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Numerical analysis of characteristics of biogas and syngas combustion

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RenewValue Project

► European project: ERANETMED2-72-169

RQ2: Energy and Environment

Collaborative Innovation Project - Mobility

► Subject: Local sustainable renewable energy supply for vulnerable communities in arid and semi-arid Mediterranean zones (MENA)

► Partners: ICARE CNRS (France), Universität Rostock, DBFZ (Germany), Ibn Tofail University (Morocco), INSAT and ENIT (Tunisia), Politecnico di Torino (Italy)

► Duration : 3 years (2018-2021)

ICARE tasks and objective of the study

► Development of modular adapted energy concept

⇒ Gasifier - multi-fuel burner - boiler

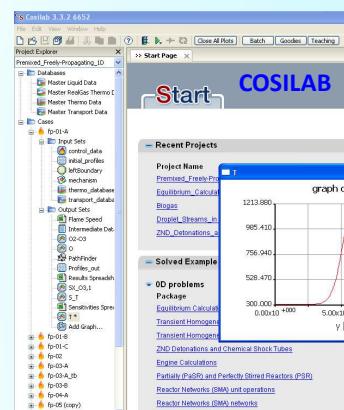
► Characterization of syngas and biogas flames

Experimentally: stability, pollutant emissions, temperature

Numerically: Calculations of laminar burning velocity, flame temperature, pollutants (NOx, CO)...

► This poster: some results of calculations

Combustion characteristics _ calculations



- ✓ Laminar flame velocities (S_L)
- ✓ Flame temperatures (T_f)
- ✓ Chemical species distributions
- ✓ Pollutant emissions (NO, CO...)
- ✓ Pathways of chemical reactions

Reference case
 $\text{CH}_4\text{-air}$

Biogas flame

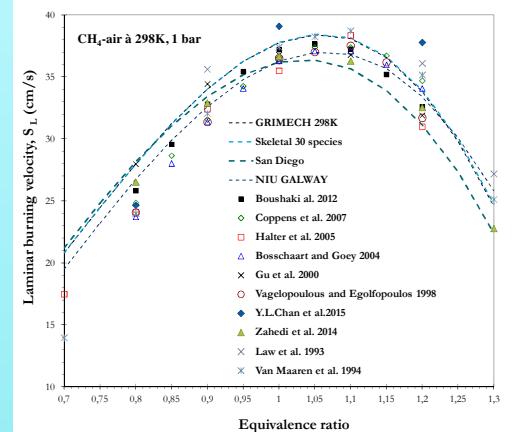
Syngas flame

⇒ For different parameters : T , P , X_i , ϕ
⇒ With different mechanisms of reactions

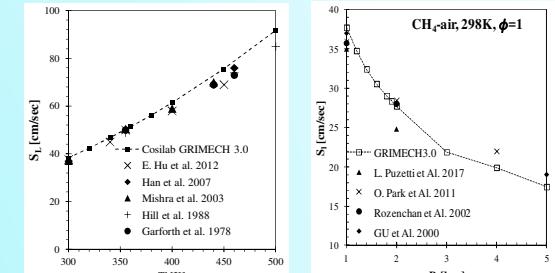
COSILAB: Combustion Simulation Laboratory
Numerical simulation tool for laminar combustion problems 0D, 1D and recently 2D. Here, calculations of flame 1D (RUN 1DL)

Case of $\text{CH}_4\text{-air}$ flame

Laminar burning velocity with equivalence ratio: $\text{CH}_4\text{-air}$, at 298 K, 1 bar



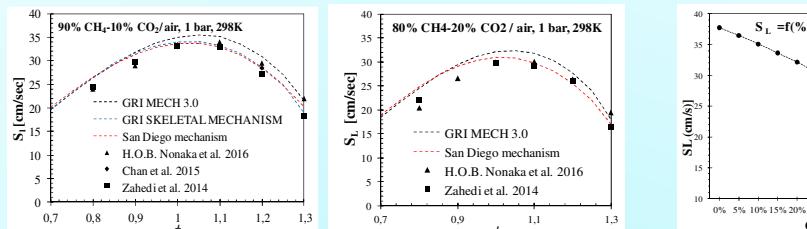
Laminar burning velocity with initial temperature and pressure : $\text{CH}_4\text{-air}$, 1 bar, $\Phi=1$



- ✓ Results are validated, with 4 mechanisms of chemical reactions
- ✓ $S_L \uparrow$ with T_i : ⇒ Heating of gas intake induces a better combustion
- ✓ $S_L \downarrow$ with P_i

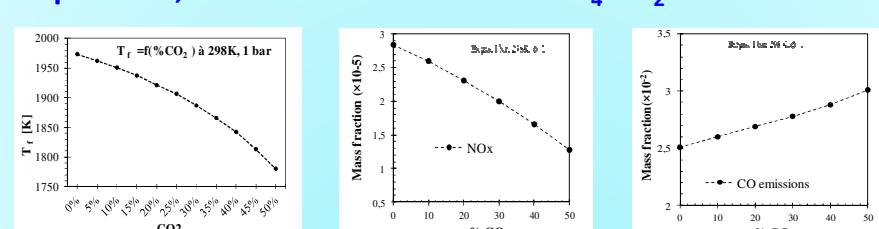
Biogas flame calculations

Flame velocity with equivalence ratio: $\text{CH}_4\text{-CO}_2$ (90/10 and 80/20%)



- ✓ Results validated by experiments from the literature
- ✓ Laminar burning velocity (S_L) decreases with CO_2 addition

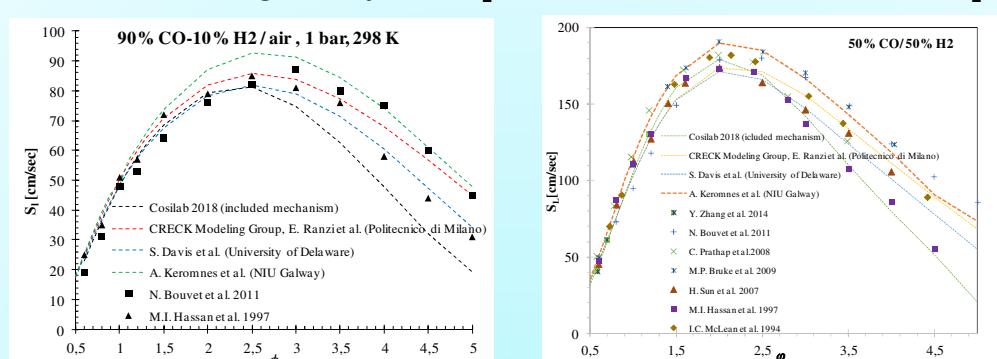
Temperature, NOx and CO emissions of $\text{CH}_4\text{-CO}_2$ -air flames with CO_2



- ✓ Flame temperature decreases with CO_2 addition
- ✓ $\text{NOx} \downarrow$ with CO_2
- ✓ $\text{CO} \uparrow$ with CO_2
- ⇒ It is necessary to find a good balance to meet the standards

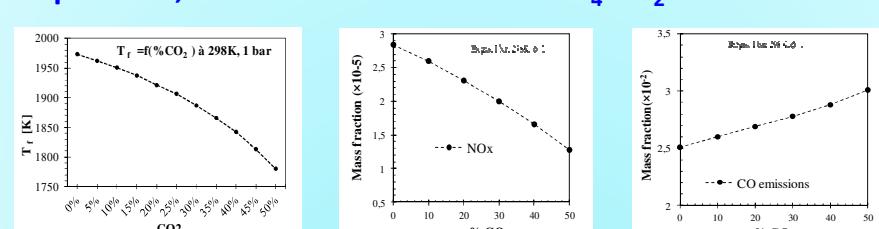
Syngas flame calculations

Laminar burning velocity of $\text{CO-H}_2\text{-air}$ flames: 90/10% and 50/50 % CO-H_2



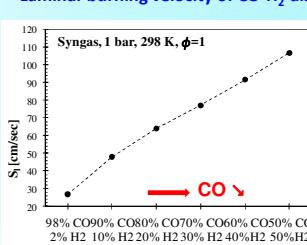
- ✓ Results are compared and validated with experimental results
- ✓ With $+\text{H}_2$: S_L max at $\Phi = 2.5$ ($\text{CH}_4\text{-air}$: at $\Phi = 1.05$)
- ✓ $+ \text{H}_2 \Rightarrow S_L \uparrow$; S_{Lmax} : 190 at 50% of H_2 , 90 at 50% H_2 against 38 cm.s^{-1} $\text{CH}_4\text{-air}$
- ✓ $+ \text{H}_2$: higher reactivity, higher flammability limits, higher velocity, higher T

Temperature, NOx and CO emissions of $\text{CH}_4\text{-CO}_2$ -air flames with CO_2

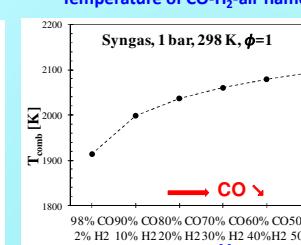


- ✓ Flame temperature decreases with CO_2 addition
- ✓ $\text{NOx} \downarrow$ with CO_2
- ✓ $\text{CO} \uparrow$ with CO_2
- ⇒ It is necessary to find a good balance to meet the standards

Laminar burning velocity of $\text{CO-H}_2\text{-air}$



Temperature of $\text{CO-H}_2\text{-air}$ flame



Laminar burning velocity of $\text{CO-H}_2\text{-CO}_2\text{-air}$

