Det Energipolitiske Udvalg (2. samling) EPU alm. del - Bilag 3 Offentligt

BIOMASS FEEDSTOCK ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES AND INNOVATIONS

Shahab Sokhansanj
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Sokhansanjs@engr.usask.ca

Brown bag luncheon present
Washingto
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OUTLINE

- Background what is feedstock engineering
- The perspective encouraging evidence
- Sample data significance of engineering data
- In progress efforts here and there
- A vision seeing a successful enterprise
- Acknowledgment sponsors and colleagues



Biomass to Energy and Products





Feedstocks

Trees
Grasses
Agricultural Crops
Agricultural Residues
Animal Wastes
Municipal Solid Waste

Acid/enzymatic hydrolysis
Fermentation
Bioconversion
Chemical Conversion
Gasification or Pyrolysis
co-firing

Conversion

Processes

USES

Fuels:

Ethanol Renewable Diesel

Power

Electricity Heat

Products

Plastics, resins, foams
Phenolic resins
Solvents, cleaning fluids
Chemical Intermediates

Adhesives

Fatty acids

Carbon black

Paints, coatings

Dyes, Pigments, and Ink

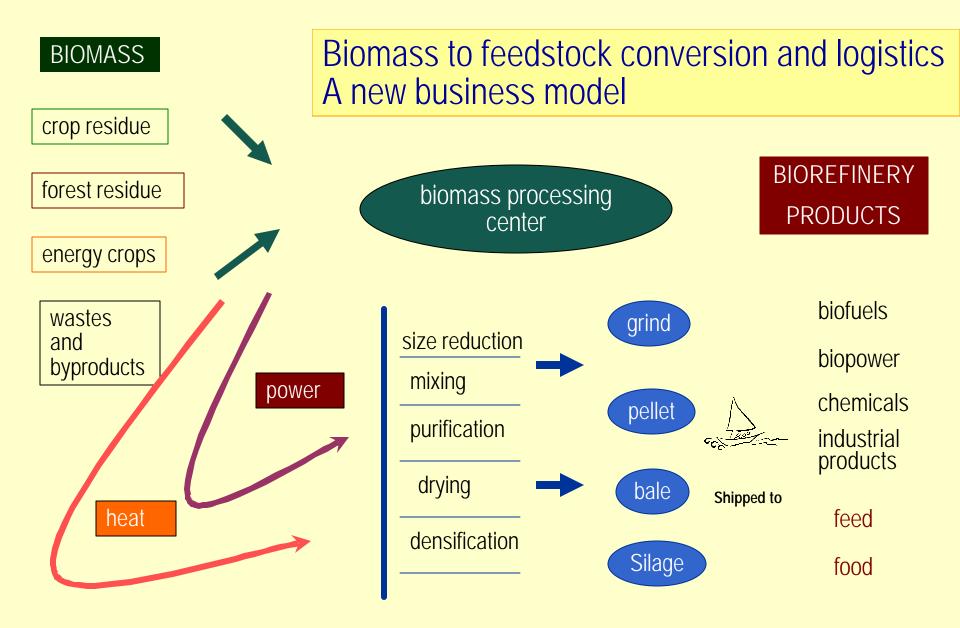
Detergents

Hydraulic& lubricating

fluids











Definitions

- Biomass: Organic matter available on a renewable basis.
- Feedstock: Processed biomass delivered to conversion plant.
- Feedstock Engineering: Engineering for converting biomass to feedstock and timely delivery.

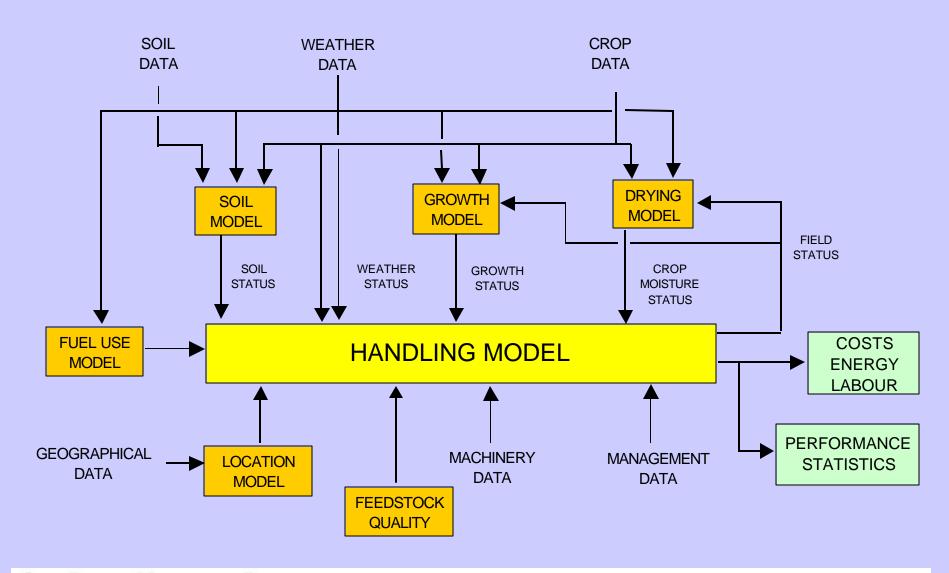








Developing the entire collection and delivery system



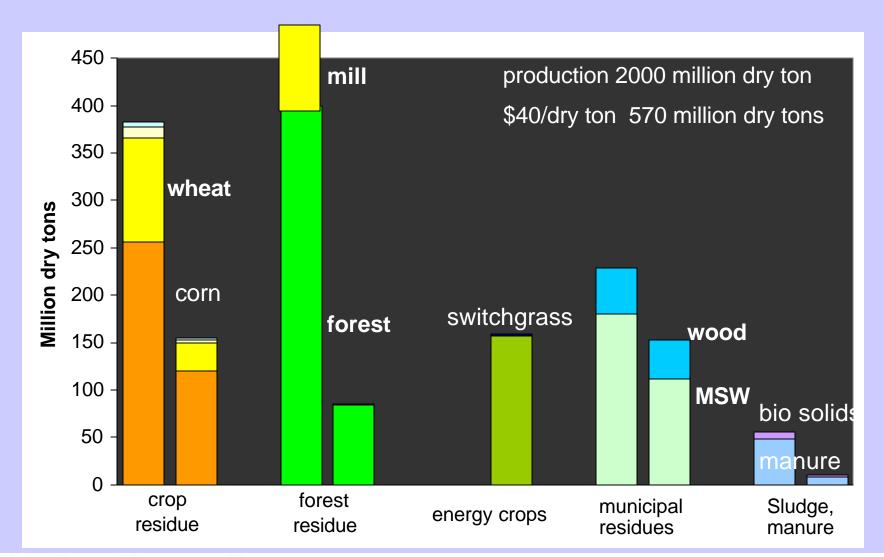


THE PERSPECTIVE



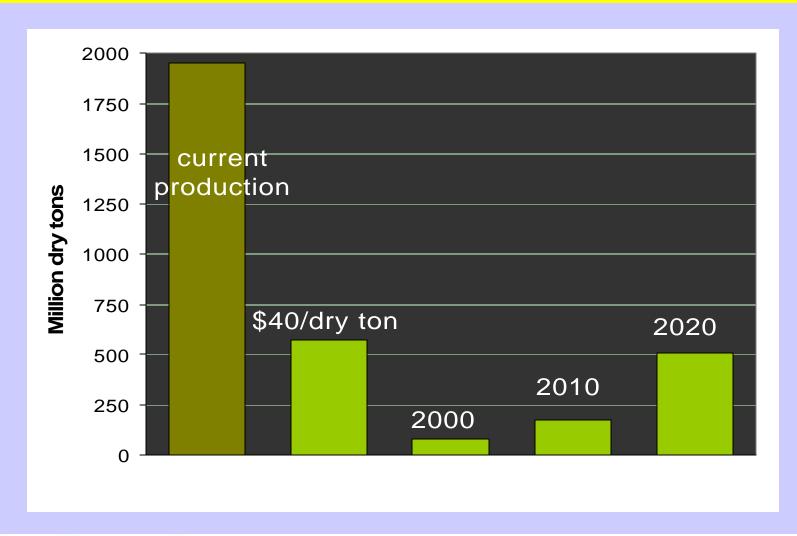


Quantities of current annual production versus potentially available biomass at \$0-40 per dry ton farmgate





Supply and projected demand on biomass







Demand on new equipment and storage (billion dollars)

	2010	2020
Field equipment	3.7	14.3
Power (tractor)	5.8	22.3
Storage	3.2	10.6
total	12.7	47.2

Filed equipment: mower, rake, shredder, baler, transporter, lifter

Power: tractors 80-250 hp

Storage: steel bins, warehouses, shed, pad

Yet to be estimated: transport equipemnt, grinders and densifiers, dryers, controls.



Industry response

Darrin Drollinger, Vice President Research and Safety Association of Equipment Manufacturer (AEM) –

"The biomass industry holds great promise and as you have estimated in the proposal, there may be a tremendous demand for new and re-designed equipment.

The three objectives as outlined seem both meaningful and well defined. A suggestion to item one would be to expand it to also examine equipment needs for crop or feedstock planting."

(August 7, 2002)

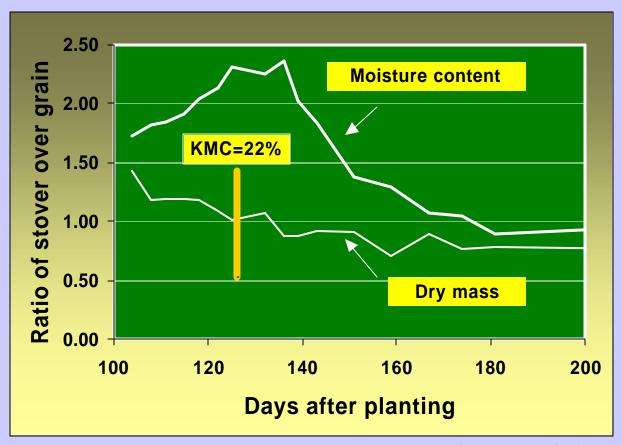


CHARACTERISTICS (experimental data)





Ratio of stover over grain for moisture content and for dry mass



Moisture control is a key technology

Source: Pordesimo et al. 2002



Biomass contamination with soil



Pordesimo et al. , 2002 Limited data from Iowa



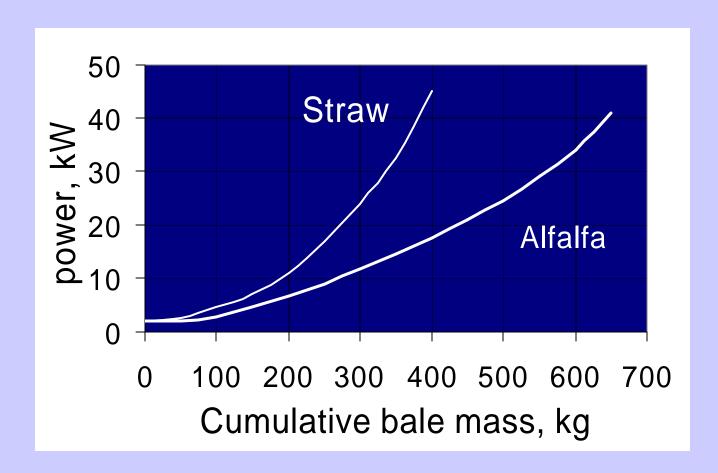
Sensitivity analysis on the cost of stover collection

	Worst	Base	Best
Yield, ton/ac	1.1	1.5	2.5
\$/ton	31.10	26.90	22.20
Density, lb/ft ³	7	9	10
\$/ton	30.90	26.90	25.50
Operating hours	50%	100%	150%
\$/ton	29.80	26.90	25.80
Combinations*,			
\$/ton	41.00	26.90	21.00

Densification is a key technology



Power requirement of a round baler for wheat straw bales and alfalfa bales



Equipment for biomass must be powerful and robust

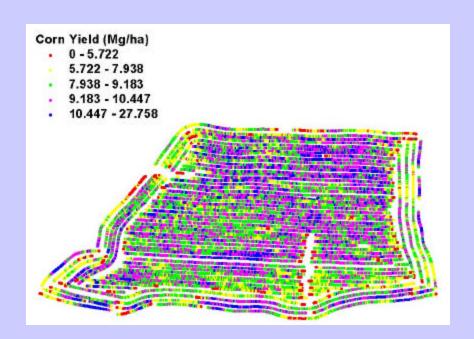


IN PROGRESS



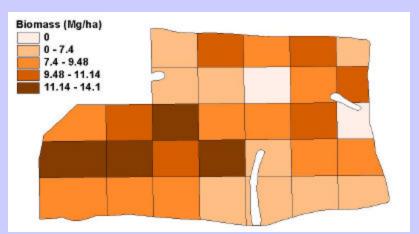


Precision Biomass Collection and Conversion to Feedstock Systems



Yield Map - 36 acres

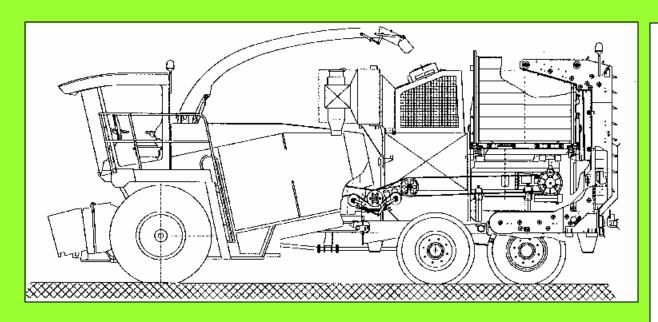
Grid Data of Stover Distribution Stover to grain mass ratio 1:1



Source: University of Kentucky, 2002



Pelleting technology - Mobile



Situation analysis

- Mobile densifier (for grass) was developed and abandoned (1960-1970, John Deere and Lundell)
- Self propelled Biotruck is developed and tested in Europe (number not known),

- Biotruck specifications:
- Based on Claas Jaguar forage harvester platform
- Collects, grinds, dries, makes pellets: 10mm long, 60 mm wide, 12 mm thick
- Bulk density: 20-30 lb/ft3
- Power required 450 hp
- Output 3-5 ton/hr
- Manufacturer: Haimler company, Germany
- •None in the U.S.





One step harvest - Iowa State University, 2001

- John Deere 9750 STS Combine
 - 8-Row Corn Head
 - 6-Row Bean Head

- Used with "Stover Caddy"
 - -Collects All Material From Rear of Combine
 - -Uses Forage Blower to Convey Into Wagon







Densifying forest thinnings and residues



R & D opportunities

- Adaptation to harvesting systems in the U.S.
- Tree species
- Time study and economics
- Energy conversion

Situation analysis

- Gathering and densifying forest slush bundling
- Dimension 2 ft diameter, 10 ft long, 400 kg each
- Each bundle producers 1 MWh
- 20-30 bundles per hour
- Transported with standard log trucks and handling equipment.
- Bundles are crushed with log chippers
- 7.7 \$/MWh (37 \$/dry ton) 80 km travel (Finish data)
- 10 Machines are tested in Europe, none in the U.S.
- Manufacturer: Timberjack (John Deere)





Loading, transporting, stacking in one operation



"Our method for stacking hay in the past had been using 2-3 semi trucks, 2 loaders (1 in the field & one in the stack yard), & 2-3 men. Now with the HAYING MANTIS we have one machine & one operator, doing more than all 3 of us could do in one day."

Ken Heersink 4x4x8 Some Custom quoted about the HAYING MANTIS hay transport hay equipment.



VISION





Biorefinery integrated with biomass-to-feedstock engineering

Feedstock to energy & Biomass to feedstock products chemicals grind specifications residues biopower pellets demand schedule dedicated biofuels crops bales industrial wastes chemicals and silage by-products low cost, consistent products haylage Just in time delivery food liquids feed



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John Deere Company/Timberjack

