SEPURAN® Green
Membrane technology for efficient biogas upgrading
EVONIK IS ONE OF THE WORLD LEADERS IN SPECIALTY CHEMICALS.
THE COMPANY GOES FAR BEYOND CHEMISTRY TO CREATE INNOVATIVE, PROFITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR CUSTOMERS.

As a global innovation leader in membrane-based separation technology, we boost the chemistry of high-performance polymers into highly efficient membranes for gas separation, organic solvent nanofiltration and the separation of volatile organic compounds.

SEPURAN® stands for customized hollow fibre membranes for efficient gas separation. The first product of the membrane family is SEPURAN® Green for upgrading of biogas into pure biomethane/renewable natural gas. We support turning organic waste into green energy sources such as alternative fuels simply and sustainably.
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GLOSSARY
Compressed Natural Gas: CNG
Liquefied Natural Gas: LNG
Renewable Natural Gas: RNG
DON’T WASTE THE WASTE

SEPURAN® Green
for the circular economy
Biomethane can make a significant contribution to reducing climate-damaging greenhouse gas emissions: It can replace fossil natural gas in numerous applications. Because it is chemically the same molecule, it is the climate-friendly and energy equivalent alternative.

Biogas is a gas mixture composed mainly of methane and carbon dioxide. This is produced by the microbial decomposition of organic (i.e. carbon-containing) substances in the absence of oxygen. This is referred to as anaerobic fermentation.

Feedstocks for biogas production (i.e. substrates) can be all types of biomass. These generally include manure, residual and waste materials, sewage sludge from wastewater treatment plants, plant residues and crops that are not used for food production.

The variety of energy crops allows crop rotation to change annually, and flower-forming plants can provide a natural habitat for insects. Energy crops offer the advantage of high gas yields.

The use of residual and waste materials such as liquid manure or sewage sludge from wastewater treatment enables an ideal circular economy in which the resulting biogas can be used regionally in the form of heat, electricity and fuels.

Biomethane can also be obtained from the processing of landfill gas.

Possible energy crops
- cereal crop silage
- green rye
- through-grown silphia
- millet
- flowering mixtures
- sugar beets
- giant wheatgrass
WAYS OF USING BIO-CO\textsubscript{2}

At the beginning of the CO\textsubscript{2} cycle is photosynthesis. In this process, plants draw the carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and, together with water, minerals and sunlight, transform it into organic mass – it is thus taken from the atmosphere and bound. The anaerobic fermentation of this organic mass produces biogas.

Highly efficient purification of the biogas using Evonik’s membrane technology produces two high-purity products: biomethane and Bio-CO\textsubscript{2}.

Biomethane is the energy equivalent alternative to fossil natural gas. It has the same material and energy properties but is renewable. The biomethane cycle is sustainable and does not release any additional fossil greenhouse gas emissions. It can thus be used in many ways: materially in chemical production, energetically as a heat source or even as a fuel in the form of Bio-CNG and Bio-LNG. In integrated systems, biogas or biomethane can be used to power the entire process. By feeding it into the gas grid, it can also be stored and transported.

The use of Bio-CO\textsubscript{2} is not yet widespread. Liquefaction of the gas offers the possibility of making the high-purity CO\textsubscript{2} usable and storable. Bio-CO\textsubscript{2} can then be used in greenhouses to promote plant growth or in the food and beverage industries as a raw material for industrial production. It can also be used for methanation, a process in which the Bio-CO\textsubscript{2} reacts with hydrogen to produce synthetic methane.
Evonik makes it possible to turn organic waste into green energy.

Using the innovative membrane technology from Evonik, biogas released during wastewater treatment or the anaerobic digestion of household waste can be upgraded simply and efficiently to pure biomethane and fed directly into the natural gas grid or used as alternative fuel.
Evonik is a technology leader in high-performance polymers. We offer hollow fibre membranes for efficient and energy-saving gas separation.

Evonik makes it possible to turn biomass such as organic waste into alternative fuels. Biogas can be easily upgraded to biomethane and used locally in liquid (Bio-LNG) form as a climate-friendly fuel. The decentralized supply of Bio-LNG shortens the transport distances of the fuel and reduces transport costs.

The use of regionally available substrates makes it possible to provide the fuel from the region for the region. Furthermore, new jobs are created along the local value chain.

Another advantage of the decentralized production of Bio-LNG as fuel alternative is to reduce the dependency on other countries with respect to the import of fuels and energy.

Compared with other alternatives in transport in the context of climate-neutral mobility, biomethane is already successfully in use today, accessible in relevant quantities, and makes considerable contribution to the defossilization of freight transport.

The environmental benefits of biomethane as a climate-friendly fuel are obvious: in comparison to diesel engines, gas-powered vehicles

- emit up to 80% less CO₂ than conventional diesel engines*
- release around 99% less fine dust particles
- reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by around 90%
- emit around 50% less noise

* well-to-wheel; https://www.dena.de/fileadmin/dena/Publikationen/PDFs/2019/dena-Studie_Bio_LNG.pdf
Gas separation membranes work on the principle of selective permeation through a membrane surface. The driving force for permeation of the gas through the membrane is the difference between the partial pressures of the gas on the retentate side (the interior of the hollow fibre) and the permeate side (the exterior of the hollow fibre).

The greater this difference, the higher the proportion of the gas that permeates the membrane. In a separation such as between carbon dioxide and methane, the permeation of carbon dioxide through the membrane is much faster, while methane is retained. The driving force required for the separation is obtained through a partial pressure gradient.

The permeation rate of each gas depends on its solubility in the membrane material as well as on the diffusion rate. Gases that have higher solubility and smaller molecular size permeate the membrane faster than larger, less soluble gases. The ratio of the transport speeds of two gases is referred to as selectivity.

The higher the selectivity, the higher the energy efficiency of the resulting membrane process.
THE SEPURAN® GREEN SYSTEM

Benefits
- Lower energy consumption through recycle rates of 30 - 40%
- No auxiliary materials such as water or sorbents required
- No emissions into the environment
- Separation at ambient temperature is possible
- Low space requirements
- Continuous separation process
- Simple, modular set-up
- Flexible and easily expanded
- Very high selectivity
- High yields of > 99%
- High purity

The SEPURAN® Green membrane cartridge consists of several thousand hollow fibres manufactured from high-performance polymers and wrapped in a stainless steel casing. The ends are embedded in a resin. The membrane cartridge is contained in a stainless steel pressure vessel. The cartridge and housing together comprise the SEPURAN® Green membrane module.

The membrane module can now withstand a pressurised gas mixture in which multiple modules can be piped together. The simple, easy-to-handle set-up results in a compact upgrading plant.

At present, the stainless steel housings manufactured for the SEPURAN® Green cartridges are made to conform to the respective country-specific regulations. This allows plant construction companies to adapt flexibly to local pressurized equipment regulations. Housings for pressures of up to 20 bara (291 psia), 25 bara (363 psia) and 40 bara (580 psia) are available.

Today, Evonik offers SEPURAN® Green membranes and cartridge systems for biogas upgrading in various sizes. Choices of 4” or 6” diameter membranes are available for plants of all sizes.

NEW! GENERATION G5X

SEPURAN® Green G5X stands for the latest membrane generation and complements the current product portfolio for Biogas upgrading.

The innovative G5X fibre combines high selectivity and high capacity. This results in higher performance at lower cost.

The product is available in three different sizes in order to cover different project scales and to provide the optimum individual solution from farm-scale to industrial-scale projects.

RELATIVE PERMEATION RATES OF VARIOUS GASES

H₂O  He  H₂  CO₂  O₂  N₂  CH₄

fast — slow

New fibre generation G5X available in different sizes
4”, 6” and 6” long!
MARKET AND PROJECT SPECIFIC PROCESS OPTIONS

The market entry of Evonik into the Biogas upgrading industry in 2011 revolutionized the market and set new technology standards. The introduction of a highly selective SEPURAN® Green membrane in combination with a patent protected 3-membrane-stage process allowed for high methane yields and high product purities with an optimized energy consumption.

The more common 2-membrane-stage process, especially in capex sensitive markets, is gradually being displaced by the highly efficient 3-stage process.

Highest efficiency with 3-stage SEPURAN® Green

Markets asking for high efficiency and maximizing output choose the patented 3-stage process

The preferred Evonik patented solution with more than 1,000 references worldwide minimizes the loss of valuable renewable natural gas and therefore maximizes the amount of sales gas. The simplicity of a single compressor solution with the minimum recycle flow required provides the lowest maintenance and highest uptime. With its patented 3-stage membrane-based gas separation process, Evonik has set new European efficiency standards for biogas upgrading.

Optimized economics with SEPURAN® Green S2F

Markets desiring a lower up-front investment with simple process designs and fewer control parameters have the option of the 2-stage process

Good yields and a process optimized for capital-cost can be achieved with a 2-stage process delivering good efficiency (<2% methane slip) at lower cost and smaller footprint.
Patented 3-step membrane process

The 3-step membrane process developed by Evonik is patented in all major markets.

At the core of the separation process are the innovative hollow fibre membranes of Evonik’s SEPURAN® Green brand. These consist of a high-performance polymer, developed by Evonik, which can withstand high pressure and temperatures. The membranes also have excellent selectivity. In combination with the 3-stage separation process, recycling streams can be minimized. This helps to optimize the energy costs of biogas processing plants because only one compression step is needed. In addition, yields of above 99% can be achieved.

Evonik is cooperating with a selected group of strategic partners who integrate the SEPURAN® Green membranes into their plant design and engineering and ultimately become part of the turnkey Biogas upgrading plant. The Evonik partners are entitled to offer systems that can be operated with the 3-stage process developed and patented by Evonik and which make optimum use of the SEPURAN® Green membrane separation properties.

The protected process allows for highly efficient operation with high yields and reduced operational costs. Evonik partners can be recognized by the SEPURAN® Green certificate.

BRAND-NEW: CERTIFICATE!
MORE THAN 1,000 REFERENCES WORLDWIDE

USA, Wisconsin
- Manure
- 360 Nm³/h (350 scfm)
- Grid injection

USA, Hawaii, Honolulu
- Wastewater
- 600 Nm³/h (370 scfm)
- Grid injection

USA, Lawrence, KS
- Landfill
- 2,500 Nm³/h (1,600 scfm)
- Grid injection

France, Toulouse
- Wastewater
- 1,600 Nm³/h (1,000 scfm)
- Grid injection

France, Germigny
- Crops
- 300 Nm³/h (200 scfm)
- Grid injection

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- Grid injection

France, Germigny
- Crops
- 300 Nm³/h (200 scfm)
- Grid injection
Sweden, Jönköping
- Organic waste manure
- 430 Nm³/h (270 scfm)
- Bio-CNG production

Korea, Seoul
- Wastewater
- 1,500 Nm³/h (950 scfm)
- Grid injection

Italy, Verolanuova (BS)
- Agricultural by-products and zootechnical waste
- 550 Nm³/h (340 scfm)
- Bio-LNG production

China, Penglai City
- Chicken
- 1,500 Nm³/h (950 scfm)
- Bio-CNG production

Take a look at our interactive reference world map!
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* = registered trademark