

# 生物质掺氨燃烧特性试验研究

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## Experimental Investigation on Combustion Characteristics of Cofiring Biomass With Ammonia

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**ABSTRACT:** Coal-fired boilers are one of the major sources for CO<sub>2</sub> emission in China. Burning ammonia and biomass as the carbon-free alternative fuels in the coal-fired boiler is an effective way to achieve the goal of “carbon peak and carbon neutrality” in China. To explore the feasibility of co-combustion ammonia with other fuels, this paper studied the combustion characteristics, gaseous pollutant and fine particle formation of co-firing biomass (the corn cob powder) with ammonia on the 25kW down-fired furnace at Tsinghua University, under various co-firing ratio (energy ratio 0~40%) and different ammonia injection speeds by adjusting the gas flow and replacing ammonia jet nozzles with different diameters. The results show that, compared with pure biomass combustion, the co-combustion with ammonia will absorb part of the heat for preheating itself, resulting in changes in the temperature distribution of flue gas. Increasing the co-firing ratio of ammonia, the concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> in the exhaust increases approximately linearly, the concentration of NH<sub>3</sub> does not increase significantly, and the mass proportion of PM<sub>1-10</sub> increases. When the co-firing ratio of ammonia is lower than 40%, the concentration of NH<sub>3</sub> in the exhaust is not higher than 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, with no ammonia slip, but the combustion of pure ammonia will lead to a sharp increase in the concentration of NH<sub>3</sub> in the exhaust. The mixing mode of ammonia will also affect the NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in the exhaust. When the difference between the ammonia injection speed and the primary air speed is larger, the mixing between materials is

more uneven, and the NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in the flue gas is lower. Compared with the lower speed ammonia injection, the NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in the flue gas can be reduced by 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Biomass co-combustion with a large proportion of ammonia has no significant ammonia slip, and it is expected to reduce the NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in the flue gas by adjusting the ammonia injection mode (especially the ammonia injection speed), which is a potential carbon reduction technology route for boilers.

**KEY WORDS:** ammonia combustion; biomass; ammonia slip; NO emission; particulate matter

**摘要:** 燃煤锅炉是中国 CO<sub>2</sub> 的主要排放源之一, 氨和生物质作为无碳、清洁替代能源用于燃煤锅炉, 是中国实现“碳达峰、碳中和”目标的重要技术途径。为探究氨与其他燃料掺烧的可行性, 利用清华大学 25kW 一维炉系统, 通过调节气体流量、更换不同口径的氨气喷头, 研究一种生物质燃料(玉米秸秆粉)与氨在多种掺烧比(热值比 0~40%)和不同氨喷入速度下的燃烧特性、污染物及细颗粒物生成特性。结果表明, 相较纯生物质燃烧, 氨的掺入会吸收一部分热量用于自身预热, 引起炉膛内烟气温度分布发生变化; 提高氨的掺烧比, 尾部烟气中 NO<sub>x</sub> 的浓度近似线性增长, NH<sub>3</sub> 浓度无明显增加, 飞灰中 PM<sub>1-10</sub> 质量占比增大, 在氨的掺烧比低于 40% 时, 烟气中 NH<sub>3</sub> 浓度不高于 2mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 不存在氨逃逸现象, 但纯氨燃烧会导致烟气中 NH<sub>3</sub> 浓度激增。氨的掺混情况也会对烟气中 NO<sub>x</sub> 浓度产生影响, 当氨喷入速度与一次风速差越大, 物料之间混合越不均匀, 烟气中 NO<sub>x</sub> 浓度越低, 相较于等速喷氨烟气中 NO<sub>x</sub> 浓度可下降 200mg/m<sup>3</sup>。结果可知, 生物质大比例掺氨燃烧无显著氨逃逸, 有望通过调节喷氨方式(尤其是氨喷入速度)降低烟气中 NO<sub>x</sub> 浓度, 是一种有潜力的火电机组减碳技术路线。

**关键词:** 氨燃烧; 生物质; 氨逃逸; NO 排放; 颗粒物

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## 0 引言

随着我国“碳达峰、碳中和”目标的提出，以煤为主的火力发电需逐步向可再生能源及替代燃料转型<sup>[1]</sup>。氢是一种新兴的零碳清洁燃料，但其能量密度低、液化压力高，对金属有氢脆效应，且泄漏后较难察觉，极易引发危险事故<sup>[2]</sup>，因此大规模使用氢能的成本极为高昂。而以氨(NH<sub>3</sub>)作为储氢介质的“氨储能”技术可较好克服上述问题。随着合成氨技术的发展，氨成本也将逐步下降，使得氨的规模化能源利用成为可能<sup>[3-4]</sup>，但氨分子的低反应活性与高氮含量导致其面临着火难、稳燃难和高NO<sub>x</sub>排放的问题<sup>[5-7]</sup>，限制了氨燃料的推广应用。

为克服上述困难，现有研究多将氨与传统化石燃料掺烧，既增加燃烧稳定性，又可降低碳排放。已有氨掺烧的研究指出，在氨火焰中掺入煤粉可提升火焰传播速度<sup>[8-10]</sup>，且可通过调节氨喷入方式将烟气NO<sub>x</sub>浓度控制在较低水平<sup>[11]</sup>。

在火电降碳发展进程中，生物质掺烧乃至纯烧在欧洲及我国逐渐受到重视，其在一次能源中的占比将逐步增加<sup>[12]</sup>。生物质的燃烧特性与煤存在较大差异，其挥发分含量高、灰熔点低、碱金属与碱土金属含量高、生成的飞灰粒径更小<sup>[13-14]</sup>。生物质燃烧具有易燃、NO<sub>x</sub>排放低的特点<sup>[15]</sup>。生物质与氨掺烧，可增强氨的燃烧稳定性，有望降低燃烧过程中生成的NO<sub>x</sub><sup>[16]</sup>。但目前，生物质与氨掺烧的报道较少，对混烧过程中燃烧特性(特别是NO<sub>x</sub>排放)及细颗粒物生成特性尚无明确认识。

因此，本文基于清华大学25kW下行一维炉开展生物质燃料(玉米秸秆)与氨混烧的试验研究，系统研究不同掺烧比下的炉内温度分布、污染物排放浓度(主要是NO<sub>x</sub>和NH<sub>3</sub>)及细颗粒物粒径分布特性，结果可为生物质锅炉掺氨技术发展提供一定的理论支撑。

## 1 试验条件及方法

### 1.1 燃料性质

氨的热值低(低位发热量为18.6MJ/kg)、自燃温度高(650℃)、绝热火焰温度较低(1800℃)<sup>[16]</sup>，与生物质掺烧预期可增强火焰稳定性，并降低CO<sub>2</sub>排放。本文选用玉米秸秆作为燃料，燃料特性如表1所示，玉米秸秆的挥发分为79.55%，固定碳为17.82%。为了保障燃料良好的流动性，将玉米秸秆破碎后，过筛、烘干，使燃料含水量降至8%~10%，

平均粒径为320μm。

表1 燃料特性

Table 1 Fuel property

分析	项目	玉米秸秆
工业分析	水分/(wt%, ar)	8.79
	固定碳/(wt%, d)	17.82
	灰分/(wt%, d)	2.63
	挥发分/(wt%, d)	79.55
	高位发热量/(MJ/kg, ar)	16.43
元素分析	C/(wt%, daf)	52.42
	H/(wt%, daf)	6.22
	N/(wt%, daf)	0.48
	O/(wt%, daf)	40.86
	S/(wt%, daf)	0.02

### 1.2 试验设备及方案

本文的掺烧试验在清华大学25kW下行火焰一维炉中开展，装置示意图如图1所示<sup>[17-19]</sup>，此装置可实现燃料的自维持燃烧。一维炉内胆由4节内径为150mm的碳化硅管组成，炉体高3.4m，沿程均匀分布4个采样口(记为P1—P4)，并在采样口相同高度处布置S型铂铑热电偶监测烟气温度<sup>[17-19]</sup>。

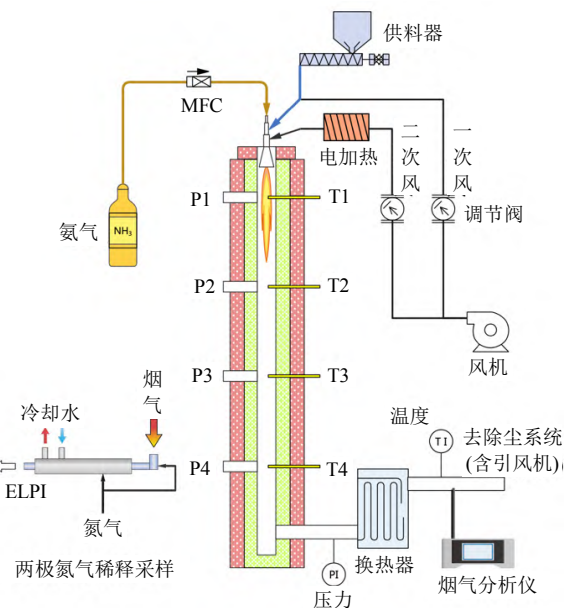


图1 试验装置示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the experimental setup

图2为本文采用的一维炉顶部燃烧器结构示意图<sup>[17-19]</sup>。氨经燃烧器中心直管喷入，试验中通过更换不同口径的喷头来调节氨喷入速度；一次风携带生物质粉直流喷入炉内，流速为1.54m/s；二次风经电加热预热至230℃后旋流喷入炉内，流速为1.20m/s；一、二次风流量可通过鼓风机频率、调节阀开度进行控制。燃烧器截面各风道呈同心圆状。

本文主要探究生物质掺氨燃烧的影响，因此设

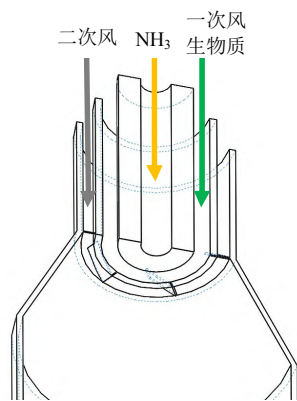


图 2 燃烧器示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the burner

计了 4 种不同的氨掺混热值比, 分别为 0%(纯生物质燃烧)、20%、40%和 100%(纯氨燃烧), 各工况的物料流量如表 2 所示。为确保不同工况之间的可比性, 试验中维持各工况下出口烟气氧含量在 6%左右, 炉膛出口负压稳定在 $-(100\pm 10)\text{Pa}$ , 氨的喷入速度控制在  $3.50\text{m/s}$ , 以减少对流场的影响。此外, 在工况 2(氨掺混比例为 20%)的条件下, 通过更换燃烧器中心管喷头, 探究氨喷入速度( $0.81\sim 14.4\text{m/s}$ )对  $\text{NO}_x$  的影响机制。

表 2 实验工况

Table 2 Experimental cases

工况	热值掺烧比例/%		给料量/(kg/h)		总功率/ kW
	生物质	氨	生物质给料量	氨气流量	
1	100	0	3.20	0	14.4
2	80	20	2.56	0.54	14.4
3	60	40	1.92	1.08	14.4
4	0	100	0	1.08	5.76

### 1.3 取样系统及方法

试验中采用两款烟气分析仪测量烟气成分, GASMET DX4000 主要测量  $\text{NH}_3$ , MRU MGA6 plus 主要测量  $\text{NO}$ 、 $\text{O}_2$  等(见图 1)。为避免水汽冷凝造成测量误差, 将烟气分析仪采样管路的伴热温度设定为  $140^\circ\text{C}$ 。

试验中在一维炉 P4 口对飞灰颗粒进行采样, P4 口距燃烧器出口  $2660\text{mm}$ , 停留时间约为  $1.5\text{s}$ , 位于燃料燃尽区。采用清华大学研发的两级氮气稀释等速取样枪抽取烟气中的飞灰颗粒<sup>[18-19]</sup>, 装置如图 1 所示。采样过程中控制总稀释比为  $120\sim 150$ , 其中一级氮气稀释可终止燃烧反应, 并避免不必要的冷凝; 二级氮气进一步稀释烟气, 大幅降低“颗粒-颗粒”及“颗粒-壁面”间的碰撞<sup>[18-19]</sup>。稀释后的烟气流经  $\text{PM}_{10}$  切割器拦截  $10\mu\text{m}$  以上粗颗粒后进入静电低压撞击器(electrical low pressure impactor,

ELPI), 测量  $\text{PM}_{10}$  细颗粒物的粒径分布特性<sup>[18-19]</sup>。由于撞击器收集到的飞灰质量不到切割器中飞灰质量的 1%, 所以用切割器中的飞灰估算该工况下的燃尽率<sup>[18]</sup>。

## 2 试验结果与讨论

### 2.1 温度分布

不同工况下的轴向烟气温度分布如图 3 所示。可知, 3 个工况轴向烟气温度分布均呈现先升高后降低的趋势。相比工况 1 纯生物质燃烧, 工况 2 下, P1 处的温度下降, P2 处的温度略微提升, 烟气温度在下游差异变小, P1 处温度下降是因为进入炉内的氨温度为  $0\sim 3^\circ\text{C}$ , 氨预热需要吸收生物质燃烧释放的热量; 在 P2 处预热后的氨与生物质共同燃烧放热, 因此 P2 处温度略有上升。工况 3 下, 炉膛内各点温度出现大幅下降, 这可能是由于氨预热所需热量增加与飞灰残碳量升高两方面因素造成的。

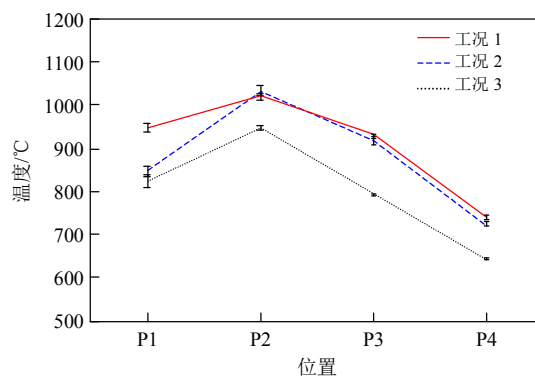


图 3 轴向烟气温度分布

Fig. 3 Axial profile of the flue gas temperature

P1 处烟气温度由两个因素共同控制: 氨预热至着火温度吸收热量、外环生物质粉燃烧放出热量, 具体机理如图 4 所示。随着掺烧比增大, 氨预热所吸收的热量增多, 但中心喷入的氨流速高、刚性强, 在燃烧器附近与外环物料之间传热主要靠热辐射和热传导, 因此所吸收的热量有限。掺烧比增大的同时, 生物质粉的给料量逐渐降低, 外环物料中的局部过量空气系数增大, 燃烧反应进行的更加剧烈, 前期释放的热量增加。所以 P1 处的温度在掺烧氨后下降明显, 但掺烧比增大温度下降速率降低, 这与部分文献中的氨煤掺烧试验与理论研究结果相似<sup>[20-21]</sup>。

### 2.2 氨逃逸

将氨作为燃料存在不完全燃烧时出现氨逃逸的风险, 因此需要在不同掺烧比下监测尾部烟气中  $\text{NH}_3$  的浓度。在 4 种工况下尾部烟气中  $\text{NH}_3$  的浓度

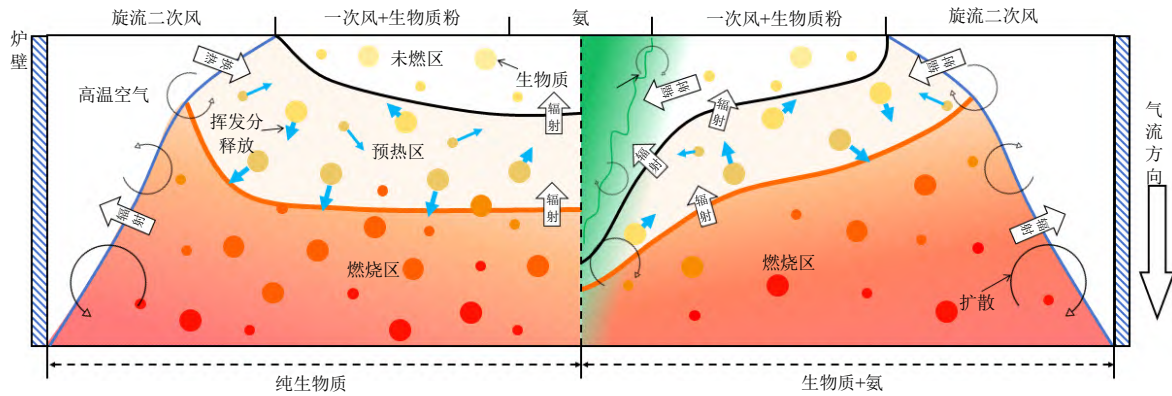
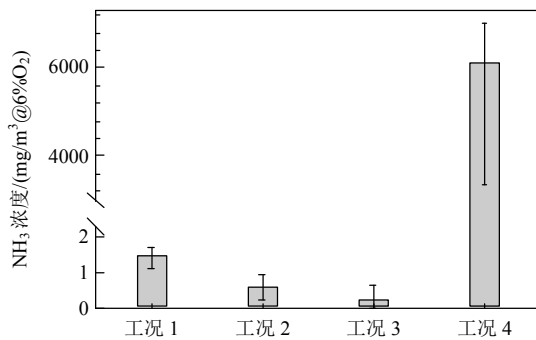


图4 生物质掺烧氨烟气温度变化示意图

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of flue gas temperature change of biomass/ammonia co-combustion

如图5所示。

图5 不同工况下尾部烟气中的NH<sub>3</sub>浓度Fig. 5 NH<sub>3</sub> concentration at furnace exit for different cases

由图5可知,当氨掺烧比例低于40%时,随着氨掺烧比的提高,尾部烟气中NH<sub>3</sub>浓度基本保持不变,均低于2mg/m<sup>3</sup>(数据折算到6%氧含量下,下同),这说明在氨掺烧比例低于40%时,不存在氨大量逃逸的现象。纯氨燃烧时(工况4),尾部烟气中NH<sub>3</sub>的浓度在3000~7000mg/m<sup>3</sup>间波动,因测量设备对于NH<sub>3</sub>的量程有限,过高的NH<sub>3</sub>浓度会导致测量误差,因此实际尾部烟气中NH<sub>3</sub>浓度可能还会更高。这是因为氨的火焰传播速度远低于甲烷、氢气等其他可燃气体<sup>[16]</sup>,在此种工况下纯氨不能维持稳定燃烧,使尾部烟气中NH<sub>3</sub>含量出现较大波动。从氨逃逸水平可以看出,氨掺烧生物质后能显著改善氨的燃烧特性,有助于氨稳定燃烧。

### 2.3 NO排放

大比例掺烧氨会使燃料中N含量显著升高,因此氨与生物质掺烧时NO的排放浓度是关注的重点。图6所示为本文各工况下一维炉尾部NO排放浓度。可知,当掺烧比由0%增加到40%时尾部烟气中NO浓度持续上升,从415mg/m<sup>3</sup>增加至1530mg/m<sup>3</sup>。

纯氨燃烧时(工况4),尾部烟气中NO的浓度在150~2300mg/m<sup>3</sup>间波动,这是因为纯氨不能自维持

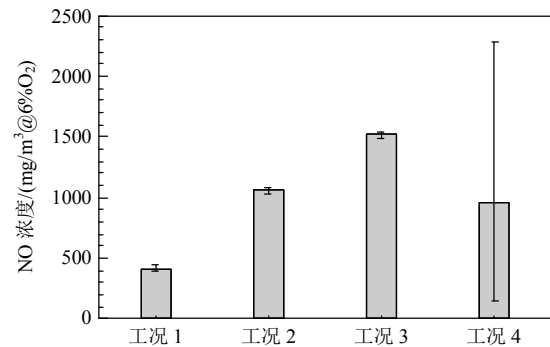


图6 不同工况下尾部烟气中的NO浓度

稳定燃烧,所以尾部烟气NO的波动比较剧烈。相比其他工况,纯氨燃烧炉膛温度低,且NH<sub>3</sub>自身是强还原剂,在燃烧过程中与NO发生均相反应,促使NO<sub>x</sub>向N<sub>2</sub>转化。

为探究氨给入方式对NO排放浓度的影响规律,在工况2氨掺混比例为20%的条件下更换不同内径的氨喷嘴,改变氨喷入速度开展相关试验。

氨流速对尾部烟气中NO浓度的影响如图7所示。当氨流速从0.81m/s升高到14.4m/s时,NO排放浓度呈现先增加后减少的趋势。氨喷射速度在1.50m/s附近时NO的排放浓度最高(1200mg/m<sup>3</sup>),这与实验条件下一次风的流速1.54m/s相一致。按照试验条件下的气体流速、温度等数据,利用FLUENT对燃烧器出口附近的流场进行冷态模拟(不包含燃烧反应),结果如图8所示,氨喷入速度越大,与周围物料掺混效果越差。当氨喷入速度与一次风流速差越大,内层氨气射流的刚性越强,内外层物料掺混效果越差,导致中心还原区扩大(在图4中以右侧掺氨燃烧工况绿色范围扩大来直观刻画),从而延长了燃料在还原区的停留时间。此外,中心还原区含有高浓度的NH<sub>3</sub>,加强了NO的均相还原反应。综合两个因素,氨的喷入速度与一次风

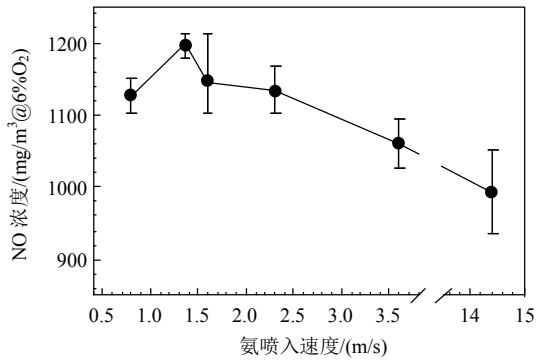


图 7 氨流速对尾部烟气中 NO 浓度的影响

Fig.7 Effect of NH<sub>3</sub> injection speed on NO concentration at the furnace exit

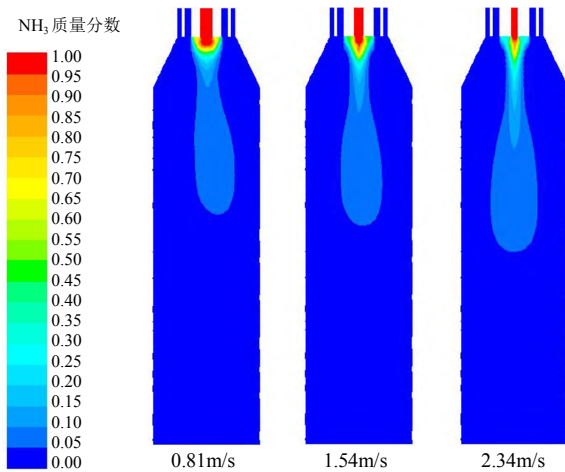


图 8 不同喷射速度下氨浓度分布

Fig. 8 Ammonia concentration distribution under different injection speed

速差越大，尾部烟气 NO 的浓度越低。当氨射流速度为 14.4m/s，NO 浓度最低，为 990mg/m<sup>3</sup>。

### 2.4 颗粒物排放

进一步研究氨与生物质掺烧的细颗粒物生成规律，为锅炉燃用氨与生物质混合燃料过程的烟气中颗粒物捕集(乃至除尘器设计)提供数据支撑。不同工况的飞灰残碳量如图 9 所示。随着掺氨比例提高，飞灰残碳量增加。当掺氨比例由 0%增加到 40%时，飞灰残碳量由 1.36%增加到 9.40%，这一结论

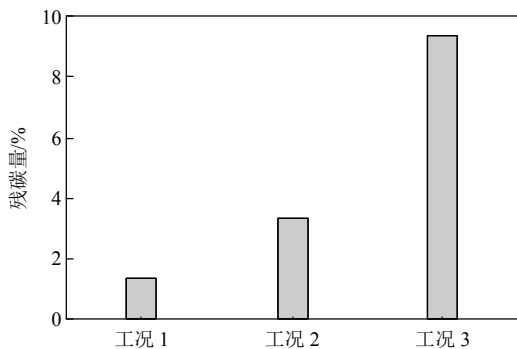


图 9 飞灰残碳量

Fig. 9 Unburned carbon in fly ash

与氨煤掺烧时的部分理论与实验研究成果一致，随着氨掺烧比提高，烟气温度不断降低，造成的飞灰残碳量上升<sup>[16, 21]</sup>。

不同工况下 PM<sub>10</sub> 飞灰粒径的质量浓度分布如图 10 所示。可知，随着掺烧比例升高，粒径 1μm 以上的颗粒物质量占比增大，1μm 以下的颗粒物质量占比减小，总体的质量浓度分布从单模态分布逐渐变为双模态分布，这一结论将为氨与生物质混烧烟气中颗粒物脱除提供数据支撑。

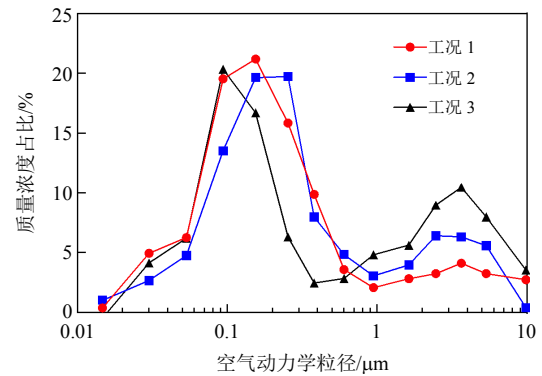


图 10 不同工况下不同粒径飞灰的质量浓度分布

Fig. 10 Particle mass size distribution of fly ash for different cases

### 3 结论

为探究生物质与氨掺烧的可行性，基于清华大学 25kW 一维炉开展玉米秸秆与氨掺烧试验。研究结果表明：

1) 相比于纯生物质燃烧，氨的掺入会吸收热量用于自身预热，从而影响炉内烟气温度分布，造成飞灰残碳量过高。

2) 当氨掺烧比不高于 40%时，不存在氨逃逸现象，但烟气中 NO 浓度随着氨掺烧比例的增大而提高。纯氨燃烧极不稳定，可与生物质掺烧增强燃烧稳定性。

3) 可通过增大氨喷入速度增强了射流的刚性，延长氨在强还原区的停留时间，增强了 NO 的均相还原反应，有利于在燃烧过程中抑制 NO<sub>x</sub> 的生成，有望通过合理的流场组织方式实现大比例掺氨甚至纯氨燃烧。

4) 相比纯生物质燃烧，生物质与氨掺烧使颗粒质量浓度分布从单模态逐渐变为双模态分布，随着掺烧比升高，飞灰残碳量逐渐增加，PM<sub>1-10</sub> 的占比提高，PM<sub>1</sub> 的占比下降。

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底一

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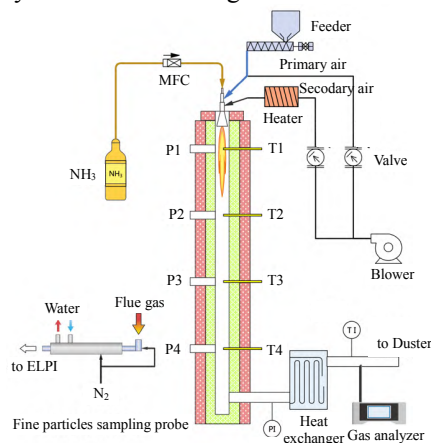
# Experimental Investigation on Combustion Characteristics of Cofiring Biomass With Ammonia

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**KEY WORDS:** ammonia combustion; biomass; ammonia slip; NO emission; particulate matter

Coal-fired boiler is one of the major sources for CO<sub>2</sub> emission in China. Burning ammonia and biomass, the carbon-free alternative fuels, in the coal-fired boiler is an effective way to achieve the goal of carbon peak and neutrality in China. In this paper, we study the combustion characteristics, gaseous pollutant and fine particle formation of cofiring biomass (the corn cob powder) with ammonia on the 25kW down-fired furnace at Tsinghua University. The schematic diagram is shown in Fig. 1.



**Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of experimental setup**

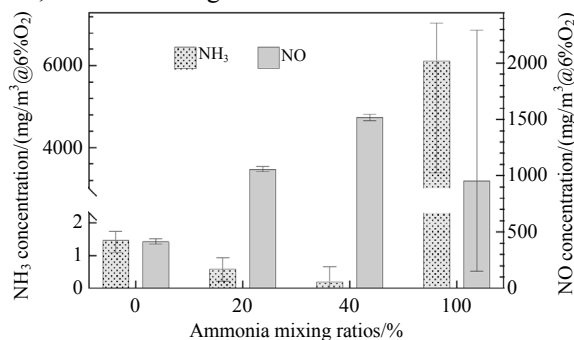
Four different ammonia mixing ratios (energy ratio) are designed, which are 0% (pure biomass combustion), 20%, 40% and 100% (short-time pure ammonia combustion). The injection speed of ammonia is constant under different ammonia mixing ratios to reduce its influence on the flow field. In addition, the effect of ammonia injection speed (0.81~14.4m/s) on NO emission is specially studied by changing the ammonia nozzle of the burner central pipe.

The results show that:

1) Compared with pure biomass combustion, biomass-ammonia co-combustion will change the temperature distribution of flue gas in the furnace. The temperature in the furnace is jointly affected by the heat absorbed by ammonia preheating and the heat released by biomass combustion.

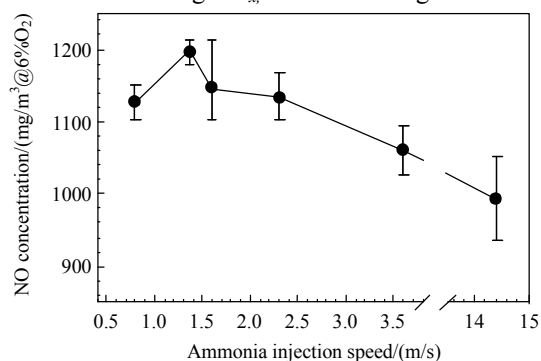
2) Pure ammonia combustion is extremely unstable. Other fuels can be added to improve the reaction activity

of ammonia. When the mixing ratio of ammonia is not higher than 40%, the concentration of ammonia in the flue gas is not higher than 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, and there is no ammonia slip phenomenon. The concentration of NO in the flue gas increases with the increase of the mixing ratio, as shown in Fig. 2.



**Fig. 2 NH<sub>3</sub>/NO concentration at furnace exit for different case**

3) During mixed combustion, the concentration of NO<sub>x</sub> in the flue gas decreases with the increase of ammonia injection speed. This is mainly because the increase of injection speed enhances the rigidity of the jet, prolongs the residence time of the fuel in the reduction zone, enhances the homogeneous reduction reaction of NO, and is conducive to reducing NO<sub>x</sub>, as shown in Fig. 3.



**Fig. 3 NO concentration for different NH<sub>3</sub> injection speed**

4) Compared with pure biomass combustion, the properties of fly ash particles will be changed after biomass mixed with ammonia. With the increase of mixing ratio, the amount of residual carbon in fly ash will gradually increase, the proportion of PM<sub>1-10</sub> will increase, and the proportion of PM<sub>1</sub> will decrease.