



DOE Bioenergy Technologies Office (BETO) 2021 Project Peer Review

**Small Scale Decentralized Fuel Production
Facilities via Advanced Heat Exchanger-Enabled
Biorefineries
DOE Award EE0007964**

- March 25, 2021
- Systems Development and Integration
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- TRI

Project Overview

- *DE-FOA-0001232 – 2016 Project Development for Pilot Scale manufacturing of Biofuels*
- *Project Goals:*
 - *Design and develop a 2nd generation integrated biorefinery capable of*
 - *Distributed small scale biofuel production based on process intensification*
 - *Enhanced biofuel yield per ton of cellulosic biomass*
 - *Lower Capex and Opex, and*
 - *Wide deployment*
 - *Meet DOE/EERE/BETO objectives*
 - *Dramatically reduce dependence on imported oil*
 - *Spur the creation of domestic bio-industry*
 - *Target drop-in cellulosic biofuel cost < \$2/GGE*
- *Risks:*
 - *Brownfield installation – integration of new components with existing TRI Process Demo. Unit*
 - *Contingency reserve requirement*

1 – Management



- *Management approach:*
 - *Stage Gate method with a Steering Committee (one Executive from each team member) review at the first level and the DOE (and the Independent Engineers) review at the second level for Go/No Go decision*
 - *Critical success criteria or key technical achievements formulated for each stage so that the project meets or exceeds a minimum hurdle rate to proceed forward*
 - *Task based milestones to monitor progress*
- *Project structure:*
 - *Team comprising TRI, RTI, Velocys, Susteon and InnoSeptra*
 - *TRI technical & Admin POCs for the DOE, Steering Committee, team member leads*
 - *Task Areas:*
 - TRI: Steam reforming, advanced heater, PDU Integration – testing, validation, design, CFD, CPFID & ASPEN Plus simulations, FEA, scaleup, 3D Modeling, IP management plan*
 - RTI, InnoSeptra: CO₂ removal & regeneration - testing, validation, design*
 - Susteon: H₂S/COS and HCN/NH₃ removal - validation, design*
 - Velocys: Microchannel F-T synthesis – testing, validation*
 - Velocys, RTI: FTL upgrading - testing, validation*

1 – Management (continued)

- *Risk Mitigation:*
 - *Risk Registry table included in the additional slides which identifies risk and indicates the mitigation strategy and the status*

2 – Approach

- *Overall technical approach: Design, test and validate the high impact process intensification improvements to “first generation” IBR*
 - *Experimental validation of individual, new unit ops*
 - *Run simulations to validate model, scaleup and confirm performance improvement*
 - *Design, fabricate, install, commission and test the integrated Process Demonstration Unit (PDU) to demonstrate improvements*
- *Challenges:*
 - *Design and integration of Advanced Heater to replace existing electrical heaters in the steam reformer*
 - *Installation and integration of the new components with the existing TRI PDU*
 - *Biomass preparation for PDU testing*
- *Go/No Go Decision points:*
 - *Initial Process and Data Validation for proof of performance – successfully completed*
 - *Syngas production improvement – successfully completed*
 - *Phase 1 project review - pending*

2 – Approach (continued)

- *Metrics used to measure progress:*
 - *Improvement in heat flux and heat transfer coefficient for the TRI advanced heat exchanger – TRI testing and CFD simulations*
 - *Increase in usable syngas ($H_2 + CO$) per unit mass of dry feedstock – TRI testing and CFPD simulations*
 - *Syngas CO_2 capture efficiency – testing at RTI and InnoSeptra*
 - *Velocys' Microchannel Fischer-Tropsch (F-T) single pass CO conversion - Integrated testing by TRI and Velocys*
 - *F-T liquids upgrading catalyst integrity and performance – testing at RTI*
 - *Structural integrity of TRI advanced heat exchanger – detailed finite element analyses*
 - *Readiness for brownfield installation of new process components at the TRI Process Demonstration Unit – component design and 3D modeling*

3 – Impact

- *Small scale IBRs with process intensification decrease biomass conversion costs and directly support BETO MYPP goals:*
 - *Enable sustainable, nationwide production of biofuels compatible with today's transportation infrastructure, reduce greenhouse gas emissions relative to petroleum-derived fuels, and displace a share of petroleum-derived fuels to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil*
 - *Plant size commensurate with economical biomass transportation and distributed biofuel (diesel and naphtha) production*
 - *Encourage the creation of a new domestic bioenergy and bioproduct industry*
- *Addresses BETO's 2017 target of <\$2/GGE biofuel cost*
- *Targets BETO's goal to validate biofuel production at pilot scale (>1 ton/day) by 2022*
- *Plan to present at domestic and international conferences upon the successful completion of Phase 2 trial as this plant scale can cater to the more common albeit smaller feedstock supply sources and leverage feedstock transportation economics*

4 – Progress and Outcomes

- *Status of project:*
 - *TRI advanced heater – validation, mechanical design, CFD modeling, Finite Element Analyses and 3D modeling for PDU steam reformer integration – all completed*
 - *CO₂ removal and regeneration – validation and design - completed*
 - *Velocys' Microchannel F-T unit - integration with the TRI PDU and validation - completed*
 - *NEPA documentation and permitting - completed*
 - *TRI 2nd gen steam reforming – validation, CPF_D modeling – completed*
 - *IP management plan – completed*
 - *Budget for Phase 2* – pending*
 - *Project review and approval to proceed to BP3* - pending*
 - *9 milestones and the performance metric go/no go criterion have been met*
 - *Budget milestone and BP3 go/no go decision are pending*

** Proposed combining this project and the feeder project (WBS 3.4.1.201) for Phase 2*

4 – Progress and Outcomes (continued)

- *Accomplishments:*
 - *Significant improvement in both heat flux and heat transfer coefficient for the TRI advanced heat exchanger in comparison to both the TRI first generation pulsed heater and the conventional fire-tube – TRI testing and CFD simulations*
 - *> 25% increase in usable syngas ($H_2 + CO$) per unit mass of dry feedstock – TRI testing and CPFDP simulations*
 - *> 90% syngas CO_2 capture efficiency – testing at RTI and InnoSeptra*
 - *> 60% Velocys' Microchannel Fischer-Tropsch (F-T) single pass CO conversion - Integrated testing by TRI and Velocys*
 - *No adverse effect on catalyst integrity and performance while upgrading Velocys' F-T liquids to drop-in fuels – testing at RTI*
 - *TRI advanced heat exchanger satisfies structural integrity criteria – detailed finite element analyses*
 - *3D integration of TRI advanced heat exchanger with the existing TRI steam reformer – 3D modeling*
 - *Configuration and location of new process components at the TRI Process Demonstration Unit for brownfield installation – component design and 3D modeling*
 - *Potential to meet the project goals via preliminary techno-economic analysis*

Summary

1. Overview: *Second generation IBR for improved economics and wide scale deployment*
2. Approach: *Design, test and validate the high impact process intensification improvements to “first generation” IBR;*
Critical success factors:
 - > *25% increase in usable syngas ($H_2 + CO$) per unit mass of dry feedstock*
 - > *35% decrease in overall Capex of the IBR*
 - < *\$2/GGE Opex of IBR*
3. Technical Accomplishments/Progress/Results: *Successful validation of 5 unit ops in BP1; successful completion of component design, simulations and analyses in BP2; exceeded the syngas yield improvement go/no go criterion*
4. Relevance: *Directly supports BETO’s MYPP, 2017 & 2022 goals*
5. Future work: *Construction, PDU Integration and demonstration*

Quad Chart Overview

Timeline

- *Project start date 1/15/2017*
- *Project end date 12/15/2023*

	FY20 Costed	Total Award
DOE Funding	(10/01/2019 – 9/30/2020) \$96,367	(negotiated total federal share) \$807,984
Project Cost Share	\$92,853	\$808,999

Project Partners

- *Velocys, RTI, Susteon, InnoSeptra*

Project Goal

Design and develop a 2nd generation IBR for distributed biofuel production with enhanced yield at lower Capex & Opex to accelerate IBR deployment

End of Project Milestone

- *> 25% increase in usable syngas (H₂ + CO) per unit mass of dry feedstock*
- *> 35% decrease in overall Capex of the IBR*
- *< \$2/GGE Opex of IBR*

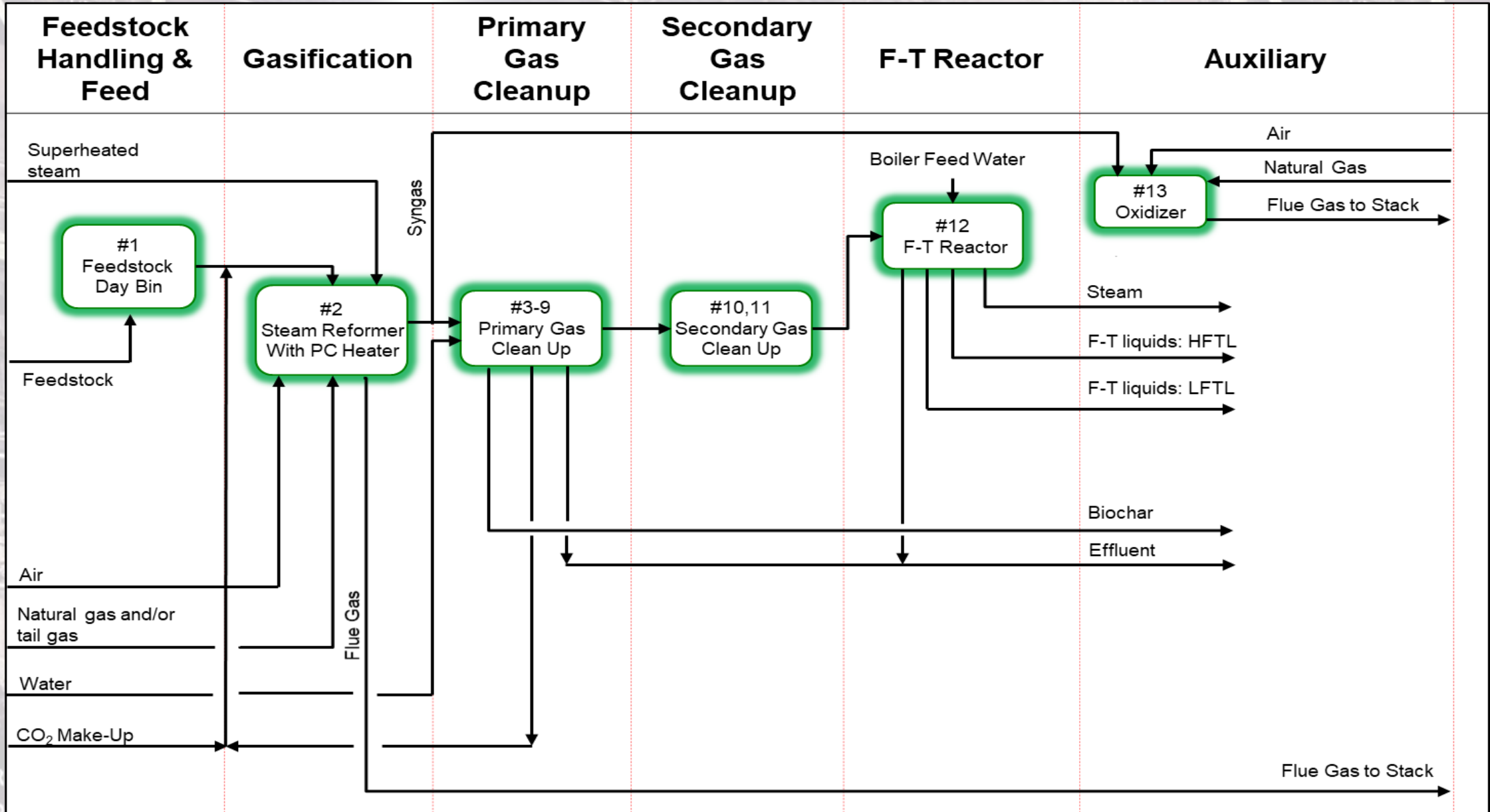
Funding Mechanism

FOA No. DE-FOA-0001232 Project Development for Pilot and Demonstration Scale Manufacturing of Biofuels, Bioproducts, and Biopower - 2016



Additional Slides

Process Operations Block Diagram



Risk Registry Table

Risk Identified		Mitigation Strategy			Current Status	
Risk ID	Process Step	Risk Description	Severity (High/Med/Low)	Mitigation Response	Action Date	Active/ Closed
TRI Indirectly heated steam reforming						
1	Modified steam reforming process	Syngas (H ₂ +CO) yield increase	High	Validation trial	10/2017	Closed
2	Advanced heater	Heat transfer effectiveness	High	Validation trial	10/2017	Closed
3	Scale-up of 1	Performance	Medium	CPFD simulation	1/2019	Closed
	Scale-up of 2		High	CFD simulation	10/2019	Closed
4	PDU Integration	Brownfield installation	Medium	3D Modeling	2/2019	Closed
RTI/InnoSeptra CO₂ capture and regeneration						
1	From syngas	> 90% capture	High	Validation trial	10/2017	Closed
2	PDU Integration	Brownfield installation	Medium	3D Modeling	10/2019	Closed

Risk Registry Table (continued)

		Risk Identified		Mitigation Strategy		Current Status
Risk ID	Process Step	Risk Description	Severity (High/ Med/Low)	Mitigation Response	Planned Action Date	Active/ Closed
Velocys Microchannel F-T						
1	FT synthesis	Performance	Medium	Validation trial	3/2018	Closed
2	PDU Integration	Brownfield installation	Medium	Installed and operated	3/2018	Closed
F-T upgrading						
1	Diesel and Naphtha	Catalyst integrity and performance	Medium	Validation trial	3/2018	Closed

Responses to Previous Reviewers' Comments

- This project was peer reviewed in 2019 and the reviewers' comments were all positive and complimentary

Publications, Patents, Presentations, Awards, and Commercialization

- No publications, patents, awards, and presentations have resulted from work on this project
- Commercialization of this technology will benefit from the maturation of large scale IBRs