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Thermal integration of a high-temperature co-electrolyzer and experimental methanator for Power-to-Gas energy storage system

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Abstract

Performance of an innovative storage system for renewable energy, based on the Power-to-Gas concept are numerically predicted. The investigated system is composed by a high temperature co-electrolyzer of Solid Oxide Electrolyte Cell technology and an experimental methanation section, based on structured catalyst, suitable for high temperature operation. With the aim to thermally integrate high temperature co-electrolysis and methanation, a parametric thermodynamic analysis of the Power-to-Gas system is carried-out with a lumped-parameters approach, including all the thermal and electric energy consumptions. In particular, in order to optimize the system thermal balance of plant, various configurations involving internal heat recovery and pressurization of components are also considered. Numerical results are provided in terms of different performance indicators, such as electric-to-fuel conversion index, first law efficiency and second law efficiency and output-fuel quality indicators. The study demonstrates the possibility to thermally integrate the co-electrolyzer and the high-temperature methanation section achieving significant energy savings. Moreover, the calculated results show that the system set-up providing higher quality of the produced synthetic natural gas do not always lead to larger values in energy conversion efficiency. Eventually, advanced configurations of the Power-to-Gas system including heat recovery allow to achieve first-law efficiency up to values around 80-85% and second-law efficiency around 70-78%; a second methanation section based on conventional low-temperature reactors is included in the system and pressurization of the methanation section, or pressurization of the co-electrolysis section, is mandatory, in order to achieve large fraction of methane (up to 95-99%) in the produced synthetic fuel.

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28 **Keywords:** Power-to-Gas; storage system; co-electrolysis; methanation; SNG; parametric analysis.

29

30 **1. Introduction**

31 In recent years, great emphasis has been given to renewable energy sources by the energy policies in many countries and
32 enormous efforts have been put to replace conventional sources, with the aim to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions.
33 Also due to the public and private assets invested in research and development, these “green” power generation technologies
34 have undergone a high penetration rate in the energy market, covering around 23% of the world total production of electric
35 energy and about 30% in Europe, in 2017 [1]. However, these resources have their own drawback. Indeed, the incoming of so-
36 called Non-Programmable Renewable Energy Sources (NP-RES) in the electric system has involved new risks and it has made
37 worse existing problems in the management of local and regional electric networks, as reviewed in [2]. Among critical issues
38 induced by the introduction of NP-RES, the deterioration of electric services and the fluctuating and intermittent power
39 production by NP-RES, like wind and solar, are the most important. In particular, Eltawil et al. [3] have evaluated the
40 operation of grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) generators, demonstrating that control problems can be registered as a
41 consequence of the variable power generation. Furthermore, significant variations in power flows on transmission lines can
42 occur, due to changes in climate conditions, and they may lead to the need of modifications in system protections and power
43 control practices [4]. Therefore, long term and large capacity electricity storage devices are required. Several proposed energy
44 storage technologies (state-of-the-art reviews can be found for example in [5]) can be categorized in: (i) electrical, (ii)
45 mechanical, (iii) electrochemical, and (iv) chemical. The application of different typologies of storage devices in electrical
46 grids has been deeply investigated: as an example, a comparison of flywheels utilization with respect to batteries for micro-
47 grids has been analyzed in [6], while a comprehensive review of the characteristics of several systems is given in [7], with a
48 discussion on their technological development status and capital costs. Finally, real life applications of storage devices are
49 investigated in [8], highlighting the future challenges and prospects of the sector, while the regulatory aspects and market
50 design challenges of grid-integrated storage are discussed in [9].

51 Among all the storage solutions suggested as ancillary to the renewable sources, the Power-to-Gas (P2G) chemical storage
52 concept offers an interesting prospect [10], primarily in terms of available capacity. A P2G system basically allows to obtain
53 storable synthetic fuels (*i.e.*, hydrogen, methane, synthetic natural gas, etc.), using the surplus of electric power produced from
54 NP-RES (mainly photovoltaic and wind generators) [11]. To this respect, economic evaluations have been carried out in [12],
55 considering the process chains of different power-to-gas paths (including their suitability for applications and the optional
56 methanation step, as well as distribution options and end-user applications).

57 In detail, the full P2G process for synthetic natural gas (SNG) generation essentially consists in hydrogen production (H_2),
58 through water (H_2O) electrolysis, and the successive hydrogen catalytic conversion into a methane (CH_4) rich fuel, by a
59 methanation section. In [13], an interesting review of the last century research on methanation is given, focusing both on
60 reaction mechanisms and technology development and modelling. Furthermore, relating to the methanation process, it should
61 be considered that it requires also carbon dioxide (CO_2) as reactant: this capability to recycle CO_2 is another relevant advantage
62 of a P2G storage system, towards the mitigation of the climate change issue involved by the power generation and other
63 sectors. Indeed, the amount of CO_2 required by the P2G system can be provided by power plants run on conventional fuels, by
64 other carbon intensive industrial sectors (*e.g.*, cement and ammonia production processes) or by biomass conversion processes
65 [14]. Therefore, a P2G technology coupled with carbon capture and storage (CCS) systems [15] can be also considered a
66 potential pathway for decarbonisation of power and industrial sectors. A very recent review of projected P2G deployment
67 scenarios proposed to date at regional and distributed scales is presented by Eveloy et al. in [16].

68 One of the key components requiring proper design for the P2G application is the electrolyzer. To this respect, Buttler et al.
69 [17] present a literature review, based on an extensive market survey, on the current status of water electrolysis for energy
70 storage, highlighting the different levels of technological development between low and high temperature electrolyzers.
71 Indeed, low temperature water electrolyzers (LTE), operating below $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and based on PEM (Proton Exchange Membrane)
72 or Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) electrolyte technologies, are currently commercial products [18]. High-temperature steam
73 electrolyzers (HTE), typically operating in the range $600\text{-}1000\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and based on the Solid Oxide Electrolysis Cell (SOEC)
74 technology [19], instead, are still at the pre-commercial stage for multi-kW-range size (*e.g.*, see the HELMETH EU project
75 [20]). Nevertheless, HTE expected efficiency is very promising: values nearly 100% (if thermal integration is considered) are
76 mentioned in a very recent review paper [21], remarkably higher in comparison with the current LTE efficiency level (average
77 values can be estimated around 50-70%) [22]. The P2G whole system efficiency based on HTE has been targeted to values
78 around 70-75% on HHV basis [23]. To demonstrate the advantages of HTE, few lab-scale or pilot plants have been built in
79 recent years, even if the large part of pilot and demonstration plant still use LTE, as summarized in [24].

80 In this context, the research novelty of this study mainly stands in the development and analysis of an innovative and efficient
81 P2G system, considering the possibility to thermally integrate the electrolysis with the methanation process, as a first step
82 towards a physical integration between the two components. As a consequence, for the higher expected efficiency and
83 temperature levels (since methanation typically requires operating temperatures between $200\text{-}700\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ [12]), in this study HTE
84 has been considered for the P2G application. In particular, high temperature SOEC technology co-electrolysis – *i.e.*,
85 simultaneous production of H_2 and carbon monoxide (CO) by co-feeding the electrolyzer with H_2O and CO_2 – is taken into
86 account and included in the P2G storage system under investigation. Indeed, co-electrolysis allows (*i*) to achieve conversion

87 efficiency values more than five percentage points higher than the steam electrolysis case, as already calculated in a study by
88 Giglio et al. [25], and (ii) to directly couple the SOEC with the inlet stream of CO₂, simplifying the subsequent methanation
89 reactor feeding system design.

90 In addition, another important feature of the investigated P2G system, which leads to the innovative arrangement proposed in
91 this study, is the coupling of the co-electrolyzer with a downstream experimental methanation reactor. This advanced
92 methanation reactor consists in a fixed-bed reactor with a new formulation of structured catalyst, which allows to operate at
93 relatively high temperatures, as already demonstrated in laboratory scale experiments by Vita et al. [26]. The proposed P2G
94 system is finally composed by a SNG conditioning section, in order to reach the SNG quality for the introduction into the
95 natural gas network.

96 With respect to Authors' previous studies – in which preliminary analysis on high temperature electrolysis [27] and on
97 performance improvement, achievable with the co-electrolysis [28], have been carried out – the aim of this paper, as previously
98 mentioned, is to develop an innovative integrated P2G system, conceiving the SOEC co-electrolyzer and the experimental
99 reactor as a thermally integrated system and assessing their optimum internal thermal design conditions. The thermal synergy
100 can be achieved operating both the co-electrolyzer and the methanation sections within relatively high temperature ranges (in
101 particular, the co-electrolysis operation at intermediate temperature has been recently demonstrated in a work by Lo Faro et al.
102 [29]). In order to demonstrate the feasibility of similar operating temperature levels (for both the co-electrolyzer and the
103 experimental methanation reactor) and to achieve significant energy savings by means of proper internal heat recovery, several
104 configurations of the proposed P2G system are presented, investigated and compared in terms of energy storage performance,
105 via a thermo-chemical numerical study of the process.

106 In particular, in section 2 of the paper the P2G system is described in a basic layout arrangement, not including heat recovery
107 (Reference Case); the system components are described and a numerical thermodynamic model of the P2G is implemented. In
108 section 3, the variants of the P2G system with heat recovery, taken into account to improve the thermal integration between
109 components, are illustrated. In section 4 the main performance parameters used in the paper to compare the different variants
110 are introduced. Finally, the obtained results are provided and discussed in section 5.

111

112 **2. The Power-to-Gas system: description and model**

113 A simplified block diagram of the innovative P2G system analyzed in this work is shown in **Fig.1**, where the key components
114 and the main flows are highlighted. The storage system receives, as main input materials, both water and carbon dioxide,
115 provided by external sources, and it delivers high quality SNG, as main output, to the natural gas (NG) network.

116

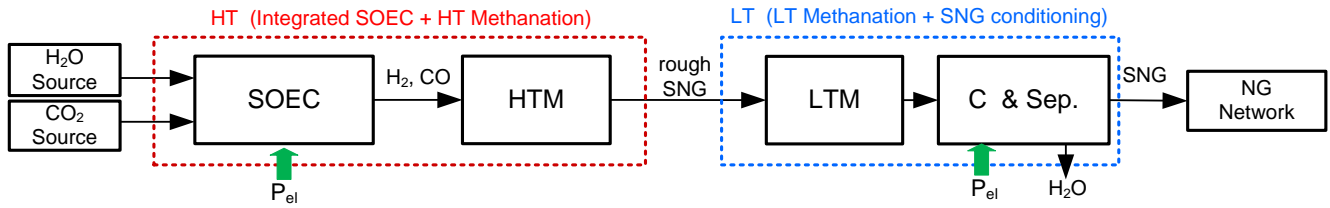


Fig. 1. Simplified block diagram of the P2G system.

The system is composed by an upstream high-temperature (HT) SNG production section (highlighted in red in Fig.1) and a downstream low-temperature (LT) SNG conditioning section (in blue in figure).

The HT section is the key section of the P2G system and it comprises the following main components:

- a co-electrolyzer (SOEC in figure), where co-electrolysis reactions of H_2O and CO_2 occur, by means of the main electric power input to the P2G storage system; the SOEC produces the converted species, including hydrogen and carbon oxide as main output;
- a high temperature methanation (HTM) sub-section, based on the National Research Council (CNR)-tested experimental reactor [26], producing a rough SNG stream (containing CH_4 and other components) to be conditioned.

This HT section represents the core and innovative device of the proposed P2G system. The subsequent LT section is implemented, in order to improve quality of the rough SNG from the upstream HT section. In particular, the LT section is composed by:

- a low temperature methanation (LTM) sub-section, based on conventional catalytic methanation technology (TREMPTM [30]); this additional methanation section has been included in the study in order to increase the CH_4 content of SNG prior to its storage;
- a further SNG processing section, where the SNG is mainly compressed, cooled and separated from residual water, before the introduction into the NG distribution network.

The involved thermal flows and the required heat exchangers are not shown in Fig. 1 for sake of simplicity, as they will be identified in detail in the following paragraphs. Regarding the operating temperature and pressure levels and the heat recovery arrangement, all of these design settings have been the subject of an in-depth comparative analysis among several configurations.

In the following section, the basic configuration (named Reference Case) of the P2G system is presented; the developed lumped parameter model for the entire P2G system, comprising sub-models of the SOEC, of the methanation sections and of the SNG compression and separation sections, is described in detail.

144 **2.1 Reference Case**

145 The basic thermal layout configuration of the P2G taken into account in this study, is shown in **Fig. 2**, where the reactors, the
 146 main power flows and heat exchangers are highlighted. The electric power input is considered entirely provided by RES
 147 generation.

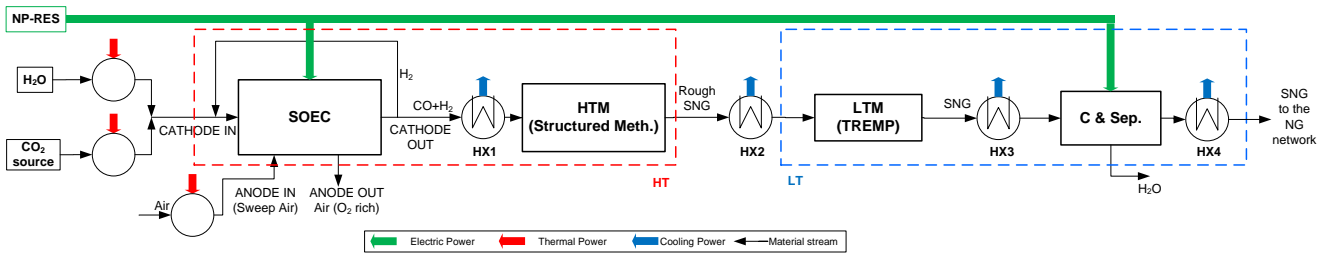
148 The inlet streams of H₂O and CO₂ are preheated up to the SOEC operating temperature (typical temperature range equal to
 149 600-950 °C [21, 31]) by means of external heaters.

150 The SOEC co-electrolyzer at the anode side is fed with preheated sweep air; the SOEC produces a stream of air rich of oxygen
 151 (O₂) at the anode outlet and CO and H₂ as main useful co-electrolysis reaction products at the cathode outlet.

152 The cathode outlet stream is cooled to the HTM operating temperature with the HX1 heat exchanger; based on the tests
 153 conditions [26] for the HTM reactor, the thermal operation range is 250-600°C. The HTM reactor produces a rough SNG, still
 154 hot and rich of unreacted components (CO₂, H₂O).

155 In order to improve the methane content in the rough SNG, the LTM sub-system, based on the TREMP™ [30] technology, the
 156 SNG compression and water separation are included in the SNG LT conditioning line. As the LTM, compression and
 157 separation sections present different and quite low optimal operating temperature levels, specific pre-coolers, inter-coolers and
 158 after-coolers are considered (HX2, HX3, HX4 heat exchangers in **Fig.2**). Additional cooling flows, not shown in detail in **Fig.**
 159 **2**, will be involved in the LTM and SNG compression sections.

160



161

162 **Fig. 2.** Thermal layout of the P2G Reference Case.

163

164 This P2G system has been modeled on ASPEN Hysys™ environment [32], a commercial tool with lumped-parameters
 165 approach for numerical modeling of complex energy systems, able to perform steady-state thermo-chemical analysis of the
 166 process. Standard units from ASPEN Hysys™ library have been employed to model common components, like separators,
 167 heat exchangers, pumps and compressors; specific sub-models have been implemented for the key components of the P2G
 168 system.

169

Co-electrolyzer model

The first key component of the innovative P2G system is the high-temperature co-electrolyzer of SOEC technology. ASPEN HysysTM does not contain a single prebuilt co-electrolyzer model. Therefore, in the developed SOEC model (**Fig. 3**) the co-electrolyzer has been designed as a combination of prebuilt units, according to [33], using three reactors (R1, R2 and R3 in **Fig. 3**) in order to simulate the main internal reactions.

In particular, co-electrolysis reactions (1), (2) of water and carbon dioxide occur in the conversion reactor R2:



Moreover, the equilibrium reverse water-gas shift reaction (3) is considered by means of reactors R1 and R3:



In addition, for SOEC under pressurized conditions, methane formation may also take place [34, 35] through the following reaction (4):



Generally, in the modeling process it is considered that firstly the reactants reach the chemical equilibrium through the reverse water-gas shift reaction and then the co-electrolysis reactions occur. Finally, the produced syngas achieves the equilibrium according to (3) and (4) before leaving the cathode compartment [36-38].

The R3 outlet stream in **Fig. 3** corresponds to the outlet flows of the anodic compartment and of the cathodic compartment. The physical separation between the two sides of the electrolytic cell is modeled by a flow separator component (Sep1). The output stream from the anodic compartment is also modeled including the presence of the sweep air flow.

Preheated sweep air stream at the anode compartment is included in the model, in order to simulate the oxygen removal from the anode side of the SOEC stack and to account for the residual heat content. The sweep air stream has been set in order to achieve the 50% of oxygen molar fraction at the anode outlet stream [36].

A small percentage of hydrogen is recirculated from the cathode outlet to the inlet, to ensure reducing atmosphere and, thus, to avoid re-oxidation in the electrode [39]. The required amount of hydrogen, fixed in the model equal to 5% in volume of the inlet stream, is separated (via separator Sep2 and flow splitter Sep3 shown in **Fig. 3**, according to [27]) and then recirculated to the feed stream. It should be pointed out that the liquid outlet streams at each reactor are default settings of the software and calculated as zero in this sub-section.

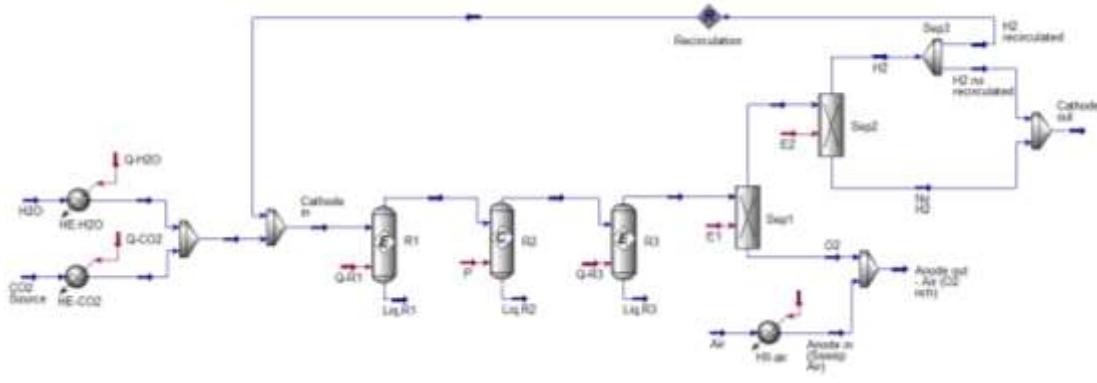


Fig. 3. SOEC sub-model developed on ASPEN Hysys™.

High Temperature Methanation section model

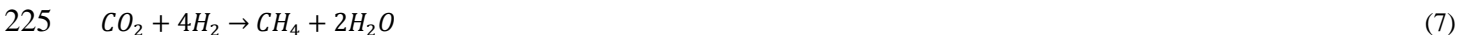
In the proposed P2G system, the SOEC cathode outlet syngas – rich in H₂, CO₂ and CO – is converted into a methane rich fuel, by means of the downstream high temperature methanation reactor (HTM in Fig. 2). This reactor is based on a structured catalyst developed and tested by CNR-ITAE at laboratory scale [26], considering its scaling at a large size.

The CNR-ITAE experimental reactor set-up consists in a quartz tubular fixed-bed reactor (horizontally placed in a furnace) under atmospheric pressure. The reactor contains a structured catalyst (diameter 1 cm, length 1.5 cm in the laboratory scale), with the catalytic layer (50 wt.% Nickel/Gadolinium-Doped-Ceria – Ni/GDC) deposited on the cordierite monolith (500 cps) by Solution Combustion Synthesis (SCS) reaching a total loading of 0.5 g/cm³. Details on the catalyst features and on the experimental setup has been previously provided [26]. Briefly, the temperature dependence (250-600 °C) of the catalytic performance was evaluated with a supply of 11.1% CO₂/8.9% CO/68.9% H₂/11.1% N₂ at Gas Hourly Space Velocities (GHSV) of 10000, 30000 and 50000 h⁻¹. In these tests, the incoming molar fractions remain unchanged regardless of the flow analyzed. On the basis of the outlet flow composition, the reactor conversion rate (CR) has been calculated as:

$$CR = \frac{\dot{n}_{CH_4, out}}{(\dot{n}_{CO} + \dot{n}_{CO_2})_{in}} \quad (5)$$

where $\dot{n}_{CH_4, out}$ represents the outlet molar flow of CH₄ and $(\dot{n}_{CO} + \dot{n}_{CO_2})_{in}$ is the inlet molar flow of CO and CO₂. The trend of CR as a function of temperature and of the inlet flow has been analyzed (see Fig. 4a). It can be noted that, for the used structured catalyst, the production of methane is very low for temperatures below 300 °C and it increases with the operating temperature; the CR is maximum for temperature ranging around 400-500 °C, while it tends to reduce for temperature values above that interval, but it is still significant up to 600 °C. This upper range of values could be compatible with the SOEC operating conditions and, in particular, a good thermal matching between the two components can be found with an interposed heat exchanger (HX1 in Fig. 2), producing a limited gas cooling effect. It should be noted that during the carried-out tests, the experimental reactor temperature has shown a quite isothermal behavior along its length (Fig. 4b).

222 In order to simulate the HTM process on ASPEN Hysys™ environment, an isothermal conversion reactor has been used,
 223 setting CO and CO₂ conversion into CH₄ according to the Sabatier methanation reactions (6)-(7):



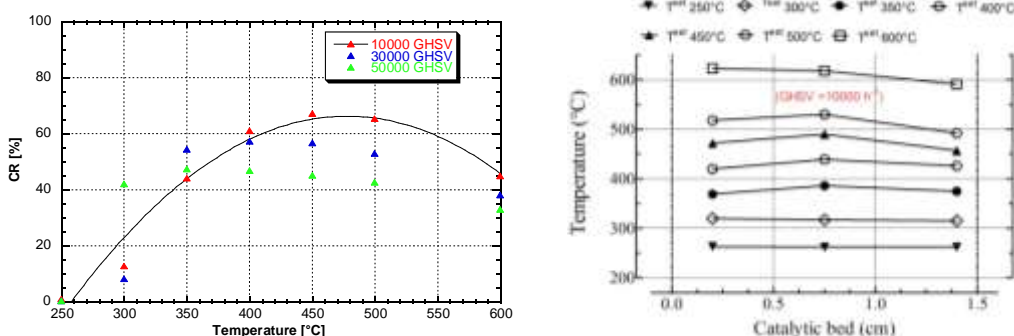
226 The input values of CR have been modeled within ASPEN Hysys™ as a function of the operating temperature, by
 227 interpolation of the available experimental data with a second order polynomial equation:

$$228 \quad CR = C_0 + C_1T + C_2T^2 \quad (8)$$

229 where T is the operating temperature of the reactor, while C₀, C₁ and C₂ are the tuned coefficients of the interpolating function.

230 **Fig. 4a** shows the experimental data and the interpolating curve obtained for the 10000 GHSV case (red points in the figure),
 231 corresponding to the operative condition with maximum conversion rate, in the temperature range equal to 400-500 °C. The
 232 coefficients of the interpolating function plotted in **Fig. 4a** are: C₀ = -246.67; C₁ = 1.31; C₂ = -1.37·10⁻³.

233



234

235 **Fig. 4.** a) Experimental Conversion Rate (CR) of the HTM, as a function of the operating temperature for three different values of inlet flow
 236 and interpolating function; b) Temperature profile of the catalytic bed.

237

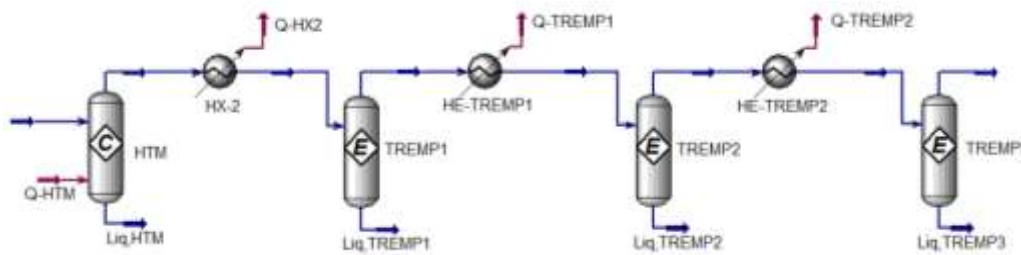
238 Low Temperature Methanation section model

239 In order to simulate the LTM process, used to increase the methane content of the final output SNG, a methanation section
 240 with a multiple reactor arrangement, reproducing the Haldor-Topsøe TREMP™ [30] catalytic technology, is here considered.

241 The TREMP™ technology is a well-known industrial process, usually operating in the temperature range of 250-700 °C, but
 242 the highest conversion efficiency values are typically achieved when operated close to the lowest values of the temperature
 243 range [40]; this process can be employed at large scale to produce synthetic natural gas, starting from several rough fuels
 244 varying from biomass to coal.

245 In this work, a multi-stage methanation section has been considered, using three equilibrium reactors (TREMP1, TREMP2 and
 246 TREMP3 in **Fig. 5**) located downstream the HTM experimental reactor (**Fig. 5**), in order to improve the overall system CH₄
 247 production.

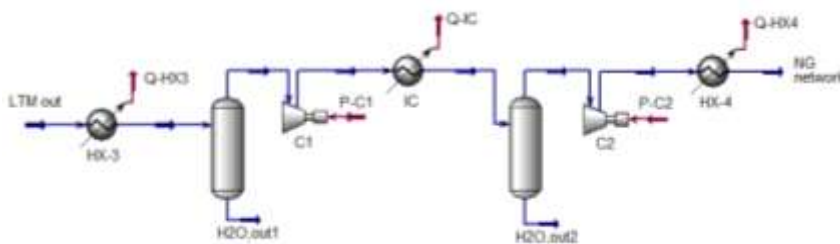
248 While the experimental reactor is modeled as isothermal, in order to match the experimental data [26], the TREMPTM reactors
 249 are modeled as adiabatic [30], *i.e.* the exothermic reactions will cause a temperature increase along the reactors from inlet to
 250 outlet. Thus, inter-cooling is included in the model between each reactor, in order to adjust the inlet temperature (LTM set
 251 temperature) for each equilibrium reactor. Also, in this sub-section the liquid outlet streams of each reactor are calculated as
 252 zero by the software.



253
 254 **Fig. 5.** HT and LT methanation sections model layout.

255
 256 **Synthetic natural gas compression and water separation**

257 The methane-rich produced SNG is compressed and dehydrated with a gas treatment sub-system, depicted in **Fig. 6**. Power
 258 consumption of the compression line is included in the system electric demand. The SNG delivered by the upstream
 259 methanation sub-section is cooled to ambient conditions, to reduce the subsequent compression power absorption. The model
 260 comprises a two-step inter-cooled compressor, aftercooling and two water separators, which remove the residual liquid water,
 261 due to the gas cooling set-point temperature equal to 25 °C, for all the sub-section heat exchangers. The storage pressure has
 262 been set to 60 bar, corresponding to existing high-pressure NG pipelines. The compression isentropic efficiency has been set to
 263 80%, in line with mean state-of-the-art NG compression station machines. Moreover, the compressor pressure ratio split has
 264 been optimized, in order to minimize the total compression work.



266
 267 **Fig. 6.** Inter-cooled compression and water separation layout.

Reference Case power size and settings

The P2G system design power size considered in the study corresponds to a SOEC stack power size equal to 1MW of absorbed electric power. As a result, the thermodynamic analysis of the system and of all its variants has been carried out with a proper setting of the inlet H₂O and CO₂ mass flow rates, in order to keep the SOEC power size constant.

Moreover, in order to detect the optimum set-point conditions of the P2G feeding, a preliminary parametric analysis of the P2G system inlet stream composition has been carried out. The feeding composition in terms of H₂O/CO₂ split was changed, reducing stepwise the water fraction and increasing CO₂. In order to establish the optimal inlet stream composition, the stoichiometric conditions at the inlet of the HTM section (*i.e.* at the co-electrolyzer cathode outlet) have been targeted. The HTM FEED parameter calculated using the HTM inlet volume fractions, in stoichiometric conditions is defined as [25, 40]:

$$FEED = \frac{[H_2] - [CO_2]}{[CO] + [CO_2]} = 3 \quad (9)$$

The above reported FEED stoichiometric value leads to SNG with higher methane concentration, at the methanation outlet.

Results of the parametric assessment of inlet composition effects, presented in detail in a previous preliminary study on the system [28], show that only the P2G inlet composition with 80% H₂O and 20% CO₂ provide FEED values close to 3. Thus, this H₂O/CO₂ feeding ratio is used as set-point in this study.

The SOEC operating temperature in this Reference Case has been set equal to 850 °C, in line with high performance SOEC operating conditions, in accordance to the available literature on SOEC [41, 42]. Furthermore, experimental pilot plants [20] confirm the viability of the value set, in this study, for the SOEC operating temperature. In more detail, an experimental test – conducting for 700 hours of operation – has been carried out with the SOEC operating range between 845 and 855 °C, in order to evaluate the outlet stream composition. In addition, the conversion rate target of electrolysis reactions is assumed equal or higher than the 80 % in [20]: in this work, for a precautionary approach, a value equal to the 80 % is set.

On the other hand, the HTM operating temperature has been set equal to 450 °C, in order to exploit the HTM highest CR value, according to the experimental data in **Fig. 4a**.

The LTM (TREMPTM) operating temperature has been set after a parametric study of its effect, considering – as already discussed – the typical temperature range of operation of this technology [30, 40]. The LTM operating temperature affects the outlet SNG composition, as shown in **Fig. 7**, presenting calculated values of the HTM outlet gas; the lower the operating temperature, the higher the methane concentration in the stream (methanation reactions are favored at low temperature). Thus, 200 °C has been selected as LTM temperature optimal set-point value.

Furthermore, the O₂ molar fraction within the anode outlet is set at 0.5, as suggested in [36].

Finally, the pressure at the outlet of the whole system has been assumed in order to allow the introduction of the produced SNG into the NG network, based on typical pressure values for high pressure ridges of Italian natural gas network [43].

298 **Table 1** summarizes the Reference Case set point values of the P2G design parameters.

299 It should be highlighted that this Reference Case layout shows: (i) a remarkable high reactants preheating and (ii) several heat
 300 exchangers required to cool the main stream between the key sections, (the operating temperature is reduced from 850 °C at
 301 the SOEC, to 450 °C at the HTM and down to 200 °C at the LTM), but it does not include any internal heat recovery.

302

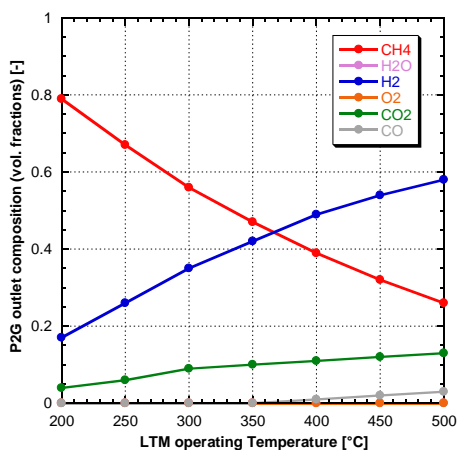


Fig 7. Reference Case outlet SNG composition, effect of LTM operating temperature.

Table 1. Main set point parameters of the P2G Reference Case.

Parameter	Value	Units
SOEC input electric power	1	MW
SOEC inlet H ₂ O fraction [20, 28]	80	%(vol.)
SOEC inlet CO ₂ fraction [20, 28]	20	%(vol.)
SOEC operating temperature [20, 41, 42]	850	°C
H ₂ O electrolysis reaction Conversion Rate [20]	80	%
CO ₂ electrolysis reaction Conversion Rate [20]	80	%
x _{O₂,anode out} [36]	0.5	-
HTM operating temperature	450	°C
LTM operating temperature [30, 40]	200	°C
NG distribution network pressure [43]	60	bar
P2G reactants feeding pressure	1	bar

303

304 3. Power-to-Gas system variants

305 In order to improve the internal balance-of-plant of the P2G system, the plant configuration can be rearranged, obtaining additional
 306 variants in terms of layout, operating temperature and pressure of components, and the thermal synergies among the sub-sections
 307 can be investigated. With this aim, the basic Reference Case configuration, presenting both the SOEC and the methanation sections
 308 operating at ambient pressure and without heat recovery within the system, has been the object of further layout optimizations. In
 309 more detail, additional variants of the P2G Reference Case have been considered, namely three layout cases including internal heat
 310 recovery (HR) and two cases with pressurized key components plus internal heat recovery (PHR). In particular, the following
 311 variant cases have been investigated:

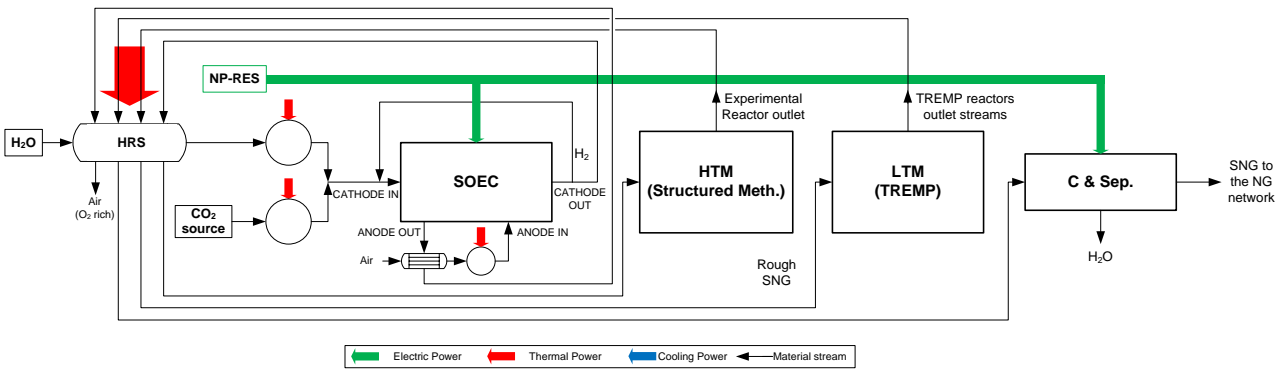
- 312 - HR-1: internal heat recovery, same operating temperature and pressure values of the Reference Case;
- 313 - HR-2: internal heat recovery, reduced temperature for the SOEC section;

314 - HR-3: internal heat recovery, reduced temperature for the SOEC section and increased temperature for HTM;
 315 - PHR-1: similar to HR-3, but with pressurized LTM;
 316 - PHR-2: similar to HR-3, but with pressurized SOEC.
 317 The HR-1, HR-2 and HR-3 Cases have been considered in order to quantify the benefits of heat recovery, in comparison with the
 318 Reference Case, and to analyze the effects of different operating temperature. The PHR-1 and PHR-2 Cases are proposed in order to
 319 investigate the additional effects of pressurizing the methanation and/or the SOEC components.
 320 The detailed models (developed on ASPEN Hysys™ environment) of the Reference Case and of the several variants are presented
 321 in Appendix A.

322
 323 **3.1 Reference Case with heat recovery**

324 The layout of the variant case HR-1 is shown in **Fig. 8**. Internal heat recovery is introduced with the Heat Recovery Section
 325 (HRS in **Fig. 8**) to partially pre-heat the SOEC inlet H₂O stream, using heat available at different downstream sections of the
 326 P2G system. In more detail, heat is recovered from the SOEC outlet cathode and anode streams and from all the methanation
 327 reactors cooling sections. The pre-heating heat-exchangers arrangement in the heat recovery line has been established
 328 considering the temperature levels of the available heat flows. In particular, it has been decided to locate the pre-heating
 329 section in the more heat demanding H₂O line. Nevertheless, a residual external heat source is included to feed the SOEC with
 330 reactants at the internal operating temperature. The considered temperature set-point of the HR-1 Case for SOEC (850 °C) and
 331 for HTM (450 °C) and all the other operating parameters are the same of the Reference Case.

332



333
 334
 335

Fig. 8. Layout configuration of Case HR-1 and Case HR-2.

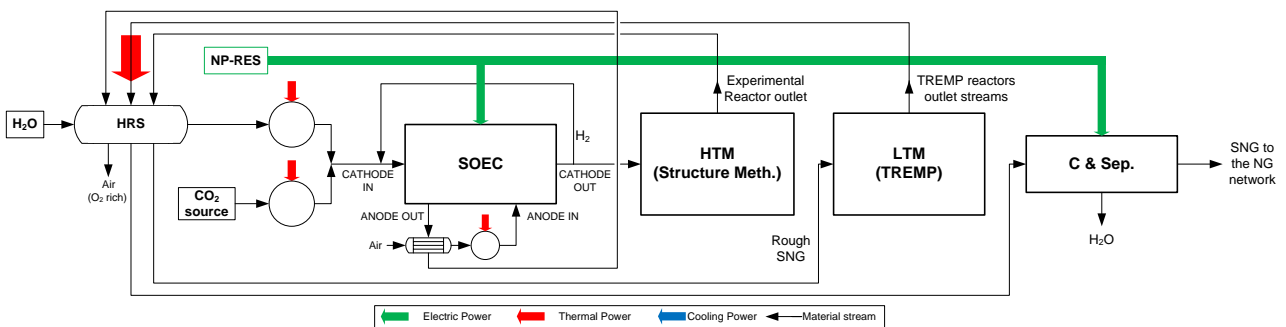
336 **3.2 Heat recovery Cases with temperature variation**

337 In order to test the effect of SOEC and HTM operating temperature, two additional cases, HR-2 and HR-3, have been
338 considered and compared with case HR-1.

339 The Case HR-2 layout and heat recovery arrangement is similar to the HR-1 Case provided in **Fig. 8**, but it is characterized by
340 a lower SOEC temperature value, equal to 600 °C. This reduction causes different SOEC electrochemical design, but in terms
341 of thermal design it only leads to a reduced heat demand to preheat SOEC reactants and thus to different level of heat
342 recovering in the pre-heating sections of Case HR-2, in comparison with Case HR-1.

343 In Case HR-3 the same temperature is considered for both the SOEC and the HTM reactor, equal to 600 °C. This change in
344 HTM operating temperature leads to low but still acceptable performance (see **Fig. 4a**). This HR-3 configuration (shown in
345 **Fig. 9**) does not require the heat exchange between the SOEC and HTM and thus allows to consider a direct SOEC-HTM
346 thermally integrated arrangement. A temperature value of 600 °C of the two sub-systems can be considered as a good trade-off
347 between the requirements of low operating temperatures for SOEC and high operating temperature values for HTM. The other
348 operating parameters are kept in this Case the same of the Reference Case.

349



350

351

Fig. 9. Layout configuration of Case HR-3.

352

353 **3.3 Heat recovery Cases with pressurized components**

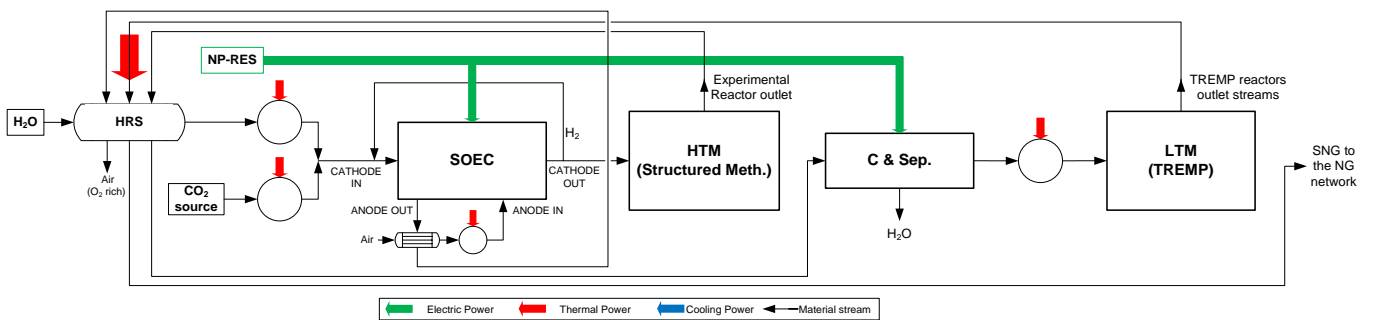
354 A further advancement has been considered by applying pressurization to the P2G system components of Case HR-3, in order
355 to improve the methane content in the produced SNG (methanation reactions are favored at high pressure [44]).

356 In more detail, the first pressurized configuration Case PHR-1 (**Fig. 10a**) presents a pressurized LTM section obtained with the
357 SNG processing section placed downstream of the experimental reactor. It must be highlighted that in this case, the outlet
358 temperature of the SNG processing section is lower than the operating temperature of the LTM section and then a heater
359 among the two sub-systems is required.

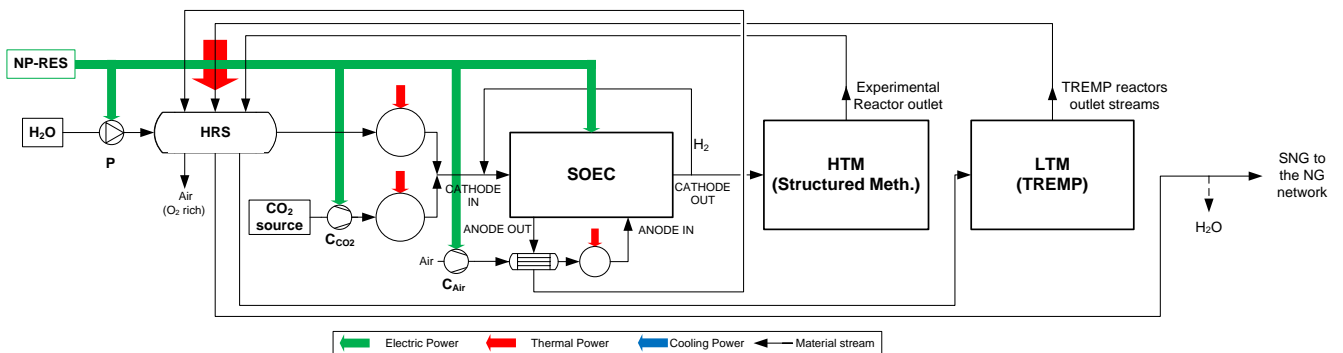
360 In **Fig. 10b** the configuration of Case PHR-2 is shown. In this case, the whole P2G system is pressurized with a pump (P) for
 361 the water inlet and with a gas compressor (C_{CO_2}) at the CO_2 inlet steam. It must be noted that also the sweep air stream requires
 362 a compressor (C_{Air}), in order to reach the SOEC operating pressure. Moreover, in this case there is no need of the SNG
 363 compression section, since pressurization occurs at the inlet of the whole system, while residual water is still separated at the
 364 end of the process.

365 The operating temperature of the SOEC and HTM sections are considered equal to $600^\circ C$ also in these cases and the
 366 pressurization level is set at the NG distribution network pressure.

367



a)



b)

Fig. 10. Configuration of: a) Case PHR-1; b) Case PHR-2.

368

369 4. Performance parameters

370 Several performance parameters are considered and used in the analysis, in terms of energy conversion efficiency,
 371 thermodynamic efficiency (both via a first-law approach and with a second-law assessment) and quality parameters, taken into
 372 account in order to introduce the produced SNG into the natural gas distribution network.

373 In detail, the performance indicators applied for the P2G analysis are presented in the following list:

- The electric-to-fuel energy conversion index (referred to the higher heating content of the produced fuel), defined as follows:

$$\eta_{E2F} = \frac{\dot{m}_{SNG} \cdot HHV_{SNG}}{P_{e,IN}} \quad (10)$$

where \dot{m}_{SNG} is the mass flow of produced SNG, HHV_{SNG} is the higher heating value of the SNG, $P_{e,IN}$ is the system inlet electric power, including both the co-SOEC input electric power and the auxiliaries electric power consumption.

- The first-law efficiency (referred to HHV), defined as follows:

$$\eta_I = \frac{\dot{m}_{SNG} \cdot HHV_{SNG}}{P_{e,IN} + Q_{IN}} \quad (11)$$

where Q_{IN} is the total amount of input heat required by the process.

- The second-law efficiency, defined as follows:

$$\eta_{II} = \frac{\dot{m}_{SNG} \cdot ex_{SNG}}{Ex_{in}} = \frac{\dot{m}_{SNG} \cdot ex_{SNG}}{Ex_{in,f} + Ex_{in,Q} + Ex_{in,Pe}} = \frac{\dot{m}_{SNG} \cdot ex_{SNG}}{\sum \dot{m}_{in} \cdot ex_{in,f} + Ex_{in,Q} + Ex_{in,Pe}} \quad (12)$$

where Ex_{in} represents the exergy of the system inlet mass streams, $Ex_{in,Q}$ the exergy of heat fluxes and $Ex_{in,Pe}$ the exergy related to the inlet electric power, while the corresponding mass specific exergy contributions are indicated as ex . Exergy represents the maximum useful work possible during a process that brings the system into equilibrium with surroundings environment [45, 46].

Mass specific exergy of inlet mass streams and outlet produced SNG are calculated as:

$$ex_{in,f} = ex_{in,Ph} + ex_{in,Mix} + ex_{in,Chem} \quad (13)$$

$$ex_{SNG} = ex_{SNG,Ph} + ex_{SNG,Mix} + ex_{SNG,Chem} \quad (14)$$

The above equations include the physical exergy ($ex_{in,Ph}$ and $ex_{SNG,Ph}$), a contribution related to components mixing ($ex_{in,Mix}$ and $ex_{SNG,Mix}$) and a chemical contribution ($ex_{in,Chem}$ and $ex_{SNG,Chem}$). The specific physical exergy is defined as:

$$ex_{Ph} = \Delta h - T_0 \Delta s = (h - h_0) - T_0 (s - s_0) \quad (15)$$

where T_0 , h_0 and s_0 are respectively temperature, specific enthalpy and specific entropy in reference conditions ($T_0 = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $p_0 = 1 \text{ bar}$). Specific exergy of mixing type is defined as:

$$ex_{Mix} = \frac{R_0}{M_m} T_0 \sum_i \left[\ln \left(\frac{1}{y_i} \right) y_i \right] \quad (16)$$

where R_0 represents the universal gas constant, M_m the molecular mass of the mixture and y_i the molar fraction of the i -th component of the mixture.

Specific exergy of chemical type can be expressed as:

$$ex_{Chem} = \frac{1}{M_m} \sum_i (ex_{i,mol}^0 \cdot y_i) \quad (17)$$

where $ex_{i,mol}^\circ$ is the specific molar exergy related to a physical state of reference of the i -th component.

Finally, the exergy associated to a generic inlet heat term (Q) is defined as follows:

$$Ex_{in,Q} = Q \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T}\right) \quad (18)$$

where T is the considered final heating temperature level at which Q is available.

- Quality of the output SNG. In order to consider that the produced SNG can contain various components besides methane, the following additional SNG quality parameters are monitored:

- total output methane mass flow rate;
- volume fraction of methane and residual species in the produced SNG;
- LHV and HHV of the SNG;
- specific gravity (SG) of the SNG, defined as the ratio between density of the produced gas and of the air;
- Wobbe Index (WI), indicator of interchangeability of fuel gases with respect to natural gas, defined as:

$$WI = \frac{HHV}{\sqrt{\rho_{SNG}/\rho_{air}}} \quad (19)$$

where, ρ_{SNG} and ρ_{air} are respectively the density of the produced SNG and of the air [kg/Sm^3], both evaluated at *standard conditions* [47]. ρ_{air} has been set to a value equal to $1.22 \text{ kg}/\text{Sm}^3$.

5. Results and discussion

A comparative analysis among the several configurations is presented, highlighting the effect of the advanced variants with heat recovery, in comparison with the Reference Case configuration and demonstrating the viability of thermal integration between co-electrolysis and methanation.

The considered heat exchangers arrangement in the heat recovery line HRS and the temperature-heat diagram of each subsection are presented respectively in **Fig. 11** and **Fig. 12**, for all the examined configurations.

In case HR-1 (**Fig. 11a** and **Fig 12a**), the pre-heating section is composed by six heat exchanging segments (HE-1 to HE-6), recovering thermal power from the LTM section (three streams, *i.e.*, outlet of reactors TREMP1 TREMP2 and TREMP3), from the HTM section and from the SOEC (anode and cathode) outlet streams. The sequence of heat recovery segments along the line has been optimized in order to maximize the heat recovery effect.

It must be noted that in three heat exchangers (HE-3, HE-4 and HE-6) the exploitable hot side enthalpy is limited, since the hot stream outlet temperature is constrained by the downstream component; in the other three heat exchangers (HE-1, HE-2 and HE-5) the exploited temperature drop is given by the assumed minimum pinch between the hot and cold side, set equal to $5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

With this arrangement, water starts to vaporize in the HE-2 section and, after the complete vaporization in HE-4, superheating

continues in the following two heat exchangers. At the outlet of the pre-heating section, steam is obtained with a temperature value of 842 °C.

Pre-heating section of case HR-2 (**Fig. 11b** and **Fig. 12b**) is similar to case HR-1, but different temperature levels occur, since the SOEC operating temperature is set at 600 °C. This reduced SOEC temperature affects the anode and cathode outlet streams, while temperature of the other recovered streams are nearly the same of the former case. As a consequence, the obtained steam outlet temperature is much lower than in case HR-1 (495 °C versus 842 °C).

Case HR-3 (**Fig. 11c** and **Fig. 12c**) presents a shorter HRS and a reduced pre-heating effect, since the SOEC and HTM operating temperature is the same and no heat recovery occurs between the two sub-systems. The increase in the HTM section operating temperature (600 °C) leads to a reduction of the HTM methanation performance and to a larger amount of reactants still in the outlet stream. As a consequence, the LTM section processes more reactants and the outlet temperature of each TREMPTM reactor is higher. Even if the HRS number of segments is reduced, a steam is produced at relatively high temperature (590 °C), very close to the SOEC operating condition.

Also in case PHR-1 (**Fig. 11d** and **Fig. 12d**) the pre-heating section is composed by five segments, producing a remarkable pre-heating effect, but lower than in the HR-3 case (HRS outlet temperature equal to 507 °C). In this pressurized case the LTM reactors (and the downstream HRS segments) are more stressed, due to the larger amount of reactants to be processed and increased methanation effects; the calculated TREMP2 outlet temperature is 600 °C and the TREMP1 outlet temperature is over 800 °C; this is due to the simplified adopted settings of the reactors, modeled as adiabatic equilibrium reactors. These temperature values (close or outside the conventional operating range of this commercial technology, *i.e.*, 250-700 °C) represent an issue for the materials, to be more deeply analyzed in further studies.

Finally, for case PHR-2 (**Fig. 11e** and **Fig. 12e**), even if the operating temperatures of the P2G key sections are the same of the previous case, a different HRS arrangement is obtained, composed by six segments. In this case, the pressurized water evaporation occurs at a higher temperature (277 °C). Moreover, the sweep air is compressed and thus heated by the compressor C_{Air} . Then, less thermal power is recovered in the pre-heating air line, obtaining a temperature value at the anode outlet (equal to 425 °C) higher than in the PHR-1 case; this enthalpy content can be exploited using two segments placed in different positions on the feed water line in order to optimize the heat recovery, on the basis of the temperature levels. Nevertheless, the resulting arrangement allows to recover less heat than in the previous case.

The values of thermal power exchanged at each segment of the HRS are provided in **Table 2**, along with the external heat demand.

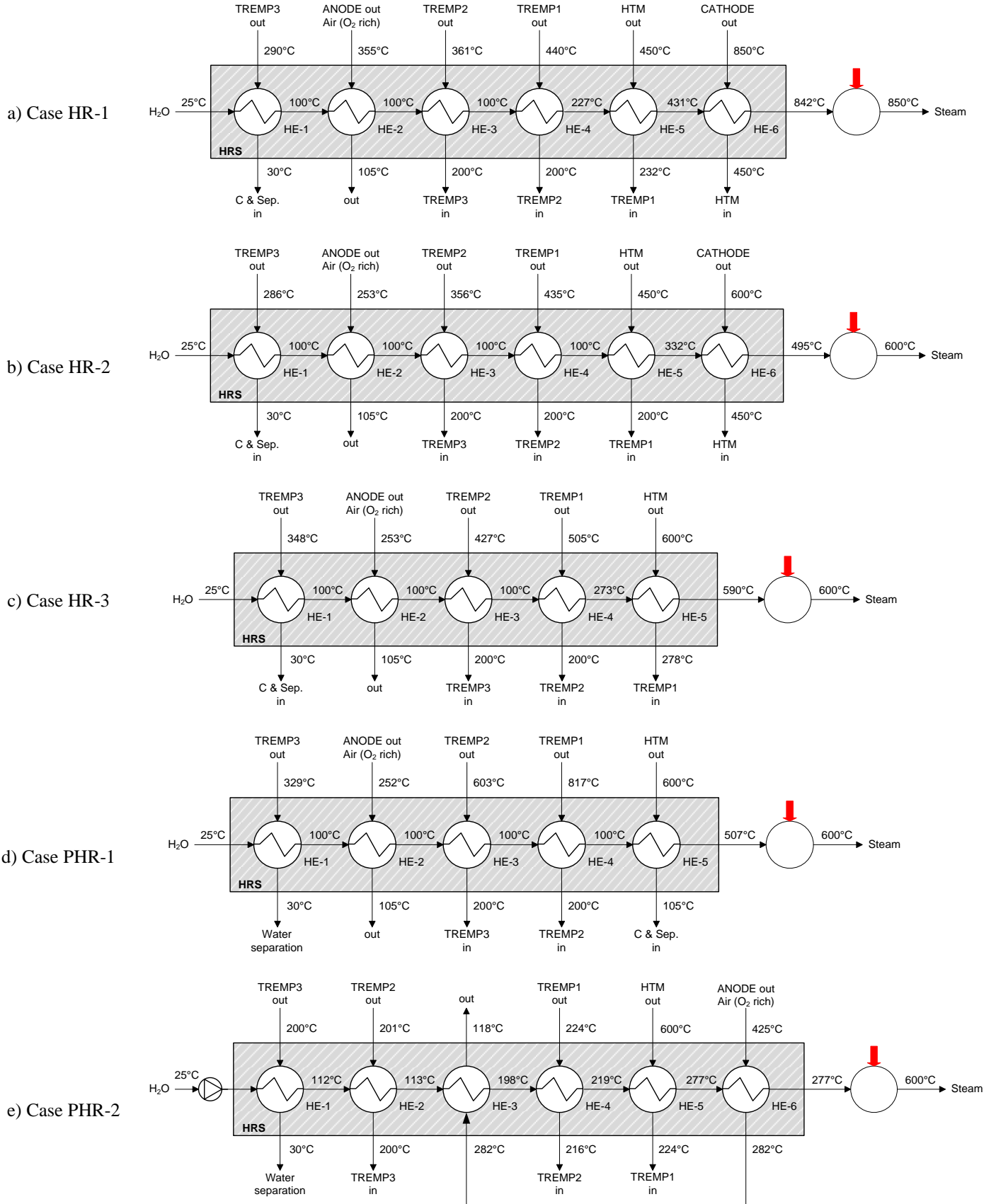
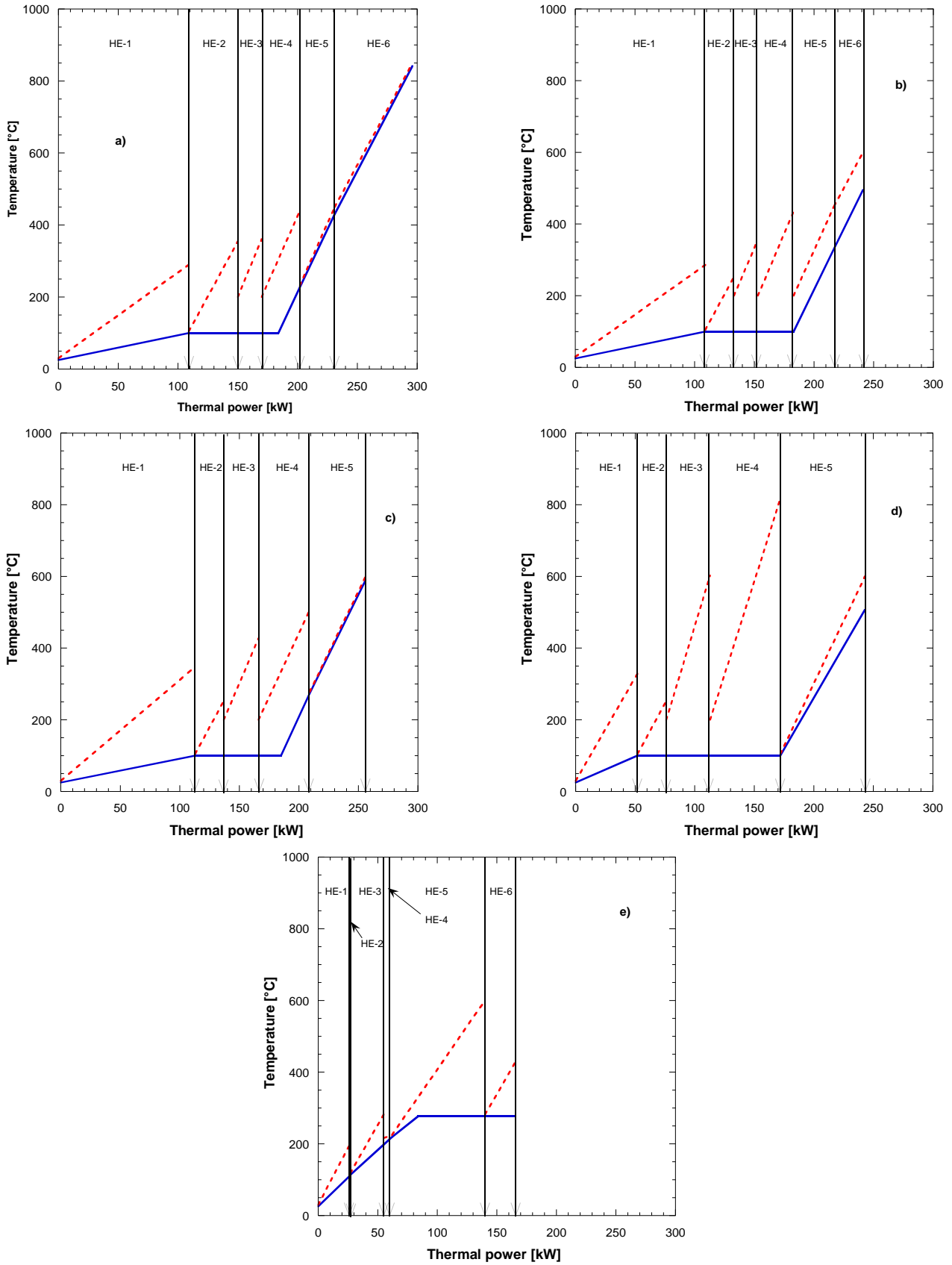


Fig. 11. Thermodynamic design of the heat recovery section HRS: a) case HR-1; b) case HR-2; c) case HR-3; d) case PHR-1; e) case PHR-2.



461 **Fig. 12.** Temperature-heat diagram of the heat recovery section (HRS); in red the hot gas stream, in blue the cold water side: a) case HR-1; b)
 462 case HR-2; c) case HR-3; d) case PHR-1; e) case PHR-2.

Table 2. Thermal power at each HRS segment and external heat demand for the different analyzed configurations.

Case	Thermal power [kW]											
	HE1	HE2	HE3	HE4	HE5	HE6	H ₂ O line	Sweep Air	External	External	External	Total
							total heat	line heat	heat	heat	heat	external
							recovery	recovery	demand	demand	demand	heat
								H ₂ O	CO ₂	Sweep Air	demand	
Reference Case	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	296.9	39.1	88.07	424.1
HR-1	109.2	41.0	19.9	31.4	29.3	65.0	295.7	87.5	1.3	39.1	0.57	41.0
HR-2	109.2	24.0	19.3	30.7	33.6	24.1	241.0	59.6	16.3	26.0	0.55	42.8
HR-3	112.9	24.0	29.5	42.2	47.2	-	255.7	59.6	1.6	26.0	0.55	28.2
PHR-1	51.8	23.9	37.6	59.1	70.2	-	242.6	59.6	14.4	26.0	0.55	40.9
PHR-2	26.6	0.3	27.7	7.2	78.2	24.6	164.5	30.8	87.1	6.4	0.55	94.1

The external heat demand is significantly reduced (by about 90%) with the adoption of the HRS (see **Table 2**), with a minimum value of 28.2 kW for case HR-3. In cases PHR-1 and PHR-2 the total external heat demand is higher with respect to the other configurations. In particular, it is equal to 40.9 kW for case PHR-1, while it is equal to 94.1 kW for case PHR-2. Moreover, it must be highlighted that, in all the heat recovery configurations, the external demand for the sweep air pre-heating is almost negligible, due to the internal heat recovery with the anodic outlet stream (see **Figs. 8-10**).

The electric-to-fuel conversion index and the compression electric power consumption normalized with respect to the SOEC power size are shown in **Fig. 13** for each analyzed configuration. The calculated η_{E2F} value is nearly the same (around 86%) for the Reference Case and for the configurations with only heat recovery (cases HR-1, HR-2 and HR-3), since the thermal power consumption is not included in this performance parameter. With the adoption of pressurization, η_{E2F} slightly decreases to a value of about 83% for case PHR-1 and to a value of about 80% for case PHR-2. These results can be mainly explained with the effect of the compression electric power consumption. As shown in **Fig. 13**, the normalized compression electric power consumption increases in the configurations with pressurization within the system: it is equal to 4.9% of the SOEC power size for case PHR-1 and it is equal to 7.8% for case PHR-2. The compression power depends on the mass flow rate of gas to be compressed: in the Reference Case and the cases HR-1, HR-2 and HR-3, where compression is the final step of the whole process after water separation, the produced gas mass flow rate is similar. On the other hand, in cases PHR-1 and PHR-1 the compression section occurs upstream the water separation, resulting in higher mass flow rates to be processed.

Values of the first-law efficiency and of the second-law efficiency are presented in **Fig. 14** for each analyzed configuration. The minimum value of η_I , equal to about 61%, is obtained for the Reference Case, where no heat recovery is implemented and the total external heat demand is considerably high (around 424 kW). On the contrary, the external heat demand to pre-heat the

484 water stream at the inlet of the co-electrolyzer is significantly lowered by the adoption of heat recovery within the system,
 485 allowing to reach higher values of η_I . In case HR-1, where the SOEC operating temperature is the same of the Reference Case
 486 (850 °C), the obtained η_I achieves value of about 83% with an increase of 22 percentage points with respect to the Reference
 487 Case. In the other two configurations (HR-2 and HR-3) with heat recovery but reduced SOEC operating temperature (600 °C),
 488 the η_I is not negatively affected by this reduction of temperature level, with similar η_I values. A slight increase is obtained in
 489 case HR-3, showing the highest obtained value, equal to 85%. In cases with system pressurization (PHR-1 and PHR-2), the η_I
 490 values are slightly reduced, due to the increased compression power consumption and a higher external heat demand. In
 491 particular, the calculated η_I value is equal to about 80% for case PHR-1, while it is equal to about 74% for case PHR-2.
 492 The obtained values of η_{II} show a trend similar to the first-law efficiency, with a maximum value of about 79% for the case
 493 HR-3. The system configurations with pressurized methanation and SOEC still provide values of the second-law efficiency
 494 above 70%, with an increase of almost 10 percentage points in comparison with the system without heat recovery. As for the
 495 first law efficiency, these results are affected by the heat recovery section.
 496

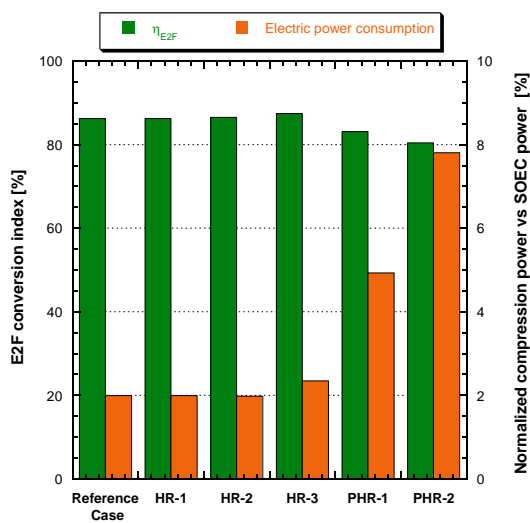


Fig. 13. η_{E2F} and normalized compression electric power consumption for the analyzed configurations.

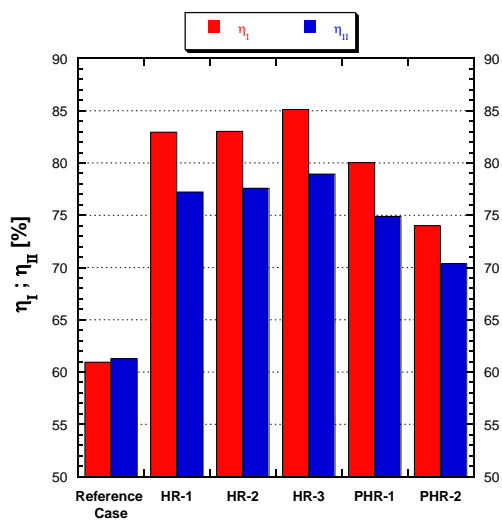


Fig. 14. η_I and η_{II} for the analyzed configurations.

497
 498 In Fig. 15 the composition of the produced SNG for the analyzed configurations is shown. In the first three cases, where the
 499 experimental reactor operating temperature is set at 450 °C (Reference Case, HR-1 and HR-2), the methane molar fraction in
 500 the produced SNG is almost constant, with a value of about 0.79. With the increase of the experimental reactor operating
 501 temperature up to a value of 600 °C (case HR-3), the reactor works outside the optimum operating range and the methanation
 502 reactions tend to shift towards the reactants. Indeed, in configuration HR-3 methane concentration falls down to a value of

503 about 0.64 and the hydrogen molar fraction increases up to a value of about 0.28. In order to introduce the produced SNG into
504 the NG distribution network, the hydrogen content is considered a negative aspect, due to the restrictions on the maximum
505 hydrogen molar fraction. On the other hand, from the point of view of the SNG chemical power, hydrogen allows to achieve
506 higher values of the HHV index. This effect, led by the change of the experimental reactor operating temperature, is balanced
507 by the pressurization of the methanation section. As it can be seen in the figure, in cases PHR-1 and PHR-2, where
508 experimental reactor operating temperature is set to a value of 600 °C, the methane content in the produced SNG increases. In
509 particular, in configuration PHR-1, where only the TREMPTM methanation section is pressurized, the methane molar fraction
510 reaches the value of about 0.96, while in configuration PHR-2, where the whole system is pressurized, the produced SNG is
511 nearly a pure methane stream.

512 The composition of the produced SNG affects the quality indexes of the fuel stream, as it can be seen in **Fig. 16**, where the
513 HHV, the WI and the SG of the produced SNG are presented. In order to introduce the produced SNG into the NG distribution
514 network some technical specifications must be checked. In this study, specifications required by Italian legislation [47] have
515 been considered. These prescriptions provide ranges of acceptability mainly for the HHV, for the SG and for the WI. In more
516 detail, the ranges of acceptability are:

517 $- 34950 \text{ kJ/Sm}^3 \leq \text{HHV} \leq 45280 \text{ kJ/Sm}^3$;

518 $- 47310 \text{ kJ/Sm}^3 \leq \text{WI} \leq 52330 \text{ kJ/Sm}^3$;

519 $- 0.5548 \leq \text{SG} \leq 0.8000$.

520 As it can be seen in the figure, the cases with a low methane concentration (Reference Case, HR-1, HR-2 and HR-3) show a
521 produced SNG with properties outside the ranges of acceptability. Regarding the HHV and the WI, only cases PHR-1 and
522 PHR-2 are acceptable: case PHR-1 presents a produced SNG with HHV value 36392 kJ/Sm³ and a WI of 49086 kJ/Sm³, while
523 the SNG produced by PHR-2 shows HHV value of 37364 kJ/Sm³ and a WI of 50079 kJ/Sm³. On the other hand, considering
524 the SG assumed values, only configuration PHR-2 is acceptable with a value of 0.5567. The configuration PHR-1 shows a
525 produced SNG with a SG value slightly lower than the lower SG limit and equal to 0.5497. In this situation the produced SNG
526 can be correct with a diluent (*e.g.* nitrogen), in order to increase the density. However, the dilution of the produced SNG causes
527 the lowering of the HHV and of the WI with the potential of being outside the acceptability ranges of these two parameters.

528 In order to give some directions for real applications, the obtained results can be summarized as it follows:

- 529 i. the thermal integration between co-SOEC and methanation reactor – considering an intermediate operating
530 temperature level with respect to the typical ones of the two separate components – represents a feasible solution,
531 allowing to achieve good performance parameters. This result can lead to the possibility of physically integrate co-

electrolyzer and methanation reactor for further innovative P2G technology development and system architecture simplification;

- ii. in case of SNG produced for the introduction into a NG network, a configuration with thermal integration, heat recovery and pressurization can be seen as the best solution, allowing to achieve the higher values of methane content, HHV, Wobbe index and SG with still acceptable values of energy conversion and thermodynamic efficiencies;
- iii. in case of no constraint on the produced SNG quality (e.g., for applications different from the NG network introduction), the configuration which enables to minimize the primary energy consumption (i.e., maximizing the efficiency indicators) is the one with thermal integration and heat recovery. Furthermore, in this case, all the system components work at ambient pressure, with a consequent simplification of the P2G system operation.

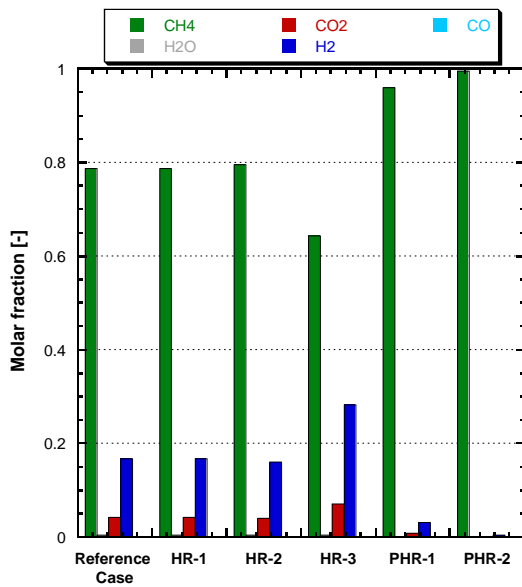


Fig. 15. Composition of the produced SNG for the analyzed configurations.

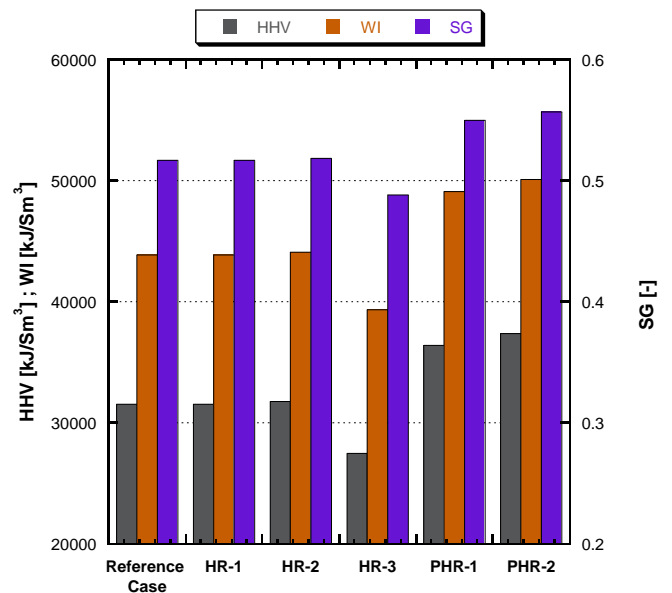


Fig. 16. HHV, WI and SG of the produced SNG for the analyzed configurations.

6. Conclusions

In this paper an innovative Power-to-Gas storage system based on a high temperature co-electrolyzer (operating in the range 600-850 °C) and a methanation section based on structured catalyst (operating at 450-600 °C) has been investigated, considering various layout configurations. The model developed in ASPEN environment is able to reproduce the thermodynamic behavior of the Power-to-Gas system. The thermal balance of plant has been numerically simulated including all the main thermal flows. The performed study provided the following main findings:

- 549 - the possibility to thermally integrate the co-electrolyzer and the high temperature methanation section has been
550 demonstrated;
- 551 - internal heat recovery is mandatory, in order to achieve high values of first-law efficiency and second-law efficiency.
552 The peak calculated value of first-law efficiency is 85%, while the peak value of second-law efficiency is 79%.
- 553 - Pressurization of the methanation section and of the co-electrolysis section produces a reduction in the efficiency
554 values, but it allows to obtain a final composition of the synthetic natural gas with methane fraction close to 100%.
- 555 - The quality of the produced synthetic fuel in terms of Wobbe Index, HHV and specific gravity is reduced, if
556 pressurization is not implemented but it could be improved if additional conventional methanation sections or
557 membrane would be applied at the end of the process.

558

559 **Acknowledgments**

560 This research was supported by Ricerca di Sistema (RdS-CNR PAR 2015-17), Italian ministerial founding for researches on
561 the electric systems.

562

563 **Nomenclature**

564	<i>ex</i>	Specific mass exergy [kJ/kg]
565	<i>Ex</i>	Exergy [kJ]
566	GHSV	Gas hourly space velocity [h ⁻¹]
567	<i>h</i>	Specific mass enthalpy [kJ/kg]
568	HHV	Higher heating value [kJ/kg] or [kJ/Sm ³]
569	LHV	Lower heating value [kJ/kg]
570	<i>m</i>	Mass flow rate [kg/s]
571	<i>M_m</i>	Molecular mass [kg/kmol]
572	<i>n</i>	Molar flow rate [kmol/s]
573	<i>P</i>	Power [kW]
574	<i>p</i>	Pressure [bar]
575	<i>Q</i>	Thermal power [kW]
576	<i>R₀</i>	Universal gas constant [kJ/kmolK]
577	<i>s</i>	Specific mass entropy [kJ/kgK]

578	SG	Specific gravity [-]
579	T	Temperature [°C]
580	WI	Wobbe index [kJ/Sm ³]
581	y _i	Molar fraction of the i-th component [-]

582

583 **Greek symbols**

584	Δ	Difference
585	η	Efficiency
586	ρ	Density [kg/m ³]

587 **Subscripts and Superscripts**

588	Air	for air stream
589	C1	Compressor C1
590	C2	Compressor C2
591	Chem	Chemical
592	CO ₂	for CO ₂ stream
593	e	Electric
594	el	Electrical
595	f	Flux
596	in	Inlet
597	m	Molecular
598	Mix	Mixing
599	mol	Molar
600	out	Outlet
601	Ph	Physical

602

603 **Acronyms**

604	C	Compression
605	CCS	Carbon capture and storage
606	CR	Conversion rate
607	E2F	Electric-to-fuel

608	GDC	Gadolinium-Doped-Ceria
609	GHG	Greenhouse gas
610	HE	Heat recovery section heat exchanging segment
611	HR	Heat recovery
612	HRS	Heat recovery section
613	HT	High temperature
614	HTE	High temperature electrolyzer
615	HTM	High temperature methanation
616	HX	Heat exchanger
617	IC	Inter-cooler
618	Liq	Liquid
619	LT	Low temperature
620	LTE	Low temperature electrolyzer
621	LTM	Low temperature methanation
622	NG	Natural gas
623	NP-RES	Non-programmable renewable energy sources
624	P	Pump
625	PEM	Proton exchange membrane
626	PHR	Pressurized heat recovery
627	P2G	Power-to-gas
628	R	Reactor
629	RES	Renewable energy sources
630	SCS	Solution Combustion Synthesis
631	Sep	Separation
632	SOEC	Solid oxide electrolyte cell
633	SNG	Synthetic natural gas
634	TREMP	Topsøe Recycle Energy-efficient Methanation Process
635	I	First law of thermodynamics
636	II	Second law of thermodynamics
637		

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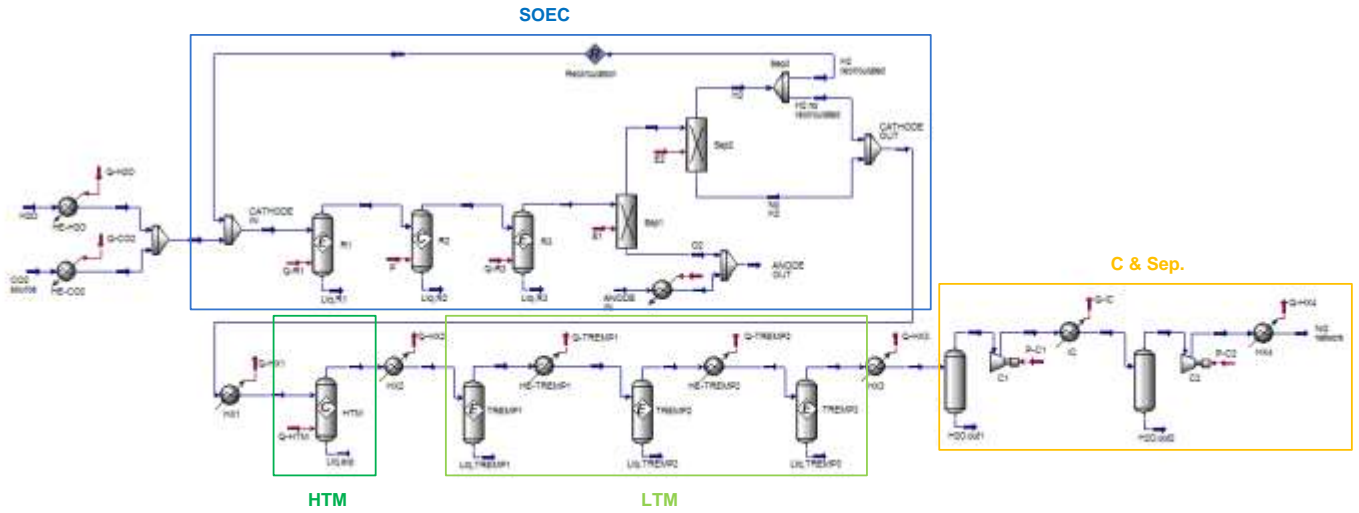
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734

735 **Appendix A**

736

737 **Reference Case**



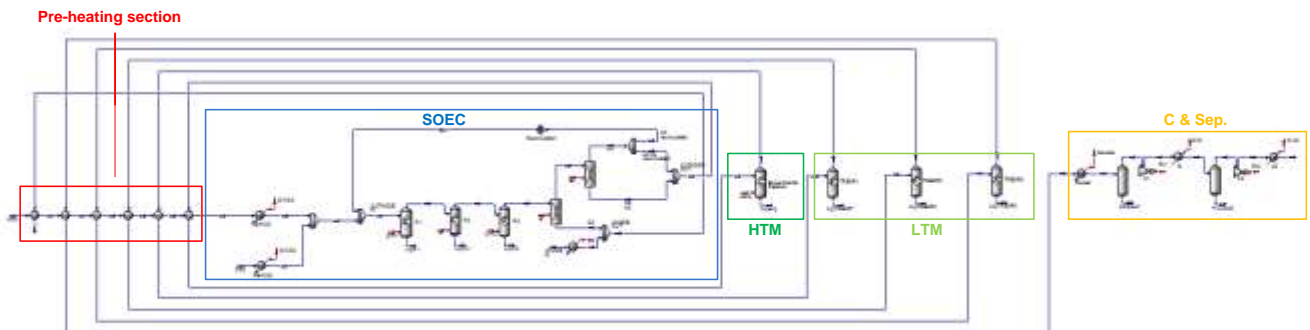
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Fig. A1. Reference Case model on ASPEN Hysys™.

741 **Cases HE-1 and HE-2**

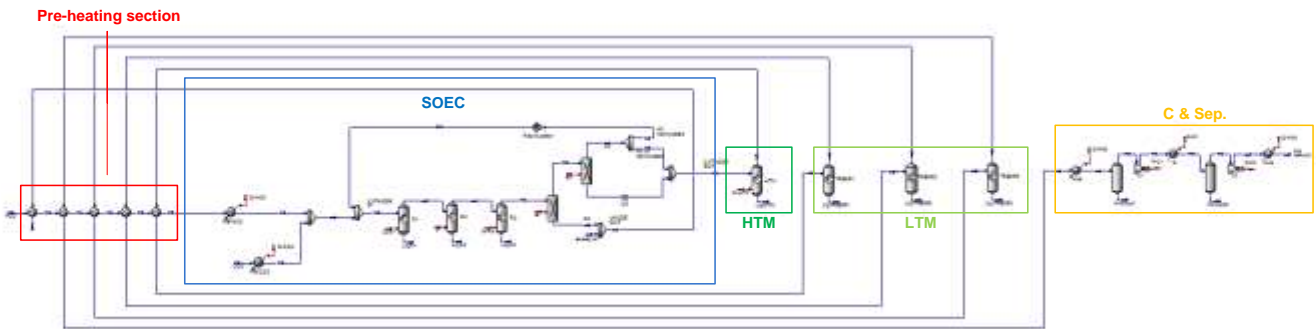


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Fig. A2. Cases HE-1 and HE-2 model on ASPEN Hysys™.

744 **Case HE-3**



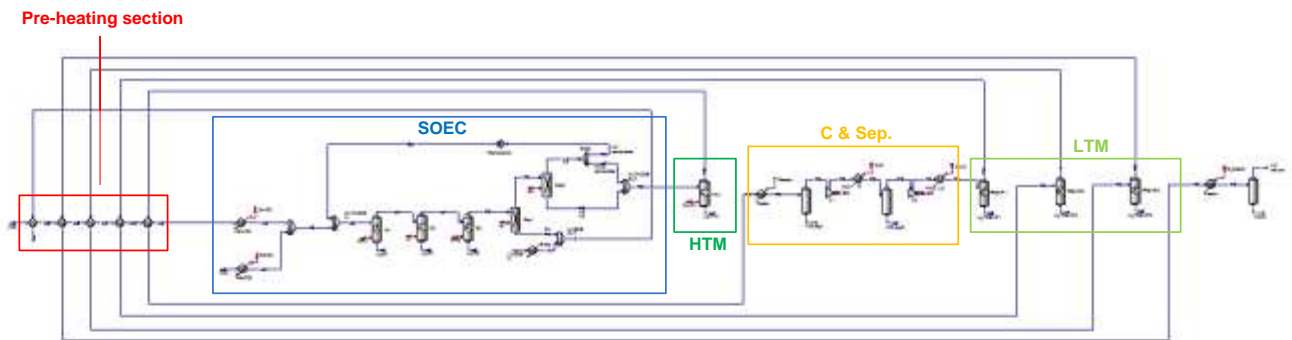
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Fig. A3. Case HE-3 model on ASPEN Hysys™.

747

748 **Case PHR-1**



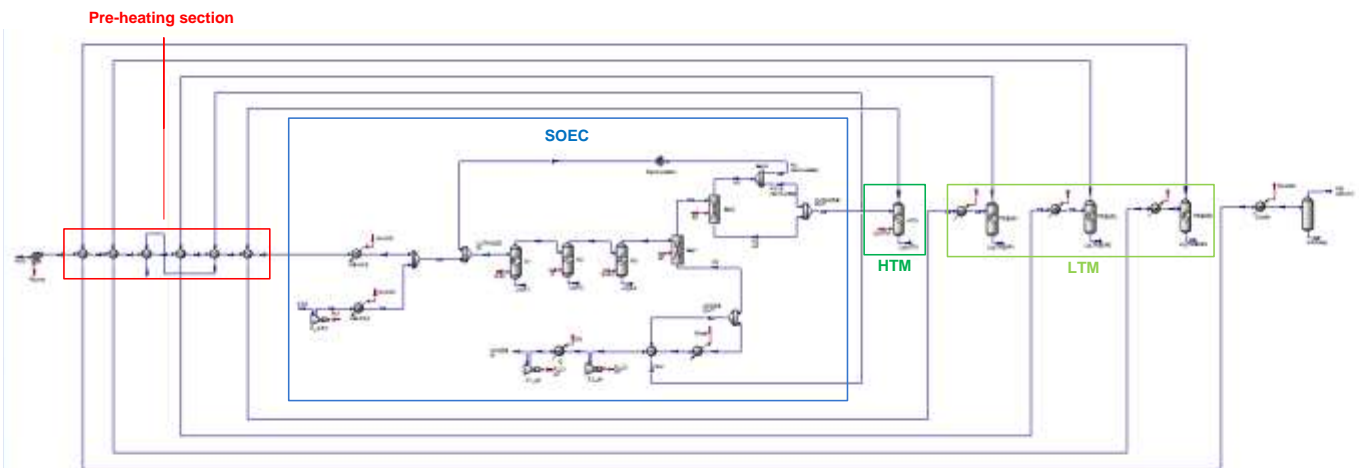
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Fig. A4. Case PHR-1 model on ASPEN Hysys™.

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752 **Case PHR-2**



753

754

Fig. A5. Case PHR-2 model on ASPEN Hysys™.