9th International Conference on Circulating Fluidized Beds & IEA-FBC Session on "Co-combustion and Ash-Related Phenomena" May, 13 – 16, 2008 Hamburg, Germany

Ash Behavior in Fluidized Bed Combustion – Recent Research Highlights

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- Ash Forming Matter
- Fly Ash Formation
- Bed Reactions
- Fouling
- Corrosion



Standard Ash Analysis of Some Fuels

		Coal	Peat	Forest residue	Salix	
Ash	% db	13.6	7.5	2.1	2.1	
SiO_2	%wt in ash	54.7	22.6	18.8	17.0	
Al_2O_3	"	21.9	20.1	1.1	6.7	
$\bar{Fe_2O_3}$	"	8.1	27.6	0.7	1.5	
Ti \overline{O}_2	"	0.9		0.1	0.1	
MnŌ	"	0.1		1.7		
CaO	"	4.5	8.6	35.7	30.6	
MgO	"	1.9	2.7	4.4	3.5	
Na ₂ O	"	0.7	0.4	5.5	0.2	
$K_2 \overline{O}$	"	0.7	0.5	0.2	26.0	
P_2O_5	"	2.3	2.7	9.8	15.5	
SO ₃	"			2.2	3.2	
CO_2	"			19.2		
<u>CI</u>	"	0.1		0.1	0.7	
SUM		95.9	85.2	100.6	107.1	

Ash in Biomass Fuels: Included and Excluded Minerals



Ash in Biomass Fuels: **Organically Associated Metals** ר₂₊ K^+ **Examples**: Ca²⁺, Mn²⁺, Mg²⁺, K⁺ Mg^{2+}



Chemical Fractionation by Stepwise Leaching

Total ash forming matter - all major ash elements

Water leachable

- alkali sulphates/carbonates
- chlorides

Buffer solution leachable - organically associated

Acid leachable

Ca&Mg carbonates/sulphates

Non-soluble rest

- silicates

Chemical Fractionation - Peat

Chemical Fractionation: Bark

Slow Ashing Rice Husk (500 C)

200 µm

100 µm

(Skrifvars et al. 2005)

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Fly Ash Composition of Salix Multicomponent Multiphase Thermodynamic Calculation

(Hupa et al. 1999)

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Benson & Holm 1985, Zevenhoven 2000

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Alkali Silicate Coating on Bed Particles after Combustion with Sawdust

Bed Sintering Chemistry

Reactions with alkali vapors:

 $SiO_2(s) + 2 KCI(g) + H_2O(g) = K_2SiO_3(I) + 2 HCI(g)$

 $SiO_2(s) + 2 KOH(g) = K_2SiO_3(I) + H_2O(g)$

Bed Sintering Chemistry

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Reactions with calcium oxide and hydrogen chloride:

 $CaO(s) + 2 HCl(g) = CaCl_2(l) + H_2O(g)$

 $SiO_2(s) + 2 CaCl_2(l) + H_2O(g) = CaSiO_3(s) + 2 HCl(g)$

Bed Sintering Chemistry

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Reactions with alkali phosphates

KCI(g) – Kaolin Reaction (TGA measurements at 800 C)

$2 \text{ KCl}(g) + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2 \text{ SiO}_2(s) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(g) = K_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2 \text{ SiO}_2(s) + 2 \text{ HCl}(g)$

KCI(g) - Kaolin Reaction in Laboratory (TGA)

Kaolin Unreacted - EDX Analysis

Kaolin Reacted with KCl(g)

(Glazer et al 2007)

Kaolin – SEM images **UNREACTED** REACTED

1 u m WD = 3 mm EHT = 4.00 kV InLens

WD = 4 mm EHT = 2.00 kV InLens

(Glazer et al. 2007)

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Percentage Molten Phase vs. Temperature

Alkali Salt Melting Property Predictor

(Backman et al. 1999)

Percentage Molten Phase vs. Temperature & Characteristic Temperatures

⁽Backman et al. 1987)

Entrained Flow Particle Reactor

University of Toronto

Stickiness of Salt Particles vs. Temperature and Composition

(Tran et al. 2002)

Stickiness of Partially Molten Particles

Entrained Flow Reactor Tests in Toronto

(Tran et al. 2002)

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Test of Salt Induced Corrosion

Specimen before heat treatment

Specimen after heat treatment

Cross-section for SEM analysis

The steels in the tests

(Skrifvars et al. 2008)

$(Na,K)_2SO_4 + 0\% CI$

(Skrifvars et al. 2008)

(Na,K)₂SO₄ + 0.3% CI

(Skrifvars et al. 2008)

⁽Skrifvars et al. 2008)

The steels in the tests

Conclusions (1)

- Ash related problems major risk with biomass or waste derived fuels in FBC
- Understanding of ash behavior strongly improved
- Thermodynamic models helpful for understanding main ash chemistry
- Release/reactivity of ash forming matter not well understood – better characterization methods needed

Conclusions (2)

- Fouling connected with fly ash ash melting melting prediction well advanced
- Corrosion mechanisms controversial better insight may lead to new solutions
- Alternative bed materials interesting: reactive or inert
- Fuel mixtures major challenge for research

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Andritz Oy Foster Wheeler Energia Oy Metso Power Oy, Oy Metsä-Botnia Ab Vattenfall Utveckling AB International Paper.

Tekes

Academy of Finland