

# CHEMICALS from BIOMASS

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IEA/Bioenergy-Task 33 – workshop

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Göteborg, Sweden

[www.ecn.nl](http://www.ecn.nl)

# CHEMICAL INDUSTRY



## *current volumes*

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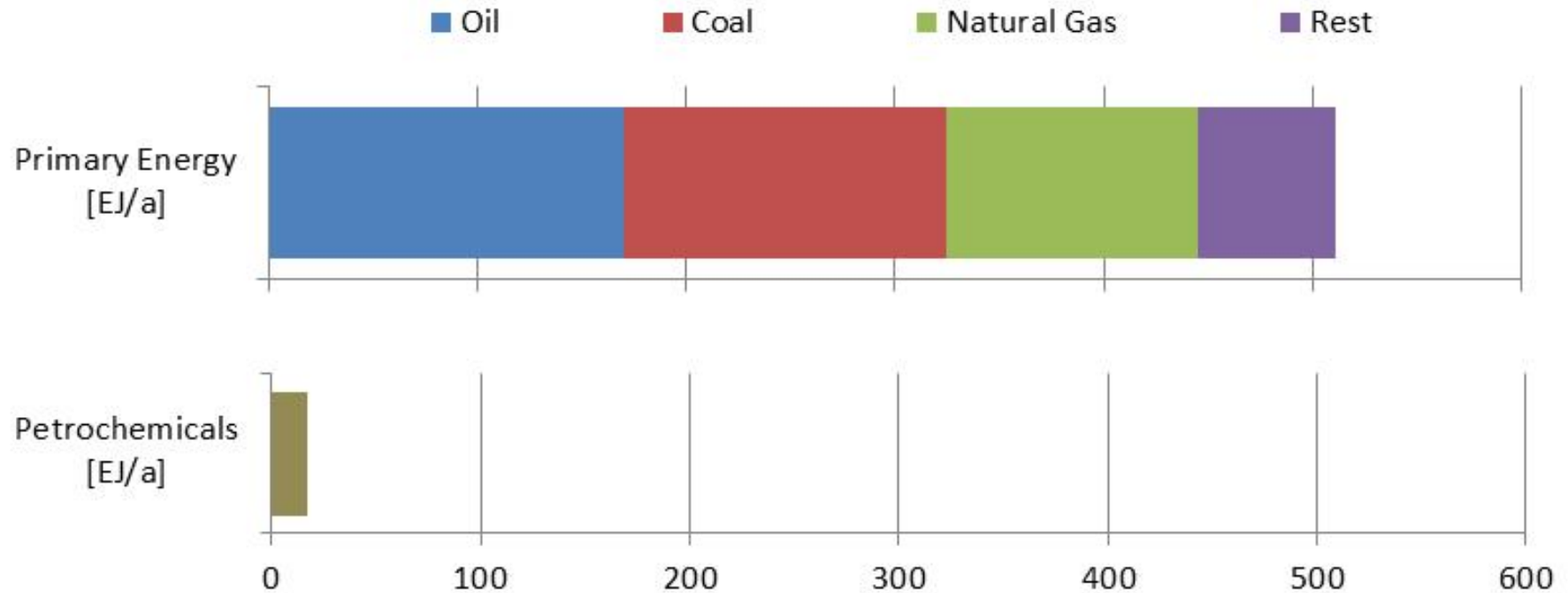
<b>World</b>	<b>Mass [Mton/y]</b>	<b>Energy [EJ/y]</b>
Ammonia	163	3.6
Ethylene	128	6.1
Propylene	80	3.6
Benzene	42	1.7
Xylene	22	0.9
Toluene	20	0.8
Butadiene	10	0.4
<i>Bioplastics (PE, PET30, PLA)</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.05</i>

*2010/2011 values, energy content refers to the product, not the primary energy input*

# COMPARED TO ENERGY



*chemistry is modest (3%)*

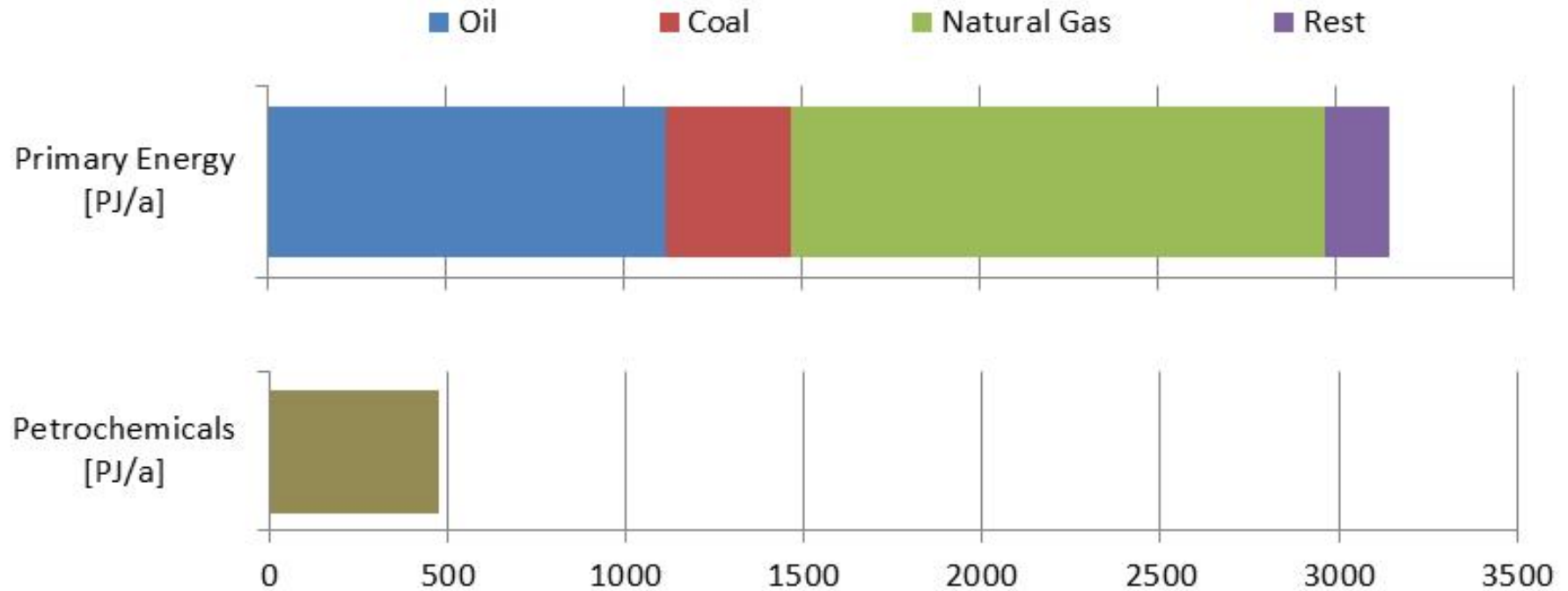


# COMPARED TO ENERGY



*Netherlands (15%)*

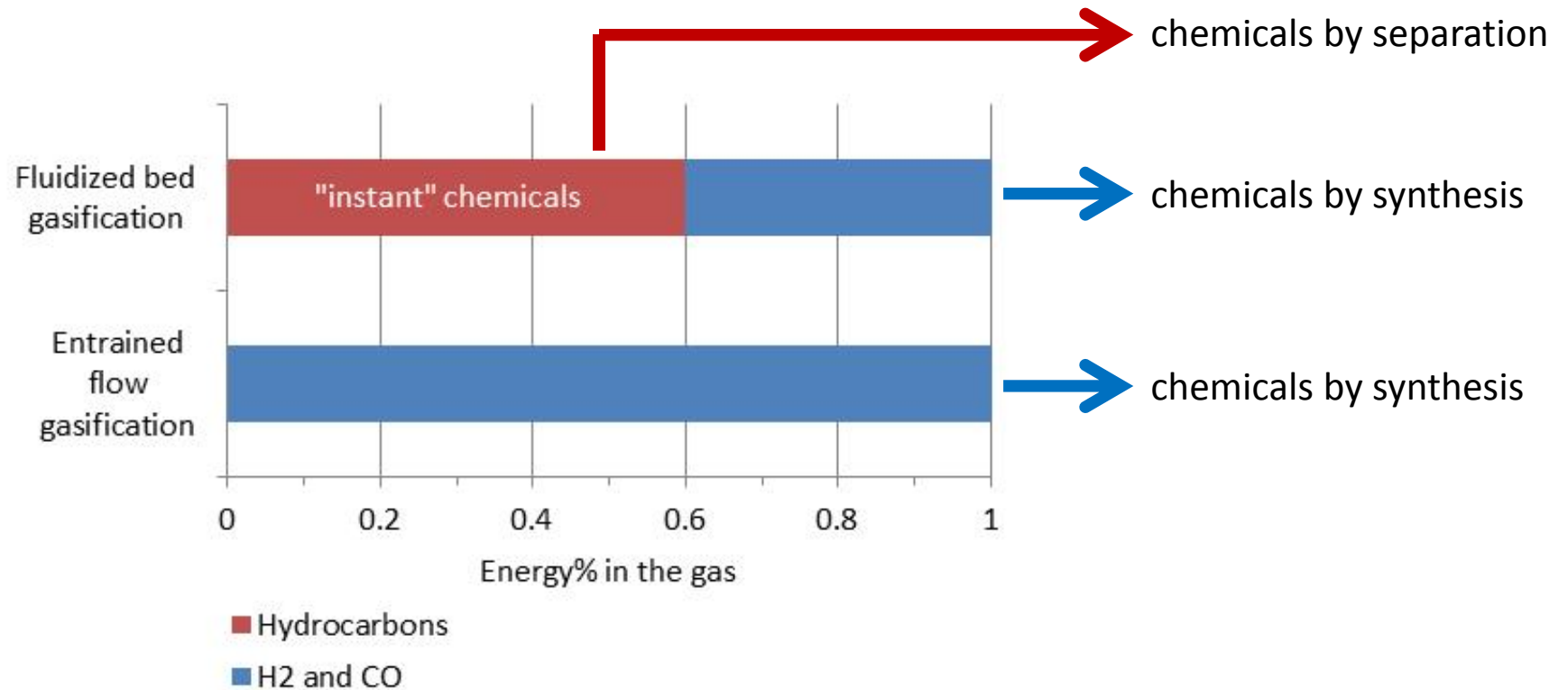
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# BIOMASS to CHEMISTRY (1)



*two options*



# BIOMASS to CHEMISTRY (2)



## *two options*

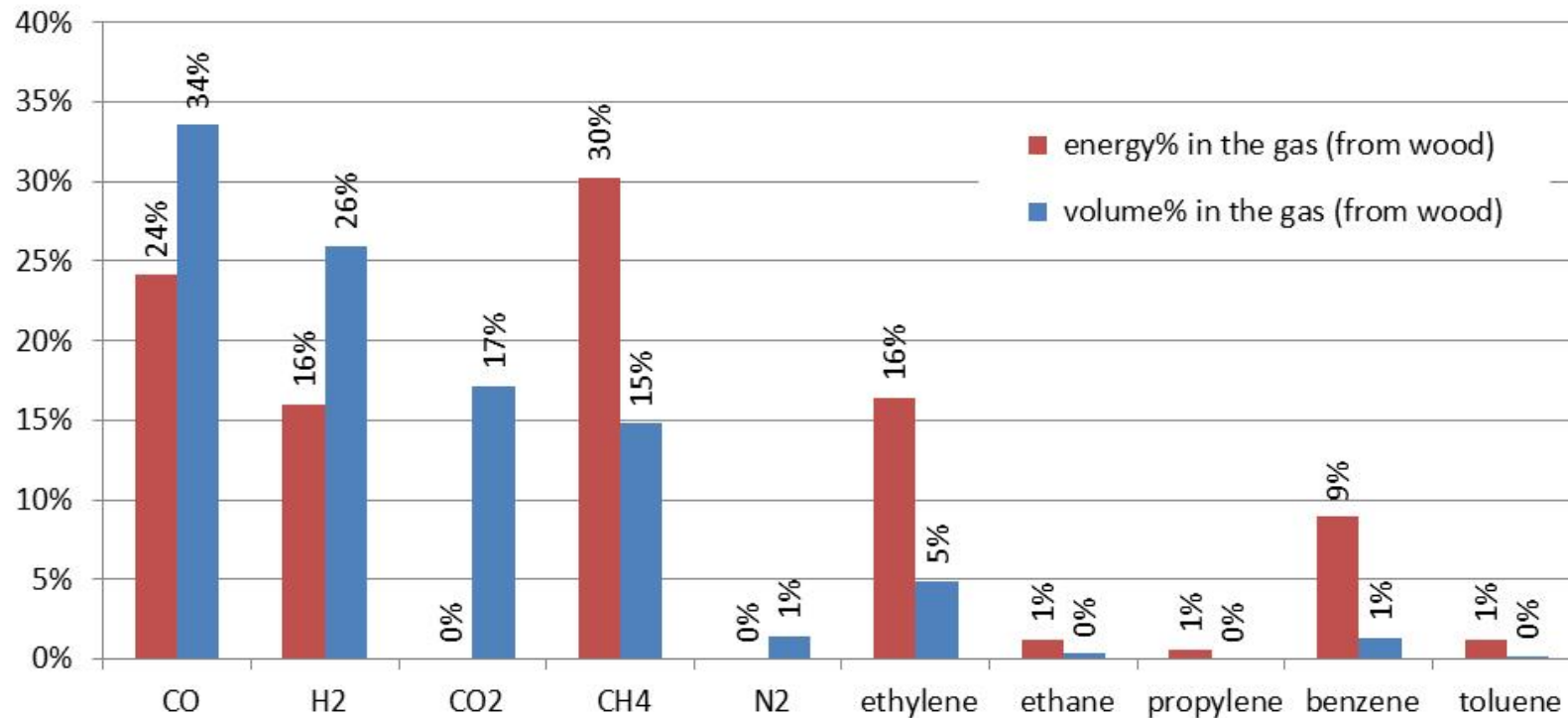
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- Chemicals by synthesis:
  - $H_2 + CO$  (syngas)  $\rightarrow$  chemicals
  - Mature and available technology
  - Typically 80% energy efficient
  
- Chemicals by separation:
  - Separate already existing molecules from gas
  - Requires mild gasifier conditions (<1000C) to keep hydrocarbons alive
  - Concerns mainly benzene, ethylene, methane
  - Matches very well with biomass/waste: low temperature suffices
  - Double energy benefit: not broken down in gasifier and not having to synthesize from syngas
  - But may also include  $H_2$  and  $CO_2$

# GAS COMPOSITION

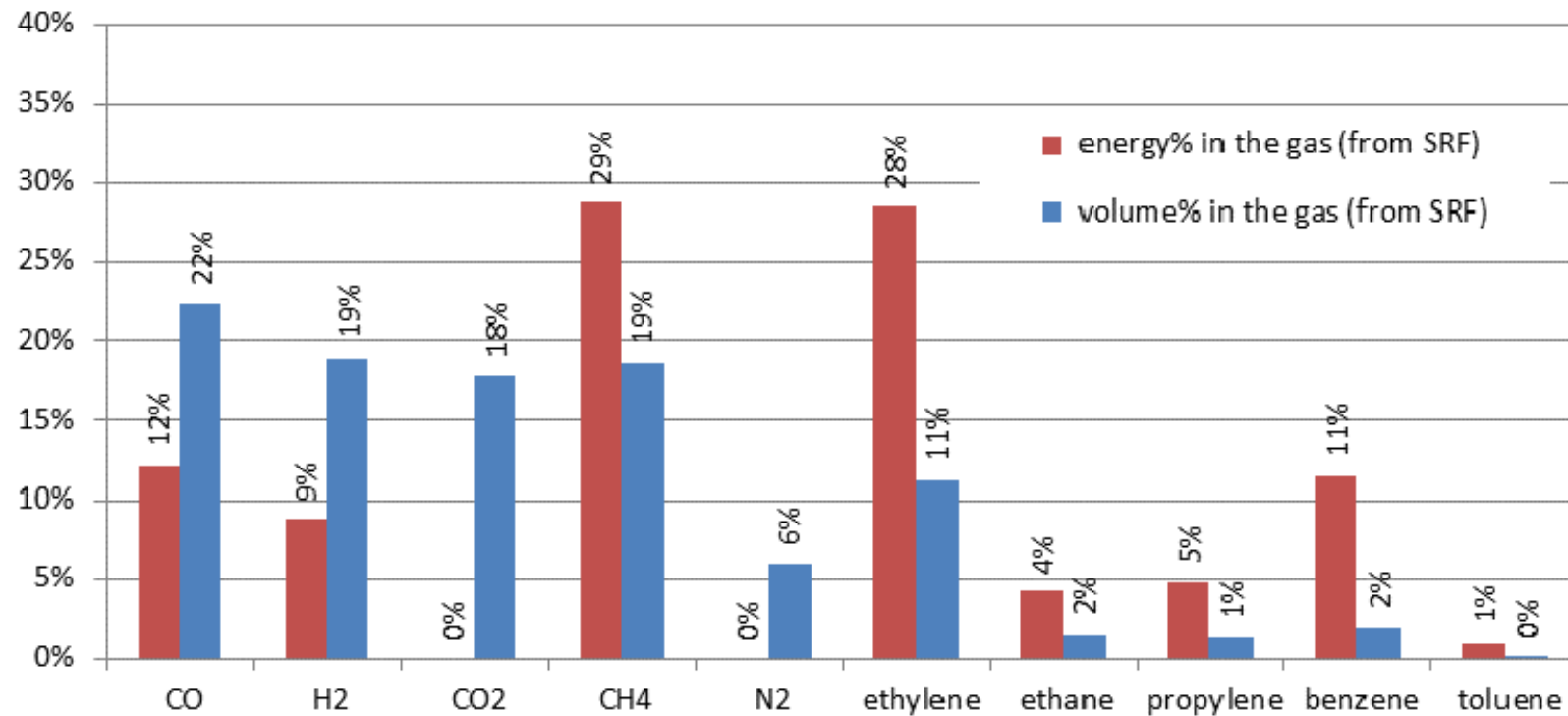


*fluidized bed – 850C – wood*



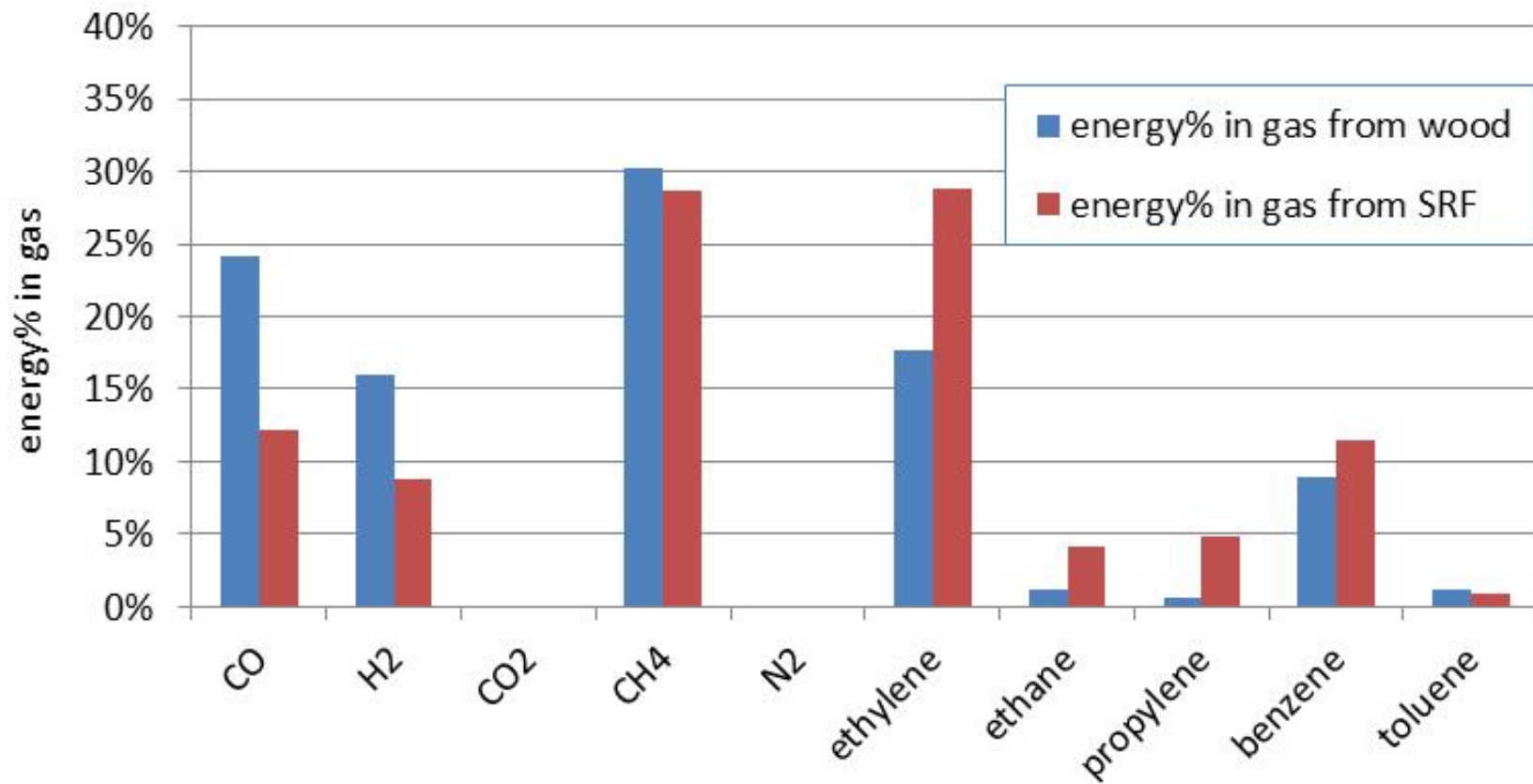
# GAS COMPOSITION

*fluidized bed – 850C – SRF*



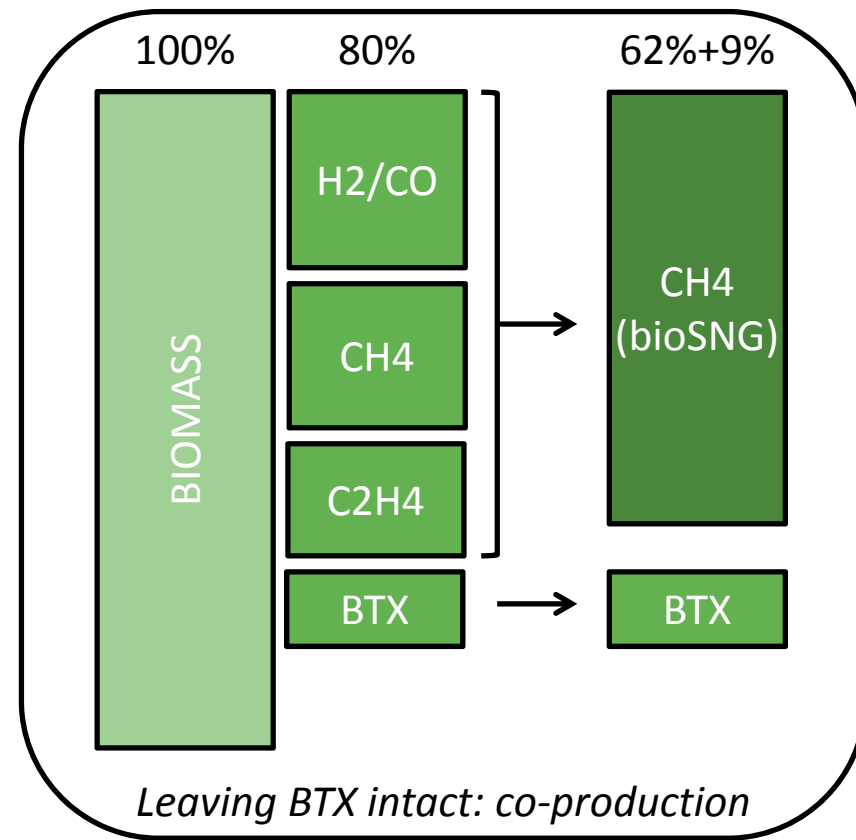
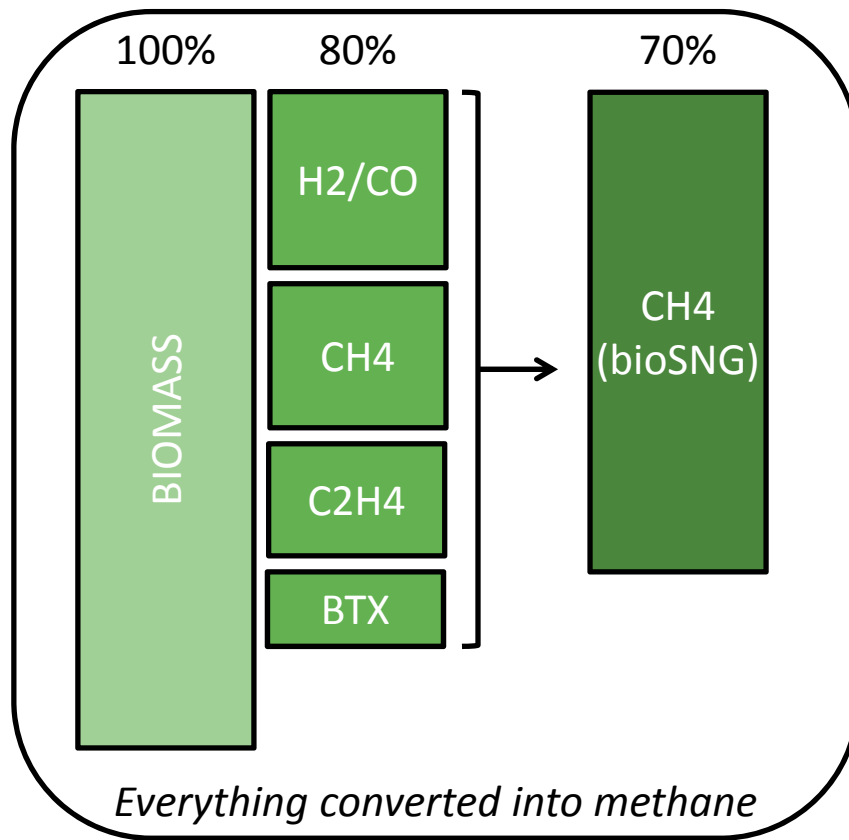


# WOOD and SRF



# BioSNG PROCESS (1)

*the cases*



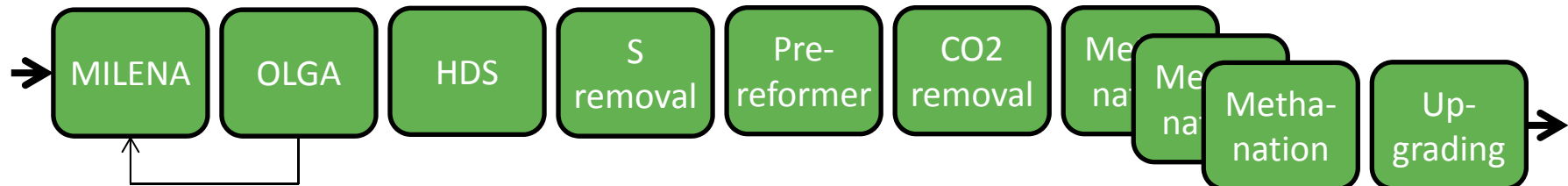
# BioSNG PROCESS (2)



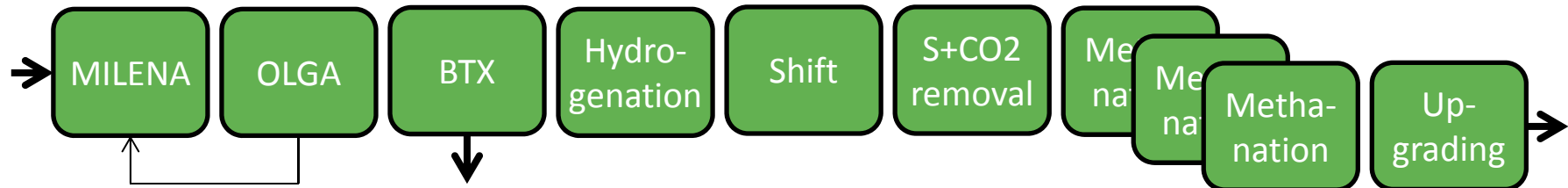
*the cases*

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*Everything converted into methane*



*Leaving BTX intact: co-production*



MILENA: gasifier, "indirect", [www.milenatechnology.com](http://www.milenatechnology.com)

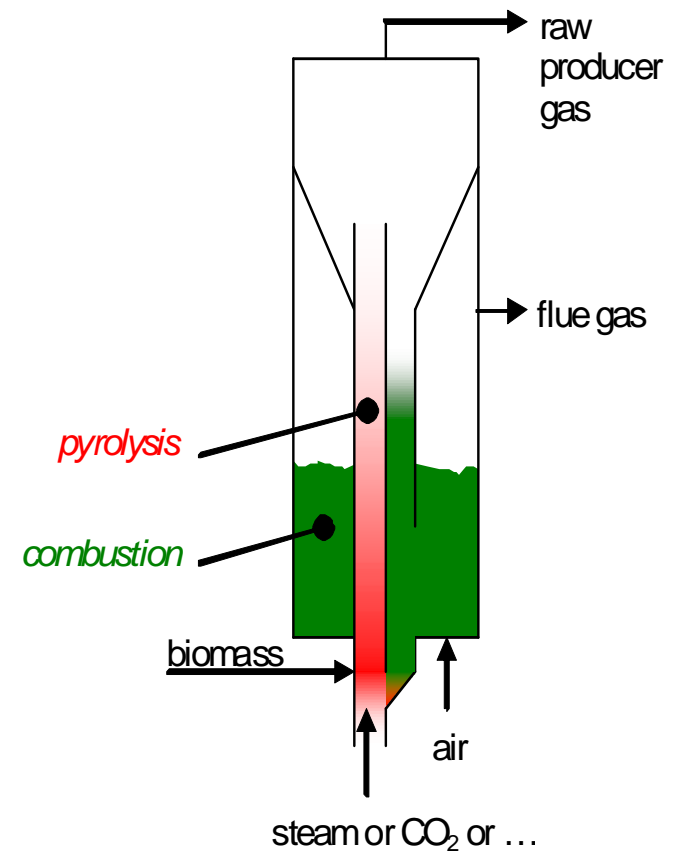
OLGA: tar removal, scrubber technology, [www.olgatechnology.com](http://www.olgatechnology.com)

# BioSNG PROCESS (3)

## *the cases*



- Reference:
  - Tar recycle to Milena
  - Organic sulphur conversion in HDS
  - Ethylene hydrogenation in HDS
  - Pre-reformer for benzene with high amount of steam
  - CO<sub>2</sub> removal, 80-90% removal suffices
  - Conventional methanation in multiple fixed beds
- BTX system
  - Tar recycle to Milena (more fuel not needed)
  - BTX scrubber removes BTX and organic sulphur
  - HDS becomes only sour shift reactor and hydrogenation
  - Pre-reformer not needed



# BENEFITS of CO-PRODUCTION

## three steps forward

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1. Higher priced products



2. Higher efficiency



3. Simpler process

$$1+1=2$$

# BENEFITS of CO-PRODUCTION



## *1. higher priced products*

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- Methane: 6 euro/GJ (0.20 euro/m<sup>3</sup>)
- Benzene: 24 euro/GJ (1000 euro/ton)



- Picture changes when methane becomes biofuel (bioCNG)

# BENEFITS of CO-PRODUCTION



## *2. higher efficiency*

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- Less steam needed (no pre-reformer, lower shift temperature):

$$0.05 \text{ MW}_{\text{th}}/\text{MW}_{\text{th\_biomass-input}}$$

- No BTX-to-CH<sub>4</sub> conversion loss:

$$0.002 \text{ MW}_{\text{SNG}}/\text{MW}_{\text{th\_biomass-input}}$$



# BENEFITS of CO-PRODUCTION



## *3. simpler process*

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- Hydrogenation and sour shift instead of HDS and pre-reformer
- One unit for sulphur and CO<sub>2</sub> removal instead of two

**1+1=2**



# BTX REMOVAL TECHNOLOGY



## *developments*

- OLGA tuned not to remove BTX
- BTX scrubber technology choice similar to OLGA technology 2<sup>nd</sup> step
- BTX solvent selected
- Batch test in real gas: absorption and stripping
- Micro-tests to create vapour/liquid data
- Design lab-scale continuous facility

<today>

- Perform tests and verify models
- Produce BTX samples and determine quality
- Test in integrated biomass-to-SNG system

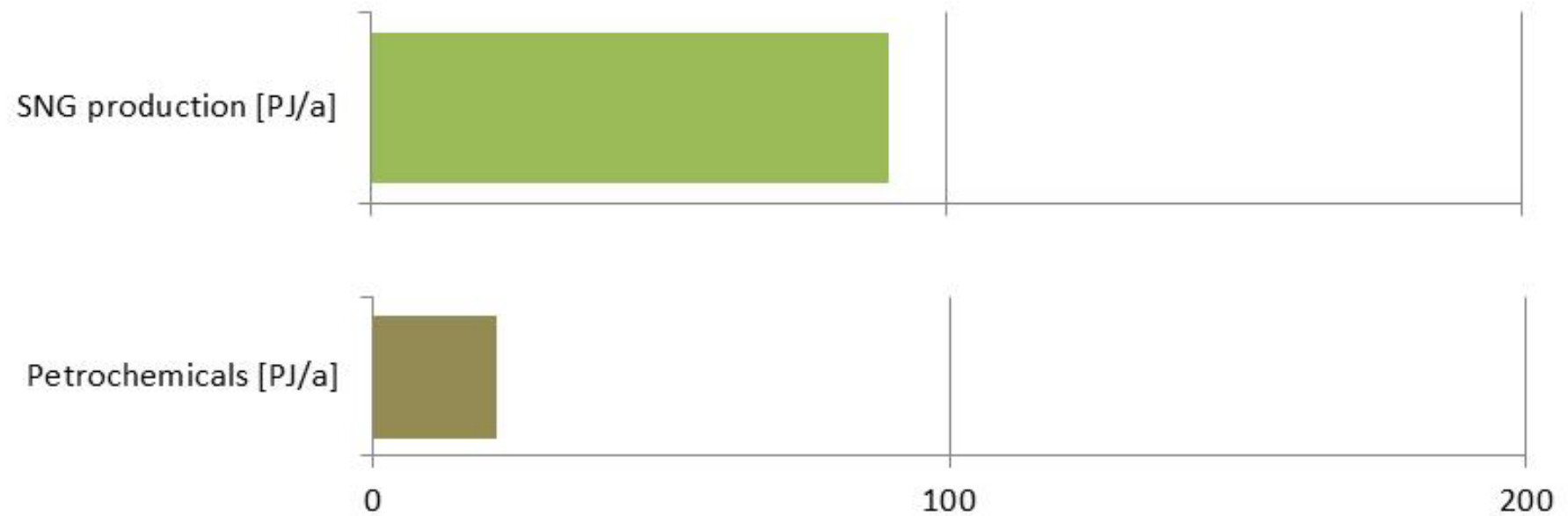


# ALREADY 30 YEARS:



*Dakota Syngas: lignite to SNG + naphtha/phenols + ...*

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Plus: ammonium-sulphate, ammonia, CO<sub>2</sub>, Kr, Xe

# OUTLOOK

*more options for co-production*

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- Ethylene removal
- Use H<sub>2</sub> and CO to produce chemicals
- LNG production
- Optimize yields from gasifier



# THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION

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