

Z E O C A T - E D



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**Application of ZEOCAT-3D
technology in the biogas industry
and beyond**

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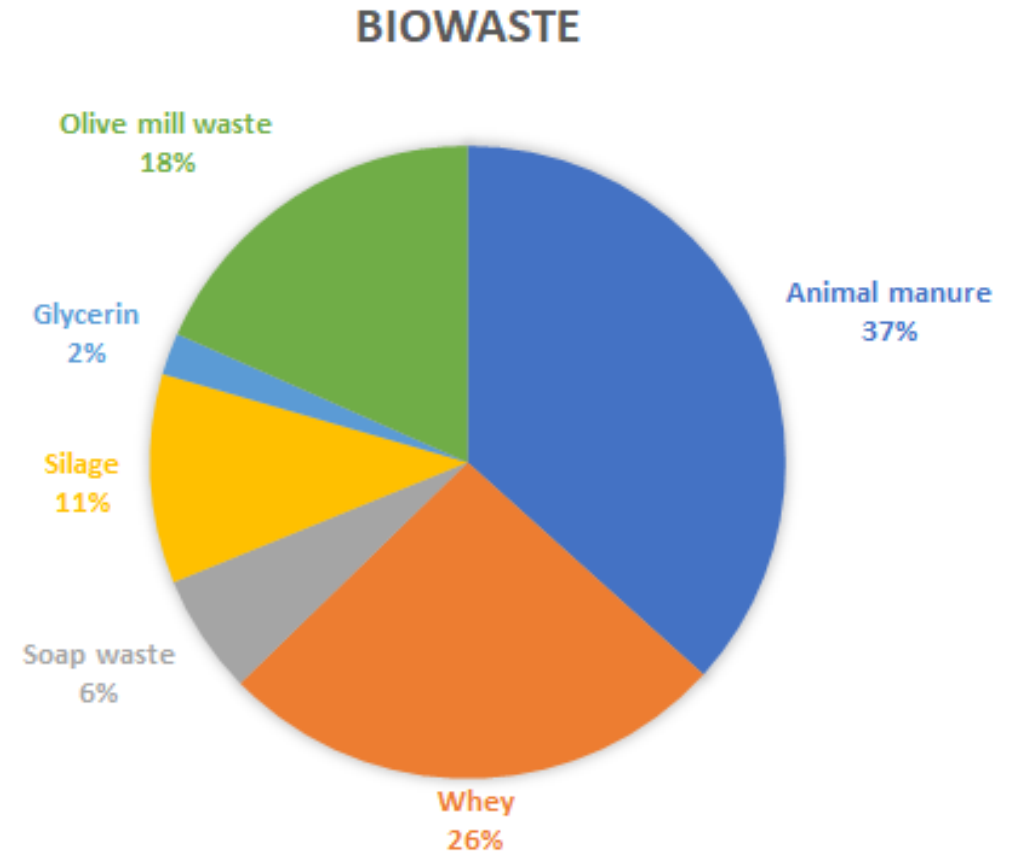


Biogas plant

A privately held SME → Biogas production from anaerobic digestion of biowaste constructed in 2016

Situated in Nigrita in Northern Greece

- Waste treatment via anaerobic digestion for biogas production.
- Total waste treated ~32.000 tn/y
- Total capacity **1MW**.
- Power expansion to **3MW** (2021)



Biogas plant

Mesophilic CSTR Digester

- Capacity 4.200 m³
- HRT 40 days
- 4 submersible mixers

Residue storage tank

- Capacity 8.100 m³
- 180 days
- 3 submersible mixers

Mechanical separator

- Liquid and solid state
- Feeding digestate back in

Pasteurization

- Animal by-products
- 1 hour at 70 °C



Biogas plant

- Silage storage 4 x 5.000 m³
- Underground pretank 150 m³
- Overground pretank 500 m³



Biogas plant

Biogas:

- 11.500 m³/d.
- 55% ~ 65% CH₄

Treatment & Utilization:

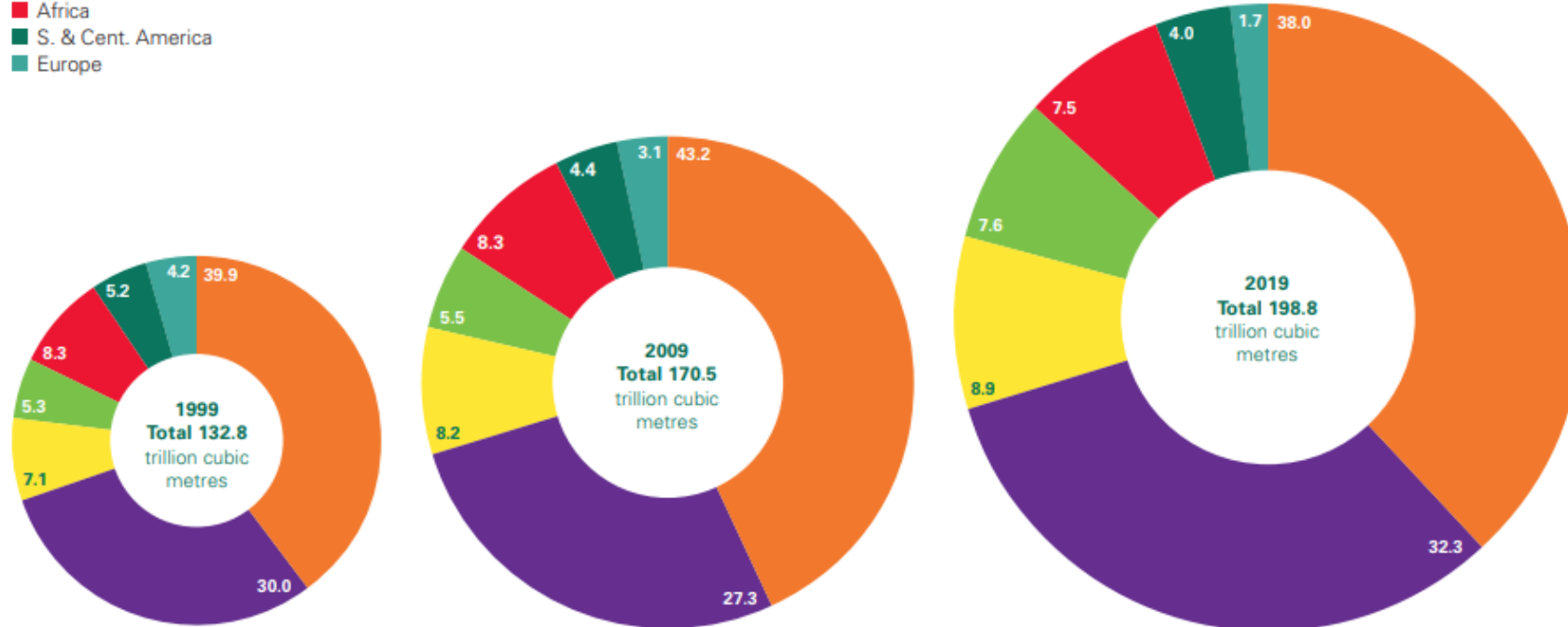
- Condensate circuit
- Gas flare
- Chiller
- Genset - Jenbacher Engine & Stanford Generator
- $\eta = 40,5\%$



Natural gas

- Middle East
- CIS
- Asia Pacific
- North America
- Africa
- S. & Cent. America
- Europe

Natural Gas (NG)



Distribution of natural gas proved reserves in 1999, 2009 and 2019 (percentage)

Source: "bp Statistical Review of World Energy 2020".

- Global NG reserves are increased the past decade since the rate of new deposits discovery is greater than the consumption rate. Purification steps are required to obtain pure CH₄
- Part of global natural gas resources remain stranded or isolated in remote locations
- Liquid energy carriers can be transported much more compactly and easily

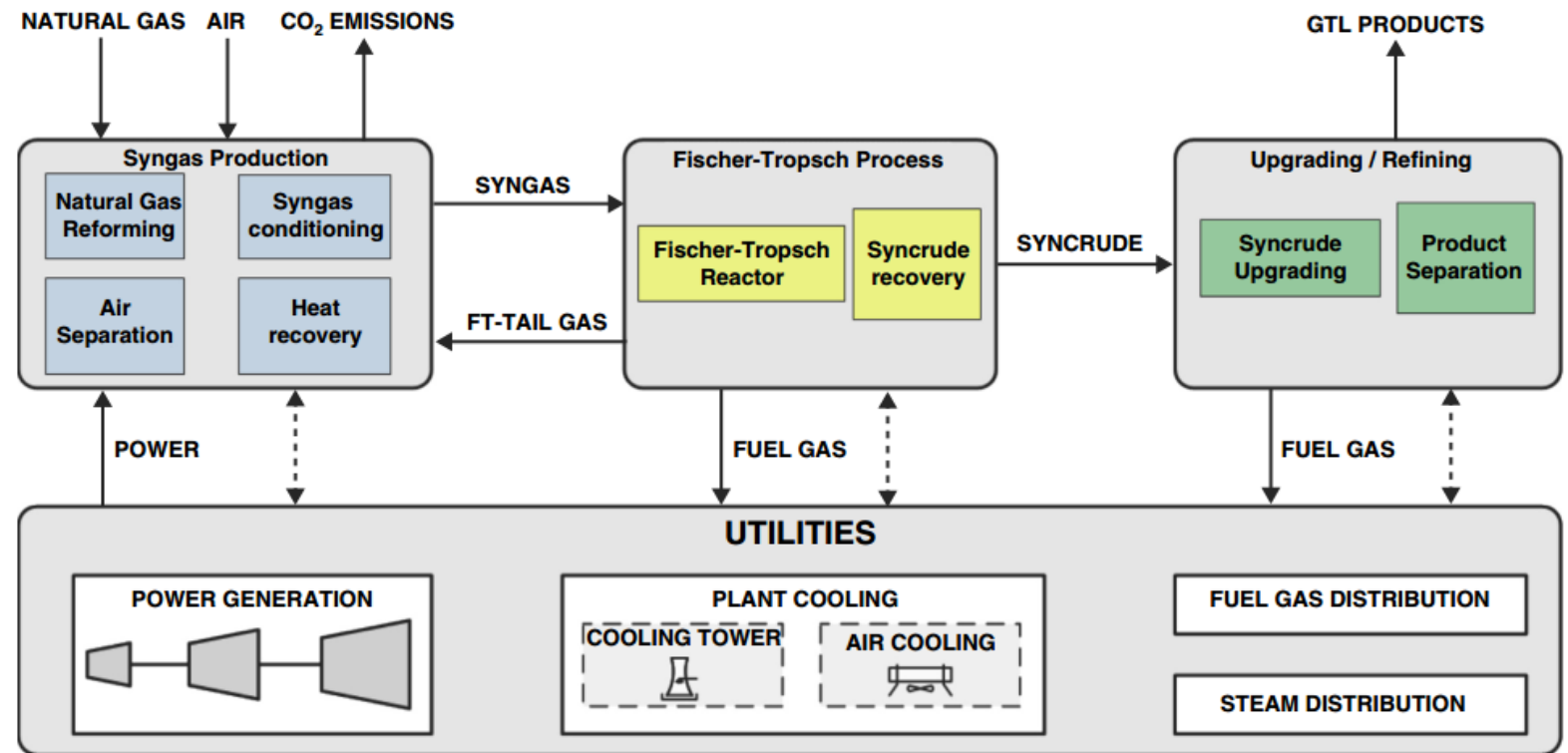
Gas to Liquid (GTL) technology

Air Separation (O₂, N₂)

Production of pure O₂ and pure N₂

The GTL process can be divided into three distinct processing sections:

- Syngas production (includes cleaning and conditioning)
- FT syngas conversion and
- FT syncrude upgrading and/or refining



Flow diagram of GTL process

Gas to Liquid (GTL) technology

Reforming

Steam reforming



Partial oxidation



Auto Thermal Reforming

Carbon dioxide reforming



Water gas shift reaction



Fischer-Tropsch synthesis



Gas to Liquid (GTL) technology

Hydrotreating / Cracking

Fischer Tropsch products are hydrotreated and cracked in order to receive a variety of other products like

- Naphtha
- Aviation fuel
- Diesel
- Lubricants
- Paraffin wax
- etc

Hydrogen Production

Hydrogen sent to the Reforming and Hydro Treating/Cracking unit

GTL plant examples

Oryx GTL plant in Qatar
<https://oryxgtl.com.qa/>

Pearl GTL plant in Qatar
<https://www.shell.com.qa/>

Altalto in Immingham, UK
<https://www.velocys.com/>

Bayou Fuels
in Natchez, Mississippi, USA
<https://www.velocys.com/>

Methane Dehydroaromatization

Methane Dehydroaromatization (MDA) is the conversion of methane to aromatics

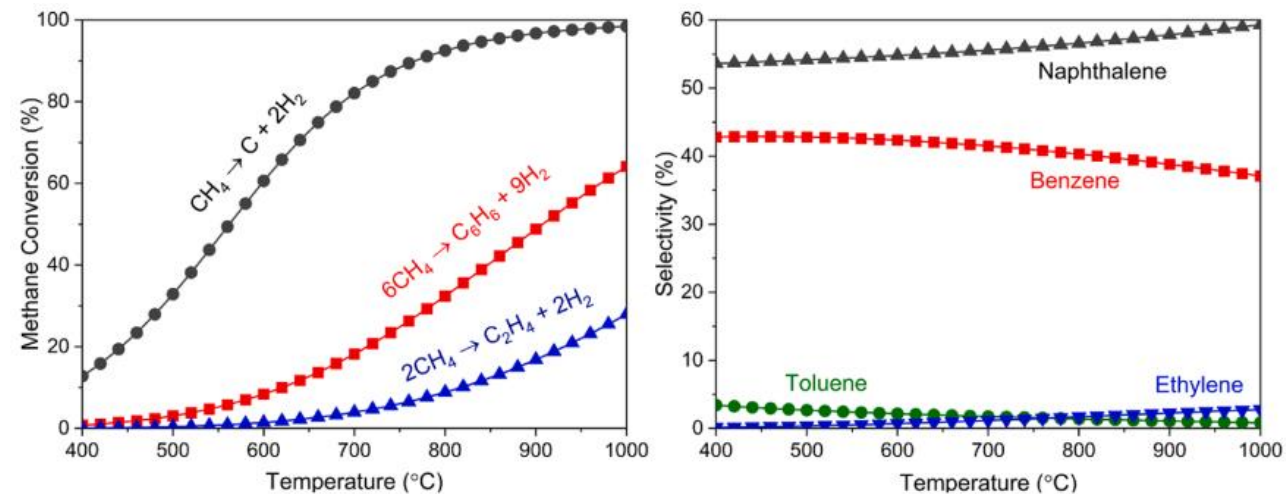


Pros

- Non oxidative reaction
- One step reaction
- Modular process design

Cons

- Reaction Thermodynamic limitation 12%
- High reaction temperature ~700 oC
- Benzene selectivity 50-60%



Biogas plant

INPUTS (FEEDSTOCK)

Energy Crops



Plant by-products



Animal by-products



Biowaste from households



Industrial & commercial organic waste



CO₂

Carbon dioxide



Digestate

OUTPUTS



Biofuel for transport



Biomethane injected in natural gas grid



Electricity



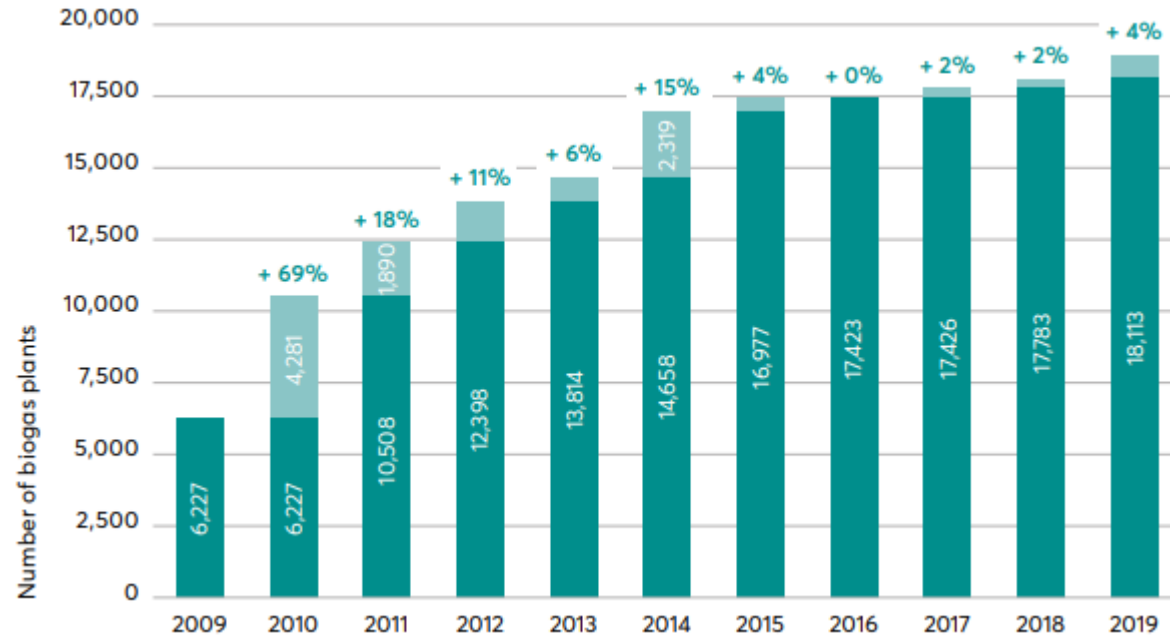
Heat



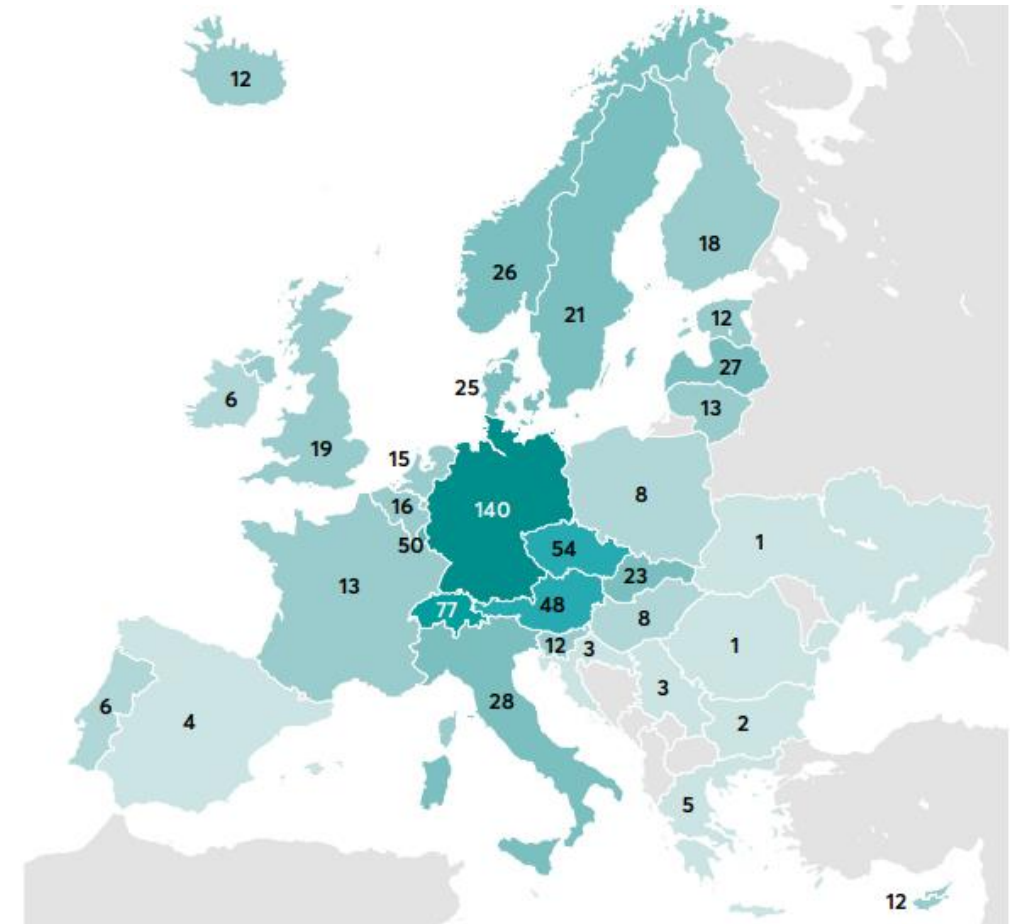
Inputs and outputs of the anaerobic digestion (AD) process

Source: EBA 2020. "Statistical Report of the European Biogas Association 2020."

Biogas sector



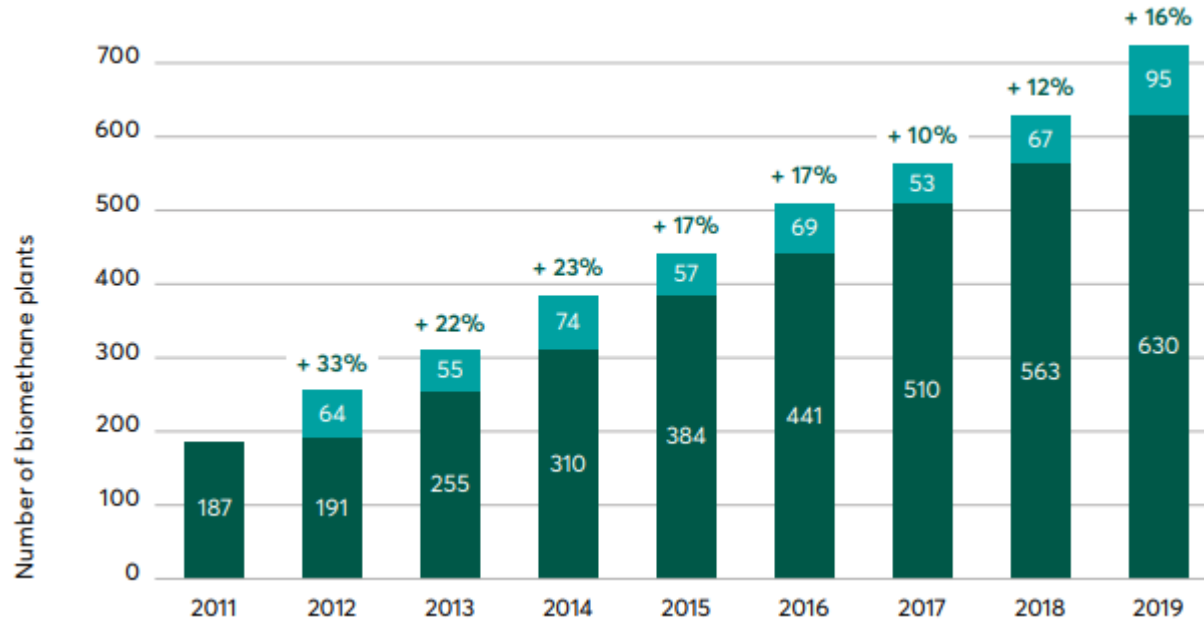
Number of biogas plants in Europe



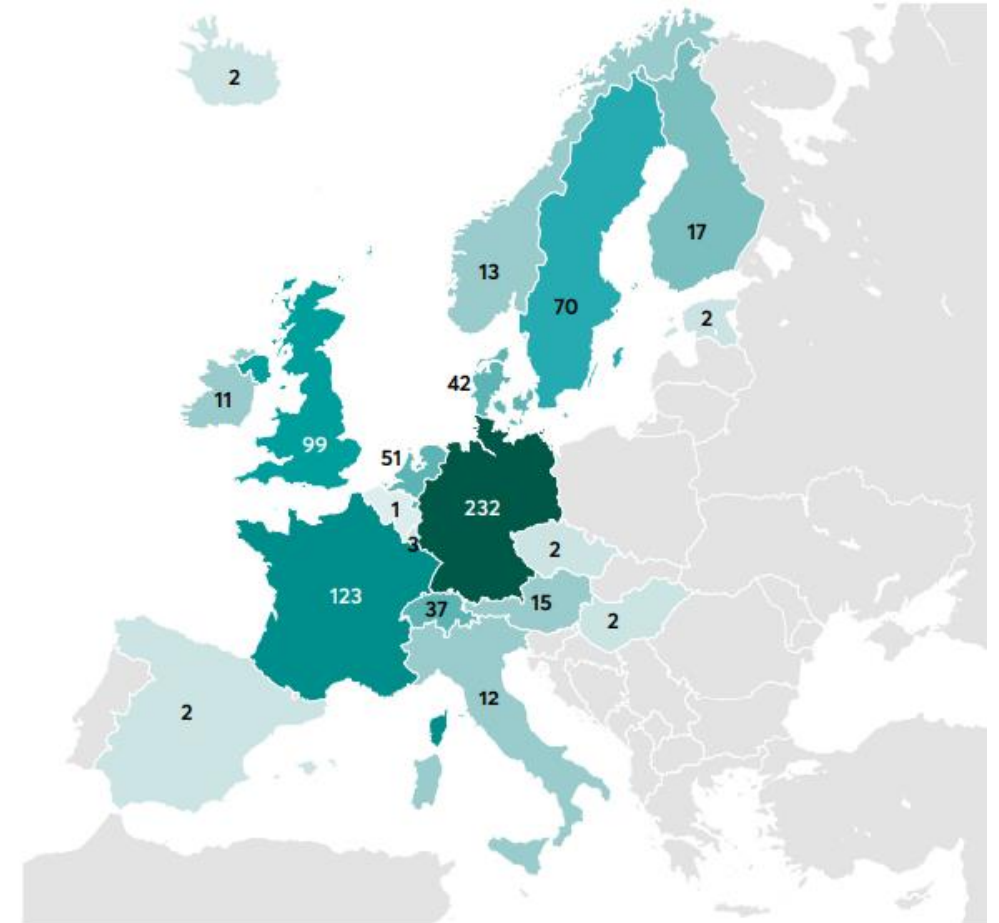
Number of biogas plants per 1 Mio capita, per country, in 2019

Source: EBA 2020. "Statistical Report of the European Biogas Association 2020."

Biomethane sector



Number of biomethane plants in Europe

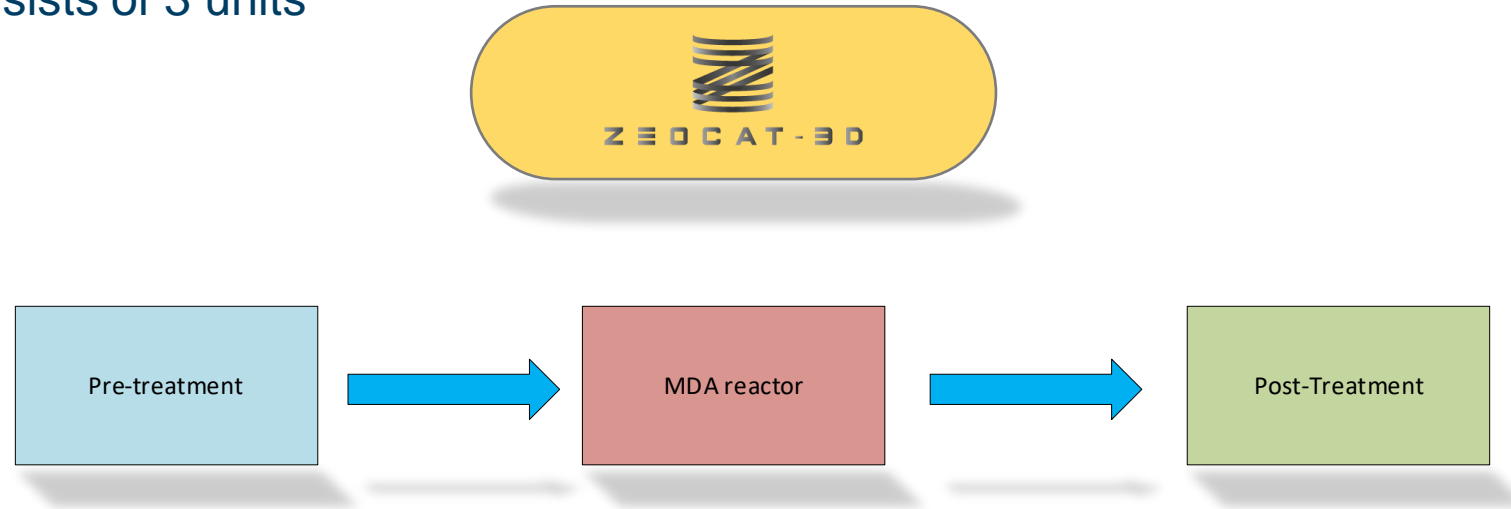



Number of biomethane plants per 1 Mio capita, per country, in 2019


Source: EBA 2020. "Statistical Report of the European Biogas Association 2020."

Zeocat-3D technology

The prototype consists of 3 units



-  A purification system of the biogas feed
 - ✓ H₂S removal and impurities
 - ✓ CO₂ separation

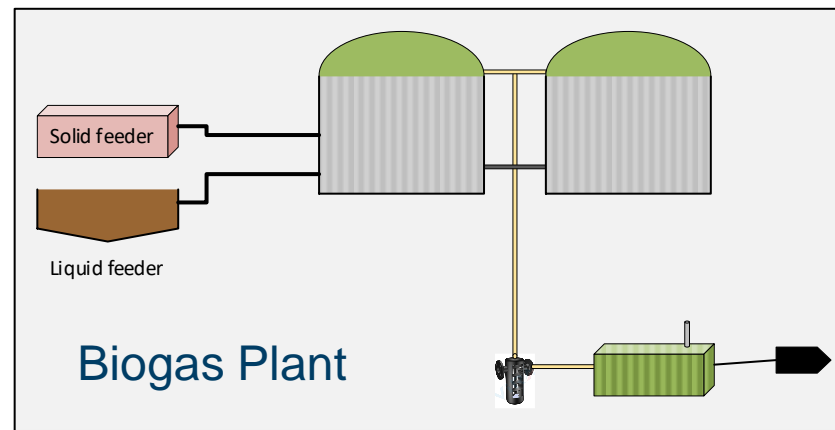
-  Methane DehydroAromatization reactor (MDA)

-  H₂ selective membrane

Zeocat-3D technology

Pre-treatment

- Activated carbon or Iron Oxide filters
- Cu/Zn mixed oxide NanoParticles
- Gas-Liquid Membrane Absorption



Methane recovery >98%

CH₄: 60%
CO₂: 40%

CO₂ recovery >99%

Methane purity >95%

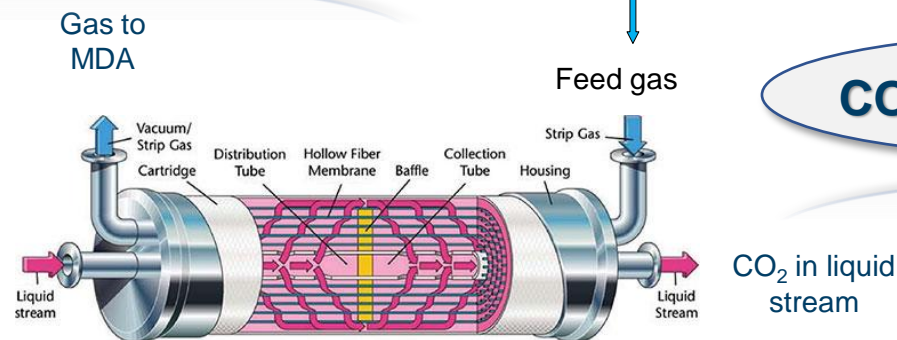


Image by 3M

Zeocat-3D technology

MDA reactor



GAS

LIQUID

CH₄ conversion to aromatics
Thermodynamic limitation 12%
After recirculation >98%



Liquid Hydrocarbons
Benzene selectivity (60%)
Toluene
Naphthalene

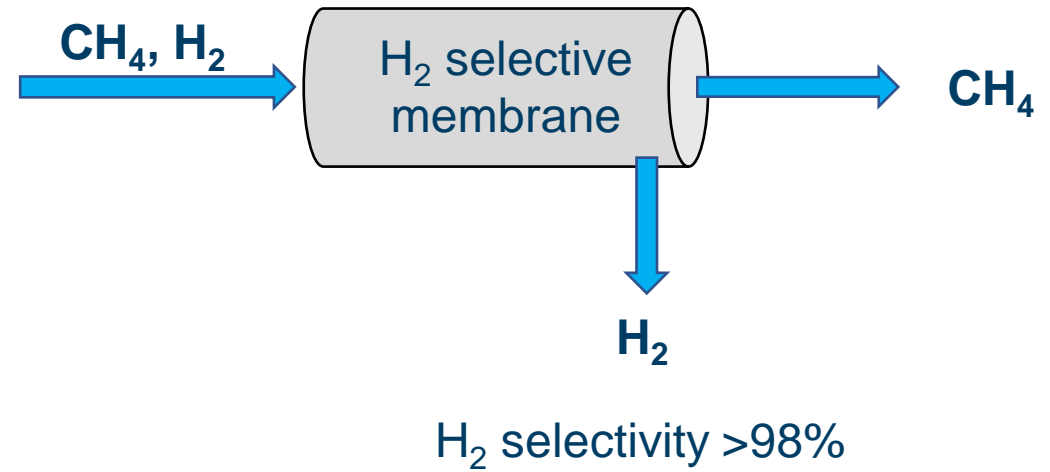
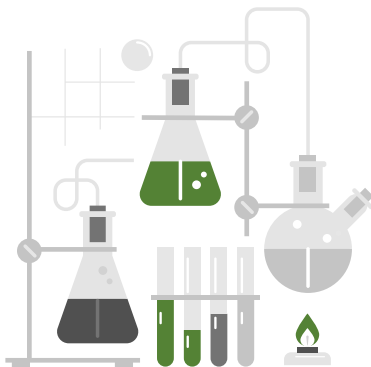
Zeocat-3D technology

Post-Treatment



Gas Separation

Hydrogen selective membranes



Application in biogas plant

Hydrolysis



Acidogenesis



Acetogenesis

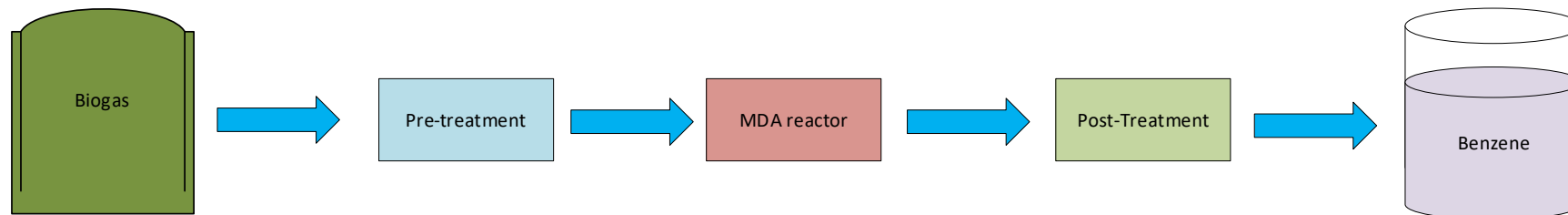


Methanogenesis

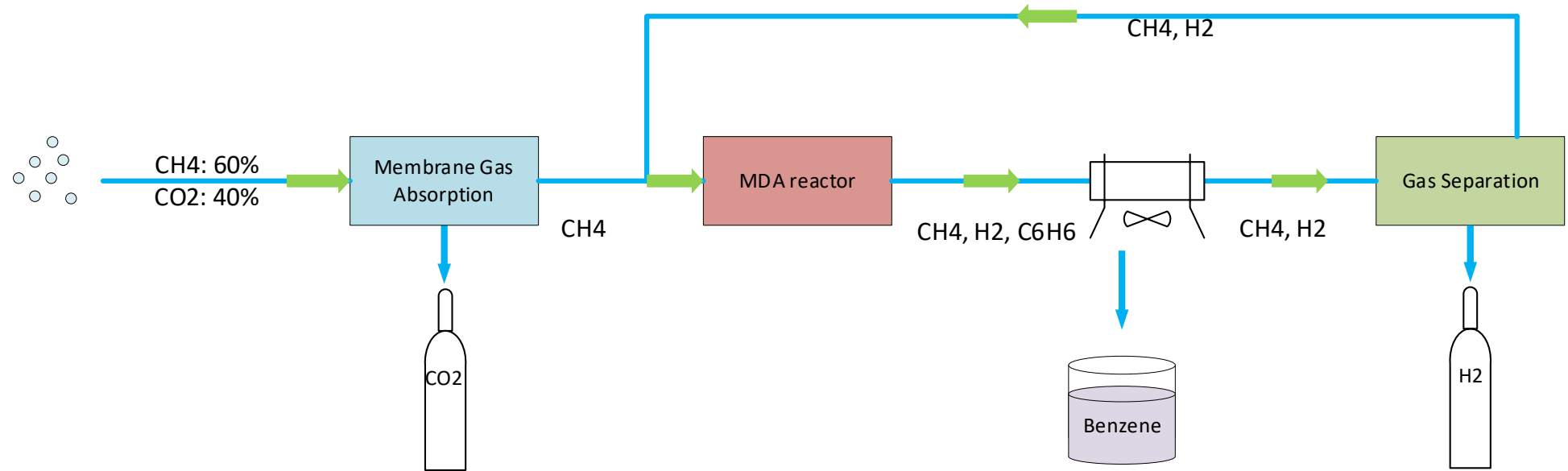
Zeocat-3D main goal is the production of aromatics with a stable and sustainable matter

Anaerobic digestion is a sequence of processes by which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen.

The process is used for industrial or domestic purposes to manage waste or to produce fuels



Application in biogas plant

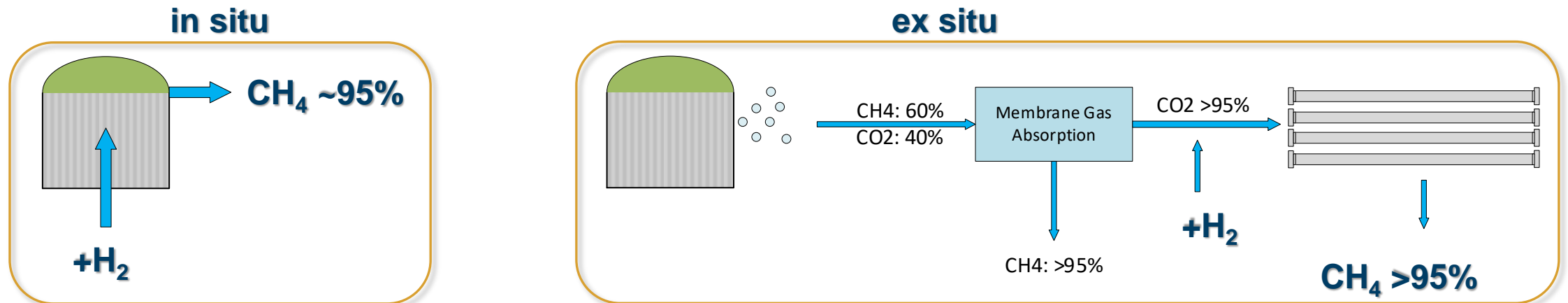


- ❑ The produced biogas (CH_4 : 60 % and CO_2 : 40 %) is purified
- ❑ Next is separated in 2 “pure” gaseous streams CH_4 and CO_2
- ❑ Following comes the MDA reactor producing C_6H_6 and H_2
- ❑ Afterwards the vapours of aromatics are condensed forming a liquid phase
- ❑ Subsequently gaseous stream is separated so that pure H_2 is obtained
- ❑ Finally, excess CH_4 and H_2 are recirculated to the MDA reactor

Biogas upgrading to biomethane

Surplus electricity from Renewable Energy Sources can be stored in the form of H₂ produced by the electrolysis of water

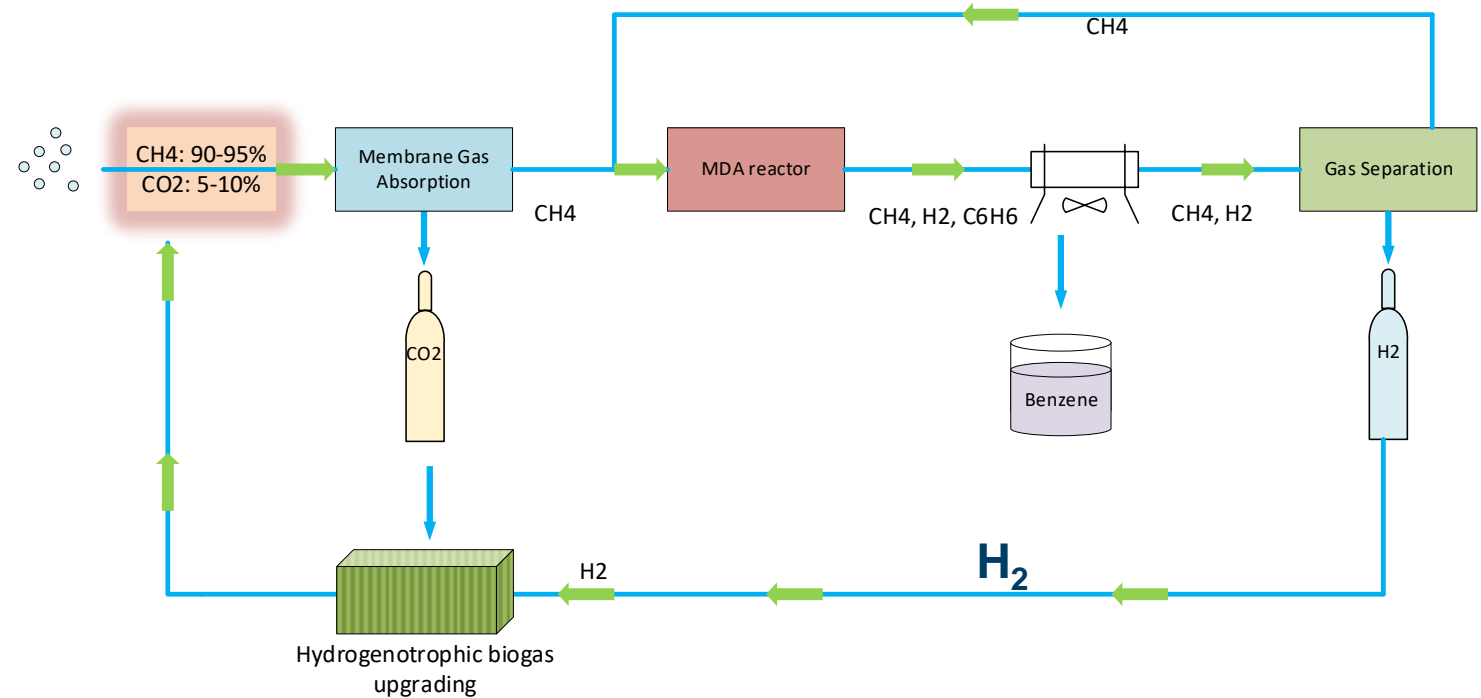
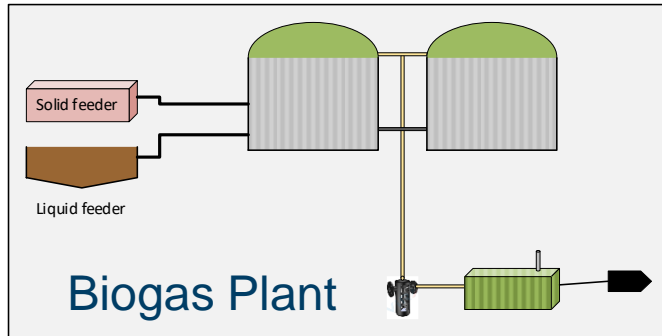
In biological conversion of carbon dioxide to biomethane Hydrogenotrophic methanogenic archaea produce biomethane by carbon dioxide and hydrogen



In an in-situ methanation system organic substrate and additional hydrogen is added to the digester where the biogas is produced

In an ex-situ system carbon dioxide hydrogen, essential nutrients and hydrogenotrophic methanogens are required

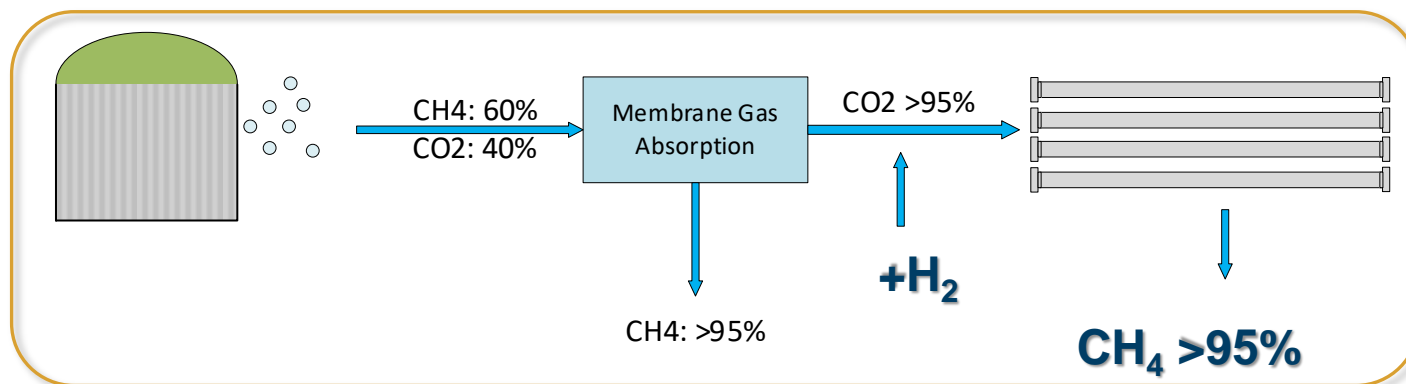
Zeocat-3D coupled to biogas upgrading



Ex situ biological biogas upgrading could be another path exploiting the hydrogen side stream produced by the MDA reaction, resulting in extra biomethane production per digested biomass and stressing less the separation and purification systems

Biogas and Beyond

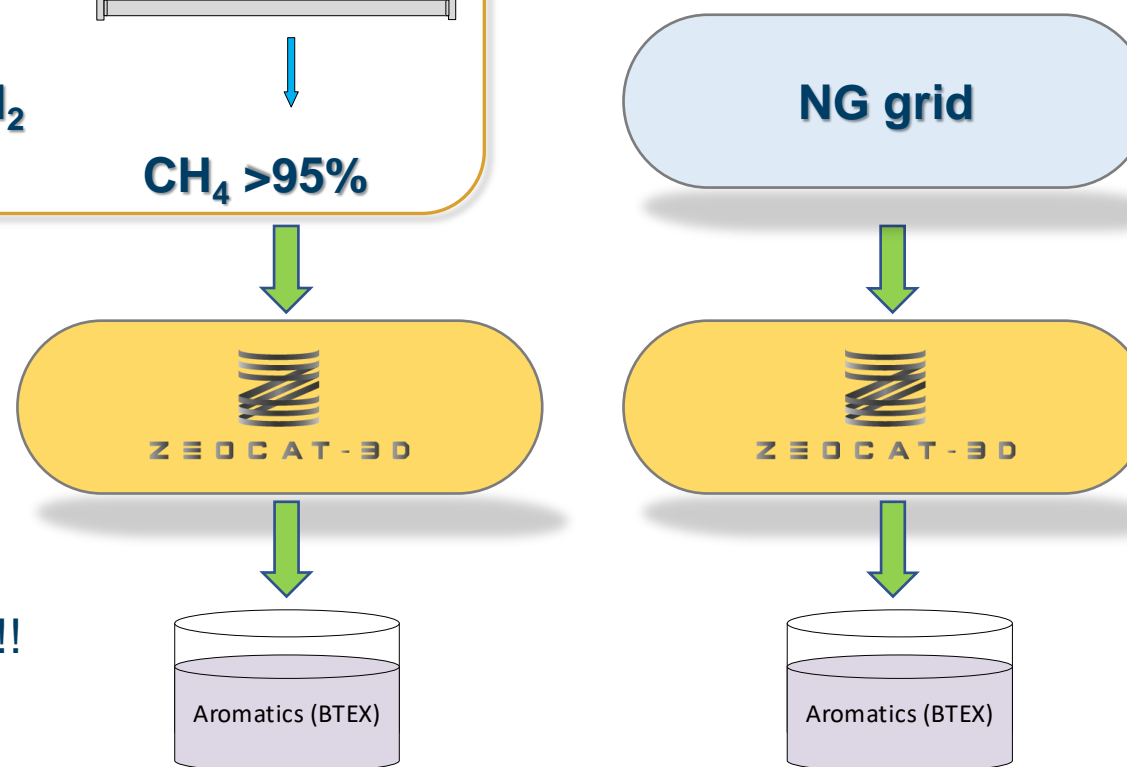
Delocalized liquid energy carriers production



Within NG pipeline grid access

- Building blocks for synthetical pathways
- Storage of excess energy in liquid media
- Easier transportation of chemicals
- In situ production of chemicals

Access to NG or BM ensures aromatics supply!!!



Biogas and Beyond

Markets under construction...

Markets under construction...

Standardization and Modularization is possible

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Plug and Produce modular design

Plug and Produce modular design

Scale up capacity option

Scale up capacity option



Thank you

Any questions?

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