

Development of Novel Fuel Efficient Domestic Cooking Burner for PNG (Piped Natural Gas) and Commercialization in India



**CSIR- Indian Institute of Petroleum
Dehradun-248001**

Indian Natural Gas Sector



Natural Gas Statistics of India, FY 2021-22

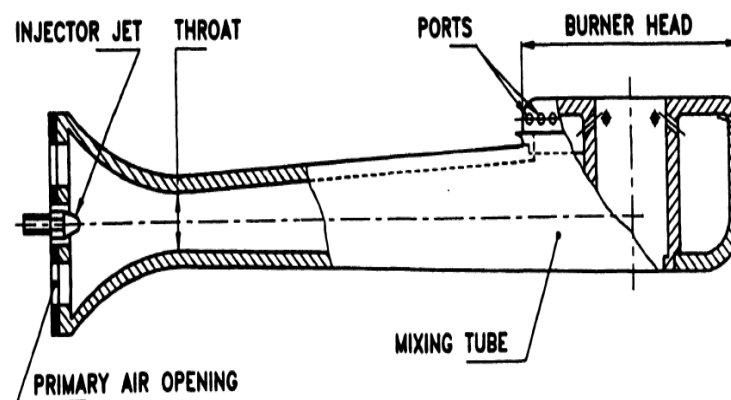
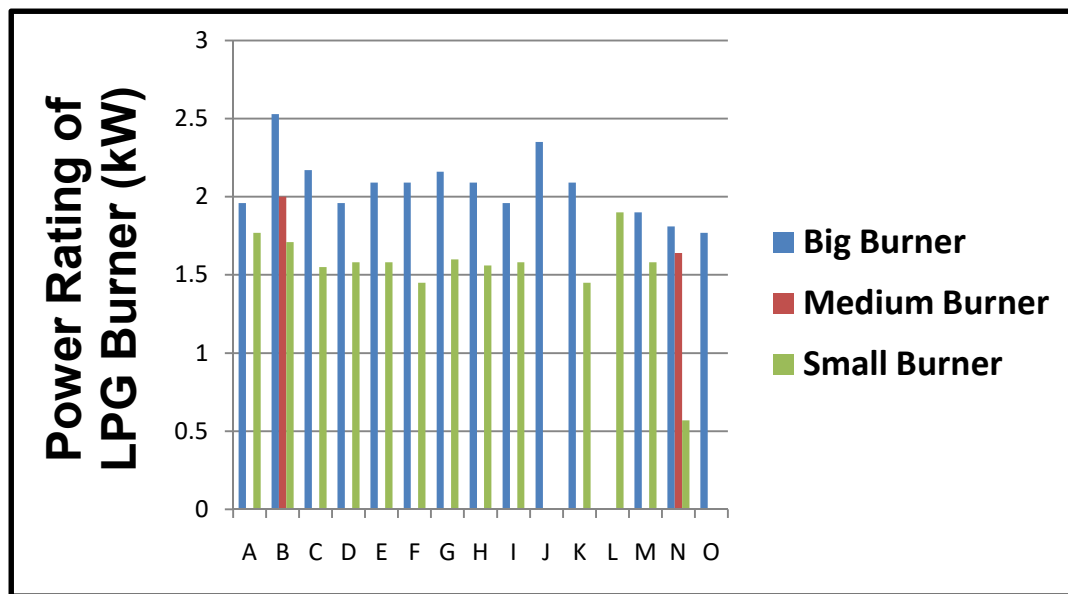
Total consumption of Natural Gas in India in FY 2021-22	63.91 BCM
Indigenous Production of Natural Gas FY 2021-22	34.02 BCM
Total gas consumption by the Energy Sector FY 2021-22	~50 BCM
Domestic PNG Connections in India as on Yr: 2022	~1 Crore
Average daily PNG consumption for a family of 4 persons	0.50 SCM /day
Total PNG consumption in India by domestic users	5 MSCM/day
CO ₂ produced by the combustion of PNG in domestic sector	~11,000 tones/day

Reference: Annual Report 2021-22, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Indian PNG statistics 2021-22, MoPNG

Current Practice in Indian Household

❑ LPG stoves are being used for firing PNG at household with retrofitting

- Not based on technical knowledge
- Thermal Performance of Stove Changes
- User Safety Compromised
- Tempering with a Standard Product



LPG v/s PNG

Comparison of LPG and PNG

Characteristics	LPG	PNG
Composition	Propane (40%) Butane (60%)	Methane (90%)
Gross Calorific value	93 MJ/m ³	38 MJ/m ³
Specific Gravity	1.5 - 2.0	0.5 - 0.6
Air : Fuel Ratio (vol.)	24 : 1	10 : 1
Flame Temperature	1950°C - 2000°C	1900°C - 1950°C

- Compared to LPG, PNG has lower Calorific Value
- PNG is lighter than LPG
- Different Air-Fuel requirement for Combustion
- Different fuel supply pressure
- Requires a dedicated appliance for efficient & safe firing application

Wobbe Number

$$Q_g = A_o V_g = A_o \left(\frac{2P_f}{C d_g} \right)^{1/2}$$

Where $K = A_o H \left(\frac{2P_f}{C d_a} \right)$ and specific gravity of gas $S = \frac{d_g}{d_a}$

$$Q_{th} = K H / \sqrt{S}$$

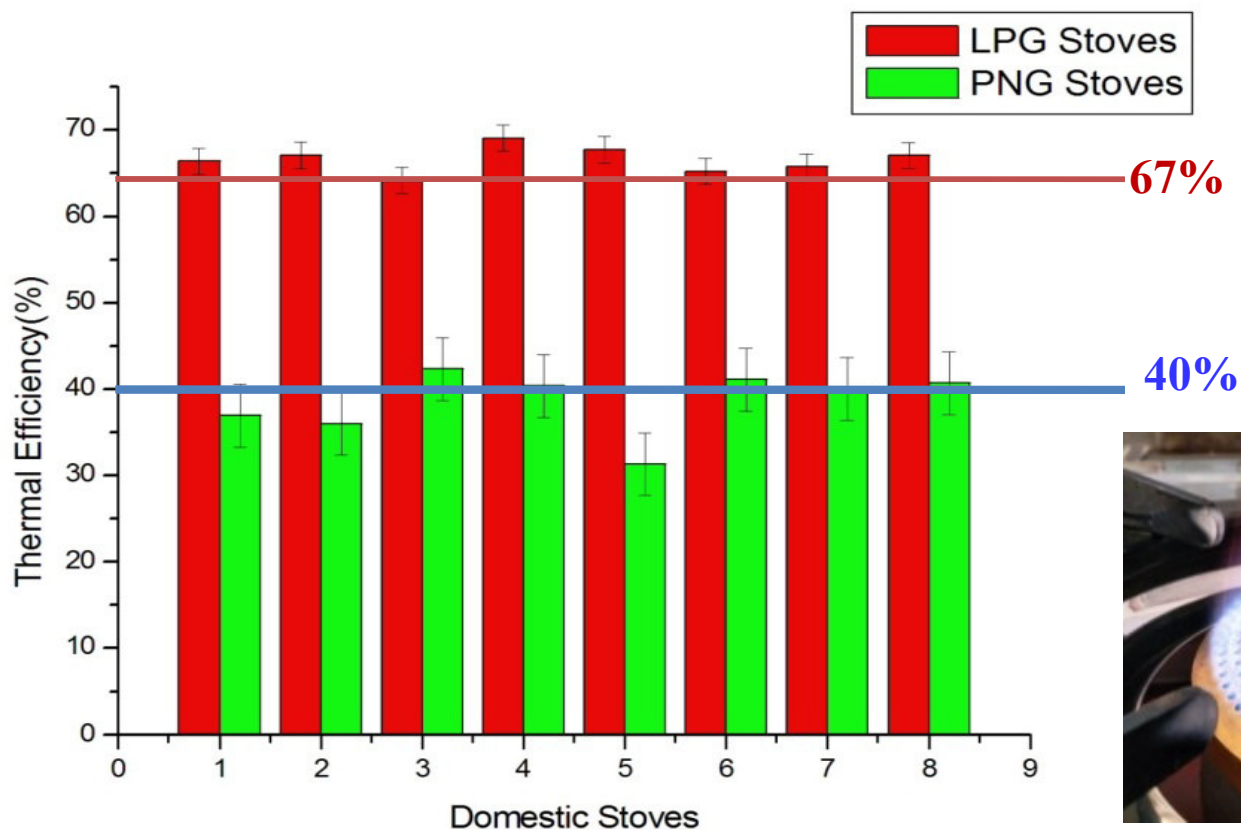
$$H/\sqrt{S} = \text{Wobbe No.}$$

The correction factor C is determined from $C = 1 + 4/Re$

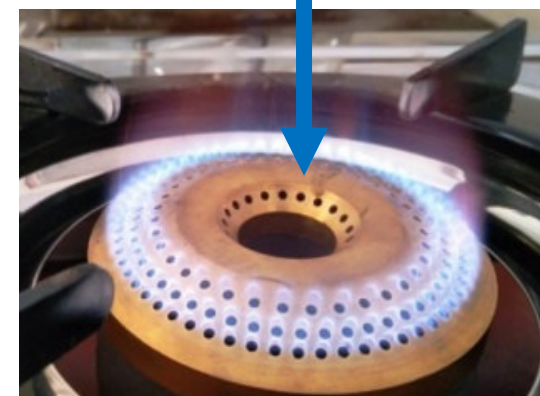
The thermal input of the burner remains constant as long as the ratio $HS^{-1/2}$ remains constant

	PNG	LPG
Wobbe No.	54	81

Thermal Efficiency of Burner

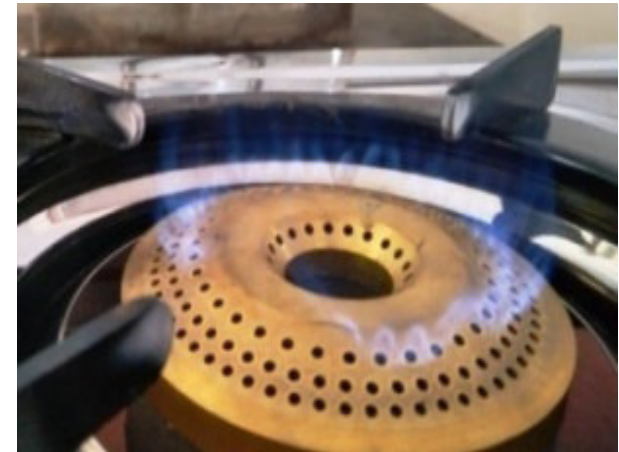
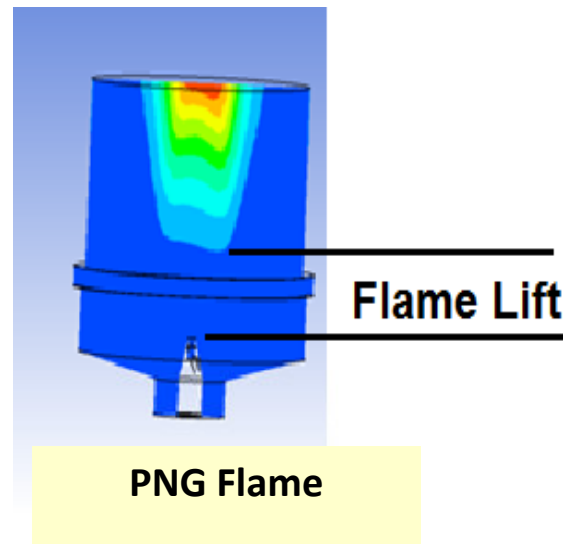
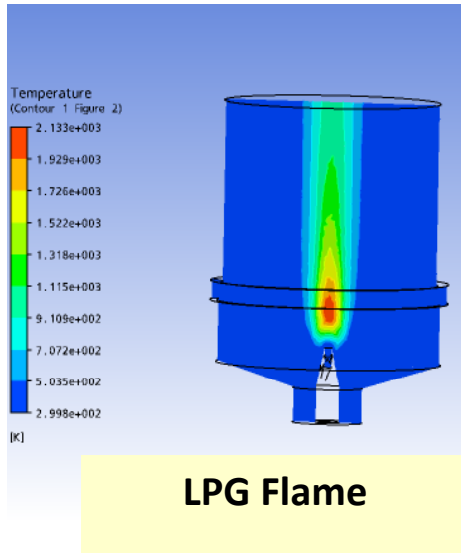


**Burner holes
without flame**



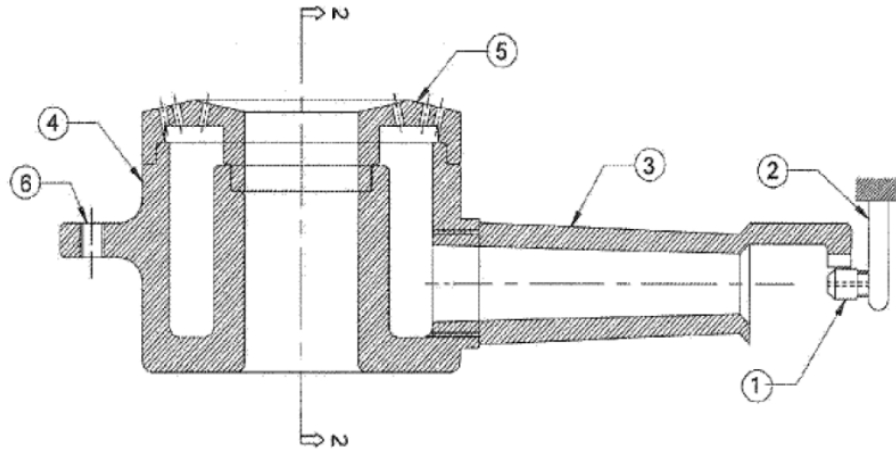
Thermal efficiency reduces from 25-30% when LPG stoves are used to fire PNG

Flame Lift in Burner

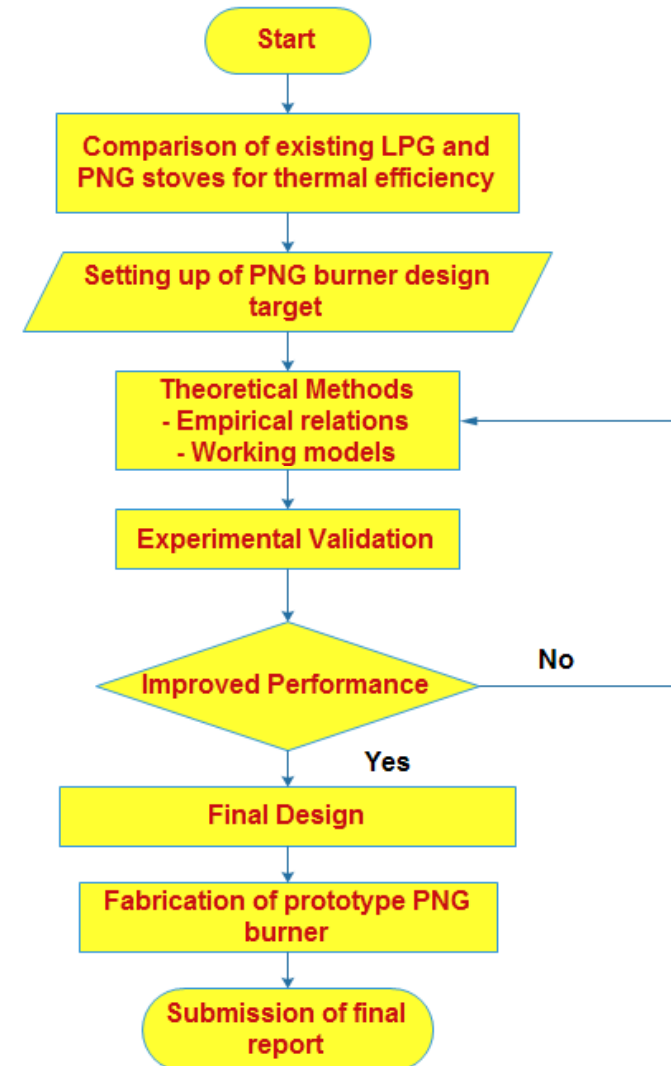


User safety is compromised with “Flame Lift” and Flame Failure due to different burning velocities

Problem Definition & Objectives

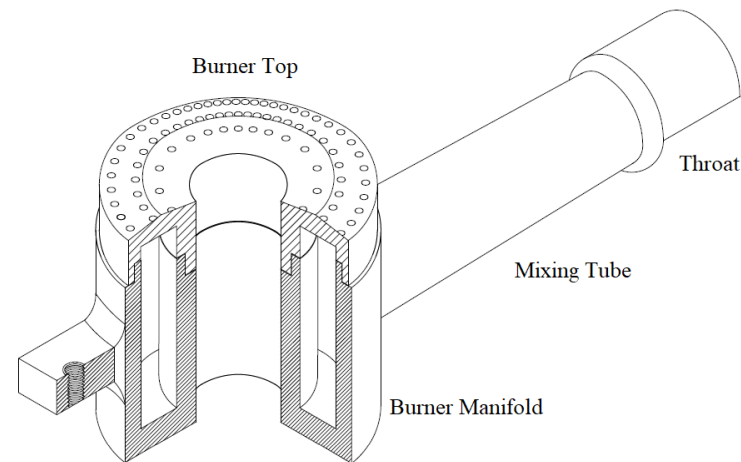


(1) Gas Injector (2) Gas Pipe (3) Mixing Tube (4) Gas Manifold (5) Burner Top



Burner Design for Natural Gas

(1.82 kW of Power Rating)



Heat Release:

$$HR = m \times HV \quad Q = 180 \text{ l/h}$$

$$HR = 1.82 \text{ kW}, HV = 36.46 \text{ MJ/m}^3$$

Critical Pressure:

$$P_c = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}} = 0.55, \frac{P_b}{P_t} = 0.96, P_c < \frac{P_b}{P_t}$$

Mass flow rate through nozzle:

$$m = C_d \times \rho_e \times A \times M_e \times C_e$$

$$d_o \sim 1 \text{ mm}$$

Throat Diameter:

$$r = \sqrt{s \left(\frac{d_t}{d_o} - 1 \right)} \quad d_t = 8.23 \text{ mm}$$

Burner Design for Natural Gas

Burner Port:

$$A_p > \frac{Q_m}{V_p} \quad 0.0029 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_{total} = \frac{N\pi D^2}{4}$$

Velocity at the orifice:

$$V_o = \frac{Q}{3.6 \times 10^{-3} A_o} = 63.69 \text{ m/s}$$

Primary Aeration:

$$P_a = \frac{r}{\left(\frac{A}{F}\right)_{Stoic}} \times 100$$

For 50% primary aeration, flow of fuel air mixture

$$Q_m = \frac{Q(1+r)}{3600} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 3.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Pressure Drop in Throat:

$$P_t = P_o - \frac{V_o}{2g} \left[1 - \left(\frac{d_o}{d_t} \right)^4 \right]$$

Reynolds No:

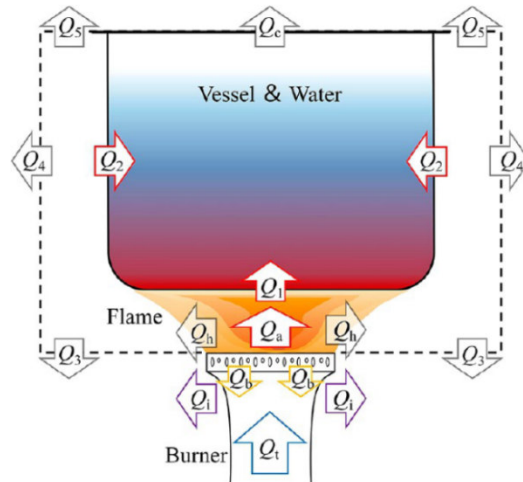
$$Re = \frac{4\rho Q_m}{\pi \mu d_t}$$

By putting all the values, $Re = 1731.76$, Which indicates the flow is laminar,

$$\Delta_p = \rho \times \frac{f}{2} \times \frac{16 Q_m^2}{\pi^2 d_t^5} \times L_m \quad 0.32 \text{ Pa}$$

This is very less compared to driving pressure of 230 Pa

Experimental Study



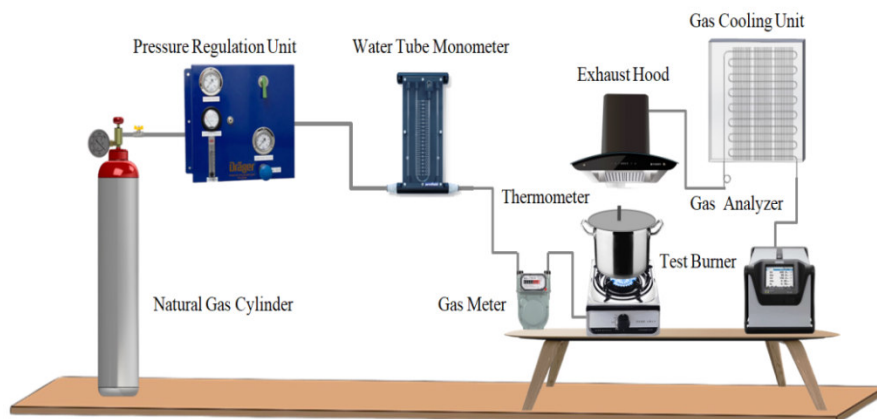
Heat Transfer & Thermal Efficiency

Heat Input: $Q_a = Q_1 + Q_2$

Through Convection

Heat Loss: $Q_h = Q_3 + Q_4 + Q_5$

Through Radiation + Convection



Experimental Set up

$$\eta\% = \frac{(G + W) \times (T_1 - T_2)}{M \times K} \times 100$$

η = Thermal efficiency of the burner

G = Quantity of water in vessel in kg

W = Water equivalent of the vessel complete with lid and stirrer

T_2 = Final temperature of water in °C

T_1 = Initial temperature of water in °C

M = Gas consumption in liters

K = Calorific Value of the gas in kcal/l

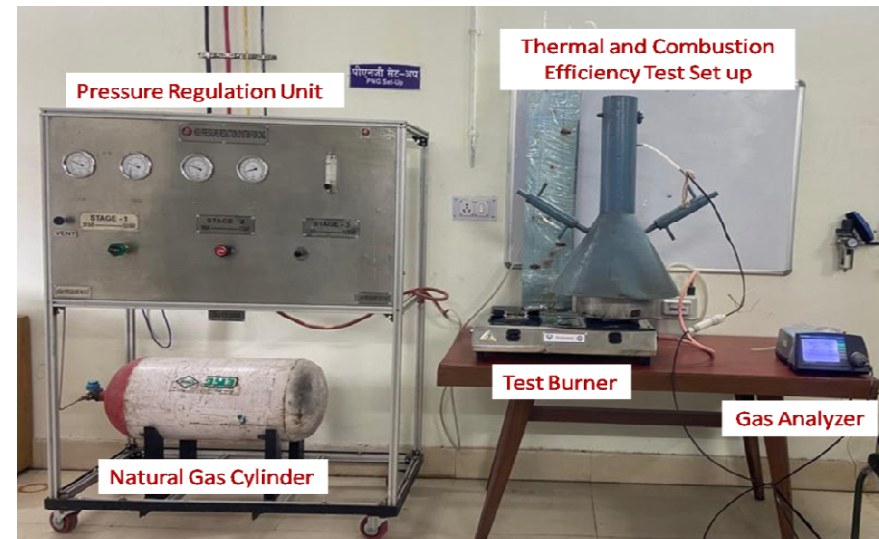
Thermal Efficiency

Table. GC analysis of the Piped Natural Gas samples and its properties

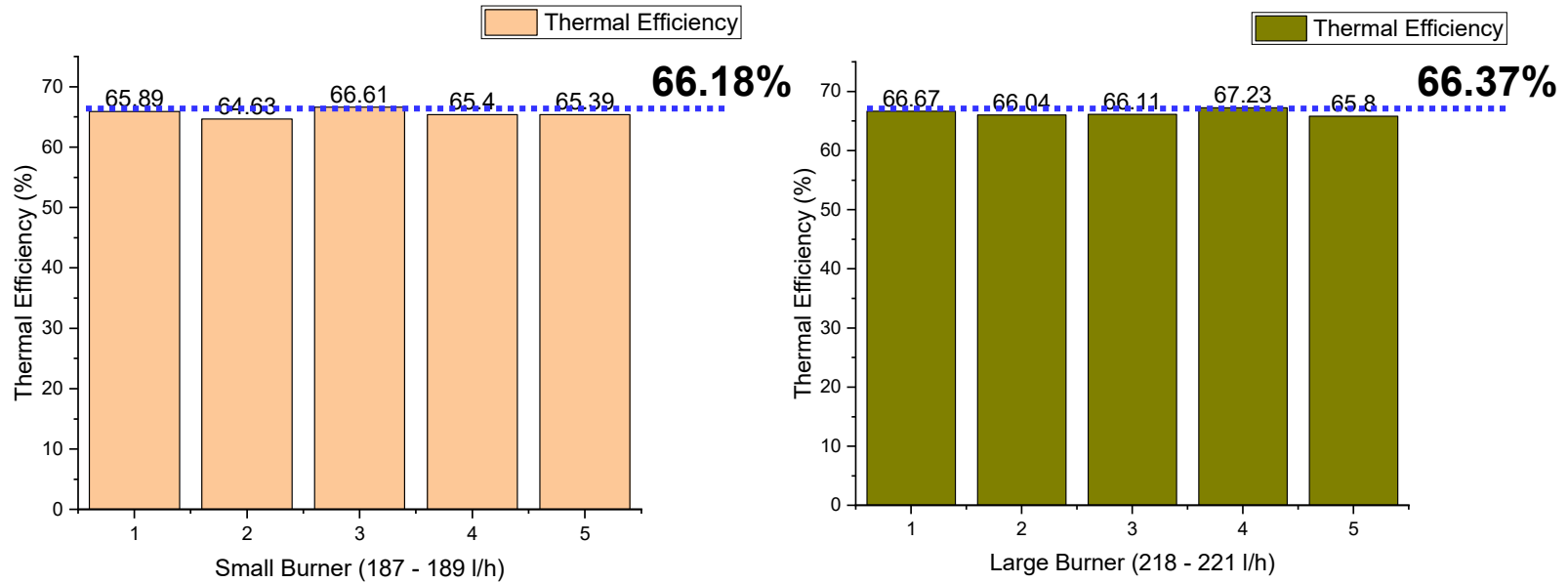
Constituents	Mass %	Molar Mass	Calorific Value MJ/m ³	Gas Density at STP	Specific Gravity at STP
Methane	92.87	16.04	802.65	0.668	0.55
Ethane	05.58	30.07	1428.74	1.264	1.04
Propane	00.81	44.09	2043.23	1.882	1.56
I-butane	00.16	56.10	2540.86	2.33	1.94
n-Butane	00.18	58.12	2657.45	2.33	1.94
i-pantene	00.36	70.13	3155.45	2.99	2.49
n-pantane	00.01	72.15	3271.83	2.99	2.49
Total	100.00	17.40	36.46	0.72	0.60

Table. Selection of test vessel

The gas rate at STP l/h (1)	Pan Diameter (external) mm, ±5% (2)	Pan Height (external) mm, ±5% (3)	Total Pan Mass with LID G, ±10 (4)	The mass of water in Pan kg (5)
Up to 150	180	100	356	2.0
151 to 170	205	110	451	2.8
171 to 180	220	120	519	3.7
181 to 190	245	130	632	4.8
191 to 200	260	140	750	6.1
201 to 210	285	155	853	7.7
211 to 230	295	165	920	9.4



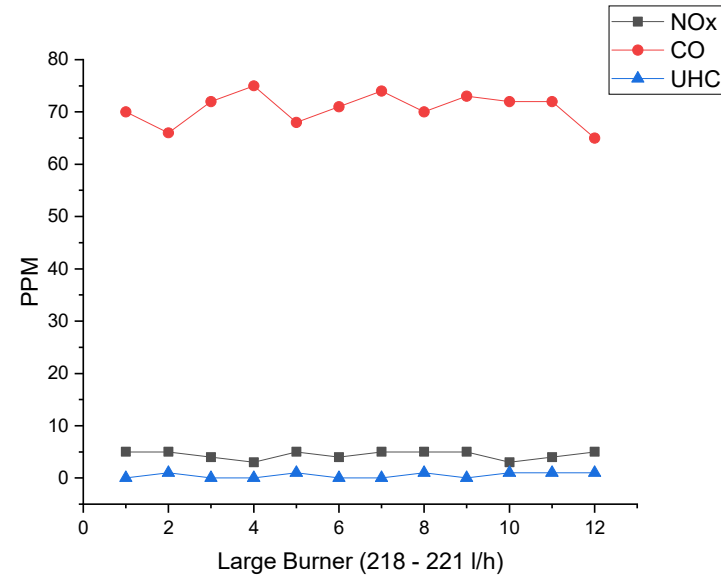
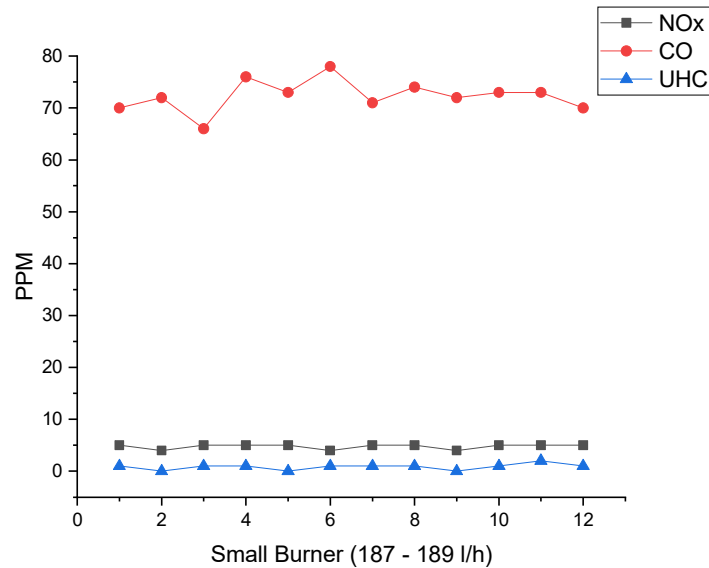
Efficiency



Thermal efficiency of test burners when tested as per IS 17153

Experimental Study	Burner Used	Fuel Used	Method	Result
Present Study	Self-aspiring Premixed	Commercial NG	IS 17153	65 – 67%
Fang et.al. [9]	TRPGB	Commercial NG	GB 16410-2020	64 – 66 %

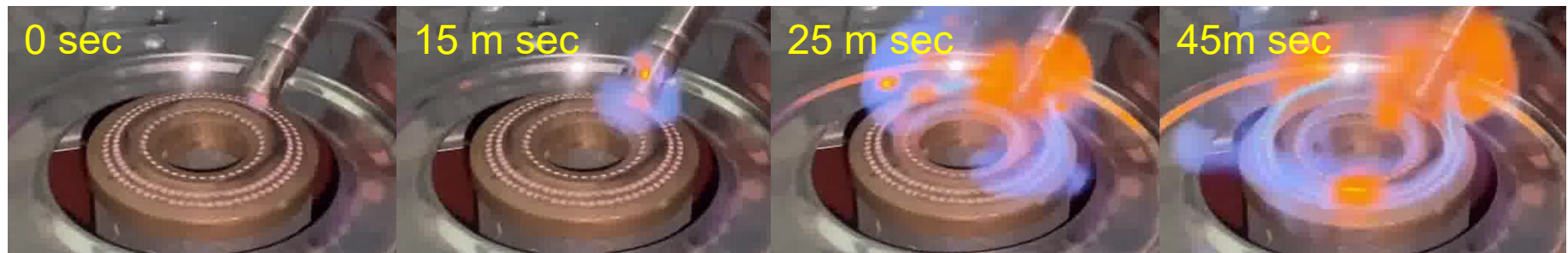
Emissions



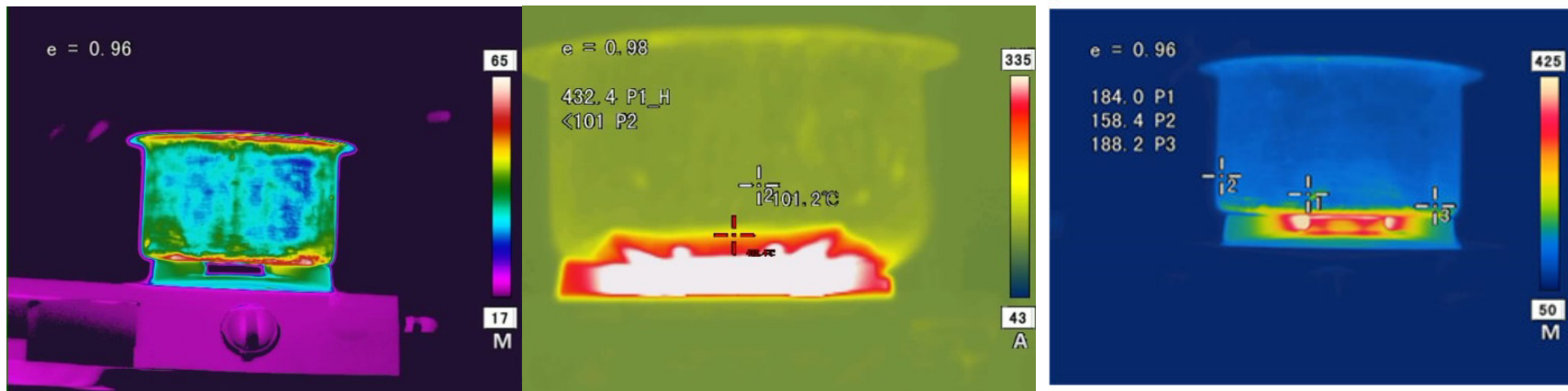
Emissions NO_x, CO & Un-burnt Hydrocarbon UHC

Experimental Study	Fuel Used	Method	NO _x (PPM)	CO (PPM)	UHC (PPM)
Present Study	Commercial NG	IS 17153	5 - 10	65 - 75	0 - 1
Glanville et.al. [9]	Commercial NG	---	10 - 15	35 - 100	--

Burner Ignition



Flame ignition time with Natural Gas taken with high speed imaging camera

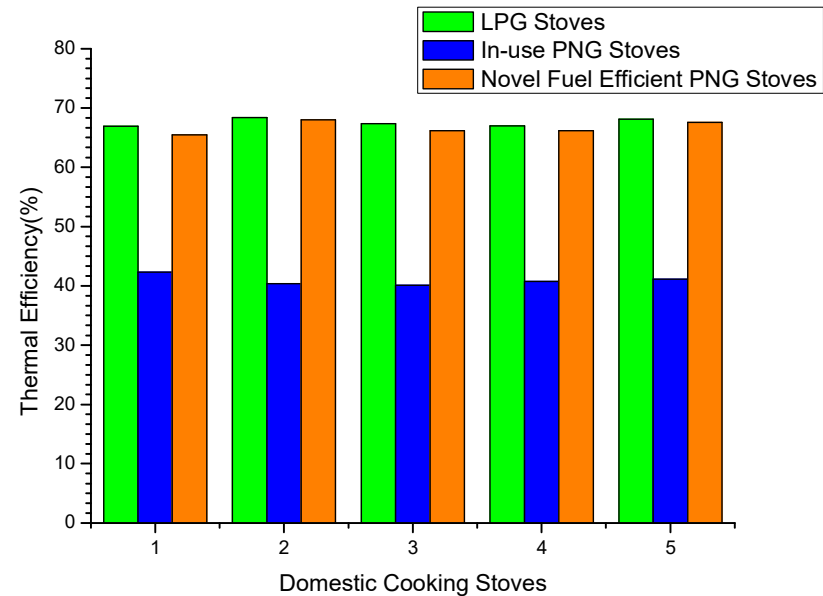


Temperature profile of vessel with Natural Gas taken with thermal camera

Performance of Designed Burner

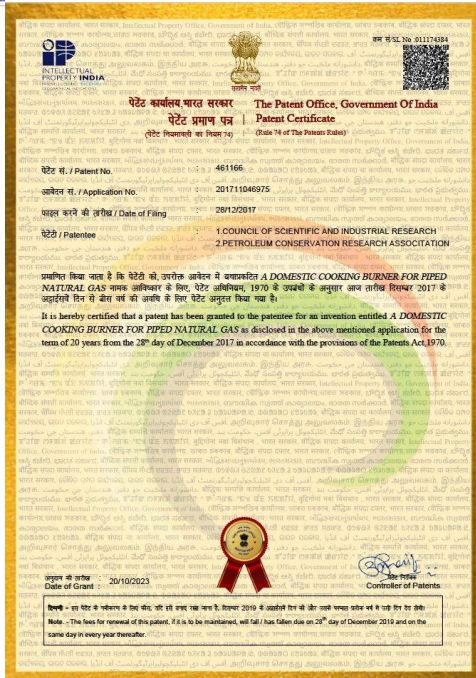


Actual images of the fabricated burner

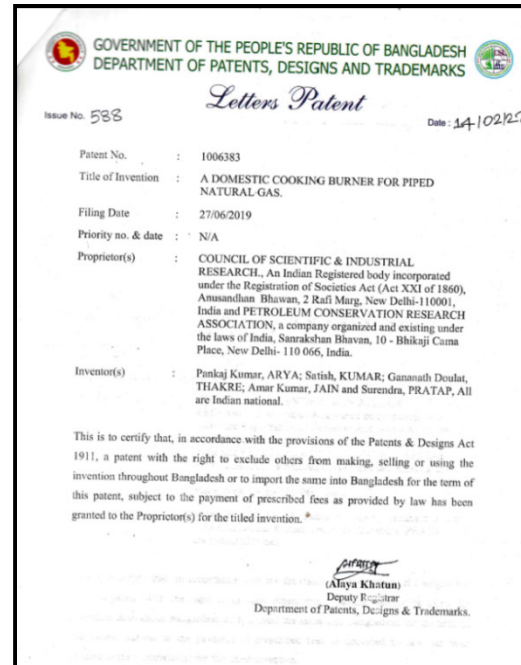


Comparative thermal performance of PNG burner

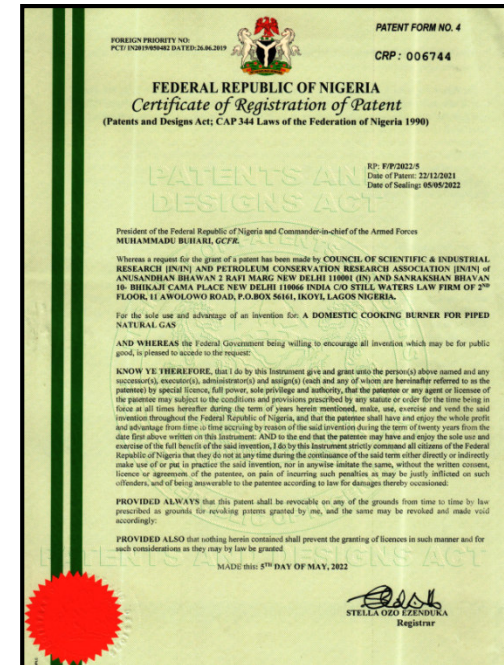
Intellectual Property Rights



Indian Patent



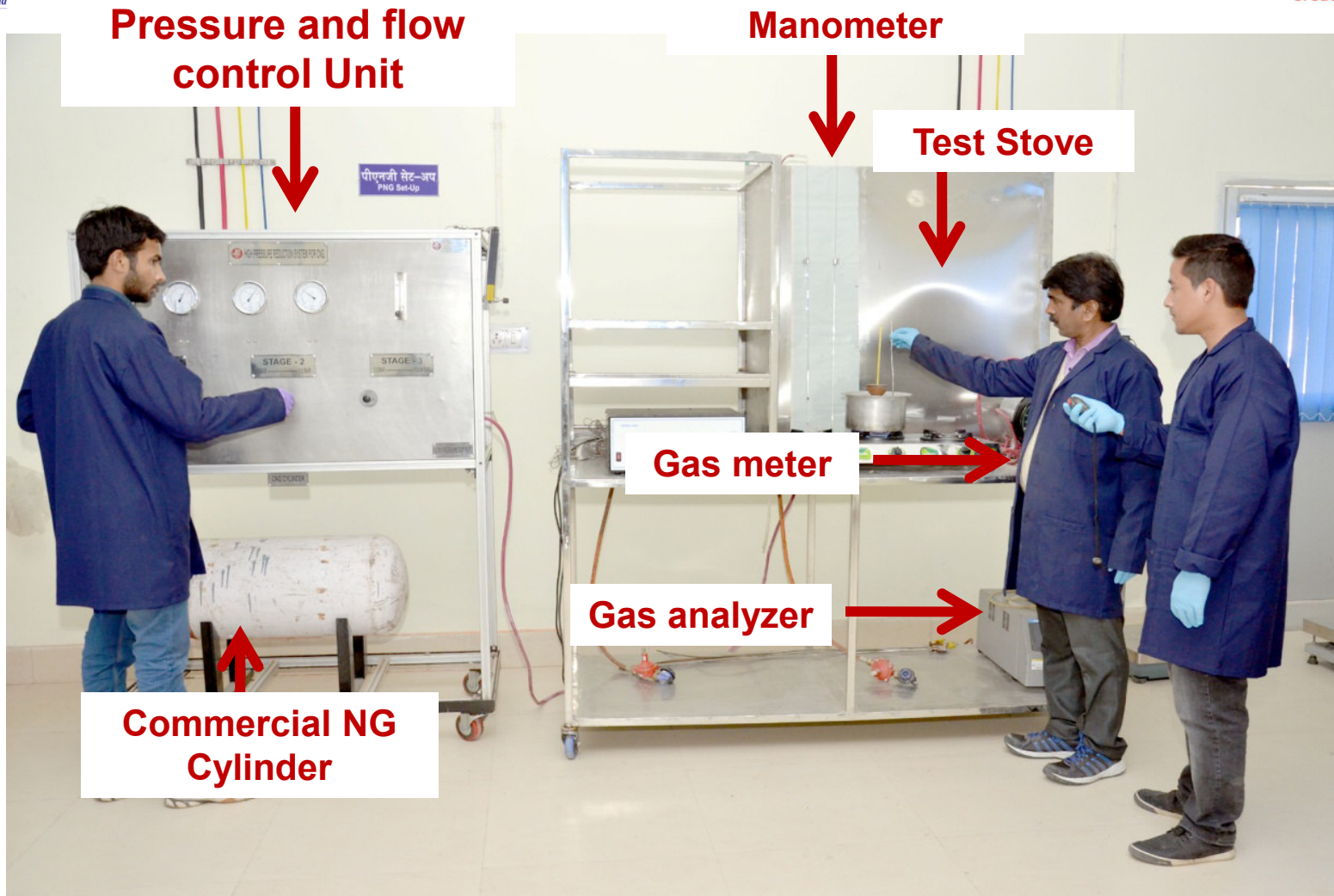
Bangladesh Patent



Nigeria Patent

- Indian Patent Grated: No. 461166; dated 20.10.2023
- Design Registration in India vide Design No. 303178, Certificate No. 70838 Dated 5th March 2018
- Bangladesh Patent Granted, Patent No.: 1006383, dated: 14.02.2022
- Nigeria Patent Granted, PCT/IN2019/050482, dated: 05.05.2022

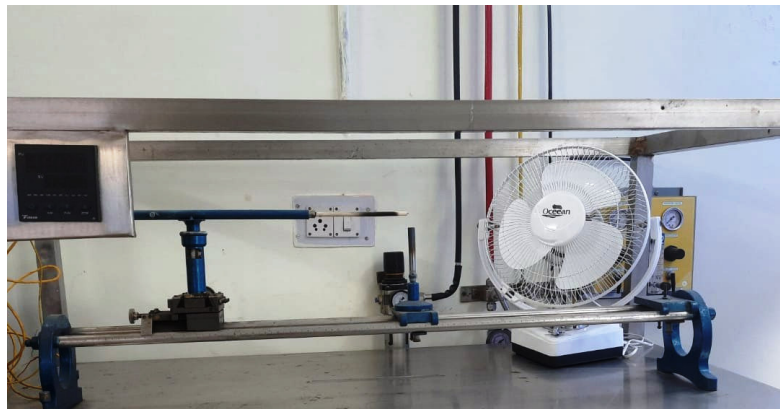
Testing & Evaluation Facility at CSIR-IIP



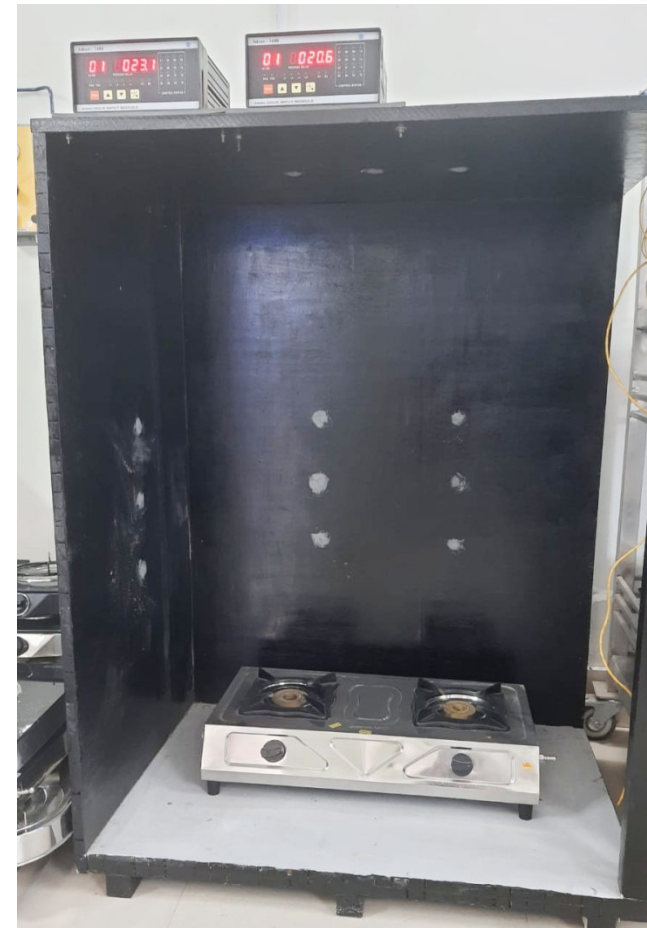
Experimental facility as per IS 17153



Combustion Efficiency Test Setup



Draught Resistance Test Setup



Wall, Ceiling Temperature measurement Test Setup

Commercialization



To commercialize the technology, CSIR-IIP organized a “Demonstration cum Technology Transfer Program for the Novel Fuel Efficient Domestic PNG Burner” on 15th of March 2019 at CSIR-IIP. The event focused on dedicating the PNG burner technology to the Nation. It was decided to straightaway issue the technology license on a non-exclusive basis to every interested party. After detailed technical deliberations and laboratory demonstration, the technology licenses were granted to 32 manufacturers on a single day. The total no. of licenses granted till date are 42.

Popularization



Honorable Minister MOPNG Sh. Dharmendra Pradhan in his speech during the occasion of the launch of commencement of work of 10th CGD Bidding Round from Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 26 August 2019, mentioned that the developed PNG burner of CSIR-IIP has the potential to make a great positive impact on the overall CGD sector by Fuel Saving

PIB Release ID: 1583009

Skill Development



An integrated Skill Development Program on PNG Stove for testing Facility, Quality Control and Authentication was organized at CSIR-Indian Institute of Petroleum during 14-15 October 2019. The workshop was attended by 14 participants from 10 different stove manufacturing companies

Recent Development



(a)



(b)

(a) M/s Print Peal Pack Limited (one of CSIR-IIP licensee) has signed agreement with Goa Natural Gas Limited in the month of January, 2024 for the supply of PNG stoves in Goa.

(b) PNG stove of CSIR-IIP was displayed by Gail Gas Limited (GGL) at the India Energy Week 6-9 February 2024.

CSIR-IIP PNG Burner

25% more fuel efficient than the in-use retrofitted stoves



Technology transferred to 42 nos. of stove and burner manufacturing companies

Annual fuel saving of Rs. 5,000 million and 1 million tons of CO₂ emission reduction



Meets all the requirements of IS :17153 2019 and gives Thermal Efficiency of >65%

Potential to revive the MSME sector with a market size of Rs. 10,000 million

Indian patent Granted: No.: 461166, dated 20.10.2023



More than 500 installations in last 3 months

Manufactured under the “Make in India” and “Swach Bharat Mission”



Thank You

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