



Possible application and commercial use of the BLAZE concept: Gasification-Fuel Cell CHP plant

Nicola Rovelli





OUTLINE

- ❖ BLAZE Project
- ❖ BLAZE CHP concept (Technology)
- ❖ Expected application – BLAZE Objectives
- ❖ Biomass potential and selection
- ❖ Preliminary Market perspectives



BLAZE Project

**Biomass Low cost Advanced Zero Emission
small-to-medium scale integrated gasifier - fuel cell CHP plant**

BLAZE is an EU-funded research project under **Horizon 2020** Program.
It involves industry, universities and associations, and is coordinated by
Guglielmo Marconi University (USGM)

-  9 WPs
-  > 4 years project
-  4.3 M€
-  10 partners



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
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ENEA



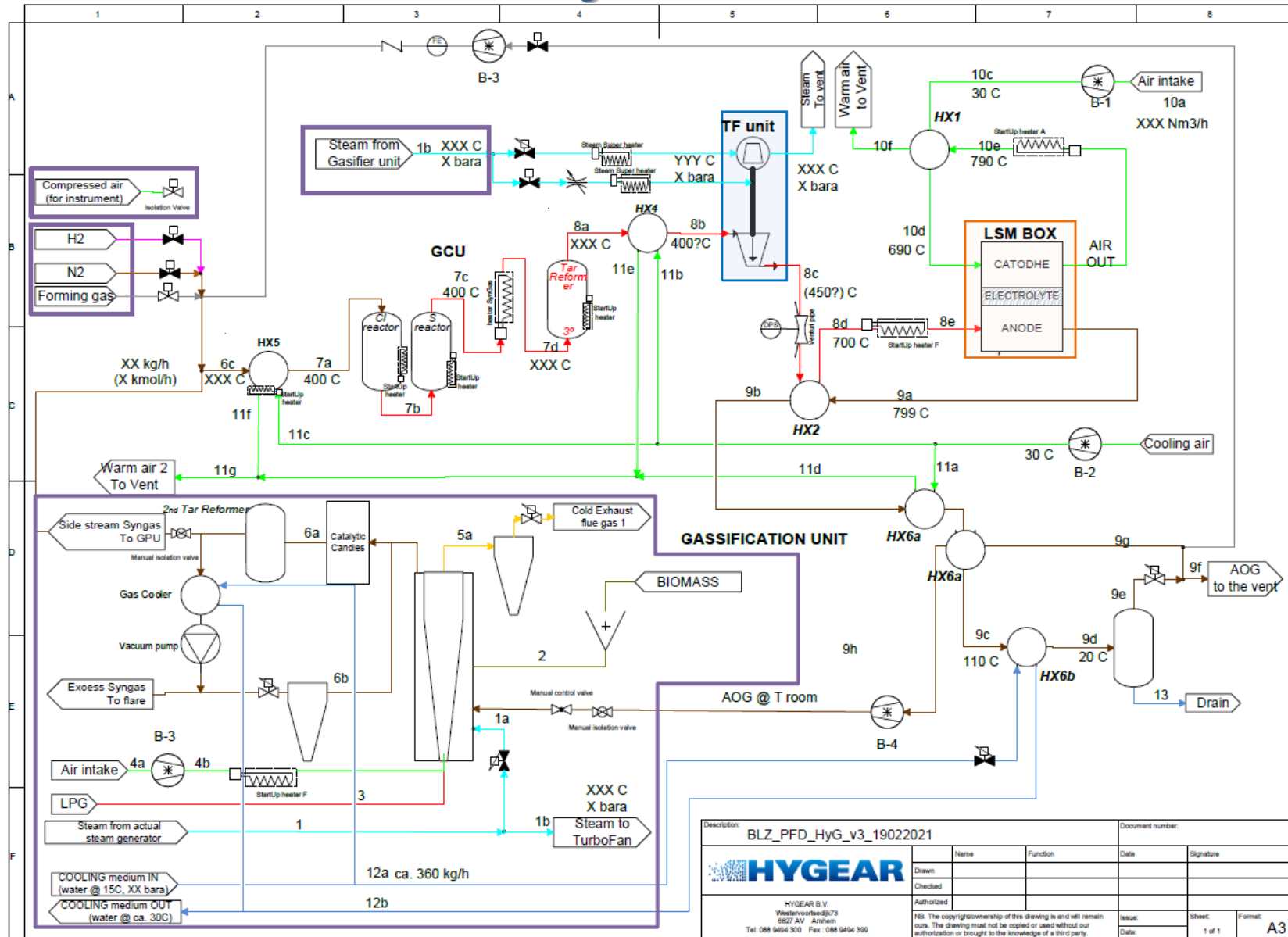
HYGEAR

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BLAZE Project Pilot Plant



BLAZE objective

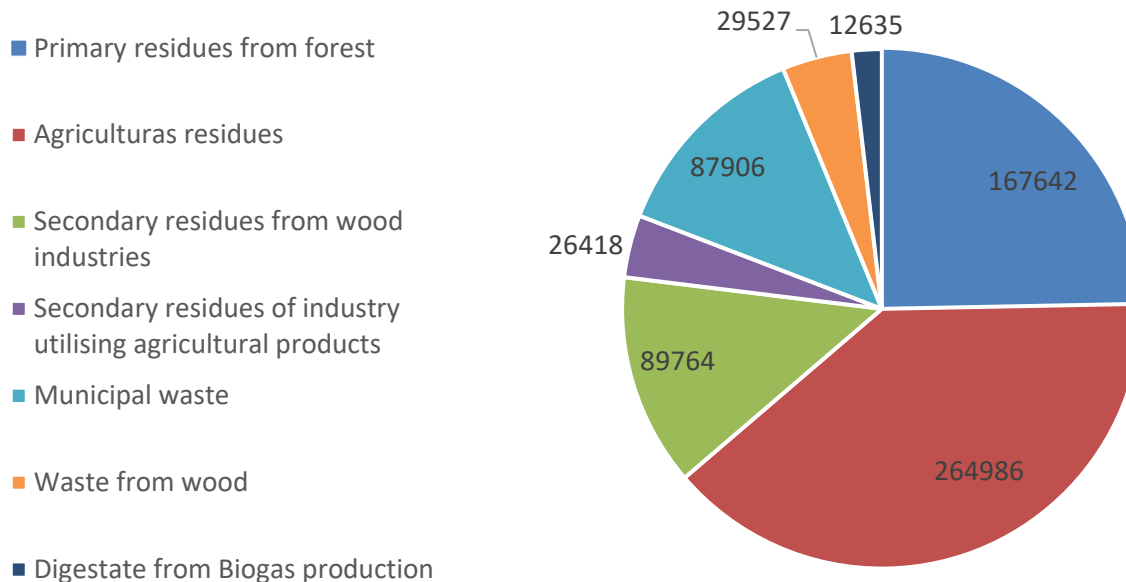
The technology is developed for a **CHP capacity** range from **small (25-100 kWe)** to **medium (0.1-5 MWe)** scale

Parameter	Current	BLAZE
Overall efficiency	$\approx 65\%$	$\approx 90\%$
electrical efficiency	$\approx 25\%$	$\approx 50\%$
investment cost	$\approx 10,000 \text{ €/kWe}$	$\approx 4,000 \text{ €/kWe}$
operating cost	$\approx 0.10 \text{ €/kWhe}$	$\approx 0.05 \text{ €/kWhe}$
electricity production cost	$\approx 0.20 \text{ €/kWh}$	$\approx 0.10 \text{ €/kWh}$
Negligible gaseous and particulate matter emissions		

TASK 2.1 - Determination of the actual potential of residual biomass feedstocks

Datasets and the elaborated results provided by the S2Biom project were used (www.s2biom.eu)

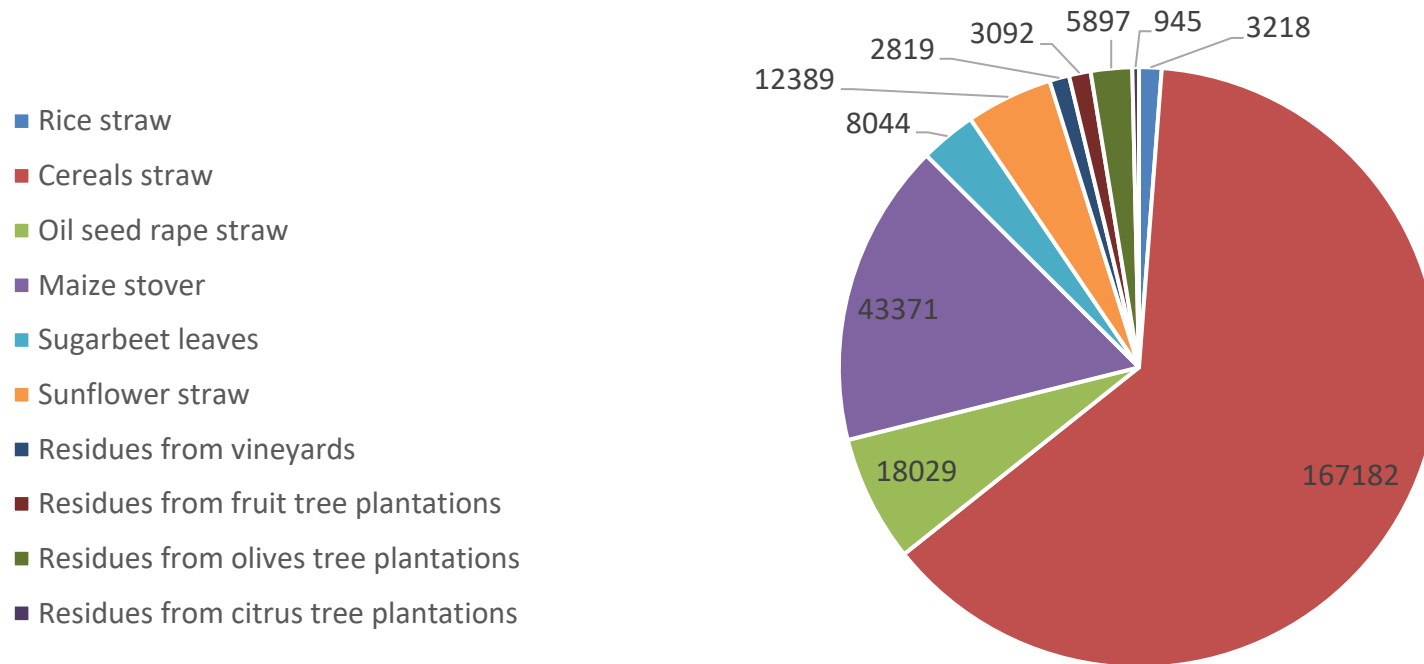
The biomass has been divided in 7 categories:



The total biomass potential availability is equal to 678,878 Kton/year (dry mass basis).

TASK 2.1 - Determination of the actual potential of residual biomass feedstocks

Each category has been furtherly divided into different biomass type:



Example: agricultural residues divided per biomass type (Kton/year on dry mass basis)

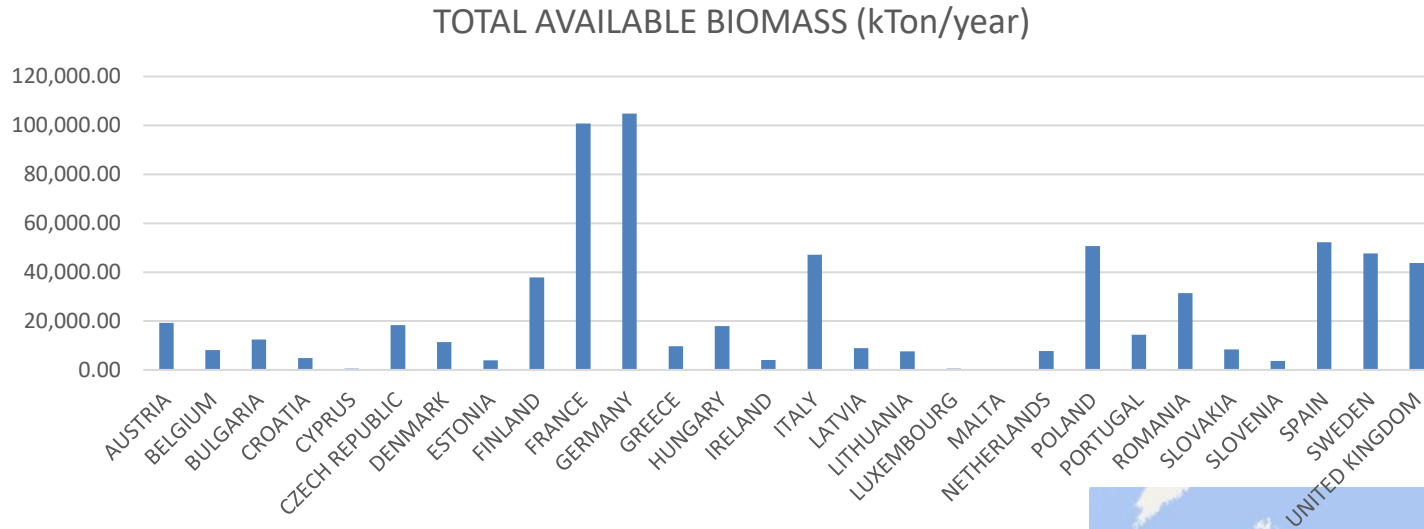


WP2- D2.1 Biomass selection & Characterization

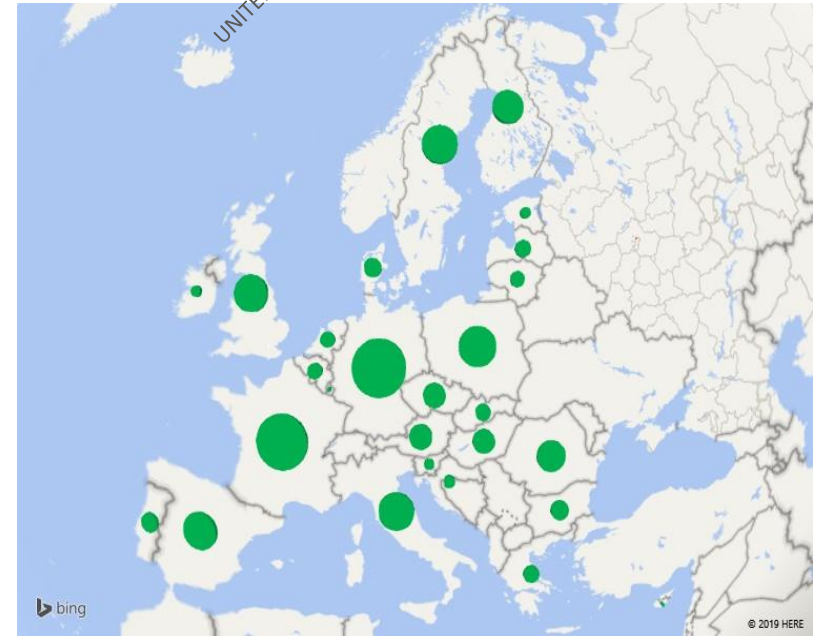


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TASK 2.1 - Determination of the actual potential of residual biomass feedstocks



Total biomass availability and map distribution
in EU28 (kton/year)



BIOCOGEN 2030

Webinar 7th December 2021





WP2- D2.1 Biomass selection & Characterization



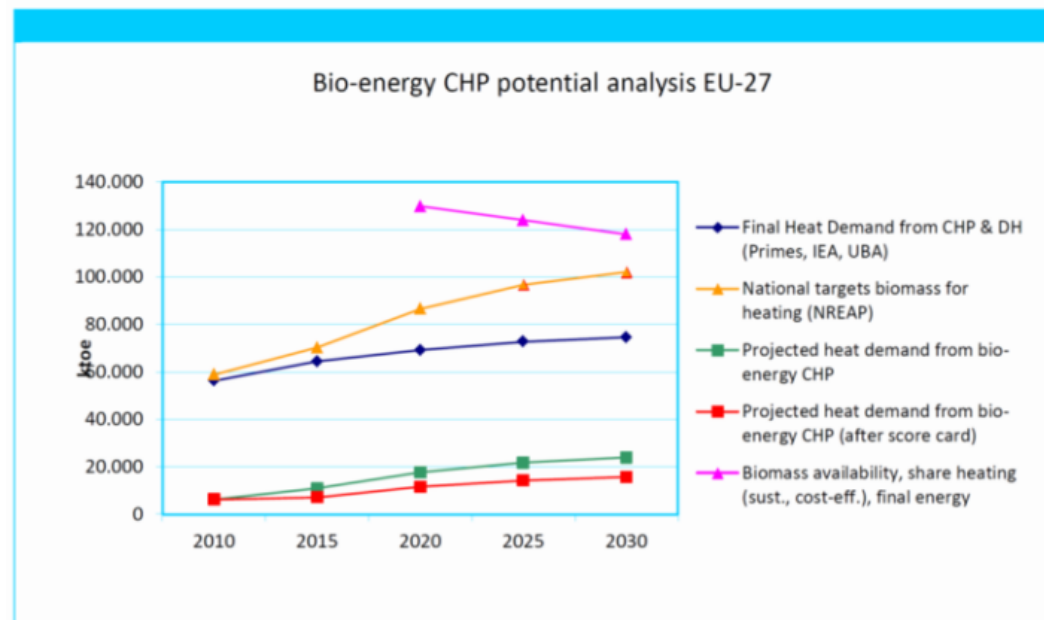
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TASK 2.1 - Determination of the actual potential of residual biomass feedstocks

It was considered theoretical potential for applying BLAZE technology as 100% fuel switch to bio-fuels in existing CHP systems – in district heating (DH) as well as in industry.

(Projected) Heat demand from bio-energy CHP and DH in 2030 is equal to 17.664 ktoe or 205.432 GWhth. (According to “European report on potential of BIO-ENERGY CHP in EU27”) *to be updated with latest report*

Figures (projections)	2010	2020	2030
Final heat demand from CHP and DH (PRIMES, IEA, UBA), ktoe	56.233	69.056	74.465
(Projected) heat demand from bio-energy CHP and DH (after score card), ktoe	10.967	14.015	17.664
Bio-energy penetration rate in CHP markets (2009: EEA, Eurostat)	19,5% (2009)	20,3%	23,7%
Biomass availability, share heating (sust., cost-eff.), final energy (Biom. Futures), ktoe		129.756	117.868





WP2- D2.1 Biomass selection & Characterization

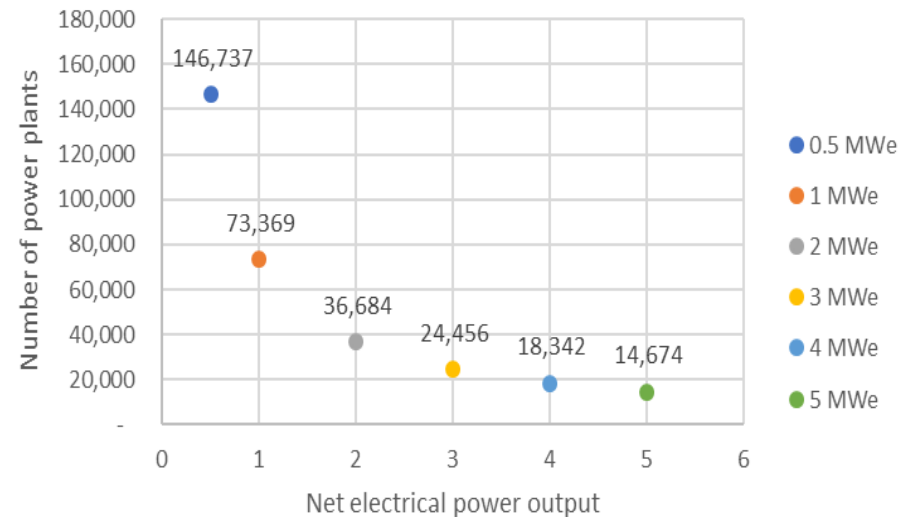


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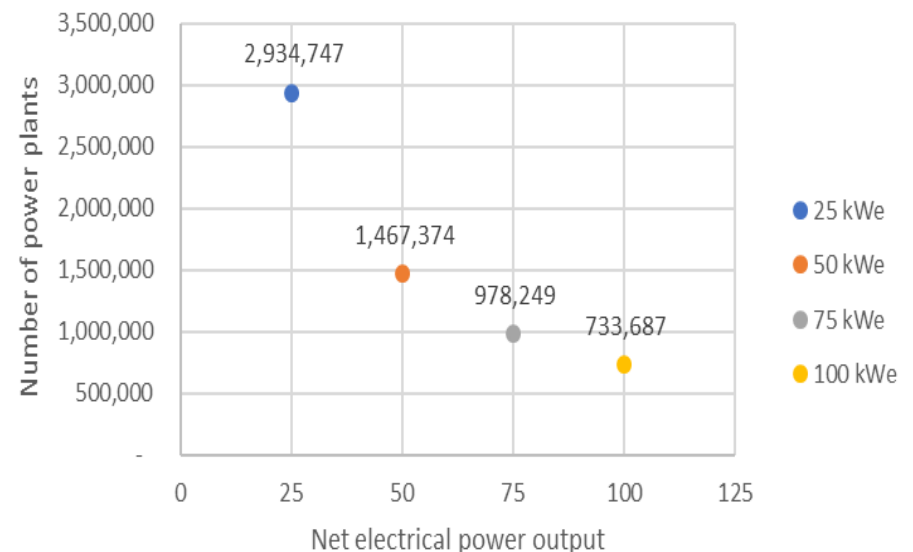
TASK 2.1 - Determination of the actual potential of residual biomass feedstocks

Assuming Blaze technology thermal conversion efficiency equal to 40% and a medium value of 3.500 working hours of the plant we estimated the number of CHP power plants based on BLAZE technology for different capacity range and scale

Medium scale CHP power plants



Small scale CHP power plants



BIOMASS CONCLUSION

MARKET ANALYSIS STARTING POINT

Biomass Potential

Considering the technical and economic aspects (availability and costs), the following biomasses have been selected for testing :

- Agricultural residues: Arundo Donax or similar.
- Primary residues from forest: Sawmill, Wood Chips.
- Secondary residues from wood industry: Sawdust.
- Secondary residues of industry utilizing agricultural products: almond shell or similar.
- Waste from wood: Wood Chips.

TASK 2.2 – Bio-syngas composition and contaminants that affect SOFC operation, and related gasifier parameters and bed materials to reduce SOFC hazardous effects

According to indication coming from Task 2.1 «Biomass supply», the following feedstocks were ultimately considered for characterization:

Feedstock	CATEGORY	Humidity (%-wt, as received)	LHV MJ/kg	Ash %wt, dry basis	S %wt, dry basis	Cl %wt, dry basis	Ash melting T (DT) (°C)
Subcoal	Municipal waste	3,20	21,68	15,60	0,10	1,00	1250,00
Olive pomace pitted	Secondary residues of industry utilising agricultural products	36,30	19,79	5,95	0,06	0,08	1290,00
Sawmill waste	Primary residues from forest	11,20	18,89	0,41	<0.01	<0.01	1300,00
Multi-essence wood chips	Waste from wood	24,50	17,88	1,45	0,02	<0,01	1370,00
Olive Prunings	Secondary residues from wood industries	14,90	17,76	1,55	<0.01	<0.01	1380,00
Almond shells	Secondary residues of industry utilising agricultural products	10,00	17,68	1,31	<0.01	<0.01	1000,00
Swarf and sawdust	Secondary residues from wood industries	6,60	17,14	0,43	<0.01	<0.01	>1385
Wood chips	Primary residues from forest	8,90	16,74	0,54	<0.01	<0.01	>1385
Corn cobs	Agricultural residues	9,00	16,62	3,04	0,03	0,44	645,00
Arundo Donax	Agricultural residues	10,10	16,25	3,43	0,11	0,29	1185,00
1- Wheat Straw (pellets 10 mm)	Agricultural residues	7,60	15,98	9,22	0,05	0,12	1065,00
2- Wheat Straw (pellets 6 mm)	Agricultural residues	7,60	15,40	13,29	0,08	0,21	1135,00
Rice husks	Secondary residues of industry utilising agricultural products	5,20	15,19	14,70	0,02	0,03	990,00
Digestate	Digestate from biogas production	71,20	12,69	25,81	0,97	0,10	1245,00
Black Liquor	Secondary residues from wood industries	20,60	11,20	48,28	0,74	0,12	680,00
Municipal solid waste	Municipal waste	23,00	10,22	47,01	0,20	0,40	1220,00



BIOMASS CONCLUSION

MARKET ANALYSIS STARTING POINT

Biomass Caracterization

- ENEA analysed a wide selection of Biomass residues to find the most suited fuel for a BLAZE type plant.
- With exception made for corn cobs, black liquor and digestate, **all the feedstocks analysed** (woody or herbaceous) **present no special issues with regards to their use as feedstocks** in a process of gasification in a BFB reactor.
- The only issue would be the release of relatively high content of S and Cl that could be noxious to any catalytic downstream equipment and to the SOFC unit. However this can be fixed with utilisation of specific chemical solutions.
- These results confirm the high fuel flexibility of BLAZE, thus making it suitable for a wider geographical application. The same study, based on the results of previous



BIOMASS CONCLUSION

MARKET ANALYSIS STARTING POINT

General outcomes of BLAZE pilot plant design:

- increased complexity of the system arisen during the project mainly due to high purity of syngas required by SOFC
- Uncertainties related to final commercial cost of SOFC
- Custom made equipment for pilot scale since not available on the market at small scale

These outcomes could lead to an increase of CAPEX and also OPEX that may become critical for small CHP capacity (25-100 kWe).

Hence **BLAZE concept is more likely to be economically viable for medium CHP capacity (0.5-5 MWe)** more focused to **small/medium industries** and **large public/commercial areas**, off course in regions where the identified category of biomass is available



THANK YOU!

www.blazeproject.eu
@BlazeH2020
info@blazeproject.eu

ENERECO S.p.A.
Nicola Rovelli
Tel. +39 340 5979624
E-mail: nicola.rovelli@enereco.com
www.enereco.com

