Hochschule Flensburg Ganz nah und weit voraus Efficiency of Biogas Plants by Time Series Analysis

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Large Scale Bioenergy Lab 2



EUROPEAN UNION

Objectives - Time Series analysis of Biogas Plants

- Independent and reliable evaluation of efficiency
- ▶ Direct comparsion of up to 70 biogas plants (German, from LSBL 2 and BMP-3, and Danish) with the same method \rightarrow large database to find relationships
- Practicioner friendly tool with fast response time for determination of the efficiency of the resp. Biogas Plant with consideration of:
 - Plant Configuration
 - Input Materials
 - Profitability of the Plant



Efficiency of Biogas Plants - Methods for determining the efficiency

- Efficiency is defined as ratio of input energy to output energy
- Conventionally the efficiency is calculated by batch fermentation test, based on VDI 4630
 - Only representing the moment reliability?
- Weissbach et. al. using fermentable organic material (FOM) for calculating the maximum expectable gas production of energy crops and manure
 - Using historical data and empirically calculated correction factors



Efficiency of Biogas Plants - Methods for determining the efficiency

- Empiric calculations by elementary components
 - Using historical data and emipric defined factors
- TOC as Indicator
 - Using measured data sets, system boundaries can include the biogas plant as a whole, single samplings not representative, no determination for the degradable energy is possible

Calorific value calculations

► Using measured data sets, system boundaries include the biogas plant as a whole, single samplings only represent instant situations and not representative → time series analysis is a representative alternative







Time series analysis

Time series analysis allows to show the influence of:

- process management
- quality changes of input materials
- repowering initiatives pretreatment etc.
- Another benefit of time series analysis:
 - regularities while fermentation can be shown
 - seasonal fluctuations can be shown
 - smoothing of measurement outliers
 - regression models can be created (linear, polynominal)



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What we need for Time Series analysis at Biogas Plants

- For time series analysis it is necessary to know about:
- input materials (quality and quantity)
- output material (quality and quantity)
- constantly delivered samples of the materials (in min. for one hydraulic retention time of the analysed plant)



Correction factors

- For correct calculation of the efficiency following correction factors are necessary:
 - mass of Sulphur and Nitrogen of the samples
 - volatile organic substances
 - losses of CHP / Gas Upgrading Module
 - losses of permeation by the roof and concrete
 - leachate water of stored biomass; quantity and quality
 - self consumption of bacterias
 - rain water (mass)
 - output material (mass)
 - self consumed electric and heat energy by the plant





Rain Water influence - Plant Example

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Deutschland - Danmark

Rainwater:						
de.climate-data.org	location/22	2078/				
07.12.2016, 15:18h						
Average:				Area: 5.500	m² Silo + 62	20 m² Ways
826 l/m²						
	Quantity per area:	Area:	Quantity:			
Jan	70 l/m²	6.120 m ²	428.400 l	428 m ³		
Feb	42 l/m ²	6.120 m ²	257.040 l	257 m ³		
Mrz	55 l/m²	6.120 m ²	336.600 l	337 m ³		
Apr	50 l/m²	6.120 m ²	306.000 l	306 m ³		
Mai	57 l/m²	6.120 m ²	348.840 l	349 m ³		
Jun	62 l/m²	6.120 m ²	379.440 l	379 m ³		
Jul	81 l/m²	6.120 m ²	495.720 l	496 m ³		
Aug	81 l/m²	6.120 m ²	495.720 l	496 m ³		
Sep	80 l/m²	6.120 m ²	489.600 l	490 m ³		
Okt	80 l/m²	6.120 m ²	489.600 l	490 m ³		
Nov	90 l/m²	6.120 m ²	550.800 l	551 m ³		
Dez	78 l/m²	6.120 m ²	477.360 l	477 m ³		
			Total:	5.055 m ³		

Adoption: Water is pumped into the system and no separation between rainand contaminated surface water is done

Retention time Distribution - Plant Example

Month	Input- Material	Rain-Water	Leachate- Water	Retention time F1 and F2	Retention time of fermenters	fotal retention time of fermentative system
Mai	2.046,52 to	349 m ³	0 m³	38,20 d	l 70,03 d	101,86 d
Jun	2.267,39 to	379 m ³	0 m³	34,57 d	l 63,38 d	92,19 d
Jul	1.978,02 to	496 m ³	0 m³	36,99 d	l 67,81 d	98,64 d
Aug	1.898,21 to	496 m ³	0 m³	38,22 d	l 70,07 d	101,92 d
Sep	2.535,64 to	490 m ³	466 m ³	26,21 d	l 48,05 d	69,89 d
Oct	2.439,16 to	490 m ³	466 m ³	26,95 d	l 49,42 d	71,88 d
Nov	2.327,09 to	551 m ³	0 m³	31,79 d	l 58,29 d	84,78 d
Dez	2.196,90 to	477 m ³	0 m³	34,22 d	l 62,73 d	91,24 d
Jan	2.038,27 to	428 m ³	0 m³	37,09 d	l 68,01 d	98,92 d
Feb	2.300,03 to	257 m ³	0 m³	35,78 d	l 65,60 d	95,42 d
Mrz	2.356,08 to	337 m ³	0 m³	33,98 d	62,30 d	90,62 d
Apr	2.351.86 to	306 m ³	0 m ³	34.43 d	63.11 d	91.80 d

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average retention time	Min.	Max.
90,76 d	69,89 d	101,92 d

Status and Limits

- Complete mass and energy balances are not possible for now, due to the mentioned correction factors
- To create these balances, general correction factors for each type of biogas plants have to be found
- The method is only valid for biogas plants, using energy crops and manure as input. It is not valid for waste treatment plants
- An extension of the method can be the calculation of degradable energy to show the residual energy potential of the used input materials
- To see the influence of input material changings and changing of the process management, the time series should be at least three times the hydraulic retention time



Objectives - Heating Value of Lignin for Determination of the Residual Degradable



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Conclusions - Time Series analysis with calorific investigations for Biogas Plants

- We can conclude:
 - Independent investigation Method for determining the efficiency of Biogas Plants
 - System boundary includes the whole Biogas Plant
 - Constant delivered samples of In- and Ouput are mandatory
 - Correction factors for balancing are neccessary
 - Time Series should be at least three times the hydraulic retention time
 - The method is (for now) only valid for Biogas Plants using energy crops and / or manure
 - ▶ To describe the degradable residual energy Lignin could be the indicator



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Large Scale Bioenergy Lab 2

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