

Bioelectrochemical Integration of Waste Heat Recovery, Waste-to-Energy Conversion, and Waste-to-Chemical Conversion with Industrial Gas and Chemical Manufacturing Processes

DE-EE0005707

**Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
The Pennsylvania State University
September 1, 2012 – December 31, 2015**

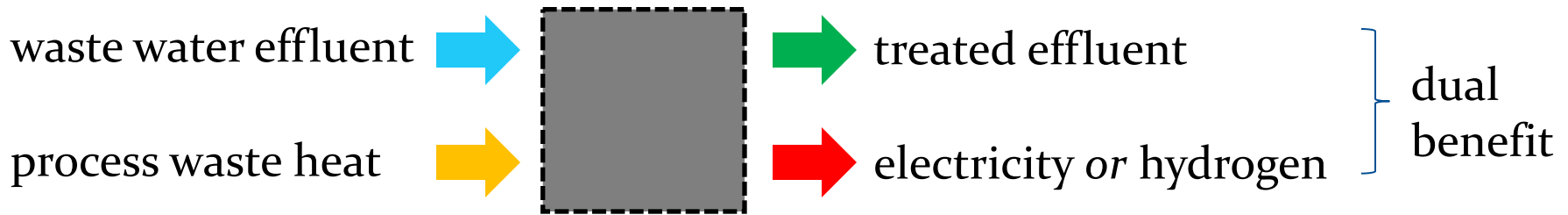
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This presentation does not contain any proprietary, confidential, or otherwise restricted information.

Project Objective

Develop a novel system that produces electricity or hydrogen from waste heat conversion and waste effluent oxidation



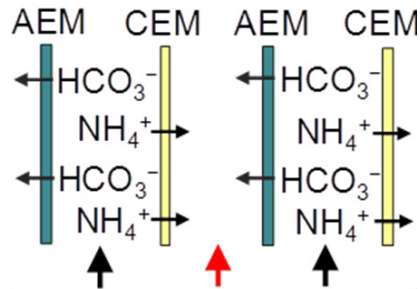
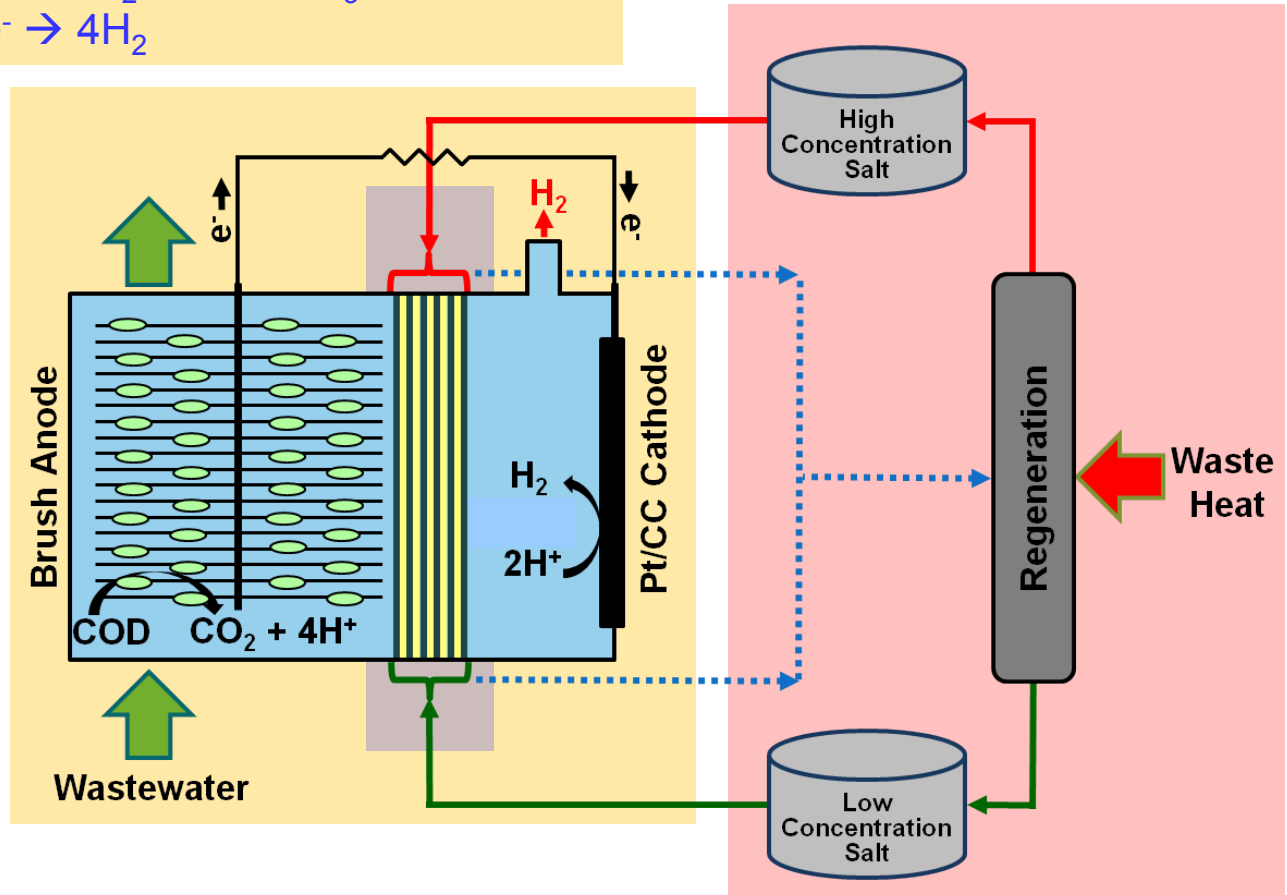
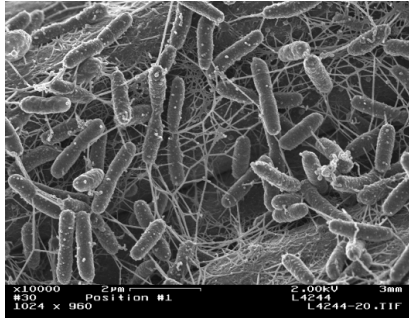
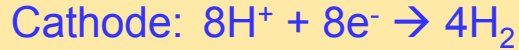
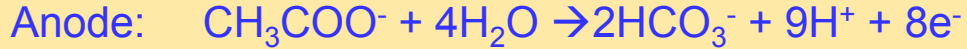
Issues with existing, disassociated solutions

- 1. Waste Heat to Energy/Hydrogen** (ex: organic Rankine cycle)
 - High installed \$/KW capital
 - Low temperature waste heat ($\leq 100^{\circ}\text{C}$) is not practicable
 - Further efficiency loss in electrolytic conversion to hydrogen
- 2. Waste Effluent to Energy/Hydrogen** (ex: anaerobic digester)
 - High installed \$/KW capital:
 - Further efficiency loss in reforming conversion to hydrogen

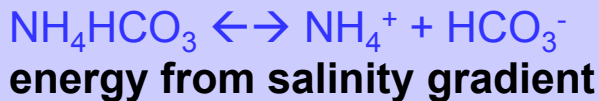
Technical and economic synergies are achieved with dual benefits through a novel, combination of effects

Technical Approach

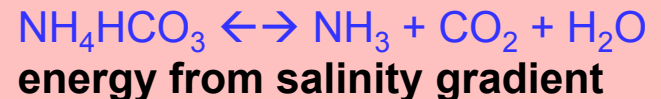
1) microbial electrolysis cell



2) reverse electrodialysis stack



3) thermal regeneration of feed salinity



Transition and Deployment

TRL 6

TRL 7

TRL 8

TRL 9

External
Deployment

Sustainment

Project
Complete

Pilot operation
at AP facility

Scale-up to
production unit

1st phase deployment
Intra-company installations
(productivity improvement)

2nd phase deployment
Complete product plan
Develop modular design
Market as H2 generator

CI in-house
Product improvements
Explore license out

Measure of Success

Go / No Go Criteria

Budget Period 1 (complete)

- ✓ COD removal response
- ✓ H₂ yield
- ✓ Viable substrate sources

Budget Period 2 (current)

- Net power output
- Financial viability

Budget Period 3

- Project conclusion
- Decision to proceed to pilot phase

Energy, Environmental and Economic Benefit for US manufacturing

Total amenable facilities	#	400
Wastewater treated	Mm ³ /year	1800
H ₂ production	Ktons/year	180
CO ₂ reduction	Mtons/year	2.2
Power production (alt.)	Tbtu/y	22.4
CO ₂ reduction	Mtons/year	16.8

Project Management & Budget

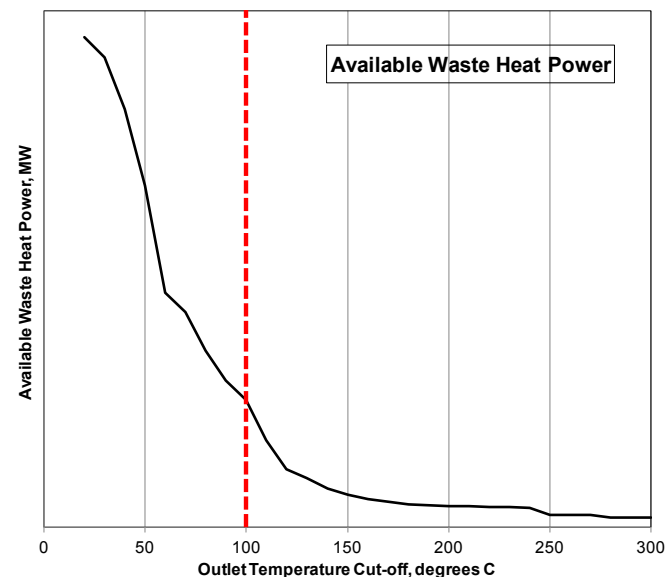
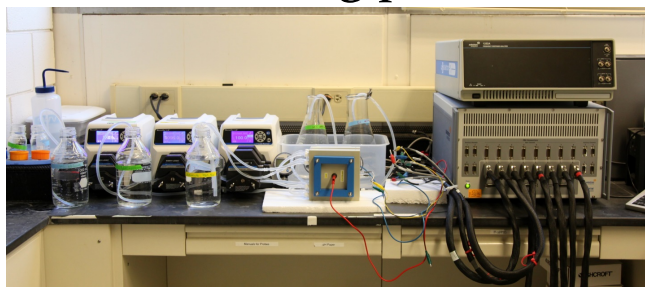
TASK		Budget Period 1 Sep 2012 - Dec 2013	Budget Period 2 Jan 2014 - Mar 2015	Budget Period 3 Apr 2015 - (Aug 2015)
1	Data collection and characterization			
2	Screening analysis of waste heat and effluent			
3	Initial treatability tests			
4	Detailed treatability tests			
5	Process models and economics			
6	Project Management and Reporting			
7	MRC integrated laboratory analyses			
8	MHRC process modeling and economics			
9	Prototype plan development			
10	Prototype system preliminary design/costing			
11	Project Management and Reporting			
12	Lab testing to support prototype operation			
13	Prototype system construction and installation			
14	Prototype startup and testing			
15	Prototype testing data analysis/recommendations			
16	Project Management and Reporting			

	TOTAL	Budget Period 1	Budget Period 2	Budget Period 3
DOE Investment	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 204,948	\$ 284,584	\$ 710,468
Cost Share	\$ 300,000	\$ 51,237	\$ 71,146	\$ 177,617
Project Total	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 256,185	\$ 355,730	\$ 888,085

Results and Accomplishments

• BP₁ results

- 22 - 82% Δ COD in 6 substrate effluents
- 13.5 - 45.3% H₂ yield on COD reduction
- Full characterization of US facilities
- BP₂ facility identified
- Learning plan – focus on RED in BP₂



• BP₂ work in-progress

- RED performance optimization
- Ion exchange membrane improvements
- Integrated system experimental testing
- Process model and process economics
- Prototype test plan

