

#### Dr.-Ing. Sebastian Fendt

**Technical University of Munich** 

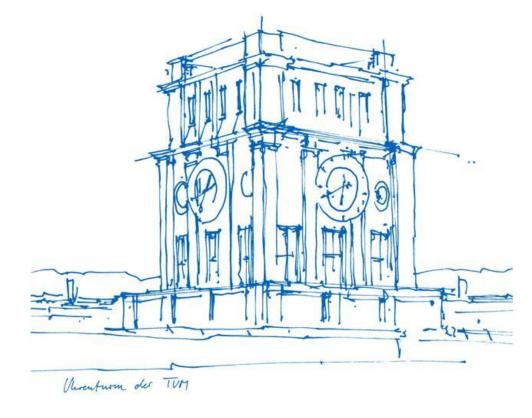
TUM School of Engineering and Design

Chair of Energy Systems

**TUM.**Hydrogen and PtX

Karlsruhe, 2024/06/12

IEA Task 33 Workshop



# Intro: Chair of Energy Systems (CES)

#### **Research and Technology Areas**

#### **TUM.**Hydrogen and PtX

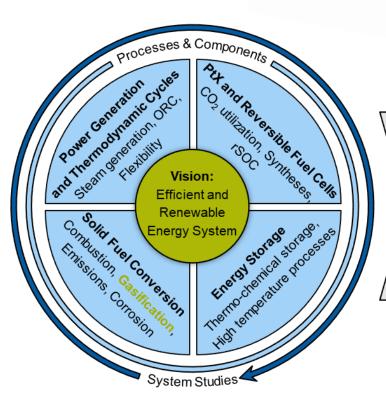
- Chair: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hartmut Spliethoff
- Located at the Campus Garching, north of Munich (6.000 employees, 12.000+ students)
- Part of the TUM School of Engineering and Design
- CES-Staff: ~ 70 employees (~ 40 PhD students, 5 Postdocs)
  - → <a href="https://www.epe.ed.tum.de/en/es">https://www.epe.ed.tum.de/en/es</a>





#### Renewable Sources

Biomass
Residues
Wastes
Geothermal energy
Solar thermal energy
Photovoltaics
Wind power



Power
Residual load
Heat
District heating
Fuels &
Chemicals
SNG, MeOH, H<sub>2</sub>,
FT liquids, NH<sub>3</sub>

TUM.Hydrogen & Power-to-X



### Content

- Motivation and Context
- Gasification and Biomass-to-X research at TUM/CES
- **Electrification of Biomass-to-X processes**
- Conclusion and Outlook



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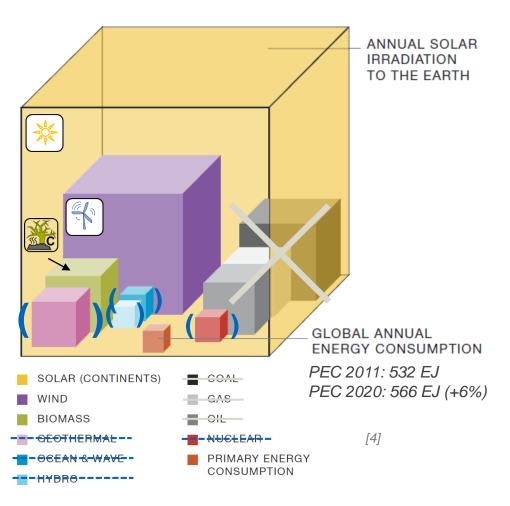




### Motivation and context - transition towards RE

Where will our (primary) energy come from in the future – potentials!





- Coal, Gas and Oil: need to be substituted in the future!
- Nuclear: not discussed as a potential future energy source here!
- Geothermal: very interesting, but mainly for heat sector, limited regional potential (Germany), not discussed in detail here!
- Ocean and Wave: limited potential for Germany!
- Hydro: limited potential in Germany!
- → Main primary energy sources for Germany in the future:







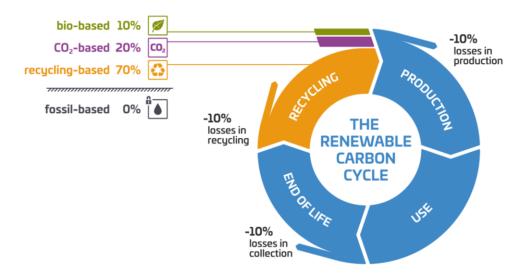
# Motivation and context - carbon recycling / circular economy

#### Why is carbon recovery crucial?



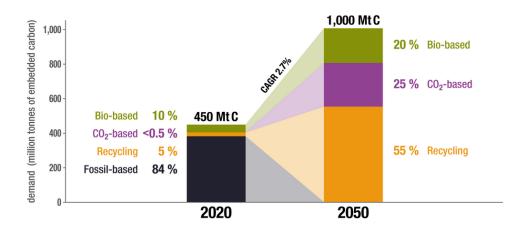
- Decarbonization vs. defossilization
- > Transition from a linear to a circular economy

#### SCENARIO FOR THE PLASTIC INDUSTRY 2050



#### Global Carbon Demand for Chemicals and Derived Materials

in 2020 and Scenario for 2050 (in million tonnes of embedded carbon)



available at www.renewable-carbon.eu/graphics



- Recycling of carbon from unavoidable wastes crucial
- Biomass (and CC) most important sustainable carbon sources
- Gasification of waste streams as key technology in a future circular economy → Carbon recovery from difficult feedstock



### Content

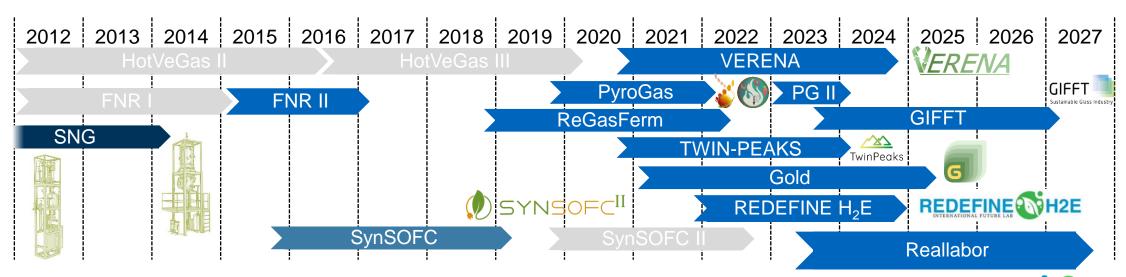
- Motivation and Context
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# Overview of gasification research projects over the last years

#### Chronological overview of relevant gasification projects



#### Focus areas in EF gasification:



- Use of low-grade/waste feedstock e.g. phytoremediation or sewage sludge utilization (GOLD, VERENA and PyroGas)
- Coupling of biological and thermochemical processes to make use of synergies (ReGasFerm and GOLD)
- Power integration e.g. via plasma integration for either product enhancement and/or increase of yield and/or enabling very difficult feedstock to be used (Reallabor, GIFFT and REDEFINE) and/or hydrogen (VERENA)

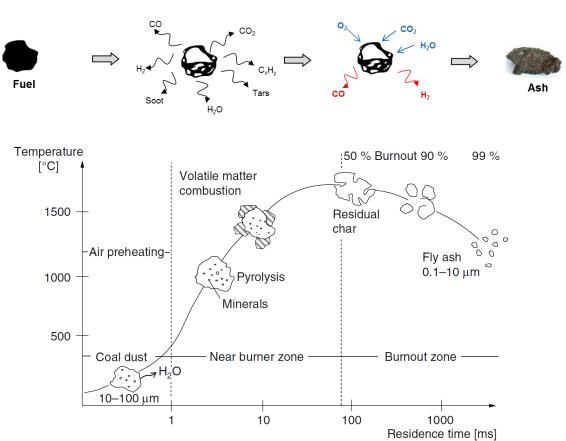


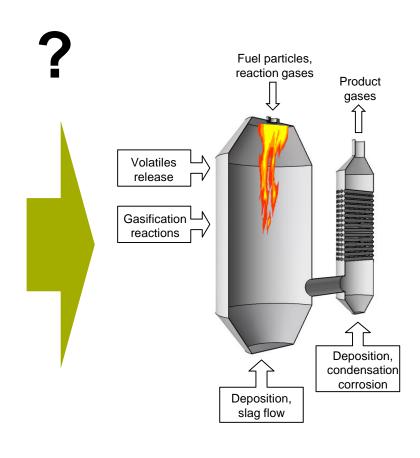


# Gasification research approach at TUM/CES

#### From basic understanding to applied research

### Entrained flow gasification (EFG)









# Combination of modeling and experimental investigation

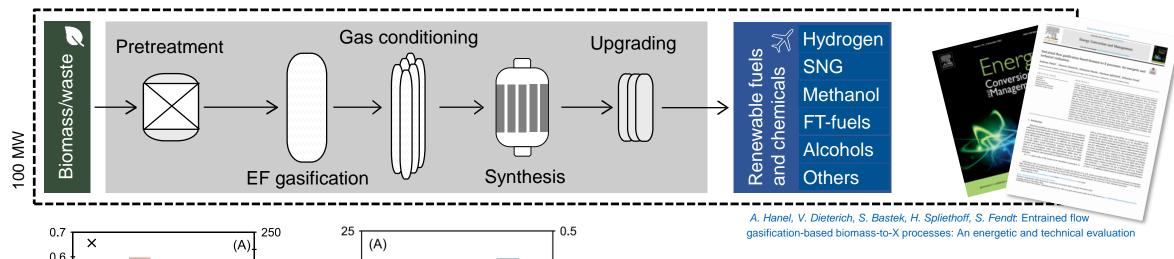
Fuel particles, reaction gases EF gasification research needs both modeling and experimental investigations Product gases Model validation Volatiles release -----SFOR-600 °C 800 °C ---- SFOR-800 °C 1000 °C ..... SFOR-1000 °C Gasification reactions FLUENT<sup>®</sup> Holding time in s MATLAB Deposition, condensation corrosion  $\eta \cdot S \cdot k_{0,1} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{A,1}}{RT}\right) p_{VM}$ **Simulations** Deposition, slag flow  $1 + k_{0,a} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{A,a}}{RT}\right) p_{VM} + k_{0,b} \exp\left(-\frac{E_{A,b}}{RT}\right) p_{PG}$ **Design optimization Models Experiments** Sensitivity analysis **Biomass and** residues

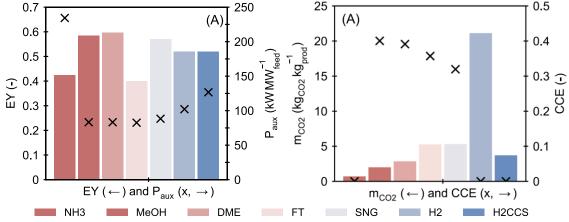




### Overview of EF-based Biomass/Waste-to-X process options

Renewable fuels and chemicals from biomass via entrained flow gasification (EFG)





Comparison of the energy efficiency and energy yield (A) and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and carbon conversion efficiency for BtX routes

#### **Energetic and technical evaluation reveals:**

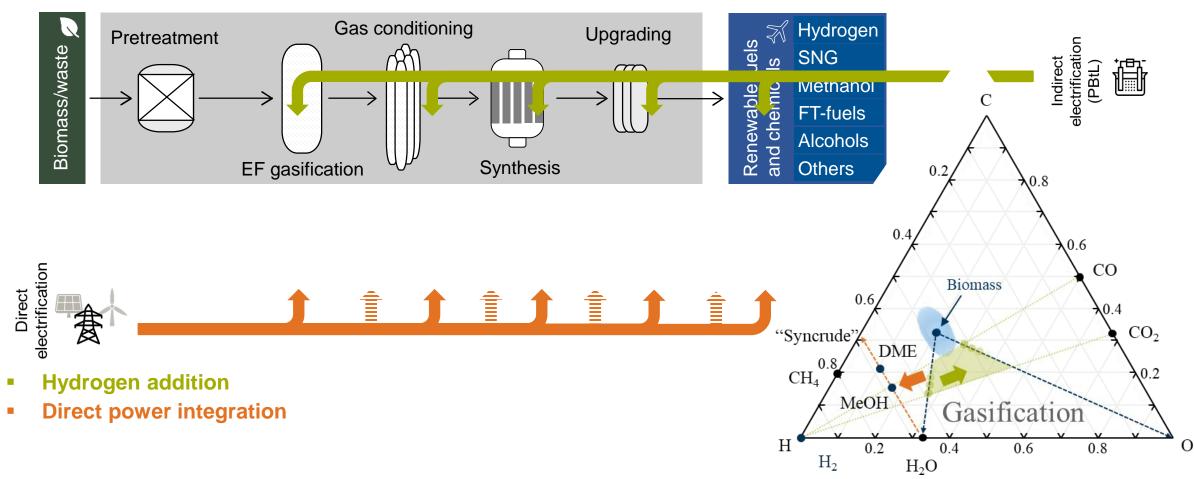
- Overall, no single, "optimal" BtX route exists
- Considering the value of biogenic carbon in future energy systems, BtX routes that do not utilize the carbon (NH<sub>3</sub>, H2CCS) only represent a solution in the short and medium term as a carbon negative technology





### Enhanced BtX processes

#### **Electrification and integration of hydrogen in BtX processes**





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# **Review Paper**

#### Electrification of gasification-based biomass-to-X processes – a critical review and in-depth assessment

M. Dossow, D. Klueh, K. Umeki, M. Gaderer, H. Spliethoff, S. Fendt

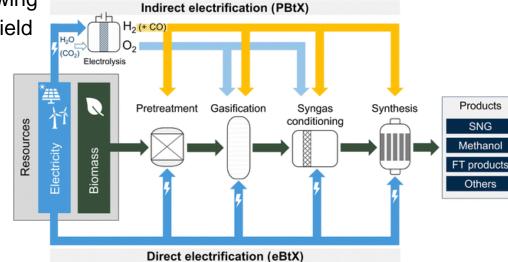
 Electrification of Biomass-to-X (BtX) processes as a technological option to enhance chemical and fuel production from biomass to overcome carbon limitation in BtX

 Electrification options classified into indirect electrification (addition of H2 from water electrolysis, Power-and-Biomass-to-X, PBtX), and direct electrification (eBtX)

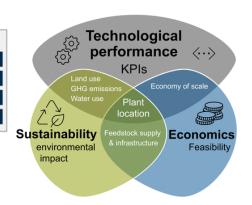
 H<sub>2</sub> addition in PBtX is state-of-the art showing increased carbon efficiency and product yield

 Studies on direct electrification (eBtX) are limited in the literature due to low technological maturity

Energy and Environmental Science, 2023, 17(3), pp. 925–973 https://doi.org/10.1039/D3EE02876C



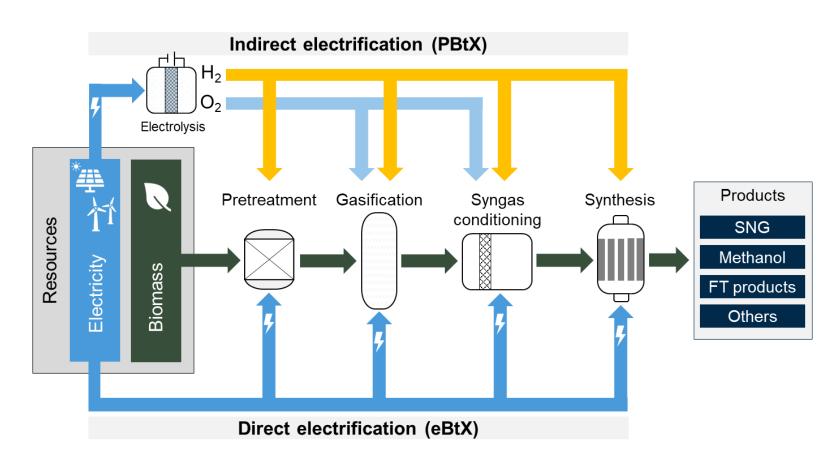








#### Overview of options and wording



#### **Indirect electrification (PBtX)**

- H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> from electrolysis (water electrolysis or co-electrolysis)
- rWGS for CO<sub>2</sub>-to-CO conversion
- BtX and PtX (power-to-X) hybrid

#### **Direct electrification (eBtX)**

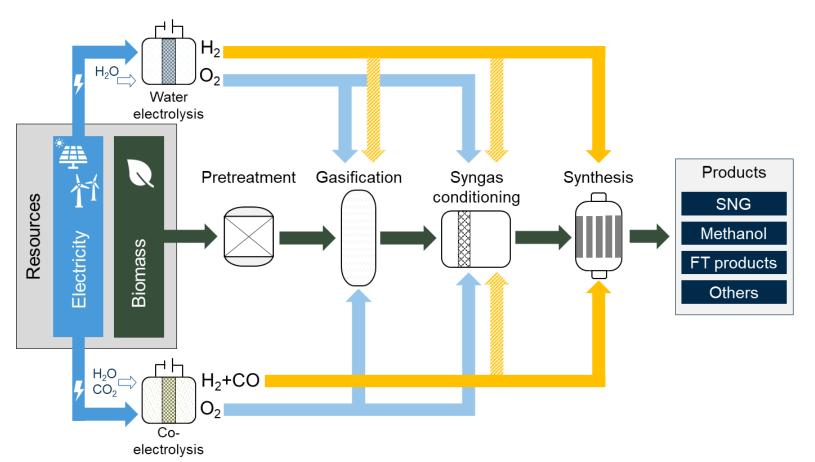
- Electricity-driven heat supply or co-electrolysis
- Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> formation
- Improved reaction kinetics or energy efficiency

M. Dossow et al. (2023) https://doi.org/10.1039/D3EE02876C





Indirect electrification - PBtX (Power- and Biomass-to-X)



- Utilization of H<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> from electrolysis (water electrolysis or coelectrolysis)
- rWGS for CO<sub>2</sub>-to-CO conversion

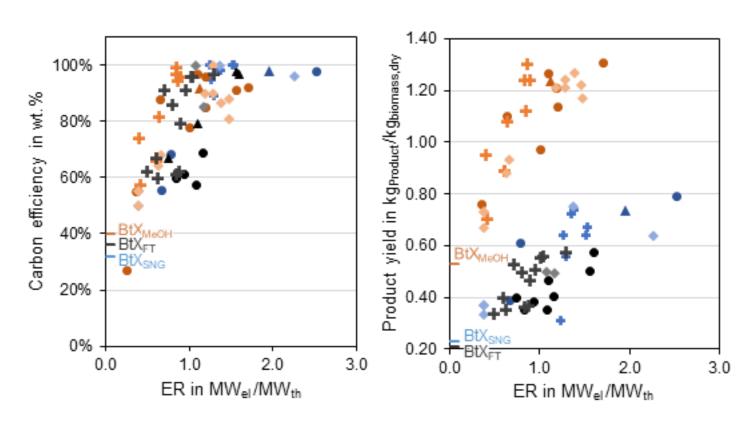


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Indirect electrification - PBtX (Power- and Biomass-to-X)



#### Increased carbon efficiency

- Percentage of carbon atoms converted from biomass to final product
- 30-40% for conventional BtX
- Meta-analysis shows potential of close to 100% at 50-50 energy input from electricity and biomass

#### Increased product yield

- Limited by carbon efficiency in conventional BtX
- 2x to 4x higher yields with electrification

→ Synergies in electrification: PBtX advantageous over PtX and BtX

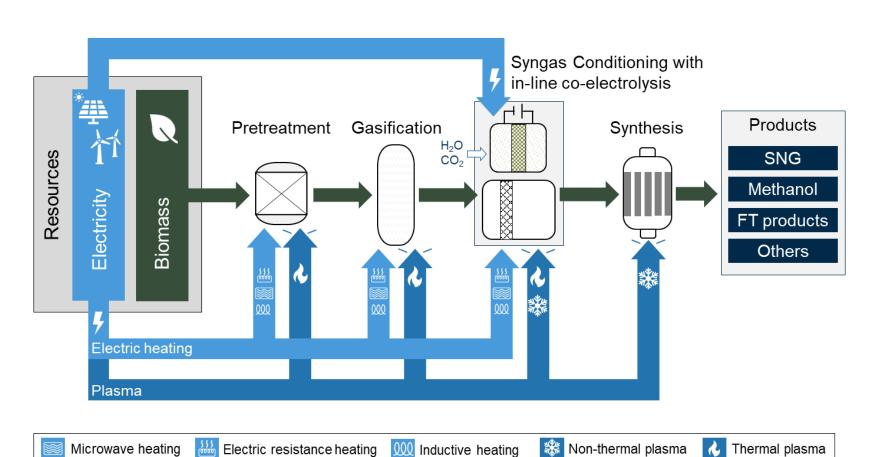
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#### **Direct electrification - eBtX**

Microwave heating



M Inductive heating

#### **Direct electrification (eBtX)**

- Electricity-driven heat supply or co-electrolysis
- Reduction of CO2 formation



Improved reaction kinetics or energy efficiency



eBtX potentially advantageous compared to PBtX

M. Dossow et al. (2023) https://doi.org/10.1039/D3EE02876C

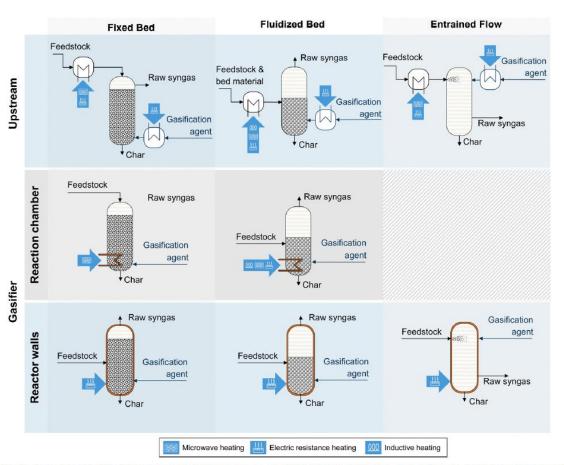
Thermal plasma

Electric resistance heating





#### Direct electrification – eBtX → Options for e-Gasification



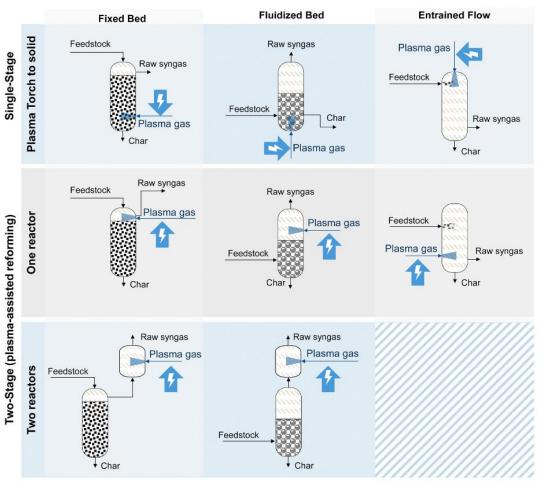


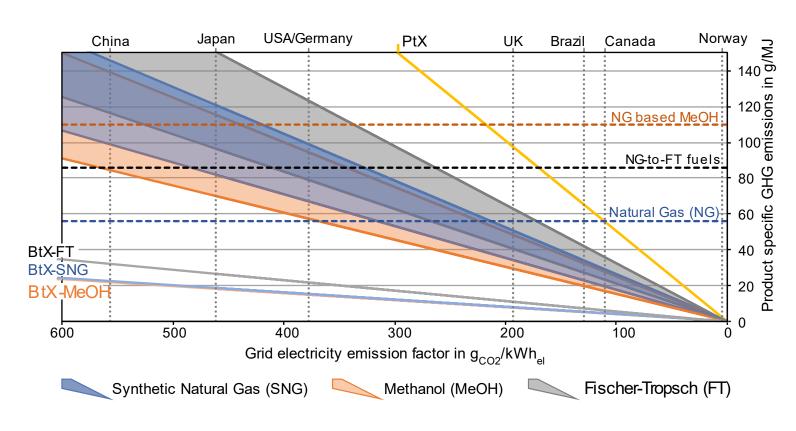
Fig. 8 Simplified schematics of different options and technologies to electrically heat gasification depending on gasifier reactor type and point of electrical heating. For fixed bed gasification a downdraft gasifier setup is shown exemplarily. Carrier gas, and auxiliaries are not included for simplicity.

M. Dossow et al. (2023) https://doi.org/10.1039/D3EE02876C





#### **GHG** emissions



Product-specific GHG emissions for P-/eBtX processes for 90% carbon efficiency depending on grid electricity factor compared to Biomass-to-X (BtX), Power-to-X (PtX) and fossil alternatives.

- → Electricity needs to have a very small carbon footprint.
- → Electrification of BtX in general increases the situation / lowers the emissions compared to PtX!



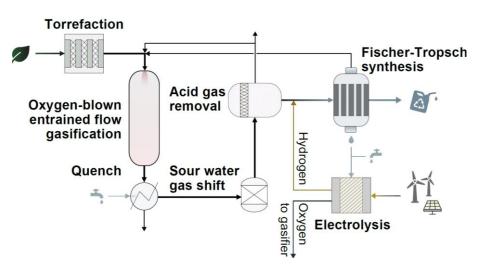


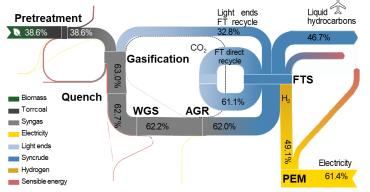
# Specific PBtL Study for advanced SAF production

Improving carbon efficiency for an advanced BtL process using H<sub>2</sub> & O<sub>2</sub> from electrolysis

M. Dossow, V. Dieterich, A. Hanel, S. Fendt, H. Spliethoff

- Detailed process modeling shows huge potential of BtL and PtL combination.
- Fuel yield is more than doubled at 97% carbon efficiency adding H<sub>2</sub> to BtL process.
- Required electrolyzer sizes are about 60%–160% of the biomass input.
- Use of electrolysis O<sub>2</sub> within the process offers advantage over PtL process routes.
- Novel process offers high potential to defossilize transportation, e.g., aviation.







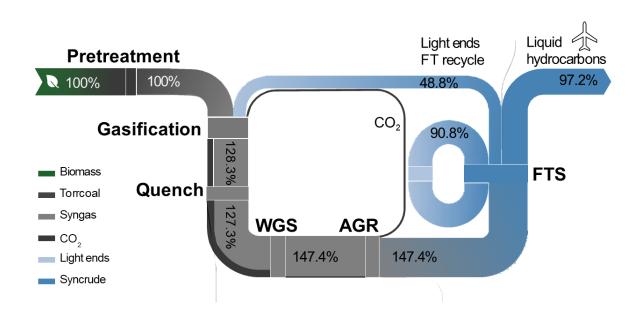
Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews Volume 152, December 2021, 111670 <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2021.111670">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2021.111670</a>

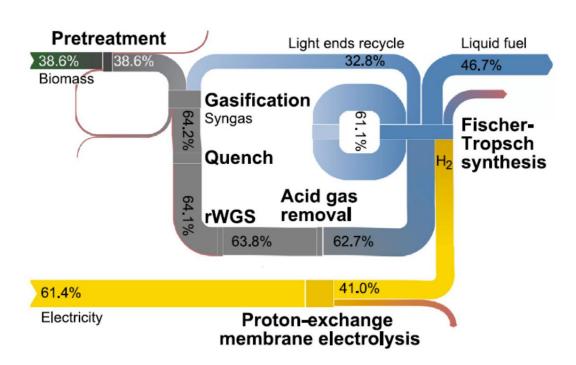




# Combining a BtL process with PtL - PBtL

**Results: Carbon and energy flow - Sankey diagrams** 





- Share of carbon recovered in the product can be enhanced from about 40% to up to 97%
- Electricity for the water electrolysis needs to come from renewables, otherwise the carbon footprint might very well be worse than fossil alternatives
- Use of electrolysis O<sub>2</sub> within the process offers advantage over PtL process routes.



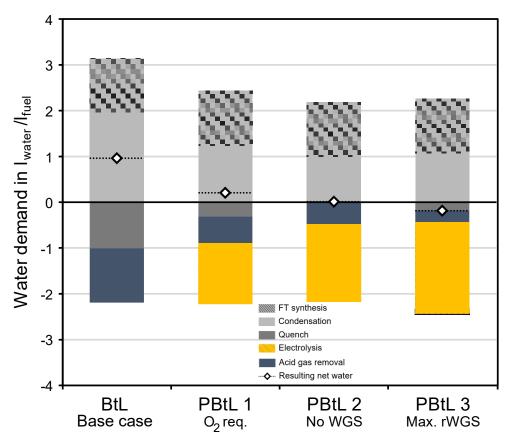


# Improving carbon efficiency for an advanced BtSAF process

#### Most important results/findings

#### +140% in product yield 0,9 Product yield in t<sub>fuel</sub>/t<sub>biomass,dry</sub> PtL PBtL 2 max. rWGS -53% PBtL 2 no WGS -59% PBtL 1 -67% O2 req. +140% %99+ +95% BtL 0,1 0,5 0.1 0,2 0,3 0,4 0,6 0,7

#### Process can be net water neutral!



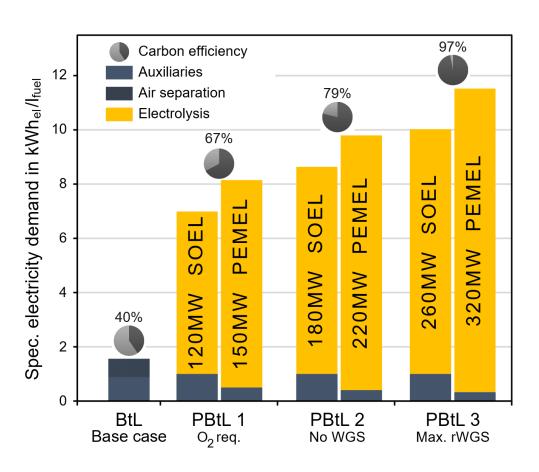
Hydrogen demand in t<sub>H2</sub>/t<sub>fuel</sub>





# Improving carbon efficiency for an advanced BtSAF process

#### Most important results/findings



**H<sub>2</sub> required for PBtL** 0.19-0.28 t/t<sub>product</sub>

**Total electricity required** 7.0-11.5 kWh/l<sub>product</sub>

**SOEL reduced size by about 20%** 

H<sub>2</sub> required for PtL 0.6 t/t<sub>product</sub>

Total specific electricity required for PtL <24 kWh/l<sub>product</sub>



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### Conclusion

#### And outlook

- Renewable electricity (wind and solar) will become the largest energy vector on the way towards a net-zero emission energy system
- Carbon will be a valuable resource we need to be very careful about. We need to make the most out of any sustainable/renewable carbon source!
- Holistic view on sustainability will increase additional concerns and challenges we need to face today, e.g. water balance, social acceptance and other aspects
- Indirect electrification (PBtX)

  Pretreatment Gasification Syngas Conditioning SNG

  Methanol

  FT products

  Others

- → Electrification of chemical processes, especially BtX
- ✓ Special focus on: Plasma-assisted gasification as a very promising option with a lot of potential but also many challenges to be solved by fundamental and applied research!









Current plasma gasification research: Experiments and simulations

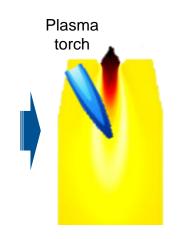
**Experiments** 





Plasma – particle interaction





- Plasma gasification process
- Plasma torch design

Reactor design, sensitivity analysis



- Fundamental understanding of the Process
  - Industrial scale-up

Model parameter Validation data

#### **Simulations**

#### **Process simulations**

- Setting reasonable operating parameter
- Basic dimensioning

#### **CFD** simulations

- Fuel particle conversion behavior
- Reactor design
- Optimization of operating conditions
- Plasma-torch design

#### Goal:

Plasma gasification model containing all important phenomena occurring under industrial scale conditions for scale-up applications





### Invitation

#### Munich Hydrogen Symposium 21.10.-23.10.2024





Energy Advances

	Monday, October 21st	Tuesday, October 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Wednesday, October 23 <sup>rd</sup>		Thursday, October 23 <sup>r</sup>	d
09:00 – 10:30		Keynote 3: Circular Economy	Session W. 2A Topic: System Studies	Session W. 2B Topic: H2 Utilization in Biotechnology		
		Session T. 1A Topic: Circular Economy				
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee break					
11:00 – 12:30	Opening Session Keynote 1: System Studies Keynote 2: H <sub>2</sub> Utilization	Session T. 2A Topic: Power-to-X	Keynote 4: H2 Production			
			Session W. 1A Topic: System Studies	Session W. 2B Topic: Reactor Concepts	Technical Tours:	
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch break			ChemDelta Burghausen		
13:30 – 15:00	Panel Discussion Politics: tba Industry: Dr Peter von Zumbusch (Wacker) Research: tba Representative: tba	Session T. 3A Topic: H2-Production	Session W. 3A Topic: Entrained Flow Gasification		TUM Campus Garching	
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee break					
15:30 – 17:00	Session M. 1A Topic: System Studies	Poster Session	Session W. 4A Topic: Plasma Utilization  Closing Session & Award			
		Conference Dinner	Closing Sessi	on a Award		
		Conference Dinner				





- Abract submission still open!
- Focus session(s) on gasifcation and power integration
- Chemical industry participation
- Special Issue paper publication





### Thanks for the attention!!!

Looking forward to the discussion!

#### Thanks to my group at the Chair of Energy Systems

.. and thanks for the funding:









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