

Power-to-Gas via Biological Methanation IGRC 2014

September 17, 2014 Dominic Hofstetter, VP of Business Development

About Electrochaea

ectrochaea

FoundedSeptember 2010 as a University of Chicago spin-off,
subsidiary in Denmark since 2011

MissionDevelop biological methanation process for power-to-gas
energy storage

PartnersUniversities, public agencies, grid operators, utilities, gas distributors,
technology developers, energy traders, engineering firms



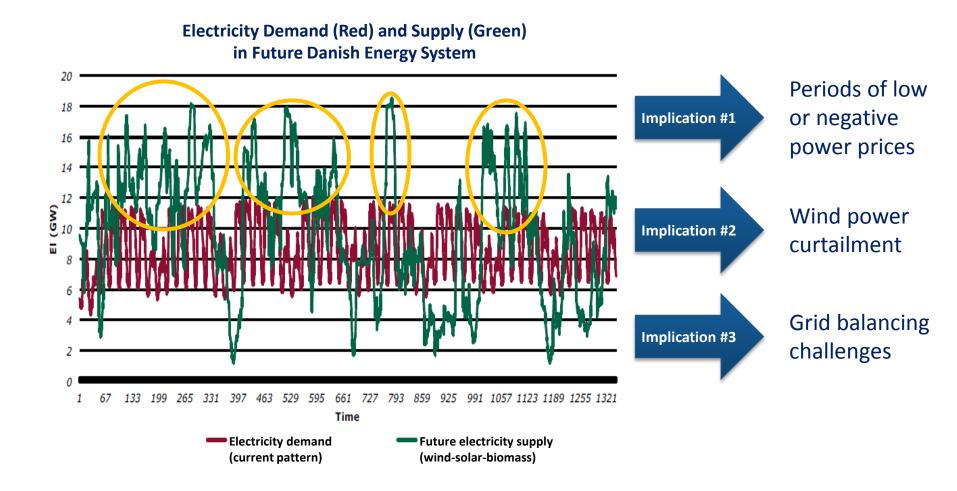
THE CASE FOR P2G IN DENMARK



Problem (1): Excess Power Supply

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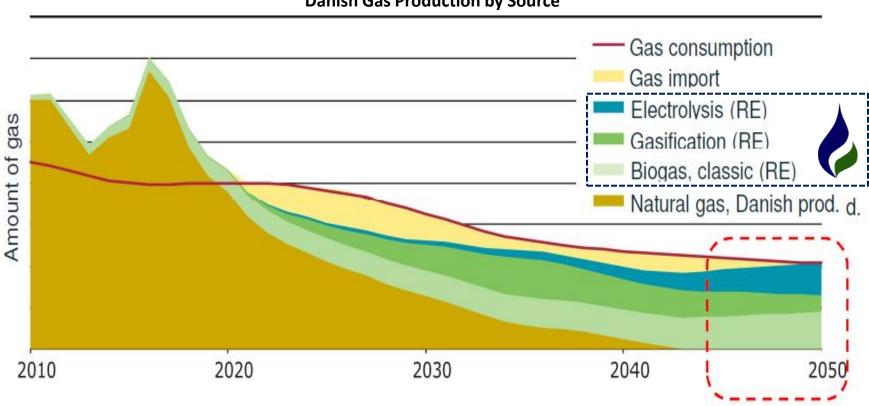
Intermittent Renewables Create System Management Challenges



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Problem (2): Declining Fossil Gas Reserves

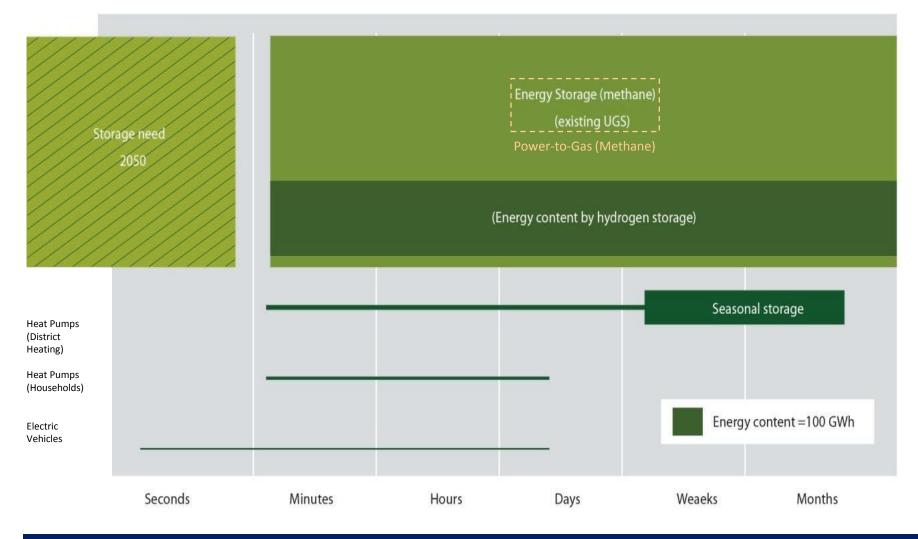
Domestic Fossil Gas Supply will Cease after 2040



Danish Gas Production by Source

Solution: Power-to-Gas (Recognized as Necessity)

2050 Storage Need in Denmark and Storage Capacity of Different Technologies



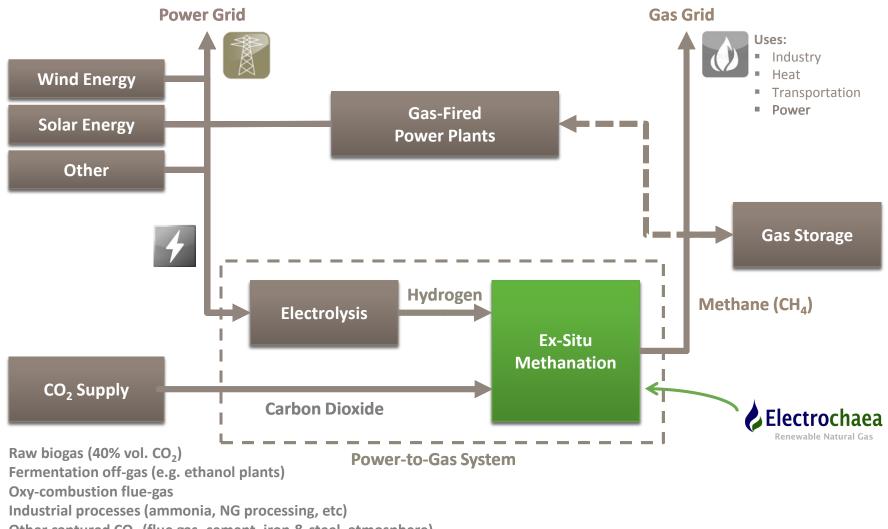
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Source: Energinet.dk, Wind and Gas System Integration – A Necessity in Denmark, June 2013

ELECTROCHAEA'S BIOMETHANATION AT A GLANCE

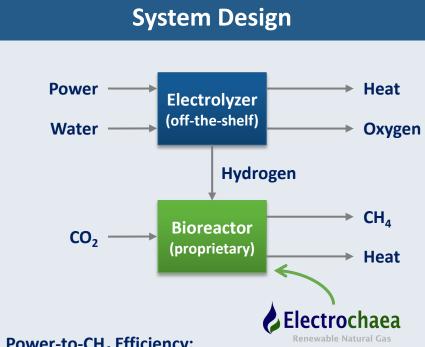


Biological Methanation



Other captured CO₂ (flue gas, cement, iron & steel, atmosphere)

System Design & Microorganism



Power-to-CH^{*a*} Efficiency:

- 78% (incl. heat recovery)
- 58% (excl. heat recovery)

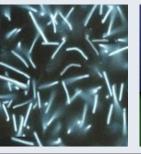
Development Status

Pre-commercial demonstration plant (10,000 L)

Microorganism

- Methanogenic archaea
- Selectively evolved, not genetically modified
- Thermophile (60-65°C)
- Properties:
 - Robust (tolerant to contamination)
 - Long-lived (self-replicating)
 - Efficient (long doubling time)
 - Dynamic (short ramp rate)
 - Selective (100% methane)







Comparison with Sabatier Process

	Thermochemical Methanation	Biological Methanation	Advantage of Biological Methanation
Temperature Range	300-400°C	60-65°C	Lower engineering complexity, better ramping capability
Contamination Tolerance (H ₂ S, O ₂ , KOH)	Low	High	Ability to use raw biogas and low-purity H ₂
Fuel Produced	CH ₄ + Intermediates (esp. CO)	CH ₄ only	No post-reaction product separation required
Engineering Complexity	High	Low	Lower CapEx, greater system modularity/mobility
Scalability	Low	High	Economic viability even at small scales

Simplicity, responsiveness, robustness → lower CapEx and OpEx, higher operating flexibility

THE BIOCAT PROJECT



BioCat Project Scale-Up to Commercial Size

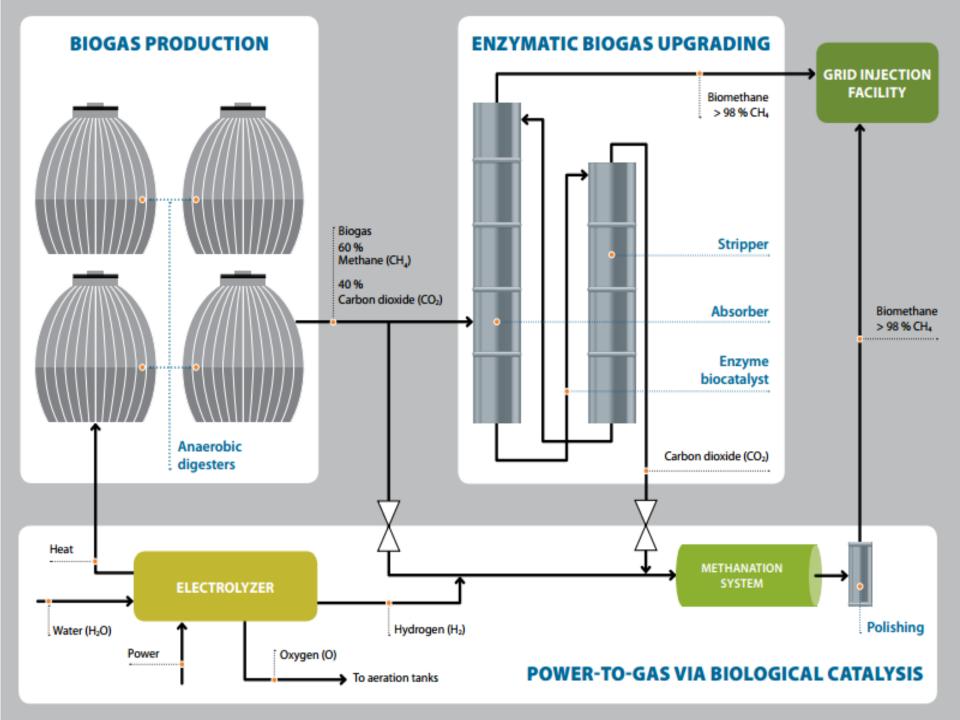


POWER-TO-GAS VIA BIOLOGICAL CATALYSIS



- 1 MW electrical input
- Alkaline electrolysis and biological methanation
- CO₂ from biogas
- Injection into 3.6 bar distribution grid
- Heat recycling in buildings
- Oxygen recycling in activated sludge treatment
- Frequency regulation provision
- Location: Avedøre WWTP, Copenhagen
- Timeline: Feb 2014 Dec 2015

www.biocat-project.com



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