



Design of a Domestic Hydrogen Combustion Burner

Introduction

Reducing Greenhouse Gases using mix H_2/CH_4 as combustion burner fuel

Context

Climate Change Act (UK)

Reduce GHGe by 80% between 1990 and 2050.

Natural gas used in over 80% of households in the UK.

GHGe = GreenHouse Gases Emissions

Residential emissions

14% of the total GHGe in the UK

$CO_2 + NO_x$ emissions:

2.5 tonnes/year/household in UK, 2016

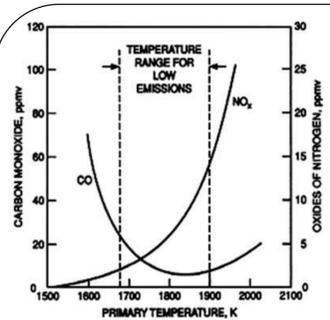


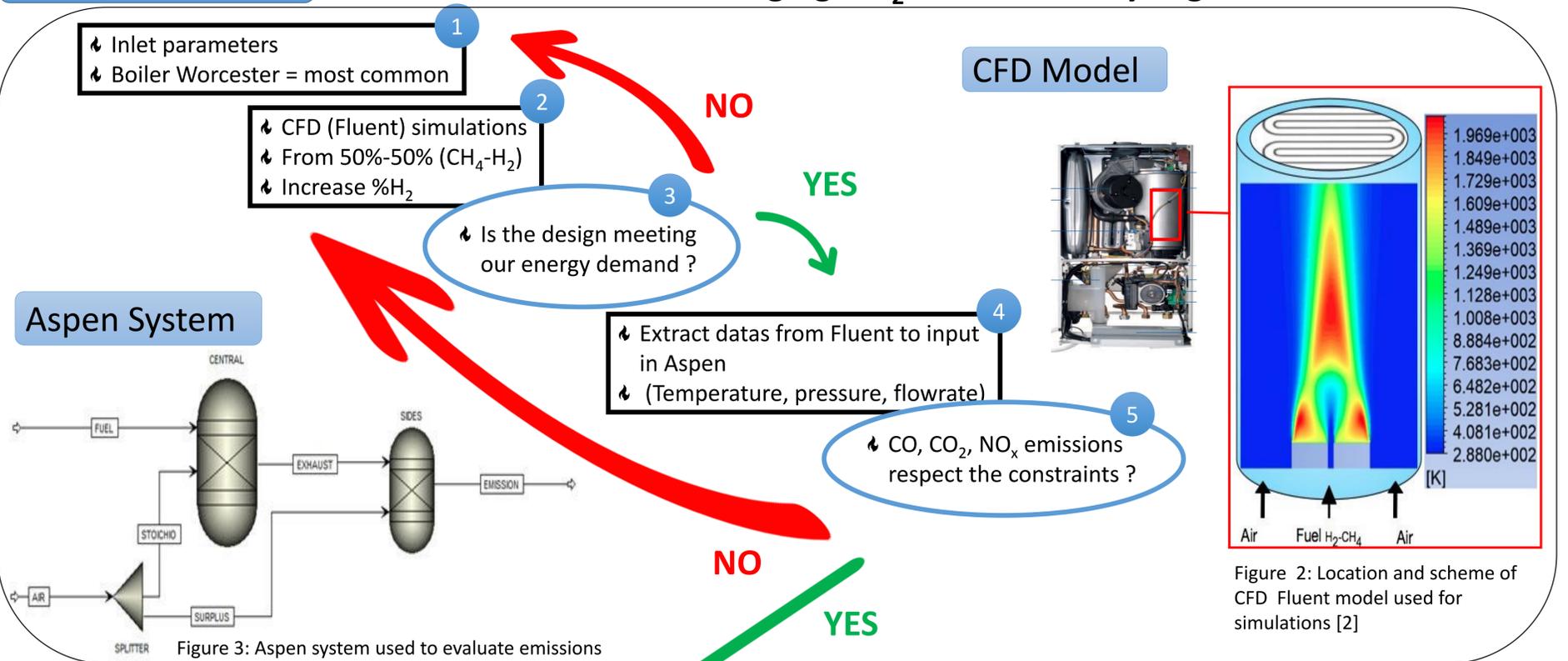
Figure 1: Effect of temperature on NO_x and CO emissions [1]

Concept

- Hydrogen Enriched Combustion type :
 - Mixture H_2/CH_4 use as fuel burner in domestic boilers
- Energy demand higher in January
 - Power needed \rightarrow 24 kW
- H_2/CH_4 emissions limited by $NO_x/CO/CO_2$ constraints

Methodology

Combustion simulation changing % H_2 inlet and analysing emissions outlet



Aspen System

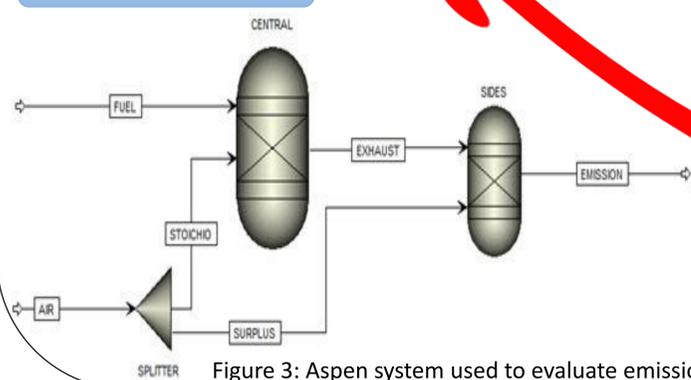


Figure 3: Aspen system used to evaluate emissions

CFD Model

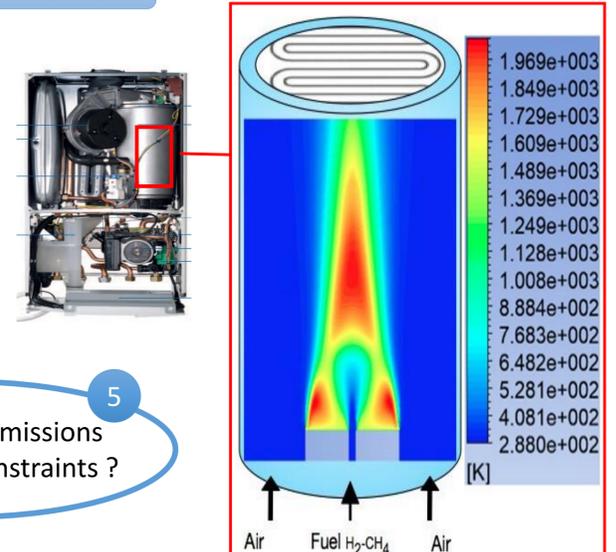


Figure 2: Location and scheme of CFD Fluent model used for simulations [2]

Results



FINDINGS

- % H_2 optimal = 95 %
- Meet $NO_x/CO/CO_2$ emissions constraints
- Class A energy efficiency
- Single flame, non-premixed, bluff body burner
- Tiered, overhead primary heat exchanger



IMPROVEMENT

- Increasing Bluff body:
 - Decreasing maximum T on the heat exchanger
 - Better heat distribution
 - Reducing cost material

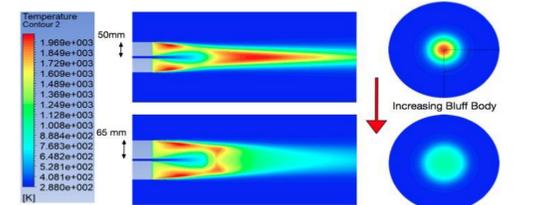


Figure 4: Temperature profiles variation raising the bluff body

[1] A. H. Lefebvre, *Gas Turbine Combustion*. 1999; [2] G. Gatti, "Computational Modelling of Heat Transfer in a Combustion Chamber," Cranfield University, 2017.

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