

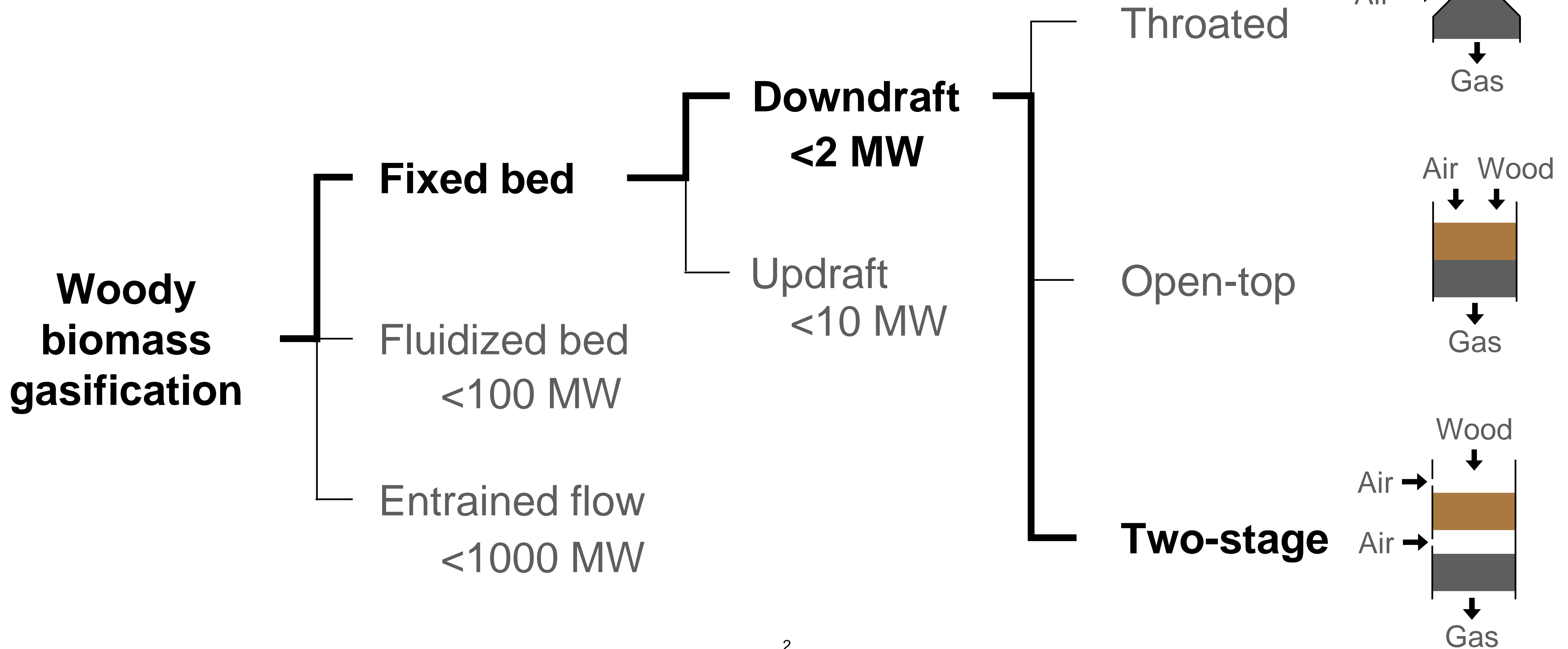
Impact of **steam injection** and **air enrichment** on **two-stage downdraft** wood gasification

Arnaud Rouanet
October 19th, 2022

IEA Bioenergy Task 33 Workshop
Vienna, Austria

Two-stage downdraft gasification

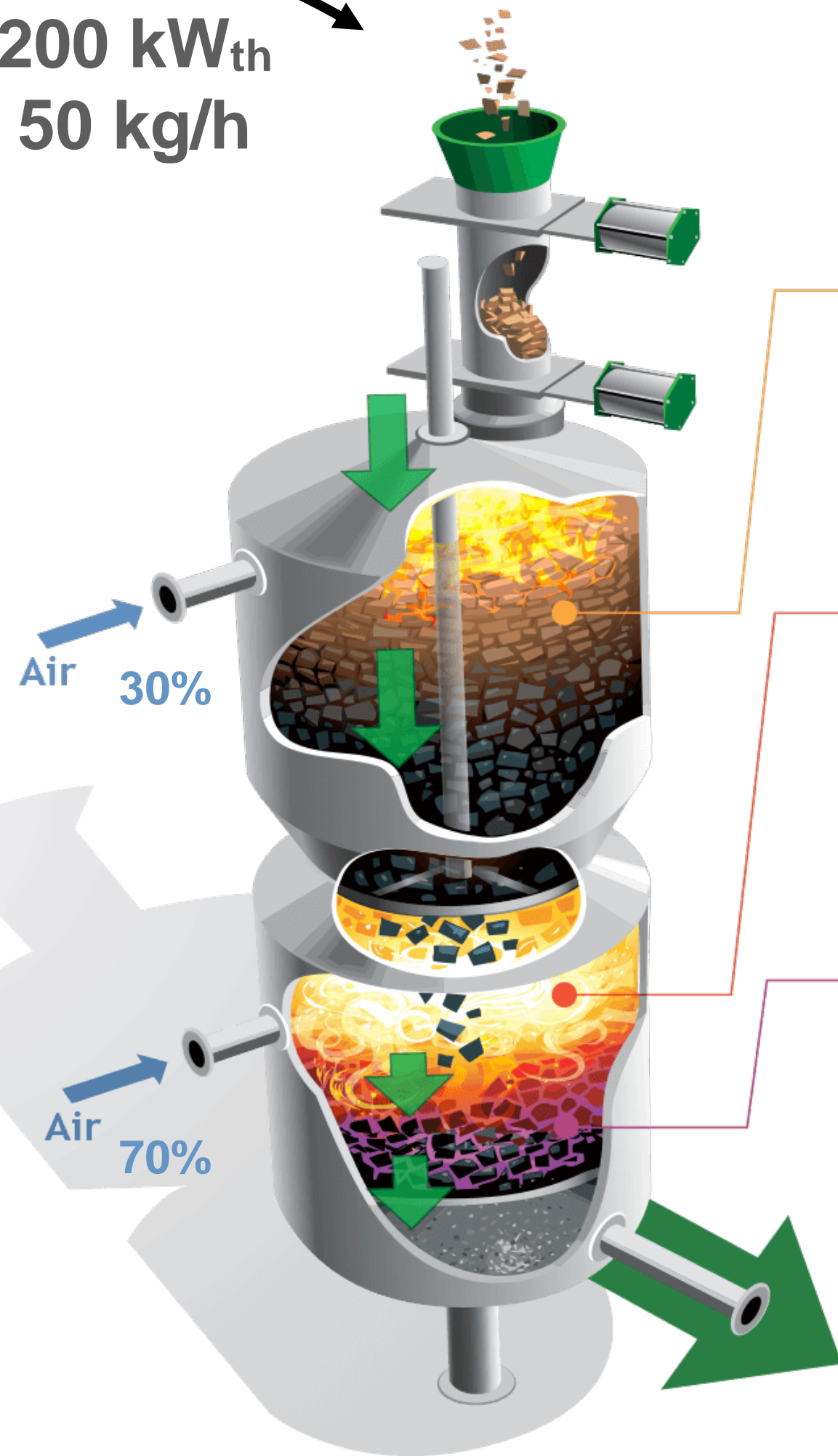
Applied to CHP and small industrial processes



Two-stage downdraft gasifier



200 kW_{th}
50 kg/h



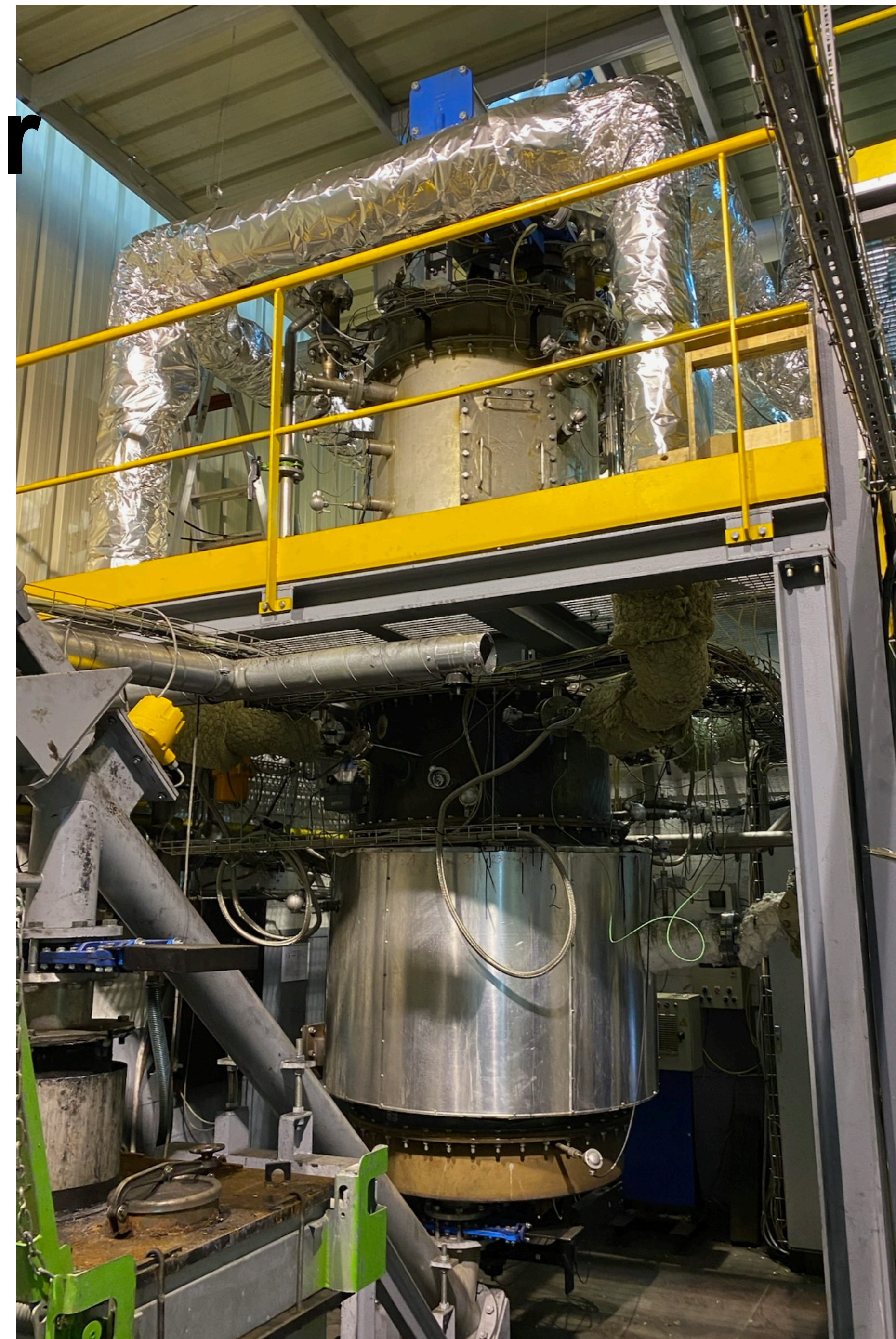
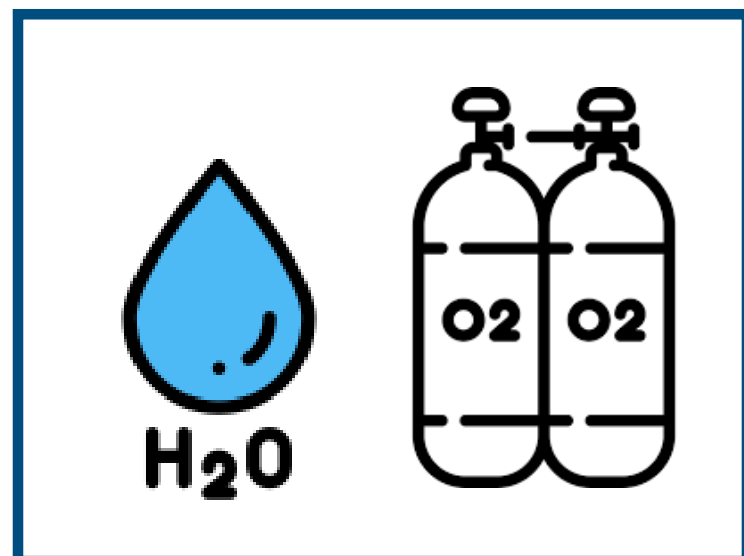
The NOTAR[®]
REACTOR

Physically separated
PYROLYSIS

Independently controlled
COMBUSTION

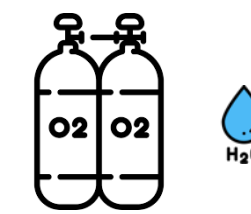
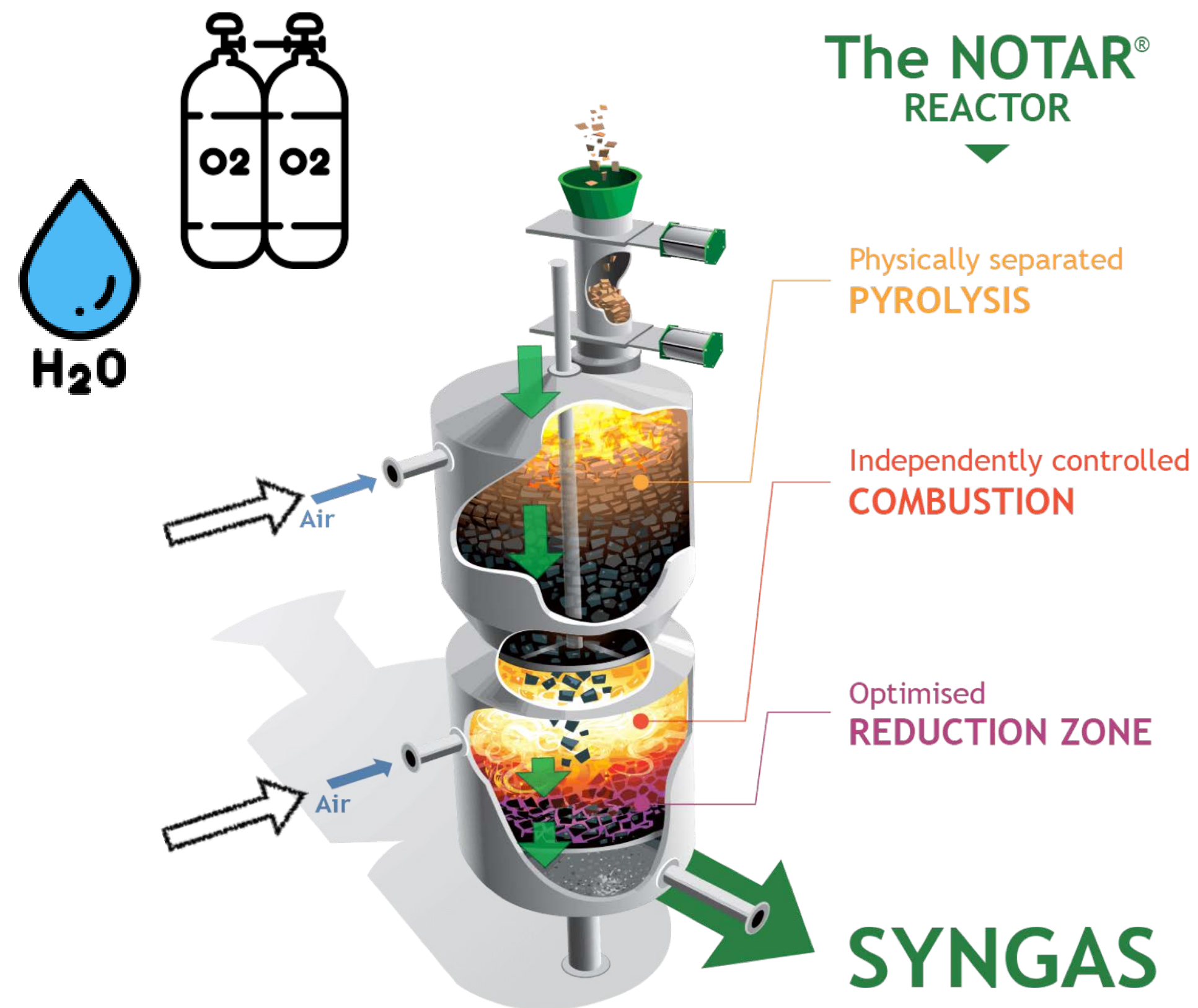
Optimised
REDUCTION ZONE

SYNGAS



Research objectives

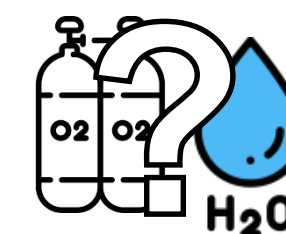
Enhance two-stage downdraft gasification with steam and O₂



Improve syngas quality as a fuel (**LHV**)



Support process **stability** under O₂ enrichment



Enhance **tar** reforming

Agenda

- 1. Experimental set-up and conditions**
2. Air-steam gasification
3. Air-O₂ and O₂-steam gasification

Test Gasifier Plant

← Clean syngas to flare/engine

1. Gasifier

3. Cyclone

2. Ash extraction

4. Condenser with water scrubbing for tar removal

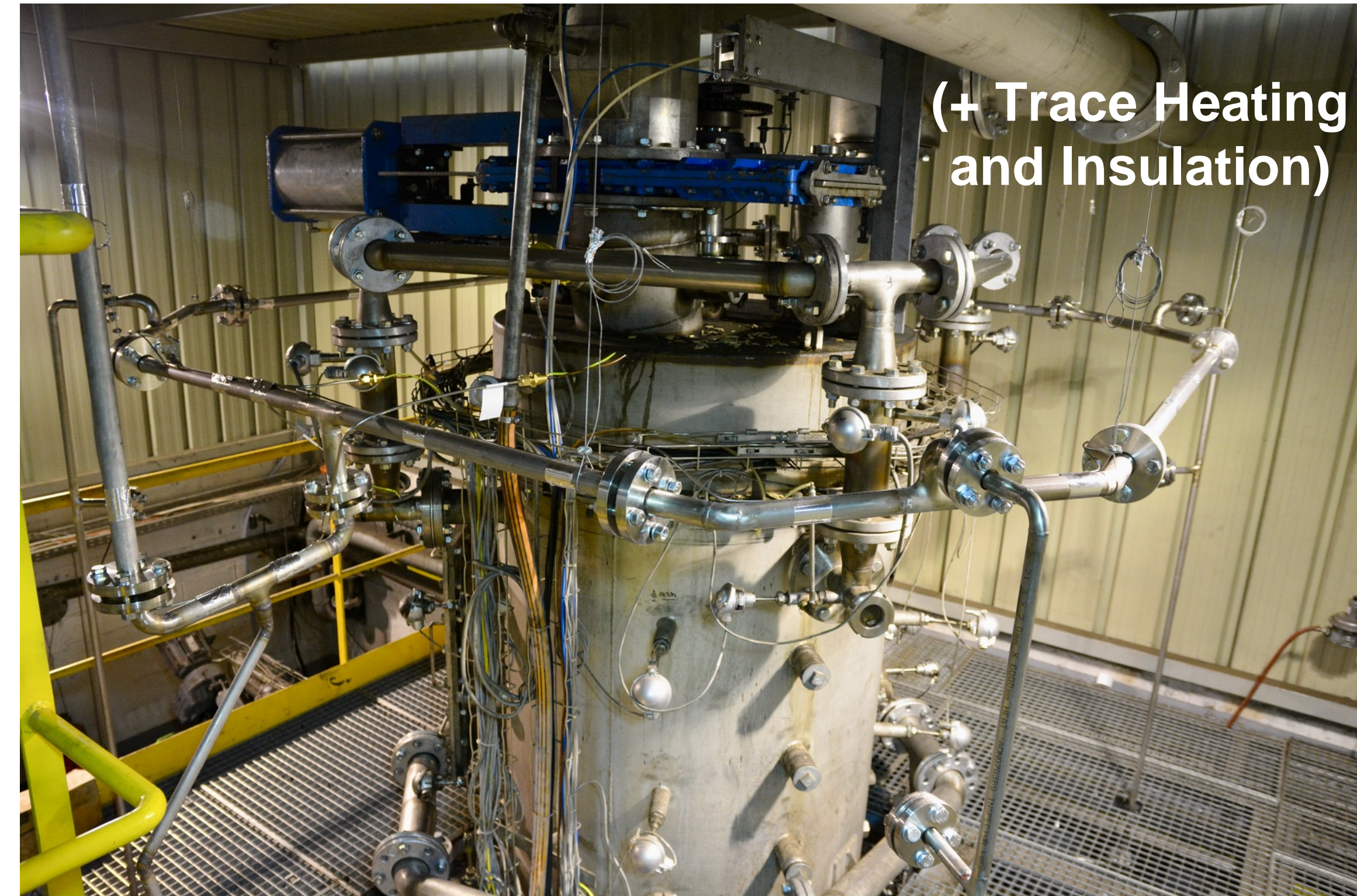
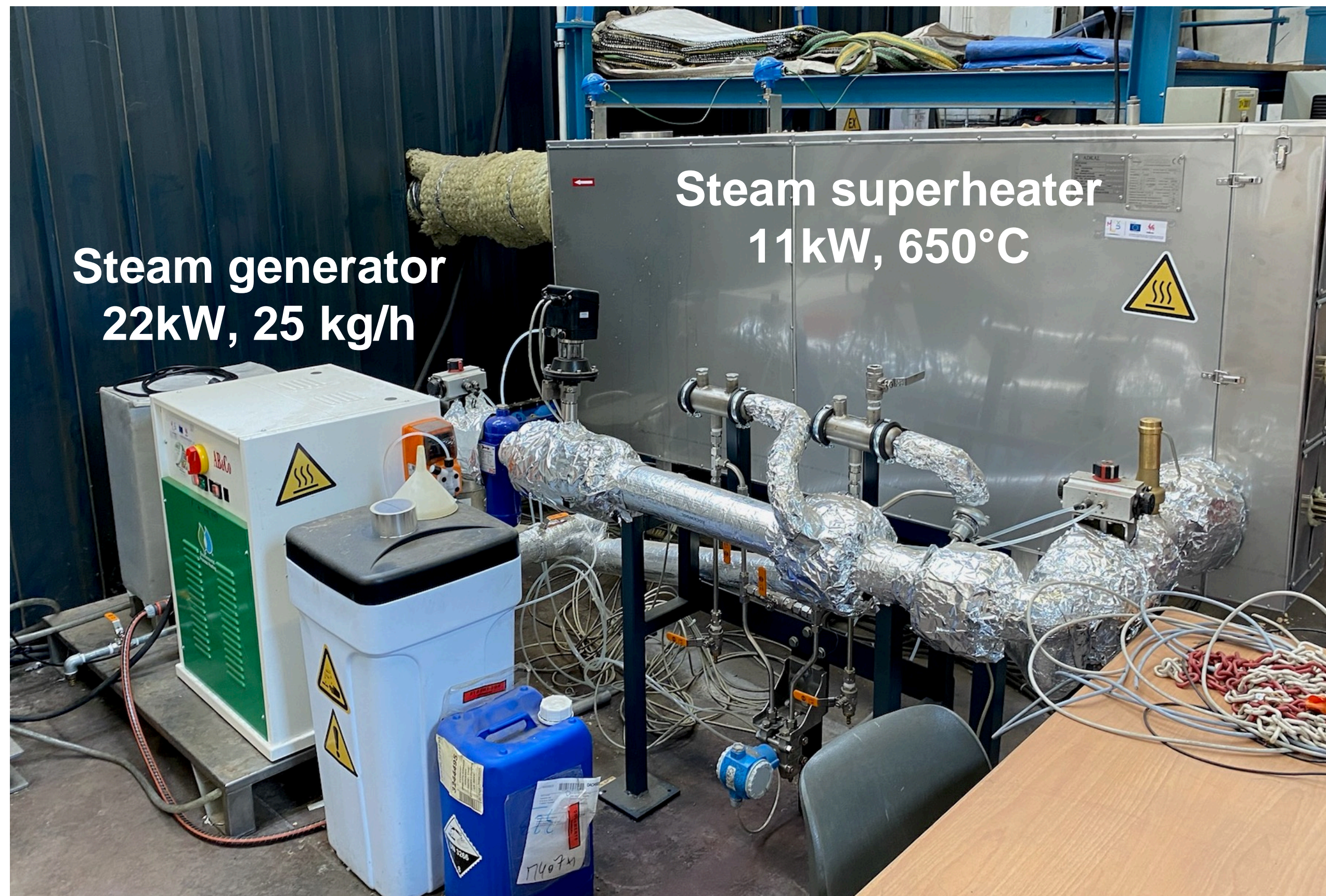
5. Granular filters



Wood chips hopper



Steam injection

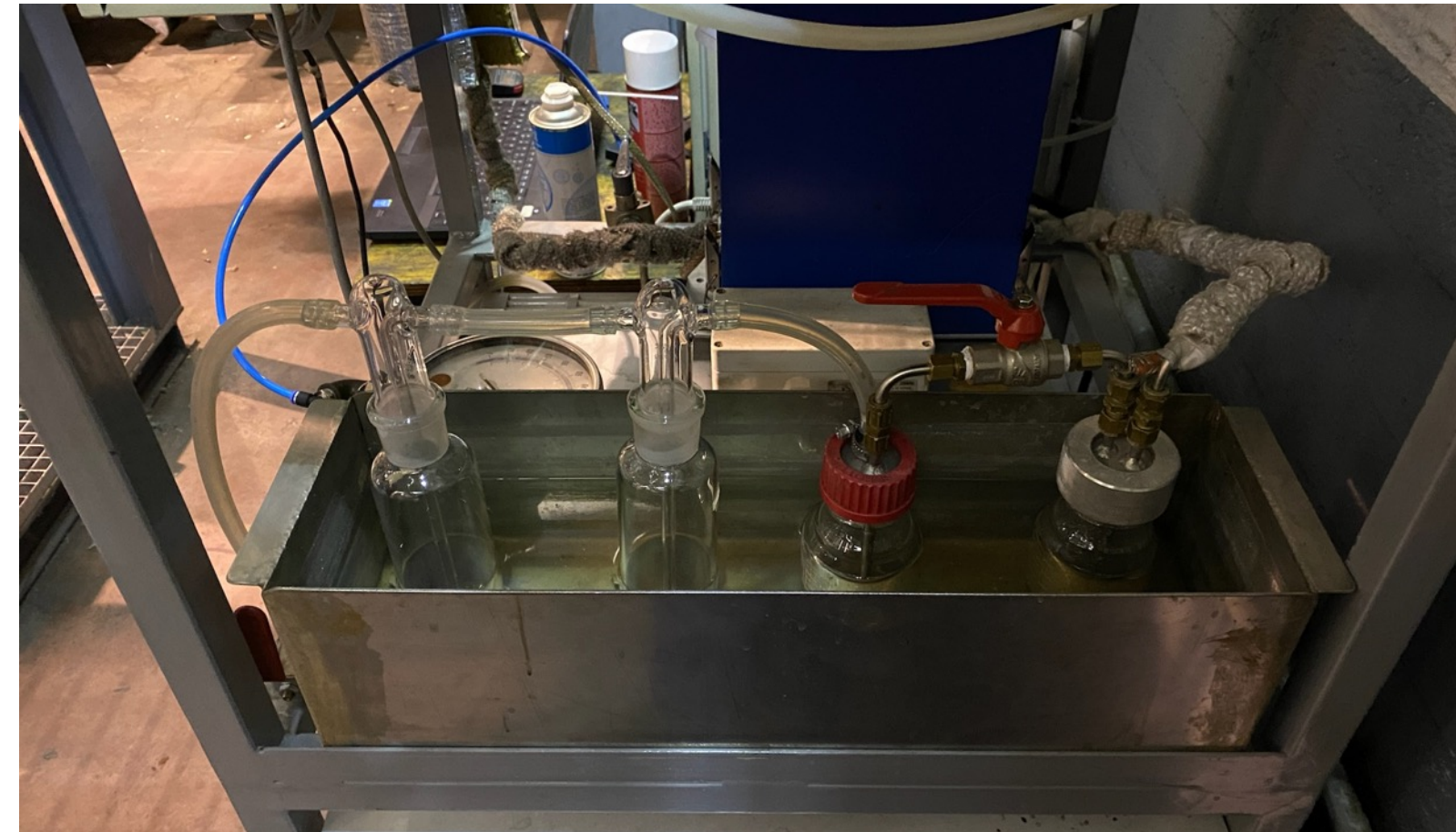


**Injection with the secondary air
in the oxidation zone**

Oxygen generator



Tar protocol



Syngas composition analysis

Direct analyser with NDIR and TCD + on-line GC-MS/FID/TCD

CO
CO₂
CH₄

H₂

C₆H₆

N₂

C₂H₄

CO

C₂H₆

CO₂

CH₃OH

CH₄

CH₃COCH₃

C₃H₆

H₂S

COS

...



Experimental conditions

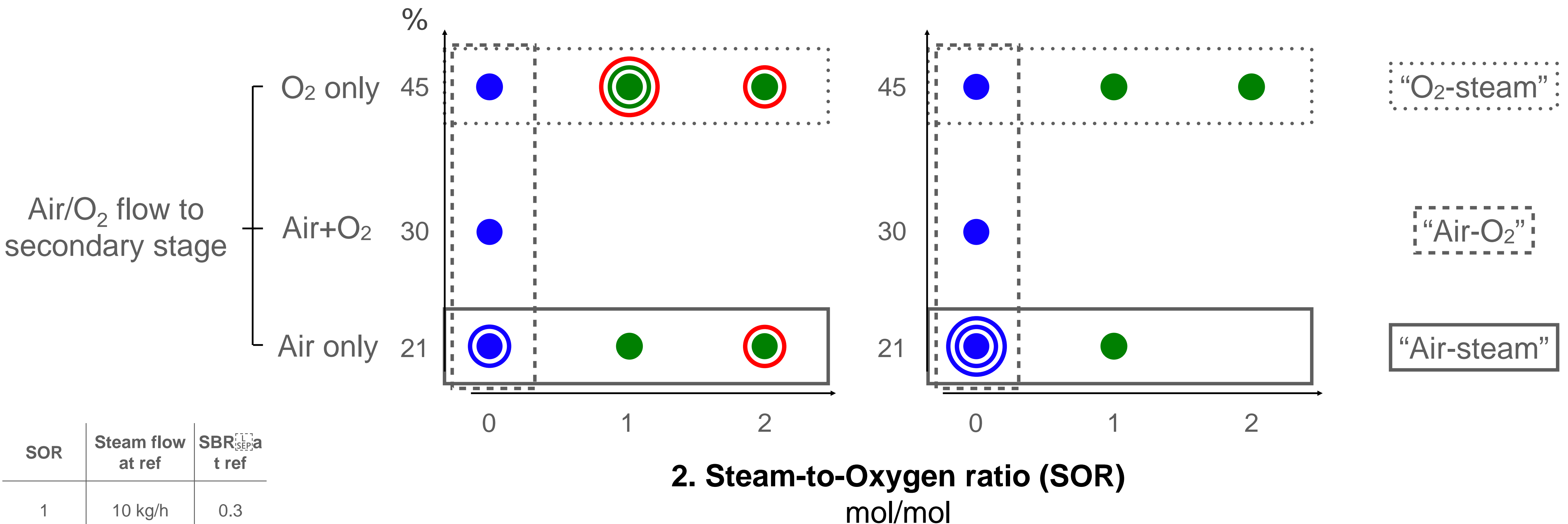
4. Steam temperature

- LT 100-150°C
- HT 250-450°C

1. "Equivalent" air flow

60 Nm³/h 70 Nm³/h

3. Global O₂ enrichment



SOR	Steam flow at ref	SBR _{SEP} at ref
1	10 kg/h	0.3
2	20 kg/h	0.6

Agenda

1. Experimental set-up and conditions
- 2. Air-steam gasification**
3. Air-O₂ and O₂-steam gasification

Syngas composition

Steam shifts composition from CO to H₂

Eq. air flow

○ 60 Nm³/h

□ 70 Nm³/h

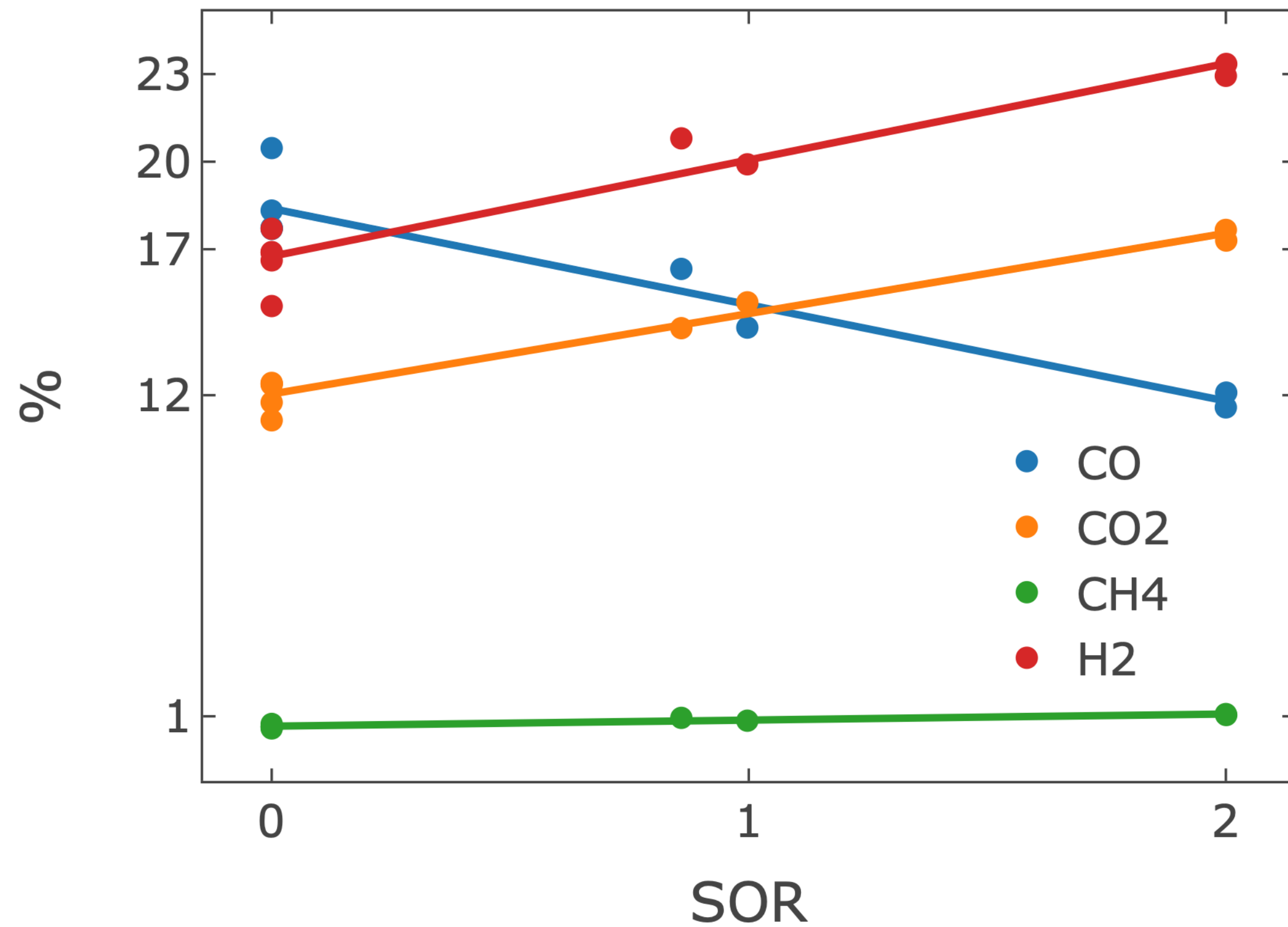
Steam T°

● No steam

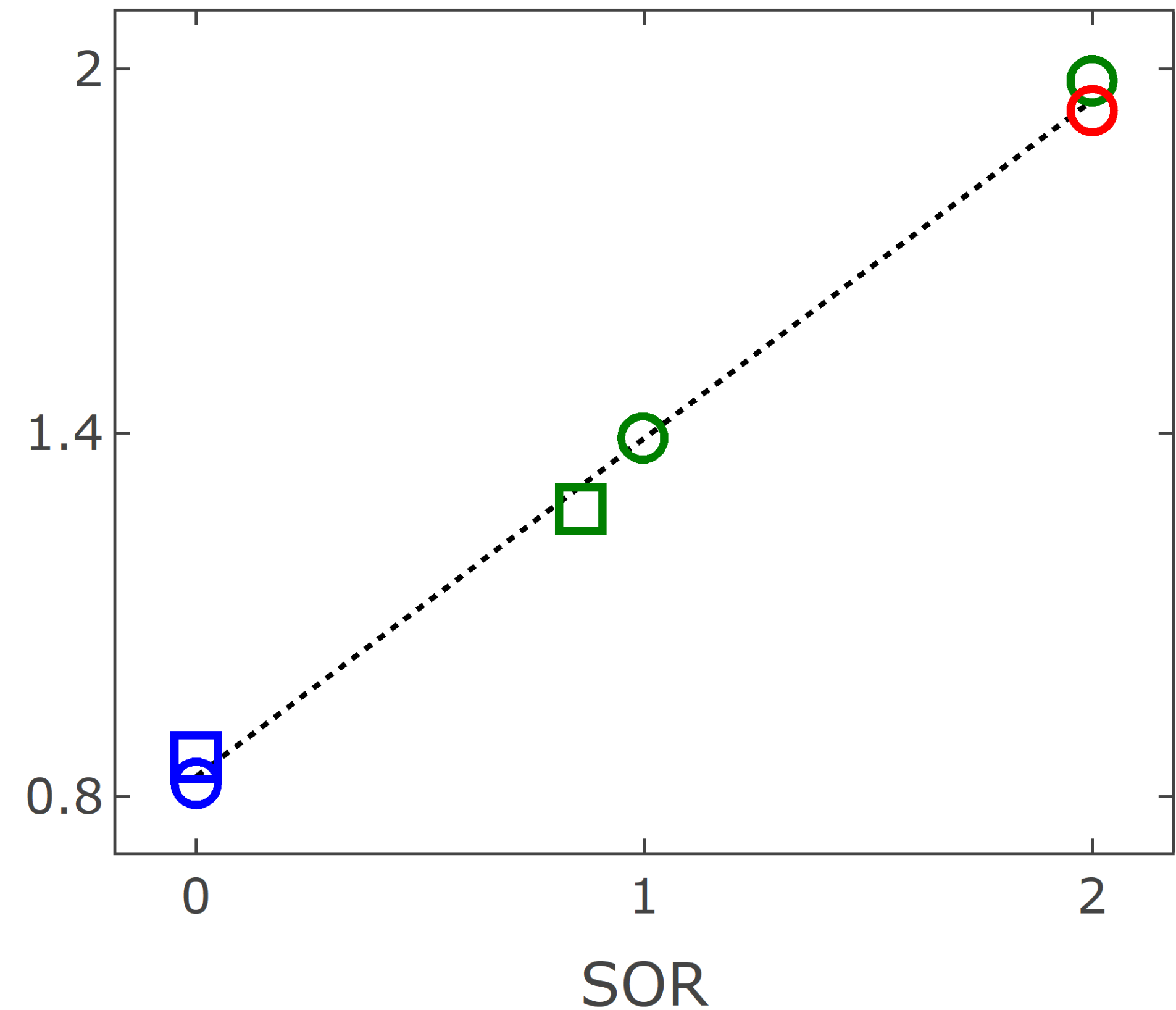
● LT steam

● HT steam

Syngas composition - Air+Steam



Syngas H₂/CO ratio



Syngas LHV

Impact of steam is limited, compared to increased air flow

Eq. air flow

○ 60 Nm³/h

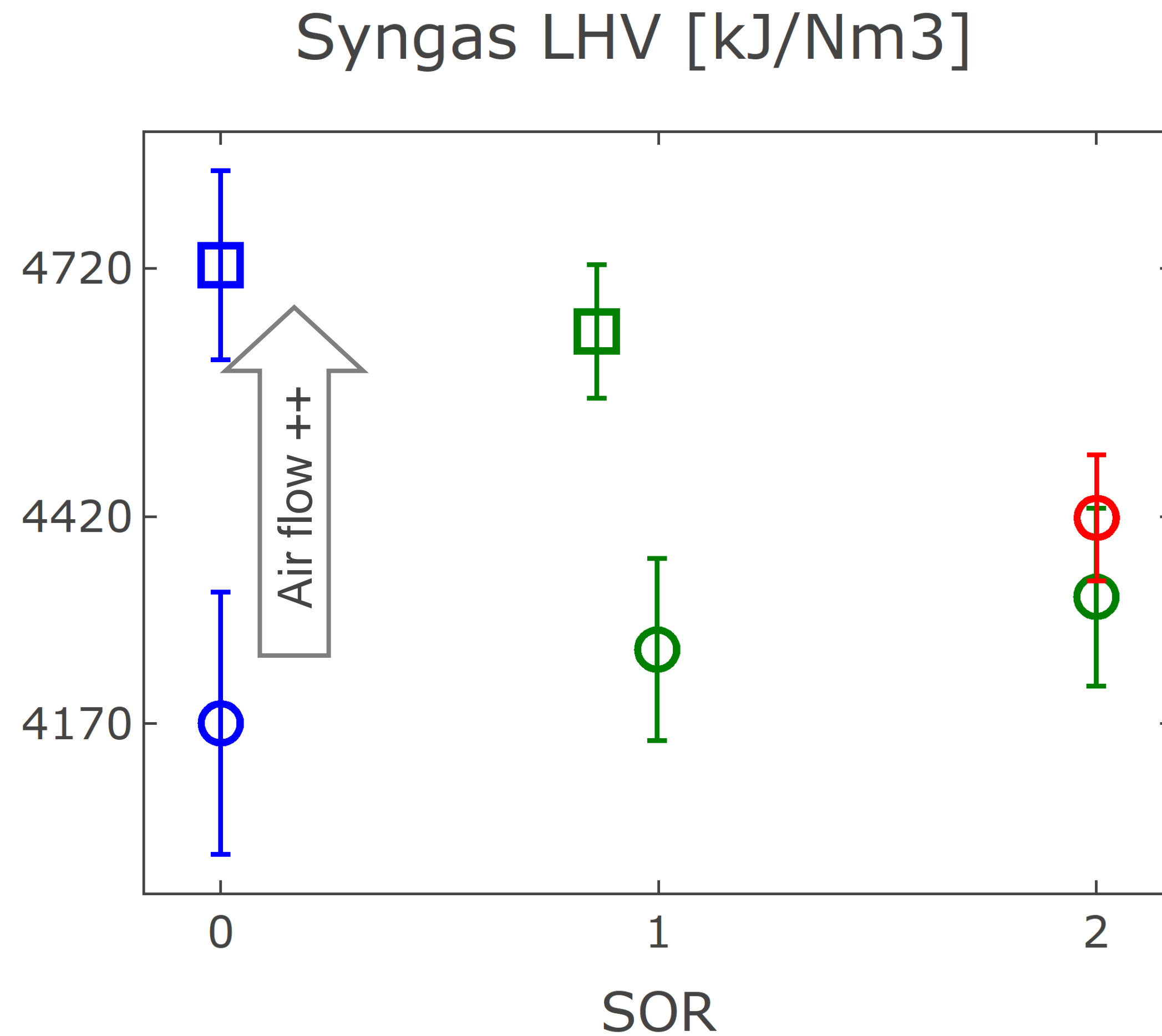
□ 70 Nm³/h

Steam T°

● No steam

● LT steam

● HT steam



Gasification efficiency

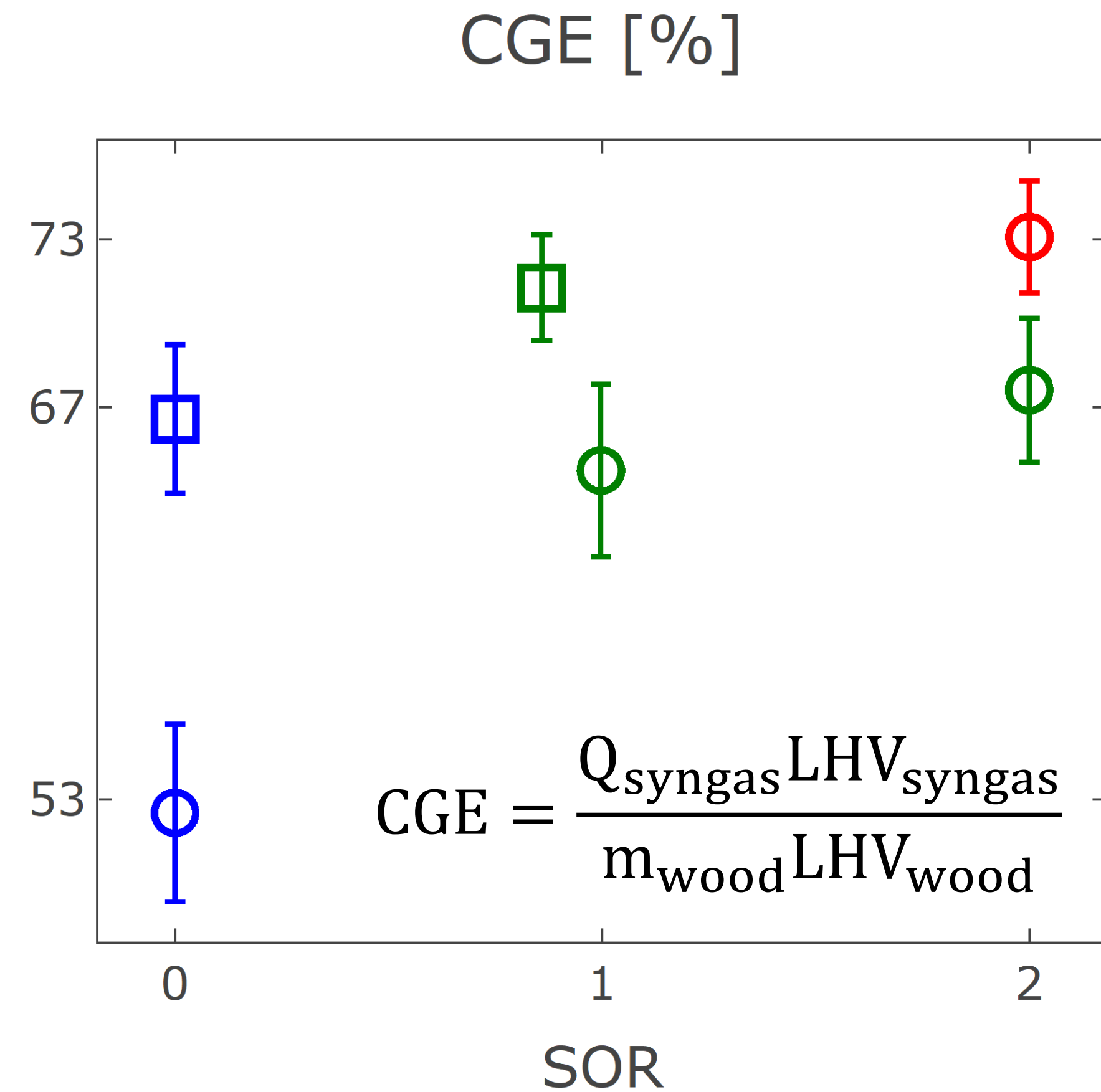
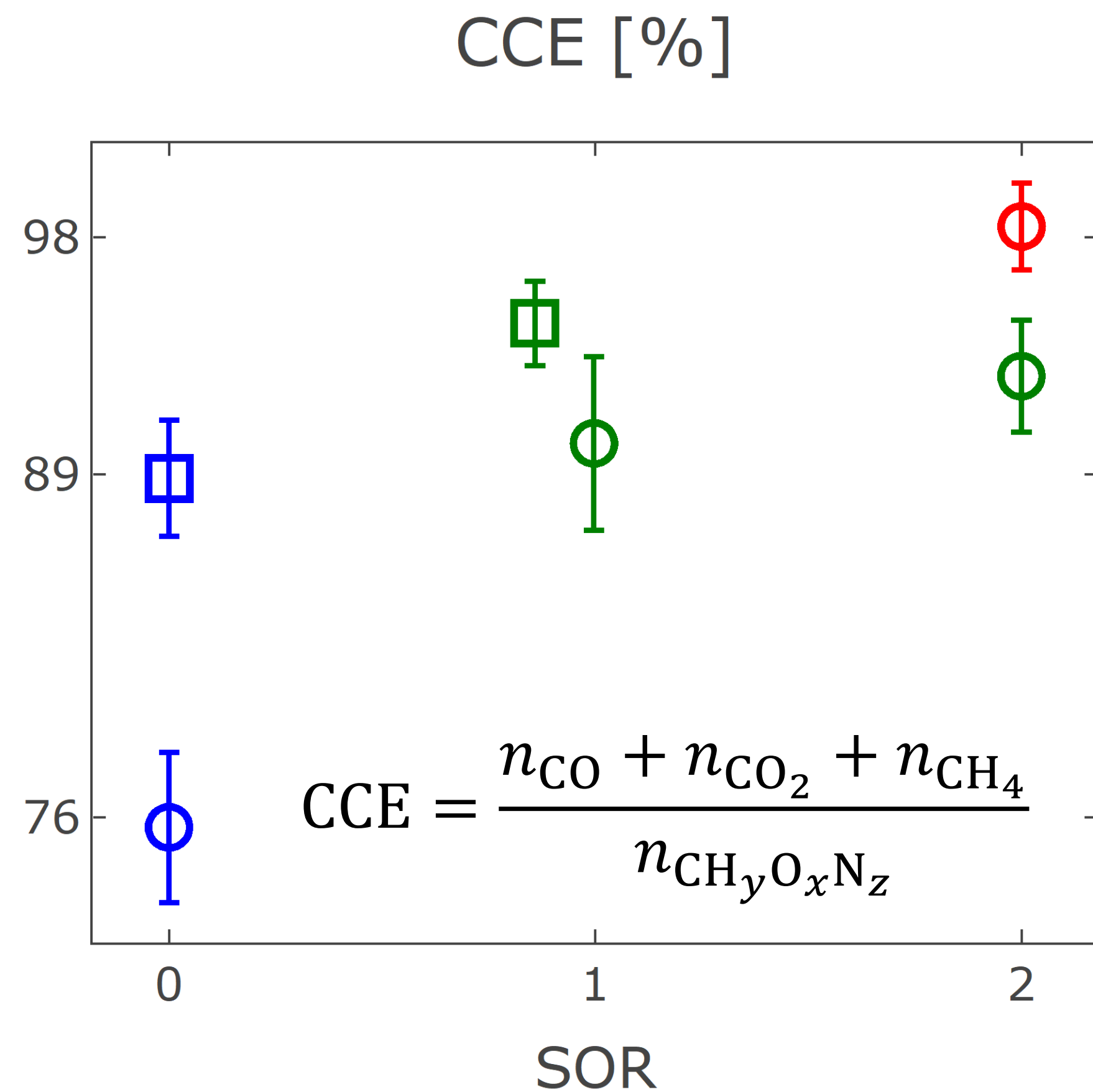
Steam enhances carbon conversion and cold gas efficiency

Eq. air flow

- 60 Nm³/h
- 70 Nm³/h

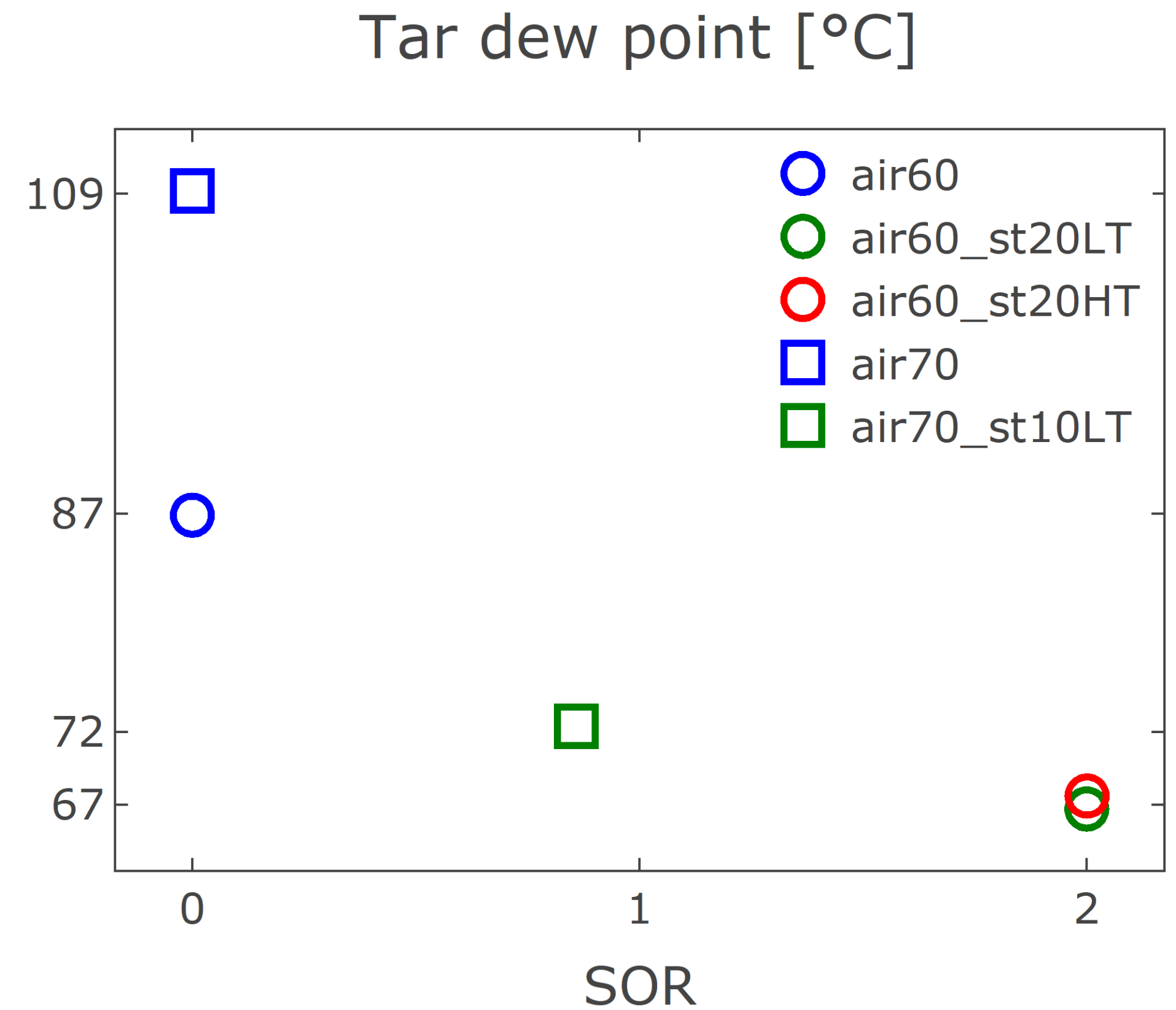
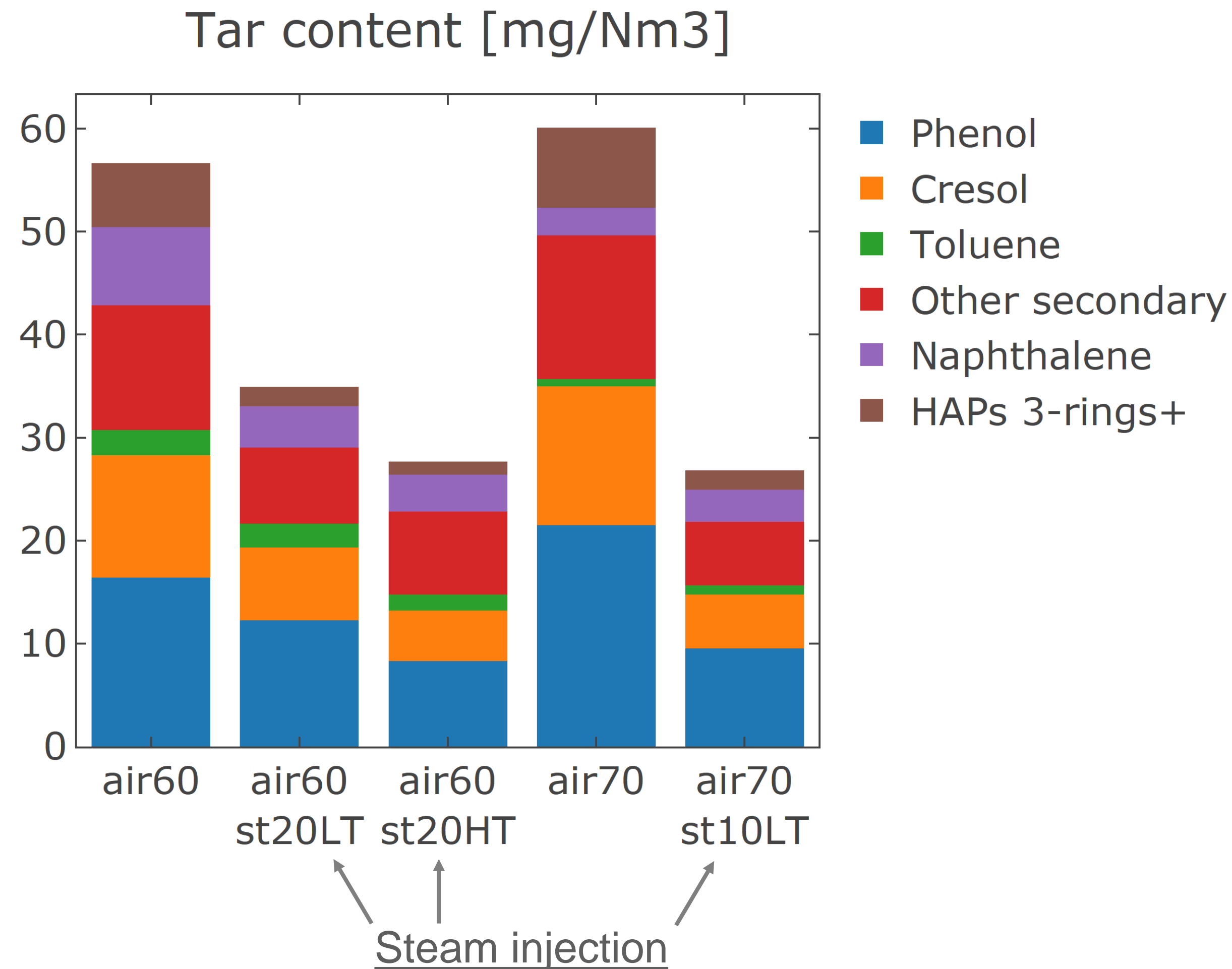
Steam T°

- No steam
- LT steam
- HT steam



Tar composition and dew point

Improved conversion of secondary and tertiary tar into benzene



Agenda

1. Experimental set-up and conditions
2. Air-steam gasification
3. **Air-O₂ and O₂-steam gasification**

Air-O₂: Syngas composition

Removal of N₂ boosts the syngas LHV

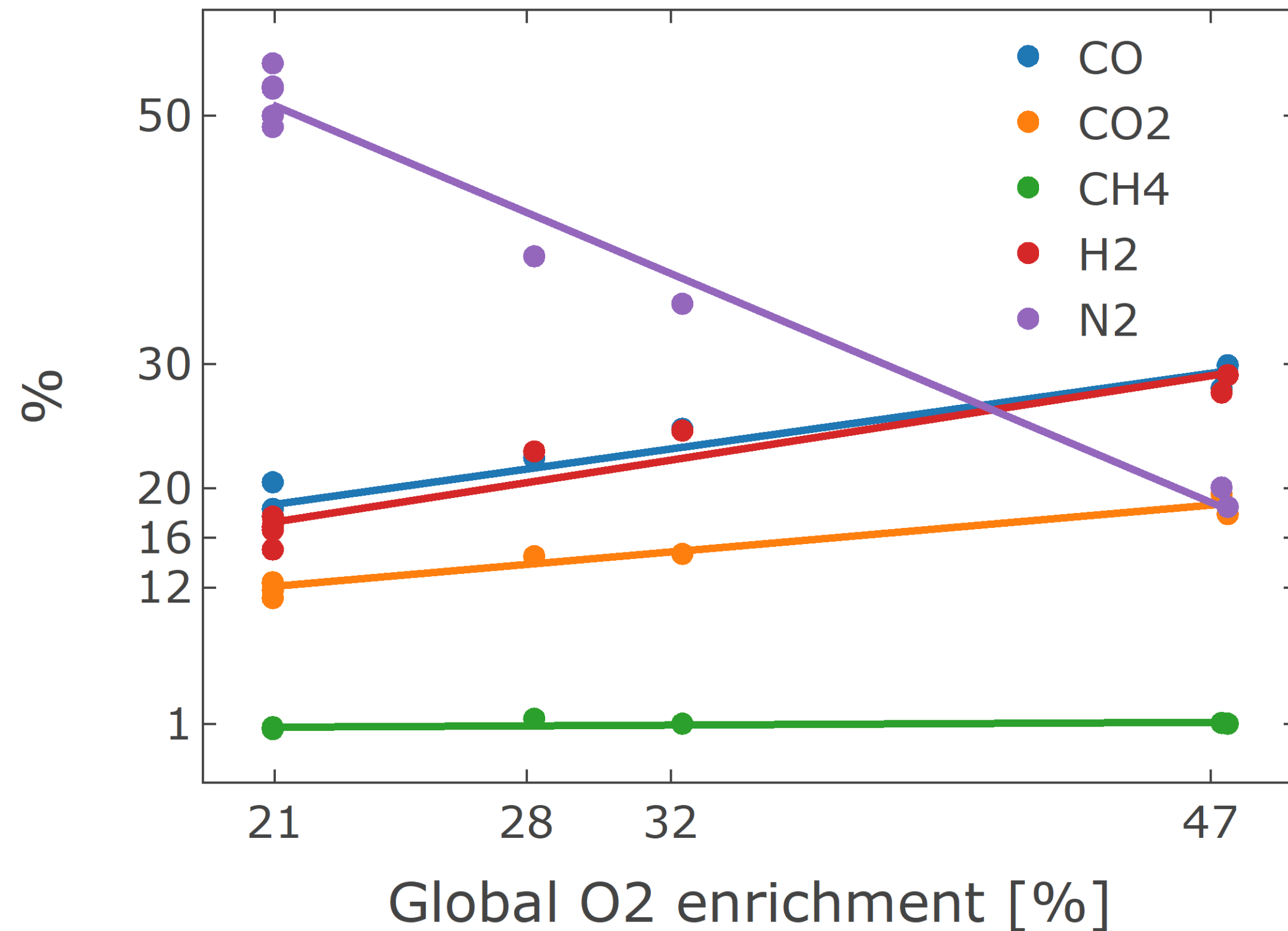
Eq. air flow

- 60 Nm³/h
- ◇ 65 Nm³/h
- 70 Nm³/h

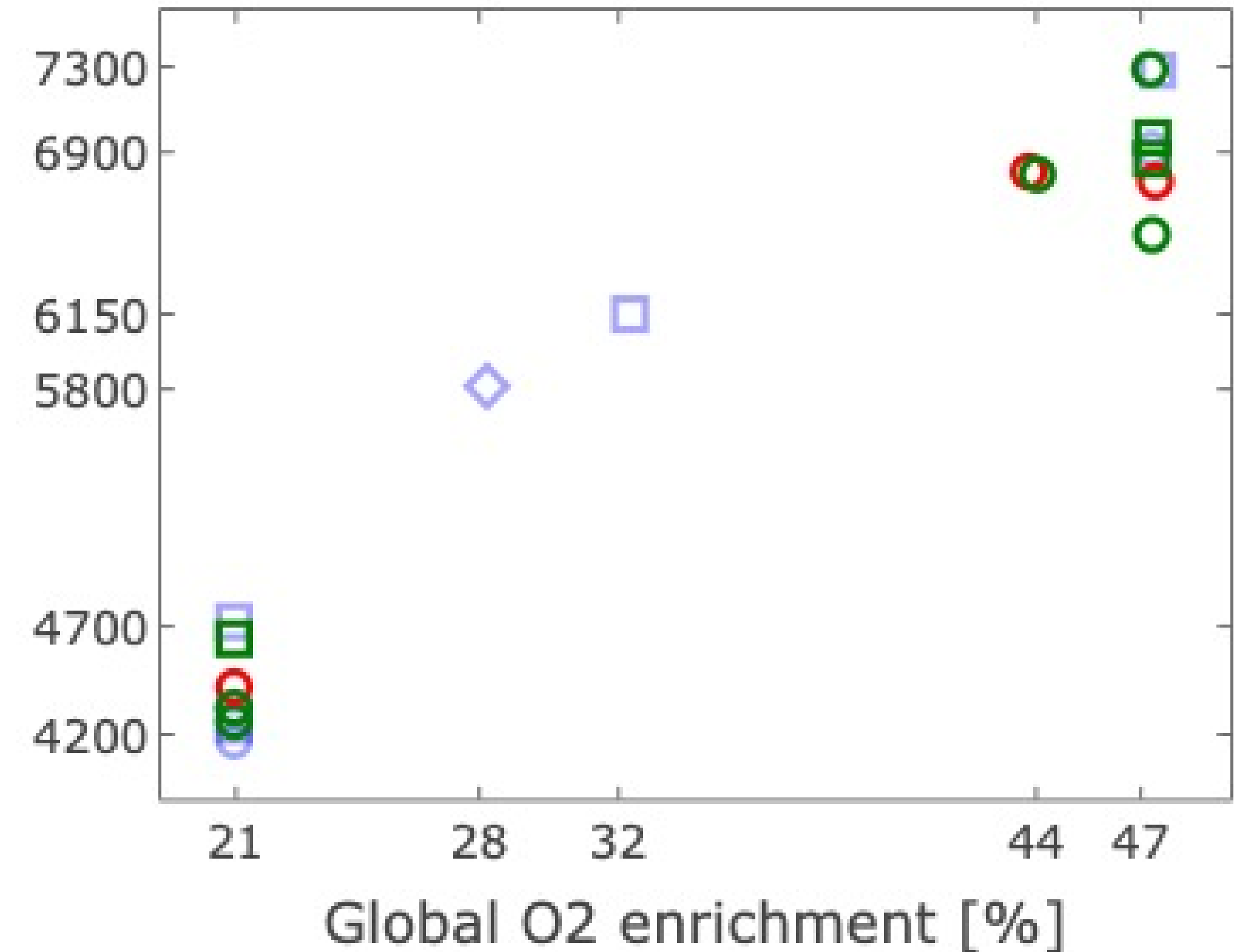
Steam T°

- No steam
- LT steam
- HT steam

Syngas composition - Air+O₂



Syngas LHV [kJ/Nm³]



O₂-steam: Syngas composition

Steam (still) shifts composition from CO to H₂

Eq. air flow

- 60 Nm³/h
- ◇ 65 Nm³/h
- 70 Nm³/h

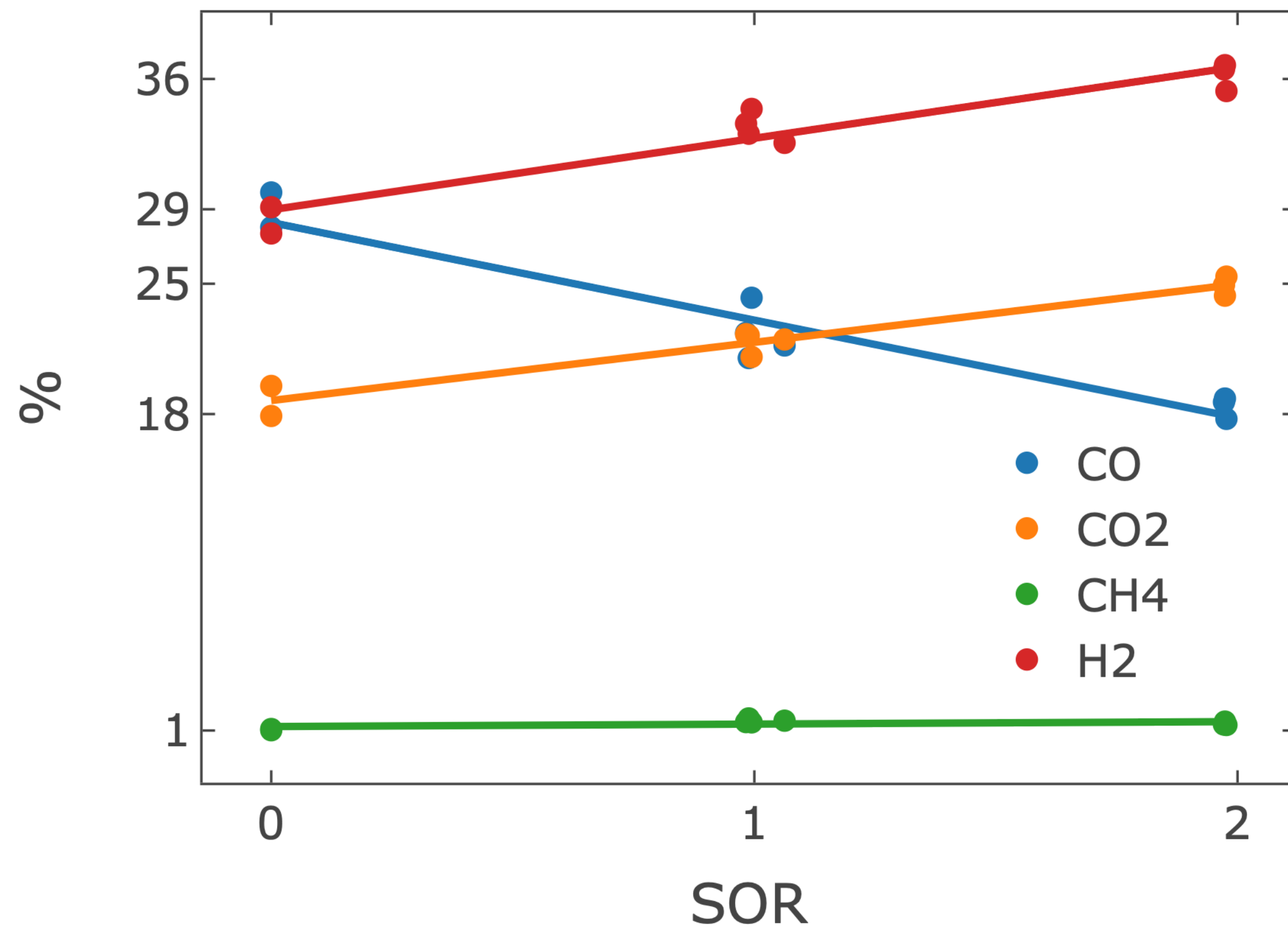
Steam T°

- No steam
- LT steam
- HT steam

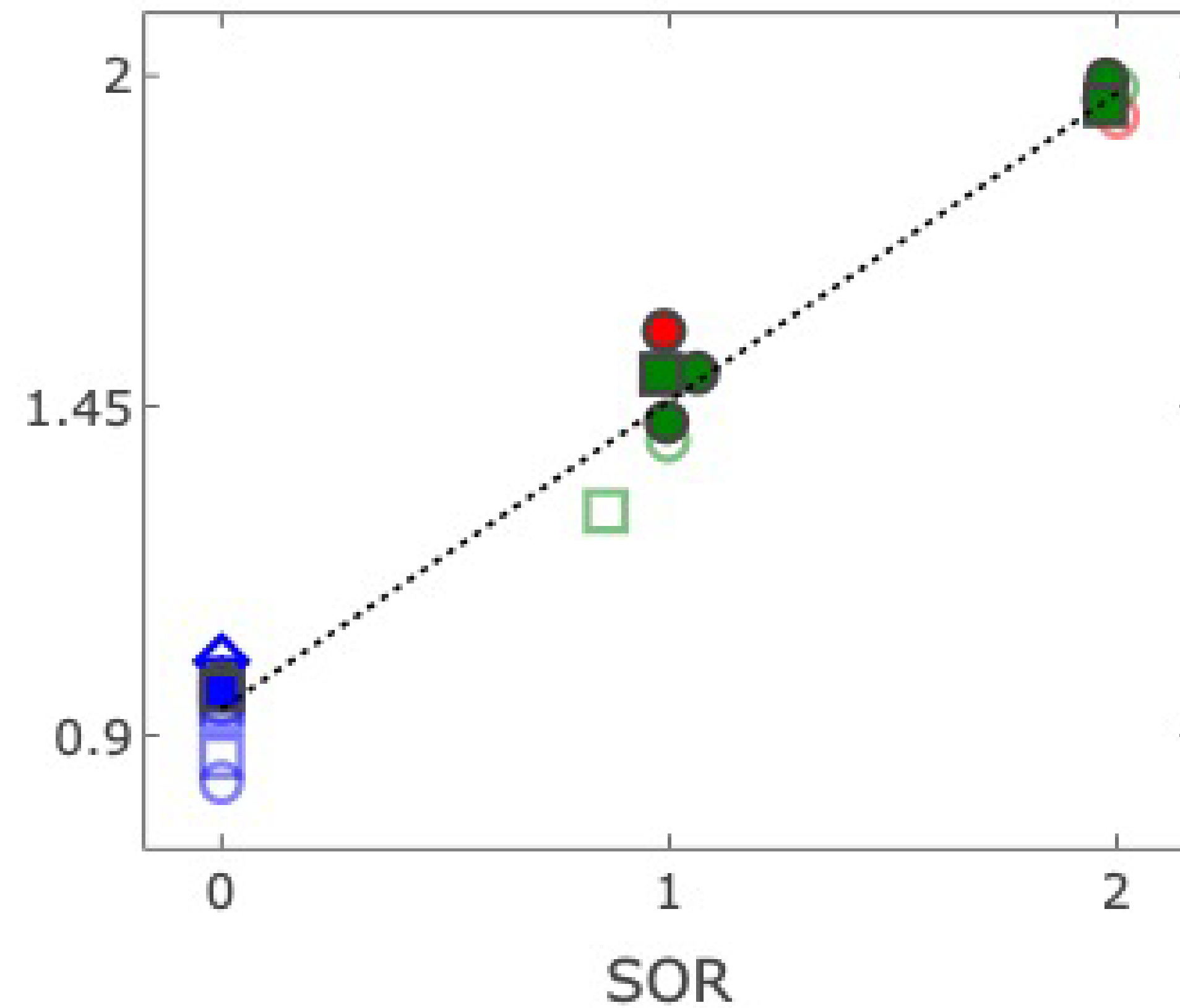
Air/O₂

- Air
- ⊙ Air+O₂
- O₂

Syngas composition - O₂+steam

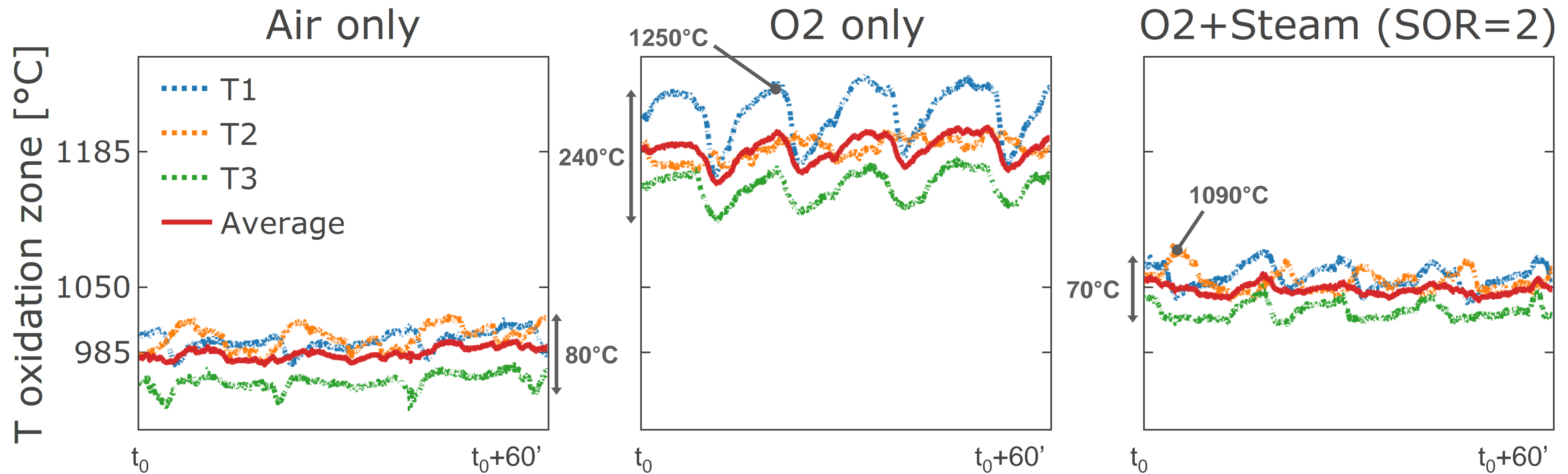


Syngas H₂/CO ratio



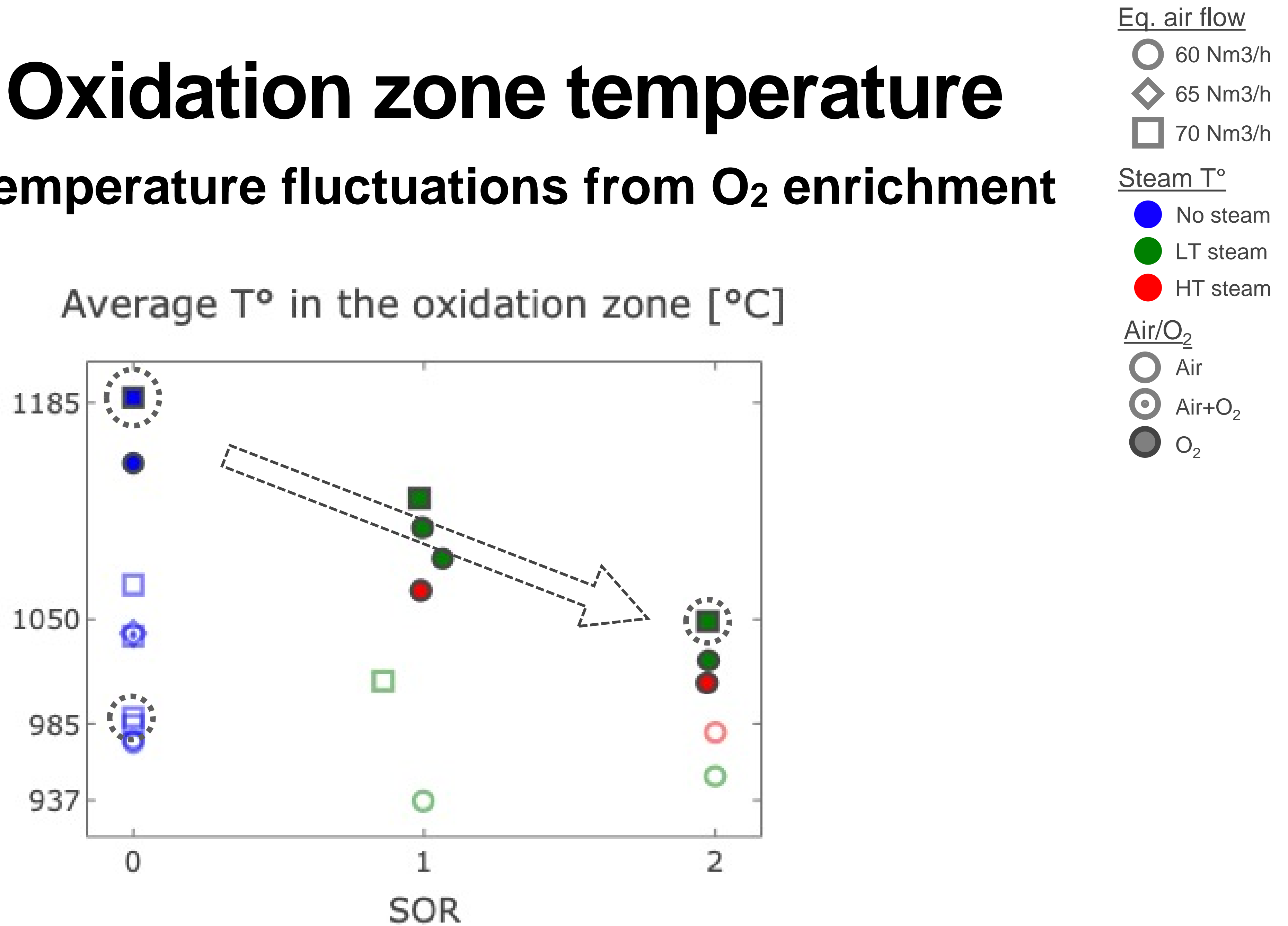
O₂-steam: Oxidation zone temperature

Steam damps temperature fluctuations from O₂ enrichment



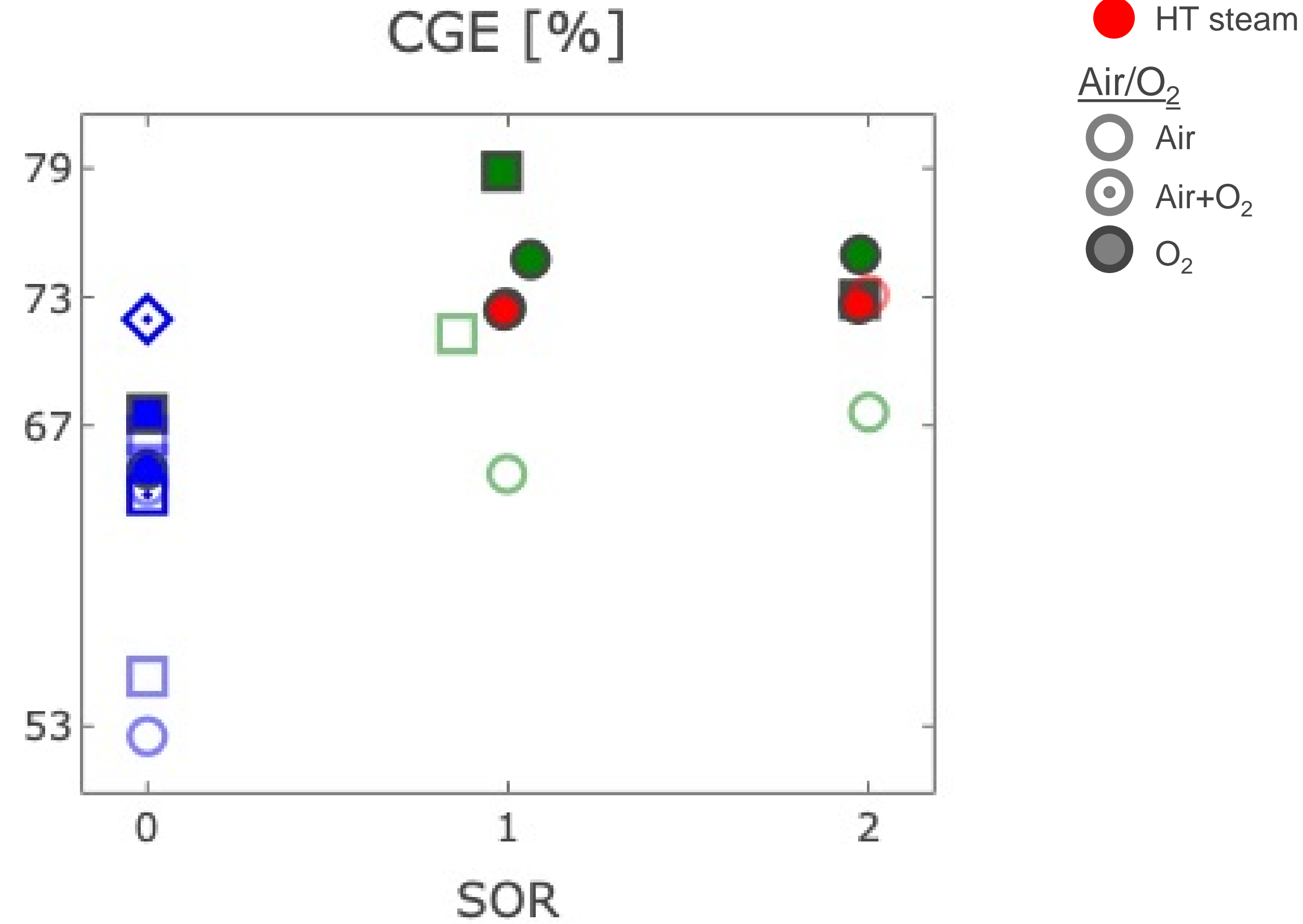
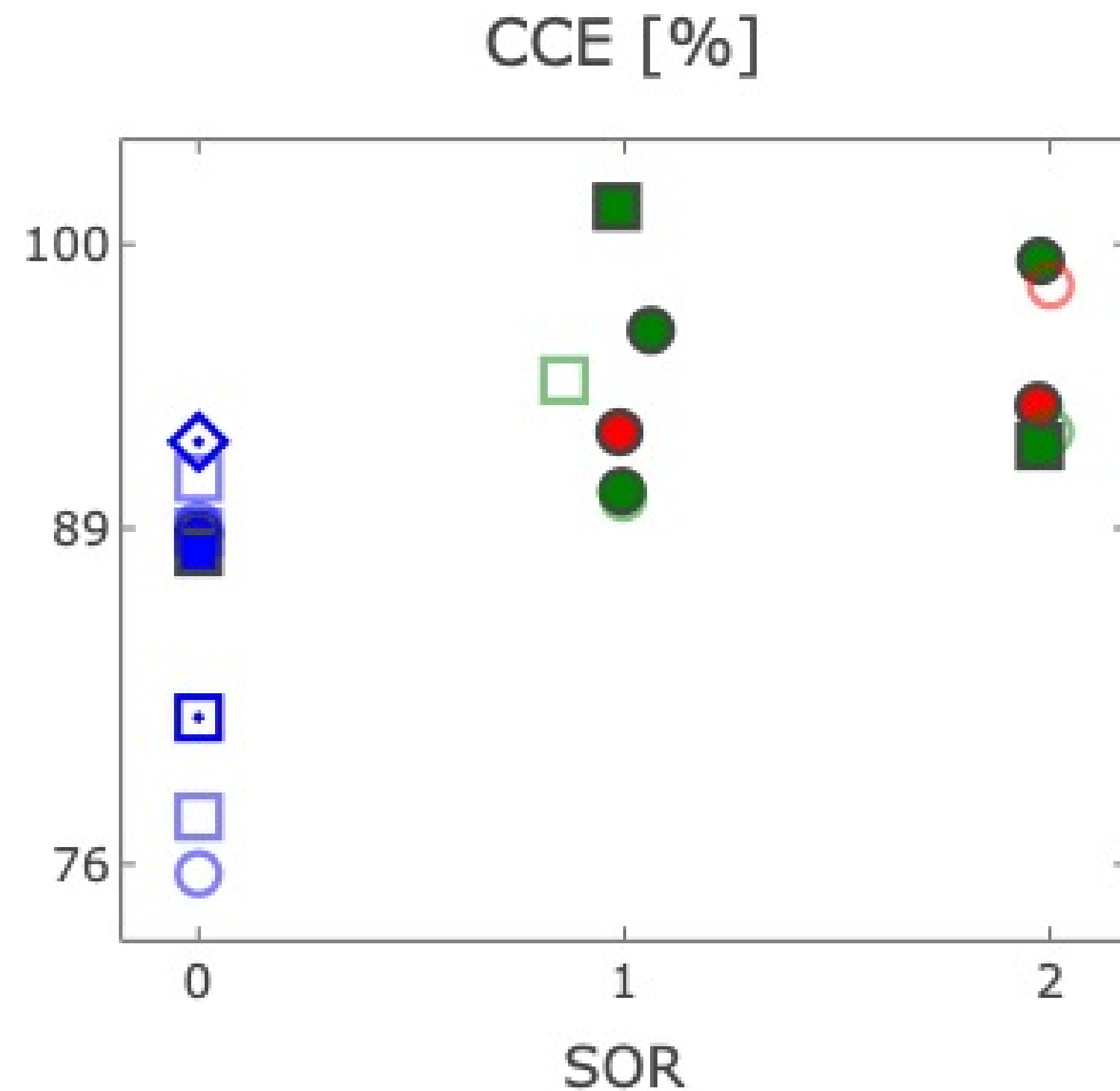
O₂-steam: Oxidation zone temperature

Steam damps temperature fluctuations from O₂ enrichment



O₂-steam: Gasification efficiency

Steam (still) enhances carbon conversion efficiency



Eq. air flow

- 60 Nm³/h
- ◇ 65 Nm³/h
- 70 Nm³/h

Steam T°

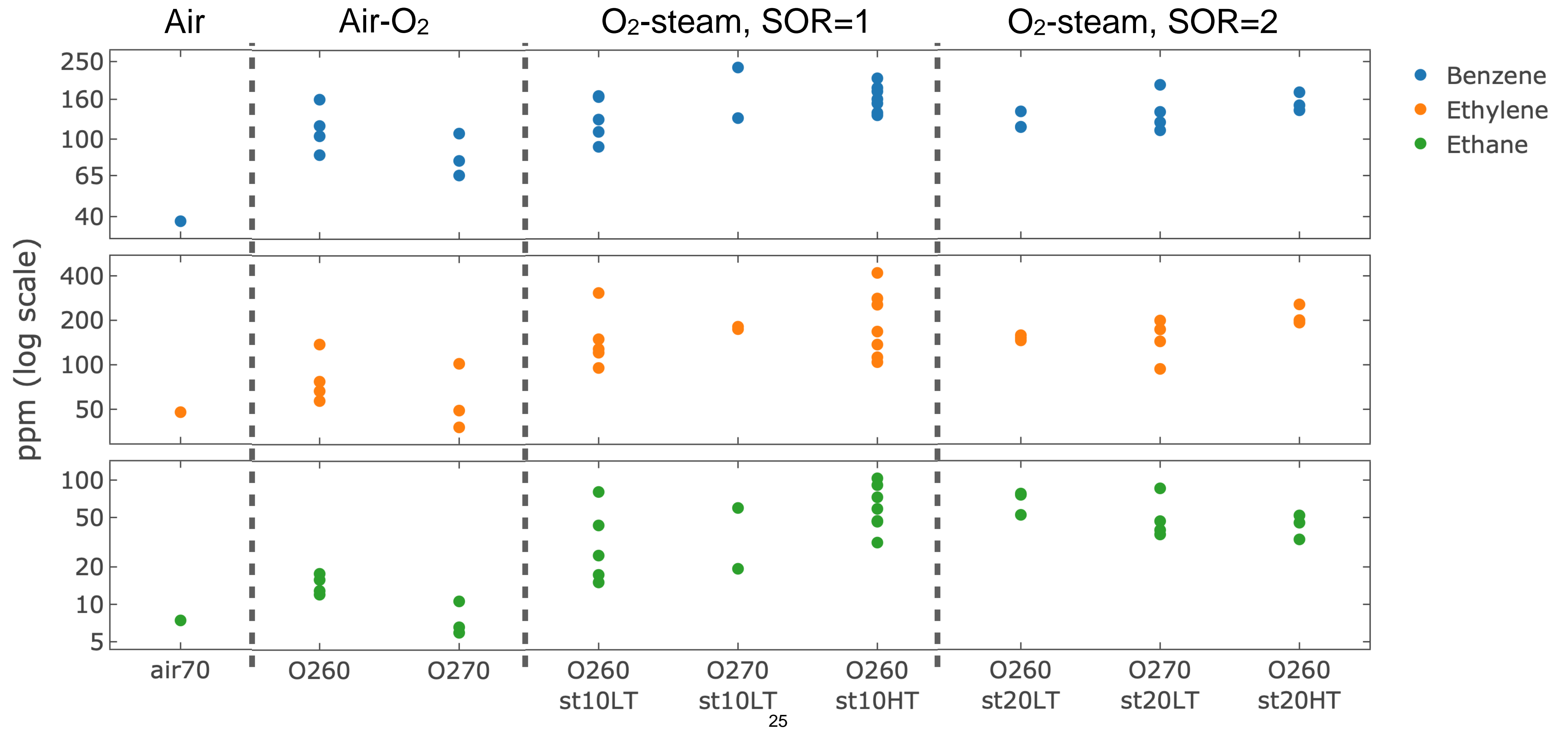
- No steam
- LT steam
- HT steam

Air/O₂

- Air
- ⊙ Air+O₂
- O₂

Light hydrocarbons

Steam and O₂ increase the presence of C₂ and benzene



Conclusions

- Steam “shifts” syngas composition from CO to H₂, boosting the **H₂/CO ratio**
- Oxygen use at the secondary stage yields a +60% increase of the syngas **LHV**
- Steam efficiently acts as a “**thermal damper**” in combination with O₂, at the cost of a small reduction of the syngas LHV
- Steam favors a complete **carbon conversion**, for a higher gasification efficiency. **CGE** is maximized by the combined use of steam and oxygen
- Steam supports the reforming of **secondary** and **tertiary tar** into benzene

Perspectives

Remaining work on the experimental data:

- Analysis of **tar samples** by GCMS
- Refined post-processing:
 - impact of **secondary factors** (*eq. air flow, steam temperature, air ratio*)
 - impact of **uncontrolled factors** (*gasifier pre-heating, pyrolysis zone stability*)

Future experiments:

- Injection of steam and oxygen in the **pyrolysis zone**

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