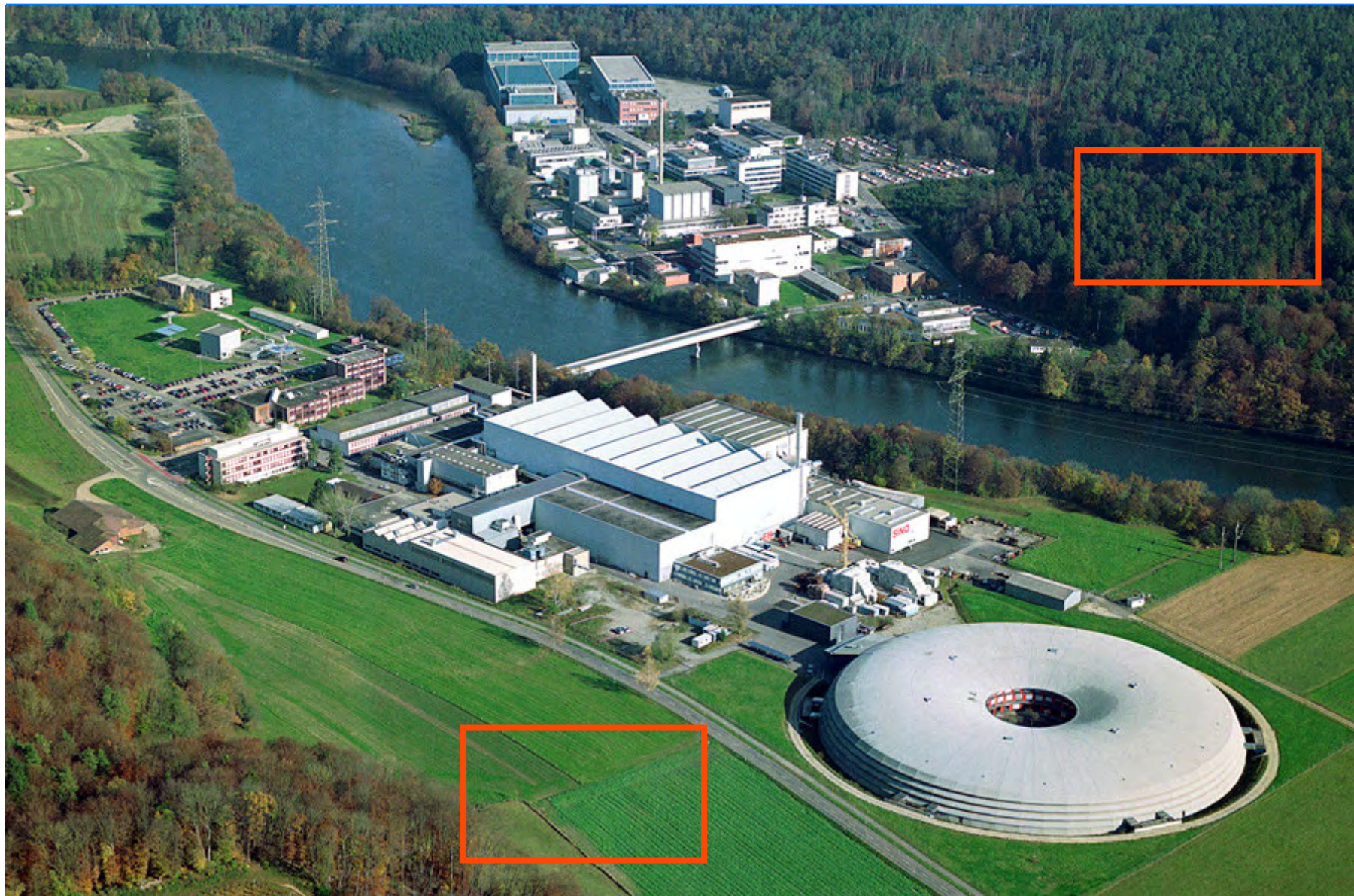


An aerial photograph of the Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI) campus in Villigen, Switzerland. The image shows a large complex of white industrial and research buildings situated along a river. A prominent feature is a large, circular, multi-tiered structure with a central opening, likely a particle accelerator component. The campus is surrounded by green fields and dense forests. The title text is overlaid on the upper portion of the image.

Energetic Use of Biomass Competing or Complementing Technologies?

S. Stucki

Laboratory for Energy and Materials Cycles
Paul Scherrer Institut
CH-5232 Villigen PSI



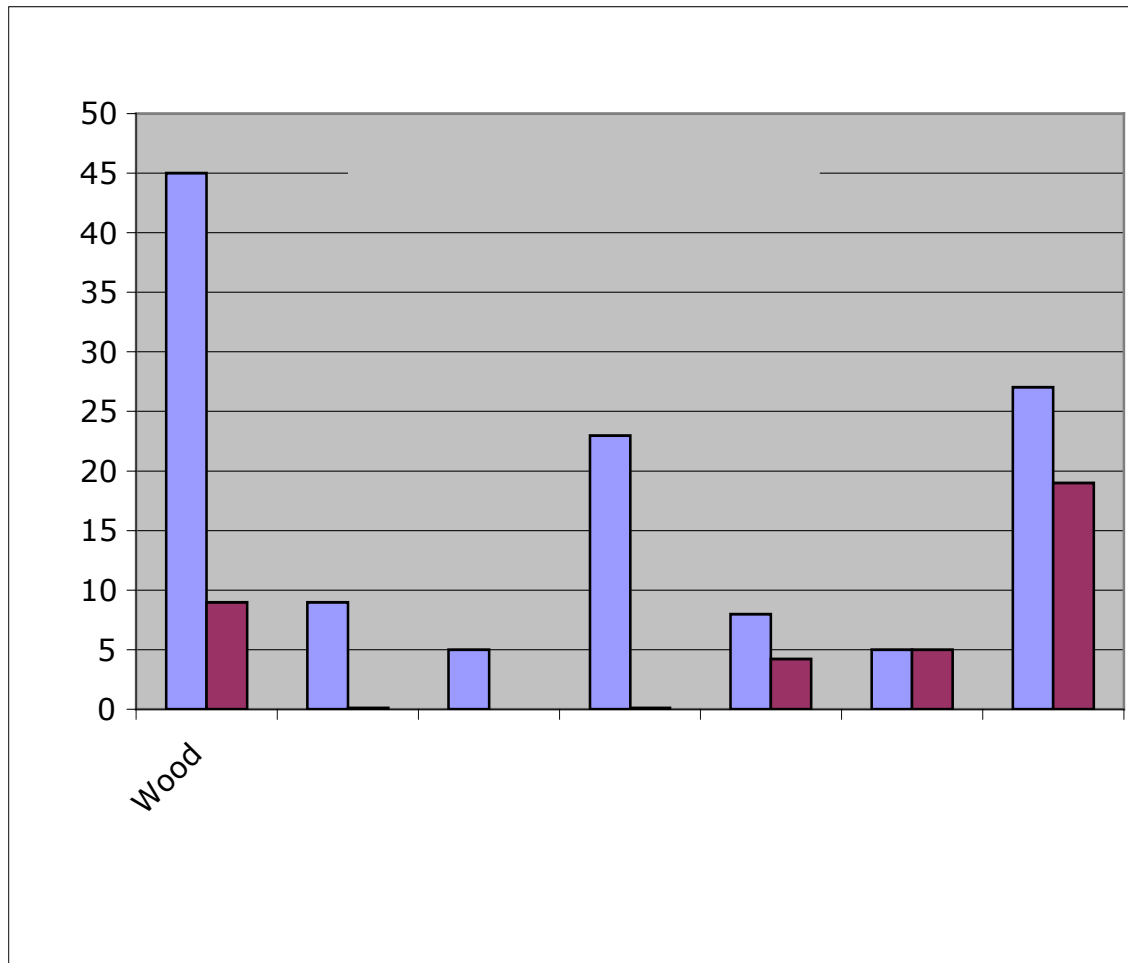
Switzerland and Kyoto

Electricity production is CO₂-free

Transportation sector keeps growing. CO₂ targets will be missed.

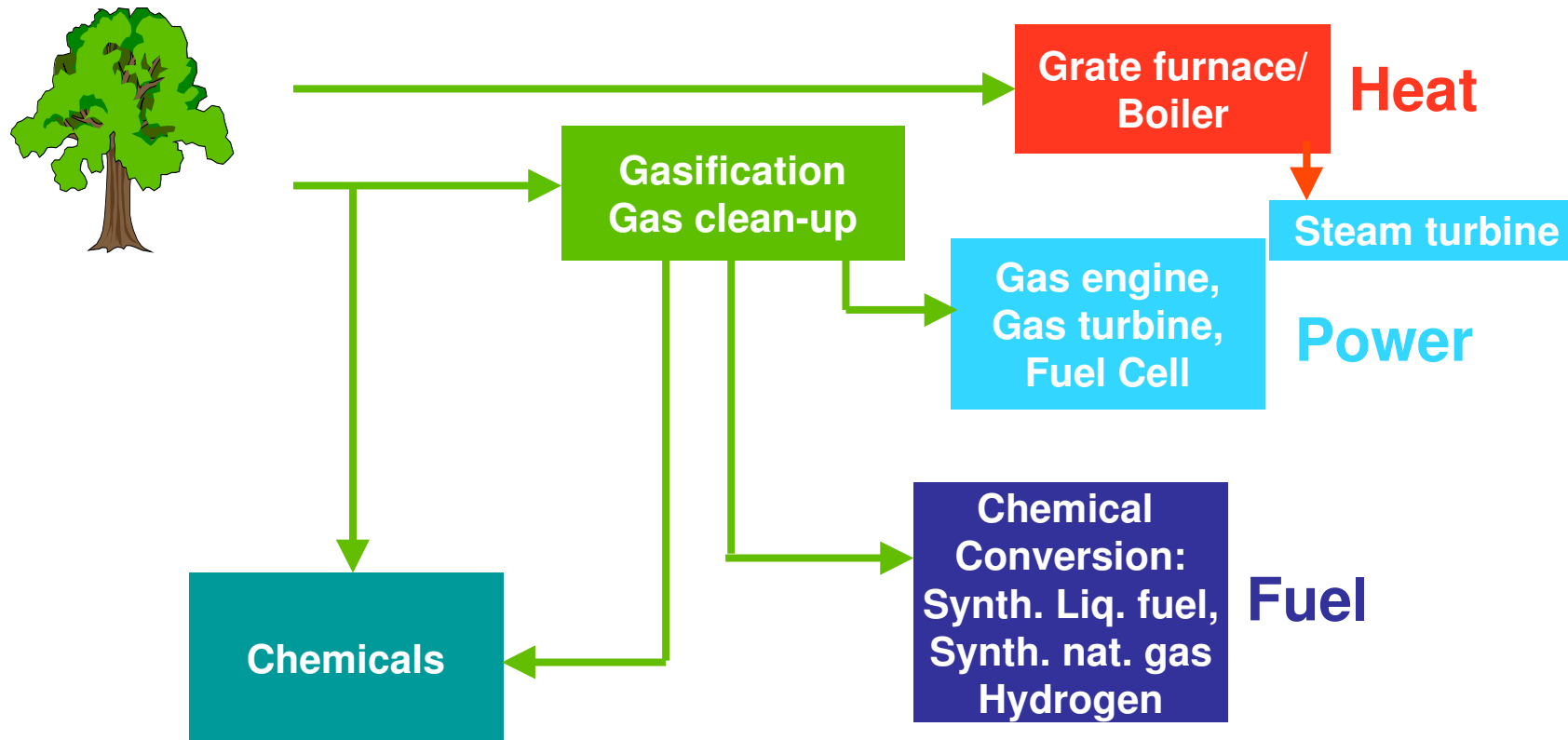
What happens, when nuclear capacity needs to be replaced?

Biomass Potentials in Switzerland

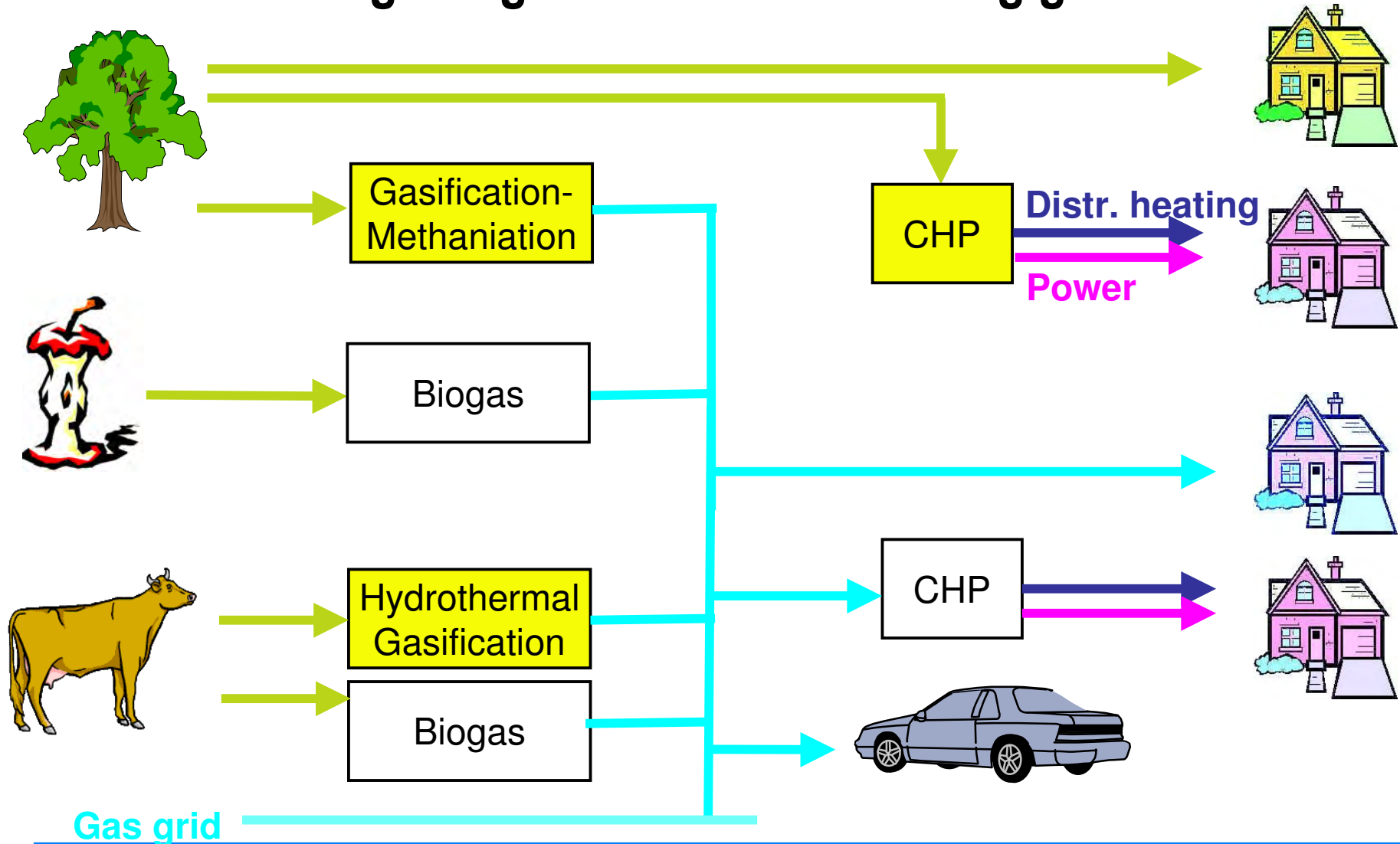


Referenc: Bundesamt für Energie 2004: Potentiale zur energetischen Nutzung von Biomasse in der Schweiz

Wood: Which technology for which product

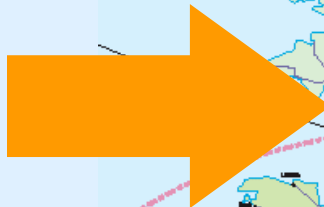


ECOGAS: Integrating Biomass into existing grids



Linking biomass energy & the European Natural Gas Network

Variety of biomasses for a dense distribution network (NG grid at 25 ... 70 bar)



- Wood
- Straw
- Energy crops
- Black liquor
- ...



Güssing CHP Plant



PSI's Methanation Reactor at Güssing

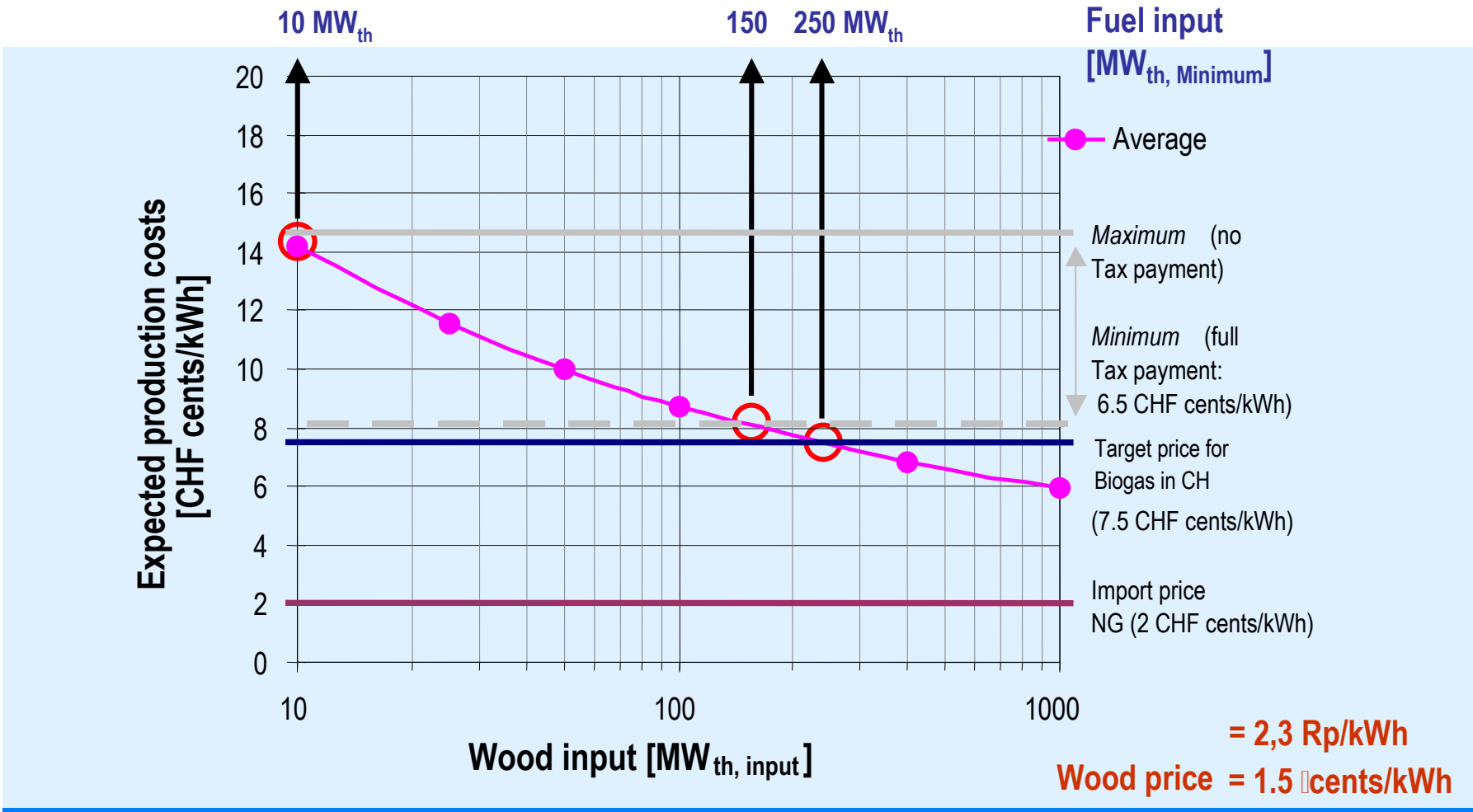
Catalytic conversion of producer gas (including tars, alkenes with 85% efficiency

Wood to methane: 60% efficiency

Technology ready for scale-up to 1 MW (2006)



Cost analysis for SNG production from wood



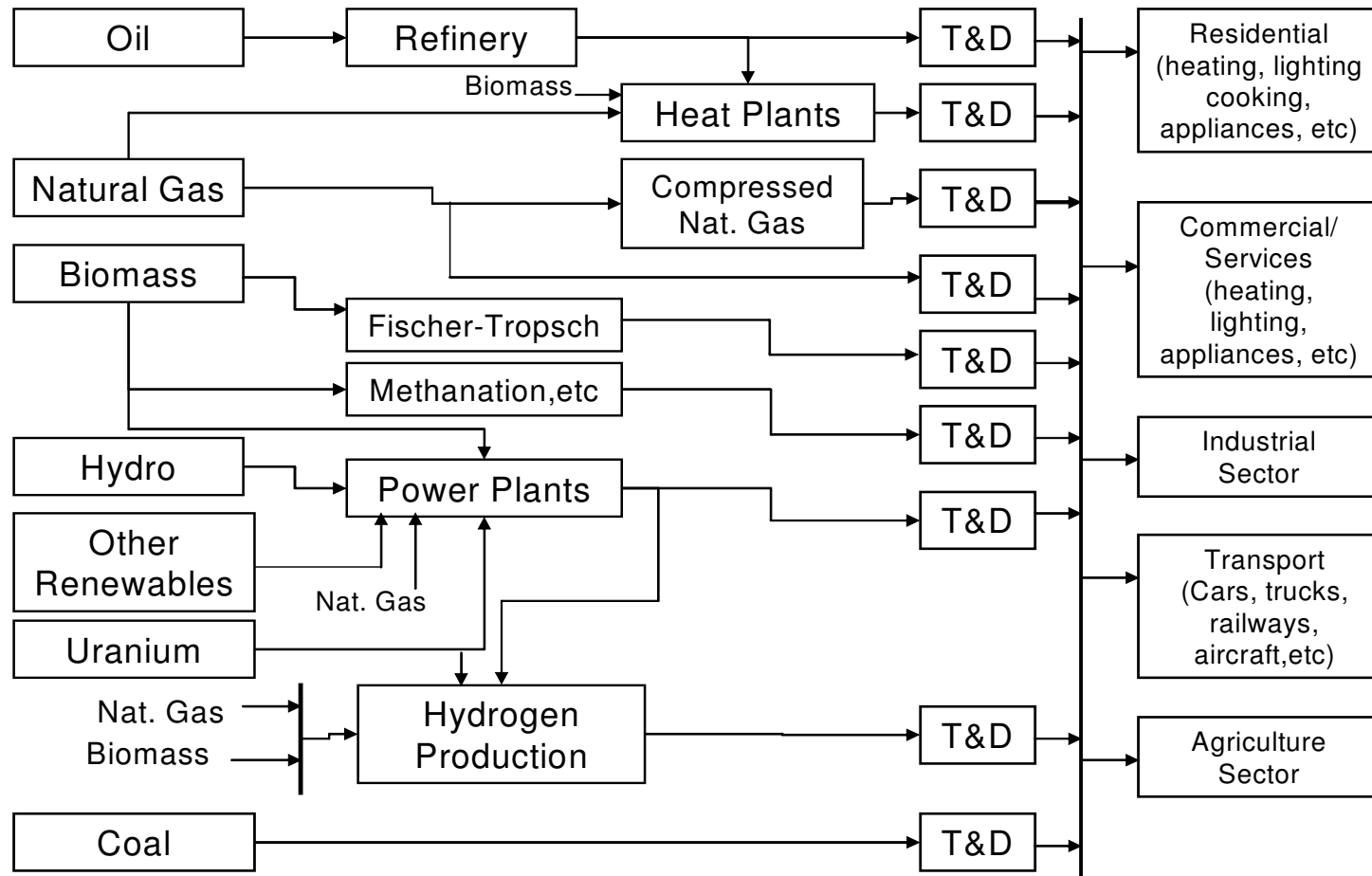
Economic Modelling (Markal Model)

Economic model of Swiss Energy System

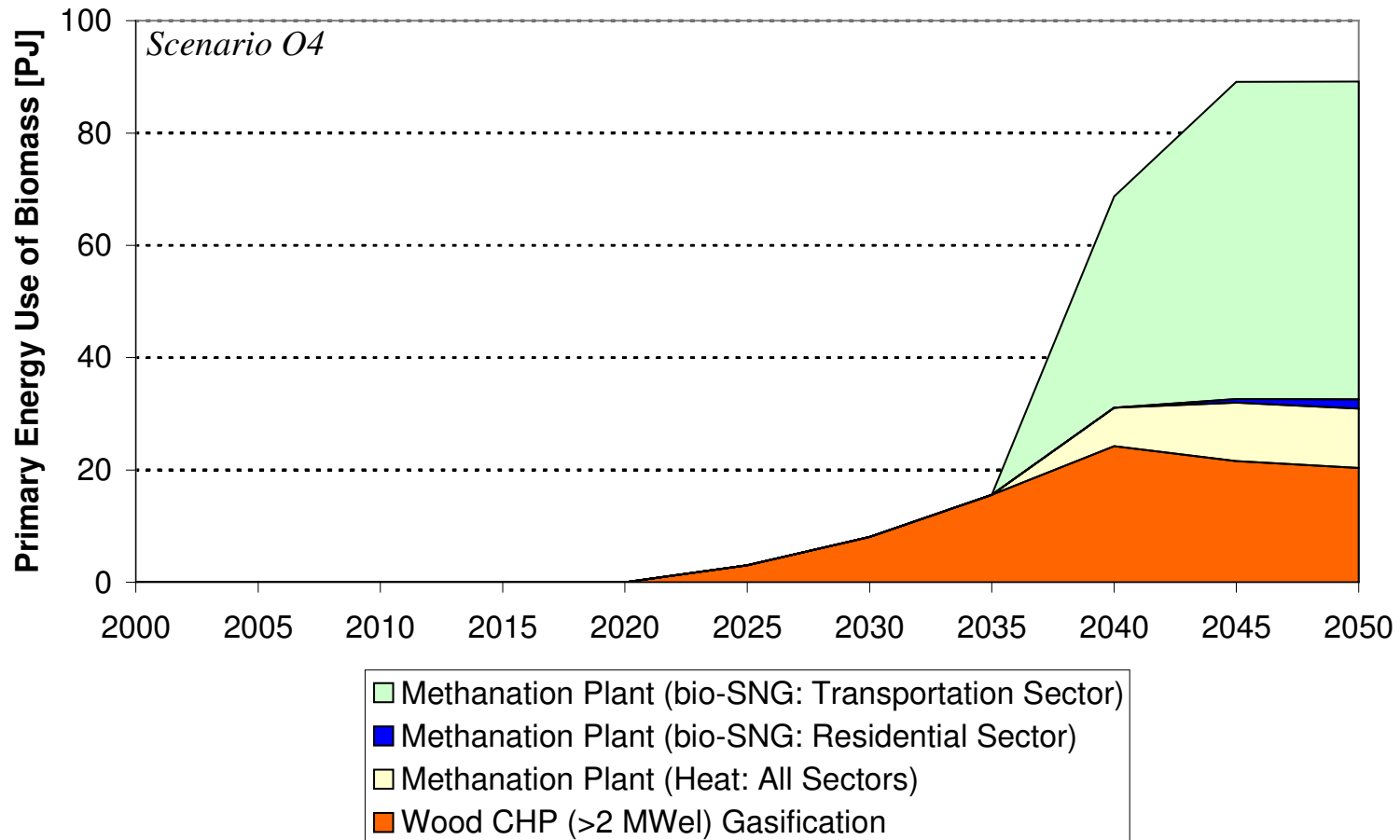
Introducing new technologies into the system; varying exogenous parameters, such as oil price development, etc.

Model optimizes energy system economically, taking into account time constants for market introduction of investment goods.

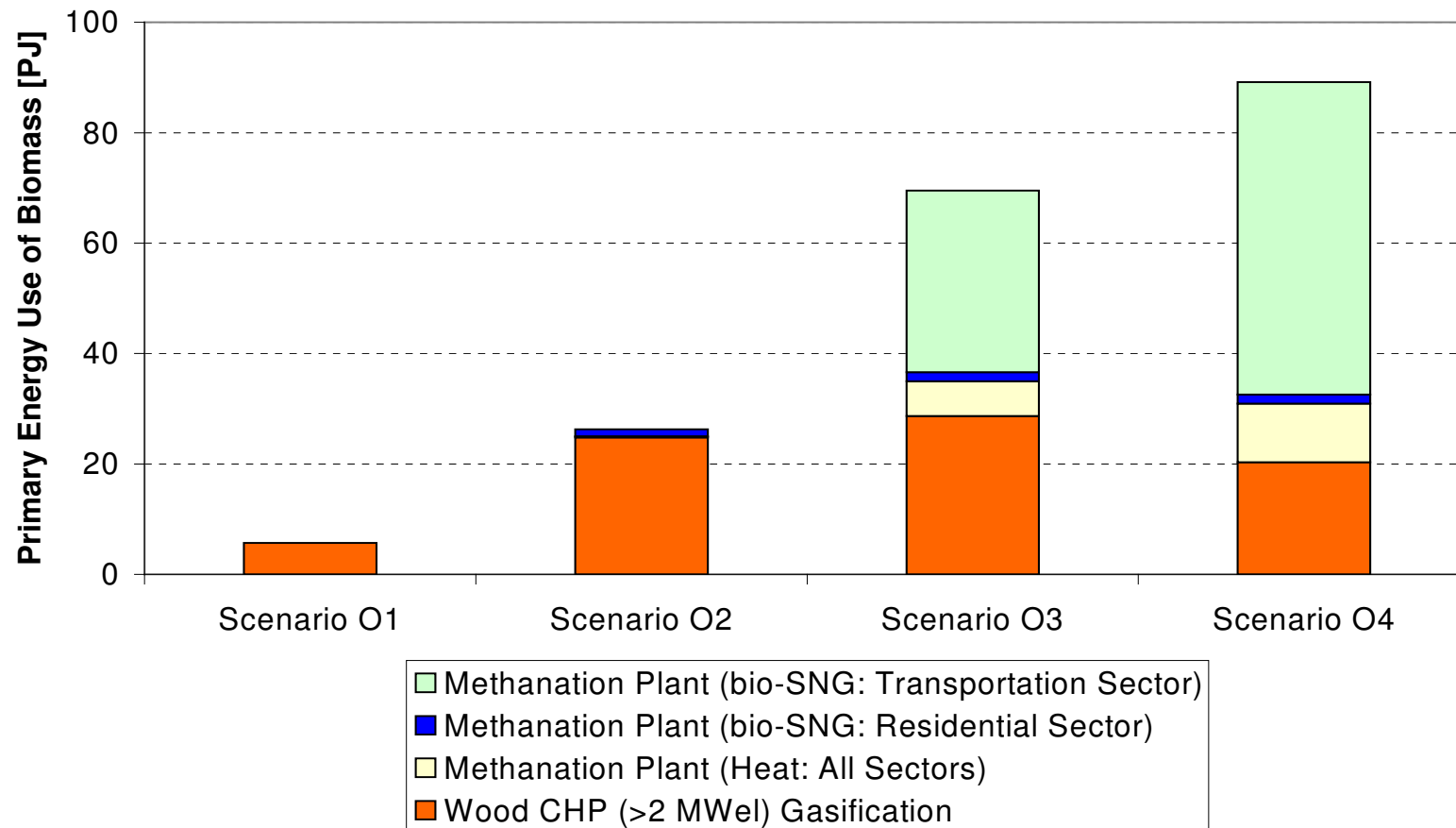
Reference system



Oil price 2050: 130 US\$/bbl



Oil price 2050: 100-130 US\$/bbl



Dry Biomass to Energy - some Qualitative Statements

	Environmental	Economic	Sustainability
Distribution of heating (territorial)	CO ₂ Pollutants	Dependence on performance and convenience Seasonal demand	Pellets Demand for heating energy minimises
Large scale heat Residual	CO ₂ Fossil gas comb	Expensive heat distribution limits economy of scale Seasonal demand	Further "dilution" of heat demand
Large scale heat Processes	CO ₂ Fossil gas comb	High load factors Limited number of sites	
Combined heat and power	CO ₂ Fossil gas comb	Heat distribution limits economy of scale Load factor	High electric efficiency
Power generation	CO ₂ in power sector depends on electric efficiency Fossil gas comb	Exploitation economy of scale	Combined cycles
Transportation fuels	CO ₂ in transportation depends on efficiency	Exploitation economy of scale	Chemicals, bio-refineries

Vision: Linked Networks

