



Decentralized Use of Forest Biomass, Agricultural Residue, and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) through the Biobattery Concept

Adetoyese O. Oyedun¹, Vinoj Kurian¹, Amit Kumar^{1,*}, Raj Gupta², Larry Kostiuk¹, Andreas Hornung³

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

²Department of Chemical and Materials Engineering, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

³Fraunhofer UMSICHT, Germany.

*Corresponding Author: Amit.Kumar@ualberta.ca



Background

One of the key pathways of converting biomass/organic waste directly to a dense liquid, generally known as bio-oil, is through thermo-chemical conversion or conventional pyrolysis. The bio-oil produced from existing technologies has low pH and high viscosity and is typically unstable over time.

These properties have a key impact on the overall feasibility and economics of the use of biomass-based feedstock for the conversion to fuels and chemicals. They need to be improved in order for bio-oil to be used in the production of fuels and chemicals.

The thermo-catalytic reforming (TCR) technology or intermediate pyrolysis, which is the core of the biobattery concept, is the key focus of this research project and will help address the challenges with the bio-oil produced from conventional pyrolysis. These products can be used in the oil sands and power sectors. This bio-oil could further be co-refined with crude oil to produce biojet fuel, which could be used by the aviation industry. This project will also help to commercialize the use of forest and agricultural residue, diversify Alberta's economy while reducing GHG emissions.

Objectives

The overall objective of the proposed project is the development of a decentralized biomass processing technology based on intermediate pyrolysis of woodchips and straw biomass to produce biojet fuel and char for power generation.

The specific objectives of the research are:

- To demonstrate feasibility of TCR technologies at pre-commercial scale in Alberta;
- To generate experimental results using various feedstock materials, e.g., forestry waste and agriculture waste, in terms of bio-oil, gas, and char yields;
- To explore the opportunity for biojet fuel production;
- To establish operating procedures for running TCR technology at a 30 kg/h scale;
- To develop models that could help develop a commercial-scale unit;
- To assess the risks by demonstrating TCR technology for Alberta-based feedstocks;
- To develop joint IP with FhG-U for 30 kg/h and associated technologies.
- **Timeline: 2017 – 2019.**

Project Overview

The TCR technology is an intermediate pyrolysis technology in which the conditioned feedstock, e.g. biomass is heated in pyrolytic conditions to produce bio-oil, char, and gases. The feedstock is fed through a hopper and pyrolysed in a reactor. The products are passed through a catalytic reformer, this is a key difference from other technologies. The outputs of the reformer are synthesis gas, bio-oil, and bio-coal/biochar. Figure 1 shows TCR technology.

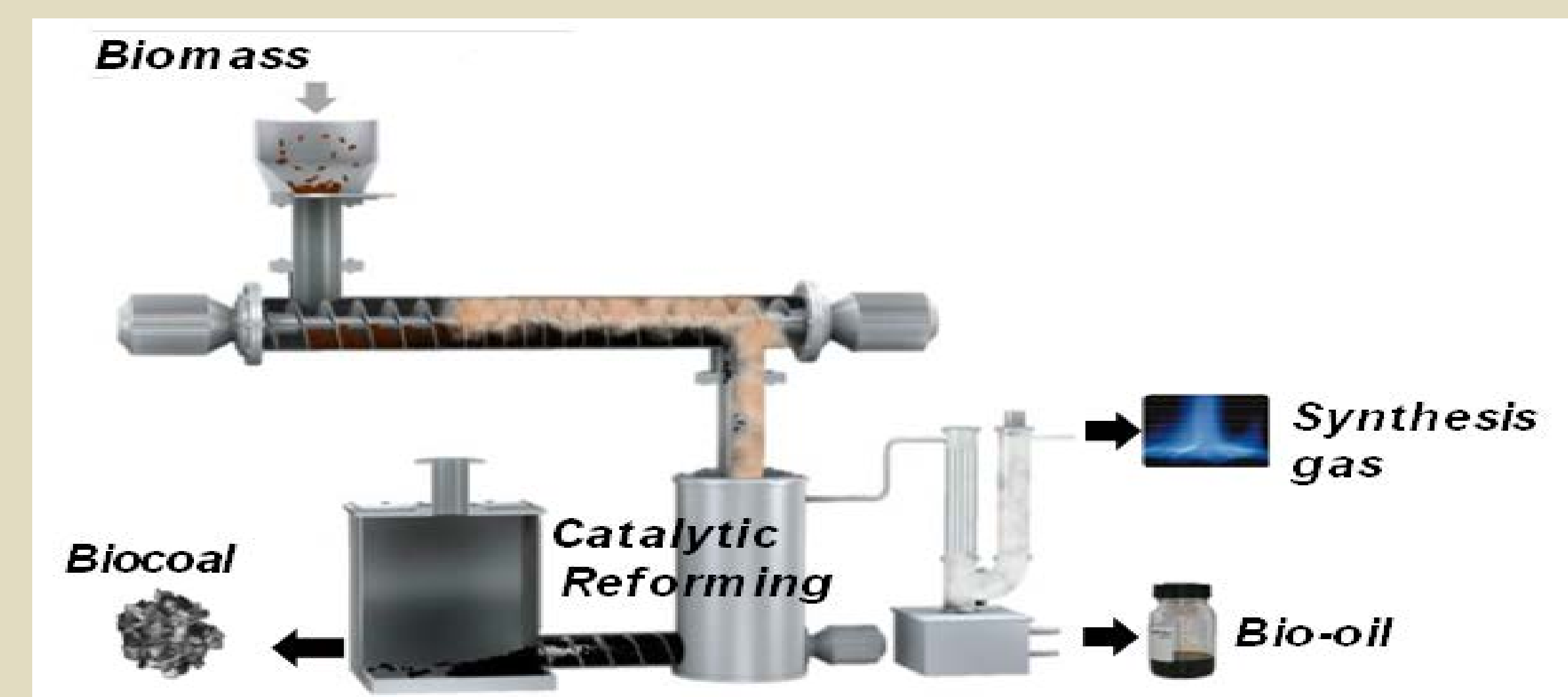


Figure 1: Thermo-Catalytic Reforming (TCR) Technology

Figure 2 shows the energy balance of the TCR process. The sample feedstock in the figure is digestate. A significant portion of the input energy comes out as char. Most of the energy, which comes out in gas, can be recycled back to provide the process energy requirement. It is expected that the energy balance of the process would be similar for other feedstocks.

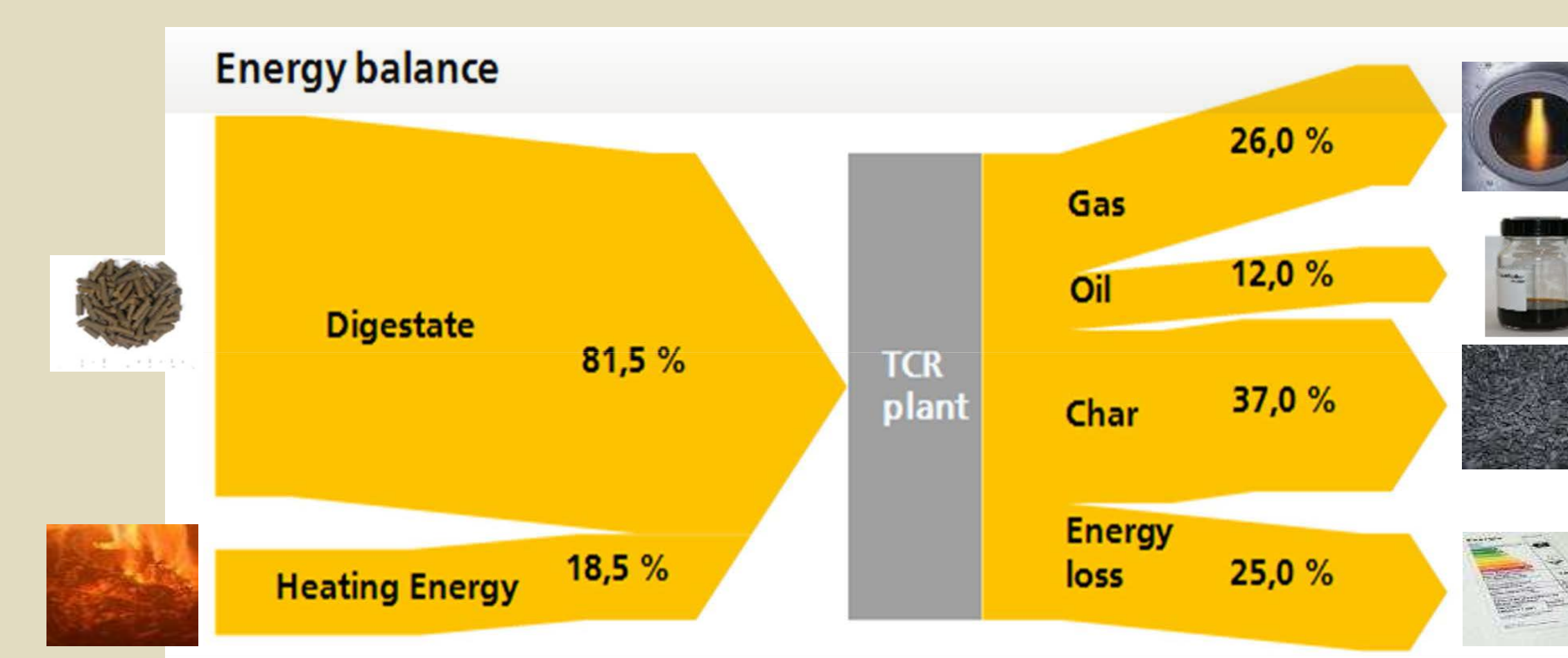


Figure 2: The energy balance of the TCR process

Key Features

- The laboratory scale 2 kg/h TCR (TCR-2) which will be at the Chemical Engineering laboratory at the University of Alberta will be used to test the performance of the TCR at a lower scale.
- The pilot plant (TCR-30) will be located in Alberta. For a 30 kg/h pilot plant (TCR-30), the objective is to test the optimum operating conditions for maximum yield and best product quality yet to be defined.
- Several feedstocks are considered currently: forest biomass; agricultural biomass; municipal solids waste; sewage sludge.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes from this research are categorized for the following potential users;

- **Aviation Industry:** The biojet fuel produced from refining the bio-oil produced through TCR technology can be used in the aviation industry. The conditioned bio-oil could be co-refined in a conventional refinery to produce bio-jet fuel.
- **Power Industry:** One of the key applications of the char produced from the project is in the power industry. The char could be directly used as replacement of coal or could be co-fired with coal. The char utilization for power generation will also be directly in line with the aim of the **Climate Leadership Plan** to generate 30% renewable power by 2030. More than 50% of the power generated in Alberta is from coal. There is a potential to use the produced char in these power plants.
- **Oil Sands and Chemical Industry:** The biochar produced from the biobattery project could be used as a remediation agent. This project has a very large potential for the oil sands industry. The gases produced from TCR include hydrogen, and the refined hydrogen can be used in the chemical industry to upgrade bitumen. Currently, more than 95% of the hydrogen used is produced from natural gas, and which emits high GHGs.
- **Agricultural Industry:** The biochar produced from the biobattery project could be used as a soil conditioner. This use has great potential in agricultural sector in Alberta.
- **Municipalities:** The biobattery technology concept is to use many feedstocks and to produce useful products. The waste feedstocks available in various municipalities can be used in the biobattery technology. This technology can be used at a decentralized scale, and that is a key benefit of this technology.

Acknowledgement

