

# Novel Carbon Xerogel Materials for Blue Hydrogen Production

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# Hydrogen Production



#### SCCS PhD Consortium 2023 Types of Hydrogen Production



# **Types of Hydrogen Production**

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**Grey Hydrogen** 

- Fossil fuels
- Highest contributor is steam reforming of methane (SMR)
- High CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



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- Ability to utilise existing gas distribution networks



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### **Green Hydrogen**

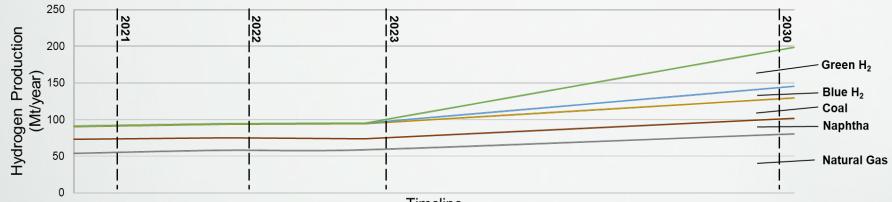
- Electrolysis of water
- High energy input
- Significant land use and capital costs



# Net Zero Emissions and Hydrogen Production



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Timeline

04/12/2023

IEA, Global Hydrogen Review (2023). Available at https://www.iea.org/reports/global-hydrogen-review-2023.



250 2023 2030 2021 2022 Hydrogen Production 200 Green H<sub>2</sub> (Mt/year) 150 Blue H<sub>2</sub> Coal 100 Naphtha 50 Natural Gas 0 Timeline

- SMR currently accounted for 62% of all  $H_2$  production in 2022
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from current SMR plants (Grey Hydrogen) is 540 Mt annually
- Final Investment Decision is was only around 5% for **blue** and **green** production



## What Can Be Done?



# **Retrofitting Existing SMR Plants!**



#### SCCS PhD Consortium 2023 Classification of SMR Plants

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#### **Small-Scale SMR Plants**



## PhD Consortium 2023 Classification of SMR Plants

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#### **Small-Scale SMR Plants**

- Capacities less than 1000 kg per day
- Compact and decentralised
- Often contained with a 20 ft freight container



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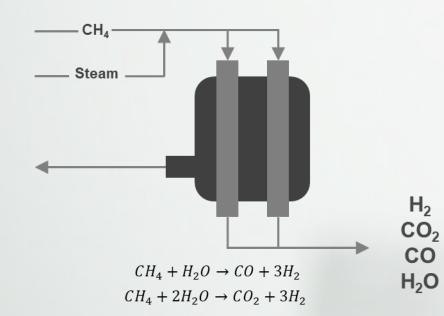
### **Large-Scale SMR Plants**

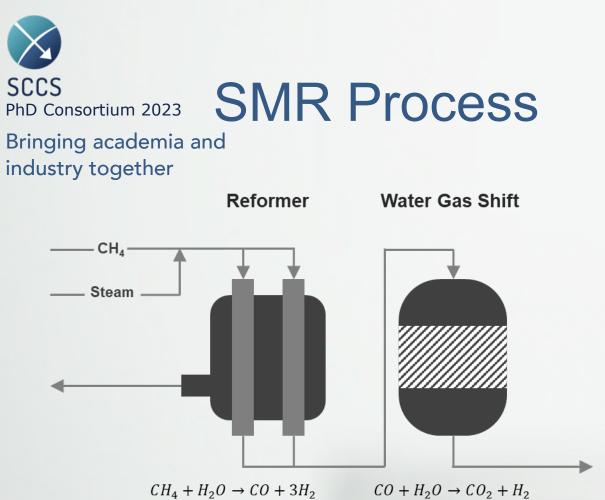
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Reformer





 $CH_4 + 2H_2O \rightarrow CO_2 + 3H_2$ 

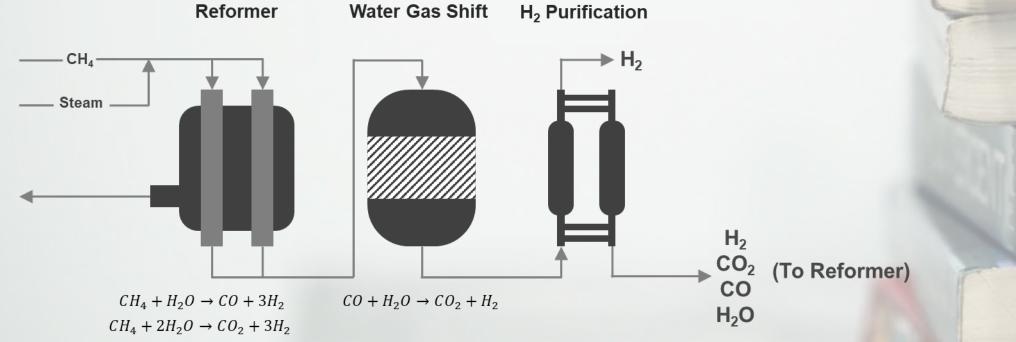
04/12/2023

 $H_2$ 

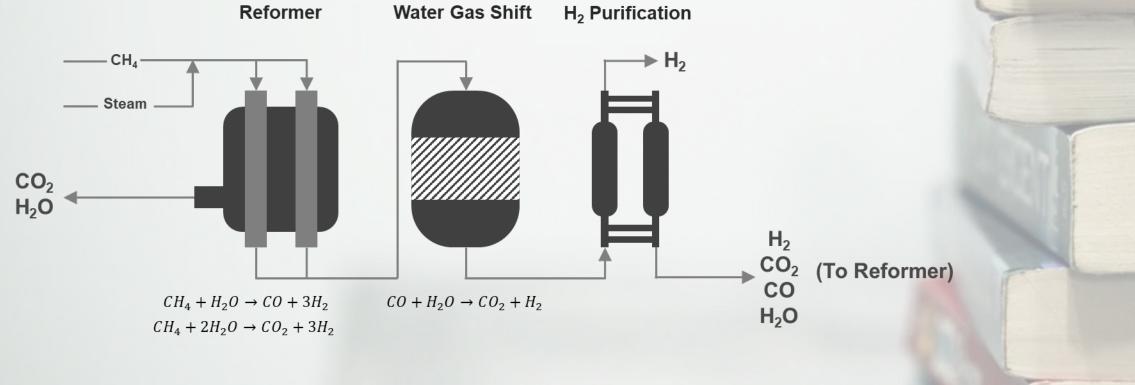
CO<sub>2</sub> CO

 $H_2O$ 

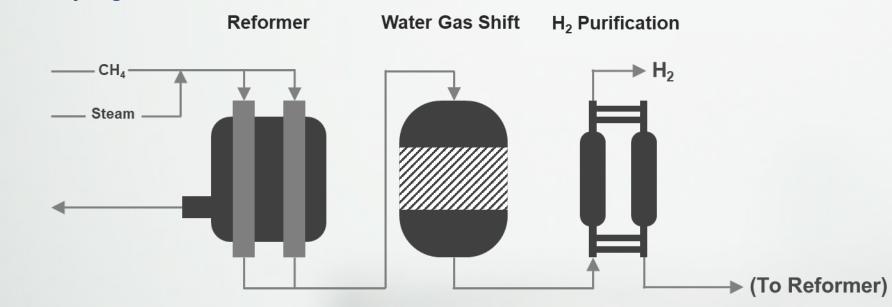




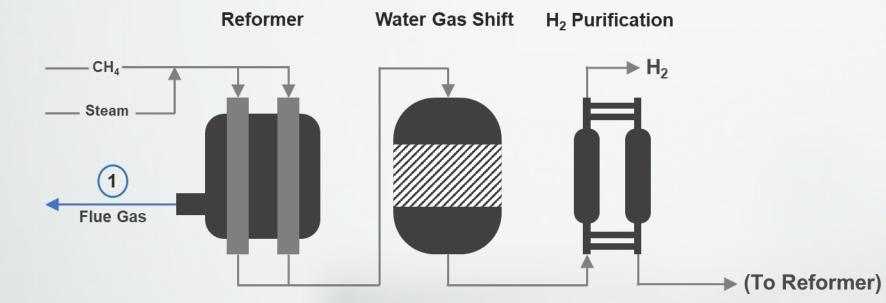




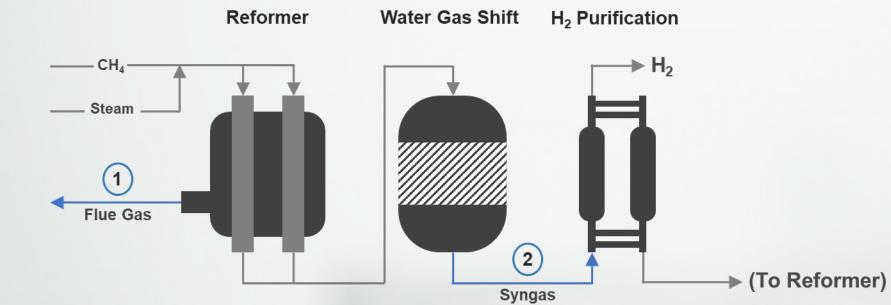




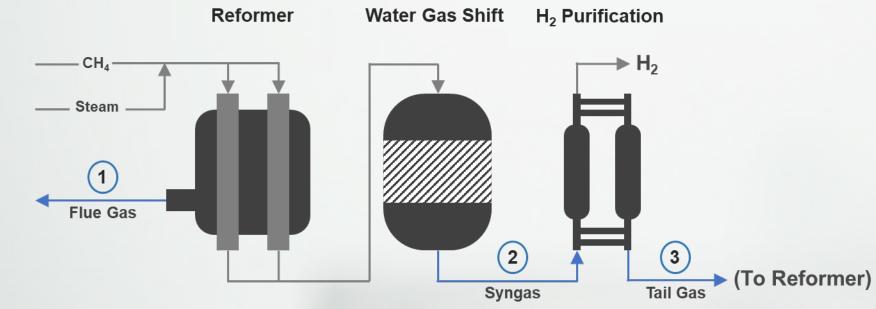




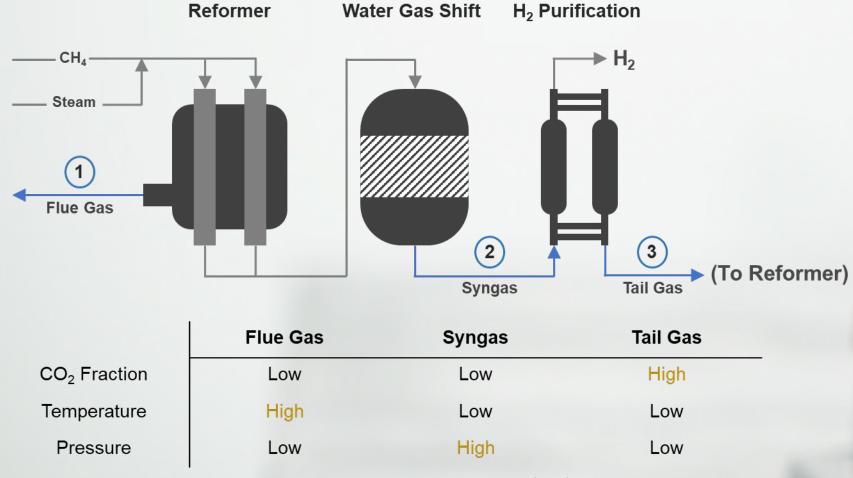






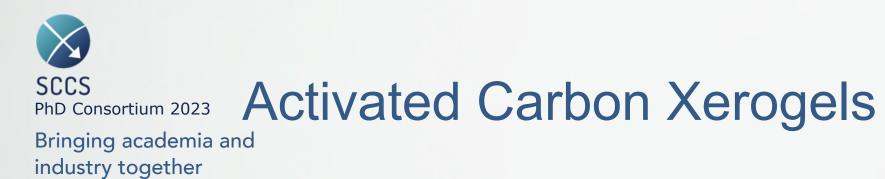








## **Experimental and Materials**



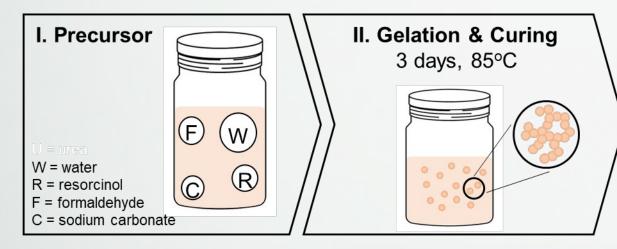


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I. Precursor		
U = urea W = water R = resorcinol F = formaldehyde C = sodium carbona	E W C R	/

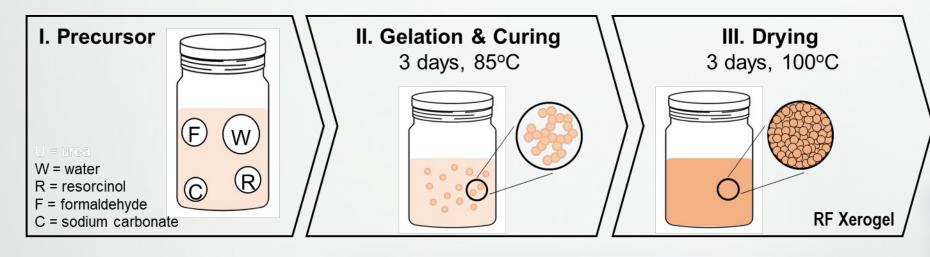


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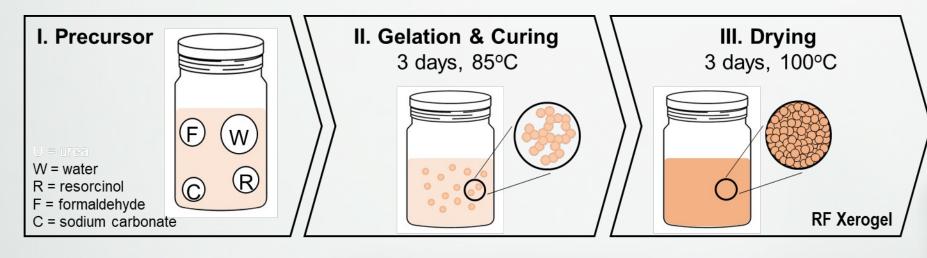


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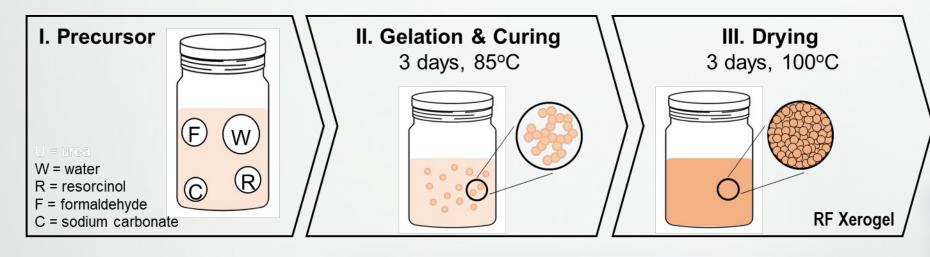
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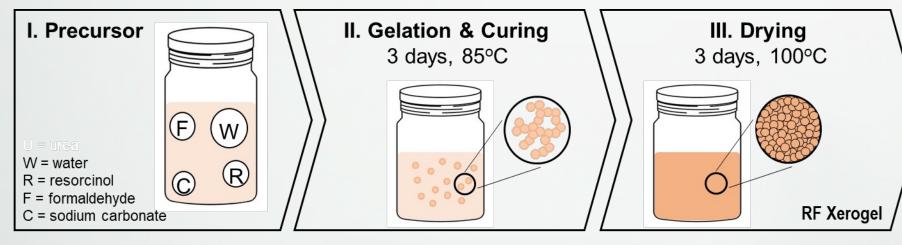


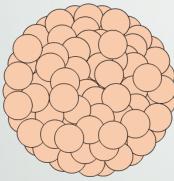
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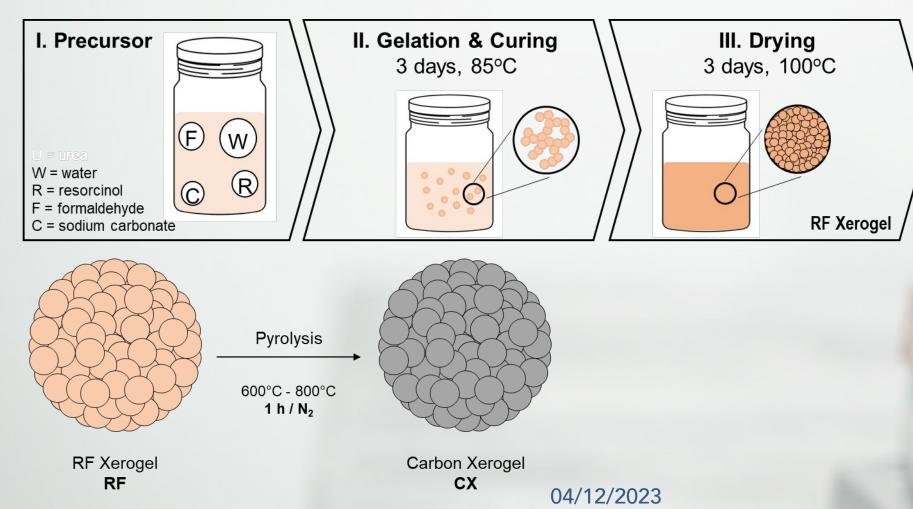




RF Xerogel RF

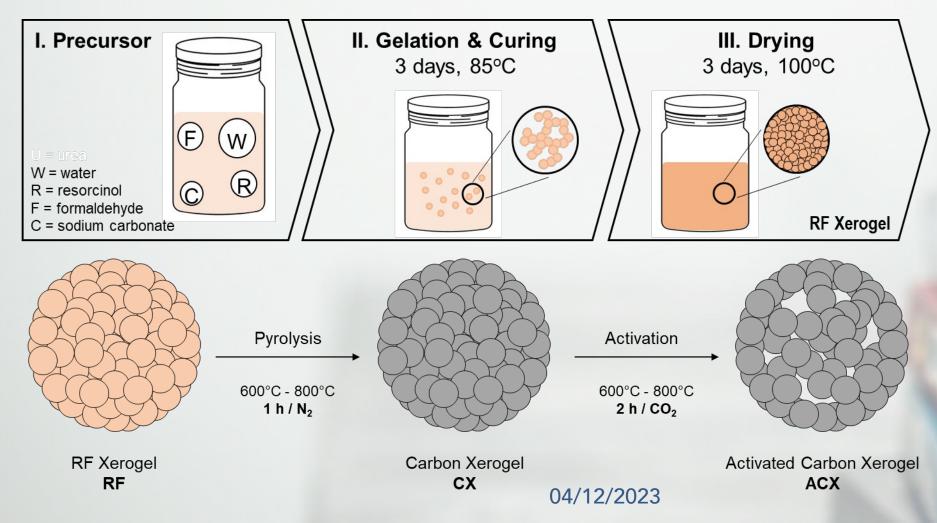


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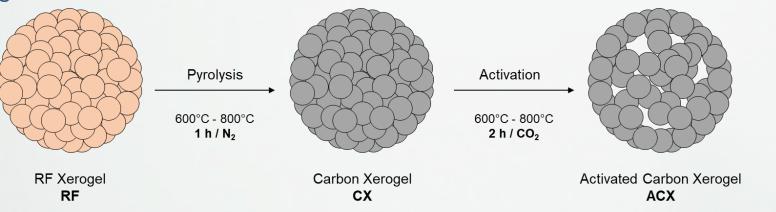


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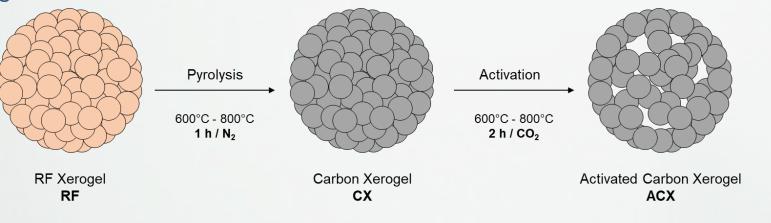


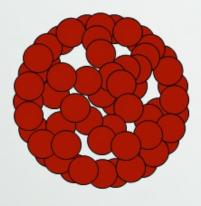
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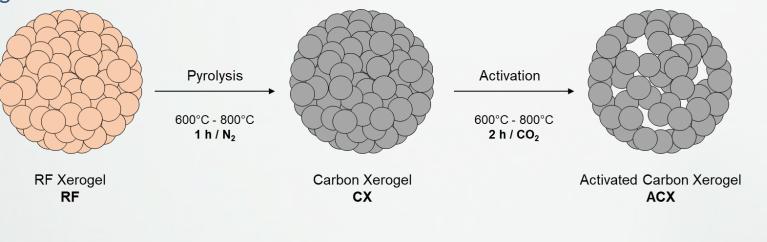




ACX-600 T=600°C

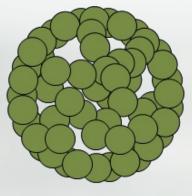


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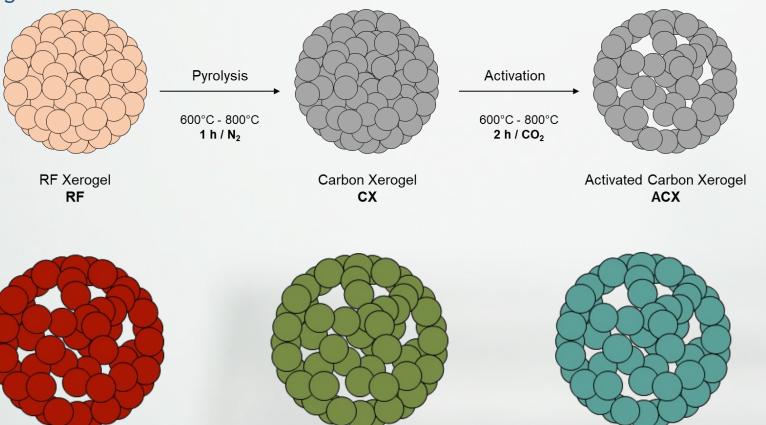
ACX-600 T=600°C



ACX-700 T=700°C 04/12/2023



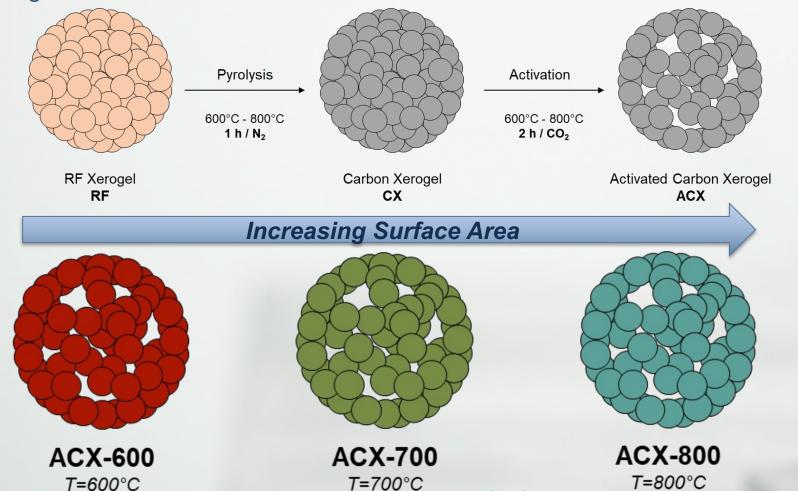
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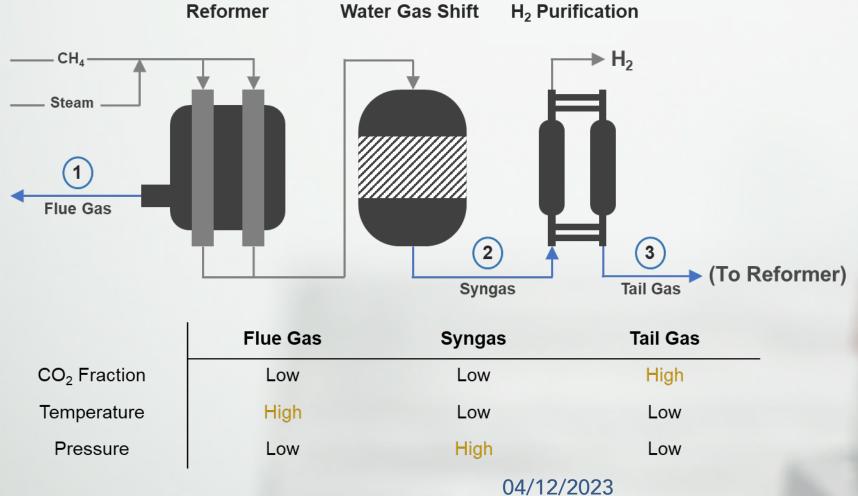
ACX-600 T=600°C ACX-700 T=700°C 04/12/2023 ACX-800 T=800°C



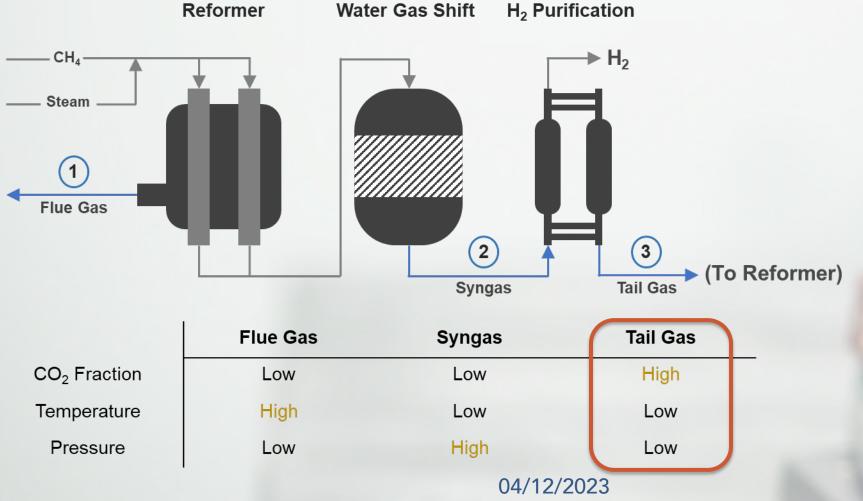
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Feed Conditions (Typical H<sub>2</sub> SMR Tail Gas)

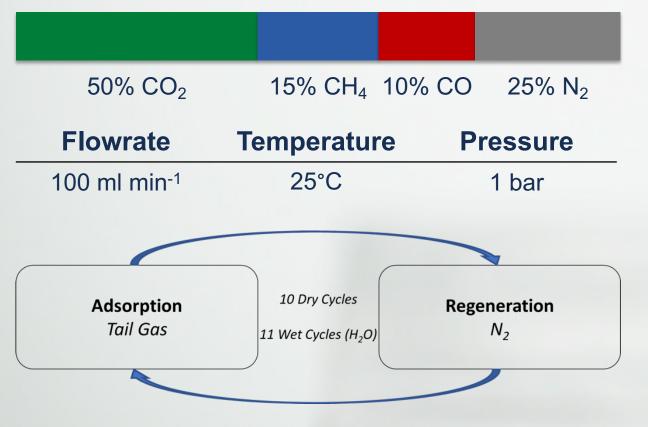


### Feed Conditions (Typical H<sub>2</sub> SMR Tail Gas)

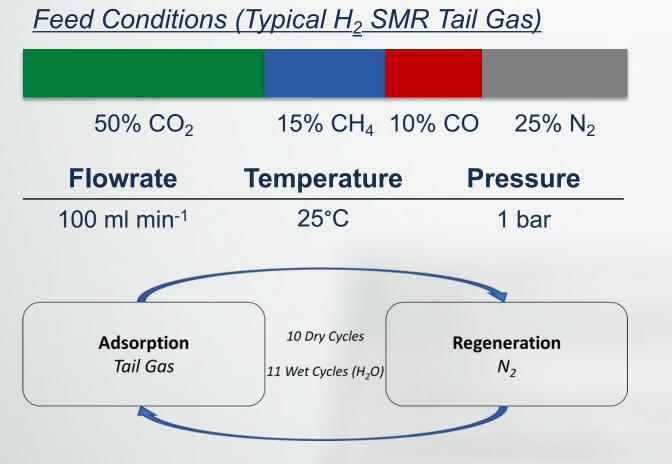
50% CO <sub>2</sub>	15% CH <sub>4</sub> 10%	ω CO 25% N <sub>2</sub>
Flowrate	Temperature	Pressure
100 ml min <sup>-1</sup>	25°C	1 bar

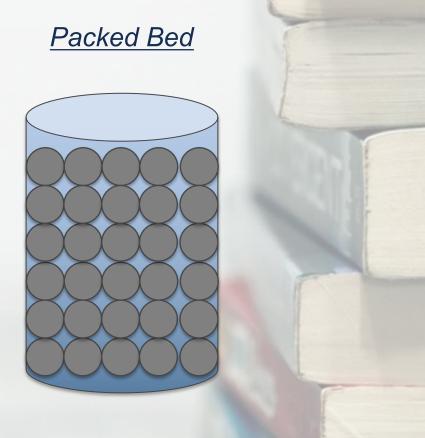


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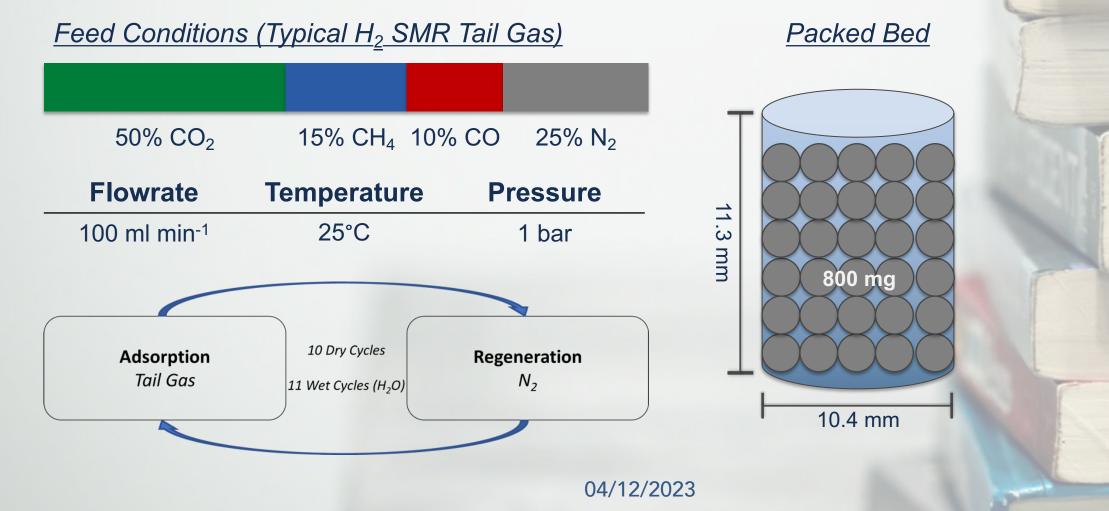






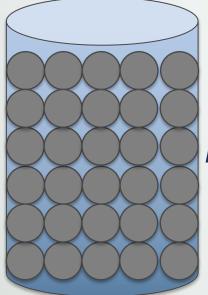






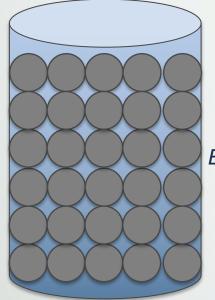






Bed initially in inert N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere





Inlet

Bed initially in inert  $N_2$  atmosphere

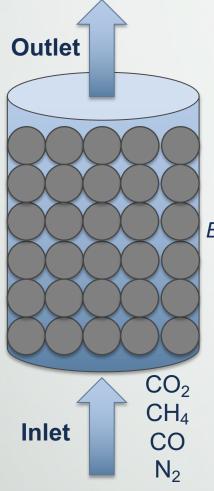


 $CO_2$  $CH_4$ Inlet CO  $N_2$ 

Bed initially in inert N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere



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Bed initially in inert N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere



Outlet  $N_2$  $CO_2$  $CH_4$ Inlet CO  $N_2$ 



 $CH_4$ CO

 $N_2$ 

 $CO_2$ 

 $CH_4$ 

CO

 $N_2$ 

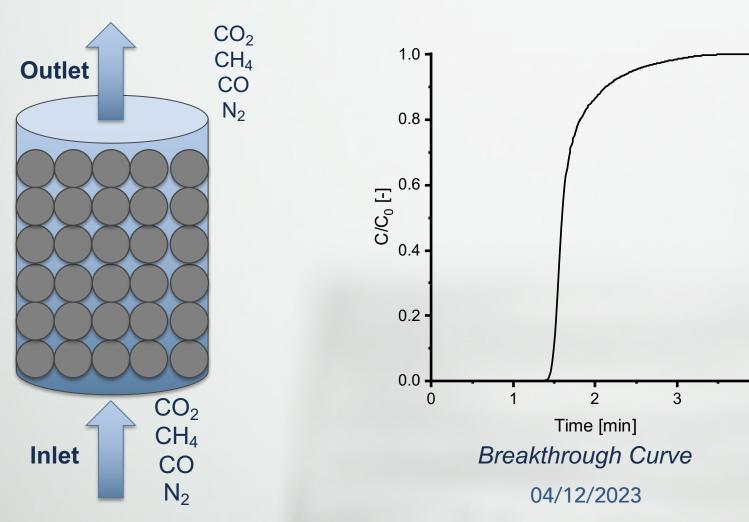
Outlet

Inlet

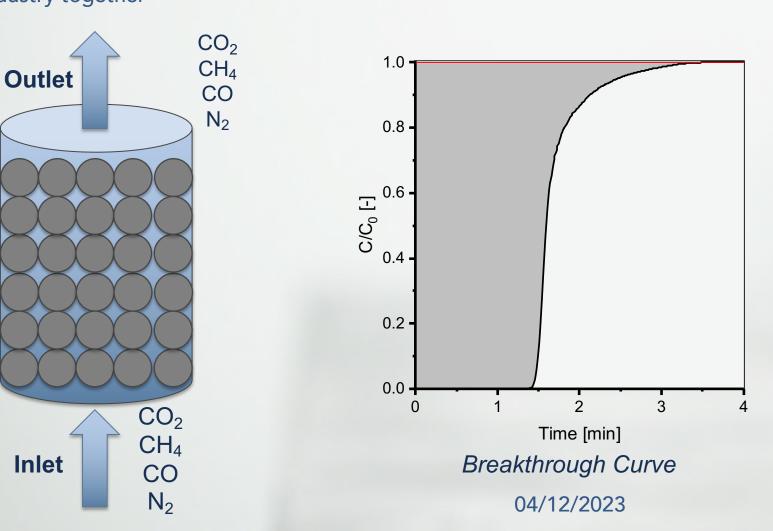


### SCCS PhD Consortium 2023 Adsorption Theory Bringing academia and

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## **Experimental Summary**

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**Materials** 

Activated Carbon Xerogels



**ACX-600** T=600°C



**ACX-700** *T*=700°C



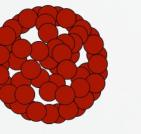
**ACX-800** T=800°C



**Experimental Summary** 

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**Materials** Activated Carbon Xerogels



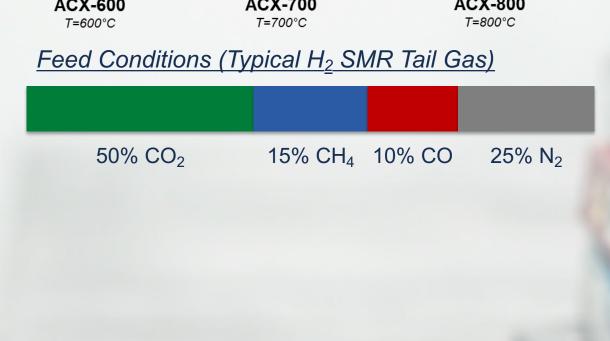
ACX-600 T=600°C



ACX-700

ACX-800 T=800°C

**Conditions Typical Tail Gas** 

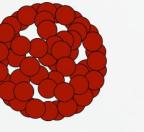




**Experimental Summary** 

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Feed Conditions (Typical H<sub>2</sub> SMR Tail Gas)

ACX-800 T=800°C

**Conditions** Typical Tail Gas







# Performance



### SCCS PhD Consortium 2023 Cyclic Experiments – Dry Cycles



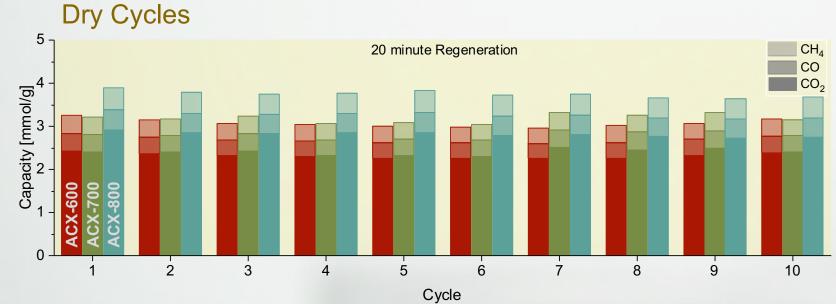
### SCCS PhD Consortium 2023 Cyclic Experiments – Dry Cycles



ACX-600 ACX-700 ACX-800



# Cyclic Experiments – Dry Cycles

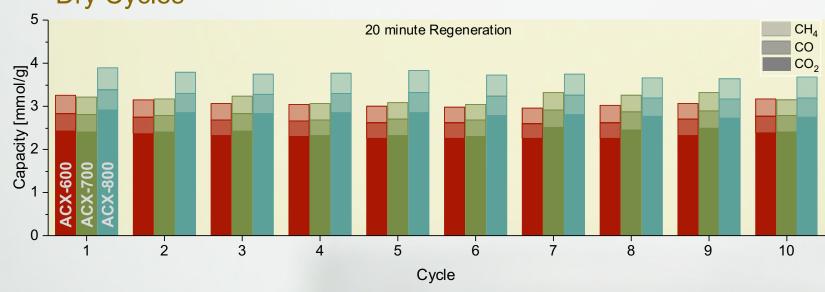


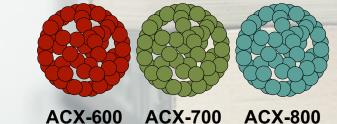
ACX-600 ACX-700 ACX-800



# Cyclic Experiments – Dry Cycles

Dry Cycles





- Higher Activation Temperature = Higher Capacity
- 6.2 CO<sub>2</sub> / CO Selectivity for all ACX
- 7.4  $CO_2$  /  $CH_4$  Selectivity for all ACX



### SCCS PhD Consortium 2023 Cyclic Experiments – Wet Cycles

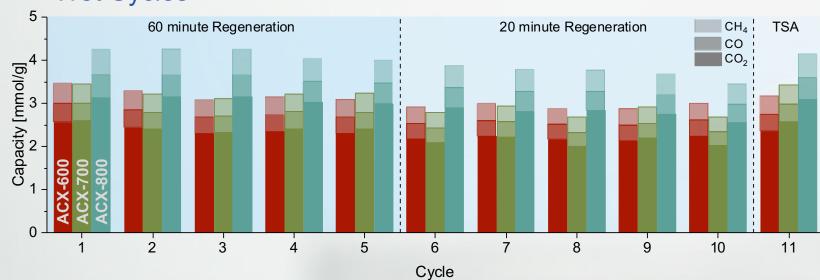


ACX-600 ACX-700 ACX-800



# Cyclic Experiments – Wet Cycles

Wet Cycles



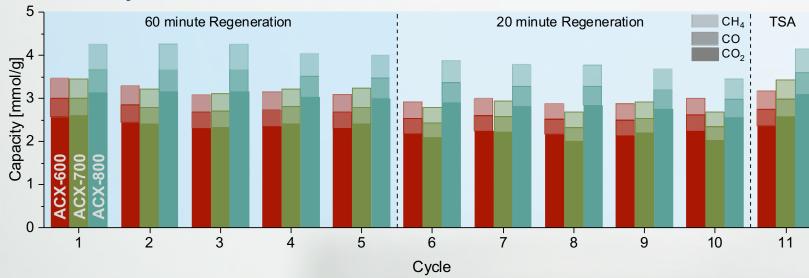


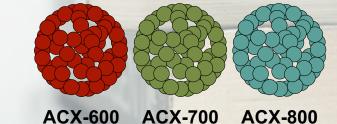
ACX-600 ACX-700 ACX-800



# Cyclic Experiments – Wet Cycles

Wet Cycles





- Initial 7% increase in capacity from dry to wet conditions
- Surface saturation with H<sub>2</sub>O visible (cycle 4)
- Ability to regenerate to full capacity with heat (cycle 11)



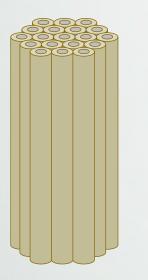
# Hollow Fibre-Based Adsorption Systems



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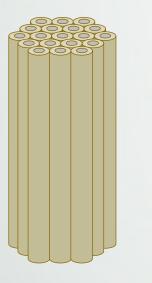


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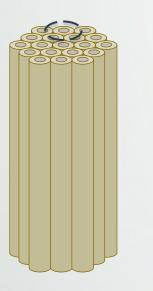
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- Lower CAPEX
- Higher adsorption capacity
- Faster kinetics



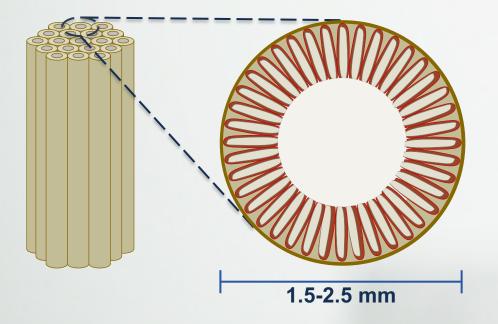
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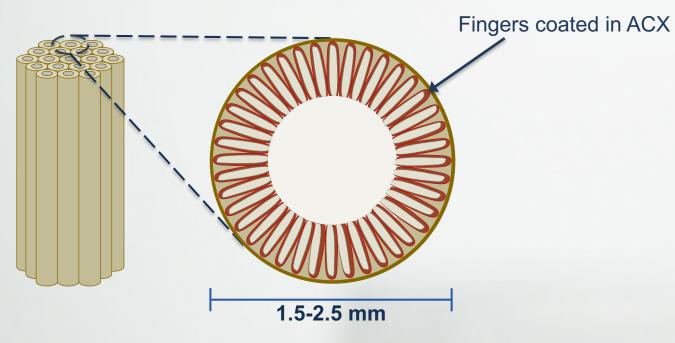
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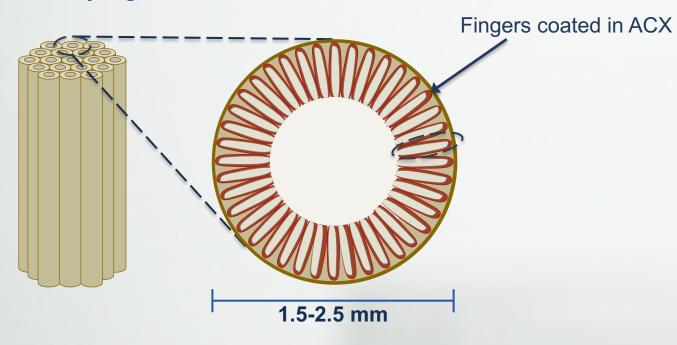
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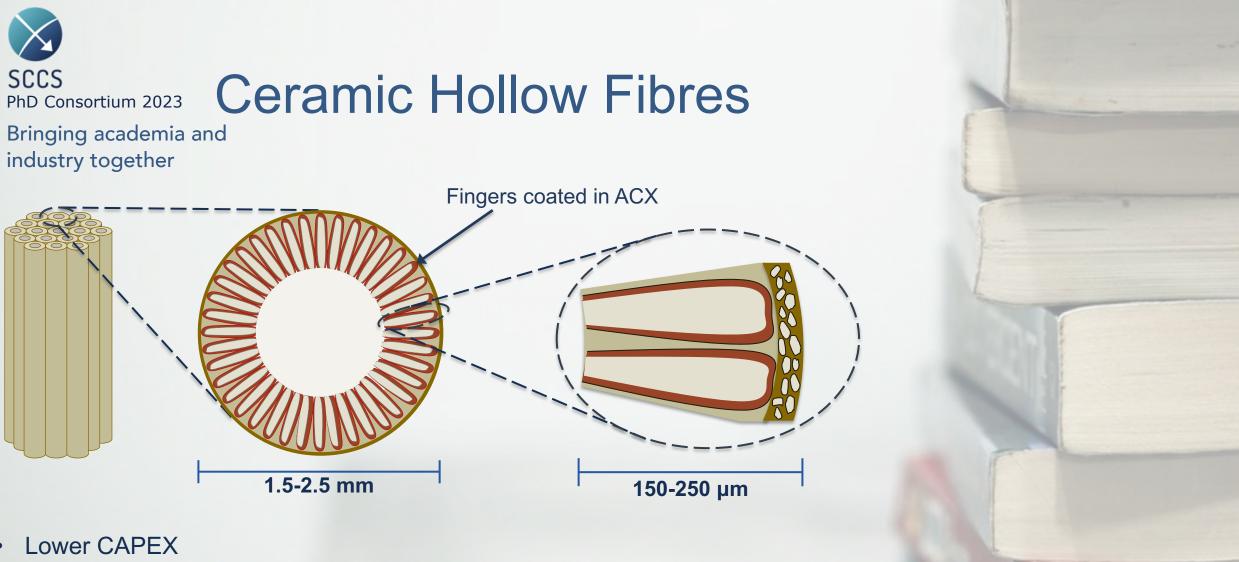
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- Lower CAPEX
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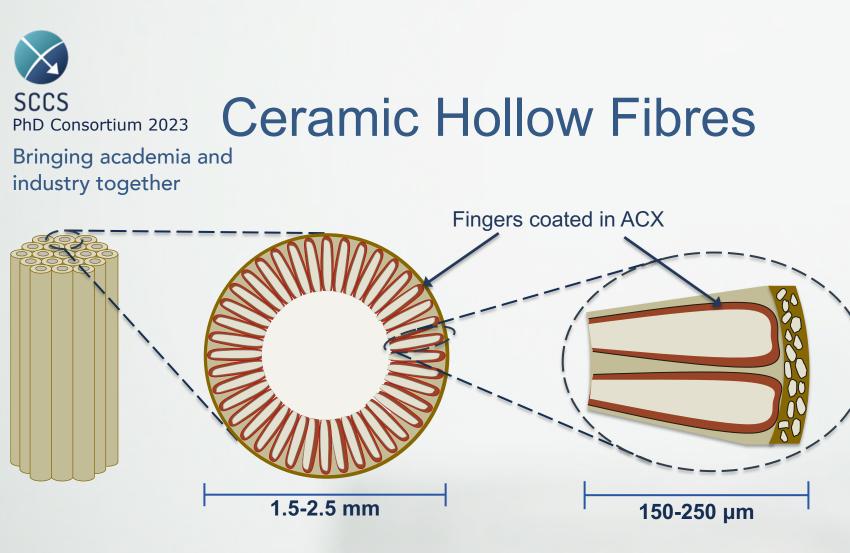
Higher adsorption capacity

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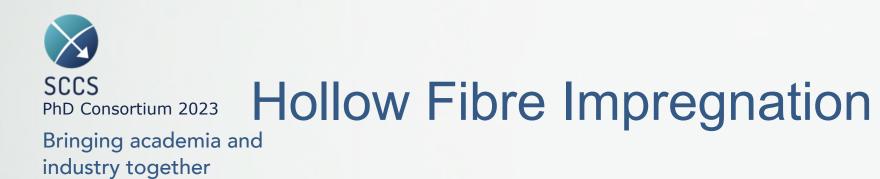
Faster kinetics

Lower CAPEX



- Lower CAPEX
- Higher adsorption capacity
- Faster kinetics

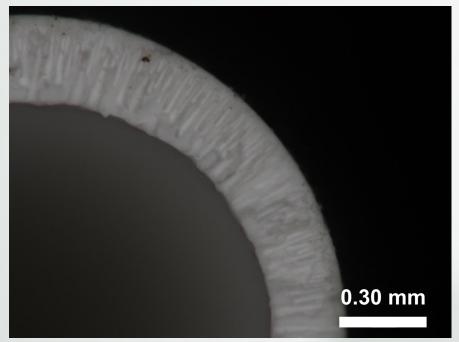
- 'Finger-shaped' pore structures
- Each pore acts as a "micro-reactor"
- Layer of ACX is 1-5 µm thick





## SCCS PhD Consortium 2023 Hollow Fibre Impregnation

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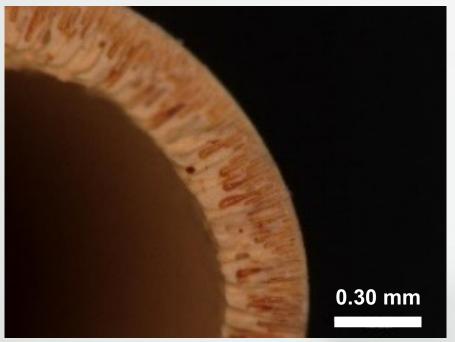


**Blank Hollow Fibre** 



# Hollow Fibre Impregnation

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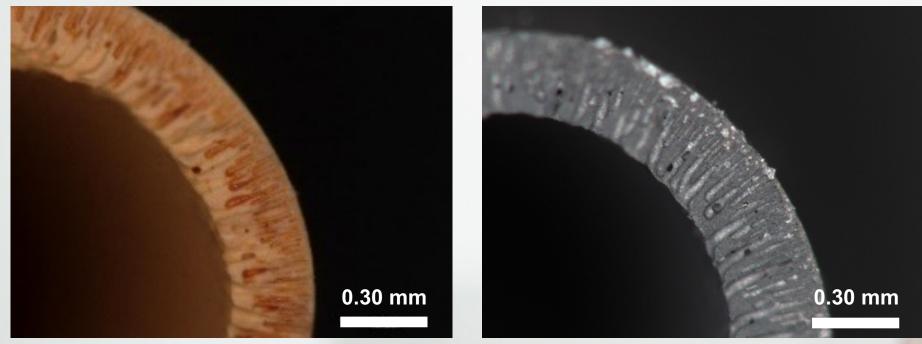


Hollow Fibre Impregnated with RF



# **Hollow Fibre Impregnation**

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Hollow Fibre Impregnated with RF

Hollow Fibre Coated with ACX-800

# **Applying Hollow Fibre-Based** Bringing academia an Adsorption Units industry together

SCCS

## Applying Hollow Fibre-Based PhD Consortium 2023 Bringing academia an Adsorption Units industry together

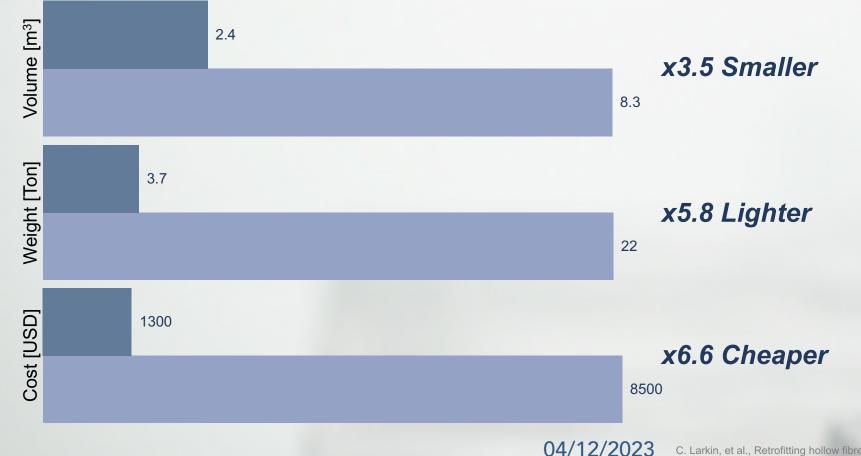
## Applying Hollow Fibre-Based PhD Consortium 2023 Bringing academia an Adsorption Units industry together



# Applying Hollow Fibre-Based Bringing academia an Adsorption Units industry together



# Applying Hollow Fibre-Based Bringing academia an Adsorption Units industry together



## Applying Hollow Fibre-Based PhD Consortium 2023 Bringing academia an Adsorption Units industry together

**On-Board Capture for a HGV Vehicle (14% CO<sub>2</sub>)** 

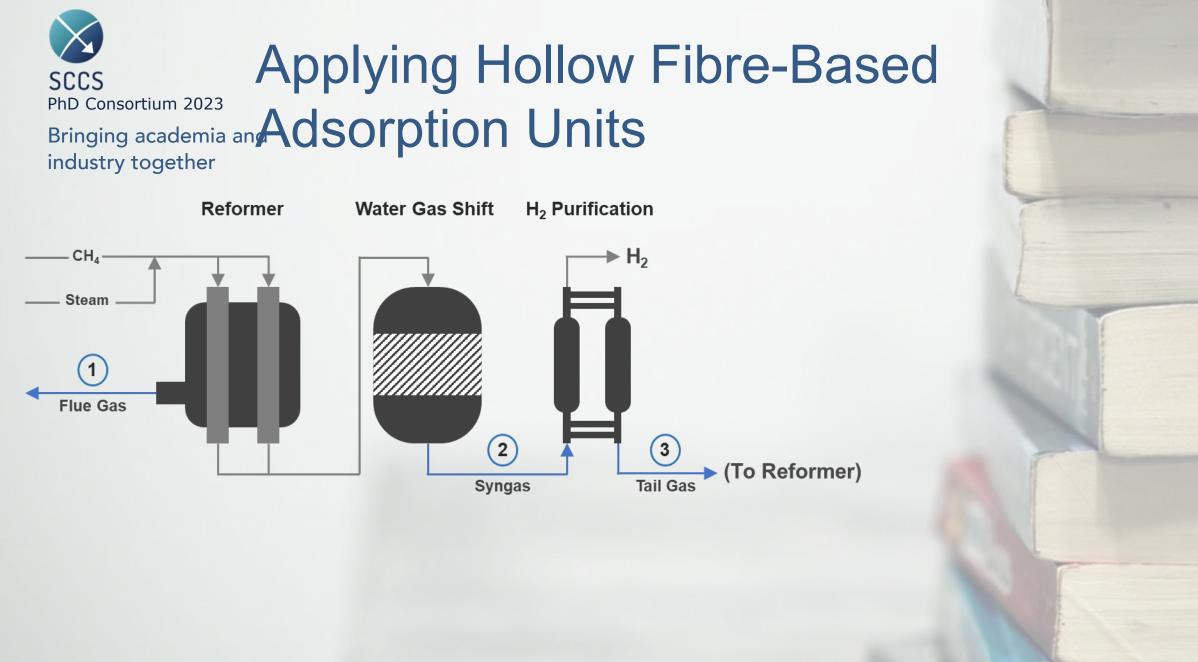


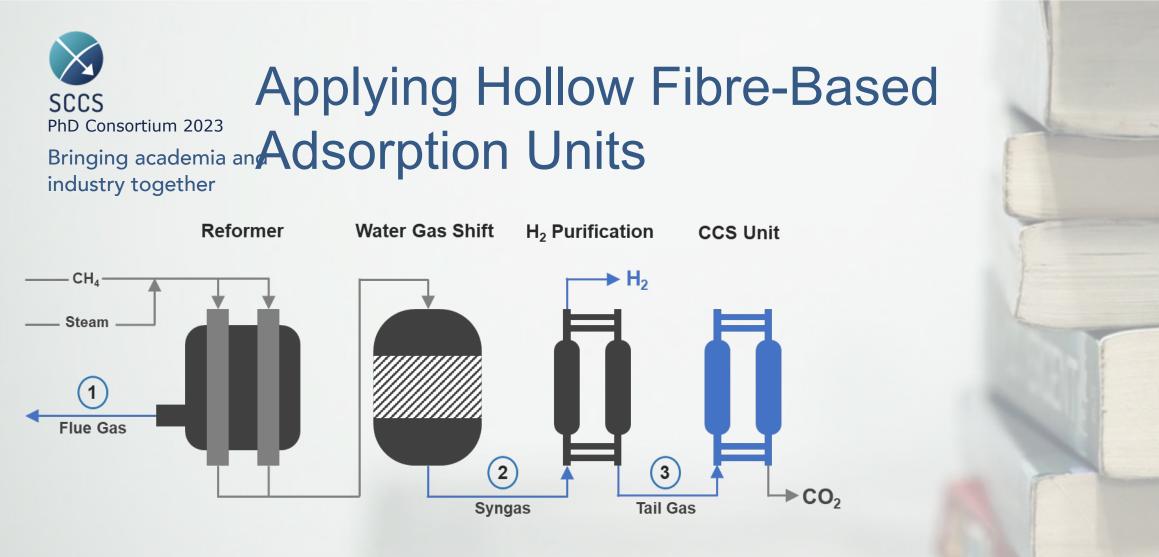
Retrofitting hollow fibre carbon capture systems to decarbonise surface transport

Collette Larkin<sup>a</sup>, Kyriaki Lampri<sup>a</sup>, Simona Mazzone<sup>a</sup>, Fermín Oliva<sup>b</sup>, Kang Li<sup>c</sup>, Francisco R. García–García<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Engineering, Institute of Materials and Processes, University of Edinburgh, Robert Stevenson Road, Edinburgh EH9 3FB, UK <sup>b</sup> Repsol S. A., Calle Méndez Álvaro, 44, 28045 Madrid, Spain <sup>c</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Imperial College London, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2AZ, UK







**Retrofitting Small Scale H<sub>2</sub> SMR Facilities** with Compact Hollow Fibre-Based Systems!





Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

# Thank you





THE UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH

Dr Francisco. R. García-García Collette Larkin



Prof. Kang Li