

Enhanced methanation assisted by CO₂ adsorption on a bimetallic catalytic fixed bed reactor

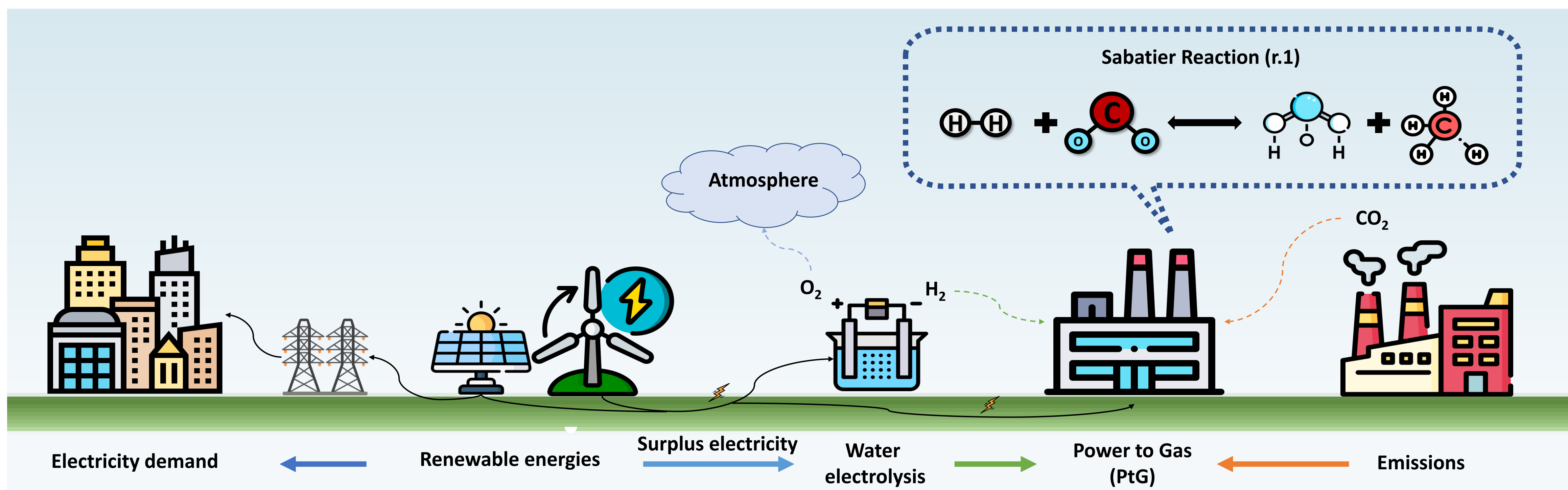
V.D. Mercader*, P. Sanz-Monreal, P. Durán, P. Aragüés, E. Francés, J. Herguido, J.A. Peña

Catalysis and Reactor Engineering Group (CREG), Aragón Institute of Engineering Research (I3A), Universidad Zaragoza, Zaragoza (Spain).

*Email: vmercader@unizar.es



Power to Gas: key role in the energy transition

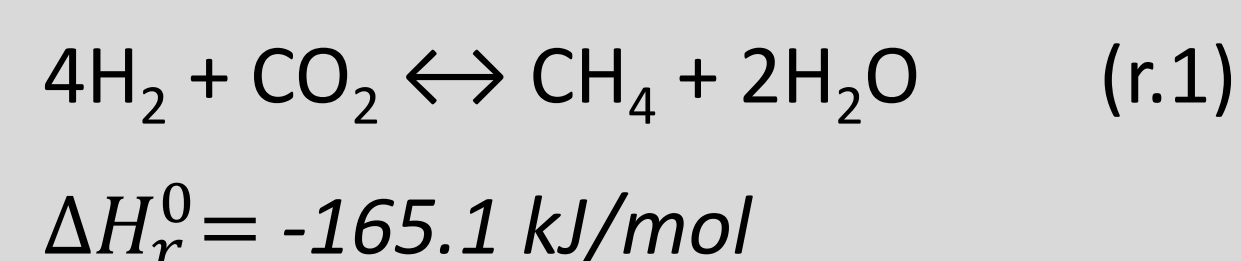


1

Surplus electricity from renewables is used to produce green hydrogen from water electrolysis

2

H₂ produced is combined with CO₂ (captured or biogas) and converted to CH₄ by the Sabatier reaction:



3

CH₄ is injected directly into the existing gas network (controlling its composition) and mixed with natural gas as a form of indirect energy storage

EXPERIMENTAL

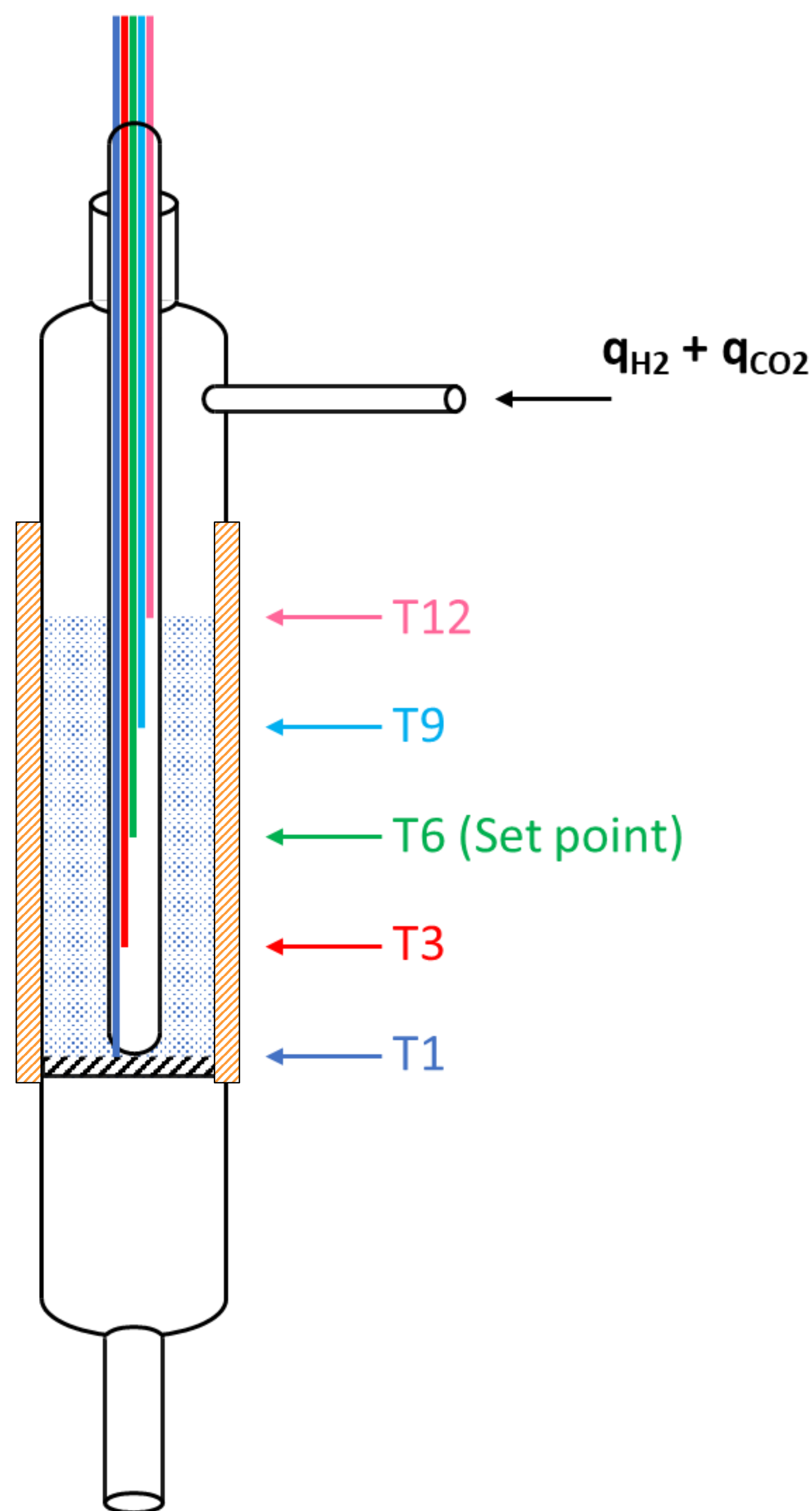


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the fixed-bed reactor. The thermocouple label indicates the height (cm) of the measurement point in the fixed bed.

Table 1. Experimental conditions

Parameter	Units
Catalyst load	2g
Adsorbent load	2g
Total volumetric flow	150 mL (STP) / min
CO ₂ concentration (inlet flow)	40 %
H ₂ concentration (inlet flow)	5 %
N ₂ concentration (inlet flow)	5 %
Inert gas (dilutant)	Ar
Pressure	1 bar
Adsorption steps duration	30 min (each one)
Methanation steps	1h and 30 min

RESULTS

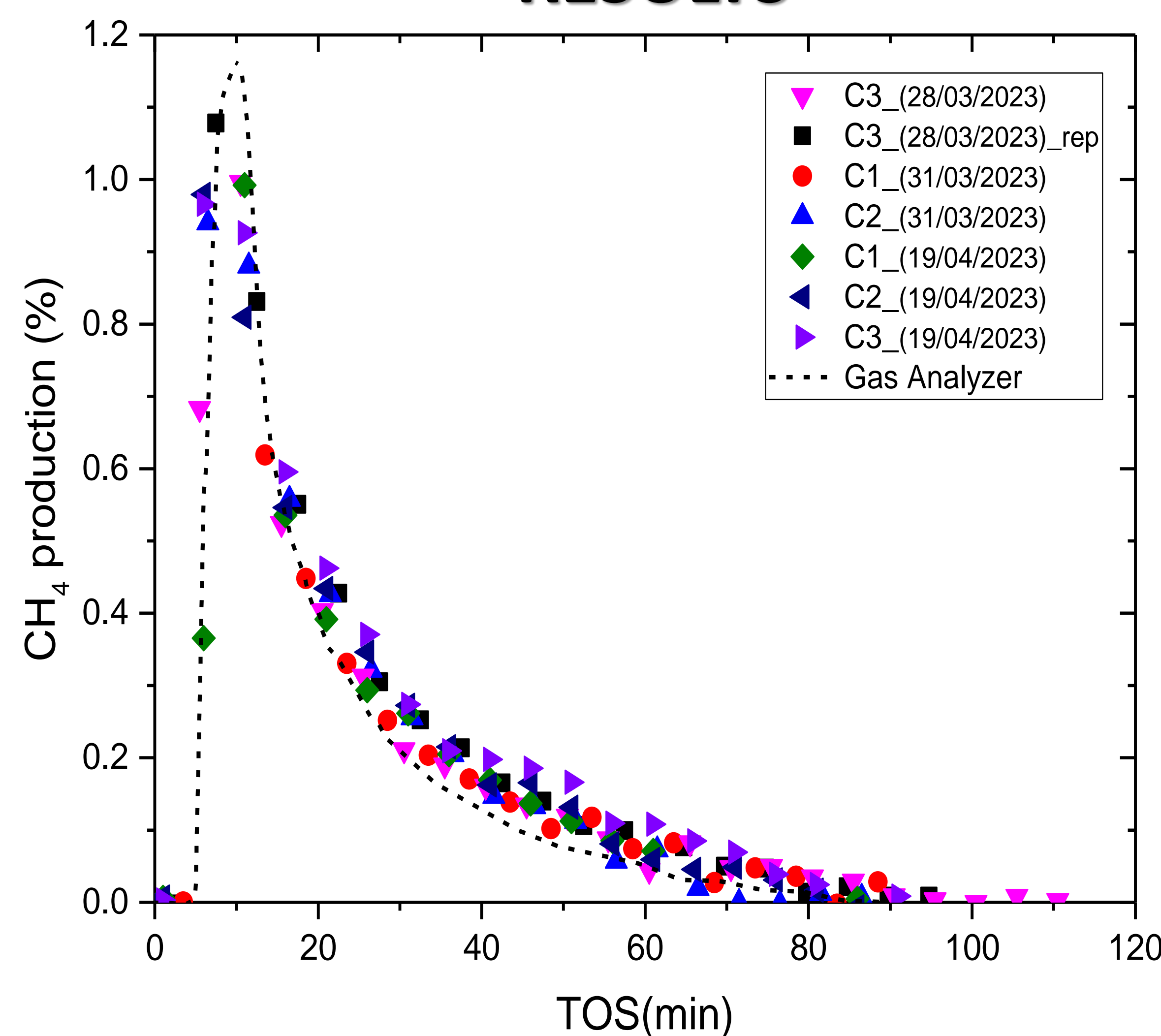


Figure 1. CH₄ production reproducibility of FeNi +CaO catalyst experiments carried out in the fixed bed reactor.

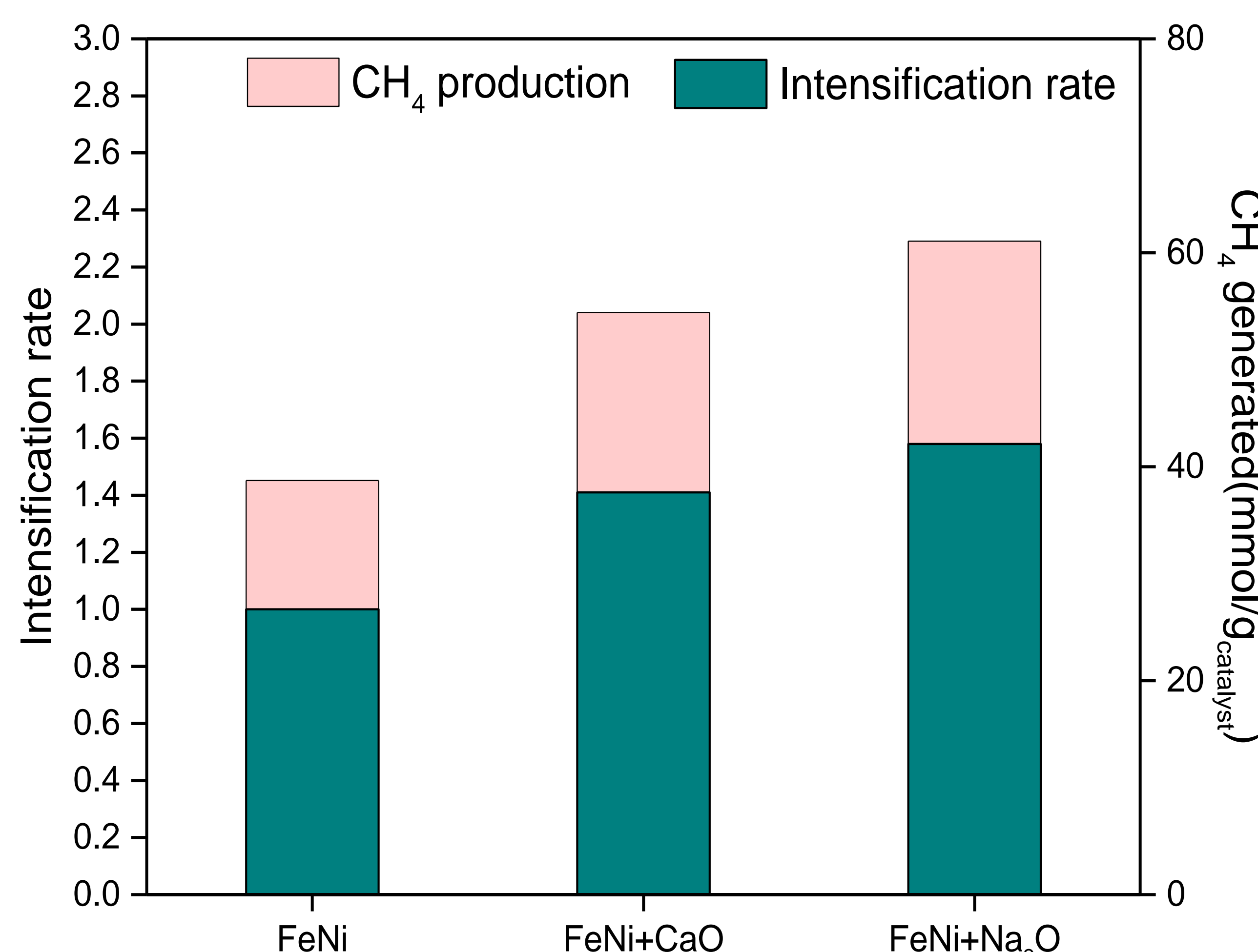


Figure 2. CH₄ and intensification rate referred to FeNi (mmol CH₄ generated with FeNi+adsorbent/ mmol CH₄ generated with only FeNi).

INTRODUCTION

Power-to-Gas (PtG or P2G) has the potential to reduce CO₂ emissions, obtaining as product H₂O and CH₄ (Synthetic Natural Gas, SNG) [1]. SNG would be able to fulfill the requirements to be injected into the preexisting natural gas network. Thus, PtG technologies might produce an alternative energy vector easy to store and transport.

The CO₂ hydrogenation is carried out in a catalytic bed by the Sabatier reaction (r.1). Catalyst cost is a determinant variable for the scale-up in the methanation process. In this work, the influence of adding a CO₂ adsorbent on the Fe-Ni catalytic bed in order to improve the reactants interaction [2] is studied.

Experiments are performed in a fixed bed reactor with the characteristics showed in Table 1. Results presented on the graphs were measured by gas chromatography and a FTIR gas analyzer [3].

CONCLUSIONS

Results show a high reproducibility during the different repetitions of the experiment.

The inclusion of the CaO in the reactor bed improved the methane production by 40%. Meanwhile, the intensification for the Na₂O elevated the methane production by 60%.

As general conclusion, both adsorbents showed their potential to enhance the methanation reaction performed by adsorption followed by hydrogenation.



[1] Thema, M., Bauer, F., Sterner, M. Power-to-Gas: Electrolysis and methanation status review. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. 112 (2019) 775–787. doi: 10.1016/j.rser.2019.06.030.
 [2] Bermejo-López, A., Pereda-Ayo, B., González-Marcos, J.A., González-Velasco, Juan R.. Alternate cycles of CO₂ storage and in situ hydrogenation to CH₄ on Ni-Na₂CO₃/Al₂O₃; influence of promoter addition and calcination temperature. *Sustainable Energy and Fuels* 5(4) (2021) 1194–1210. doi: 10.1039/d0se01677b.
 [3] Sanz-Martínez, A., Durán, P., Mercader, V.D., Francés, E., Peña, J.A., Herguido, J. Biogas Upgrading by CO₂ Methanation with Ni-, Ni-Fe-, and Ru-Based Catalysts. *Catalysis* 12(12) (2022) 1609. doi: 10.3390/CATAL12121609.



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