



Grupo de Bioenergía
Universidad de Sevilla

A Short Review on 2nd Generation Processes to Produce Ethanol from Biomass

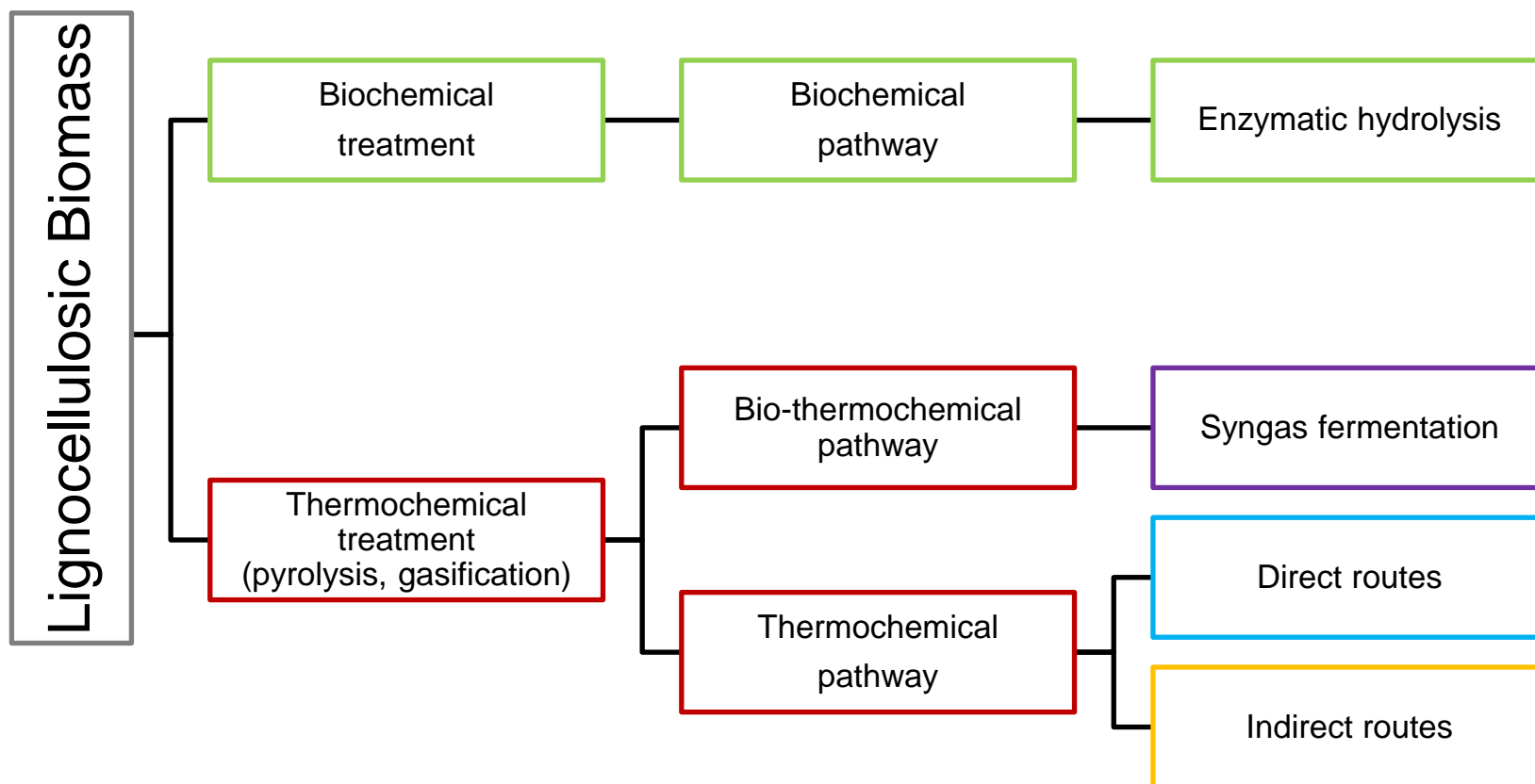
P. Haro^a, P. Ollero^a, A.L. Villanueva Perales^a, C. Reyes Valle^b

^a **Bioenergy Group**, Escuela Superior de Ingenieros, University of Seville

^b Advanced Technology Center for Renewable Energies (CTAER)



Outline





Biochemical pathway

Strengths:

- Simple process (in comparison)
- Non-thermal treatment
- Widely investigated

Weaknesses:

- Price of enzymes (enzymatic hydrolysis)
- Need of genetic improvements
- Conversion of lignin



Bio-thermochemical pathway

Strengths:

- High specificity to ethanol production
- Independent of mild changes of H₂/CO ratio
- Poison-tolerant (S)

Weaknesses:

- Mass transfer limitation
- Exhaustive control of pH and T
- Duality of acetogenesis/solvatogenesis cycles



Thermochemical pathway

Strengths:

- Ethanol recovery (higher ethanol concentration)
- Use of industrial catalysts and processes

Weaknesses:

- Catalyst (selective, process conditions, ...)
- Valorization of sub-products



Thermochemical pathway

DIRECT ROUTES

* Villanueva Perales AL, Reyes Valle C, Ollero P, Gómez-Barea A. Technoeconomic assessment of ethanol production via thermochemical conversion of biomass by entrained flow gasification. Energy 2011;36:4097e108.

- **Heterogeneous catalyst**

- FT-modified
- MeOH-modified
- Mo (S₂Mo)
- Rh

- Low ethanol yield
- High subproduct formation (CO₂, CH₄, methanol, ...)

Little improvements are expected in the future



Thermochemical pathway

INDIRECT ROUTES

- **Started in the 80's (withdrawn, but recently recovered)**
 - **Homogeneous catalyst (similar to acetic acid production)**
 - **Heterogeneous catalyst (new processes)**
 - **Need of intermediate(s) → Complex routes**
 - **Lower by-product formation, higher ethanol yields**

An old field with promising future



Indirect routes

Methanol homologation

Acetic acid hydrogenation

Acetic acid esterification

DME hydrocarbonylation

Acetic anhydride route

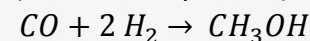
Ethylene hydration

SYNGAS

- Thermochemical processing, e.g. biomass gasification

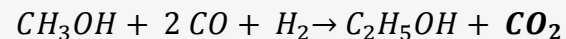
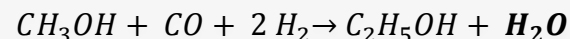
MeOH

- Methanol synthesis (well-known process)



EtOH

- **Methanol homologation (reductive carbonylation)**



Homogeneous catalyst (similar to acetic acid synthesis)

No current commercial process

Argonne National Laboratory

Indirect routes

Methanol homologation

SYNGAS

- Thermochemical processing, e.g. biomass gasification

Acetic acid hydrogenation

MeOH

- Methanol synthesis (well-known process)
 $CO + 2 H_2 \rightarrow CH_3OH$

Acetic acid esterification

AcOH

- Methanol carbonylation
 $CH_3OH + CO \rightarrow CH_3COOH$
Monsanto/Cativa process (homogeneous catalyst)

DME hydrocarbonylation

EtOH

- Acetic Acid Hydrogenation
 $CH_3COOH + 2 H_2 \rightarrow C_2H_5OH + H_2O$
Heterogeneous catalyst, corrosiveness process

Acetic anhydride route

No current commercial process
ENSOL (80's)
BP, Celanese, Range Fuels (today)

Ethylene hydration

Indirect routes

Methanol homologation

SYNGAS

- Thermochemical processing, e.g. biomass gasification

Acetic acid hydrogenation

MeOH

- Methanol synthesis (well-known process)
 $CO + 2 H_2 \rightarrow CH_3OH$

Acetic acid esterification

MeOAc

- Acid carbonylation of methanol & Acetic acid esterification
 $2 CH_3OH + CO \rightarrow CH_3COOCH_3 + H_2O$
 $CH_3COOH + CH_3OH \rightarrow CH_3COOCH_3 + H_2O$

DME hydrocarbonylation

EtOH

- Hydrogenation of methyl acetate
 $CH_3COOCH_3 + 2H_2 \rightarrow C_2H_5OH + CH_3OH$
- Heterogeneous catalyst, mild pressure, selective reaction

Acetic anhydride route

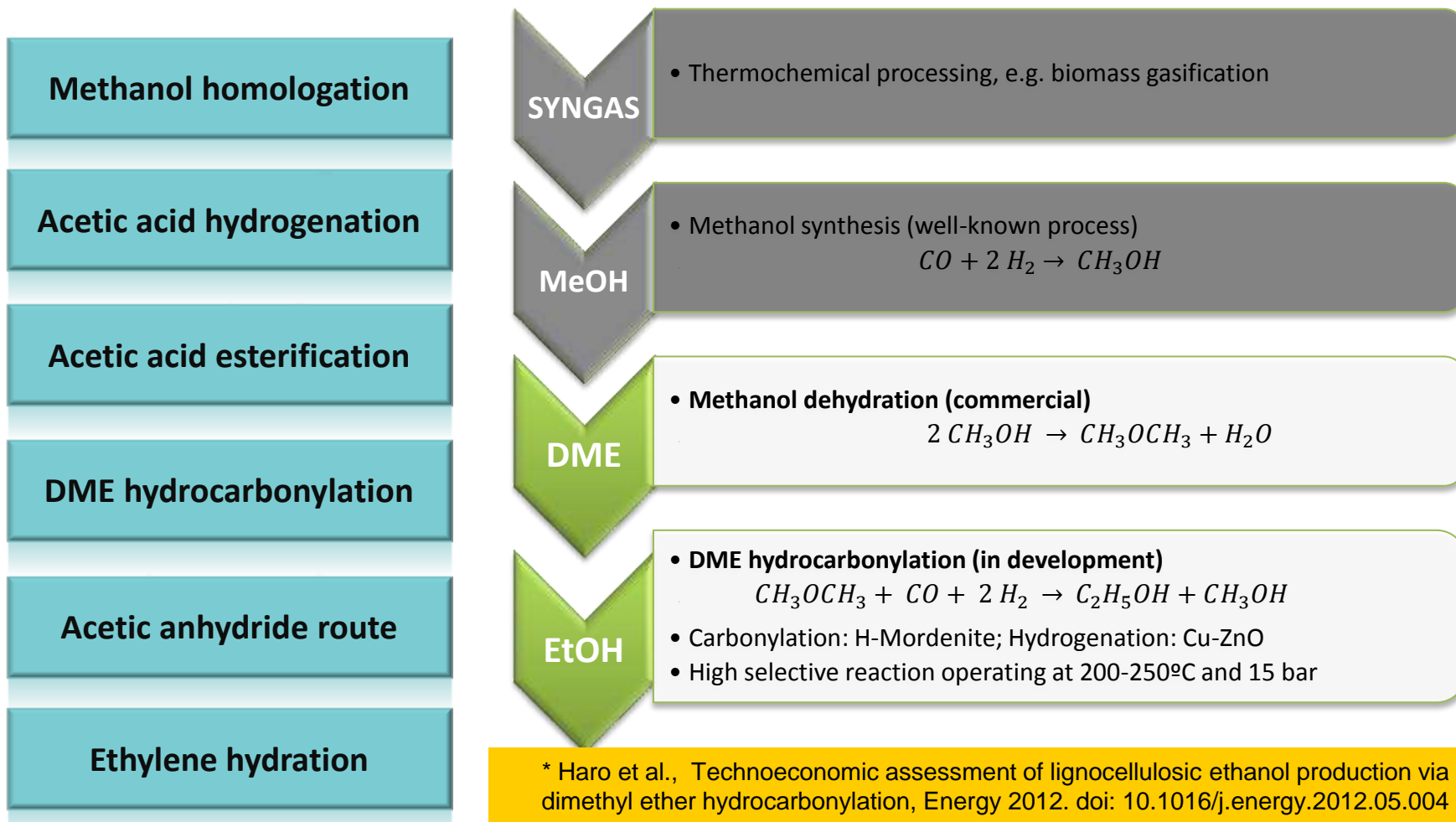
Ethylene hydration

Near to be commercial

Enerkem Inc.

(2-3 pre-commercial plants in USA and Canada)

Indirect routes



* Haro et al., Technoeconomic assessment of lignocellulosic ethanol production via dimethyl ether hydrocarbonylation, Energy 2012. doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2012.05.004

Indirect routes

Methanol homologation

Acetic acid hydrogenation

Acetic acid esterification

DME hydrocarbonylation

Acetic anhydride route

Ethylene hydration

SYNGAS

- Thermochemical processing, e.g. biomass gasification

MeOH

- Methanol synthesis (well-known process)
 $CO + 2 H_2 \rightarrow CH_3OH$

AcOH

- Methanol esterification
 $CH_3COOH + CH_3OH \rightarrow CH_3COOCH_3 + H_2O$

EtOH

- Methyl acetate carbonylation, esterification and hydrogenation
 $CH_3COOCH_3 + CO \rightarrow (CH_3CO)_2O$
 $(CH_3CO)_2O + C_2H_5OH \rightarrow CH_3COOCH_2CH_3 + CH_3COOH$
 $CH_3COOCH_2CH_3 + 2H_2 \rightarrow 2 C_2H_5OH$

Most complex route
Halcon SD Group

Indirect routes

Methanol homologation

Acetic acid hydrogenation

Acetic acid esterification

DME hydrocarbonylation

Acetic anhydride route

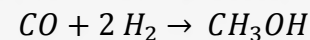
Ethylene hydration

SYNGAS

- Thermochemical processing, e.g. biomass gasification

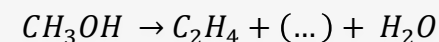
MeOH

- Methanol synthesis (well-known process)



C₂H₄

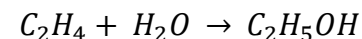
- **Methanol to olefins (MTO) [high-ethylene mode]**



Commercial process (Hydro-UOP)

EtOH

- **Ethylene hydration**



Unprofitable with present ethylene price
Range Fuels



Thermochemical Biorefineries

- **Integrated processes to transform biomass into equivalent products than produced in conventional *fossil* refineries**
- **A multi-product assessment (DME hydrocarbonylation) shows that ethanol can be produced at competitive prices***

* Haro et al., Thermochemical biorefinery based on dimethyl ether as intermediate: Technoeconomic assessment. Submitted for publication, 2012.



Conclusions/Perspectives

- **Up to date no 2nd Generation process has demonstrated a cost-competitive ethanol production**
- **Biochemical pathway is overcome (lignin conversion)**
- **Bio-thermochemical pathway need further research**
- **Direct routes have a limited improvement**
- **Indirect routes have a high potential for medium term (Enerkem, DME hydrocarbonylation)**
- **Indirect routes fit perfectly in the thermochemical biorefinery concept**

Thank you for your attention

