



## **Pyro2018**

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## Stabilization of pyrolysis oils by solvent additions

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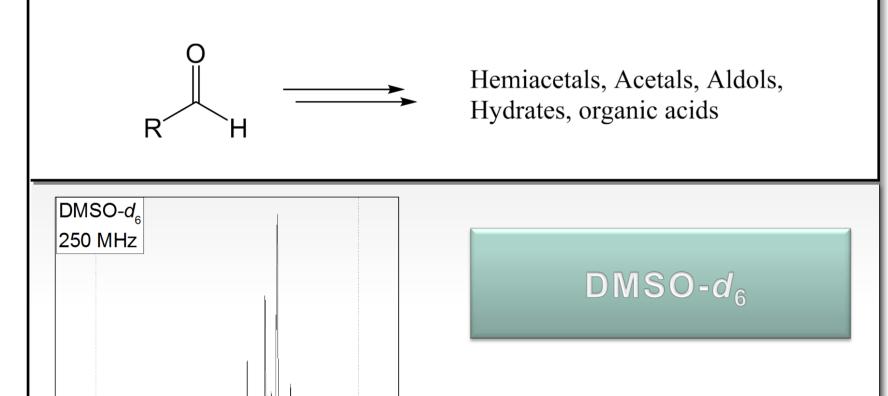
Motivation

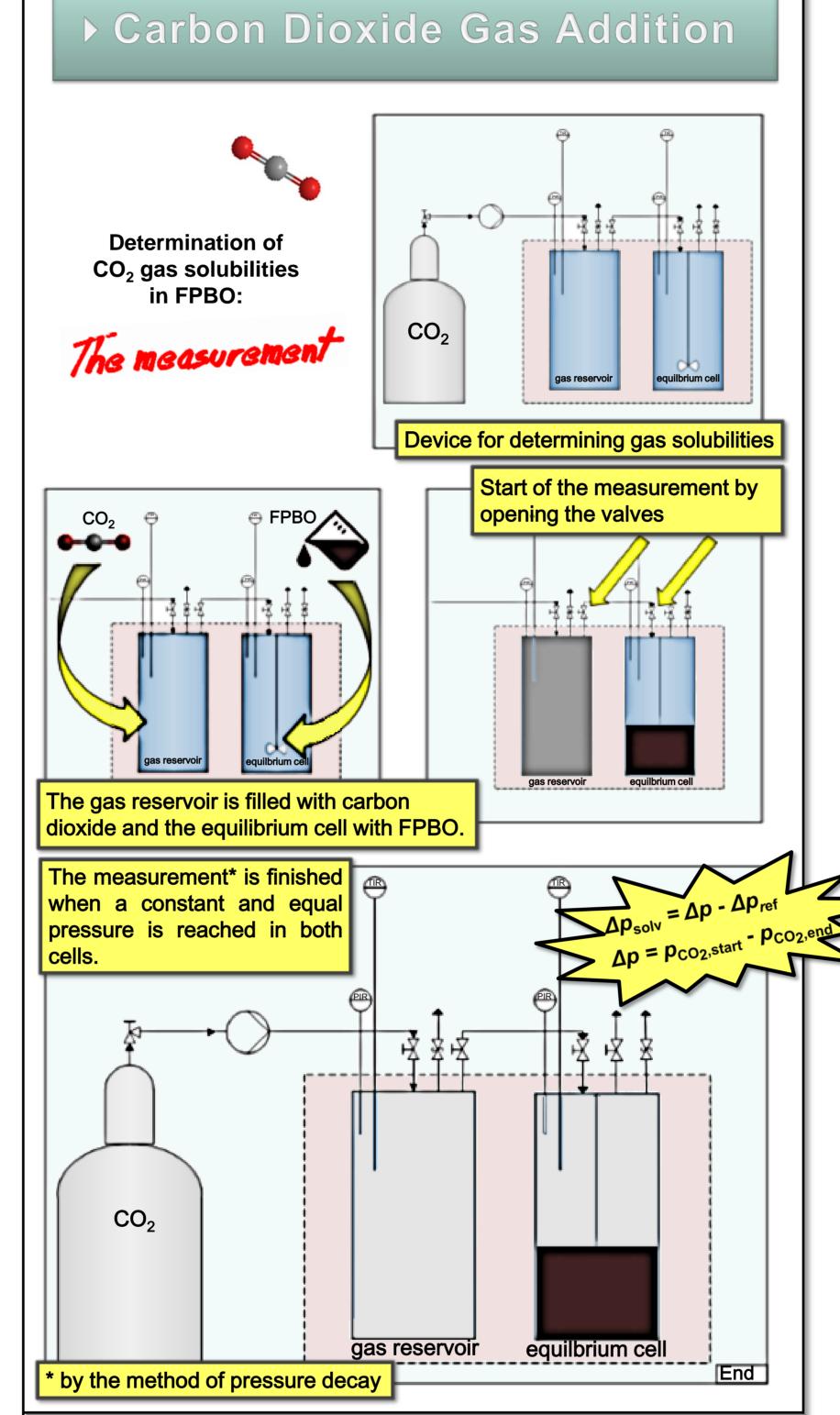
FPBO (fast pyrolysis bio oil) changes its composition and thereby its properties over time. This aging process can be measured by aldehyde decrease.

- Usual stabilization methods of FPBO deploy modifications by the addition of alcohols or other organics.  $\bullet$
- Carbon dioxide can be an alternative additive for conditioning.  $\bullet$

Aging & Analytics

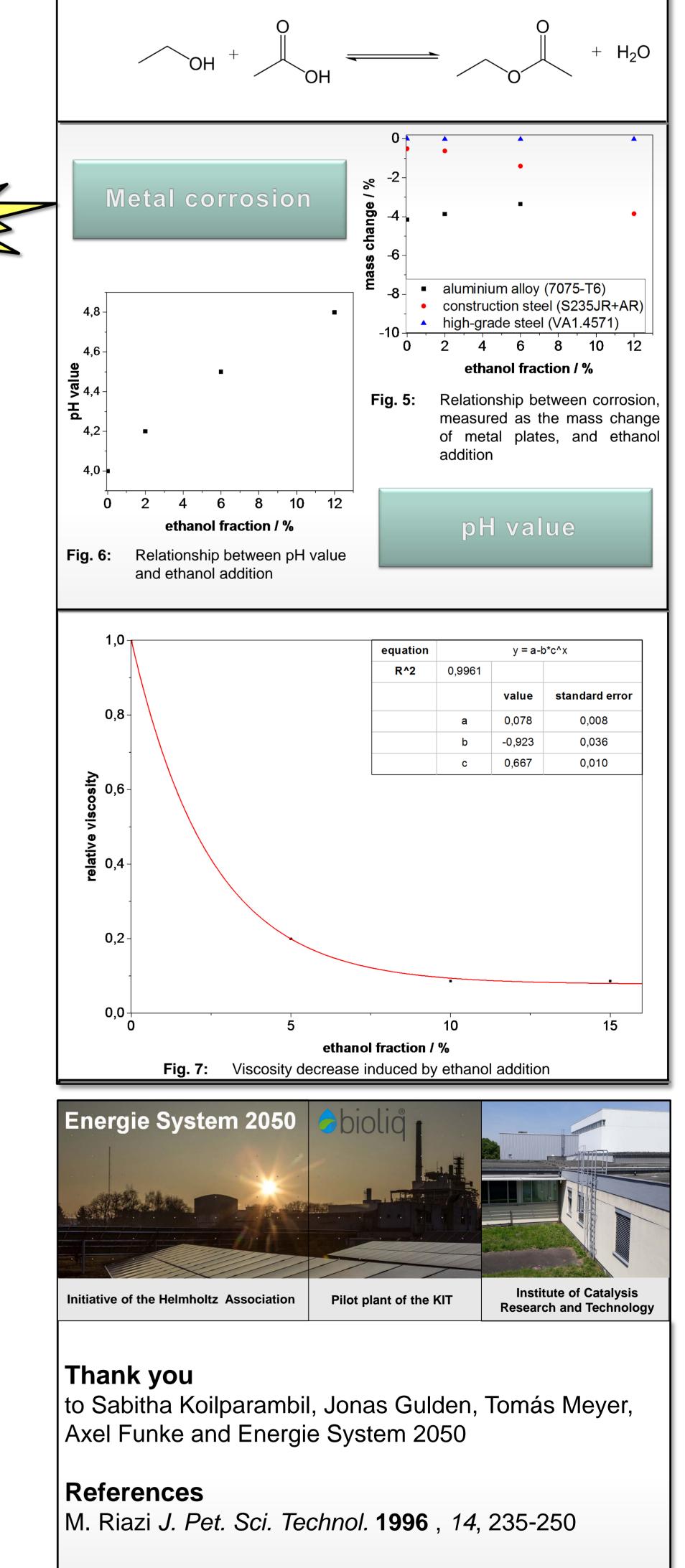
- 1. Aging of FPBO is related to the reactivity of its components.
- 2. Aldehydes belong to the most reactive components.
- > Therefore, aging can be observed by the decrease of the aldehyde concentration.

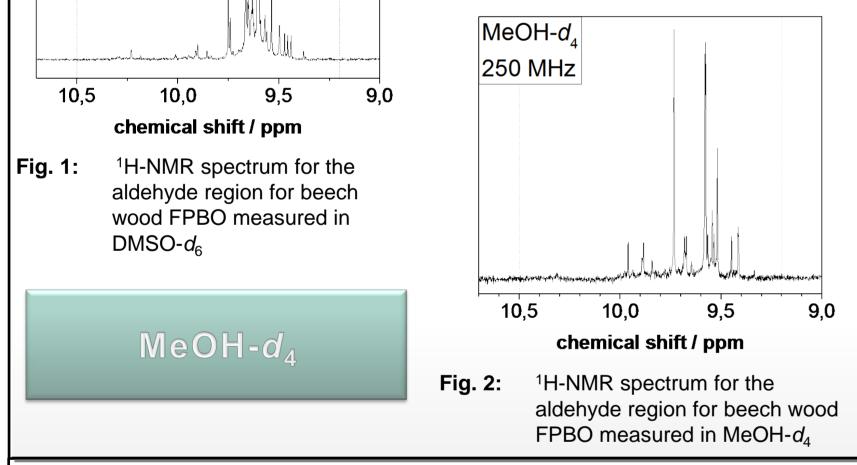




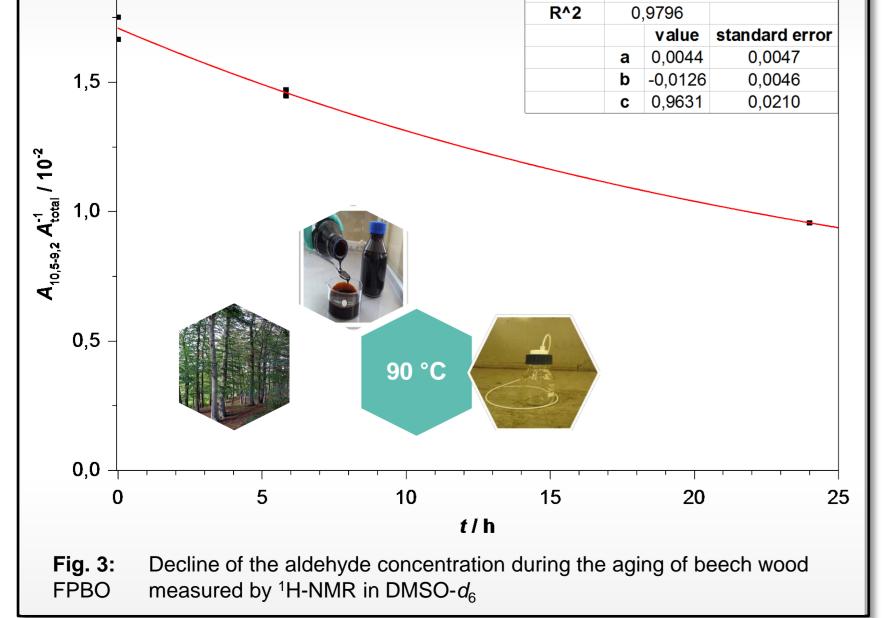
## Esterification

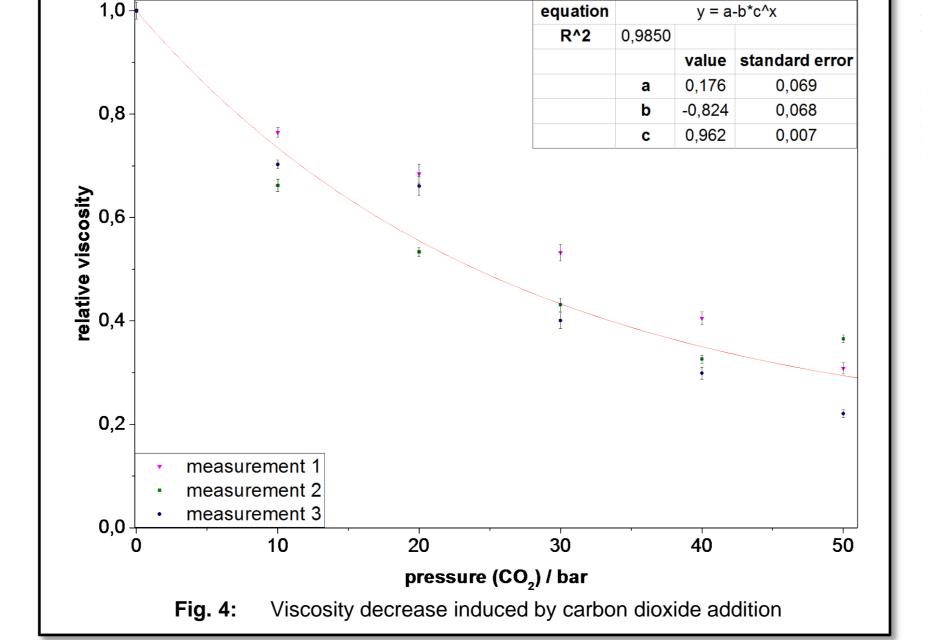
- 1. Dilution with alcohols lead to an esterification in pyrolysis oils.
- 2. By esterification the acids are decomposed and the viscosity of the FPBO is reduced.
- > Alcohol additions lead to a lower pH value, but enhance corrosion.





- Aldehydes can be quantified by a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR method.
- Due to the inreactivity of aldehydes with DMSO, spectra recorded in DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> exhibit a higher S/N ratio compared to spectra in MeOD- $d_4$ .
- An exponential decline of the  $\bullet$ aldehyde concentration in FPBO during the aging could be observed.
- FPBO consists of many substances that can solve  $CO_2$ .
- Experimentally  $CO_2$ the gas solubility in the multi component mixture FPBO can be determined by the method of pressure decay.
- FPBO with solved  $CO_2$  shows a  $\bullet$ significant reduction of the viscosity.
- $y = a b^* c^x$ equation





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