

Heavy-duty Land-based Transport on Biomethane from Local Biogas and Green Hydrogen

Súsanna Poulsen,
Engineering Consultant
SMJ

Heavy-duty Land-based Transport on Biomethane from Local Biogas and Green Hydrogen



Heri Eyðunsson Kjærbo

FÖRKA

heek@bakkafroast.com



Kári Mannbjørn Mortensen



umhvørvisstovan

KariM@us.fo



Súsanna Poulsen

SMJ

spo@smj.fo

Aim of the project

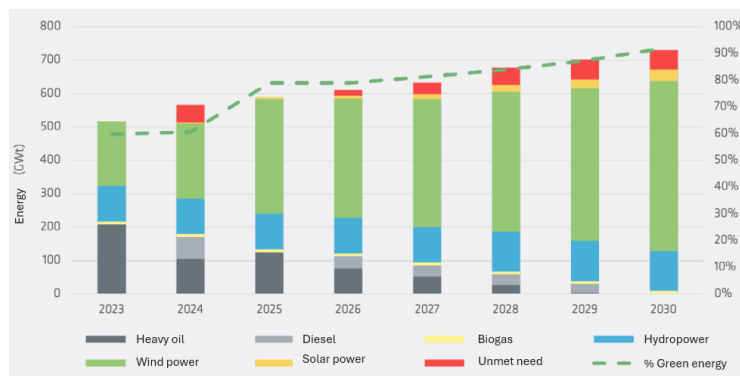
- Analyse potential of producing green fuels for heavy-duty transportation in the Faroe Islands
 - Island communities and isolated areas
- Description of optimal utilization of available local resources
 - Biogas
 - Upgrading
 - Bio-CNG, Bio-LNG, Bio-methanol
 - Curtailed energy from green energy production
 - Energy storage
 - Power to X
- Feasibility study on production of fuel from biogas and H₂



Background

100% renewable energy on land in 2030

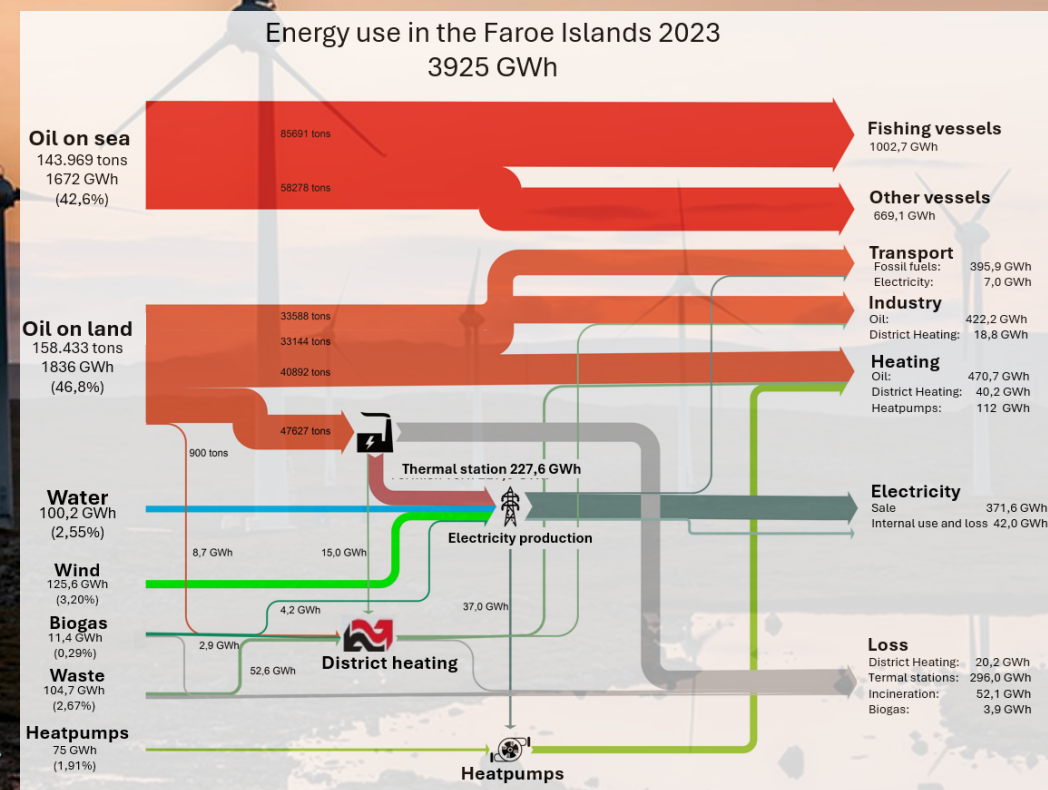
- › International commitments
- › National goals and plans
- › Approx. 50% renewable electricity in 2023
- › Striving for a more sustainable future



Background

Total energy consumption

- Electricity accounts for just over 10% of total energy consumption
- 53% of the energy consumption comes from maritime and land transport
 - 43% maritime transport
 - Near shore vessels for aquaculture ~ 3200 tons diesel
 - 10% land-based transport
 - Heavy-duty land-based transport ~ 2000 tons diesel
- Electrification alone cannot achieve the desired reduction in GHG



Future-proof Biogas Production

- Advantages of biogas production
 - Waste handling
 - Fertilizer
 - Nutrient circulation
 - Reduced import, increased circularity
- Conventional use of biogas releases CO₂
 - ~60-65% CH₄ and ~35-40% CO₂
- Increased production of green energy will surpass electricity from biogas
- Alternative utilization of produced biogas
 - Fuel for heavy transport



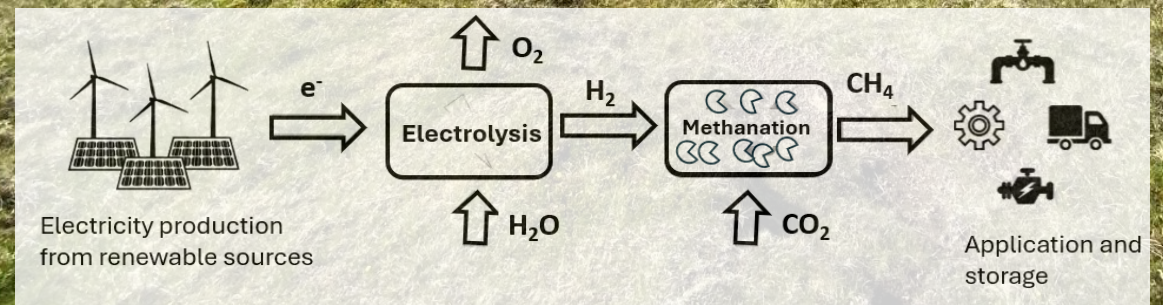
From Biogas to a Carbon-Based Fuel

- Several types of sustainable carbon-based fuels for heavy transport
 - Bio-CNG, Bio-LNG, Bio-methanol
- Biological conversion of CO₂ and H₂ to methane
 - Upgrading biogas to ~100% methane
 - Capture and utilizing the CO₂
 - Ambient pressure, meso-/thermophilic temperatures
- Biogas to methanol
 - Intensive research in different pathways
 - Steam reforming, catalytic reaction
- Fuel compatibility to Faroese society
 - Energy density
 - Infrastructure
 - Technological complexity and effectiveness of production
 - Cost effectiveness



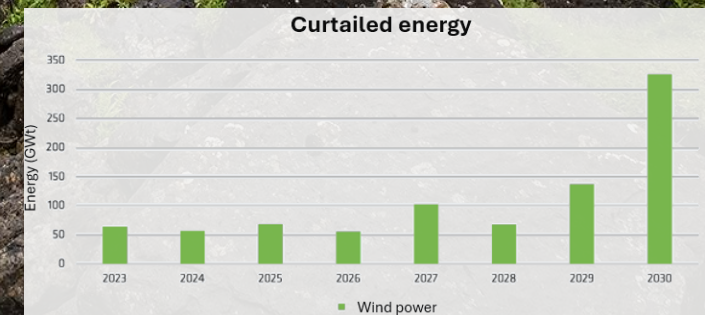
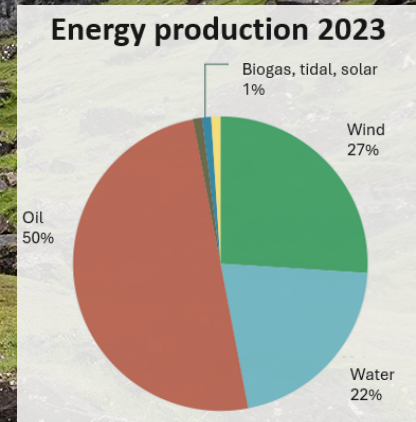
Energy conversion, PtX
 $\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_4$

CO₂ capture: Carbon capture and utilization



The Faroese Energy System

- Increase in share of renewable energy production
- Strategy for future energy production
 - 100% green electricity for on land purposes in 2030
 - Expected curtailed energy
 - No export of surplus energy
 - Insufficient storage opportunities
 - Utilization of curtailed energy
 - Balancing out fluctuations and increasing grid stability
 - Hydropower pump-storage system
 - Production of hydrogen from electrolysis
- Distribution system
 - Two national electricity grids
 - No national nor international gas grid



Heavy-duty Transport in the Faroes

- A total of 53% of energy consumption in the Faroes comes from sea and land transport
 - 10% land based
 - 43% maritime based
- Bio-CNG from today's biogas production
 - 3500 tons of diesel can be replaced by bio-CNG from upgrading today's biogas production
 - Potential of increasing the biogas production
 - New biomass; fish sludge, food waste, household sludge etc.
- Reduced import, increased energy independency and increased circularity



Heavy-duty Land-based Transport on Biomethane from Local Biogas and Green Hydrogen

➤ Production of carbon-based fuel for heavy transport

- Find the optimal process for island communities like the Faroe Islands
- Best suitable fuel for local conditions

➤ Feasibility

- Economy of producing fuels for heavy transport
- Crucial parameters for economic success
 - Availability of resources and energy sources
 - Local prices of fuel and electricity
 - Infrastructure and storage

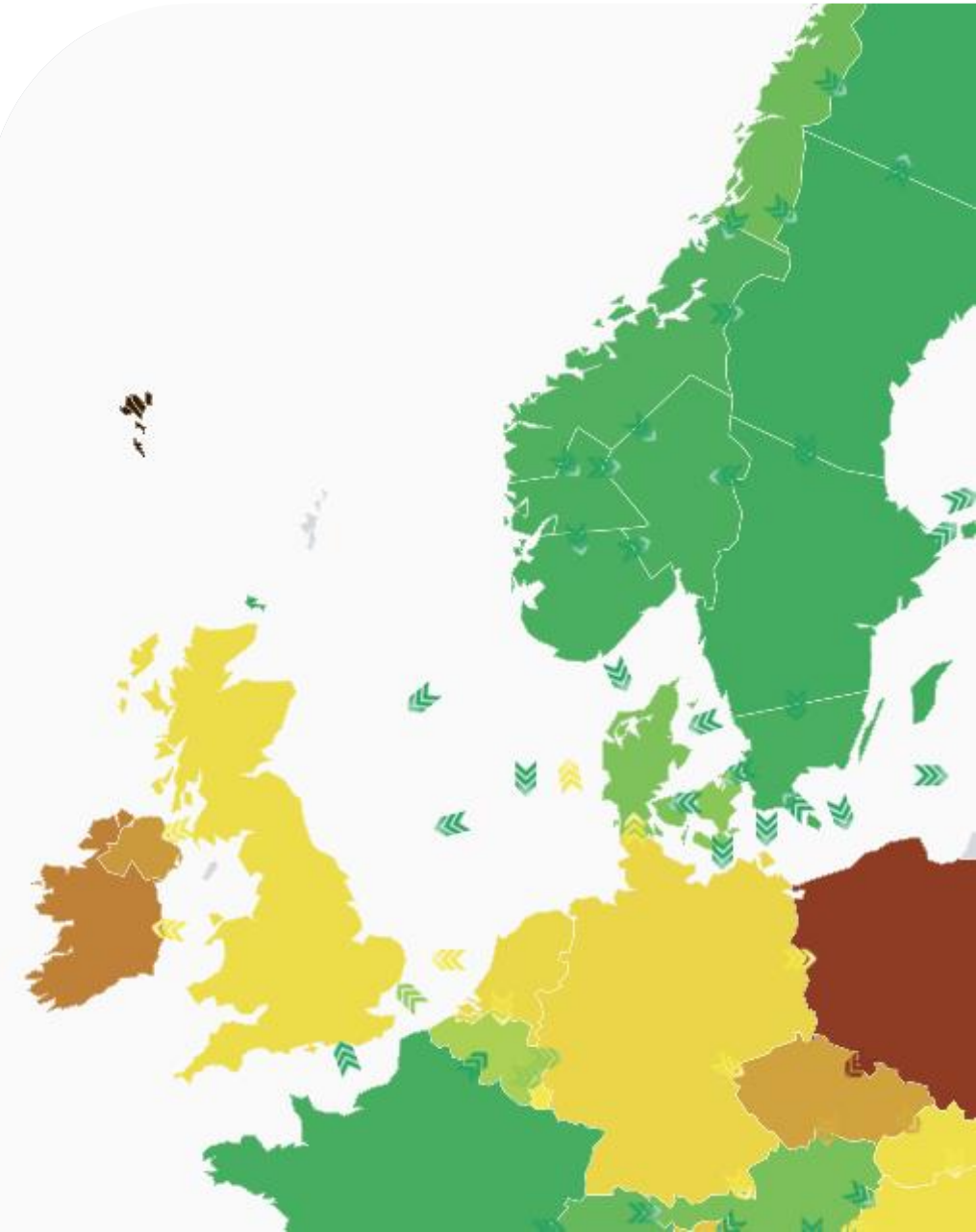
➤ Optimal utilization of all outputs

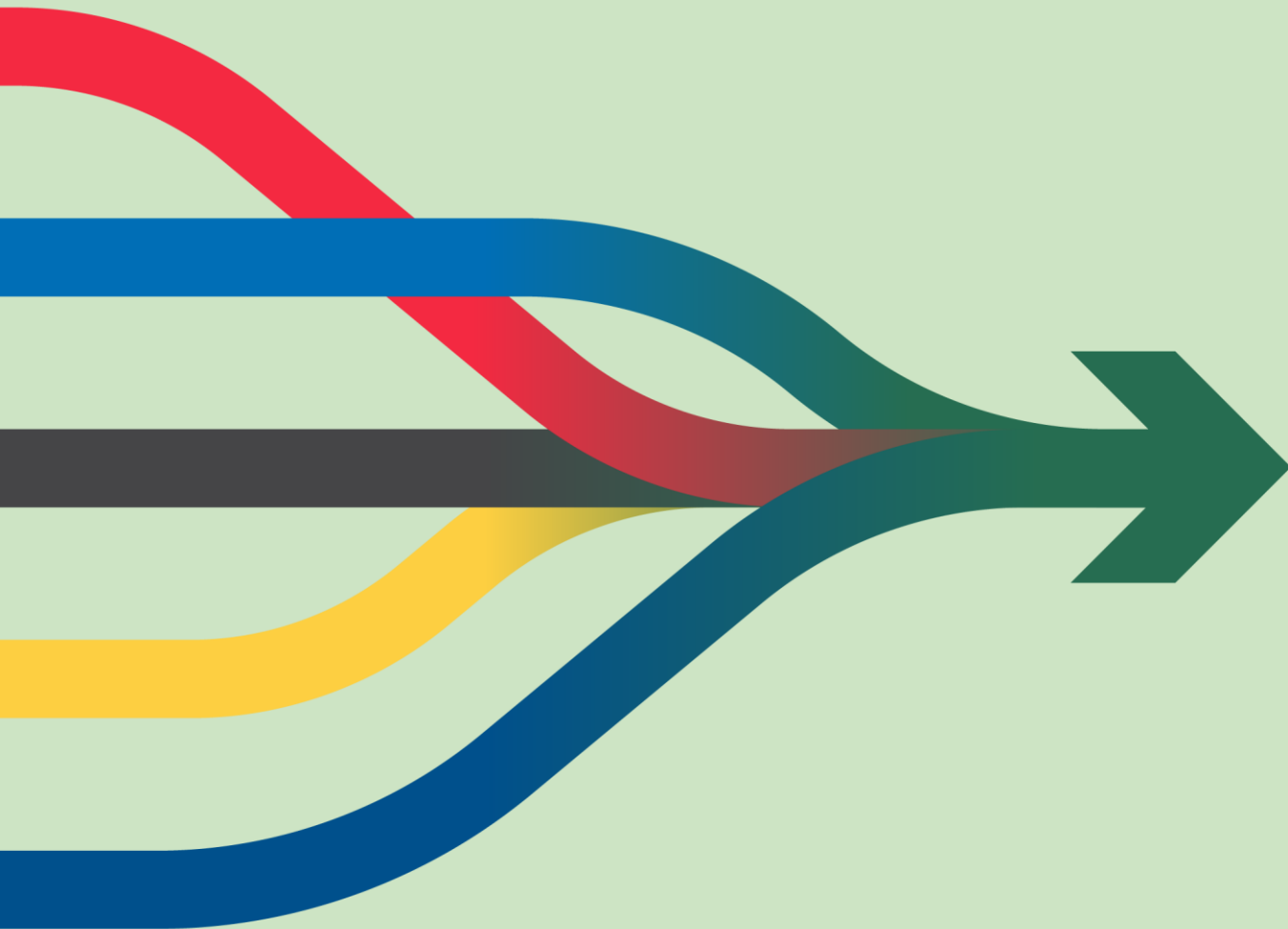
- O₂
- Heat
- CO₂
- CH₄



From Faroe Island to Island Communities and Isolated Areas

- No common international grids
 - Local production and utilisation
- Increased circularity and independency of remote areas
 - Local circularity
 - Resource utilization
 - Organic waste and biogas
 - Curtailed energy
 - Reduced import of oil and fertilizer





Thank you