

Methane pyrolysis – a new source of H₂ with low CO₂ emissions

„Finance for innovation: Towards the ETS Innovation Fund“
– Workshop organized by the European Commission,
Brussels, 23 March 2017

Hydrogen – a versatile chemical substance

Large additional amount of H₂ is required in the future for different applications



Chemicals – today's major use (60 million t H₂/y globally)

CO₂ emissions in Germany 2015 (ETS) in million t/y



CO₂ utilization
below example



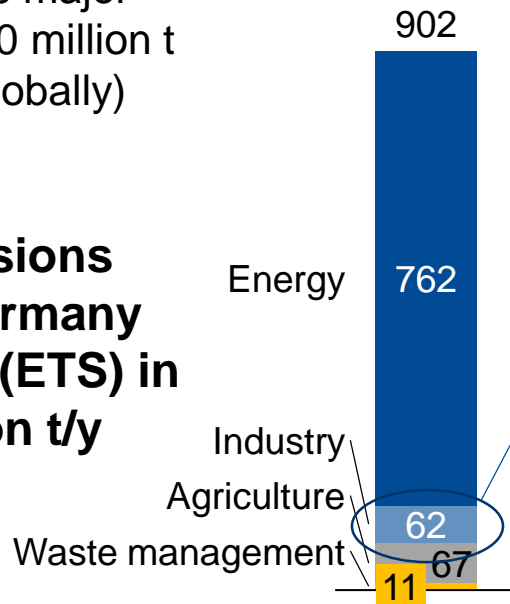
Fuel



Energy storage



Energy carrier



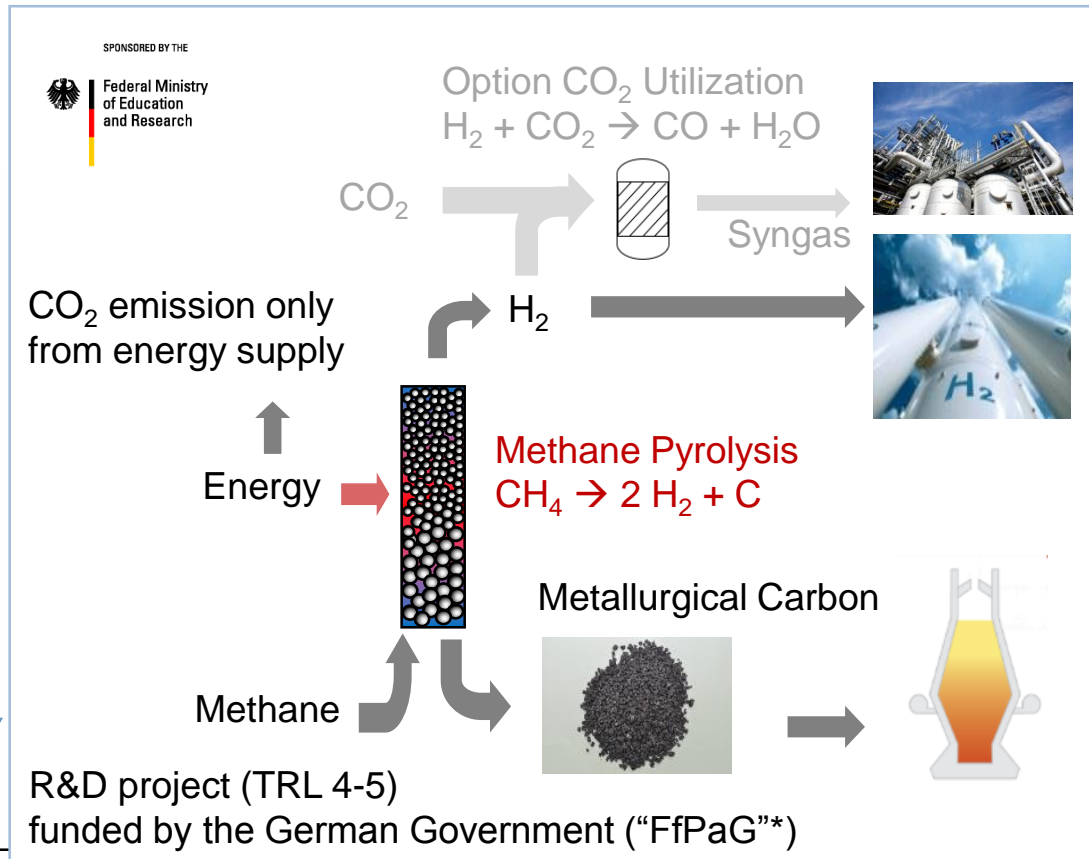
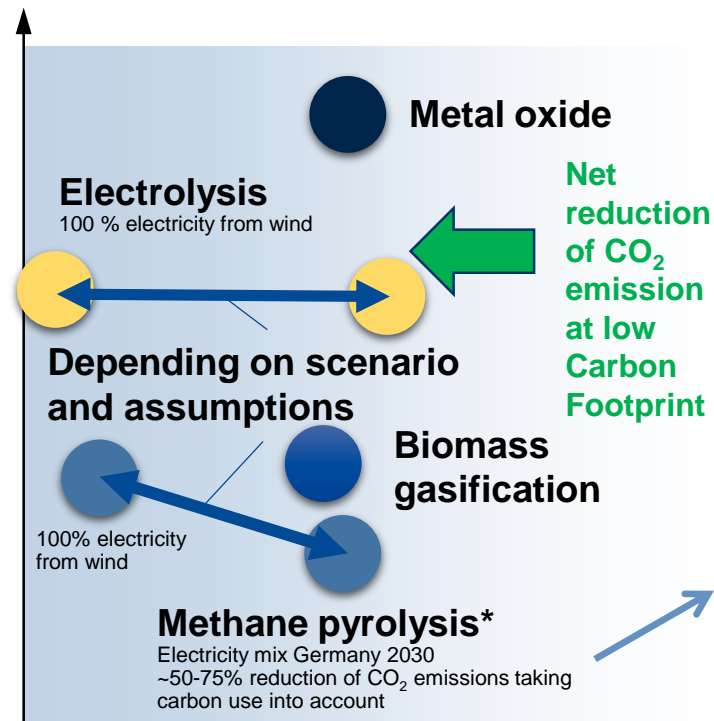
~10 million tons H₂/y required for utilization of industrial 62 million tons CO₂/y
→ H₂ with low CO₂ emissions and low cost is important for competitiveness in industrial production

Illustrative numbers for water electrolysis

- 1 400 large water electrolyzers
- Electrical power 60 GW (Germany today: 180 GW)
- Electricity consumption 500 TWh p.a. (Germany today 600 TWh/y)

Methane pyrolysis is the most cost competitive H₂ process at low CO₂ emission

Hydrogen production cost

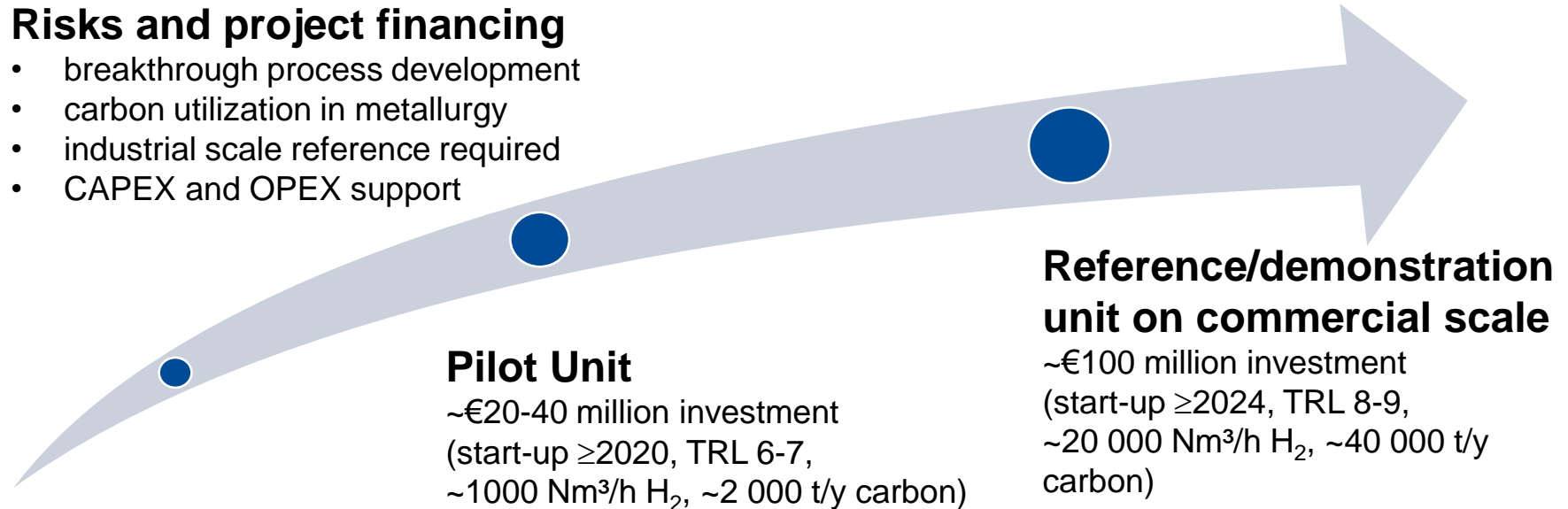


Carbon Footprint [kg CO₂ / kg H₂]

Project outlook and financing aspects

Risks and project financing

- breakthrough process development
- carbon utilization in metallurgy
- industrial scale reference required
- CAPEX and OPEX support



Ongoing

R&D-Project funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research

July 2013- July 2017

Total R&D cost €25 million



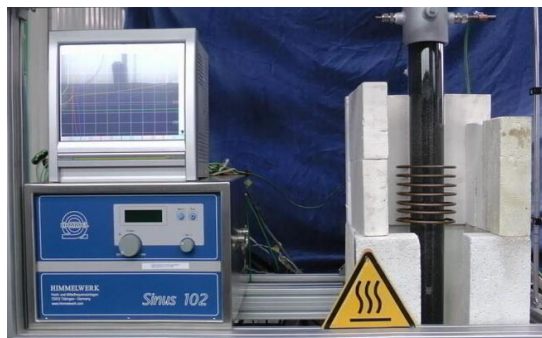
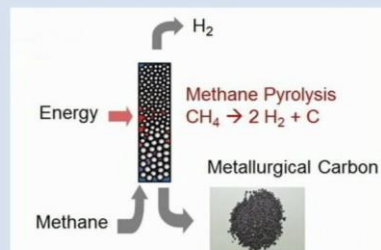


We create chemistry

Methane pyrolysis

Pyrolysis reaction video-images

BFI inductively heated lab scale reactor - Methane pyrolysis in moving C-bed -



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Methane pyrolysis

Experimental units



Lab scale - Methane pyrolysis (BASF)

Reaction kinetics, carbon formation, fluid dynamics, materials of construction



Lab/Technikum scale - Methane pyrolysis (BASF)

Heat input, carbon formation, fluid dynamics, materials of construction



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Heat input, carbon formation, fluid dynamics, materials of construction



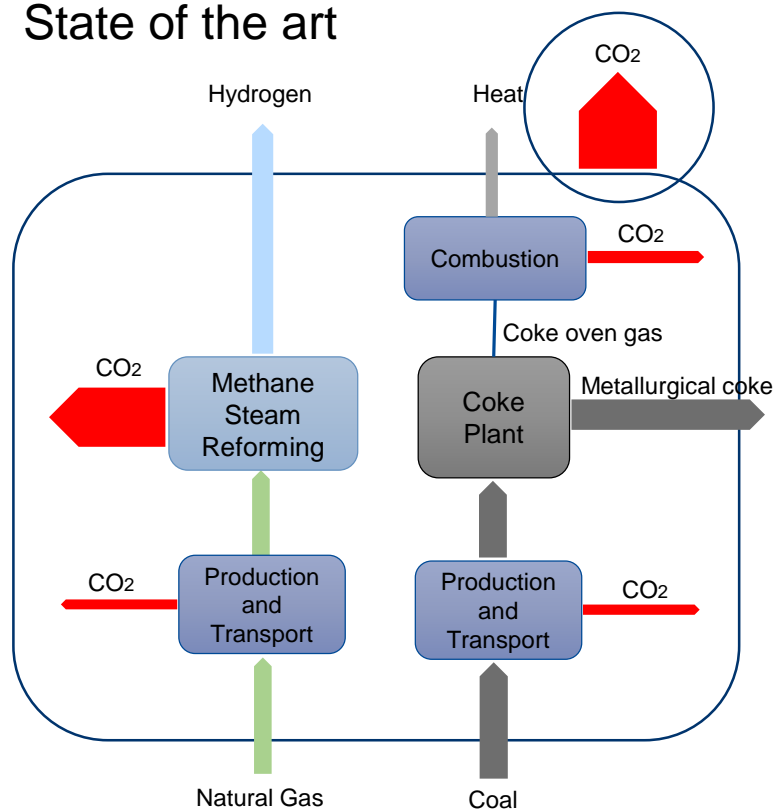
Semi-Pilot scale - Methane pyrolysis (BASF)

Carbon samples, reactor design, materials of construction

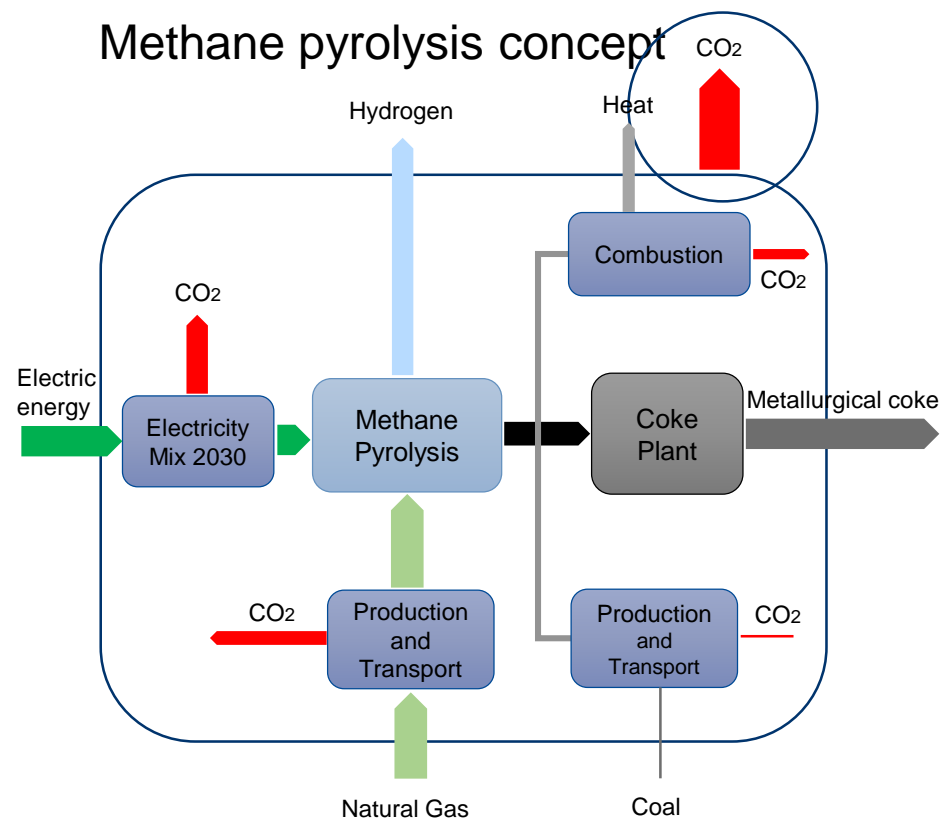
Methane pyrolysis – carbon footprint

Cradle-to-gate analysis

State of the art



Methane pyrolysis concept



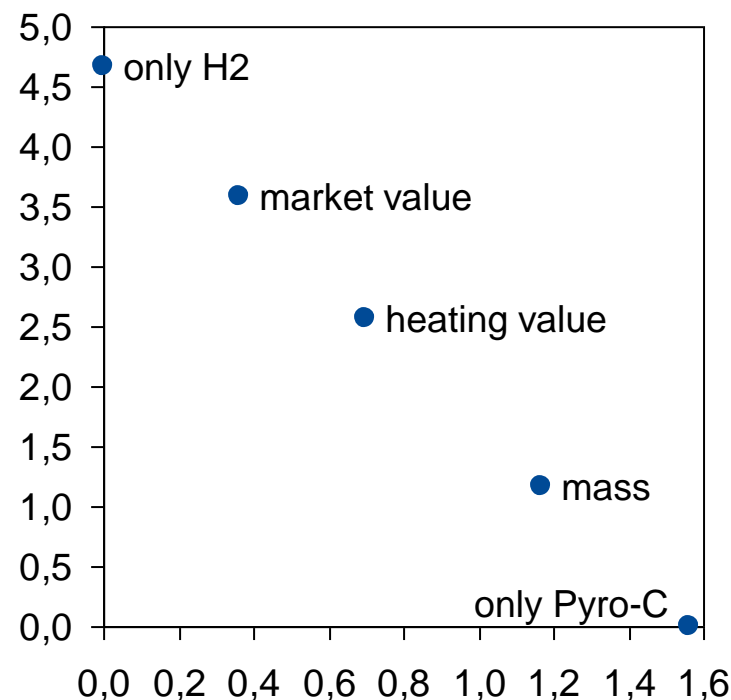
Up to ~50 % reduction of CO₂-emissions for the same production of hydrogen, metallurgical coke and heat – allocation not included.

Effect of emission allocation

Allocation of 4,67 t* of CO₂ for based on different rules

- Market value: H₂: 2 000 €/t, C: 200 €/t
- Heating value: H₂: 120 GJ/t, C: 33 GJ/t
- Mass: H₂: 1 t, C: 3 t
- For heating value: 2,6 kg CO₂ / kg H₂ corresponds to 22 kg CO₂ / GJ H₂ with electricity grid-mix 2030 (well-to-tank report data for comparison: electrolysis via renewable electricity 9,1 kg/GJ, conventional reference value ~90 kg/GJ)

specific CO₂-emissions /
(kg CO₂ per kg H₂)



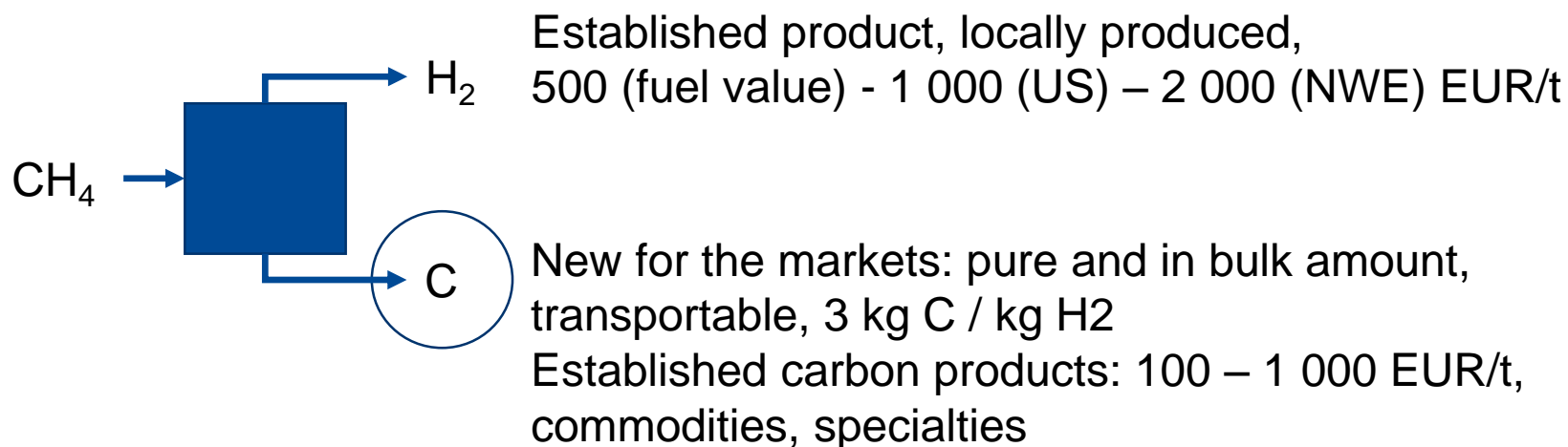
specific CO₂-emissions / (kg CO₂ / kg Pyro-C)

* see previous page: 4,37 t CO₂ (pyrolysis) + 1,17 t CO₂ (coking plant using Pyro-C) – 0,87 t CO₂ (direct and indirect emissions for heat in coking plant system) = 4,67 t CO₂

Methane pyrolysis

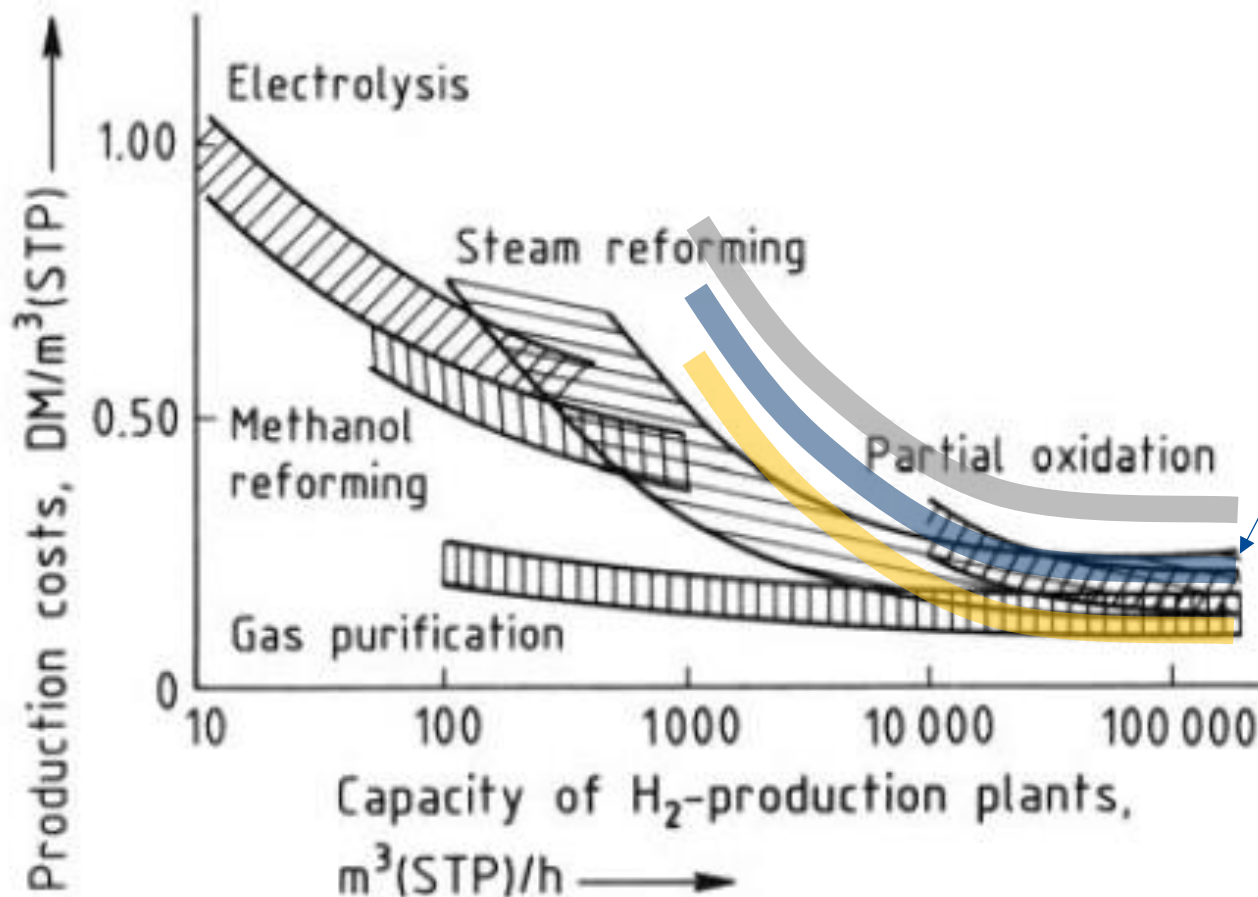
Business case

Coupled production of hydrogen and carbon by thermal decomposition of methane



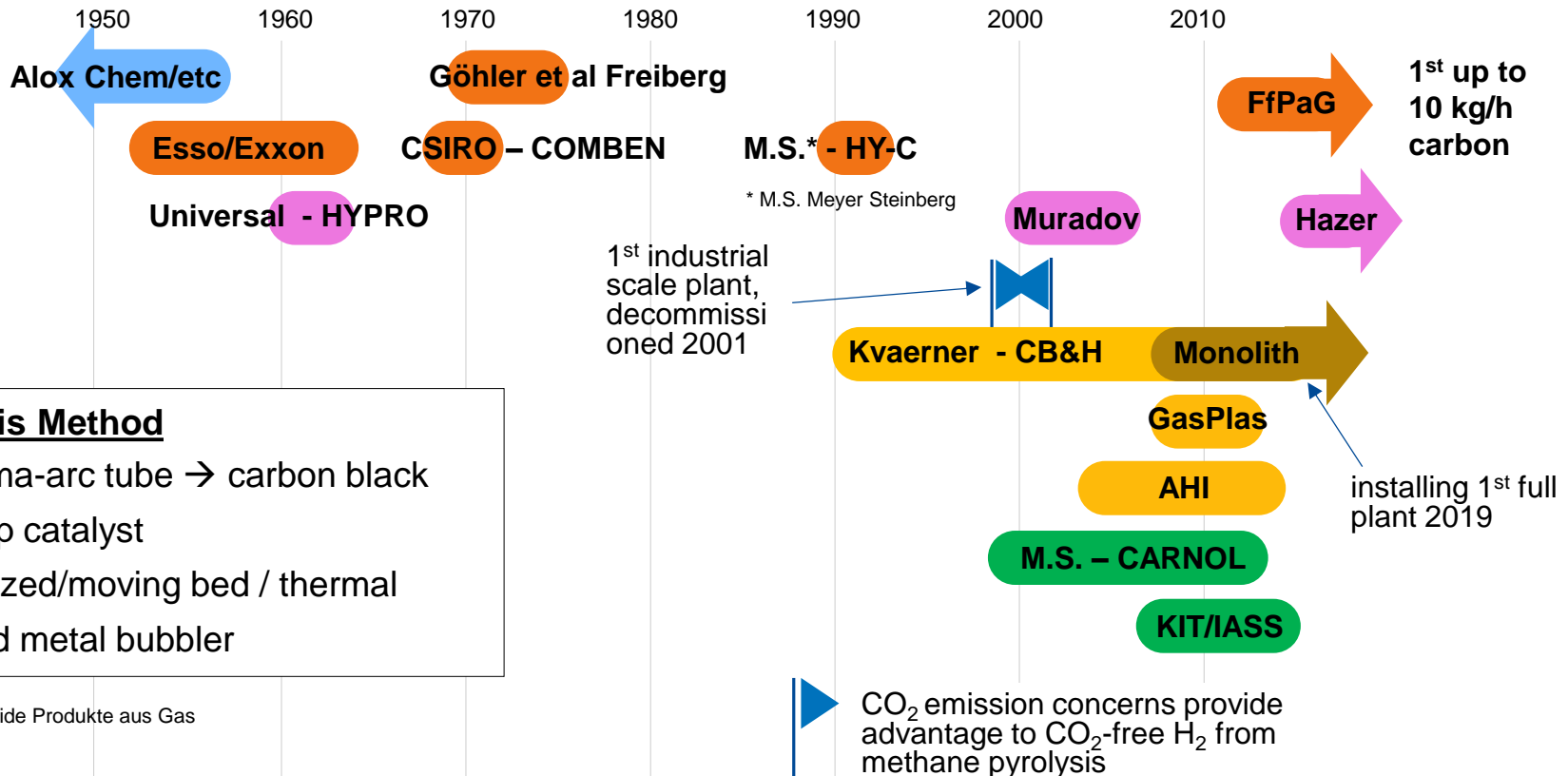
- Carbon product is value driver of the process
- Special high temperature process and introduction of new technology – cooperation in consortium

Lohmüller, 1984



Estimates for methane pyrolysis depending on value of pyrolysis carbon

Several projects since ~1900, sample production max ~1kg/h, no commercial realization, FfPaG* first targeting ~5-10 kg/h carbon



1950

Early efforts worked on lab scale but could not compete or were not optimized to the product market

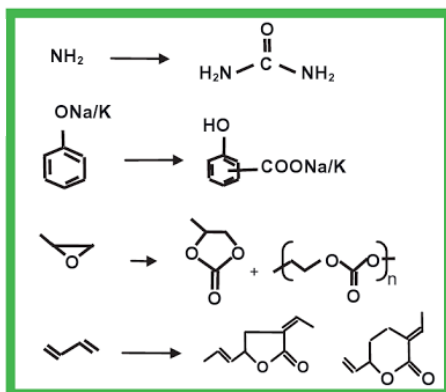
Recent works suffer from difficulty of unwanted C buildup, unsalable C product, or difficult scalability

2016

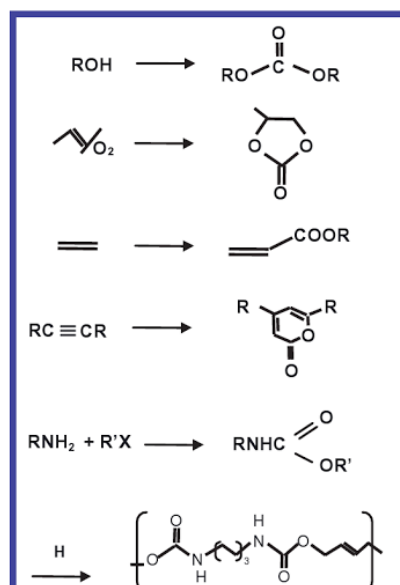
CO₂ activation

Carbon dioxide utilization

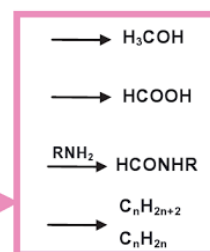
A: low energy input, CO₂ incorporation, processes on stream



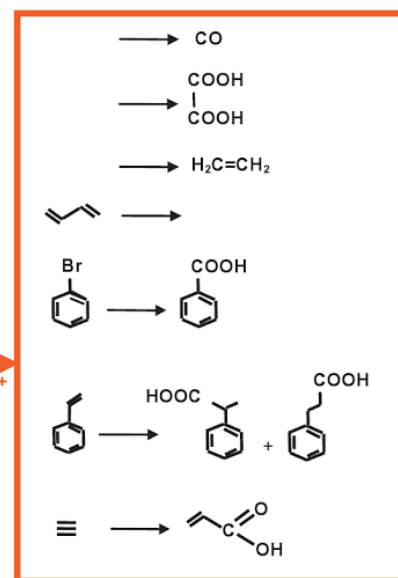
B: low energy input, CO₂ incorporation, processes under advanced study



D: high energy input, future applications



C: high energy input, future applications, obtainable by electrolysis



Source: Aresta, M.(Ed.) VCH-Wiley, 2010
„Carbon dioxide as Chemical Feedstock“

CO₂ utilization projects at BASF

- 2009 – 2012 CO₂ as polymer component
- 2009 – 2011 Photocatalytic CO₂ reduction
- 2011 – 2014 Solar thermal production of chemicals from H₂O and CO₂
- 2011 – 2014 Sodiumacrylate from CO₂ and ethen
- 2012 – 2015 Dimethylther from CO₂ and CH₄
- 2013 – 2016 Methane pyrolysis and CO₂-activation
- 2016 – Formaldehyde from CO₂
- 2016 - OME from steel plant process gas