

# Process Mapping

Module 2: Chemical design,  
performance, and impacts.

**Please sit with your group**

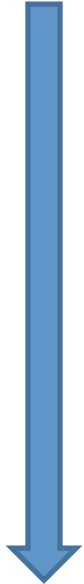
# Course Context

1. Introduction – Project proposal (Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>)
2. Technical performance and health and environmental impacts – Key figures and explanation. (March 18<sup>th</sup>)
3. Law and Policy – Summary of barriers and drivers. (April 8<sup>th</sup>)
4. Business – Scope, development, and available capital in the market and potential partnerships. (April 22<sup>nd</sup>)
5. Integration and tradeoffs – Conclusions, path forward and rough draft. (May 1<sup>st</sup>)

# Two different ways to write a review

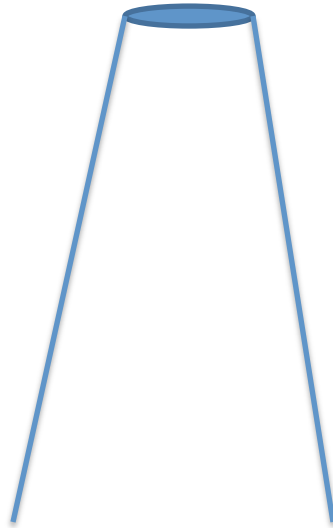
## Traditional Academic Approach

Focused Expertise



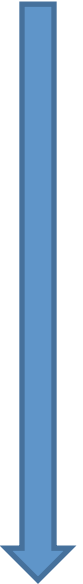
Broader Impacts

Resource Limited



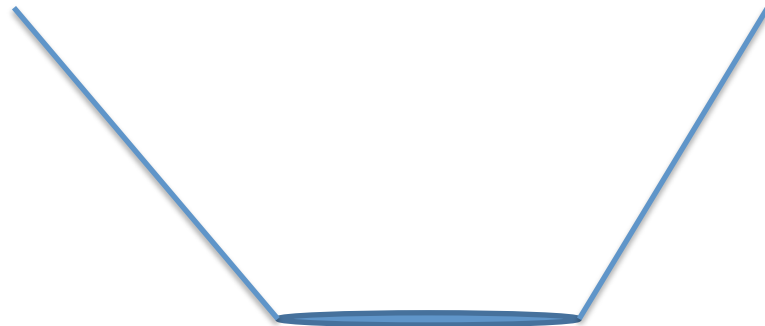
## Consulting Approach

Broad Interest and Experience



Focused and Applied Insight

Time Limited

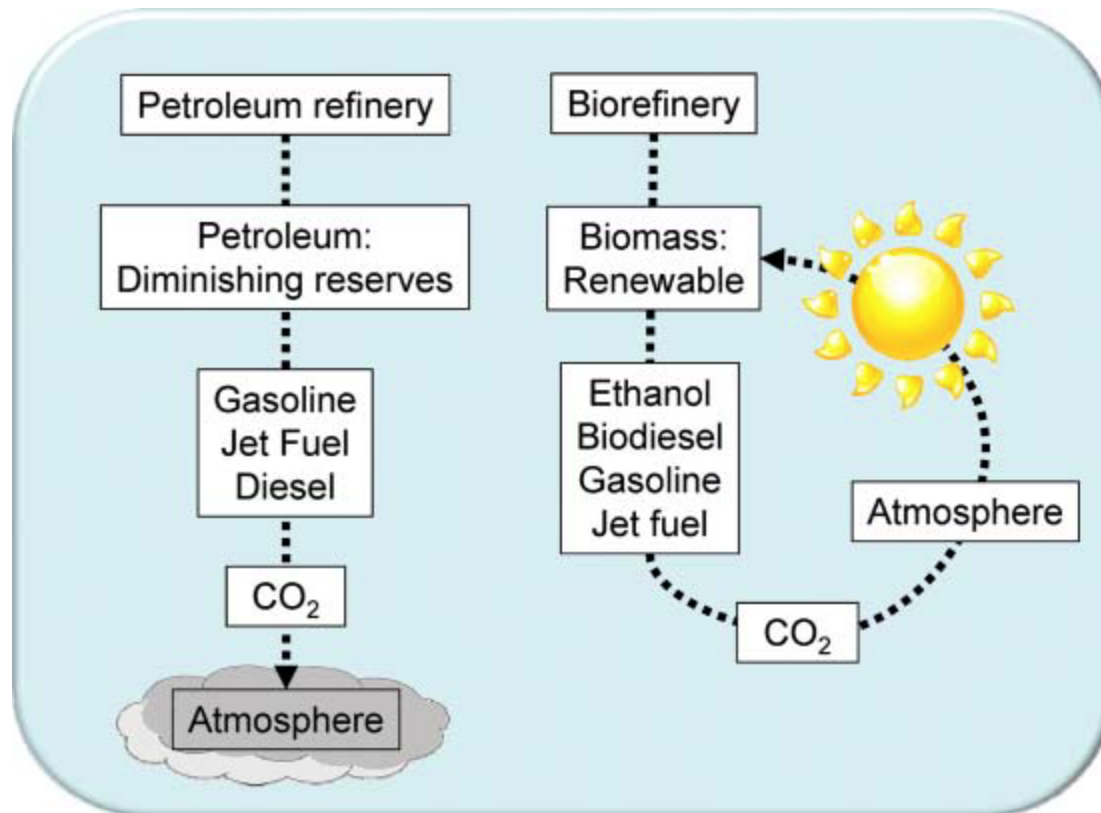


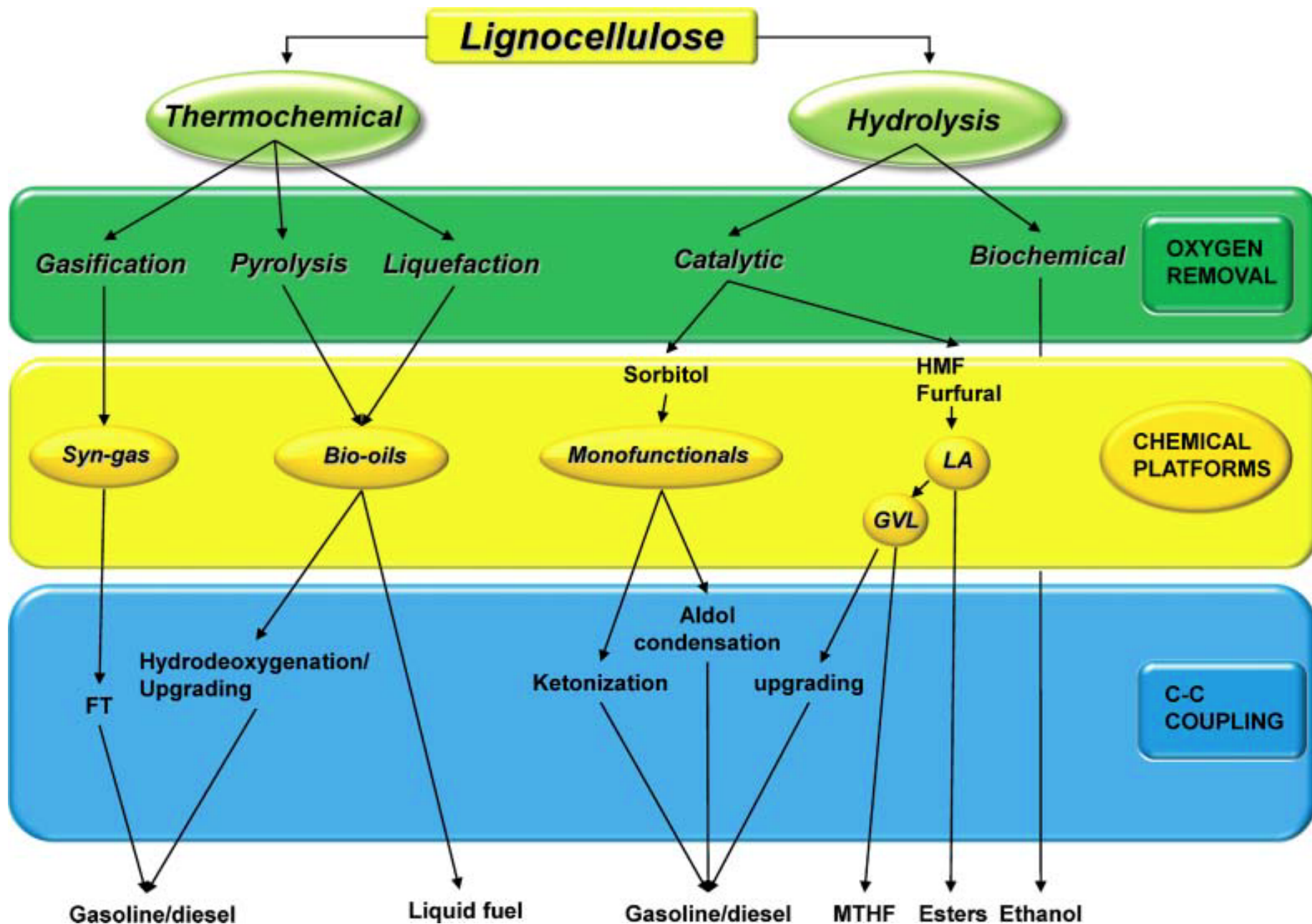
# First Assignment Due Friday

Project proposal:

- What BioFuel/energy source?
  - Where does it fit with respect to other options?
  - What make it interesting?
- 
- Show me that you have read both our assigned reading and started researching more broadly

Today's goal is to map the processes and chemicals involved with your chosen biofuel/energy.





# Start with broad categories

Inputs/Procedures

Waste or Output



# Corn Ethanol

**Ten minute timer**



## Inputs/Procedures

## Waste or Output

Fertilizer, pesticides  
Energy, Land, water,  
sunlight, CO<sub>2</sub>

Corn

Eutrophication, run-off,  
CO<sub>2</sub>,

Wet milling, Hydrolysis  
(acid, heat, or enzyme),  
Solid/Liquid separation

Pretreatment

Gypsum, Sugars,  
wastewater, biomass  
(lignocellulose, bran, etc.)

Sugar, yeast, water

Fermentation

Ethanol, Other  
fermentation products,  
Biomass (lignocellulose,  
yeast)

Energy

Distillation/blending

CO<sub>2</sub>

Ethanol, E10-E85,

Use

Energy, CO<sub>2</sub>, Upgraded chemicals  
(Ethylene, etc.)

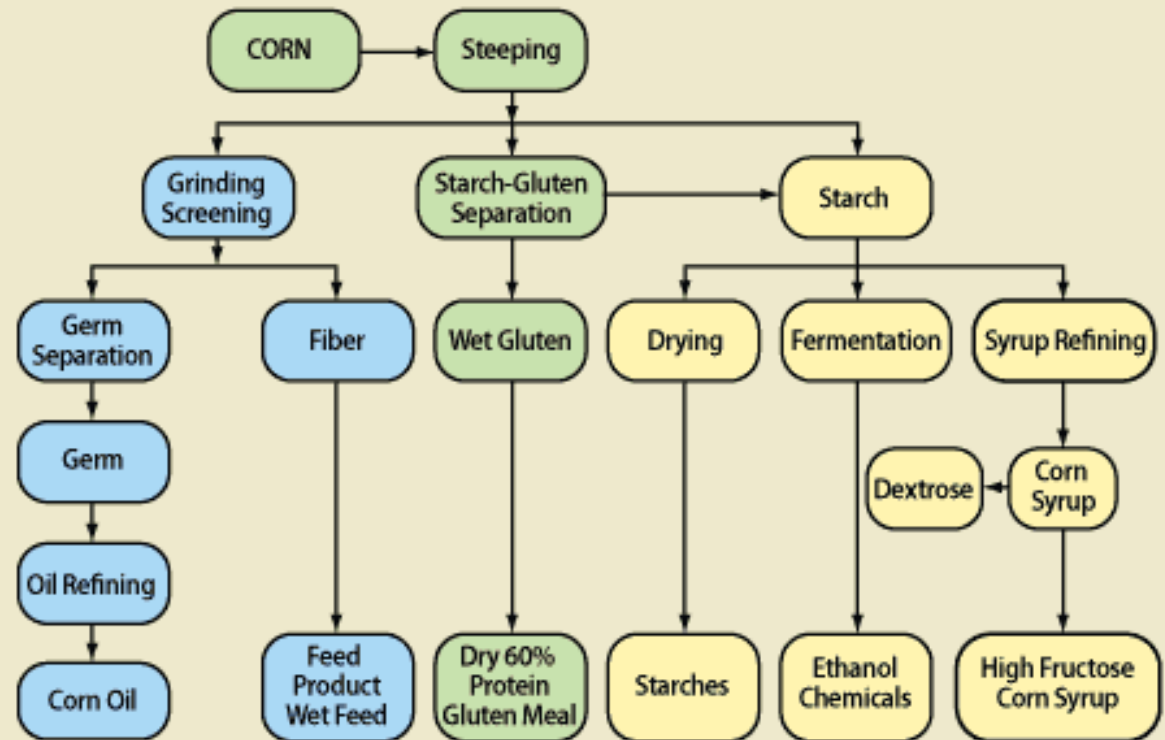


Then take a closer look at each process to characterize products and yields

Pretreatment  
Products

## Producing Corn Ethanol: Wet Milling

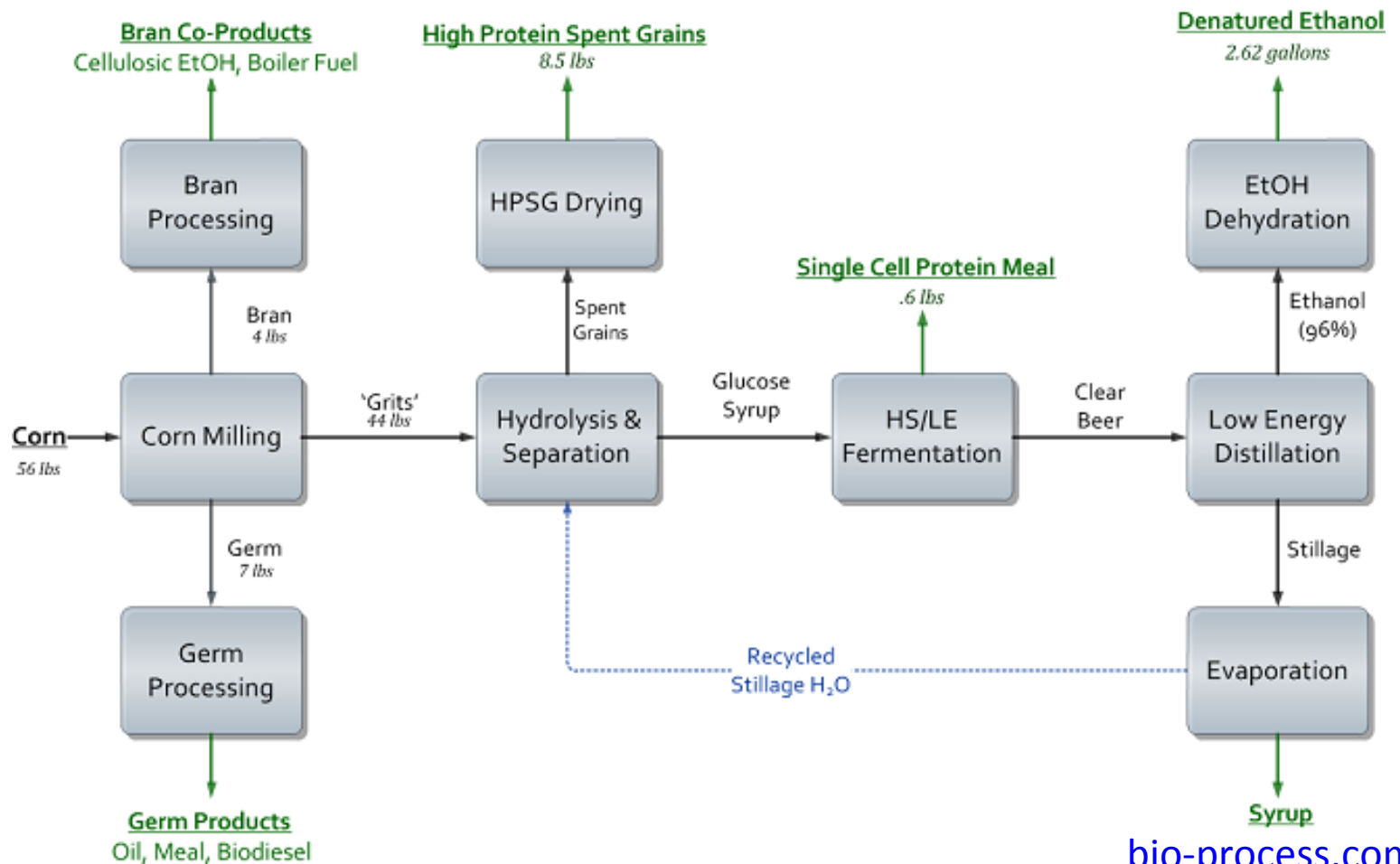
Most large ethanol producers use this process, which also yields products such as high-fructose corn sweetener.



Source: Renewable Fuels Association.

# Then take a closer look at each process to characterize yields and products

## Pretreatment yields



Process Products

**15 minute timer**



Process yields

# Note relevant chemical inputs or outputs.

**15 minute timer**



Corn

Pesticides/Herbicides: Atrazine, Phosphonoglycine, Ammonia nitrate and sulfate (Source: Pesticide Action Network <http://www.pesticideinfo.org> )

Wet Milling

Starch, C6 sugars, biomass for other uses, protein, fiber, etc.

Fermentation

Ethanol major, minor Methanol, acetone, butyl alcohol, etc.

Distillation/blending

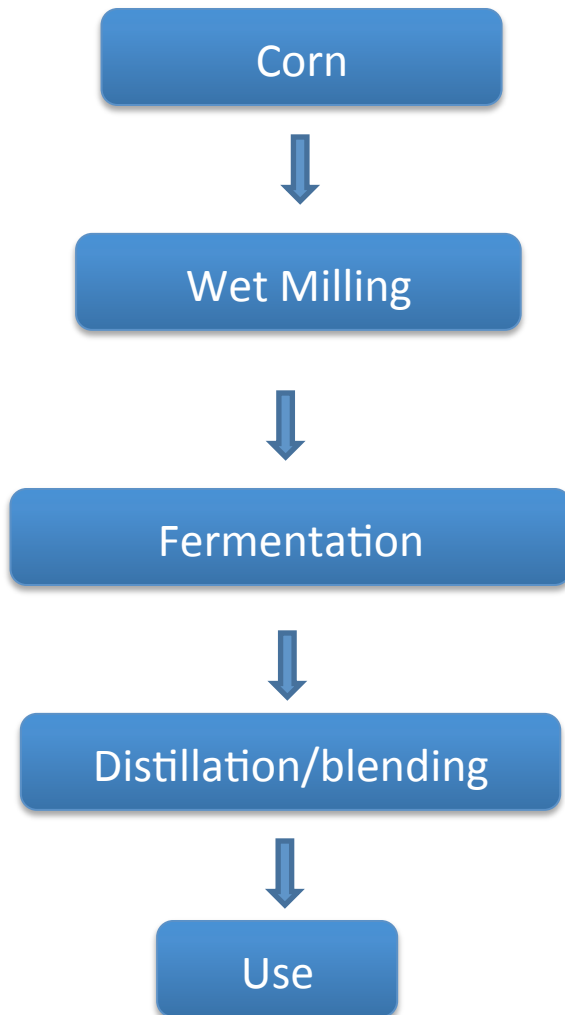
Purification (distillation) Heat, molecular sieves, Gasoline: Gasoline (6-14 Carbon hydrocarbons, aromatics)

Use

Burning: Particulates, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, Ozone,  
Feedstock: Ethylene, ethylene glycol,

# Finally, Summarize Key Findings

## Ten minute timer



Typical corn yields are 2000, 2400 lbs/acre in the US.

Most wet milling of corn is done using heat not chemical treatment.

Co-products of Wet milling include: fiber feed, protein feed, some corn oil, as well as other sugar products.

Bushel of Corn (56 lbs.) yeilds ~ 2.5 gallons of 96% EtOH

The energy density of Ethanol is less than gasoline  
 $1.5 \text{ L EtOH} = 1 \text{ L gasoline}$

From a life cycle perspective there can be upto 10-20% net CO<sub>2</sub> reduction compared to gasoline.