

# DOE Bioenergy Technologies Office (BETO) 2015 Project Peer Review

## Design and Demonstration of a Comprehensive Biomass Feedstock Supply System

March 2015  
Feedstocks Platform

Presented By: Kevin Comer  
Antares Group, Inc.

Principle Investigator: Fred Circle  
FDC Enterprises

# Goal Statement (Project Objectives)

Demonstrate all aspects of an innovative industrial-scale feedstock supply system for industrial-scale (>500,000 tons/year) biomass end-users.

- Cost reductions for large scale feedstock delivery estimated to be ~\$13.00 per ton (conservative)
- Identify and measure economic costs for all stakeholders
- Support development of material quality and sustainability specifications

# Goal Statement (Project Objectives)

- Key equipment development
  - Improved Industrial Grade Baler
  - Self Loading Trailer
  - Bale Picking Truck
  - Single-pass Harvest Systems
  - Improved Header for Heavy Crops



**Self-Propelled Baler**



**Bale Picking Truck (BPT)**



**Heavy Crop Header**



**Single Pass Baling**



**Self-Loading Trailer (SLT)**

# Quad Chart Overview

## Timeline

- Project start date: 9/1/2010
- Project end date: 6/30/15
- Percent complete: 95%

## Barriers

- Barriers addressed
  - Ft-L. Biomass Material Handling and Transportation
  - Ft-M. Overall Integration and Scale-Up
  - Ft-D. Sustainable Harvesting

## Partners

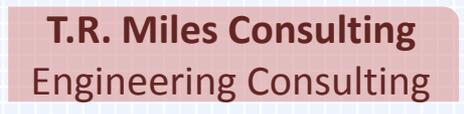
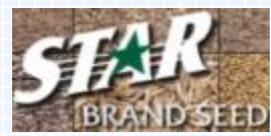
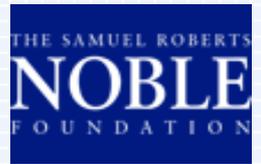
- FDC Enterprises (Prime Contractor)
- Equipment Manufacturers:
  - Kelderman Manufacturing
  - Allied Systems / Freeman
  - MacDon
- Assistance from others:
  - Vermeer, JCB, Rotochopper
- Abengoa Bioenergy (Initial End-User)
- Antares Group (Mgt. & Tech. Services)
- INL (Lab Analysis, Sustainability)
- Kansas State (Sustainability)

## Budget

Budget	Total Costs FY 10 –FY 12	FY 13 Costs	FY 14 Costs	Total Planned Funding (FY 15-Project End Date
<b>DOE Funded</b>	\$2,998,403	\$1,255,020	\$187,797	\$570,542
<b>Project Cost Share</b>				
<b>Abengoa Bioenergy</b>	\$287,173			
<b>Allied Freeman</b>	\$1,394,178			\$294,723
<b>Antares Group Inc.</b>	\$0			
<b>Collaborators</b>	\$295,815			\$376,965
<b>FDC Enterprises</b>	\$154,129	\$41,711		\$538,038
<b>Kansas State University</b>	\$69,248	\$36,184		
<b>Kelderman Farms</b>	\$144,025			\$119,697
<b>Kelderman Manufacturing</b>	\$780,053		\$6,801	
<b>Mendel Biotechnology</b>	\$145,094			
<b>TR Miles Consulting</b>				
<b>Vermeer</b>	\$37,908			
<b>MacDon</b>				\$269,911



# Collaborative Development Team



# Project Overview

## TEAM GENESIS / BACKGROUND

### Switchgrass Cofiring

### Ottumwa, Iowa

- Ottumwa Generating Station
  - Alliant Energy / Mid-American
  - 726 MW, PRB Coal, 1982 startup
  - Twin furnace T-fired PC boiler
  - 2.5 to 5% heat input from switchgrass, **12.5 to 25 ton/hr**
  - Separate biomass injection, 2 - 4 ports
- Fuel
  - 3' x 4' x 8' switchgrass bales
  - 2-step milling process to 1/8" minus
- Current Project Plan based on Lessons Learned (Teaming, Equipment Needs)



## Project Overview (Team History)

Pneumatic Pipes for Conveying Ground Switchgrass to OGS Boiler House

New Switchgrass Processing Facility ("Grass Station")

Straw Storage ("Straw Palace")

## Project Overview (Team History)



with this . . . .

Replacing up to 5% of this . . . .

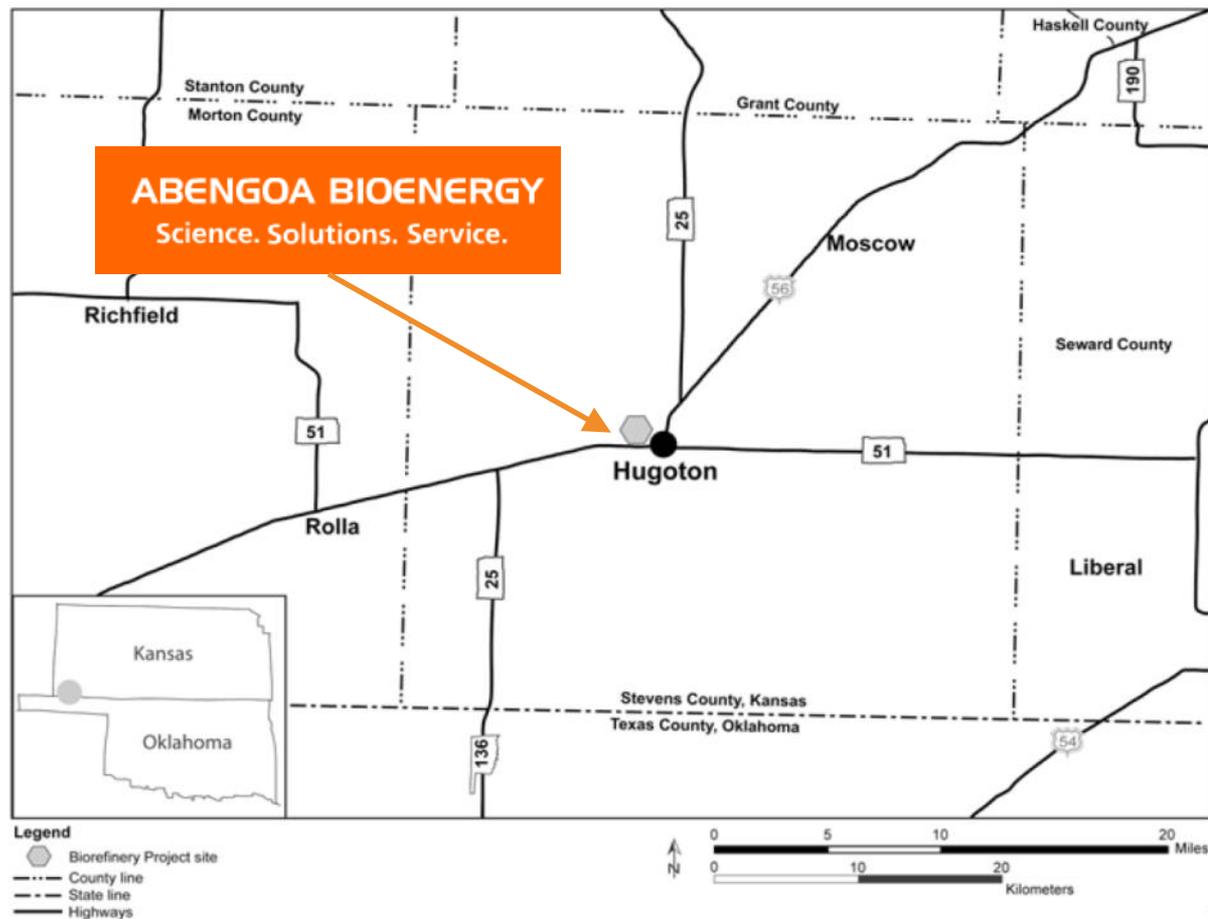


# Initial Target System Application

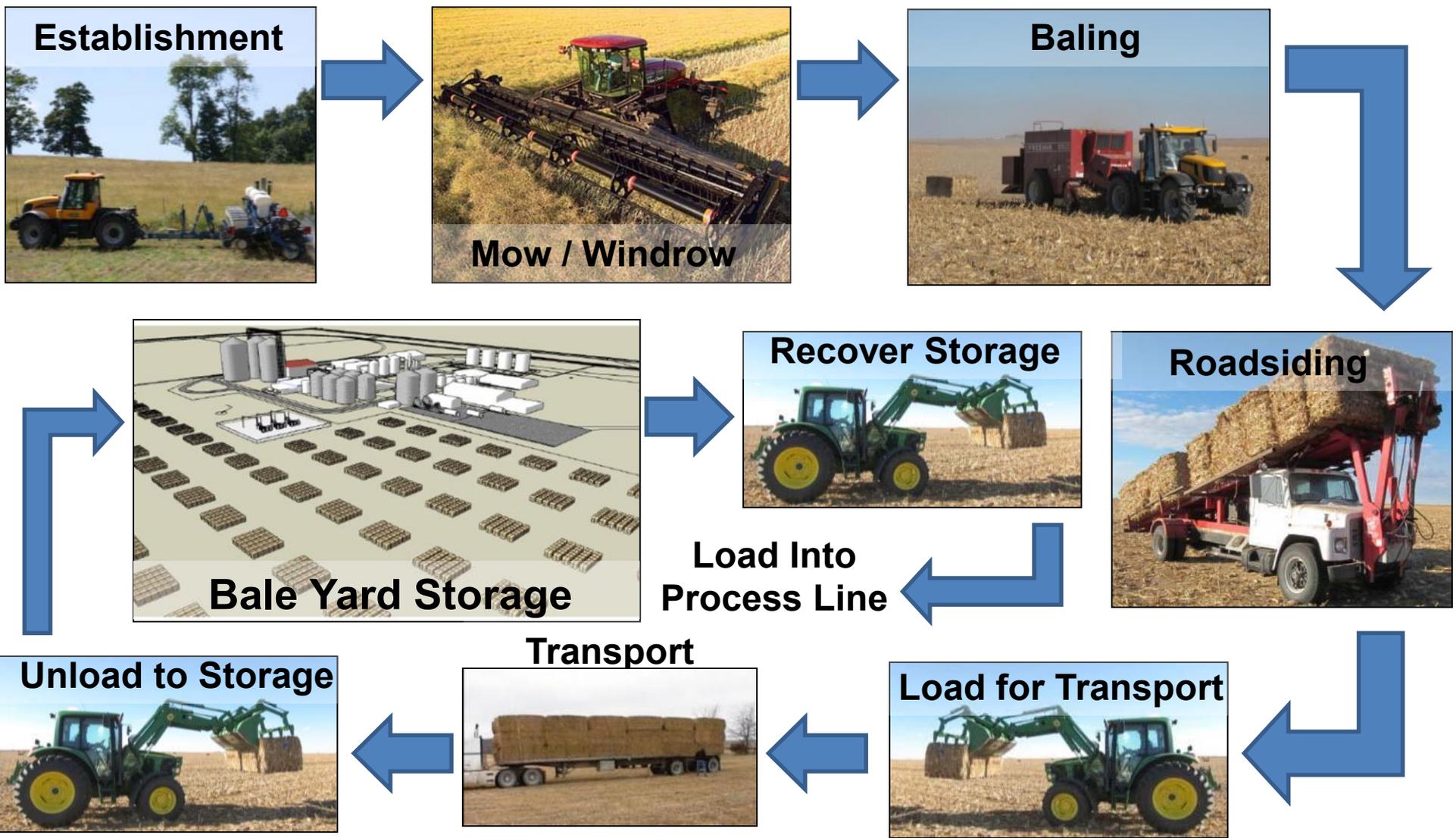
- Feedstock Required:
  - ~560,000 ton/yr or more
  - ~ 80 or more deliveries per day

- Focus Feedstocks:

- Corn stover
- Wheat straw
- Milo stubble
- Energy crops (Switchgrass, Miscanthus, Biosorghum)



# Conventional Equipment (One Example)



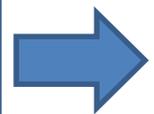
# Self Loading Trailer System

- Strategy Background
  - Concept based on decades of development and process evolution in the U.S. cotton and other industries
    - Everything is based on standard, proven, off-the-shelf equipment
    - With ~~small~~ **significant** improvements and a new integration/application

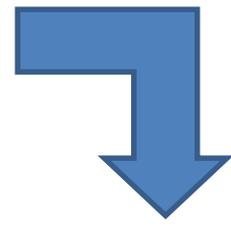


# Proposed / Developing System

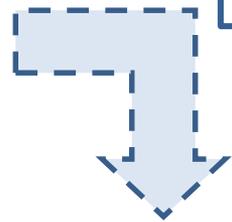
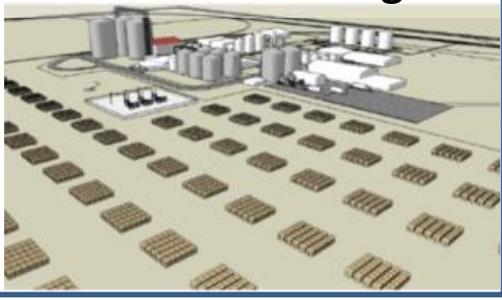
## Establishment



**Single Pass Harvesting**  
**Freeman 1592D Self-Propelled**  
Removes one pass through the field



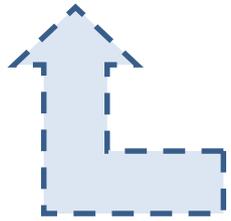
## Bale Yard Storage



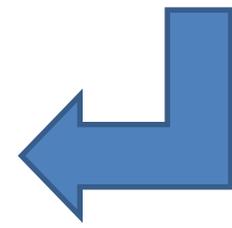
**Load Directly**  
**Onto Process Line**



**Roadsiding**  
**Bale Picking Truck**  
Reduces # trips in the field by 67%

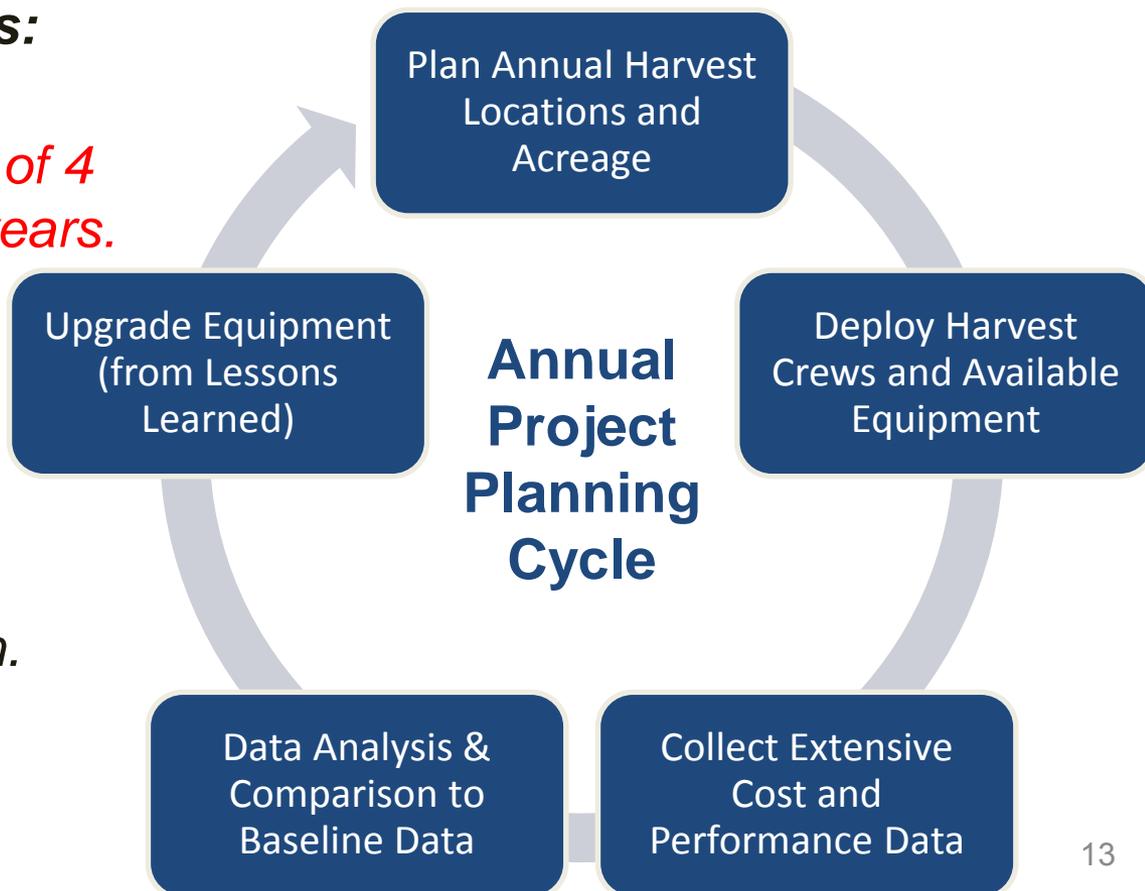


**Transport**  
**Self Loading Trailer**  
Removes loading and unloading operations



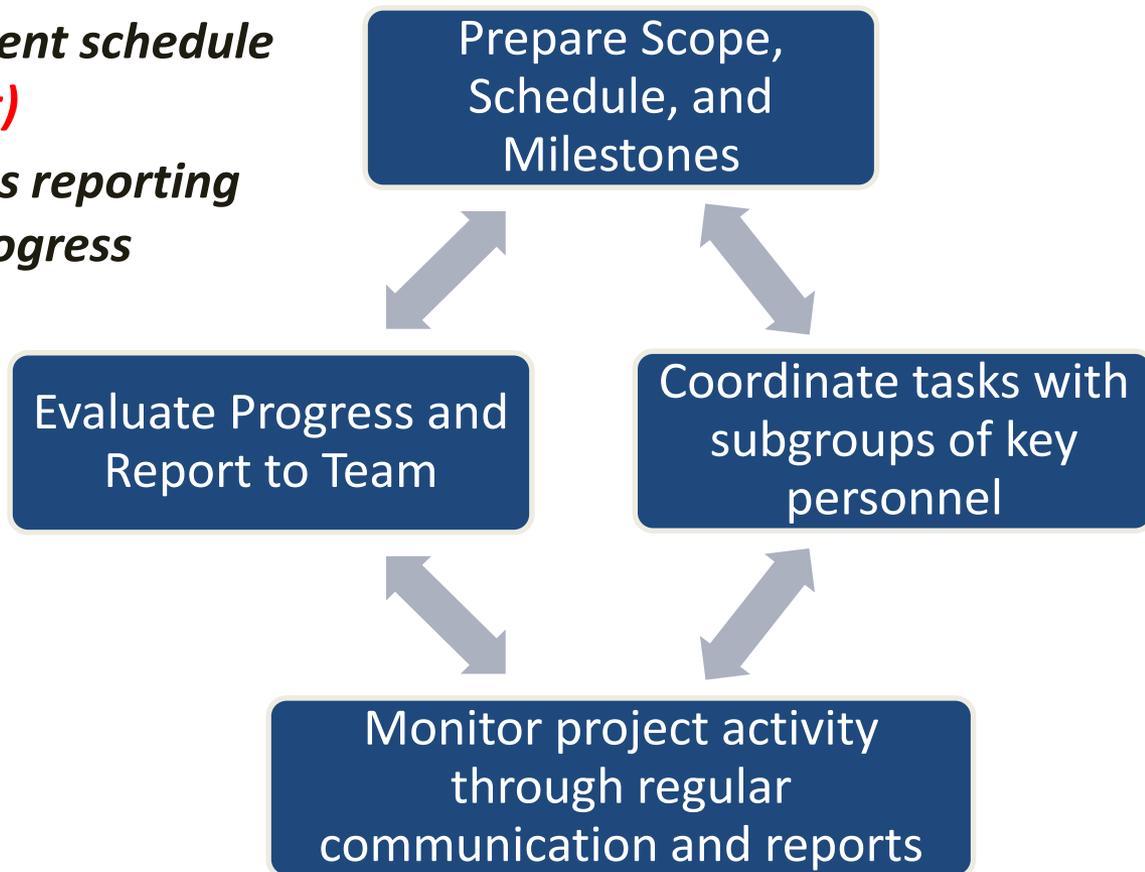
## 2 – Technical Approach

- Assembled **a proven multi-disciplinary team, with complimentary capabilities to perform all required functions** from crop establishment to delivery and processing at the end-use facility.
- **Key Technical Challenges:**
  - **Design, fabrication, and commercial demonstration of 4 new machines in under 3 years.**
  - *Operations and logistics associated with annual demonstration harvests*
  - *Accurate and reliable data collection methods to demonstrate cost reduction.*



## 2 – Management Approach

- Assembled **a proven multi-disciplinary team, with complimentary capabilities to perform all required functions** from crop establishment to delivery and processing at the end-use facility.
- Planned equipment development schedule for 3 yr period. **(and stuck to it)**
- Used DOE budget and progress reporting system to track and report progress
- Key Management Challenges:**
  - Coordinating the project activities of over 15 companies across 5 project tasks.



## 2 – Critical Success Factors

- Eliminate all possible separate operations
  - Mowing/conditioning, raking, trips through field
- Handle fewer pieces
  - Increase bale densities
    - Goal is to gross out a truck ( > 12 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)
  - Accumulate bales in field
    - Drop 2 or 3 from baler, in strategically good locations if possible (field side)
  - Modularize as soon as possible into truckload package
- Automate operations
  - Loading/Unloading onto trucks, and on process line

## 2 – Critical Success Factors (cont.)

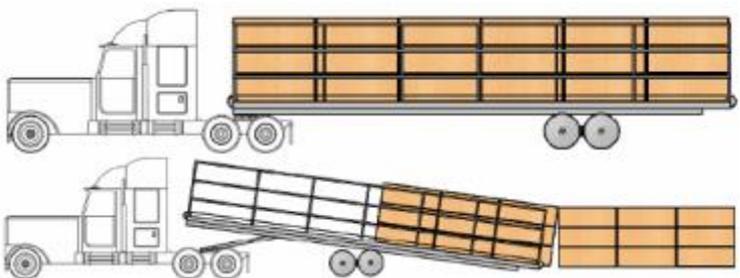
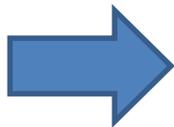
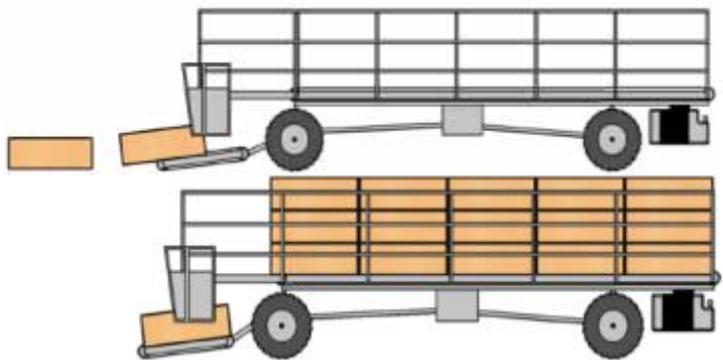
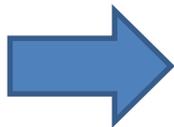
- Reduce life cycle costs of equipment
  - Increase life and reliability
  - Reduce fuel use
- Increase biomass yields
  - Efficiently collect the maximum (sustainable) amount of biomass per acre
- Maintain quality control from start to finish
  - Pays huge dividends at processing facility
- Market and Business
  - Proven performance & value (**Many thousands of tons**)
  - Growing demand for high-tonnage biomass supplies

## 3 - TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS/ PROGRESS/RESULTS

( Launch Video here )

# SYSTEM ANIMATION & INITIAL DEMONSTRATIONS

# We Have Come a Long Way...



# Self-propelled Baler with Vermeer Basket Rake



**K**  
*kelderman*



# Self Propelled Baler Progress

- Goals/Benefits:

- ✓ – Eliminate 1 or more passes through field
- ✓ – Demonstrate flexibility of SPB using different header/implements
- ✓ – Bale densities from 11 & 12 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

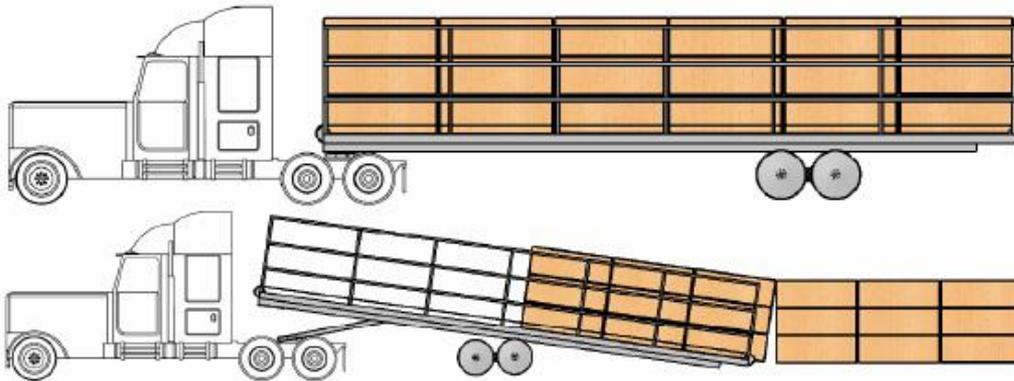
- Continued Development:

- Improved Bale Density
- Dirt removal systems
  - “Passive” – gravity driven
  - “Active” – air assisted
- Windrow merging header
- Improved reliability (baler module)



# Self-Loading Trailer (SLT)

THEN . . .



NOW . . .

Fundamental Load / Unload Times (~5 minutes) and operation confirmed. Field demonstrations are ongoing.



# Self Loading Trailer (SLT) Progress



- Goals/Benefits:

- ✓ – Load/unload one “module” in 5 – 8 minutes
- ✓ – Remove the need for additional loading/unloading equipment (**some cases**)

- Continued Development

- 2<sup>nd</sup> generation SLT
  - Walking floor
  - Improved pickup
  - Lower loading angle
  - Low-friction solid walls
  - Backhaul capability for DDGs, treated feed

## 1<sup>st</sup> Generation SLT :

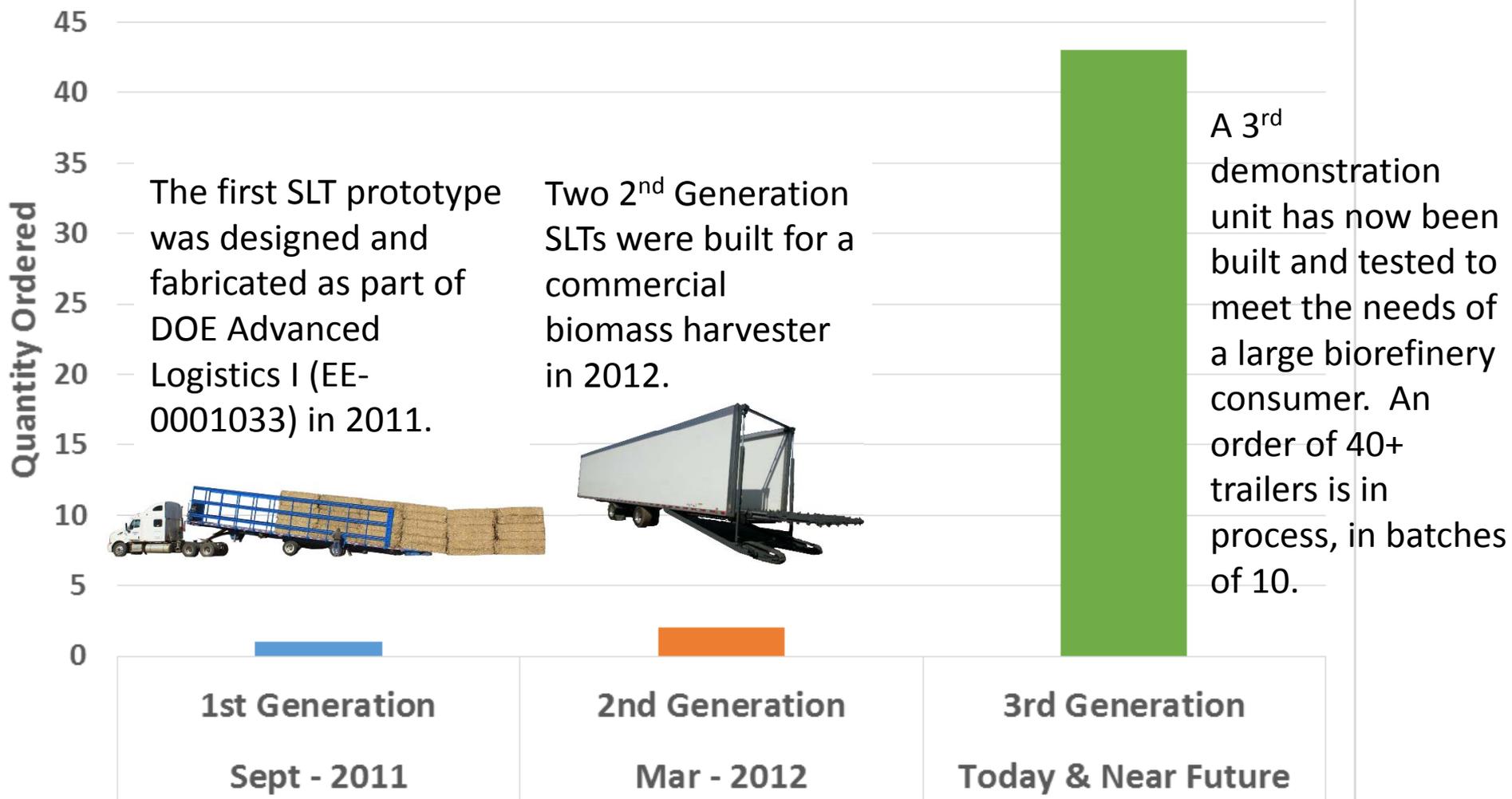


## 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation SLT :



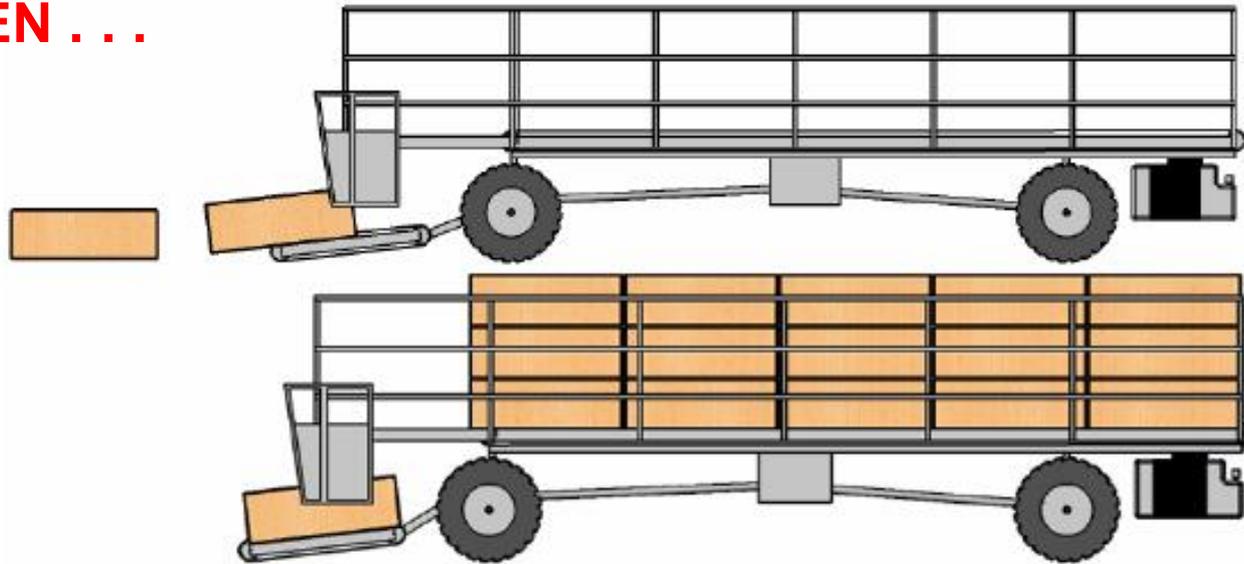
# Example of Early Commercialization

## Orders for Self Loading Trailers (SLTs) Over Time



# Bale Picking Truck (BPT)

THEN . . .



Field demonstrations are ongoing.

NOW . . .



# Bale Picking Truck (BPT) Progress



- Preliminary tests have shown that it will provide considerable cost reductions in roadsiding operations
- Goals/Benefits:
  - ✓ – Fewer trips through the field
  - ✓ – Packages 36 to 42 bales into one “module”
  - ✓ – Direct transfer to SLT fieldside
- Continued Development
  - Continued testing and demonstration is ongoing
  - Fundamental re-design to add stacking capabilities



# Heavy Crop Header (MacDon)



MacDon has fully developed and demonstrated the prototype header and knows what needs to be done to take the next development step.



# Heavy Crop Header Progress

- Goals/Benefits:

- ✓ – Heavy crop header can operate at 4 to 6 mph while conditioning crop well for efficient baler pick-up

- Continued Development

- Implement design improvements into new prototype
- On hold pending demonstrated market pull

**MacDon**  
The harvesting specialists.



**ANTARES**  
Group Incorporated

**MacDon**

**K**  
*helderman*

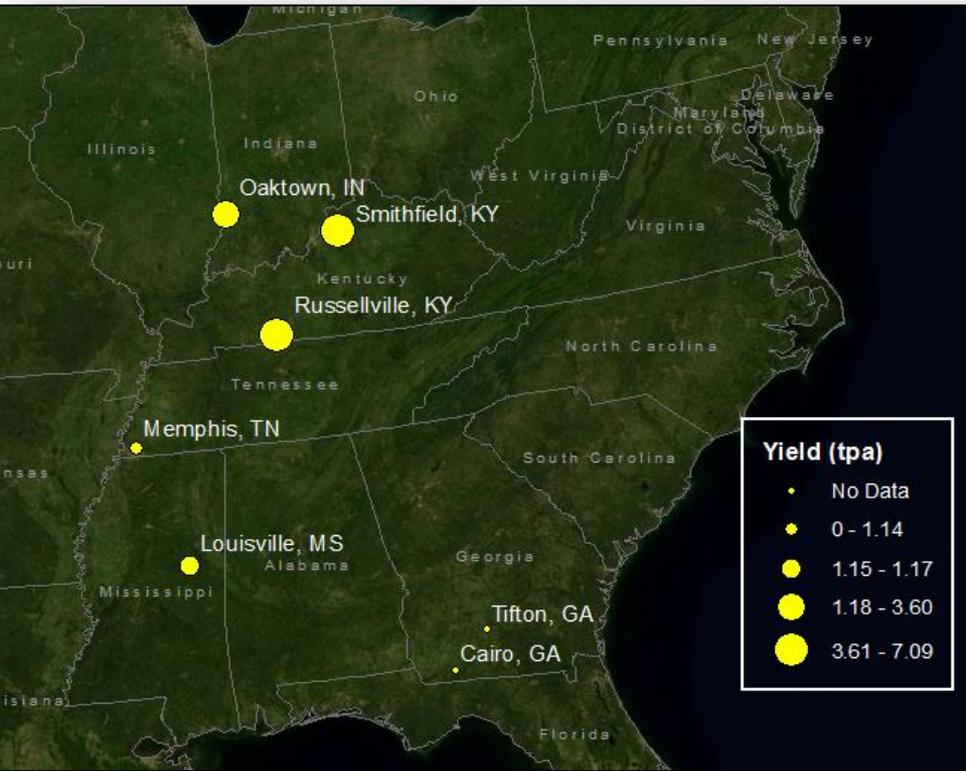
**FREEMAN**  
A Division of Allied Systems Company

**FDC Enterprises**  
Grasslands  
Services



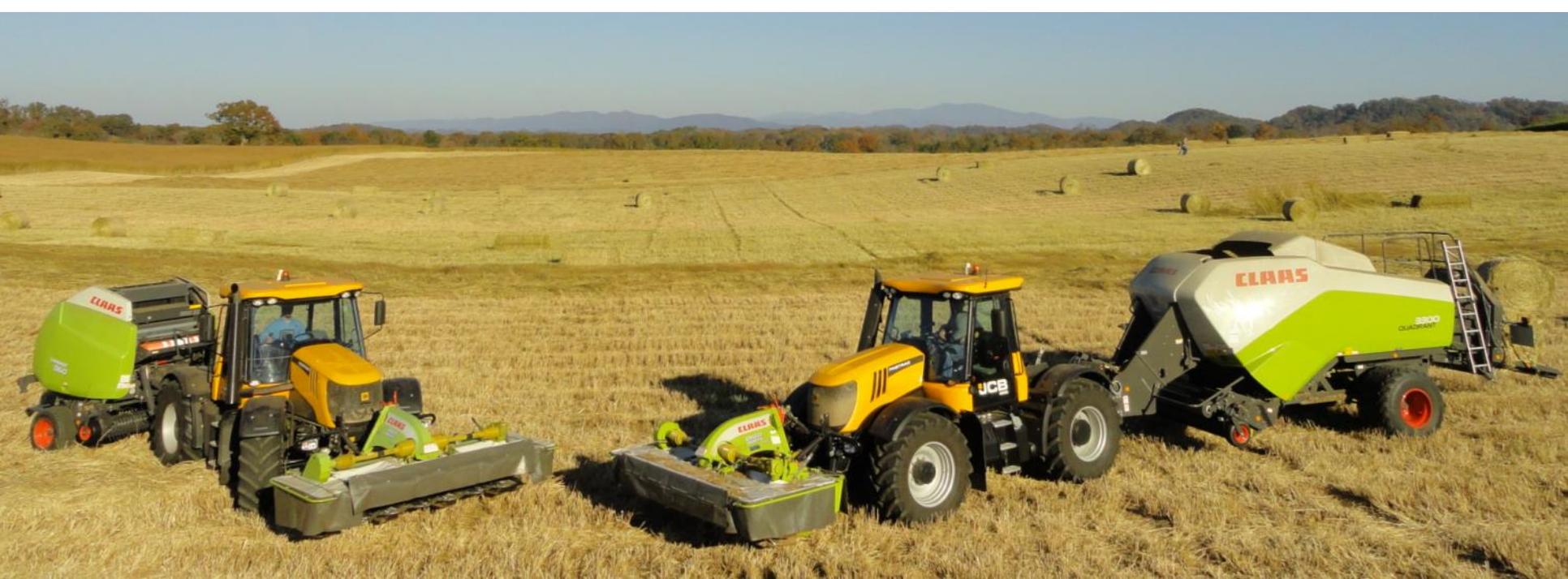
# Overview of Miscanthus Harvest Locations

## Miscanthus Harvest Field Summaries



Location	Bale Count	Tons	Acres	Yield (tpa)
Russellville, KY	672	461	65	7.1
Smithfield, KY	99	59	9	6.5
Oaktown, IN	28	18	5	3.5
Louisville, MS	44	28	24	1.2
Memphis, TN	13	8	7	1.2
Cairo, GA	34	8	N/A	N/A
Tifton, GA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# Single-Pass Harvest System (FDCE)

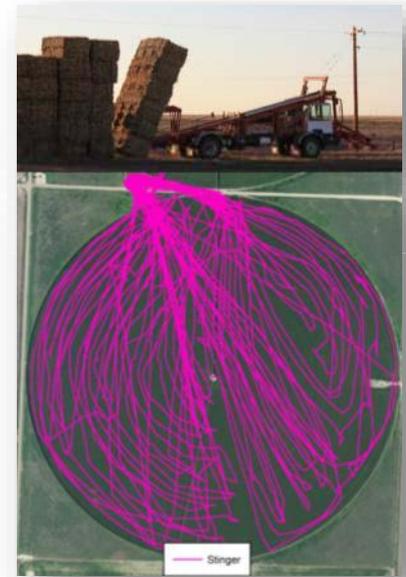
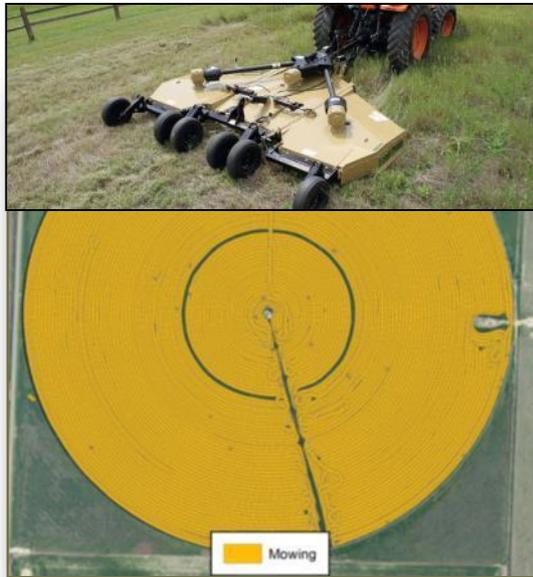


# Data Collection Activities

- Multiple rake / tractor / baler combinations
  - Field rates per operation
  - Time, labor, fuel requirements per operation
  - Maintenance issues / costs (including downtime)
- Bale properties (~10% of bales)
  - Ash (biomass + dirt)
  - Moisture
- GIS-Based System Development
  - Inventory mgt, chain of custody, GHG tracking, sustainability tracking & reporting

# Detailed Cost & Performance Data Collection

- Labor, Fuel, Equipment, Parts, Travel, Freight, Field Rates



# Quality & Sustainability Data Collection

- Ash and moisture sampling for all harvest operations

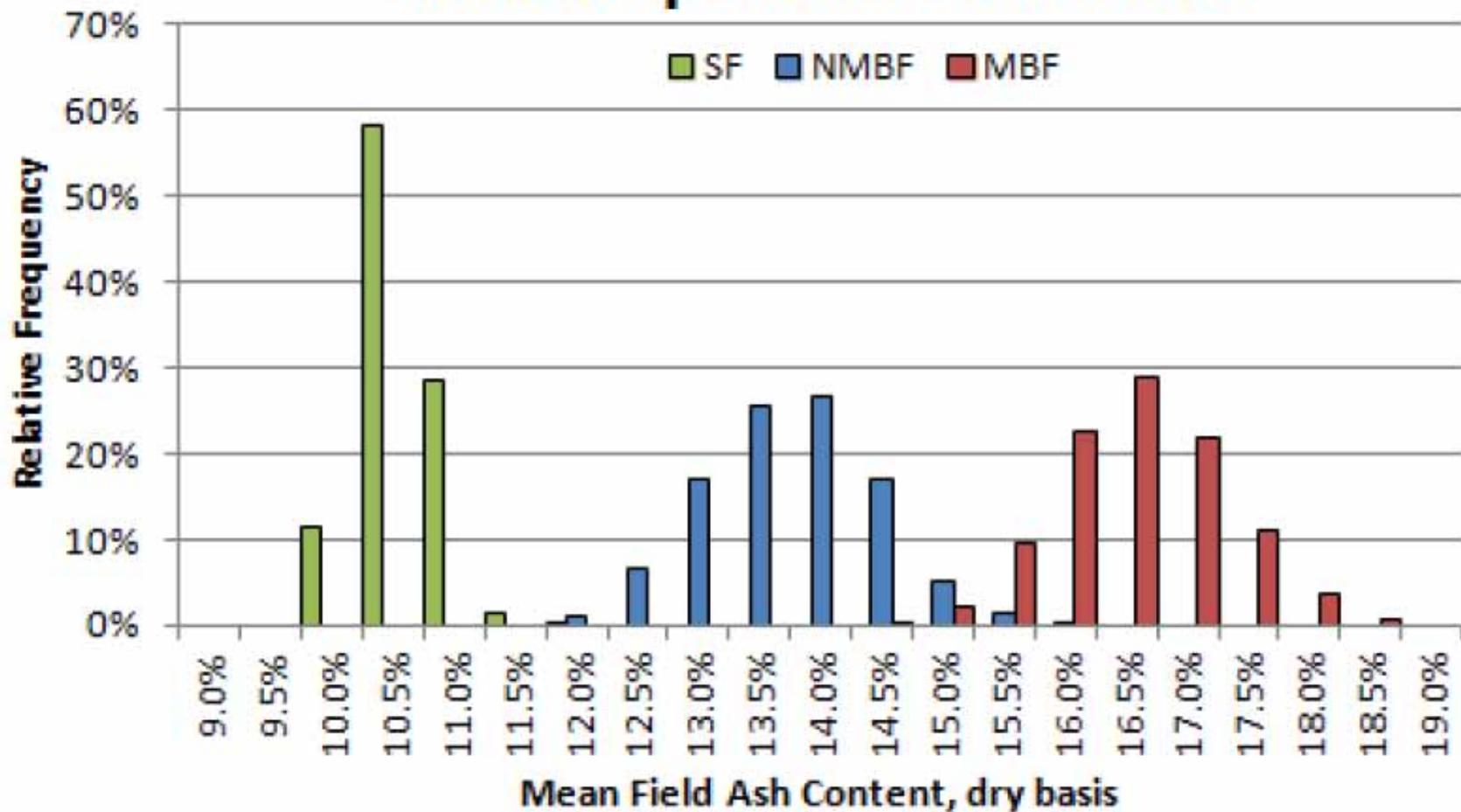


- Active participation in sustainability standard development and trial implementation

# INL Ash Analysis

- 2011 Corn Stover harvest, Kansas

## Bootstrap Mean Prediction



# Accomplishments to Date

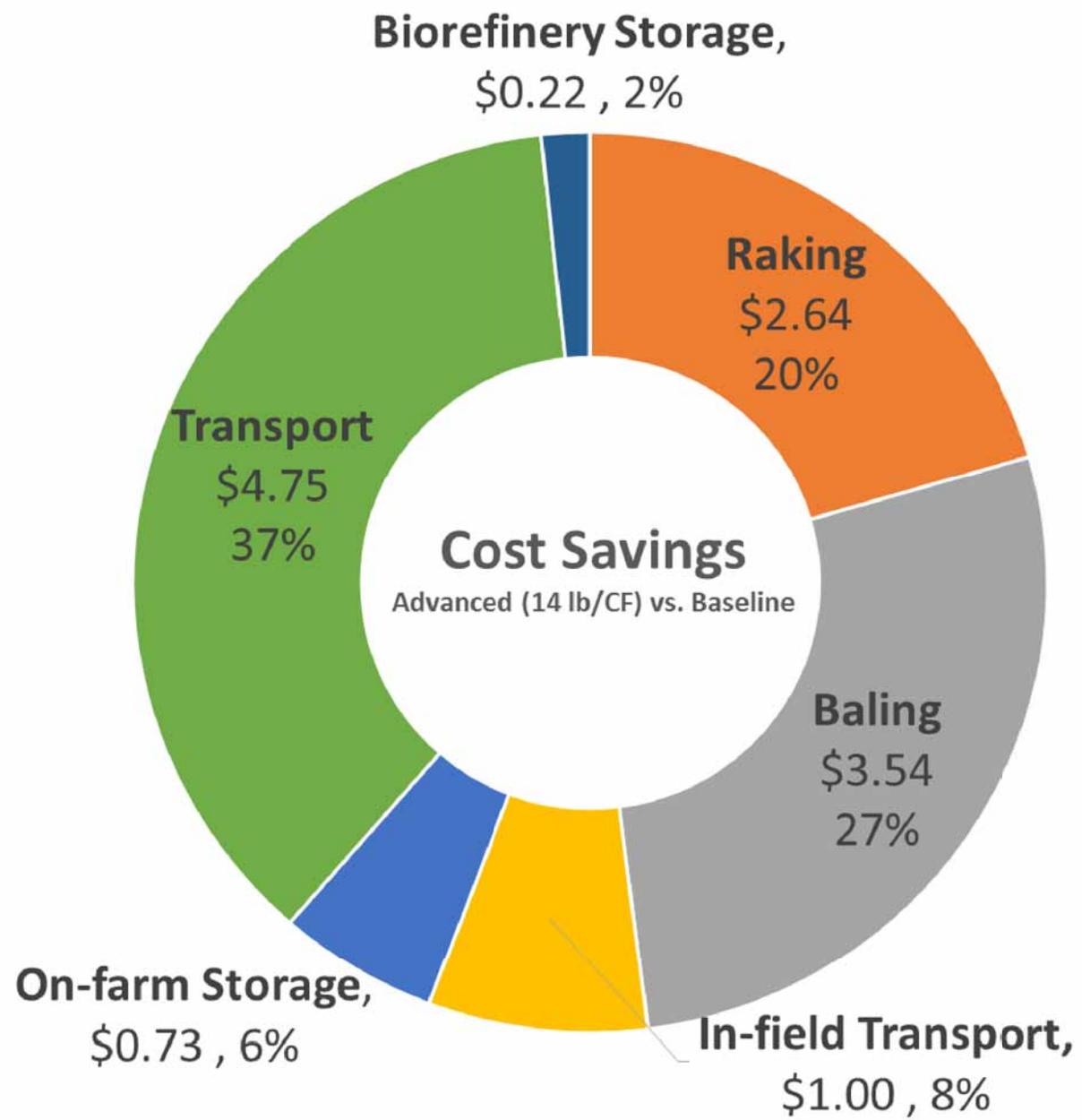
- All equipment fabricated and demonstrated
  - SPB: Removed one pass through the field
  - BPT: Required fewer trips through the field (vs. baseline) and packages 36 – 42 bales into one “module”
  - SLT: Loaded/unloaded a bale “module” in 5 – 8 minutes and removed the need for additional loading/unloading equipment
  - Heavy Crop Header: Operated at 4 to 6 mph in dense energy crops while conditioning crop well for efficient baler pick-up
- Collected performance/cost/quality data on all operations
- Measured baseline and advanced harvesting costs and performance
- Met cost reduction target (\$13.00/ton) **(modeled results)**
- +~15,000 acres of corn stover and grasses harvested & extensive data collection & sampling

# Results of Independent Analysis

Operation	Baseline		Advanced (11.5 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )		Advanced (14 lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	
	Cost by operation (\$/dry ton)	Cumulative cost (\$/dry ton)	Cost by operation (\$/dry ton)	Cumulative cost (\$/dry ton)	Cost by operation (\$/dry ton)	Cumulative cost (\$/dry ton)
Combine	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Shredding	\$3.98	\$3.98	\$3.98	\$3.98	\$3.98	\$3.98
Raking	\$3.96	\$7.94	\$1.32	\$5.29	\$1.32	\$5.29
Baling	\$12.82	\$20.76	\$9.90	\$15.20	\$9.28	\$14.58
In -field transportation	\$2.93	\$23.70	\$2.28	\$17.48	\$1.93	\$16.50
On-farm Storage	\$3.23	\$26.93	\$3.12	\$20.60	\$2.50	\$19.00
Transportation (inc. loading/unloading)	\$8.60	\$35.53	\$4.46	\$25.06	\$3.85	\$22.85
Biorefinery storage	\$0.77	\$36.30	\$0.67	\$25.73	\$0.55	\$23.40
Grinding	\$14.48	\$50.78	\$14.48	\$39.55	\$14.48	\$36.76
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>\$50.78</b>		<b>\$40.21</b>		<b>\$37.89</b>	
<b>COST IMPROVEMENT</b>				<b>\$10.56</b>		<b>\$12.89</b>

**Disclaimer:** IBSAL model is generalized for high-level (supply shed) modeling and is not designed for detailed analysis.

**Source:** Webb et al. (2013). *Simulation of the DOE High-Tonnage Biomass Logistics Demonstration Projects*. Oak Ridge, TN: Oak Ridge National



## 4 - Relevance

- The project's objectives align with the BETO's goals to provide biomass feedstocks at or below \$80/DT.
  - The equipment developed under this project has demonstrated potential to help reach this goal.
- Independent **modeling** (IBSAL) verified that **potential** cost reduction goals (\$13/DT) were accomplished.
  - This aligns with BETO's goals for "Terrestrial Feedstocks"
- Demonstrated ability to meet typical refinery quality specs for delivered bales
  - And some configurations that will *not* meet specs
- Tech Transfer/Marketability
  - Large initial order for trailers being filled now
  - Manufacturers own IP, will market and build

## 5. Future Work

- All critical project milestones have been accomplished. The project is now in the final data analysis and reporting stage and will officially end in June 2015.
- Final deliverables include:
  - Final performance/cost analyses and reporting
- Equipment OEMs will continue to upgrade and improve the equipment to meet the needs of the industry.
  - Will be a function of demonstrated performance, supplemental R&D funding availability, market demand
  - Part of another on-going DOE project

## Summary

1. Approach:
  - Design, build, test, improve, re-test. **Measured** performance & costs.
2. Accomplishments:
  - All equipment developed and demonstrated, improvements ongoing
  - Significant equipment performance and biomass quality data collection
3. Relevance:
  - Significant cost reductions and reliability improvements are needed in feedstock delivery systems—primary focus of this project.
4. Success Factors and Challenges
  - Success Factors: Market pull/growth, proven value on many tons, More R&D
  - Challenges: More heavy crop acres needed, more demonstration activities needed, continued refinement of equipment, continued efforts to reduce dirt
5. Future Work/Technology Transfer
  - All project objectives have been satisfied
  - Final project tasks include final performance/cost analyses and reporting
  - Equipment manufacturers are undergoing commercialization
    - Rate will be a function of demonstrated performance, supplemental R&D funding availability, market demand