DESIGN OF A PILOT PLANT FOR BIODIESEL PRODUCTION FROM HIGH FREE FATTY ACID OILS

D.R.S. Hewa Walpita

(08/8054)



Degree of Master of Science

Department of Chemical and Process Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

January 2012

DESIGN OF A PILOT PLANT FOR BIODIESEL PRODUCTION FROM HIGH FREE FATTY ACID OILS

D.R.S. Hewa Walpita

(08/8054)



Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Master of Science

Department of Chemical and Process Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

January 2011

DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE & SUPERVISOR

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any University or other institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Further, I hereby grant the University of Moratuwa the right to archive and to make available my thesis or dissertation in whole or part in the University Libraries in all forms of media, subject to the provisions of the current copyright act of Sri Lanka. I retrain all proprietary rights, such as patent rights. I also retain the right to use in future works (such as articles or books) all or part of this thesis or dissertation.

	University of Moratuwa, S Electronic Theses & Disso and accepted this thesis for the awa	ertations
Signature:		Date:
Senior Lect Dept. of Ch	S. H. P. Gunawardena, turer, nemical and Process Engineering, of Moratuwa	
Signature:		Date:
Senior Lect	F. M. Ismail, turer, nemical and Process Engineering,	

University of Moratuwa

ABSTRACT

Biodiesel or fatty acid methyl ester is a fuel that can be produced from lipid sources. It is popular as a totally renewable, nontoxic and biodegradable alternative fuel for fossil based diesel due to its numerous environment benefits associated with its use. Currently, biodiesel is produced mainly using edible oils and the rest is covered by non-edible oils, animal fats and waste cooking oils (WCOs). The lab-scale studies of the research identified that, locally available feedstock materials such as Coconut, Palm, Rubber seed oil (RSO), Jatropha, Neem, Lard and WCO can be successfully used in biodiesel production. The study used alkali-catalyzed transesterification process to produce biodiesel and proven the feasibility of using it for oils with FFA content less than 2.0%. The oils with FFA content greater than 2.0% were pre-treated using acid-esterification. The optimization of oil pre-treatment conducted in lab-scale using RSO showed that 0.05 g of H₂SO₄/g of FFA, 3.0 g of methanol/g of FFA and 30 min reaction time are the optimum process conditions, and 2.0 or 2.5 g of methanol/g of FFA with 0.075 or 0.100 g of H₂SO₄/g was recommended for commercial-scales.

The study identified that the FFAs remained after pre-treatment further reduced with settling time and invented that single acid esterification step followed by extended settling can be used as a novel FFA reduction method. Study also introduced a simplified chemical dosage estimation method based on FFA content of the oil.

A 50 litre portable reactor system was designed and fabricated with multi disciplinary units based on lab-scale results for pilot-scale studies. The designed unit is capable of carrying out complete biodiesel production process from pre-treatment to drying under both manual and automatic modes. The studies also proved the potential of using the pilot-unit in biodiesel production using alkali-catalyzed transesterification.

Keywords: Biodiesel, FFA, Free fatty acid, pilot-scale

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents. I might not come into this plane without my parents who have dedicated their life for making me an educated and a successful person. I would like to express my love and appreciation for the encouragement and the sacrifices made by my parents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my appreciation to my main supervisor Dr. S.H.P. Gunawardena and my co-supervisor Dr. F.M. Ismail for giving me the opportunity to be part of the research as well as for guiding and encouraging me to complete this project.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Ministry of Science and technology of Sri Lanka for initiating the project, to Cargills (Ceylon) PLC for their financial support for pilot plant implementation and testing as well as for donating a "Piaggio" diesel three-wheeler for the testing purposes and to UOM for financially supporting me to carry out the project. My special thanks to Mr. Udara Sampath and Mr. Gamunu Samarakoon for helping me at the initial stage of the project by sharing their valuable experience.

I take this opportunity thank Prof. Ajith De Alwis for inviting Cargills (Ceylon) PLC to be a partner for this project, motivating us for patenting our findings and for encouraging me throughout the project. I also like to thank rest of the academic and technical staff of the department for their valuable support.

I would like to specially thank Mr. Ajith Pitagampalage who has given me an excellent support by sharing his experiences on mechanical engineering and automation backgrounds throughout implementing the pilot plant, from designing to operation. Also I would like to thank Mr. Thilina Lalitharatne; Probation lecturer of Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, UOM for guiding me to learn digital electronics and PIC programming which was extremely helpful me to design the control circuits. Further I would like to thank to Mr. Nishantha; Technician, Dept. of Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering, UOM for fabricating and supporting in soldering the circuit board. My special thanks for Mr. Kumar Withanage; Electrical Superintendent, UOM for providing his staff to wiring the pilot with an uncontaminated finishing, installing separate electrical power supply to the unit and for his helpful and friendly support given for designing the electrical wiring system

of the pilot unit. I would also like to separately thank the two Electrical technicians, Mr. Perera and Mr. Chathura for their excellent support.

Also I would like to express my gratitude for the management of Dynamic Technologies (Pvt.) Ltd., Ratmalana, and their office and workshop staff for completing the plant with excellent finishing.

I would also like to include my thank to the followings

- Manager, KFC Moratuwa for providing WVO for the testing purposes for free of charge.
- Senior Staff Technical officers; Mr. R.T. Masakorela Ms. Amali Wahalathanthri and Mr. Jayaweera Wijesinghe for supporting me in numerous ways.
- Mr. Amila Chandra; Postgraduate student of DCPE for make me familiar with Solidworks 3D modelling software, and helping me on designing the pilot unit.
- Dr. M.A.B. Prashantha; Senior Lecture of ITUM and Ms. Umanga de Silva for providing required analytical and advanced chemical knowledge.
- Ms. Irosha Kularathne, Mr. Chamila Wikramasinghe, Mr. Nuditha Dilnayana, Mr. Sumudu Shanaka, Mr. Ruwantha Seimon, Mr. Udash Jayakodi and Ms. Senali Lokubalasooriya for their supports.

I sincerely thank my beloved parents and brothers for providing continued support and encouragement during my research work.

Finally, I would like to express my thankfulness for many individuals and friends who have not been mentioned here personally and helped me by thought word or deeds in making this research a success.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration of the candidate & Supervisor	I
Abstract	II
Dedication	III
Acknowledgements	IV
Table of contents	VI
List of Figures	IX
List of Tables	XI
List of Abbreviations	XII
List of Appendices	XIII
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Objectives of the Research	2
1.3 Thesis Structure	2
2 LITERATURE STUDY	4
2.1 Introduction .University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.	
2.2 Feedstock Electronic Theses & Dissertations	5
2.2.1 Feedstock yield and price	7
2.2.2 Composition of different feedstock	8
2.2.3 Properties of biodiesel from different feedstock	9
2.3 Waste Vegetable Oil as Biodiesel Feedstock	10
2.4 Biodiesel Production	10
2.4.1 Alkali-catalyzed transesterification	11
2.4.2 Acid-catalyzed transesterification	13
2.4.3 Acid and alkali-catalyzed two-step transesterification	15
2.5 Filtration of feedstock	16
2.6 Water Removal of feedstock	17
2.7 Separation and Purification of Biodiesel	18
2.7.1 Wet washing	19
2.7.2 Dry washing	20
2.7.3 Other purification methods	21

2.8 Product and By-product Recovery	22
2.8.1 Glycerine recovery	22
2.8.2 Methanol recovery	23
2.9 Kinetic behaviour of the acid esterification	24
2.10Conclusions of the Literature Study	25
3 LAB-SCALE STUDIES ON BIODIESEL PRODUCTION	27
3.1 Objectives	27
3.2 Process Selection	27
3.3 Feedstock Selection	27
3.4 Lab-Scale Reactor System	28
3.5 Materials and Methods	30
3.5.1 Optimization of FFA reduction step	30
3.5.2 FFA reduction by multiple-step esterification method	32
3.5.3 FFA reduction by single-step esterification method	33
3.5.4 Biodiesel production step	
3.6 Specifications of the Equipments Used For Testing	
3.7 Results of Lab-Scale Studies Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.	37
3.7.1 FFA reduction by multi-step esterification method	37
3.7.2 FFA reduction by single-step esterification method	39
3.7.3 Kinetic behaviour of the acid esterification	45
3.7.4 Feedstock properties	47
3.7.5 Properties of biodiesel produced from different feedstock materials	48
3.7.6 Additional findings of lab-scale studies	50
4 DESIGN CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF PILOT-SCALE	
BIODIESEL PLANT	52
4.1 Background	52
4.2 Process selection	52
4.3 Process design	53
4.3.1 Reactor unit	58
4.3.2 Settling unit	70
4.3.3 Mixing unit	72
4.2.4.0	7.4

Q	Annendices	118
7	References	111
6	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	109
	5.2.4 Material cost for biodiesel production	107
	5.2.3 Energy consumption for biodiesel production	104
	5.2.2 Biodiesel production by alkali-catalyzed transesterification	103
	5.2.1 FFA reduction by acid esterification	103
	5.2 Results of pilot-scale studies	103
	5.1.2 Biodiesel production by alkali-catalyzed transesterification	102
	5.1.1 FFA reduction via acid esterification	101
	5.1 Materials and Methods	101
5	STUDIES ON BIODIESEL PRODUCTION: PILOT-SCALE	101
	4.6.2 Plant operation STUDIES ON BIODIESEL PRODUCTION: PILOT-SCALE	100
	4.6.1 Plant Safety	
4	4.6 Pilot-Plant Operation	98
	4.5.4 Process sensor unit (PSU)	98
	4.5.3 Control panel interface (CPI)	97
	4.5.2 Power distribution system (PDS)	96
	4.5.1 Central control unit (CCU)	90
4	4.5 Control system	89
	4.4.5 Drawings	88
	4.4.4 Supporting structure	88
	4.4.3 Piping system	87
	4.4.2 Vessel thickness calculations	81
	4.4.1 Design conditions	80
4	4.4 Mechanical design	79
	4.3.7 Details of the process equipments	79
	4.3.6 Arrangement of the units	78
	4.3.5 Piping system	75

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Transesterification reactions of glycerides with methanol	11
Figure 2.2: Soap formation reaction of FFA with KOH	12
Figure 2.3: FFA formation reaction of Methylester with water	12
Figure 3.1: Small and intermediate scale reactor systems used in lab studies	29
Figure 3.2: 5 litre reactor system used in lab studies	30
Figure 3.3 : Procedure followed to optimize the esterification reaction	31
Figure 3.4: FFA variation with methanol in first stage	38
Figure 3.5: FFA variation with H ₂ SO ₄ in first stage	39
Figure 3.6: FFA variation with reaction time	40
Figure 3.7: FFA variation with Methanol concentration	41
Figure 3.8: FFA variation with Reaction time	42
Figure 3.9: FFA variation with H ₂ SO ₄ concentration	43
Figure 3.10: FFA variation with different chemical compositions	44
Figure 3.11: Determination of the kinetic constants	47
Figure 3.12: FFA variation of RSO over the time	48
Figure 3.13: Volumetric conversion of biodiesel	51
Figure 4.1: Schematic diagram of pre-treatment step	54
Figure 4.2: Schematic diagram of biodiesel production step	54
Figure 4.3: Schematic diagram of biodiesel purification step	55
Figure 4.4: Schematic diagram of the complete biodiesel production process	56
Figure 4.5: Schematic diagram of the biodiesel plant	57
Figure 4.6: Jet length, X for various side-entry jets	61
Figure 4.7: Dimensions selected for the jet mixing system	64
Figure 4.8: Jet mixing system used for the Reactor unit	65
Figure 4.9: Oil and methanol amount prediction for FFA reduction step	68
Figure 4.10: 2 kW electric heater used for the heating system	70
Figure 4.11: Arrangement of electric heaters inside the reactor unit	70
Figure 4.12: Settling unit	71
Figure 4.13: Tube structure of the air bubbling system	72
Figure 4.14: Mixing unit	73

Figure 4.15: Inside and outside views of the condenser unit	74
Figure 4.16: Flow control system	76
Figure 4.17: Components of the piping system	76
Figure 4.18: Piping diagram of the biodiesel unit	77
Figure 4.19: The selected circulation pump	78
Figure 4.20: The complete unit arrangement of the biodiesel pilot plant	79
Figure 4.21: Sectional view of the toriconical section	83
Figure 4.22: Dimensions of the flange section of the reactor vessel	85
Figure 4.23: Neck arrangement of the settling vessel of the settling vessel	86
Figure 4.24: Dimensions of the flange section of the methoxide reactor vessel	86
Figure 4.25: Dimensions of the flange section of the condenser unit	87
Figure 4.26: Special arrangement of glass section	88
Figure 4.27: The completed 3D model of the pilot plant	89
Figure 4.28: Schematic diagram of pilot-plant control system	90
Figure 4.29: Main control circuit	91
Figure 4.30: Internal and external relationships of CCU subunits	91
Figure 4.31: PIC18F452 Microcontroller	92
Figure 4.32: Schematic circuit diagram of CPU	93
Figure 4.33: Schematic circuit diagram of encoder system	94
Figure 4.34: Schematic diagram of isolation and voltage increment circuit	95
Figure 4.35: Schematic diagram of current amplifying circuit	95
Figure 4.36: Current amplifying circuit of the CCU	96
Figure 4.37: Schematic circuit diagram of 1 IC programming unit of OPU	97
Figure 4.38: Schematic diagram of the PSU circuit	98

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Biodiesel feedstock materials	6
Table 2.2 : Oil yield for major non-edible and edible oil sources	7
Table 2.3: Oil composition of various biodiesel feedstock materials	8
Table 2.4: Properties of biodiesel from different oil sources	9
Table 3.1: Parameters used in optimization of methanol in the first stage	33
Table 3.2: Parameters used in optimization of H ₂ SO ₄ in the first stage	33
Table 3.3: Economical chemical compositions test	35
Table 3.4: Feedstock materials included for biodiesel production studies	36
Table 3.5: Specifications of the equipments used for testing	37
Table 3.6: Resulted FFA readings of extended settling	41
Table 3.7: Properties of different feedstock material	47
Table 3.8: Properties of biodiesel produced using different feedstock	49
Table 4.1: Unit categorization of the pilot plant	55
Table 4.2: Heat capacities of components of reactor unit	
Table 4.3: Weld joint efficiencies of Moratuwa Sri Lanka	
Table 4.4: Stress concentration factors & Dissertations	84
Table 4.5: Input-output signal streams required to handle by CPU	92
Table 5.1: Properties of biodiesel produced using palm oil	104
Table 5.2: Rated power summary of process equipment	105
Table 5.3: Electrical energy consumption for Biodiesel production per batch	106
Table 5.4: Material consumption for Biodiesel production per litre	107

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AC	Alternating Current
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AV	Acid Value
B100	100% biodiesel
B20	20% biodiesel and 80% diesel blend
BECON	Biomass Energy Conversion Centre in Nevada
CCU	Central control unit
CPI	Control panel interface
CPU	Central processing unit
DC	Direct Current
EN	European standards
FAME	Fatty acid methyl ester
FFA	Free fatty acid
IC	Intergraded circuit
ISPU	Input signal processing unit
LCD 📙	Liquid crystal display oratuwa, Sri Lanka.
LED	Hectronic Theory & Discortations
OFM	Oscillatory Flow Mixing
OPU —	Onboard programme unit
OSI	Oxidation stability index
OSPU	Output signal processing unit
PDS	Power distribution system
PIC	Peripheral interface controller
PSU	Power supply unit
PSU	Process sensor unit
RSO	Rubber Seed Oil
SS	Stainless steel
UFO	Used fryign oil
UOM	University of Moratuwa
US	United States
WCO	Waste cooking oil
WFG	Waste fryer grease
WVO	Waste Vegetable Oil

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: International standards of biodiesel (ASTMD 6751-02)

Appendix B: Estimation of height and diameter of the reactor unit

Appendix C: Stratification data for jet mixing

Appendix D: Details of the process equipments used in the biodiesel pilot-

plant

Appendix E: Typical design stresses for plate

Appendix F: Pilot-plant drawing – Complete biodiesel pilot plant

Appendix G: Full schematic diagram of the PDS

Appendix H: Descriptions of the buttons used in CPI

Appendix I : Schematic diagram of the pilot-plant control system

Appendix J : Printed circuit board diagram of the pilot-plant control system

Appendix K: Printed circuit board diagram of the current amplifying circuit

Appendix L : Abstract of patent application I

Appendix M: Abstract of patent application II

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations