

# Organic waste & Biomass to Energy Technologies

2014.10

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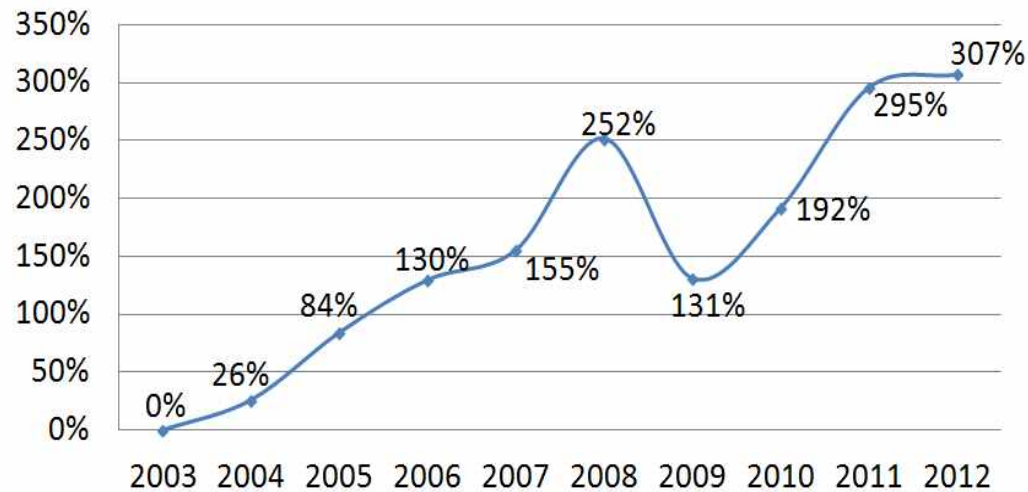
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## Background of Renewable Energy

### Annual change in oil prices

(Change Rate)



International oil price rapidly increase recently 4 years

| Year | Cost (\$/bbl) |
|------|---------------|
| 2003 | 26.80         |
| 2004 | 33.77         |
| 2005 | 49.37         |
| 2006 | 61.55         |
| 2007 | 68.43         |
| 2008 | 94.29         |
| 2009 | 61.92         |
| 2010 | 78.13         |
| 2011 | 105.98        |
| 2012 | 109.03        |
| 2013 | 105.25        |

- International oil price is 105.39 \$/bbl(2014. 08)
- 10<sup>th</sup> largest energy consumer of the world ➡ relies on imports for 97%

# 1. Policy and Trend of Renewable Energy

EU

The goal of renewable energy supply in 2020 is 20 % of total energy  
34 % of generation , 10 % of transportation fuel

Japan

The goal of renewable energy supply in 2020 is 20 % of total energy (MOE, ' 10.1)  
(Reopen to give solar energy subsidy(' 09.1)  
Mandatory for purchase remain solar energy (' 09.11)

USA

Provide renewable energy which is 25% of electric power in 2025  
(Announcement of Obama Government)

China

The goal of renewable energy supply in 2020 is 15% of Primary Energy  
(300GW of Water, 30GW of Wind, 18GW of Solar, 30GW of Biomass )  
Develop and supply plan of Wind, solar, water etc.

Germany

The goal of renewable energy supply in 2020 is 18% of Final Energy  
(30% of generation amount)

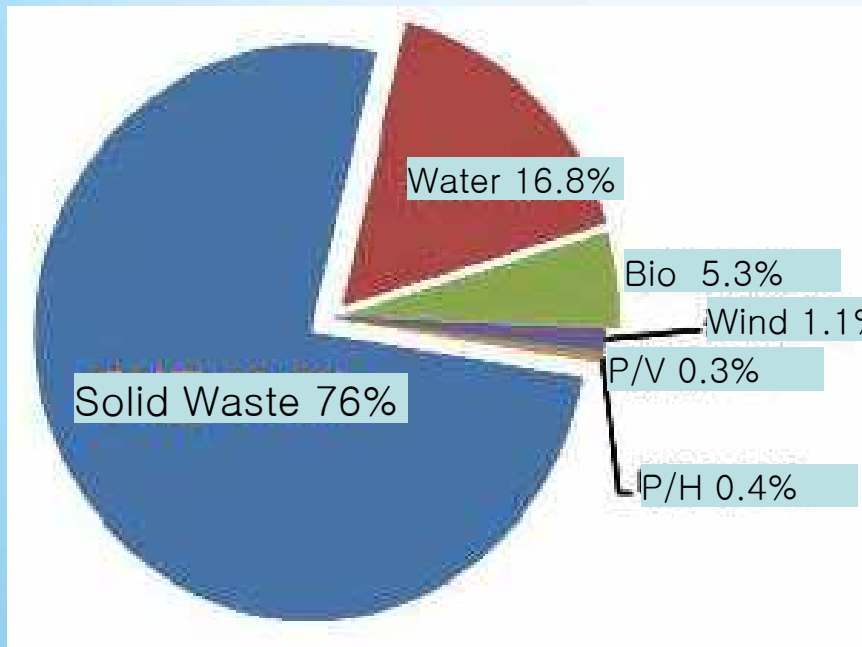
| Div.             | USA        | Japan    | Germany  | Denmark  | UK       | Korea    |
|------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Supply rate('07) | 5.0%       | 3.4%     | 8.6%     | 18.1%    | 2.4%     | 2.4%     |
| Goal             | 10.9%('30) | 20%('20) | 18%('20) | 30%('20) | 15%('20) | 11%('30) |

Data : Energy Balance of OECD Countries('09), IEA

Set the goal of renewable energy supply and under continuous efforts

## Policy of Renewable Energy in Domestic

### <Composition of Renewable Energy>



- Renewable energy using Bio is 5.3% of total energy
- Plan to increase rate of bio-energy up to 30% by 2030
- Production cost of bio energy among national renewable energy is similar with 10% of solar and 70% of wind

(단위 : Won/kwh)

| Div.                    | Solar | Wind | Water | Waste | Bio |
|-------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|
| Unit cost of production | 716   | 107  | 70    | 71    | 75  |

Establish goal plan in supply structure of Bio-Energy among renewable energy



## Alternative Clean Energy in Domestic

- To address global warming, the development of alternative clean energy source like biomass must accelerate to reduce our dependence on fossil fuel.
- Korean power demand ranked third place of electricity consumption rate among global top 8 major countries (International Energy Agency(IEA))
- A steep increase of power demand especially on specific time (summer and winter) can lead to electricity crisis like Blackout

(unit : 1,000TOE)

| Remark                         |   | 2020         | 2030          | 2050          |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Primary Energy Demand Forecast |   | 287,976      | 300,417       | 373,872       |
|                                | Long-term goal of renewable energy supply         | 5.6%(16,241) | 11.0%(33,027) | 20.0%(74,774) |
|                                | Goal of waste resources and biomass energy supply | 4.7%(13,383) | 7.0%(21,000)  | 10.0%(37,387) |

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## Domestic Policy for Alternative Clean Energy

- Government needed alternative clean energy and introduced the "Renewable energy Portfolio Standard(RPS)" to satisfy power demand and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and opened the new RECs(Renewable Energy Certificates) market
  - RPS duty supply: 2.0% by 2012, 2.5% by 2013, 3.0% by 2014, 10% after 2022 of total electricity generated
  - 2012year result: KEPCO subsidiaries(6 companies) are carrying out 64% (3,808 GWh out of total 5,911 GWh)
- REC Performance in 2012Unit(GWh)

| Generator    | Total amount of duty (photovoltaic) | Performance result |                   | Implementation delay | Penalty (0.1 billion won) |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
|              |                                     | Self-supply        | Outside purchase  |                      |                           |
| Kosep(남동)    | 834(43)                             | 62(18)             | 302(23)           | 470(2)               | 105                       |
| Komipo(중부)   | 738(43)                             | 89(6)              | 303(36)           | 346(1)               | 59                        |
| Kowepo(서부)   | 761(43)                             | 72(6)              | 366(33)           | 323(4)               | 45                        |
| Kospo(남부)    | 834(43)                             | 115(13)            | 451(29)           | 268(1)               | 8                         |
| EWP(동서)      | 734(43)                             | 72(13)             | 351(30)           | 311(0)               | 44                        |
| KHNP(한수원)    | 2,010(43)                           | 1,291(2)           | 333(37)           | 386(4)               | 0                         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>5,911(258)</b>                   | <b>1,702(58)</b>   | <b>2,106(188)</b> | <b>2,103(12)</b>     | <b>261</b>                |

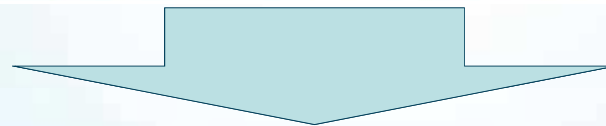
Increased buying biomass fuel and RECs for the effective implementation of the RPS to avoid penalty



## 2. Biomass as Clean Energy

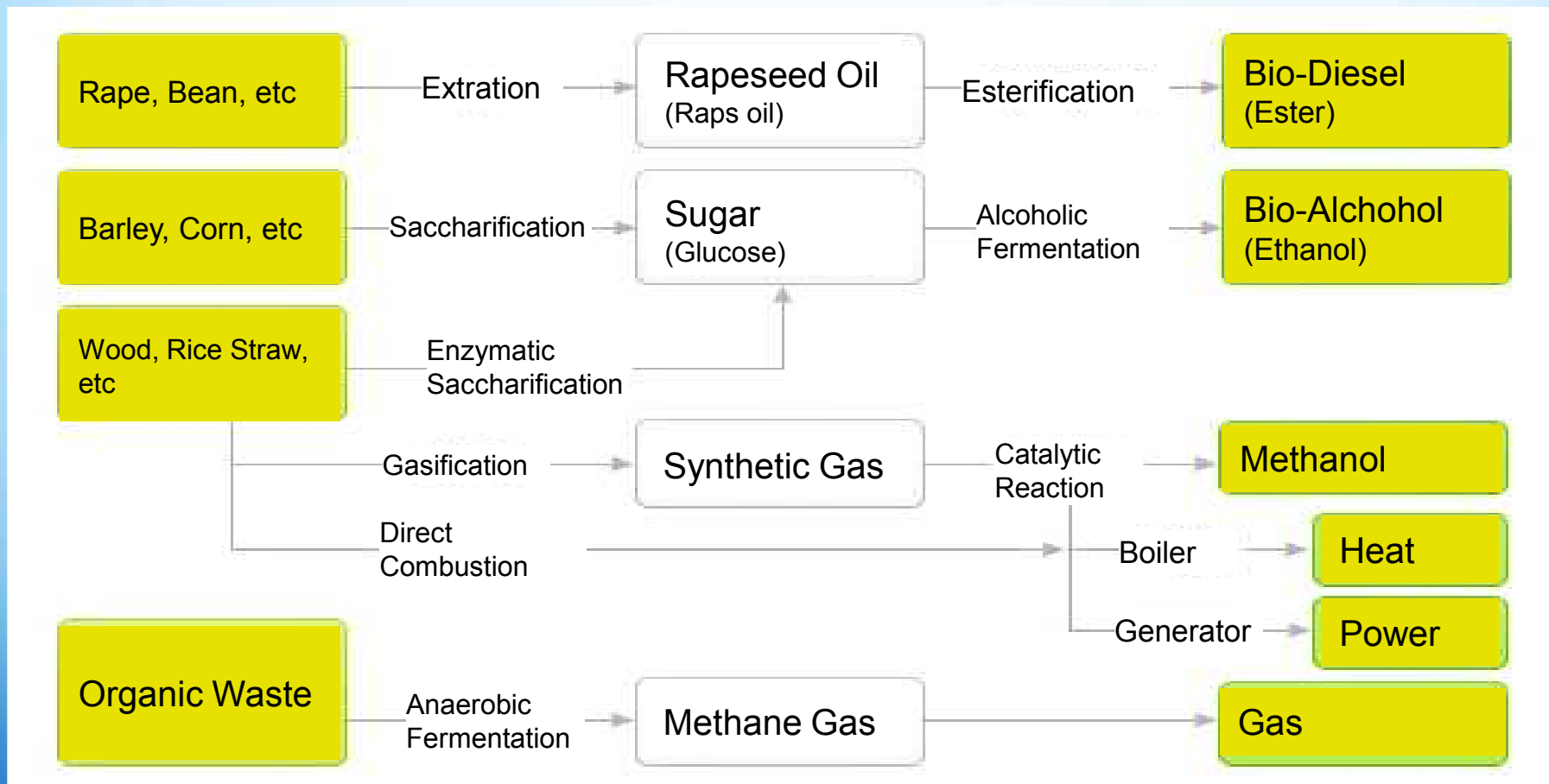
### What is Biomass?

- Biomass is derived from sources of various types, such as agricultural, forestry, fishery, stockbreeding, and Organic waste resources, and the technologies to use those various types also vary widely.



## Biomass as a Renewable Energy Source

- Biomass can either be used directly via combustion to produce heat, or indirectly after converting it to various forms of biofuel such as biodiesel, bioethanol and biogas.





## Treatment Technology of Food Waste in Domestic

Feeds

Installation cost is cheap but expensive production cost ,  
odor from dehydration process and difficult to look for source  
of fodder demand

Compost

Many facilities are already installed because of easy access,  
but low additional value of by-product and need a wide area

Combine to  
sewage treatment

Low installation cost because of using the existing sewage plant,  
but low operation result and need high-level treatment process

**“Waste to Energy”**  
National policy change

Anaerobic  
Energization

Low odor and possible to be energization by manufacturing bio- gas  
Low operation cost , preparing for climate changes and suitable  
for low carbons policy

Change into Anaerobic energization is coincide with government policy

# 4. Characteristic of Organic Waste

## Characteristic of Food Waste in Domestic

### ● Food waste

| Div.       | Moisture (%)  | TS (%)        | VS (%)        | VS/TS (%)     |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| K city     | 82.35         | 17.65         | 14.33         | 81.19         |
| D city     | 83.49         | 16.51         | 14.29         | 86.55         |
| I city     | 76.26         | 23.77         | 17.45         | 73.41         |
| Literature | 74<br>~<br>85 | 15<br>~<br>26 | 13<br>~<br>19 | 73<br>~<br>86 |

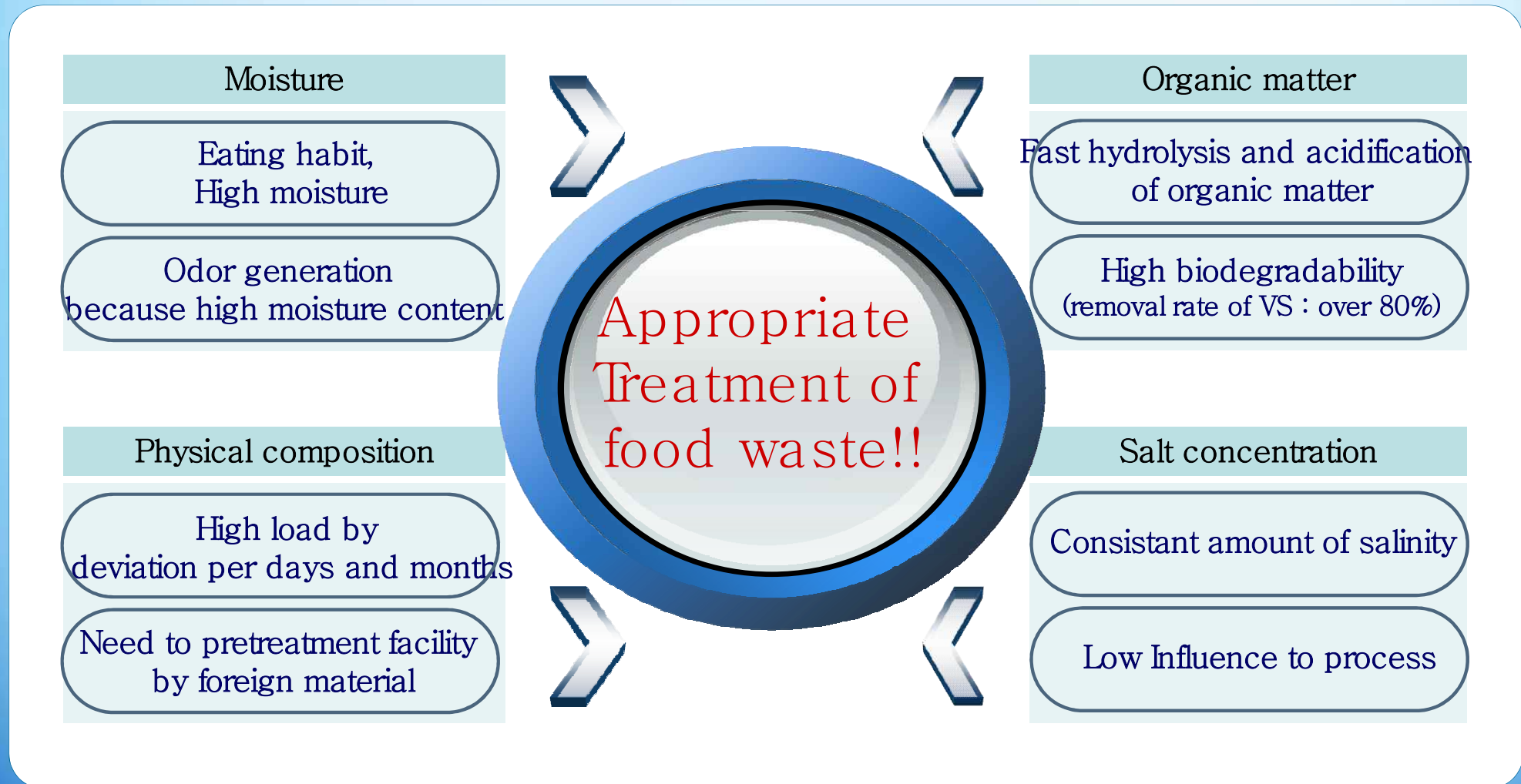
### ● Food waste leachate

| Div.       | BOD (mg/L)            | COD (mg/L)              | SS (mg/L)             | T-N (mg/L)          | T-P (mg/L)      |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| K city     | 97,856                | 138,417                 | 68,042                | 8,289               | 672             |
| I city     | 83,617                | 141,393                 | 42,653                | 3,246               | 498             |
| Literature | 61,097<br>~<br>82,501 | 136,570<br>~<br>160,146 | 16,385<br>~<br>50,984 | 2,527<br>~<br>2,835 | 226<br>~<br>656 |

Data : K city, D city, I city, basic design report,  
literature : feasibility study of biogas development using organic waste, 2008, SLC

Moisture and VS rate is high, High concentration leachate is generated

## Characterization of Food Waste in Domestic

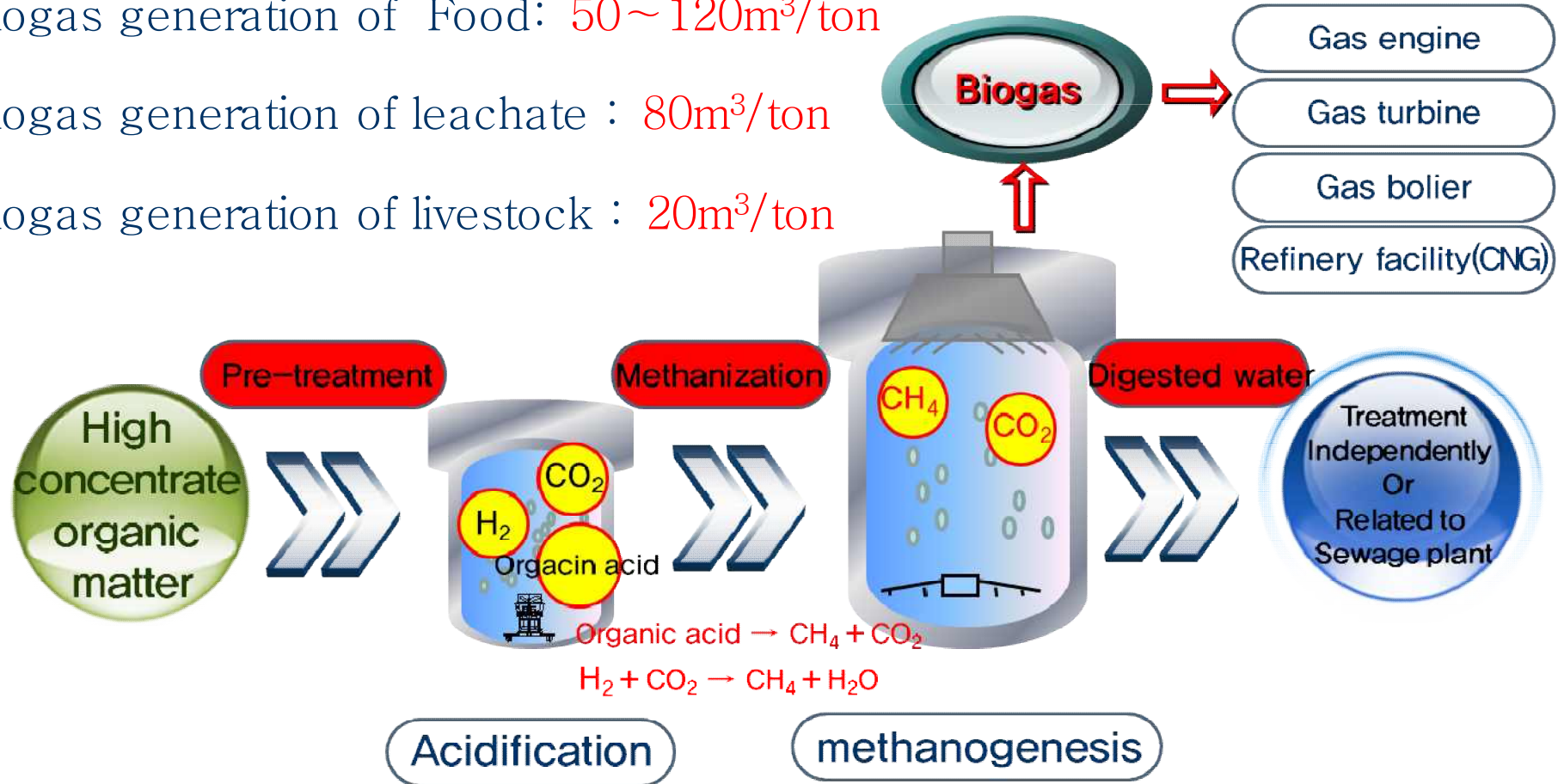


Need high efficiency energization facility



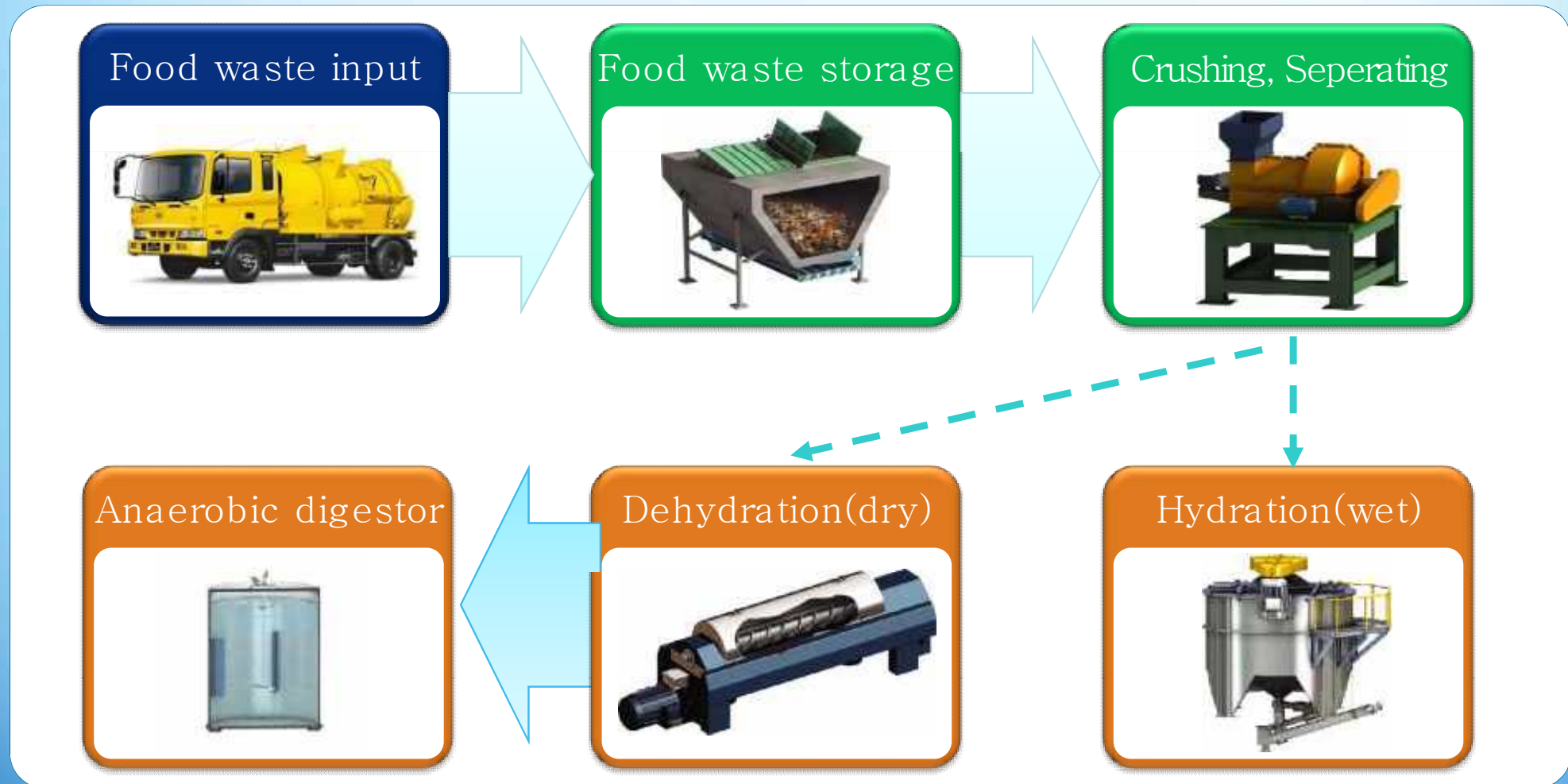
## Concept of anaerobic digestion technology

- Biogas generation of Food:  $50 \sim 120 \text{m}^3/\text{ton}$
- Biogas generation of leachate :  $80 \text{m}^3/\text{ton}$
- Biogas generation of livestock :  $20 \text{m}^3/\text{ton}$



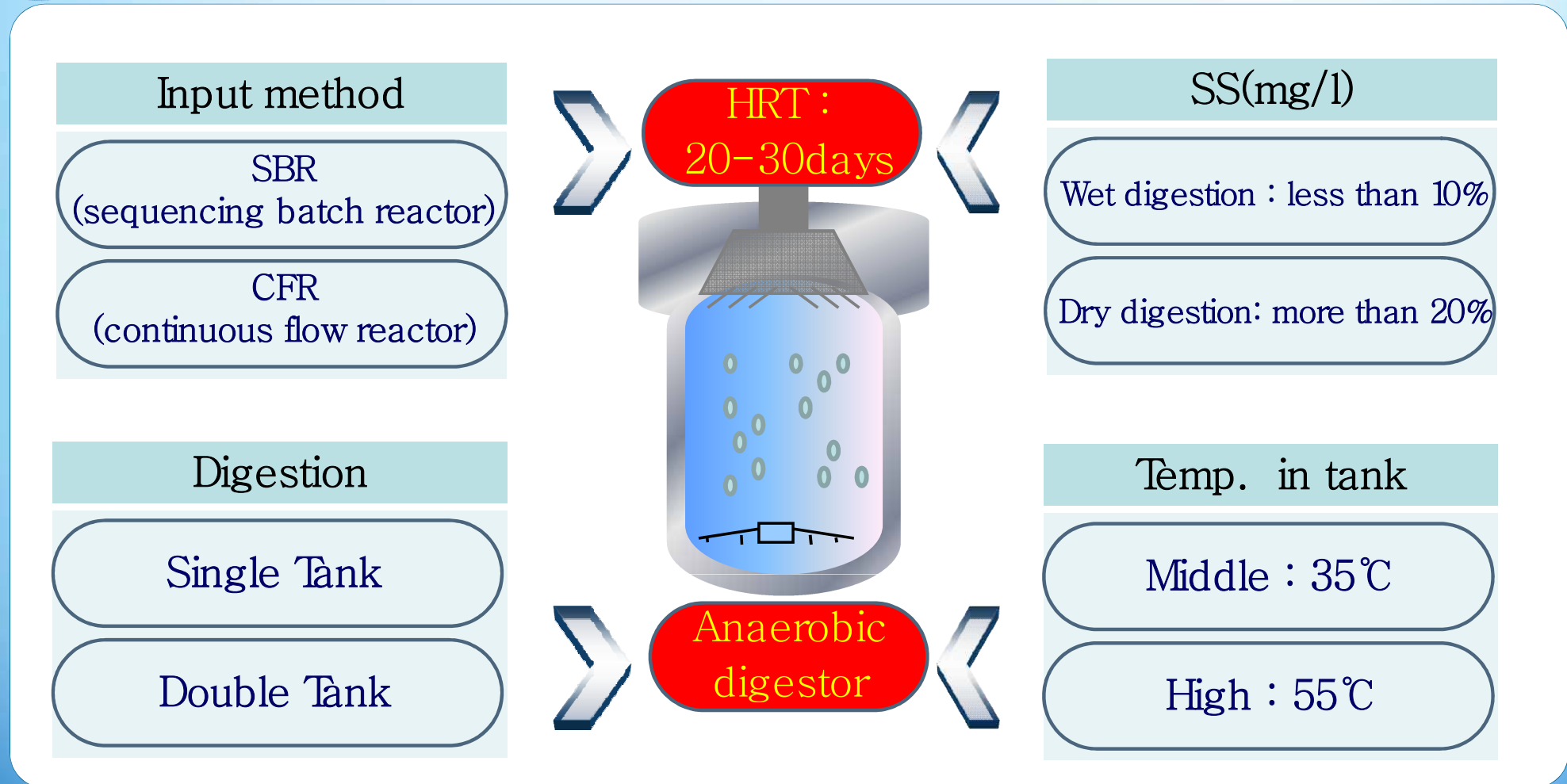
Biogas is generated by anaerobic digestion process

## Input & Pre-Treatment Process



Process for micro-organism to be easy to use

## Anaerobic Digestion Process Types



Select Anaerobic digestion process according to operation condition

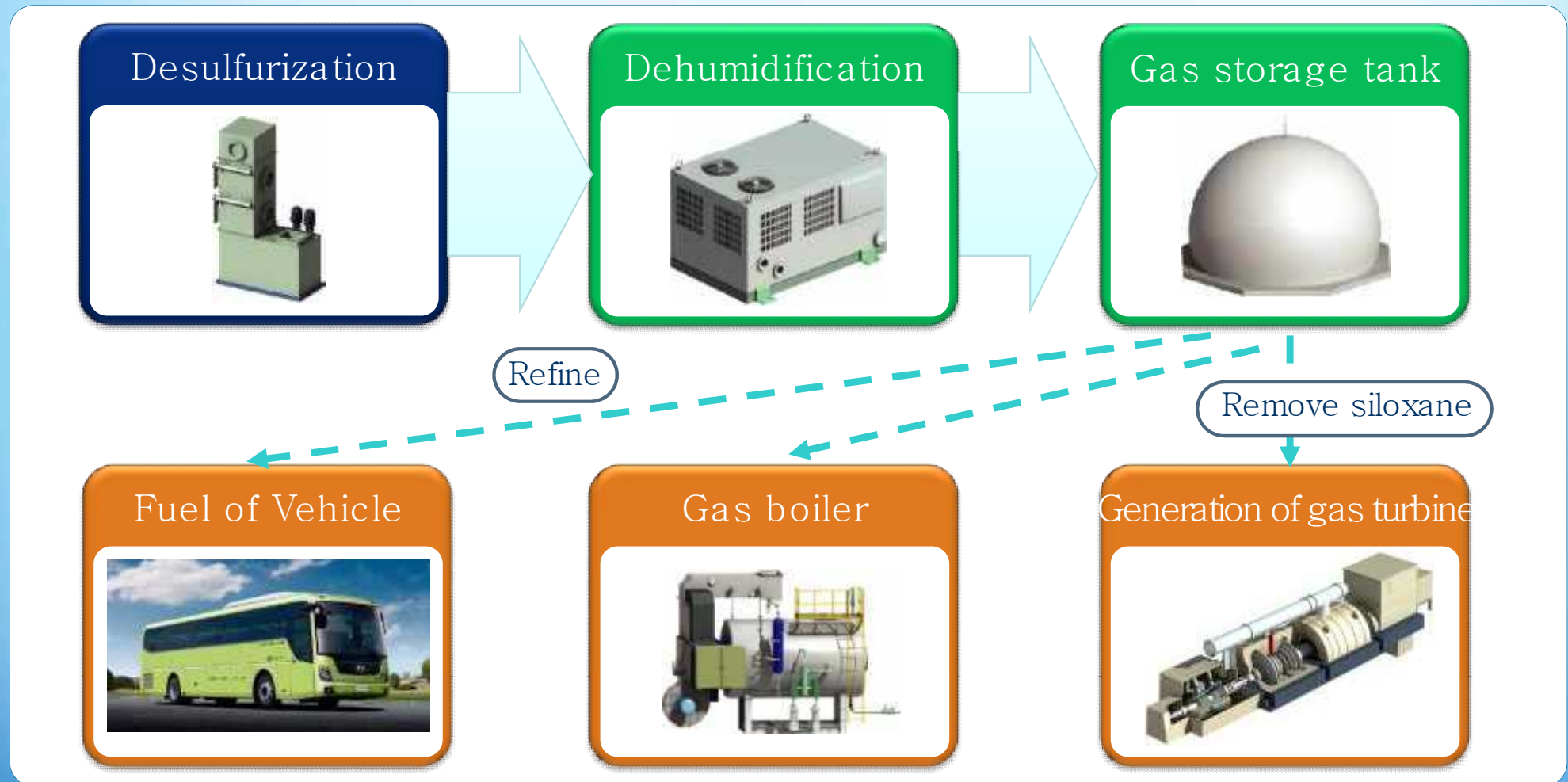
## Operating Condition of Anaerobic Digester

| Div.                | Condition                          | Remarks   |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Temp.               | middle: 30~ 40°C<br>high: 50~ 60°C | Additional heating cost of reactor when temperature increases |
| HRT                 | 15~ 30 days                        | CSTR process  |
| pH                  | Near 7.0                           | Optimal condition of methanogen                               |
| ORP                 | Less than -300 mV                  | Organic carbon's reduction condition                          |
| Removal rate of VS  | 70~ 85%                            | Differences depend on characteristics of food waste           |
| Removal rate of COD | 40~ 95%                            | Big differences depend on characteristics of food waste       |

Basic conditions to maintain high activity of Anaerobic micro-organism



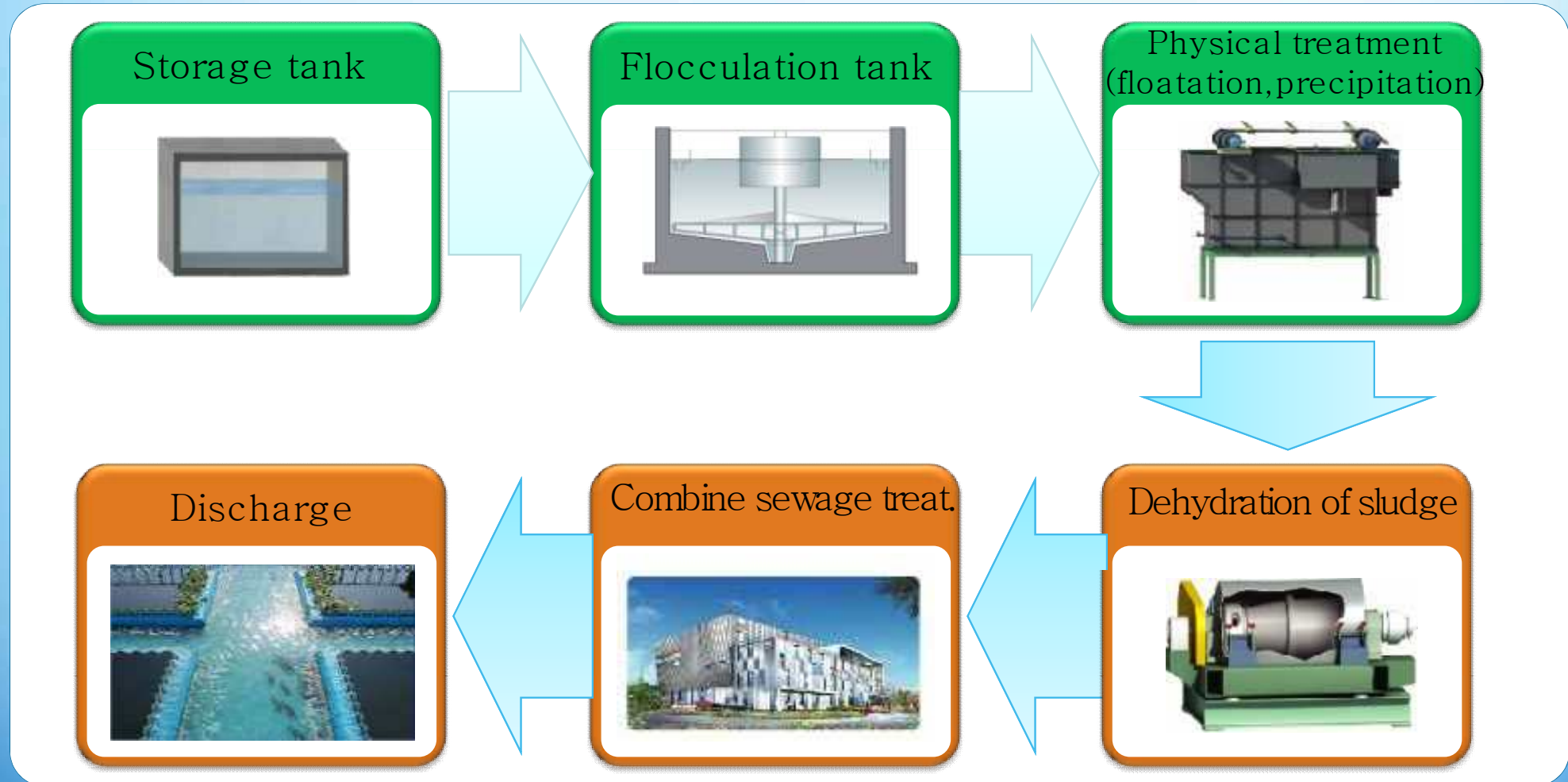
## Biogas Utilization Process



Generated biogas can be utilized to various energy sources

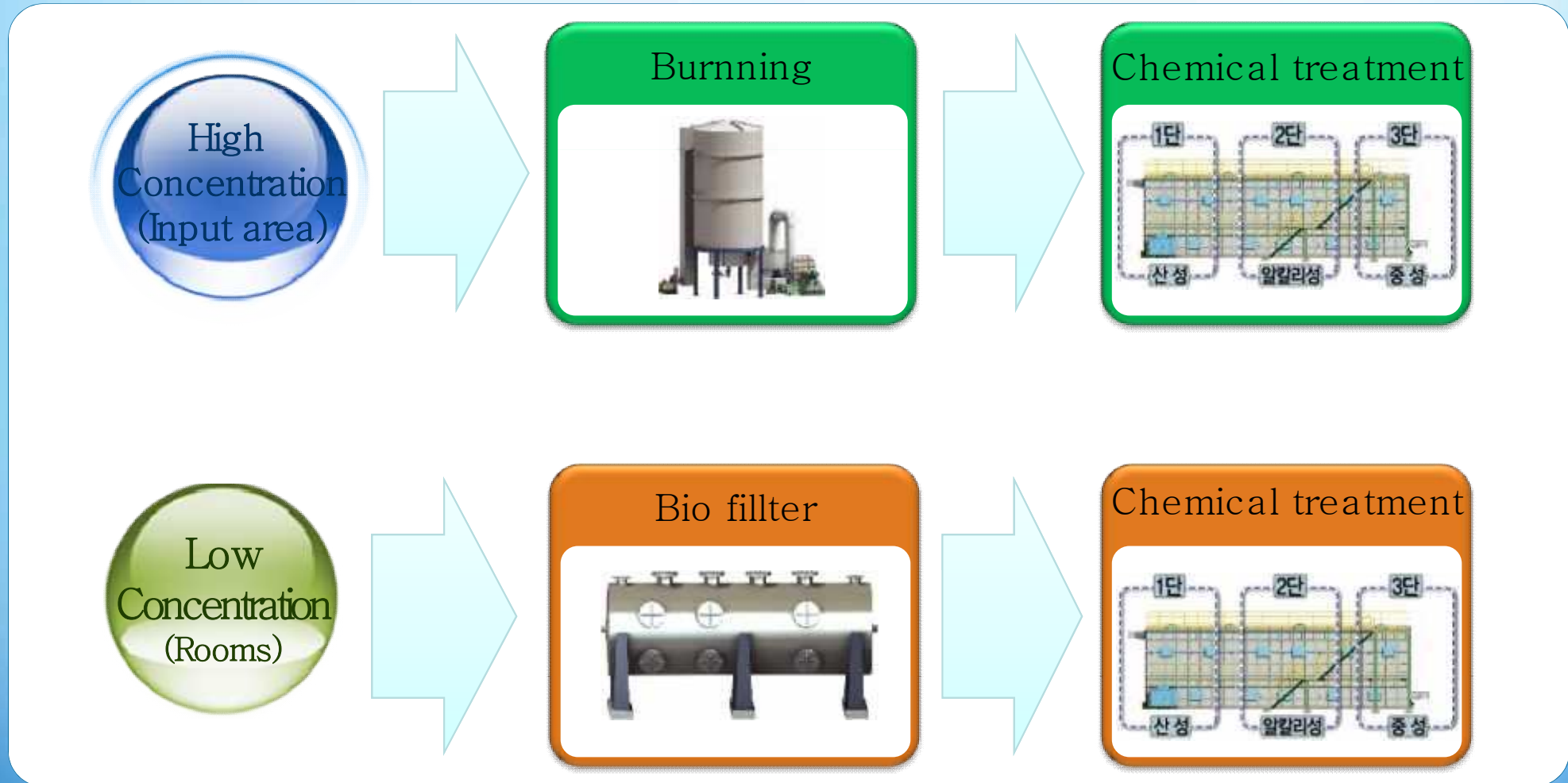


## Waste water treatment process



Digested waste water are treated independently or ties to sewage plant

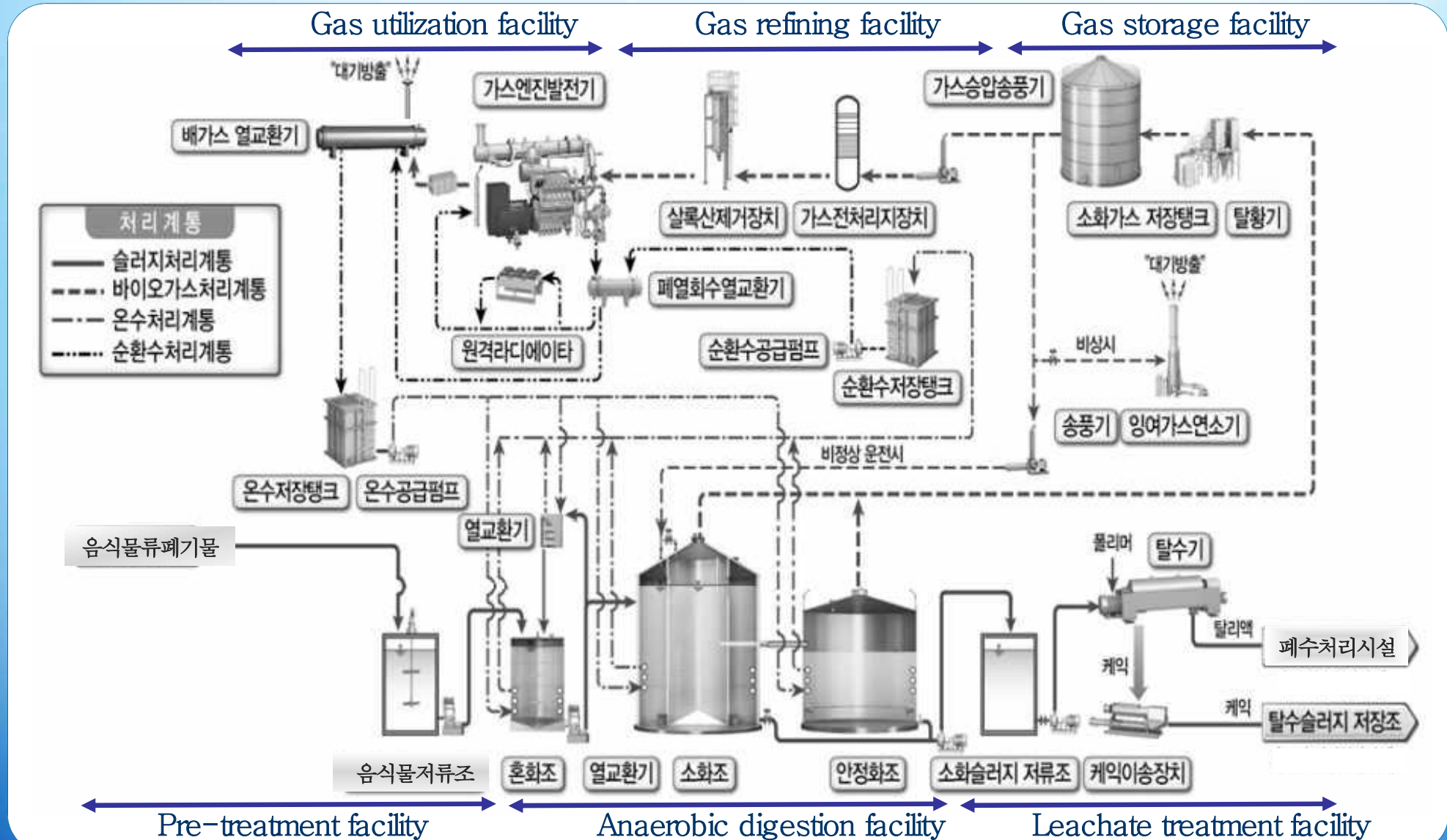
## Odor Treatment Process



Removal odor by separating high and low concentration

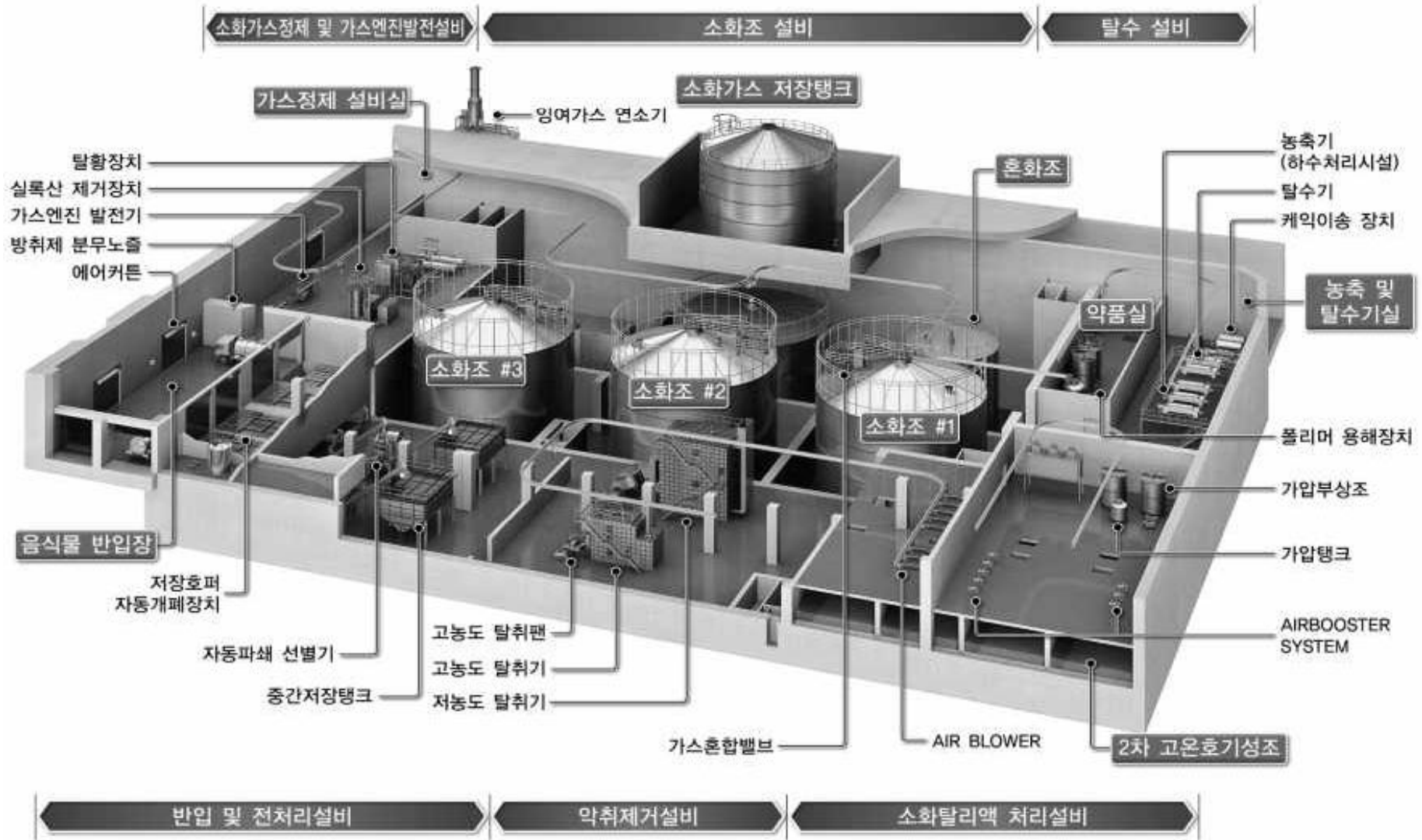
# 6. Example of Organic waste to energy in domestic

## Process diagram





## Case of underground (P city-Private investment business)



## Introduction Techniques of Domestic




| Div.                 | Dae-woo   | Seo-hee                                      | Hallasanup   | Ecoday                    |
|----------------------|---|--|--|---------------------------|
| Technology           | Own technology  | OWS(Belgium)                                 | OWS(Belgium)   | Own technology            |
| Name                 | DASB  | Dranco Process                               | Double wet middle temp. digester                                 | E. PFR-2 SYSTEM           |
| Waste                | Leachate, livestock waste water   | Food waste                                   | Food waste, livestock waste water                                | Food waste, Leachate      |
| Process              | Double wet  | Single dry                                   | Double wet   | Double wet                |
|                      | middle(35~ 40℃)   | high(55± 2℃)/<br>middle(35± 2℃)              | middle(within 35℃ )  | middle(within 35℃)        |
|                      | 25 ~ 30 days  | Within 30 days                               | (1 <sup>st</sup> 3 ~ 5days,<br>2 <sup>nd</sup> 15 ~ 20days)      | Within 15 days            |
|                      | CH <sub>4</sub>   | Within 60%                                   | 60 ~ 70%   | 60 ~ 75%                  |
| Character of process | No-power stirring by gas pressure   | No hydrolysis process                        | pH control by returned discharge water                           | High load, Fast treatment |
| Result               | •Nambu waste treatment 1,700m <sup>3</sup> (leachate)<br>•Asan(100 ton/day) | •Busan(200 ton/day)<br>•Dongdaemun(98 ton/d) | •Paju(30 ton/day)<br>•milyang(20 ton/day)<br>•Sokcho(20 ton/day) | •Paju(30 ton/day)         |



## Introduction Techniques of Overseas

| Div.                      | ARROWBIO                       | BTA   | OWS  | HESE                                     |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------|
| Technology                | Own technology                 | Own technology                              | Own technology   | Own technology                           |                    |
| Name                      | Double wet anaerobic           | Single and double wet anaerobic             | DRANCO Process   | Double wet anaerobic digestion           |                    |
| Waste                     | Food Waste                     | Food waste, livestock waste, sludge         | Food waste   | Food waste, livestock waste              |                    |
| Method                    | Double wet                     | Single dry, double wet                      | Single dry, double wet   | Double wet                               |                    |
|                           | Temp.                          | middle(35~ 40℃)                             | middle(35~ 40℃)  | high(50~ 65℃)                            | middle(within 35℃) |
|                           | Time                           | HRT: 1 ~ 3days<br>SRT: 80 ~ 90days          | Single : 14 ~ 16days<br>Double : 5 ~ 7days                             | 15 ~ 30days                              | 19days             |
|                           | CH <sub>4</sub>                | 81%   | 65 ~ 75%   | 50 ~ 60%                                 | Within 60%         |
| Characteristic of process | UASB                           | No-power stirring by gas pressure           | Directly supply steam to reactor                                       | Maintain Aerobic at hydrolysis           |                    |
| Performance               | •Tel Aviv, Israel(100 Tbn/day) | •Kirchstockach, Germany(20,000 Tbn/yr) etc. | •Rome, Italy (40,000Tbn/yr)<br>•Leonberg, Germany (30,000 Tbn/yr) etc. | •Leicestershire, UK (40,000 Tbn/yr) etc. |                    |

## Cases of Organic Waste to Biogas in Domestic

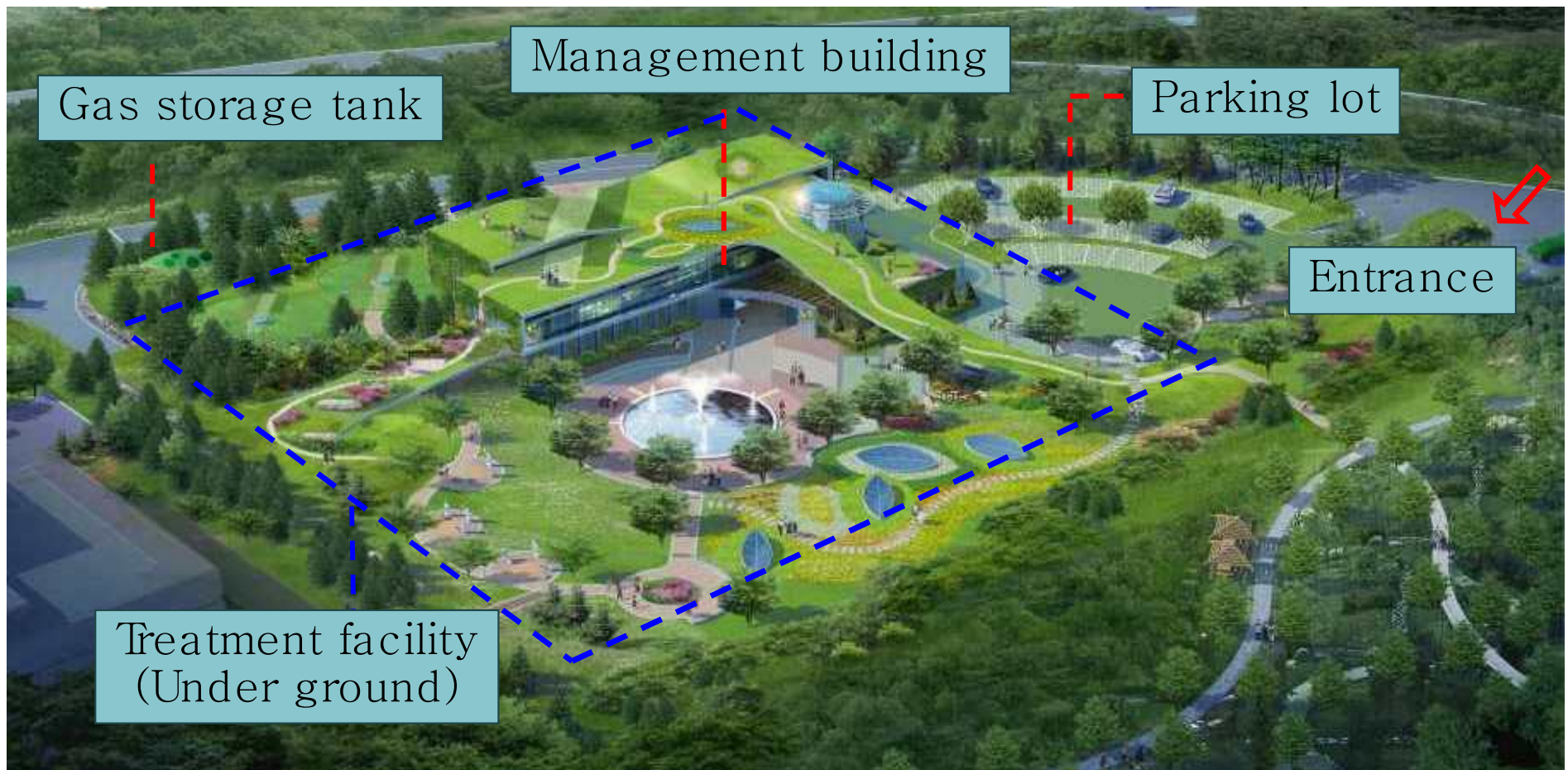
| Div.                  | Gwangju  | SLC   | Dongdaemun gu   |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Picture               |  |  |  |
| Capacity (Ton/day)    | 150  | 500   | 98  |
| Completion            | 2007. 02   | 2013. 08  | 2010. 10  |
| Treatment             | Leachate   | Food waste leachate   | Food waste  |
| Utilization of biogas | Heat reactor   | Heat reactor and air conditioning and heating                                       | Electronic and steam generation for onsite  |
| Anaerobic Process     | Wet high temp.   | Wet double phase  | Dry single phase  |
| Remarks               | Anaerobic digestion of food waste leachate   | Largest in national of anaerobic digester   | Undergrounding and Making park  |

## Project Plan of Food Waste to Biogas

| Local Government | Treatment           | Period (year) | Capacity (T/d) | Case of underground                           |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| Sokcho           | Food waste          | 09-10         | 40             | -   |
| Daegu            | Food waste          | 09-12         | 300            | Treatment facility(underground), Park(ground) |
| Goyang           | Food waste          | 09-12         | 260            | Treatment facility(underground), Park(ground) |
| Kimhae           | Leachate            | 09-12         | 100            | -   |
| Jinju            | Leachate            | 10-11         | 150            | -   |
| Unpyoung         | Food waste          | 10-12         | 100            | Treatment facility(underground), Park(ground) |
| Gwangju          | Leachate            | 10-12         | 300            | Treatment facility(underground), Park(ground) |
| Ulsan            | Leachate, Livestock | 10-12         | 150            | -   |
| Chungju          | Leachate            | 10-12         | 200            | -   |



## Case of Changing Facility into Park (K city-300 Ton/day, Detail design)



Possible to make the park being designed with efficiency and environment friendly



# 6. Example of Organic waste to energy in domestic

## Case of Changing Facility into Park

(P city-200 ton/day, on going private investment business )



1. What is the RPS ?

And please explain about relations between RPS and Bio-energy.

2. You are assumed to be an engineer of organic waste to energy facility. What are most items can be considered for normal operation?

3. Please calculate the yield of Methane gas production( $\text{m}^3/\text{hr}$ ) and power generation(MW) for 100 t/d Food waste.

Thank you