

Renewable Gas Injection in the DEDA Natural Gas Network in the region of Eastern Macedonia & Thrace

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RATIONALE & OVERALL OBJECTIVE

RePowerEU calls for urgent action to mitigate the impact of rising energy prices, diversify the EU gas supply and accelerate the clean energy transition.

The European biogas and biomethane sectors are committed to delivering **35 bcm of biomethane by 2030**, supporting the EU in the achievement of climate goals and energy security alike.

In 2020, 18 bcm of biogas and biomethane were produced in the EU, according to EBA.





RATIONALE & OVERALL OBJECTIVE

What it takes to produce 35 bcm biomethane by 2030



OBJECTIVE

- To assess the biomass availability and the possibility of producing and using biomethane, a renewable gas deriving from the upgrading of biogas, in the distribution networks of the Public Gas Distribution Networks SA (DEDA) in the wider area of 20 Municipalities in the Region of Eastern Macedonia & Thrace.
- The ultimate goal of this endeavour is the gradual upgrade of DEDA networks to "BHR" (Biomethane & Hydrogen Ready) networks ready to receive biomethane and "green" hydrogen that will be distributed as a "mixture of renewable gas" together with Natural Gas (PV).
- DEDA S.A. is a leading Greek company that owns, develops, operates, and provides maintenance services to the natural gas low and mid- pressure distribution networks in the majority of regions in Greece. The company is strategically planning to extend the gas network to 39 Greek cities, including the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace targeting to build a 1.880 km natural gas pipeline in more than 50.000 connections.







THE STUDY AREA



THE STUDY AREA





According to our results:

- the theoretical biomass potential from livestock manure amounts to 1,997,108 tons/year and 405,885 MWh/year
- ➢ 40% availability

BIOMASS AVAILABILITY

60.000 400.000 350.000 50.000 300.000 40.000 250.000 200.000 150.000 250.000 MWh/year 30.000 20.000 100.000 50.000 10.000 0 DRAMA KAVALA XANTHI RODOPI **EVROS** 0 DRAMA **KAVALA** COWS PIGS SHEEPS AND GOATS HENS COWS PIGS SHEEPS AND GOATS

Biomass production from animal wastes

- Biomass production from cows manure account for the 67% of all animal wastes ${\bullet}$
- Biomethane production from cows and sheep/goats does not significantly differ ullet

EVROS

Biomethane production from animal wastes

XANTHI

RODOPI

HENS

BIOMASS AVAILABILITY



Straw availability

40.000 100.000 90.000 35.000 80.000 30.000 70.000 25.000 20.000 15.000 25.000 60.000 MWh/yea 50.000 40.000 30.000 10.000 20.000 5.000 10.000 Λ Ω DRAMA KAVALA XANTHI RODOPI **EVROS** Biomass — Biomethane

Biomass and biomethane production from straw

- Straw is estimated at 91.220 t/y biomass and 214.324 MWh/y biomethane. The total fuel capacity of only the animal waste and straw in the 20 municipalities is expected to amount to 76 MW.
- Crop rotations with sorghum grown in 2100 hectares (0.10% of the agricultural land coved by cereals) can amount to 21700 tons of biomass that could add another 20,917 MWh/year

BIOMASS AVAILABILITY



Biomass and biomethane production from municipal

The theoretical potential of the organic fraction of the municipal wastes amounts to 87,979 tons/year, with a biomethane energy content of 66,436 MWh/year.

Music-mygis model



Objective: A GIS application to help the user select the fields where the biomass will be collected, places to be stored/torrefied and sold and calculate the related logistics costs.

MODEL PARAMETERS

- **Selling point**: the final destination of the biomass (client).
- **Transportation vehicle**, which will transport the biomass from the storage point to the selling point. Each vehicle type takes into consideration:
 - Capacity (volume)
 - Maximum payload (weight)
 - Biomass packaging type (e.g.. Big bags, rectangular bales, etc.)
 - Transportation cost (Fuel/oil consumption and costs, service costs etc.)
 - Time and cost to load/unload
- **Storage point**: is the collection point of all biomass before it is transported to the client.
- Collection vehicle, which will transport the biomass from the collection points to the storage point. It has similar functionality to the transportation vehicle.
- **Crops**: Crop residues (maize, vineyards, pome fruits, stone fruits and other tree species).











The model output consists of the **total biomass transportation cost** (as a sum of fixed, working, fuel and service cost), and the total **distance**, routes and time for the **specific collection-storage-sale supply chain**.

Individual costs for the two stages:	Total Cost
(Field->Storage Point	
Storage Point ->Selling Point)	
Type of the vehicle selected	Collection-storage trips
Transport method	Collection-Storage total
Total quantity (t)	(km)
Routes	Storage - Sell trips (km)
Total distance (km)	Storage Sell total (km)
Distance based-time (hours)	Total routes
Transport time (hours)	Total distance (km)
Fixed cost (€/h)	Total time (hours)
Work cost (€/h and €/t)	Total cost (€)
Fuel cost (€/h and €/t)	Grand total per ton (€)
Service cost (€/h and €/t)	Grand total per MJ (€)
Energy content (MJ)	
Cost (€)	
Cost per ton (€/t)	
Cost per MJ (€/MJ)	

CONCLUSIONS

- The theoretical biomass potential from livestock manure, grain straw, agro-industrial waste and sludge amounts to 2.2 mtons/year, with energy content of biomethane 643,080 MWh/year.
- > The results indicate that at least 5 biogas upgrading plants could be established in the region with the following technical characteristics:
 - 240 m³ raw biogas flow
 - ✤ 60% input methane
 - 98% methane recovery
 - 95% availability
 - 1,202,247 m³/year biomethane output
 - 11,592 MWh/year energy output
- Biomass mobilization can be challenging, as biomass is scattered, seasonally available and difficult to transport and store



- ♦ Logistics are processed in two stages: Field \rightarrow storage/torrefaction unit \rightarrow end user.
- $m \rell^{14}$ Total routes, distances, and times, costs per ton and per MJ for each stage are calculated. 14

Thank you for your attention!

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