


TUHH
**Thermische
Verfahrenstechnik**

**BIOMASS HYDROTHERMAL
FRACTIONATION MODELLING FOR
DIFFERENT REACTORS: KINETICS &
MASS TRANSFER**

dp High Pressure Processes Group

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OBJECTIVES

Modelling & simulation

- Biomass hydrothermal fractionation (packed bed)
- Kinetic modelling & validation
- 3 different reactors: 3 L, 6 L & 40 L
- 3 biomasses: holm oak, catalpa and wheat straw
- Focused on hemicellulose (T around 180 °C)
- Improvement of a preliminary approach (0.1 L)

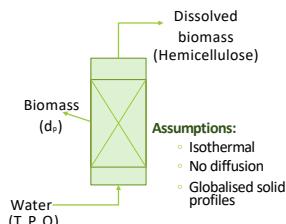


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INITIAL MODEL

MECHANISM

- Oligomers & sugars
 - 1st soluble (high Mw)
 - Last (low Mw)
- pH variations
 - Deacetylation
 - H⁺ consumption (buffering effect)
- Two phases
 - Mass transfer
 - Porosity changes
- Lignin as an inert



Assumptions:

- Isothermal
- No diffusion
- Globalised solid profiles

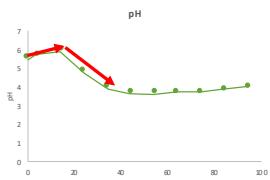
Water (T, P, Q)

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INITIAL MODEL

MECHANISM

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- Two phases
 - Mass transfer
 - Porosity changes
- Lignin as an inert



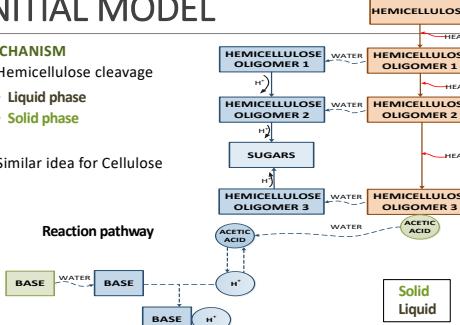
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INITIAL MODEL

MECHANISM

- Hemicellulose cleavage
 - Liquid phase
 - Solid phase
- Similar idea for Cellulose

Reaction pathway



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INITIAL MODEL

MASS BALANCES

Liquid (A)

$$\frac{\partial C_{Aj}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[-\frac{u}{L} \frac{\partial C_{Aj}}{\partial z} - \varphi \cdot C_{Aj} \cdot \frac{dC_T}{dt} + k_j \cdot a \cdot (C_{Aj}^* - C_{Av,j}^*) + r_j \right]$$

Solid (B)

$$\frac{\partial C_{Bj}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon} \left[r_j - \varphi \cdot C_{Bj} \cdot \frac{dC_T}{dt} - k_j \cdot a \cdot (C_{Aj}^* - C_{Av,j}^*) \right]$$

$$\frac{d(1-\varepsilon) \cdot C_T}{dt} = \sum_{j=1}^{i=N} r_j - k_j \cdot a \cdot (C_{Aj}^* - C_{Av,j}^*) \quad (\text{inert mass balance})$$

TERMS

Time dependence
 Convective flow
 Extraction effect
 Mass transfer
 Reaction

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INITIAL MODEL

MASS BALANCES

- Extraction effect $\varphi \cdot C_{A/B,j} \cdot \frac{dC_T}{dt}$

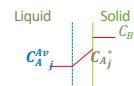
$$\varepsilon = 1 - \varphi \cdot C_T \quad \varphi = f(\text{biomass}) \quad \varphi \neq f(t, z)$$

- Mass transfer $k_j \cdot a \cdot (C_{A,j}^* - C_{A,j}^{Av})$

$$C_{A,j}^* = H_j \cdot C_B(t)$$

$$C_{A,j}^{Av} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{z=0}^{Z-1} C_A(z, t)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k_j \cdot a \cdot (C_{A,j}^* - C_{A,j}^{Av}) &\neq f(z) \\ k_j \cdot a \cdot (C_{A,j}^* - C_{A,j}^{Av}) &= f(t) \end{aligned} \right\}$$



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INITIAL MODEL

MASS BALANCES

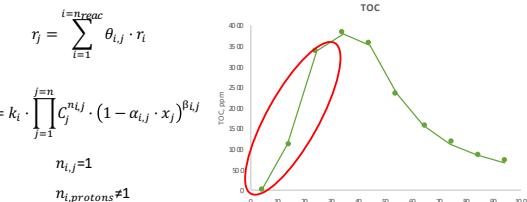
- Reaction → Autocatalytic kinetics

$$r_j = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n_{\text{reac}}} \theta_{i,j} \cdot r_i$$

$$r_i = k_i \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{j=n} C_j^{n_{i,j}} \cdot (1 - \alpha_{i,j} \cdot x_j)^{\beta_{i,j}}$$

$$n_{i,j}=1$$

$$n_{i,protons} \neq 1$$

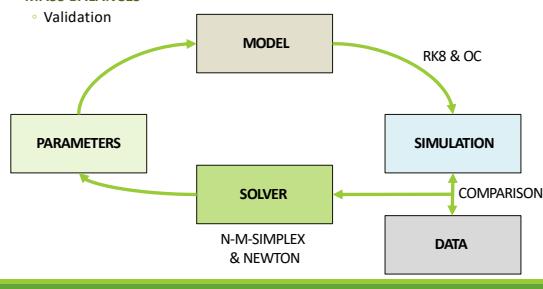


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INITIAL MODEL

MASS BALANCES

- Validation



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INITIAL MODEL

PREVIOUS RESULTS

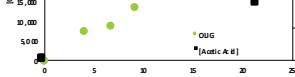
- Holm oak (powder)
- V: 100 ml
- T ∈ [180 °C, 200 °C]
- Q ∈ [5 ml/min, 40 ml/min]
- dp: 3 & 6 mm

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MODIFIED MODEL

Model changes

- Issues
 - Acetic acid profile
 - Dissolved lignin profile
 - DP profile

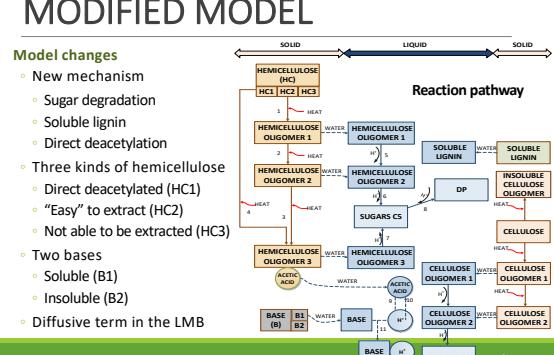


No Simultaneous extraction & deacetylation

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MODIFIED MODEL

Reaction pathway

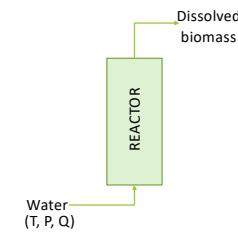


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Wheat straw (WS)

- V: 3 L
- T: 185, 200 & 215 °C
- Wheat straw (WS)
- Q: 0.25 kg/min
- M: 900 g (pellets)
- Reactor output
- Sugar profile
- Oligomer profile
- pH profile
- DP profile
- Acetic acid profile
- Dissolved lignin profile

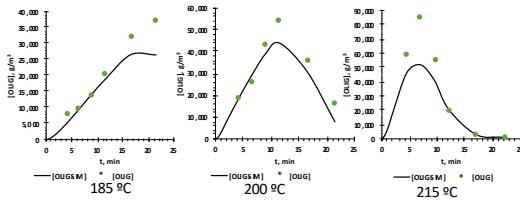


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Wheat straw (WS)

Oligomers

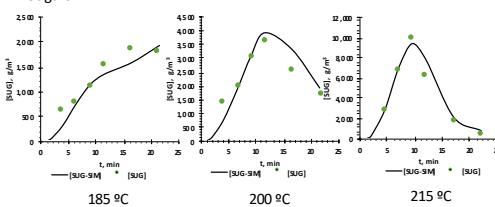


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Wheat straw (WS)

Sugars

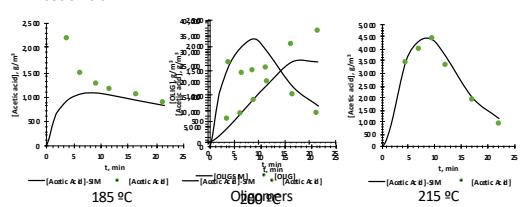


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Wheat straw (WS)

Acetic Acid

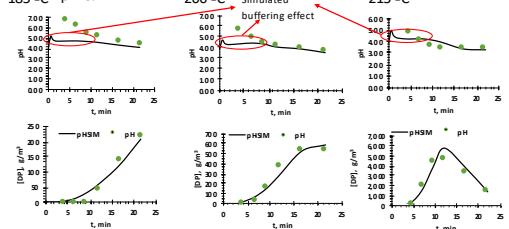


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Wheat straw (WS)

pH & DP

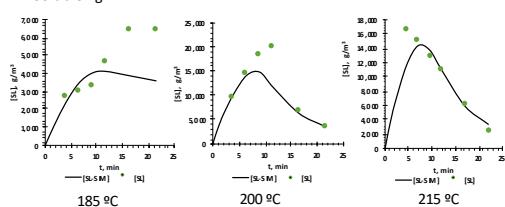


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Wheat straw (WS)

Soluble lignin



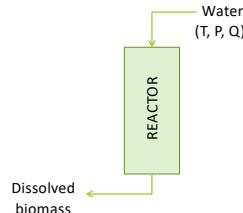
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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Catalpa (CAT)

- Experimental

- V: 6 L
- T: 140, 150, 160 & 170 °C
- Catalpa (CAT)
- Q: 0.25 kg/min
- M: 600 g (powder)
- Reactor output
- Sugar profile
- Oligomer profile
- Acetic acid profile
- pH profile

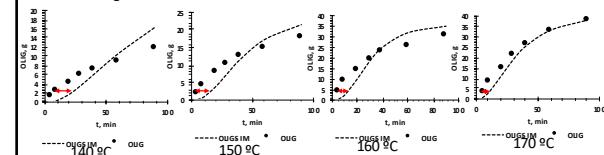


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Catalpa (CAT)

- Oligomer



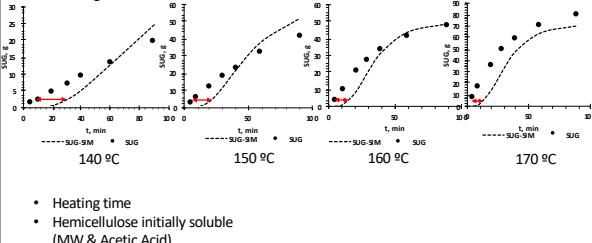
- Heating time
- Hemicellulose initially soluble (MW & Acetic Acid)

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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Catalpa (CAT)

- Sugar



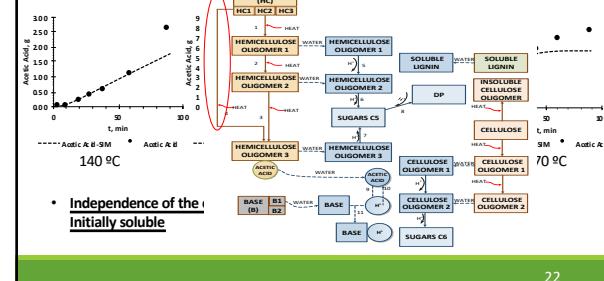
- Heating time
- Hemicellulose initially soluble (MW & Acetic Acid)

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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Catalpa (CAT)

- Acetic acid



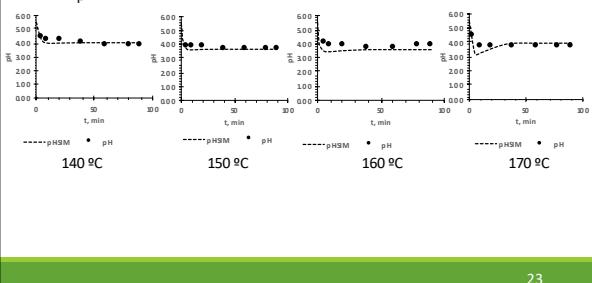
- Independence of the
Initially soluble

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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Catalpa (CAT)

- pH



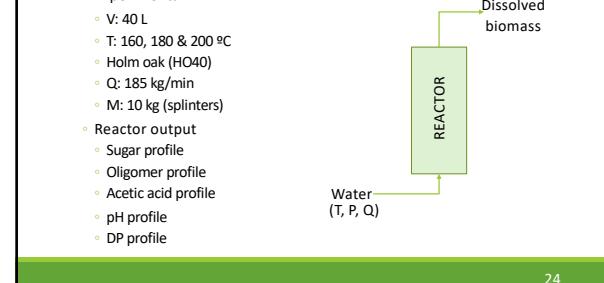
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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Holm Oak (HO40)

- Experimental

- V: 40 L
- T: 160, 180 & 200 °C
- Holm oak (HO40)
- Q: 185 kg/min
- M: 10 kg (splinters)
- Reactor output
- Sugar profile
- Oligomer profile
- Acetic acid profile
- pH profile
- DP profile

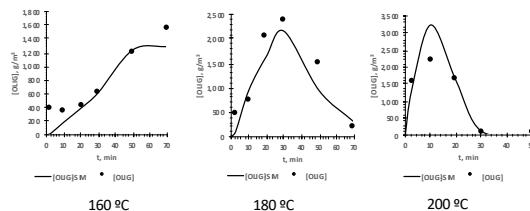


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Holm Oak (HO40)

○ Oligomer

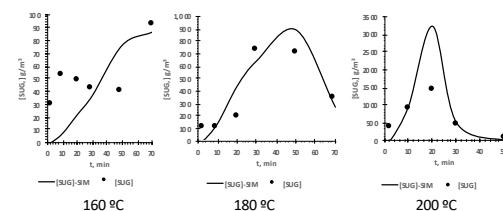


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Holm Oak (HO40)

○ Sugar

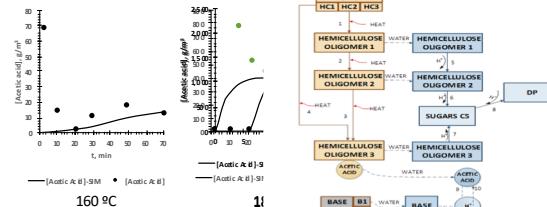


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Holm Oak (HO40)

○ Acetic Acid

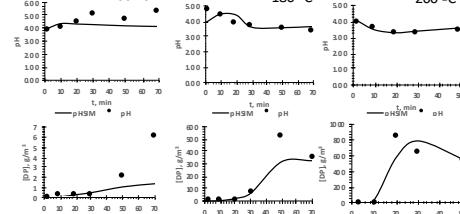


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MODIFIED MODEL VALIDATION

Holm Oak (HO40)

○ pH & DP



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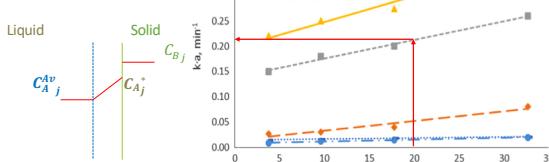
PARAMETERS ANALYSIS

Analysis of the parameters

○ Mass transfer coefficient $k_j \cdot a$

○ From previous work¹

$$k_j \cdot a = f(u)$$

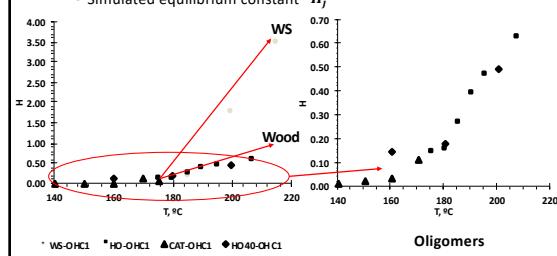


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PARAMETERS ANALYSIS

Analysis of the parameters

○ Simulated equilibrium constant H_j

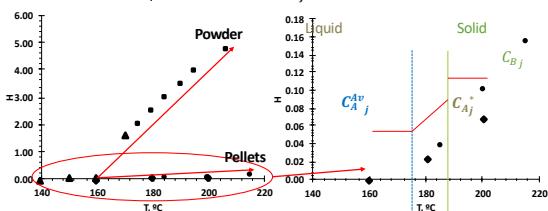


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PARAMETERS ANALYSIS

Analysis of the parameters

- Simulated equilibrium constant H_j



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Rissanen, J.V., Gréman, H., Willför, S., Murzin, D.Y., Salmi, T. 2014. Spruce Hemicellulose for Chemicals Using Aqueous Extraction: Kinetics, Mass Transfer, and Modeling. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research 53, 6341-6350

PARAMETERS ANALYSIS

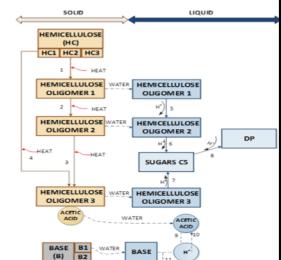
Analysis of the parameters

- Kinetics k_i

- Kinetic rates similar
- 1, 2, 5, 9 and 10

Different kinetic rates

- 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11
- Similar order of magnitude
- Morphology (pellets vs powder)²
- Structural reasons
- Oligomers length
- Acetyl content

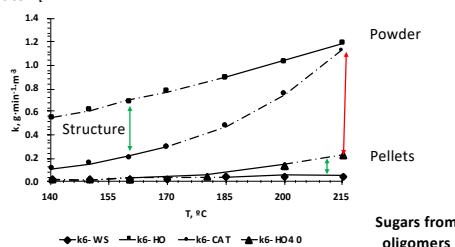


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PARAMETERS ANALYSIS

Analysis of the parameters

- Kinetics k_i

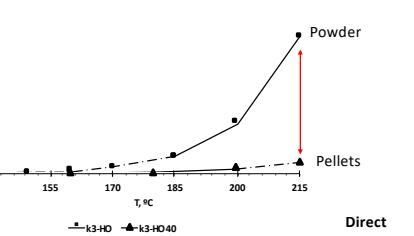


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PARAMETERS ANALYSIS

Analysis of the parameters

- Kinetics k_i



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PARAMETERS ANALYSIS

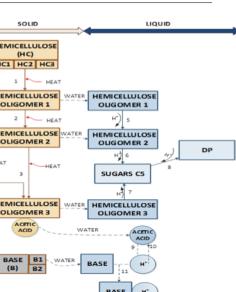
Analysis of the parameters

- Proton reaction order $n_{i,j}$
- Reactions: 6, 7 and 8

$$K = e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT} + \ln(A)} = A \cdot e^{-\frac{-E_a + f(H^+)}{RT}}$$

$$\text{if } f(H^+) = \ln(H^+);$$

$$K = A \cdot e^{(-\frac{E_a}{RT})} \cdot e^{\ln(H^+) \cdot \frac{1}{RT}} \\ = A \cdot H^{\frac{1}{RT}} e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}} \\ n_{i,j}$$



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PARAMETERS ANALYSIS

Analysis of the parameters

- Other parameters
 - Autocatalytic coefficients → Function of the temperature
 - Liquid effective diffusivity (axial) → Function of the temperature
 - Acetic acid stoichiometric coefficient → 0.18-0.30 g/g HC
 - HC1(40%) & HC2 (60%) values
 - B1 (10%) and B2 (90%) values

Other simulated data

- Bed porosity
- Internal profiles: liquid and solid
- Global mas balance error: 4-6 %

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CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

- Kinetic model validated
 - 3 different tubular reactors used (3.0 L, 6.0 L and 40.0 L)
 - 3 different biomass tested (HO, WS & CAT)
- Errors between 8-38 %
- Main sources of errors
 - Initial heating
 - Lab scale assumptions (like isothermal reactor)
 - pH simulation (reactions: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11)

Further work

- Energy balance
- Initial heating period
- Buffering effect

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Thermal separation processes institute (Technical university of Hamburg)

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