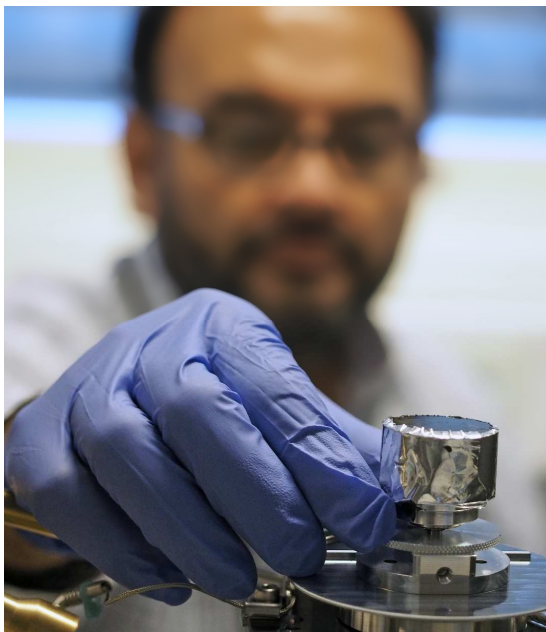


Production of olefins and monoaromatics through catalytic fast pyrolysis of biomass and plastics

Javier Celaya Romeo
Kai Toven
Ingebjørg Leirset
Anne Marie Reitan
Benjamin Kleppe

tcbiomassplus2019, Rosemont, IL (USA). 9/Sept/2019.

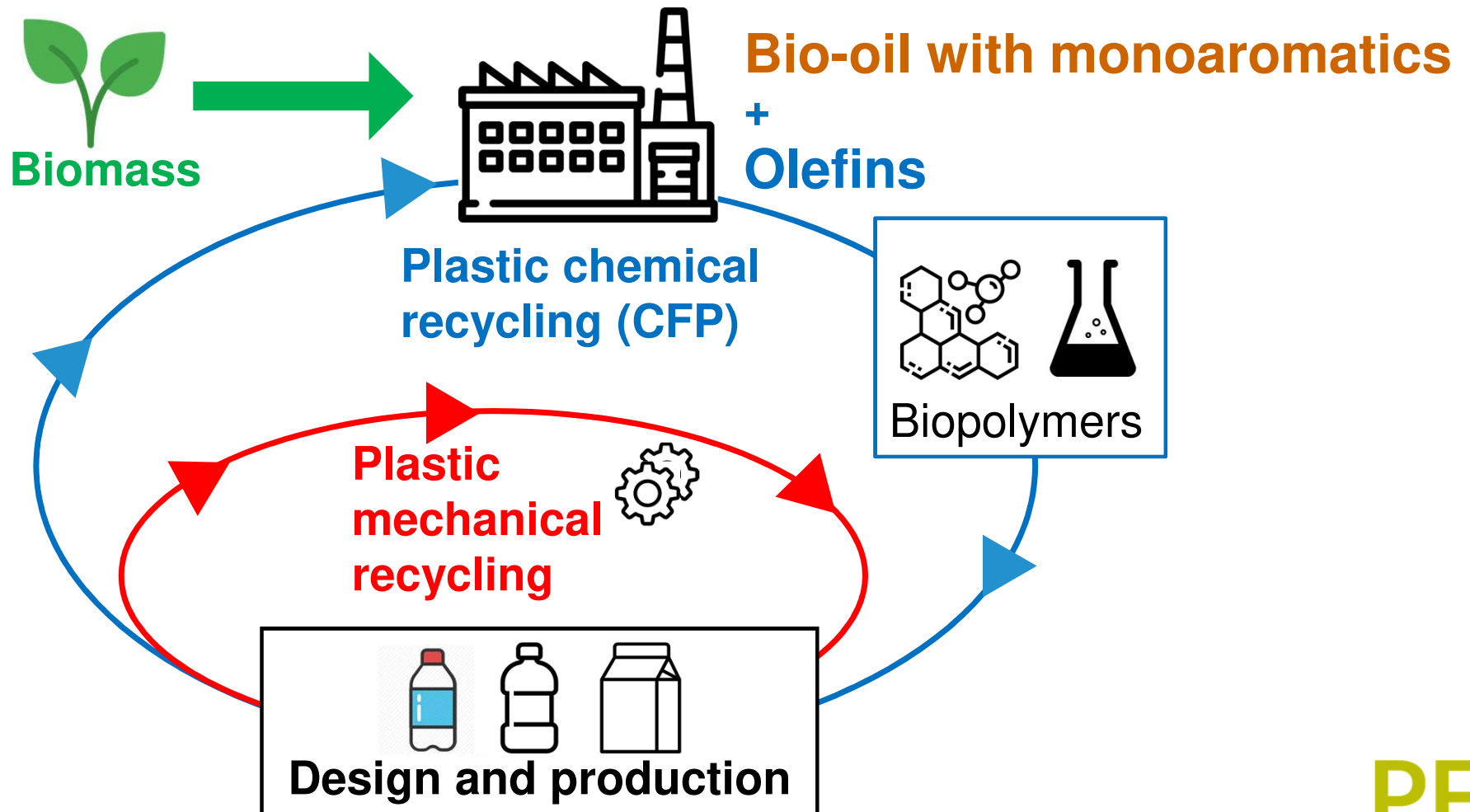
RISE PFI AS



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FuturePack project: future plastic packaging in the circular economy



Catalytic fast pyrolysis (CFP)

pyrolysis: Thermal decomposition in an inert atmosphere

fast

High heating rates and low gas residence time

Catalytic

Product gases treated with a catalyst

Which plastic?

In-situ or ex-situ?

Which biomass?

$T_{\text{pyr}}?$

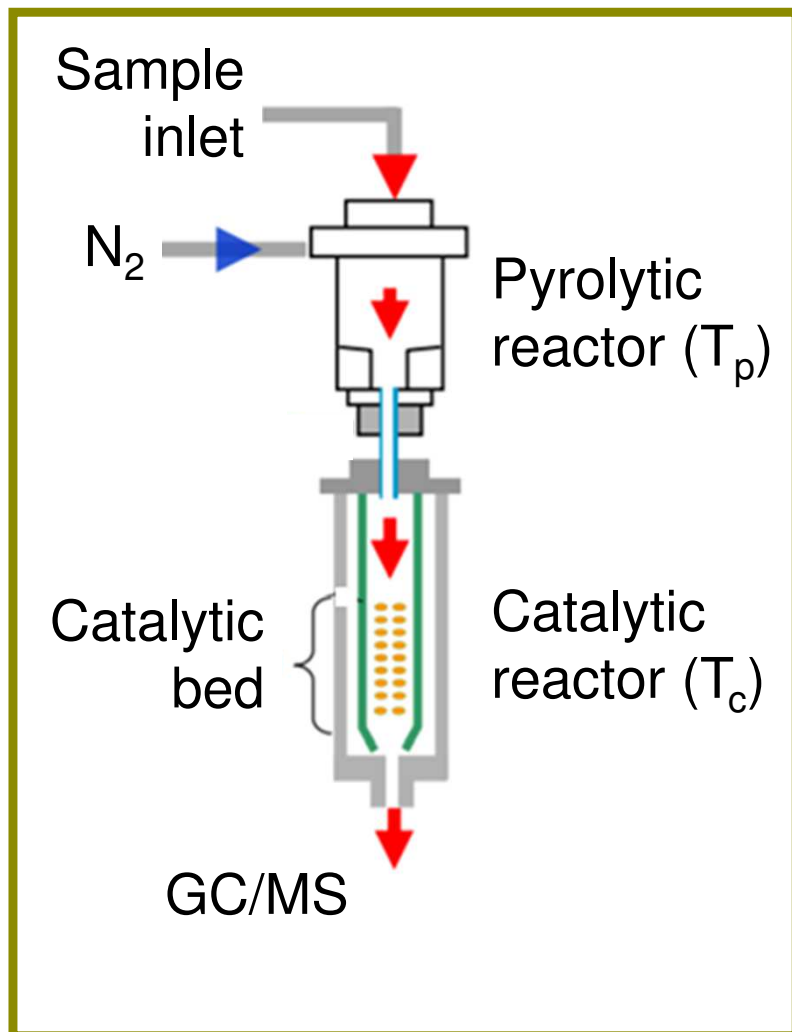
Catalyst/feedstock ratio?

Which catalyst?

$T_{\text{cat}}?$

**Blends of feedstocks?
Proportions of
feedstock?...**

Tandem micro reactor – GC/MS



Advantages:

- ✓ Small amounts of catalyst required ($\ll 1$ g)
- ✓ **Quantification** of yields (calibration)
- ✓ Short experiment times
- ✓ Independent reactor temperatures (up to 900 °C)
- ✓ In-situ and ex-situ catalysis mode

Disadvantages:

- ✗ No further characterization of products
- ✗ Batch process
- ✗ Difficult evaluation of char/coke

Material for the experiments

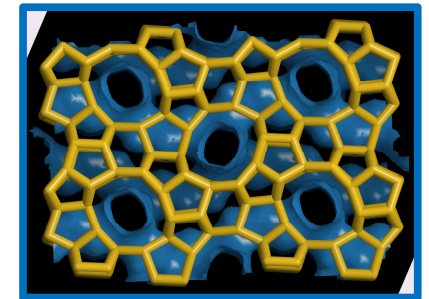
- Feedstocks:

- Straw
- Spruce wood
- Polyethylene (PE)
- Polypropylene (PP)

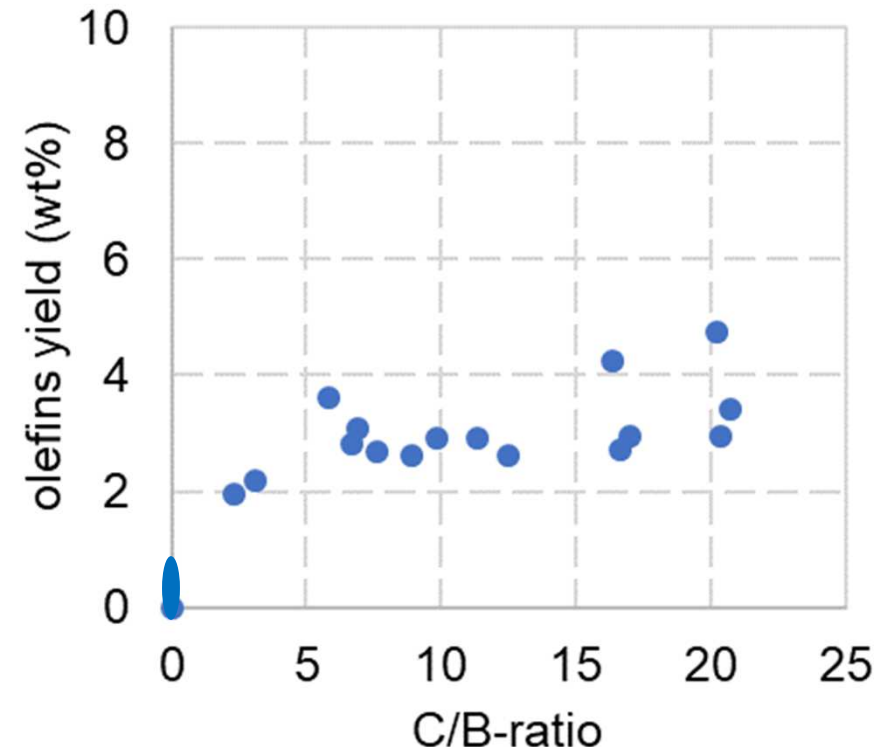
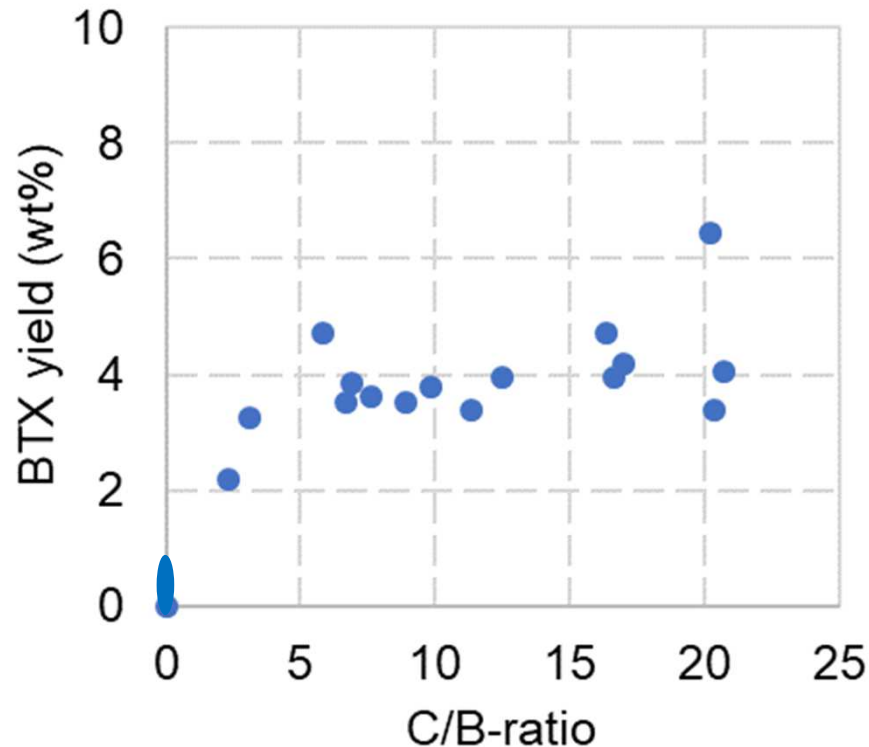


- Catalyst: ZSM-5 zeolite (*)

- $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 30$
- Pelletized, crushed and sieved for $0.25 \text{ mm} < d_p < 0.7 \text{ mm}$
- Calcined at 550°C for 4 hours to obtain the proton form (H-ZSM-5)
- Supplier: Zeolyst International



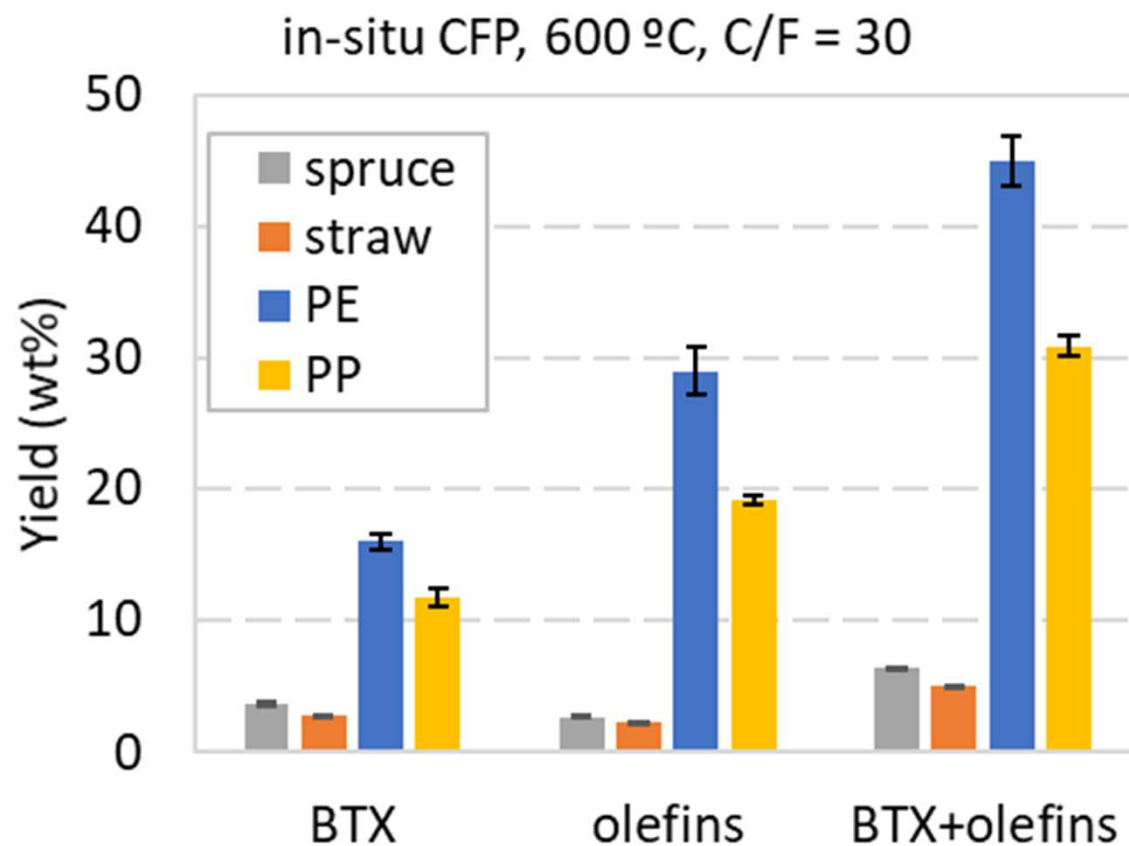
Catalyst/feedstock ratio (spruce in-situ CFP, 500 °C)



No catalyst → negligible BTX and olefins (ethylene+propylene)

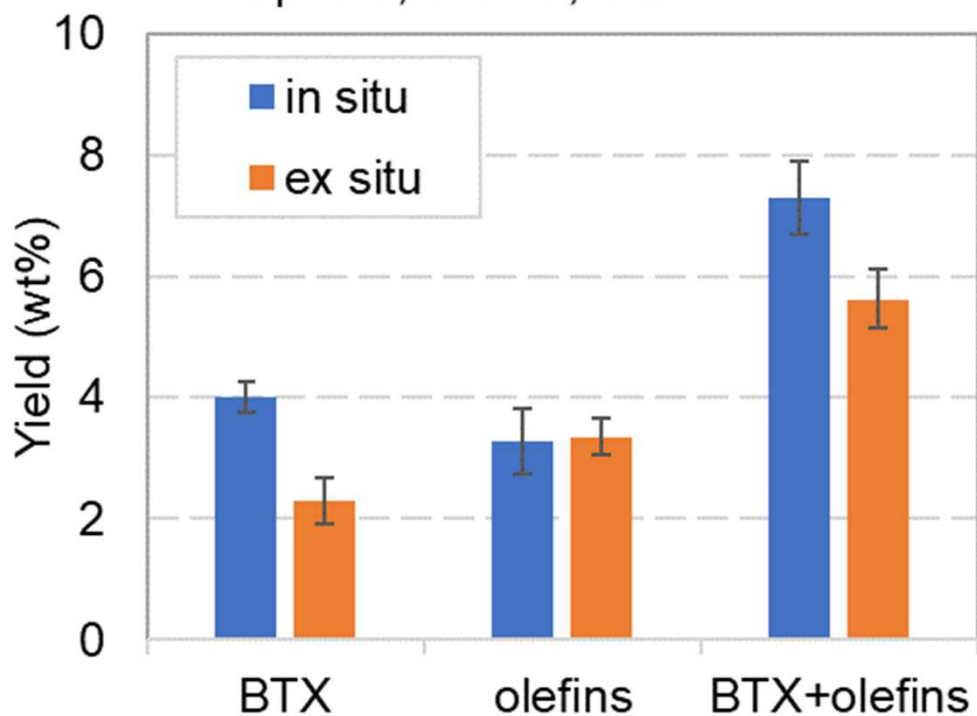
No significant change in the range 5-20 catalyst/biomass ratio

Feedstocks: straw, spruce, PE and PP

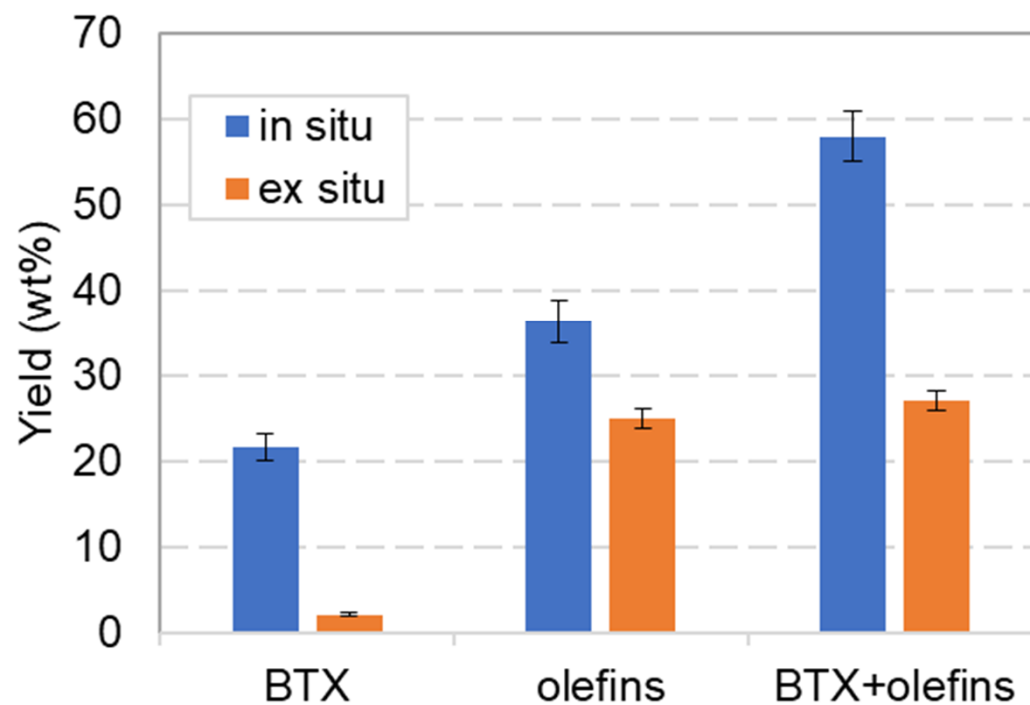


In situ vs. ex situ CFP

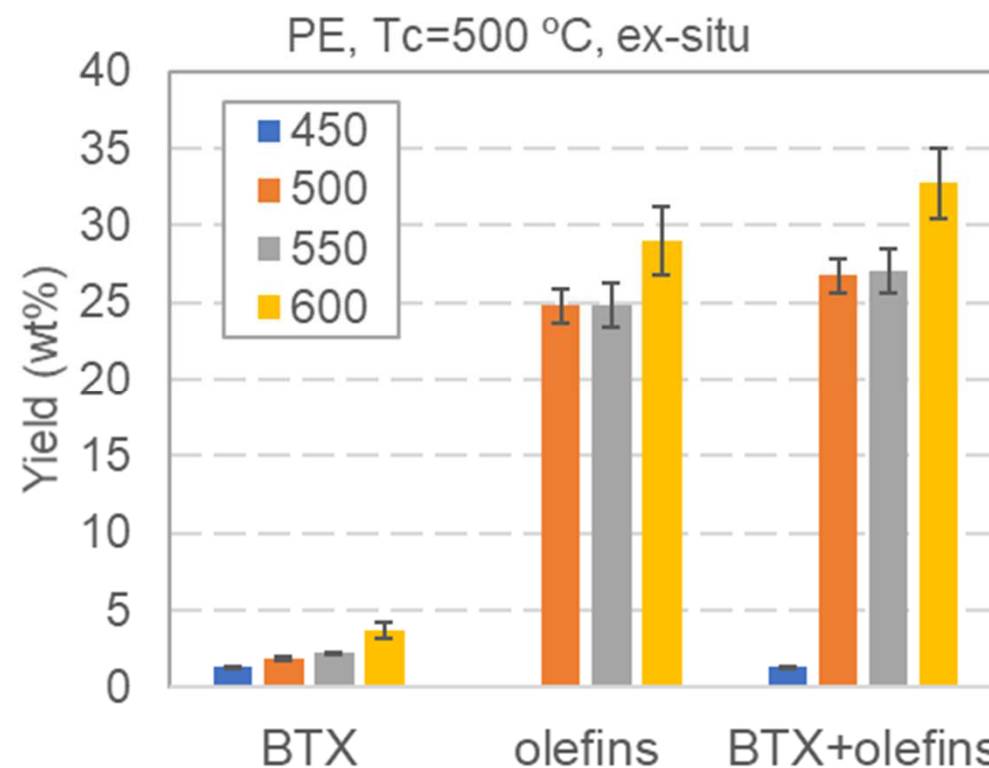
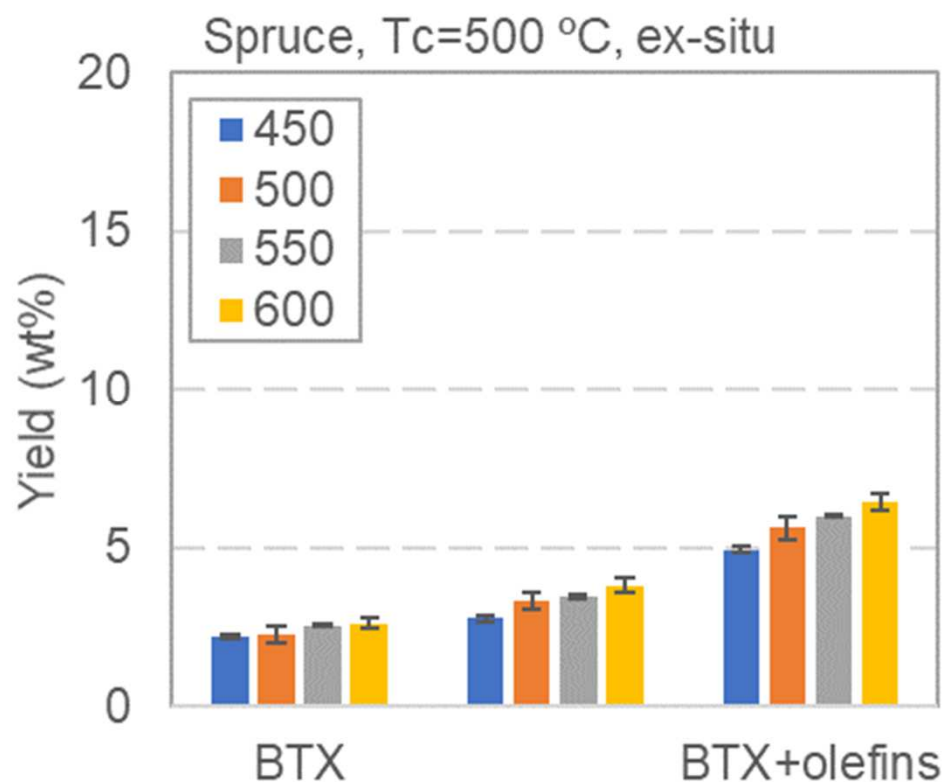
Spruce, 500 °C, C/B = 30



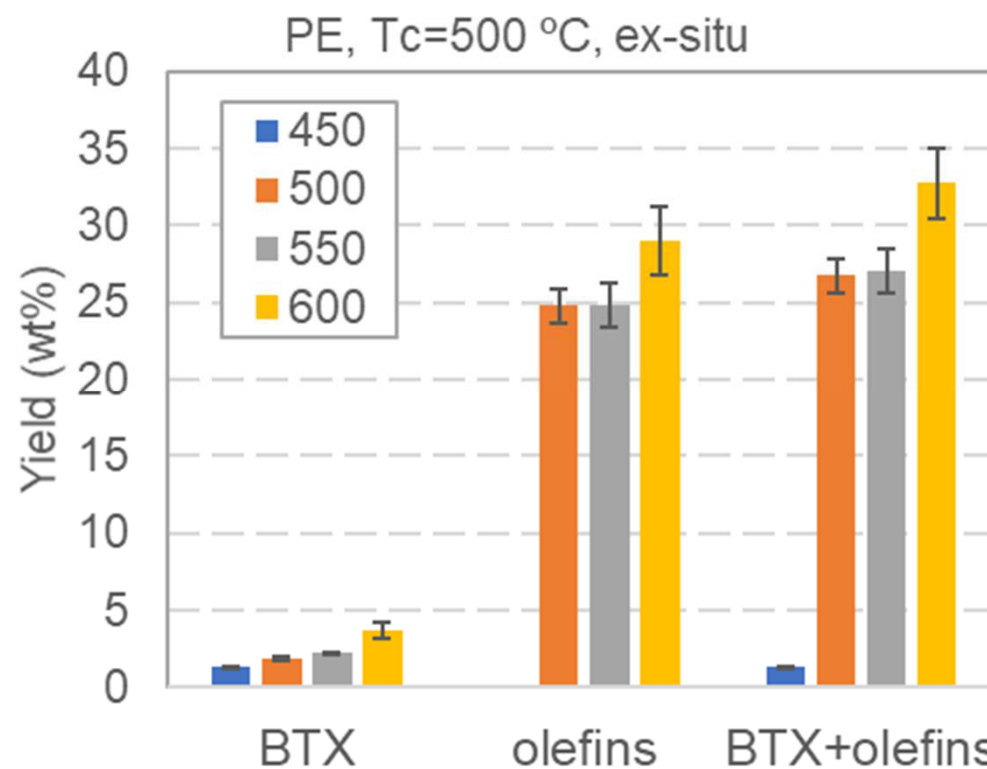
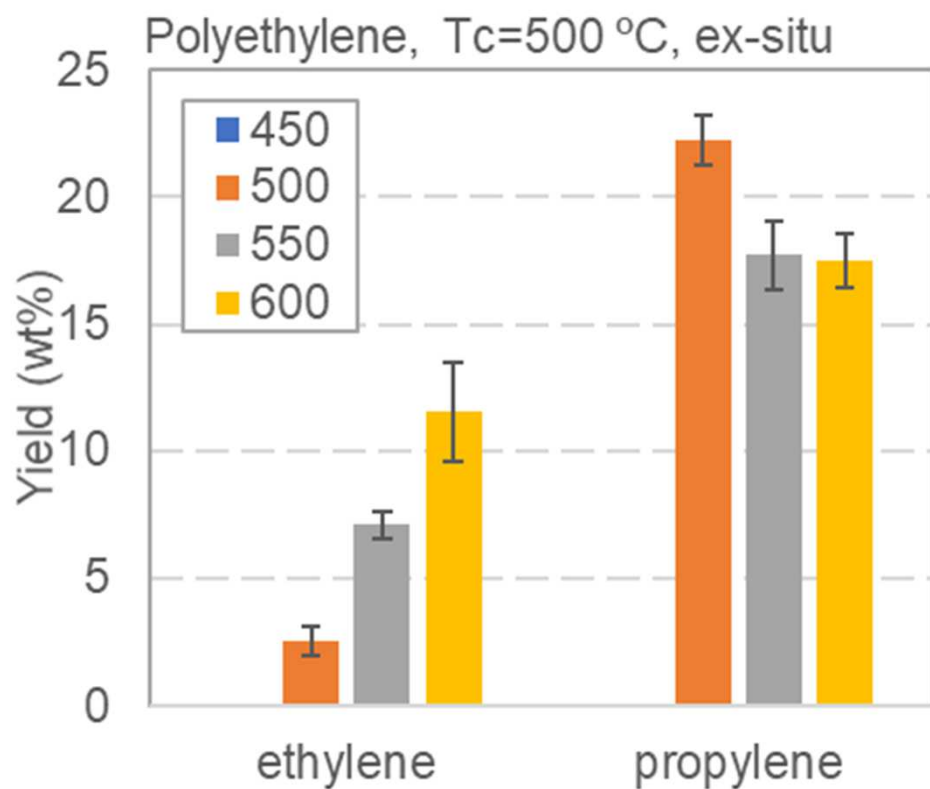
Polyethylene, 500 °C, Cat/PE = 30



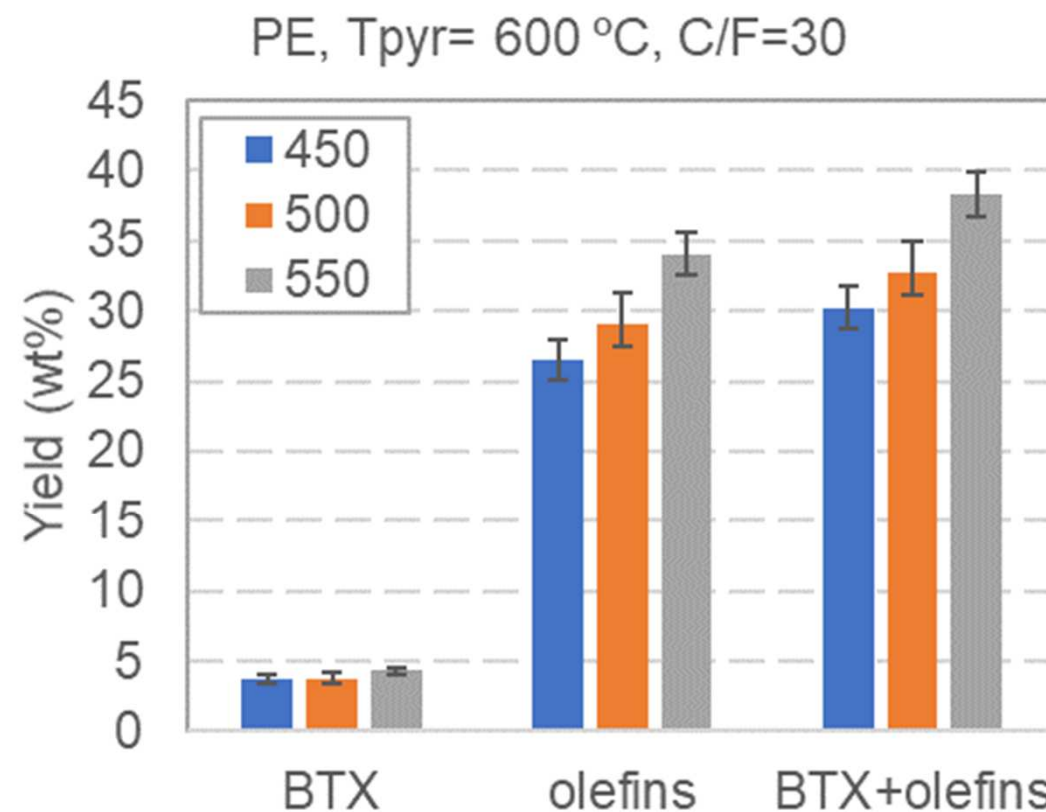
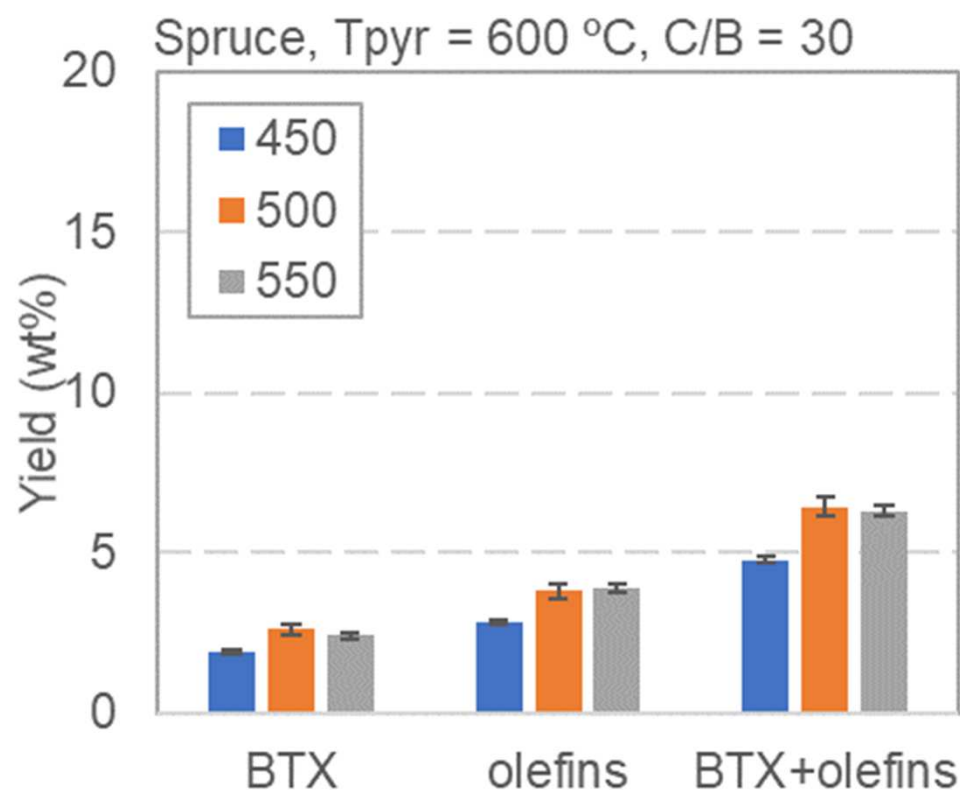
Pyrolysis temperature ($T_{cat}=cte$)



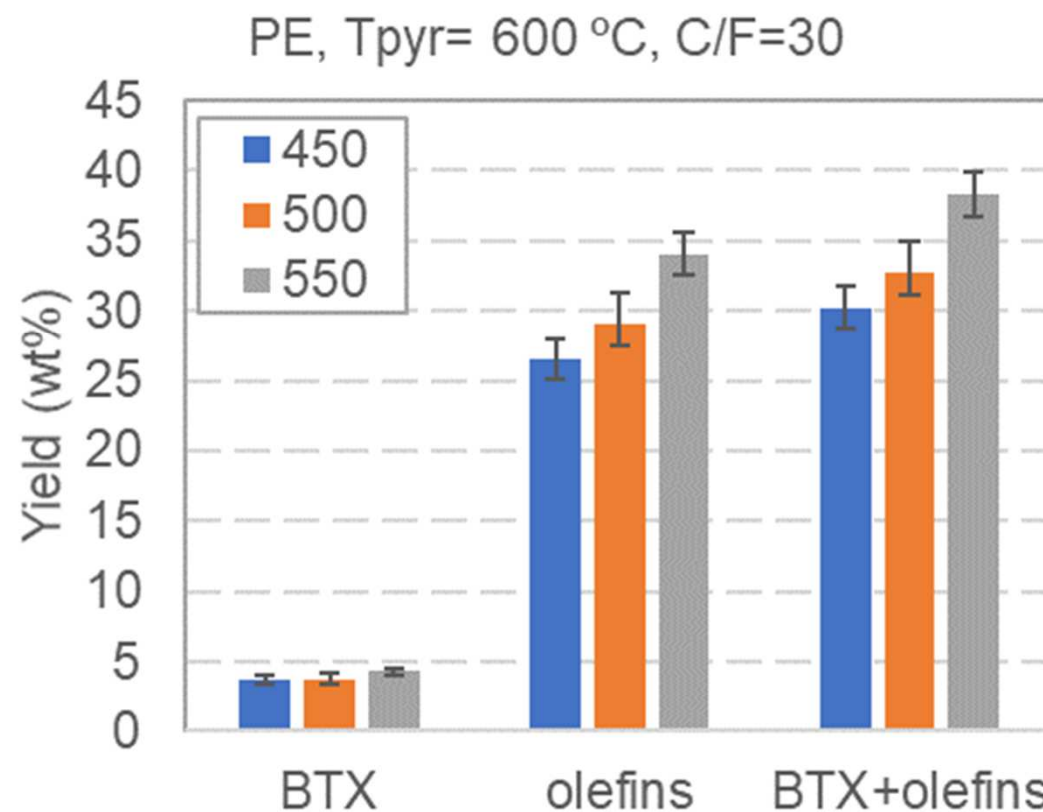
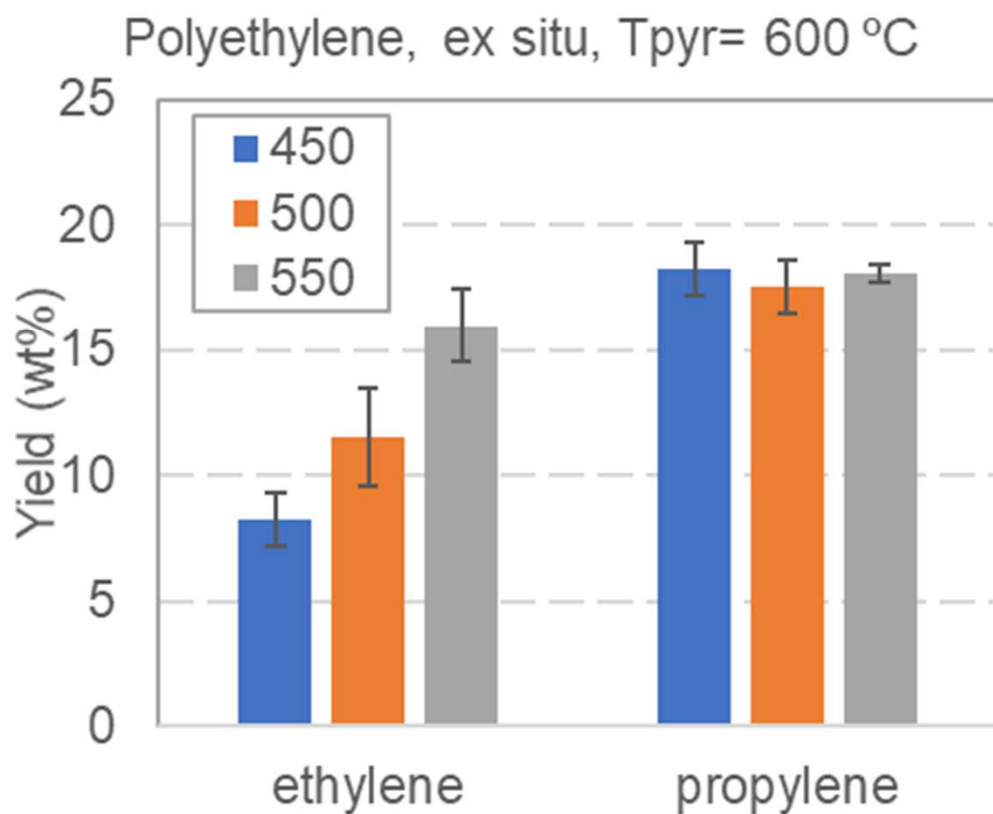
Pyrolysis temperature ($T_{cat}=cte$)



Catalysis temperature ($T_{\text{pyr}} = \text{cte}$)



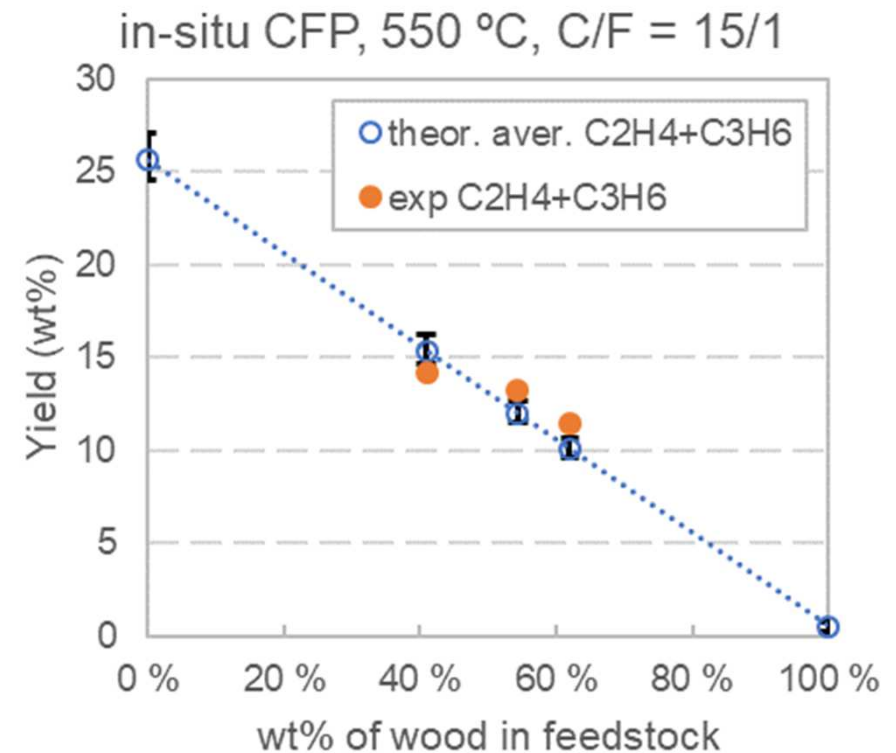
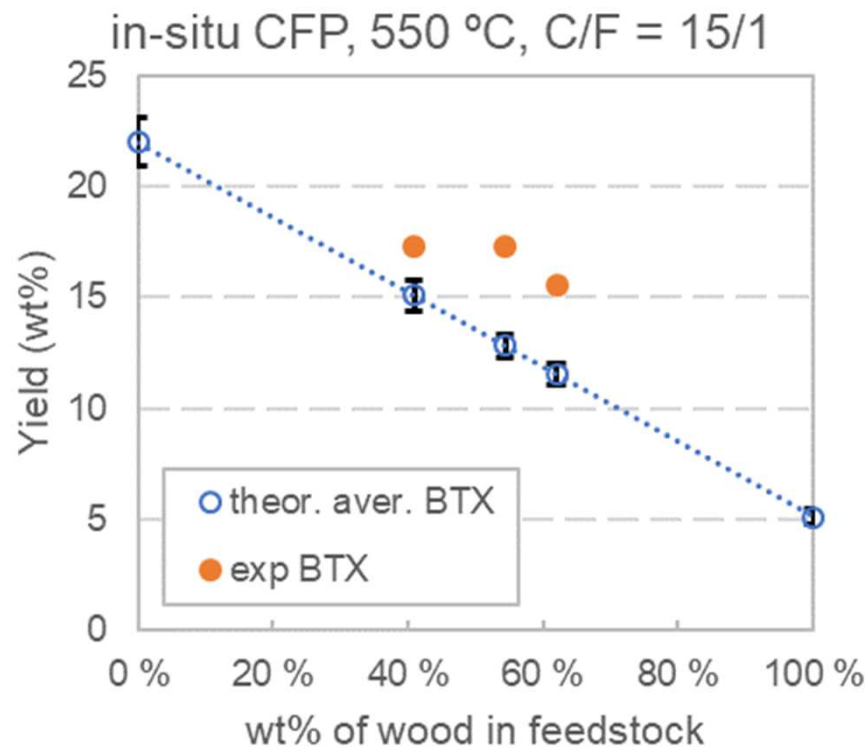
Catalysis temperature ($T_{\text{pyr}} = \text{cte}$)



Co-pyrolysis and synergy effect

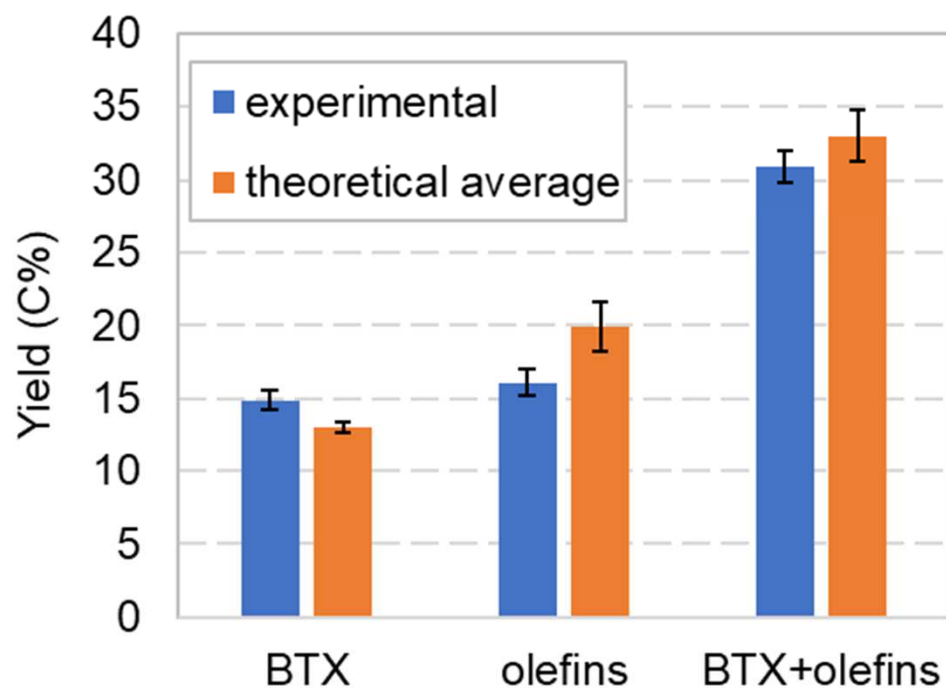
	C (wt%)	H (wt%)	O (wt%)	$(H/C)_{\text{eff}} = \frac{H - 2O}{C}$
Biomass	~45 – 50	~5 – 7	~ 45 – 50	~ 0 ... -1
Plastics	~ 85	~ 15	0	~ 2
Olefins	~ 85	~ 15	0	~ 2
BTX	~ 91	~ 9	0	~ 1

Co-pyrolysis and synergy effect (wood and laminate plastic)

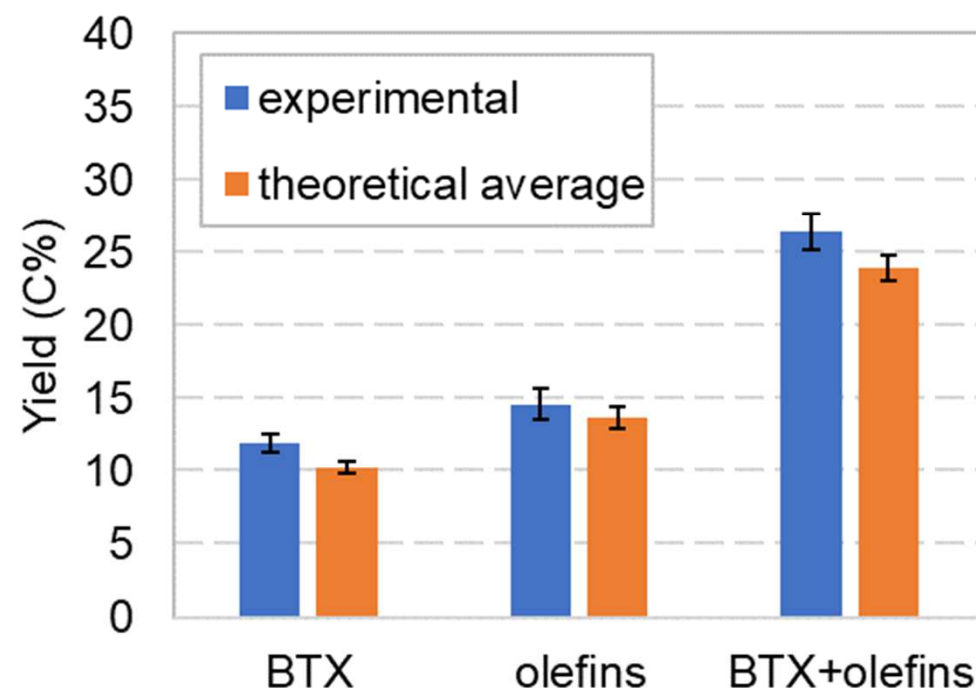


Co-pyrolysis and synergy effect

Spruce/PE = 1/1; 600 °C, in situ

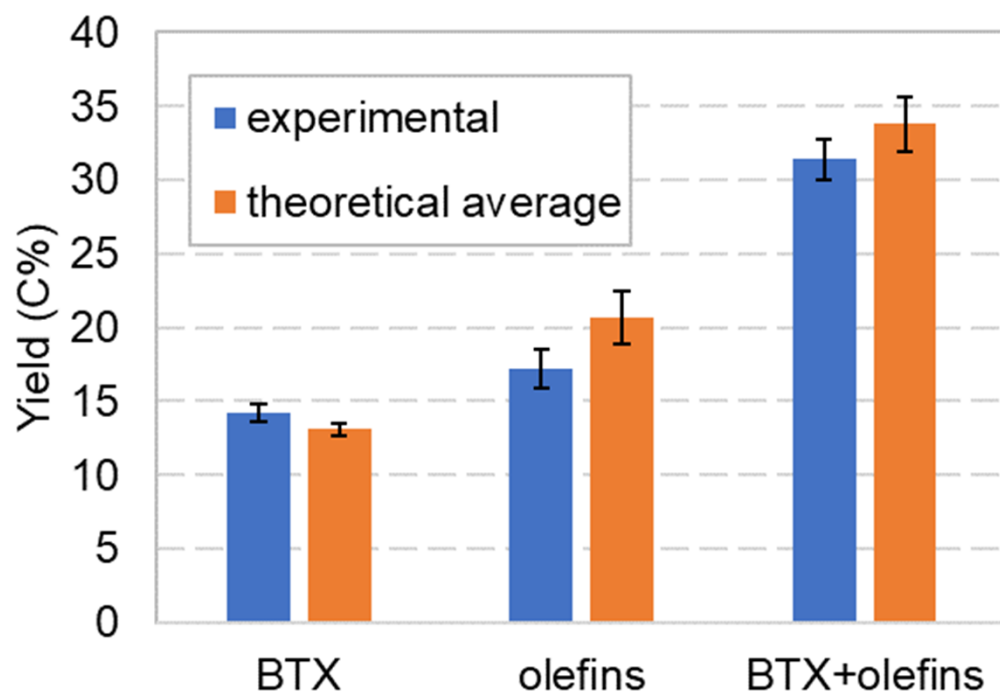


Spruce/PP = 1/1; 600 °C, in situ

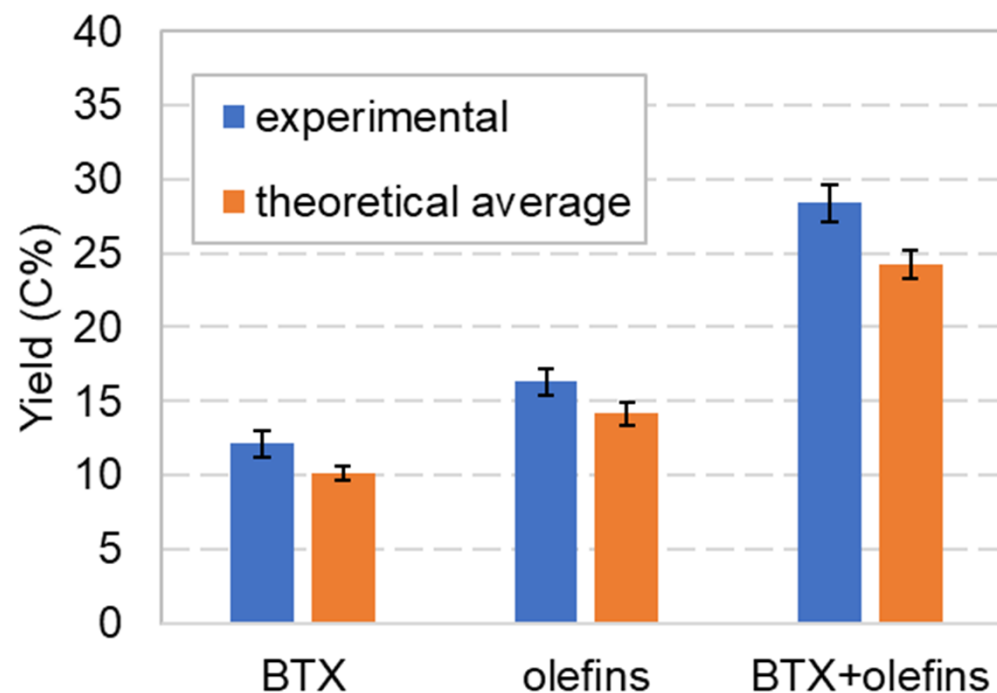


Co-pyrolysis and synergy effect

Straw/PE = 1/1; 600 °C, in situ



Straw/PP = 1/1; 600 °C, in situ



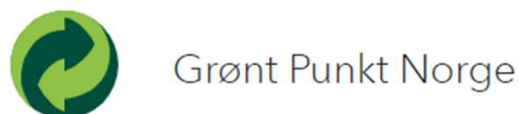
SUMMARY

- A quantitative method to evaluate CFP conditions and catalysts has been established.
- Yields: PE > PP > spruce and straw (also in C%)
- In situ CFP promotes higher yields than ex situ (2-steps)
- Minimum temperature for production of olefins through polyethylene CFP: 500 °C
- Ethylene yield is more sensitive to temperature (both pyrolytic and catalytic) increasing gradually between 450 – 550 °C. Propylene yield stays stable.
- Not significant synergetic effects during co-pyrolysis observed (...yet!).

R&D partners



Industry participants



Advisory Board





THANK YOU

Javier Celaya Romeo

javier.celaya@rise-pfi.no

(+47) 48 15 15 22

