

Technology Management & Innovation in the regional energy supply

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[IfaS]

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Umwelt-Campus Birkenfeld
FACHHOCHSCHULE TRIER

ECB – The Zero Emission Campus

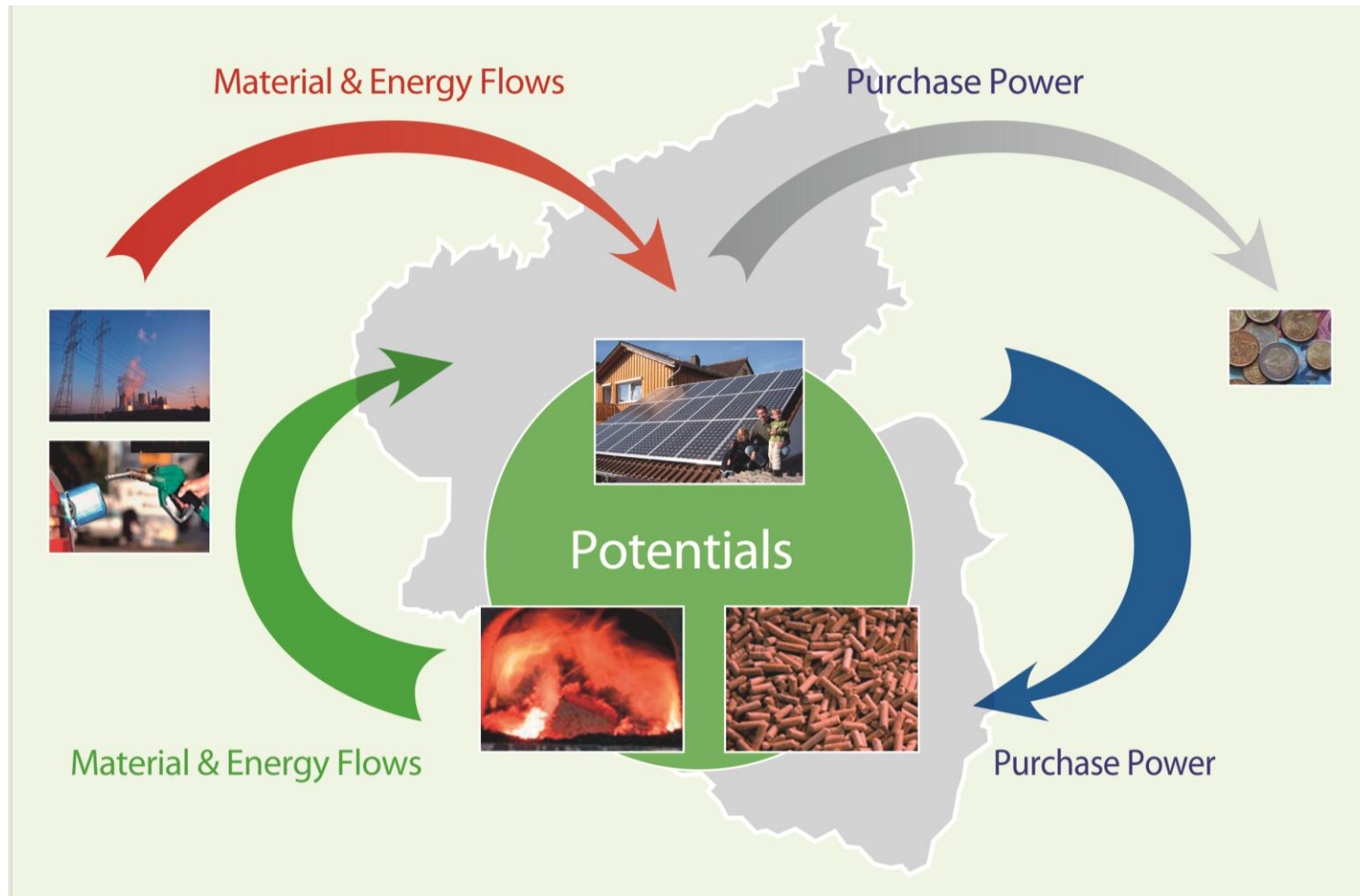




Energy und Agriculture

- **Energy use** for planting, irrigation, growing, harvesting, processing, storing, transport, sales and disposal
- **Energy potentials** through MFM in:
 - Energy Efficiency
 - Renewable Energy sources
 - Waste to Energy and Waste Water to energy
 - Embedded Energy (fertilizer, agrochemicals, buildings)

“Circular Economy” with MFM approach



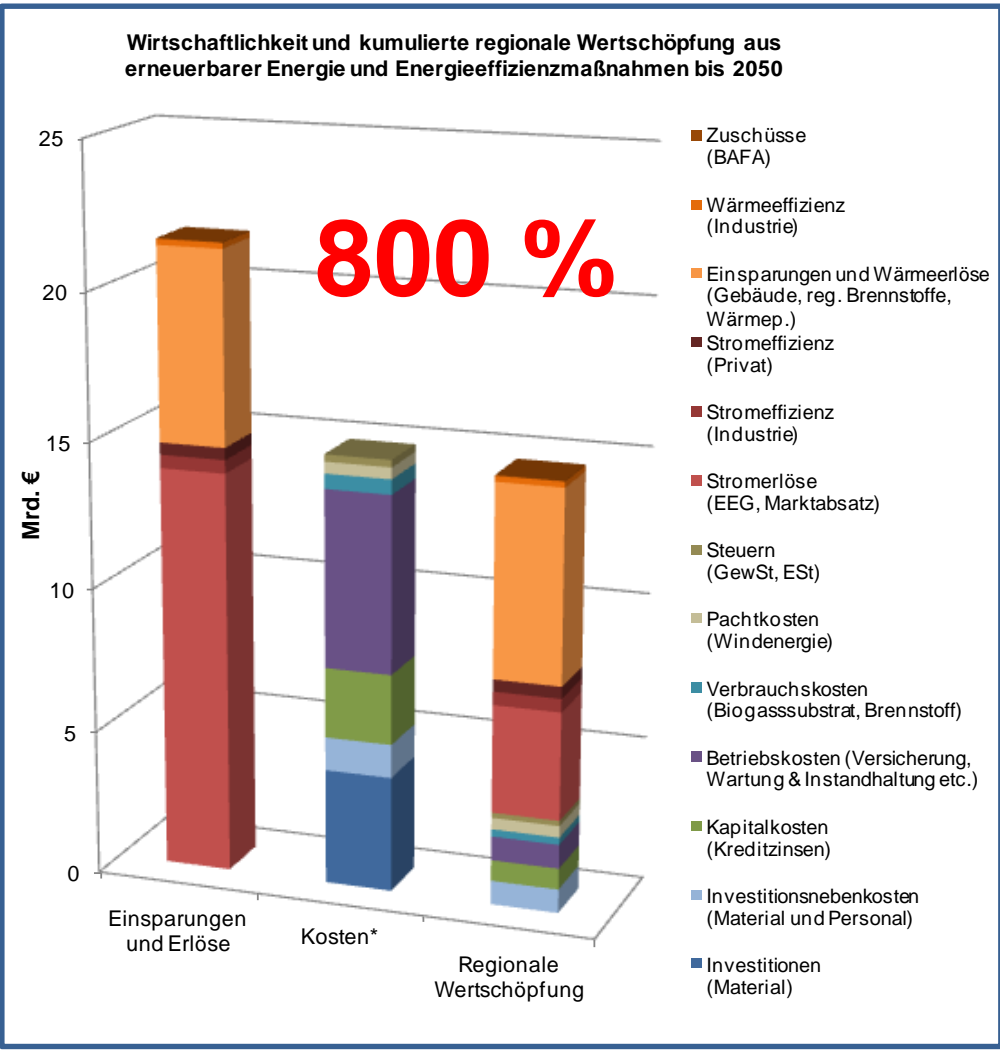
Monetary Flows of ZE Scenario (Electricity & Heat) until 2050 (Case Study Rhein-Hunsrück County)

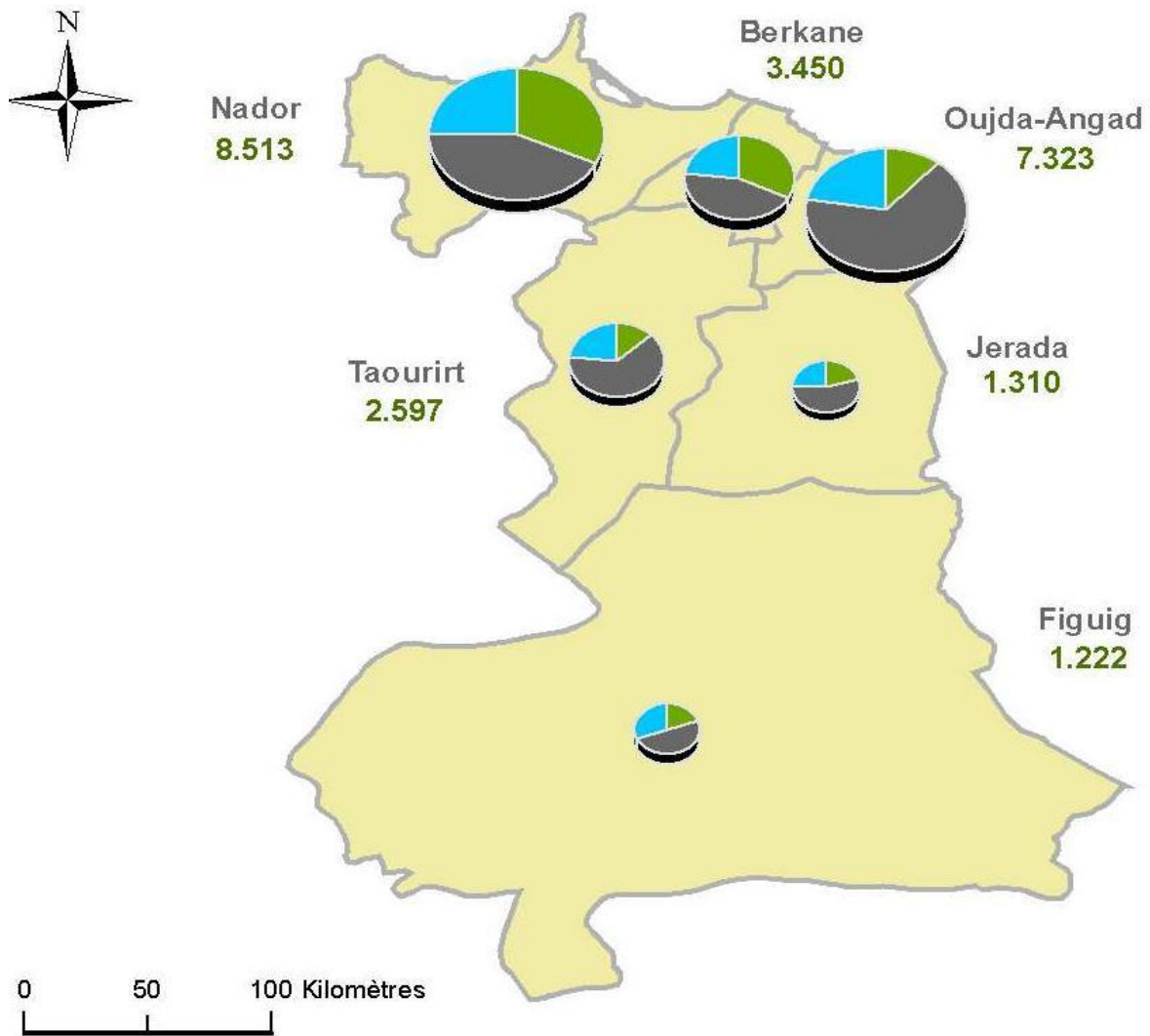
Ausbau regenerativer Strom und Wärme 2050	Einsparungen und Erlöse	Kosten*	Regionale Wertschöpfung
Summe Umsätze	21,60 Mrd. €		
Summe Invest		5,14 Mrd. €	
Summe operative Kosten		9,70 Mrd. €	
Summe Kosten		14,84 Mrd. €	
Summe RWS			14,64 Mrd. €

*Kosten für industrielle Effizienzmaßnahmen nicht enthalten
Bei den privaten Stromeffizienzmaßnahmen nur Kosten für Umwälzpumpen aufgeführt

Regional Added Value until 2050:

Wind:	3,28 Mrd. €
Photovoltaik:	2,16 Mrd. €
Solar Thermal:	1,43 Mrd. €
Biomass:	2,11 Mrd. €
Geothermal:	0,18 Mrd. €
Optimised Buildings:	4,41 Mrd. €
Energy Efficiency:	1,07 Mrd. €





Potentiel énergétique issu de la biomasse [tep/a]

- Agriculture
- Déchets
- Eaux usées

■ Provinces/préfectures
4.711 Potentiel énergétique total

Case studies energy and material recovery

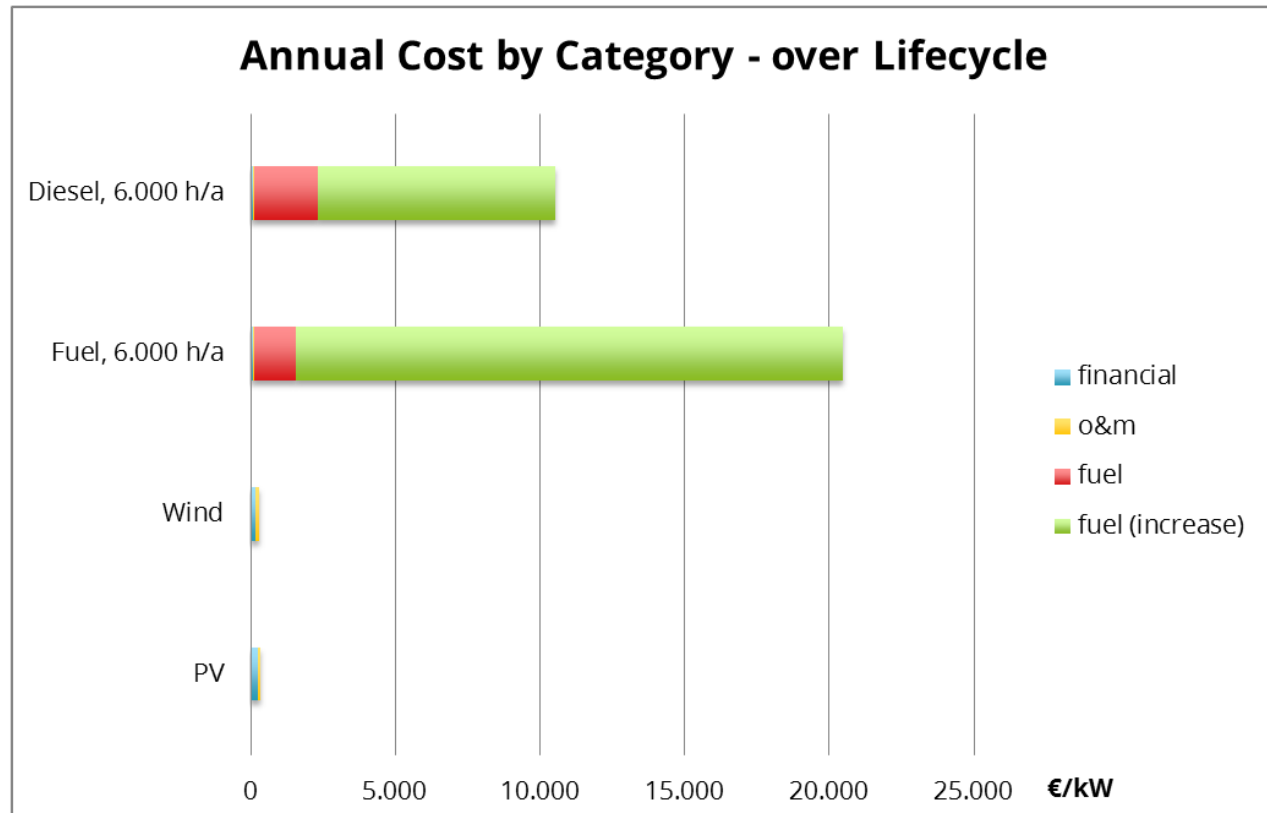
- Examples from:
- **Cape Verde**
100% RE with Water (desalination) and
Energy Storage (freezer)
- **Morocco**
Lowering production costs through biogas
and fertilizer from process waste and
manure
- **Sri Lanka**
Biochar from Coconut Industry and Fertilizer from
Sewage Sludge

Case study: Sal, Cape Verde



Investment Plan

- lifecycle cost is dominated by fuel cost and its increase



Assumptions

PV	3.400 €/kW
Wind	2.200 €/kW
Thermal Group	1.000 €/kW
Efficiency	30 %
Fuel Cost (act.)	0,71 €/l
Diesel Cost	1,09 €/l
Increase rate	15 %/a
	8,5 %/a
Service Time	6.000 h/a
Life Cycle	20 a



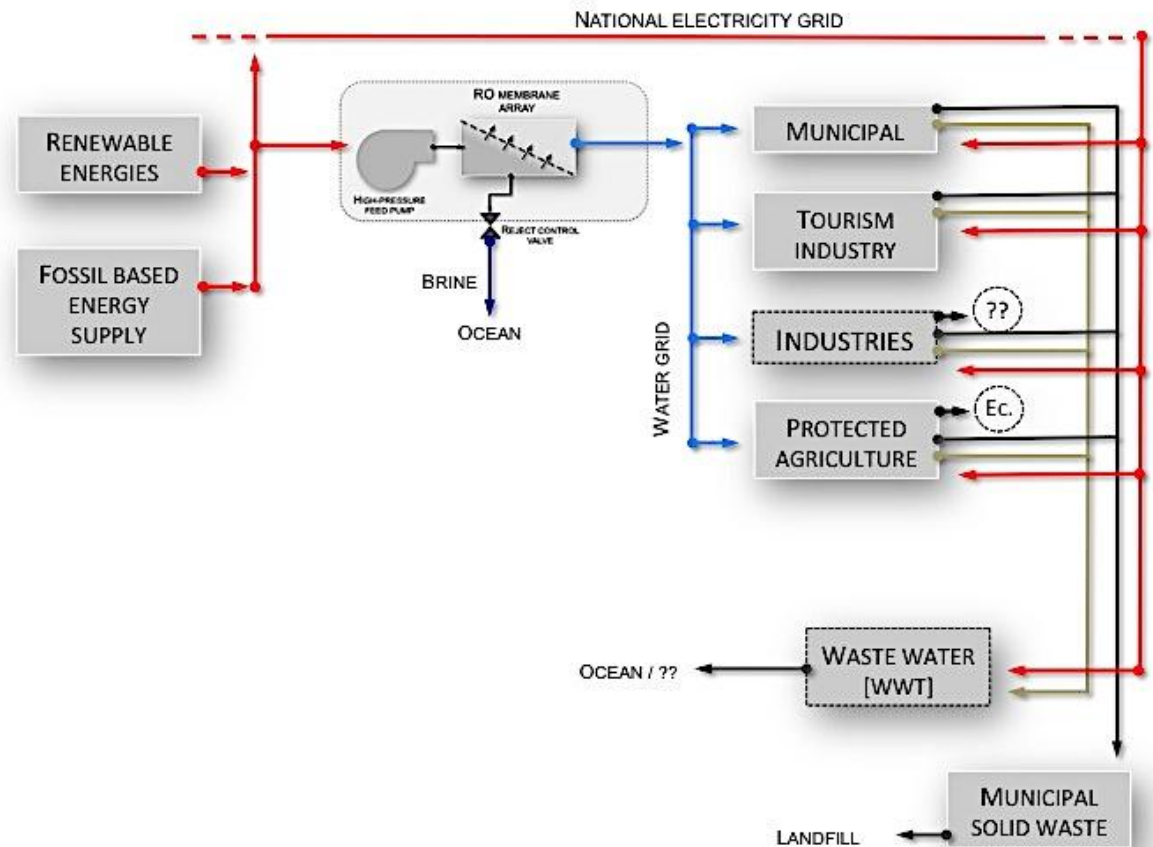
Cabo Verde: RE as an option for the future

2500
MW
=
600 %

- Saving 100 % on imported fuel in the long run by using a small part of the RE potentials
- Building an high efficiency agriculture based on water turned RE!
- Building a modern cooling logistics for fishery and vegetables based on RE
- Building a modern engineering and training society based on RE

Case study: Sal, Cape Verde

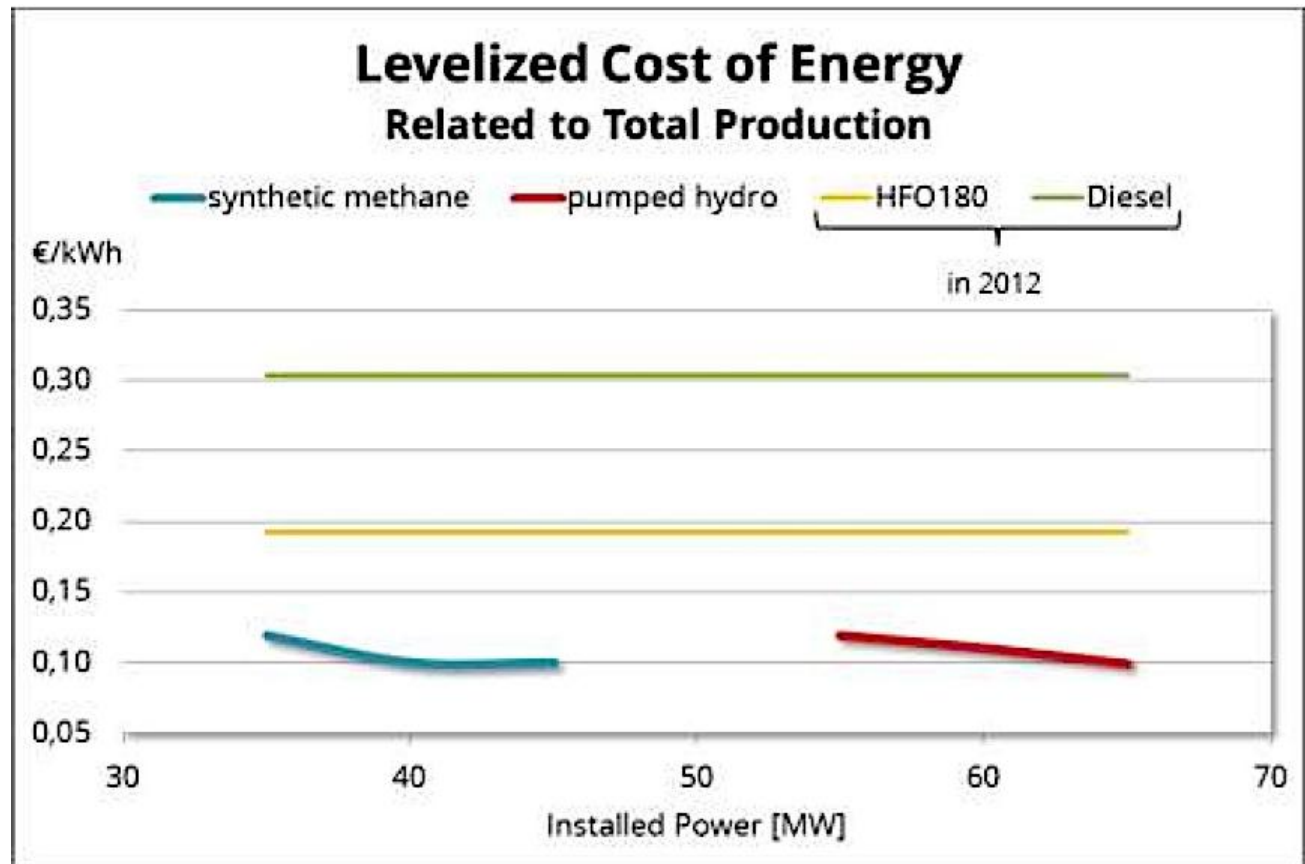
► Status quo system





Case study: Sal, Cape Verde

▶ Lowering the LCOE



Case study: Sal, Cape Verde



- ▶ Renewable Energies
 - ▶ Wind
 - ▶ PV
 - ▶ Biomass

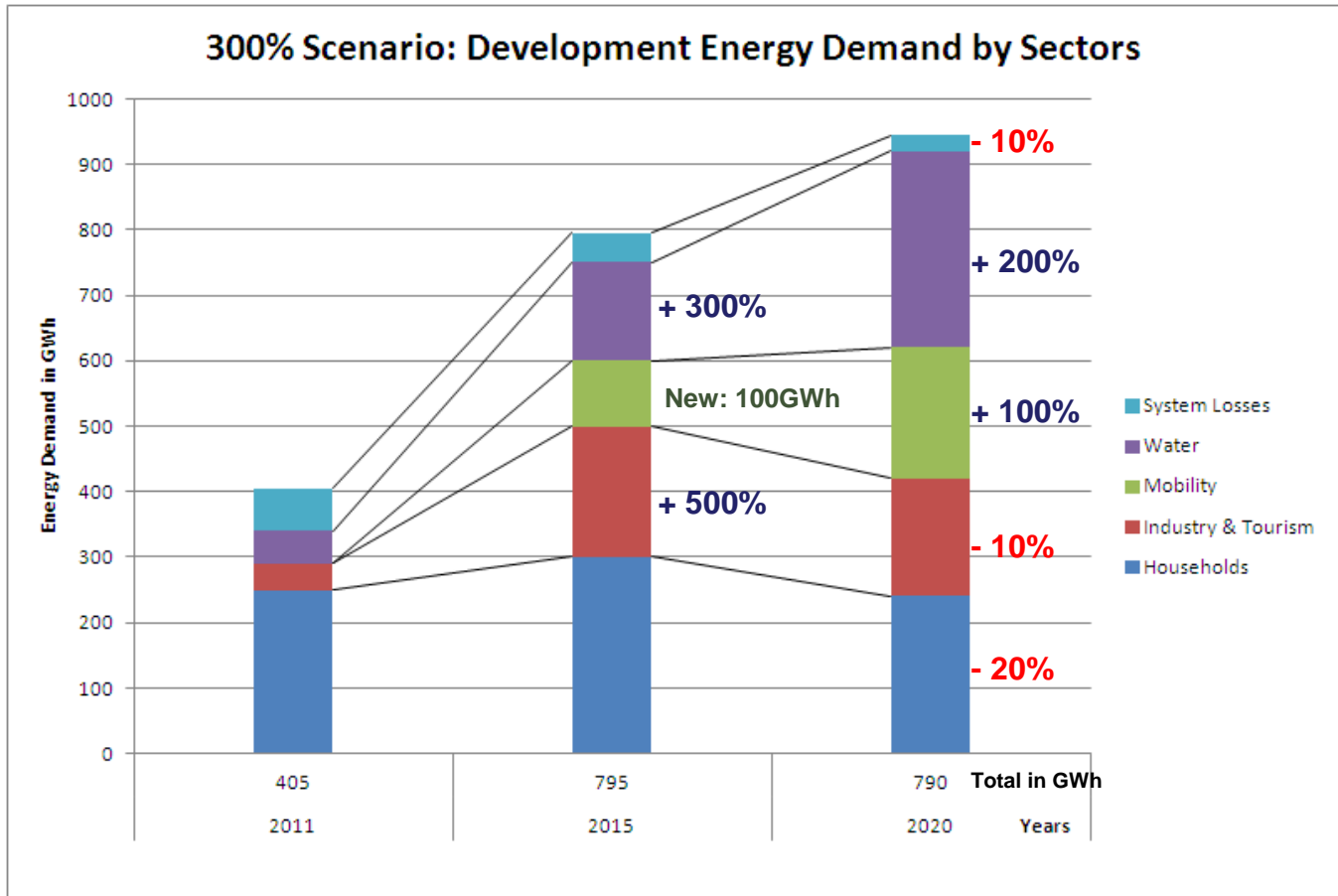
- ▶ Demand₂₀₂₀: 86 GWh/a

- ▶ Supply₂₀₂₀:
 - ▶ SCENARIO-1: Pumped hydro
145 GWh/a [68% oversupply]

 - ▶ SCENARIO-2: Synthetic methane
127 GWh/a [48% oversupply]

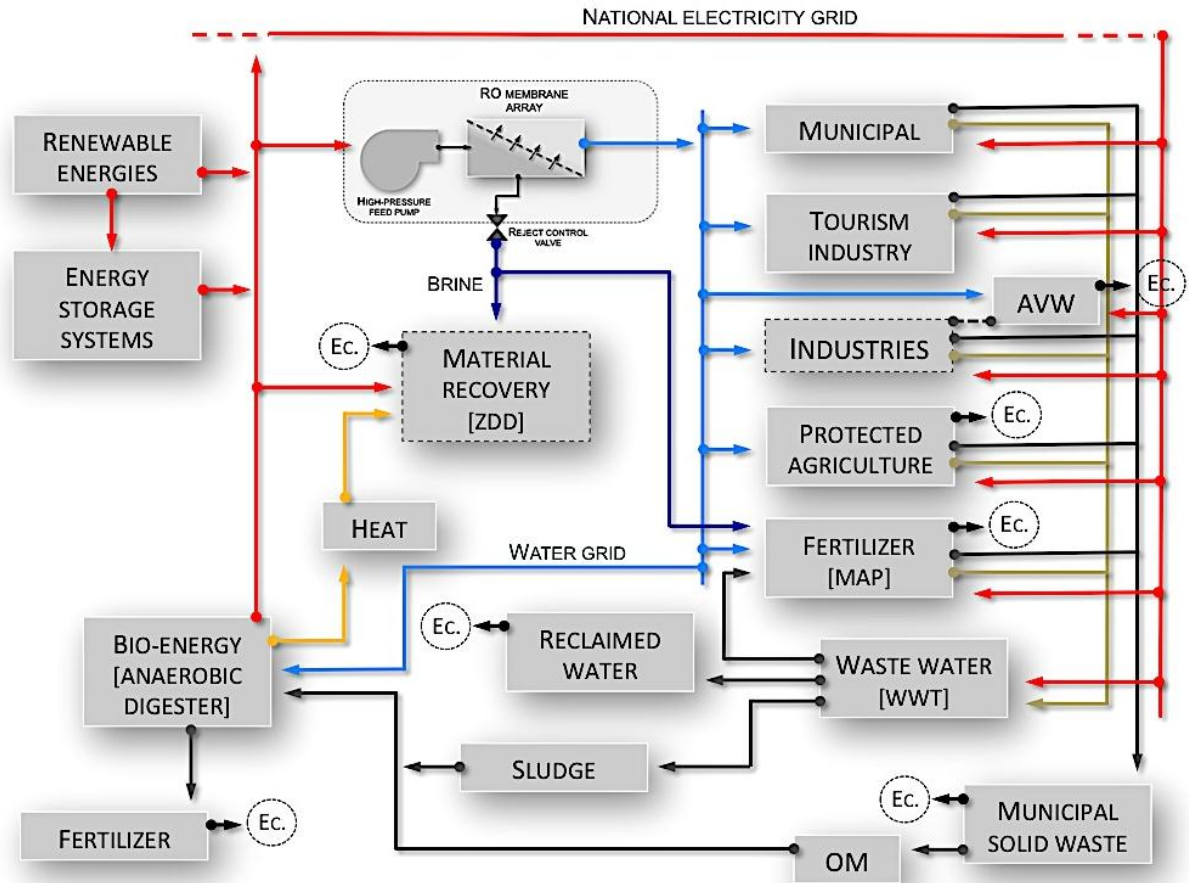


300% Scenario: Development Energy Demand by Sectors



Case study: Sal, Cape Verde

Water-energy-food nexus



(Ec.): Products with economic value

AVW: Added Value Water [bottled water]

OM: organic matter

ZDD: zero discharge desalination

Case study: Sal, Cape Verde



▶ Equivalent service/product of excess energy

Scenario	Total investment* [million EUR]	e-Mobility [million km]	Cooking gas [cylinders]	Desalinated water [million m ³]
Scenario 1 [68% over supply]	162	234,000	149,000	14.6
Scenario 2 [48% over supply]	125	165,000	105,000	10.3

* Investment for power generation & storage infrastructure includes; solar PV, wind convertors, battery & seasonal storage

Case study: Sal, Cape Verde



▶ Municipal use

▶ Meet the WHO minimum

Sal-Current: 34 L/c/d

WHO_{min}: 50 L/c/d

Social & economic development_{min}: 135 L/c/d

▶ Increase the grid connectivity

Sal-Current: 65%

Target₂₀₂₀: 100%

▶ Reduce the costs of water

Sal-Current: 2.67 - 5.27 EUR/m³

▶ Energy production - AD of Biomass

▶ Industries

▶ Added Value Water, ZDD, Protected Agriculture,



Case study: Sal, Cape Verde



▶ Cultivation of high-value crops under GH conditions

- ▶ Increase food security
- ▶ Strengthen economy [reduce imports]
- ▶ Social engagement/employment

▶ Example:

	Tomato	Cucumbers	Paprika	Salad	Total
Cultivated Area (ha)	10	10	10	10	40
Water Demand (m ³ /a)	182.500	146.000	127.750	75.000	531.250
Elec. Demand Cultivation (kWh/a)	55.275	49.875	49.875	134.555	289.580
Elect. Demand RO (kWh/a)	1.003.750	803.000	702.625	412.500	2.921.875
Harvest (t)	2.500	2.200	1.080	3.000 t-Stück	
Economical Result (€/a)	416.156	-225.389	-5.420	563.953	749.299

▶ Water *TOTAL*: 531,250 m³/a [*~5% of the water over*

supply!]

▶ Energy *TOTAL*: 3.2 GWh/a [*~8% of the energy over*

Case study: Sal, Cape Verde



▶ Options for excess energy...

- ▶ More cultivable land
eg. 4% of Sal island is cultivable

- ▶ Reduce postharvest losses
eg. increased cold storage capacity for fruits, vegetable and fisheries products

▶ Innovative technologies for new products/services

- eg. Material recovery, Added Value Water, Fertilizer from wastewater etc.*

Case study: COPAG, Morocco

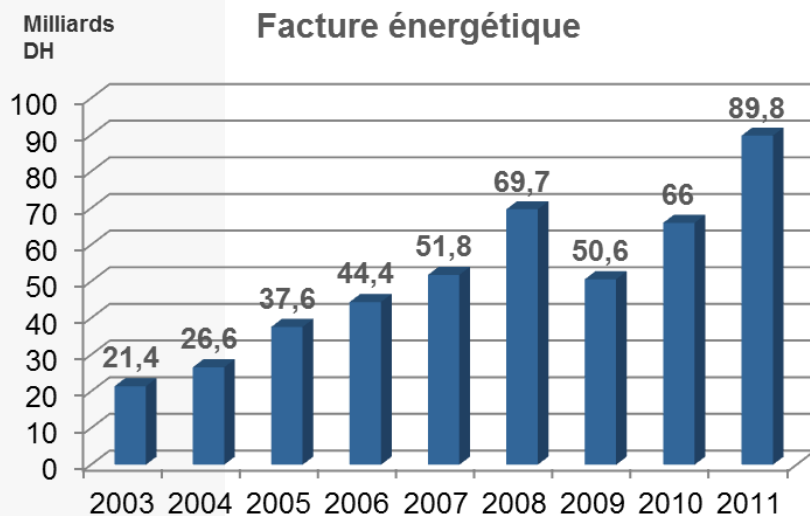
- ▶ Feasibility study for the construction of an agricultural biogas plant aiming at the sustainable energy supply of the production site of the agricultural cooperation COPAG



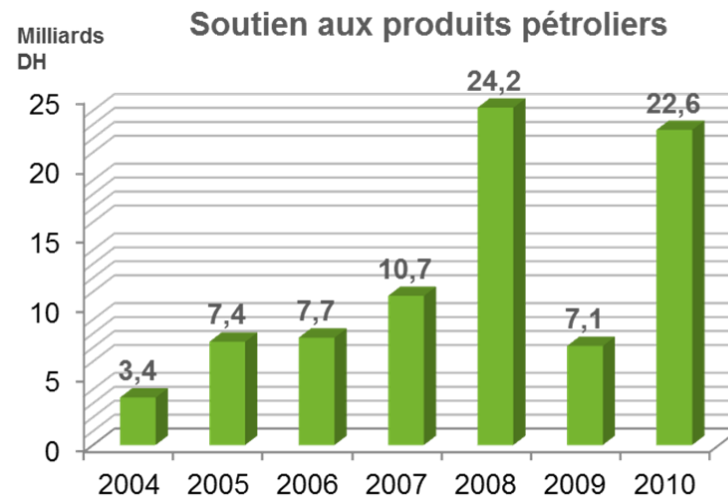


Energy sector in Morocco

- High energy dependence: energy dependence reached 95,5% in 2011
- In order to save the purchasing power of the local population petroleum products have been subsidized with 22,6 billion DH



MEMEE: Les caractéristiques du secteur énergétique marocain en 2011



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Case study: COPAG, Morocco

- COPAG is the 2nd largest producer of milk products in Morocco
- Business sectors
 - Milk production: pasteurised milk, UHT milk , fermented milk, yogurt, cheese, butter
 - Citrus fruit conditioning
 - Juice production: orange juice and concentrate
 - Animal food production
 - Animal husbandry





Case study: COPAG, Morocco

- **Project idea**
 - Planning and construction of a biogas plant for the valorization of organic residues and the sustainable energy supply of the agricultural cooperation COPAG
- **Objectives**
 - Renewable energy production (electricity, heat) of different organic materials and organic residues
 - Use of the generated energy in the production processes (juice production, milk factory, slaughterhouse, etc.)
 - Production of a high quality soil conditioner for local farmers
- **Elaboration of a feasibility study for the construction of an agricultural biogas plant aiming at the energy supply of the production site**
- **Longterm goals of the project:**
 - Improvement of the decentralised energy supply in rural areas through the valorisation of agricultural residues
 - Production of fertiliser through the use of the digestate of the biogas plant



Case study: COPAG, Morocco

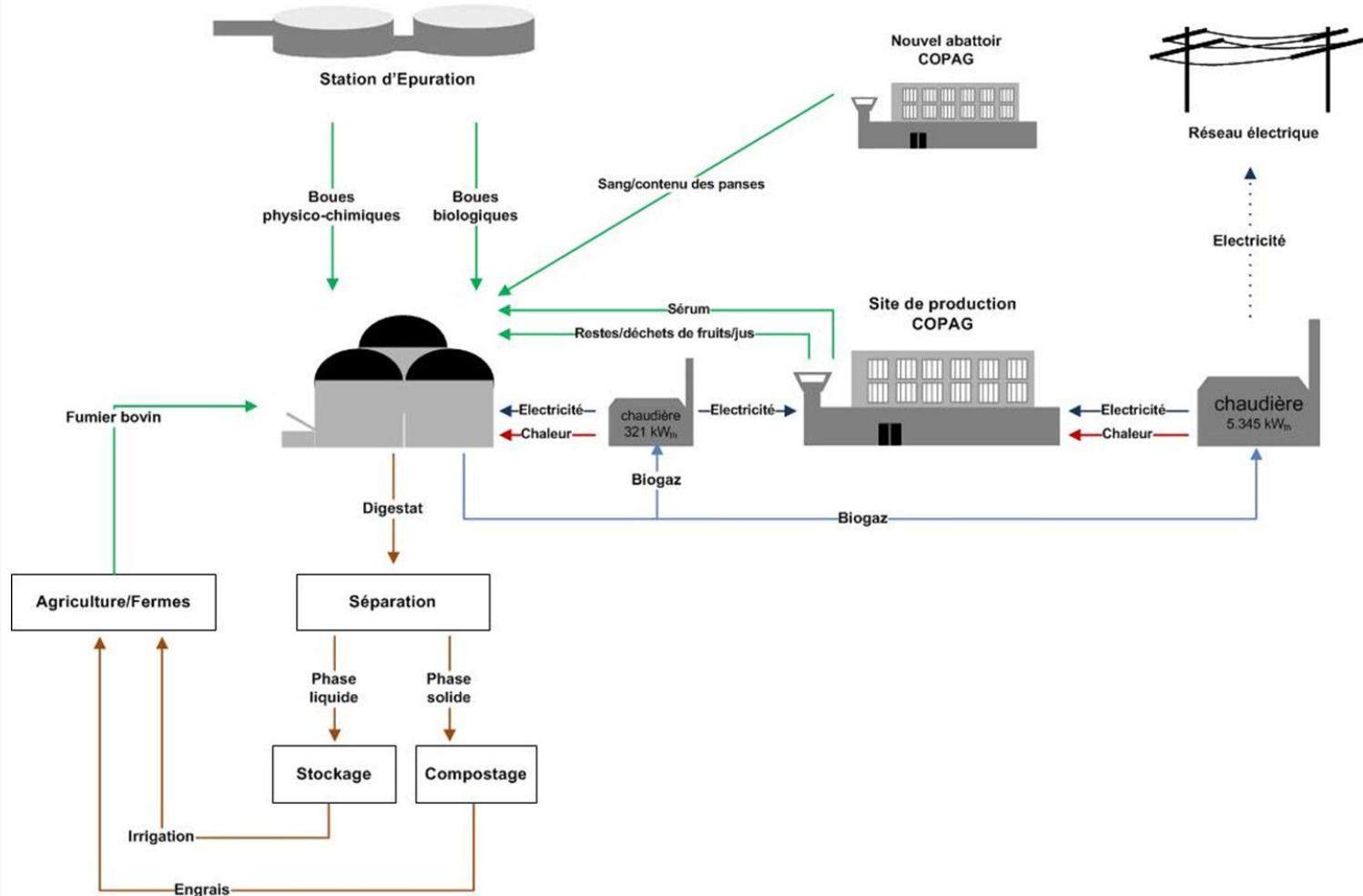
► Input material

Biomasses	quantité MF (t/a)	quantité MF (t/d)
Fumier bovin	20.000	54,79
Boues physico-chimiques	16.425	45,00
Boues biologiques	29.200	80,00
Restes de fruits (production jus)	0	0,00
Sérum	19.000	52,05
Déchets de fruits	1.000	2,74
Contenu des panses	800	2,19
Sang	850	2,33
Graisses	0	0,00
Os	0	0,00
Jus du 2ieme pressage	1.800	4,93
Total:	89.075	244,04



Alternative 3

heat production → two boilers





Case study: COPAG, Morocco

► Summary



Résumé		Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Electric capacity cogeneration unit 1	kW	870	1.015	
Electric capacity cogeneration unit 2	kW	230		
Thermal capacity biogas boiler 1	kW		321	321
Thermal capacity biogas boiler 2	kW			5.345
Electric production	kWh/a	8.537.436	7.879.333	-
Thermal production	kWh/a	9.850.887	10.694.609	16.996.787
Biomass input	t/a	89.075	89.075	89.075
Production solid fertilizer (MS=25%)	t/a	22.433	22.433	22.433
Production liquid fertilizer (MS=3%)	m ³ /a	61.911	61.911	61.911
Internal rate fo return (IRR) - Free Cash Flow	%	12,17%	12,31%	14,88%

- production of 10-16 Mio. kWh of heat
- = replacement of 400.000 -800.000 € of heat energy costs
- production of ~ 8 Mio. kWh of electricity
- = replacement of > 500.000 € electricity costs (alt. 1+2)



Closed Loops in Agro-Industry

Example of Coconut Industry in Sri Lanka

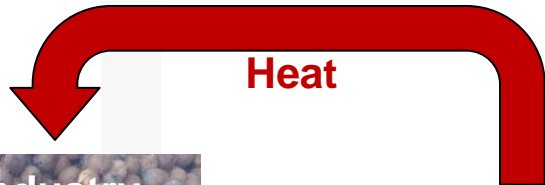
Recreation of soil properties
(humus content / water storage / nutrient availability)

Avoidance of Chemical Fertilizer
(Health / Energy)

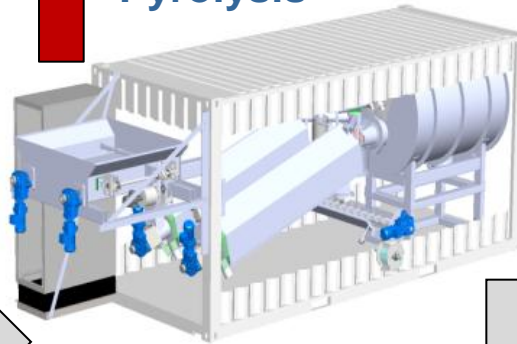


Avoidance of unsustainable biomass use
(desertification)

8.8 GWh/a heat
1.1 mil. Litre Diesel_{eq}
2 mil. LKR



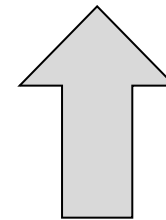
Pyrolysis



Cocos Industry

10,000 t/a

2,500 t/a



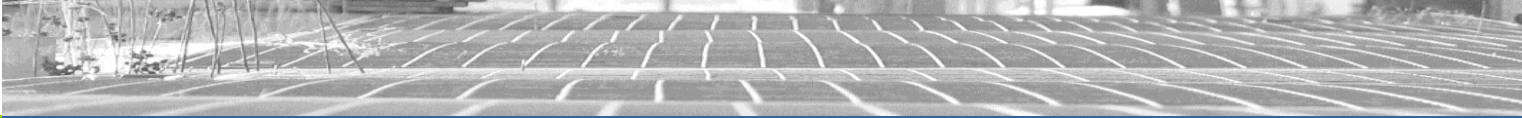
Avoidance of:
9,000 t CO₂ / a



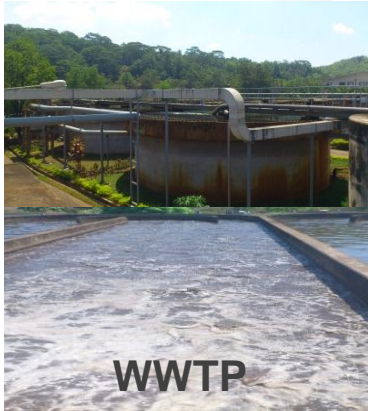
Biochar + P

Market Value:
1.25 – 2.5 mil. €





Phosphate Recycling from Sewage Sludge



Avoidance of:
3,100 t CO₂ / a
 [exploitation and production of P-fertilizer]



↓
40,000 t/a
[3%DM]
 c.p. Trier

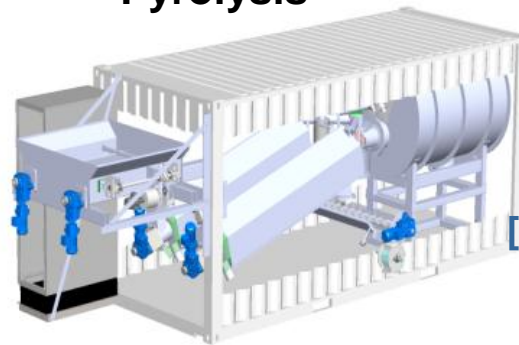


1 GWh/a heat

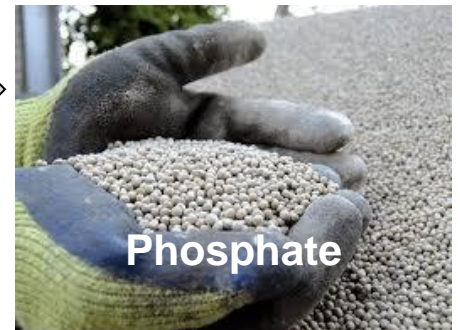


→
4,800 t/a
[25%DM]

Pyrolysis



→
800 t/a
[100%DM]



↑
1,000 t/a

Market Value:
0.4-0.5 mil. €



THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?