



bioenergy2020+

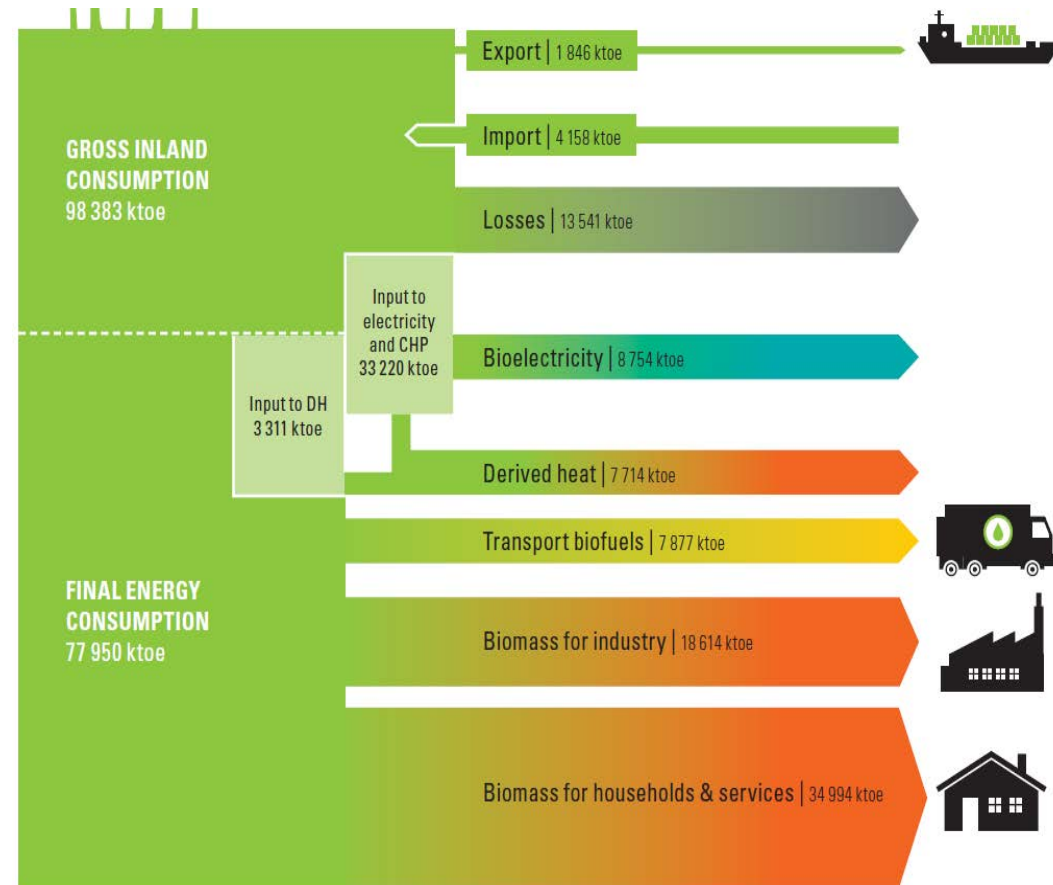
Modern Logwood Stoves – Requirements, Development and Evaluation

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Background – Bioenergy Market in Europe

- Almost 50% of Biomass used for energetic purposes go to households (without DH)
- These are 35Mtoe per anno (2008)
- **Approx. 80% are used in small Stoves!**
- **Average use with only 50% efficiency (!)**



Source: European Technology Platform „Renewable Heating and Cooling“: Biomass for Heating and Cooling – Visions document, 2010

Als Mitglied des Fachverbandes vertreten bei



Background – Air quality issues (Europe)

Emission

Schaap et al. 2004:

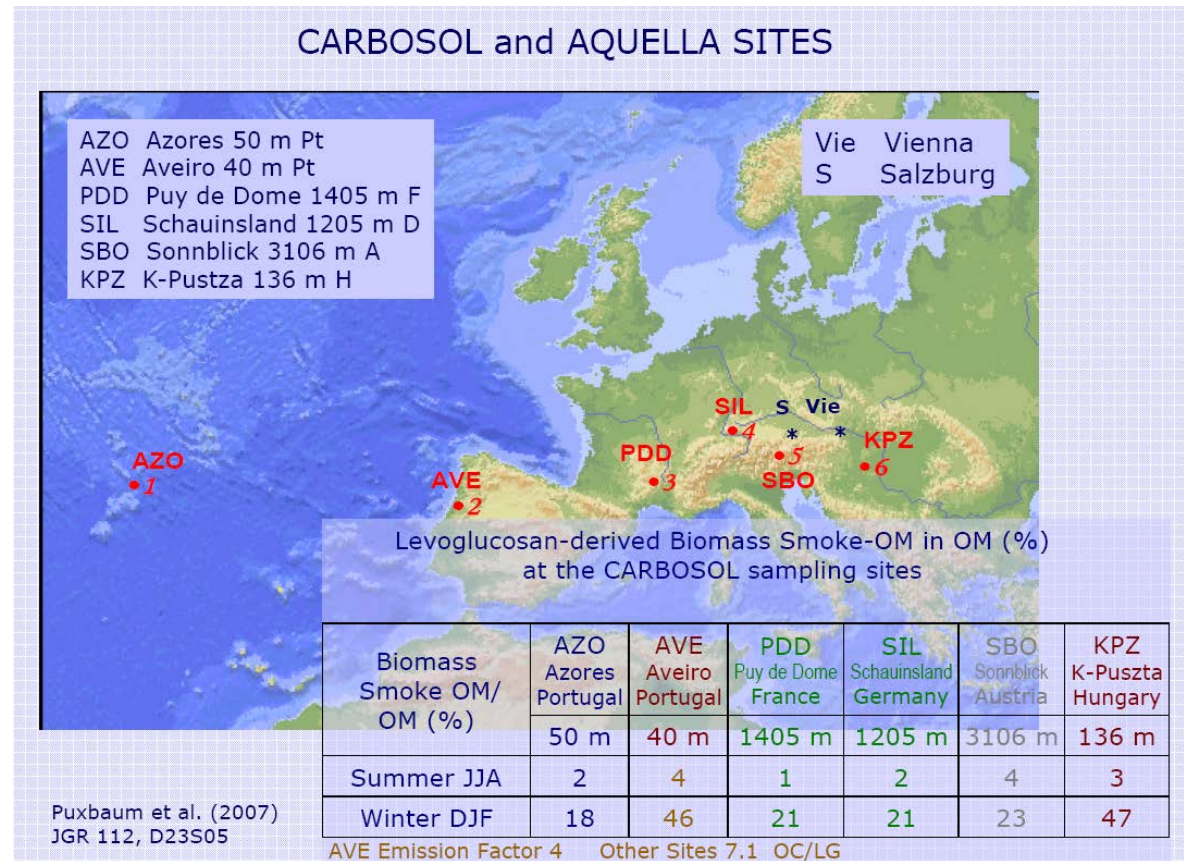
EU Emission Inventory:

- Woodsmoke annual average ~ 25%
 - Woodsmoke winter average ~ 45%
- ... of primary emissions.
- 20-30% of PM_{2.5} in winter (source no. 1)

New environmental issue:
Benzo[a]pyrene

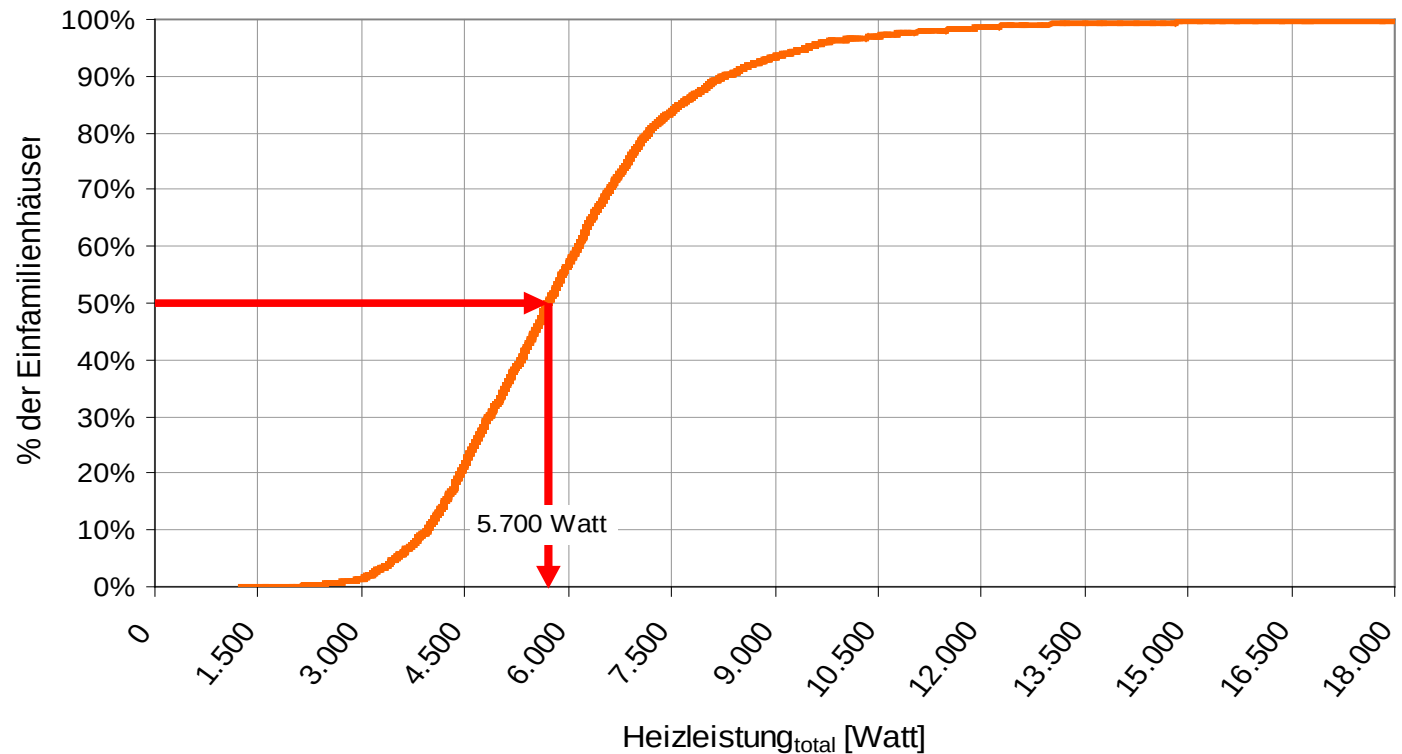
Ambient threshold: 1ng/m³

Ambient (Source Apportionment)



Background – Energy performance of buildings...

Source: e7 Energiemarktanalyse GmbH, Auswertung der Energieausweise für ein Bundesland 2008 - 2010



→ Regarding heat demands, stoves could serve as main biomass heating systems of the future

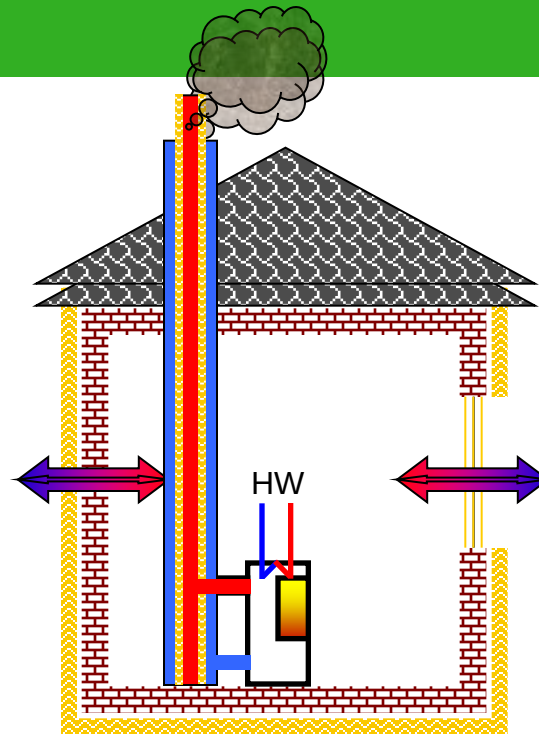
Conclusion: Requirements are changing...

Air Quality Issues

- Fine PM emissions
- Hydrocarbons (Pre-cursors of secondary organic aerosol (SOA), ozone formation)
- Indoor air quality

Energy Efficiency

- Real – life operation efficiency
- Close gap to automatically fired systems
- 90% are possible



before 1980

„Airtight Buildings“

- Room air independent combustion air supply
- Safety measures in case of underpressure in the room

Very low heat demand

- Low power concepts
- Heat storage concepts
- Combined hot water production



Requirements – Legal Situation Europe

CE Mark Requirements (EN 13240)

- Efficiency **> 50%**
- Carbon monoxide emission **< 1% (10.000 ppm)**
- No thresholds for dust and hydrocarbons

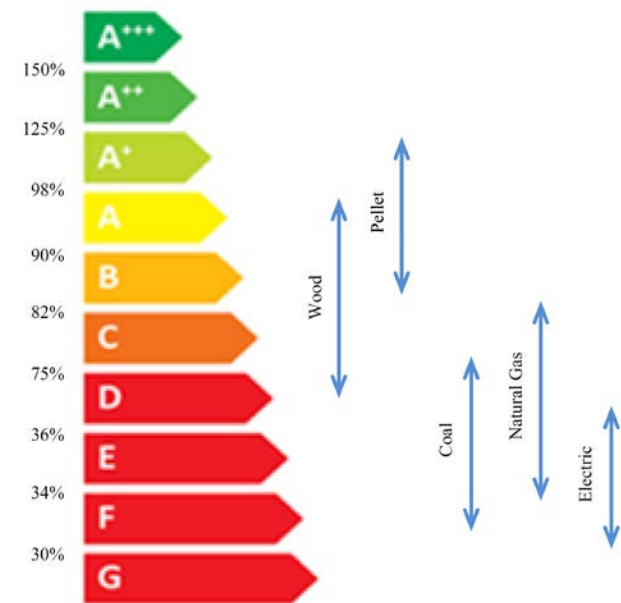
...still the only binding requirements in many European countries

(several countries have implemented more stringent requirements, some also including PM and HC)



Requirements – Eco Design / Energy Labeling process for room heating appliances (LOT 20)

- Process has gained momentum after long inactive time
- High impact as requirements are binding
- Ambitious target values would be important
- Current proposal:
 - Same label for all technologies
 - Biomass Conversion Coefficient 1.4 (no scientific background)
 - Differentiation within one group difficult
 - Seasonal efficiency just by calculation (appropriate test needed)



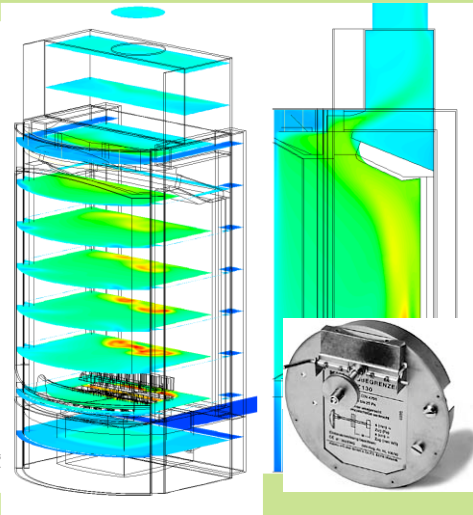
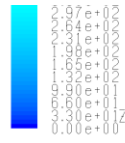
Development of logwood stoves

1) Primary Measures

°C

Optimise:

- Time
- Temperature
- Turbulence
- Air excess



= Optimising primary combustion conditions

2) Secondary Measures



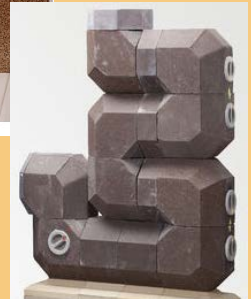
→ ESP



→ Catalyst



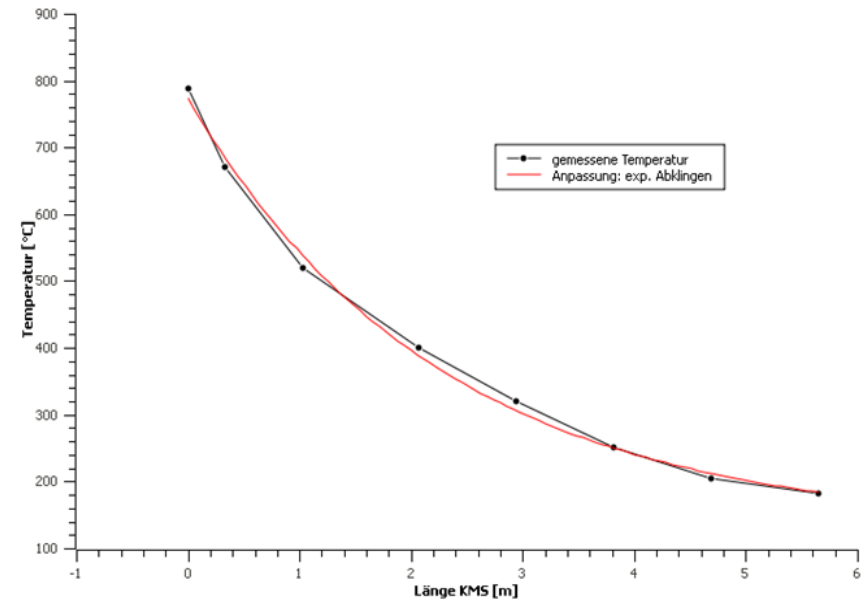
→ Filter



→ Heat Storage

3) Consider effects of secondary measures on primary conditions

Example: Ceramic module heat storage for efficiency increase



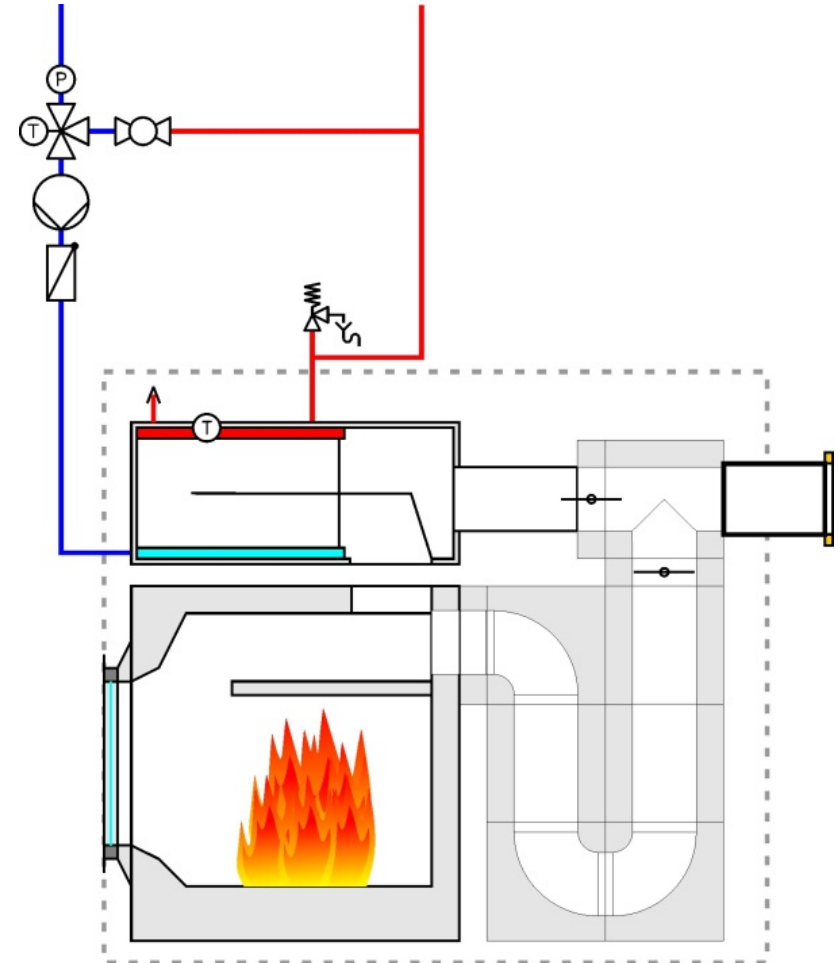
**Efficiencies > 90%
(without flue gas fan)**

	Nr.	Lastzustand	Messergebnisse			Grenzwerte		
			mg/MJ	%	mg/m ³ _N (13%O ₂)	Art. 15a	BImSchV - Stufe 1	EN 13240
						mg/MJ	mg/m ³ _N (13%O ₂)	%
CO	1	Vollast	610	0,073	913	1100	2000	1
	2	Vollast	666	0,073	997			
NO ₂	1	Vollast	68	-	101	150	-	-
	2	Vollast	69	-	91			
η (%)	1	Vollast		87,63		78	73	50
	2	Vollast		90,46				

Als Mitglied des Fachverbandes vertreten bei

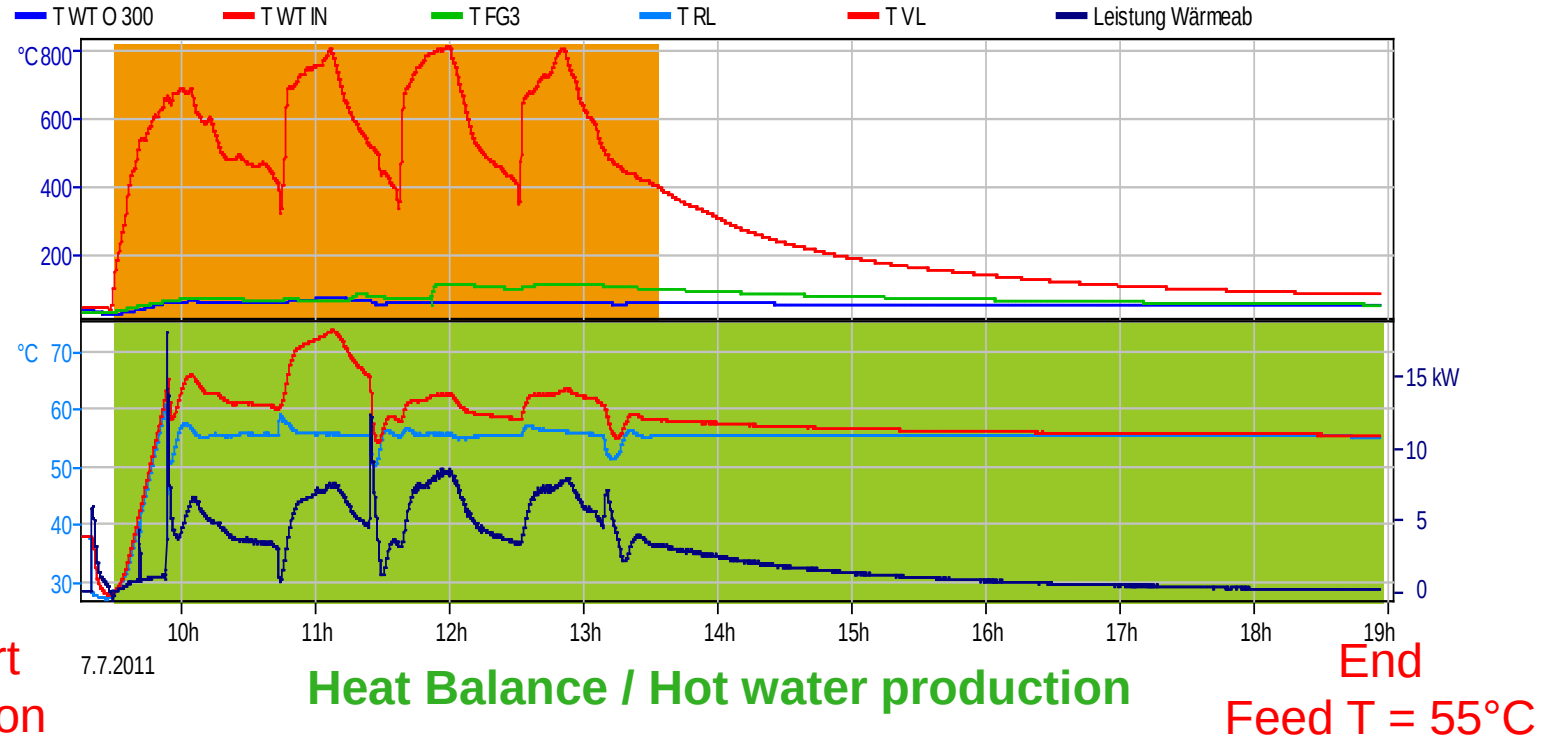


Example: Ceramic modular heat storage combined with hot water production



Hot water production with logwood – Testing results

Combustion Phase



Energy Balance: 53% Room heat, 40% Hot water, 7% losses

Emissions: <350mg/MJ CO, <20mg/MJ PM

Airtight Buildings – Combustion Air Supply

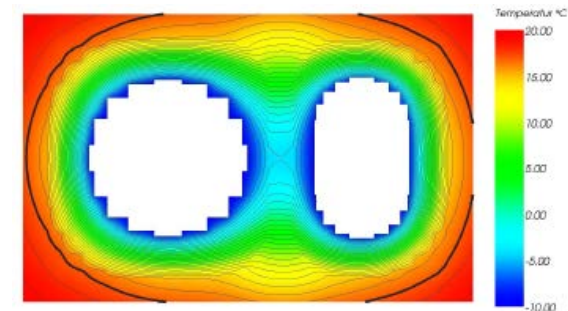
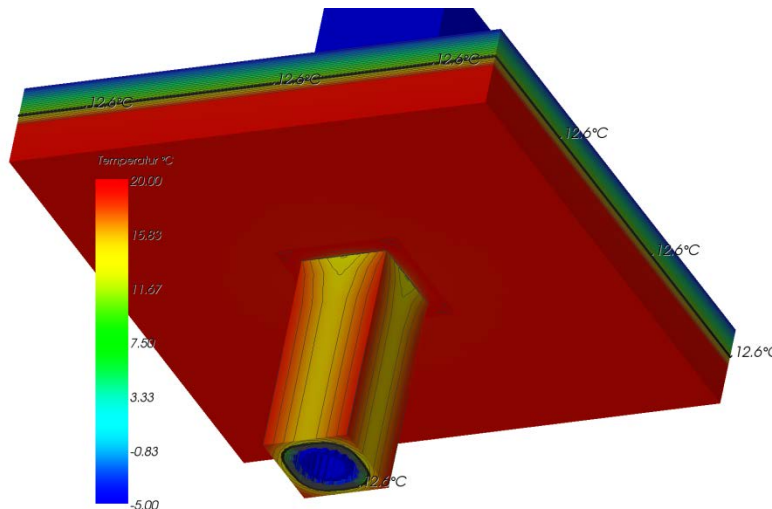
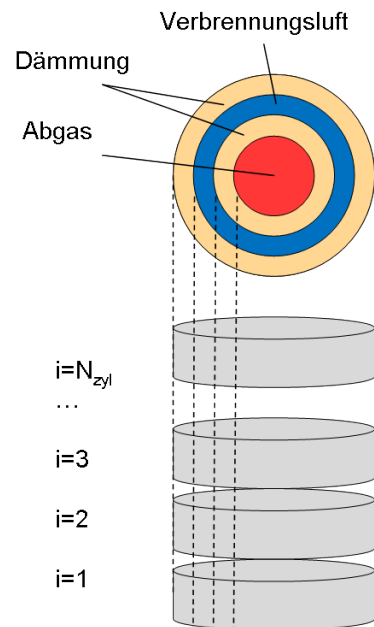


Double duct chimney systems:

- Air supply (issue: pre-heating)
- Cooling effect of combustion air

Tools:

- Measurements
- Mathematical models / simulation





EVALUATION Type-testing issues

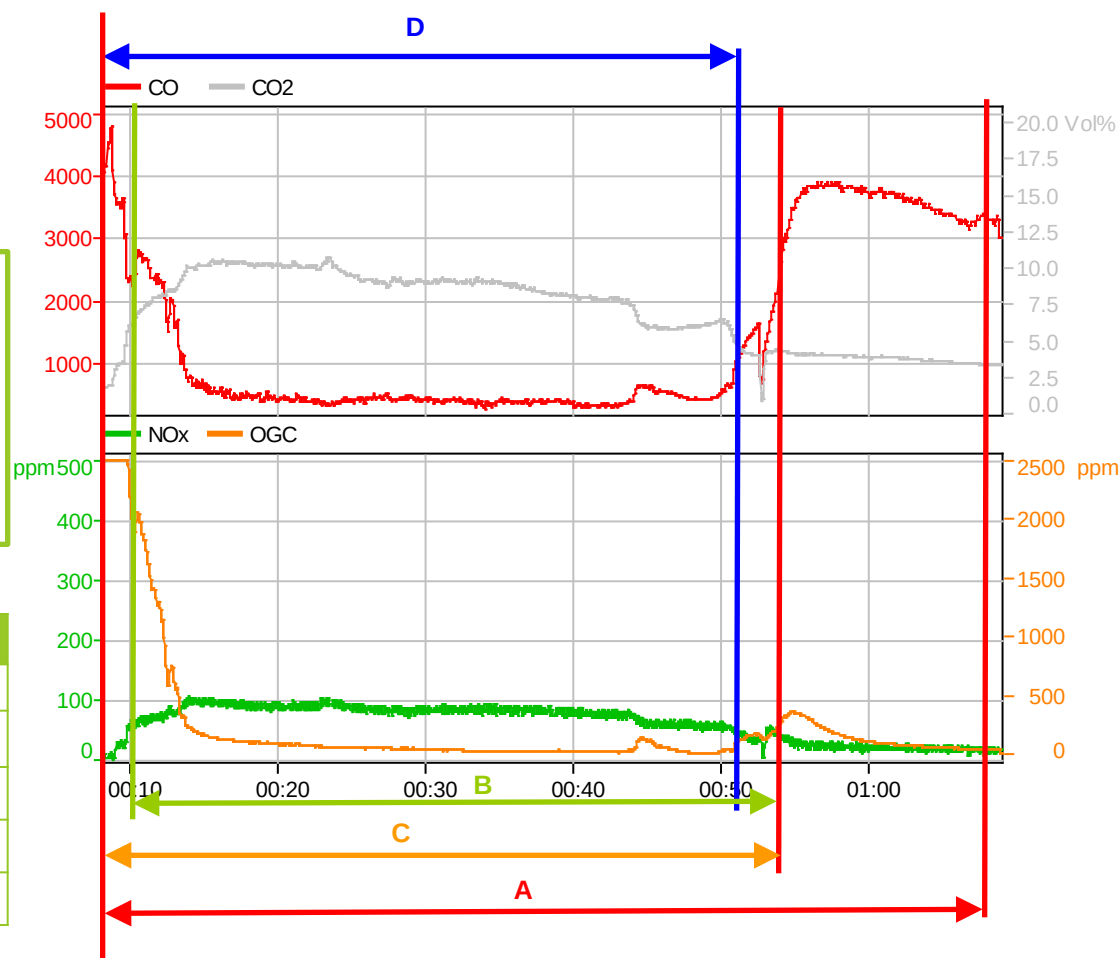
- Testing procedure description gives space for interpretations
 - E.g. Start/End of measurements
 - Some testing institutes even stretch the given space for interpretations
- Type-testing to field-performance factors are high
 - Start-phase not considered
 - No consecutive burn cycles necessary
 - Influence of user is not considered
- Type – testing results do not allow a distinction between high quality and low quality products in terms of environmental impact
- No systematic inspection if tested systems are equal to sold systems

EVALUATION- Stove type-testing (EN13240)

Typical stove test according to EN13240,
four examples of „data analysis“:

- A – incl. start-phase until equal weight + ash
- B – no start-phase 4% CO₂ until 4 % CO₂
- C – incl. start-phase until 4% CO₂
- D – incl. start-phase until no visible flames

Interval	CO ₂ [%]	CO [mg/MJ]	NO _x [mg/MJ]	OGC [mg/MJ]	η [-]
A	7,0	1177	99	83	72,4
B	8,0	586	104	27	74,4
C	7,8	751	104	22	74,2
D	8,3	546	106	22	75,5





Summary and conclusions....

- Direct heating with logwood has high potential to play a major role in Europe's renewable energy future
- Changing requirements (market and environment) are big challenges and big opportunities at same time
- Industry has quite a bit of homework to do in upcoming years
- Main development needs are:
 - Emission reduction + Efficiency increase
 - Optimisation of integration in modern buildings
- Final goal is to close the gap to automatically fired systems
- New testing methods together with Europe-wide legal regulations are required to trigger technology improvement

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Company partners





Thank you!



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