Increased fuel flexibility and performance for boilers with challenging fuels.

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# Increased fuel flexibility and performance for boilers with challenging fuels

- Calderys
- E.O.N
- Energiforsk
- Falu Energi & Vatten
- Högskolan Väst
- Kanthal

- MH Engineering
- Mälarenergi
- Stockholm Exergi
- RISE
- Valmet
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Energimyndigheten

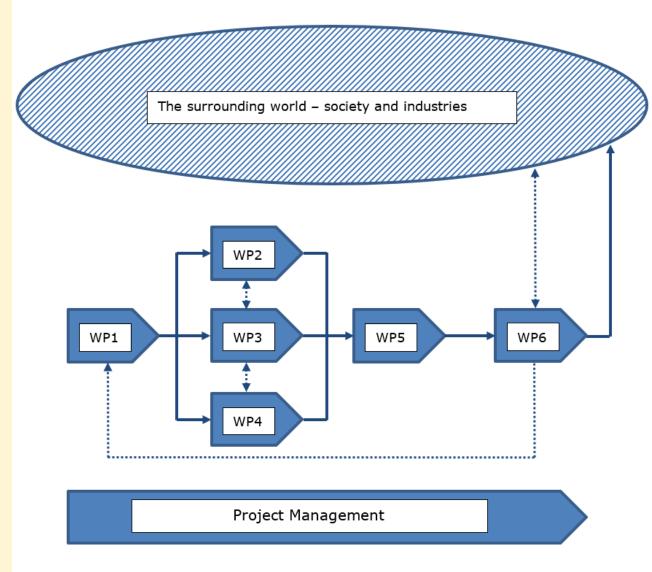
#### Background

- 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



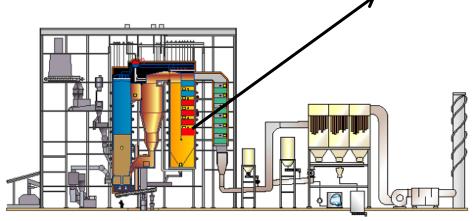
## Performance of cooled metallic parts



## Exposure – Tube shield evaluation

Collaboration with
 FeCrAlCLAD- project, which
 produced the test tube shields
 and carried out the exposures,
 as well as some evaluation

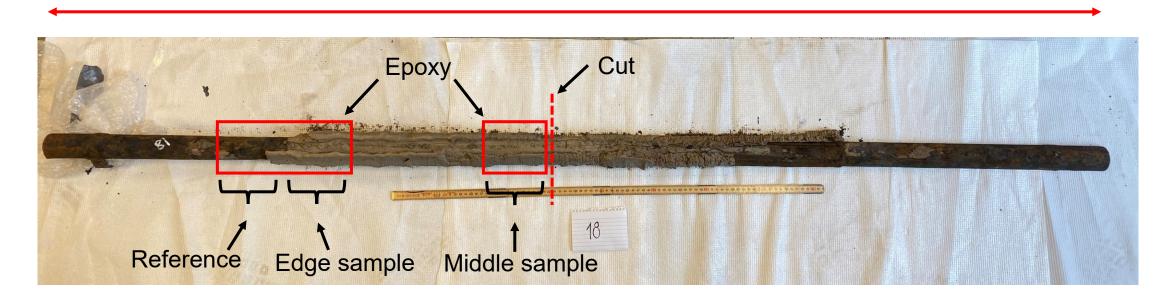




Convection bank 1, "roof"		
Tube	12.	San 60
Tube	13.	EF101 (L197)
Tube	18.	APMT
Tube	21.	EF100 (L198)
Convection bank 0, "floor"		
Tube	6.	San 60
Tube	7.	EF100 (L198)
Tube	8.	EF101 (L197)
Tube	9.	APMT



#### 180 cm

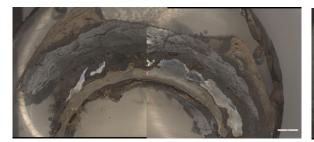




Tube no. 12 – San 60 Tube no. 21 – EF100 (L198) Tube no. 13 – EF101 (L197) Tube no. 18 - APMT **Roof** 









Mid

Tube no. 6 – San 60 Tube no. 7 – EF100 (L198) Tube no. 8 – EF101 (L197) Tube no. 9 - APMT Floor





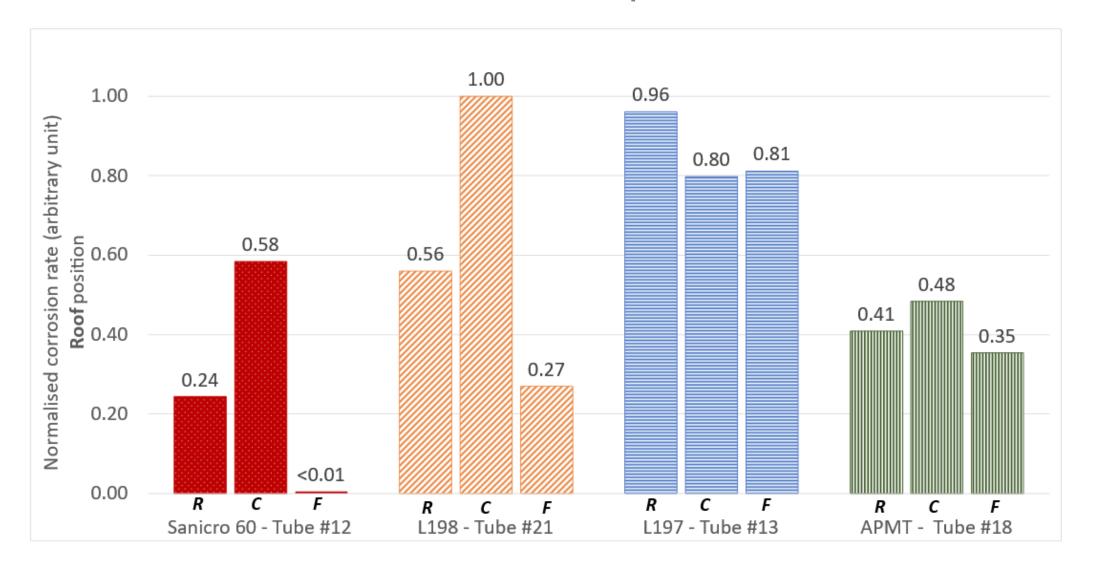




Mid

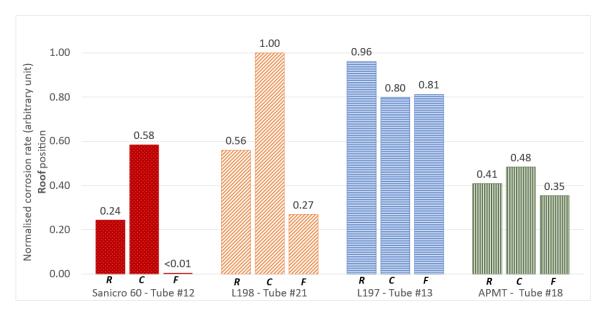


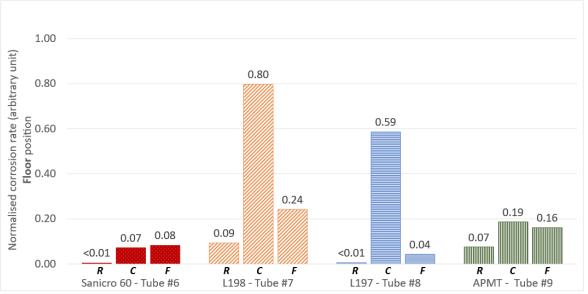
### Material losses after a 6-month exposure





## Material losses

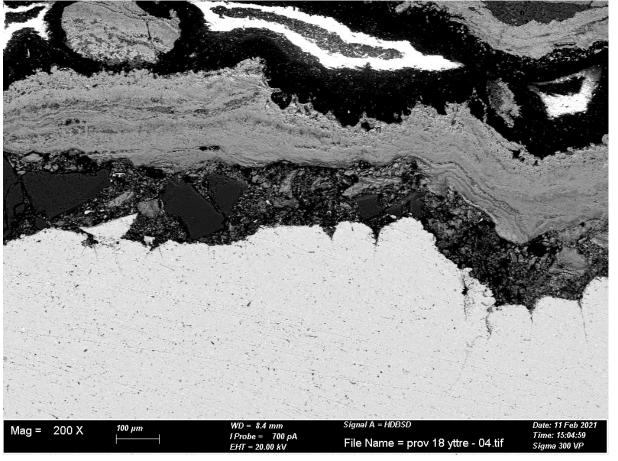




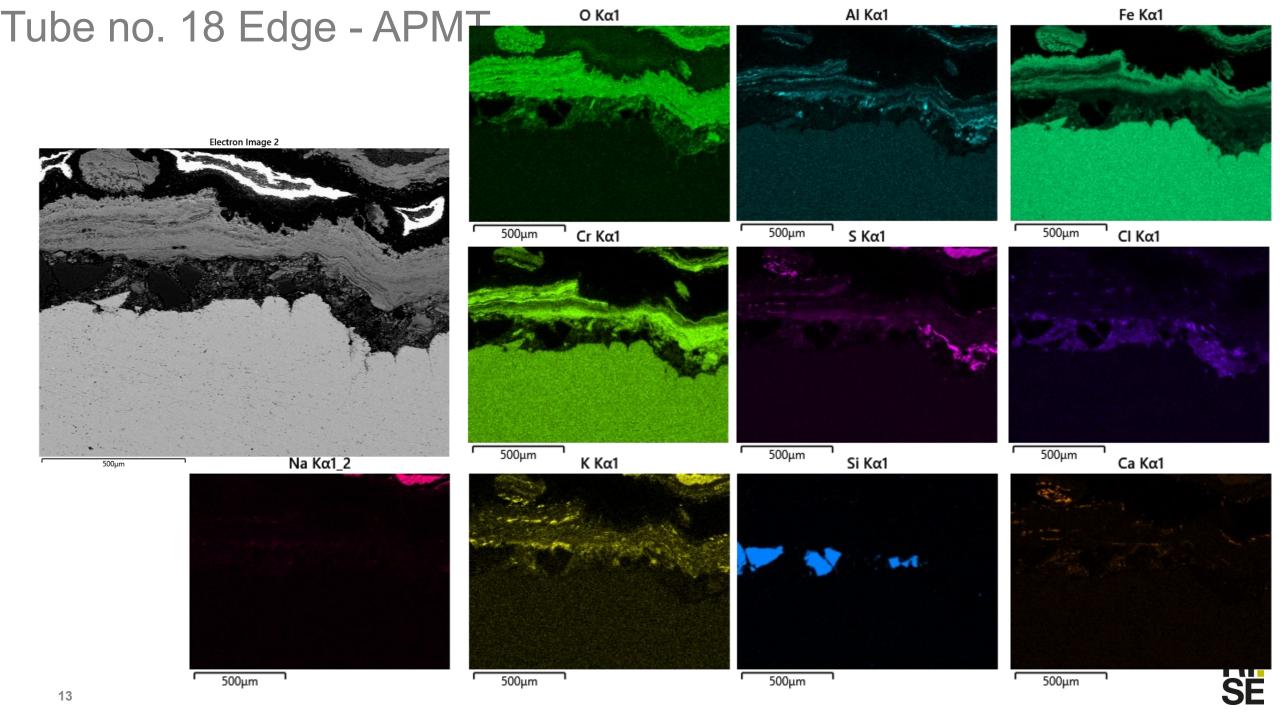


## Tube no. 18 Edge - APMT

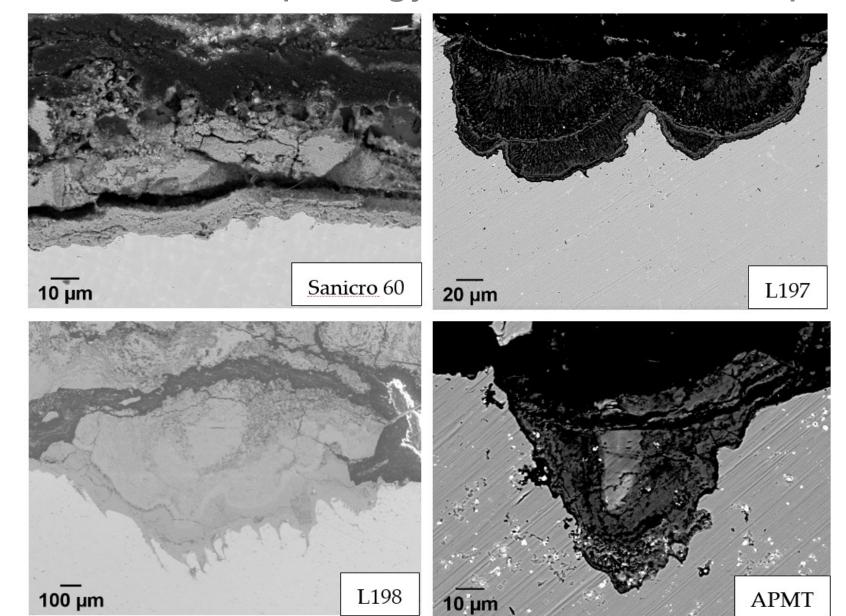








## Corrosion attack morphology after a 6-month exposure



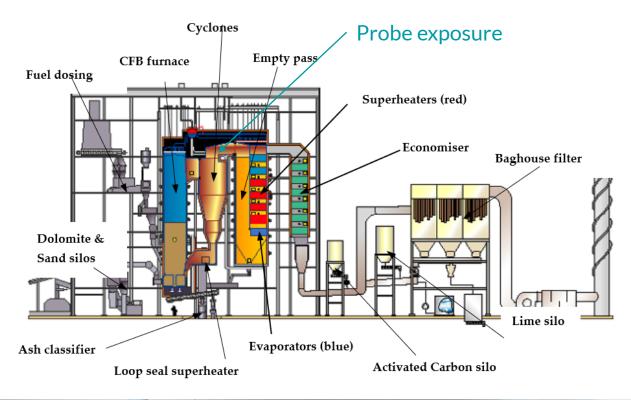


## Performance of uncooled metallic parts

- Many components other than tubing, and that are mostly uncooled, such as cyclone vortex finder, supports, hangers, plates, refractory anchors and nozzles, frequently experience short life.
- Being uncooled these parts operate at a high temperatures giving intrinsically different challenges compared to cooled parts, as e.g. condensed phases in the deposits are expected to be different.



## Uncooled metallic parts: Probe exposure

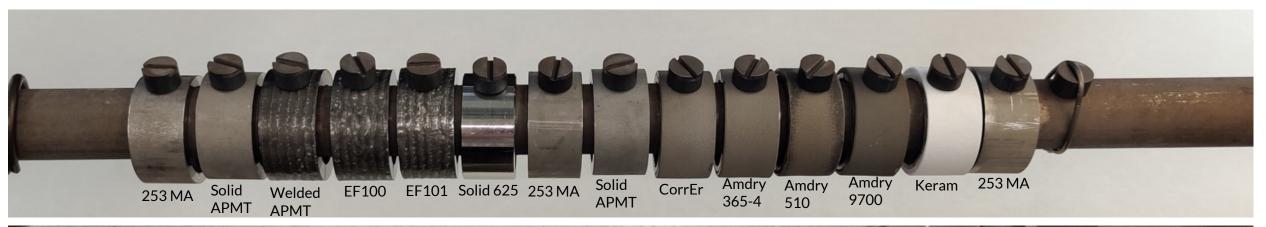


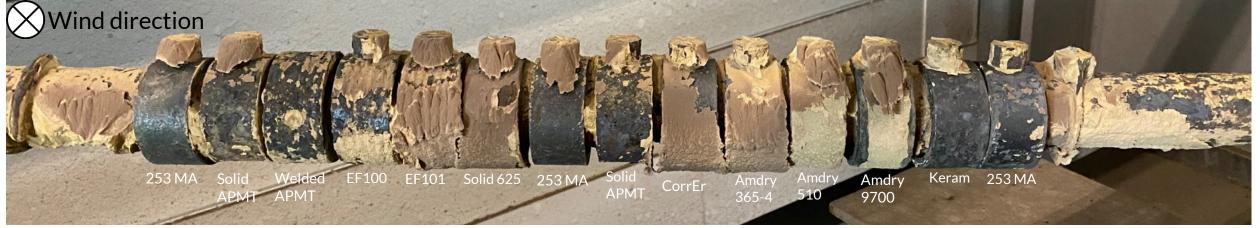




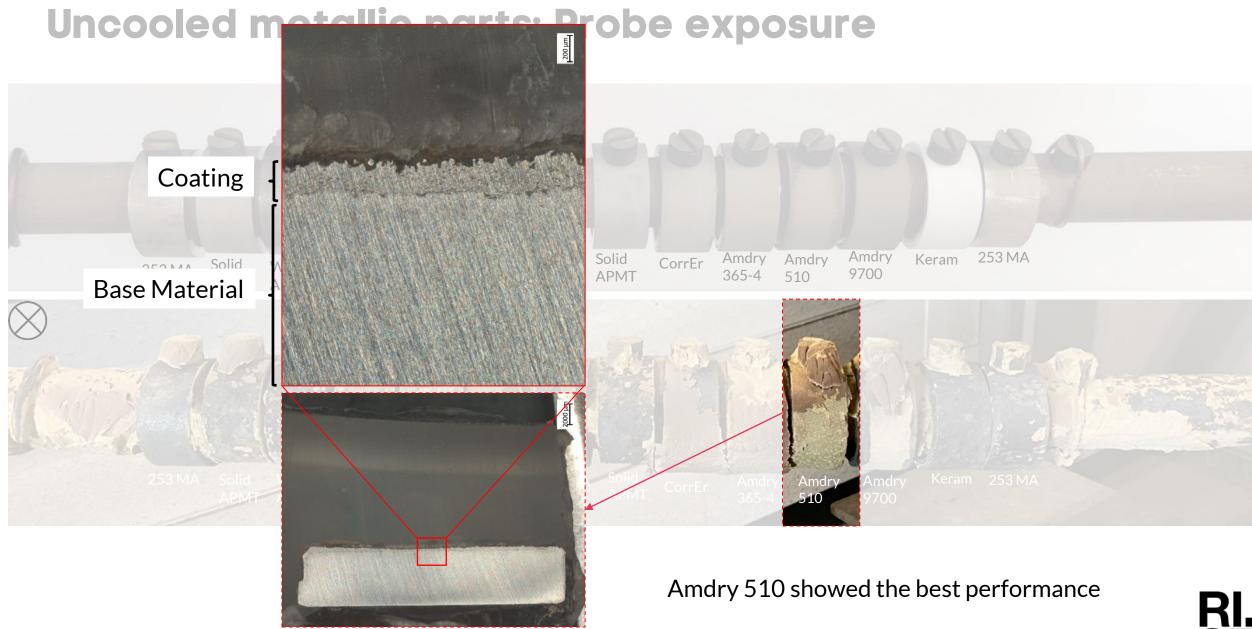


#### Uncooled metallic parts: Probe exposure











## Refractories

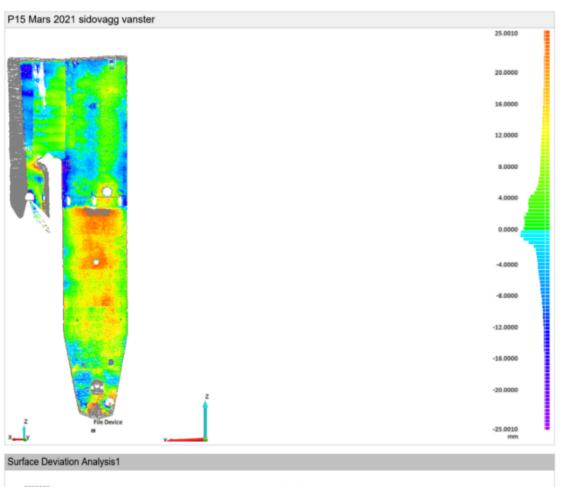
 Example of challenges encountered

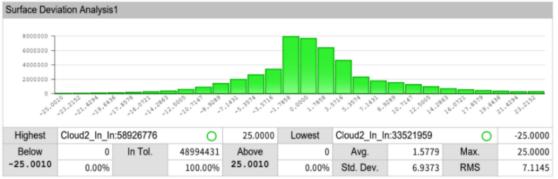
Calderys is acknowledged for providing the image



#### Refractories

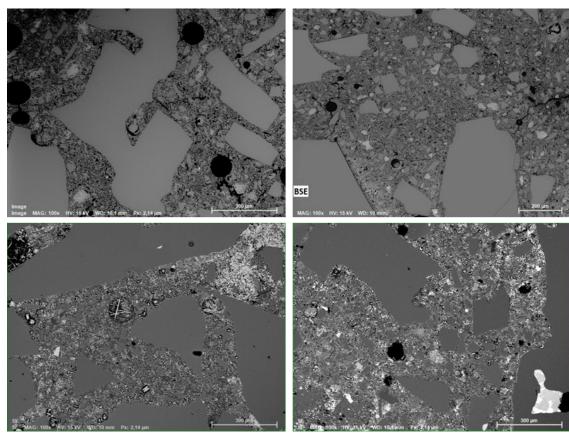




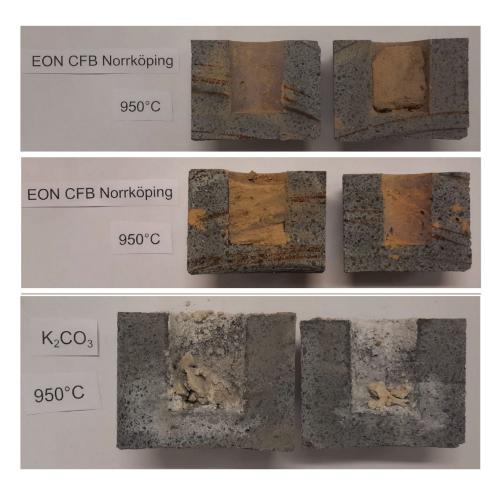




#### Refractories



Field samples up to 7 years exposure



Short term Lab test



## **Selected Conclusions**

- The metallographic investigation resulted in a materials ranking regarding the overall metal loss of new overlay weld coatings.
- HVOF applied Amdry 510 coating has potential to improve material performance significantly for uncooled parts.
- Refractory materials evaluated in this study are shown to be very resistant against alkali compounds.





Thank you for listening!