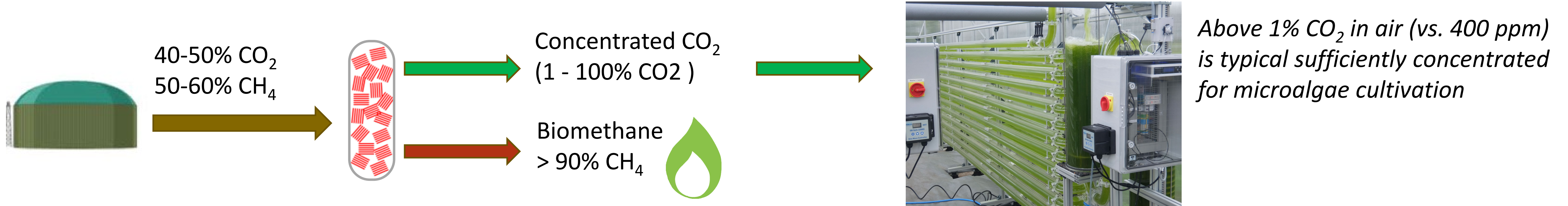


CO2 FROM BIOGAS USING MODIFIED BENTONITE CLAY

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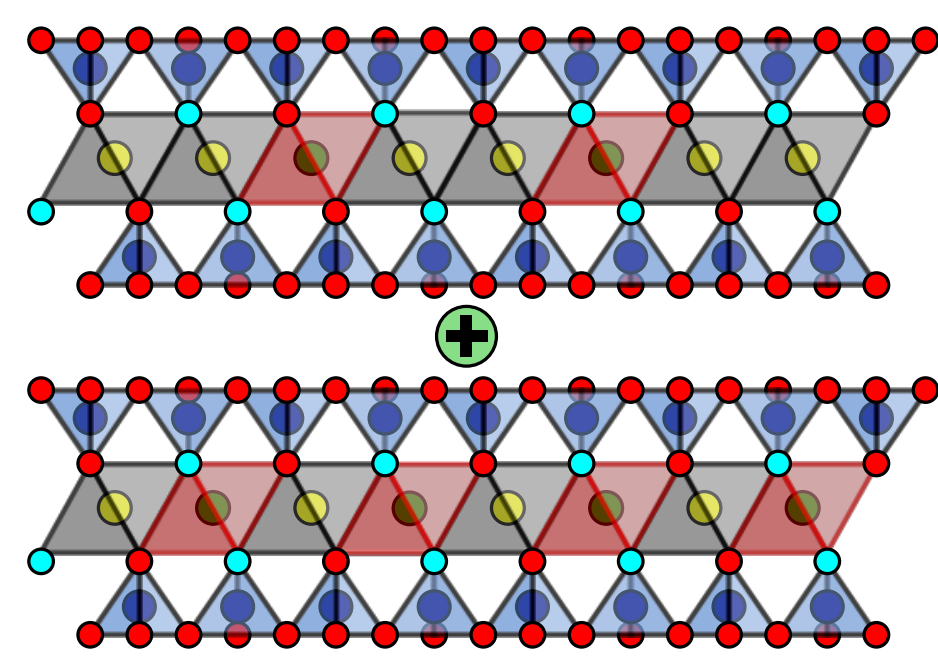
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INTRODUCTION



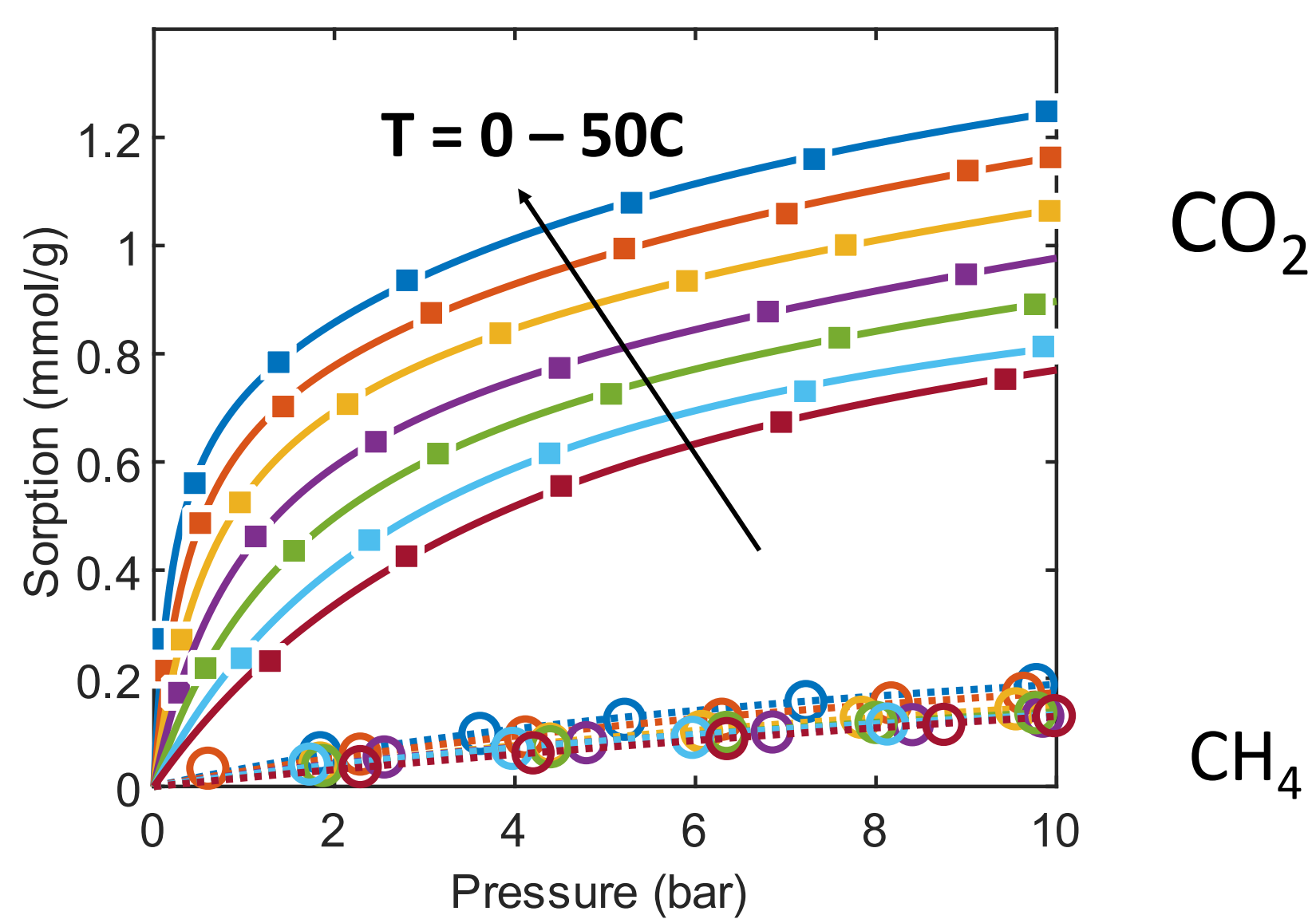
Separating biogas into a concentrated CO₂ stream for microalgae cultivation and biomethane (for bio-LNG, local methane gas grid or CHP) on small scale (say, 10-100 Nm³/h) requires a cost effective and robust separation technology.

MODIFIED CLAY AS SORBENT

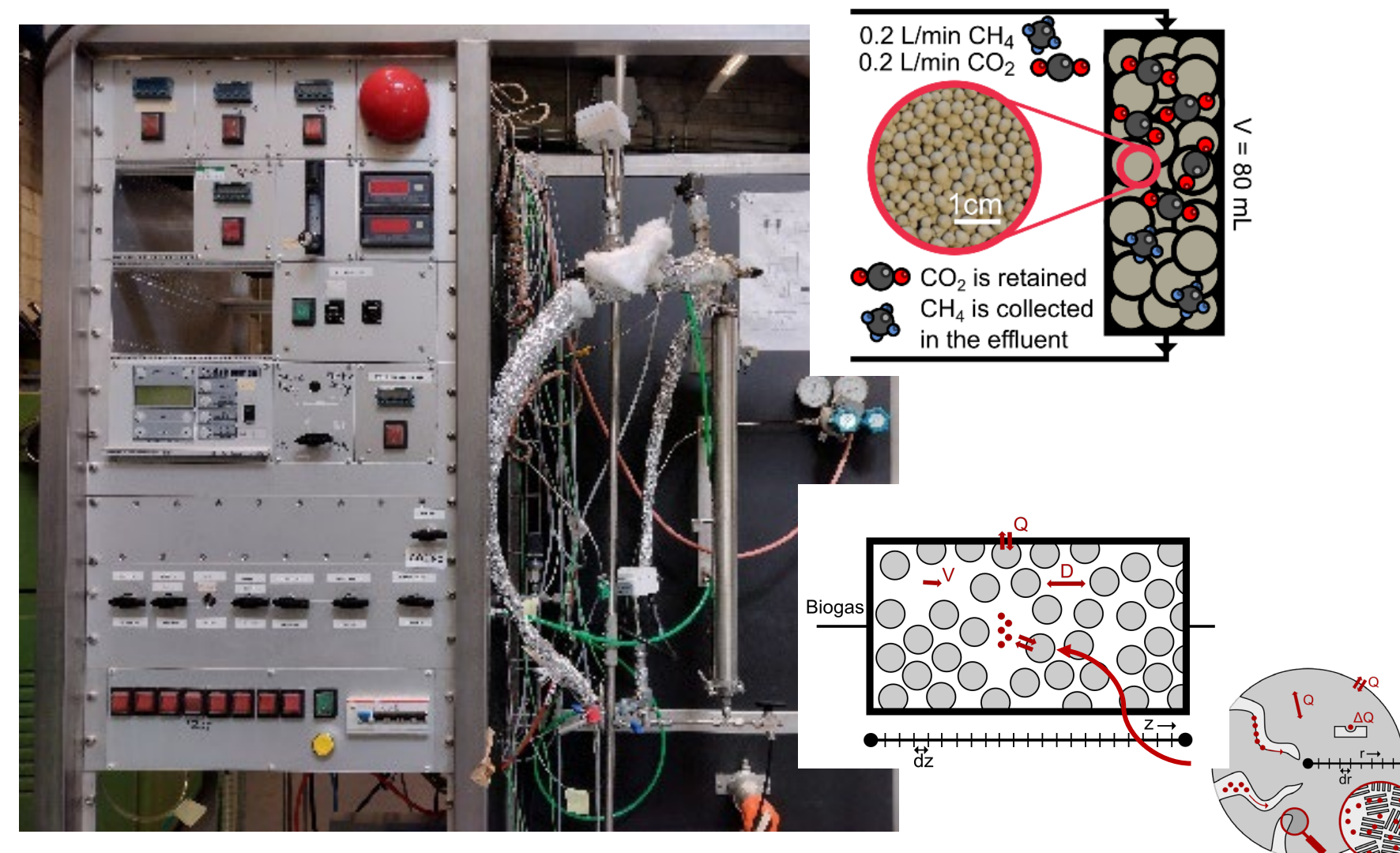


- Natural, layered aluminosilicates are abundantly available (e.g. montmorillonite, bentonite)
- Negatively charged layer are compensated by (*exchangeable*) interlayer cations
- The size of the cation sets the interlayer spacing. By exchanging the cation, the spacing varies
- Above certain cation size CO₂ can enter the interlayer ...
- ...and since CH₄ (13-13.5 Å) is larger than CO₂ (12 Å), intermediate sizes allow CO₂ to enter, but do exclude CH₄ !
- Hence: selective CO₂ capture (in the interlayer) can be realized !
- Next to adsorption in the interlayer both CO₂ and CH₄ can adsorb on the external surface area

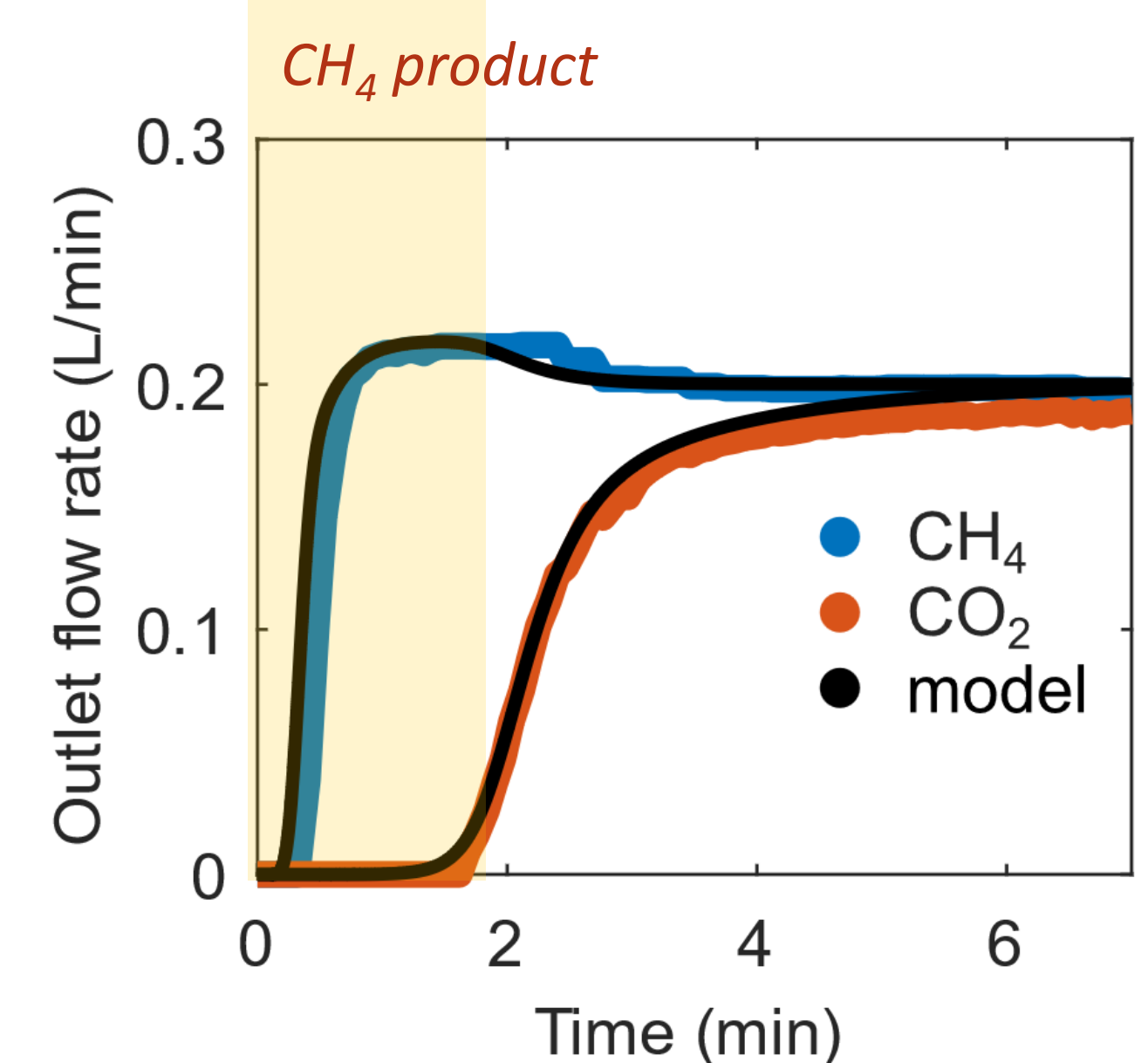
ADSORPTION ISOTHERMS



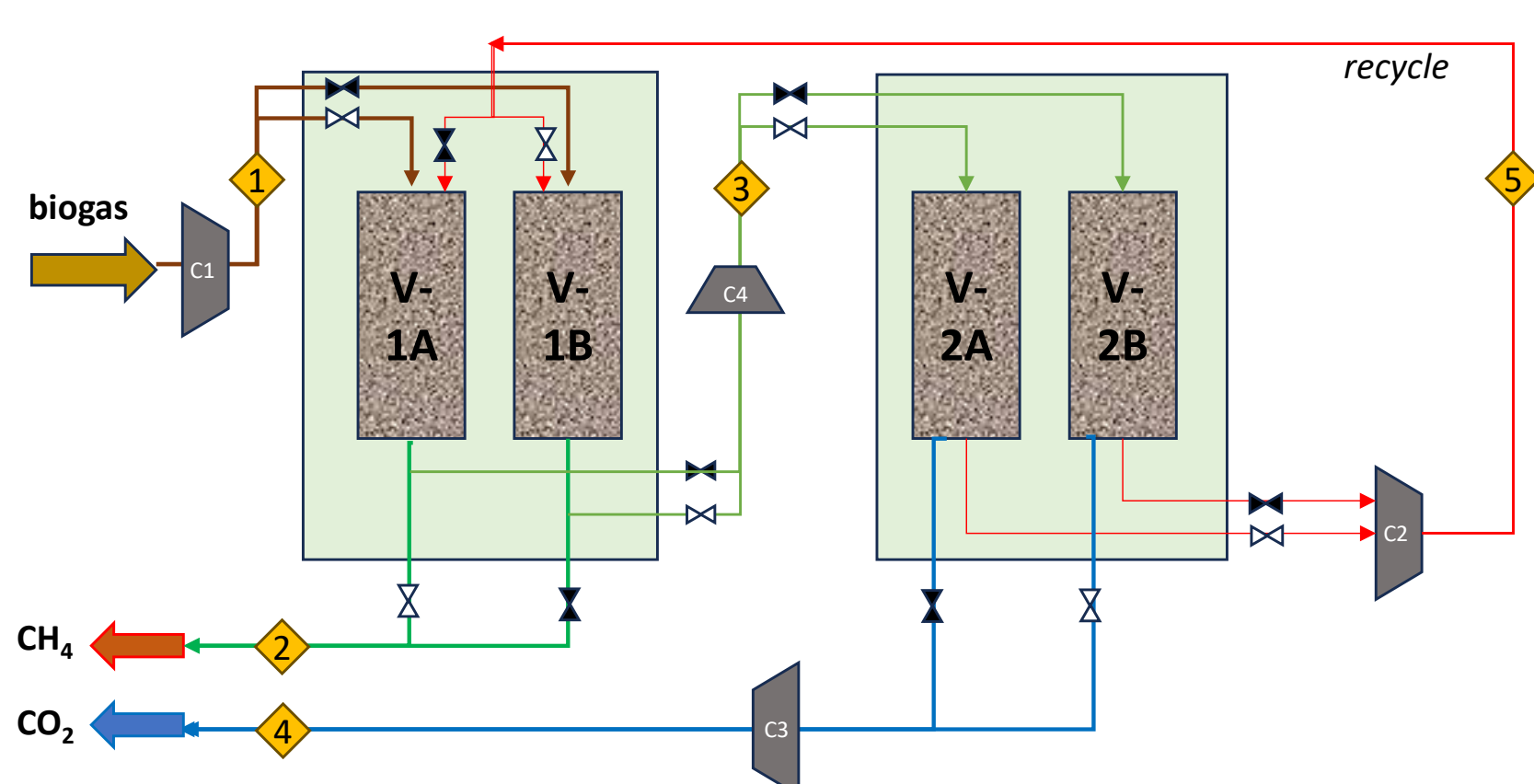
FIXED BED EXPERIMENTS



PROOF OF CONCEPT



PROCESS DESIGN

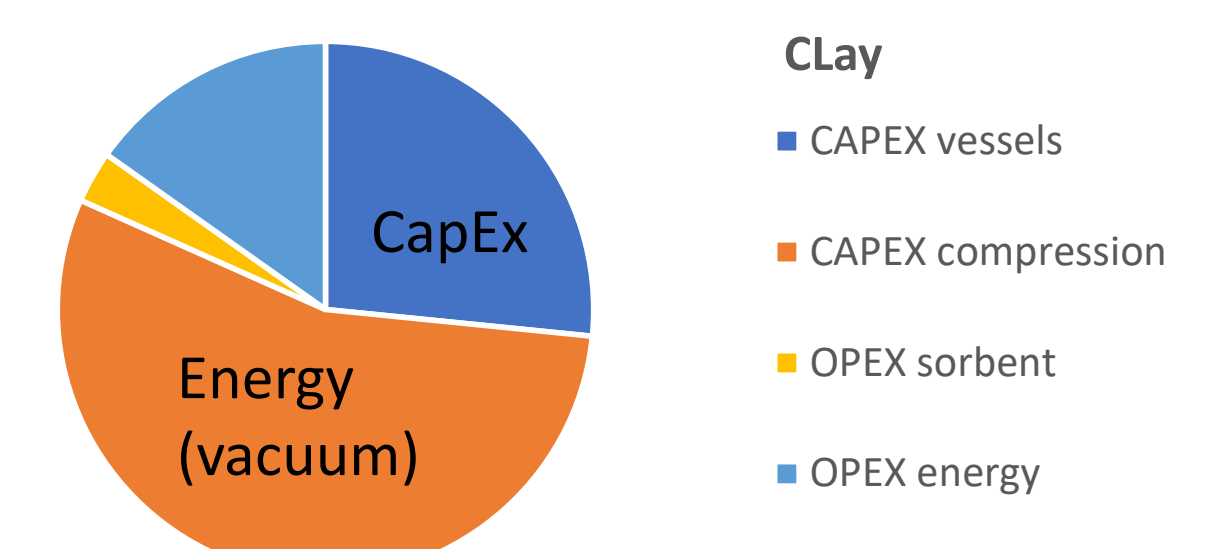


TARGETS: purity: CH₄ > 90%; CO₂: > 1%
recovery: CH₄ > 99.5%; CO₂: (high)
productivity: as high as possible
energy consumption: (minimize)

DESIGN - OPTIMIZATION

- Two adsorption stages for CH₄ recovery > 99.5%
- Operation: Temperature (ADS+DES): ambient (20°C)
Pressures (ADS: 2.5 bar; DES 0.1 bar)
- Cyclic capacity: 0.2 mol CO₂/kg
- CH₄ purity 93% & CH₄ recovery 99.7%
- CO₂ purity 99.3%
- 87% CO₂ recovery for microalgae (rest in bio-CH₄)
- Productivity: 25 Nm³/h per m³ sorbent
- Power consumption: 0.13 kWh/Nm³
- Estimated costs: 0.16 €/Nm³ biogas

CONCLUSIONS



Concept proven
Conceptual design is prepared
Next steps required: outdoor piloting

