

BIOLUBRICANT AND BIOFUEL FROM SUNFLOWER OIL

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SUMMARY

- ◆ VEGETABLE OILS

- ◆ NEAT VEGETABLE OILS AS FUELS

 - Research work

 - Applied results

- ◆ ADAPTATION TO EXISTING HARDWARE

 - Esters

 - Catalytic cracking

 - Blends

- ◆ WHICH SOLUTION ?



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CIRAD PARTNERS

↻ National, international research & develop. cent.

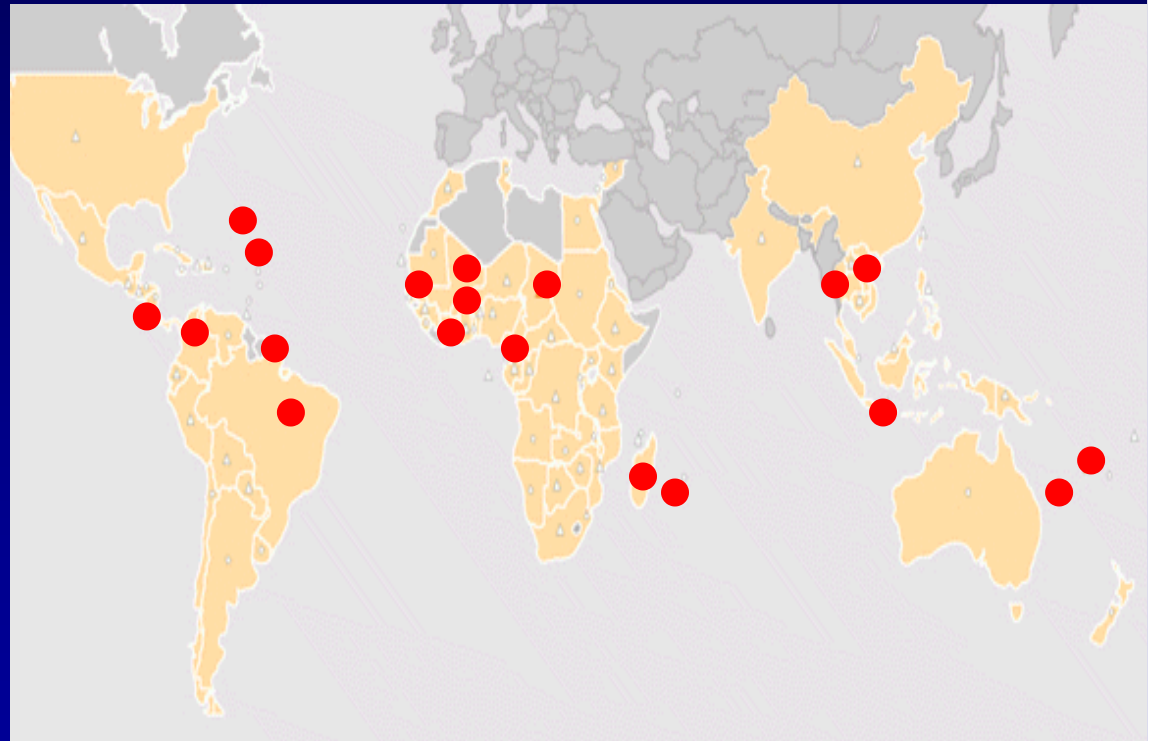
↻ Universities

↻ Farmer's organizations

↻ Private comp., agricult., forestry manufacture

↻ N G O s

↻ Funding agencies



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Centre for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development

- Food security
- Rational natural resources management
- Contribute to rural development tropical and subtropical areas
- R & D projects, experiments
- Training
- Scientific and technical journals

Agronomy, veterinary, forestry, agrifood, economic and social fields.



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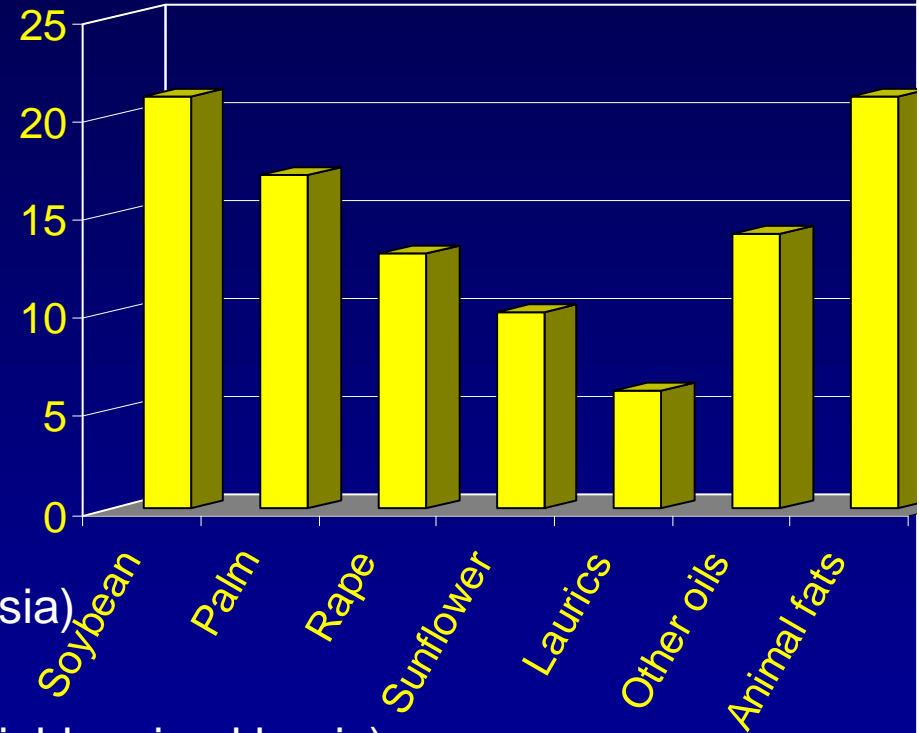


VEGETABLE OILS / WORLD

WORLD PRODUCTION (MT/year)

Total oils & fats ~ 110 Veg oils ~ 85
 Soybean + palm oils ~ 50% of total oils
 Food uses ~ 80%

MT/y



DIFFERENT CROP SYSTEMS

Soybean :
 annual crop
 (US, Brazil)
 highly mechanized
 cake (animal feed)

Oil palm :
 perennial crop
 (Malaysia, Indonesia)
 hand harvested
 palm kernel oil (Highly priced lauric)

➔ **AGRICULT. AND ECONOMIC SPECIFICITY**

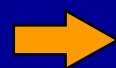
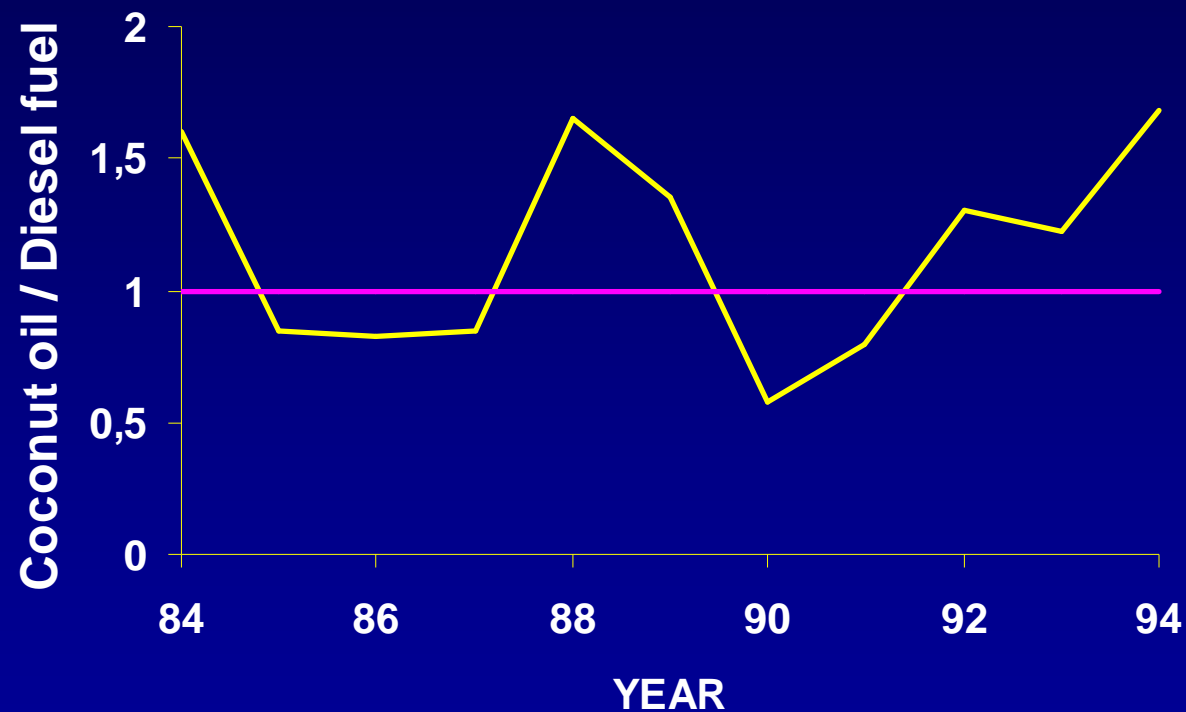
PRICES VEG. OILS (WORLD MARKET) > GAS OIL (DIESEL)

STILL POSSIBLE TO COMPET / LOCAL SPECIFIC CONDITIONS



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TREND IN RELATIVE WORLD PRICES COCONUT OIL / DIESEL FUEL

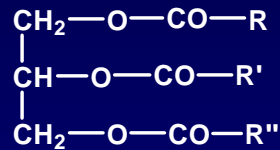


**V. O. as fuels can compet only
under specific local conditions**



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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF VEGETABLE OILS

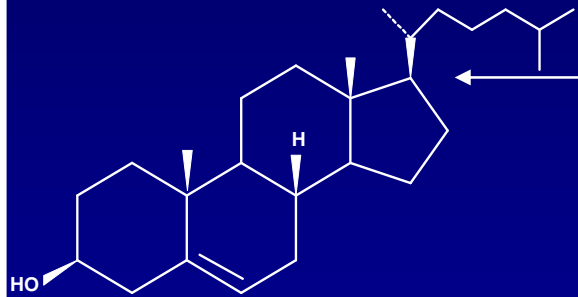
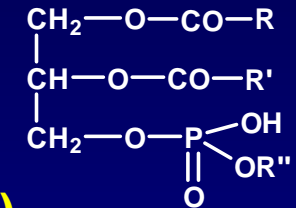


← Triglycerides (> 90 % ; C 57 ; gasoil C16)

Phospholipids (0,1- 1 %)

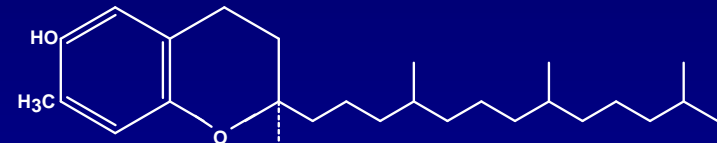
Waxes, Sterol esters

Unsaponifiable materials / Pigments (0,5 - 2 %)



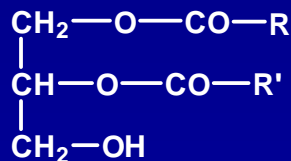
← Sterols

Tocopherols →



Pigments (carotène, chlorophylle...)

Free fatty acids (0,5 - 5%) →



← Partial glycerides (1 - 10 %)

Oxidation products



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Fatty acid composition of triglycerides

Iodine Value (IV) = Total unsaturated fatty acids

COMPOSITION OF TRIGLYCERIDES



	COCONUT	PALM	COTTON	RAPESEED	SUNFLOW	SOYBEAN
Major Fatty Acids	C12:0 C14:0	C16:0 C18:1	C16:0 C18:2	C18:1	C18:2	C18:2
Saturated Triglycerides (% W)	96	59	5	2	3	4
Iodine Value	12	50	110	111	132	135



PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF DIESEL FUEL AND VEGETABLE OIL

	Diesel Fuel	Sunflower
Hydrocarbons (w%)	≈ 100	0
Glycerides (w%)	0	≈ 100
Oxygen content (w%)	≈ 0	10.8
Temp. Distillation 10% (°C)	205	256
Temp. Distillation 90% (°C)	350	none
Flash point (°C)	52	316
Heat Value (kJ/kg)	42 083	37 750
Ignition Delay (degr)	10.4	11.1
Cetane Number	50	34



VARIOUS PHENOMENA IN AN ENGINE

Cloud Point

BIOFUEL

AIR

Nozzle

Combustion Chamber

Surface Tension

Viscosity

Drop Size Distrib.

Spray of Biofuel

Thermogravimetry

Evapostalagmometry

Evaporation of Droplets

Precombustion Chem.

Air-Fuel Mixture

Ignition Delay

Ignition

Exhaust Emissions

Combustion

Power / Fuel



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BEHAVIOR OF VEGETABLE OILS AS FUEL

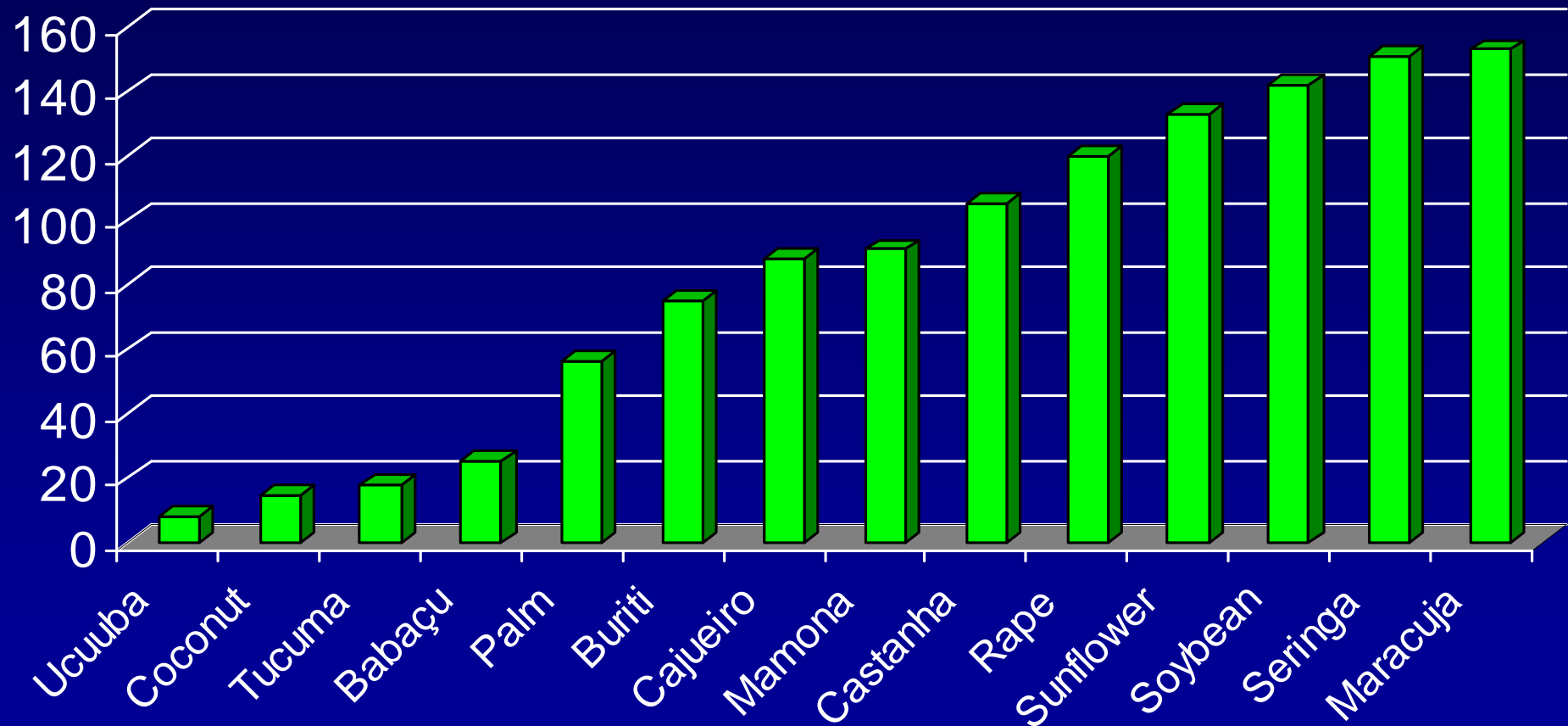
	Coconut	Palm	Sunflower	Linseed
Iodine Value	12	50	130	196
Spray Specific Area (cm ² /ml)	1000	950	890	840
Kevap 450°C (10 ⁻⁵ mm ² /s) (Evaporation – Pyrolysis)	245	110	70	55
Ignition Delay (°V)	6.8	7.9	8.6	10.1

⇒ High saturated FA content

⇨ Low Iodine Value → better quality

Coconut > Palm > Cotton > Sunflower > Peanut >
Soybean > Rapeseed > Linseed

UNSATURATION OF OILS (IODINE VALUE)

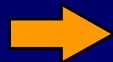


MAJOR DRAWBACKS OF VEG. OILS AS FUELS

◆ SLOW EVAPORATION - PYROLYSIS

High molecular weight TG

Lower ID / Gasoil



INDIRECT INJECTION

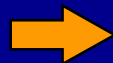


HIGER TEMPERATURE IN COMB. CHAMBER

◆ COKING

Slow evaporation

Phospholipids ?



HIGHER TEMPERATURE IN COMBUST. CHAMBER

◆ LOW TEMPERATURE PROPERTIES

Storage, cold start, filter, pump

High viscosity, phospholipids

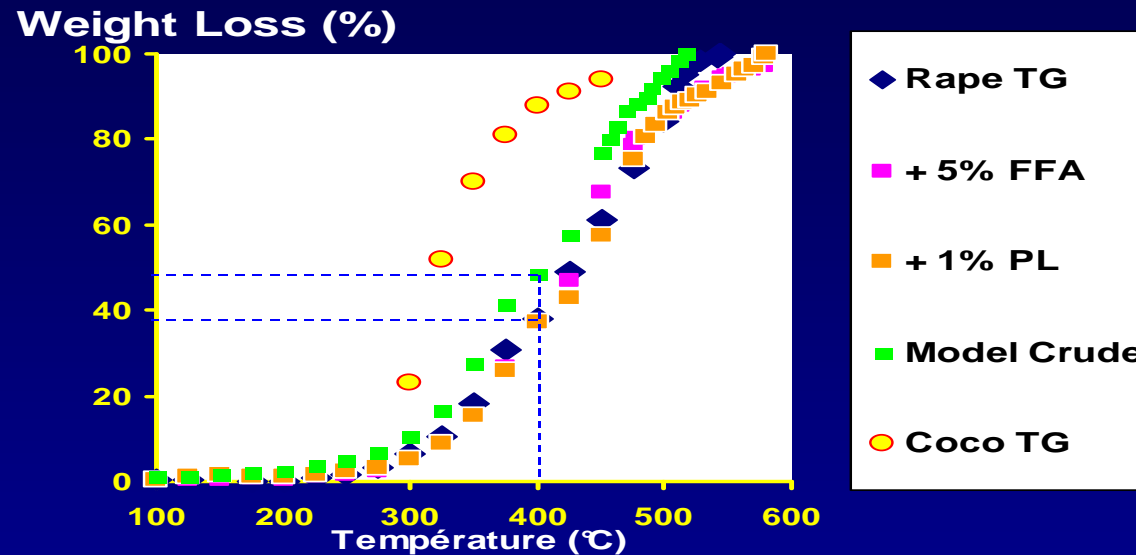


DEGUMMING STEP NECESSARY



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MINOR COMPONENTS / THERMOGRAVIMETRY



- ↪ In the Model Crude Oil, all together the 3 minor components have no adverse effect
- ↪ On the contrary at 400°C, weight loss is +25% / TG
- ↪ High Specific Area, High Evaporation Rate



EXAMPLE OF SUNFLOWER OIL

◆ INDIRECT INJECTION ENGINE

(NOT ADAPTED)

	CO g/kWh	HC. g/kWh	NO _x g/kWh
Diesel fuel	2.3	0.6	6.6
Sunflower	1.9	0.5	6.4
EUR oct 98 ISO 8178 C1	6.5	1.3	9.2

➔ LONG TERM TEST (1000 h)

Wear, Crankcase Lubricant

Drainage as for gasoil

◆ DIRECT INJECTION ENGINE

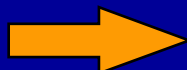
(ADAPTED)

New design of combustion chamber
Thermal insulation of piston and liner
New injector type

	Torque 1500 rpm (Nm)	SP. Fuel consum. (g/KMh)	Efficiency (%)
Sunflower	410	247	39
Gasoil	403	217	38

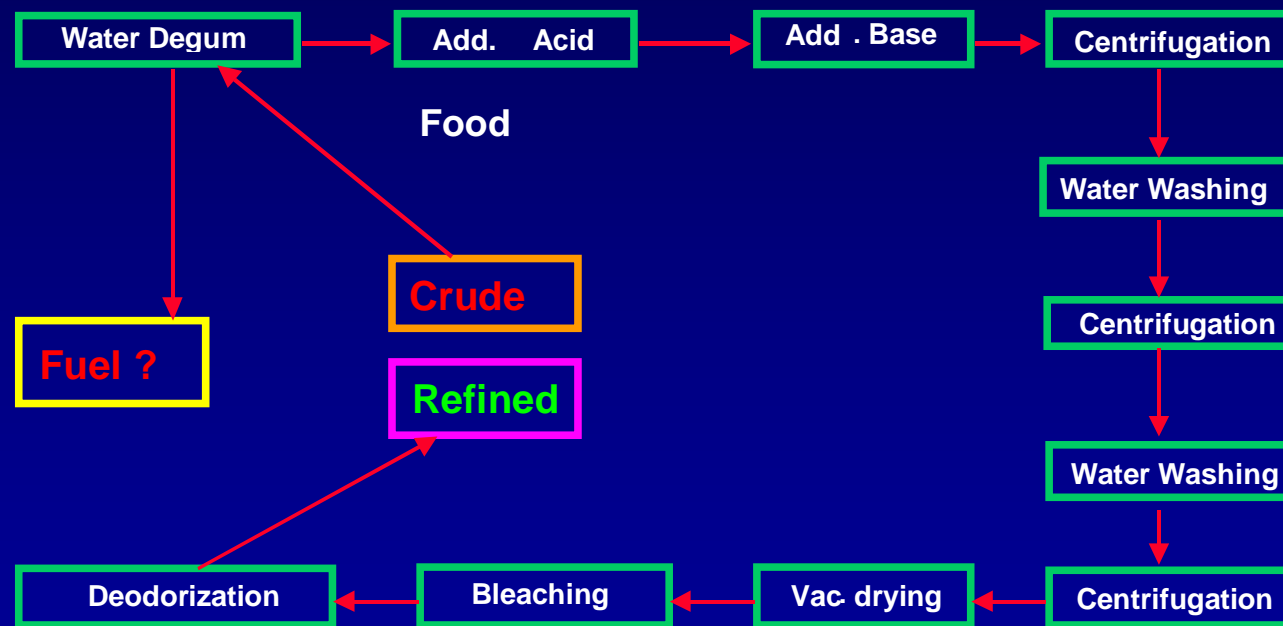


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FULL WARRANTY FROM ENGINE MANUFACTURER

FLOW SHEET DIAGRAM FOR VEGETABLE OIL REFINING

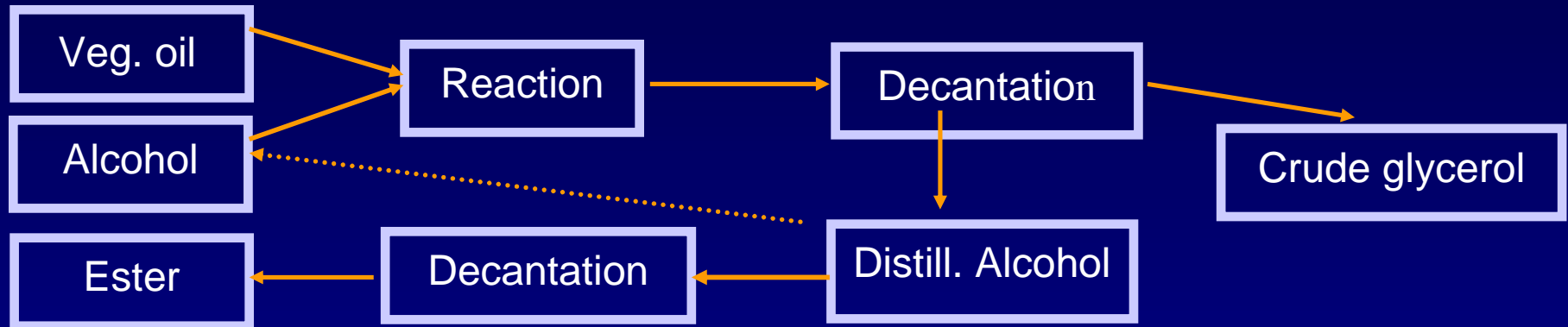


WAYS FOR USING VEGETABLE OILS AS FUELS : ADVANTAGES AND DRAWBACKS

Biomass Available	Technical way	Number of components required	ADAPTATION OF ENGINE			Best uses
			Spark ign.	Diesel direct inject.	Diesel indirect inj.	
Veg. Oil only	Veg. oil	1	/	Heavy	Light	A few big diesel engines, cars
	Cracking	1	No	No	No	All engines
	Blend	2 or more	/	Upon/case	Upon/case	All diesel
Veg. Oil + Alcohol	Ester	2	/	Light	Light	All diesel



ESTERS FROM VEG. OILS



◆ Chemical Composition : Standard for Ester purity, Mono- Di- Triglyc., Glycerol, Methanol, Water, Soap, P

◆ Europe Leads the way (kt / y ; 1997-1999)

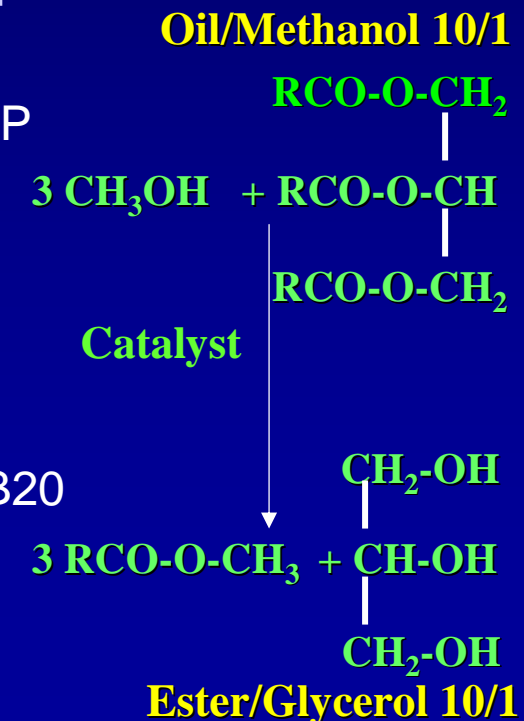
World	EU 15	France	Italy	USA
700	590	280	125	50

◆ RME : F 3-5% everywhere ; up to 30% city bus
D, A 100% lake, skiing, pump, bus; USA 20% B20

◆ Lubricant additive + lower emissions (CO, NO_x)



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HYDROCARBONS FROM VEGETABLE OILS

One step process

Less than 1/4 of gas to run the process

Net Energy yield (3 fuels) 86%

Various catalyst available (easy reactivation)

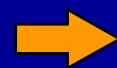
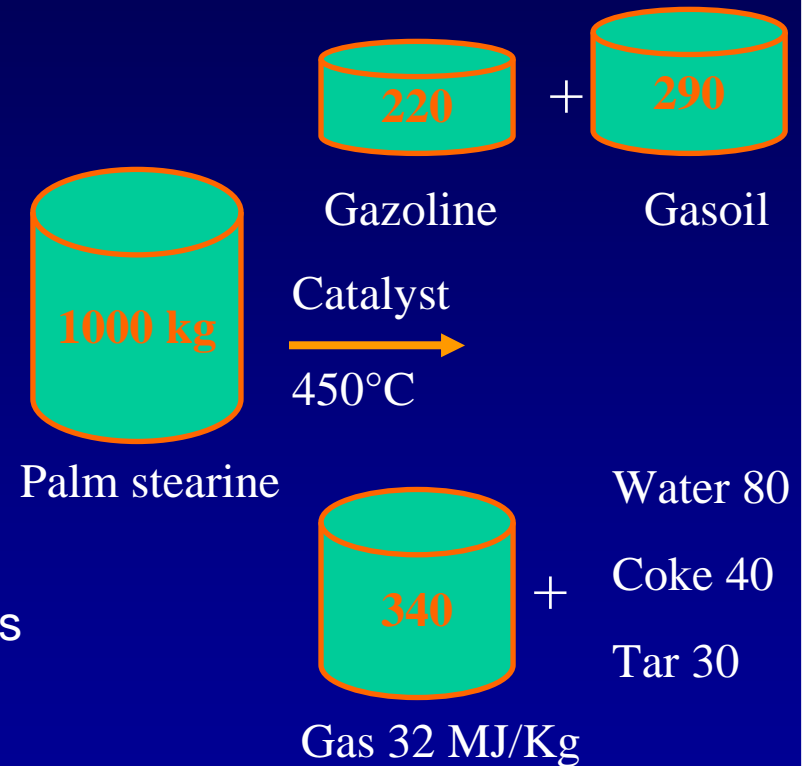
No hydrogen needed

Feed all types of engines for transportation

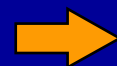
Electric power from gases (plant, village)

In many places :

price of Bio HC < price of Petro HC+Taxes



**AUTARCIC SOLUTION FOR ISOLATED AREAS
SAVING ON TRANSPORTATION COST**

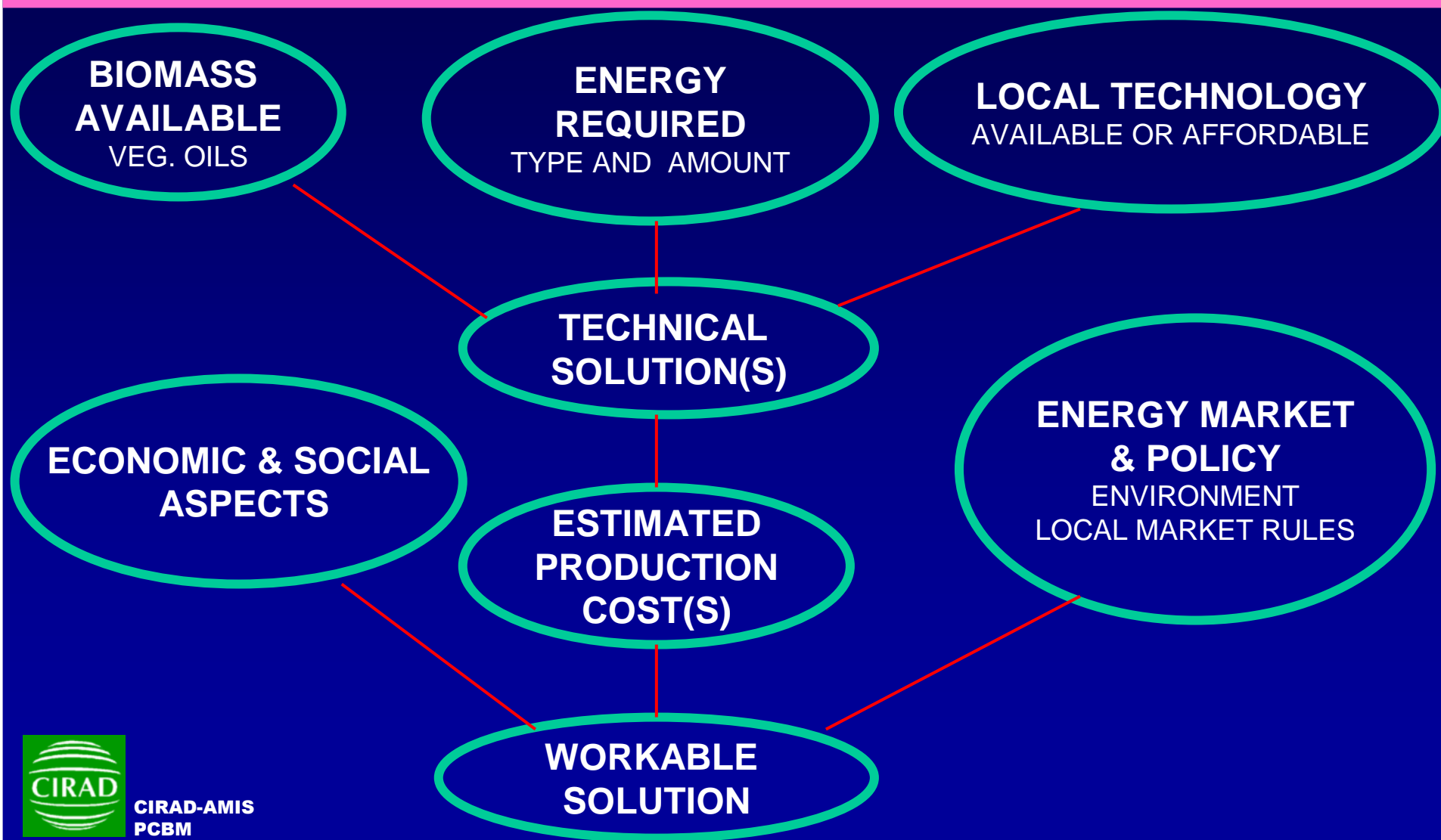


PARTNER FOR PILOTE AND LONG TERM ENG. TEST



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VEGETABLE OILS AS FUELS ; WHICH SOLUTION ?



PROSPECT

- ◆ Wide panel of Technical solutions
- ◆ Vegetable oils are and will be available
 - World market (demand for cake encreases)
 - Local oils to be valorized as well as used oils
- ◆ Economic side (cost)
 - macro : policy/tax cut (world price too high)
 - micro : can be profitable isolated regions (carriage x2)
 - village, plant, island
- ◆ Environment : positive effect on CO₂ reduction
 - Global impact to be estimated/each case
 - Land management
- ◆ Rural development : Definitely very positive
 - Employment, self sustainable



RESEARCH TEAMS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

CIRAD - Physico-Chemistry-Bioenergy Team

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SWRI - Engine & Vehicule Research Div.

Dr T.Ryan

San Antonio
USA

Ecole Supérieure d'Energie et des Matériaux

Prof. J.Andrzejewski

Orléans
France

Université Catholique Louvain

Unité de Thermodynamique et Turbomachines
Prof. J.L Martin, Dr J.L Vanhemelryck

Louvain La Neuve
Belgium



Special thanks to **ADEME** (French Agency for Energy)
for funding the CIRAD work



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OIL PRESS 25 KG/H
+ DIESEL. ENGINE
(COCONUT OIL)

PUMP 9KW
IRRIGATION 50 M³/H, OUEVA
(FUELED WITH COCONUT OIL)

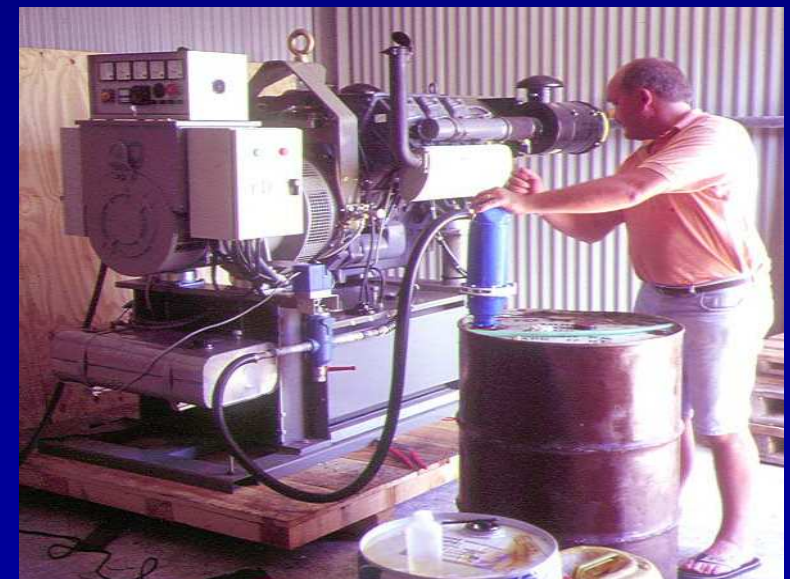


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HATZ ENGINE
TO BE COUPLED
TO 7 KVA
GENERATOR
(FUELED WITH
COCONUT OIL, FIDJI)

EL. GENERATOR 80 KVA
(COCONUT OIL, OUEVA)



CARS AND TRACTORS



RENAULT 21 250.10³ KM

(SUNFLOWER OIL : STANDARD DI ENGINE)



MASSEY-FERGUSSON

SUNFLOWER OIL

MODIFIED DI ENGINE



TOYOTA PICKUP

(COCONUT OIL)





PISTON

BEFORE
ADAPTATION

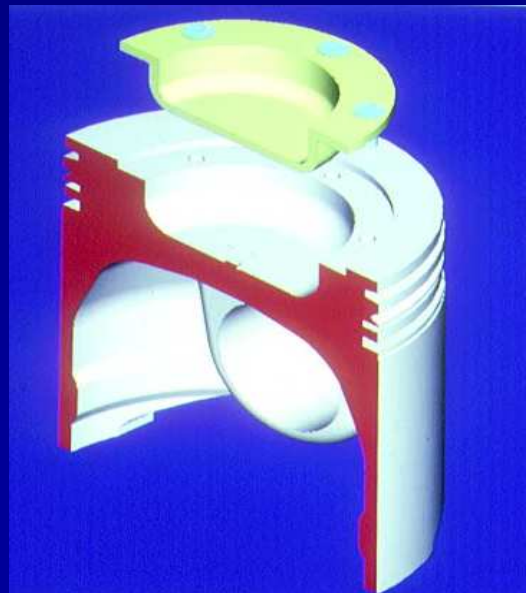


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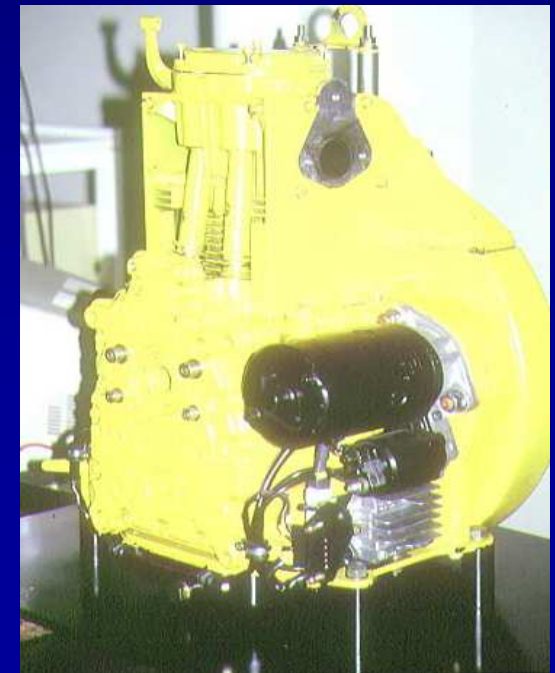
AFTER ADAPTATION



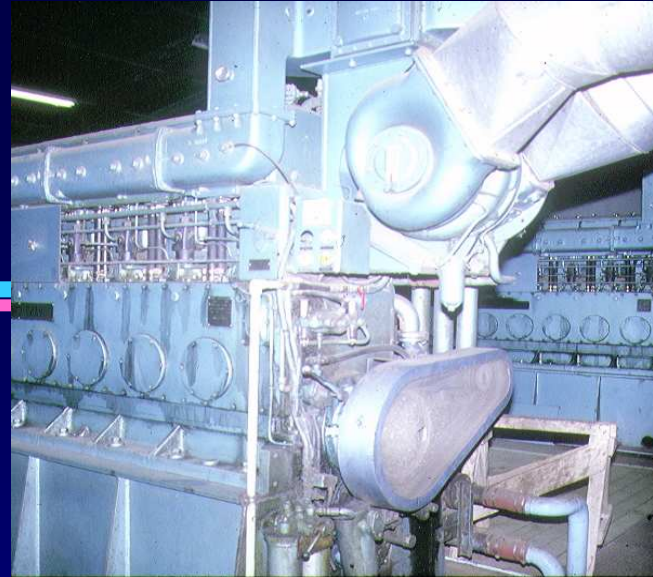
PISTON DESIGN
(DIRECT INJECTION)



HATZ ENGINE
(DIRECT INJECTION)



EL. POWER PLANT 600 KVA (COTON OIL, MALI)



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EL. POWER PLANT 200KVA (CRUDE COCONUT OIL ; SEA WATER DESALTING, OUVEA)

BOILER - DRYIER ; SUGAR BEET, PLANT



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BIOLUBRICANT FROM OLEIC SUNFLOWER OIL

CONVENTIONAL PETROLEUM MOTOR OIL

BIOLUBRICANT HELIANTHE

vehicle/engine	CLIO/F8Q	CLIO/F8Q	R19/F8Q	R19/F8Q	CLIO / F8Q			
Vehicle mileage	33395	38270	51098	65646	74691	79290	83797	88318
Drain oil	4828	4875	4401	4700	4599	4507	7251	4521
WEAR (ppm)								
Iron	35	43	24	18	37	28	25	30
Lead	1	5	2	18	4	2	3	4
Copper	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2
Tin	2	2	2	2	8	6	6	5
Chromium	4	6	3	2	7	4	4	5
Aluminium	10	11	7	10	13	11	10	11
Nickel	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Molybdenum	79	77	8	3	5	4	3	3
POLLUTION								
Silicium (ppm)	12	13	7	15	12	11	10	12
Water (%)	0.09	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0	0	0	0
CARACTERISTIQUES DU PRODUIT								
Visco. @ 100 °C	14.70	14.60	14.00	14.10				
Visco. @ 40 °C	107.00	104.90	106.50	102.20	101	93	94	103
V.I.	140	142	131	139				
T.B.N.	9.00	9.20	8.40	12.50				





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