



Abstract

The catalytic oil production method produces ecological fuels, electric power and thermal energy from renewable primary products like industrial and domestic waste, biomass or any kind of plastic, rubber and other material mix.

Description

- the procedural principle of the catalytic oil production (catchword Fischer-Tropsch-Method) is a proven method for over 50 years; it applies the high temperature method as well as the low temperature method
- the significant difference in the percentage composition and weighing respectively and quality of gained fraction are not based on any existing oil production methods and versions on the market; the method of processing the material is the difference
- the intent is always to reach the highest oxygen pulping; the more oxygen you have in the material which enters the reactor the more undesired fractions like tar and charcoal appear; the two by-products become the main product
- the processing of the input materials is directly linked to the extract from the output fraction; that is why we have to consider method and processing apart, with the emphasis on the material processing

Innovations and advantages of the offer

PROFITS out of the OILING PLANT:

- the recycling fees, which the local authorities provides
- the sale of low oil parts
- the sales of electricity and process heat
- the sale of mineral waste material sand (addition material for concrete)

Another benefit for the efficiency of labour of the plant is the rest energy of the sludge – drying plant, where the temperature is controllable.

If we take the thermal energy out of the ethanol plant with a temperature of over 250°C, we need for the drying only the top temperature level and a heat transfer medium with a temperature of approx. 200 ° C would be available. Similar is the situation with the processing of the waste materials from the local Authorities.

SETUP:

- Acceptance and sorting according to the state of the technology
- Utilisation of metals, glass and potential recyclable through hand-over to companies
- Utilisation of not recyclable plastics to mineral oil
- Utilisation of organic waste like biological waste, paper, carton, leftovers, oil and fats to synthesis gas for
- producing process heat and electric energy

ADVANTAGES:

- by that system there is no need for any external energy source
- the plant produces energy in the form of mineral oil, electricity and heat out of residual waste
- most of the operating costs could be covered by selling the products
- as an remnant accrue minor quantities of ash out of gasification and oiling
- the plant is build by from each other independent modules; thereby the operating company can react on seasonal appearance of waste

Current and Potential Domain of Application

recycling, waste management/disposal



ENERGY, PROTECTING MAN AND ENVIRONMENT

Technology Offer

Catalytic oil production method

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For further information (including IPR status)

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