

The technical choices for the 12 MW Bio-SNG demonstration in the Netherlands

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16 October 2013

SGC International Seminar on Gasification

Göteborg, Sweden

ECN

- Independent R&D centre for renewable energy.
- Partly financed by the Dutch government and EU government grants, and partly by contract R&D.
- Main products: technology licenses and contract R&D
- 600 staff

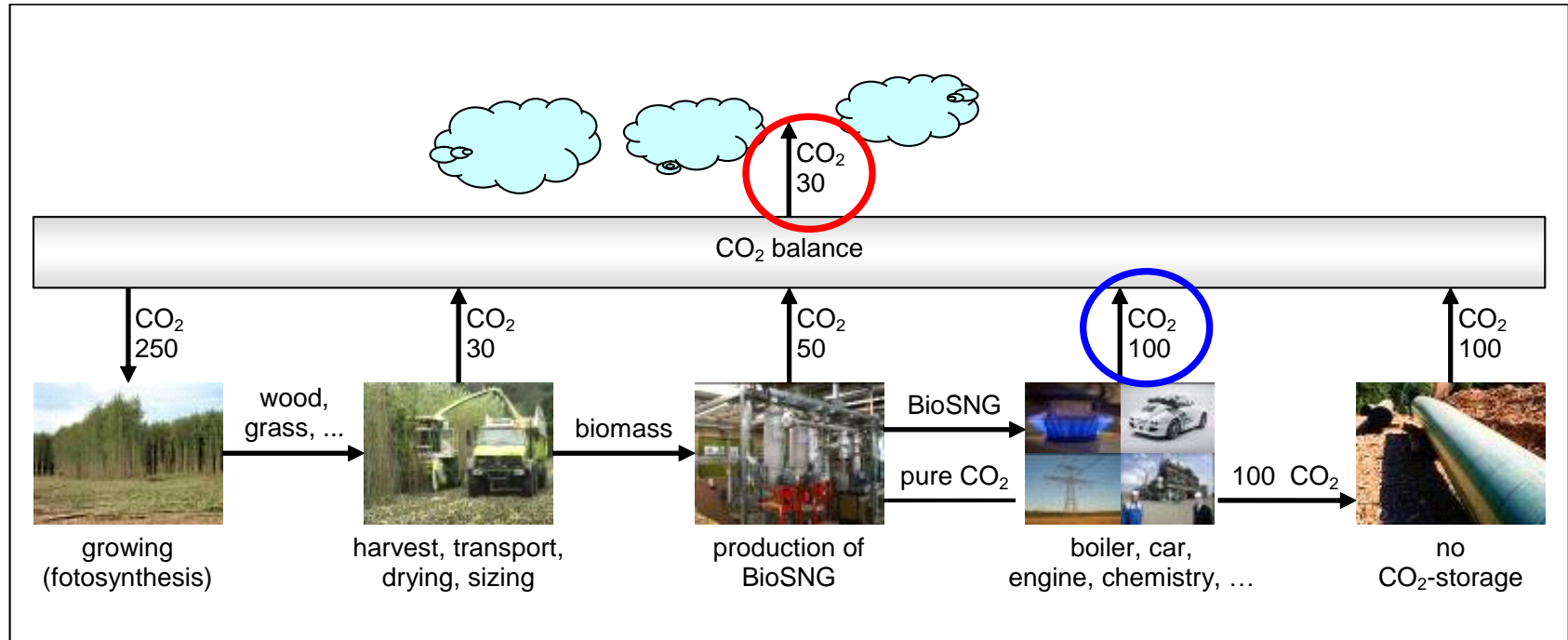


ECN bioSNG VISION

- Biomass will become / is expensive:
 - High overall efficiency required
 - Co-production of bioSNG with benzene, ethylene, CO₂, ...
 - Large scale production (>100 MW)
- Production of bioSNG will be near harbors or locations where biomass is widely available
- Compression of gas is preferred over compression of biomass

CO₂ BALANCE

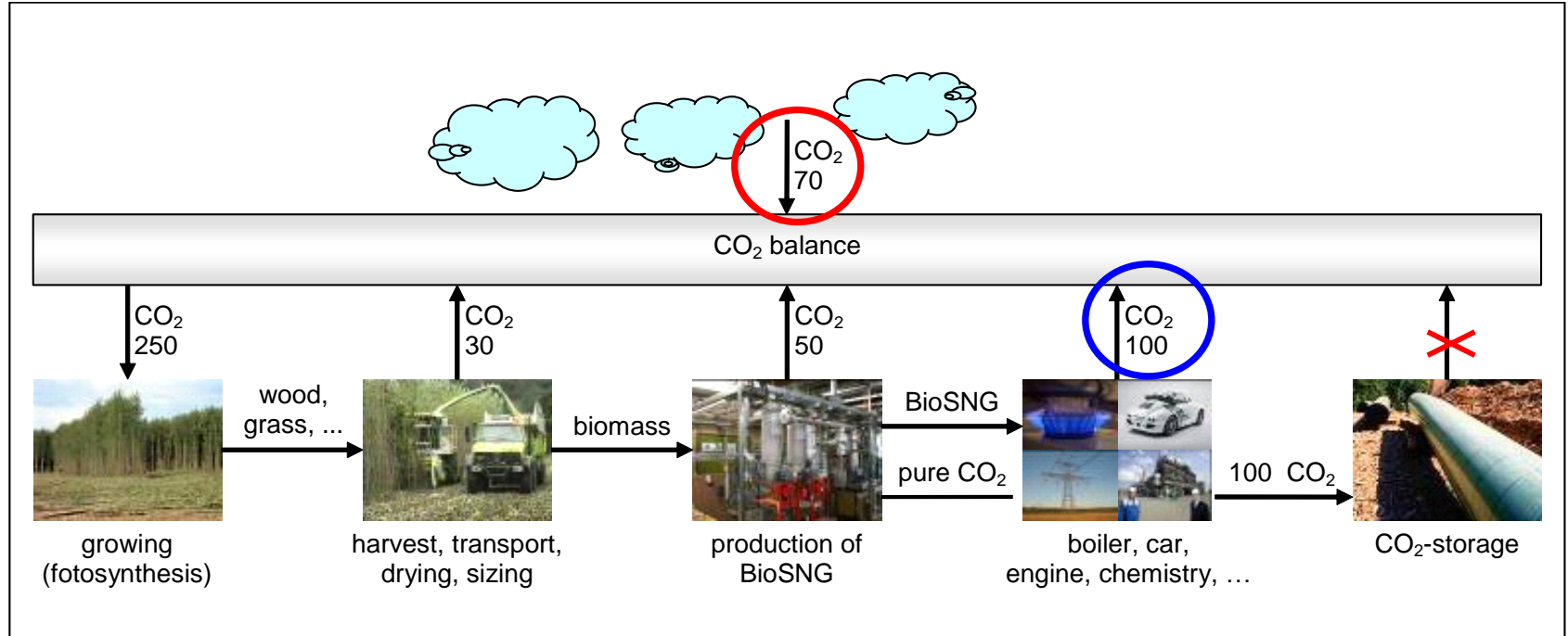
BioSNG



CO₂ emission: 100 → 30
70% CO₂ emission reduction

CO₂ BALANCE: BEYOND NEUTRAL

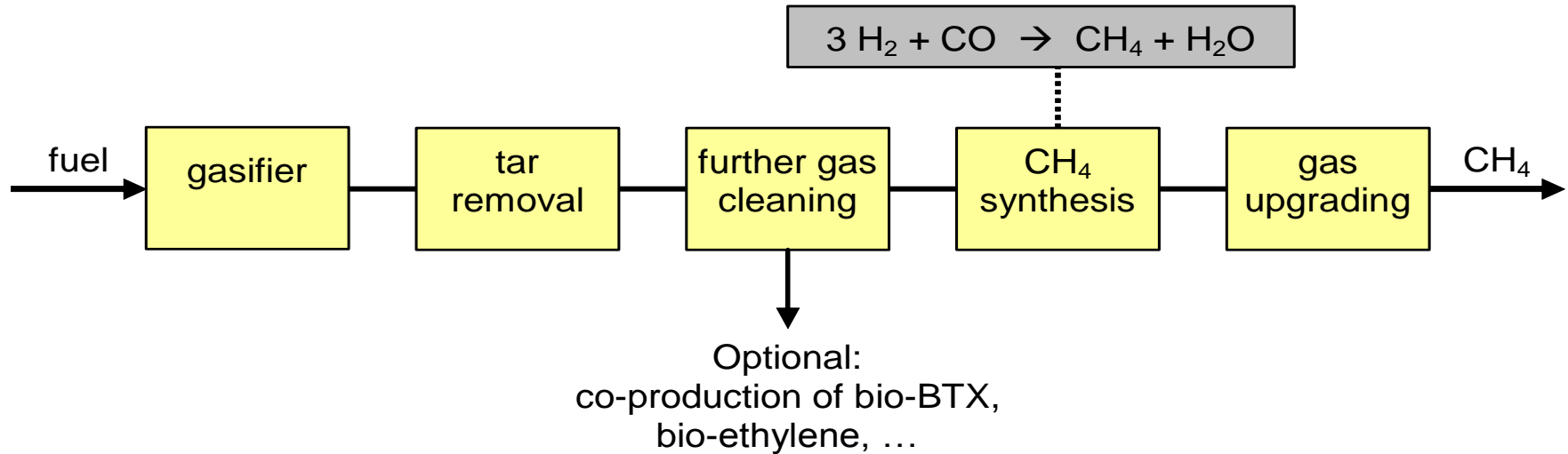
BioSNG with CO₂ storage



CO₂ emission: 100 → -70

170% CO₂ emission reduction

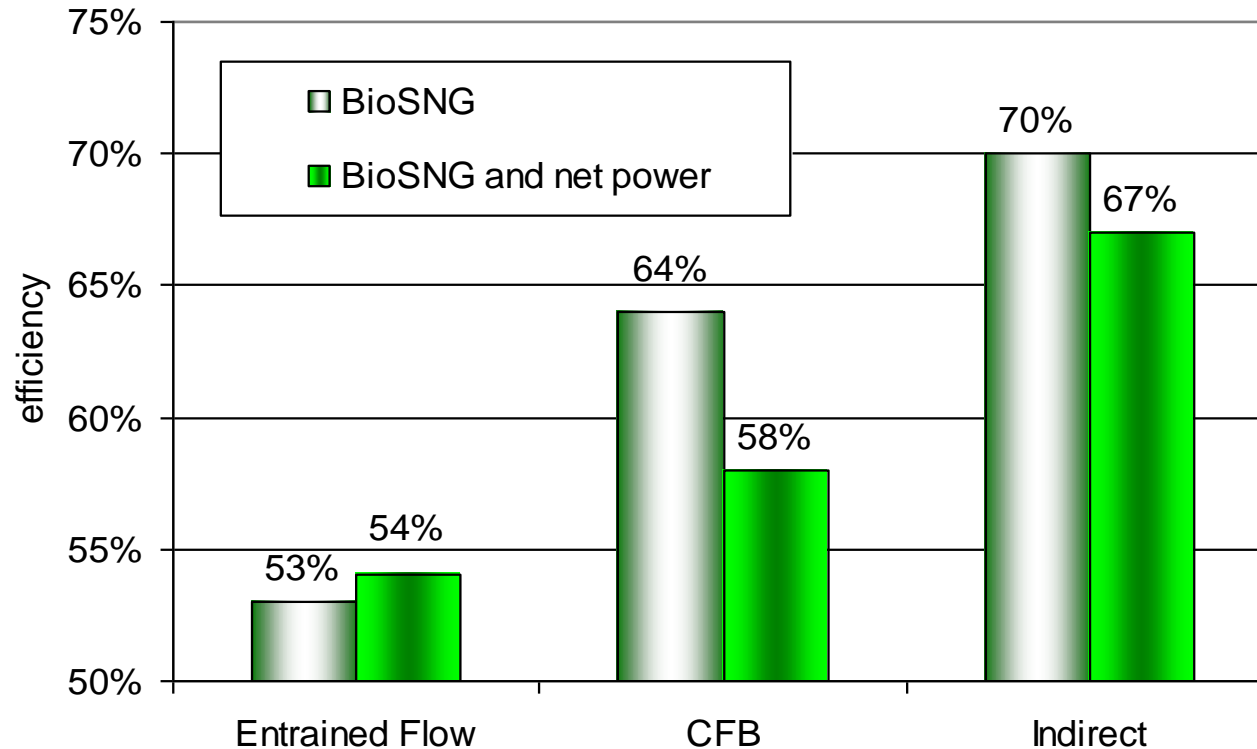
GASIFICATION PATHWAY



COMPARING 3 GASIFIERS

- Boundary conditions:
 - Wood, 15 wt% moisture
 - SNG available for grid injection at 30 bar
- Technologies considered
 - Entrained Flow gasification at 30 bars using torrefaction to pre-treat the fuel
 - CFB gasification of wood chips at 10 bar, oxygen/steam mixture was used as gasification agent
 - Indirect gasification of wood chips at atmospheric pressure

COMPARING 3 GASIFIERS



Meijden, C.M. van der; Veringa, H.J.; Rabou, L.P.L.M.;

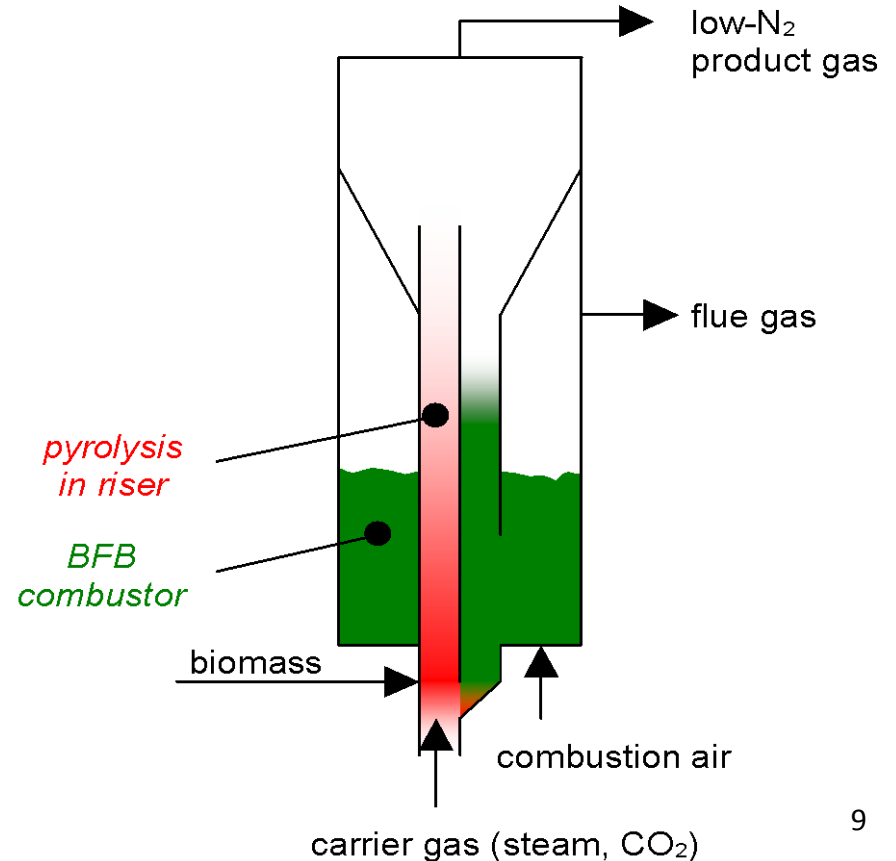
The production of synthetic natural gas (SNG): A comparison of three wood gasification systems for energy balance and overall efficiency
 Biomass & Bioenergy (Elsevier), 2009.

MILENA INDIRECT GASIFICATION

ECN-technology

- Developed for high efficiency
- Medium calorific low-N₂ gas
- Complete conversion
- No carbon in ash
- High CH₄ content
- Suitable for scale-up and pressurized operation

- High tar content



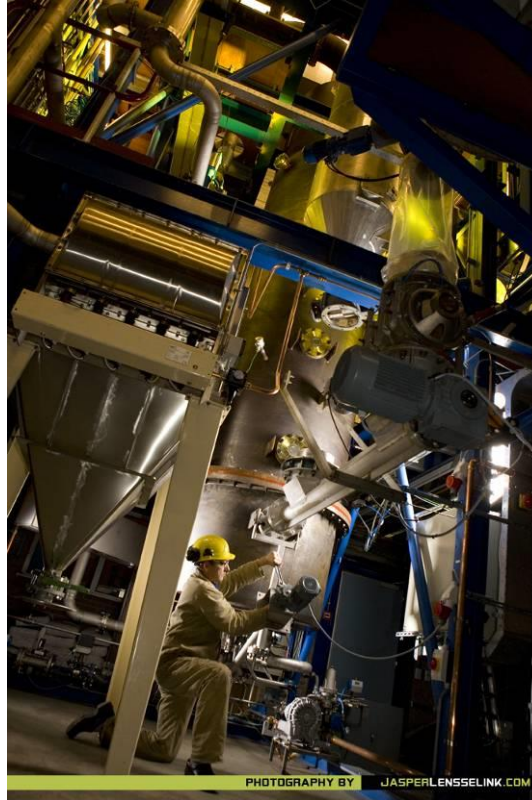
	MILENA gasifier	CFB/BFB gasifier	Downdraft gasifier
Conversion	100% / white ash	~90% / black ash	~90% / black ash
Cold Gas Efficiency	~80%	~70%	~70%
Temperature control	Good temperature control, no char accumulation	Less temperature homogeneity due to char hold-up	Very non-uniform
	Lower temperature = higher efficiency	Lower temperature = lower conversion	Lower temperature = lower conversion
Fuel flexibility	Any size	Any size	Only large chunks
	Wastes and agricultural residues	Less freedom	Woody
Gas	12-15 MJ/Nm ³	5-6 MJ/Nm ³	5-6 MJ/Nm ³
	Essentially N ₂ -free	~50% N ₂	~50% N ₂
Scale	Scalable (>100 MW)	Scalable (>100 MW)	Max. 1 MW

MILENA INDIRECT GASIFICATION

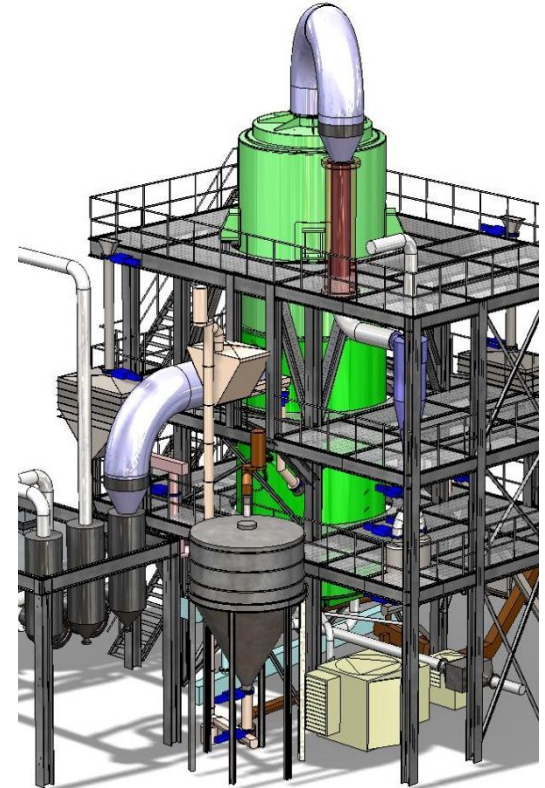
ECN-technology



25 kW (2004)



800 kW (2008)

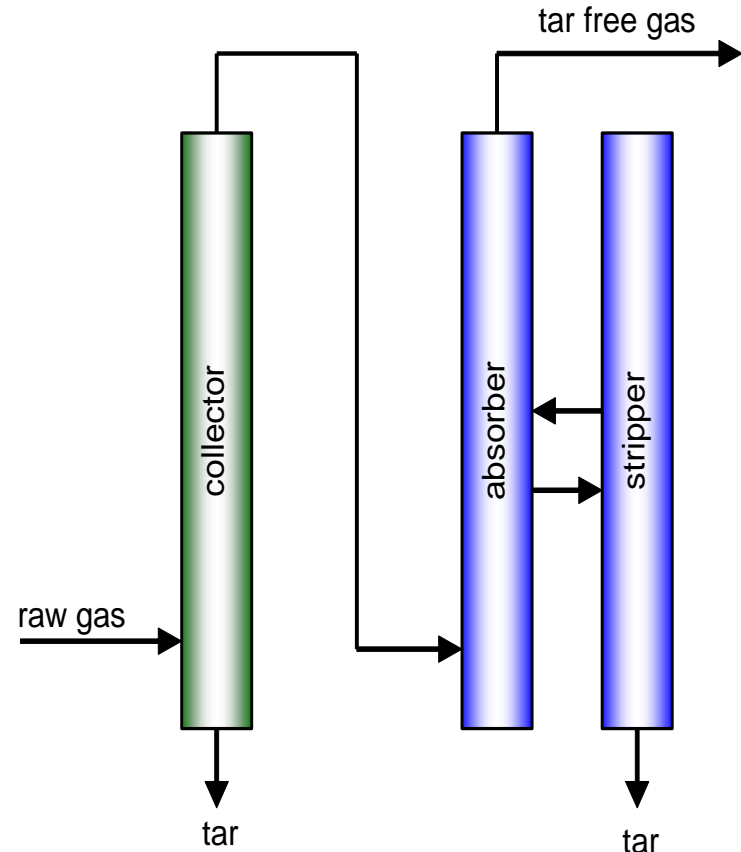


12 MW (2014)

OLGA TAR REMOVAL

ECN-technology

- Complete tar removal
- Complete dust removal
- Up-scalable
- No methane reduction
- Tar recycle to gasifier
- No water condensation
- Fits many types of gasifiers
- *Supplied by Royal Dahlman*



OLGA TAR REMOVAL



ECN-technology



www.olgatechnology.com



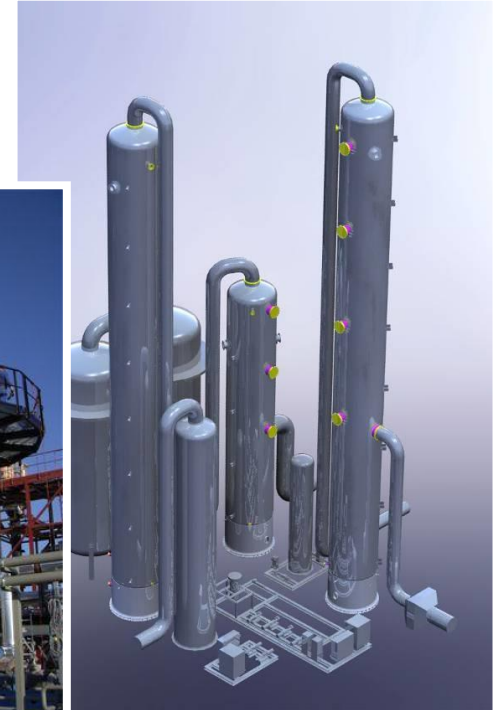
2 m³/h



200 m³/h



2000 m³/h



25000 m³/h

MILENA OLGA experience



at ECN in Netherlands

- Lab-scale

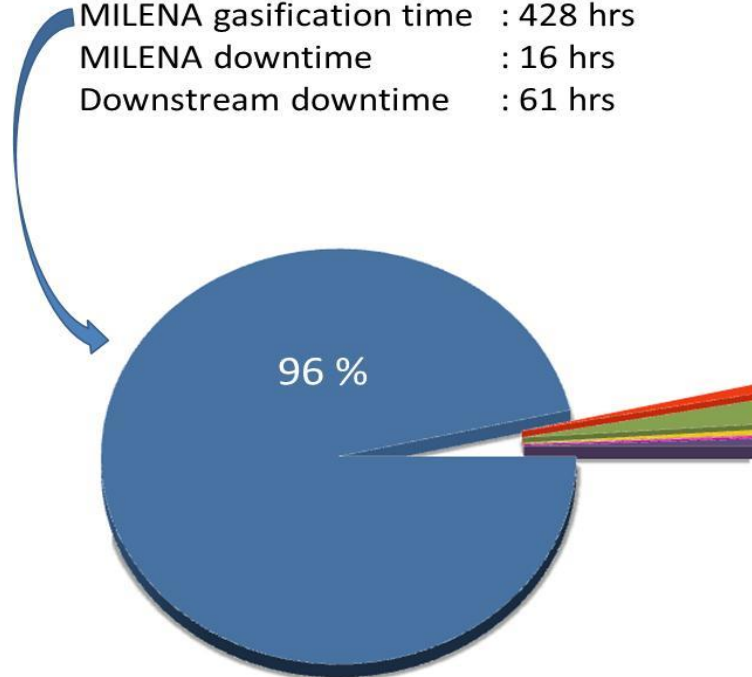
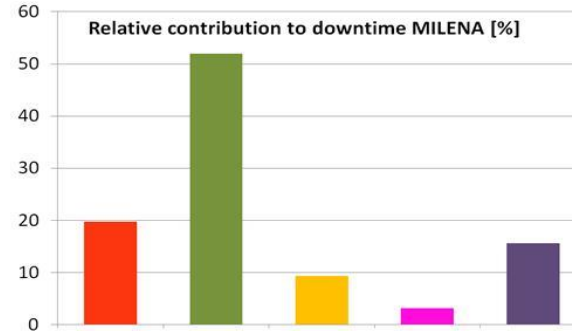
- In operation since 2004
- Connected to lab-scale gas cleaning and methanation
- >3000 hours of operation
- Fuels: beech wood, lignite, sunflower husk, soya stalk, high ash coal, RDF, etc.

- Pilot-scale

- In operation since 2008
- Connected to pilot scale and lab-scale methanation
- >1000 hours of operation
- Fuels: demolition wood, wood chips, RDF

Results recent 500 hour test of 1 MW Milena + OLGA tar removal system

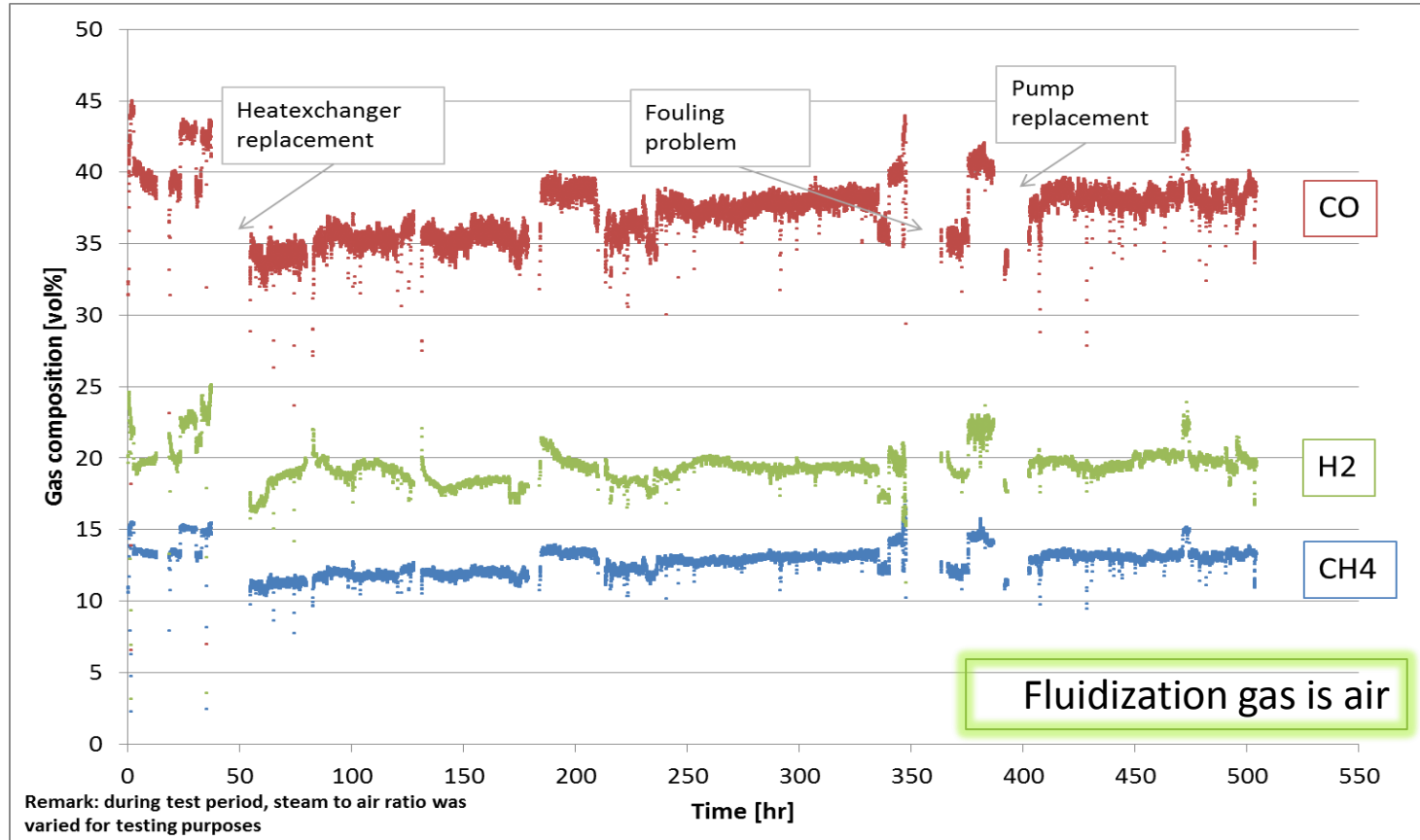
Duration experiment : 505 hrs
 MILENA gasification time : 428 hrs
 MILENA downtime : 16 hrs
 Downstream downtime : 61 hrs



■ In operation	■ Screw conveyor blockage	■ Repair dosing system
■ Forced stop	■ Rotary airlock valve blockage	■ HSE

- Availability Milena 96%
- “Downstream downtime”: in OLGA tar removal system

Gas composition 2012 duration test



Conclusions 2012 duration tests

- Used bed material (Norwegian olivine) resulted in (very) high tar concentrations, but OLGA was able to remove all tars
- Despite high tar load, fouling of piping between gasifier and gas cleaning was acceptable (scrapers in some parts of the piping were used)
- Gas composition was according expectations
- Tests showed a high availability of overall plant

DIFFERENCES with FICFB

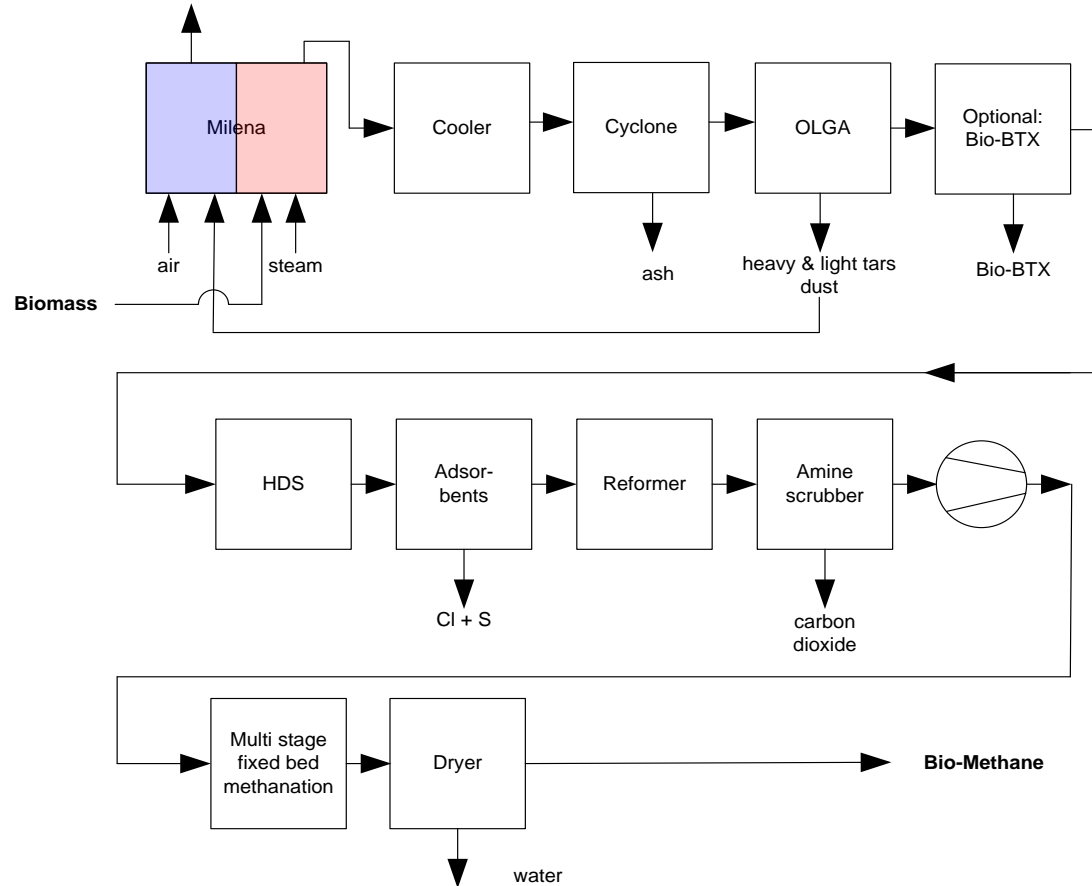
MILENA

Gasification in riser reactor
Low steam-to-biomass ratio
High tar content
OLGA for complete tar removal
Only tar + char to combustor

FICFB

Gasification in bubbling bed
High steam-to-biomass ratio
Low tar content
RME scrubber for tar removal
Tar, char + gas to combustor

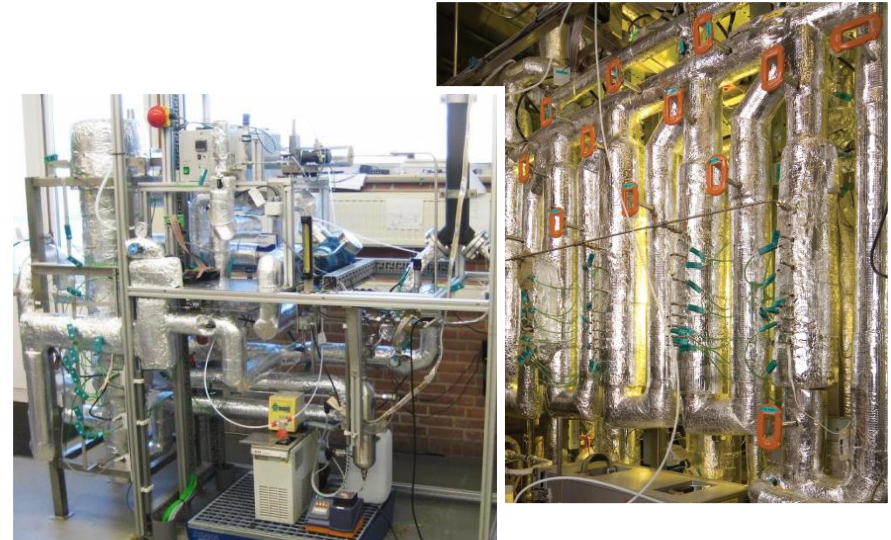
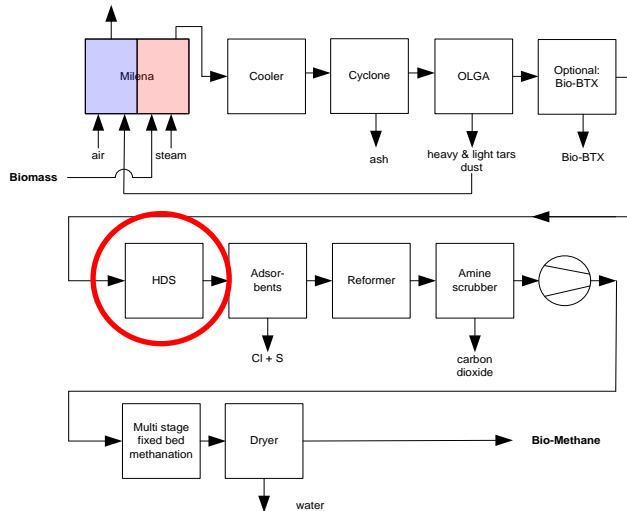
BioMETHANE PROCESS



DOWNSTREAM TESTING

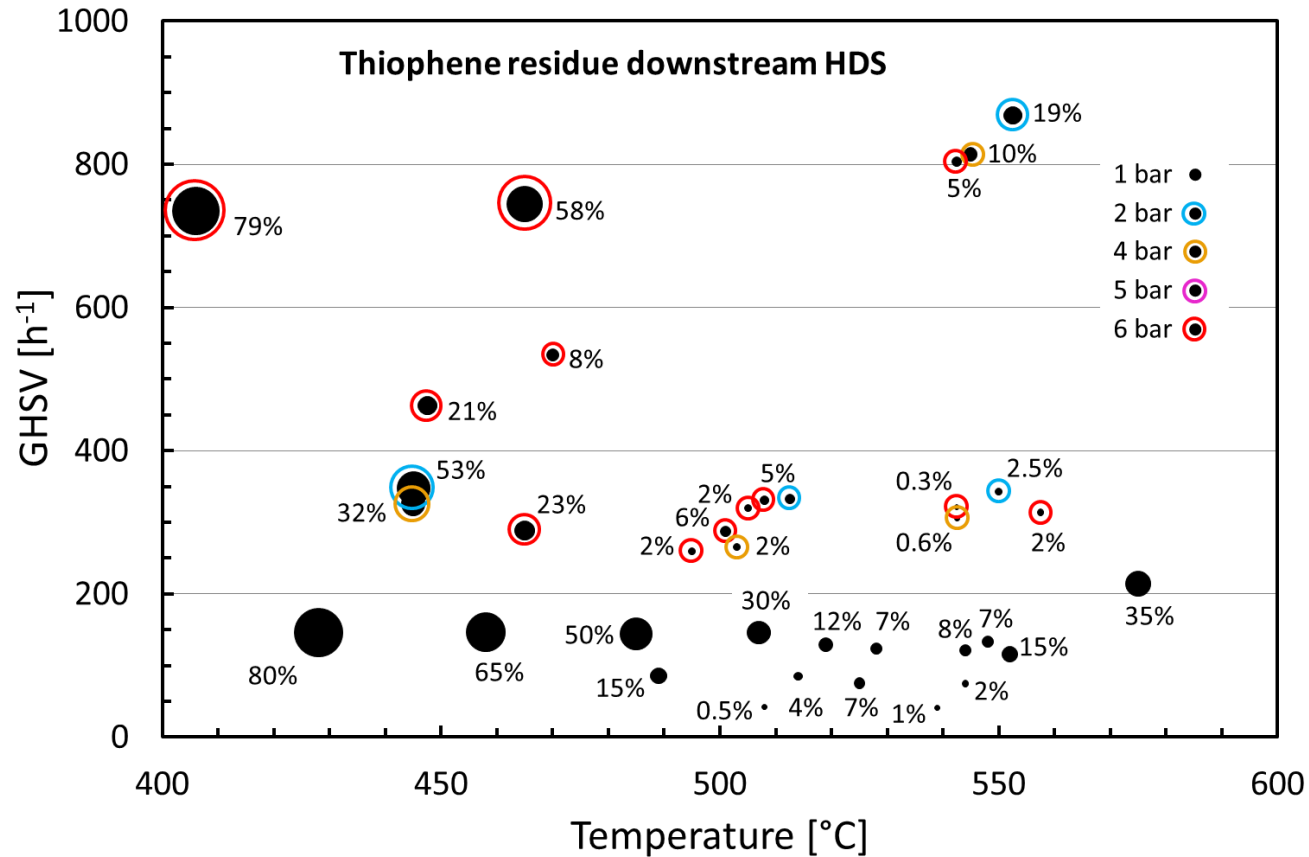
at ECN in the Netherlands, lab-scale

- Several duration tests done to test different catalysts
- Focus on HDS
- Hydrogenation (C_2H_2 , C_2H_4) and shift raise temperature by 100 – 200°C
- Thiophene residue <0.1 ppmv



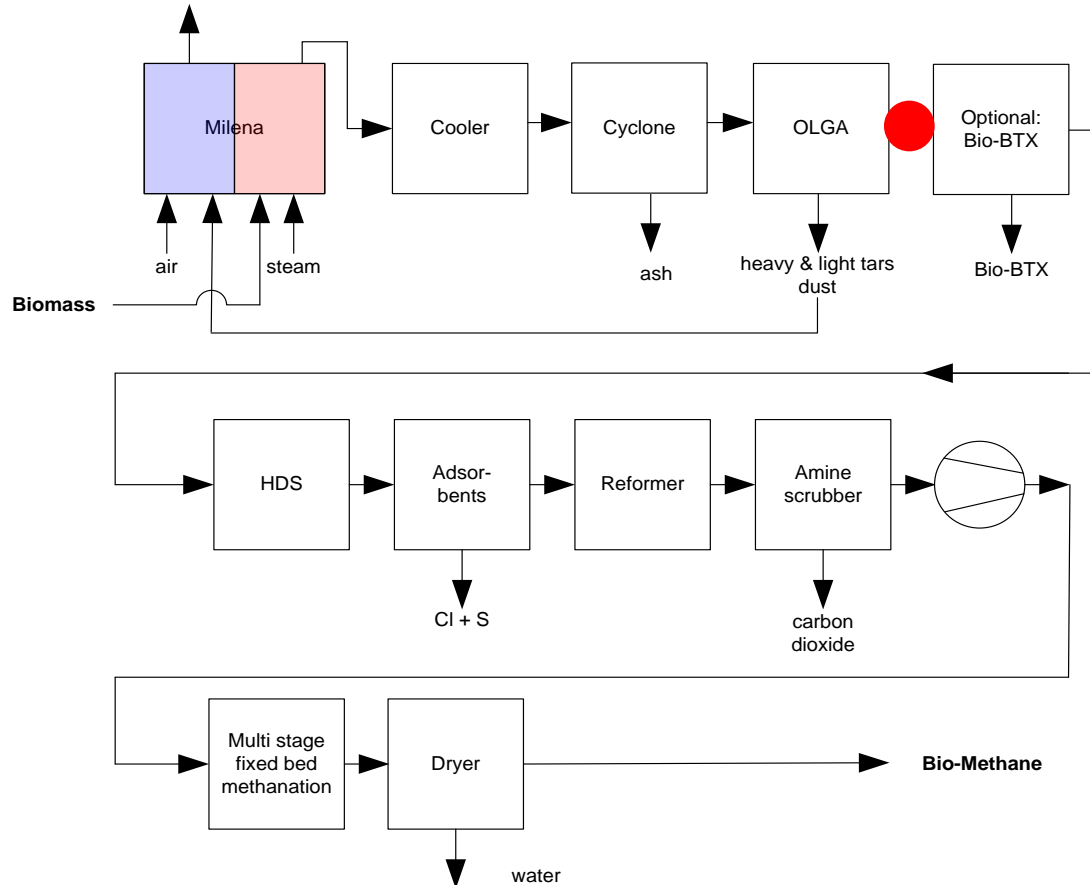
HDS results

<0.1 ppmv thiophene



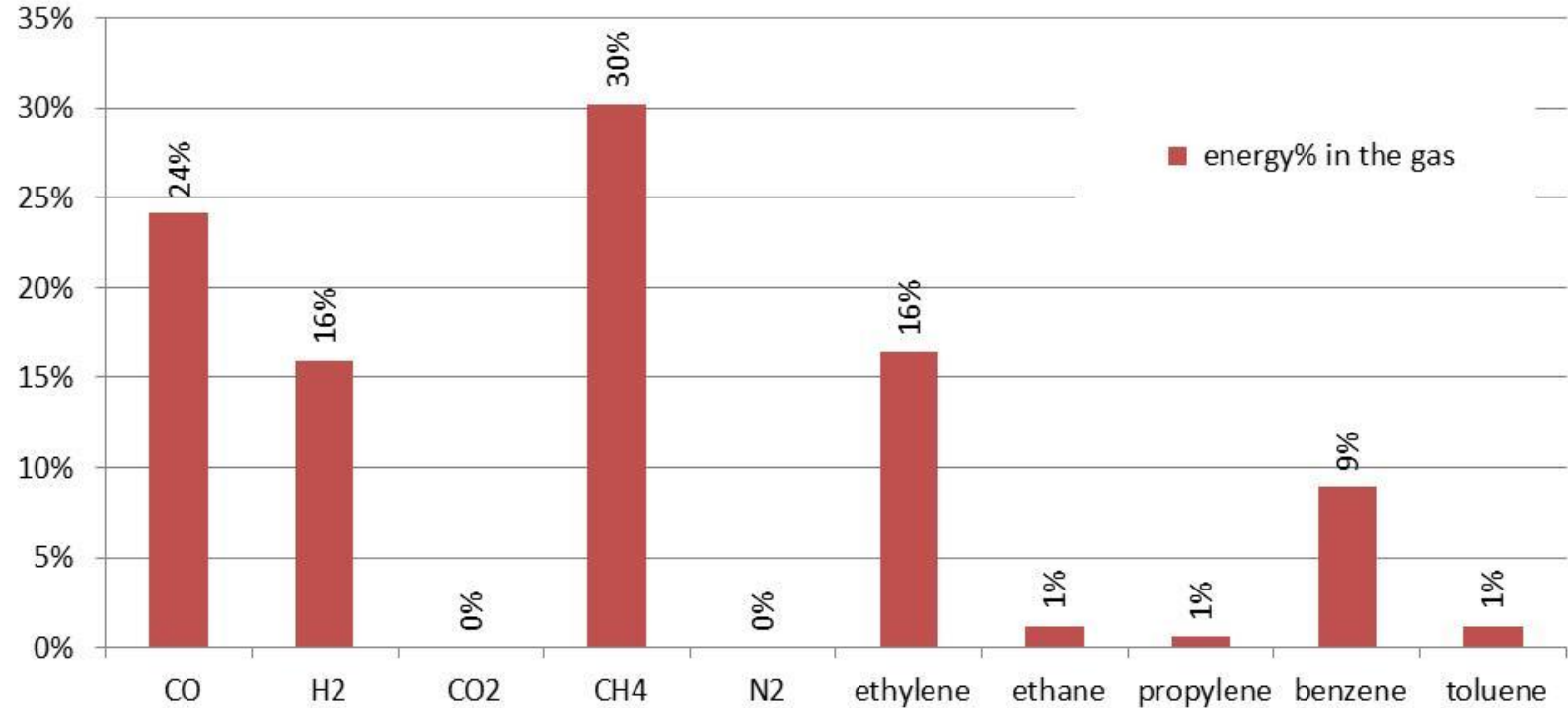
GASIFICATION PATHWAY

gas composition exit OLGA



GAS COMPOSITION

energy% in gas exit OLGA



CONCLUSION

- BioSNG can be produced with very high efficiency
- With indirect gasification up to 70% is possible
- Co-production makes much sense: bioSNG *plus* benzene, ethylene, ...
 - Better value products
 - Even higher overall efficiency
 - Possibly even simpler process



THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION

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publications: www.ecn.nl/publications

fuel composition database: www.phyllis.nl

tar dew point calculator: www.thersites.nl

IEA bioenergy/gasification: www.ieatask33.org

Milena indirect gasifier: www.milenatechnology.com

OLGA: www.olgatechnology.com / www.renewableenergy.nl

SNG: www.bioSNG.com / www.bioCNG.com

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