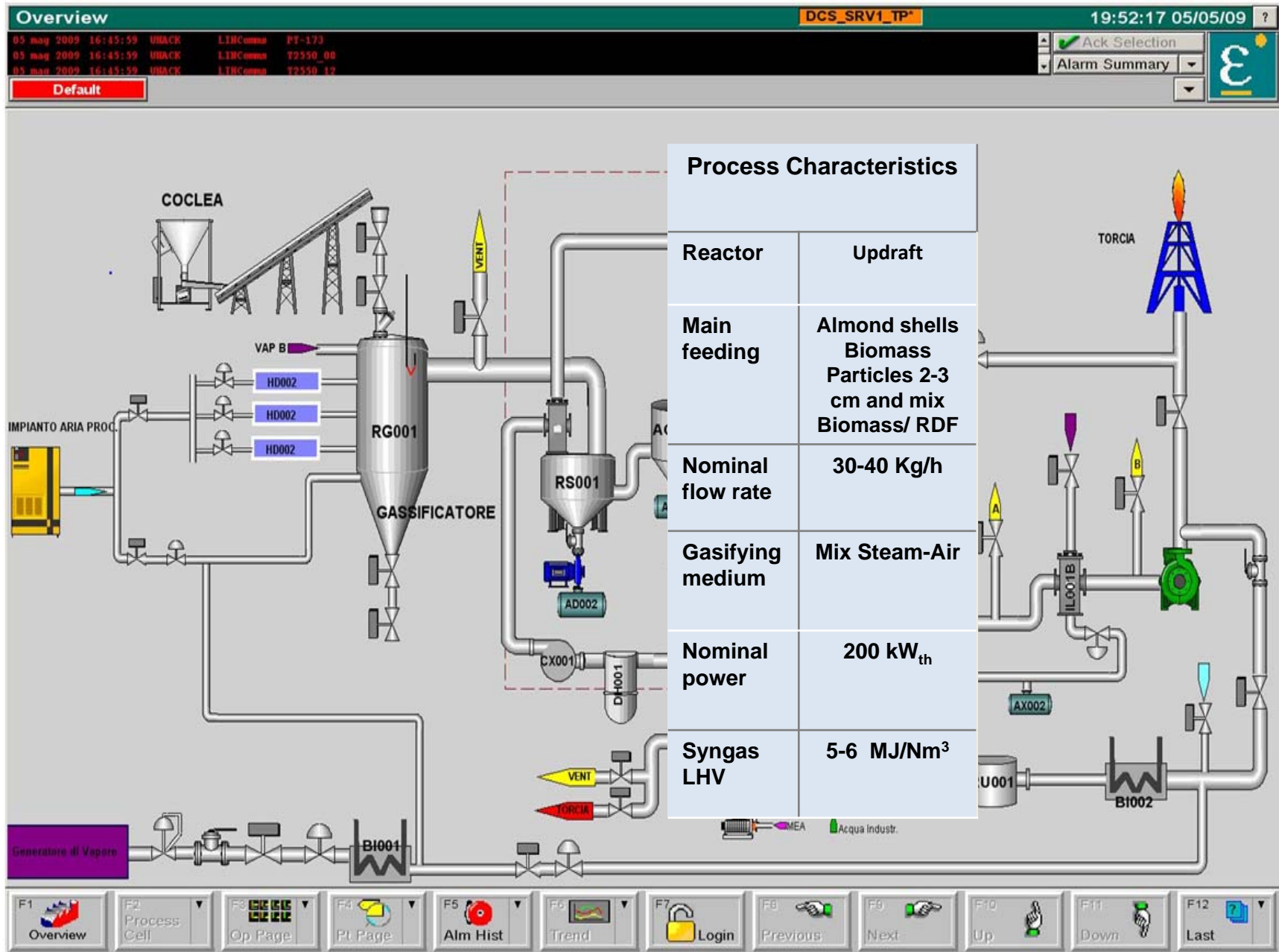


Gasification of fermentation residues from second generation ethanol for production of hydrogen rich syngas in a pilot plant

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Gasification of lignin in updraft reactor PRAGA PLANT: Process Scheme



Gasification of lignin in updraft reactor PRAGA PLANT: Description



WGS reactor

Steam generator

Superheater

Scrubber

Gasifier



CO₂ separator

Torch

Coalescer filters

Feeding system

Gasification of lignin: parameters



Tests were carried out using lignin as feedstock and operating the gasification at the following conditions and atmospheric pressure:

	Lig1	Lig2	method
Bulk density, kg/m ³	382	378	ASTM E873
Particle density, kg/m ³	710	707	Vol. displacement (in house)
HHV MJ/kg	18.5	19.5	ISO 1928
LHV MJ/kg	17.9	18.5	(a)
Proximate Analysis			
Fix Carbon, %	21.6	24.6	ASTM D 3172
Volatile, %	64.7	68.7	ASTM D 3175
Ash, %	13.73	6.77	ASTM D 1102 (600°C)
Ultimate Analysis			
C %	48.0	50.5	UNI EN 15104
H %	5.45	5.83	UNI EN 15104
N %	2.7	0.69	UNI EN 15104
O %	34.9	37.8	(b)
Cl %	0.075	0.041	UNI EN 15289
S %	0.14	0.077	UNI EN 15289

(a) Calculated from HHV on the basis of H content. (b) Calculated by difference: 100%-(SiO₂+metals+C,H,N,S,Cl)

Gasification medium	Lig1		Lig2	
	Air	Air+ Steam	Air	Air + Steam
Feed, kg h ⁻¹	22.5	22.5	21.0	21.0
Moisture in feed, %	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0
Air flow (IN), kg h ⁻¹	29.56	29.3	29.04	28.5
Steam flow (IN), kg h ⁻¹	-	6.1	-	7.4
ER	0.267	0.265	0.25	0.25
S/Lig	-	0.34	-	0.42

Ethanol from lignocellulosic

via pretreatment enzymatic hydrolysis and fermentation

From **3 kg** of biomass =

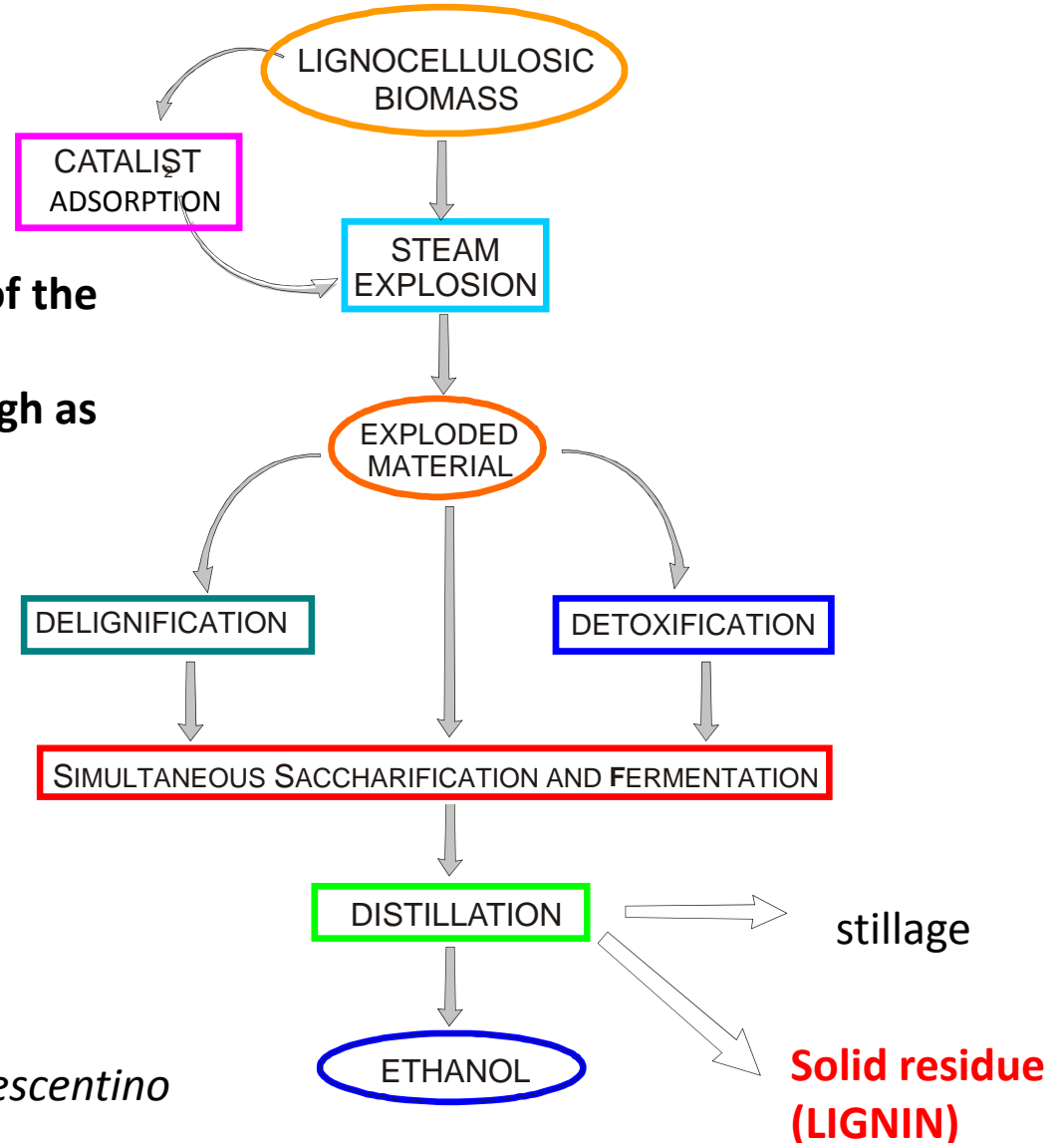
1.1 kg of residue (hydrolytic lignin)

1 kg of ethanol

In **Italy** from the substitution of **10%** of the liquid fuels with **2nd gen. ethanol** the production of lignin is estimated as high as **7,5 Mt/y.**



2nd gen Ethanol plant 40.000 t/y operating in Italy, Piemonte Region Crescentino



The fate of lignin: soluble and insoluble

Main degradation products detected in a typical fermentation broth from steam exploded biomass.



Supernatant liquid : many molecules from soluble lignin

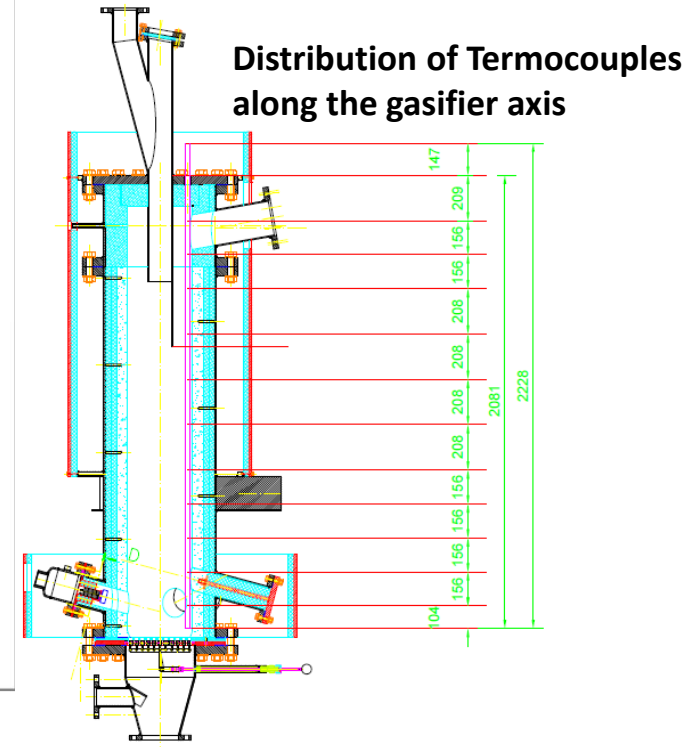
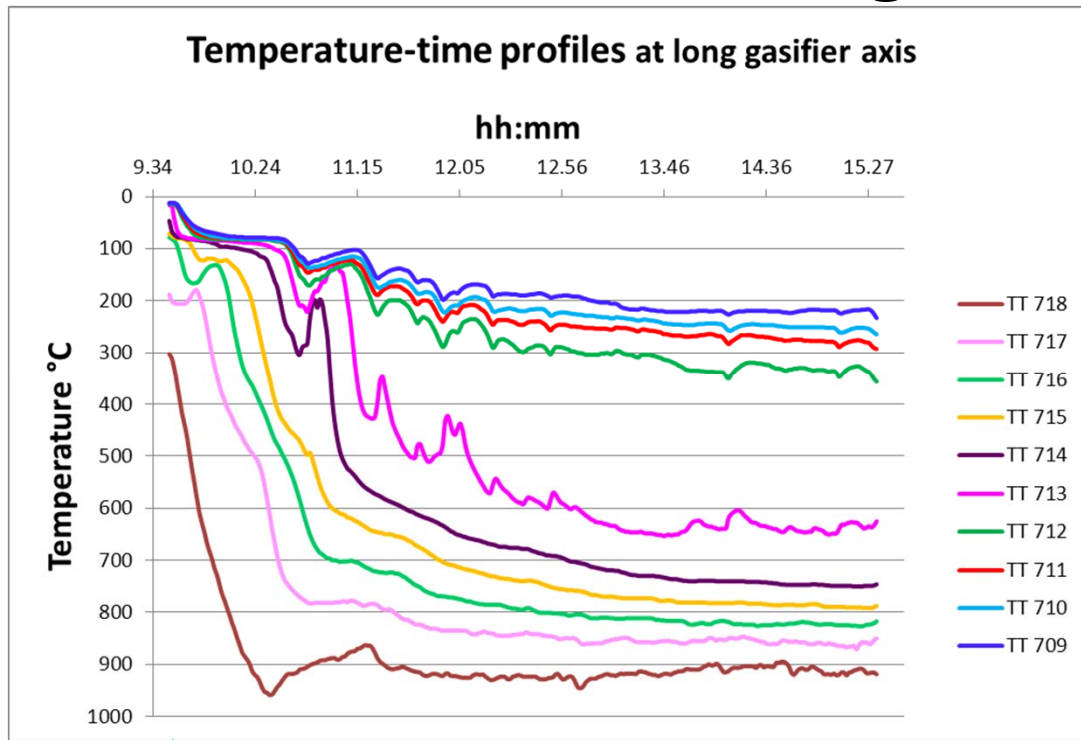
Name	Molecular formula
2-Furan methanol	$C_5H_4O_2$
Benzeneacetic acid, 4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-(homovanillic acid)	$C_9H_{10}O_4$
Furfural	
Phenol	C_6H_6O
Formic acid	HCO_2H
benzenethanol, 4 hydroxy	$C_8H_{10}O_2$
5-hydroxymethyl-2-furaldehyde (HMF)	$C_6H_6O_3$
Vanillyl alcohol	$C_8H_{10}O_3$
4-allyl-2,6 dimethoxyphenol	$C_{11}H_{14}O_3$
Syringaldehyde	$C_9H_{10}O_4$
2,6-phenol dimethoxy	$C_8H_{11}O_3$
-2methoxy phenol (guaiacol)	$C_7H_8O_2$
Eugenol	$C_9H_{10}O_2$
Benzaldehyde, 4-hydroxy-3 methyl (vanillin)	$C_8H_8O_3$

The solid residue (~ LIGNIN+UNCONVERTED FIBRES+YEAST+ENZYMES...) 20-50% DM



Hydrolytic lignin from lignocellulosics via steam explosion+enzymatic hydrolysis+fermentation+distillation - Pressed and dried

Gasification of lignin: process control



↑
Start of trial: cold gasifier

↑
Stationary state reached after one hour

Sampling of producer gas from the top of the gasifier for tar determination



Gasification of lignin: results



Gasification medium	Lig1		Lig2	
	Air	Air+steam	Air	Air+steam
Raw gas composition				
CO, vol%	29.3	17.6	32.3	23.8
H ₂ , vol%	15.9	21.3	15.5	21.4
CH ₄ , vol%	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.68
CO ₂ , vol%	9.3	17.02	5.9	11.6
LHV, MJ/Nm ³	6.25	5.13	6.48	5.92
Performance p			Lig1	Lig2
Superficial velocity (gasifier), m s ⁻¹	0.175			
Specific gasification rate, kg h ⁻¹ m ⁻²	297			
	LHV _{lignina} MJ/kg		17.9	18.5
	Ash, %		13.73	6.77

Cold gas efficiency:

$$\frac{\text{LHV of clean gas [kJ/h]}}{\text{LHV of feedstock [kJ/h]}}$$

0.75

Loaded pieces of lignin and pyrolyzed (withdrawn at the end of the trial)



The loading system permits the optimal feeding of the lignin in the reactor

Gasification of lignin: results



gasifier

96
g Nm⁻³

scrubber



1.3 g Nm⁻³

Filter 1

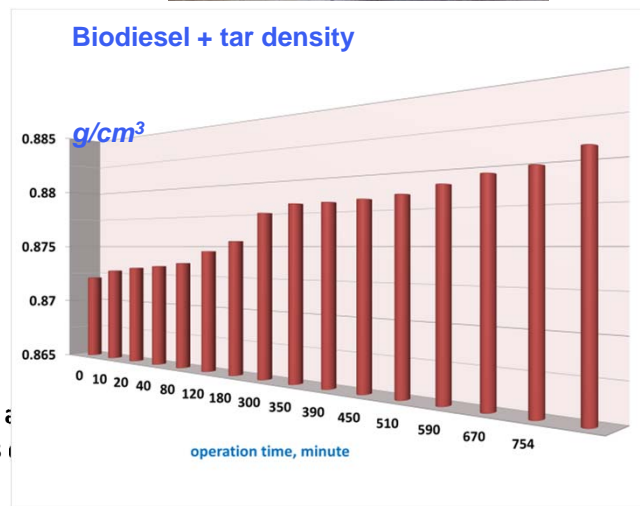


0.9 g Nm⁻³

Filter 2



0.06 g Nm⁻³



The tar concentration of Biodiesel scrubbing is

efficiency of 98-99%_{wt} compounds, including both polar and non-polar molecules.

Gasification of lignin: Future work

➤ To optimise of gasification parameters (equivalence ratio, Steam /Biomass, feeding rate)

➤ To improve the analytics of tar determination

➤ To maximize the hydrogen content (HENRI will be also used on train)

➤ To modell in ChemCad the process by using the kinetic parameters (TGA) and comparison with experimental output

THANK YOU

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