

Bringing Hydrothermal Liquefaction Out of the Laboratory with the Construction of a Fully Integrated Commercial System

Justin Billing, Steffan Haubro Petersen, Juan Erik Pedersen,
Ib Johannsen, Doug Elliott

The International Conference on Thermochemical Conversion Science:
Biomass & Municipal Solid Waste to RNG, Biofuels & Chemicals

Denver, Colorado | April 19, 2022



Two challenges:

Sewage sludge disposal



- Sewage sludge fractions
 - Primary sludge
 - Secondary sludge (waste-activated sludge)
 - Organic solids on grate and scum/FOG
 - Other wet wastes (food, MSW organic fraction)
- Sewage sludge characteristics
 - Wet – 70-90% water, therefore energy-intensive to dry and expensive to transport
 - Distributed: a small number of large sites and a large number of small sites
 - Contaminated (pharmaceuticals, personal care products, PFAS, microplastics, heavy metals, etc.)
 - High phosphate content

Two challenges:

Sewage sludge disposal



- Thermal methods require drying
 - Slow pyrolysis (biochar)
 - Gasification (syngas)
 - Incineration (energy)
- Anaerobic digestion is effective but with limitations
 - Partial solids reduction
 - Minimal contaminant removal
 - Slow, large footprint, gaseous product
 - Innovation is ongoing to address limitations

Two challenges:

Demand for sustainable liquid fuels



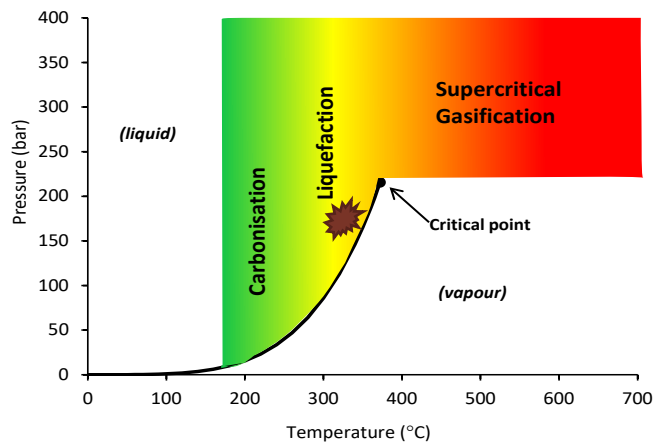
- Solid biomass is needed to meet the demand for sustainable fuels
 - Climate policy: RFS, LCFS, CFS, RED II
 - Energy security: geopolitics back in focus
 - The market for 'used cooking oil' is distorted
 - The market is screaming for sustainable alternatives
 - SARA: sustainable, available, reliable, affordable
- Cars and light trucks can run on electricity, but aircraft, ships and heavy industry need sustainable fuels

One solution:

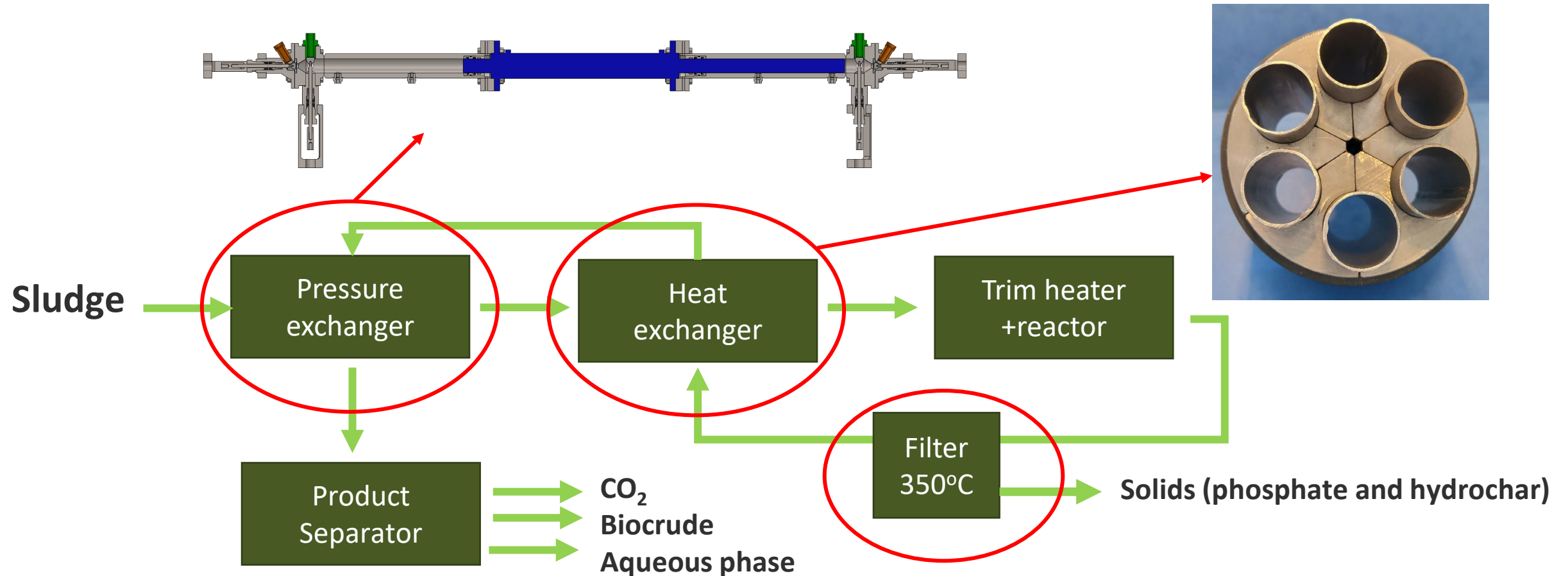
Circlia Nordic's HTL technology



- Hydrothermal conversion of biomass into crude oil at 325-350 °C and 160-200 bar
- Pilot plant at AU Foulum operating for 7 years
- HTL technology is the most promising path approach for wet biomass – Circlia Nordic has made it compact and energy efficient
 - No drying, contaminant destruction, 95% reduction in volatile solids, >80% thermal efficiency

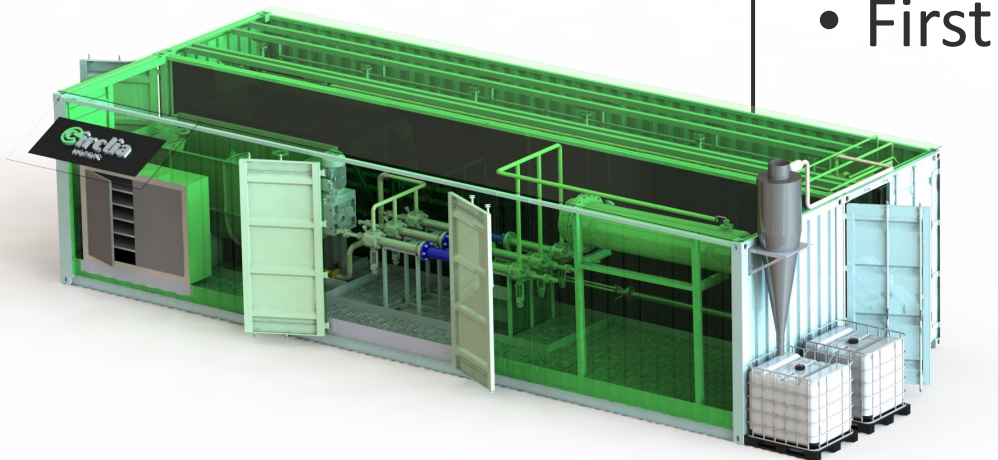


Innovative engineering drives gains in efficiency



Our product

- Efficient, decentralized and modular units
- 25,000 wet ton/yr capacity (~15 dry ton/day)
- 1600-2000 ton/yr biocrude (30-38 BPD)
- Two 40' containers with 35' x 80' total footprint
- EROI: 7-8, >70% GHG reduction, €2 M base cost
- First unit under construction, more in pipeline

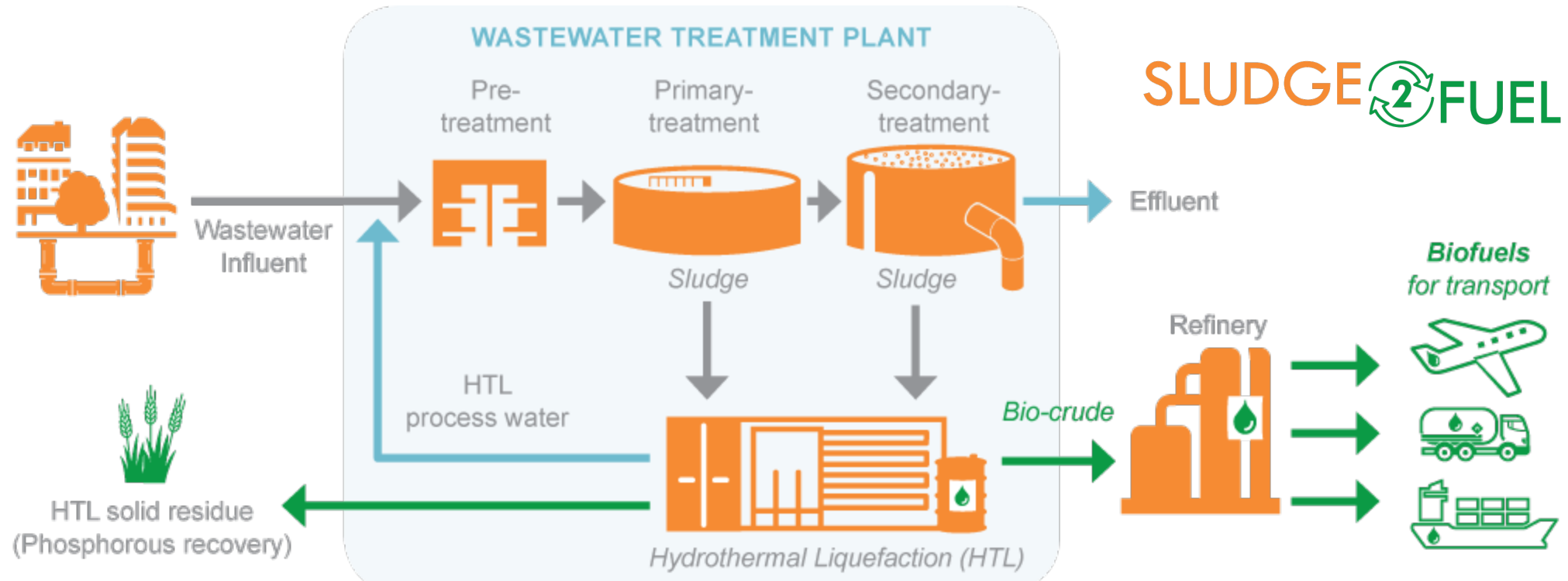


Small is beautiful

- Conventional TEAs for biomass conversion specify 100, 1000, or 2000 dry ton/day to achieve economies of scale
- Small, modular processes scale by numbering up and have the following advantages:
 - Deployable to distributed biomass resources
 - Lower capital barrier to entry (try and see)
 - Faster design iteration and product refinement
 - Flexible capacity and resilience to upsets
 - Staggered maintenance cycles

Sludge2fuel commercial demonstration

Funded by The Energy Technology and Demonstration Program (EUDP)



Technical challenges and opportunities

- Process Water
 - Challenge: high COD requires treatment
 - Baseline: recycle to WWTP/WRRF, utilities lead
 - Future: partial wet oxidation
- Biocrude Upgrading and Utilization
 - Challenge: differs from petroleum crude
 - Baseline: refinery partners lead upgrading
- Phosphate from Solid Residue
 - Challenge: produced in mixed, wet slurry form
 - Baseline: separations, phosphate extraction
- Gas
 - Opportunity: 96% CO₂ stream for CCUS

The road ahead

- Installation (Nov 2022) and integration of the first full-scale plant (Mar 2023) in Fredericia
- Deploy, deploy, deploy!
- Utilize the energy contained in the process water to achieve even higher energy efficiency
- Thank you!

Justin Billing

Director of Chemical Engineering Development

jmb@circlianordic.com