

# bioenergy<sub>2020+</sub>

Vienna University of Technology

# Conversion of Biomass Over Steam Gasification to Biofuels and Chemicals Actual Status of Work

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Scientific partners





Engineering (as example)



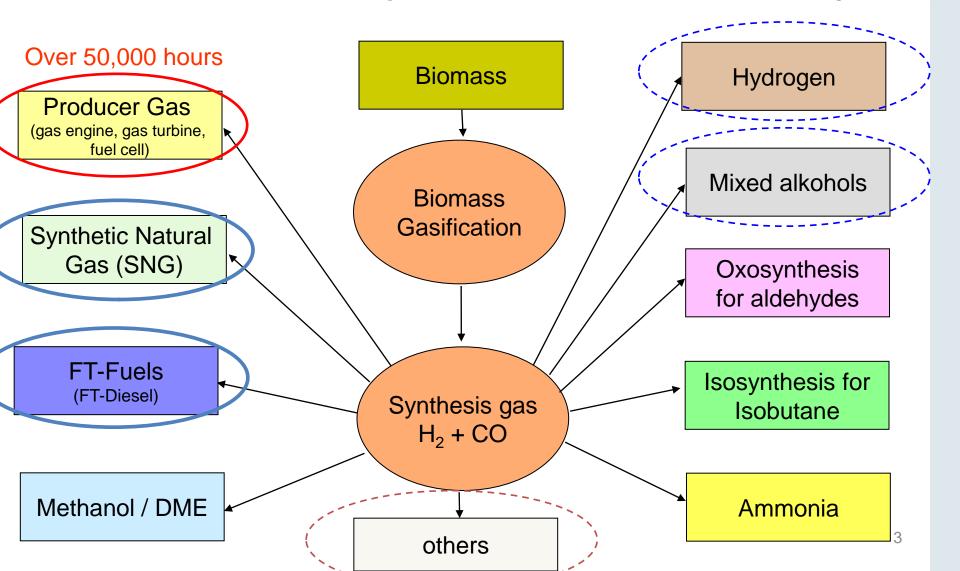
Operators (as example)







# The basic concept – "Green Chemistry"





# Biomass CHP Güssing



Gasifier

**BioSNG PDU** 

Technikum

**Fuelling Station** 



# Commercial FICFB gasifiers

Location	Product	Fuel / Product MW, MW	Start up	Status
Güssing, AT	Gas engine	8.0 <sub>fuel</sub> / 2.0 <sub>el</sub>	2002	Operational
Oberwart, AT	Gas engine / ORC	8.5 <sub>fuel</sub> / 2.8 <sub>el</sub>	2008	Operational
Villach, AT	Gas engine	15 <sub>fuel</sub> / 3.7 <sub>el</sub>	2010	Commissioning
Klagenfurt, AT	Gas engine	25 <sub>fuel</sub> / 5.5 <sub>el</sub>	2011	planing
Ulm, DE	Gas engine / ORC	14 <sub>fuel</sub> / 5 <sub>el</sub>	2011	Under construction
Göteborg, Sweden	BioSNG	32 <sub>fuel</sub> /20 <sub>BioSNG</sub>	2012	planing
Vienna, OMV	Hydrogen	50 <sub>fuel</sub> /30 <sub>hydrogen</sub>	2015	planing



# Gas Composition (after gas cleaning)

Main Components			
H <sub>2</sub>	%	35-45	
СО	%	22-25	
CH <sub>4</sub>	%	~10	
CO <sub>2</sub>	%	20-25	

<b>O</b> 114	, 0	. •	
CO <sub>2</sub>	%	20-25	
Minor Components			
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	%	2-3	
$C_2H_6$	%	~0.5	
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	%	~0,4	
02	%	< 0,1	
$N_2$	%	1-3	
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	g/m³	~8	
C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	g/m³	~0,5	
C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	g/m³	~2	
TARS	mg/m³	20-30	

Possible poisons			
H <sub>2</sub> S	mgS/Nm³	~200	
cos	mgS/Nm³	~5	
Mercaptans	mgS/Nm³	~30	
Thiophens	mgS/Nm³	~7	
HCI	ppm	~3	
NH3	ppm	500-1000	
HCN	ppm	~100	
Dust	mg/Nm³	< 20	

 $H_2$ :CO = from 1.7:1 to 2:1



## BioSNG Demonstration Project

A 1 MW SNG Process Development Unit (PDU) is erected within the EU project BioSNG and allows the demonstration of the complete process chain from wood to

SNG in half-commercial scale (2006-2009).

A consortium consisting of four partners is responsible for the PDU:

CTU – Conzepte Technik Umwelt AG

Repotec GmbH

- > Paul Scherrer Institute
- Technical University Vienna

The project BioSNG is co-funded by

- the European Commission
- 6th Framework Programme PrNo TREN/05/FP6EN/ S07.56632/019895
- Swiss electric research
- Bundesförderung Österreich
- WIBAG





#### Results

- December 2008: First conversion of product gas into rawSNG
- June 2009: BioSNG at H-Gas quality produced
- June 24<sup>th</sup>: inauguration CNG cars were fuelled using BioSNG from wood
- June 2009 CNG-car was successfully used for 1000km with BioSNG
- No more activities since end of 2009





# **Quality BioSNG**

	unit	Germany DVGW regulation G260	Austria ÖVGW regulation G31	BioSNG
Wobbe Index	[kWh/m³]	12,8-15,7	13,3-15,7	14,15
Relative density	[-]	0,55-0,75	0,55-0,65	0,56
Higher heating value	[kWh/m³]	8,4-13,1	10,7-12,8	10,7



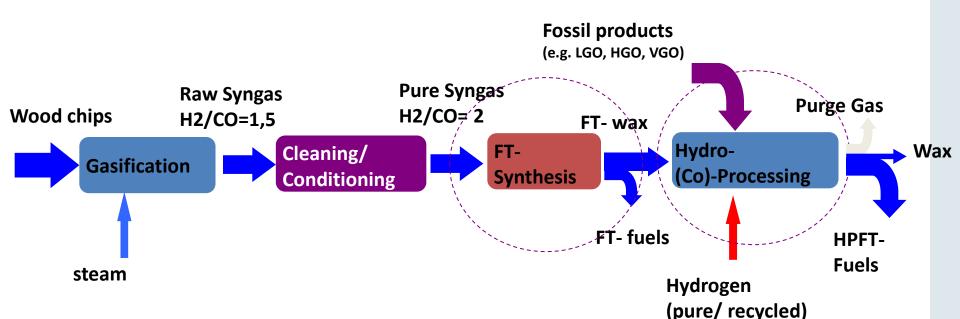
# Synthetic biofuels (FT- Route)



Cellulose, Polyose (Hemicellulose )
Lignin

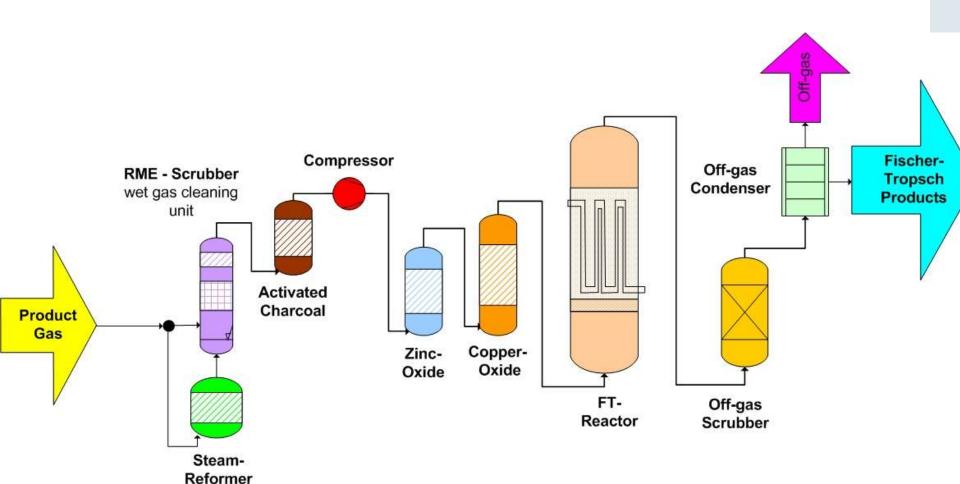


i/n- paraffins (hydrocarbons)





# FT synthesis at biomass CHP Güssing



A Slurry-Reactor is used. A slurry reactor is a 3-phase reactor, where the solid catalyst is suspended in the liquid product and the gas goes from the bottom to the top and keeps the catalyst in suspension.

#### The main advantages are:

- Simple and cheap construction
- Excellent heat transfer
- No hot spots and no temperature gradient along the reactor
- Easy to scale up

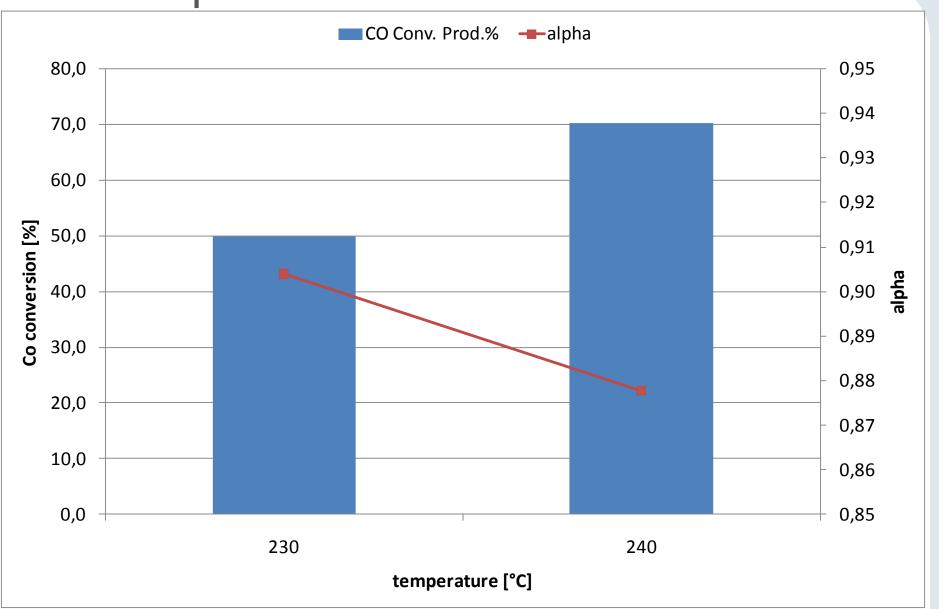
The following catalysts were used till now:

- Haber Bosch catalyst (mainly for start up)
- Research catalyst (based on cobalt ruthenium, produced from University of Strasbourg)
- Commercial cobalt catalyst
- Commercial iron catalyst

Actual 1300 hours of operation, without any change in activity

# FT dependency on temperature

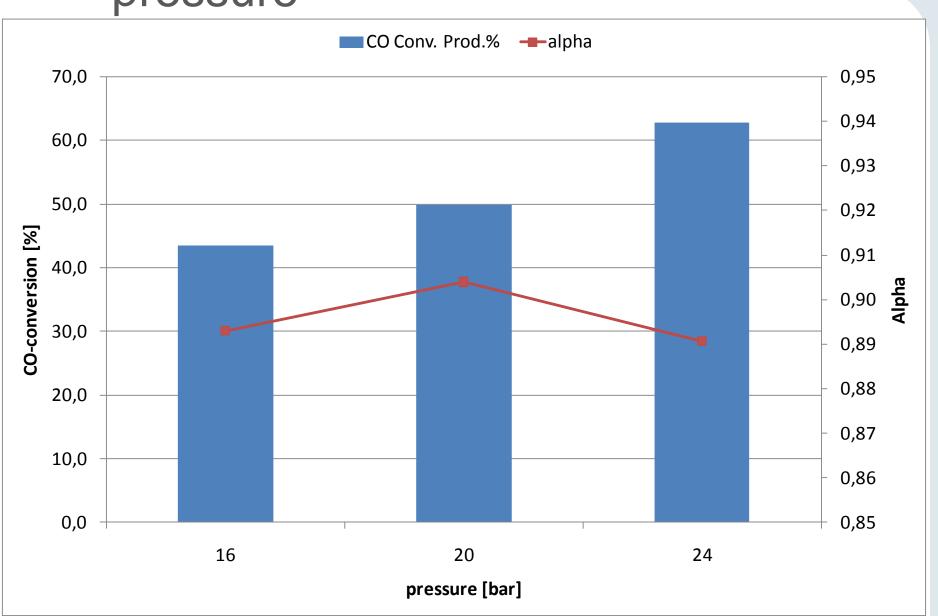
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# FT dependency on

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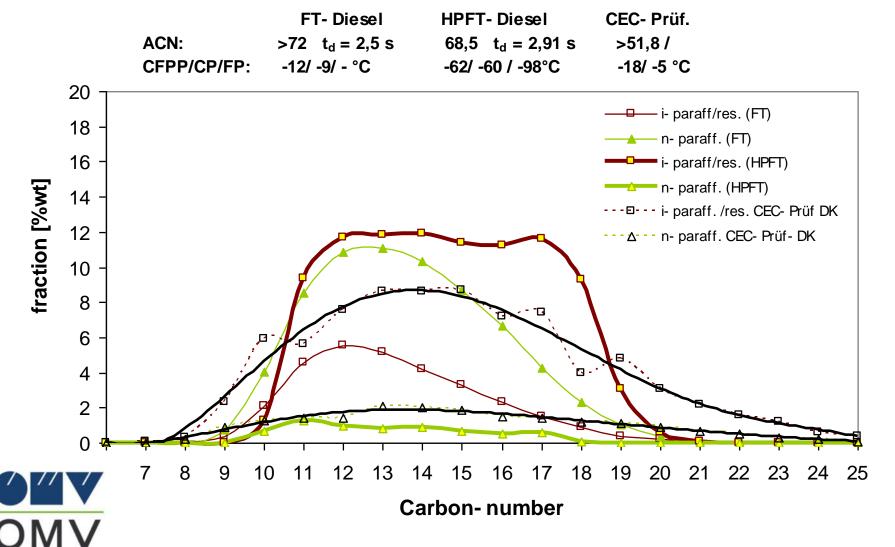
# FT dependency on space velocity

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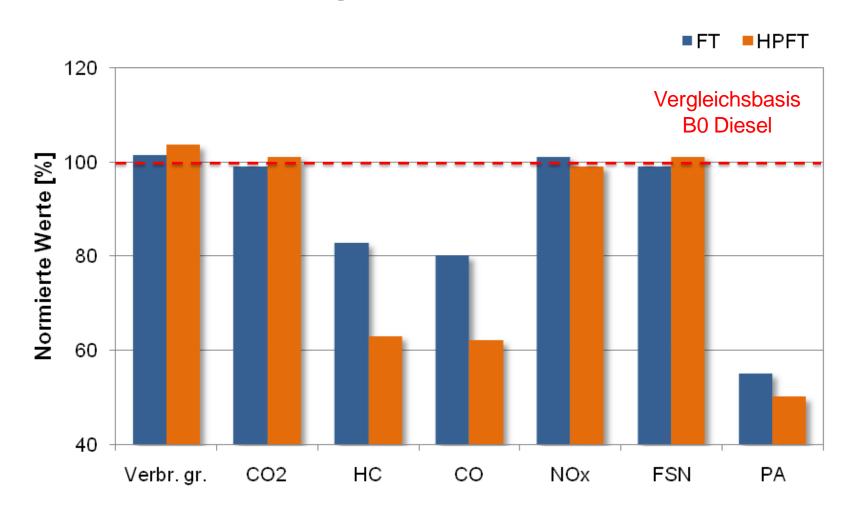
### Comparison of produced FT Fuels







### Results on engine tests with 20% blends





### Mixed alcohols

- Funded by "Klima und Energiefonds" and Bioenergy 2020+
- Aim is to get fundamental know how in the synthesis of mixed alcohols from biomass
- Main advantage is very simple gas cleaning, due to sulphur resistant catalyst





Actual status: first experiments are done



Reformer

Drying (glycol-scrubber)

Compressor (5-7 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h; 90-300 bar)

Reactor

Alcohols separation

Gas expansion





# Expected results (from literature and lab scale)

Alcohol	composition	composition	
	without methanolrecycle	with methanolrecycle	
Methanol	28 %	-	
Ethanol	50 %	75%	
Propanol	16 %	11%	
Butanol	4 %	8%	
Pentanol	2%	6%	

CO conversion should be about 20-30%



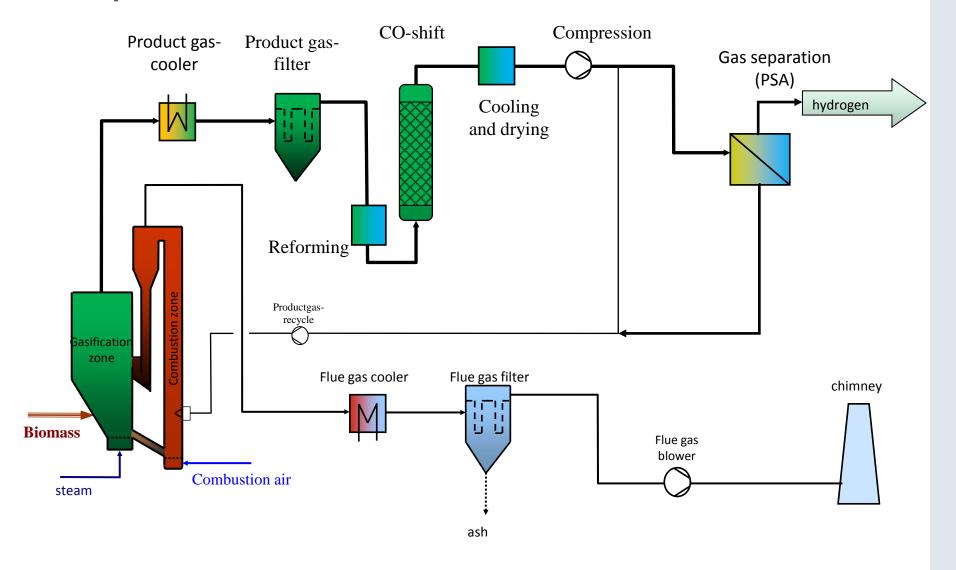
### BioH2-4Refineries

Economic evaluation of production of hydrogen for a refinery

- Coordination by OMV
- 50 MW fuel plant to replace fossil hydrogen
- Evaluation of the biomass resources available for such a plant
- Basic engineering of the gasifier as well as of all other sub units, including pipelines, utility systems, logistic needs
- Optimal use of by-products
- Economic evaluation



## Simplified flow chart





## Summary

- Biomass CHP Güssing has excellent frame conditions for R&D on synthesis gas applications
- Focus of R&D is on small CHP and on synthesis gas applications (BioSNG, Fischer Tropsch, Mixed Alcohols, Hydrogen)
- Gasification enables the conversion of biomass to many useful products

#### More info at

http://www.ficfb.at

http://www.vt.tuwien.ac.at

http://www.bioenergy2020.eu