Manufacture of Carbon Foam in Continuous Process at Atmospheric Pressure

DE-FE0031992

Dr. Rudolph Olson III (PI) CONSOL Innovations LLC Triadelphia, WV

U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory Resource Sustainability Project Review Meeting October 25 - 27, 2022

Project Overview

- Funding
 - DOE \$1,923,680
 - Cost Share \$498,122
- Overall Project Performance Dates
 - Jan 1, 2021 Dec 30, 2022 (extension applied for)
- Project Participants
 - CONSOL Innovations LLC (formerly CFOAM LLC)
 - CONSOL Energy Inc.
 - Touchstone Research Lab
- Project Manager: Michael Fasouletos (NETL)



Project Overview

- Develop continuous processing of carbon foam products made from coal at atmospheric pressure.
- Both carbon foam panels and lightweight carbon foam aggregates have been developed.

A successful outcome would:

1) significantly reduce the cost to manufacture carbon foam through reductions in capital and labor costs

2) significantly reduce the manufacturing time from weeks to hours, and

3) enable the manufacture of much larger volumes of carbon foam.

All of these features are expected to enable carbon foam to enter much larger markets and create meaningful demand for U.S. coal.



Project Overview

OBJECTIVE	VALIDATION OF SUCCESS			
Establish a continuous	Panels must have the following characteristics:			
manufacturing process at	 Utilize 90-100 wt% coal and contain at least 80 wt% carbon 			
atmospheric pressure for	 Length and width near 18 x 18". 			
carbon foam panels.	 Free of cracks and large voids 			
	 Density less than 50 pcf. 			
	 Compressive strength > 1600 psi when normalized to 30 pcf. 			
	 Flexural strength > 500 psi when normalized to 30 pcf. 			
Establish a continuous	Aggregate has the following characteristics:			
manufacturing process at	 Utilize 90-100 wt% coal and contain at least 80 wt% carbon 			
atmospheric pressure for	 Well-formed and largely defect free. 			
carbon foam aggregate.	 Fusing of aggregate during firing is limited to < 5%. 			
	 Bulk density less than 50 pcf. 			
Create a manufacturing	Techno-economic analyses prove a cost reduction of 90% is			
process that has the capability	achievable.			
of achieving a 90% reduction				
in cost.				



MATERIALS SCIENCE CHAIN

Processing – Microstructure – Properties - Performance



How the technology is envisioned to work in operation



The fundamental science driving technology includes:

- 1. Choosing the starting coal chemistry
- 2. Influencing the stability of carbon foam through:
 - a. coal preparation
 - b. manipulation of thermal profile and
 - c. use of additives that affect the:
 - i. surface tension
 - ii. viscosity of liquid phase
 - iii. evolution rate of vapor phases
 - iv. reaction rate of liquids



Initial benchscale testing

- Panel made in batch mode at atmospheric pressure
- 34 pcf
- 636 psi
- Aggregates made in lab
- 1 10-mm









Economic advantages

- Continuous process reduces labor and enables automation.
- "Single piece flow" safer than batch mode

Technical and economic challenges

- Stabilizing foam at desired density for application
- Production of large panels
- Manufacture at high speed.

Site Selection

• At the coal mine.



Technical Approach/Project Scope

Project steps

- 1. Assemble the kiln
- 2. Apply materials knowledge and conduct trials in continuous kiln using designed experiments to enable production at atmospheric pressure:

PANELS

- Varied thermal profile
- Utilized different coals (high and mid volatility)
- Varied particle size (utilized waste fines)
- Reactive and inert additives

AGGREGATE

- Varied thermal profile
- Utilized different coals (high and mid volatility)
- Varied forming process parameters
- Used both granulator and fluidized bed equipment



Technical Approach/Project Scope

Task/ Subtask	Milestone Title & Description	Planned Completion Date	Verification method
1.1	Safety Management Plan complete for BP 1.	30 days after project start	A document is complete that verifies a safety review was performed and any action items have been executed.
1.2	Review of Project Management Plan	30 days after project start	NETL Project Manager has reviewed project and approved plan.
2.0	Install and commission a used belt kiln capable of processing coal- based carbon foam products.	5 th month	Kiln can achieve 900C, maintain nitrogen atmosphere, and adequately combust emissions.
3.1	Develop a process capable of continuously making carbon foam panels at atmospheric pressure.	12 th month	Length and width near 18 x 18" Free of cracks and large voids Density less than 50 pcf Compressive strength > 1600 psi Flexural strength > 500 psi (strength normalized to 30 pcf)



Technical Approach/Project Scope

Task/ Subtask	Milestone Title & Description	Planned Completion Date	Verification method
1.1	Safety Management Plan complete for BP 2.	13 th month	A document is complete that verifies a safety review was performed and any action items have been executed.
4.0	Install and commission equipment capable of continuously forming carbon aggregate with size ranges of 0.4-1 and 1-25-mm.	15 th month	Equipment is capable of producing aggregate at a scale of 25-50 lbs per hour in granulator and 10-lbs per hour in fluidized bed.
5.1	Develop process capable of continuously making carbon foam aggregates having size ranges of 0.4-1 and 1-25-mm.	24 th month	Well-formed, largely defect free. Aggregate fusing limited to < 5%. Bulk density less than 50 pcf
6.0	Techno-Economic Analysis complete.	24 th month	A document is complete that verifies analysis was performed and all action items have been executed.



Assembled the kiln and accessories

- a. Metal mesh and muffle, 24" wide, 50' length
- b. 7 heating zones (30'), 4 cooling zones (20')
- c. Thermal oxidizer
- d. Nitrogen generator atmosphere 99.97+%
- e. Chiller
- f. Max temperature to date, 965°C







Drum granulator Fluidized bed Sweco separator





Trial 1, December 2021

• 20 x 24" steel pans





Mid Vol WV Coal

High Vol PA coal



Trial 1



Trial 24



Trial 28



High Vol PA coal – Trial 33



After foaming to 500C





After machining



<u>High Vol PA coal – Trial 107</u>



After foaming to 500C



After

carbonization

to 965C



After machining

laonin'ing

Mid Vol WV coal







Trial 1







Mid Vol WV coal

- Trial 78
- 47 pcf



Carbonized and machined

Use of fine waste coal

- 65-wt% high vol coal
- 35-wt% waste coal



Carbonized and machined



Single pass testing

• Working to solve bowing issues









High-vol coal



E-X (50X)



A-Z (50X)

Mid-vol coal



D-X (50X)



B-X (50X)

400 psi

Continuous kiln

- Bulk densities currently averaging about 34 pcf.
- Granulator 0.1 25-mm
- Fluidized bed -0.1 2-mm



Aggregate

Bulk densities currently averaging about 34 pcf.

Significant accomplishments

PANELS

- Utilized 90-100 wt% coal and contain at least 80 wt% carbon
- Length and width near 18 x 18" achieved.
- Free of cracks and large voids achieved
- Density less than 50 pcf achieved
- Compressive strength > 1600 psi normalized to 30 pcf not achieved, but higher strengths achieved at higher densities.
- Flexural strength > 500 psi when normalized to 30 pcf not achieved, *but higher strengths achieved at higher densities*.

AGGREGATE

- Utilized 90-100 wt% coal and contain at least 80 wt% carbon
- Well-formed and largely defect free.
- Fusing of aggregate during firing is limited to < 5% achieved.
- Bulk density less than 50 pcf achieved.

Have moved from TRL 4 to TRL 5.

Plans for future testing

Optimize aggregate production process

Test performance of panels

- Fire resistance
- Screw pullout
- Water migration

Test performance of aggregate

- Concrete properties
- Asphalt properties
- Refractory testing
- Proppant testing

CONSOL ENERGY







Plans for future development and commercialization

- Scale-up potential will be considered after completion of TEA.
- Consider capture and utilization of off-gas for:
 - Sale as byproducts
 - Secondary heat exchange





Workforce Development

- Excellent training for accountant towards managing government grants.
- Student interns employed by Touchstone.



Summary

- Thermal profile is critical for foaming and crack prevention.
 - Front end must be properly controlled to regulate foaming step.
- Additives critical for manipulating density and inhibiting cracking.
 - Small percentages of polymeric additives (0-2 wt%) aid in creating homogeneous foam and can increase density.
 - Graphite addition allows for significant increase in speed and inhibits cracking.
- Addition of coal waste fines is positive.
- Single pass through the kiln is possible.
- Compressive and flexural strength-to-weight ratios for high and mid vol coal are lower than historical, *but we can attain higher values at higher densities*.



Summary

We can manufacture 18 x 18" lightweight carbon foam panels in a continuous process at atmospheric pressure.

We can manufacture lightweight carbon aggregate in a continuous process at atmospheric pressure with < 5% fusion.



Acknowledgements

- Michael Fasouletos (NETL)
- Eric Shereda and Dan Connell (CONSOL Energy)
- Dwayne Morgan, Brian Gordon and Michael Spencer (Touchstone)
- CONSOL Innovations team Brian, Doug, Bruce, Lisa, Kathy



Thank you!

Rudy Olson

Rudolpholson@consolenergy.com

304-907-2501

Triadelphia, WV



Appendix

These slides will not be discussed during the presentation but are mandatory.

Organization Chart





Gantt Chart



