

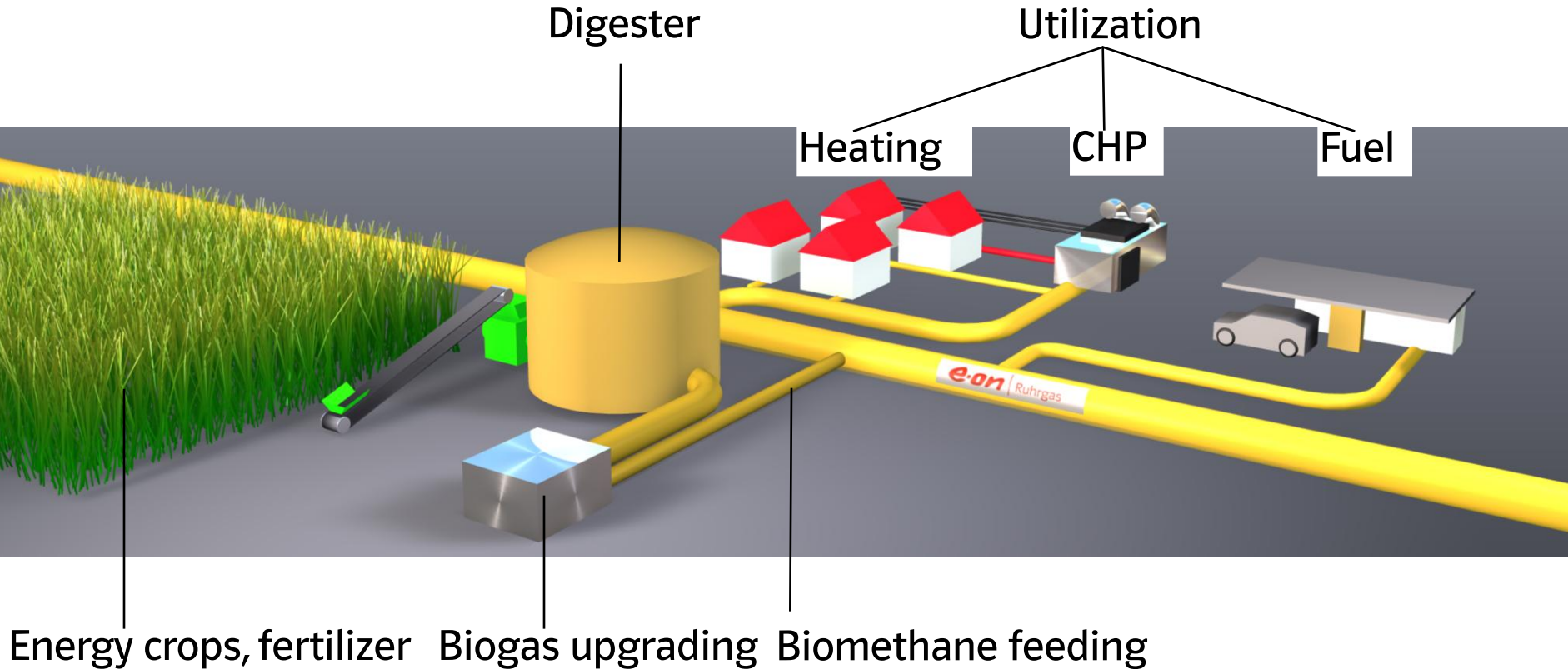
LCA of Biomethane

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Biomethane Generation and Utilization



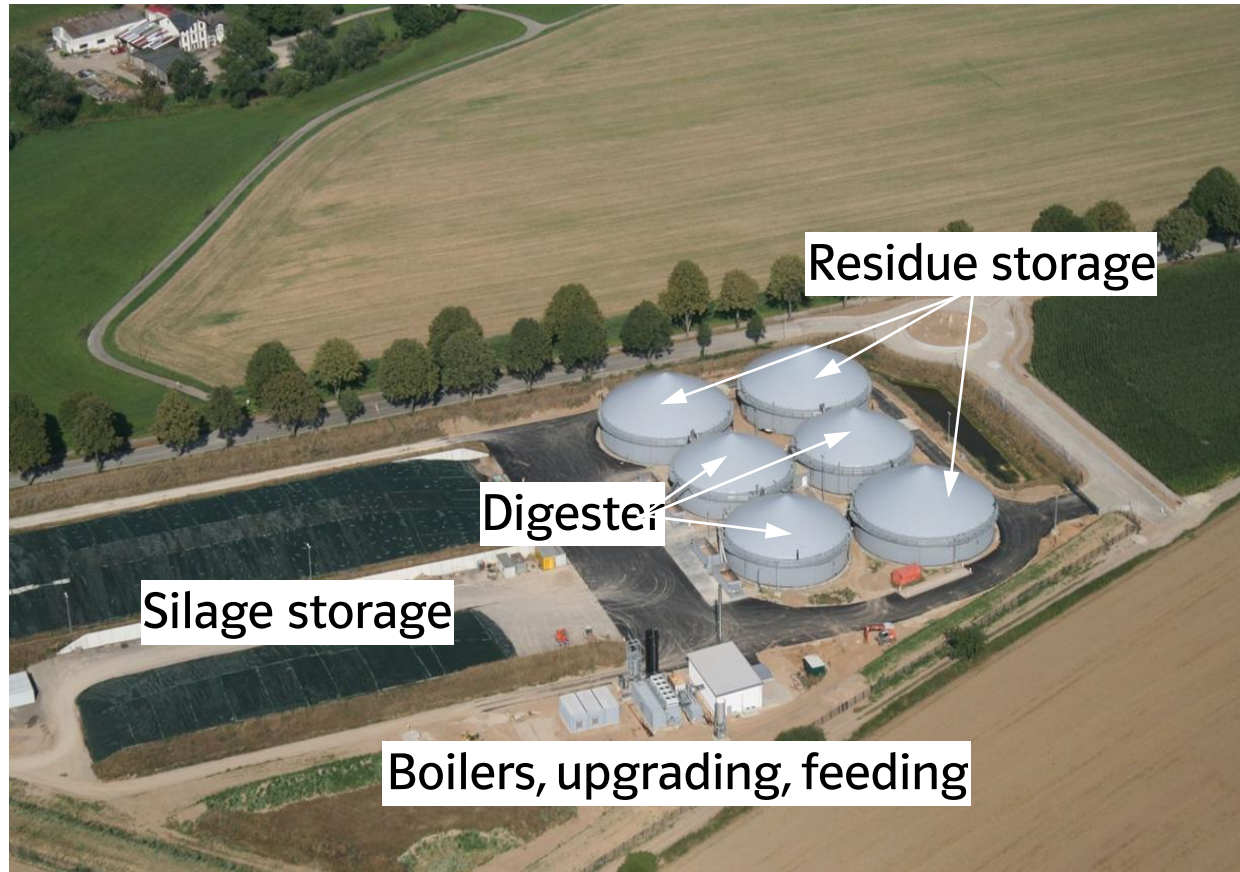
→ Biomethane - ideal renewable energy carrier for feeding into the natural gas pipelines

Biomethane Feeding Plants Germany/E.ON



- 46 in operation
→ total 32.500 Nm³/h
- 65 under construction
→ total 43.500 Nm³/h
- 11 E.ON plants in Germany
→ **7500 Nm³/h by end 2011**
Plant under consideration:
Einbeck, commissioning 09/2009

Biomethane Plant in Einbeck



- Nominal capacity 500 m³/h,
- Substrates – energy crops
- Upgrading – amine gas treating

- Renewable process heat – biogas and/or wood chips
- Electricity – public net

LCA Objectives

- Calculation of GHG emissions and cumulative energy demand CED
- Provision of reliable data for certification and public relations
- Detection of possible 'weak points', further plant optimization

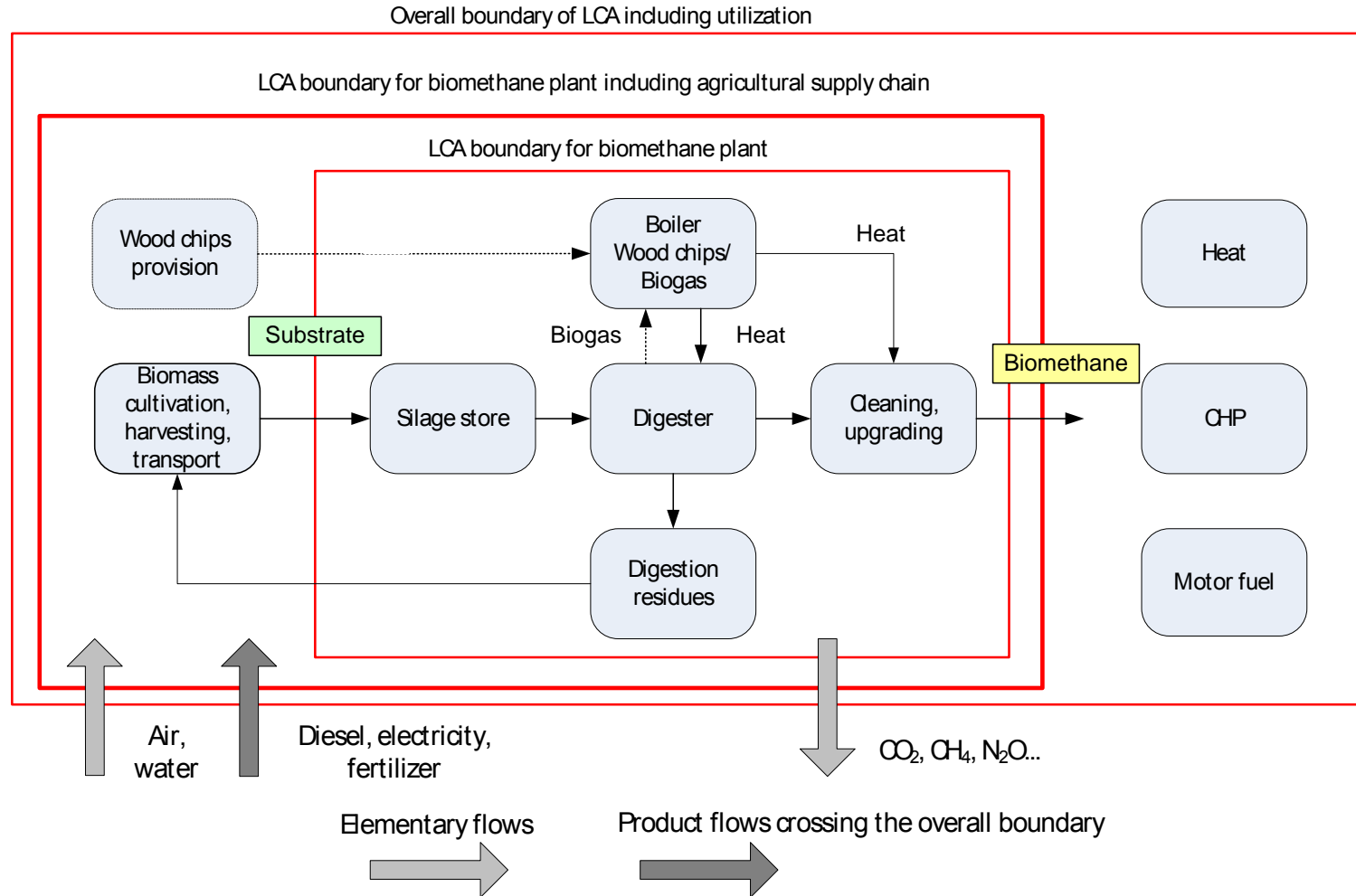
LCA Data Basis

- Process data report – primary own data
- Energy feeding measurement – primary external data
- Agricultural upstream data – secondary external data, experience data
- Basic properties (fertilizer, diesel, methane...) – primary data bases

LCA Exclusions

- Land use change – not relevant in Germany
- Plant construction and decommission – only marginal effect

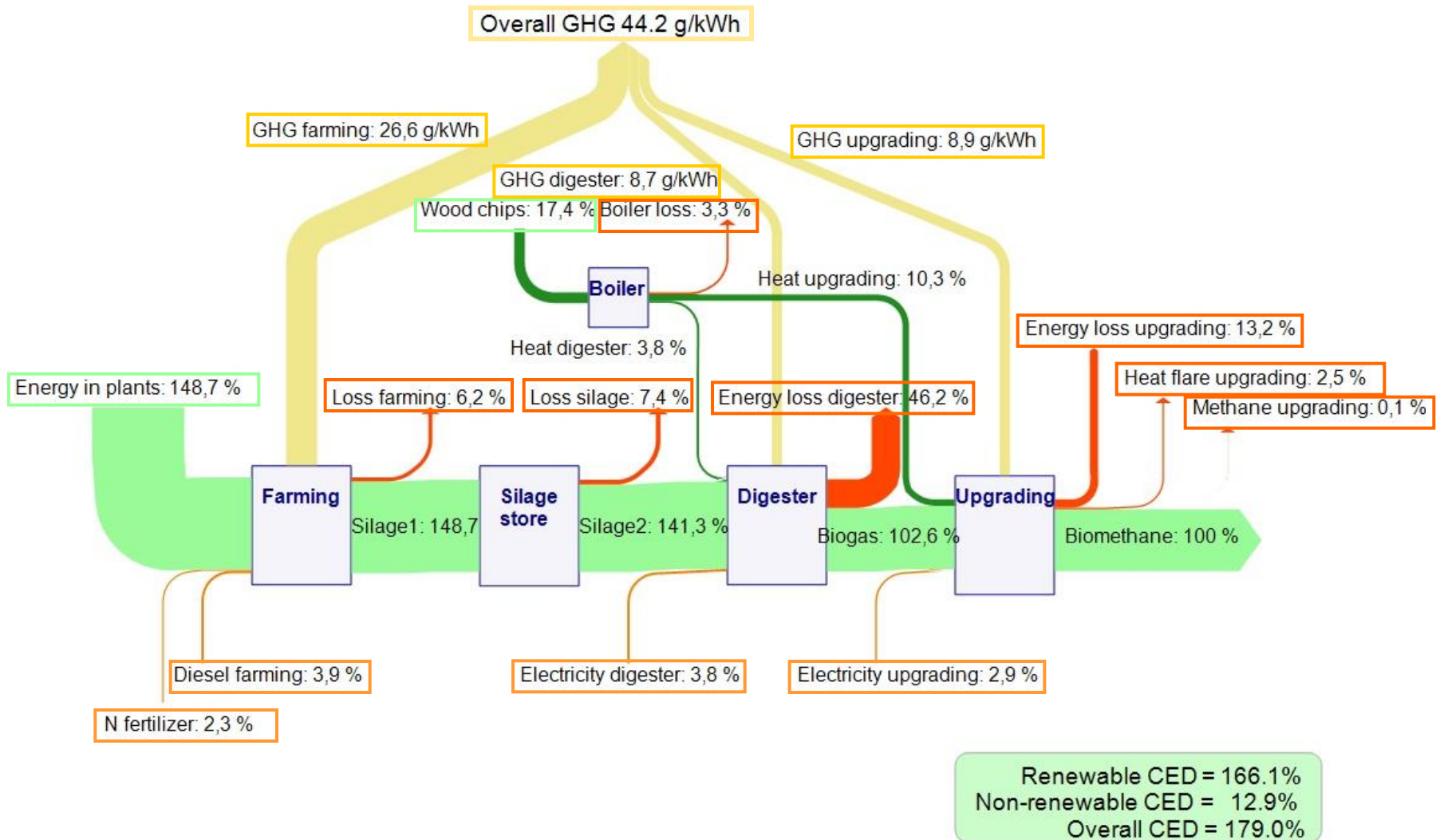
Basic Processes of the Biomethane Plant in Einbeck



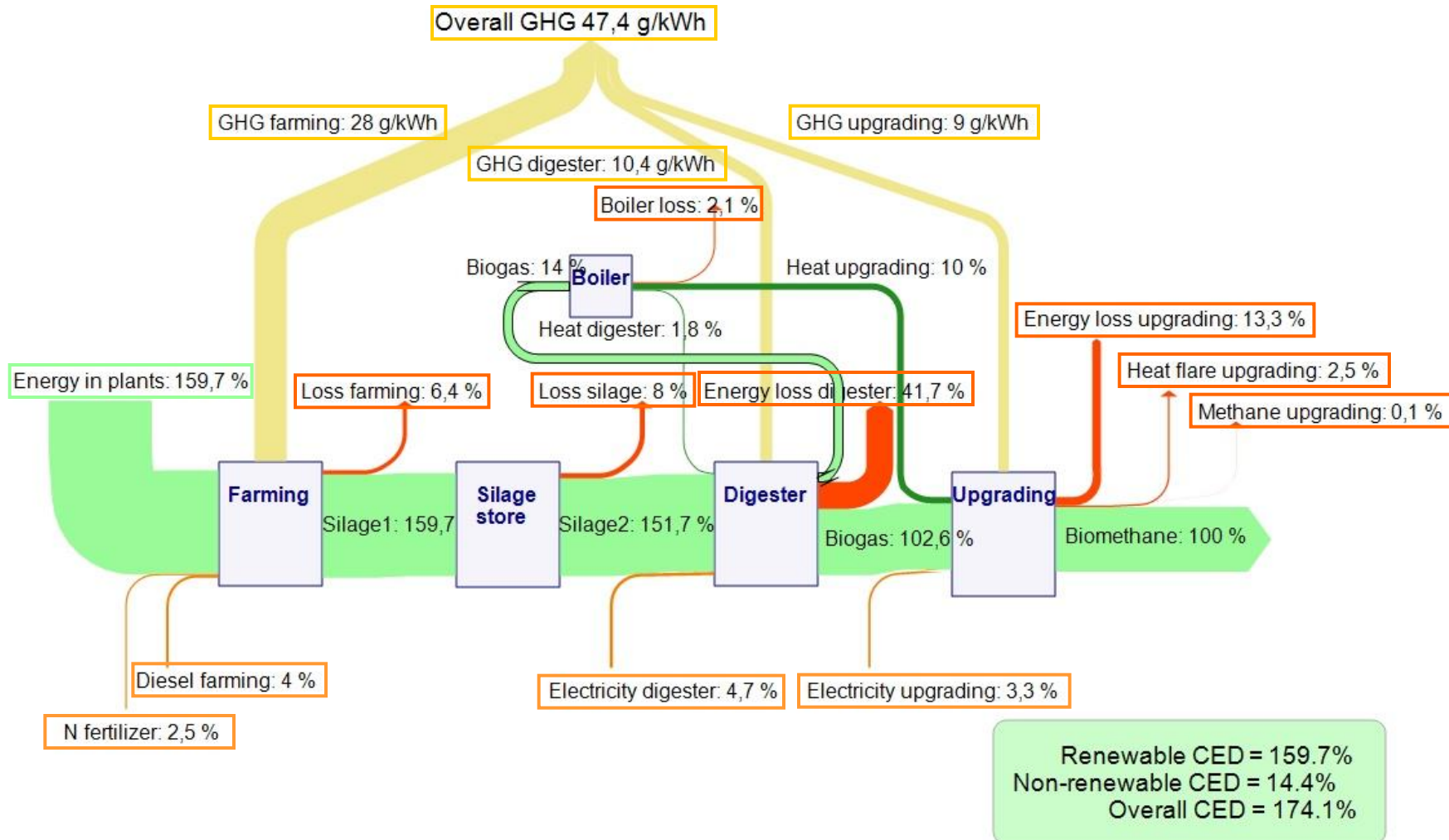
Inventories

| | Biogas heating | | Wood heating | |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | CED | GHG | CED | GHG |
| | % | g/kWh | % | g/kWh |
| Substrates energy input, LHV | 159,66% | 0,00 | 148,69% | 0,00 |
| Diesel: farming, transport | 3,97% | 11,81 | 3,89% | 11,52 |
| N-fertilizer - residual fossil part | 2,02% | 9,15 | 1,88% | 8,48 |
| N ₂ O emissions: 0.6% of N applied | - | 6,33 | - | 5,86 |
| Plant protectants | 0,42% | 0,72 | 0,42% | 0,71 |
| Electricity digester | 4,72% | 10,44 | 3,82% | 8,46 |
| Heat digester | - | - | 4,64% | 0,29 |
| Overall methane emissions 0.1% | - | 1,80 | - | 1,80 |
| Electricity upgrading | 3,25% | 7,18 | 2,86% | 6,32 |
| Heat upgrading - amine regeneration | - | - | 12,74% | 0,78 |
| Total | 174,05% | 47,43 | 178,93% | 44,22 |

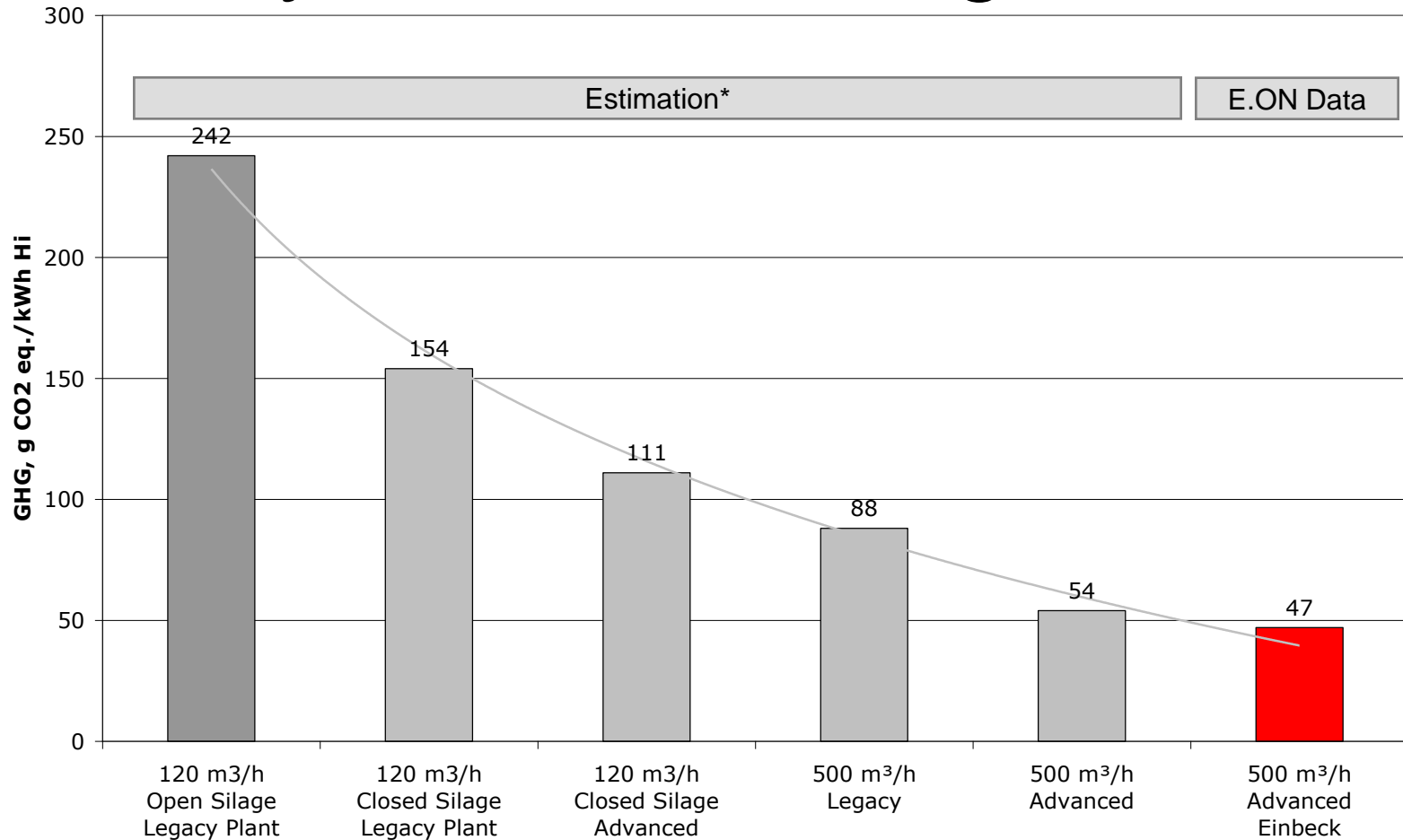
Results – Energy/GHG Flow Diagram for Wood Heating



Results – Energy/GHG Flow Diagram for Biogas Heating

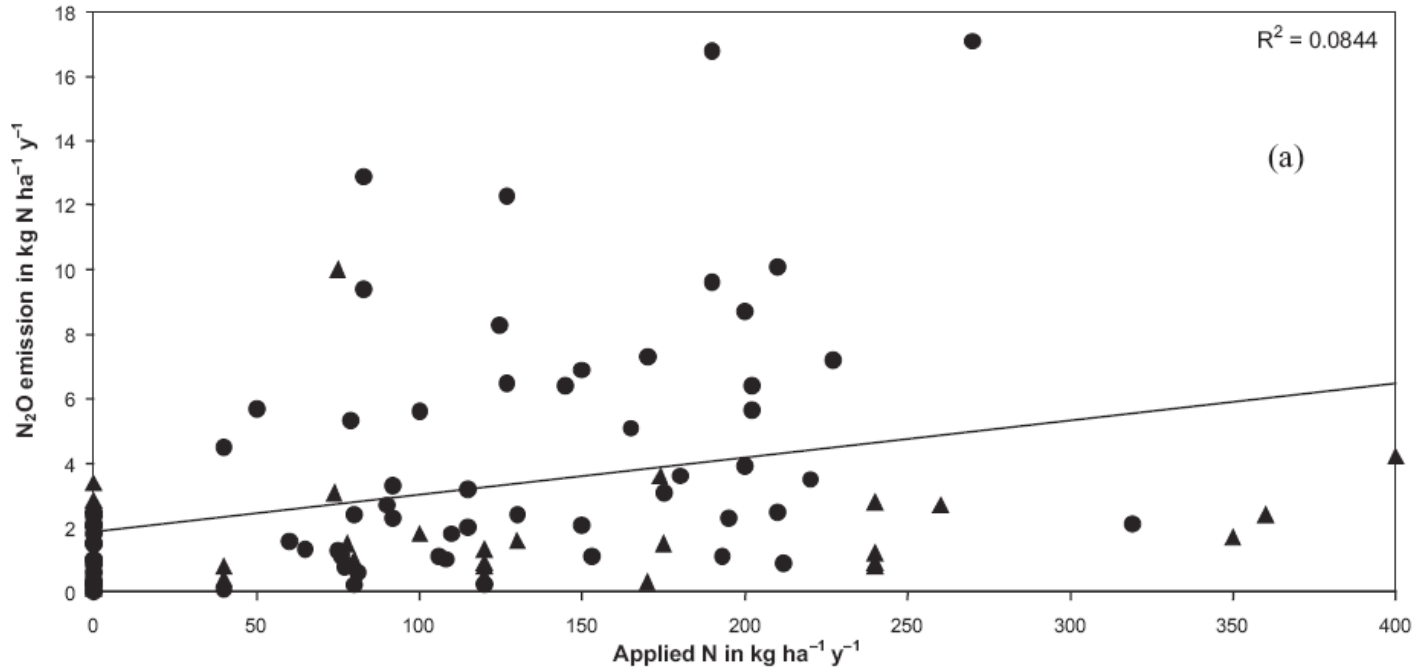


Reduction of GHG by Technical Progress



*Source: "Basis Data for GHG Inventories of Biomethane Processes", Institute for Energy and Environment Research, Heidelberg, Internal Study, April 2008

N₂O Emissions



- Standard IPCC value of 1% too conservative
- Only weak correlation between N₂O and N revealed
- For Germany 0.6% as preliminary value assumed, further research necessary (previous overfertilization as impact factor?)

Discussion and Conclusions

Basic prerequisite for low GHG emissions:

- Utilization of fermenter residues as fertilizer
- Minimization of silage losses
- Highly efficient upgrading technology with low electricity demand
- Industrial standard equipment and operation (process control, plant monitoring and maintenance)
- Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions are anticipated to disappear when overfertilization does not occur (-6 g/kWh)

Discussion and Conclusions

- In accordance with the German Sustainability Ordinance achieves biomethane from the plant in Einbeck a GHG reduction of 85%
- Further GHG reduction potential of 20 g/kWh by renewable power (-15 g/kWh) and fuel (biodiesel -5 g/kWh)
- As far as energy input is concerned achieves biomethane utilization in CHP or condensing boilers in Germany comparable GHG reduction effects

Thank you for your attention!

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