



# Flexible Production of Synthetic Natural Gas and Biochar via Gasification of Biomass and Waste Feedstocks

Minna Kurkela, Sanna Tuomi, Ilkka Hiltunen, Esa Kurkela / VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd. Po Box 1000, FI-02044 VTT, Finland

**International cooperation with Canada** on advanced biofuels and bioenergy

- Duration: 43 months (2021–2024).
- Coordinator: VTT
- EU funding 4.5 M€

**12 partners:** Finland, Greece, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, UK and Canada

**Research organizations and universities:** VTT, CERTH, EIFER, DTU, Skogforsk, and Université Laval and Polytechnique Montreal

**Industry:** SFW, WOOD, JM  
**SMEs:** CREAT, ETA

**Consortium overview with partner roles and activities**

### FlexSNG concept

- To develop and validate (TRL5) a flexible and cost-effective gasification-based process for the production of pipeline-quality biomethane, high-value biochar and renewable heat from a wide variety of low-quality biomass residues and biogenic waste feedstocks.
- Cost-effectivity: To optimize both the front-end feedstock supply chains and the utilization of the two end-products, bio-methane and bio-char.
- Flexibility of the feedstock basis & operation modes of the gasification process will result in improved economics.

**OPTIMISATION OF FEEDSTOCK SUPPLY CHAINS**    **DEVELOPMENT OF THE GASIFICATION PROCESS**    **OPTIMISED UTILISATION OF END-PRODUCTS & CASE STUDIES (CANADA, EUROPE)**

**Biomethane** → Biomethane for energy transport sectors, industrial use

**Biochar** → Biochar for energy production, soil amendment, activated carbon etc.

**Heat** → Heat/Steam for district heating or industrial processes

### FlexSNG approach "one plant, two modes"

**MODE 1: Co-production of biomethane, biochar and heat**

130 MW Biomass Residues → 59 MW Biomethane, 33 MW Biochar, 13 MW Heat

*More tars (catalytic reformer)*

**MODE 2: Maximised production of biomethane and heat**

100 MW Biomass Residues or Waste → 70 MW Biomethane, 15 MW Heat

*High C-conversion & effective production of synthesis gas for the methane synthesis*

- The same plant is operated under two different modes depending on the market need of the products.
- MODE 2:** is the basic SNG production mode - gasifier operated ~900°C with high carbon conversion & effective production of synthesis gas for the methane synthesis.
- MODE 1:** Plant is operated at lower temperature with low C-conversion -> less biomethane produced; Biochar is product
- Gas composition for VESTA SNG is the same in both cases

### First gasification test campaigns in 2021–2022

- Three one-week-long tests to screen alternative designs and operation conditions of the process under both target operation modes of the project
- Two alternative gasifier designs (**BCFB** and **standard CFB**; 1 bar) assessed for their suitability in co-production of good-quality biochar (feedstocks: clean wood, bark and straw)
- Essential unit operations in this gasification process: gasifier, hot filtration and catalytic reforming

**Bubbling Circulating Fluidised-Bed (BCFB) gasifier at VTT's Piloting Centre Bioruukki, Finland**

FEED RATE	20–40 kg/h
OPERATION PRESSURE	1 bar
GASIFIER TEMP.	700–900 °C
CFB GASIFIER	1–3 m/s, Bed material recycling
GAS CLEANING	Hot filtration, Catalytic reforming, Final gas cleaning

Very successful tests! Target operation modes could be reached both CFB & BCFB gasifier design

### Two Fluidized-Bed reactor types were tested

**BCFB - Bubbling Circulating Fluidized Bed**

- A combination of a bubbling fluidized-bed (BFB) bottom and a circulating fluidized-bed (CFB) top
- Bed is operated at lower temperature, freeboard at higher
- Cyclone recycle is connected to the upper part of the dense bed of the BFB reactor
- Mixture of coarse and fine bed material is used
- Part of biochar recover from bottom of gasifier

**CFB gasifier**

- CFB gasifier: Feedstock is fed above the dense bed and pyrolyzed in upper part
- High carbon conversion reached because recycling charcoal meets oxygen at the bottom of the bed
- Highly reliable and stable process; easy to shift operation conditions just by changing temperature
- Residence time is short resulting in higher tar content
- Practically all ungasified charcoal was elutriated out from the gasifier and was collected as filter fines.

### Catalytic reformer is central part in FlexSNG

- Test campaigns: Filtration and reforming concepts operated without problems – even in low temperature CFB tests where the tar contents were the highest
- Pressure drops of the filter and the reformer remained stable (no filter blockage or soot deposits in reformer)

#### High Tar Conversions

**WOOD pellets as feedstock**

- Full conversion of tars
- Benzene conversion: 99.2–99.9%

**STRAW pellets as feedstock**

- Tar conversion: 99.5–100%
- Benzene conversion: 92–97%

→ Next tests: use of 3-stage reformer to achieve higher benzene conversion with sulphur containing biomasses

### Process Validation Campaigns

- First Pilot Test Campaign in May 2023 at the 500 kW<sub>th</sub> Pressurised Fluidised-Bed Gasification Pilot Plant, VTT
- Wood, Forest residue & Straw pellets (upcoming → more challenging waste-derived feedstocks & biochar as co-feed)
- To validate the performance of the gasification process & the innovative OTM unit by DTU
- Experimental work supported by modelling activities (CERTH, VTT)

Successful operation ~58 hours gasification

**Innovative oxygen transport membrane of DTU**

**CFB-gasifier simulating Sumitomo-FW design**

**VTT reformer, catalysts of JM**

**Clean gas suitable for the Vesta methanation of Wood**

### Upcoming dissemination actions

**NEXT TOPICAL WORKSHOP**

- ITW#2, Canada 5–8 Feb 2024 (Montréal)
- In the framework of the BIOFOR International Conference
- Organised by PM/Canada & ETA/Italy
- Disseminate the good work done by the FlexSNG project

**OTHER ACTIVITIES**

- A series of webinars to deliver information about project activities
- FlexSNG Newsletters, Videos, Scientific Articles, Press Releases, Presentations in upcoming conferences
- LinkedIn Posts & News posts

**FINAL EVENT**

- Final Event/Conference in Finland or webinar (at the end of the project, 2024)



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Contact / Coordinator: Sanna Tuomi, VTT sanna.tuomi@vtt.fi



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