

THE HYDROGENATION OF CO₂ TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY CARRIERS – PTL CONCEPT



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Fraunhofer-Institute for Solar Energy systems ISE

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www.ise.fraunhofer.de

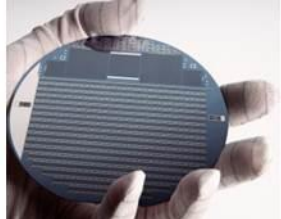
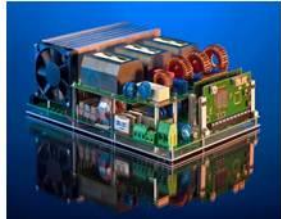
AGENDA

- Overview about Fraunhofer ISE
- Challenges and motivation
- What is Power to Liquid – PtL Concept?
- Our Energy Storage Activities
- PtL Technology Progress at ISE
- Ph. D. Research Focus
- Summary

Fraunhofer ISE

12 Business Fields

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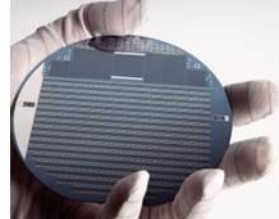


- Silicon - Photovoltaics
- III-V- and Concentrated Photovoltaics
- Dye-, Organic and Novel Solar Cells
- Photovoltaic Modules and Power Plants
- Energy Efficient Power Electronics
- Solar Thermal

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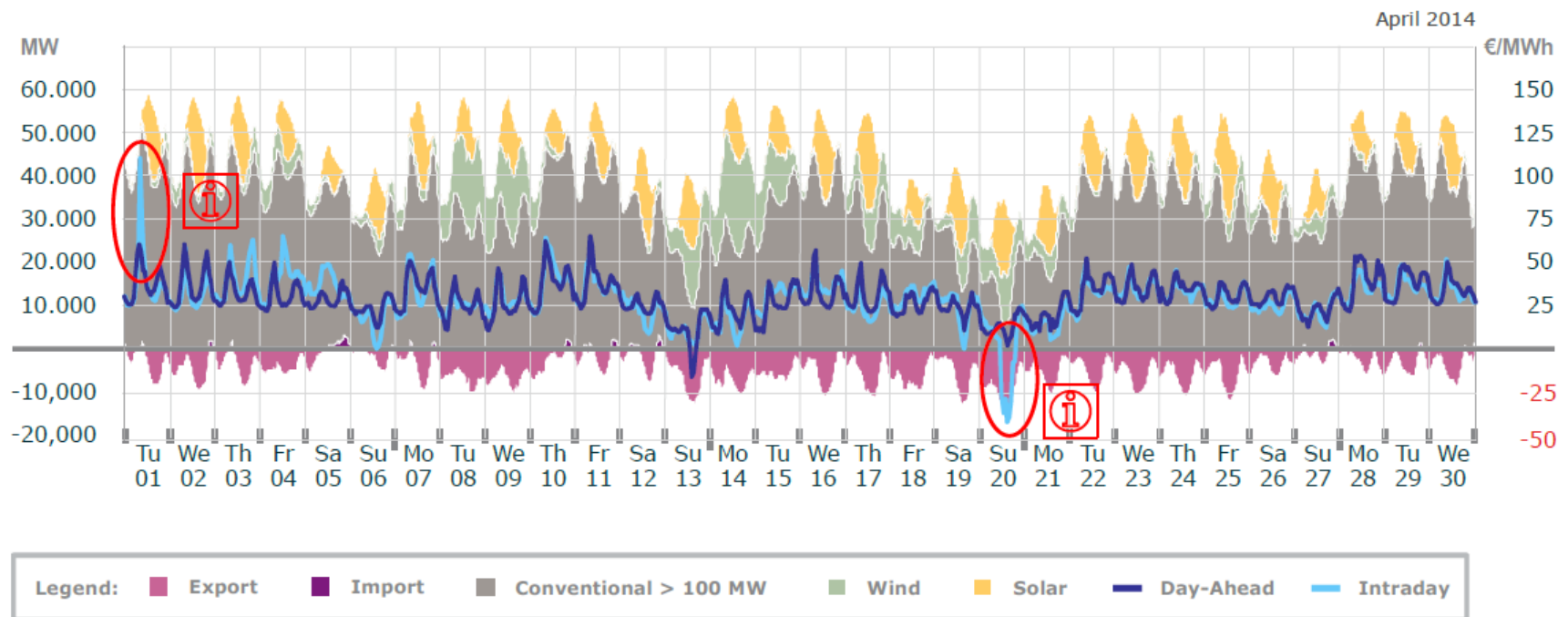
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- Dye-, Organic and Novel Solar Cells
- Photovoltaic Modules and Power Plants
- Energy Efficient Power Electronics
- Solar Thermal
- Energy Efficient Buildings
- Hydrogen- and Fuel Cell Technologies
- Emissions Free Mobility
- Storage Technologies
- System integration and Net – Power, Heat, Gas
- Energy Systems Analysis

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Motivation: Fluctuating Nature of Renewable Resources

- On Easter Sunday April 20th 11:00 - 18:00 electricity cost -39.18 €/MWh
- PV and wind production combined were about 4 GW higher than projected, the actual load was up to 4 GW lower than projected. The combined projection error was over 7 GW between 1 and 2 pm.

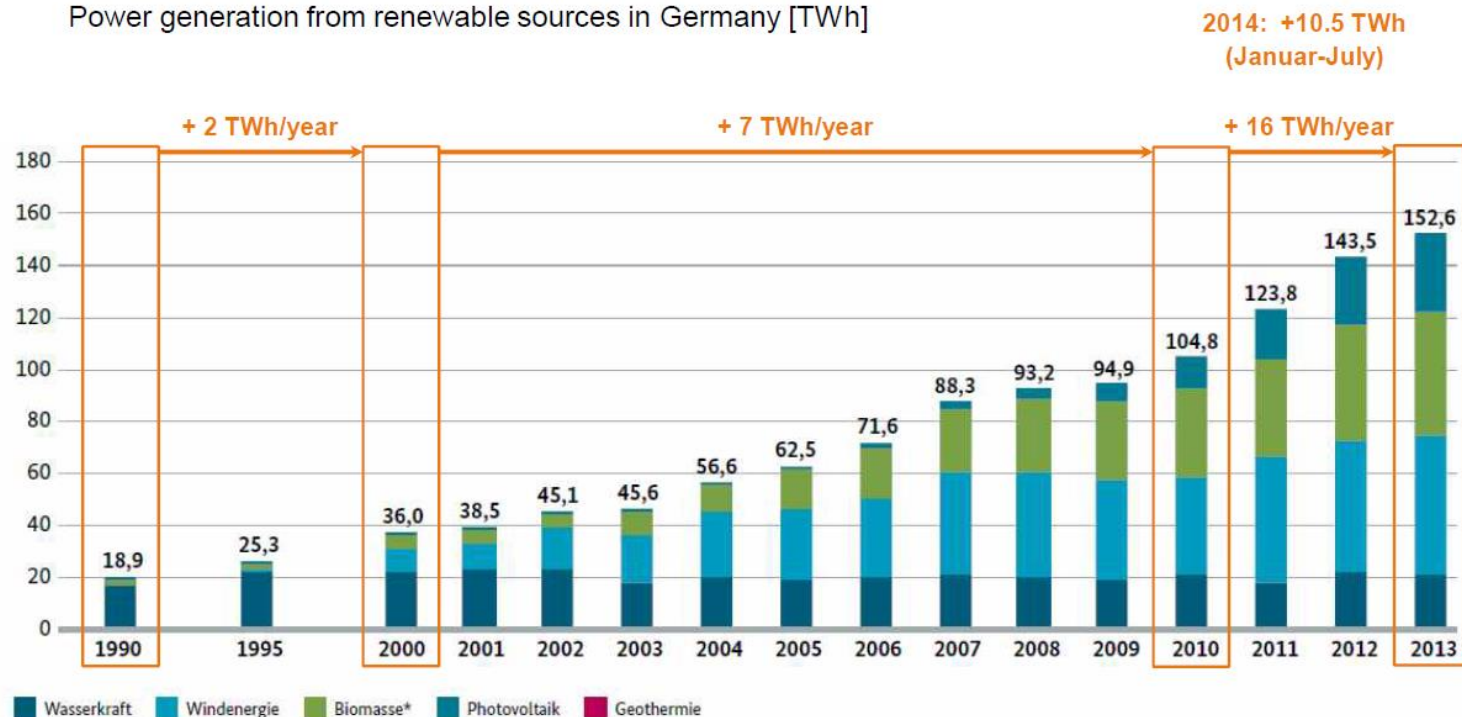


Erneuerbare Energien im Jahr 2013. BMWi, Berlin vom 28. Februar 2014 Burger, B., Stromerzeugung aus Solar- und Windenergie im Jahr 2014, Fraunhofer ISE

Motivation: RE Capacity Expansion

- German RE Share is targeted to reach 80% of total power production by 2050
- „Residual Power“ 2012 Approx. 0.5 %/385 GWh

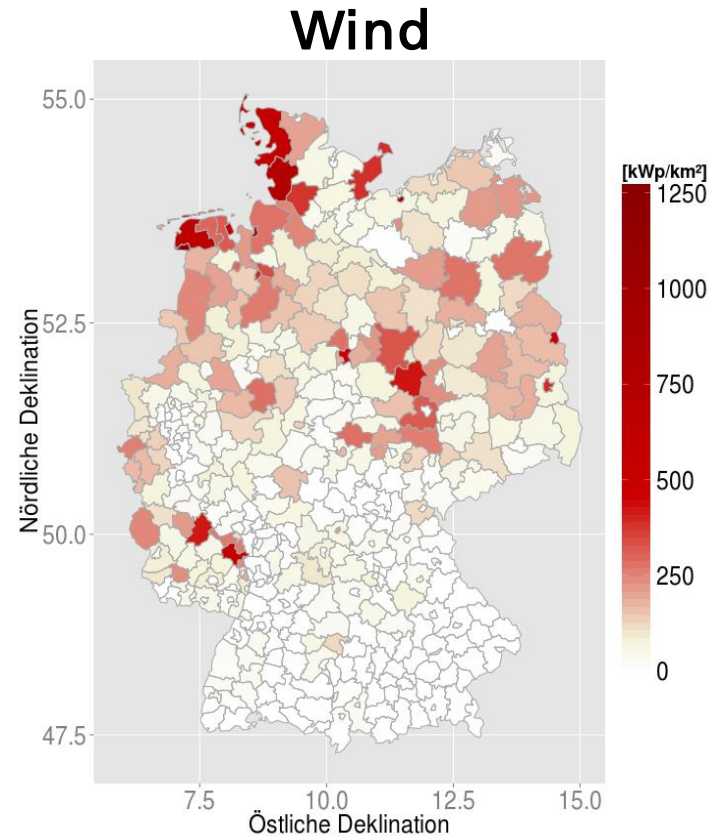
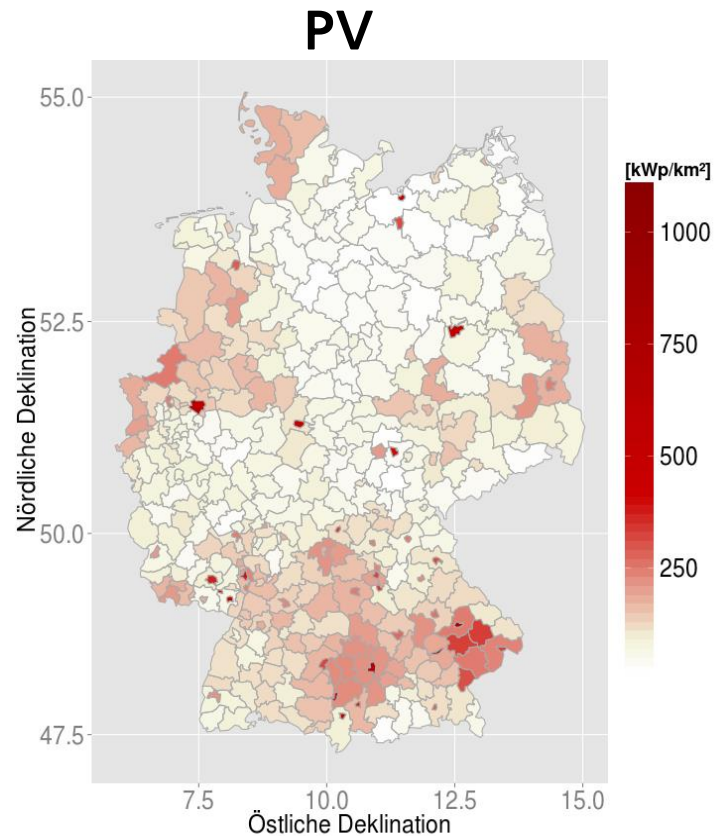
Power generation from renewable sources in Germany [TWh]



Alexander Tremel, 2014 Electrolysis and chemical synthesis –Linking energy system and chemical industry, Siemens Corporate Technology

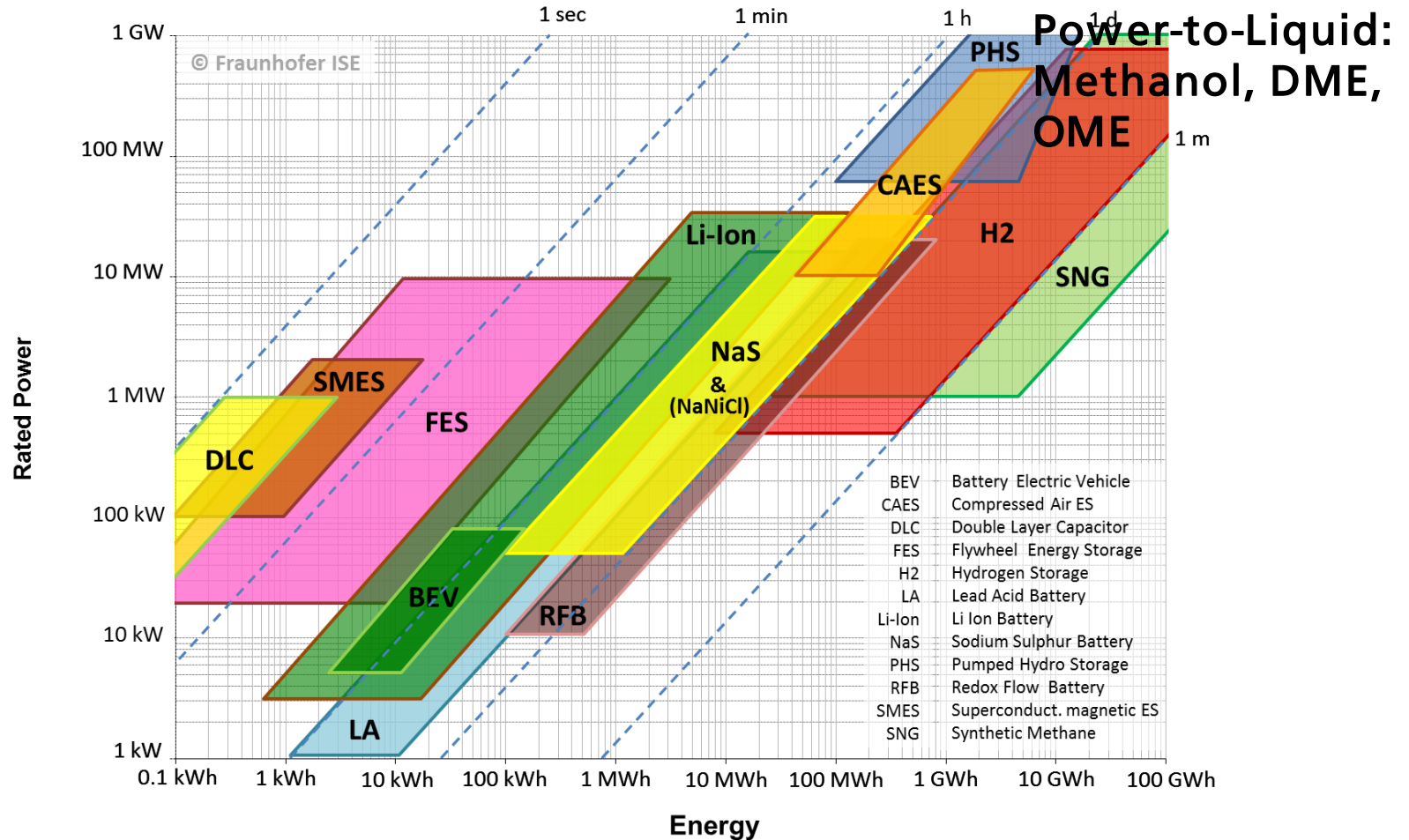
Motivation

■ Regional Imbalances



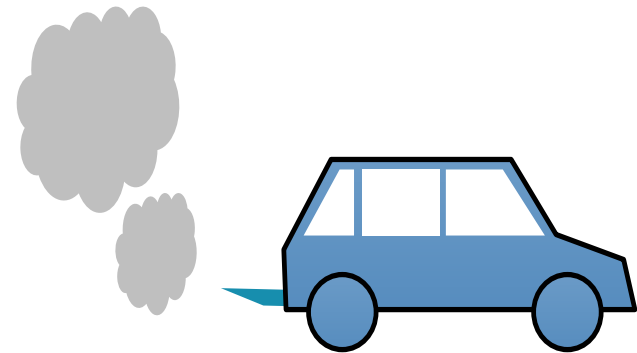
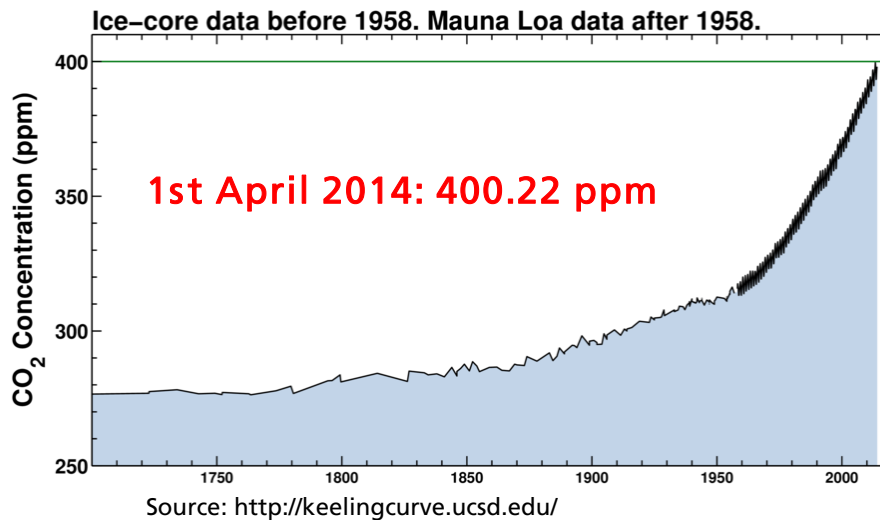
Own Data,
Daten: Energiemap 2014

Only Chemical Storage allows energy storage in TWh range and for long periods



Motivation

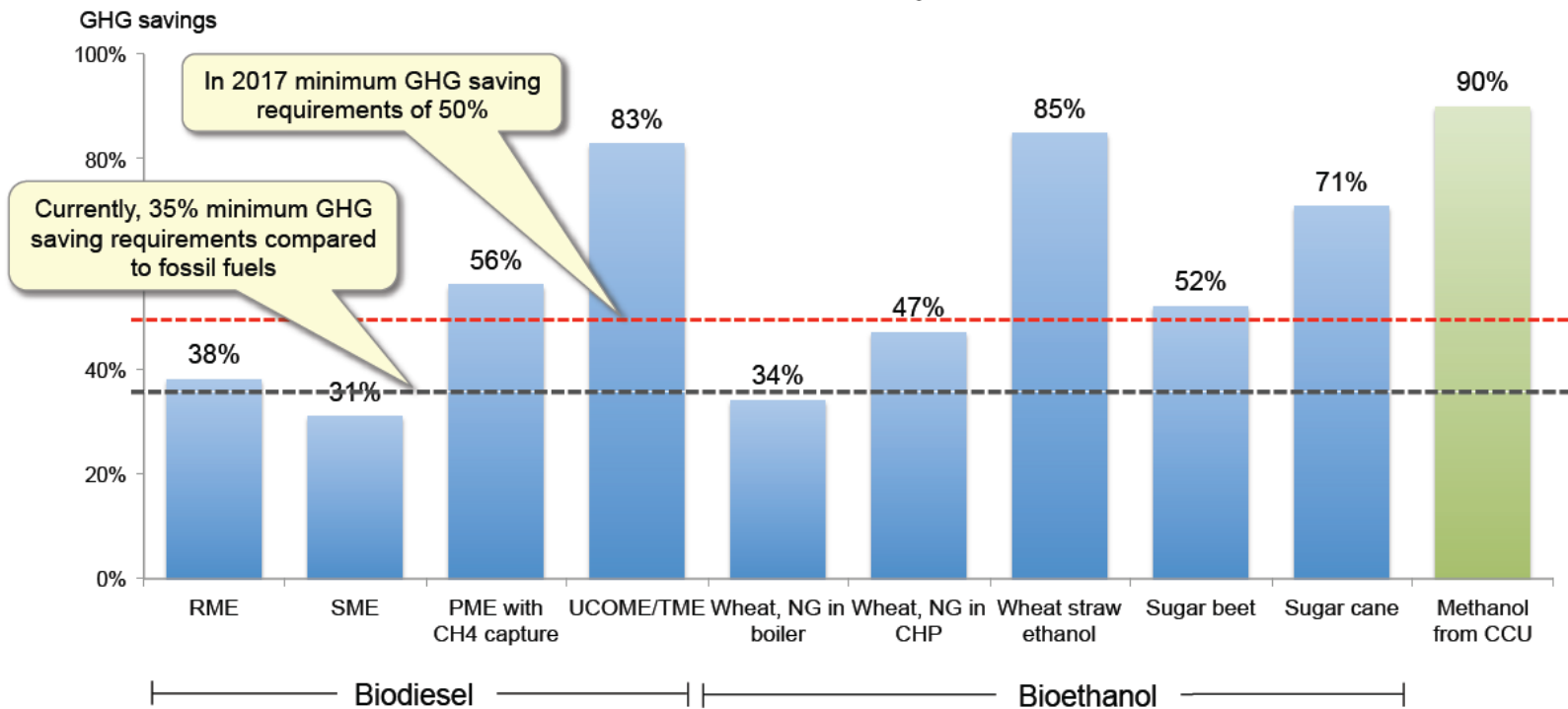
- Security of Supply (Ukraine)/Raw Material Reserves
- High CO₂ emissionen (> 0,24 t CO₂_{eq}/t Methanol)
- Worldwide defined limits for CO₂ emissions (i.e. Euro 6)



GHG Savings: Certification of Methanol Pilot Plant in Iceland through ISCC

Conventional biofuels will have problems reaching rising GHG emission thresholds

Ecology ✓



GHG emission savings from Directive 2009/28/EC. Individual value for Methanol derived by electrolysis using geothermal energy

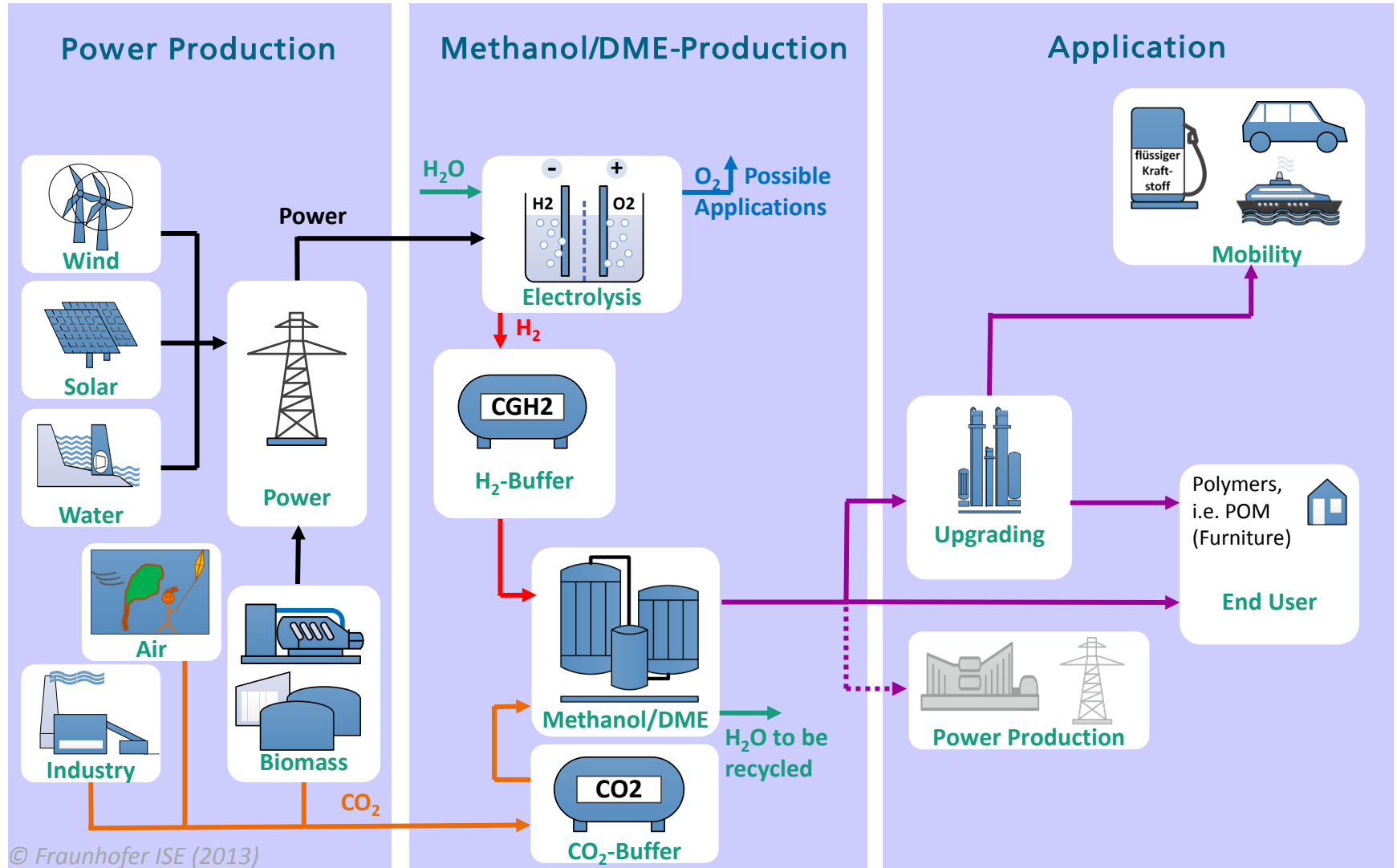
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Norbert Schmitz (2013) 2nd Conference on CO₂ as Feedstock for Chemistry and Polymers

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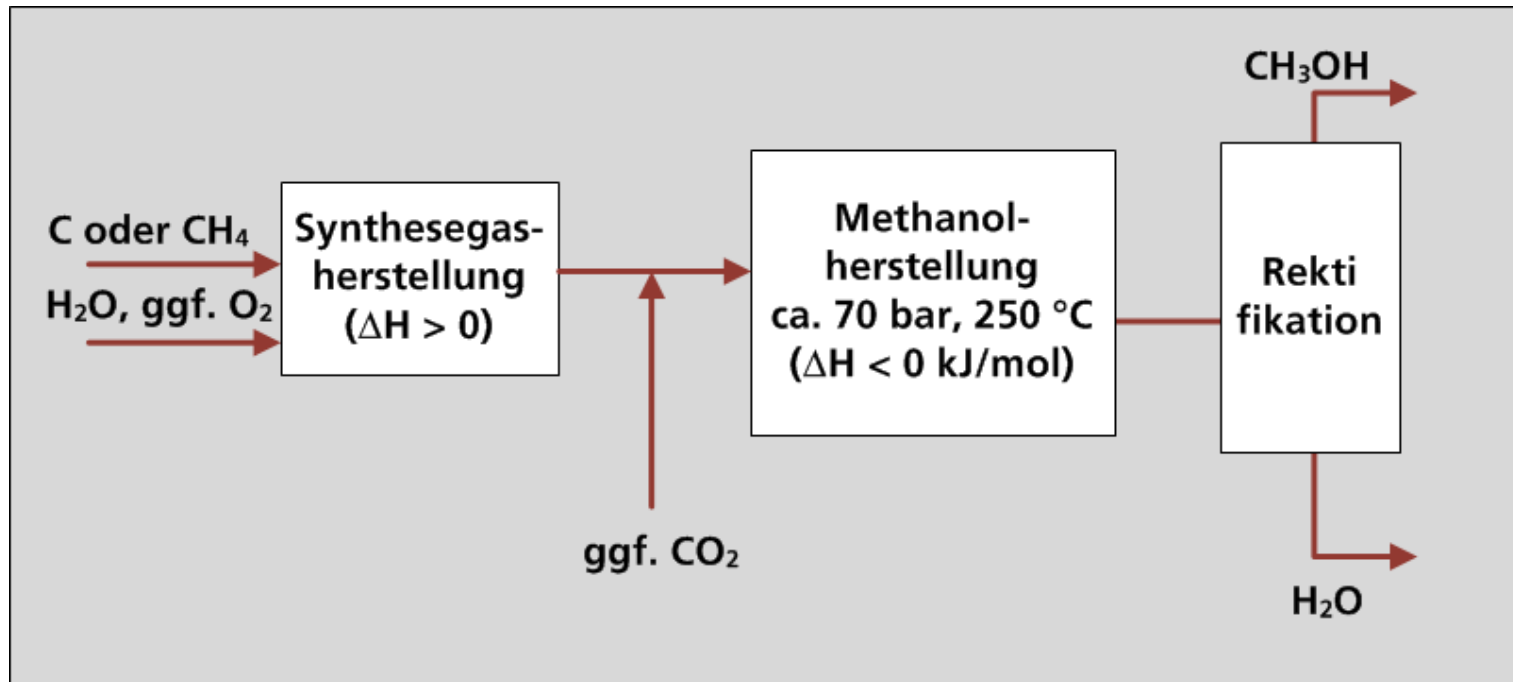
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Overall Process Chain - PtL

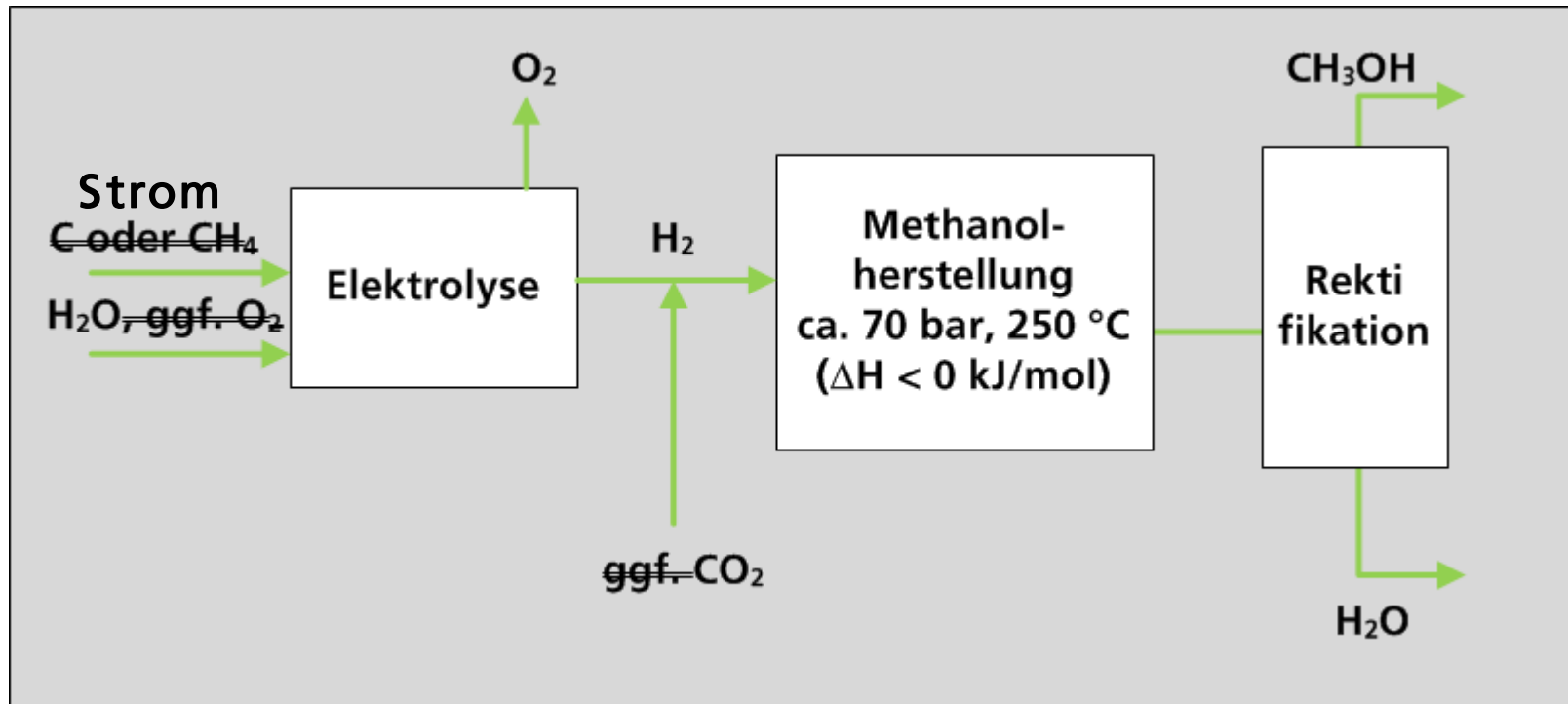


Conventional Methanol Synthesis

- Synthesis gas production accounts for approx. 40-50 % of the capital investment (Rectification approx. 10 %)



PtL as example Methanol: Future approach?

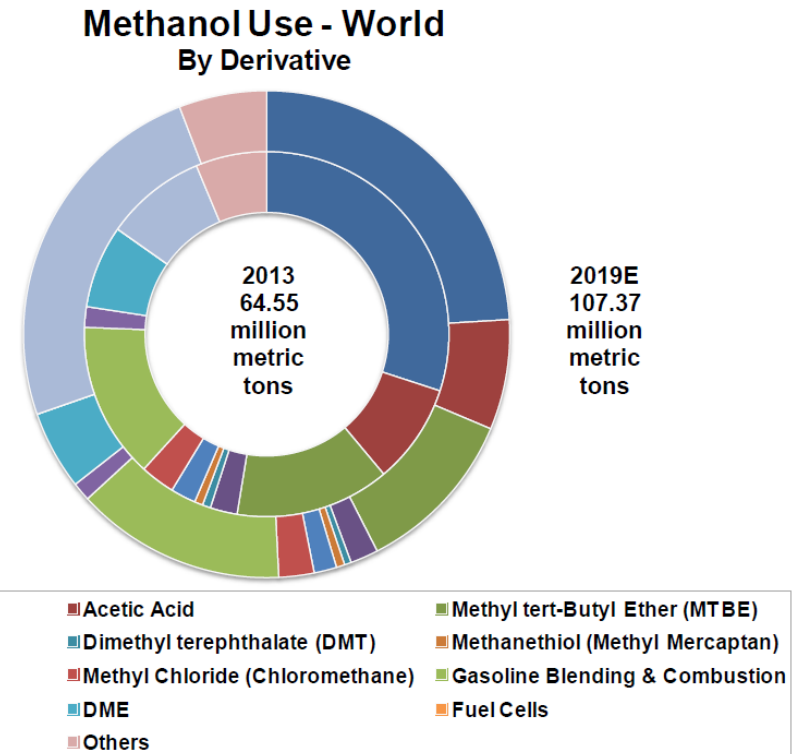
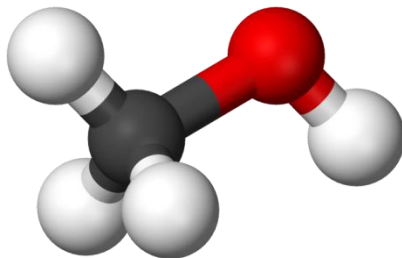


- We are evaluating the following aspects at ISE
 - Technological
 - Ecological
 - Economical

Why Methanol from CO₂?

■ Why Methanol?

- Important bulk chemical/fuel (additive)
- Increasing demand
- Existing infrastructure
- Liquid: easy storage/high energy density 19,5 MJ/kg
- Easily conversion to DME



Source: M.Berggren, MMSA for MPTC December 2014 ©

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Thermochemical Processes – Group Activities

- Process development with focus on heterogeneous catalytic conversion processes

- Gas phase till 1 000 °C and 60 bar
- Liquid Phase till 250 °C and 60 bar

Thermochemical Hydrogen Production



Catalytic Evaporation Processes



Biomass Use



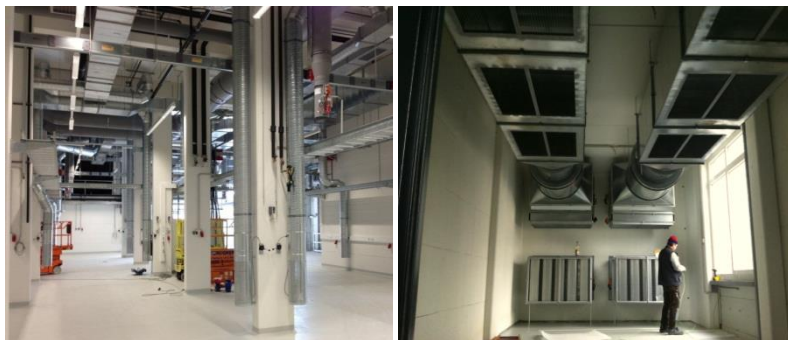
Power-to-Liquid



Electrochemical Hydrogen Production and Storage: New PEM Electrolysis Center



- Approx. 750 m² laboratories area for electrolyser
- Cell and Stack development
 - Test stand till 1 MVA (50 bar - 250 V - 4.000 A)
 - Stack tests (Durability- and Stress tests)
- Power-to-Gas-Plant
 - H₂-Feeding in local pipeline
 - Components development
 - Plant operation and control
 - Economical Evaluation



Hydrogen Filling Station at Fraunhofer ISE



- Main components of the filling station:
 - (Pressure) electrolyser (30 bar / 6 Nm³/h)
 - Mechanical compressor
 - Storage tanks
 - Dispenser units (200/350/700bar)
 - Filling according to SAE J2600
- Integrated container solution
- Publicly accessible filling station
- Located at premises of Fraunhofer ISE
- Coupled with renewable energies:
 - Photovoltaic modules (roof)
 - Certified green electricity

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MethaKats-Project: We Operate a Mini plant to Produce Methanol/DME from CO₂ and H₂

- 1. Goal: Design Miniplant incl. Recycling Reactor → adiabatic
Method: Prozess-Simulationen (CHEMCAD)
- 2. Goal: Developing novel, more active Cu-cats
Provision through Uni Freiburg
- Miniplant :
 - Capacity 1 l Methanol/h:
→ Product analysis: high Methanol purity
 - Two steps → Process optimization
 - High Space velocity-Selectivity
> 0,4 g MeOH/g cat h @ 45 bar, GHSV 11.000 h⁻¹
 - Gas- und Liquid analysis
 - Axial und radial Temperature measurements
 - Downstream: Reactor for DME-Synthesis



ISE-Methanolsynthese, 2013

Distillation Simulation und Product analysis

Table 1. Raw product composition

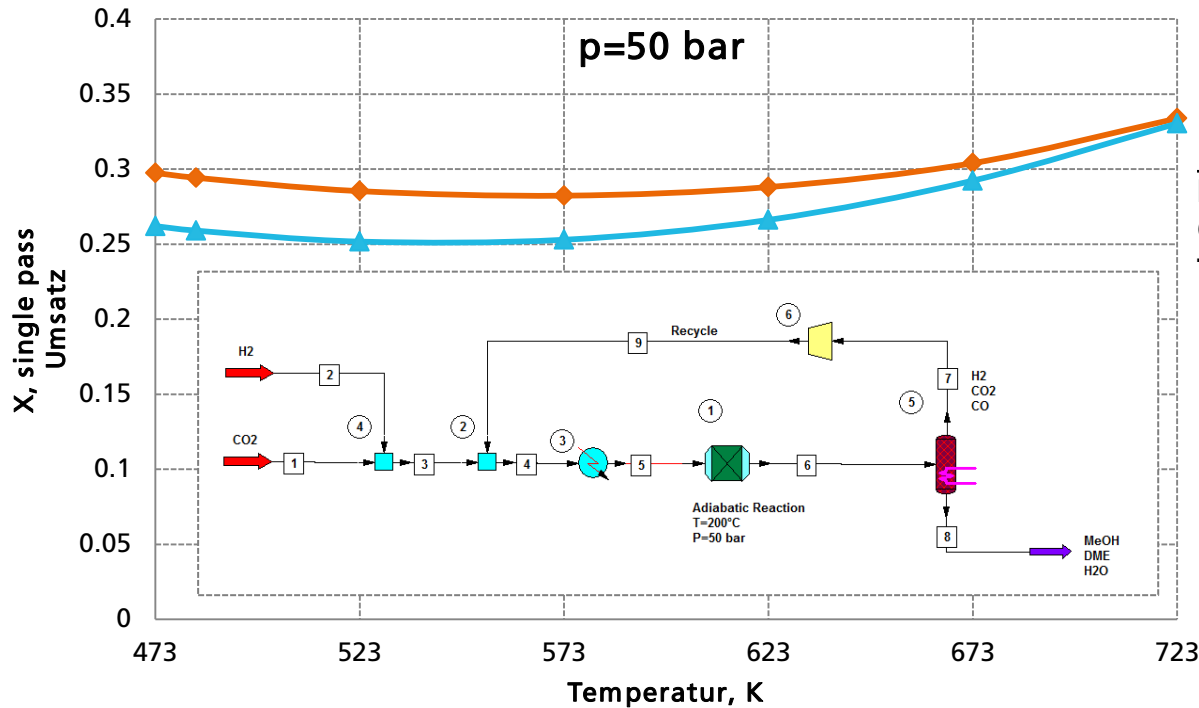
		CO ₂ + H ₂			Syngas	
Temperature, °C		250.2	255.0	260.1	250.0	
Main components, wt%						
Methanol		63.7	63.7	63.7	84.5	
Water		36.2	36.3	36.3	15.4	
Impurities, wt ppm						
<i>n</i> -Paraffins:	C4	0	0	0	10	
	C5	0	0	0	13	
	C6	0	0	0	13	
	C7	0	0	0	13	
	C8	0	0	0	9	
	C9	0	0	0	6	
	C10	0	0	0	5	
	C11	0	0	0	4	
	C12	0	0	0	5	
	Total	0	0	0	78	
	Higher alcohols	C2	39	46	68	289
		<i>n</i> -C3	12	16	24	87
<i>i</i> -C3		8	9	13	40	
<i>n</i> -C4		7	7	9	27	
<i>i</i> -C4		3	3	5	33	
<i>s</i> -C4		12	15	20	96	
C5+		8	9	9	54	
Total	89	105	148	626		
Esters	Methyl formate	145	140	129	580	
	Methyl acetate	0	0	0	1	
	Methyl propionate	0	0	0	1	
	Total	145	140	129	582	
Ketones	Acetone	0	0	0	14	
	Methyl ethylketone	0	0	0	8	
	Methyl propylketone	0	0	0	2	
	Total	0	0	0	24	
Ethers	Dimethyl ether	14	18	24	61	
Total impurities	248	263	301	1371		

- Göhna & König (Lurgi AG):
 - Higher methanol purity
 - approx. 20 % less energy demand for distillation
- Own Simulation (CHEMCAD®):
 - theoretical distillation load Reduction till around 28 % possible
- Produkt analysis (NMR, GC, ICP)
 - confirmed that only methanol and water exists in liquid product

Source: Göhna & König (1994)

Methanol und DME Co-Production

CHEMCAD®-Equilibrium investigation

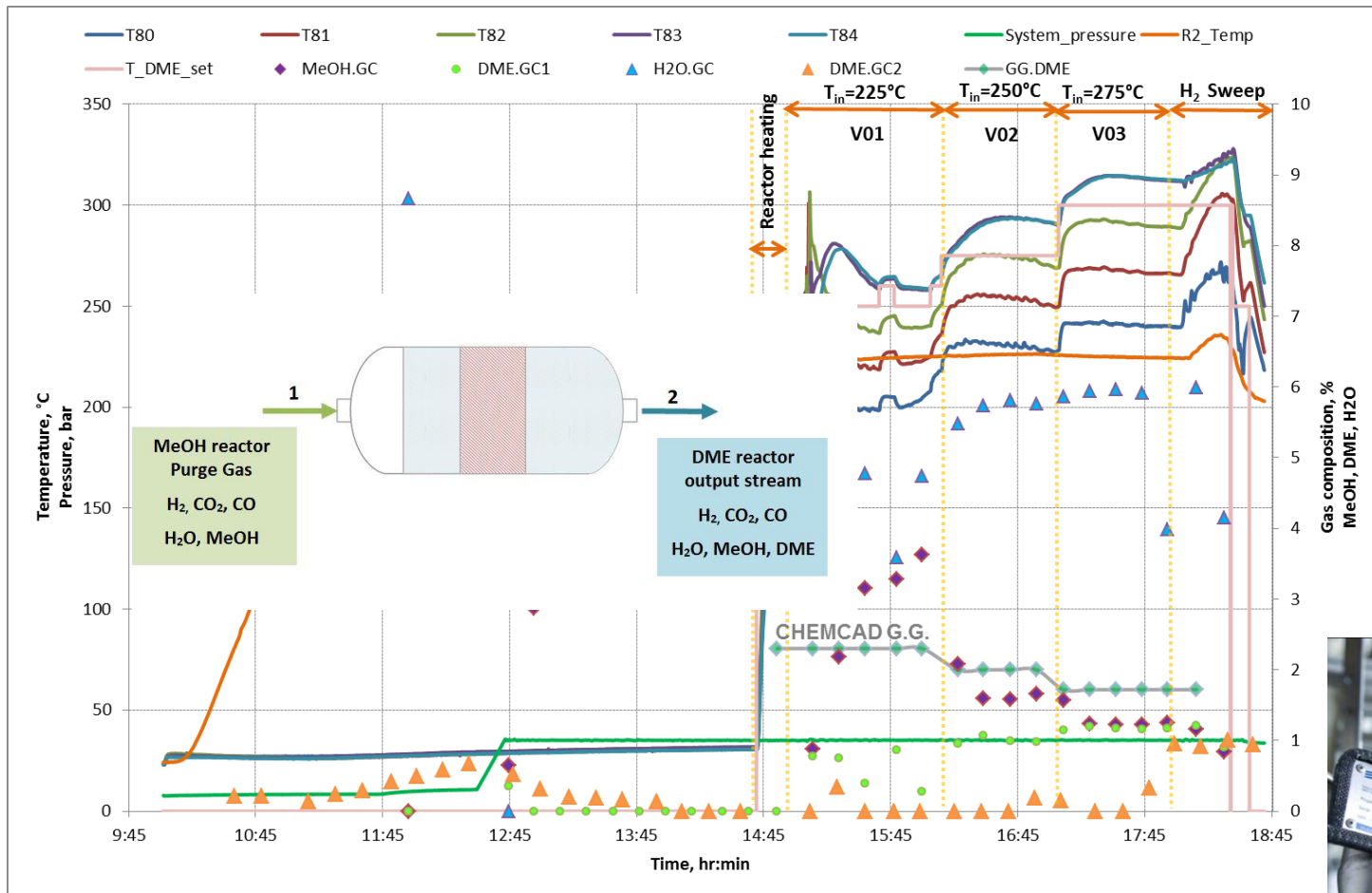


		T = 200 °C, p = 50 bar	
		MeOH	MeOH/DME
Recycle Ratio		5	4
Conversion per pass, %		26	30
T _{adiab.} , °C		275	304

—◆— X_CO2 * DME+MeOH —▲— X_CO2 * MeOH

- Developing the Miniplant:
- Reactor Dimethylether (DME)

Successful Test Operation: DME- und MeOH-Herstellung



Fotos © Fraunhofer ISE

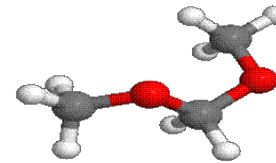
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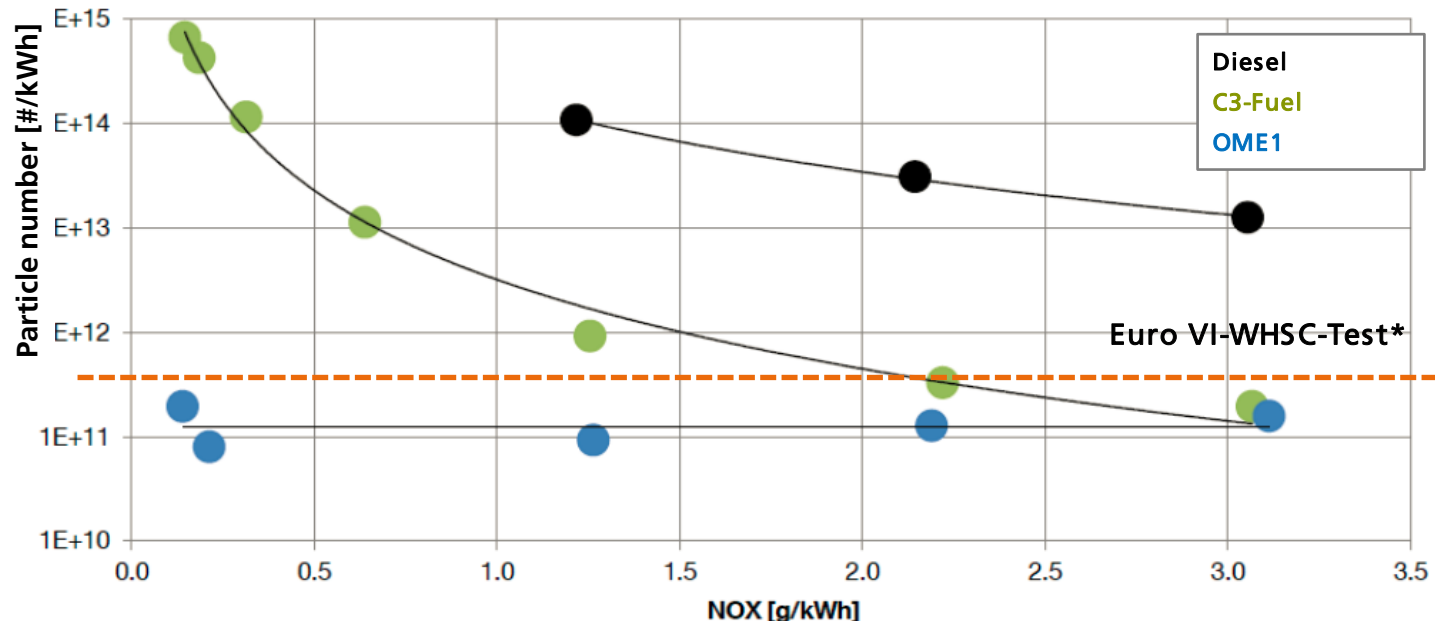
HyCO₂: Efficient/Economical production of DME und OMEs from Methanol



$n = 1 \rightarrow$ Oxymethylenether (OME1)



keine C-C-Bindung

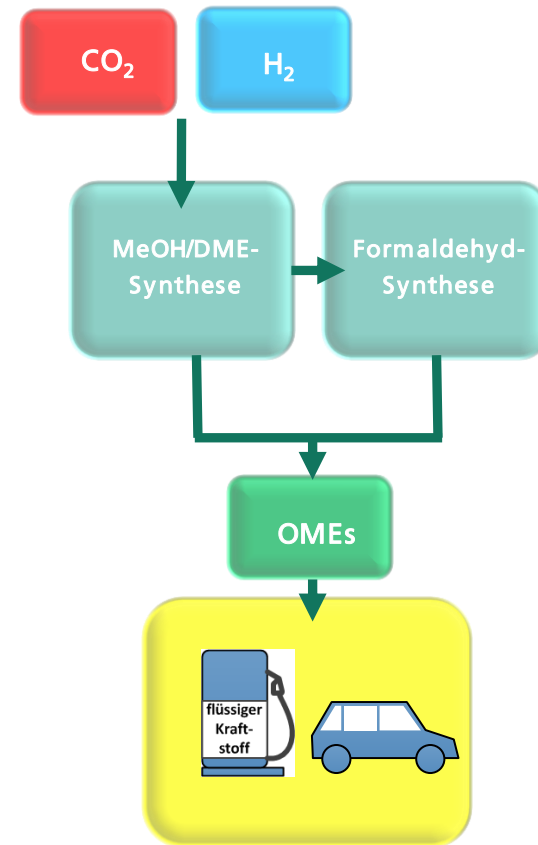


Maus, et al. (2014) 35. Internat. Wiener Motorensymposium, Fortschritt-Berichte VDI Reihe 12, Nr. 777, Bd.1, 325-347.

*The World Harmonized Stationary Cycle test

Objective

- Development and evaluation Production process for sustainable liquid energy carriers synthesis :
 - Conception
 - Simulation
 - Teststand development
 - Testing Catalysts
 - Products analysis



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Summary

- Methanol: Two steps synthesis with recycling was designed and optimized using CHEMCAD®
- Methanol and DME was successfully produced in Miniplant at ISE
- Methanol produced from CO₂ and H₂: Purity was confirmed, distillation energy demand and equipment size is significantly lower as conventional synthesis process
- Co-production of Methanol and DME with bi-functional catalysts will be investigated in the Miniplant at ISE
- OMEs are very promising and futuristic fuels
- A novel process concept to produce OMEs starting from CO₂ and H₂ and passing through methanol is under development during this Ph. D. activity
- Equilibrium model for OMEs synthesis process simulation is under development in the vicinity of this work
- PtL technology is imperative to operate our future energy systems in sustainable and reliable manner.

Thank you for your attention!

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