

# ***SUCCESSFUL BIOENERGY INSTALLATIONS***

***The tradeoff between capital  
and operating expenditure***

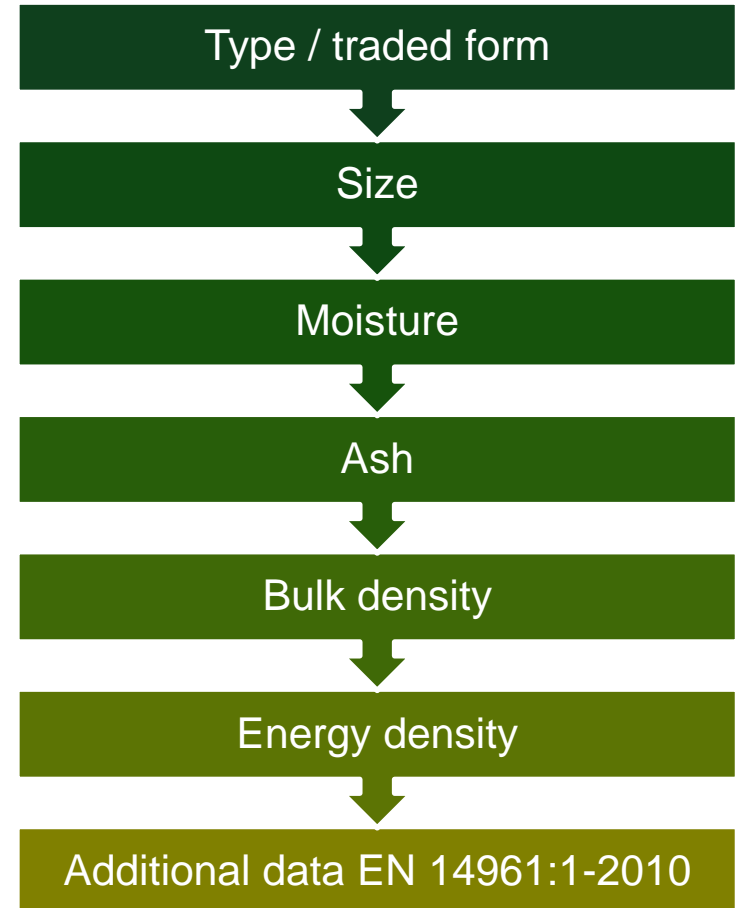
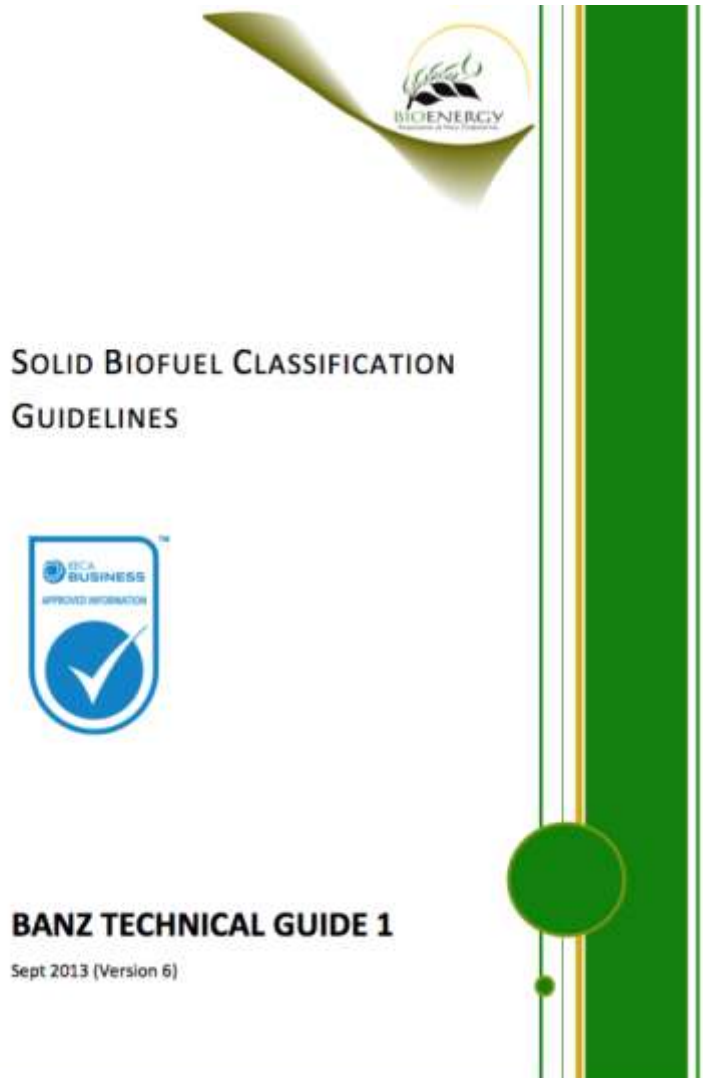




# *WOOD FUELS*



# Wood / Biomass Classification





# Wood fuels

## COMMON POLYTECHNIK FUELS



WOOD PELLETS



WOOD BRIQUETS



WOOD SHAVINGS



SAWDUST



WOOD CHIPS



PEELINGS



SHREDDED TIMBER



HOG FUEL



FOREST RESIDUES



BARK



PEAT



CONSTRUCTION &  
DEMOLITION WOOD



MISCANTHUS

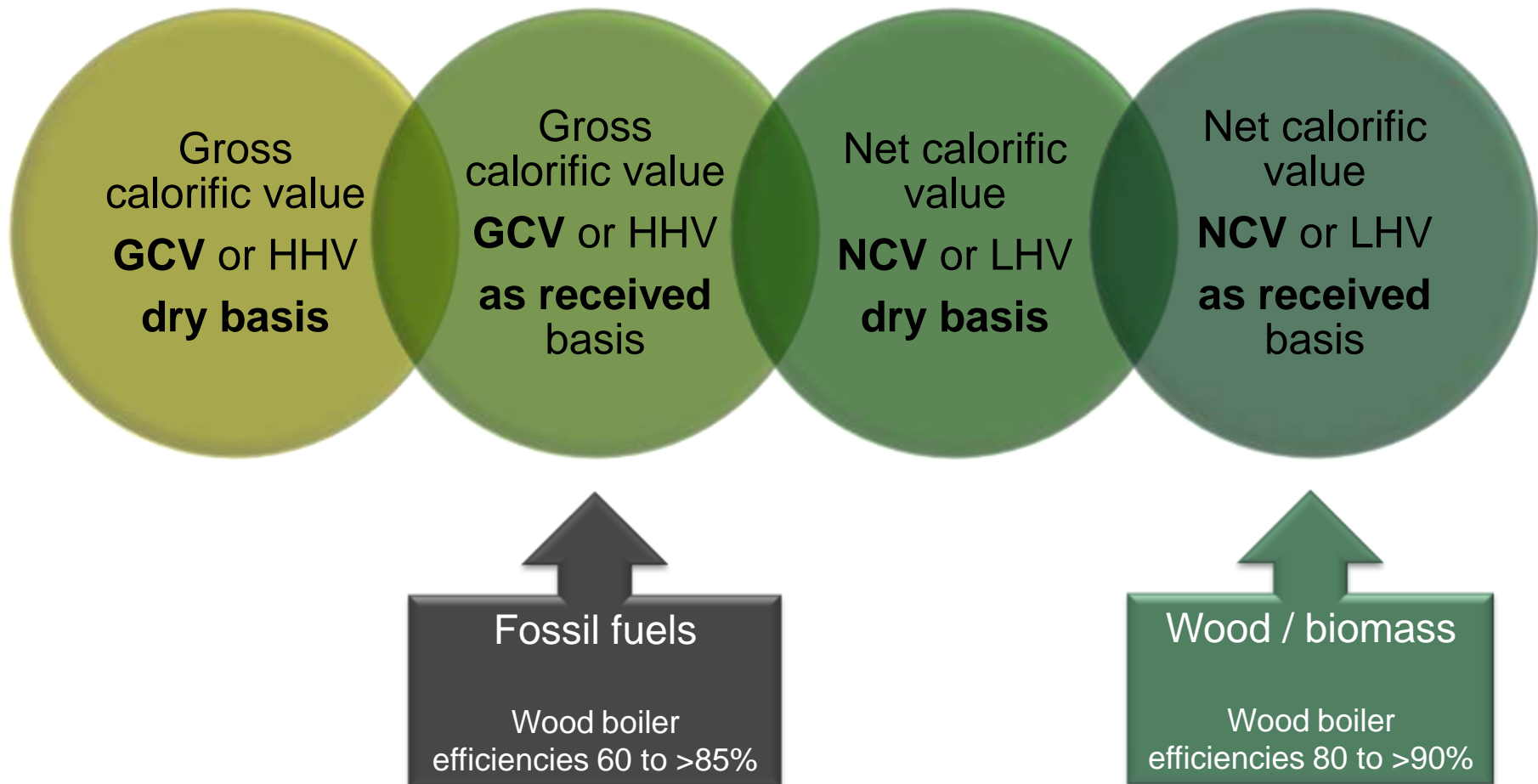


NUT SHELLS



CHICKEN LITTER

## Energy content of wood





# NCV<sub>ar</sub> of high moisture content fuels





*\$4 to \$8 / GJ wood boiler fuel*





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## *Fuel yard*





## Fuel yard





*Fuel yard*





## Fuel yard





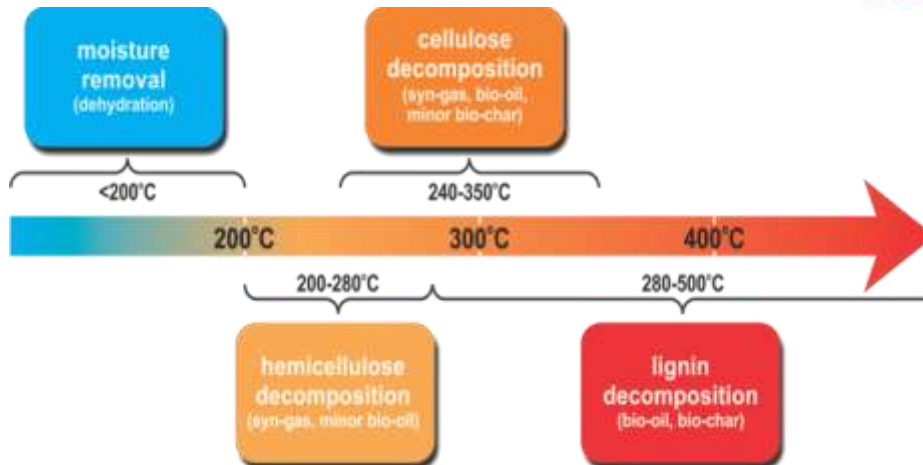
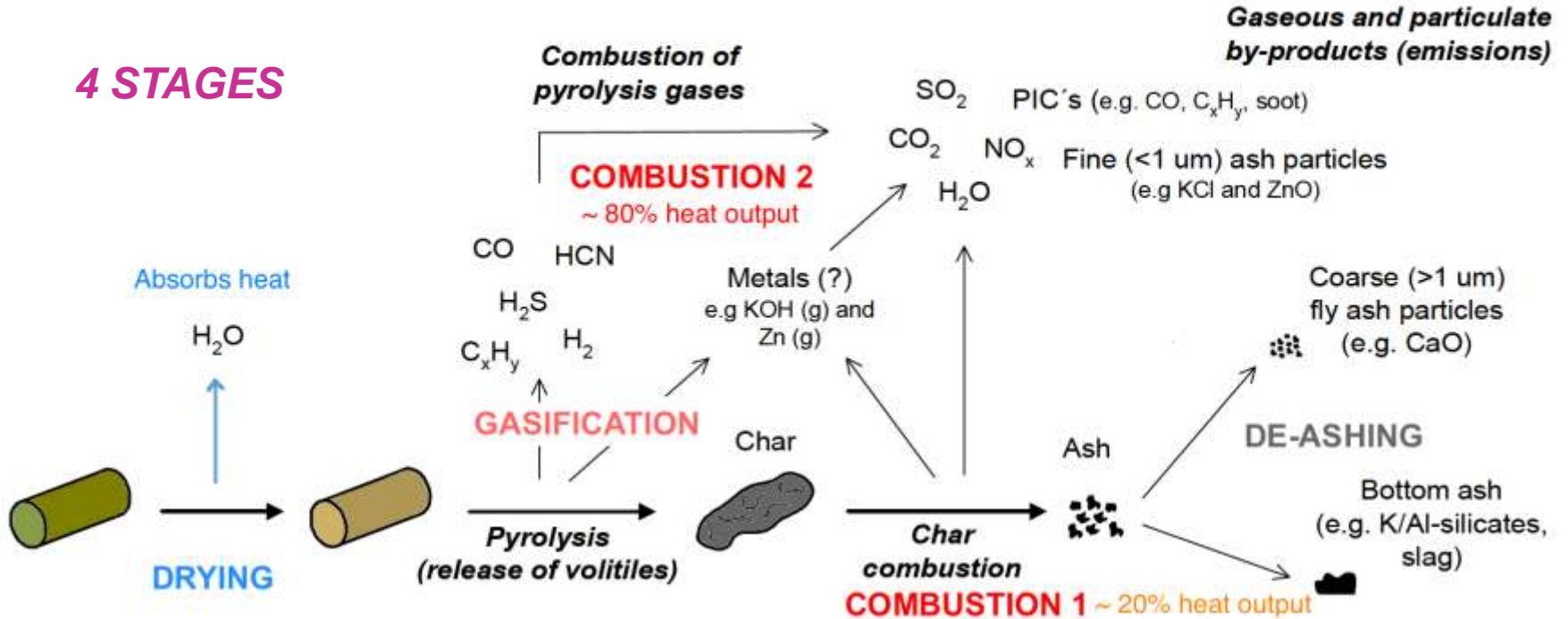
# WOOD COMBUSTION





# Wood / biomass combustion

## 4 STAGES



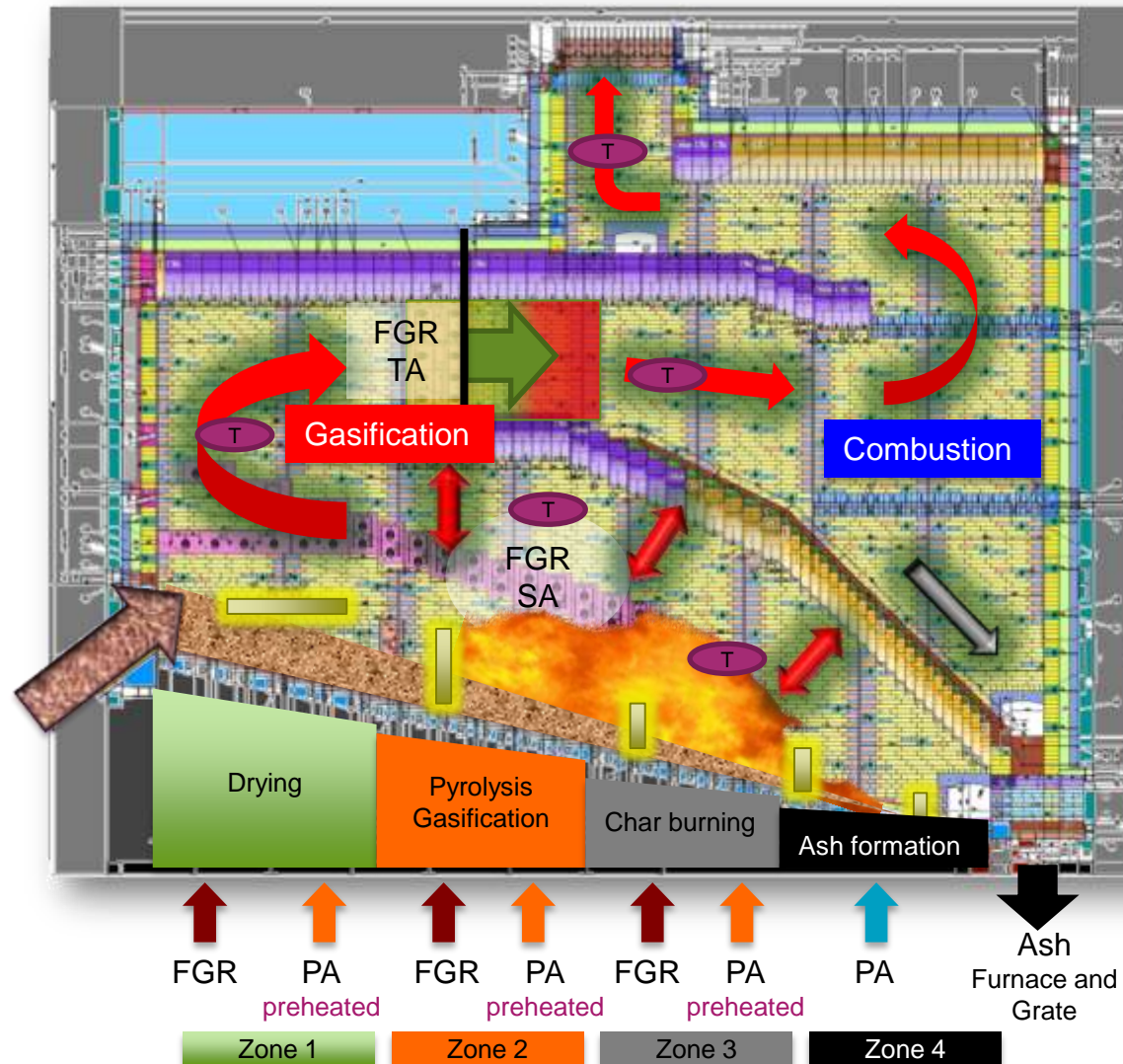
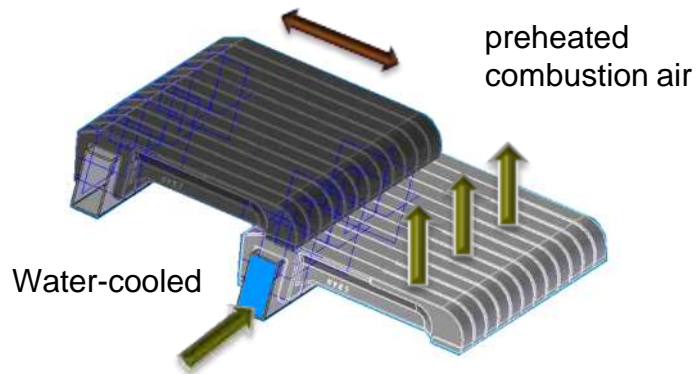
**Wood**  
Carbon: ~ 50%  
Volatile: >85%  
CV: 4 to 17 GJ/t



**Coal**  
Carbon: 80 to 90%  
Volatile: 10 to 40%  
CV: 18 to >30 GJ/t



# Wood / biomass combustion system



## Furnace types for wood firing

- fixed bed & pile burners
- stoker-firing system (firing on grate)
- fluidized beds (bubble, circulating)



## Efficient wood / biomass combustion

### 4 Stages

- Drying | Gasification | Combustion | De-ashing

### Temperature

- $< 800^{\circ}\text{C}$  in gasification zone, and  
•  $> 850^{\circ}\text{C}$  in combustion zone

### Air and gas staging

- PA, SA, TA & FGR zones = low NO<sub>x</sub>

### Turbulence

- when mixing gas with oxygen  
- secondary and tertiary air, ...not primary air!

### Gas residence time

- $> 2$  seconds in high temperature zone  $> 850^{\circ}\text{C}$   
...but  $< 1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$

### Sufficient air

- Oxygen / Lambda  $< 1$  in gasification zone, and  
1.2 to 1.6 after combustion (low CO)

### Adiabatic conditions

- No cold surfaces in the  
gasification and combustion zone = refractory

### Heat load

- Low thermal load on furnace and grate



## *Wood / biomass combustion*





## Wood / biomass combustion





## Wood / biomass combustion





## Wood / biomass combustion



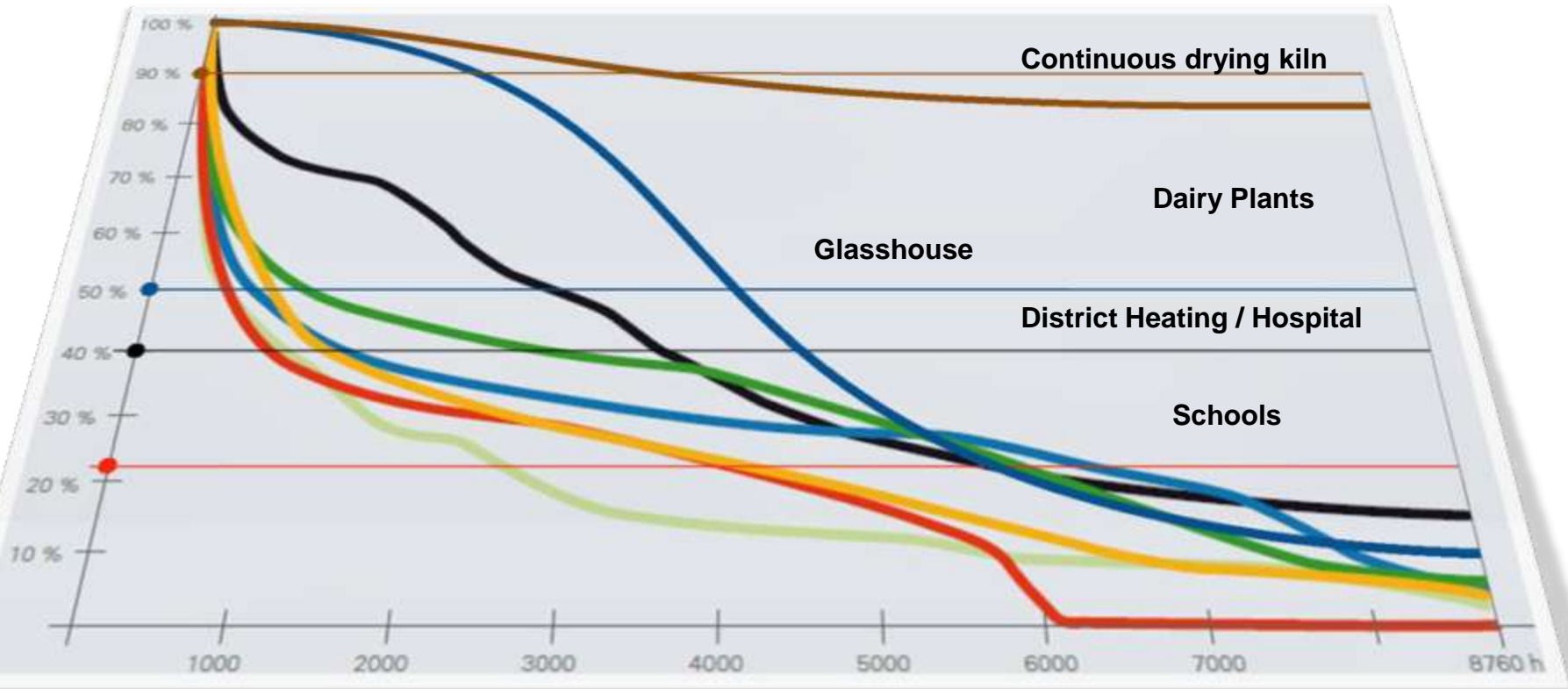


# *HEAT PLANT UTILISATION INVESTMENT COST AND EFFICIENCY*





# Heat plant utilisation

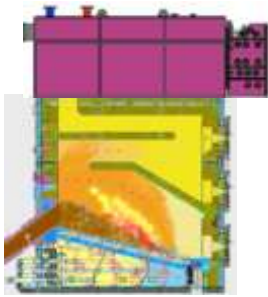




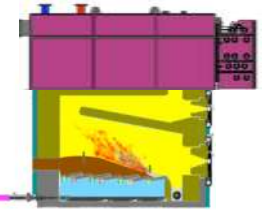
# 40 % heat plant utilisation – 1 MW

Utilisation of 50%, output 80%  
= 800 kWh for 4,300 hrs. or 400 kWh for 8,600 hrs.)

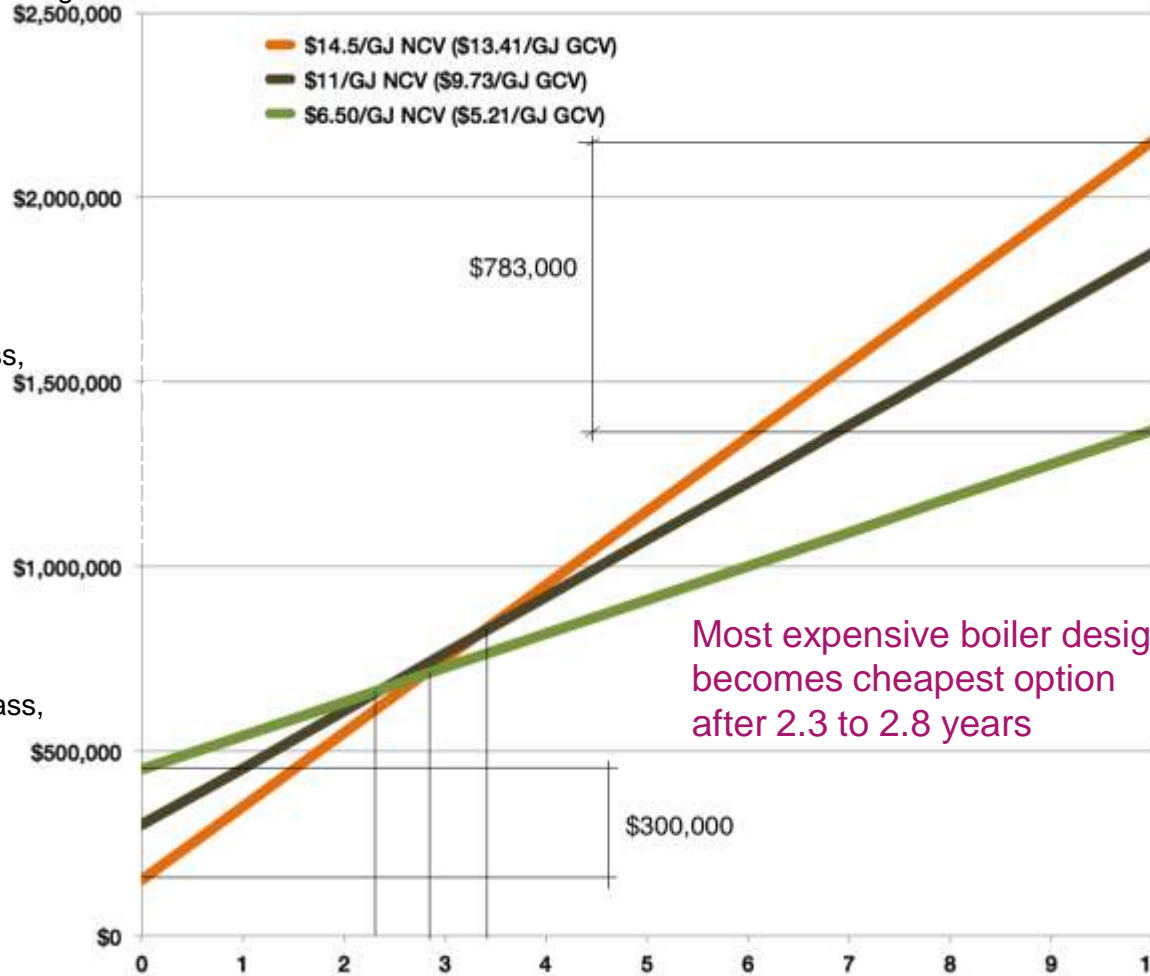
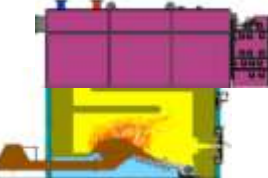
- 1.) Water-cooled grate, 2 pass, ram stoker feed, automatic furnace and grate de-ashing



- 2.) Air cooled grate, 1 pass, auger feed, automatic grate de-ashing



- 3.) Underfeed stoker, 1 pass, auger feed, automatic de-ashing



Most expensive boiler design becomes cheapest option after 2.3 to 2.8 years

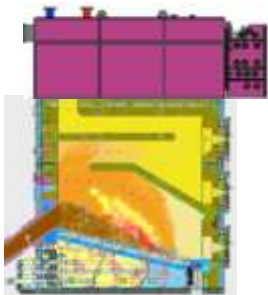




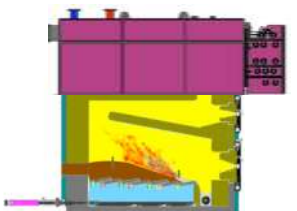
# 64 % heat plant utilisation – 1 MW

Utilisation of 80%, output 80%  
= 800 kWh for 6,880 hrs. or 640 kWh for 8,600 hrs.)

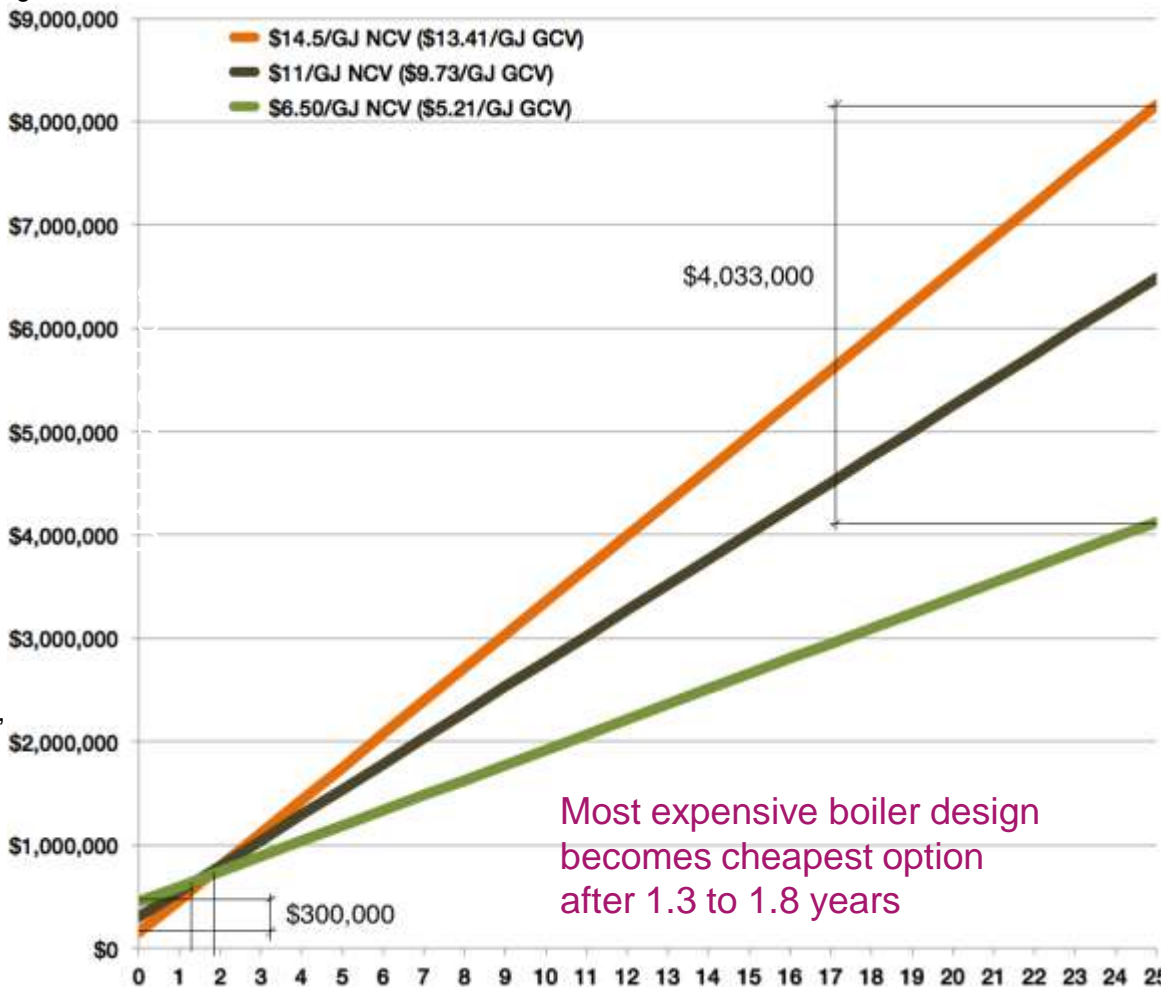
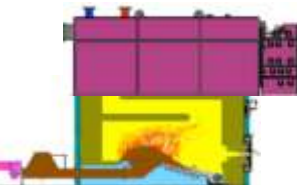
- 1.) Water-cooled grate, 2 pass, ram stoker feed, automatic furnace and grate de-ashing



- 2.) Air cooled grate, 1 pass, auger feed, automatic grate de-ashing



- 3.) Underfeed stoker, 1 pass, auger feed, automatic de-ashing



Most expensive boiler design becomes cheapest option after 1.3 to 1.8 years





# 64 % heat plant utilisation – 5 MW

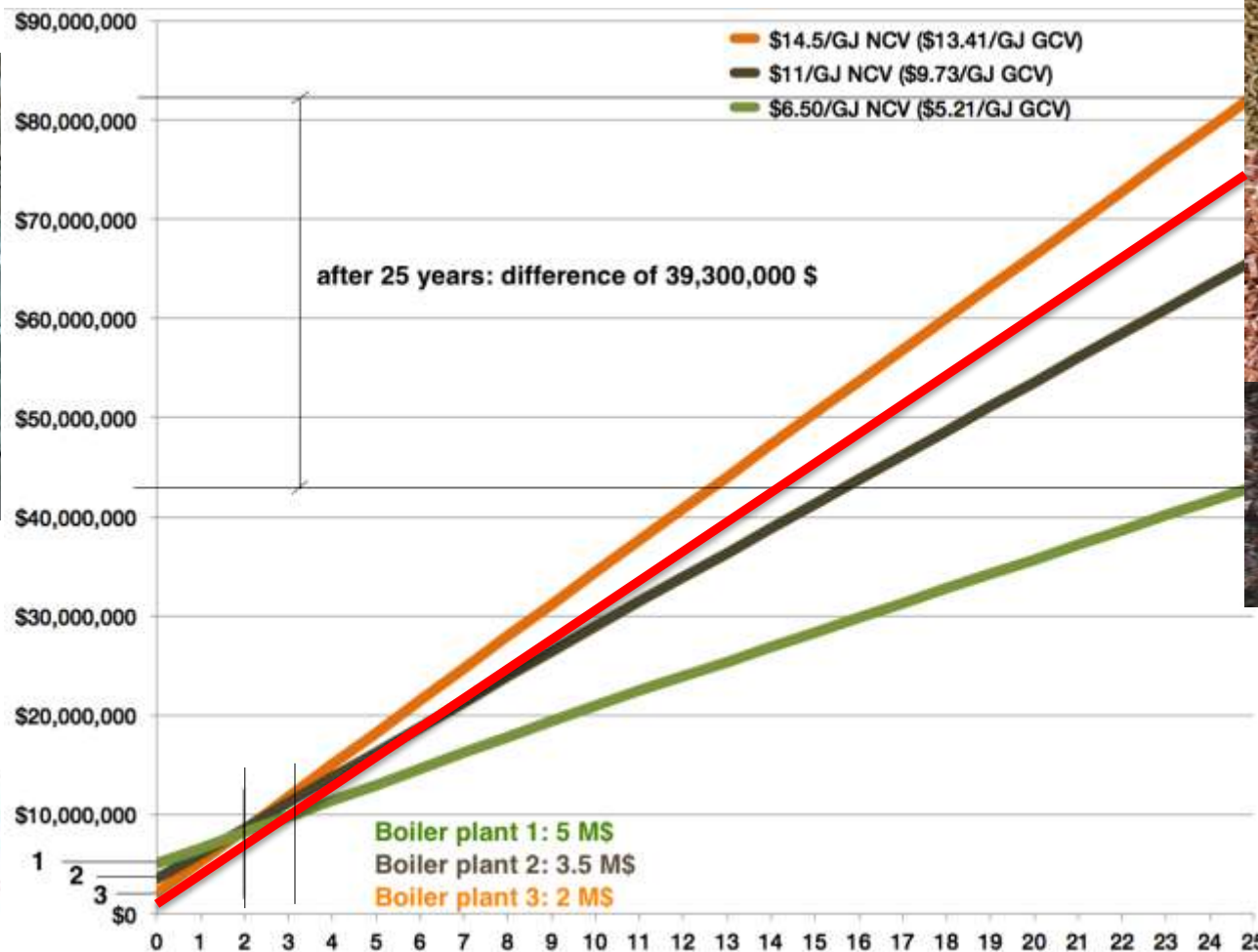
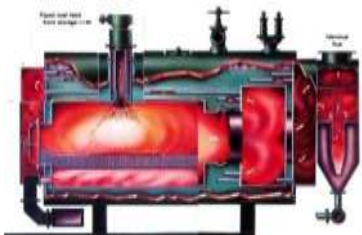
utilisation of 80% running at 80% load  
 = 8 MWh for 6,680hrs or 6.4 MWh for 8,600h)  
 10 year financing of 80%

**NEW**  
and advanced



vs.

**2<sup>ND</sup> HAND**

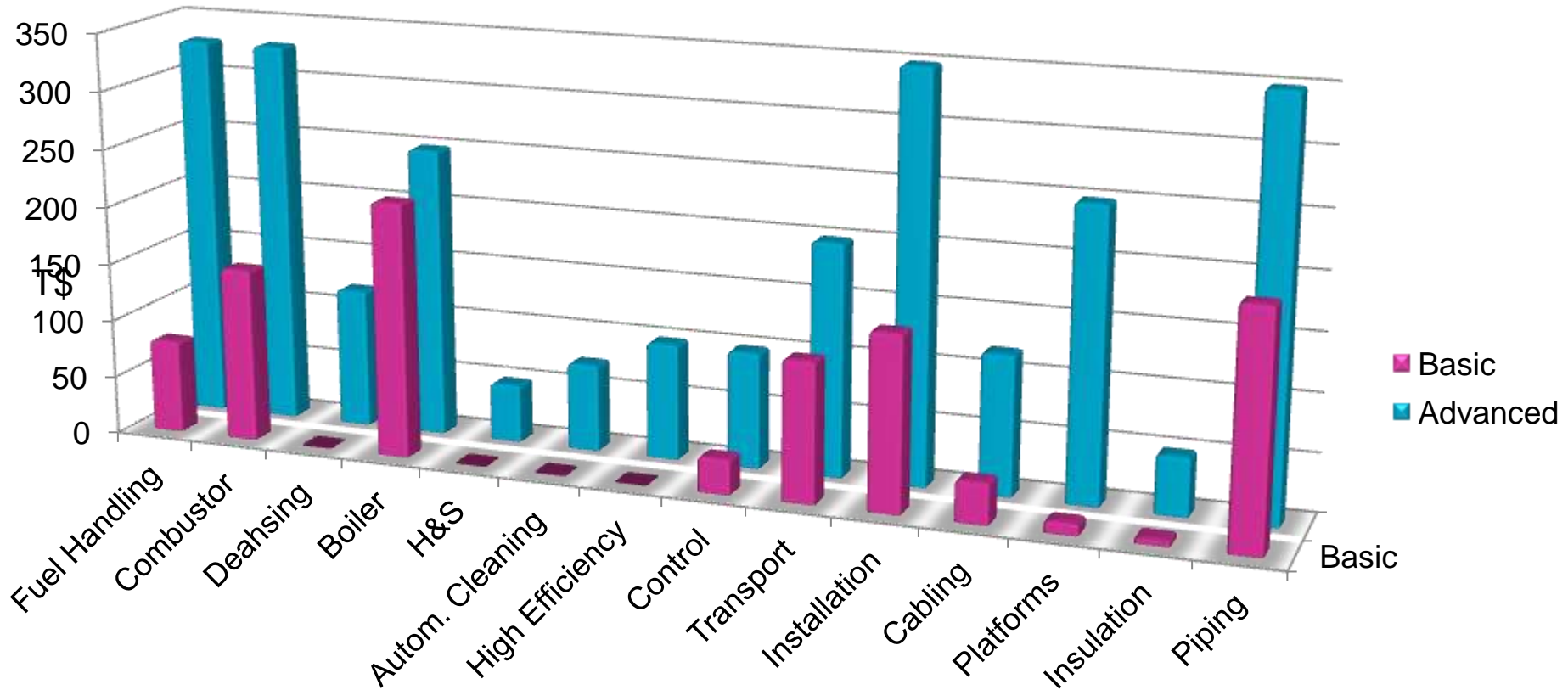




## *Investment cost of heat plants*



## Investment cost of a 4 MW boiler plant



### Main “savings”:

- Fuel flexibility and storage
- Service and maintenance: de-ashing, automatic cleaning, access, control system, etc.
- Efficiency / emissions: furnace size, combustion and control system
- Health and safety: fire protection, accessibility, insulation, de-ashing, etc.



## Example – Fuel Storage and Handling



*Basic vs. state-of-the-art*

## Example – Furnace & Automatic Cleaning



*Basic vs. state-of-the-art*



## Example – De-ashing



*Basic vs. state-of-the-art*

## Example – Plant Access



*Basic vs. state-of-the-art*



## Example – Insulation & Heat Losses

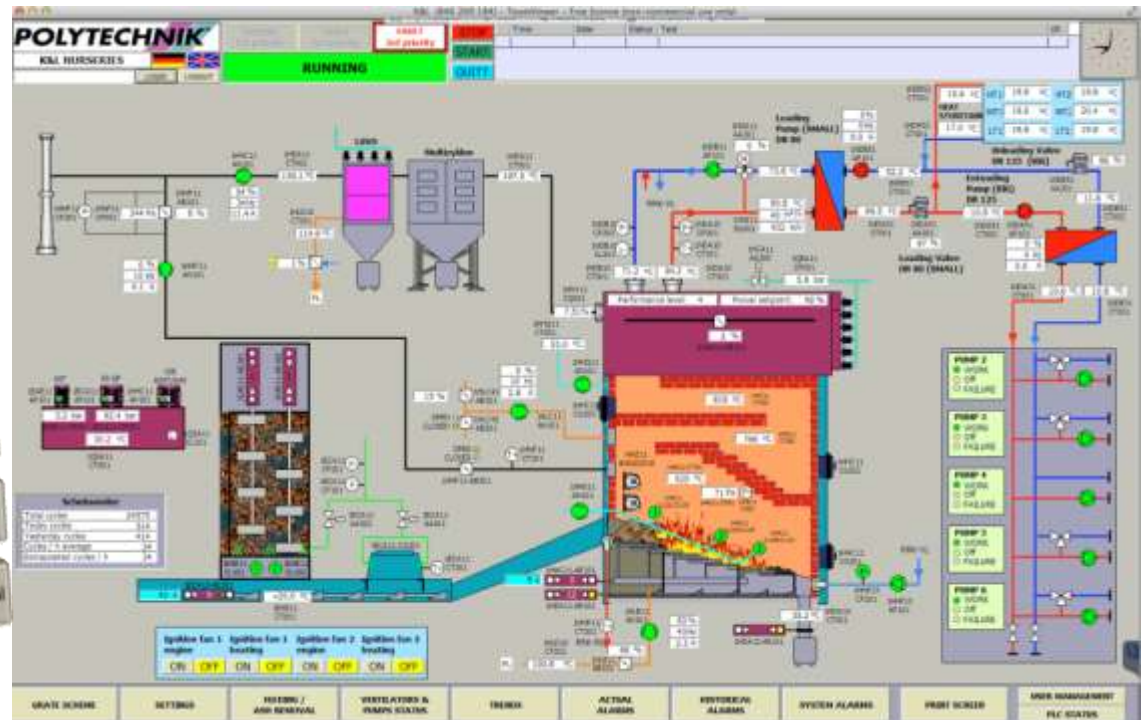


*Basic vs. state-of-the-art*

# Example – Automation & Control



- Controls**
- Draft control
  - Oxygen trim
  - Controlled furnace temperature zones
  - Fans with VSD and damper
  - Fuel level controls
  - Combustion air preheater
  - Multiple grate zones and grate drives
  - Flue gas recirculation
  - Water heated fuel feed
  - Water cooled grate
  - Under grate, furnace and grate de-ashing
  - PLC, visualisation, video control



*Basic vs. state-of-the-art*



# Air pollution due to inefficient heat plants



## New Zealand 2012

**Air pollution** from fires, vehicles and industry kills **1,170 people** prematurely each year

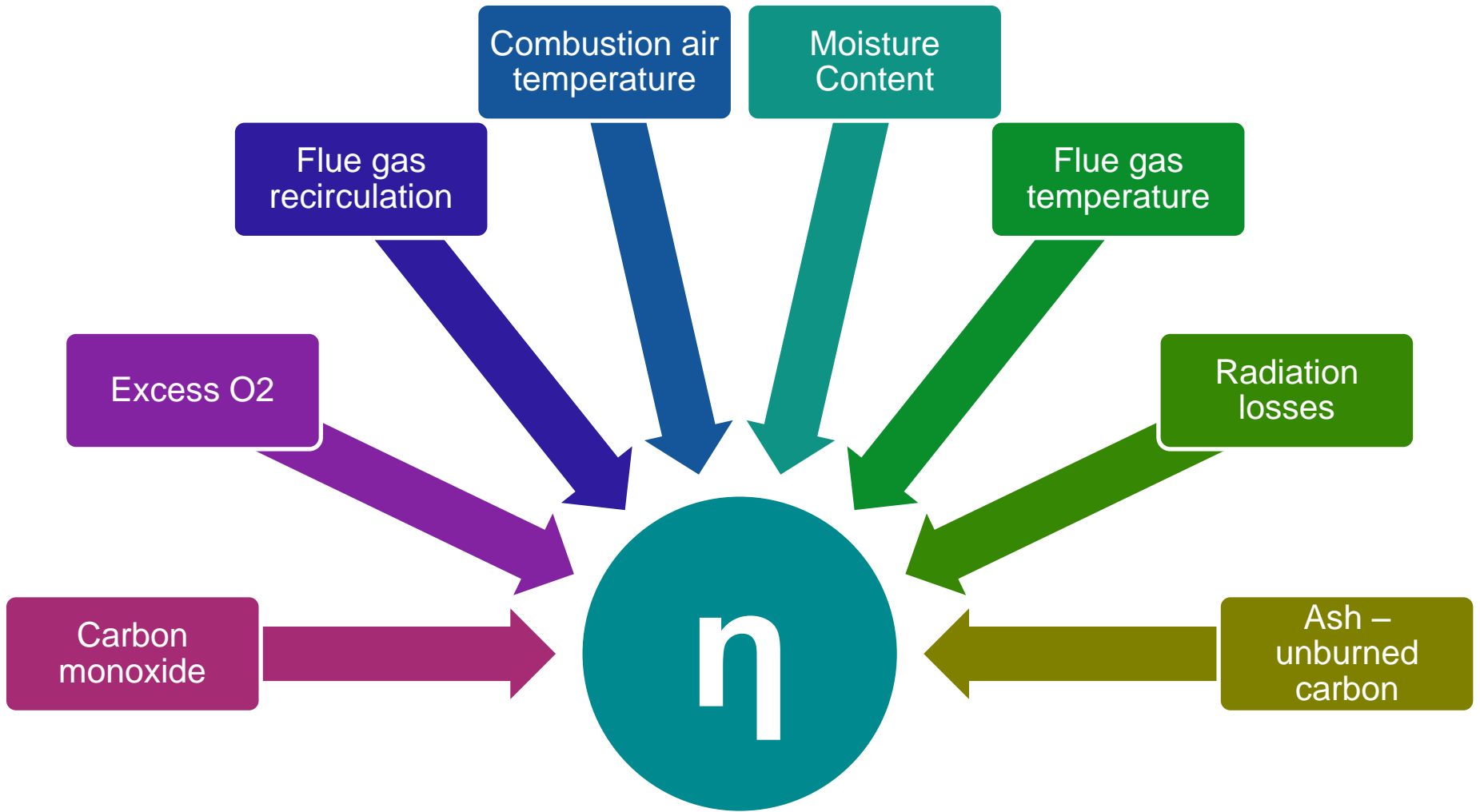
and causes **\$4.28 billion** in social costs, researchers have estimated

## Problem

**Inefficient boiler plants**

**Lack of air emission standards** for PM10, PM2.5, CO, NOx, HC

# Efficient Combustion

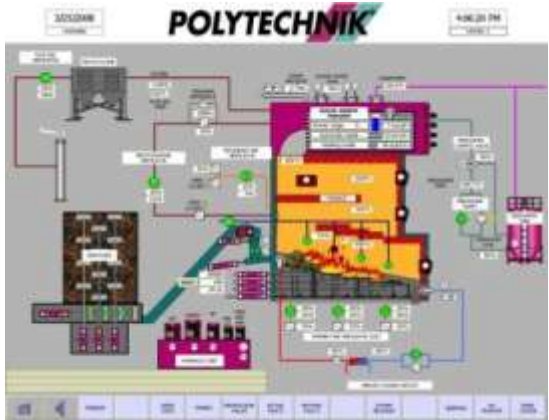




# ***POLYTECHNIK BIOMASS ENERGY***



# Small hot water heating plants





## Hot water and steam boilers



# Thermal oil boiler / ORC CHP plants





## Thermal oil boiler / ORC CHP plants



# Steam boiler / Cogeneration





***THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION***

