



13º Fórum do **BIOGÁS**

O ponto de encontro
internacional de investidores
em **BIOGÁS** e **BIOMETANO**

Importance of online gas quality measurement in biogas and biomethane

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VAISALA

AGENDA

1. Raw biogas drying and filtration to remove H_2S : why humidity measurement is important
2. Inlet of biogas upgrading to biomethane: avoiding condensation at compressor and process control
3. Biomethane quality analysis, comparison study vs Gas Chromatograph
4. Conclusions



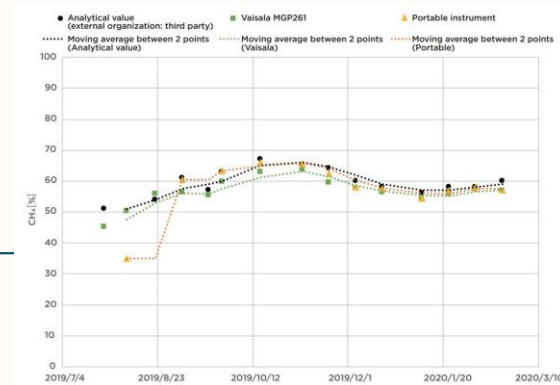
Raw biogas drying and filtration to remove H₂S: why humidity measurement is important

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Optimization of anaerobic digester

- Online CH₄ and CO₂ measurement at digester outlet is important for maintaining stable biogas production
- Detect process problems early
- Keep CH₄ high enough for use in engine or biogas upgrading system
- Simple transmitter installed directly in process pipe is much more simple and less expensive to operate than traditional gas analyzers



Challenges caused by humidity in biogas

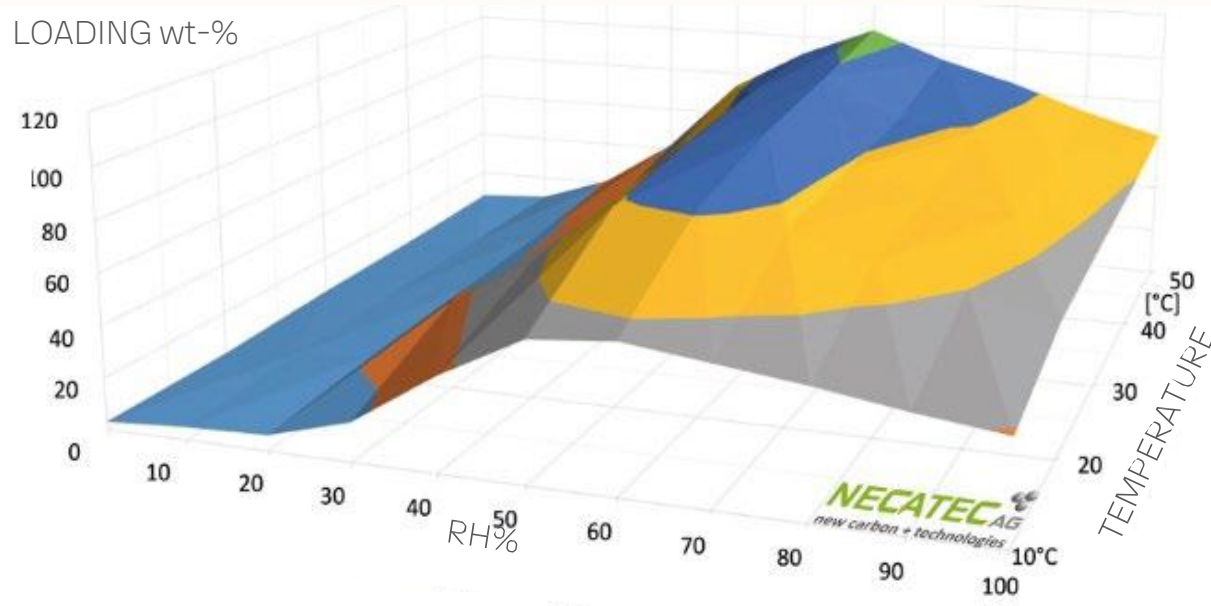
- Biogas is produced in anaerobic reactors at elevated temperature and close to 100% relative humidity
- Condensation in gas equipment must be avoided for reliable operation of the plant
- Corrosion caused by Hydrogen Sulfide or Ammonia depends on humidity – in relatively dry gas the corrosive effects are smaller
- Gas filtration by activated carbon and similar surface active materials has an optimal humidity level which is not 100% rh
- Typical biogas CHP engine specifications for humidity:

Inlet gas temperature of 5 to 25 °C: Relative humidity must be < 80%

Inlet gas temperature of 25 to 35 °C: Relative humidity must be < 50%



Active carbon filtration efficiency and humidity



- Filtration efficiency depends strongly on humidity
- Too high humidity is bad and condensation can ruin the filters completely → drying is needed
- Too low humidity drops efficiency significantly
- Best results in 50 ... 70 %RH range
- In dew point units this means maintaining dew point 8 ... 10 °C below gas temperature

LOADING wt-%

0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-120
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Laboratory test with 2400 ppm H₂S in nitrogen with 0.5 vol-% oxygen Diagram courtesy of Negatec AG



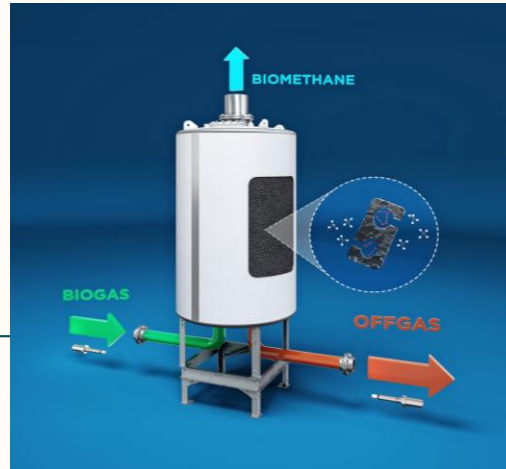
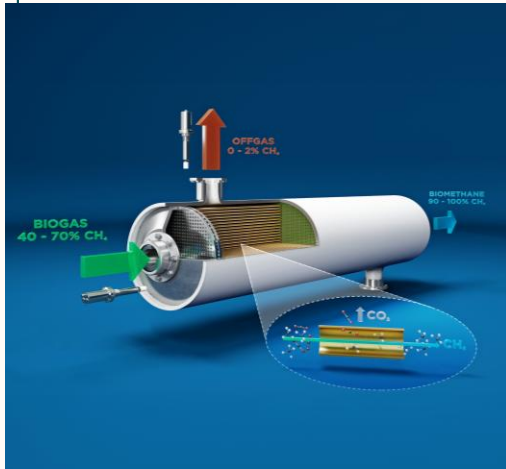
Inlet of biogas upgrading to biomethane: avoiding condensation at compressor and process control

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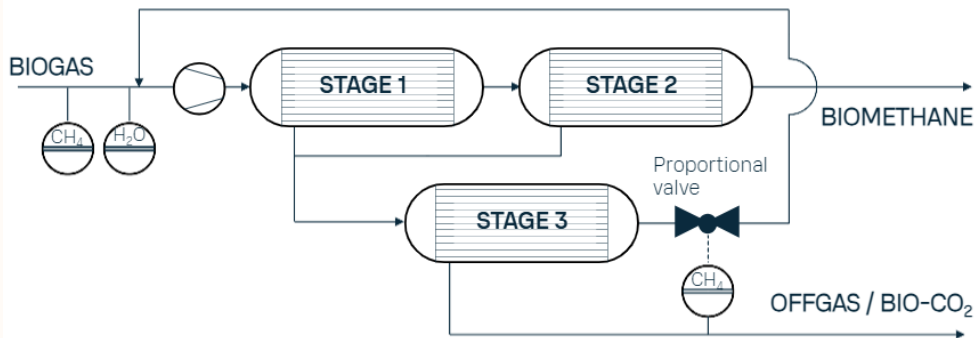


BIOGAS UPGRADING

- Most biogas upgrading technologies rely on elevated pressure and use gas compressors that are sensitive to moisture
- Membrane technology and pressure-swing adsorption technologies also require a large surface area of active material → increased sensitivity to condensation



Protect membranes with humidity control



	Inlet	Stage 1
Temperature	21 °C	50 °C
Pressure	0 bar(g)	15 bar(g)
Moisture	8700 ppm	8700 ppm
Dewpoint	5 °C	50 °C

CONDENSATION!

- Upgrading with membranes requires a process pressure typically in 10...15 bar range
- If the dew point of raw biogas is too high before compression, condensation will occur after compression even at high temperatures.
- Maintaining dew point at or below 0 °C is important for trouble-free operation of the upgrading plant – upgrading equipment is more expensive and delicate than a CHP engine
- Besides measuring water vapor, measurement of CH_4 in inlet, biomethane and offgas streams helps in optimizing process pressure and amount of recirculation to the front of the upgrader



Biomethane quality analysis, comparison study vs Gas Chromatograph

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Overview

- Test carried out together with Fluvius, the natural gas grid operator in Belgium
- Test location is a biomethane to natural gas grid injection point operated by Fluvius
- Goal was to determine the suitability of simple NDIR transmitter as a fast response time 'watchdog' for off-spec biomethane
- Gas chromatograph remains as the calorific value (CV) determination device for custody transfer
- Other instruments include dew point transmitter and Oxygen transmitter



GC

- CH₄
- CO₂
- CV
- Wobbe

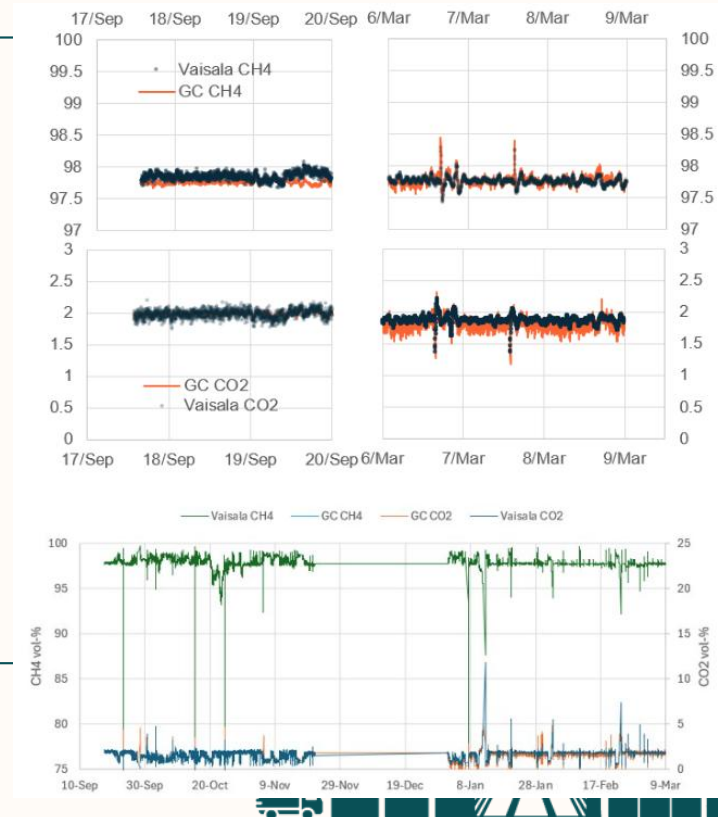
VAISALA
MGP261

- CH₄
- CO₂



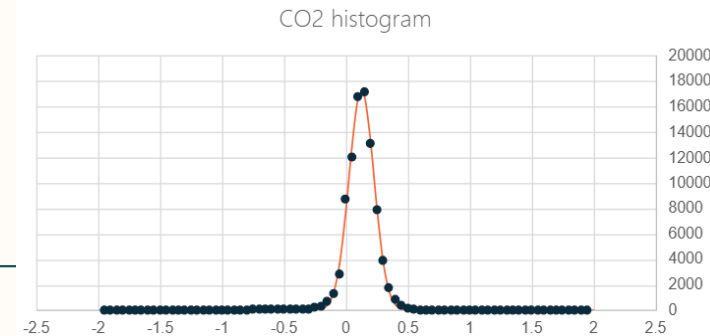
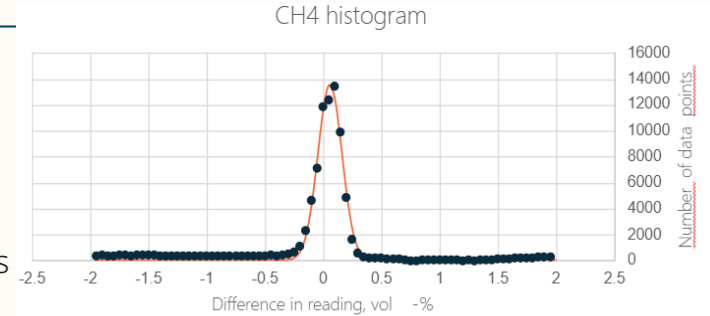
Long term stability

- Agreement between GC and Vaisala MGP261 was good both in the beginning of the test period (September 2025) and at its end (March 2026)
- Graphs at top show a comparison between first and last days of the test in a detailed view, no systematic drift detected
- In the overall results (bottom), agreement is equally good, but details are harder to make out due to the large amount of data (95000 points for each measurement)
 - Periods where GC underwent automatic calibration have been filtered out for clarity
 - Vaisala readings in this plot are not corrected for pressure changes



Statistical analysis

- Due to large quantity of data (over 95 000 rows) it was easiest to plot the difference between Vaisala and GC as a histogram
- The barometric pressure effect has been corrected from the histogram plots to the right
- Solid curves are gaussian distributions plotted to the data, x-axis is difference to GC readings in vol-% and y-axis is number of data points
- Compared to the gas chromatograph, Vaisala shows:
 - 593 ppm bias and 1034 ppm standard deviation for CH₄
 - 1035 ppm bias and 1004 ppm standard deviation for CO₂
- Conclusion: Vaisala's performance is well within its target $\pm 1\%$ accuracy and 99% of data is within 0.5 vol-% of gas chromatograph readings after barometric pressure compensation
 - Vaisala MGP261 results have been corrected for barometric pressure variation from 1013 mbar in post-processing, this accounts for the uneven distribution from 0 to +2% in the CH₄ curve



Conclusions

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Conclusions

- In situ transmitter for CH₄, CO₂, and H₂O can be as accurate as a gas chromatograph
- Humidity measurement in biogas is critical and must be done in situ
- Simple transmitter without moving parts, sample gas treatment or calibration gas bottles offers better value than gas analyzers



Visite o estande da VAISALA S07

Baixe o guia para
medir os principais
parâmetros do biogás:



THANK YOU!

