The Technology of Joint Synthetic Fuel 100% Synthetic J-BUF (Joint Battlespace Use Fuel)

Theorized methods to manufacture full synthetic fuel blends that can be used in both diesel engines and turbine engines.









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General Introduction

- Current single synthesis process produce fuels that are not able to meet current specifications (ASTM D1655 & ASTM D975)
- FT fuel has a low density & problems with elastomer swelling
- JP-900 fuel has a high density & a low cetane number
- Co-processing low density synthetic (LDS) fuel (FT fuel) with high density synthetic (HDS) fuel (JP-900 fuel) may lead to a joint fully synthetic blend
- Emission concerns of some feed stocks and processes. (Coal)
- Blending feed stocks can reduce calculated CO² by including biomass & solid municipal waste
- Additional processes can be added to use CO² for more product



Pyrolysis – Feed Stock Equalizer

- Pyrolysis is the preliminary step that breaks blended feed stocks into core processing materials
- HDS can be made from the organic compounds & LDS by the gasification of the coke/char





Combustion of Pyrolysis Syngas

- Combustion of initial syngas and oxygen creates process heat, steam and CO²
- The heat and steam can be used for pyrolysis & gasification
- CO² be directed to CH₃OH conversion



Gasification of Coke/Char

- Coke/Char is gasified and separated into syngas for catalytic synthesis and hydrogen is produced for HDS hydrogenation & CH₃OH conversion
- Some heat & steam my be recovered for lower additional process utilization



Coke/Char Syngas Catalytic Synthesis

- Syngas from the gasification of the char is synthesized into various products, the majority going to medium cuts for LDS production and for blending with HDS
- Heavy liquids (tars) can be recycled to the feedstock input & light gasses utilized for combustion



Distillation of Organic Compounds

- Organic compounds from pyrolysis are cleaned and distilled into various liquids, the bulk going to medium cuts for HDS fuel once hydrogenated
- Heavy liquids are recycled to the beginning and light gasses directed to combustion or syngas catalytic conversion for LDS production



PCO Upgrading

- The medium liquids from pyrolysis and processing will be referred to as Pyrolysis Chemical Oil (PCO) as JP-900 was initially made from refined chemical oil
- The PCO is hydrogenated into HDS fuel for blending with LDS for fully synthetic joint fuel



Methanol Synthesis of CO² Emissions

- CO² emissions synthesized into methanol
- Methanol may be a product or used with flex fuel & hybrid fuel cell cars
- Methanol may be processed with process naphtha for gasoline production



Alternative Process Method: Super Saturation Cavitation

- Controlled cavitation with a hydrosonic pump may allow for a streamlined processing methods by allowing syngas to be co-processed directly with PCO
- Diverse fuel output may be able to be controlled by pump speed or rotor design

