



Wood to green gasoline using Carbona gasification and Topsoe TIGAS processes - DOE Project DE-EE0002874

RESEARCH | TECHNOLOGY | CATALYSTS



Presented at the Biomass Indirect Liquefaction (IDL) Workshop
Golden, Colorado – March 20-21, 2014
Niels R. Udengaard, Haldor Topsoe, Inc.

Acknowledgment & disclaimer

Acknowledgment:

This material is based upon work supported by the Department of Energy, Golden Field Office, under Award Number DE-EE0002874.

Special thanks to the team members on this project for their contributions to this presentation:

Richard Knight, Project Manager, Gas Technology Institute

Jim Patel, Project Manager, Carbona/Andritz

Jesper H. Jensen, Project Manager, Haldor Topsoe A/S

Kip Walston, Project Manager, Phillips 66

Pekka Jokela, Project Manager, UPM-Kymmene

Disclaimer:

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

Wood to green gasoline project

U.S. Department of Energy
Golden Field Office

DOE Award No.
DE-EE0002874

DOE Program Manager:
Paul Grabowski

Government share:
\$ 25,000,000

Cost share:
\$ 9,388,775

Period of performance:
12/28/09 through 12/31/14



Wood2Gasoline

Project partners



UPM

UPM is one of the world's largest pulp and paper companies, with over 100 facilities.

Provides: gathering, handling and transporting of wood; 1st commercial plant site

HALDOR TOPSOE 

CATALYSING YOUR BUSINESS

Haldor Topsoe is a leading worldwide supplier of catalysts and catalytic technology for fuel conversion and upgrading.

Provides: TIGAS process, syngas cleanup including tar reforming and conversion; overall project management



Phillips 66 Company is a leading oil refiner & contributor to TIGAS
Provides: Liquids fuels handling, transportation and marketing, sample characterization, pilot plant design, construction, operation and scale-up assistance

CARBONA

Carbona is a supplier of biomass gasification and gas cleanup plants

Provides: fluidized-bed gasification, tar reforming, commercialization support

gti

GTI is the developer of gasification technology, licensor of acid gas removal process, and owner/operator of pilot plant test facility

Provides: design, construction, and operation of pilot plant plus modeling, data analysis, commercialization support

Project Go/No-Go Points

Decision point	Basis	Month/year
1. Complete preliminary design package	Preliminary HAZOP - <i>completed</i>	Nov 2010
2. Complete detailed design package	Final HAZOP - <i>completed</i>	Apr 2011
3. Proceed with BP-2	Final design review, capital cost update - <i>completed</i>	May 2011
4. Proceed with procurement	Major bids received and evaluated - <i>completed</i>	Sep 2011
5. Proceed with shakedown	Feedstock received in acceptable condition - <i>completed</i>	Nov 2012
6. Proceed with Test Campaign	Independent Engineer Test approval - <i>completed</i>	Oct 2013

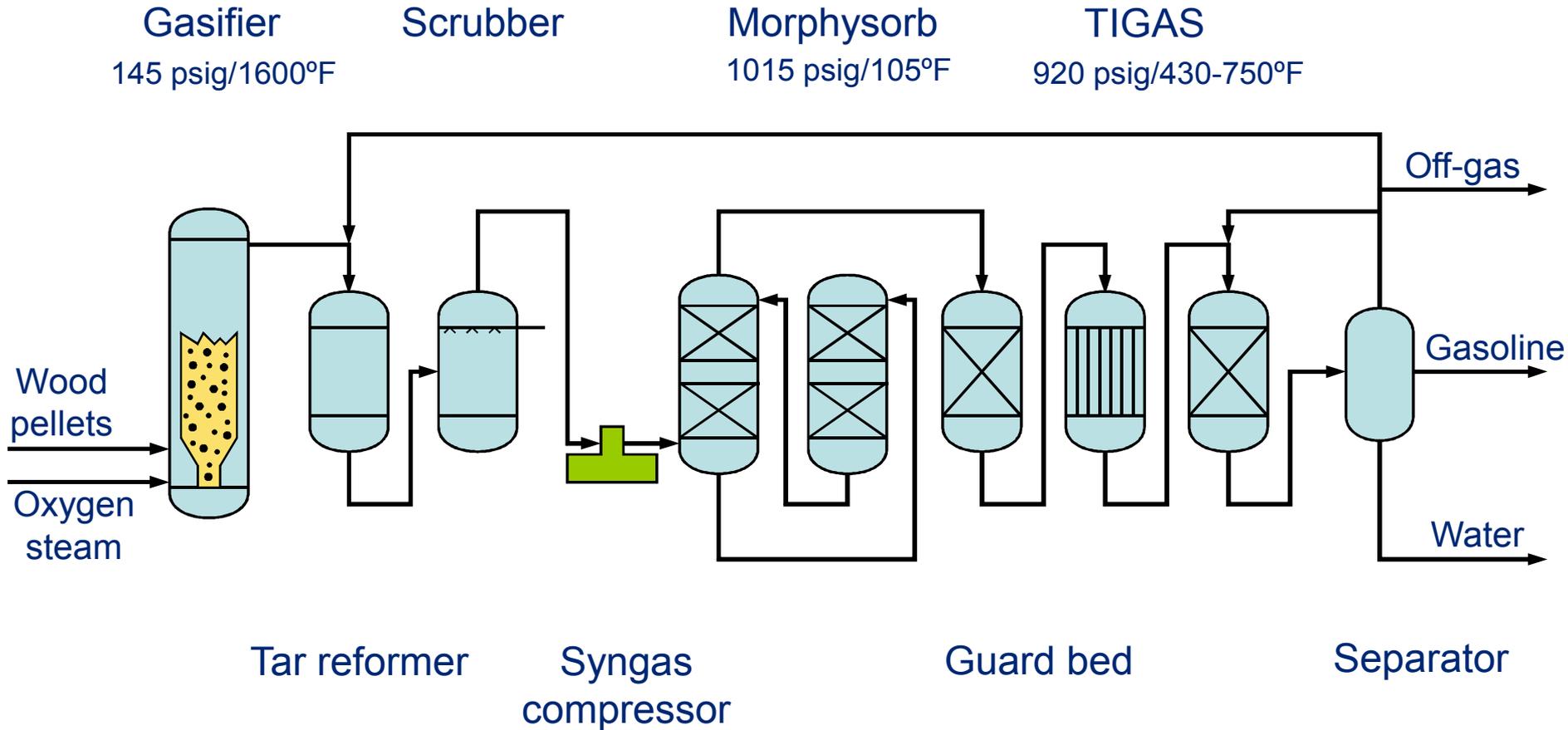
TIGAS skid fabrication at Zeton



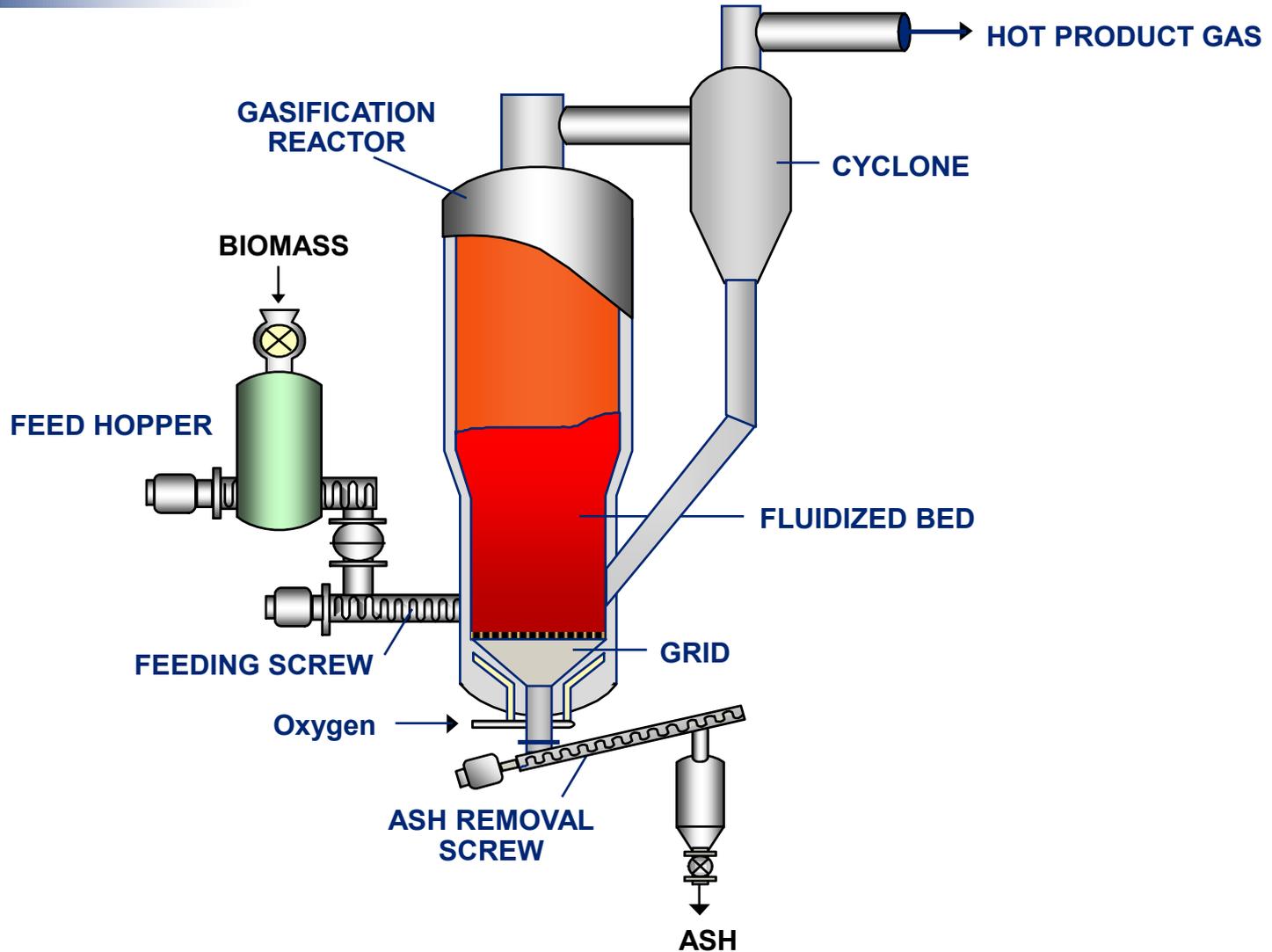
Construction at GTI – TIGAS module A1 lift



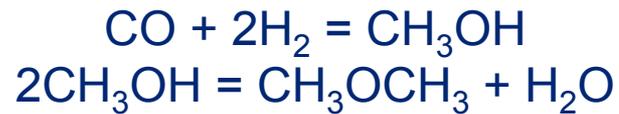
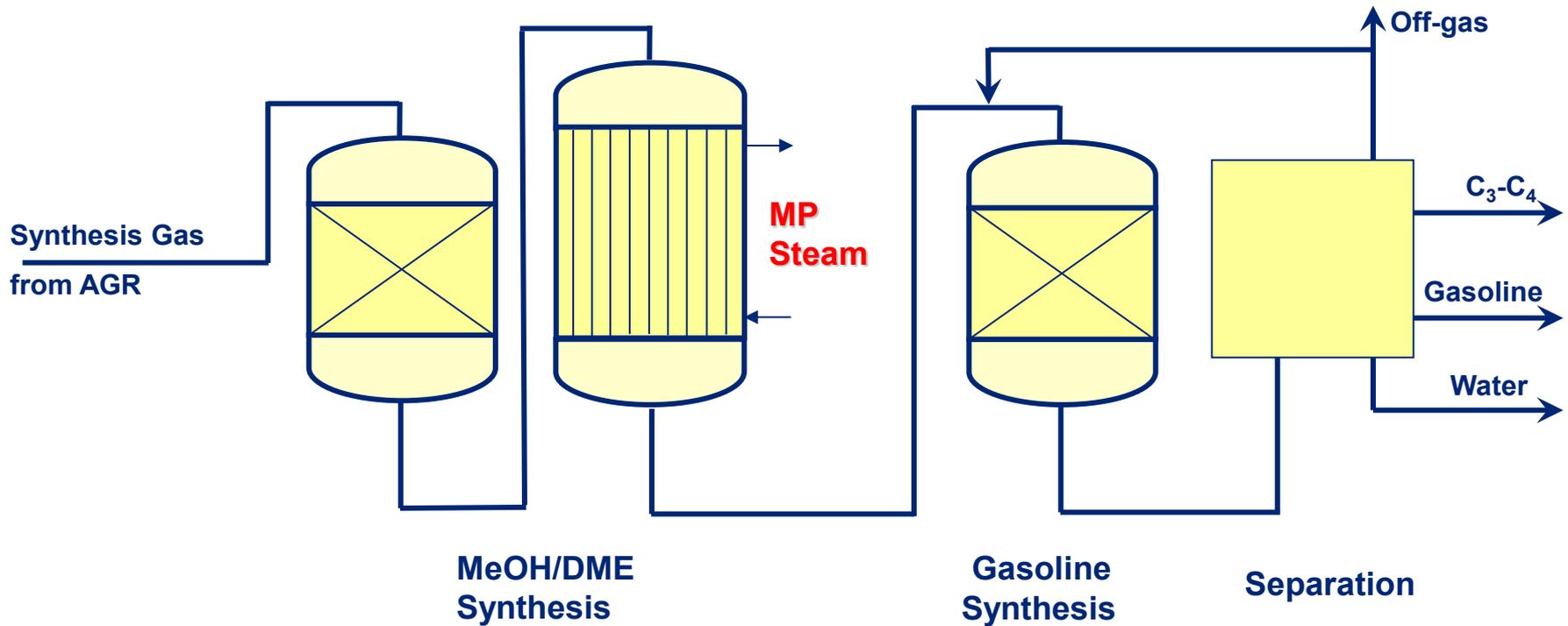
Process flow sheet of demonstration unit



Carbona gasifier



Topsoe TIGAS synthesis



Shakedown testing

- Conducted 3 shakedown tests
- Stepwise full-scale operation of each major plant section at process conditions:
 - Gasification section (Nov 2012)
 - Gasification + AGR sections (Dec 2012)
 - Gasification + AGR + TIGAS (Jan 2013)
- Final commissioning of feedstock delivery system, CO₂ supply and purge system, syngas compressor, AGR upgrades, and TIGAS plant operation
- Total 200 hours of gasification, 103 hours AGR, and 56 hours TIGAS operation
- First gasoline production (100 gal)



Test #1 (March 5 - 22, 2013)

- Successful processing of wood feedstock from bulk trucks, to storage silo, and through the pressurized metering system into the gasifier at >75% capacity throughout the test
- Stable, steady-state wood gasification at >75% capacity with 95% carbon conversion to syngas
- Operation of tar reformer at varying conditions to optimize tar and hydrocarbon reforming, H₂:CO ratio, and energy efficiency
- Reliable startup and sustained operation of syngas compressor at >75% design rate
- Reliable AGR system extended operation, delivering decarbonized syngas at >75% capacity
- Sustained 96% CO₂ capture from syngas with Morphysorb[®] solvent

Test #1 (continued)

- 99.9%+ methanol conversion in TIGAS section
- Produced gasoline-range product at steady-state conditions for a total of 47 hours
- Produced 13.6 bbl of product
- Gasoline octane consistently above target
- Identified key steps to improve performance in next test
 - Hot gas filter durability and stability
 - Naphthalene control with stable catalyst performance
 - Minimization of N₂ in syngas
 - Recycle of tail gas to gasification section
 - Optimization of TIGAS section conditions (P, T, internal recycle)

Test #1 technical data

Syngas production and cleanup (entire test)	
Total biomass fed (6% moisture)	212 tons
Biomass feed rate	1450 lb/h
Hours of operation	
Gasification	299 hours
TAR reformer	299 hours
Compressor	222 hours
AGR	215 hours

Front-end of the demonstration plant to produce clean syngas operated very well and was on stand-by for several days in readiness to provide syngas to the TIGAS synthesis section of the plant.

Test #1 technical data (continued)

Integrated TIGAS operation periods	
Total biomass fed (6% moisture)	34 tons
Biomass feedrate	1450 lb/h
Hours of operation	
TIGAS unit	56 hours
Gasoline production Period 1 (03/12-13)	9 hours
Gasoline production Period 2 (03/18)	15 hours
Gasoline production Period 3 (03/21-22)	<u>23 hours</u>
Total gasoline production time	47 hours
Gasoline produced	573 gal (13.6 bbl)
Octane number (R+M)/2	96.3

After initial mechanical start-up issues the TIGAS synthesis section of the demonstration plant operated very well at steady reactor temperature profiles

Test #2 (October 18 – November 1, 2013)

- Operated the integrated demonstration plant at up to 100% load
- Verified successful performance of the new hot gas filter and other minor modification introduced post Test #1
- Conducted the Independent Engineer (IE) Test
- Introduced syngas recycle to gasifier to maximize yield
- Produced TIGAS gasoline for the emission test at SouthWest Research Institute in San Antonio, Texas

Test #2 technical data

Syngas production and cleanup (entire test)	
Total biomass fed (6% moisture)	182 tons
Maximum biomass feed rate	1689 lb/h
Hours of operation	
Gasification	248 hours
TAR reformer	248 hours
Compressor	235 hours
AGR	235 hours

Front-end of the demonstration plant to produce clean syngas operated very well and produced syngas for TIGAS unit within specifications

Test #2 technical data (continued)

Integrated TIGAS operation periods	
Total biomass fed (6% moisture)	150 tons
Maximum biomass feedrate	1689 lb/h
Hours of operation	
Gasoline production Period 1 (10/22-26)	73 hours
Gasoline production Period 2 (10/27 -11/01)	<u>121 hours</u>
Total gasoline production time	194 hours
Gasoline produced	3954 gal (94.1 bbl)
Octane number (R+M)/2	>90

The TIGAS synthesis section operated very well at steady reactor temperature profiles, stable product distribution, very low methanol slip, and an increasing gasoline yield

Independent Engineer (IE) Test

Objectives:

- Demonstrate that all of the instrumentation and analytical equipment is in place and operating satisfactorily – *PASSED*
- Demonstrate that all of the mechanical, electrical and environmental control systems are complete and capable of operating safely and within the permit limitations – *PASSED*
- The facility has operated continuously throughout the IE Test at a minimum average feed rate of 1,430 lb/h of wood pellets for 72 hours – *PASSED (actual was 1,601 lb/h)*
- The product gasoline produced during the IE Test is a liquid hydrocarbon product in 4 to 12 carbon range with a minimum average of research and motor octane ((R+M)/2) of 83 – *PASSED (actual average was 90.2)*
- The methanol content of the water condensate produced during the IE Test is less than one weight percent – *PASSED (actual was 0.0106 wt-%)*

During the IE Test the plant produced about 1700 gallons of gasoline

Test #3 (March 3 –16, 2014)

- Operated the integrated demonstration plant at up to 100% load with recycle.
- Produced more than 8000 gallons of TIGAS gasoline for the fleet test at test site in Ohio

TIGAS gasoline testing

- Engine emissions testing at SwRI
 - Tested a 80/20 high biomass TIGAS/gasoline blend
 - Emission level better than conventional gasoline
 - Phillips 66 will prepare EPA application for this blend

- Moderate Fleet Testing (planned for spring/summer 2014)
 - 8 vehicles over ~ 4 months
 - Accumulate ~ 600,000 miles

NACE corrosion test

- Innospec Fuel Specialties performed corrosion evaluation of the raw TIGAS gasoline product using the NACE TM01-72 Corrosion Test.
- With a low treat rate of 2 ptb DCI-6A the raw TIGAS gasoline meets the typical Pipeline Specification of B+ (<5% corrosion).
- The actual test data showed much less corrosion corresponding to a B++ (<0.1% corrosion).
- A blend of the raw TIGAS gasoline and ethanol (E10 Blend) meets the B+ rating even before adding any corrosion inhibitors.

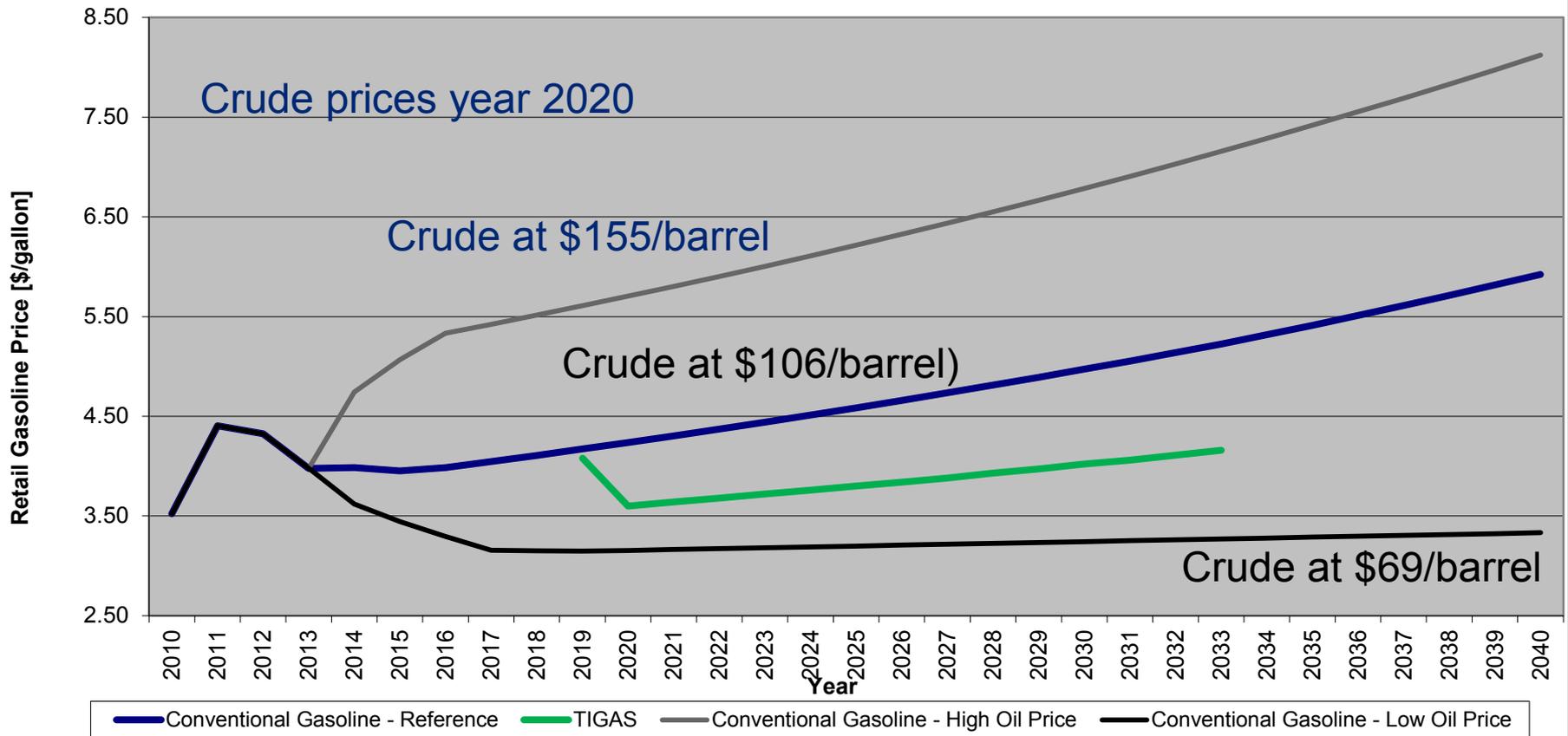
Process efficiency in commercial plant

- Energy efficiency*
 - 45% input energy (biomass) converted to finished products (gasoline + LPG)
- Carbon efficiency*
 - 32% input carbon (biomass) converted to finished products (gasoline + LPG)

* *Based on original proposed design basis*

Project economics

Gasoline retail price prediction – example California



Source: AEO2013 - Report Number DOE/EIA-0383(2013) <http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/>

Areas for further development & demonstration

1. Total installed cost

- Processing biomass is more expensive than using natural gas
- Consider co-feeding biomass and natural gas (shale gas)

2. Optimization of the biomass gasifier system

3. Optimization of gas recycling

- Back to gasifier for conversion of hydrocarbons
- Back to Methanol/DME reactor for increased conversion of syngas

4. Continued optimization of catalysts

- Increased yield and selectivity
- Increased resistance towards poisoning (deactivation)