

Supporting information for:

Strategies for low temperature Liquid Organic Hydrogen Carrier dehydrogenation

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Preheating

Substance properties & reaction parameters

conversion	0.8	±	0.1	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹
c _p of	1.91	±	0.02	J g ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
H18-DBT	518.97	±	5.19	J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
T _{ambient}	293.15	K		
T _{reaction}	473.15	K		
Q _{preheating}	12.97	±	1.61	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹
	0.72	±	7.2E-03	no heat recovery heat recovery with ΔT=10K

Heat of reaction

Δ ^{rxn} h	65.39	±	1.05	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹	at standard conditions
	68.97	±	1.06		at 200 °C

Heat loss to surroundings

P _{system}	10	kW _{LHV}
LHV(H ₂)	241.9	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹
P _{ambient}	0.5 ± 0.1	kW _{thermal}
P _{ambient}	12.10 ± 2.42	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹

Provision of low pressure

P _{surrounding}	1 bar	P _{system}	0.1 bar
vacuum pump			
P _{pump,Carnot}	9.06	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹	
P _{pump,low}	17.84	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹	
P _{pump,average}	58.08 ± 57.94	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹	

T 473.15 K

electrochemical compression

U _{min}	0.05 V	For comparison: values for electrochemical compression reported by Rohland et al.
U _{polarization}	negligible	
U _{ohmic}	0.05 V	
U _{actual}	0.09 V	
E _{actual}	18.12 kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹	20.17 - 28.24 kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹

Ströbel et al. - Fig. 7; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378775301009417>
ca. 0.13 V

Purification - removal of inert gas/vapor

inert gas (CO₂)

compare: Müller et al., 2017, Hydrogen Storage in Formic Acid: A Comparison of Process Options

	average	lowest value in literature	accepted range	
kJ mol ⁻¹ (CO ₂)				
PSA	113.7	± 167.0	4.0 20	- 100
TSA	213.4	± 96.2	105.6 105	- 200
amine scrubbing	167.2	± 52.2	31.7 80	- 200
cryogenic	113.3	± 26.4	95.0 95	- 120
kJ mol ⁻¹ (H ₂)				
PSA	1023.4	± 1502.7	36 180	- 900
TSA	1921.0	± 866.2	950.4 945	- 1800
amine scrubbing	1504.9	± 469.68	285.3 720	- 1800
cryogenic	1019.5	± 237.21	855 855	- 1080
kJ mol(CO ₂) ⁻¹				
analogously to hydrogen storage in Formic Acid: A Comparison of Process	21.7	kJ mol(CO ₂) ⁻¹		
	195.3	kJ mol(H ₂) ⁻¹		

inert vapor

assumption for condensable inert substance: n-decane (T_{boil}=174,1°C)

T	174.1	°C
Δ _{vap} h	38.8	kJ mol(decane) ⁻¹

assumption for condensable inert substance: n-hexane (T_{boil}=69°C)

T	69.0	°C
Δ _{vap} h	27.4	kJ mol(hexane) ⁻¹

LOHC

removal of LOHC vapor from the H₂ stream

removal of LOHC vapor by condensation;
cooling is possible against ambient or by
preheating the cold inlet stream

→ no energy demand needed

Energy demand for evaporation

Δ_{vap}h(H18-DBT) 88.2 ± 1.5 kJ mol(LOHC)⁻¹ at 373.47 K

T 473.15 K

Δ_{vap}h(H18-DBT) 65.79 ± 1.50 kJ mol(LOHC)⁻¹

7.31 ± 0.17 kJ mol(H₂)⁻¹

Δ_{vap}h(HO-BT)

73.3 ± 3 kJ mol(LOHC)⁻¹ at 298.15 K

12.22 ± 0.5 kJ mol(H₂)⁻¹

enthalpy of evaporation relative to enthalpy of reaction

10.60%

enthalpy of evaporation relative to enthalpy of reaction

17.71%

enthalpy of evaporation relative to lower heating value

3.02%

enthalpy of evaporation relative to lower heating value

5.05%

Waste heat of a fuel cell ($\eta=50\%$) 121.0

Scenario: Dehydrogenation at 100 mbar (low pressure by vacuum pump)

preheating	0.7	\pm	0.0	heat recovery with $\Delta T=10K$
preheating	13.0	\pm	1.6	no heat recovery
enthalpy of reaction	69.0	\pm	1.1	
heat loss to surroundings	12.1	\pm	2.4	
vacuum pump	58.1	\pm	57.9	+ purification
Σ	152.1	\pm	58.0	

Scenario: Dehydrogenation at 100 mbar (low pressure by ECC)

preheating	0.7	\pm	0.0	heat recovery with $\Delta T=10K$
preheating	13.0	\pm	1.6	no heat recovery
enthalpy of reaction	69.0	\pm	1.1	
heat loss to surroundings	12.1	\pm	2.4	
ECC	18.1	\pm	1.8	
Σ	112.2	\pm	3.6	
heat	94.0	\pm	3.1	14.98%

Scenario: Reactive distillation

preheating	0.7	\pm	0.0	
preheating	13.0	\pm	1.6	
enthalpy of reaction	69.0	\pm	1.1	
Evaporation	12.2	\pm	0.5	
Vapourisation relative to feed flow	1.0			+ purification & vaccum pump
Σ	94.2	\pm	2.0	

Scenario: Dilution with hexane down to a partial pressure of 100 mbar

preheating	0.7	\pm	0.0	
preheating	13.0	\pm	1.6	
enthalpy of reaction	69.0	\pm	1.1	
Evaporation	246.2	\pm		
Σ	328.2	\pm	1.9	

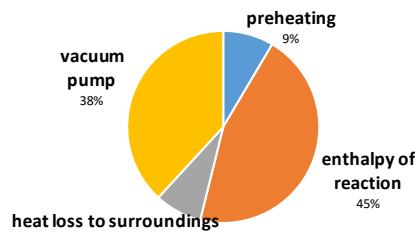


Figure S1 Shares on energy demand for the low pressure option (Mechanical vacuum pump)

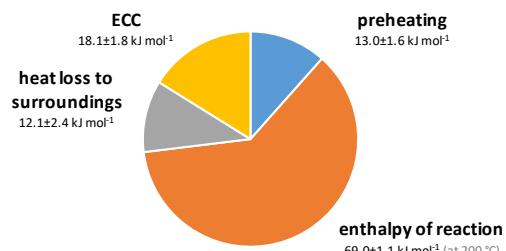


Figure S2 Shares on energy demand for the low pressure option (electrochemical compression)