

Country Report GERMANY

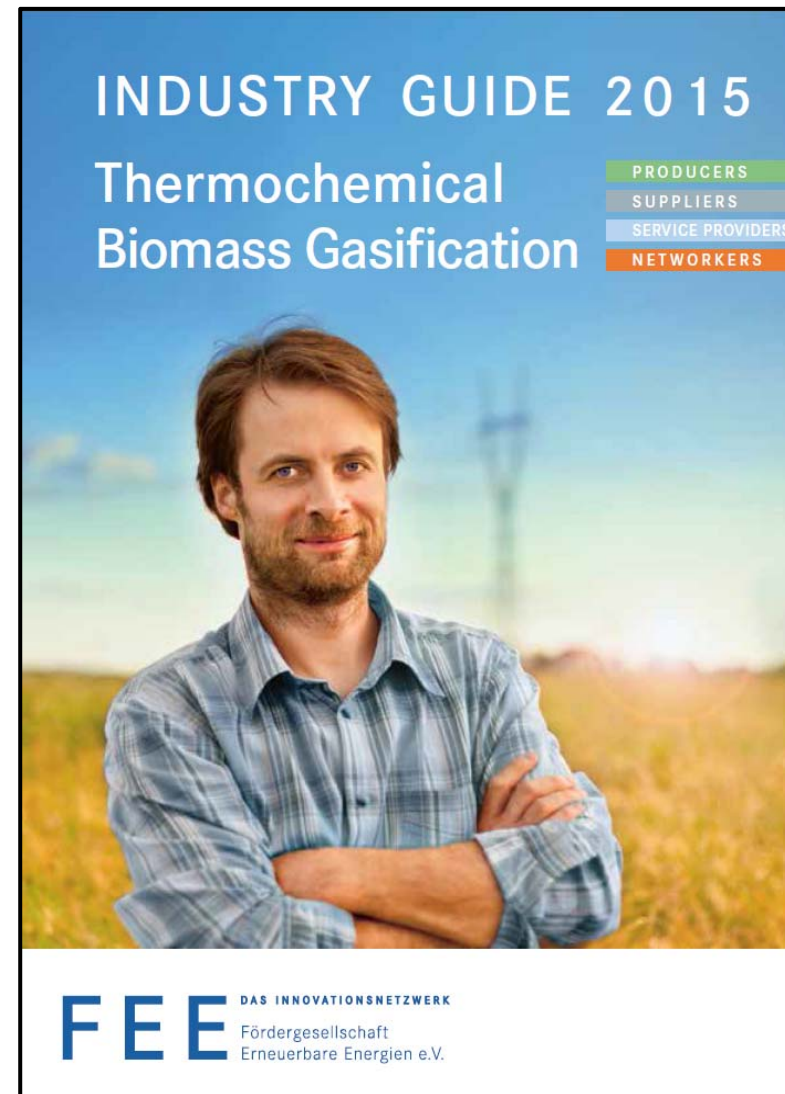
Engler-Bunte-Institute, Fuel Technology
Institute for Technical Chemistry, Gasification Technology

Mark Eberhard / Thomas Kolb

IEA Bioenergy: Task 33 Thermal Gasification of Biomass

Task meeting, Oct 25th 2016, Lucerne, Switzerland

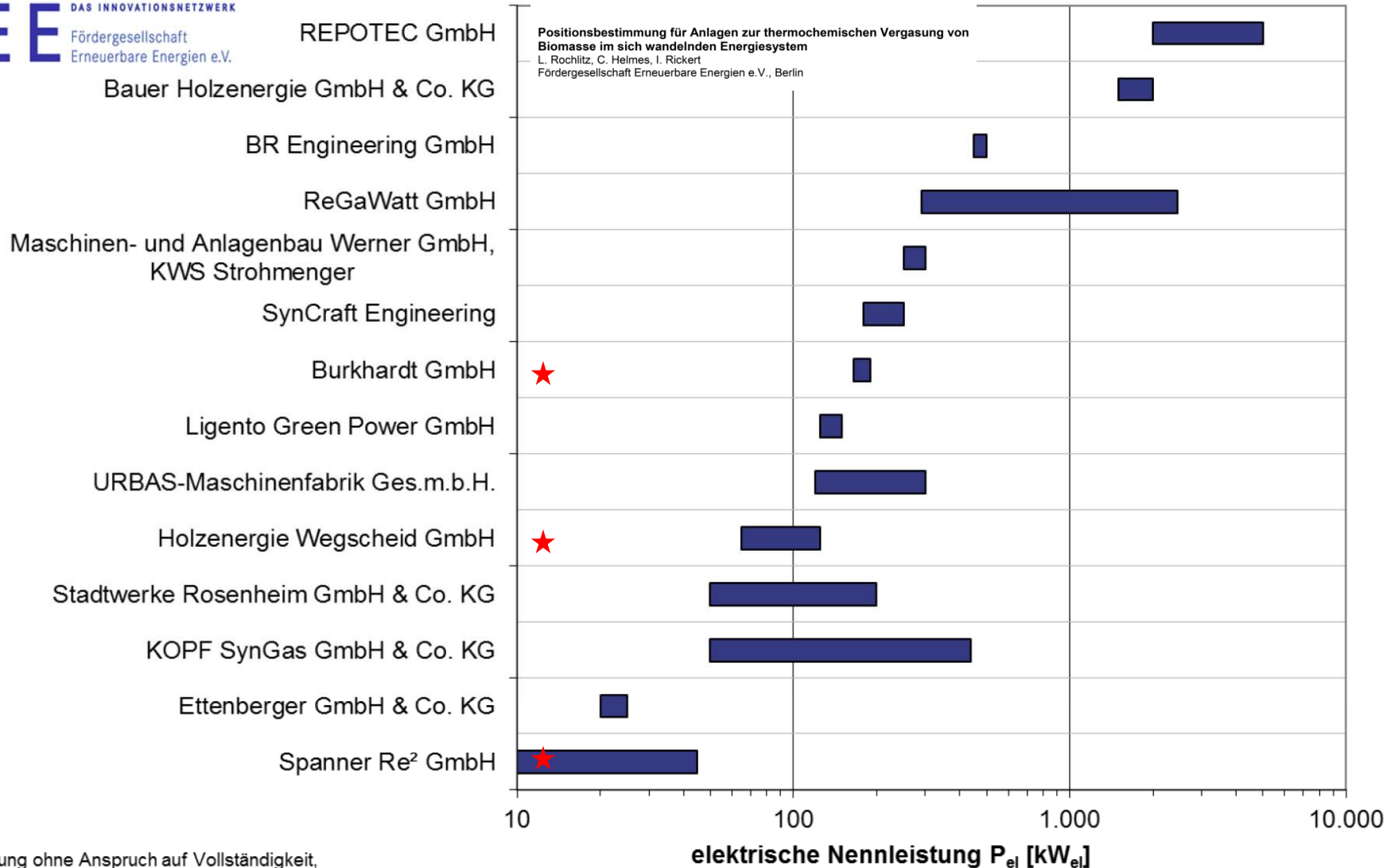
- **> 400 plants in Germany, total installed capacity: 42 Mw_{el}**
- **Total efficiency up to 85 % (combined heat and power generation)**
- **Capacity range: small scale plants of 15 kW_{el} up to large scale plants of up to 5 Mw_{el}**
- **Source: Fördergesellschaft Erneuerbare Energien e.V. (FEE), Industry Guide Thermochemical Biomass Gasification, Berlin, Germany, July 2015**
- **Web: <http://www.fee-ev.de/>**



Konversion von Biomassen und Kohlen
DGMK-Fachbereichstagung 9. – 11. Mai 2016 in Rotenburg a.d. Fulda

Positionsbestimmung für Anlagen zur thermochemischen Vergasung von Biomasse im sich wandelnden Energiesystem

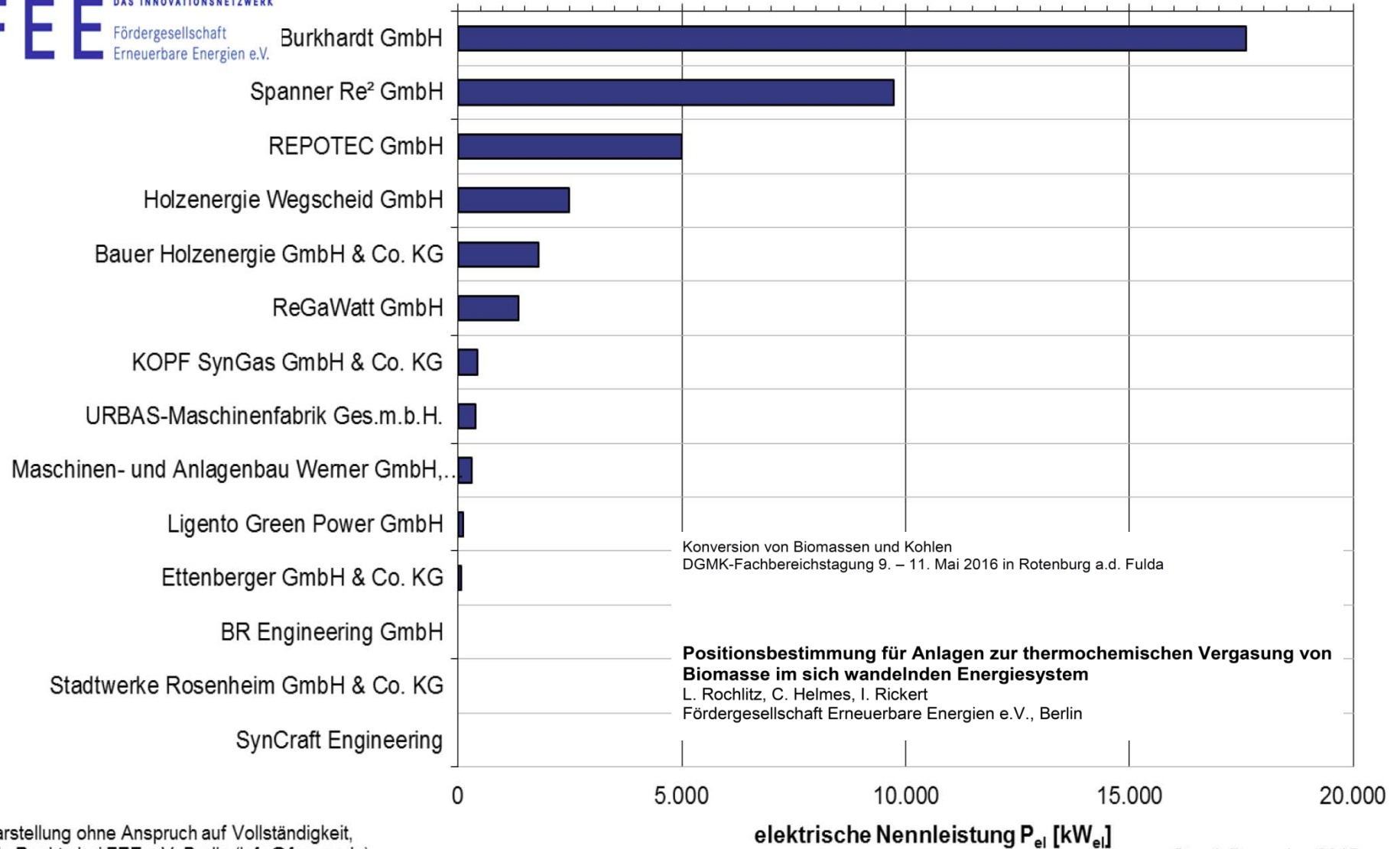
L. Rochlitz, C. Helmes, I. Rickert
Fördergesellschaft Erneuerbare Energien e.V., Berlin



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Stand Dezember 2015

Abb. 1: Übersicht des Leistungsspektrums der Anlagen in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz, die zu dieser aktuellen Befragung Rückmeldung gaben

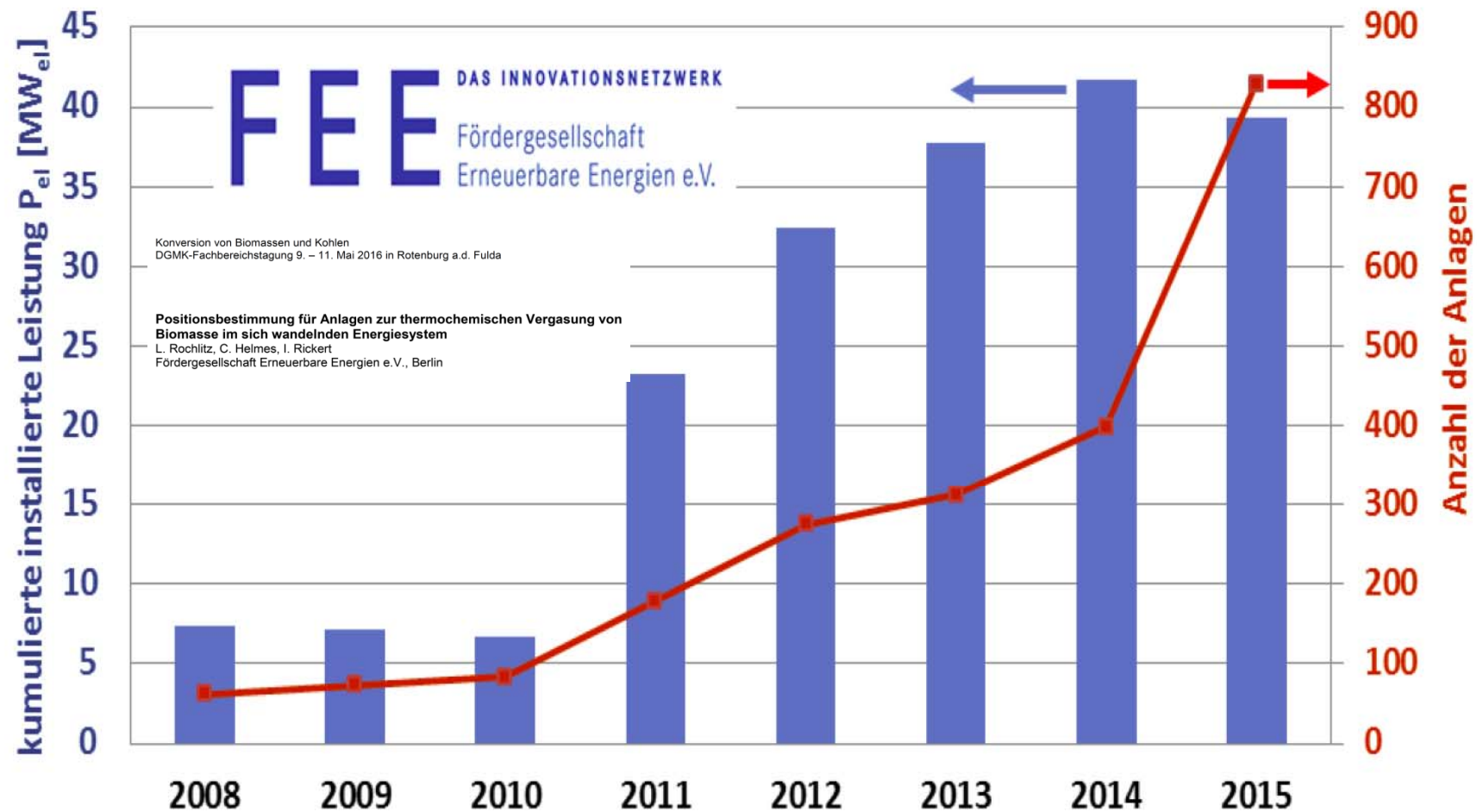


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Abb. 7: Installierte elektrische Gesamtleistung kommerzieller Anlagen in Deutschland.
 Die drei untersten Hersteller betreiben ihre kommerziellen Anlagen außerhalb Deutschlands.

Einordnung in den sich wandelnden deutschen und europäischen Energiemarkt

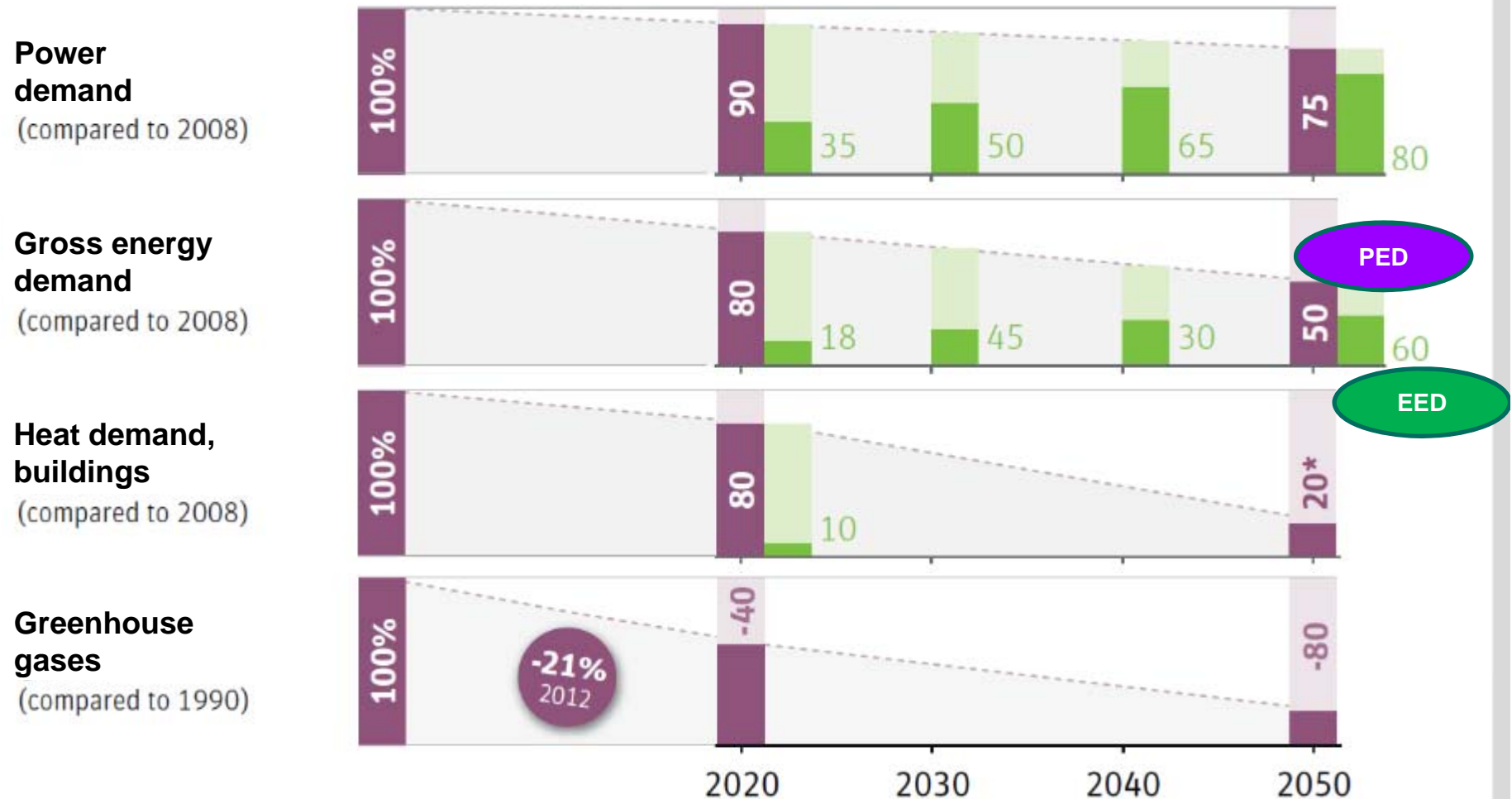


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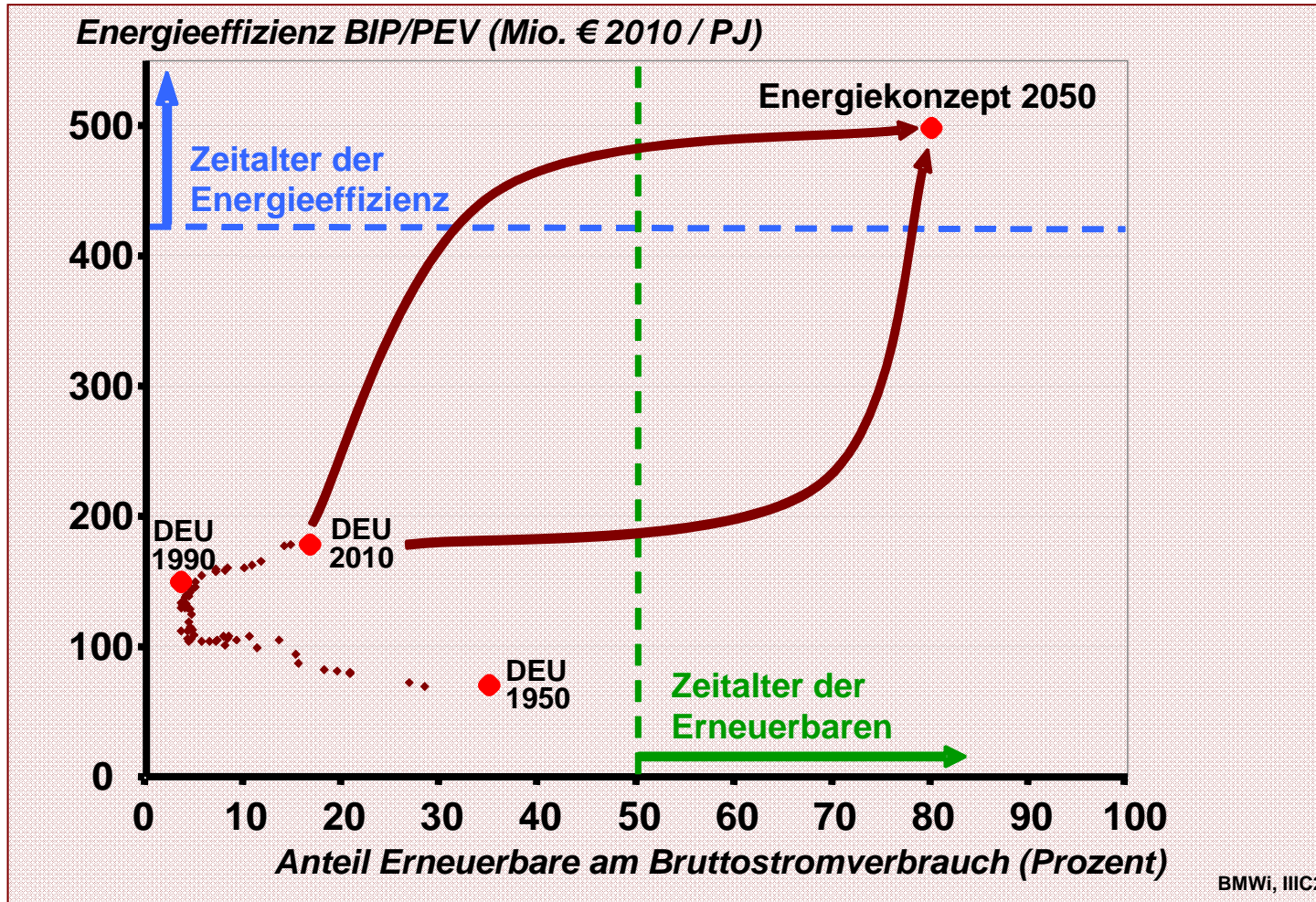
Abb. 6 Kumulierte installierte elektrische Leistung in Deutschland (Balken) und Gesamtzahl verkaufter Anlagen derselben Akteure wie in Abbildung 1.

The German Energy Transition



Source: Craig Morris, Martin Pehnt (2012)

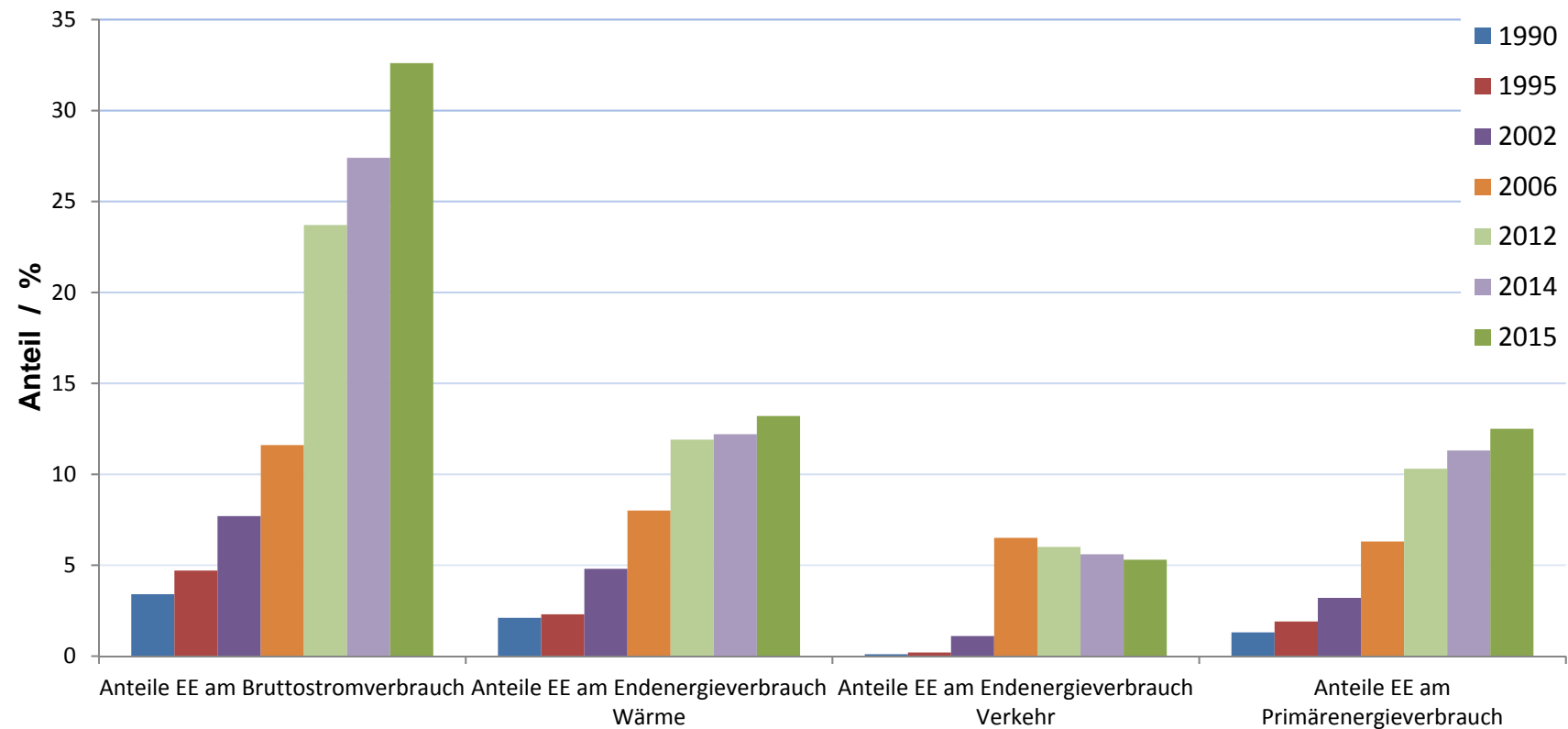
Deutschland auf dem Weg in ein neues Energiezeitalter



Quelle: Dr. Knut Kübler, BMWi | Karlsruhe, 31. Januar 2012

Anteil erneuerbarer Energien an der Energiebereitstellung in Deutschland

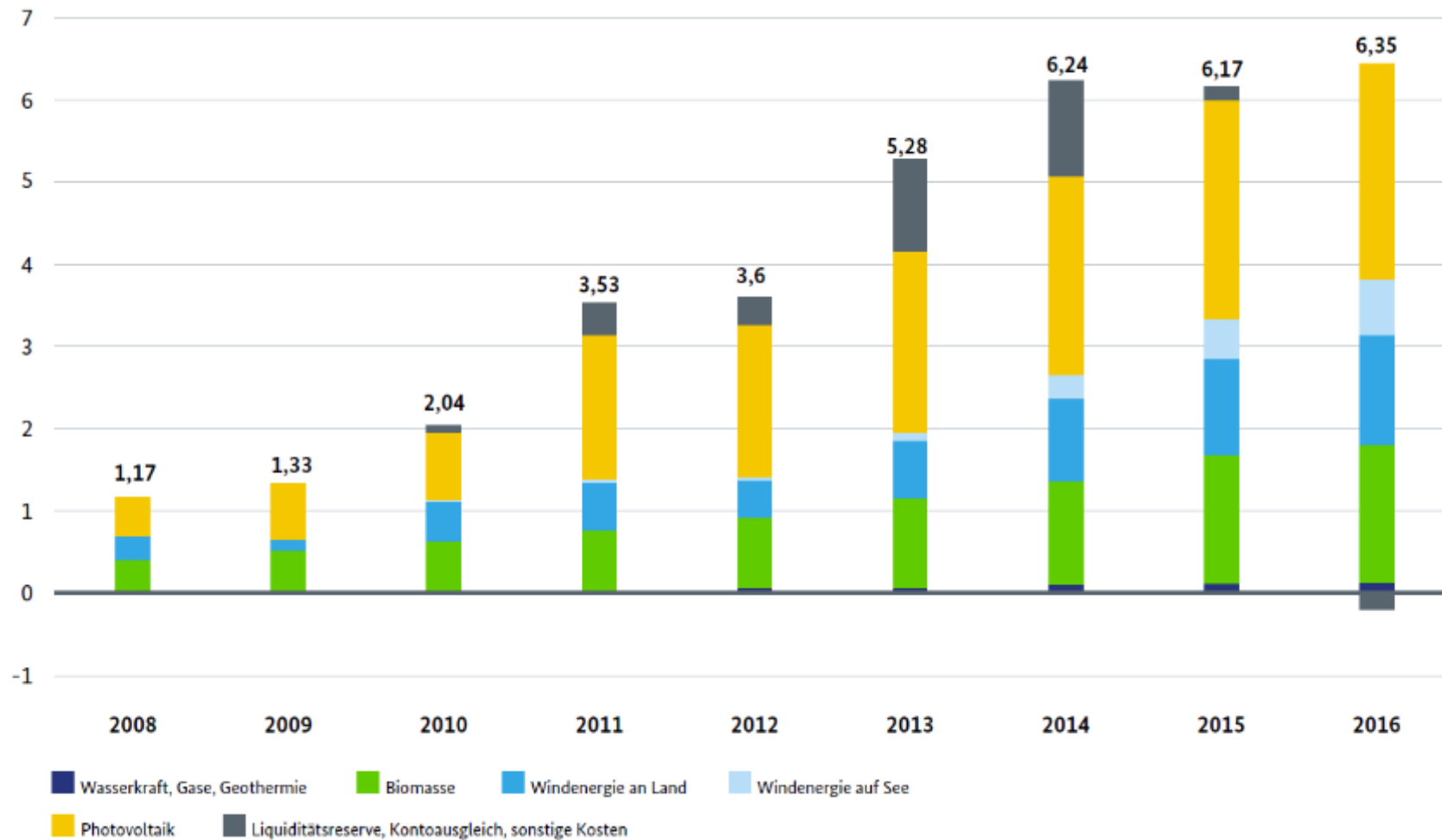
Anteile erneuerbarer Energien an der Energiebereitstellung in Deutschland



Quelle: BMWi nach Arbeitsgruppe Erneuerbare Energien-Statistik (AGEE-Stat)
Stand: Februar 2016

EEG-Umlage nach Technologiesparten

ct/kWh

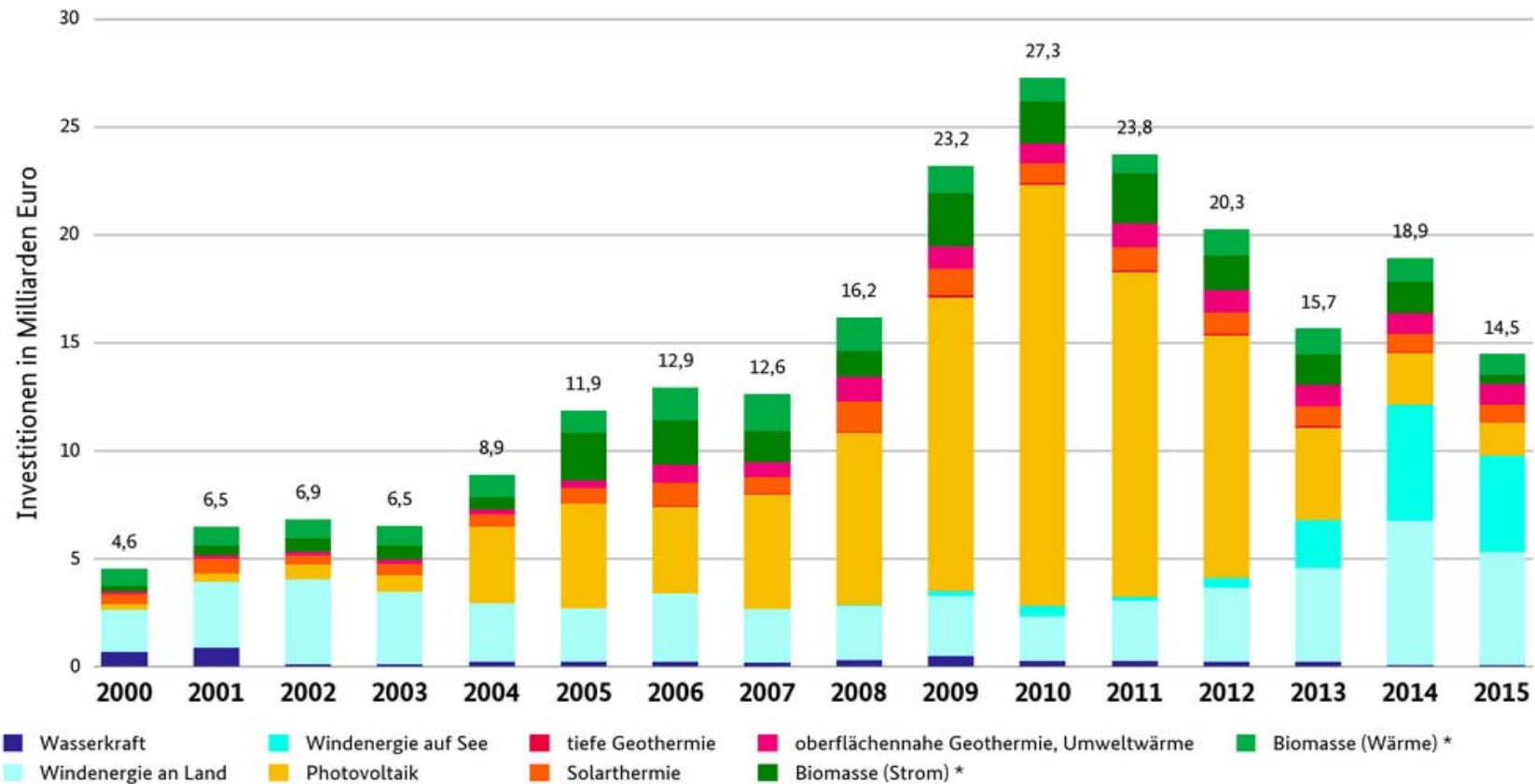


Quelle: Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie 10/2015. Im Jahr 2016 überdeckt der Kontoausgleich die Liquiditätsreserve geringfügig.

Quelle: Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft & Energie, Die Energie der Zukunft – Vierter Monitoring-Bericht zur Energiewende, Berlin, November 2015



Investment for new installation of renewable energy plants in Germany



* Feste, flüssige und gasförmige biogene Brennstoffe; BMWi auf Basis Zentrum für Sonnenenergie- und Wasserstoff-Forschung Baden-Württemberg (ZSW); Stand: Februar 2016; Angaben vorläufig

Status of the bioliq[®]-process at KIT

Bernd Zimmerlin, Thomas Kolb, Mark Eberhard, Nicolaus Dahmen

International Seminar on Gasification, Malmö, Sweden, October 19-20, 2016

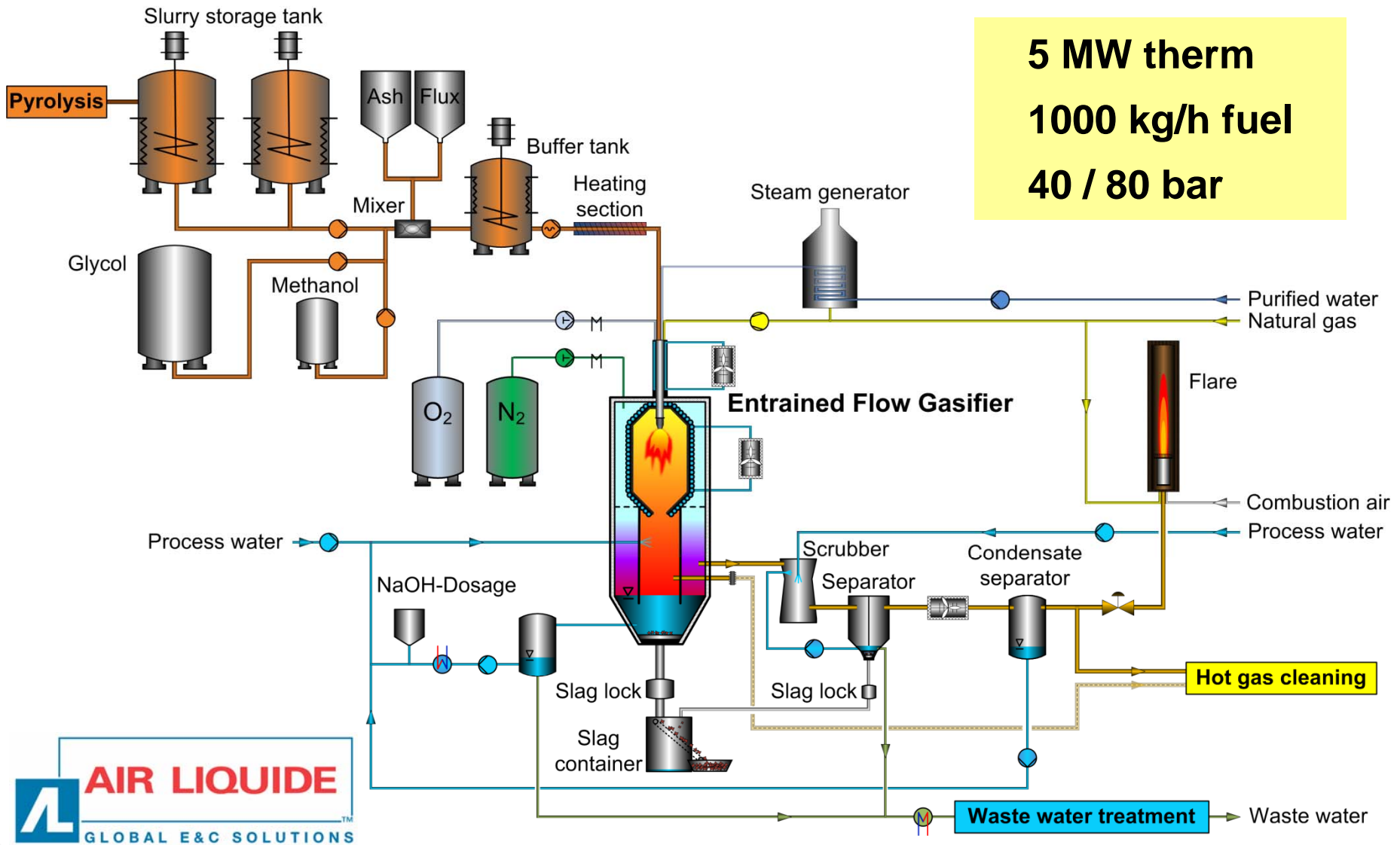
bioliq biomass to liquid

Engler-Bunte-Institute, Division 1, Fuel Chemistry and -technology, EBI ceb
Institute for Catalysis Research and Technologie, IKTC
Institute for Technical Chemistry, ITC



bioliq[®] - High Pressure Entrained Flow Gasifier

5 MW therm
1000 kg/h fuel
40 / 80 bar



bioliq[®] gasifier - Main Features



- Operation Pressure
 - 40 bar(a) or 80 bar(a)
- Load range
 - 700 kg/h – 1000 kg/h Slurry (3.5 – 5 MW_{th})
 - Auxiliary NG feeding of up to 1MW
- Feedstock – Slurry
 - LHV 13 – 25 MJ/kg
 - max. 40 wt% solids with max. particle size of 1 mm
 - Viscosity of up to 1 Pas at 70 °C
- Especially equipped/prepared for research
 - Two reactor sizes (cooling screens) and two burners
 - Two possible quench configurations (dip tube or open quench)
 - Optical access to reaction chamber
 - Extensively equipped with instrumentation (p, T, V, composition, etc.),
 - Sampling possibilities

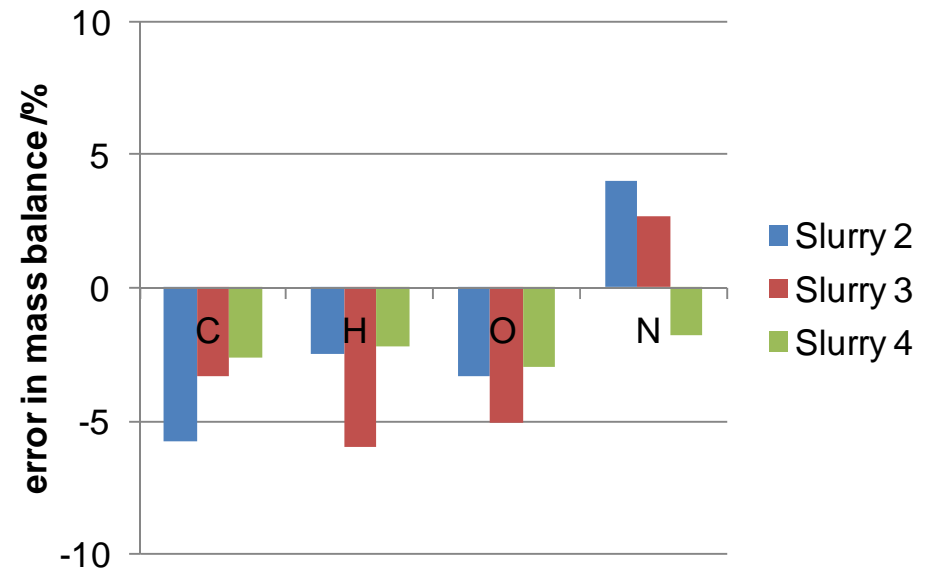
Mass Balance by Main Elements

- Typical syngas composition (dry in vol%)

H ₂	CO	CO ₂	N ₂	CH ₄
28-33	28-37	18-27	12-18	<0,1-0,3

- rel. high N₂ concentration due to purging several accesses to pilot reactor
- Mass balance performed for main elements

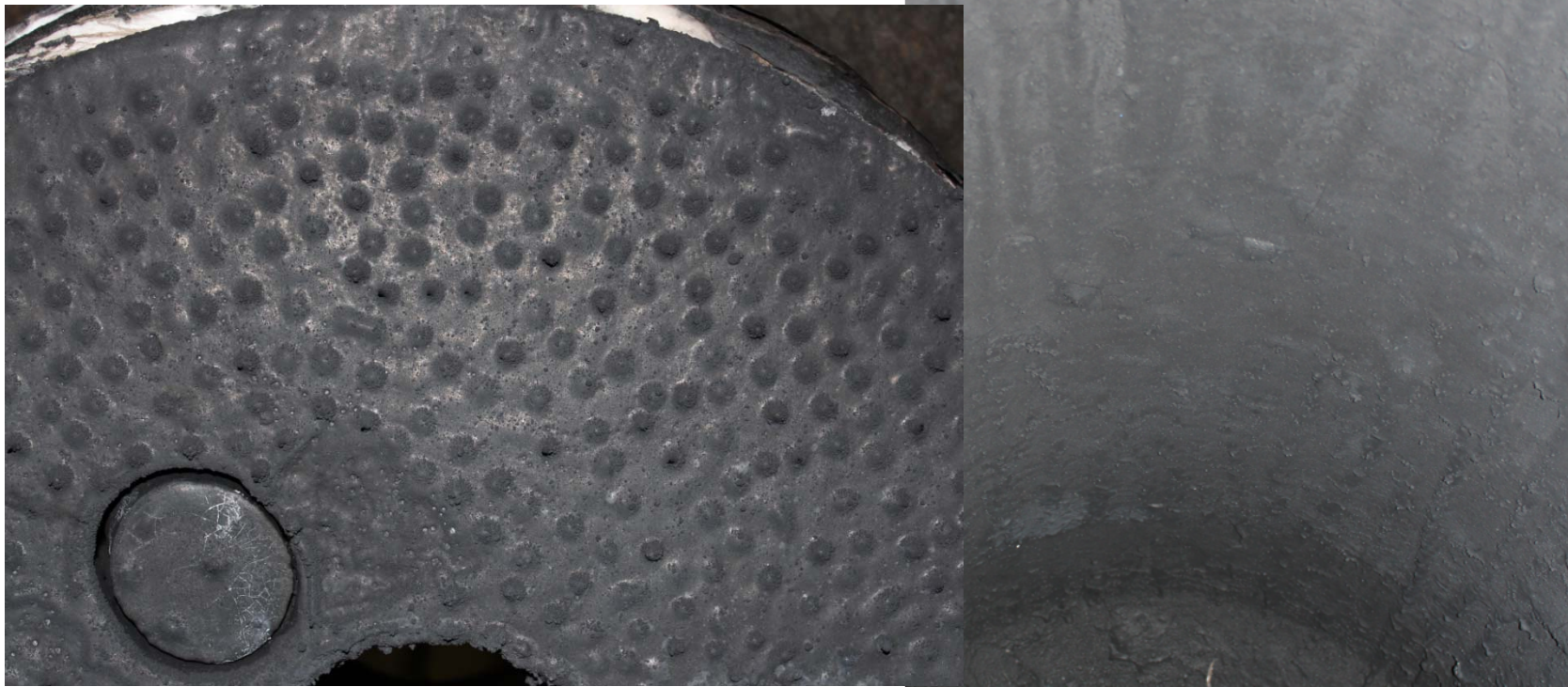
- July and Dec. 2015 campaigns
- averaged values for three different slurries
- indicating good overall balance



Source: M. Müller-Hagedorn et al, 8th International Freiberg Conference June, 13th, 2016

Slag distribution inside the reactor

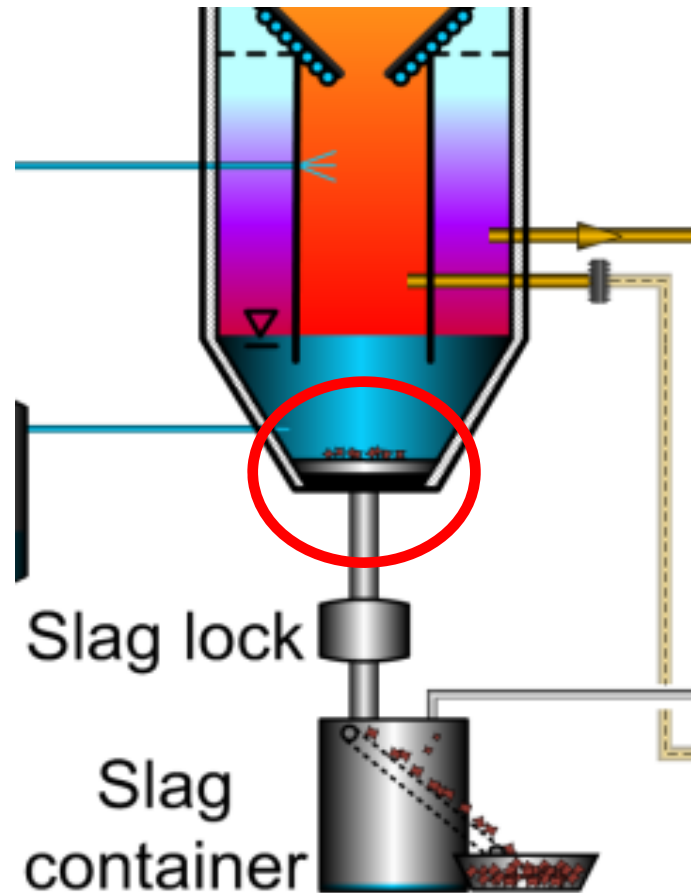
- Validation of design of reactor and burner
 - all walls have to be covered completely with slag
 - reactor walls
 - reactor top



Source: M. Müller-Hagedorn et al, 8th International Freiberg Conference June, 13th, 2016



Slag Discharge



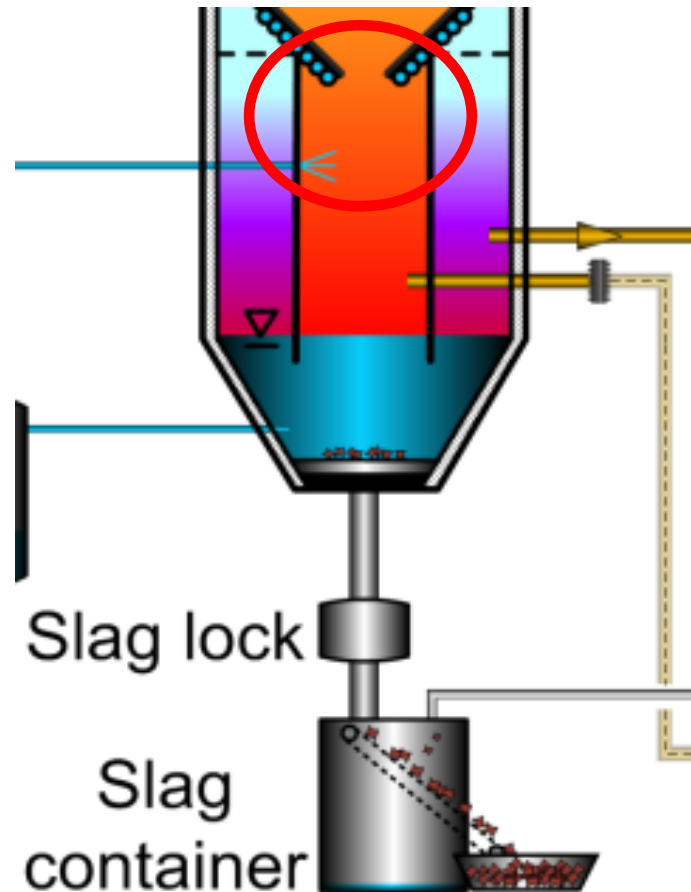
Challenge:

frequently clogging
at quench cone

by slag lumps



Slag Discharge



Slag Lumps

Influence of slag viscosity and flow temperature by variation of:

- additives (flux)
- reactor temperature (syngas temperature)

Influence of thermal conditions at reactor bottom /outlet by variation of:

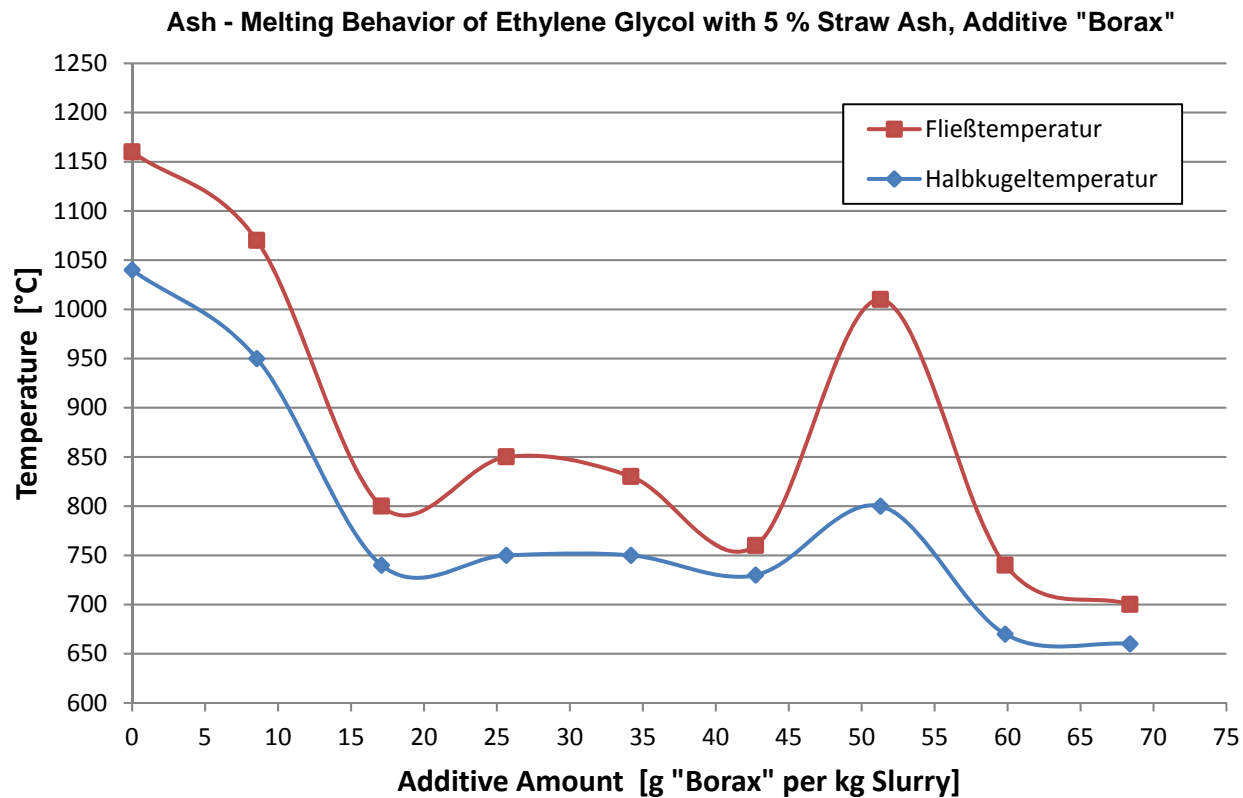
- slag amount
- syngas-flow / -temperature
- quench cooling



bioliq[®] gasifier - Additives Dosage

Reduction of slag flow temperature by additives

- reduced reactor temperature needed
- increase of Cold Gas Efficiency



bioliq[®] gasifier - Additives Dosage



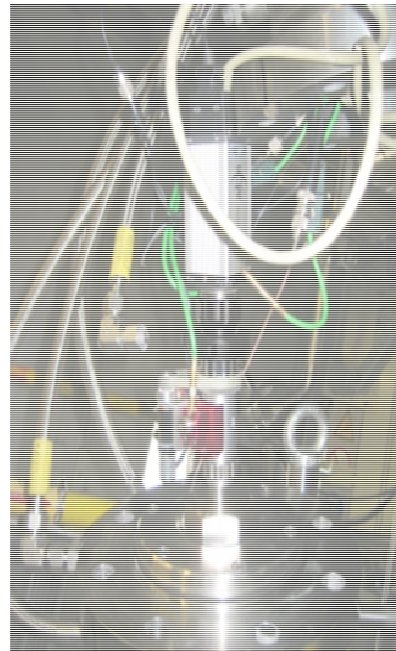
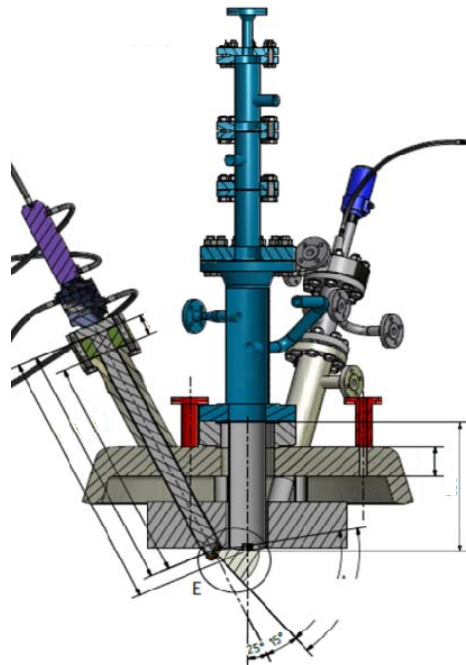
Characteristics:

- Big Bag – station
- atmospheric, N₂ - purged
- max. 2 x 50 kg/h additives

bioliq[®] - High Pressure Optical Borescope

camera based systems for analysis of atomization

- High Dynamic Range Camera
- High Speed Camera



gasifier flame at 40 bar

cooperation: KIT Institute for Applied Computer Science, IAI

Thanks to...

- Funding Agencies and institutions
- partners from industry and academia
- the teams from KIT
- ...and to the audience

L. Tkotz



www.bioliq.de

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