

IEA Technical Meeting, Jacksonville, May 2003

CO-COMBUSTION OF BIOMASS, WASTE AND COAL

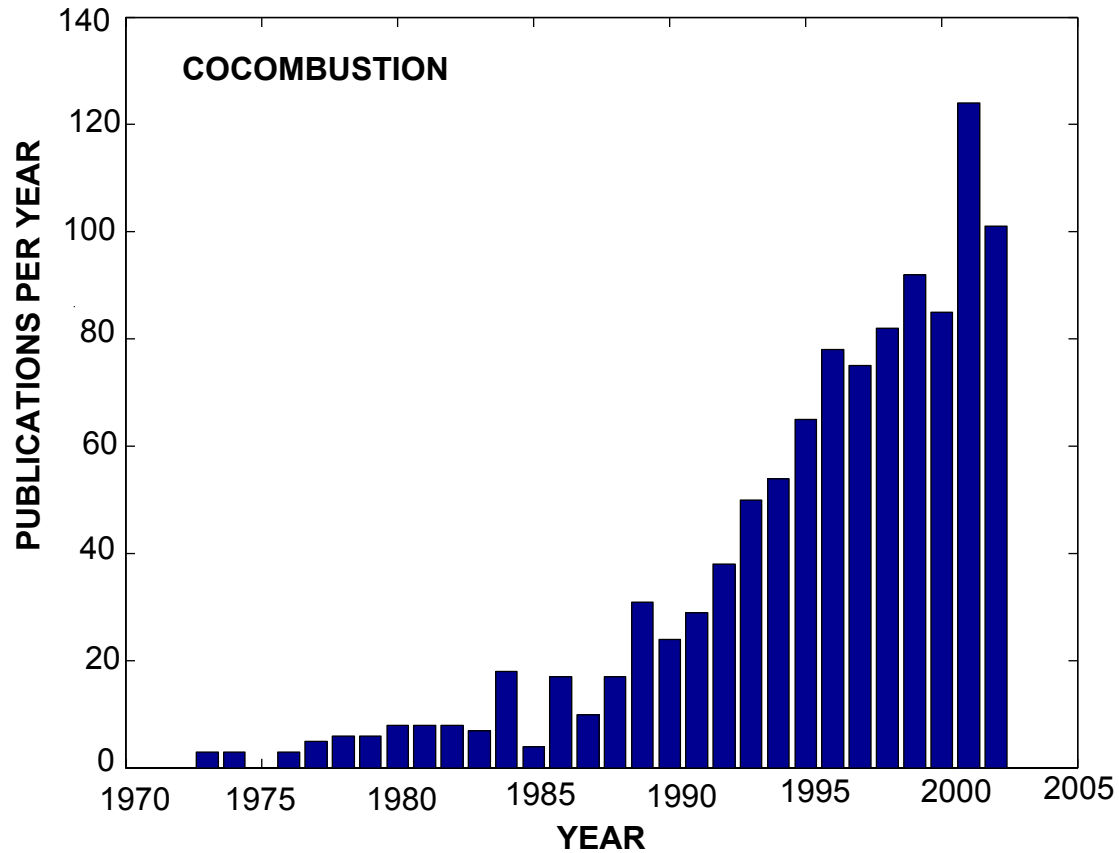
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NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS PER YEAR ON CO-COMBUSTION



PURPOSE OF CO-COMBUSTION

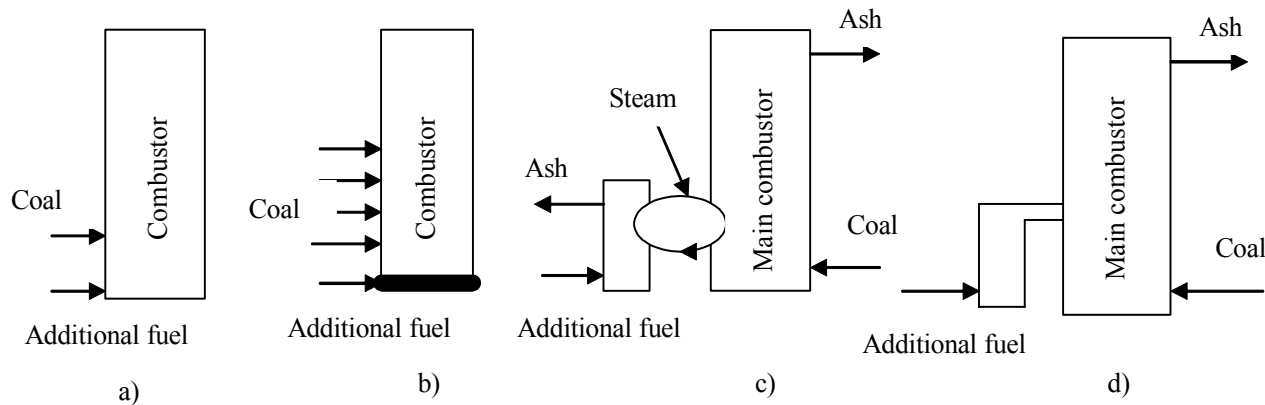
- Conventional—many applications in FBC
- CO₂ reduction, utilization of biomass
- Waste reduction with energy utilization

THE CONSEQUENCES OF CO-COMBUSTION DEPEND ON FUEL PROPERTIES

- Energy content (moisture) and volatiles
- Precursors to gaseous emissions (N,S,Cl)
- Ash-forming elements (K,Na,Ca,Mg,Al,Si,P)
- Trace elements (As,B,Cd,Hg,Pb,Se,....)

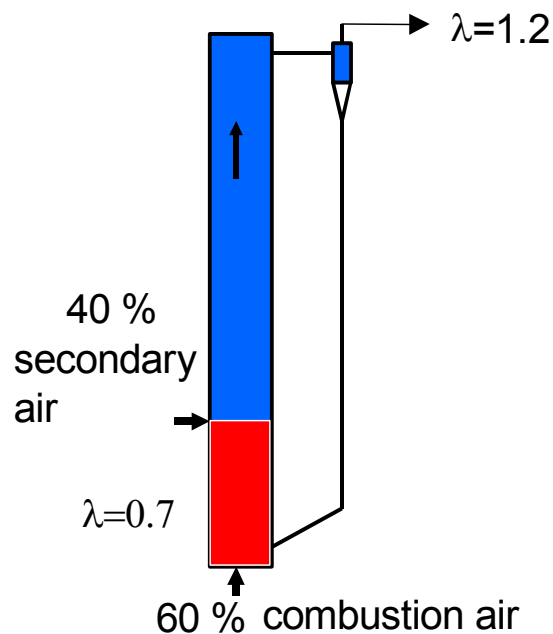
FIVE METHODS OF CO-COMBUSTION

- a) Together with the base fuel (PC and FBC) [h1](#)
 - b) Additional bed to a pc/gas/oil-fired furnace [hb](#)
 - c) Additional combustor connected on the steam side [h2](#)
 - d) Additional combustor connected on the gas side [h3](#), [hz](#)
- Additional fuel for reburning or afterburning

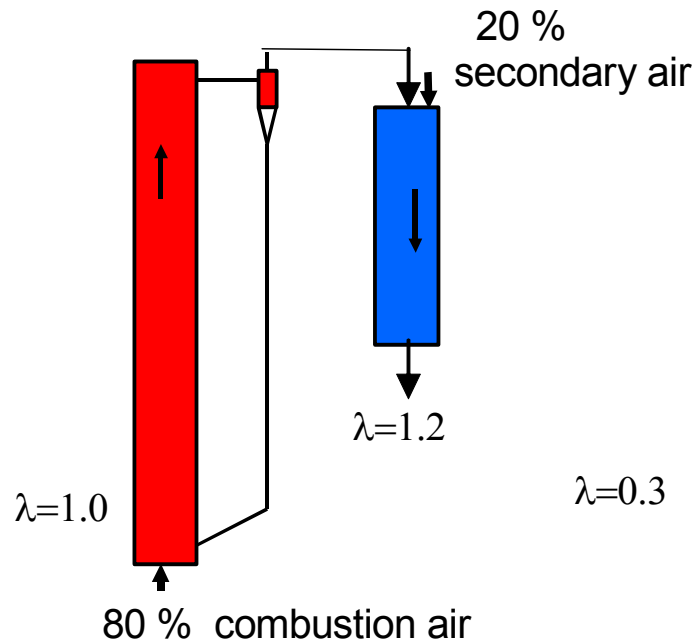


FLUIDIZED BED CO-COMBUSTION ARRANGEMENTS

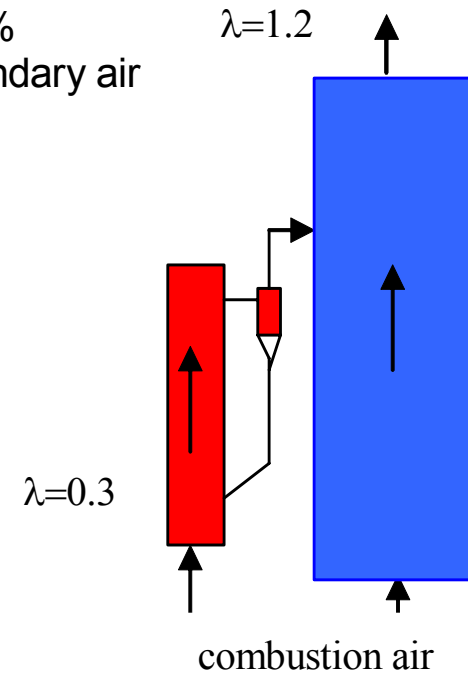
Normal staging



Advanced staging



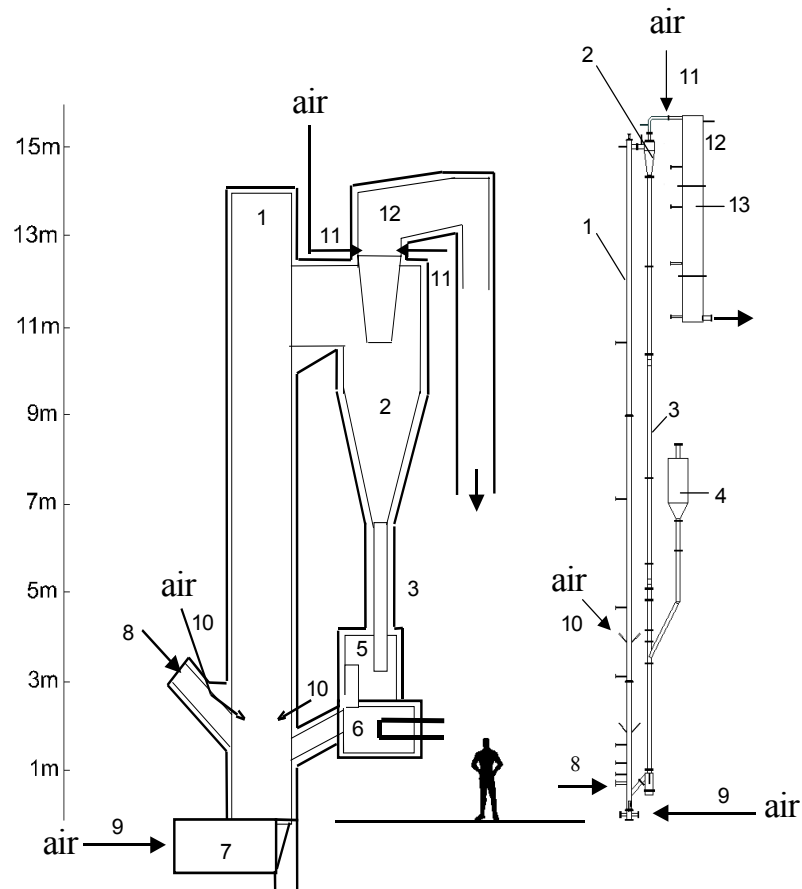
Gas producer
+boiler



CFB PLANTS USED FOR CO-FIRING

CTH

TUHH



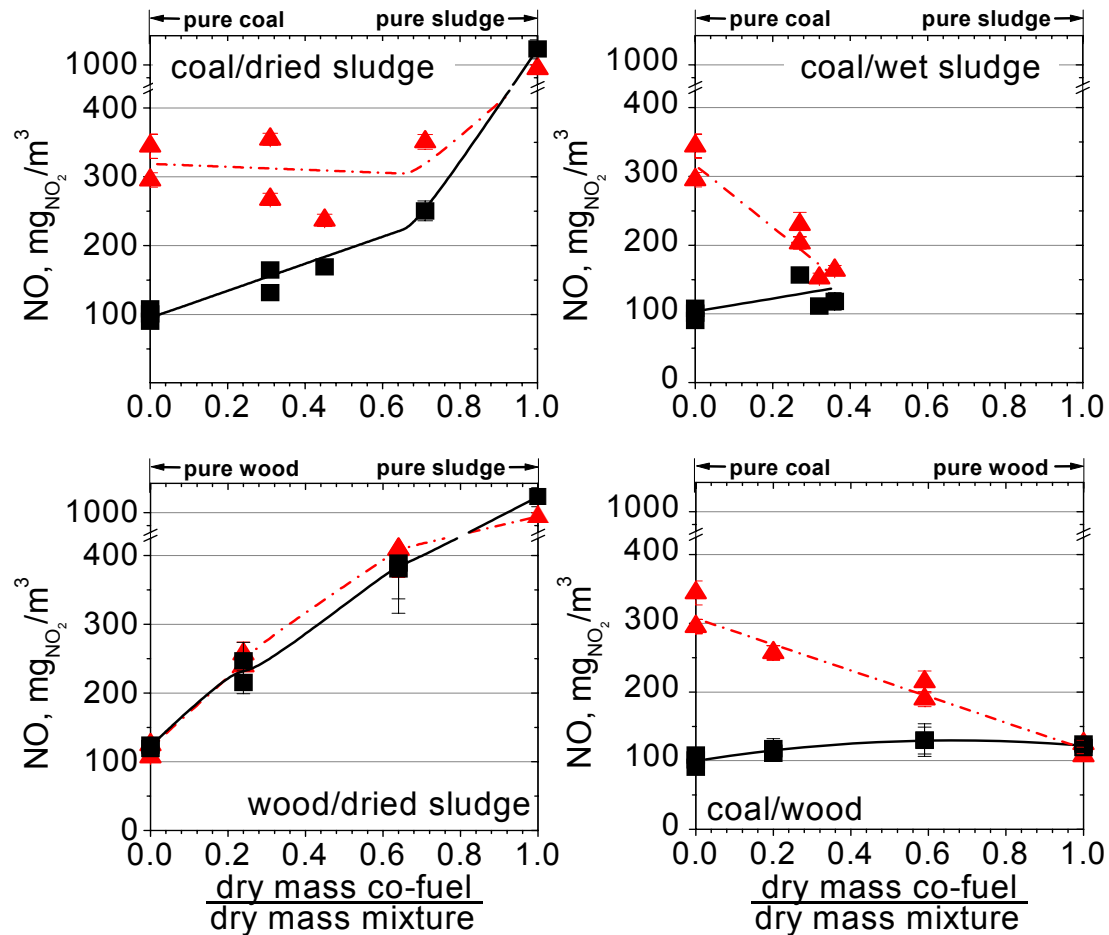
EXAMPLE: EMISSIONS FROM CO-COMBUSTION OF SLUDGE WITH COAL OR WOOD

| Fuel type | Coal | Wood | Sewage sludge |
|---|------|------|------------------|
| <i>Proximate</i> | | | |
| Water (wt-%, raw) | 8.7 | 9.1 | 15.9 |
| Ash (wt-%, dry) | 15.7 | 0.8 | 42.1 |
| Volatiles (wt-%, daf) | 35.3 | 81.2 | 91.1 |
| <i>Ultimate (wt-%, daf)</i> | | | |
| C | 82.5 | 50.5 | 53.2 |
| H | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7.1 |
| O | 9.9 | 43.4 | 30.6 |
| S | 0.9 | 0.02 | 1.9 |
| N | 1.7 | 0.14 | 7.1 |
| Cl | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| <i>Lower heating value (MJ/kg)</i> | | | |
| H _u , daf | 31.4 | 18.9 | 20.9 |
| H _u , raw | 24.2 | 16.8 | 9.4 |

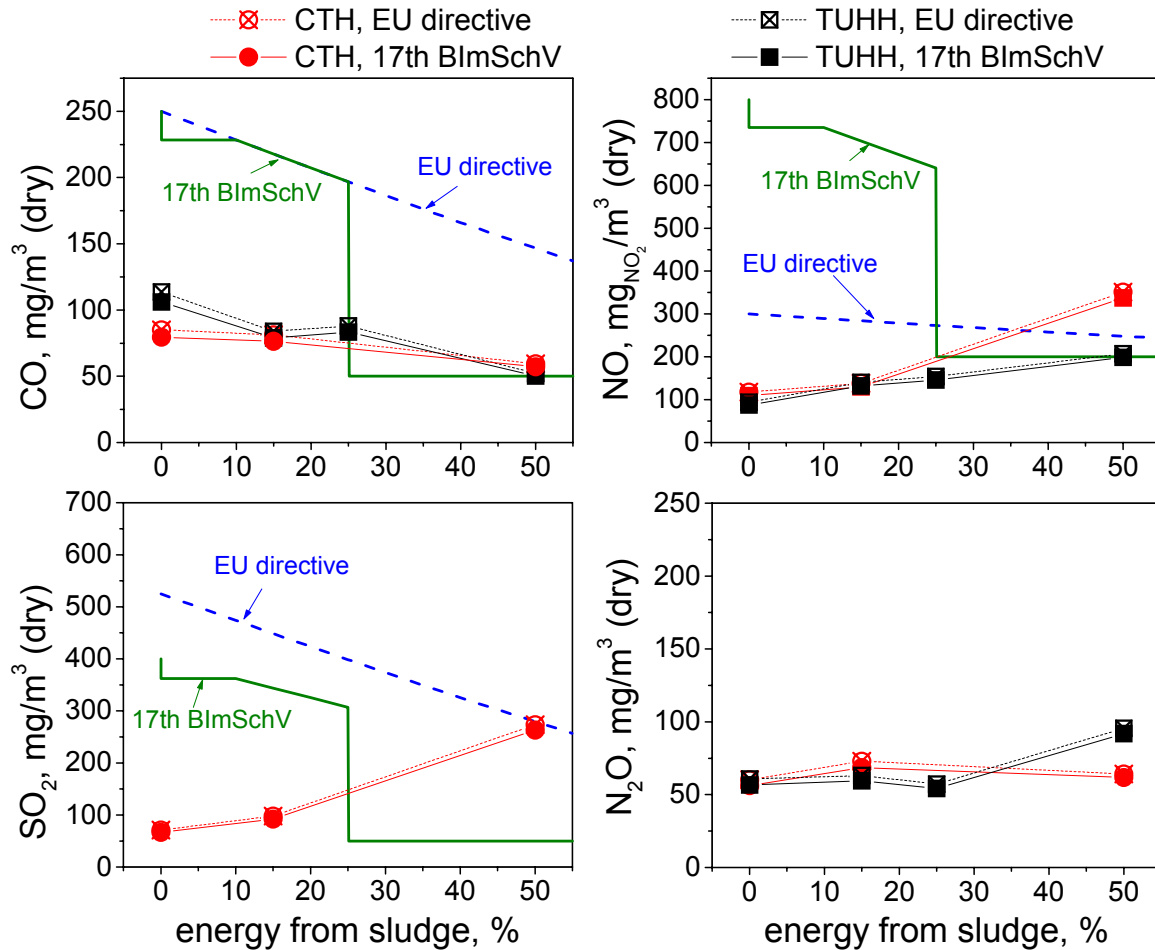
daf = dry and ash free

SOME RESULTS

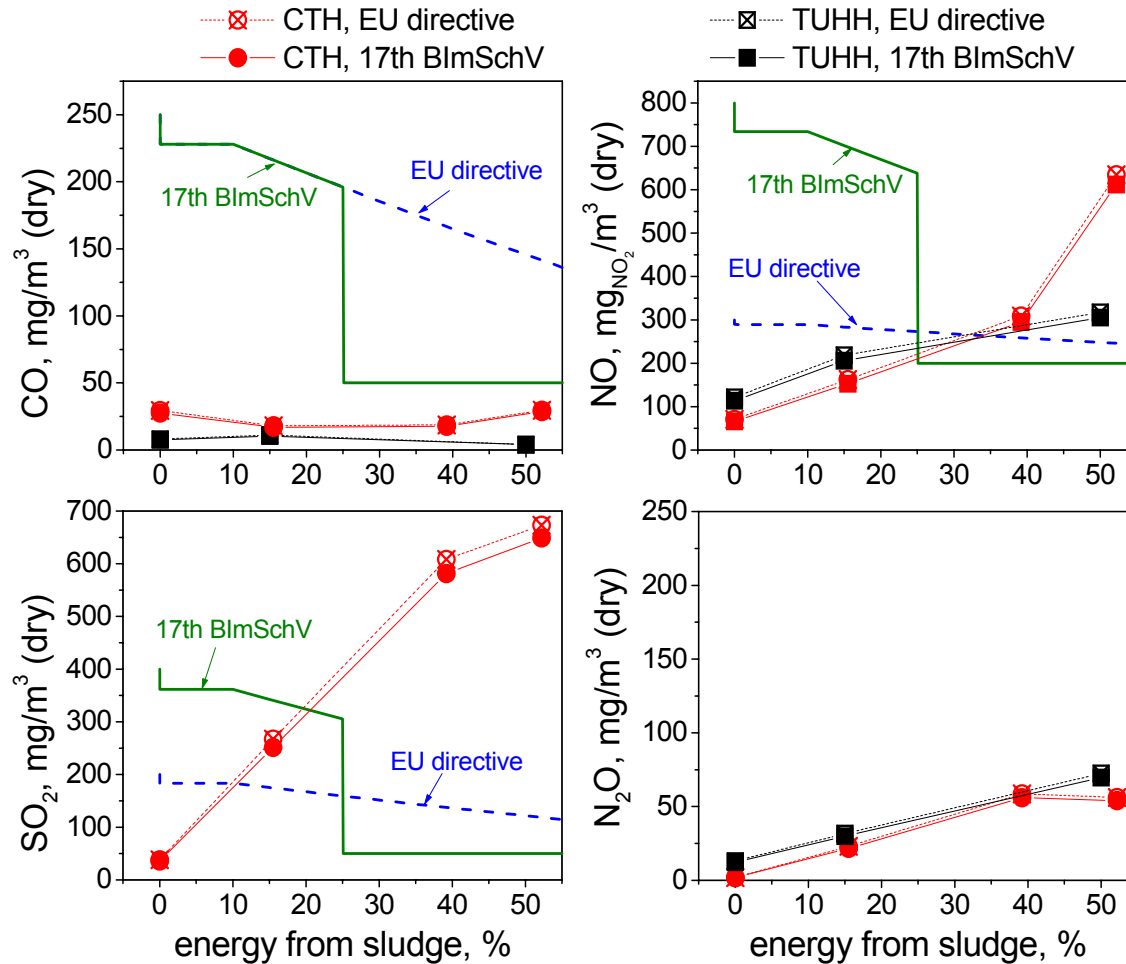
(advanced staging—black, no-staging—red)



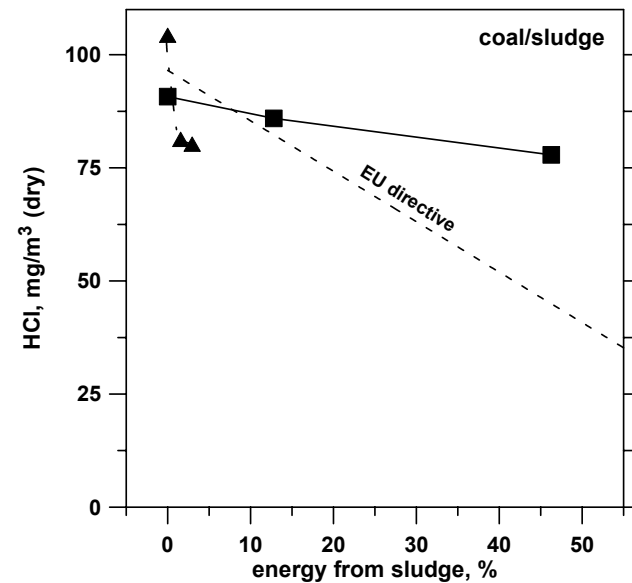
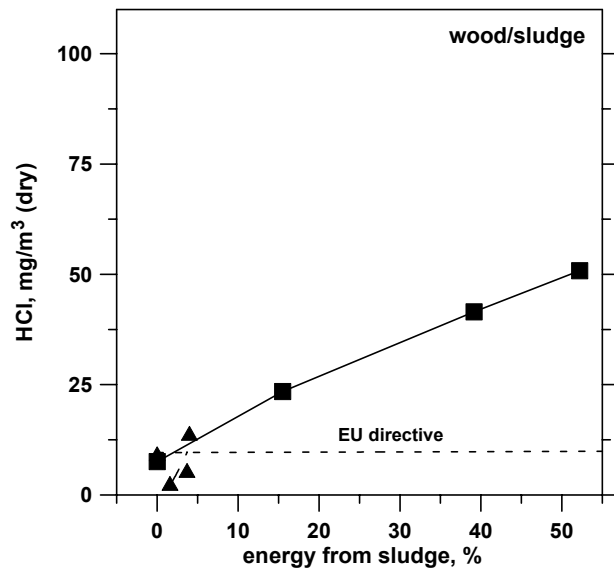
COMPARISON WITH EU AND GERMAN EMISSION STANDARDS (Base fuel coal)



COMPARISON WITH EU AND GERMAN EMISSION STANDARDS (Base fuel wood)



COMPARISON WITH EU EMISSION STANDARDS FOR CHLORINE EMISSIONS



Wet ▲ and dry ■ sludge with wood and coal as base fuels compared with the EU directive completed with local regulations. Advanced staging.

CONCLUSIONS

- FBC is an excellent method for co-combustion
- Coal is suitable as a base fuel.
- The high N and S contents of sludge have to be considered, but with FBC stringent emission limits can be satisfied.
- Wood is also a good base fuel, but in the case of sludge containing sulfur the EU emission limits are fulfilled only for small ratios of sludge.
- EU's emission limit for chlorine requires flue gas cleaning for additional fuels containing more than 0.01 wt%daf chlorine.