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RESEARCH DAYS

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Waste2Watts

‘Unlocking unused bio-WASTE resources with loW cost cleAning and Thermal inTegration with Solid Oxide Fuel Cells’

Van herle, Jan

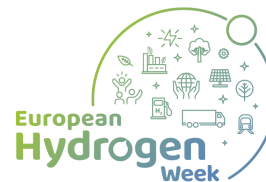
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Project Overview



- H2020-JTI-FCH-2018-1
- FCH-02-7-2018 – Efficient and cost-optimised biogas-based co-generation by high-temperature FC
- 1.1.2019 - 30-09.2023
- % stage of implementation 01/11/2023: 75 %
- Total project budget: >2 M€
- Clean Hydrogen Partnership max. contribution: 1.68 M€
- Other financial contribution: >0.3 M€
- Partners: 10 (CH, D, F, IT)



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Co-funded by
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Objectives

Design a biogas-SOFC CHP with gas processing, pollutant removal and thermal integration.
2 cleaning approaches and hardwares were developed:

Site size (kWe)	Bio-source	Cleaning requirement	How	PoC	Where
multi-10 kWe	typically farms	H ₂ S (1000 ppm) org. S (few ppm)	solid sorbents	SOFC □CHP Identified sorbents Farm site	CH
multi-100 kWe	typically large OFMSW; landfill	idem Si (few ppm)	deep cooling equipment	Cleaning only (no SOFC) implemented on large biowaste site	LIT

- Cost projections for cleaning and SOFC
- >55% electrical efficiency
- Choice of contaminants + gas mixtures
- Testing of sorbents
- Testing of stacks, cells and reformer catalysts
- Biogas sites potential

KPI's

Mid-size 5-400 kWe

KPI	FCHJU 2023	CHE 2024	Achieved
SOFC CAPEX	<6500 €/kWe	<5000 €/kWe system	<4000 €/kWe ✓
Stack durability	50'000 h	0.4%/kh (NG)	<0.5%/kh in clean BG ✓
Efficiency elec.	42-55%	58% (CH ₄)	55% with BG ✓
LCOE	2 * grid-parity		projections ✓

Project-specific KPI's on pollutants, cleaning, dry reforming

1. System layout / efficiency

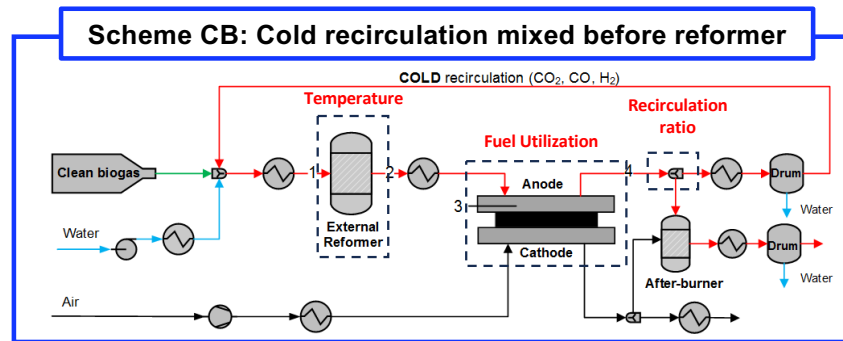
Sensitivity:

- CH₄ 50-70%
- N₂ 0-10%
- FU : 65-85%
- Reformer : 300-800 °C
- Recirculation: 0-100%

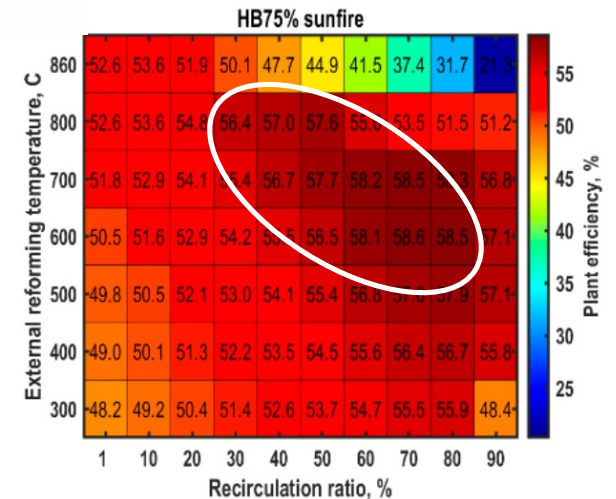
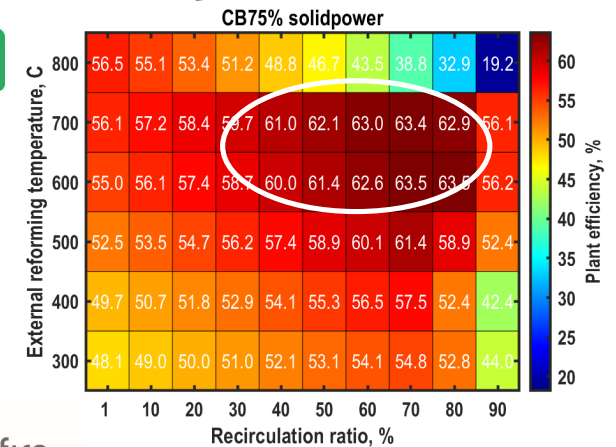
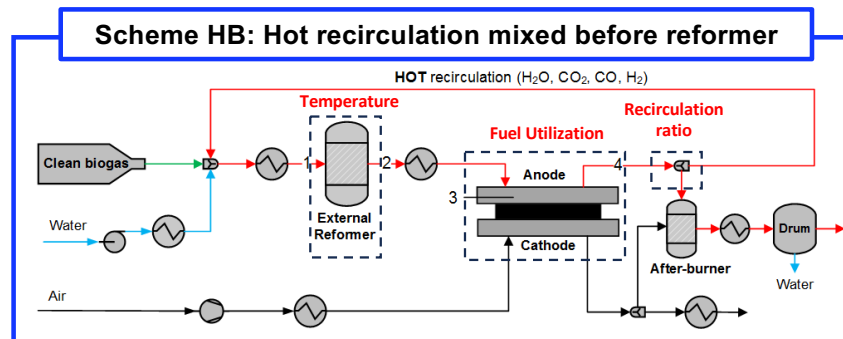
System elec. eff.
>55% identified
(w.o. ext. H₂O)

Defines 4 gas compositions for testing :
dry reforming (CB), mixed reforming (HB)
SunFire (ESC), SolydEra (ASC)

Scheme CB: Cold recirculation mixed before reformer



Scheme HB: Hot recirculation mixed before reformer



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2. Contaminants assessment



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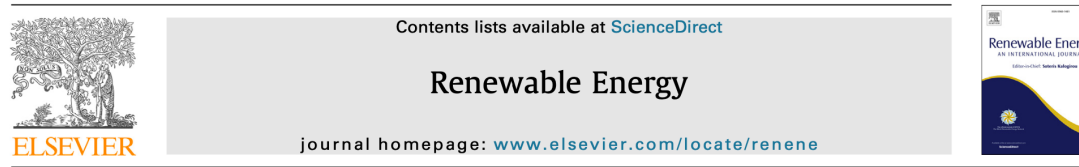
Data measured from :
21 sites

=> **database available**

~200 trace contaminants listed

Published Jan'2022
well cited

=> choice of contaminants for tests
H₂S, CH₃-S-CH₃ (DMS), CH₃SH, COS
in a realistic gas matrix



Biogas composition from agricultural sources and organic fraction of municipal solid waste

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Siloxane

ABSTRACT

This paper presents an overview of biogas compositions originating from agriculture and the organic fraction of **municipal solid waste**. An intensive data compilation was performed from literature, plant data from an **EU project (Waste2Watts)** and from sampling campaigns at 5 different anaerobic digesters in Switzerland. Besides reporting the major components of biogas i.e. methane and carbon dioxide, the concentration of minor components such as nitrogen and oxygen, as well as trace amounts of sulfur compounds (H₂S, mercaptans, sulfides, etc.), silicon compounds (siloxanes, silanes), ammonia, halogenated compounds, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are reported. These trace compounds can present a significant challenge to the energetic use of biogas, specifically in the use of novel, high-efficient processes such as high temperature fuel cells or catalytic fuel upgrading units. H₂S and other sulfur compounds are the major concern, as they are abundantly found in agriculture biogas; unlike silicon compounds, which are generally exist in low or undetectable levels.

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3. Cleaning sorbents testing

Database on sorbents compiled

- 21 sorbents tested
- 7 different suppliers

Definition of test parameters →

Parameter	Value
Temperature	30° C
GHSV	1500 h ⁻¹
Sorbent bed height / diameter	3
Gas matrix	CH ₄ /CO ₂ mixture
CH ₄ /CO ₂	50% - 50%
O ₂ content	1%
RH	50%
Inlet S (H ₂ S, DMS, CH ₃ SH, COS)	30 to 500 ppm

Total of **85 tests** (lab + field), ~300 days

- => specific sorbent per contaminant identified
- => **COS** is most difficult to remove



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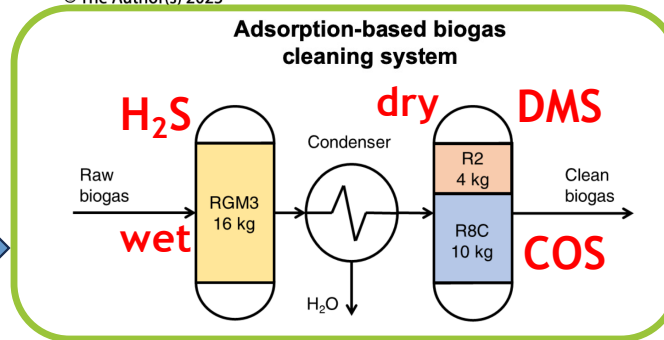


Hydrogen Sulphide and Carbonyl Sulphide Removal from Biogas for Exploitation in High-Temperature Fuel Cells

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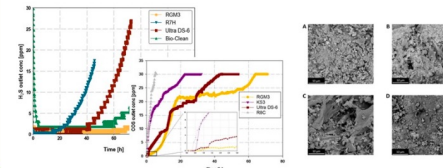
Sorbent-based
cleaning designed
(small scale)



- Focus on H_2S and COS contaminants
- Analysis of the effect of O_2 , humidity and contaminant level

Sorbents tested:
Impregnated activated carbon, functionalized alumina, functionalized zeolite, iron hydroxide

Experimental campaign and sorbents characterization to evaluate the **sorbents performance** under different operating conditions and the **optimal layout of the cleaning system**



	COS			H ₂ S		
	Dry		Wet	Dry		Wet
	$C_{ads,BT}$	$C_{ads,BT}$	$C_{ads,SAT}$	$C_{ads,BT}$	$C_{ads,SAT}$	$C_{ads,BT}$
Norit RGM3	0.40	0.083	0.69	2.57	4.11	17.71
Airpel Ultra DS-6	1.88	0.031	0.41	0.41	0.73	
Solcarb KS3	0.040	0.016	0.16			
SulfaTrap R8C	2.47	0.023	0.11			
Envirocarb STIX				0.47	1.27	
Bio-Clean				0	2.71	
SulfaTrap R7H				4.58		1.41



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Test campaigns

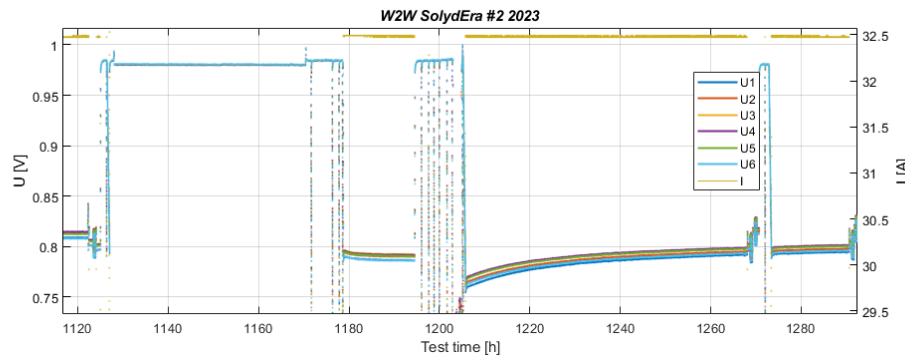
- >7'000 h of sorbents tests
- >11'000 h of reformer catalysts tests
- ~27'000 h of cell testing
- >20'000 h of stack testing



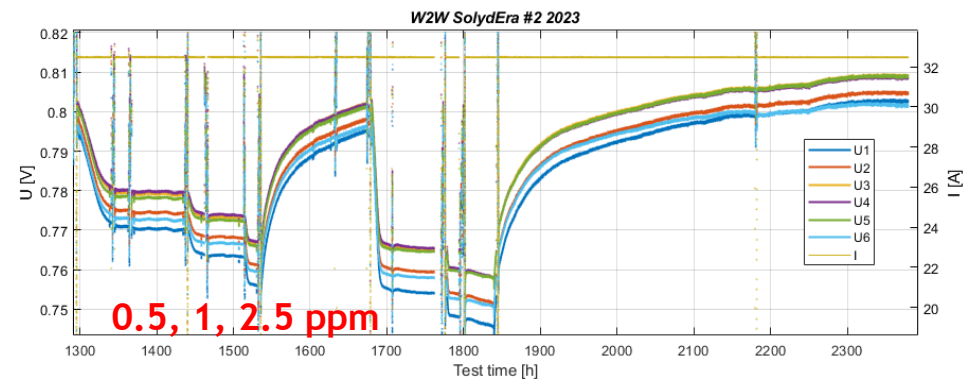
4. Stack test example

>2500 h (ongoing)

0.5, 1, 2.5, 5 ppm DMS spike tests



recovery



0.5, 1, 2.5 ppm

2.5, 5 ppm DMS tests for >100h

Dry reformed biogas
Poisoned for 100-200 h up to 5 ppm (DMS)
Fully recovered performance

5a. Pilot test 1

EPFL

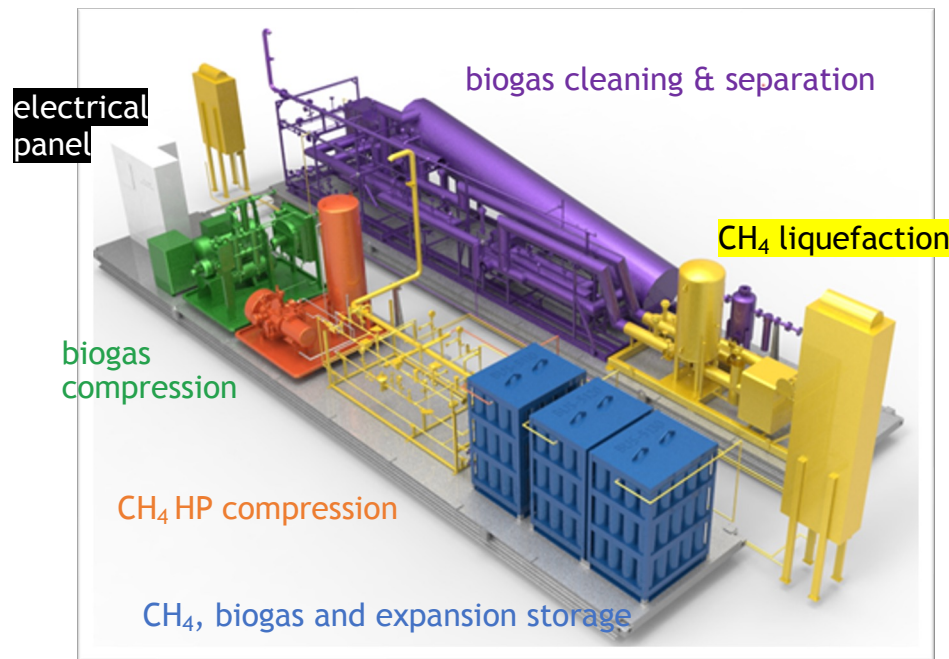


Farm site, Switzerland



Small scale, farm site.
Commissioning ongoing.
Planned for 2 years test.
Exchangeable sorbents

5b. Pilot test 2: cryocleaning

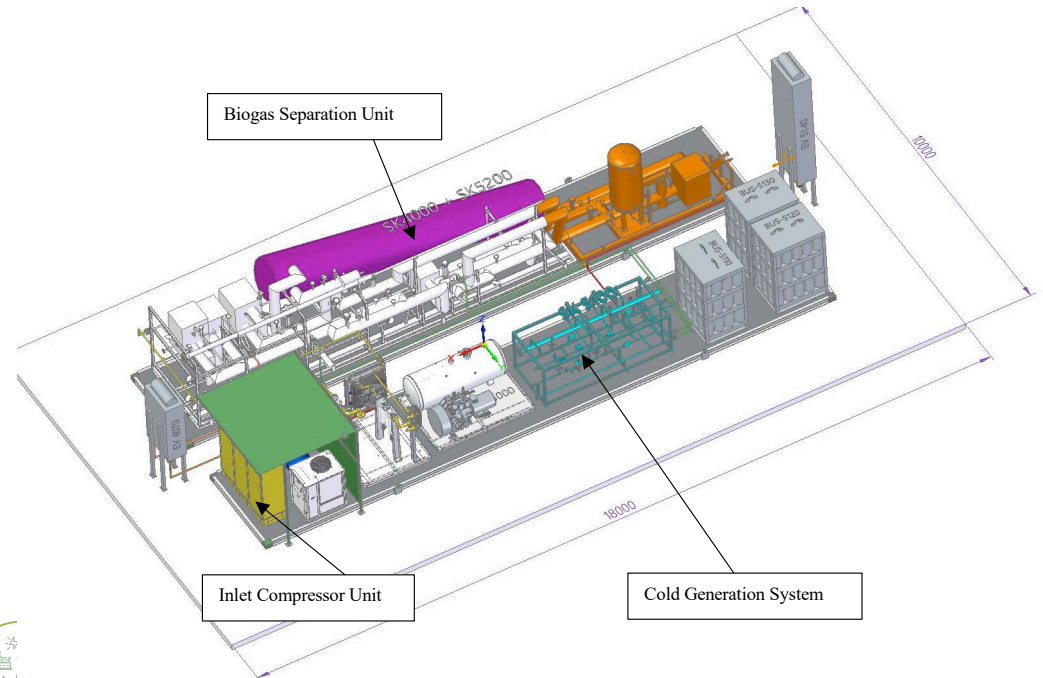
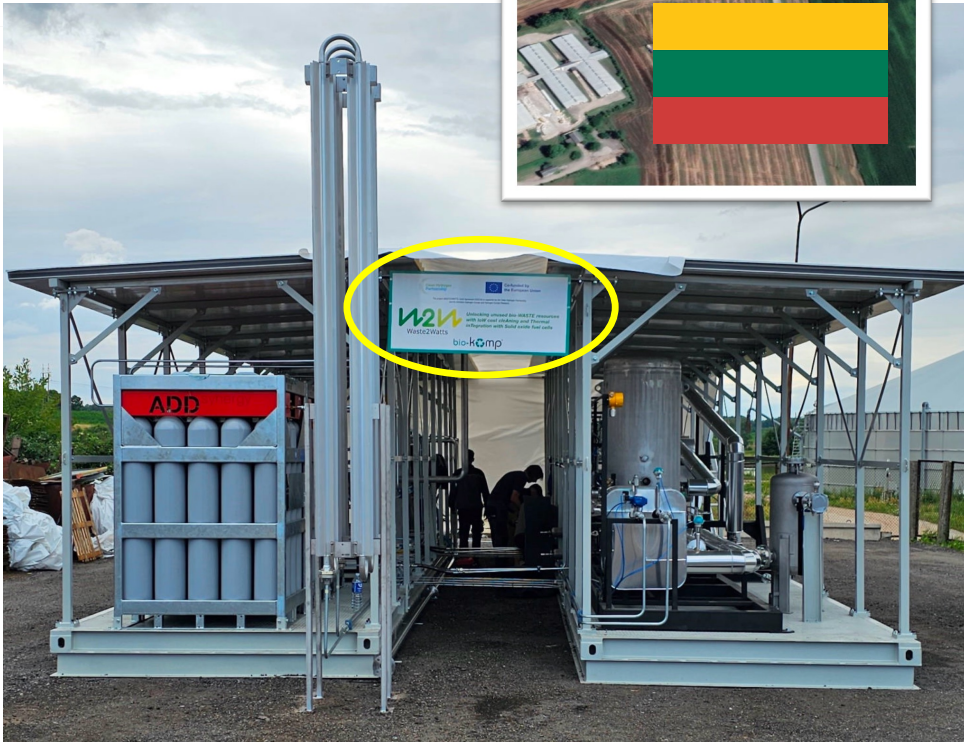


Reverse Stirling engine for deep biogas cooling (-100°C)
Liquefied CH₄ for cooling
100 m³/h BG flowrate (=> 65% CH₄ => 650 kW gas)
Cycle power consumption (prototype): 31 kWe
Cost: 280'000 € (<1000 €/kWe ✓)

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Site : Vilnius, Lithuania
1993, large site (hog farm + wastes), 400 m³/h
Contaminants: **1300 ppm S; traces of Si**
Now sorbents are used => huge OPEX
OPEX of scalable cryocleaning expected to be lower
Commissioning ongoing - planned for 1 yr test phase



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Exploitation Plan / Expected Impact

Pilot site 2 = **business case** for **BioKomp**.
International patent will be filed.

Pilot site 1 will run for 2 years, testing
different (cheaper) sorbents.
Low OPEX/CAPEX, easy to dismantle.

SolydEra + digester company for complete
biogas solution in **multi-10 kWe** scale.

Cryocleaning as new solution for large biogas flows
(S, Si, VOC).

Sulfur cleaning defined more accurately.
Voltage drop is an indicator for S-poisoning.

Solutions apply also to CH₄ injection, ICE, catalysis.

Market potential evaluated :
50 kWe CHP make a good case
= **100'000** units in CH, D, F, IT



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Risks, Challenges and Lessons Learned

New cryocleaning approach = high risk, high potential reward

Low funding for small scale demo => hardware cost minimised

Sulfur cleaning still tedious, <1 ppm needed => explore alternative methods

Regulations needed, simplification, support for farmers

Project target rows against mainstream thinking (=biomethane injection, large scale), separating CH₄ from CO₂, to burn it later to **heat**...🤔

=> leaves most of the biogas potential unused (farms, smaller scale)

=> 50 kWe units make sense, if small digesters and SOFC systems become cheap enough

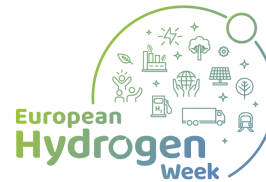
=> to deliver winter **electricity** base load





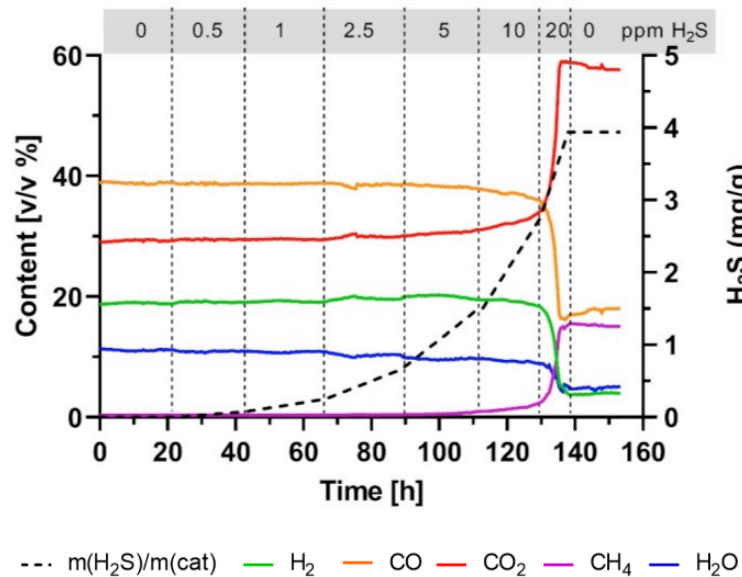
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Thank you



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4a. Reforming catalysts tests



Catalysts tested (> 11'000 h of tests) :

- Sm₂Ru_{0.2}Ce_{1.8}O₇
- Ni₄Fe onMg_xAl_yO_z
- 3 wt % Ru/CaZr_{0.85}Sm_{0.15}O_{3-d}

Better performance with dry reforming
No carbon deposition detected

~100 h of exposure to 5 ppm S before full deactivation

Ni₄Fe activity partially regenerated

4b. Cell tests

3 ppm H ₂ S/ 3 ppm DMS	Dry H ₂	Dry reformed biogas	Steam reformed biogas

Total 26'700 h of testing (25 cells) with biogas matrix and H₂S, DMS, COS, 0.5 to 5 ppm
 ESC cells more tolerant to sulfur (850 °C) than ASC cells (750 °C)
 Higher voltage losses in dry reformed biogas (WGS affected)
 DMS leads to stronger deactivation but is reversible



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