

## DOCKETED

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# **Pre-Solicitation Workshop on Implementation Strategies for Production of Renewable Hydrogen in California**

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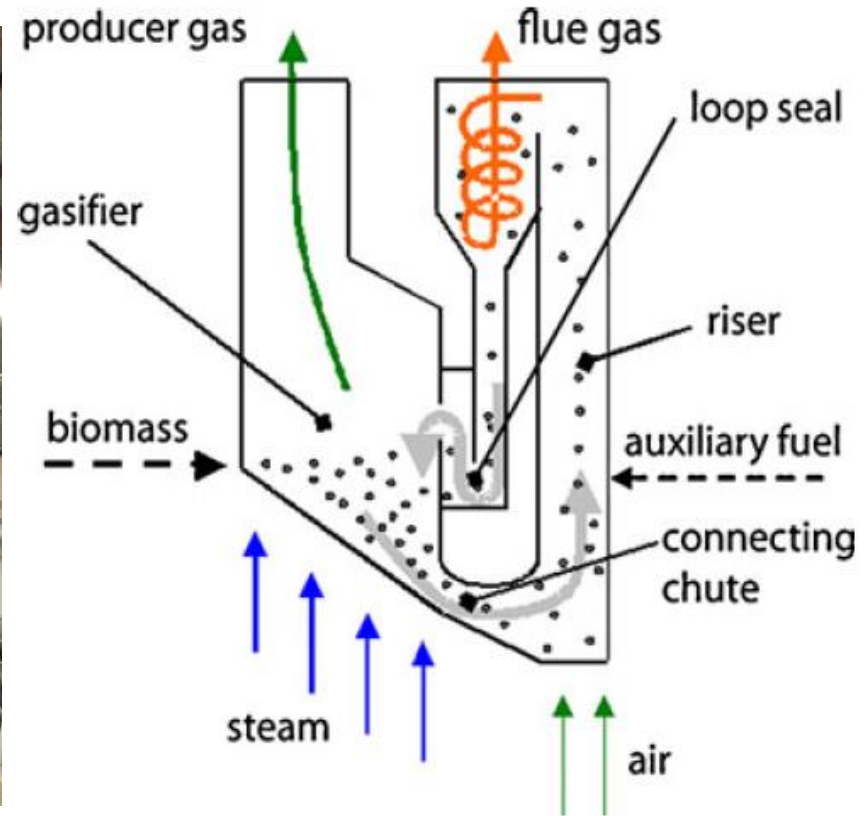
## Company Profile

- West Biofuels, LLC formed in 2007
- Primary Endeavors:
  - Commercialization of Gasification Systems
  - R&D Advancement for Syngas to Biofuels Conversion Technologies
- Strategic Technology Partnerships
  - UC Davis (US), UC San Diego (US)
  - Vienna University of Technology (AT), Paul Scherrer Institute (CH)
  - Bioenergy 2020+ (AT), INSER (IT), Albemarle (US)

# Feedstock

- Cellulosic Biomass
  - Forest Sourced Wood Residue
  - Agricultural Tree Removal & Pruning
  - Walnut Shell
  - Almond Shell
  - Cotton Stalk
  - Urban Construction & Demolition Wood

# Technology Overview



Fast Internally Circulating Fluidized Bed (FICFB)  
Gasification System at West Biofuels

# Technology Overview

Location	Usage / Product	Fuel / Product MW, MW	Start up	Status
Güssing, Austria	Gas engine	8.0 <sub>fuel</sub> / 2.0 <sub>el</sub>	2002	Operational
Oberwart, Austria	Gas engine/ ORC	8.5 <sub>fuel</sub> / 2.8 <sub>el</sub>	2008	Operational
Villach, Austria	Gas engine	15 <sub>fuel</sub> / 3.7 <sub>el</sub>	2010	Operational
Senden/Ulm, Germany	Gas engine/ ORC	14 <sub>fuel</sub> / 5 <sub>el</sub>	2012	Operational
Göteborg, Sweden	BioSNG	32 <sub>fuel</sub> /20 <sub>BioSNG</sub>	2013	Commissioning
Klagenfurt, Austria	Gas engine, BioSNG	25 <sub>fuel</sub> / 5.5 <sub>el</sub>	2016	Hold
Vienna, OMV Austria	Hydrogen	50 <sub>fuel</sub> /30 <sub>hydrogen</sub>	2016	Hold

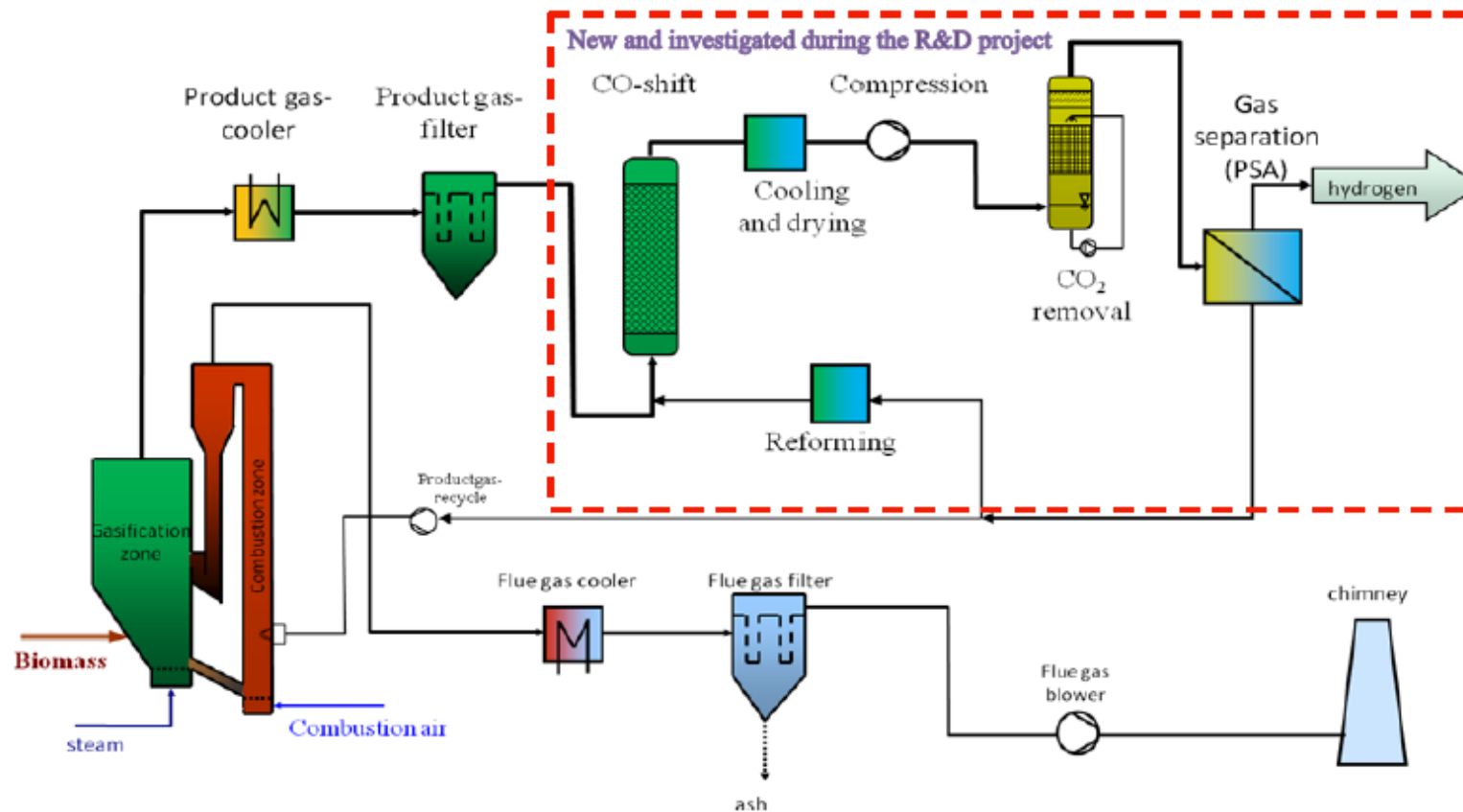
# Hydrogen from Syngas

The most common approach:

- Step 1: Gasification
- Step 2: Water Gas Shift
  - $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Catalyst} \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{heat}$
- Step 3: CO<sub>2</sub> Removal
- Step 4: H<sub>2</sub> Separation
  - Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA)
- Step 5: Steam Reforming & Syngas Recycling
  - Convert high-hydrocarbon tail gas from PSA to CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub> for recycle into the water-gas shift reactor
  - Or send tail gas to onsite power generator



# Plant description





# Hydrogen from Syngas

- Step 1: Gasification
- Step 2: Water Gas Shift

**Table I:** Syngas composition after dust removal (wf) [5]

Component	Range	Dimension
hydrogen	35-45	Vol-%
carbon monoxide	20-30	Vol-%
carbon dioxide	15-25	Vol-%
methane	8-12	Vol-%
nitrogen	1-3	Vol-%
tar	2-5	g/Nm <sup>3</sup>
hydrogen sulphide	150-300	ppm
H <sub>2</sub> O	40-60	Vol-%

**Table IV:** composition of the syngas after the water gas shift

Component	composition [vol-%]	
hydrogen	47.35	± 2.53
carbon monoxide	6.16	± 2.07
carbon dioxide	32.17	± 2.41
methane	8.96	± 0.80
nitrogen	2.04	± 1.15
hydrocarbons (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> )*	3.33	± 0.72

\* minor gas components (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>)

# Hydrogen from Syngas

- Step 3: CO<sub>2</sub> Removal

**Table V:** composition of the syngas after CO<sub>2</sub> removal

Component	composition [vol-%]	
hydrogen	66.81	± 1.12
carbon monoxide	7.44	± 0.95
carbon dioxide	4.21	± 3.18
methane	12.21	± 2.12
nitrogen	3.10	± 1.78
hydrocarbons (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> )	6.22	± 1.93

- Step 4: H<sub>2</sub> Removal

**Table VI:** quality of the produced hydrogen

Component	composition	Dimension
hydrogen	99,90	Vol-%
carbon monoxide	b. d.	ppm
carbon dioxide	500	ppm
methane	b. d.	ppm
nitrogen	520	ppm
hydrocarbons (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> )	b. d.	ppm

b. d. ... below detection limit

# Hydrogen from Syngas

- Step 5: Onsite Power Generation or Steam Reforming

**Table VII:** composition of the PSA tail gas

Component	composition [vol-%]	
hydrogen	22.95	± 2.64
carbon monoxide	16.89	± 2.79
carbon dioxide	11.34	± 3.55
methane	26.54	± 0.69
nitrogen	13.22	± 4.41
hydrocarbons (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> )	9.06	± 3.03

**Table VIII:** composition of the syngas after the steam reformer

Component	composition [vol-%]	
hydrogen	60.30	± 3.06
carbon monoxide	15.49	± 1.76
carbon dioxide	12.52	± 0.08
methane	1.84	± 1.09
nitrogen	9.85	± 2.31
hydrocarbons (C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> )	b.d.	

# Hydrogen from Syngas

- Yield:
  - 60% of feedstock energy is recovered as H<sub>2</sub>
  - Requires approximately additional electricity, equal to approximately 10% of H<sub>2</sub> production (by energy)
- Commercial System:
  - 500 TPD Biomass Plant (~50 MW of feedstock)
    - Comparable size to a 20MW biomass boiler (e.g. DTE Woodland)
  - 460,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/day H<sub>2</sub> (~30 MW of energy equivalent)
  - Uses 5.2 MW of electricity to operate
  - Produces 2.4 MW of recoverable heat (e.g. district heating)

# Hydrogen from Syngas

- Financial Criteria:
  - \$86 million USD capital investment for a 30MW facility (500 TPD)
    - (\$2.87/W of H<sub>2</sub> production capacity)
- Critical Economic Drivers:
  - Cost of Natural Gas
  - Cost of Biomass
  - Cost of Electricity
  - Value of CO<sub>2</sub> Offset
  - Opportunity for Heat Recovery

# Opportunities for Improvement

- Market Improvements
  - Renewable Gas Standard
  - High value for GHG reductions/LCFS
- Technical R&D Improvements:
  - Gasifier Improvements:
    - Prove with wide variety of California feedstock
    - Cost reductions in subsystems (e.g. syngas cleaning systems)
  - Conversion Improvements:
    - Long-term catalyst testing on syngas (resiliency, regeneration)
    - System integration and optimization (don't reinvent the PSA, look for innovative ways to integrate process steps)

# Thank You

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# References

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