



UNIVERSIDAD  
DE LA REPÚBLICA  
URUGUAY

# SISTEMAS DE COMBUSTÃO DE BIOMASSA PARA GERAÇÃO DE ENERGIA

Prof. Dr. Waldir A. Bizzo

**Universidade Estadual de Campinas  
Faculdade de Engenharia Mecânica**



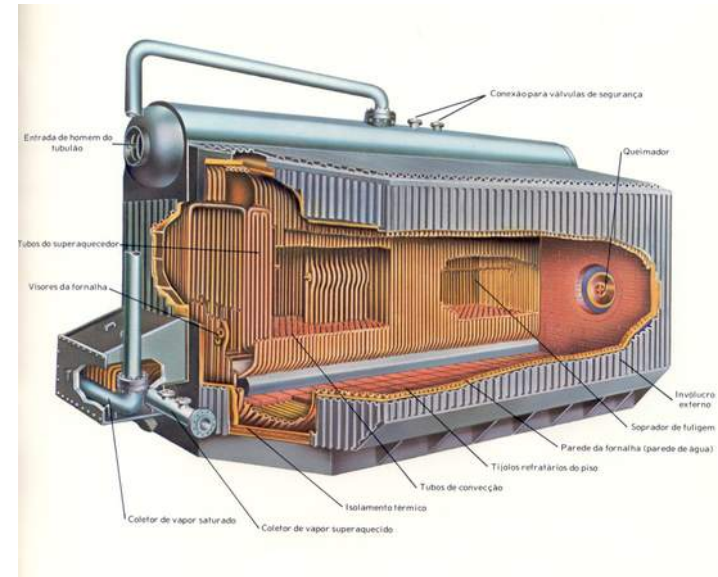
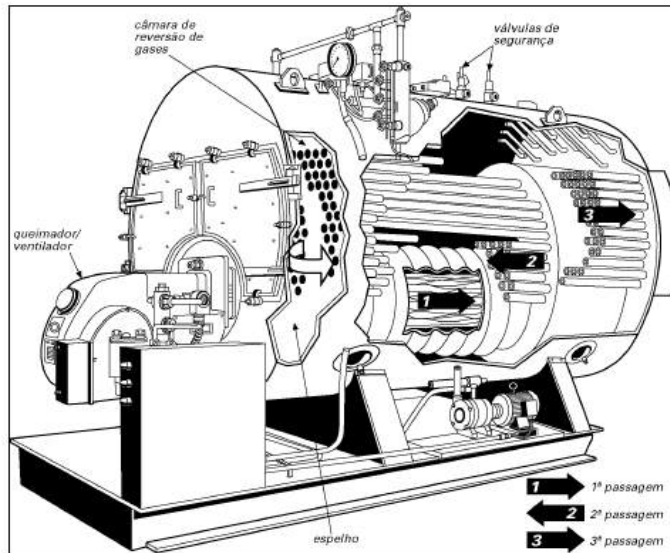
UNICAMP



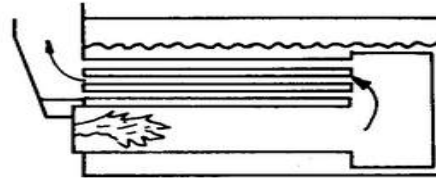
# GERADORES DE VAPOR

Dois tipos básicos:

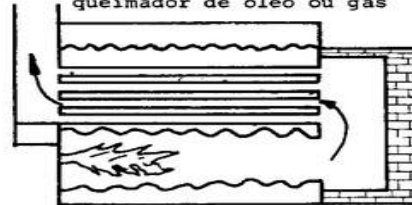
- caldeiras **flamotubulares**: gases de combustão dentro dos tubos
- caldeiras **aquatubulares**: água dentro dos tubos



## Diversas configurações de caldeiras flamotubulares



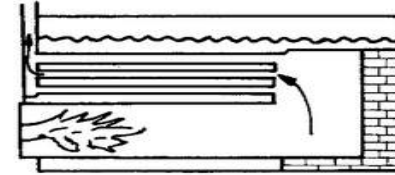
Traseira molhada,  
dois passes,  
queimador de óleo ou gás



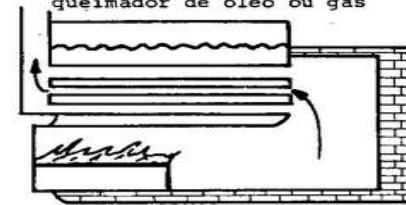
Traseira seca,  
dois passes,  
queimador a óleo ou gás  
fornalha corrugada



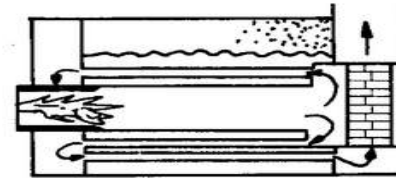
Traseira seca,  
tres passes,  
queimador de óleo ou gás



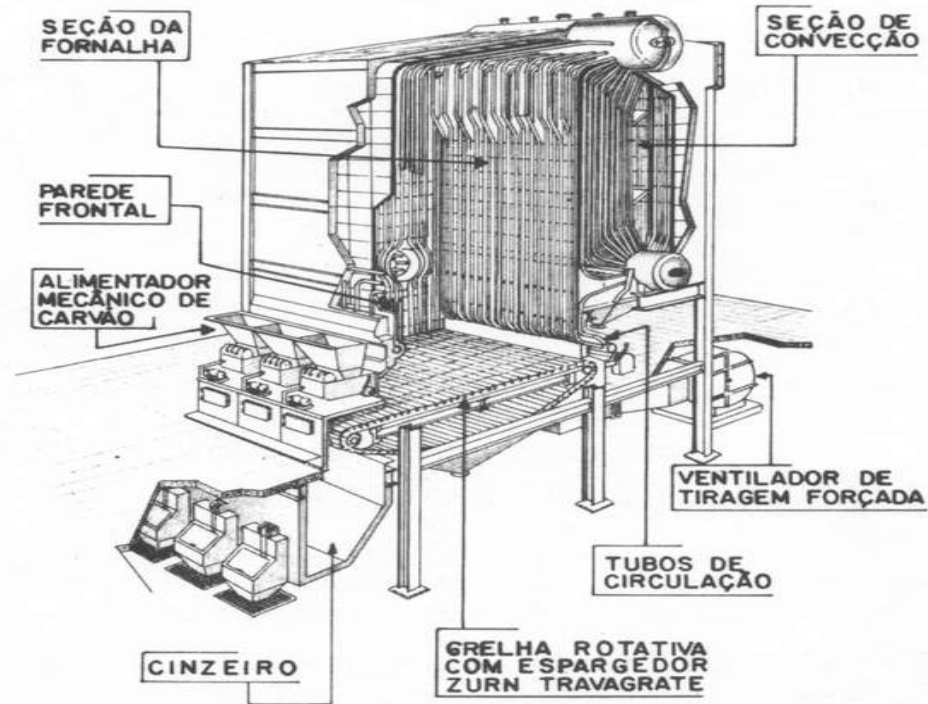
Traseira com topo molhado,  
dois passes,  
queimador de óleo ou gás



Traseira Seca,  
dois passes,  
queimador de combustível sólido

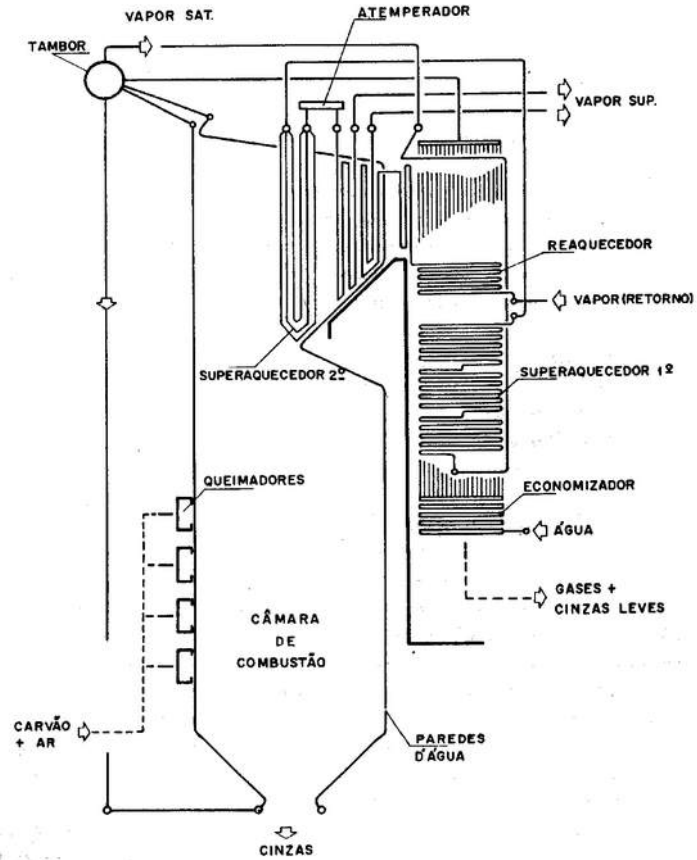
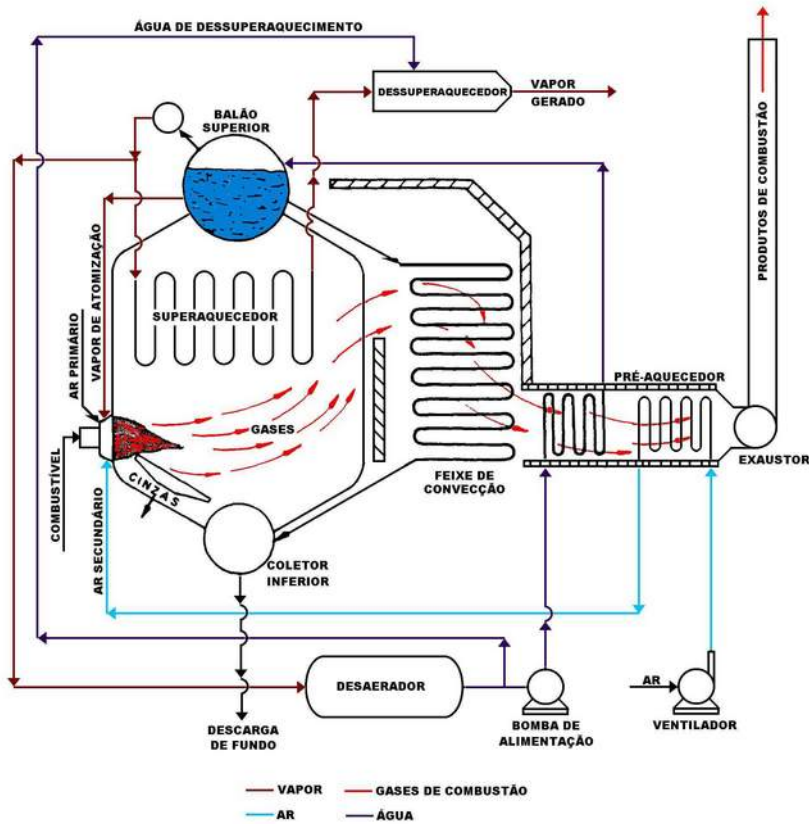


Traseira seca,  
tres passes,  
queimador de óleo ou gás

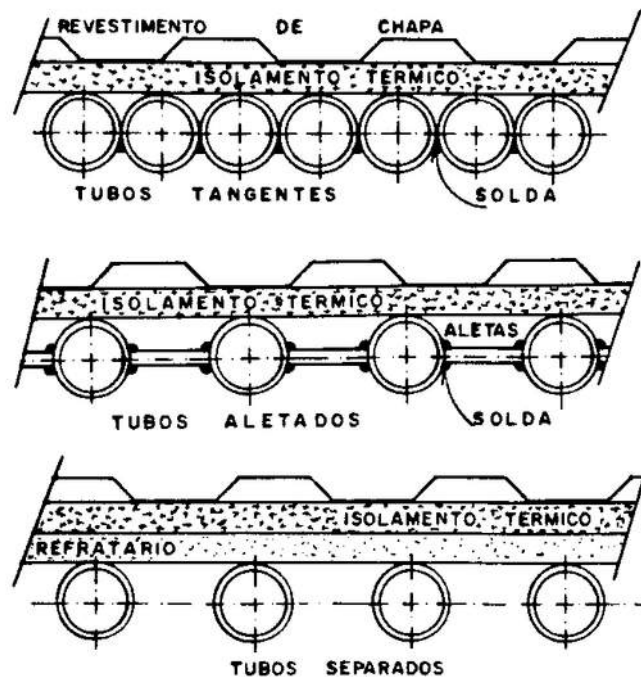


Caldeira DEDINI ZURN - Modelo "VC"

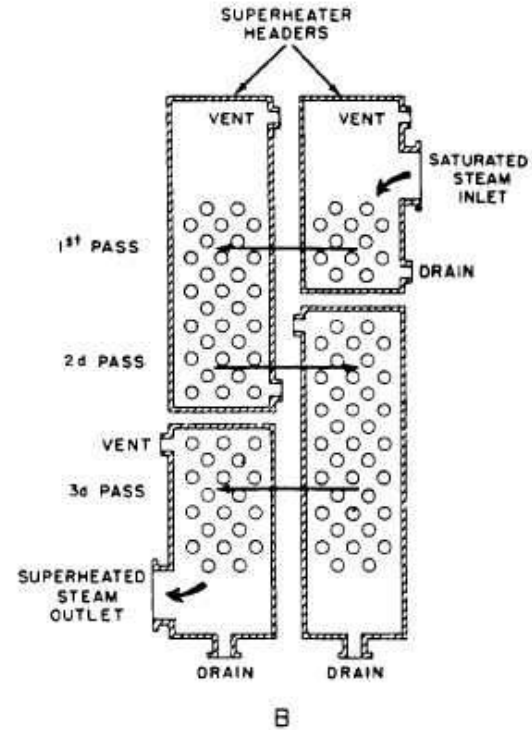
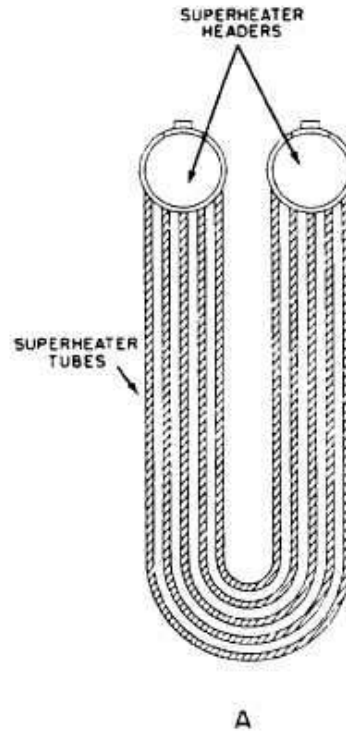
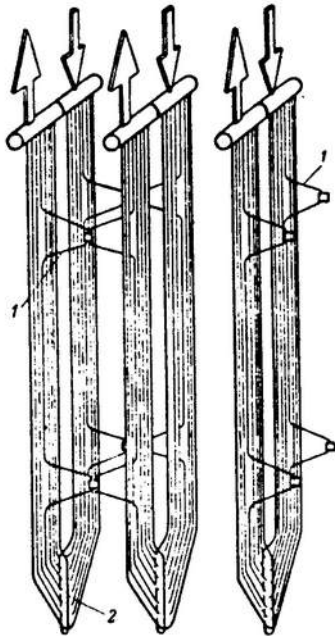




## Configurações de tubos formando a parede da fornalha

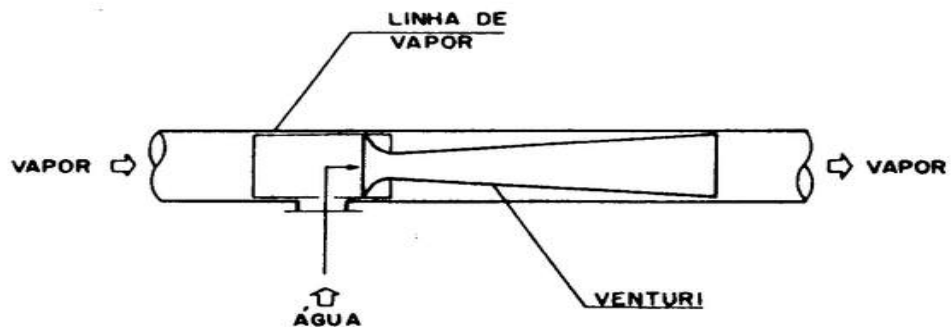
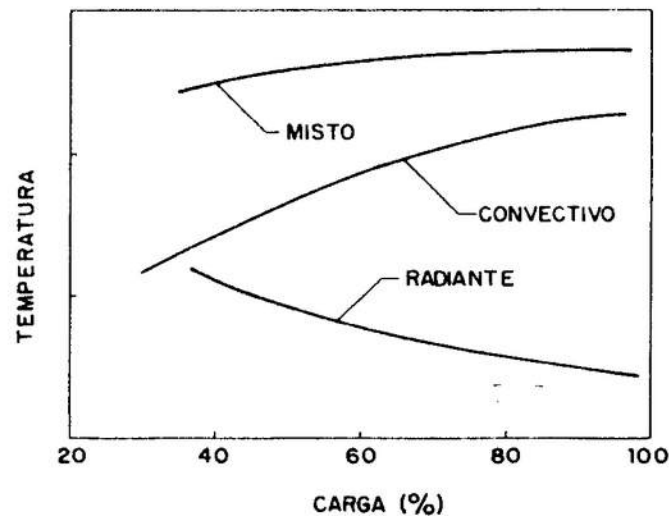


# SUPERAQUECEDOR



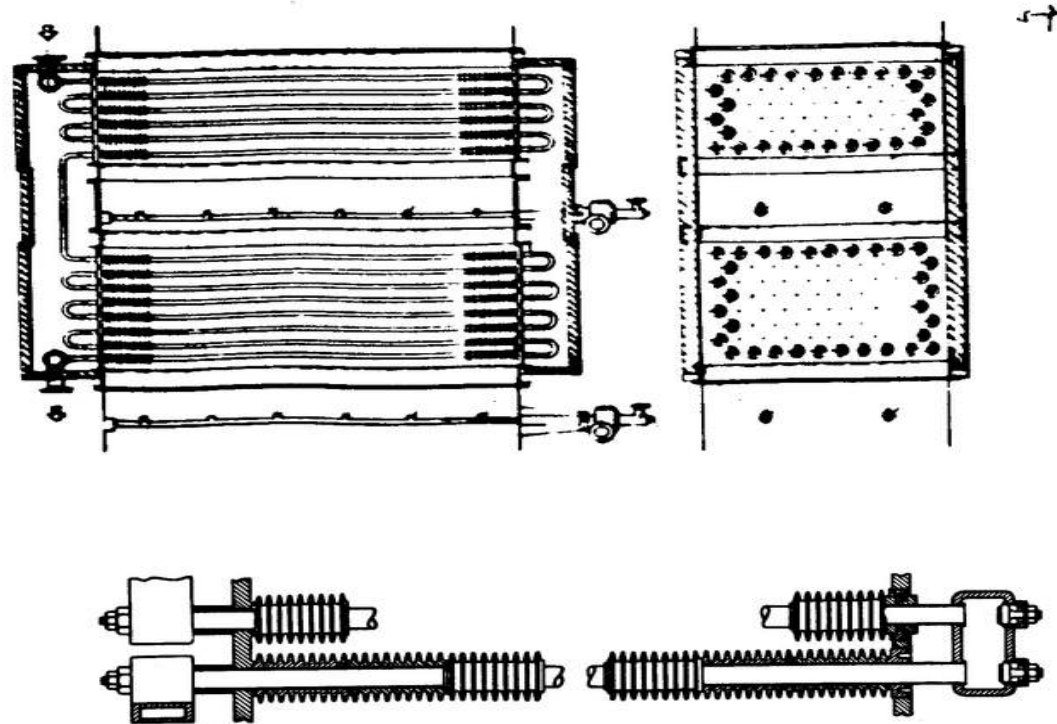


comportamento de  
superaquecedor em  
função da carga do  
gerador de vapor

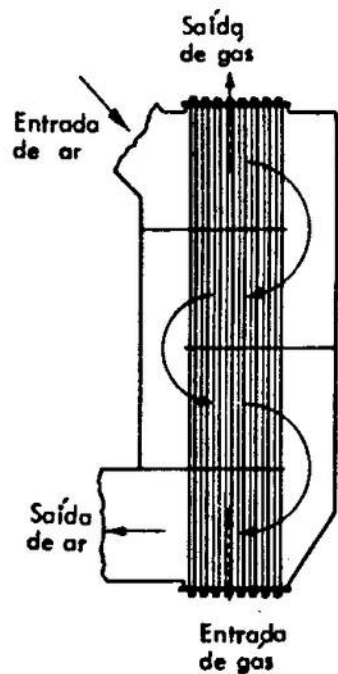


Dessuperaquecedor

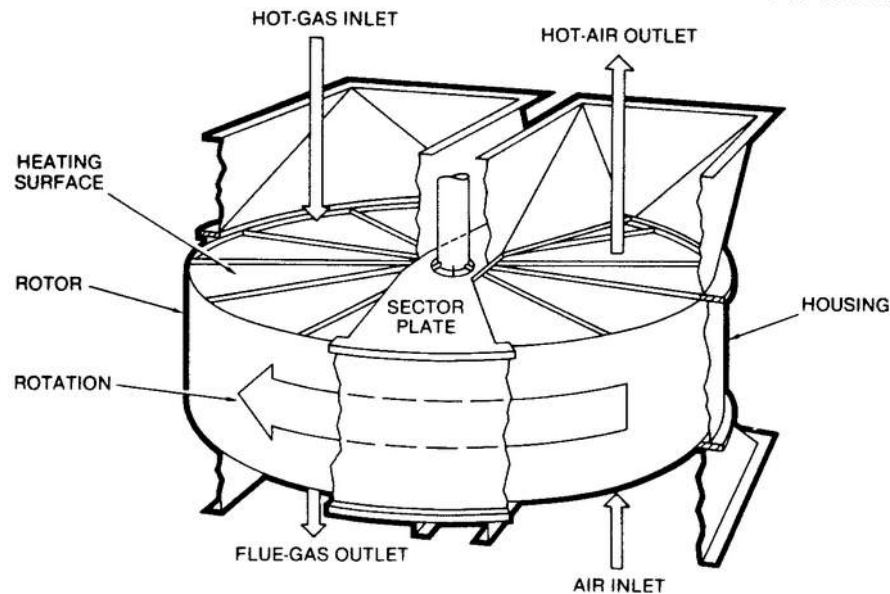
# Economizador



# PRÉ-AQUECEDOR DE AR

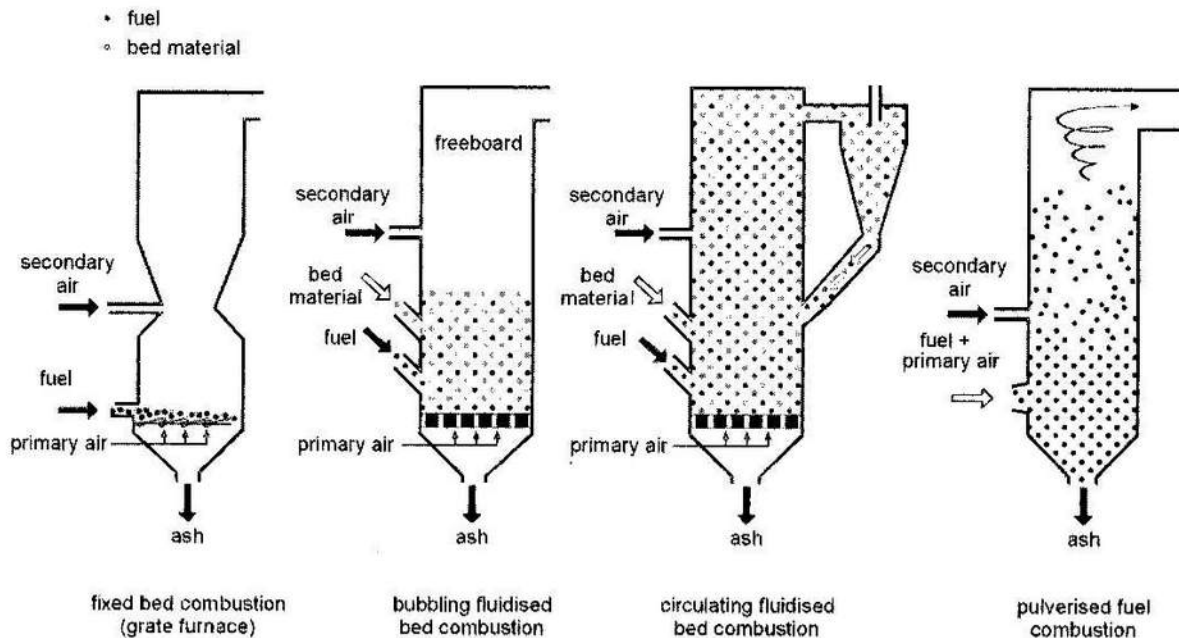


**tubular**



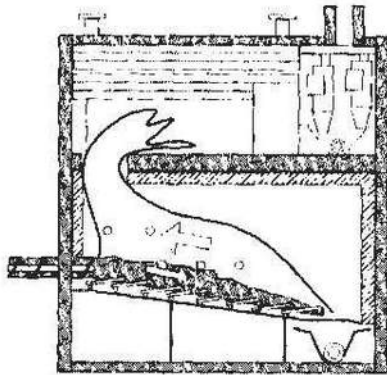
**regenerativo**

# SISTEMAS DE COMBUSTÃO PARA SÓLIDOS

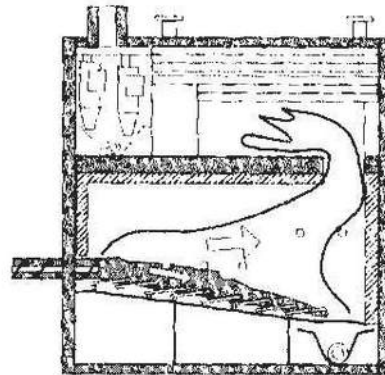


## Classificação de sistemas de combustão em leito fixo

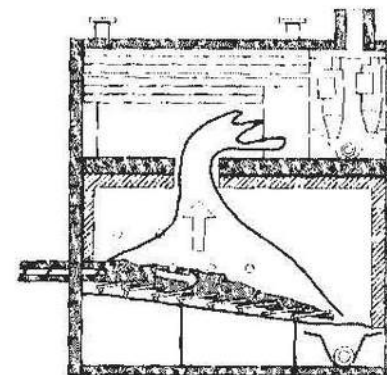
**Counter-current**

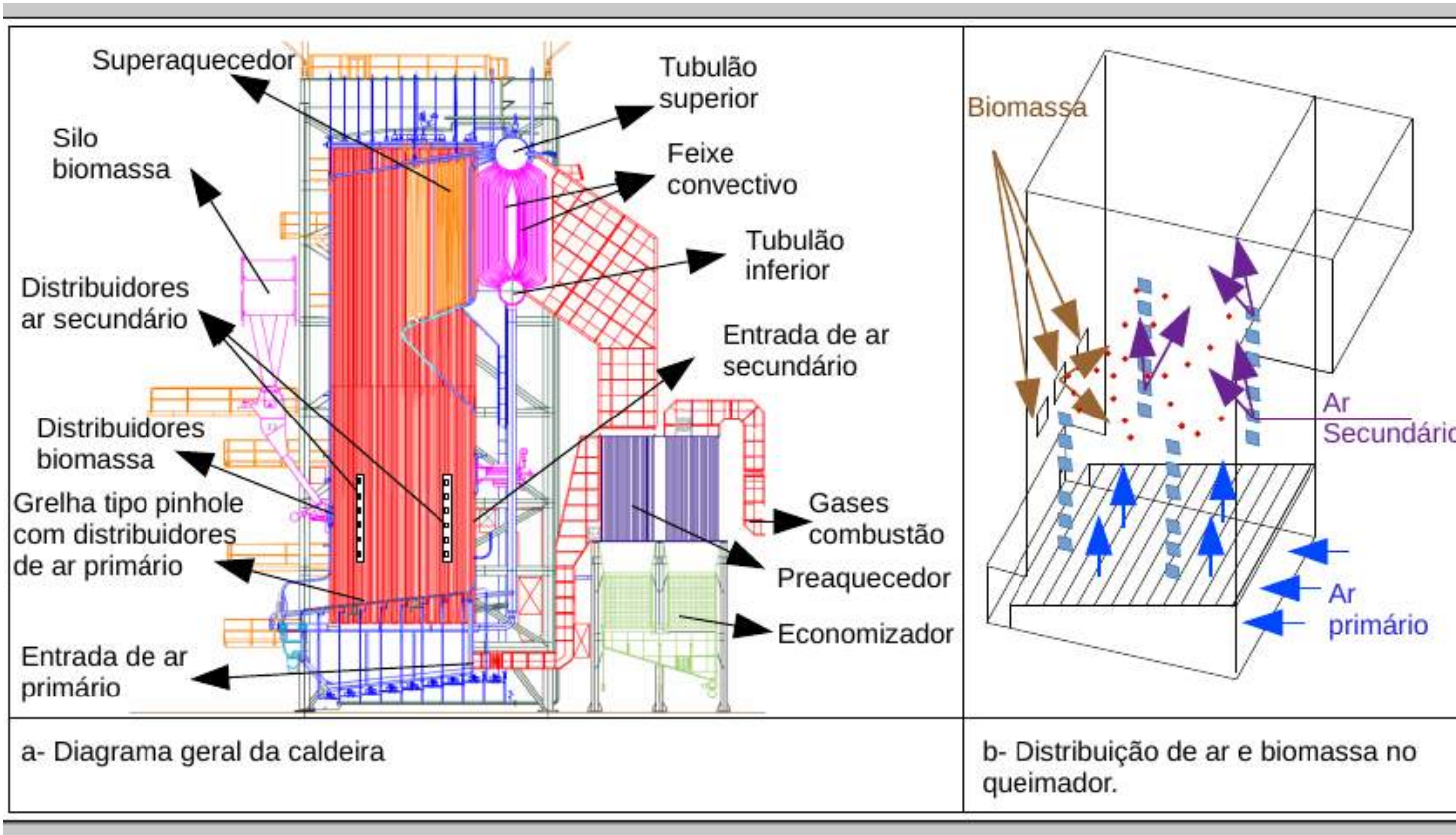


**Co-current**

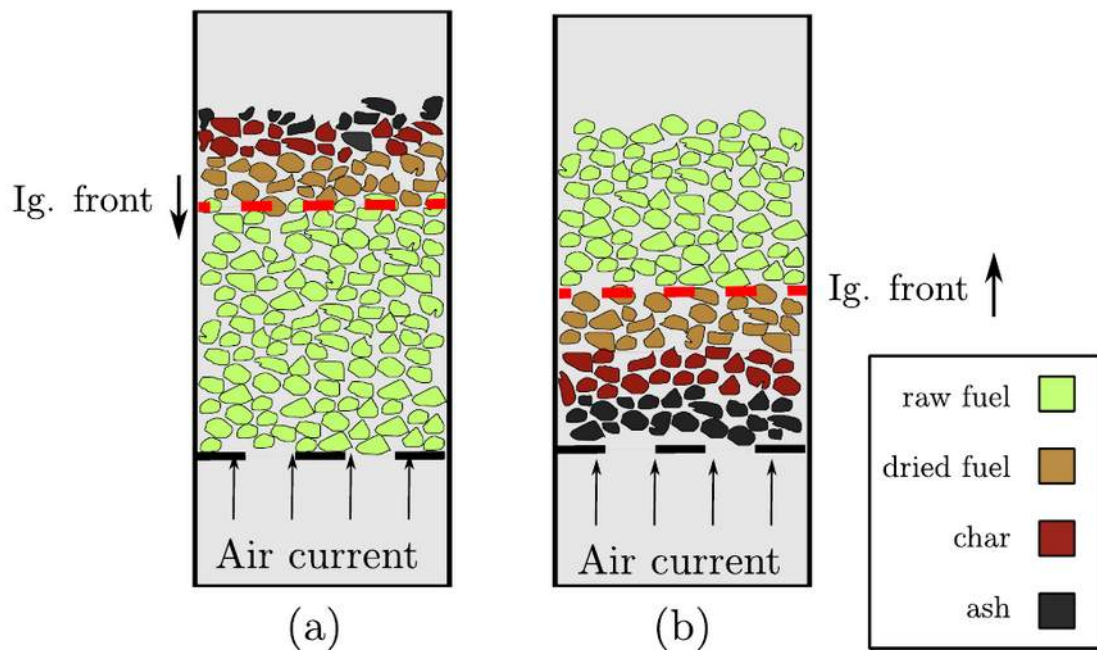


**Cross-flow**





# Modelo e processo de combustão em leito fixo



- (a) contra-corrente: ar e frente de ignição em sentidos opostos: **ignição** no topo do leito  
 (b) co-corrente: ar e frente de ignição no mesmo sentido: **ignição** na parte inferior do leito

# Modelo e processo de combustão em leito fixo

- Contra-corrente (calor X fluxo de ar)
- Radiação da câmara aquece o topo do leito
- Co-corrente (calor X fluxo de ar)
- Camada inferior do leito é aquecido devido à condução de calor nas barras da grelha

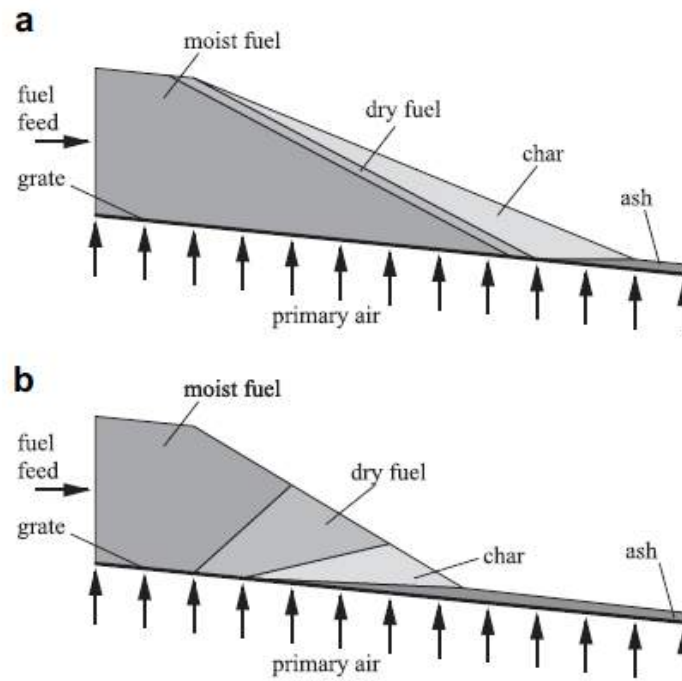


Fig. 1 - Different combustion behaviours: (a) counter-current with ignition at the top of the bed; (b) co-current with ignition at the bottom of the bed.



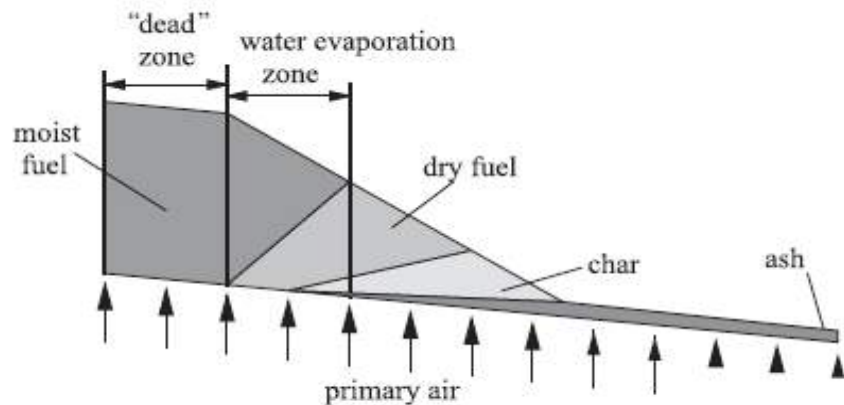


Fig. 3 - Water evaporation zone in co-current combustion.

Modelo co-corrente

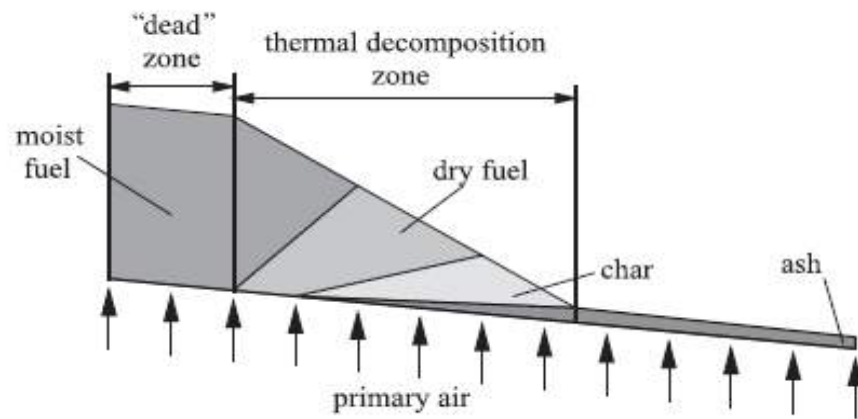


Fig. 4 - Thermal decomposition zone in co-current combustion.

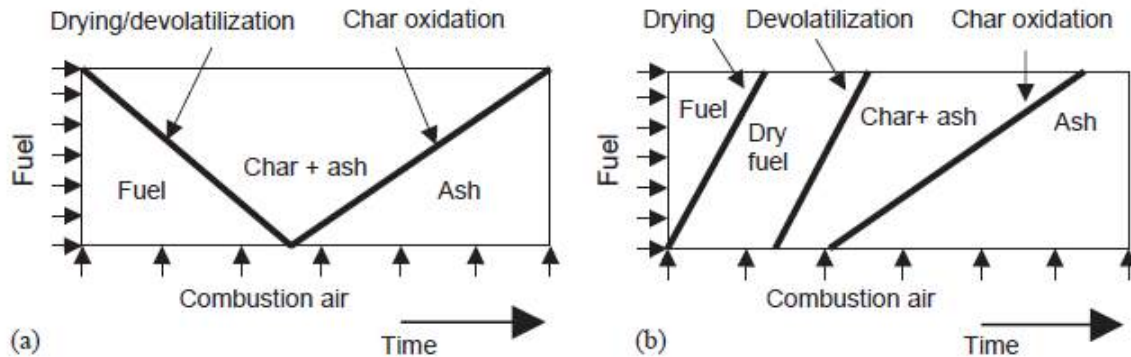


Fig. 4. Schematic illustration of the two suggested combustion modes.

- Baixo fluxo de ar primário
- Baixa temperatura do ar primário
- Frente de reação determinada pela radiação dos gases da câmara de combustão
- Alto fluxo de ar primário
- Alta temperatura do ar primário
- Frente de reação determinada pela devolatilização das camadas inferiores
- Combustão do voláteis no leito aquece as camadas superiores

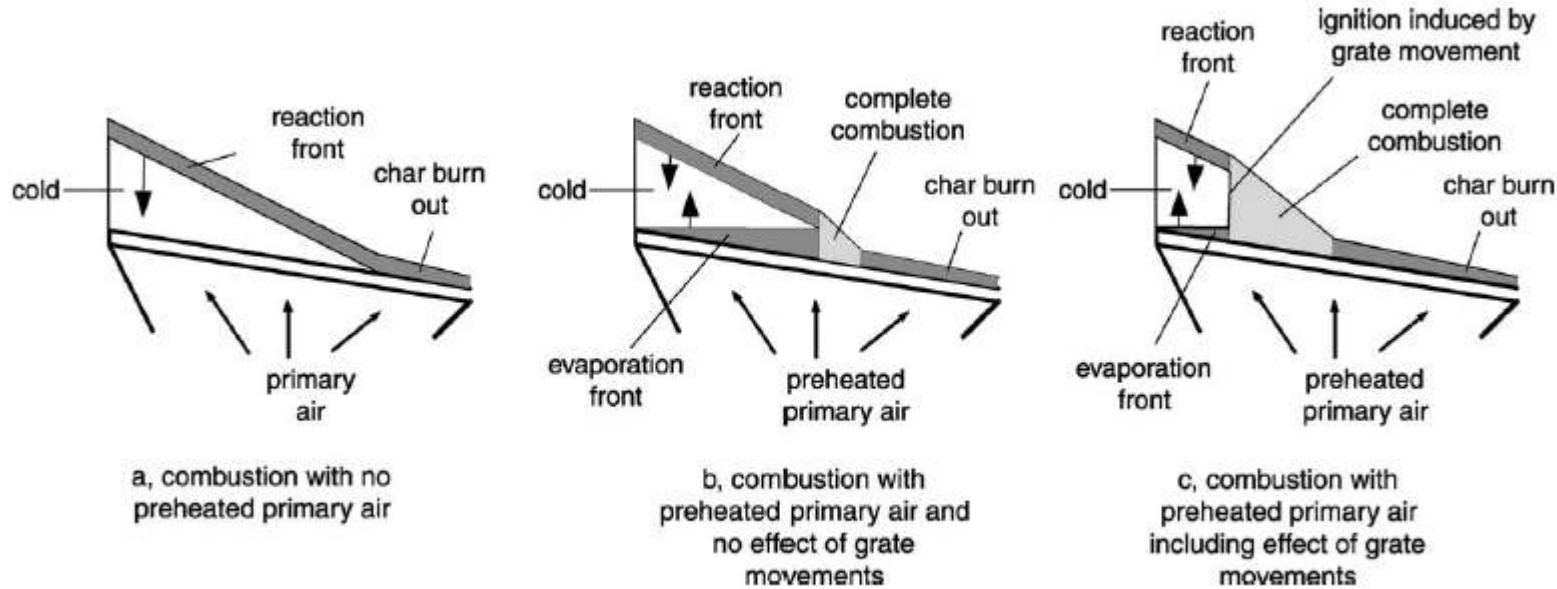


Fig. 3. Different combustion regimes in dependence of primary air temperature and grate movements.

## Efeito do pré-aquecimento do ar primário

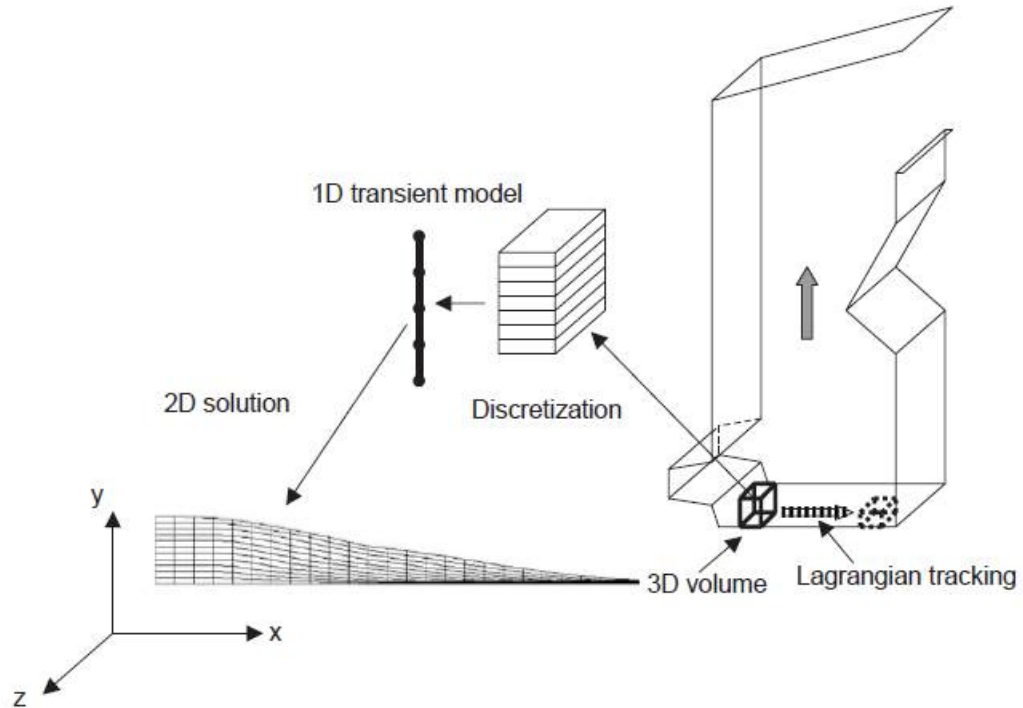


Fig. 1. Schematic of the fuel bed discretization used in the numerical model. Large arrows indicate overall flow direction.

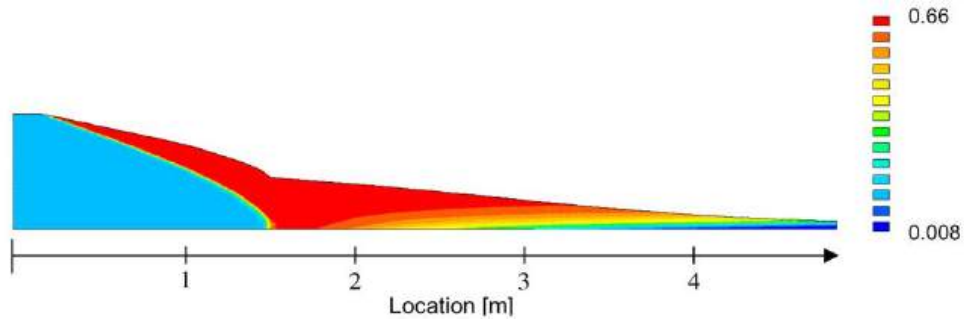


Fig. 13. Two-dimensional illustration of fuel bed char content. Only the first 5 m of the grate is included, as char burnout has almost completed at that point.

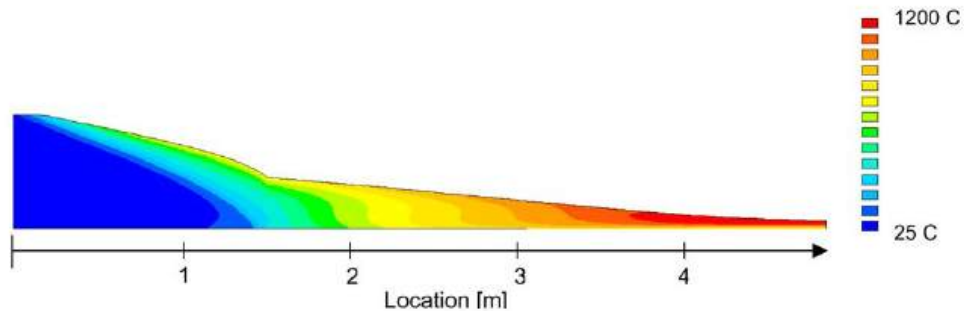
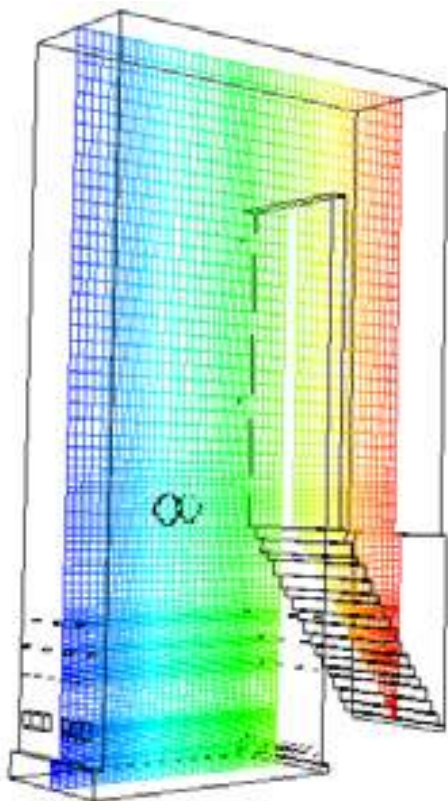
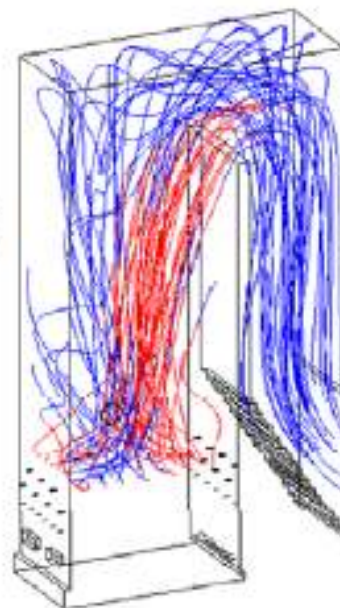


Fig. 14. Two-dimensional illustration of fuel layer temperature. Again only the first 5 m of the grate is included.

## Simulação em CFD – computational fluid dynamics

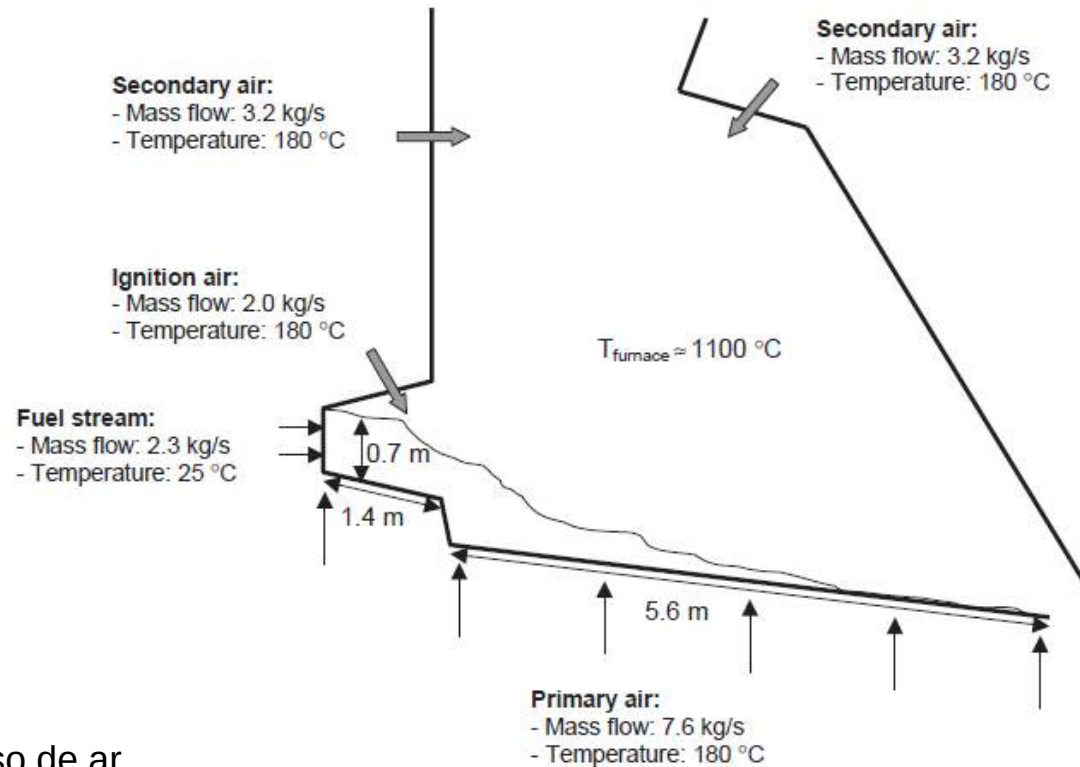


Average residence  
time  $\geq 850$  C = 1.69  
seconds.



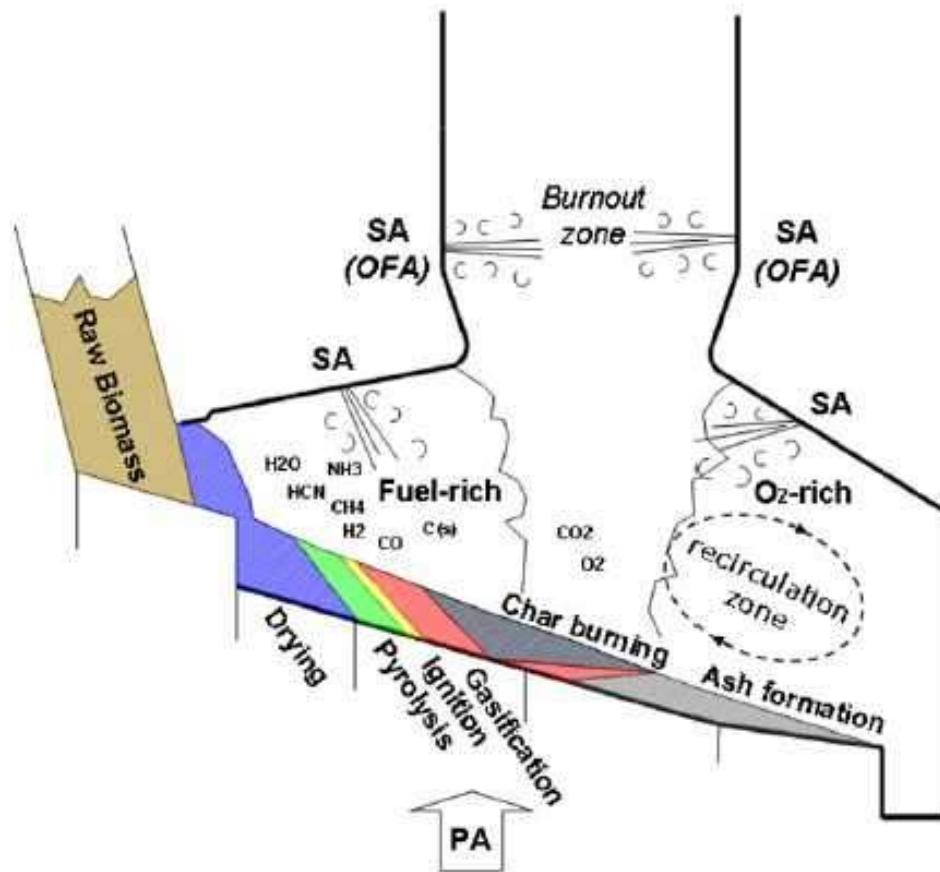
Blue < 850 C

Red > 850 C



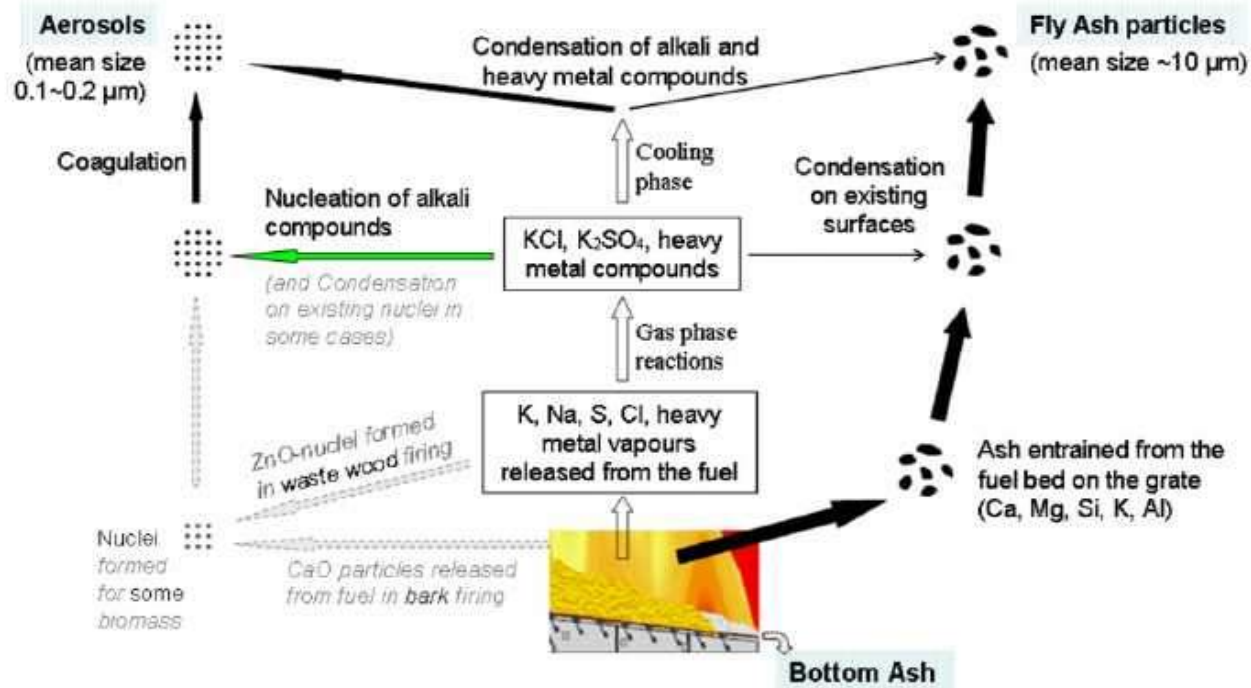
Ar total: 16 kg/s  
~40 a 50% exceso de ar

fenômenos de combustão  
em grelha

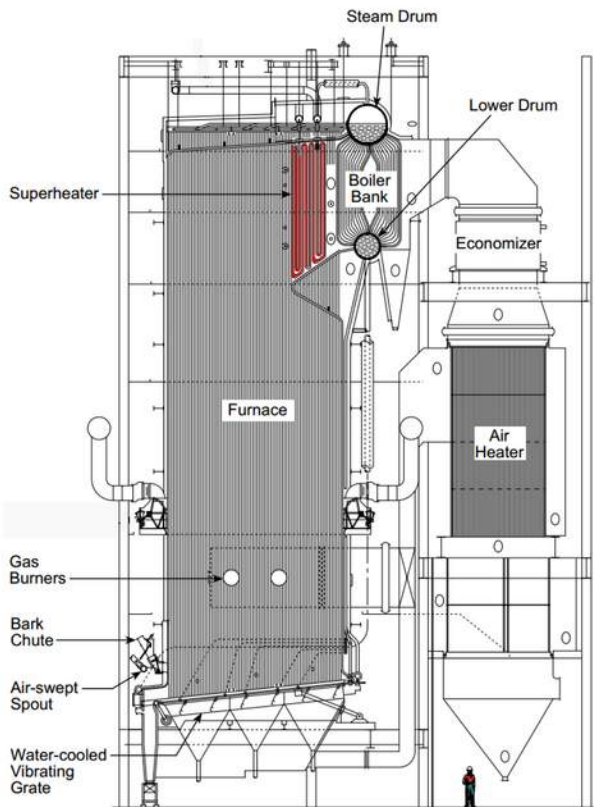




# Formação de cinzas volantes e aerossóis na combustão em grelha



# Desafios tecnológicos da utilização de biomassa residual como fonte de energia: impurezas minerais



A composição dos inorgânicos na biomassa afeta o comportamento do combustível no interior da fornalha.

Depositos no superaquecedor reduz a eficiencia da caldeira e pode provocar corrosão, dependendo da composição dos minerais da biomassa.

## Depósitos de cinzas devido à potássio, sódio e enxôfre

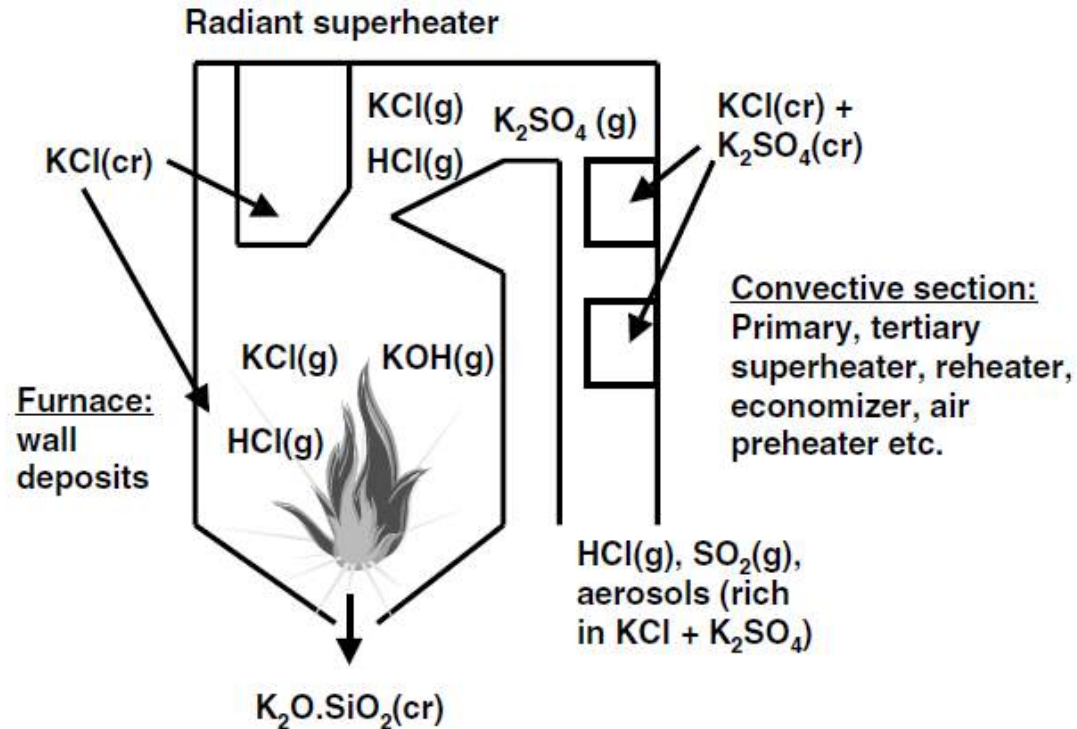


Fig. 1. Principal pathways of potassium, sulfur and chlorine in a biomass-fired boiler.

# Possível mecanismo de corrosão devido ao cloro

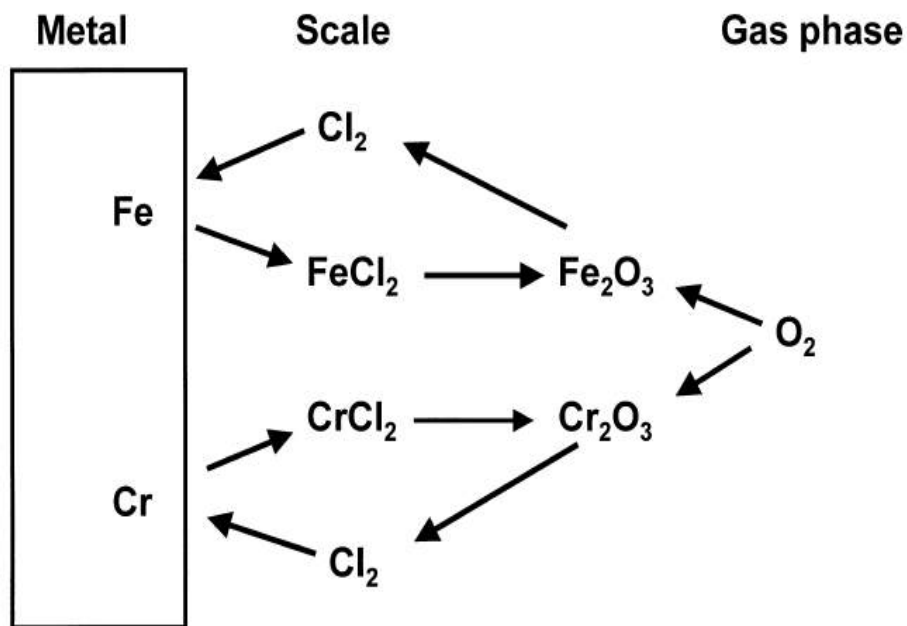
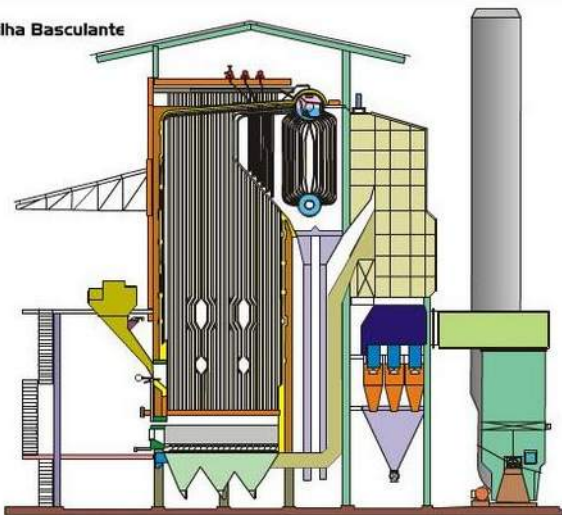


Fig. 4. Schematic drawing of corrosion caused by  $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ .

# Tipos de grelhas

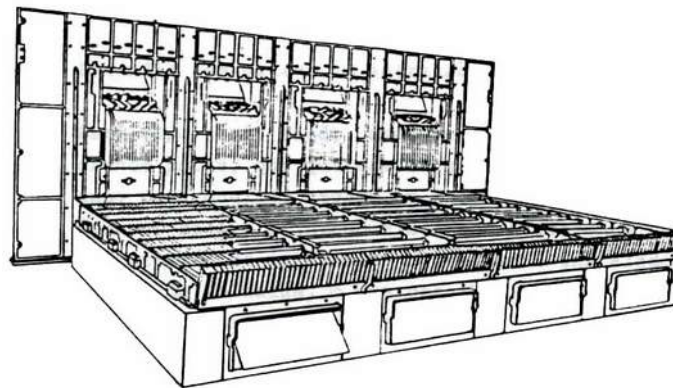
## Fornalha com grelha basculante

Grelha Basculante

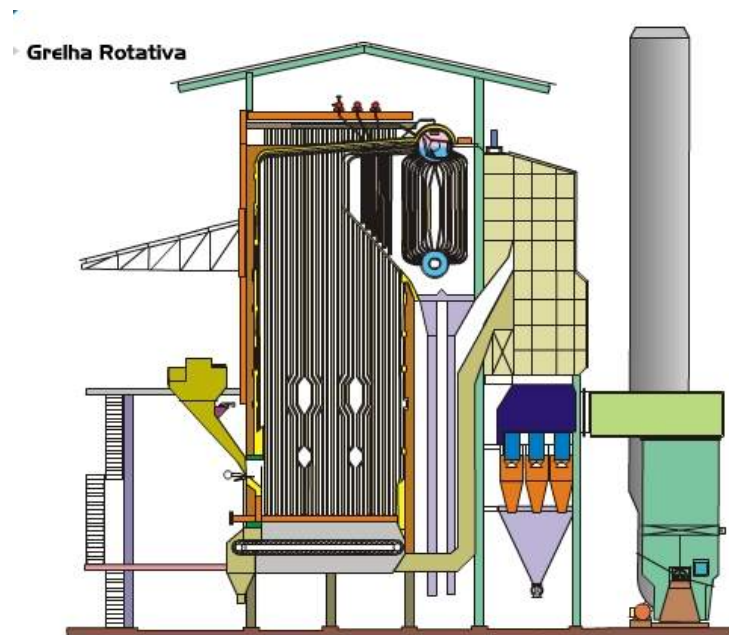
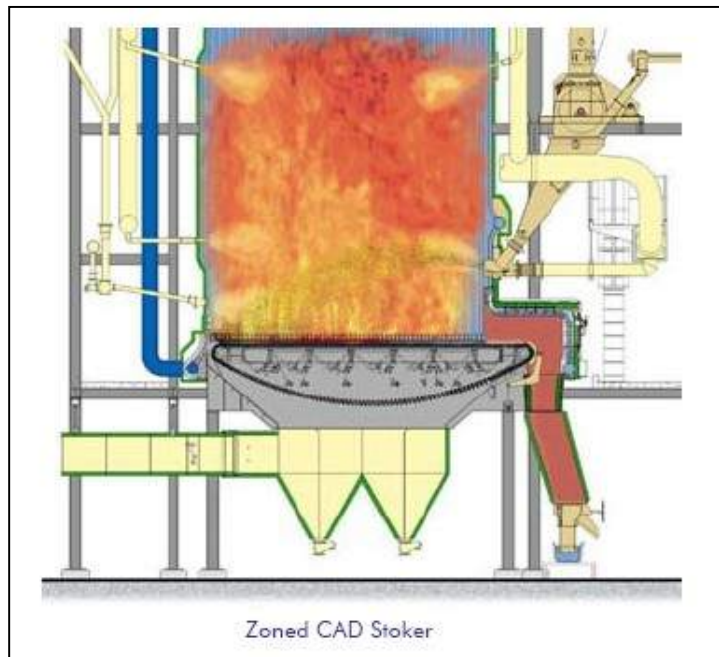


Barras da grelha tombam para limpeza  
Operação manual

*~82% of das caldeiras de bagaço no Brasil*



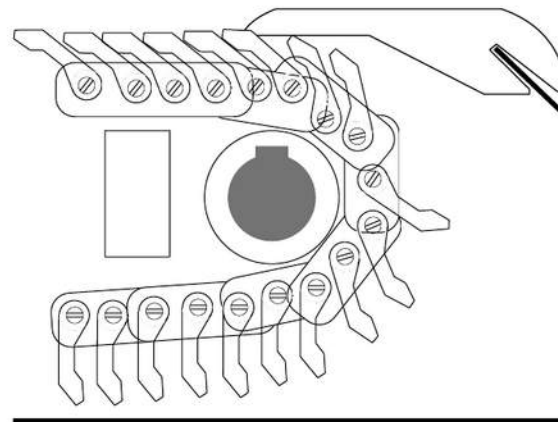
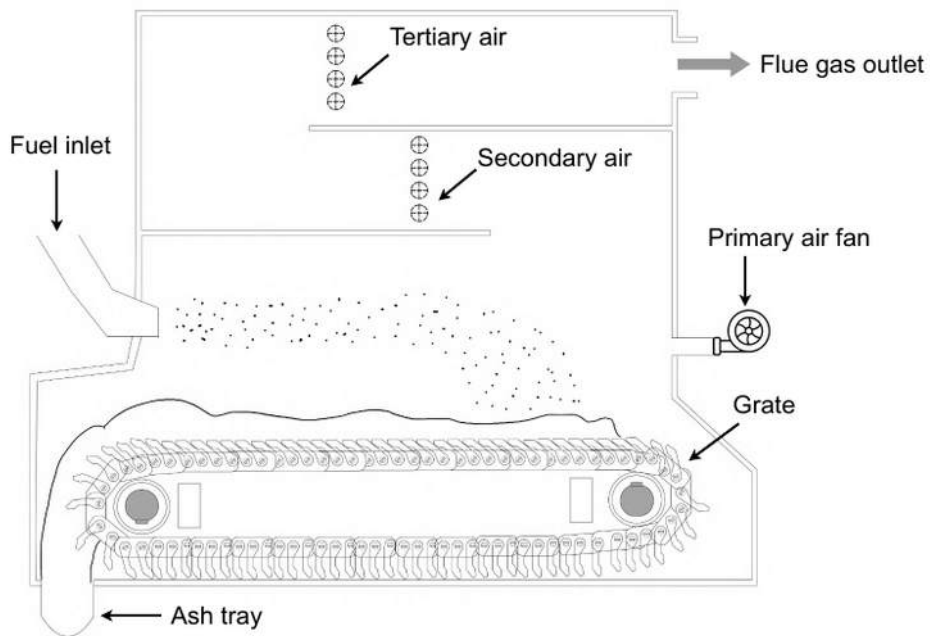
# Fornalha com grelha rotativa



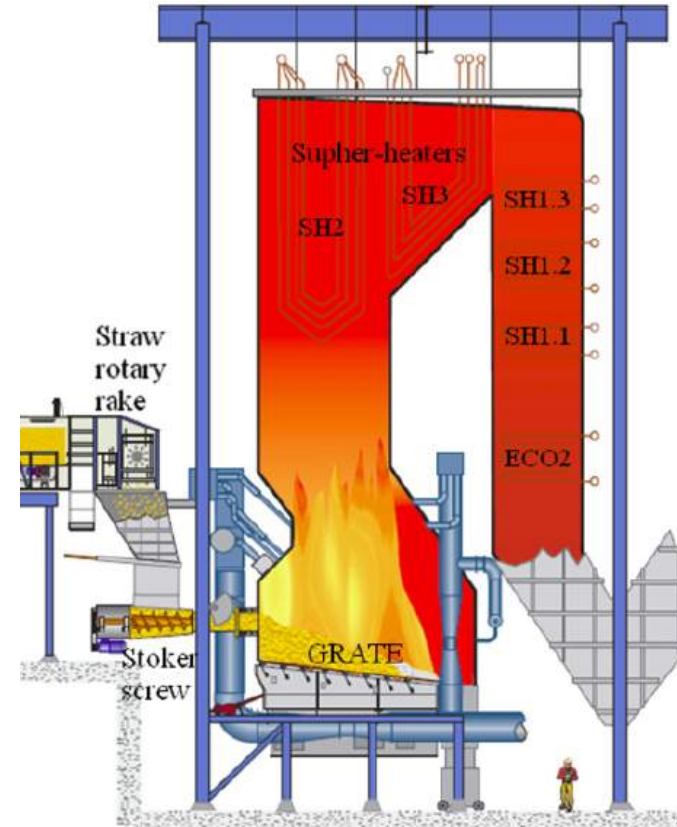
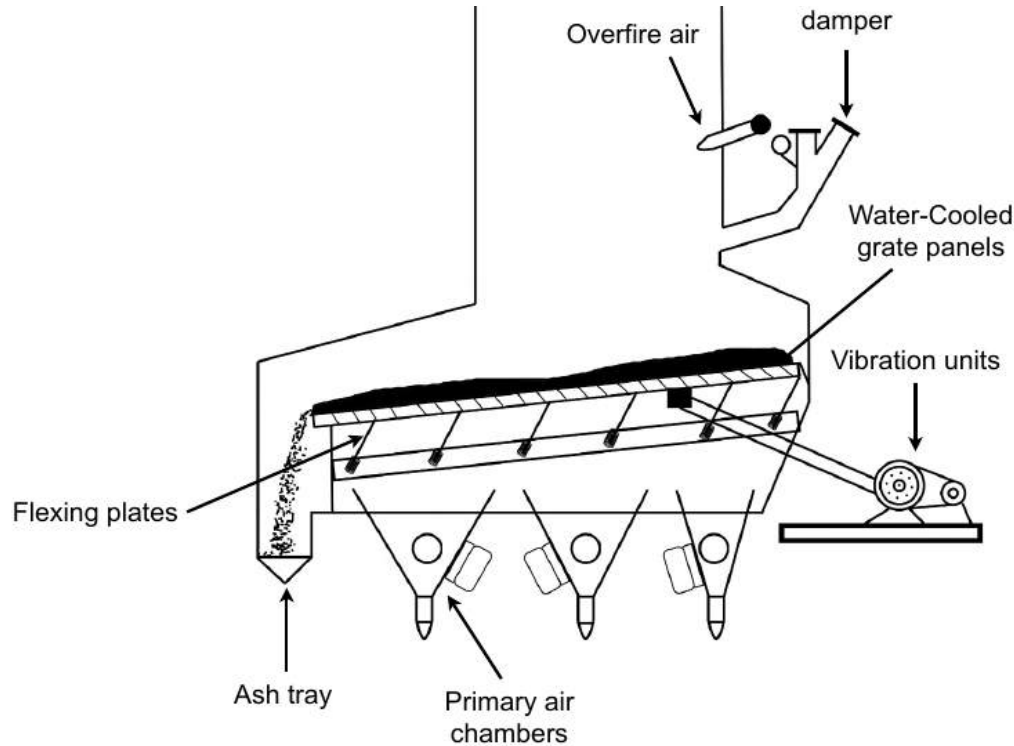
Grelha rotativa, derivada das caldeiras de carvão mineral

*~7% das caldeiras de bagaço no Brasil  
Muito usada para cavaco de madeira e cascas*

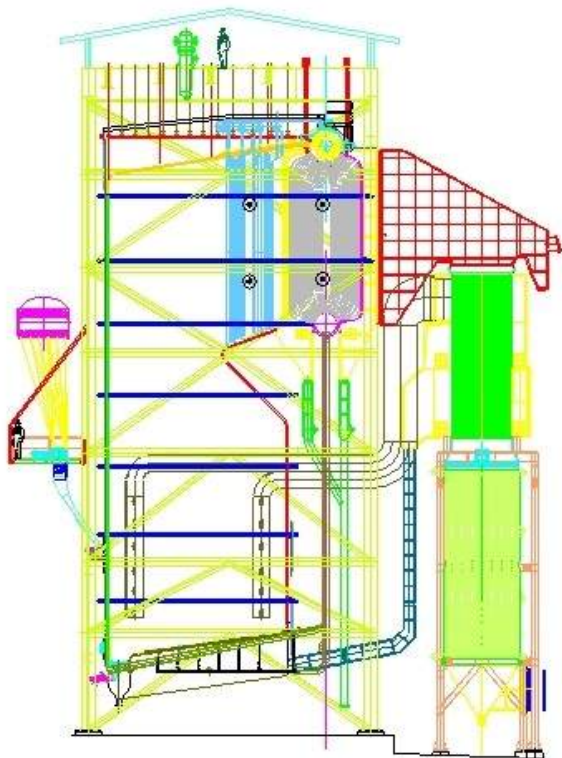
# grelha rotativa



# grelha vibratória







*~5% das caldeiras de vapor no Brasil, sua utilização tem aumentado nos últimos anos*

**Grelha “pin-hole”**  
apoiada sobre tubos de  
água da caldeira

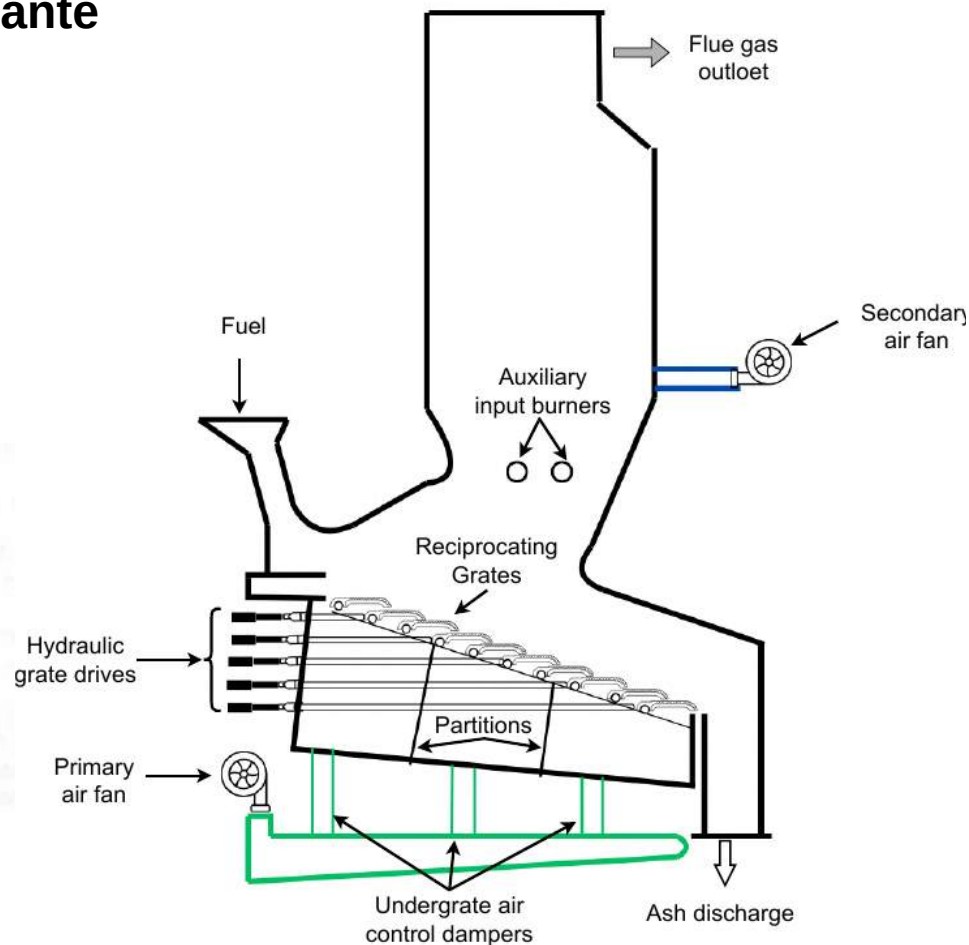
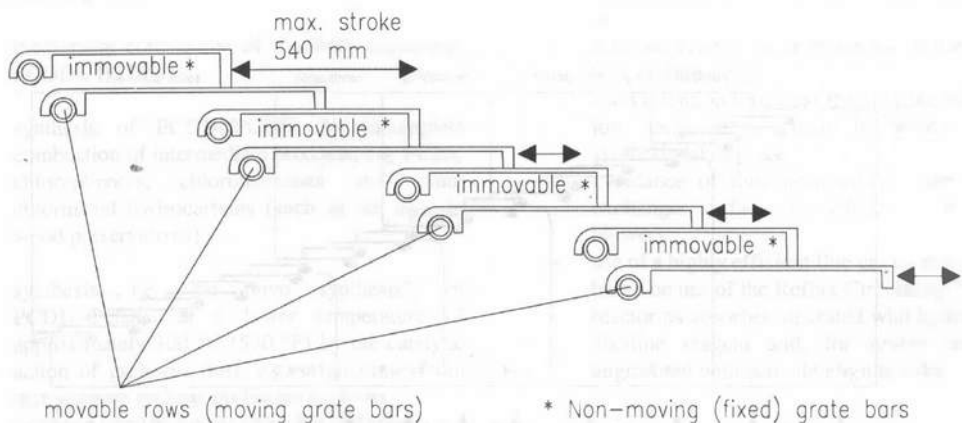


**Pin-hole:** jato de  
vapor para  
limpeza da  
grelha

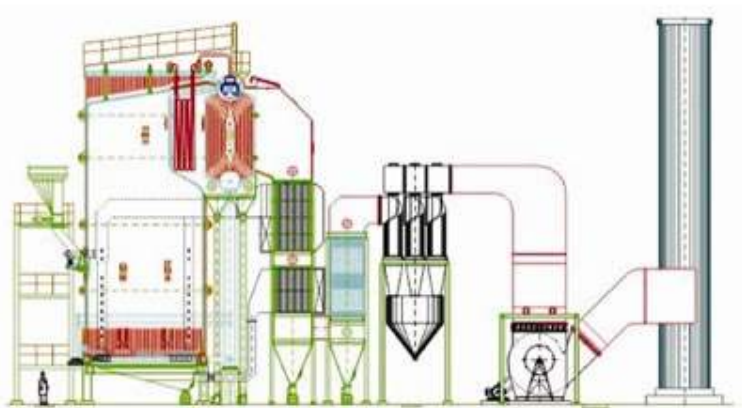


# grelha reciprocante

- barras da grelha se movimentam empurrando a biomassa em direção ao cinzeiro

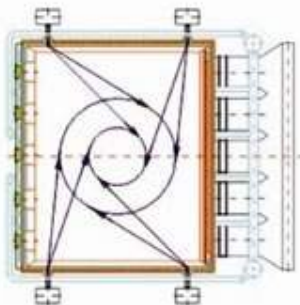


# Fornalha com queima em suspensão

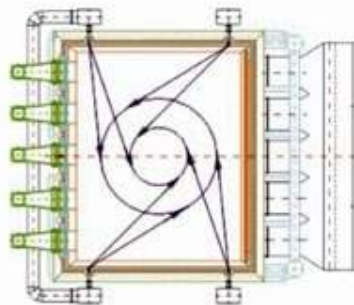


Queima em suspensão, derivada das caldeiras de carvão mineral pulverizado

*Apenas ~1% das caldeiras de bagaço no Brasil  
Utilizada em caldeiras a carvão mineral*

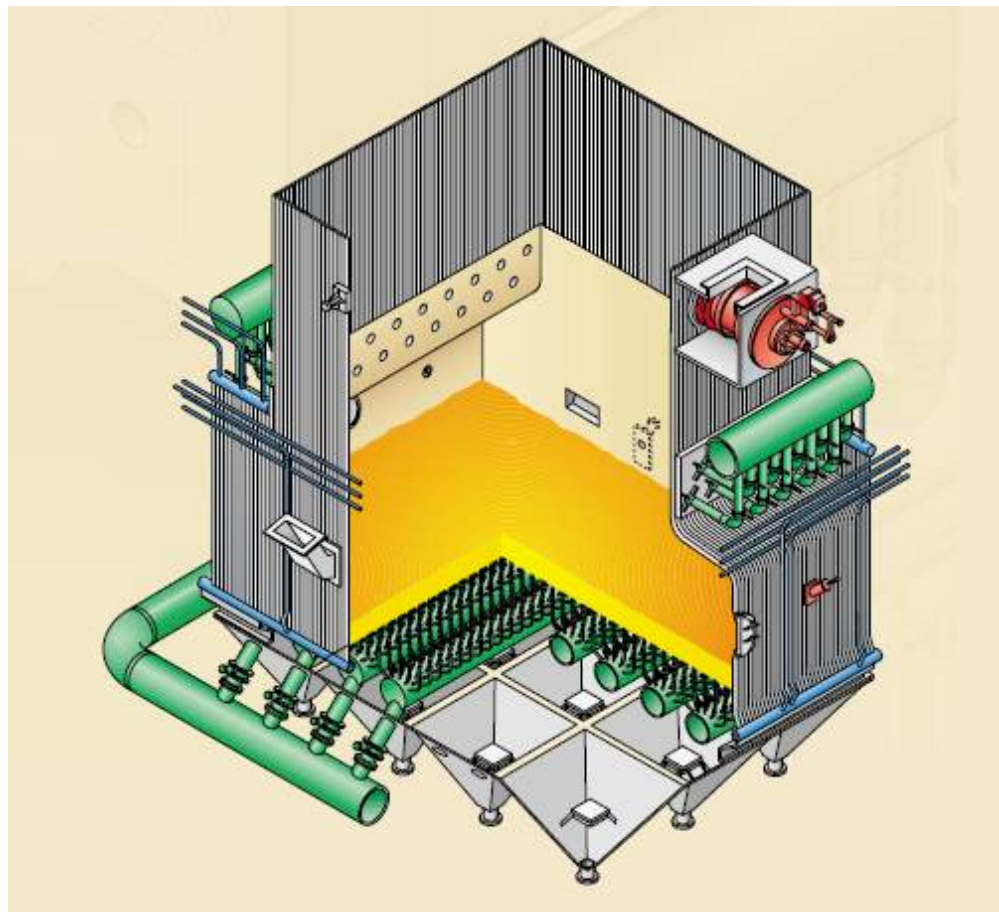


FORNALHA - SISTEMA DE QUEIMA EM SUSPENSÃO - ROTAÇÃO HORÁRIA



FORNALHA - SISTEMA DE QUEIMA EM SUSPENSÃO - ROTAÇÃO ANTI-HORÁRIO

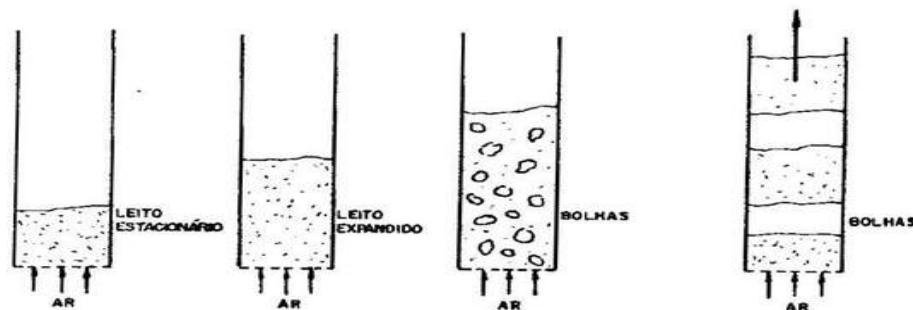
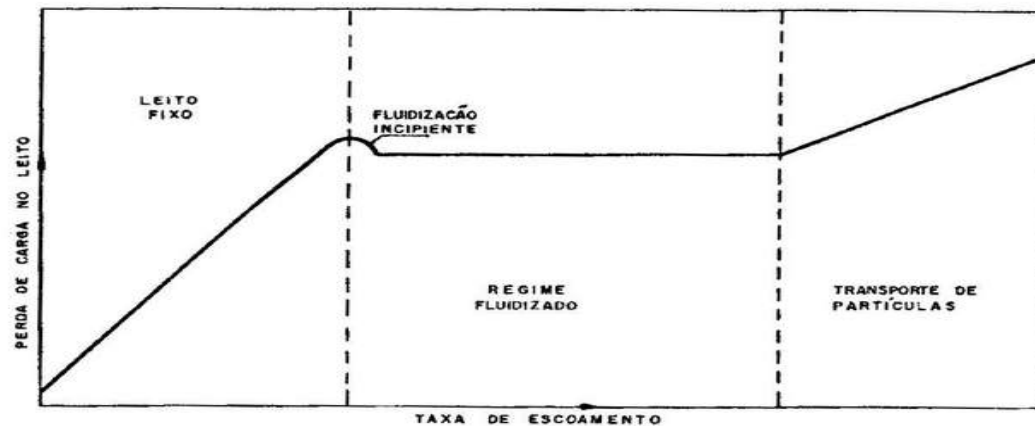
## Fornalha de leito fluidizado

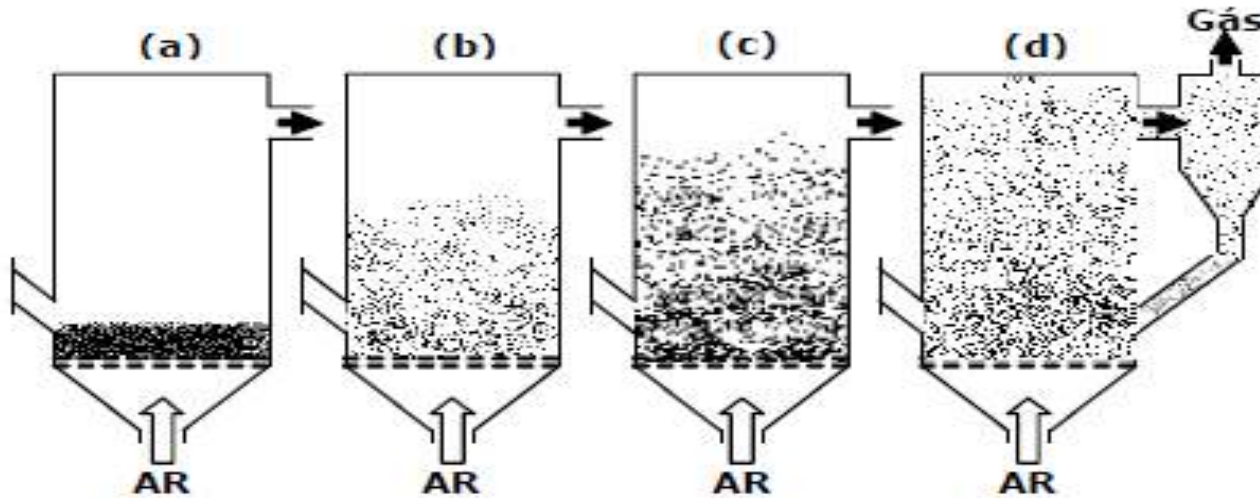


Leito fluidizado borbulhante

Utilizada em caldeiras de bagaço,  
de cavacos de madeira, carvão mineral

# Combustão em leito fluidizado





## Regimes de fluidização

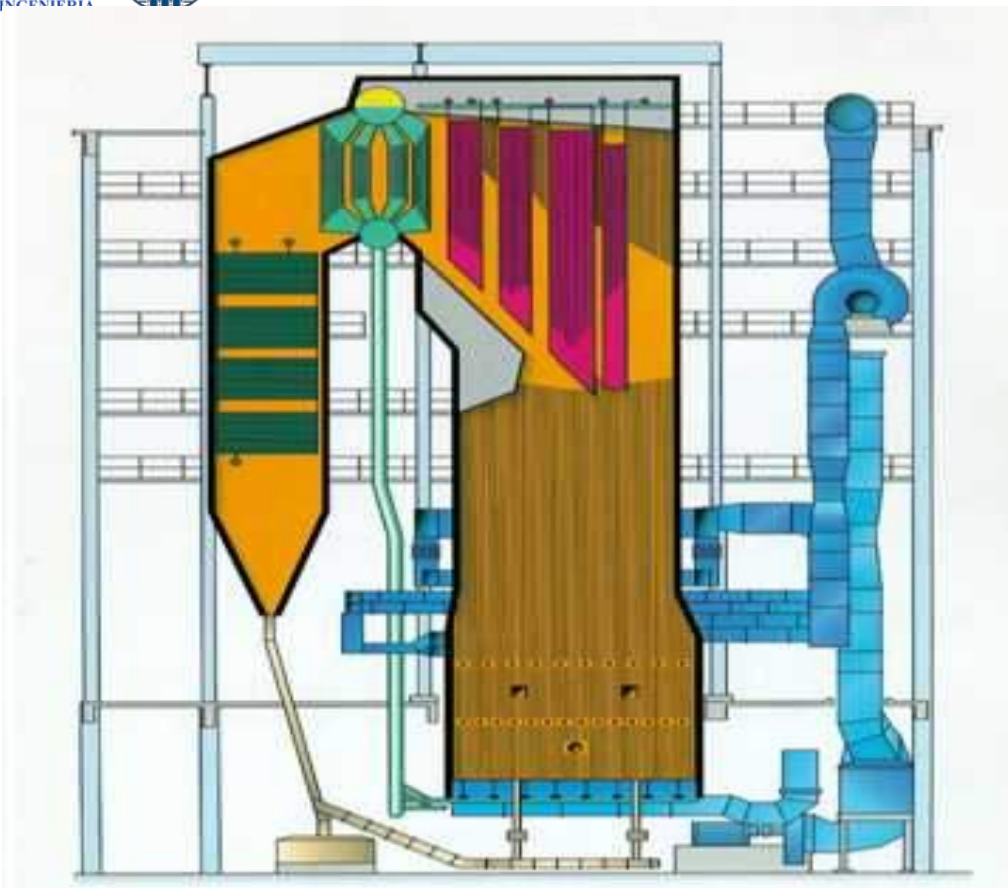
Design parameter	BFB	CFB
Combustion temperature (°C)	760–870	800–900
Fuel particle size (mm)	0–50	0–25
Fluidization velocities (m/s)	1–3	3–10
Solids circulation	No <sup>a</sup>	Yes
Particle concentration	High in bottom, low in freeboard	Gradually decreasing along furnace height
Limestone <sup>b</sup> particle size (mm)	0.3–0.5	0.1–0.2
Average steam parameters <sup>c</sup>		
Steam flow (kg/s) (range)	36 (13–139)	60 (12–360)
Steam temperature (°C) (range)	466 (150–543)	506 (180–580)
Steam pressure (bar) (range)	72 (10–160)	103 (10–275)

<sup>a</sup>Circulation of (large) unburned particles is possible in the case of bad burnout. However, solid circulation in BFB is compared to CFB a less integrated part of the combustion process.

<sup>b</sup>Applicable in the case when limestone is used for in bed sulphur removal.

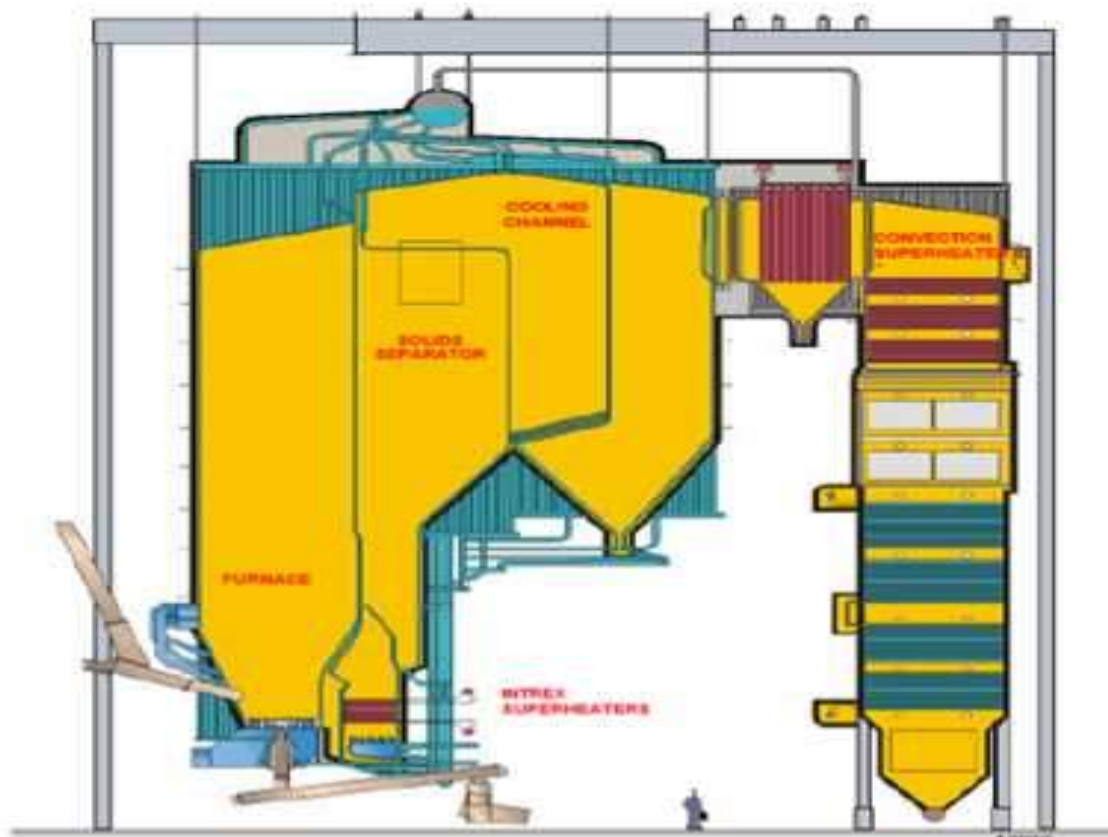
<sup>c</sup>Data on steam parameters is collected for ca. 400 FBC installations. The data is as mentioned in Section 4 derived from [3,12–14].

Principais parâmetros para caldeiras de leito fluidizado borbulhante (BFB) e de leito fluidizado circulante (CFB)



Caldeira de leito  
fluidizado  
borbulhante





Caldeira de leito  
fluidizado circulante