NOx reduction and NO2 emission characteristics in rich-lean combustion of hydrogen

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ABSTRACT
Hydrogen is a clean alternative to conventional hydrocarbon fuels, but it is very important to reduce the nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions generated by hydrogen combustion. The rich-lean combustion or staged combustion is known to reduce NOx emissions from continuous combustion burners such as gas turbines and boilers, and NOx reduction effects have been demonstrated for hydrocarbon fuels. The authors applied rich-lean combustion to a hydrogen gas turbine and showed its NOx reduction effect in previous research. The present study focused on experimental measurements of NO and NO2 emissions from a co-axial rich-lean burner fueled with hydrogen. The results were compared with diffusion combustion and methane rich-lean combustion. Significant reductions in NO and NO2 were achieved with rich-lean combustion. The NO and NO2 reduction effects by rich-lean combustion relative to conventional diffusion combustion were higher with hydrogen than with methane.

Keywords: Hydrogen, Rich-Lean Combustion, Staged Combustion, Nitrogen Oxides, Zel’dovich NO, Fenimore NO, prompt NO, NO2

1. INTRODUCTION
Hydrogen is considered an ideal alternative to conventional hydrocarbon fuels, because hydrogen can be produced from any kind of energy source and as it burns without emitting soot or carbon dioxide. Nitrogen oxides (NOx) are the only potential pollutants from hydrogen combustion, and it is crucial to reduce NOx emissions from hydrogen combustion.

Rich-lean combustion or staged combustion is known as a technique to reduce NOx formation in continuous combustion burners such as gas turbines and boilers. The effect has been demonstrated with conventional hydrocarbon fuels by many researchers [1-2]. The authors have applied rich-lean combustion to a hydrogen gas turbine and shown its effect of NOx reduction in previous research [3-4]. The rich-lean combustion reduces the thermal NO, the Zel'dovich NO [5-6], which is the main part of combustion-generated NOx. At the same time, the prompt NO, Fenimore NO [7], is formed in hydrocarbon combustion especially under fuel-rich conditions. Though the amount of prompt NO is quite small for conventional premixed or diffusion combustion, it could become a significant portion of the total NO emissions from rich-lean combustion due to the largely decreased thermal NO and the existence of fuel-rich mixture. Also, the NOx emissions from combustion include NO2 which is more harmful to human health than NO and also has a strong green house effect. The current paper analyzes the emission characteristics of NO and NO2 from a coaxial rich-lean burner fueled with hydrogen. The results are compared with rich-lean combustion with methane.

2. EXPERIMENTS
Figure 1 shows the coaxial rich-lean burner used in this research. The burner supplies the richer mixture from the inner nozzle and the leaner mixture from the outer nozzle. As shown in Figure 2, air for the leaner mixture was supplied by a blower and measured with an orifice. Air for the richer mixture was supplied from a high-pressure gas cylinder and measured with a mass flow meter. Hydrogen or methane was supplied from high-pressure cylinders and measured with mass flow meters for the rich and lean mixtures respectively. The concentrations of NOx and NO in the exhaust gas were measured with a Chemiluminescence detector (CLD) type exhaust gas analyzer. Because the CLD analyzer measures NO only, NO2 in sample gas was converted to NO with a catalyst before measuring NOx (NO + NO2). This study derived NO2 concentration from differences between NO and NOx concentrations measured with the analyzer.
The experiments were made with varying equivalence ratios of the richer, leaner, and an overall mixture, denoted as \( \phi_{\text{rich}} \), \( \phi_{\text{lean}} \), and \( \phi_{\text{overall}} \) respectively in this paper. The flow rate of the total supply of fuel was controlled to input constant lower heating value of 1160kJ/min for all the experimental conditions. In some cases, the rich-lean combustion was compared with diffusion combustion that was achieved by supplying fuel from the inner nozzle and air from the outer nozzle as shown in Figure 1.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 NO\(_x\) reduction by hydrogen rich-lean combustion

Figure 3 shows NO\(_x\) emissions from hydrogen rich-lean combustion versus the richer-mixture equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{rich}} \). The right axis shows the NO\(_x\) concentration in ppm for results with the overall equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{overall}} \) of 1.0, while the left axis shows the emission in mg/molfuel for overall equivalence ratios of 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.4. The experiments varied the overall equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{overall}} \) under the constant leaner-mixture equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{lean}} \) of 0.4. The value of leaner-mixture equivalence ratio was chosen because it was the best for reducing NO\(_x\) by rich-lean combustion at stoichiometric overall equivalence ratio. Figure 4 shows flow rates of the richer and leaner mixtures as functions of the richer mixture equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{rich}} \). A higher overall equivalence ratio than the stoichiometric value results in lower NO\(_x\) emissions. For all the overall equivalence ratios tested here, the NO\(_x\) emissions tend to decrease around the richer-mixture equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{rich}} \) of 2.0. It is clear that, with appropriate mixture conditions, the NO\(_x\) emission from hydrogen can be reduced by the rich-lean combustion.

Figure 5 shows the NO\(_x\) reduction effect by the rich-lean combustion with hydrogen or methane at constant equivalence ratios of the overall and the leaner mixtures of 1.0 and 0.4 respectively. The NO\(_x\) reduction effect is shown in a normalized expression that is divided by the NO\(_x\) emissions from diffusion combustion. The diffusion combustion of hydrogen or methane was achieved in the same coaxial burner with fuel supply from the inner nozzle and air supply from the outer nozzle. The supplies of fuel and air were stoichiometric. The NO\(_x\) emission from the hydrogen diffusion combustion was 143ppm. With either hydrogen or methane, the NO\(_x\) emission is greatly reduced by the rich-lean combustion around the richer-mixture equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{rich}} \) of 2.0. The hydrogen rich-lean combustion maintains the NO\(_x\) reduction effect even with larger richer-mixture equivalence ratios, while the effect disappears with methane at richer-mixture equivalence ratios \( \phi_{\text{rich}} \) larger than 3.0.

Figure 6 shows the NO\(_x\) reduction effects by hydrogen and methane rich-lean combustion for different richer-mixture equivalence ratios at the constant leaner-mixture equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{lean}} \) of 0.4. The figure shows the NO\(_x\) reduction effect in the normalized expression \( \text{NO}_{x,\text{r-l}}/\text{NO}_{x,\text{diff}} \) like in the previous figure, against the overall equivalence ratio. The NO\(_x\) reduction effect is larger for hydrogen than for methane. The two fuels also show different changes in NO\(_x\) reduction against the overall equivalence ratio. Regardless of the value of the richer-mixture equivalence ratio, the overall equivalence ratios with the lowest NO\(_x\) reduction effect is slightly less than 1.0 in the hydrogen rich-lean combustion. Different from this, the overall equivalence ratio with the lowest NO\(_x\) reduction effect is larger than 1.0 in the methane rich-lean combustion.

Formation of thermal NO, which is the main part of NO\(_x\), is expressed with the extended Zel'dovich NO reactions mechanism [4-5] as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
N_2 + O &→ NO + N \\
N + O_2 &→ NO + O \\
N + OH &→ NO + H
\end{align*}
\]

Because this process needs high temperatures and sufficient oxygen, the thermal NO formation has a peak with a slightly leaner mixture than stoichiometric. At the same time, there is a further NO formation process. In this process NO is rapidly generated, compared to the thermal NO, and the NO is called the prompt NO or the Fenimore NO [6]. Though the amount of the prompt NO is usually very small for conventional premixed or diffusion combustion, it could form a significant part of the total NO emission from the rich-lean combustion due to the very decreased thermal NO.

Figure 7 shows the path of the generation of prompt NO from HCN [8]. In the combustion process, HCN is produced by the following reactions of nitrogen from the air and fuel-decomposed CH or CH\(_2\):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH} + N_2 &→ HCN + N \\
\text{CH}_2 + N_2 &→ HCN + \text{NH}
\end{align*}
\]

Fuel-rich conditions, which can supply enough CH and CH\(_2\) to produce HCN, lead to higher amounts of prompt NO emissions.

The differences in the NO\(_x\) emissions shown in Figure 6 can be explained by the characteristics of the thermal NO and the prompt NO. With methane, the prompt NO from the richer mixture reduces the effect of the thermal NO reduction by the rich-lean combustion which gives rise to fuel rich conditions. The \( \text{NO}_{x,\text{r-l}}/\text{NO}_{x,\text{diff}} \) becomes the maximum with a richer overall equivalence ratio condition. On the other hand, hydrogen, which contains no carbon, does not produce the CH or CH\(_2\) necessary for HCN production. So the hydrogen rich-lean combustion does not emit prompt NO, and the emission changes are influenced by only the thermal NO. The emission of prompt NO could be a reason for the difference.
In conclusion, hydrogen is more suitable for the rich-lean combustion than hydrocarbons, because hydrogen does not result in prompt NO even under the fuel-rich conditions which will occur in the rich-lean combustion.

3.2 \( \text{NO}_2 \) emission in the hydrogen rich-lean combustion

Figure 8 shows NO\(_2\) emission from the hydrogen rich-lean combustion against the richer-mixture equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{rich}} \). The experiments were made in the same manner as in Figure 3 varying the overall equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{overall}} \) under a constant leaner-mixture equivalence ratio \( \phi_{\text{lean}} \) of 0.4. The NO\(_2\) emissions from hydrogen rich-lean combustion decreases when the richer mixture equivalence ratio is around 2. Higher overall equivalence ratios tend to result in less NO\(_2\), maybe because of lower concentrations of \( \text{O}_2 \) for oxidizing NO to NO\(_2\). Figure 9 shows the NO\(_2\) reduction effect by the rich-lean combustion for hydrogen or methane at constant equivalence ratios of the overall and the leaner mixtures of 1.0 and 0.4 respectively. The NO\(_2\) reduction effect is shown in a normalized expression that is divided by the NO\(_2\) emission from the diffusion combustion in the figure. The NO\(_2\) concentration was estimated from the difference between NO and NO\(_x\), both measured by the CLD detector. For both hydrogen and methane, the trends in NO\(_2\) emissions in the rich-lean combustion are quite similar to those of NO\(_x\) shown in Figure 5. Compared to the methane rich-lean combustion, the hydrogen rich-lean combustion has a stronger NO\(_2\) reduction effect. Figure 10 shows the fraction of NO\(_2\) in NO\(_x\) with the rich-lean combustion against the overall equivalence ratio. The data points in the figure are averaged values for the richer-mixture equivalence ratios of 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, and 5.0. The vertical bars indicate the range of the data for each overall equivalence ratio. For both hydrogen and methane, the NO\(_2\)/NO\(_x\) ratio decreases with the increase in the overall equivalence ratio. This can be attributed to the lowered concentration of oxygen that oxidizes NO to NO\(_2\). For each overall equivalence ratio, the values of NO\(_2\)/NO\(_x\) are lower in the rich-lean combustion of hydrogen than that with methane.

A part of the NO formed by the extended Zel'dovich NO mechanism or by the prompt NO mechanism is oxidized to NO\(_2\). The NO oxidation is expressed with the following reactions [9].

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 & \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{O} \\
\text{NO} + \text{OH} & \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{H} \\
\text{NO} + \text{HO}_2 & \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{OH} \\
\text{NO} + \text{O} + \text{M} & \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{M}
\end{align*}
\]

The oxidation of NO by HO\(_2\) shown in Reaction (8) is the dominant among the reactions to produce NO\(_2\) from NO. HO\(_2\) may play an important role in the lower NO\(_2\) emissions from the hydrogen rich-lean combustion. Further mechanisms in the difference in NO\(_2\) will be investigated in the future study by the authors.

Hydrogen has the advantage to reduce NO and NO\(_2\) emissions by the rich-lean combustion, because of the zero emissions of prompt NO and the lower emission of NO\(_2\).

4. CONCLUSIONS

The results derived from this research may be summarized as follows:

1. The NO\(_x\) emissions from hydrogen combustion can be reduced by the rich-lean combustion in a coaxial burner as compared with diffusion combustion.
2. The NO\(_2\) reduction effect is larger in the rich-lean combustion of hydrogen than that of methane. This may be attributed to the zero emissions of prompt NO from hydrogen flames, while the fraction of prompt NO to total NO can be increased in the rich-lean combustion of hydrocarbons due to the reduced thermal NO and to the existence of fuel-rich conditions.
3. The NO\(_2\)/NO\(_x\) emission fractions are lower in the rich-lean combustion of hydrogen than in that of methane. HO\(_2\), the main oxidizer for NO, may play an important role in the lower NO\(_2\) emissions from the hydrogen rich-lean combustion.
4. Hydrogen is a suitable fuel to reduce both NO and NO\(_2\) by rich-lean combustion, because of the zero emission of the prompt NO and the lower NO\(_2\) emission.

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REFERENCES


Fig.1 Coaxial rich-lean burner used in the experiments

Fig.2 Experimental system in this research

Fig.3 NOx emissions in rich-lean hydrogen combustion for different overall equivalence ratios [2]

Fig.4 Flow rates of richer and leaner mixtures
Fig. 5 NOx reduction by rich-lean combustion relative to diffusion combustion.

Fig. 6 NOx reduction by rich-lean combustion relative to diffusion combustion.

Fig. 7 Prompt NO generation via HCN [6].

Fig. 8 NO2 emission in hydrogen rich-lean combustion.

Fig. 9 NO2 reduction by rich-lean combustion.

Fig. 10 Fraction of NO2 in NOx emission from rich-lean combustion.