

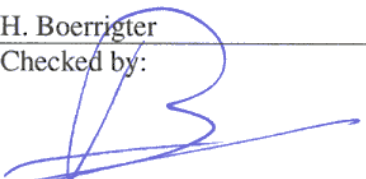


# LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION OF FISCHER-TROPSCH DIESEL FROM BIOMASS

**Optimal gasification and gas cleaning systems**

**H. Boerrigter  
A. van der Drift**

*Presented at Congress on Synthetic Biofuels - Technologies, Potentials, Prospects  
Wolfsburg, Germany, 4 November 2004*

Revisions		
A		
B		
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Checked by:  R. van Ree		



# Large-scale production of Fischer-Tropsch diesel from biomass

## Optimal gasification and gas cleaning systems

*Congress, Synthetic Biofuels – Technologies, Potentials, Prospects  
Wolfsburg, Germany, 4 November 2004*

**Harold Boerrigter, Bram van der Drift**

Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)  
ECN Biomass



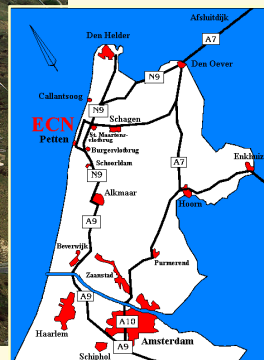
(1) ECN Biomass, Harold Boerrigter – Congress Synthetic Biofuels, Wolfsburg, 4 November 2004

## ECN Biomass

Programme Unit of the  
Energy research Centre of the Netherlands



- ECN: 650 staff  
Annual turn-over: 60 M€
- ECN Biomass: 40 staff  
Annual turn-over: 7 M€



(2) ECN Biomass, Harold Boerrigter – Congress Synthetic Biofuels, Wolfsburg, 4 November 2004

# Content

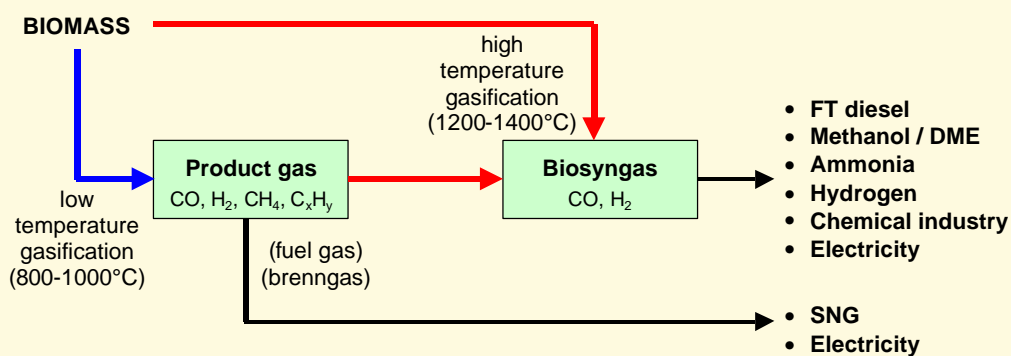
- Definitions
- Integrated biomass gasification & FT systems
  - *state-of-the-art*
  - *gas cleaning & biosyngas production*
  - *experimental demonstration & conclusions*
- Large-scale systems
  - *motivation*
  - *biomass import*
- Outlook

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## Product Gas vs. Biosyngas

### Relations & Applications



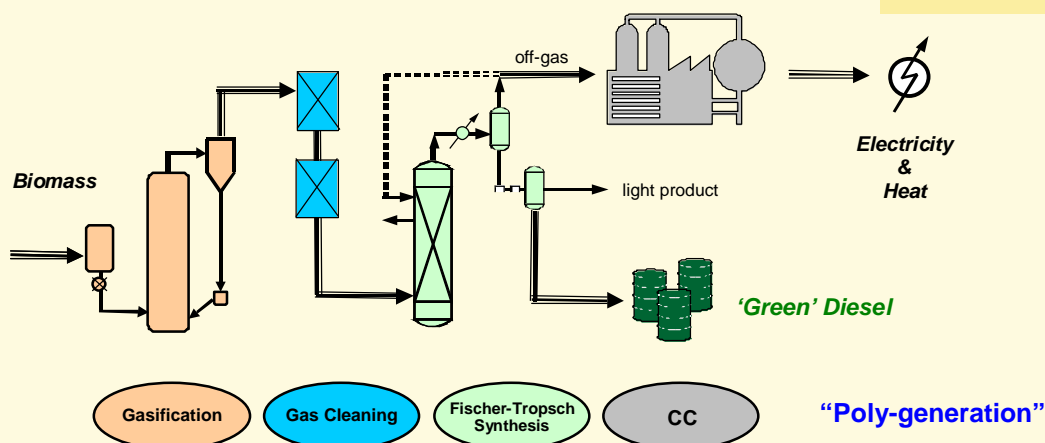
Conversion of product gas into biosyngas: 1. Reforming  
2. Tar cracking

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# Biomass gasification & FT

Starting point: state-of-the-art gasification



- Atmospheric, air-blown circulating fluidised bed (CFB) gasification
- Typical scale: 1 – 100 MW<sub>th</sub> input
- Once-through Fischer-Tropsch synthesis

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# Biomass gasification

Product gas composition

Main Constituents	[vol%, dry]	[LHV%]
CO	18	27.8
H <sub>2</sub>	16	21.1
CO <sub>2</sub>	16	-
N <sub>2</sub>	42	-
CH <sub>4</sub>	5.5	24.1
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> (ethene)	1.7	12.4
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (ethane)	0.1	0.8
BTX	0.53	10.5
sum of tars	0.12	2.8
TOTAL	100	100

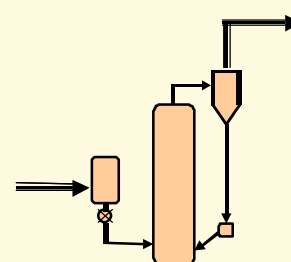
  

Impurities	[mg/m <sub>n</sub> <sup>3</sup> ]
NH <sub>3</sub>	2200
HCl	130
H <sub>2</sub> S	150
all COS, CS <sub>2</sub> , HCN, HBr	< 25
dust, soot, ash	2000

dilution

energy loss  
for FT

catalyst  
poison



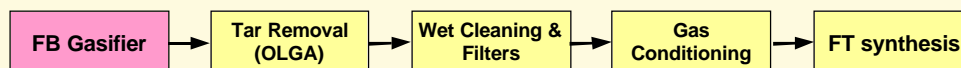
Circulating Fluidised Bed (CFB) gasifier, 850°C, air-blown, atmospheric, wood; 15 wt% moisture



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# Integrated BG-FT system (1)

## Demonstration of feasibility



- Fluidised bed gasification (bubbling; oxygen-blown)
- Removal of tars & most of BTX
- Wet gas cleaning to remove  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{HCl}$
- Gas filtering to remove  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  & remaining traces
- Gas conditioning:
  - compressing to 40 bar
  - $\text{H}_2/\text{CO}$  ratio adjustment

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## “AGAF”

### Gas conditioning

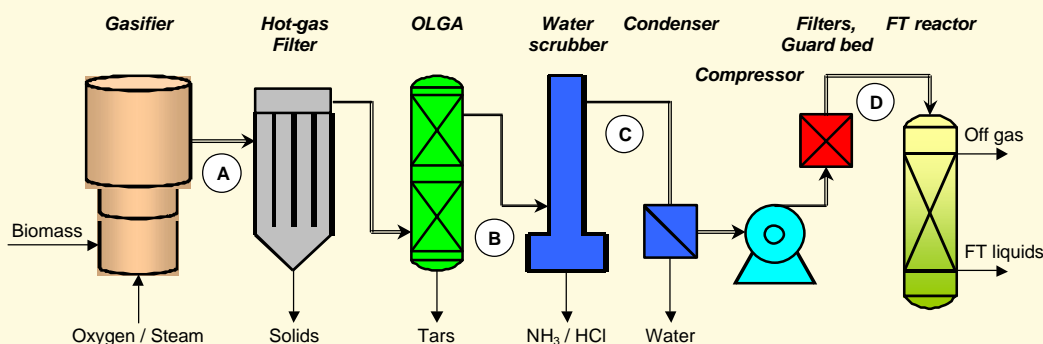
- Processing of product gas
- Compressor - up to 60 bar
- Water condensor
- Active carbon filter
- Sulphur removal filter ( $\text{ZnO}$ )

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## Integrated test (1)

### BFB(O<sub>2</sub>) gasification + tar removal (OLGA)



*Integrated system demonstrated by 500 hour test in March 2003*

- No loss of catalyst activity and selectivity
- Carbon-14 dating of FT products proves biomass origin

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## Gas compositions (1)

### BFB(O<sub>2</sub>) gasification + tar removal (OLGA)

Gas		Raw product gas	OLGA gas	Scrubber gas	FT feed gas
CH <sub>4</sub>	[vol%]	9.11	9.06	9.05	9.42
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	[vol%]	3.08	3.21	3.21	3.00
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	[vol%]	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.25
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	[vol%]	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.15
benzene	[ppmV]	6813	5018	4507	101
toluene	[ppmV]	710	377	282	19
SPA tars	[ppmV]	4114	< 10	< 10	< 10
NH <sub>3</sub>	[ppmV]	~	1304	8.5	0.06
HCl	[ppmV]	~	0.67	< 0.3	< 0.3
H <sub>2</sub> S	[ppbV]	~	~	116496	< 10
COS	[ppbV]	~	~	4030	50
CS <sub>2</sub>	[ppbV]	~	~	940	30
TOTAL	[vol%]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Experimental data)

1. C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub> hydrocarbons are still present
2. Tars removed to < 10 ppmV
3. NH<sub>3</sub> and HCl removed to < 1 ppmV
4. Total sulphur < 100 ppbV

Gas on specification

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# From biomass to FT liquids

Conclusion on gas cleaning:

- Product gas from biomass gasification can be cleaned from tars and inorganic impurities to meet FT specifications.



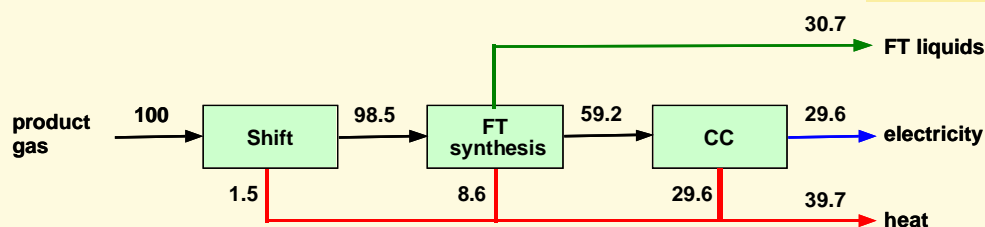
- There are no biomass-specific impurities that require a totally different gas cleaning approach.

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# Yield of FT liquids

Base case: product gas & once-through FT



$$\text{Yield FT products} = (100 - 1.5) \times 48.2\% \times 90\% \times 80\% \times 90\% = 30.7\%$$

- Shift to  $\text{H}_2/\text{CO} = 2$  (energy loss 1.5%)
- energy content of product gas present in  $\text{H}_2 + \text{CO}$ : 48.2%
- FT conversion, once-through: 90% (of syngas components)
- heat generated: 20% of converted energy
- FT selectivity to  $\text{C}_5+$  products (wax and liquids): 90%
- electrical efficiency CC: 50%

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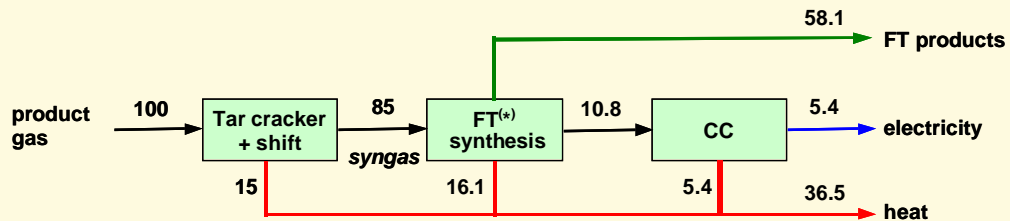




## Yield of FT liquids

Optimum case: tar cracker to biosyngas

all CH<sub>4</sub> (24%), C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub> (12%), and BTX (11%) converted, and all tar cracked



$$\text{Yield FT products} = (100 - 15) \times 100\% \times 95\% \times 80\% \times 90\% = 58.1\%$$

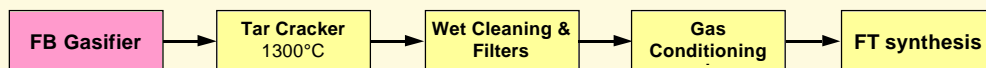
- Energy content of biosyngas used for FT synthesis: 100%
- FT(\*) conversion, including recycle: 95% (of biosyngas)
- Other conditions similar



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## Integrated BG-FT system (2)

Demonstration of feasibility



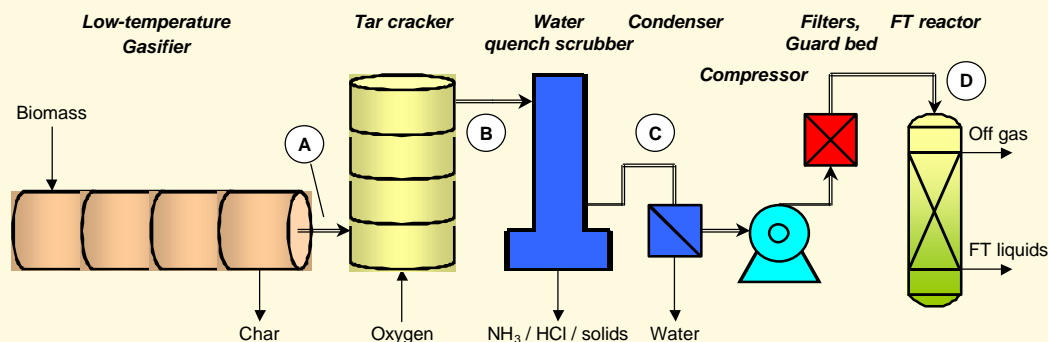
- Low temperature gasification
- Destruction of all tars and hydrocarbons in high temperature tar cracker (oxygen-blown)
- Wet gas cleaning to remove NH<sub>3</sub> and HCl
- Gas filtering to removed H<sub>2</sub>S & remaining traces
- Gas conditioning:
  - compressing to 40 bar
  - H<sub>2</sub>/CO ratio adjustment



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## Integrated test (2)

### Low temperature gasifier + Tar cracker



*First production of FT-liquids from wood in December 2001*

- No loss of catalyst activity and selectivity
- Carbon-14 dating of FT products proves biomass origin

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## Gas compositions (2)

### Low temperature gasifier + Tar cracker

Gas		Raw product gas	Cracked product gas	FT feed gas
CH <sub>4</sub>	[vol%]	6.42	0.01	0.01
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	[ppmV]	5936	< 5	< 5
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	[ppmV]	7359	< 5	< 5
BTX	[ppmV]	1266	< 5	< 5
Tars	[ppmV]	+/- 50%	< 10	< 10
NH <sub>3</sub>	[ppmV]	~	516	0.02
H <sub>2</sub> S	[ppbV]	~	23789	< 10
COS	[ppbV]	~	47578	278
CS <sub>2</sub>	[ppbV]	~	207	< 10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>[vol%]</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Experimental data)

Gas on specification

1. All organic C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub> converted
2. Tars converted
3. NH<sub>3</sub> removed to well below 1 ppmV
4. Total sulphur ~300 ppbV

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## From biomass to FT liquids

Conclusion on FT synthesis:

- Experiments prove technical feasibility of producing FT liquids from biomass.
- Performance of FT synthesis and catalyst with biosyngas similar to 'normal' syngas.



"POTTOR" – Fisher-Tropsch reactor

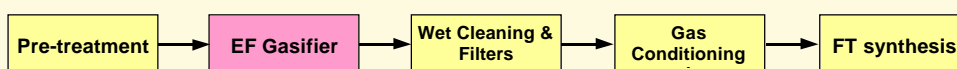
- Shell reactor - operated by ECN
- Fixed-bed reactor
- Cobalt-based catalyst



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## Integrated BG-FT system (3)

Preferred technical configuration



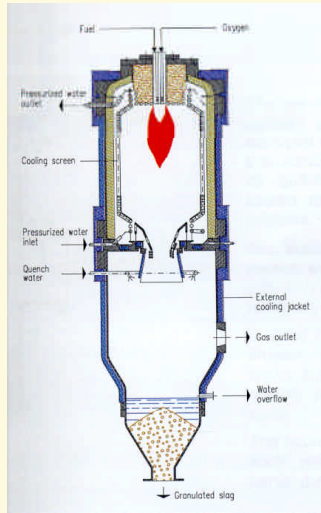
- One-step high-temperature gasification is preferred over CFB gasifier + tar cracker  
= *entrained flow (EF) gasification*
- Pre-treatment of solid biomass is necessary to allow feeding into the gasifier  
= *real challenge in EF gasification of biomass*



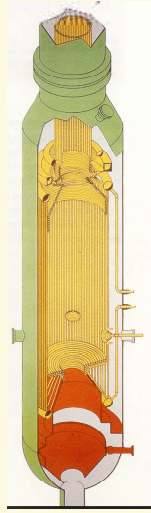
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# Entrained flow gasification

## Examples of suitable slagging gasifiers



Future Energy



KruppUhde/Shell

### Characteristics:

- Small feed particles / liquid
- Fuel flexible
- Slagging
- Temperature: 1200-1500°C
- Syngas
- Conversion: >99%
- Pressure: 20-40 bar
- Oxygen



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# Large-scale BG-FT systems

## Motivation for large scale

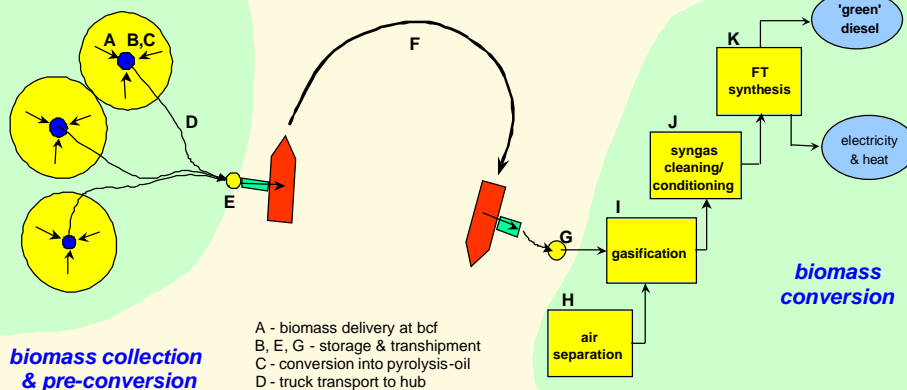
- Economy of scale for investment: reduce production costs, *cf. refineries and the new GTL plants are typically several 1000 MW*
- Process integration: increase efficiency (!!!)
- Dedicated BG-FT plants – no poly-generation  
=> *electricity can be produced via other routes, e.g. by wind, solar, biomass combustion or from product gas*
- Large production capacity needed to meet EU targets of 5.75% biomass-based fuels in 2010:
  - For the Netherlands:  
~25 PJ/y biofuels => ~1,200 MW<sub>th</sub> biomass input
  - Do we build 50 small BG-FT plants, or 1-2 large plants?



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# Large-scale BG-FT systems

Case: imported biomass from Baltic countries



Case study of Shell, ECN & BTG:

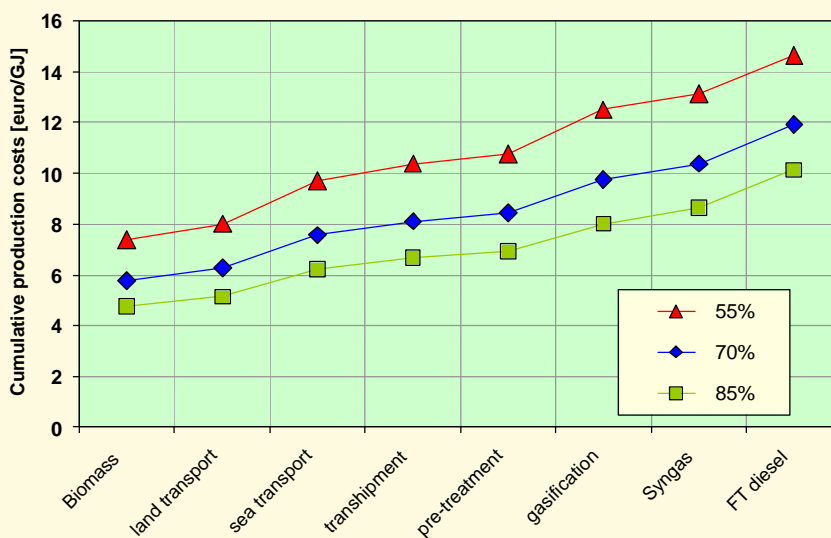
- 8,000 MW<sub>th</sub> biosyngas in Rotterdam harbour
- transport of wood logs

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# Large-scale BG-FT systems

Importance of biomass-to-biosyngas efficiency



Biomass costs  
(in Baltics):  
4 €/GJ

High efficiency  
is crucial for  
economic  
feasibility

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# Large-scale BG-FT systems

## Outlook

- Large BG-FT plants of several GWs
- Based on slagging entrained flow gasification to produce biosyngas
- BG-FT plants are part of larger chemical / industrial complexes for maximum integration
- Plants located near harbours and waterways to allow cost-effective import of “cheap” biomass (4 €/GJ)  
– *in EU there is not sufficient cheap biomass to meet targets*
- Local biomass is transported to BG-FT plants, possibly after conversion in bioslurry  
– *depending on economics*
- Limited application for small-scale plants

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# Large-scale BG-FT systems

## ECN development approach

- Start from existing large-scale coal EF gasification technology (*i.e.* Buggenum and Puertollano)
- Gasifier is fuel-flexible, *i.e.* suitable for solid woody biomass, bioslurry, as well as coal.
- Focus development on feeding systems for biomass, with minimal need for pre-treatment (*i.e.* efficiency loss)
- All aimed at implementation on short-term and with large installed capacities (to reach targets)

... because: FT from natural gas (**GTL**) is today...

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## But for tomorrow...

is Fischer-Tropsch from biomass: “**BTL**”



Shell SMDS plant,  
Bintulu, Malaysia



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## Thank you for your attention

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Publications can be found on:  
[www.ecn.nl/biomass](http://www.ecn.nl/biomass)

Visit also: “Phyllis” - internet database for biomass, coal, and residues:  
[www.phyllis.nl](http://www.phyllis.nl)

“Thersites” – internet database for tar dewpoint calculations:  
[www.thersites.nl](http://www.thersites.nl)



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# ECN Biomass

## Mission

Contributing to the implementation of biomass (and waste) in the Dutch and global (energy) infrastructure by means of short-term, mid-term, and long-term research, technology development, and knowledge dissemination.

*ECN Biomass is a business unit of the Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN)*

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# ECN Biomass

## Research clusters

### Power Generation

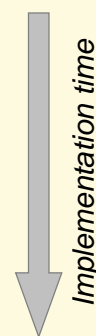
→ Slagging, fouling, co-combustion, co-firing, ash-quality

### Heat and Power

→ Gasification, combustion, gas clean-up, prime-movers

### Fuels and Products

→ liquid fuels, gaseous energy carriers, biosyngas, bio-refinery, co-generation



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