

# Genifuel Hydrothermal Processing for Renewable Natural Gas



**James Oyler**  
**President Genifuel Corporation**  
**17 May 2017**

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# **Overview of Hydrothermal Processing**

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- **Hydrothermal Processing (HTP) uses temperature and pressure to convert wet organic matter to biocrude oil and natural gas**
- **Process mimics the way fossil fuels were formed, but in 45 minutes rather than millions of years**
- **Can produce all oil, all methane, or combination**
  - Hydrocarbons are produced in single continuous process
- **Highly efficient—captures more than 86% of feedstock energy and uses only 14% for process**
  - Energy yield app. 2x biological processes

# Photo of An Operating HTP System

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# How HTP Works

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- **Uses subcritical water and pressure (no solvents) to convert wet organics into crude oil and methane**
  - 350°C and 200 bar, built from stainless steel
  - Temperature much lower than syngas processes
- **Feedstock is completely converted—no solids left and no char**
- **Water is conserved and effluent is clean and sterile**
- **Plant nutrients are recovered as fertilizer**
- **High efficiency, solids elimination, nutrient recovery, and small size makes systems economical**

# Outputs of Hydrothermal Processing

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- **Can produce biocrude oil, RNG (methane), or both together**
  - Greatest energy output is from producing both together
  - If oil is produced, can be processed in existing refineries into finished fuels (gasoline, kerosene, diesel)
- **Gas output is 65% methane, 35% carbon dioxide**
  - Need to strip CO<sub>2</sub> for pipeline—easily done
  - Reminder: This is methane, not syngas (CO + H<sub>2</sub>)
- **Gas is clean and needs no further cleanup—major advantage over biogas from landfill or AD**

# Developed by US DOE Over 40 Years Together with Genifuel Over Last 10 Years

- Published in dozens of journals, reports, patents, etc.
- Thousands of successful tests and now successful pilot plants
- One of the best-documented new processes ever

*Jul. 2012, Chem. Trans. 2012, 11(1) 209-219*

**Chemical Processing in High-Pressure Aqueous Environments. 7. Process Development for Catalytic Gasification of Wet Biomass Feedstocks**

Douglas C. Elliott, Corey C. Nimmmeislander, Todd B. Hart, R. Scott Betzer, Alan H. Fisher, Mark W. Engsthaler, James S. Young, and David E. M. Leeds  
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Through the use of a catalytic, gasification of wet biomass can be accomplished with high efficiency and low emissions. This paper reviews the research conducted to develop the process for catalytic gasification of biomass to produce a mixture of gases and a liquid product. The process is designed to be a medium heating value gas in the presence of high levels of moisture, all carbon to hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and ash. The process is designed to be a medium heating value gas in the presence of high levels of moisture, all carbon to hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and ash. The process is designed to be a medium heating value gas in the presence of high levels of moisture, all carbon to hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and ash.

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**Experimental Section**

The catalytic gasification process was developed from the process for catalytic gasification of biomass to produce a mixture of gases and a liquid product. The process is designed to be a medium heating value gas in the presence of high levels of moisture, all carbon to hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and ash.

**Review**

**Catalytic hydrothermal gasification of biomass**

**Biofor**

Douglas C. Elliott, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, USA

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Published online April 14, 2010 in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/biot.176

**Abstract** A recent development in biomass gasification is the use of a pretreated water processing stream to avoid the use of the biomass. This paper reviews the research conducted to develop the process for catalytic gasification of biomass to produce a mixture of gases and a liquid product. The process is designed to be a medium heating value gas in the presence of high levels of moisture, all carbon to hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and ash.

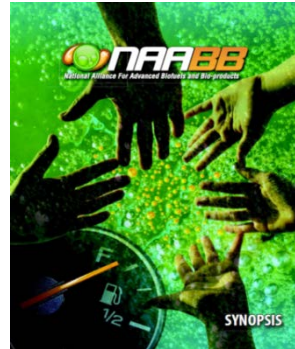
**Keywords:** hydrothermal gasification; biomass; biomass gasification

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**ARTICLE IN PRESS**

**Chemical Research**

**Development of hydrothermal liquefaction and upgrading technologies for lipid-extracted algal conversion to liquid fuels**

Yanbo Zhu,\* Sarah Shirotski, Douglas C. Elliott, Richard J. Melis, Suzanne S. Jones, and Andrew Stephenson  
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, P.O. Box 907, Richland, Washington 99352

**ABSTRACT**

The use of hydrothermal processing (HTL) and catalytic hydrothermal gasification (CHG) to produce a mixture of gases and a liquid product. The process is designed to be a medium heating value gas in the presence of high levels of moisture, all carbon to hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and ash.

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**L&EC research**

**Chemical Processing in High-Pressure Aqueous Environments. 9. Process Development for Catalytic Gasification of Algae Feedstocks**

Douglas C. Elliott, Todd B. Hart, Corey C. Nimmmeislander, Todd B. Hart, and Alan H. Fisher

**ABSTRACT**

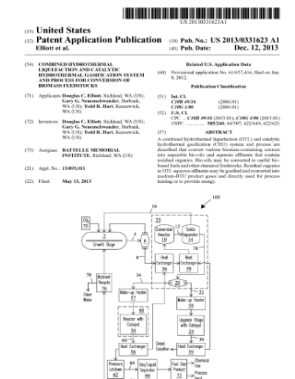
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**Genifuel Hydrothermal Processing Bench-Scale Technology Evaluation Project**

Co-published by **IWA PUBLISHING**

# Genifuel HTP Status of Implementation

	Name	Description	Year	Size (wet)	Cost	Funding	Feedstock
<b>1</b>	<b>PNNL Bench Scale 1</b>	<b>First bench-scale unit, oil and gas</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>36 L/d</b>	<b>\$225K</b>	<b>100% DOE</b>	<b>Various</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>PNNL Mobile System</b>	<b>Trailer-mounted gas only</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>100 L/d</b>	<b>\$325K</b>	<b>100% DOE</b>	<b>Various</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>PNNL Bench Scale 2</b>	<b>Updated test unit, oil only</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>50 L/d</b>	<b>\$500K</b>	<b>100% DOE</b>	<b>Various</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Pilot System (HPPS)</b>	<b>Combined oil and gas</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>1,500 L/d</b>	<b>\$4 million (installed)</b>	<b>25% DOE 75% Reliance</b>	<b>Algae</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>PNNL Modular HTL System</b>	<b>Engineering HTL system</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>300L/d</b>	<b>\$2M (installed)</b>	<b>100% DOE</b>	<b>Various</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>CEC System (Containerized)</b>	<b>HTL + CHG demonstration</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>50-100 L/d</b>	<b>\$650K</b>	<b>CEC and SoCalGas</b>	<b>Dairy Cow Manure</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Metro Vancouver Pilot System</b>	<b>Install in Canada for WWTP</b>	<b>2017 (Planned)</b>	<b>10,000 L/d</b>	<b>\$8 million (est. installed)</b>	<b>50% MV, 50% Canada</b>	<b>Wastewater Solids</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>HYPOWERS</b>	<b>Install in USA, next scale-up</b>	<b>2019 (Planned)</b>	<b>15,000 L/d</b>	<b>\$15 million (est. )</b>	<b>50% DOE</b>	<b>Wastewater Solids</b>

# RNG Output from Low-Hanging Feeds

Feedstock	Millions of dry metric t/y	Methane, billions of cu. ft./y
Dairy Cow Manure	19.3	340.7
Organic Portion of MSW	13.0	229.5
Wastewater Solids	12.4	218.9
Food Processing Waste	10.9	192.4
Non-Dairy Cattle Manure	10.8	190.6
Pig Manure	9.4	165.9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>1,338</b>
<b>Total US Natural Gas Use, 2016</b>		<b>27,497</b>
<b>As % Total US Use*</b>		 <b>4.9%</b>

\*Note: With addition of agricultural waste and wood, could supply more than 20% of total US gas

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# Next HTP Pilots Planned in Vancouver and Northern California (Contra Costa)



# HTP Compared to AD (Wastewater)

MEASURE	HTP (USD \$000)	AD (USD \$000)
Capital Expense	\$4,560	\$5,346
Operating Expense	\$215/y	\$388/y (inc. sludge)
Revenue	\$131/y	\$26/y
20-Year Net Cost	\$5,532	\$10,136

- *Specific case is for a wastewater treatment plant*
- *In this example, HTP 20-yr NPV cost is 55% of AD*

\* Interest = 7%; OpEx Annual Increase = 3%; Oil and Gas Annual Price Increase = 4%

# Equipment Installation

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- **HTP system is skid-mount and factory-built**
  - Shipped to site by truck
  - May be containerized for sea shipment
- **Site installation requires pad, utilities (electricity, water, drain), and cover (roof or building)**
- **Best to install at feedstock site to reduce transportation of wet feedstocks**
- **Ideal location is near gas pipeline for insertion into pipeline; oil can be trucked to refinery if oil is made**

# Project Structures

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- **Project can be owned by feedstock provider (e.g. wastewater plant) or can be investor-owned**
- **If project is investor-owned, then investor will provide a turnkey system**
  - Feedstock owner provides long-term supply contract  
Investor sells outputs (oil, gas, electricity)
- **Investor could be strategic—e.g. oil or gas company, water treatment equipment company, etc.**

# Economic Factors

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- **Economics driven by four factors**
  - Feedstock cost (should be negative)
  - Price of oil and gas
  - Government Incentives
  - CapEx—dropping fast but more reduction planned
- **Examples of government incentives:**
  - US Federal Renewable Fuel Standard RINs
  - Federal and state tax incentives (compare to wind/solar)
  - California Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)
  - Similar Canadian programs current or future
- **Preliminary analysis shows will qualify for D3 (Cellulosic) RINs and be carbon-negative**

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# Why Do This?

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- **IP, R&D, and initial scaling already proven**
- **Feedstock is there—For Example, 16,000 wastewater utilities in North America, with solid waste issues**
- **Regulatory environment supportive worldwide**
- **Government incentives can provide large benefits**
- **Significant contribution to GHG reduction targets**

*Major Triple-Bottom-Line Benefits—Economic, Social, and Environmental*

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# **What Is Needed to Accelerate Adoption**

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- **Hydrothermal Processing is in classic gap between pilot systems and full-scale commercial adoption**
  - Funding needed to bridge gap and accelerate uptake
- **Many potential customers are in “Show-Me” mode**
- **Funding is non-traditional**
  - Does not fit typical Venture Capital model
  - Most funding so far has been government
  - SoCalGas is first commercial entity to provide significant support
- **Most likely investment is from project finance, energy companies, or equipment companies**

# What Are Roadblocks?

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- **Need much greater interest from refiners and gas companies to understand the process and the high quality of the outputs**
  - Process and outputs are unfamiliar to refiners and gas companies
  - Often confused with pyrolysis oil and syngas, which are quite different
  - Provide technical resources to test HTP oil and gas and how to insert into existing facilities and processes
- **Ensure that government support and regulations are not biased toward existing processes**



# Contact

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# Hydrothermal Processing

*Thank you!*

# *Appendix*

# Genifuel Worldwide Partners



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