

ECNs moving bed torrefaction technology in light of desired product qualities

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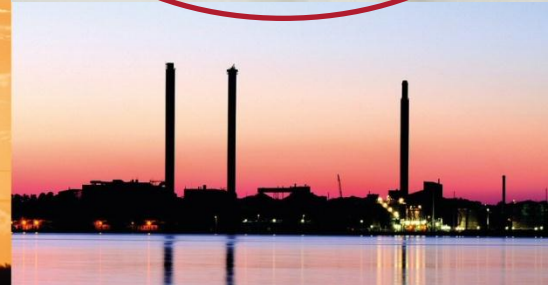
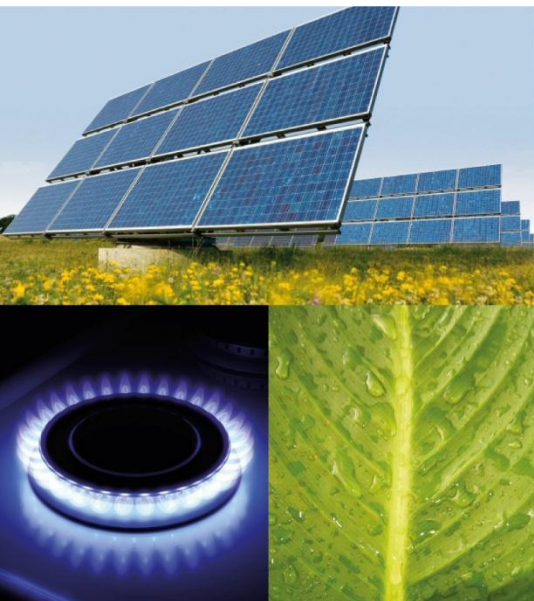
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ECNs moving bed torrefaction technology in light of desired product qualities

Fred Verhoeff, Jaap Kiel, Robin Zwart

Torrefaction of Biomass Workshop, University of Leeds, 28 March 2012



Presentation overview

- Introduction
- ECN's torrefaction development status
- Product characteristics
 - Exothermicity
 - Self heating
- SECTOR project
- Conclusions



Energy research Centre of the Netherlands

- Core activities
 - Sustainable energy technology development
 - R&D services to industry
 - Feasibility studies, system & technology assessments



- Largest Dutch energy R&D institute
- Independent
- 570 employees
- R&D units:
 - Biomass
 - Solar energy
 - Wind energy
 - Energy Efficiency
 - Policy studies



ECN and Torrefaction

- In 2002 ECN identified the potential of torrefaction for bio-energy applications
- Present status:
 - ECN's torrefaction technology is proven on pilot-scale
 - Demonstration and commercial market introduction together with industrial partners

ANDRITZ
Pulp & Paper

VATTENFALL 



Torrefaction



Pelletisation



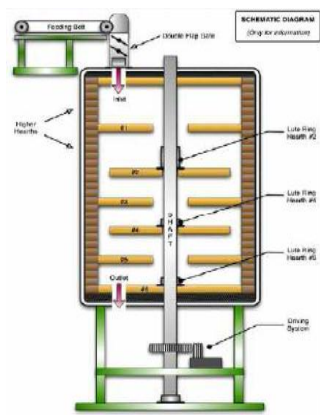
Andritz/ECN Torrefaction Demo Plant Project

- 1 T/hr Torrefaction Demo Plant in Sdr. Stenderup, Denmark
- The plant incorporates:
 - Biomass (Wood Chip) Receiving
 - Biomass Drying
 - Torrefaction
 - Pelletizing
- Commissioning and initial testing phase scheduled for mid 2012

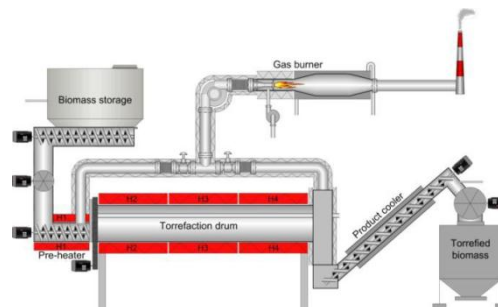


Pictures:
March
2012

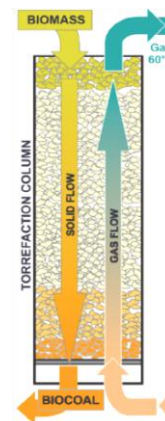
Torrefaction technology – reactor concepts



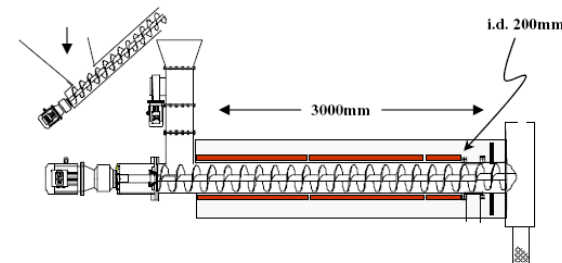
Multiple hearth furnace



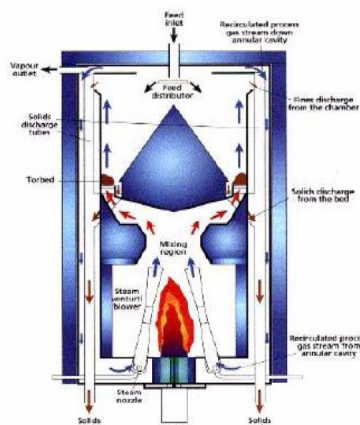
Rotary drum reactor



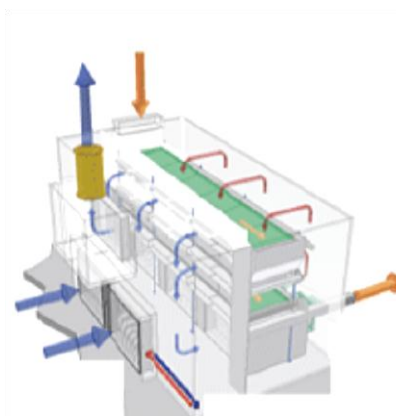
Moving bed reactor



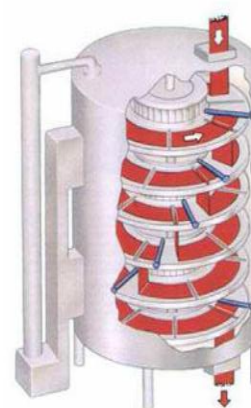
Screw conveyor reactor



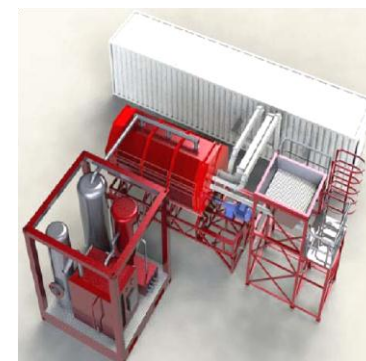
Torbed reactor



Oscillating belt reactor



TurboDryer



Microwave reactor

Bench-scale testing



20 l batch reactor

*5 kg/h Auger reactor
(screw reactor)*

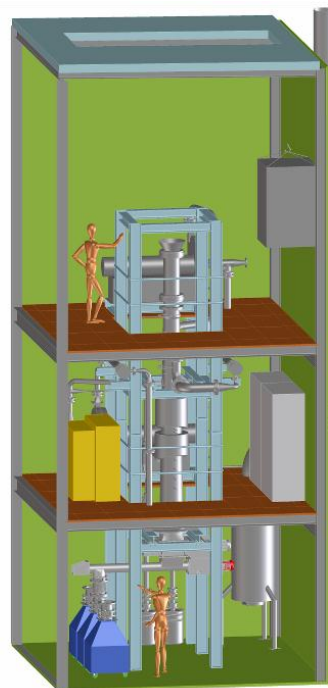
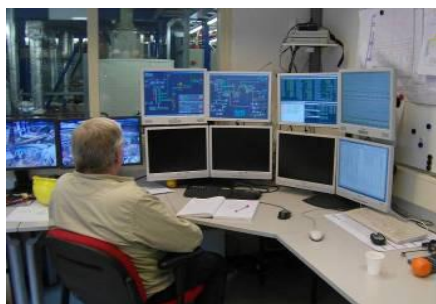




Pre-drying



Feeding



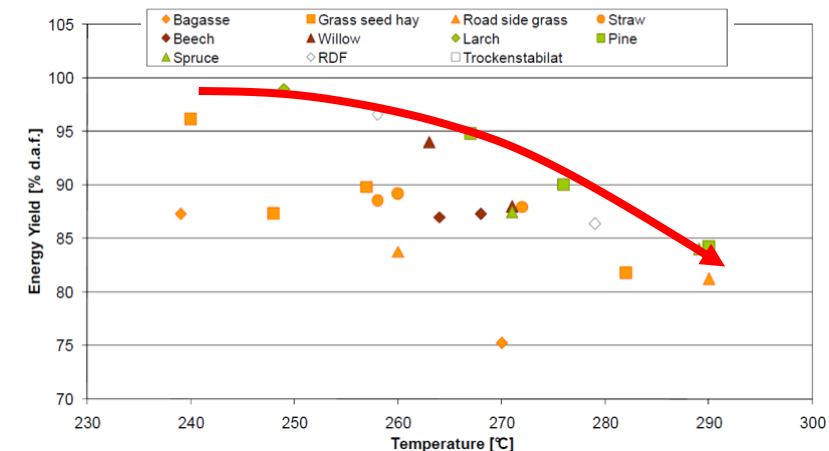
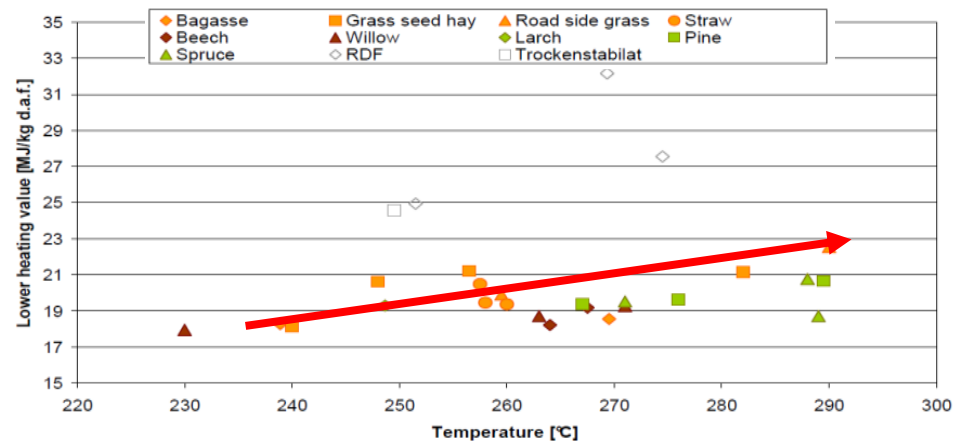
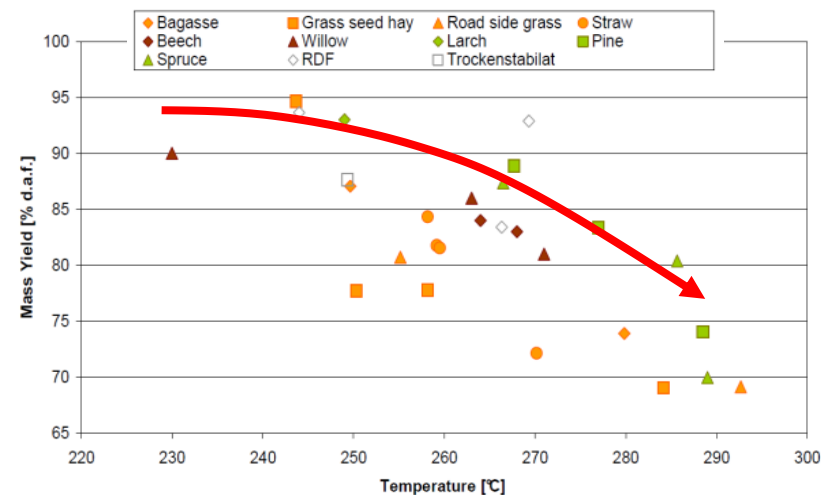
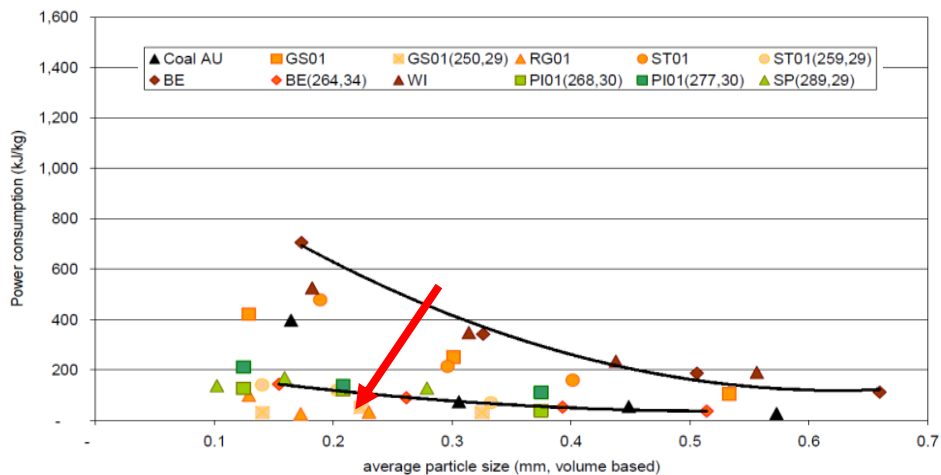
Pilot-scale test facility PATRIG

Pilot-scale testing

- Testing history:
 - Start-up 2008
 - Over 1400 hours of operation (50-100 hour runs);
>40 tonnes of torrefied material produced
 - Biomass feedstock: a.o. poplar, pine, wood mixtures, forestry residues, agricultural residues (POR)
 - Conditions: 220-280 °C torgas inlet temp.,
throughput approx. 60 kg/h (input basis)



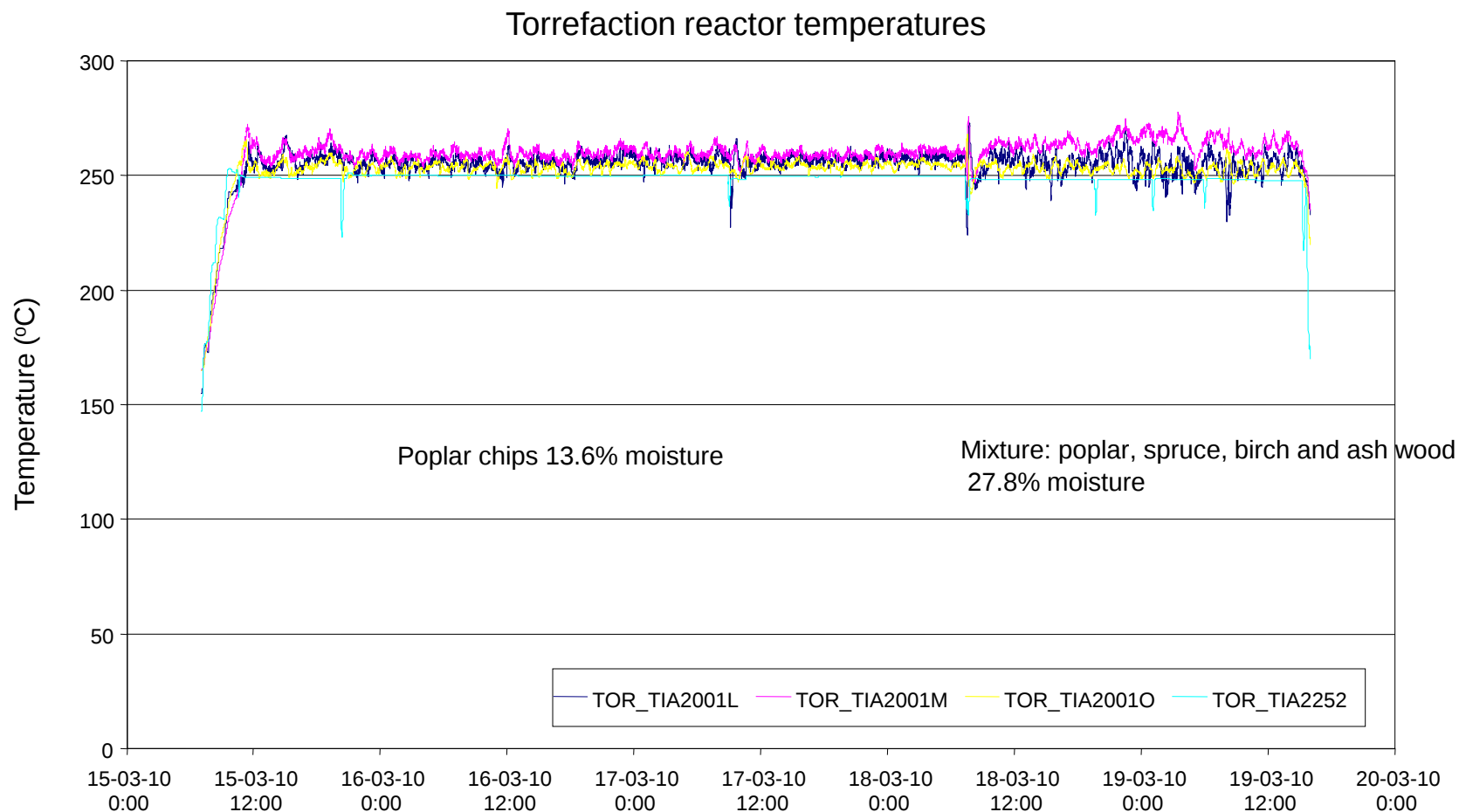
Characterisation of Torrefied biomass



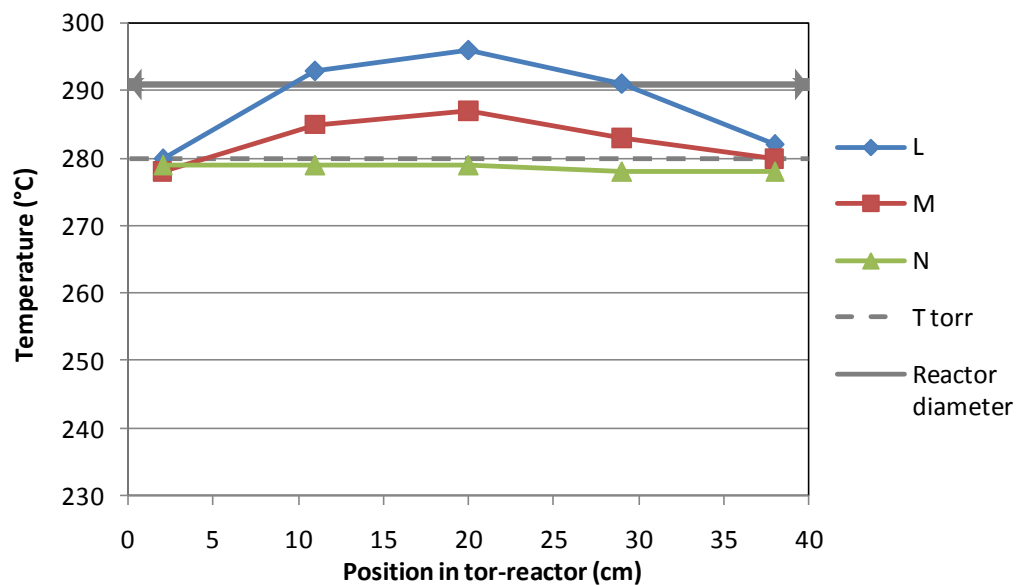
Exothermicity

Self heating

Pilot-scale torrefaction – results of typical run

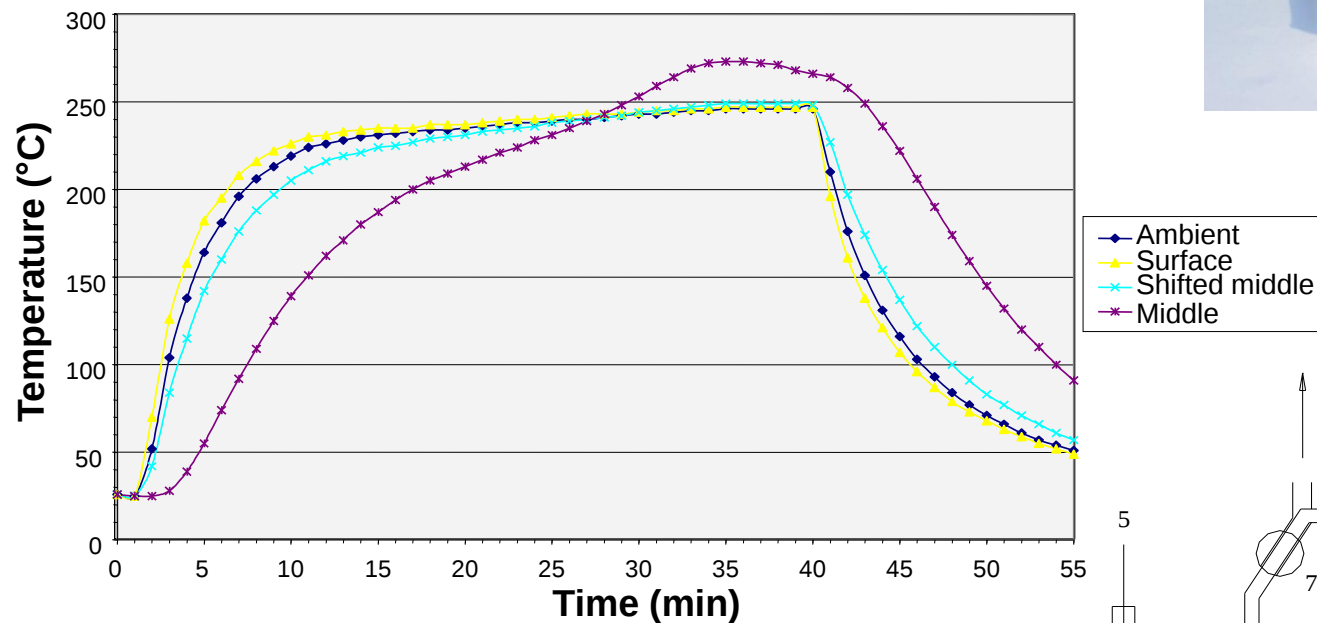


Exothermicity – pilot scale

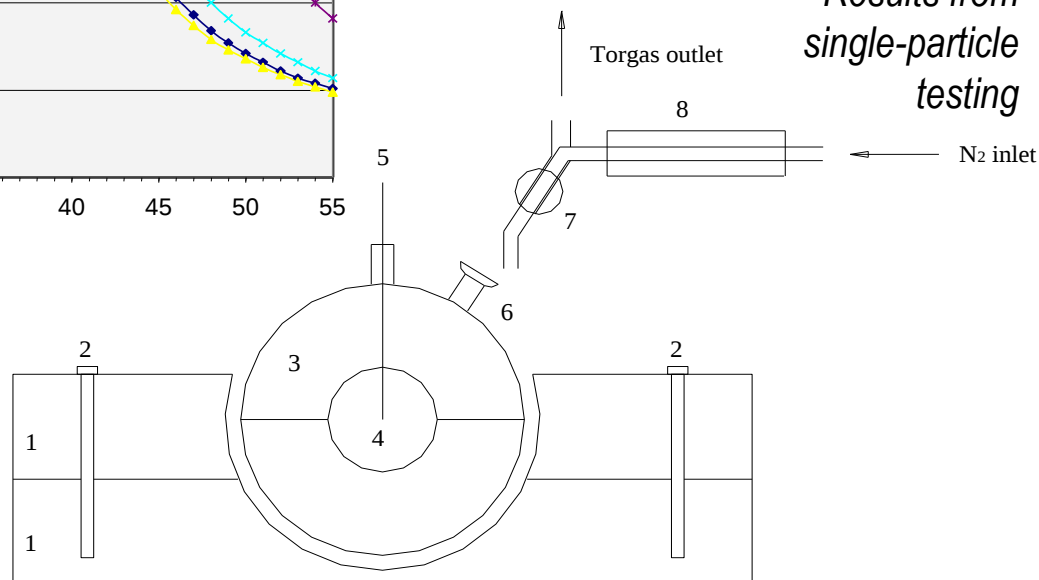


Example of temperature profile over the reactor diameter (biomass = softwood)

Exothermicity – single particle



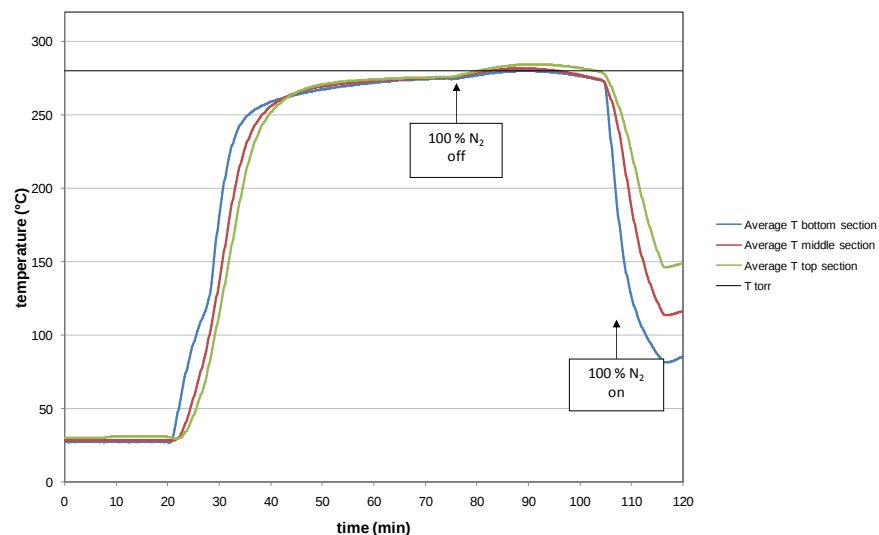
*Results from
single-particle
testing*



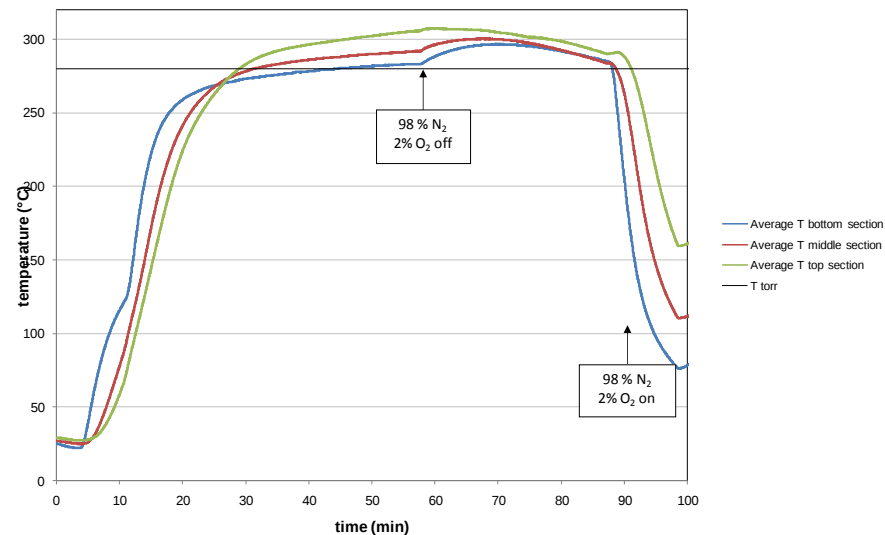
1. Thermal ceramic bricks
2. Screws
3. Glass sphere cut by the middle
4. Woody ball
5. Themocouples and their inlet
6. Gas inlet-outlet
7. Steel ball with double tube to act as inlet and outlet
8. Gas heater

Exothermicity – tests in batch reactor

Torrefaction of softwood with 100% N₂



Torrefaction of softwood with 2% O₂/98% N₂



Conclusion:

- 2% O₂ in the Torgas has significant effect on torrefaction process
- Temperature increase of > 30 °C measured in batch reactor

Exothermicity - summary

- Torrefaction reaction is exothermal
- Temperature profile in moving bed reactor
- Temperature increase depends on biomass type and O_2 in Torgas
- Temperature difference between particle centre and surface
- More research is needed to better understand the phenomenon

Self heating properties of torrefied biomass



- After torrefaction the torrefied material must be exposed to air in a controlled way
- If not properly handled, spontaneous combustion of torrefied materials may arise

ECN, March 2008



Smoke – 24 Minutes



Fire – 32 Minutes

Self-heating properties

- Self-heating properties determined using *Bowes-Cameron cage test* as described in the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods:
 - Filled wire mesh cube placed in oven
 - Oven temperatures 100, 120 or 140 °C
 - If sample exceeds oven temp by 60 °C, than: self heating
- 3 Samples tested: pellets from torrefied wood chips, EFB and OPF



Wood chips



Empty Fruit Bunches



Oil Palm Fronds

Self-heating properties

- Results:
 - **Crushed pellets from torrefied wood chips:** not classified as a self-heating substance
 - **Torrefied OPF pellets:** not classified as a self-heating substance
 - **Torrefied EFB pellets:** has self-heating properties. Consequently, the material needs to be classified as a self-heating substance



25/2/2012: Fire in Dutch torrefaction plant

Self heating??



Source: internet

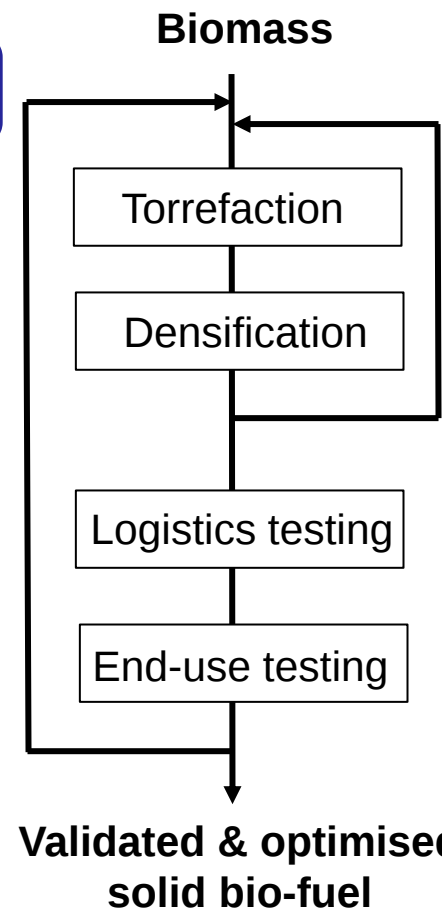
Future research programme:

SECTOR

- Production of Solid Sustainable Energy Carriers from Biomass by Means of TORrefaction
- EU FP7: Large-scale European project with 21 partners from industry and science

EU FP7 project SECTOR

SECTOR



Research items

Shipment



Storage & handling



Grinding & feeding



Coal EF gasification



Coal combustion



Pelletburner



In conclusion

- Torrefaction development is in the pilot/demo-phase
- Scale-up, demonstration in partnership with Andritz Oy and Vattenfall
- Exothermicity and self heating are relevant issues in torrefaction
- Future research focuses on product quality (SECTOR)
- Research items:
 - Optimizing the torrefaction and densification processes towards product quality
 - Self heating, storage, handling, biological degradation
 - Combustion, gasification
 - Small and large scale testing



Thank you for your attention!

For more information,
please contact:

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*Production of tonne-scale test batches
at ECN for industrial trials*



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