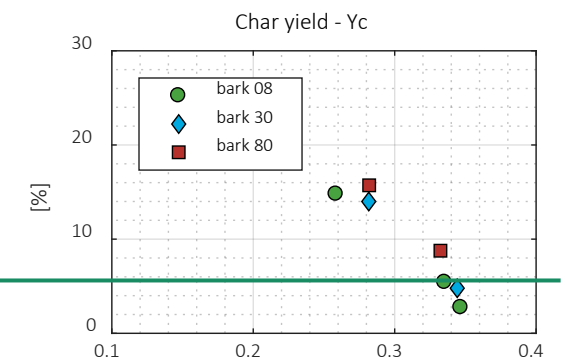
### Char Recirculation (CR)



### Torrefied Pellets (TP)



### Bark and Chips (BC)

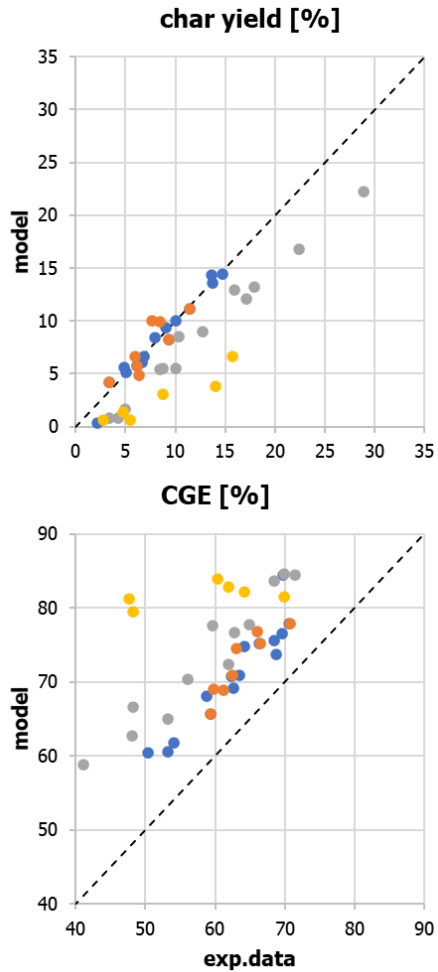


Four different exp. campaigns

- LOAD MODULATION (LM)
- CHAR RECIRCULATION (CR)
- TORREFIED PELLETS (TP)
- BARK AND CHIPS (BC)

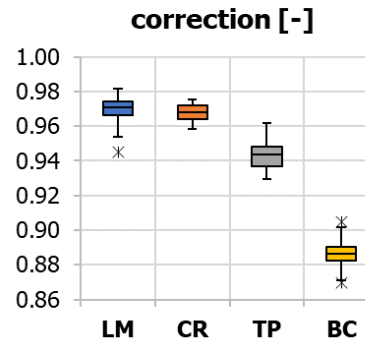
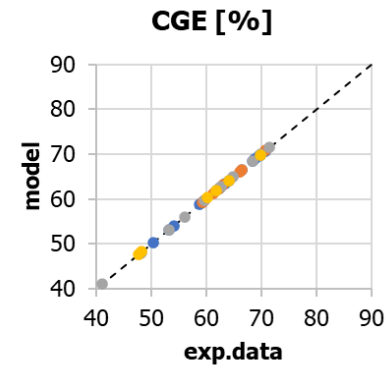
## Model calibration

Adiabatic formulation

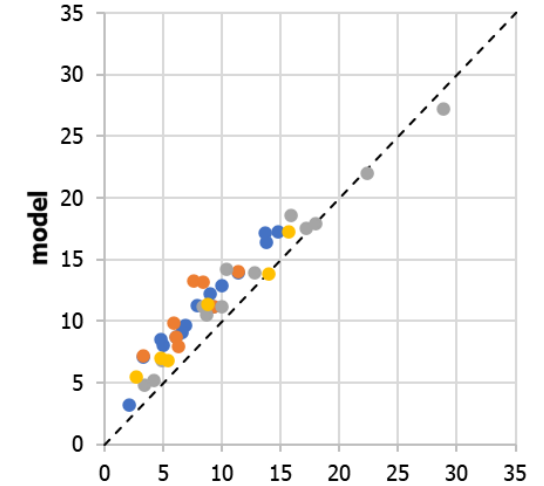


Calibration to match the experimental CGE

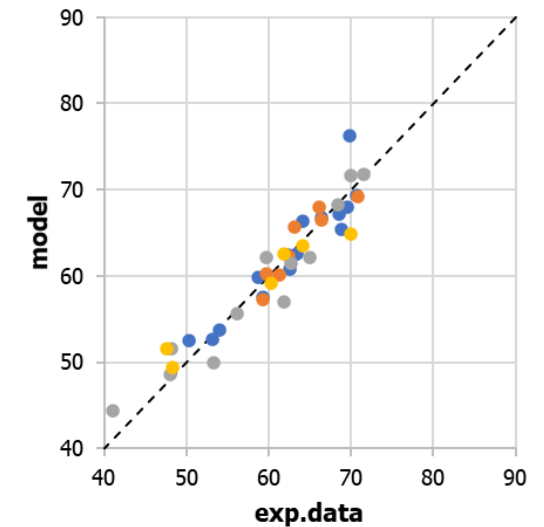
$$\text{correction} = \frac{\Delta H_{\text{OUT}}}{\Delta H_{\text{IN}}}$$



char yield [%]



CGE [%]





## Conclusions

- The gasification process can be optimized (at different load in terms of producer gas power) using secondary air in order to:
  - control the equivalent ratio
  - enhance the carbon conversion (increasing CO and decreasing char production) due to the highest temperature in the char reduction zone
  - increase the cold gas efficiency of the gasification system
- At the same time, the control of ER due to the secondary air modulation can help on fuel flexibility achieving:
  - producer gas LHV higher than 4.5 MJ/kg with pellets and approximately equal to 4 MJ/kg with woodchips
  - specific gas energy higher than 3 kWh/kg
  - CGE approximately equal to 70%
  - char production lower than 5%





*24 June 2021*

Thank you very much for your kind attention!

francesco.patuzzi@unibz.it

visit us @  
bnb.groups.unibz.it

