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K. K. PANT

EB PPT



BIOGRAPHY

Dr. K. K. Pant is currently Petrotech Chair Professor in chemical engineering department at Indian Institute of Technology, (IIT) Delhi. He has published more than 85 papers in various international research journals and currently actively engaged in research areas of application of heterogeneous catalysis for greener environment, catalytic hydrocarbon conversion process, hydrogen fuel generation from renewable energy sources, and biomass conversion and utilization. He is reviewer of several international journals and also the member of several chemical engineering professional societies.

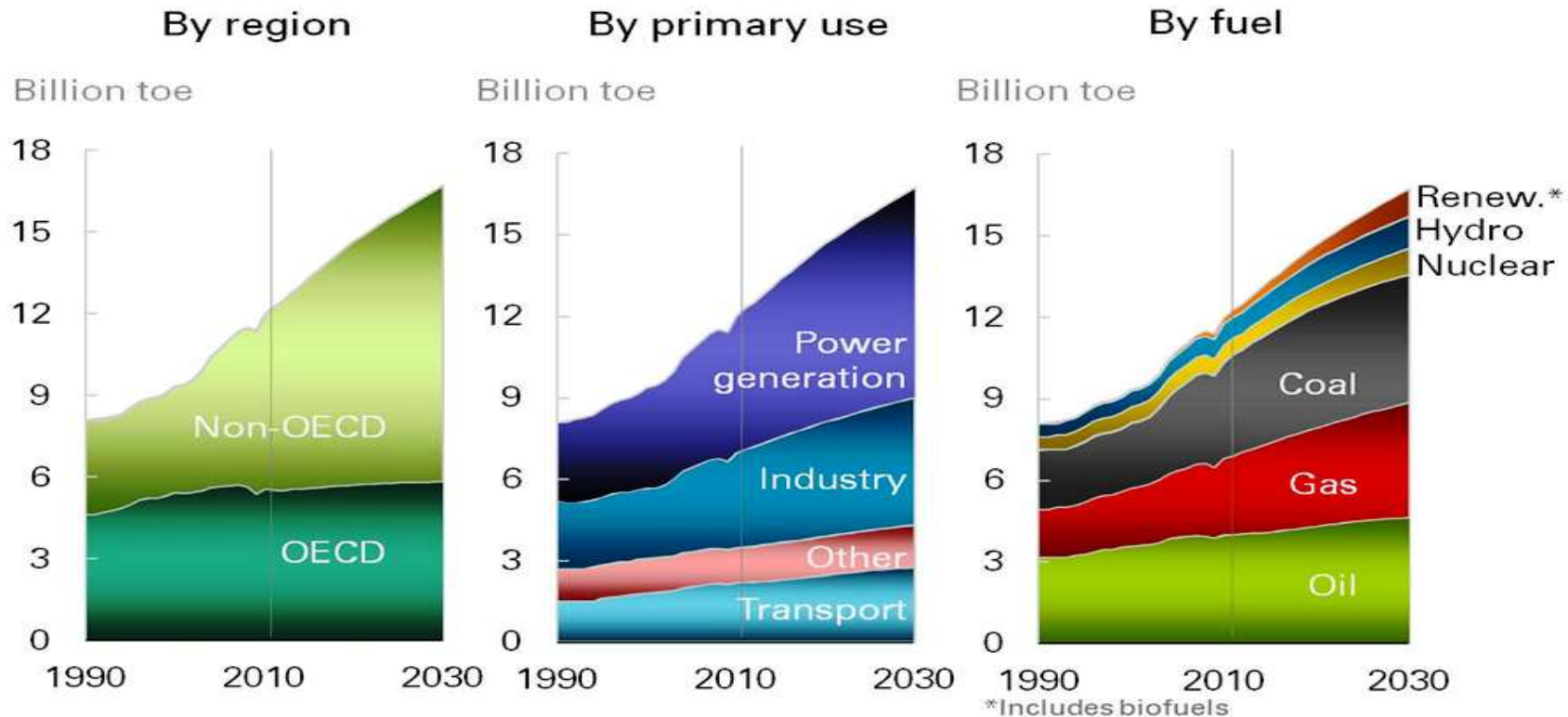
RESEARCH INTRESTS

Heterogeneous Green
Catalytic Processes for
Hydrocarbon Conversion,
Bio-fuels.

BIO FUELS

.Contains energy from geologically recent carbon fixation and produced from living organisms.

Growing Energy Demand



Energy Outlook 2030

Oil Dependency of Various Nations

Region/ Country	% Oil of Imported
Asia India	92.5%
Europe	
USA	

What are Renewable Resources ?

- Micro Algae
- **Plants**
- Animals

Viability Questions ?

- Which plants ?
- Where do we grow them?
- How much can we grow ?



Cellulosic Biomass Composition



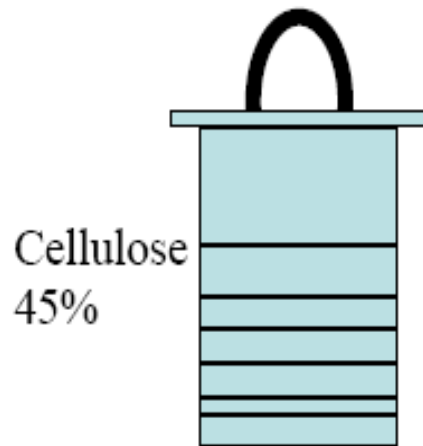
Cellulose 43%
Hemicellulose 27%
Lignin 17%
Other 13%

Agricultural Residues



Cellulose 45%
Hemicellulose 25%
Lignin 22%
Extractives 5%
Ash 3%

Woody Crops



Cellulose
45%

Ash 15%
Lignin 10%
Hemicellulose 9%
Other carbohydrates 9%
Protein 3%
Other 9%

Municipal Solid Waste



Cellulose 45%
Hemicellulose 30%
Lignin 15%
Other 10%

Herbaceous Energy Crops

Interest in Biomass by- 2050

- About 10% of available residues (75 GT/Yr by 2030) could provide 120-150 billion lge of liquid biofuels (its has the potency to cover 5% of the 230 biofuels demand).
- **Projected Demand by 2050 (Total ~ 145 EJ)**
 - IEA projected bio-energy demand 65 EJ for biofuels
 - 80 EJ for heat and power requirement
- **Potential from different sectors**
 - _From agricultural & forestry residues 85 EJ
 - Surplus forest growth 60 EJ
 - Surplus arable land (enrgy crops) 120 EJ
- **Bioenergy demand by land availability (IEA projection)**
 - Today 30 Mha to 100-160 Mha by 2050



IITD

Solid Fuel → Liquids (XTL)

- COAL
- PET COKE
- BIOMASS

STEAM + AIR
Gasification

SYNTHESIS
GAS GENERATION

CO + H₂

Basic (FT Synthesis)



GAS CLEANUP

Need a well engineered shift

Naphtha

Green petrol

Green diesel

Wax

PRODUCT
SEPARATION &
UPGRADING

FISCHER-TROPSCH
SYNTHESIS



Biomass Pyrolysis

Ligno-cellulosic Biomass

Bio-oil

- Acids
- Alcohols
- Aldehydes
- Ketones
- Furan
- Phenols
- Sugars



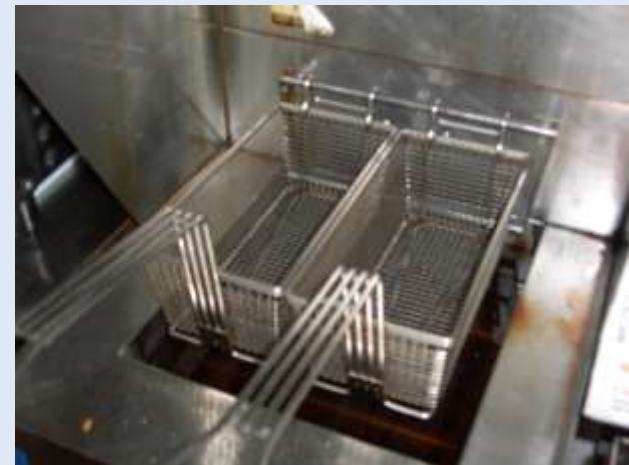
Hydrothermal Breakdown
(Excess supply of Heat and Water)

Biochar

Catalytic Cracking and steam Reforming of Biooil for olefins/Liquid fuels and/or Hydrogen

Biodiesel

- What is Biodiesel?
- Mono-alkyl esters
- How is biodiesel made?
- transesterification
- Is Biodiesel the same thing as raw vegetable oil?



Biomass Resource

Energy Crops

Forest Produce

Agro Residues

Waste

Sugarcane
&
Sweet
Shorghum

Non edible oil
seeds like
Jatropha,
Karanja, Neem

Fuel wood,
Pine Needles,
Bamboo

Rice husk, Stalks,
Wheat straw,
Groundnut shells

MSW, Market &
Kitchen Waste,
Livestock dung

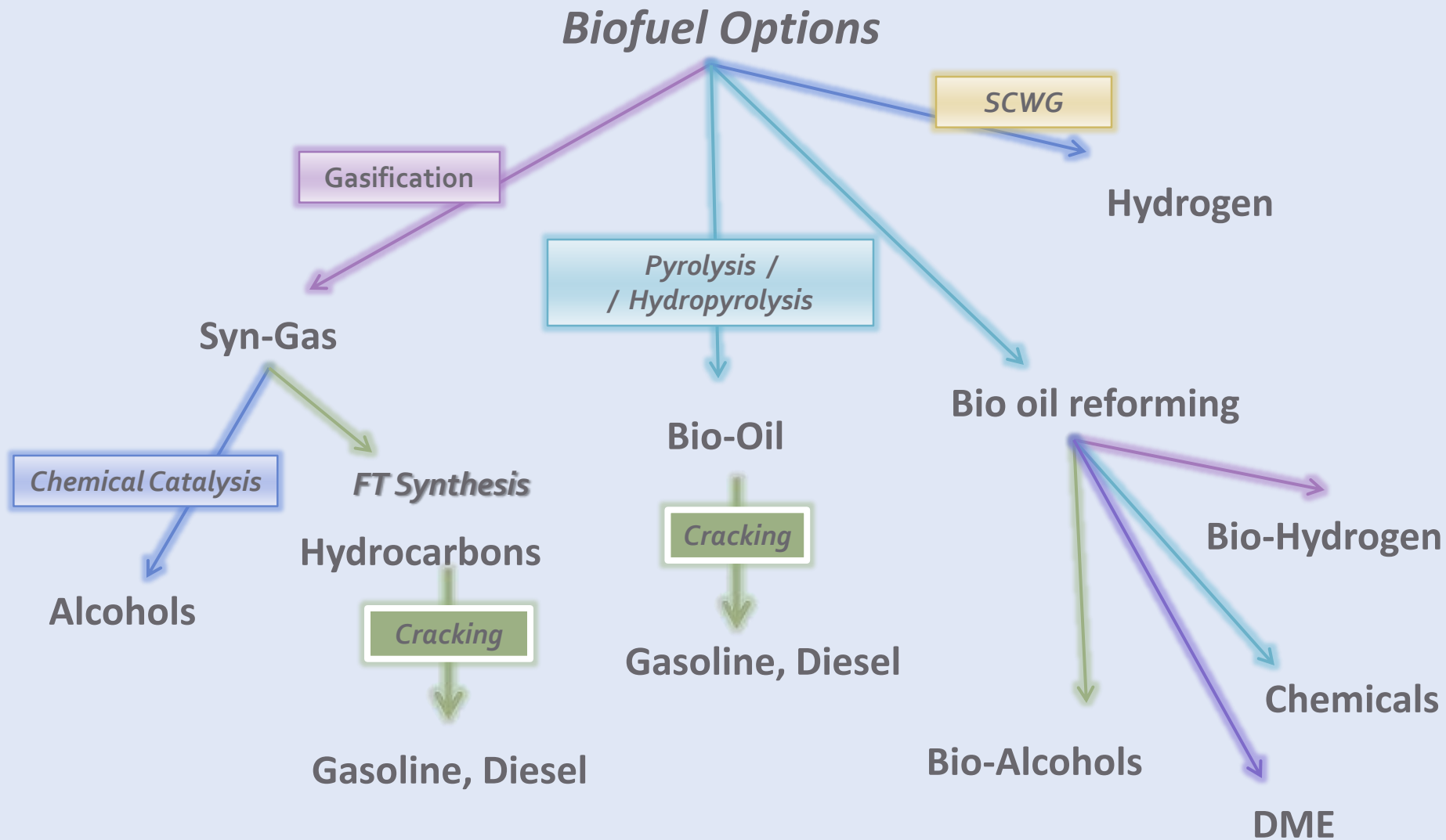
- Biomass caters to 80% of total rural energy requirement.
- Rice straw, rice husk, wheat straw, sugarcane tops & bagasse : main crop residues generated in India

Biodiesel Feedstocks

- Total annual production of US Fats and Oils (2004)
- 35.3 billion pounds = 4.6 billion gallons of biodiesel

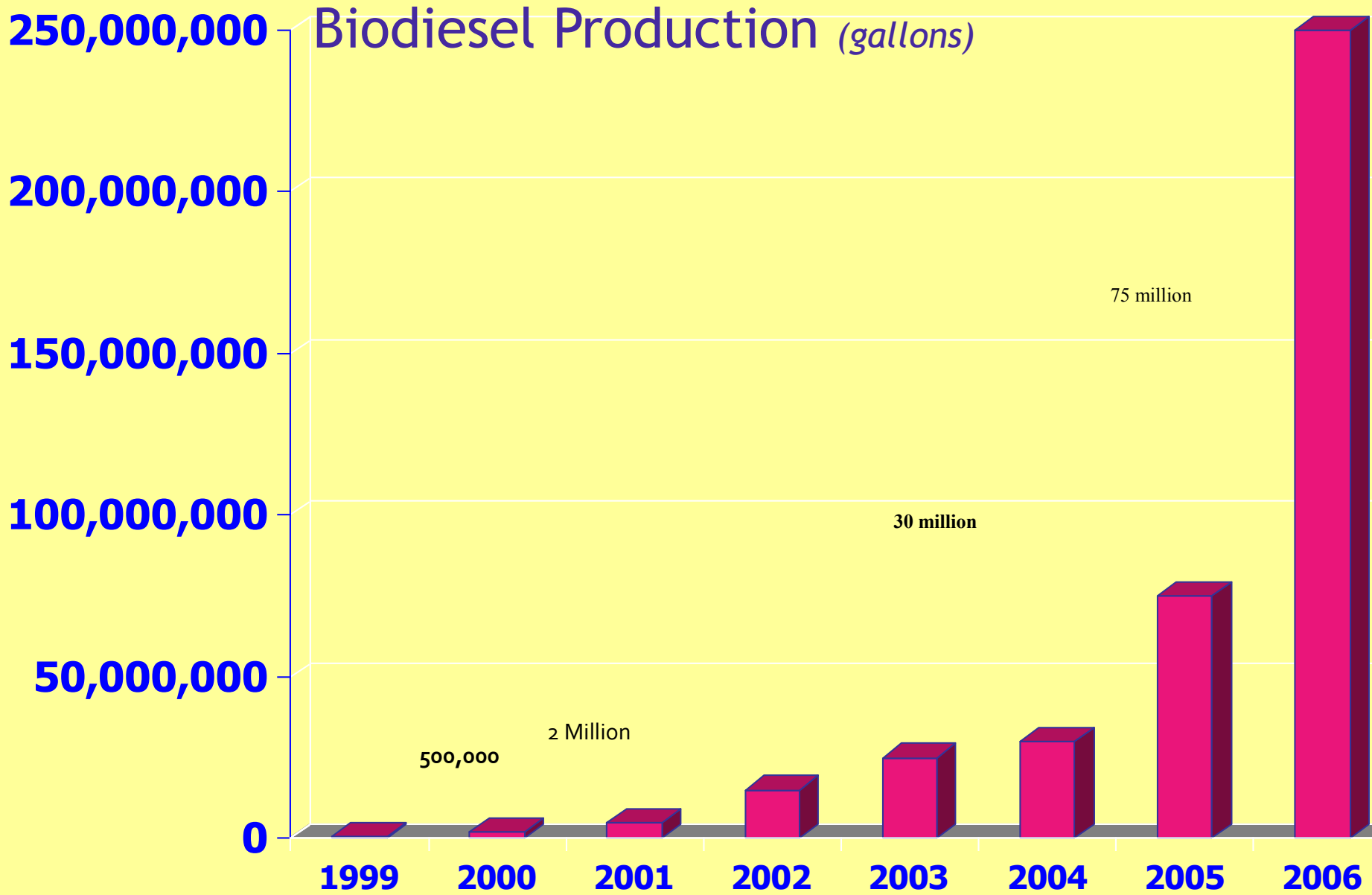
Vegetable Oil	(Billion lbs/yr)	Animal Fats/Oils	(Billion lbs/yr)
▪ Soybean	18.340	▪ Edible Tallow	1.625
▪ Peanuts	0.220	▪ Inedible tallow	3.859
▪ Sunflower	1.000	▪ Lard & Grease	1.306
▪ Cottonseed	1.010	▪ Yellow Grease	2.633
▪ Corn		▪ Poultry Fat	2.215
2.420			
▪ Others	0.669		
Total Vegetable Oil	23.659	Total Animal Fat	11.638

AGRICULTURAL BIOMASS



The Chemistry of Biodiesel

- All fats and oils consist of triglycerides
 - Glycerol/glycerine = alcohol
 - 3 fatty acid chains (FA)
- *Transesterification* describes the reaction where glycerol is replaced with a lighter and less viscous alcohol
 - e.g. Methanol or ethanol
- A catalyst (KOH or NaOH) is needed to break the glycerol-FA bonds





JOURNALS

1. Analytical & Bioanalytical Techniques

<http://omicsonline.org/analytical-bioanalytical-techniques.php>

2. Chromatography & Separation Techniques

<http://omicsonline.org/chromatography-separation-techniques.php>



SIGNATURE

K.K PANT



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