

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

# Investigation of Nickel- and Iron-Based Oxygen Carriers for Chemical-Looping Combustion

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## ABSTRACT

Carbon capture and storage has the potential of reducing emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, generated by combustion of fossil fuels. Chemical-looping combustion is a method intended to capture CO<sub>2</sub> without an energy consuming gas separation process. Gas separation is avoided by using circulating oxygen carriers to transfer oxygen from an air reactor to a fuel reactor. Thus, the fuel and the combustion air are never mixed.

A thermal analysis of the process identified several oxygen carrier systems with properties suitable for chemical-looping combustion applications. Such properties include high ability to convert different fuels, stability in air and sufficiently high melting temperature. Systems fulfilling these criteria were; metal oxides based on Ni, Cu, Fe, Mn, Co, W and sulphates of Ba, Sr and Ca.

In the experimental part of this work, Ni- and Fe-based particles were analyzed with respect to both chemical and physical properties important for oxygen carriers in chemical-looping combustion, as well as gas conversion in a fluidized bed.

Oxygen carriers of NiO, supported by NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, are suitable for converting gaseous fuels with a high content of CH<sub>4</sub>. The main reasons are their high reactivity and high melting temperature. The Ni-based oxygen carriers investigated here were prepared from commercially available raw materials in contrast to the pure chemicals which have generally been used before. Oxygen carriers prepared by spray-drying, a production method suitable for large-scale particle preparation, displayed similar properties as oxygen carriers produced by the small-scale freeze-granulation method. Thus, up-scaling of particle production is not expected to present any difficulties. To reduce the risk of fragmentation and attrition of Ni-based oxygen carriers in a circulating chemical-looping combustion system, the strength can be improved by an addition of Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, by increasing the sintering temperature or by extending the sintering time. Materials with MgO added during particle preparation or with MgAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> as supporting agent resulted in a considerably increased CH<sub>4</sub> conversion. All oxygen carriers showed high reactivity with CH<sub>4</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> and for a promising oxygen carrier of NiO/NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, it was concluded that in an ideal reactor without gas solid-phase mass transfer limitations, full CH<sub>4</sub> yield should be reached with a solids inventory in the fuel reactor of less than 10-20 kg/MW at 950°C.

Fe-based oxygen carriers are cheap, abundant and environmentally sound and therefore well suited for chemical-looping combustion with solid fuels, where the expected lifetime of the oxygen carriers is comparatively short. Several industrial iron-based materials and a natural iron ore with properties well suited for chemical-looping combustion with solid fuels were identified. Generally, these materials displayed a high conversion of syngas, the main intermediate when solid fuels are gasified by steam, in combination with a high mechanical strength. The investigation of synthetically produced ilmenites, FeTiO<sub>3</sub> in their reduced form, revealed that an increased Fe:Ti ratio generally improves the total conversion of CO although the initial maximum conversion is relatively constant.

*Keywords: Carbon Dioxide Capture, Chemical-Looping Combustion, Fluidized Bed, Oxygen Carrier, Nickel Oxide, Iron Oxide, Ilmenite*

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

**The thesis is based on the work contained in the following papers, referred to by Roman numbers in the text**

### **Paper I**

Jerndal E, Mattisson T, Lyngfelt A, 2006, *Thermal Analysis of Chemical-Looping Combustion*. Chemical Engineering Research and Design, 84(A9), 795-806.

*-This Paper was recognized on a shared 1<sup>st</sup> place in the "Top-75 most cited articles" as published in the IChemE journals 2006-2009.*

### **Paper II**

Jerndal E, Mattisson T, Lyngfelt A, 2009, *Investigation of Different NiO/NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Particles as Oxygen Carriers for Chemical-Looping Combustion*. Energy & Fuels, 23(2), 665–676.

### **Paper III**

Jerndal E, Mattisson T, Thijs I, Snijkers F, Lyngfelt A, 2010, *Investigation of NiO/NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Oxygen Carriers for Chemical-Looping Combustion Produced by Spray-Drying*. International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, 4(1), 23–35.

### **Paper IV**

Jerndal E, Mattisson T, Thijs I, Snijkers F, Lyngfelt A, 2009, *NiO Particles with Ca and Mg based Additives Produced by Spray-Drying as Oxygen Carriers for Chemical-Looping Combustion*. Energy Procedia, 1, 479-486. (9th International Conference on Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies (GHGT-9), Washington D.C., 16-20 November, 2008.)

### **Paper V**

Mattisson T, Jerndal E, Linderholm C, Lyngfelt A, 2010, *Reactivity of a Spray-Dried NiO/NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Oxygen Carrier for Chemical-Looping Combustion*. Submitted for publication.

### **Paper VI**

Azis M M, Jerndal E, Leion H, Mattisson T, Lyngfelt A, 2010, *On the Evaluation of Synthetic and Natural Ilmenite using Syngas as Fuel in Chemical-Looping Combustion (CLC)*. Chemical Engineering Research and Design, In Press, available online 27 March 2010.

### **Paper VII**

Jerndal E, Leion H, Axelsson L, Ekvall T, Hedberg M, Johansson K, Källén M, Svensson R, Mattisson T, and Lyngfelt A, 2010, *Using Low-Cost Iron-Based Materials as Oxygen Carriers for Chemical-Looping Combustion*. Submitted to Oil & Gas Science and Technology – Revue de l'IFP. To be published in a Special Issue: 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Chemical Looping.

## My contribution to the attended papers

**Paper I;** all calculations and writing

**Paper II;** all experimental work except preparation of oxygen carriers, all evaluation of experiments and writing

**Paper III & IV;** all experimental work, evaluation of experiments and writing except the parts concerning preparation of oxygen carriers

**Paper V;** part of the experimental work, evaluation of experiments and modelling

**Paper VI;** part of the experimental work, evaluation of experiments and writing

**Paper VII;** part of the experimental work, evaluation of experiments and all writing

## Related papers not included in the thesis

Mattisson T, Johansson M, Jerndal E, Lyngfelt A, 2008, *The Reaction of NiO/NiAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> Particles with Alternating Methane and Oxygen*. Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering, 86(4), 756-767.

Leion H, Lyngfelt A, Johansson M, Jerndal E, Mattisson T, 2008, *The Use of Ilmenite as an Oxygen Carrier in Chemical-Looping Combustion*. Chemical Engineering Research and Design, 86(9), 1017-1026.

Leion H, Jerndal E, Steenari B-M, Hermansson S, Israelsson M, Jansson E, Johnsson M, Thunberg R, Vadenbo A, Mattisson T, Lyngfelt A, 2009, *Solid Fuels in Chemical-Looping Combustion using Oxide Scale and Unprocessed Iron Ore as Oxygen Carriers*. Fuel, 88(10), 1945-1954.

Linderholm C, Lyngfelt A, Béal C, Trikkel A, Kuusik R, Jerndal E, Mattisson T, *Chemical-Looping Combustion with Natural Gas using Spray-Dried NiO-Based Oxygen Carriers*. In "Carbon Dioxide Capture for Storage in Deep Geological Formations", Volume 3, Advances in CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage Technology (2004-2009) L I Eide (Ed.), October 2009, 67-74.

Linderholm C, Jerndal E, Mattisson, T, Lyngfelt, A, 2010, *Investigation of Ni-Based Mixed Oxides in a 300 W Chemical-Looping Combustor*. Chemical Engineering Research and Design, 88(5-6) 661-672.

Snijkers F, Jerndal E, Thijs T, Mattisson T, Lyngfelt A, *Preparation of Oxygen Carriers for Chemical Looping Combustion by Industrial Spray Drying Method*. 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Chemical Looping, Lyon, 17-19 March 2010.

Jerndal E, Leion H, Mattison T, Lyngfelt A. *Using Low-Cost Iron-Based Materials as Oxygen Carriers for Chemical-Looping Combustion*. 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference on Chemical Looping, Lyon, 17-19 March 2010.

*-This Paper is an "extended abstract" and a shorter version of Paper VII.*

