

Insight: state-of-the-art of biomass gasification in China

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S₃D



Activities: Consulting, R&D, industrialisation

• Wastes:

- Animal by-products (fat)
- Biodegradable wastes
- Lignocellulosic wastes

Processes

- Valorfat® CHP patented system (50KWe 2 MWe)
- Biomethanation
- Gasification
- Pressure swing adsorption for CO₂ separation and storage

State-of-the-art of biomass gasification in China

- Context
 - Energy structure in China
 - Biomass resources in China
 - Update of Chinese renewable policy
- Manufacturers and case studies
 - Fuel gas stations
 - Power plants
- Environmental impacts
- Prospects

Energy structure evolution

Economic development

1979: GDP = 400 billions of CNY

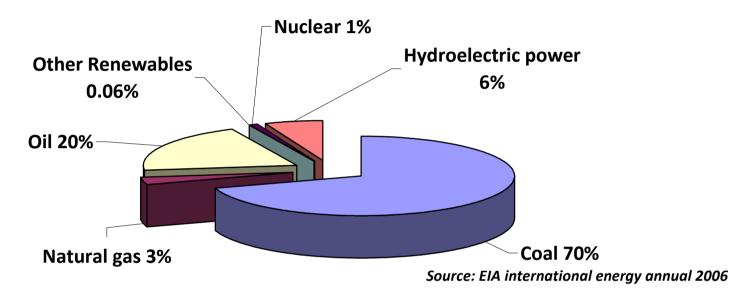
2009: GDP = 34 000 billions of CNY (= 4 000 billions of EUR)

Primary energy production and consumption

	1980		2005	
MTOE	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
Total primary energy	457	436	1623	1720
Oil	113	94	202	357
Dry natural gas	15	15	46	44
Primary coal	312	310	1270	1218

In 2005, China imported 97 Million TOE of primary energy.

Energy mix



Total Energy consumption in China (by type)

• 2006 Share of non-fossil energy = 7%

Biomass resources

- Main feedstocks for gasification:
- Agricultural residues, forestry residues
- Agricultural residues:

Rice + wheat + corn residues represent 80% of total available amount

Energy potential = total amount - collection loss - paper making industry - forage

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Value estimated for 2010 = 781 - 117 - 21 - 271
= 373 Mt
= 127 MTOF
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Forestry residues:

Energy potential = firewood + Logging and timber processing

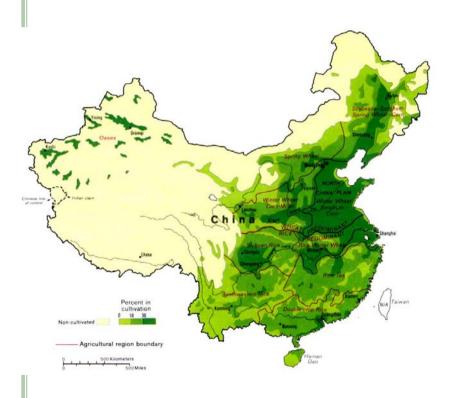
Value estimated for 2007 = 48 + 77

= 125 Mt

= 48 MTOE

Biomass resources

Geographical distribution of agriculture and forestry in China





Agricultural distribution, China, 1986

Forestry distribution, China, 2006

Update of energy policy

- Reduction of the energy intensity (EI) of GDP by 20% between 2006 and 2010.
- Increase of the share of non-fossil energy to 15% in energy mix by 2020 (compared to 2006 = 7%).
- Publication of "China Renewable Energy Law" in 2006.

In 2005, electricity bonus for biomass gasification power plant = 3 cEUR/KWe. (fossil or hydro electricity price = 2 - 6 cEUR/KWe)

From July, 2010, electricity grid price of biomass gasification power plant > 8 cEUR/KWe

Main characteristics of gasification plants in China

- Oxidation agent: Air
- Main gasifier type (total manufacturers > 100)
 - Downdraft fixed-bed gasifier
 - Circulating fluidized-bed gasifier
- Usual gas treatment facilities
 - Cyclones
 - Scrubbers
- Gasification plants
 - Fuel gas stations (up to 2007, number of stations ~ 600)
 - Power plants (up to 2008, ~ 40 installations & 60 MWe)

Fuel gas stations

- One village (100 ~ 500 households) = one fuel gas station
 (1 household needs 5 Nm³ cooking gas/day)
- Distribution zone diameter < 1 Km
- Gasifier type: downdraft fixed-bed
- Feedstocks: agricultural residues
- Feedstock consumption: 1 kg for 2Nm³ fuel gas

Main manufacturers	No. of Stations	
	(up to 2007)	
JiNan BaiChuanTongChuang Co. Ltd. (http://www.sdbctc.cn/)	~ 210	
HeFei TianYan Co.Ltd. (http://www.tianyancn.com/)	~ 170	
ShenYang BeiLong Co. Ltd. (http://www.sinobaron.com/)	~ 80	
Liaoning Institute of energy resource (http://www.lnsnys.com/)	~ 15	

Fuel gas stations

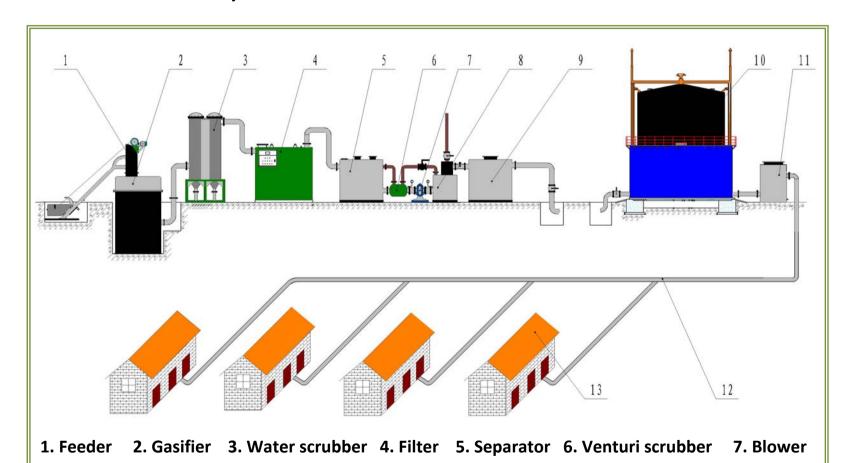
Standard published in 2001: NY/T 443-2001

Technical specification and acceptance of standard for straw gasification system of central gas supply

- Gasification efficiency > 70%
- Fuel gas heating value > 4600 kJ/Nm³
- Before entering gas storage tank,
 - \circ T < 35 $^{\circ}$ C
 - CO%v <20%; O_2 %v <1%; tar% < 50mg/Nm³; particles < 50mg/Nm³; H_2 S%<20 mg/Nm³
 - Noise < 80db
- Gas storage tank design (Volume = 0.4 ~ 0.6 total gas daily production)
- Pipeline design (High Density Polyethylene + steel)
- End user's gas burner efficiency > 55%

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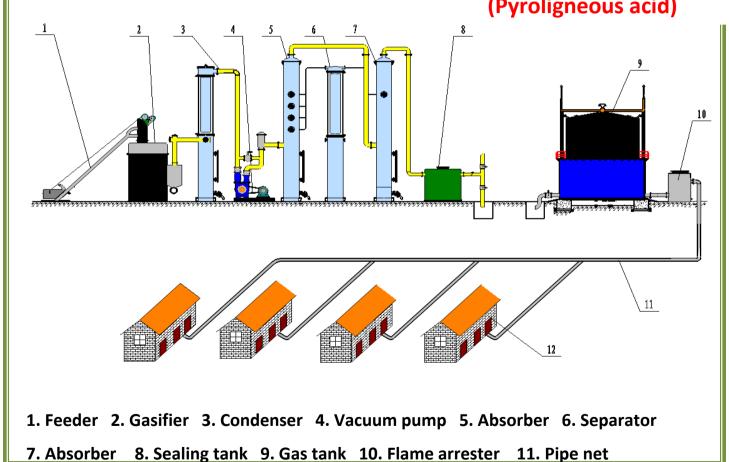
Traditional system



8. Tar collection tank 9. Water sealing tank 10. Gas tank 11. Flame arrester

New system (invented in 2008)

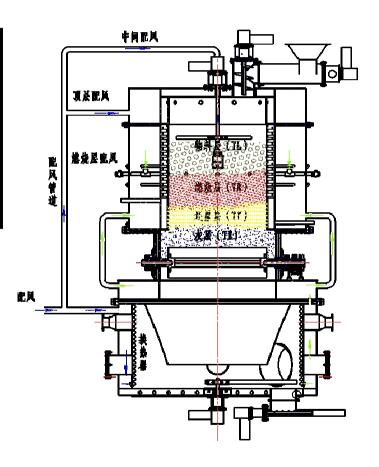
Solvent: Wood vinegar (Pyroligneous acid)

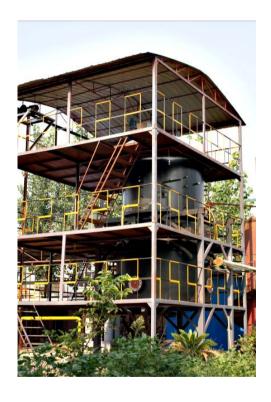


Specifications

Gas production capacity	400 – 900 Nm ³ .h ⁻¹
Gas heating value	> 5000 kJ.Nm ⁻³
Gasification efficiency	> 78%
Tar concentration	< 10 mg.Nm ⁻³
H ₂ S concentration	< 10 mg.Nm ⁻³

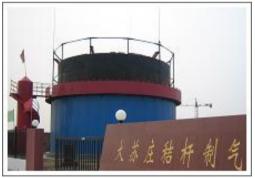
Gas composition	Vol%
H ₂	9-12
СО	18-23
CH ₄	1-2
CO ₂	11 – 14
N_2	rest



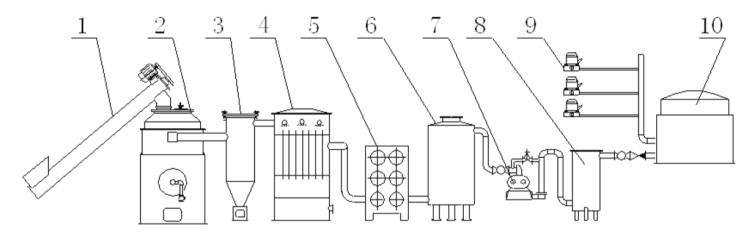








Liaoning Institute of Energy Resource



- 1. Feeder 2. Gasifier 3. Cyclone 4. Scrubber 5. Water seperator
- 6. Filter 7. Blower 8. Water sealing tank 9. End-user 10 Gas tank

Gas production capacity	200 – 1000 Nm ³ .h ⁻¹
Gas heating value	4200 – 5500 kJ.Nm ⁻³
Gasification efficiency	68 -72%
Tar concentration	< 20 mg.Nm ⁻³

Liaoning Institute of Energy Resource



Fuel gas station

- Main technical parameters (obtained based on a synthesis of 10 downdraft fixed-bed gasifier systems)
 - Total energy efficiency = 20% ~ 35%
 - Feedstocks size before entering in gasifier: 5~ 30 mm
 - Tar concentration at the outlet of gasifier: 25~ 100 mg/Nm³
 - Tar elimination methods:
 - 50% wet treatment (water scrubbers)
 - 10% dry treatment (packed-bed filter)
 - 10% combination of wet and dry treatments
 - 10% catalytic treatment
 - Tar concentration before end user's gas burner: < 15 mg/Nm³
 - Tar recovery situation?
 - Natural stacking
 - Direct landfill without safe disposal



Fuel gas station

- Economic analysis (for a village of 100 households)
 - Investment per household = 220 EUR
 - Fuel gas cost = 2 cEUR/Nm³ = 0.3 cEUR/MJ, LPG = 1 cEUR/MJ)
- Government objective of total fuel gas station in 2010 = 5000, but in reality, <1000, obstacles?
 - Short life (40% of stations have a life < 10 years)
 - Real capacity < 50% of designed capacity (fuel supply, gas storage tank sizing, etc.)
 - Gas quality (tar concentration) & Waste water treatments
 - Carbon-rich ash discharging
 - Workers not qualified

Gasification power plants

- Main gasifier type:
- downdraft fixed-bed (generally <400KWe); fluidised-bed (400 6000 KWe)
- Feedstocks: agricultural residues, forestry residues
- Main manufacturers

Manufacturers	Capacity (KWe)	Total installed capacity up to 2005 (MWe)
Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion (http://www.giec.ac.cn/)	200 - 6000	21.3
HeFei TianYan Co.Ltd. (http://www.tianyancn.com/)	100 – 1000	6.8
ChongQing FengYu Coop. (http://www.fengyugroup.com)	200 – 1200	7.6 (0.8 in China, 3 in Kenya)
WuXi HuGuang industry furnace co.Ltd (http://www.wxhuguang.com/)	400 – 2000	

GIEC – 5.5 MWe biomass gasification plant

- Feedstocks: rice husk (75%)+sawdust(20%)+straw(5%)
- Gasifier type: circulating fluidised bed
- Main gas treatment: water washing
- Power production system
 - 10 Gas engines (400KWe each)
 - 1 steam turbine (1500 KWe)



Context

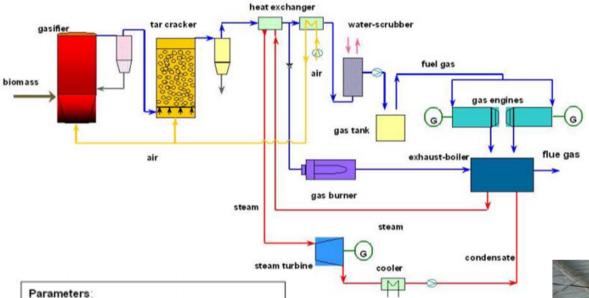
Manufacturers and case studies

Environmental impacts

Prospects

GIEC – 5.5 MWe biomass gasification plant

pump





Temp of preheating air: 250 °C
Exhaust temp of gas engine: 500 °C
Temp in outlet of tar cracker: 850 °C
Tar content in raw gas: <250mg/m
Power ratio of engines to turbine: >3:1
Fuel percents of gas burner: <10%
Power output of system: >3000kW
Gasifier efficiency: >78%
Gas engine efficiency: 25.66-29%
Overall efficiency: 25-28%



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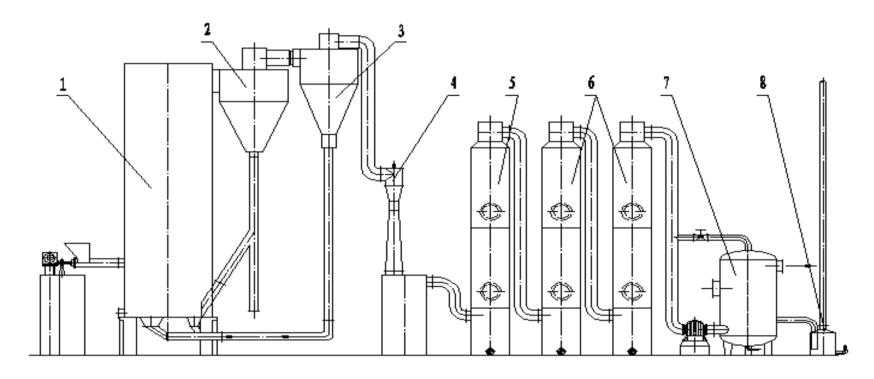
GIEC – 5.5 MWe biomass gasification power plant

This plant was working from 09/2005 to 06/2007

- Economic analysis
 - Investment = 770 EUR/KWe
 - Feedstock cost = 33 EUR/T Too high (estimated < 20 EUR/T)
 - Electricity production cost = 6cEUR/KWe
 - Electricity grid price = 5cEUR/KWe

feedstock cost represents 65% of total electricity production cost

GIEC – 1MWe gasification power plant (timber factory)



1. CFB Gasifier 2 & 3. Cyclones 4. Venturi scrubber 5 & 6. Water scrubbers 7. Gas tank 8. Water sealing

Power production: 6 Gas IC engines (200 KWe each)

GIEC – 1MWe gasification power plant (SanYa timber factory)





GIEC – 1MWe gasification power plant

- Factory background
 - Timber processing waste: 100 T/day

35T wood powder + 10T leftover material + 10Tsieving waste + 45T all kinds of bark

- Required power: 5MWe
- Specifications
 - Feed rate for gasifier: 1.5 T/h (~ 30 T/day)

Producer gas composition	Vol%
H ₂	7
СО	20
CH ₄	5
CO ₂	9
N_2	rest

Manufacturers and case studies

GIEC – 1MWe gasification power plant (timber factory)

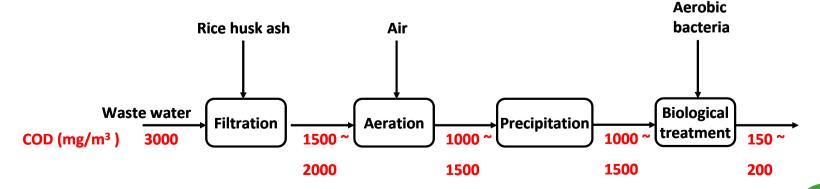
- Designed running hours = 24h/d * 300 days/y
- Real capacity = 70% of designed capacity
- Worker number: 30 (salary/p/y = $1000 \sim 2000 EUR$)

Economical analysis

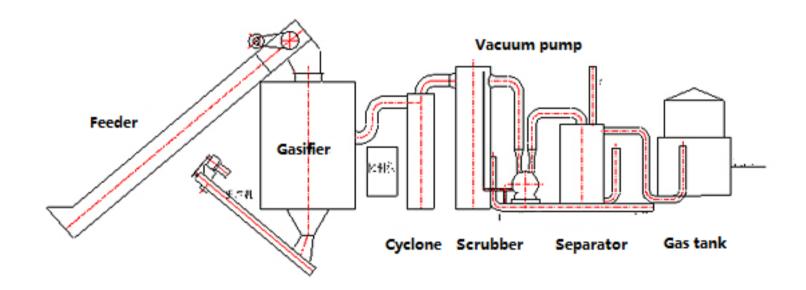
- Investment = 550 EUR/KWe
- Maintenance cost = 30 kEUR/y (15 kEUR for generators)
- Feedstock cost = 6 EUR/T
- Electricity price = 6 cEUR/KWe
- Gross profit = 250 kEUR/y

Specifications for GIEC CFB gasifier power system

- Technical parameters
 - Fuel types: sawdust, rice husk, crop straw
 - System efficiency: 16~21%
 - Feedstock consumption:
 - Wood wastes: 1.2~1.8kg/kWh electricity
 - Rice husk: 1.8 ~2.5 kg/kWh electricity
 - Designed operation time: 6500~7000hours/year
 - Wastewater treatment:



HeFei TianYan – Fixed bed gasifier power plant 100 -- 400 KWe



HeFei TianYan – Fixed bed gasifier power plant



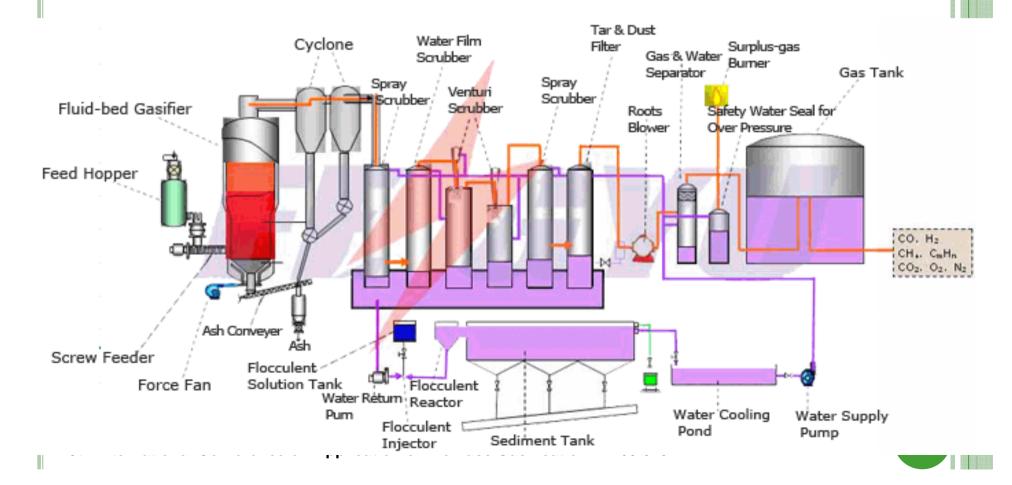
100 KWe, Italy

200 KWe, Japan

400 KWe, China

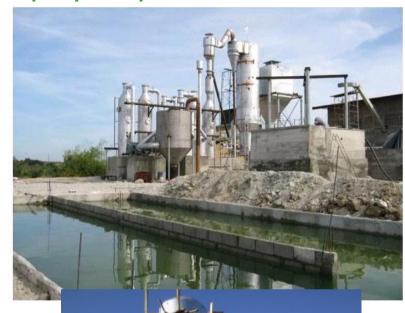
2005.08.11

- ChongQing FengYu Coop. (http://www.fengyugroup.com)
 - Fluidised bed gasifier power plant

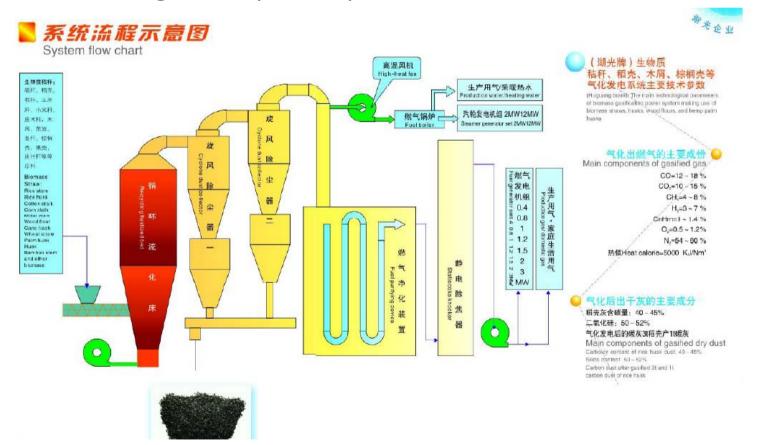


ChongQing FengYu Coop.





- WuXi HuGuang industry furnace co.ltd (http://www.wxhuguang.com/)
 - Fluidised bed gasifier power plant



WuXi HuGuang industry furnace co.ltd



GaoYou 5 MWe gasification plant –Heat, Electricity, Gas

Feedstock: straw briquette

Very limited available Information...

- Updraft fixed bed gasifier + gas turbine
- Gas treatment: water scrubbers + electrostatic tar precipitators
- Gas heating value: 7000 MJ/m³
- Plant efficiency: 25%



Explored by:

Gaoyou Linyuan Technology Co.LTD
College of resources and
environmental engineering, ECUST
SGHI,Shenyang,China

Supported by:

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GaoYou straw gasification plant: Gas-Heat-Electricity



Environmental impact

- No (or almost no) net CO₂ emission
- Lack of emission and pollutant controls
 - Gas emission control? (NO_x, SO₂, dioxin, etc...)

No law for exhaust gas from biomass gasification power plant (only existing law concerns gas emission of MSW incineration published in 2002).

- Solid residues (carbon-rich ash) discharging or valorisation?
- Waste water treatment
- Tar (recovered from waste water treatment) discharging or valorisation?

Manufacturers and case studies

Prospects

Policy

- Investment subvention
- Biomass resource management and collecting (fuel supply handbook)
- Grid price warranty and purchase obligation

Technical aspects

- Monitoring programs on the performance of biomass gasifier plants
- New technologies development & importation
- Automation

Environmental aspects

- Standards, certification system
- Control of pollution emissions (gas, liquid, solid)

A special thanks to Mr. Harrie Knoef of BTG Netherland for his review and constructive suggestions.

Vielen Dank Thank you Merci

If you have any questions, please contact: chen@sol3d.com



Appendix 1

GB 18485-2001 Standard for pollution control on the MSW incineration

	Unit	Specification	Limit
Smoke	mg/Nm³	Average value	80
Smoke intensity	Lingeman blackness	Max value	1
со	mg/Nm³	Average value per hour	150
NOx	mg/Nm³	Average value per hour	400
SO ₂	mg/Nm³	Average value per hour	260
нсі	mg/Nm³	Average value per hour	75
Hg	mg/Nm³	Average value	0.2
Cd	mg/Nm³	Average value	0.1
Zn	mg/Nm³	Average value	1.6
Dioxin	ng TEQ/Nm³	Average value	1.0

Appendix 2

Pilot plants for DME production via gasification
 (Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion + Liaoning Institute of energy resource)



100 T/y, ShanDong, China, 2007



1000 T/y, GuangZhou, China, 2009