



HTL operation with waste materials

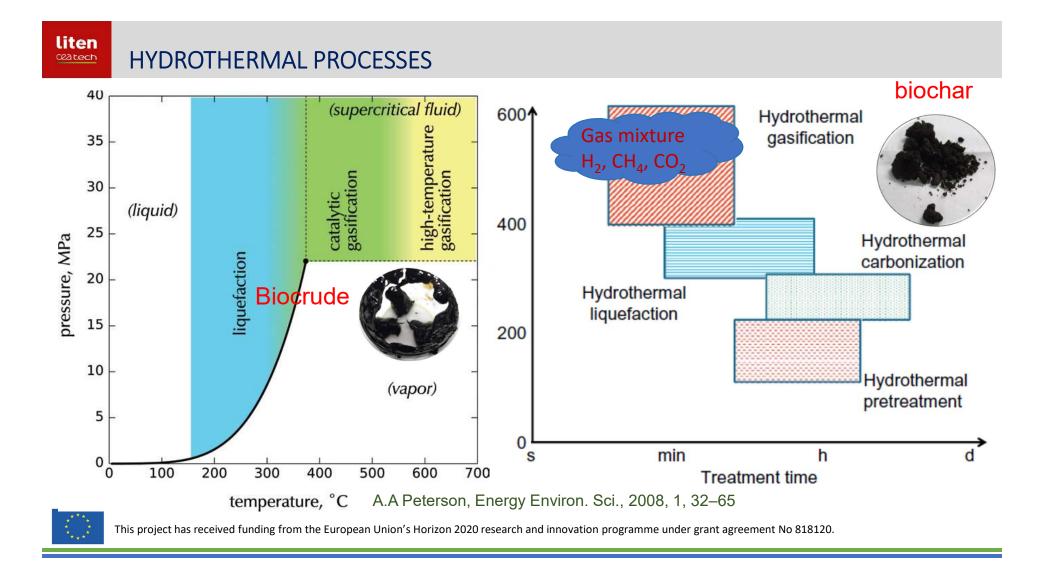


Anne Roubaud

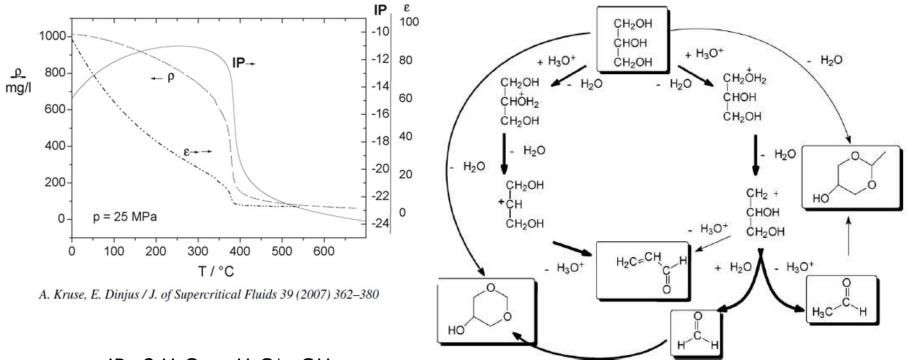
CEA LITEN

20/04/2021





WATER PROPERTIES and REACTIVITY



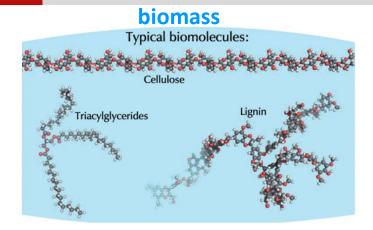
 $\mathsf{IP}: \mathsf{2}\;\mathsf{H}_{\mathsf{2}}\mathsf{O} \leftrightarrow \mathsf{H}_{\mathsf{3}}\mathsf{O}^{+} + \mathsf{O}\mathsf{H}^{-}$

Fig. 9. Main reaction pathways of the ionic reaction mechanism, calculated for 45 MPa, 350 °C and 118 s.

A. Kruse, E. Dinjus / J. of Supercritical Fluids 41 (2007) 361-379

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HTL OF BIOMASS



Hydrothermal Liquefaction H₂O ~200-380°C / ~7-30MPa

Dehydration –H2O Deamination –NH2 Decarboxylation –CO2

Biocrude C_xH_yO_z 7<x<≈17

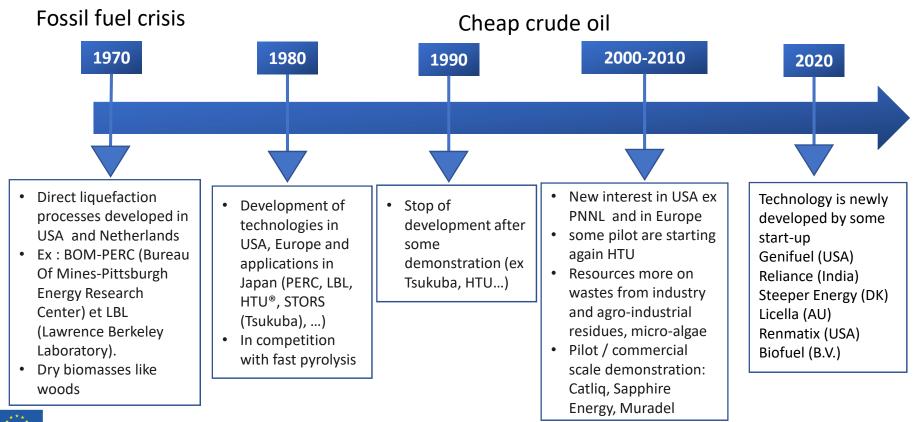
	Hydrothermal liquefaction	Fast pyrolysis
Moisture (wt%)	5	25
Elemental analysis		
(dry basis, wt%)		
C	77	58
Н	8	6
0	12	36
Heating content (MJ kg-1)	35.7	22.6
Viscosity (cps)	15 000 @ 61 °C	59 @ 40 °C

A lower oxygen and nitrogen content
Need of upgrading for drop-in application (O%<1%, viscosity)

Ref : A.A Peterson, Energy Environ. Sci., 2008, 1, 32–65



HISTORY OF HTL PROCESS DEVELOPMENT



WASTE MATERIALS









- HTL => wet wastes (RH > 50%w)
- Wet wastes and wet biomasses

Food wastes, sewage sludge, organic fraction of municipal solid wastes, agro-industrial residues, black liquor from pulp&paper industry, micro-algae, whey, vinasse...

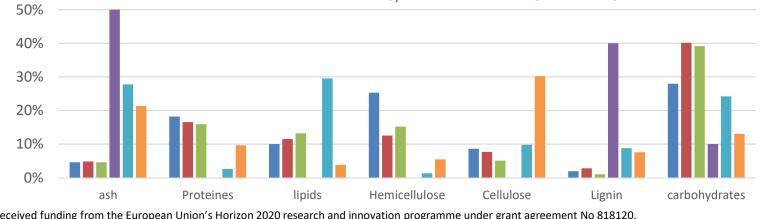
- Conversion of the organic fraction
- Inorganics can have a catalytic effect
- Will be mainly recovered in the char fraction
- Toxics elements in => toxics elements out

WASTE COMPOSITION



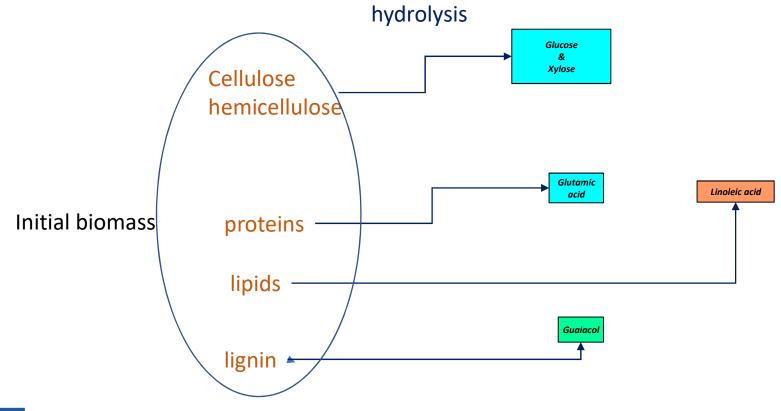


		Digestate	Food waste 1	Food waste 2	Black liquor
Feedstock origin		EGE	CEA Restaurant	CEA Restaurant	Grenoble INP
Total moisture, as received	wt%	42	90	82	86.0
Ash 550 °C, dry matter	wt%	28.0	5.1	4.9	50
Carbon , dry matter	wt%	37.6	47.3	43.8	32.8
Hydrogen, dry matter	wt%	5.9	6.3	8.1	55.2
Nitrogen, dry matter	wt%	4.8	3.2	3.2	1.3
FW1	F\	N2 ■ FW3/	′4 ∎LN ∎D	FOR FFOM	

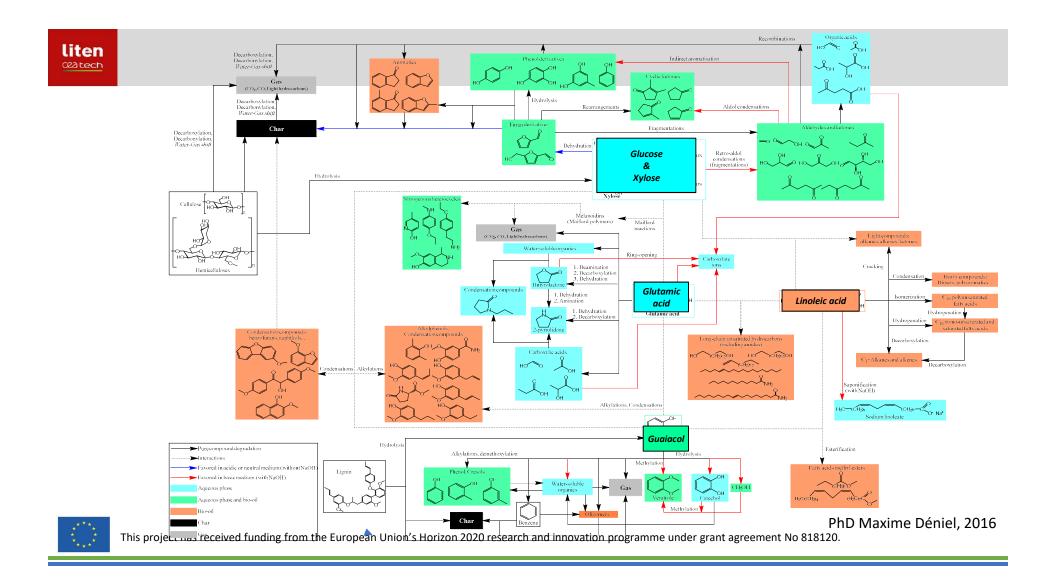




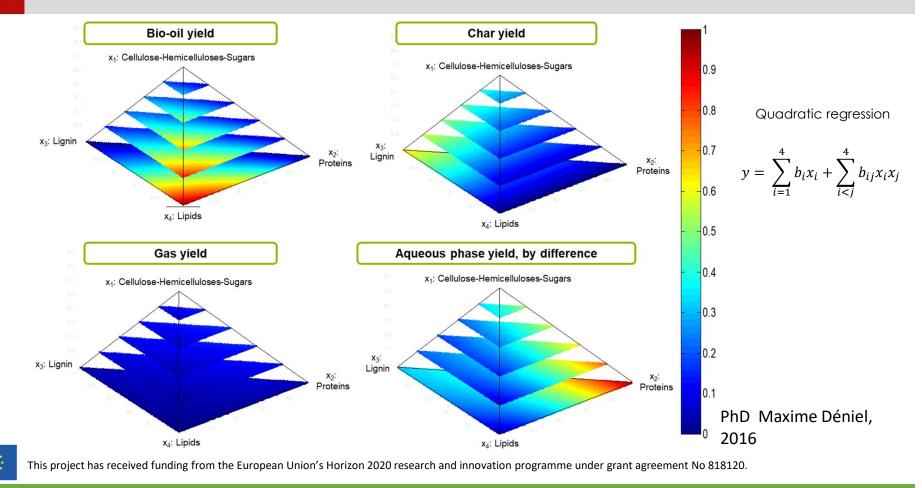
CHEMICAL MECHANISM

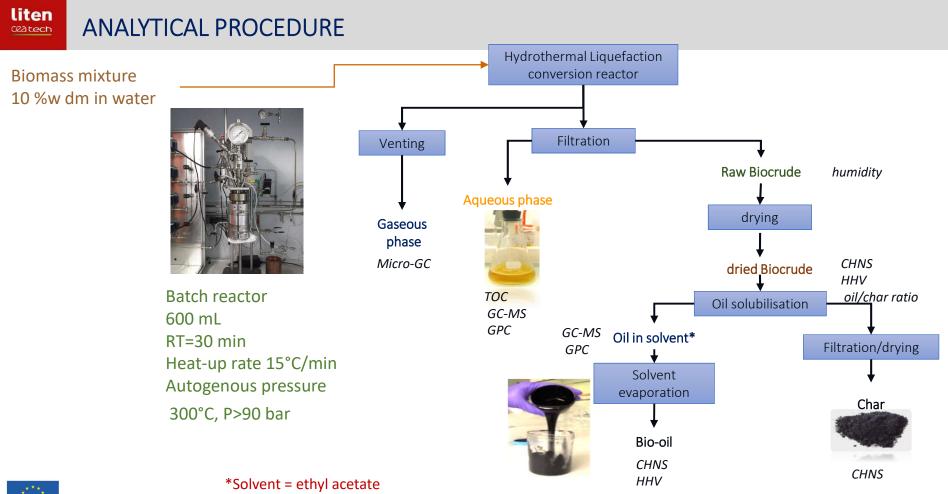


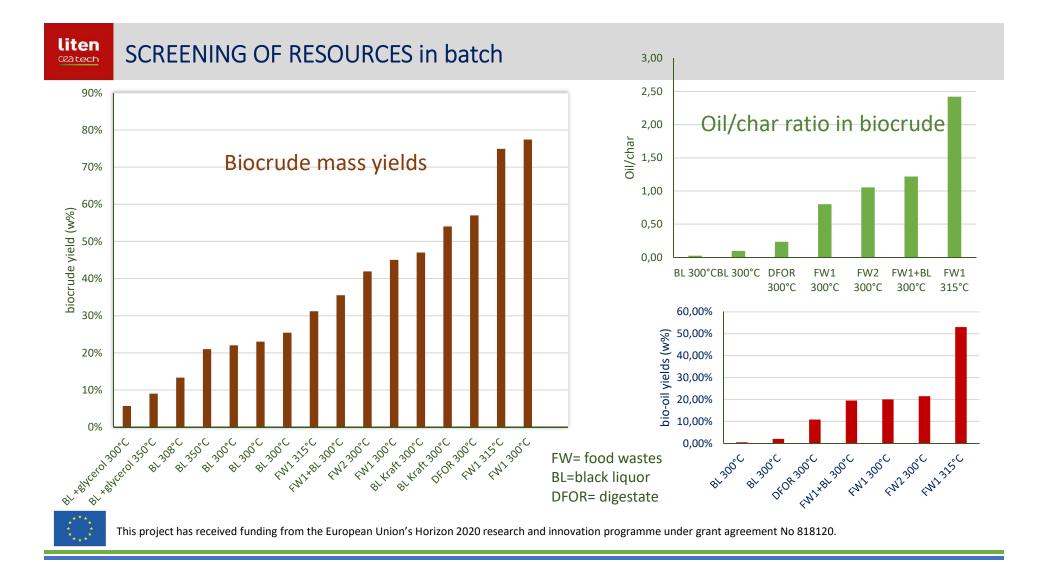






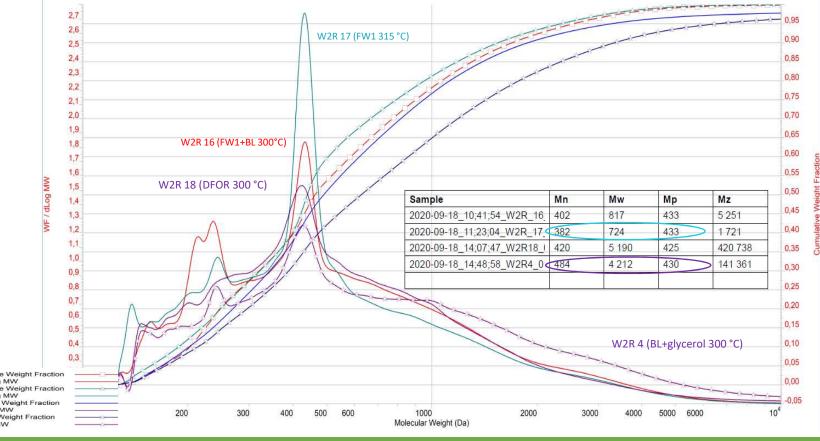






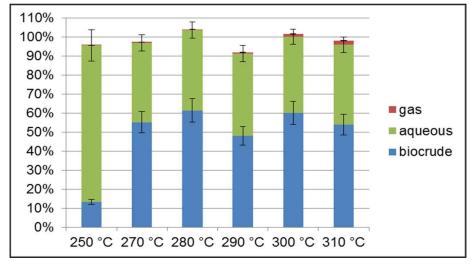
SCREENING OF RESOURCES

GPC analysis of oil fraction in THF



 $\label{eq:w2R_16_01-0001.vdx: Cumulative Weight Fraction W2R_16_01-0001.vdx: UWF / dLog MW W2R_17_01-0001.vdx: Cumulative Weight Fraction W2R_17_01-0001.vdx: WF / dLog MW W2R18_01-0001.vdx: Cumulative Weight Fraction W2R18_01-0001.vdx: WF / dLog MW W2R4_01-0001.vdx: WF / dLog MW$

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS WITH BLACK LIQUOR



Carbon distribution in %C

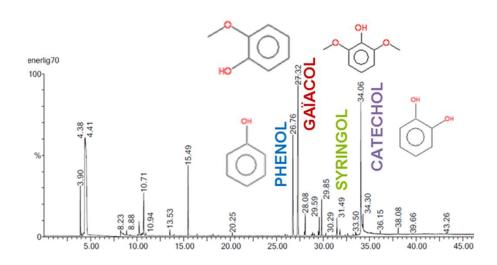


At 280-300 °C : 60% of C ended up in the biocrude and 40% in the aqueous phase Gas production is marginal, mainly CO_2

PhD Marion Huet, 2015



AQUEOUS PHASE AFTER BLACK LIQUOR CONVERSION



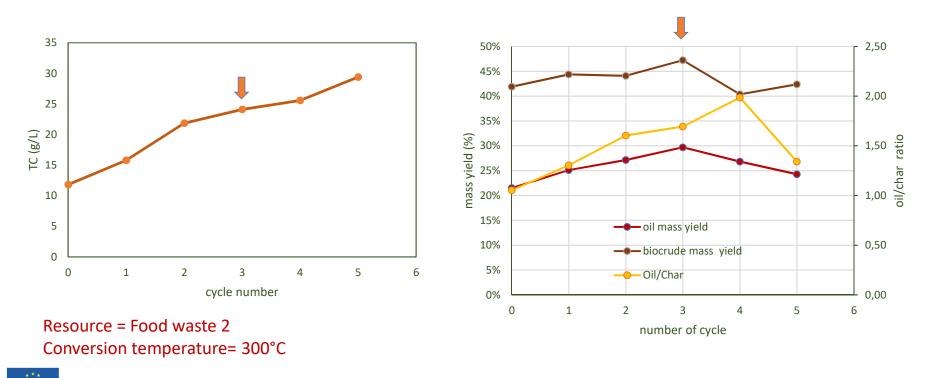
GCMS analyses of residual organic compounds in water (through ethylacetate extraction)

3500 3000 2500 2500 1500 1000 500 0 BL 250 °C 270 °C 280 °C 290 °C 300 °C 310 °C

> GPC analysis : Mean molecular weight is devided by 6 after hydrothermal treatment (280-290°C)

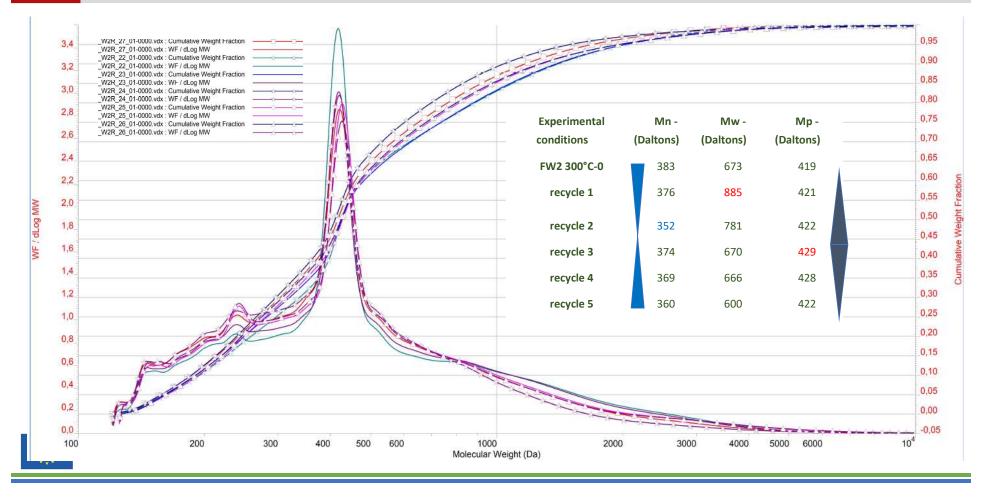


AQUEOUS PHASE RECYCLING EFFECT





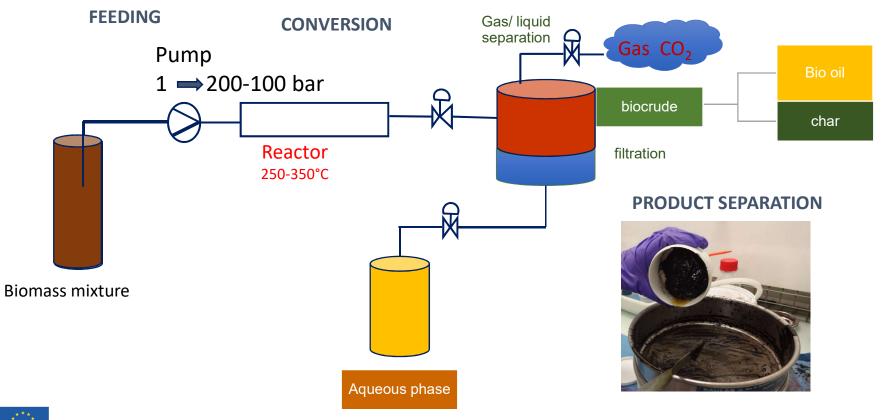
AQUEOUS PHASE RECYCLING EFFECT



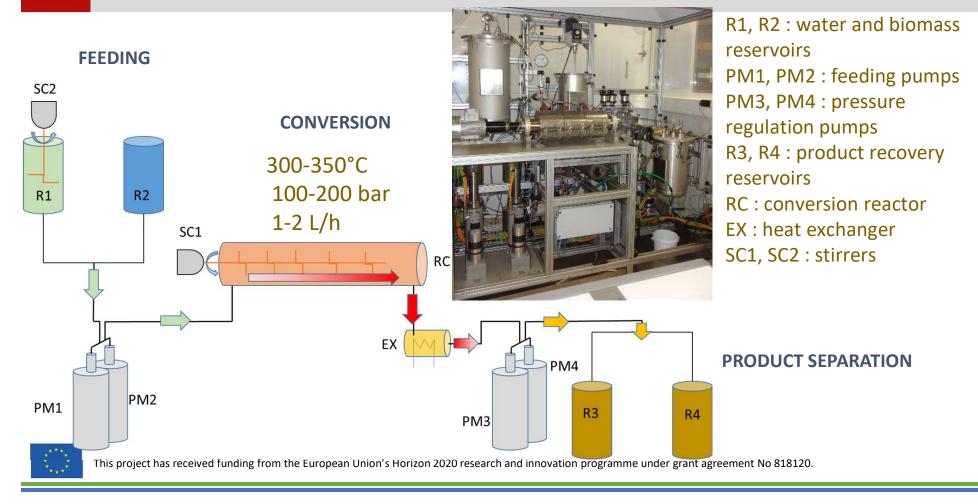
CONTINUOUS PROCESS FLOW CHART

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ceatech



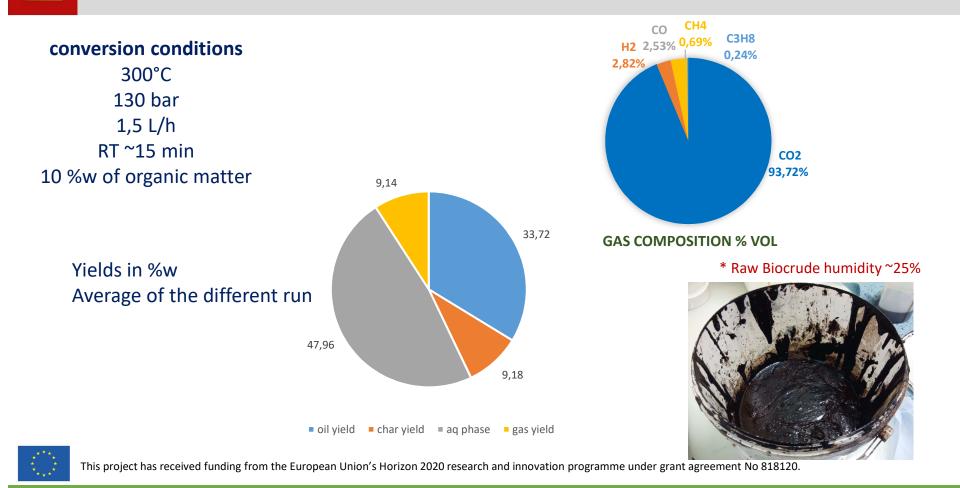
HTL CONTINUOUS EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP



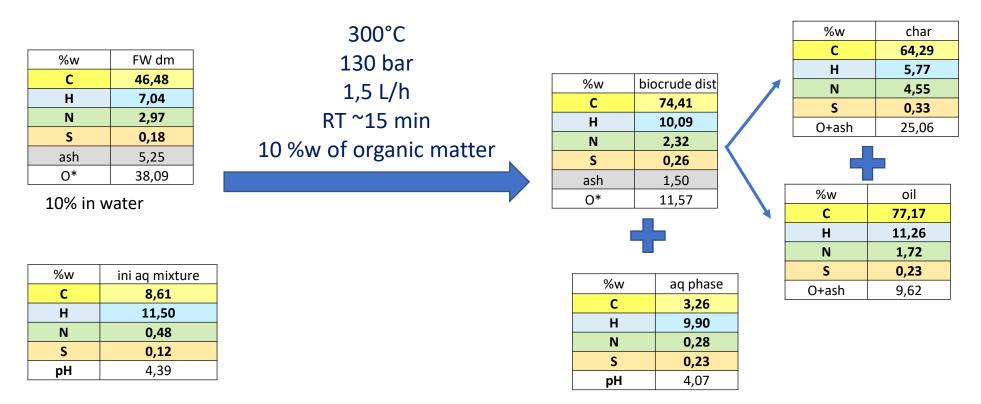
CONTINUOUS HTL of FOOD WASTES

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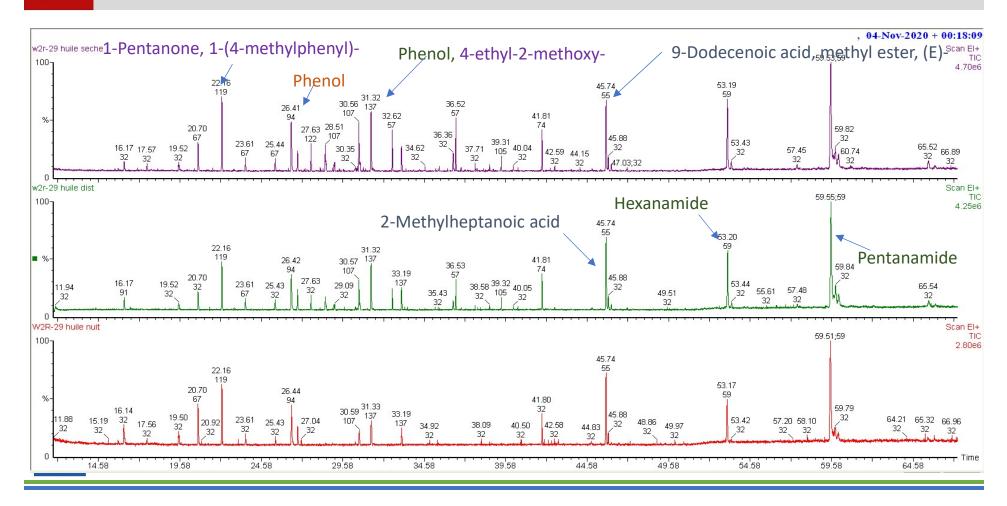


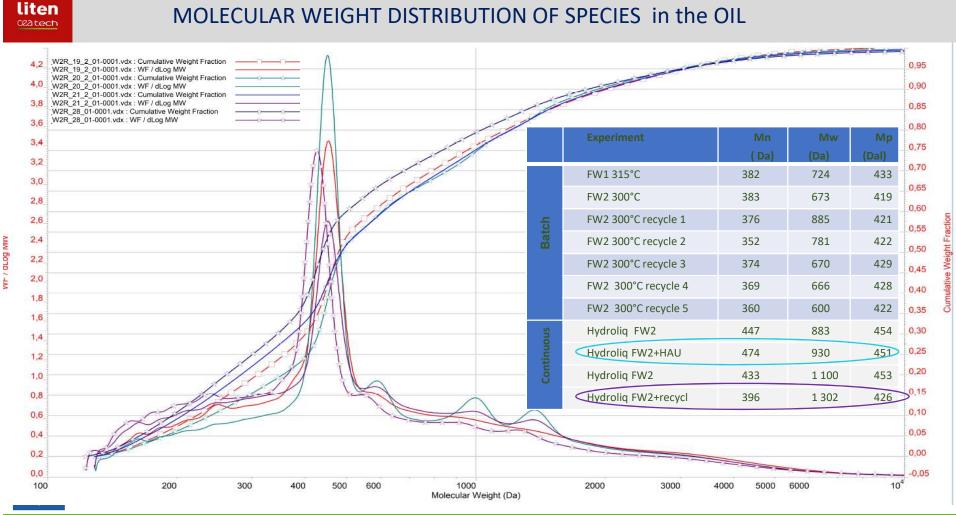
RESUME of DATA on CONTINUOUS HTL PRODUCTS OF FOOD WASTES





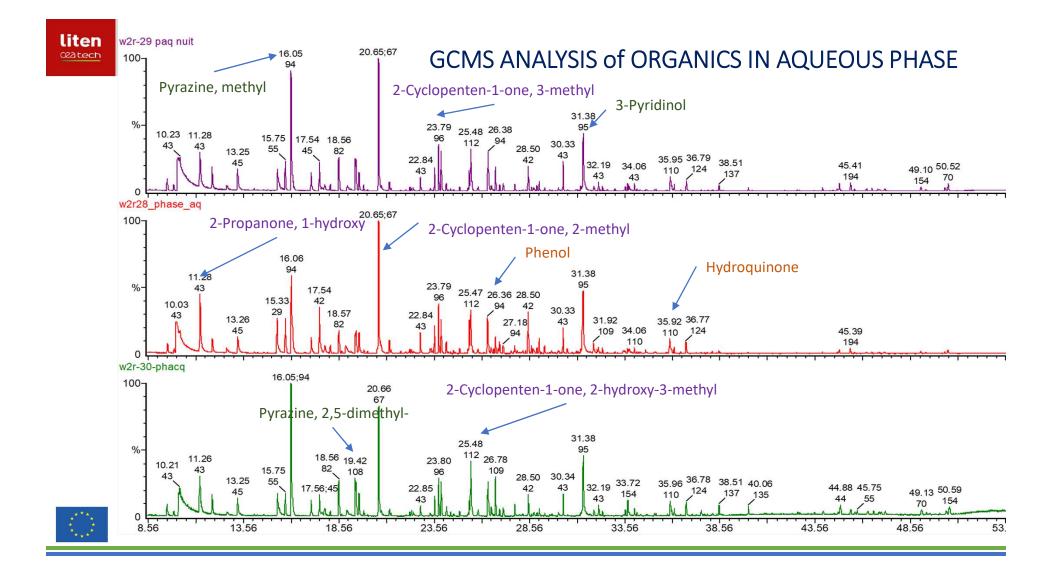
IDENTIFICATION OF MAIN SPECIES BY GCMS in the OIL



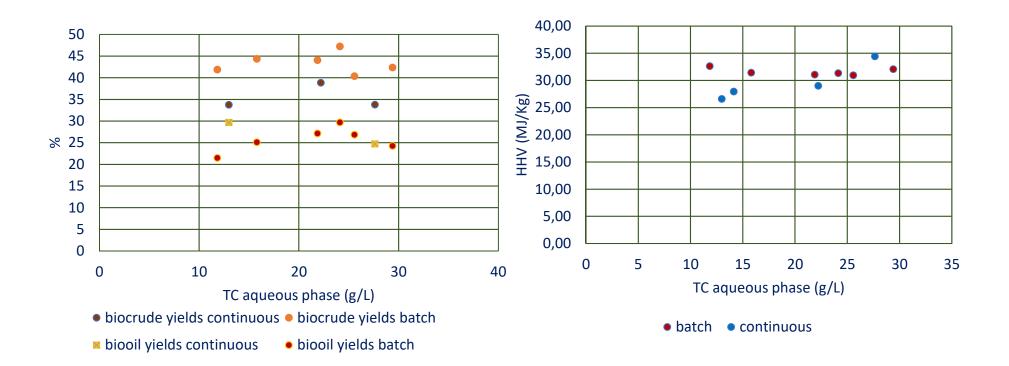


MOLECULAR WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES in the OIL

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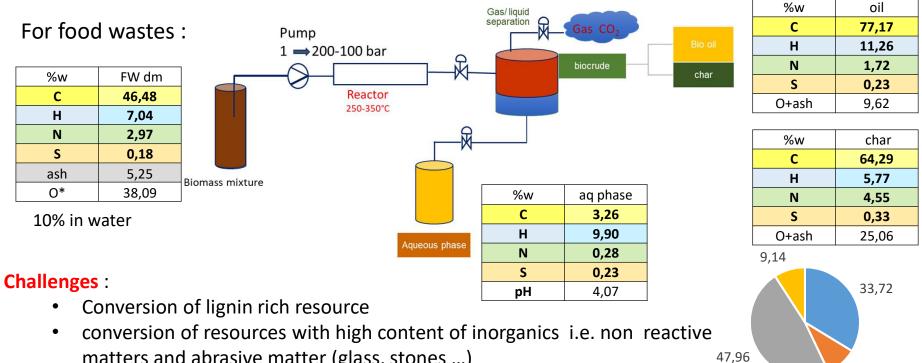


BATCH / CONTINUOUS





liten ceatech **CONCLUSIONS & CHALLENGES**



matters and abrasive matter (glass, stones ...)

- Reduction of N and O content by upgrading •
- Viscosity of biocrude •

oil yield char yield ag phase gas yield

9,18





Any question ?

With contributions of :

Geert Haarlemmer Bruno Lacaze Maria Marotta Anne Roubaud



