

RECIRCULATION OF REACTIVE FINES

**AN OPTIMIZATION STRATEGY FOR EXISTING DUAL FLUIDIZED BED
GASIFICATION SYSTEMS**

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AN OPTIMIZATION STRATEGY FOR EXISTING DUAL FLUIDIZED BED GASIFICATION SYSTEMS

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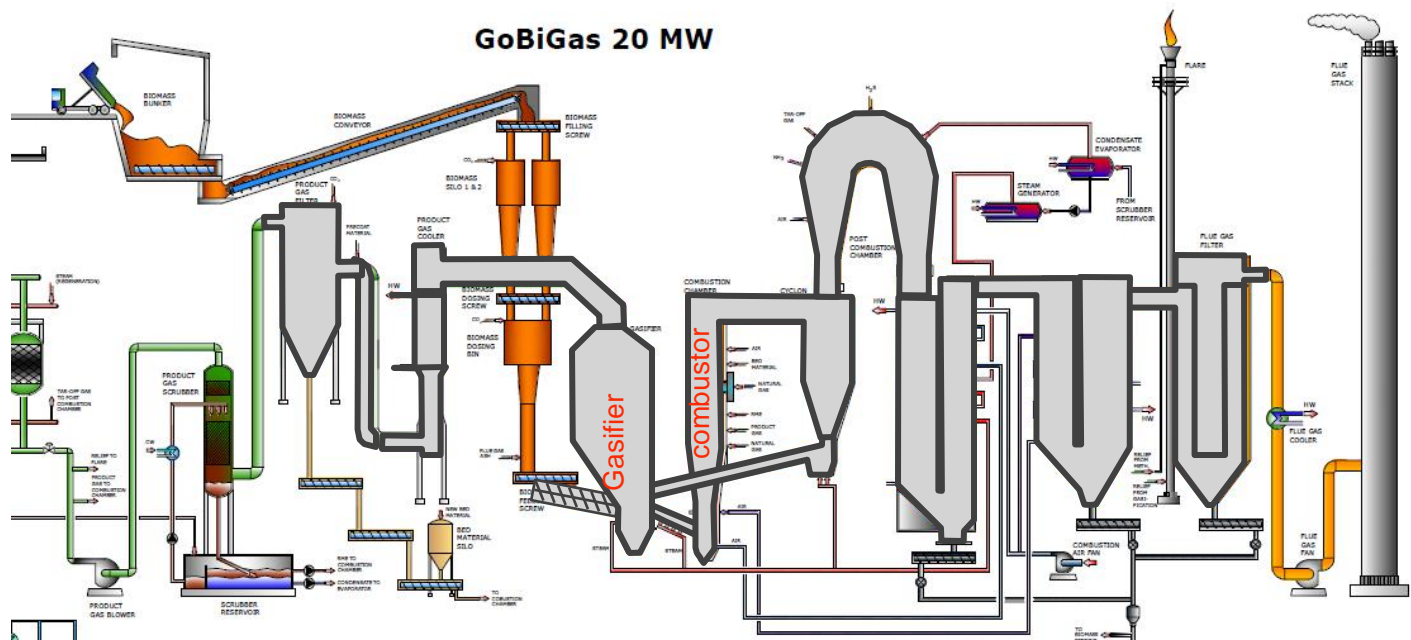
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Renewtec



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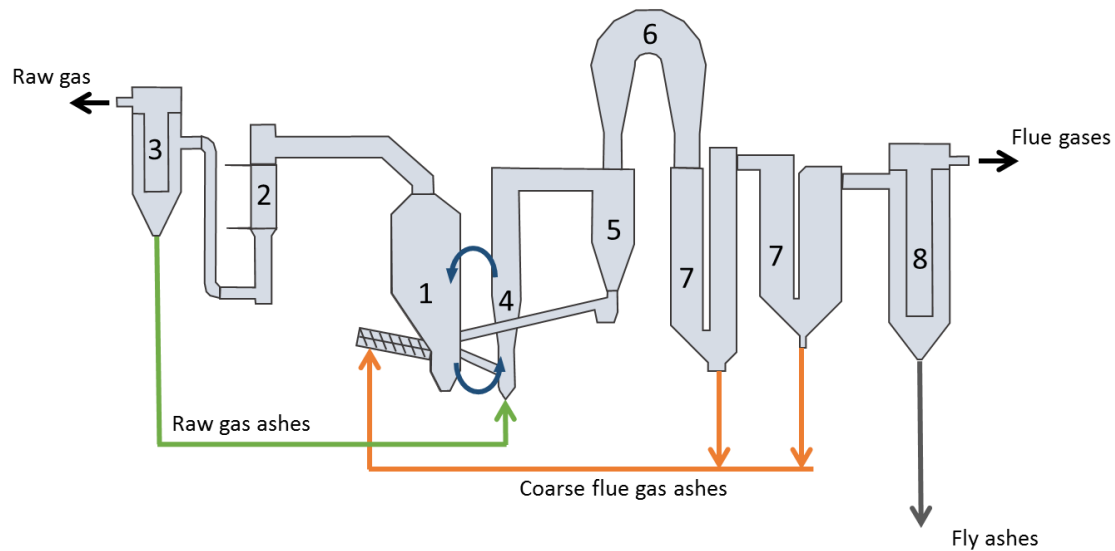
GoBiGas



Fly ashes

- From fuel ashes → rich in Ca and K
- From entrained bed material
- From attrited fragments of bed material
- Raw gas ashes → unconverted carbon

Recirculation of coarse ashes in GoBiGas



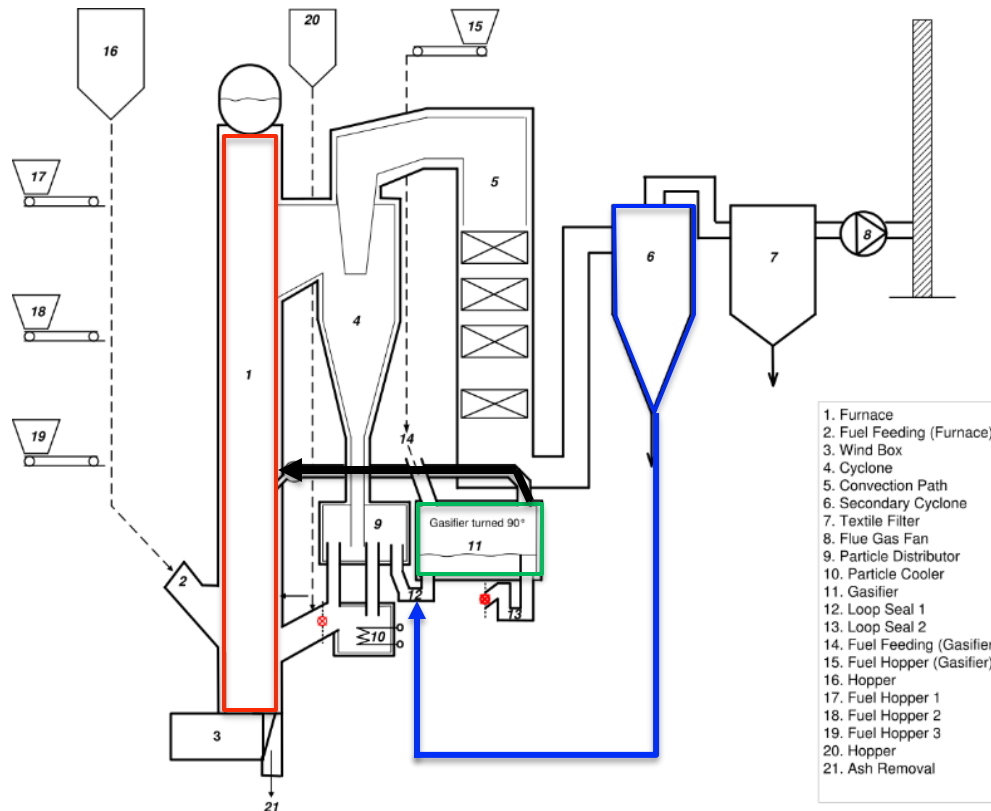
But effect on gas quality??

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Gasifier | 5. Cyclone |
| 2. Raw gas cooler | 6. Post-combustion chamber |
| 3. Raw gas filter | 7. Convection path and reversing chambers |
| 4. Combustion chamber | 8. Flue gas filter |

Active ashes

- **K and Ca known to be active in char gasification, WGS and tar reforming**
- **Ash components found to form ash layer on bed particles → Activation of the bed linked to these layer formation**
 - **Attrited material mostly from surface → relatively rich in ash layer component + instability of ash layers**
- **Redistribution of active ash species**

Simulation of recirculation in Chalmers DFB



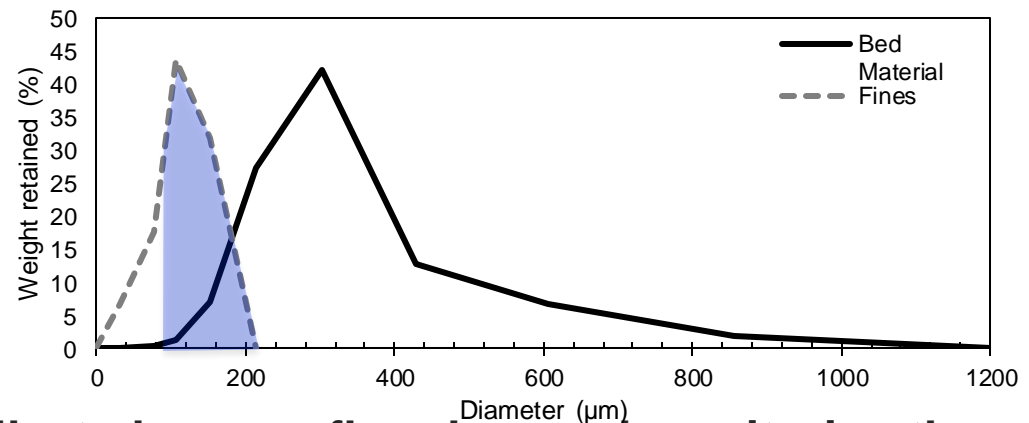
Particularities:

- No ash recovery under regular operation
- Constant feeding of fuel to boiler
- Raw gas burnt in the boiler → internal circulation of raw gas ash

Procedure

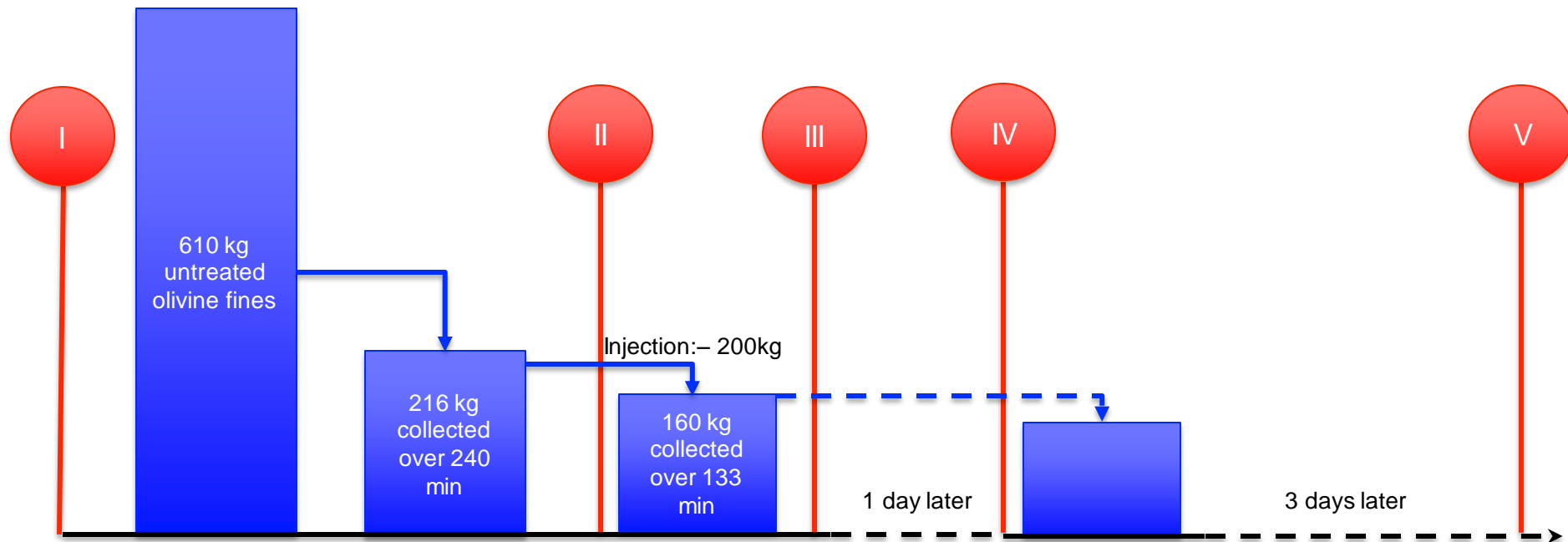
- **Untreated olivine in fine fraction added to "artificially" produce coarse fly ashes**

Particle size distribution of the as-received bed material and olivine fines



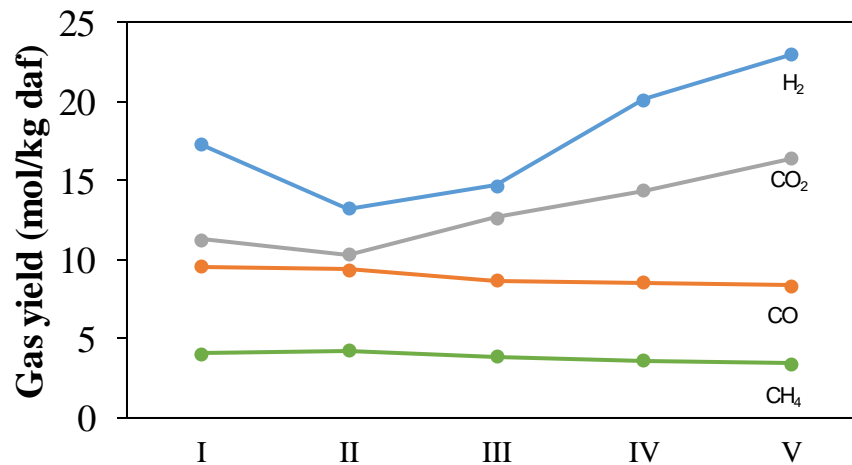
- **Recirculation of collected coarse fly ashes and monitoring the effect on the gas**

Procedure

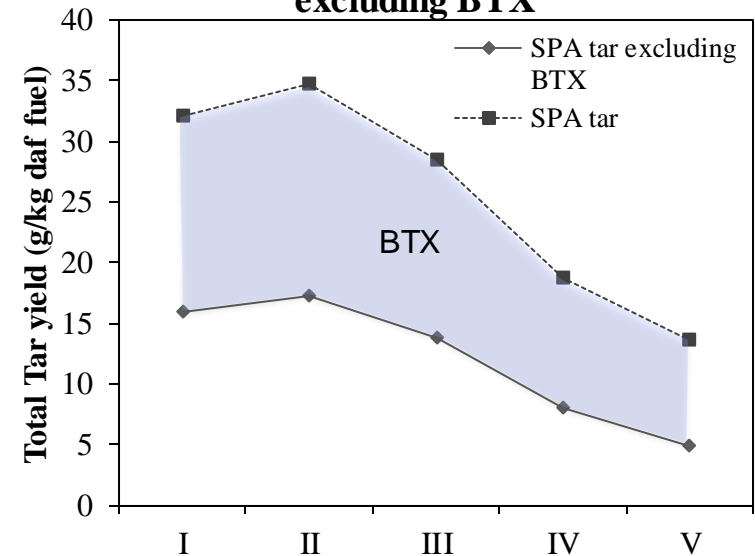


Results

Permanent gas yield



Total SPA tar yield, including and excluding BTX

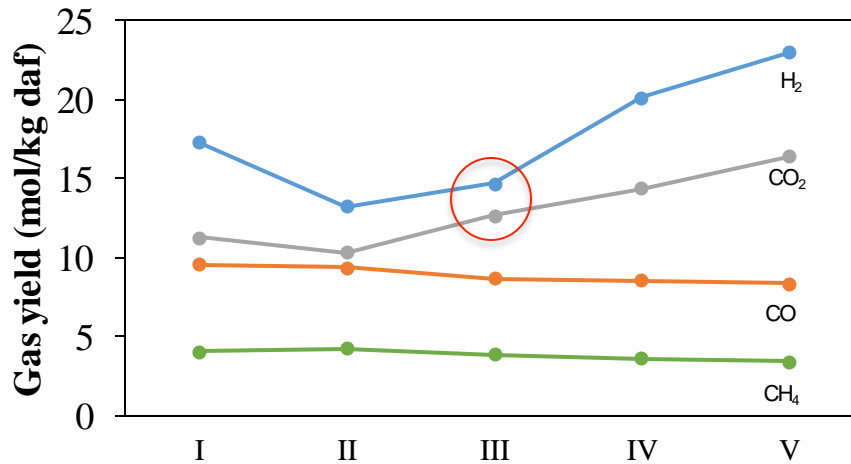


- 430 kg of material injected on first injection remained in the system
 - 40 kg at most from fuel ashes → at least ca. 390 kg is untreated olivine fines
- Decrease in catalytic activity expected as non-active material introduced

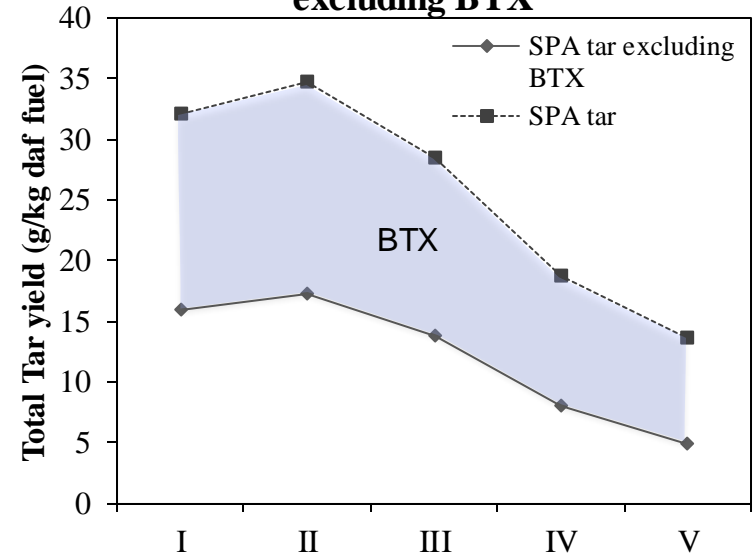
II

Results

Permanent gas yield



Total SPA tar yield, including and excluding BTX

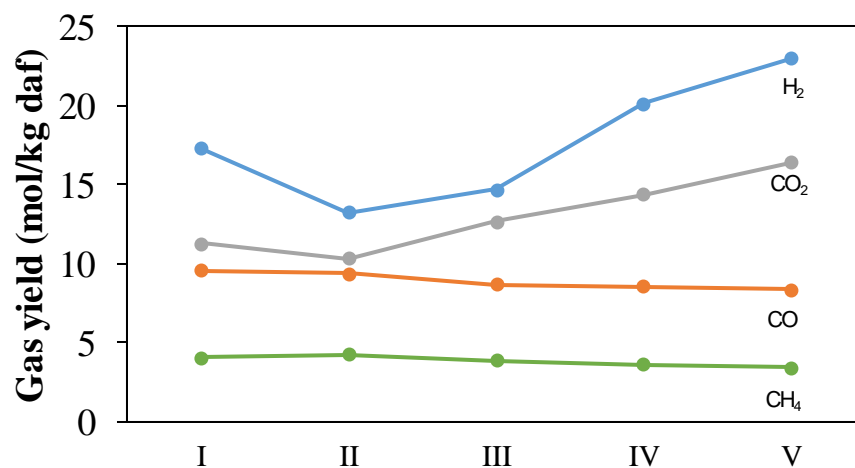


- Increased activity compared to II + Lower tar than on reference (I)
- But H₂ level below I → could be a result of oxygen transport → explains strong CO₂ increase
- Lower CO → oxygen transport + WGS despite higher char gasification

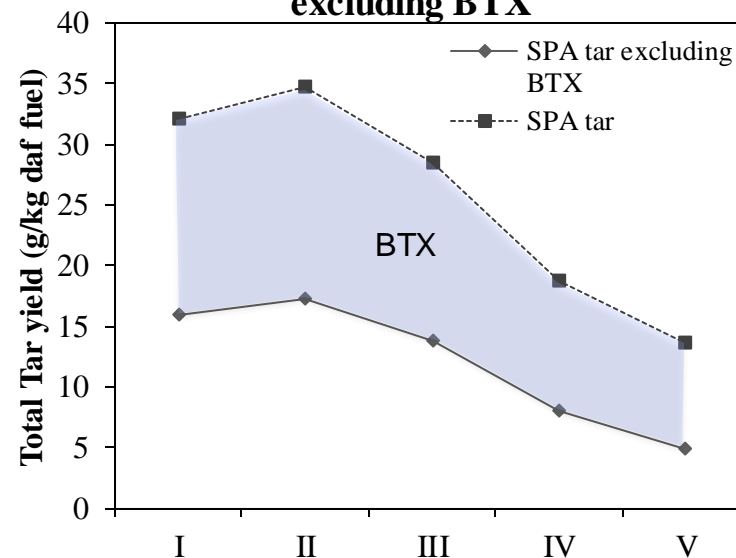
III

Results

Permanent gas yield



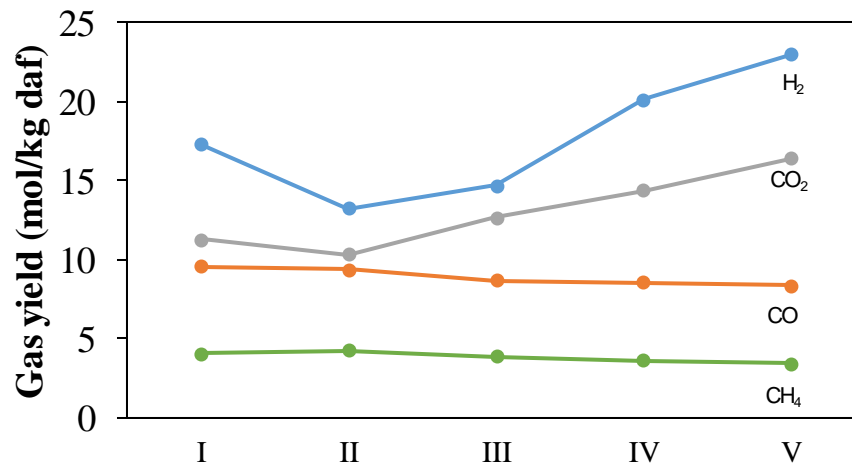
Total SPA tar yield, including and excluding BTX



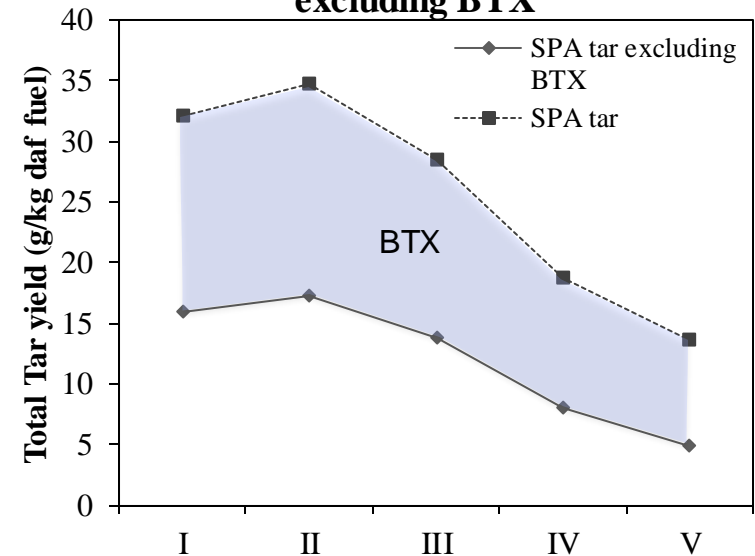
- Activity gain preserved → Lasting effect of ash recirculation suggest modification of the bed material
 - Continuous activation process of fine fraction retained + possibly older bed material
 - Redistribution of ash component, particularly Alkali → increased amount of catalytic species + availability for gas phase reaction and further interaction with bed material

Results

Permanent gas yield



Total SPA tar yield, including and excluding BTX



- Very high activity reached despite extensive regeneration over 2.5 days → 1.7 tons untreated olivine injected !
- 57% decrease in SPA-detectable tar yield compared with reference
- 19.7% increase in total gas yield → H₂/CO ratio 2.75 reached and H₂ 45% in volume of cold dry gas

V

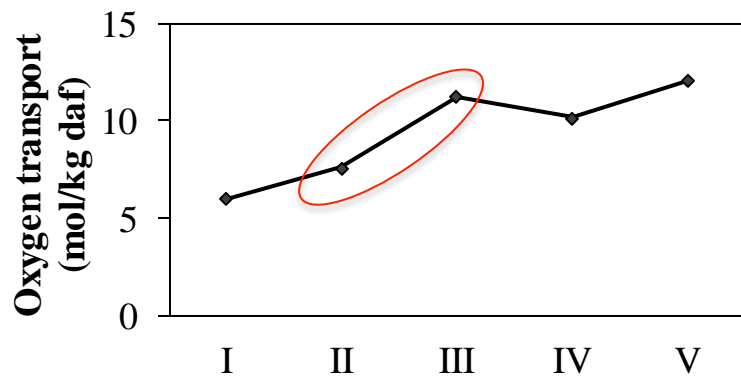
Conclusion

- **Catalytic activity enhanced by recirculating active coarse fly ashes**
 - **Lasting effect suggesting change in bed material composition**
- **In addition to bed material and carbon recovery → mean to control activity of the bed**
- **For start-up → diluted source of active species could be used to reach operational window faster**

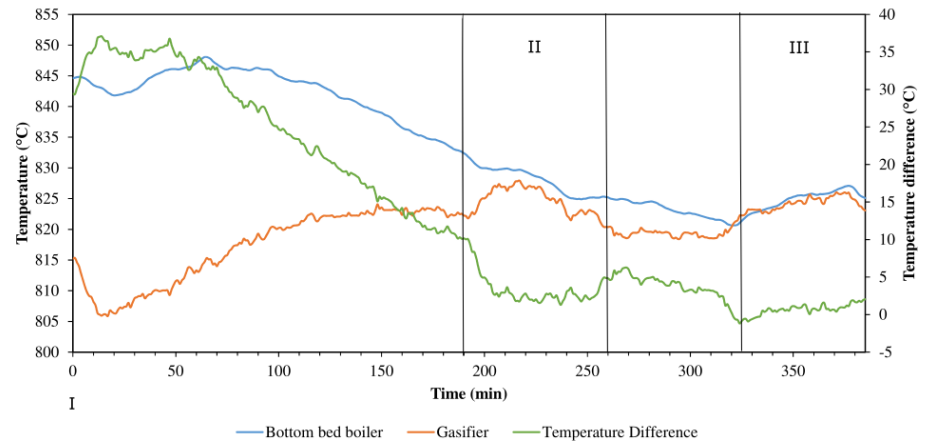
Thank you !

Results – Oxygen transport and circulation rate

Oxygen transport



Temperature of the boiler bottom bed and gasifier bed during the first day (I to III)



- Determined from O, C and H balance on the gasifier + furnace
- Oxygen transport x1.5 between II and III
- Linked to circulation rate ? → fines particles enhance circulation

III