

**CATALYTIC CO-PYROLYSIS OF SUGARCANE  
BAGASSE AND WASTE PLASTICS USING  
ZEOLITE AND HYDROXYAPATITE BASED  
CATALYST FOR HIGH QUALITY PYROLYSIS  
OIL IN A FIXED-BED REACTOR**

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**UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA**

**2019**

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by

**HAMIZURA BT HASSAN**

**Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy**

**July 2019**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and acknowledgement to my supervisor, Professor Dr. Bassim H. Hameed for his patience, guidance, immense knowledge and motivation throughout my Ph.D study. His dedication and enthusiasm in research really inspired and motivated me, especially during the tough time in my Ph.D pursuit. A special thanks to Prof. Dr. Lim Jit Kang, my co-supervisor, for his insightful comments and encouragement during this research. Furthermore, I would like to thank all the technical and administrative staff at the School of Chemical Engineering, for their valuable help and cooperation. I would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE), Malaysia and the Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) for the scholarship support. I also sincerely thank the research grants provided by the Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia under Research University (RU) TOP-DOWN grant for funding these works. Special thanks to the members of READ especially Dr. Yee Ling Tan, Dr. Kabir Garba, Dr Norhaslinda Nasuha, Norhayati and Mutmirah, for their helping hand and kind support.

I would like to express my heartfelt love and gratitude to my parents; Hassan Jasin and Norrishah Yaakub and my sisters Hasmilizawati and Hazila for their unconditional love and emotional support. I am forever indebted to my husband, Musa Mohamed Zahidi for his unconditional love, assistance and endless encouragement. The last word goes to my baby boy, Lukman Harith, who has given me an extra strength and motivation to complete this Ph.D journey.

Hamizura Hassan

July 2019

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>LIST OF PLATES</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	<b>xviii</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>xxii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>xxiv</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Global Demand for Alternative Energy Sources	1
1.2 Biomass-Derived Bio-Oil	2
1.3 Catalytic Pyrolysis of Biomass	3
1.4 Catalytic Co-Pyrolysis	4
1.5 Problem Statement	7
1.6 Objectives of the Study	9
1.7 Scope of Study	10
1.8 Thesis Organization	11
<b>CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1 Introduction	13
2.2 Feedstock for Co-Pyrolysis Process	13
2.2.1 Lignocellulosic Biomass	13
2.2.1(a) Components of Lignocellulosic Biomass	15
2.2.2 Synthetic Polymers	17
2.3 Co-Pyrolysis Process	20
2.4 Effect of Operating Conditions on Co-Pyrolysis of Biomass and Plastic	28
2.4.1 Effect of Reaction Temperature on Product Yield and Chemical Composition of Bio-Oil	28
2.4.2 Effect of Biomass-To-Plastic Ratio on Product Yield and Chemical Composition of Bio-Oil	30

2.5	Catalytic Co-Pyrolysis of Biomass and Plastics	31
2.5.1	Reaction Mechanism of Biomass-Plastics Catalytic Co-Pyrolysis	33
2.5.2	Function of Catalyst in Co-Pyrolysis of Biomass	36
2.5.2(a)	Microporous Catalyst	37
2.5.2(b)	Mesoporous catalyst	39
2.5.3	Effect of Operating Conditions on Catalytic Co-Pyrolysis of Biomass and Plastic	42
2.5.3(a)	Effect of Reaction Temperature on Product Yields and Chemical Composition of Bio-Oil	42
2.5.3(b)	Effect of Catalyst Loading on Product Yields and Chemical Composition of Bio-Oil	44
2.5.3(c)	Effect of Biomass-To-Plastic Blending Ratio on Product Yields and Chemical Composition of Bio-Oil	46
2.6	Chemical Composition of Bio-Oil Obtained from Catalytic Co-Pyrolysis	47
2.7	Product Fractional Yield Obtained from Catalytic Co-Pyrolysis of Biomass and Plastic	51
2.8	Kinetic of Thermal, Co-Pyrolysis and Catalytic Co-Pyrolysis of Biomass and Plastic by Thermogravimetric	54
2.9	Summary	61
	<b>CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>62</b>
3.1	Introduction	62
3.2	Experimental Flow	62
3.3	Materials and Chemicals	65
3.3.1	Materials	65
3.3.2	Chemicals	65
3.4	Description of Fixed-Bed Reactor Set-Up	66
3.5	Biomass, Plastic and Product Characterization	69
3.5.1	Proximate Analysis	69
3.5.2	Elemental Analysis	70
3.5.3	Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GCMS)	70
3.5.4	Gas Chromatography with Thermal Conductivity Detector (GC-TCD)	71
3.5.5	High Heating Value	71

3.6	Catalyst Characterization	71
3.6.1	Nitrogen Adsorption-Desorption	72
3.6.2	X-ray Fluorescence (XRF)	72
3.6.3	X-ray Diffraction (XRD)	73
3.6.4	Scanning Electron Microscopy with Energy Dispersive X-ray (SEM-EDX)	73
3.6.5	Ammonia-Temperature-Programmed Desorption (NH <sub>3</sub> -TPD)	73
3.7	Synthesis of Catalysts	74
3.7.1	Synthesis of Faujasite-electric Arc Furnace Slag Zeolite (FAU-EAFS) Catalyst	74
3.7.2	Synthesis of Hydroxyapatite-Zeolite (HAP-ZE) Composite Catalyst	75
3.8	Pyrolysis Reaction	75
3.8.1	Thermal Co-pyrolysis	76
3.8.2	Catalytic Co-pyrolysis	77
3.9	Synergistic Effect	78
3.9.1	Synergistic Effect During Co-pyrolysis	78
3.9.2	Synergistic Effect During Catalytic Co-pyrolysis	79
3.10	Kinetic Study	79
	<b>CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</b>	<b>83</b>
4.1	Introduction	83
4.2	Characterization of Feedstock	84
4.2.1	Proximate and Ultimate Analysis of Feedstock	84
4.2.2	Thermal Degradation Characteristic of Feedstocks	86
4.3	Thermal Pyrolysis of Feedstock	88
4.4	Co-pyrolysis of Sugarcane Bagasse with High-Density Polyethylene and Polyethylene Terephthalate	90
4.4.1	Effect of Reaction Temperature	90
4.4.1(a)	Co-pyrolysis Product Yield at Different Reaction Temperatures	90
4.4.1(b)	Chemical Composition of Pyrolysis Oil at Different Reaction Temperatures	96
4.4.1(c)	Gas compositions at different reaction temperatures	103
4.4.2	Effect of biomass-to-plastic ratio	106

4.4.2(a)	Co-pyrolysis product yield at different biomass-to-plastic ratio	106
4.4.2(b)	Chemical composition of pyrolysis oil at different biomass-to-plastic ratio	110
4.4.3	Elemental analysis and heating value of pyrolysis oil	118
4.4.4	Comparison of different plastic on product distribution and chemical composition in co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and plastics	120
4.5	Catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse with high-density polyethylene and polyethylene terephthalate over Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite and Hydroxyapatite-zeolite catalysts	122
4.5.1	Characterization of Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag and Hydroxyapatite-Zeolite catalysts	122
4.5.1(a)	X-ray diffraction analysis (XRD) analysis	122
4.5.1(b)	Nitrogen adsorption-desorption	124
4.5.1(c)	Scanning electron microscopy –energy dispersive X-ray (SEM-EDX)	127
4.5.1(d)	NH <sub>3</sub> temperature programmed desorption (NH <sub>3</sub> -TPD)	130
4.6	Catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and high density polyethylene over Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite and hydroxyapatite-zeolite catalysts	132
4.6.1	Effect of reaction temperature	132
4.6.1(a)	Effect of reaction temperature on product fractional yield	132
4.6.1(b)	Effect of reaction temperature on chemical composition of pyrolysis oil	134
4.6.1(c)	Effect of reaction temperature on gas compositions	139
4.6.2	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio	141
4.6.2(a)	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio on product fractional yield	141
4.6.2(b)	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio on chemical composition of pyrolysis oil	143
4.6.3	Effect of SCB-to-HDPE blending ratio	146
4.6.3(a)	Effect of SCB-to-HDPE blending ratio on product fractional yield	147

4.6.3(b)	Effect of SCB-to-HDPE blending ratio on chemical compositions	148
4.6.4	Comparison between Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite and Hydroxyapatite-zeolite performances in catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse with high-density polyethylene	154
4.6.5	Elemental analysis and heating values of pyrolysis oil obtained from co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and high density polyethylene over Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite and Hydroxyapatite-zeolite catalysts	156
4.7	Catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and polyethylene terephthalate over Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite and Hydroxyapatite-zeolite catalysts	157
4.7.1	Effect of reaction temperature	157
4.7.1(a)	Effect of reaction temperature on product fractional yield	157
4.7.1(b)	Effect of reaction temperature on chemical compositions of pyrolysis oil	159
4.7.1(c)	Effect of reaction temperature on gas compositions	164
4.7.2	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio	167
4.7.2(a)	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio on product fractional yield	167
4.7.2(b)	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio on chemical compositions of pyrolysis oil	169
4.7.3	Effect of SCB-to-PET ratio	173
4.7.3(a)	Effect of SCB-to-PET ratio on product fractional yield	173
4.7.3(b)	Effect of SCB-to-PET ratio on chemical compositions of pyrolysis oil	175
4.7.4	Comparison of product distributions in catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and polyethylene terephthalate over Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite and Hydroxyapatite-zeolite catalysts	181
4.7.5	Elemental analysis and heating values of pyrolysis oil obtained from co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and polyethylene terephthalate over Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite and Hydroxyapatite-zeolite catalysts	182



4.7.6	Comparison of types of plastic on product distributions and chemical compositions in catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and plastic	183
4.7.7	Comparison between co-pyrolysis and catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse with plastics over Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite and Hydroxyapatite-zeolite catalysts	185
4.8	Thermal behaviour and kinetic study of catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and high-density polyethylene	188
4.8.1	Thermal, co-pyrolysis and catalytic co-pyrolysis behaviour of sugarcane bagasse and high-density polyethylene by using thermogravimetric analysis	188
4.8.2	Kinetic of thermal, co-pyrolysis and catalytic of co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse with high density polyethylene using Coats-Redfern methods	194
<b>CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS</b>		<b>202</b>
5.1	Conclusion	202
5.2	Future recommendations	204
<b>REFERENCES</b>		<b>206</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>		
<b>LIST OF PUBLICATIONS</b>		

## LIST OF TABLES

		<b>Page</b>
Table 2.1	Chemical composition of different types of biomass	16
Table 2.2	Several findings regarding synergetic effects between biomass and plastic in co-pyrolysis.	26
Table 2.3	Comparison of products obtained from co-pyrolysis and catalytic co-pyrolysis of biomass and plastics	48
Table 2.4	Comparison of products obtained from co-pyrolysis and catalytic co-pyrolysis of biomass and plastics	53
Table 2.5	Kinetic models of Coats-Redfern method (Zhao et al., 2018, Magalhães et al., 2017; Vyazovkin et al., 2011; White et al., 2011)	57
Table 2.6	Kinetic of co-pyrolysis and catalytic co-pyrolysis of biomass with plastic by thermogravimetric	60
Table 3.1	List of gases	65
Table 3.2	List of chemicals	66
Table 4.1	Proximate and ultimate analyses of raw materials	85
Table 4.2	Elemental composition and heating values of co-pyrolysis oil (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 600 °C for SCB/HDPE and 500 °C for SCB/PET, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g)	119
Table 4.3	Comparison of product distribution and chemical compositions obtained from co-pyrolysis of SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET	121
Table 4.4	Textural characteristic of the FAU-EAFS and HAP-ZE	126
Table 4.5	Experimental and theoretical yield of hydrocarbons and synergistic effect obtained under different SCB: HDPE ratios over FAU-EAFS catalyst	152
Table 4.6	Experimental and theoretical yield of hydrocarbons and synergistic effect obtained under different SCB: HDPE ratios over HAP-ZE catalyst	152
Table 4.7	Comparison of product distribution and chemical compositions obtained from co-pyrolysis of SCB and HDPE over FAU-EAFS and HAP-ZE catalysts	155

Table 4.8	Elemental composition and heating values of pyrolysis oil obtained from thermal pyrolysis of SCB and catalytic co-pyrolysis of HDPE and SCB over FAU- EAFS and HAP-ZE (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C for FAU-EAFS and 600 °C for HAP-ZE, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g)	156
Table 4.9	Experimental and theoretical yield of hydrocarbons and synergistic effect obtained under different SCB: PET ratios over FAU-EAFS catalyst	180
Table 4.10	Experimental and theoretical yield of hydrocarbons and synergistic effect obtained under different SCB: PET ratios over HAP-ZE catalyst	180
Table 4.11	Comparison of product distribution and chemical compositions obtained from co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over FAU-EAFS and HAP-ZE catalysts	182
Table 4.12	Elemental composition and heating values of pyrolysis oil obtained from thermal pyrolysis of SCB and catalytic co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over FAU-EAFS and HAP-ZE. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g)	183
Table 4.13	Pyrolysis characteristics for the thermal, co-pyrolysis and catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse and high-density polyethylene	193
Table 4.14	Kinetic parameters from the chemical reaction models of the Coats-Redfern method	197
Table 4.15	Kinetic parameters from the diffusion models of the Coats-Redfern method	198
Table 4.16	Kinetic parameters from the power law models of the Coats-Redfern method	199
Table 4.17	Kinetic parameters from the Avrami-Erofe'ev models of the Coats-Redfern method	200
Table 4.18	Kinetic parameters from the contracting model of the Coats-Redfern method	201

## LIST OF FIGURES

		<b>Page</b>
Figure 2.1	Chemical structure of lignocellulosic biomass (a) Cellulose; (b) Hemicellulose; (c) Lignin (Hansen and Plackett, 2008; Shahzadi et al., 2014)	15
Figure 2.2	Breakdown of plastic production by plastic resin type in Malaysia (National Solid Waste Management Department, 2011)	19
Figure 2.3	The schematic diagram of co-pyrolysis of biomass and plastic	22
Figure 2.4	Proposed decomposition pathway of the co-pyrolysis of CE and HDPE	25
Figure 2.5	Reaction mechanism between biomass model compounds and polyethylene at catalyst sites (1) Diels–Alder reaction mechanism; (2) hydrocarbon pool mechanism; (3) hydrogen transfer between polyethylene and lignin (Xue et al., 2016)	36
Figure 3.1	Flow chart of overall experimental work	64
Figure 3.2	Schematic diagram of pyrolysis fixed bed reactor	67
Figure 4.1	(a) Thermogravimetric and (b) derivative thermogravimetric curves of SCB, HDPE, and PET at heating rate of 10 °C/min	87
Figure 4.2	Pyrolysis product yield of individual material at different temperature (a) SCB, (b) HDPE and (c) PET. (Reaction conditions: reaction time = 45 min; mass of each SCB, HDPE and PET = 6 g)	89
Figure 4.3	Effect of reaction temperature on the experimental product yields derived from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB and HDPE and (b) SCB and PET. (Reaction conditions: reaction time = 45 min; mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g, HDPE:SCB and PET: SCB ratio = 40:60)	91
Figure 4.4	Difference between experimental and theoretical products yield at different reaction temperatures derived from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB and HDPE and (b) SCB and PET. (Reaction conditions: reaction time: 45 min; mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g, HDPE: SCB and PET: SCB ratio = 40:60)	93

Figure 4.5	Effect of reaction temperature on the chemical composition of pyrolysis oil from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB and HDPE and (b) SCB and PET. (Reaction conditions: reaction time = 45 min; mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g, HDPE: SCB and PET: SCB ratio = 40:60)	97
Figure 4.6	Difference between experimental and theoretical chemical compositions at different reaction temperatures derived from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB and HDPE and (b) SCB and PET (Reaction conditions: reaction time = 45 min; mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g, HDPE:SCB and PET:SCB ratio = 40:60)	100
Figure 4.7	Evolution of non-condensable gases from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB/HDPE and (b) SCB/PET in the temperature range of 200–700 °C. (Reaction conditions: Mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g, SCB: HDPE ratio and SCB:PET ratio = 60:40)	104
Figure 4.8	Effect of biomass-to-plastic ratio on the experimental product yields derived from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB/HDPE and (b) SCB/PET. (Reaction conditions: reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 600 °C for SCB/HDPE and 500 °C for SCB/PET, mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g)	107
Figure 4.9	Difference between experimental and theoretical products yield at different biomass-to-plastic ratio derived from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB/HDPE and (b) SCB/PET (Reaction conditions: reaction time: 45 min; temperature: 600 °C for SCB/HDPE and 500 °C for SCB/PET, mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g)	109
Figure 4.10	Effect of biomass-to-plastic ratio on the experimental chemical composition from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB and HDPE and (b) SCB and PET. (Reaction conditions: reaction time: 45 min; temperature: 600 °C for SCB/HDPE and 500 °C for SCB/PET, mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g)	111
Figure 4.11	Difference between experimental and theoretical chemical compositions at different biomass-to-plastic ratios derived from co-pyrolysis of (a) SCB and HDPE and (b) SCB and PET (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 600	113

	°C for SCB/HDPE and 500 °C for SCB/PET, mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g)	
Figure 4.12	X-ray diffraction pattern of catalysts (a) FAU-EAFS, (b) HAP-ZE	123
Figure 4.13	Nitrogen adsorption desorption isotherms of (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE	125
Figure 4.14	SEM images and EDX spectra of (a) Hydroxyapatite (HAP) (b) Faujasite-EAF (FAU-EAFS) and (c) Hydroxyapatite-zeolite (HAP-ZE). Magnification = 10000×	129
Figure 4.15	NH <sub>3</sub> -TPD plot (a) FAU-EAFS, (b) HAP-ZE	131
Figure 4.16	Effect of reaction temperature on the product fractional yields derived from co-pyrolysis of SCB and HDPE over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g, SCB: HDPE ratio = 60:40)	133
Figure 4.17	Effect of reaction temperature on chemical composition from co- pyrolysis of SCB and HDPE over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g, SCB: HDPE ratio = 60:40)	135
Figure 4.18	Evolution of non-condensable gases from co-pyrolysis of SCB and HDPE over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE in the temperature range of 200–700 °C. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g, SCB: HDPE ratio = 60:40)	140
Figure 4.19	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio on product fractional yield from co-pyrolysis of SCB and HDPE over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C for FAU-EAFS and 600 °C for HAP-ZE, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g, SCB: HDPE ratio = 60:40)	142
Figure 4.20	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio on chemical composition from co-pyrolysis of SCB and HDPE over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP- ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C for FAU-EAFS and 600 °C for HAP-ZE, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g, SCB: HDPE ratio = 60:40)	144

Figure 4.21	Effect of SCB: HDPE ratio on product fractional yield from co-pyrolysis of SCB and HDPE over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C for FAU-EAFS and 600 °C for HAP-ZE, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:6, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g)	148
Figure 4.22	Effect of SCB: HDPE ratio on chemical compositions from co-pyrolysis of SCB and HDPE over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C for FAU-EAFS and 600 °C for HAP-ZE, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:6, mass of SCB and HDPE mixture = 6 g)	149
Figure 4.23	Effect of reaction temperature on the product fractional yields derived from co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g, SCB: PET ratio = 60:40)	158
Figure 4.24	Effect of reaction temperature on the chemical compositions derived from co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g, SCB: PET ratio = 60:40)	159
Figure 4.25	Distribution of aromatic compounds from catalytic co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over FAU-EAFS at various reaction temperature (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g, SCB: PET ratio = 60:40)	162
Figure 4.26	Evolution of non-condensable gases from co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE in the temperature range of 200–600 °C. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g, SCB: PET ratio = 60:40)	165
Figure 4.27	Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio on product fractional yield from co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b)	168

- HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g, SCB: PET ratio = 60:40)
- Figure 4.28 Effect of catalyst-to-feedstock ratio on chemical compositions from co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g, SCB: PET ratio = 60:40) 169
- Figure 4.29 Distribution of aromatic compounds from catalytic co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS (b) HAP-ZE at various catalyst-to-feedstock ratio. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature: 500 °C, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g, PET: SCB ratio = 40:60) 172
- Figure 4.30 Effect of SCB: PET ratio on product fractional yield from co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10 for FAU-EAFS and 1:8 for HAP-ZE) 174
- Figure 4.31 Effect of SCB: PET ratio on chemical compositions from co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS and (b) HAP-ZE catalysts. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature = 500 °C, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10 for FAU-EAFS and 1:8 for HAP-ZE, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g) 176
- Figure 4.32 Distribution of aromatic compounds from catalytic co-pyrolysis of SCB and PET over (a) FAU-EAFS (b) HAP-ZE at various SCB:PET ratio. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min; temperature: 500 °C, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:10 for FAU-EAFS and 1:8 for HAP-ZE, mass of SCB and PET mixture = 6 g) 178
- Figure 4.33 Effect of types of plastic on (a) Product distributions (b) Chemical compositions. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min, temperature: 500 °C, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:6 for HDPE and 1:10 for PET, SCB: HDPE and SCB: PET ratio = 40:60) 184



- Figure 4.34 Effect of co-pyrolysis and catalytic co-pyrolysis of SCB with HDPE and PET over FAU-EAFS and HAP-ZE catalysts on (a) Product distributions, (b) Chemical compositions. (Reaction conditions: Reaction time = 45 min, temperature: 500 °C, mass of each SCB/HDPE and SCB/PET mixture = 6 g, catalyst: feedstock ratio = 1:6 for HDPE and 1:10 for PET, HDPE: SCB and PET: SCB ratio = 60:40) 186
- Figure 4.35 (a) Thermogravimetric and (b) derivative thermogravimetric curve for the thermal, co-pyrolysis and catalytic co-pyrolysis of sugarcane bagasse with high density polyethylene over FAU-EAFS and HAP-ZE at heating rate of 10 °C/min 189

## LIST OF PLATES

		<b>Page</b>
Plate 3.1	Image of pyrolysis fixed bed reactor	68

## LIST OF SYMBOLS

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>
A	Pre-exponential factor	min <sup>-1</sup>
E	Activation energy	kJ/mol
g( $\alpha$ )	Mechanism function	-
$\alpha$	Conversion of the combustible sample	-
$\cdot\text{OH}$	Hydroxyl radical	-
R	Universal gas constant	J/mol·K
R <sup>2</sup>	Correlation coefficient	-
T	Absolute temperature	K
w <sub>o</sub>	Initial mass of sample	mg
w <sub>f</sub>	Final mass of sample	mg
w	Mass of sample at time t,	mg
$\Delta W$	Weight loss	wt%

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BET	Brunauer-Emmett-Teller
BJH	Barret-Joyner-Halenda
BOFS	Basic oxygen furnace slag
CE	Cellulose
CS	Corn stalk
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
CR	Coats-Redfern
DAEM	Distributed activation energy model
DTG	Derivative thermogravimetric
EAFS	Electric arc furnace slag
EDX	Energy dispersive X-ray
FAU-EAFS	Faujasite-electric arc furnace slag zeolite
FWO	Flynn-Wall-Ozawa
GC-MS	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
GC-TCD	Gas chromatography-thermal conductive detector
HAP-ZE	Hydroxyapatite-zeolite
HHVs	High heating values
H/C <sub>eff</sub>	Hydrogen-to-carbon effective ratio
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
KAS	Kissinger-Akahira-Sunose
LDPE	Low-density polyethylene
LLDPE	Linear low-density polyethylene

MSW	Municipal solid waste
m/z	Mass to charge ratio
NH <sub>3</sub> -TPD	Ammonia temperature-programmed desorption
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
PAHs	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PAW	Paulownia wood
PC	Polycarbonate
PE	Polyethylene
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
PP	Polypropylene
PS	Polystyrene
PST	Peach stones
PSW	Plastic solid waste
PVC	Polyvinylchloride
Py-GC/MS	Pyrolysis-gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
RS	Rice straw
SCB	Sugarcane bagasse
SEM	Scanning electron microscopy
TGA	Thermogravimetric analysis
TG	Thermogravimetric
TG-MS	Thermogravimetric -mass spectrometry
WP	Waste newspaper
WS	Walnut shells
XRD	X-ray diffraction
XRF	X-ray fluorescence

YP

Yellow poplar

**CO-PIROLISIS BERMANGKIN KE ATAS HAMPAS TEBU DAN SISA  
PLASTIK MENGGUNAKAN PEMANGKIN BERASASKAN ZEOLIT DAN  
HIDROKSIAPATIT UNTUK MENGHASILKAN MINYAK PIROLISIS  
BERMUTU TINGGI DI DALAM REAKTOR LAPISAN-TETAP**

**ABSTRAK**

Kesusutan sumber asli, permintaan petroleum yang besar dan kebimbangan alam sekitar telah mencetus motivasi kajian pada bahan api boleh diperbaharui dari biomas. Kajian ini bertujuan menyelidik co-pirolisis dan co-pirolisis bermangkin ke atas hampas tebu (SCB) dan polietilena berkepadatan tinggi (HDPE) atau polietilena teraftalat (PET) di dalam reaktor lapisan tetap pemanasan perlahan menggunakan pemangkin zeolit (FAU-EAFS) dan hidroksiapatit-zeolit (HAP-ZE) yang disediakan dari arka elektrik sanga relau. Dalam proses co-pirolisis, kesan suhu tindak balas (400-700 °C) dan nisbah biomas kepada plastik (100:0-0:100) ke atas hasil keluaran, komposisi kimia dan juga kesan bersinergi telah dikaji. 63.69 wt% hasil cecair optimum dicapai pada 600 °C dan nisbah SCB kepada HDPE 60:40 di dalam co-pirolisis SCB dan HDPE manakala 60.94 wt% hasil cecair dicapai pada 600 °C dan nisbah SCB kepada PET 40:60. Dalam bahagian co-pirolisis bermangkin, kesan suhu tindak balas (400-700 °C), nisbah pemangkin kepada bahan mentah (1:10-1:2) dan nisbah plastik kepada biomas (0:100-100:0) ke atas hasil keluaran dan komposisi kimia telah dikaji. 68.56 wt% and 71.01 wt% maksimum minyak-pirolisis diperolehi dalam co-pirolisis bermangkin SCB dan HDPE menggunakan pemangkin FAU-EAFS dan HAP-ZE. Co-pirolisis bermangkin SCB dan PET menggunakan pemangkin FAU-EAFS dan HAP-ZE, menghasilkan 42.95 wt% and 45.64 wt%, maksimum minyak-pirolisis. Co-pirolisis

bermangkin SCB dan HDPE menggalakkan pengeluaran hidrokarbon dan alkohol manakala co-pirolisis bermangkin SCB dan PET meningkatkan pengeluaran aromatik dan asid. Berbanding HAP-ZE, FAU-EAFS menunjukkan prestasi yang lebih baik dalam pengeluaran hidrokarbon dan aromatik semasa co-pirolisis bermangkin SCB dan HDPE atau PET kerana keasidan yang kuat dan saiz liang yang lebih besar yang meningkatkan tindak balas peretakan dan penyahoksigen dan kecekapan resapan wap pirolisis ke dalam liang pemangkin. Kelakuan pirolisis haba, co-pirolisis dan co-pirolisis bermangkin bagi SCB dan HDPE telah ditentukan menggunakan analisis termogravimetri manakala parameter kinetik telah dikira menggunakan kaedah Coats-Redfern. Di kawasan kedua di mana uraian selulosa dan hemiselulosa menjadi dominan, kolerasi paling sesuai untuk HDPE diperihalkan oleh mekanisme tindak balas kimia tertib pertama, manakala sampel tindak balas lain dikawal oleh model resapan. Manakala, di kawasan ketiga di mana tindak balas di antara SCB dan HDPE berlaku, kesemua sampel tindak balas mengikut mekanisme tindak balas tertib. Penambahan pemangkin FAU-EAFS dan HAP-ZE menghasilkan tenaga pengaktifan yang lebih rendah di kawasan kedua di dalam co-pirolisis bermangkin SCB dan HDPE.