



Innovation in gasification technologies

Kentaro Umeki

Associate Professor

Division of Energy Science

Luleå University of Technology, Sweden

Email: kentao.umeki@ltu.se



Luleå University of Technology

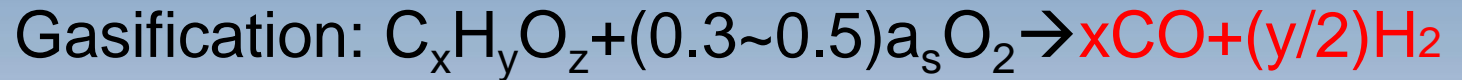
- Industry oriented R&D activities in metallurgy, renewable energy, ICT, etc.
- 780 researchers (250 professors)
- Ca. 600 PhD students
- 15 000 BSc/MSc students



What is gasification?



Gasification in a nutshell



Combustion:





Gasification-based biorefinery



Biomass

Gasification

Syngas ($H_2 + CO$)

**Catalytic
conversions**

**Heat and power
generation**

Biofuels

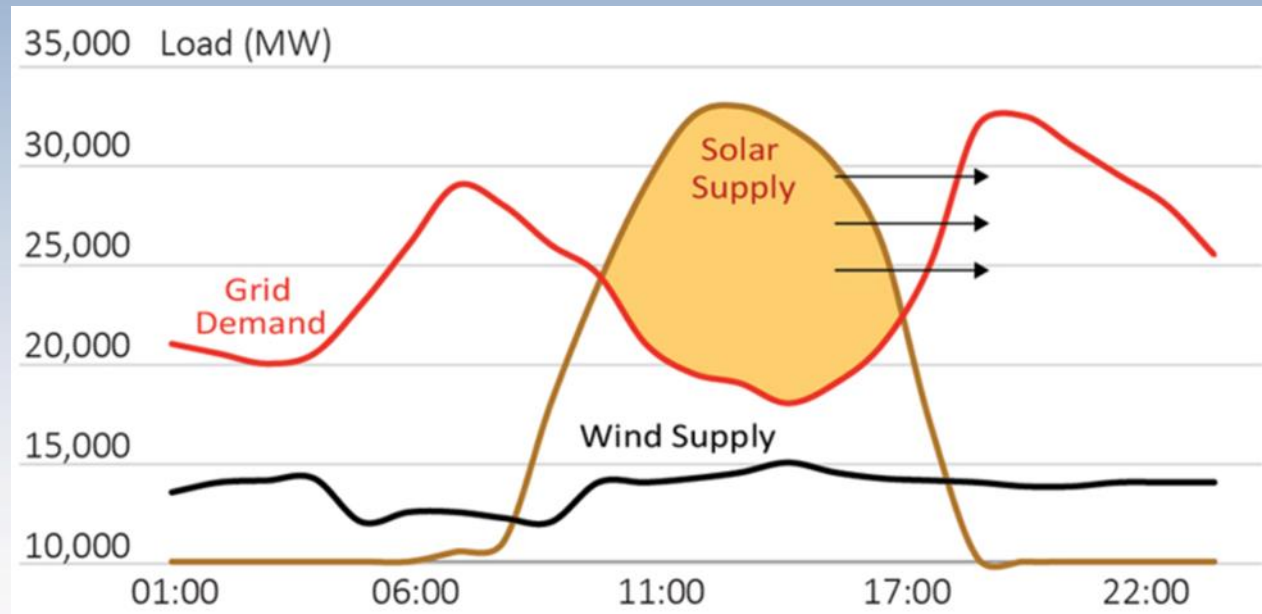
**Heating
/cooling**

Bio-chemicals

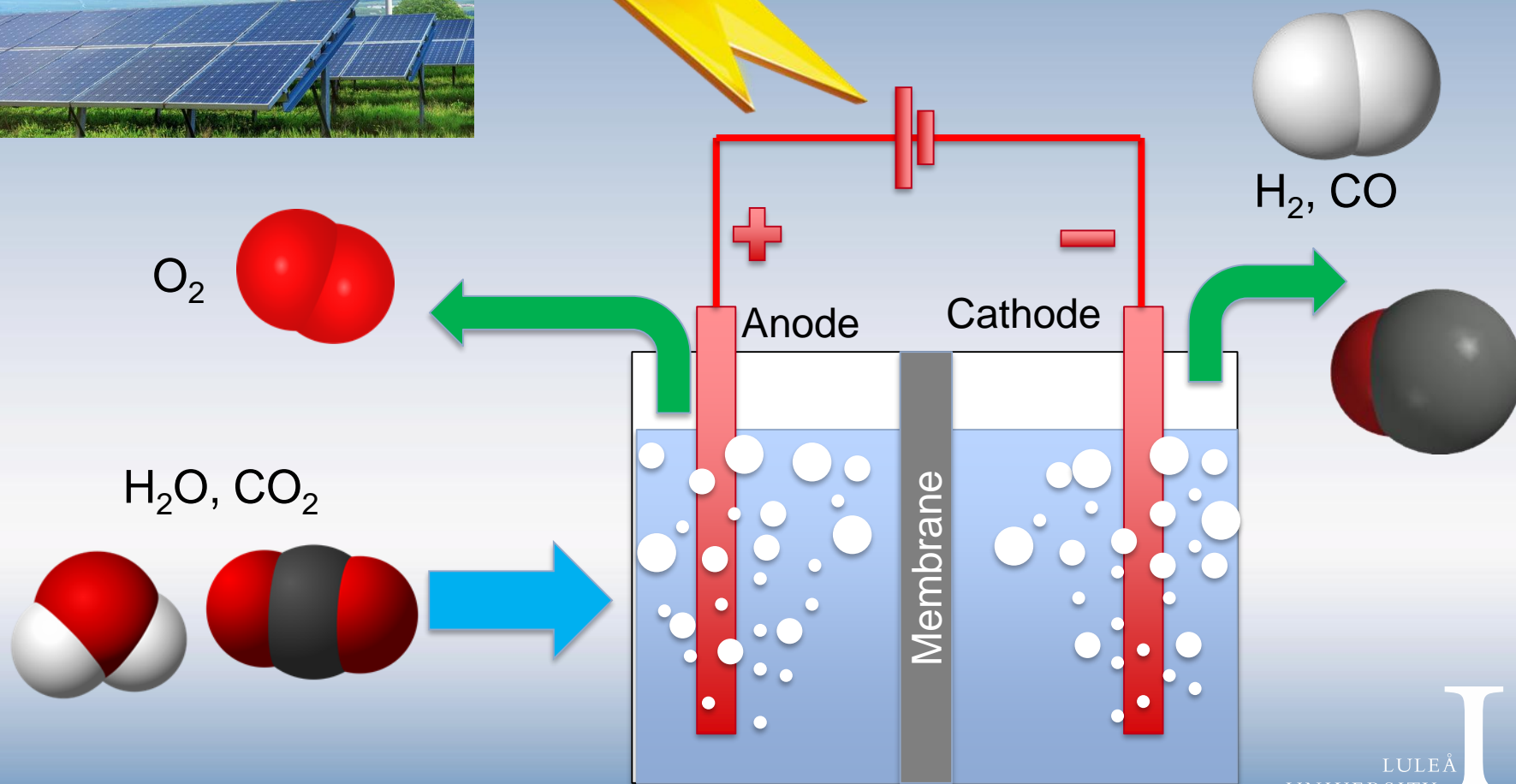
Electricity

Methanol, natural gas (SNG), FT-diesel, DME, etc.

Problems with renewable energy...



Power-to-fuel?





Renwable refinery

Biomass



Gasification

O_2

**(Excess)
wind&solar**



Syngas (H_2+CO)

Catalytic conversions

Biofuels

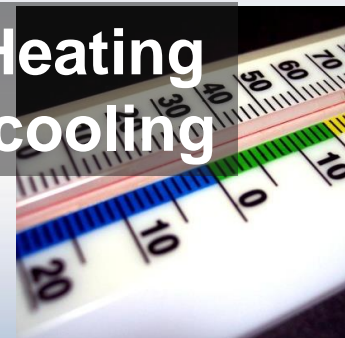


Bio-chemicals

Methanol, natural gas (SNG), FT-diesel, DME, etc.

Heat and power

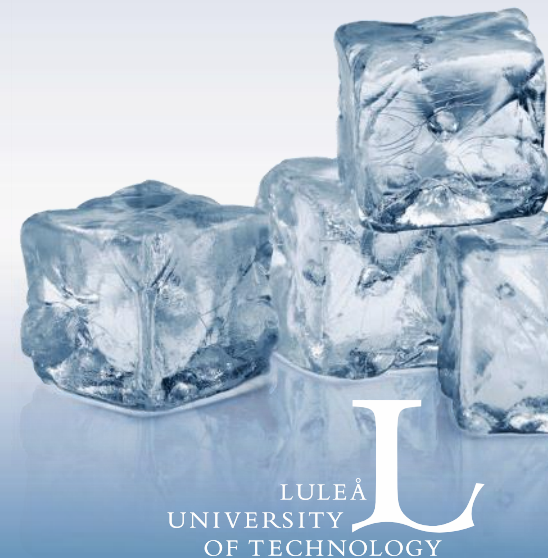
**Heating
/cooling**



Electricity



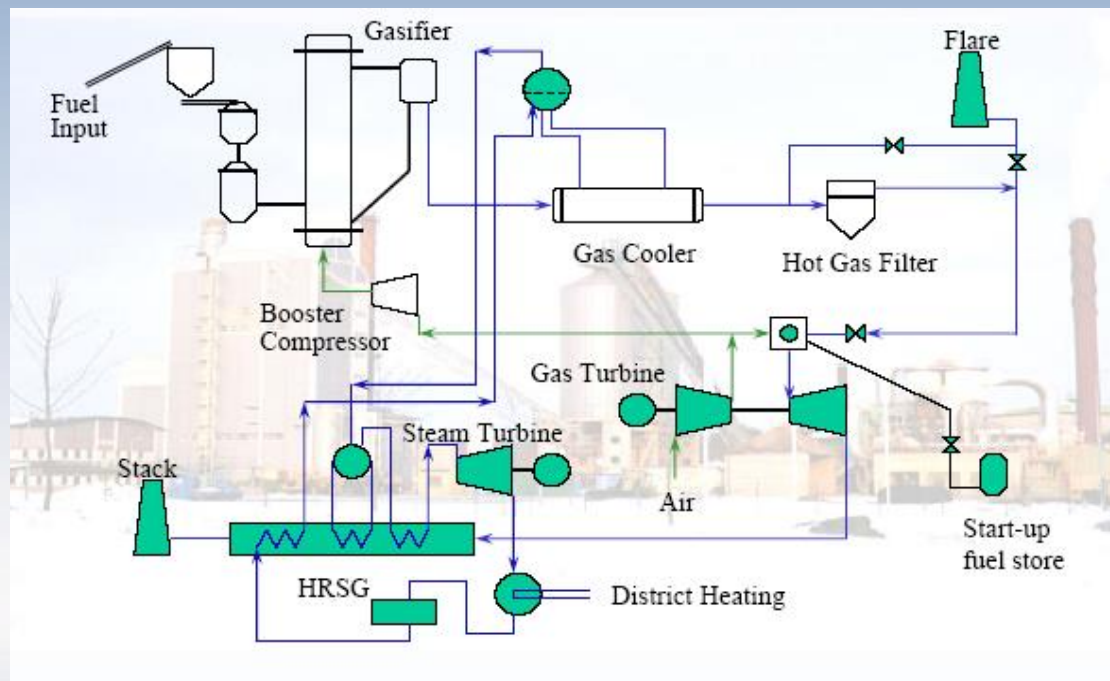
Examples of successful projects



Biomass IGCC plant

Värnamo, Sweden (1991-2010)

18 MW fuel input
(wood chip, forest residue, straw, RDF)



Electricity: 6 MW
District heating: 9 MW
(overall efficiency: 94%)

1991: Decision for construction

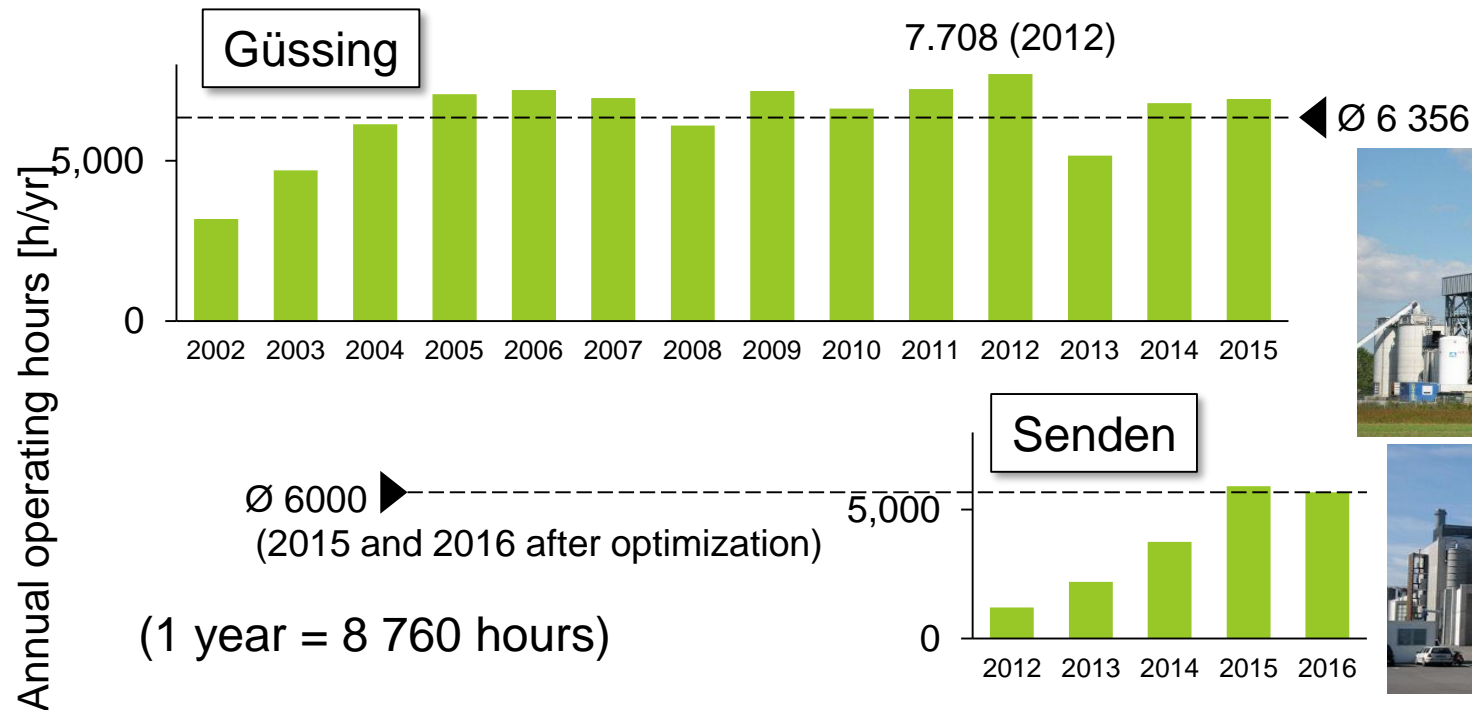
1991-93: Construction

1993-96: Start-up

1996-2000: Demonstration run (gasifier: 8500 hr; CHP: 3500 hr)

2004-2010: CHRISGAS project (EU FP6 & Swedish Energy Agency)

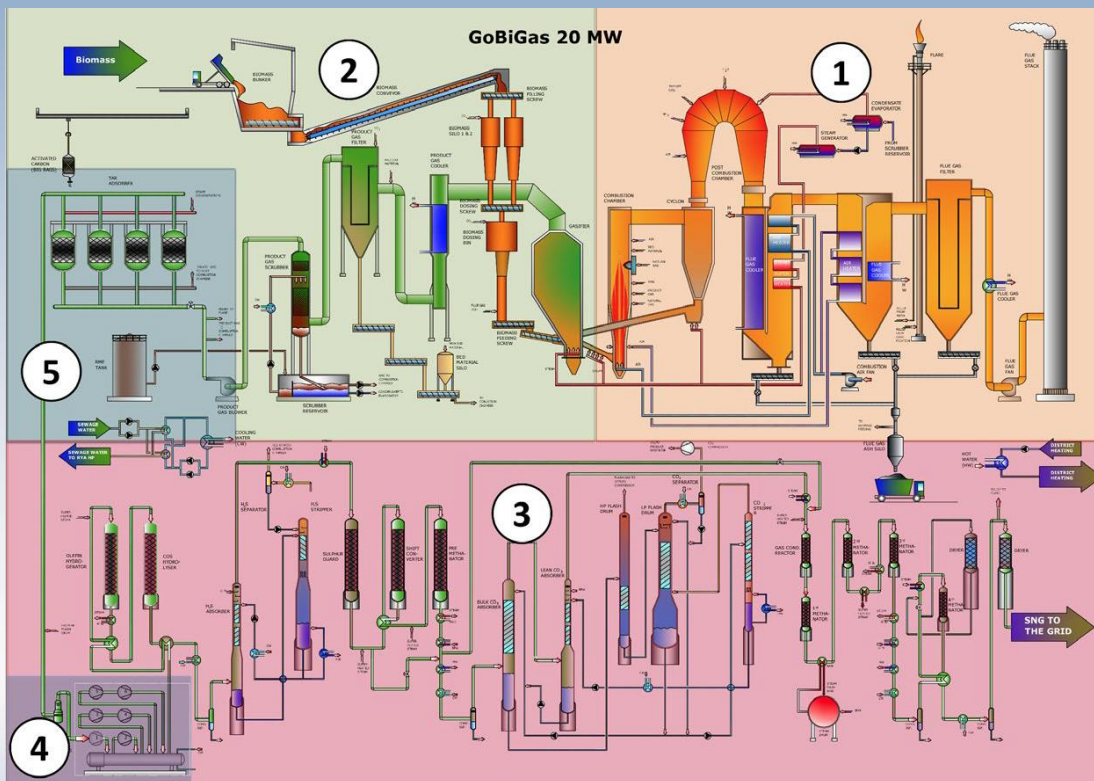
Bio power-heat plant Güssing, Austria & Senden, Germany



Güssing: 8 MW fuel input → 2 MW power + 4.5 MW heat
Senden: 14.3 MW fuel input → 5 MW power + 6.5 MW heat

Synthetic natural gas (SNG) plant

GoBiGas, Göteborg, Sweden



2014: ca. 2000 h (clean wood)
2015: ca. 5000 h
2016/17: ca. 3000 h
(low grade fuel)

Fuel: 32 MW → SNG: 20 MW

Bio-DME plant

Chemrec-LTU Green Fuel, Sweden

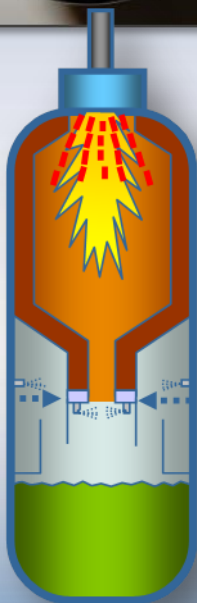
Black liquor (3MW) → methanol, DME

Operation experiences

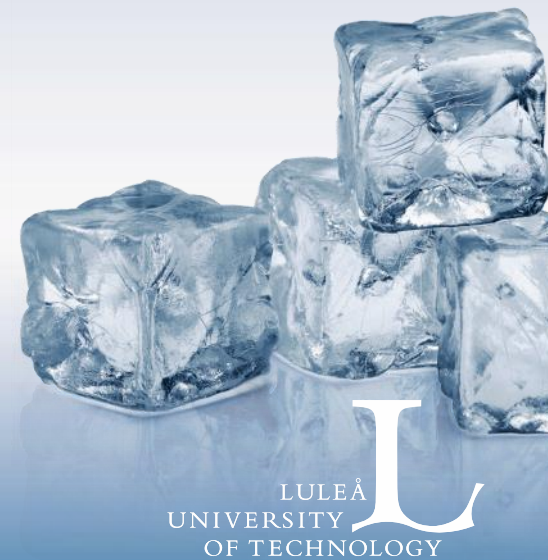
Gasifier: >28 000 hours (2005-15)

Biofuel/chemical: >12 000 hours (2011-15)

Volvo truck: >1 000 000 km (with DME)

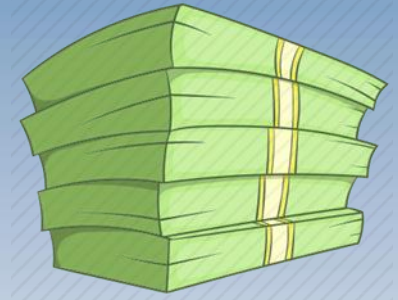


Challenges



Common challenges in gasification

- Economy
- Long startup operation (3-5 years)
 - Feeding issues
 - Tar clogging
 - Ash deposit



Tar?

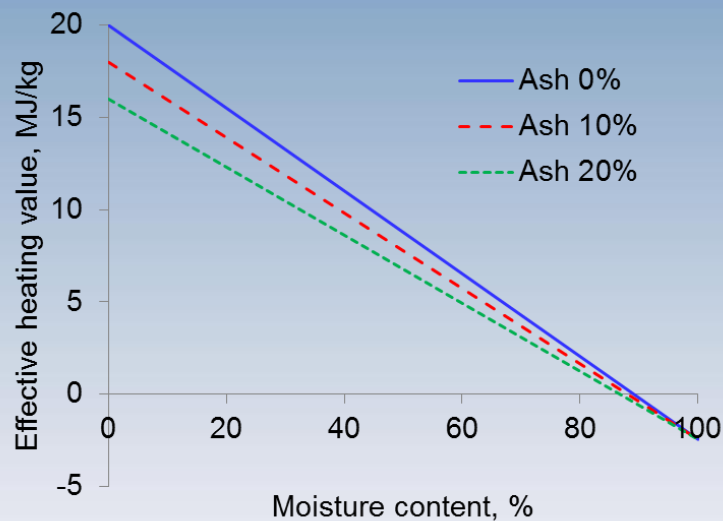
While a great deal of time and money has been spent on biomass gasification in the last two decades, there are very few truly commercial gasifiers, operating without government support or subsidies, day in, day out, generating useful gas from biomass. *The typical project starts with new ideas, announcements at meetings, construction of the new gasifier. Then it is found that the gas contains 0.1-10% 'tars.'* The rest of the time and money is spent trying to solve this problem. **Most of the gasifier projects then quietly disappear.** In some cases the cost of cleaning up the experimental site exceeds the cost of the project! Thus 'tars' can be considered the Achilles heel of biomass gasification. (In the gasification of coal, a more mature technology, the 'tars' (benzene, toluene, xylene, coal tar) are useful fuels and chemicals. The oxygenated 'tars' from biomass have only minor use. With current environmental and health concerns, we can no longer afford to relegate 'tars' to the nearest dump or stream.

Tom Reed (1998)

Waste... Opportunity or buzz word?



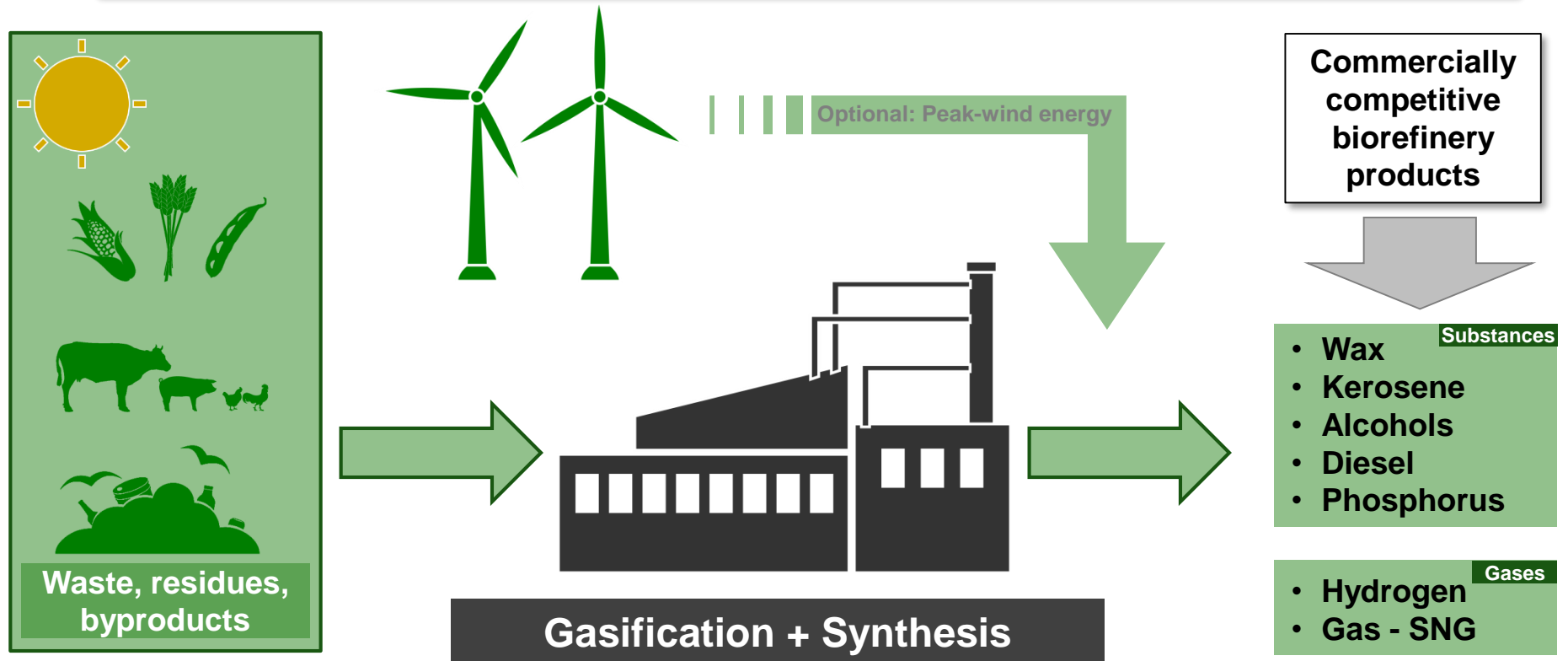
Is waste oppurtunity for gasification?



Gasification of biomass and waste

On-going activity (bio-/recycle-industry)

Build-up of a 1 MW pilot plant with complete process chain (Fischer-Tropsch-synthesis, H₂-production, etc.) based on sewage sludge and plastic waste



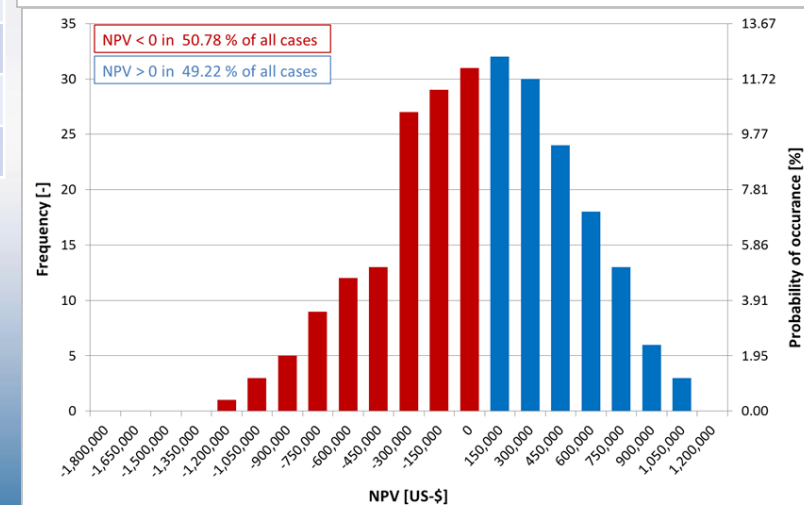
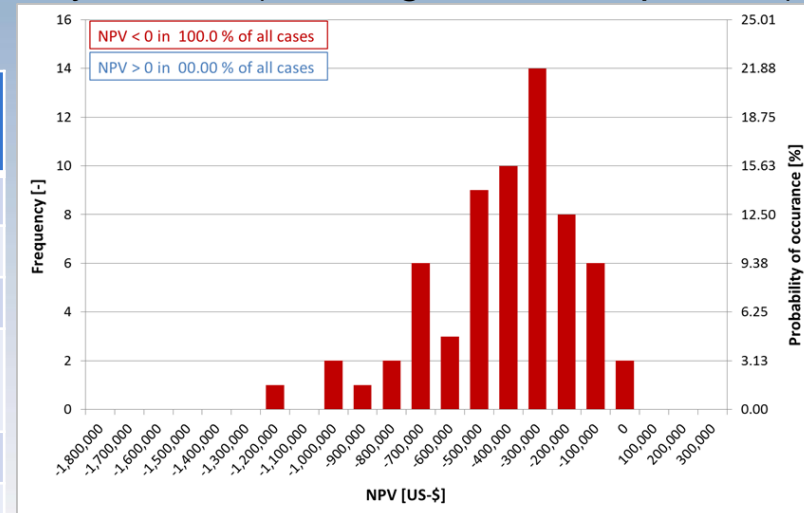


Case study: rice husk for power generation (Ann Giang province, Vietnam)

Probability of NPV (red: negative; blue: positive)

| Information | Unit | Without ash sales | With ash sales |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Investment cost (CAPEX) | US-\$ | 1 536 000 | 1 536 000 |
| Total revenue | US-\$/year | 371 574 | 491 008 |
| Total costs | US-\$/year | 279 314 | 281 181 |
| Cost for electricity production | US-\$/kWh | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| Operating cash flow | US-\$/year | 92 260 | 179 748 |
| NPV | US-\$ | -746 302 | 2 550 |
| Spec. NPV | % | -48.6 | 0.2 |
| IRR | % | - | 8.03 |
| Payback time | years | 16.6 | 8.5 |

Numbers for 480 kWh (el) capacity



Take-home messages (what we know)

- Gasification is flexible (feedstock & products)
- Biomass gasification is a mature technology.
 - Heat and power from <1 MW
 - Chemical/fuel production must be >10 MW
- But, there are challenges...
 - Startup operation (mainly feeding, tar, and ash)
 - Economic performance
- Excess heat and ash must be used/sold to be profitable.
- Waste gives opportunities and challenges.
 - Low (or negative) feedstock price
 - Recovering valuable elements (e.g. P, K, Si, etc.)
 - Low fuel quality (moisture, ash, S, N, etc.)

Take-home messages (suggestions)

- If you are to invest, be prepared.
 - Know your waste!
 - Start-up can be a long shot (3-4 years).
- Cheap energy price requires gov't support.
 - Subsidies for CAPEX and/or low interest loan.
 - "Predictable" price tags for CO₂ (carbon tax, emission trade, green electricity certificates).
- Use competences and knowledge in academia!
 - But, prepare to listen for painful critics and suggestions 😊



Questions?

For more detailed information:

Kentaro Umeki

Associate Professor

Luleå University of Technology, Sweden

Tel.: +46 72 216 43 30

Email: kentao.umeki@ltu.se

