# FRAUNHOFER IFF MAGDEBURG APPLIED RESEARCH FOR ENERGY CONVERSION 2.0

Carsten Keichel Magdeburg, June 22, 2017







# **Efficient Processes and Plants**

# **Our Activities Related to Efficiency and Sustainability**

#### 1. Efficient Energy Conversion

- New conversion processes with higher efficiency (gasification, fuel cells)
- New biomass energy sources (straw, agricultural waste)

#### 2. Process Optimization with Waste Recovery

- Industrial waste recovery (technology development)
- Waste heat recovery

#### **3.** Efficient Production Processes and Sustainable Energy Supply Systems

- Renewable energy use (solar and wind power)
- Energy source substitution (biogas, syngas)

#### 4. Efficient Energy Distribution

- Combined energy management (electricity, heat, gas, etc.)
- Integration of energy storages



## **Efficient Processes and Plants Process and Plant Component Development**

Challenges for the energy industry:

- 1. Decentralization
- 2. Efficiency and cost effectiveness
- 3. Sustainability and environmental protection

Our contribution:

- 1. Developing technology for distributed, thermochemical energy conversion (broad range of fuel, waste utilization)
- 2. Implementing distributed conversion processes with high efficiencies (gas production, CHP with ORC, gas engines and turbines, fuel cells)
- 3. Reducing carbon emissions by using biomass, low-emission combustion processes (compact FBC)









#### **Efficient Energy Conversion Distributed Biomass Power Plants**







**Energy Supply for Industry and Municipalities** 

Development and engineering of sustainable energy supply solutions



Fully automated units that recover heat from biological renewables to supply heat variably and to produce electricity efficiently (e.g. Organic Rankine Cycle)



Energy delivery costs are reduced  $\downarrow$  as much as 50%



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#### **Efficient Production Processes** Plants that Recover Heat from Manufacturing Waste





Companies in the metal coating industry

Resource efficient manufacturing chains



Plant that recovers heat from non-recyclable, finegrained production waste, e.g. coating powder, to supply heat to heat treatment kilns or to produce electricity



Energy supply costs 



#### **Efficient Energy Conversion Gas Microturbines for Biofuels**

- Gas microturbines with electrical efficiencies > 30%
- Utilization of syngas from biomass and waste
- Ceramic components
  - resist fouling (syngas fuel)
  - increase combustion temperatures (higher efficiency)
  - The combustion chamber and turbine rotor were optimized with CFD simulations





#### Waste Recovery Distributed Waste Power Plants







Manufacturing Processes that Produce Waste with High Heating Values

Resource efficient manufacturing chains with closed-loop energy and resource cycles



Low emission units that recover heat from manufacturing waste (e.g. scrap from automotive panels, wind turbine parts) to supply heat and electricity



Energy delivery costs are reduced ↓ as much as 100%



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#### **Sustainable Energy Supply and Waste Recovery** LCPP Low-Carbon Power Production





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#### **Efficient Processes and Plants Systems Integration of New Processes and Plants**

Challenges for the energy industry:

- 1. Responsiveness
- 2. Digitization
- 3. New business models

Our contribution:

- 1. Developing new production and supply structures, simulating the operation of complex systems and plants, integrating energy storage systems
- 2. Analyzing and managing operating data, developing soft sensors
- 3. Managing energy dynamically, knowledge management, creating new infrastructure services







#### **Energy Supply and Production Systems** Sustainable Structures in Rural Regions





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# **Efficient Production Processes** Plants that Recover CO<sub>2</sub> from Flue Gas





Food Industry with Greenhouse Production

Energy supply with a closed-loop CO<sub>2</sub> cycle

Engineered solutions for biomass-fired CHP and CO<sub>2</sub> separation

 $CO_2$  emissions are reduced  $\downarrow$  30% (secondary cycle)  $CO_2$  supply costs are cut  $\downarrow$  25% (without storage losses)











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