

DTU



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Comparison of different biorefinery systems integrating the electricity, heating and transport sector

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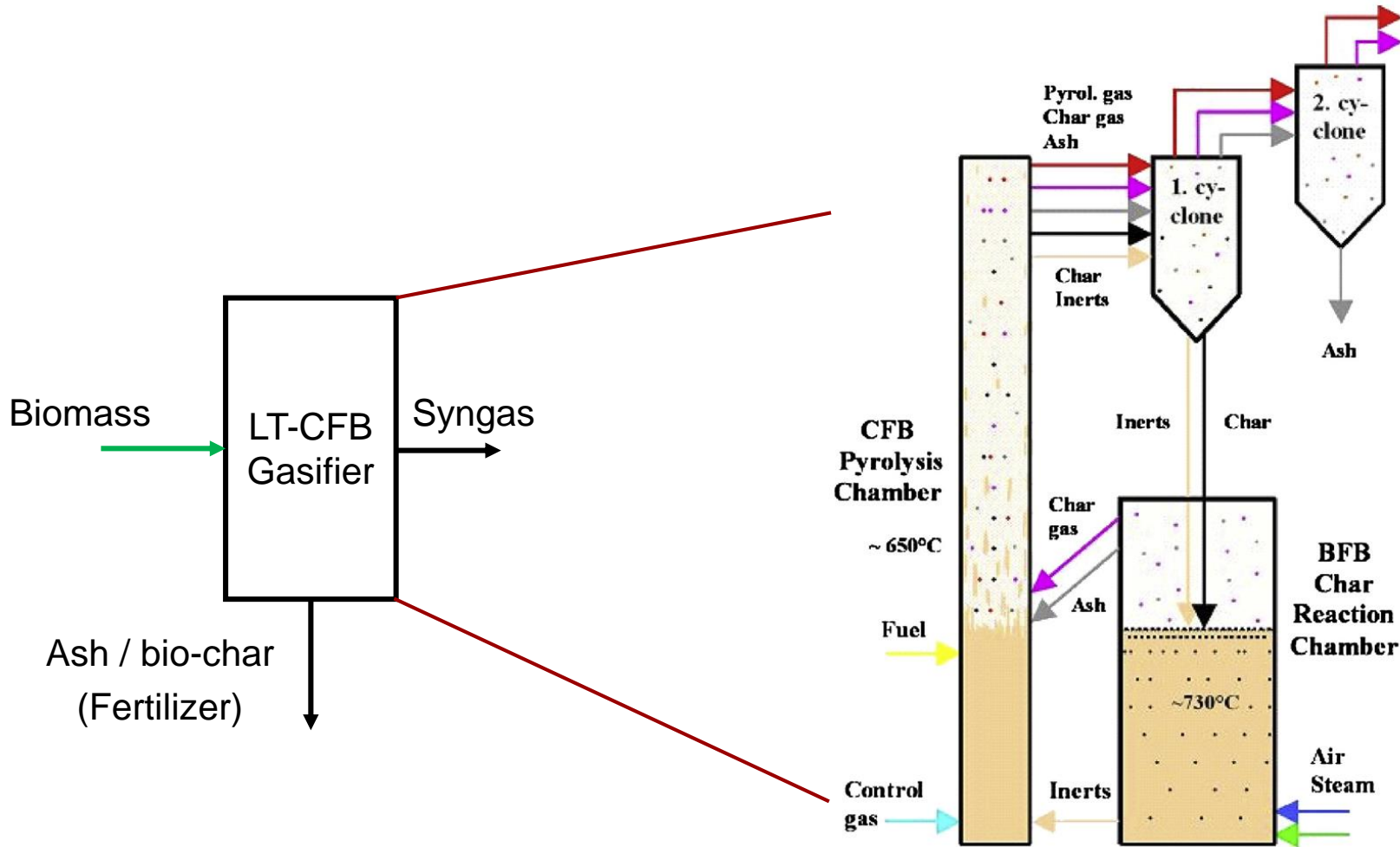


Background

- Thermochemical conversion of sustainable biomass to biofuels in biorefineries is a promising route for producing new, fossil-free fuels for the maritime sector
- Using agricultural residues, like e.g. wheat straw, manure etc. enables sustainable biofuel production
- Biorefineries can be designed to either co-produce electricity or use electricity for boosting the biofuel production
- Additional heat production can be used for supplying process heat or district heating



The LT-CFB gasifier



Low temperature circulating fluidized bed (LT-CFB) gasifier

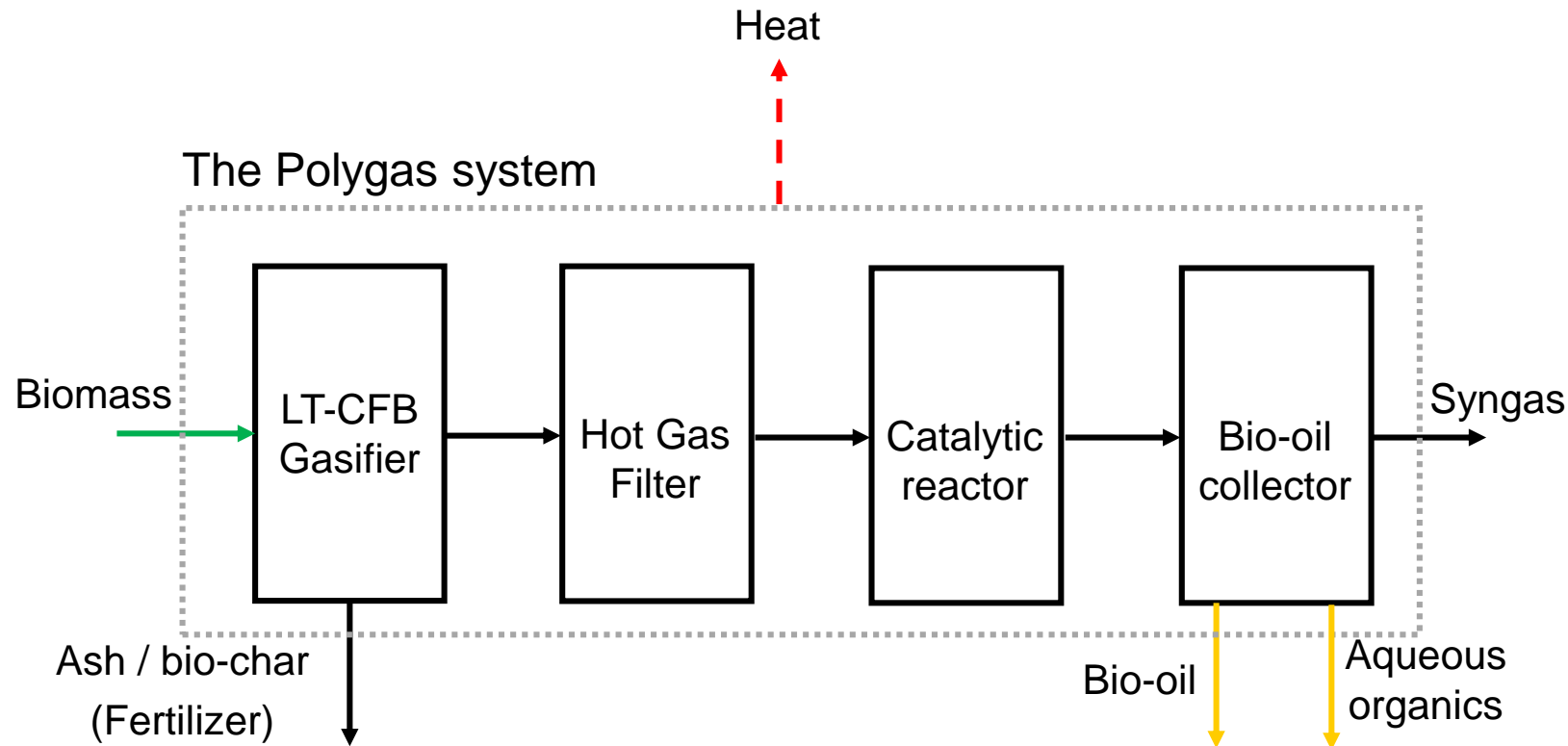
Developed at DTU
Owned and scaled up by DONG Energy / Ørsted

Designed to gasify agricultural residues

Bio-ashes showed good fertilizer properties

High tar content in gas





Untreated bio-oil has:

- High oxygen content
- High acidity

Deoxygenation of tars on catalyst:

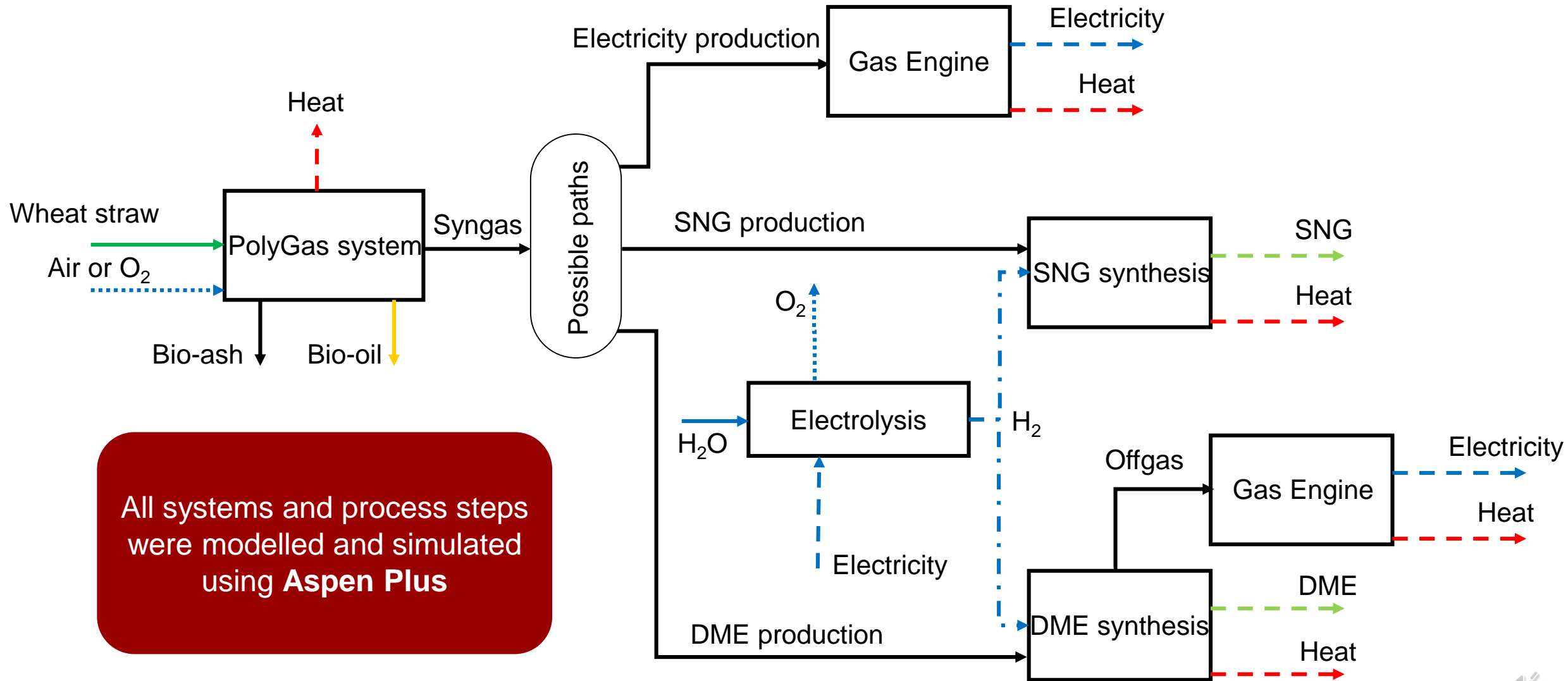
- Lower O-content
- Lower acidity
- Enhancement of oil properties

After condensation of tars, two separated phases are collected

Bio-Oil (**Product**, 2 – 5 wt.% water)
 Aqueous organics (80 – 95 wt. % water)



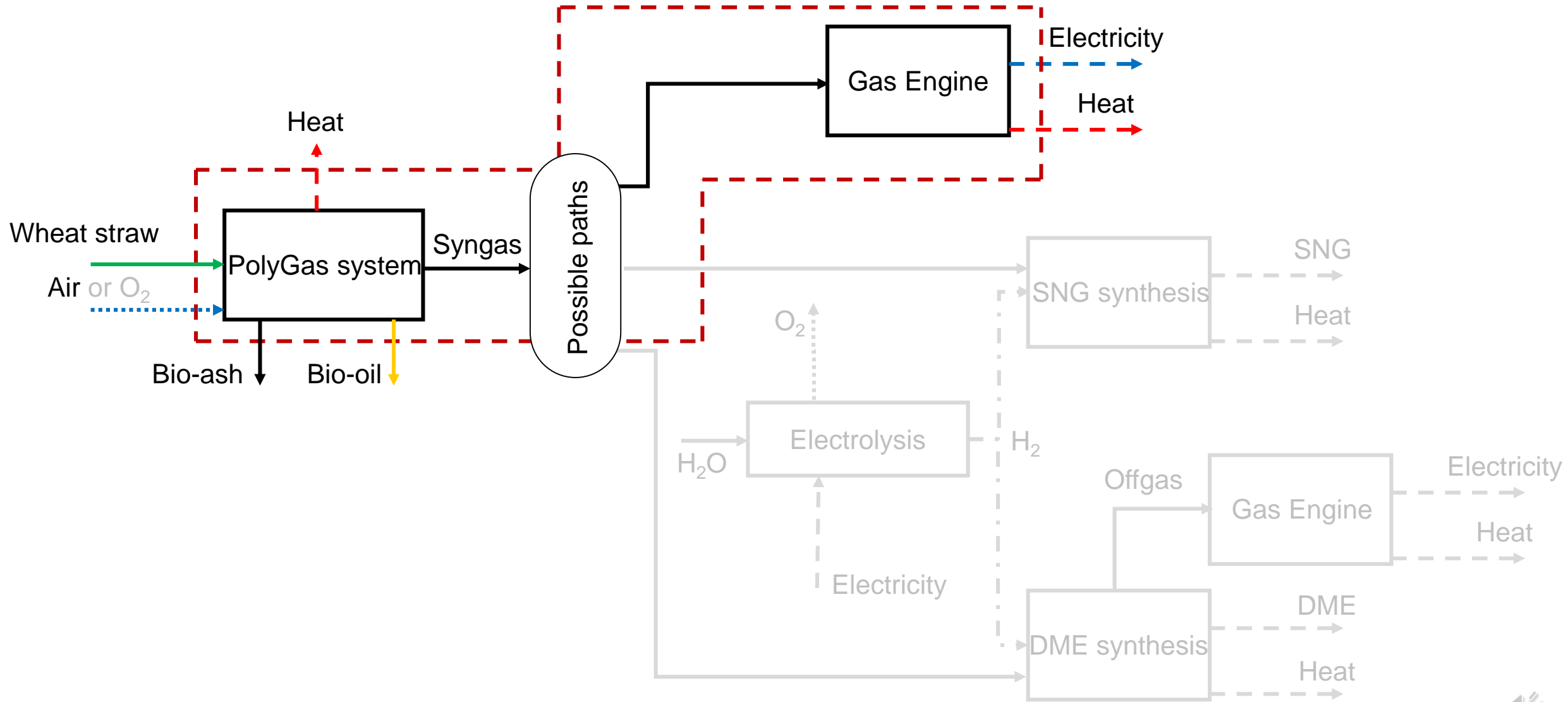
Investigated systems



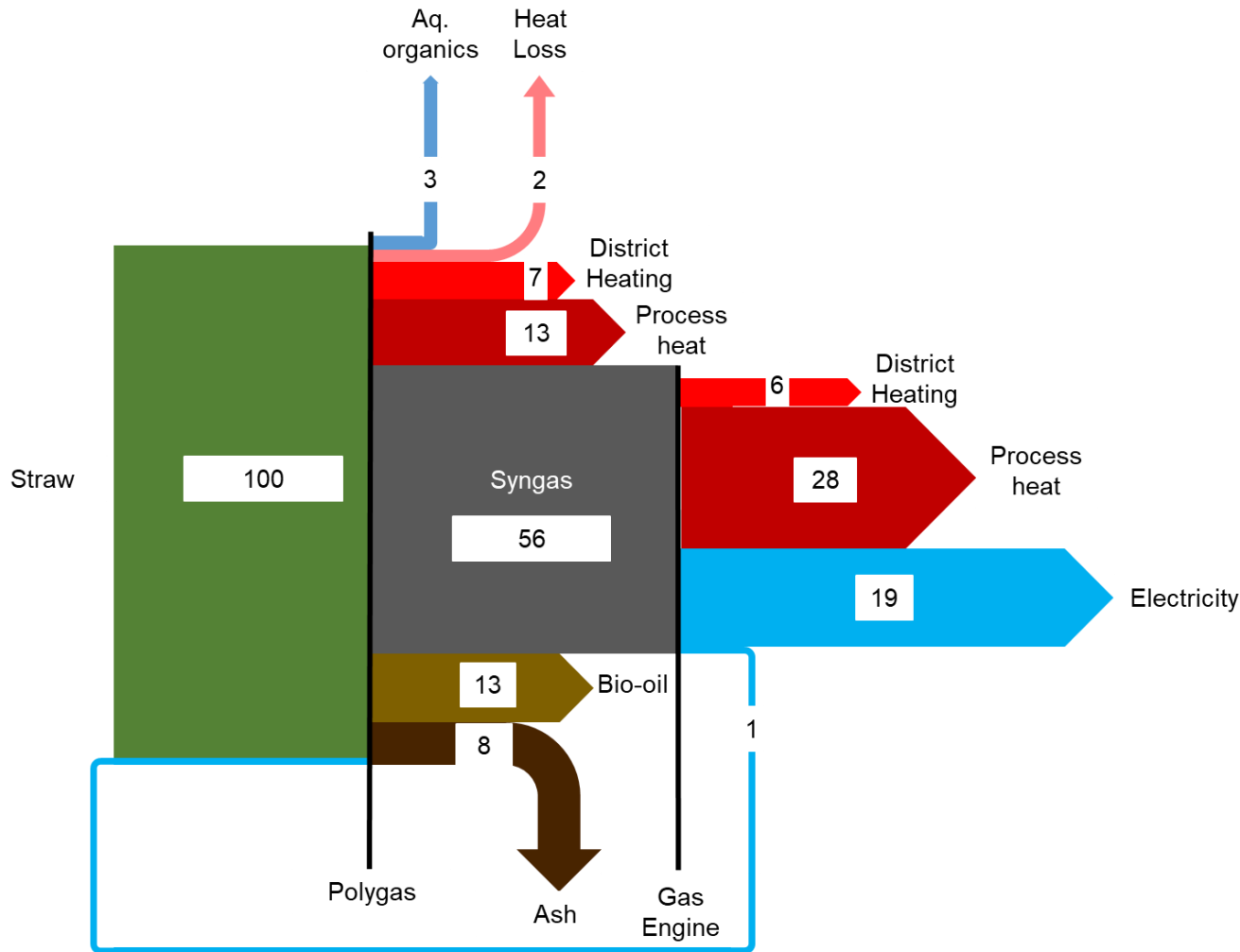
All systems and process steps were modelled and simulated using **Aspen Plus**



Investigated systems: Electricity production



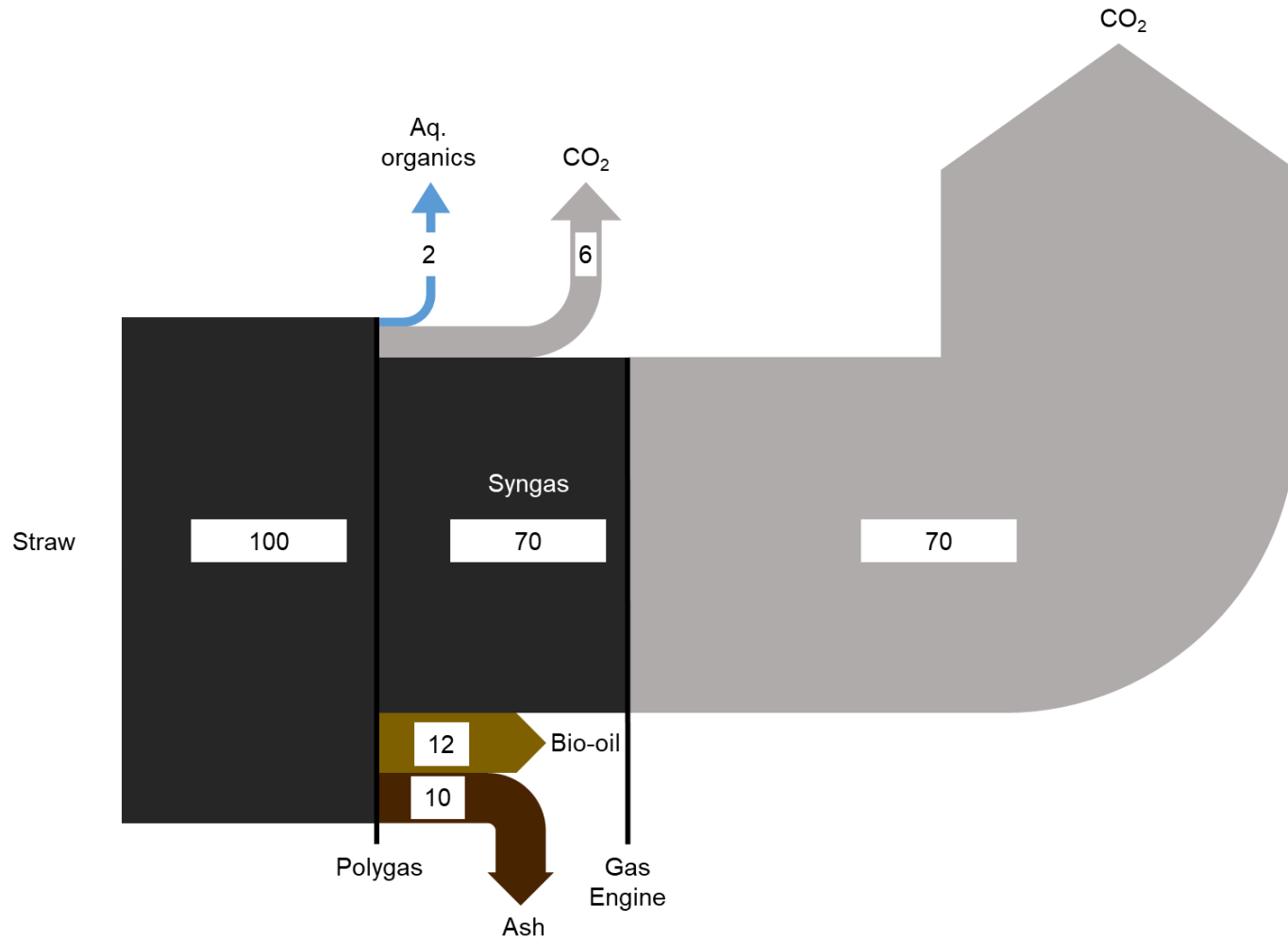
Electricity production – Energy flows & efficiency



Efficiencies	
Bio-oil/Input	13.4 %
Electricity/Input	19.2 %
Energy efficiency w/o heat	32.6 %
Process heat/Input	40.4 %
DH/Input	12.8 %
Total energy efficiency	85.8 %



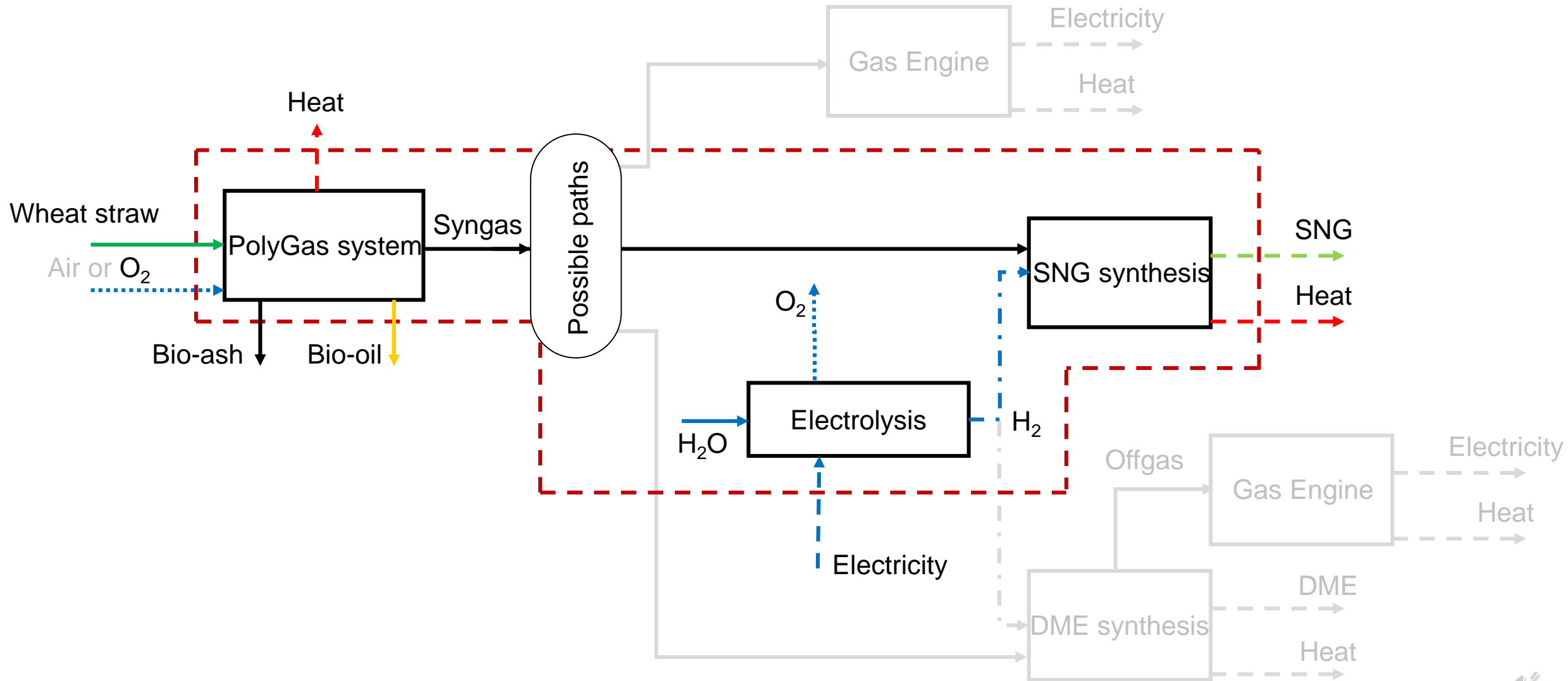
Electricity production – Carbon flows & efficiency



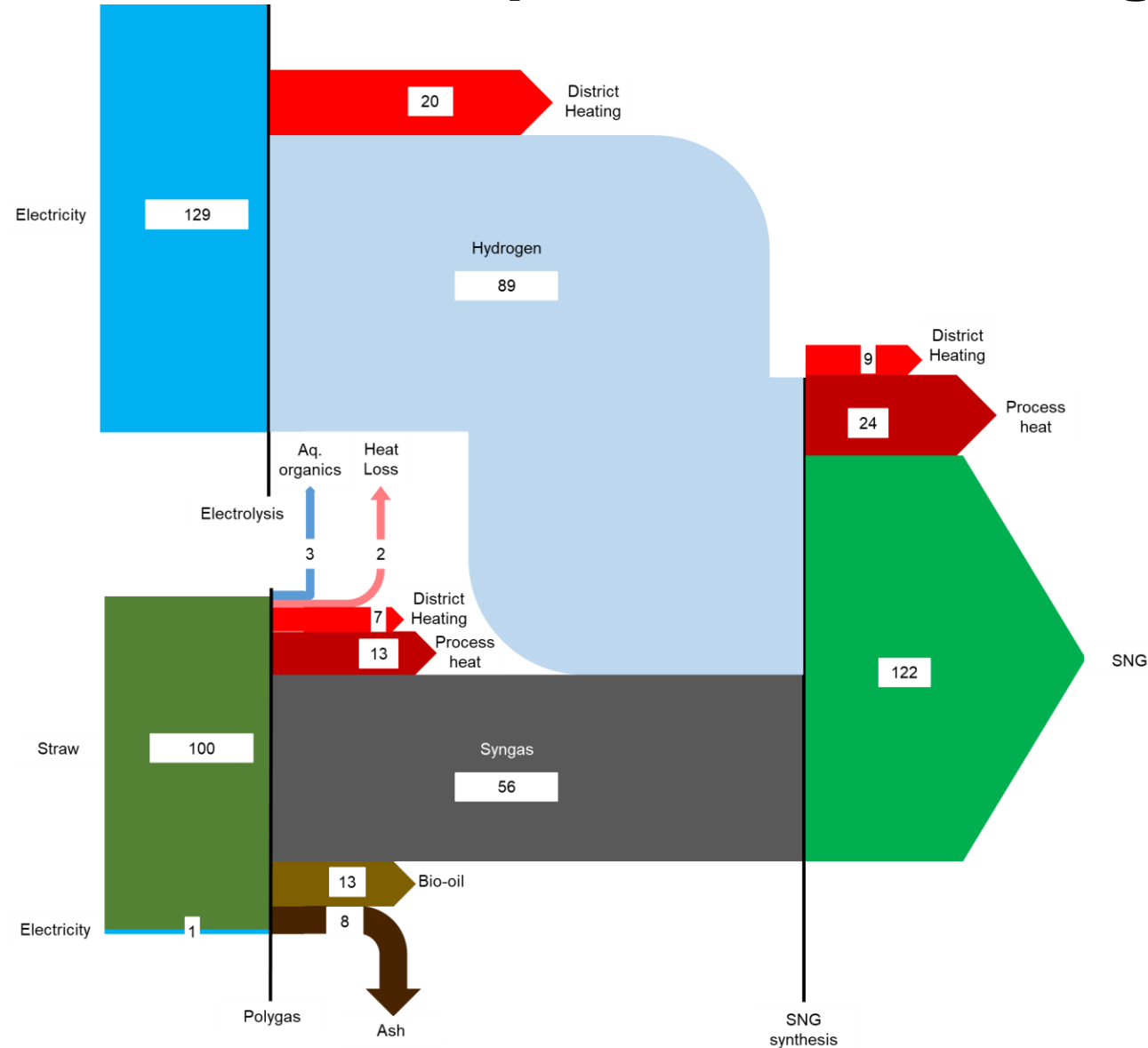
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Bio-oil/Input	13.4 %
Electricity/Input	19.2 %
Energy efficiency w/o heat	32.6 %
Process heat/Input	40.4 %
DH/Input	12.8 %
Total energy efficiency	85.8 %
Carbon to Ash	10.0 %
Carbon to biofuels	11.7 %
Carbon efficiency	21.7 %



Investigated systems: SNG production



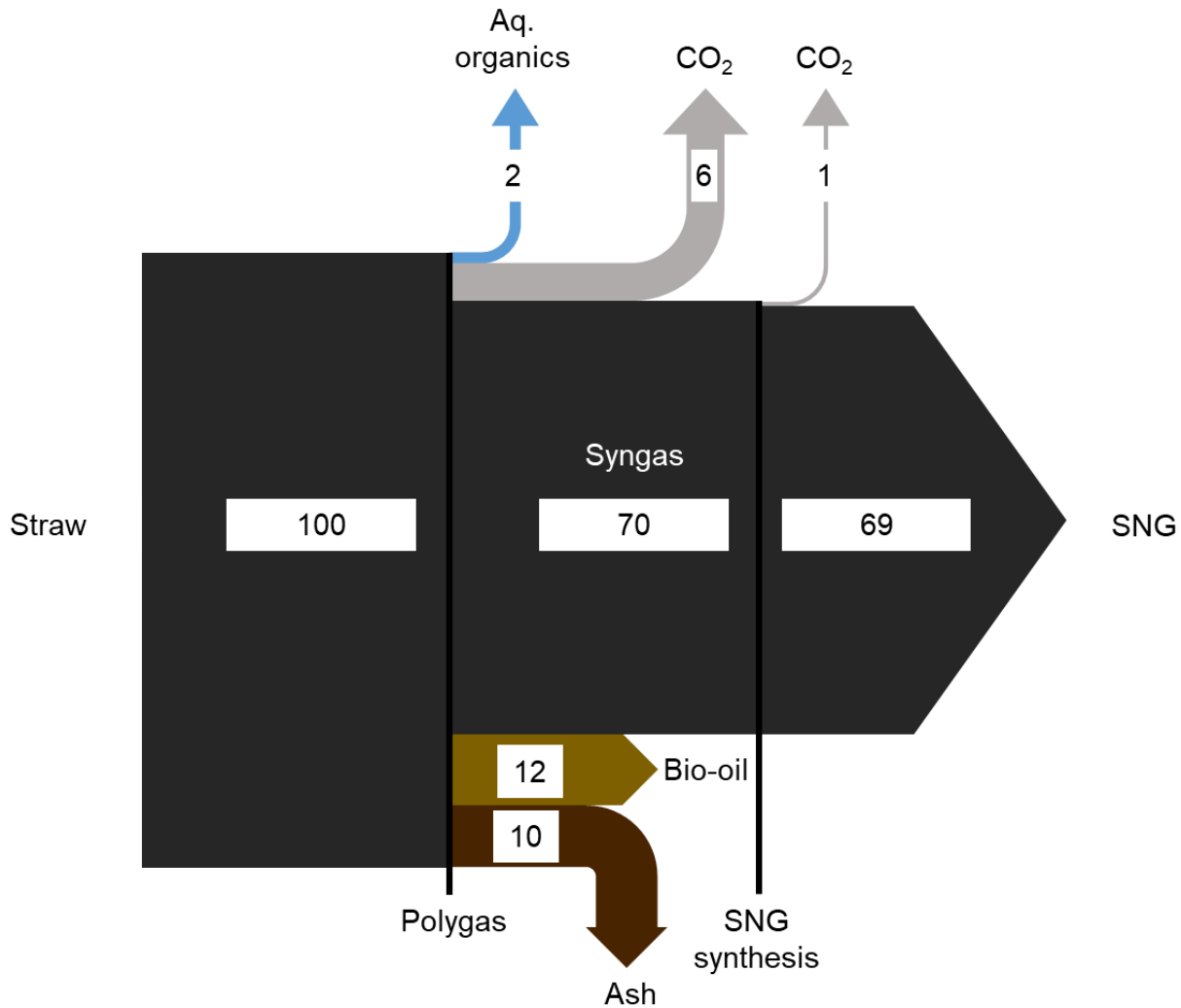
SNG production – Energy flows & efficiency



Efficiencies	
Bio-oil/Input	5.9 %
SNG/Input	53.1 %
Energy efficiency w/o heat	59.0 %
Process heat/Input	16.1 %
DH/Input	15.5 %
Total energy efficiency	90.5 %



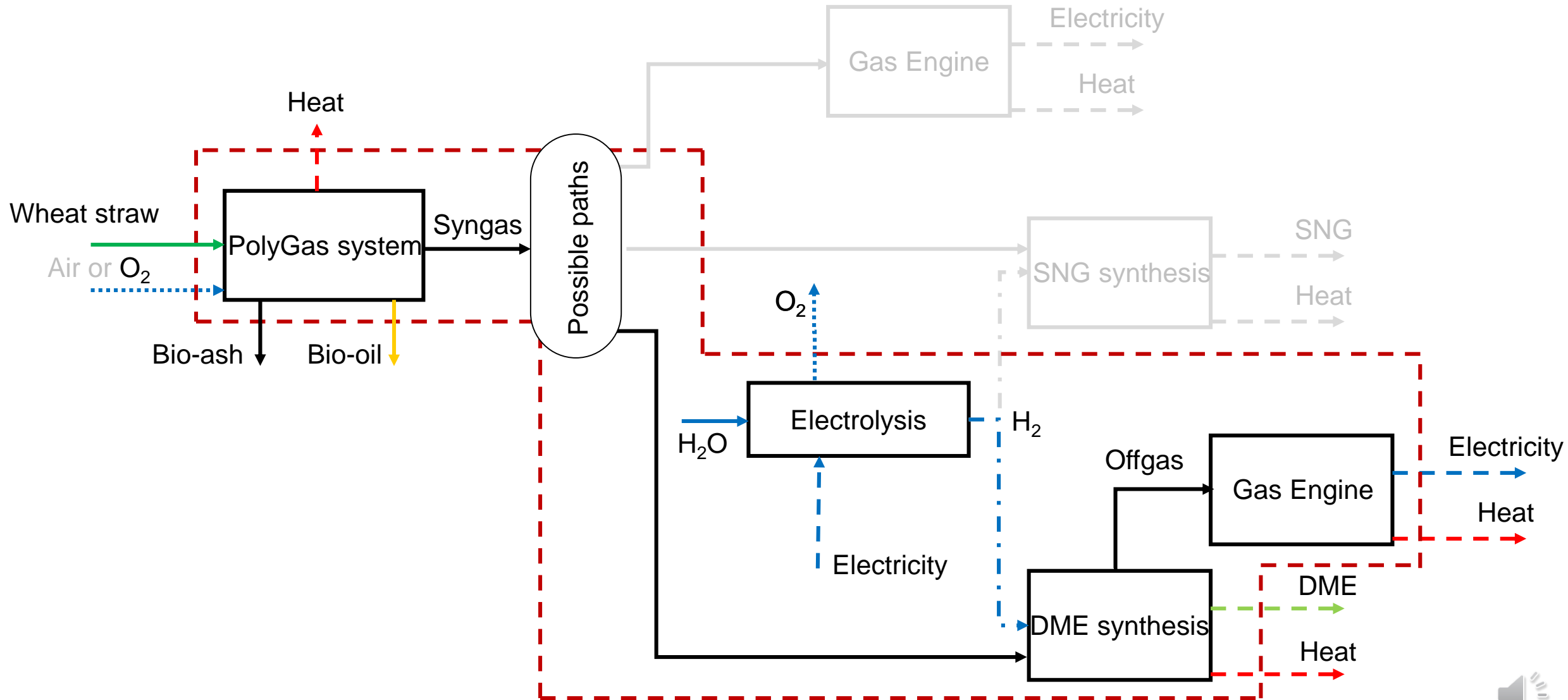
SNG production – Carbon flows & efficiency



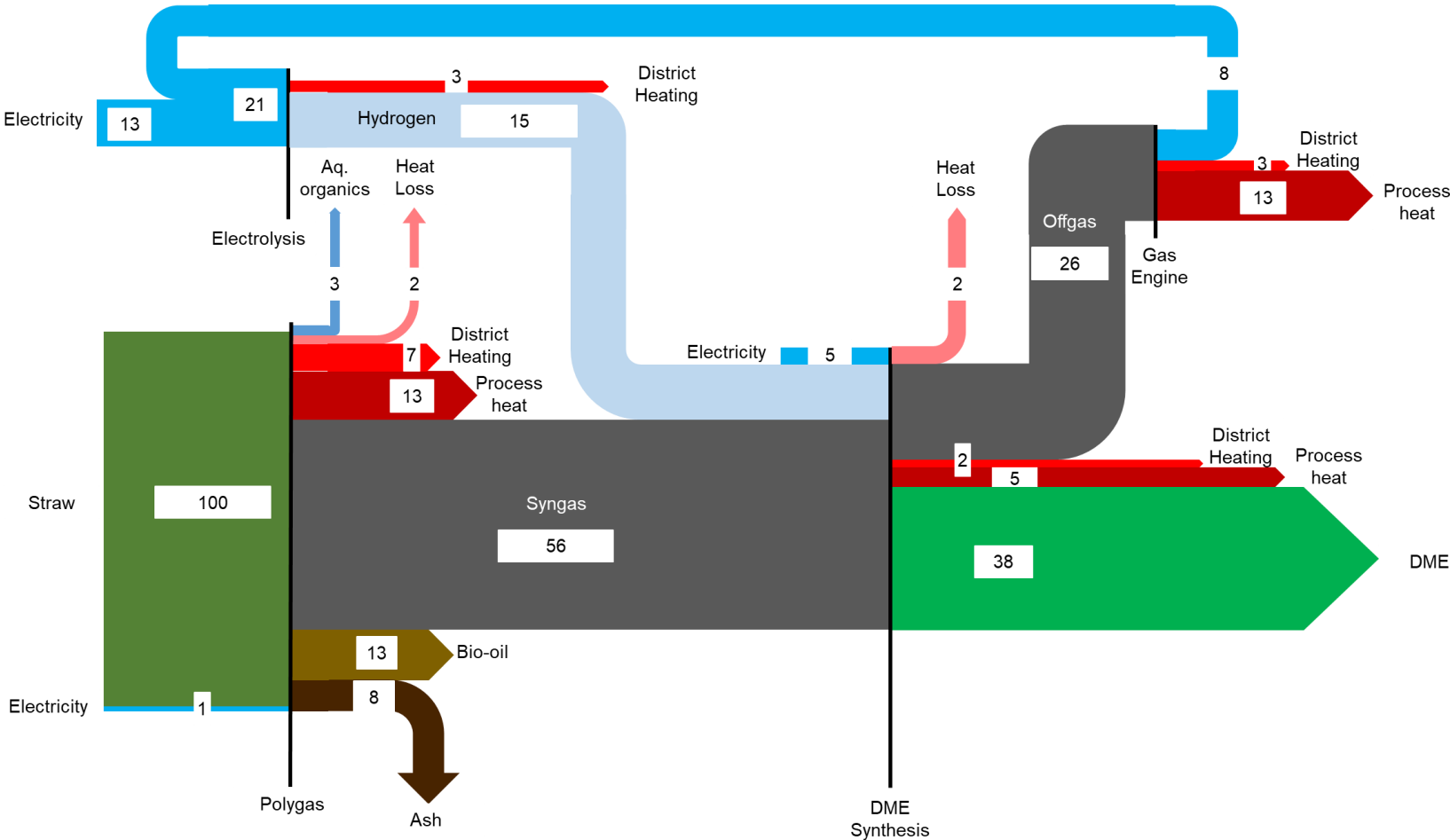
Efficiencies	
Bio-oil/Input	5.9 %
SNG/Input	53.1 %
Energy efficiency w/o heat	59.0 %
Process heat/Input	16.1 %
DH/Input	15.5 %
Total energy efficiency	90.5 %
Carbon to Ash	10.0 %
Carbon to biofuels	81.4 %
Carbon efficiency	91.4 %



Investigated systems: DME production



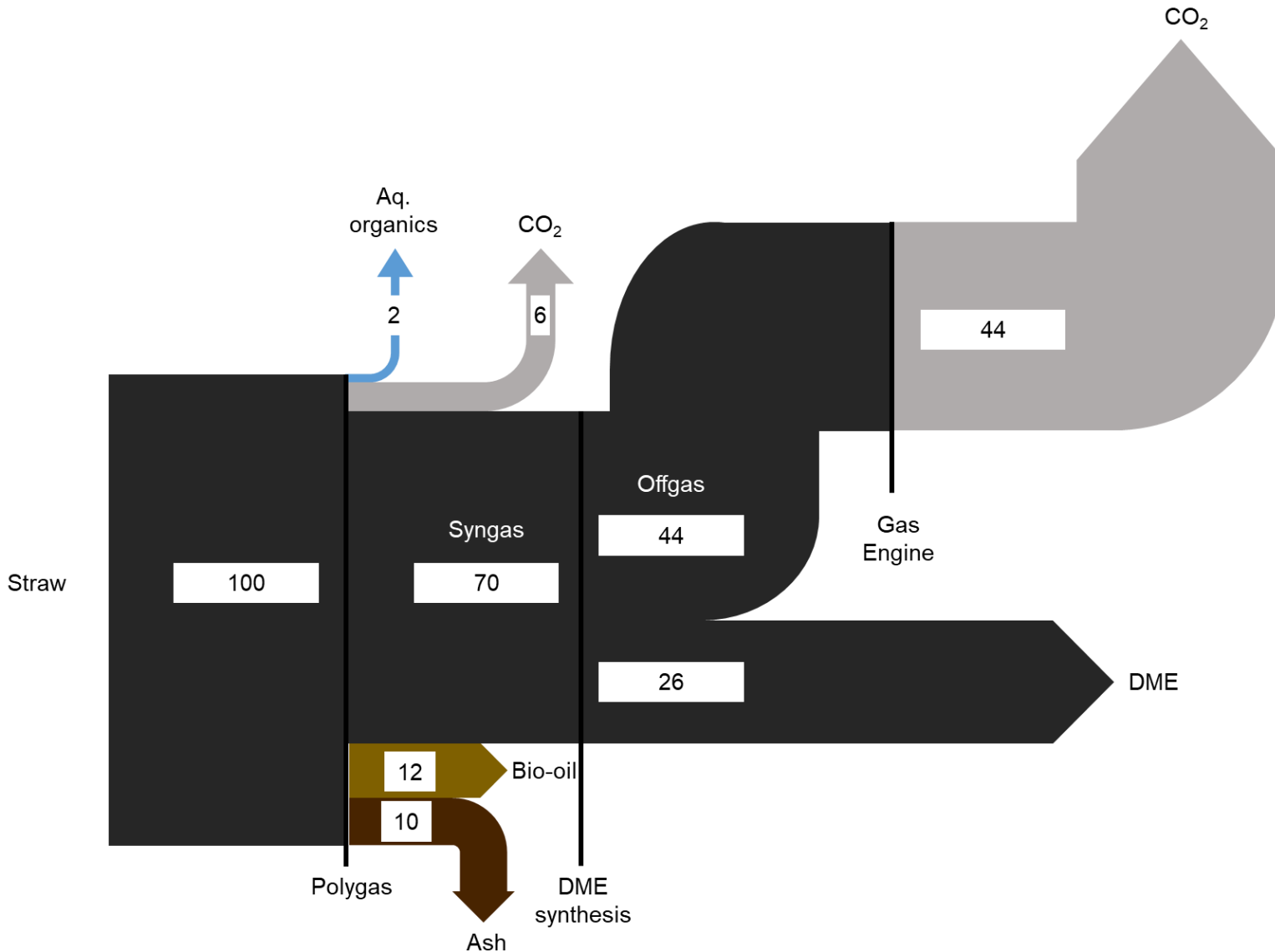
DME production – Energy flows & efficiency



Efficiencies	
Bio-oil/Input	11.4 %
DME/Input	32.4 %
Energy efficiency w/o heat	43.7 %
Process heat/Input	26.3 %
DH/Input	12.9 %
Total energy efficiency	83.0 %



DME production – Carbon flows & efficiency



Efficiencies	
Bio-oil/Input	11.4 %
DME/Input	32.4 %
Energy efficiency w/o heat	43.7 %
Process heat/Input	26.3 %
DH/Input	12.9 %
Total energy efficiency	83.0 %
Carbon to Ash	10.0 %
Carbon to biofuels	37.8 %
Carbon efficiency	47.8 %



Conclusions

Electricity production

- $\eta_{w/o \text{ heat}} = 32.4 \%$
- $\eta_{\text{tot}} = 85.8 \%$
- $\eta_{\text{Carbon}} = 21.7 \%$

- + Simple system
- + Good overall energy efficiency

- Very low carbon efficiency
 - High share of heat production (>50 %)

SNG Production

- $\eta_{w/o \text{ heat}} = 59.0 \%$
- $\eta_{\text{tot}} = 90.5 \%$
- $\eta_{\text{Carbon}} = 91.4 \%$

- + Very high carbon efficiency
- + High share of bio-oil + SNG production

- High amount of electricity used for electrolysis
- SNG not very suitable for Diesel engines

DME production

- $\eta_{w/o \text{ heat}} = 43.7 \%$
- $\eta_{\text{tot}} = 83.0 \%$
- $\eta_{\text{Carbon}} = 47.8 \%$

- + DME is a very suitable for Diesel engines
 - + DME as liquid fuel has higher selling prices compared to gaseous fuels

- Most complicated system layout
- Conversion of CO_2 and hydrocarbons needs additional process steps



Thank you for your attention!

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