

# Results of a round robin using the Real-LIFE test protocol

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### **Content**

- Real-LIFE test protocol Procedure
- Stoves and fuel, time line
- Experimental setup
- Data evaluation/calculation
- Results on emission
  - CO, OGC, TPM emission
  - Overall round robin evaluation
- Summary and conclusion



## Real-LIFE Test protocol – Procedure (1)

- 1st batch at natural draught
  - Fuel mass: nominal load (sometimes with smaller logs) + 25 % kindling wood + 1 igniter
  - Ignition from top, according to manual
  - TPM probe must be pre-heated, **ENPME** method (EN 16510-1:2023)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> batch at natural draught
  - Fuel mass: nominal load, number of logs according to manual
- 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> batch at nominal load with -12 Pa forced draught



## Real-LIFE Test protocol – Procecure (2)

- 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> batch at partial load
  - Fuel mass: 65 % of nominal load at -6 Pa forced draught
  - has to be conducted also if manufacturer does not mention partial load
- 8th batch at overload
  - Fuel mass: 150 % of nominal load at -14 Pa forced draught (number of logs was increased instead of thickness of logs!)
- Recharging criteria: (4.0 ± 0.5) vol-% CO<sub>2</sub> or stove signal
- 3 minutes time for filter changes between batches → crucial!



## Log wood stoves

Parameter	Stove A	Stove B
Heat output [kW]	7.0 (4.9 – 9.1)	4.0 (2.0 – 6.5)
Log length [cm]	25	25
Special equipment?	None	None
Year	2017 (many tests)	2023 (new device)
Weight [kg]	200	131

- Stove A (June until December 2023)
  - Lab 1  $\rightarrow$  Lab 2  $\rightarrow$  Lab 3  $\rightarrow$  Lab 4
- Stove B (July until December 2023)
  - Lab 4  $\rightarrow$  Lab 3  $\rightarrow$  Lab 2  $\rightarrow$  Lab 1





#### **Fuel for round robin**

 Beech with bark was provided and prepared in correct mass for the different batches, moisture content of about 10 %

#### Stove A:

- ≈ 400 g logs for batch 1 (4 logs)
- ≈ 820 g logs for batch 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 (2 or 3 logs)
- ≈ 550 g logs for batch 6 and 7 (2 logs)

#### Stove B:

- ≈ 275 g logs for batch 1 and 2 (4 logs)
- ≈ 550 g logs for batch 3, 4, 5 and 8 (2 or 3 logs)
- ≈ 350 g logs for batch 6 and 7 (2 logs)

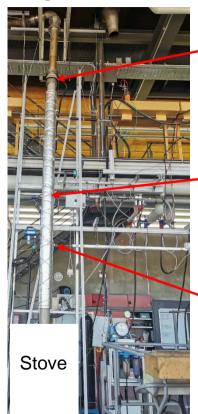






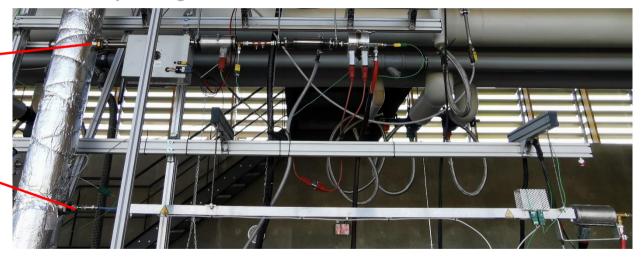


## **Experimental setup at TFZ**



Hood is open during 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> batch (natural draught)

Extended ENPME method: ENPME + Porous Tube DR 1:8, only during 2<sup>nd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> batch



**ENPME method** – straight probe (prototype) used for every batch Only about 3 minutes time for filter changes between batches Distances according to EN 16510-1:2023, at 180 °C



#### **Data evaluation**

- TPM emission weighted according to batch duration
- Gaseous emission:
  - Each batch evaluated to see effect of load on emission and
  - Entire cycle from ignition until reaching the recharging criteria of 8<sup>th</sup> batch → also changing times between batches considered
- Calculation (not every lab used the defined calculation procedure)
  - First mean value of CO or OGC in ppm and mean value of O<sub>2</sub>, then reference calculation to 13 % O<sub>2</sub>
  - Conversion of OGC (ppm, wet) was different → harmonization needed



#### Data considered for evaluation

■ Lab 1: Stove A – 3 days, Stove B – 3 days  $\rightarrow$   $\odot$ .

- Lab 2: Stove A 3 days, Stove B 2 days
  - General remark for stove B
    - On 3<sup>rd</sup> day: recharging too late at e. g. 1.7 vol% CO<sub>2</sub> → poor reignition → test day excluded from further evaluation
    - In general for all days: one additional batch between nominal load and partial load without further information regarding fuel mass (break needed) was performed → this batch was excluded from entire evaluation



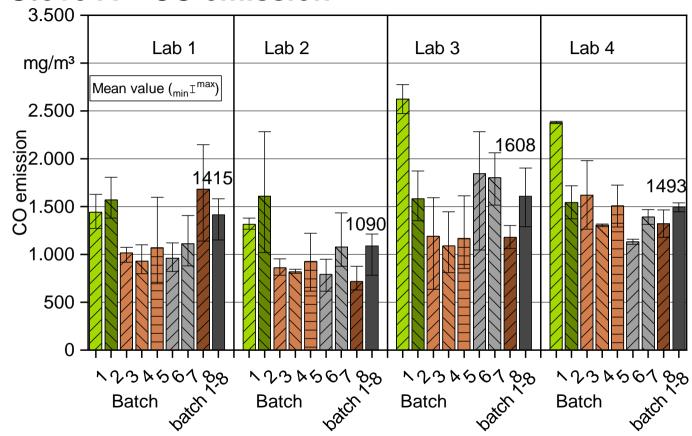
#### Data considered for evaluation

- Lab 3: Stove A 3 days,
  Stove B 3 days
  - no natural draught was possible during 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> batch
  - Recalculation was necessary
  - FTIR was used for OGC determination

- Lab 4: Stove A 2 days, Stove B 3 days
  - stove A was tested at only natural draught conditions on 3<sup>rd</sup> testing day
     → excluded for round robin evaluation

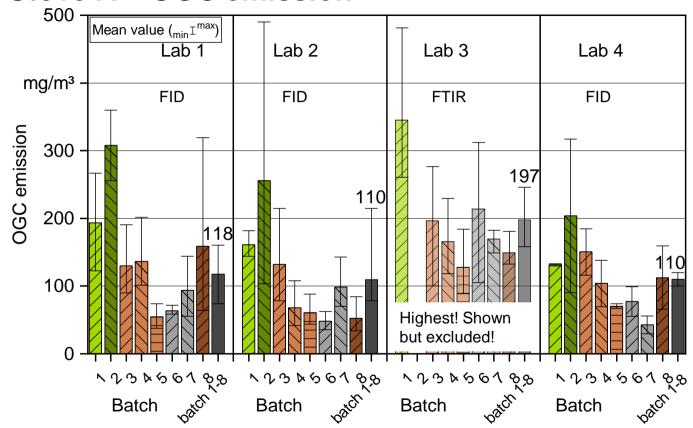


#### Stove A - CO emission



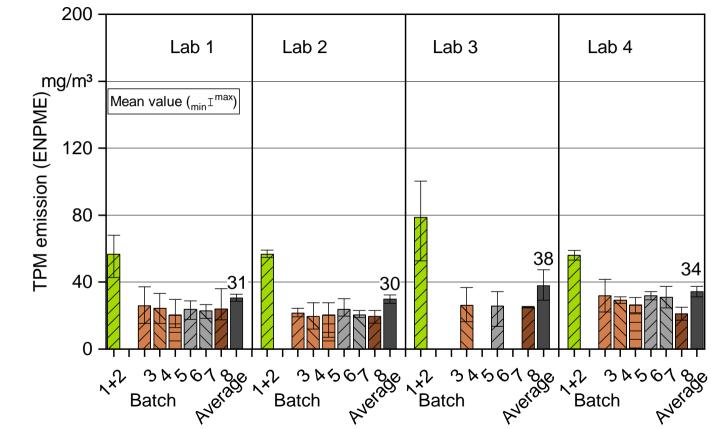


#### Stove A - OGC emission



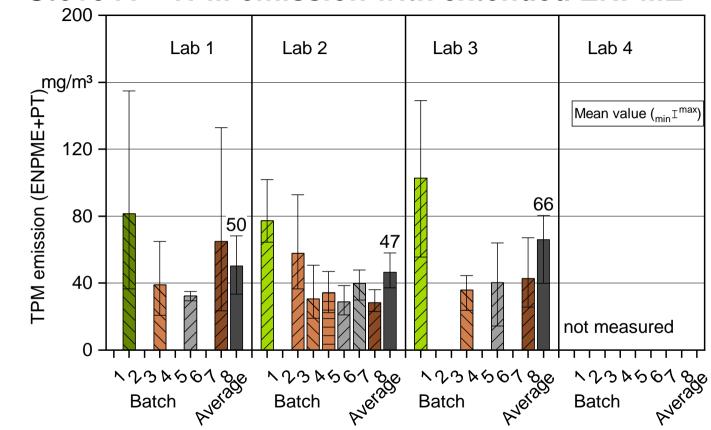


#### Stove A – TPM emission with ENPME





#### Stove A – TPM emission with extended ENPME

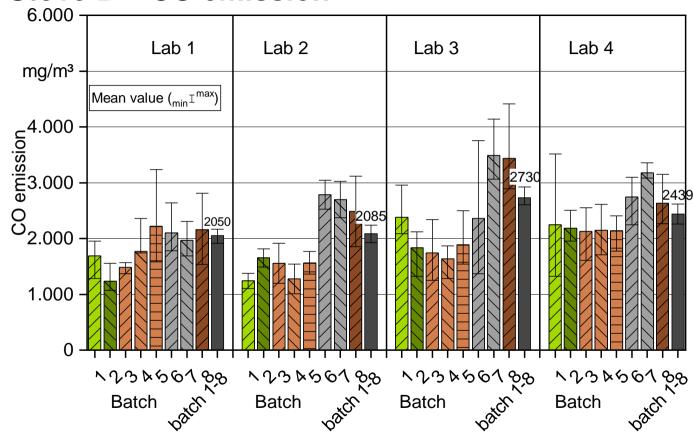




Batch 1-8: without interruption Average: batches time weighted

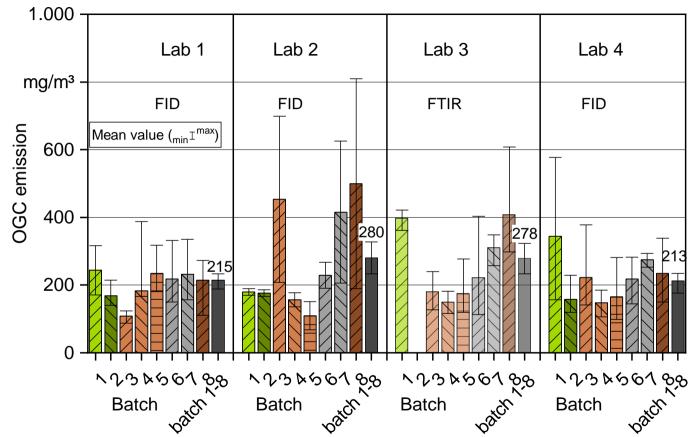
#### Stove B - CO emission

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#### Stove B - OGC emission



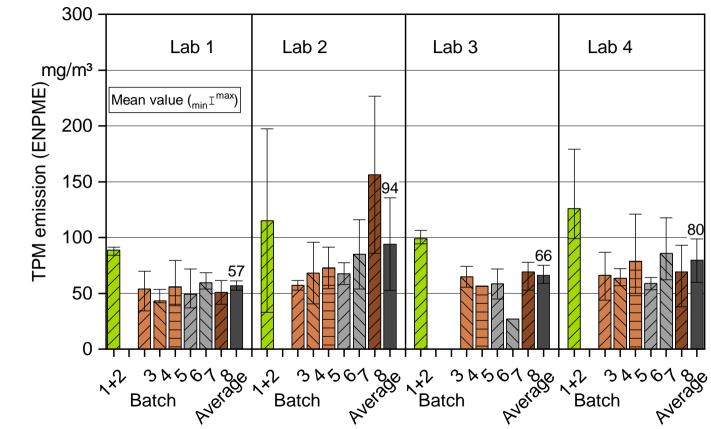
Batch 1-8: without interruption Average: batches time weighted





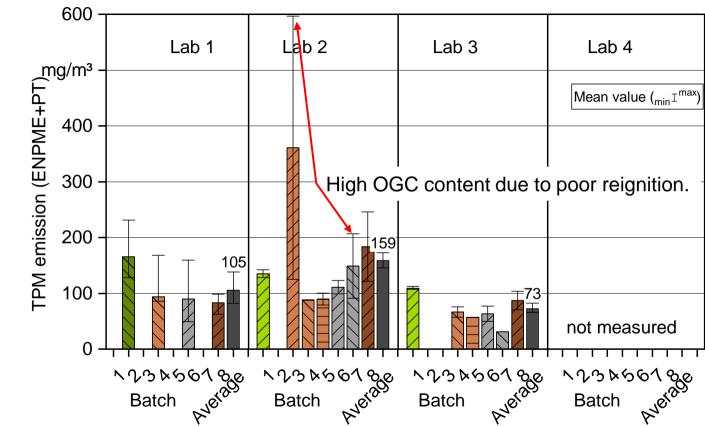


#### Stove B – TPM emission with ENPME

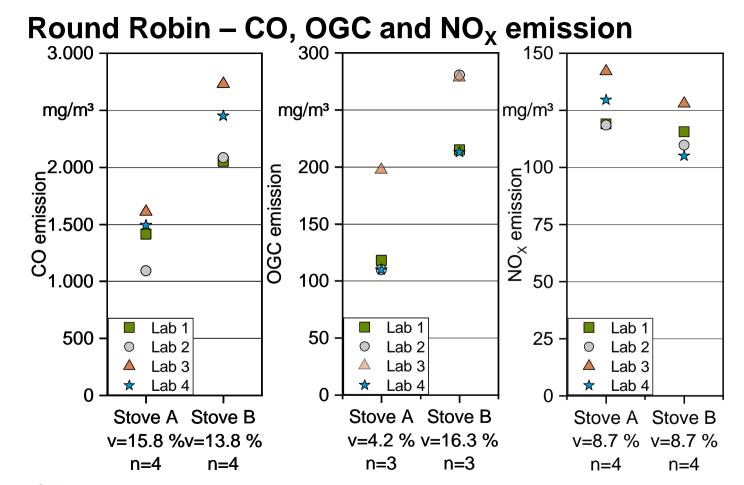




#### Stove B – TPM emission with extended ENPME







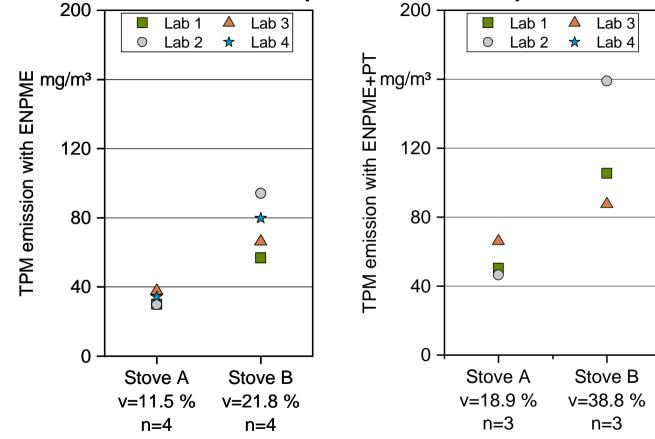




v = coefficient of variation = standard deviation / average value OGC for Lab 3 only shown but not used for calculation of variance.



## Round Robin – TPM (+ Porous Tube) emission





## **Summary of Round Robin (1)**

- Two log wood stoves were shipped around to four laboratories
- Beech with bark was provided to all in correct mass
- Real-LIFE test protocol was applied by four laboratories → protocol was mostly followed, but not always (intermediate batches, missing TPM measurement, longer breaks between batches, no natural draught)
- Measurement equipment with suitable measurement ranges required (high CO concentations e. g. during overload or poor reignition of fuel → cut-off has to be avoided, otherwise: unterestimation of emission
- Calculation procedure must be defined and uniformly applied



## **Summary of Round Robin (2)**

- CO, OGC, NO<sub>X</sub> and TPM emission were measured during 8 batches (ignition and different load conditions)
- OGC values determined with FID cannot be compared with values from FTIR
- All emissions showed good repeatability for the Real-LIFE test protocol ©!

Recommendation: Round Robin with stoves should be performed more often also with other laboratories!





# Thank you for your attention!



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