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# Indirect Liquefaction of Coal-Biomass Mixtures for Production of Jet Fuels with High Productivity and Selectivity

2015 Gasification Systems and Coal & Coal-Biomass to  
Liquids Workshop  
DOE/NETL, Morgantown, WV

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# Project Objectives

- Develop process intensification approaches to reduce the cost of CTL/CBTL for production of JP-8 jet fuel.
  - Autothermal reforming of raw syngas from gasification
  - Fischer-Tropsch synthesis
- Testing of Autothermal Reactor (ATR) and Fischer-Tropsch (FT) technologies using a coal gasifier slip stream
- Goal is to be ready for integrated pilot / demo scale efforts by the end of the project, accelerating potential commercialization of CTL and CBTL.



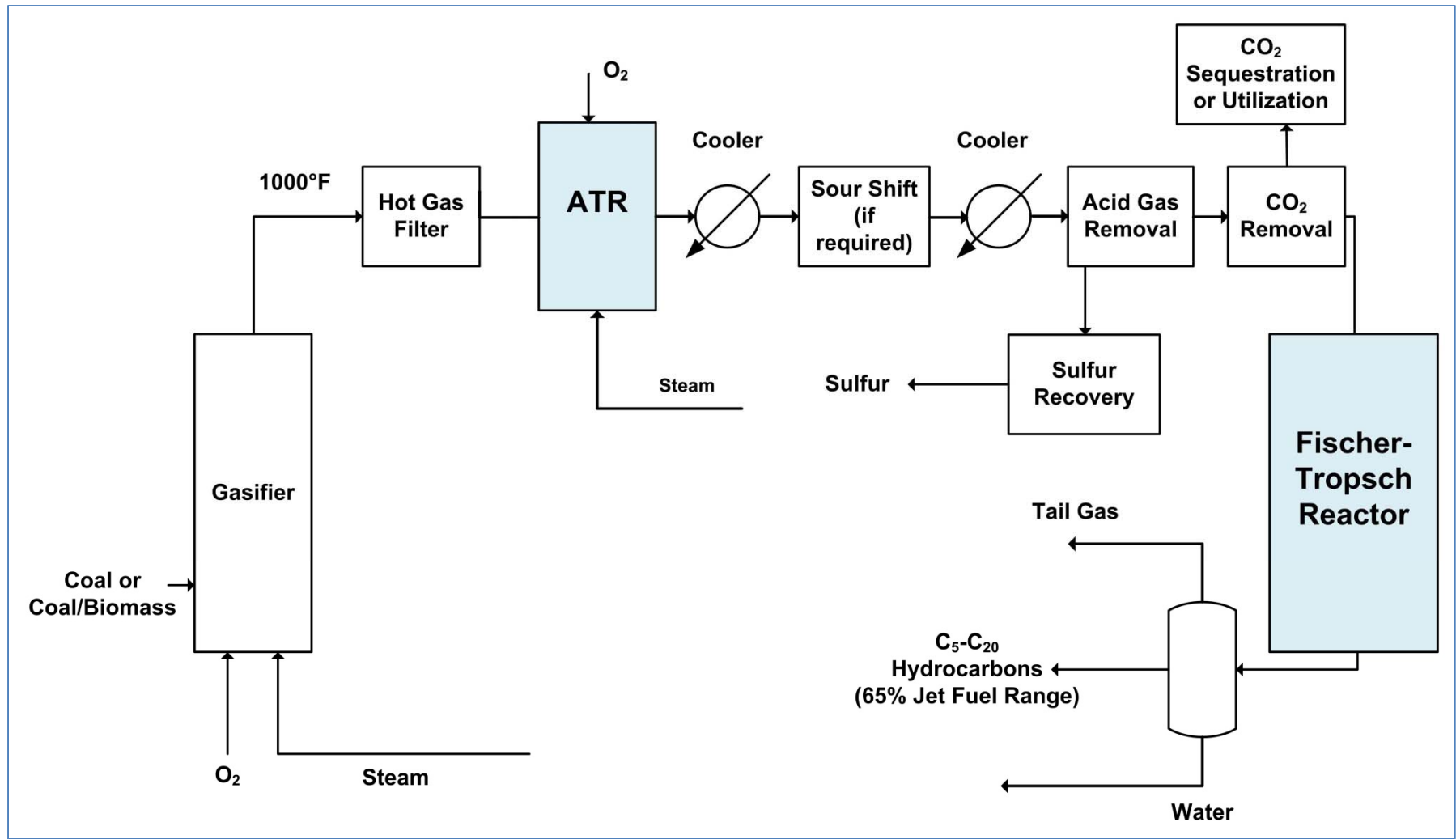
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# PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

- Southern Research (Lead)
- Precision Combustion, Inc. (Autothermal reformer)
- Chevron (Co-zeolite hybrid FT catalyst)
- IntraMicron (FT heat exchange reactor technology)
- National Carbon Capture Center (Testing host site)
- Southwest Research Institute (Product qualification support)
- Nexant (TEA/LCA support)



# CTL Process Concept

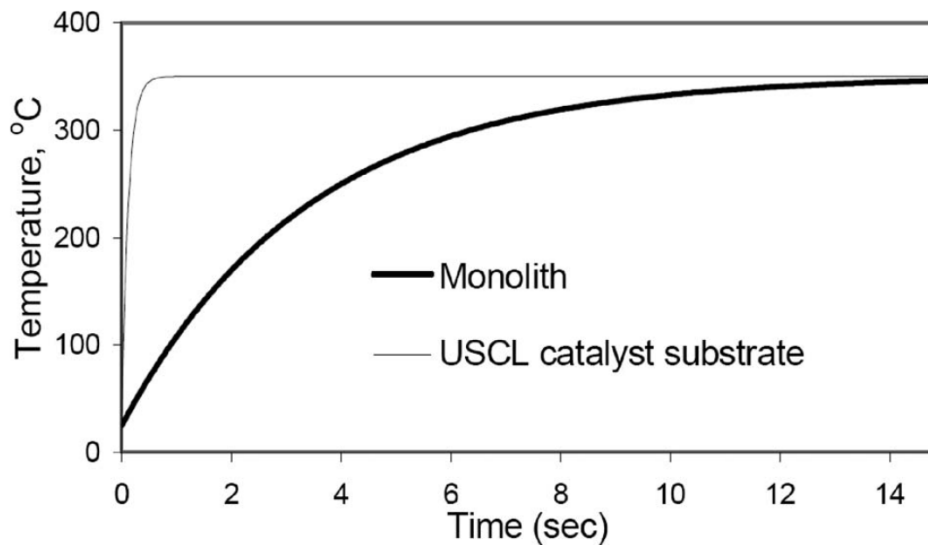
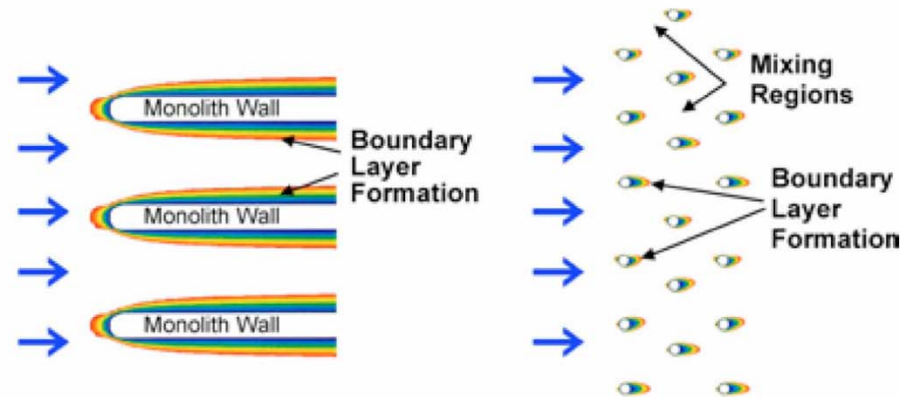


# Autothermal Reactor (ATR)

- Based on PCI's Microlith Technology
  - Reform light hydrocarbons
  - Reform heavy hydrocarbons and tar
  - Decompose ammonia
  - Adjust H<sub>2</sub>/CO ratio
- Candidate sulfur tolerant reforming catalysts developed by Southern Research and PCI
- Ability to operate in a wide range of steam to carbon (S/C) ratios in the presence of sulfur.

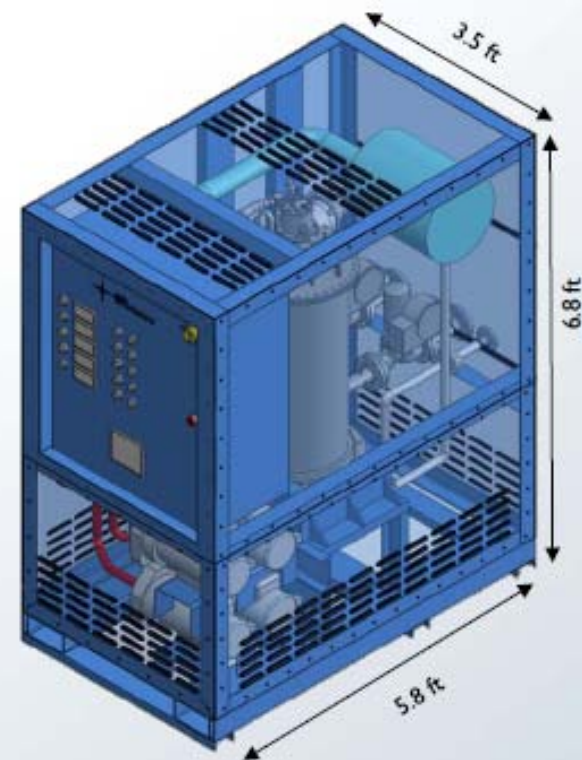
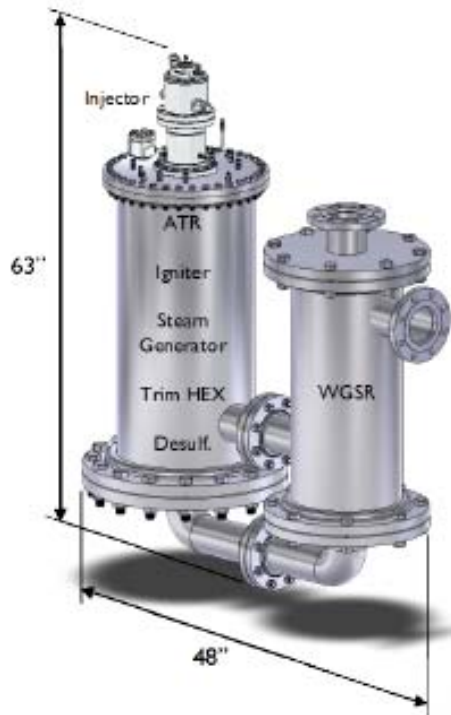
# Microlith Advantages and Comparison with Monolith

Conventional Monolith		Microlith®
400	Cells/in <sup>2</sup>	2500
2.64	GSA (m <sup>2</sup> /l)	6.3
3.0 - 5.0	Channel Length (in)	0.003
70 - 120	Length to Diameter Ratio (L/d)	0.3
1050 - 1200	Operating Temperature (°C)	1050 - 1200
70	Frontal Open Area	72



- Very low catalyst amount coated on metal mesh
- Very short channel length/diameter and low thermal mass
- High mass/heat transfer rates
- High surface area compared to monolith
- Low pressure drop

# PCI's Modular 1 MW (thermal) Fuel Processor



# Chevron Cobalt-Zeolite Hybrid Catalyst

Time on stream (h)	254	326	419	440
Pressure (atm)	10	10	15	20
CO conversion (%)	35.1	34.5	38.4	41.7
CH <sub>4</sub> selectivity (%)	12.6	12.6	12.3	11.9
C <sub>2</sub> selectivity (%)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
C <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> selectivity (%)	10.8	11.1	8.9	7.9
C <sub>5</sub> -C <sub>20</sub> selectivity (%)	74.9	74.6	77.4	79.0
C <sub>21</sub> + selectivity (%)	2	0	0	0

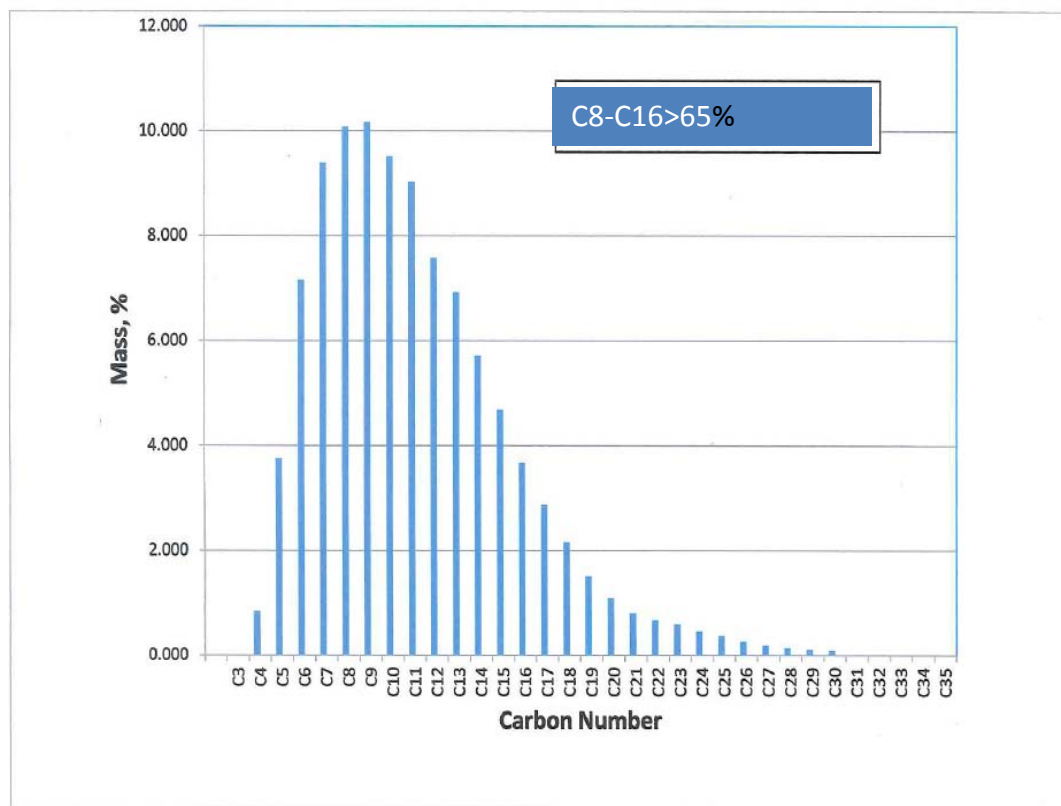


Reference: Kibby C. L., Jothimurugesan K., Das T., Saxton; R. J., Burton, Jr. A. W., US Patent Application 20110144219 (2011)

Production of clear  
wax free liquids



# Chevron Hybrid Catalyst Liquid Product Distribution and Features



- Highly selective: >70% hydrocarbon liquids
- 5x greater yield than traditional catalysts
- Eliminate production of undesirable wax
- CAPEX and OPEX reductions

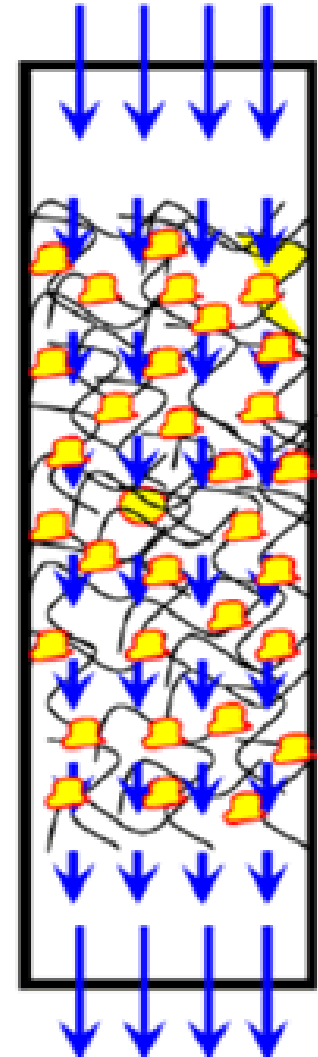
# IntraMicron's Microfibrous Entrapped Catalysts (MFEC)



Cu-entrapped FT Catalyst Particles

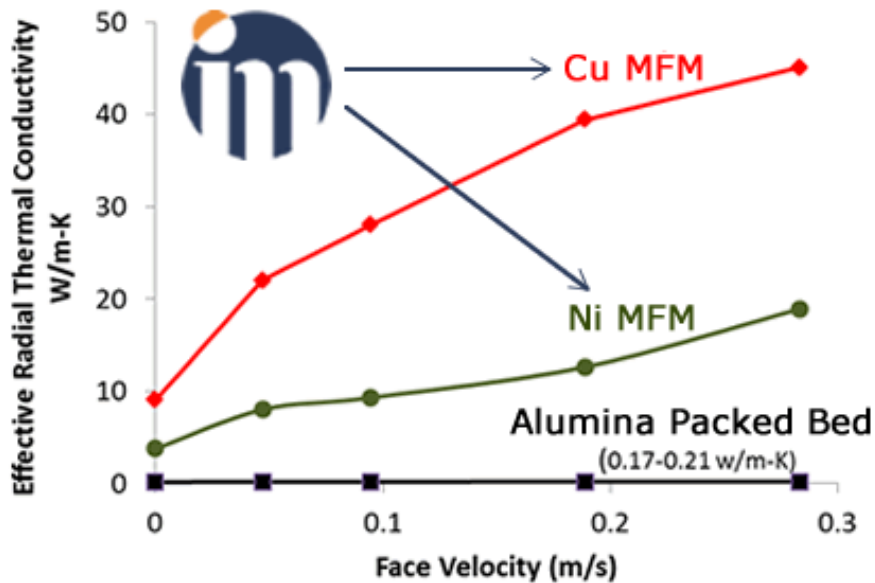
## MFEC Allows

- Use of simpler fixed beds
- Large diameters up to 2-6 inches
- Very high activity catalyst particles
- Isothermal operation



## Resulting in

- High productivity and selectivity
- Shorter and fewer tubes
- Reduced cost

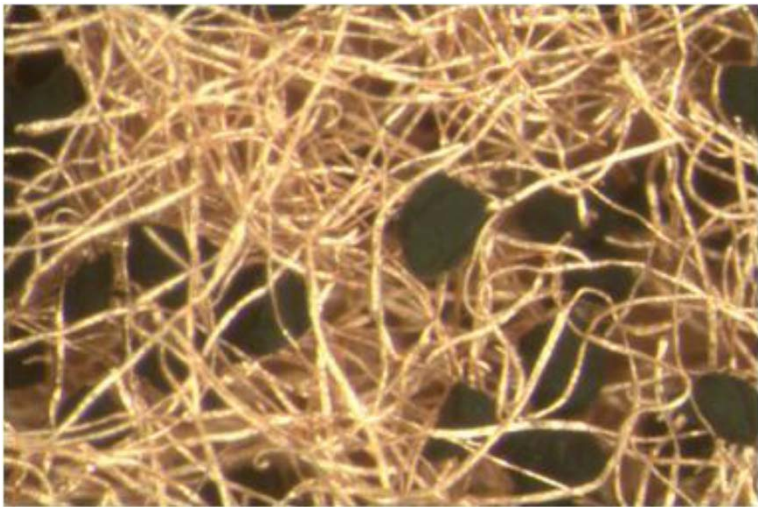




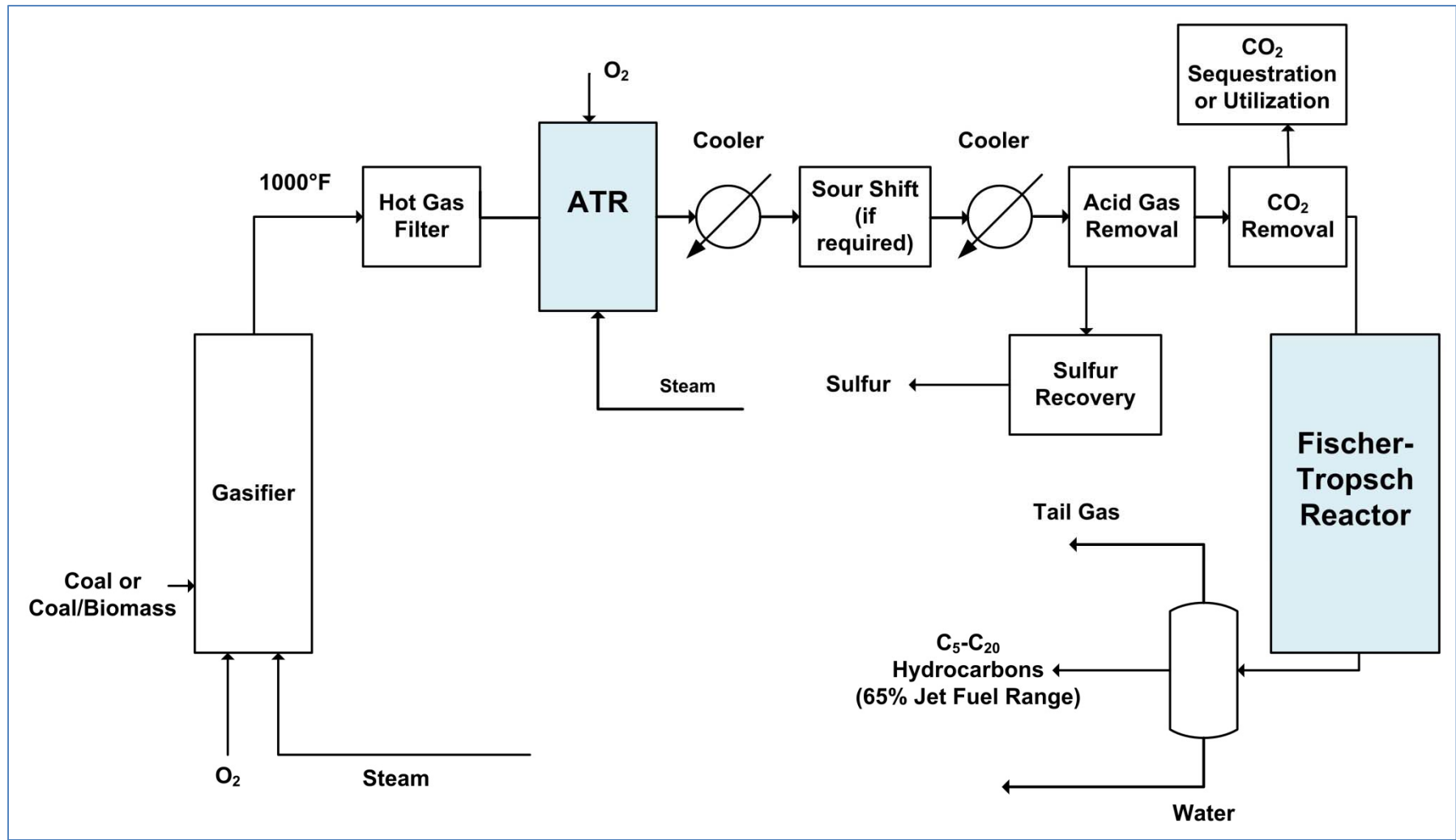
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# IntraMicron-Southern Research Heat Exchange Reactor

Thermo-siphon heat removal system to achieve nearly isothermal operation in a large bench-scale reactor incorporating IntraMicron's MFEC technology.



# CTL Process Integration



# Project Goals and Vision

- Design and test a compact, pressurized, high temperature, 50 KW<sub>th</sub> autothermal reformer (ATR) to:
  - Reform tar and light hydrocarbons
  - Decompose ammonia in the presence H<sub>2</sub>S and other coal syngas contaminants, and:
  - Deliver the required hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) to carbon monoxide (CO) ratio for Fischer-Tropsch (FT) synthesis.
- Demonstrate jet selective FT catalyst with >75 % liquid selectivity, no solid wax, and >0.7 g C<sub>5+</sub>/gcat/h
- Demonstrate the ATR and FT technologies at large bench-scale (300 g catalyst) using a slip stream of coal gasifier gas from NCCC
- Demonstrate significant cost savings for a large oxygen-blown CTL/CBTL plant for jet fuel production
- Demonstrate potential for commercialization of smaller modular air blown CBTL plants for jet fuel production



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# Technology Maturity

- Sulfur tolerant ATR catalyst candidates developed at lab scale at Southern Research and PCI; Microlith lab-scale testing ongoing; bench-scale ATR system being designed
- FT MFEC catalyst tested for 300 hours (120 hours using coal gasifier slip stream, 5 lb/h ) using Southern Research's bench-scale skid mounted system ( 3 feet tall, 2 inch diameter reactor) at NCCC
- Jet-selective FT MFEC testing ongoing at lab-scale; demonstrated required performance; Testing to begin at NCCC next month
- Goal is to be ready for integrated pilot / demo scale efforts by the end of the project (March 2017), accelerating potential commercialization of CTL and CBTL.





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# Southern Research Fischer-Tropsch Skid Installed and Commissioned at NCCC



# SUMMARY

- Southern Research is leading a consortium to demonstrate key technologies to produce low cost jet fuel using CTL/CBTL
- Advanced process intensification approaches are being used to reduce cost
  - Compact ATR with contaminant tolerant metal-mesh catalyst to reform hydrocarbons and tar, and decompose ammonia in the presence of sulfur
  - Cobalt-zeolite wax-free jet selective catalyst with high productivity and selectivity
  - Heat exchange reactor technology to allow large diameter reactor to be used for exothermic FT reaction; to enable reduction in reactor tube height.
- The ultimate goal is to enable smaller plants to become cost effective.





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# Acknowledgements

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- PCI: Jeff Weissman
- Intramicon: Paul Dimick, Hongyun Yang and Bruce Tatarchuk
- Southern Company/NCCC: John Carroll, John Socha, Frank Morton and entire Southern Company/NCCC staff and contractors
- Southern Research E&E Department Senior Staff, Engineers, and Chemists



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# Introduction to Southern Research

- Established in 1941 as an independent, not-for-profit (501-c-3) center for scientific research and development
- Headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama; 8 locations in Southeastern US; 500 employees
- Serves both Government and private industry clients
- Revenue ~\$80 million from contract research/services and licensing of IP derived from internal technology development
- Research divisions:
  - Engineering
  - Energy and Environment
  - Drug Discovery
  - Drug Development





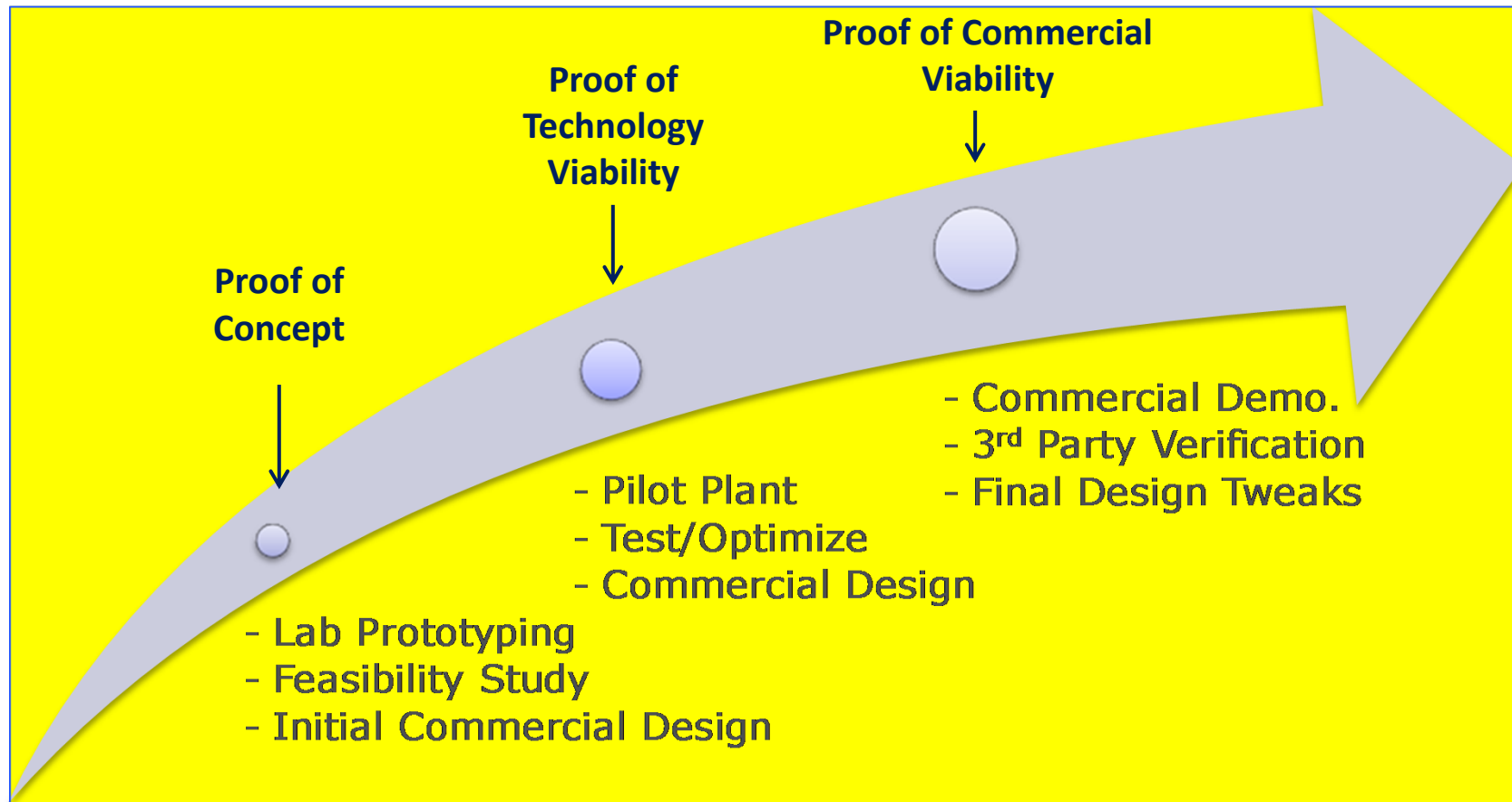
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# Energy and Environment Durham, North Carolina

- Established in 2007 for alternative energy-related process research (biomass, coal, solar, waste heat) with a \$30+ million investment
- Conducts lab, bench and pilot scale R&D/technology development
- Also provides contract services to private technology developers
- Capabilities include a 30,000 ft<sup>2</sup> high bay pilot plant, complete lab facility for process development, full interconnects, 30+ experienced PhD/MS/BS engineers and operators, 24/7 operations, Autocad and Aspen Modeling
- Pilot plant experience >30,000 hrs



# SR Supports The Full Pathway to Energy Technology Commercialization





# Examples of Ongoing Projects

- **Lab-Scale Projects**
  - Hydrogen production using palladium membranes
  - Direct liquefaction of biomass
  - High temperature syngas reforming
  - Biomass sugar conversion to acrylonitrile
  - CO<sub>2</sub> capture using functionalized amines
- **Bench-Scale Projects**
  - Autothermal reforming
  - Thermochemical energy storage for solar plants
  - Coal and biomass feeding against high pressure without lockhoppers
  - Selective FT catalyst testing
  - Water cleanup from shale fracturing operations
- **Pilot-Scale Projects**
  - Conventional FT synthesis
  - Biomass gasification (gasifiers range from 2 to 4 ton/day, fixed and fluidized bed)
  - MSW gasification and conversion to power and liquid fuel
- **Field Demonstration Projects**
  - Thermal oxidizer- based microturbine for converting very low BTU gas to power
  - Solar-energy based adsorption chiller
  - Engine waste heat conversion to power using an organic Rankine cycle system
  - Slipstream testing of coal/biomass to liquids

