

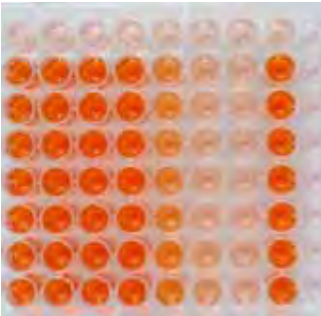
Health Issues in Biomass Combustion

Thomas Nussbaumer

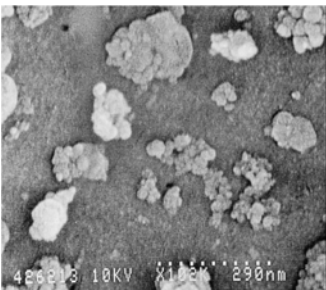
Verenum, Zurich

Lucerne University of Applied Sciences, Horw

SWITZERLAND



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1. Introduction

- Effect on climate
- Effect on health (Epidemiology)
- Particle types
- Combustion type

2. Own investigation on health effects

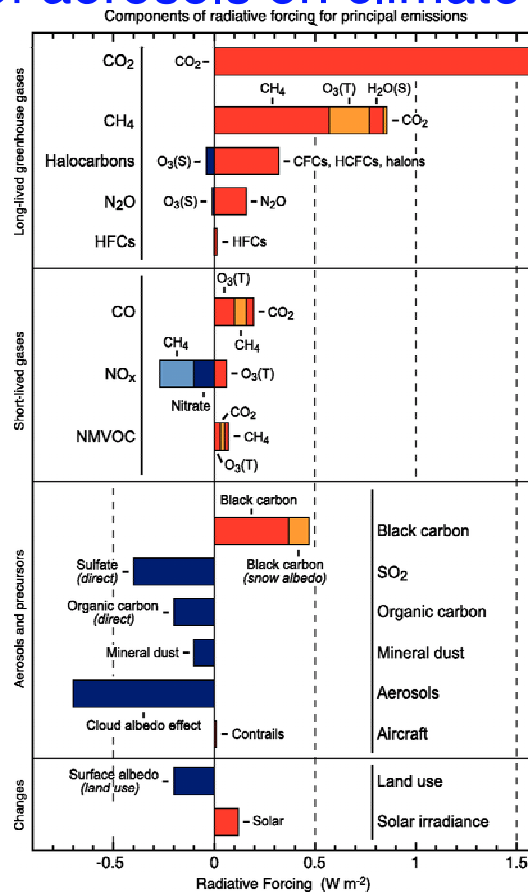
3. Jokiniemi et al results on health effects

4. Conclusions



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Effect of aerosols on climate change

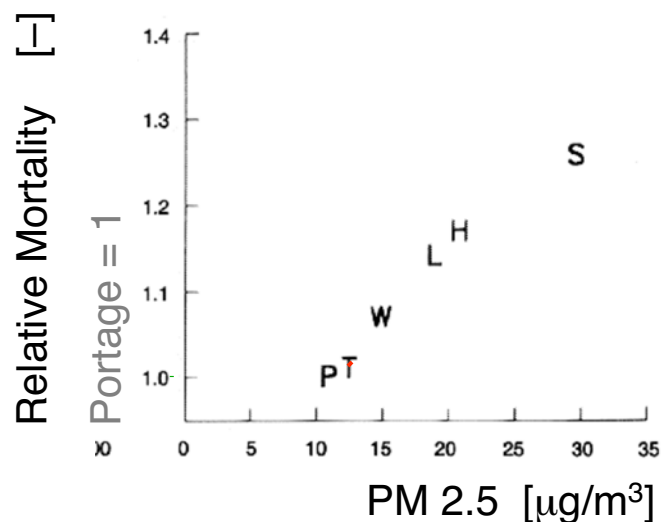


[IPCC 2007]

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Air Pollution and Mortality in Six U.S. Cities



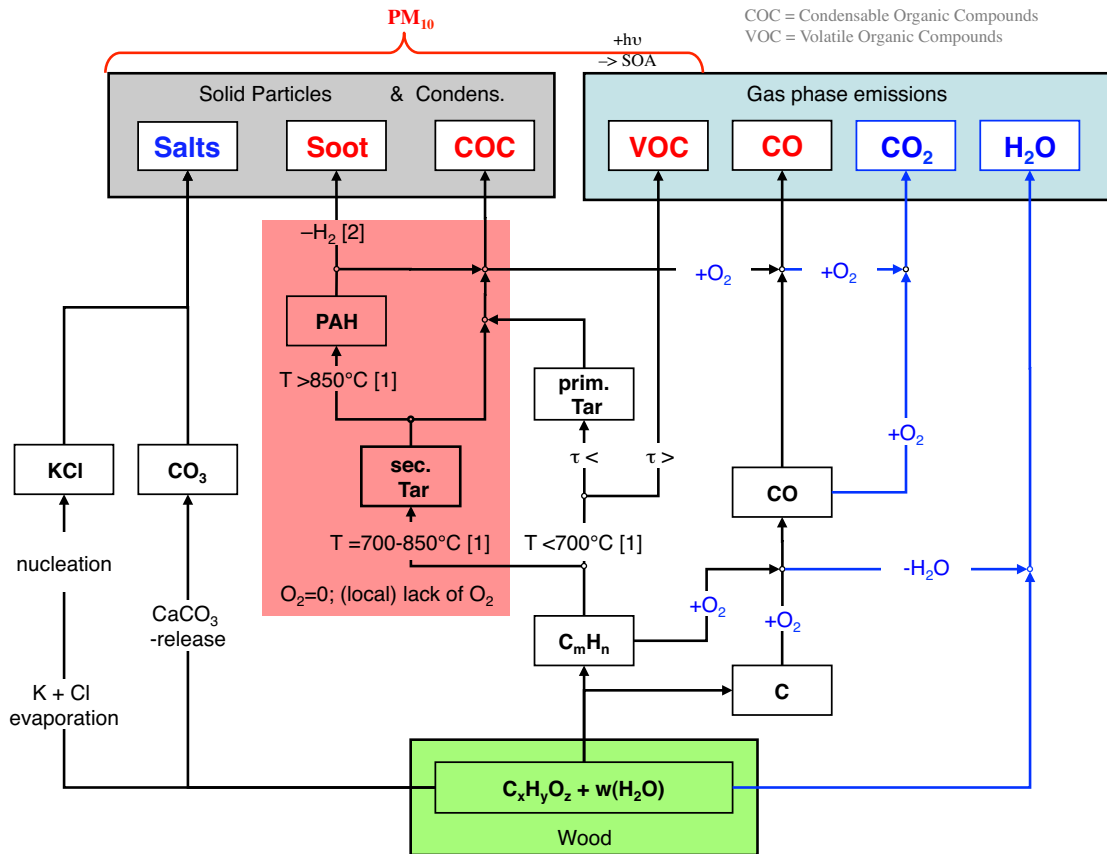
P = Portage, T = Topeka, W = Watertown, L = St. Louis, H = Harriman, S = Steubenville.



Dockery et al. New England J. Med. Vol 329 (1993): 1753-1759

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Particle Formation

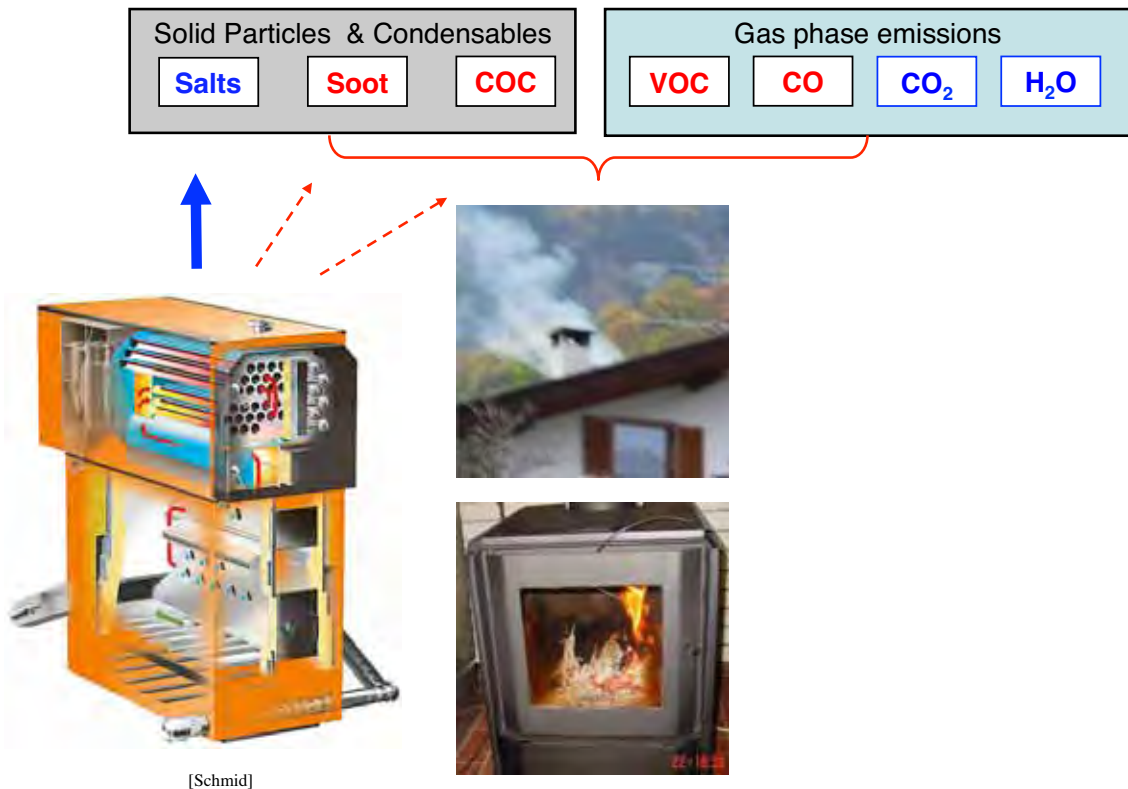


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Graph: [Nussbaumer & Lauber 2011]



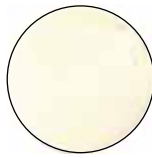

[1] : Evans and Milne, 1987
[2]: Jess, 1996

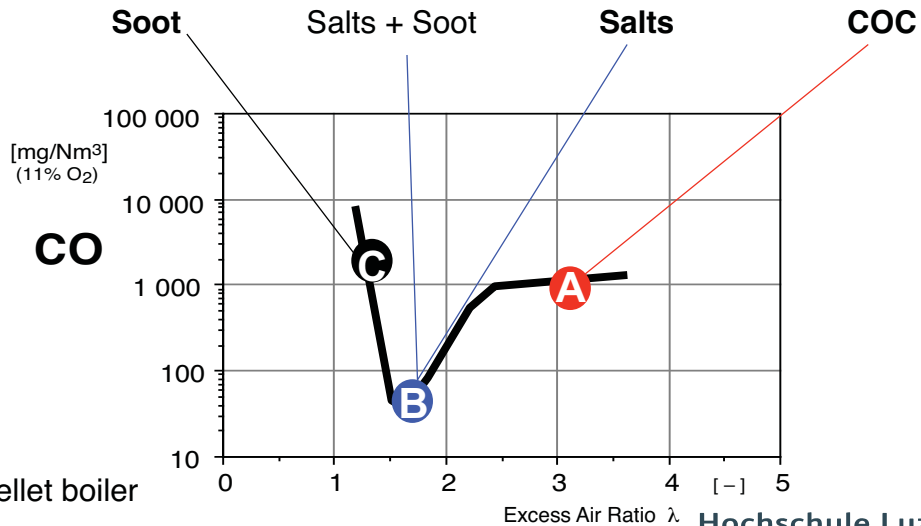
Particle Sources



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Flaming Combustion			Pyrolysis
lack of O ₂ in the flame	– Mix –	T and O ₂ good	T low at start or high O ₂ O ₂ lack gas. or fl. ext.
			



Example of pellet boiler



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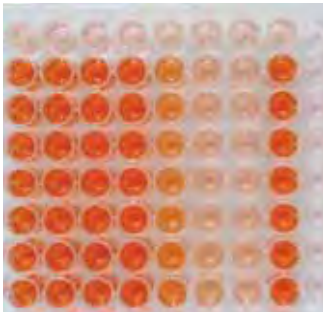
[A. Lauber & T. Nussbaumer, ETH Conf. 2009;
T. Nussbaumer, *Energy & Fuels* 2003, 17]

Excess Air Ratio λ

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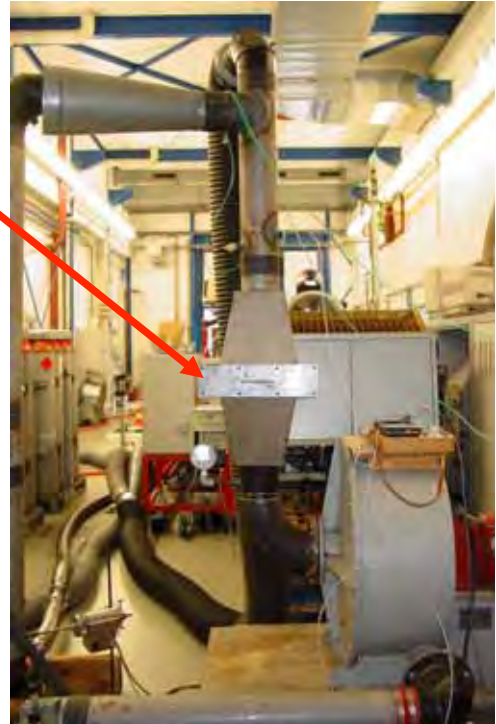


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Source 1: Euro 3 Diesel engine without DPF

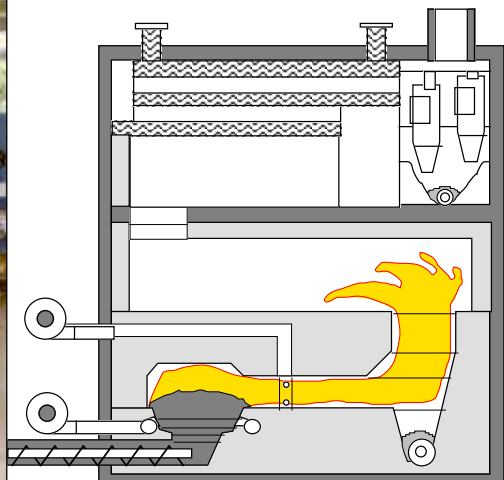
Filter



Test-bench at EMPA Dübendorf

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Source 2: Automatic wood combustion plant



[Verenum / EMPA / Müller AG]

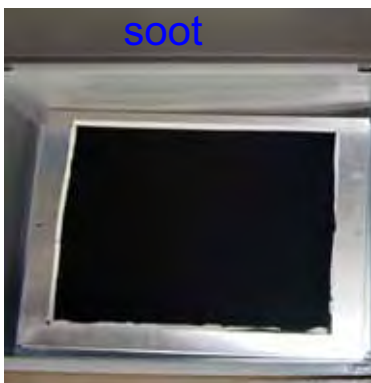
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Source 3: Wood Stoves



Samples

Diesel
soot



Automatic wood
boiler



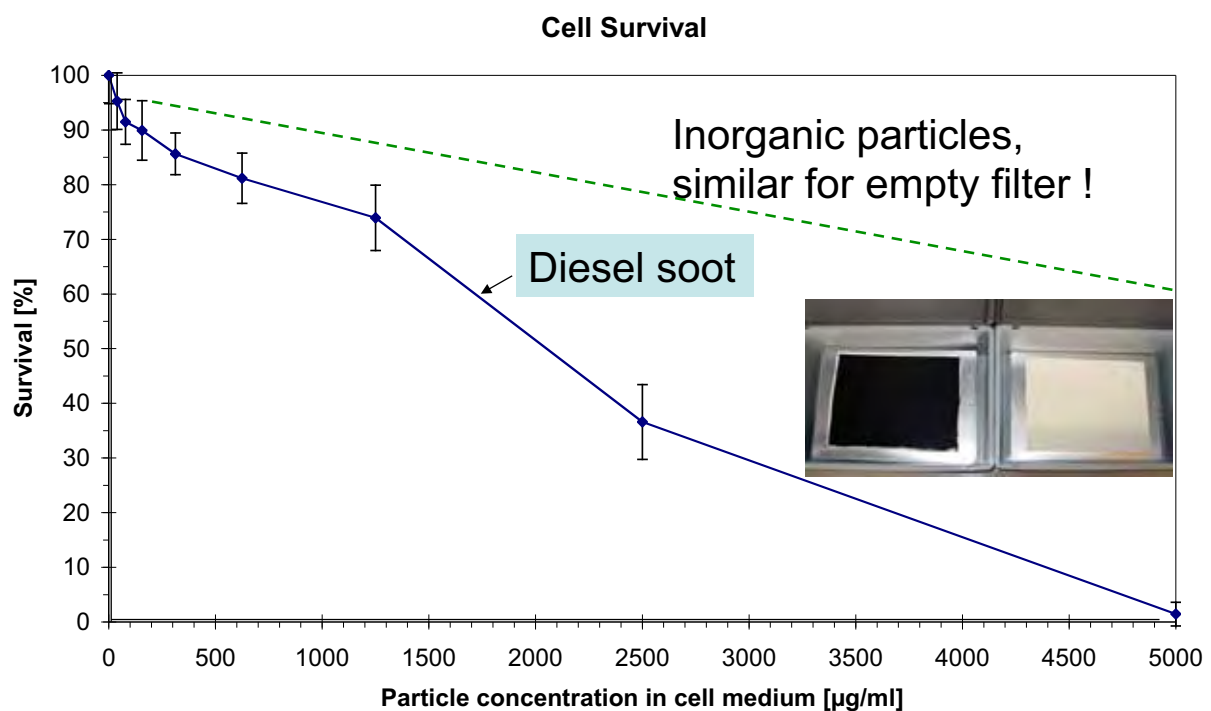
Wood stove

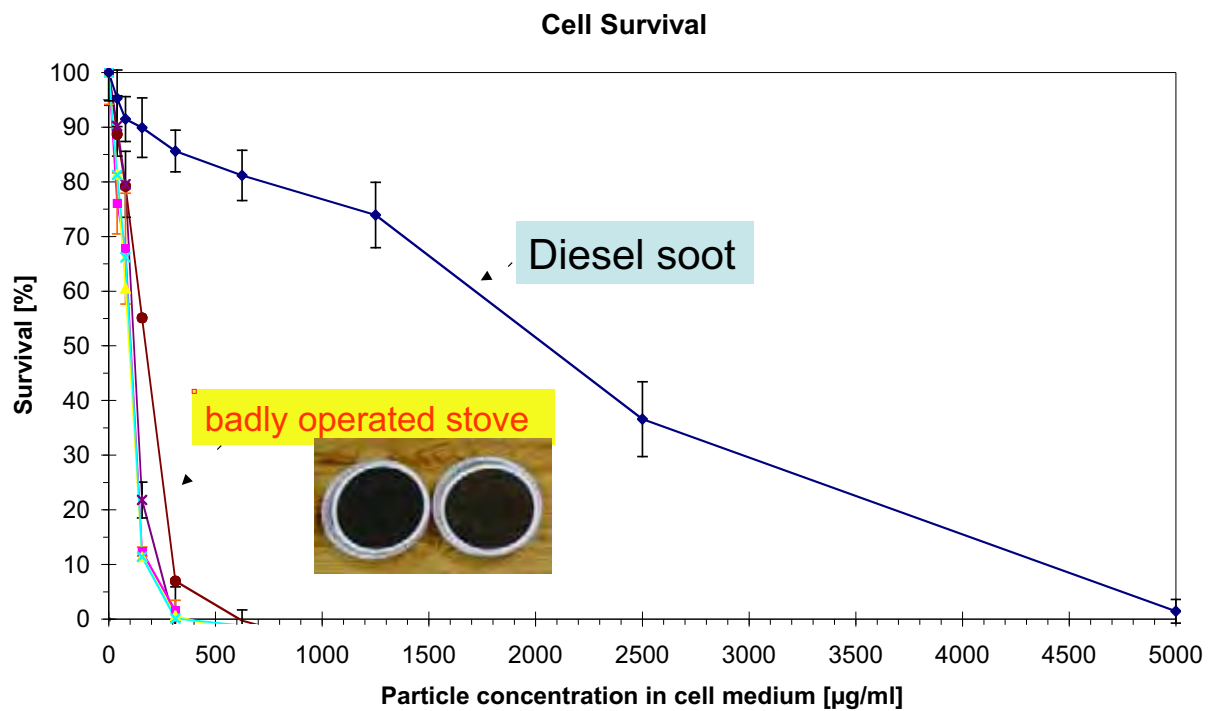


Investigation of cell cultures

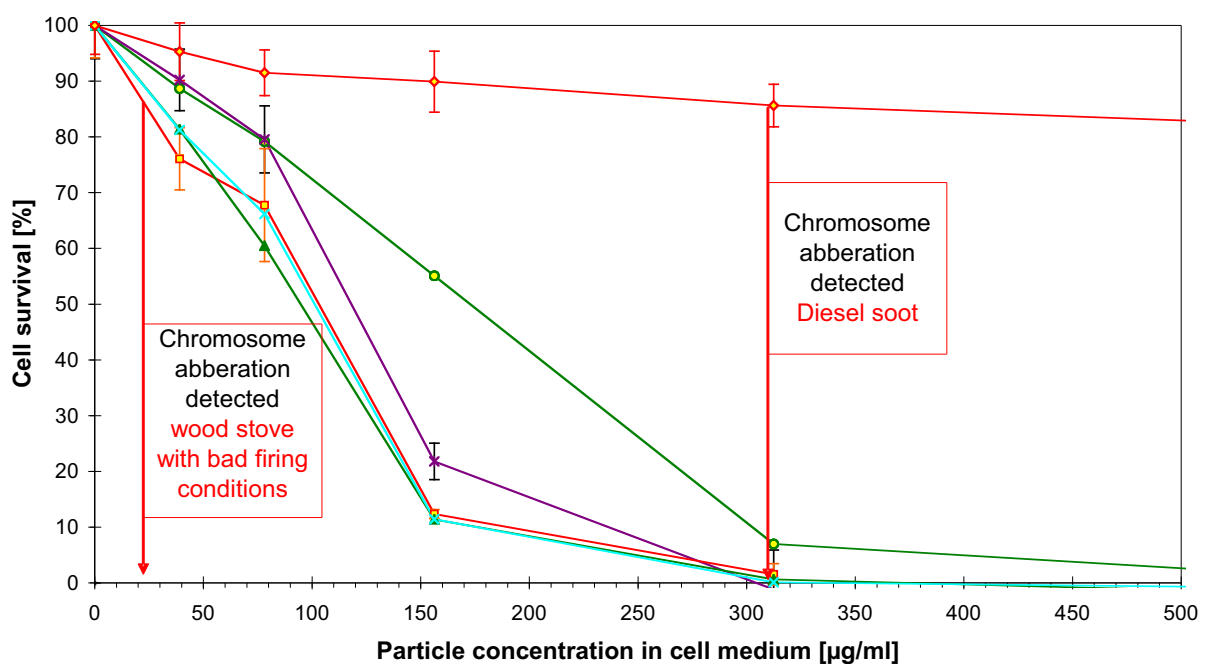


Cytotoxicity tests on lung cells of Chinese hamster














Carcinogenic potential estimated by chromosome defects



Alte Version !

	Flaming Combustion			Pyrolysis
	lack of O ₂ in the flame	– Mix –	T and O ₂ good	T low at start or high O ₂ O ₂ lack gas. or fl. ext.
View				
PM	Soot	Salts + Soot	Salts	COC
Composition	EC / BC chemical / optical C/H > 6...8	◀ ▶	CC + Minerals carbonate C + inorg. M	OC = TC-EC-CC C/H < 2
Colour	black	grey	white	brown I none
Health effect		◀ ▶	—	
Climate effect	 absorbs light and heats atmosphere*	◀ ▶	 scatters light and cools surface	 weakly absorbs and scatters

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* [T. Bond, Testimony, US House of Repr. 10.18.07]: $BC = 2000 \times CO_2$ for 20 y
[ICCT, June 2009]: BC responsible of 0.34 Wm^{-2} of total 1.6 Wm^{-2}



Richtig Anfeuern

Holzfeuerungen mit oberem Abbrand

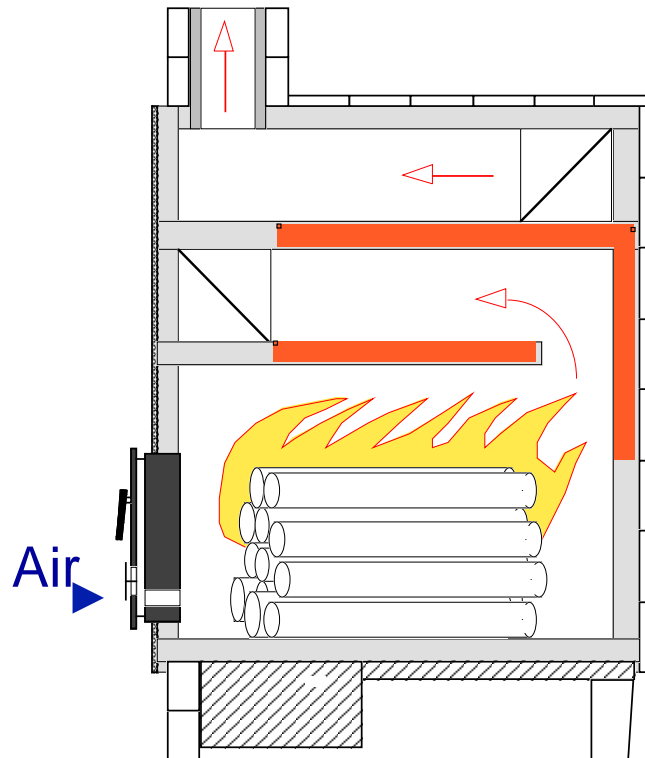


[www.bfe.admin.ch] oder [www.holzenergie.ch]

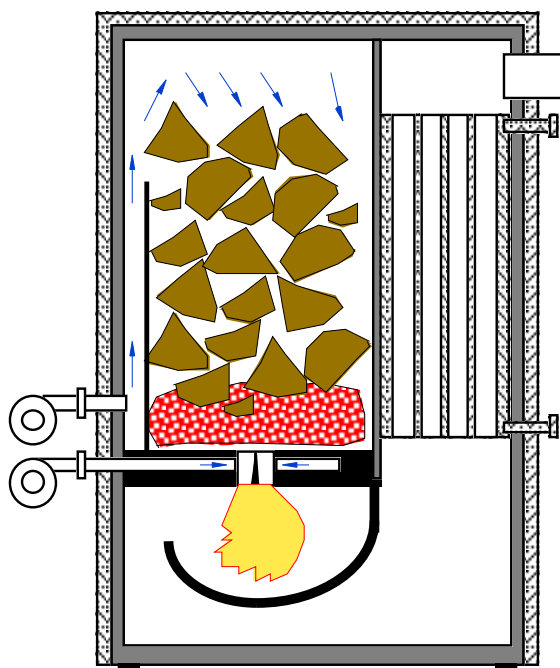
 **Verenum**

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1-stage Combustion with Combustion Chamber



2-stage Combustion with forced Downdraft



Wood: C H O

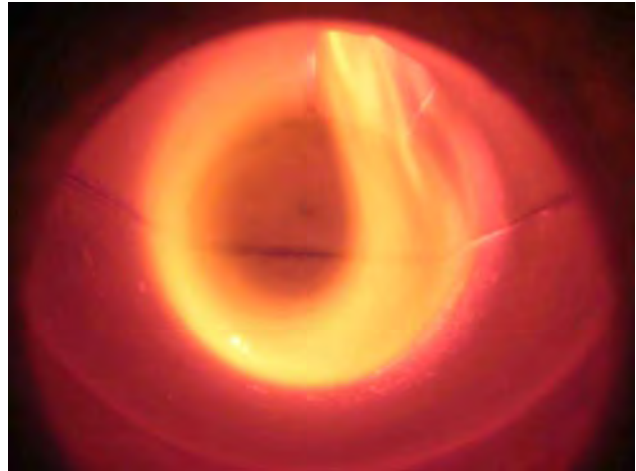
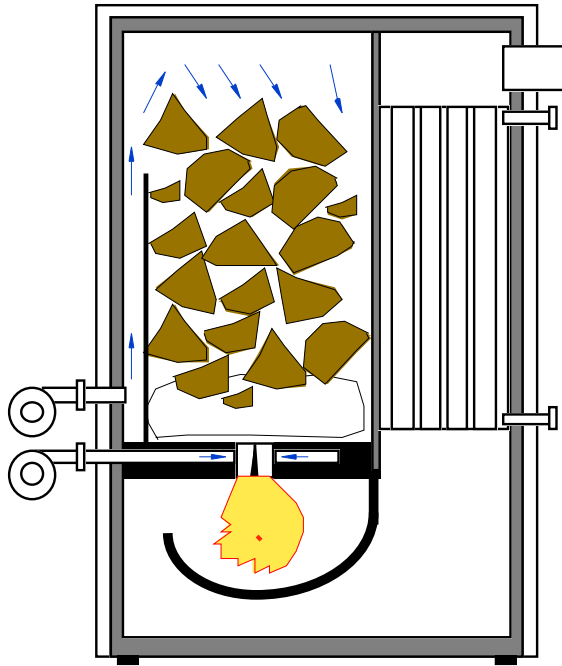
+ Air $\lambda < 1$
 $\text{O}_2 + \text{N}_2$

$\text{CO}, \text{H}_2, \text{C}_x\text{H}_y$
 CO_2, N_2

+ Air $\lambda > 1$
 $\text{O}_2 + \text{N}_2$

$\text{CO}_2, \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{N}_2$

2-stage Combustion with forced Downdraft



Fröling S4 Turbo 28 kW, Foto: R. Mettler 2008

Premixed flame



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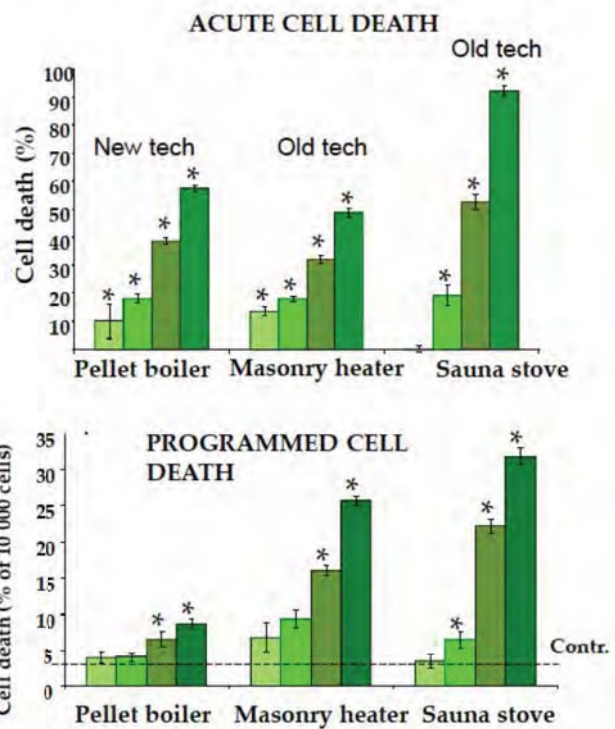
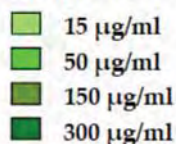


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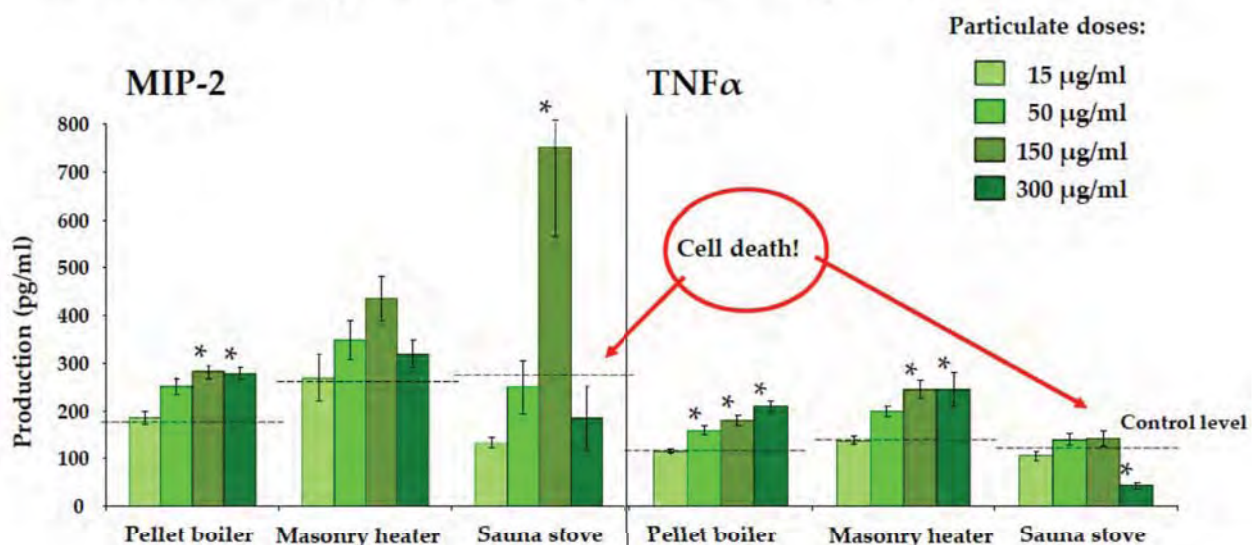
Particles produced in poor combustion conditions induce extensive cell death

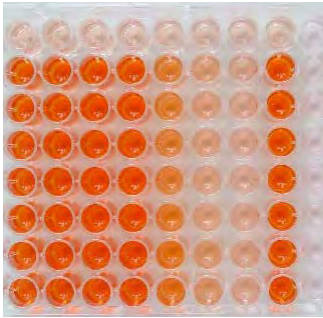
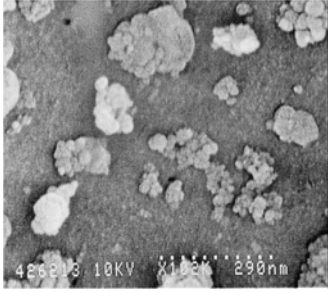
- All the studied emission particles caused acute and programmed cell death in macrophages
- The particles emitted from sauna stove were the most cytotoxic

Particulate doses:



Wood combustion particles induce weak inflammatory responses in macrophages





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Conclusions

1. PM in the ambient is highly health relevant
consisting of
Primary *and* Secondary Aerosols (PA and SA)
2. Biomass combustion contributes significantly to PA *and* SA

3. Biomass combustion is related to three different types of PA, i.e.: Condensables (COC), soot, and ash related salts.
Biomass combustion causes Secondary Organic Aerosols (SOA)
4. Combustion conditions influence health relevance of PA and SA:
5. PM from incomplete combustion conditions is highly health relevant (cytotoxicity and chrom. abb. 10 x more than Diesel soot, masonry heater 3 x pellet boiler). This is due to soot *and* COC (incl. PAH)
6. PM from near-complete combustion of native wood (non contaminated!) is much less health relevant than Diesel soot.
7. Hence high temperature and good gas/air mixing is crucial (automatic)
8. There are huge differences according to a) combustion type (manual/ automatic), b) fuel (moisture in small scale), c) operation
9. However, fuel constituents need to be considered too: Heavy metals, PCDD/F due to Cl and Cu highly cancerogenic/toxic. In addition, Ca and Na are associated with inflammatory activity [Jokiniemi et al.].



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Acknowledgments

Swiss Federal Office of Energy
Swiss Agency for the Environment
International Energy Agency

Further Information: www.verenum.ch

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