



Annual efficiency of small scale biomass combustion systems

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Content

- Development of a cycle test for biomass heating systems
 - Aim and concept
 - Development of the method
- Tools for the optimization of annual efficiency (experiences from running research projects)
 - Measurements at test stands
 - Measurements in the field
 - (Simulation)
- Summary and conclusions

Load cycle test for small-scale combustion systems

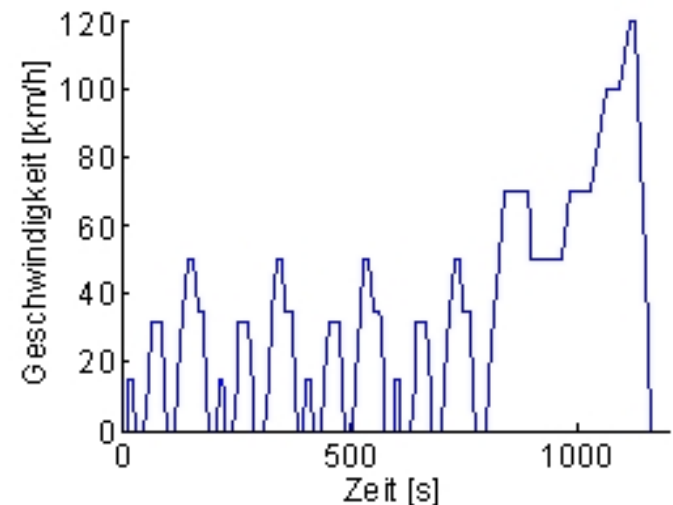
Aim:

Development of a test stand method for determination of annual efficiency and emission factors for small-scale combustion systems

New test should be possibly integrated in the current type testing procedure

Concept:

- Similar to driving cycle test:
 - Development of a load cycle test for combustion systems



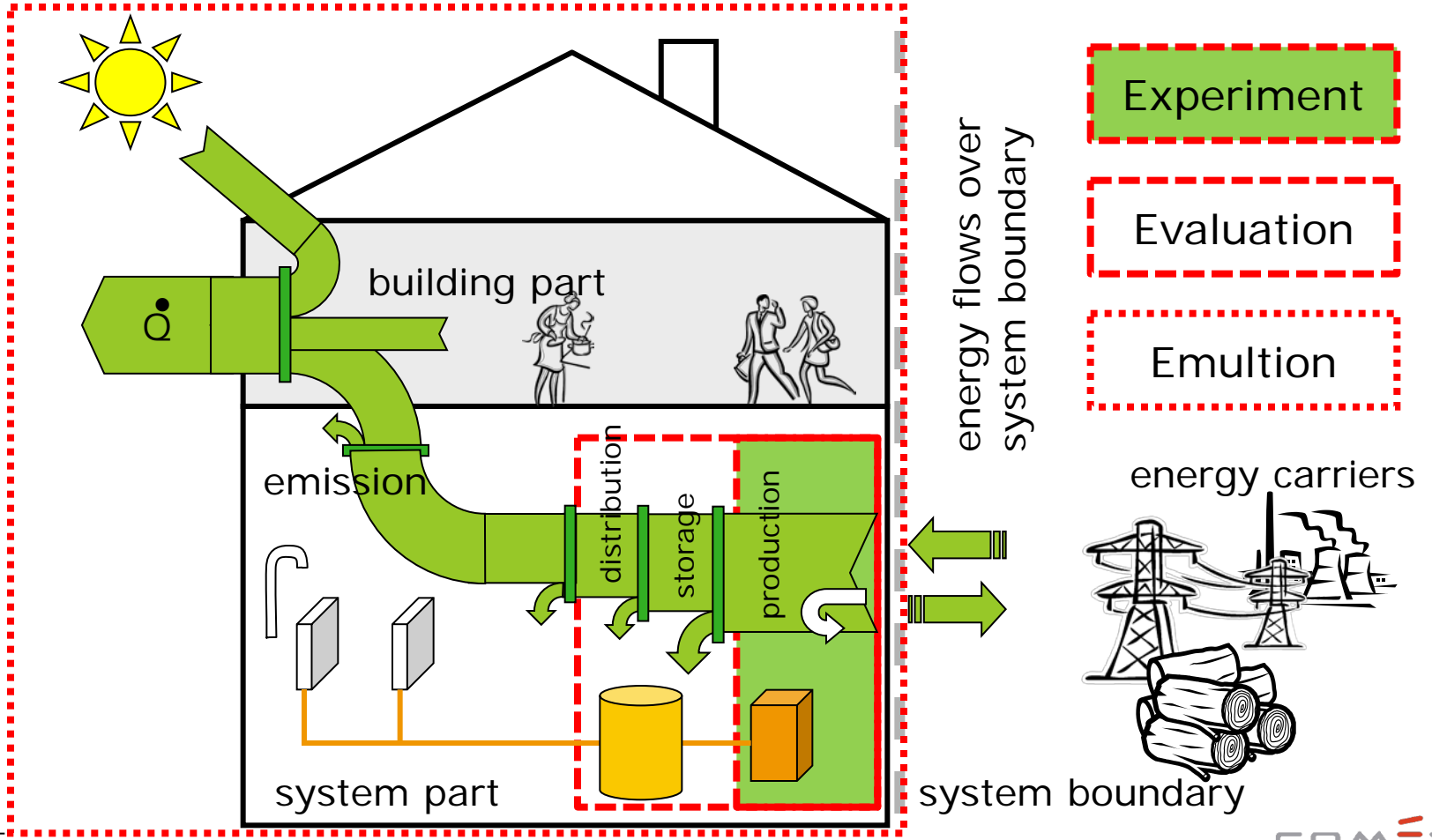
New European driving cycle test



Development steps of testing method

- Definition of system boundaries
- Definition of testing procedure
 - for automatically and manually fired systems
 - for full load / buffer and modulating operation
- Development of a simple data analysing software (VBA in MS Excel)
- Preparation of a guideline
- Experimental validation of the method

System boundaries for the testing method





Definition of the load cycle

- Analysis of different type days from literature and field measurements
- Definition of 5 type days and the respective load cycles similar to VDI 4655
- Reduction to load stages according to DIN 4702-8
- Summation of the single day cycles to a reference annual cycle
- Reduction of the 24 hour reference cycle to a 8 hour cycle (→ aim: include into type testing procedure)



Selected results

From a new, recently tested product, $P_N = 15 \text{ kW}$

| | Nominal power test | Reference test cycle | Nominal power + heat storage | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| Efficiency | 89,7 | 83,1 | 77,6 | [%] |
| CO | 3,2 | 374,6 | 62,3 | [kg/TJ] |
| NO _x | 76,9 | 51,7 | 91,9 | [kg/TJ] |
| Org. C | 0,3 | 9,0 | 1,1 | [kg/TJ] |
| PM | 11,6 | 9,1 | 15,3 | [kg/TJ] |

Note: Data differs from paper due to improved data source and evaluation!



Tools for the optimization of the annual efficiency

■ Measurements at **test stands**

- + Systematic variation of requirements and configuration
- + Lot of data → Optimization more efficient
- Average load profiles, optimal (not real) system integration

■ Measurements **in the field**

- + Real situation: user, building, system components
- Measurements difficult, variations not/limited possible



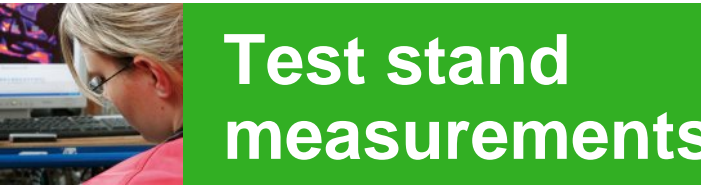
Experiences from projects

MoreBioSystems (COMET, AT)

- Intensive evaluation on test stand (8 pellet boilers, 40 different hydraulic configurations, validation in the field)
- Development of a simulation model (Aim: model based control)

BioMaxEff (FP7–Energy, EU)

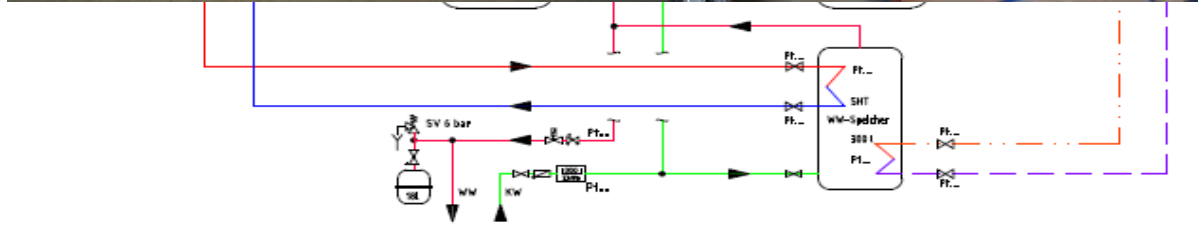
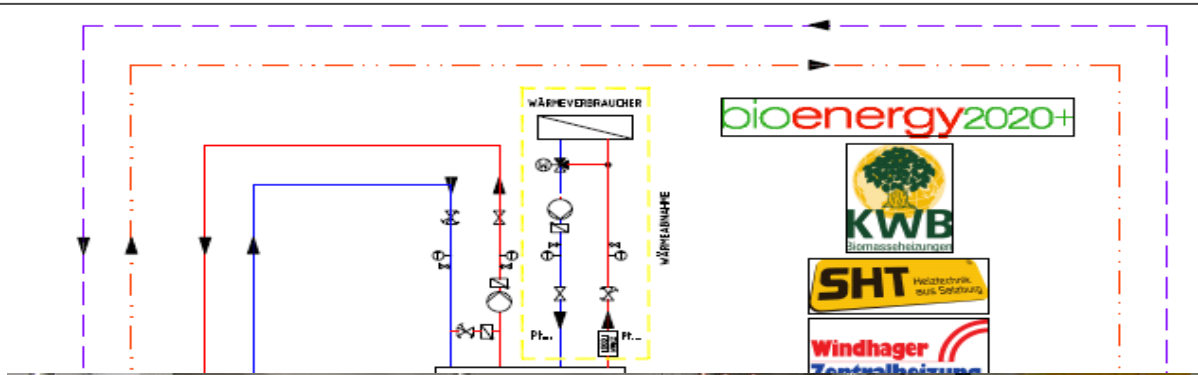
- Measurement of annual efficiency and annual emission factors
- 6 test stands, each 24 field and test stand - boilers (AT, DE, GB, GR, ES)
- Field monitoring of real operation behaviour (n = 280 / 2000)



System configuration

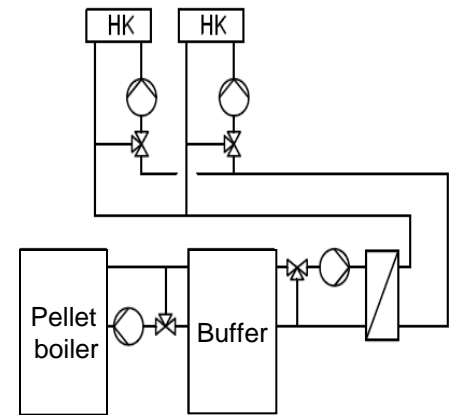
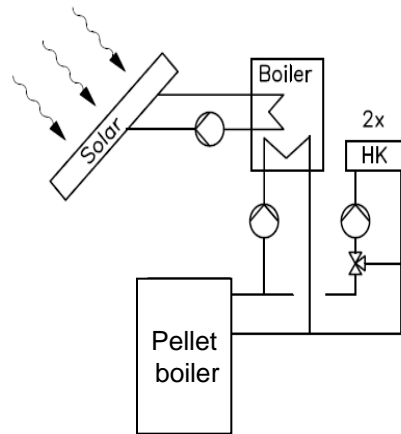
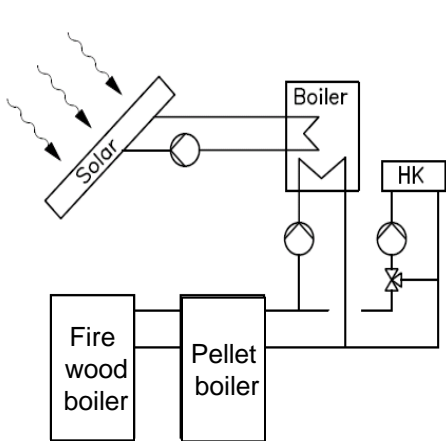
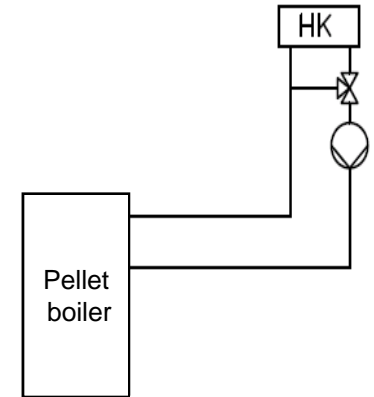
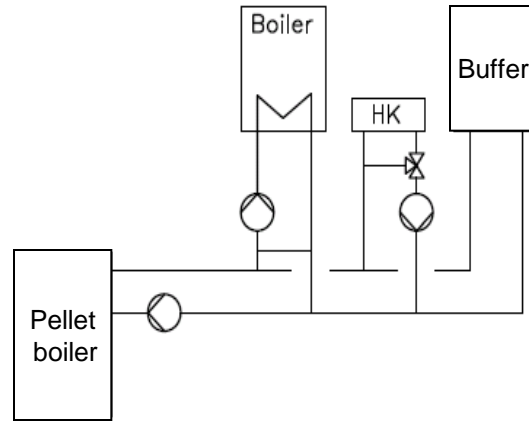
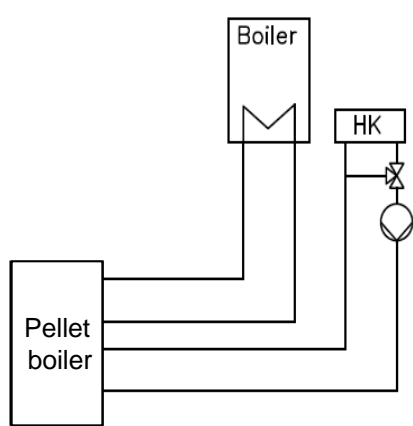
Test stand Bioenergy2020+

- Heat production
 - Pellet boiler
 - Solar input (S)
- Heat storage
 - HW-boiler: 300l (B300)
 - Buffer: 825l, 1000l, 1500l
- Heat dissipation
 - Variable backflow temperature
 - Variable volume flow





Selection of tested system configurations (test stand and field)



Comparison of results for different system configurations for one boiler

- System efficiencies between 75 and 84%
- Gaps between boiler efficiency and system efficiency between 1.5 and 15% depending on
 - System design (components and implementation)
 - Use patterns
- Key loss (>4%): Missing insulation of pipes
- Hot water boiler only advantageous to buffer integration
- No relevant influence of volume return flow concept
- !Valid for investigated boiler (12 kW, top feed, 60l boiler water volume) and used components (insulation of buffer)!

| | | ÜxB | ÜxS | SxX | Mix | | |
|-------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| K-B300-P825d-FBH | System eff | 73,8 | 71,9 | 78,3 | 78,0 | 64,6 | 74,5 |
| K-B300-P825d-FBH | Boiler eff | 88,8 | 88,0 | 89,2 | 87,4 | 84,5 | 88,5 |
| K-B300-P825d-FBH | System eff | 75,4 | 72,3 | 66,3 | 71,6 | 64,6 | 72,5 |
| K-B300-P825d-FBH | Boiler eff | 88,3 | 88,2 | 87,8 | 88,0 | 84,5 | 88,1 |
| V-B300-P825d-HK-I | System eff | 78,8 | 78,6 | 74,7 | 75,5 | 64,6 | 77,2 |
| V-B300-P825d-HK-I | Boiler eff | 88,8 | 87,7 | 86,3 | 86,6 | 84,5 | 87,3 |
| V-B300-P825d-HK-I | System eff | 75,5 | 79,4 | 87,3 | 76,1 | 64,6 | 75,7 |
| V-B300-P825d-HK-I | Boiler eff | 85,3 | 87,4 | 86,5 | 86,5 | 84,5 | 86,0 |
| V-B300-P825d-HK-I | System eff | 75,5 | 79,4 | 87,3 | 76,1 | 48,7 | 78,5 |
| V-B300-P825d-HK-I | Boiler eff | 87,0 | 84,7 | 72,4 | 75,8 | 51,1 | 81,6 |
| K-FBH-I | System eff | 87,0 | 84,5 | 85,7 | 81,9 | | 83,0 |
| K-FBH-I | Boiler eff | 88,2 | 85,7 | 87,5 | 88,4 | | 84,1 |
| K-B300-HK-I-S | System eff | 84,4 | 81,0 | 74,6 | 78,7 | | 78,8 |
| K-B300-HK-I-S | Boiler eff | 89,5 | 83,1 | 70,2 | 80,0 | | 80,7 |

Field measurements (hardware)

■ Sensors

- Heat meters
- Net analyser (electric power)
- Room temperature sensors
- Boiler parameters
- Fuel input

■ Logger

- Computer with storage
- Modem
- Signal converter
- Gateways

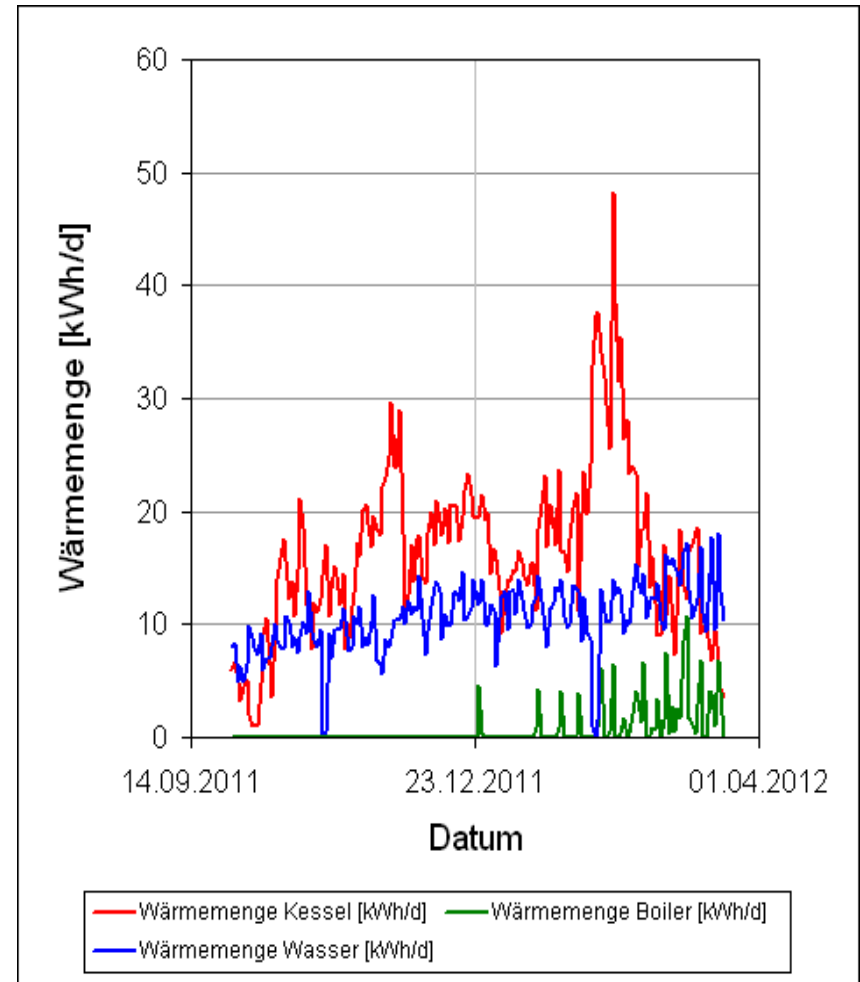


Example I: Monitoring results

Energy balance

- Building has very low heating demand
- Hot water is almost exclusively produced by an exhaust air heat pump

| | Heating kWh | San.water kWh | Fuel kWh |
|--------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Fall | 848 | 0 | 1316 |
| Winter | 1786 | 67 | 2267 |
| Spring | 204 | 57 | 366 |



Example II: Important improvement potential obtained from field measurements

→ Observation:

Extremely variable heating demand

→ Reason:

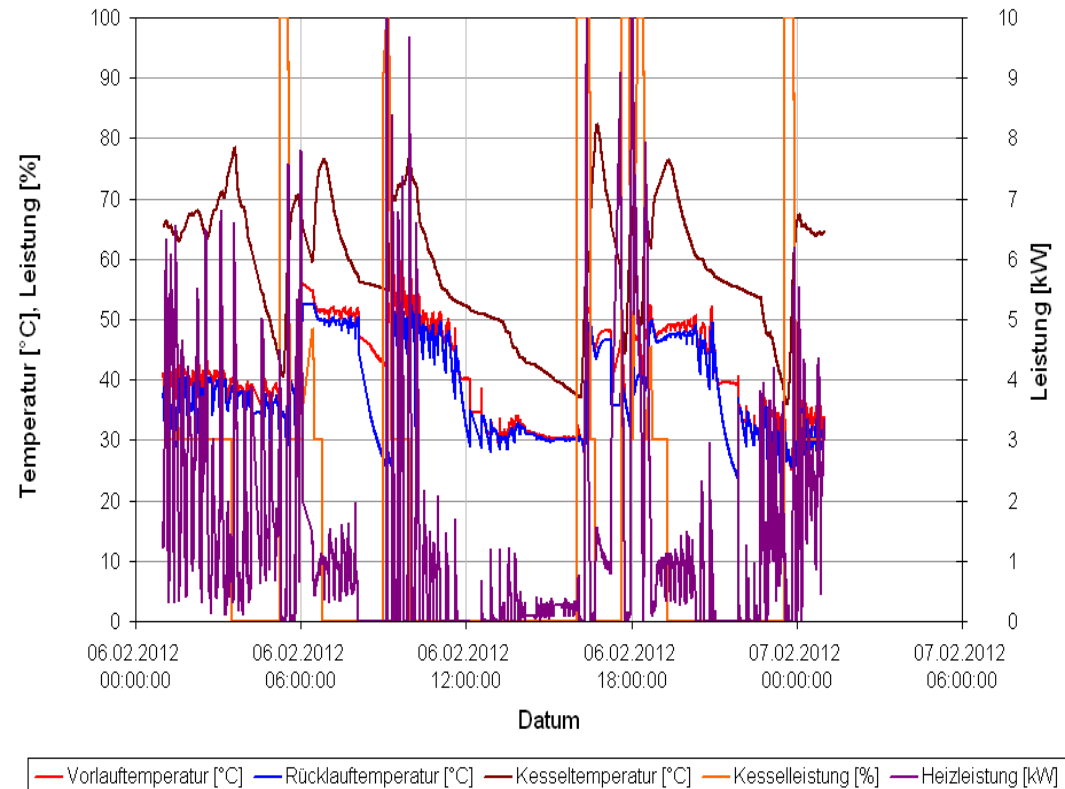
Single room control of floor heating with 2-point controller

→ Potential Improvements:

Hysteresis room control

Regulating valves

Buffer tank





Summary and conclusions

- Measurement of load cycles reveals different results of boilers and systems respectively compared to EN303-5
 - **Load cycle test and variation of system configurations as basis of technological development of biomass boilers**
 - **Specific boilers require specific system configuration for optimum performance**
- Field measurements can be used for validation of test stand measurements and...
 - **Errors in the system integration can only be revealed by field measurements**



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Thank you!

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