

# Learning moments

- Bio oils need to be pre- conditioned and of a constant quality
- How to deal with FFA's (free Fatty Accids) and impurities.
- Combination of bio- oil with bio/syn gas ( Dual Fuel ) improves economics
- How to overcome emission requirements
- How to achieve reasonable maintenance intervals

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# Learning moments

- Oils pec limits for low maintenance vs acceptable maintenance.
- Injectors → change every 1000 hr → 4 hr stop of system +/+ costs
- · Cheaper fuel vs expensive fuel
- Expensive fuel → no room for the extra costs
- Acceptability of the foreseen fuel (World wide food for fuel discussion).

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## Learning moments

- Engines are NOT developed for these applications.
- Set up a standard engine and adapt this engine to burn the bio fuel as good as possible.
- 'normal' in the engine market is a set-up for low emissions → this results in worse burn of the fuel ( CO ⇔ Nox ).
- Reducing Nox is more costly than reducing CO
- Nox = Urea ( Denox ) CO = Oxidation cathalyst
- Always go for optimum fuel efficiency and not for emission optimisation. Solve this problem afterwards.

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# Learning moments

### Fuel quality

- No harmfull substances into the fuel ( Phosphorous / Sulphur below harmfull limits!)
- Acceptable standing times for components in the fuel system of engines.
- Make sure that the fuel system is the only system that is in 'danger' – or under suspicion for failure
- Check bio-oil quality and adapt oil change intervals
- - Control ignition of all cylinders individually
- → Check max. lubrication oil levels in oil pan!

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# **Learning moments**

- To warrant running hours per year man need bio-oil with a constant quality and with minimum specifications.
- To overcome emissions, SCR technologies, Oxidation Cathalyst units and Soot filtration is needed
- For quick delivery of spare parts use basic 'of the shelf' available (high-speed – 1500 rpm) engines
- Maintenance interval every 250 to 400 hours
- In dual fuel set- up injection of up to a maximum of 40% (bio)gas is possible

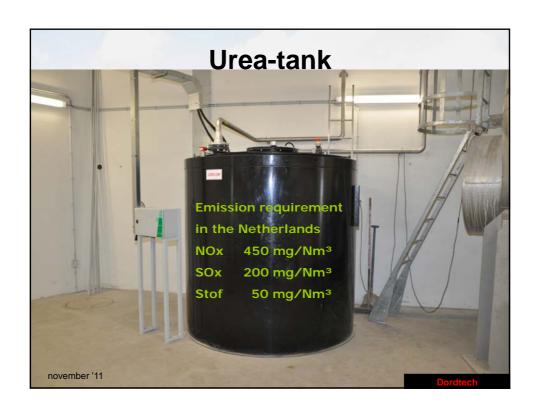
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# Cost of fuel Investment of the CHP system Running costs Costs for exhaust gas cleaning Viable Project? Depending on local subsidies given Greencalc AAA+ is sometimes preferred above economics.

Density	(w.i.a.) at 15°C calculated kg/L	0,9
Nett Calorific Value	ASTM D 240 MJ/kg	>36
Gross Calorific Value	ASTM D 240 MJ/kg	39
Kinematic viscosity at 50°C	ASTM D 445 mm2/s	30
Flash point	ASTM D 93 °C	> 100
Pour point	ASTM D 97 °C	< + 40
Ash	<b>ASTM D 482 wt%</b>	0,001
Water Karl Fisher	ISO 8534 wt%	0,03
Conradson carbon residue	ASTM D 189 wt%	0,5
Sulphur	ASTM D 2622 wt%	0,001
Free Fatty Acids (Mw:256)	ISO 660 wt%	1
Total Acid Number	ISO 660 mg KOH/g	2
Copper Corrosion (3hrs at 50°C)	D 130	1A
Sodium (as Na)	AAŞ <sub>o</sub> mg/kg	<15
Phosphor	mg/kg	<10





# 2011 > 50.000 running hours

- Relative small amount of sites developed so far because of the bio-oil prices
- Successful in:
  - head office TNT in the Netherlands bio-oil animal fat ( Ecoson )
  - dual fuel CHP in Belgium palmoil with biogas

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# New challenges Pyrolyses oil – Algae oils Research into technical possibility Fuel systems of engines need to be adapted. Fuel price / quality is still an important issue Economical viable?

