

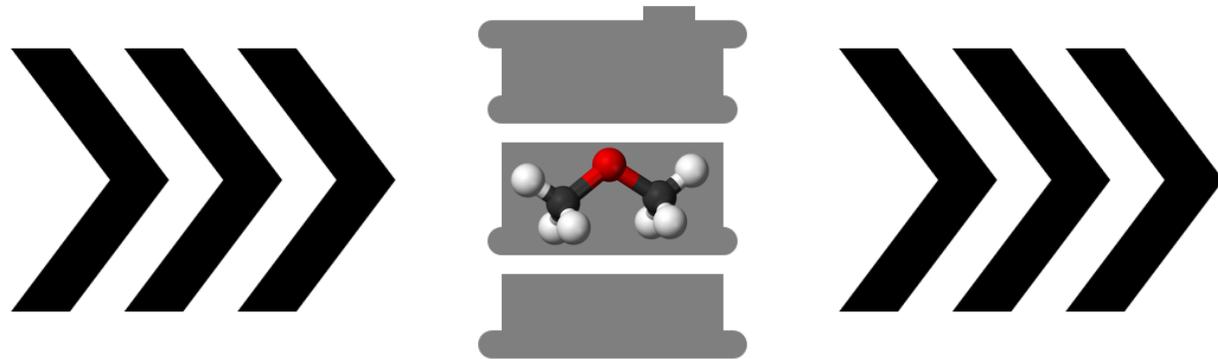


› **DELIVERING ON A DECADES-OLD PROMISE: RENEWABLE DME**
RECENT ADVANCES IN RENEWABLE DME PRODUCTION | DR. IR. J. BOON

› DELIVERING ON A DECADES-OLD PROMISE: RENEWABLE DME

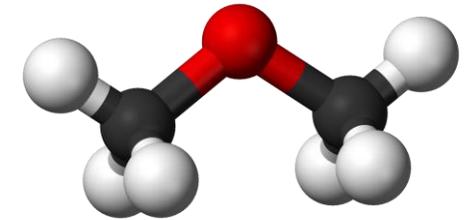
MARKET PULL AND TECHNOLOGY PUSH

- › Dimethyl ether, DME
- › Market & Market development
- › Production
- › Renewable DME
 - › Technology, separation enhancement
 - › Serving the markets



› DIMETHYL ETHER CURRENT MARKET

- › DME (CH₃OCH₃): dehydrated methanol (2 CH₃OH = CH₃OCH₃ + H₂O)
- › Nontoxic, combusts well (no soot), mild vapour pressure (handles similar to LPG)
- › Aerosol propellant, refrigerant, fuel; significant market in China, Japan, Korea (MT+)
- › Fuel: Good LPG substitute



Blends containing up to 20% volume DME generally require no modifications to equipment or distribution networks

[DME Fact Sheet LPG Blends.pdf \(aboutdme.org\)](#)

Properties		DME	LPG
Vapor Pressure	kPA	530	520
Liquid Density	kg/m ³	667	540
Heating Value	MJ/kg	28.8	46
Bottle Fill	%	85	80
Mass per Bottle Unit Vol.	kg/m ³	567	432
Energy per Bottle Unit Vol.	GJ/m ³	16.3	19.9



International DME Association
DME: 21st Century Energy

- › Fuel: Good diesel substitute

No carbon-carbon bonds, thus seriously limiting the possibility of forming carbonaceous particulate emissions

High enough cetane number to perform well as a compression-ignition fuel

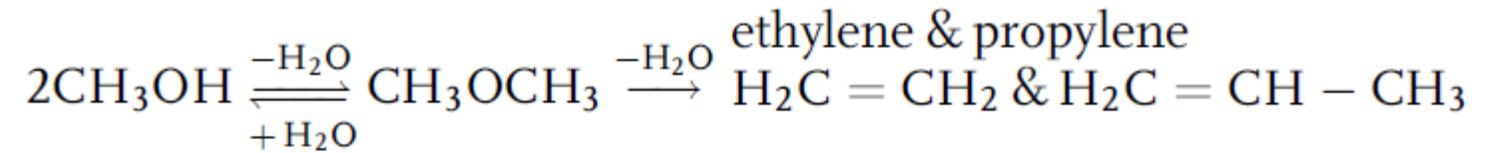
[Dimethyl Ether \(dieselnet.com\)](#) / [Mack Trucks tests alternative fuel DME | Volvo Group](#) / [Ford](#)



› DIMETHYL ETHER

FUTURE MARKET: DME AS FEEDSTOCK

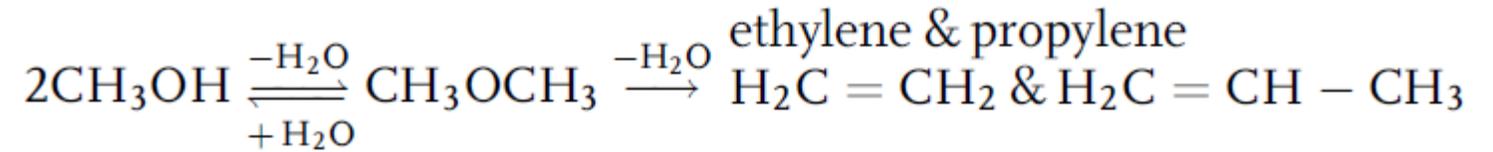
- › Methanol to olefins
- DME to olefins



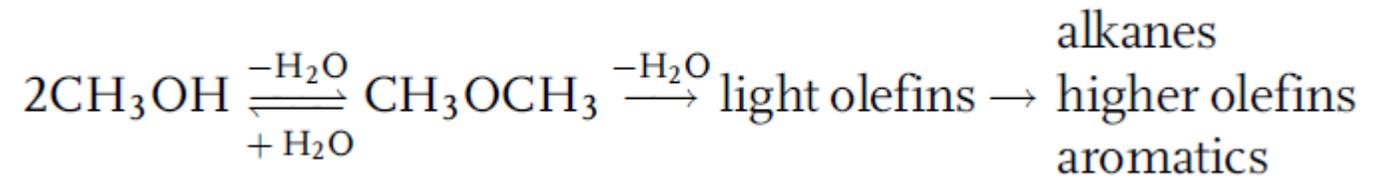
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FUTURE MARKET: DME AS FEEDSTOCK

- › Methanol to olefins
DME to olefins



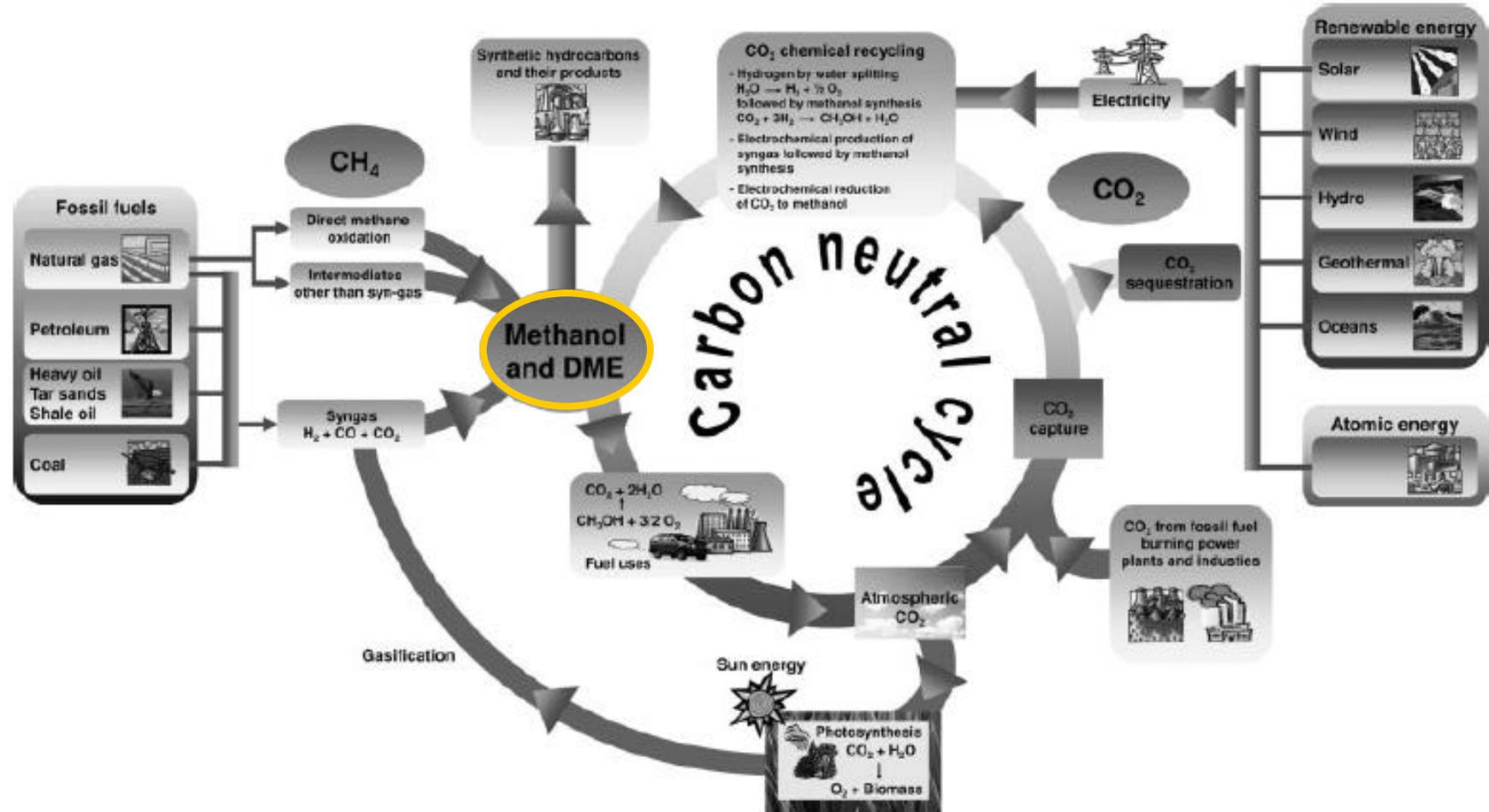
- › Methanol to gasoline
DME to gasoline



› DIMETHYL ETHER

FUTURE MARKET: DME AS FEEDSTOCK

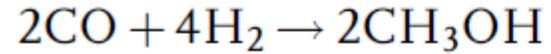
- › Methanol to olefins
DME to olefins
- › Methanol to gasoline
DME to gasoline
- › The MeOH and DME economy



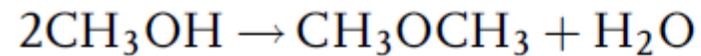
› DIMETHYL ETHER PRODUCTION - INDIRECT

COMMERCIAL STANDARD

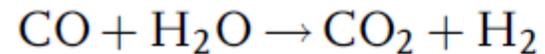
- › First produce methanol
- › In a separate process, dehydrate methanol to DME



$$\Delta H_{298\text{K}} = -43.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta H_{298\text{K}} = -5.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta H_{298\text{K}} = -9.8 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$$

RENEWABLE DME

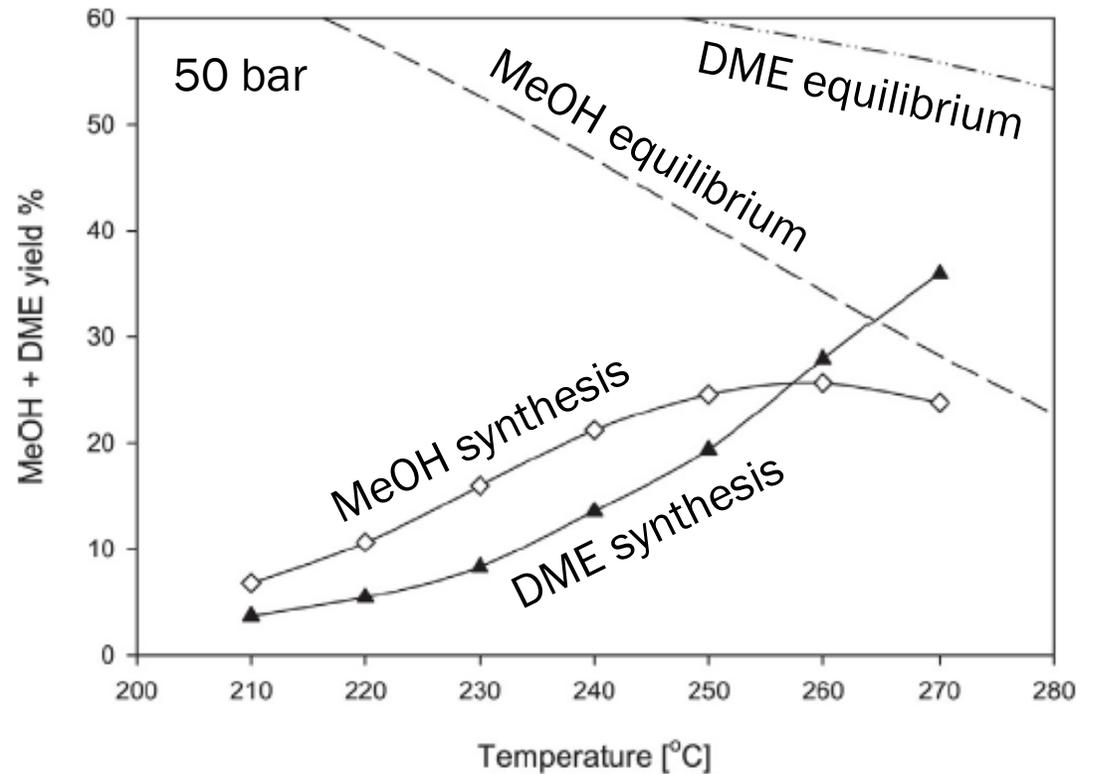
- › BioDME project (Piteå, Sweden)
2008 – 2016
CHEMREC (Topsoe): 4 tpd
- › Oberon Fuels (Brawley, California)
2013/2021
10,000 gallons rDME per day



› DIMETHYL ETHER PRODUCTION - DIRECT

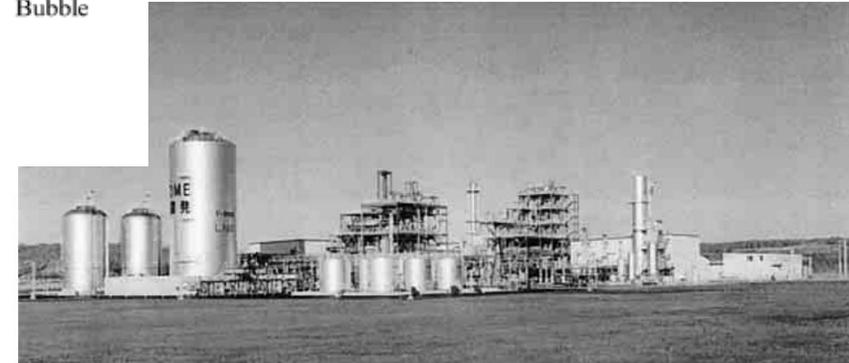
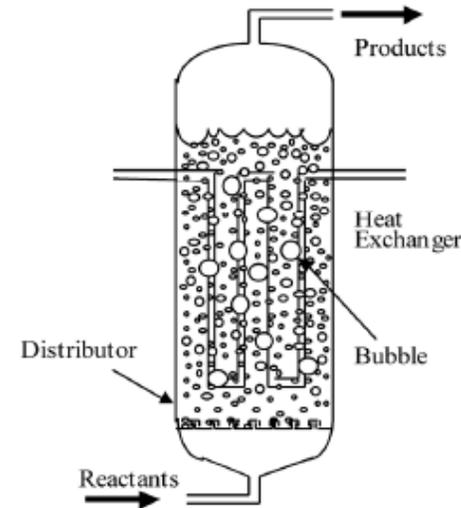


- › Direct production from syngas
 - › Higher equilibrium yield
 - › Less recycles
 - › Less unit operations
- › Critical points
 - › Even more heat production than methanol synthesis
 - › Catalyst stability in presence of water



› DIMETHYL ETHER PRODUCTION - DIRECT

- › Topsoe (1984 - 1987) Houston, Texas
 - › Adiabatic gas-phase 1 t/d gasoline (part of TIGAS process)
 - › CO₂ removal before syngas recycle; CO₂ as byproduct
- › Air Products & Chemicals (1999) La Porte, Texas
 - › Slurry-based pilot plant 10 t/d 'LPDME'
- › JFE (2004-2006) Shiranuka-cho, Japan
 - › Slurry reactor demonstration plant 100 t/d
 - › CO₂ recycle to the autothermal methane reformer
 - › H₂O as the byproduct



› DIMETHYL ETHER PRODUCTION - DIRECT

- › KOGAS (2008) Incheon, Korea
 - › Cooled fixed bed 10 t/d DME
 - › CO₂ removal before syngas recycle; CO₂ as byproduct
- › KIT Bioliq (2014) Karlsruhe, Germany
 - › Adiabatic fixed bed, 600 t/a gasoline
- › MHI (2020) La Brea, Trinidad and Tobago
 - › 20,000 t/a DME
- › Linde-BASF (2019, announced)
 - › Dry reforming and one-step production of DME



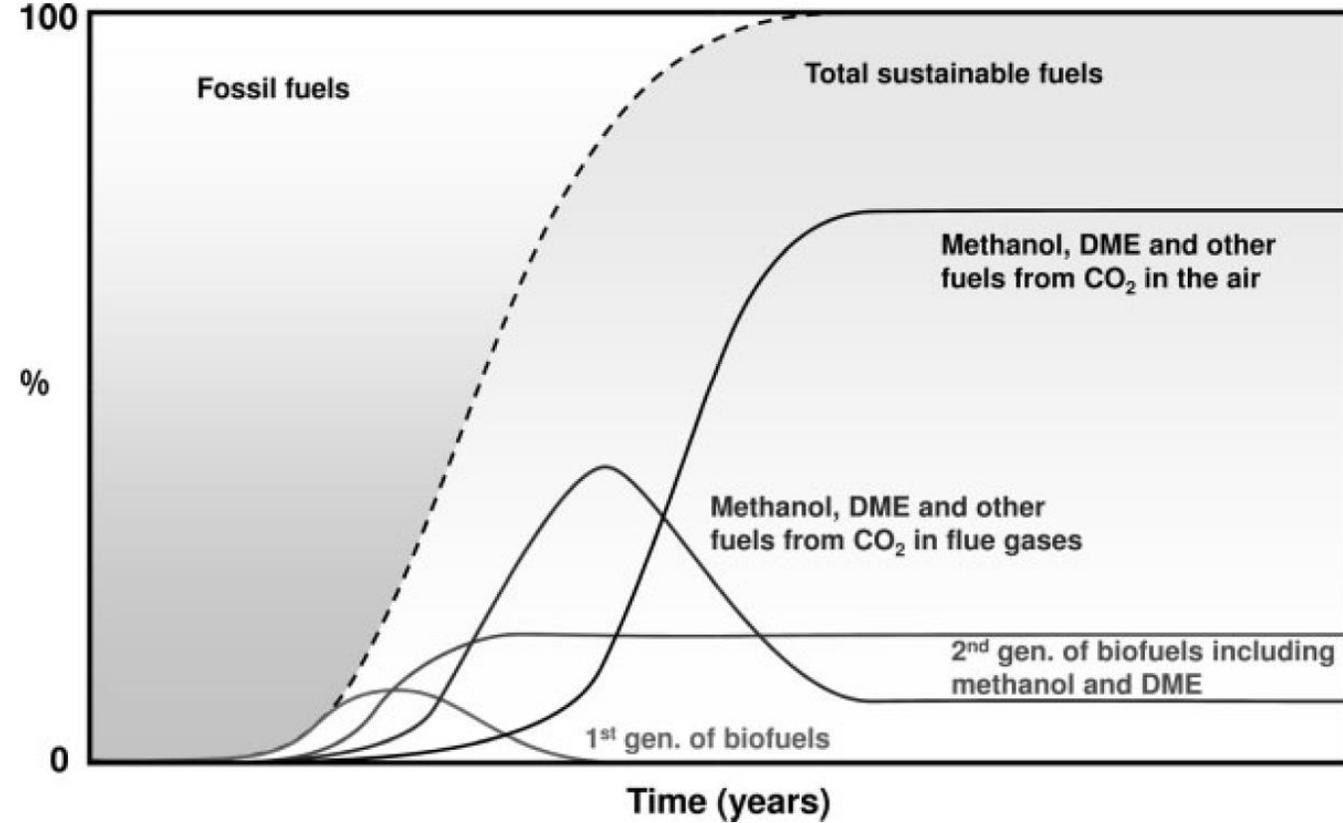
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[bioliq - Startseite](#)
Stiefel, et al. (2011). *Fuel Processing Technology*, 92(8), 1466-1474.
Boymans, E. H., & Liakakou, E. T. (2017). Advanced liquid biofuels synthesis.

[Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. Global Website | Commercial Operations Commence at Methanol / Dimethyl Ether Plant in Trinidad and Tobago \(mhi.com\)](#)
[News | 2019-01-10 | BASF Linde CO₂-to-DME process \(aboutdme.org\)](#)

› RENEWABLE DME

RENEWABLE DME

- › New opportunities
 - › DME as 2nd generation biofuel
 - › DME from flue gases
 - › DME from CO₂ from the air
- › Existing challenges remain
 - › Efficiency (indirect synthesis)
 - › Heat management (direct synthesis)
 - › Catalyst deactivation by water (direct synthesis)
 - › Energy-intensive purification (CO₂-DME separation)

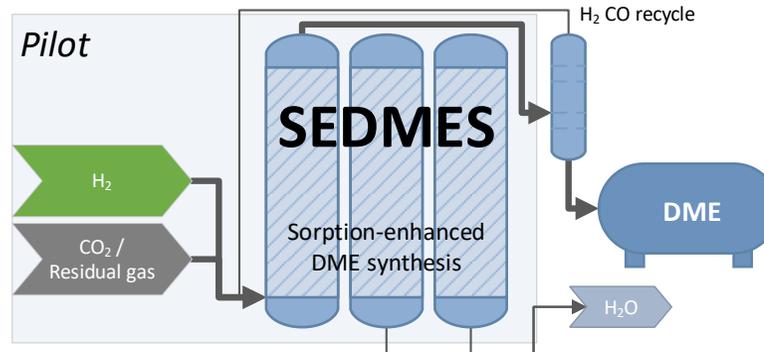
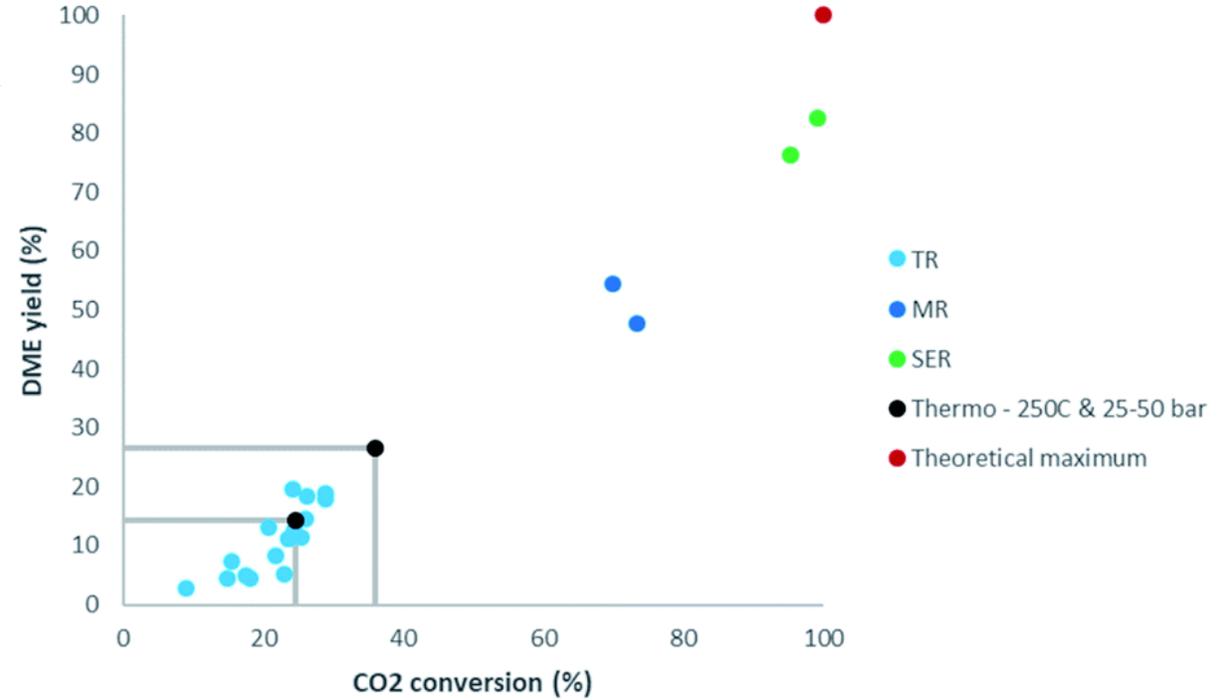
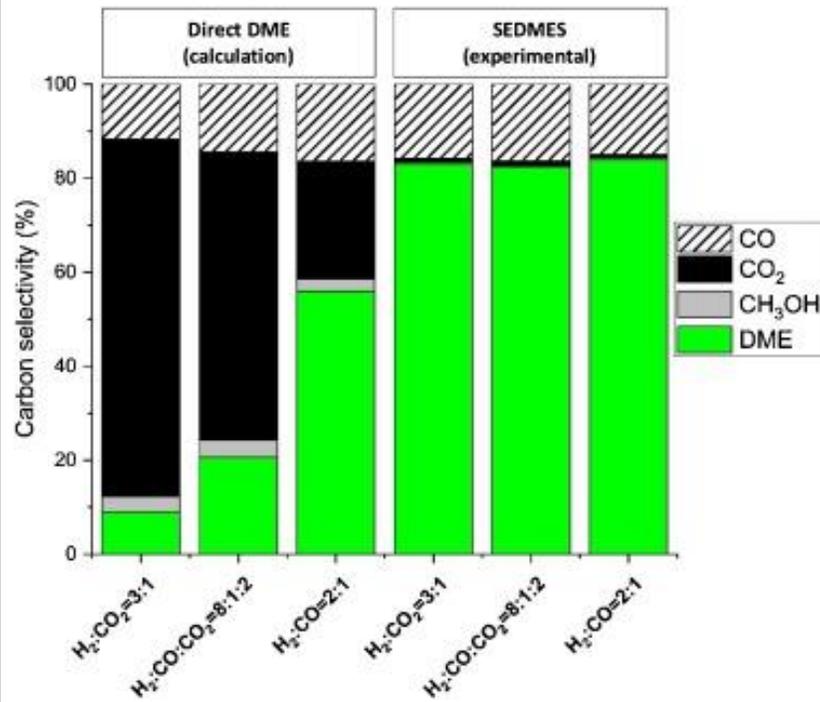


Technology
development

RENEWABLE DME

RENEWABLE DME - TECHNOLOGY

- › Separation-enhanced reactors
 - › Membrane-enhanced
 - › Sorption enhanced ('SEDMES')

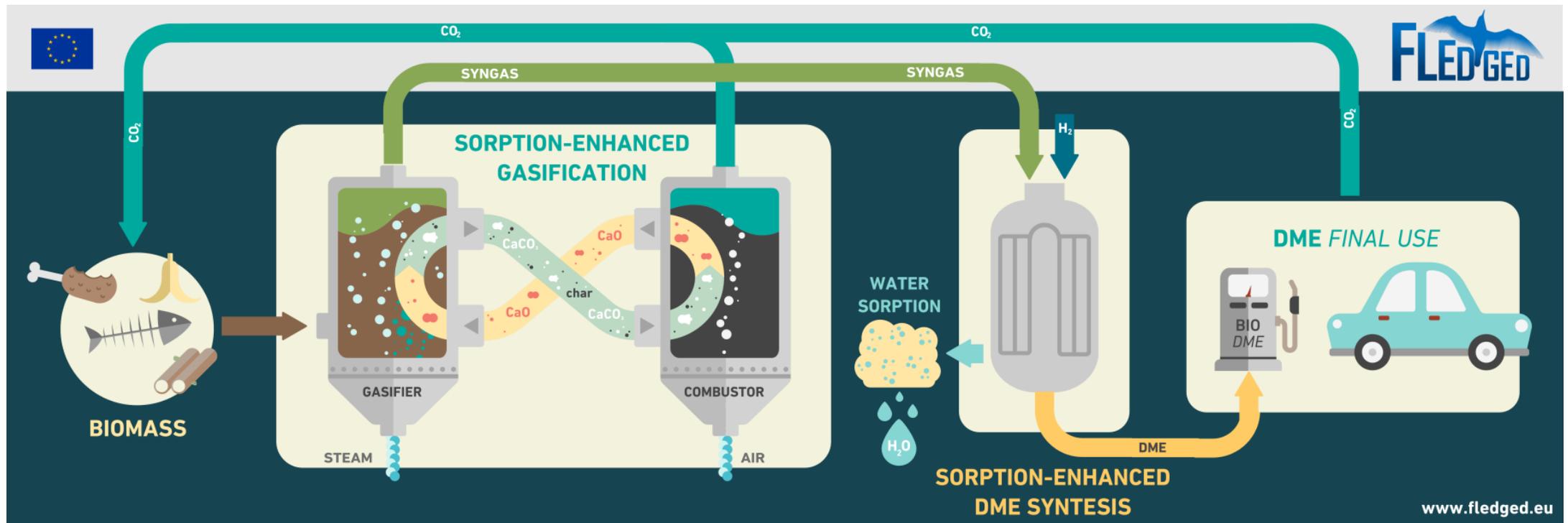


van Kampen, et al. (2021). *Journal of Materials Chemistry A*, 9(26), 14627-14629.
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BIOMASS TO DME

EU H2020 PROJECT - FLEDGED

- The *FLEDGED* project will deliver a process for *Bio-based Dimethyl Ether (DME)* production from biomass gasification, validated in *industrially relevant* environment (TRL5).



www.fledged.eu

› DELIVERING ON A DECADES-OLD PROMISE: RENEWABLE DME OUTLOOK



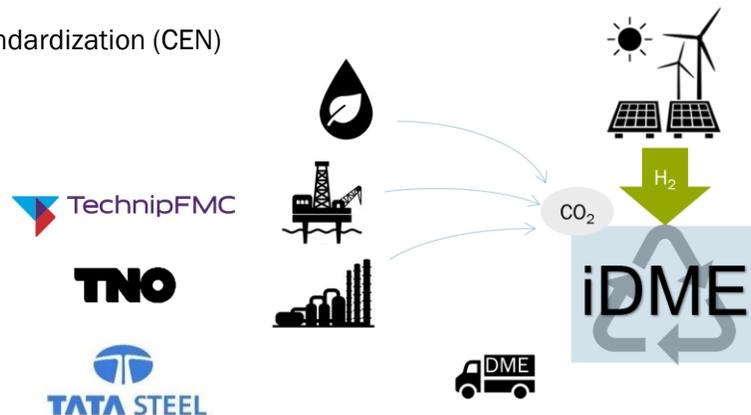
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DME: 21st Century Energy

aboutdme.org

- › New alliances, initiatives
 - › Nordic Green, Denmark (2011): Renewable methanol, DME
 - › BASF – Linde (2019): Direct DME
 - › Nouryon – Enerkem – Air Liquide – Shell – PoRotterdam (2019): W2C, non-recyclable wastes to chemicals (MeOH-DME)
 - › Oberon Fuels – SHV Energy (2020): accelerate the use of renewable DME
 - › SHV Energy – KEW Technology (2021): Circular Fuels, Advanced thermal conversion technology for renewable DME
 - › SHV Energy – UGI International (2021): Dimeta, advancing the production and use of renewable and recycled carbon Dimethyl Ether
 - › DME Sweden

- › Fuel standards developing
 - › 2020 California Governor Gavin Newsom defines the tax rate for DME used as either a diesel replacement or blended with propane, and how it would be sold at retail to consumers.
 - › European Committee for Standardization (CEN)

- › Novel use cases
 - › PtX, grid balancing
 - › H₂ carrier, DME fuel cells
 - › Industrial circularity: iDME



THE ECONOMIST

MARCH 11TH, 1995

New fuel

The lawnmower's tale

COPENHAGEN

HALDOR TOPSOE is a happy man. A sprightly 82-year-old, he is renowned in Denmark for his outspoken views on industry, research, and how to combine the two. He learnt them from the great Dane of the century, Niels Bohr, and has kept alive the belief in far-sighted, open-minded research that the atomic theorist sought to foster when he guided Denmark's research after the second world war. The catalyst company that bears Mr Topsoe's name tries to live up to these ideals, and the new substitute for diesel fuel which it has recently developed may provide a successful example of the strategy; hence the happiness.

At present, dimethyl ether (DME) is mostly used as a propellant in aerosol sprays, a replacement for ozone-eating chlorofluorocarbons. In a previous life it was best known as a chemical step on the road to the production of synthetic fuels, an area that Topsoe was keen on. Low petrol prices in the 1980s made synthetic fuels unattractive, but the company kept up an interest in the stuff.

In 1991, an inspired Topsoe laboratory assistant named Svend-Erik Mikkelsen decided to take some DME home and try it in

his lawnmower. After cutting the grass, he tried the fuel out in a diesel fork-lift at the factory. This experiment worked so well that the motor refused to stop, even when the ignition was switched off and the starter cables removed. Impressed, Mr Mikkelsen's managers let him pursue his experiments with researchers at the nearby Technical University of Denmark.

A year later, armed with hard data, Topsoe approached Amoco, an American oil company. This led to a collaboration between Topsoe, Amoco, an American diesel-engine manufacturer called Navistar and a diesel-engine research institute in Austria called AVL. This convinced the diesel engineers that DME is more than just a flash in the cylinder. The results were made public last week at the annual congress of the Society of Automotive Engineers in Detroit.

That DME is environmentally benign is no surprise, given its use in spray cans. The surprise is that it is still green after it has been burnt. Exhaust from a DME-driven diesel engine contains no sulphur, almost no soot (all that can be measured comes from the motor oil), and only about 20% of the nitrogen oxides that diesel produces.



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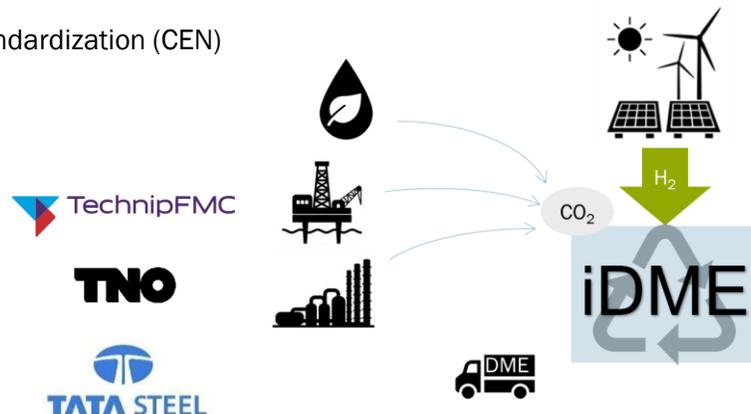
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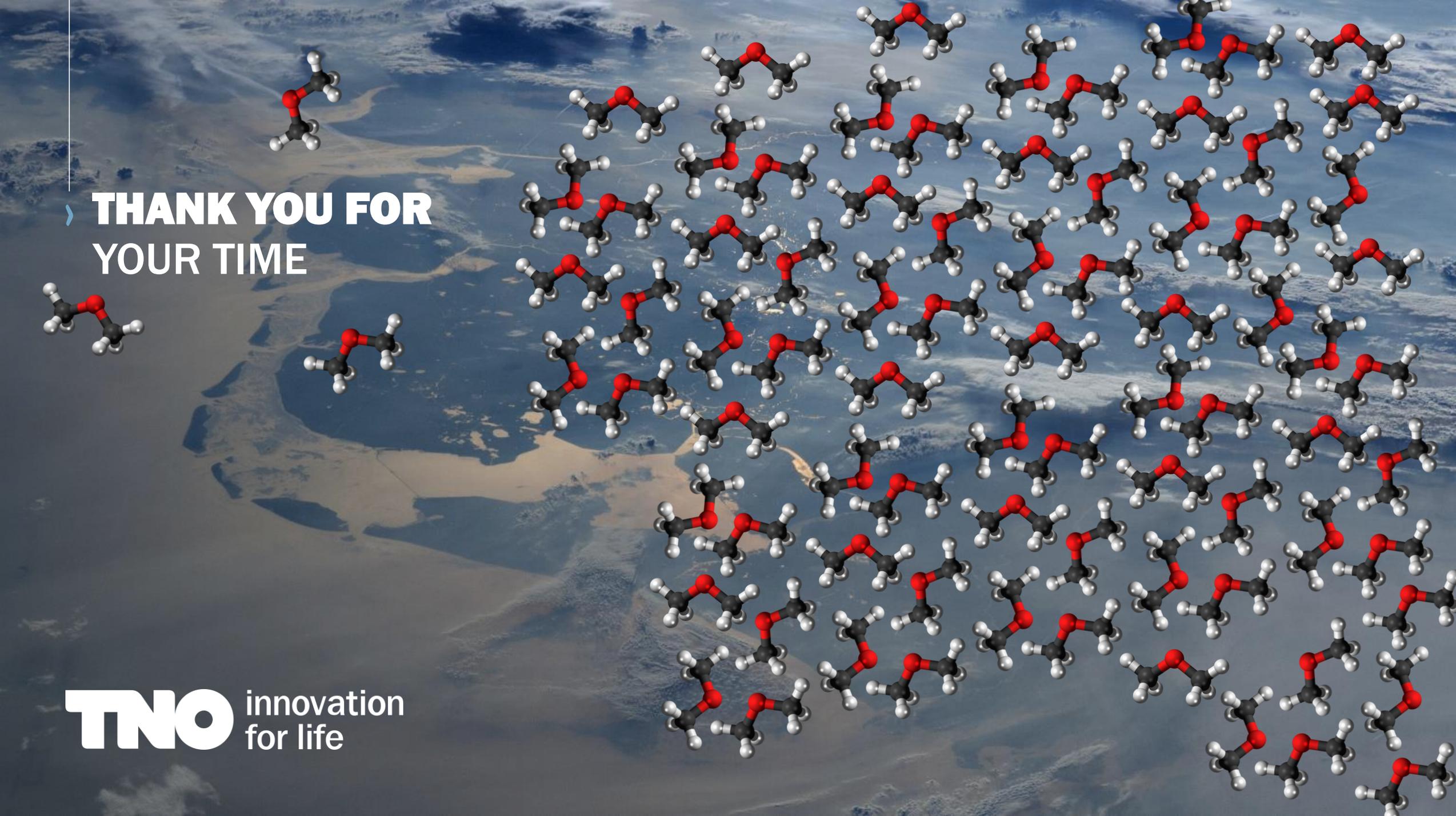
aboutdme.org

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THANK YOU FOR
YOUR TIME

TNO innovation
for life