



# Fast Pyrolysis of Biomass Under Gasification Conditions:

## Influence of Particle Size, Reactor Temperature and Gas Phase Reactions

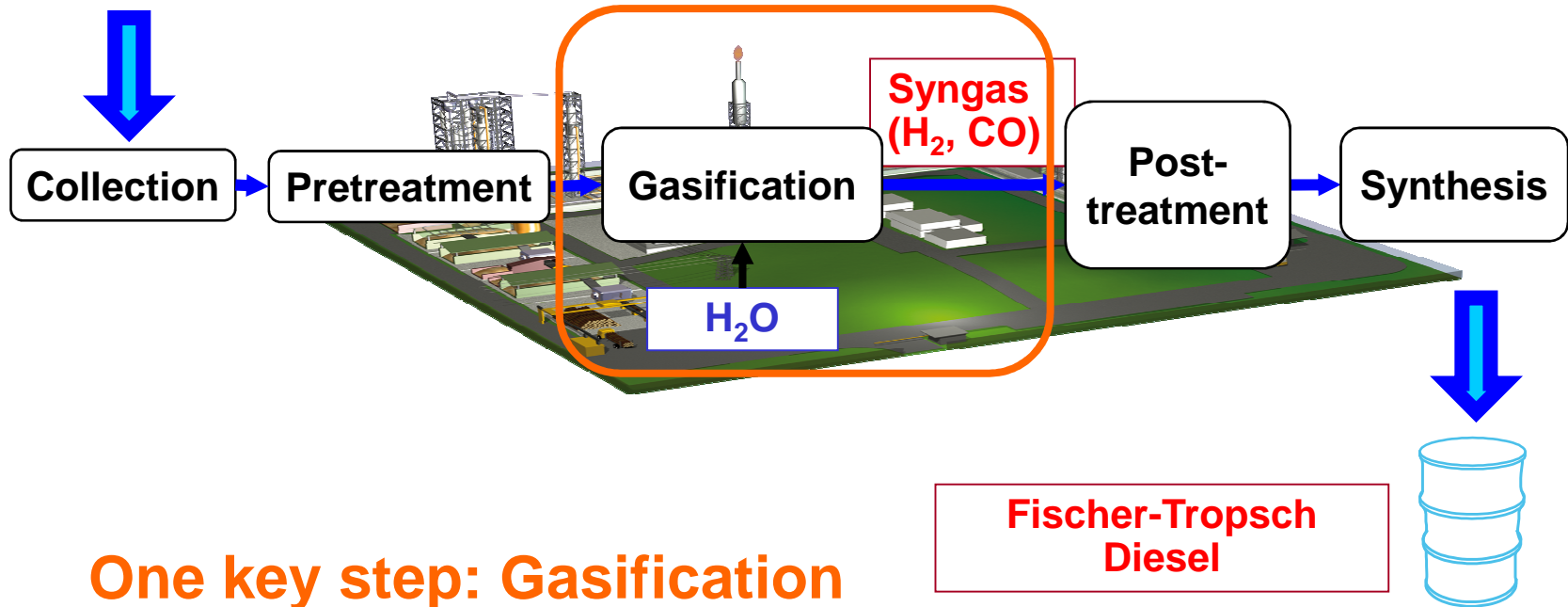
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# BtL Process: Biomass (lignocellulosic) → Liquid



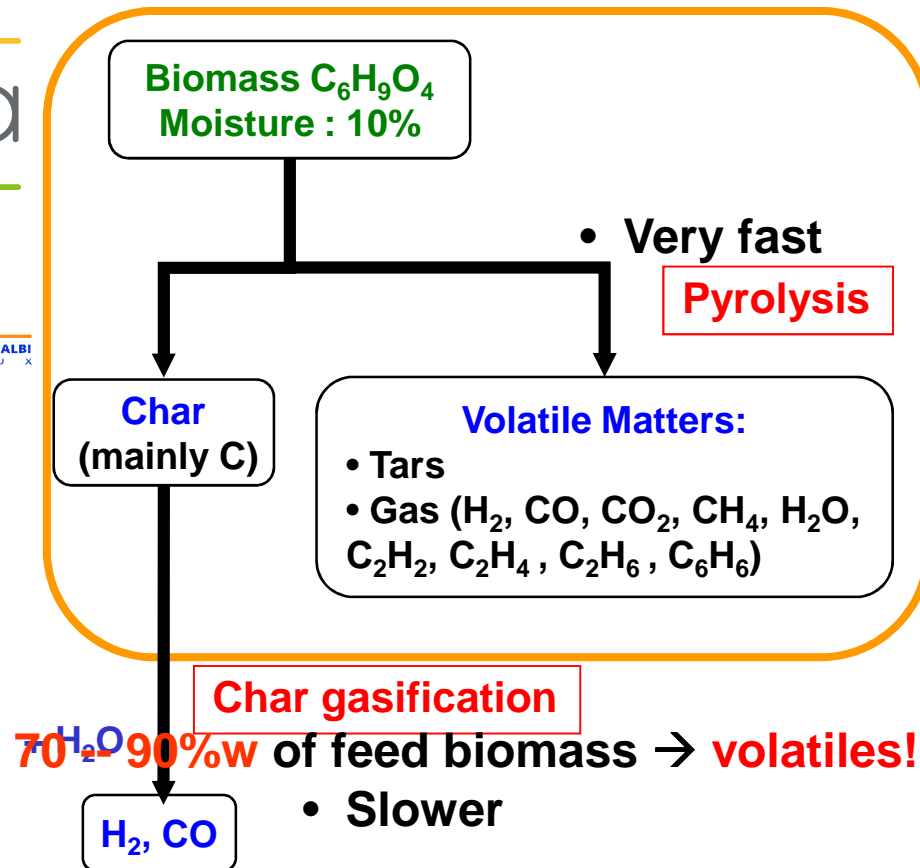
**Biomass** (wood, straw...)



**One key step: Gasification**

**Fischer-Tropsch Diesel**

# The gasification



## Fast pyrolysis of biomass

- Chemical Reactions
- Heat/Mass transfer phenomena

Under FB gasification conditions  
( 800 – 950 °C )

Controlled by chemical reactions  
(Particles < 100  $\mu$ m)

???

Thermal regime  
(Particles > 10 mm)

## Research on fast pyrolysis

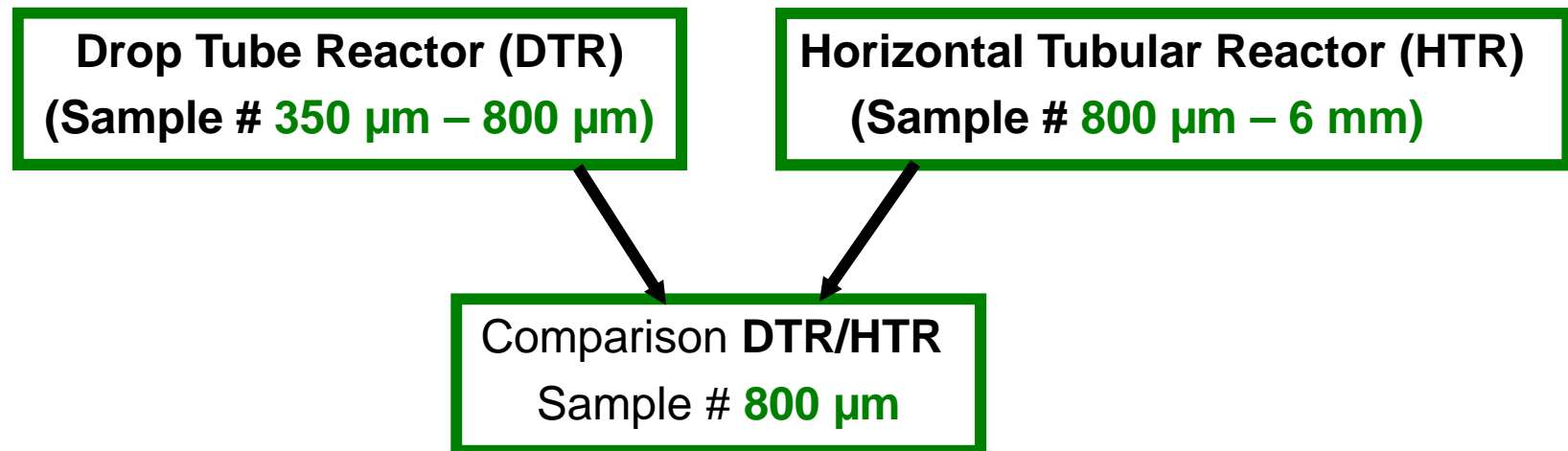


### Objectives:

To better understand at **particle scale** the **pyrolysis behaviour** of **biomass (100  $\mu\text{m}$  – 10 mm)** under the typical heating conditions in **industrial Fluidised Bed gasifiers**:

- 1 bar
- High temperature ( $800^{\circ}\text{C} < T < 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- High heat flux ( $> 10^5 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ )

### Plan of experiments (laboratory scale)



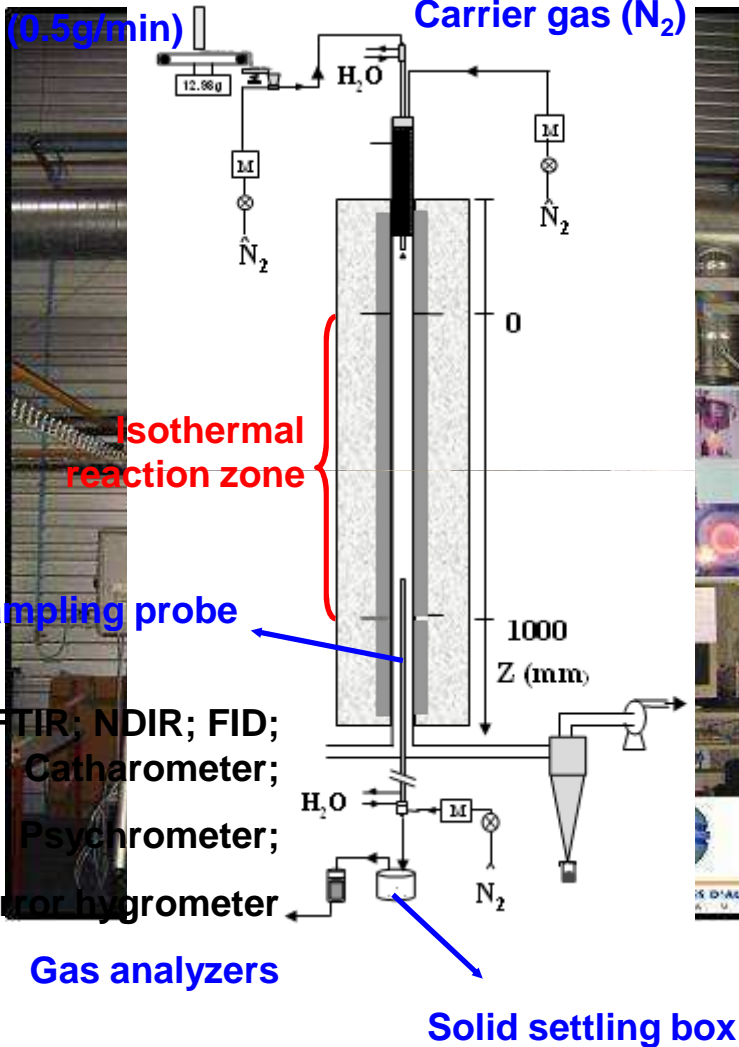


# Drop Tube Reactor

## (350 $\mu\text{m}$ – 800 $\mu\text{m}$ )

# Facility description

Beechwood



Biomass	Beechwood $C_6H_{8.8}O_4$ (moisture 7 wt.%)
$N_2$ velocity (m/s)	0.35
Particle size ( $\mu m$ )	350, 500, 700, 800
Temperature ( $^{\circ}C$ )	800; 950
Pressure (bar)	1
Reaction zone length (m)	0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9
Estimated solid residence time (s)	~ 0.6 – 2 # 350 $\mu m$ ~ 0.3 – 1 # 800 $\mu m$

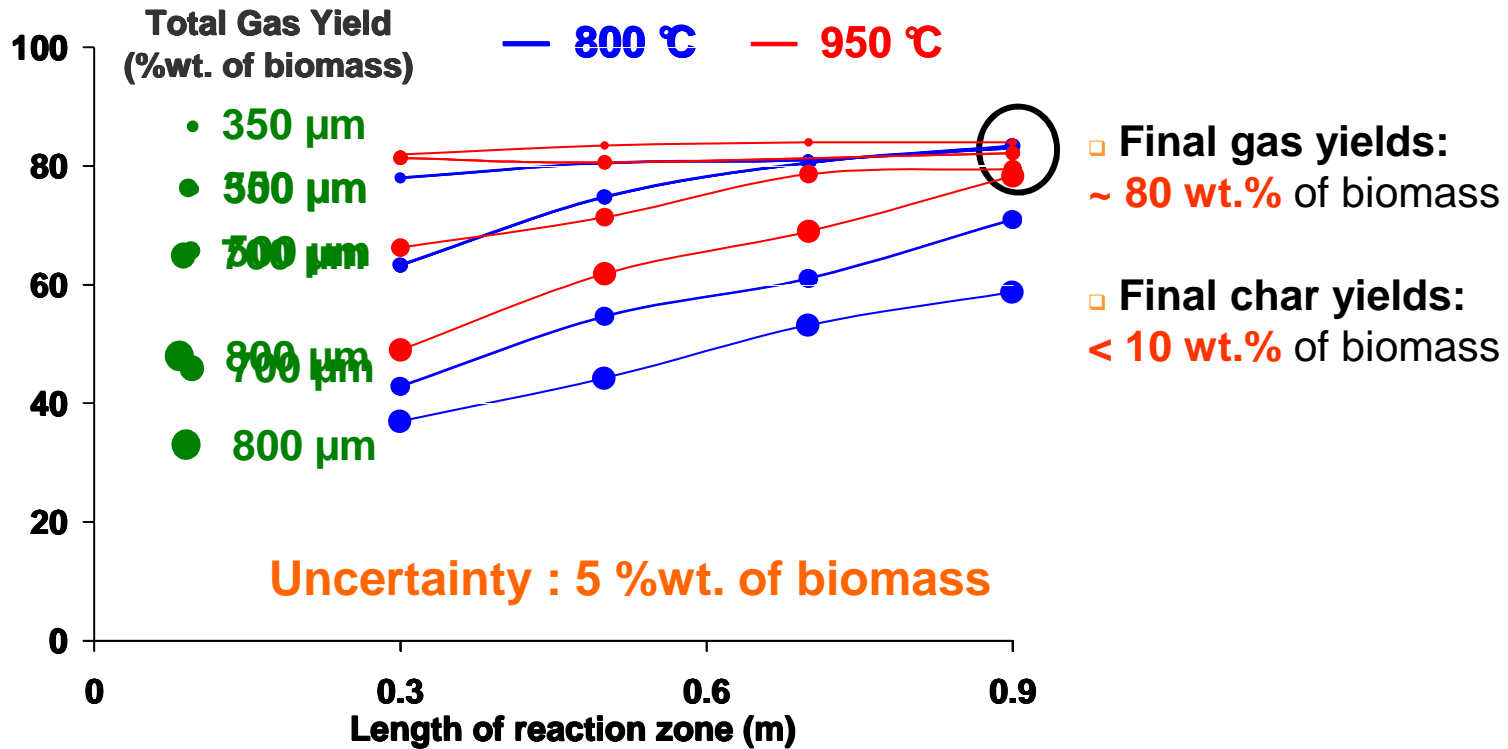
## Solid analysis

Ash content → Tracer method

## Gas analysis

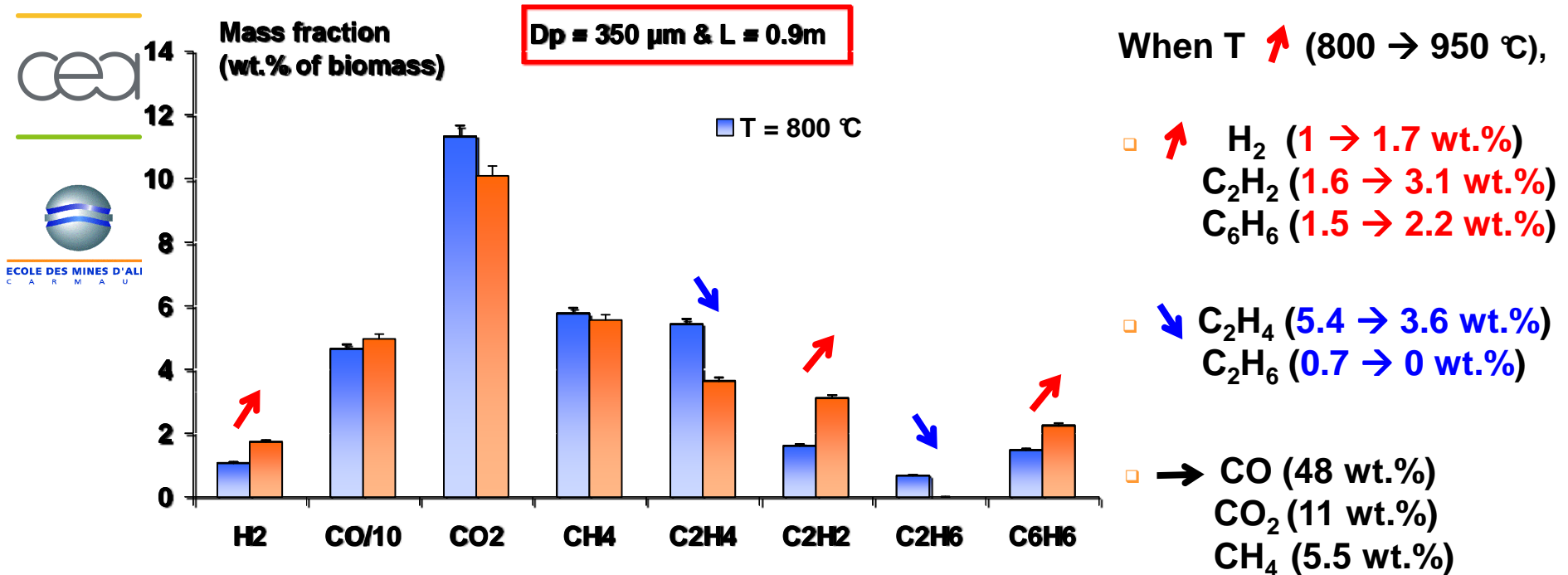
$H_2$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $CO$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $C_2H_2$ ,  
 $C_2H_4$ ,  $C_2H_6$ ,  $C_3H_8$ ,  $C_6H_6$ ,  $H_2O$

# Total gas evolution



- $D_p \uparrow \rightarrow$  solid devolatilization rate  $\downarrow$
- $T \uparrow \rightarrow$  solid devolatilization rate  $\uparrow$
- $T = 950^\circ\text{C} \ \& \ D_p = 800 \ \mu\text{m}$  , devolatilization finished at  $L = 0.9 \ \text{m}$  ( $\tau_{\text{solid}} \sim 1 \ \text{s}$ ).

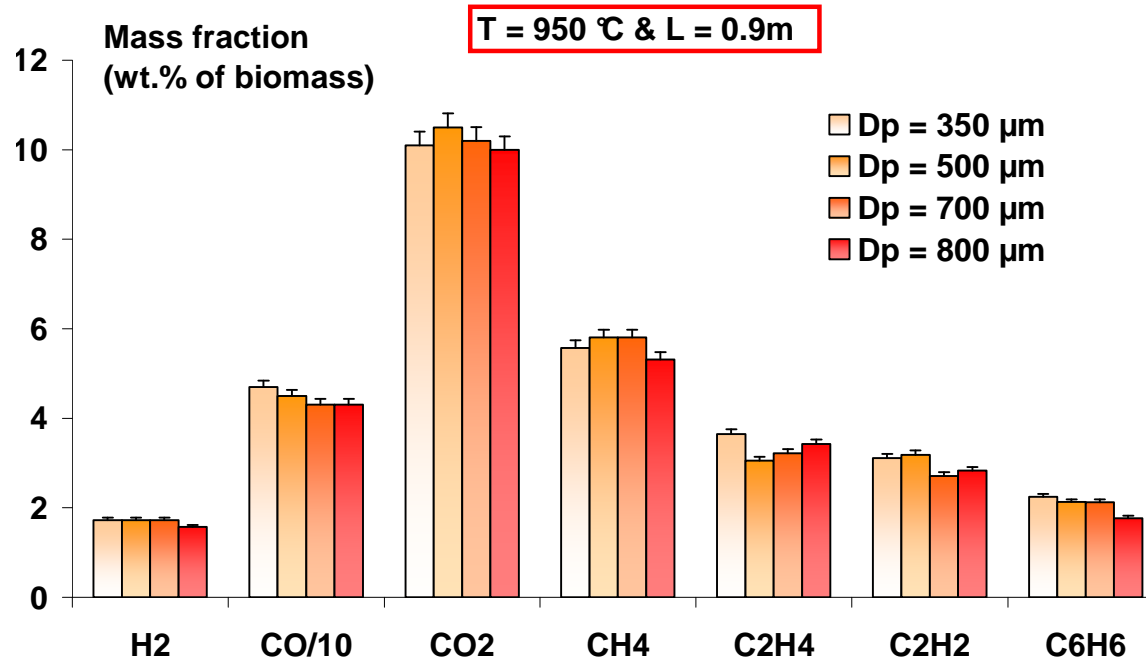
## Influence of T on the gas components yields



The **increase of temperature (800  $\rightarrow$  950  $^\circ\text{C}$ )** seems to change mainly the yields of **H<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub> species, and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>** by enhancing the **cracking reactions**.



# Influence of $D_p$ on the gas components yields



Under operating conditions in DTR

**Negligible influence** of **particle size** ( $350\ \mu\text{m} \rightarrow 800\ \mu\text{m}$ ) on the **final gas components yields**



## Drop Tube Reactor (350 $\mu\text{m}$ – 800 $\mu\text{m}$ )

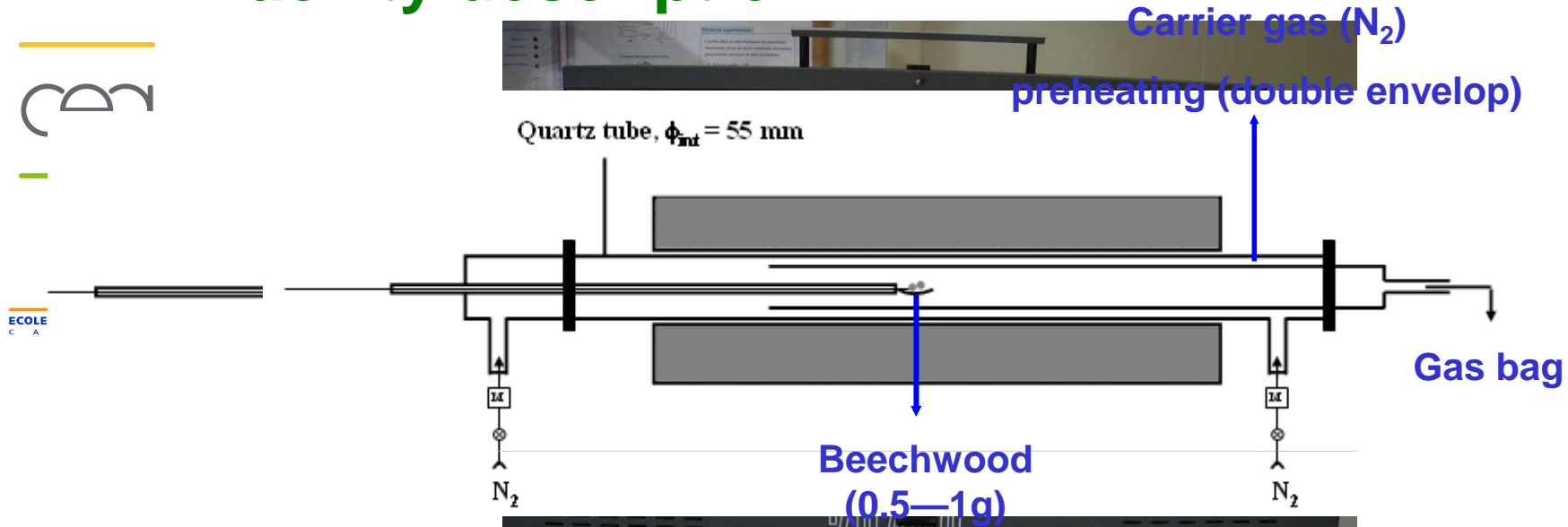
( Limitation of **solid residence time** by the reactor configuration)



larger particles

## Horizontal Tubular Reactor (800 $\mu\text{m}$ – 6 mm)

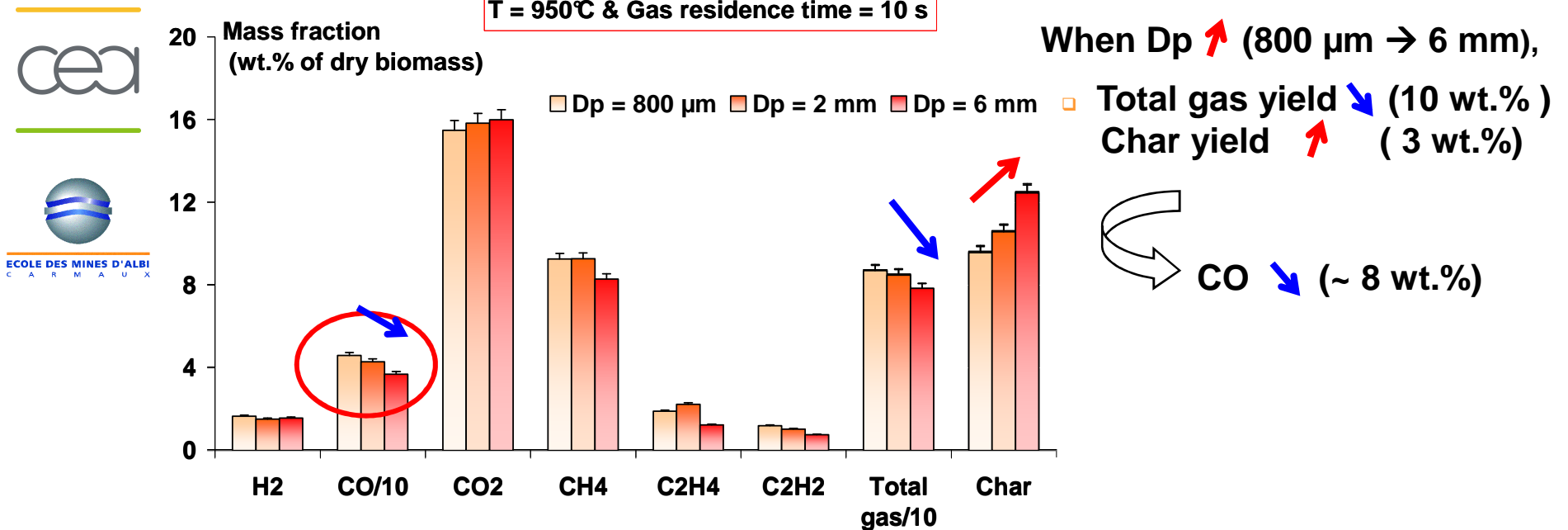
# Facility description



<b>Biomass</b>	Beechwood $C_6H_{8.8}O_4$ (Oven Dried)
<b>Sample mass (g)</b>	0.5 – 1
<b>Particle size</b>	800 $\mu\text{m}$ , 2 mm, 6 mm
<b>Temperature (<math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math>)</b>	800, 950
<b>Gas residence time (s)</b>	1, 3.5, 10
<b>Solid residence time (s)</b>	180

- Solid analysis**
- Mass measurement
- Gas analysis**
- $H_2, CH_4, CO, CO_2, C_2H_2,$   
 $C_2H_4, C_2H_6, H_2O$

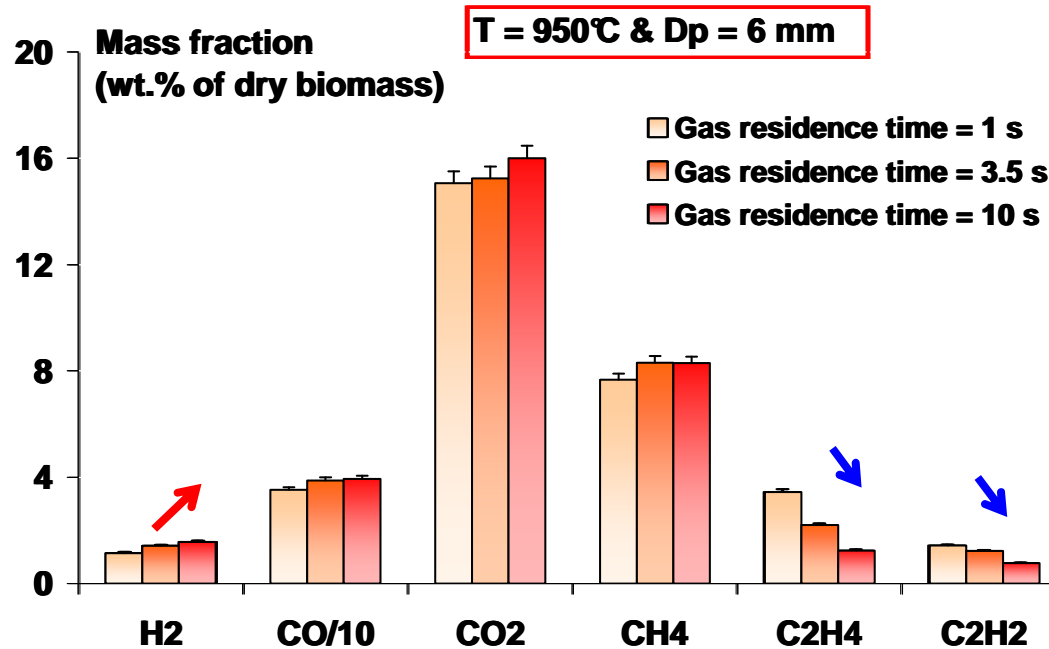
# Influence of Dp on the gas components yields



Under operating conditions in HTR

**Slight influence** of particle size (800 μm → 6 mm) on the final products yields.

## Influence of gas phase reactions



When  $\tau_{\text{gas}} \uparrow$  (1  $\rightarrow$  10 s),

- H<sub>2</sub>  $\uparrow$  (1.2  $\rightarrow$  1.8 wt.%)
- C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>  $\downarrow$  (3.5  $\rightarrow$  1.2 wt.%)
- C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>  $\downarrow$  (1.4  $\rightarrow$  0.8 wt.%)
- CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>  $\rightarrow$  (< 10% in relative)

**Increasing gas residence time** seems to change the yields of **H<sub>2</sub>** and **C<sub>2</sub> species** by **favouring** the cracking reactions of hydrocarbons.

## Comparison DTR/HTR (Dp # 800 $\mu\text{m}$ )



**SAME** T (950  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and gas residence time ( $\sim 3.5$  s)

**ATTENTION:** different reactor configuration and solid residence time



Mass yield (wt.% of dry biomass)	DTR	HTR
$\text{H}_2$	1.7	1.4
CO	48.4	45.5
$\text{CO}_2$	10.1	14.8
$\text{CH}_4$	5.7	9.1
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$	3.7	2.7
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$	3.1	1.0
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$	0	0.0
<b>Total dry gas</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>

Results obtained in 2 reactors are **comparable**.

## Conclusions



- Beech wood → char (~ 10 wt.%) + gas (~ 80 wt.%) + tar  
(CO, H<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>)
- **Particle size (350µm – 6 mm)** changes the **solid devolatilization rate**, but has no/slight influence on the **final product yields**.
- **Increasing temperature** increases **solid devolatilization rate** and favours **gas phase cracking reactions**.
- **Gas phase reactions** change mainly the yields of **H<sub>2</sub>** and **C<sub>2</sub>** species.

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**Obrigada**

**Thank you**

**Merci**

谢谢

*If you have any questions, please contact:*

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