



BIOpt: A library of models for optimization of biofuel production processes

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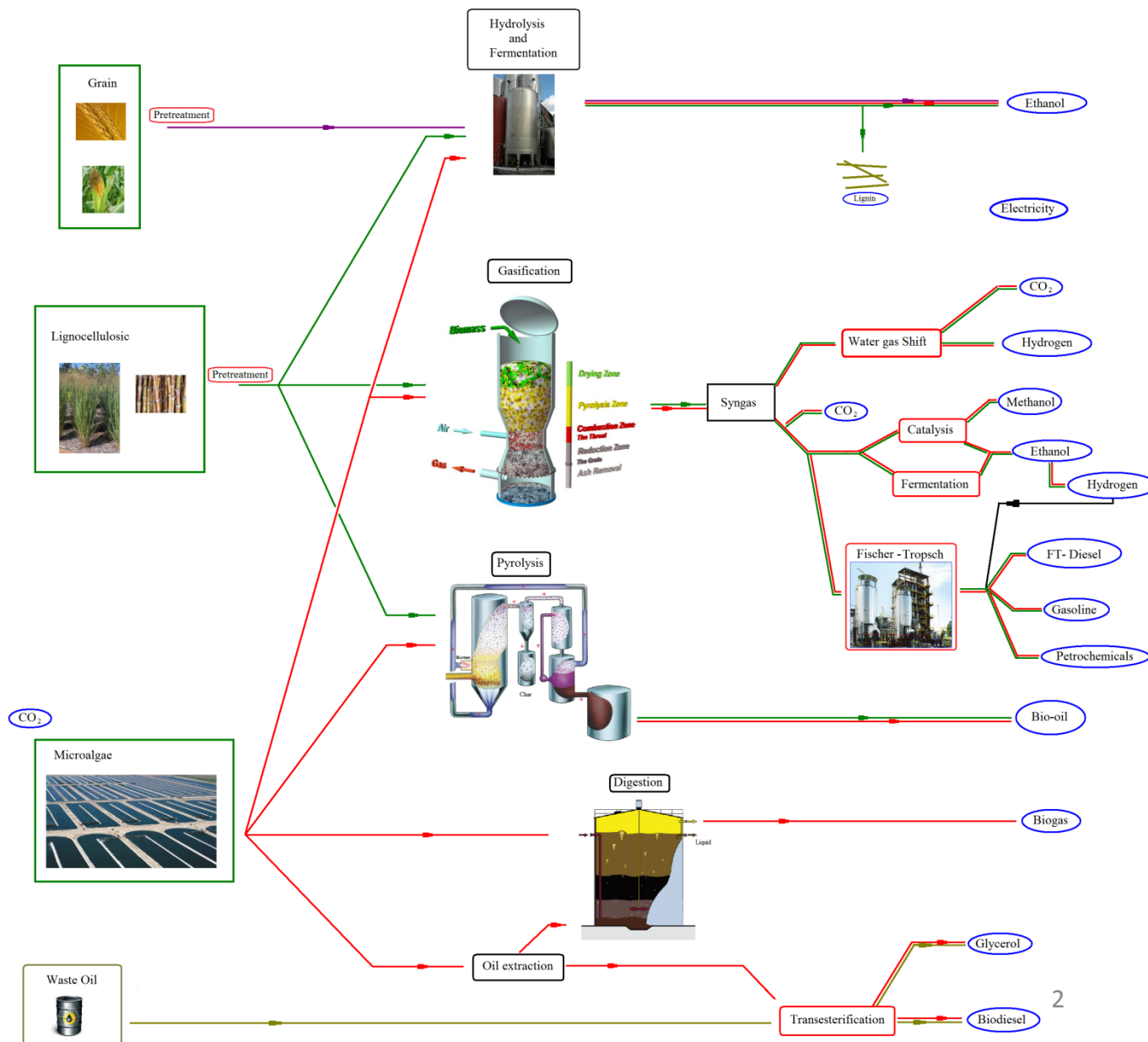


Introduction

We use mathematical programming techniques to accomplish the synthesis of the production of:

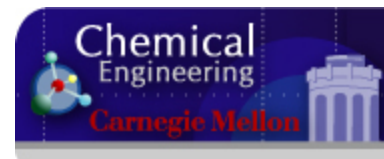
bioethanol, FT-diesel and hydrogen, from Switchgrass,

biodiesel from cooking oil or algae oil.





Approach



0.- Identify the alternative technologies (**HUGE LITERATURE REVIEW**)

1.- Develop special purpose models for the different units.

2.-Model the whole process: Superstructure

3.-Decide on the objective function

Cost, energy, environmental concerns (LCA)

4.-Propose solution strategy

5.-Evaluate the results.

Sensitivity analysis



Features and Models

Exothermic fermentation reactions that operate at low temperature and are not a source of heat as in traditional petrochemical plants.

Tend to require a **large amount of water or large energy demand** in distillation columns for separating highly diluted mixtures.

There is usually **lack of good understanding** of the biochemical reactors, pretreatments, etc. due to the presence of complex mixtures, lack of experimental information, and no commercial simulator has these units.

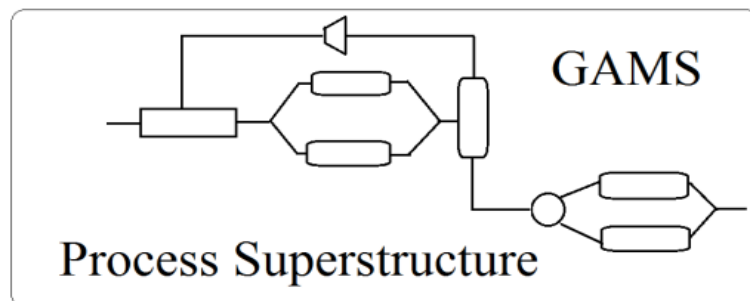
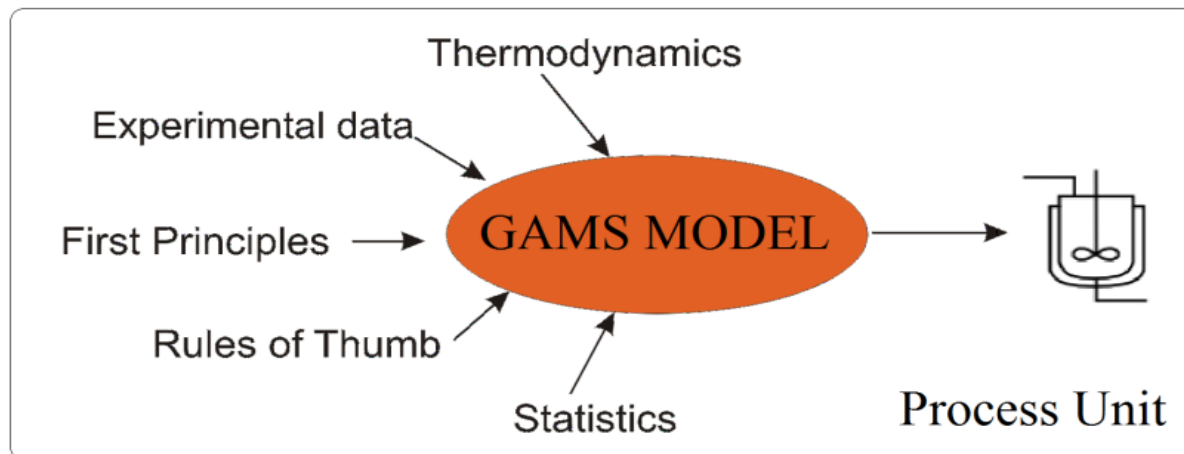
Models

- 1.- Short-cut
- 2.- Dimensional Analysis
- 3.- Rules of Thumb
- 4.- Design of experiments
- 5.- Correlations
- 6.- Mechanistic modeling



BIOpt

Model the whole process: Superstructure

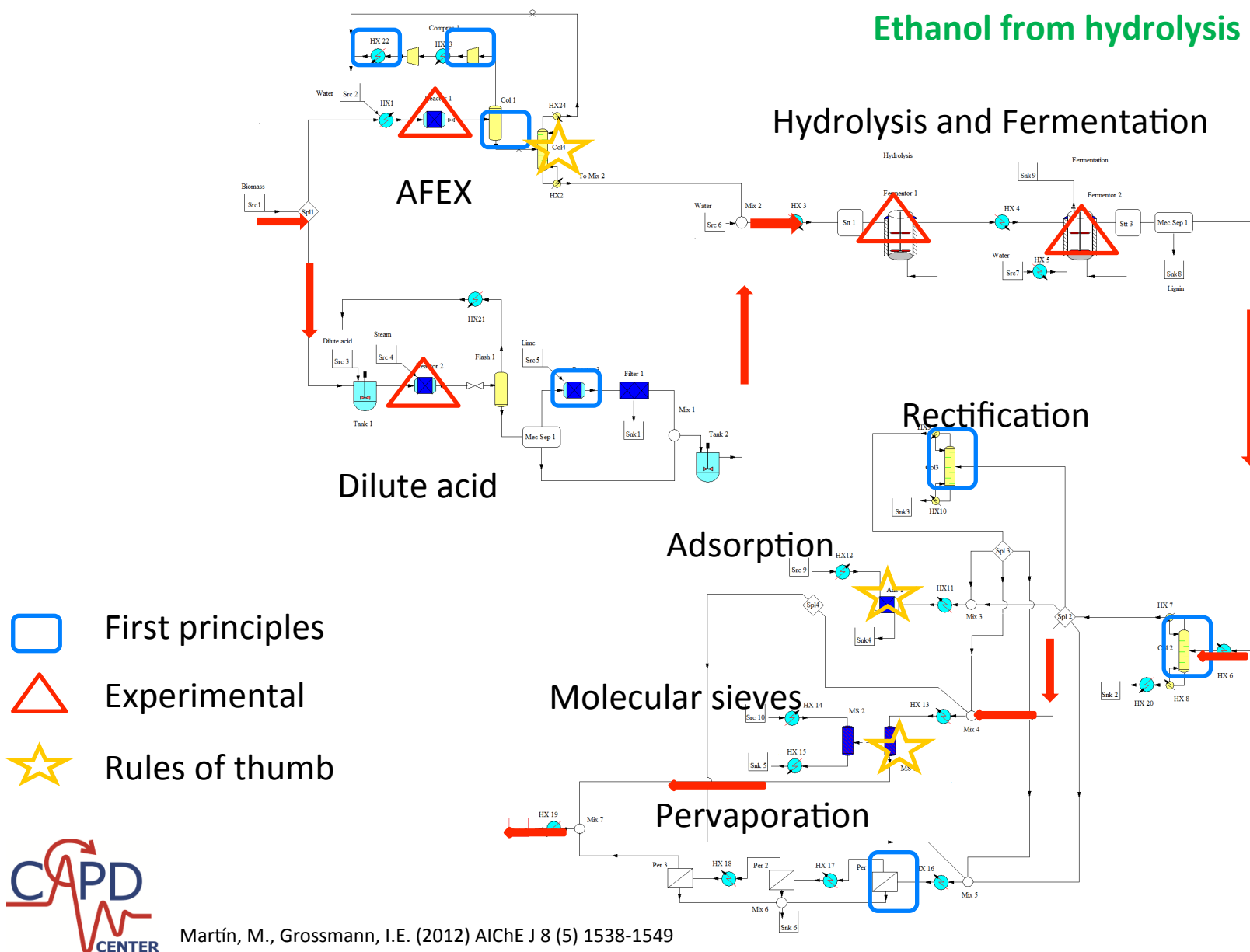


Decide on the objective function



Results

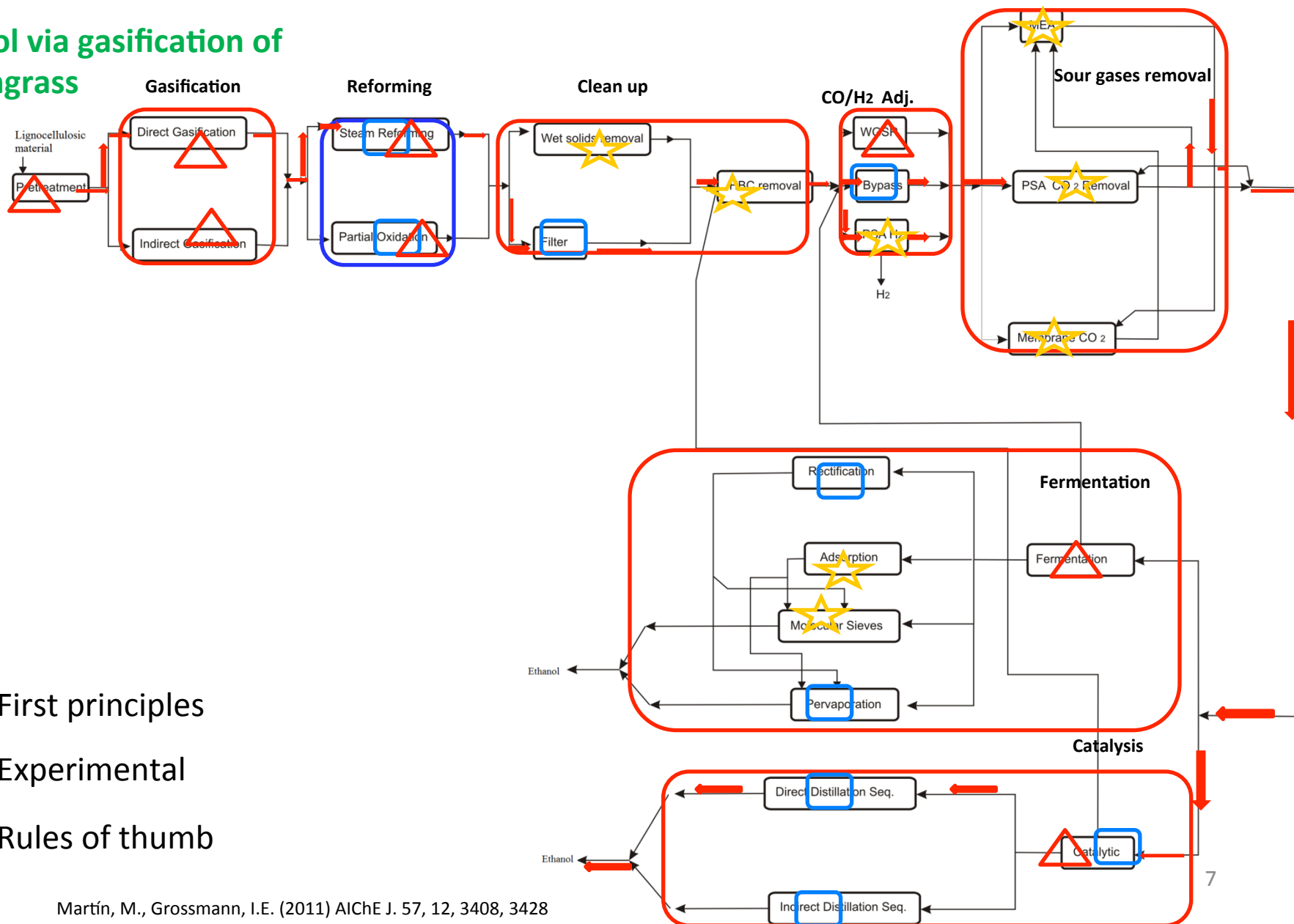
Ethanol from hydrolysis of Switchgrass





Results

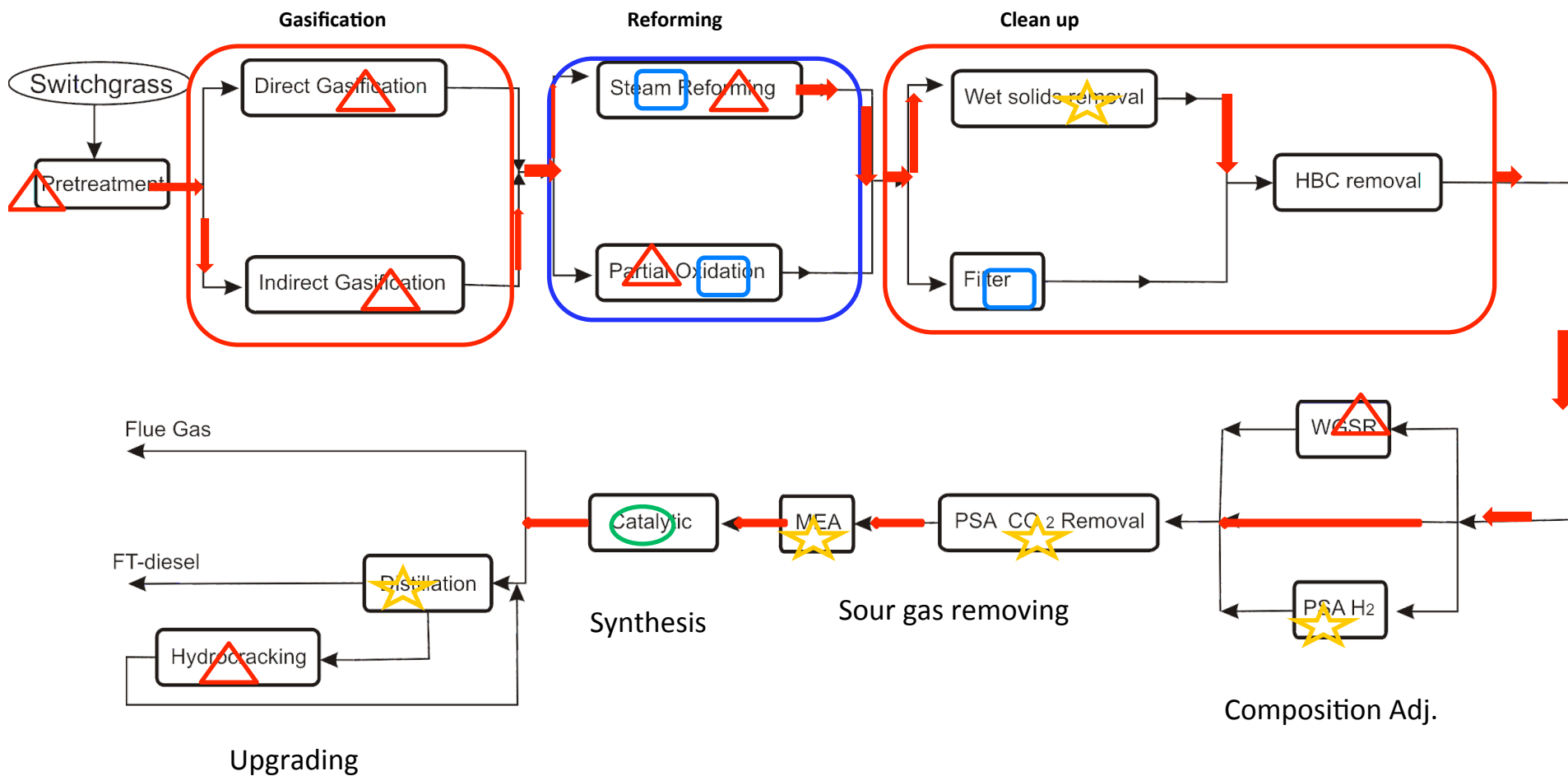
Ethanol via gasification of Switchgrass





Results

FT Diesel via gasification of Switchgrass

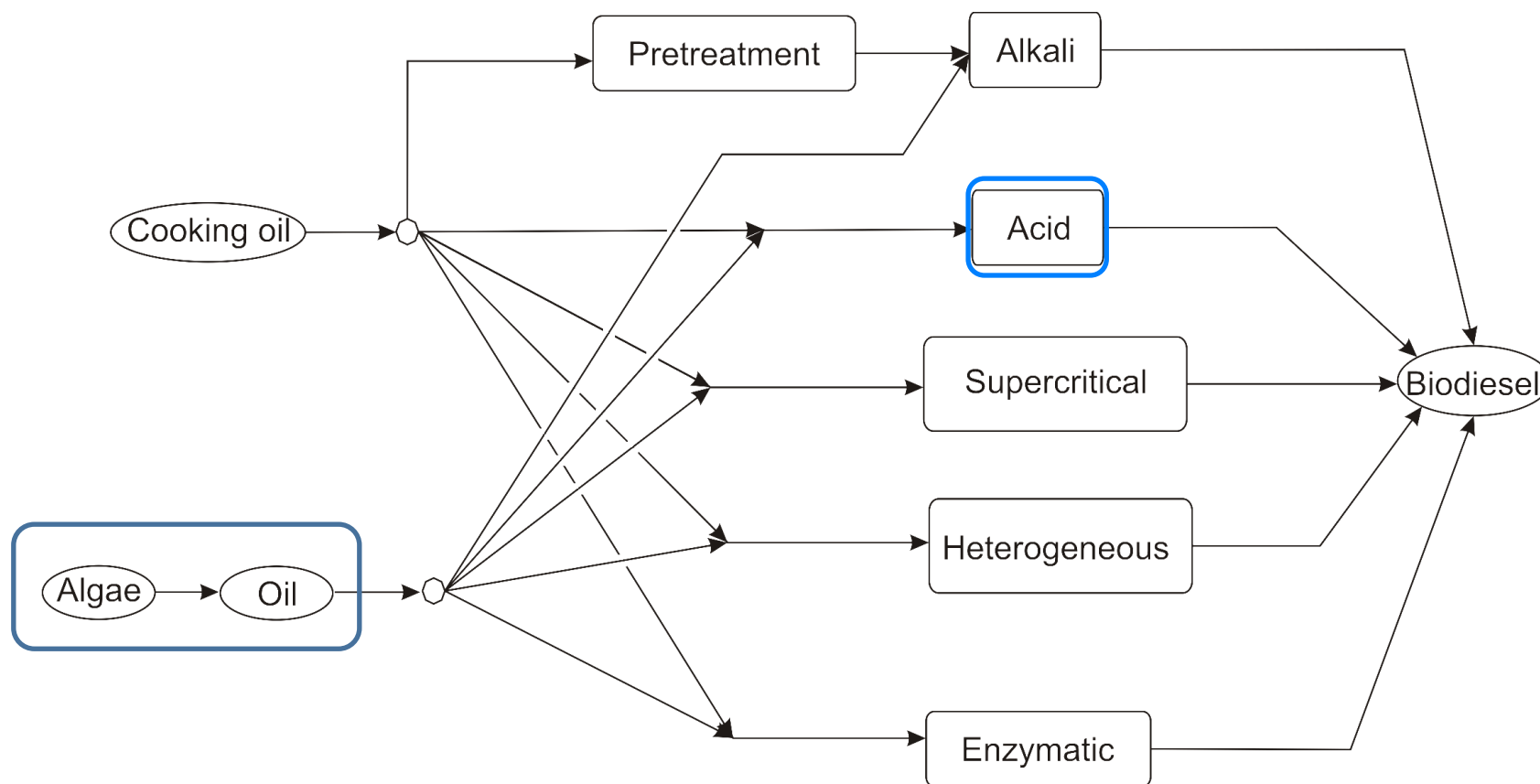


□ First principles △ Experimental ☆ Rules of thumb ○ Mechanistic



Results

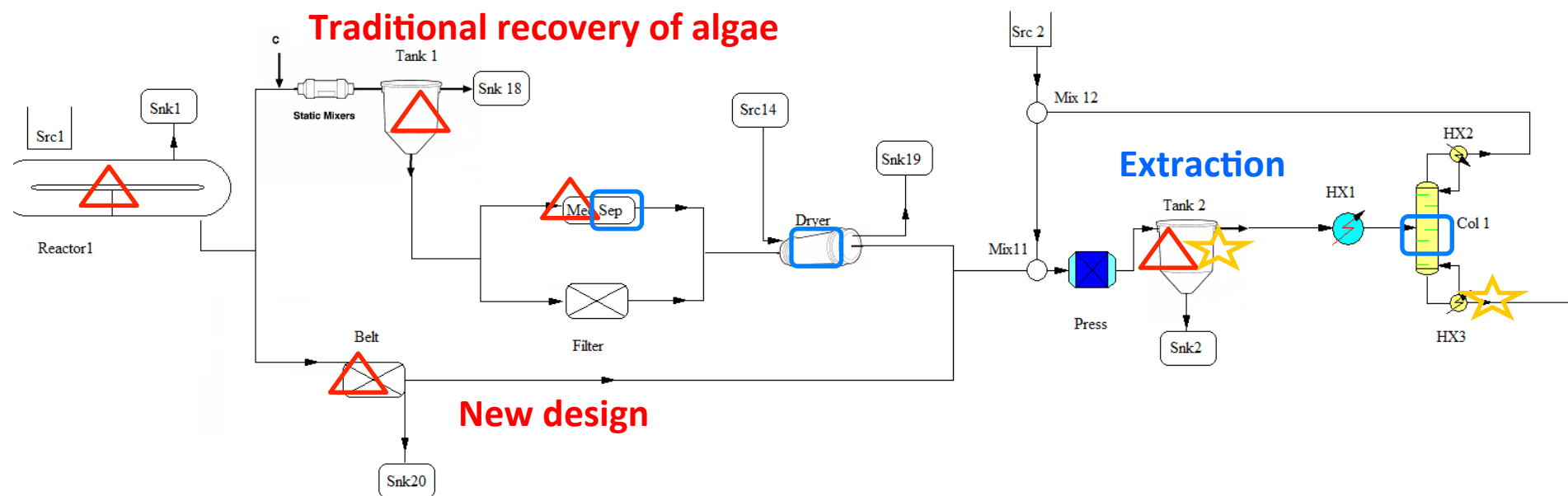
Superstructure flowsheet for the production of biodiesel





Results

Production of biodiesel from algae

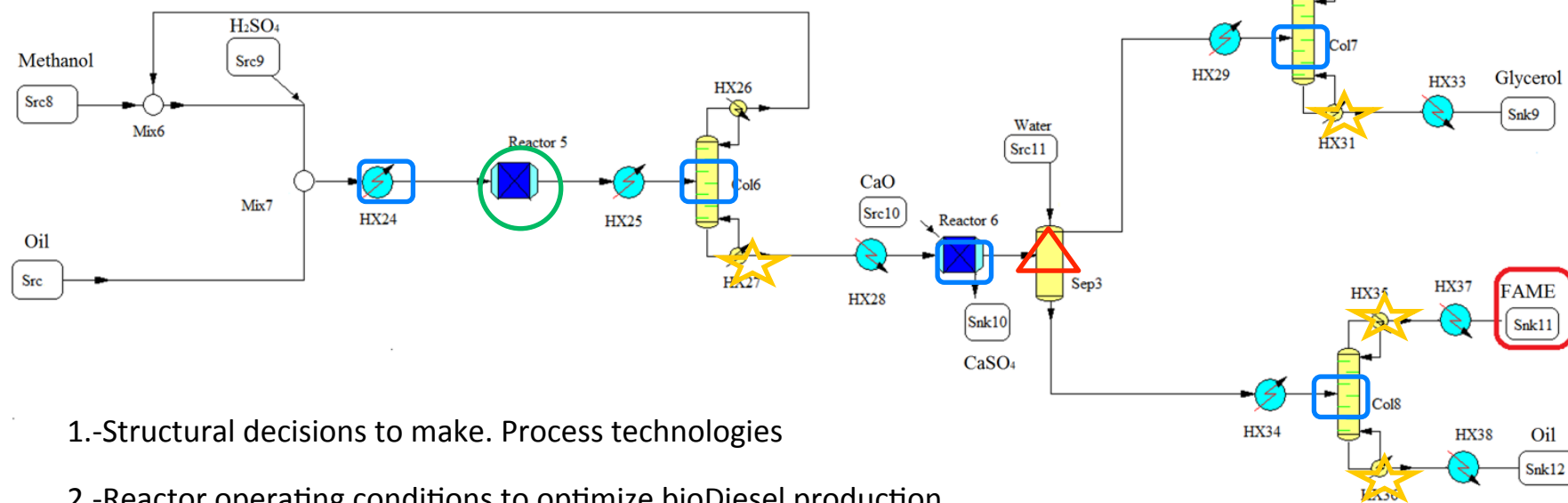


□ First principles ○ Mechanistic △ Experimental ☆ Rules of thumb



Results

Production of biodiesel



- 1.-Structural decisions to make. Process technologies
- 2.-Reactor operating conditions to optimize bioDiesel production
- 3.-Recycle of excess of methanol

Simultaneous optimization and heat integration of the process



First principles Experimental Rules of thumb DOE



Summary of Results

	Ethanol (Hydrolysis)	Ethanol (Gasification & Catalysis)	Ethanol (Gasification & Fermentation)	FT- Diesel	H ₂	Biodiesel (Cooking)	Biodiesel (Algae)
Total investment (\$MM)	169	335	260	216	148	17	110
Capacity(MMgal/yr)	60	60	60	60	60*	72	69
Biofuel yield (kg/kg _{wet})	0.28	0.20	0.33	0.24	0.11	0.96	0.48
Production cost (\$/gal)	0.80	0.41	0.81	0.72	0.68*	1.66	0.42
Water consumption(gal/gal)	1.66	0.36	1.59	0.15	--	0.33	0.60
Energy consump. (MJ/gal)	-10.2	-9.5	27.2	-62.0	-3.84*	1.94	1.94
ROI (%)	44.91	26.15	29.08	36.25	16.86	565.4	91.27
PayOut (yr)	1.02	1.66	1.51	1.24	2.40	0.09	0.52
Byproduct	Energy CO ₂	Hydrogen Mix alcohols Energy CO ₂	Hydrogen CO ₂	Green Gasoline Energy CO ₂	Energy CO ₂	Glycerol	Glycerol Fertilizer

(*) For Hydrogen instead of gal, kg is used



Conclusions

- Mathematical programming techniques offer a powerful tool to synthesize bioprocesses to make them **economically attractive and environmentally friendly**.
- Biomass and waste are **promising raw material** for biofuels.
- The **range of biofuels is broad**: hydrogen, bioethanol, biodiesel, green gasoline and diesel, biomethanol....
- It is **feasible to produce second generation of biofuels** but further development is required in purification and reaction technologies to increase water recycle and reuse and increase the yield of the processes.