

# Cheaper methanol production with alkali impregnation and novel syngas cleaning

Bio4Energy researchers' meeting  
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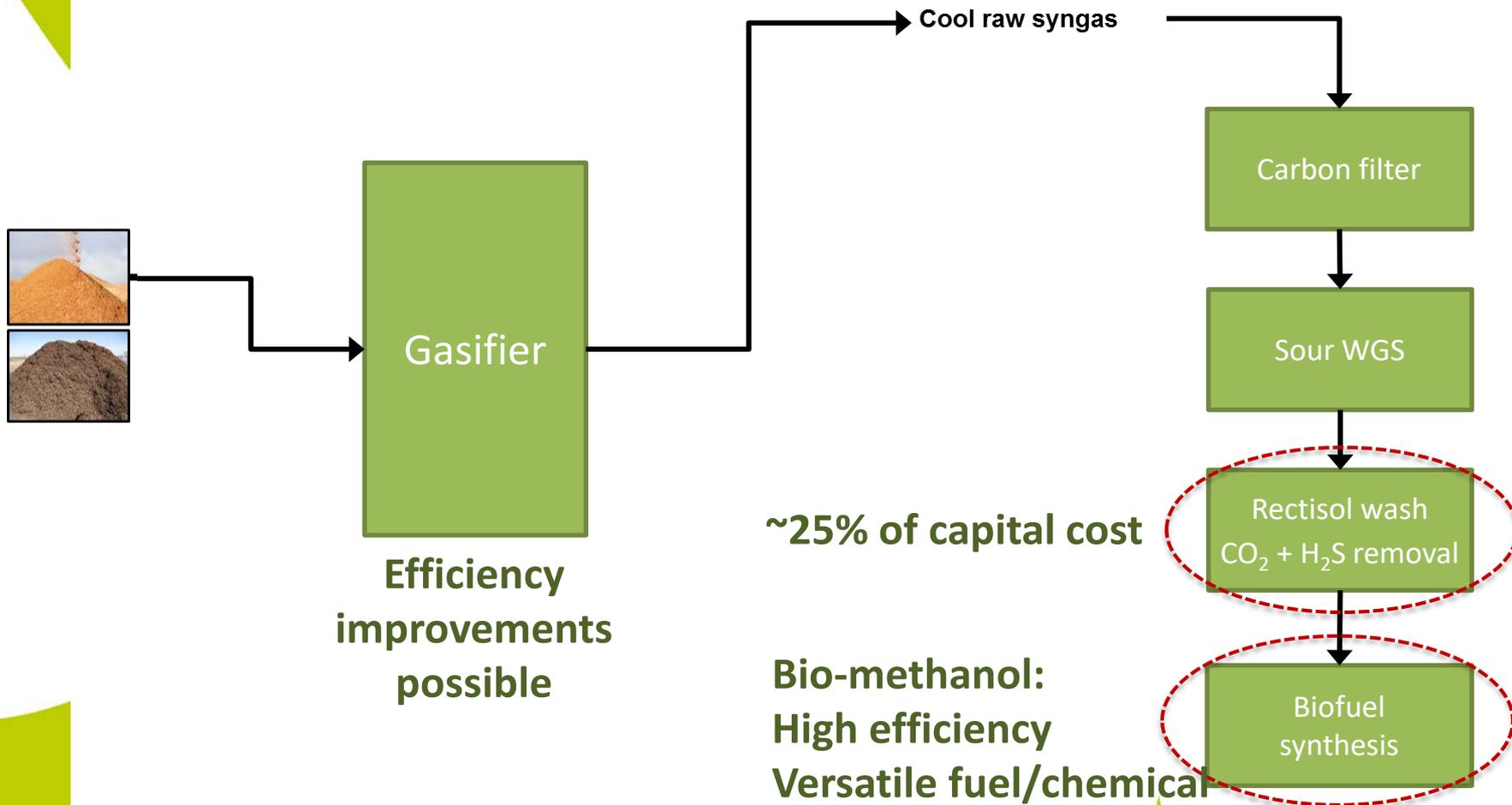
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# Background

- Gasification of forest biomass...
  - ...is a key technology to reach targets for fossil fuel independency
  - ...is a resource efficient way to utilize e.g. lignocellulosic and residual biomass resources (forest fuels, agricultural residues, by-products, wastes etc.)
  - ... has been successfully demonstrated at LTU Green Fuels and GoBiGas in Gothenburg
- Process economics at the current development status is a barrier to reach industrial breakthrough

**R&D focused on improving the process economics is needed**

# Conventional biomethanol production

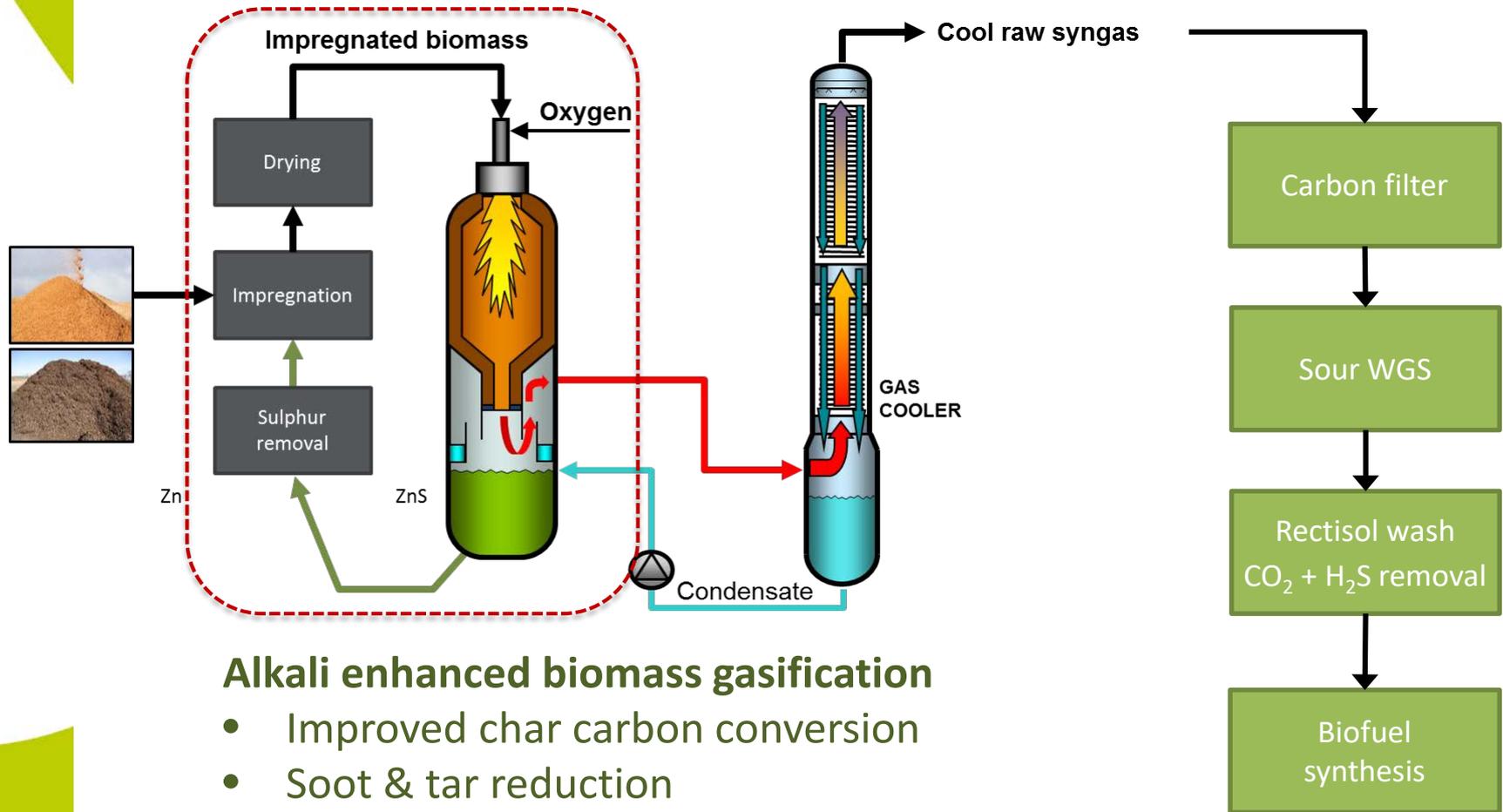


Efficiency  
improvements  
possible

~25% of capital cost

Bio-methanol:  
High efficiency  
Versatile fuel/chemical

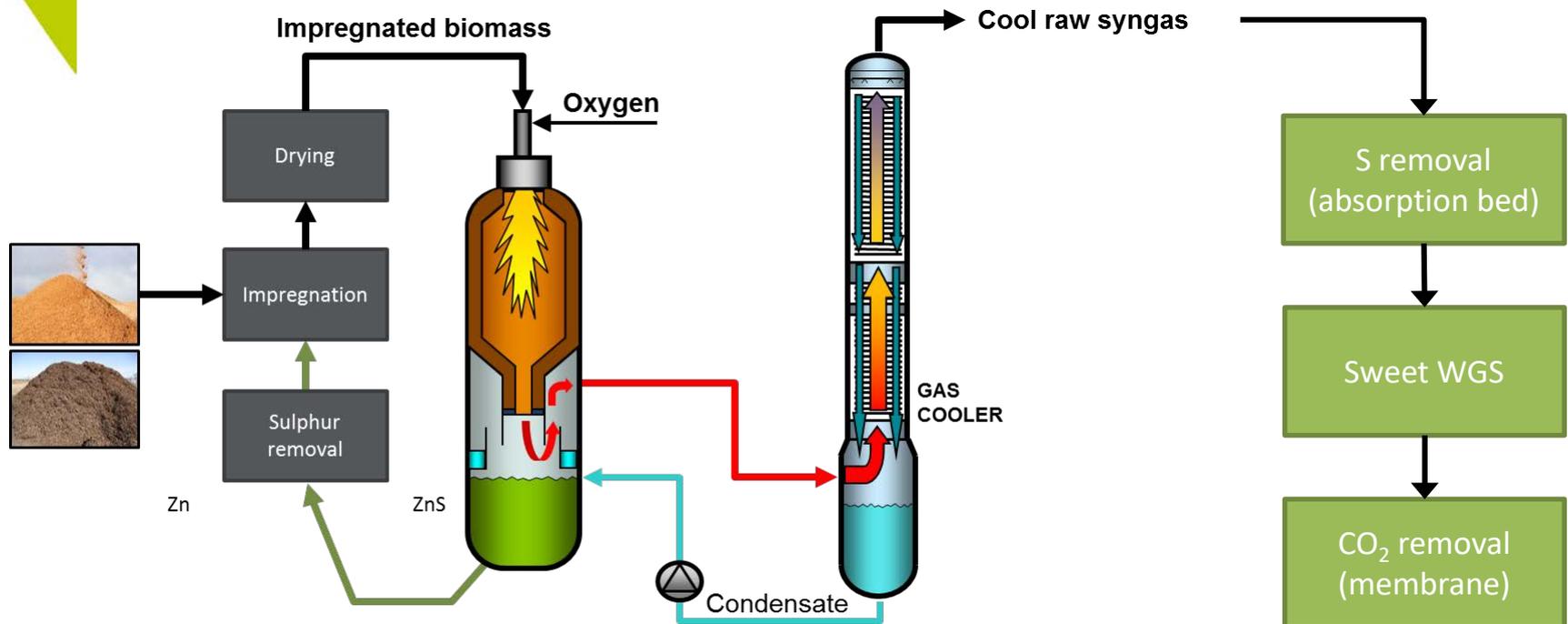
# Alkali-enhanced biomethanol production



## Alkali enhanced biomass gasification

- Improved char carbon conversion
- Soot & tar reduction
- Slag with low viscosity
- **90% in-situ sulfur capture**

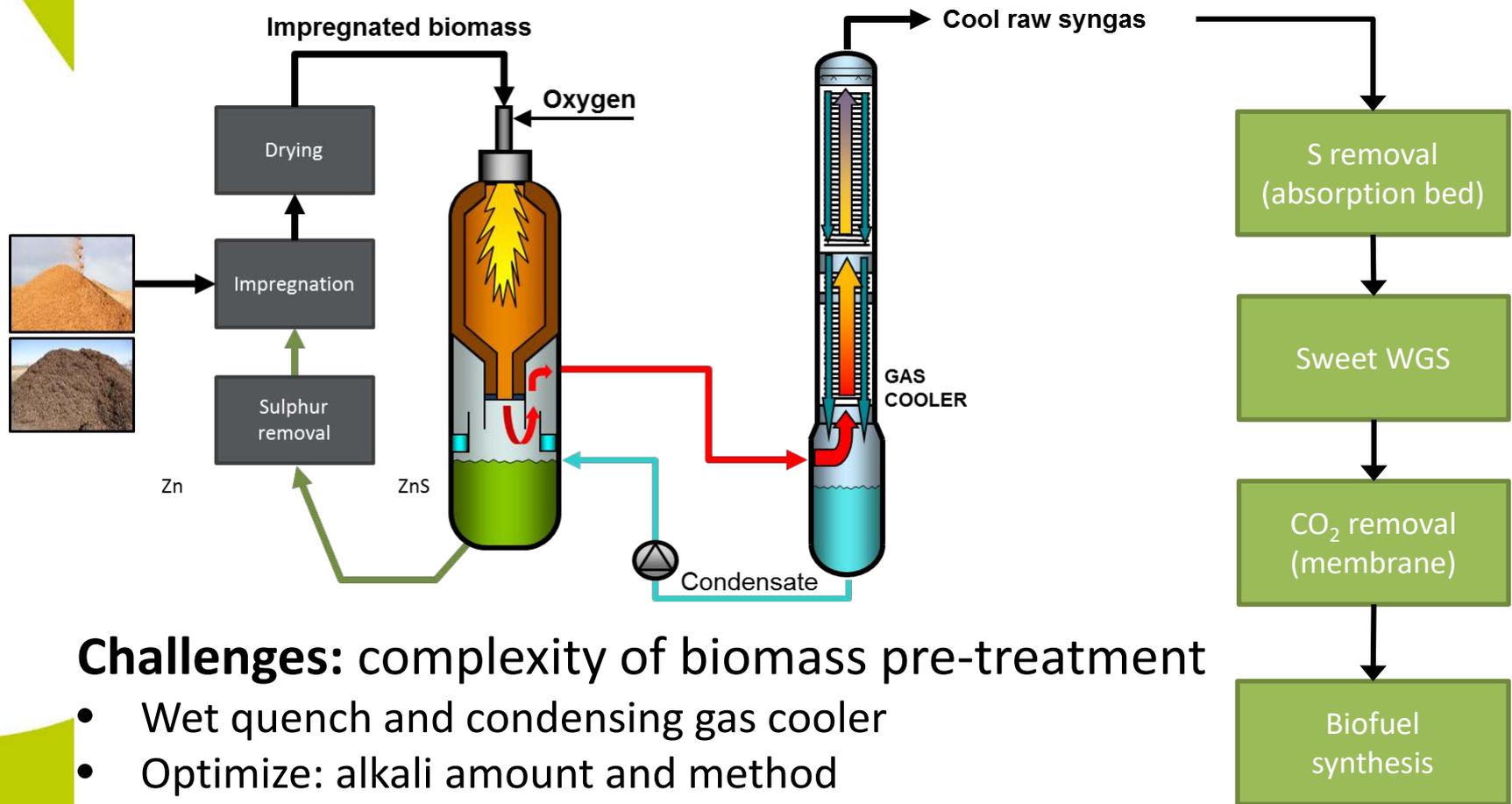
# Alkali-enhanced biomethanol production with novel gas cleaning



## 90% in-situ sulfur capture:

Raw syngas with low S content (<5 ppm) allows to replace the Rectisol with less capital intensive zeolite membranes and a ZnO guard bed

# Alkali-enhanced biomethanol production with novel gas cleaning



## Challenges: complexity of biomass pre-treatment

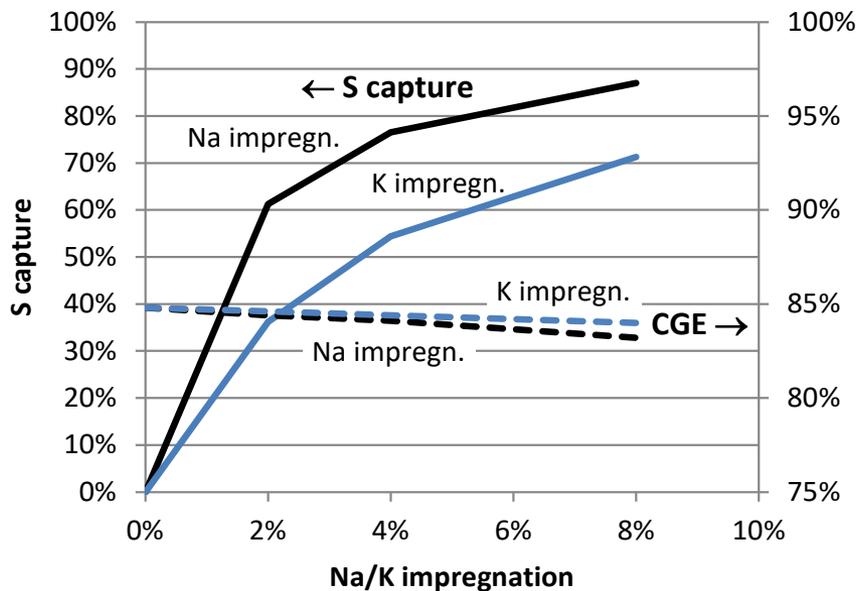
- Wet quench and condensing gas cooler
- Optimize: alkali amount and method
- Mechanism for tar/soot reduction?
- Proof of concept

# Objectives

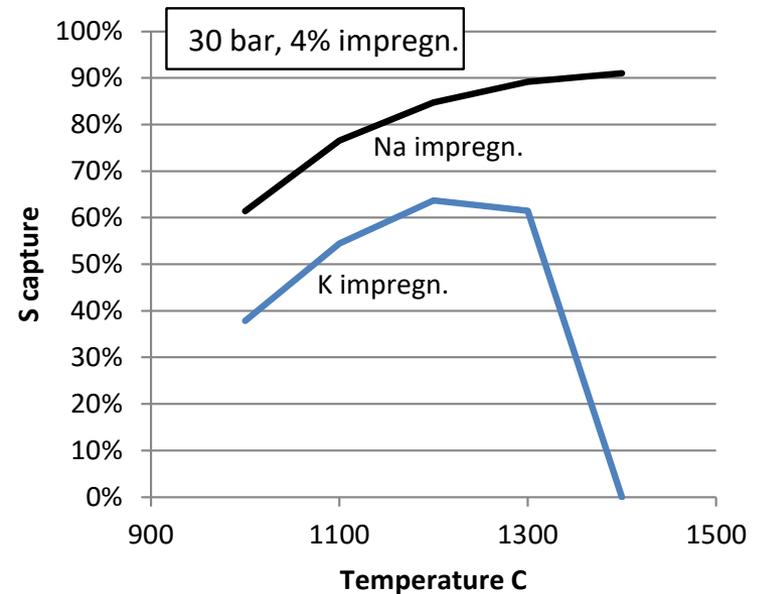
- Overall objective of strategic Bio4Energy project:
  - Perform a techno-economic feasibility study of bio-methanol production, implementing alkali enhanced biomass gasification and a novel syngas cleaning concept
- Main objectives:
  1. Assess the fraction of sulfur that can be captured in situ for varying alkali impregnations and biomass types
  2. Design and optimize a zeolite membrane module and surrounding equipment for CO<sub>2</sub> separation from synthesis gas
  3. Assess the process economics and overall energy efficiency of the novel process as well as estimate the cost for CO<sub>2</sub> separation from synthesis gas by zeolite membranes in such a plant

# Results – Sulfur capture is dependent on conditions

## Impregnation

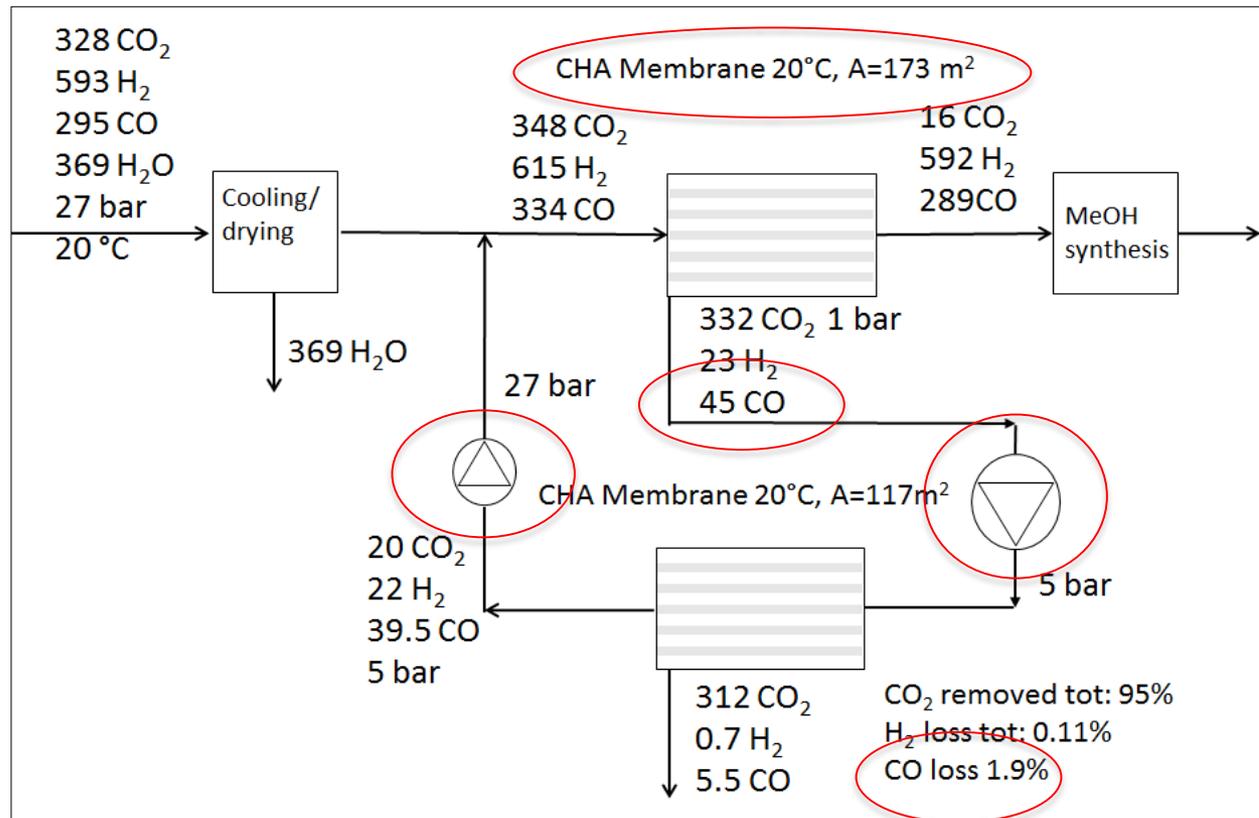


## Temperature effect

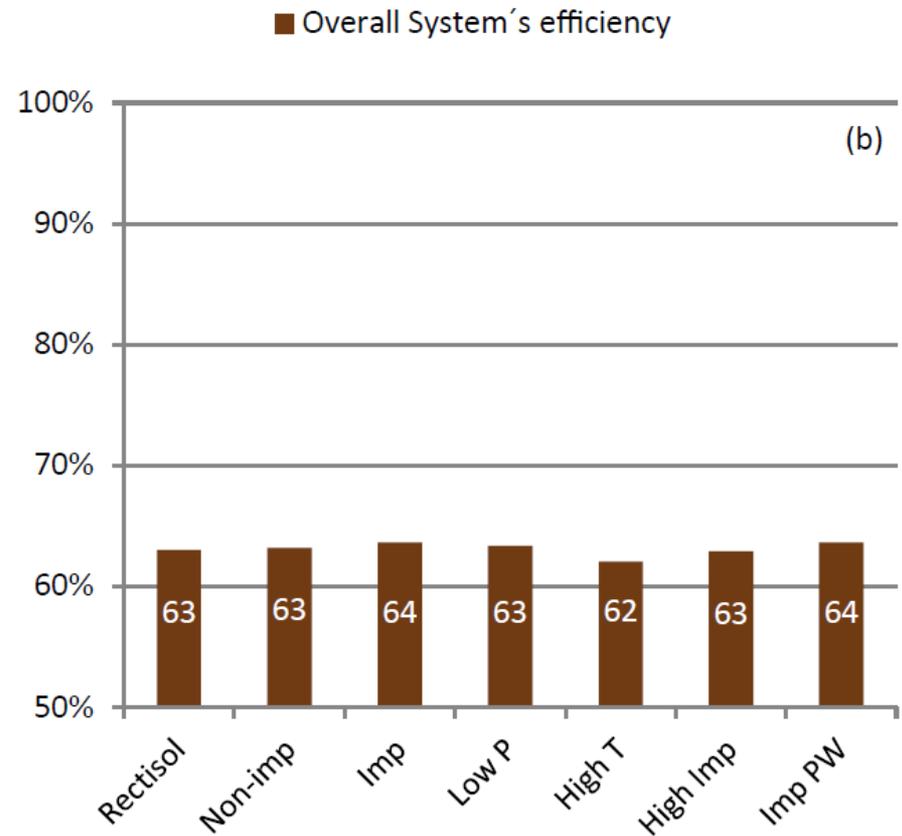
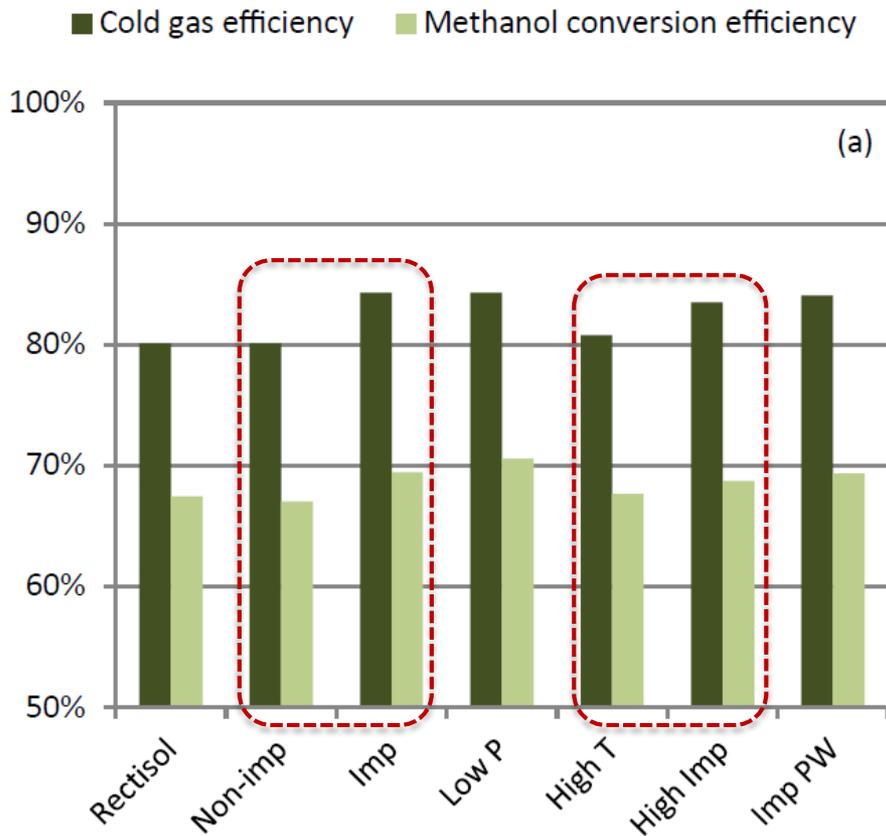


CGE: cold gas efficiency

# Results – Zeolite membranes for CO<sub>2</sub> removal



# Results – Efficiencies

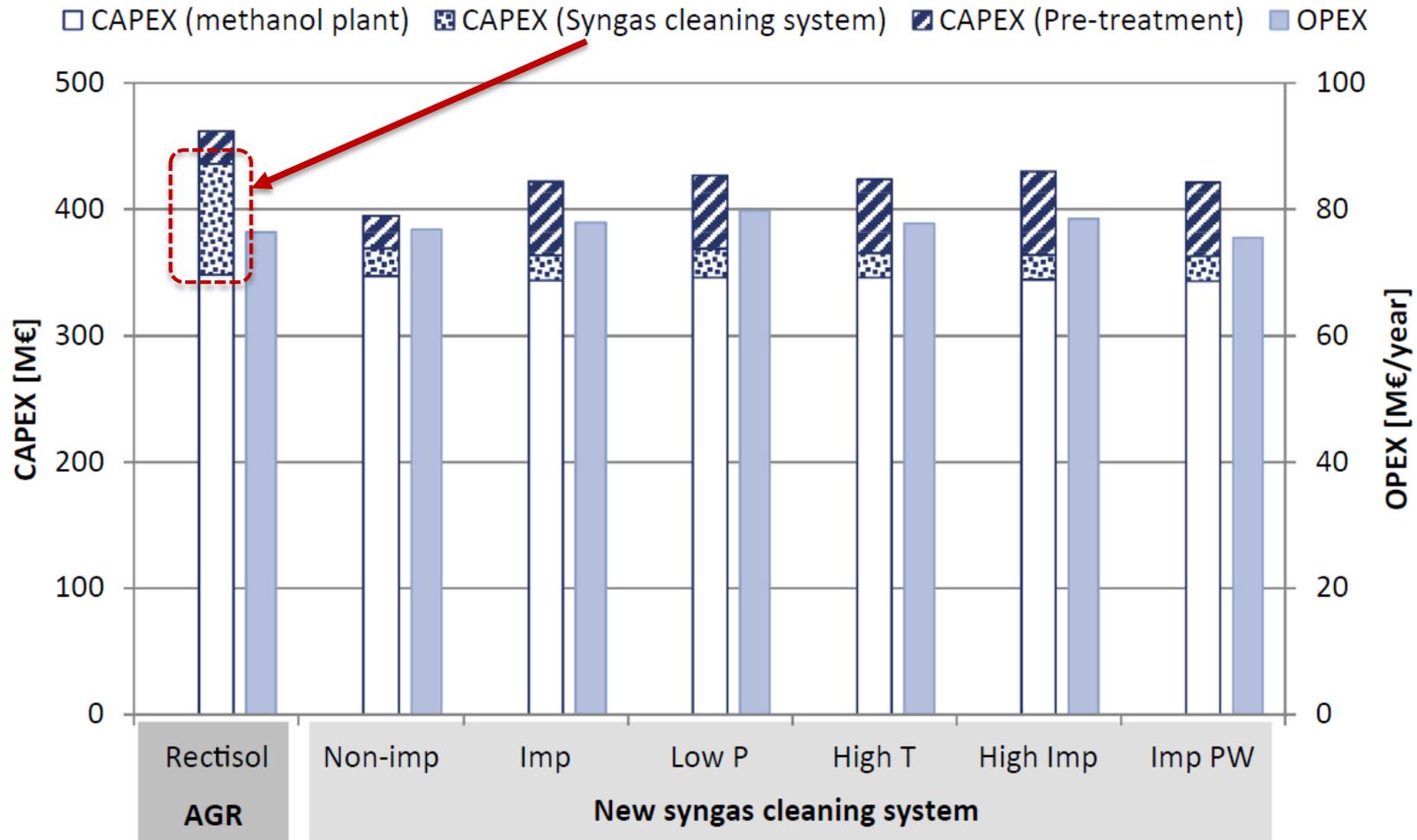


# Economic assessment

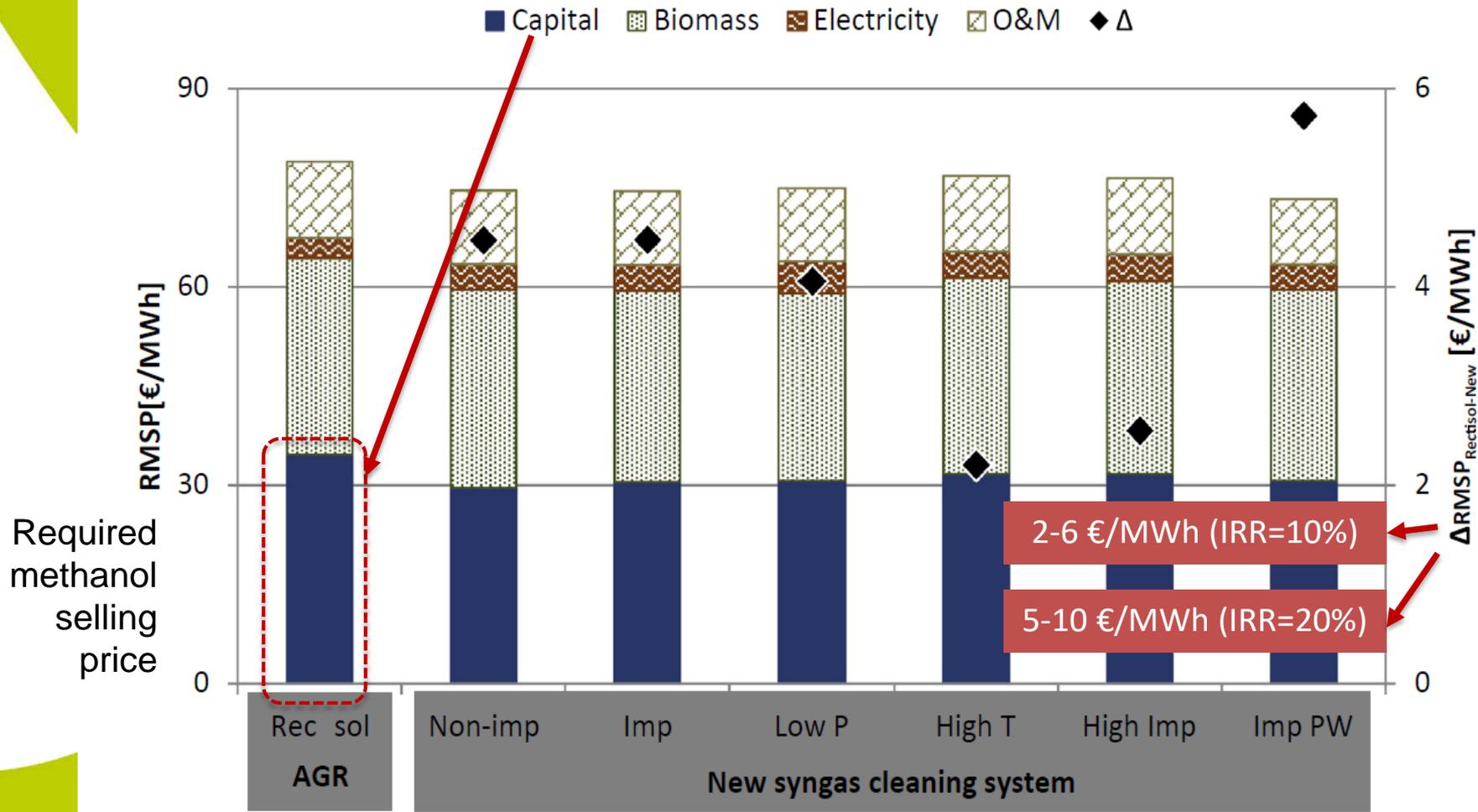
- Three years construction time and 20 years operation, 355 days per year
- Biomass price: 20 € per MWh
- Electricity price: 30 € per MWh
  
- Calculation of the required methanol selling price (RMSP) to reach IRR's of 10% and 20%
  
- Conventional bio-methanol production using Rectisol serves as a reference case

\*IRR: internal rate of return

# Results – Process economics



# Results – Process economics



**RMSP: required methanol selling price**

Carvalho et al. (2018) Alkali enhanced biomass gasification with in situ S capture and a novel syngas cleaning. Part 2: Techno-economic assessment, *Energy* 165:471-482

# Conclusions

- Alkali can give many advantages in entrained flow biomass gasification
  - Improves char and tar conversion, no soot
  - Slag flowability
  - In situ sulfur capture

**Lower temp. – higher efficiency**  
**Improved operability**  
**Lower CAPEX syngas upgrading**
- Enables biofuels plant with more inexpensive zeolite membrane CO<sub>2</sub> separation
  - Increases in cold gas efficiency and methanol efficiency
  - Small decrease in overall energy efficiency
  - Significantly lower CAPEX, but similar OPEX results in up to 10% lower required methanol selling price (RMSP)
  - Costs for zeolite membranes are uncertain, but has minor influence on the economics