Gasification – An Introduction





Gasification v. Combustion

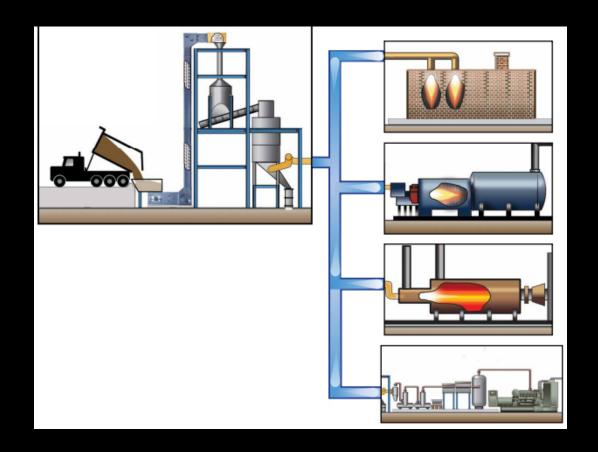
- Gaseous fuel more versatile than solid fuel
- Lower emissions (air and water)
- Less expensive labor needed at facility
- Produces bio-char, an added value product
- However, syngas cleanup is still an issue...

- Small scale thermal use very well commercialized (hundreds of vendors)
- However, the integration of electricity generation (via steam cycle) is very limited on the small-scale.
- Higher air and water emissions, as well as higher water supply needs.



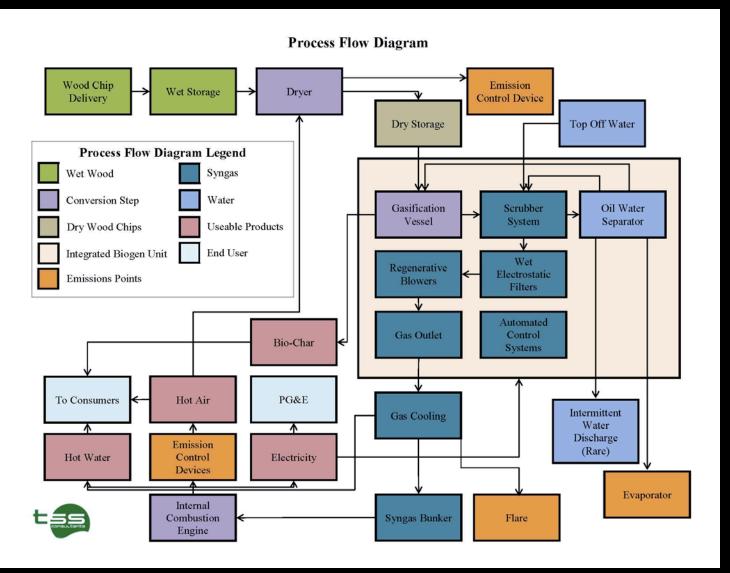
Gasification

Gasification converts biomass to a combustible gas (a.k.a. syngas)





Gasification





Reliable Renewables

(Biogen)









Phoenix Energy (Ankur)





Nexterra





Radian Bioenergy





West Biofuels





PHG





All Power Labs







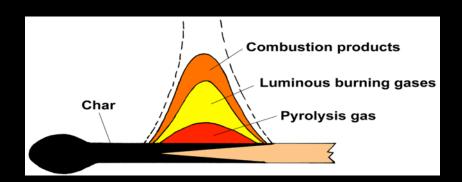




Biochar

Process

- ✓ Thermochemical treatment, developed through gasification
- ✓ Separates water, VOCs, & hemicellulose in woody biomass. Also breaks the cellulosic structure of the wood at 700-1000°C
- ✓ Produces a carbonaceous residue
 Biochar can be between 75%-85% fixed carbon
- ✓ Results yield 7%-20% of the original mass







Biochar

Benefits

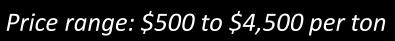
- ✓ High fixed carbon content makes it ideal for soil amendment Retains about 50% of the total carbon in 15% of the mass
- ✓ Moisture Content is effectively 0%.

Makes biomass hydrophobic

Lower transport costs

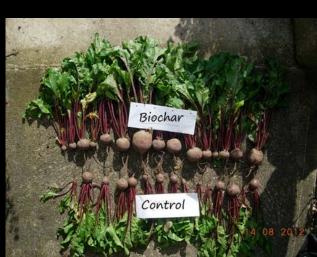
Outdoor storage

- Negligible decomposition or mold
 Longer life without fuel degradation
- ✓ Can be a byproduct of syngas production



Primary market: Soil amendment





Biochar

Drawbacks

- ✓ When biochar is the primary product, the yield per unit input is very low, for 1 ton of biochar, a gasifier must consume 5-10 tons of wood feedstock – syngas produced and must be flared if not used for energy source
- Expensive to process biochar into a combustible form, biochar is typically crushed through the gasification process (by screw augurs)

