

# Energy, Water, and Waste Management via Gasification of Wet Organics

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## **Overview of Gasification Process**

- Catalytic Hydrothermal Gasification (CHG) is a wet process (up to 90% water) which produces natural gas in a single step
- Feedstock is any organic material made into slurry
- Reactions are fast (minutes) and complete (>99%)
- Process developed over 30-year period at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), a DOE National Lab
- Genifuel has licensed and improved the process



## **Energy from CHG Gas Production**

- Gas produced is mostly methane and carbon dioxide (can remove CO<sub>2</sub>, but not necessary)
- Gas can be used directly as a medium-BTU fuel in an engine or turbine designed for this gas
- With slight modification, can co-fire a diesel engine with a mix of this gas plus JP-8 or diesel fuel

- Engine can still run on straight JP-8 or diesel

- Engine can drive generator for electricity
- Hot water from gasifier can be re-used



#### **Practical Methane Substitution**

- Direct fuel offset with energy from methane up to 70% of fuel requirements
- Engine can revert to JP-8/diesel without modification
- Primarily controls modifications
- Been done before, but needs test with specific engines

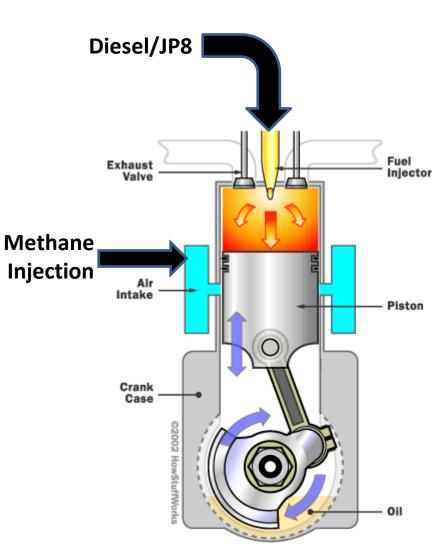


Diagram courtesy of Colorado State Engines Lab



### Feedstocks

- Capture all food waste and latrine waste from base--a typical base yields a useful amount of engine fuel
- To get more engine fuel, augment the base waste by using locally-sourced biomass
  - Grass, straw, weeds
  - Rice waste, food processing waste
  - Aquatic material—algae, river lettuce, water hyacinths
- Prefer no woody material—too hard to make into slurry



## What A 10% Slurry Looks Like



#### **Skid-Mounted Gasifier Unit**



#### **Trailer-Mounted Gasifier**



#### **Interior of Trailer-Mounted Gasifier**



## **Algae in Large Quantities as Feedstock**

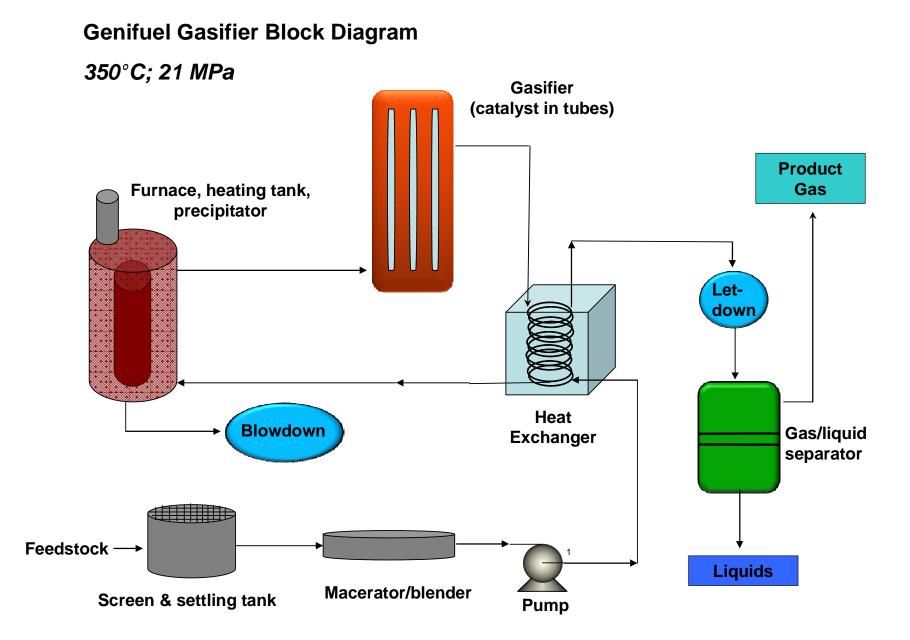


## **CHG Gasifier Is Simple and Economical**

- Feedstock is heated and pumped to 350°C (660°F) and 21MPa (3,000 psi)
- Output goes through heat exchanger to recapture energy by heating incoming feedstock
- Outputs are fuel gas, hot water, and a small amount of sterile sludge (like wet clay)
- System built with straightforward industrial construction--standard codes using stainless steel
- Catalyst is readily available



## **Simplified Process Diagram**



### Water Re-Use

- Water is completely sterile (has been heated under pressure to 660°F before cooling)
- Water will contain some salt (primarily sodium and potassium chlorides—table salts) and some ammonia
- Could easily be re-used for laundry or wash water
- Could also be used as potable water after running through a carbon filter, but probably not worth the "PR effect" from doing this



## **Energy Storage**

- System can provide short-term energy storage
  - Feedstocks can be accumulated for short time (days) to gasify when fuel is needed
  - Gas produced can be stored in tanks (with slight compression for more economical storage)
- Longer-term energy "storage" can be achieved by scheduling local feedstock harvesting
  - Higher harvest when surge in fuel supply is needed
  - Slower harvesting at other times



<b>Energy Cost for Renewable Natural Gas</b> <b>Compared to Biodiesel (Q4 2009)</b>			
	<u>RNG</u>	<u>Algae B100</u>	<u>Soy B100</u>
COST BTU Content	\$12/MCF 1,020,000	\$30/gal 118,300	\$3/gal 118,300
COST/ 100,000 BTU	\$1.18	\$25.36	\$2.54
Note: 100,000 BTU is slightly less than 1 gallon equivalent Genifuel —			

## **Benefits and Conclusion**

- Four important benefits
  - Produce electricity from wet waste
  - Waste management--essentially eliminate wet waste
  - Extend water supply by re-using water for washing
  - Provide capability for energy storage
- Use local biomass to greatly increase fuel production to generate electricity
- Quick to set up and get into operation
- Co-fuel gas with JP-8 or diesel; can still run engines with straight JP-8 or diesel if needed
- Suggest small-scale demonstration be set up

