MN R2E Committee Meeting

Emerging Tech-Hydrogen Production at WRRFs

Brendan Wolohan, PE

Senior Engineer



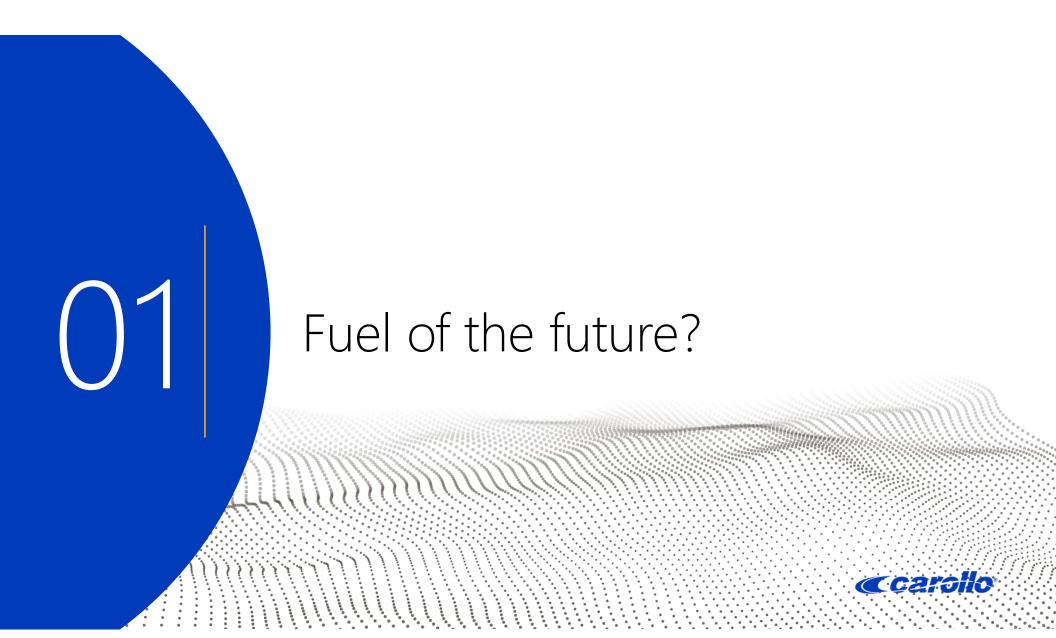
17 October, 2024

Courtesy of Luna Rossa Prada Pirelli – Hydrogen Support Vehicle



Agenda

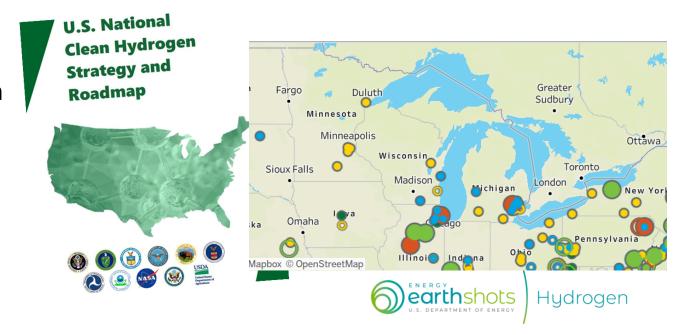
- Hydrogen Fuel of the future?
- A tale of two cities
- Challenges and opportunities
- Summary



Hydrogen is a hot energy topic!

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

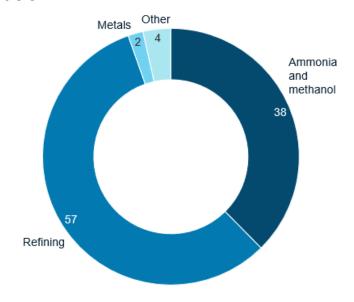
- \$1B for Clean Hydrogen Electrolysis Program
- \$8B for Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs
- National Clean
 Hydrogen Strategy and
 Roadmap



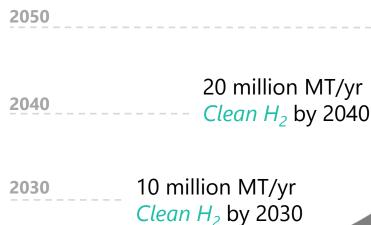
Green hydrogen demand increasing

Current US Hydrogen Production:

10 million MT/yr – primarily from fossil fuels



Federal Government Goals:



Enabling 10% **Emissions** Reductions

50 million MT/yr Clean H_2 by 2050

Clean H_2 by 2040

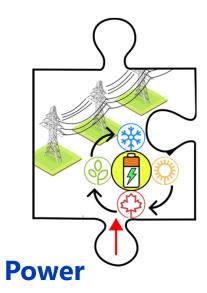
Clean H_2 by 2030

Target markets for cleaned biogas



Transportation

• Trucks, buses, cars



• Cogeneration; blend with natural gas

Target markets for hydrogen



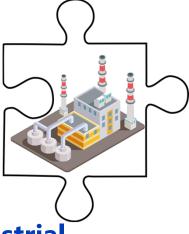
Heavy Transportation

Trucks, buses, trains, planes, ships



Power

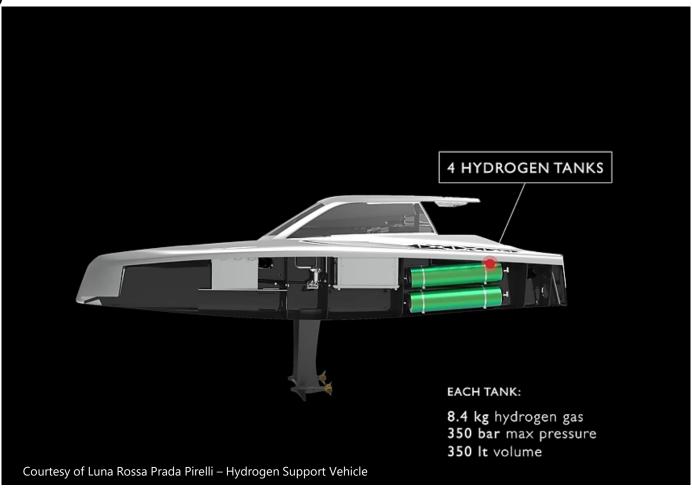
• Fuel cells, backup generators, cogeneration, blend with natural gas



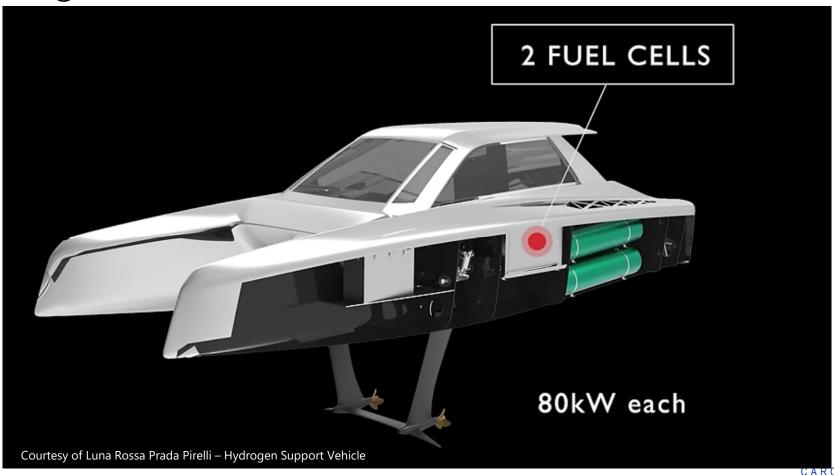
Industrial

Boiler heat, furnace heat, steel production, oil refining, chemical production

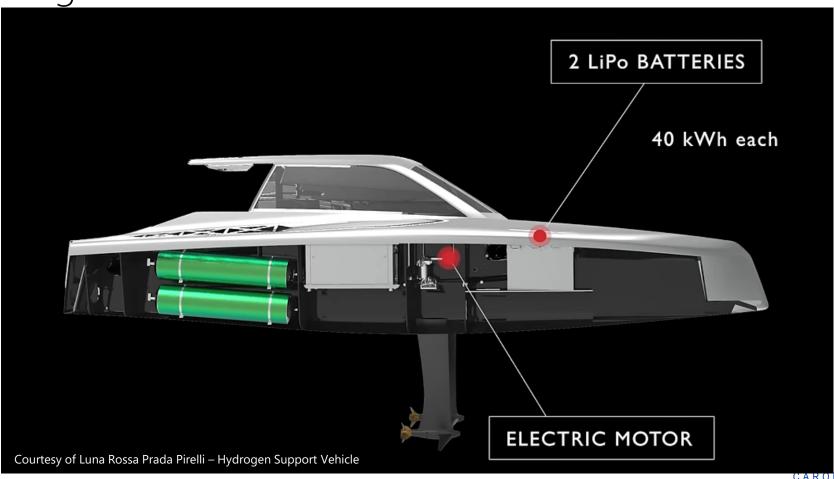
Hydrogen fuel cell



Hydrogen fuel cell



Hydrogen fuel cell



The colors of hydrogen



Electrolysis

Splitting of water powered by renewable energy sources



Steam Methane Reforming + Carbon Capture and Sequestration

Hydrogen from methane gas with some carbon dioxide capture and sequestration



Steam Methane Reforming

Hydrogen from methane gas with not carbon capture; most common approach



Gasification of Coal

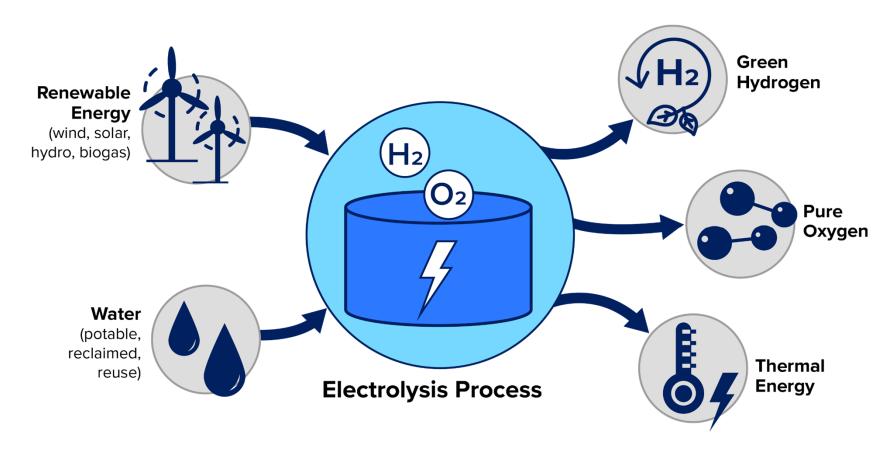
Hydrogen from coal/lignite with no carbon capture



Electrolysis

Splitting of water powered by nuclear energy sources

Electrolysis process



Green hydrogen electrolyzers

Alkaline Water Electrolysis
 Over 100 yr old technology; requires extensive support systems and a large footprint; longer start-up and shut down requirements; 5:1 turndown

Solid-Oxide Electrolyte Electrolysis
 Still in development for commercial scale units;
 operates at high temperatures (900-1600 deg F) so not conducive to frequently cycling; 20:1 turndown

Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM)
 Electrolysis

Fastest growing electrolysis technology; quick start and stop operation; 10:1 turndown



Tale of two cities **Ccarollo**

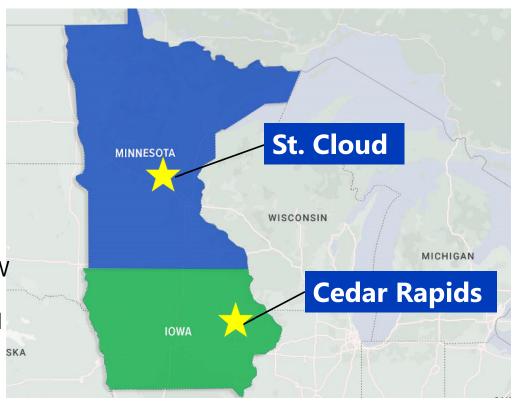
Tale of two cities

St. Cloud, Minnesota

- **Demonstration project** with a 1.25 MW electrolysis system
- Primary focus is decarbonization of community transit

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

- **Study** for replacement of a cryogenic oxygen production system with a 25 MW electrolysis system
- Primary focus is replacement of an aged 80 tpd pure oxygen production facility SKA

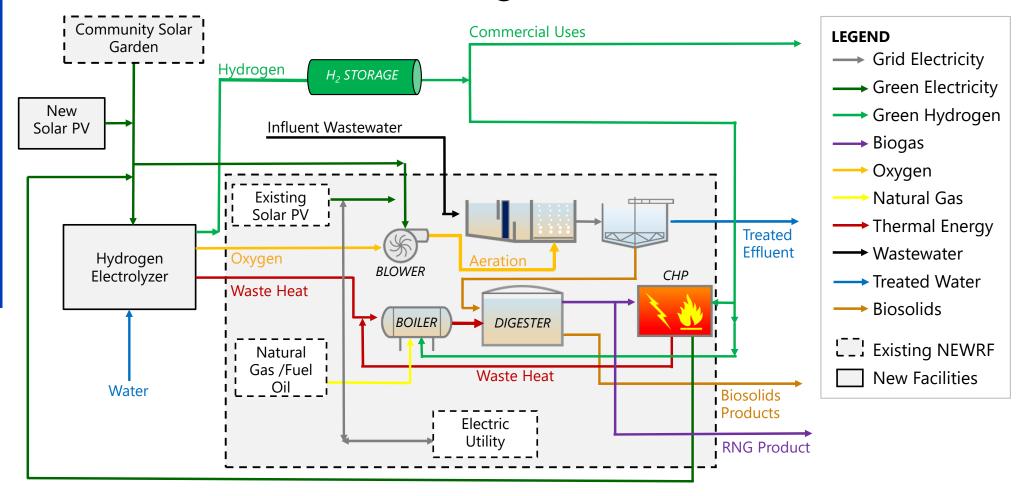


St. Cloud Demonstration Project

- Nutrient, Energy and Water Recovery Facility (NEWRF)
 - » BNR for both nitrogen and phosphorus
- Average Flow: 10.8 MGD
 - » Service population 120,000
 - » Service for 6 cities
- Energy Neutral:
 - » On-site and community solar farms
 - » On-site combined heat and power (CHP)



St. Cloud Process Flow Diagram



St. Cloud demonstration project overview

- 1.25 MW PEM Electrolyzer to Demonstrate Viability Production of 531 kg/24 hr (80 tons/yr) of H₂
 - » Sold offsite
- Production of 600 tons/yr of O₂
 - » Onsite utilization
- Production of 23,000 therms/yr of waste heat
 - » Onsite utilization
- 186 gal/hr water consumption



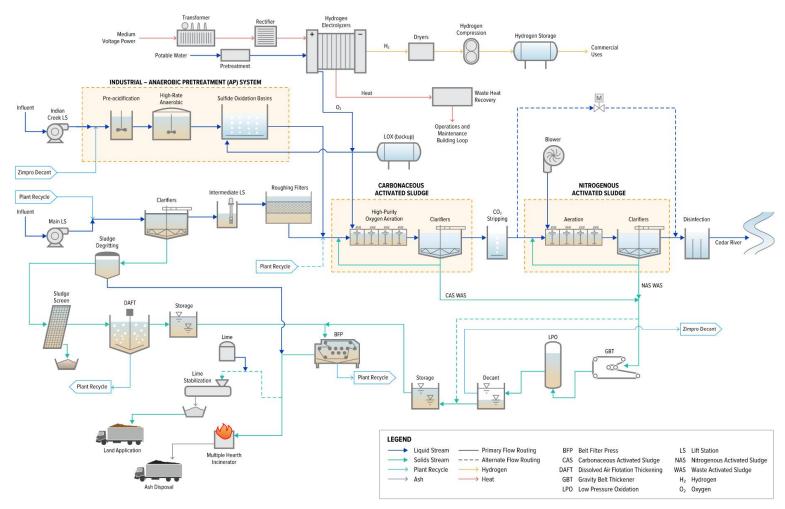
Courtesy of Nel

Cedar Rapids Feasibility Study

- Secondary Treatment with Partial Nitrification
 - » High-purity oxygen (HPO) for secondary treatment
 - » Anaerobic pretreatment for major industrial loads
- Average Flow: 40 MGD
 - » Approximately 50% of flow is from industrial sources
 - » Service population 180,000
 - » Equivalent population 1.8 million
- Future Upgrades
 - » Replace anaerobic treatment with AGS
 - » Replace Zimpro sludge treatment with THP and anaerobic digestion
 - » RNG facility for biogas



Cedar Rapids Process Flow Diagram



Cedar Rapids Project Overview

- 25 MW PEM Electrolyzer System to replace 80 ton/day of cryogenic oxygen production
- Production of 3,400 tons/yr of H₂
 - » Sold offsite
- Production of 28,000 tons/yr of O₂
 - » Onsite utilization
- Production of 1.8 million therms/yr of waste heat
 - » Onsite utilization for building heat



Challenges and Opportunities **Ccarollo**

Challenges for WRRFs

- Green hydrogen markets?
- Renewable energy sources?
- Pure oxygen utilization?
- Waste heat utilization?
- Financing



Target hydrogen markets

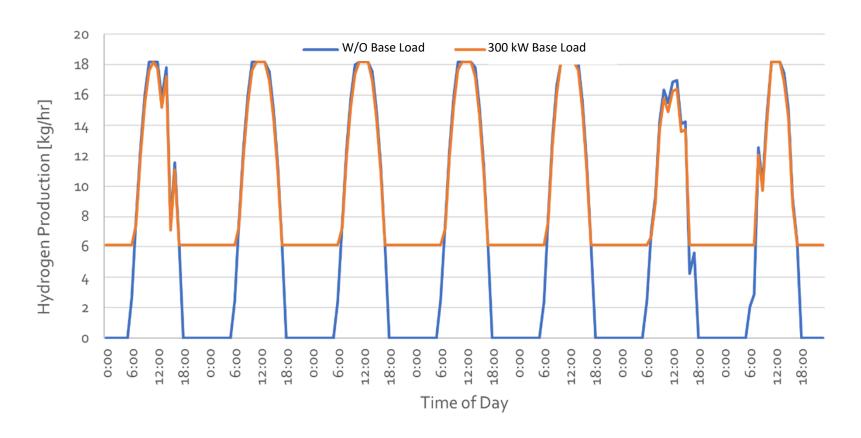
St. Cloud, MN

- Transportation
 - » Local Bus Company
 - » Bus Manufacturer
- Blend into NG Grid
- Onsite Use

Cedar Rapids, IA

- Corn/Soybean Processing
- Green Fertilizer Production
- Transportation
 - » Trucking Companies
- Onsite Use





Enhanced oxygen utilization alternatives









Membrane Aerated Biofilm Reactor

(Courtesy of Veolia)

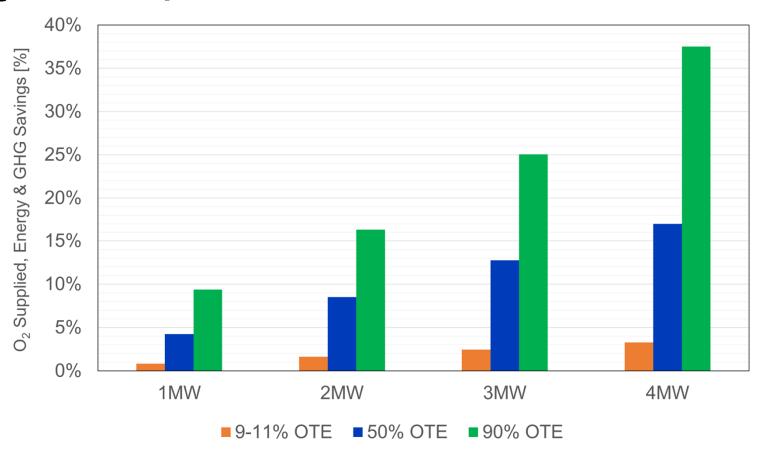
(Courtesy of ECO2)

Speece Cone

Pure Oxygen Mixer (Courtesy of Aqua-Aerobic Systems)

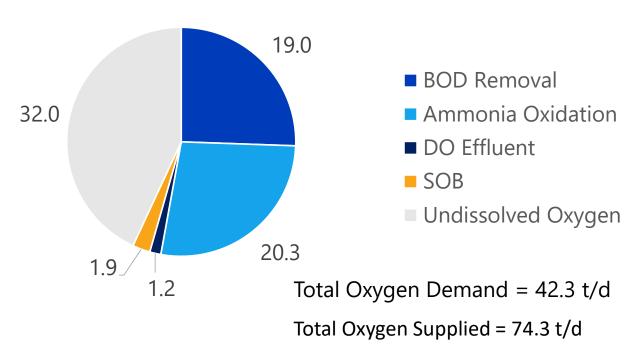
Nanobubble Technology (Courtesy of Moleaer)

Potential benefits for St. Cloud with enhanced oxygenation system



Potential benefits for Cedar Rapids with enhanced oxygenation system

Oxygen Use Breakdown [Tons O2/day]



Waste heat utilization



Electrolyzer



Process Heat for St. Cloud



Building Heat for **Cedar Rapids**

Financial considerations

St Cloud, MN

- Estimated Construction Costs = \$10M
- Grants Awarded
- » \$1.1M Legislative-Citizen Commission on Minnesota Resources
- \$3.675-DOE's Decarbonization of Water Resource Recovery **Facilities Program**
- Status Detailed Design Initiated

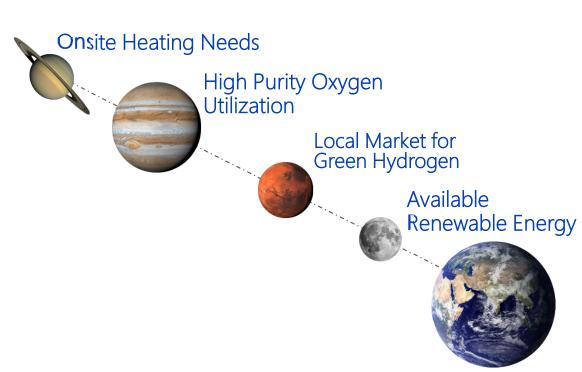


- Estimated Construction Costs = \$108M
- Funding under evaluation including various grants and Inflation Reduction Act Investment Tax Credits and Production Tax Credits for Hydrogen Projects
- Status Draft Feasibility Study Report in Review



Summary and conclusion

- WRRFs are suitable hosts for green hydrogen production ...when the "planets" align
- WRRFs can be support decarbonization of local energy needs
- Key challenges are associated with securing 100% renewable energy sources and a market for the green hydrogen
- Significant funding and grant opportunities exist ... at least for the near term



Acknowledgements







Tracy Hodel Jacob Ethen Emma Larson

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Questions

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Hydrogen vs Methane

1. Chemical Formula: H2 vs. CH4

Hydrogen combustion doesn't create carbon emissions

2. Molecular Weight

Hydrogen is smaller and lighter and can pass through smaller cracks than methane

3. Flammability Limits

Hydrogen combusts with higher and lower air concentrations





Hydrogen vs Methane (continued)

4. Flame Speed

Hydrogen flame speed is 10x faster than methane

5. Adiabatic Flame Temperature

Hydrogen burns hotter that methane

6. Heating Value

Need 3x volume of hydrogen to get energy value of methane





Pure oxygen utilization

St. Cloud, MN

- Blend into existing blower header
- Enhanced aeration system for direct use of pure oxygen - future

Cedar Rapids, IA

- Replacement of aging cryogenic oxygen production system
- Enhanced aeration system for more efficient use of pure oxygen - TBD

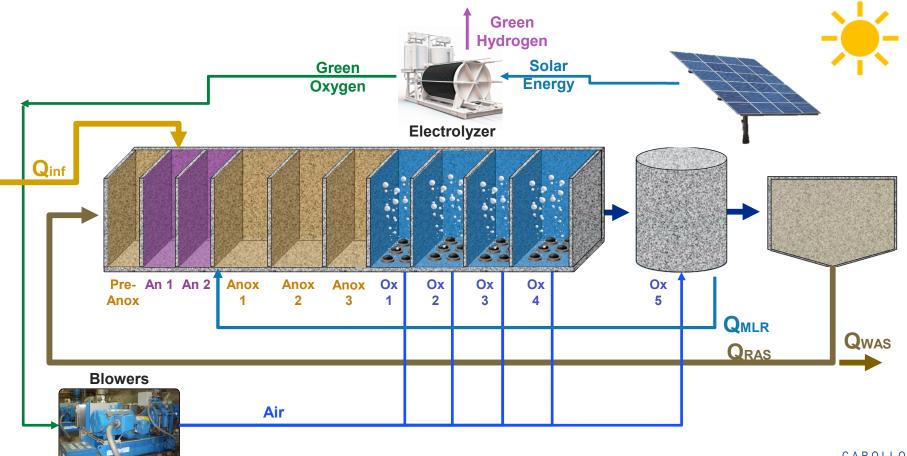
Renewable energy sources

St. Cloud, MN

- Dedicated Solar Array
- Solar Garden Contract (PPA)
- Biogas



St. Cloud integration into existing system

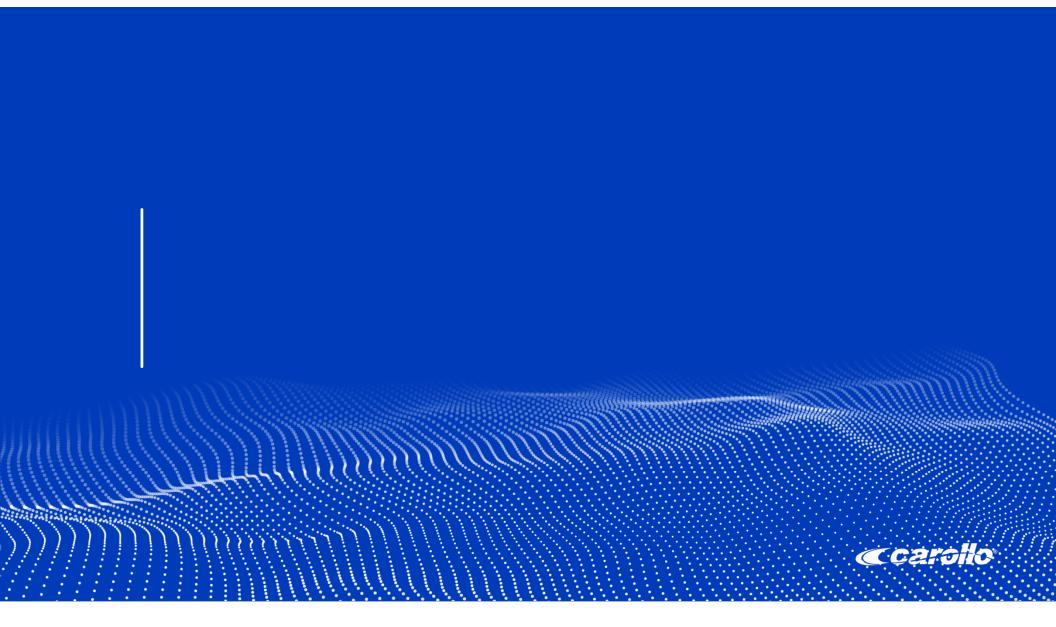


Cedar Rapids integration into existing system



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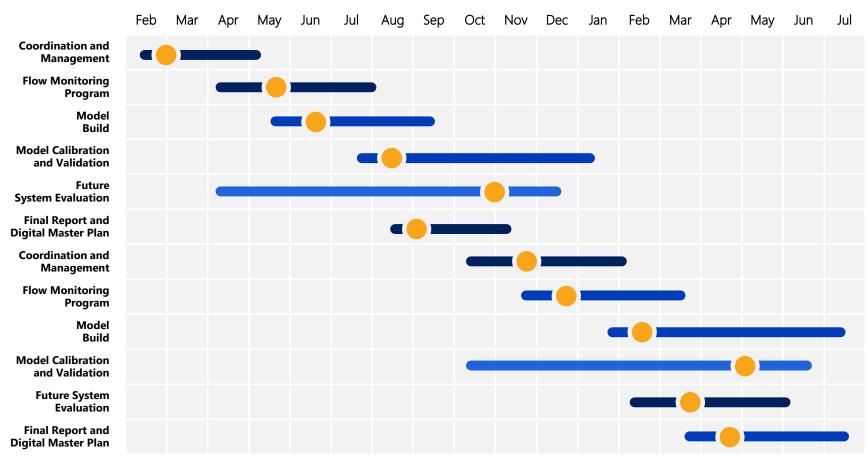


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Sample schedule style



Sample schedule style



Sample table style

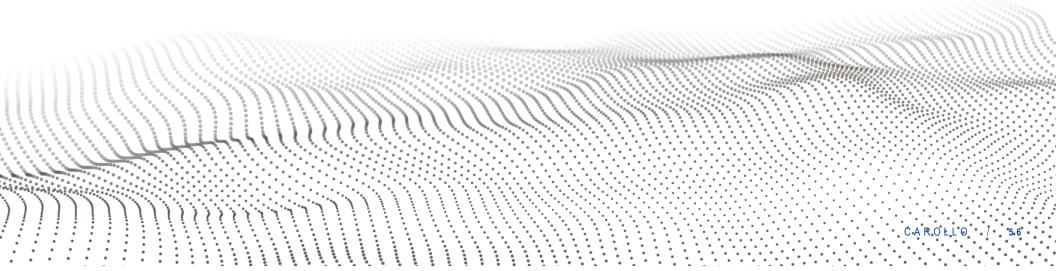


Header	Header	Header	Header
Pathogens	High	Medium	Pathogens
Pharmaceuticals	Low	Low	Pharmaceuticals
Concentrate	Medium	High	Concentrate
Energy	Low	Medium	Energy
Accessibility	Medium	Low	Accessibility
Pathogens	High	Medium	Pathogens

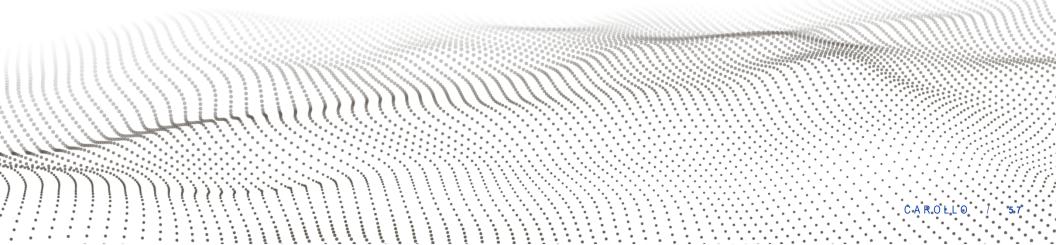
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