

Optimizing of a hydrogen production plant by optimization of the CO₂ removal step

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Agenda

Overview of research

Gasification & syntheses

CO₂ removal

Hydrogen production

Summary & Outlook

bioenergy2020+



BEST

Bioenergy and
Sustainable Technologies

WHAT

Austrian competence centre for
biomass utilization since 15+ years

WHERE

4 research sites across Austria

WHO

~100 researchers from all academic
career levels (mostly engineers)

HOW

National and international research
funding + industry partners
(~9 Mio EUR turnover per year)

Graz

(Head office)

Wieselburg

Vienna

Tulln





Research Areas

Fixed bed conversion



Three main departments plus additional (crosscutting) departments:

- Microgrids
- Simulation
- Automation and control
- Supply chain

Fluidized bed conversion



Biological Conversion & Integration





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Challenges

Gasification & Syntheses

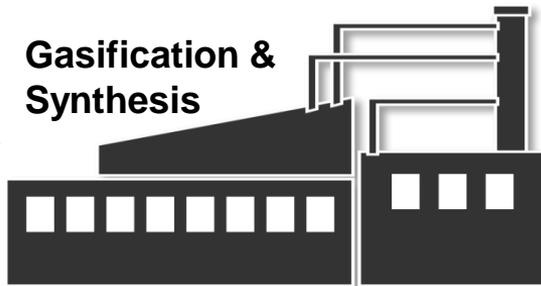


Waste, agri-residues, sewage sludge, ...

Low-grade fuel

From low-grade fuel to high value products.

Gasification & Synthesis



Phosphorus recovery + Biochar production

High-value Products

- BTX
- Waxes
- Alcohols
- Kerosine
- Diesel
- Hydrogen
- SNG
- Electrical
- Thermal

H₂ price: <5 €/kg



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CO₂ separation

10-15% of the fuel power

Technique		Investment costs for a 500 m ³ /h plant [€/(m ³ /h)]	Running costs for a 500 m ³ /h plant [ct/Nm ³]	Costs per tons CO ₂ [€/t _{CO2}]	Electricity consumption (raw gas) [kWh/Nm ³]	Heat consumption (raw gas) [kWh/Nm ³]	Selectivity CO ₂ [%]
Chemical absorption	Amine scrubber	3 500 ^[7]	11,2 ^[7]	40-70 ^[1]	0,1 - 0,15 ^[12]	0,5 - 0,75 ^[12]	88 ^[2]
	Benfield operation	-	-	15-25 ^[1]	-	-	-
Physical absorption	Pressurised water scrubbing	3500 ^[7]	9,1 ^[7]	-	0,3 ^[12]	not necessary	-
Adsorption	Pressure swing adsorption (PSA)	3700 ^[7]	9,2 ^[7]	-	0,23 ^[12]	not necessary	-
Membrane operation	Membrane	3 500 - 3 700 ^[7]	6,5 - 10,1 ^[7]	21-29 ^[1]	0,18 ^[12]	not necessary	-
Cryogenic operation	Cryogenic operation (distillation)	-	-	37 ^[1]	0,72 ^[12]	not necessary	90 ^[1]

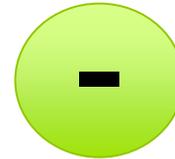




CO₂ separation by MEA scrubbing



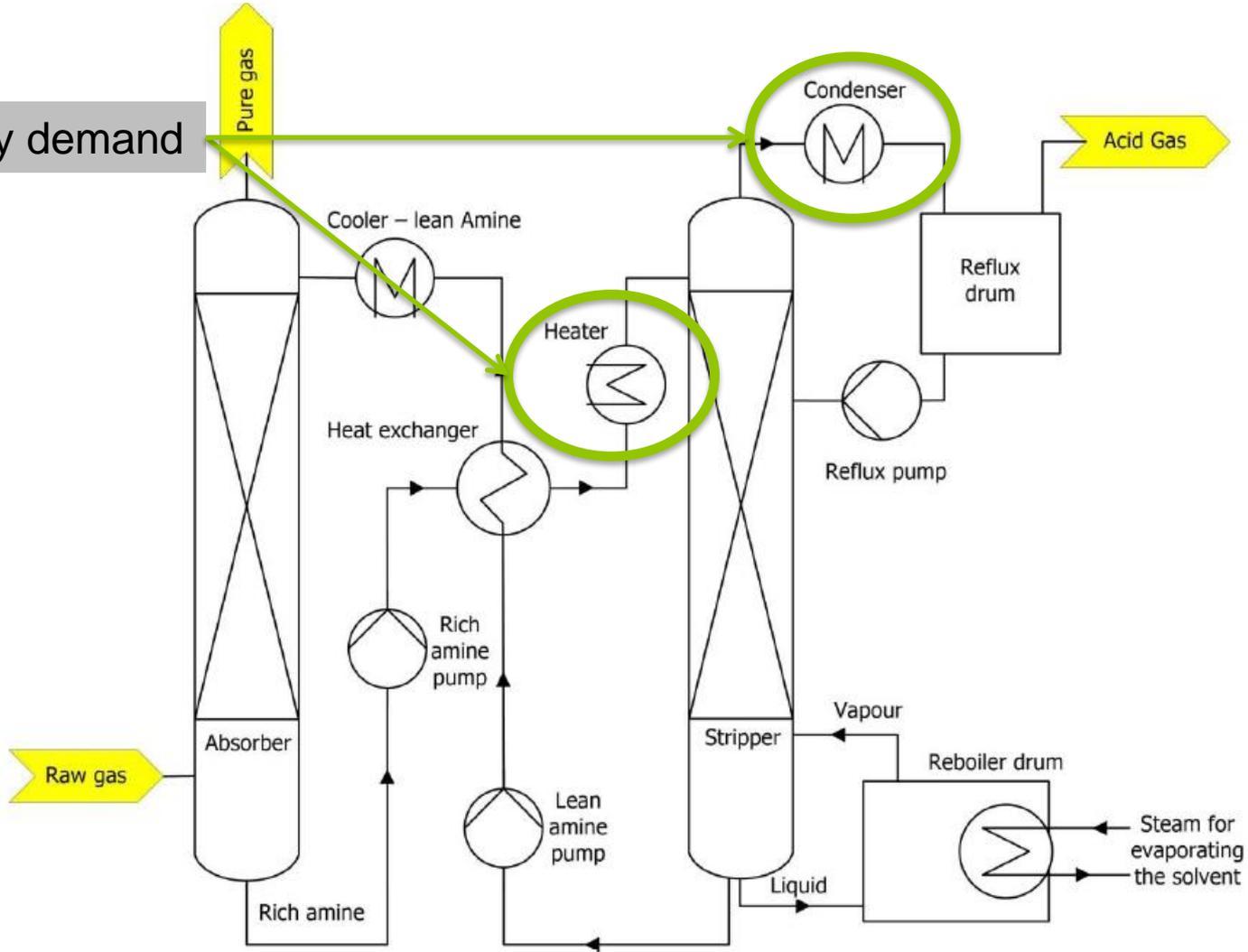
- Removal of CO₂ and H₂S
- Pressure-less process
- Industrial proven



- High energy demand
 - Desorber temperature 140-160°C
- Foaming
- Poison



high energy demand





CO₂ separation by MEA scrubbing

- Parameter variation of
 - Desorption temperature (district heat level)
 - Adsorption temperature
 - Solvent flow



CO₂ separation by MEA scrubbing

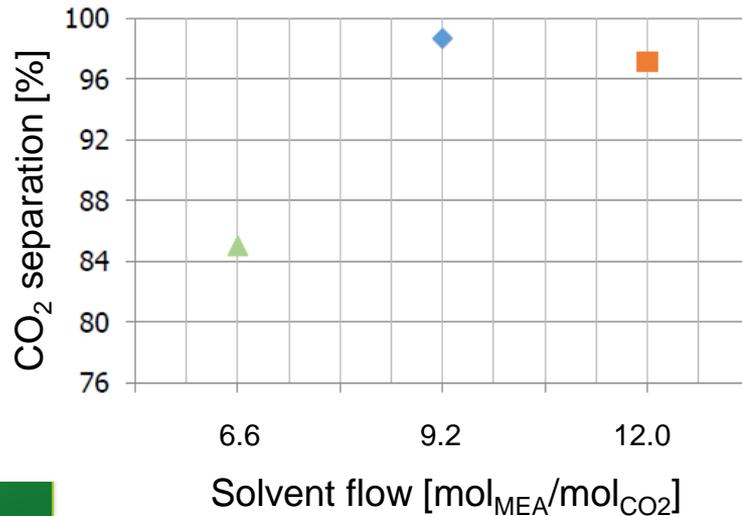
Standard parameters:

TDes. = 90°C

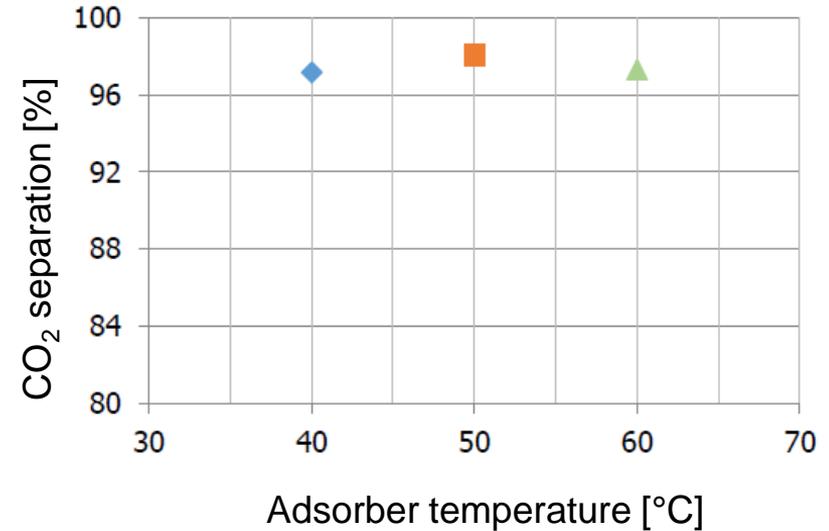
TAds. = 40°C

Flow solvent = 12 mol_{MEA}/mol_{CO₂}

Solvent flow variation



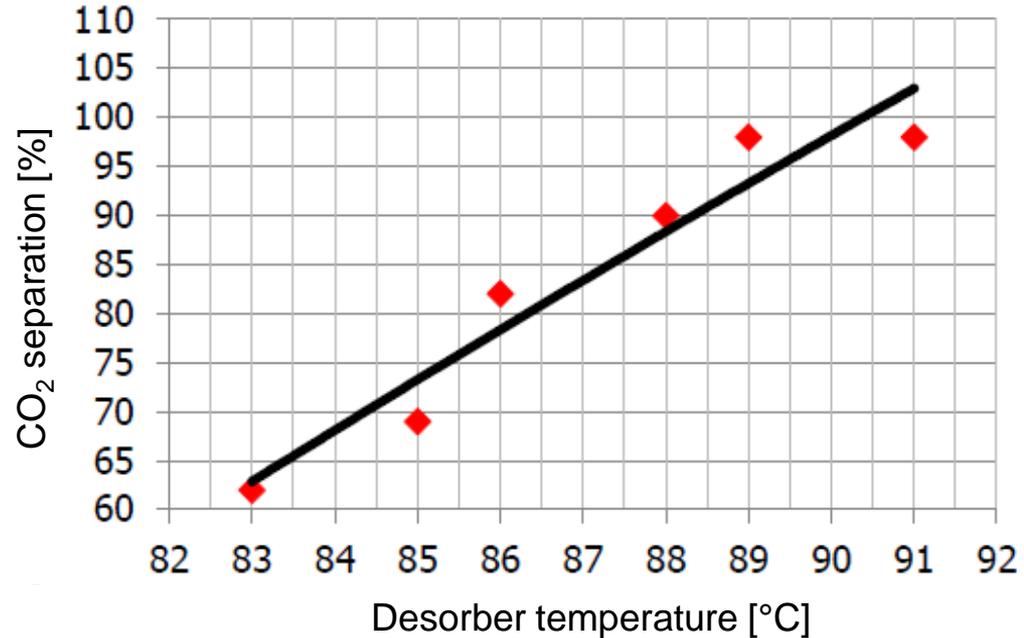
Adsorber temperature variation





CO₂ separation by MEA scrubbing

Variation of desorber temperature





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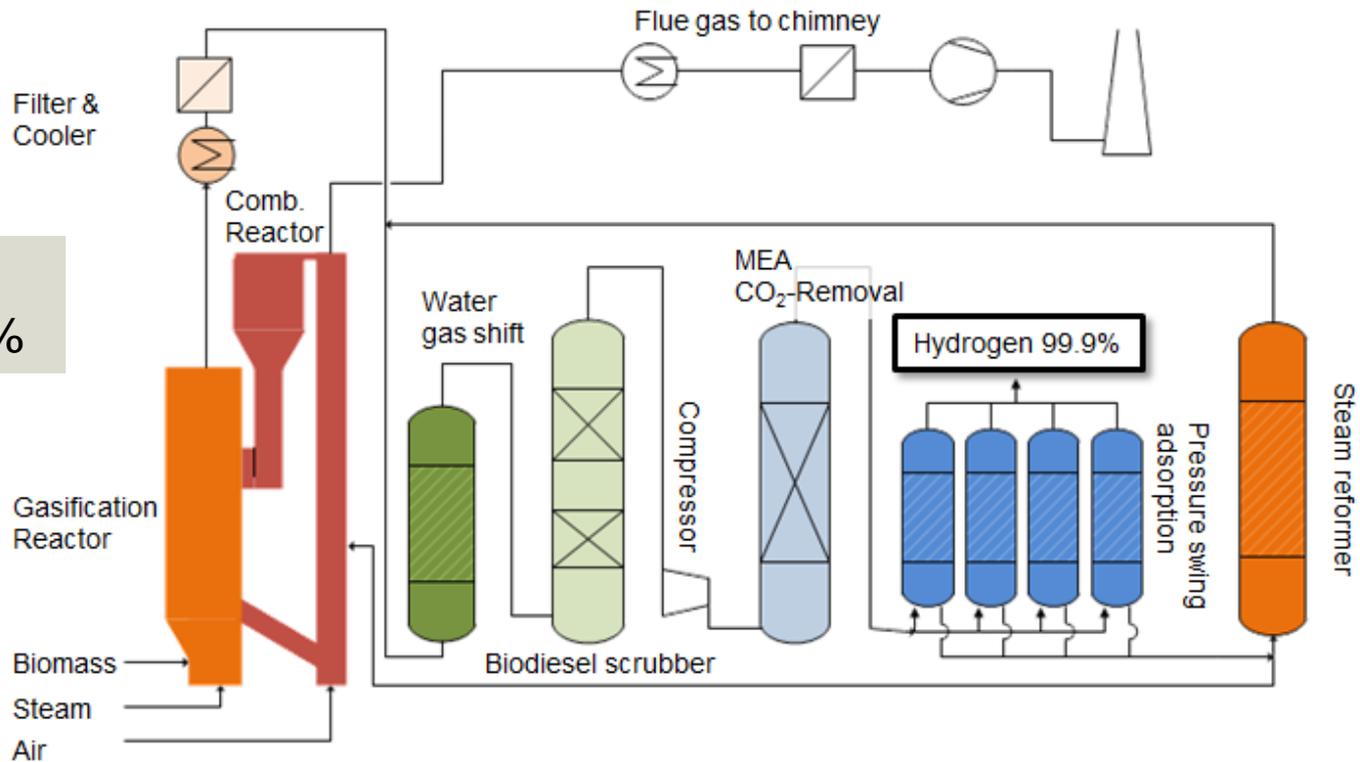
Hydrogen production

Summary & Outlook

BioH₂ technology



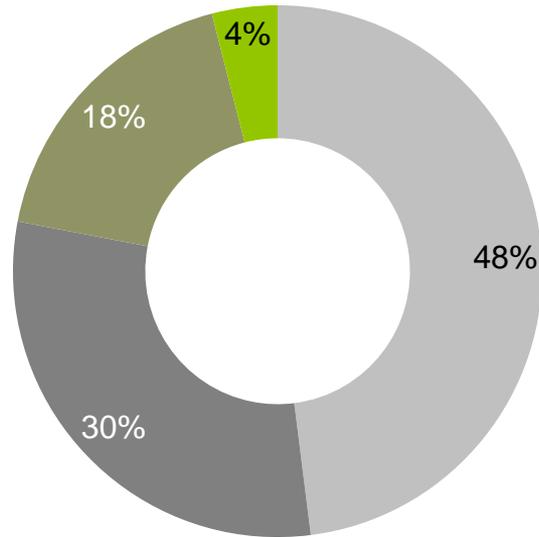
$\eta_{H_2} = 54\%$
 $\eta_{overall} = 55\%$



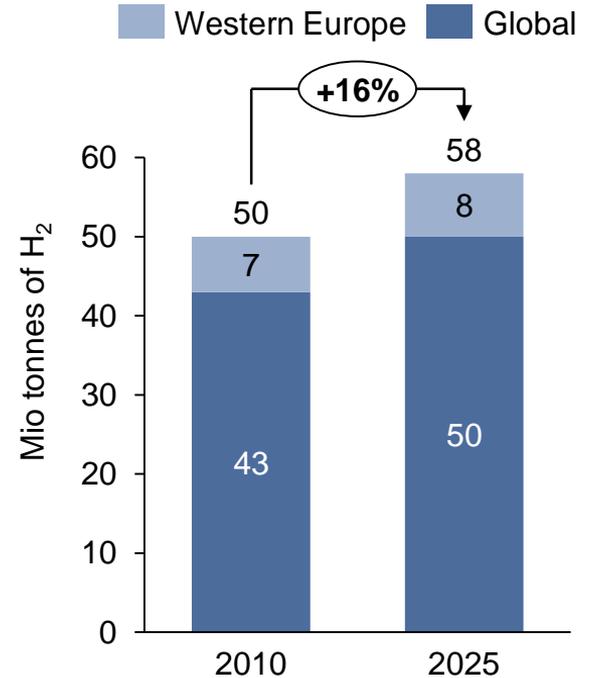
Why produce hydrogen from biomass?



Legend: Natural gas (light grey), Oil (dark grey), Coal (olive green), Electrolysis (yellow-green)



Current feedstock used for H₂ production. (Arregi et al., 2018)



Fraile et al., 2015

04.02.2021

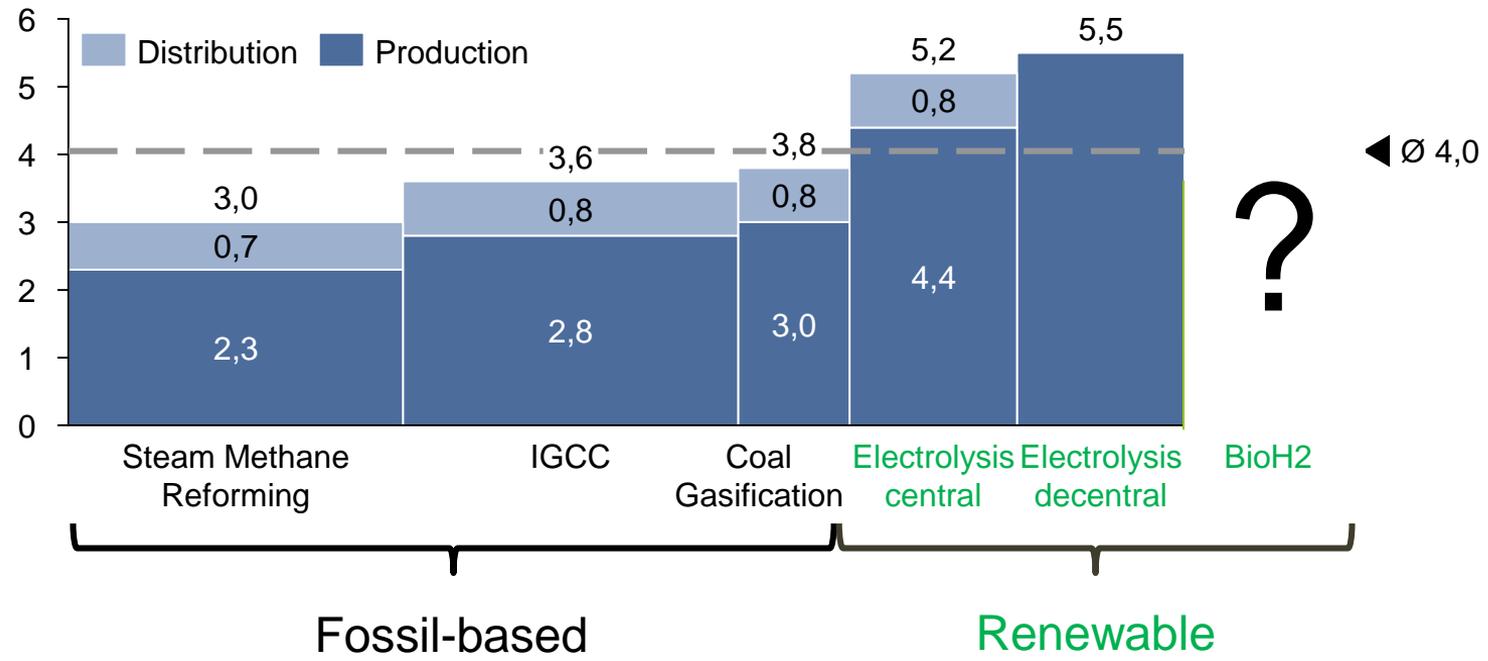


Why produce hydrogen from biomass?

Projected 2030 H₂ cost [EUR/kg H₂]

References:
A portfolio of power-trains for Europe: a fact-based analysis by McKinsey

Hydrogen from biomass gasification by IEA





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- Parameter variation CO₂ removal (district heat level possible)
- Hydrogen efficiency of 54% could be confirmed
- Hydrogen price 3.8-4.5 €/kg (depending on plant size)

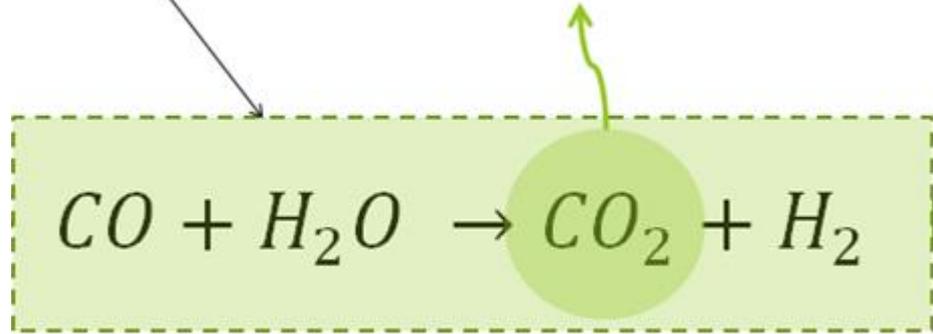
Paper: Experimental Demonstration and Validation of Hydrogen Production Based on Gasification of Lignocellulosic Feedstock

<https://doi.org/10.3390/chemengineering2040061>

Outlook

„Combination of water gas shift and CO₂ removal gives the opportunity to reduce energy and material costs drastically“

Membrane



→ <http://www.romeo-h2020.eu/>





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