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## Progress Report

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE MULTIPLE STEADY STATES  
IN AN ADIABATIC COAL-LIQUEFACTION REACTOR

by

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For the period of

September 1, 1980 - February 28, 1981

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Objective of the Study

The purpose of the proposed study is to investigate experimentally the thermal behavior of coal liquefaction reactors. Specifically, the occurrence of multiple steady states in a continuous stirred tank adiabatic three-phase reactor are planned to investigate over a wide range of operating conditions. This report briefly describes the progress on this project made during the period September 1, 1980 - February 28, 1981.

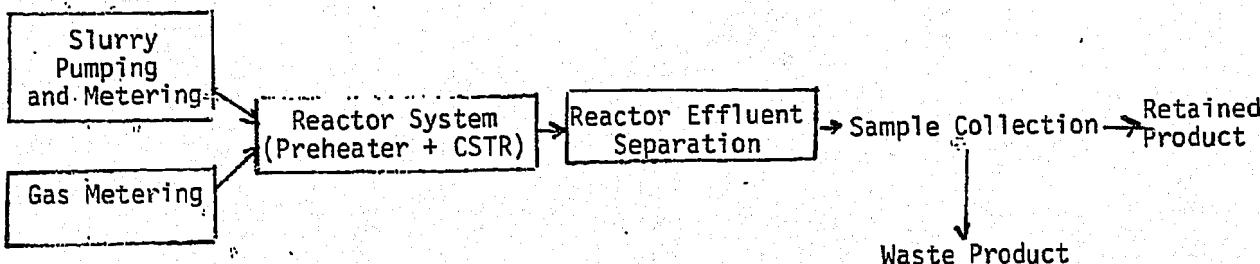
Achievements

As outlined in the work statement of the original proposal, during the past six months, a special custom-made adiabatic coal liquefaction reactor was designed and built. This was done at the expense of Gulf Research and Development Co. (as a part of cost sharing). The blueprints for the detailed design of the reactor is attached with this report. In this custom-made reactor the standard 1 liter autoclave was insulated in three parts. The insulation encompassed the controllers and heating elements such that the heat losses through the walls and the stirrer shaft are negligible. As noted from the attached blueprint, both reactor and the stirrer shaft were well insulated. It is estimated that this custom-made vessel will give the ratio of heat loss through reactor walls/heat generated less than .05.

The construction of the reactor will be completed during sometime at the end of February or the beginning of March 1981. The reactor will then be placed in the coal liquefaction unit described in Figure 1. During the next six month period the operational problems will be debugged and preliminary data for the multiple temperature steady states will be obtained. A brief description of the unit shown in Figure 1 is given below.

### Process Flow Description

The experimental system may be considered to be made up of several interconnecting subsystems. The block diagram presented below defines these subsystems and shows their relationship to the entire experimental unit.



Each of the above illustrated component subsystems is briefly discussed below.

#### Slurry Pumping and Metering

The slurry pumping and metering system is designed to maintain a uniform feed slurry and to pump this slurry into the reactor system at a steady rate. In order to do this, an accurately formulated slurry blend is prepared external to the continuous unit and was transferred, as needed, to the continuous unit feed tank. The feed tank is equipped with an agitator and baffle system in order to insure that the slurry mixture would remain uniform. A Moyno pump, located beneath the feed tank, provides slurry feed to a Hills-McCanna (piston-type) high pressure charge pump, as well as sustaining a constant slurry recirculation to the feed tank. The Hills-McCanna pump sends the slurry, under unit pressure, to the reactor system. The slurry feed rate is determined by observing the weight loss of slurry from the feed tank with time. The feed tank is suspended

from a weigh cell in order to facilitate this weight measurement.

#### Gas Metering

A continuous supply of pure hydrogen is available from a pressured storage supply maintained by Gulf Science and Technology. The 5000 psi hydrogen is reduced for use, through an array of high pressure regulators, needle valves, and rotometers to the desired operating pressure. The system is equipped for calibrating the delivery of gas at operating pressure. Unit pressure is monitored at several locations throughout the unit, i.e., preheater inlet, reactor outlet, and at the separator system. Gas rate calibrations are made before and after each experimental run.

#### Reactor System

The reactor system consisted of a tubular preheater and a CSTR-type reactor. The preheater is a stainless steel tube which is segmentally wrapped for heating. This wrapping is segmented in such a way so as to provide a constant nominal slurry residence time in the heated preheater section, independent of the reactor SRT. The heated preheater section is controlled at a constant skin temperature of 400°C. The nominal slurry residence time in the heated section is about two minutes.

The reactor is a one liter, continuous, adiabatic stirred tank reactor. It is custom made and the details are given in the attached blueprints.

#### Reactor Effluent Separation

The reactor effluent is separated into two fractions by a high temperature-high pressure separator (325°C skin, unit pressure). These fractions include a heavy product (liquid underflow) which contain all of the product solids, and an overhead vapor stream (hydrocarbon liquids,

process water, gas products). The high temperature-high pressure separator is level controlled (residence time 10-18 minutes) through the use of high pressure let-down valves. The overhead stream is further separated in a low temperature-high pressure ( $105^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) separator and several additional low pressure separators. This separation scheme is detailed

~~i~~ Figure 1.

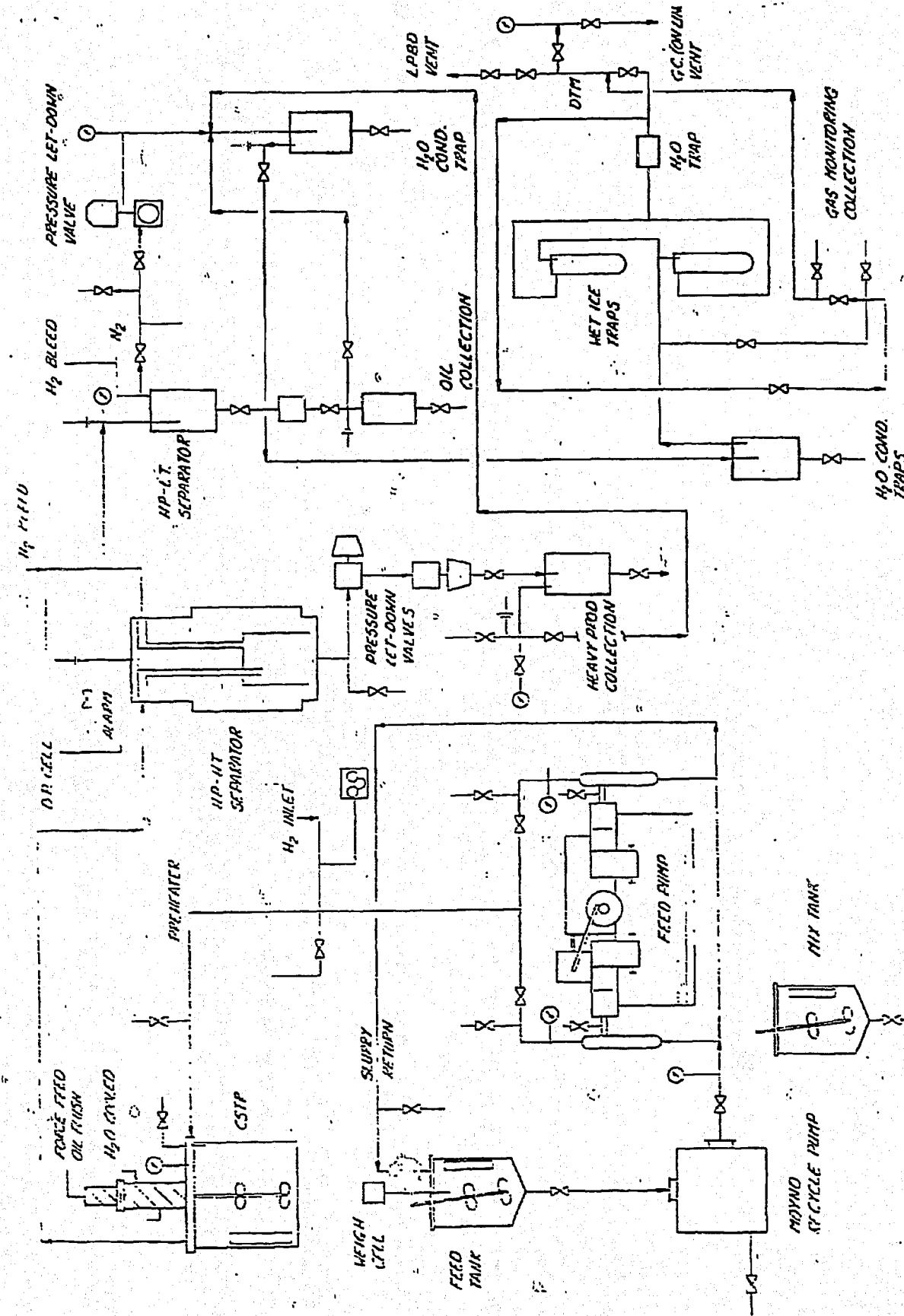
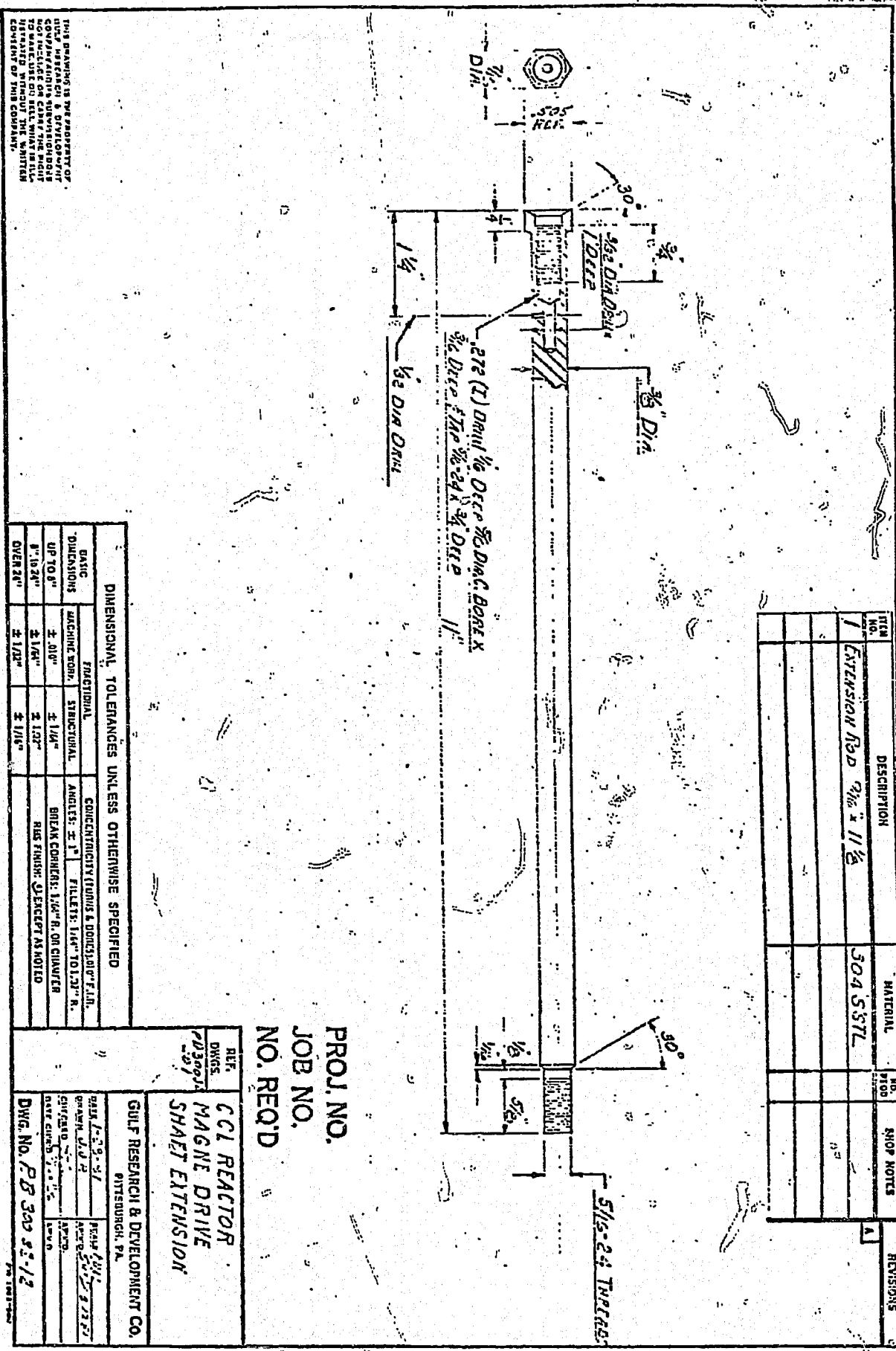
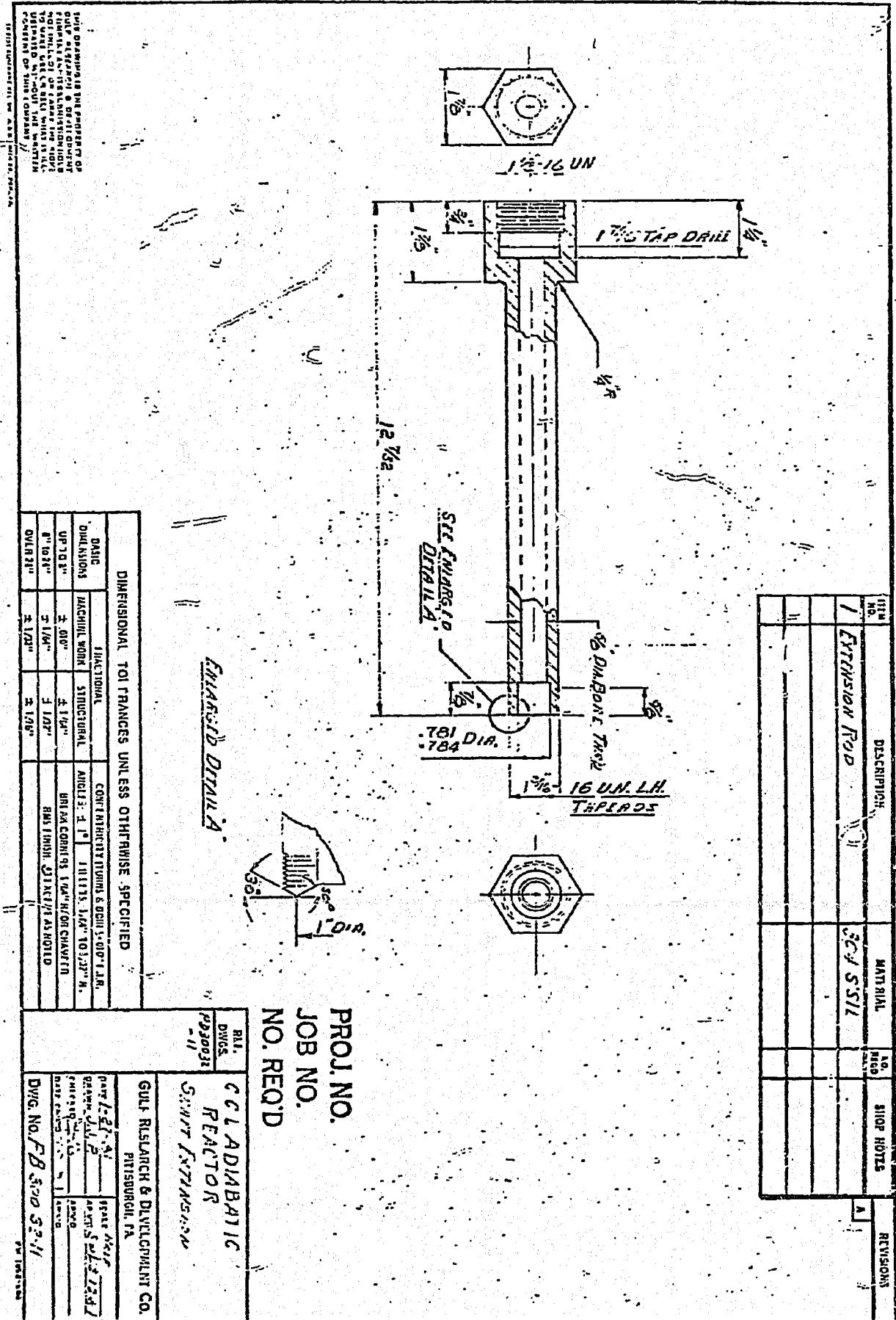


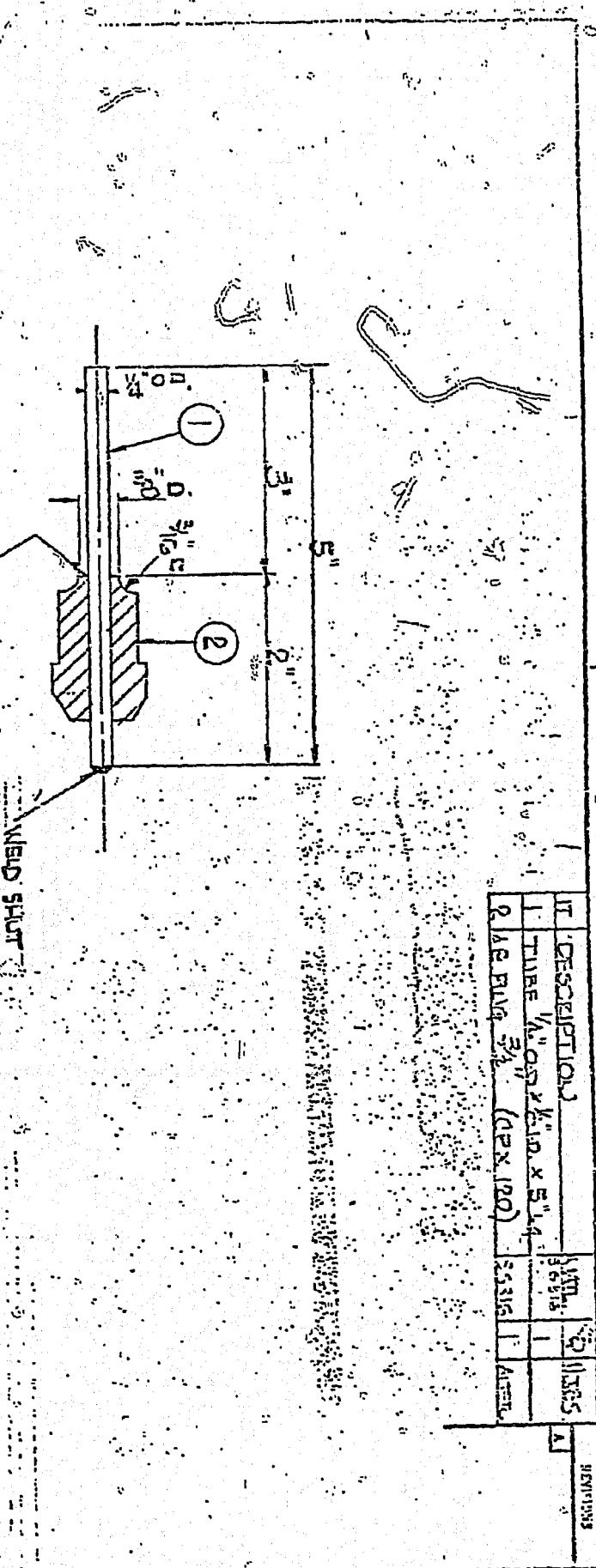
FIGURE 1: Schematic of the Gulf Coal Liquefaction Unit to be Used for the Present Study

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BLUEPRINTS  
for  
ADIABATIC COAL LIQUEFACTION REACTOR







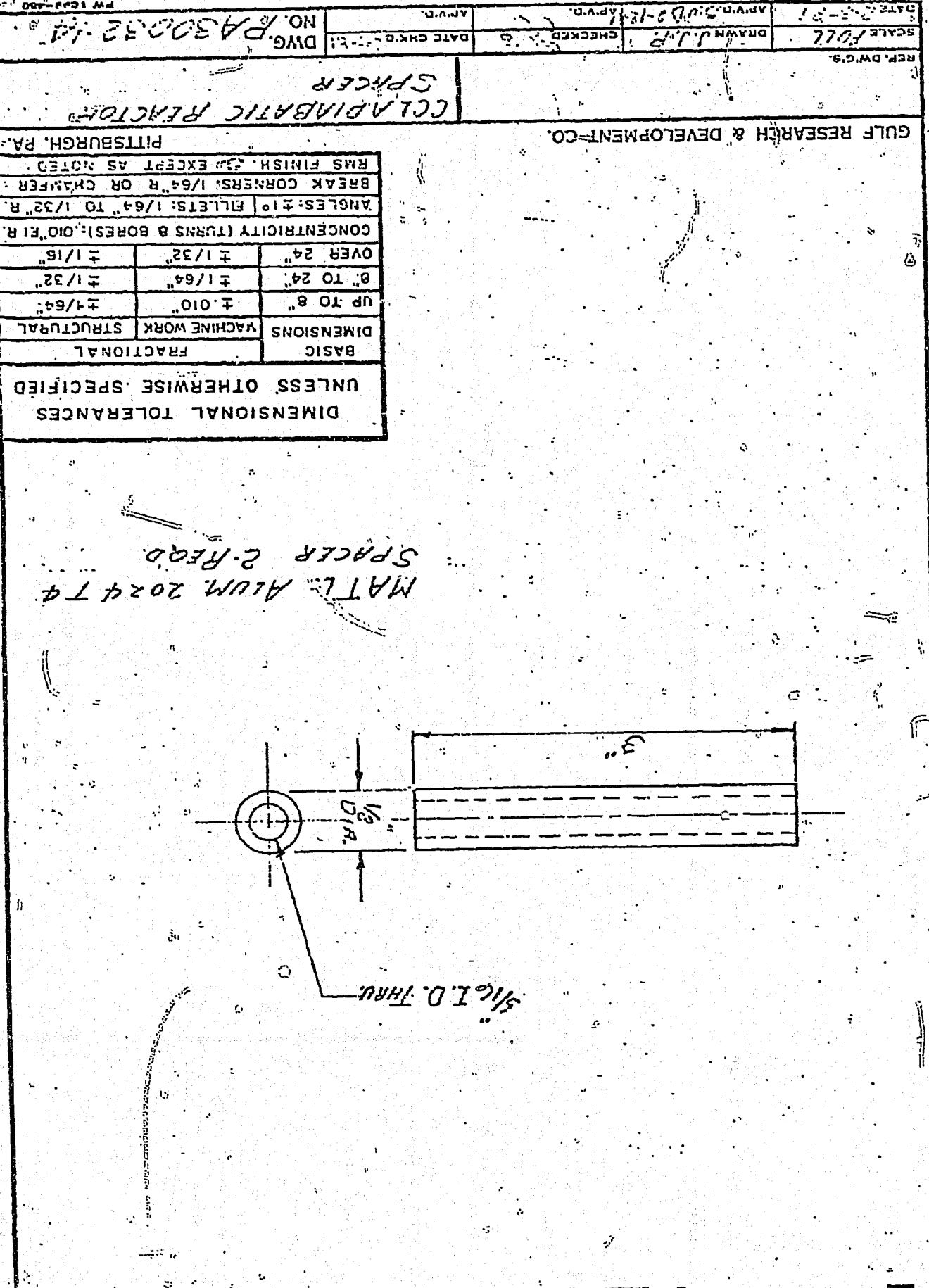
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REF:	GULF REFINERY
NAME:	PIPE REINFORCER
POSITION:	TECHNICAL
DATE:	10-10-67
INITIALS:	J.W.C.
REMARKS:	1. PREPARED 2. APPROVED 3. CHECKED
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FIG. IV.  
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BASIC		FRACtIONAL	
DIMENSIONS		MACHINE WORK STRUCTURAL	
UP TO 8"		±1/64"	±1/32"
8" TO 2"		±1/64"	±1/32"
OVER 2"		±1/32"	±1/16"
CENTRICITY (TURNS 8 BORES)		.010" F.L.R.	
ANGLES: 31°		BILLETS: 1/64" TO 1/32" R.	
BREAK CORNERS: 1/64" R. OR CHAMFER		RMS FINISH: 64 EXCEPT AS NOTEd	
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GULF ADHESIVE REACTOR		PITTSBURGH, PA.	
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		DIMENSIONAL TOLERANCES	
BASIC		FRACtIONAL	
DIMENSIONS		MACHINE WORK STRUCTURAL	
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