

# **Research to Apply Kinetic Disintegration System to Process Various Biomass Feedstocks for Pelletization**

**Xcel RDF Advisory Board Project Presentation**

**Minnesota Valley Alfalfa Producers**

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# MnVAP History

- ❖ Minnesota Valley Alfalfa Producers (MnVAP) is a Minnesota farmer-owned cooperative founded in 1994 to process and market alfalfa products.
- ❖ It is the largest alfalfa cooperative in the United States.
- ❖ MnVAP has identified the biomass pellet market as being a value-added opportunity, offering economic and environmental benefits to agricultural-based municipalities and regions in Minnesota and elsewhere.

# Project Scope and Goals

- ❖ Evaluate the new, energy efficient Kinetic Disintegration System (KDS) technology for processing biomass.
- ❖ Evaluate KDS system's capability of handling a wide variety of feedstocks with varying levels of moisture.
- ❖ Conduct energy consumption and performance comparisons between MnVAP's current system and the KDS process, focusing on maximizing biomass throughput capabilities while minimizing energy utilization.
- ❖ Research will lead to biomass optimization design modification if applicable.
- ❖ Engage engineering assistance to design plant floor plan to incorporate KDS system into our current process.

# Technology Evaluated

- ❖ Kinetic Disintegration System (KDS) for use in alfalfa pelletization.
- ❖ The KDS technology was invented for use in pulverizing ores and minerals.
- ❖ The MnVAP project applied this technology to processing biomass, gathering information on performance and appropriateness of the KDS for the biomass industry, and introducing the KDS process as a more energy efficient option for processing biomass when compared to the current biomass processing methods.
- ❖ The KDS system dries and grinds the feedstock in one process, eliminating the need for an energy-intensive drying process prior to grinding.

# Accomplishments

- 1) Work with the MPCA to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.
- 2) Completed initial KDS testing to determine baseline performance utilizing various biomass feedstock characteristics (moisture).
- 3) Design, fabricate and integrate shredding/grinding system with emissions containment.
- 4) Design, fabricate and install blending, conveying and dryer equipment to feed the KDS.

# Accomplishments

- 5) Redesign and fabricate KDS machine after initial test operations.
- 6) Feedstock testing and pellet quality evaluation between systems.
- 7) Design a modified KDS specifically for biomass processing with throughput goal at 5-7 tons per hour; conduct on-site demonstration of technology.
- 8) Complete analysis of biomass industry, AURI lab testing of final product pellets.
  - Biomass Industry Assessment; <http://www.auri.org/assets/2012/04/midwest-biomass-inventory.pdf>
  - Biomass Industry Assessment Presentation presented at the 2012 Heating the Midwest Conference and Expo, Ramada Convention Center, Eau Claire, Wisconsin. View the full agenda at: <http://heatingthemidwest.org/conferences/2012-2/>

# Project Results

- ❖ Research results indicated that the current MnVAP process is more efficient processing large quantities of biomass through their current process.
- ❖ Total energy cost was greater per ton for the KDS compared to MnVAP's current system based on equivalent through-put values.
- ❖ Densification trials resulted in similar pellet durability and density; however through-put efficiency is limited due to fiber structure of material processed through the KDS system.



# Project Benefits

- ❖ The KDS project created a platform to focus on the efficiency of MnVAP's current operation of processing.
- ❖ Provides MnVAP a better knowledge of a current technology that could have been beneficial improving MnVAP's operation efficiency processing biomass.
- ❖ Funding assistance provided helped MnVAP to make useful comparisons between the KDS technology and its own current technology.
- ❖ Project allowed MnVAP the opportunity to investigate another means of grinding and drying to potentially improve current process efficiency.



# Lessons Learned

- ❖ It was discovered that the KDS system was not the most efficient option based on the throughput capacity required for MnVAP's operation.
- ❖ In order to optimize the KDS technology, it required a specific moisture and fiber length from their current system to improve throughput, performance and acceptable particle size for pelleting.
- ❖ Automation of the KDS system into their current process would be challenging.
- ❖ Information obtained from the research supported by the Xcel RDF resulted in MnVAP's decision to save time, labor and capital by not moving forward with full installation.

# **Thank You!**

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