



POLITECNICO DI TORINO



A SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION METHODOLOGY OF DIFFERENT INNOVATIVE DECENTRALIZED CONCEPTS FOR TECHNOLOGY BASED DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES – A CASE STUDY IN THE SYNTHESIS GAS PRODUCTION

C. Dorn¹, A. Herrmann¹, F. Battista², D. Fino³, D. Trimis^{4,1}

¹TU Bergakademie Freiberg, Institute of Thermal Engineering, Freiberg, Germany

²Politecnico di Torino (POLITO), Torino, Italy

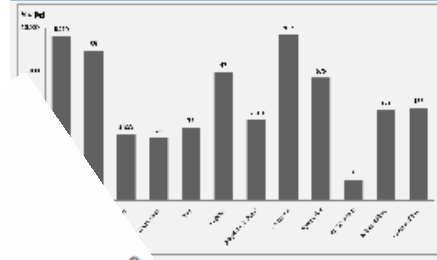
³Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Engler-Bunte-Institute, Division of Combustion Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany

Motivation of the Case Study

- > Aim of the project BioRobur (Biogas robust processing with combined catalytic reformer and trap) is to develop a robust and efficient biogas reformer for decentralized hydrogen generation. In a scale of 50 Nm³/h.
- > Major novelties:
 - Use of autothermal or oxidative steam reforming
 - Soot retention from generated syngas with catalytically coated soot trap
 - Syngas purification with water gas shift reactors and PSA unit

- > The project involves an energetic and ecological assessment in order to show the energy-efficiency and climate compatibility of this innovative synthesis gas production.
- > Methodology:
 - Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of techno-environmental performance
 - Identification of most efficient, economical and climate-friendly process type of reforming
 - Case study in field of hydrogen production of biogas that supports analysis

LCA Aspects: LCA Results of the BioRobur Processor



To be completed by POLITO

Results: Optimization of the Process Efficiency

- > Simulation results on the basis of ASPEN PLUS[®] mass and energy flow modeling have shown the positive effect of heat integration on plant efficiencies.
- > The results on the comparison of plant efficiencies obtained for autothermal reforming (ATR), steam reforming (SR) and catalytic partial oxidation (CPOX) are summarized in Fig. 2.

Fig. 1: Maximum plant efficiency (for biogas)

- > A detailed parametric study for the autothermal reforming route identified the S/C- (steam-to-carbon) and O/C- (oxygen-to-carbon) ratio as the most influential parameters:

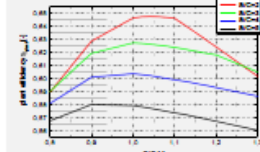


Fig. 2a: Efficiency analysis without using PSA off-gas (800°C ATR inlet temperature)

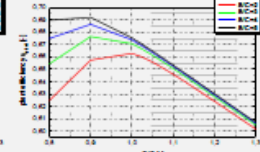


Fig. 2b: Efficiency analysis with using PSA off-gas (800°C ATR inlet temperature)

Modified Technology Portfolio (TPF) Analysis

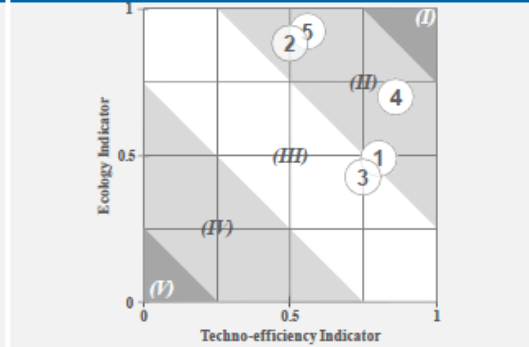


Fig. 3: Modified TPF for different innovative decentralized concepts in the synthesis gas production with: (1) SR with NG, (2) Alkaline electrolysis with renewable energy, (3) ATR with NG, (4) ATR with biogas and (5) PEM electrolysis with renewable electricity) within the five technology-based recommendations for action: (I) Perfection, (II) R&D Intensification, (III) Selection (techno-efficient or ecological), (IV) R&D Reduction, (V) Leaving.

Conclusions and Outlook

- > Different innovative decentralized concepts in the synthesis gas production are existing and competitive with existing concepts (e.g. with Steam Reforming)
- > Results (with the ASPEN process model, LCA calculation, ...) show that the ATR concept is more efficient compared to other types of reforming processes (SR, CPOX).
- > ... POLITO ...

Acknowledgements

The authors thank the European commission for the financial support of the investigations in the project BioRobur (GA: 325 383) funded by the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Technology Initiative (FCH-JU).



LCM - LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

TOPICS

- Role of chemicals and materials in enhancing the sustainability of product systems
- Application of LCA for eco-design and sustainable manufacturing
- Regional approaches for integrating LC approaches towards applications and tools
- Mainstreaming of sophisticated LC approaches in decision making
- Managing uncertainty in decision making
- Additional key topics and the overall headline to be defined closer to the conference date