

# Experience and Limitations found with X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analysis on Biomass Fuels, Low Grade Coal and Agglomerates [Work in Progress]

Author(s)

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# Introduction

## Bubbling fluidised bed combustor

- 350kW thermal
- Silica sand
- 0.5m<sup>2</sup> x 0.2-0.3m bed
- 30-35 Kg/hr fuel flow
- Approx. 9000L/min air
- 800-900°C

## Measurements

- Analysers [O<sub>2</sub>/NO<sub>x</sub>/SO<sub>2</sub>/CO/CO<sub>2</sub>]
- Labview
  - Pressure
  - Temperature
- Fly ash
- Bottom ash
- Bed
- Agglomerates





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[illegible]

- How to analyse slag, agglomerates, fouling samples?
  - Optical Emission spectrometry (OES)
  - Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS)
  - Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP-OES)
  - Wet chemistry
- Factors of choice:
  - Accuracy
  - Repeatability
  - Portability
  - Result?
  - cost
  - Complexity
  - Training

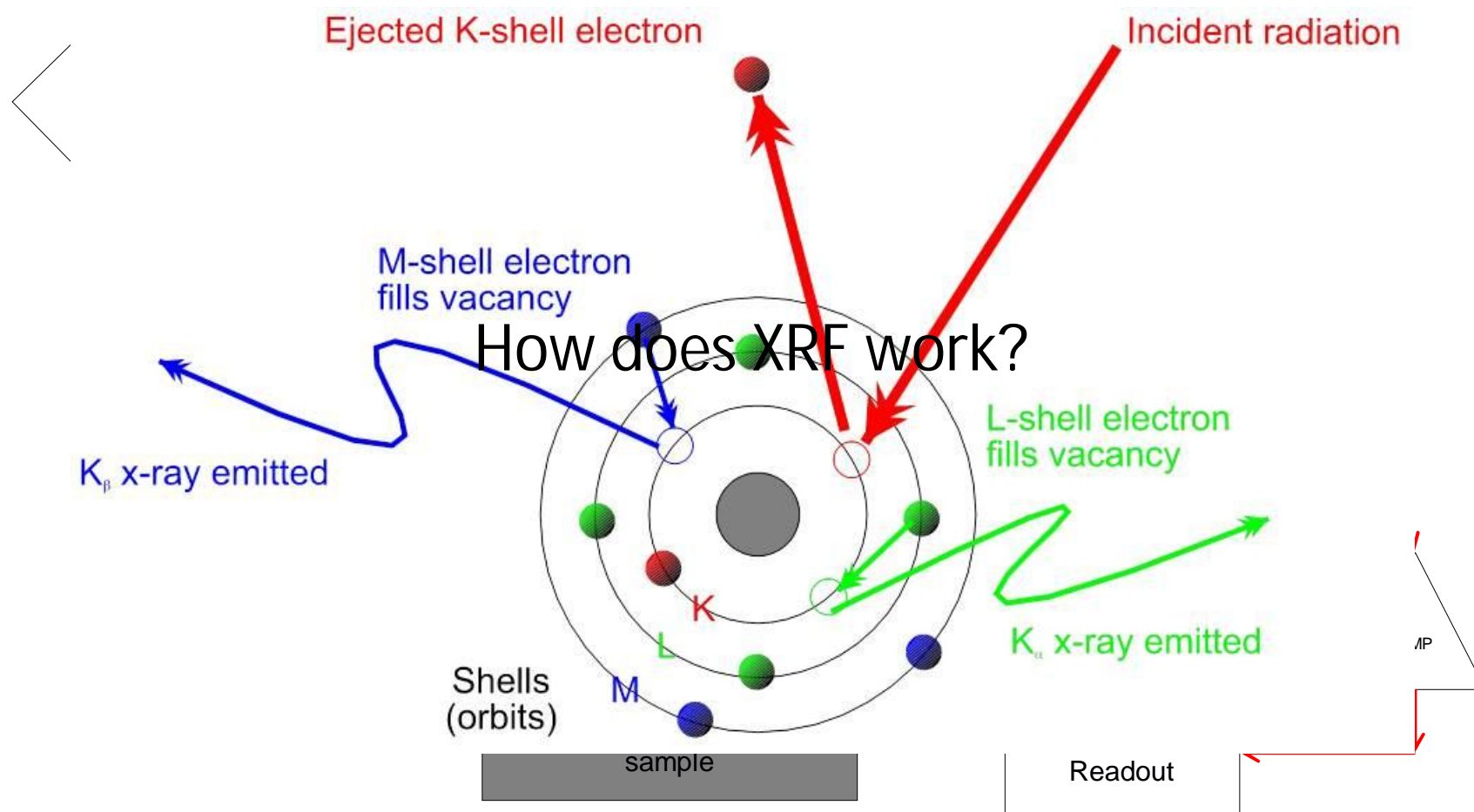


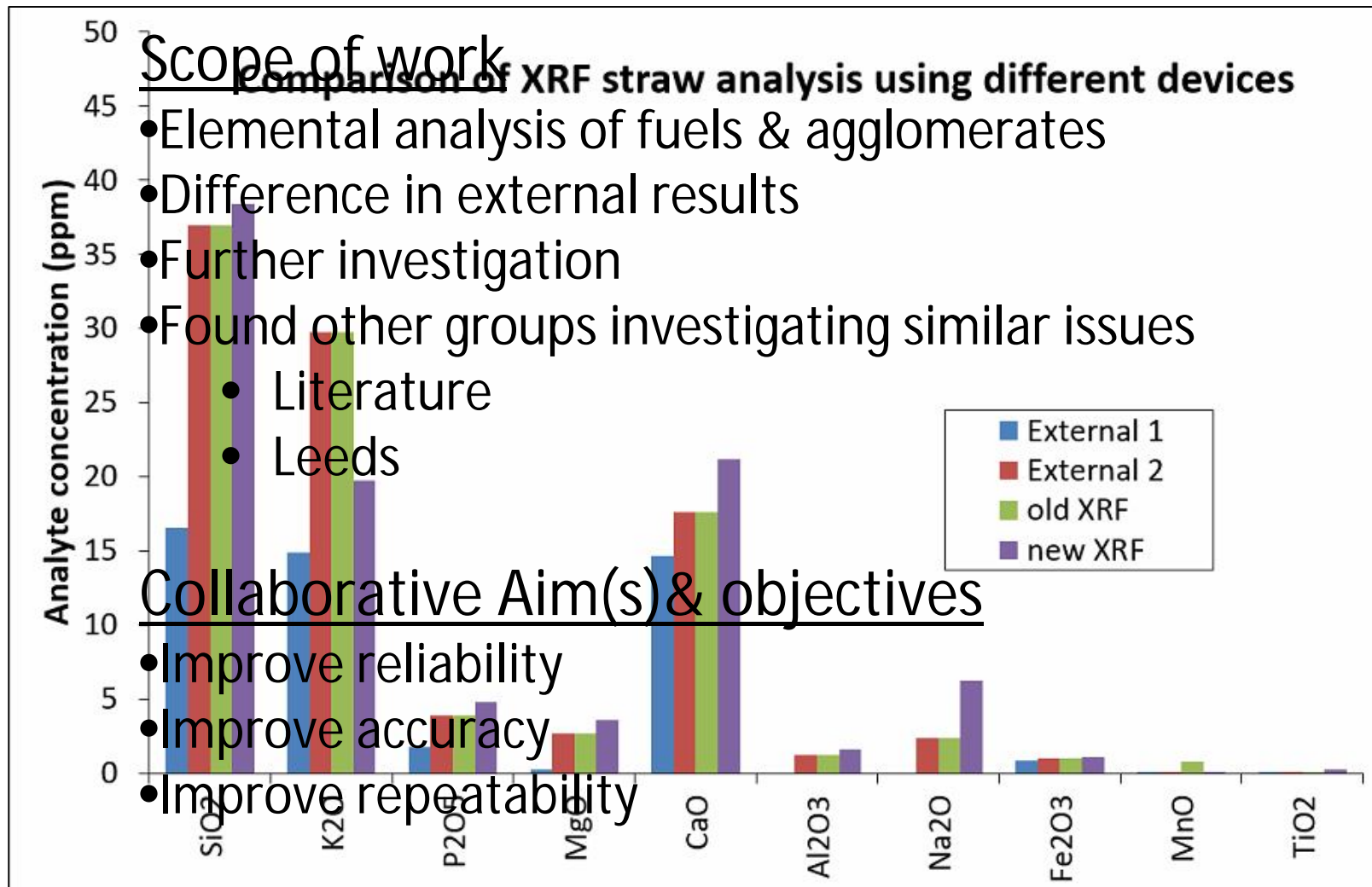


# X-ray fluorescence (XRF)



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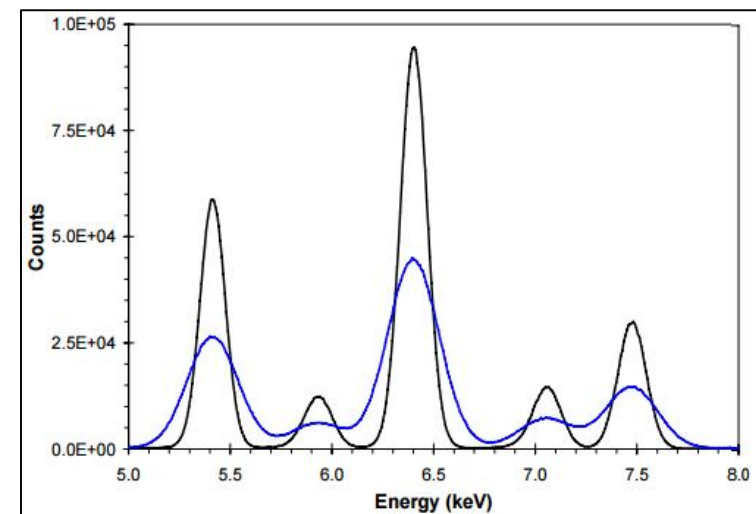
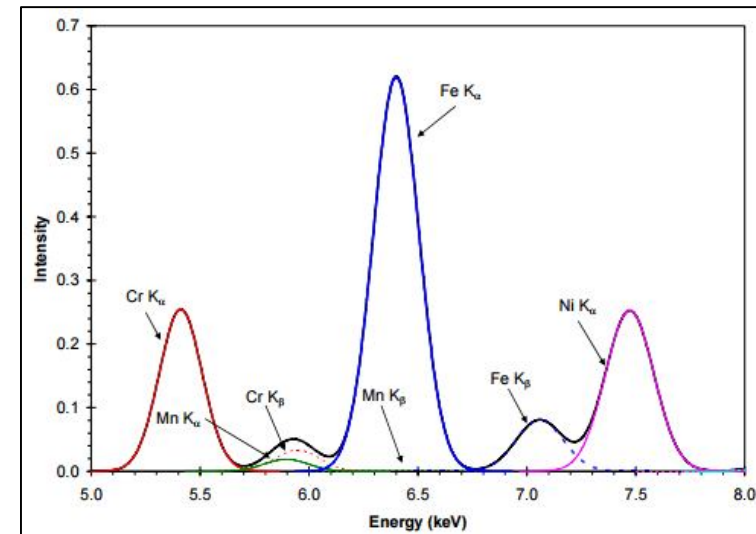




# XRF limiting factors

## Factors effecting XRF results

- User ability/training
- Type of analysis
  - Quantitative
  - Semi-Quantitative
  - Qualitative
- Power/size of device
- XRF Software/algorithms
  - Standard-less fundamental parameters (SLFP)
  - normalisation
- Sample preparation
- Sample chemistry/physiology
- Methodology



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# Sample preparation

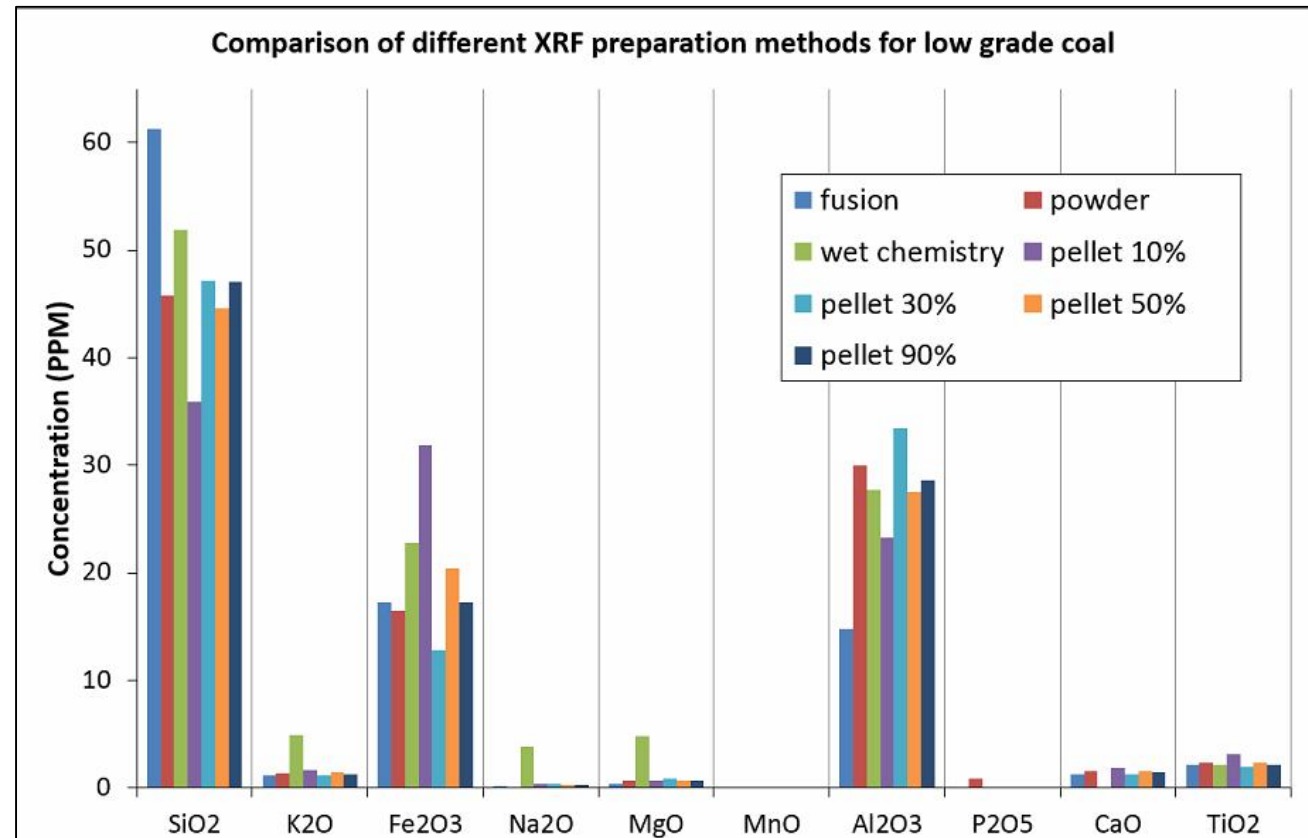
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## Different methods

- Fusions
- Powders
- Push pellets

## Factors

- Particle size
- Optical distance
- Bulk density
- X-ray penetration
- Homogeneity







# Ashing

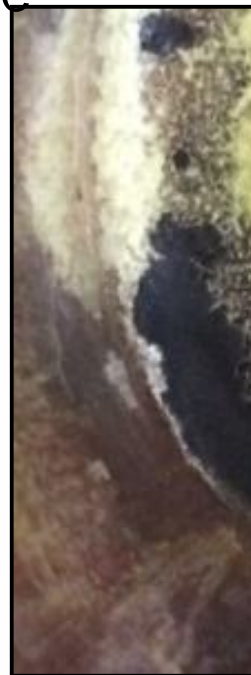
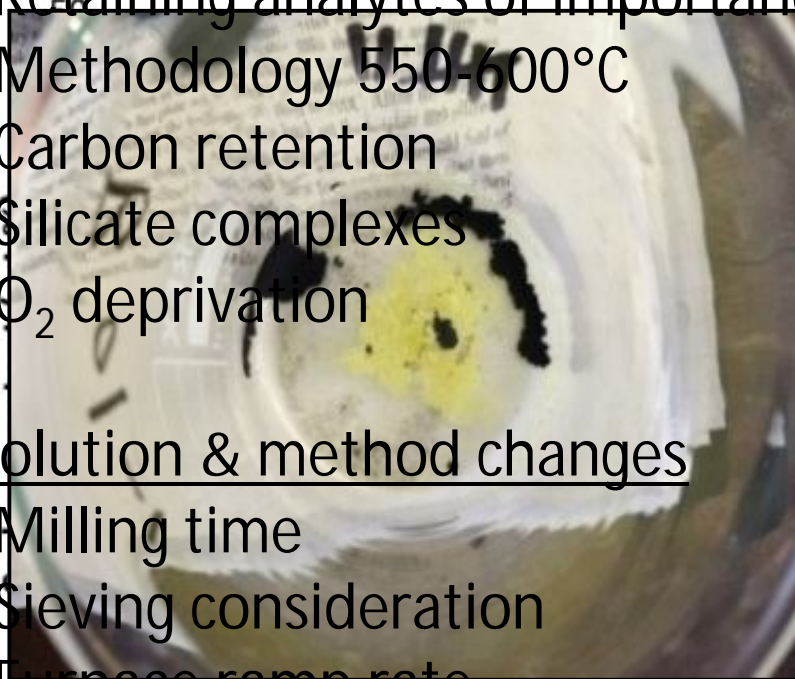
## Challenges

- Ensuring a homogenous sample
- Retaining analytes of importance
- Methodology 550-600°C
- Carbon retention
- Silicate complexes
- O<sub>2</sub> deprivation

## Solution & method changes

- Milling time
- Sieving consideration
- Furnace ramp rate
- Stirring regime
- Investigated temperatures

Carbon retained in fuel with vary temperature



Ash furnace final temperature



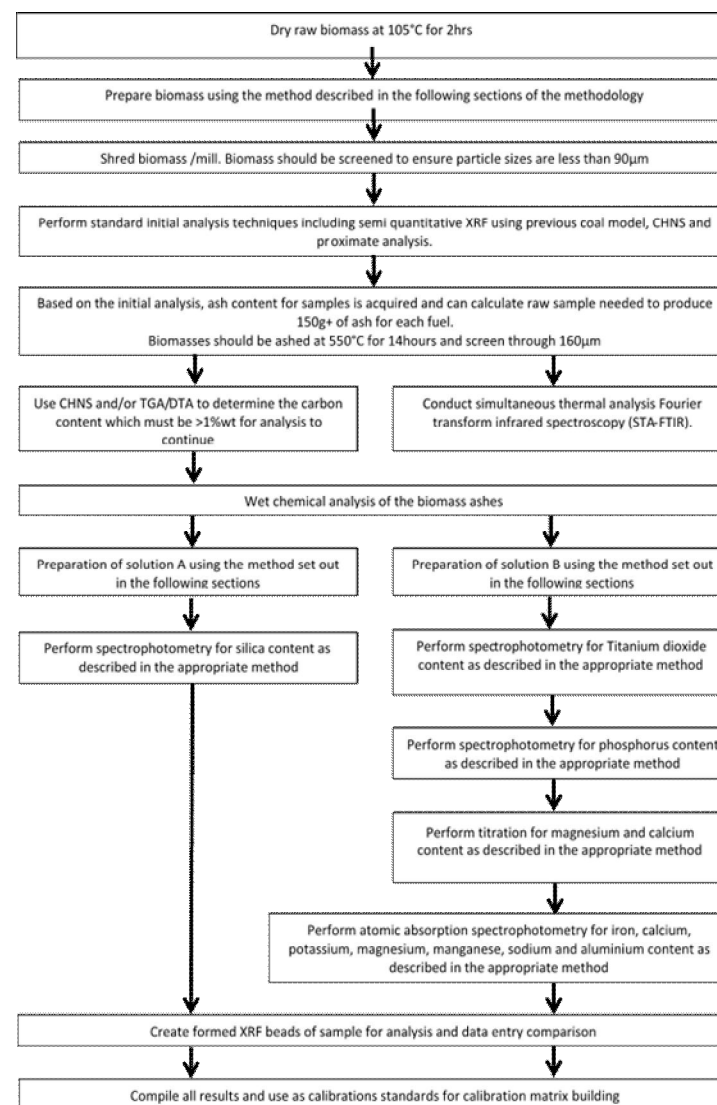
# Method development

## Investigated

- Carbon content
- Particle size
- Wet chemistry method
- Ashing method
- Device variance
- Program parameters
- Making own standards

## Method development

- Systematic method
- Work with other groups
- Reduce result differences





## Conclusions

- Use a standardised method for comparison
- Use results with caution
- Reduced errors in repetition
- Work in progress
- Larger community addressing problems
- Can XRF be used for low grade fuels and agglomerates?

Sample preparation	(Loubser and Verryyn, 2008, Anzelmo, 2009, Gazulla et al., 2009, Stankova et al., 2010, Wang et al., 2010, Gazulla et al., 2010, Matsunami et al., 2010, Pease, 2013, Le Roux and De Vleeschouwer, 2010, LUO et al., 2011)
XRF analysis technique(s) & methodology development	(Gazulla et al., 2010, Fernández-Ruiz et al., 2010, Robinson et al., 2009, Andersen et al., 2013, Morgan et al., 2015, Teng et al., 2013, de Jonge and Vogt, 2010, Terzano et al., 2013)
Review(s)	(Evans et al., 2014, Taylor et al., 2014, Clough et al., 2014, Gibson et al., 2014, Butler et al., 2015)



Thank you

Any questions?