



# Petroleum and Beyond XRF Analysis of Alternative Energy Sources

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# Introduction

#### Natural Resources Canada, CanmetENERGY

Canadian leader in clean energy research and technology development. With a vast scientific staff and over 100 years of experience ,CanmetENERGY is Canada's knowledge centre for scientific expertise on clean energy technologies.





#### Introduction

**Characterization Laboratory** 

 We are a team of chemists and technologists providing routine and specialized analytical services and expert advice to both internal and external clients involved with energy technologies





## Introduction

Kids say the funniest things...

My children think I have the best job in the world! They think that my XRF Spectrometer is an oversized XBOX. They say,' Mom's going to go to work to play with her XBOX'. ... I was about to say it's not an XBOX... but then I thought, <u>X</u>-ray <u>BOX</u>...hmm they could be right and I definitely have fun with it!

Anything to link the generations and maybe new XRF users







## **Fossil Fuels**

- Through extensive research done by the scientific community on how to extract the raw fuel and make it into a viable source for our daily use, we have obtained a lot of knowledge on this fuel type and are able to characterize its properties reasonably well
- One method of analysis that has proven to be an excellent and versatile technique for the determination of the elemental composition of both liquid and solid fuels is:

#### **XRF Spectrometry**





# Fossil Fuels - Liquid

Liquid Petroleum Fuels

- Gasoline
- Diesel
- Residual oil
- No.6 Fuel Oil





## **PETROLEUM- LIQUID FUELS**

- Sulfur in oils –ASTM D2622
  - Fast and efficient method that does not destroy the sample
  - The main drawback is sample size, requiring at least 10 mls. This proved to be problematic for some of our clients performing research at a bench scale.
     Spacers used to reduce sample size.
  - Able to get as low as 10 ppm ,which for most of our clients was sufficient.





## Petroleum – Liquid Fuels

#### -Trace elements in oil

- An in-house method was developed so that the analysis could be carried out by the fused bead method on the WD-XRF
- This method was very time consuming





## **Fossil Fuels**

- Solid Fuels
  - Coal
  - Coke
  - Petroleum Coke
  - Ash deposits







## Fossil Fuels-Solid Fuels

- Analyse fuels for major and minor components as per ASTM D4326
- Trace elements are also included in the suite
- All samples prepared in a Lithium Borate flux
- Despite the fact that many of the samples differ somewhat we are able to cover everything with the quantitative method set-up on the WD-XRF





## Co-firing coals with petroleum cokes

- Petroleum cokes are abundant, possess a high calorific value and low ash content
- Contains a high level of vanadium; environmental and health concerns
- Successful speciation of vanadium using XRF and XRD



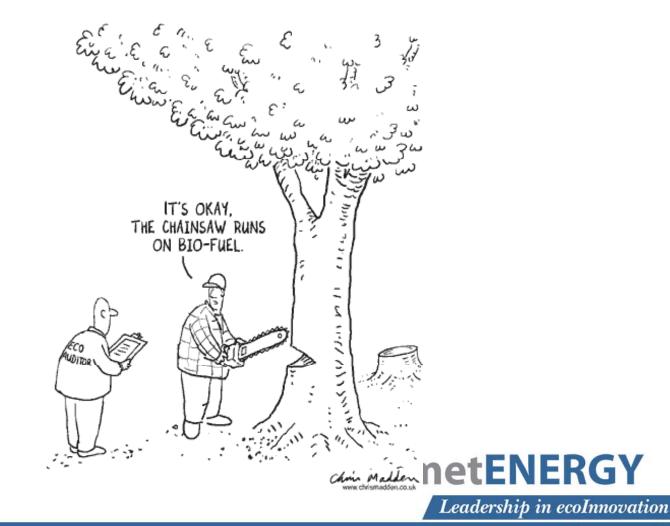


## **Fossil Fuels**

- Still continues to be the bulk of our analysis
- Benefit: a lot of literature and certified standards available
- Co-firing coals with biomass is becoming popular







## Alternative Energy Sources Solid Fuels

- During the early 2000's research into the combustion of biomass started to increase
- Depending upon the source of the biomass feedstock, samples started exhibiting with high levels of
  - Potassium
  - Phosphorous
  - Manganese





- Some sources:
  - Wood
  - Miscanthus
  - Hay
  - Corn husks
  - Switchgrass
- And the list goes on, if you can burn it our scientists will try it

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- The quantitative curves were definitely not calibrated to the levels that the biomass samples were presenting
- Excellent correlation between the quantitative method and semi-quant program. Calibrations extrapolated extremely well out to the high levels.
- Extreme variances were seen, this was dependent upon the feedstock
- Use a reduced temperature of 550 C to ash biomass samples prior to fusion





- No major issues with the analysis of biomass samples using WD-XRF. Samples fuse well and the Quantitative curves and Semi-Quant program work well
- Drawback: Limited literature available; even though biomass differ significantly than fossil fuels, still a lot of reference to these methods for analysis. Hard to purchase standards for elemental composition.
- Biomass proficiency program allows us to monitor our performance, and to date we have been very successful





## Alternative Energy Sources Bio-Fuels

Sulfur content:

•XRF has been tried for this determination however, due to the presence of highly oxygenated compounds, has proven to be problematic. Results are typically lower.

•Looking into trying to matrix match the fuels as closely as possible





-Restaurant Grease

- -Tire Pyrolysis Oils
- -Pyrolysis Oils
- -Used lubricants
- -Municipal Solids Waste





Restaurant Grease to Bio-diesel and Supercetane (Supercetane is created through a process (CETC-OTTAWA) which produces a middle distillate with a high cetane number.)

- Monitored various parameters including sulfur in these products
- Sulfur was analysed using XRF- ASTM D2622 used as the reference method
- Sulfur levels very low, usually near the 10 ppm level





- Used lubricants to diesel
  - A technology designed and created by scientists at CETC-OTTAWA, known as the ROBYS SYSTEM converts used lubricants into a diesel fuel
  - XRF was used to monitor the sulfur content in the process using ASTM D2622







## **Tire Pyrolysis Oils**

- Major use for tire pyrolysis oils will be for a diesel-like product
- Characterized tire pyrolysis oils for a variety of parameters
  - Analysed oils by XRF using the SINDIE-S stand alone unit as well as the WD-XRF to determine sulfur content





#### **Pyrolysis Oils**

- Residual wood and agricultural feedstocks are converted into pyrolysis oils through a proprietary process
  - XRF used to monitor sulfur content
  - Trace element analysis were performed by both WD-XRF and ICP







Indeed a larger footprint is being left for the next generations to come – our waste Research has provided a possible answer to our municipal waste dilemma

#### **Refuse Derived Fuel**

One persons's garbage is another's fuel





#### Refuse Derived Fuels

–Using plasma, Municipal waste is converted:

- to a slag used as construction aggregates
- to a high quality syngas used to deliver power to the grid

By-products from the process of the breakdown of RDF started showing up in the lab about five years ago





- A new challenge!
  - Elemental composition was being requested XRF took on the challenge
  - Various sample types were submitted to our lab
  - Very little literature available for the analysis of the by-products of refuse derived fuels





- And so began our journey
  - Some of the samples, during the ashing process formed a vitrified product with our ashing crucibles
  - Stopped the pre-ashing and just started adding directly to the flux
  - This worked and has continued to work, for most samples
  - Sample preparation for the bulk of their samples has been resolved





- Use a combination of quantitative method and semiquantitative program to ensure that all the major and minor components are being identified as well as to determine presence of trace metals not in the normal suite
- To date a standardized method for the analysis of RDF for the characterization of the elemental composition does not exist
- Identifiable trends have been observed
- The most colorful fused beads have been derived from the products of RDF





# **XRF ANALYSIS**

 XRF, for our applications, has been found to be very versatile and repeatable. We are able to apply the XRF technique to most liquid samples and to all of our solid samples





#### XRD DATA Comparison of Fossil Fuels-Ash Basis

Petroleum Coke			
SiO2	Wt%	42.26	
AI2O3	Wt%	14.39	
Fe2O3	Wt%	9.21	
TiO2	Wt%	0.61	
P2O5	Wt%	0.1	
CaO	Wt%	4.11	
MgO	Wt%	1.32	
SO3	Wt%	1.85	
Na2O	Wt%	1.1	
K2O	Wt%	1.71	
V2O5	Wt%	20.26	
NiO	Wt%	2.56	
Ва	ppm	1460	
Sr	ppm	662	
Mn	ppm	338	
Cr	ppm	NR	
Cu	ppm	205	
Zn	ppm	270	
LOI	Wt%	0.21	

	coal	
SiO2	Wt%	51.79
AI2O3	Wt%	29.69
Fe2O3	Wt%	7.57
TiO2	Wt%	1.47
P2O5	Wt%	0.72
CaO	Wt%	2.43
MgO	Wt%	0.85
SO3	Wt%	1.16
Na2O	Wt%	0.54
K2O	Wt%	1.55
V2O5	Wt%	0.071
NiO	Wt%	0.022
BaO	Wt%	0.203
SrO	Wt%	0.165
MnO	Wt%	0.092
Cr2O3	Wt%	0.04
LOI	Wt%	1.65

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#### **XRF DATA-BIOMASS ASH BASIS**

		WOOD	MISCANTHUS	BEANS
SiO2	Wt%	0.945	33.8	3.286
AI2O3	Wt%	0.454	0.27	0.734
Fe2O3	Wt%	0.171	0.5	0.595
TiO2	Wt%	0.037	0	0.038
P2O5	Wt%	8.43	5.25	27.764
CaO	Wt%	32.78	16.27	5.48
MgO	Wt%	6.41	3.06	7.008
SO3	Wt%	2.57	3.77	5.714
Na2O	Wt%	0.03	0.163	0.108
K2O	Wt%	21.17	25.89	39.816
Ва	ppm	736	332	176
Sr	ppm	837	101	62
V	ppm	0	12	28
Ni	ppm	22	8	30
Mn	ppm	866	2328	366
Cr	ppm	0	5	15
Cu	ppm	46	35	306
Zn	ppm	1521	519	946
LOI	Wt%	26.6	10.69	5.54



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## XRF ANALYSIS – ON THE HORIZON

- For many of our liquid samples, particularly the alternative fuels, method development will be undertaken in the area of trace metal analysis
- For problematic RDF related samples, work is being done to combine SEM/EDX and WD-XRF
- Work on refining method for the analysis of highly oxygenated samples
- Method development on XRF analysis of solid fuels on ground samples and to determine the level of quantitation. This may allow us to analyse samples that have exhibited issues with fusion





# **XRF** analysis

Some very wise men once gave me the following advice

Make sure your calibrations lines are straight
Prepare your samples well, if your sample prep fails then all fails

I have been trying to live by these two rules





# Conclusion



At the end of the day this is truly what we as scientists are trying to achieve, little by little. Maybe with time we will eliminate most of the footprint







# Thank you everyone very much for your time!

#### Please feel free to ask questions



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