



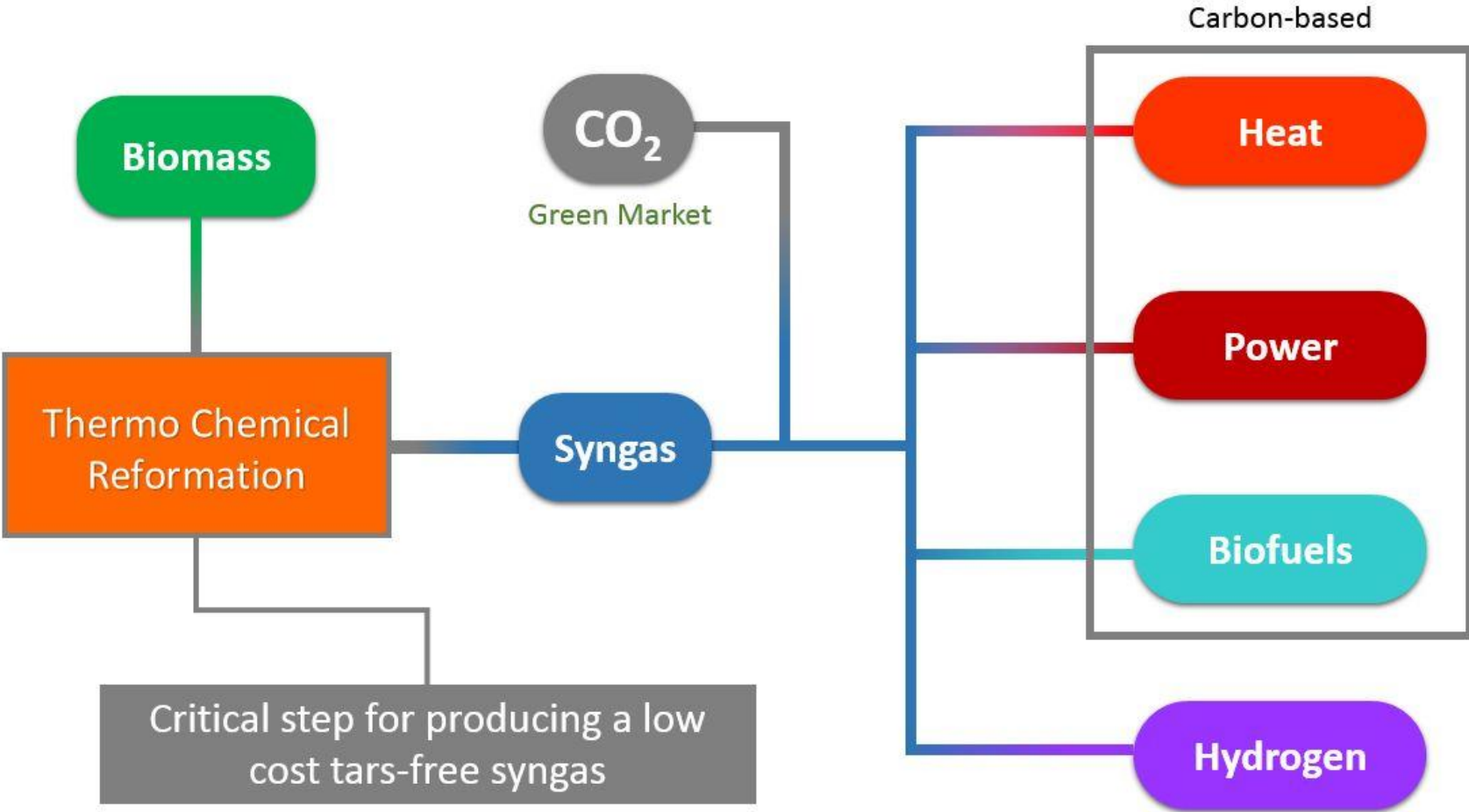
Fuel flexible gasification – low carbon root for energy and transport fuels

Valdis Bisters
Environmental Science Programme
University of Latvia

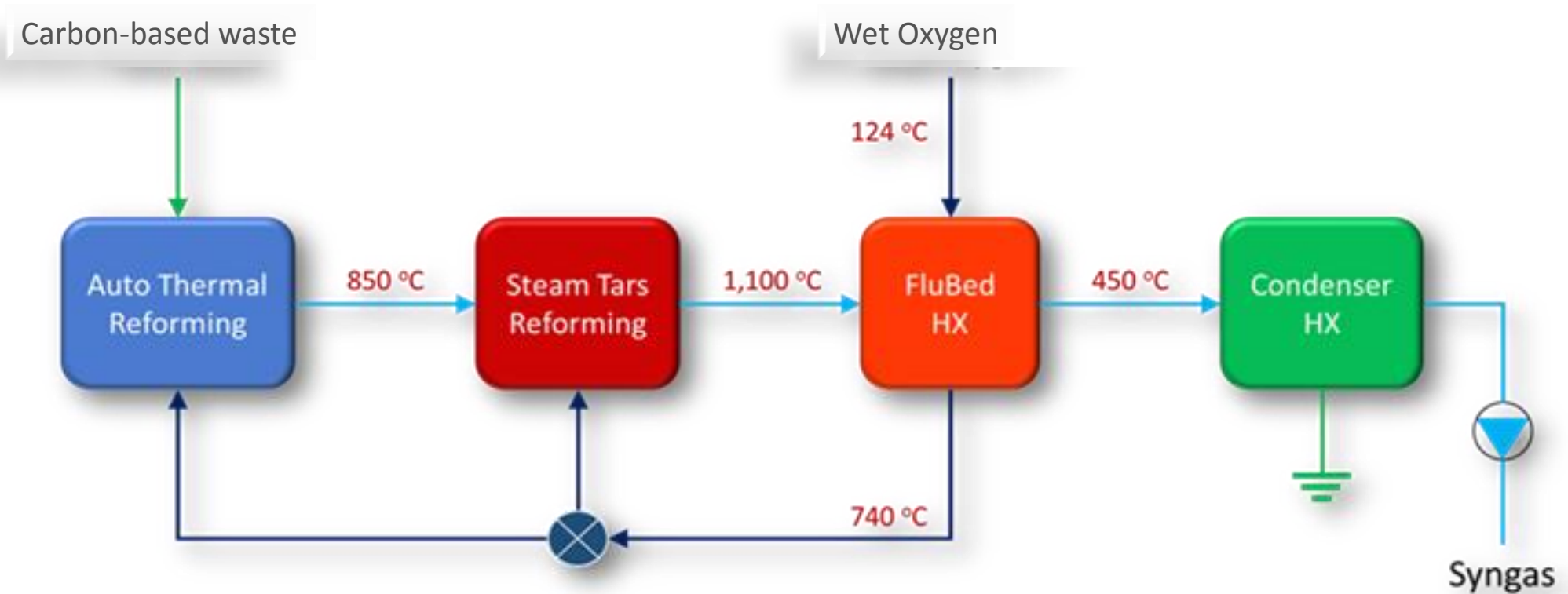
Presentation content

1. Team and focus – research and commercialization
2. Biomass/waste gasification – current status
3. Industrial research University of Latvia
4. Pilot project Milan – cold, clean syngas
5. Case study – RDF (Latvia), policy context
6. Case study – bioSNG (Netherlands), policy context
7. Case study – green hydrogen (Liguria, Italy)
8. Green hydrogen for transport
9. Some take aways and next research

Biomass/RDF Conversion Options



Illustrative gasification path

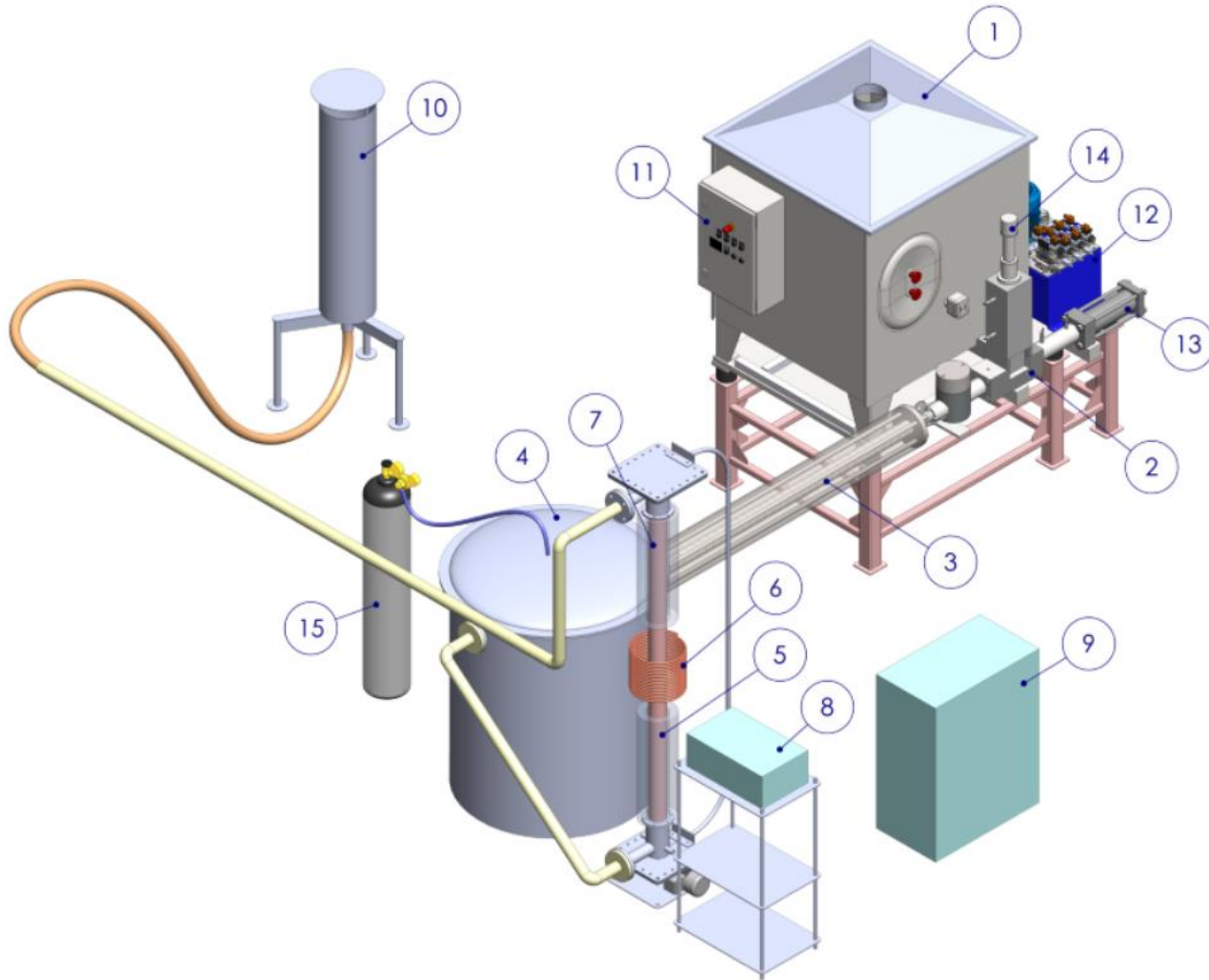


Note: Tempertures are for illustration

University of Latvia gasification research lab



University of Latvia research project SRFgas

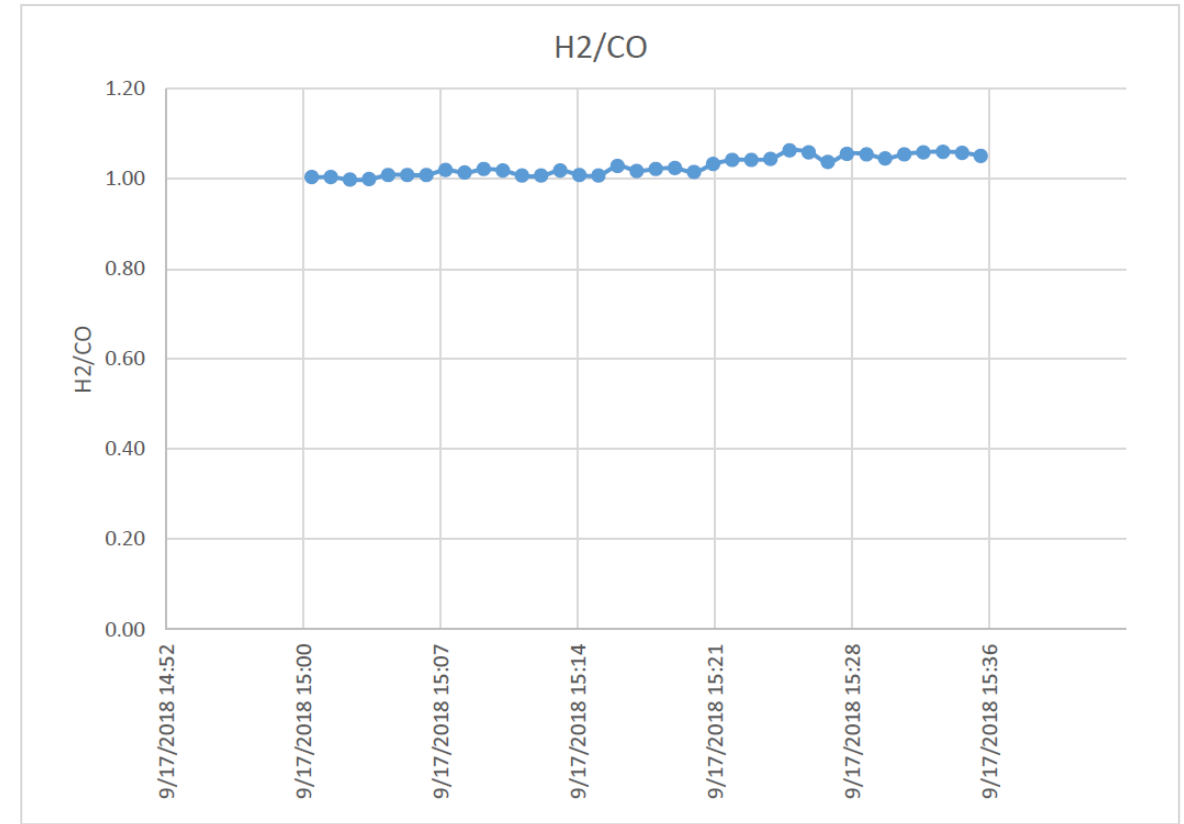
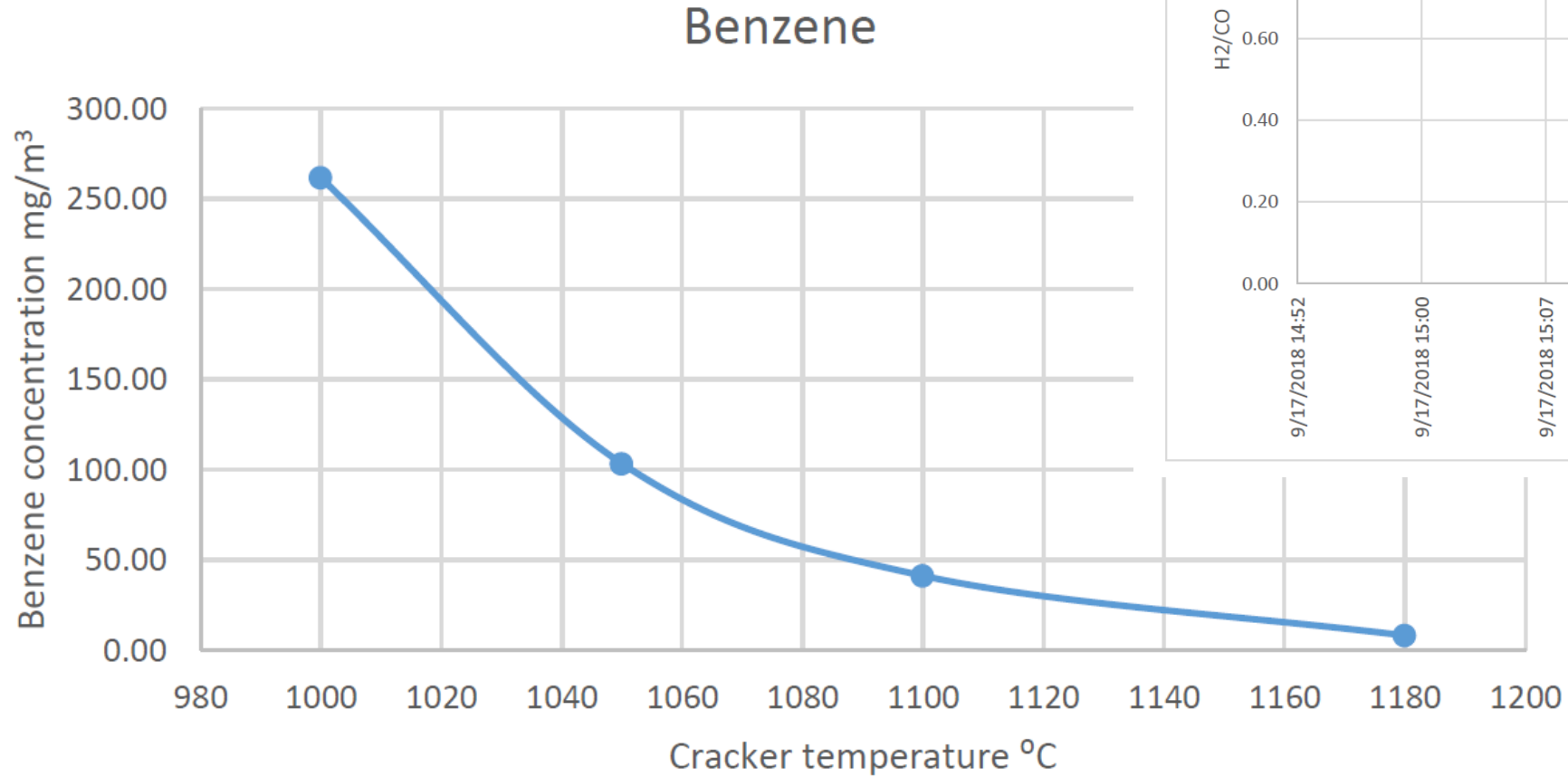


1. Feedstock bunker
2. Hydraulic press feeder
3. Heated extruder
4. Gas and char accumulation tank
5. Secondary gas cracking
6. External inductive heater
7. Gas cooler
8. Inductive heater resonator
9. Inductive heater power box
10. Flare
11. Control cabinet
12. Hydrostation
13. Hydrocylinder
14. Prior hydropresser box
15. Nitrogen balloon.

Visuals (Milan pilot plant)



Some experimental data, pilot installation



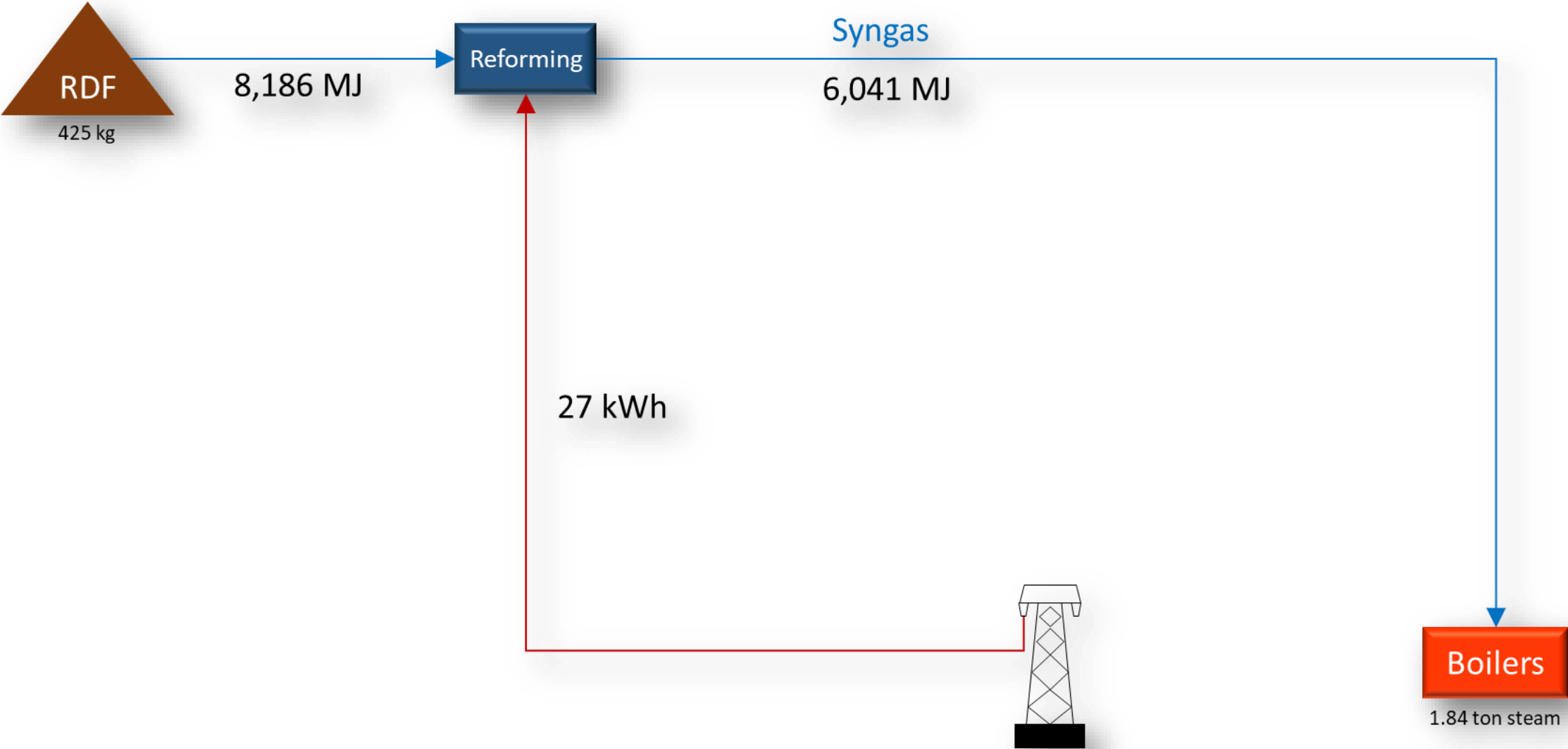
Calorific value of feedstock MSW processing group

RDF Fraction			
6.25%	75.00%	18.75%	100.00%

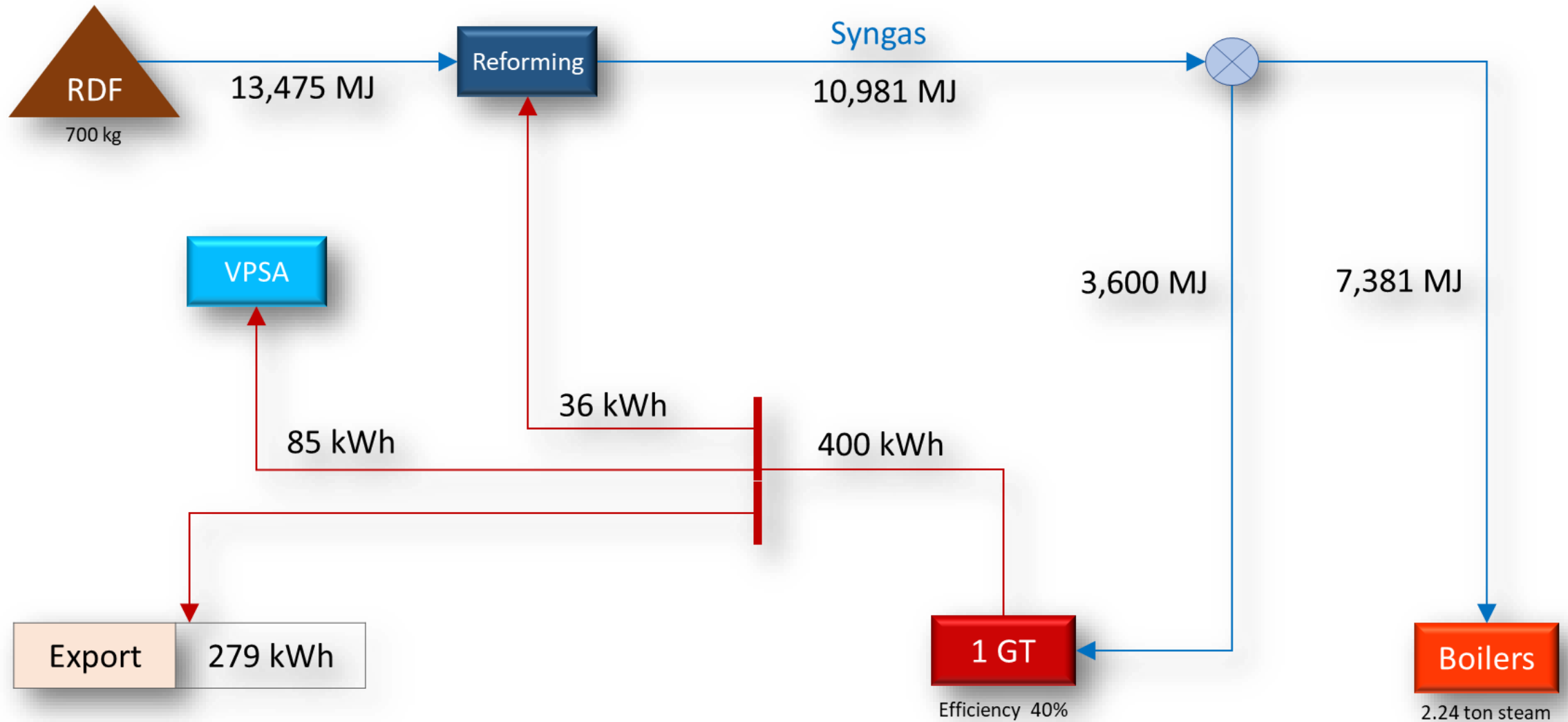
Ultimate	PB		EKK		NP		MIX	
	Dry	as received	Dry	as received	Dry	as received	Dry	as received
C	73.68%	59.90%	47.18%	35.20%	72.30%	71.50%	54.73%	43.55%
H	10.41%	8.46%	6.21%	4.63%	11.70%	11.57%	7.75%	6.17%
O	12.92%	10.50%	26.54%	19.80%	4.65%	4.60%	20.57%	16.37%
N	0.11%	0.09%	0.55%	0.41%	0.30%	0.30%	0.46%	0.37%
S	0.02%	0.02%	0.15%	0.11%	0.01%	0.01%	0.11%	0.09%
Cl	0.07%	0.06%	0.44%	0.33%	0.09%	0.09%	0.34%	0.27%
Ash	2.80%	2.28%	18.93%	14.12%	10.95%	10.83%	16.04%	12.76%
Water		18.70%		25.40%		1.10%		20.43%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

HHV MJ/KG	34.47	28.03	19.39	14.46	35.93	35.53	24.20	19.26
-----------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

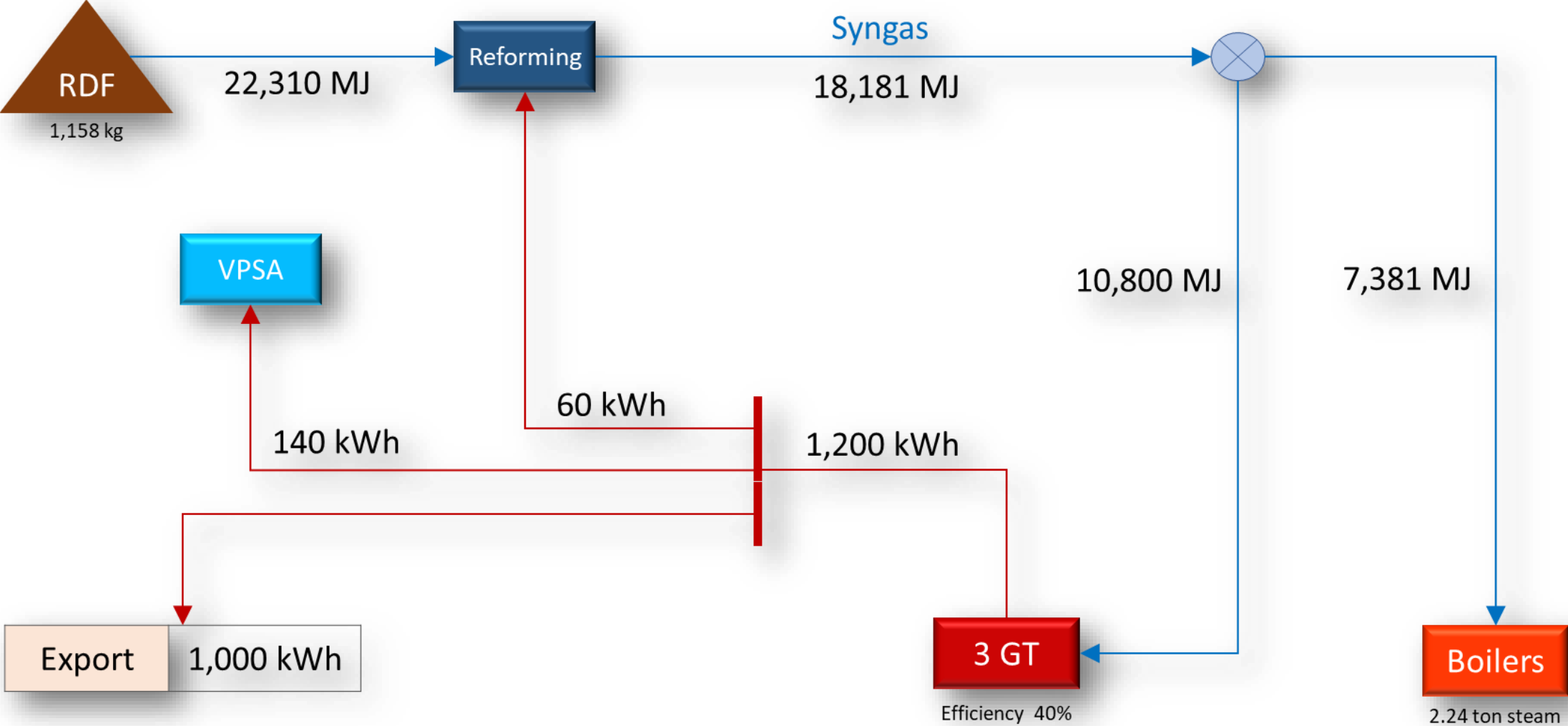
Overall Power Balance no GT – STAGE I



Overall Power Balance 1 GT - STAGE II



Overall Power Balance 3 GT - STAGE III



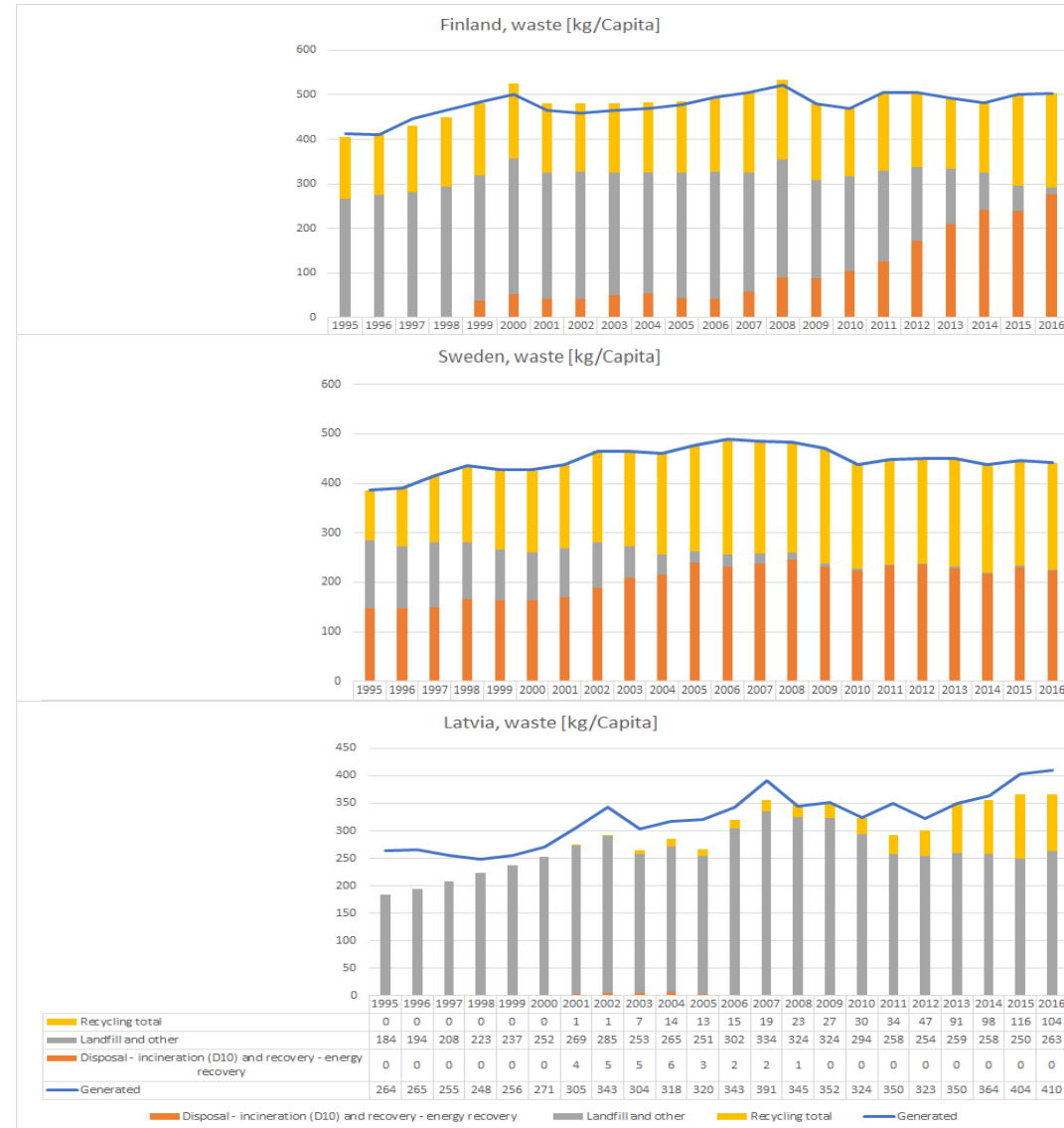
Policy context and opportunities for Latvian waste sector

EU new waste policy

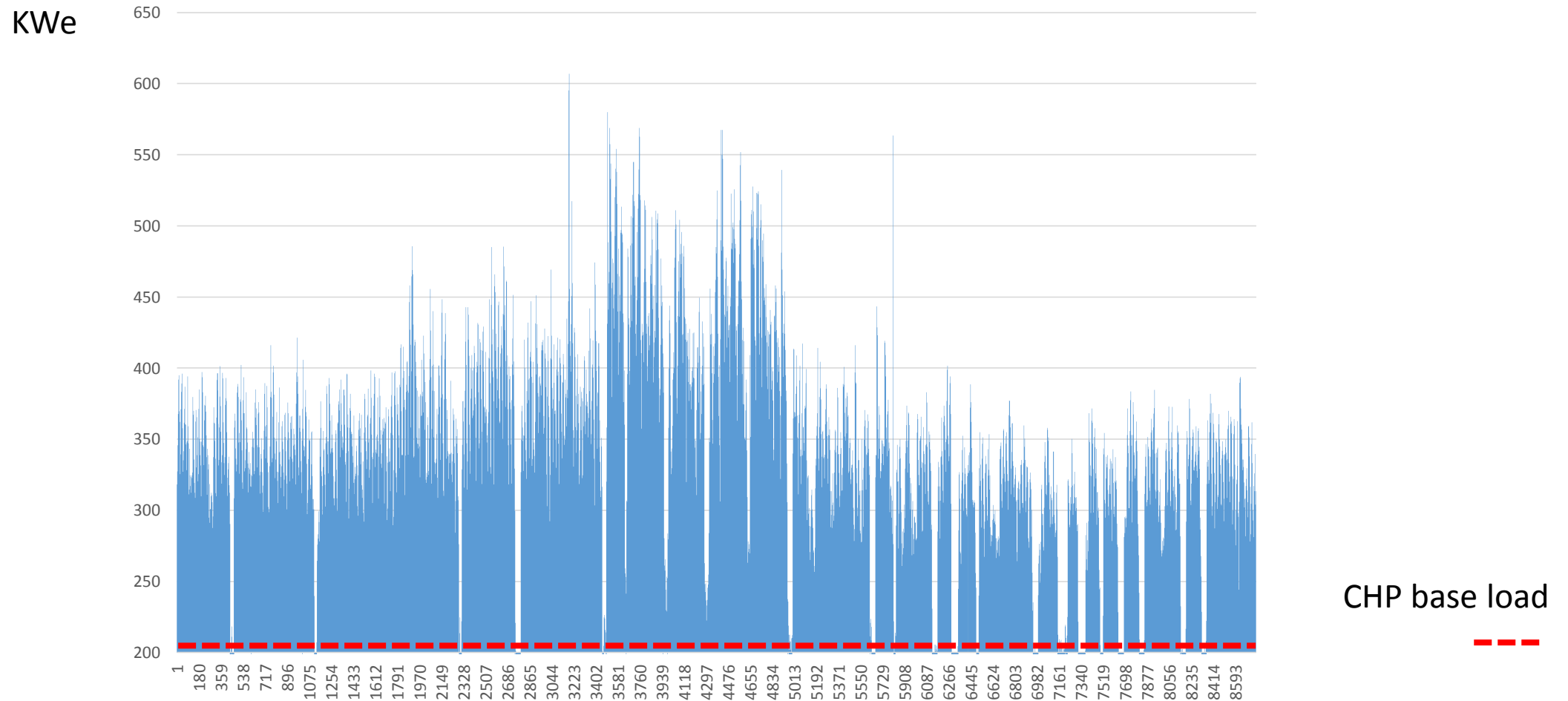
- Recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2030
- Recycling 75% of packaging waste by 2030
- Landfill target to reduce landfill to a maximum of 10% of municipal waste by 2030
- A ban on landfilling of separately collected waste
- Promotion of economic instruments to discourage landfilling
- Simplified and improved definitions and harmonized calculation methods for recycling rates throughout the EU
- Concrete measures to promote re-use and stimulate industrial symbiosis
- Economic incentives for producers to put greener products on the market and support recovery and recycling schemes

Challenges and opportunities for Latvia

- To increase recycling rate
- To avoid large incineration set up but reduce landfilling
- To deviate from landfill non recyclable plastics and other refuse derived fuels
- Implement flexible regionally based waste to energy or waste to fuels solutions



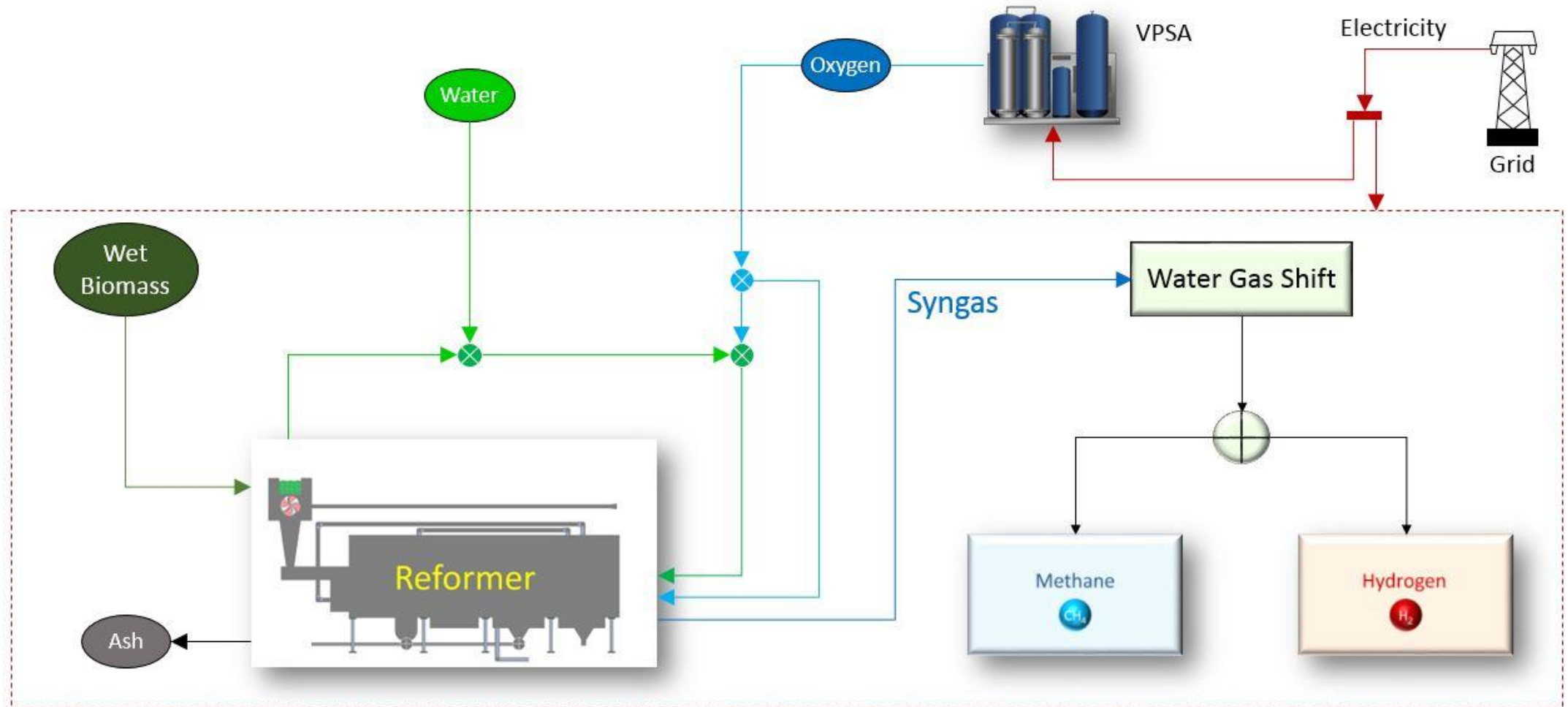
Small processing industry (example 1)



Energy Island Leeuwarden – bioSNG to grid project



Integration of H₂ and SNG production (Dutch project)



Note: an “+” sign in the circle after Water Gas Shift means production of Methane or Hydrogen. In both cases, CO₂ is a byproduct.

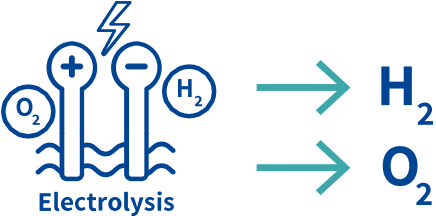
Projected Bio-Fuel Yield & Efficiency (Dutch project case 1t/h)

Bio-Fuel	Gases	kg	Nm ³	Purity	Imported kWh
Methane	CH ₄	280	352	≥ 89.0%	108
	CO _{2 (gas)}	1,000	520	≥ 99.0%	
Hydrogen	H ₂	80	885	≥ 99.8%	125
	CO _{2 (gas)}	1,425	747	≥ 99.0%	

- Calculations per ton of wood chips, 10% moisture (18 MJ/kg db)
- Heat used to dry wet feedstock (excess to be exported as hot water ~ 80°C)

Hydrogen production technologies

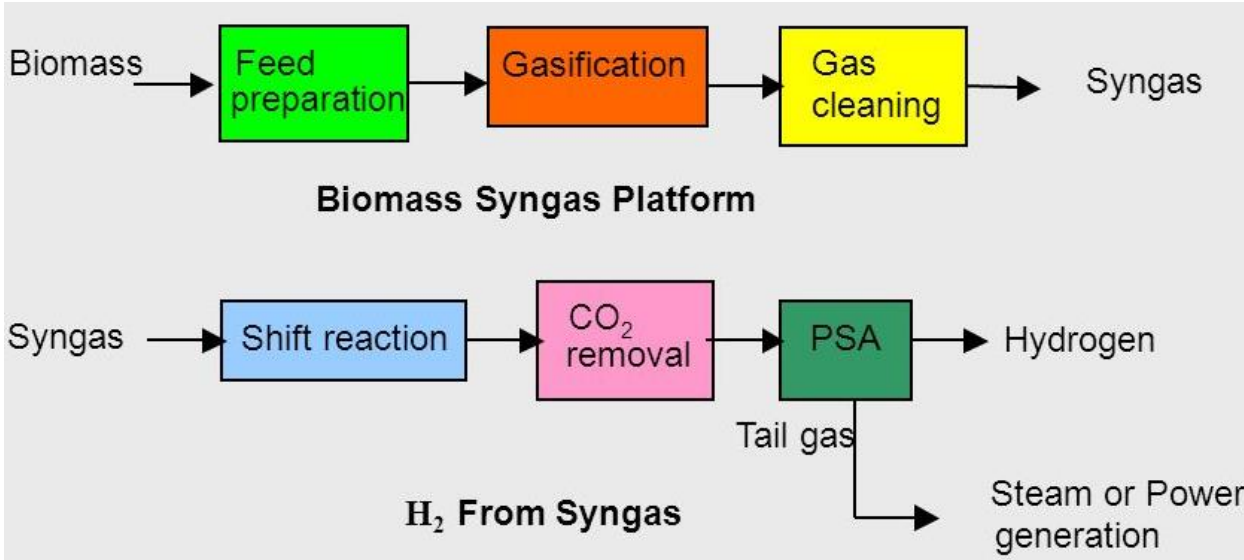
Electrolysis



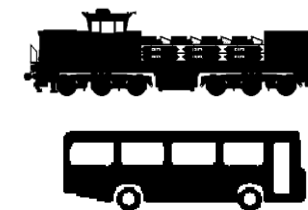
Steam methane reforming (SMR)



Forestry biomass to hydrogen



Hydrogen supply chain cost estimate



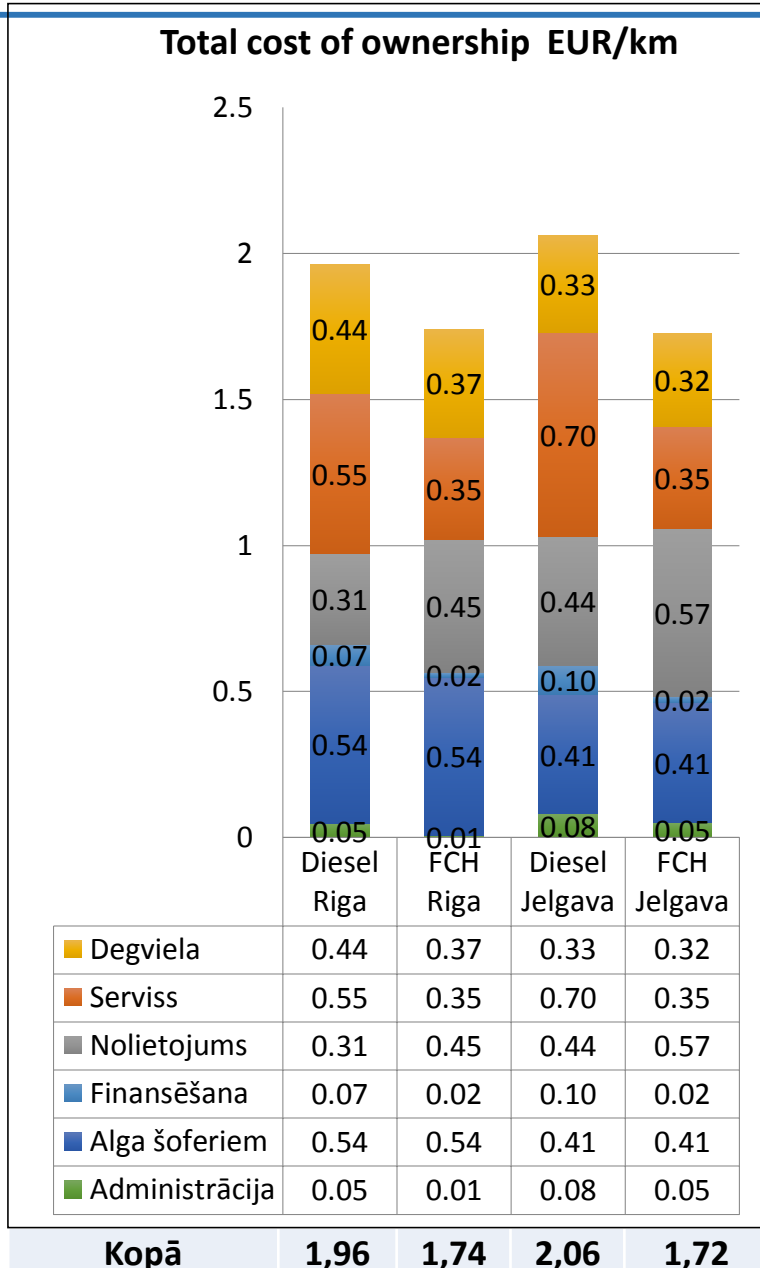
Production	Tranportation	Filling	Use
4,10 – 3,21 EUR/kg Depend on production technology and Resources	1,0 – 0,6 EUR/kg (with volume for 10 train locomotives or 50 – 200 bus depo) Tranportation distance within 150 km	0,64 – 0,54 EUR/kg Depending on filling capacity requirements	5,3 - 5,9 EUR/kg Cost at fossil parity

Production + filling = **4,74 – 3,75*** EUR/kg

Production + Tranportation + filling = **5,74 - 4,35*** EUR/kg

* - Total cost depend from production technology and logistics

TCO of hydrogen city buses (case study)



Case study done for two cities Riga (population 704 000) and Jelgava (population 56 000).

Comparison of TCO diesel buses vs FCH (200 bus units).

Assumptions:

Fuel price – 1.1 eur/l diesel, 5.5 EUR/kg hydrogen (SMR)

Depreciation 12 years

Full service package (bus leasing, maintenance, fuel)

EIB financing at 50% 0.6% loan, 50% 3.6 commercial loan for FCH.

Diesel bus fleet – out going, FCH new procurement at cost of 400K/unit.

English legend

Fuel

Serviss

Amortization

Financing costs

Drivers salaries

Administration

Contacts - consortium



Environmental Science Programme

Valdis Bisters, valdis.bisters@lu.lv

Industrial partners:

