



National
Metrology
Institute

Metrology for biomethane conformity assessment

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EMN Energy Gases Workshop “Measurement Solutions for Energy Gases”

21-22 March 2023, IPQ, Monte de Caparica, Portugal

Biomethane

- “biogas, upgraded to natural gas quality”
- Direct renewable substitute for natural gas, unlike hydrogen (which requires many more adaptations)
- Specification (EN 16723) developed, for
 1. Injection into the natural gas grid (2016)
 2. Use at refuelling stations (2017)
- Specification supplements EN 16726 for high-calorific natural gas

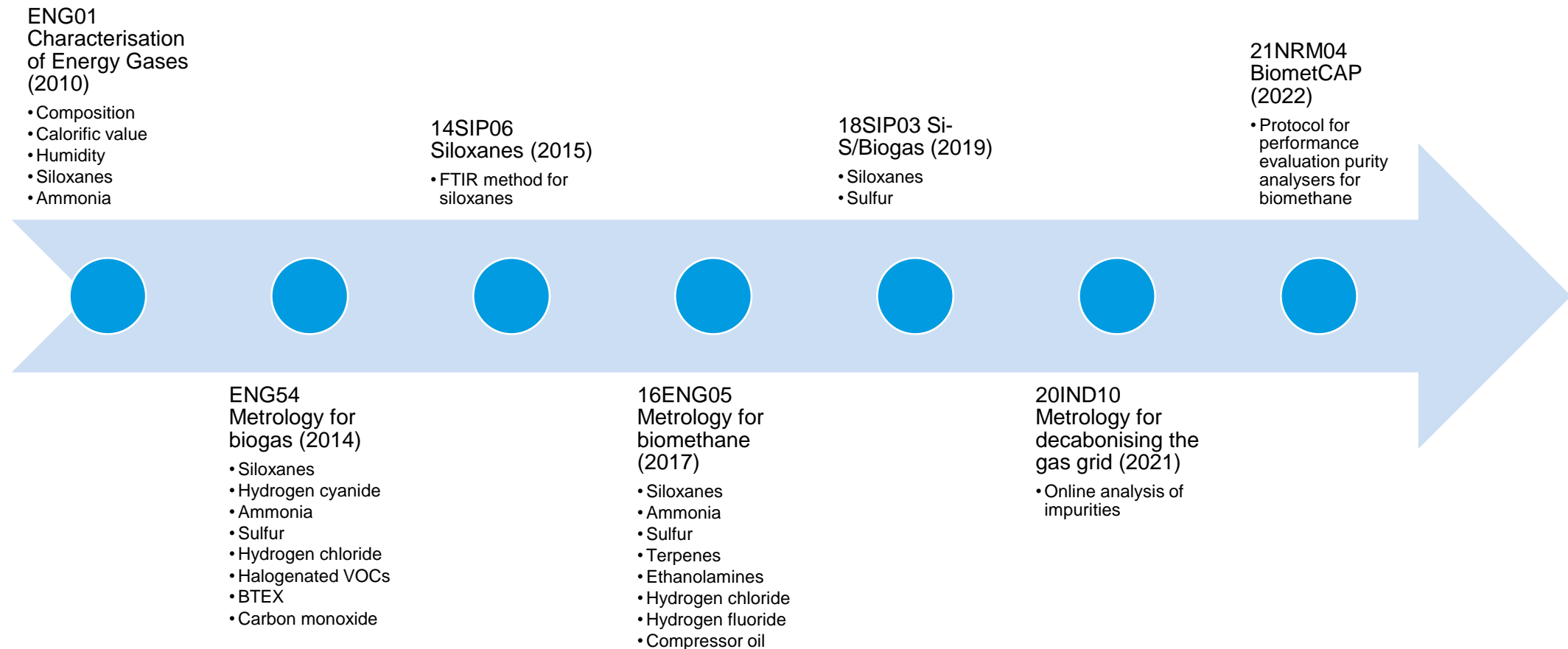


Rationale

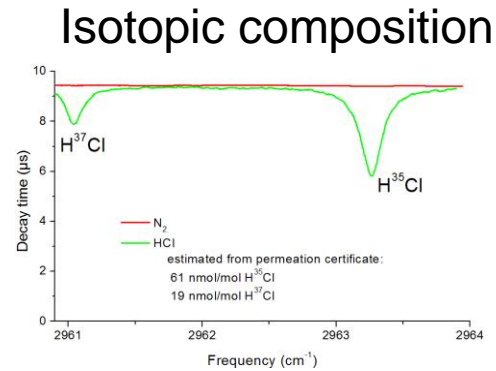
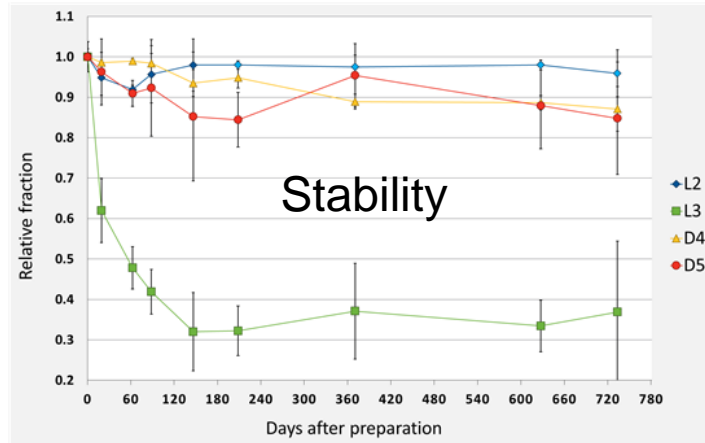
- Urgent need to diversify the supply of natural gas
 - Environmental (carbon dioxide emission reduction)
 - Economical (EU resources for natural gas are declining)
 - Geopolitical (lesser dependence on imported gas)
- Biomethane and upgraded biogas and need to fulfil certain criteria to be compatible with appliances of end users (households, industry)
- Demonstrating conformity requires
 - Setting criteria
 - Reliable measurement methods
 - Measurement standards and certified reference materials
 - Laboratories with competence in determining properties of biomethane and biogas
 - Conformity assessment



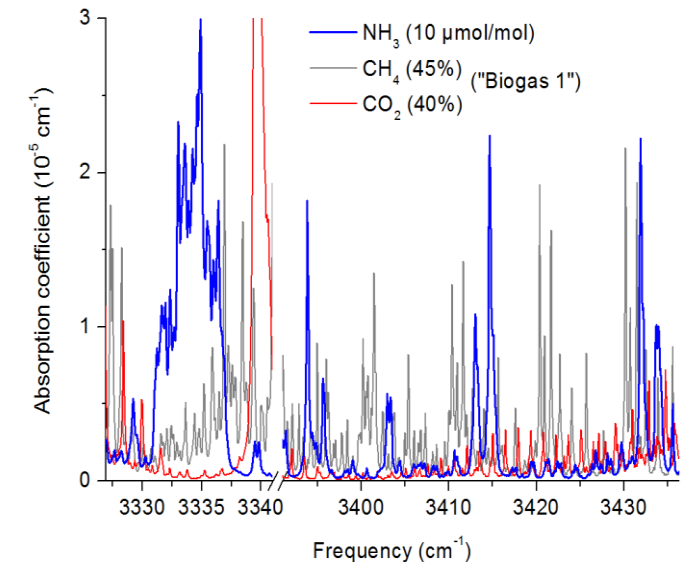
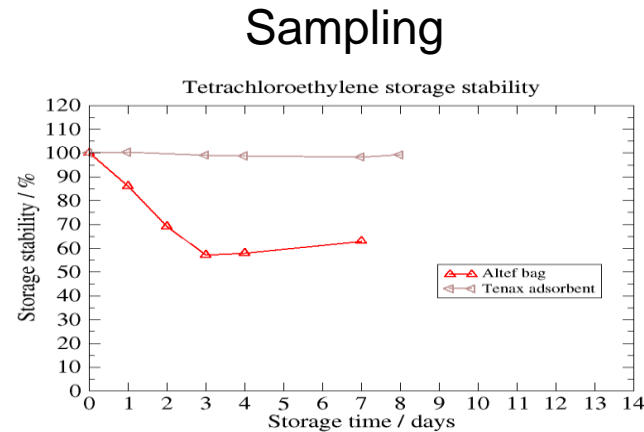
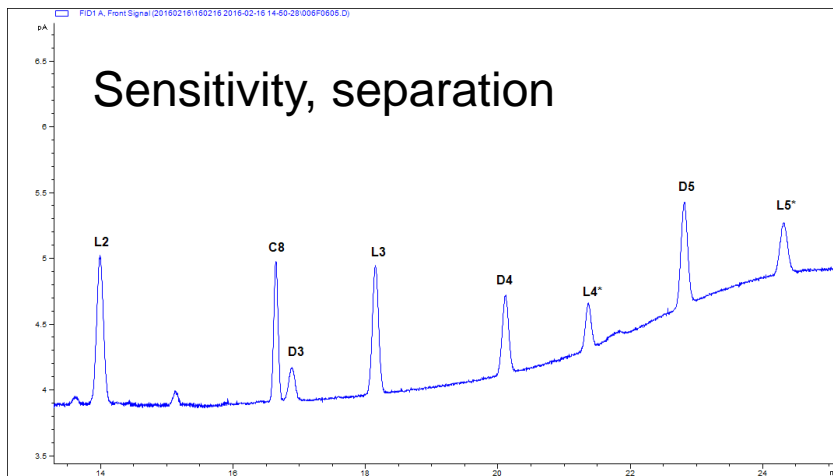
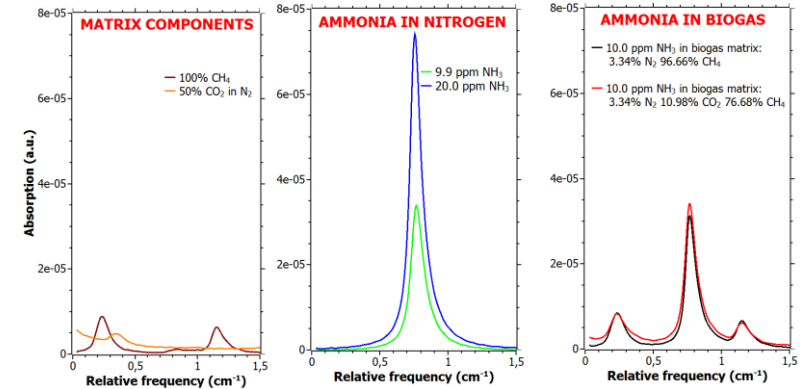
EURAMET's response to the introduction of biomethane



What were (are) the challenges?

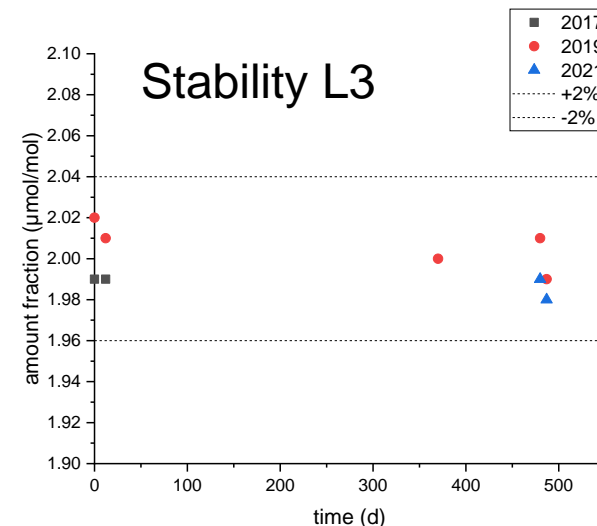
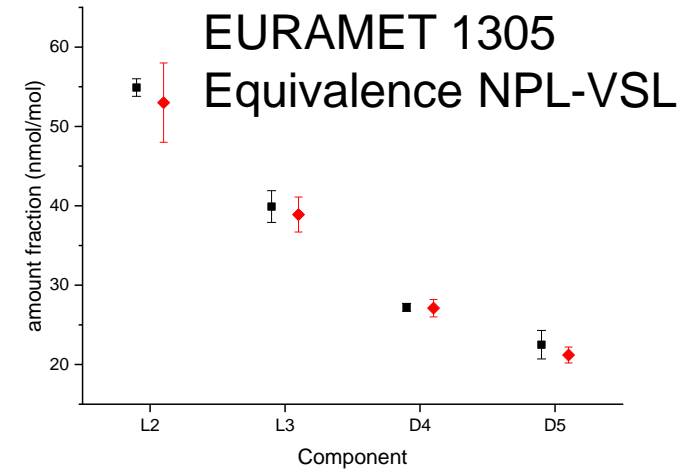


Spectral interferences



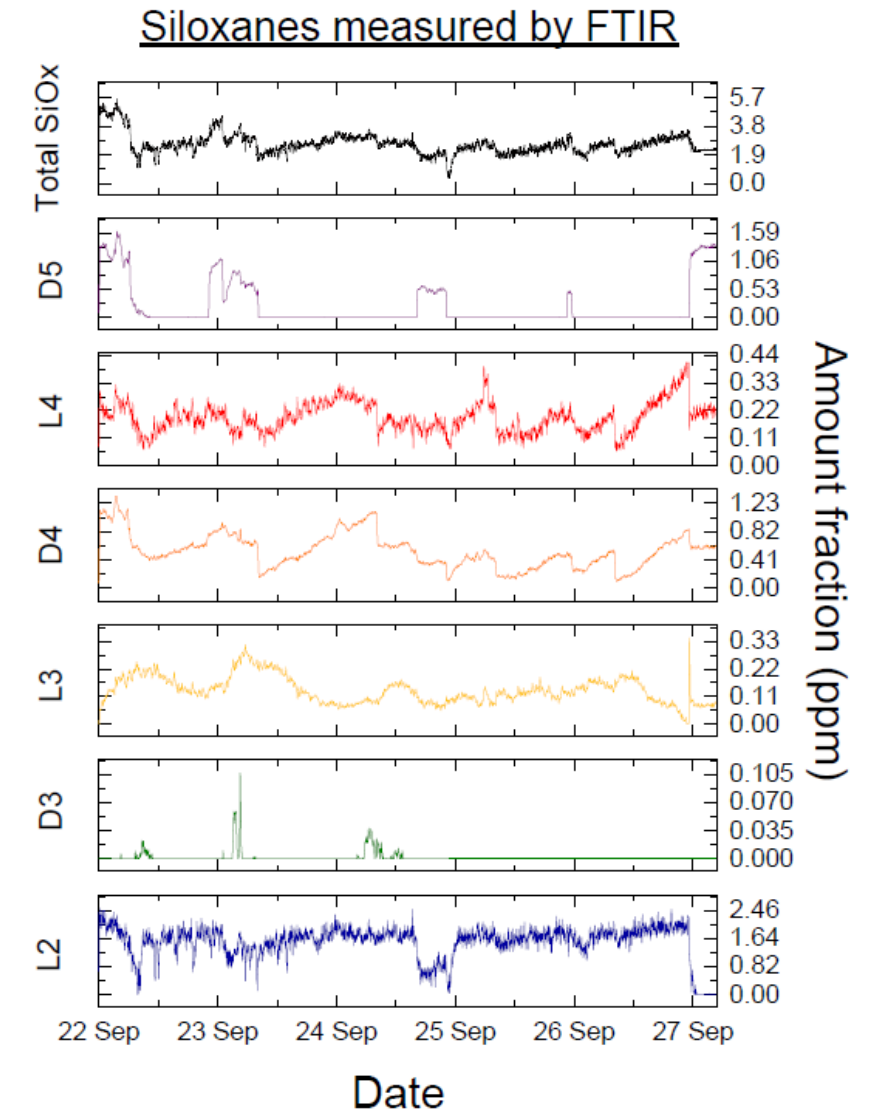
Siloxanes and silicon content

- Methods developed for
 - Total silicon content (ICP-AES, GC-ICP-MS)
 - Siloxane content (GC-MS, TD-GC-MS/FID, GC-FID, GC-TOF-MS)
- Repeatability and reproducibility of methods acceptable
- Gravimetrically prepared gas mixtures
 - Down to levels relevant for the biomethane specification
 - Successful introduction of a solid (D3)
 - Initial losses substantial (between -5% down to -70%)
- Proficiency tests organised with SI-traceable reference values



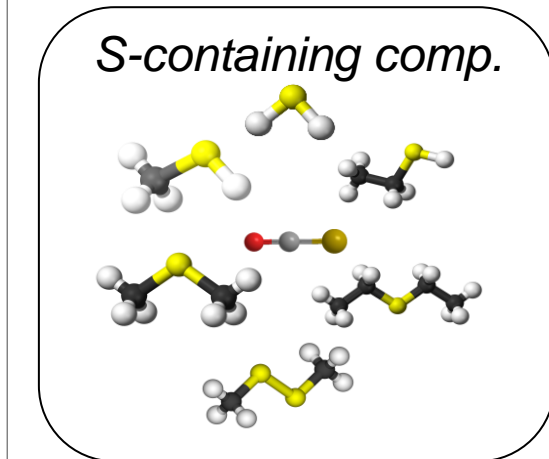
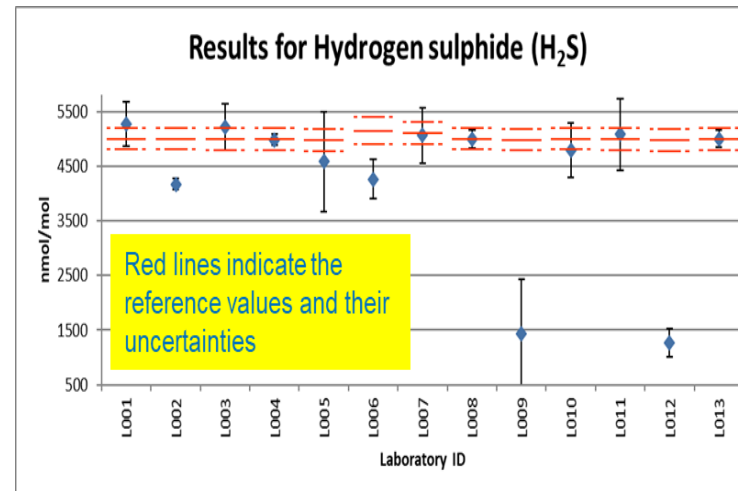
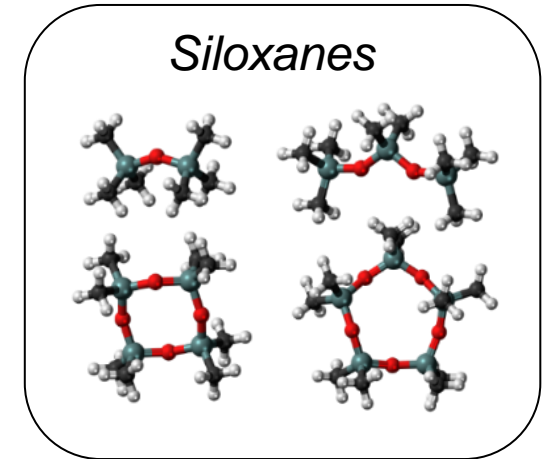
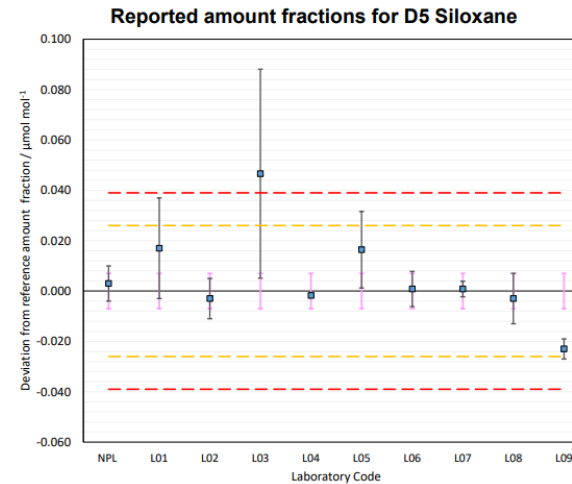
EMPIR 14SIP06 Siloxanes

- Comparison of on-line and laboratory based measurement of siloxanes in biogas.
- Laboratory-based method validation using traceable gas reference standards
- Results showed it was possible to achieve live monitoring of siloxanes breakthrough in filters to with 5% uncertainty



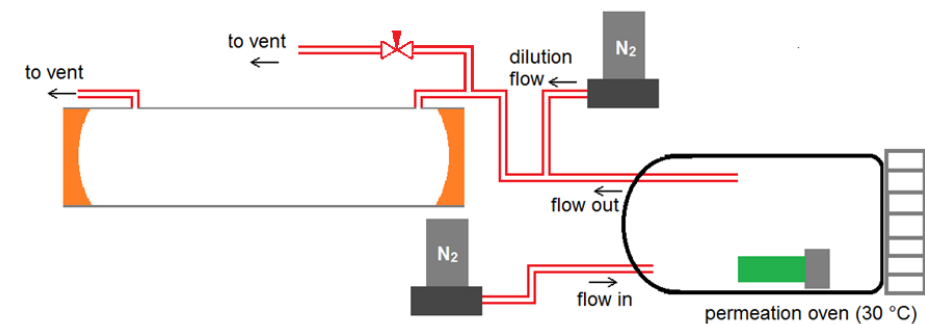
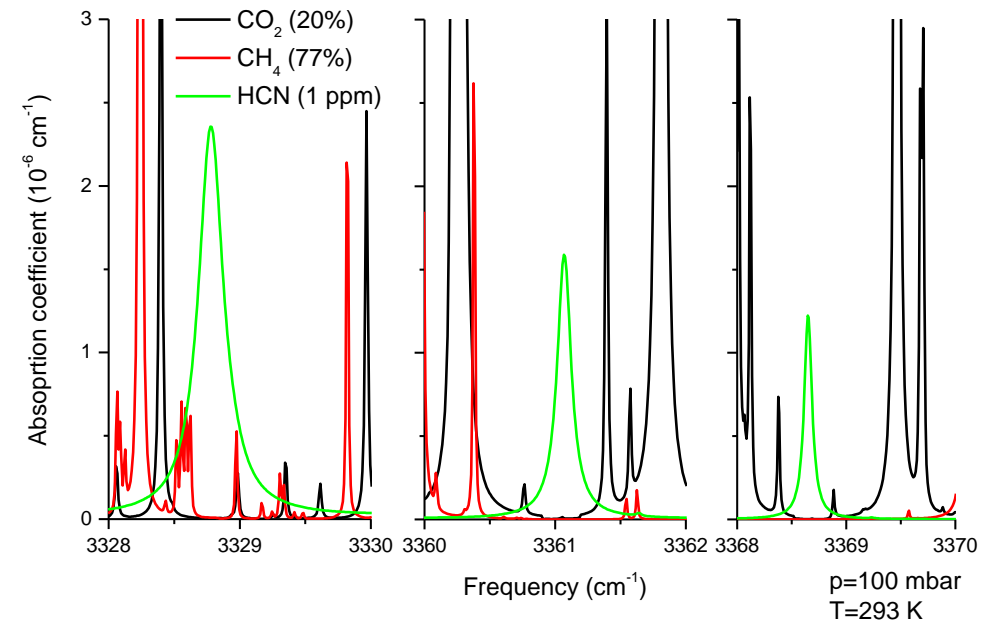
Interlaboratory comparisons on siloxanes and sulfur (18SIP03)

- Different labs with different calibration, sampling and measurement methods contributed to the comparisons
- Generally good agreement between participants
- Traceable and stable gas mixtures are important for a successful comparison. Pay attention to instability due to reactions, adsorptions, etc.



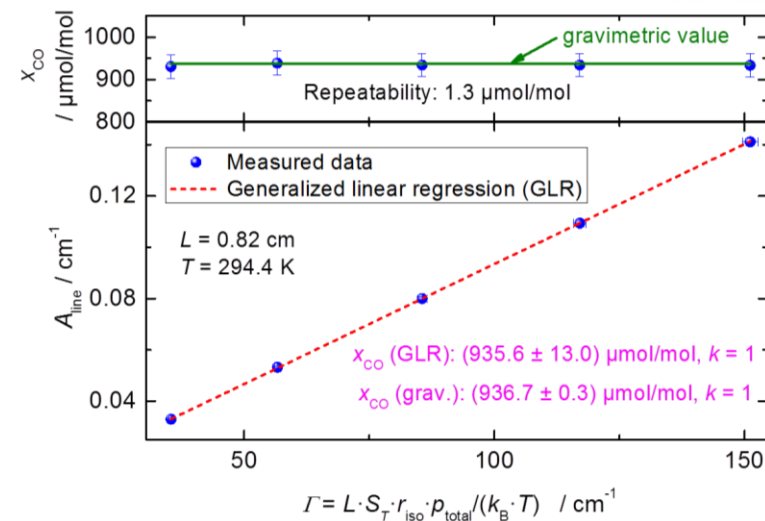
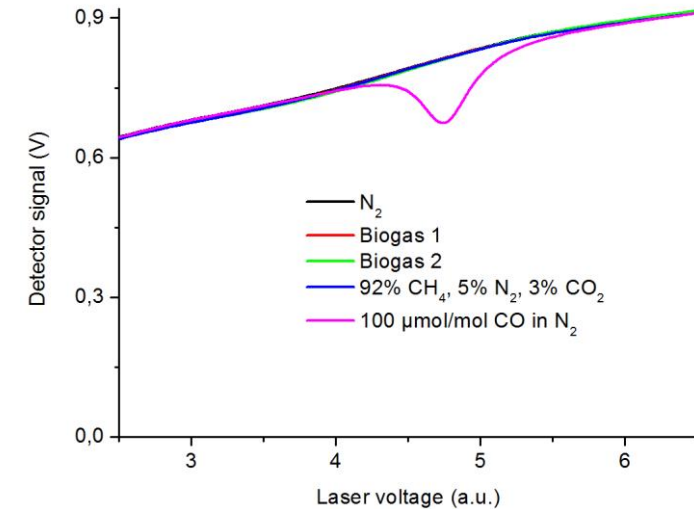
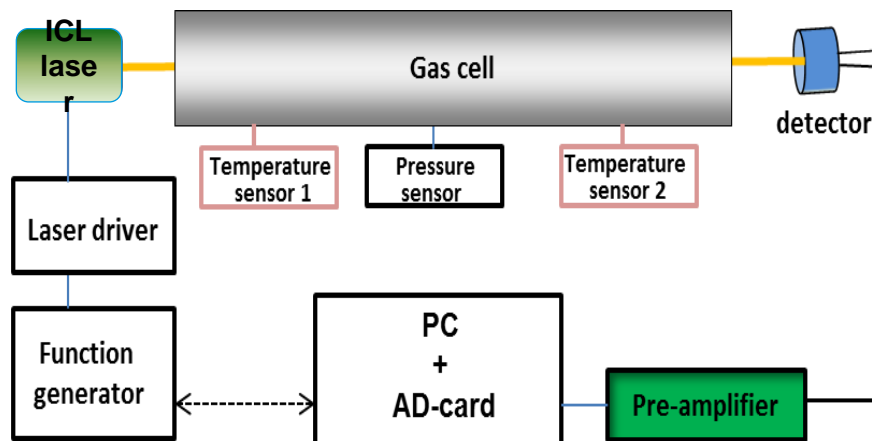
Hydrogen cyanide content

- Method developed based on CRDS
- Gas mixture preparation using permeation method (ISO 6145-10)
- Some issues with current implementation of the gas mixture preparation method
 - Temperature stability of the oven
 - Manual weighing of the tube
 - Dilution system using mass flow controllers
- Detection limit in the low-ppb range, even for a biomethane matrix



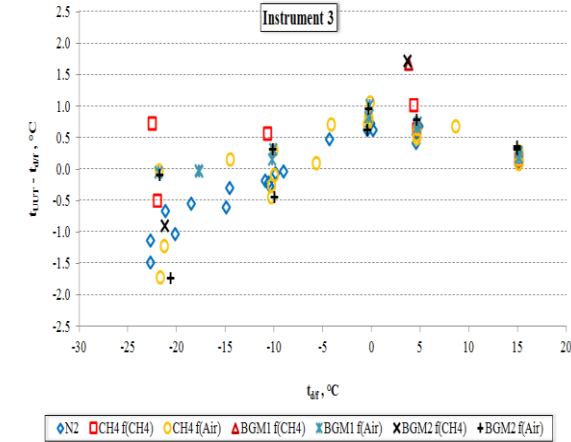
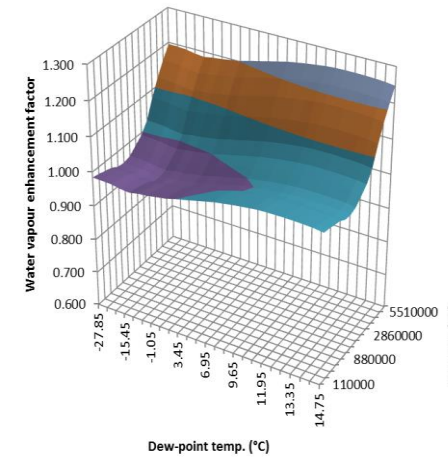
Carbon monoxide content

- Development of static reference gas mixtures unproblematic down to the ppm level
- GC/TCD and GC-FID(Nicat) methods developed for high- and low ranges
- Laser adsorption method developed, with little effect of the biogas/biomethane matrix
- Portable analyser developed for CO, CH₄ and HCl

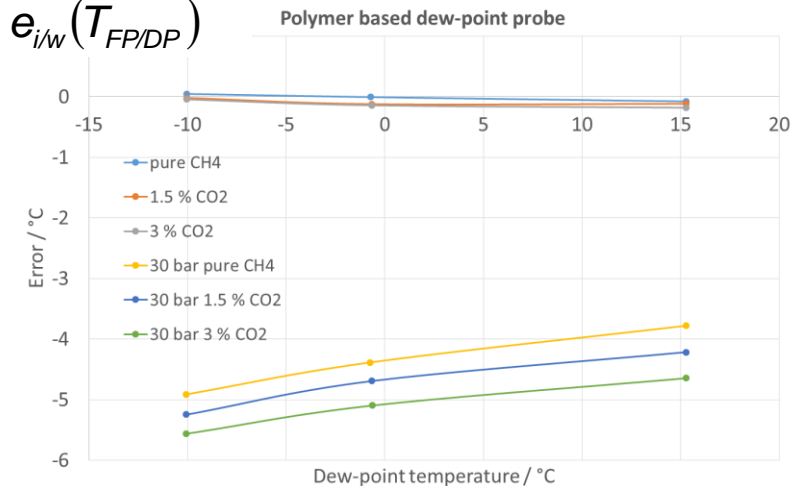


Moisture content

- Facilities for water dewpoint measurement further developed to measure water enhancement factor
- First results confirm models for natural gas for biomethane compositions
- Several common moisture sensors assessed for matrix and pressure sensitivity
- Best practice guide developed

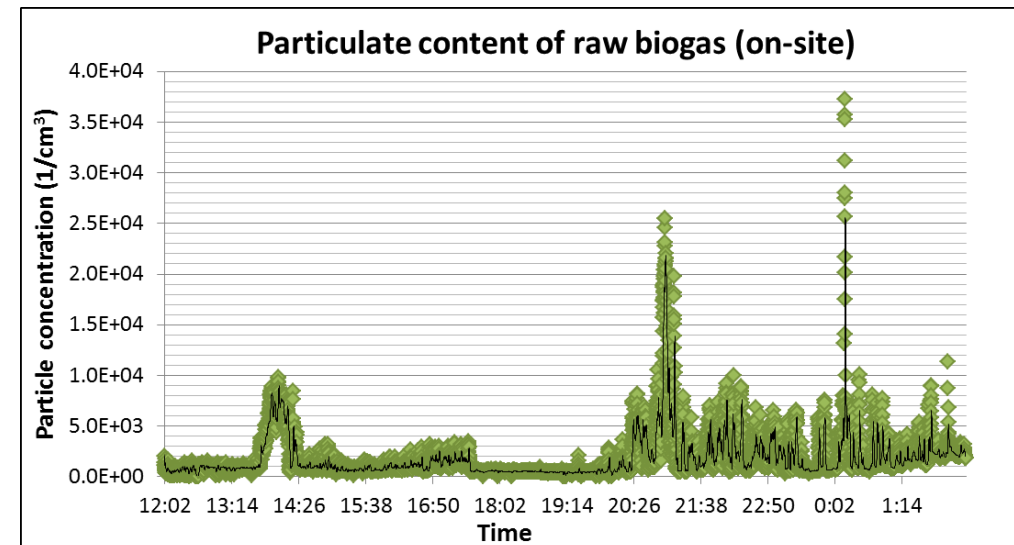
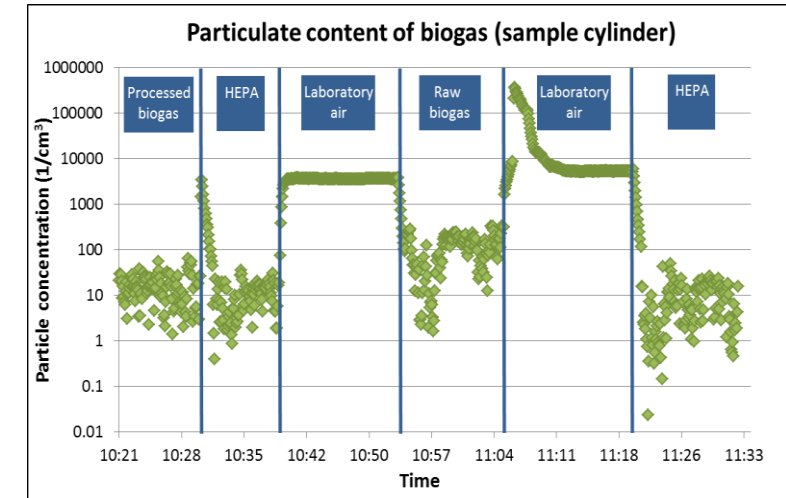
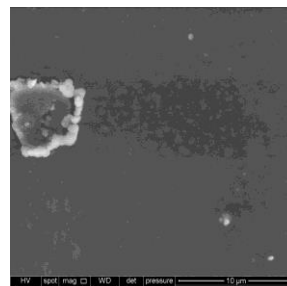
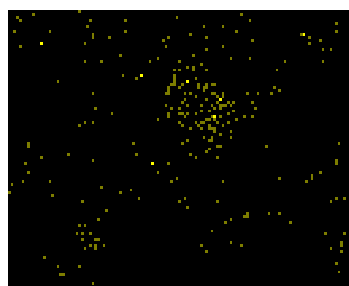
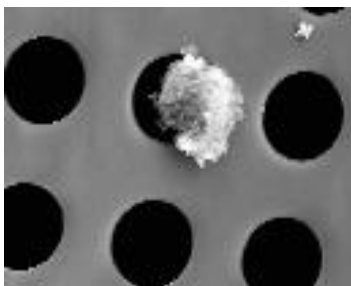


$$f(p, T_{FP/DP}) = \frac{x_{i/w} \cdot p}{e_{i/w}(T_{FP/DP})}$$



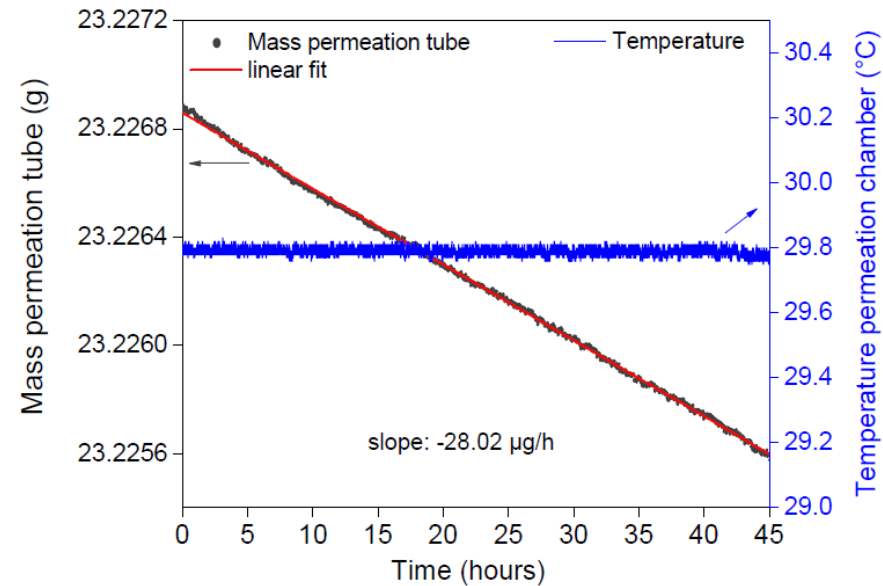
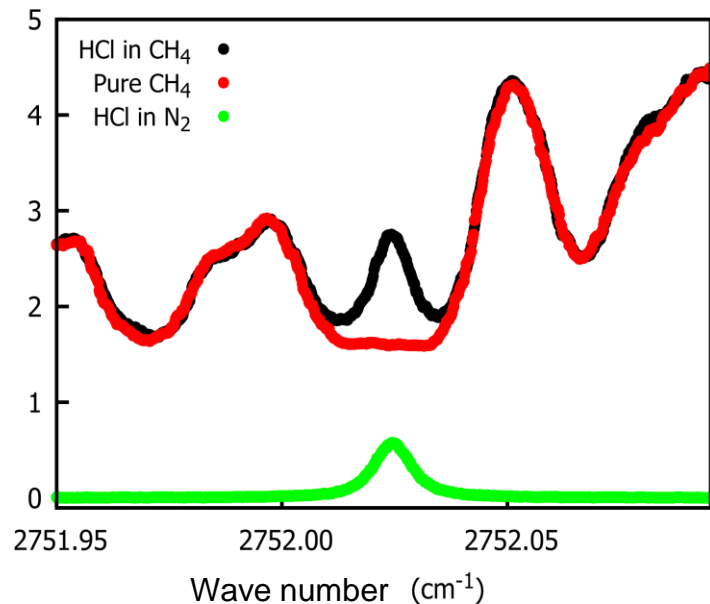
Particulate content

- Method developed for measuring particulate concentration in biomethane and biogas
- Offsite analysis of particulate concentration not feasible (particles stick to the walls of the sample collection vessel)
- Particulate concentration generally lower than in indoor air
- Recommendation developed for measuring particulate concentration and offered to standardisation



Gas standards and test methods for HCl

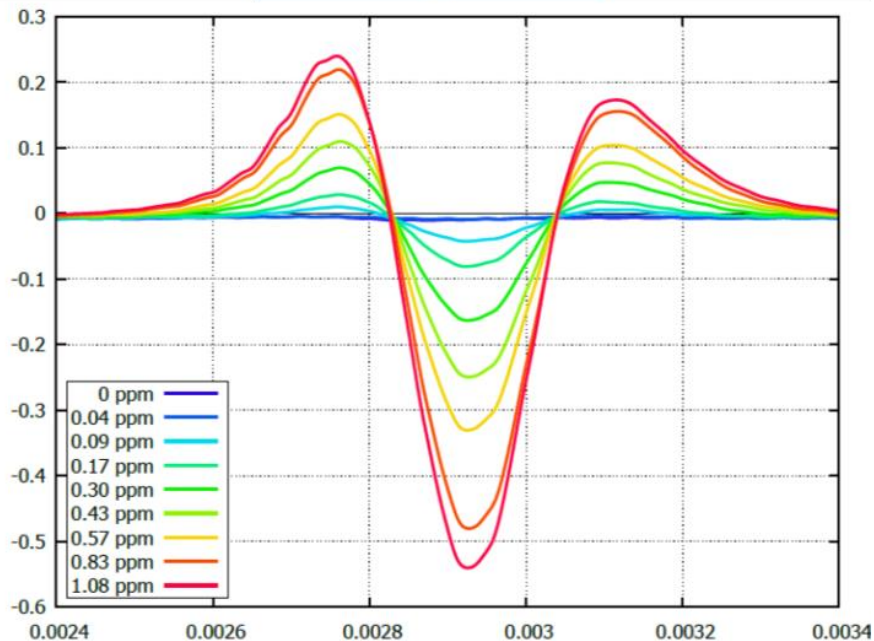
- Dynamic gas standards: permeation method using magnetic suspension balance
- Test method using CRDS improved but still suffers from matrix interference
- Dedicated direct absorption (DDA) method on-going
- Target relative expanded uncertainty (3 %)



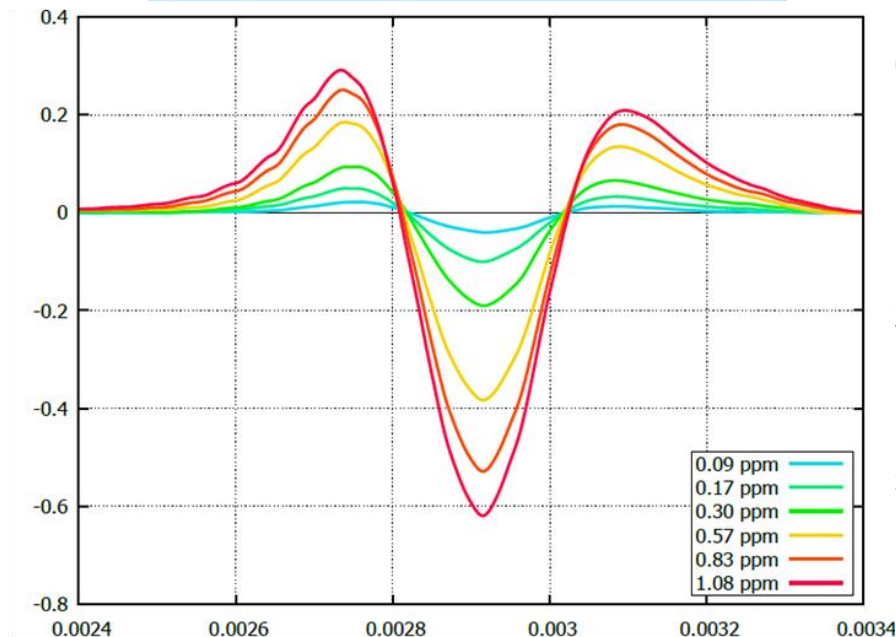
Gas standards and test methods for HF

- Dynamic gas standards: permeation method using magnetic suspension balance
- Test method using direct absorption and wavelength modulation spectroscopy
- Target relative expanded uncertainty (10 %)

HF in N₂ matrix



HF in CH₄ matrix
(CH₄ background subtracted)

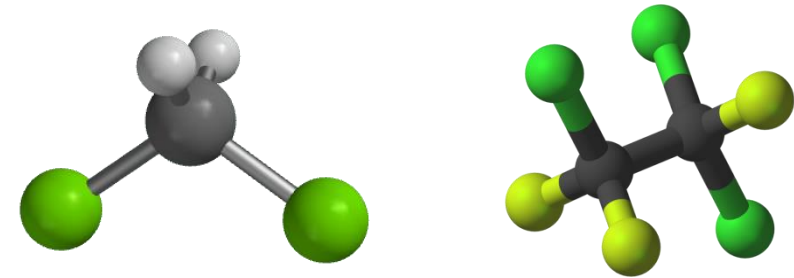


Conclusions:

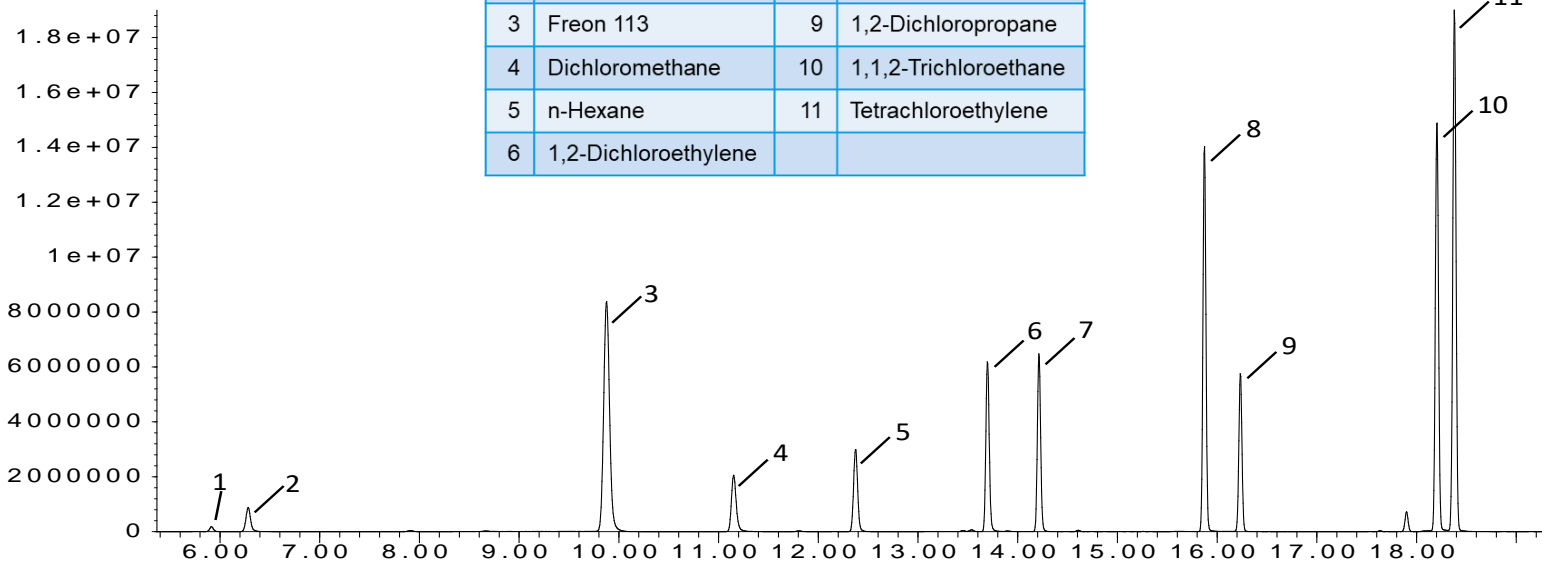
- HF in CH₄ can be analyzed in the ppb and lower ppm range
- Interference by CH₄ is relatively low at a cell pressure of 100 mbar
- Coated materials are used due to highly reactive nature of HF

Gas standards and test methods for halogenated VOCs

- Static gas standards developed
 - 50 nmol/mol
- Test method using GC-FID/MS developed
- Long-term stability on-going
- Target relative expanded uncertainty (3 %)



Abundance

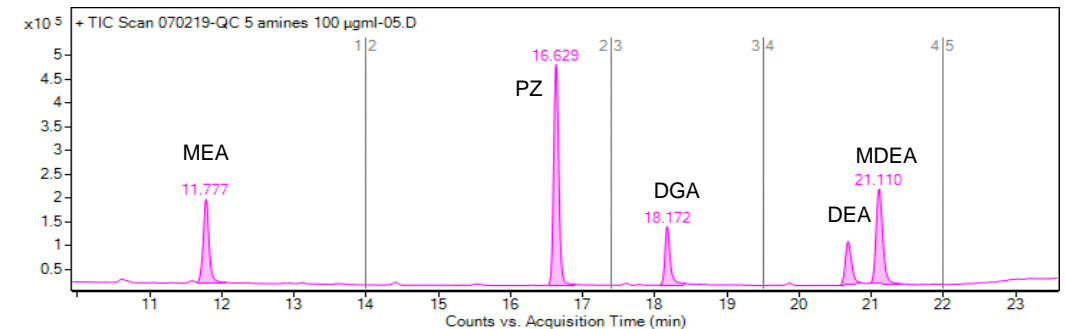


1	Chloromethane	7	Trichloromethane
2	Vinyl chloride	8	Trichloroethene
3	Freon 113	9	1,2-Dichloropropane
4	Dichloromethane	10	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
5	n-Hexane	11	Tetrachloroethylene
6	1,2-Dichloroethylene		

Compound	Stdev (%)
Vinyl chloride	0.5
Chloromethane	0.6
Freon 113	0.4
Dichloromethane	0.3
n-Hexane	0.3
1,2-dichloroethylene	0.5
Trichloromethane	0.7
Trichloroethene	0.4
1,2-dichloropropane	0.3
1,1,2-trichloroethane	0.4
Tetrachloroethylene	0.4

Gas standards and test methods for alkanolamines

- Used for biogas upgrading into biomethane (to remove H_2S , COS and CO_2)
- Due to low vapor pressure and high viscosity of some selected amines, gas mixtures are not prepared in cylinders
- Instead, five amines are spiked on sorbent tubes
 - Methyldiethanolamine (MDEA)
 - Diethanolamine (DEA)
 - Monoethanolamine (MEA)
 - Piperazine (PZ)
 - Diglycolamine (DGA)
- Method using TD-GC-MS/FID
- Acceptable repeatability and reproducibility



Standardisation

- Much of the work done in the EURAMET projects is taken up in standardisation
- Key committees:
 - CEN/TC408 Biomethane → specifications
 - ISO/TC193/SC1/WG25 Biomethane → test methods
 - ISO/TC193/SC1/WG20 Sampling
- State of play:
 - EN 16723 underwent a systematic review and will be updated
 - First generation of dedicated test methods well underway

[illegible]

Concluding remarks

- EURAMET has responded adequately to the introduction of biomethane
- A measurement infrastructure has been established, covering
 - Calibration
 - Analysis
 - Physical properties (calorific value, density etc.)
 - Sampling
- Input provided to CEN/TC408, ISO/TC193/SC1/WG20 (Sampling) and .../WG25
- EMN Energy Gases lists many of the services developed by the NMIs/DIs
- Basis for CCQM-K112 Composition of biogas



Coordinators, WP leads and partners in the named projects

Members of ISO/TC193/SC1 and the experts in ISO/TC193/SC1/WG20 and /WG25

Got interested? Contact me at avdveen@vsl.nl

“These projects have received funding from the European Metrology Research Programme and the European Metrology Programme for Innovation and Research, co-financed from the European Union and by the Participating States.”

