

# HTL-based liquid fuel production: First results from the European collaborative project HyFlexFuel

A. Roth, K. Anastasakis, P. Biller, I. Johannsen, D. Castello, L. Rosendahl, F. Velghe



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 764734

### Outline

- The HyFlexFuel project
- First pilot-scale HTL campaign
- Catalytic upgrading of biocrude
- Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water
- Conclusions





### Outline

- The HyFlexFuel project
- First pilot-scale HTL campaign
- Catalytic upgrading of biocrude
- Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water
- Conclusions



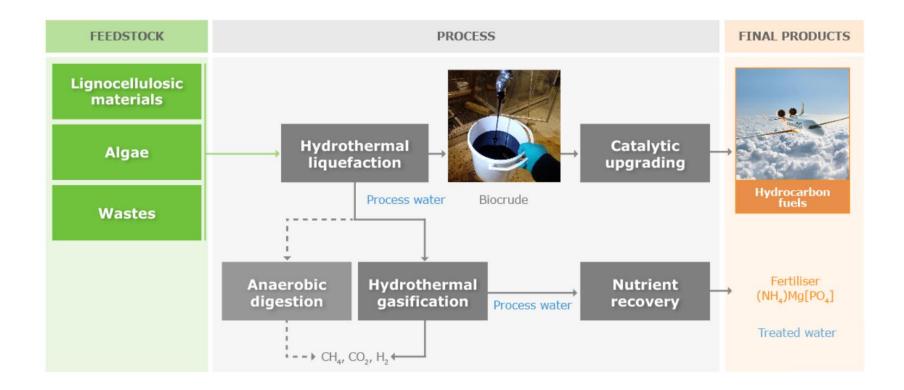


Development of a process chain to produce sustainable liquid fuels based on hydrothermal liquefaction of various biomass feedstocks

### Specific objectives

- Demonstrate compatibility with diverse biomass feedstock portfolio (incl. algae and waste streams, such as sewage sludge)
- Increase energy and carbon efficiency through improved heat integration and product recovery
- Valorise organic and inorganic components in residual process streams
- Upgrade biocrude by catalytic hydrotreatment into fuel products and demonstrate their drop-in capability
- Assess technical, socio-economic and environmental performance potentials

## The HyFlexFuel process



5



#### The HyFlexFuel project

### First pilot-scale HTL campaign

### Catalytic upgrading of biocrude

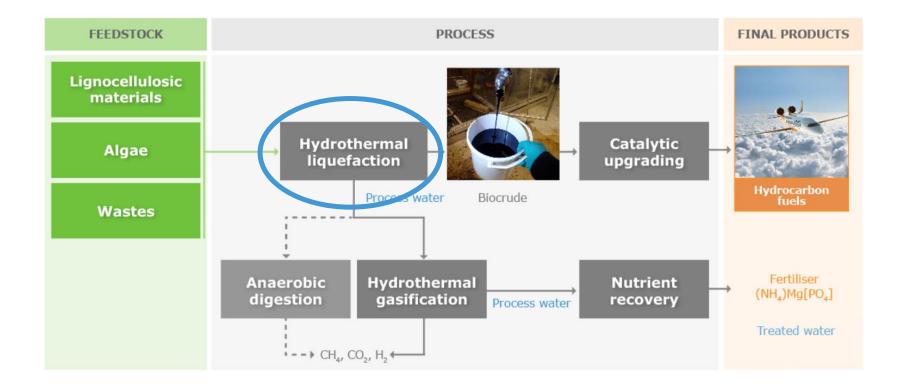
• Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water

#### Conclusions

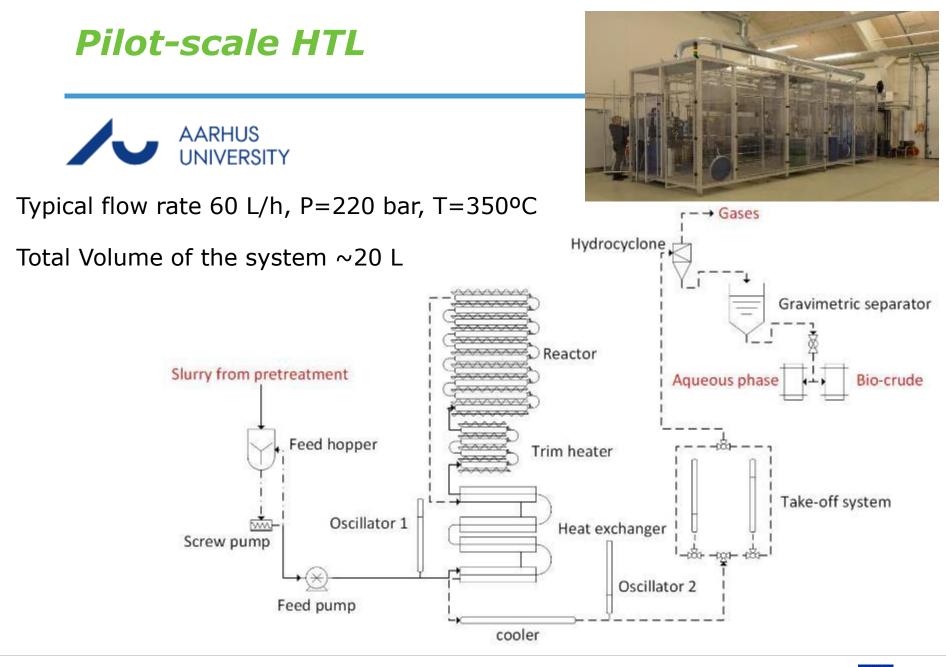




## The HyFlexFuel process



7



8

## First HTL campaign

#### Three "model feedstocks"



#### Input

 Slurry: 250 kg (Miscanthus, Spirulina), 500 kg (sewage sludge)



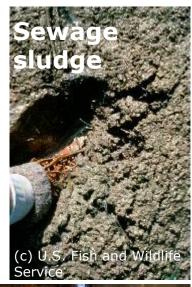


## First HTL campaign

#### Three "model feedstocks"







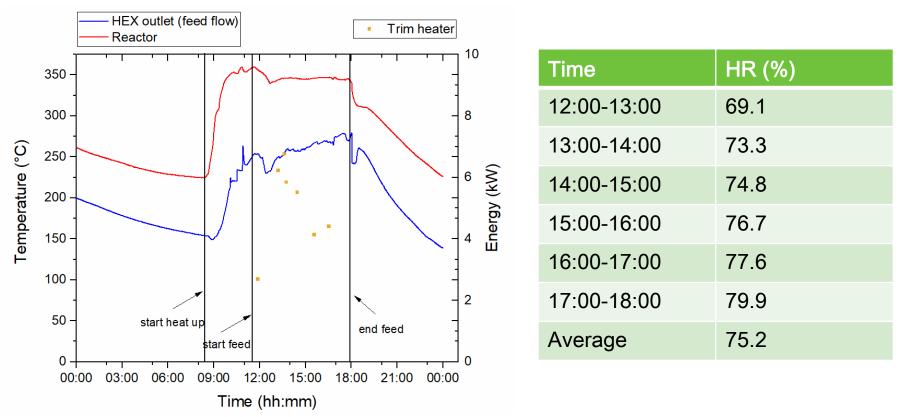
### Output

 >10 kg biocrude and >200 L aqueous phase per feedstock





## Heat recovery in heat exchanger



- Heat recovery increases over duration of experiments
- Longer run times should further enhance heat recovery (> 80%)

Anastasakis et al., Assessing Hydrothermal Liquefaction of Lignocellulosic Biomass, Microalgae and Sewage Sludge at Pilot Scale, 26th European Biomass Conference & Exhibition, Copenhagen, 2018.



## **Process performance**

Anastasakis et al., Assessing Hydrothermal Liquefaction of Lignocellulosic Biomass, Microalgae and Sewage Sludge at Pilot Scale, 26th European Biomass Conference & Exhibition, Copenhagen, 2018.

|                               | Miscanthus               | Spirulina               | Sewage sludge           |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Flow rate (L/h)               | 60                       | 60                      | 60                      |
| DM content (%)                | 0.15                     | 0.16                    | 0.04                    |
| Time (h)                      | 1                        | 1                       | 1                       |
| Feedstock consumed (kg, dry)  | 9                        | 9.8                     | 2.4                     |
| Energy in feedstock (kW, dry) | 42.7<br>(HHV=17.1MJ/kg)  | 63.1<br>(HHV=23.1MJ/kg) | 13.2<br>(HHV=19.8MJ/kg) |
| Bio-crude yield (wt.%)        | 26.2                     | 32.9                    | 24.5                    |
| Energy in bio-crude (kW, dry) | 19.9<br>(HHV=30.6 MJ/kg) | 32<br>(HHV=35.6 MJ/kg)  | 4.4<br>(HHV=26.8 MJ/kg) |
| η <sub>th</sub> (%)           | 46.5                     | 50.7                    | 33.2                    |
| Trim heater energy req. (kW)  | 4.4                      | 5.5                     | 5.4                     |
| Reactor energy req. (kW)      | 2                        | 2.8                     | 2.5                     |
| Main pump energy req. (kW)    | 0.7                      | 0.7                     | 0.7                     |
| η <sub>tot</sub> (%)          | 39.9                     | 44.4                    | 20.1                    |
|                               | 20.00                    |                         |                         |

HyFlexFuel

## HTL campaign: Summary & outlook

- Successful liquefaction of three different feedstocks
  - Samples (biocrude, aq. phase, solids) could be supplied to partners
  - Heat recovery of up to 80%
  - Average biocrude yields 26.2% (Miscanthus), 32.9% (Spirulina) and 24.5% (sewage sludge)
- Further work will focus on improvement of process conditions (e.g. heat recovery, in-line filtration) and other feedstocks



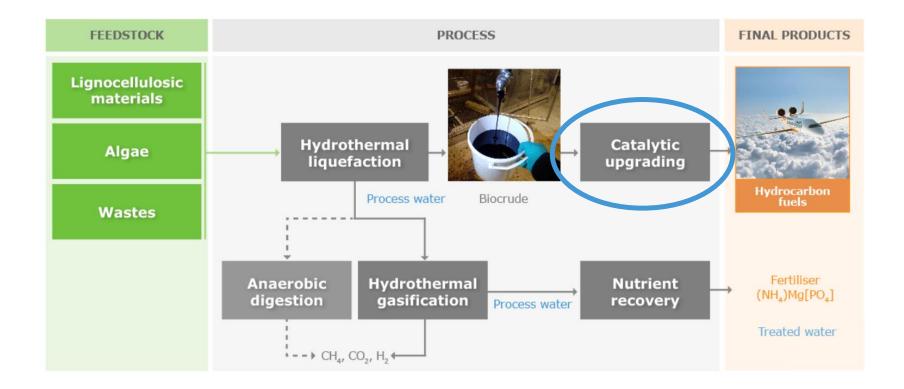


- The HyFlexFuel project
- First pilot-scale HTL campaign
- Catalytic upgrading of biocrude
- Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water
- Conclusions





## The HyFlexFuel process





# First catalytic upgrading experiments

- Catalytic hydrotreatment of biocrudes from first HTL campaign
  - Spirulina, sewage sludge, miscanthus
  - Batch mode
  - Screening of reaction conditions and pre-treatment procedures

### Objectives

- To identify sample-specific challenges
- To find suitable reaction conditions for upgrading campaigns in continuous mode
- To collect data enabling specific catalyst design

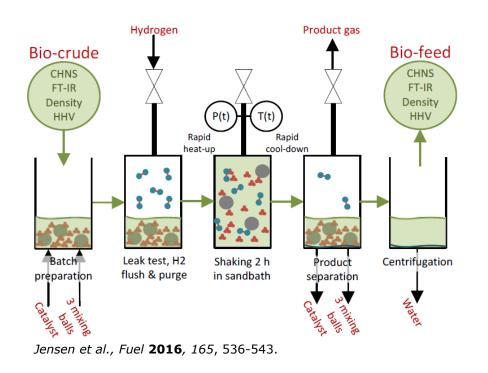
20.09.2018

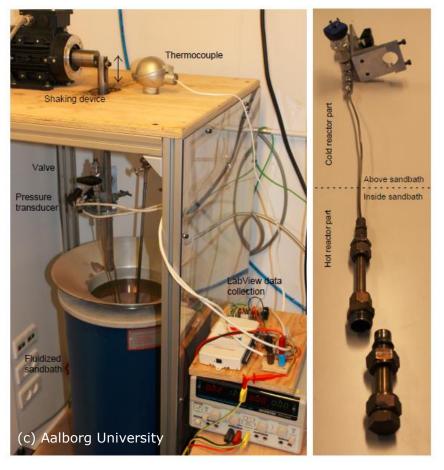




# First catalytic upgrading experiments

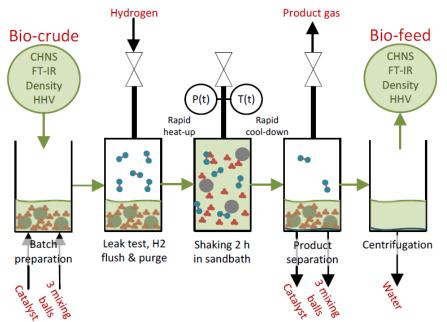






# First catalytic upgrading experiments





| Reaction<br>condition | Т<br>(°С) | P <sub>0</sub><br>(bar) | <b>t</b><br>(h) |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Mild                  | 250       | 40                      | 2               |
| Medium                | 300       | 60                      | 3               |
| Severe                | 300       | 80                      | 4               |



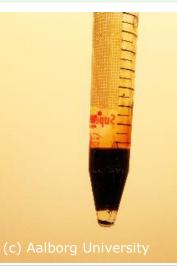
Jensen et al., Fuel 2016, 165, 536-543.

- Biocrude 4 g, Catalyst 2 g
- Commercial NiMo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst
- Pre-sulfided

HyFlexFuel

# **Catalytic upgrading of Spirulina biocrude**

|           | Dry ash free (wt. %) |      |      | H/C  | de-O | de-N    |         |
|-----------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|---------|
|           | С                    | н    | N    | 0    | (-)  | (wt. %) | (wt. %) |
| Spirulina | 53.5                 | 7.2  | 12.6 | 26.6 | 1.62 | -       | -       |
| Biocrude  | 78.1                 | 10.4 | 8.0  | 3.5  | 1.60 | 86.8    | 36.7    |
| Mild      | 79.2                 | 10.8 | 7.4  | 2.6  | 1.63 | 90.2    | 41.2    |
| Medium    | 79.7                 | 11.7 | 6.3  | 2.3  | 1.76 | 91.4    | 50.1    |
| Severe    | 81.0                 | 12.1 | 6.0  | 1.0  | 1.79 | 96.4    | 52.7    |



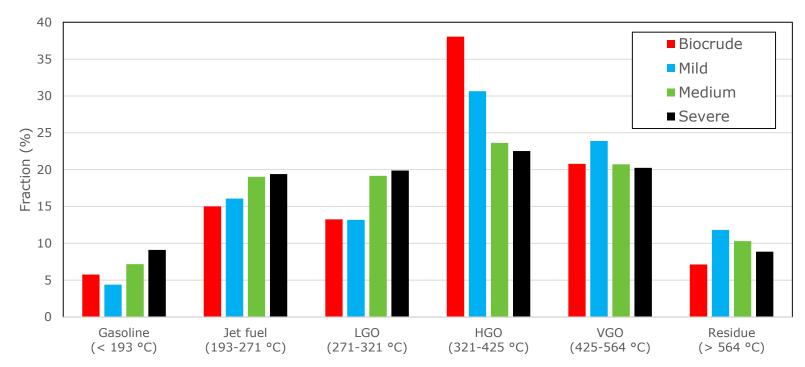
- More severe conditions result in more effective removal of heteoratoms
- Increasing H/C ratio
- Relatively high deoxygenation
- Denitrogenation is around or below 50%

HyFlexFuel



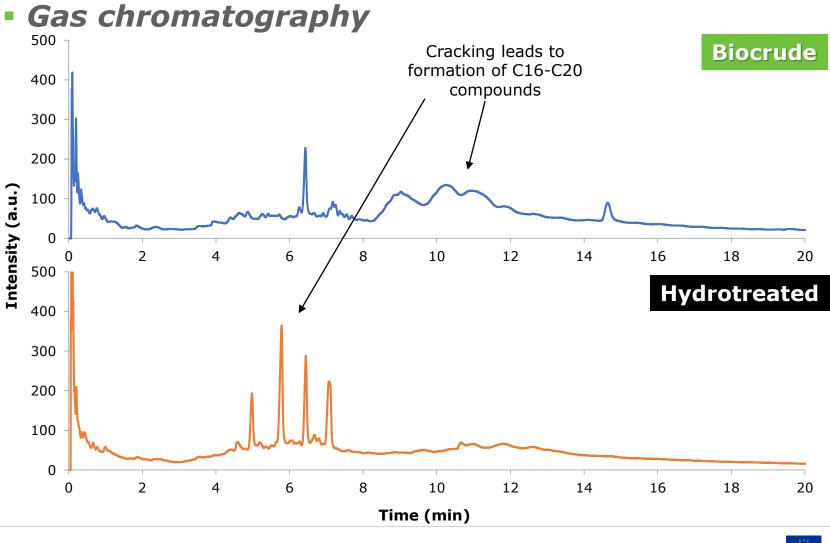
# Catalytic upgrading of Spirulina biocrude

#### Simulated distillation



- Simulated distillation according to ASTM D7169
- Increase in the lighter fractions, reduction of HGO

# Catalytic upgrading of Spirulina biocrude



HyFlexFuel

20.09.2018

# Catalytic upgrading: Summary & outlook

- First batch experiments on catalytic upgrading of HTL biocrudes conducted
- Fuel quality (H/C, de-O, de-N) substantially enhanced; de-N not yet sufficient
- Gasoline and middle distillate fraction increased
- Next steps
  - More screening experiments
  - Improvement of pre-treatment techniques
  - Taylored catalysts
  - First experiments in continuous mode

HALDOR TOPSOE

# Catalytic upgrading: Summary & outlook

- First batch experiments on catalytic upgrading of HTL biocrudes conducted
  - More details and data from catalytic upgrading experiments in HyFlexFuel soon to be presented by D. Castello *et al.* on the **7th International Symposium on Energy from Biomass and Wastes**, Oct. 15-18, 2018, Venice
- Next steps
  - More screening experiments
  - Improvement of pre-treatment techniques
  - Taylored catalysts
  - First experiments in continuous mode

FL

er

• Ga

In



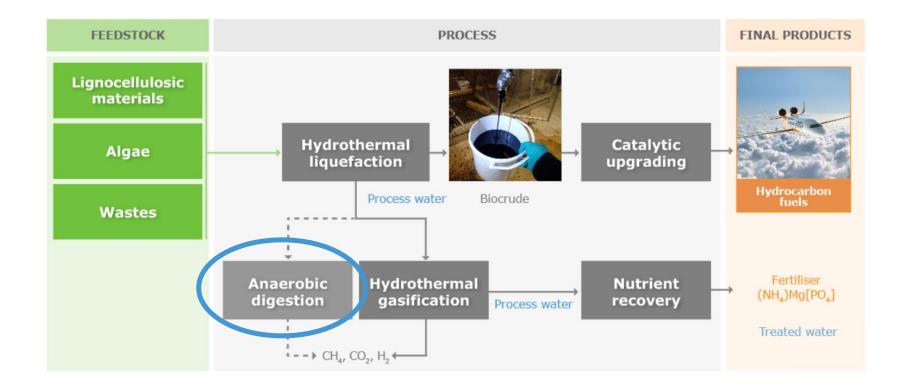
### Outline

- The HyFlexFuel project
- First pilot-scale HTL campaign
- Catalytic upgrading of biocrude
- Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water

#### Conclusions



## The HyFlexFuel process



25



26

Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water

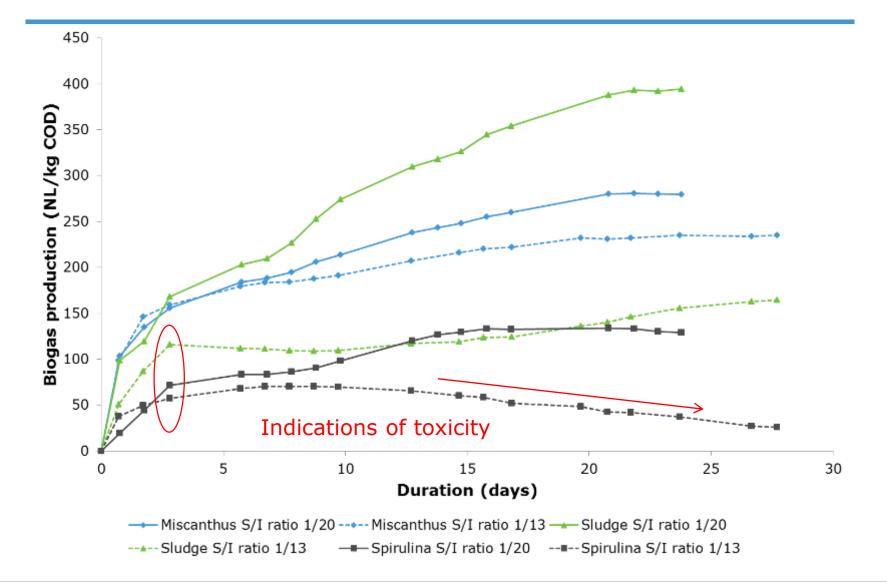
- Biogas production potential test
- Goal:
  - **Determine max potential** •
  - Detect acute toxicity/deficiency
- Experimental setup
  - 10-100 g of substrate to 1 kg active inoculum
  - Typical duration: 14 days or until daily gas production < 1% of cumulative production
- Basis for continuous test set-up



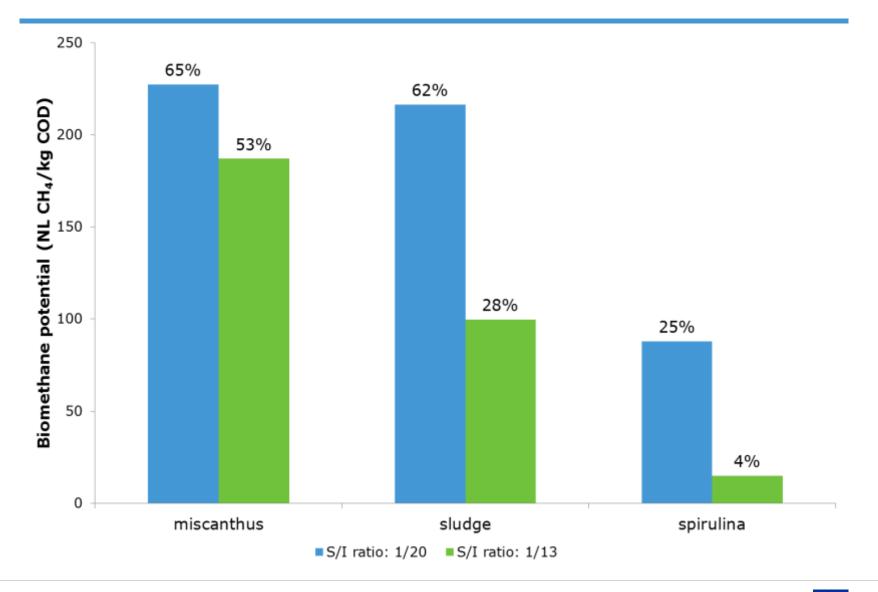




### Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water



### Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water



### Outline

- The HyFlexFuel project
- First pilot-scale HTL campaign
- Catalytic upgrading of biocrude
- Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water
- Conclusions





## **Conclusions**

- HyFlexFuel develops a process chain for production of liquid fuels based on hydrothermal liquefaction
- First HTL campaign conducted
  - Successful liquefaction of Spirulina, sewage sludge, Miscanthus
  - Pilot-scale, relevant process conditions
- First batch experiments on catalytic upgrading of HTL biocrudes conducted
  - Deoxygenation successful; denitrogenation challenging
- Anaerobic digestion of HTL process water
  - Substantial methane formation, but also indication of toxicity observed





# Thank you!

## Arne Roth

Bauhaus Luftfahrt e.V. Willy-Messerschmitt-Str. 1 82024 Taufkirchen, Germany

<u>arne.roth@bauhaus-luftfahrt.net</u> +49 (0)89 307 4849-46



<u>www.hyflexfuel.eu</u> <u>hyflexfuel-arttic@eurtd.com</u> Follow us on Twitter @HyFlexFuel

