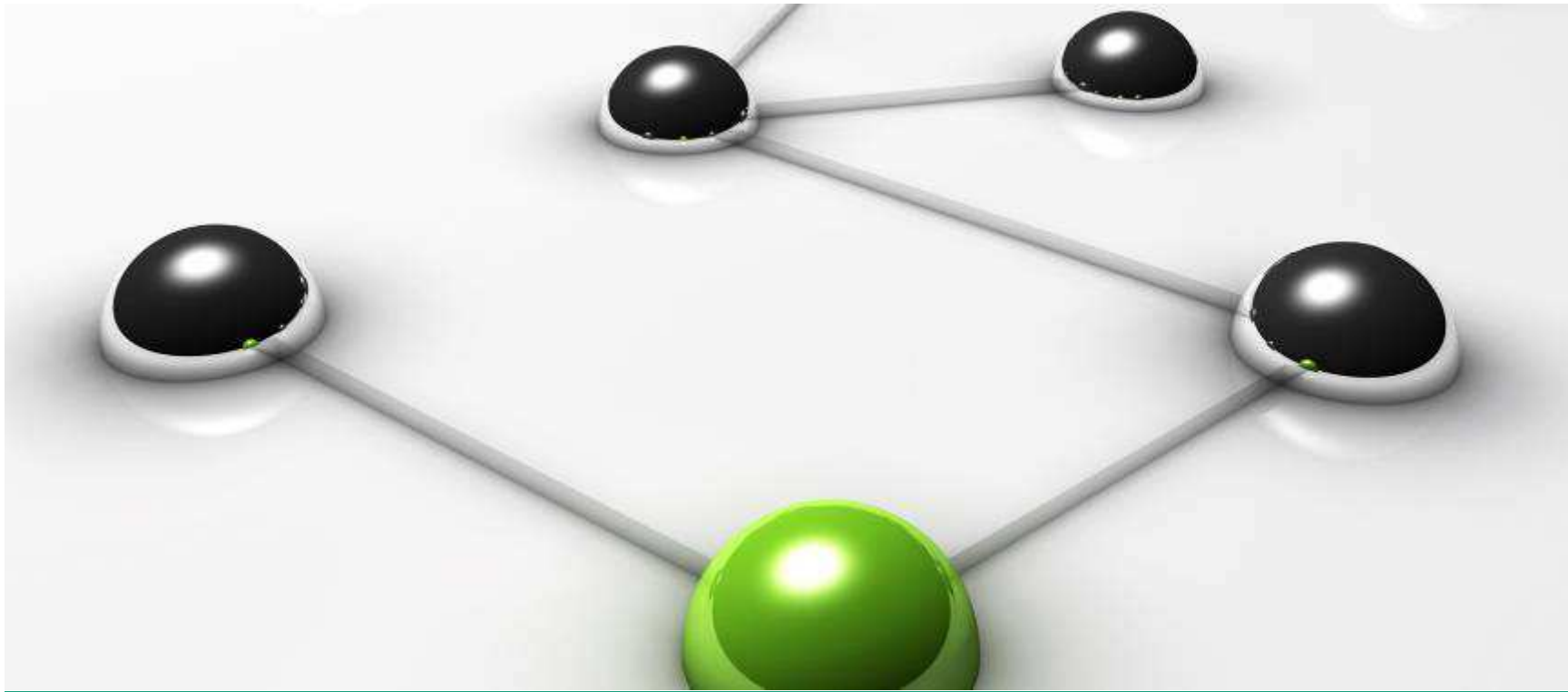


FRAUNHOFER UMSICHT

Production of long-chain hydrocarbons from bio-based alcohols

Klaas Breitkreuz, Andreas Menne, Axel Kraft

„Biorefineries“, Pucon (CL), 19.11 2012



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AGENDA

- Introduction
 - Fraunhofer UMSICHT, Business Unit: Biofuels
 - Link to PhD research topic
- Basic idea behind the process
- Chain elongation technology
 - Process conditions
 - Chemistry
- Pathway to long chain hydrocarbons
 - Chemistry
- Financial considerations
- Summary

Facts & Data on Fraunhofer UMSICHT

- Foundation 1990
- Budget 2011 24.8 million € (~40% industry)
- Staff 345 (~60% permanent staff)
- Spin-Offs 13
- Laboratories/Pilot plants 4 500 m²



Biofuels Unit at UMSICHT – Vision and Scope of R&D



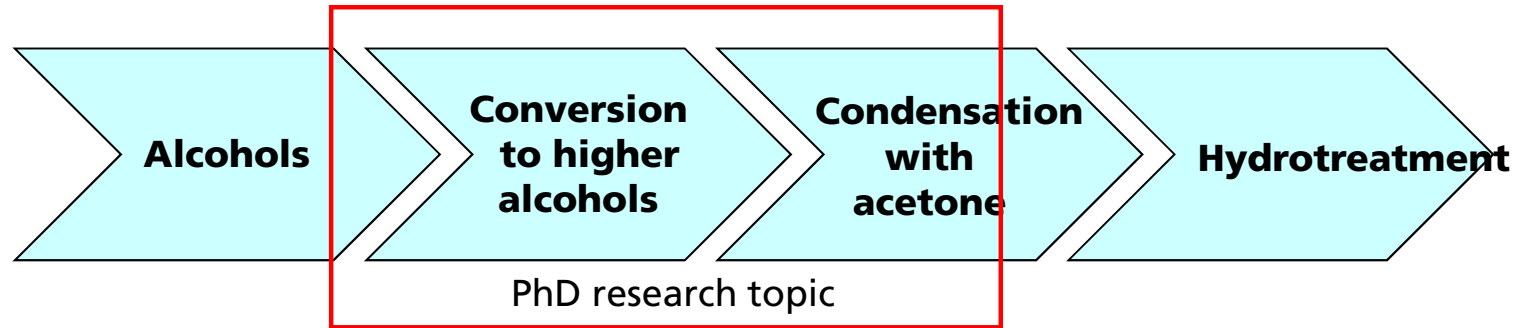
Source: MEV

VISION : Creation of an affordable, sustainable future with chemistry

- Development of catalytic processes for Biofuels & Chemicals
- Screening and (selected) catalyst development
- Scale-up and pilot plant operation
- Employed raw materials are “mainly” bio-based:
Fats & oils, sugars, alcohols, hemi-cellulose, residues

Member of European Biofuels Technology Platform (workgroup conversion) www.biofueltp.eu

Multistage process to long chain hydrocarbons



- Step 2: Condensation of short-chain alcohols (e.g. ethanol)
- Step 3: Condensation (2:1) of received "higher" alcohols with acetone

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Why ethanol as raw material?

- Current situation
 - Chemical and Fuel Industry want to move away from fossil based raw materials
 - Large quantities of ethanol expected, when 2nd-generation process available, e.g.: fermentation of cellulose, CO-fermentation (Lanzatech, Ineos)
 - This opens up new opportunities to use ethanol as green raw material
- Problem: Ethanol as such has many disadvantages (limited compatibility with fuels and low value as chemical or fuel)
 - ➔ Solution: Chain elongation process to higher alcohols based on ethanol

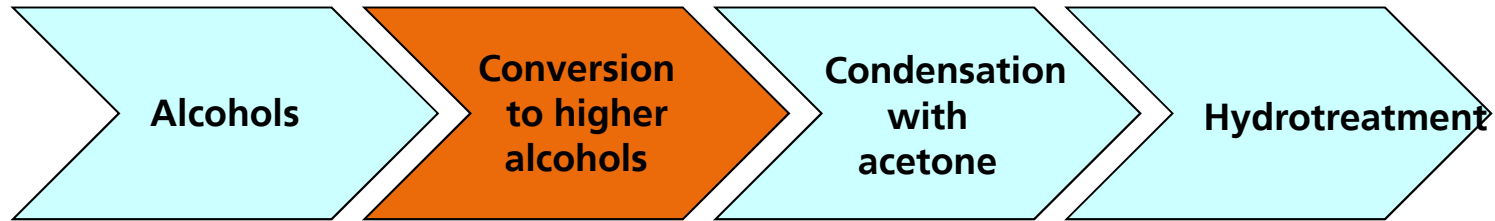
Ethanol based green chemicals and fuels

- UMSICHT R&D: Catalytic condensation of ethanol to higher alcohols (PhD research topic)
- Goal: Green and economically attractive process with fit to refinery or chemical site
- Product application areas of higher alcohols:
 - Biofuels (kerosene, gasoline, diesel booster)
 - Chemicals (solvents, plasticizers, alkenes)
- Patents: **2x Fraunhofer UMSICHT**, 13x DuPont, 1x Sangi

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Alcohol condensation process



- Fully automated Mini-Plant
 - 1-100 bars
 - Up to 450 °C
 - Max. 3 l/h feed
 - 24/7-mode
- Optional H₂-dosing
- Closed mass-balance



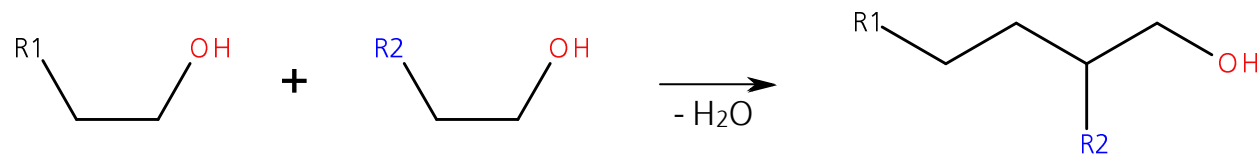
Conditions for alcohol condensation

- Process conditions:
 - 1-80 bars absolute
 - 280 – 380 °C
- Raw materials:
 - Alcohols
 - Aldehydes
- Conversion rate: up to 90 %
- Catalyst:
 - Carbon based
 - Commercially available
 - Long-term stable under reaction conditions
 - Tolerates water



Chemistry

- Gas-phase condensation of alcohols



- Products: linear and branched alcohols plus water
- Co-products: corresponding aldehydes, H_2
- Degree of consecutive reactions depends on residence time (conversion), temperature and pressure
- Tailor-made distribution and branching

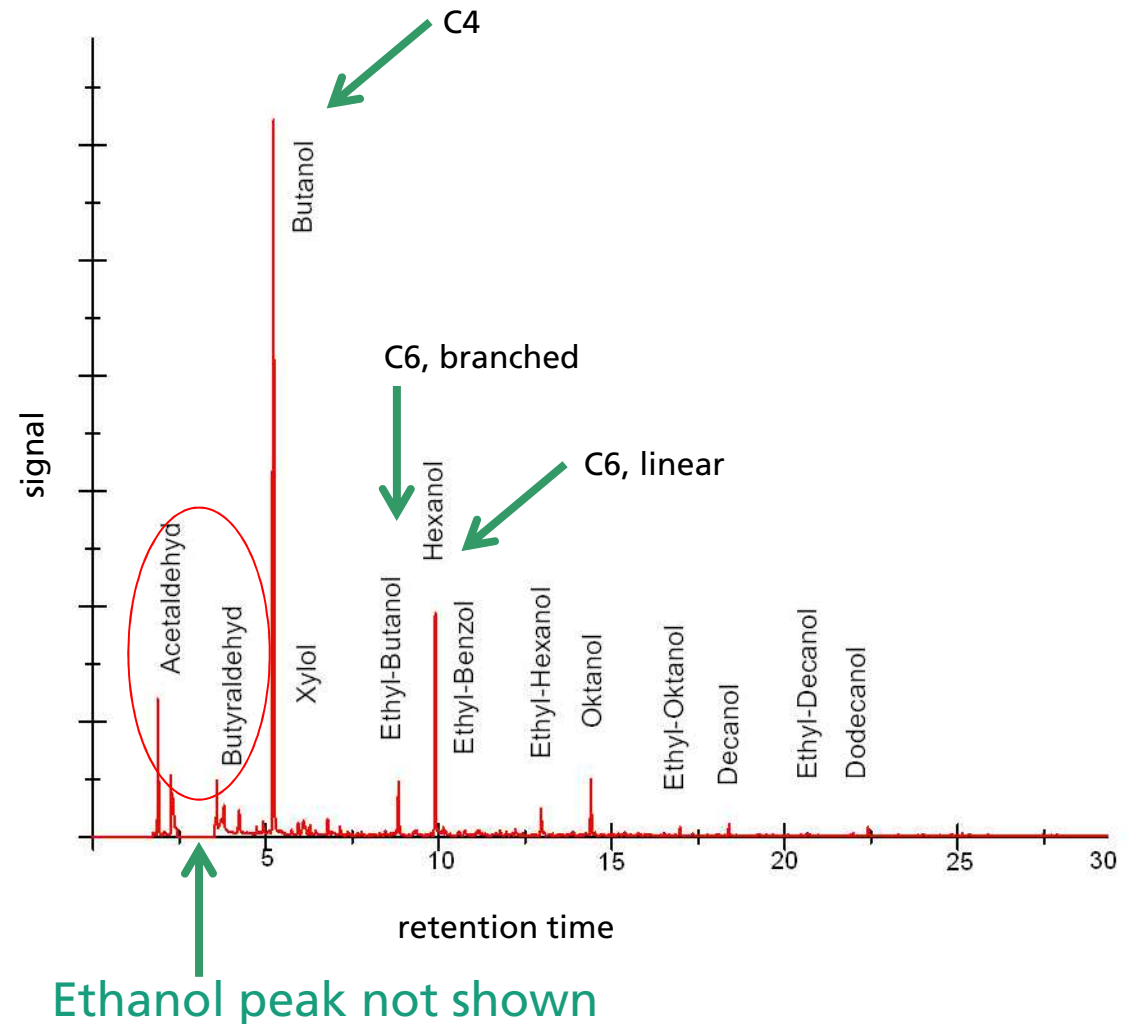


$\text{R1, R2} = \text{H, CH}_3, \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n$

Results: Condensation of ethanol to butanol, hexanol

Example GC/FID of typical product mixture

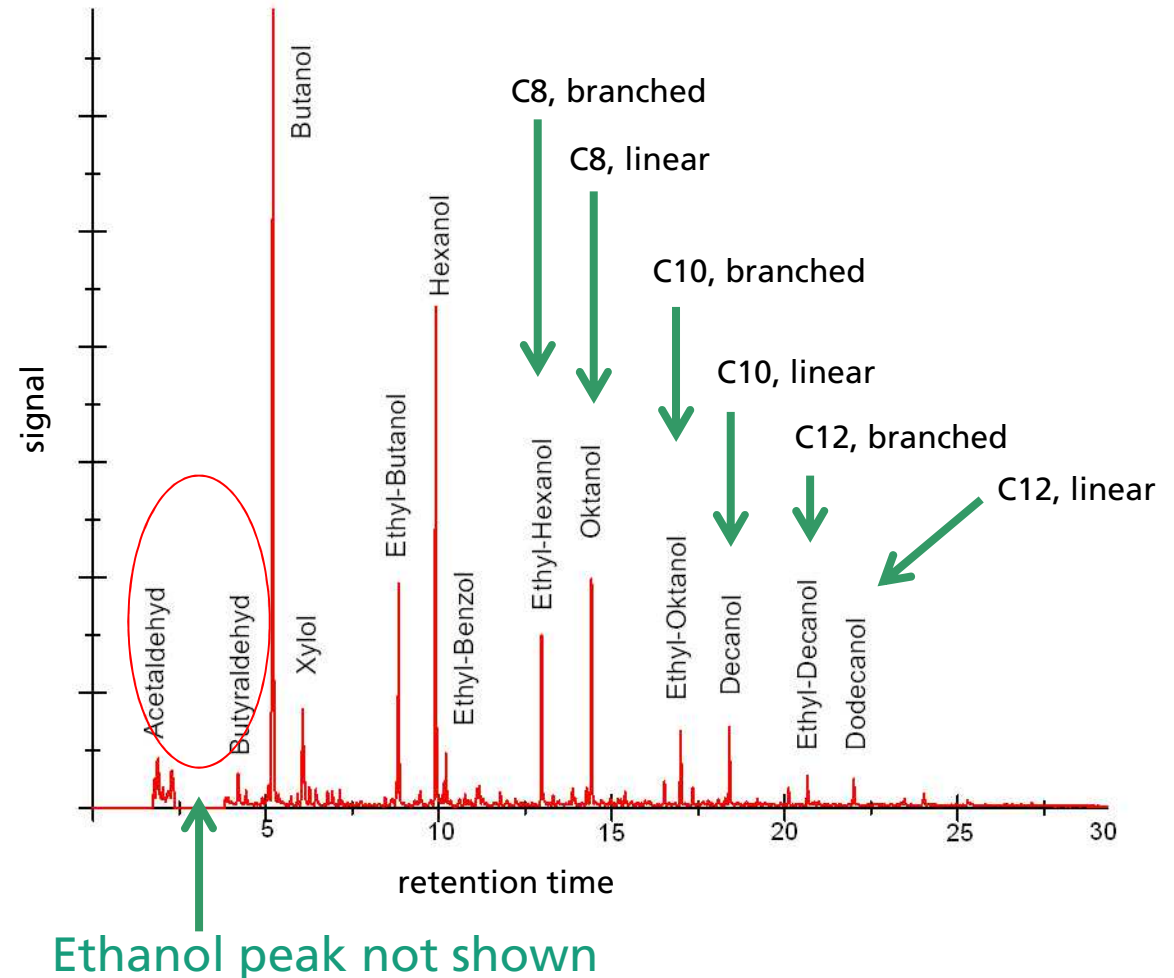
- Pure ethanol as feed
- Gas-phase reaction
- Conversion EtOH: 26%
- > 97% identified
- Min. gaseous products
- Also water in product
- Low pressure



Results: Condensation of ethanol to higher alcohols

Example GC/FID of typical product mixture

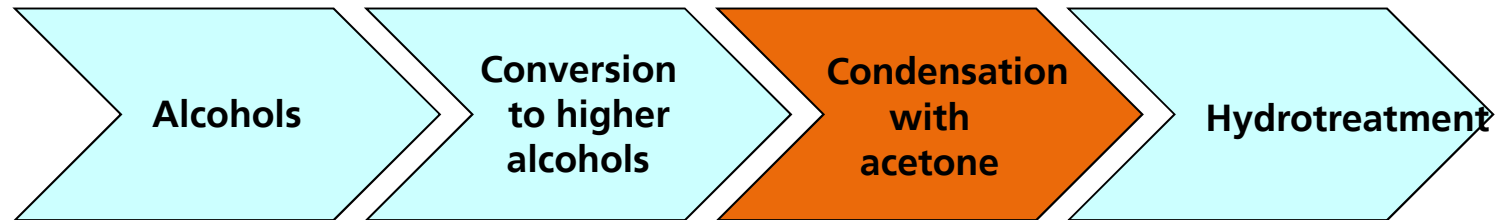
- Pure ethanol as feed
- Gas-phase reaction
- Conversion EtOH: 53%
- > 94% identified
- Min. gaseous products
- Also water in product
- Medium pressure



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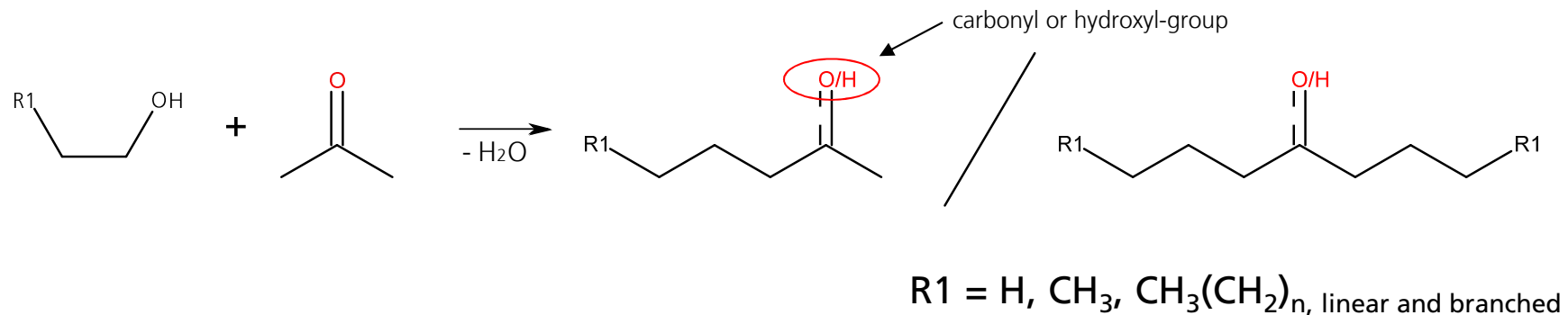
Multistage process to long chain hydrocarbons



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Pathway to long chain hydrocarbons

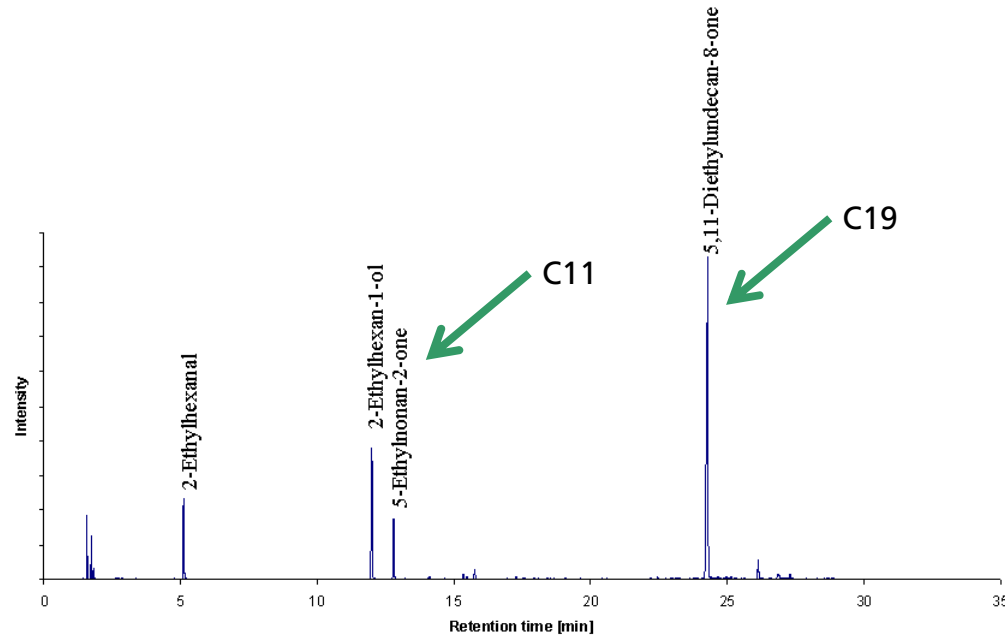
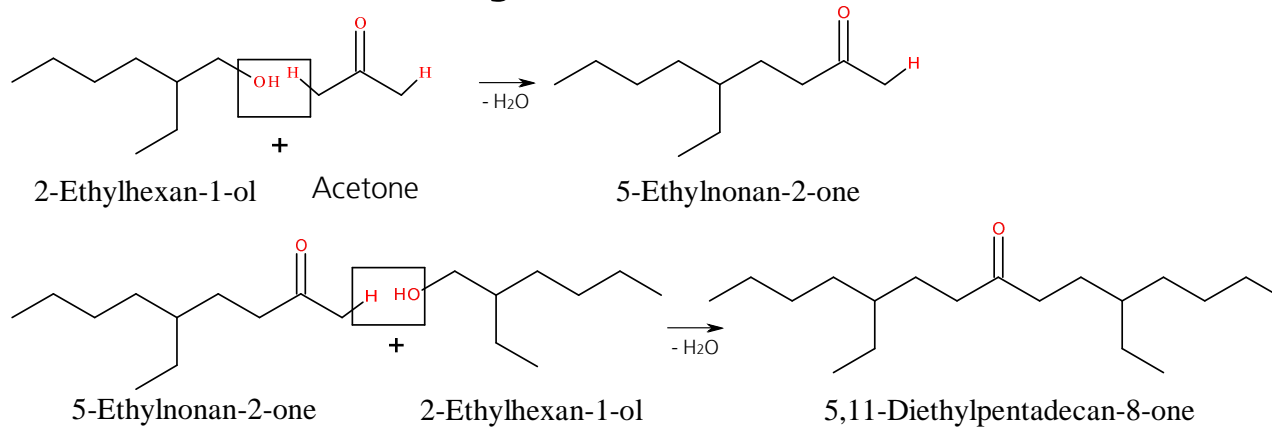
- Condensation of intermediate higher alcohols with acetone:



- Condensation possible with linear and/or branched alcohols
- Products: linear and branched ketones and sec. alcohols with tailor-made distribution
- Similar conditions as alcohol-condensation-step, but different catalytic pathway
- **Only 1 oxygen** atom per target molecule left → removal by hydrotreating* to yield kerosene and/or diesel fractions

*Corma, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2011, 50, 2375 –2378
DOI: 10.1002/anie.201007508

Condensation of Ethylhexanol and Acetone (1:2)



Condensation of alcohols/acetone ex ABE-process

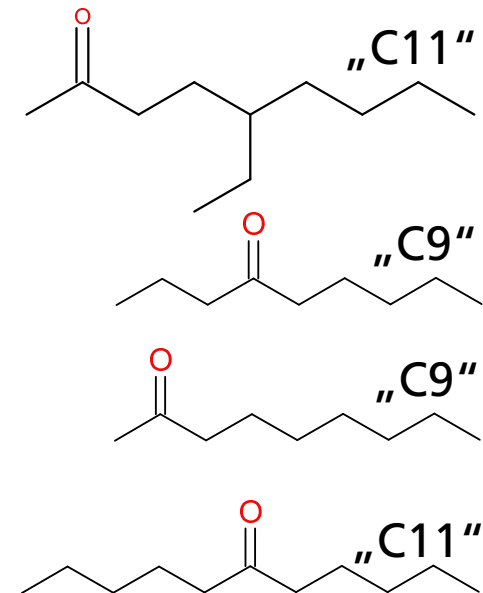
„All-in-one-condensation“ of acetone, butanol, ethanol

Conversion to higher alcohols

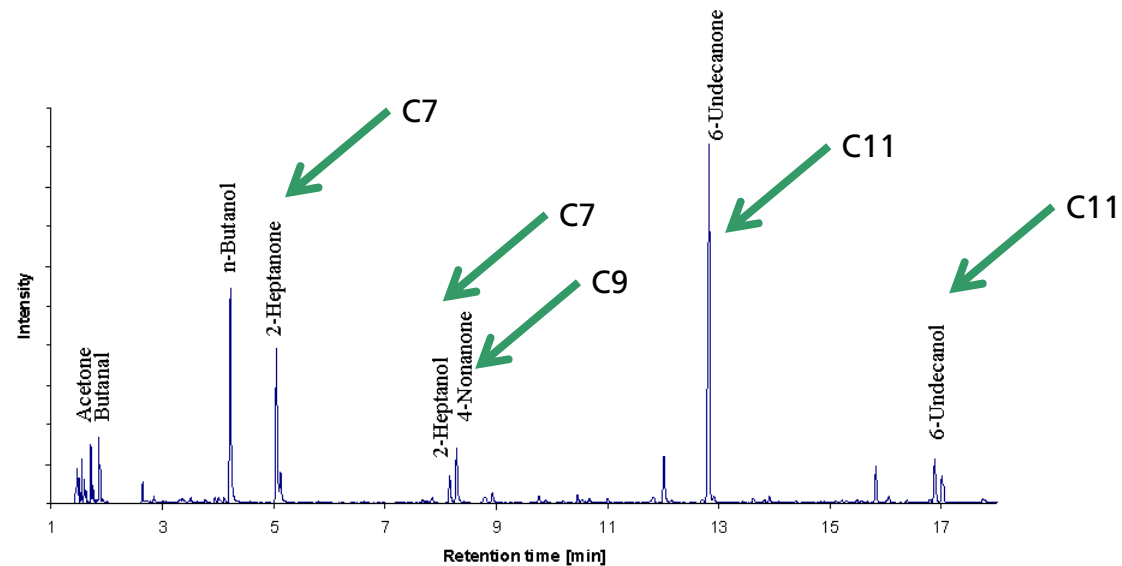
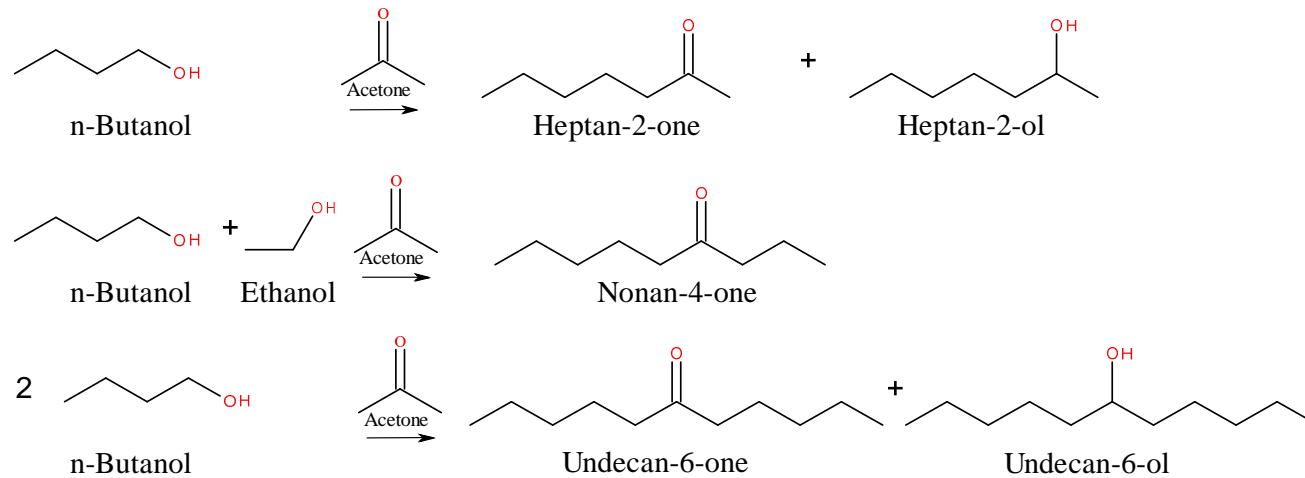
Condensation with acetone

- ethanol + butanol = hexanol
- hexanol + ethanol = 2-ethylhexanol (2-EH)

- acetone + 2-EH =
- acetone + butanol + ethanol =
- acetone + hexanol =
- acetone + 2 butanol =



Condensation of aqueous ABE-fermentation broth

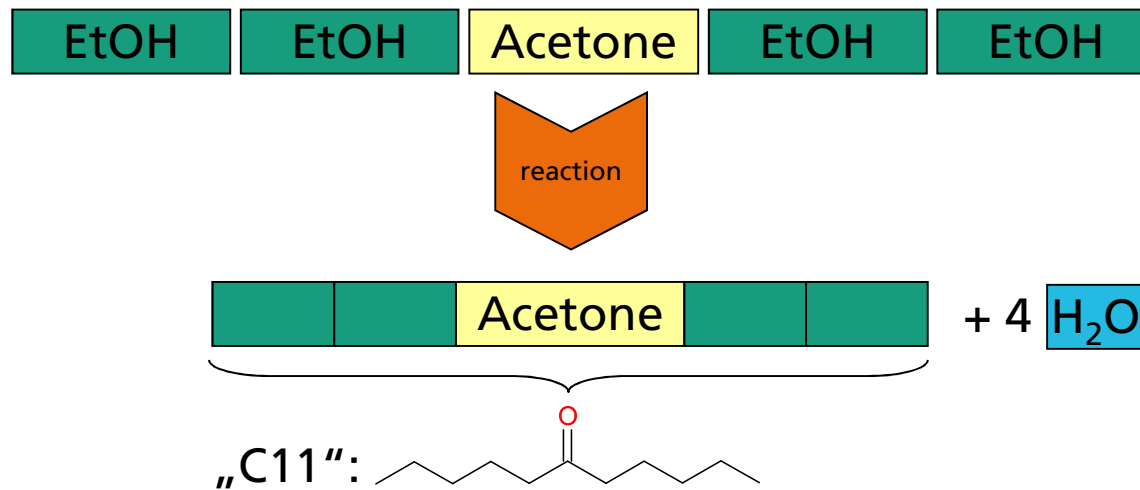


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Financial considerations

Best-case-scenario: minimum product price based on raw materials illustrated by target molecule: C11



t/t product	Price US\$/t Input	US\$/t product
1.08	450 US\$/t*	487
0.34	800 US\$/t **	273
	Total	760

	g/mol
Acetone	58
EtOH	46
C11	170

*LanzaTech, 6/2011, CO-steel mill
 ** icis.com, 12/2011, fossil based

Summary and Outlook

- A new process chain producing mainly kerosene typical hydrocarbons based on non-food raw materials (ethanol, acetone) has been presented
- Based on stable and commercially available catalysts the process chain is ready for scale-up (larger scale demonstration of step 2 and 3 is required)
- Hence, large amounts of affordable bio-kerosene can be produced soon without taking high R&D-risks
- Fermentation of carbon monoxide to acetone (e.g. Lanzatech) would provide an additional green technology boost when becoming commercial (currently about 73% of "C11" is "green")
- Lower-cost-route compared to kerosene from FT or HVO
- Fraunhofer is open for cooperation and joint technology development

Fraunhofer UMSICHT – BIOFUELS



Source: MEV

Thank you for listening

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