D-GASIFIER

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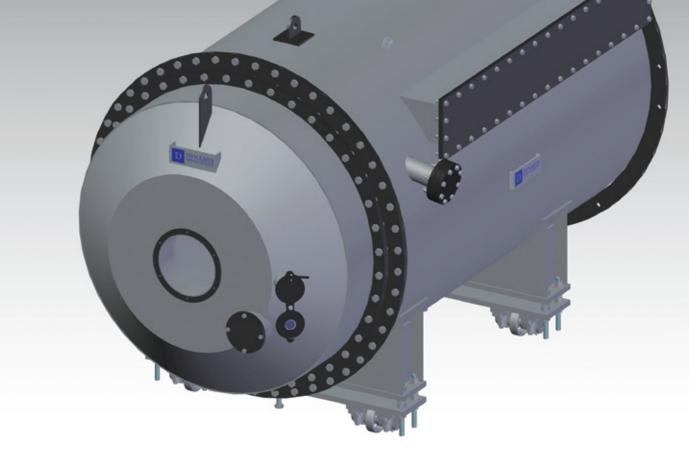
The ultimate solution for the replacement of gaseous and liquid fuels

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Cost Reduction and **TOP PERFORMANCE**

The D-GASIFIER is an innovative equipment patented by Dynamis that allows the use of 100% solid fuels in low temperature processes that normally run on gaseous or liquid fuels. It offers considerable cost reduction opportunities, when fuel price becomes a critical factor.

The chamber works as a gasifier and only part of the total air required for complete combustion is injected into the chamber. As result, it is a very compact equipment, perfect for the replacement of conventional burners (gas or fuel oil fired).

OPERATION AND ATTRIBUTES

To start up the operation, the D-GASIFIER must be pre heated with an auxiliary fuel, which can be gaseous (natural gas, propane, LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas) or liquid (diesel oil, heavy fuel oil).

After the preheating period (45 to 60 minutes), the injection of solid fuel can be initiated. At a given starting temperature the process becomes self-sustaining, thus requiring no auxiliary fuel to ensure the stability of combustion. The D-GASIFIER can be used to burn a large number of solid fuels (including biomass). An auxiliary burner (for liquid or gaseous fuel) can also be installed, allowing multi-fuel operation (0% to 100%).

MAIN ATTRIBUTES

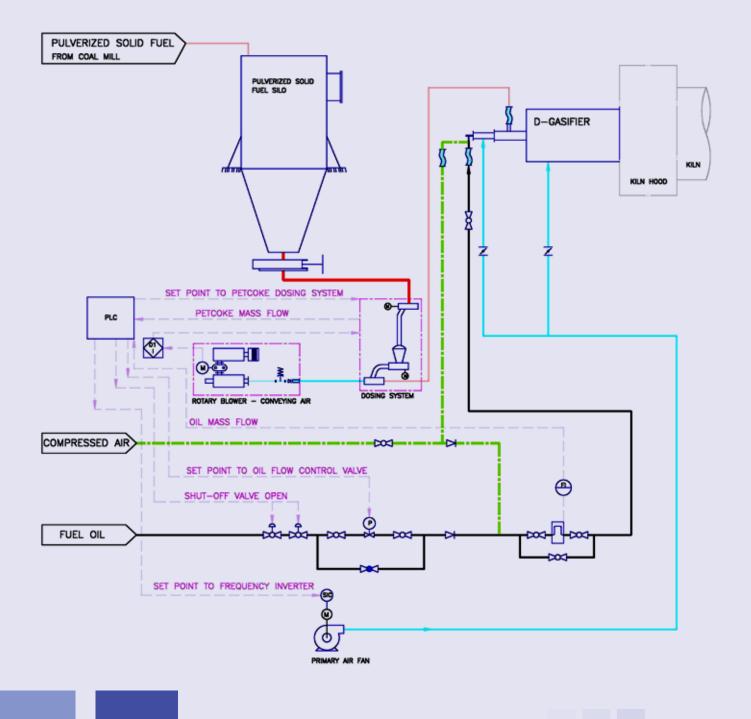
- > Friendly and Easy Operation
- > High Turndown 3:1
- > High Efficiency (over 95%)
- > Full remote and automate operation
- > Low Footprint

D-GASIFIER System Flowchart

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The D-GASIFIER is part of a system that involves a series of equipment and instruments.

The following flowchart presents the overview of a standard combustion system indicating all equipment and instruments necessary for the operation, and how the D-GASIFIER chamber fits into the entire process.



APPLICATIONS

The D-GASIFIER finds application in:

- » Rotary, Grate and Vertical Kilns
- > Calciners and Furnaces
- > Rotary, Rapid, Flash and Fluidized Bed Dryers
- > Hot Gas Generators

ROTARY KILNS

The characteristics of a D-GASIFIER installed in a Rotary kiln are shown in the chart below:



The same type of D-GASIFIER finds application in other kilns for lime, lightweight aggregates, diatomaceous earth, activated clay, perlite and expanded shale, to mention but a few.

capacity	16.0 Gcal/h (63.5 MMBtu/h)
fuel	petcoke, bituminous coal and charcoal
fuel sulfur content	6.5% (max)
primary air ratio	30% (related to stoichiometric air)
primary air temperature	ambient (25°C or 77°F)
secondary air ratio	145% (total excess air of 175% related to stoichiometric air)
secondary air temperature	400°C or 750°F)



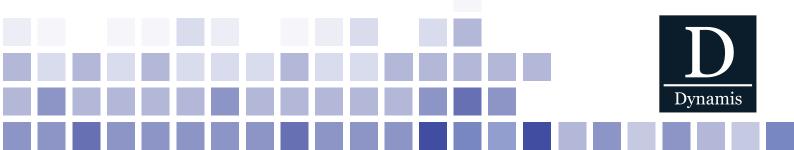


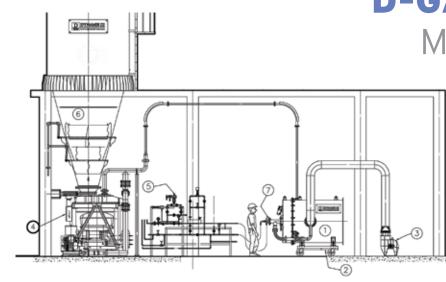


HOT GAS GENERATORS

The chart below presents the main characteristics of a D-GASIFIER designed to supply hot gases to a cement mill:

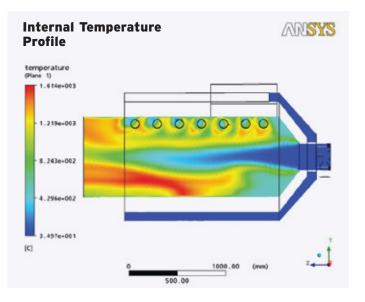
capacity	6.0 Gcal/h (24.0 MMBtu/h)
fuel	petcoke
fuel sulfur content	6.5%
primary air ratio	30% (related to stoichiometric air)
primary air temperature	ambient (25°C or 77°F)
secondary air ratio	150% (total excess air of 180% related to stoichiometric air)
secondary air temperature	ambient (25°C or 77°F)





PRE-COMBUSTION CHAMBER

Responsible for the solid fuel ignition before it is injected into the process. The chamber generates a hot stream of gaseous fuel originated from the injected solid.



The Pre-Combustion Chamber main characteristics are the following:

> High TEMPERATURE

Up to 1500°C (2800°F)

> High TURBULENCE

High swirl

> High Residence TIME

Fuel particles spin

D-GASIFIER Main Components

- 1 Pre-Combustion Chamber
- 2 Chamber Carriage
- 3 Primary Air System
- 4 Dosing System
- **5** Auxiliary Fuel Control Rack
- 6 Pulverized Solid Fuel Silo
- 7 Pre-Heating Burner

PRIMARY AIR SYSTEM

The variable speed of the primary air fan controls the combustion airflow to the chamber, usually mantained below 40% of stoichiometric air.

PRE-HEATING SYSTEM

The preheating burner has a single primary air inlet. This burner has a shaping air divided in two flows - axial and tangential components.

A lance is inserted into the burner central pipe for liquid or gaseous fuels. Compressed air is responsible for fuel nebulization, if liquid.

