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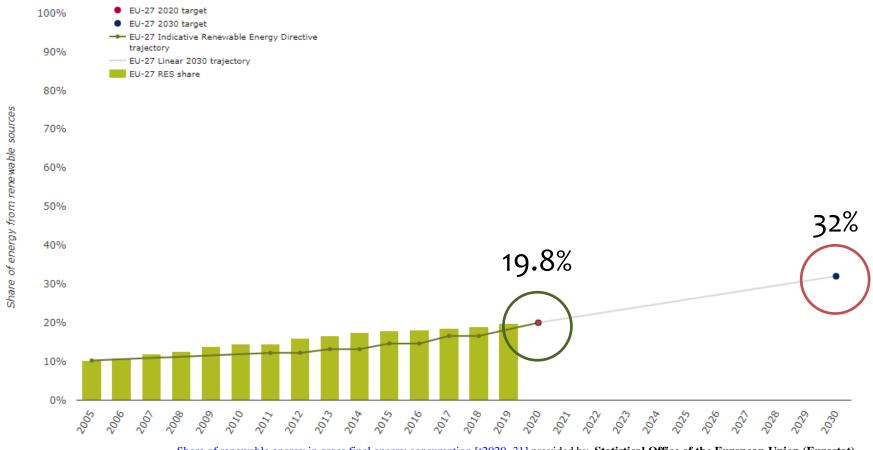
Effect of Ozone on Combustion Performance of BioMethane (SNG) and Low Calorific Gas

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RES targets since 2005



Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption [t2020_31] provided by Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat)



Biomethane (SNG) production via thermochemical processes

 Thermal conversion of waste or low quality biomass to syngas.



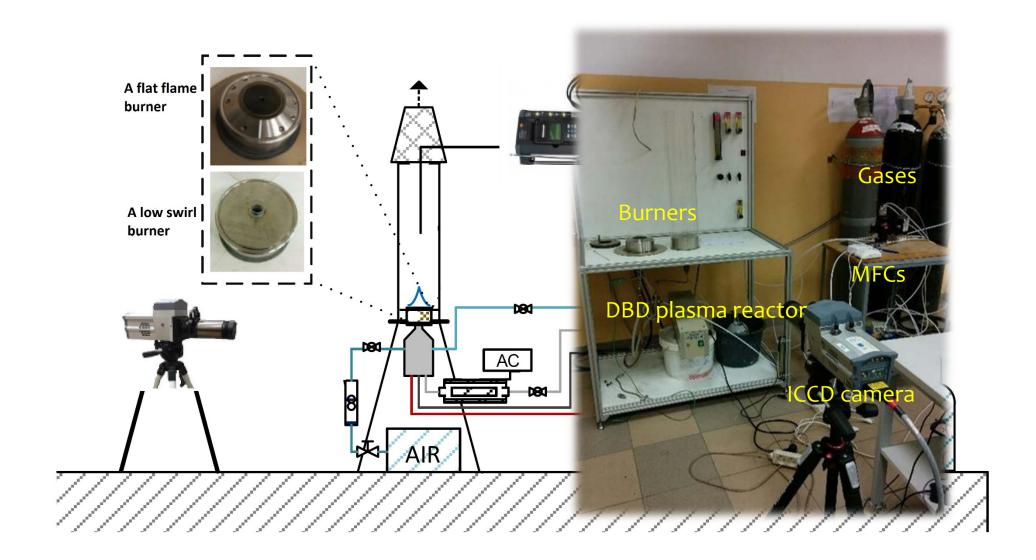
 Syngas conversion to SNG via methanation process.







The combustion setup





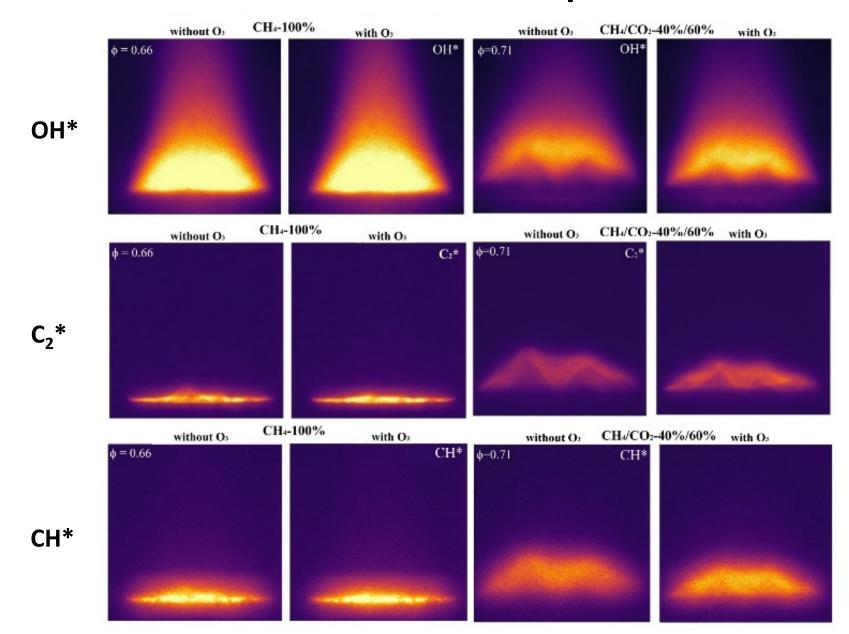
Flame analysis system

- The ICCD camera Andor iStar 734 has a sensor with 1024x1024 pixels sensitive to 200-800 nm wavelength;
- The resolution achieved was 6.6 pixel: 1 mm;
- The exposure time **0.4 s, 300 frames** were accumulated into **a single frame.**
- Optical filters:
- CH* (431.1 nm, >95%);
- **C**₂* (514 nm,>65%);
- OH* (282.9 nm, >65%);





Flame images of CH₄ 100-40 vol%

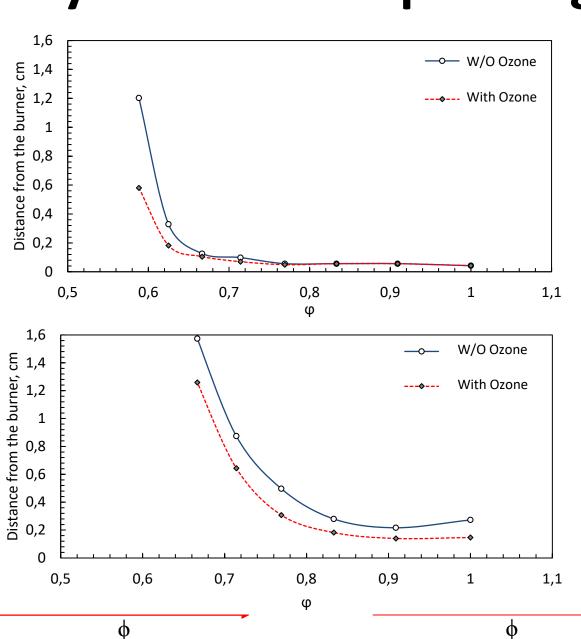




OH* intensity distribution per height

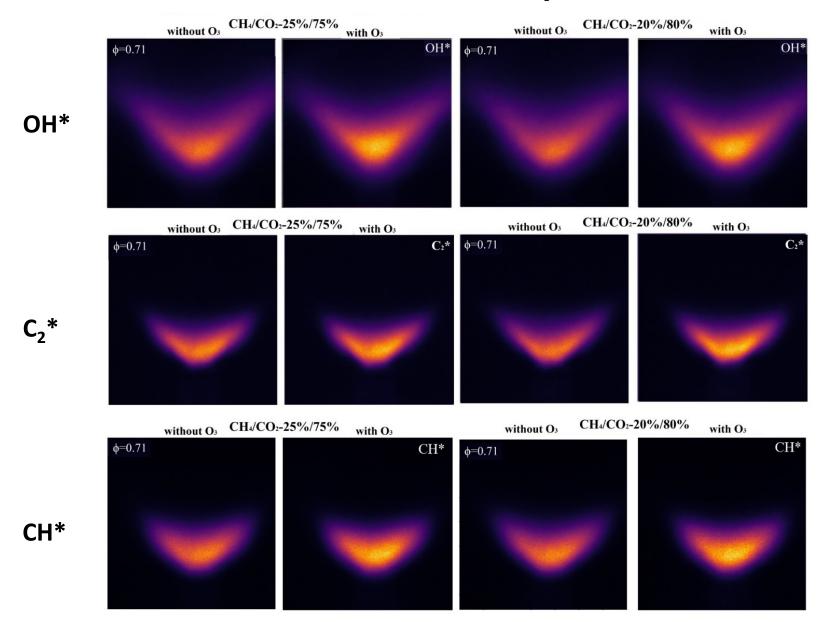
Methane (SNG) $CH_4 - 100\%$

LCV gas 40% CH₄ in CO₂





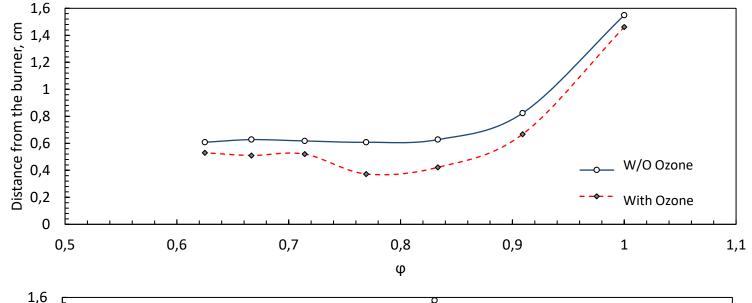
Flame images of CH₄ 25-20 vol%



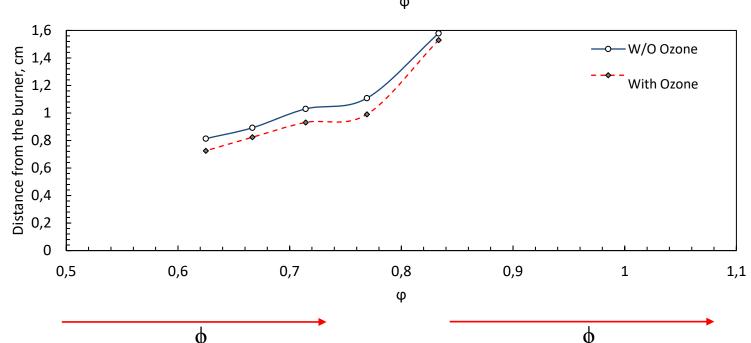


OH* intensity distribution per height

LCV gas 25% CH₄ in CO₂

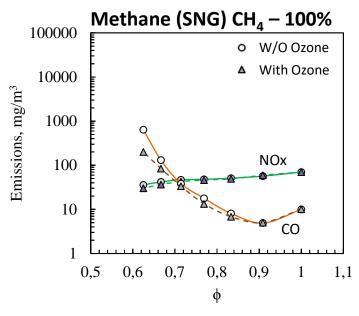


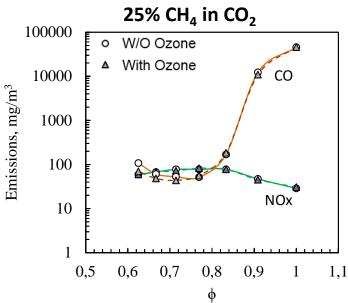
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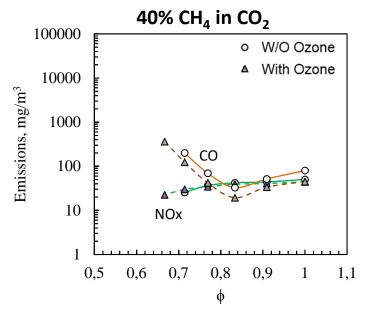


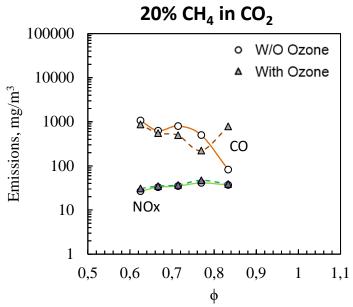


CO and **NO**x emissions











Conclusions

- An addition of O_3 reduced the flame lift-off by 20-40% and by 40-70% in the case of SNG and in the case of LCV gases, respectively.
- The ozone effect was weaker on LCV gases with CH_4 concentration of 20-25 vol% supplying oxygen-enriched air and the flame lift-off was reduced only from 33% to 9%.
- The ozone enrichment of SNG combustion reduced NOx and CO emissions by 2-7 mg/m³ and by 200-4 mg/m³ increasing Φ from 0.625 to 0.833, respectively, but NOx concentrations increased by 2 mg/m³ at higher Φ values.
- The highest effect on CO decrease was observed during ozone assisted combustion of CH_4 -20%/ CO_2 -80% mixture. CO emissions decreased by 70-300 mg/m³.



Thank you for the attention



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