

Torrefaction by ECN

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Torrefaction by ECN

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Milan, Italy

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Presentation overview

- Introduction to ECN
 - Mission
 - Core activities in biomass
- ECN and torrefaction
 - Small-scale research
 - ECN's torrefaction technology
 - Pilot-scale testing
 - Logistics and end-use testing of torrefied material
- Torrefaction technology demonstration and commercialisation
 - Co-operation between ECN and Andritz
 - Demo plant features
 - Status

Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)



- Dedicated to Sustainable Energy Innovation

With and for the market, ECN develops knowledge and technology that enable a transition to a sustainable energy system

- Core activities in biomass

Sustainable energy technology development

R&D services and consultancy to industry

Feasibility studies, system & technology assessments



Biomass



Solar



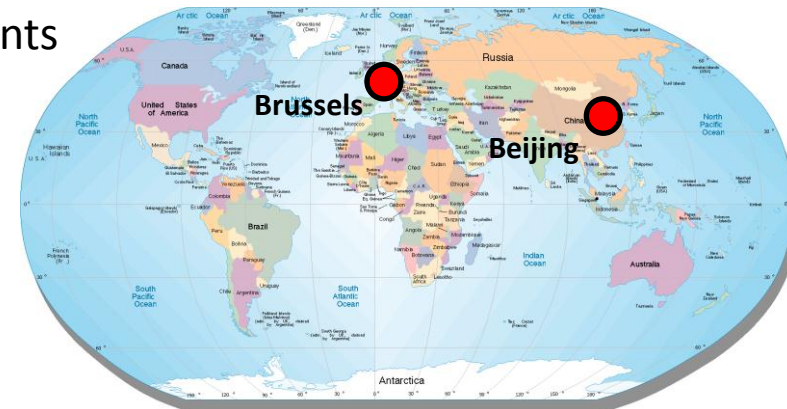
Wind



**Energy
efficiency**



**Policy
studies**



ECN and torrefaction

- 20 years experience in biomass co-firing, played a pioneering role in adapting torrefaction to bioenergy applications
- ECN's torrefaction technology proven on pilot-scale and with industrial partners now taken to demonstration and commercial market introduction
- Contract R&D for industry to assess the torrefaction potential of specific feedstock, produce test batches, and assess and optimise product quality
- Continued basic R&D to increase the knowledge base

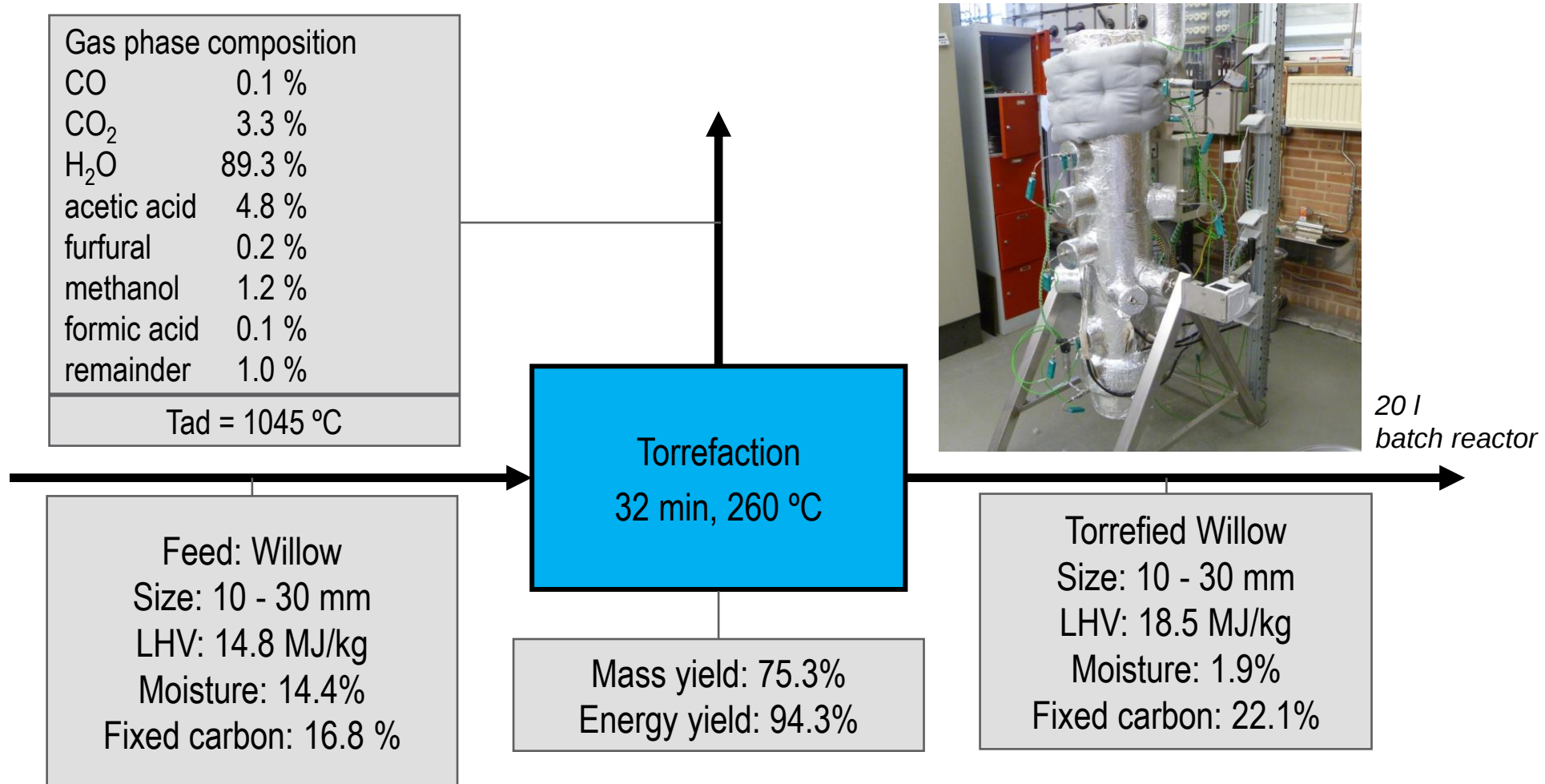


Initial torrefaction R&D at ECN

- ECN was one of the first to recognise the potential of torrefaction for biomass-to-energy purposes
- Initial small-scale research started in 2002-2003, revealing:
 - Quantitative relation between torrefaction conditions (residence time, temperature) and product properties (solid + gas) for a broad range of biomass feedstocks
 - Underlying mechanisms (structural changes in the biomass)
 - Pelletisation behaviour of torrefied biomass
- Based on the small-scale research, dedicated reactor and process concepts were developed, aiming at: good process control, low investment cost, high capacity, high feedstock flexibility, high energy efficiency and minimum environmental impact
- Heat integration, using the energy content of the torrefaction gas, is crucial to achieve high energy efficiency (minimize cost and GHG footprint)

Bench-scale testing

Batch test example



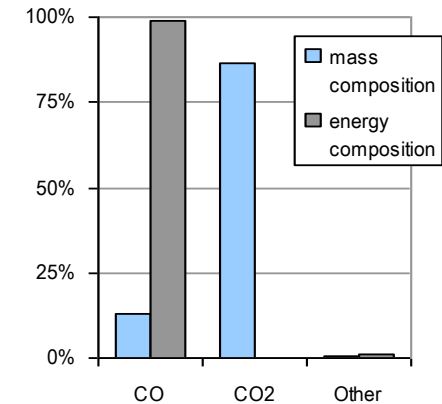
Bench-scale testing

Continuous test – Torrefaction of willow (280 °C, 17.5 min)

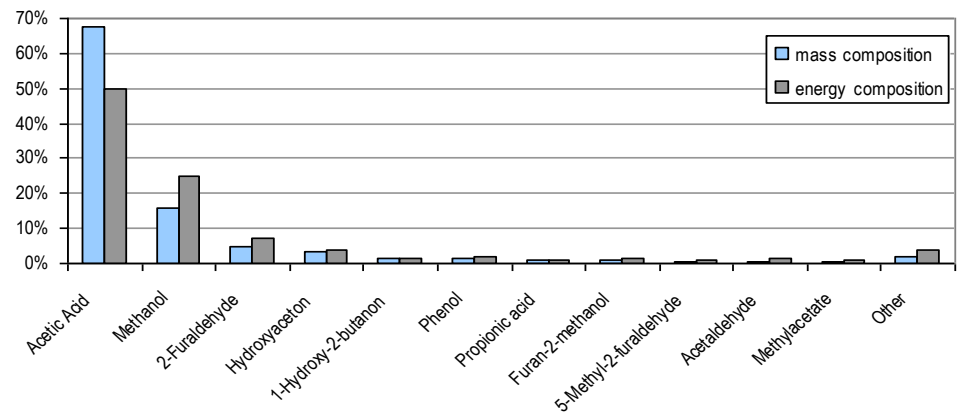


5 kg/h Auger reactor
(screw reactor)

Permanent gases

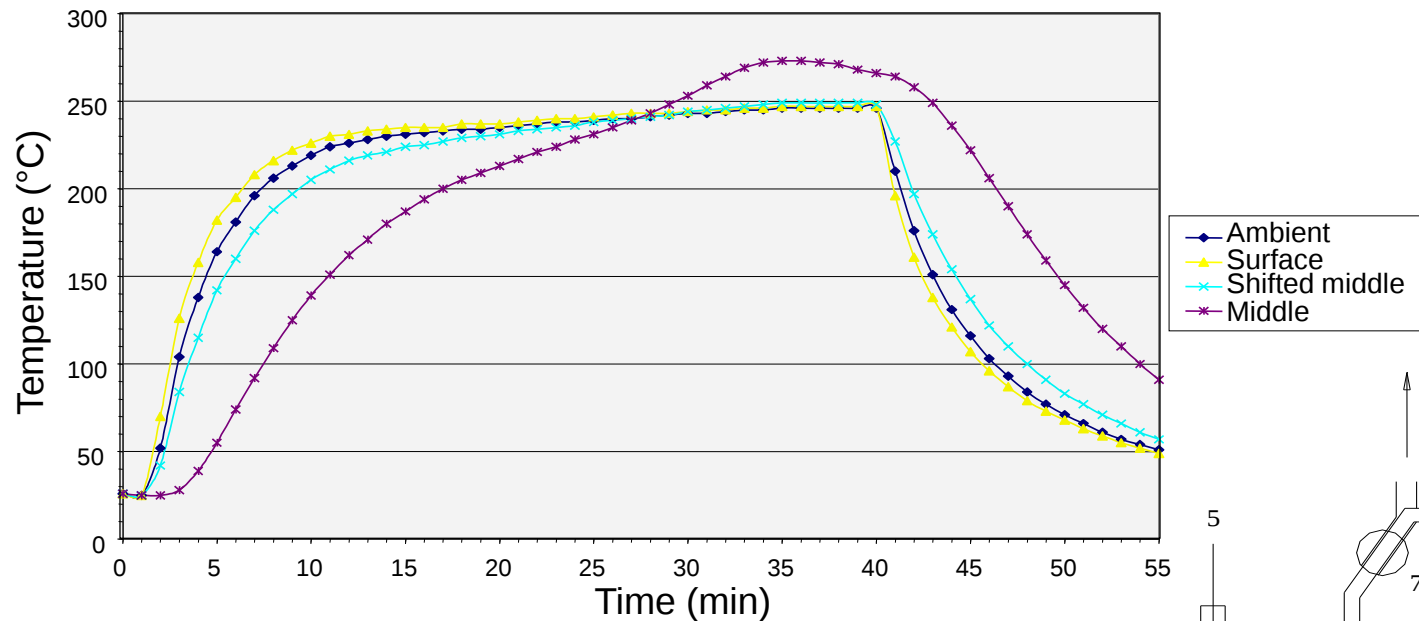


Organics

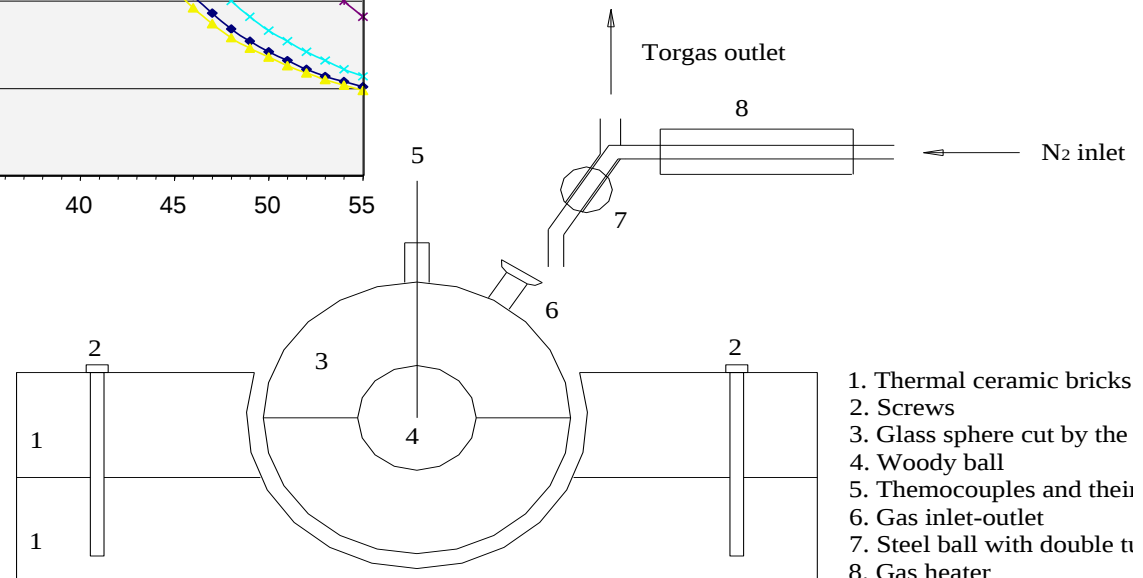


Exothermicity

Single particle tests



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



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Self-heating

Chemical oxidation of torrefied material

- Accidents detrimental to the entire torrefaction industry
- ECN conducted extensive bench-scale testing to better understand and quantify self-heating propensity
- Self-heating propensity dependent on type of biomass, torrefaction degree and type of product (e.g., torrefied chips or pellets)



End of production run on
Wednesday



Fire on
Saturday

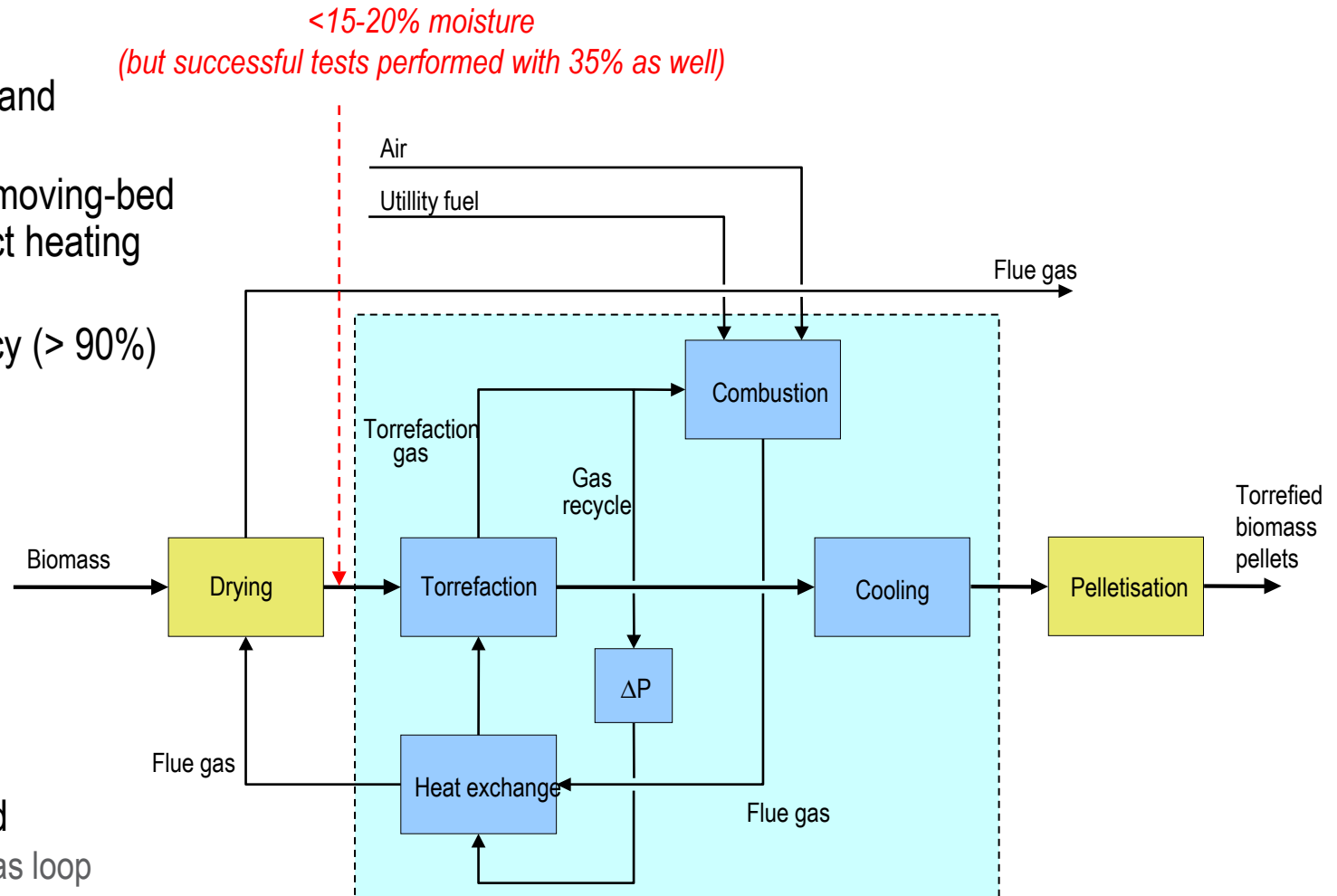
Densification

- Focus on pelletisation, but briquetting considered as well
- Good quality pellets can be produced without additional binder
- But:
 - Pelletisation performance strongly dependent on biomass feedstock
 - Case-by-case tuning of the pelletisation conditions required
 - Good control of torrefaction conditions is essential
 - Without binder, window for tuning product quality to logistics and end-use requirements may be small
 - Special attention to safety issues (e.g., self heating, dust explosions)



- Conventional drying and pelletisation
- Compact dedicated moving-bed technology with direct heating
- Heat integration
- High energy efficiency (> 90%)
- Cost effective

- IP is patent protected
 - Co-current drying gas loop
 - Counter-current torrefaction gas loop





ECN 50 kg/h torrefaction pilot plant
(Since February 2008)



Torrefaction

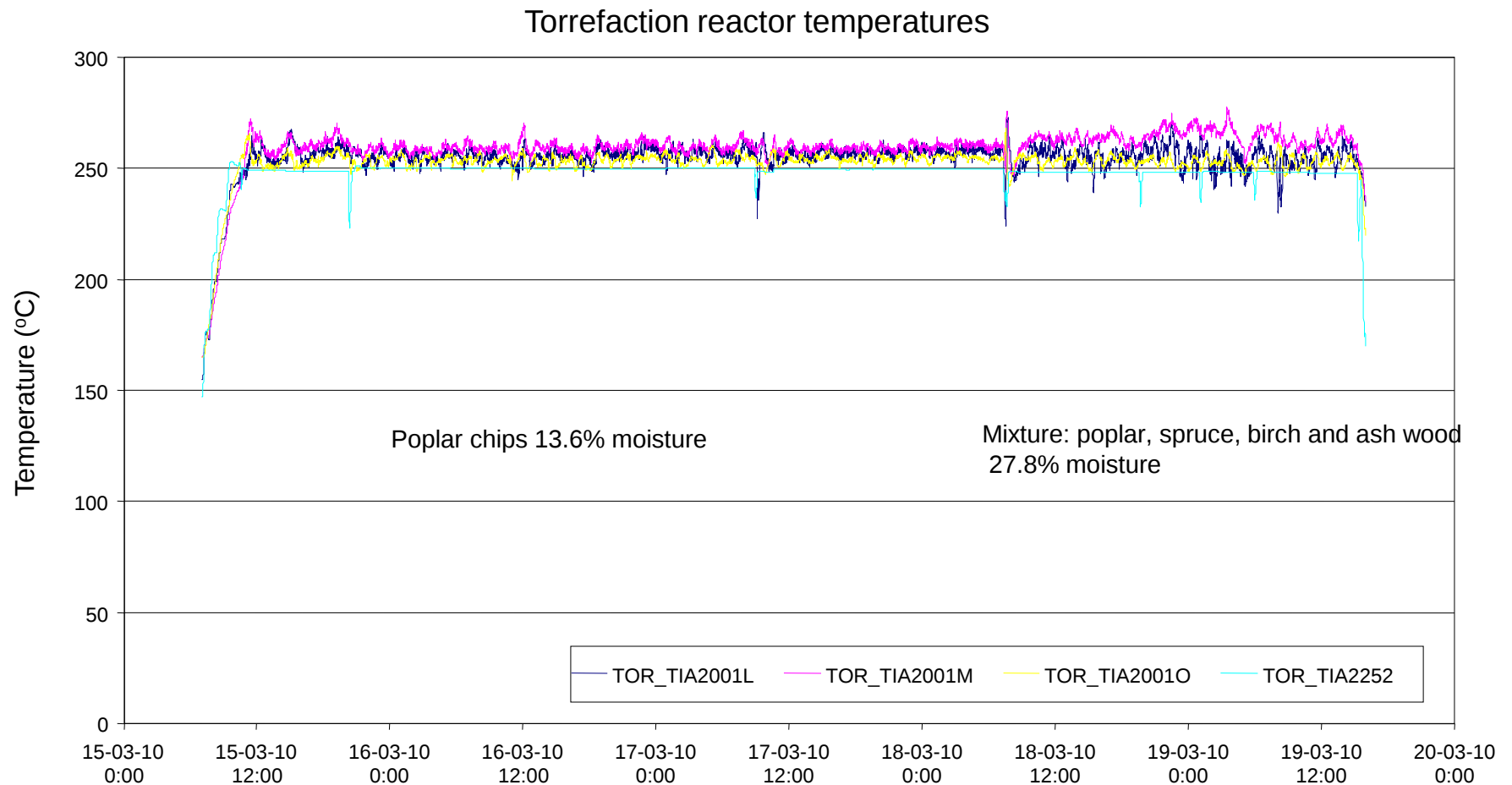
ECN pilot-scale testing



ECN pilot-scale torrefaction



Results of typical 100 hour test run



ECN pilot-scale torrefaction

Biomass feedstock and test conditions



- Biomass feedstock
 - Aspen
 - Bamboo
 - Birch
 - Empty Fruit Bunches (EFB)
 - Forest residues
 - Oil Palm Fronds (OPF)
 - Pine
 - Poplar
 - Whole tree chips
- Temperatures & residence times
 - 220°C – 320°C
 - 30 – 60 min

ECN pilot-scale torrefaction

Recent test run – bamboo



ECN biomass (co-)firing R&D



Focal points and methodology

Focal points

- Grindability
- Pneumatic feeding
- Conversion kinetics
- Slagging / Fouling / Corrosion
- SCR catalyst performance
- Ash quality
- Emissions

Full-scale diagnostics

- PM / Gas emissions
- Slagging / Fouling / Corrosion

Advanced analytical tools

- Wet chemical
- (CC)SEM/EDX
- TGA/DSC, GC/LC/MS

Experimental tools

- Grinding test
- Fluidisation and bridging tests
- Lab-scale Combustion Simulator (LCS)
- Fluidised-bed combustion test rigs
- Deposition probes + cascade impactor
- SCR catalyst test facility
- pH-static extraction

Numerical tools and databases

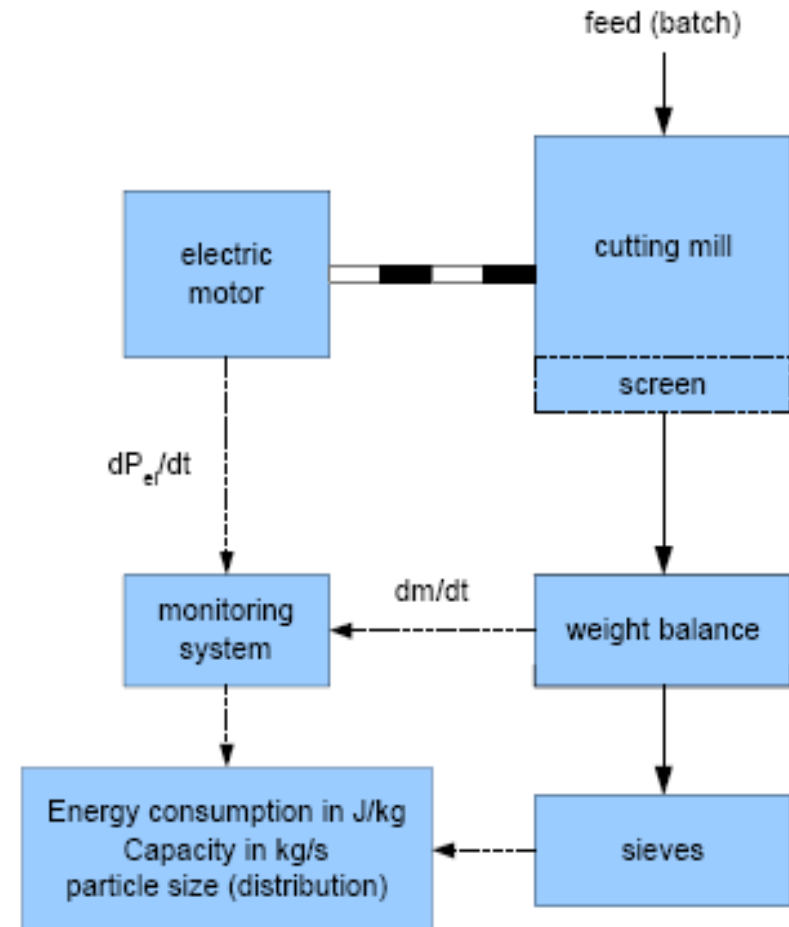
- BIOMax ash model
- ORCHESTRA / LeachXS
- Co-firing Advisory Tool
- CFD
- Thermodynamics
- Phyllis/BIODAT biomass property database

Grindability

Equipment and method

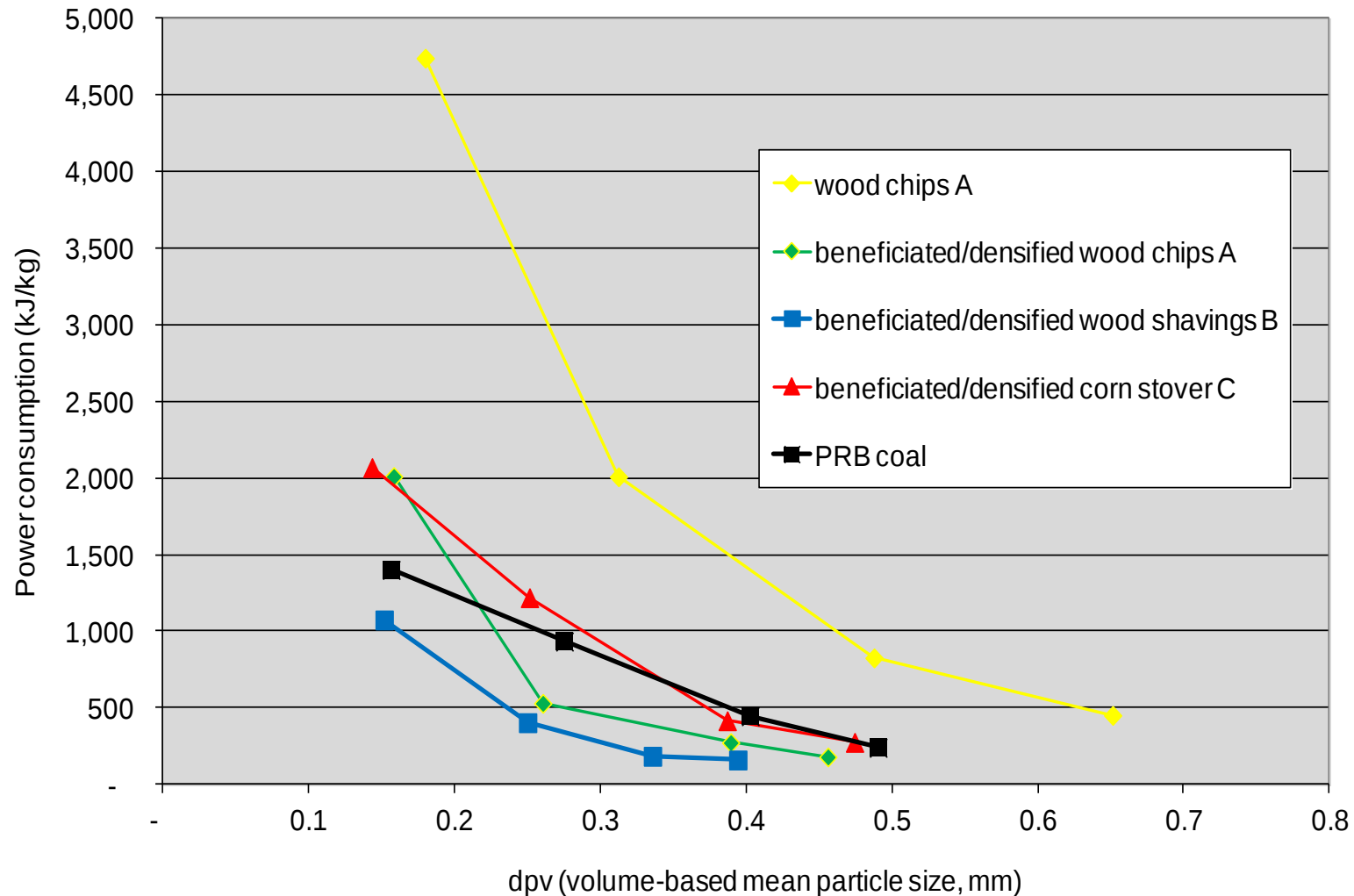
- ECN method

- based on a cutting mill (RETSCH SM 2000)
- motor rpm kept constant and power consumption registered
- milled product is then dry sieved
- result: curves relating power consumption to particle size distribution
- integral particle size distribution verified by Malvern Mastersizer laser light scatter analyses



Grindability

Results, power requirement

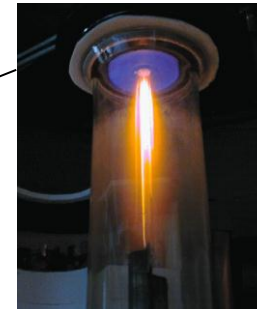
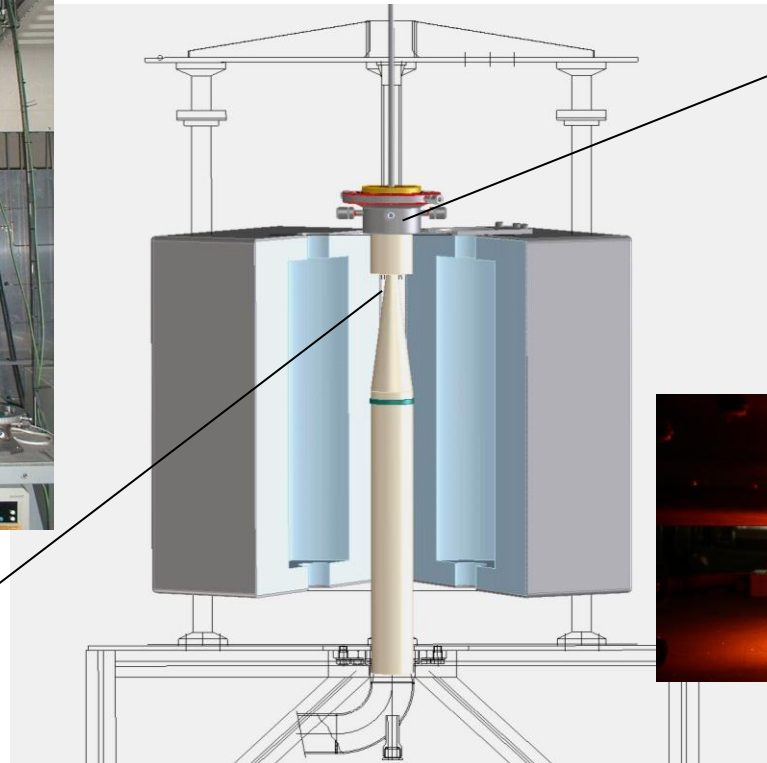


Lab-scale Combustion Simulator (LCS)

Mimic pulverised-fuel combustion and high-temperature gasification conditions



Special reactor design:
1-2s residence times
with only limited total
reactor length



Staged gas
burner: high
heating rate +
proper gas
atmosphere



Fouling probe



Particle
sampling probe

Fuel reactivity

Results, fresh/beneficiated fuels kinetics



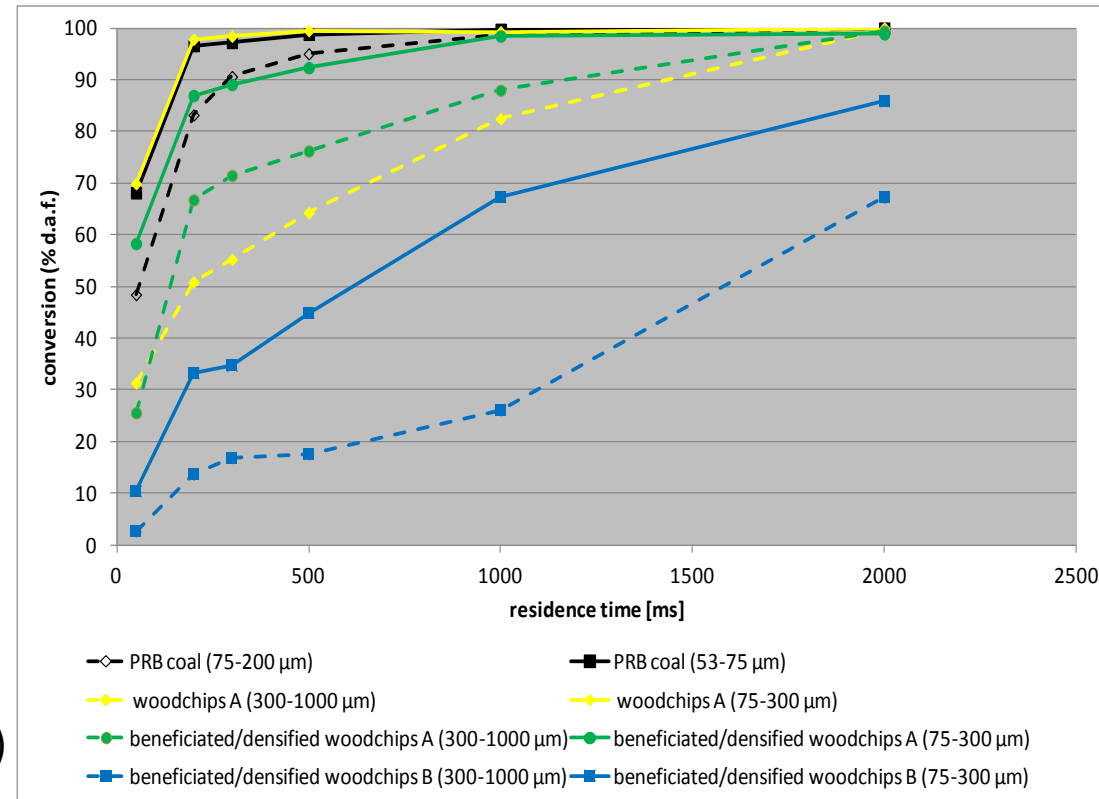
$T_{\text{flame/furnace}} = 1450/1300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$[\text{O}_2]_{\text{final}} = 3.8\text{ \% vol dry}$

(shallow) burner staging ($\sim 200\text{ ms}$)

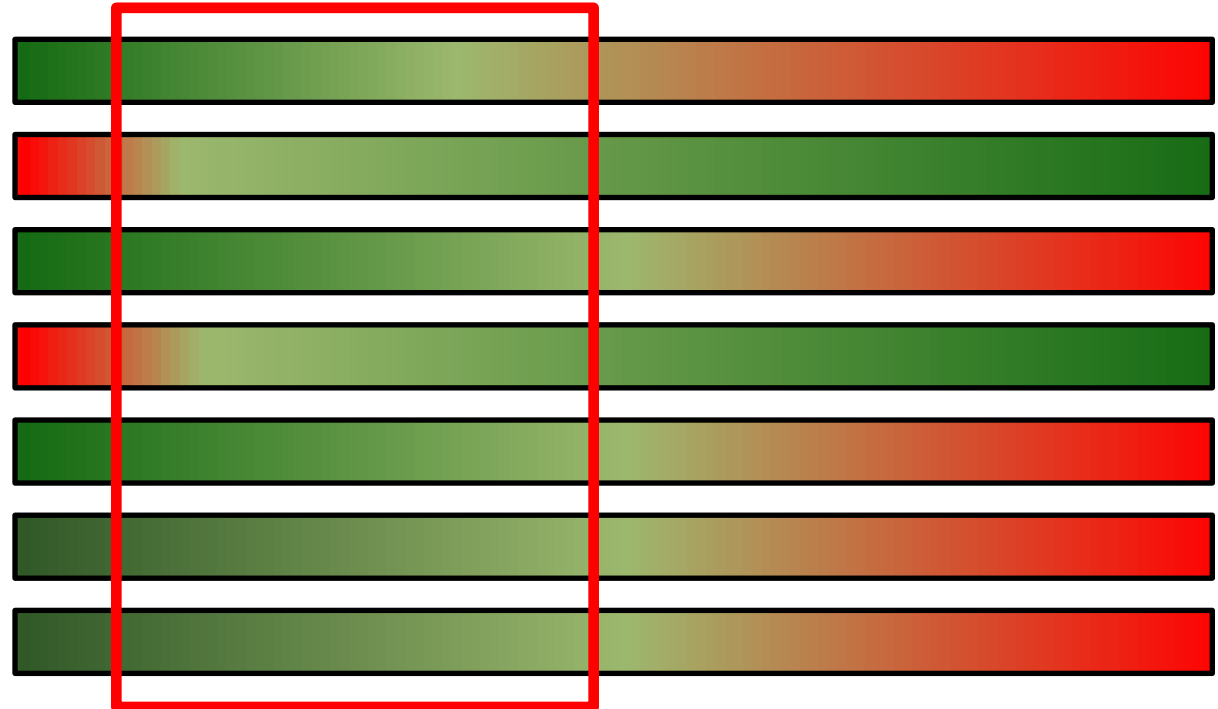
- Reactivity:

- High impact of milling
- (300-75 μm) fresh wood > PRB coal (53-75 μm)
- (300-75 μm) beneficiated wood $\sim$ PRB coal (75-200 μm)
- (300-1000 μm) biomass significantly slower (fresh and upgraded)
- Very low for deeply-torrefied B material



Impact of torrefaction degree

- Densification
- Grindability
- Self-heating
- Heating value
- Reactivity
- Cost
- Sustainability
-



Mild torrefaction preferable
for most applications



Andritz-ECN Demo Plant
(March 2012)

ECN and Andritz

- ECN and Andritz signed a cooperation agreement on the development of torrefaction technology in mid-2011
- Andritz has licensed key technology from ECN
- ECN is providing technical and research services to Andritz
- The combination of ECN and Andritz technology is being tested in a Demo Plant in Denmark



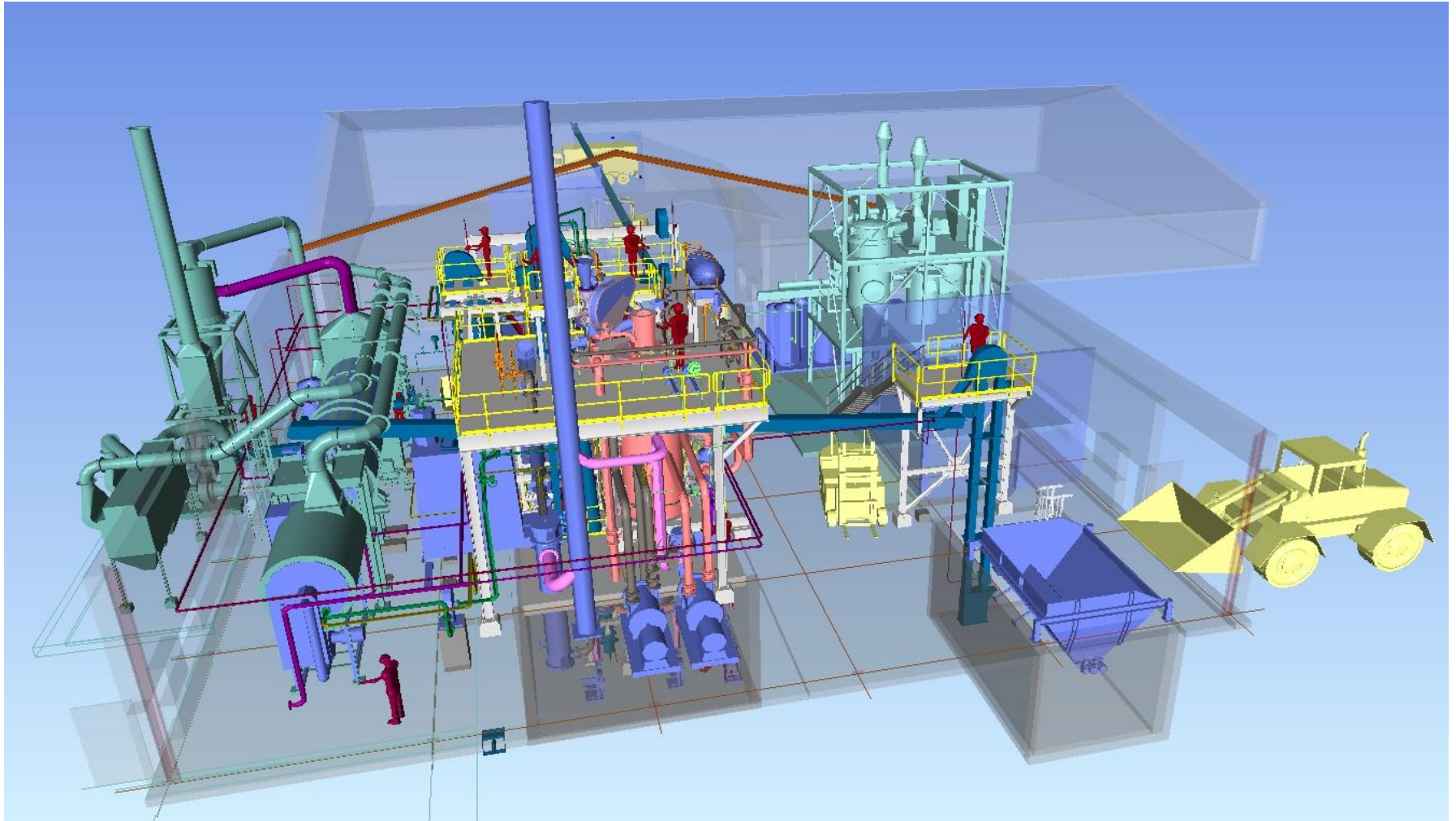
Torrefaction demo plant

Key features torrefaction reactor

- Blends ECN and Andritz technologies
- Pressurized for more effective heat transfer
- Provides a separation between the final drying zone and the beginning of torrefaction
- Includes a co-current torrefaction zone followed by a counter-current torrefaction zone
- Lends itself to scale up to large single unit capacities

Torrefaction demo plant

Overall view



Torrefaction demo plant

Status

- The demo plant is in the final stages of construction
- Commissioning is underway
- Initial operation on biomass will commence following commissioning



Pictures: March 2012

Thank you for your attention!

This presentation was prepared in close co-operation with:



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



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