

NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

Simulation of fine material elutriation of binary mixture dense gas-solid fluidized bed

N. Arthur Konan, E. David Huckaby



May 23, 2012, Morgantown, West Virginia, USA

Chemical Looping Combustion (with *in situ* gasefication of solid fuel)



Fuel reactor

- Coal gasification ⇒ Ash
- Syngas (from gasification) reduces oxygen carrier

Problem

• Ash accumulation in the fuel reactor will have an adverse affect on the operation

Selected solution

• Elutriate the ash from the fuel reactor

How well can CFD predict the elutriation from a binary mixture bed

Outline

- NETL elutriation experiment
- Binary mixture bed hydrodynamic modeling
- Results
 - Influence of the PSD of the fine material
 - Effects of the eddy-particle interactions
 - Influence of the mesh refining
- Conclusions Future plans



NETL elutriation experiment

- Weber et al. (2012)
 - Well characterized material
 - size, sphericity and aspect ratio distributions, etc..
 - Entrainment flux measurements
 - Effect of coarse density, fine content, fluidization velocity, ...

**** Binary mixture

- Glass beads (fine/lighter material) + ...
 - Ilmenite (54.1%)
 - Steel shot (37.3%)
- Fluidization velocity sets in terms of d_{50} (fine material) terminal velocity





NETL elutriation experiment



NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

5

Elutriation

- Several sub-processes effect the measured amount of solids elutriated
 - Segregation
 - Particle Ejection
 - Entrainment
 - Disengagement
- Individually each process is a challenge to modeling,
 - particularly for larger scale systems



Binary mixture bed hydrodynamic modeling

- MFIX (<u>www.mfix.org</u>) SIMPLE
- Euler-Euler
 - KTGF: Gourdel, Simonin & Brunier (1999)
 - Poly-disperse RDF: Modified Mansoori / max. packing: 0.64
 - Drag: Wen & Yu and Ergun (Gobin et al., 2003)
 - Smooth wall boundary conditions: Sakiz & Simonin (1999)
 - Fluid turbulence: k-ε
 - Fluid particle velocity covariance, Turbulent drift velocity

Discretization

- Spatial Superbee
- Temporal Backward Euler
- Cylindrical coordinate mesh: 5x201x10

Simulation parameters

- particle/particle restitution coefficient: e_c=0.97
- particle/wall friction and restitution coefficients: μ_w =0.1 and e_w =0.97
- Initial bed height: 7.62 cm

Influence of the PSD of fine material

Fine material: Glass beads

 $d_{50} = 76 \,\mu m$

4 bins		6 bins	
d ₅₀ (μm)	% Mass	d ₅₀ (μm)	% Mass
52	9.87	46	5.58
73	43.24	61	21.81
90	43.55	73	26.70
118	3.34	83	19.52
		99	24.27
		133	2.12



=> 6 bins PSD better represents the fine materials (expected to be elutriated)

Coarse material: Metal oxide

8

 d_{50} (ilmenite) = 155.46 µm and d_{50} (steel shot)=199.65 µm

Results: Influence of the PSD of fine material



Results: Effects of the eddy-particle interactions



Fluid turbulent eddies enhance the particle dispersion NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY

Results: Effects of the eddy-particle interactions

Particle amount collected per class [g] (glass beads + ilmenite mixture case)



Fluid large scales significantly reduce the elutriation the smaller particles while the large particles elutriation is marginally affected

Results: Effects of the mesh refining



Conclusions

- Satisfactory 3D Euler-Euler predictions of the elutriation of fine materials from a binary mixture (Weber et al., 2012) are performed
- Resolution of the fine material is critical for accurate prediction of the elutriation
- Strong influence of the eddy-particle interactions on the elutriation of those finer materials
- The accuracy of elutriation prediction is related to grid resolution of hydrodynamics.
 - The bubbling bed segregation
 - The entrainment of the finer materials



Future Work

• Improve Results

- Refine the PSD for convergence
 - Moment Methods ?
- Investigate full SGS models (*drag, kinetic and collisional stresses*)
 - Igci & Sundaresan (2011), Parmentier et al. (2012), Ozel (2011)

• Numerical Techniques

 Adopt Cut-Cell technique instead of the cylindrical coordinate system (*which introduces spurious effects on the hydrodynamics*)

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support of U.S. Department of Energy's *Existing Plants Emissions and Capture* (EPEC) Technology Program. Dr. Konan's participation in the project was funded through ORISE program.

Disclaimer: This presentation was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.