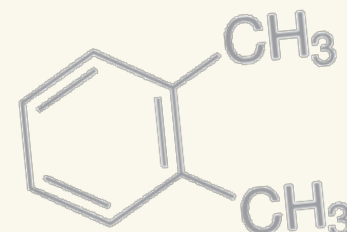
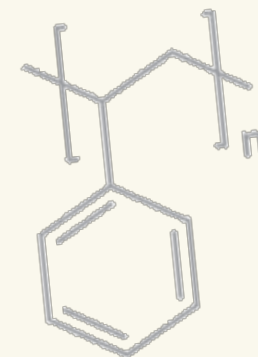
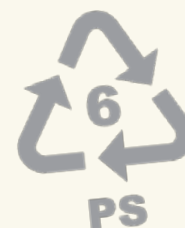
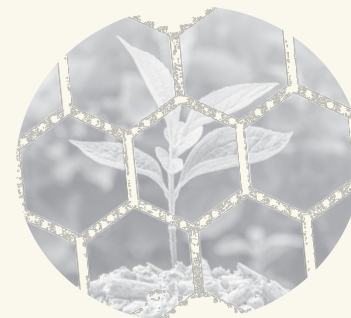


Hydrocarbon selectivity enhancement through catalytic fast co-pyrolysis of almond shell and plastic wastes blends

A. Alcazar-Ruiz, L. Sanchez-Silva, F. Dorado
 Department of Chemical Engineering, University of
 Castilla-La Mancha, Ciudad Real, 13071, Spain

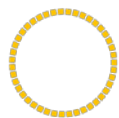


Angel.Alcazar@uclm.es



@AAlcazarRuiz





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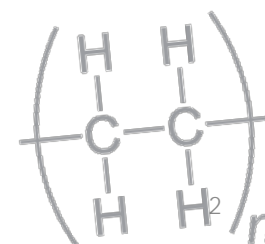
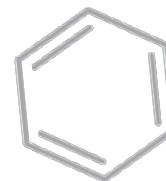
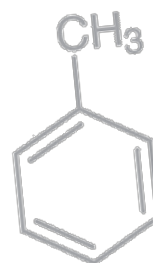
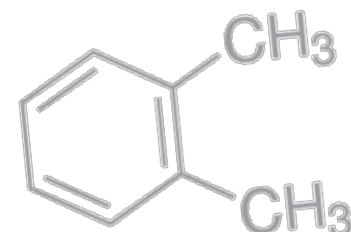
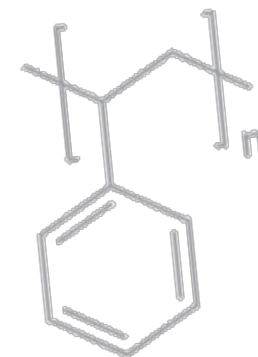
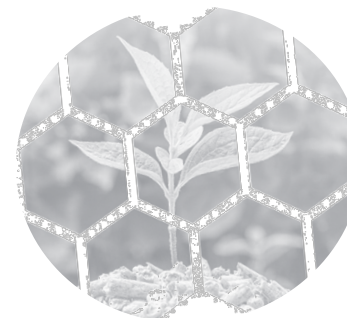
1 Introduction

2 Objective

3 Methodology

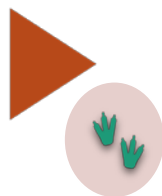
4 Results

5 Conclusions





1 INTRODUCTION



BIOMASS

PYROLYSIS

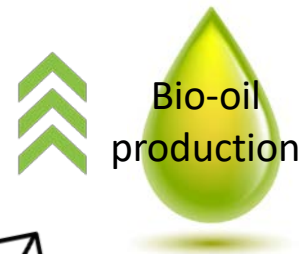
RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL OPTION



Hydrogen deficient nature

FAST PYROLYSIS

- ↑ Heating rates (°C/ms)
- Moderates temperatures (400-600 °C)
- ↓ Residence time (0.5-15 s)



Secondary cracking reaction

Undesiderable BIO-OIL properties

↓ HHV (MJ/kg)

↑ Viscosity

↑ Oxygen composition



CO-FAST PYROLYSIS

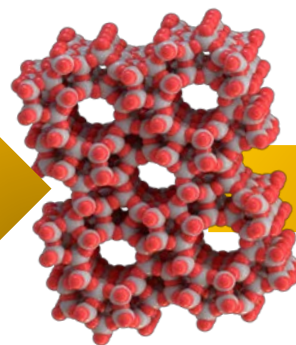


+



Plastic waste

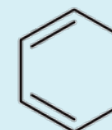
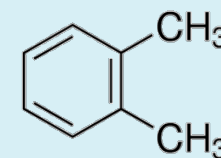
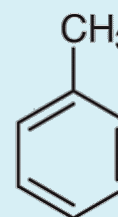
Pyrolysis vapors



Catalyst layer



HYDROCARBON COMPOUNDS



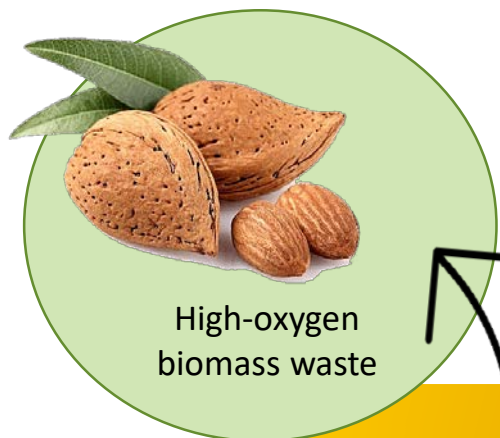
↑ Decarboxylation

↑ Decarbonylation

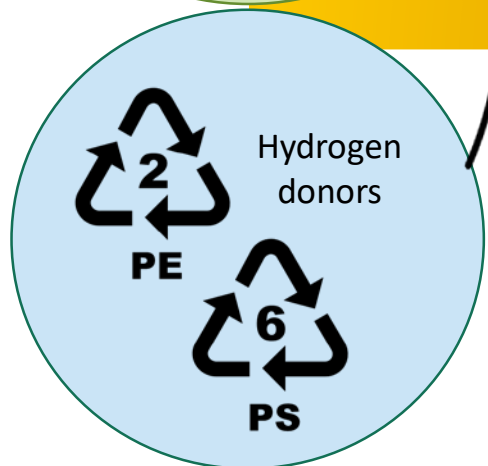
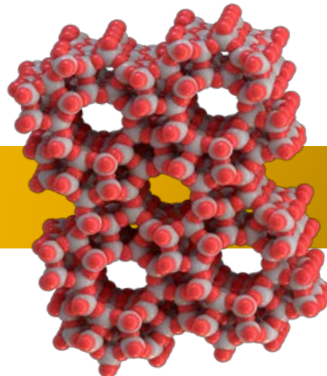
↑ HHV



2 OBJETIVE



Zeolite catalyst




Investigate the effect of CATALYTIC CO-FAST PYROLYSIS on hydrocarbon selectivity, looking for enhancing the production of value-added compounds, such as BTX.

The coupling effect of AAEMs from biomass and zeolite addition




3 METHODOLOGY


Feedstock samples



Almond Shell (AS)

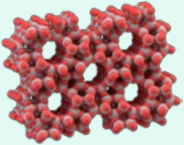


Polyethylene (PE)



Polystyrene (PS)

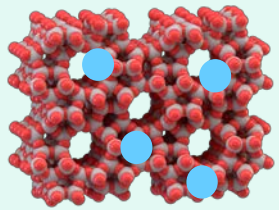
Catalyst preparation



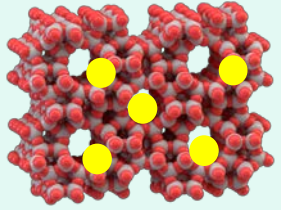
NH₄ZSM-5

Ion-Exchange
5M NaNO₃

Calcination
550°C 15h

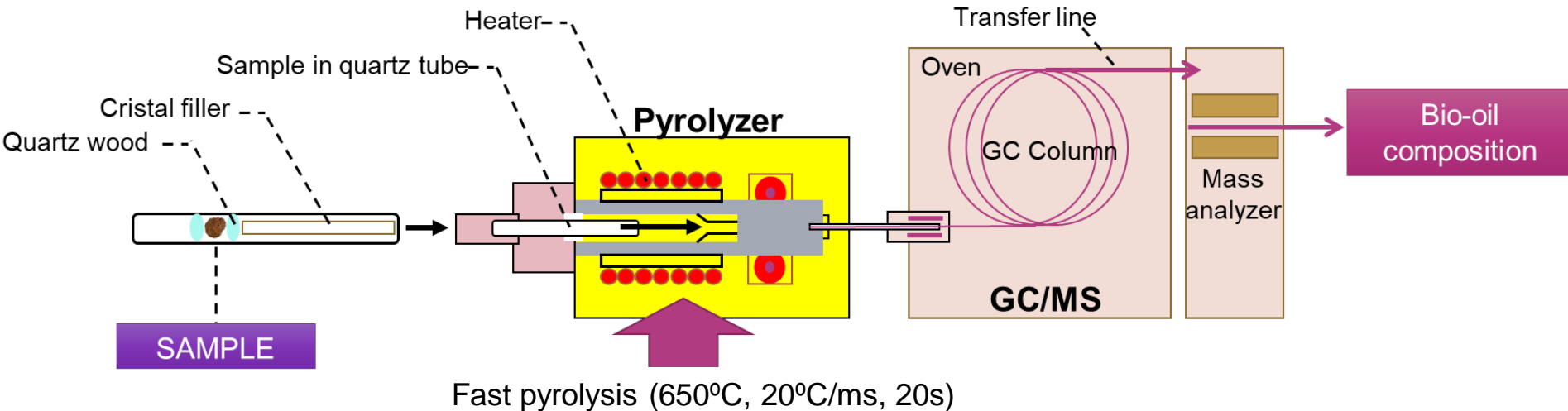


NaZSM-5 (NaZ)



HZSM-5 (HZ)

● Na⁺ = 2.04 wt.% ● H⁺



CO-FAST PYROLYSIS



1.5:1*



PE

1:1.5*



PS

AS

Plastic waste

Zeolite

CATALYTIC FAST PYROLYSIS



2:1



PE

1:1

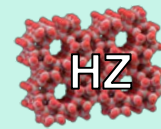
1:2



PS



NaZ






HZ



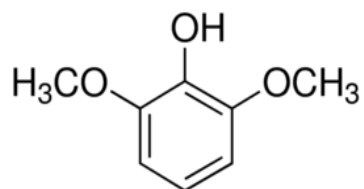
4 RESULTS

> Sample characterisation

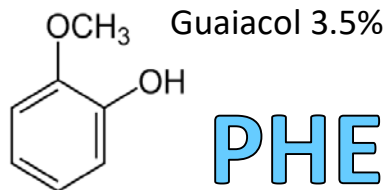
Sample	Proximate analysis (wt.%) ^{*daf}				Ultimate analysis (wt.%) ^{*daf}				HHV (MJ/kg)	H/C _{eff}
	Moisture	Ash	Volatile matter	Fixed carbon ^{*diff}	C	H	N	O ^{*diff}		
	3.11	4.24	78.48	14.16	47.21	5.71	0.45	46.6	18.3	0.3
PE	0.45	0.22	99.27	0.06	85.70	14.20	0.05	0.05	46.63	1.98
PS	0.26	2.39	97.30	0.04	92.31	7.72	0	0	41.27	1.01
Mineral content (wt.%)										
	Ca		K		Mg		Na			
	0.29		1.16		0.032		0.058			
Chemical composition (wt.%) ^{db}										
	Lignin			Cellulose			Hemicellulose			
	13.4			28.1			39.7			



> AS Fast pyrolysis

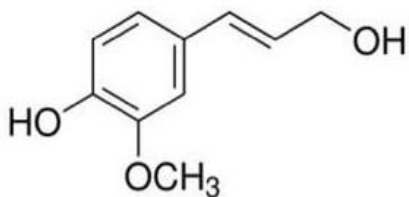


Syringol 7.4%

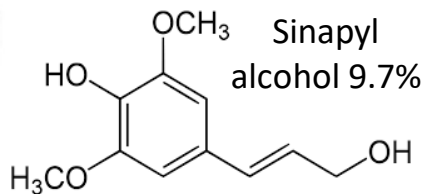


Guaiacol 3.5%

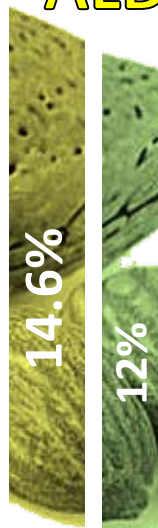
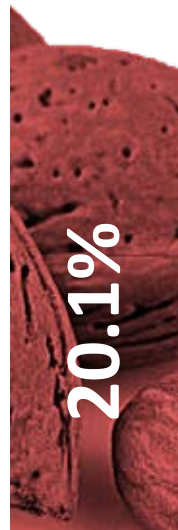
PHENOLS



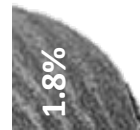
Coniferyl alcohol 8%



Sinapyl alcohol 9.7%



SILICATES

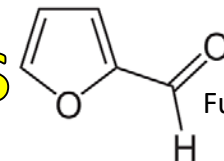


ALKANES



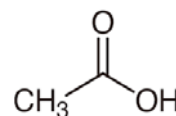
ALCOHOLS

ALDEHYDES



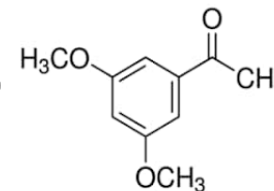
Furfural 7.9%

CARBOXYLIC ACIDS



Acetic acid 20.1%

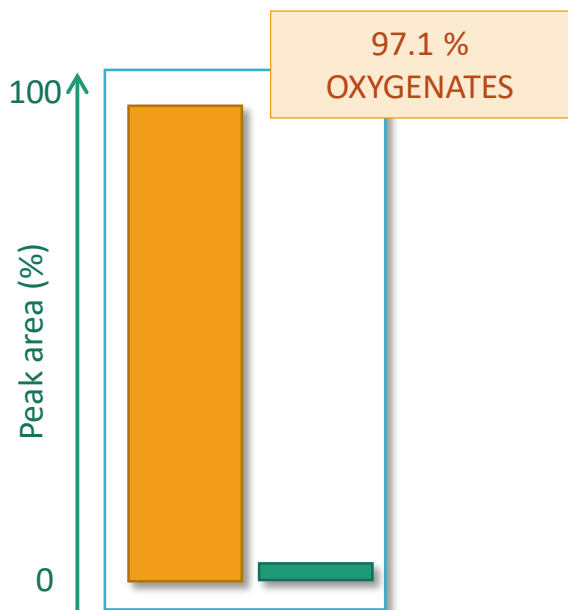
KETONES



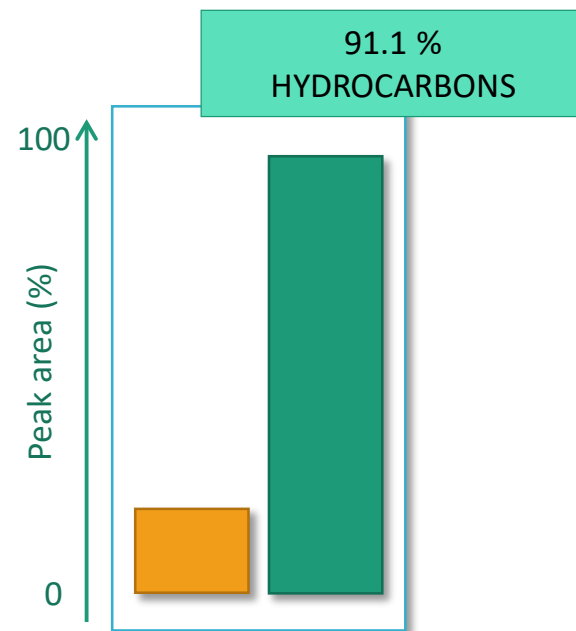
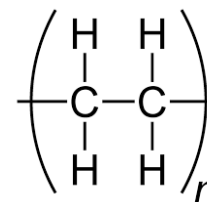
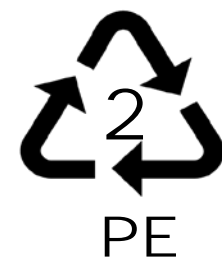
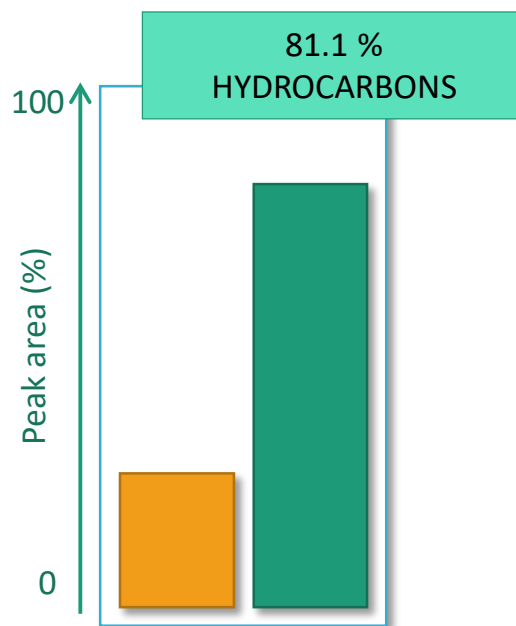
3,5-Dimethoxyacetophenone 7.2%



> Co-fast pyrolysis of AS/PE



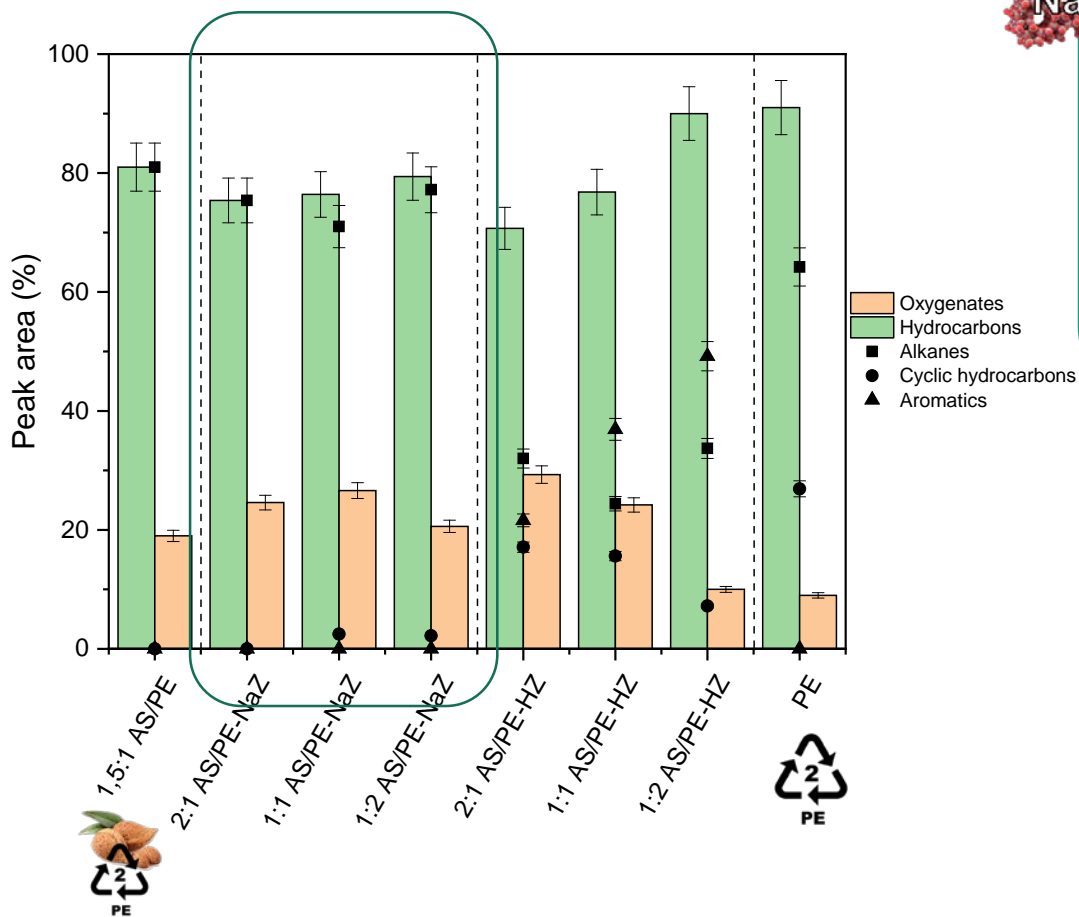
1.5:1 AS/PE



Oxygenates
 Hydrocarbons



> Catalytic fast pyrolysis of AS/PE



- Slightly enhancement of OXYGENATES



PHENOL AND ACIDS

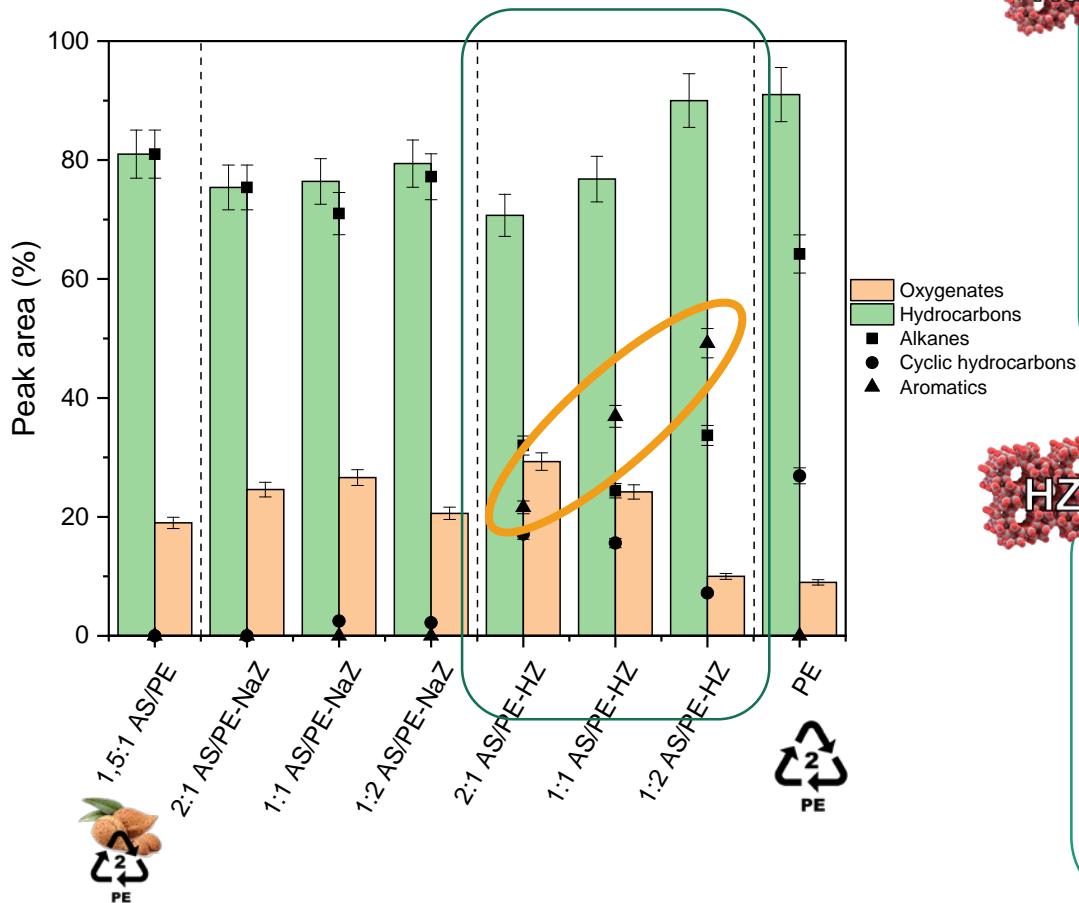
- Combined Catalytic effect

Inherent AAEMs + extra Na⁺ (NaZ)





> Catalytic fast pyrolysis of AS/PE



- Slightly enhancement of OXYGENATES



PHENOL AND ACIDS

- Combined Catalytic effect

Inherent AAEMs + extra Na⁺ (NaZ)



↑ HYDROCARBON production

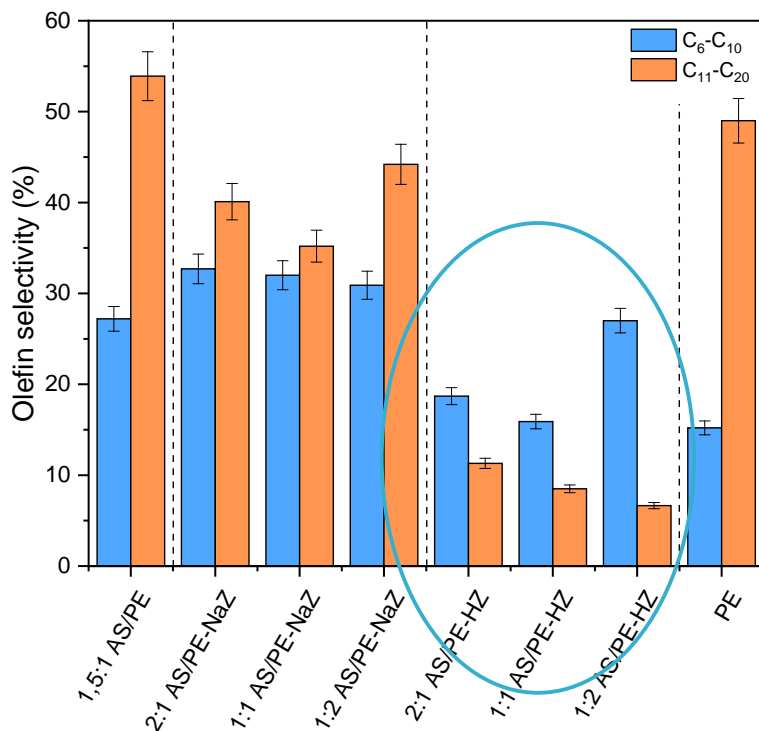


70.7 to 90% yield as HZ ↑

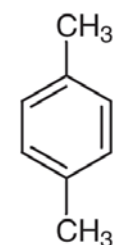
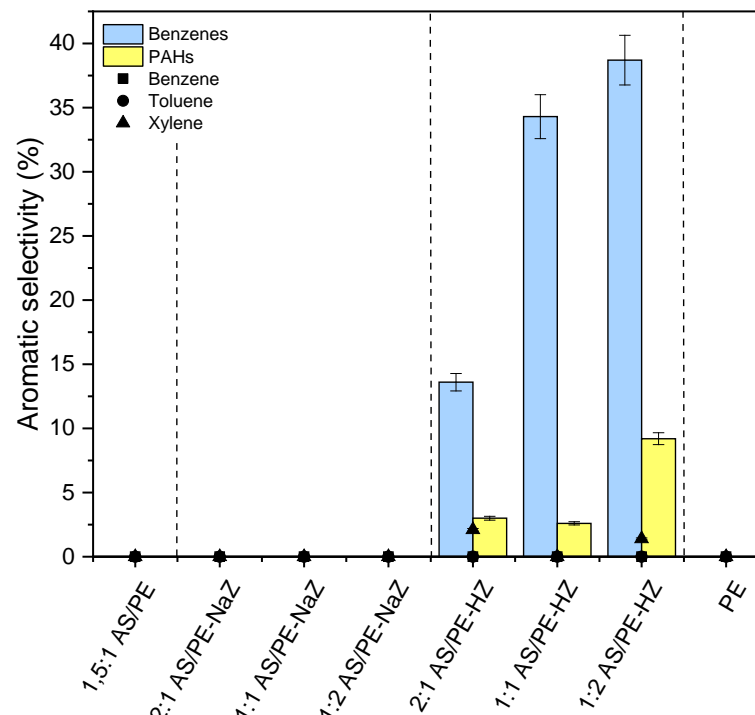
Diversity of hydrocarbon compounds:

AROMATICS





AROMATICS (%) increase
in detriment of
ALIPHATIC fraction



↑ p-xylene
 • 2.1% (2:1 AS/PE-HZ)
 • 1.4% (1:2 AS/PE-HZ)



MAHs > PAHs

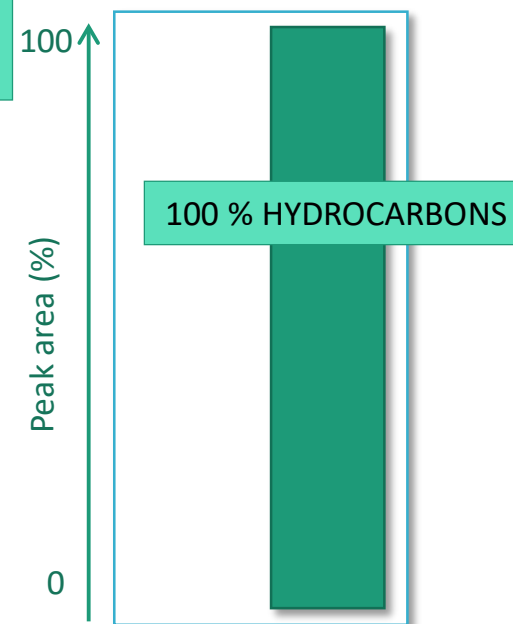
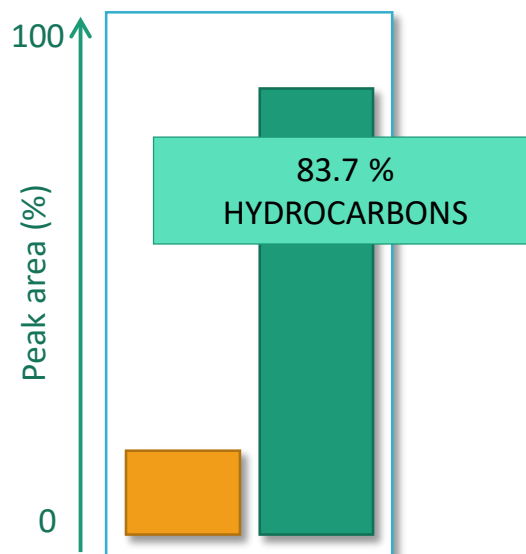
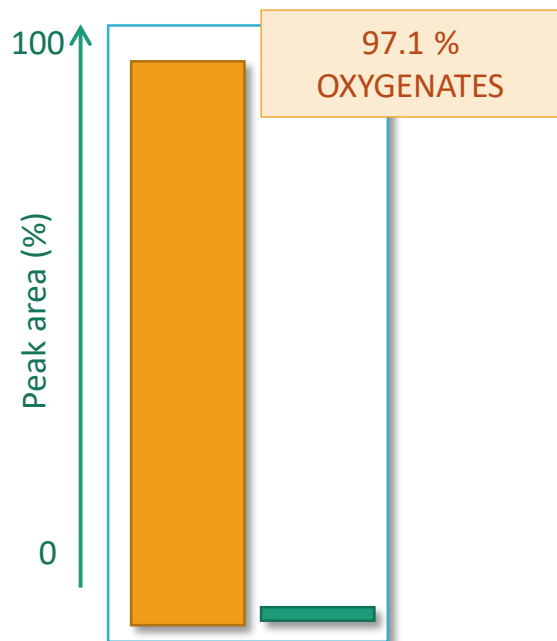
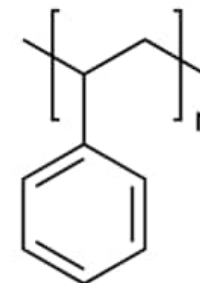
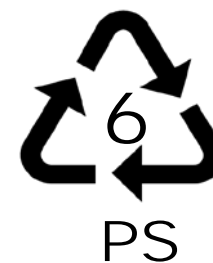




> Co-fast pyrolysis of AS/PS



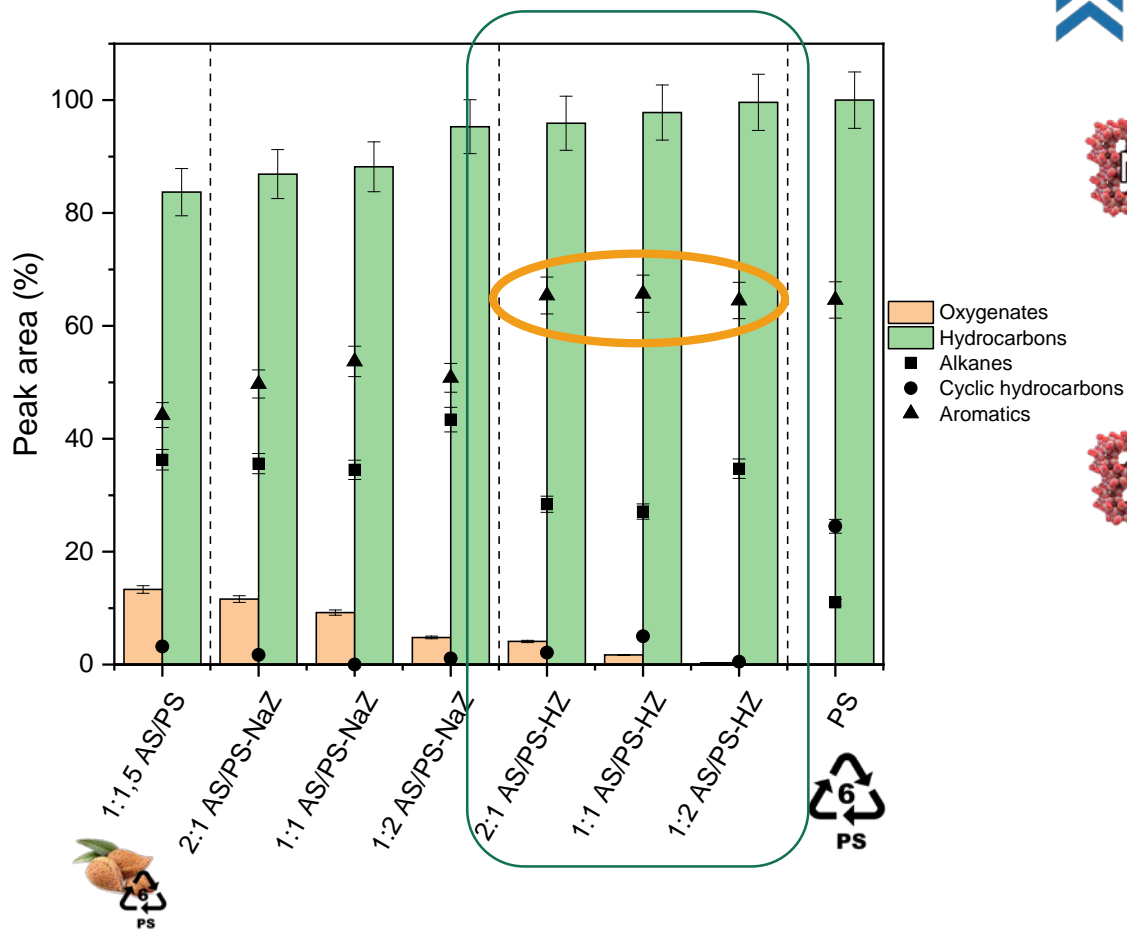
1:1.5 AS/PS



Oxygenates
 Hydrocarbons



Catalytic fast pyrolysis of AS/PS



HYDROCARBON COMPOUNDS (%)



Inherent AAEMs + extra Na⁺ (NaZ)

↑MAHs > ↓PAHs



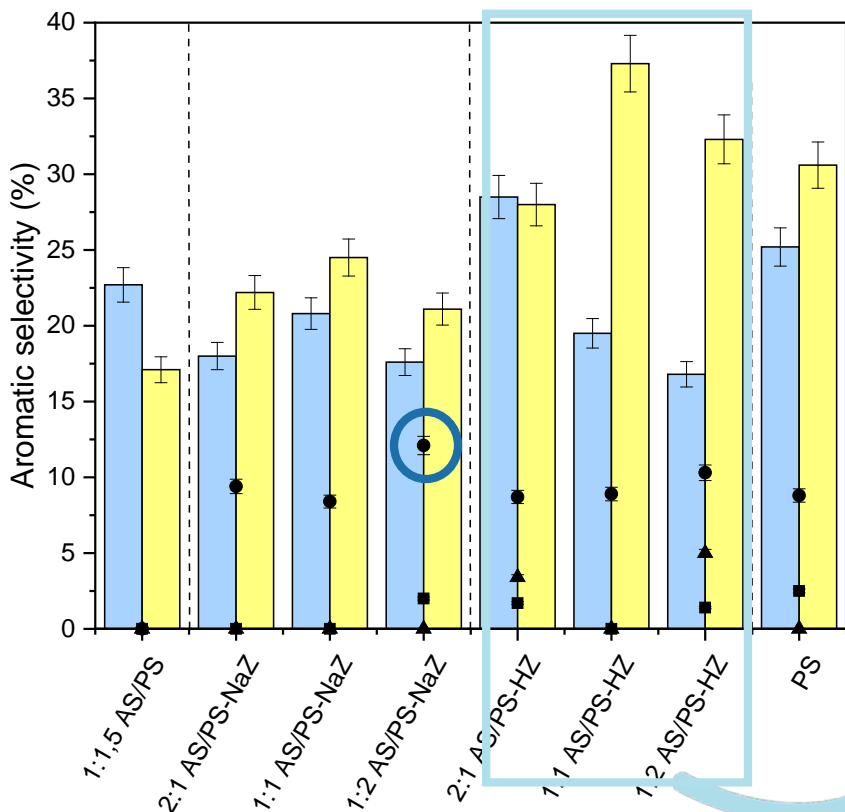
↑ HYDROCARBON production



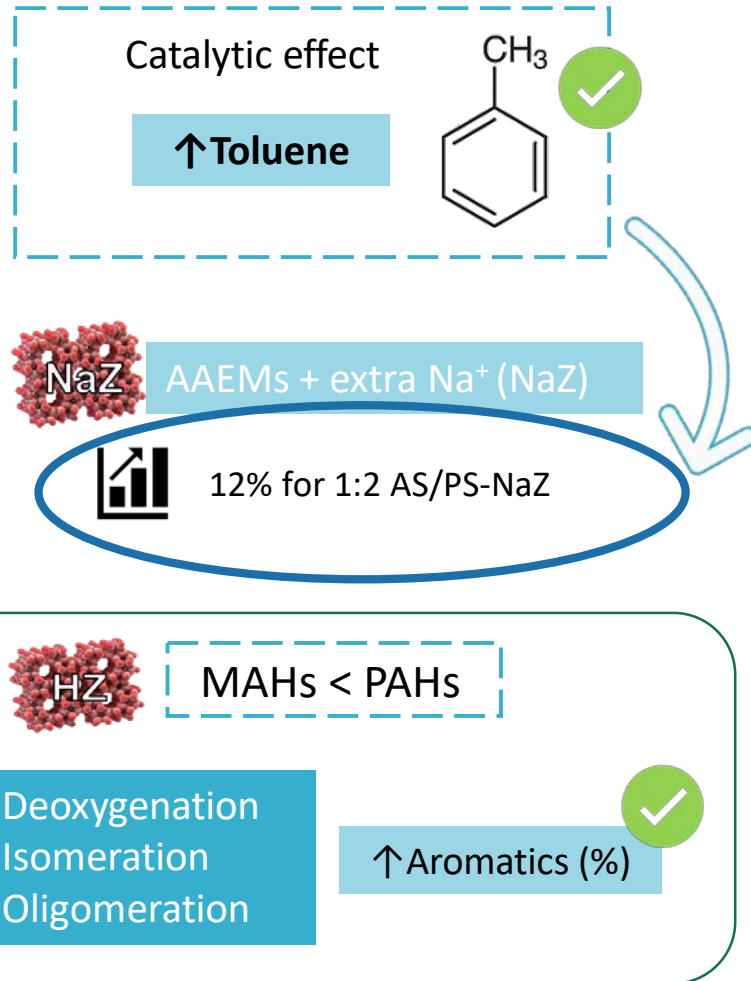
100% for 1:2 AS/PS-HZ

↑ Aromatic compounds





- Benzenes
- PAHs
- Benzene
- Toluene
- ▲ Xylene





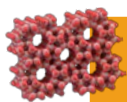
5 CONCLUSIONS

Catalytic co-fast pyrolysis of AS/PE and AS/PS blends enhanced hydrocarbon selectivity due to the catalytic action of zeolites.



PE

In 1.5:1 AS/PE hydrocarbon fraction rose to 81 % yields: aliphatic compounds distributed 27.2 % in light olefins (C_6-C_{11}) and 54 % of long chains olefins ($C_{11}-C_{20}$).

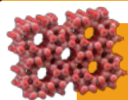


AS/PE-HZ Zeolite action (HZSM-5): fomented the formation of AROMATICS up to 45 % yield.

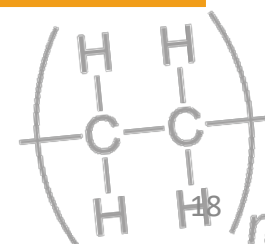
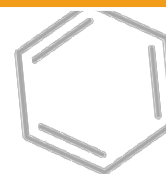
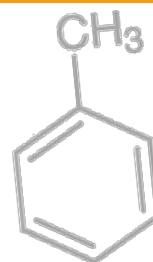


PS

In AS/PS hydrocarbon selectivity reached the 84 % yield.



AS/PS-HZ produced 100% hydrocarbon compounds, being toluene enhanced.



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

**Hydrocarbon selectivity
enhancement through catalytic fast
co-pyrolysis of almond shell and
plastic wastes blends**

A. Alcazar-Ruiz, L. Sanchez-Silva, F. Dorado
Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Castilla-
La Mancha, Ciudad Real, 13071, Spain



Angel.Alcazar@uclm.es

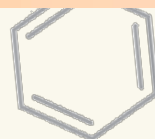


@AAlcazarRuiz



Junta de Comunidades de
Castilla-La Mancha

Project SBPLY/17/180501/000238



PE

