

# Reinhold Environmental Ltd.



## 2010 NO<sub>x</sub>-Combustion Round Table & Expo Presentation

***February 8 & 9, 2010***

***Chattanooga, TN***

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# Biomass Firing Case Study

*By Orest R. Walchuk, P.E.  
Nalco Mobotec*

*Presented at  
Reinhold NOx-Combustion/  
PCUG Conf, 9 Feb 2010*

# Who We Are



NALCO Mobotec is a Multi-Pollutant / Combustion Enhancement Technology Solutions Provider

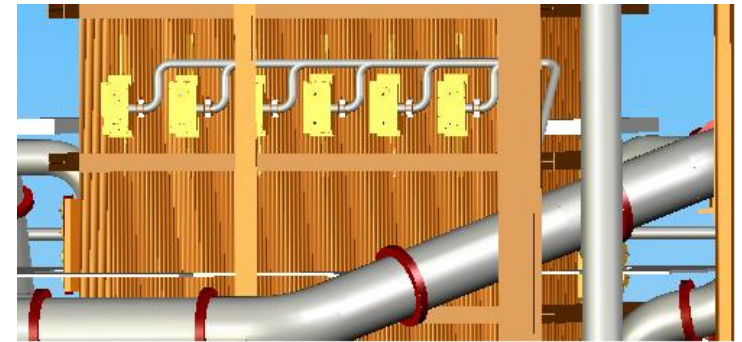
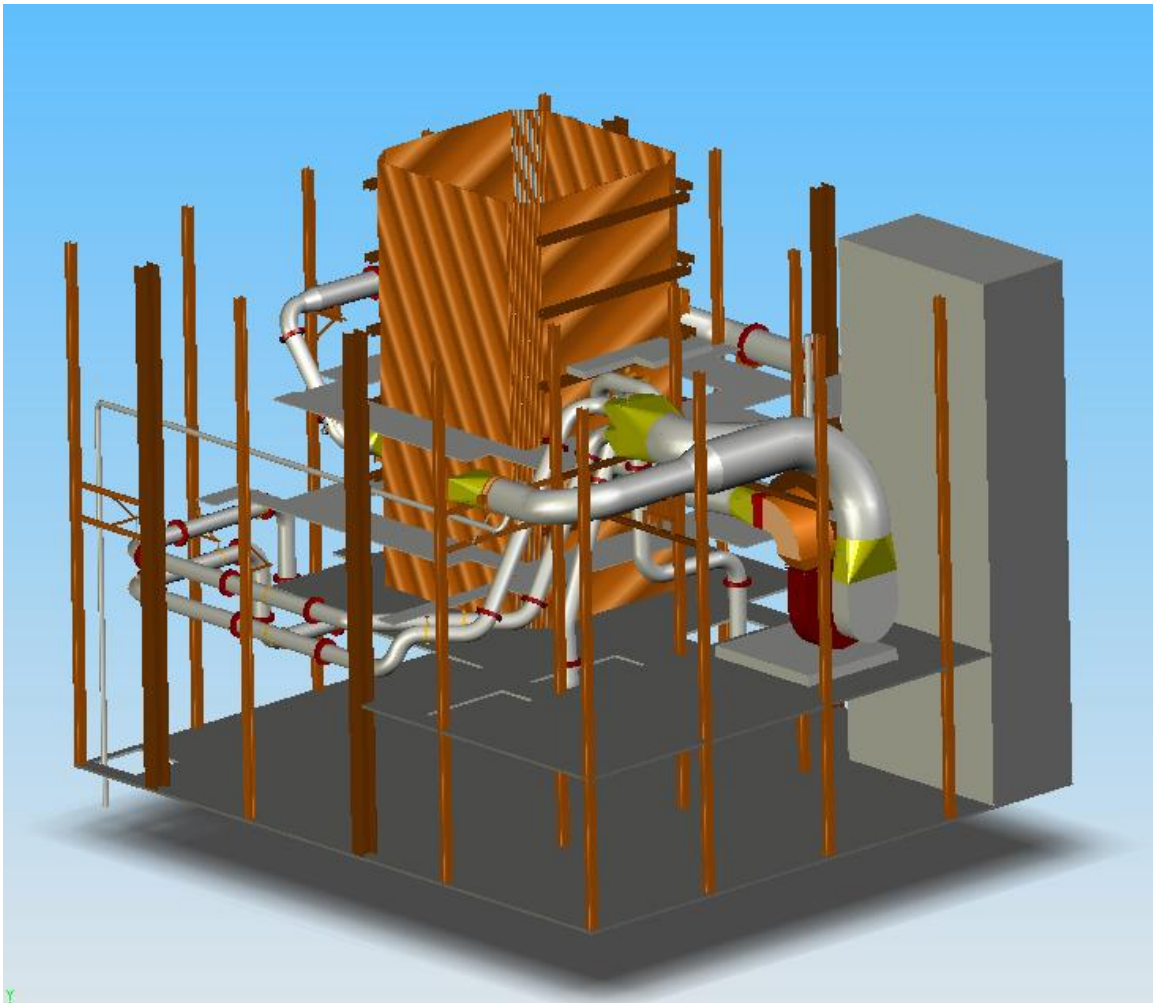
Began as *Mobotec AB*, a Swedish Company, by Dr. Goran Moberg

Progressive development of multi-pollutant technologies for utility and industrial combustion sources

Became NALCO Mobotec in 2007

Revenues of \$43 mil US in 2008 vs. \$27 mil in 2007

# Foundation – ROFA® & Rotamix®



# Nalco Mobotec

## Pulverized Wood Conversion Projects



- Helsingborg (Sweden) 240 MWt 100% Wood
- Wroclaw (Poland) 179 MWt 45% Wood / Coal
- Hässelby (Sweden) 100 MWt 90% Wood / HFO
- Norrenergi (Sweden x2) 90 MWt 90% Wood / HFO
- Jönköping (Sweden) 90 MWt 100% Wood
- Nordic Paper (Sweden) 53 MWt 100% Wood



## Biomass Cofiring Retrofit with ROFA for NO<sub>x</sub> Reduction at EdF-Wrocław Kogeneracja, Poland



# Authors

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  - 43-110 Tychy, Poland

# Why Biomass at Wrocław?

- Higher revenue
  - Subsidies for CO<sub>2</sub> neutral fuels (e.g., \$/kWh)
- Large Combustion Plant Directive (LCPD)
  - NOx needs to be below 200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> @ 6% O<sub>2</sub> in 2016
  - For wood:
    - 200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> ~ 100 ppm @3% O<sub>2</sub> ~ 0.15 lb/MMBtu
- Drivers
  - Political
  - Regulatory
  - Economic Incentives

# Wrocław Boiler

- Rafako OP-230 boiler
  - 230 t/h steam flow
  - Electricity: 25 MWe to 55 Mwe
  - District heating: up to 179 MWt
- Corner fired
  - LNB and SOFA were installed before ROFA
  - 27 m x 7.5 m x 8.4 m

# Biomass Project Overview

- Goals
  - 45% of heat input with Biomass
  - 200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> NOx
  - No ill effects (LOI, Heat Rate, Corrosion, etc)
- Scope
  - Fuel Handling
  - Milling / Feeding
  - Combustion Improvement / Staging
  - CFD Modeling / Design
  - EPC Project
- Results
  - Load, NOx, LOI, and CO

# Fuel Handling

- Fuel Yard
  - Located near the river
  - Fuel: Pellets, delivered by barge
  - Covered Storage
- Transport
  - Enclosed pneumatic belt
  - 1000 meter away
  - Fire detection/suppression systems

# Milling

- Day use - Pellet Silo
- Milling
  - Feeder
  - Redundant systems
    - 2 Blowers (downstream; suction)
    - 2 Hammer Mills
    - 2 Cyclones (drops into power silo)
- Safety
  - Fire detection/suppression systems
    - Firefly spark detection

# Milling System

A: Pellet Silo  
B: Cyclone  
C: Powder Silo



# Hammer Mill



# Hammer Mill



# Cyclones Separation (downstream from mills)



# Feeders

- Four separate volumetric feeders
- Four blowers (upstream)
- Bridge breakers
- Load cells on the powder silo
  - Gravimetric feedback
- Constant transport air flow
- Three-way split before biomass burners to change injection level
  - to match the coal burner elevation

# Feeders



# Biomass Burners



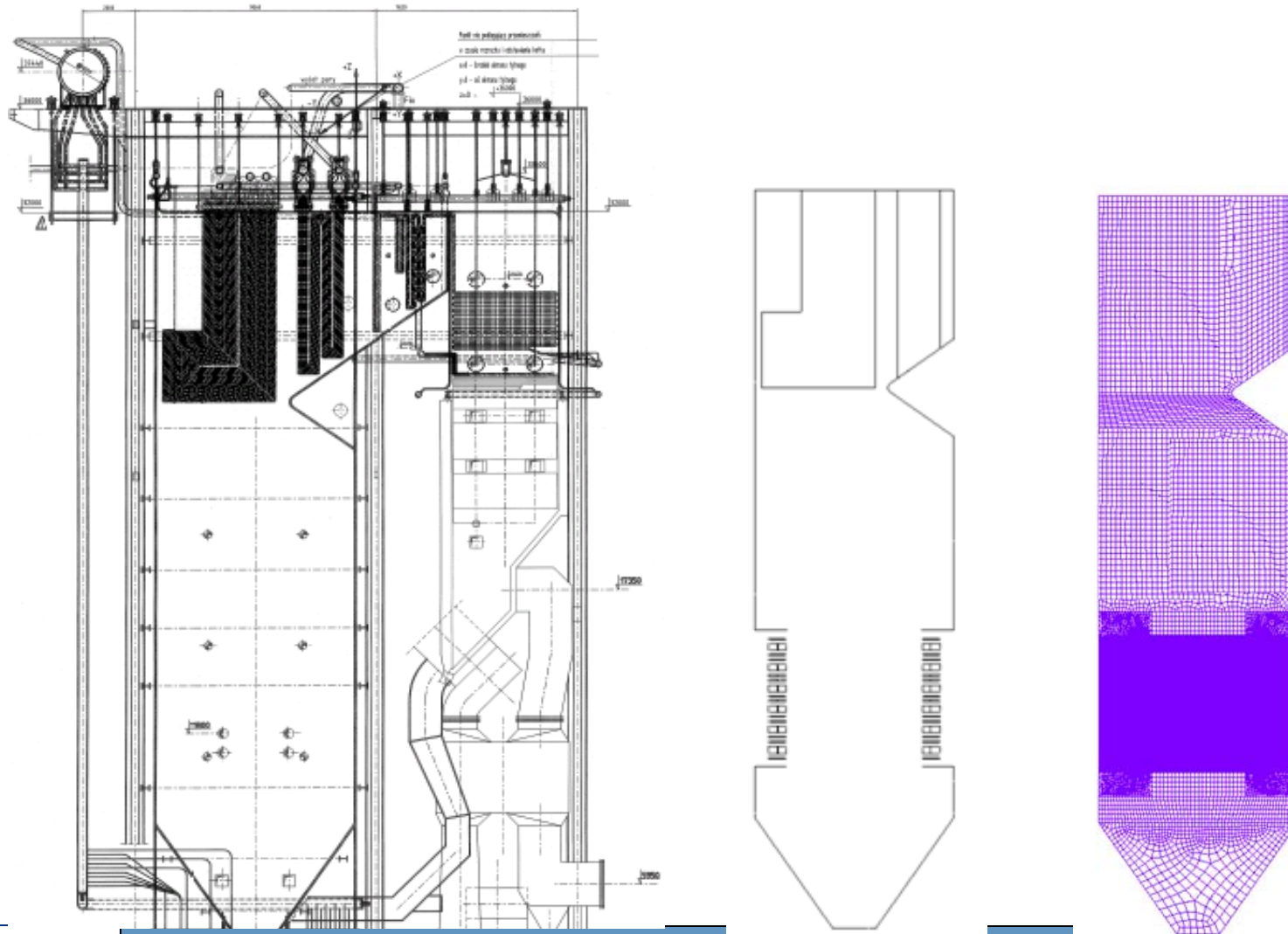
# Combustion Improvement

- ROFA
  - Rotating Opposed Fired Air
  - Boost fan
  - High velocity air discharge
  - Turbulent mixing in the upper furnace
  
- Staging
  - NOx reduction
  - ~30% TAF

# Design

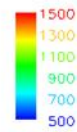
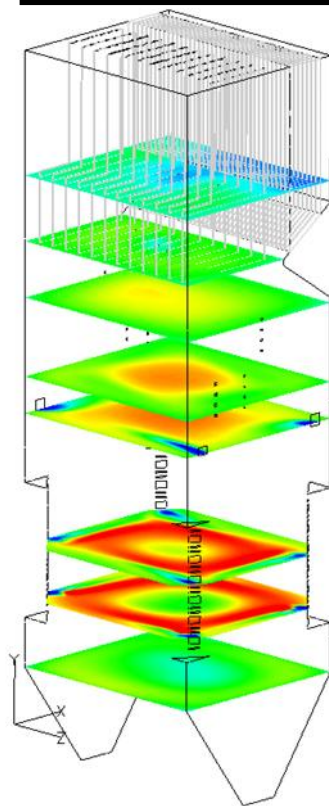
- CFD modeling
- Biomass differences
  - Large particle size (< 2 mm)
  - Non-spherical shape
    - Drag
    - Enhanced O<sub>2</sub> diffusion to the char surface
  - Faster devolatilization
    - Swelling during devolatilization
  - Faster char reactions
    - Due to the carbon micro-structure (spongy)

# CFD Model Geometry

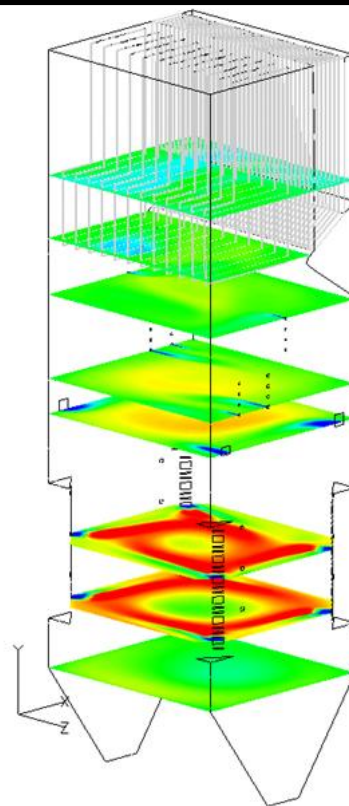


# Temperature

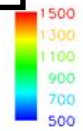
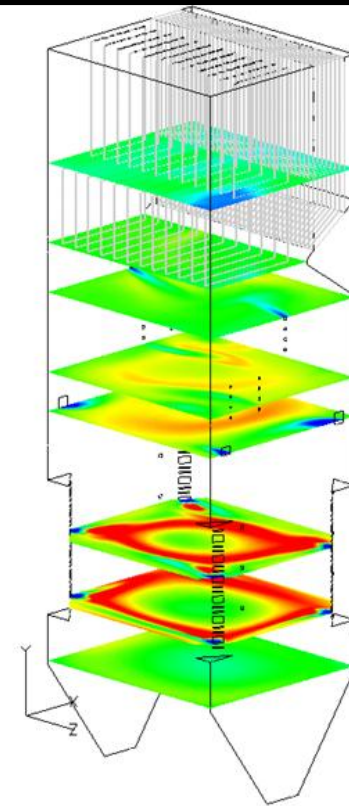
Baseline



ROFA - Coal

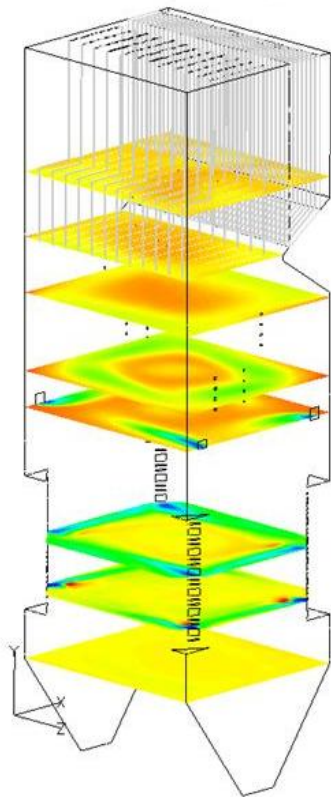


ROFA - Biomass

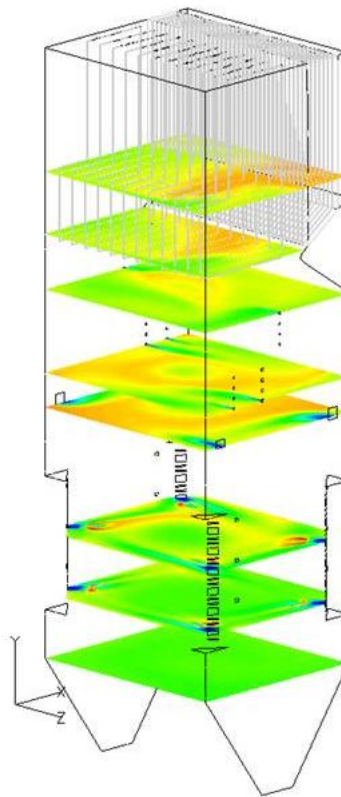


# NOx

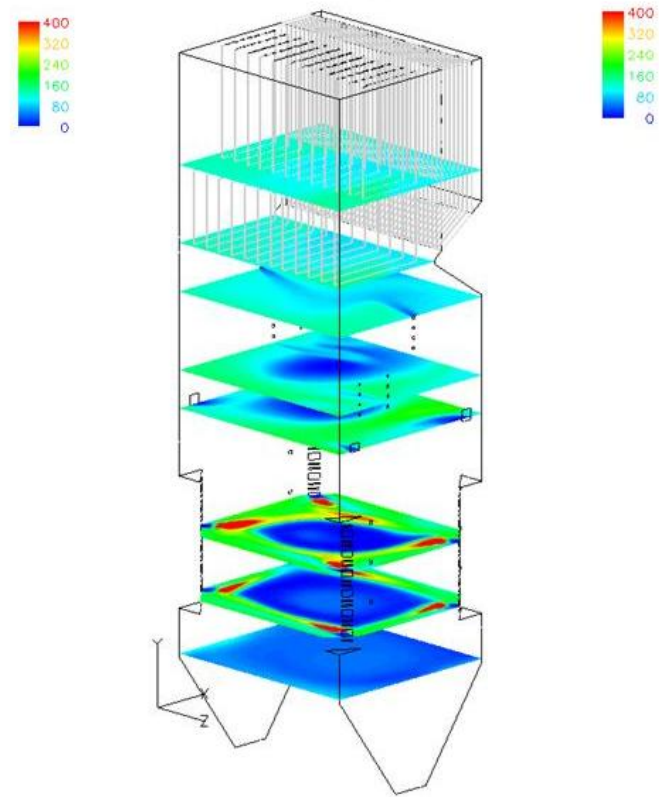
Baseline



ROFA - Coal

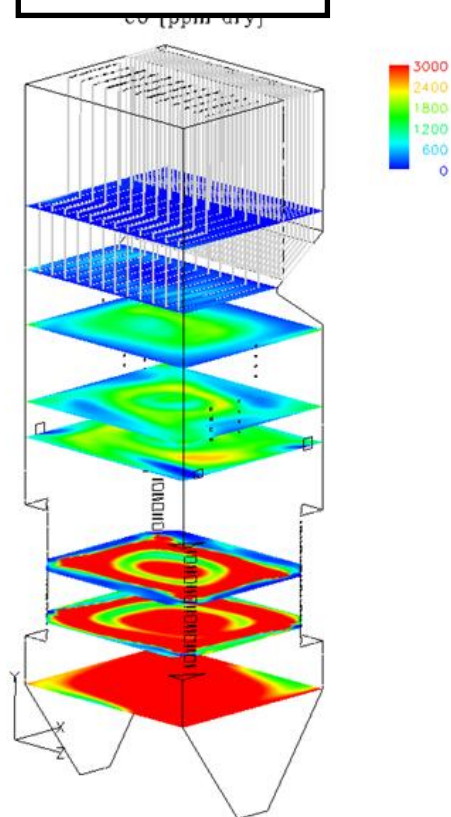


ROFA - Biomass

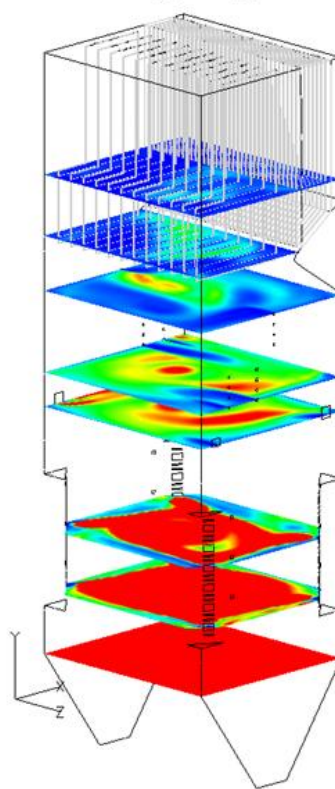


# CO

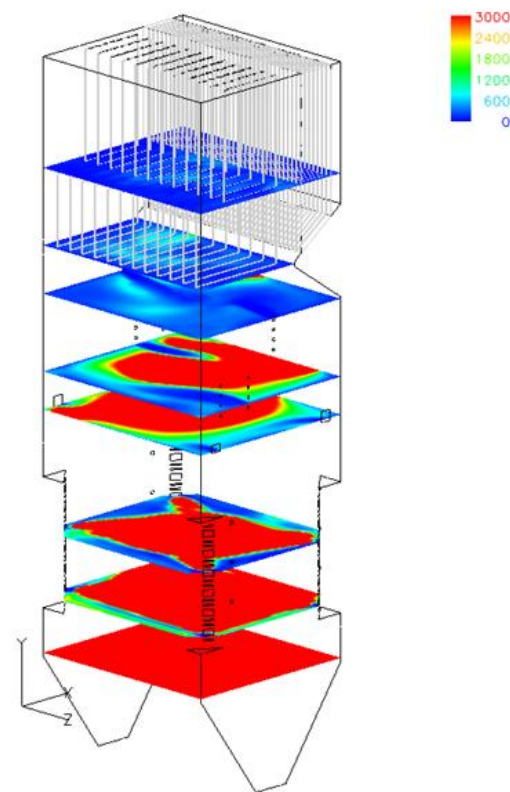
Baseline



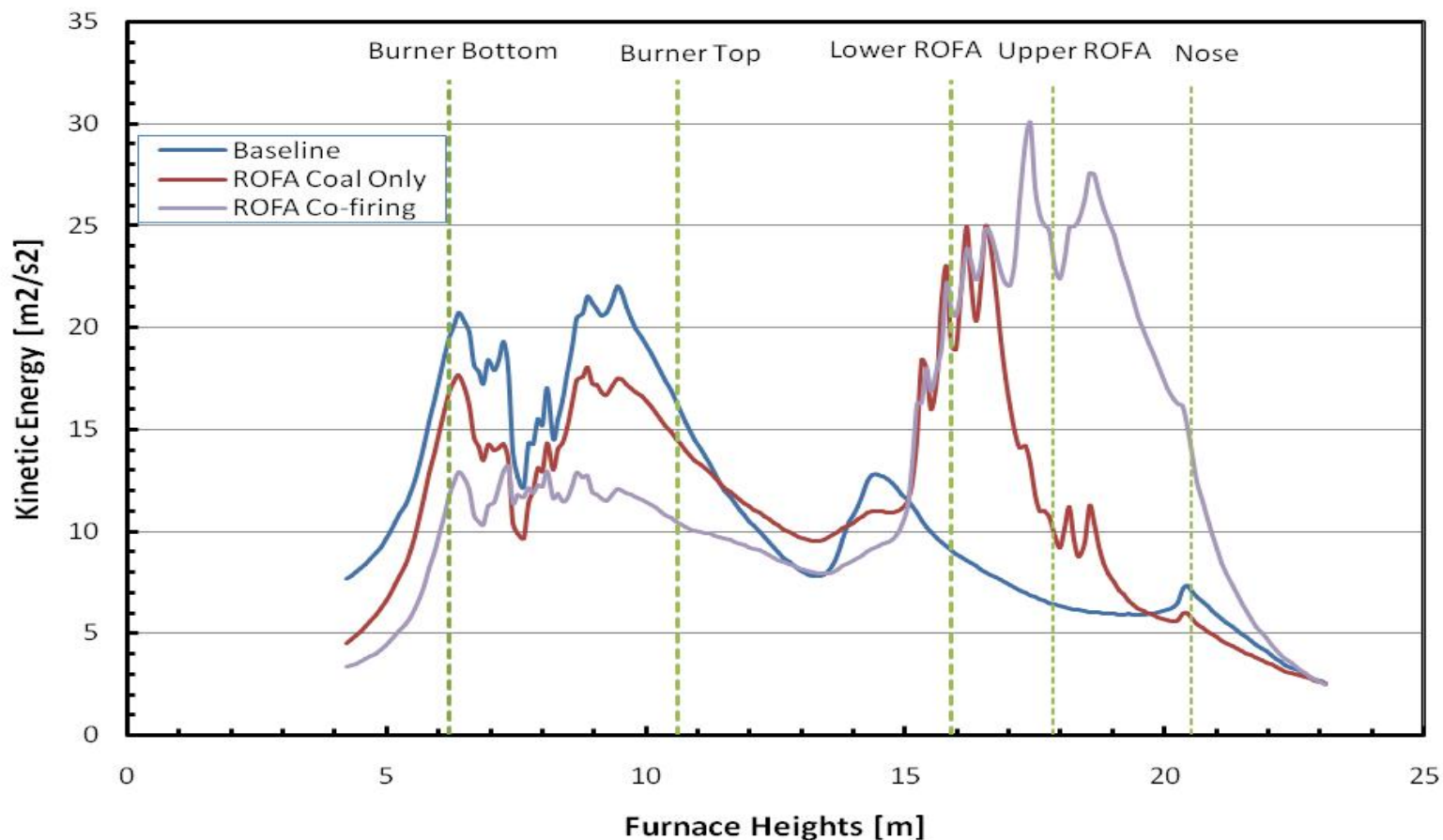
ROFA - Coal



ROFA - Biomass



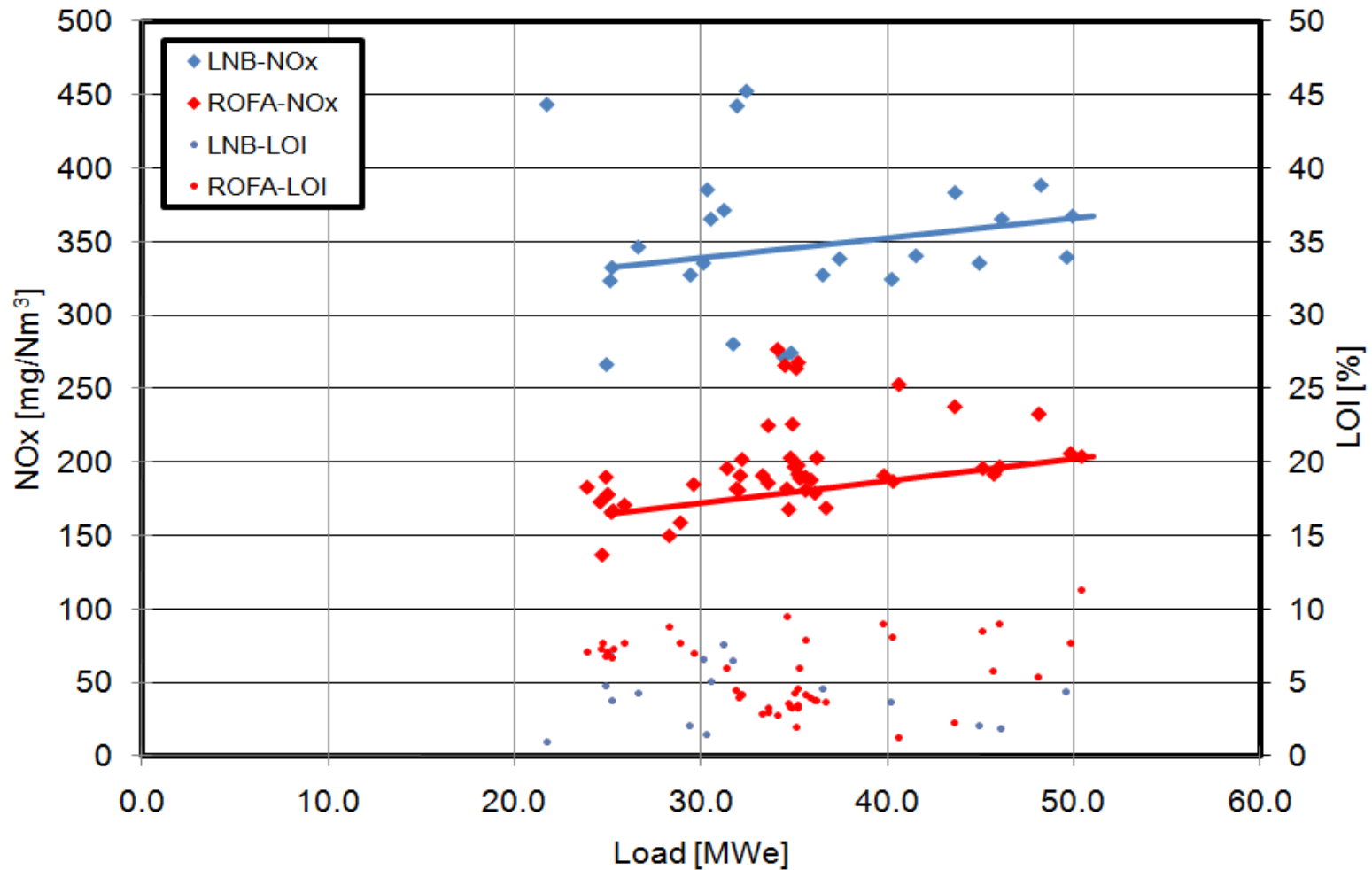
# Kinetic Energy



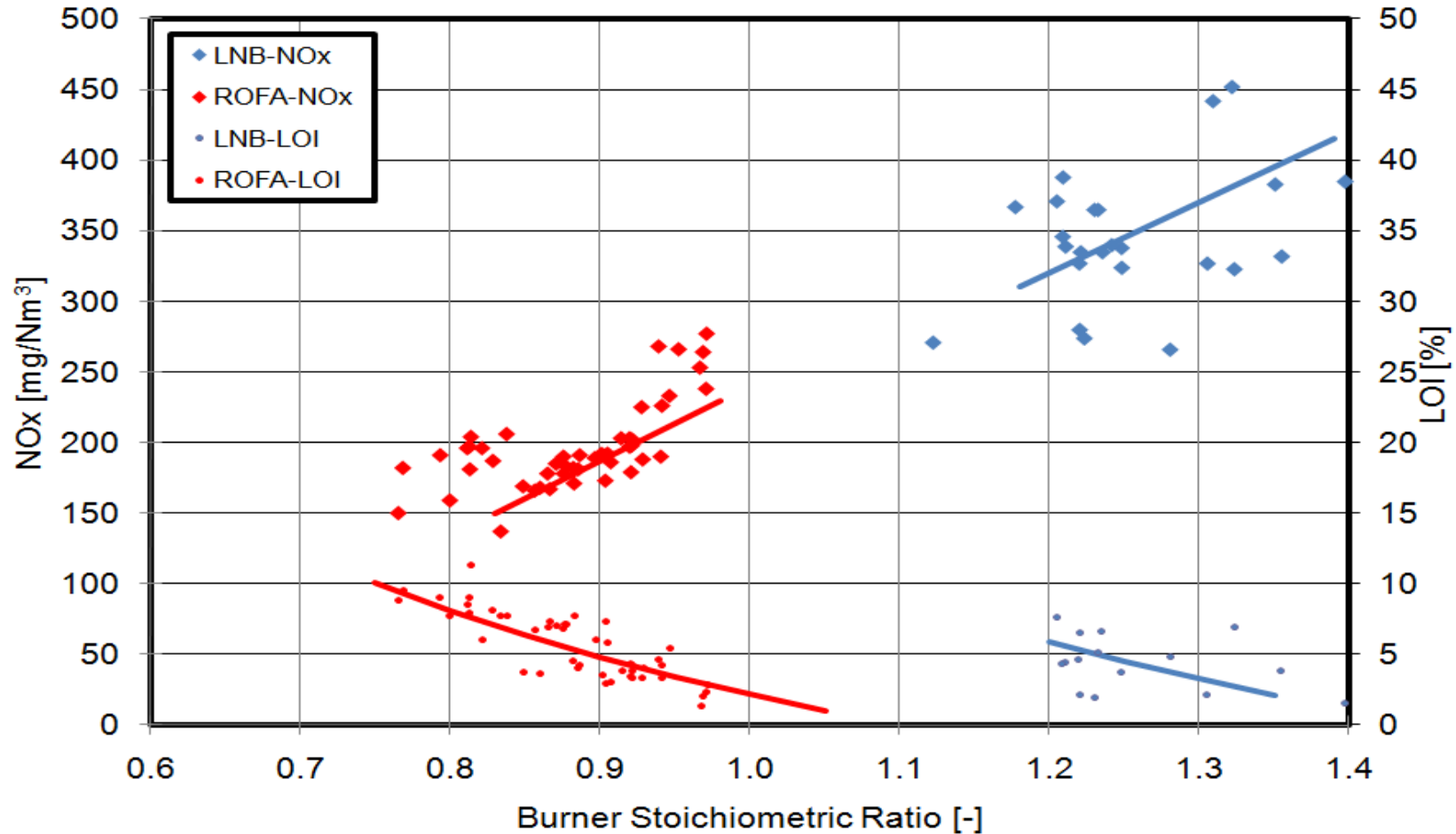
# Field Results

- Tuning started in April 2009
- Tuning finished in May 2009
- Only tuning data is presented
  - Performance testing performed in December 2009
- Online LOI measurement

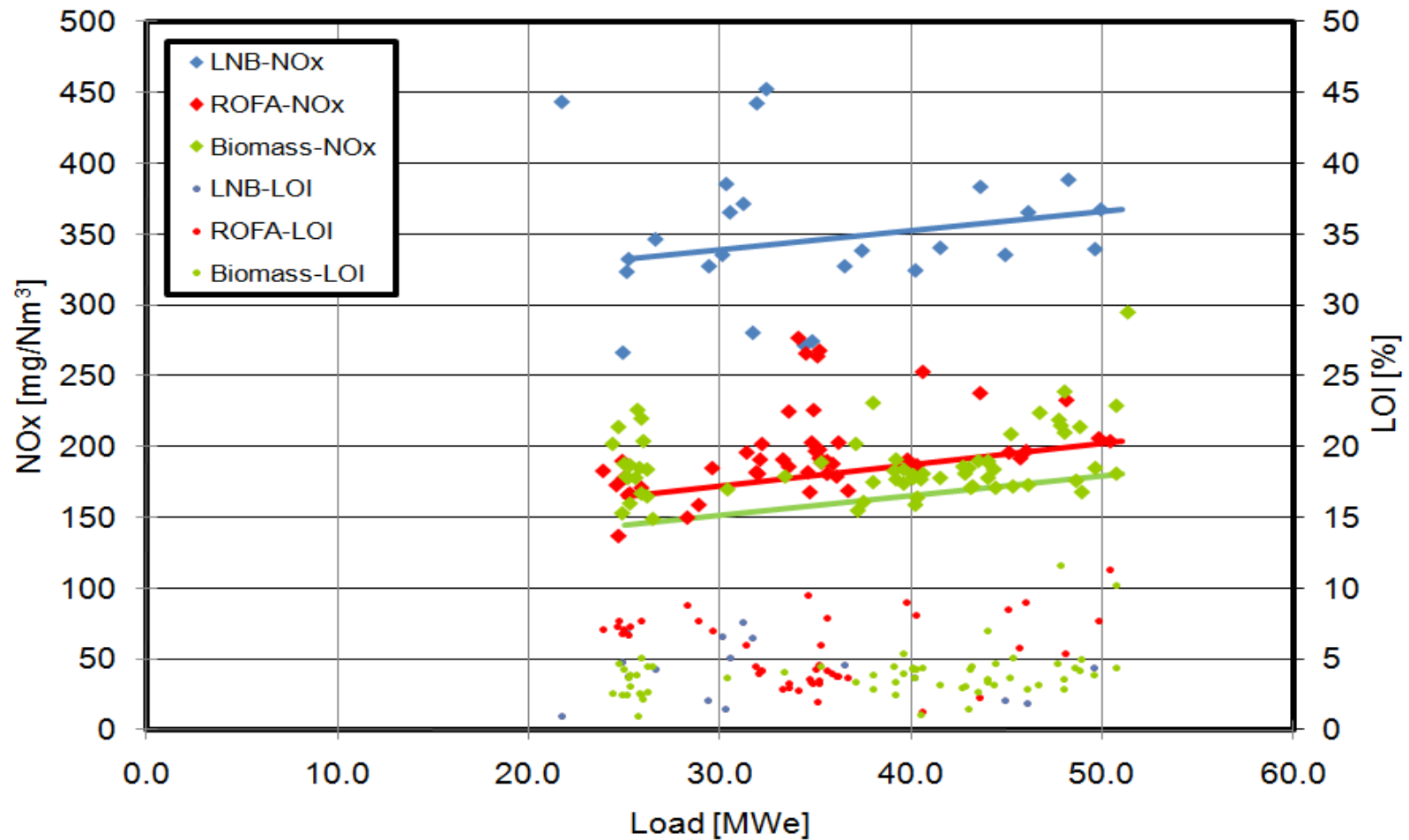
# Results - NOx and LOI *versus* Load Coal Firing



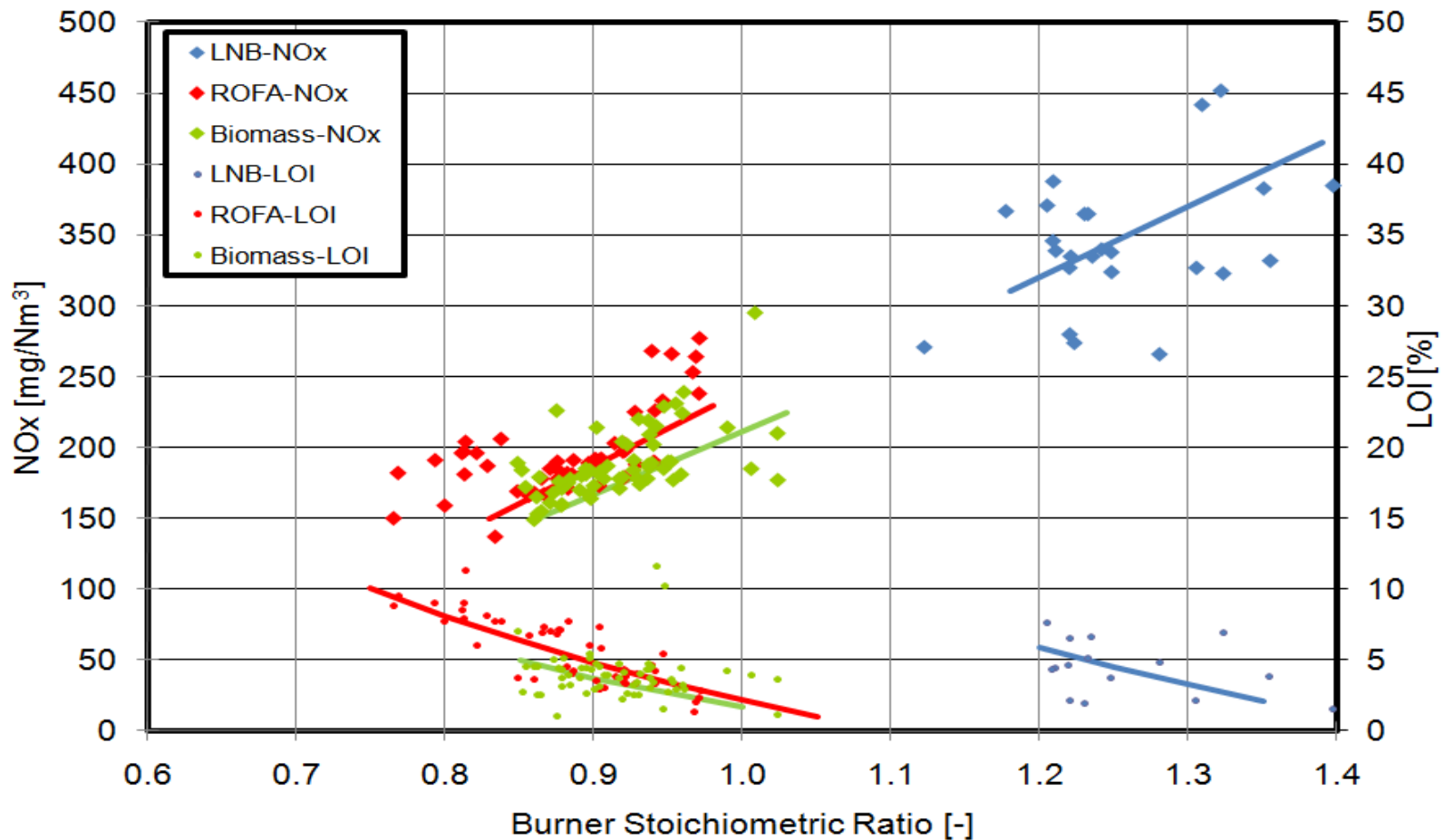
# Results - NOx and LOI *versus* BSR Coal Firing



# NOx and LOI *versus* Load (including biomass pellets)



# NOx and LOI *versus* BSR (including biomass pellets)



# Unburned Carbon Reduction

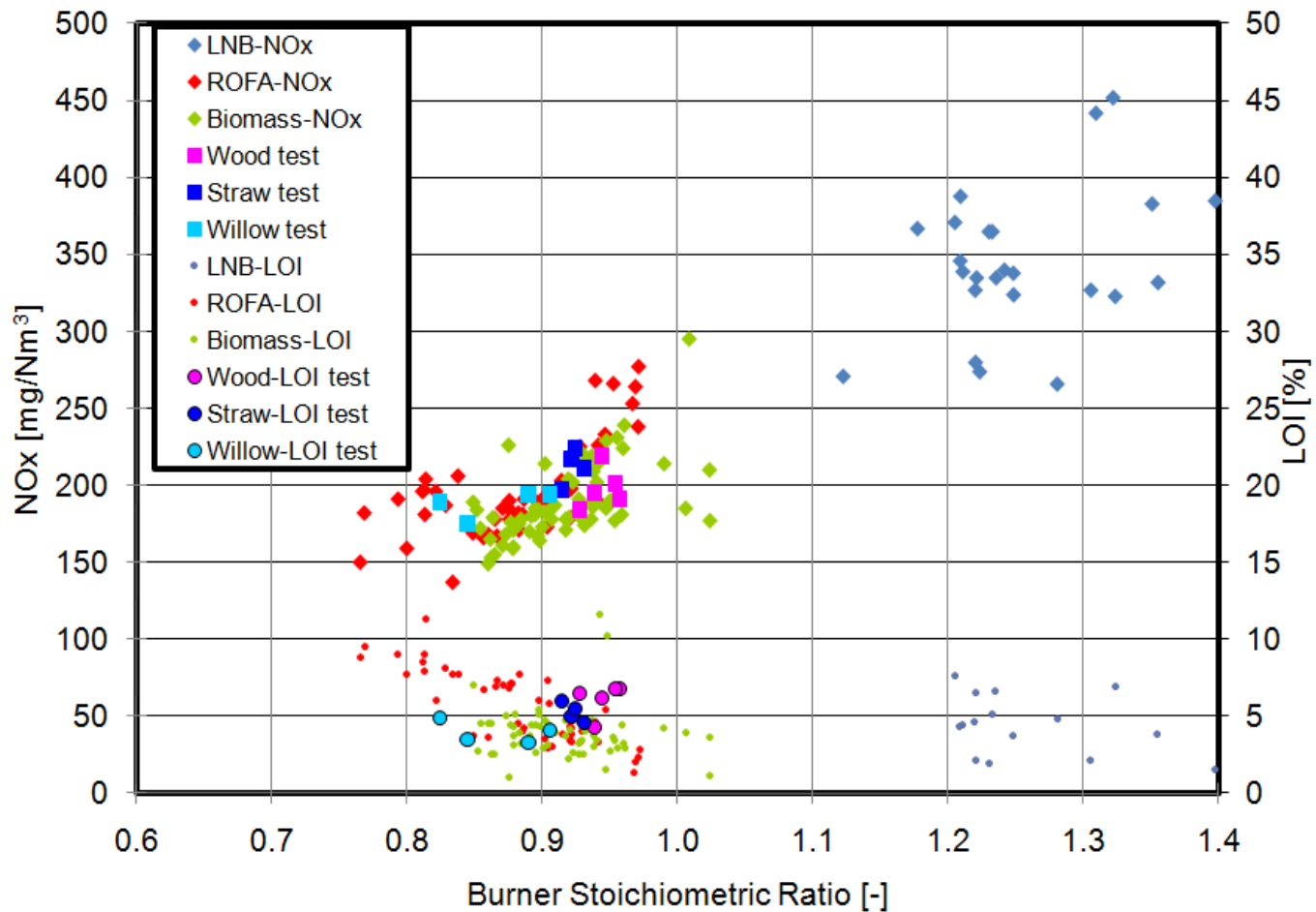
- The ash content of the biomass is lower than coal
  - Coal ash = 3.3 mg/kJ
  - Biomass ash = 1.3 mg/kJ
- When firing 45% biomass, the ash loading is reduced by 28%
  - 45% biomass ash = 2.4 mg/kJ
- Therefore a constant LOI is equivalent to a 28% reduction in unburned carbon

# SOx and Mercury Reduction

- Since sulfur and mercury content is also lower with biomass, SOx and Hg emissions are reduced
- SOx is reduced by 36%
  - Coal sulfur = 0.22 mg/kJ
  - Biomass sulfur = 0.04 mg/kJ
  - 45% bio sulfur = 0.14 mg/kJ
- Mercury reduction likely more than 40%
  - Hg was not measured for this project
  - Typically, biomass Hg is < 10% of coal Hg
  - Higher biomass chlorine will increase Hg capture

# NOx and LOI *versus* Load (including biomass)

Biomass tested:  
Straw  
Willow  
Wood



# Summary

- A complete biomass cofiring project has been completed by Nalco Mobotec and partners
- 45% of the heat input has been replaced with biomass
- ROFA has been installed and has reached 200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>, while maintaining LOI below 5% (required for ash sales)
- No SNCR was required to meet 200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>
- Significant SO<sub>x</sub> and Mercury reduction
- The next step is to increase the biomass heat input and allow for operation with coal off

# INTERMISSION



## A Feasibility Study Concept to Convert the 227 MWe Atikokan Generating Station to Fire 100% Biomass Pellets



# OPG Atikokan Generating Station







# Why Biomass in Ontario?

- Ontario Canada to eliminate coal by end of 2014
- Biomass is carbon neutral and does not contribute to global warming
- Conversion to biomass requires less capital relative to most alternatives, i.e. greenfield
- Co-benefit: reduction of other pollutants
  - NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, Hg, PM

# OPG Atikokan

- 230 MWe B&W opposed fired boiler
- Low-sulfur lignite-fired, with LNB
- 65% of fly ash is sold
- Low capacity factor

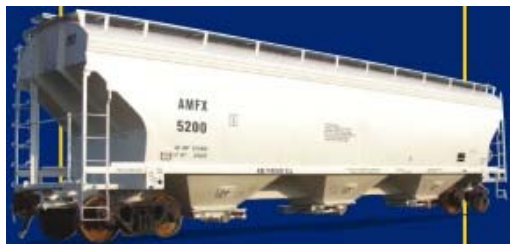
# Feasibility Study

- Constraints:
  - Utilize pelletized biomass without auxiliary fuel
  - Utilize existing plant infrastructure
    - Maintain the ability to revert to coal
  - Fuel storage capacity of 10 Days (at MCR)
  - Rail or Truck Pellet Delivery
  - Safe Operation
- Nalco Mobotec's Process:
  - Identify and Evaluate Alternatives
  - Prepare Cost Estimate of Viable Options ( $\pm 30\%$ )
- Final Study
  - 558 Pages
  - Only a summary of key conclusions follows

# Delivery, Storage, and Conveying Options



**Delivery – Truck/Rail**



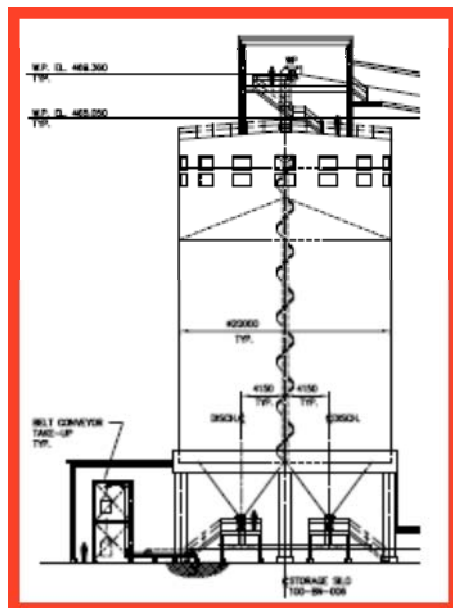
**Conveying**



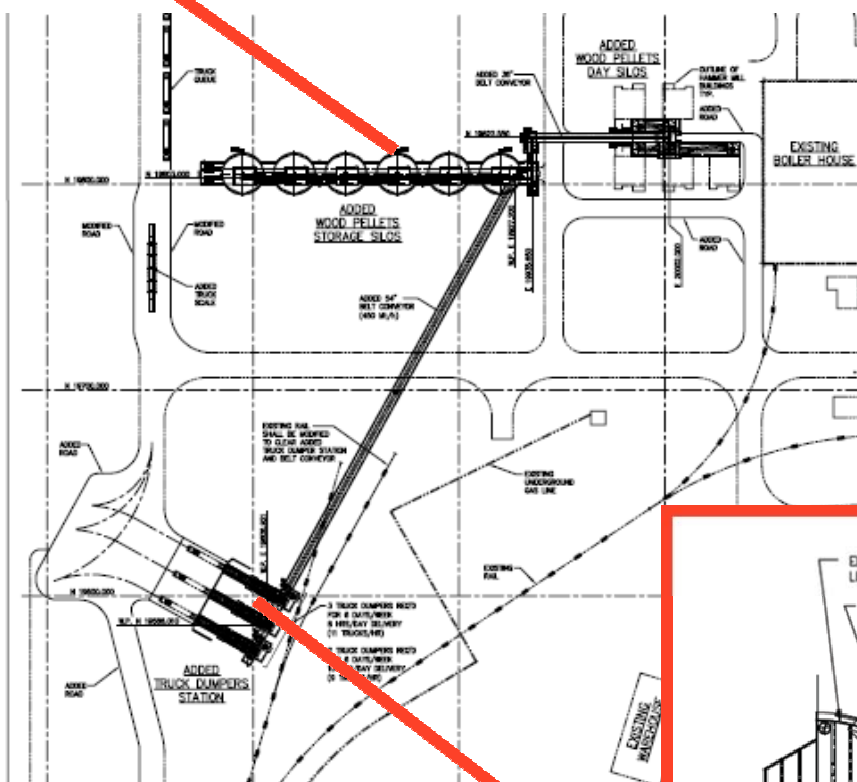
**Storage – Silos/A-Frame Bldg**



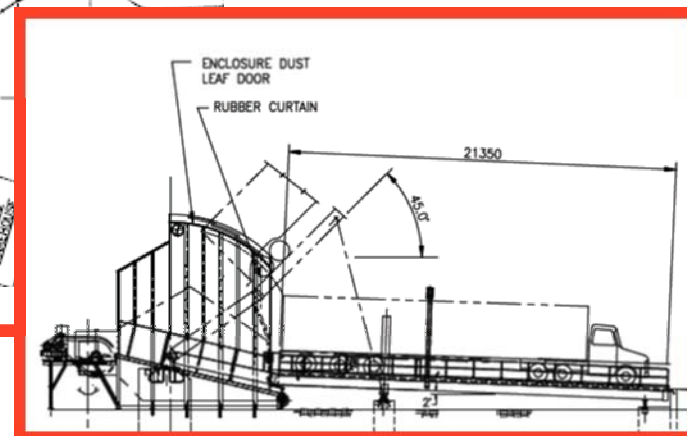
# Delivery, Storage, and Conveying



PELLET  
STORAGE SILOS



TRUCK DUMP



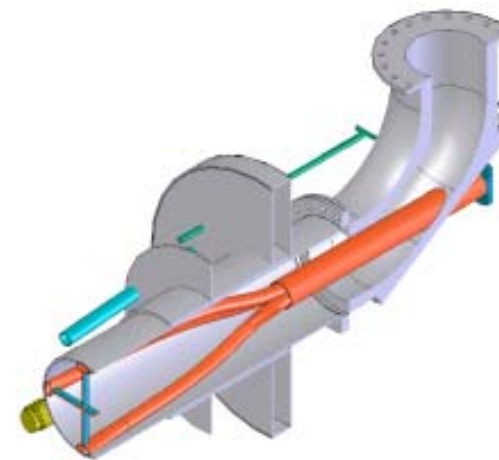
# Day Storage, Milling, and Firing Options



**Day Storage**



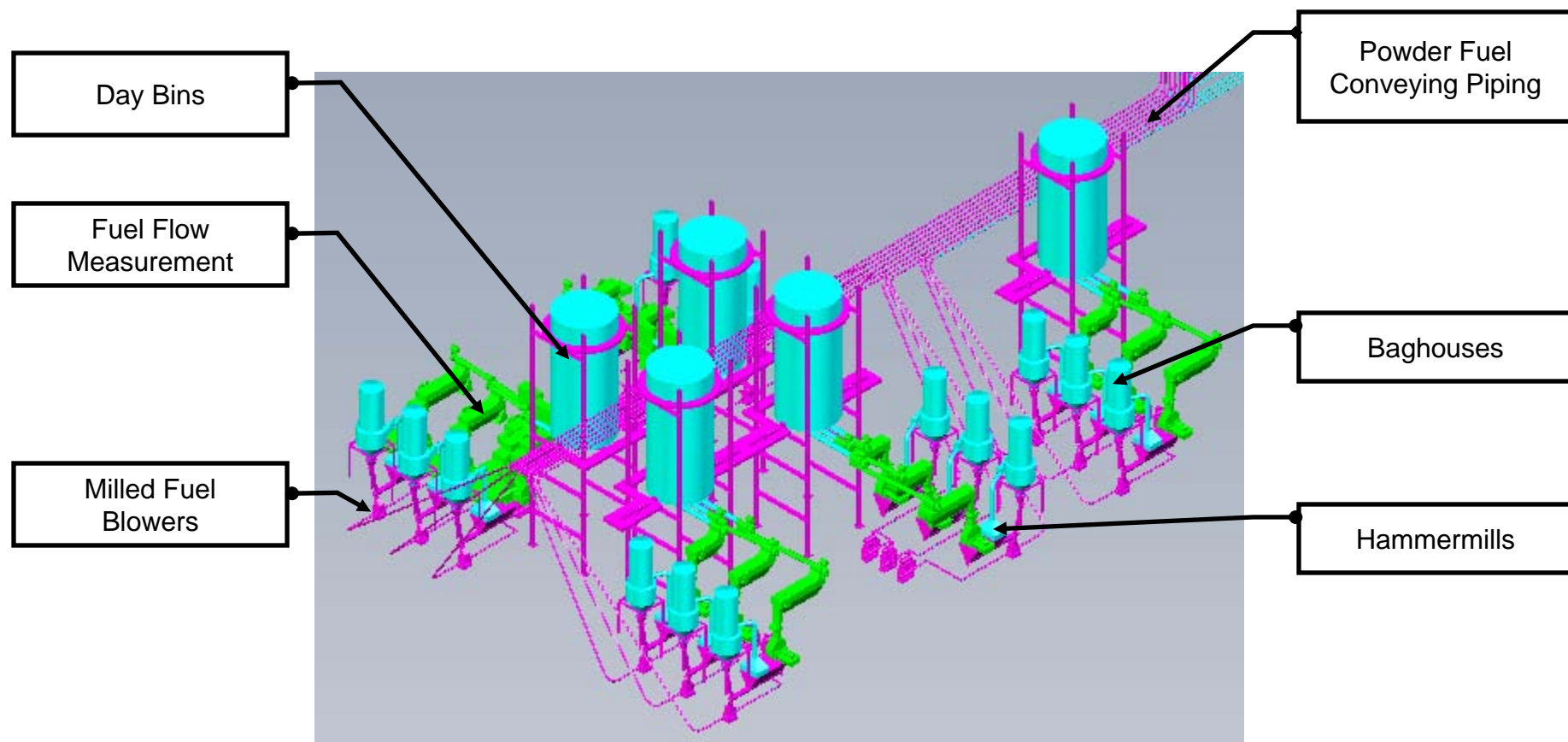
**Pulverizers/Hammermills**



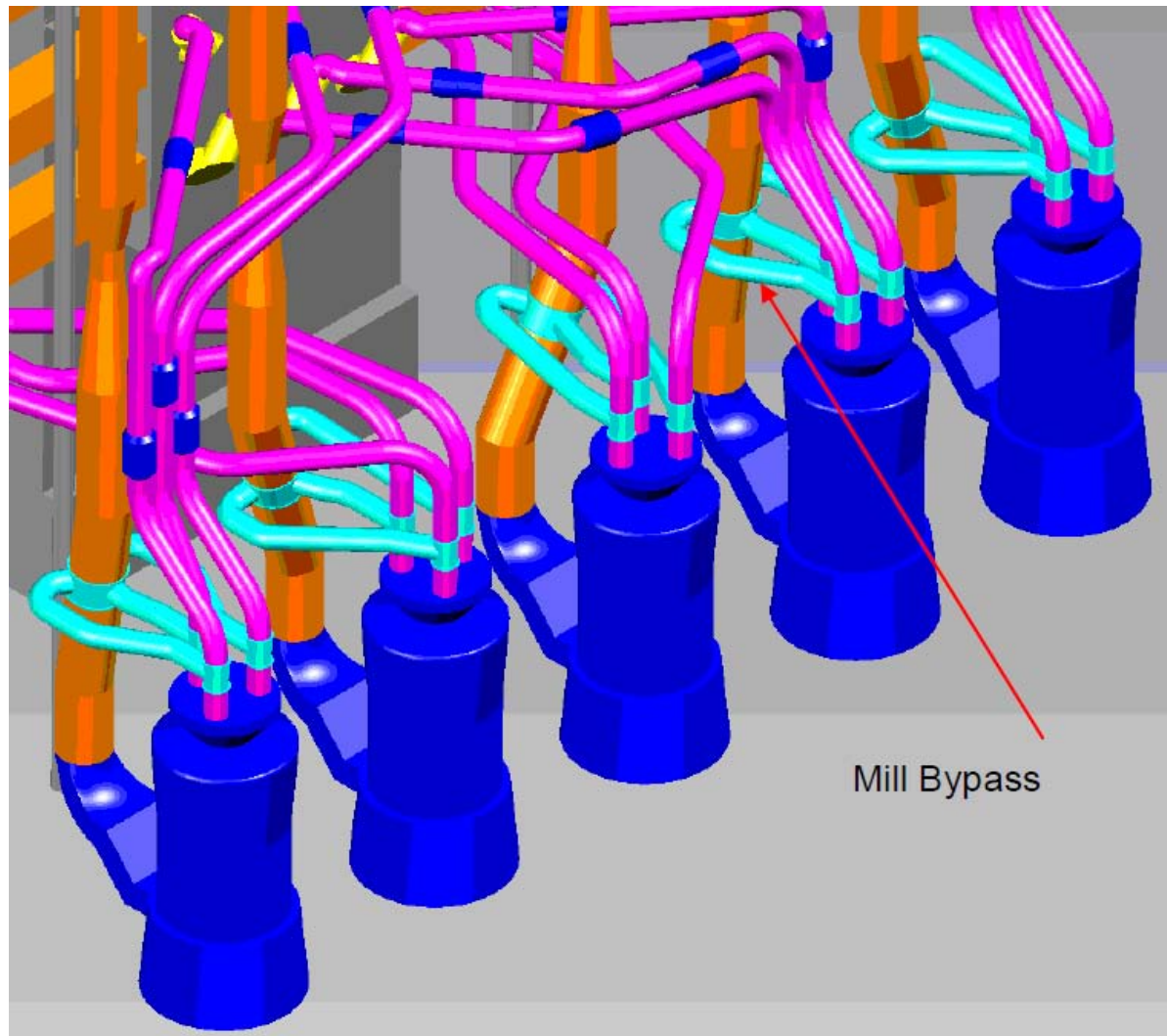
**Burner Mods**



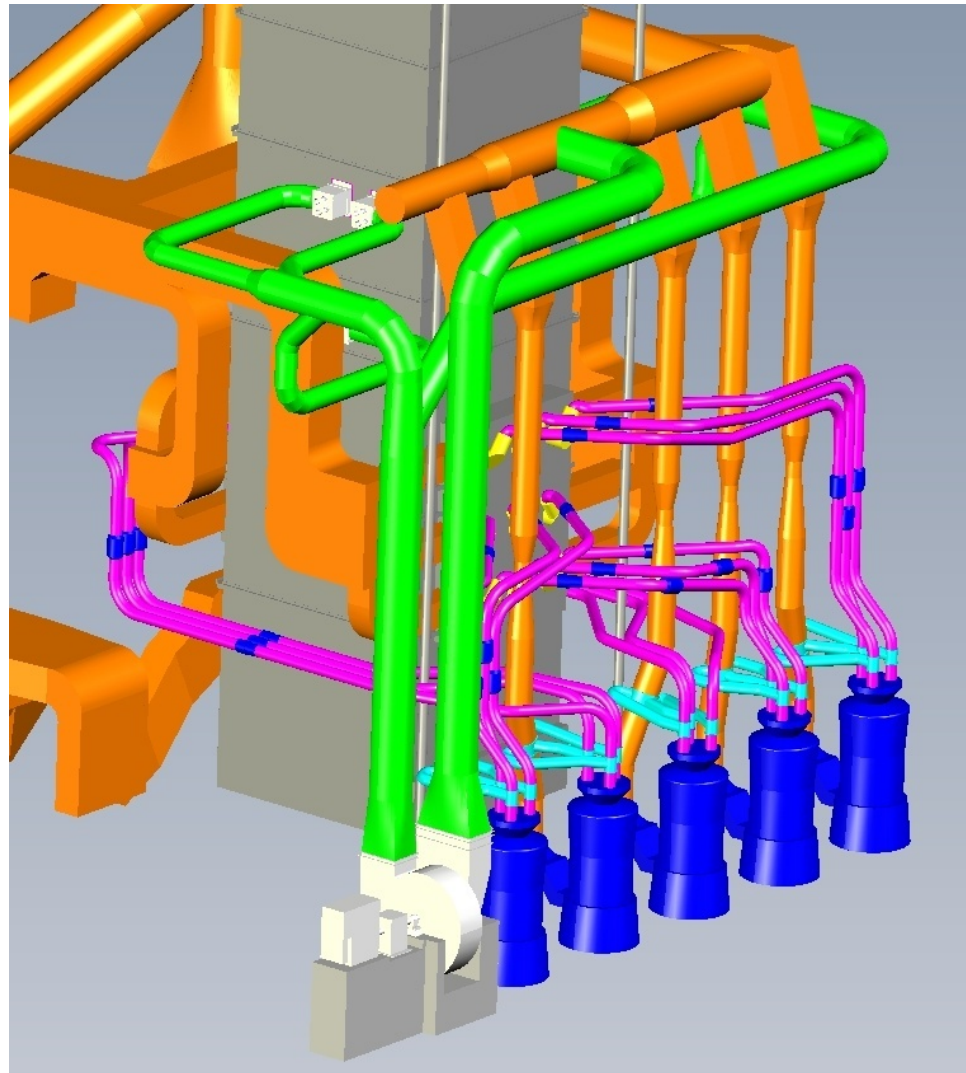
# Day Storage and Milling



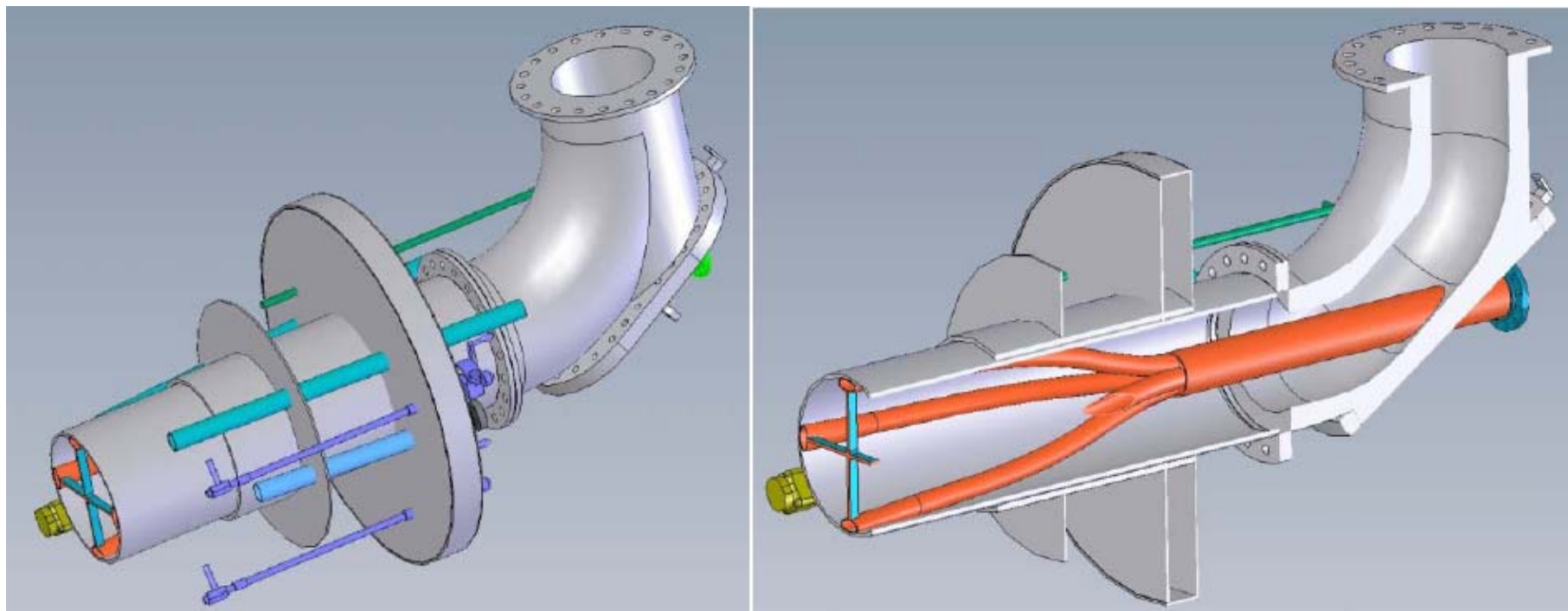
# Coal Mill Bypass Modification



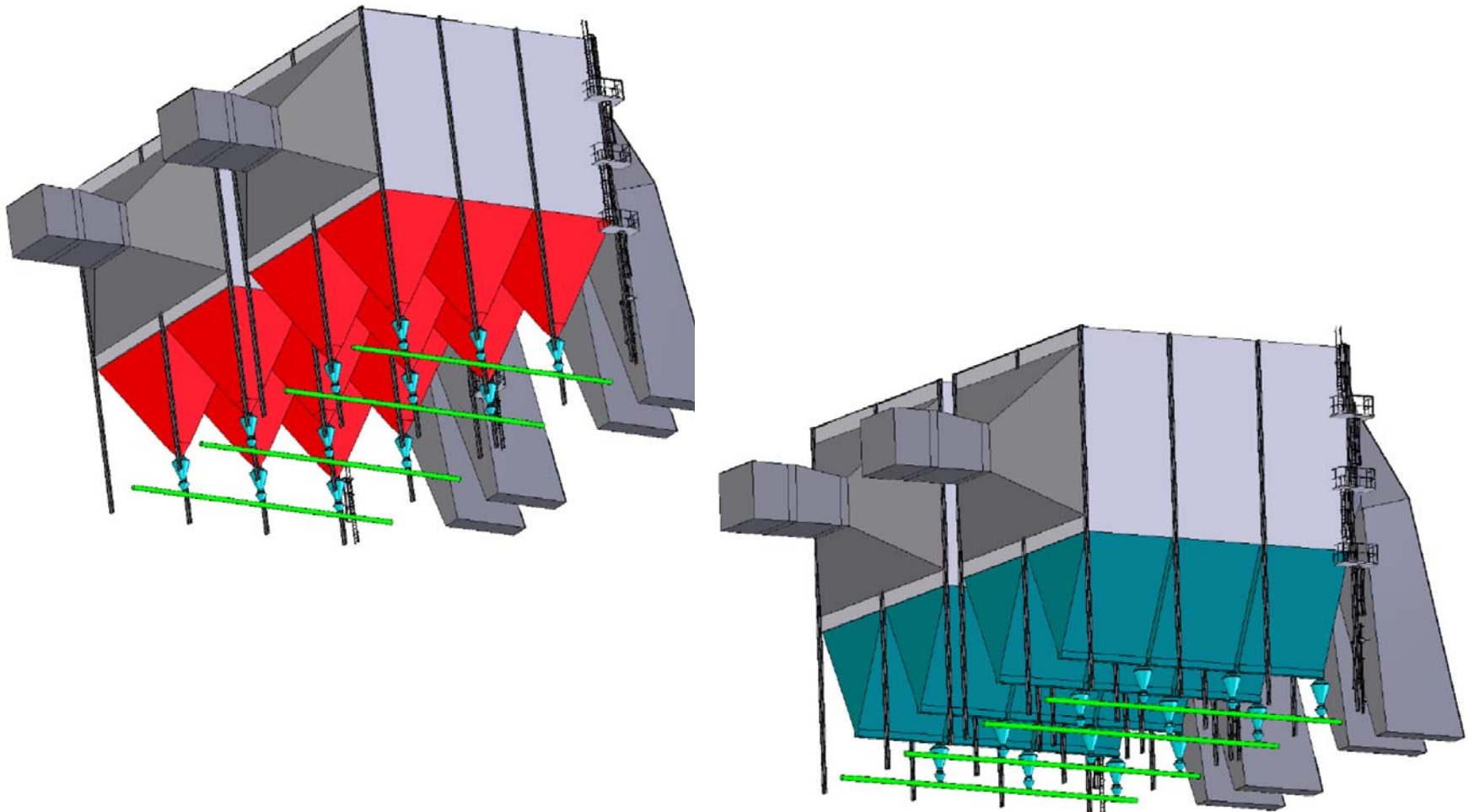
# ROFA Installation



# Burner Modification



# ESP Modifications: New Hoppers, TR Set Mods, O<sub>2</sub> Monitoring



# Modeling

## CFD ↔ Steam-Side Thermal

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- CFD Model
  - Combustion and Heat transfer to match 100% biomass testing
  - Predict FEGT
  - Model alternative cases: biomass, burner mods, ROFA
- Steam-Side Thermal Model
  - Determine unit thermal efficiency
  - Effect on SH temp, RH temp, Stack Temp
- Design
  - Optimize operational modes for 100% biomass
    - PA air temperature and quantity
    - Flame stability, heat release, and coking
    - ROFA design / Burner modifications
  - Increase combustion efficiency
    - Reduce LOI, CO
    - Control SH/RH temperature

# Emissions of SO<sub>x</sub> and Mercury

- Sulfur and mercury is reduced in biomass
  - Wood pellets
- 95% decrease in SO<sub>x</sub>
- 90% decrease in mercury

# Total Projected Costs

- Total projected cost (+/-30%) - 230 Mwe
  - Different options were considered
- Cost partitioning
  - 57% = Bulk Fuel Handling (Fuel Yard)
  - 27% = Day Storage, Milling, and Fuel Transport
  - 16% = Mill Bypass, Burner Modifications, and ROFA

# Conclusions

- Switching to biomass reduces CO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, and Hg
- 100% load (230 MWe) is possible without derating the boiler
  - Mainly due to switching from wet lignite to dry pelletized wood
- Maintaining FEGT is a concern due to reduced fly ash
  - With ROFA and FGR control, FEGT is controllable
- Burner modifications are required
  - Flame stability
  - To avoid resizing the PA/SA air heaters
  - Modeling predicts low unburned carbon with proposed burner mods
- ROFA System
  - Reduces LOI, CO, and NO<sub>x</sub>
  - Helps control SH/RH temperature
  - Biomass can be delivered through ROFA for more control
  - Predicted to reduce fuel consumption significantly
  - Rotamix can be used to minimize slag and corrosion

# Next Phase Studies

- At Wraclaw
  - Just awarded Next Phase of CFD Modeling Study for Unit 2
  - EdF considering installing ROFA System for enhanced biomass cofiring in Unit 2 in event Unit 1 is down
  - Slagging and Fouling Study for Unit 1
    - CFD Modeling and Laboratory Characterization of pellets made from various biomass
- At OPG Atikokan
  - Tender Package to be released very soon -
    - implementation by 2012

Thank you