

On coupling salt extraction from black liquor with hydrothermal liquefaction of its organic content

BL2F Final event - Online

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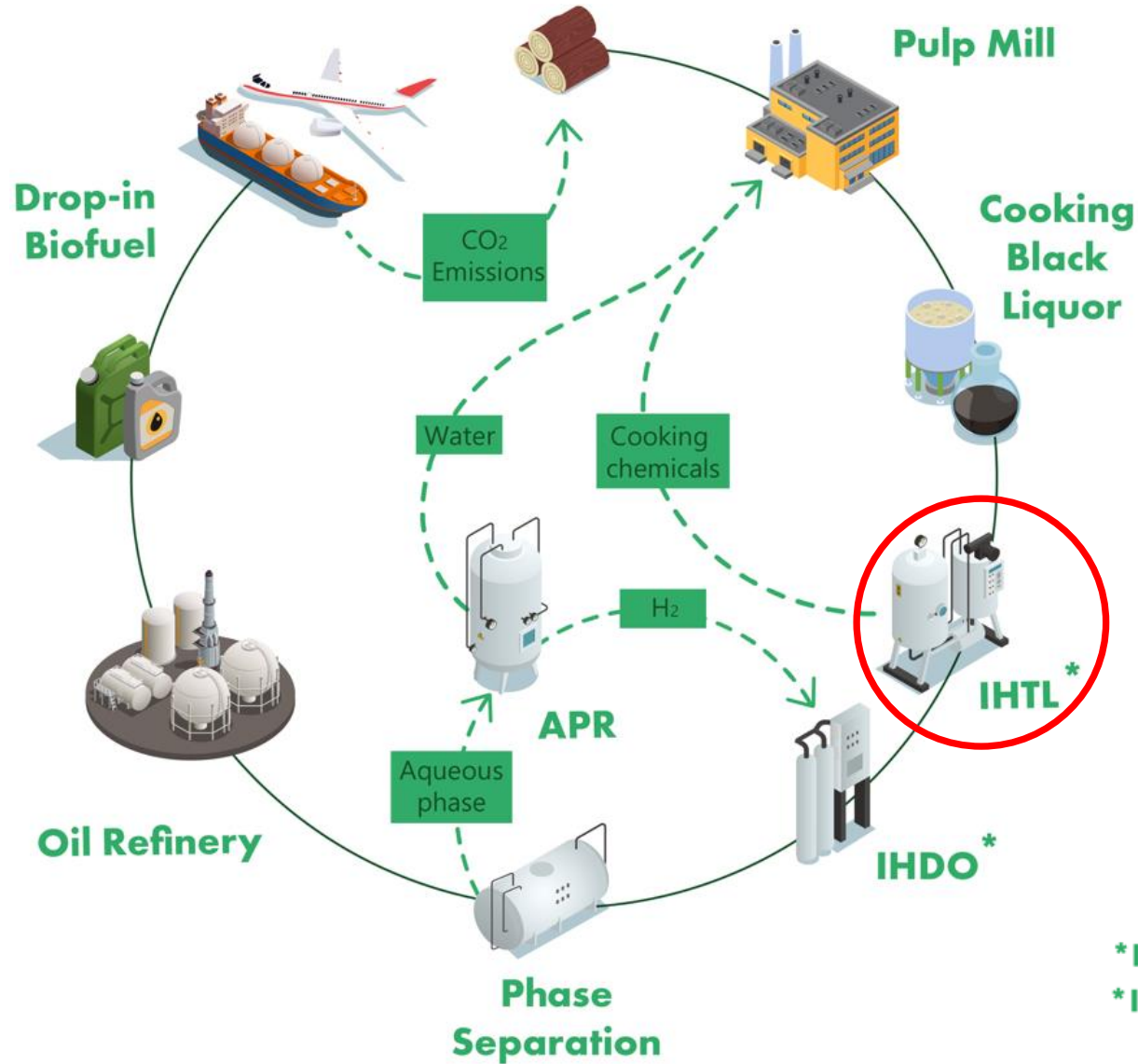
BL2F

Transforming Black Liquor to Biofuel



This project has received funding from the European Union Grant Number 884111

Extracting salts from BL during HTL step



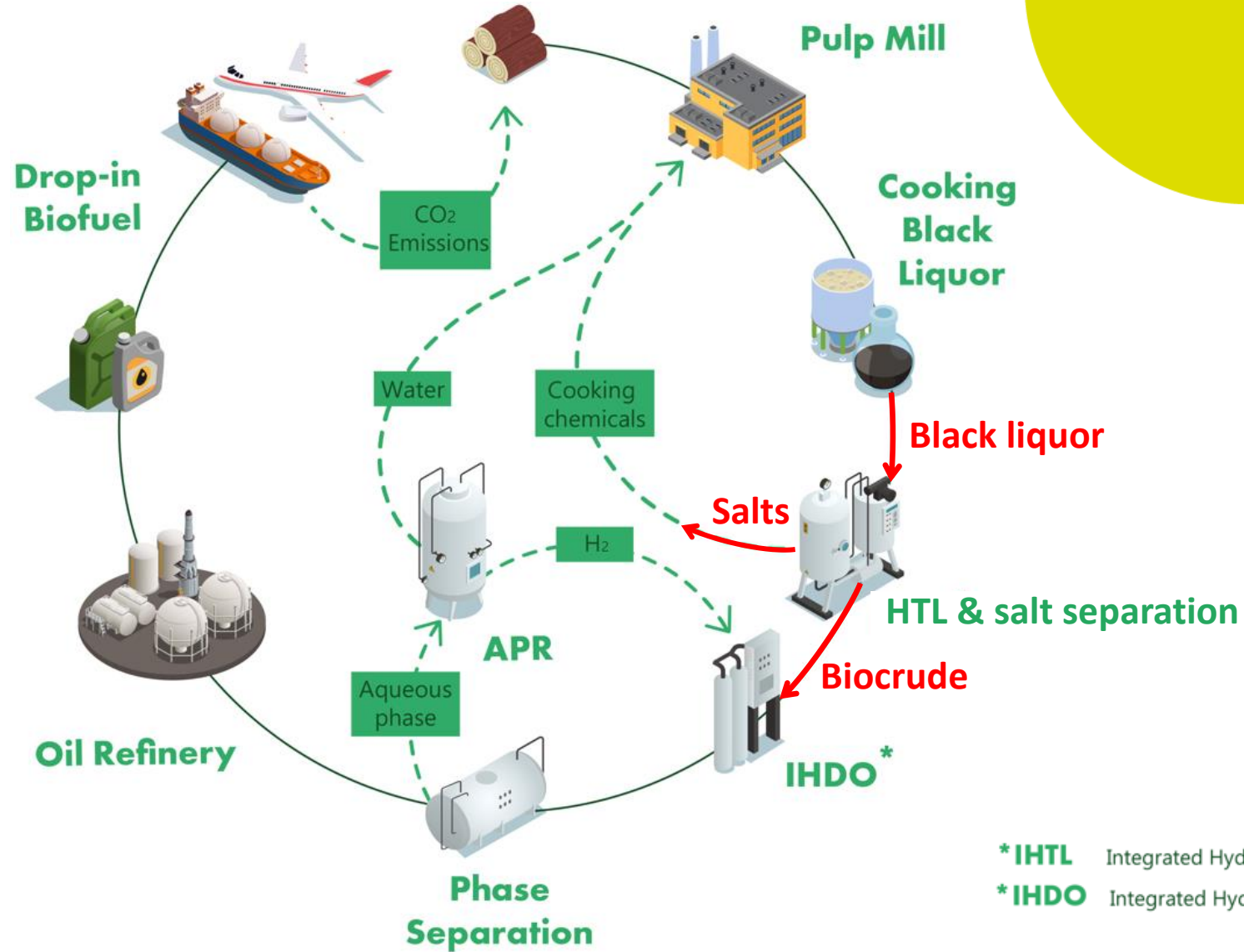
* IHTL Integrated Hydrothermal Liquefaction

* IHDO Integrated Hydrodeoxygenation



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Extracting salts from BL during HTL step



* IHTL Integrated Hydrothermal Liquefaction

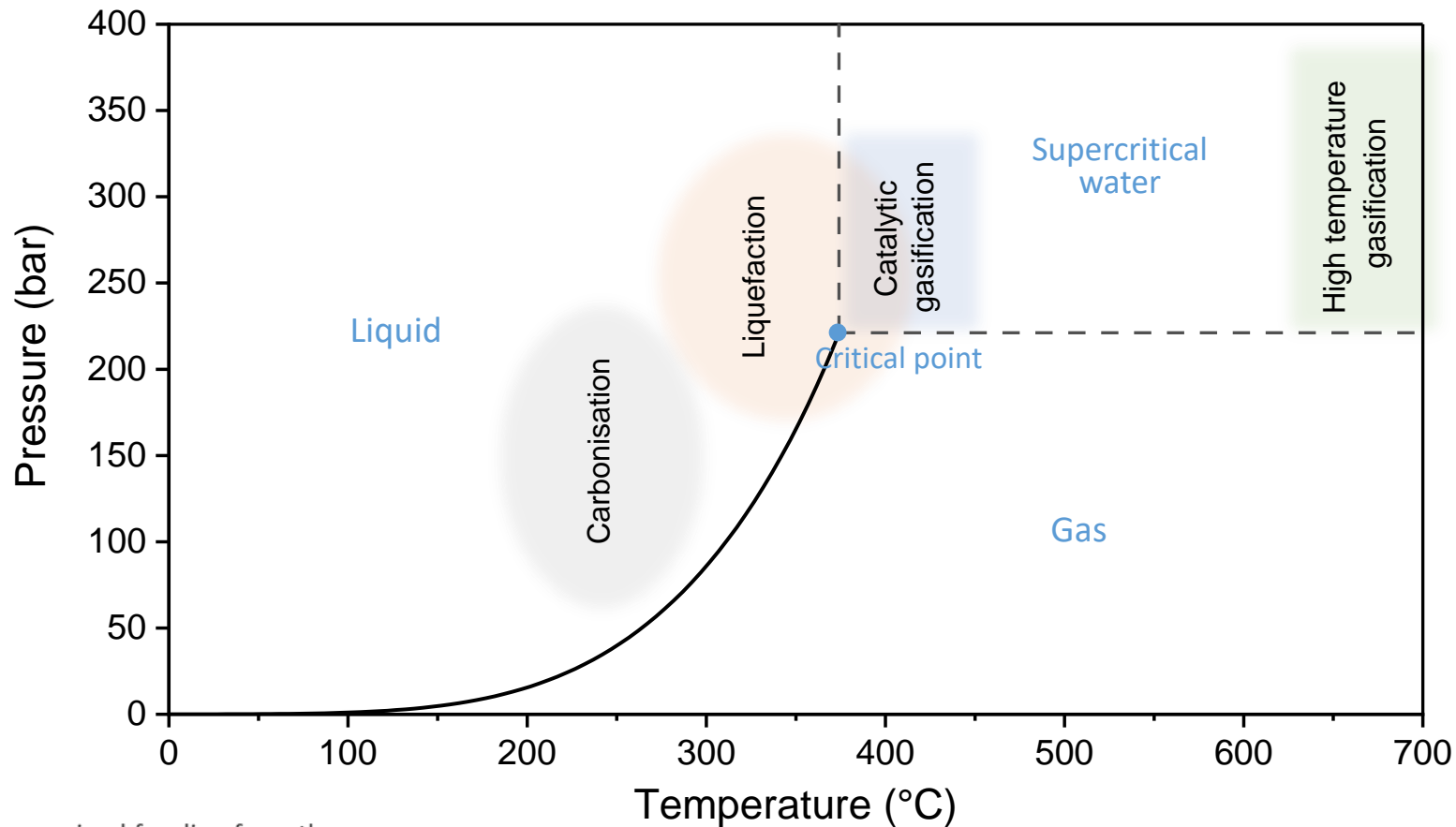
* IHDO Integrated Hydrodeoxygenation



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Hydrothermal valorization of wet biomass

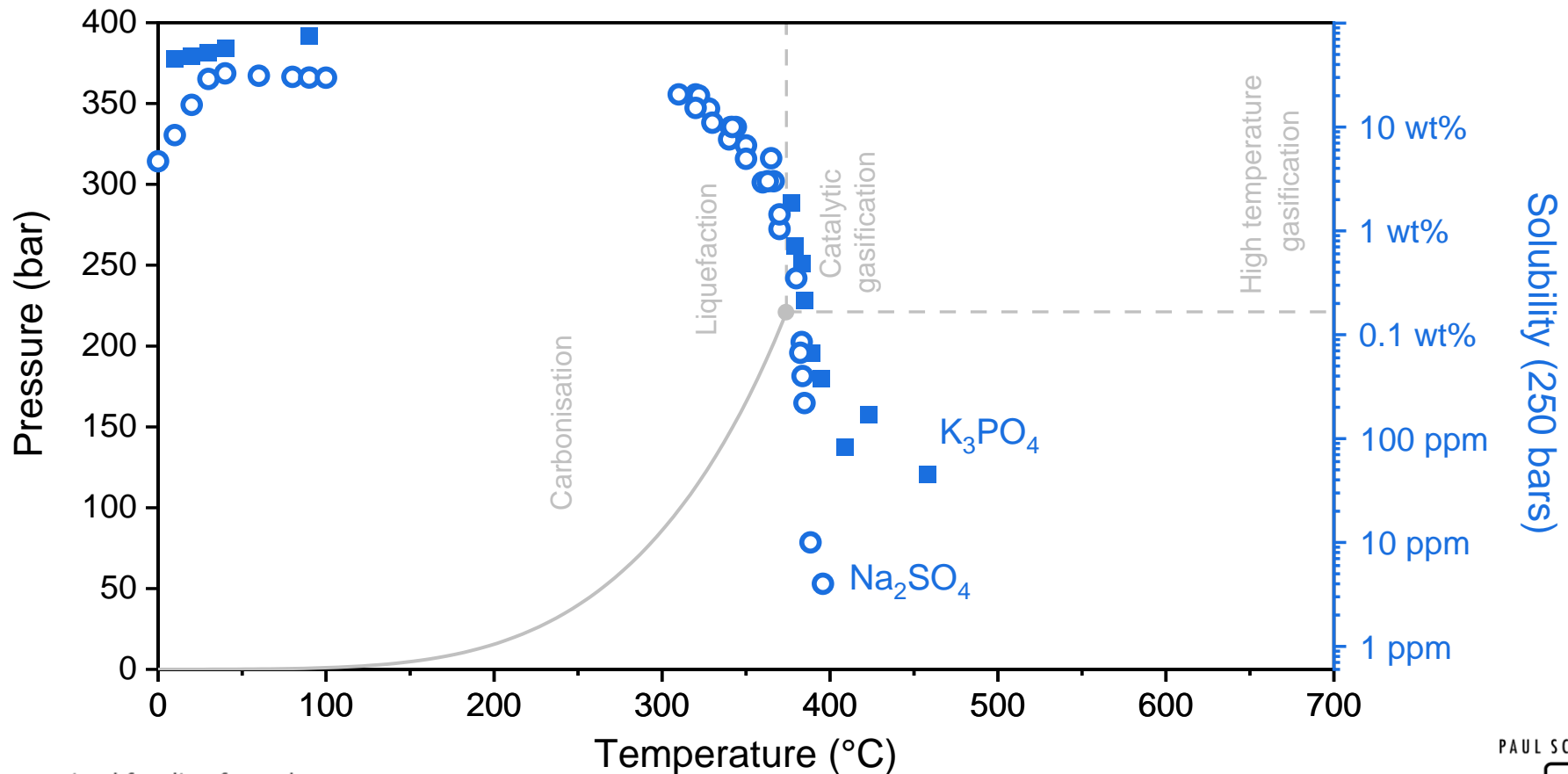
- Broad variety of chemical energy carriers possible



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Hydrothermal valorization of wet biomass

- Solubility of salts drops drastically

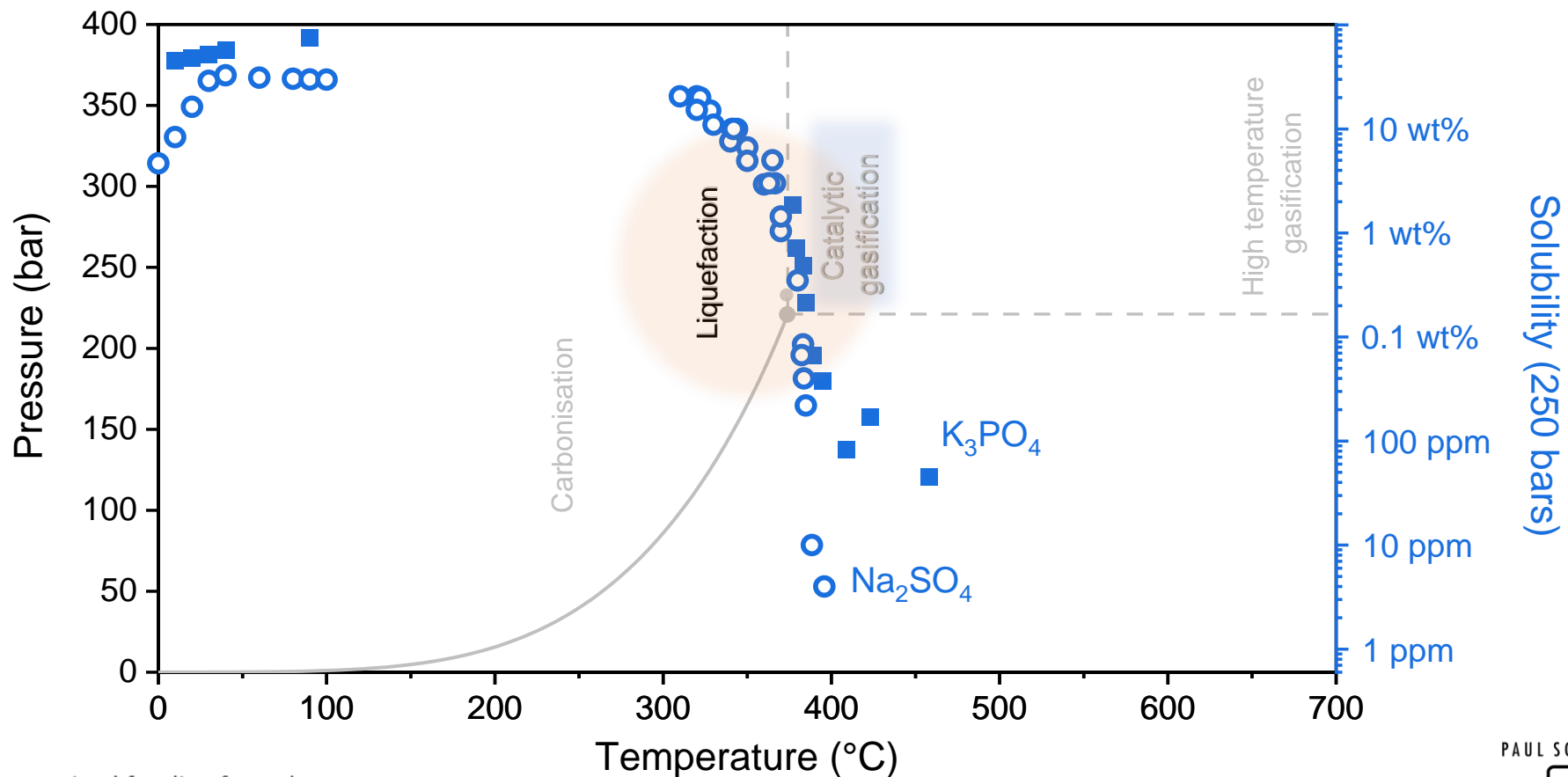


This project has received funding from the

Ding et al., Fluid Phase Equilib. 483 (2019) 31 ; Lemoine et al., J. Supercrit. Fluids 130 (2017) 91

Hydrothermal valorization of wet biomass

- One can exploit low salt solubility for gasification and high temperature liquefaction

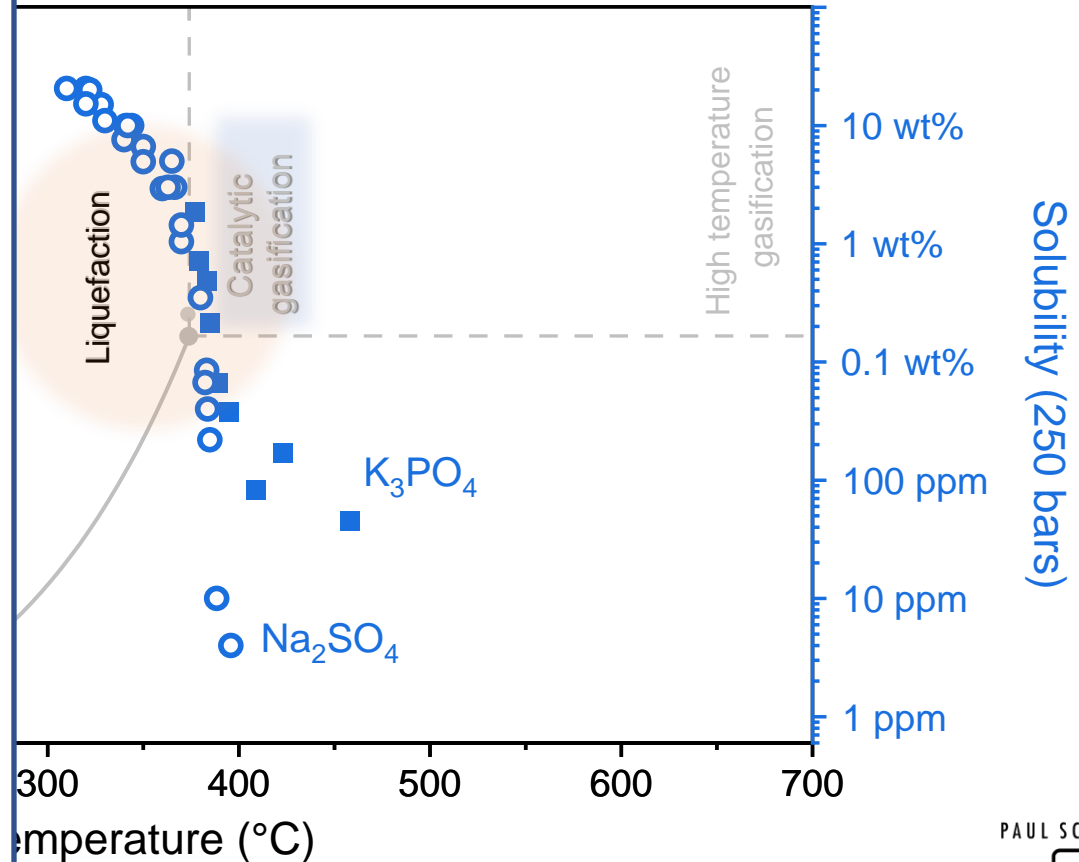
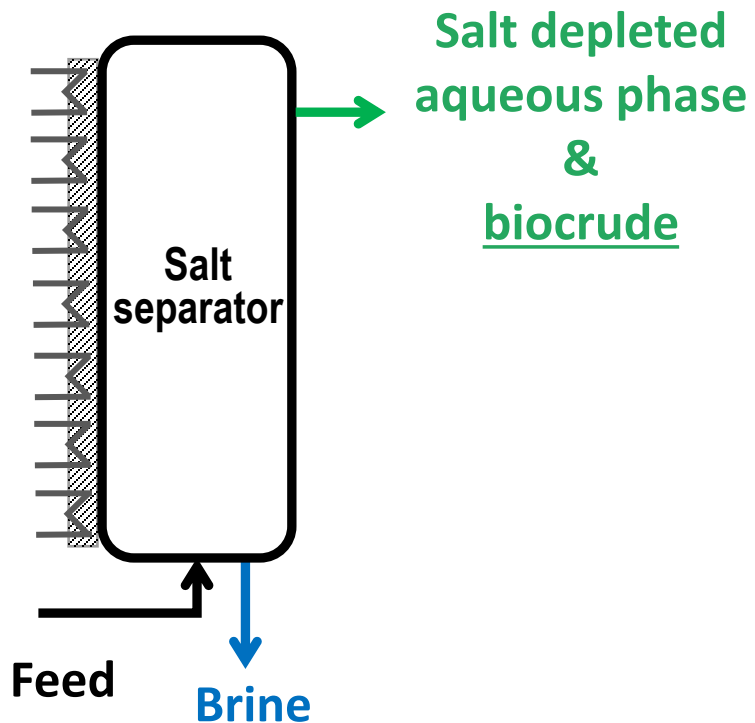


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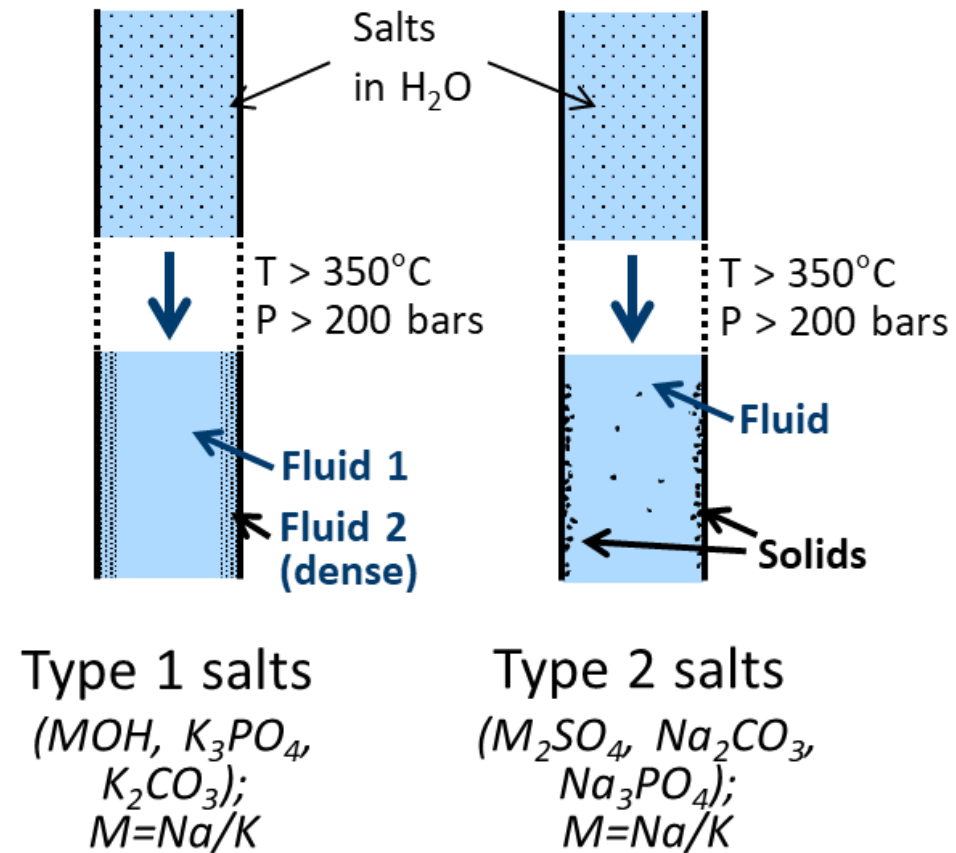
Objectives of WP2

- Identify a strategy to allow steady salt extraction
- Optimize salt extraction
- Optimize the coupling of salt extraction and HTL



Salt phase behavior under Supercritical water: challenges

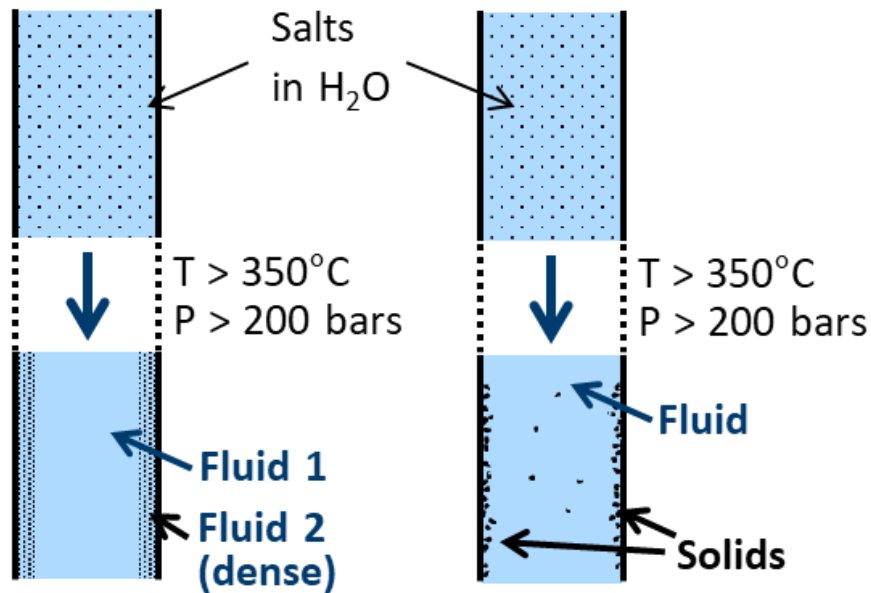
- Risk of clogging for type 2 salts
- Phase behavior of salt mixture cannot be predicted



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Salt phase behavior under Supercritical water: challenges

- Salts in model black liquor are type 2



Type 1 salts
(MOH , K_3PO_4 ,
 K_2CO_3);
 $M=Na/K$

Type 2 salts
(M_2SO_4 , Na_2CO_3 ,
 Na_3PO_4);
 $M=Na/K$

Model Salt Solution from
Characterisation – Reference Point

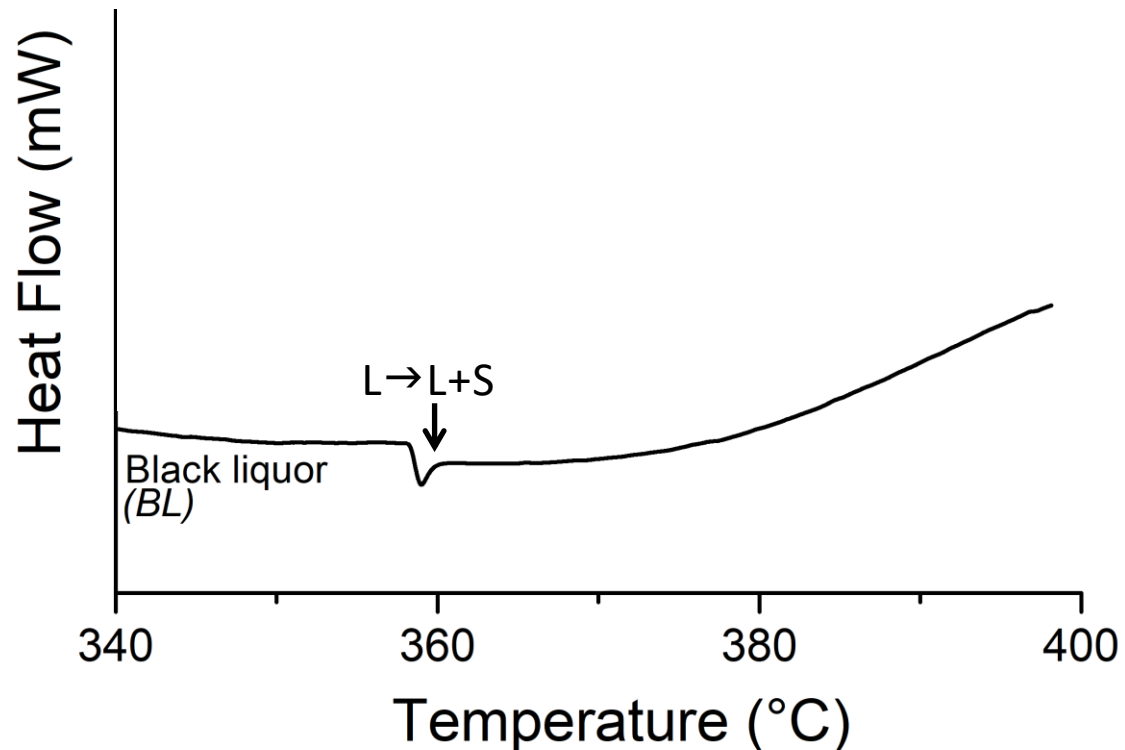
Salt	Type	wt.% in pristine BL	g/kg	mmol/kg
NaOH	1	1.74	17.4	435.0
NaHS	1	0.51	5.1	91.0
Na_2SO_4	2	0.40	4.0	28.4
Na_2CO_3	2	1.45	14.5	137.2
K_2CO_3	1	0.27	2.7	19.6
Total	2	4.4	43.8	711.1



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HP-DSC: salt phase behavior study

- With Black Liquor model salt solution, precipitation and fouling observed at 420 °C & 250bars on continuous setup



*In-house made
Titanium Grade 5
crucibles*

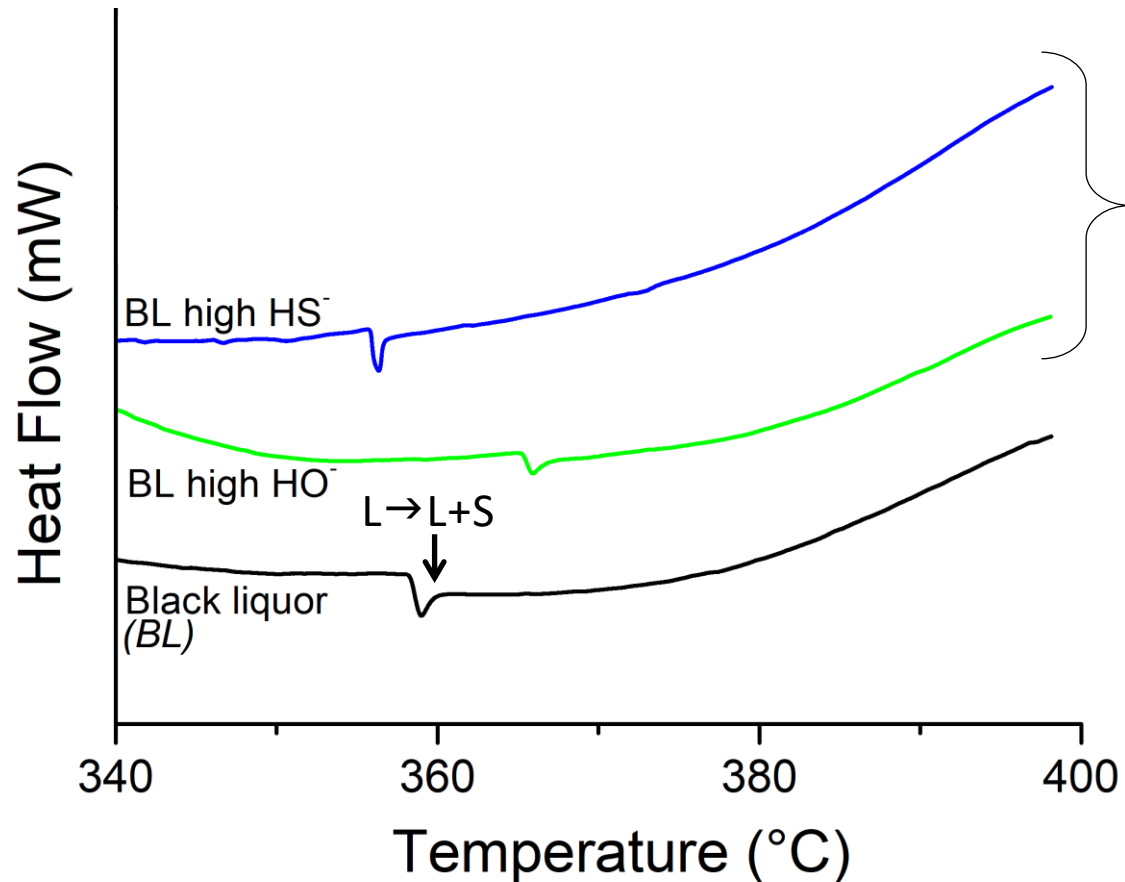
Canabarro N. I. et al, J. Supercrit. Fluids, accepted



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HP-DSC: salt phase behavior study

- Increase HS⁻ and/or HO⁻ ratio (type I) has limited impact on phase behavior



Strategy 1:
increase type 1 salt concentration
(NaOH & NaSH)

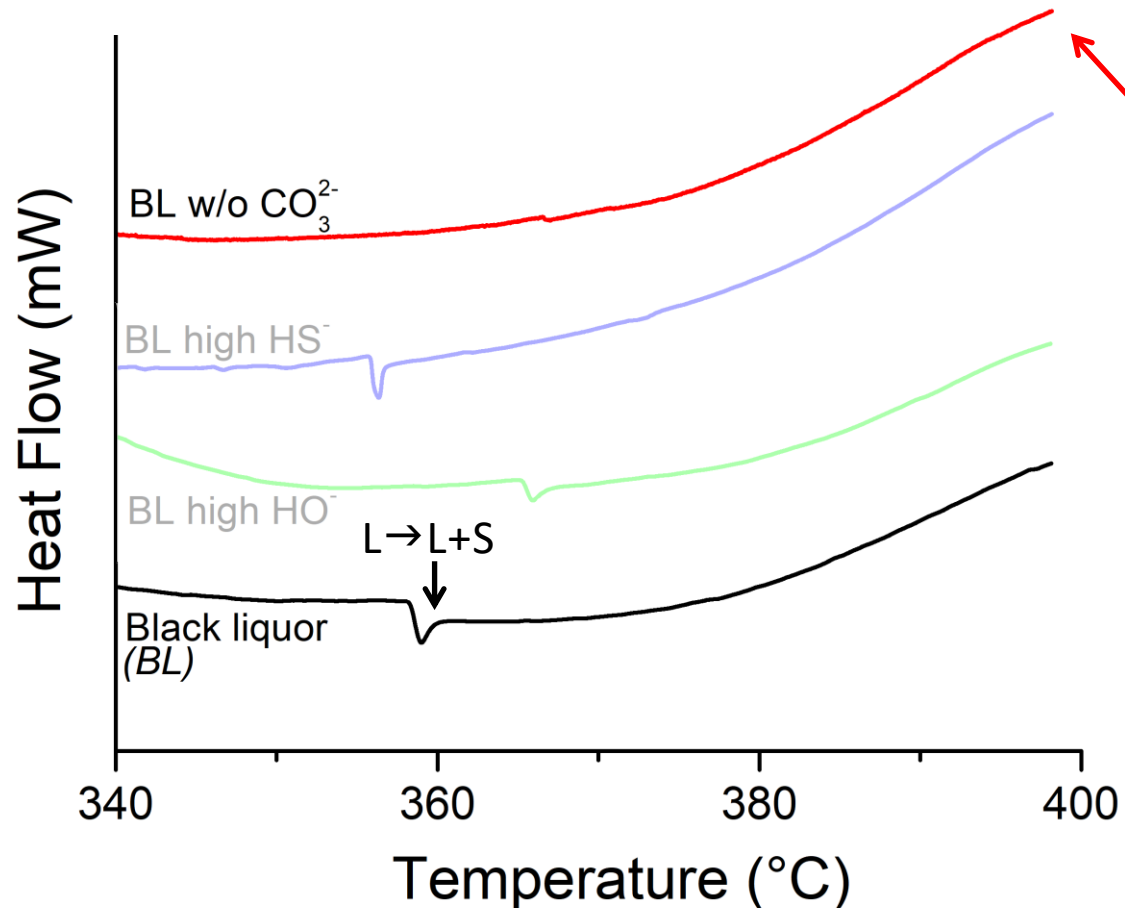
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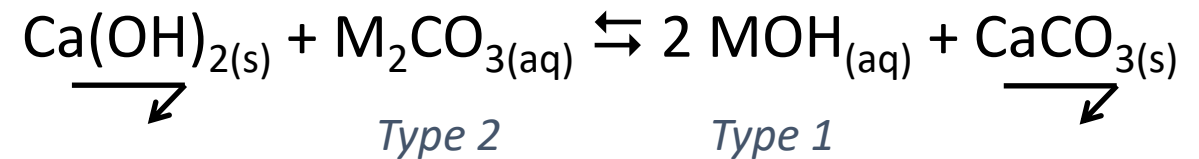
HP-DSC: salt phase behavior study

- Global type 1 behavior observed when feed is causticized



Strategy 2:

Causticization, e.g. with Ca(OH)₂:



⇒ Causticization is a promising strategy

Canabarro N. I. et al, J. Supercrit. Fluids, accepted

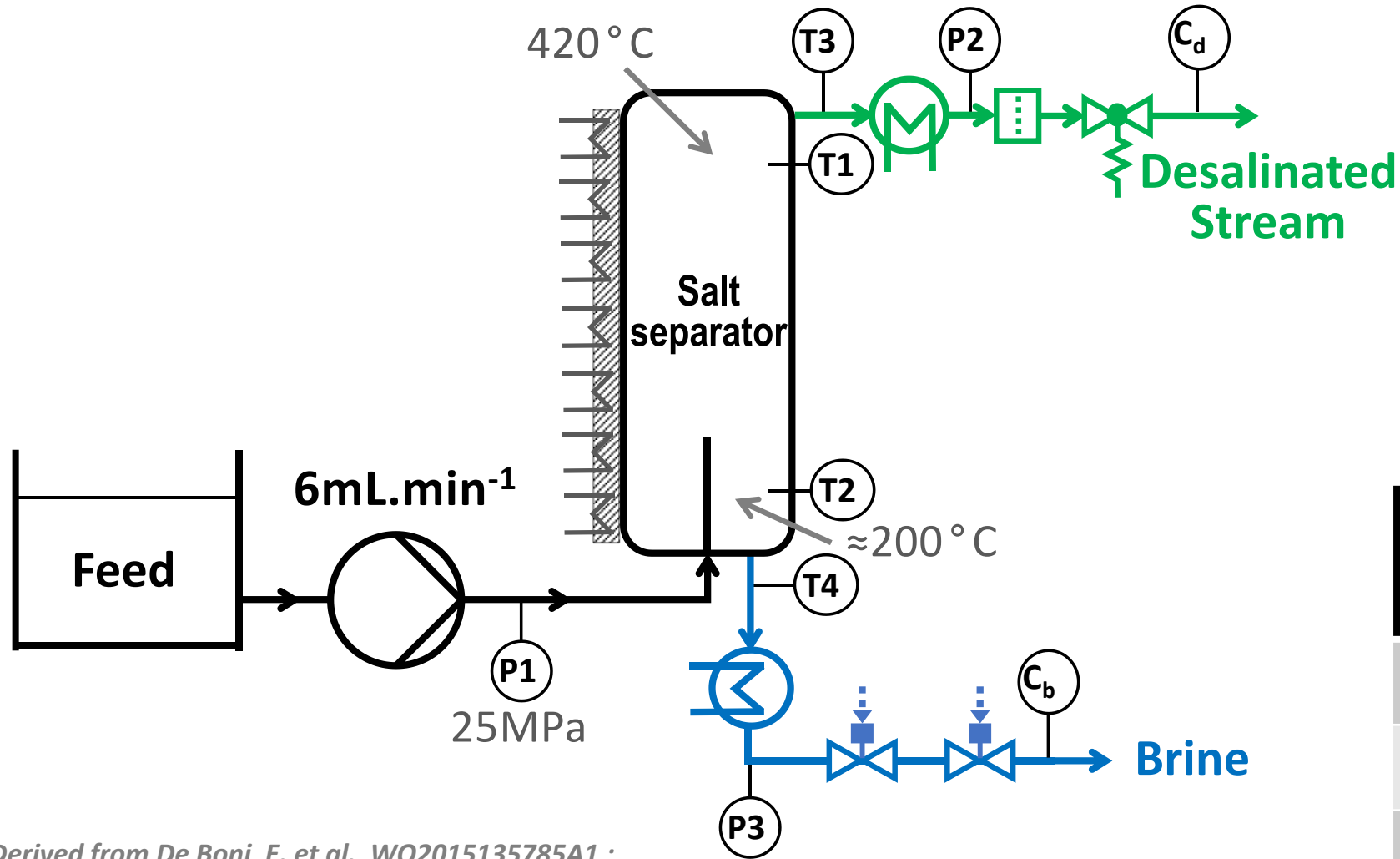


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Continuous salt separation: test rig



Derived from De Boni, E. et al., WO2015135785A1 ;
Reimer et al., J. Supercrit. Fluid 117 (2016)

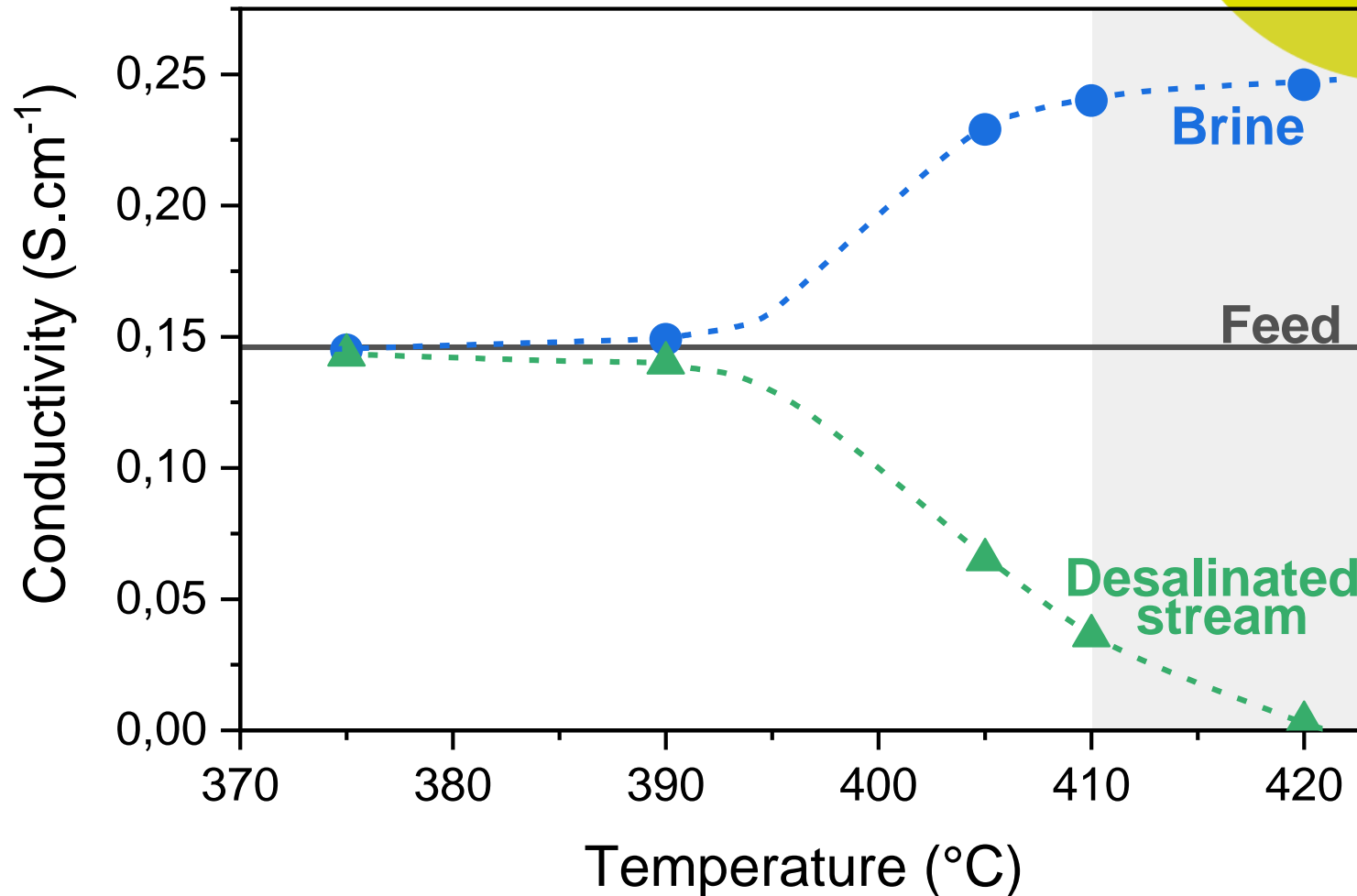
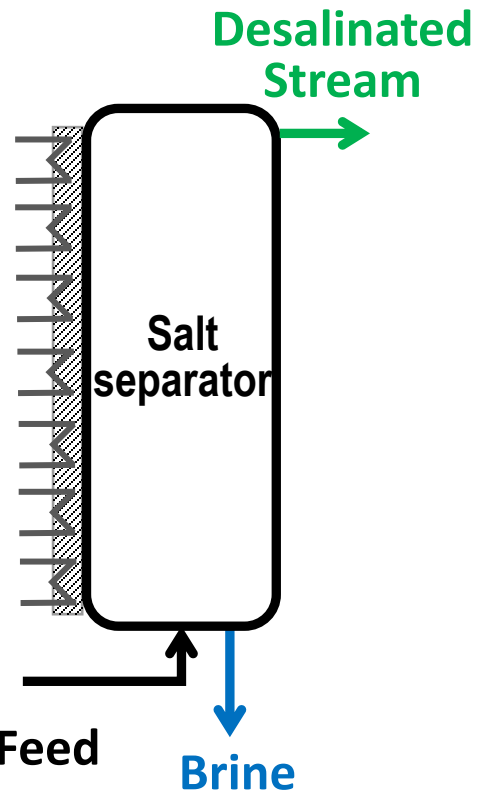
Flow (mL.min ⁻¹)	Hydraulic residence time (min)
1	≈15
6.3	2.8
20	≈1



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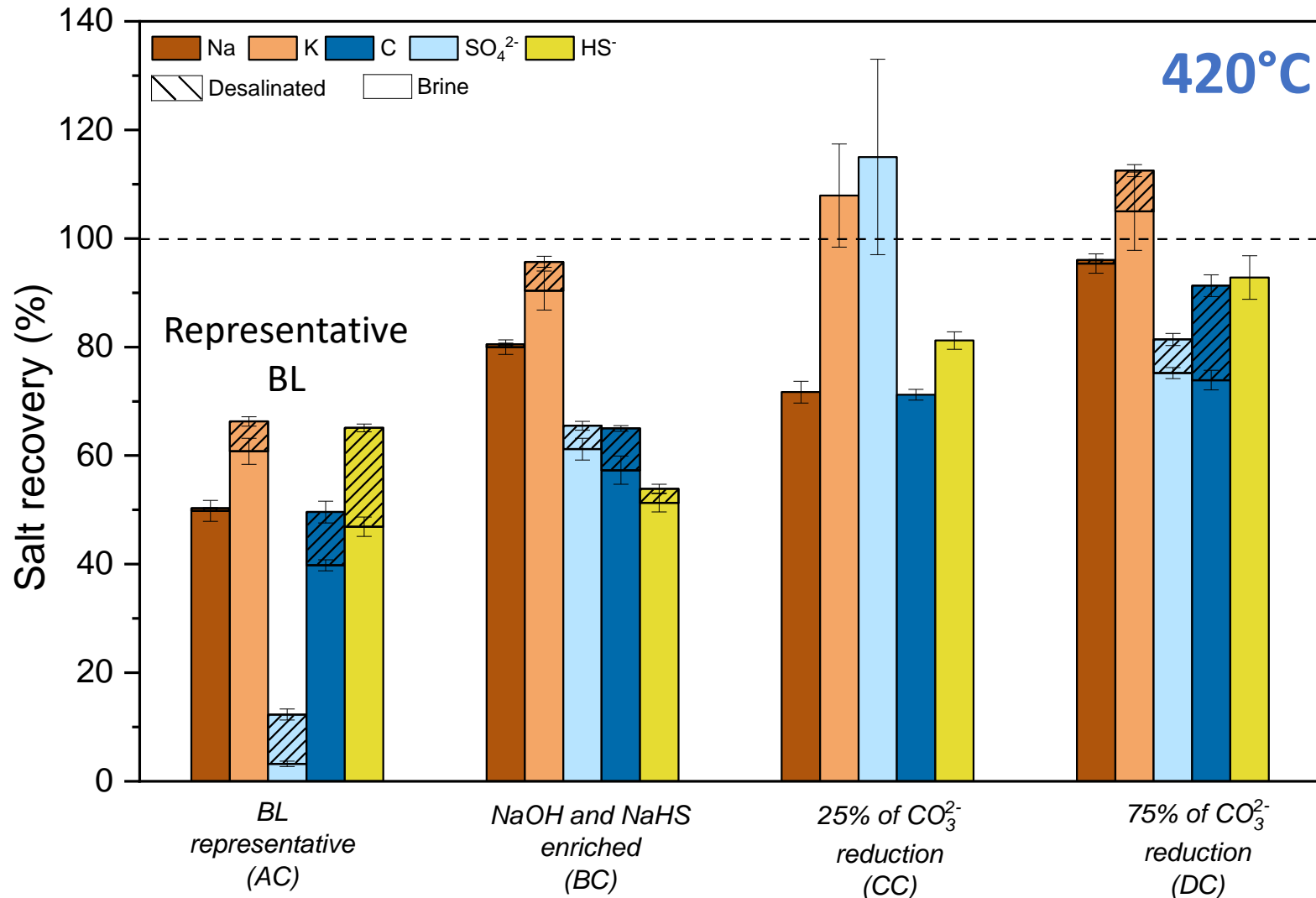
Temperature impact on salt separation

- Acceptable salt separation only above 410°C



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Continuous extraction: model salts



- Plug formed with BL representative model
- No plugs observed with strategy 1&2
- Good recovery efficiency reached with 75% causticization

Canabarro N. I. et al, J. Supercrit. Fluids, accepted



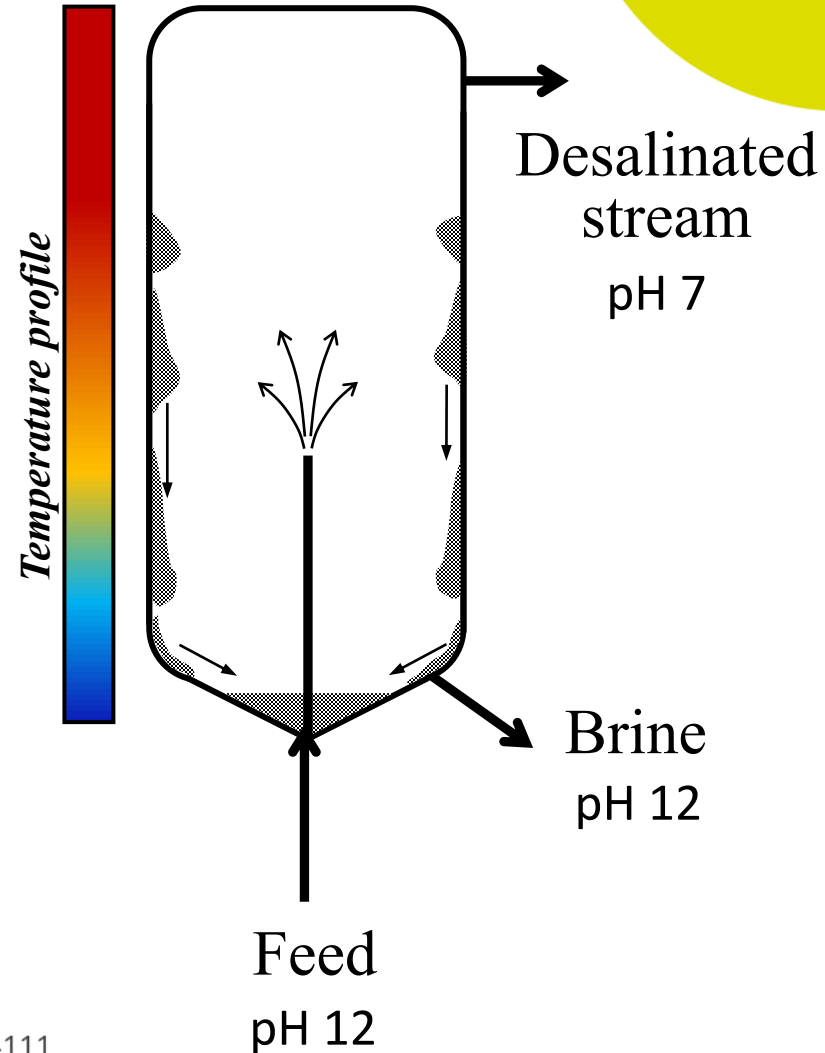
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Coupling salt separation & HTL

Feed composition

75%	25%
model salt solution (75% causticization)	hardwood weak BL

- No plug observed
- Large change of pH



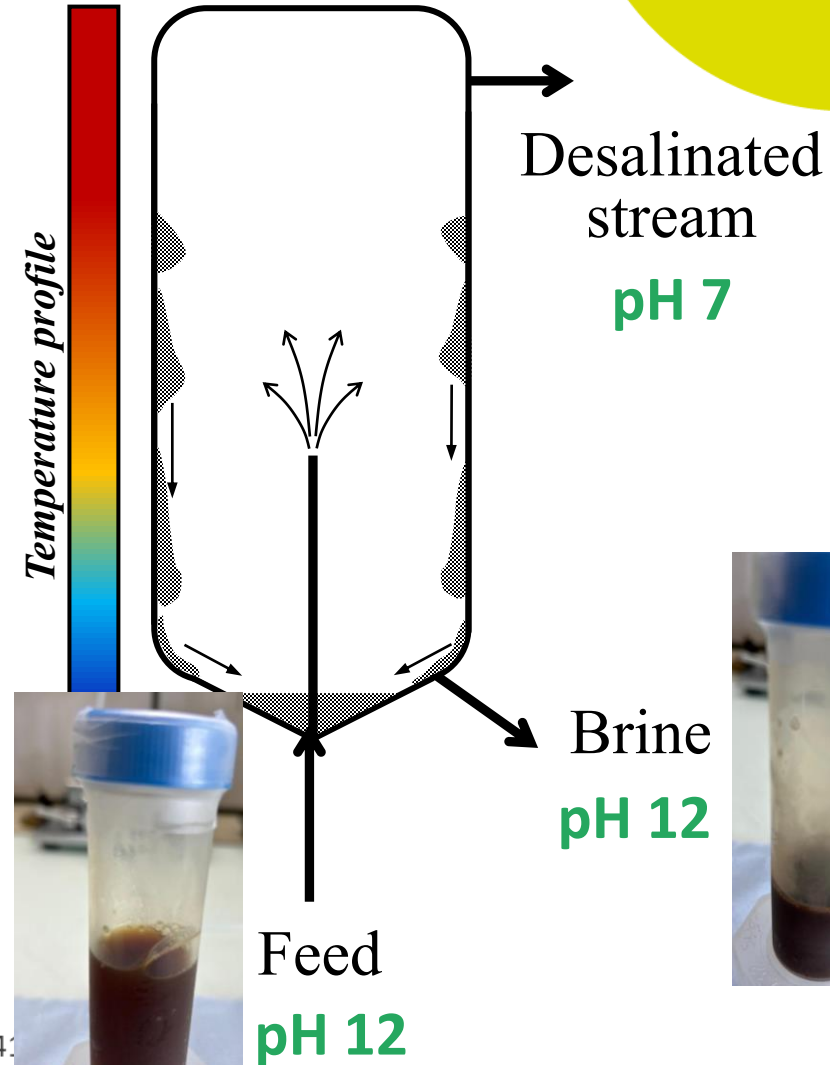
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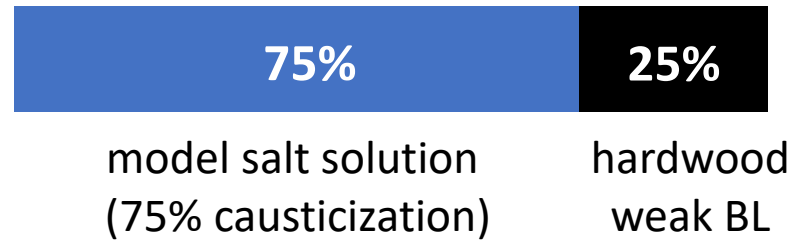
- No plug observed
- Large change of pH



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Coupling salt separation & HTL

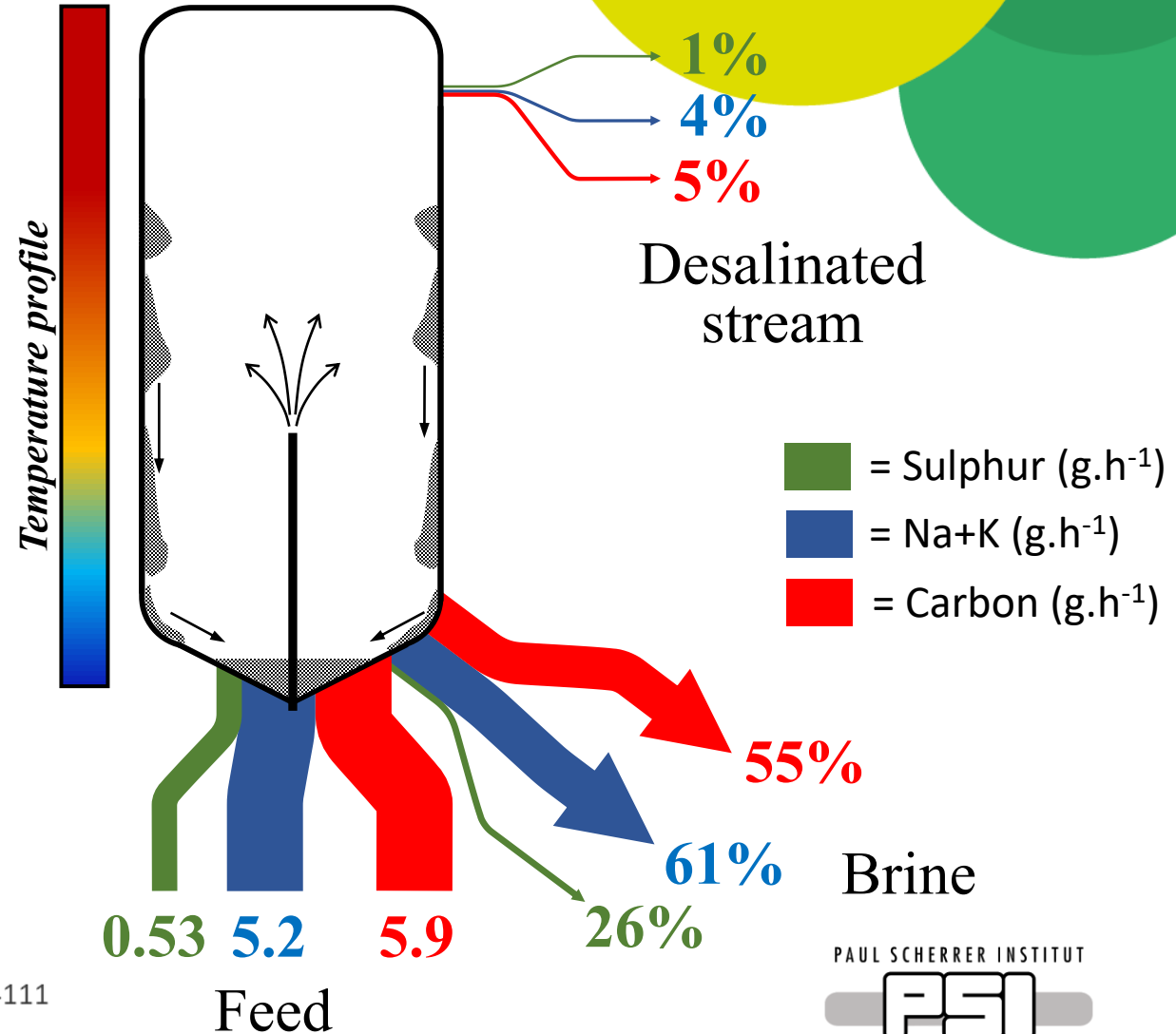
Feed composition



- Biocrude yield in the brine: 15%_{C-basis}
- C_{biocrude} represents 27% of C_{brine}
- Biocrude composition:

C (wt%)	H (wt%)	S (wt%)
53,1	5,1	5,8

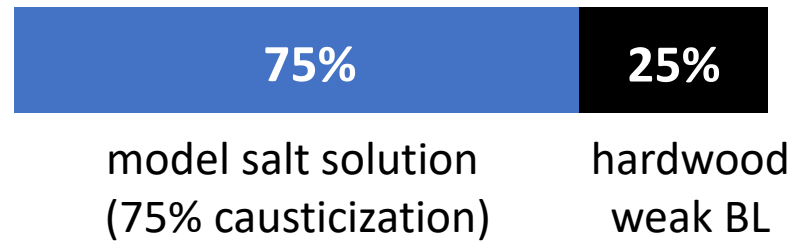
Brine: 35wt% of the feed flow



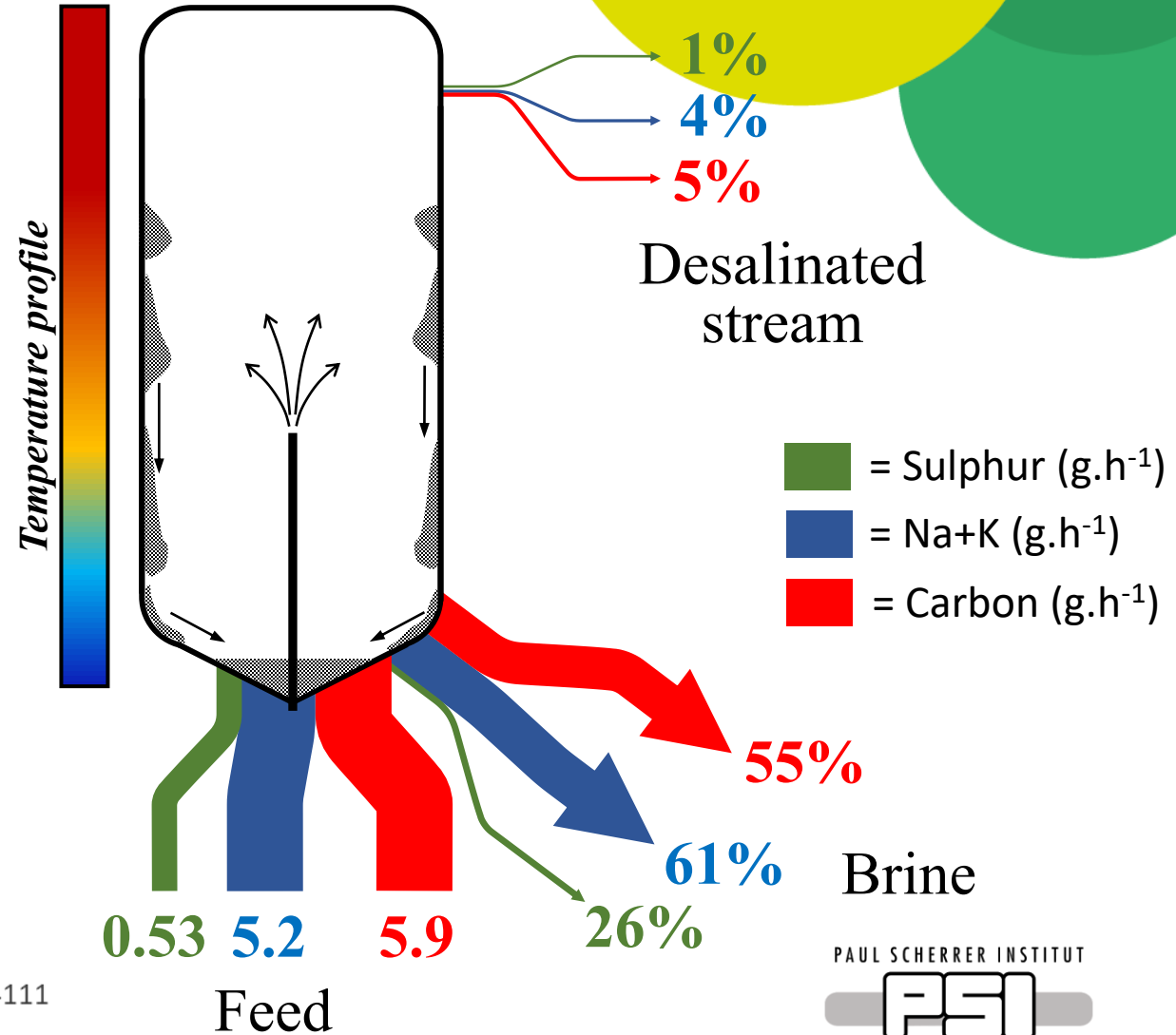
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Coupling salt separation & HTL

Feed composition



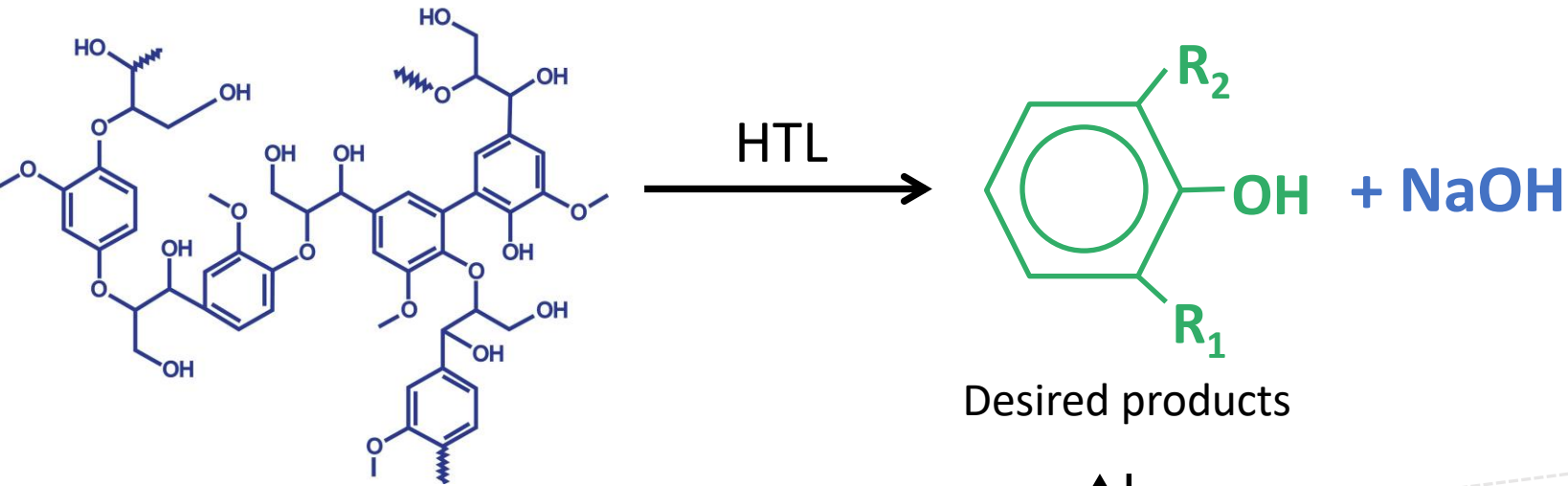
- Mass balances not closed: loss in the cooled parts
- 61% of cations recovered in the brine
- Very low carbon recovery in the desalinated stream



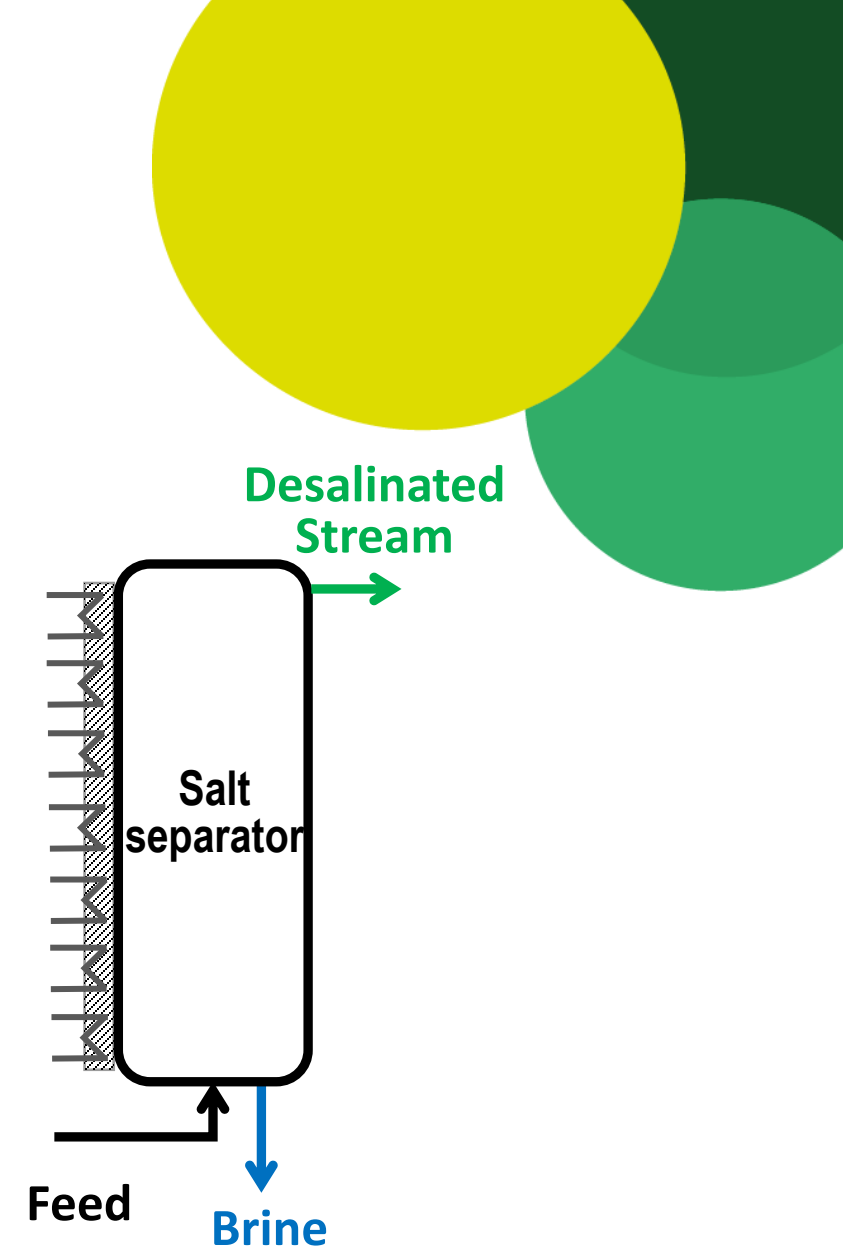
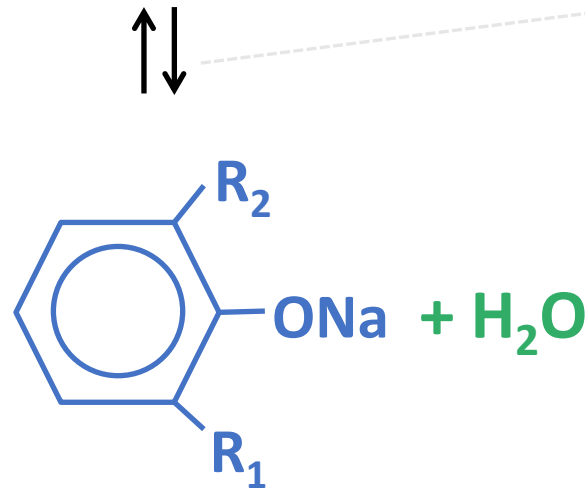
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Phase behavior of phenolates?

Lignin



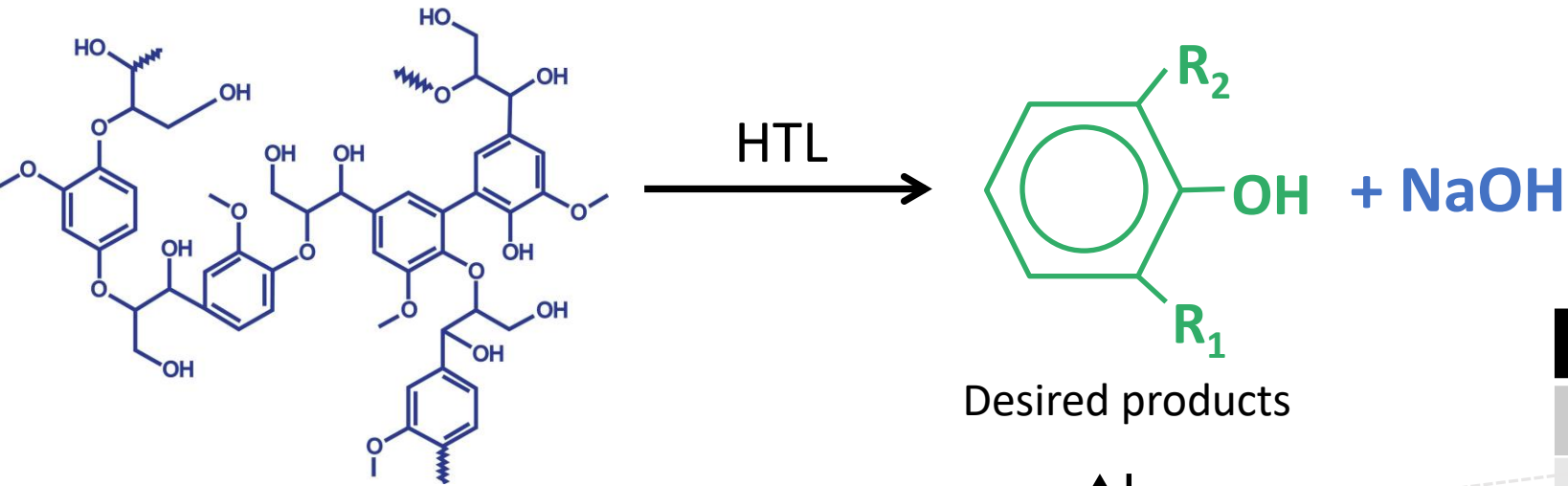
- Acid-base equilibrium in supercritical water can be very different from standard conditions



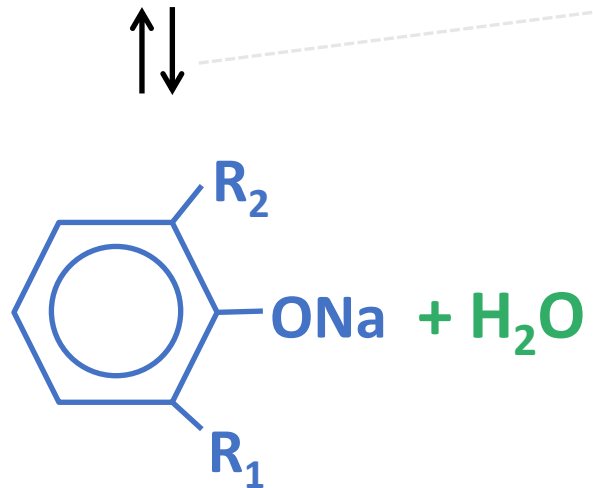
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Phase behavior of phenolates?

Lignin



- All aromatic alcohols should be in the form of salts at pH 12-13
 - Do they separate like in the salt separator like other salts?



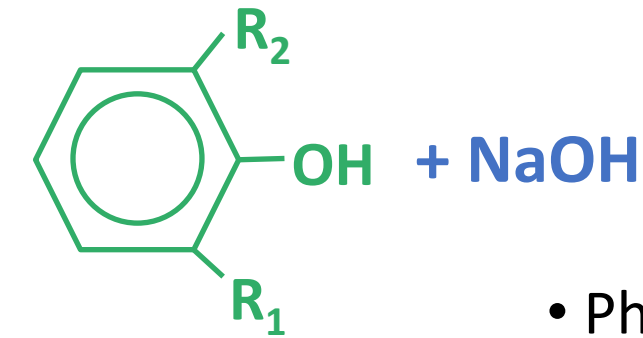
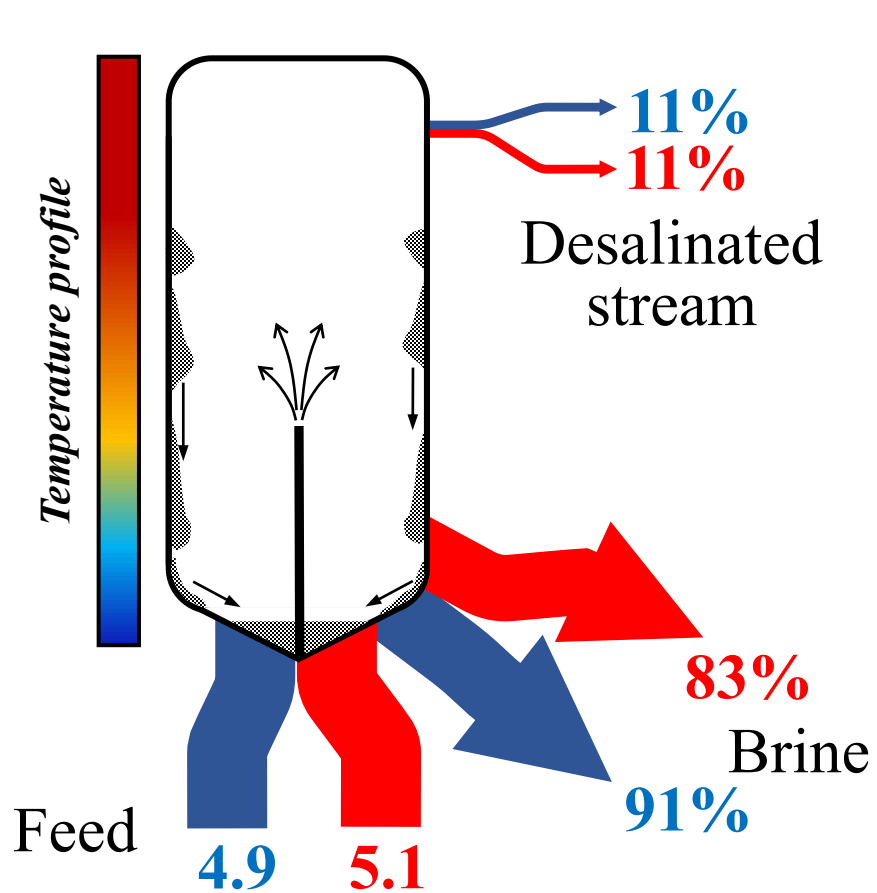
Compounds		pKa
Phenol	$R_1=R_2=\emptyset$	10.0
Guaiacol	$R_1=OMe; R_2=\emptyset$	10.0
Syringol	$R_1=R_2=OMe$	9.4
Catechol	$R_1=OH; R_2=\emptyset$	9.2 & 12.8



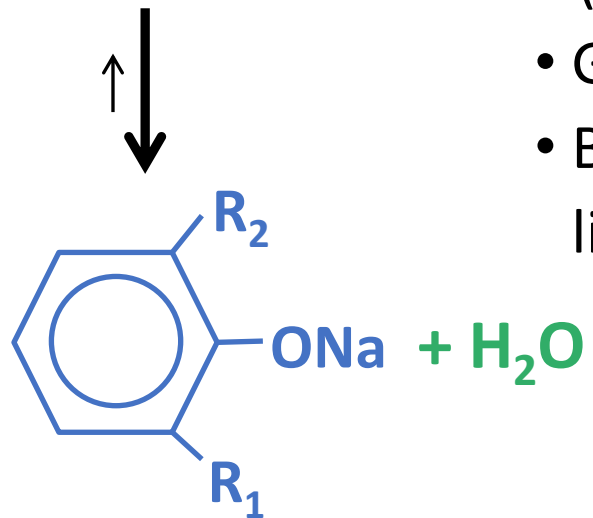
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Phase behavior of phenolates?

Feed: acetate-rich model salts, 75% causticized, **0.5wt% phenol**



Desired products



- Phenolates dominate over phenols (similar to carboxylates)
- Global type 1 phase behavior
- Behavior of polyphenols & phenolic likely similar

 = Organic C ($\text{g}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$)

 = Total C ($\text{g}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$)



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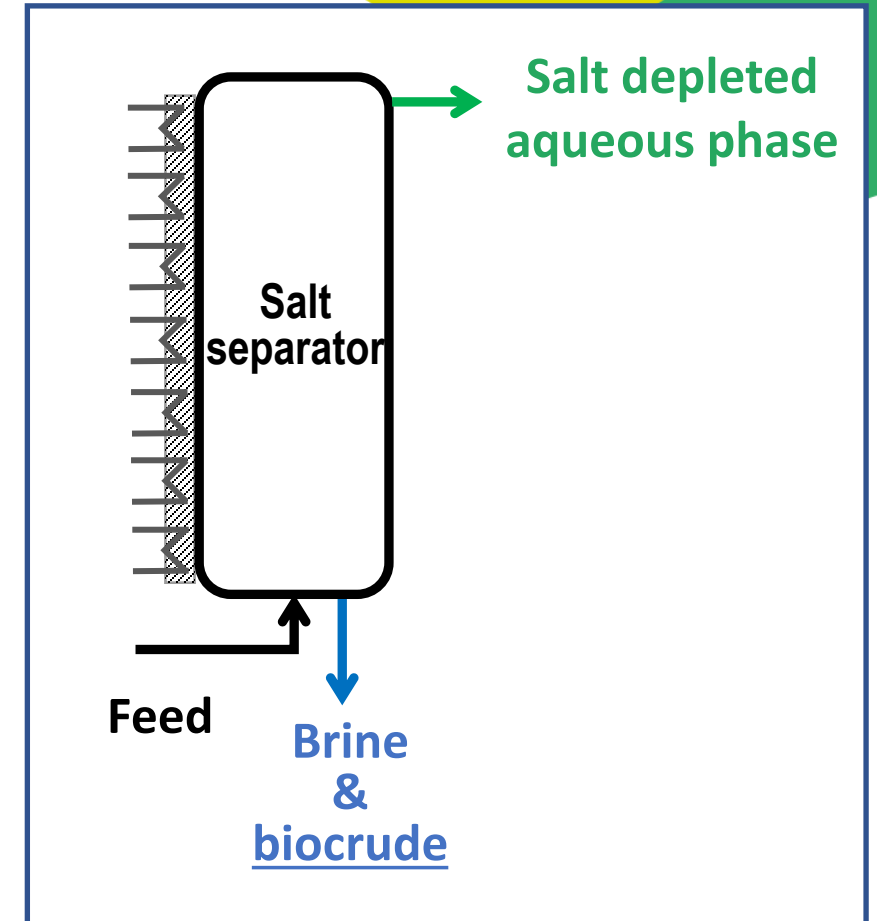
Conclusions

Optimisation of salt separation

- HP-DSC analytical method for the study of high pH solutions
- Two strategies identified to prevent plugging
- Cauterization gives good & steady extraction performance

Coupling HTL & salt separation with black liquor

- Good & steady inorganic salt separation reached
- Temperature range for optimal salt extraction identified
- Phenolic compounds are separated from the mainstream, along with inorganic salts
- Most carbon is extracted in the brine, with only 27% being biocrude



Thank you!

Get in touch with the project:

• Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Tero Joronen, Tampere University

• Website: www.bl2f.eu



hello@bl2f.eu



@BL2F_EU



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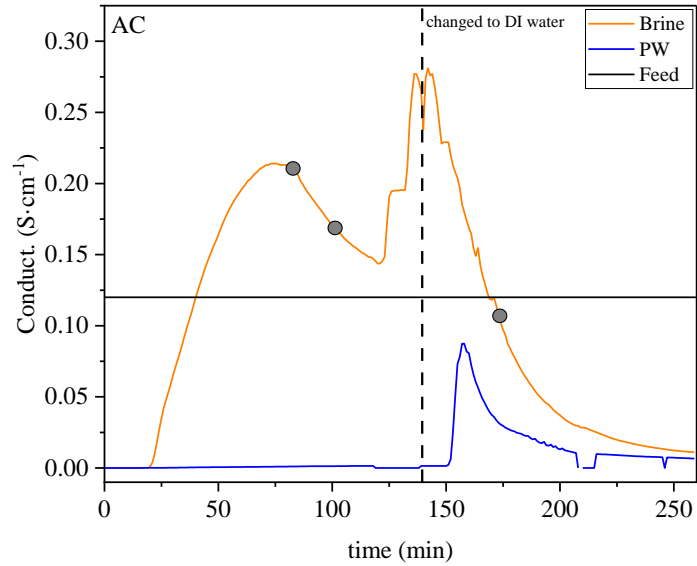
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BL2F Partners:

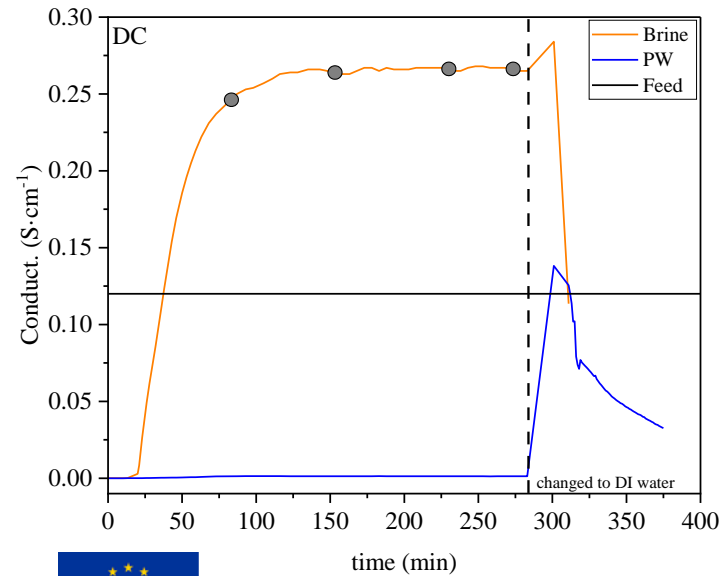


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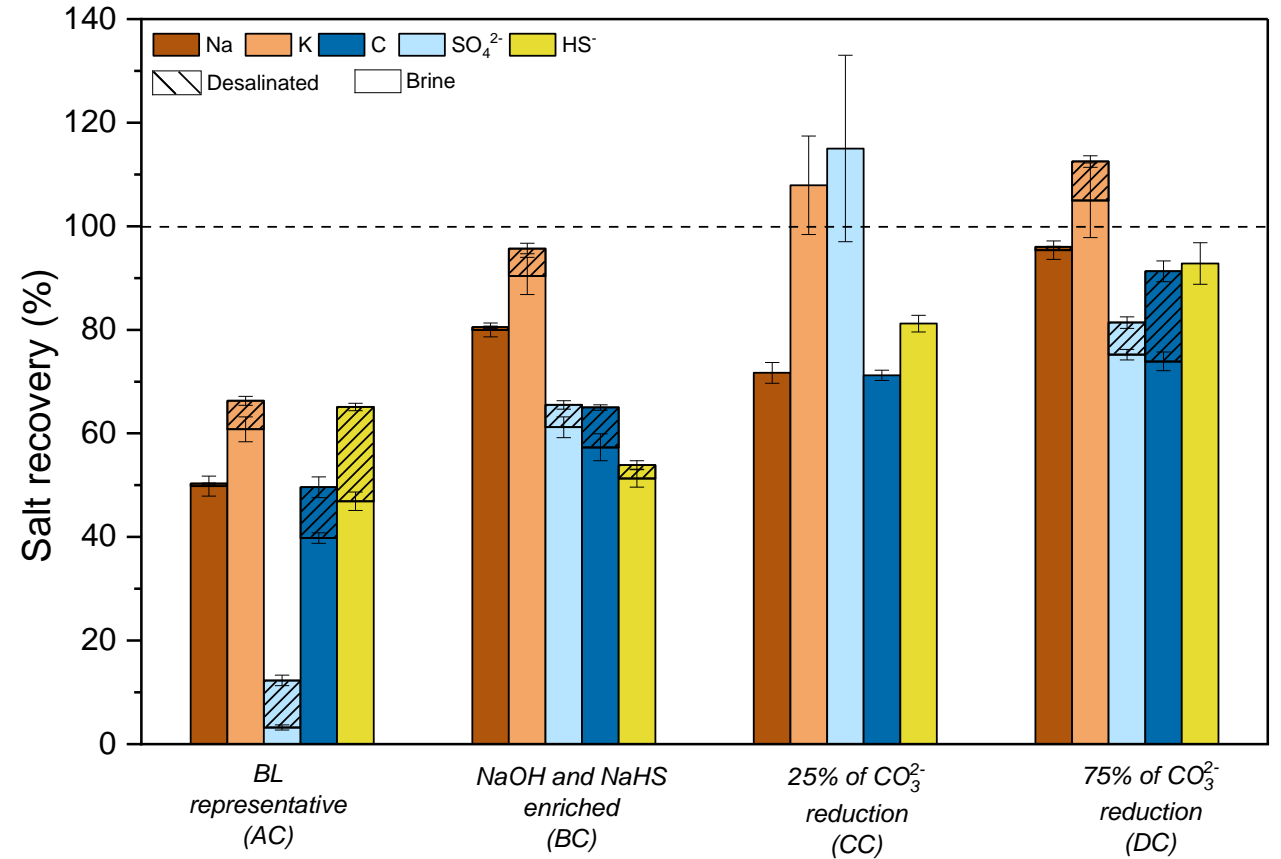
Continuous extraction: model salts



Representative BL



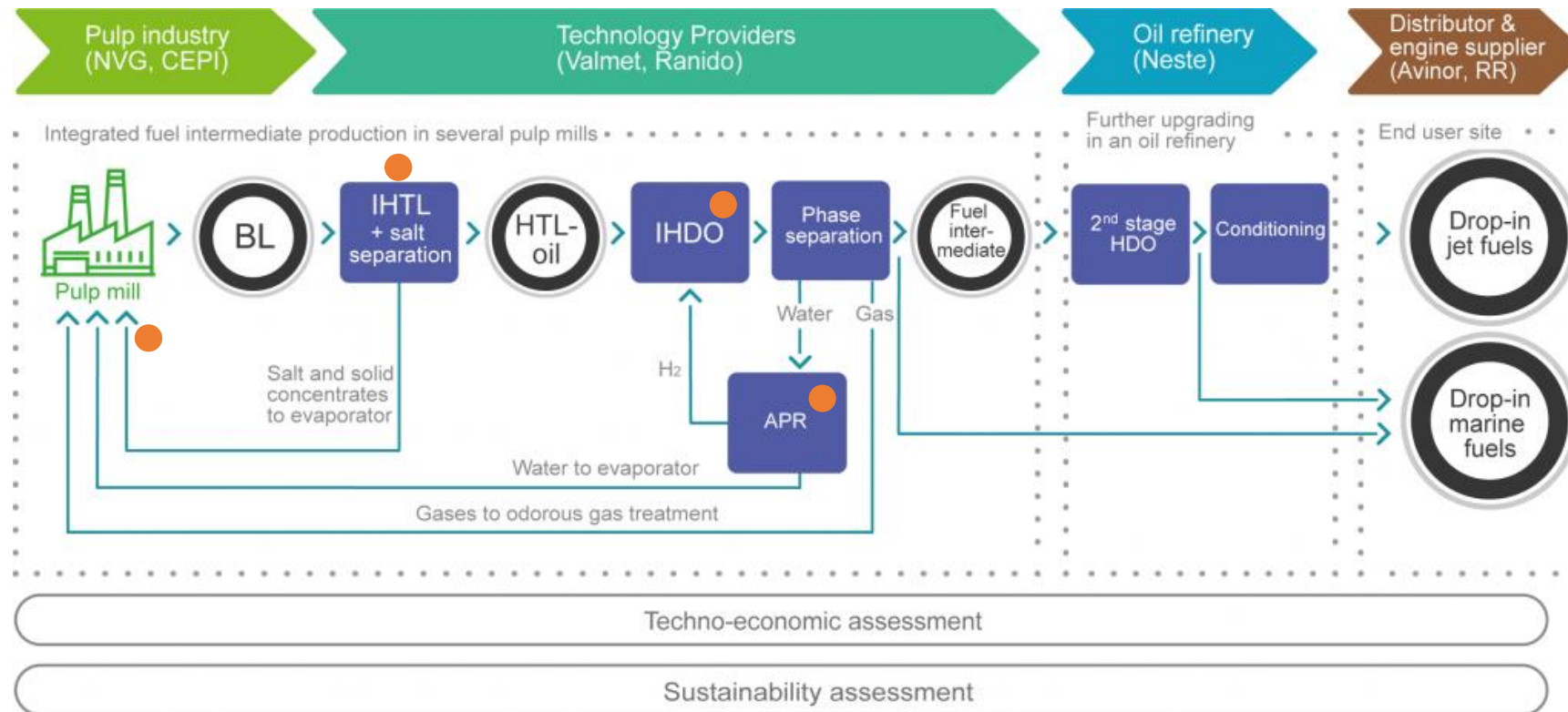
75% carbonate reduction



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WP2 in the BL2F project

Black Liquor to Fuel (BL2F) is a H2020 project that will transform **Black Liquor** (from Kraft process) into a new, clean biofuel for aviation and shipping.



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● Main project innovations