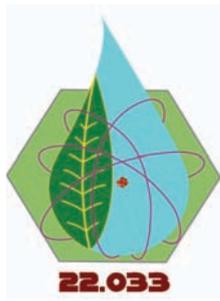


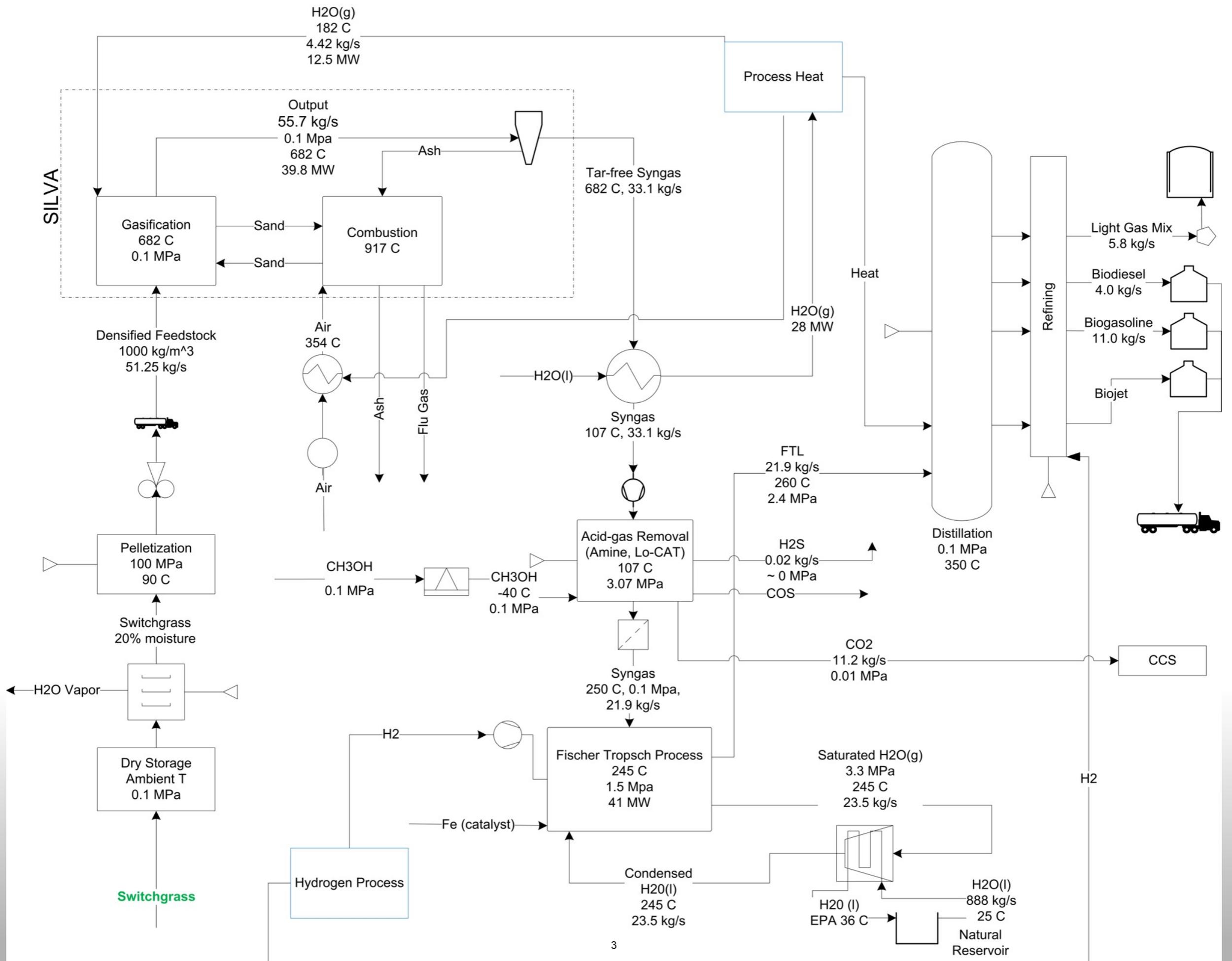
Biofuels Subgroup Progress Report

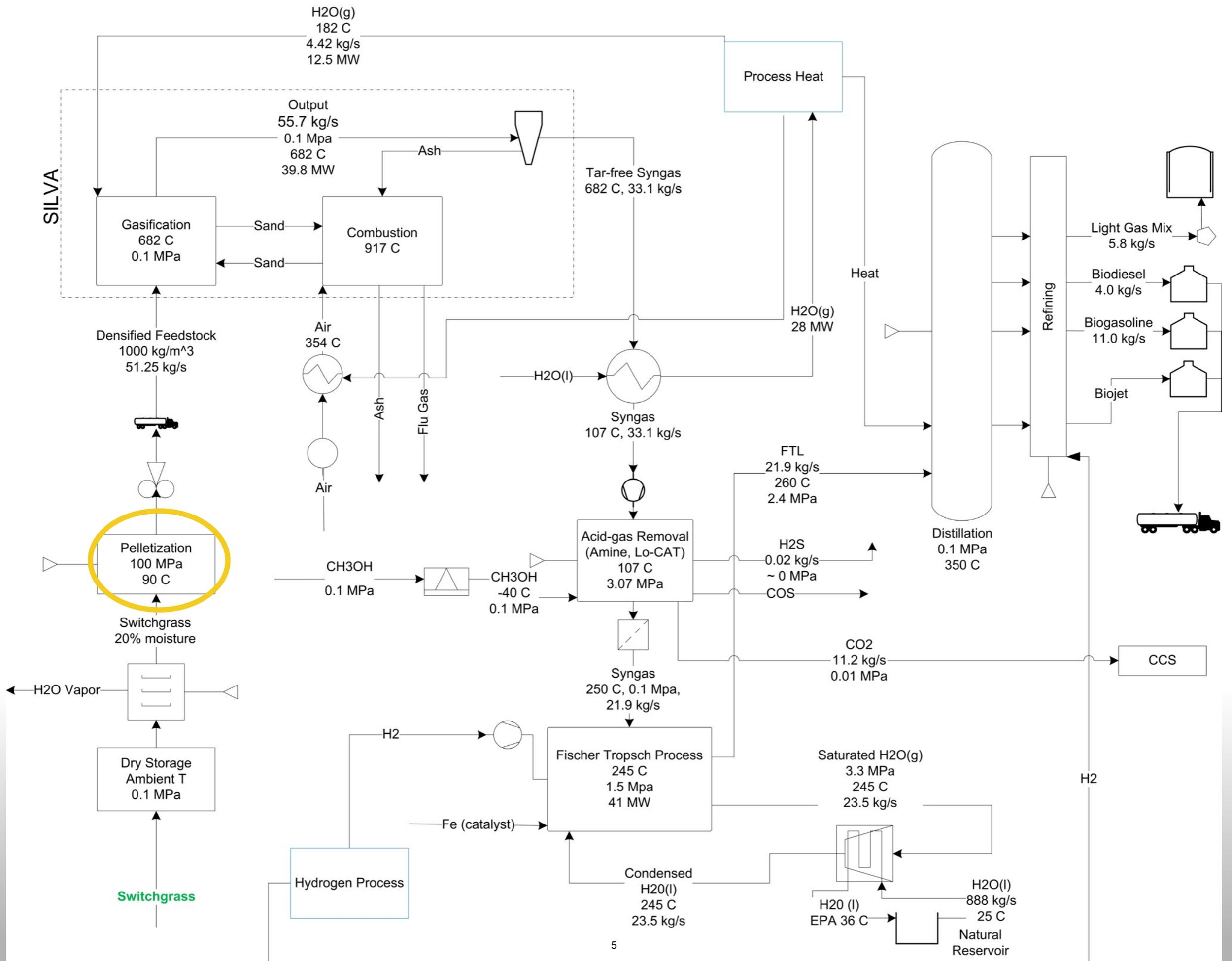
Alex, Lizzy, Ogie, Matt, and Kathryn
November 14, 2011

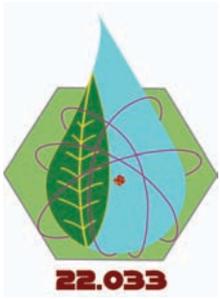


Outline

- Overall Design of Biofuels Plant
- Switchgrass
- Gasification & Tar Removal
- Acid Gas Removal
- Fischer-Tropsch Reactor
- Distillation
- Refining
- Final Products and Carbon Sequestration
- Concluding Thoughts



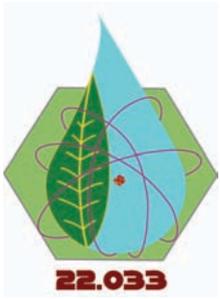




Switchgrass I

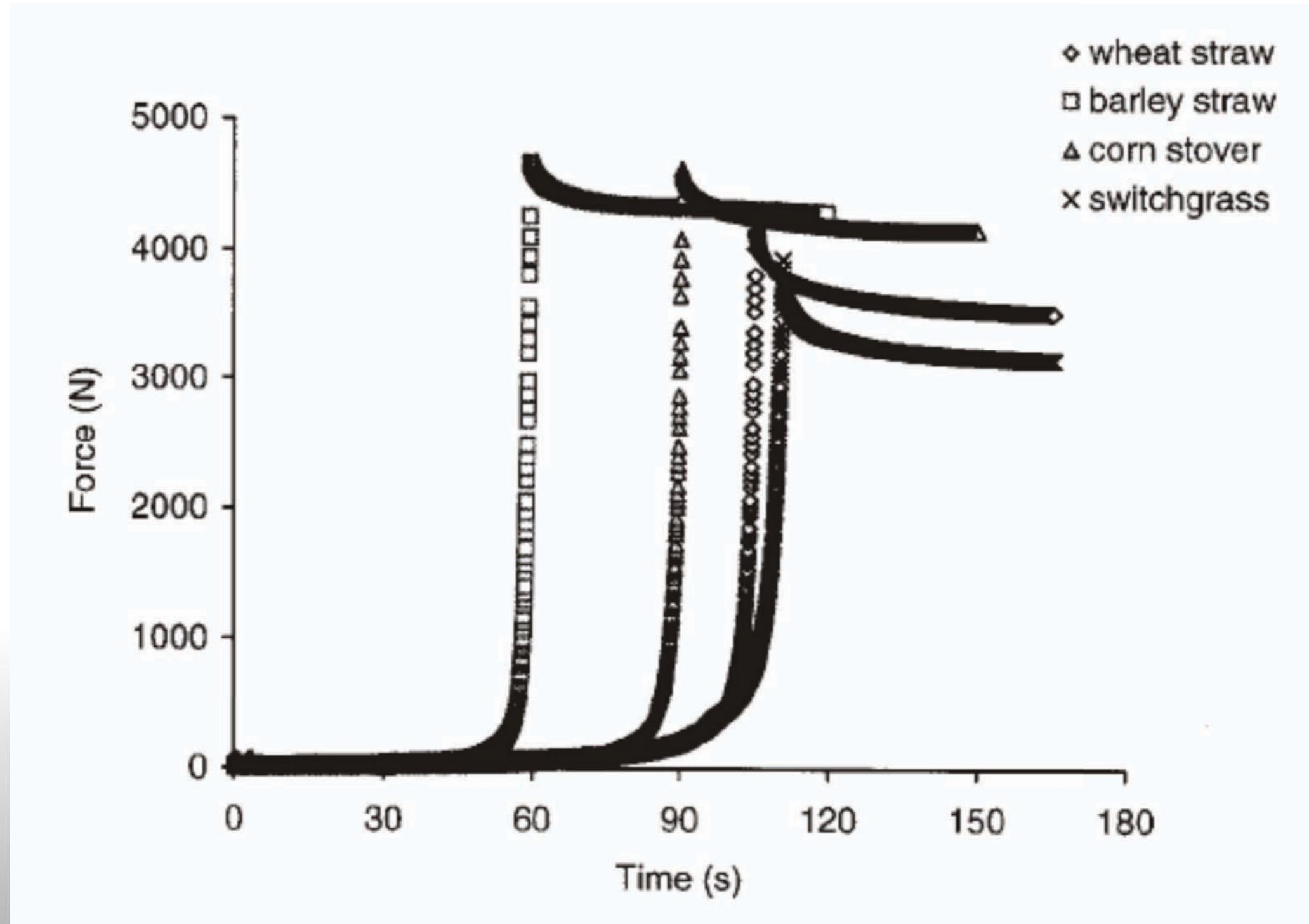
Preparation

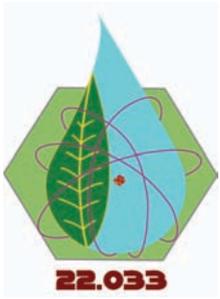
- Outsource switchgrass ("SG") production and preparation to local farmers (possibly in Texas or Minnesota)
- Densification
 - SG is originally 100 kg/m^3 , 51.77% of which is lignin and cellulose
 - Densify at 137 MPa, 90°C with a screen size of 3.2 mm
 - New density is around 1000 kg/m^3 , which is appropriate for injection into SILVA gasification.



Switchgrass II

Densification Graph



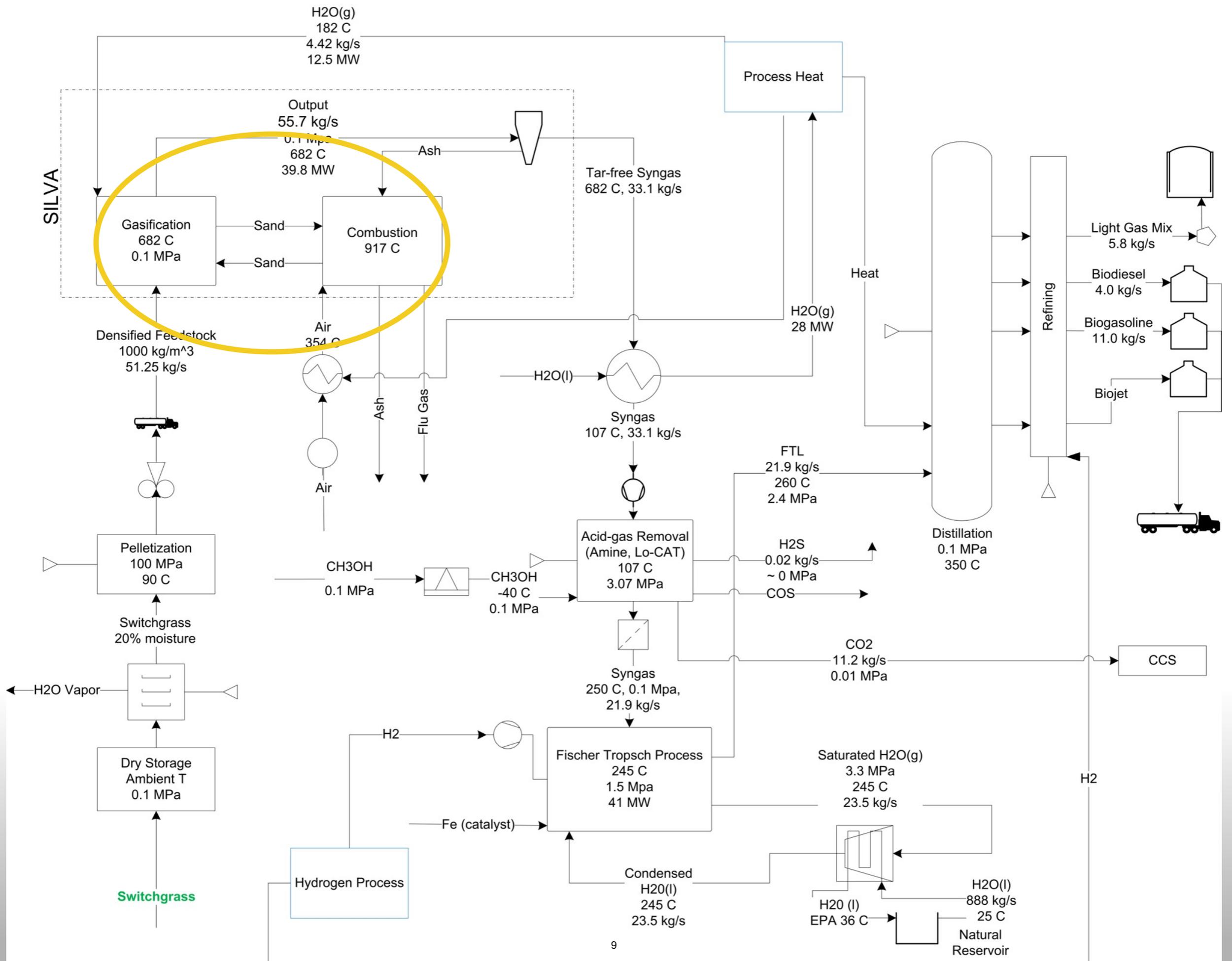


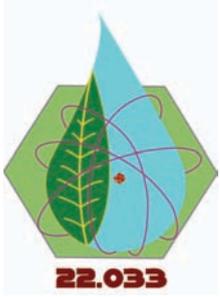
Switchgrass III

Preparation

- Moisture content: 20%
- Field drying
- We will use all components of SG in pellets.
- 3500 tons/day

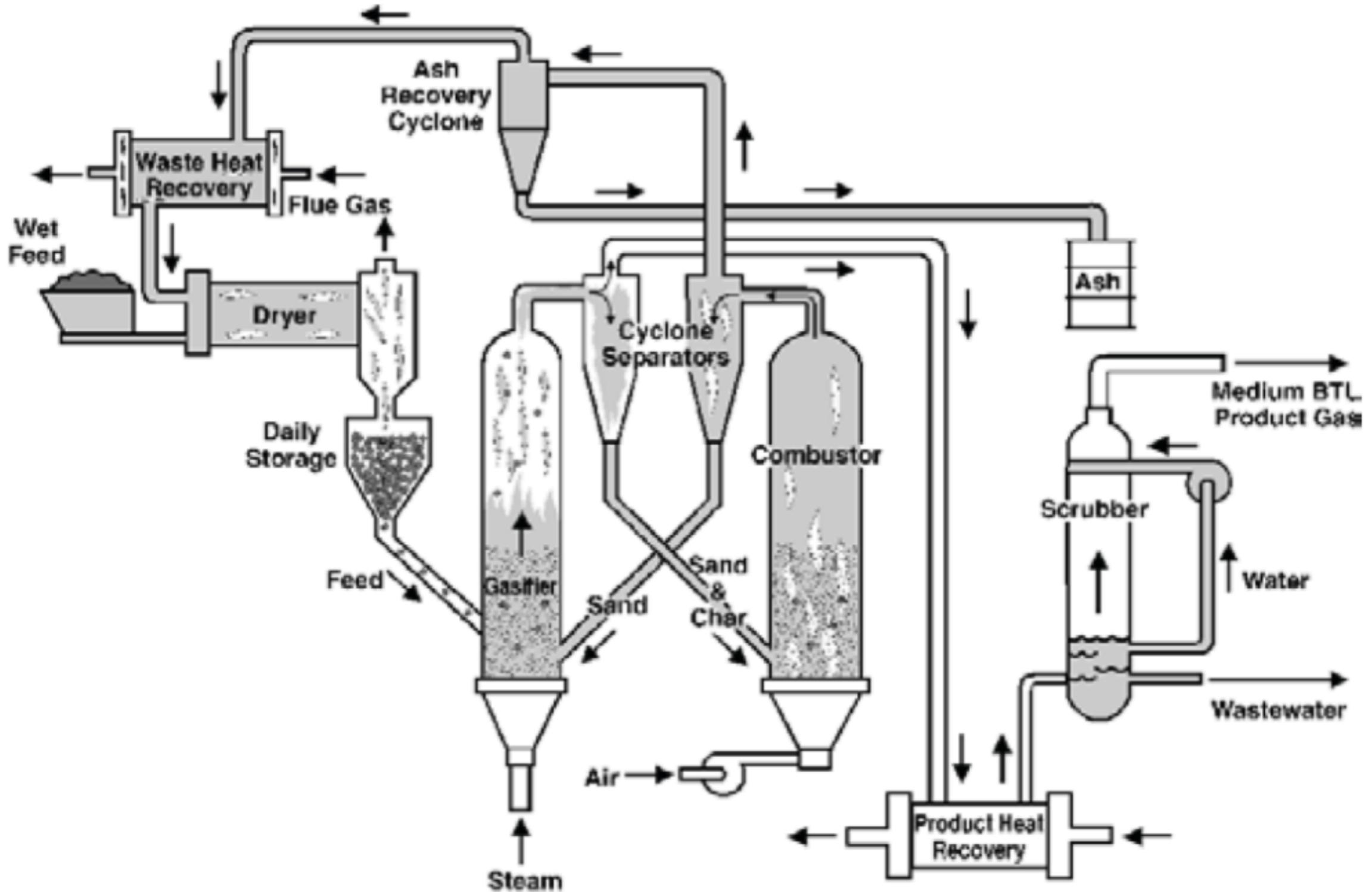






Gasification I

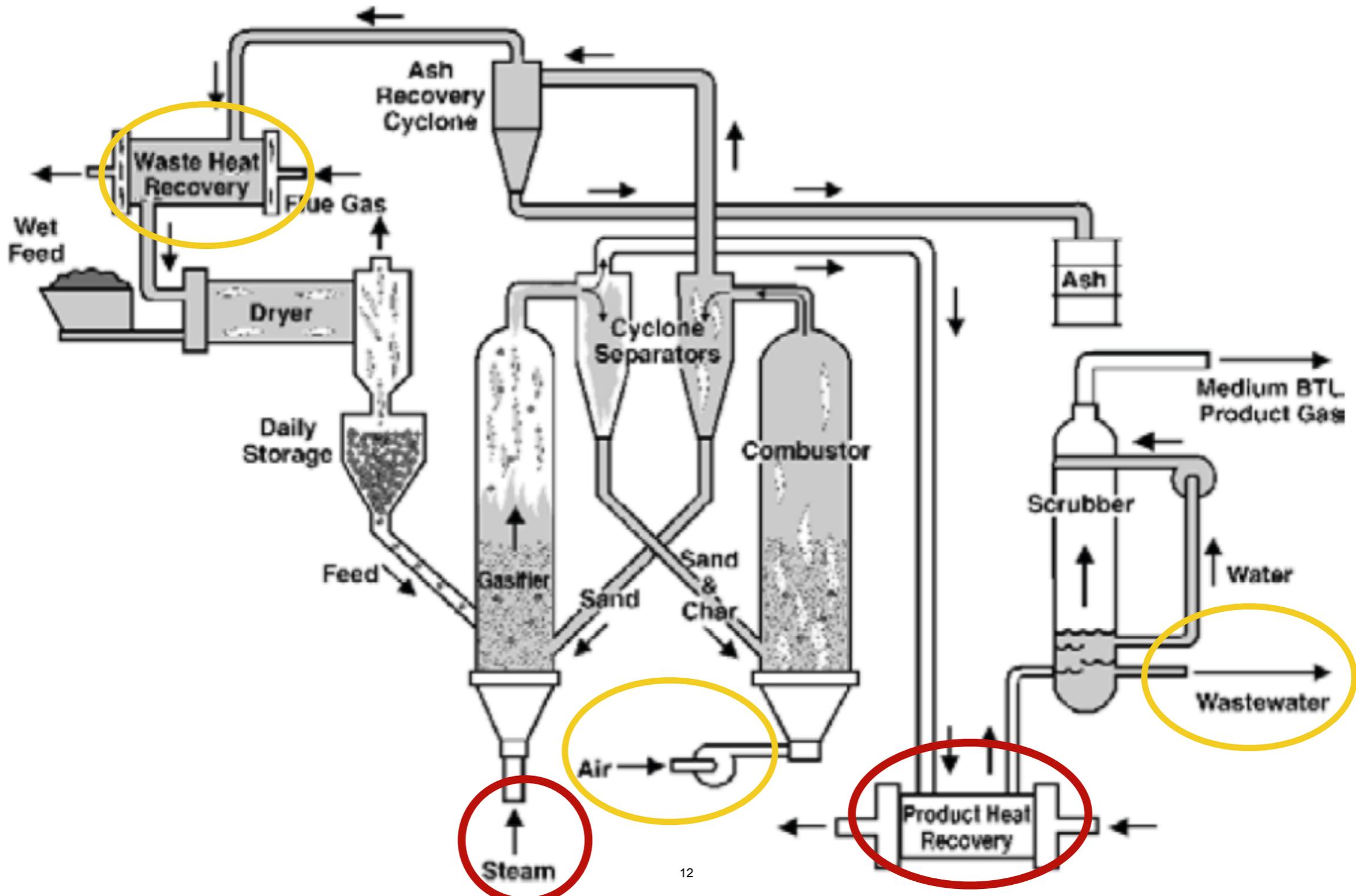
Silvagas Dual Fluidized Bed Cycle





Gasification I

Silvagas Dual Fluidized Bed Cycle

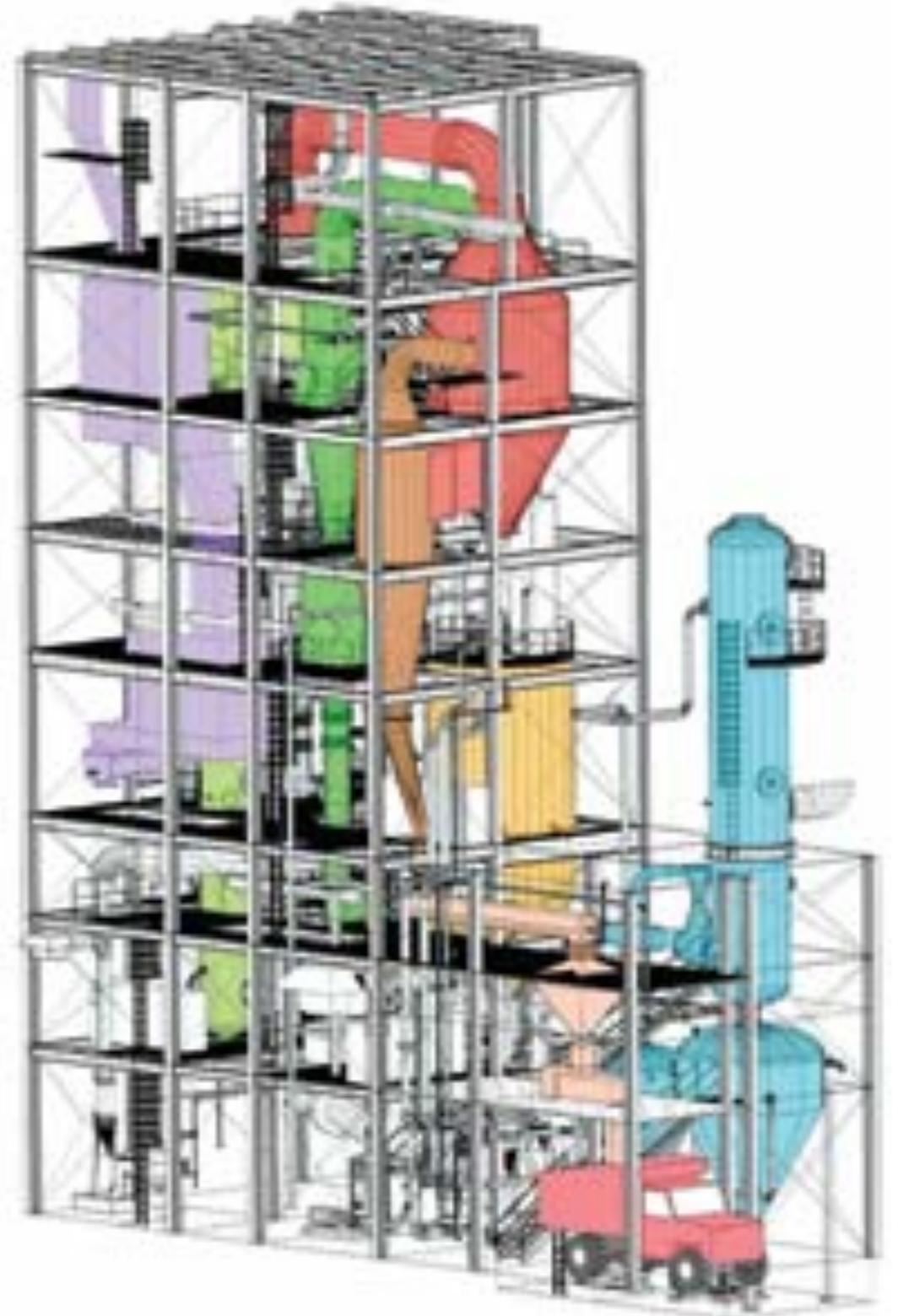


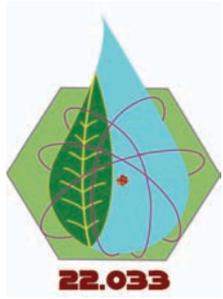


Gasification II

Inputs and Outputs

- Biomass Input: 41 kg/s dry, 20% moisture = 51.25 kg/s total
- Steam Input: 182°C, 4.42 kg/s
- Air Input: 354°C, 4 kg/s
- Total Mass Input: 55.67 kg/s
- Total Syngas Output: 33.2 kg/s, 800°C
- Total Flue Gas Output: 26.47 kg/s

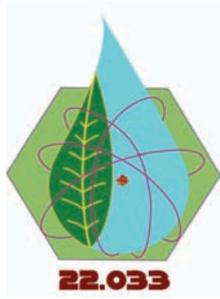




Gasification III

Elemental Mass Balance

Major Element	Input (kmol/s)	Output in Syngas (kmol/s)	Output in Flue Gas (kmol/s)
Total Carbon	1.686	1.231	0.255
Total Hydrogen	4.114	1.442	2.672
Total Oxygen	1.942	1.060	0.882



Gasification IV

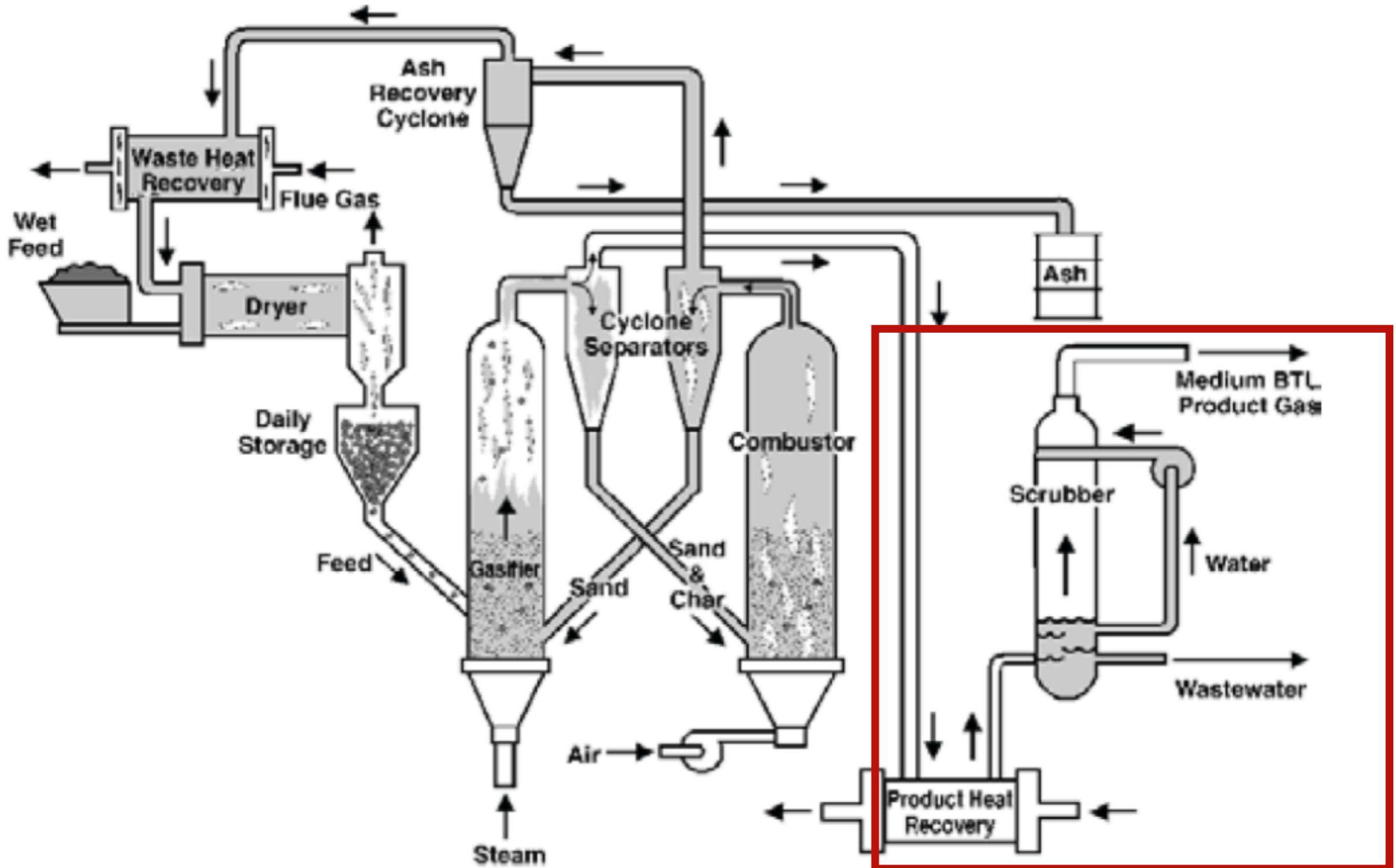
Composition of Syngas Output

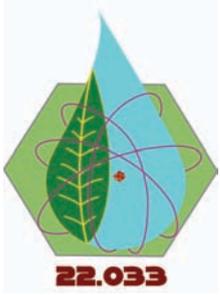
Compound	% by Volume	Mass Flow (kg/s)
CO	47	18.459
H ₂	18	0.252
CO ₂	14.3	8.824
CH ₄	14.9	3.352
C ₂ H ₄	4.7	1.849
C ₂ H ₆	1.1	0.464
Total	100	33.200



Acid Gas Removal I

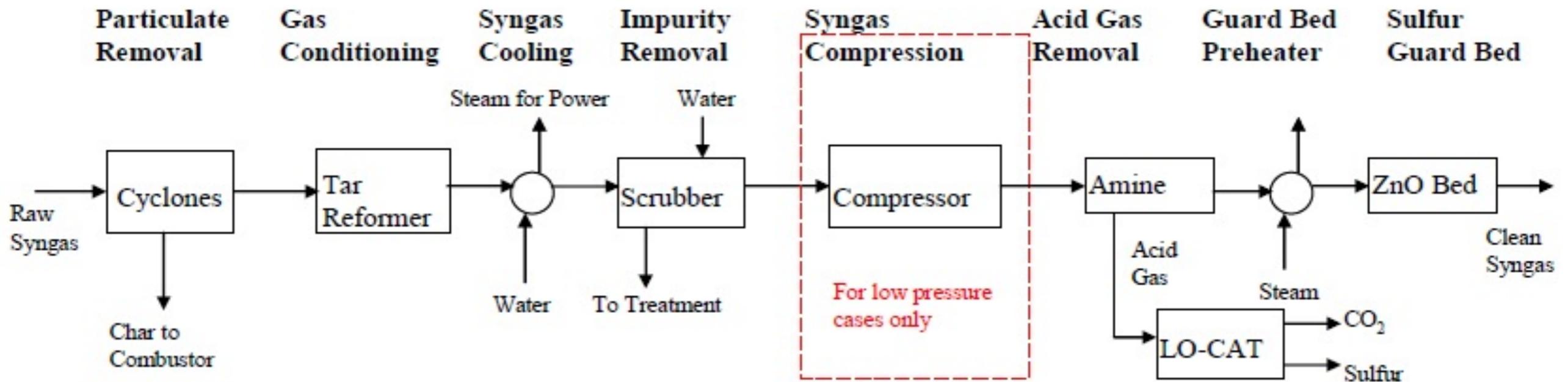
Overlap with Silvagas Process





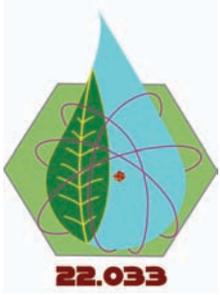
Acid Gas Removal II

Overall Process



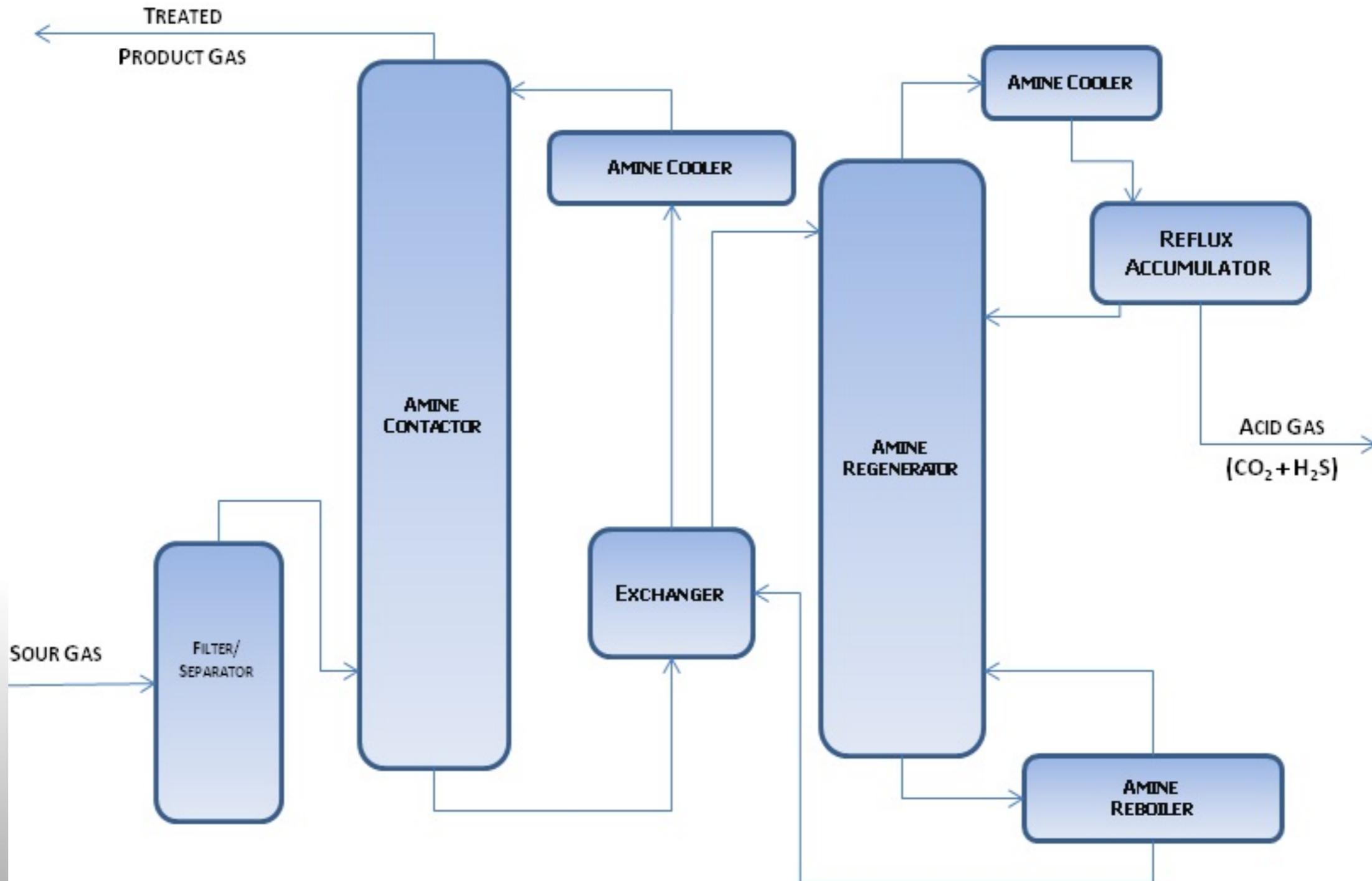
© Nexant, Inc. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see <http://ocw.mit.edu/fairuse>.

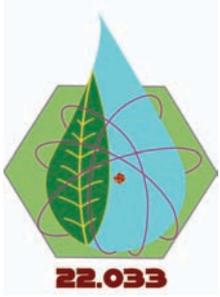
1. Particulate Removal (682°C, 1bar)
2. Cooling Syngas (682°C to 107°C)
3. Water Scrubber (107°C, 1bar)
4. Compressor (1bar to 30.7bar)
5. Acid Gas Removal (Diethanolamine $\text{HN}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$)
6. LO-CAT (CO₂, H₂S Removal)



Acid Gas Removal III

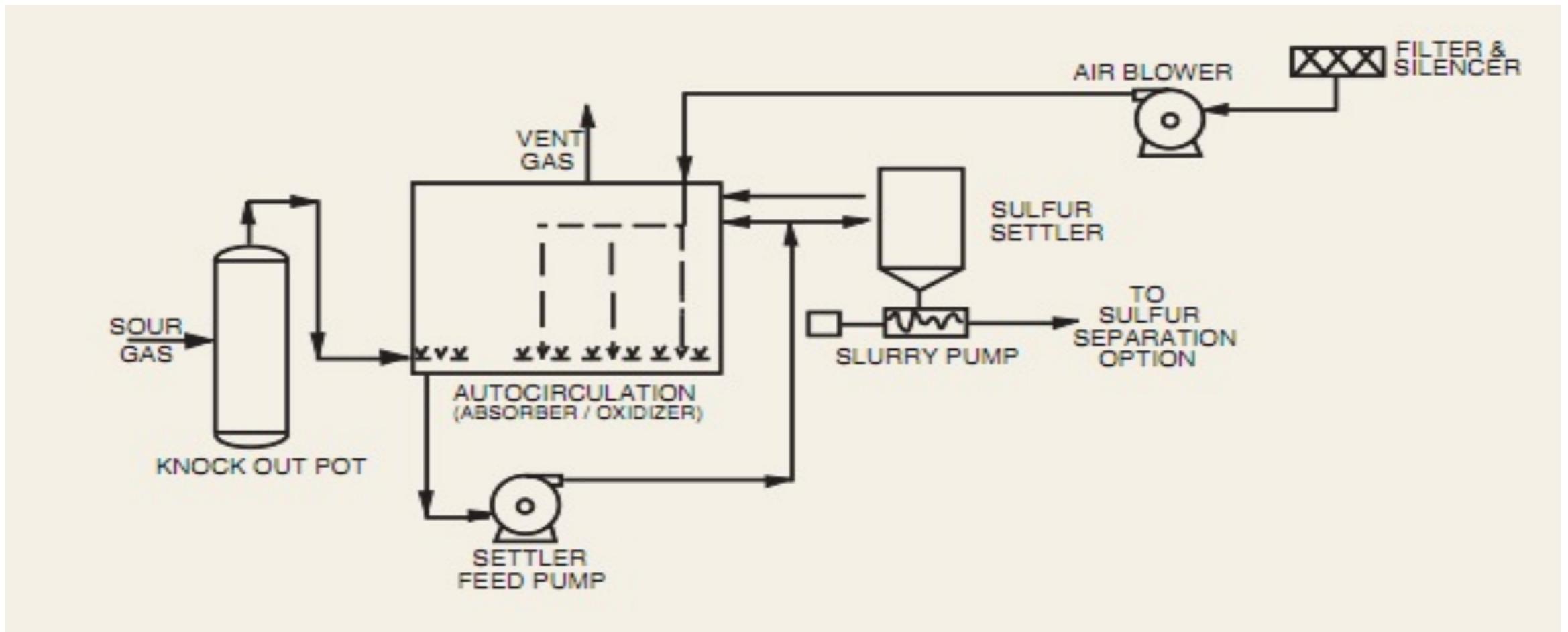
Amine Plant





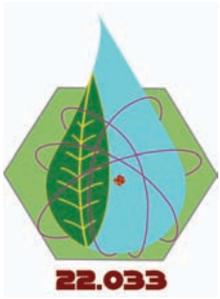
Acid Gas Removal IV

LO-CAT process



Courtesy of Merichem Company. Used with permission.

- Removes all remaining CO_2
- Converts H_2S to an innocuous, elemental sulfur
- Uses a dual chelated iron catalyst - environmentally safe.



Acid Gas Removal V

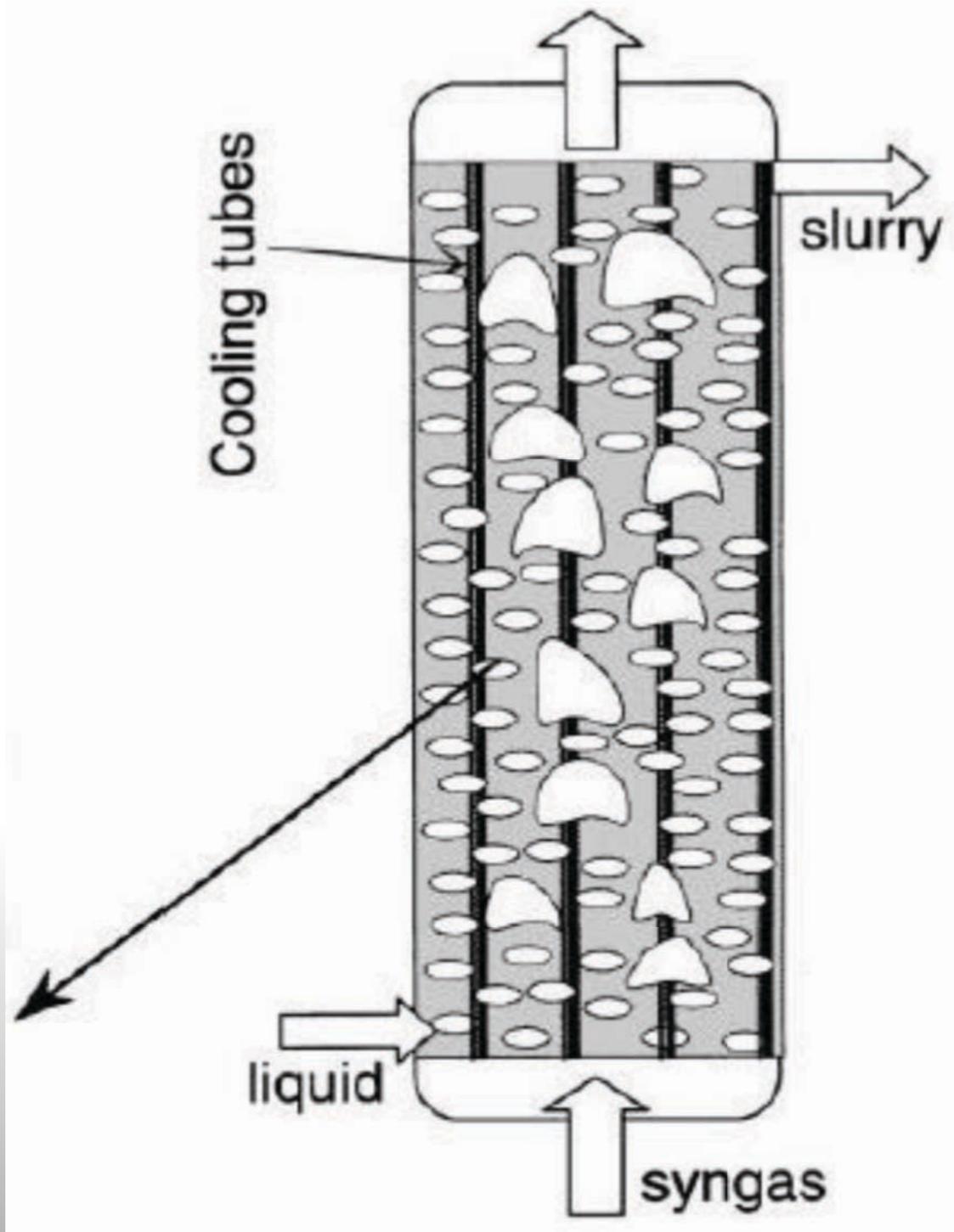
Composition of Input to F-T Reactor

Compound	Mass Flow (kg/s)
CO	18.4
H ₂	0.34
CO ₂	0.00
CH ₄	3.71
C ₂ H ₄	2.12
C ₂ H ₆	0.31
Total	25.0



Fischer Tropsch Reactor I

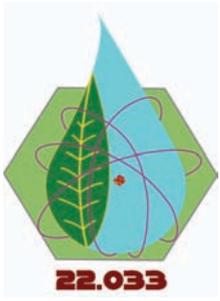
Slurry Phase Bubble Column Design



- Churn turbulent 2 phase flow
- Fe catalyst

Catalyst activity:

$Ru > Fe > Ni > Co > Rh$



Fischer Tropsch Reactor II

Reactions, Heat transfer



Heat generated in FT reactor:

$$Q = 0.25\text{kg/s} * 1\text{mol}/0.002\text{kg} * 170\text{kJ/mol} = \mathbf{21.8 \text{ MW}}$$

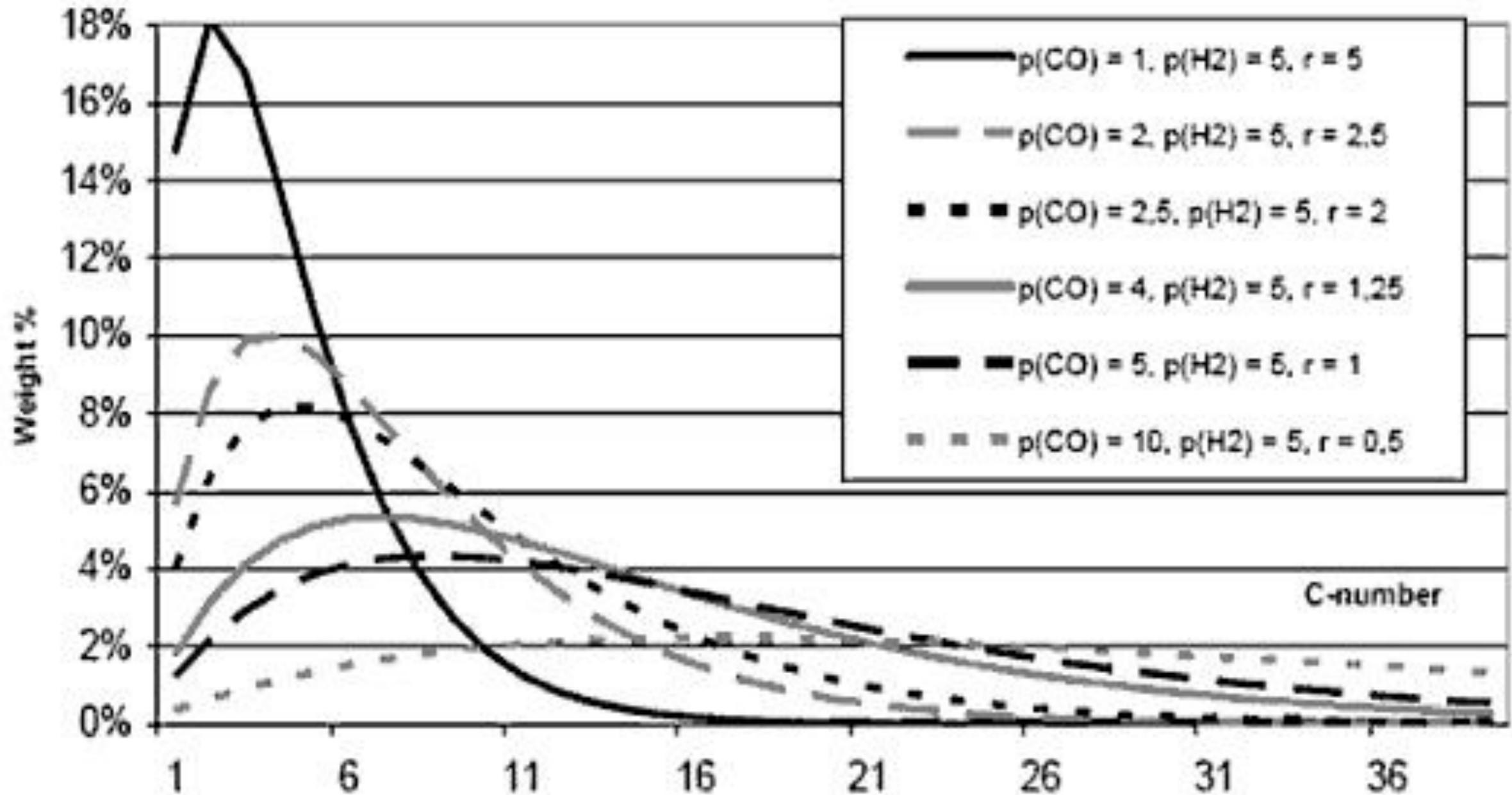
Intake water flow rate (using EPA limit of 11°C)

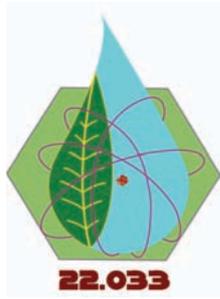
$$m = Q / (C * (T_a - T_i)) = \mathbf{470 \text{ kg/s}}$$



Fischer Tropsch Reactor III

Product Selectivity





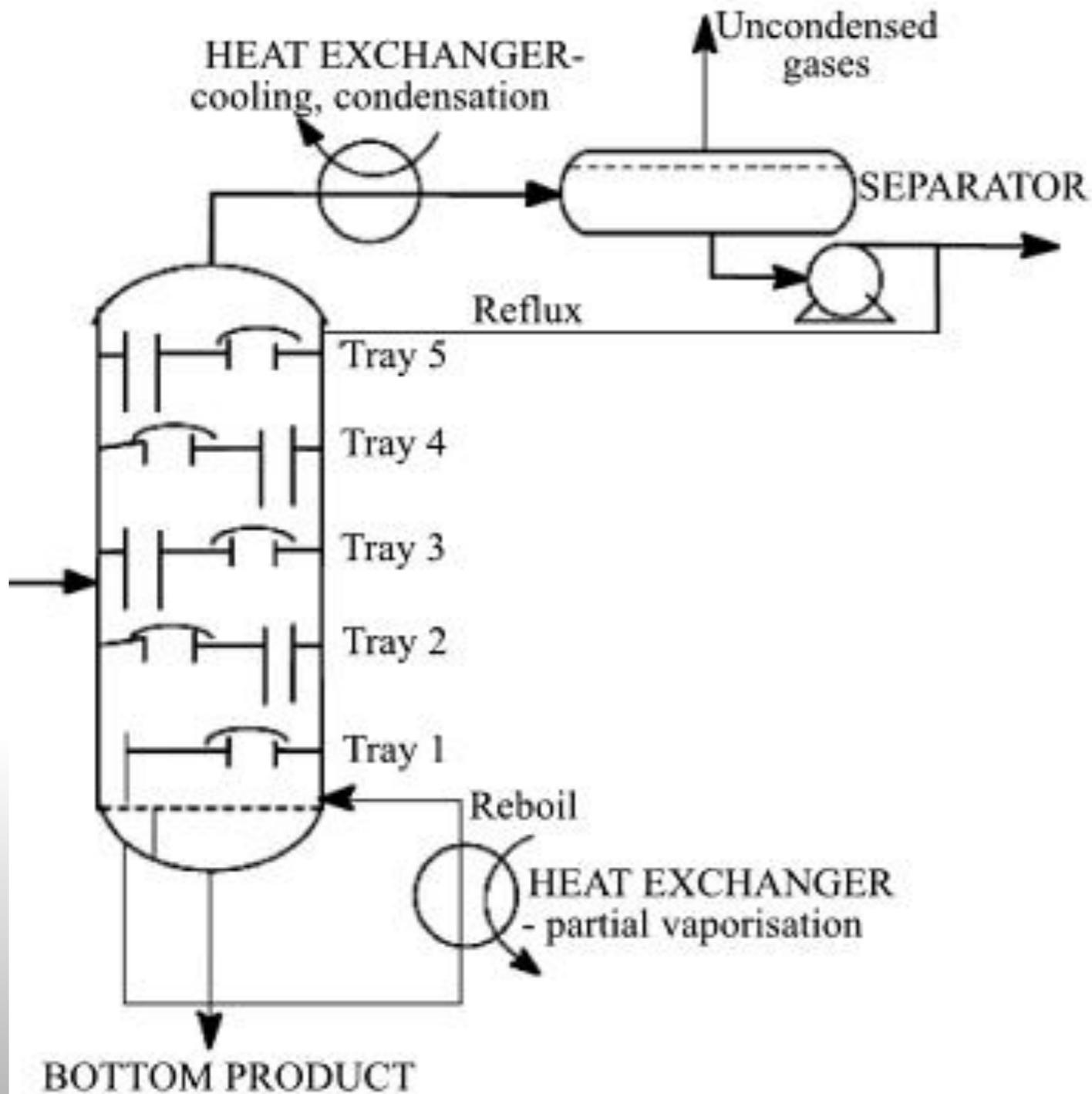
Fischer Tropsch Reactor IV

Reactor Outputs

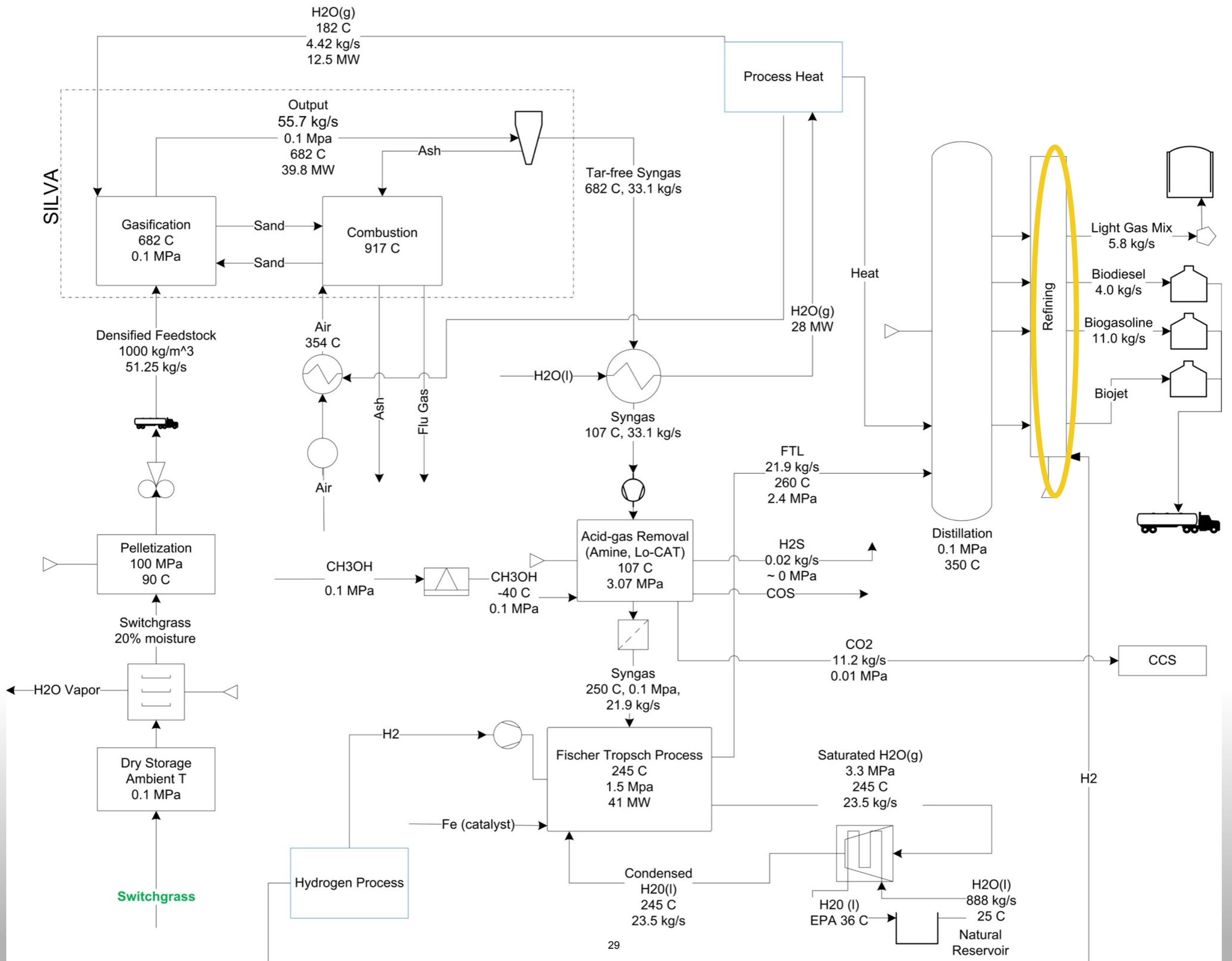
Carbon Content	Product Classification	Mass Flow (kg/s)
C1 - C5	Light Gas	3.19
C5 - C12	Naphtha (Gasoline)	9.70
C12 - C20	Distillate (Biodiesel)	7.08
C20+	Heavy wax	4.70

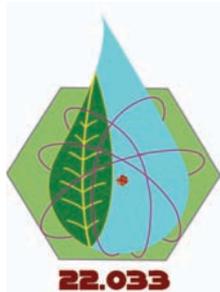


Distillation



Fraction	Boiling Point (°C)
Liquid Petroleum Gas	< 40
Light Naptha	30-90
Heavy Naptha	90-200
Distillate	200-300
Heavy Wax	300-350



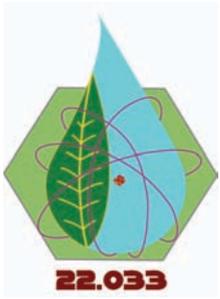


Refining I

Composition of Distillation Output

Compound Class	LFTF Syncrude
Linear Paraffins	> 60%
Naphthenes	< 1%
Olefins	> 20%
Aromatics	none
Oxygenates	5-15%
Sulfur Compounds	none
Nitrogen Compounds	none
Metal Containing Compounds	carboxylates
Water	major by-product

Sasol Technology R&D, FTR and C1 Chemistry Research, HCC 19 August 2010



Refining II

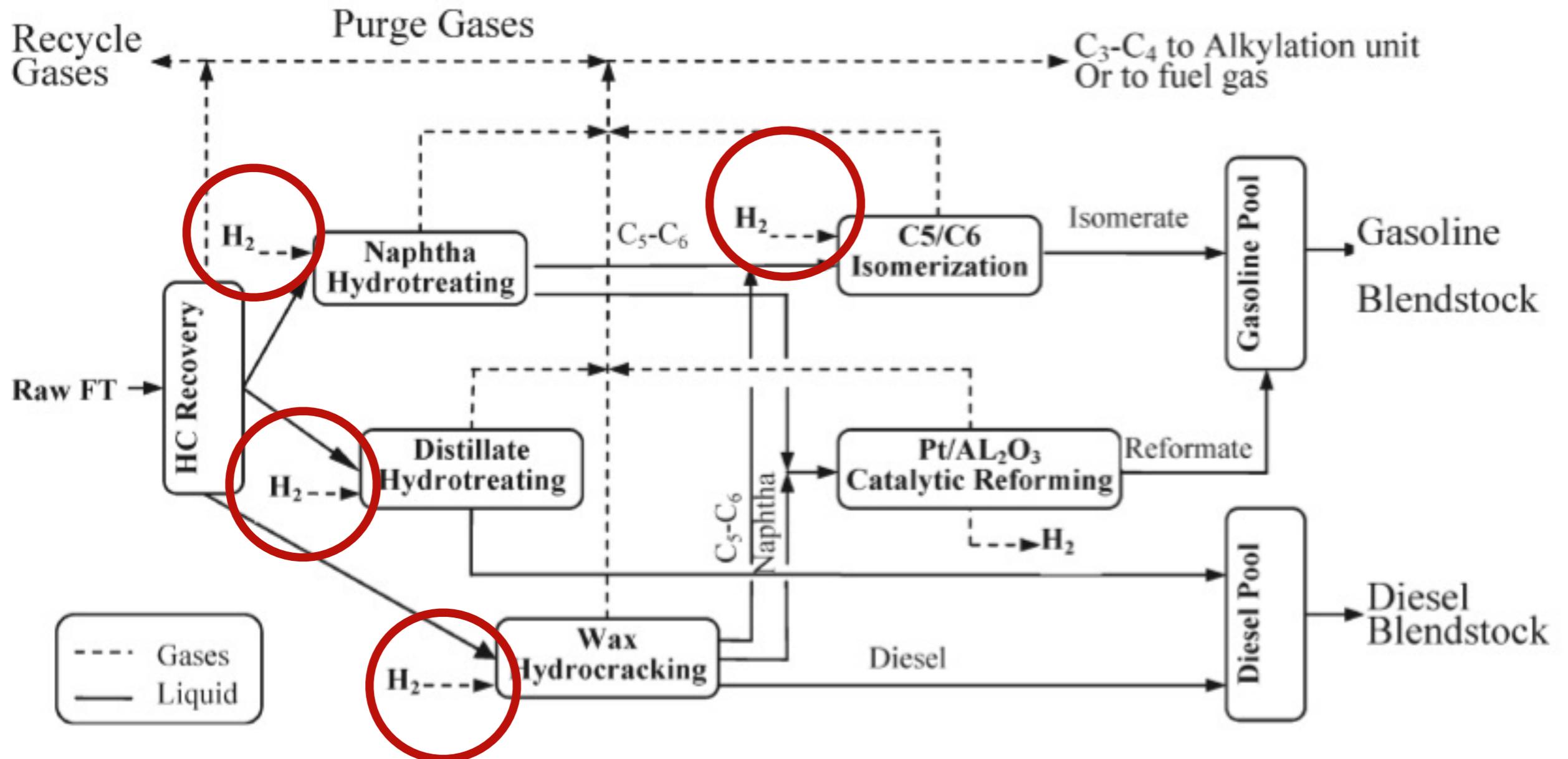
Purposes

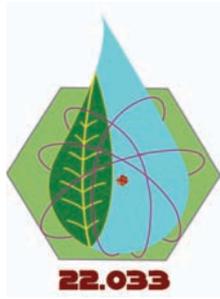
1. Hydrogenation of olefins
2. Removal of oxygen-containing compounds
3. Desulfurization to < 20 microgram/gram
4. Hydroisomerization
 - Increases branched isomers
 - Better octane rating
5. Hydrocracking of n-paraffins to isoparaffins



Refining III

Hydrogen Inputs

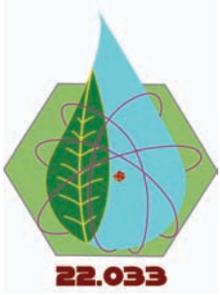




Final Products

Product Classification	Mass Flow (ton/day)
Light Gas	276
Diesel	612
Gasoline	838
Total Gasoline + Diesel	1450

- Assuming 10 gal/tank, this amount of gasoline and diesel can fill about 53,000 cars/day



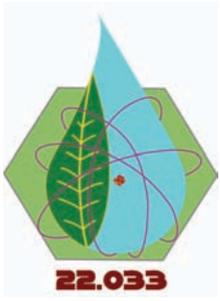
Carbon Sequestration

GE CO2 management system



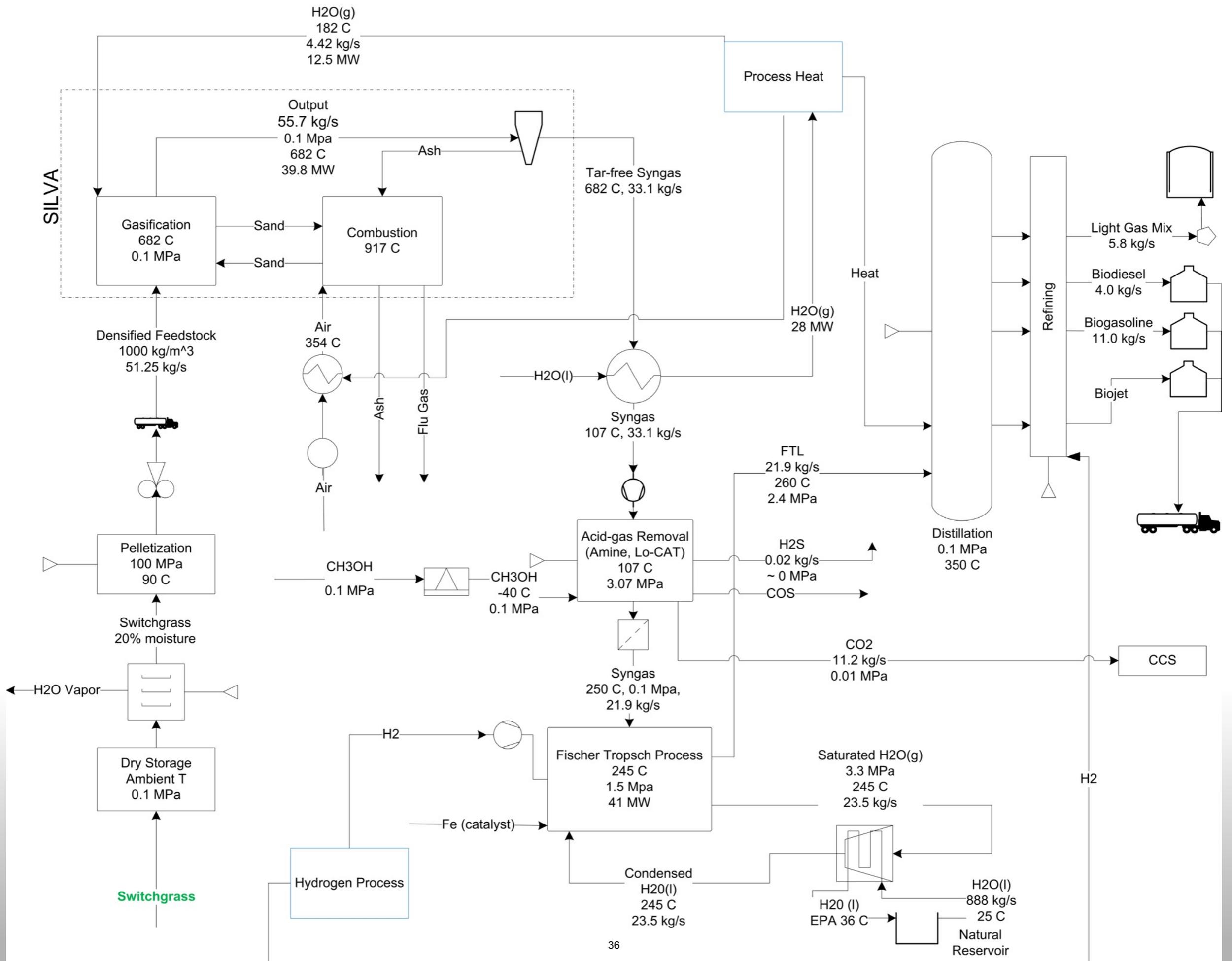
Pump spotlight:
Re-injection pilot

- CO2 sources: acid gas removal, distillation
- Options: Sell, inject to underground storage, send to deep ocean dissolution
- CO2 liquidifies at density 300kg/m^3
- Compress to 200 bar with in-line integrally geared compressor and DDHF multistage barrel pump



Concluding Thoughts

- Research Continues
- Possible Electric Inputs
- Possible Heat Inputs and Outputs
- Hydrogen Inputs
- EES, Aspen modeling
- Questions



MIT OpenCourseWare
<http://ocw.mit.edu>

22.033 / 22.33 Nuclear Systems Design Project
Fall 2011

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <http://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.