



Thermal Wood Energy

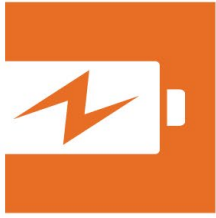
June 1st, 2022



Overview

- **Maryland Clean Energy Center and Wood Innovations background**
- **What is advanced wood energy?**
- **Where does the wood come from?**
- **Where is it practical & case studies**
- **Where can you learn more?**

Maryland Clean Energy Center



- **What is MCEC?**

Corporate instrumentality of the state created by the General Assembly with a statute-directed mission to advance clean energy and energy efficiency products, services, and technologies as part of a specific economic development strategy.

- **What does MCEC do?**

Advances the adoption of clean energy, energy efficiency products, services, and technologies.

- **How does MCEC carry out its mission?**

Leveraging private capital to help homeowners, businesses, and government entities reduce energy costs.

- **Learn more at www.mdcleanenergy.org**

USDA Wood Innovations Grant

- **Purpose**

Stimulates and expands wood energy products and wood energy markets.

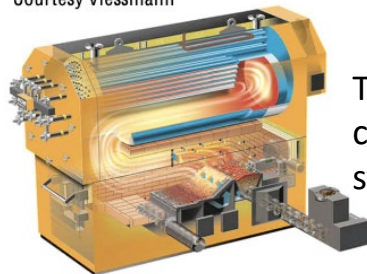
- **Wood Energy Coordinator role**

Education, facilitate a switch from fossil fuels, stimulate the wood energy team, provide additional wood energy opportunities across MD

What is Advanced Wood Heat?

- **Solar battery**
Converts solar-derived stored energy to thermal
- **Thermochemical**
Converts wood to only thermal energy
- **Steam turbines/engines, ORC systems, Stirling engines**
Uses the excess energy to generate electricity called Combined Heat and Power (CHP)
- **Adsorption or Absorption Chillers**
Thermally-driven cooling, "Tri-generation" of thermal, CHP, and cooling

Courtesy Viessmann



Thermo-chemical system

Courtesy of Turboden



Organic Rankin Cycle (ORC)

Courtesy Thermax



Absorption Chiller

Types of Residues



Chips



Cordwood



Pellets

Source	Units	Fuel HHV, mmBtu/unit	Seasonal Conversion Efficiency	Fuel Delivered Cost/Unit	Heat Cost, \$/mmBtu
Green Wood Chips (~40% MCwb)	Tons	10.30	0.70	\$60	\$8.35
Dry Wood Chips (~25% MCwb)	Tons	12.90	0.75	\$80	\$8.27
Wood Pellets (~7% MCwb)	Tons	16.00	0.80	\$250	\$19.53
Natural Gas (in MD)	Thousand Cubic Feet	1.04	0.80	\$15.67	\$18.89
#2 Fuel Oil	Gallons	0.14	0.80	\$3.91	\$34.91
Propane	Gallons	0.0913	0.80	\$3.79	\$51.84
Electric Resistance	kWh	0.0034	0.99	\$0.14	\$41.74

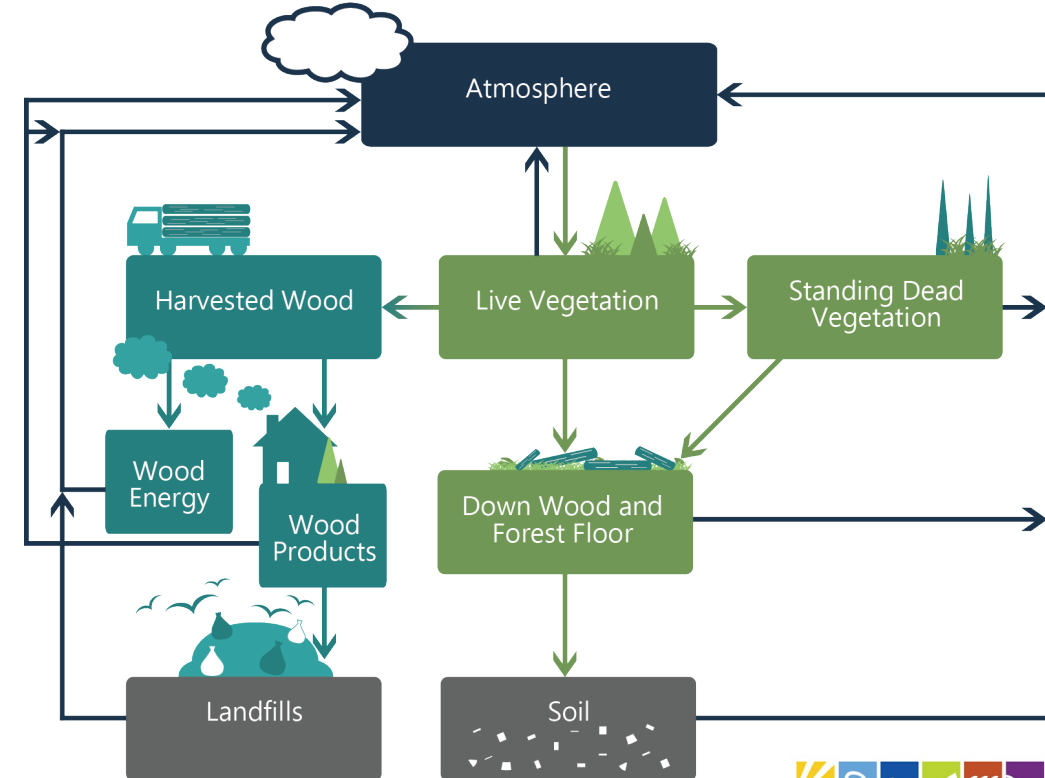
Where Do Residues Come From?

- **Fuel-grade wood**

Does not create demand but fills supply need. Closes the forest/timber industry loop through creating solution for the by-product

- Collected from timber slash (woody material typically left behind after a timber harvest), thinning from healthy and climate-adapted forest stand densities, urban tree management, the products industry, and untreated wood that otherwise would be recycled, landfilled, or burned.
- Maryland produces approximately 2,000,000 tons of fuel-grade wood annually. Without a sustainable destination, most end up in landfills, open burning, or decomposing.

Forest Sector Carbon Cycle



Where These Systems Make Sense



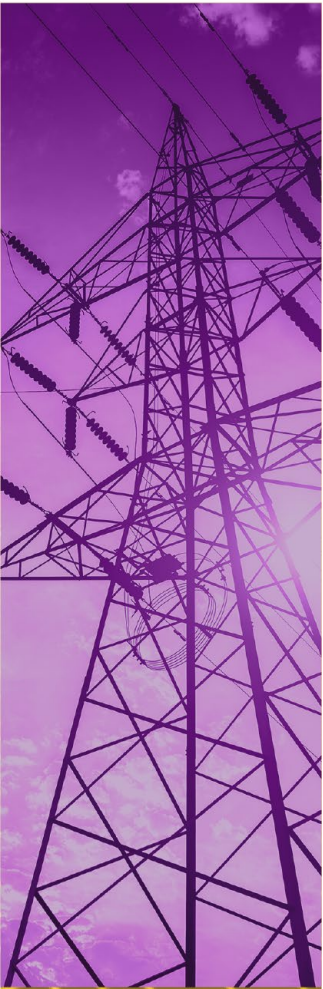
- **Small- to large- sized facilities with old fossil fuel systems or currently being constructed**

Shortest payback time

- **Constant thermal demand, possible high electricity demand**
- **No access to natural gas/dependent on liquid fossil fuels or electric from grid**
Converts solar-derived stored energy to thermal

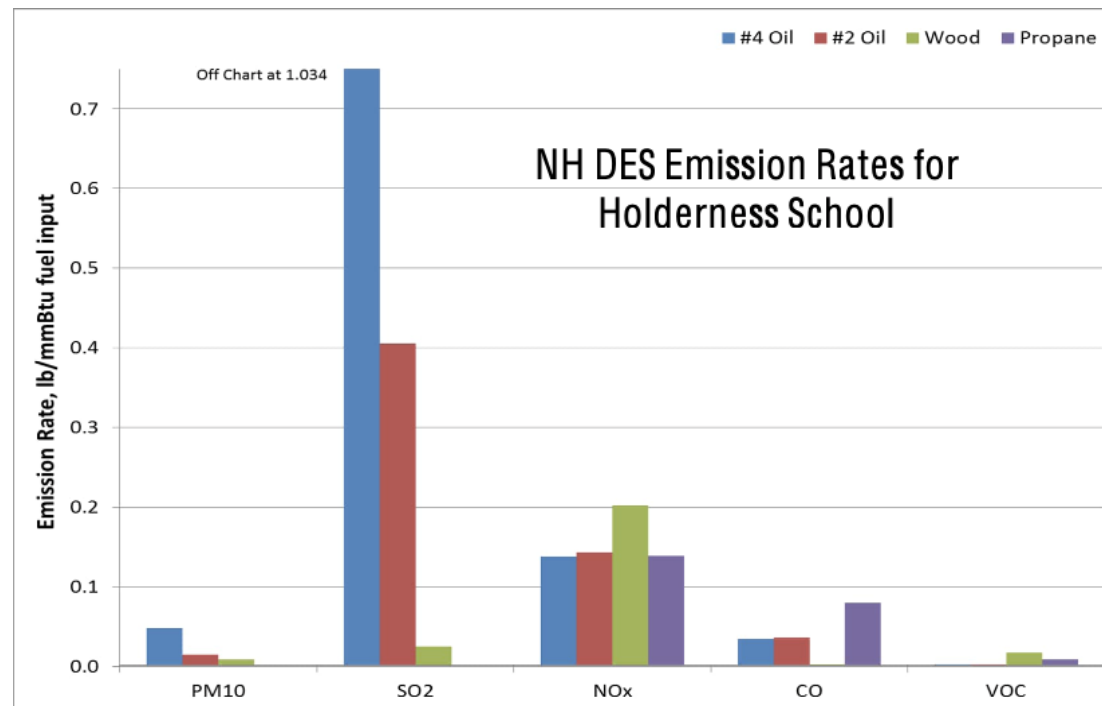
- **Examples;**

Hospitals, schools/universities, nursing homes, factories/warehouses



What are the Concerns?

- **Emissions**
- **Example: Holderness School in New Hampshire. Installed in 2014.**
Uses an electrostatic precipitator for emissions control. Other options include bag houses/fabric filters, and flue gas purifiers.



What are the Concerns?

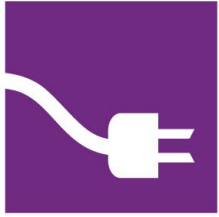
- **Forest health and using the Southeast as a model**

Different type of land distribution – Maryland is like New England in property size, regulations

- **Competition with other renewable sources**

Complementary based off different strengths & weaknesses

Case Study: Middlebury College



- **Switched to wood from #6 oil to meet their carbon reduction goal**

In 2007, set goal to be carbon-neutral by end of 2016.

- **Began operating the chip-fueled CHP gasification system Jan. 2009**

Reduces carbon emissions by ~12,000 tons, about 40% of the college's 2006 emissions. Zero net carbon emissions from net growth of forests in region. 99.5% efficiency of exhaust system removing particles.

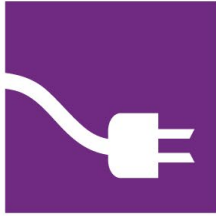
- **25,000 tons of wood chips used, sourced within a 75-mile radius**

- **Huge savings**

Reduction of 1,000,000 gallons of #6 fuel oil used annually. Produced 15-20% of the campus's electricity.

- **Local economic impact of \$1,000,000 for wood-related purchases**

Case Study: Sullivan County, PA School District



- **Reason why they switched: Meet local, state, and federal goals**

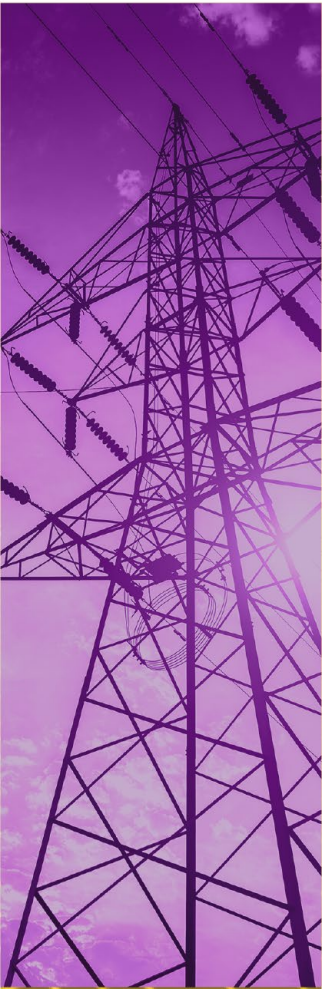
Economic development, creation of green jobs centered on renewable energy, and reducing dependence on foreign oil.

- **2.8 mmBtu/hr gasification system, a hot water boiler, and a 3,000-gallon hot water thermal storage tank serve 3 buildings**

800 tons of wood chips/year that replace 52,000 gallons of fuel oil/year.

- **Huge savings**

\$140,000 annual energy savings. 69% of the project covered by grants, the rest was covered by a 1% 10-year loan. 525 mtCO₂/year net carbon offset and eliminates 960 lbs/year of sulfur dioxide emissions.



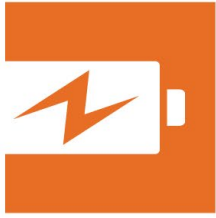


Where to Learn More?

- **Maura Ross – mross@mdcleanenergy.org**
www.mdcleanenergy.org/biomass-maryland/
- **Biomass Thermal Energy Council**
www.biomassthermal.org/
- **Northern Forest Center**
<https://northernforest.org/>
- **Wisconsin Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy – Division of Extension**
<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/energy/wisconsin-state-wood-energy-team>



Any Questions?





Maura Ross
Wood Energy Coordinator
Phone: 304-676-9224
Email: mross@mdcleanenergy.org