



Techno-economic analysis of low-carbon hydrogen production through sorption enhanced steam methane reforming (SE-SMR) processes

Yongliang (Harry) Yan*, Peter Clough, Vasilije Manovic

Energy and Power Theme, School of Water, Energy and Environment, Cranfield University, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, MK43 0AL, UK.

Introduction

* Yongliang (Harry) Yan Email: yongliang.yan@cranfield.ac.uk

- Hydrogen, as a versatile energy source, is widely applied in oil refining, chemical production, and iron and steel production, and has also drawn significant attention to tackle various critical energy challenges
- Steam Methane Reforming (SMR) is the dominant and commercial technology used for decades for hydrogen production, which is also a large emitter of CO₂ - around 2.6% of the global CO₂ emissions in 2019.
- Sorption Enhanced Steam Reforming (SE-SMR) is an innovative technology to use the pre-combustion CO₂ capture to produce the decarbonised, high purity H₂.
- Techno-economic analysis of six different SE-SMR configurations has been conducted to evaluate their potential in low-carbon and carbon-negative hydrogen production.

Methodology

Proposed SE-SMR configurations

- Case 1A: SE-SMR with indirect air-natural gas combustion calciner
- Case 1B: SE-SMR with indirect air-biomass combustion calciner
- Case 2A: SE-SMR with indirect oxy-natural gas combustion calciner
- Case 2B: SE-SMR with indirect oxy-biomass combustion calciner
- Case 3A: SE-SMR with indirect chemical-looping combustion of natural gas calciner
- Case 3B: SE-SMR with indirect chemical-looping combustion of biomass calciner

Model development

- The process modelling and mass-energy balance calculations used for the techno-economic analysis were performed by Aspen Plus V10.
- A chemical plant cost estimation methodology developed by Sinnott et al. [1] for calculating the capital and operating costs is employed.

Performance evaluation

$$\text{Cold gas efficiency: } \eta_{CG} = \left(\frac{\dot{m}_{H_2, \text{product}} * LHV_{H_2}}{\dot{m}_{NG, \text{feed}} * LHV_{NG} + \dot{m}_{NG/Biomass, \text{additional}} * LHV_{NG/Biomass}} \right) * 100\%$$

$$\text{Net efficiency: } \eta_{net} = \left(\frac{\dot{m}_{H_2, \text{product}} * LHV_{H_2}}{(\dot{m}_{NG, \text{feed}} + \dot{m}_{NG/Biomass, \text{additional}}) * LHV_{CH_4} + \frac{P_e}{\eta_{elect}}} \right) * 100\%$$

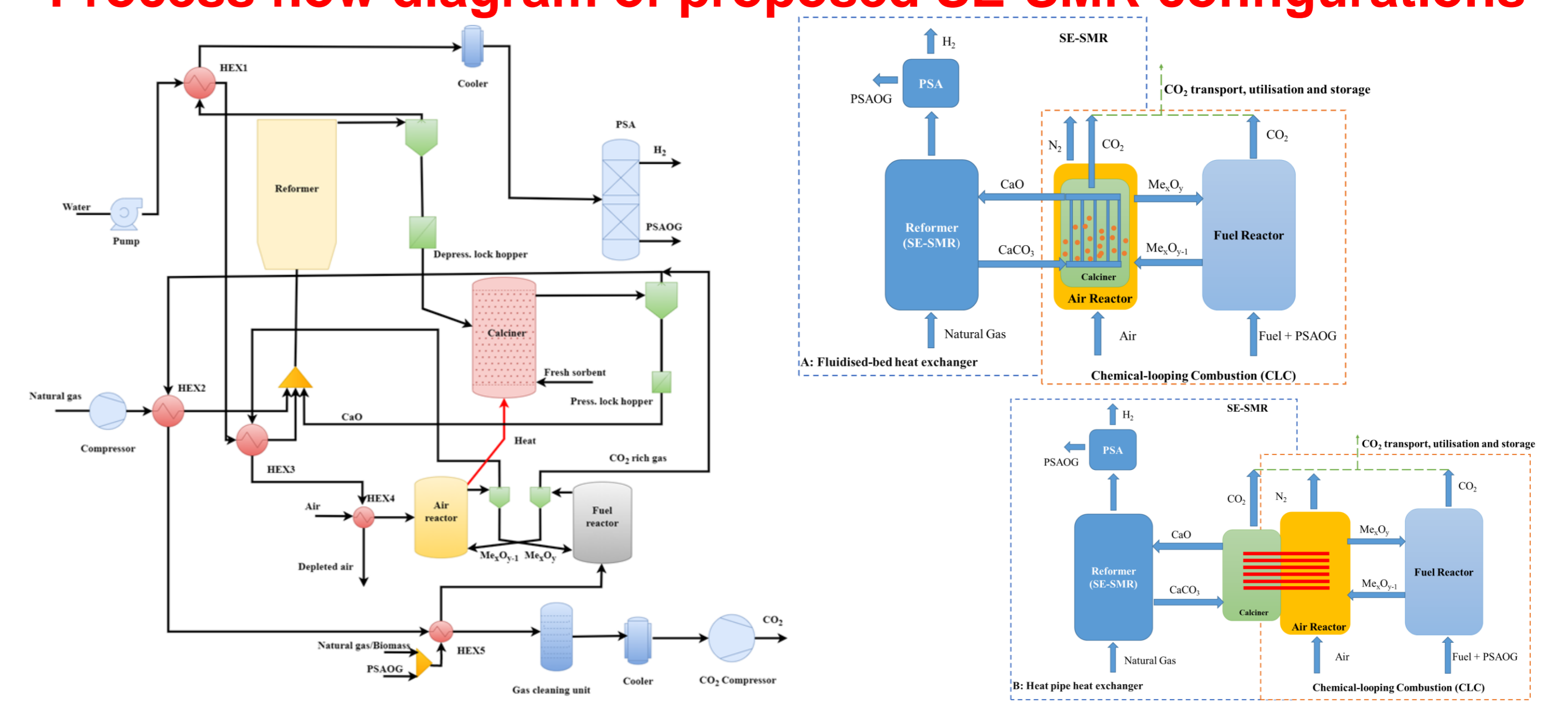
$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ capture efficiency: } CO_2 \text{ capture efficiency} = \left(\frac{n_{CO_2, \text{captured}}}{n_{NG, \text{feed}} + n_{NG/Biomass, \text{additional}}} \right) * 100\%$$

$$\text{Levelised cost of hydrogen: } LCOH = \frac{(TOC * FCF + FOM)}{(CF * 8760)} + (FC * HR) + VOM$$

$$\text{Cost of CO}_2 \text{ avoided: } CCA = \frac{LCOH_{SE-SMR} - LCOH_{Non-CCS}}{CO_2 \text{ Emissions}_{Non-CCS} - CO_2 \text{ Emissions}_{SE-SMR}}$$

$$\text{Cost of CO}_2 \text{ removal: } CCR = \frac{LCOH_{SE-SMR} - LCOH_{Non-CCS}}{CO_2 \text{ Removed}_{SE-SMR}}$$

Process flow diagram of proposed SE-SMR configurations



Results

Key performance indicators (KPIs)	Case 1A	Case 1B	Case 2A	Case 2B	Case 3A	Case 3B
Net efficiency (%)	77.0	70.5	73.7	66.3	74.1	69.4
CO ₂ capture efficiency (%)	60.1	86.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
Capital costs (£m)	188.7	193.5	248.4	293.0	264.9	284.9
Operating costs (£m)	237.5	252.9	286.0	329.8	277.5	299.0
LCOH (£/kg H ₂)	1.90	2.15	2.30	2.80	2.26	2.53
CCA (£/tCO ₂)	33.0	45.7	57.3	68.6	54.4	52.9
CCR (£/tCO ₂)	57.7	96.9	80.0	106.5	72.7	81.9

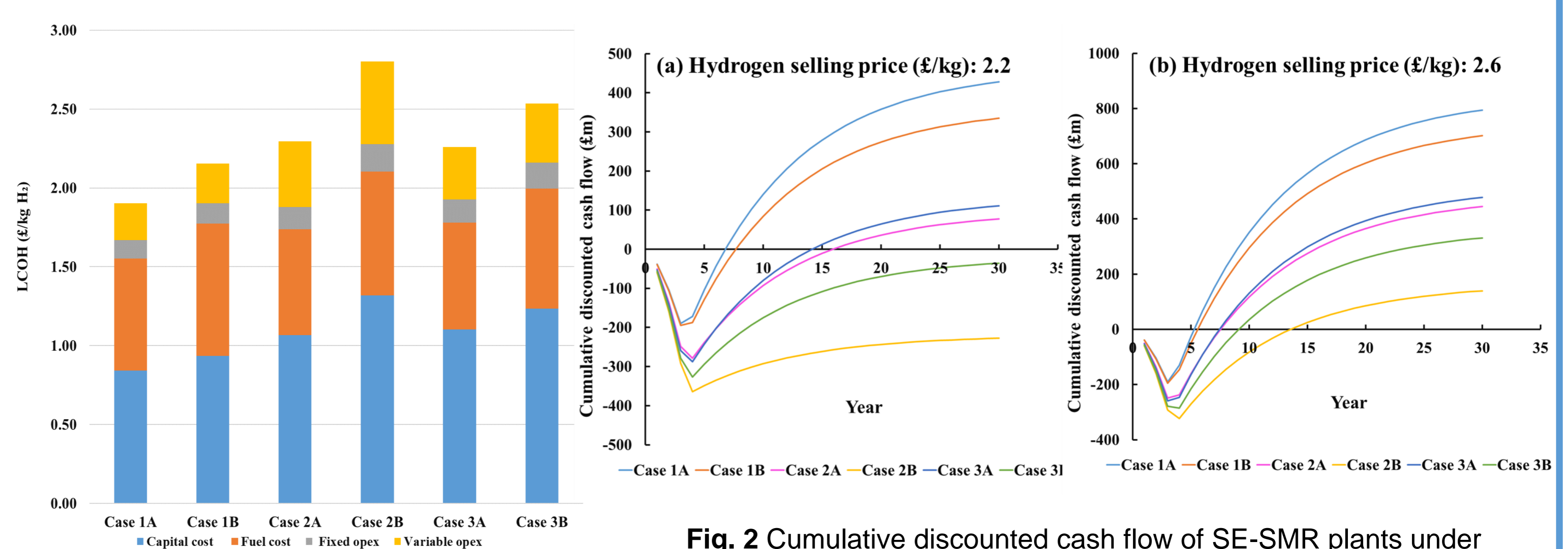


Fig. 1 Distribution of different costs of levelised cost of hydrogen for different SE-SMR processes.

Fig. 2 Cumulative discounted cash flow of SE-SMR plants under different hydrogen selling price

Conclusions

- The results revealed that the proposed systems were comparable with conventional steam methane reforming (SMR) with carbon capture and storage (CCS).
- The LCOH of the proposed SE-SMR plants ranged from £1.90-2.80/kg, and the costs of CO₂ avoided ranged from £33-69/tonne.
- By applying a carbon price (£16/tonne CO₂), the costs of CO₂ avoided for the proposed SE-SMR processes could be significantly reduced.
- The results provide flexible options for blue and carbon-negative H₂ production.

References: [1] R. K. Sinnott, J. M. Coulson JFR. Coulson and Richardson's Chemical Engineering Volume 6 - Chemical Engineering Design (4th Edition). 2005. doi:10.1016/b978-0-08-041865-0.50014-3. [2] Y. Yan, D. Thanganadar, P.T. Clough, S. Mukherjee, K. Patchigolla, V. Manovic, E.J. Anthony, Process simulation of blue hydrogen production by upgraded sorption enhanced steam methane reforming (SE-SMR) processes, Energy Convers. Manag. 2 (2020) 1–36. [3] Y. Yan, P.T. Clough, V. Manovic, E.J. Anthony, Techno-economic analysis of low-carbon hydrogen production by sorption enhanced steam methane reforming (SE-SMR) processes