

Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis
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Institute of Catalysis Research and Technology Clarissa.Baehr@kit.edu

Stabilization of pyrolysis oils by solvent additions

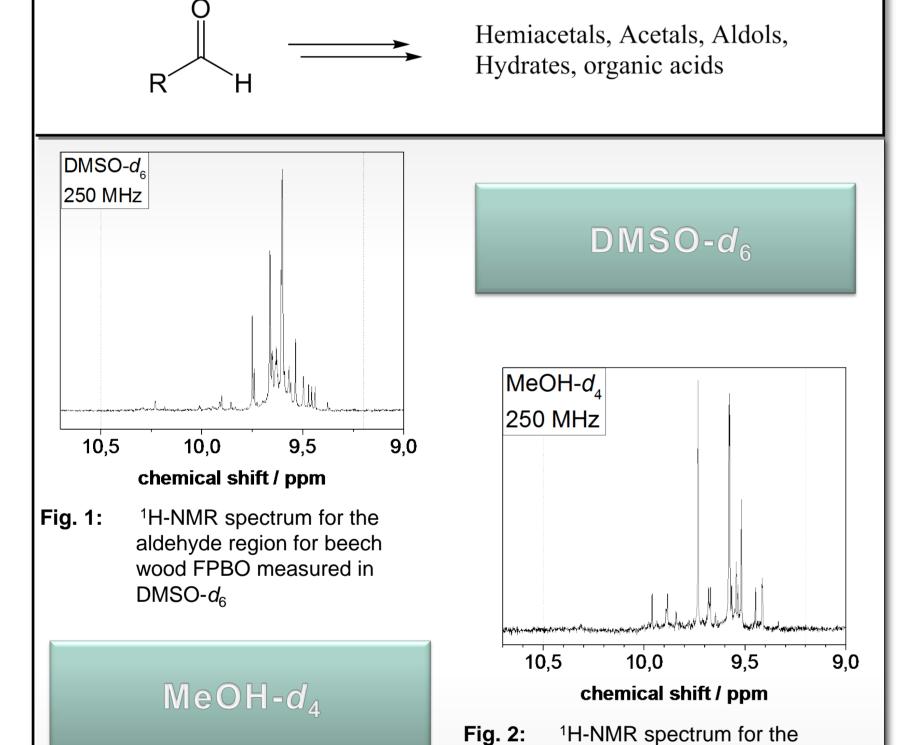
Authors: Clarissa Baehr, Klaus Raffelt, Nicolaus Dahmen

Motivation

- FPBO (fast pyrolysis bio oil) changes its composition and thereby its properties over time. This aging
 process can be measured by aldehyde decrease.
- Usual stabilization methods of FPBO deploy modifications by the addition of alcohols or other organics.
- Carbon dioxide can be an alternative additive for conditioning.

Aging & Analytics

- 1. Aging of FPBO is related to the reactivity of its components.
- 2. Aldehydes belong to the most reactive components.
- Therefore, aging can be observed by the decrease of the aldehyde concentration.

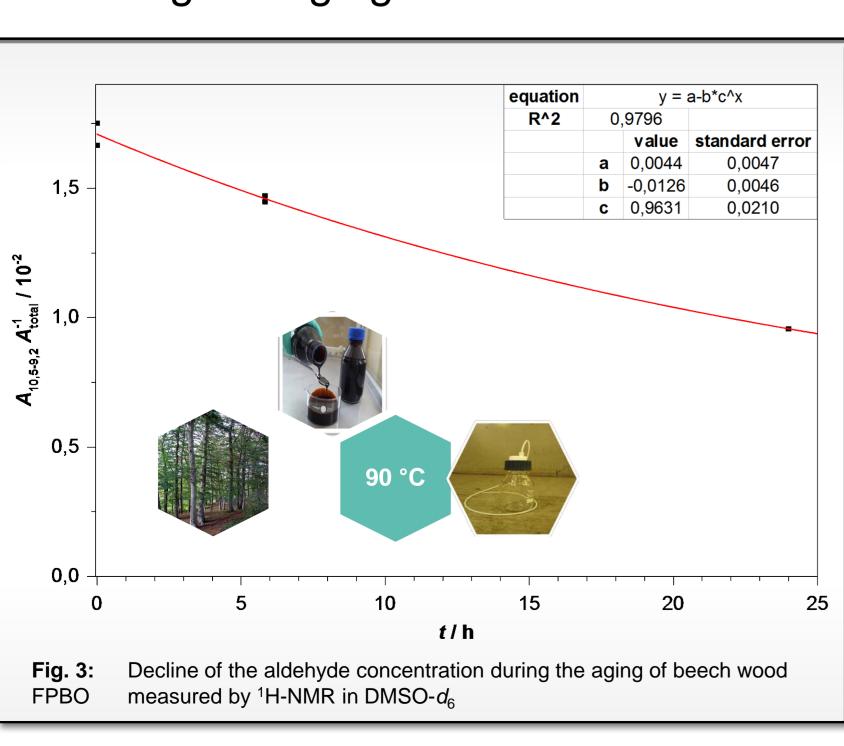


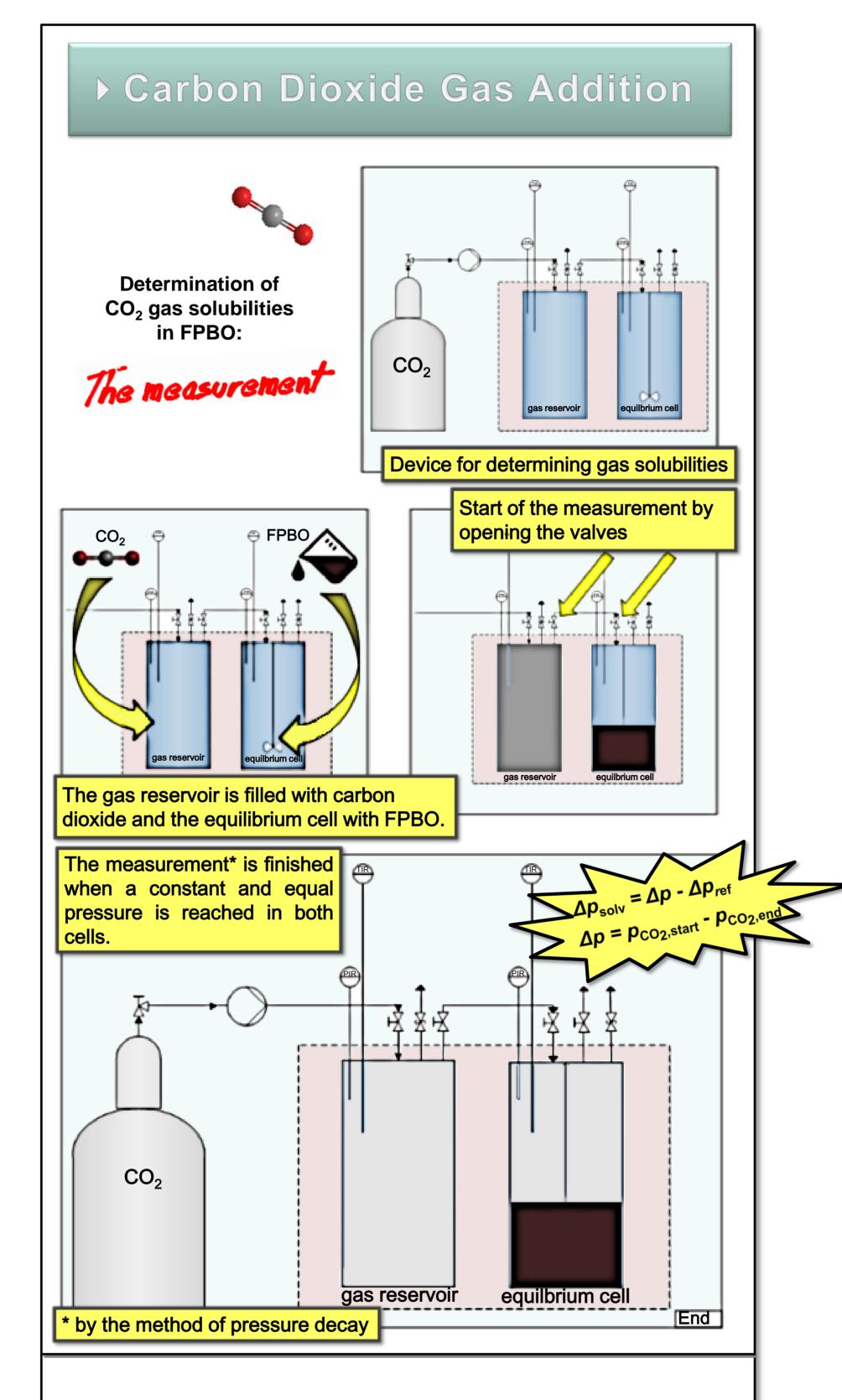
 Aldehydes can be quantified by a ¹H-NMR method.

aldehyde region for beech wood

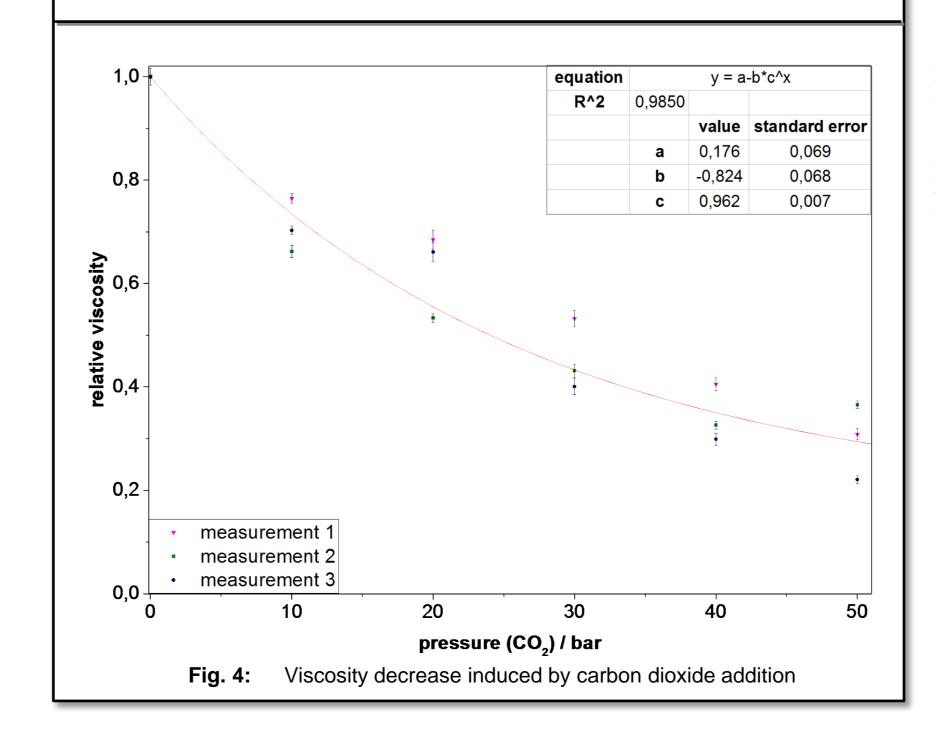
FPBO measured in MeOH-d₄

- Due to the inreactivity of aldehydes with DMSO, spectra recorded in DMSO-d₆ exhibit a higher S/N ratio compared to spectra in MeOD-d₄.
- An exponential decline of the aldehyde concentration in FPBO during the aging could be observed.



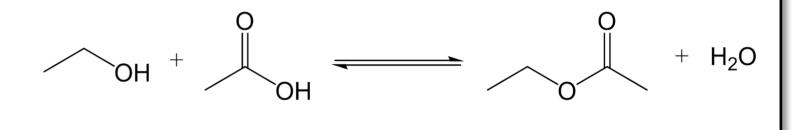


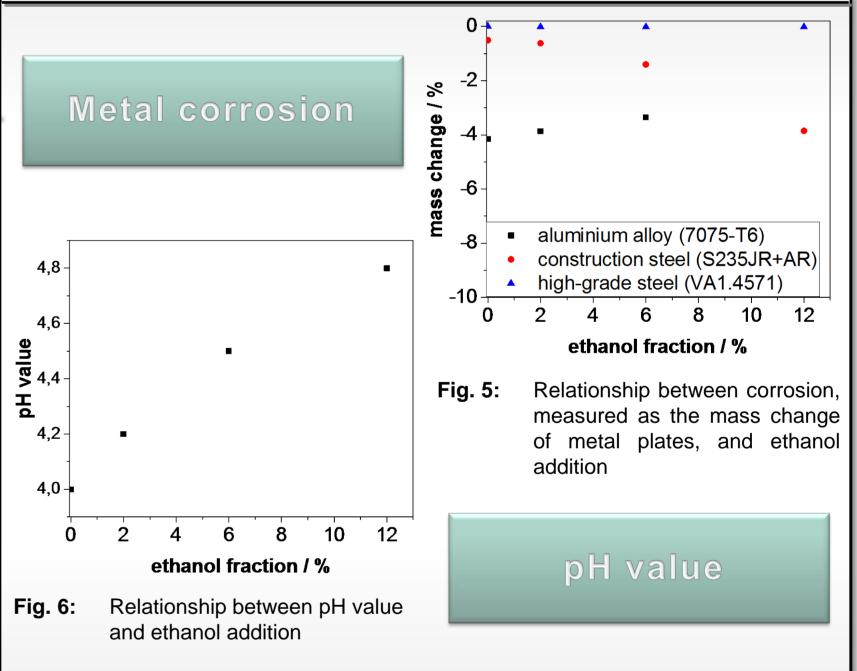
- FPBO consists of many substances that can solve CO₂.
- Experimentally the CO₂ gas solubility in the multi component mixture FPBO can be determined by the method of pressure decay.
- FPBO with solved CO₂ shows a significant reduction of the viscosity.

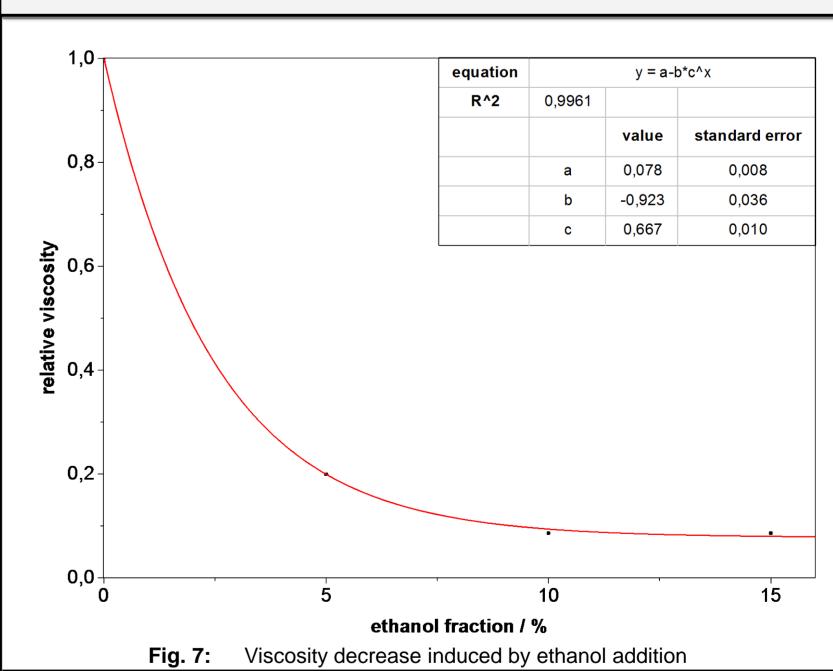


Esterification

- 1. Dilution with alcohols lead to an esterification in pyrolysis oils.
- 2. By esterification the acids are decomposed and the viscosity of the FPBO is reduced.
- > Alcohol additions lead to a lower pH value, but enhance corrosion.









Thank you

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References

M. Riazi *J. Pet. Sci. Technol.* **1996** , *14*, 235-250