

Emulsified Fuels: Improved Combustion of Heavy Oils & Emission Control for Sustainable Fuels



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At MEPEC 2011
by
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Outline

- Biodiesel in Engines

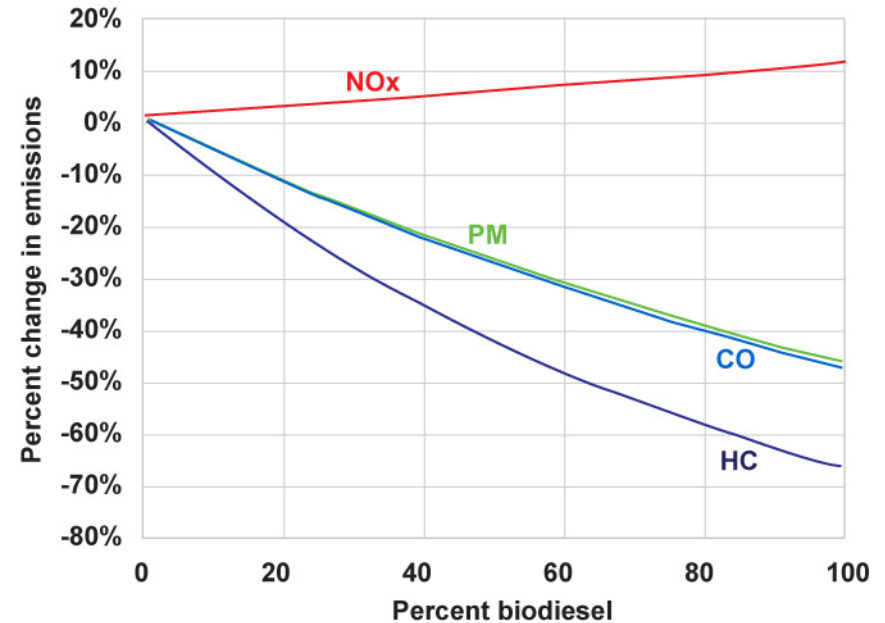
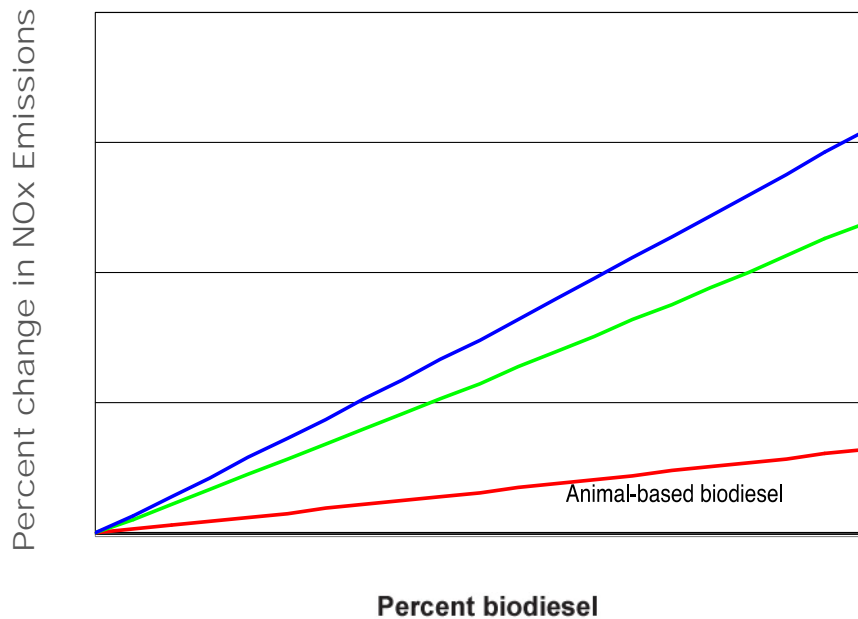
- Emission impact of Biodiesel and Biodiesel blends in light of emission norms
- Emulsified Biodiesel as solution for disadvantages of combusting neat biodiesel

- Heavy Fuel Oil in Furnaces

- Increased heavies content and contamination in tanks or during distribution
- Traditional approaches for effectively combusting heavier oil
- Emulsified fuels for improved efficiencies, lower emissions and cleaner operations

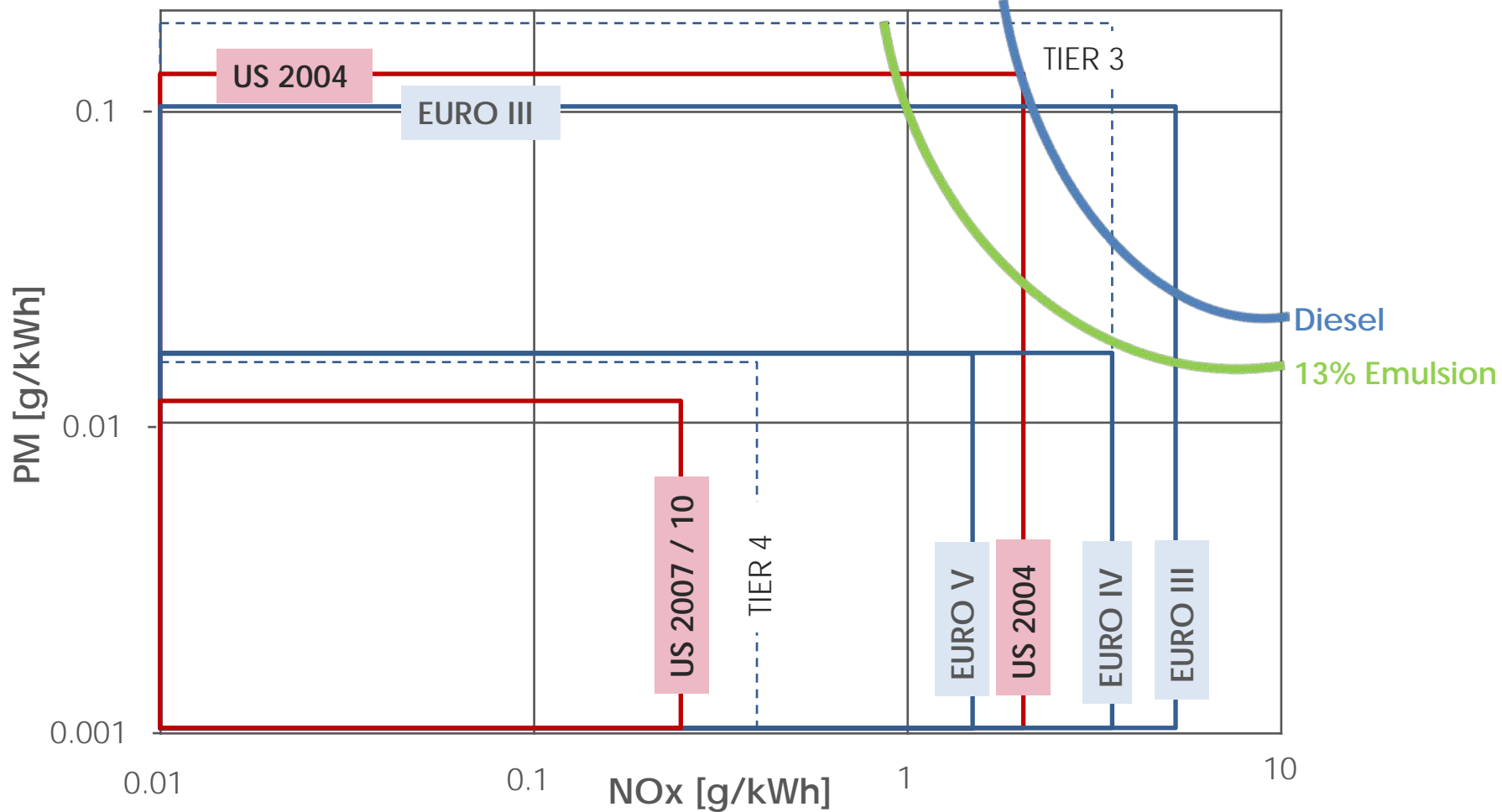
Biodiesel Emissions

- Biodiesel can be made from a wide variety of bio-fuel feedstock as well as a range of biodiesel-diesel contents depending on its intended use.



- There is however the problem of elevated NO_x emissions from biodiesel, exemplified in this EPA graph showing NO_x increasing with the concentration of biofuel.

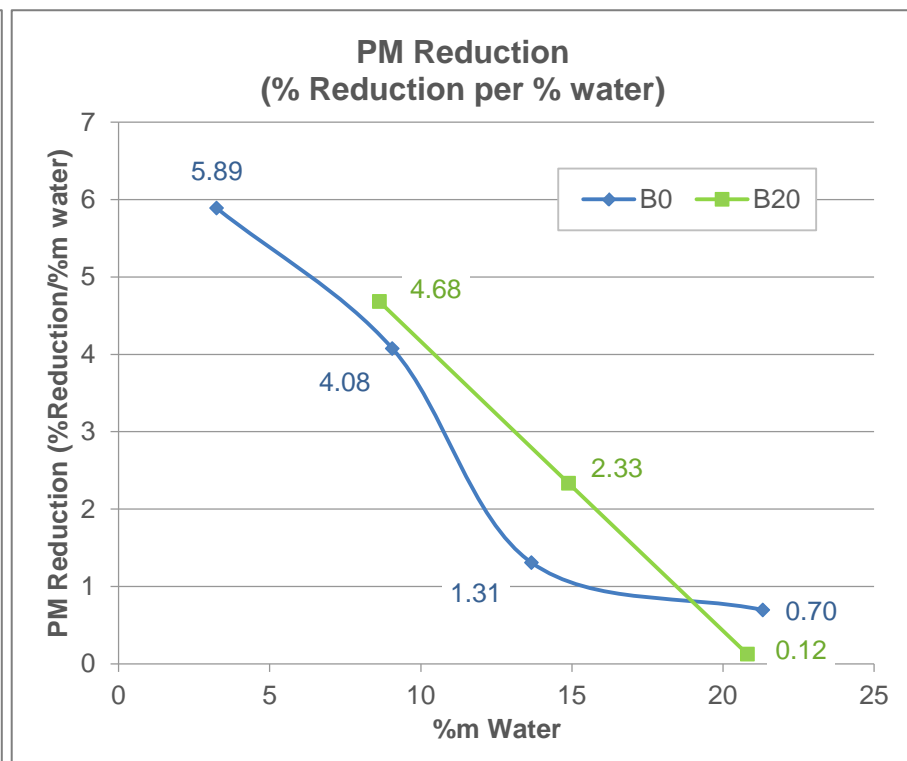
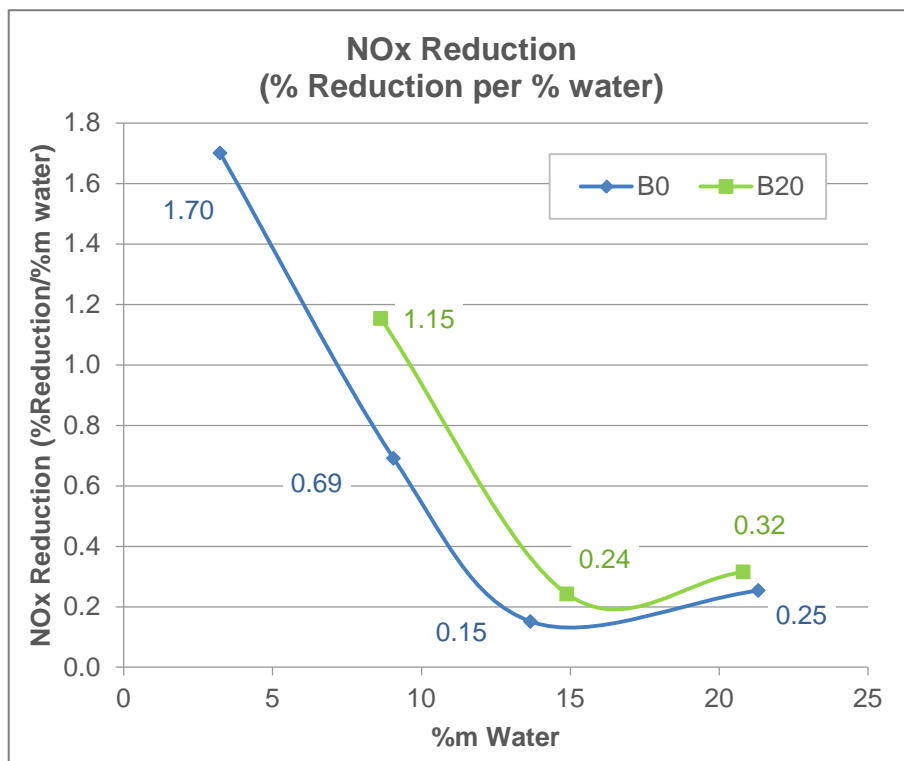
NO_x – PM Trade off and Emissions Standards for HD Engines



Reference: SAE 2003-01-3146. Influence of Water-Diesel Emulsions and EGR on Combustion and Exhaust Emissions of Heavy Duty DI-Diesel Engines equipped with Common-Rail Injection System. Bertola, A; Li, R, Boulouchos, K.

Rate of change in PM and NO_x

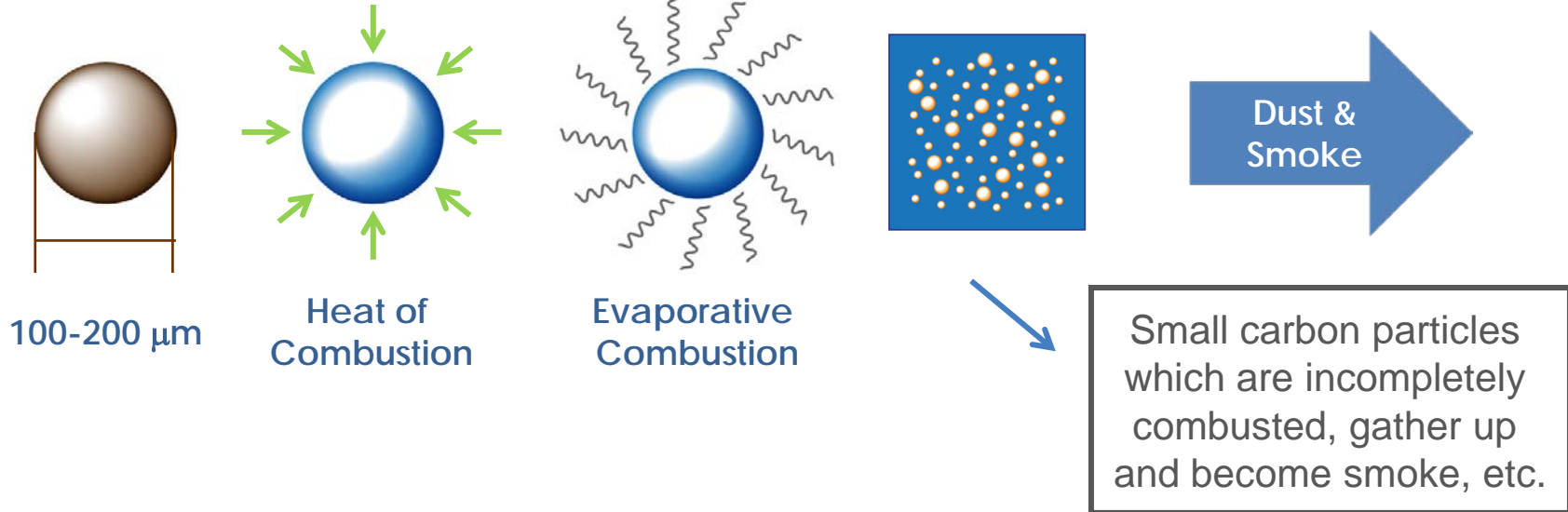
- The rule of thumb is that for every 1% water NO_x is reduced by 1% and PM by 2%. In fact the value of a percent of water is far greater at low water content for both diesel (B0) and B20.



Efficient Combustion in Furnaces

- Requires -

- Atomization – combustion time
- Fuel-Air ratio – turbulence and mixing
- Flame temperature



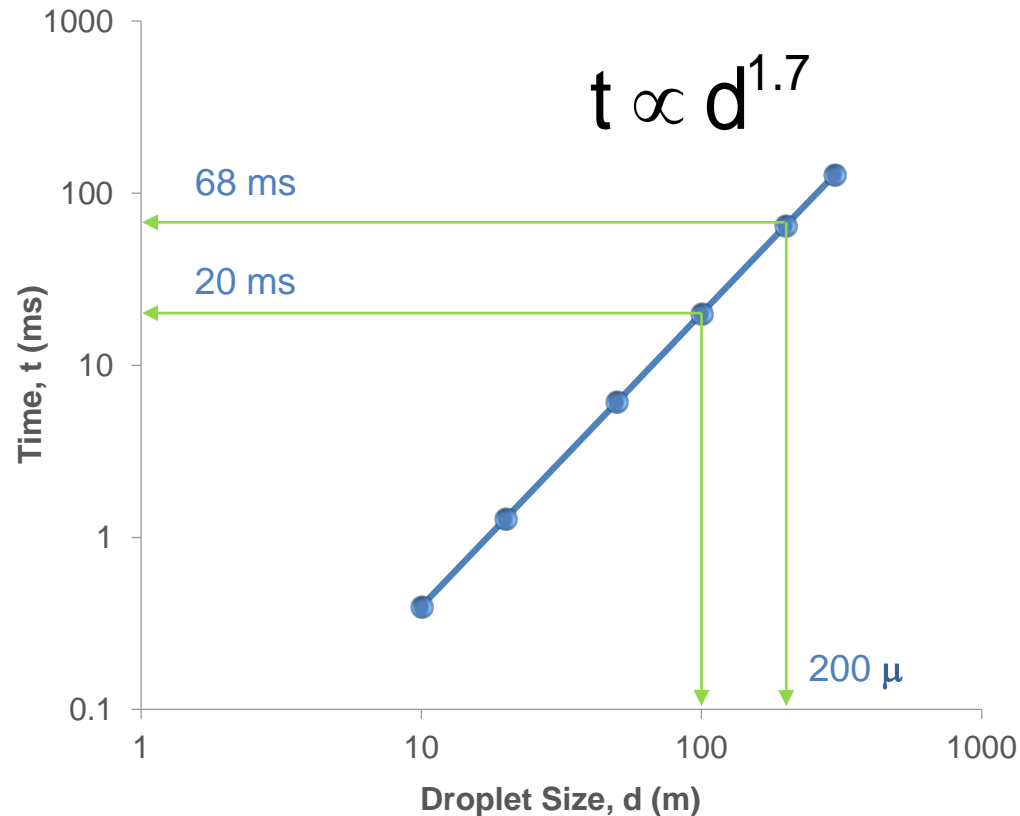
Heavy Fuel Oil: Quality Standards

	Parameters/Properties	Units	IS-1593 max	FO sample	Recent Trends
i.	CCR (residual carbon)	% mass	4.0 max	16.11	↑
ii.	Asphaltene / tar content	% mass	-	6.8	↑
iii.	Moisture Content	% mass	1 max	0.29	Contamination
iv.	Sediment	% mass	0.25 max	0.03	↑
v.	Viscosity @50 degree	cSt	250 max	204.3	-
vi.	Viscosity @90 degree C	cSt	-	36.6	-
viii.	Sulphur content	% mass	4.5 max	3.5	-
ix.	Density (@ 15 deg C)	g/cc	-	0.9761	↑
x.	Gross Calorific Value	cal/g	-	10820	-

Recent years have seen deteriorating quality of furnace oil

Impact of Heavies

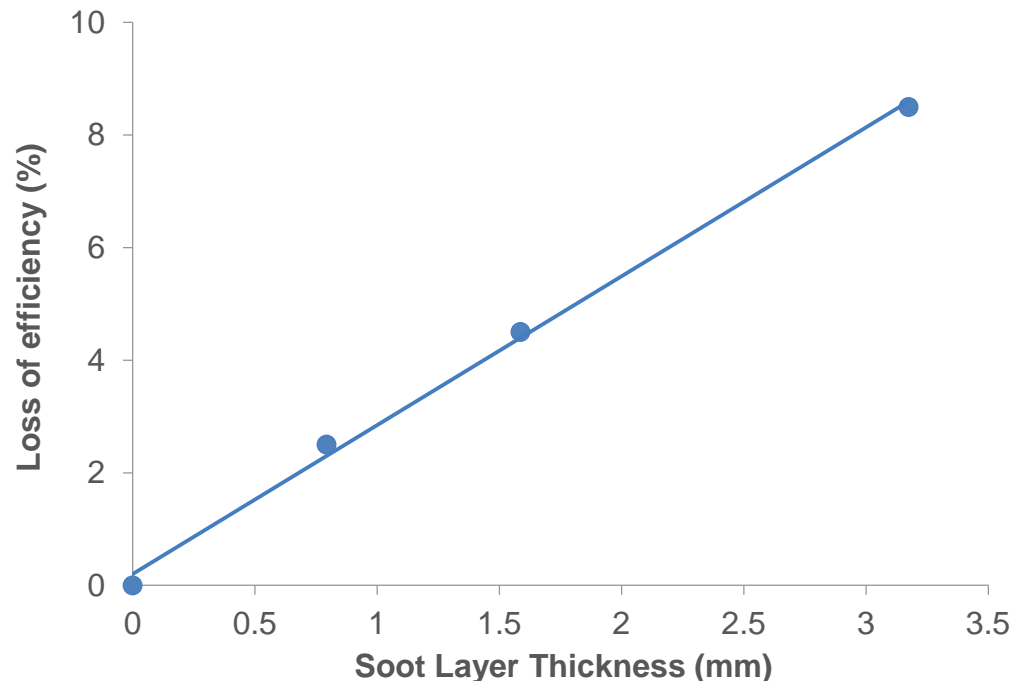
- Higher viscosity – Affects fuel atomization and hence larger fuel droplets



INSUFFICIENT TIME & higher un-burnt residues and increased fouling

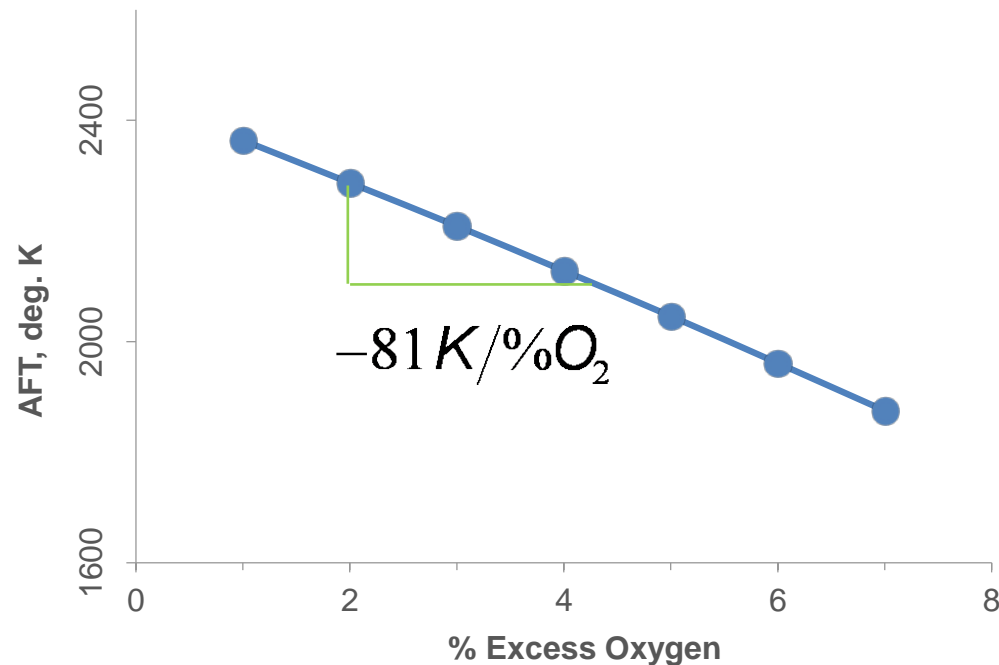
Incomplete Combustion

- Complete combustion needs sufficient Time, Temperature, and Turbulence
- Heavier components such as Asphaltenes, etc. are more viscous and require higher combustion temperature
- Un-burnt carbon and dust accumulate as slag and lead to fouling of boiler furnace and tubes and performance deterioration



Higher Excess Air

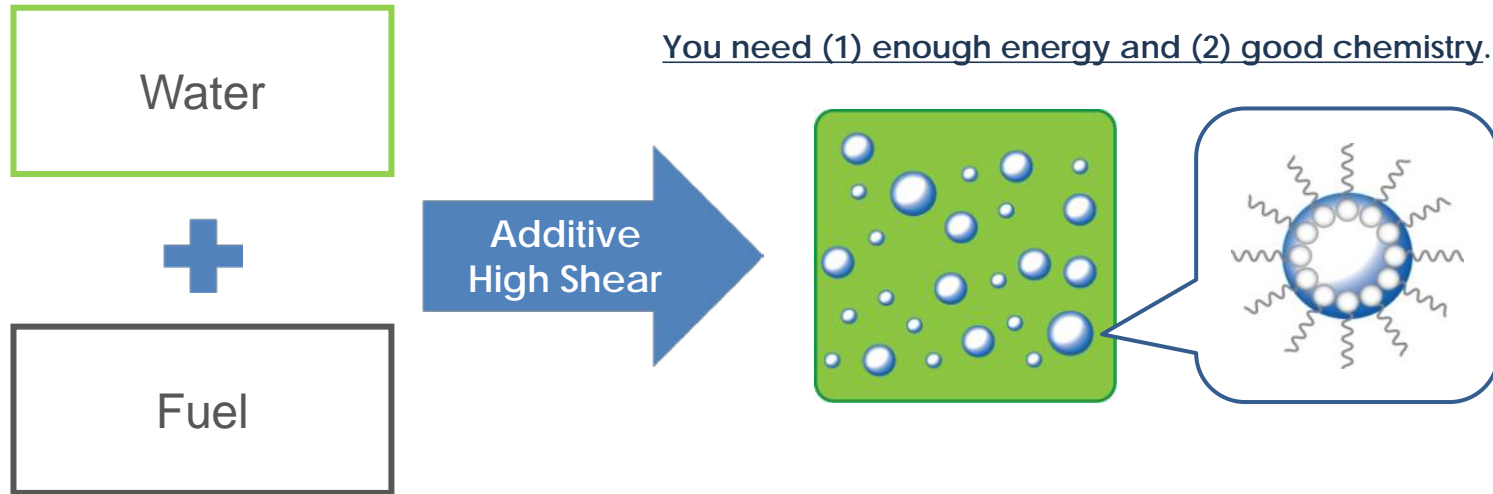
- To avoid incomplete combustion and un-burnt carbon residue, users operate at high excess air for better mixing and **TURBLUENCE**
- Lower flame temperature and high stack losses impact efficiency



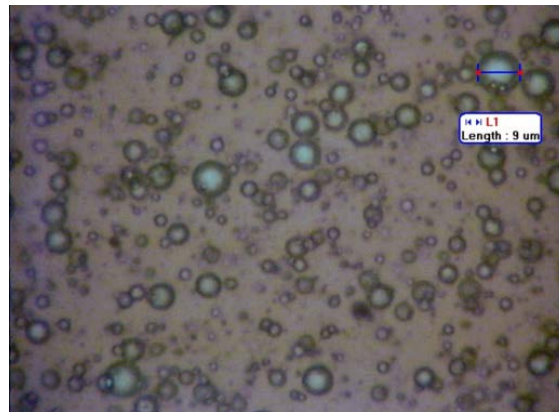
- Water in oil emulsions aid problems arising due to incomplete combustion

Emulsified Fuels – O/W and W/O

- Emulsion Fuels are not new. When two immiscible fluids, oil and water are sheared together in the presence of a surfactant additive, a stable emulsion can be produced.



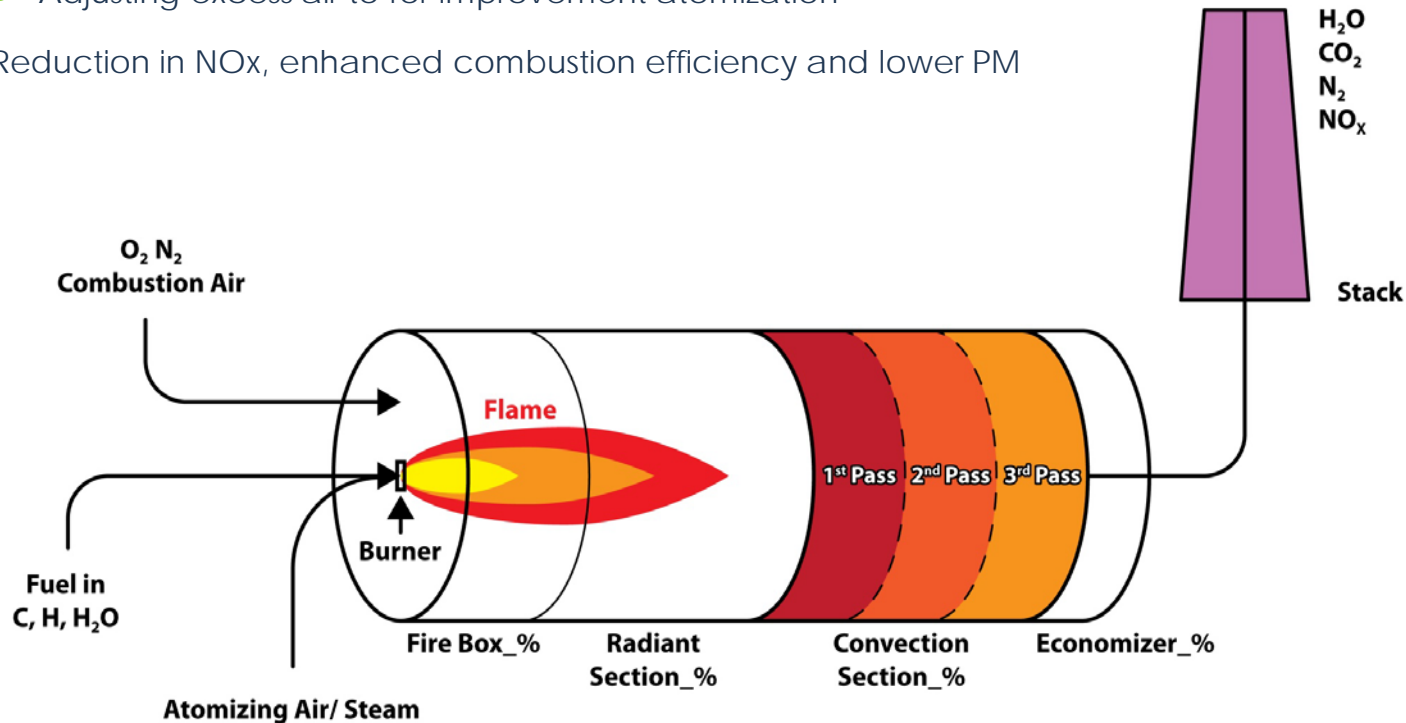
Water in OIL



Emulsified Fuel Benefits

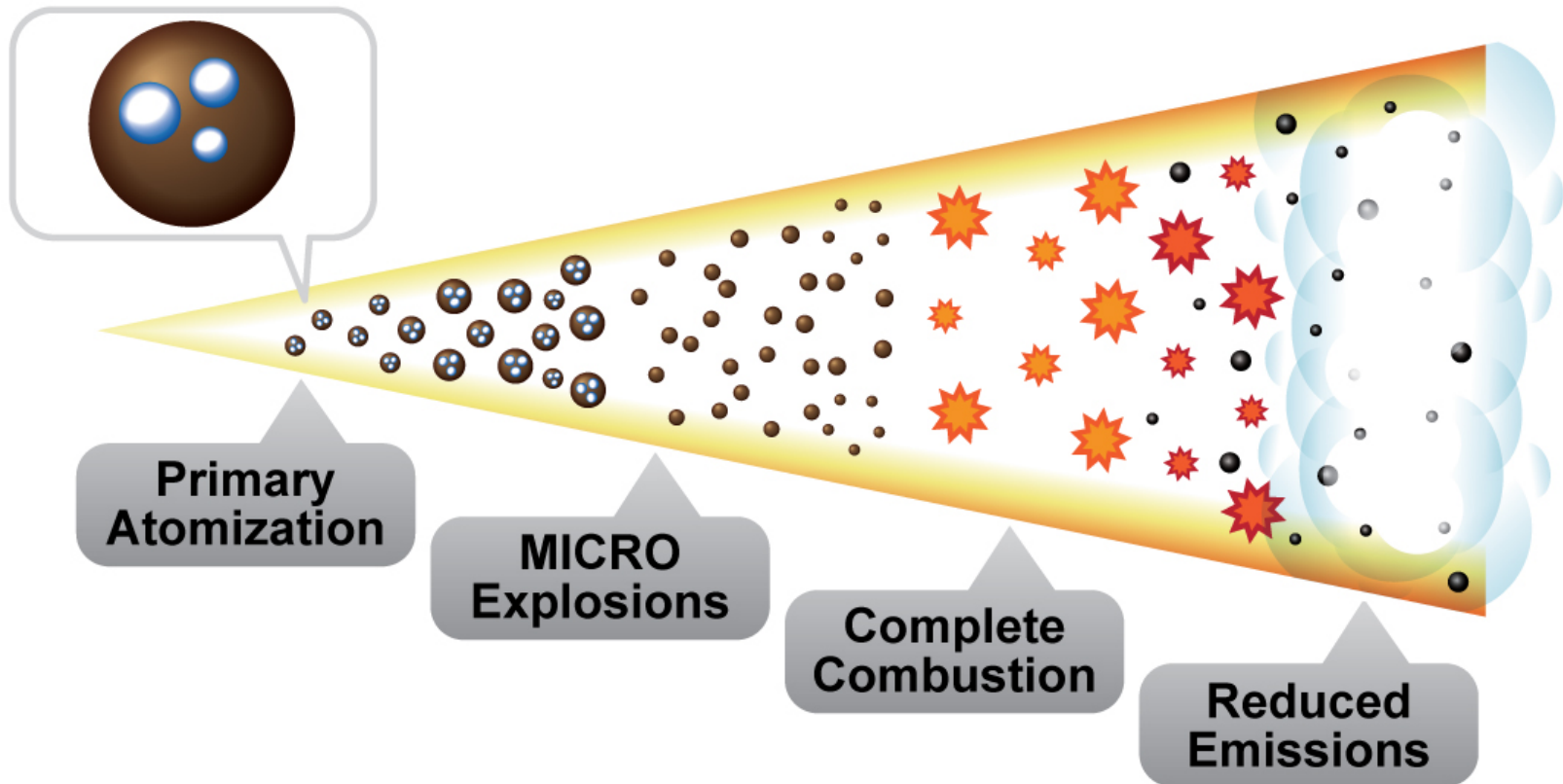
- Modifications to boilers

- No modifications are necessary
- Protocols for “fuel switching” involve:
 - Ensuring storage and recirculation temperatures don't exceed 100C; and
 - Adjusting excess air to for improvement atomization
- Reduction in NO_x, enhanced combustion efficiency and lower PM



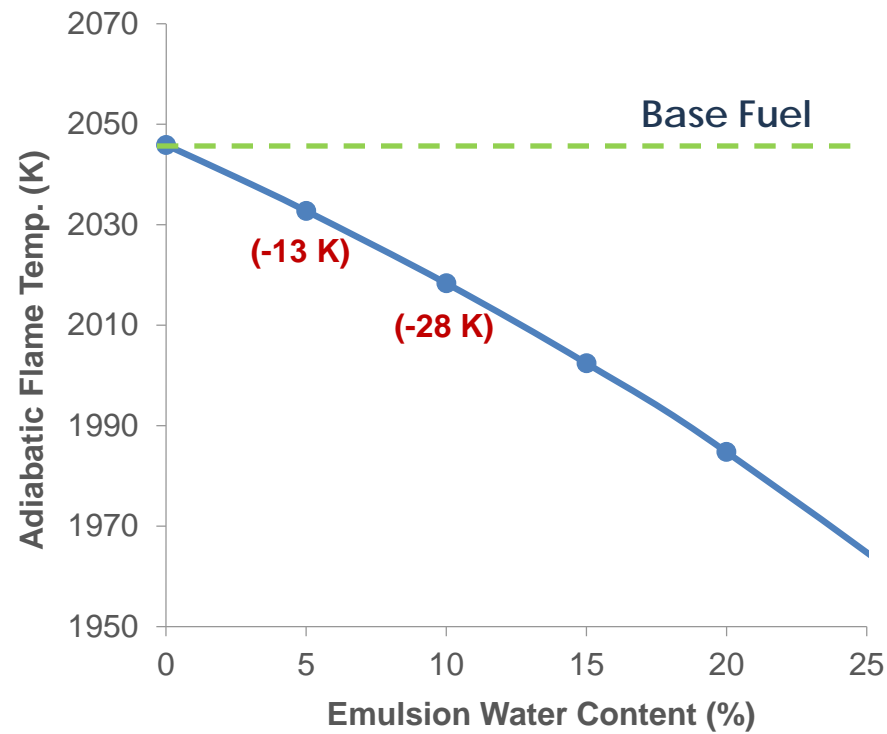
Emulsified Fuel Combustion

- Micron sized droplets of water initiate secondary atomization and fuel is shattered to fine and turbulent mist of smaller droplets in air
- Improved turbulent mixing and virtually eliminates smoke



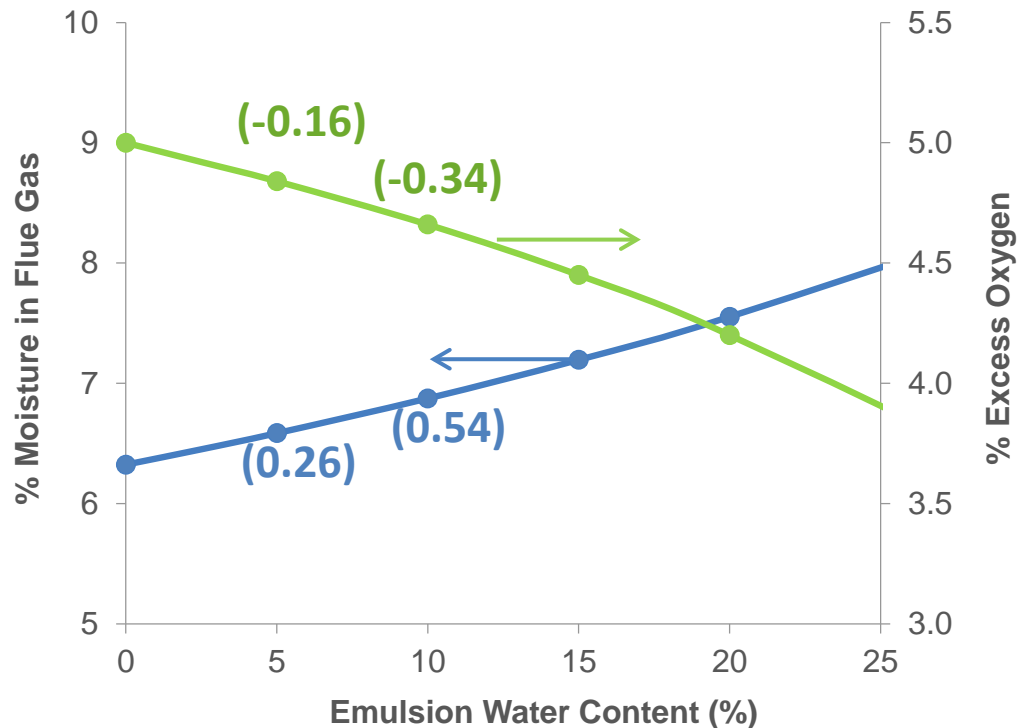
Impact on Flame Temperature

- At 10% water in oil:
 - Theoretical flame temperature (AFT) reduced by 0.65 %



Reduced Combustion Air

- 10% water in oil is commensurate to
 - Small increase in water content of flue gas stream (by 8.5 %)
- Low excess air levels are possible with emulsions
 - Small trimming of excess air (6.8 %) is sufficient to off-set temperature reduction due to water



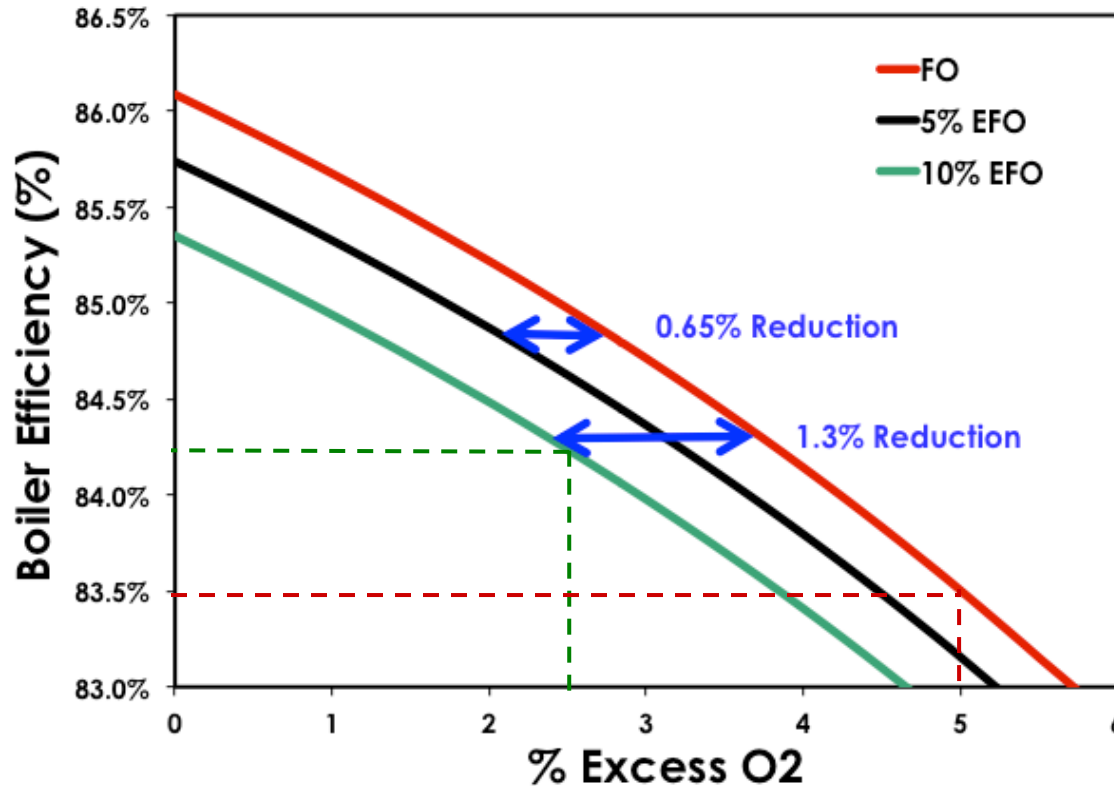
Impact on Combustion and Heat Transfer

- Relative contributions of
 - added water in fuel and
 - reduced excess air
- impact following parameters and hence the heat transfer dynamics:

Parameter	Water Addition	Air Reduction	Combined
Flame T	↓	↑	↑
Flame Emissivity	↑	↑	↑
Radiation Heat	↓	↑	↑
Reynolds No	↑	↓	-
Prandtl No	↓	↑	-
Heat Transfer Coefficient	↑	↓	-
Un-burnt HC	↑	↑	↑
Efficiency	↓	↑	↑

Boiler Efficiency

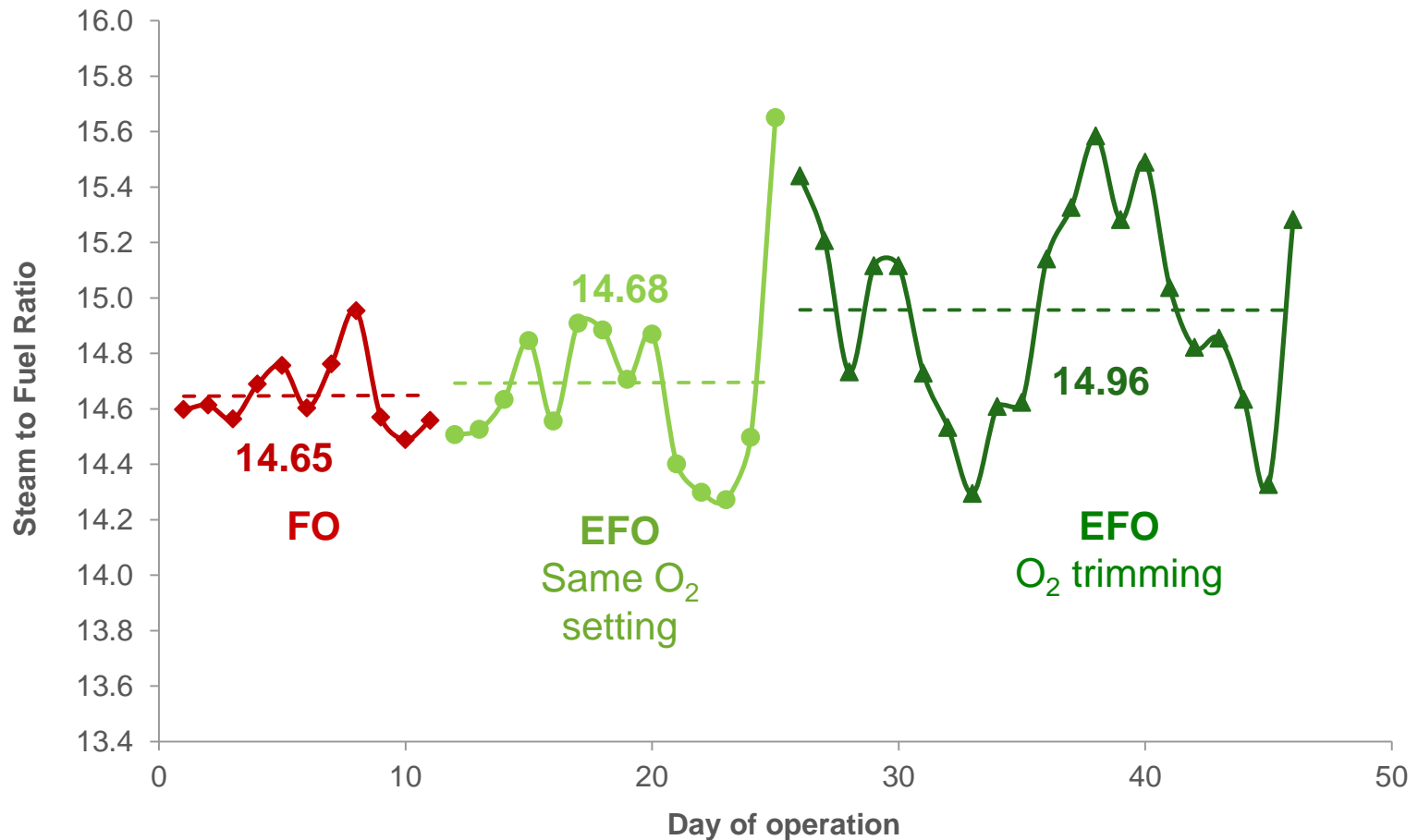
- While efficiency increases with lesser excess oxygen, For every % water, efficiency is reduced by 0.13%



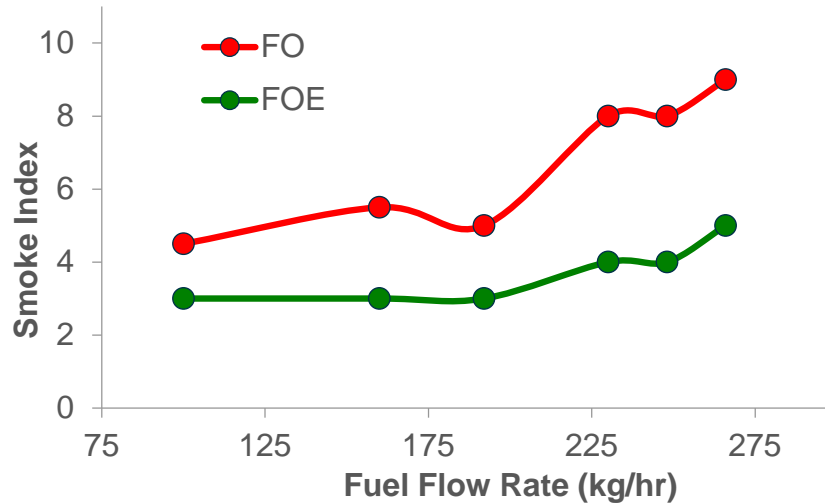
- Efficiency will increase by switching from base fuel operation at 5% to 2.5% excess oxygen efficiency increases from 83.5% to 84.3%
- With scope for further increase through even lower excess O₂ and improved combustion

Field Test: Steam to Fuel Ratio

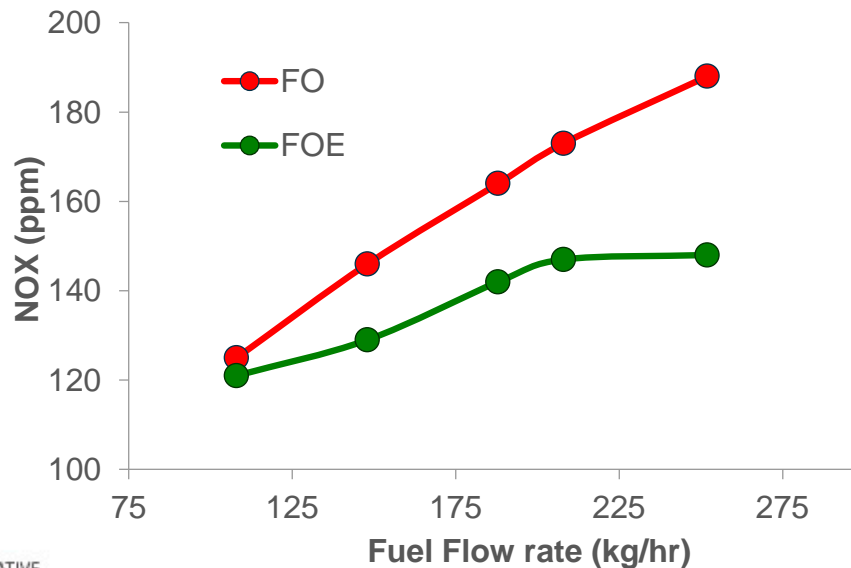
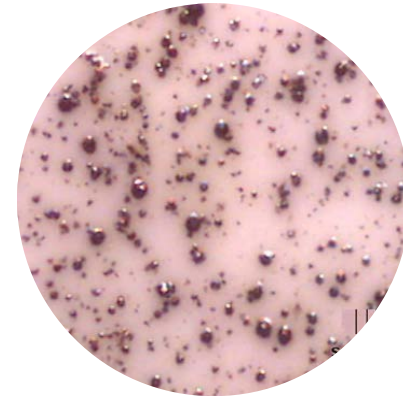
- Performance of emulsified fuel oil shows improvement over baseline fuel oil



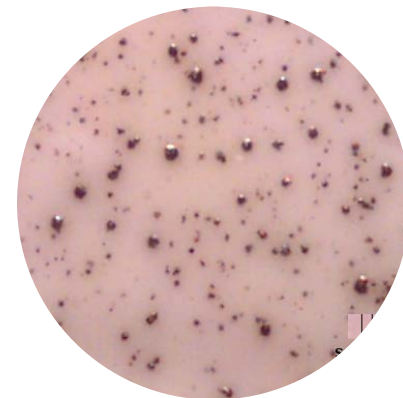
Lower Soot and Reduced Fouling



with #6 FO (60X)



with FOE (60X)



Summary

	FO	FOE	FOE + Trim
% Improvement		0.2%	2.1%
Predicted		-1.0%	1.0%
Smoke Index	6.0	3.0	3.5
Soot Collection	12 kg / week	-	2.4 kg / week

1 Week FO firing



1 Week FOE firing



Emulsion Fuels: Summary & Benefits

- The improved combustion efficiency offered by Emulsion Fuels leads to the following benefits (both in Engines and Boilers):
 - Fuel economy;
 - Emissions Reductions;
 - Reduced Engine / Boiler maintenance.
- These benefits have been illustrated:
 1. Marine power generation
 2. Port Terminals
 3. Industrial Boilers

