

DEM modelling of biomass packed bed combustion and link with CFD furnace models

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- Introduction
- The Diskrete Element Method
- Mechanical properties and behaviour
 - Static
 - Dynamic
- Heat transfer
 - Conduction and radiation
 - Convection
- Combustion
- Example of technical system: MSW incinerator

Combustion of solid biomass

Some obvious statements:

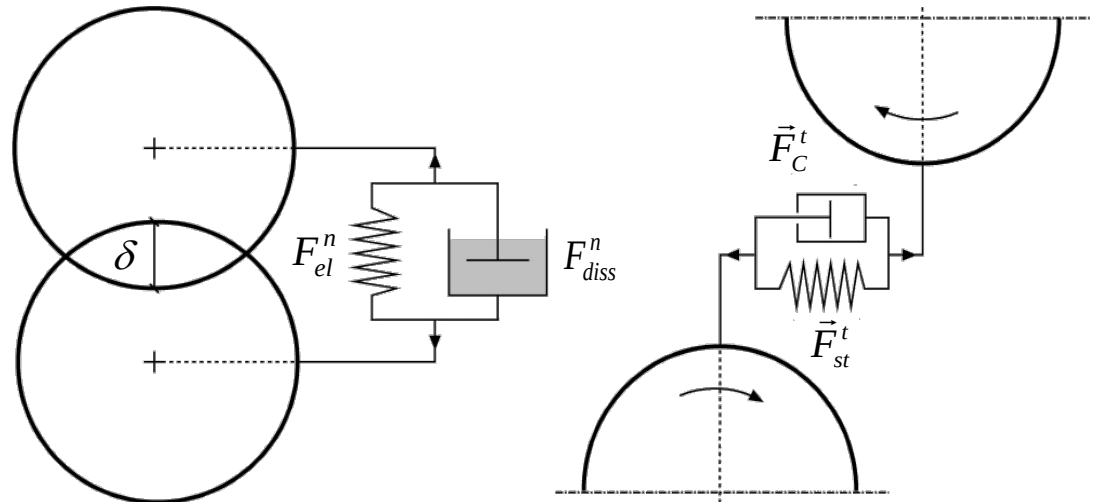
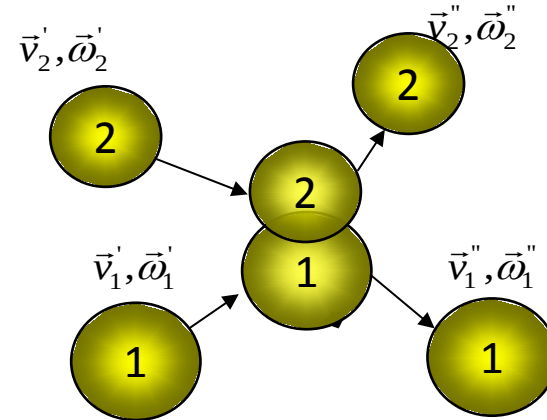
- water content, calorific value and „difficult“ mechanical properties
 - intensive preparation is economically not feasible: „burnt as delivered“
 - particles are large in comparison to conventional pulverized fuels
 - particle shape is far from spherical, often unknown
 - stoking of some kind (mechanical interaction) is required
 - heating is strongly influenced by in particle heat conduction
 - mechanical and thermochemical properties may vary from particle to particle
 -
 -
- > simulation based on a discrete representation is required

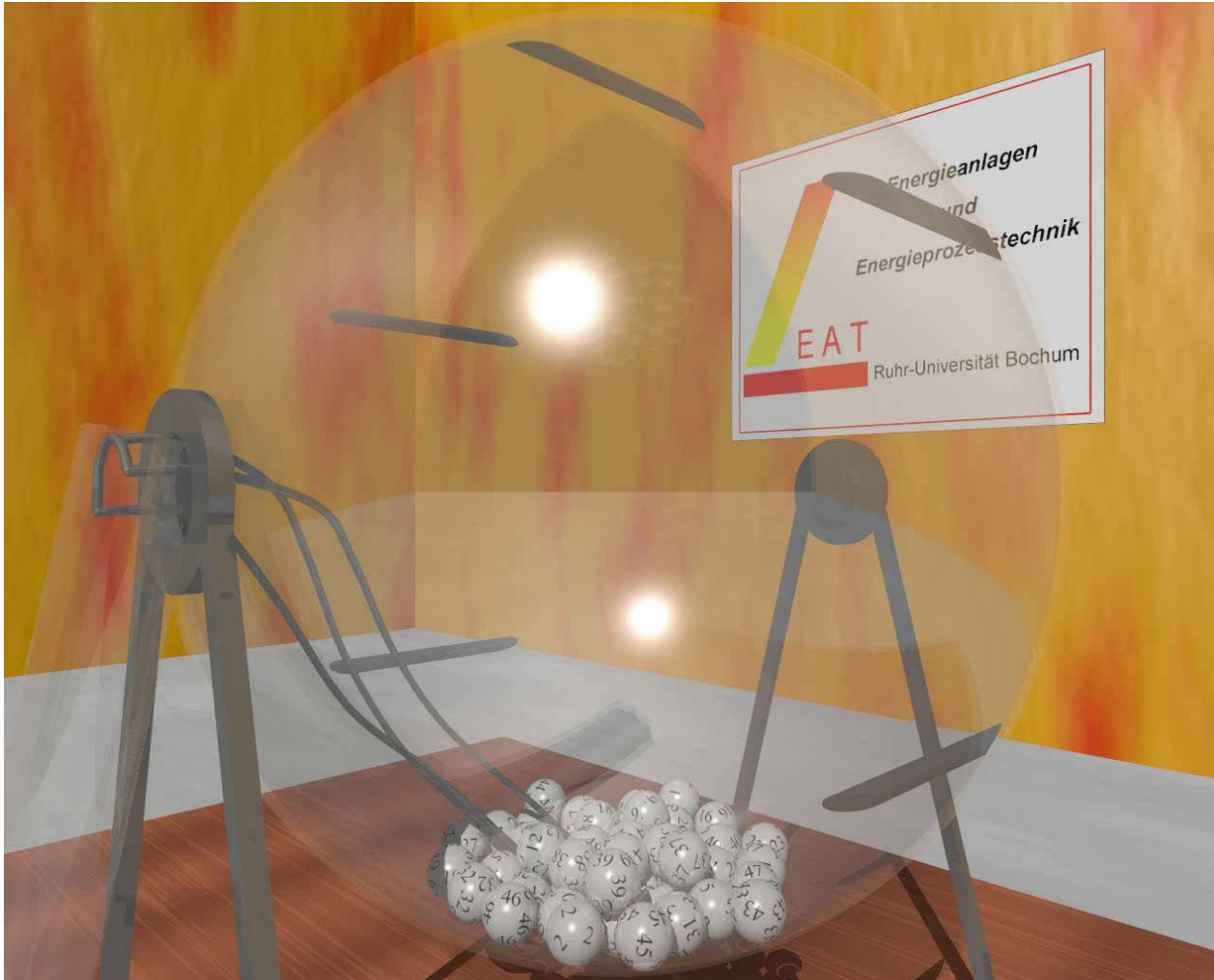
- solid particles
- multiple contacts (impacts)
- Beschreibung der Bewegung durch:
 - Newton (translational)

$$m_i \frac{d^2 \vec{x}_i}{dt^2} = m_i \vec{g} + \sum_{j=1}^N \vec{F}_{ij}$$

- Euler (rotational)

$$I_i \frac{d^2 \vec{\varphi}_i}{dt^2} = \sum_{j=1}^N \vec{M}_{ij}$$





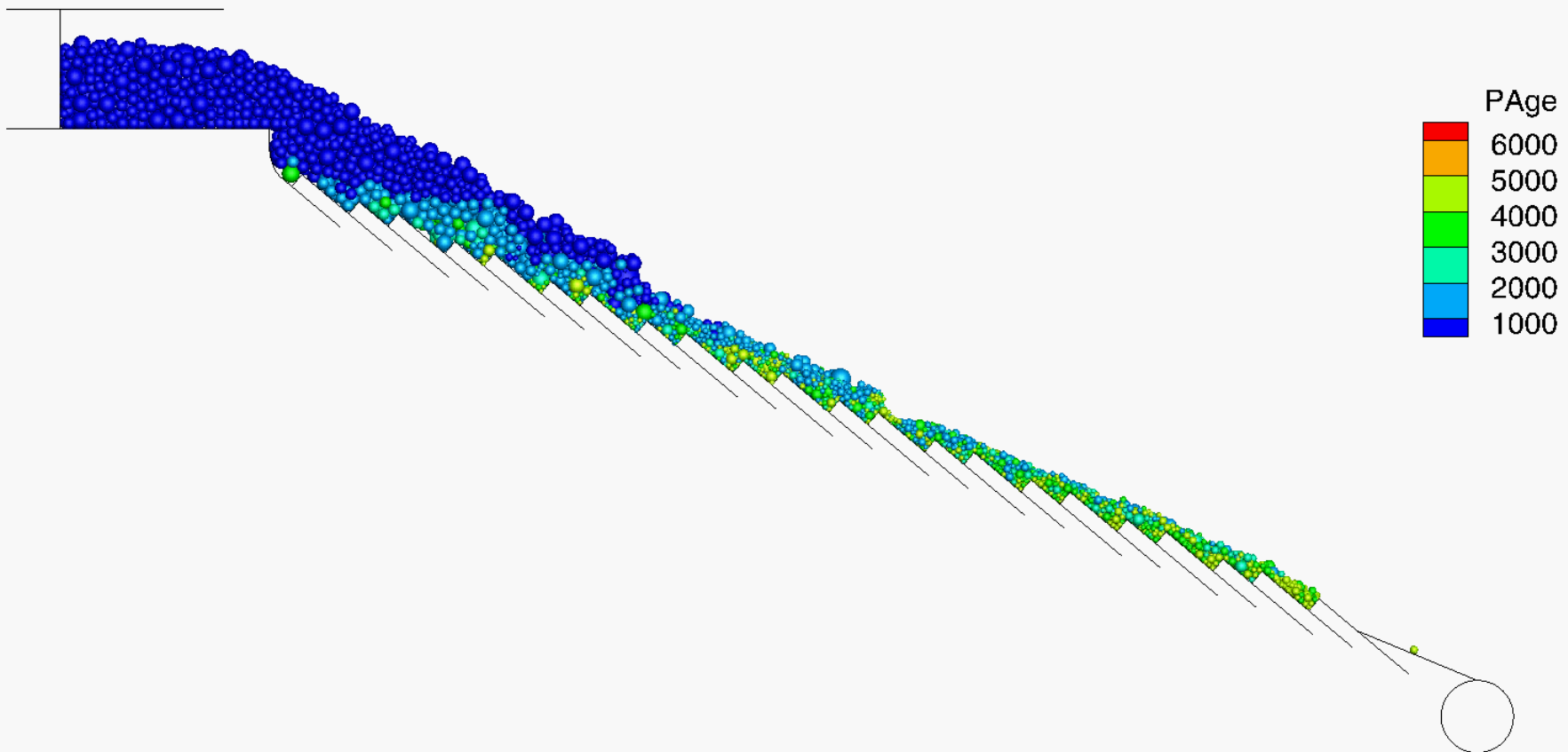
... move towards more realistic descriptions
of the mechanical behaviour(dynamic/static)

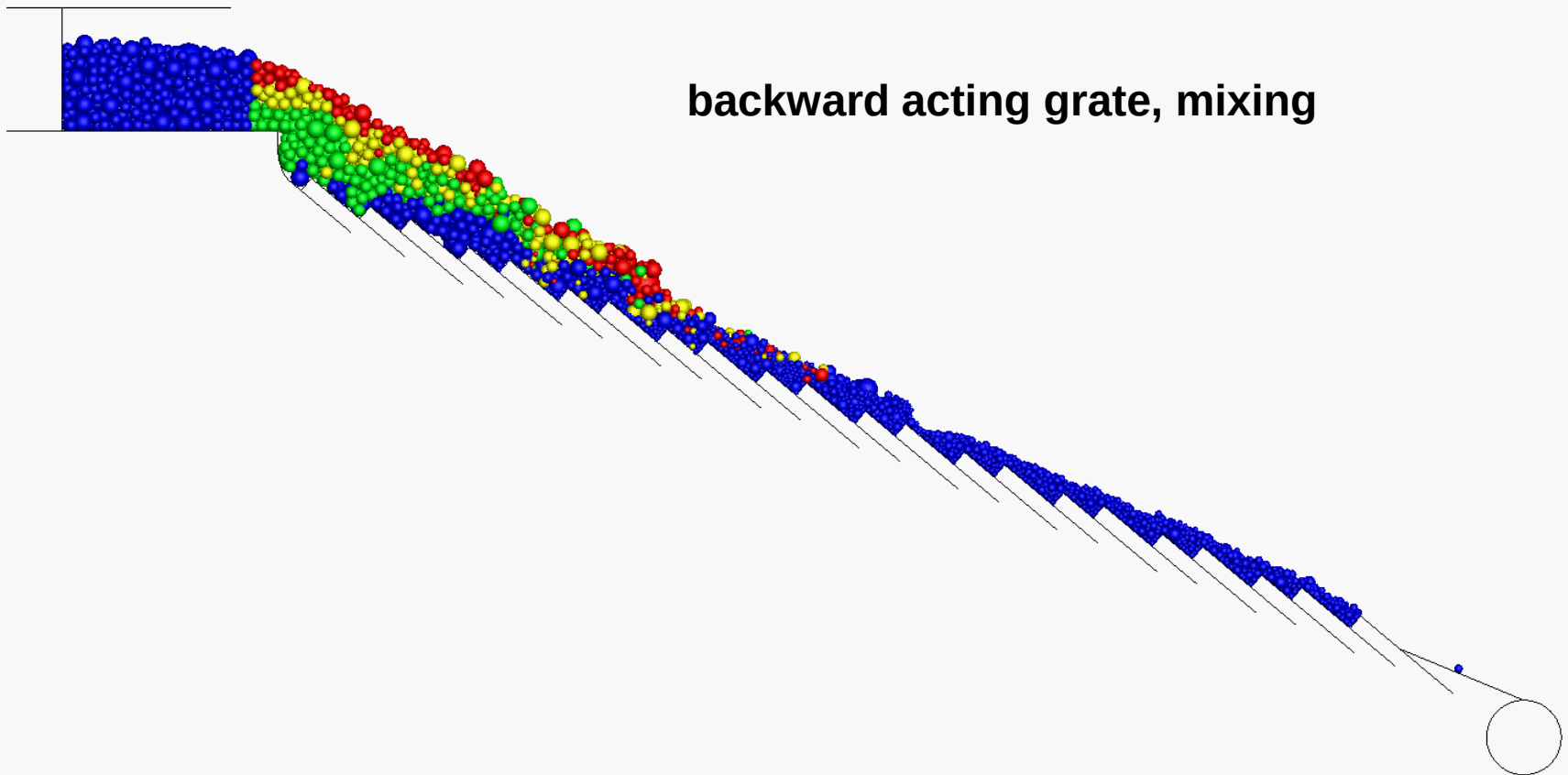
1.) adhesion/cohesion model:

-> use advanced force description

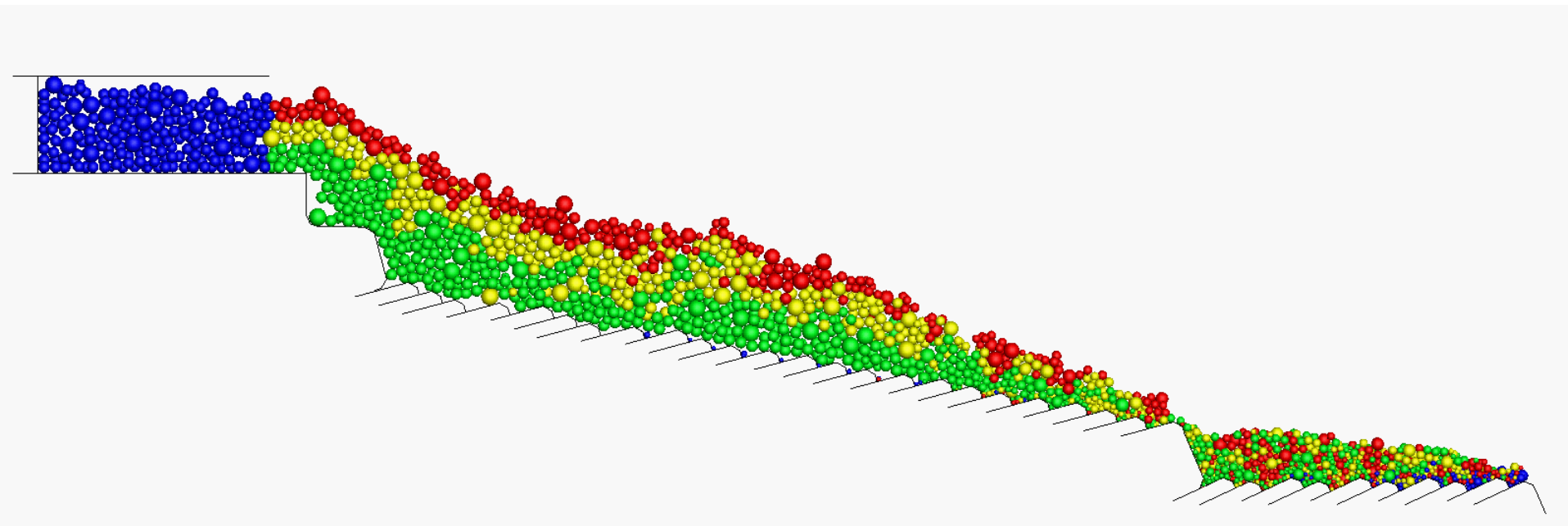


backward acting grate, particle age



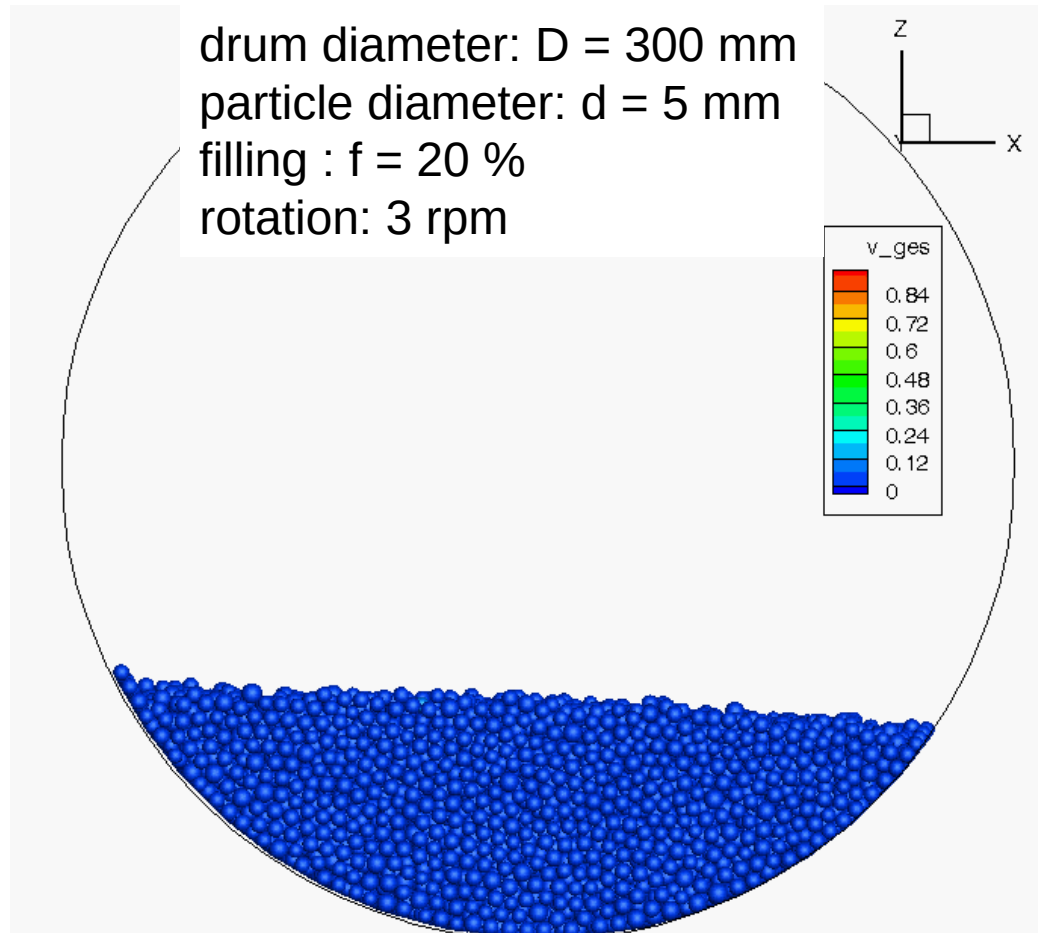


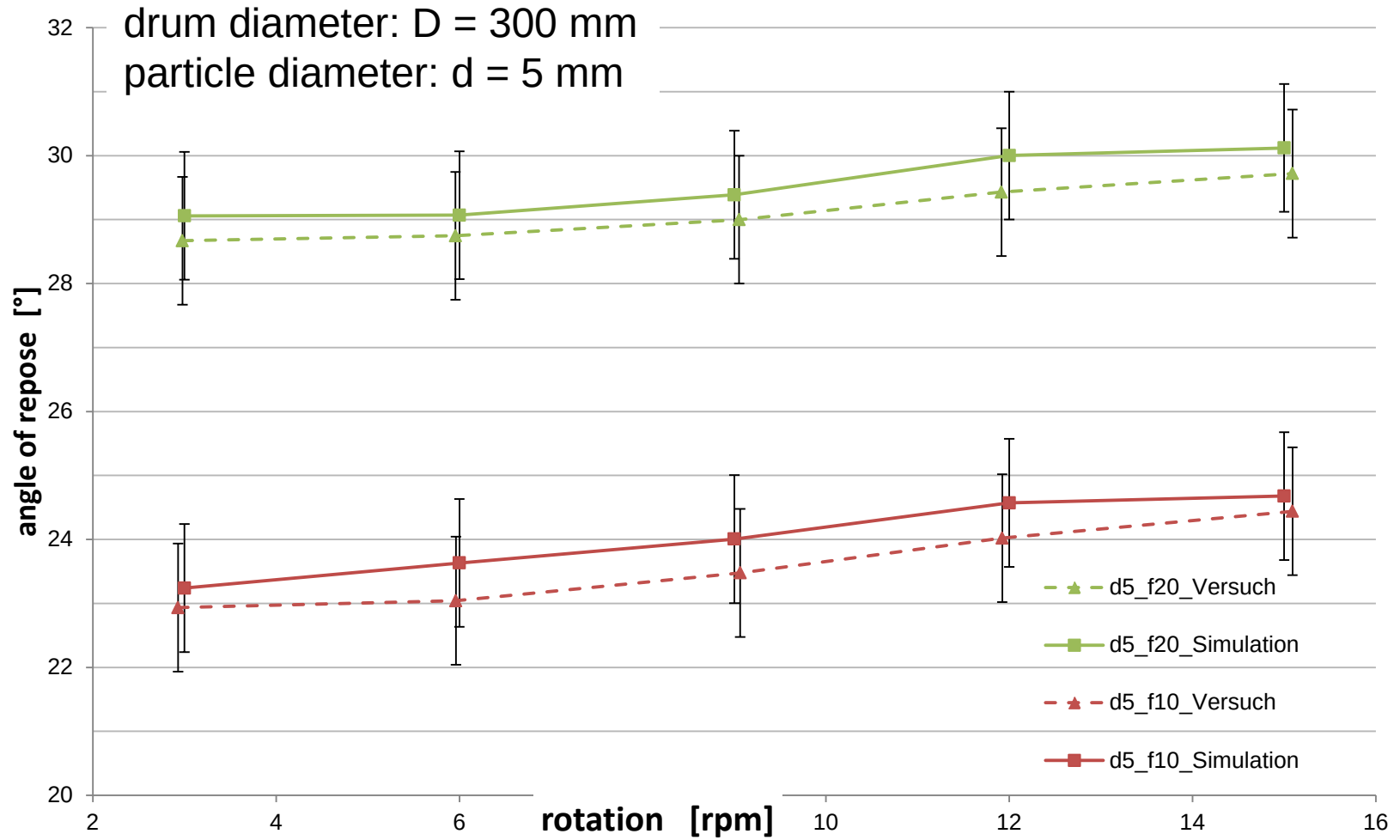
forward acting grate, mixing



this is a rather static situation

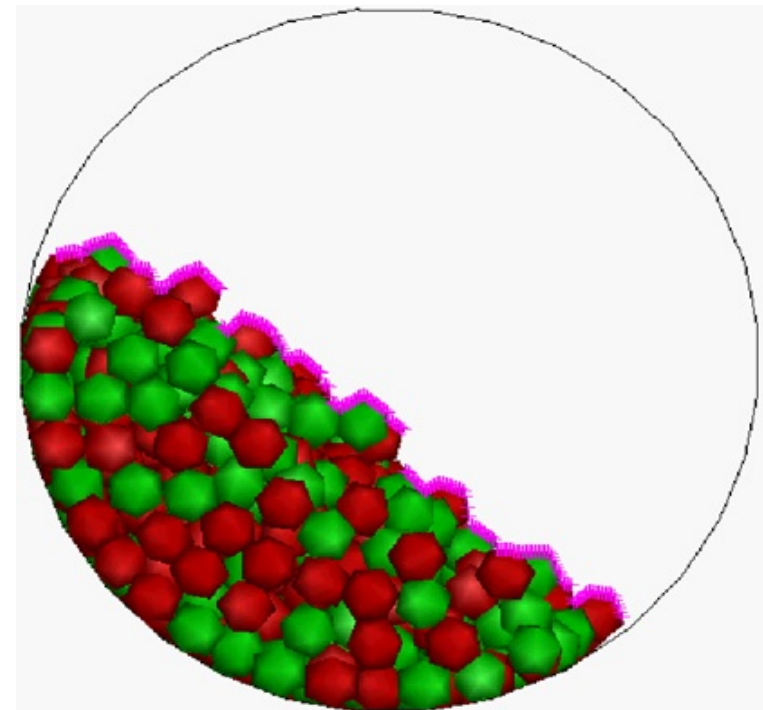
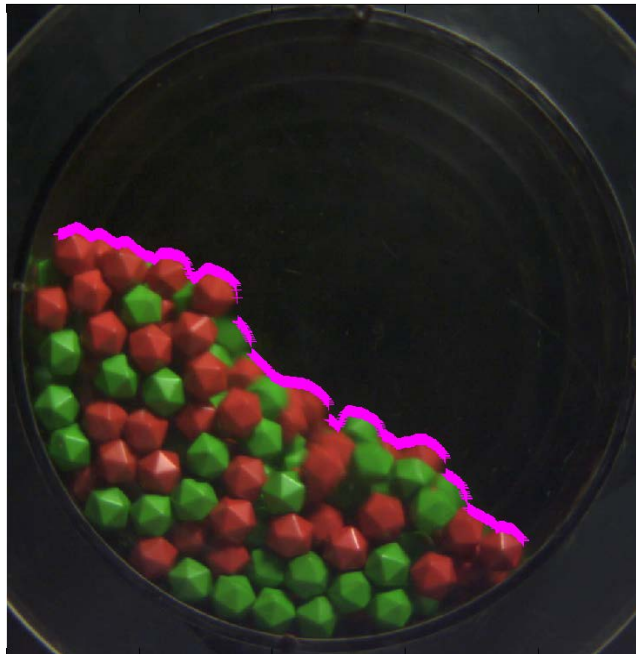
dynamic angles of repose ???



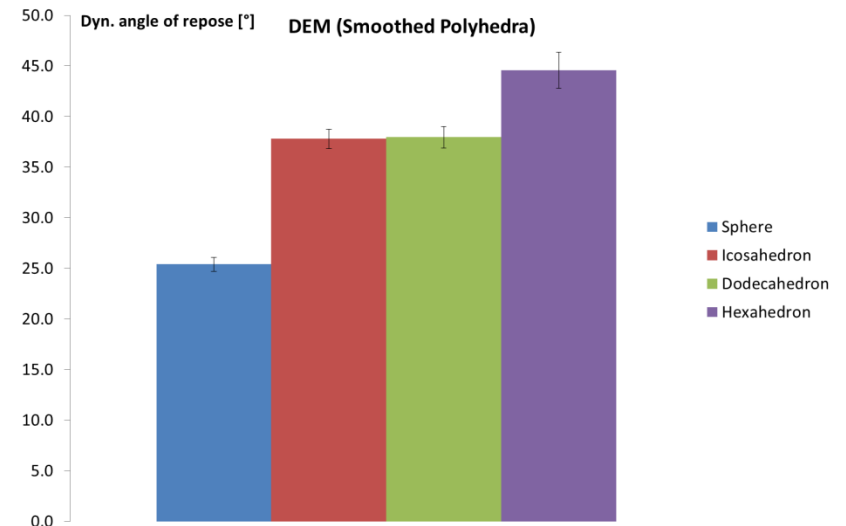
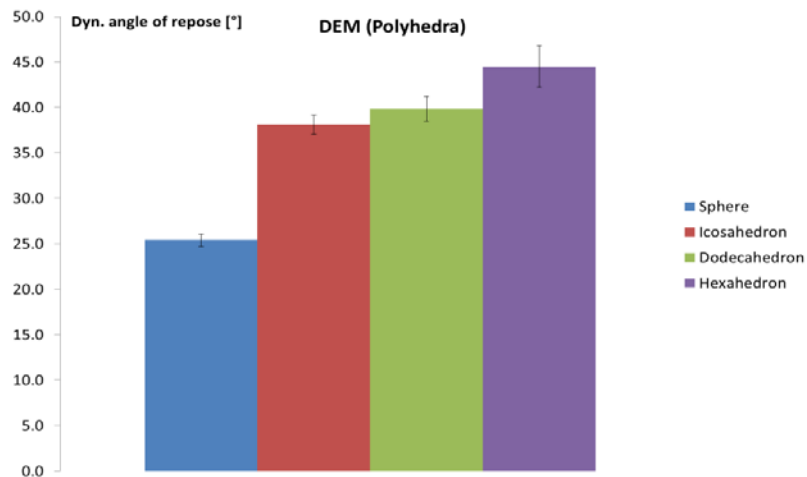
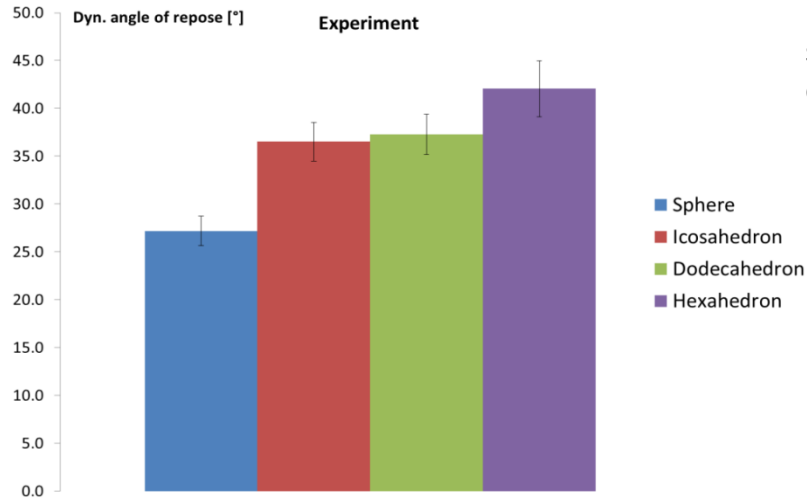


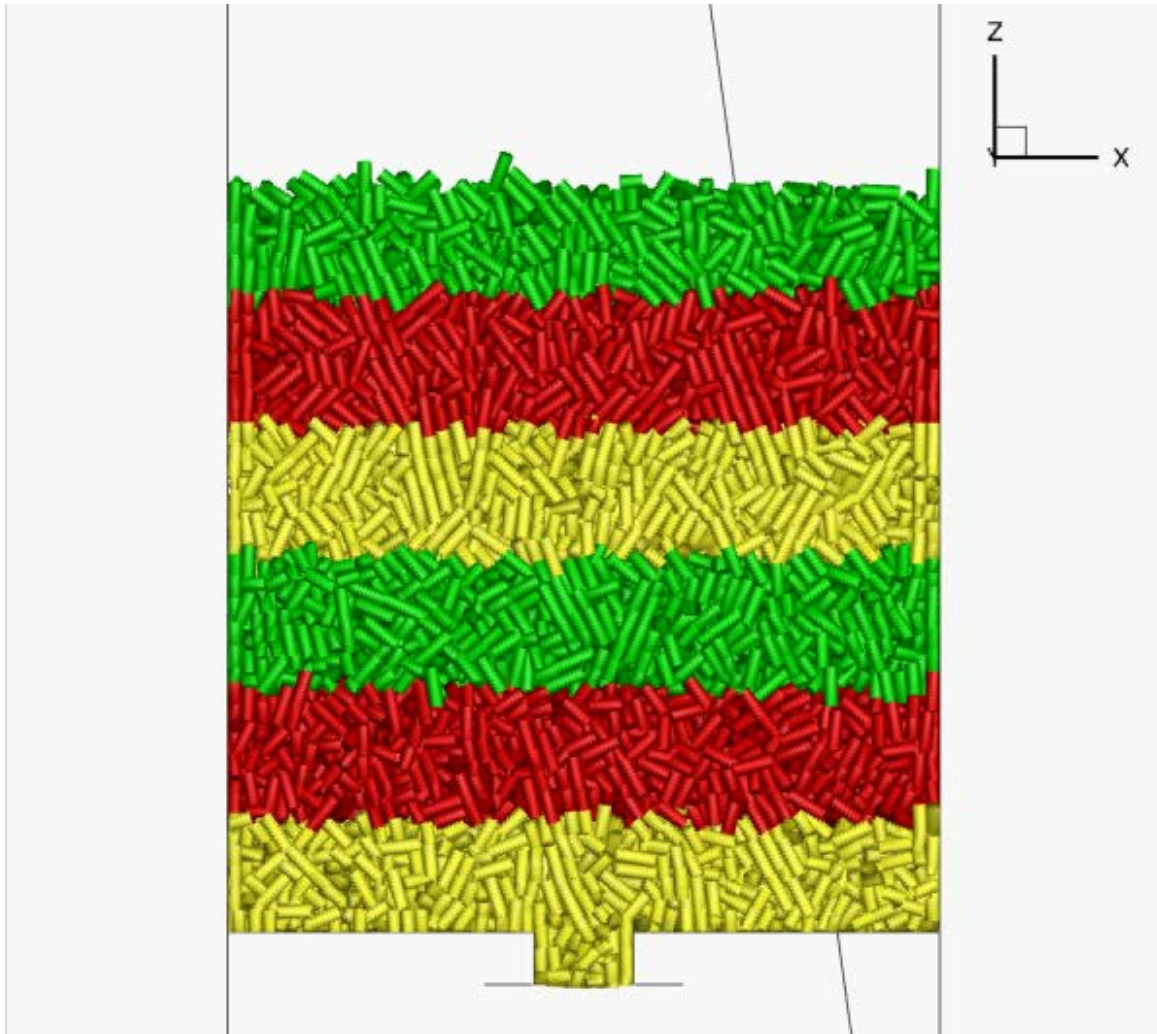
Is a more realistic particle geometry feasible ???

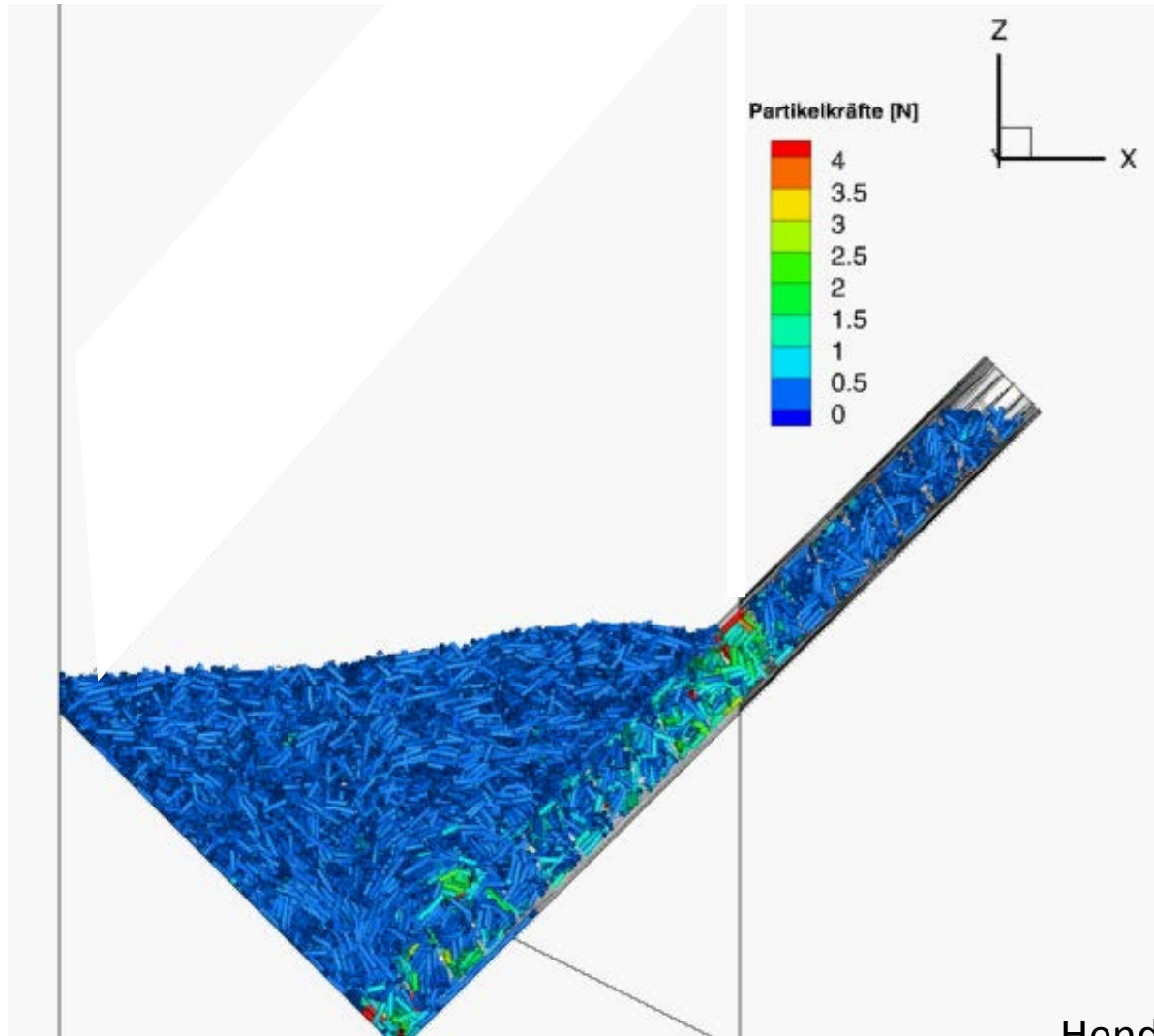
- clusters of spheres
 - ellipsoidal objects, superquadrics,
- > (smoothed) polyhedral definition



D. Höhner, S. Wirtz, V. Scherer:
Experimental and numerical investigation on the influence of particle shape and shape approximation on hopper discharge using the discrete element method
Powder Technology 235 (2013) 614–627







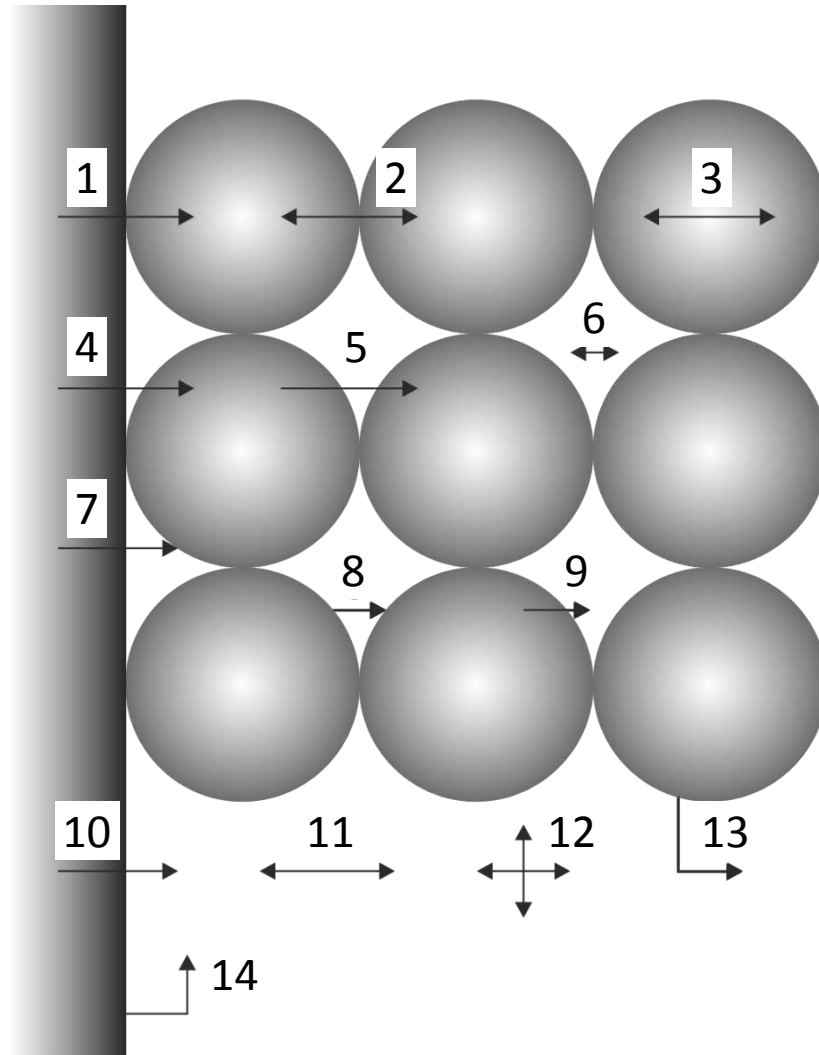
Hendrik Komossa

=> dumping wood-chips from a tube:



Florian Sudbrock

Heat transfer and transient heating



Conduction:

1. wall – particle
2. particle – particle
3. within the particles
4. wall – gas – particle
5. partikel – gas – particle
6. gas

Radiation:

7. wall – particle
8. partikel – partikel
9. partikel – gas
10. wall – gas
11. gas

Convection:

12. convection and mixing in gas
13. particle – gas
14. wall – gas

Total heat flux:

$$Q_{P_1 \rightarrow P_2} = \left(\frac{1}{R_G} + \frac{1}{R_C} \right) * \Delta T$$

Conduction solid-solid (Hertz):

$$R_C = \frac{1}{2 * k_S * r_C}$$

k_S : conductivity particle

$$r_C = \left(\frac{3 * (1 - \gamma^2) F_N * r_{hm}}{2 * E_{hm}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

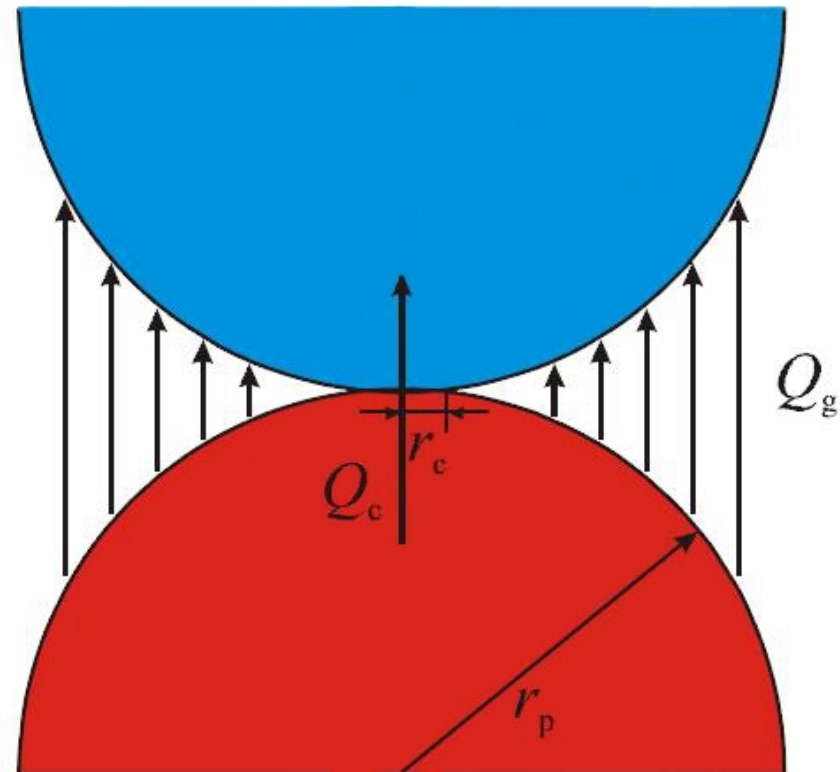
Conduction particle-fluid-particle

$$R_G = \frac{l_G}{A_G * k_G}$$

k_G : conductivity gas

$$A_G = 2 * \pi * r_P^2 - \pi * r_C^2$$

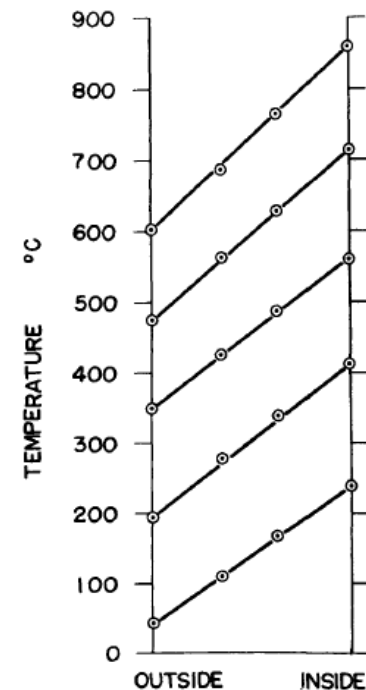
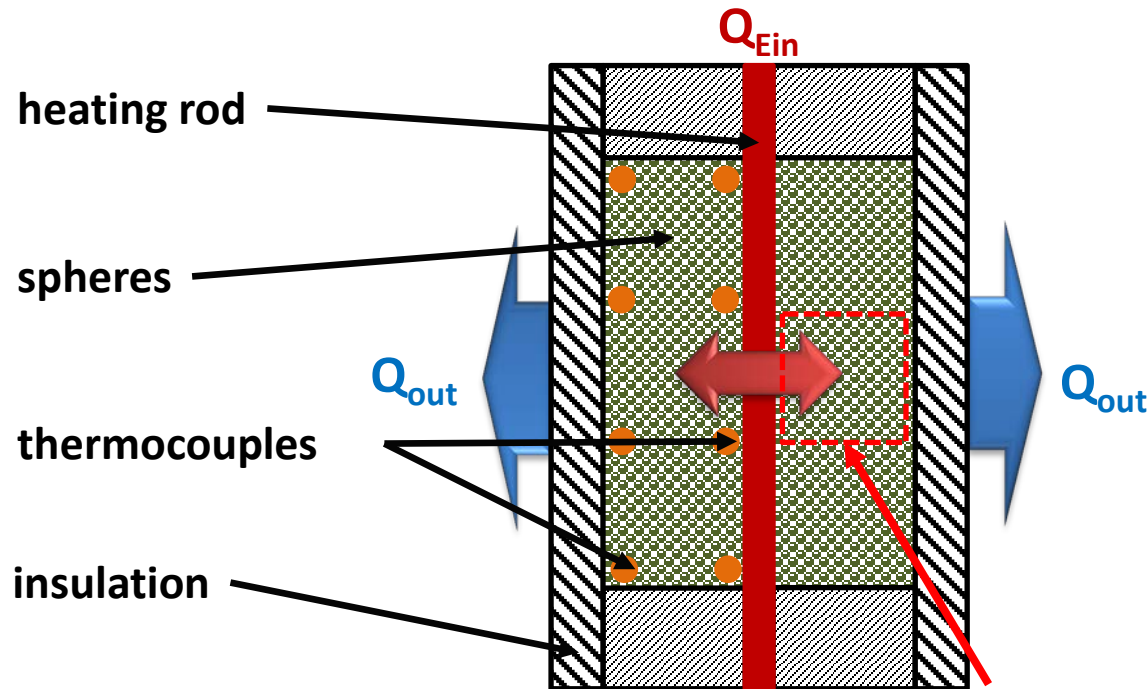
$$l_G = \frac{r_P^2 * \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{r_P - r_C}$$



+ Radiation

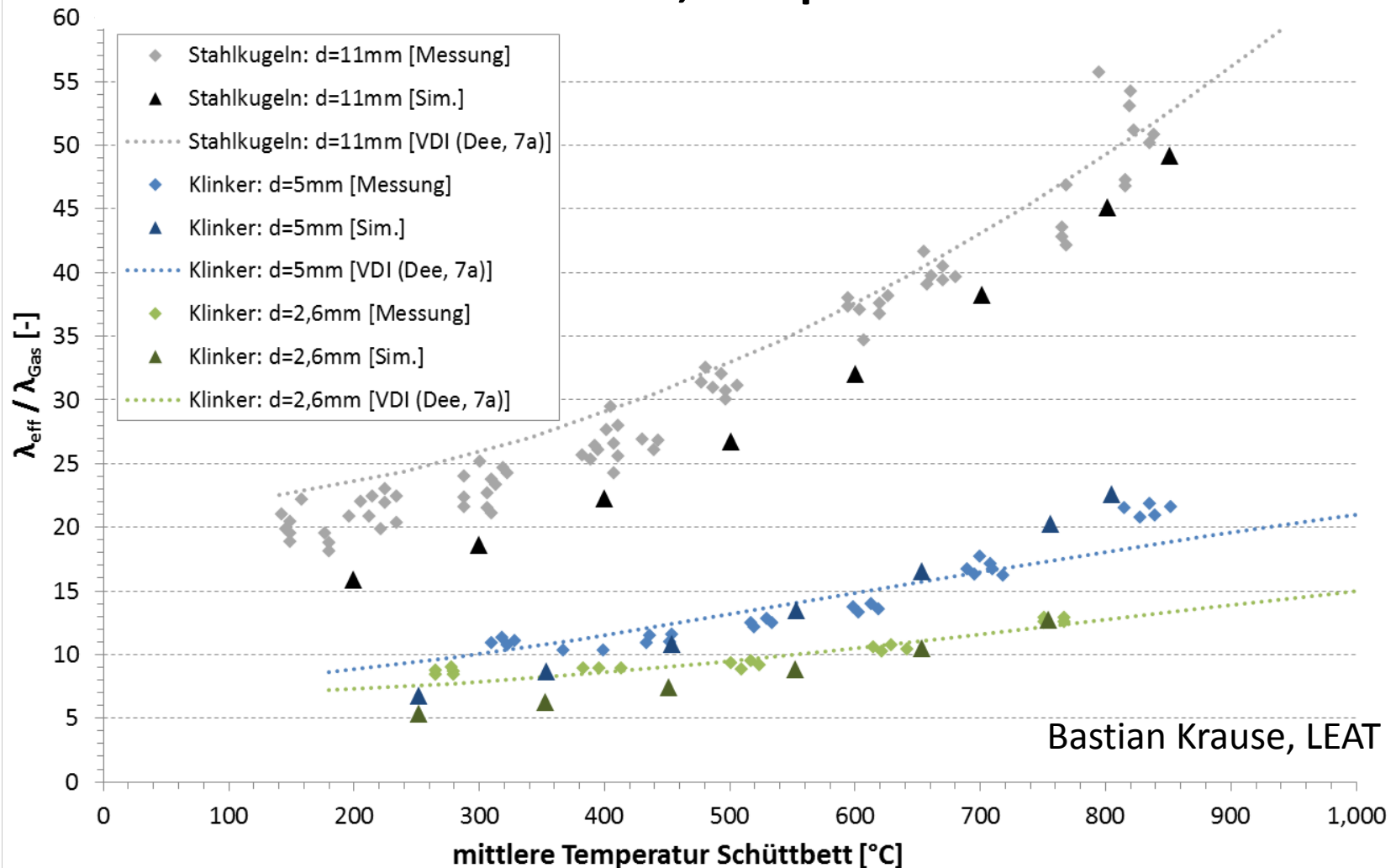
Verification of the combined conduction/radiation model

- Comparison with measurements Yagi & Kunii (1957)
- Steady state situation: $Q_{\text{Ein}} = Q_{\text{aus}}$
- computing and comparing the effective heat transfer coefficient

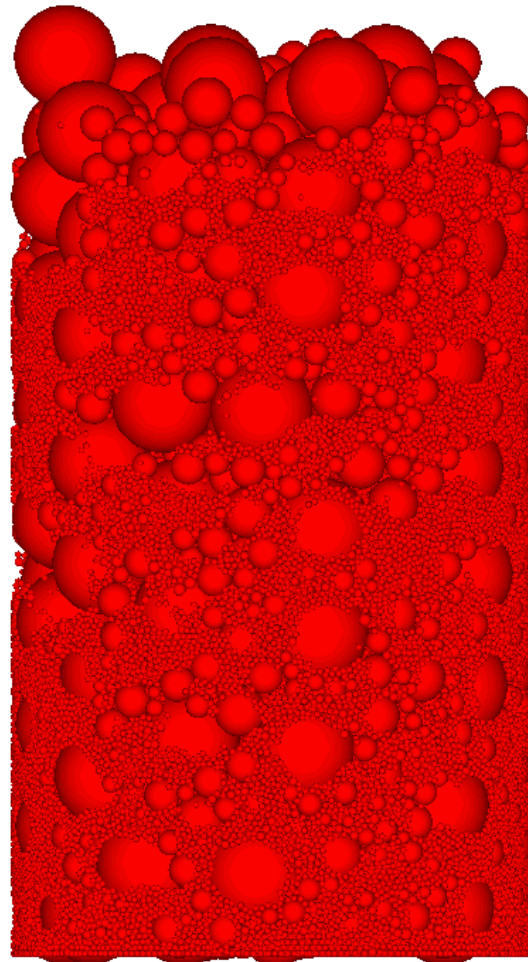


DEM-Simulation

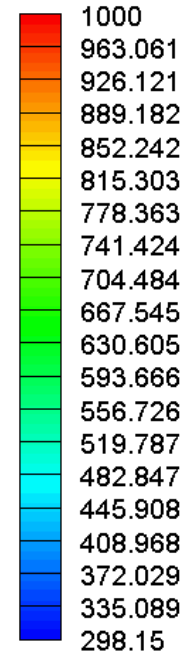
Effective heat conduction, comparison to measurements



$t = 0.04s$

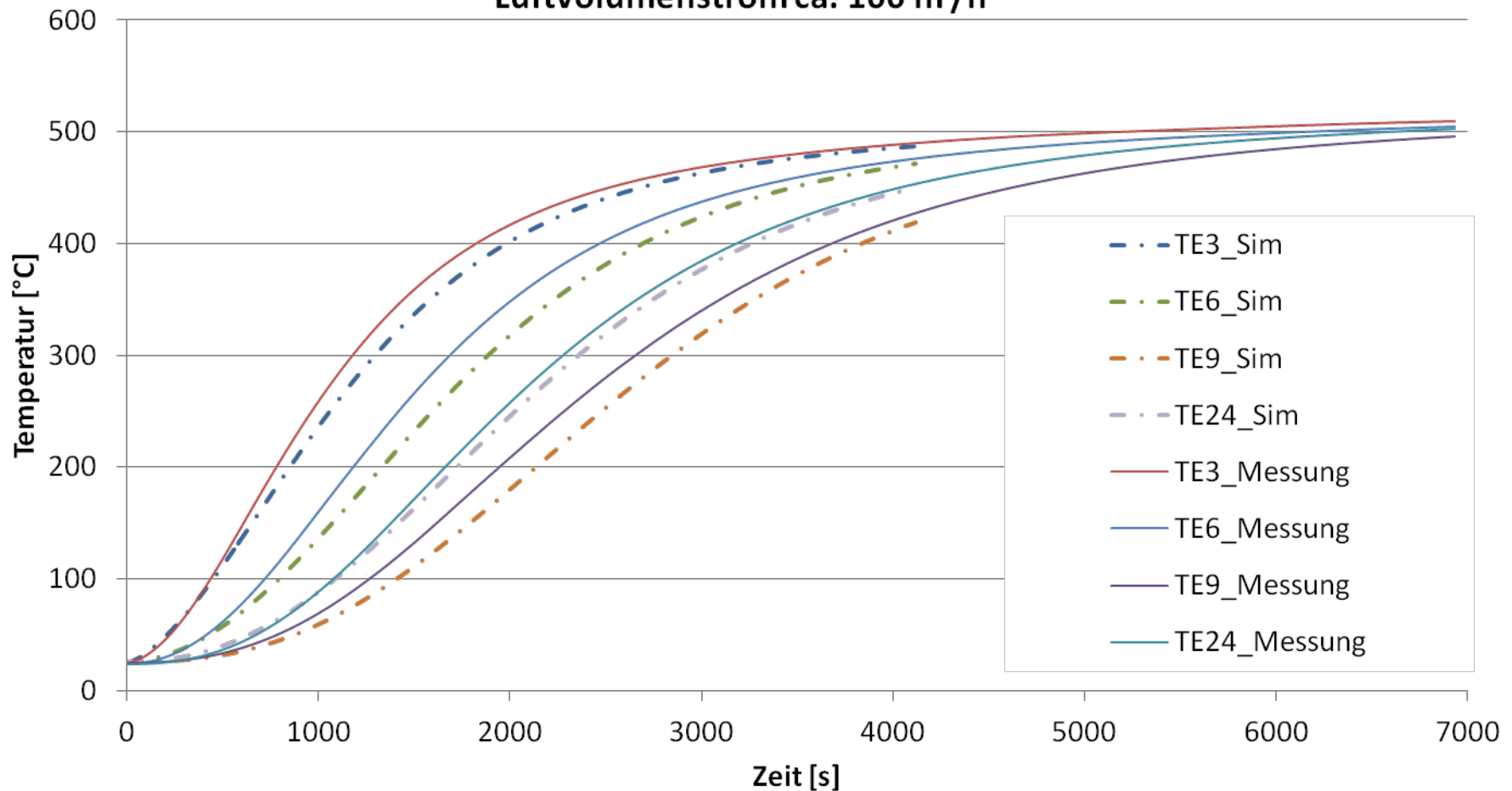


Temperatur [K]



Jens Wiese, LEAT

DEM/CFD - Partikelheizung $\varnothing$ 25 mm
Vergleich Simulation/Messung
Luftvolumenstrom ca. 100 m³/h



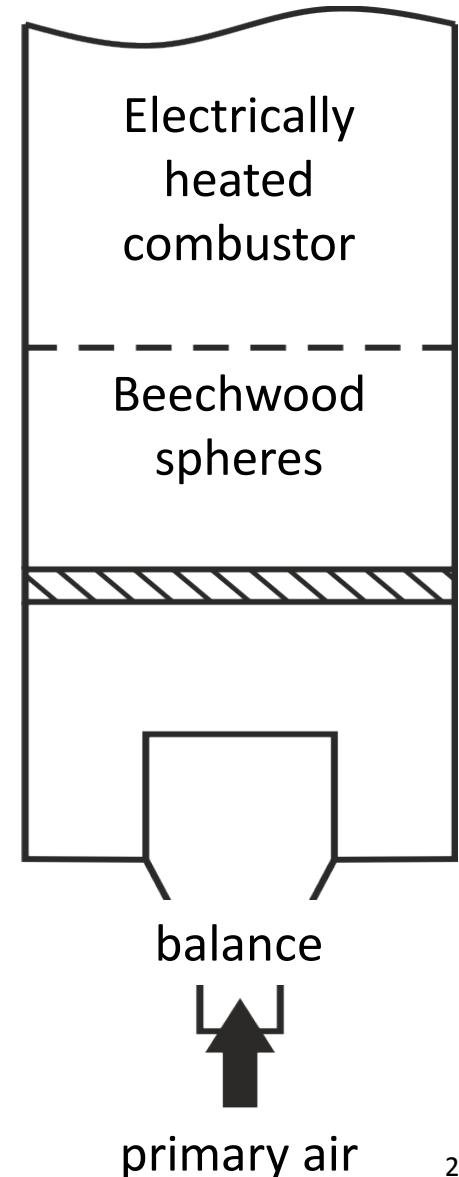
... well, then finally:

combustion

Doctorate Thesis, Björn Brosch, LEAT 2012

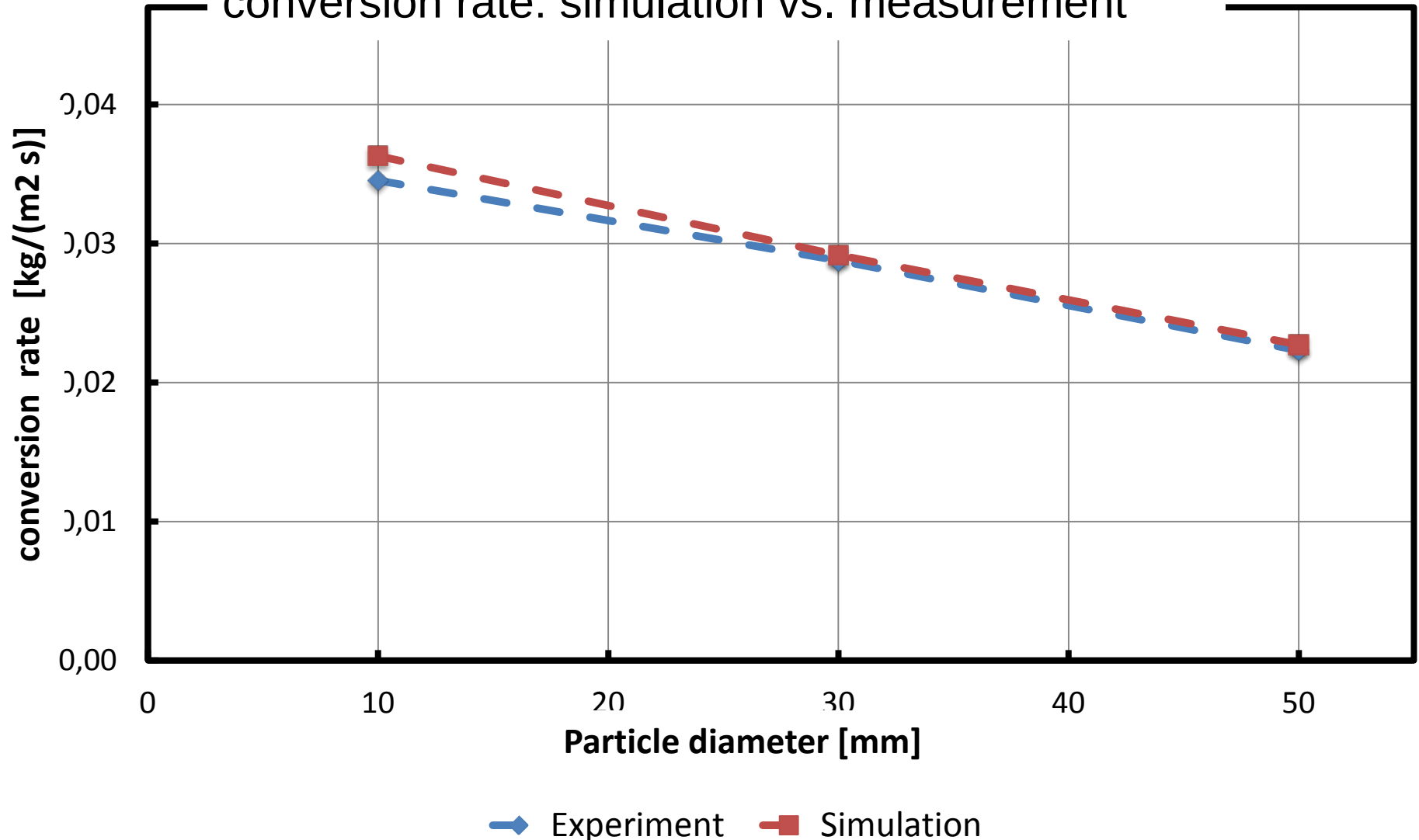
Measurements by Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe in KLEAA device¹⁾

- ignition by radiation from the top
- primary air introduction from below
- constant downward reaction front velocity
- Mass loss of beech spheres with diameters of 10 mm, 30 mm and 50 mm
- consideration of heat loss



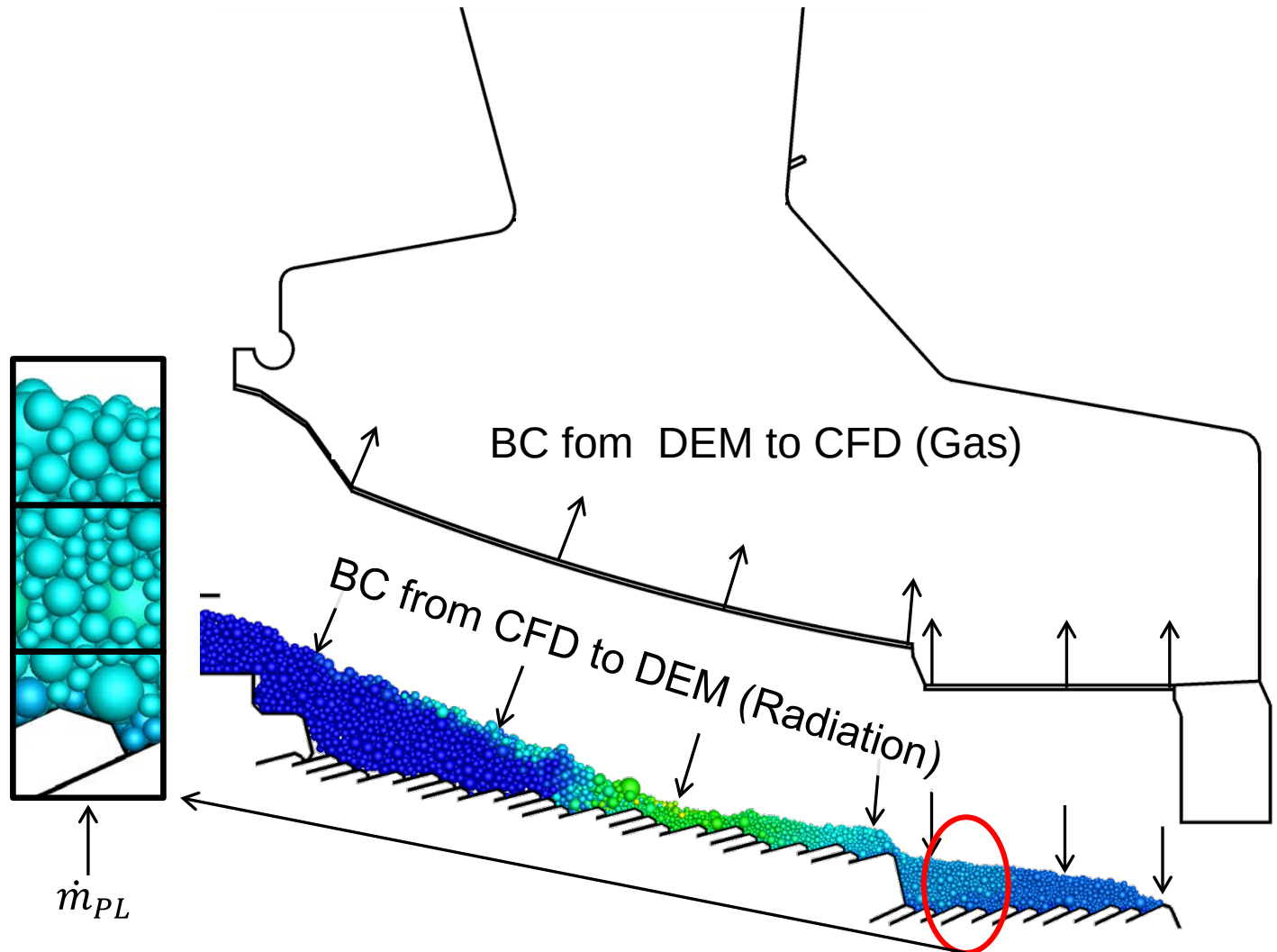
¹⁾ Bleckwehl, S.: Doctorate Thesis, KIT / Univ.Stuttgart, 2010

conversion rate: simulation vs. measurement



CFD-model

DEM-model

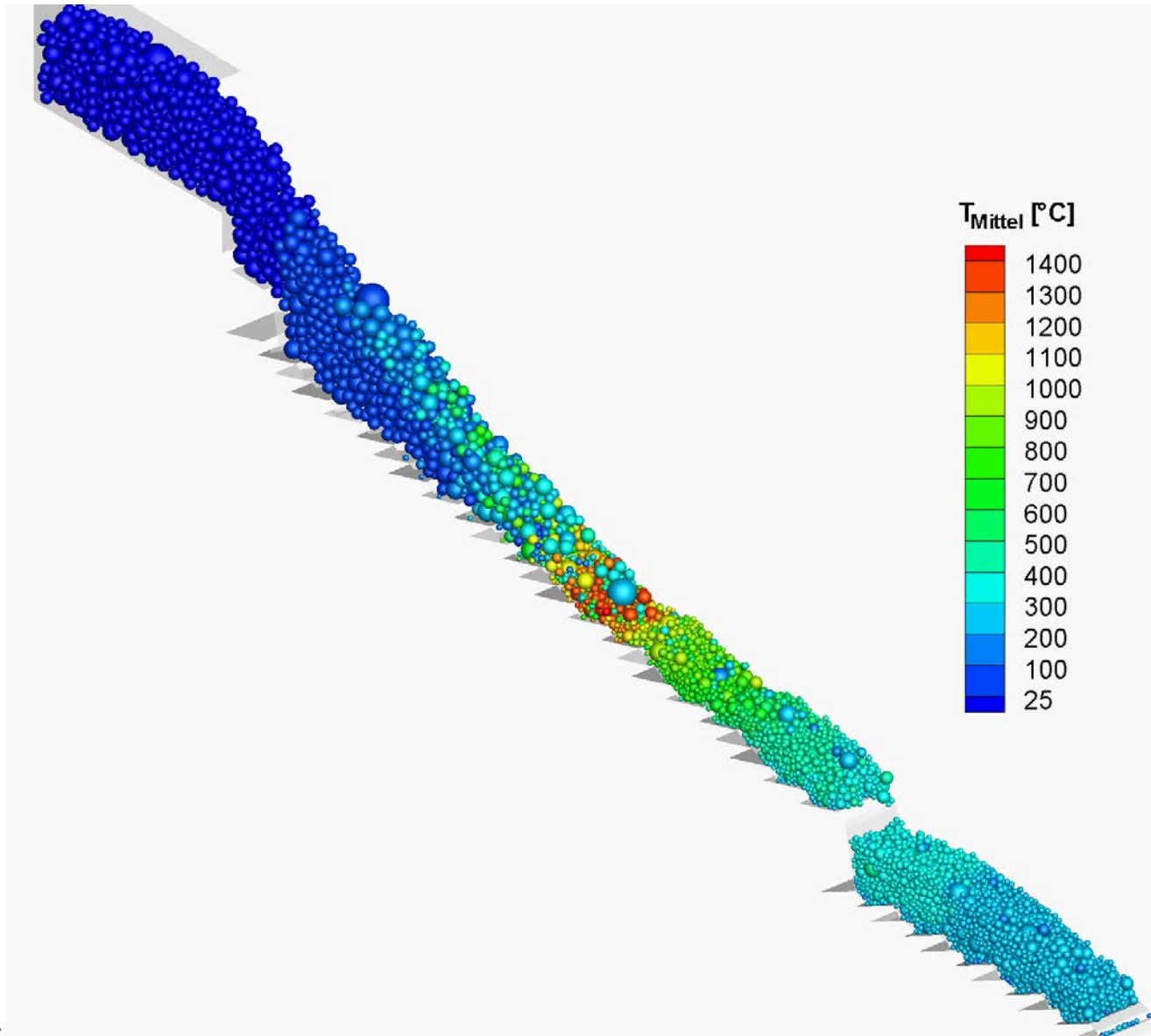


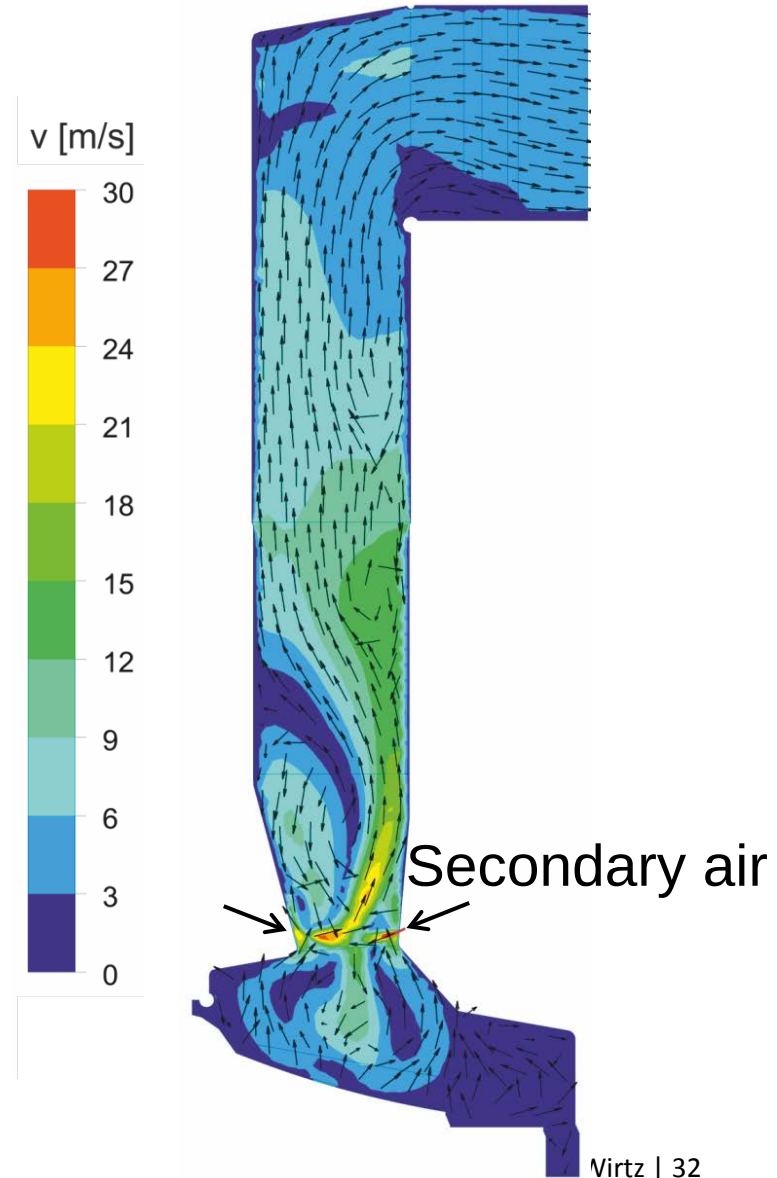
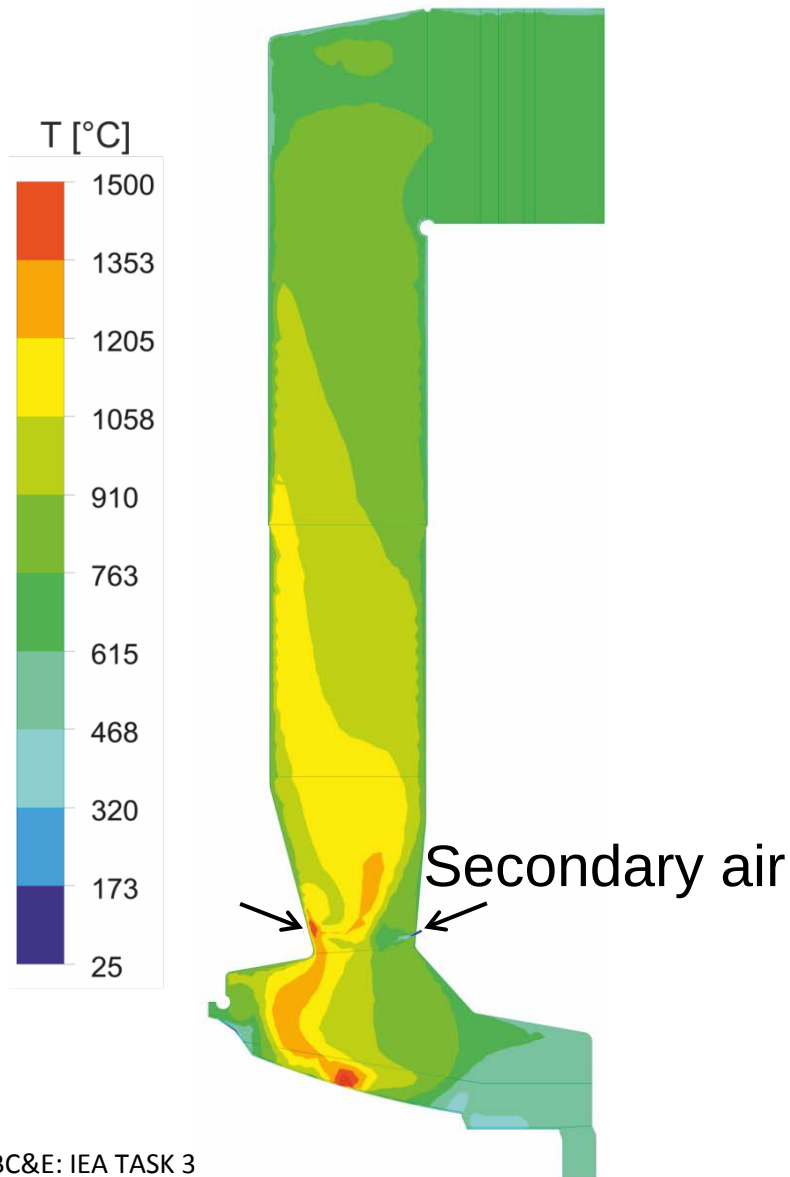
CFD-Model (Fluent, 3-dimensional, steady state solution(s))

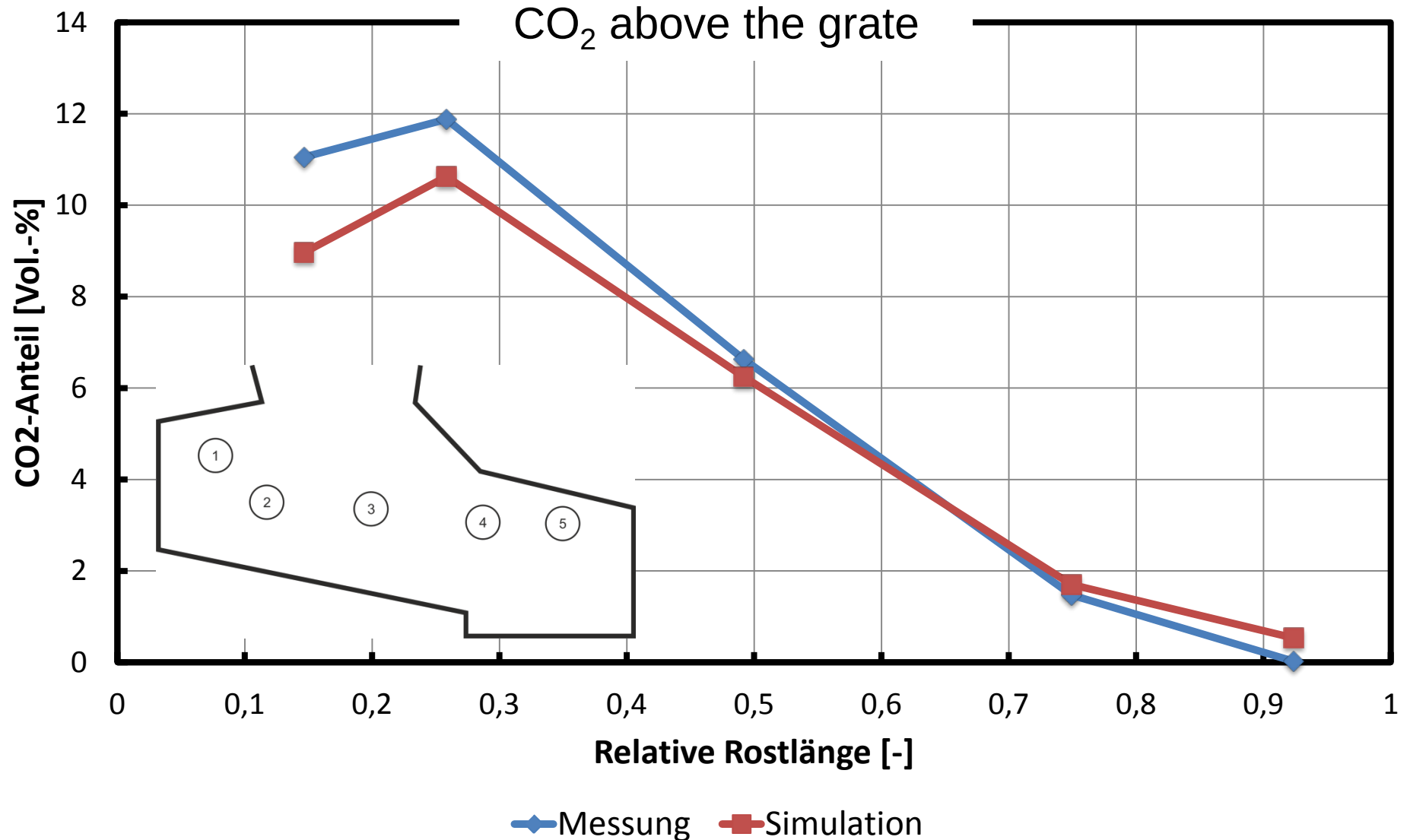
- Turbulence: k- ω SST
- Reaktion: Eddy Dissipation & Finite Rate Chemistry
- Radiation: P1

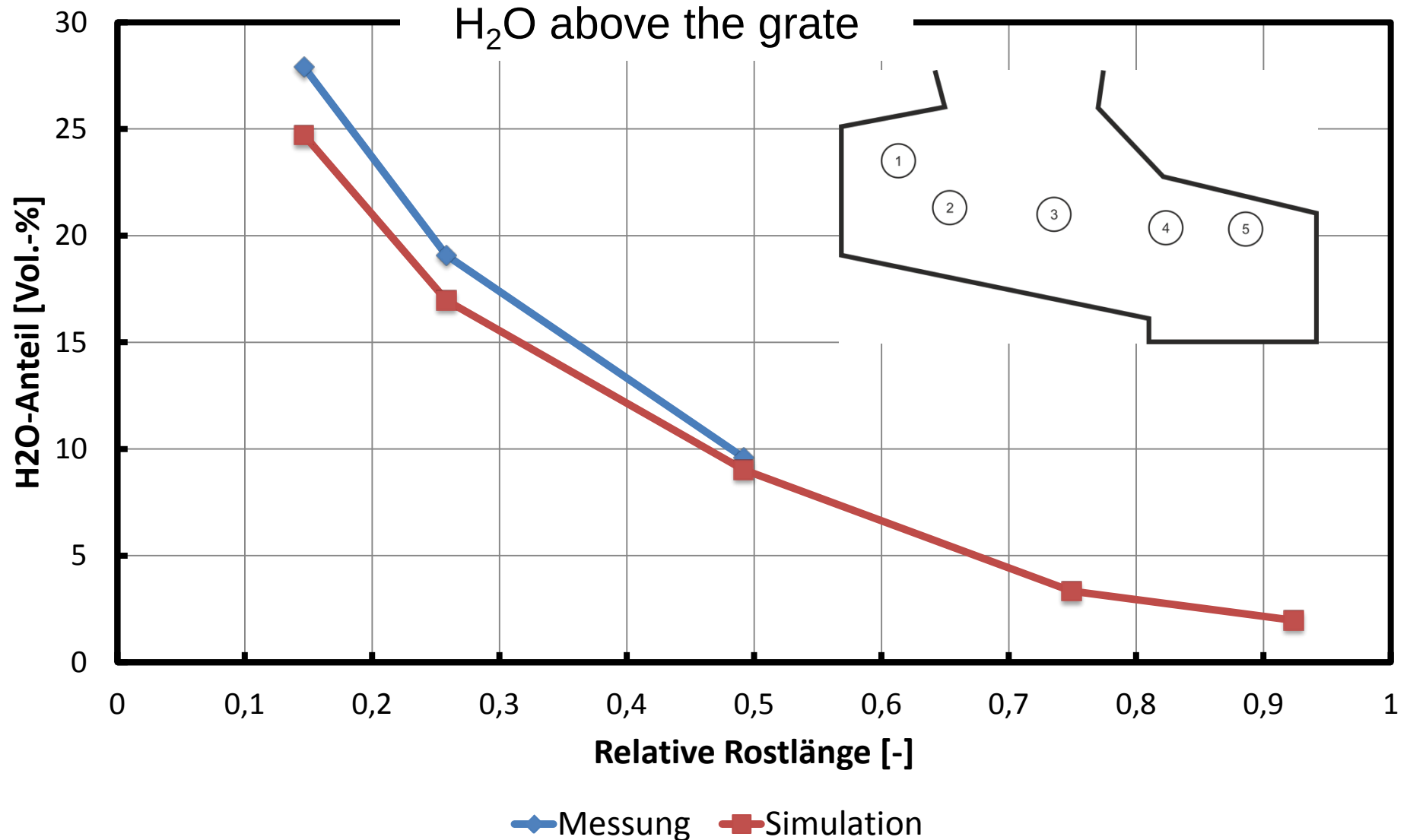
DEM-Model (3-dimensional, strip in the grate center, unsteady)

- Number of particles: ~8000
- LHV: 10 MJ/kg
- Mass fraction wood: 15 %
- Mass fraction plastics: 15 %
- Mass fraction organic: 30 %
- Mass fraction inert: 20 %
- Mass fraction balance: 20 %









- Grate firing systems are strongly influenced by the interaction between the grate and the furnace atop.
- Correct representation of heat transfer mechanisms is required.
- DEM simulations allow the description of more and more mechanical details.
- DEM coupling with furnace codes is feasible.

The DEM-Team @ RUB-LEAT:

- Frederik Elskamp
- Jennifer Hold
- Dominik Höhner
- Bastian Krause
- Harald Kruggel-Emden
- Hendrik Komossa
- Tobias Oschmann
- Gerd Stein
- Florian Sudbrock
- Kevin Vollmari
- Jens Wiese
- Frank Wissing

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Thank you
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