

# TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS IN NEW 500.000 T/YR WTE FACILITY IN THE CITY CENTER OF COPENHAGEN (AMAGER), DENMARK

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**RAMBOLL**

Beacon, Malmö, November 4, 2011



# RAMBØLL

- Established i 1945
- Ramboll consulting group: approx. 9,000 employees
- Leading waste-to-energy consultant with >50 specialists within WtE
- Long track record of waste-to-energy plant projects – on-going > 30 WtE projects.
- Independent consulting services





# WASTE-TO-ENERGY PLANT REFERENCES





# COPENHAGEN-AMAGER WTE PLANT

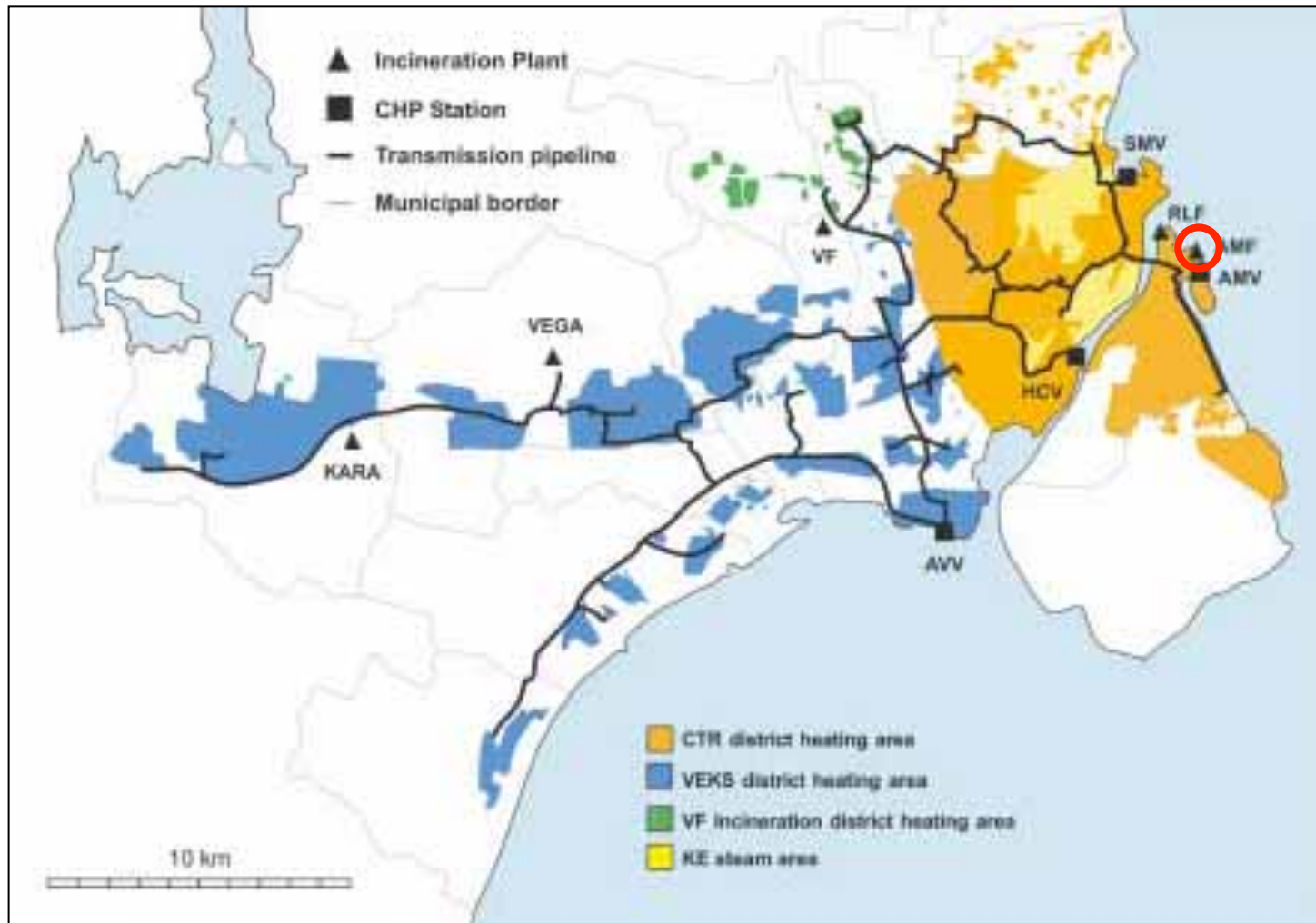


Capacity:

2 x 35 ton/h



# COPENHAGEN-AMAGER WTE PLANT





# PERFORMANCE GOALS

- World Class Architecture
- High Energy Efficiency
- Best Possible Environmental Standard
- High Level of Community Integration
- High Level of Public Acceptance

We want to show the world that it is actually possible to produce energy for the city ... and that it is possible to do this in the middle of the city... It is important that the waste-to-energy plant is integrated into the environment... the architecture should be a gift to the city!





# World Class Architecture





# VISUALISATION COPENHAGEN WTE





# VISUALISATION COPENHAGEN WTE





# VISUALISATION COPENHAGEN WTE





# VISUALISATION BOILER HALL





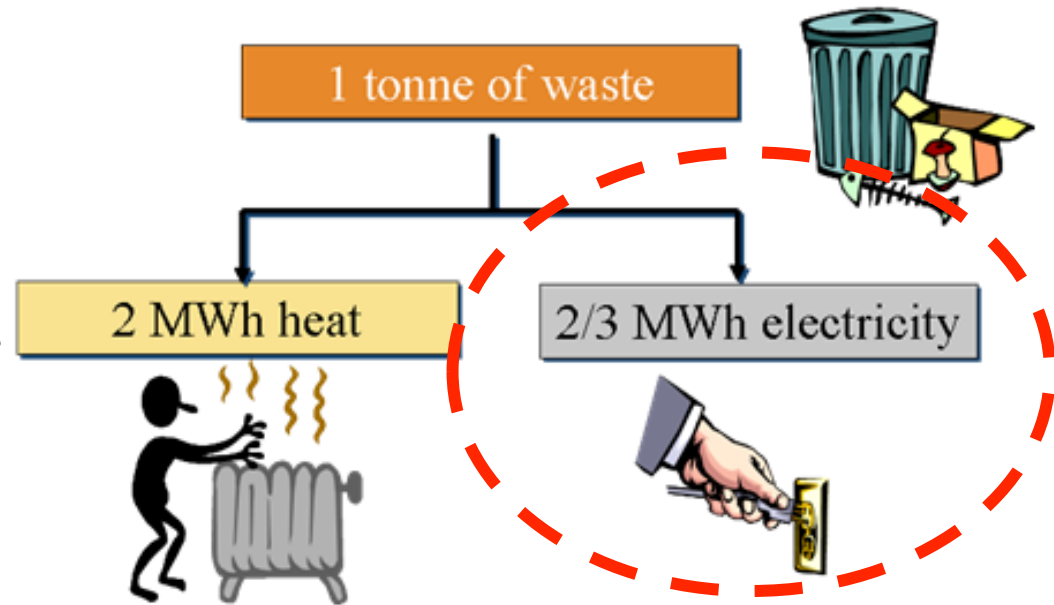
# High Energy Efficiency





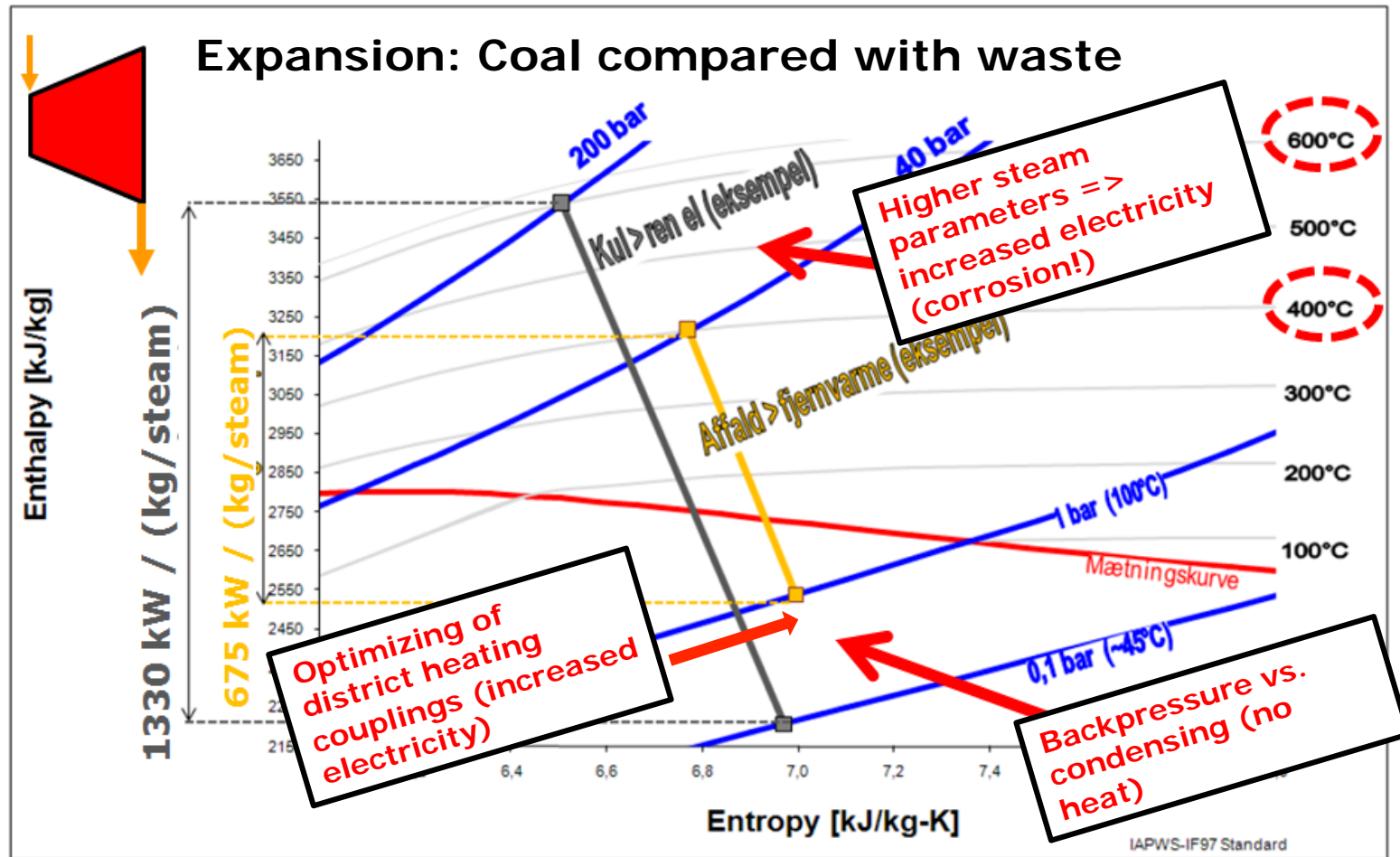
# MEASSURES TO INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Optimizing of boiler steam parameters
- Optimizing of district heating couplings
  - 2 water based DH networks
  - 1 steam based DH network
- Heat pumps
- Optimizing of technical concept and internal energy consumers





# OPTIMIZING STEAM PARAMETERS





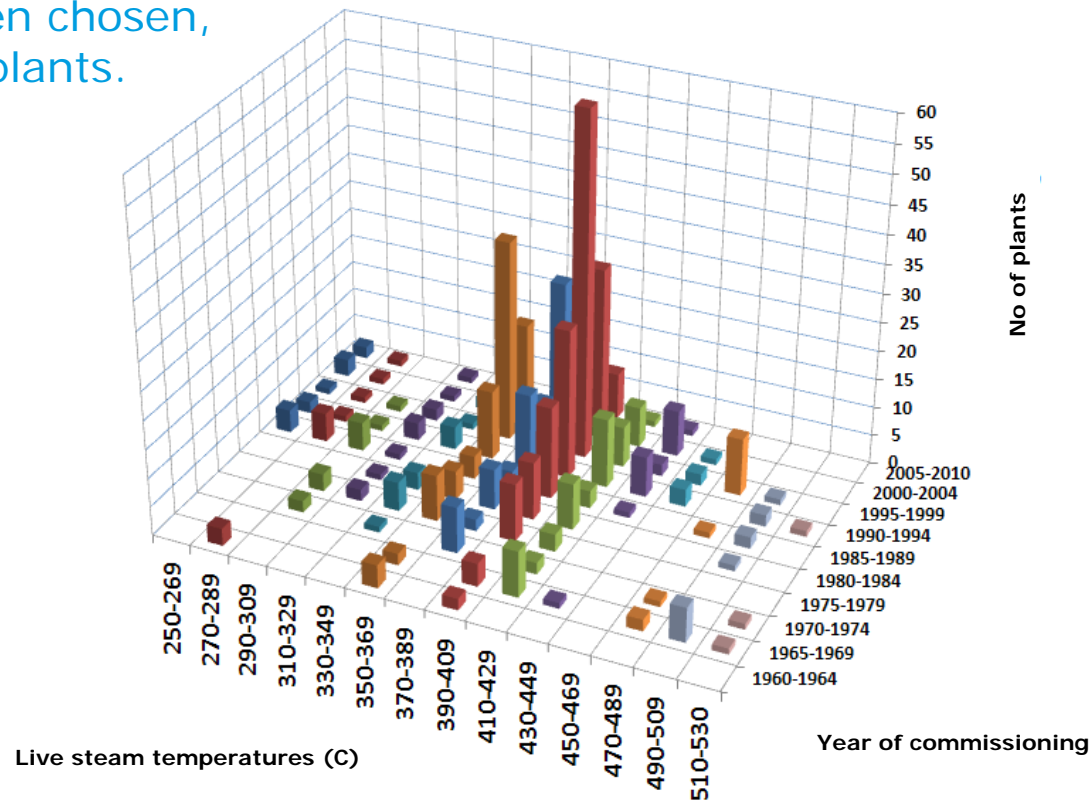
# STEAM PARAMETERS: EU TRENDS

**No** strong tendency towards higher steam parameters...

~ 400 degreeC is often chosen, even for condensing plants.

WtE Plants  
(data from 2006)

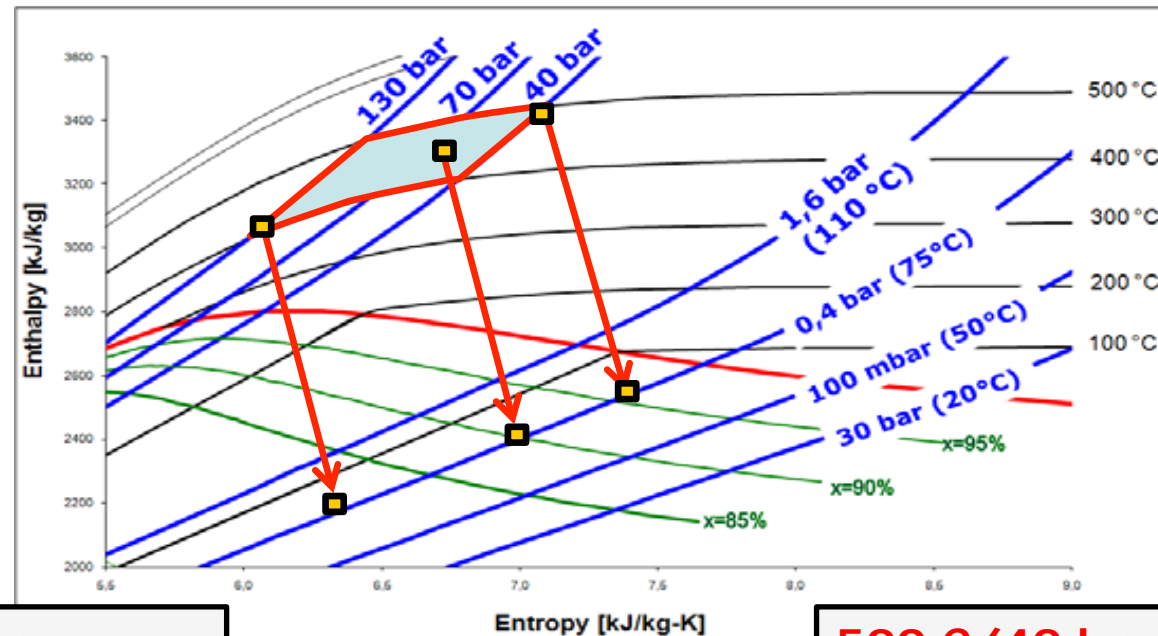
Steam temperatures, grate fired plants in Europe





# STEAM PARAMETERS EVALUATED

Limits:  
400-500°C  
40-130 bar



**400 C/130 bar:**  
Erosion of turbine blades due to moisture in turbine exhaust

**500 C/40 bar:**  
Very high corrosion rates on superheaters

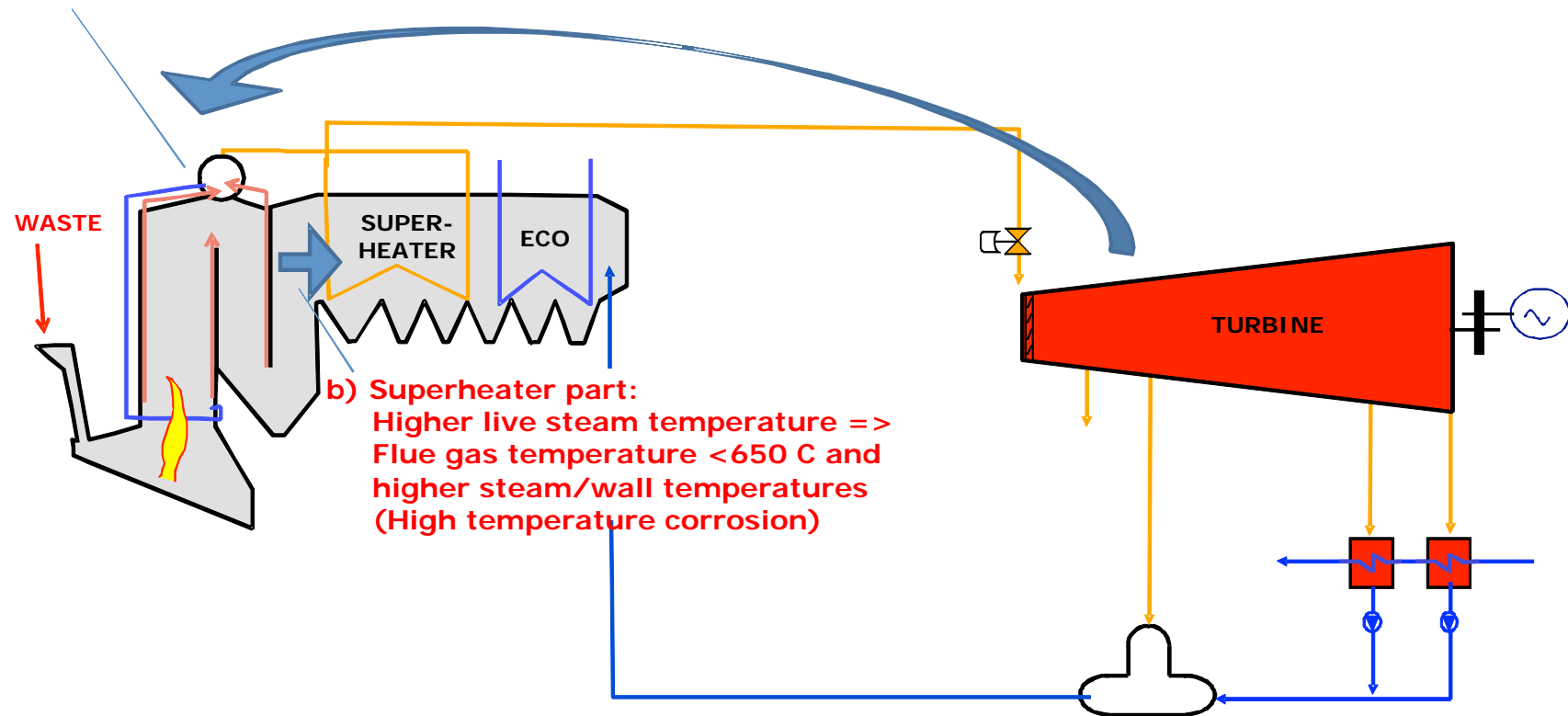
**Optimal choice:**  
"somewhere" in between



# RISK FOR CORROSION

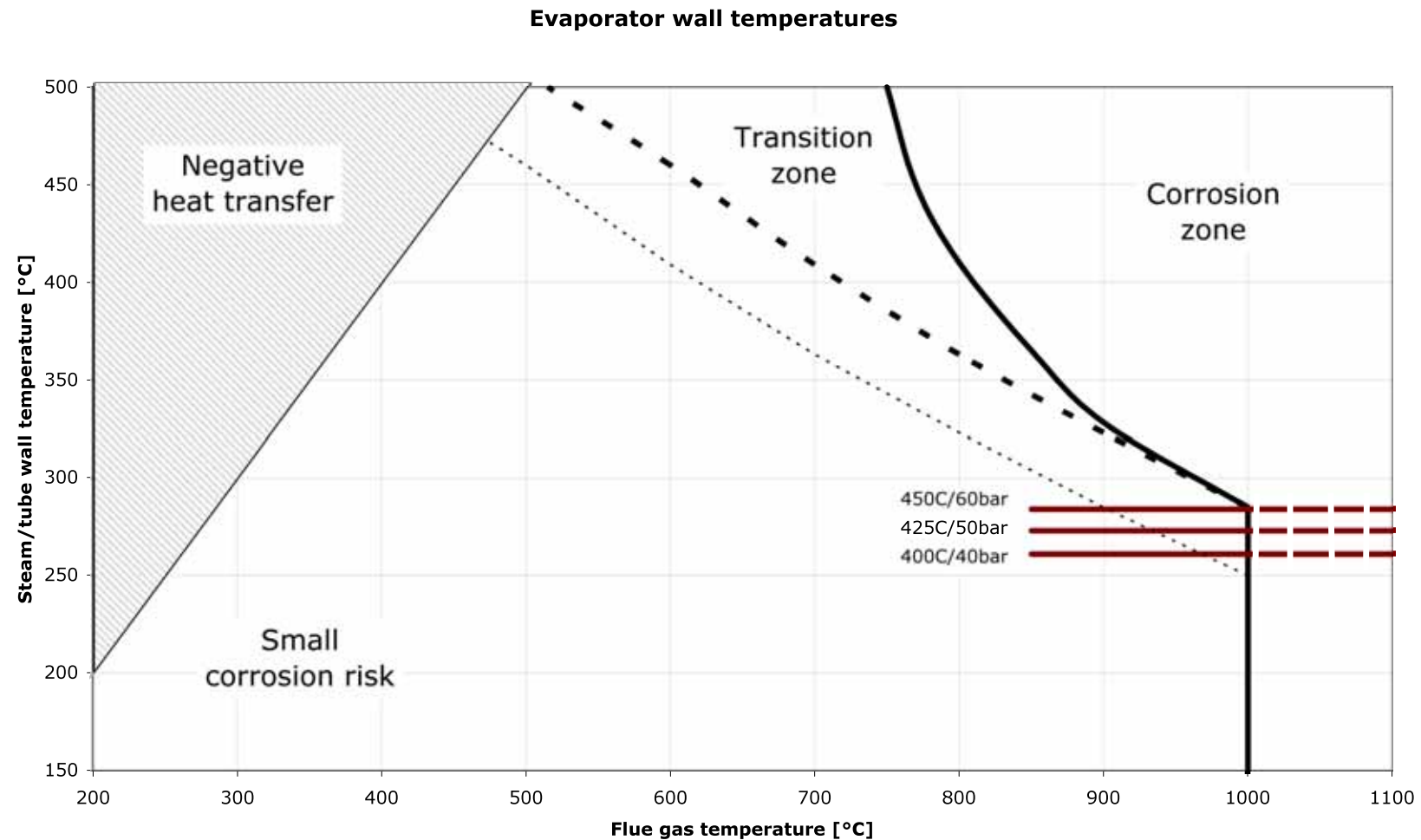
## a) Evaporator part:

Higher live steam pressure =>  
High flue gas temperature and higher steam/wall temperatures





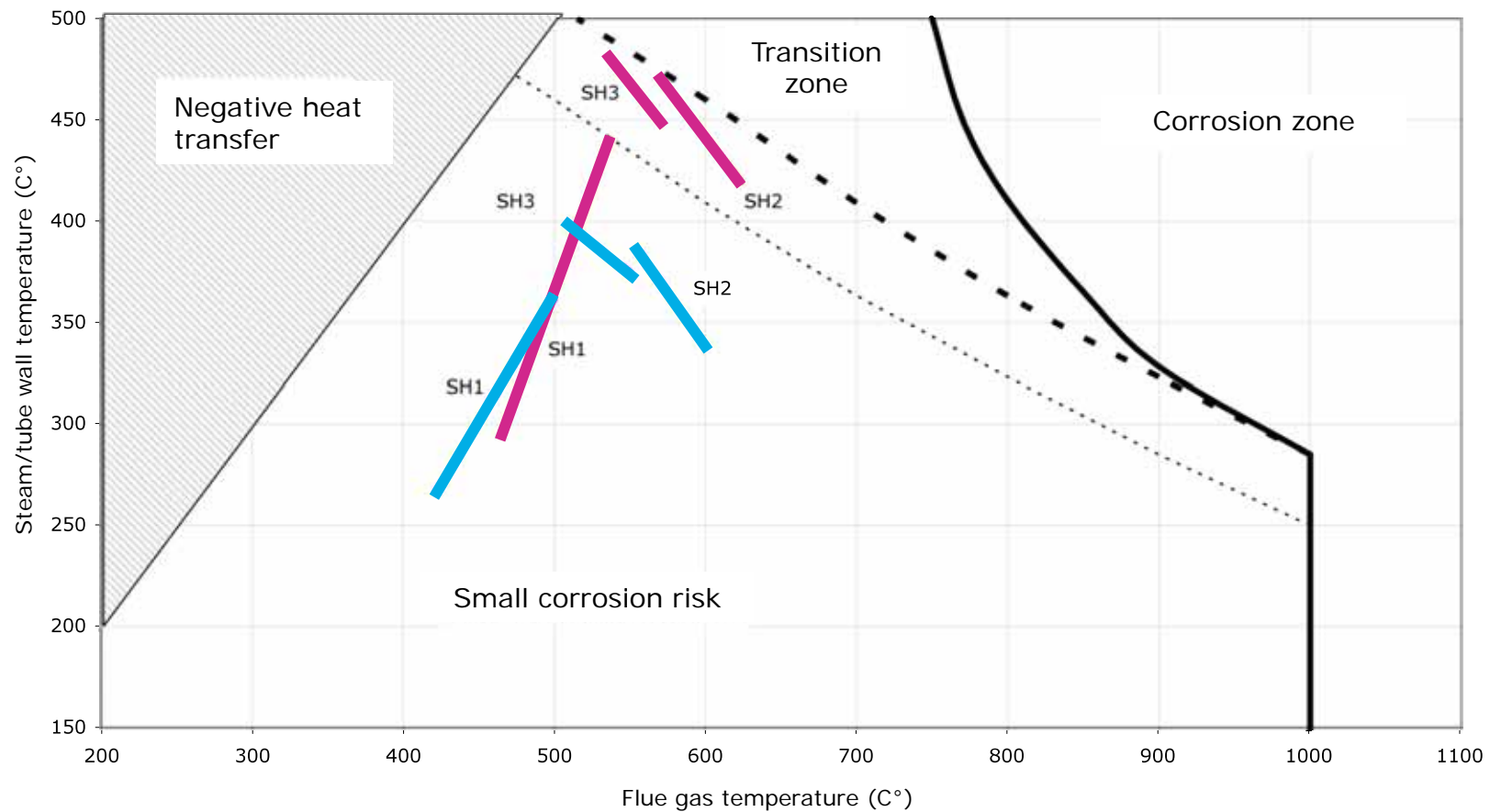
# CORROSION DIAGRAM – EVAPORATOR PART





# CORROSION – DIAGRAM SUPERHEATER PART

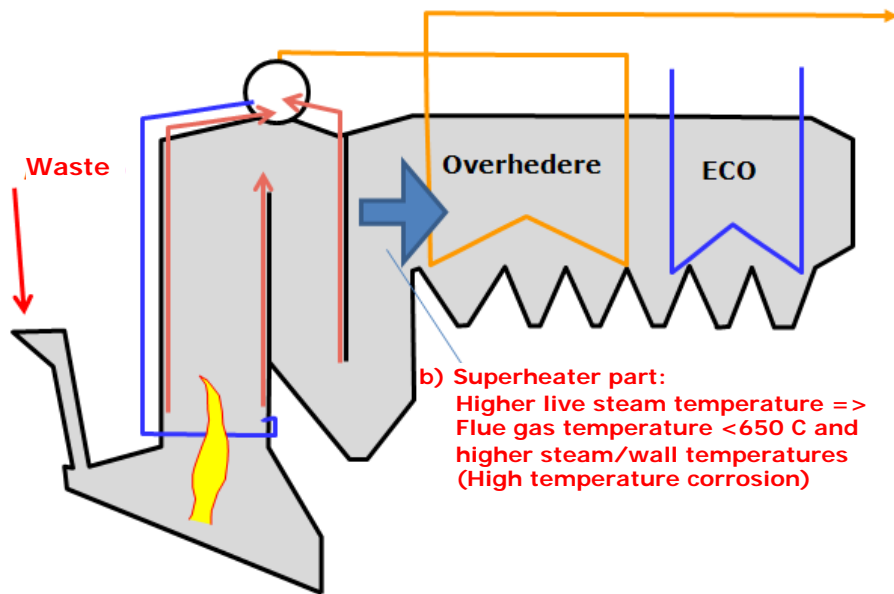
Super heater configuration 400C/40bar and 480C/70bar (with drum steam cooling)





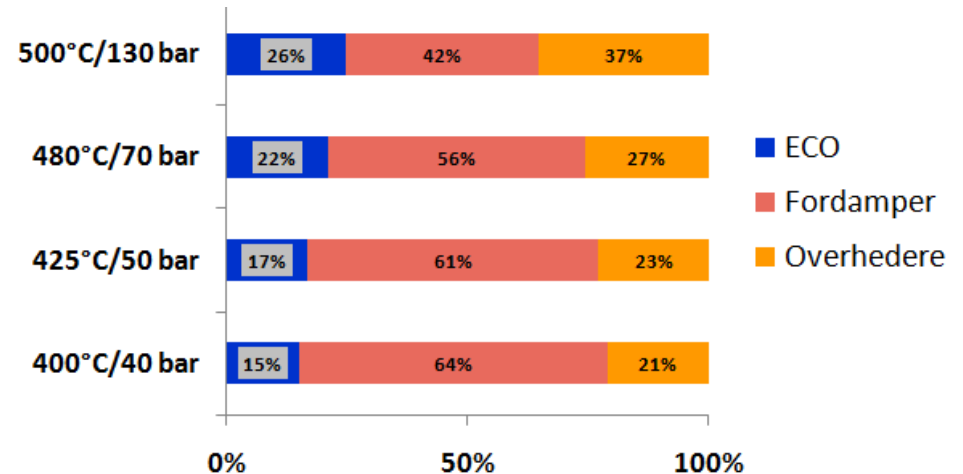
# CORROSION – SUPERHEATER PART

Furthermore there is a thermodynamic tendency to that the flue gas temperature before superheaters will increase with increasing steam parameters !



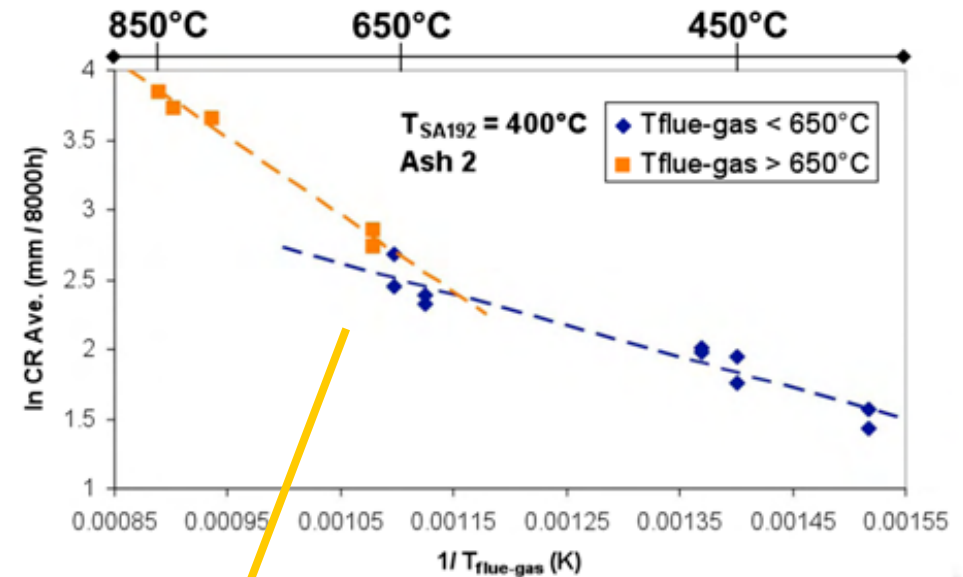
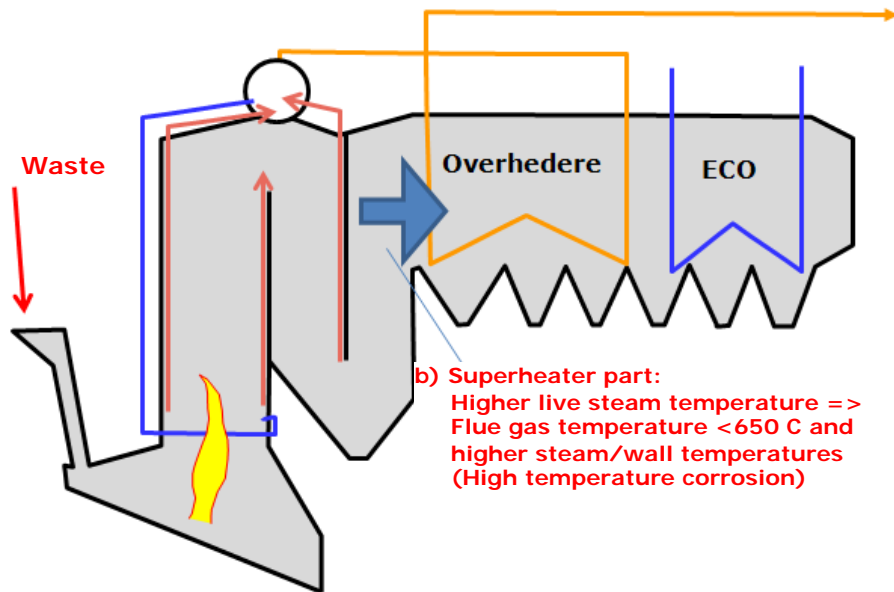
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Distribution of heat absorption





# CORROSION – SUPERHEATER PART

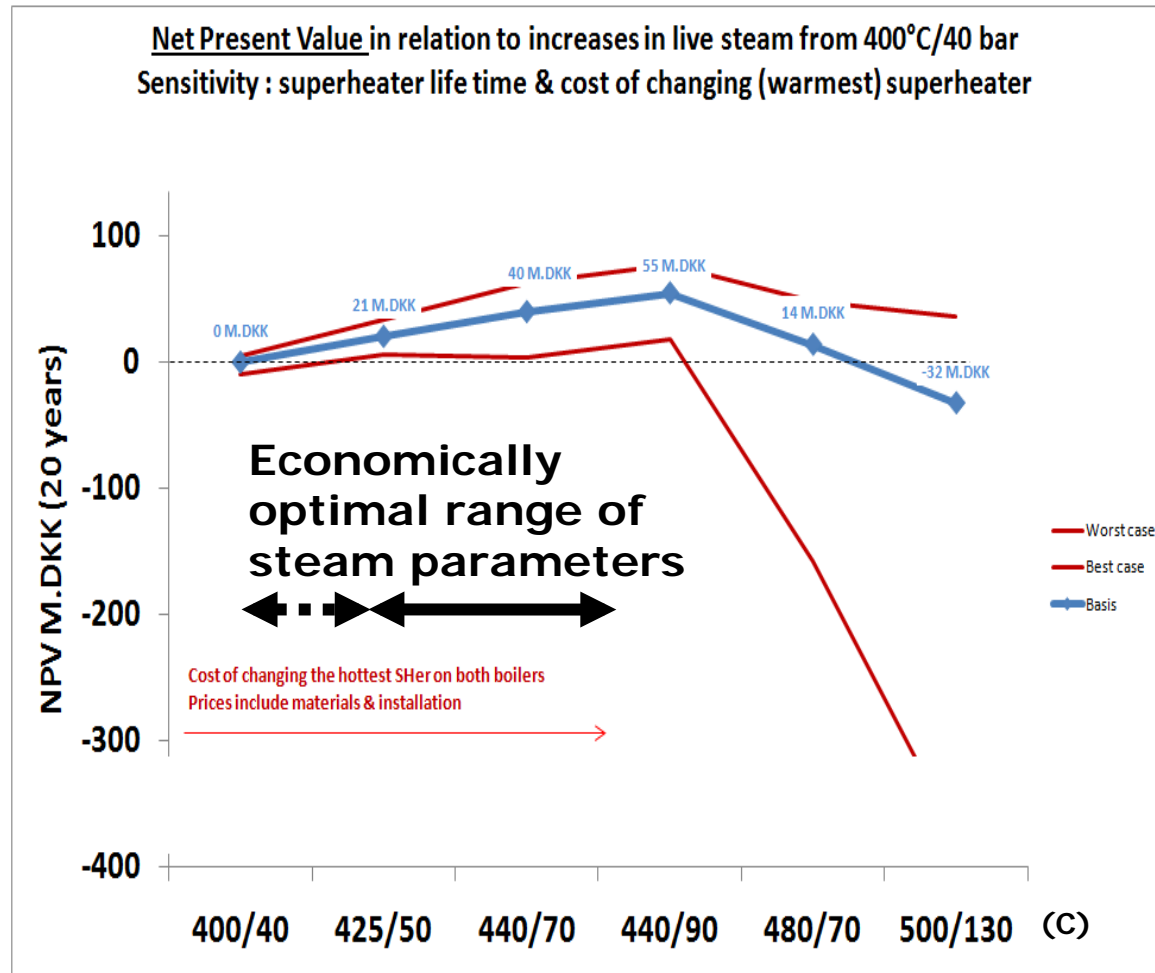


Source: Beacon conference, Malmö 2009

Higher flue gas temperatures  
in front of superheaters  
results in a higher corrosion  
rate



# NPV CALCULATIONS

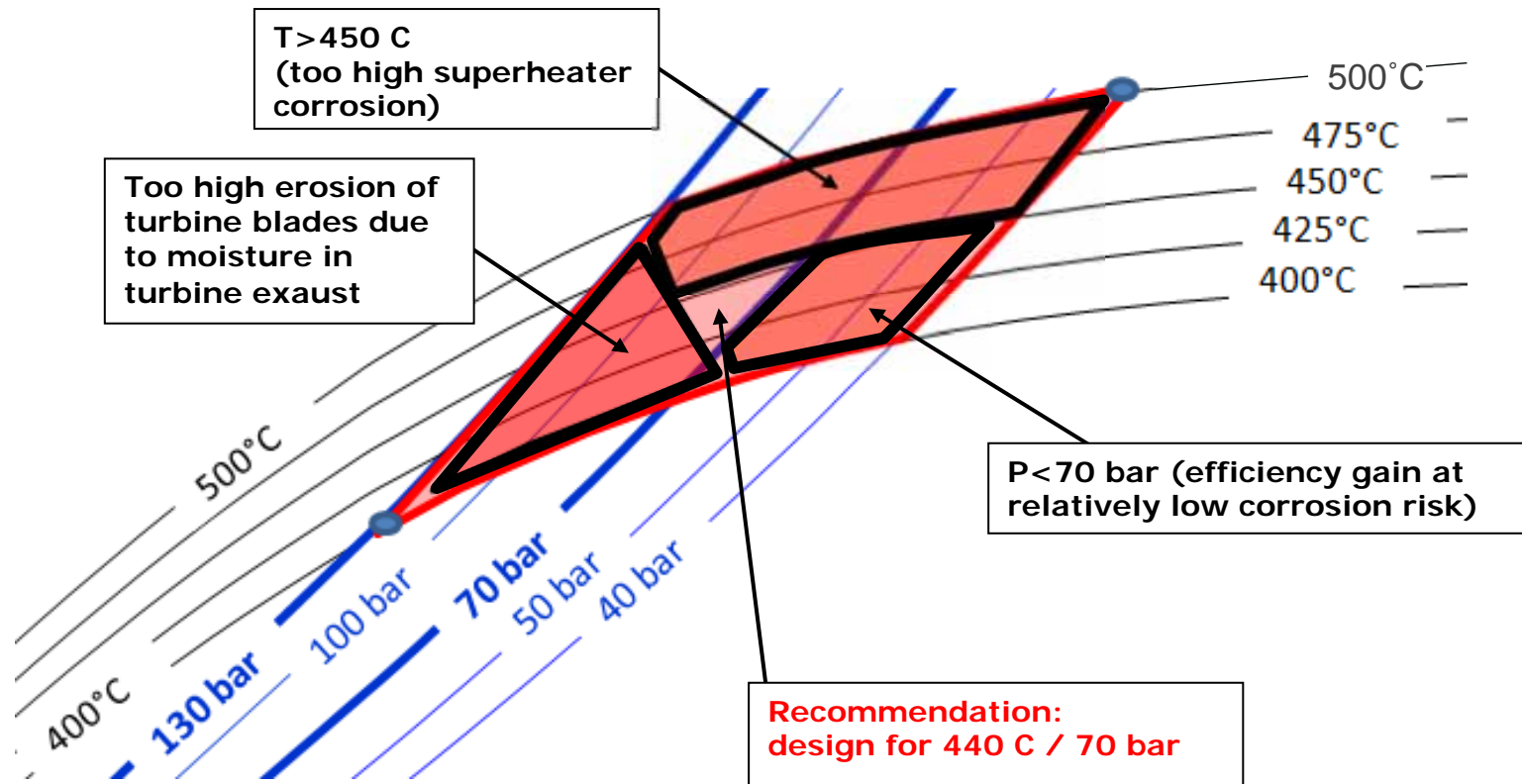


## Effects considered:

- 20 year plan period
- Identical availability
- Investment in boiler
- Increased energy sales
- Increased O&M

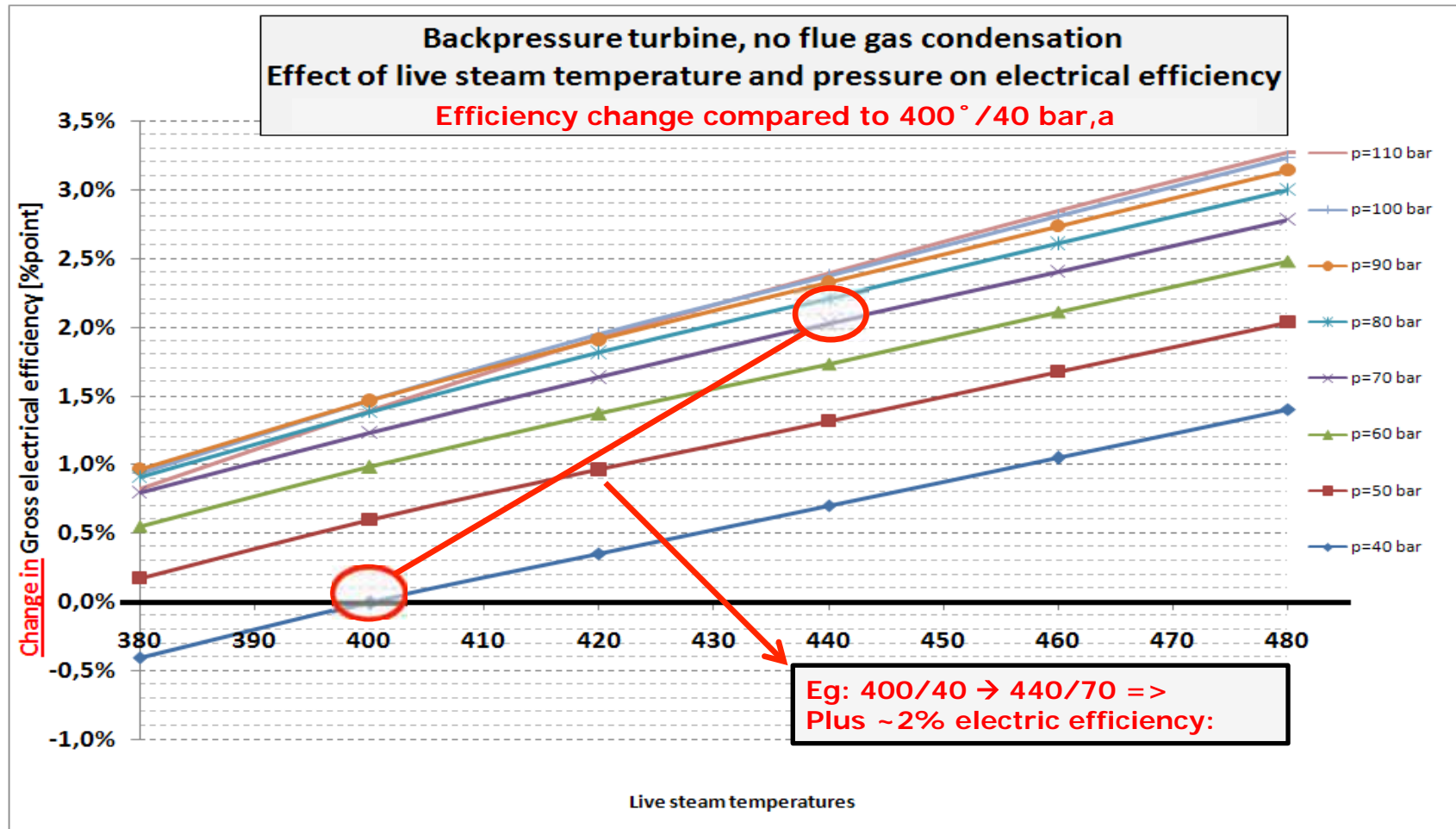


# RECOMMENDATIONS LIVE STEAM PRESSURE





# CHANGE IN (GROSS) ELECTRICAL EFFICIENCY





# ENERGY EFFICIENCY

<b>Basis:</b> Steam data, 440°C / 70 bar,a Wet FGT Front-end SCR Flue gas condensation with heat pumps	Production		Own consumption	Energy sales
	EI $\eta_{el}$ (brutto)	Heat $\eta_{varme}$ (brutto)	EI $\eta_{el}$	Total efficiency $\eta_{total}$ (netto)
<b>Operation without heatpumps</b>	27,2%	65,8%	~ 2,7%	90,3%
<b>Operation with heat pumps</b>	24,8%	81,4%	~ 2,7%	103,5%

Source: Rambøll basic design study



# Best Environmental Standard





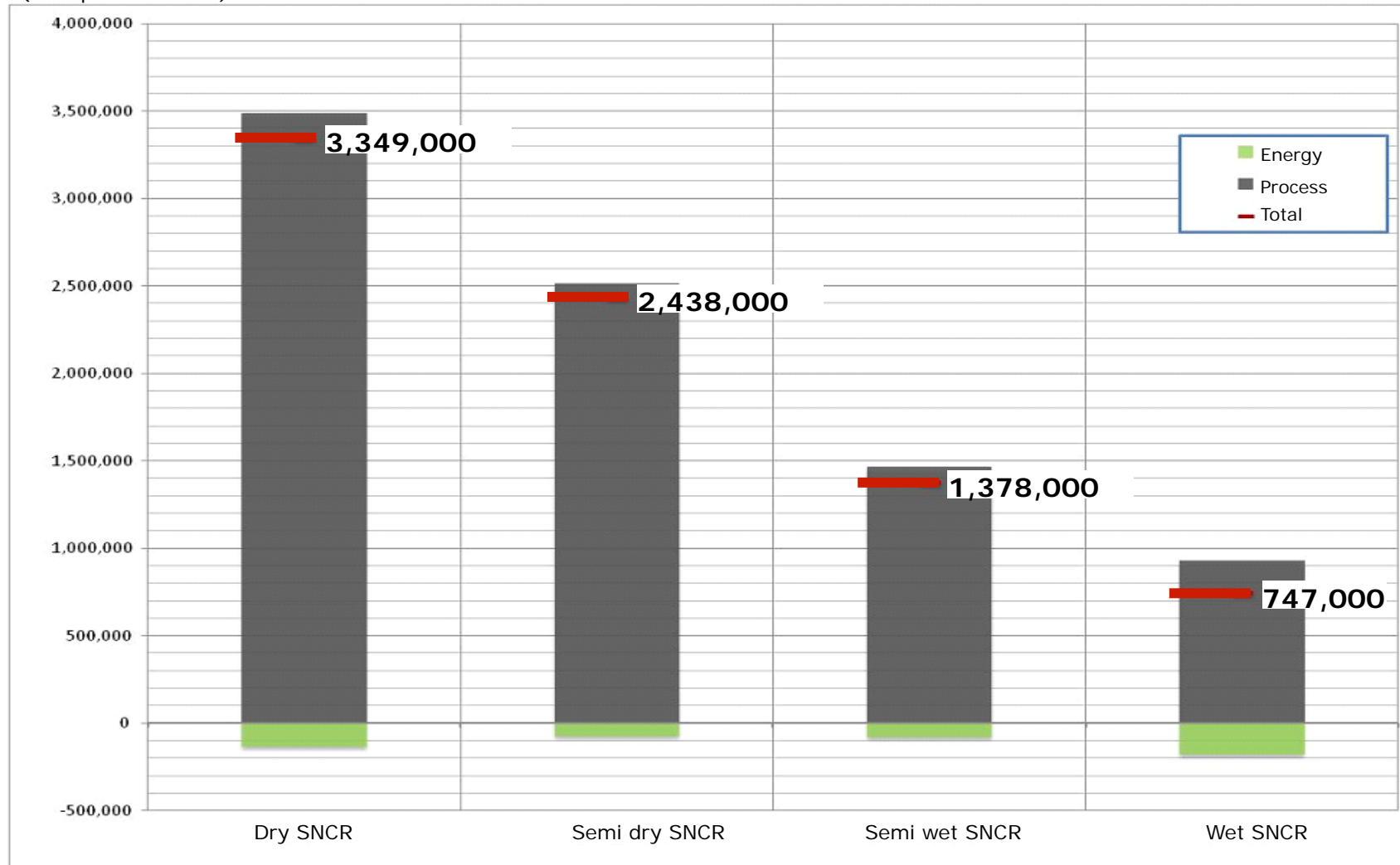
# SCENARIOS FOR THE LCA STUDY

- Dry:
  - Reactor (bicarbonate)
  - Baghousefilter
  - Economiser
- Semi-dry:
  - Reactor (hydrated lime)
  - Baghousefilter
  - Economiser
- Semi-wet:
  - Reactor (hydrated lime)
  - Baghousefilter
  - Economiser
  - Wet alkaline scrubber
- Wet:
  - Electrofilter
  - Quench
  - Wet acidic scrubber
  - Wet alkaline scrubber (calciumcarbonate)
  - Baghousefilter (activated carbon)
  - Waste water treatment
- De-NOx
  - SNCR (very low NOx)
  - SCR (tail-end)
  - SCR (front-end between ESP and Economiser)



# LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS OF FGT SCENARIOS

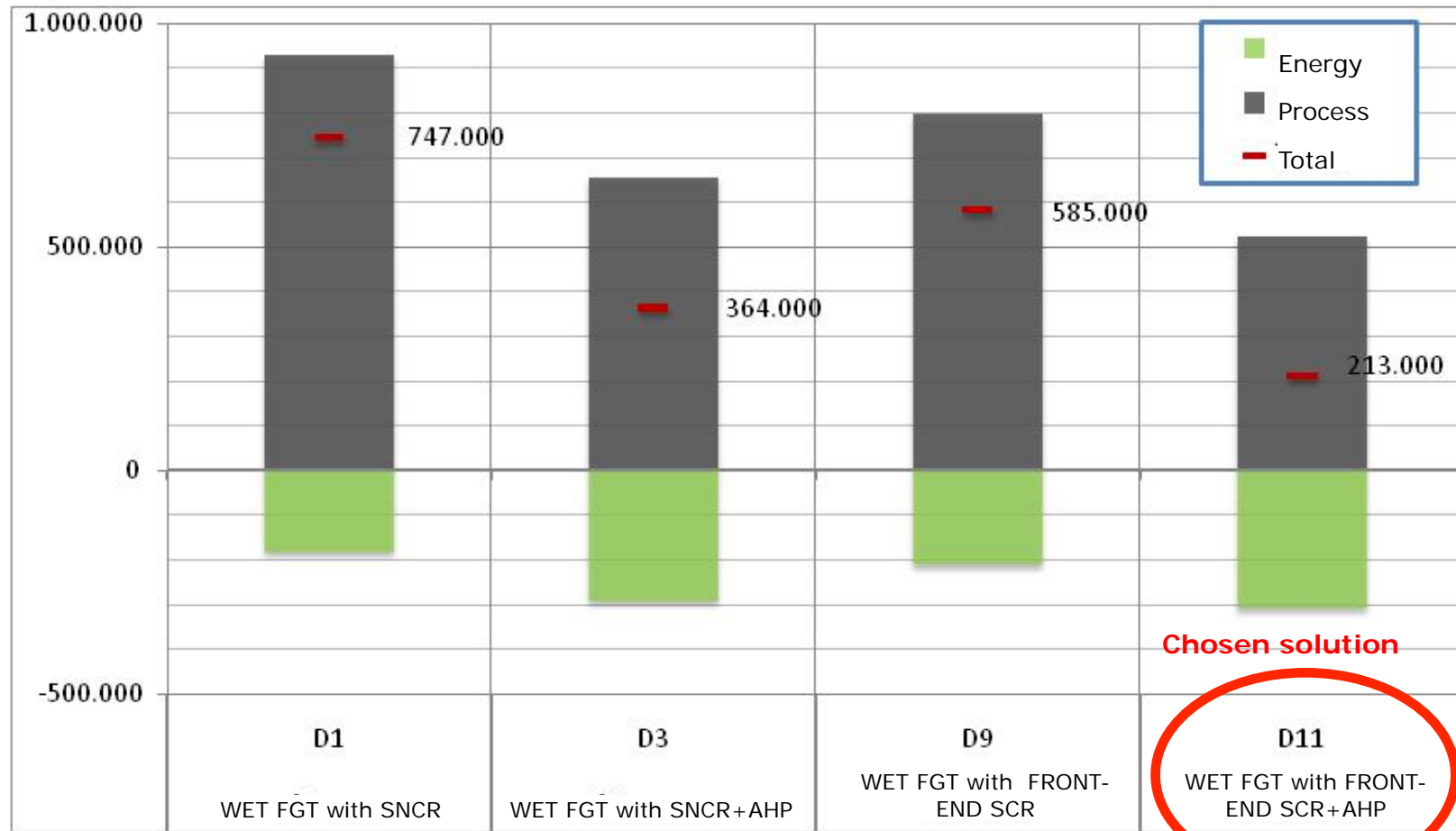
PE (over plant life time)





# LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS SCENARIOS WITH WET FGT ALTERNATIVES

PE (over plant life time)

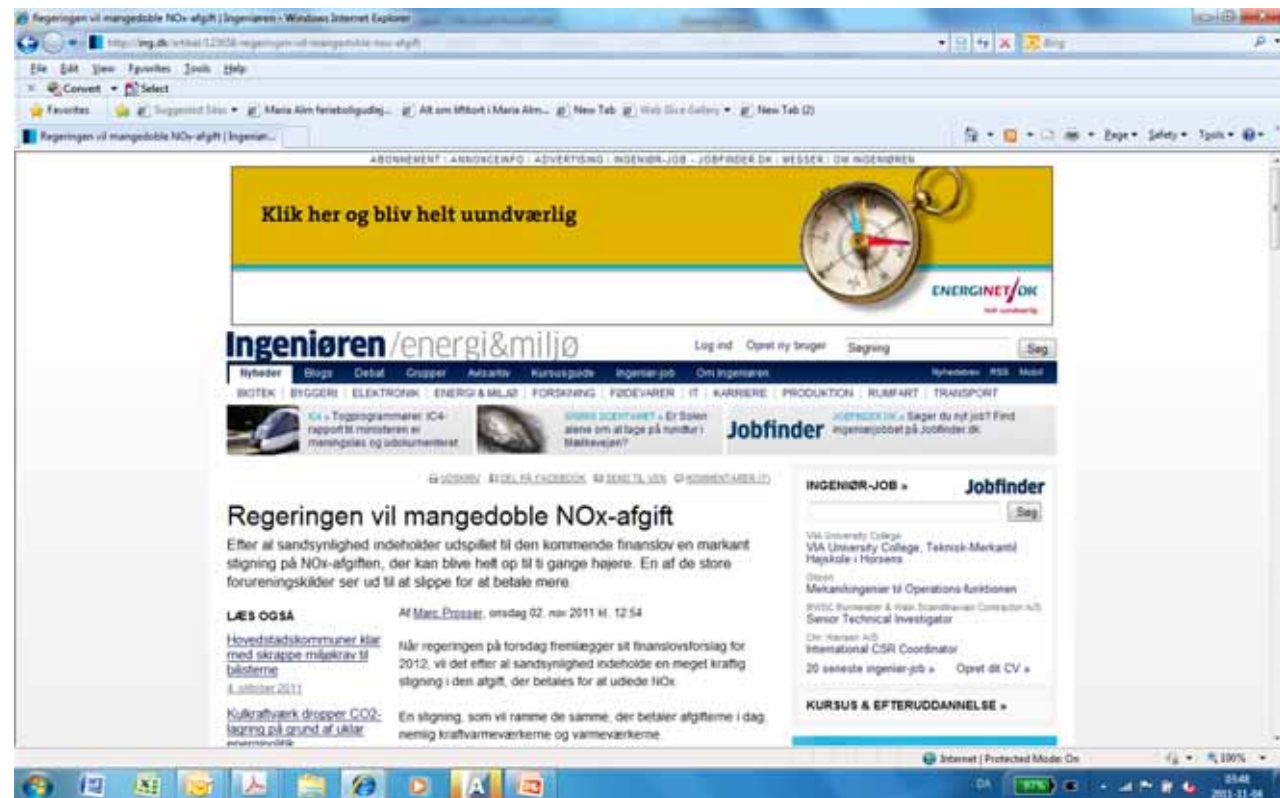




# EXAMPLE OF ROBUSTNESS OF FGT SOLUTION

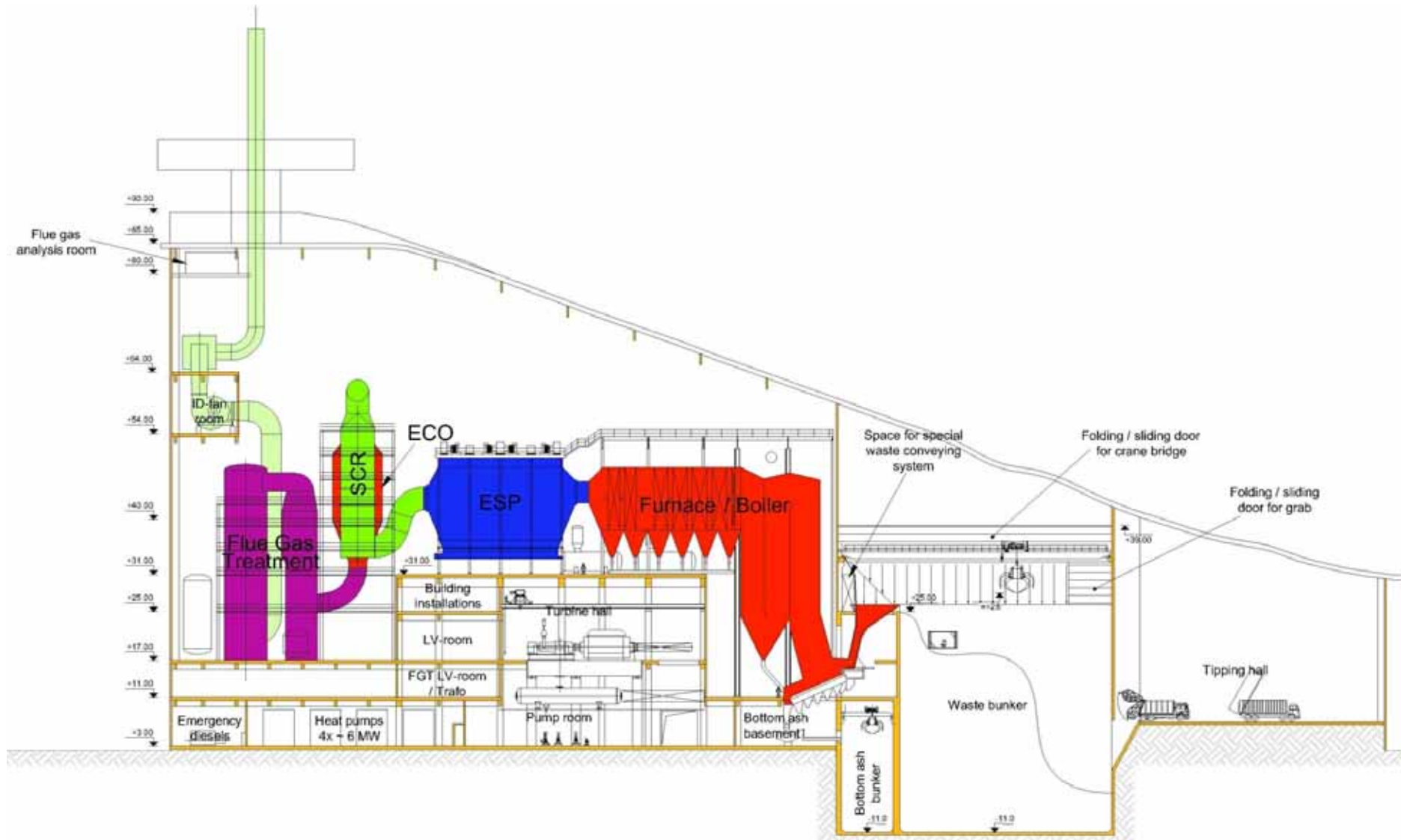
News 2011-11-02:

Potential danish NOx tax increase from 5 kr/kg to 50 kr/kg



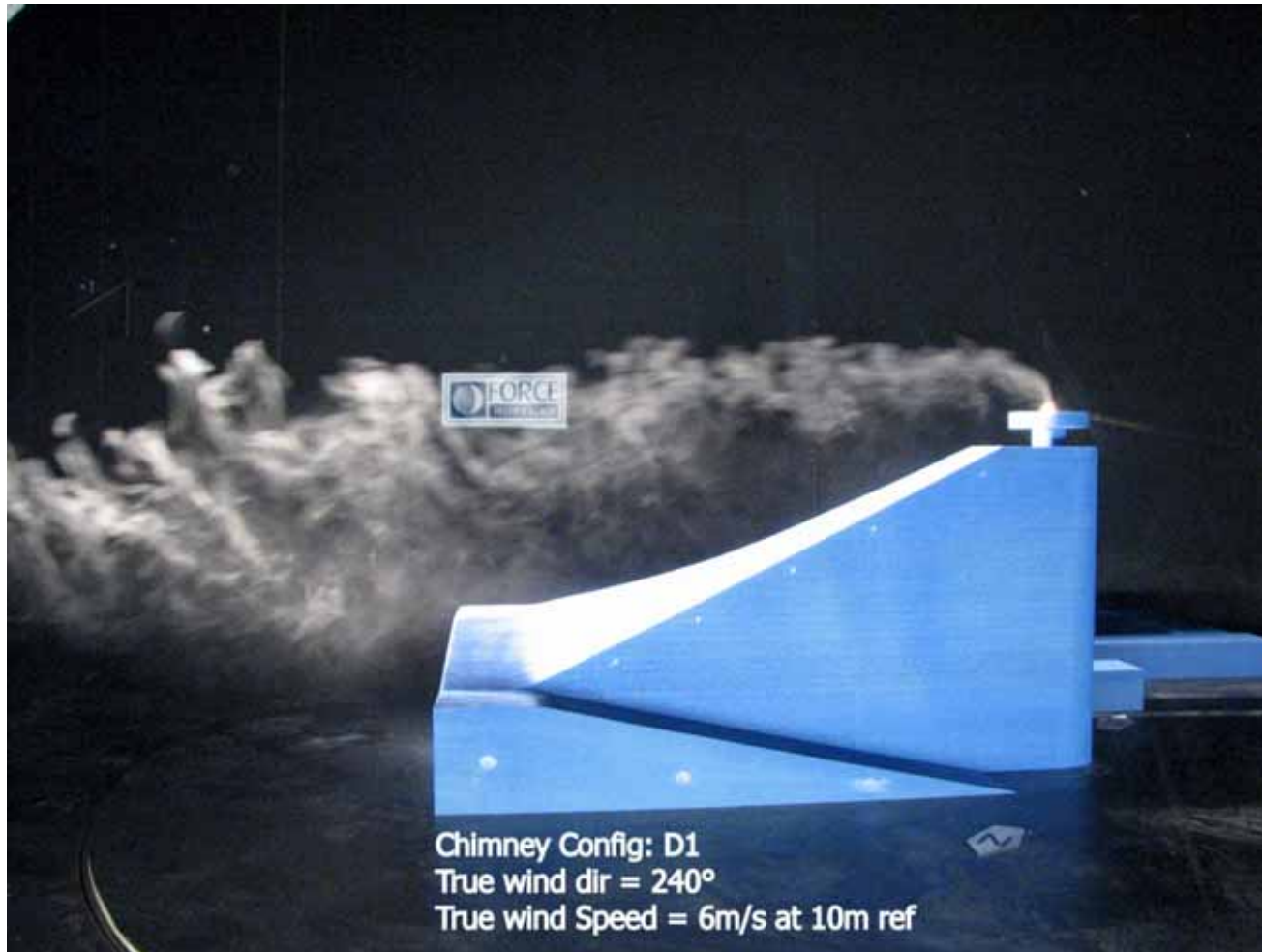


# PLANT LAYOUT – TECHNICAL CONCEPT





# PLANT LAYOUT (WIND TUNNEL MODELS)





# PLANT LAYOUT (WIND TUNNEL MODELS)





# RESULTS

- Created Innovative Ideas
  - Lowest Possible Air Emissions and High Energy Efficiency
  - Reduces CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions
  - A Landmark for the City of Copenhagen
  - An Example of a Modern “Next Generation” WTE Plants
- = > A Strong Support from the Public and from the City Council





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**

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