

Tuesday, 19. September 2023

Session Climate and energy - Hydrogen and fuels II

17 – 21 September 2023 · City Cube Berlin · Germany

ECCE 14 & ECAB 7

14th European Congress of Chemical Engineering

7th European Congress of Applied Biotechnology

www.ecce-ecab2023.eu

COST EFFICIENT OPTIONS FOR FUTURE TRANSPORT

Techno- economic evaluation of synthetic natural gas (SNG) and hydrogen containing synthetic natural gas (HSNG) production for future sustainable transport in Germany

Ralph-Uwe Dietrich, Nathanael Heimann, Simon Maier, Yoga Rahmat, Francisco Moser Rossel, (DLR e.V., www.DLR.de/tt)



Global e-fuel assessment for future sustainable German transport



Energy transition in the transport sector (EiV) – Beniver: Scientific supervision



Begleitforschung Energiewende im Verkehr

- EiV: funding 99 Mio. € | 16 projects | 100+ partner
- Renewable electricity based fuels for aviation, road transport and shipping

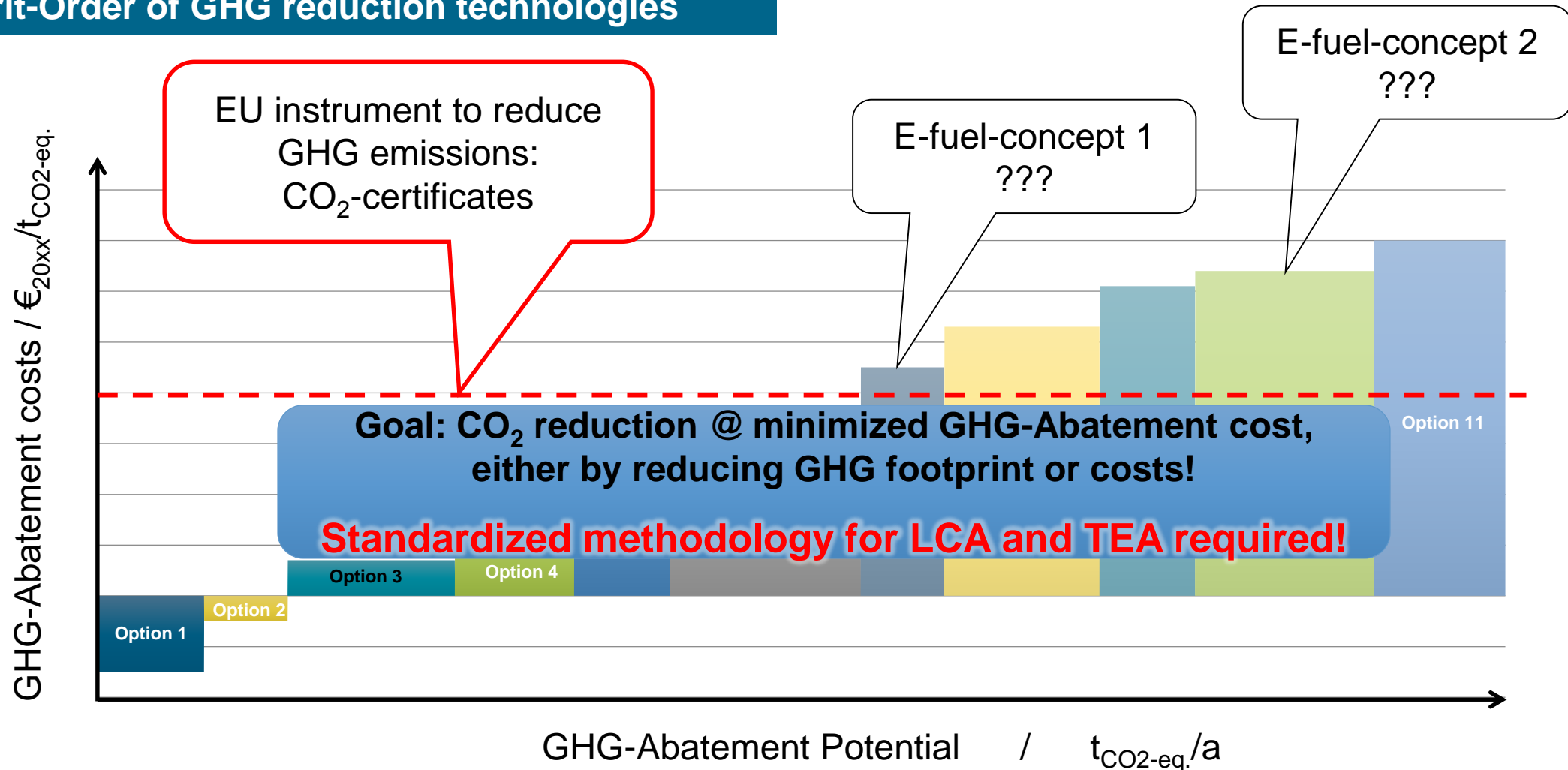
Cluster	Fuels in focus	Application
C3-Mobility	synth. Gasoline, DME, OME ₃₋₅ , Methanol, Butanol, Octanol	
CombiFuel	Hythan (Hydrogen + Methane)	
E2Fuels	Methanol, OME ₃₋₅ , Methan, Hythan	
FlexDME	Dimethylether (DME)	
ISystem4EFuel	synth. Diesel, OME ₃₋₅	
KEROSyN100	synth. Jet fuel	
LeanStoicH2	Hythan (Hydrogen+ Methane)	
MEEMO	Methanol	
MENA-Fuels	(Import strategies from MENA region)	
MethQuest	Methan, Methanol, Hydrogen	
NAMOSYN*	OME, Methylformiat (MeFo), Dimethylcarbonat (DMC)	
PlasmaFuel	synth. Diesel	
PowerFuel	synth. Jet fuel	
SHARC	(Smart energy management in harbors)	
SolareKraftstoffe	synth. Gasoline	
SynLink	synth. Diesel, synth. Jet fuel, Methanol	



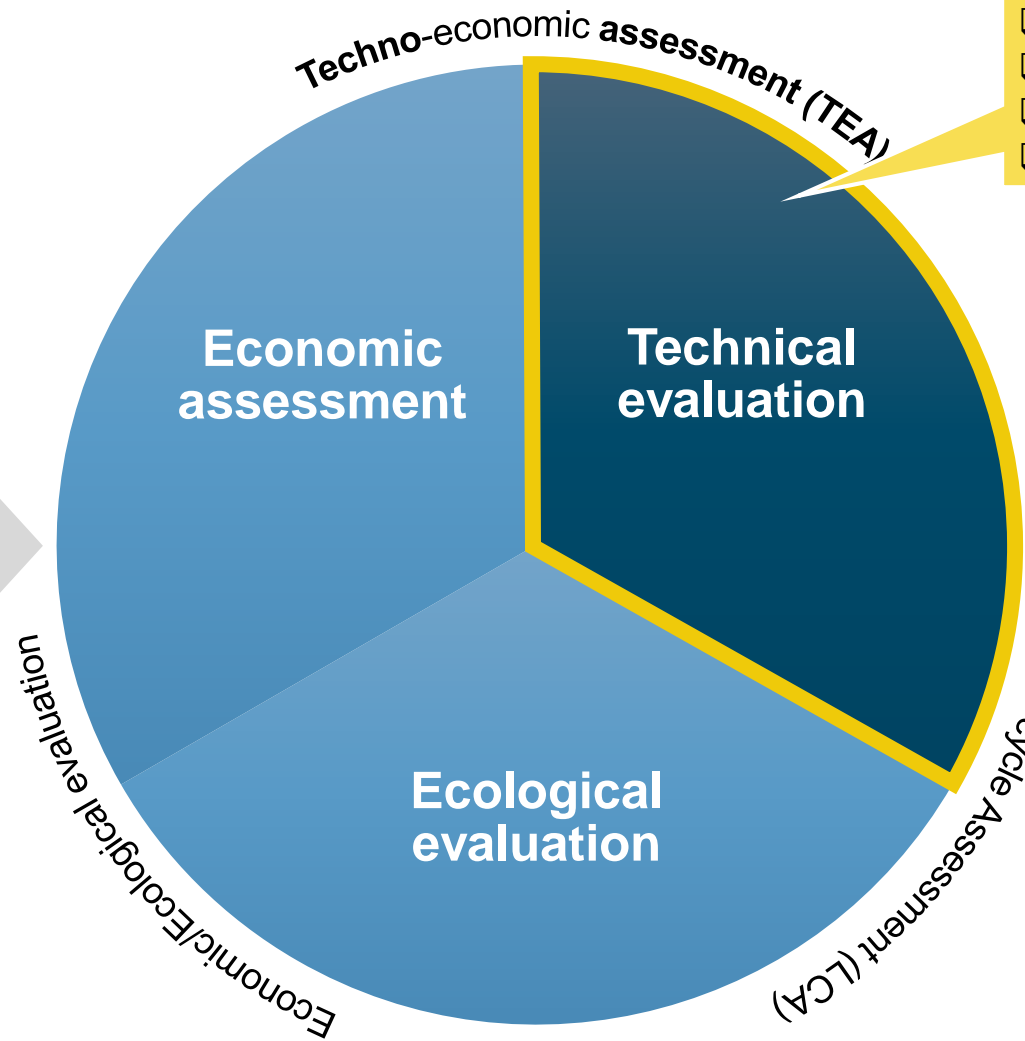
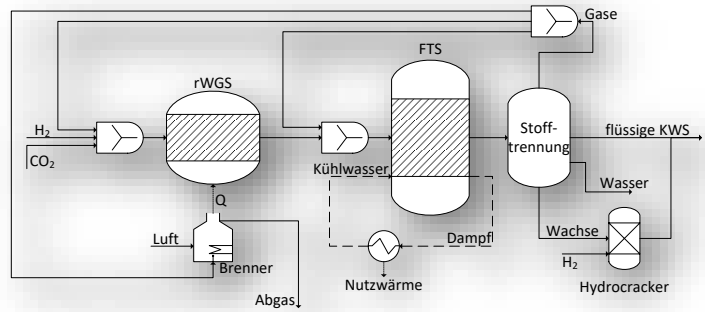
- BEniVer – Scientific supervision of „Energy transition in the transport sector (EiV)“
- BEniVer funding - 9 Mio. € (8 partner)
- Goal: Multicriterial assessment of different options for GHG abatement in transport

Assessment of E-fuels concepts / options / configurations / locations / ...

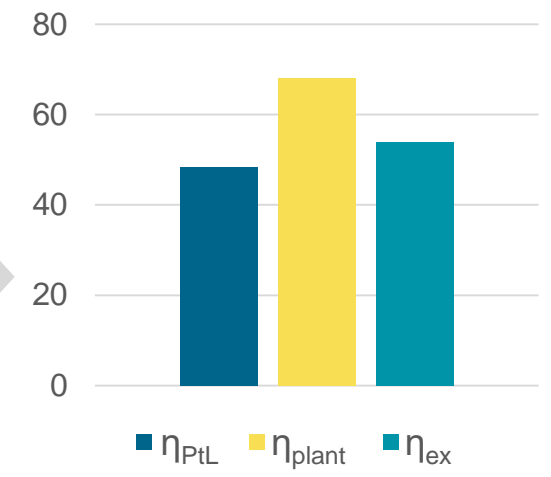
Merit-Order of GHG reduction technologies



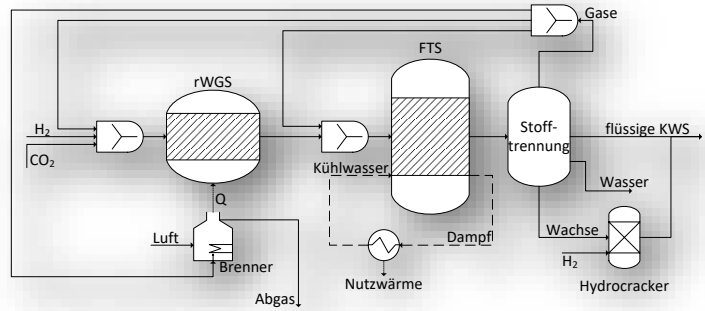
Techno-Economic and ecological assessment



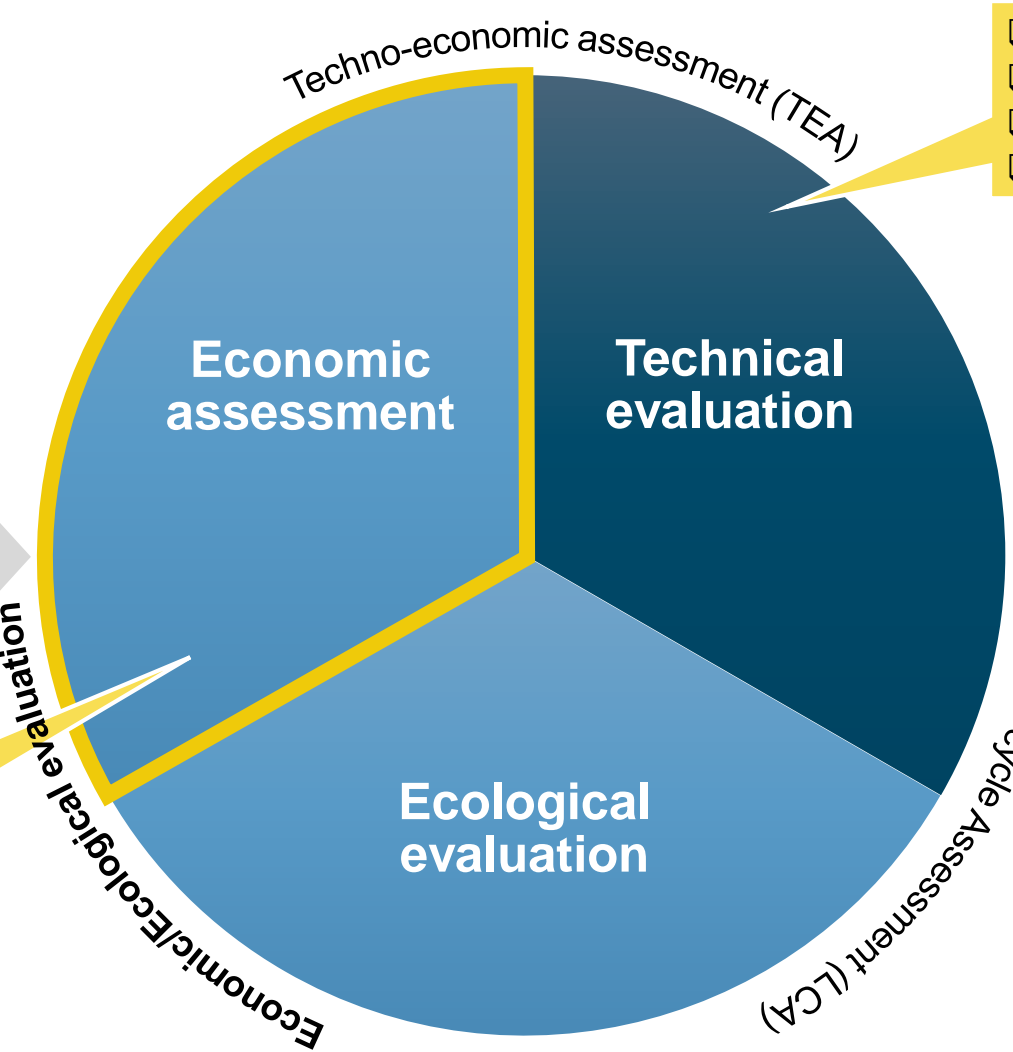
- Efficiencies (X-to-Liquid, Overall)
- Carbon conversion
- Specific feedstock demand
- Exergy analysis



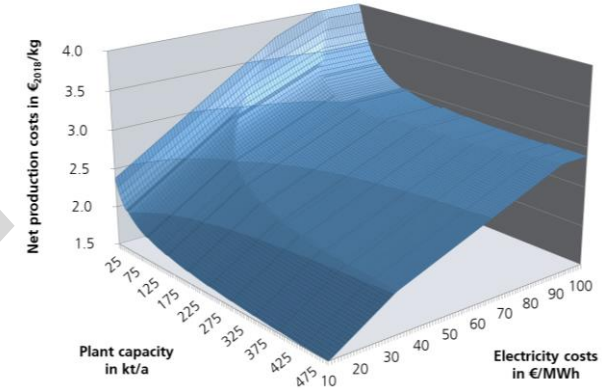
Techno-Economic and ecological assessment



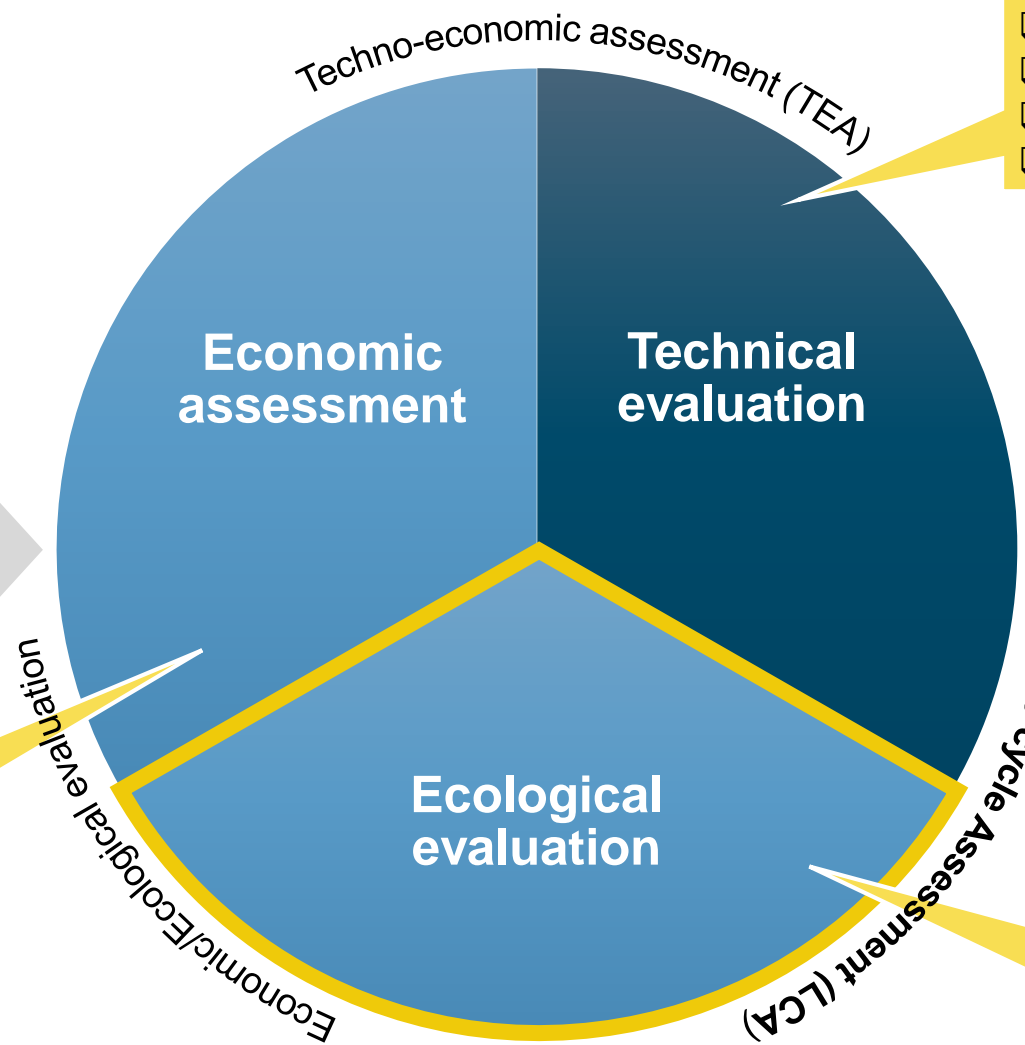
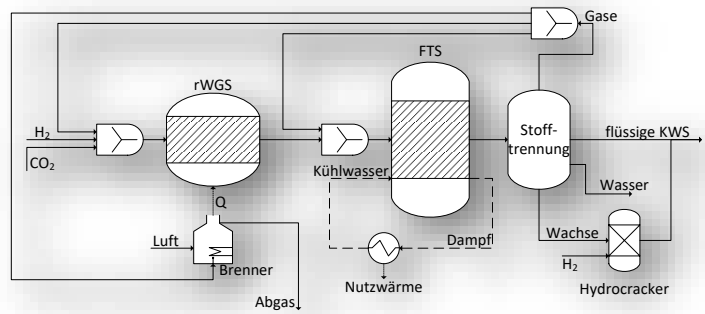
- ☐ CAPEX, OPEX, NPC
- ☐ Sensitivity analysis
- ☐ Identification of most economic feasible process design



- ☐ Efficiencies (X-to-Liquid, Overall)
- ☐ Carbon conversion
- ☐ Specific feedstock demand
- ☐ Exergy analysis



Techno-Economic and ecological assessment



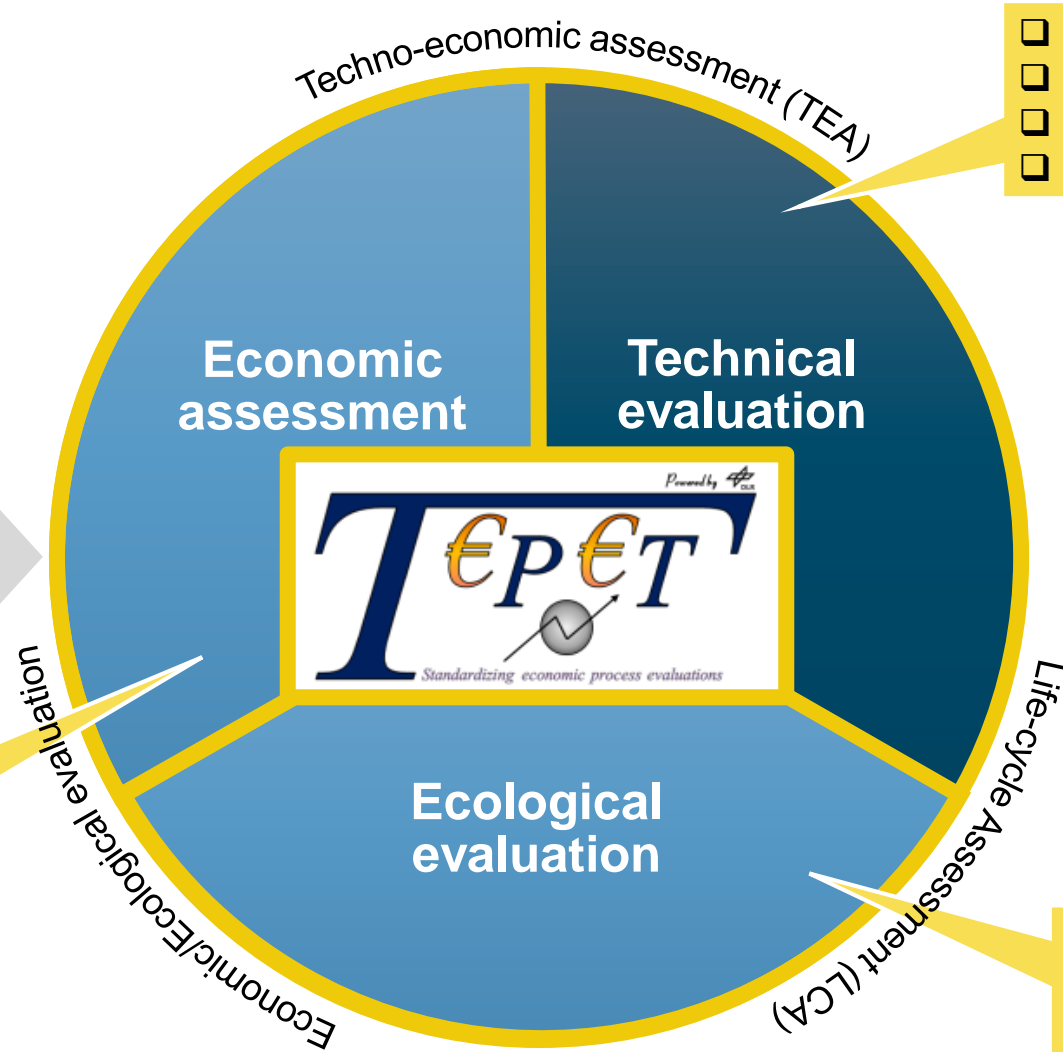
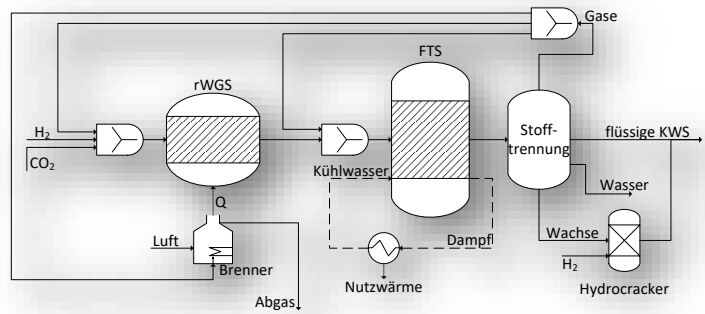
- Efficiencies (X-to-Liquid, Overall)
- Carbon conversion
- Specific feedstock demand
- Exergy analysis



- CAPEX, OPEX, NPC
- Sensitivity analysis
- Identification of most economic feasible process design

- GWP
- Other impact categories
- Identification of impact drivers

Techno-Economic and ecological assessment

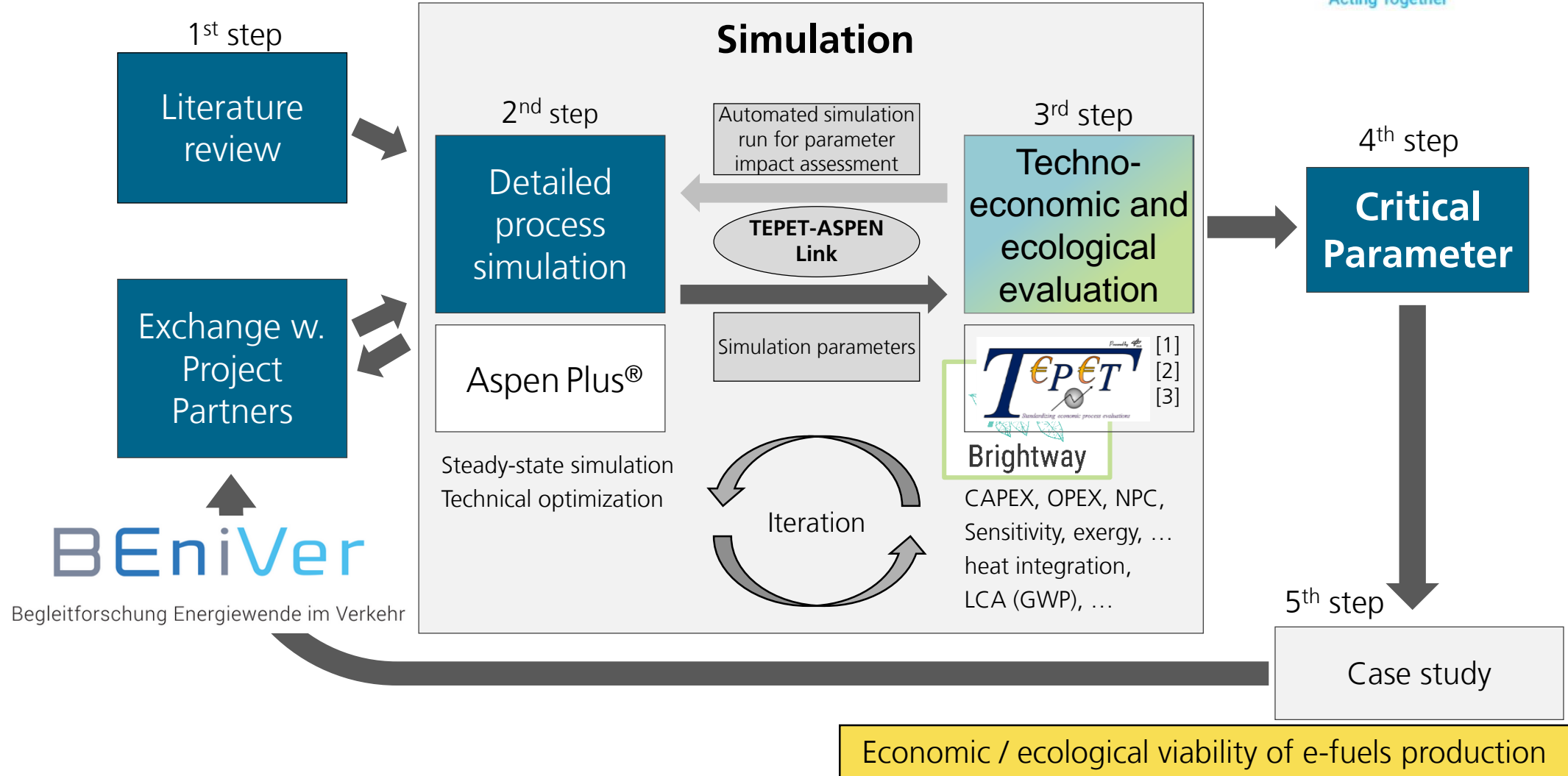


- Efficiencies (X-to-Liquid, Overall)
- Carbon conversion
- Specific feedstock demand
- Exergy analysis

- CAPEX, OPEX, NPC
- Sensitivity analysis
- Identification of most economic feasible process design

- GWP
- Other impact categories
- Identification of impact drivers

Assessment workflow



[1] Albrecht et al. (2017). A Standardized Methodology for the Techno-Economic Evaluation of Alternative Fuels
 [2] Maier et al. (2021) Techno-economically-driven identification of ideal plant configurations for a new biomass-to-liquid process
 [3] Weyand et al. (2023) Process design analysis of a hybrid Power-and-Biomass-to-Liquid process

Global e-fuel assessment – Summary



Comparing generic fuels / designer fuels

	SNG	MeOH	FT	OME ₃₋₅	DMC	MeFo
Production: technical						
η_{PtF} [%]	57		40	42	47	52
NPC [€ ₂₀₁₈ /MWh _{LH}]						
GHG						

Other ECCE presentations about e-fuels assessment @ DLR:

Session (A6): Process Systems Analysis I

- S. Maier et al. Identifying the ideal process configuration for green methanol production

Session (A1): Climate Change - Industry decarbonisation

- Y. Ra...

Ecological assessment necessary
Application advantages / drawbacks to be added

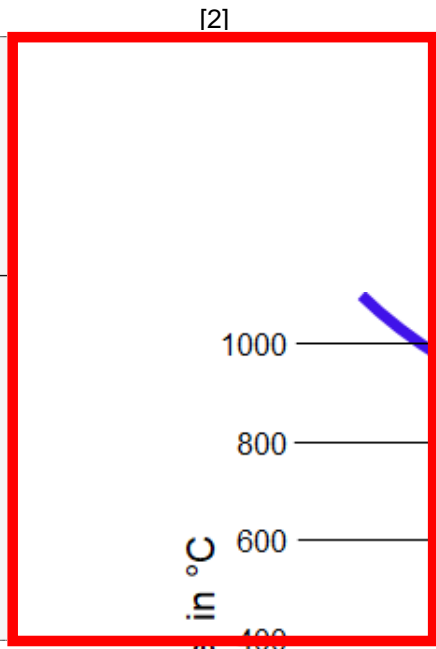
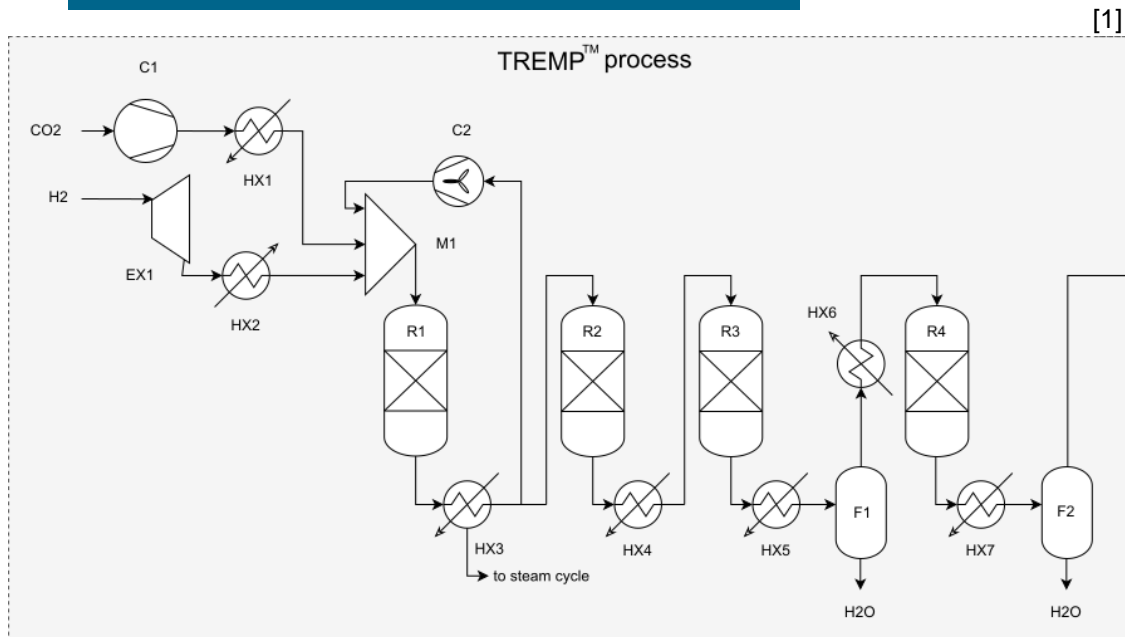
CO₂-certificates prizes need to reach some 1 000 €/t_{CO2}

The background of the slide is a high-resolution photograph of a satellite in orbit above Earth. The satellite is a rectangular platform with two long, thin solar panel arrays extending horizontally from its central body. The panels are covered in a grid of small solar cells. The satellite's main body is gold-colored and features various instruments, antennas, and a large cylindrical component. Below the satellite, the Earth's surface is visible, showing a mix of green landmasses and blue oceans, partially obscured by white clouds. The curvature of the Earth and the thin blue atmosphere are clearly visible at the bottom of the frame.

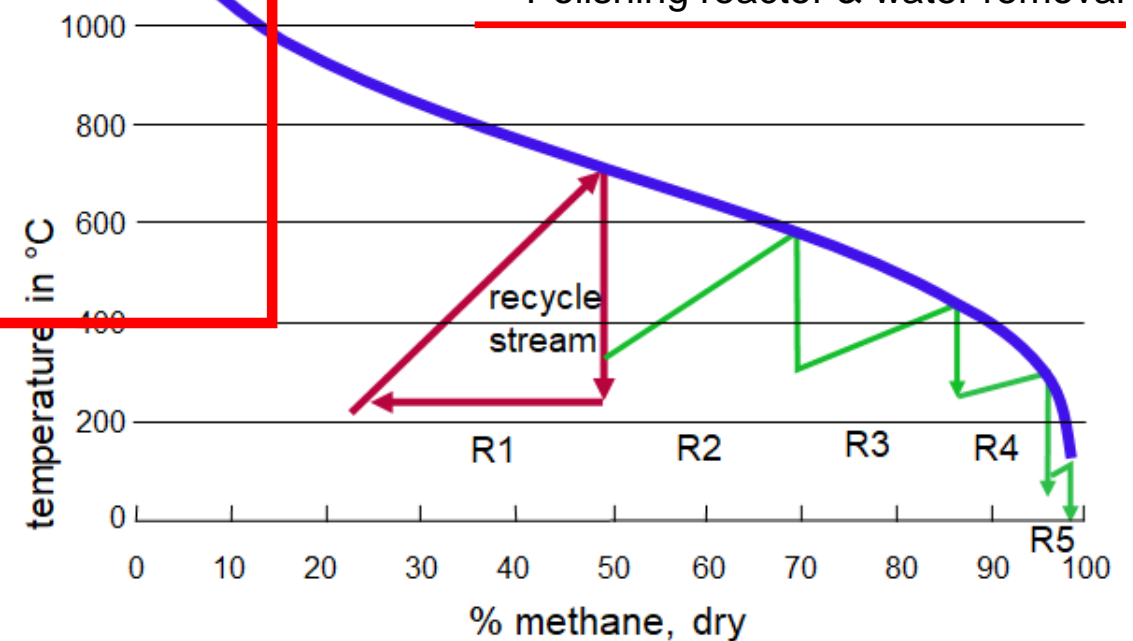
TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF SNG / HSNG

Large scale e-Methane production (SNG w. 98 vol.% CH₄)

Advanced TREMP™-process



- High temperature in R1
 - Steam cycle
- Composition adjustment
 - Transport: DIN EN 16723-2:2017-10
 - Gas grid: DVGW G260
 - Polishing reactor & water removal



Assumptions in the simulation:

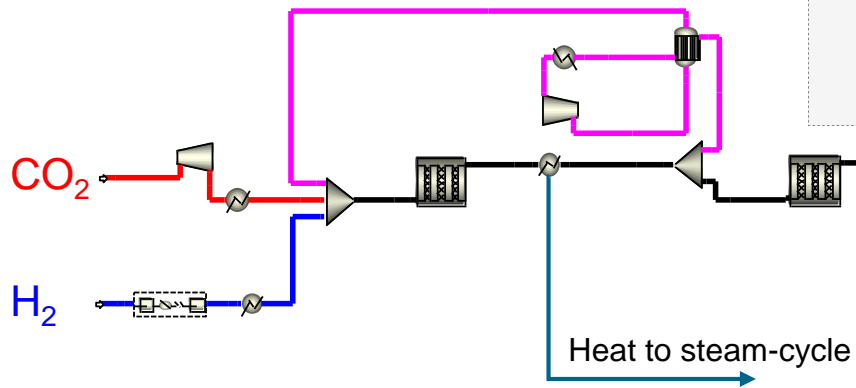
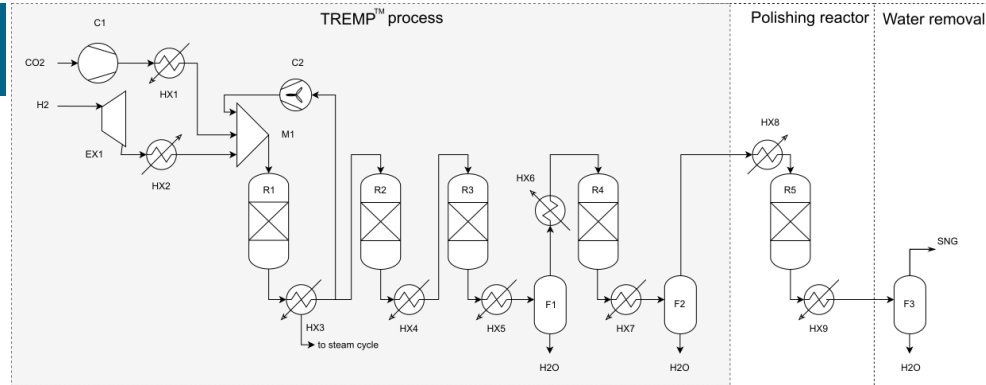
- No impurities
- No side reactions

[1] Rönsch, S., et al., 2016

[2] Heimann, N. et al (2023), Standardized tea of sCNG and HCNG, to be submitted

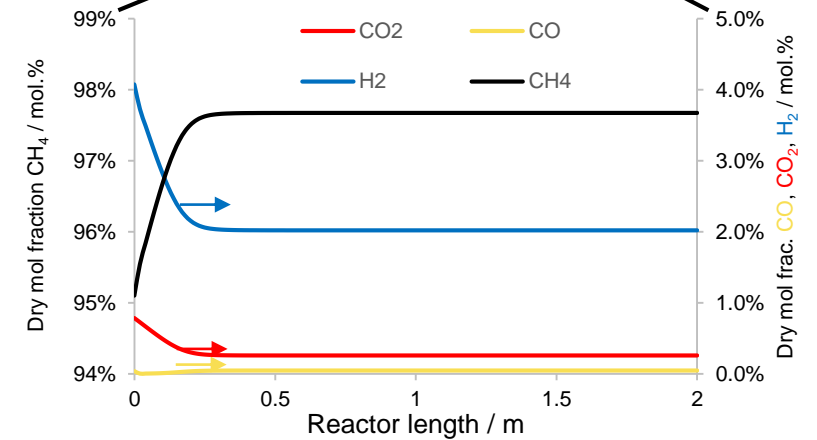
Large scale e-Methane production (SNG w. 98 vol.% CH₄)

Process simulation Aspen Plus®



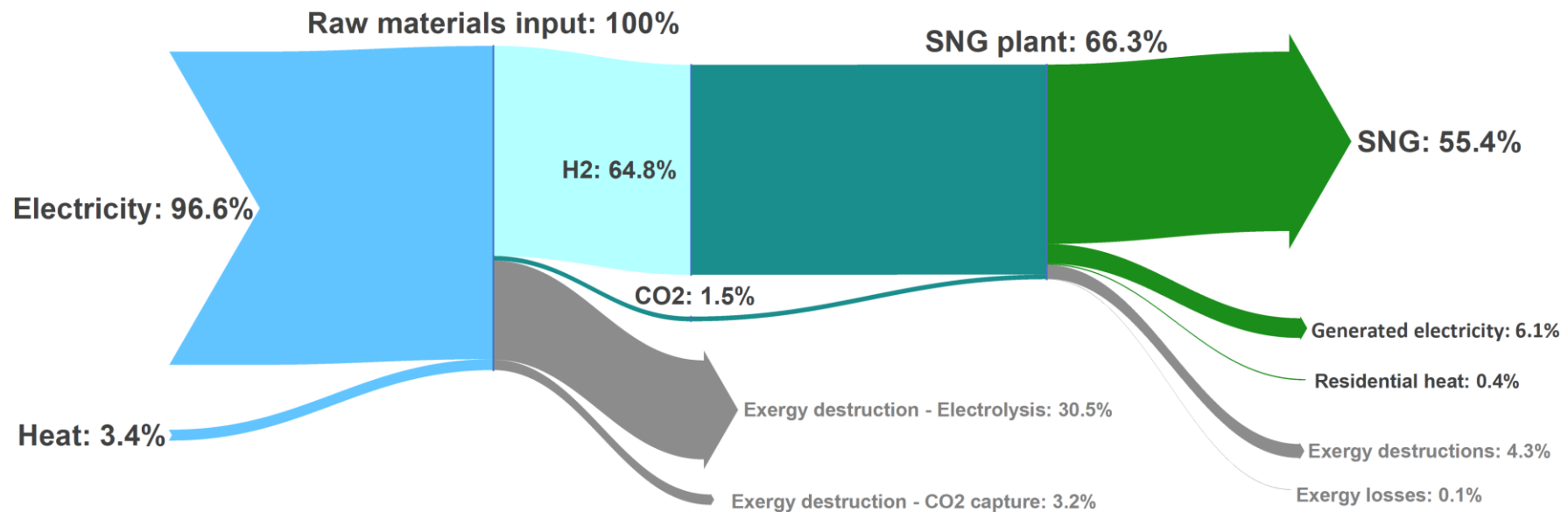
Design spec.:

- CH₄ ≥ 97.7 Vol. %
- H₂ ≤ 2 Vol. %
- CO₂ ≤ 0.3 Vol. %



Large scale e-Methane production (SNG w. 98 vol.% CH₄)

SNG production exergy flow ^[1]



- Exergy reuse: steam-cycle and residential heat
- Highly exergy efficiency optimized

[1] Heimann, N. et al (2023), Standardized tea of SNG and HSNG, to be submitted

Hythane (HCNG) in transport?

Combifuel project of Graforce GmbH, Berlin ^[1]

- Plasma-derived HCNG production from wastewater treatment plant
 - up to 60 % H₂ achievable
 - First driver experiences

- Synthetic production of Hythane?

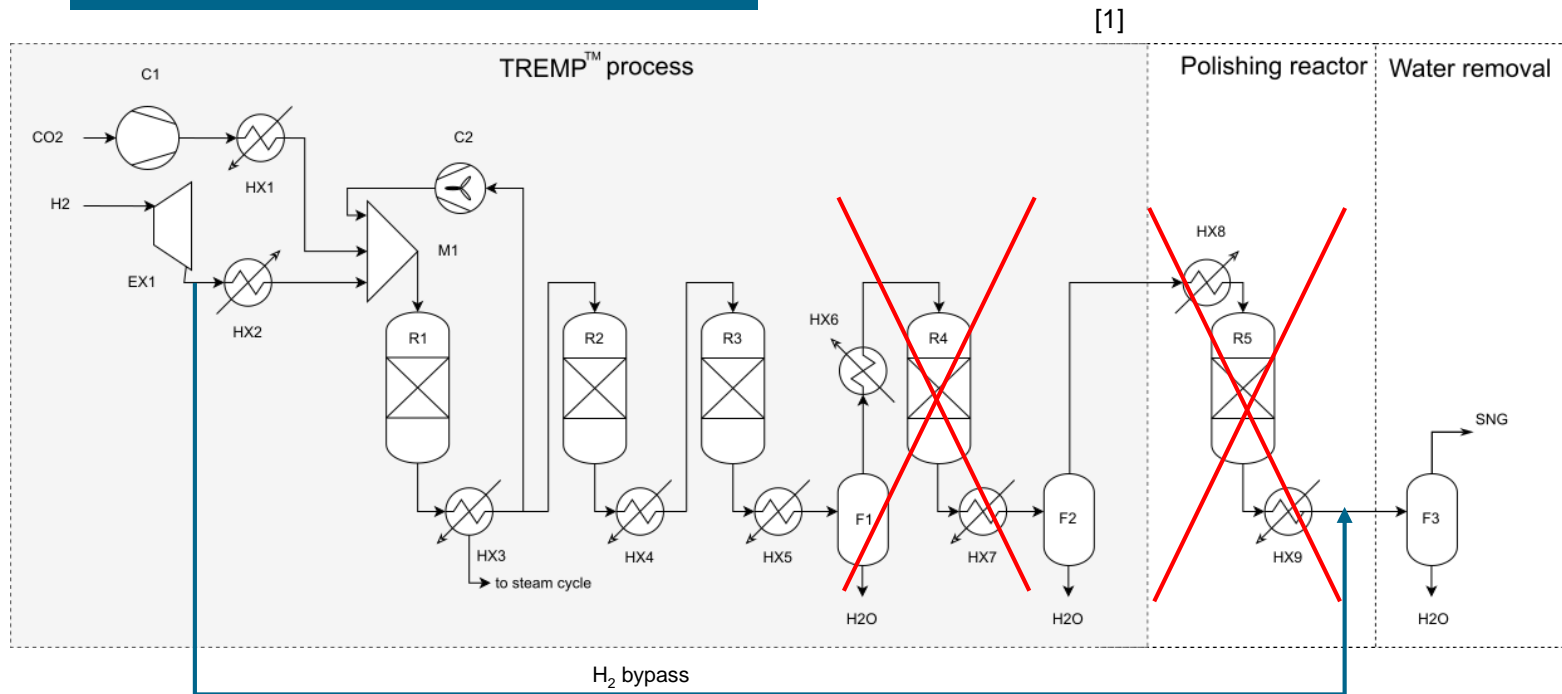
➔ Hythane versus SNG?



[1] Schlussbericht CombiFuel, FKZ 03EIV091A, Graforce GmbH, Synreform GmbH, 2022

Large scale e-Hythane production (HSNG w. 30 vol.% H₂)

Adopted TREMP™ process [2]



- High temperature in R1
 - Steam cycle
- Composition adjustment
30 vol.% H₂ content → HSNG-30^[3]
 - Number of reactors reduced
 - Partial H₂ bypass
 - Smaller reactors for same output
 - less H₂O production

Assumptions in the simulation:

- No impurities
- No side reactions

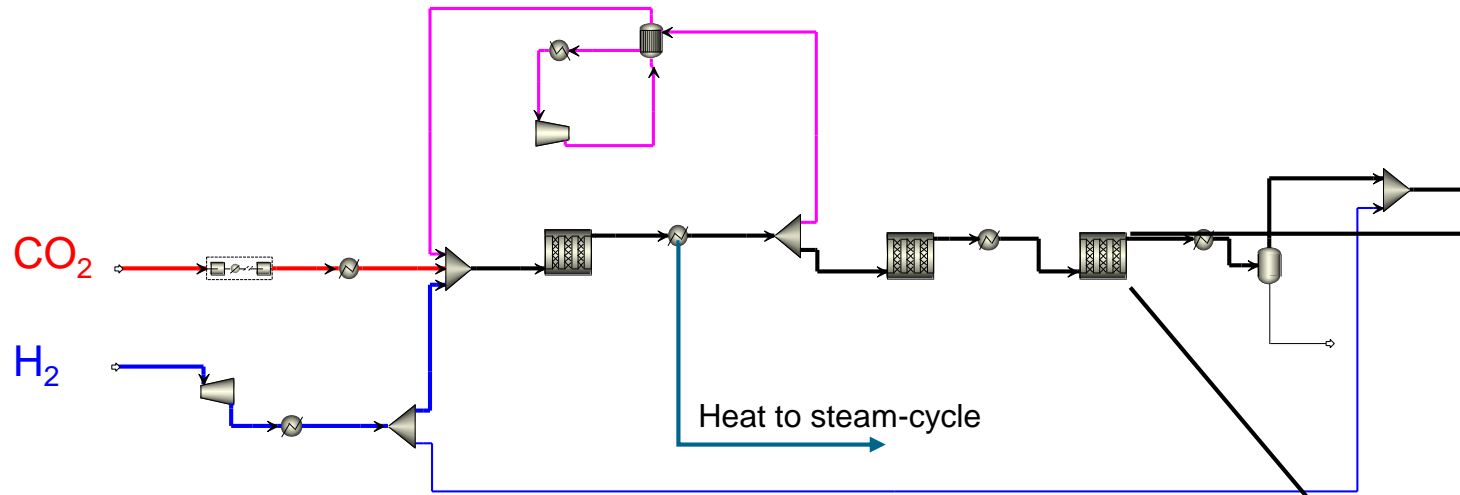
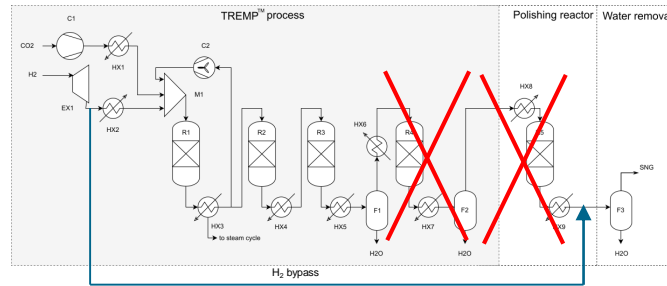
[1] Rönsch, S., et al., 2016

[2] Heimann, et al 2023, to be submitted

[3] Schlussbericht CombiFuel, FKZ 03EIV091A, Graforce GmbH, Synreform GmbH, 2022

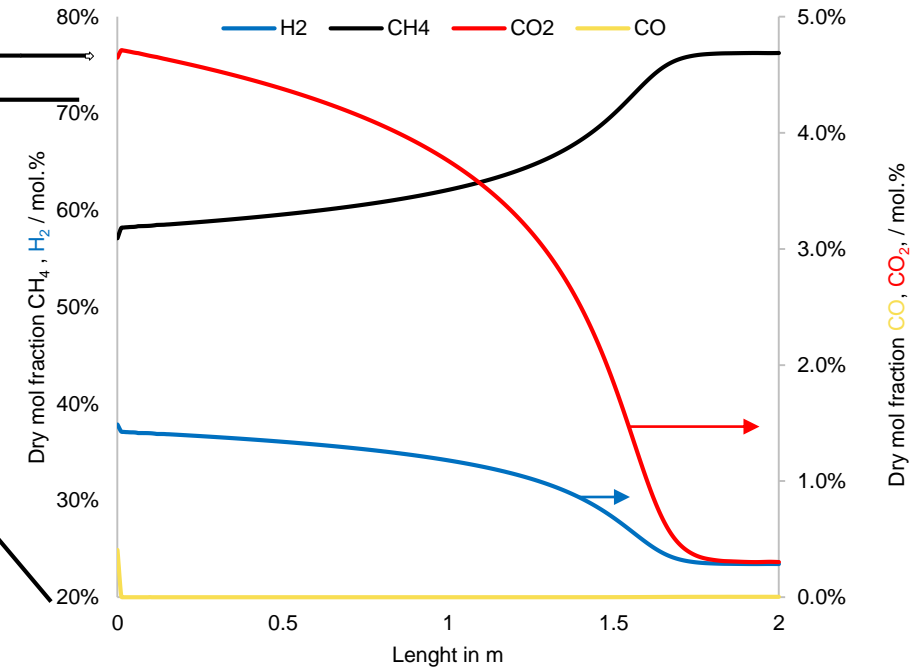
Large scale e-Hythane production (HSNG-30)

Process simulation Aspen Plus®



Design spec.:

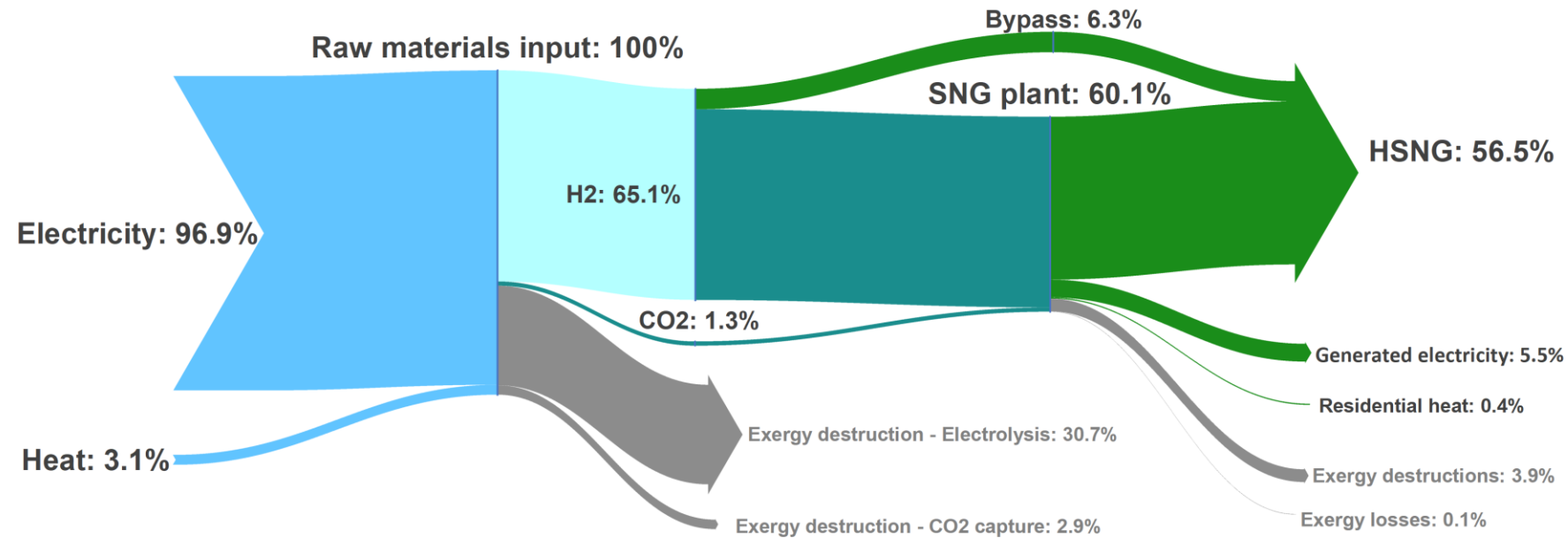
- $\text{CO}_2 \leq 0.21 \text{ Vol.}\%$



Dry mol fraction CO, CO₂, / mol. %

Large scale e-Hythane production (HSNG-30)

HSNG production exergy flow ^[1]



- 1.1 % more power to fuel than SNG
- 5.5 % reused in steam-cycle (compared to 6.1 %)

[1] Heimann, N. et al (2023), to be submitted

The background of the slide is a high-resolution photograph of a satellite in orbit above Earth. The satellite is the central focus, featuring a central body with various instruments and two long, rectangular solar panel arrays extending outwards. The Earth's surface below is covered in a dense layer of white clouds, with some green landmasses visible. The curvature of the planet and the blue of the atmosphere are clearly visible at the top and bottom edges of the frame.

ECONOMICAL ASSESSMENT OF SNG / HSNG-30

Comparison of e-fuels

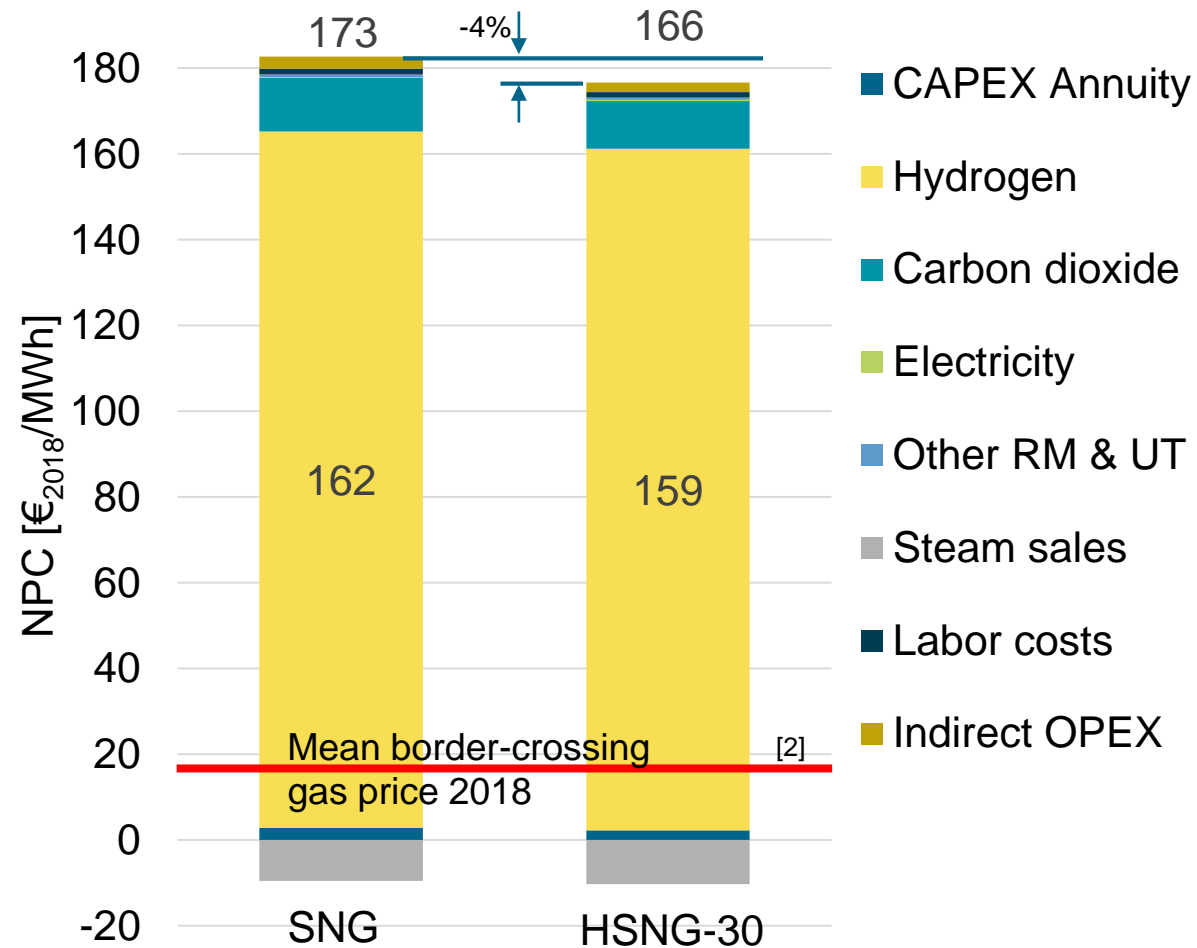


NPC breakdown (electrolyzer excluded)

Basic conditions	[1]
Base Year	2018
Location	Germany
Currency	€ ₂₀₁₈

BEniVer

Begleitforschung Energiewende im Verkehr



[1] Heimann et. al. 2023, to be submitted

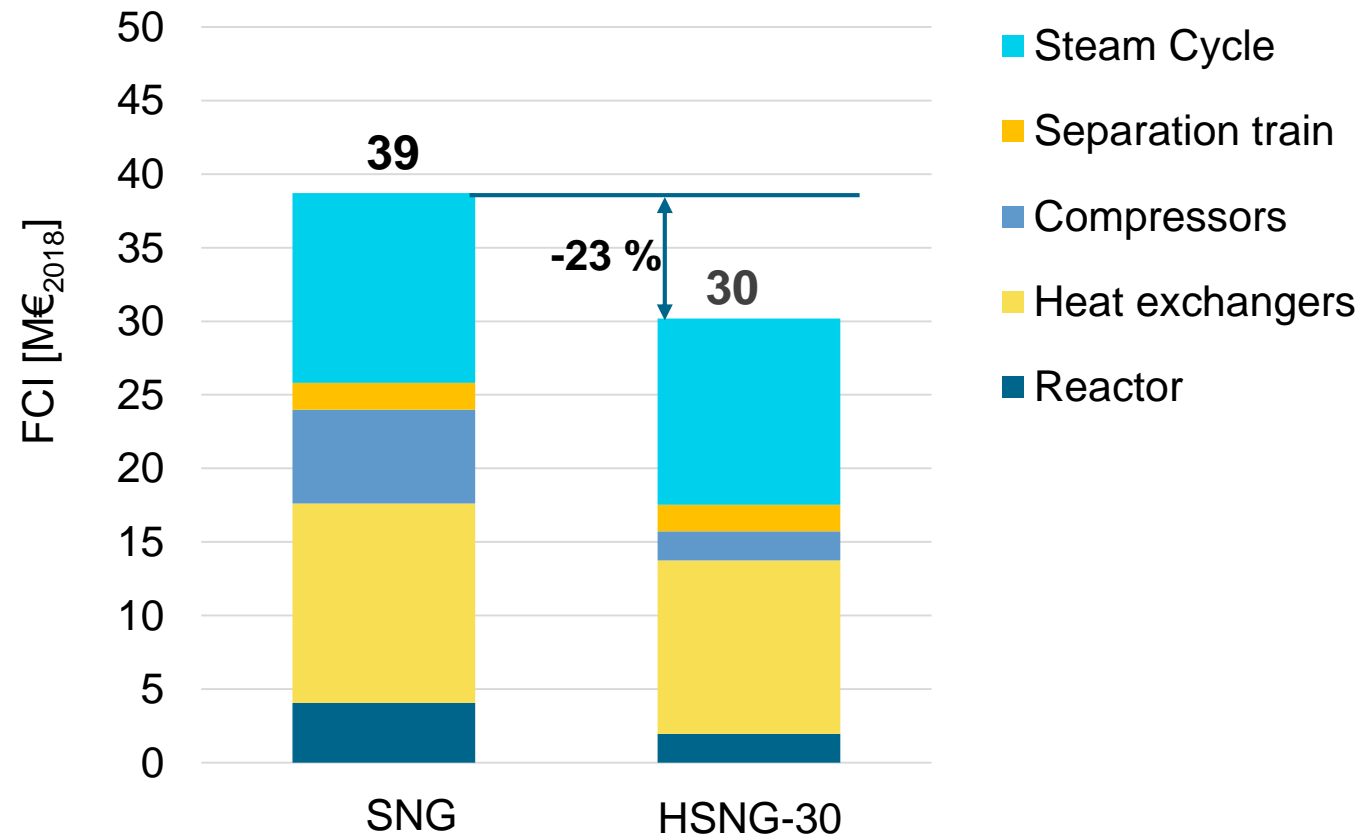
[2] BAFA - Erdgasstatistik

Comparison of e-fuels

FCI breakdown

BEniVer

Begleitforschung Energiewende im Verkehr



FCI reduction for Hythan30 compared to SNG

➔ 23 %

Significant reduction in compressors and reactors

steam cycle, heat-exchangers remain significant FCI

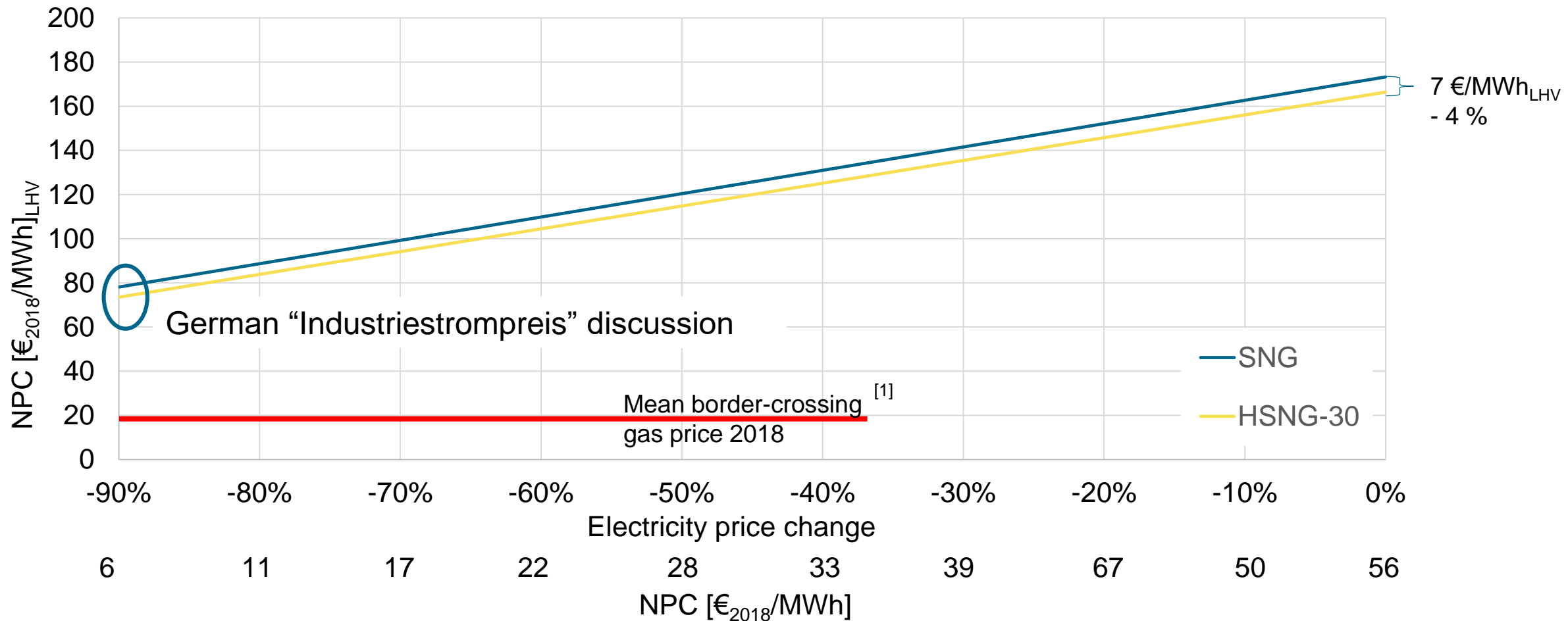
Comparison of e-fuels



BEniVer

Begleitforschung Energiewende im Verkehr

Sensitivity of NPC: electricity price



[1] BAFA - Erdgasstatistik

A satellite with two large solar panel arrays is shown in orbit above the Earth. The satellite is oriented vertically, with its main body and instruments pointing towards the planet. The solar panels are extended horizontally. The Earth's surface shows a mix of green land, blue water, and white clouds. The curvature of the Earth and the blackness of space are visible in the background.

APPLICATION EXPERIENCE

Practical experience using HCNG in transport ^[1]

Combifuel project of Graforce GmbH, Berlin

- Application on test fleet
 - Modification of gasoline passenger car (tank system of VW Caddy 2.0 EcoFuel, 2009)
 - Unmodified CNG passenger car (VW Caddy 1.4 TGI, 2020)
- Emission measurement program
 - Motor power testing station (HTW Berlin)
 - Portable Emission Measurement System (real life emissions, TU Berlin)
 - OEM tests (VW Innovation Group, Wolfsburg)

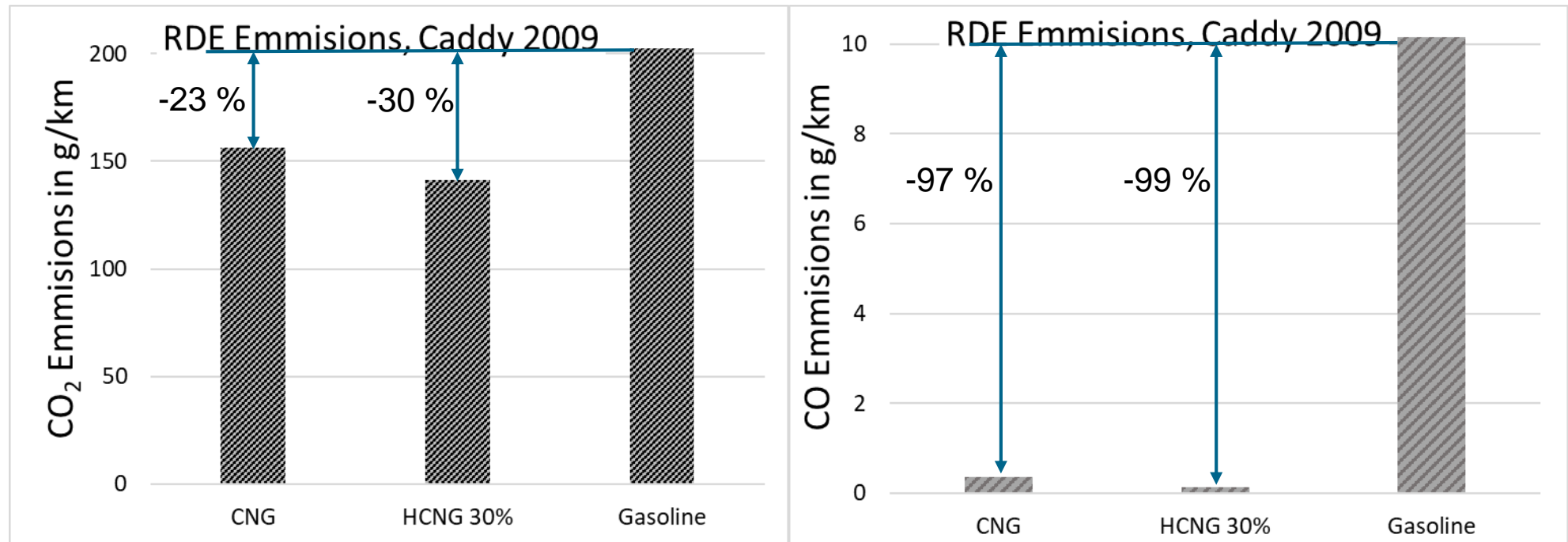


[1] Schlussbericht CombiFuel, FKZ 03EIV091A, Graforce GmbH, Synreform GmbH, 2022

Practical experience using HCNG in transport ^[1]

Combifuel project of Graforce GmbH, Berlin

- Power decrease 3.3 % HCNG-30 versus CNG @ 3 % less fuel consumption
- Emission reduction for CO₂, CO, HC, increase for NOx



[1] Schlussbericht CombiFuel, FKZ 03EIV091A, Graforce GmbH, Synreform GmbH, 2022

The background of the slide is a high-resolution photograph of a satellite in orbit. The satellite is a rectangular platform with two long, thin solar panel arrays extending outwards. It is positioned in the center-right of the frame, with the Earth's surface below. The Earth shows a mix of green landmasses, blue oceans, and white cloud cover. The curvature of the planet is visible on the right side, where the atmosphere transitions into the blackness of space.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION

Global e-fuel assessment – Hythane included



Comparing generic fuels / designer fuels

	SNG	HSNG-30	MeOH	FT	OME ₃₋₅	DMC	MeFo
η_{PtF} [%]	57	58	53	40	42	47	52
NPC [€ ₂₀₁₈ /MWh _{LHV}]	173	166	204	321	360	329	298
Application parameter examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy truck • Drivetrain retrofit • ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combifuel • Heavy truck • Drivetrain retrofit • ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US • China • Low vapor • ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certified sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better combustion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better combustion • Blending 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better combustion • Blending

HSNG-30 can be produced with highest efficiency
 cheapest e-fuel of EiV
 Ecological assessment still pending
 Application assessment just started

Opportunities and challenges for electro-fuels in future aviation



Summary

- Sustainable transport → cheap, sustainable, scalable fuels required
 - Cheapest carbon containing e-fuels are methane and hythane
 - HSNG-30 (compared to SNG)
 - Efficiency: +1 %
 - NPC: -3.9 %
 - FCI: - 23 %
 - less emissions in production and drive tests
- Outlook: Identical HSNG spec. for both heat and transport applications

Transparent, standardized DLR assessment methodology available

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**THANKS TO THE TEAM.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.
QUESTIONS?**

Techno- economic evaluation of the synthetic production of compressed natural gas (SNG) and hydrogen compressed natural gas (HSNG) for the future sustainable transport in Germany

