

Increased fuel flexibility and performance for boilers with challenging fuels

Rikard Norling

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Increased fuel flexibility and performance for boilers with challenging fuels

- Calderys
- E.ON
- Energiforsk
- Falu Energi & Vatten
- Kanthal
- MH Engineering

- Mälarenergi
- Stockholm Exergi
- Swerea IVF
- Valmet
- Vattenfall

Energimyndigheten

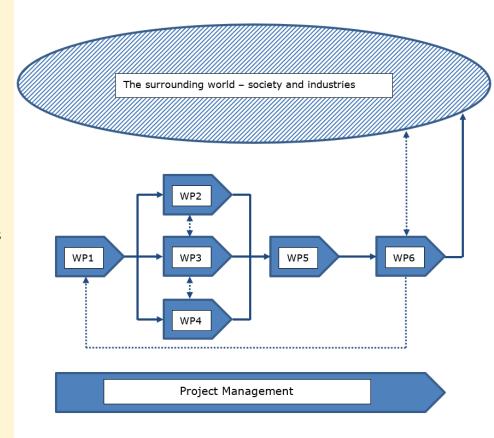
Background

- Biomass-based fuels often imply an elevated risk of corrosion caused by chlorides and alkali metals
- An additional challenge with recycled wood and waste is their content of paint, plastics and metals
 - This results in high content of heavy metals (e.g. Pb and Zn) and chloride causing increased corrosion



Contents

- WP1 Challenges and possibilities
- WP2 Performance of cooled metallic parts
- WP3 Performance of uncooled metallic parts
- WP4 Refractories
- WP5 Excellence in performance
- WP6 Co-operation and communication



Selection of project goals

- To obtain new knowledge on how heavy metals in deposits influence corrosion of cooled parts
- To identify 1-2 coating candidates with the potential to improve the life performance by 20 %
- To obtain new knowledge on how corrosive fuel components degrade refractories
- To identify 1-2 refractory material candidates with the potential to improve the life performance by 20 %
- To achieve an understanding for when refractories are particularly beneficial to be used for protection of underlying metal and when other corrosion prevention methods may be attractive

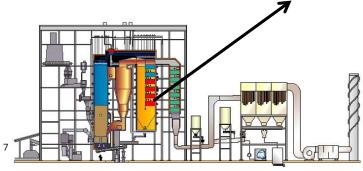


Performance of cooled metallic parts



Exposure – Tube shield evaluation

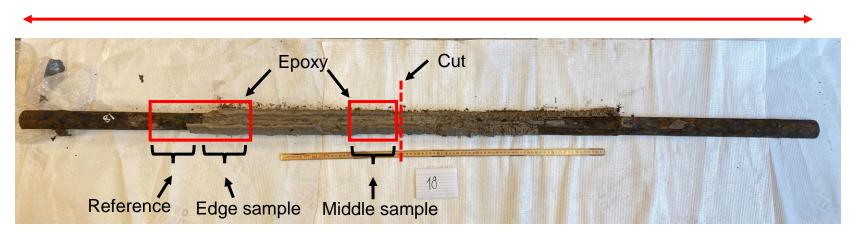




Convection bank 0 floor		
Tube	6.	San 60
Tube	7.	Test alloy 2
Tube	8.	Test alloy 1
Tube	9.	APMT
Convection bank 1 roof		
Tube	12.	San 60
Tube	13.	Test alloy 1
Tube	18.	APMT
Tube	21.	Test alloy 2



180 cm





SEM

Middle cross section samples analyzed so far

Tube 12 – San 60



Tube 21 – Test alloy 2



Tube 18 - APMT



"Roof"

Tube 6 – San 60



Tube 7 – Test alloy 2



Tube 8 – Test alloy 1



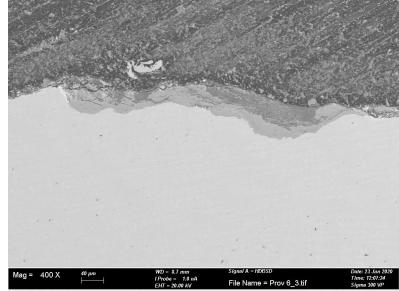
Tube 9 - APMT

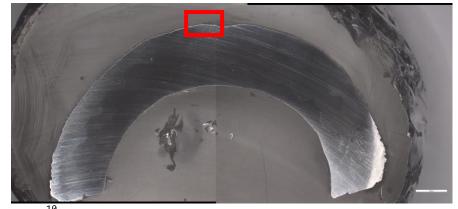


"Floor"



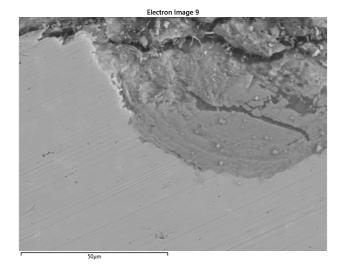
Tube no. 6 – San 60







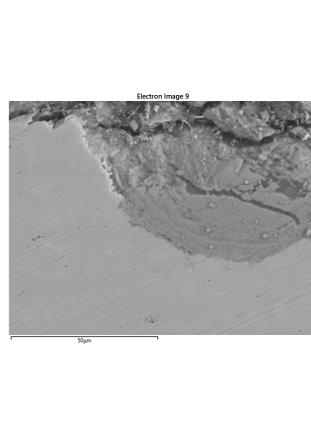
Tube no. 6 – San 60

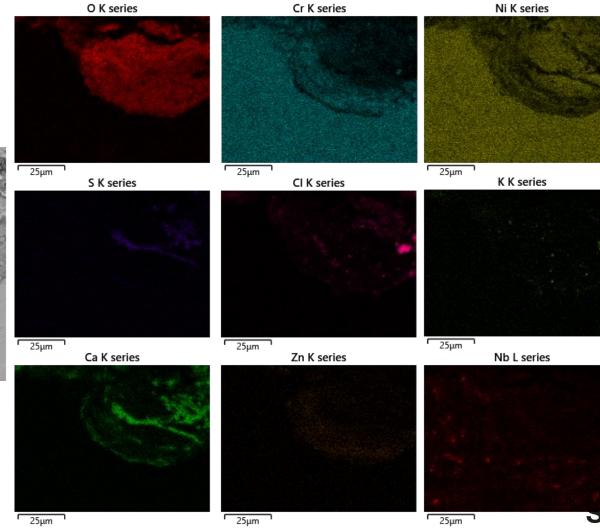






Tube no. 6 – San 60





Refractories

 Example of challenges encountered

Calderys is acknowledged for providing the image



Test material

- Reference materials produced by Calderys (3 batches) installed in Händelö P14 & P15:
 - CALDE STIX PB 85 CG
 - CALDE CAST LM 74 A
 - CALDE SPRAYCAST SIC 70
- Bulk specimens prepared



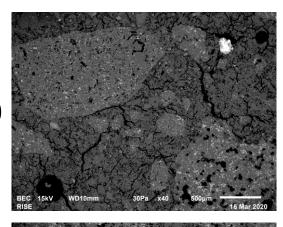
Specimen preparation

- Cutting method evaluated
- Mechanical grinding and polishing
- Final oxide polishing step (OPS) for EBSD
- Water cooling

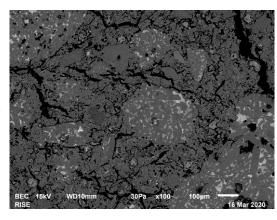


CALDE STIX PB 85 CG – microstructure

Reference
Unexposed (REF) x40

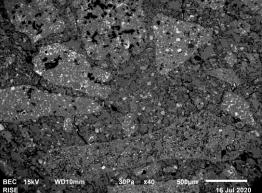


x100

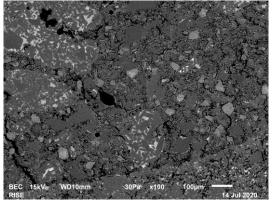


Cyclon exposed 6 months (Exp 6m)



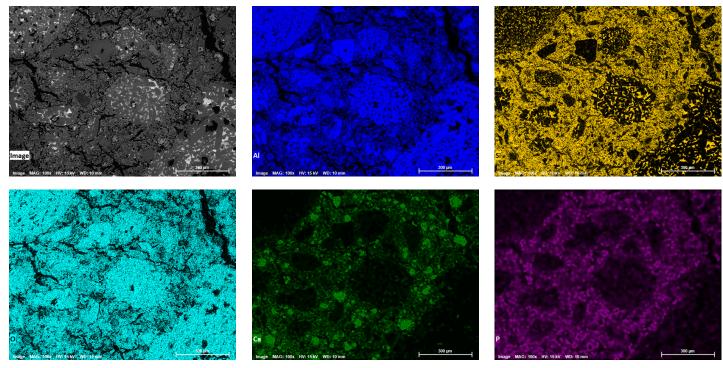


x100





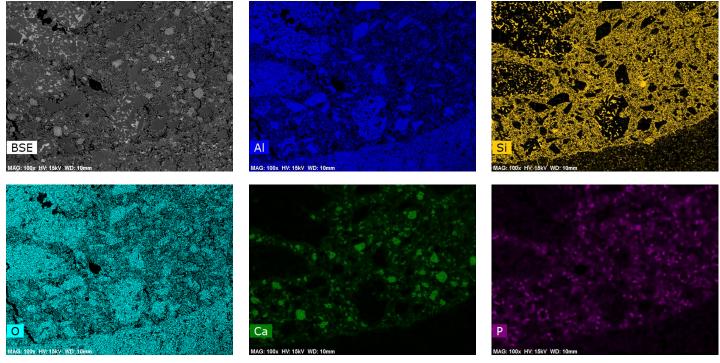
REF: CALDE STIX PB 85 CG – EDS mapping

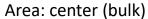




Bulk specimen

Exp 6m: CALDE STIX PB 85 CG – EDS mapping







Observations and comments, SEM/EDS

- Microstructure of reference materials and exposed (+slag) material extracted after 6 months from Händelö P15 is characterized by SEM/EDS
- Composition results from EDS analysis are semi quantitative, and should primarily be evaluated <u>relative to each other</u> to determine trends (increasing/decreasing composition after exposure compared to reference)
- No obvious difference is observed in the microstructure images after exposure 6 months compared to reference materials
- Evaluation of exposed material in P15 shows that there is a **small increase in the concentration of:**
 - Na₂O and K₂O in CALDE STIX PB 85 CG (after 6 months)





Thank you for listening!