

# PIPING RENEWABLE ENERGY: UTILIZING METHANOGEN AND ORGANIC WASTE

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## MOTIVATION

- Storage of surplus renewable energies as chemical energy in form of methane for heating and fuel purposes and distribution via gas grid with a high storage capacity in Germany (514 TWh<sub>th</sub>)
- Reduction of fossil fuels usage and decarbonisation of the gas grid in terms of using renewable resources

## BIOLOGICAL METHANATION

- Enzymatic catalysed process on average  $10^5$ - $10^7$  faster compared to chemical reaction
- Reaction conditions at 60 °C and about 3 bar
- No catalyst poisoning by syngas pollutants (like H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub> or tar)
- Metabolism of CO already successfully proofed in a preliminary study

## THERMO-CHEMICAL CONVERSION

- Conversion of wet biomass to biochar via a combined drying and carbonisation process
- Subsequent gasification at 1400 °C with oxygen
- Steam reformation with steam from the carbonisation process in order to maximise hydrogen content

## INNOVATIVE ASPECTS

- Use as energy control storage device (electrolysis on demand) combined with thermochemical hydrogen generation for constant hydrogen feed
- Conversion of biomass (e.g. sewage sludge) to natural gas
- Conversion of CO via methanogenic metabolism
- Maximum efficiency by coupling methanation with thermochemical syngas

## OUTLOOK

- Reduction of electric load grid on demand
- Decentralised thermochemical conversion and transportation of biochar to central gasification/methanation hubs with higher efficiency
- Sustainable energy supply for transportation, heating and electricity based on a renewable biogenic source

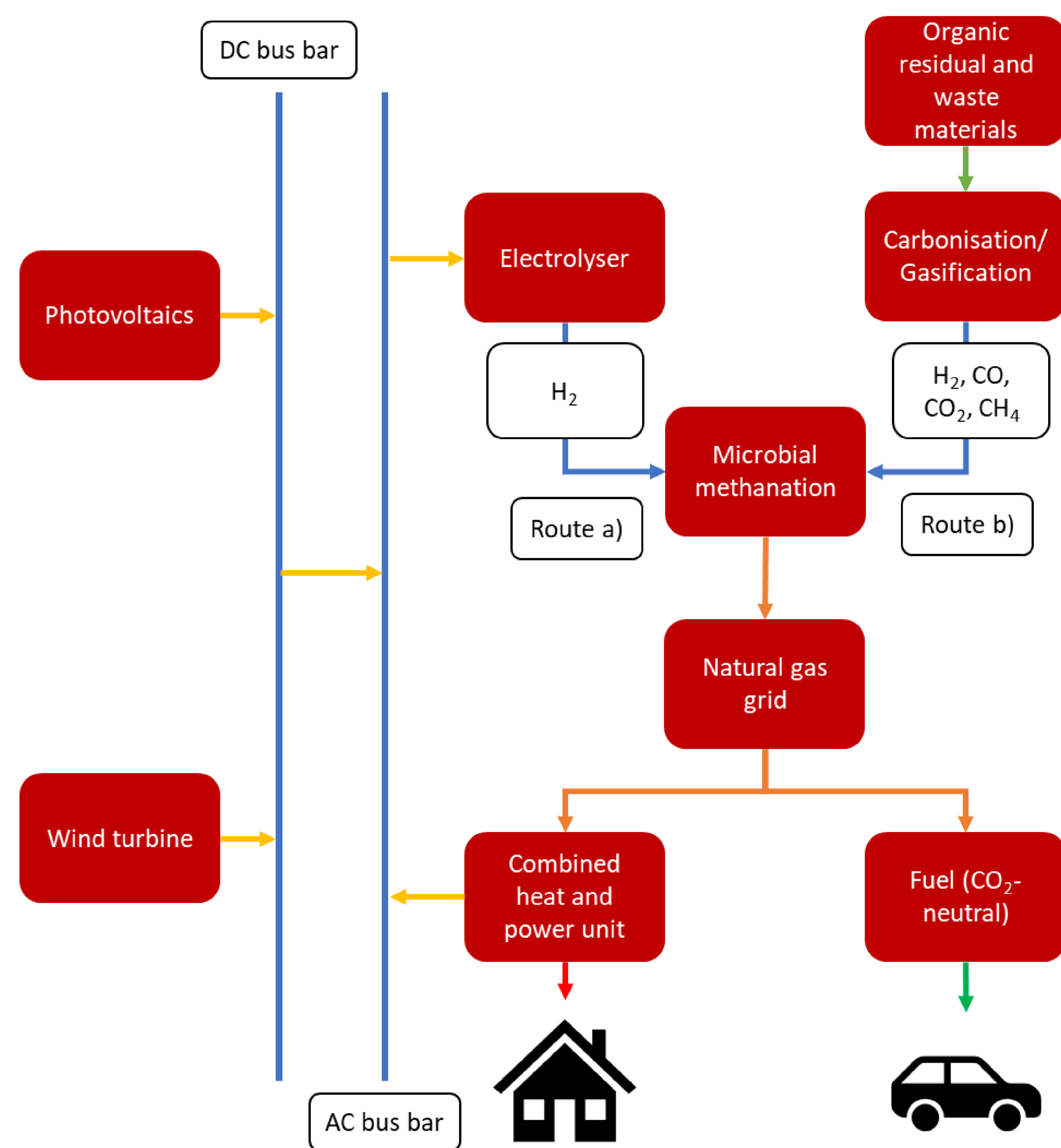


Figure 1: Concept of a novel hybrid energy storage system