

Impact of hydrogen admixture to natural gas on installed gas appliances

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Venue: WOC 5



Patron



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Global Target

- Hydrogen admixture is an important option for greening natural gas
- Technical questions on the whole chain of transport, distribution and utilization are to be solved.

Specific Task:

- Investigation of the behavior of gas appliances operated with hydrogen admixture to Natural Gas
 - Characteristics of Hydrogen and Mixtures
 - Theoretical approach
 - Lab tests of appliances with different burner types
 - Results and conclusions

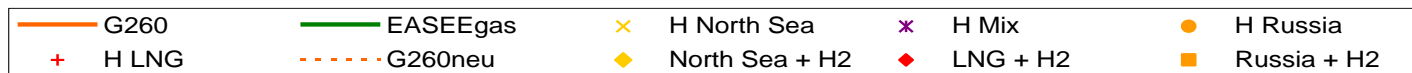
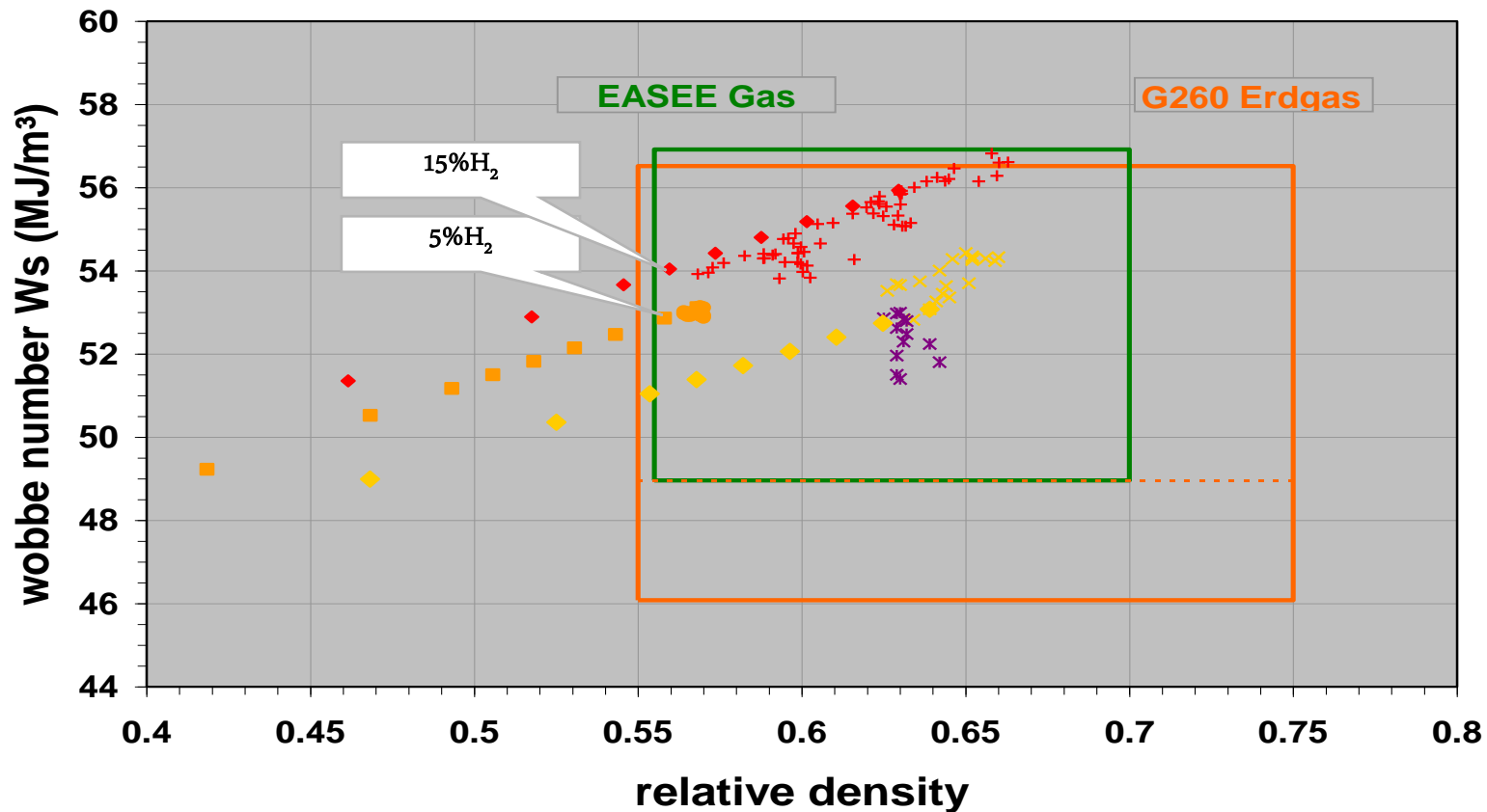
Properties of Hydrogen compared to Natural Gas

Gases (0°C/0°C, 1013 mbar)	Hydrogen H ₂	Methane CH ₄	Ethane C ₃ H ₆	Natural Gas H (North Sea)
Gross calorific value H _s (MJ/m ³)	12,7	39,9	70,3	41,9
Relative Density d	0,07	0,56	1,04	0,63
Wobbe Number W _s MJ/m ³	48,3	53,5	68,7	53,0
Air Requirement L ₀ (m ³ /m ³)	2,4	9,5	16,9	10,1
Maximum Flame Velocity (cm/sec)	346	43	49	43

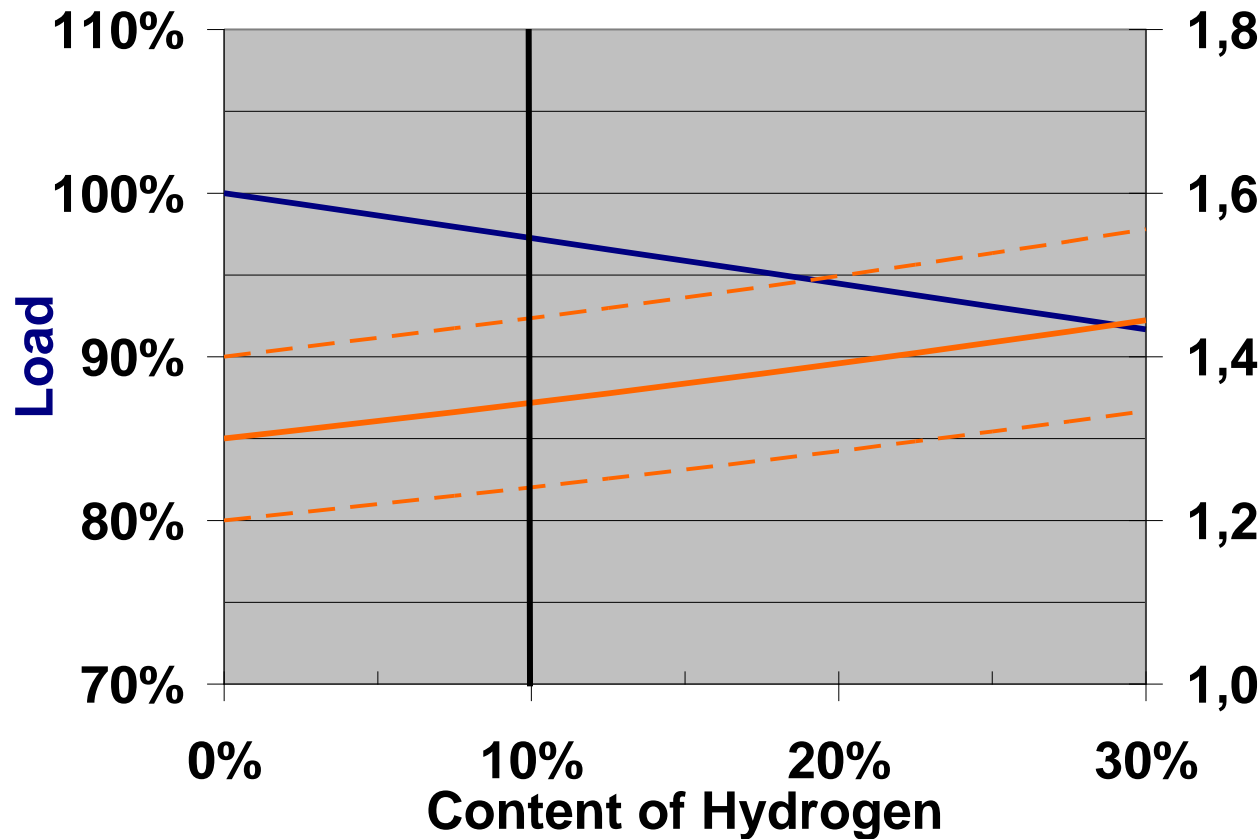
Characteristic values are important for:

- H_s: measurement of consumption, billing
- W_s: load deviation, air ratio, flame stability
- L₀: air ratio, flame stability
- V: flame stability
- d: gas composition, flue gas composition

Natural Gas Qualities in Europe pure and with admixture of Hydrogen



The Influence of H₂-Admixture on Load and Air Ratio



Load:

$$\dot{Q}_2 = \dot{Q}_1 \times \frac{W_2}{W_1}$$

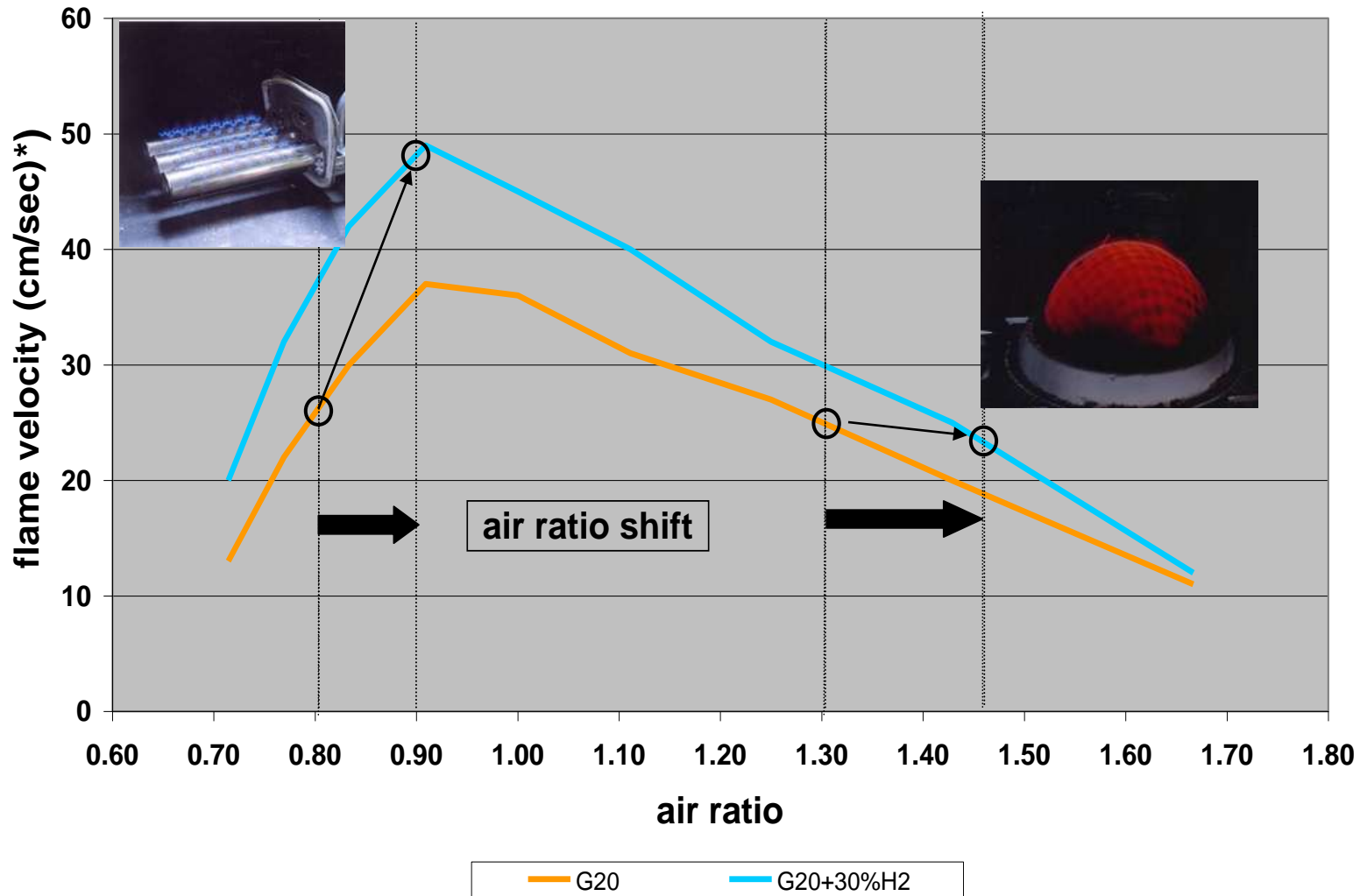
air ratio

Air ratio:

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 \times \frac{l_1}{l_2} \times \sqrt{\frac{d_2}{d_1}}$$

$$\lambda_2 \approx \lambda_1 \times \frac{W_1}{W_2}$$

The Influence of H₂-Admixture on Flame Velocity for different burner types



*)NATURALHY, ICHS2007, De Vries, Florisson, Tiekstra, KEMA, Groningen, NL



Appliances:

- 1 atmospheric boilers
- 2 condensing boilers
- 2 condensing boilers with SCOT control
- 1 micro CHP Stirling

Control of flame stability

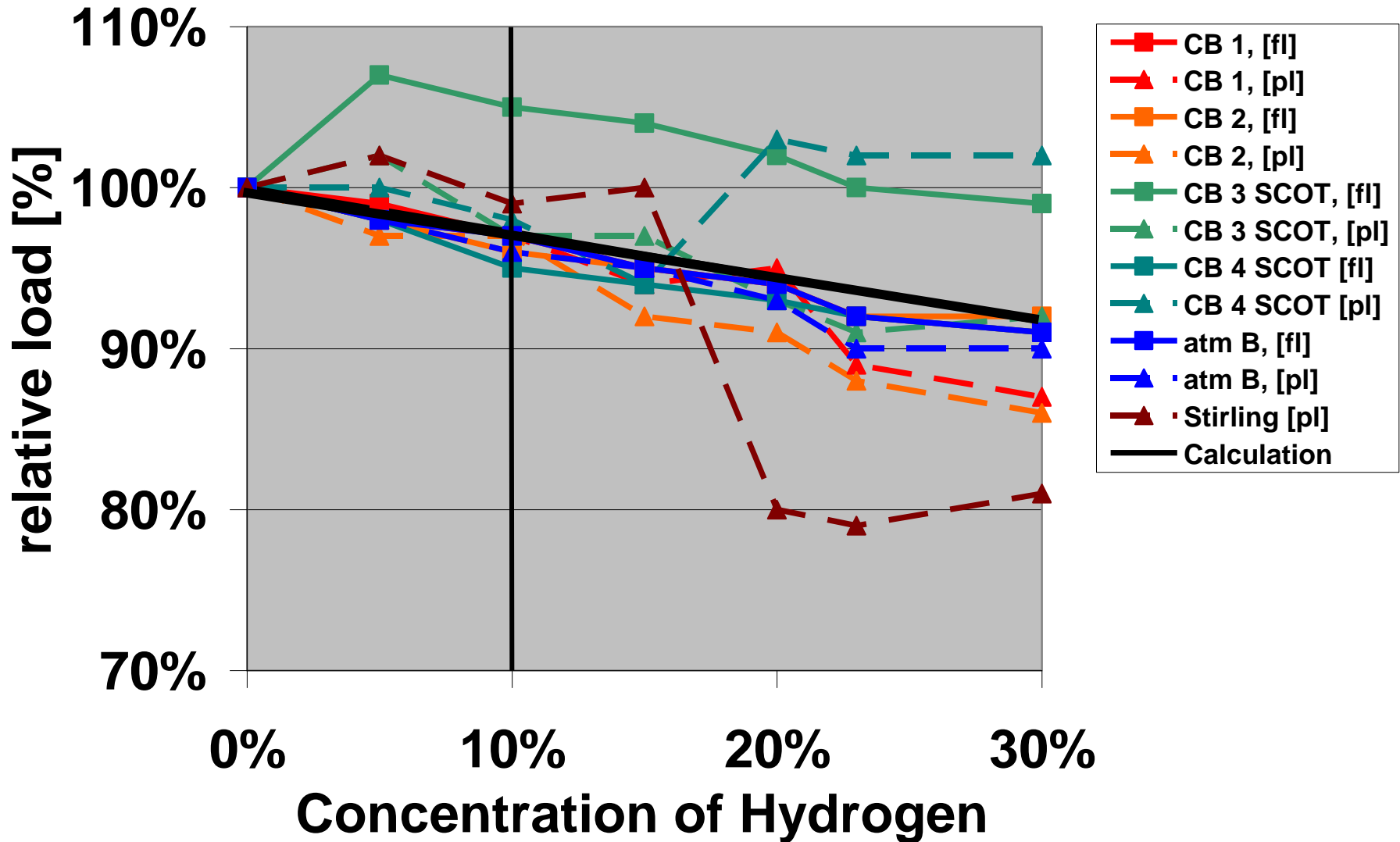
safe operation
CO emission curve
cold ignition test

Measurement of

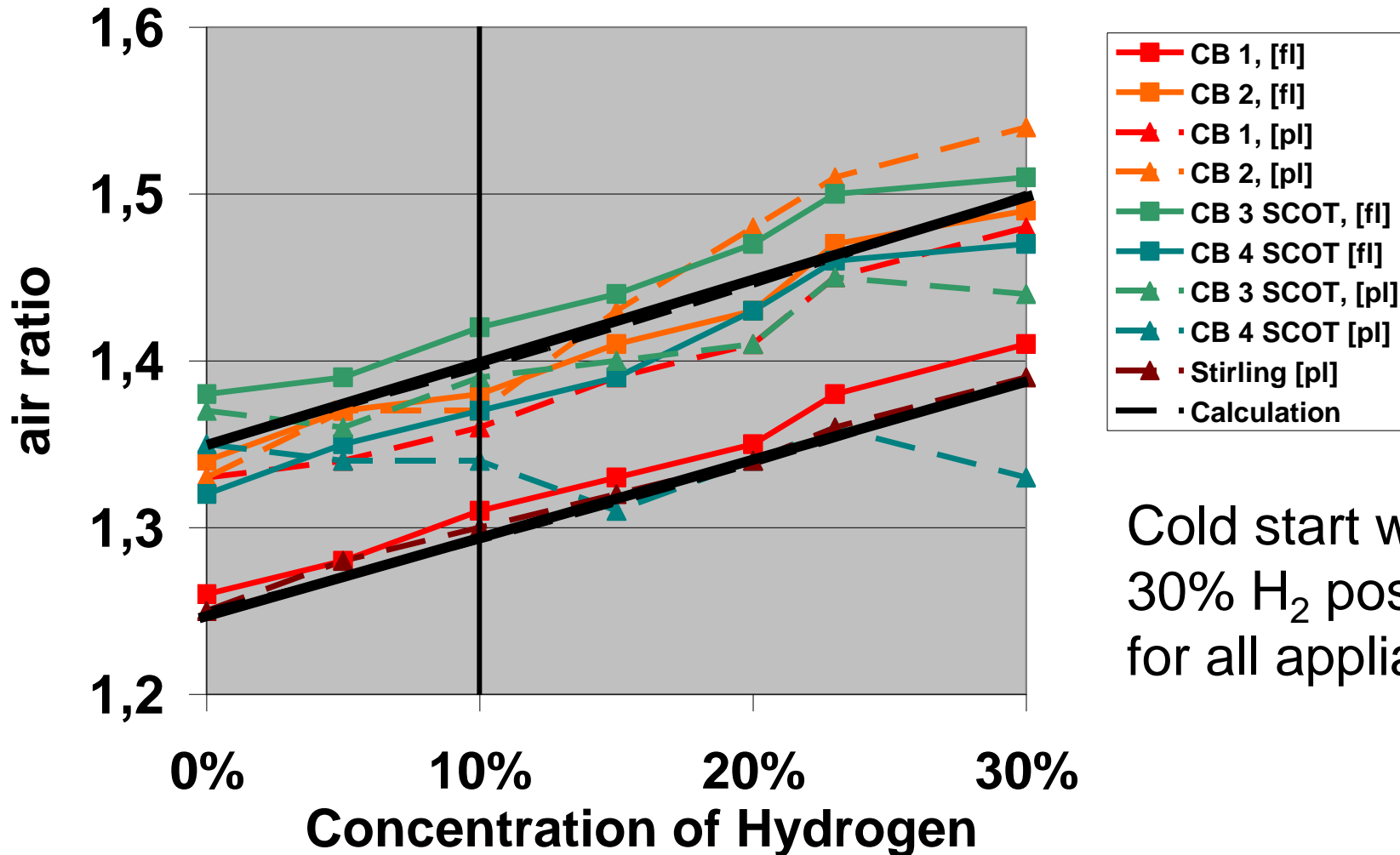
load
efficiency
NO_x emissions

Results of all appliances:

Relative Load with increasing concentration of H₂

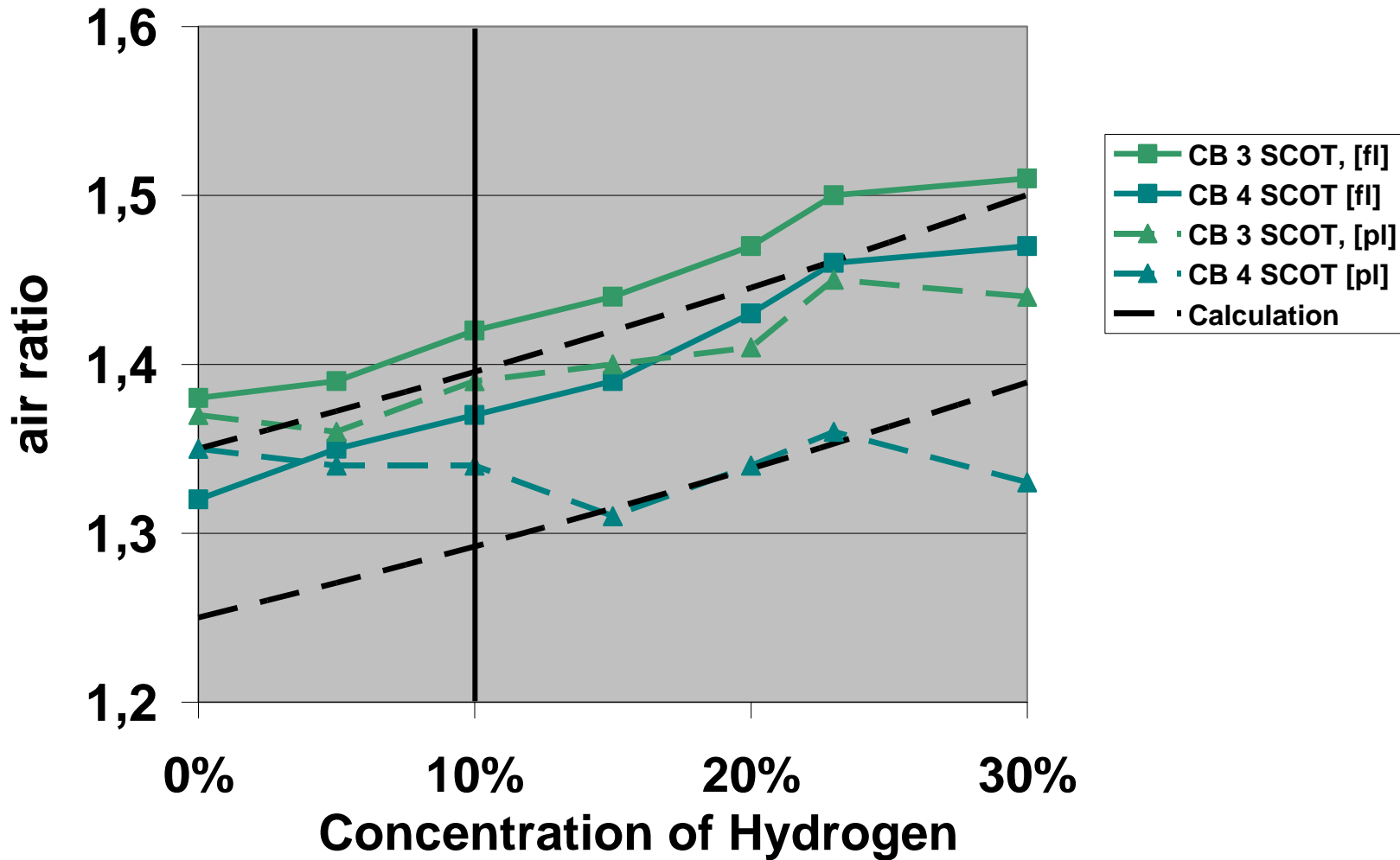


Results of all appliances: Air ratio with increasing concentration of H₂



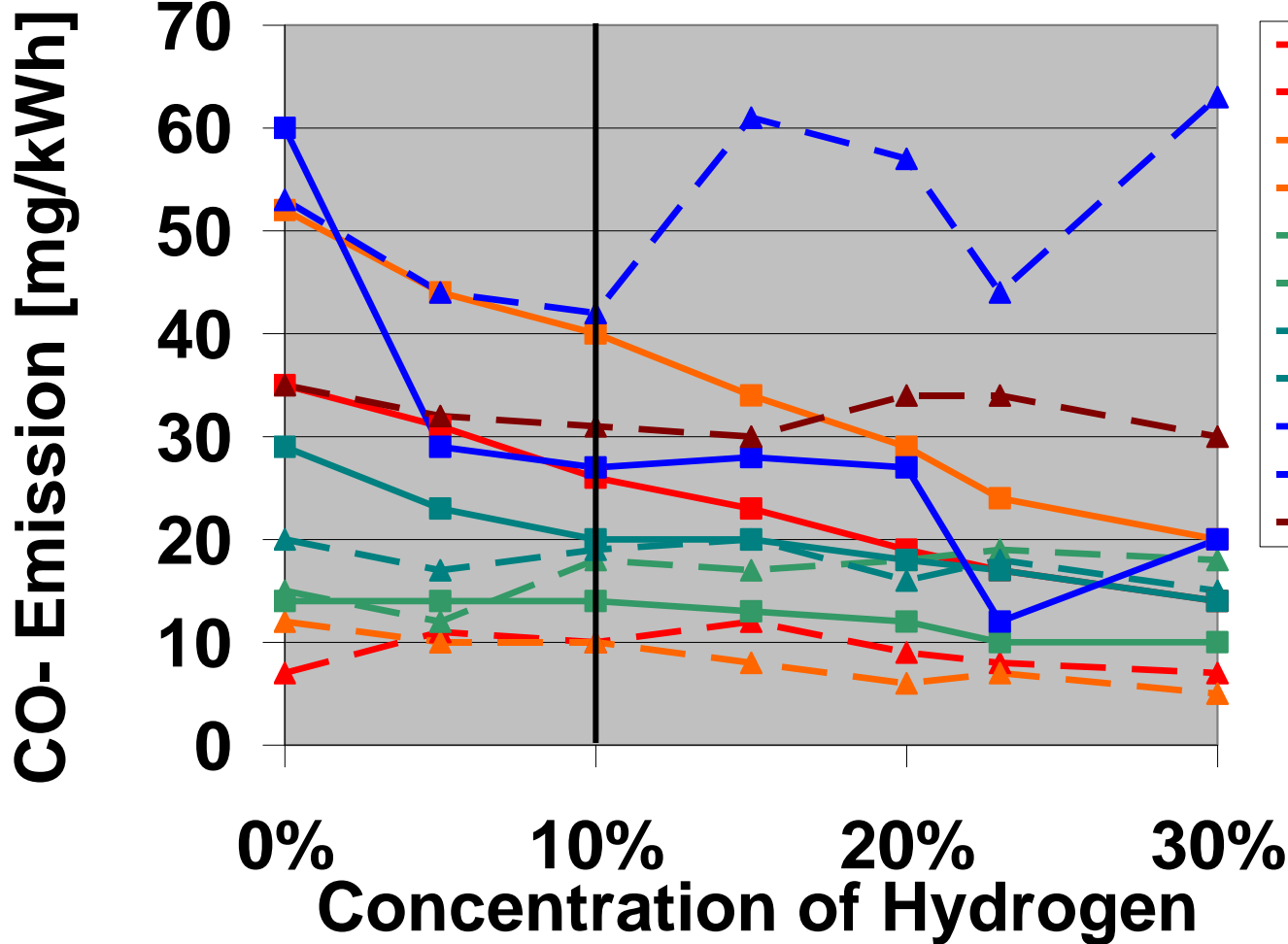
Cold start with
30% H₂ possible
for all appliances

Results of SCOT controlled appliances: Air ratio with increasing concentration of H₂



Results on all appliances:

CO-Emission with increasing concentration of H₂



NO_x-emissions decrease with increasing H₂-concentration

Next step: Field test in an existing distribution grid



Distribution grid selected:
128 gas clients
commercial client (CHP)
gas consumption max. 140m³/h
single supply point
existing gas control station
hydrogen injection in preparation

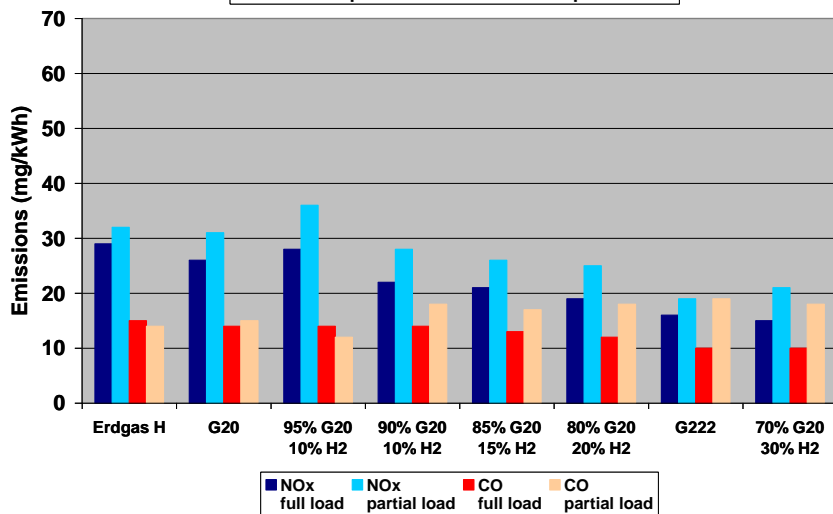
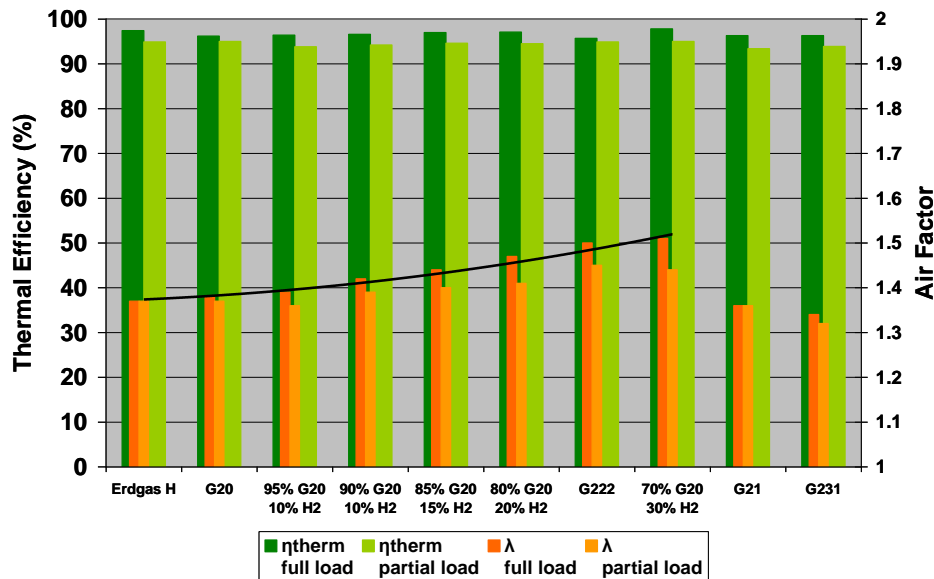


Klanxbüll and Neukirchen in Germany

- **No major problems up to 10% of hydrogen admixture.**
 - No increase of CO, stable flame, cold ignition possible
 - Increasing air ratio (predictable) of about 0.05
 - Decreasing load less than 5%
- **Above 10% admixture first problems are observed.**
 - Initial rise of CO at atmospheric burners
 - Increasing air factors may provoke noise
 - Decreasing load more than 5%
 - Electric efficiency for micro CHP decreases
- **Combustion Control behavior has to be optimized.**
- **Further lab tests on different appliances are needed.**
- **Further tests in existing distribution grids are needed.**

Thanks for your Attention

Results on a typical condensing boiler with combustion control



Results:

No CO-increase

Stable flame,

Cold ignition possible

No effect on efficiency,

But:

Combustion control does not correct the airfactor

Appliances investigated on the test stand at E.ON Ruhrgas

2 atmospheric boilers	rib burner, flat water cooled burner
2 condensing boilers	perf. flat ceramic burner perf. cylindric metal burner
2 condensing boilers combustion control	Half spheric metal mesh burner perf. flat metallic burner
1 Mikro CHP Stirling	
1 commercial boiler	Jet burner

Deviation of characteristic values with increasing admixture of hydrogen

