

## GO-GRASS

Grass-based circular business models for rural agri-food value chains

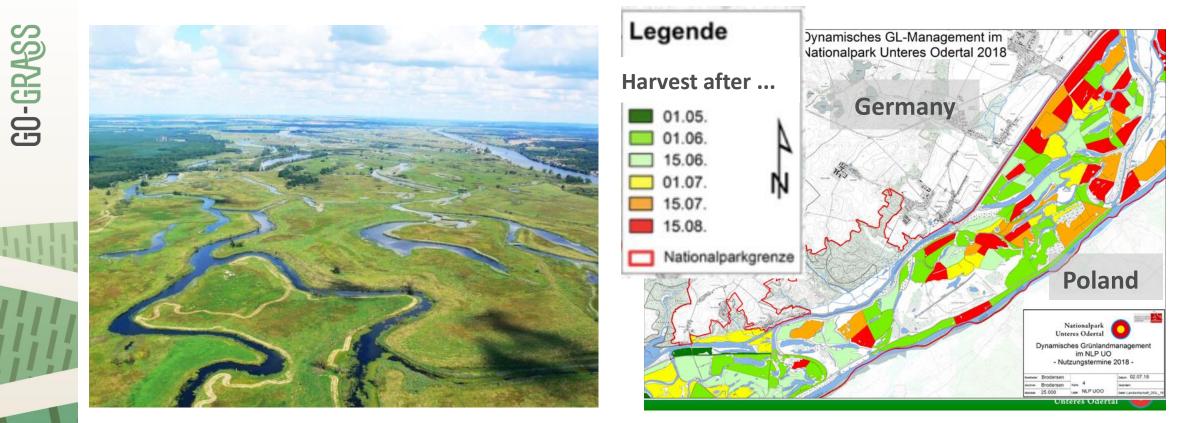
# Local production of biochar using grassland-cuttings

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### Nationalpark Unteres Odertal

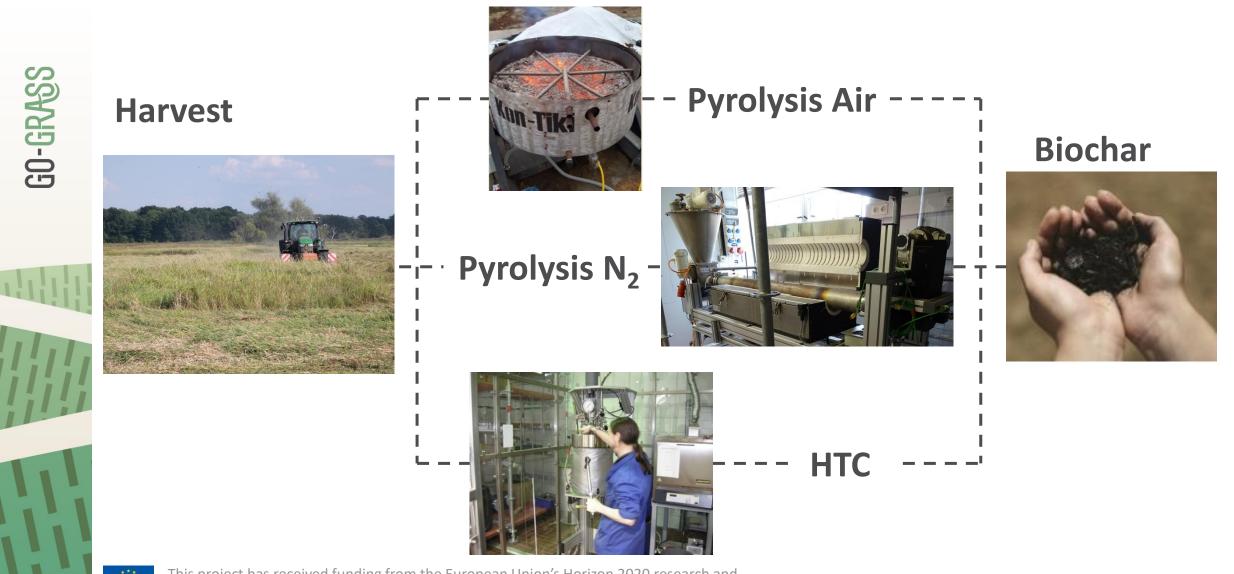
Lower Oder Valley National Park



- large grassland areas with polder meadows
- strongly lignified, heterogeneous biomass low nutritional quality



### From Biomass to Biochar



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#### HTC

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Hydrothermal carbonisation was developed to replicate the natural coalification process. This is achieved with the aid of water at elevated temperatures and pressures.

- Temperature: 180 280 °C
- Residence time: minutes hours
- Feedstock: wet or dry
- Medium: water
- Pressure: 10 45 bar



Continuous HTC reactor, to be installed at ATB.



Batch HTC reactor at ATB.









Pyrolysis - N<sub>2</sub>

Pyrolysis is the thermochemical conversion process that occurs in biomass upon heating in an inert environment.

Slow pyrolysis:

- Temperature: 400 900 °C
- Residence time: minutes
- Feedstock: < 20 wt-% moisture
- Medium: N<sub>2</sub>



Rotary kiln pyrolysis reactor at ATB.







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**Pyrolysis - Air** 

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When limited amounts of air are provided to hot biomass, a fraction of the pyrolysis products are oxidised, releasing heat to sustain the process.

- Temperature: 500 1200 °C
- Residence time: minutes hours
- Feedstock: < 50 wt-% moisture
- Medium: air
- Combustion of gases and liquid products.

#### Potential for heat production.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement **N° 862674** 



Kon-Tiki kiln at EIP-poject partner.



Carbon-Twister at EIP-poject partner.



#### **Products of Thermochemical conversion**

| Process                  | Gases   | Liquid                                       | Solid                                |
|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| HTC                      | CO <sub>2</sub> , CO,<br>CH <sub>4</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> S | Process Water, potentially including phenols | Hydrochar (50 – 80% carbon<br>yield) |
| Pyrolysis N <sub>2</sub> | CO <sub>2</sub> , CO,<br>CH <sub>4</sub> , H <sub>2</sub>   | Condensable<br>hydrocarbons                  | Pyrochar ((30 – 60% carbon yield)    |
| Pyrolysis Air            | CO <sub>2</sub> , CO,<br>CH <sub>4</sub> , H <sub>2</sub>   | Condensable<br>hydrocarbons                  | Pyrochar ((0 – 60% carbon yield)     |



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### Applications of pyrochar or hydrochar

#### **Technical applications**

- fuel
- adsorbent or absorption material

#### Applications in agricultural area (biochar)

- soil amendment to enhance water holding capacity
- enrichment of C in agricultural soil
- components of fertilizer
- stabalization of anaerobic digestion
- bedding material in stables
- culture substrates (peat substitute)

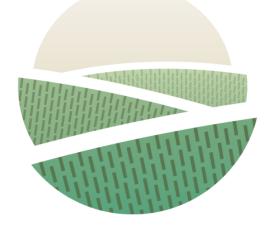
#### For the environment

- long term storage of carbon
- reduction of emissions
- recovery of nutritious or chemical elements









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