



RET Project #2 Biodiesel

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Presentation Overview

- What is biodiesel fuel
- Advantages
- Our research
- Large Scale Production
- Classroom Implementation

What is Biodiesel?

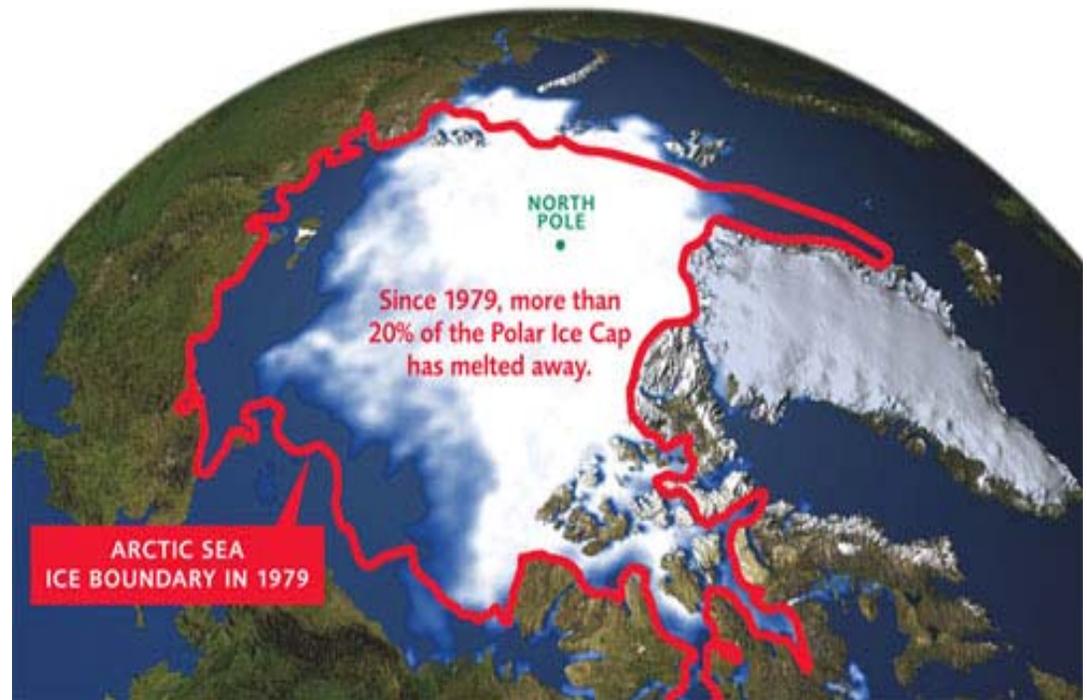
- A fuel derived from natural oils.
- Sources



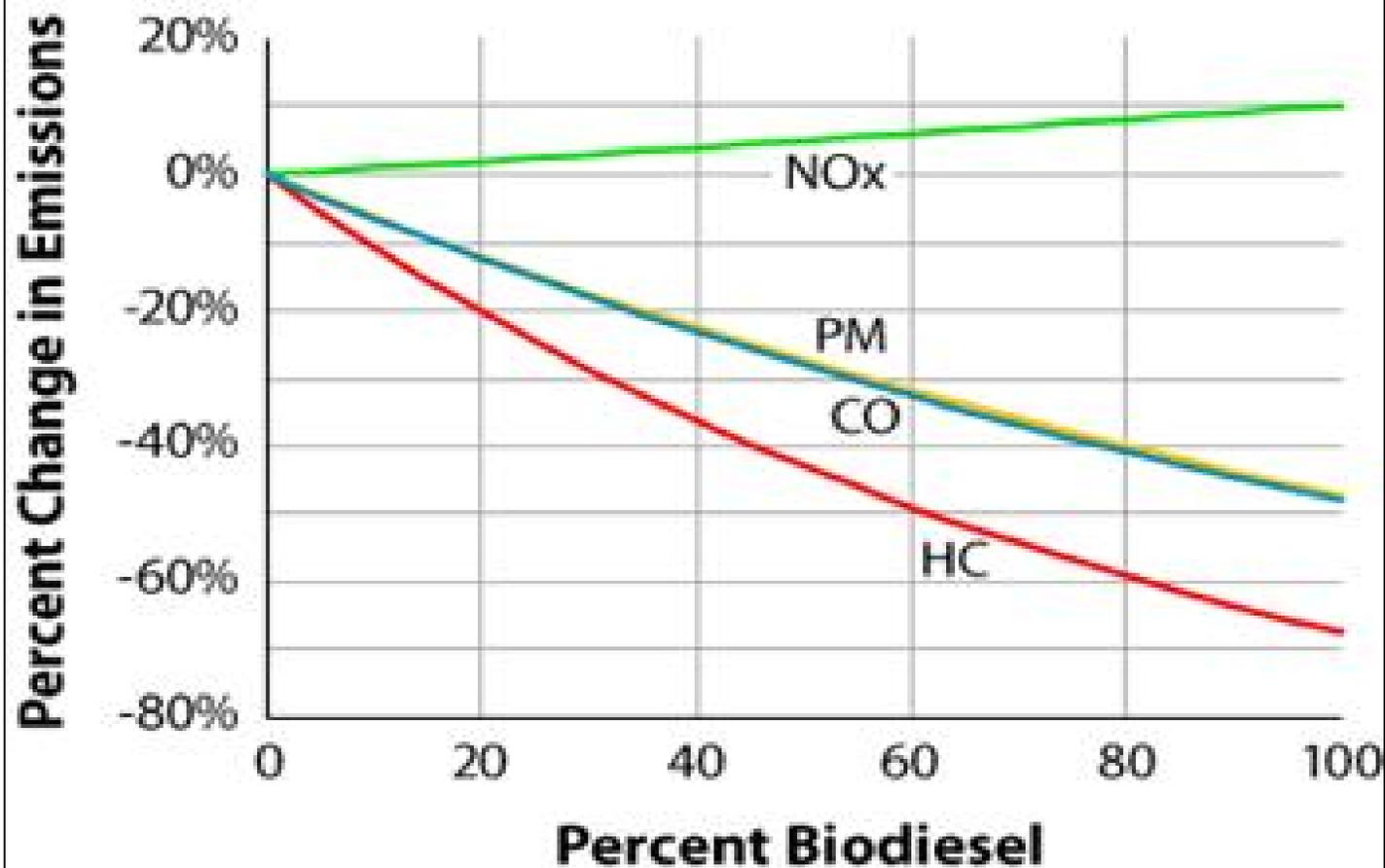
Advantages of Using Biodiesel

- No sulfur produced
- Reduces carbon monoxide by 50%
- Reduces Particulates by 65%
- Simple diesel engine conversion

Reduces the carbon dioxide by 78%



Average Emission Impacts of Biodiesel for Heavy-duty Highway Engines



RET participant research



Waste
cooking oil

Why this research is important

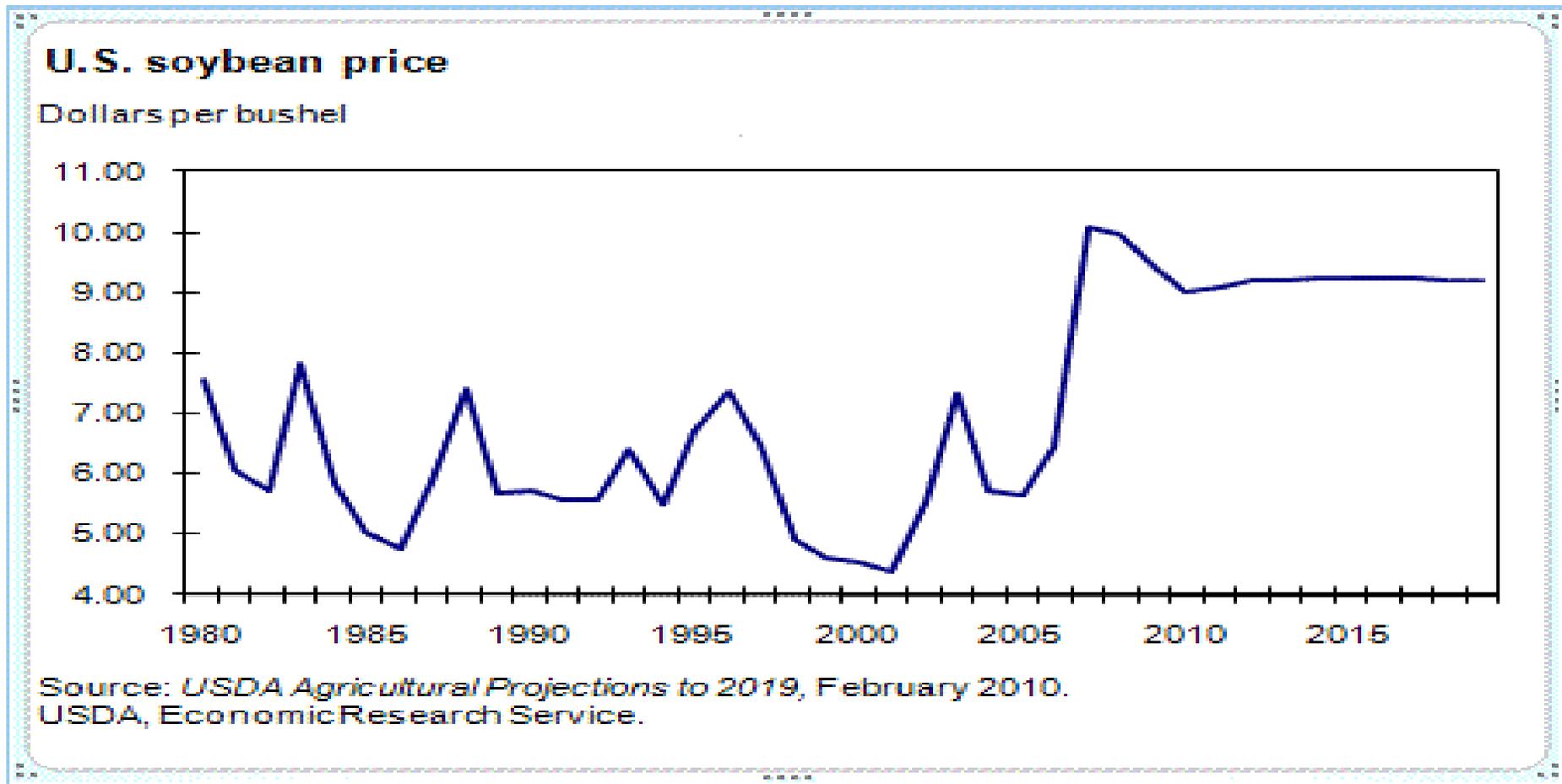
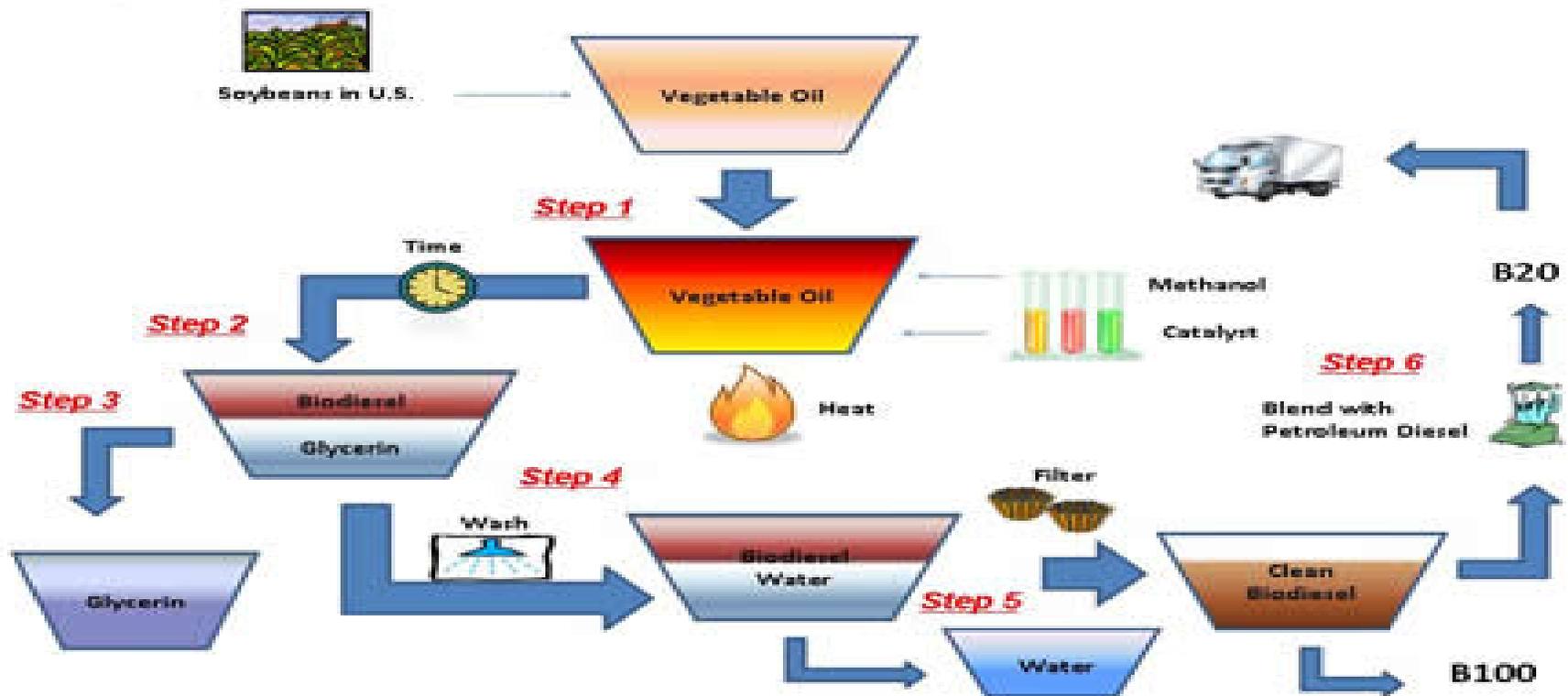
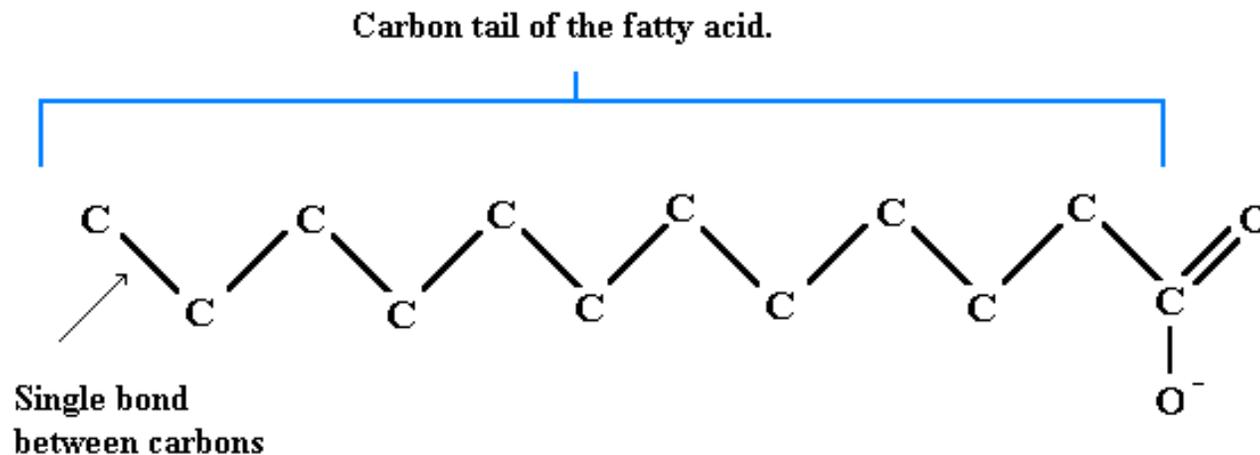


Figure 1: The Biodiesel Production Process



Step One: Titration

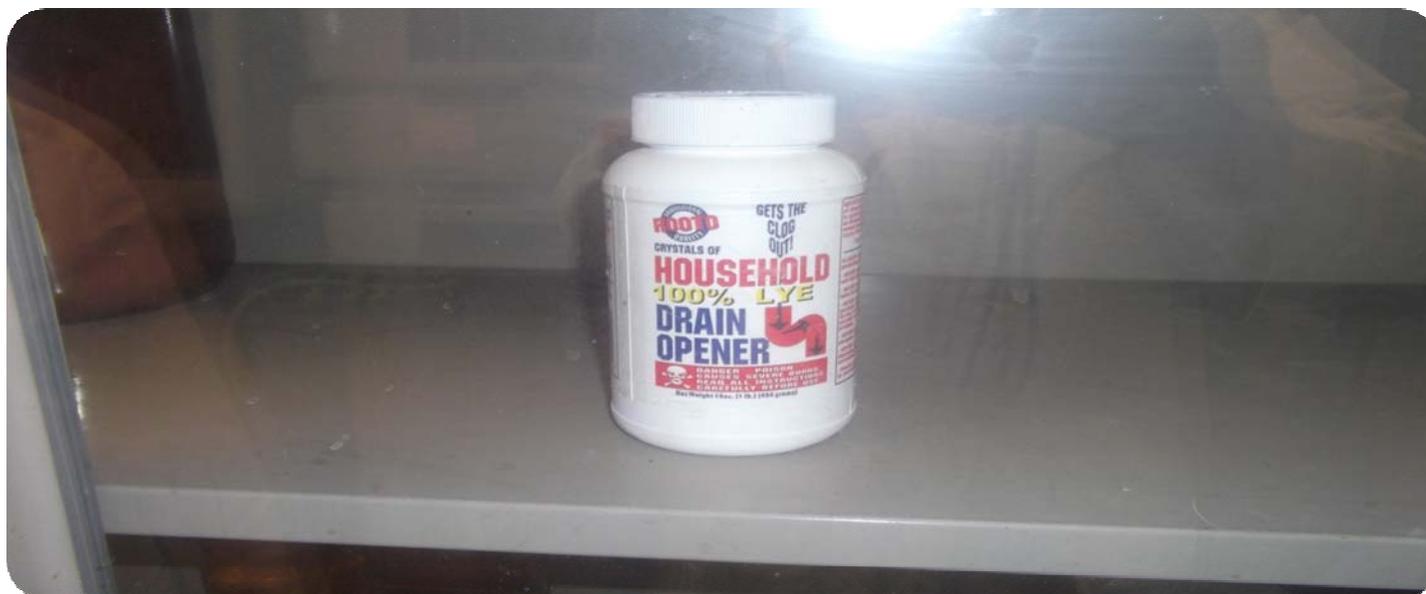
- Free Fatty Acid Content
- Actual % of fat in a specific oil sample



NaOH Titration

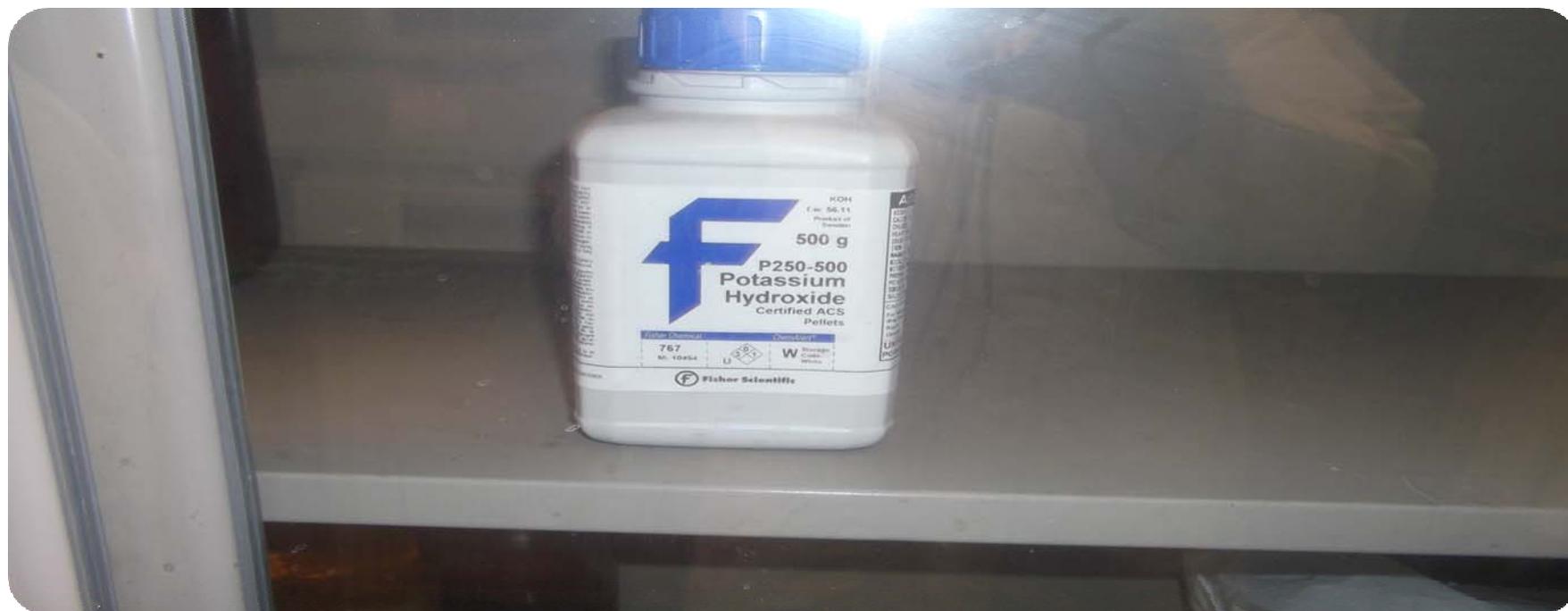


Step 2: Determine Catalyst Amount



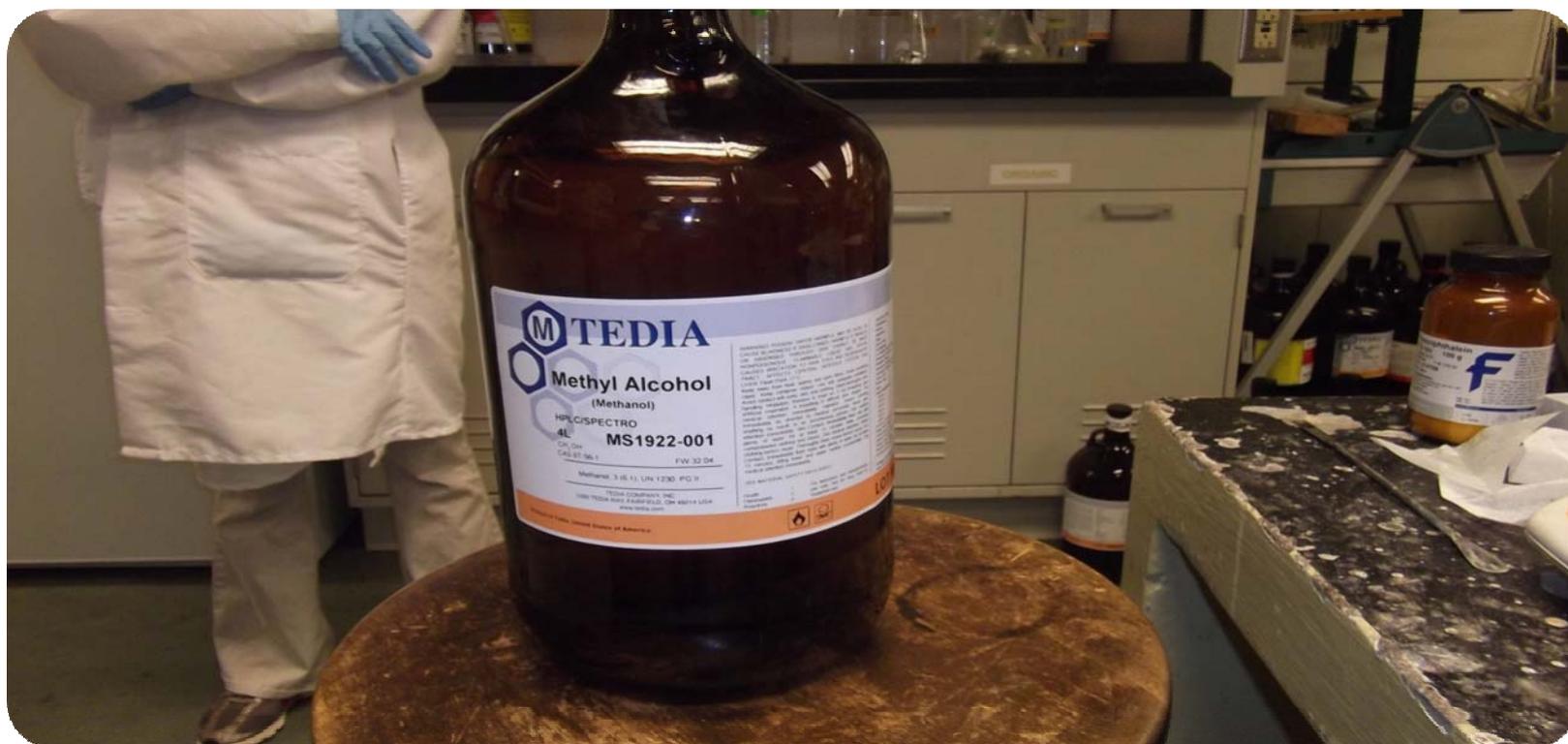
Sodium Hydroxide
 NaOH

OR Potassium Hydroxide KOH



BUT.... The solvent is 1:1 ratio of Isopropyl Alcohol and Toluene, which is Toxic!!!

Step 3 : Prepare Solvent Methanol



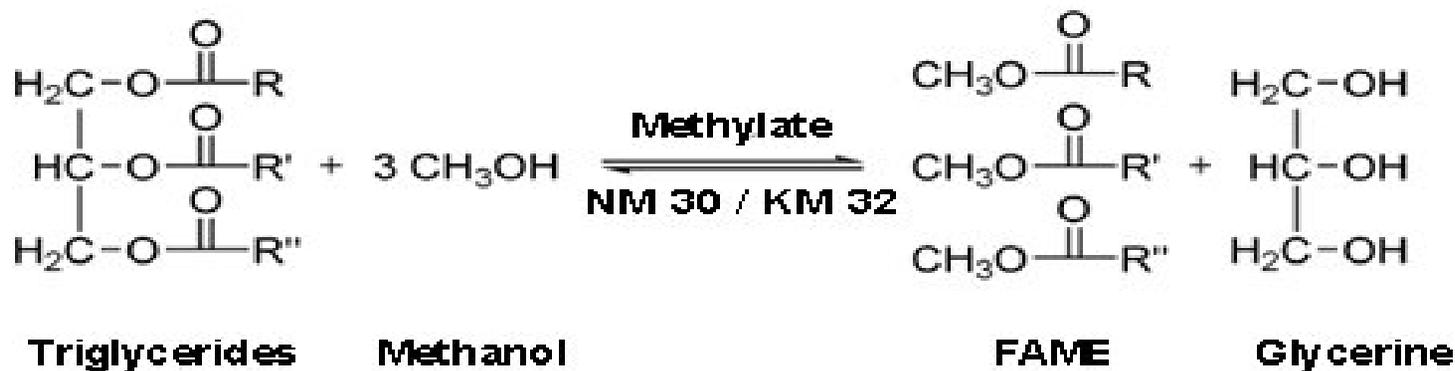
Step 4: Add NaOH to Methanol



Step 5: Heat oil and catalyst solution to 60 degrees Celsius



Combining the catalyst with the oil at 60 degrees Celsius promotes a Transesterification process which produces crude biodiesel



Titration of NaOH Vs. KOH

	NaOH	KOH
	0.005 mg/L	0.1 mol /L
Trial 1	700	750
Trail 2	500	850
Trail 3	700	600
AVG	633	733
FFA	1.22%	.987%

Amount of Catalyst In 6 Test Batches

Batch	Amount of Oil (ml)	Amount of Methanol (ml)	Amount of NaOH (g)
1	100	20	.1
2	100	20	.2
3	100	20	.3
4	100	20	.4
5	100	20	.5
6	100	20	.6



Results for Varying Catalyst Amount

Results	
1	No production of biodiesel
2	Formed soap, no viable results
3	Very good separation
4	Very good separation
5	Less produced
6	No separation because too much NaOH inhibits the separation



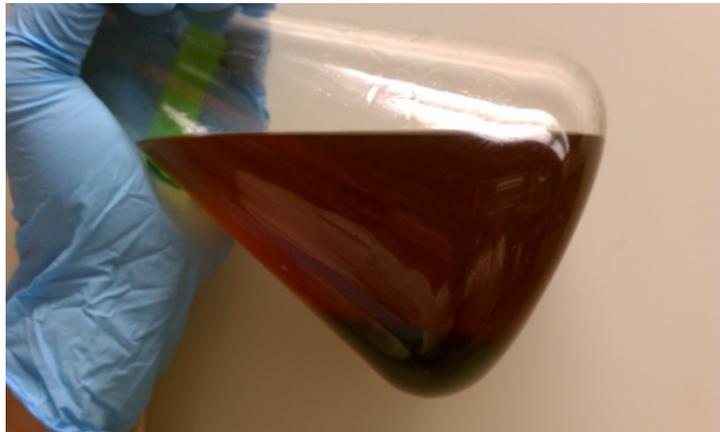
Step 6: Small Batch Production



Transesterification treatment

	Batch 1	Batch 2	Batch 3
Waste Cooking Oil (ml)	600	300	1000
NaOH (g)	2.1	1.05	3.5
Methanol (ml)	120	60	200

Biodiesel and Glycerin



Biodiesel and Glycerin



Measuring Biodiesel Produced



Small Batch Biodiesel Production Results

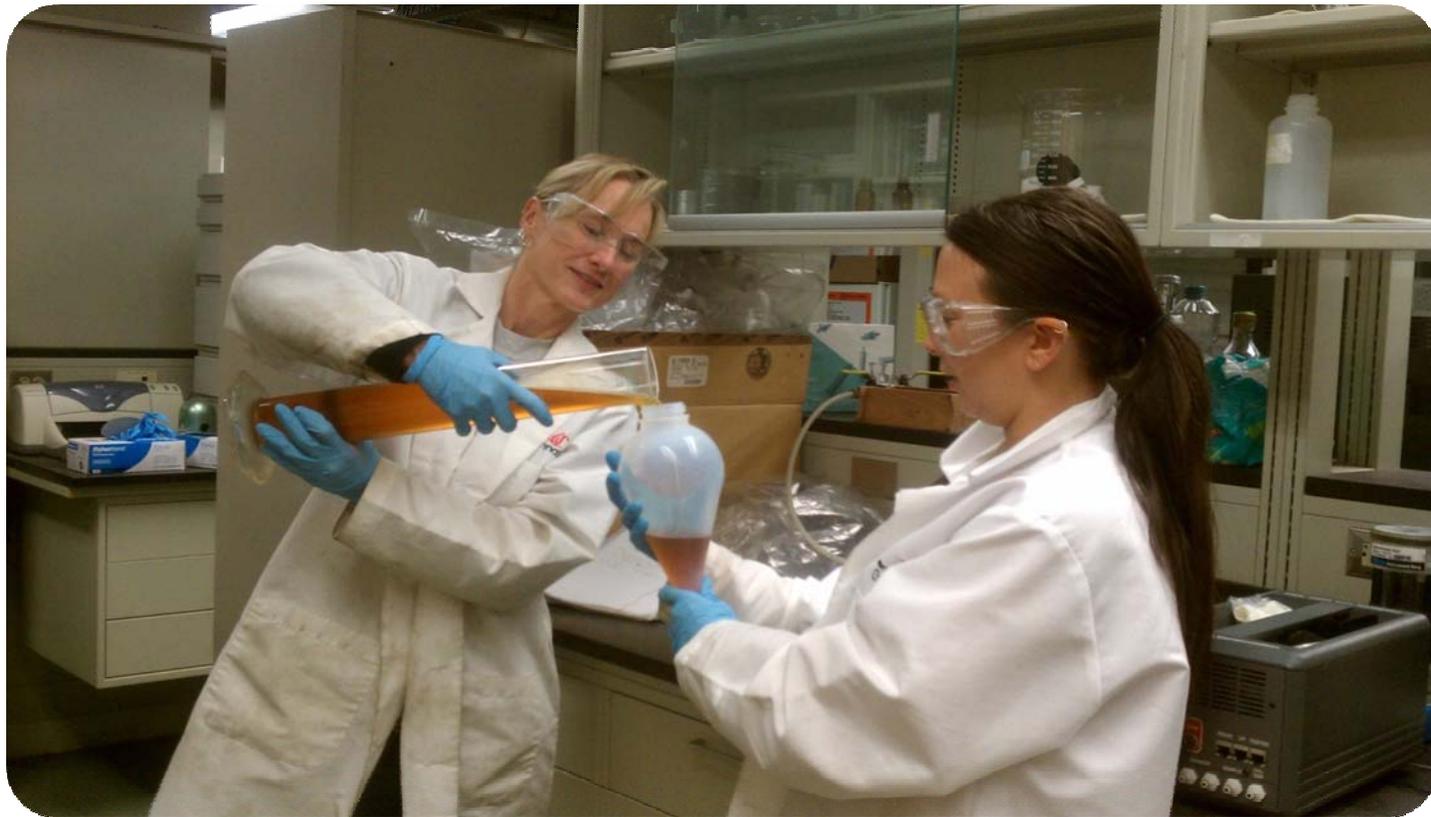
Production (ml)	Batch 1 (ml)	Batch 2 (ml)	Batch 3 (ml)
Biodiesel	620	305	1023
Glycerin	30	17	133

Small Batch #3 is best

10% Glycerin Yield

Practice of Procedure

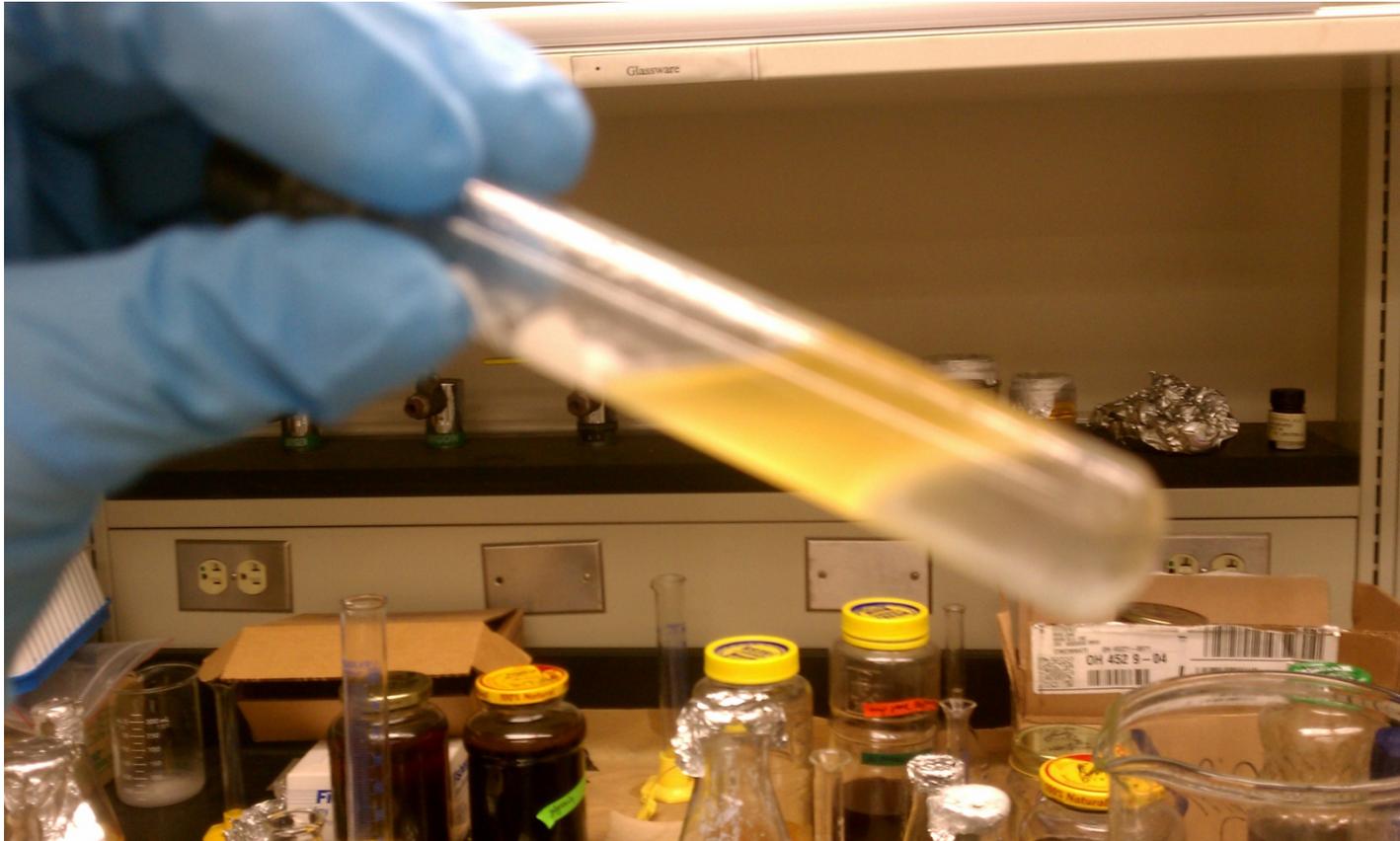
Transferring Biodiesel to be Washed



Step 7: Biodiesel and Water Settling



Final Step: Test for Biodiesel Purity



Biodiesel Separates from water in 30 seconds or less

More Research: High FFA Feedstock Oil





Acid Esterification

Extra step for high FFA content in the feedstock oil

How does FFA content increase in oil?



Acid Esterification Goal

To reduce the FFA content in the feedstock oil
to less than 1%

Then proceed with Transesterification

High FFA Feedstock Oil



Calculated 8.1 % FFA

- Dark in color
- High Viscosity
- Odor

Acid Esterification Procedure

- Start with 332 mL oil
- Mix .95mL sulfuric acid to
- 81.11mL of methanol in beaker
- Add mixture to oil at 60 degrees Celsius
- Stir for one hour while heating



Results:

Calculated the acid value after titration

SUCCESS !

FFA content reduced to **.58 %**

Now...After Acid Esterification

Oil FFA content below 1% can now undergo
Transesterification process

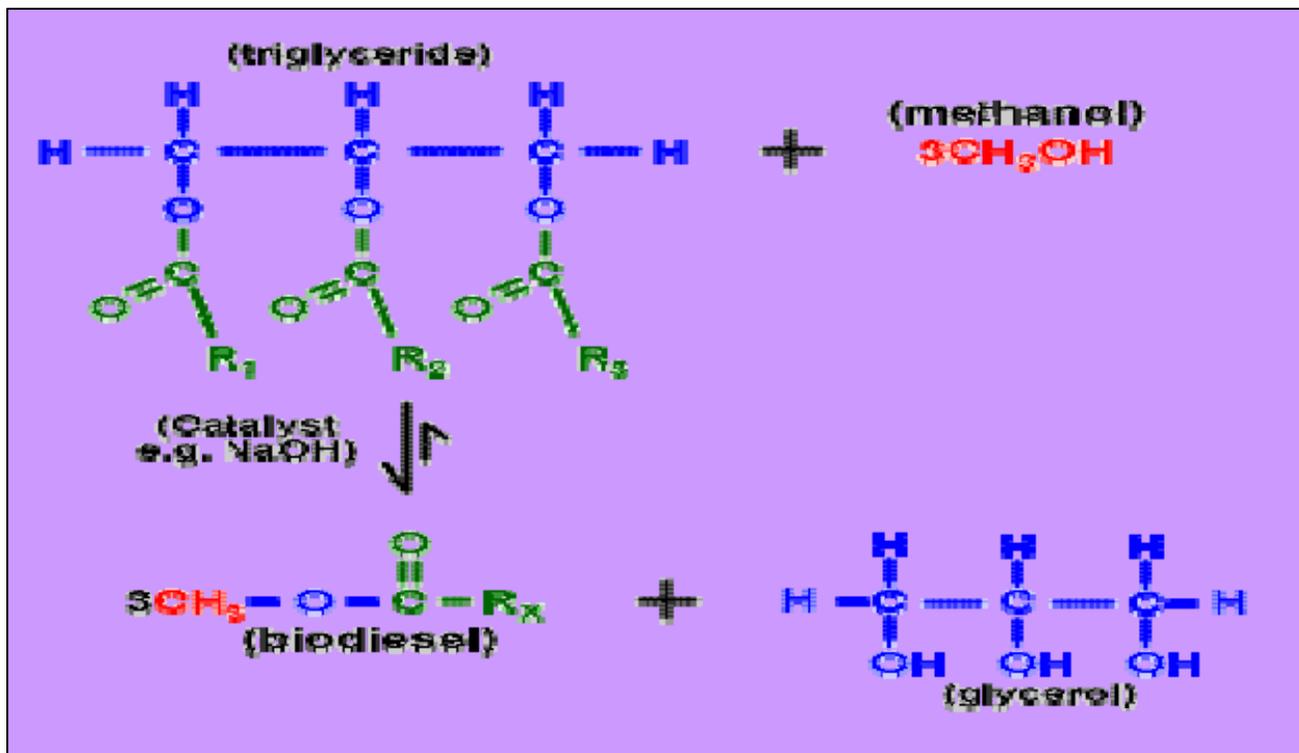


Image from <http://savingplanetearth.co.uk/DieselInfo.htm>



Conclusion:

Acid Esterification process can be used when the FFA content of feedstock oil is high

Application:

More feedstock oil is now available for the production of biodiesel at low to no cost

Final Research Using Waste oils and Canola



- UC
- Zoo
- Canola

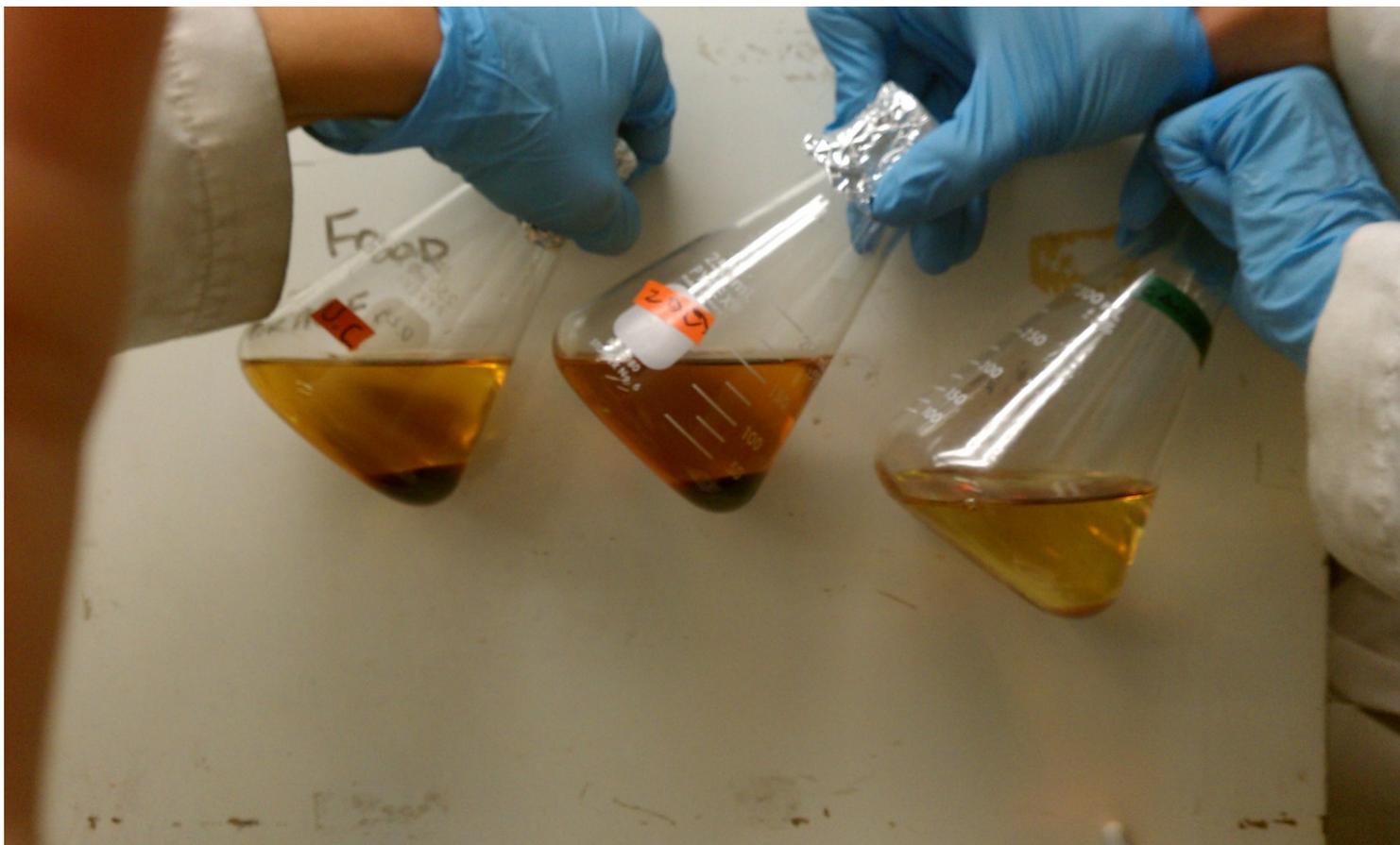
Calculated FFA Content

Oil type	Canola	Zoo	uc
Trial 1 (μ l)	75	325	200
Trial 2 (μ l)	100	400	200
Average (μ l)	87.5	362.5	200
FFA content (%)	.338	1.4	.772

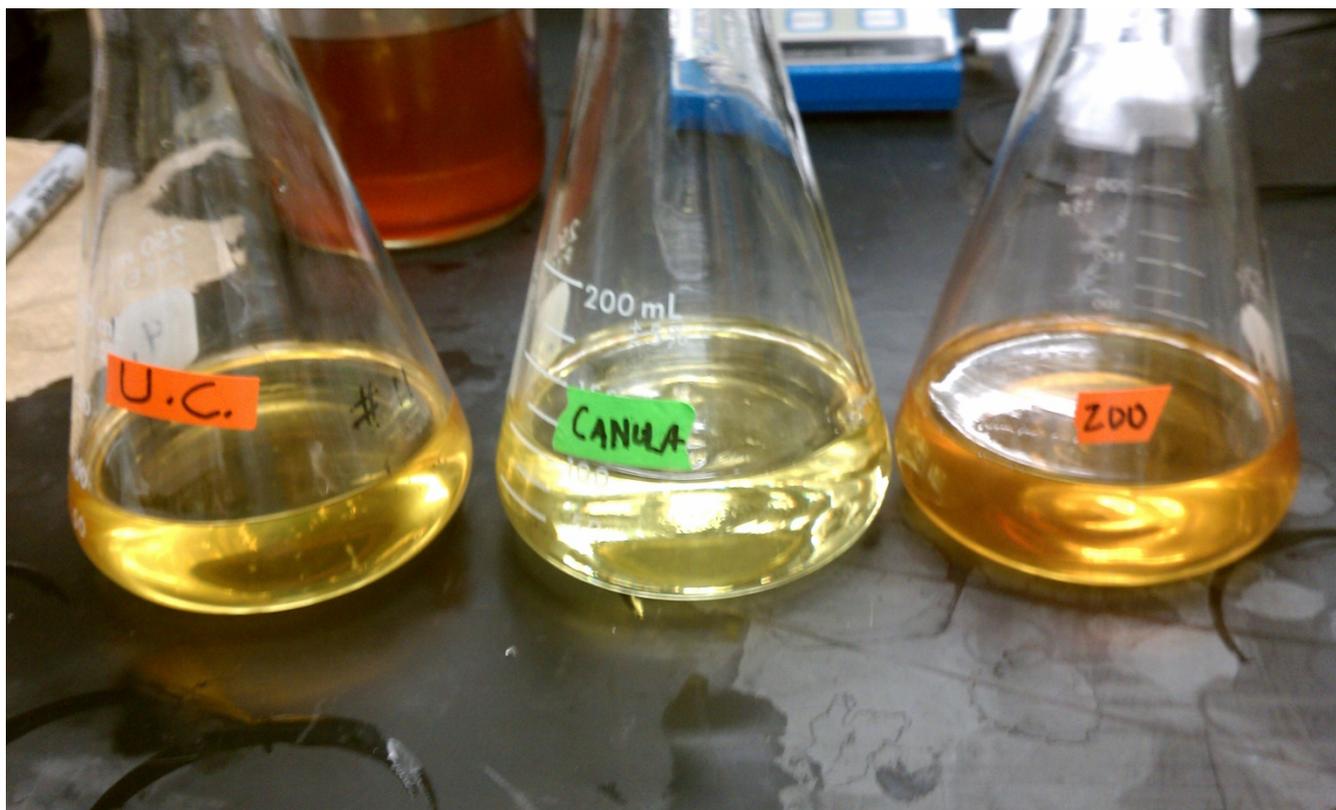
Product Amounts

Oil	Biodiesel (ml)	Glycerol (ml)
Zoo	103	12
UC	102	11
Canola	101	10

Biodiesel and glycerin in the 3 oils



Biodiesel after Separation



Washing Biodiesel



GC-MS Results for Purity

	relative percentage				
ME	canola bd		UC bd		Zoo bd
C8:0	0.65%		2.63%		3.08%
C10:0	0.62%		0.43%		0.57%
C12:0	0.31%		0.68%		0.41%
C14:0	0.81%		2.16%		3.30%
C16:2	0.42%		0.00%		0.23%
C16:1	2.53%		0.95%		2.56%
C16:0	21.31%		33.83%		30.33%
C18:3	4.97%		10.62%		1.61%
C18:2	36.41%		17.13%		33.92%
C18:1	29.79%		25.69%		20.35%
C18:0	1.97%		5.21%		3.55%
C20:0	0.21%		0.67%		0.11%

Current Large Scale Production



Blending Tanks



Mixing Tanks



Acknowledgements

- P.I. : Dr. Mingming Lu
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- Dr. Anant Kukreti
- Bluegrass Biodiesel

http://images.search.yahoo.com/search/images;_ylt=A0PDoS5qtR1OjRMAFbGJzbfkF?fr2=sg-gac&sado=1&p=global%20warming%20icecaps%20melting&fr=yfp-t-701&ei=utf-8&x=wrt

<http://forum.xcitefun.net/change-in-earths-shape-due-to-global-warming-t48485.html>

<http://savingplanetearth.co.uk/DieselInfo.htm>

mygreenproducts.com

http://images.search.yahoo.com/search/images;_ylt=A0PDoS5qtR1OjRMAFbGJzbfkF?fr2=sg-gac&sado=1&p=global%20warming%20icecaps%20melting&fr=yfp-t-701&ei=utf-8&x=wrt

<http://forum.xcitefun.net/change-in-earths-shape-due-to-global-warming-t48485.html>