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Feedstock Supply and Logistics Research & Development

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Feedstock Supply and Logistics Research & Development

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www.inl.gov



Vision: A System Capable of Supplying Conversion-Ready Biomass Feedstock

The Uniform Commodity Feedstock Vision enables commodity-scale, custom-formulated feedstocks to play a critical role in producing biofuels, biopower, and other bioproducts.



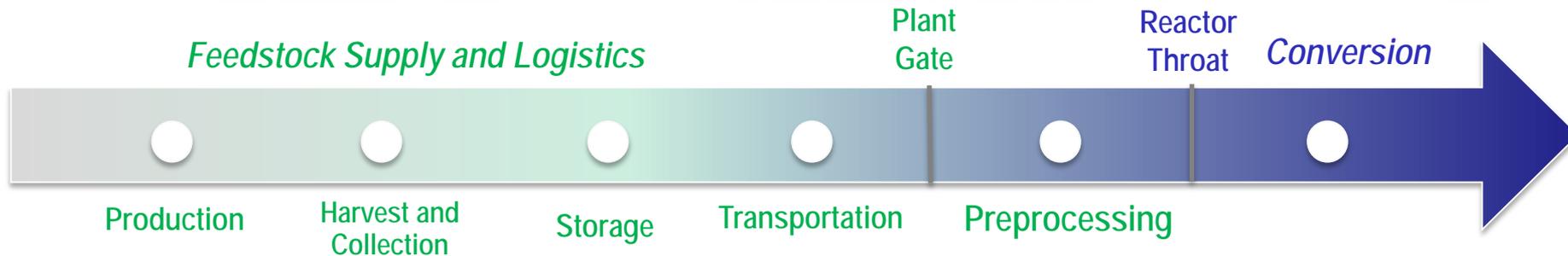
Biomass Preprocessing

Biomass preprocessing, which transforms biomass into feedstock, is key to a commodity bioenergy vision. A preprocessing depot can provide a link between biomass producers and refineries. It also allows flexibility for local communities to produce bioproducts including feedstocks customized for biochemical, thermochemical, and combustion conversion facilities. It also enables production of renewable products, such as livestock feeds, and recycled byproducts, such as soil amendments.

The Preprocessing Depot enables development of commodity biomass feedstock markets by managing diverse biomass, promoting increased resource access, and ensuring quality, on-spec feedstock delivery to conversion facilities.

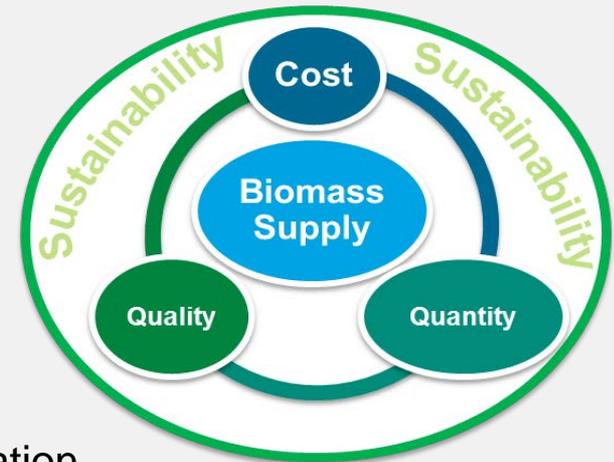
But a preprocessing depot can do much more. It offers limitless opportunities for innovations to supply entirely new products and markets.

Feedstock Supply Chain Challenges



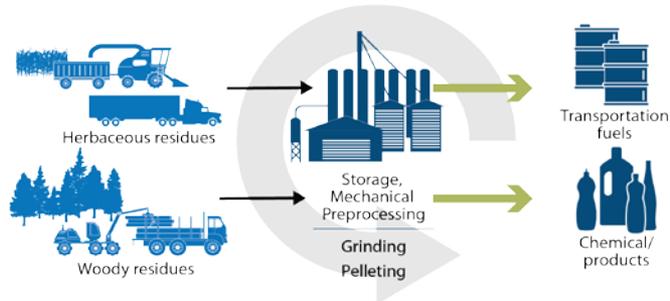
INL Feedstock R&D Focus Areas:

- Post Harvest Physiology and Chemistry
- Advanced Preprocessing and Fractionation
- Feedstock-Conversion Interface Consortium
- Bench to Engineering Scale R&D Development and Verification
- Feedstock Supply Chain Cross-Cutting Analysis and Sustainability

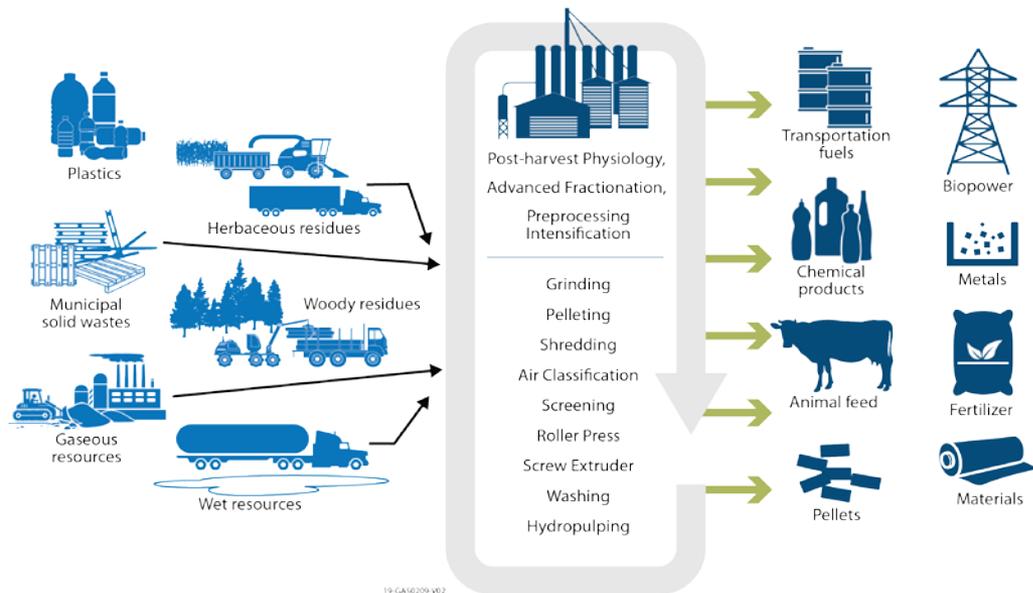


Changing the Paradigm from Cost to Value Using Fundamental Principles

Cost-Centered Feedstock Logistics Supply System



- Bottleneck is present due to a “one-size fits all” preprocessing approach used for multiple feedstocks and multiple conversion processes



- Expanding preprocessing operations provides multiple high- and low-value streams

Revenue-Centered Feedstock Logistics Supply

Post-Harvest Physiology—Value Add

Transforming storage from a cost-center to a value-add operation

- Moisture management through engineered systems
 - Manage self-heating/coupled drying, pH shifts, and oxygen availability
- Control shrink by reducing CO₂ evolution
 - Redirecting metabolic function of communities
 - Developing models to predict degradation based on environmental factors
- Reducing recalcitrance
 - Collaborative efforts underway with NREL Algae and Conversion groups to assess downstream performance
 - Benefits observed in corn stover and algae

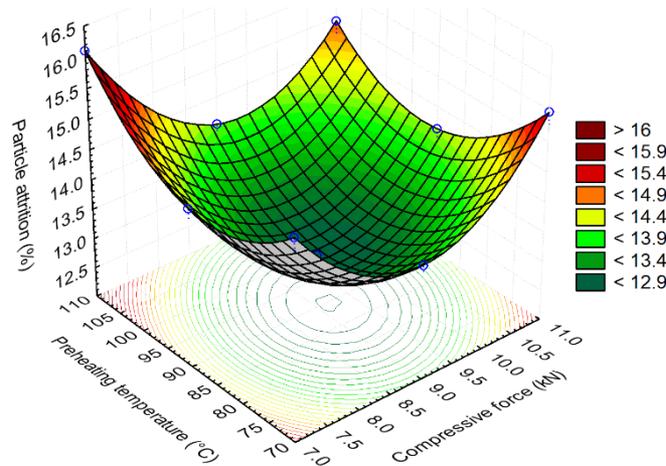


Preprocessing – Size Reduction, Drying and Densification

Breakthrough: Identified the root cause and reduced biomass particle attrition (generation of fines) during grinding and pelleting process.

Progression of particle attrition targets reduction

	FY-17 (current value in pellets produced using conventional method)	FY-18	FY19 (go-no-go)	FY-19	FY-20
Particle attrition targets (%)	35-38	21	14	10.5	7



Optimization of the pelleting process conditions and feedstock properties results in particle attrition values <14 % in the pelleted feedstock.

Optimized process conditions to minimize the attrition

	Optimized pelleting process conditions	Predicted attrition (%)	go-no-go target
Hammer mill screen size (inch)	7/16	11.94	<14
Moisture content (% w.b.)	19.93		
Compressive force (kN)	9		
Preheating temperature (°C)	91.23		
Residence time (sec)	45		

Particle attrition caused by compression force and preheating temperature

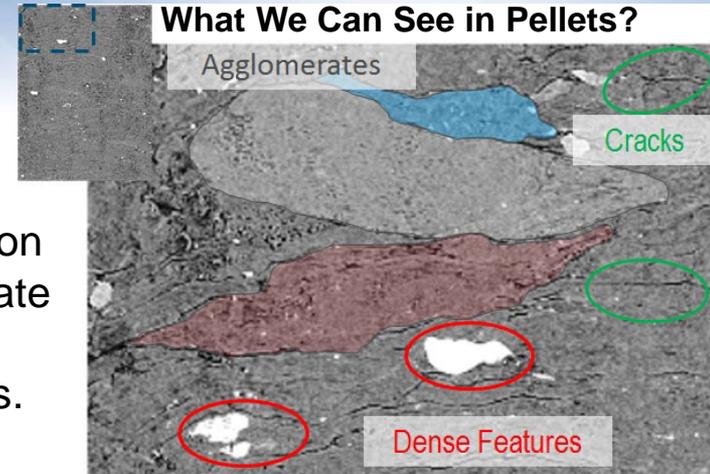
Advanced Characterization of Pellets

Pellet characterization studies

CT-scan: X-ray CT provides **3D non-destructive** images of pellets and enables spatial and morphological characterization without destroying pellet. Helps to understand the agglomerate size and surface area of the pellet particles.

Focused Ion Beam Tomography: 3D analysis of the pellets. Helps to understand the material flow in the pellet die and in turn the microstructure formation.

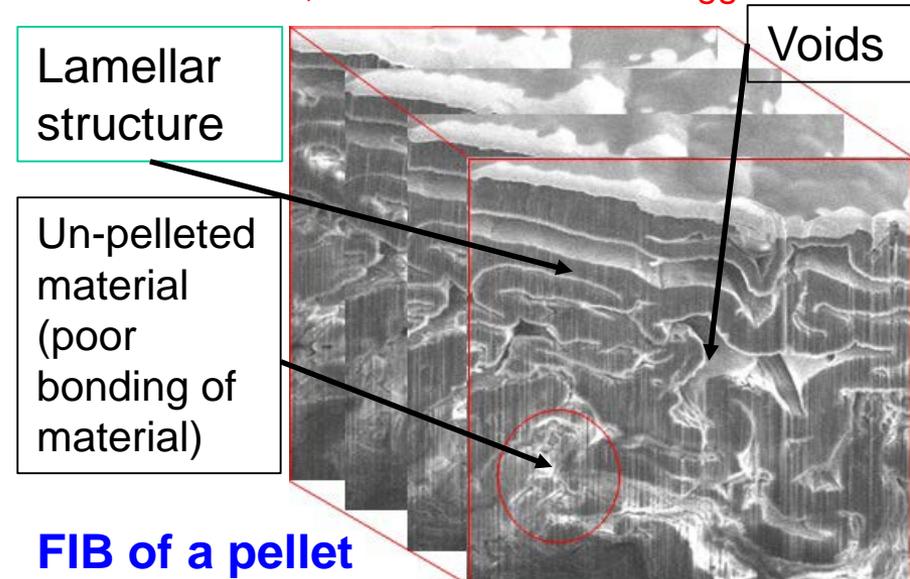
Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) Mapping: Quantification of carbon, silicon and oxygen distribution in the pellet.



CT-scan of a pellet

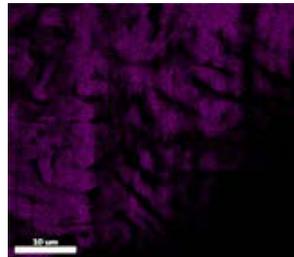
Primary Features Extracted:

Cracks, Dense Features and Agglomerates

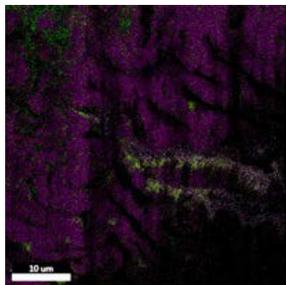


FIB of a pellet

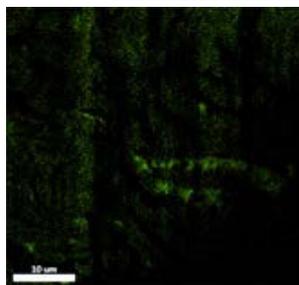
EDS mapping of pellet



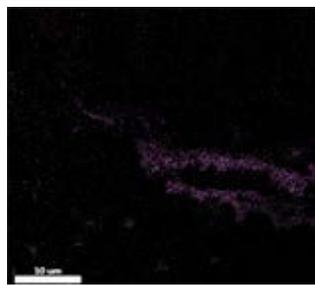
C



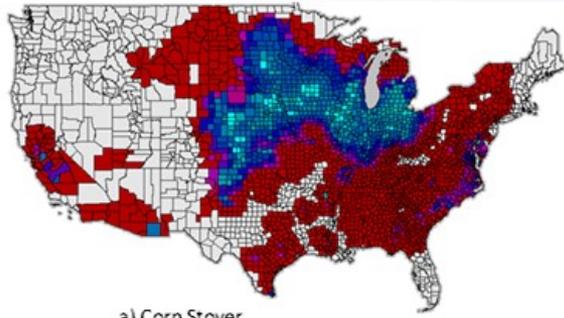
O



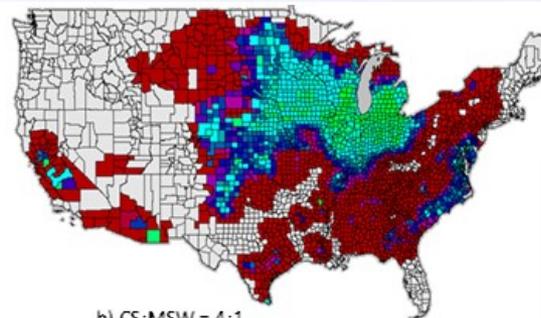
Si



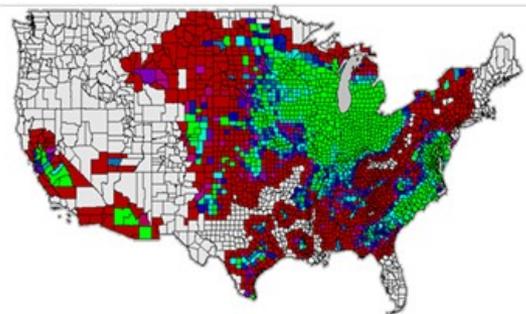
Low-Cost MSW for Preprocessing and Formulation



a) Corn Stover



b) CS:MSW = 4:1



c) CS:MSW = 1:1



Non-recyclable paper



MSW/CS blends show the great potential to meet the “cost target”

MSW/CS blends show the great potential to meet “quality requirements” for conversion

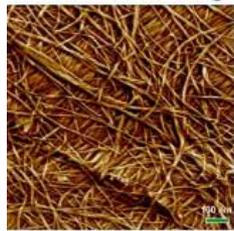
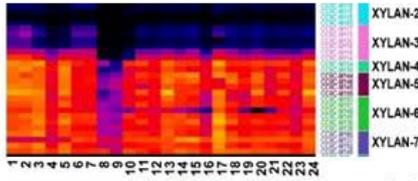
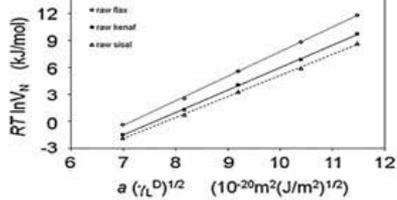
CS/MSW ratio	Ash (%)	Glucan (%)	Xylan (%)	Glucan+Xylan (%)
10:0	3.0	33.2	20.8	50.8
9:1	3.8	35.5	19.7	55.2
8:2	4.6	37.7	18.6	56.3
7:3	5.4	40.0	17.6	57.6
6:4	6.2	42.2	16.5	58.7
5:5	7.0	44.5	15.4	59.9
0:10	10.9	50.8	10.0	60.8

J Yan, et al., 2019. ChemSusChem. Article in Press.
 C Li, et al., 2017. Biotechnology for Biofuels. DOI 10.1186/s13068-016-0694-8
 L Liang, et al., 2017. RSC Advances. DOI: 10.1039/c7ra06701a rsc.li/rsc-advances
 N Sun, et al., 2015. Bioresource Technology. doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2015.02.087

Feedstock-Conversion Interface Consortium - Multi-scale Characterization

Hypothesis: Critical Material Attributes manifest at multiple-scales (from molecular to the macro-scale) with variability that stems from a myriad of sources (natural, intrinsic, growth factors and production operations). The sources and range of feedstock attribute variability is highest at the beginning of the process and propagates with modification through the system. Biomass variability is a multi-dimensional problem that requires a multi-scale approach to elucidate mechanisms by which attributes impact feeding, preprocessing, and conversion.

Chemical treatment of Biomass has been shown to alter Surface Energy (LANL)



10⁻⁹ m

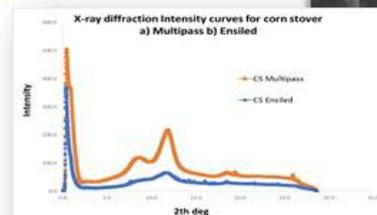
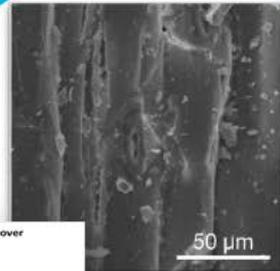
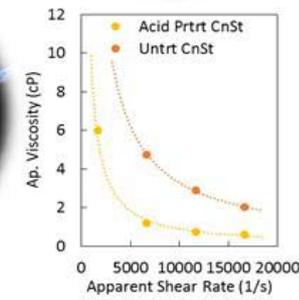
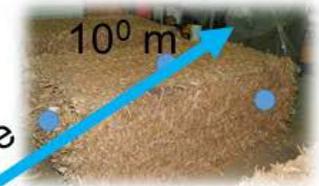
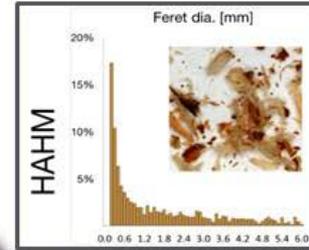
Nano-scale

10⁻⁶ m

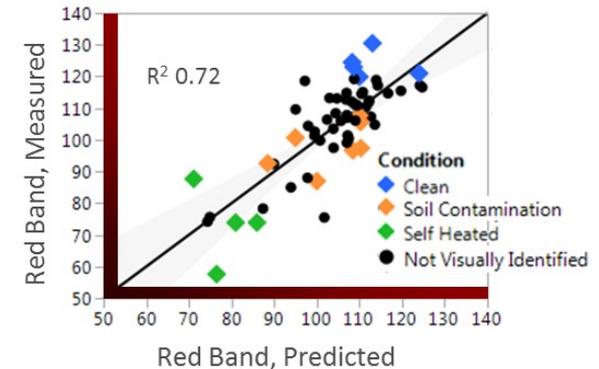
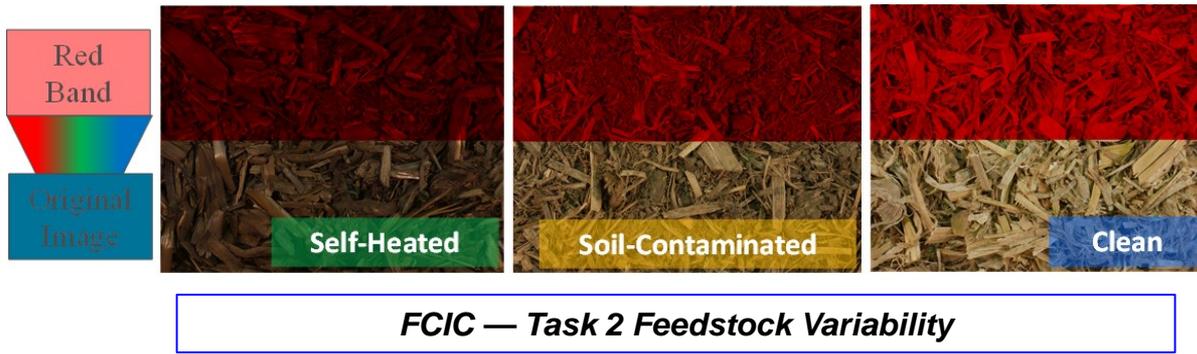
Micro-scale

10⁻³ m

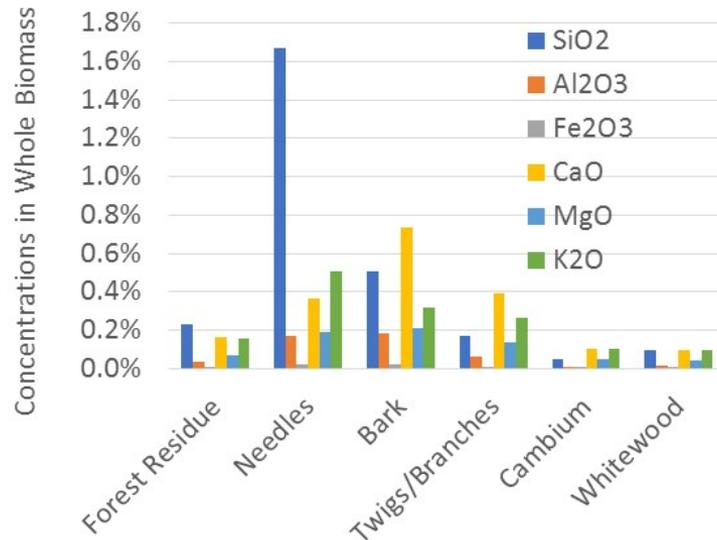
Macro-scale



FCIC – Characterization Tool Developed to Assess Quality & Variability



Highlight: rapid, simple, digital imaging approach developed and employed to provide quantitative analysis of bale ‘quality’



Variability Identified at Anatomical Fractions Scale

Highlight:

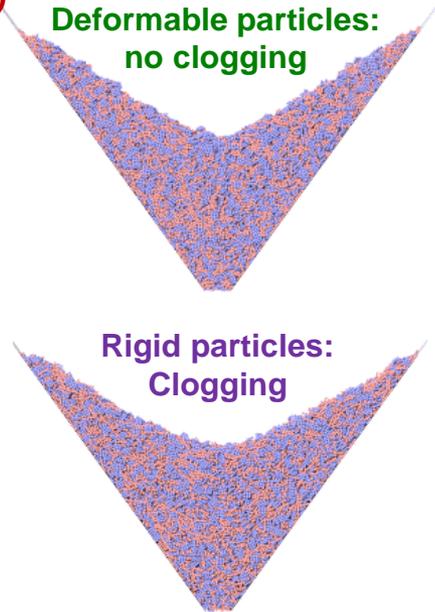
- Quantitation of inorganic species in anatomical fractions enables high-fidelity fractionation for targeted end use;
- Guides method development to discriminate between physiological and soil-derived, inorganic contaminants

<https://bioenergylibrary.inl.gov/Home/Home.aspx>

<https://fcic.inl.gov/>

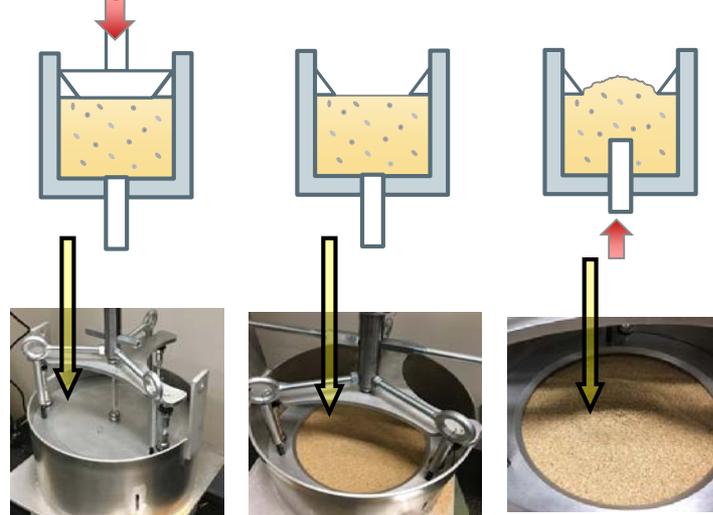
FCIC – Biomass Flow Modeling Inform Behavior and Equipment Design

Particle level Discrete element modeling (DEM)



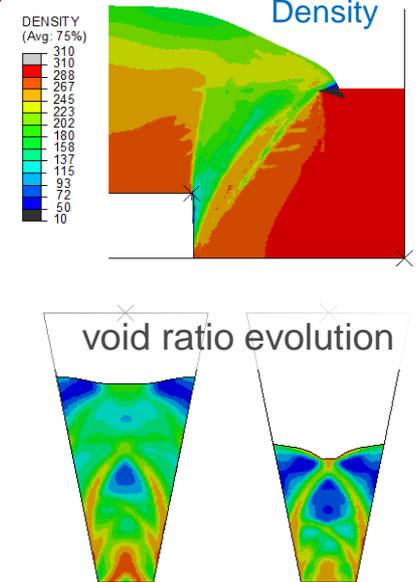
DEM simulation reveals biomass particle deformation is a critical factor (ignored in literature)

Multi-scale characterization & experiment



INL Customized Axial shear tester can identify more biomass properties (Comparing to standard equipment)

Bulk level Finite element modeling (FEM)



FEM simulation reveals the capabilities and limitations of current advanced constitutive models for biomass.

- *Improve understanding of fundamental physics of biomass flow*

Development of Validated, Physics-based Constitutive Laws of Biomass Flow Behaviors

First-principles based equipment design tools for trouble-free feeding of feedstock

- *Model reformulation*

Thank you!

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