

Solid Fibrous Digestate Pyrolysis

S. Patsatzis, A. Kopteropoulos, G. Dimitropoulou, A.G. Chioti, T. Sfetsas,
S. Stefanidis, C. Mihailof, A. Lappas



Introduction

- 3..... Digestate Route
- 4.....Biochar Production
- 5.....Biochar Utilization

Technical aspects

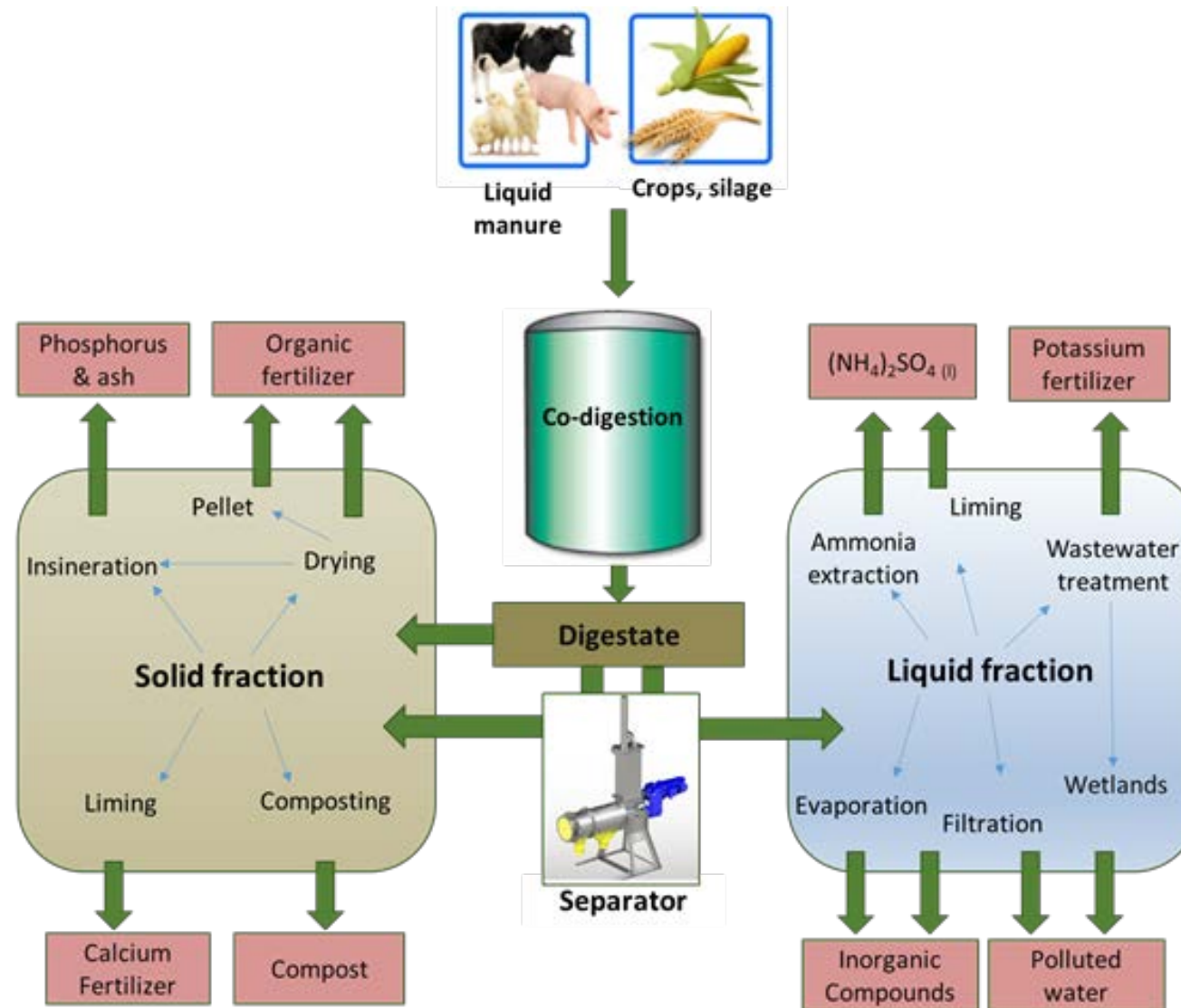
- 6.....Pyrolysis Protocol
- 7.....Solid Fibrous Digestate Composition

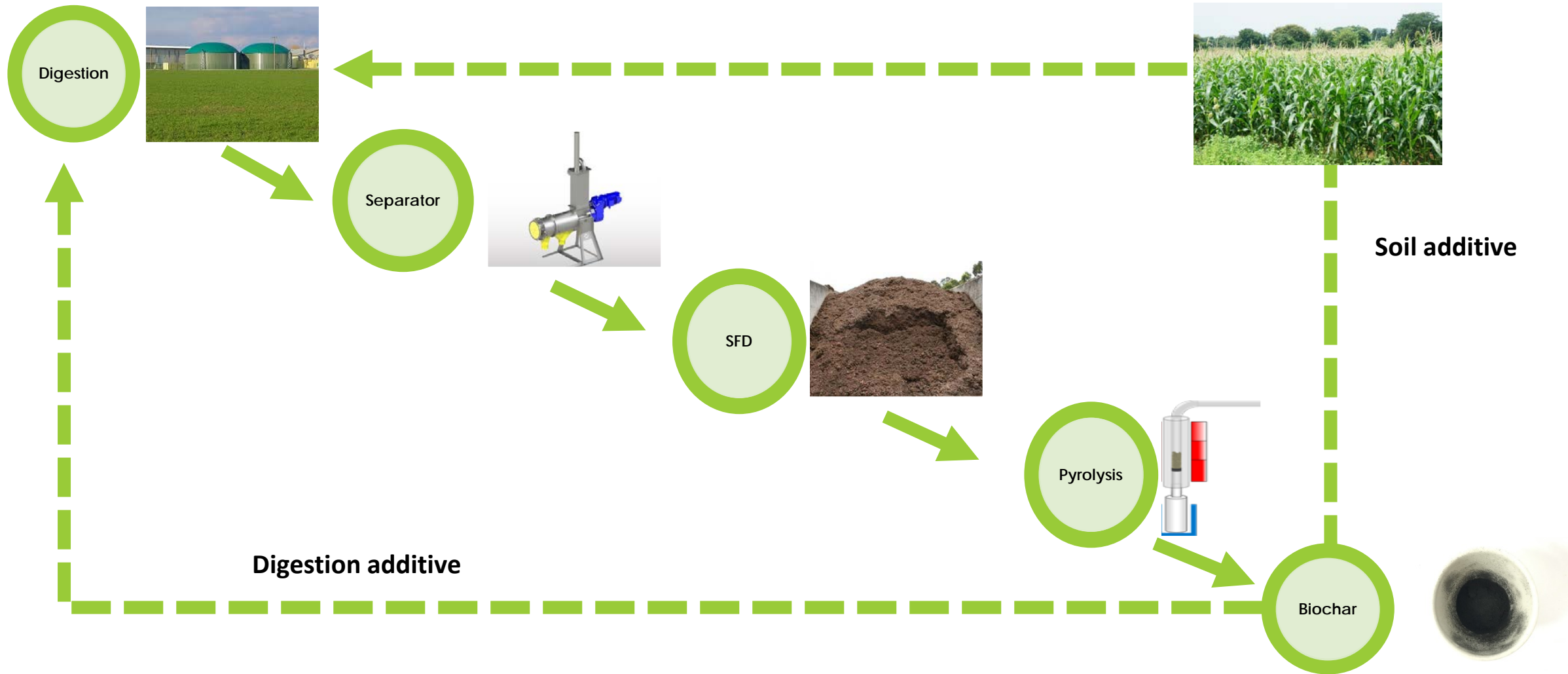
Results

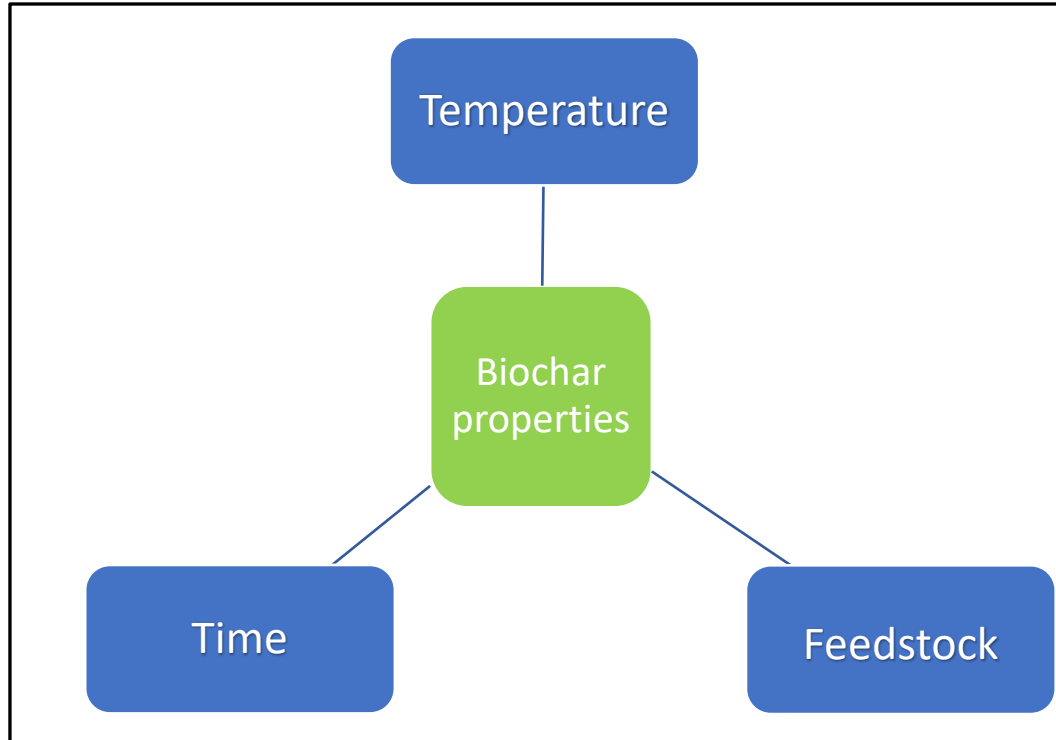
- 8.....Biochar Yield
- 9.....Ash Content
- 10.....Biochar Elemental Composition
- 11.....Specific Surface Area (SSA)
- 12.....pH of Biochar

Conclusion

- 13.....Conclusions
- 14.....Future Aspects



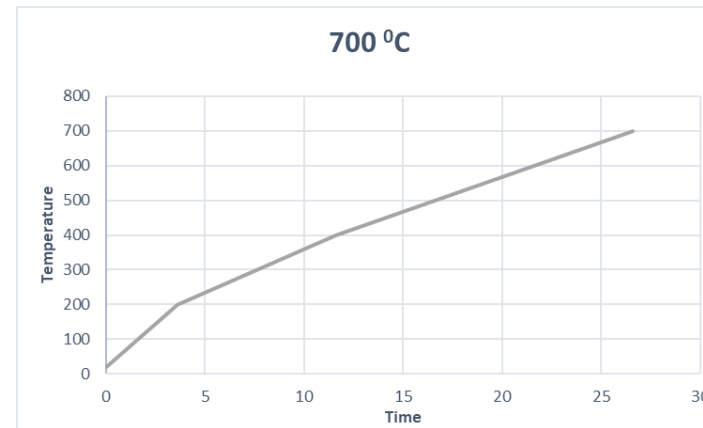
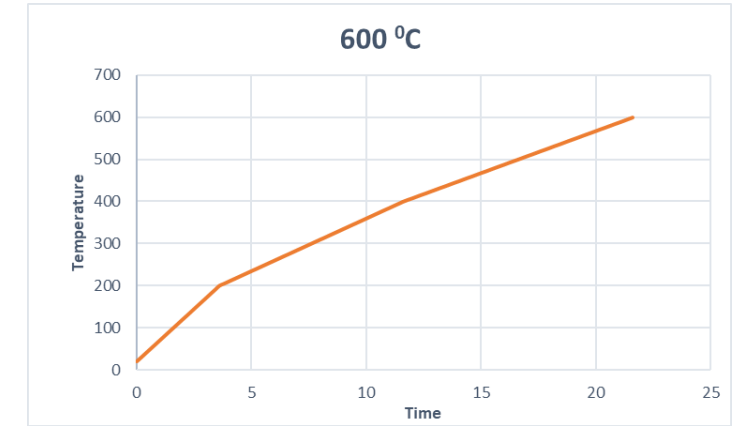
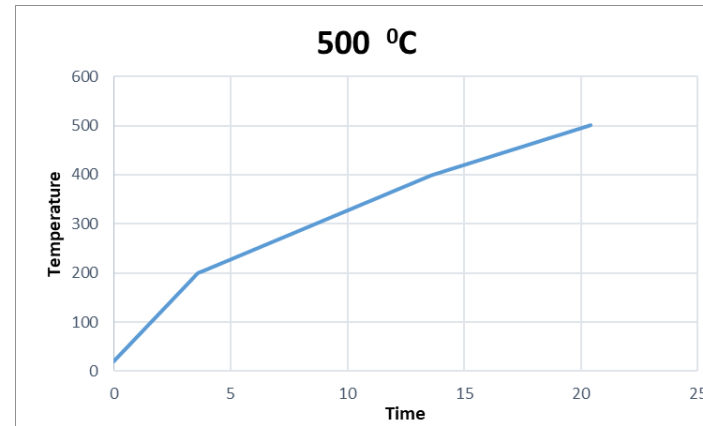
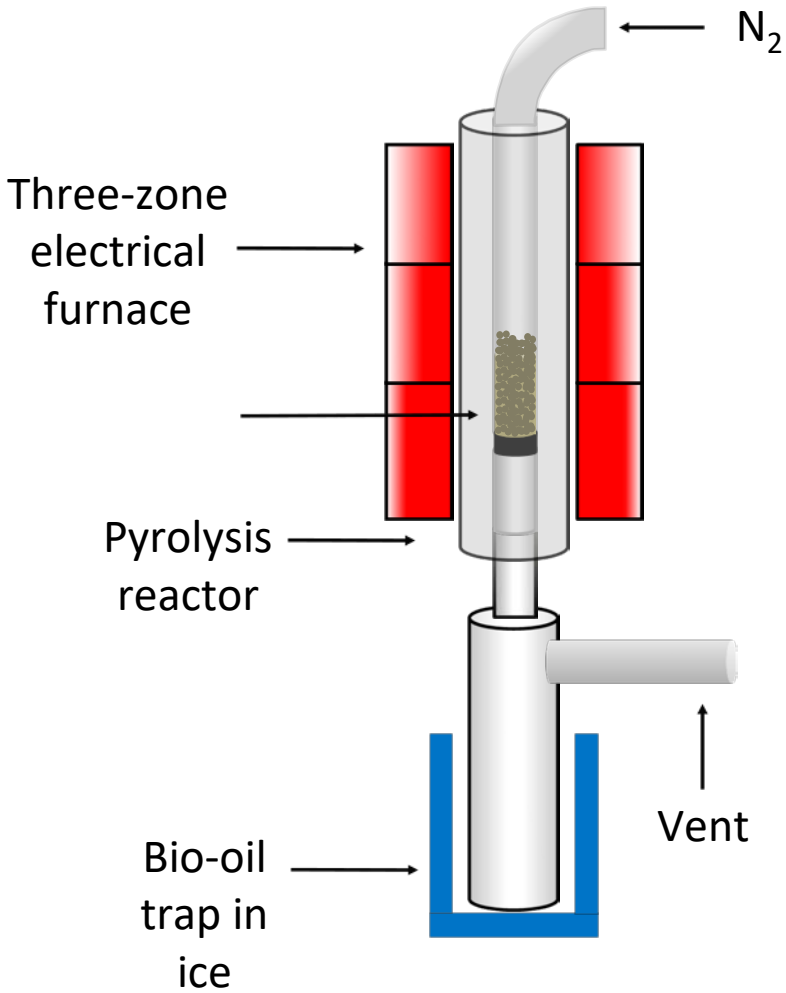




- Porous structure
- Increased SSA (Specific Surface Area)
- Adsorptive



- Soil additive
- Anaerobic digestion additive
- Removal of organic pollutants and heavy metals

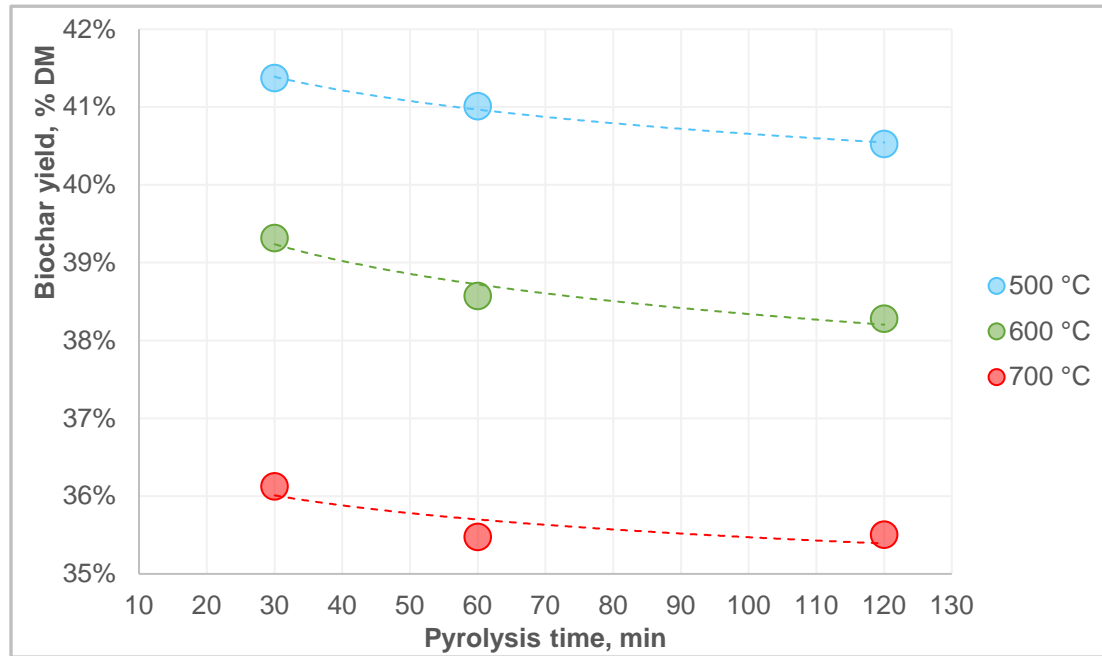


Sample mass	5g SFD
Flow of inert gas	60 ml/min Nitrogen
Run time	30, 60 & 120 min

Parameters	SFD
Ash , % DM	14.6
Organic matter	85.4
C, % DM	42.3
H, % DM	4.8
O, % DM	38.3

- Dried at 105 °C, overnight.
- Ignition at 550 °C, 3 hours.
- Proximate analysis



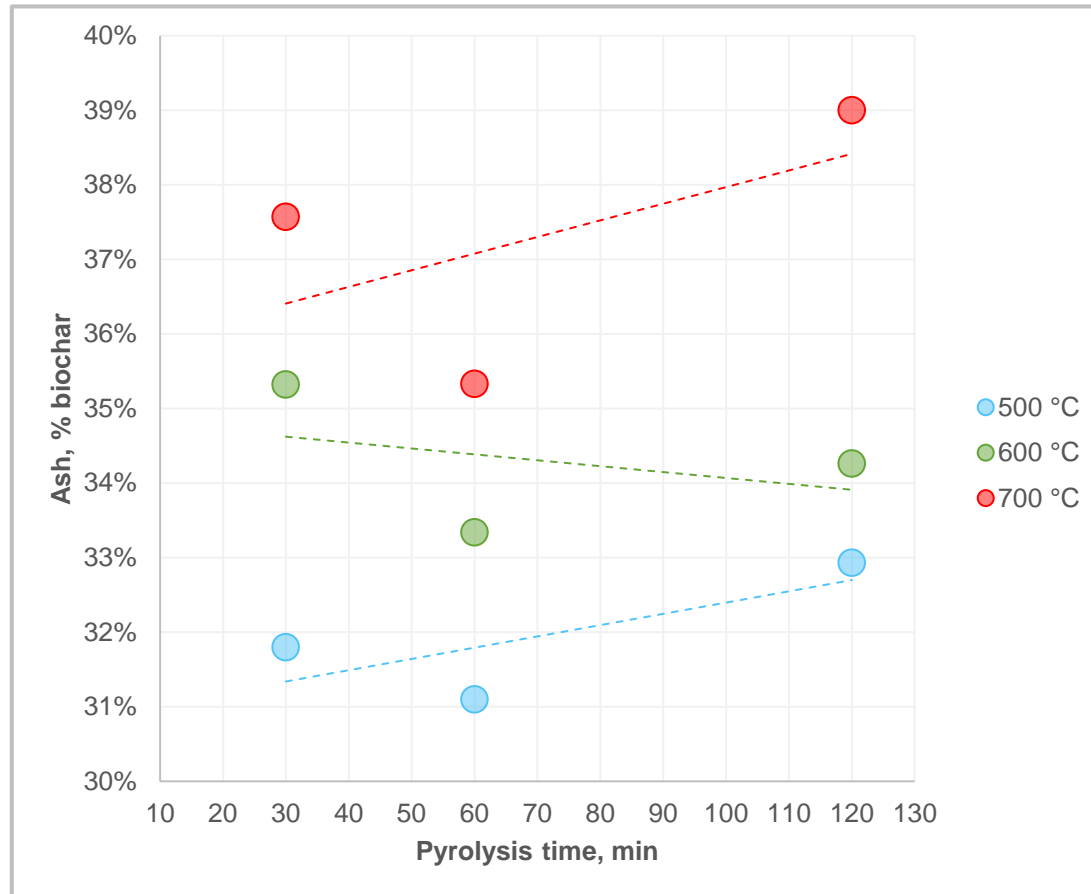


500 °C	
30 min	41.4%
60 min	41.0%
120 min	40.5%

600 °C	
30 min	39.3%
60 min	38.6%
120 min	38.3%

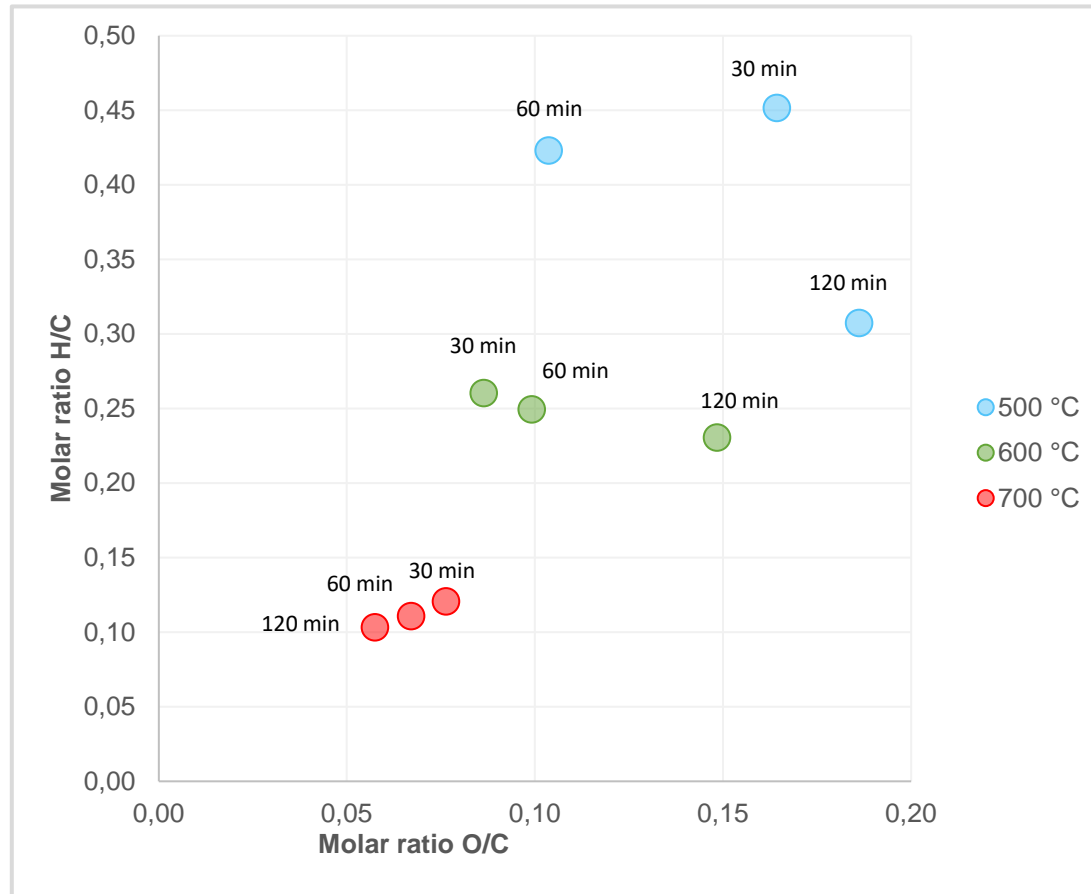
700 °C	
30 min	36.1%
60 min	35.5%
120 min	35.5%

- Lower pyrolysis temperature, higher biochar yield.
- Longer pyrolysis time, lower biochar yield.



Ash content increases at increased pyrolysis temperature.

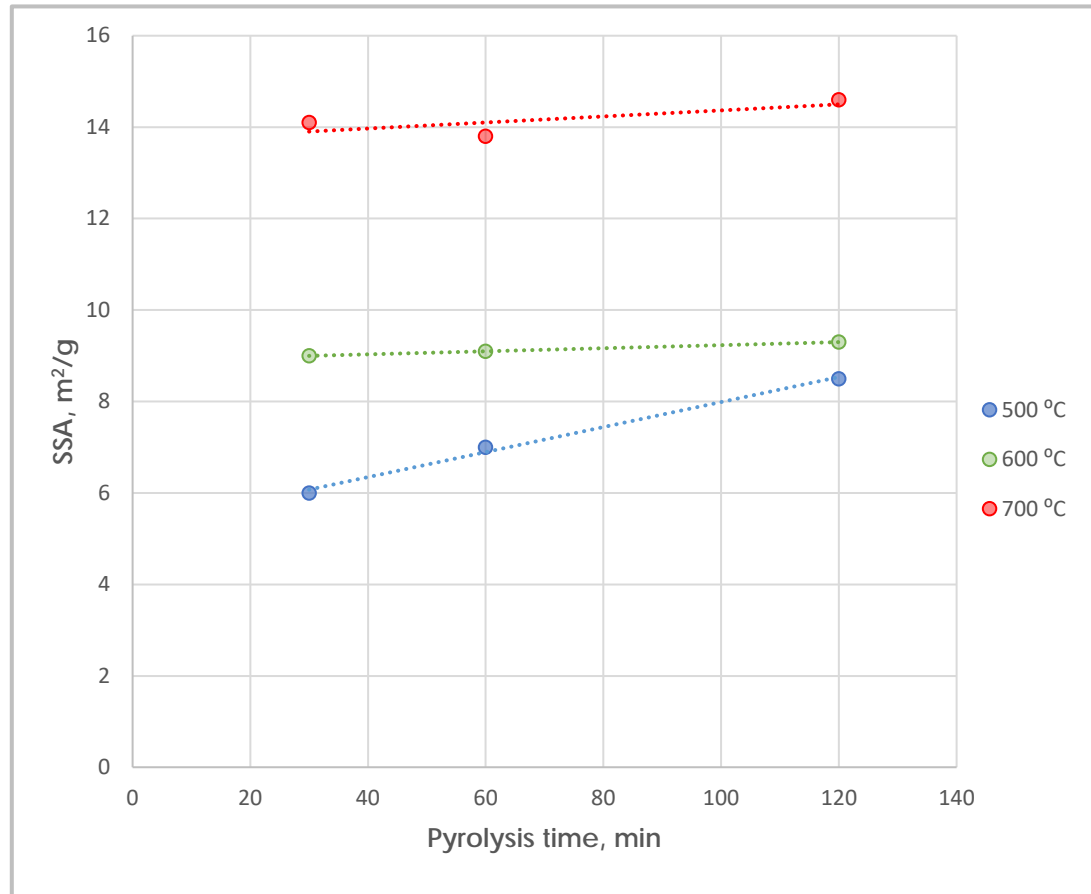
No obvious correlation between ash content and pyrolysis time.



Increased pyrolysis temperature, reduced Hydrogen content.

Low H/C ratio indicates increased carbonization.

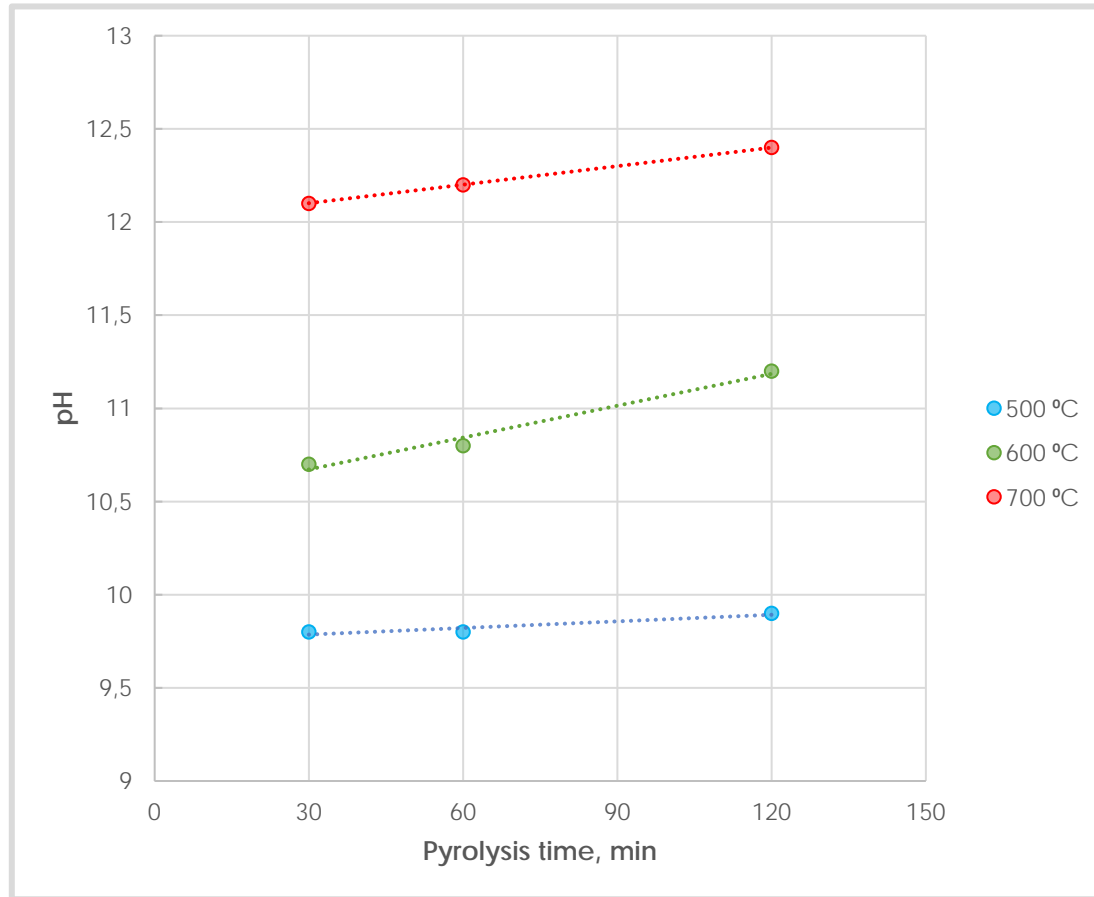
Decreased O/C ratio, decreased hydrophilicity.



Higher pyrolysis temperature, increased SSA.

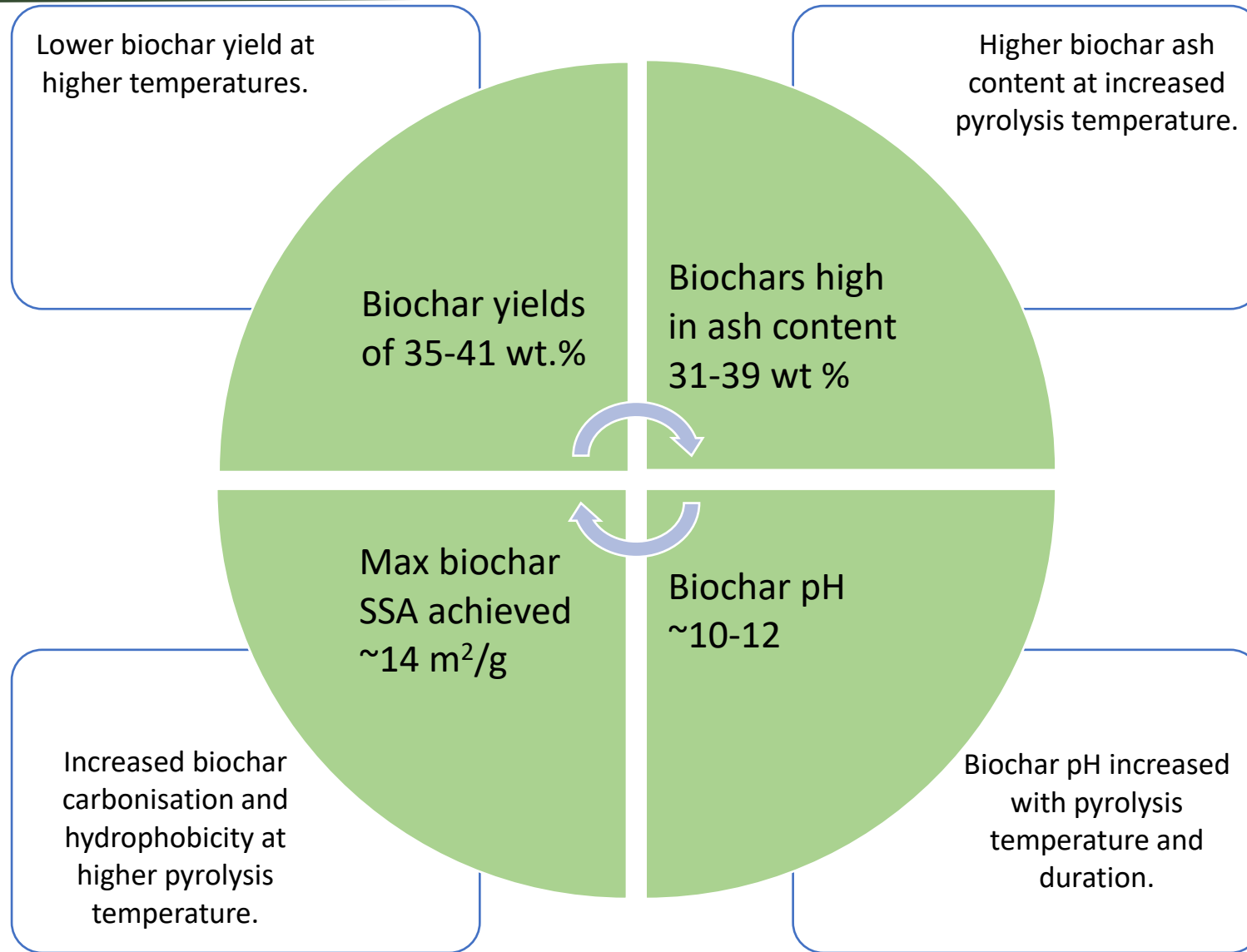
Pyrolysis time has negligible effect on SSA.

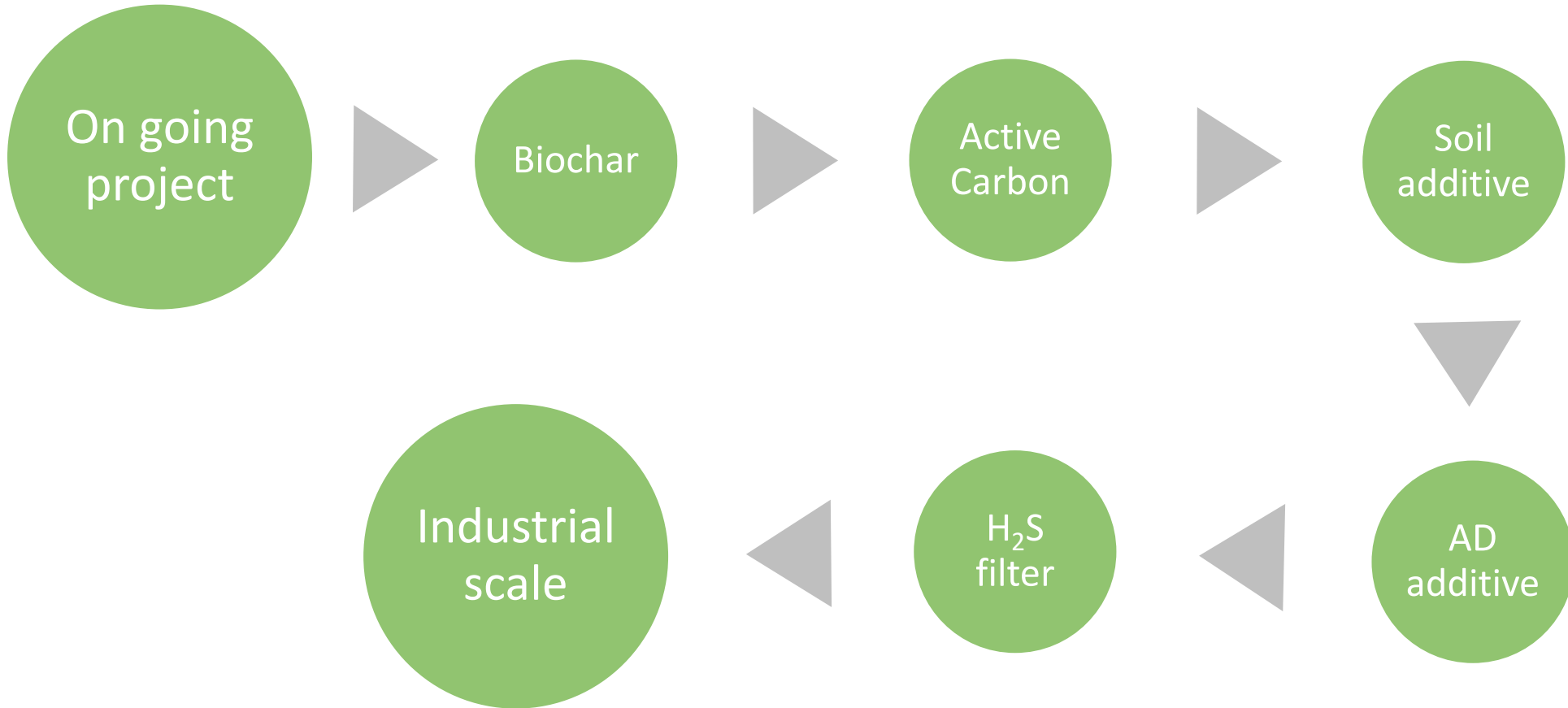
Max SSA achieved was low, ~14 m²/g



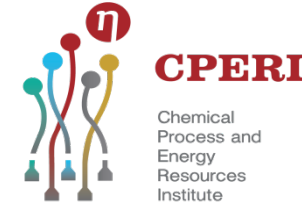
Higher pyrolysis temperature, increased pH due to inorganic compounds accumulation (ash).

Longer pyrolysis time, increased pH.





Partners



Co-financed by Greece and the European Union

Acknowledgements

This research has been co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund of the European Union and Greek national funds through the Operational Program Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation, under the call RESEARCH – CREATE – INNOVATE (project code:T2EDK-00455)