

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

EXTENSION

Wood to Kilowatts

Cecil Massie, 6 Solutions, LLC

Fueling the Future :

The Role of Woody Biomass for Energy Workshop

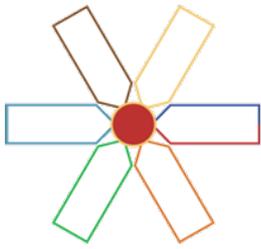
April 2, 2009

Brainerd

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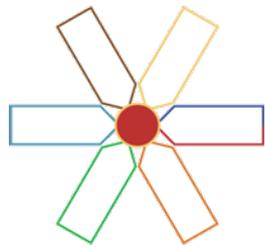
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Wood to Kilowatts

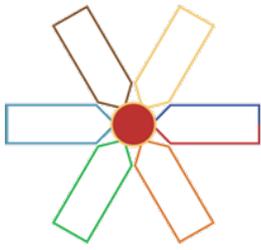
Presented By:
Cecil Massie
6Solutions LLC

**Fueling the Future Workshop
Brainerd, Minnesota
4/2/09
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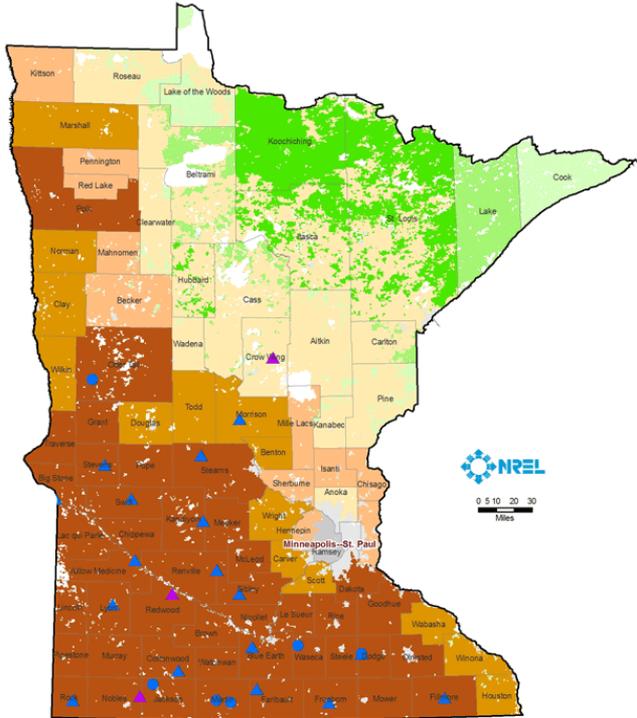


Introduction

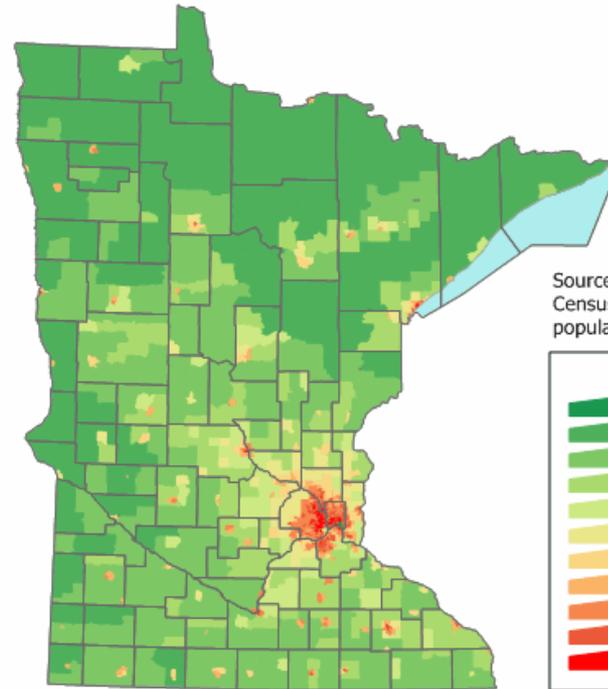
- The chief challenge to using biomass to supply electricity in Minnesota not technical but geographic
 - Energy demand is where the people are
 - Supply is where the people aren't
- Demographers estimate by 2020 75% of MN population will lie in a line from St. Cloud to Rochester



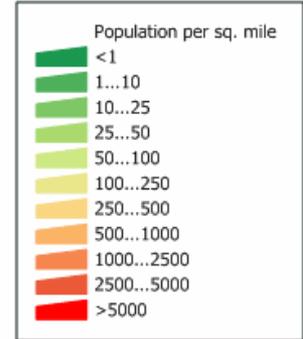
Minnesota Biomass and Population Maps



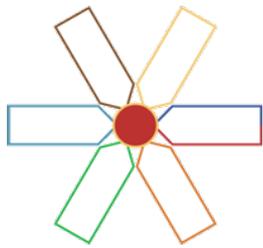
Biomass in the Corners



Source: U. S. Census Bureau
Census 2000 Summary File 1
population by census tract.

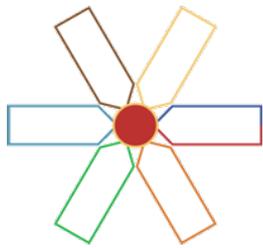


Population in the Metro

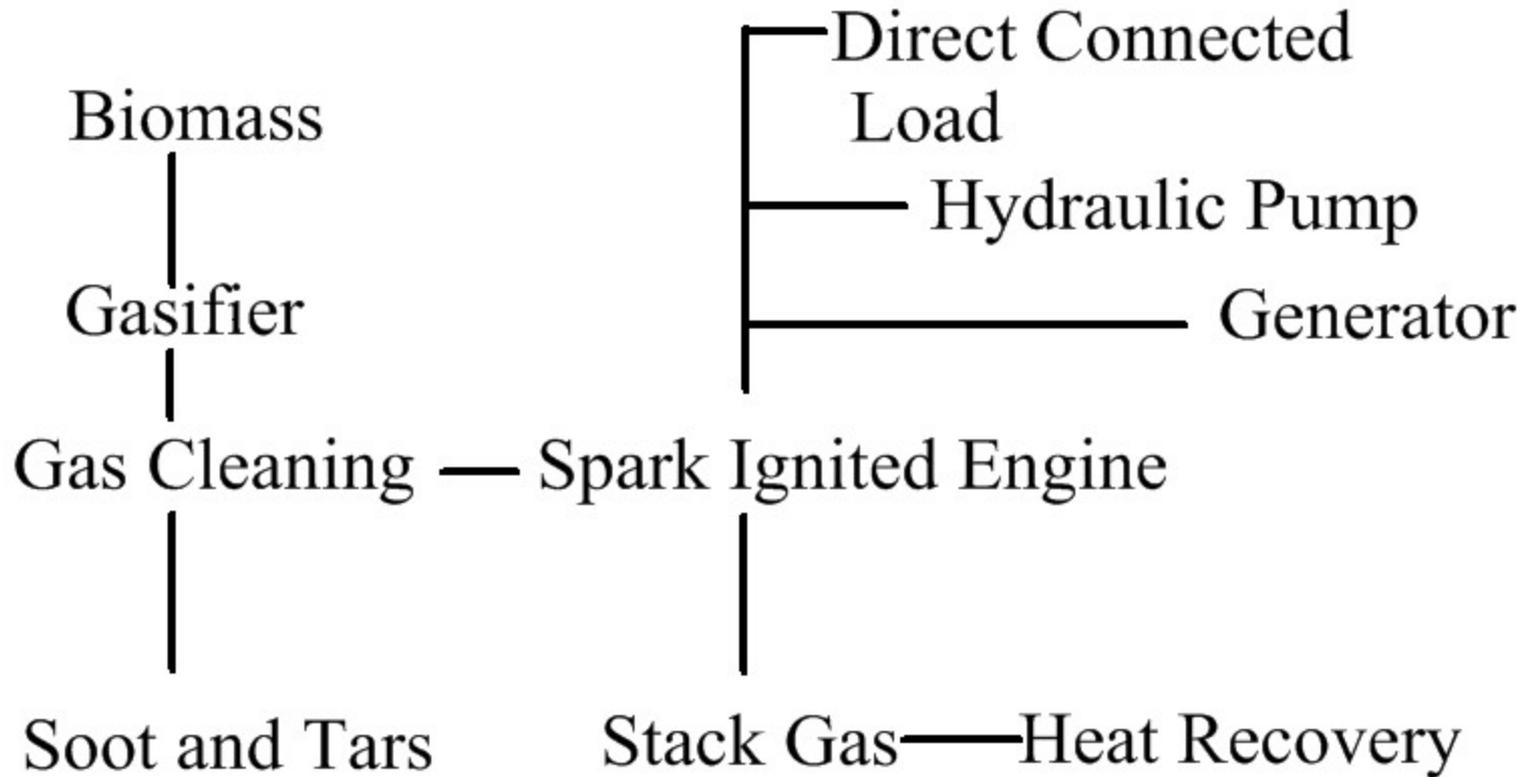


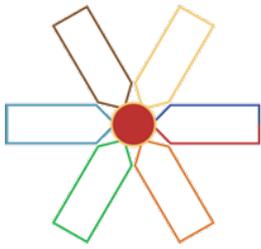
Alternative Processes

Biomass Conversion Process	Power Process	Products
Gasification	Spark Ignited Engine	Electricity Heat
Direct Combustion	Condensing steam turbine	Electricity
Combustion w Heat Recovery	Direct combustion w high pressure condenser	Electricity Hot Water
Gasification	Combustion turbine w steam cycle	Electricity
Methanation	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine	Electricity



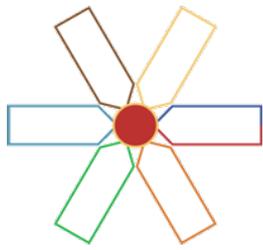
Spark Ignited Engine



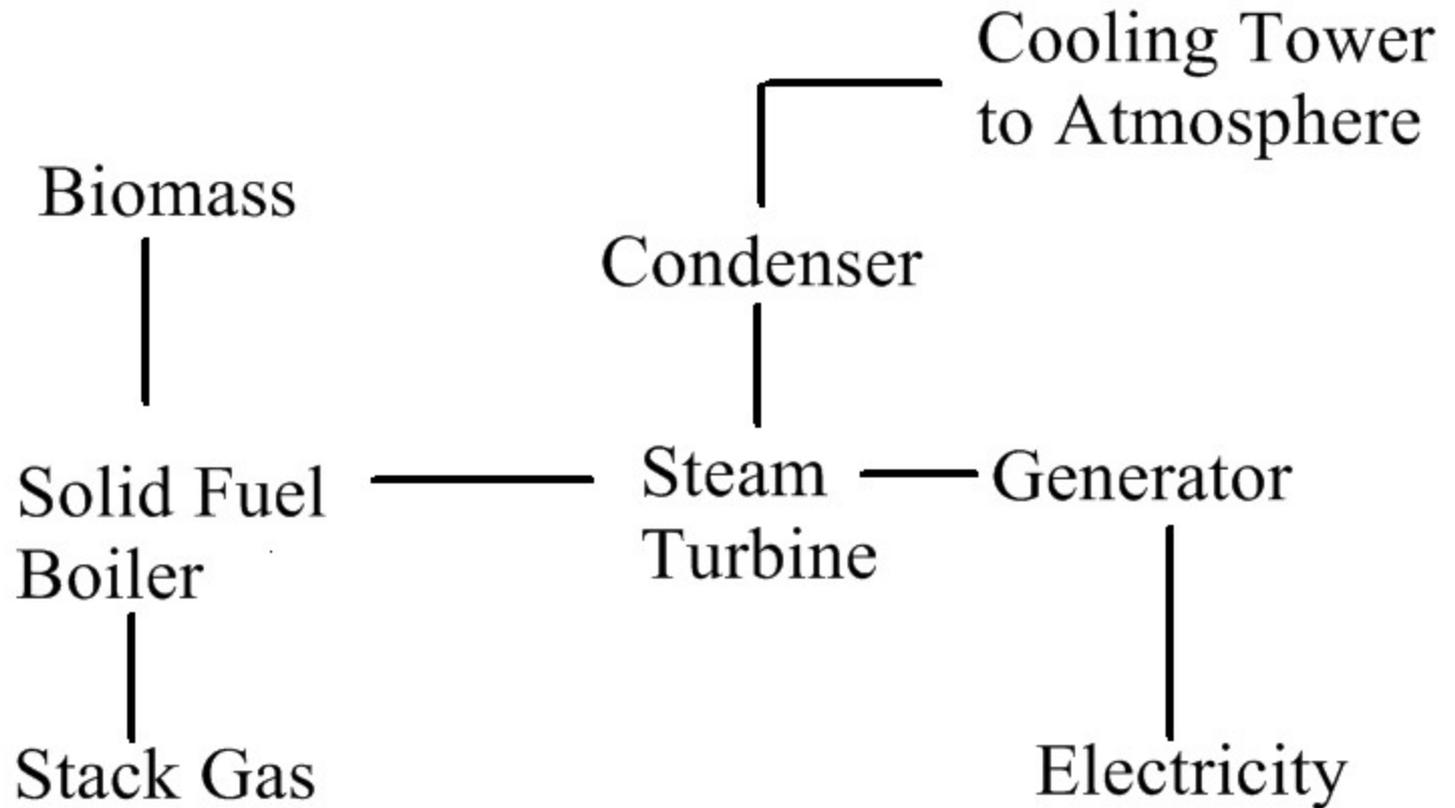


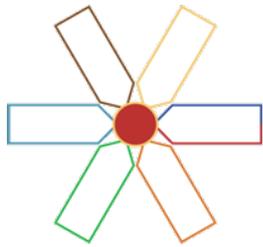
Spark Ignited Engine

- Suitable for small scale self generation
- Probably runs afoul of parallel generation prohibitions
 - May require a power purchase agreement with local power company
- May be used to drive specific connected loads such as compressors or hydraulic systems
- Gasification technology is still developing



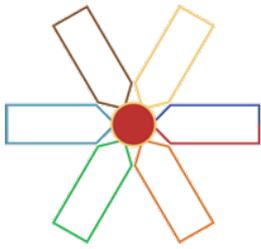
Direct Combustion w Steam Turbine



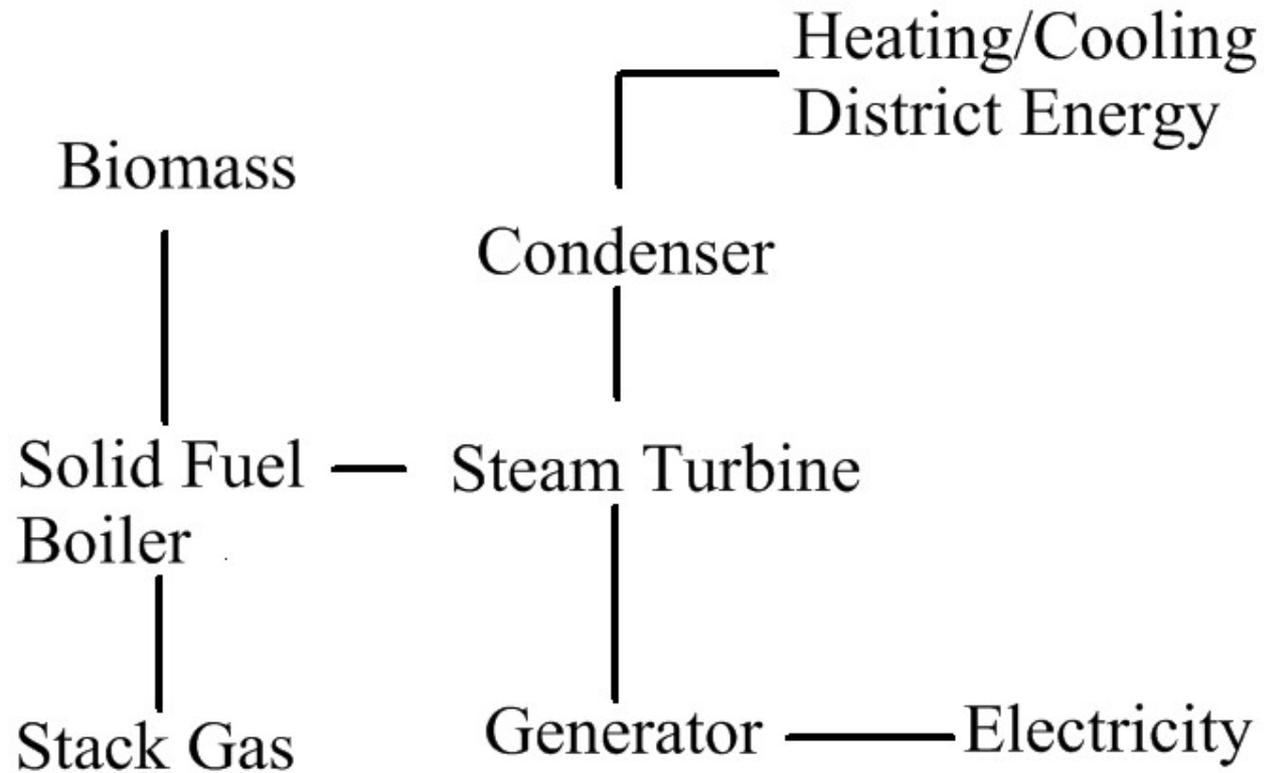


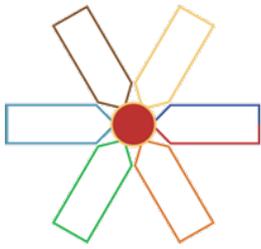
Direct Combustion

- Direct combustion is simplest process
 - Generate high pressure steam by burning wood
 - Generates power with steam turbine
 - Condensing system rejects waste heat to atmosphere through cooling towers
- Overall efficiency 35%
- Typically limited by biomass supply to 50 MW or less



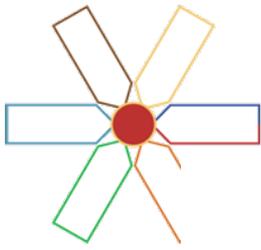
Combined Heat and Power



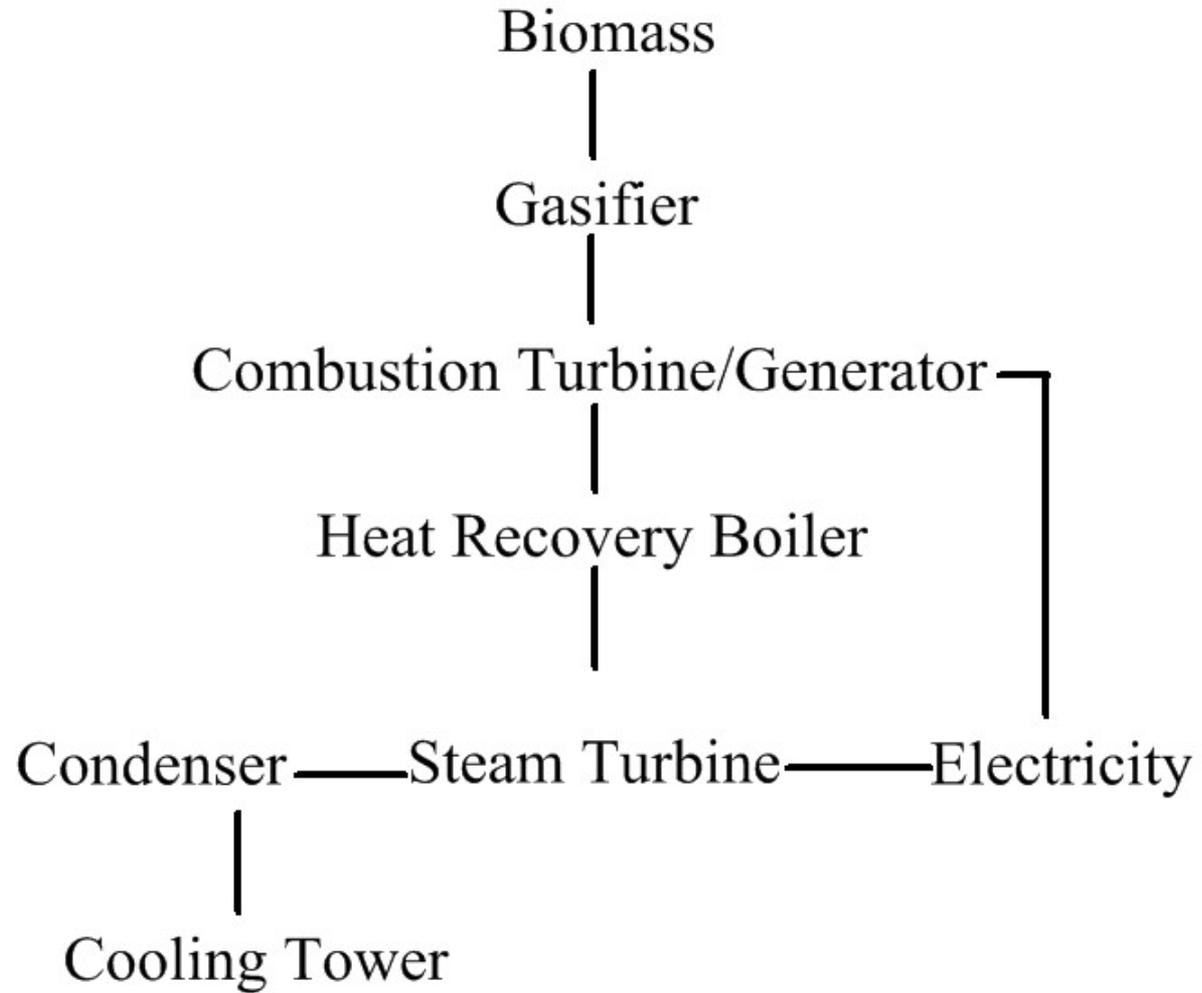


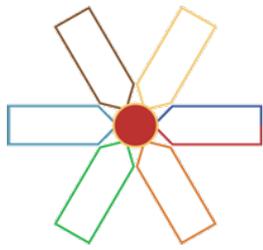
Combined Heat and Power

- Raises pressure at final condenser to make hot water for distribution through a heating district.
- Electric efficiency goes down, overall efficiency goes up to around 70%
- Heat load does not match power load most of the time resulting in less efficiency
 - Unused heat goes to cooling towers



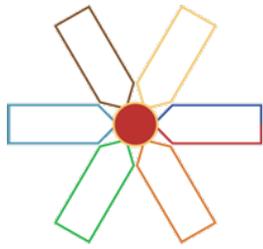
IGCC



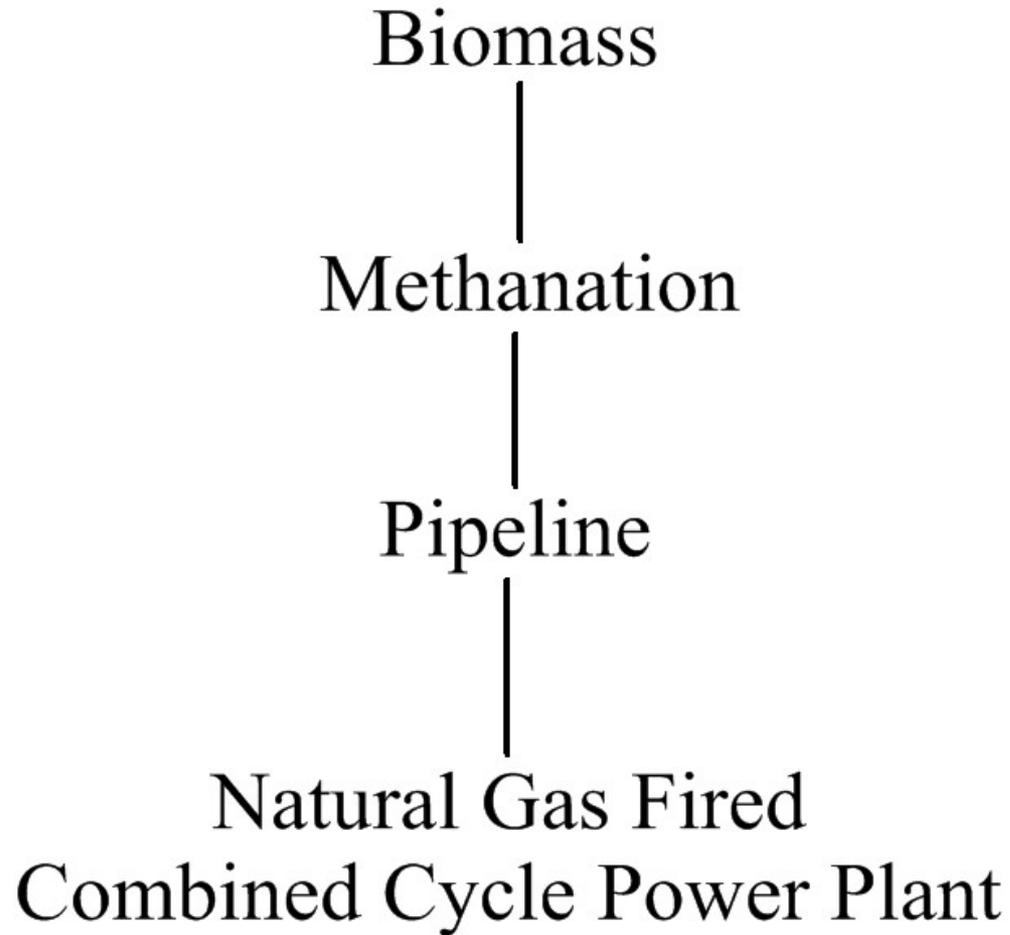


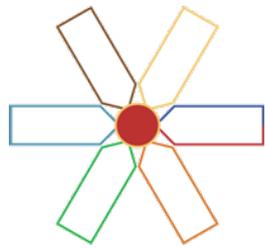
Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle *IGCC*

- Builds on gas combined cycle technology by gasifying wood and then using a combustion turbine combined with a steam turbine.
- Higher efficiency than steam turbine alone
- Low heating value of the gas de-rates the turbine
- Capital intensive



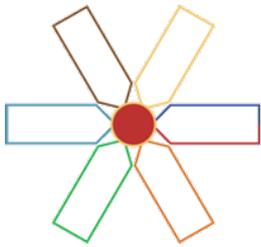
Methanation and Transmission





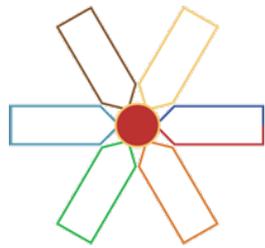
Methanation w Natural Gas Combined Cycle Plant

- Methanation combines gasification with chemistry to convert biomass to pipeline quality natural gas replacement.
- Gas is transported by pipeline to combined cycle natural gas plant
 - May supply all or part of gas requirement
 - Compatible with existing natural gas plants
- Power plant and methanation plant are physically separated by long distance



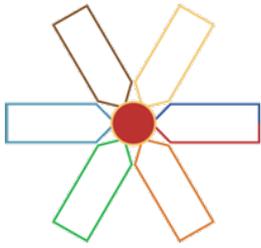
Advantages of Methanation/ Combined Cycle

- Overcomes logistical problems
 - No limit on scale – several methanation plants per generation site
 - Geographic diversity – build plants in different regions
 - Biomass diversity – different types in different plants
 - Keep biomass ash close to home for fertilizer
- Generation close to electricity demand
 - Lower transmission losses - 2% vs. 8%
 - Higher overall efficiency than IGCC
- Allows migration from natural gas to biomass over time by blending gas supplies



In Summary

- Scale is set by biomass quantity within economic region
- Technology selection is driven by biomass quality
 - Moisture
 - Size and variability
 - Debris
- Economics are driven by
 - Cost of fuel and transportation
 - Capital investment
 - PPA if required
 - Self generated energy value



Questions?

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