

CATALYTIC BIOMASS PYROLYSIS FOR PRODUCING PROMISING LIQUID BIO-FUELS (BIOCAT)

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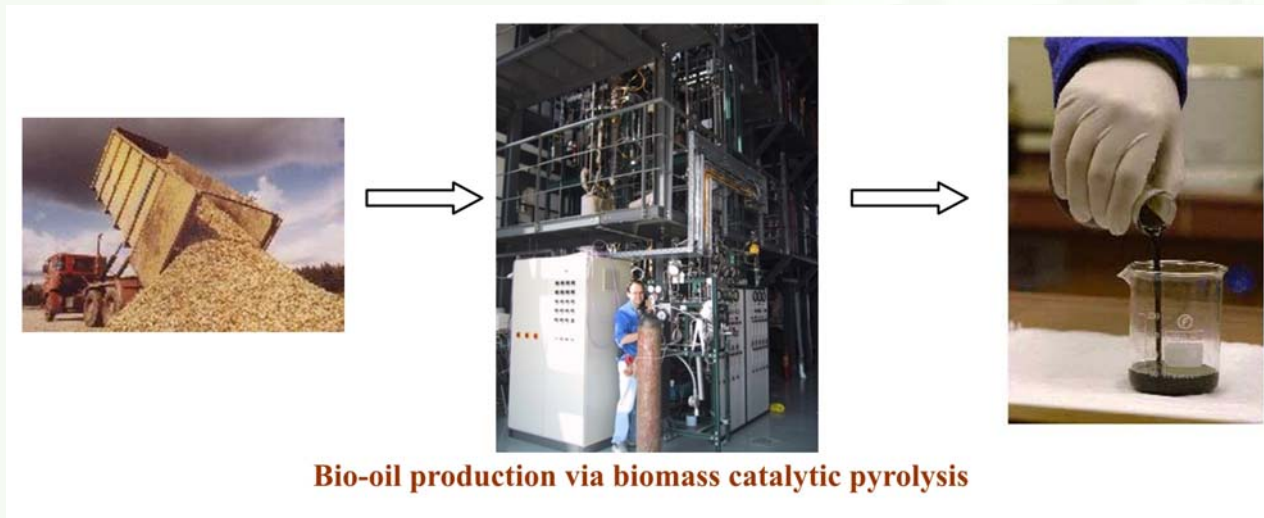


**BIO-ENERGY
ENLARGED PERSPECTIVES**

Budapest ,16-17 October 2003

OBJECTIVES

- To develop an efficient technology for the conversion of *biomass* to liquid bio-oil. The technology will be based on *biomass catalytic pyrolysis (BCP)* using new innovative porous catalysts and novel reactors
- To facilitate bio-oil introduction into the European energy market as **renewable fuel** for diesel engines or as source of **high value chemicals**



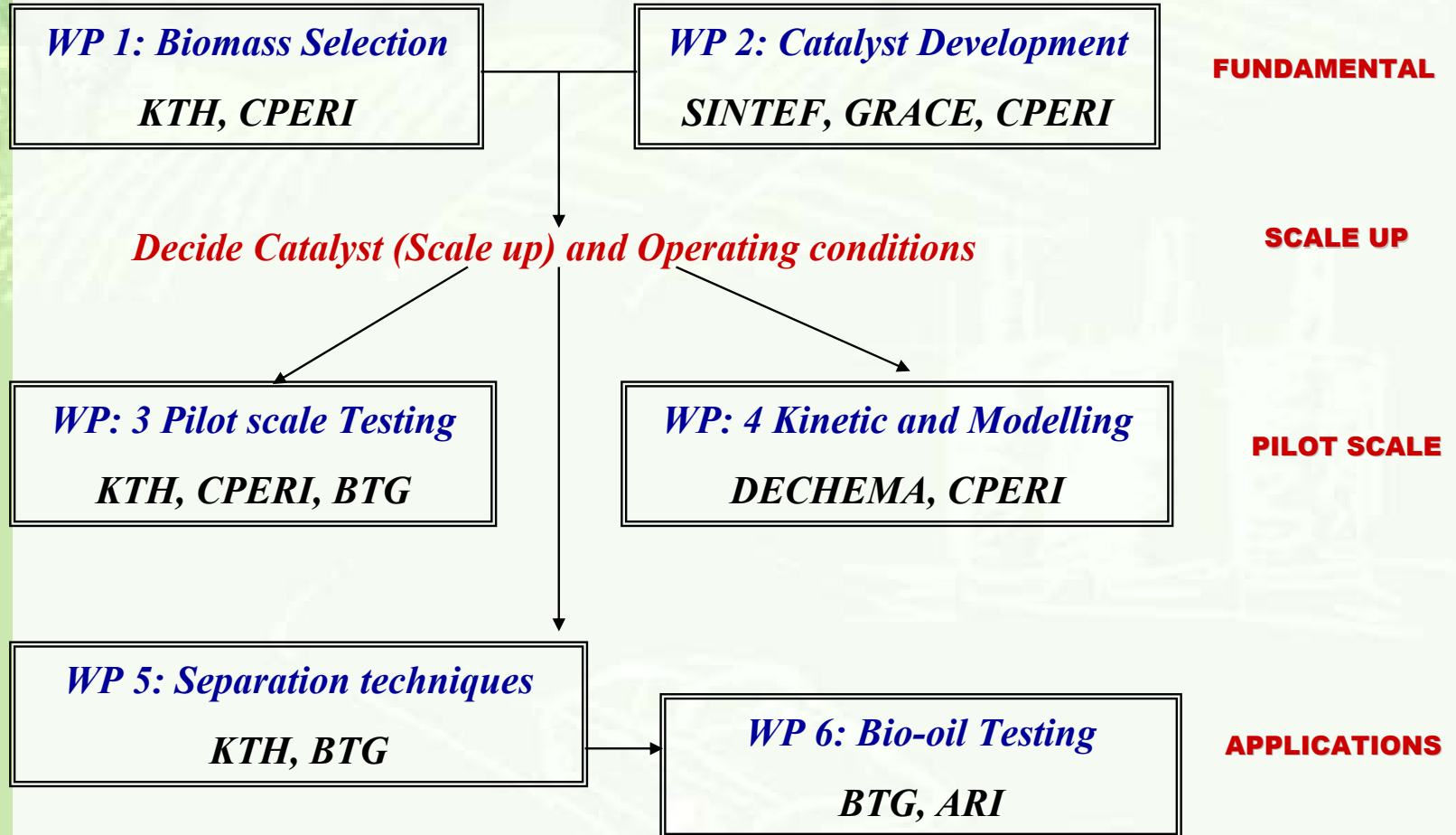


CHALLENGES/PROBLEM ADDRESSED

- ❑ Biomass pyrolysis is a very promising thermochemical process for the production of liquid products
- ❑ Large-scale applications are still under consideration because of the high upgrading costs required for bio-liquids
- ❑ The production of stable bio-liquids in a single stage catalytic process is being investigated
- ❑ Technology: mild cracking reactions in the presence of appropriate catalysts within the pyrolysis process prior bio-oil condensation



WORKPLAN





PROGRESS TO DATE (1st HALF)

1. Synthesis of innovative catalytic materials for BCP

- ❑ **Mesoporous materials:**
 - ✓ *Type: MCM-41, SBA-15*
 - ✓ *Metals*
 - ✓ *Pore size*
 - ✓ *Si/Al ratios*

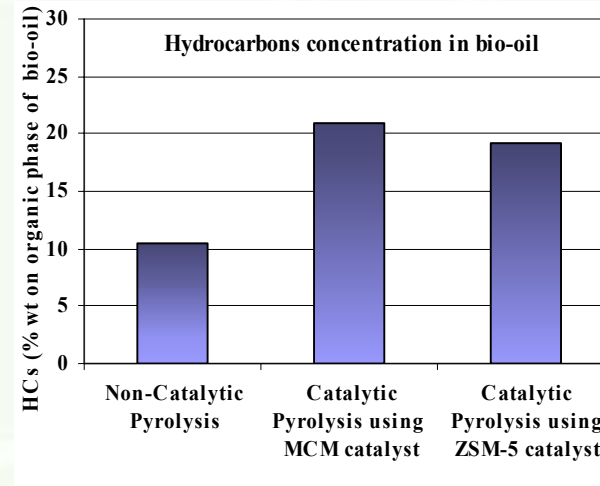
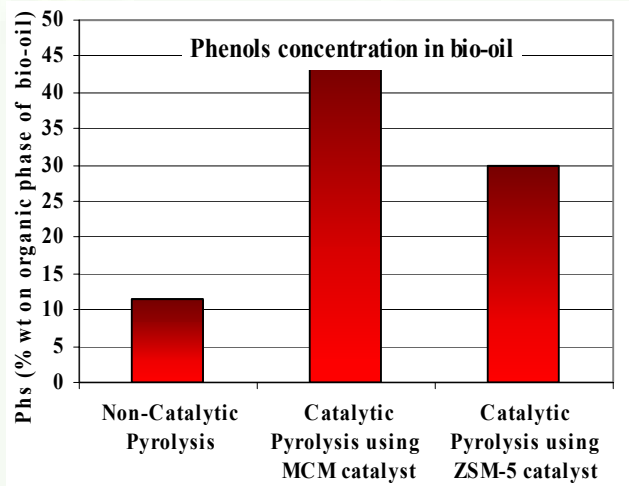
- ❑ **Zeolite ZSM-5:**
 - ✓ *Surface area*
 - ✓ *Si/Al ratio*

- ❑ **Zeolite Y (FCC catalyst)**



2. Bench scale evaluation of the new catalysts

- ❑ Work in a fixed bed batch reactor using two forestry residues and an energy crop as biomass feed
- ❑ The type of catalysts seems to alter the composition of the bio-oil:



- ❑ Best ZSM-5 and MCM-41 selected for scale-up studies



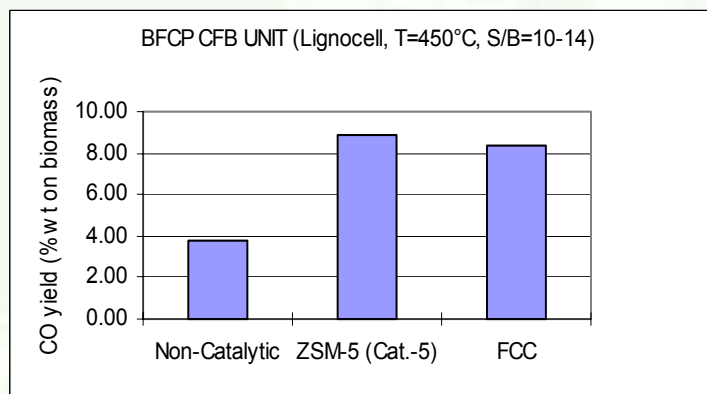
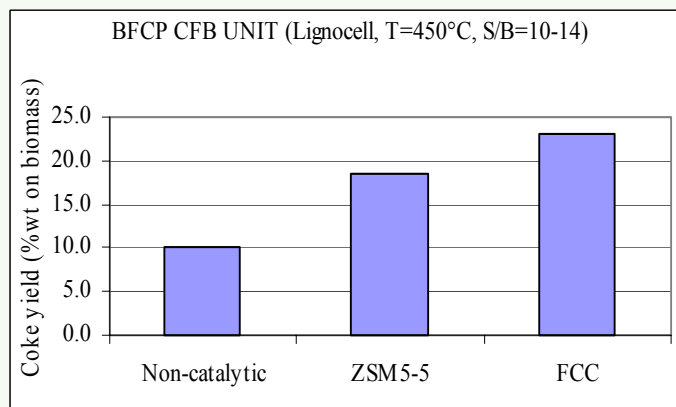
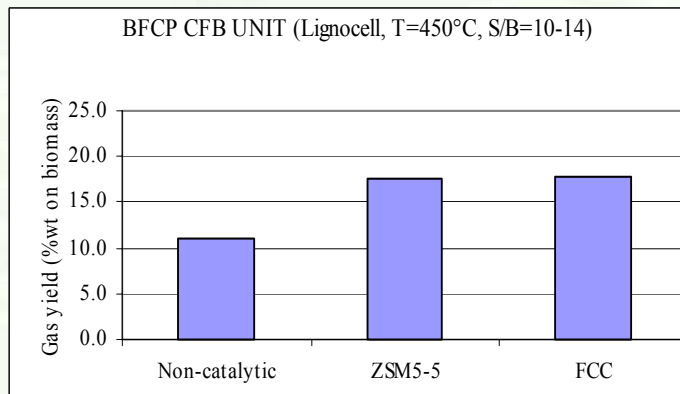
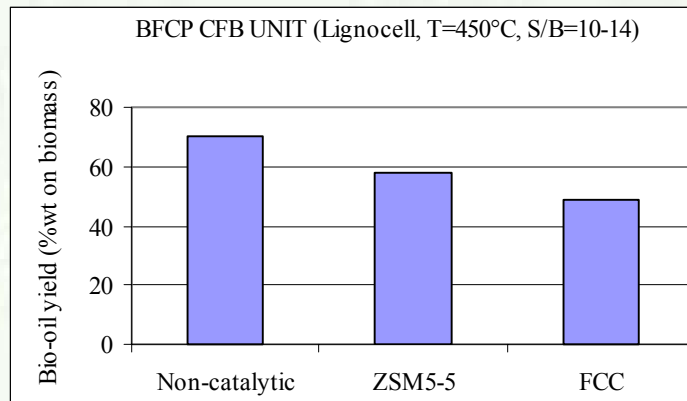
3. Pilot scale evaluation in three reactor technologies

- ❑ Pilot plant testing of BCP in:
 - ✓ a fluid bed: 5 gr/min
 - ✓ a circulating fluid bed (CFB): 15 gr/min
 - ✓ a rotating cone (RC) reactor: 200 kg/hr
- ❑ Catalytic and non-catalytic tests in the CFB reactor using 3 scaled-up ZSM-5 catalysts
- ❑ Full characterization of bio-oil (physicochemical/transport properties, stability tests)





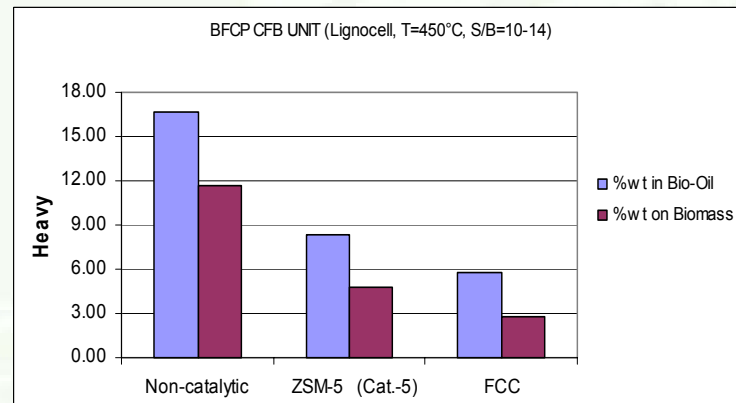
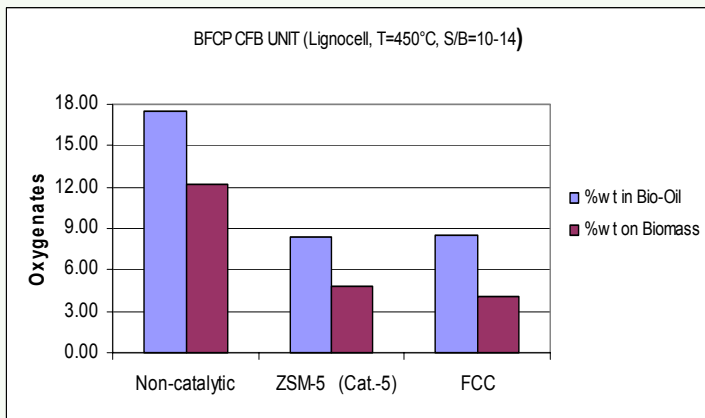
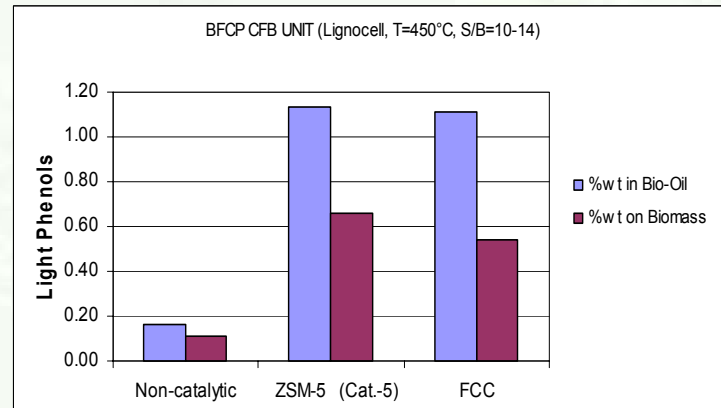
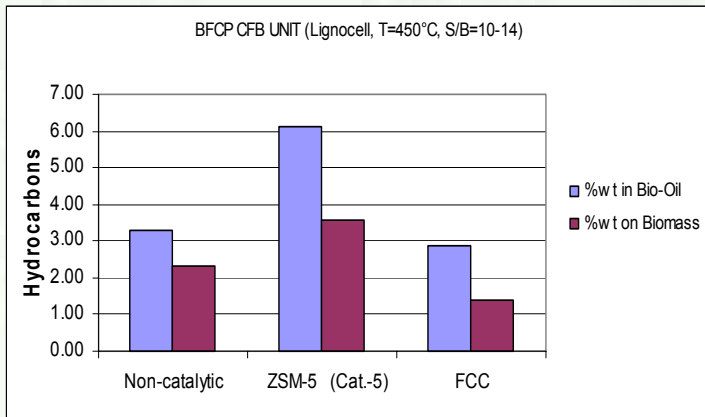
3.1. CFB pilot plant mass balance results



❑ BFCP with ZSM-5 decreases liquid yield and increases gas (CO) and coke



3.2. CFB pilot plant bio-oil quality results



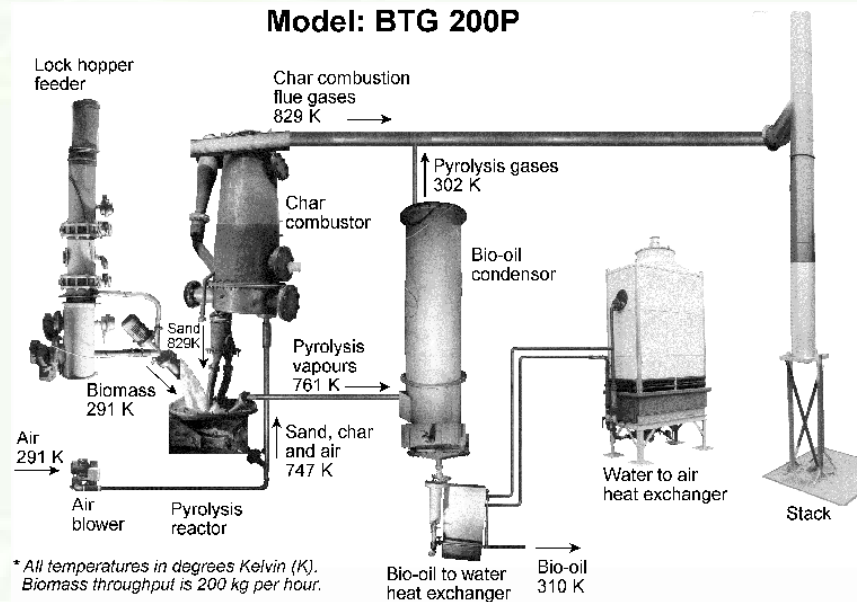
❑ BFCP: considerable modifications to the quality of bio-oil





3.3. Biomass catalytic pyrolysis in RC reactor

- ❑ One catalytic pyrolysis run in RC reactor using a FCC catalyst
- ✓ Operating conditions and catalyst characteristics for BCP tests were established
- ✓ RC catalytic test in full agreement with CFB reactor results





4. Separation scheme for phenols recovery

- ❑ Development of two separation procedures for the extraction of useful chemicals from bio-oil:
 - ✓ Phenols: by liquid-liquid extraction
 - ✓ Carboxylic acids: by esterification of bio-oil by reversible hydroxy binding
- ❑ Both methods are under validation. The best will be scaled-up

5. Kinetic and reactor modeling studies

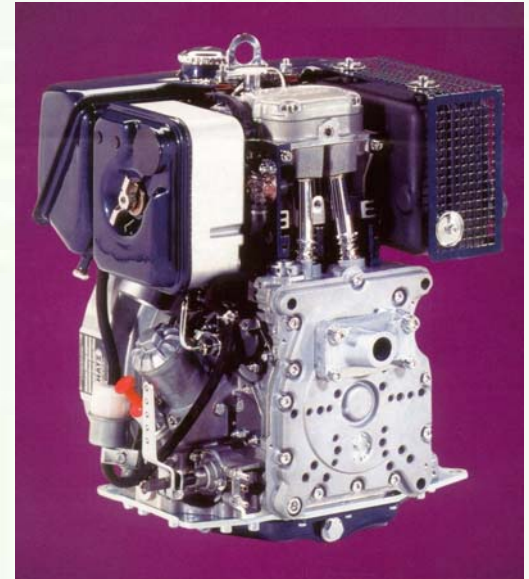
- ❑ Estimation of kinetics parameters for BFCP
- ❑ Development of a CFD model for the RC reactor
- ❑ Modelling of CFB and fluid bed reactor



6. Bio-oil testing as fuel in diesel engines

- ❑ Establishing of important bio-oil specifications to run it in diesel engines:
 - ✓ Fuel acidity < 2 mg KOH/g
 - ✓ Viscosity < 100 cP
 - ✓ Heating value > 12 MJ/Kg
 - ✓ High temperature stability

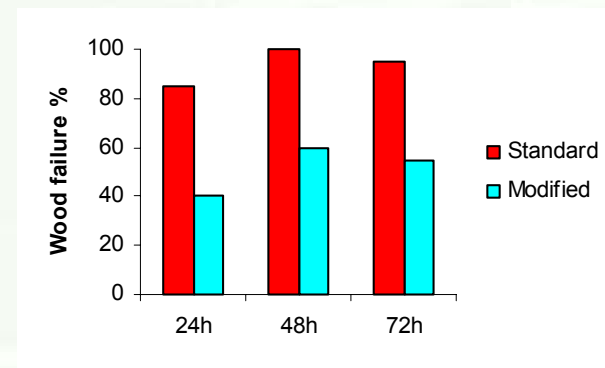
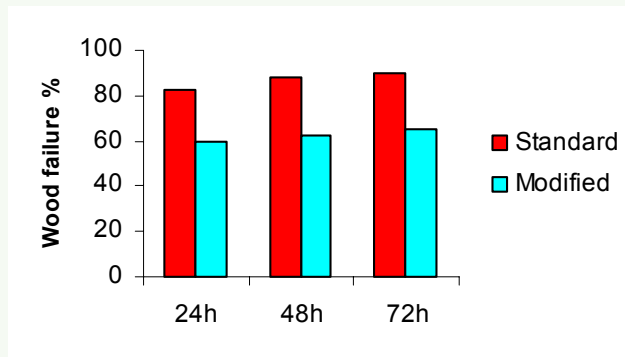
- ❑ Adaptation of BTG's diesel engines for running bio-oil:
 - ✓ Development of filtration unit
 - ✓ Development of novel injectors based on metalloceramic materials





7. Bio-oil testing in wood adhesives

- Use of bio-oil for production of Phenol-Formaldehyde (PF) resins
- Synthesis of PF resins using non- and catalytic bio-oil
- Substitution levels up to 30% based on new synthesis techniques
- Wood panels made from bio-oil-modified PFs were tested



Bond quality of laboratory plywood produced by the standard method (petroleum phenol) and by catalytic and non-catalytic bio-oil



CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ **Type of catalyst and type of feedstock affect bio-oil quality for use as fuel or as a source of chemicals**
- ❑ **With the appropriate catalyst more stable bio-oil and with more HC can be produced**
- ❑ **BCP technology can be applied on CFB or RC reactor**
- ❑ **Bio-oil specifications were established for its use as fuel**
- ❑ **Adaptations on diesel engines were also established in BIOCAT for running bio-oil as fuel**
- ❑ **Promising results for application in wood adhesives**
- ❑ **BCP seems to be a very promising process for upgrading bio-oil liquids**