

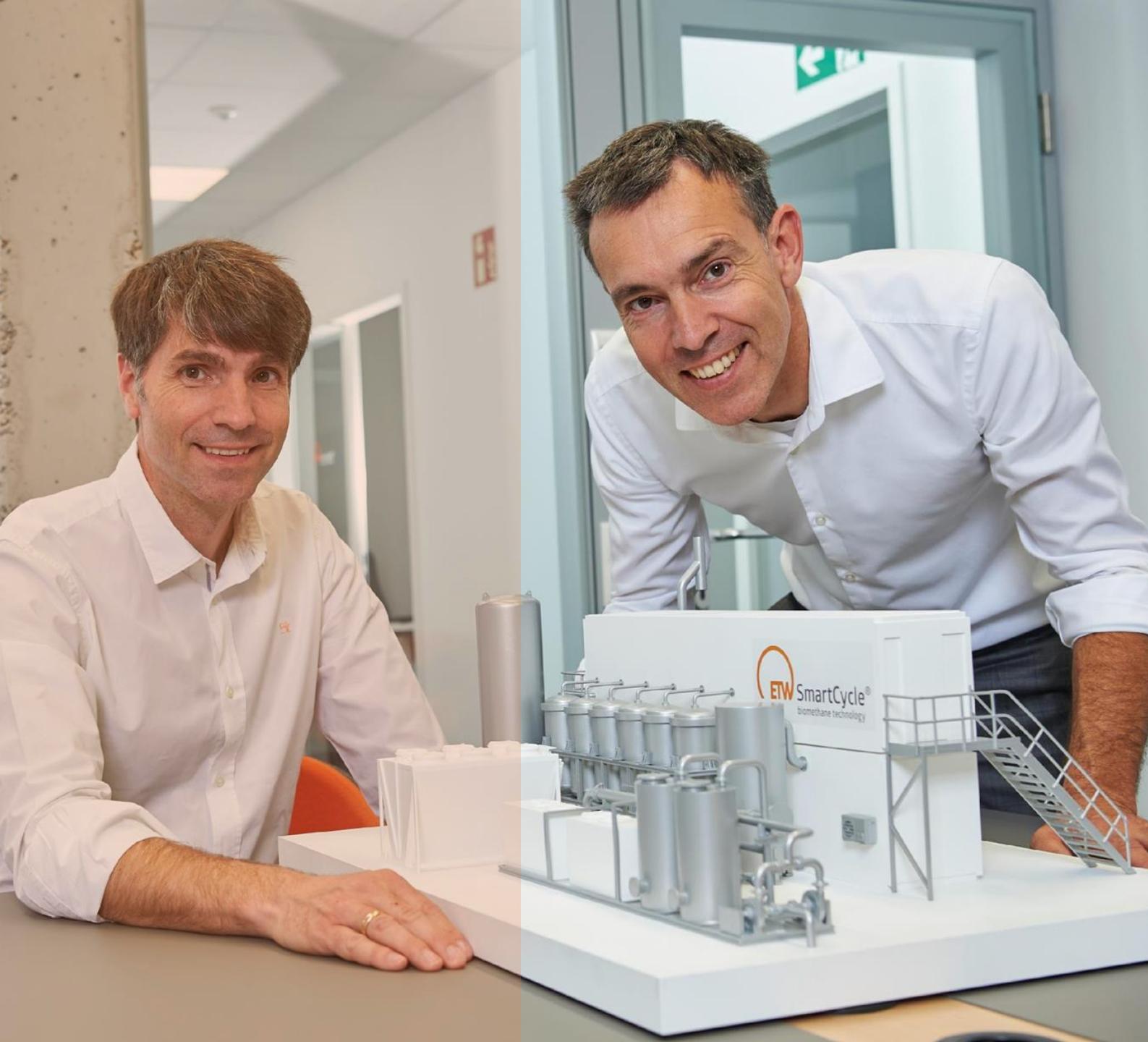
From Landfill Gas to Renewable Natural Gas

**PSA Upgrading Solutions
for Decarbonization**

Conference, 25th November 2025, Madrid

Transforming the Water and Waste Sectors





Introduction

Competence from a private entity

Over 25 years of experience in the utilization of renewable gases such as biogas, landfill gas, and sewage gas, as well as in fossil-fueled natural gas and coal mine gas cogeneration plants (CHP) and biogas upgrading facilities (biomethane plants)

Technology and innovation for a sustainable future

About the company

> 500 completed projects in Energy Technology Facilities

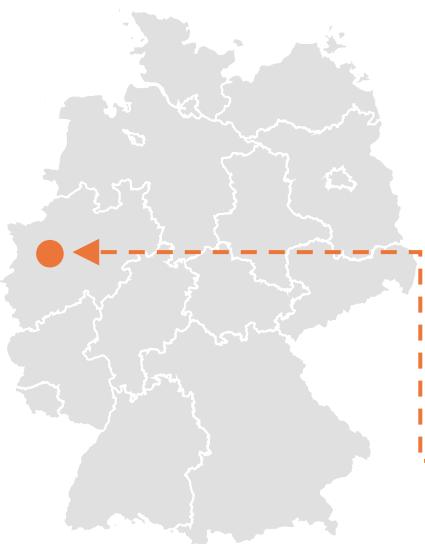
60.000 Nm³/h sold biogas upgrading capacity

500 MW installed engine power

66 million € revenue

40 % international share

150 employees



Company headquarter & production
Moers, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany



Products & services

Cogeneration (CHP) units

400 – 4.500 kW el.

industrial applications &
container solutions

MWM & MTU gas engines



Biomethane plants & LCO2

550 – 7.500 Nm3/h

ETW Smart Cycle® PSA Technology
(Pressure Swing Adsorption)

ETW SmartCool®
benchmarked for energy efficiency



Diesel PowerTec

200 – 2.000 kVA

> 450 completed projects
industrial applications (+ 70 % in
Ports)

MAN, MTU, Volvo Penta



Service

> 150.000 original spare parts in stock

routine maintenance, repairs, phone
support & remote control

50 service technicians

300 systems under maintenance

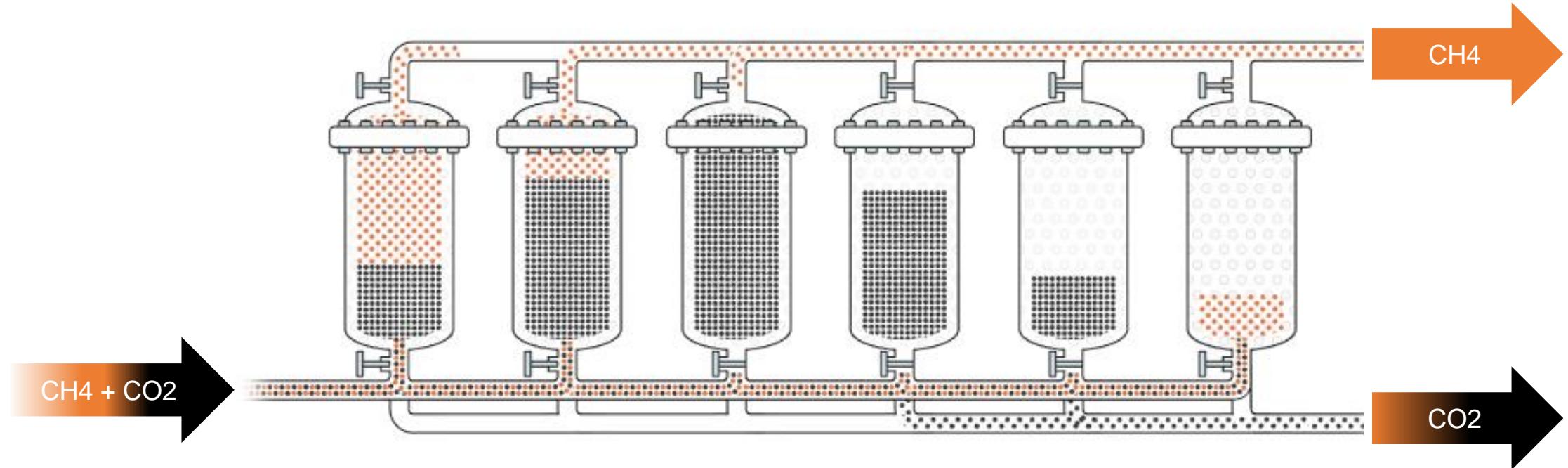


Why PSA?

- State of the art in industrial applications since the 1970s.
- Numerous references for the purification of natural gas, hydrogen, oxygen, etc.
- Able to separate nitrogen and oxygen
- Has replaced other technologies such as water scrubbing and chemical processes worldwide.
- Cost/benefit: Low energy consumption and robust technology.



Process description



FACTS

operating pressure: 3 bar

6-adsorption columns

adsorption – desorption using pressure swing principle

Biomethane quality: 95 – 99,5 %

PROCESS

Biogas flows from bottom to top

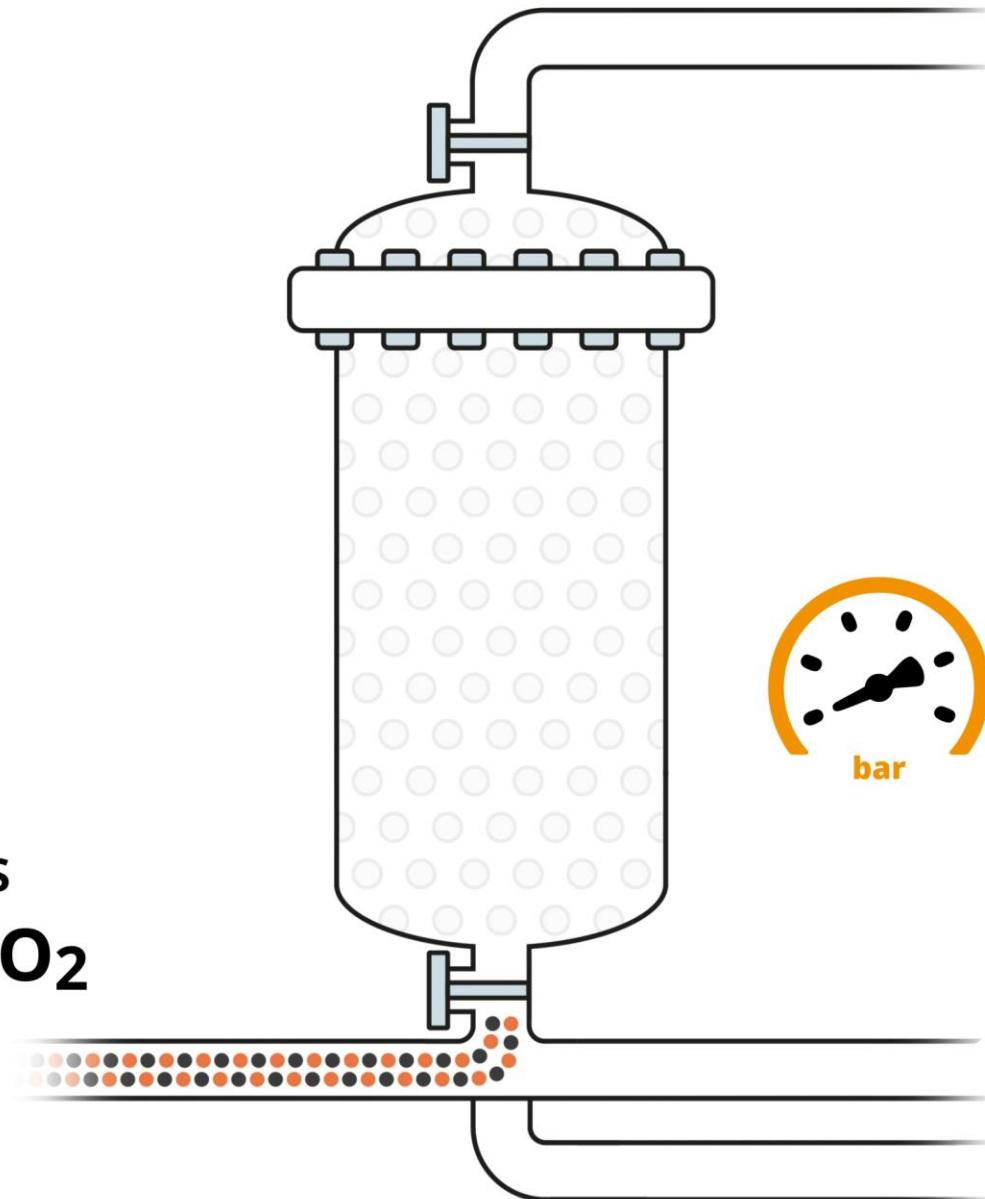
adsorbent captures CO_2 molecules

CH_4 molecules has lower adsorption potential

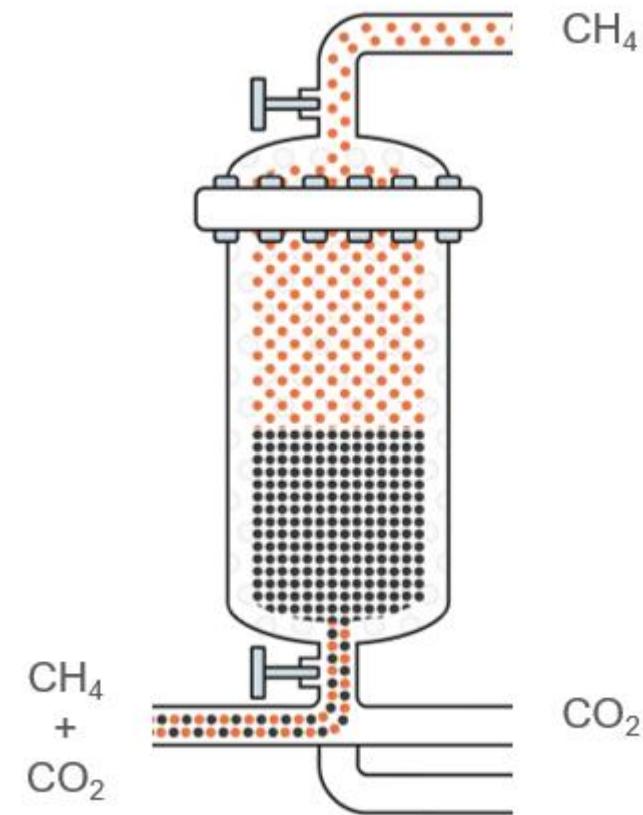
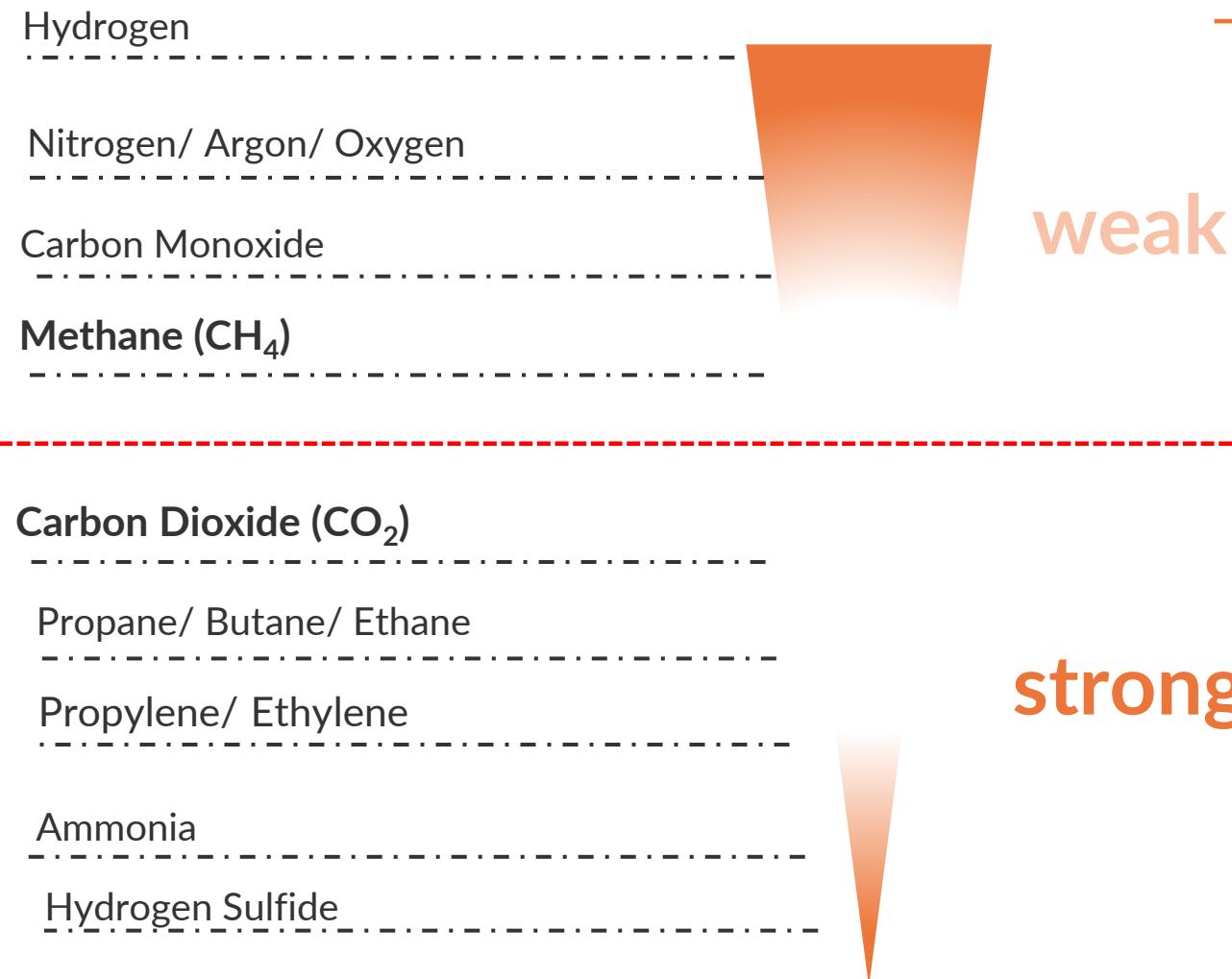
cycle-time as the only control parameter



Biogas
 $\text{CH}_4 + \text{CO}_2$



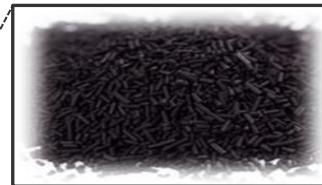
Adsorption potential



ETW Smart Cycle® PSA



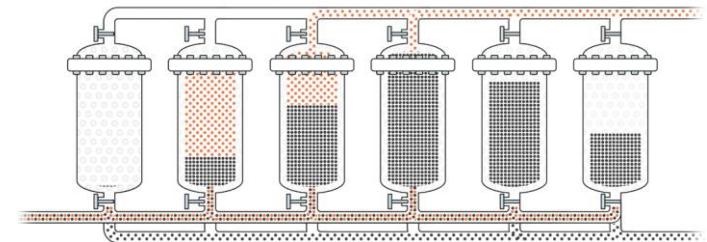
3 barg
No Oil in gas
Turn-down: 30-100%
Low OPEX



Robust design
Zero maintenance
No pressure losses
Lifetime > 20 years

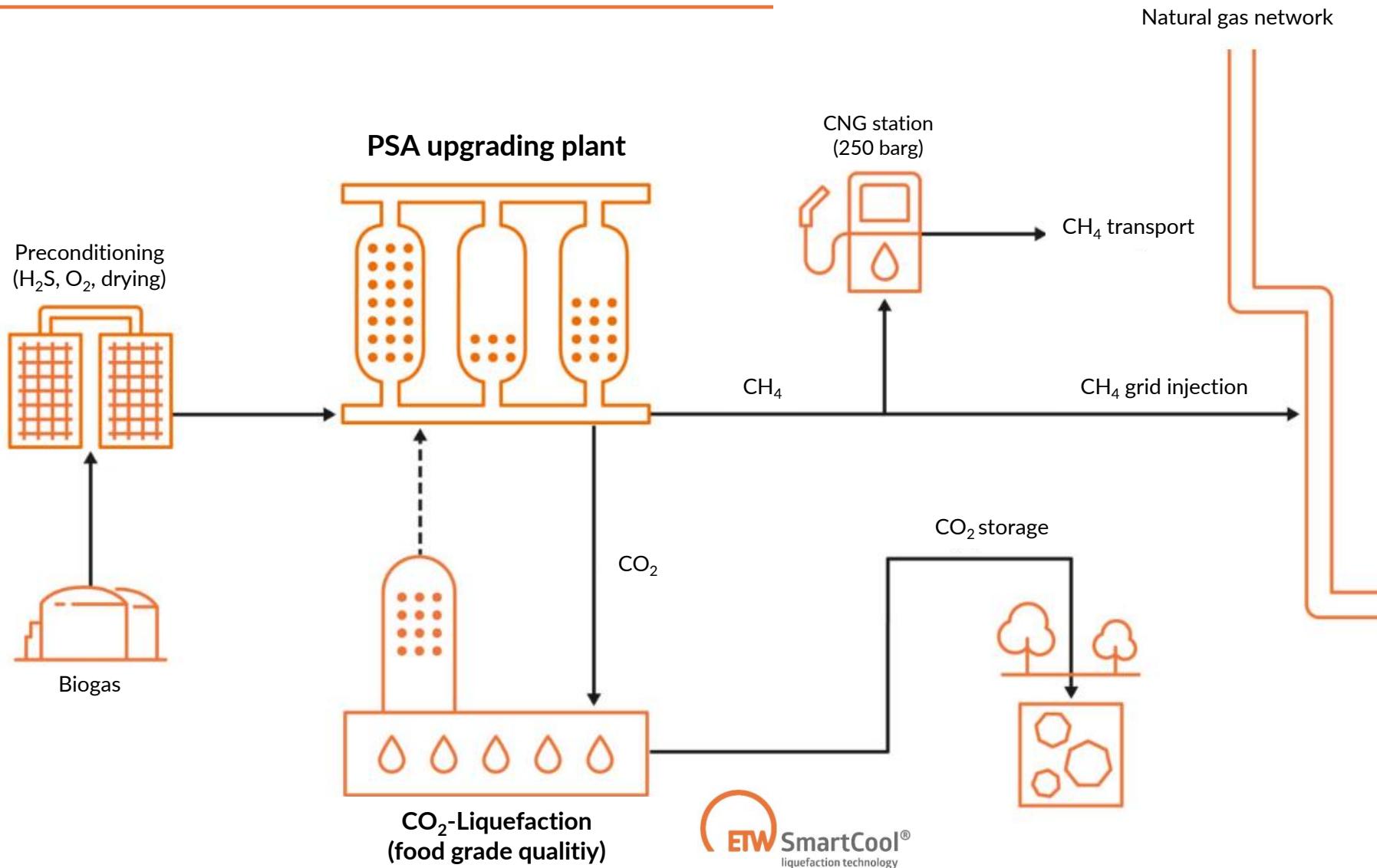


Deep vacuum
continuous regeneration of Adsorbent
Low OPEX



Smart process control
Self-adapting speed
Stable Production in any situation
Low energy consumption
Best Availability (>97%)

Combination of PSA and LC02





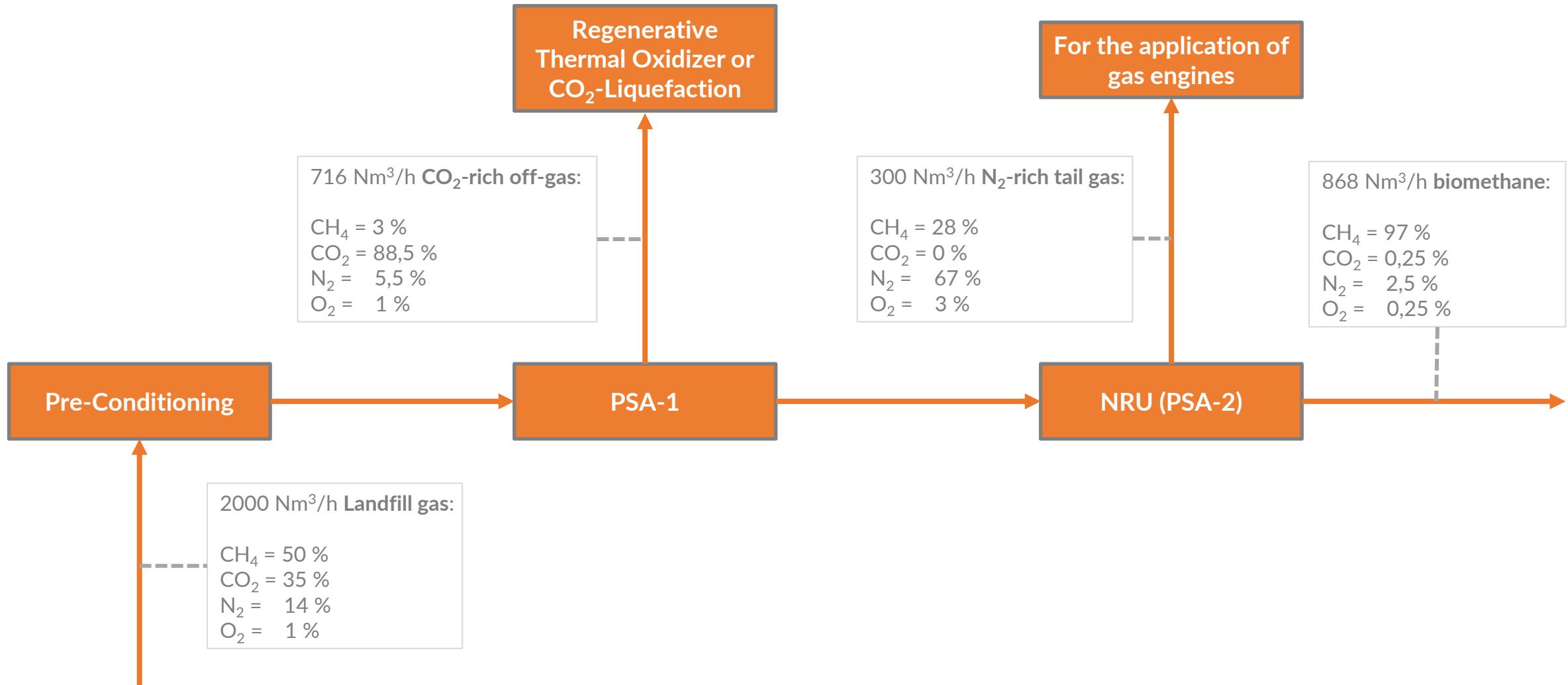
Advantages of ETW SmartCycle PSA

- simple process with only one process step
- only one control parameter: cycle-time
- dry process at 3 bar
- best energy efficiency (0,25-0,3 kWh/Nm³) for Landfill gas applications
- > 99 % on-stream time (very high availability)
- wide range from 40-100% (good efficiency at partial load)
- chemical-free & zero water consumption
- fully automated process control

Challenges and Solutions of upgrading Landfill gas

Challenge 	ETW-Solution / Technology 
High content of N2 and O2	Integration of a Nitrogen Reduction Unit (NRU) – acts as a second PSA
Stronger Fluctuating gas composition and flow rate	SmartCycle® control system: Automatically adjusts cycle time and synchronizes adsorption/desorption
High siloxane and VOC contamination	Activated-carbon and siloxane pre-filters : Remove volatile VOC compounds to protect compressors and adsorbers
High content of H2S	Integrating a pre-desulfurization Unit (e.g. biological desulphurisation) upstream of the PSA

Upgrading Landfill gas – Example of a system with 2000 Nm³/h





see today is the largest biomethane upgrading plant

Conclusion

The upgrading of landfill gas presents challenges due to high nitrogen, oxygen and VOC loads.

The ETW-SmartCycle upgrading plant offers an efficient solution for upgrading Landfill gas to biomethane with a purity of up to 97%.

With a pressure level of just 3 bar(g), operating costs stay low (0.25–0.3 kWh/Nm³), even with the dual PSA setup.

CH₄ recovery is above 90% without N₂ off-gas utilization, and can reach up to 95% when the N₂ residual stream is recovered for gas engine use.



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Thank you for your attention!

**IT'S NOT ENERGY
UNLESS IT'S ORANGE**

The energy transition is our greatest technological, economic and social task. Find out how to combat climate change with biomethane and carbon dioxide liquefaction technology by ETW: