

Expérience allemande: politique et appresentissage technologique

Torsten Fischer

Krieg & Fischer Ingenieure GmbH Hannah-Vogt-Strasse 1, D-37085 Göttingen, Allemande phone: +49 551 3057432, fax: +49 551 7707712 Fischer@KriegFischer.de www.KriegFischer.de

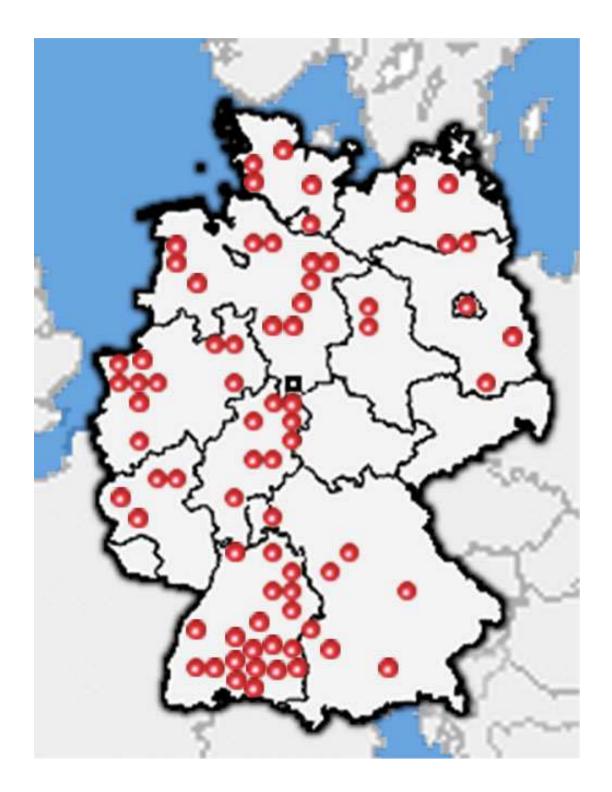
CRAAQ Conference, Montreal, January, 26th, 2007



Krieg & Fischer Ingenieure GmbH

Engineering Office, Planning and Construction

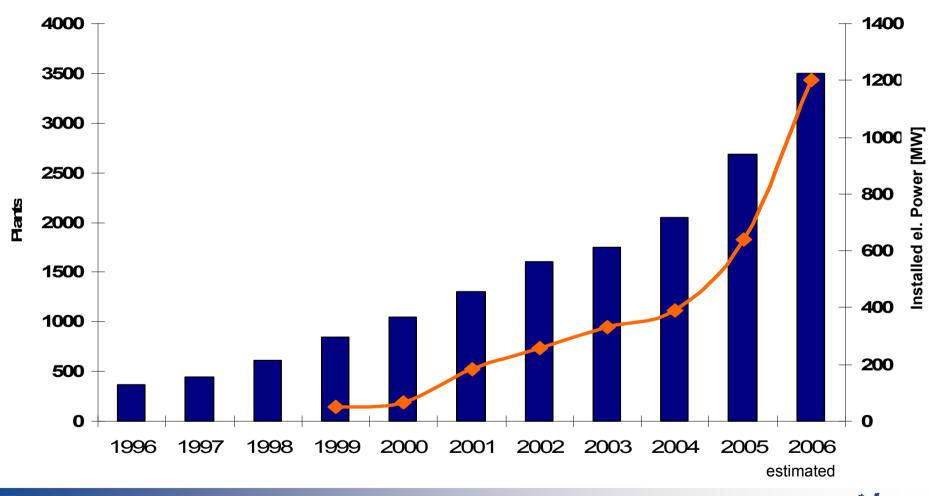
Founded:	1999
Experience:	20 Years
References:	about 120 total
	about 90 farm-scale
	Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Lithuania, Italy, Slovacia, Canada, USA, Spain, France
Team:	14
Partners:	Japan, USA, Austria, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Turkey, Poland, Ireland







Biogas Plants in Germany







German Biogas Association • Asociación Alemana de Biogas • Société Allemande du Biogaz



Reasons for Biogas Plant Development in Germany

- Local activities against nuclear power plants
- National interests in renewable energy production
- Shortage of national coal, oil, etc. resources
- Official responsibilities regarding Kyoto Protocol
- Economical interest of farmers, utilities, fonds, etc.
- Guaranteed Income by law
- Few other possibilities to make business with farm work



Development for Renewable Energies in Germany

- 1992 first Renewable Energy Law Payment: about 6,5 €ct/kWh_{el}, unclear funding for investment

- 2000 second Renewable Energy Law Payment: about 10 €ct/kWh_{el},30% funding for investment
- 2004 third Renewable Energy Law

Payment: about 10 (9-11,5) \in ct/kWh_{el}, + 6 (4) \in ct/kWh_{el} for energy crop digestion, + 2 \in ct/kWh_{th} for heat usage



Economical Background in Germany

- Income until 2000: about 50% by tipping fee for waste, about 50% by selling electricity to public grid
- Income until 2004: about 25% by tipping fee for waste, about 75% by selling electricity to public grid
- Income now: 100% by selling electricity to public grid (energy crops and manure); about 25% by tipping fee for waste, about 75% by selling electricity to public grid (waste digestion)
- → all the time: low interest rates for investment in renewable energies



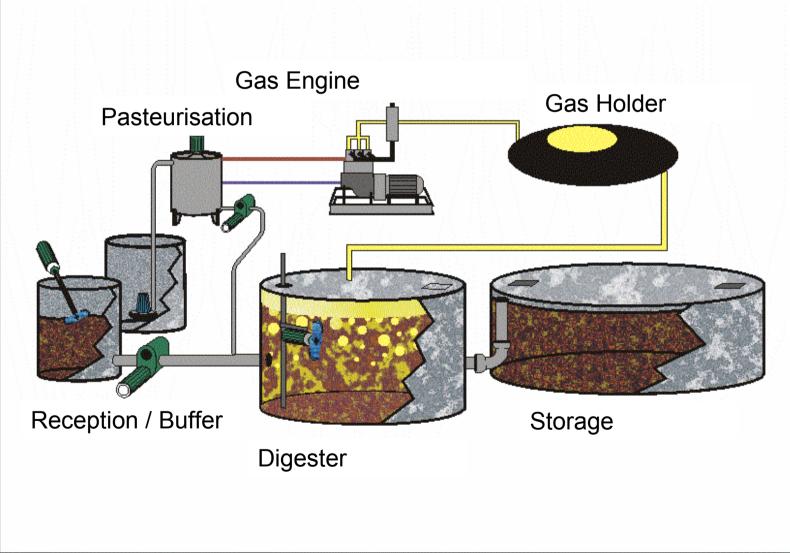
Trends in AD

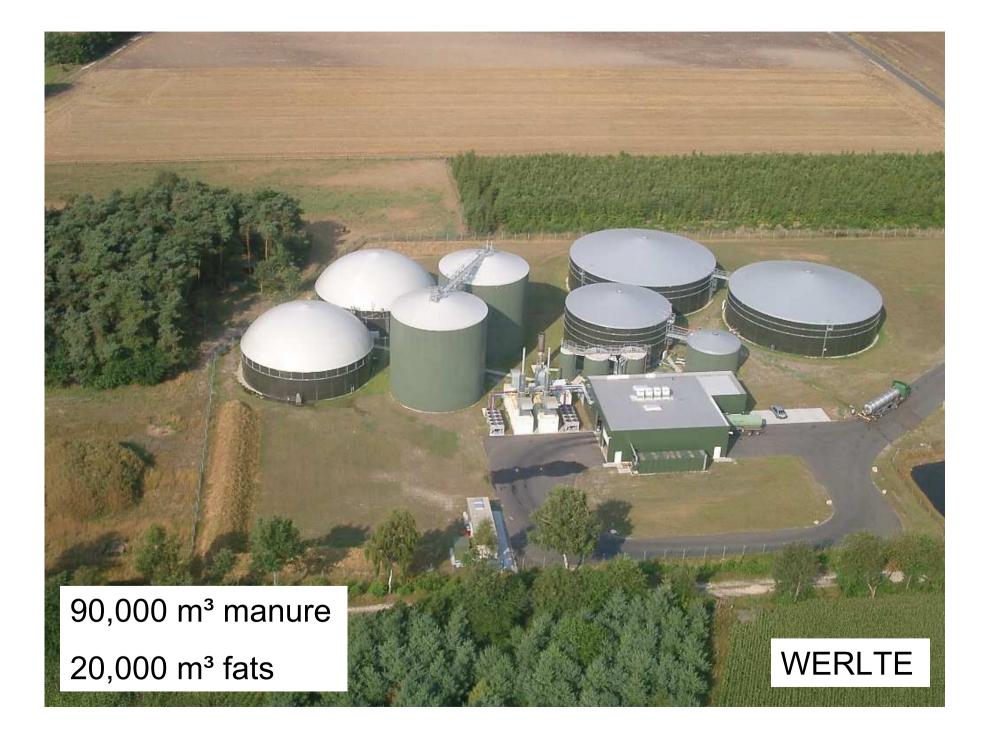
- until 2000 all biogas plants were designed for organic waste digestion or organic waste + manure digestion
- from 2000 to 2004 very few farmers tried energy crop digestion
- first pure energy crop digestion biogas plant: startup in 2003
- 2005 + 2006 98% of all biogas plants are energy crop digestion plants with and without manure
- new: "Energy Crop Biogas Plants" vs. "Waste Biogas Plants"









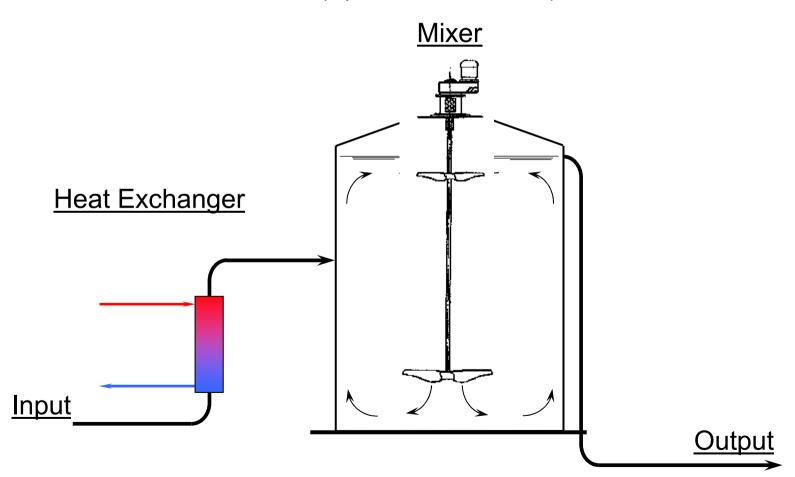






Upright Large Digester

(up to 5.000 m³ Volume)





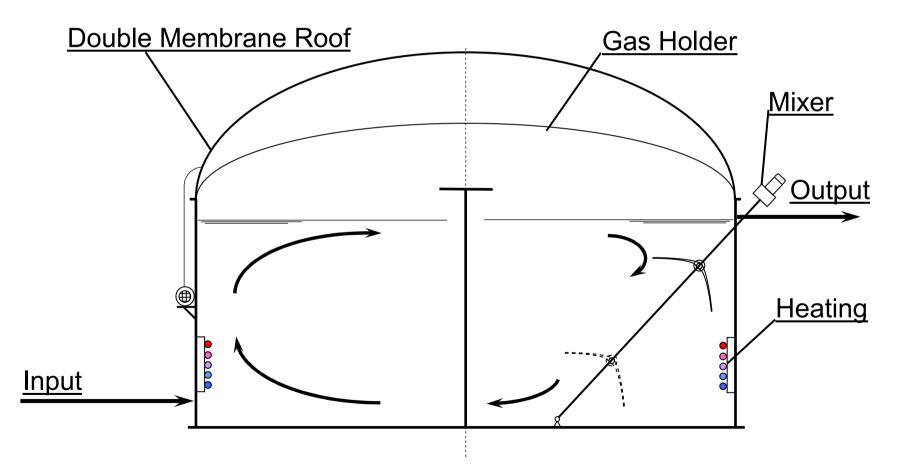






Standard Digester in Agriculture

(up to 1.250 m³ Volume)









Requirement for this presentation:

Layout of a small farm scale biogas plant

- What is <u>a</u> small farm scale biogas plant?
- What waste? What economy? What manure? What acreage? What pasteurisation?

Result: there is NO "the" typical farm scale biogas plant. Every biogas plant – and especially for waste digestion is designed independently. (In Canada only waste digestion biogas plants are economically feasible.)

Biogas Production

Corn Silage	1 Mg	30% TS	94% VS
Wheat Silage	1 Mg	30% TS	90% VS
Grass Silage	1 Mg	30% TS	89% VS
Cattle Manure	1 Mg	8% TS	80% VS
Pig Manure	1 Mg	6% TS	75% VS
Poultry Manure	1 Mg	24% TS	85% VS
Kitchen Waste	1 Mg	20% TS	90% VS
Fats	1 Mg	25% TS	95% VS

700 l/kg_{vs} 600 l/kg_{vs} 550 l/kg_{vs} 200/500 l/kg_{VS} 350/500 l/kg_{VS} 16/23 m³ Biogas 700 l/kg_{vs} 1.000 l/kg_{vs}

197 m³ Biogas 162 m³ Biogas 145 m³ Biogas 13/32 m³ Biogas 300/550 l/kg_{VS} 61/112 m³ Biogas 126 m³ Biogas 238 m³ Biogas



Biogas Production

Corn Silage	1 Mg	30% TS	94% VS	700 l/kg _{vs}	197 m ³ Biogas
Wheat Silage	1 Mg	30% TS	90% VS	600 l/kg _{vs}	162 m³ Biogas
Grass Silage	1 Mg	30% TS	89% VS	550 l/kg _{vs}	145 m³ Biogas
Cattle Manure	1 Mg	8% TS	80% VS	200/500 l/kg _{vs}	13/32 m³ Biogas
Pig Manure	1 Mg	6% TS	75% VS	350/500 l/kg _{vs}	16/23 m³ Biogas
Poultry Manure	e 1 Mg	24% TS	85% VS	300/550 l/kg _{vs}	61/112 m³ Biogas
Kitchen Waste	1 Mg	20% TS	90% VS	700 l/kg _{vs}	126 m³ Biogas
Fats	1 Mg	25% TS	95% VS	1.000 l/kg _{vs}	238 m ³ Biogas



Statement

No biogas plant is economically feasible with manure as input substrate only. In Canada we need organic waste for two reasons:

a) Tipping Fee (Gate Fee)b) Extra Biogas Production



Example for a waste biogas plant, farm scale

(in Germany)

(1)

Basic Design:

- 8,000 m³/a pig manure, 6% TS, 75% VS, 400 m³/t_{VS}
- 4,500 t/a kitchen waste, 20% TS, 90% VS, 700 m³/t_{VS}
- Result 1: 16 m³/h biogas production from pig manure
- Result 2: 65 m³/h biogas production from kitchen waste
- Result 3: 190 kW_{el} power gas engine
- Result 4: 1.000 m³ digester volume (net volume)
- Result 5: Investment € 600.000 800.000,- (plus VAT)



Example for a waste biogas plant, farm scale

(in Germany)

(2)

Open Questions:

- How much storage capacity for the digestate is available on site the farm? Has there to be constructed additional storage capacity?
- How high will be the costs for the transformer (connection to the electricity grid)
- Do we need a pasteurisation? If yes, pasteurisation with what temperature, for how long, what particle size?

Prices for a biogas plant in Germany, example food waste + p	oig manure
	Euro
Civil Works	60.000,00
Reception Tank	on site
Pasteurisation	60.000,00
Digester	125.000,00
Secondary Digester/Storage Tank	100.000,00
Storage Tank	60.000,00
Gas System	10.000,00
Buildings	25.000,00
Equipment	50.000,00
Gas Engine, 191 kWel	170.000,00
Electrical Equipment	70.000,00
Transformer, incl. Connection to grid	on site
Engineering, Permission, etc.	70.000,00
Sum, without VAT	800.000,00



Example for a waste biogas plant, farm scale

(in Germany)

(3)

Economical Basics:

- How much tipping fee will the operator get? € 20,-/ton kitchen waste? € 40,-? € 60,-? For what period is this calculable?
- How high will be the costs for spreading the digestate onto the fields? Has the farmer got enough own fields or does he need to hire fields from other farmers? What will this cost over 20 years?
- How long is the life expectancy of the 191 kW_{el} gas engine?
 10 years or more? What about reinvestment and costs for maintenance and repair services?
- What interest rates will the operator get for financing?



(4)

Example for a waste biogas plant, farm scale

(in Germany)

Typical Results for farm scale waste biogas plants in Germany:

- Investment: € 1.000.000,- (+ VAT) +/- € 500.000,- (+ VAT)
- Depreciation Time: 8-14 years
- Working Time per day: 1-3 hours
- Reinvesting every few years according to the requirements of the market
- Spending more and more money for better process control (measurement device, laboratory tests)
- People who have invested once will build another biogas plant or will enlarge the old one again and again



Mistakes in Biogas Plant Design and Construction

- each biogas plant is designed independently according to the input substrate.
- every operator should have a look to several biogas installations in order to find the most suitable for himself – in respect to his input substrates
- a lot of materials for the equipment have to be suitable for use in biogas plants. To make a proper assessment somebody with experience is necessary. Too cheap is never good.
- the money is earnt with the gas engine. The price for the investment of the gas engine is of minor importance compared to maintenance costs and service costs.





using proper materials



















Expérience allemande: politique et appresentissage technologique

Torsten Fischer

Krieg & Fischer Ingenieure GmbH Hannah-Vogt-Strasse 1, D-37085 Göttingen, Allemande phone: +49 551 3057432, fax: +49 551 7707712 Fischer@KriegFischer.de www.KriegFischer.de

CRAAQ Conference, Montreal, January, 26th, 2007