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Modeling and process features of plug flow reactor with internal recirculation for biomass pyrolysis

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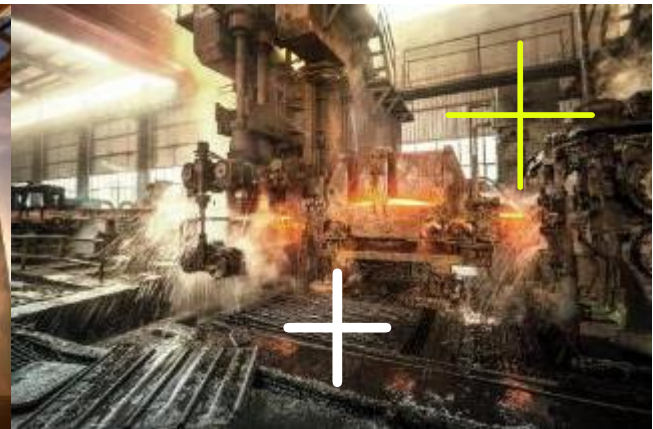
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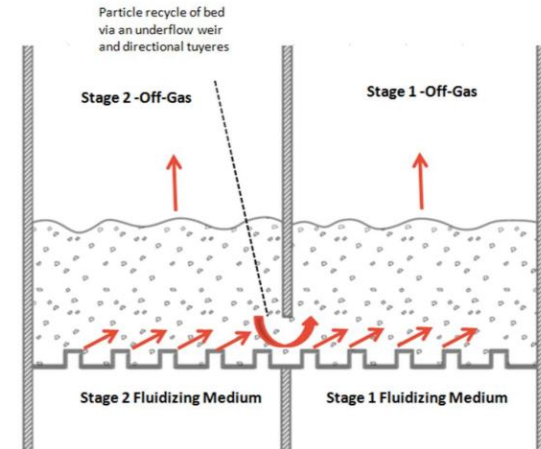
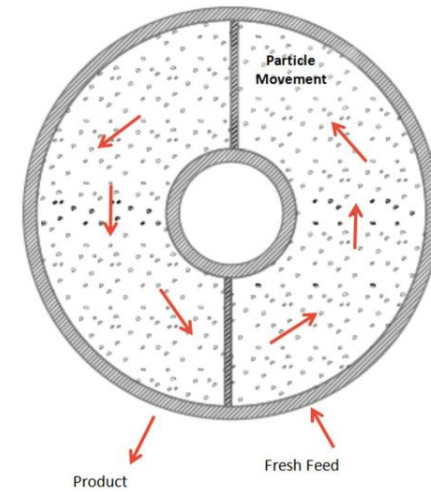
Modeling and Process Features of Plug Flow Reactor with Internal Recirculation for Biomass Pyrolysis



May 25th 2016

Plug Flow with Internal Recirculation (PFIR)

- Hot bed of sand mixed with biochar formed in-situ is internally circulated within a single fluidized bed between a pyrolysis zone and a heating zone.
- Circulation of material is achieved via momentum provided by the fluidizing gas which is introduced into the reactor using directional tuyeres.



Biomass Pyrolysis

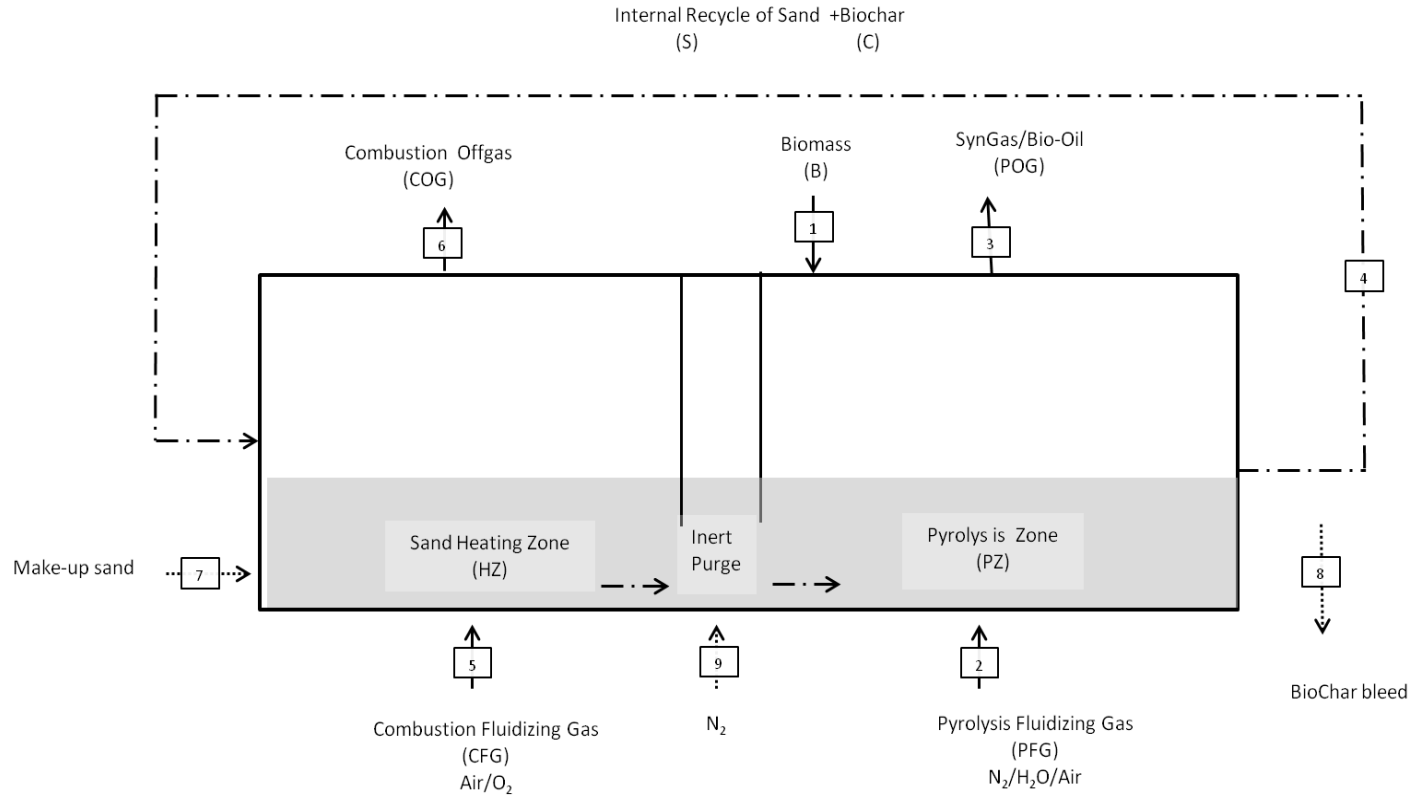
- Fluidized beds offer a natural choice for pyrolysis reactors.
- Challenges:
 - Difficult to fluidize various biomass,
 - Need to supply heat to the process,
 - Maintain reducing gas environment.
- PFIR provides a concept, where both the pyrolysis and heating occur in a single reactor with well fluidized sand media circulation.

Theory

- Products of biomass pyrolysis include condensable fuel, light gases and biomass char.
- Char remains within the bed of sand, and is subsequently combusted in the heating zone, with the sand circulated back to the pyrolysis zone.
- Minimum sand circulation rate of 2– 5 X biomass feed rate is required for heat balance.
- At least 10 -15 % of biomass should be converted to combustible char, for PFIR to be autothermal.

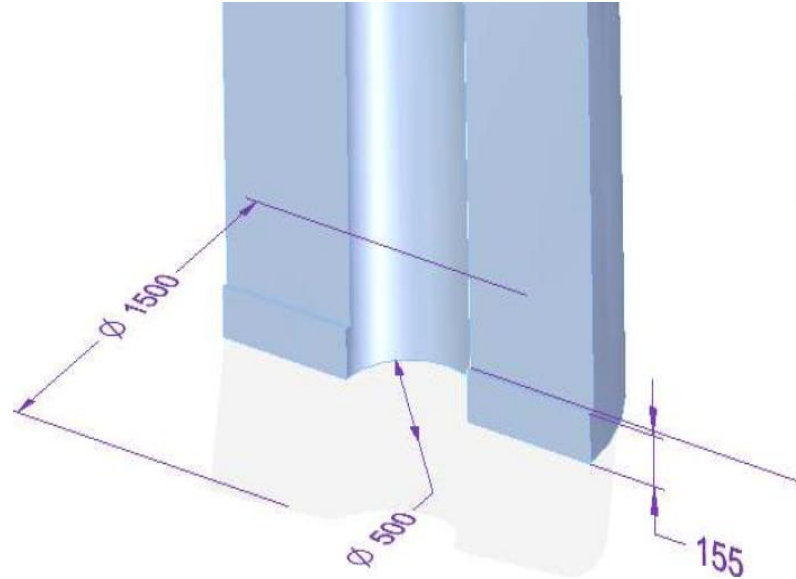
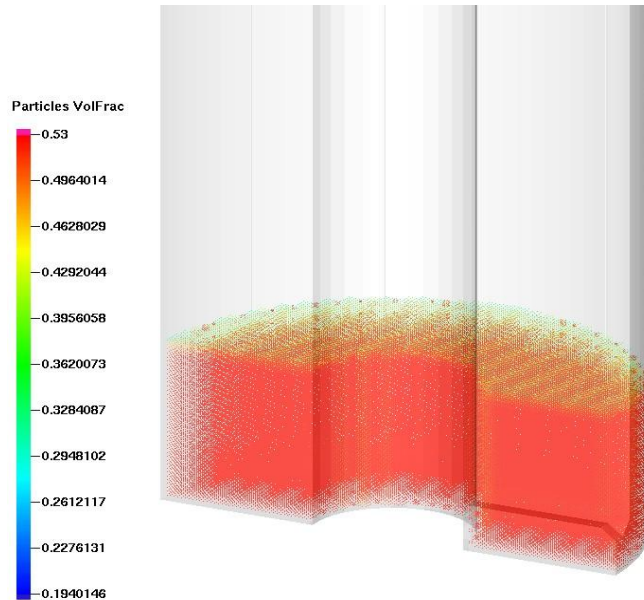


General arrangement



Modeling

- CFPD model using the commercial simulation software Barracuda® was created to understand the hydrodynamics within the vessel.

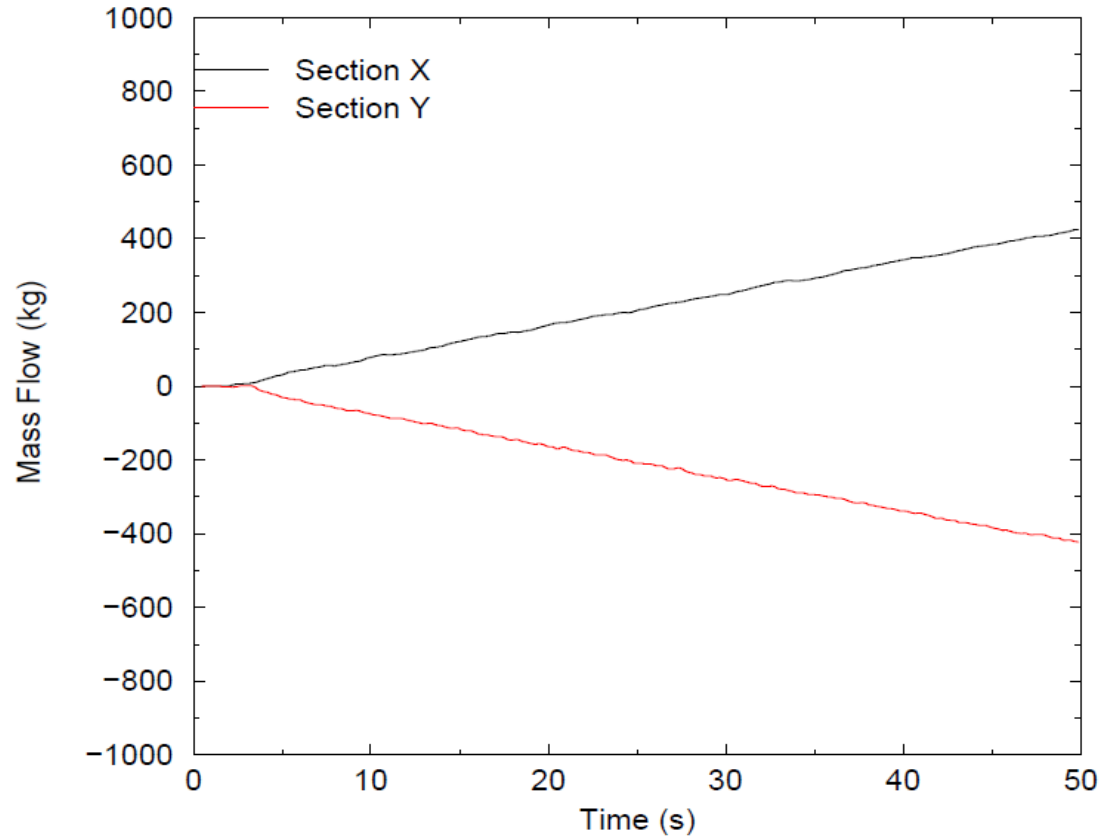


Parameters

Parameter	Unit	Value
Reactor outer diameter	mm	1500
Reactor inner diameter	mm	500
Underflow weir channel height	mm	155, 250, 350
Number of underflow weirs	--	1, 2
Nozzle density	#/m ²	100
Tuyere jet angle from horizontal	°	25
Gas tuyere velocity	m/s	40, 60, 80
Fluidizing velocity	m/s	1
Bed height	mm	500
Particle diameter	μm	500
Particle solid density	kg/ m ³	2000

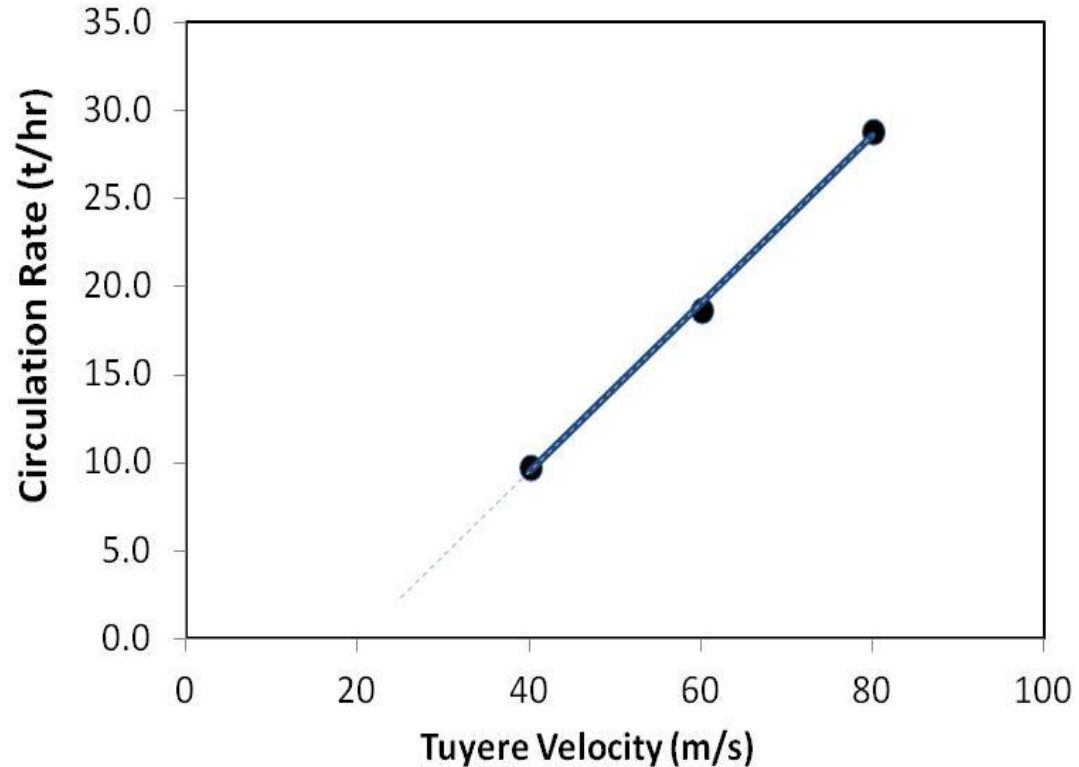
Results – 1/3

- Mass of circulating solids calculated by tracking total net mass which passes through a plane parallel to the vessel radius
- Sections X and Y are normal to the distributor and 180 degrees apart.
- Continuity and steady state were confirmed.



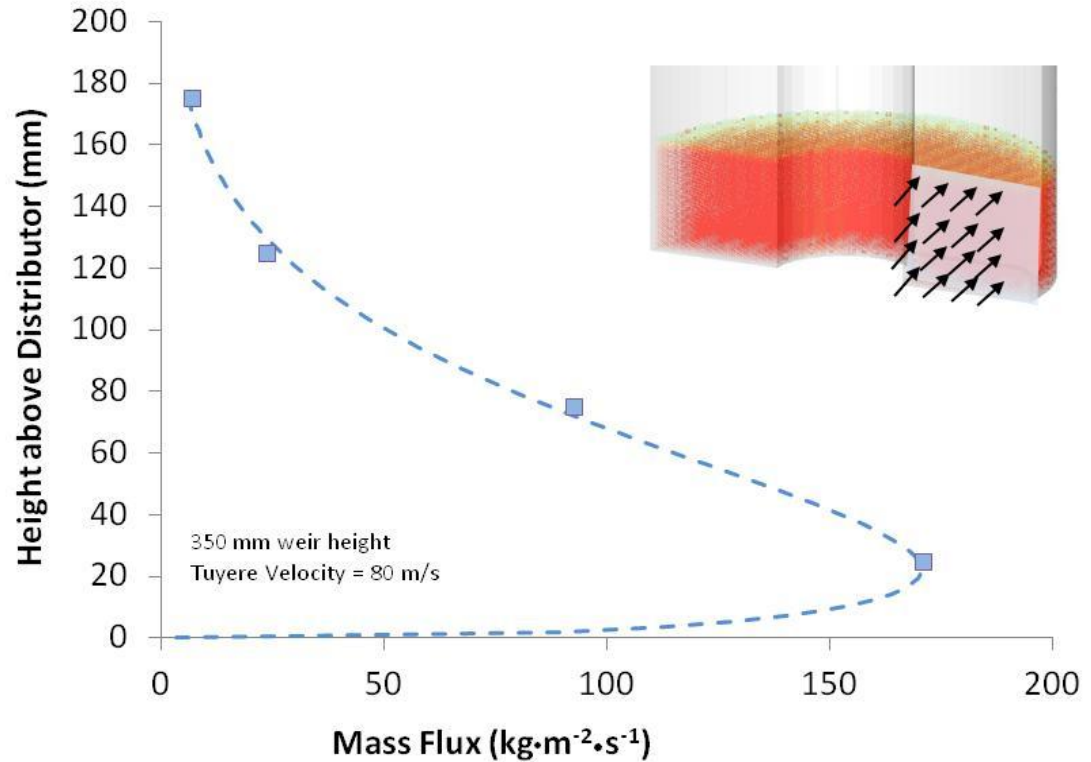
Results – 2/3

- Total mass flow rate of gas injected into the vessel was kept constant, and the tuyere velocity adjusted by adjusting the diameter of the tuyere entrance nozzles
- Mass flow rate averaged over 50 seconds of simulation for the three different gas velocities showed a linear relationship between circulation rate and tuyere velocity.



Results – 3/3

- Mass flux as function of height above the distributor was investigated.
- Modeling shows a distinct zone of rotation.
- Mass flux (solids momentum) decays as a function of height above the distributor.



Conclusions

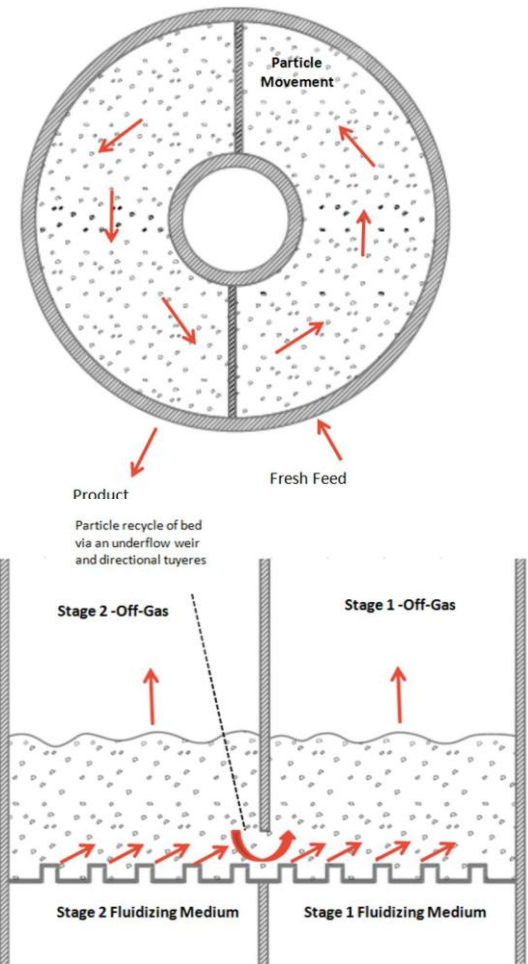
- Circulation rate can be controlled by proper selection of gas velocity at the exit of tuyeres.
- There is a distinct zone of rotation, and the mass flux (solids momentum) decays as a function of height above the distributor.
- Once the bed height is above this circulation zone, the fluidized bed is composed of two distinct zones: a rotating solids zone and a standard bubbling fluidized bed at heights above that.
- Height of this circulation zone appears to be independent of the number or height of the underflows weirs examined.

Next steps Required For Development

- Additional CPFD Study Items
 - Include feeding and discharge of solids
 - Impact of tuyere angle on circulation rate
 - Model with complete PSD of solids
 - Examine residence time distribution and reactor mixing
 - Tuyere and nozzle density ($\#/m^2$)
- Experimental
 - Simple lab scale cold fluidization tests – confirm CPFD results
 - Small scale reactor performing pyrolysis at temperature

Applications of PFIR

- Biomass Pyrolysis
- Drying of hard-to-fluidize material
- Chemical Looping Reactors
- Two-Stage Roasting (e.g. Ox & Red)



Thanks for your attention!

Questions?