

Solar Thermal Energy for Biodiesel Process Heating

Donny Cagle

Wind Energy Program Coordinator

Clarendon College

Clarendon, Texas

ASES 2010

Problem

To offset the use of electricity associated with the process heating requirements of biodiesel.

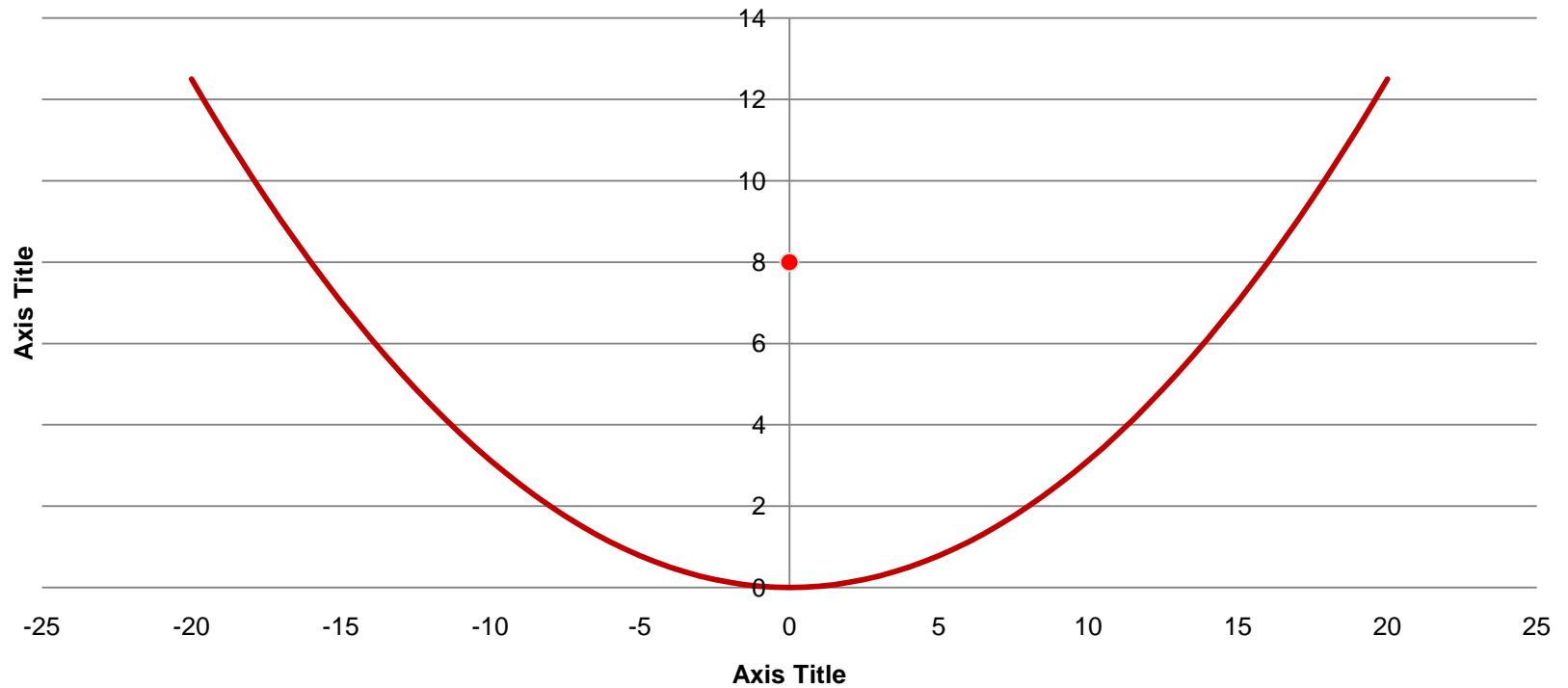
Experimental Design

- Measure performance using electrical resistive heat as primary energy source for heating waste vegetable oil (WVO) and biodiesel
- Substitute solar collector as the primary energy source for heating WVO and biodiesel
- Collect energy and temperature data for comparison

Parabola

Arc length = 48.8 in
P = 8 in

$$Y = x^2/4P$$



Parabolic Trough Dimensions

Mirror Length: 2.14 m

Mirror Width: 1.02 m

Area of Incidence: 2.18 m²

Parabolic Trough



Formica Backing



Carnival Mirror



Biodiesel Batch Processor



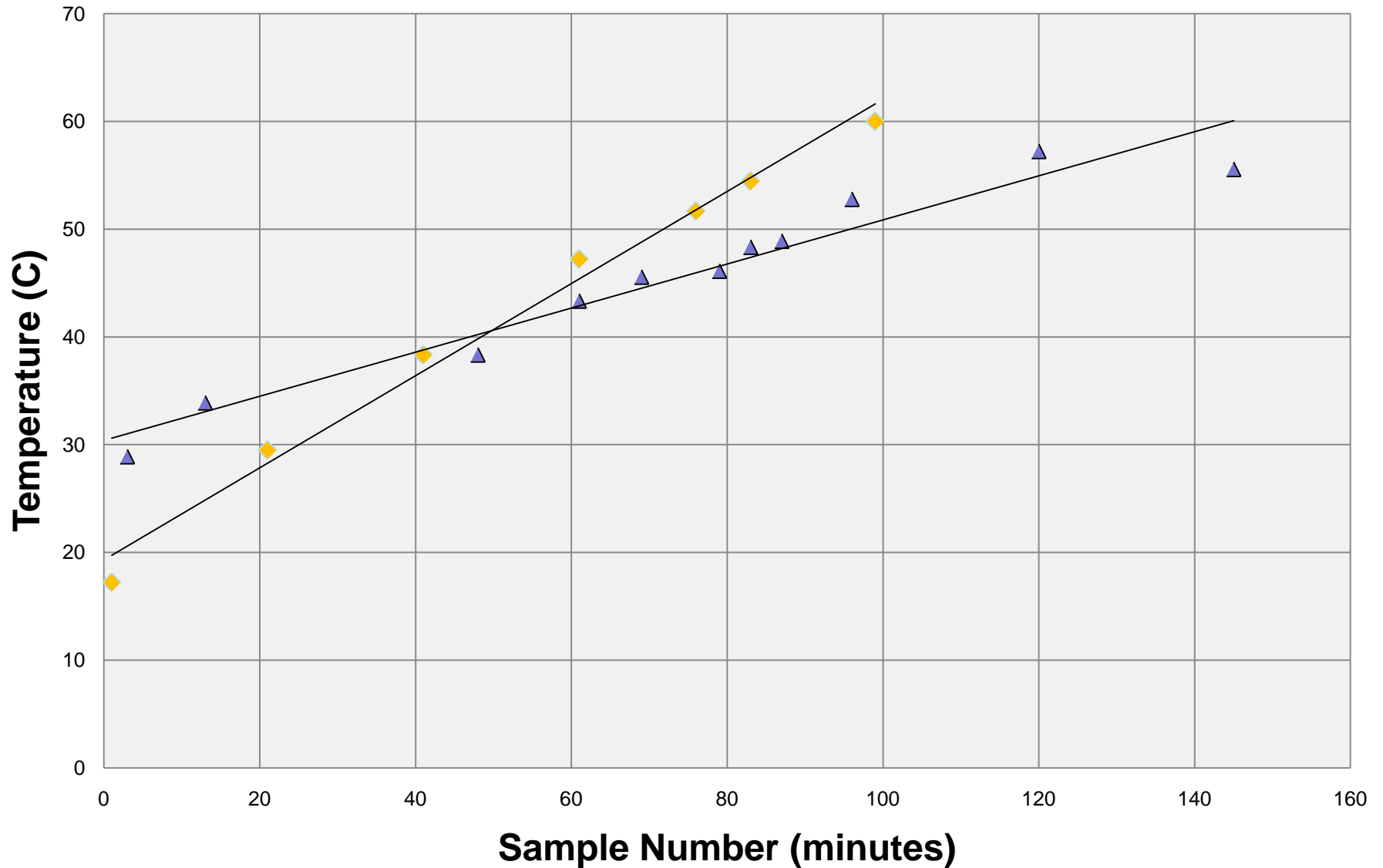
Trough and Processor in Series



Trough in Series

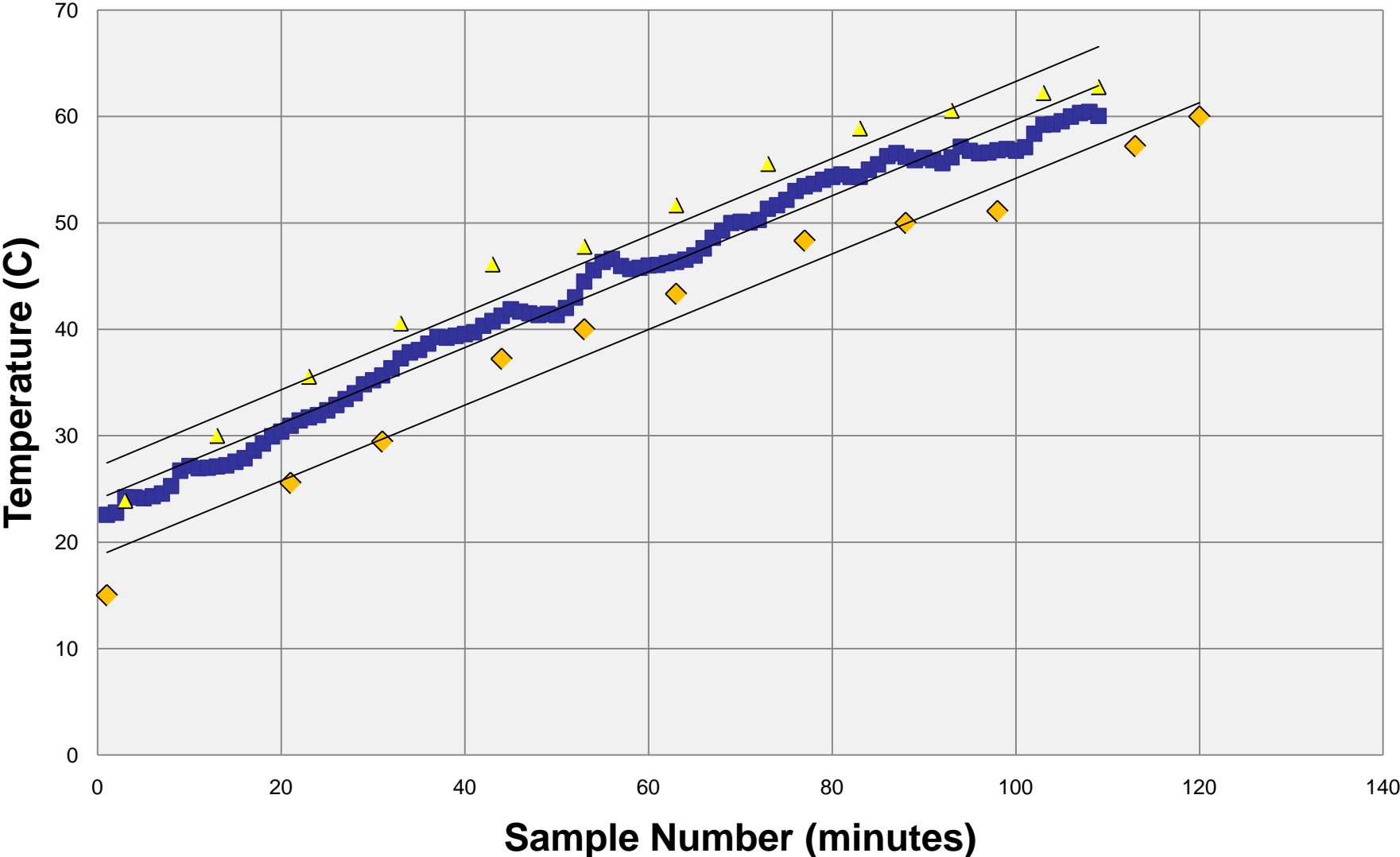


WVO Heating Temperature



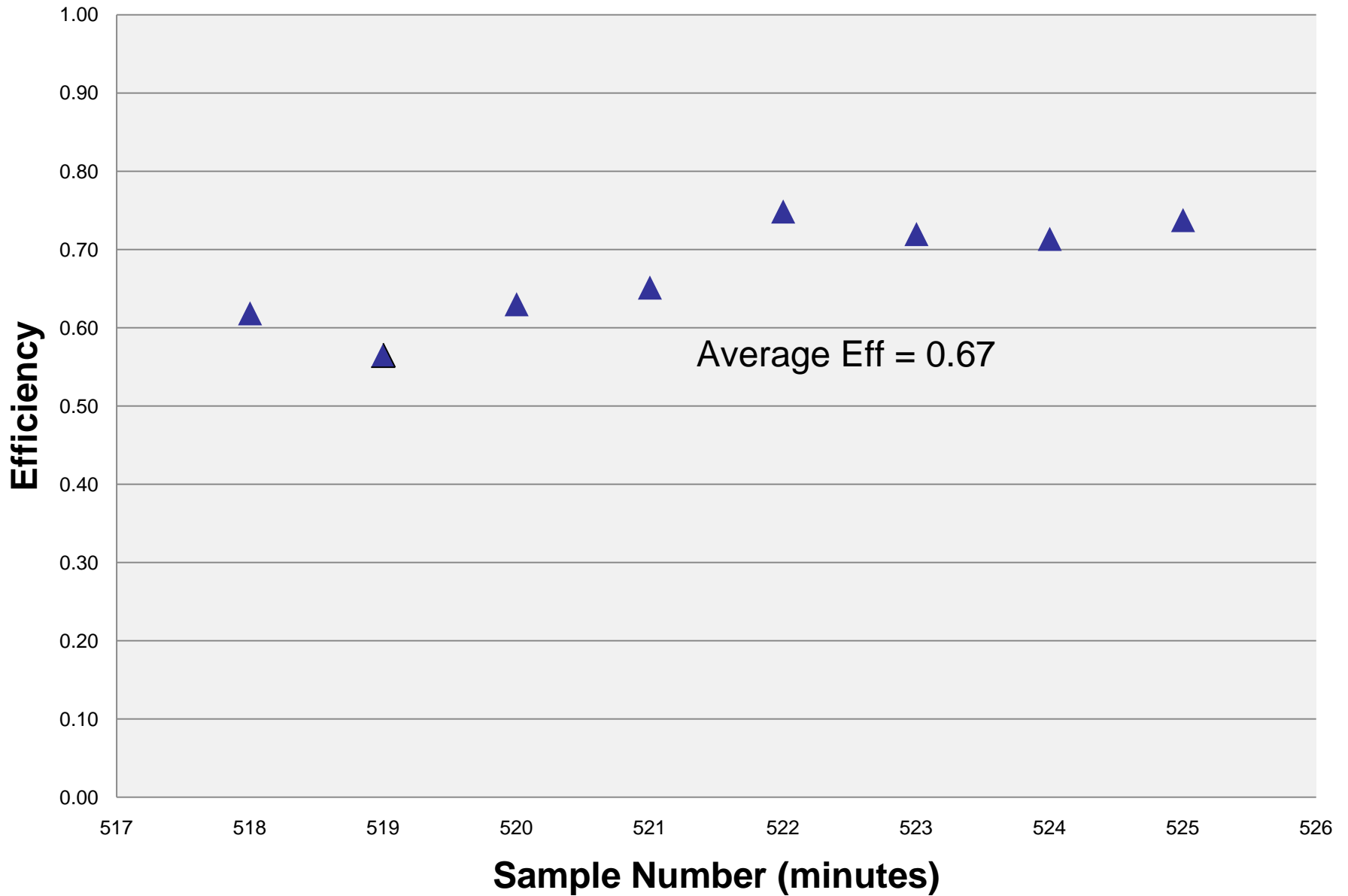
▲ Trough Heat Temp ◆ Raven Heat Temp — Linear (Trough Heat Temp) — Linear (Raven Heat Temp)

Biodiesel Drying Temperature



■ Trough Drying Temp ◆ Raven Dry Temp ▲ Trough Smpl Dry
— Linear (Trough Drying Temp) — Linear (Raven Dry Temp) — Linear (Trough Smpl Dry)

Water Heating Efficiency



Conclusion

- The parabolic trough converted enough energy to heat waste vegetable oil for a 24 gallon biodiesel process.
- Measured performance data indicated an average trough efficiency of 67%. This means that with a tracking system and a peak solar irradiance of 1000 watts per square meter, a 2.18 m² trough would have a power rating of ~1.46 kW.

Conclusions

- Given the lower operating temperature used for this study in the range of 54-60 ° C (130 -140 ° F), concentrated solar power could be a feasible addition to other production processes as well.
- Further investigation should be conducted with regards to:
 - Specific Heat
 - DNI

Thanks You!!!