# oilon

## Oilon – One degree better

#### Combustion Technology Tomorrow

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#### Content

- World in a rapid energy transition phase
- Role of combustion in the future
- Requirements for combustion in the future
- Threats and possibilities
- How is Oilon solving the puzzle?
  - Heat pumps
    - Burner technology

Part 1: What is happening around us in combustion technology context?

Part 2: How Oilon is reacting into that?

## World in a rapid energy transition phase

- Background to rapid transition
  - > Global warming
  - ➤ Understanding of economic vulnerability increased due to Covid pandemic → there can be disruptions that break global supply chains → world is vulnerable to different threats
  - $\succ$  Russian aggression towards Ukraine  $\rightarrow$  Europe needs to replace Russian fossil fuels extremely fast
- Megatrends that guide the transition
  - $\succ$  Electrification  $\rightarrow$  heat pumps, electric process heating (electric boilers etc.), smart grids, small scale electricity production
  - ➢ Global supply chain vulnerability (Covid, political risks) and urbanization → circular economy models, rearranging of logistics and supply chains (City scale: public transport, underground network, alternative power sources. Global scale: securing alternative supply routes and spreding of primary component manufacturing to avoid political risks)
  - $\blacktriangleright$  Abandoning of fossil fuels  $\rightarrow$  increased interest to fission and fusion, solar, wind and sea turbines and sustainable fuels



### Role of combustion in the future

- **Does it stop existing?** → no, because it can be sustainable and for some cases it's the best alternative
- Does it transform according to new requirements? → yes
- Where do we need combustion in the future?
  - Utilization of energy storages to balance supply and demand
    - > P2X → X to heat
  - $\circ$  Heat generation
    - For high temperature processes (industry, steam)
    - > For remote areas without sufficient electricity grid (scarsely populated, islands)
    - **For high capacity and quick ramp up back up systems**
  - Utilization of industrial side streams and circular economy (waste incineration, start up and support power for biofuel boilers, steel industry etc.)
  - $\circ \quad \text{Logistics} \quad$ 
    - > Aviation, Marine, Heavy transport? Trains?



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**Ref:** China speeding up approvals for new coal plants: <u>Greenpeace (phys.org)</u>

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### Role of combustion in the future

- How can we combust sustainably?
  - Option 1: Switch to fuels that do not produce green house gases
  - Option 2: CCS (Carbon Capture an storage)
  - Mandatory: Minimize or get rid of other emissions such as NOx, unburned fuel or particles (yes it is possible to get rid of them completely)
- What are we combusting in the future?
  - Many alternative fuels that will compliment each other (just a mention a few):
    - ✤ Gaseous
      - > Synthetic methane
      - > Hydrogen
      - ➢ Biogas
      - > Ammonia
    - ✤ Liquid
      - > Methanol/ethanol
      - > Pyrolysis oil
      - > Biodiesel
      - > Other bio-oils
    - ✤ Solid
      - > Raw biomasses
      - ➢ Biochar
- Which ones will become the major fuels and which will be left marginal?

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### Requirements for combustion in the future

- What requirements do we have for combustion in the future?
  - Fuel transition -> Capability to utilize sustainable fuels that do not produce green house gas emissions
    - > Actions to take: Modular product structures to enable efficient product management and technology switch over
  - Application focus transition  $\rightarrow$  part of current applications will be electrified
    - > Actions to take: Re-define the business models and market+product scope
  - Fuel versatility  $\rightarrow$  increased need to burn multiple fuels with variable quality and composition in same combustion system
    - > Actions to take: R&D work to optimize component/part dimensioning, automation development to enable co-combustion flexibly
  - Minimal emissions with new fuels  $\rightarrow$  unburned/partially burned fuel, NOx
    - > Actions to take: CFD work and empirical testing, model development
  - + All the requirements that we have for combustion today
    - Combustion stability > Reliable use (ignition, capacity adjustment, O2 tolerances)
    - Turndown ratio

 $\succ$ 

- Energy efficiency
- Cost effectivenessEase of maintenance
- Flame dimensions
- ➢ 100 % safety



### Threats and possibilities

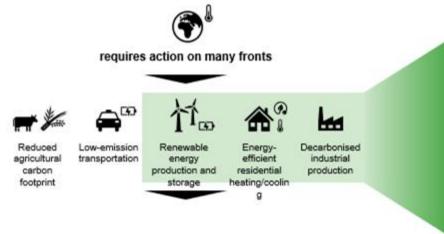
#### • Threats

- Huge investment need  $\rightarrow$  will there be enough political will for funding?
- Some technologies will prevail and some are doomed to fail
- Electricity grid load balancing
- Possibilities
  - High level of energy independency achievable
  - Restrict global warming to sustainable level
  - Europe could claim world wide role of offering delivering sustainable energy technology and make lucrative business out of it



- Clear vision: Creating energy technology for sustainable future ٠
- Clear strategical focus ٠
- Balanced product portfolio (heat pumps and burners) .
- Strong R&D efforts  $\rightarrow$  HTHP technology, new refrigerants, sustainable fuels, low ٠ emission technology
  - Some examples to follow: research/patents, projects, CFD  $\geq$

#### CLIMATE CHANGE IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST CRISES HUMANKIND HAS FACED ...



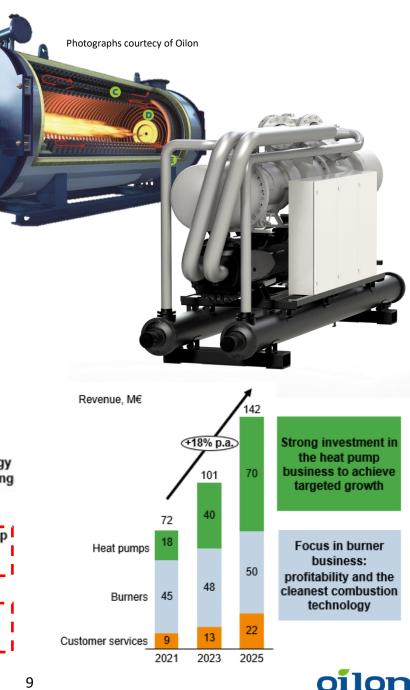
#### ... AND OILON PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN SOLVING THE CLEAN ENERGY PUZZLE



Oilon's purpose is to provide energy technology that drives sustainable development by reducing emissions in a direct and measurable way.



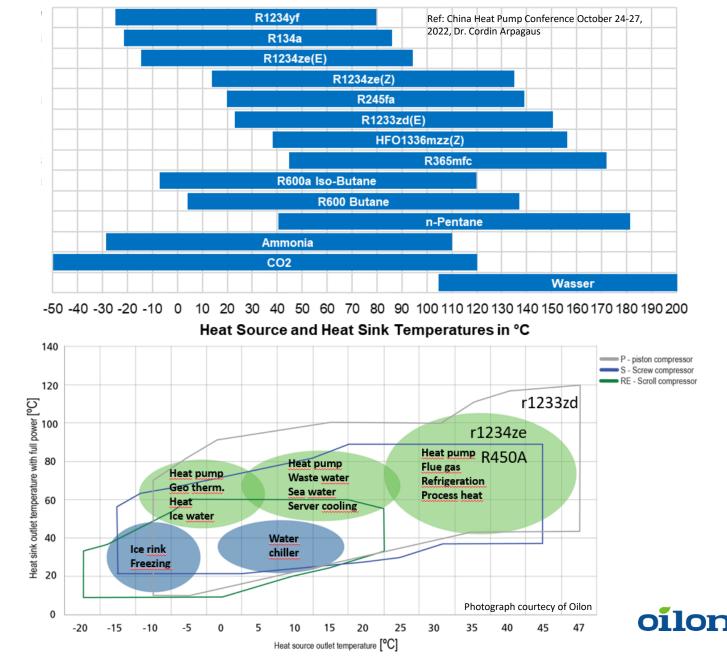
Oilon has decades of experience in burner development. Oilon is a forerunner in lowemission technologies.



#### Industrial heat pump development

- New applications → increase envelope area (supply temperature)
  - Actions to take: New refrigerants and compressor technology
- Better efficiency → increase COP (heat/el.)
  - Actions to take: improve refrigeration cycle (for example by additional components like subcooler, economizer etc.)

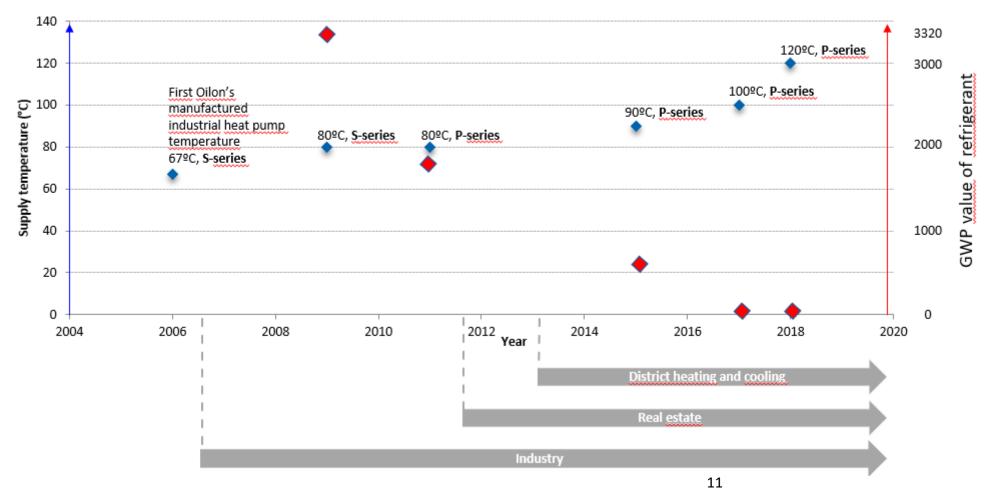
#### Refrigerants and achievable temperatures

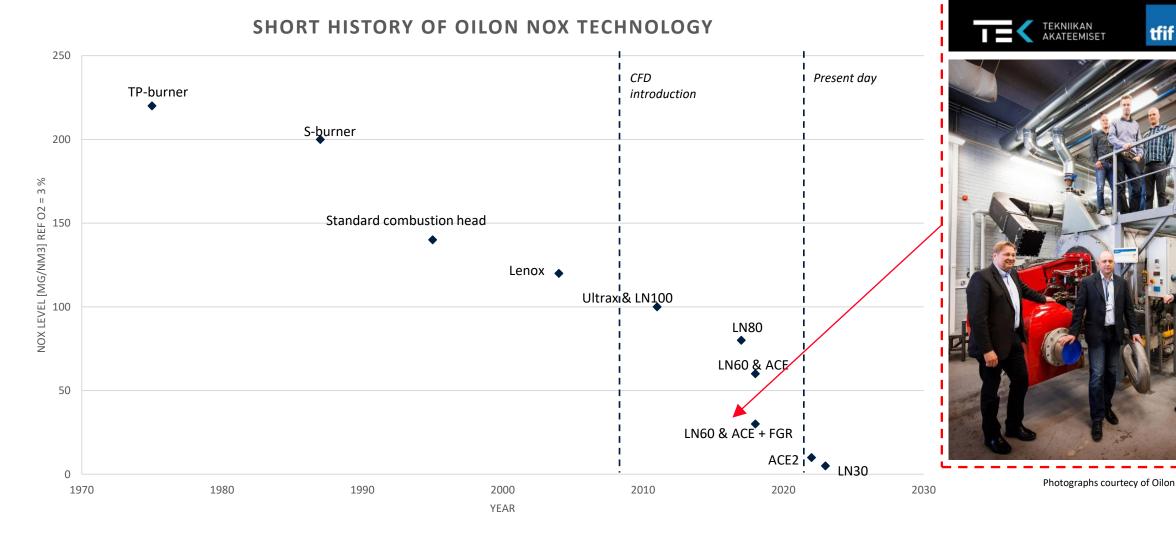




Oilon industrial heat pump development 2006-2019

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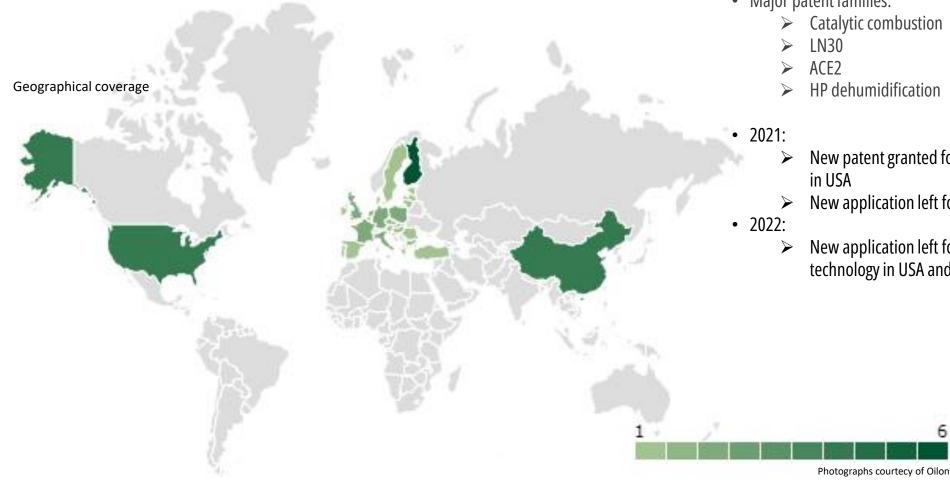




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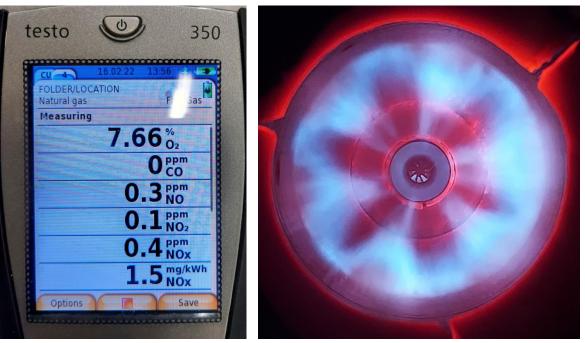
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Strong R&D investments

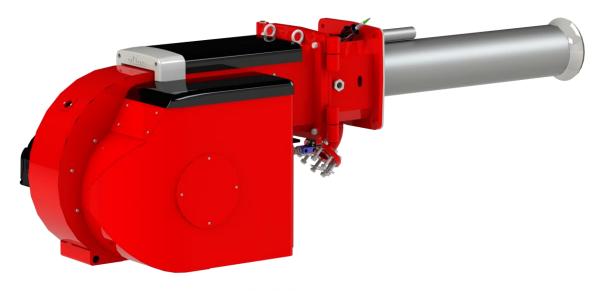


- IPR = Intellectual Property Rights, meaning patents and utility models
- Major patent families:
  - Catalytic combustion
  - HP dehumidification
    - New patent granted for LN30 technology
    - New application left for ACE2 in Finland
  - New application left for 2.5 ppm LN30 technology in USA and FI

- Project target: Reach world record NOx performance of 2.5 ppm (ref 3% O2) without FGR
- Based on new idea of air/fuel premixing + utilizing internal flue gas circulation without traditional mesh technology
- Project status:
  - > All 5 UL models designed (North American market)
  - New model GP-600 M-II LN30 tested and performance ensured
  - UL-approval testing ongoing
  - > Currently arranging pilot testing in USA
  - > EU models need to be designed and tested (GP-250 and 350)
  - > Patent pending



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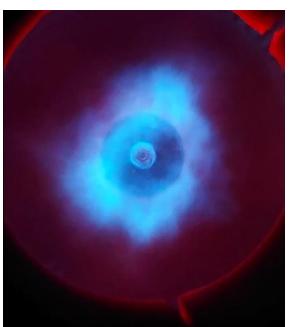




- Project target:
  - 1. To reach 30 mg/nm3 NOx performance without FGR and elevated O2 throughout the ACE capacity range
  - 2. To reach 9ppm with elevated O2
- Technological idea is to effectively recirculate flue gases inside the furnace instead of external pipe system
- Project status:
  - Extensive CFD and empirical research has been made over 2 years.
  - Newest prototype is promising. Targets already fulfilled in certain points at laboratory conditions
  - > Patent will be applied with world wide coverage

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#### Sustainable fuels

- $\rightarrow$ Oilon already has significant amount of references for varying H2 compositions
- Low NOx H2 research is going to be continued by accuiring Hydrogen to Oilon's laboratory facilities and  $\rightarrow$ developing suitable CFD-models (co-operation with Aalto and hydrogen providers)
- $\rightarrow$  0ilon has respectable amount of references for other fuels of the future as well. See our offering to H2 below:

#### **Burner:**

- 0-20 vol-% of H2  $\rightarrow$
- 20-70 vol-% of H2  $\rightarrow$
- 70-100 vol-% of H2  $\rightarrow$

#### Gas train:

- 0-20 vol-% of H2
- $\rightarrow$ 20-70 vol-% of H2

 $\rightarrow$ 

 $\rightarrow$ 

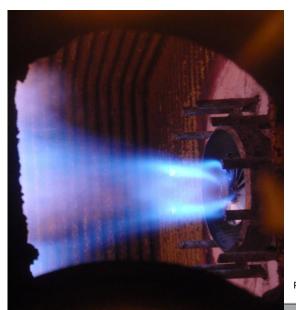
 $\rightarrow$ 70-100 vol-% of H2

#### Automation:

- 0-20 vol-% of H2  $\rightarrow$  $\rightarrow$
- 20-70 vol-% of H2
- 70-100 vol-% of H2

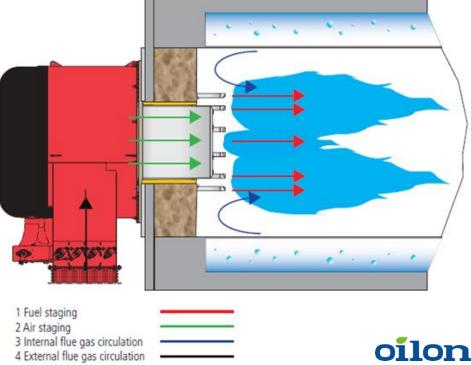
All Oilon burners All Oilon burners with special nozzle structure

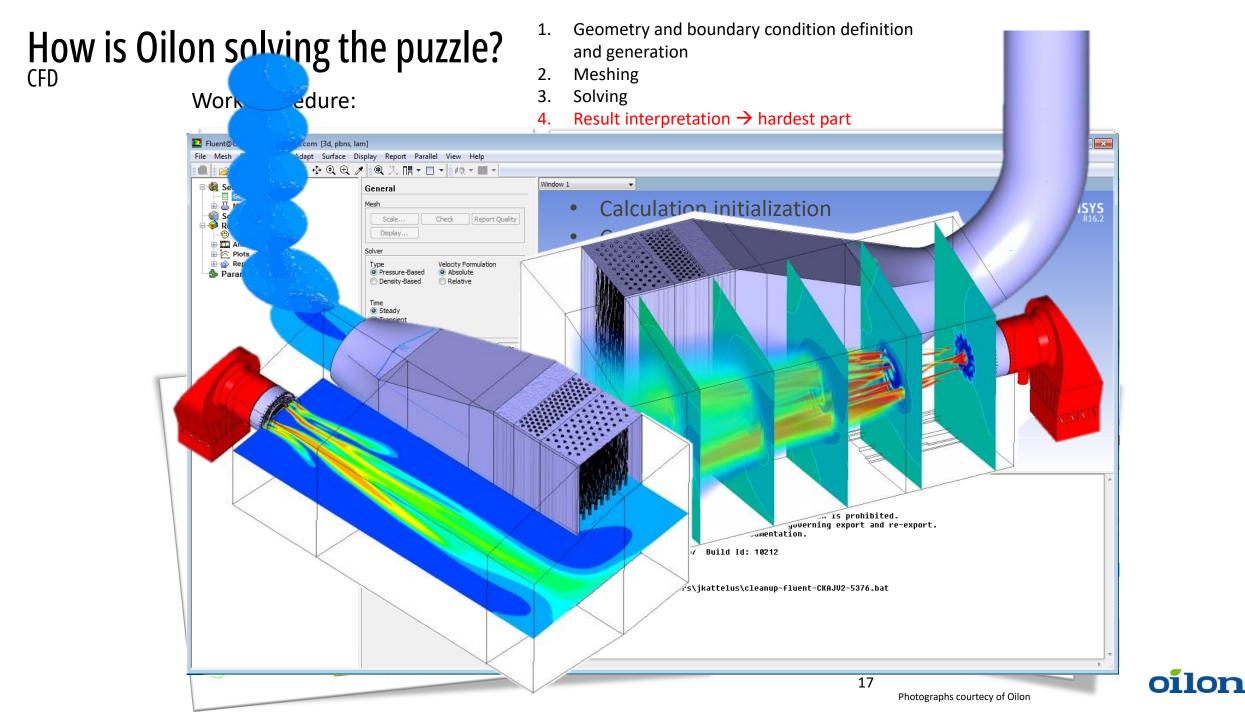
- ACE burner series (LN80)
- Standard gas train configurations
- Standard gas train configurations
  - Special gas train with possibility for nitrogen purging and flame arrester
- All Oilon supported automations
- All Oilon supported automations
- Lamtec CMS/Siemens PLC, special flame detector



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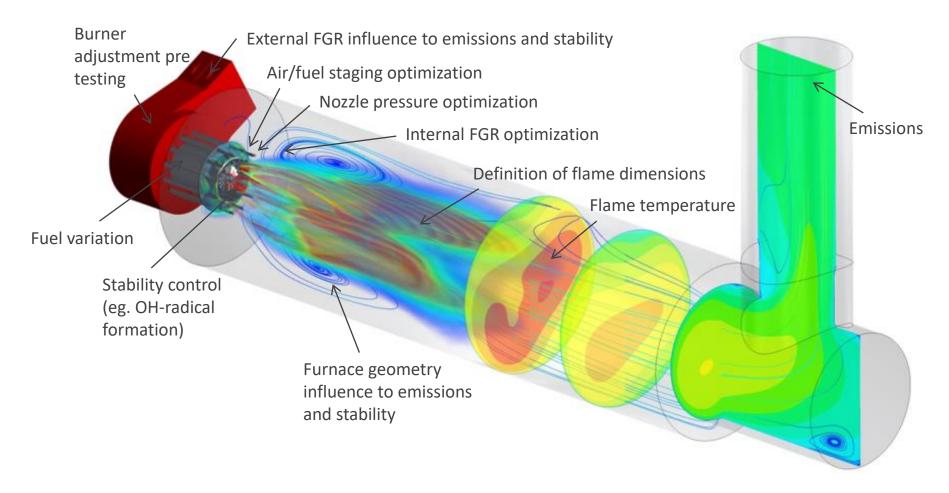
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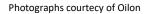




CFD modelling – Example: ACE1 development

#### performance optimization:





## Q&A Common discussion