

**BIO4
PRODUCTS**
Creating sustainable resources
for process industry

Fast pyrolysis oil fractionation

Moving towards a competitive European bioeconomy
Emerging biorefinery technologies & pathways to deployment

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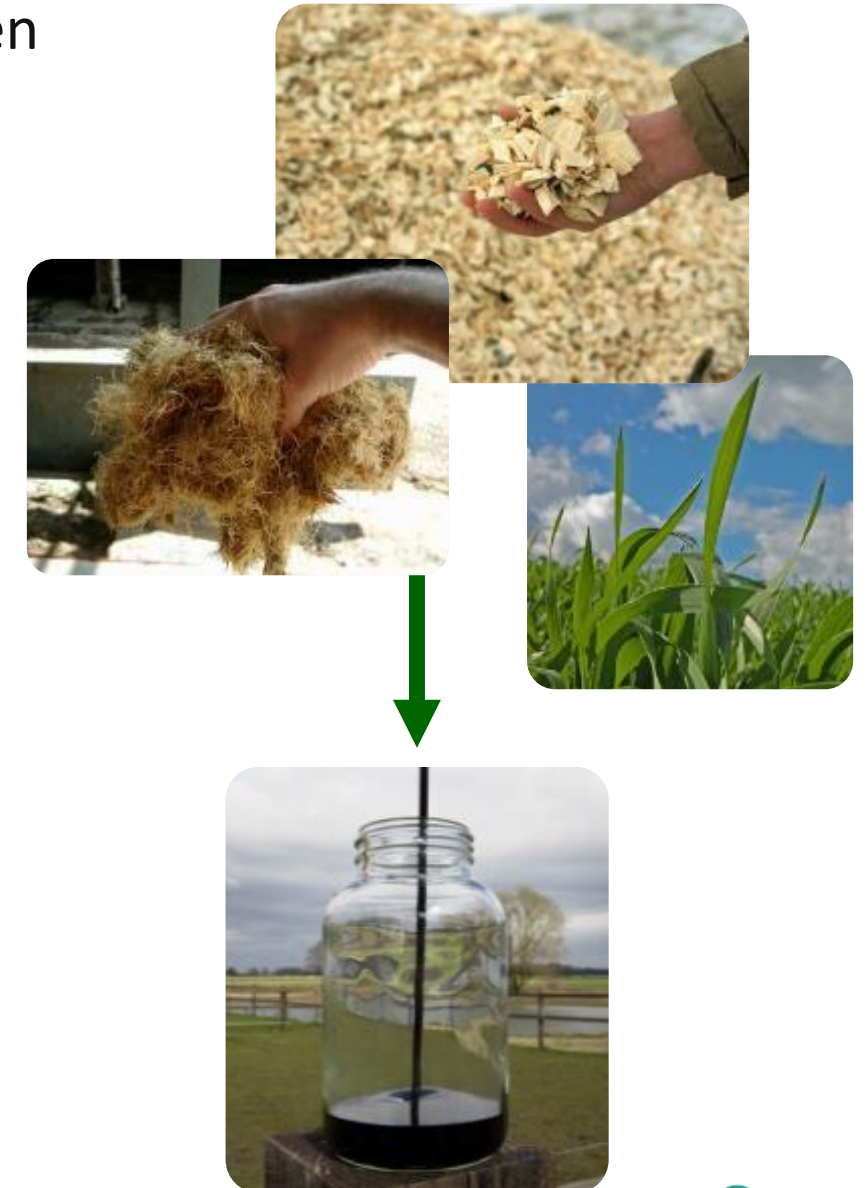
Content

- Fast Pyrolysis Process
- Fast pyrolysis oil (FPBO) & composition
- FPBO fractionation methods
- Pilot plant demonstration of FPBO fractionation by extraction
- Summary



Fast Pyrolysis

- Thermal cracking of organic material in absence of oxygen
- Main product: liquid bio-oil (FPBO)
- Other products: gas and char
- Minerals recovered at low temperature
- Typical Process conditions
 - $T = 400 - 600 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 - $P = \text{atmospheric}$
 - $\tau_{\text{gas}} \sim \text{seconds}$



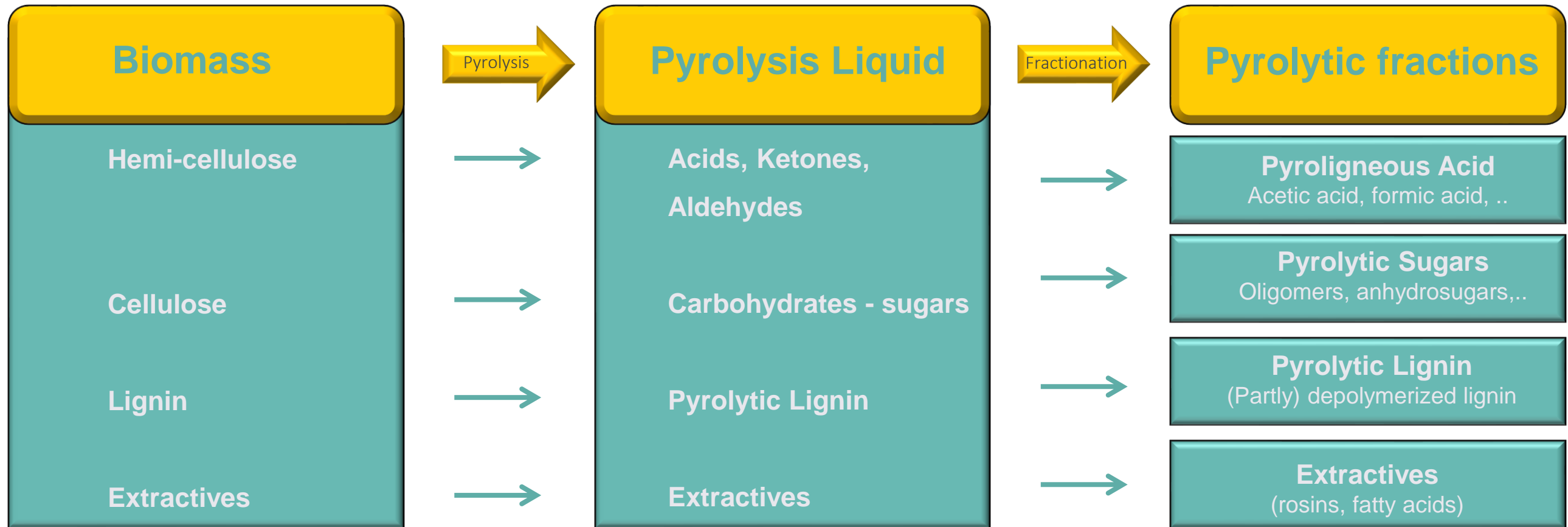
Pyrolysis oil

- FPBO is an acidic, polar liquid containing at least a few hundred different components;
- Heating value is comparable to biomass;
- Properties are very different from conventional oil;
- Key functionalities are preserved in FPBO (e.g. sugar, lignin & rosin fragments) making it an interesting feedstock for developing a Bioliquids Refinery;

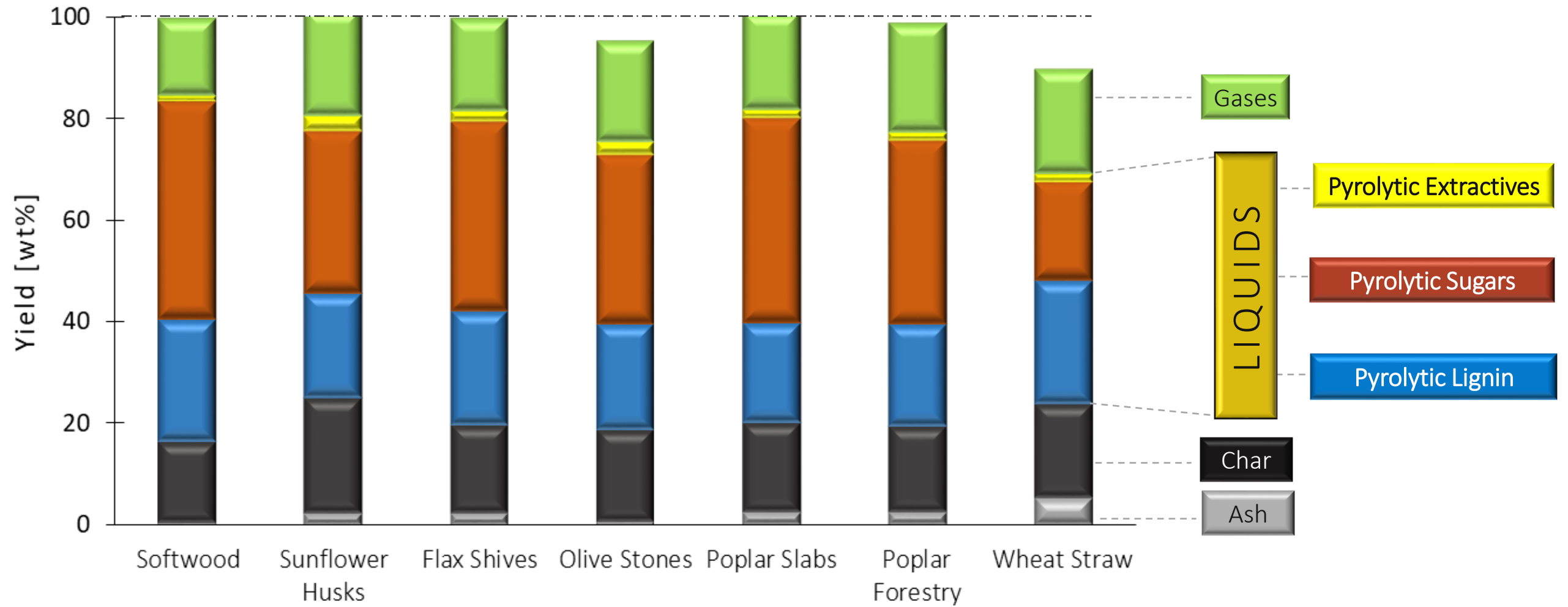
Property	Value	Unit
Elemental		
C - carbon	44	wt%
H - hydrogen	7	wt%
O- oxygen	49	wt%
Water content	25	wt%
Density	1,170	kg/m ³
LHV	16	MJ/kg
pH	2.8	-
Acidity	70	mg KOH/g
Carbonyl content	150	mg BuO/g
MCRT	17	wt%
Viscosity (40 °C)	30	cSt

Typical properties biomass derived FPBO

Pyrolysis oil composition



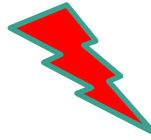
Pyrolysis oil yields



Amount of fractions obtained from different types of biomass via fast pyrolysis and subsequent fractionation (lab & benchscale)

Pyrolysis oil fractionation

1. Distillation



2. Fractional condensation

- Separation on basis of boiling point
- Fractionation during the production process

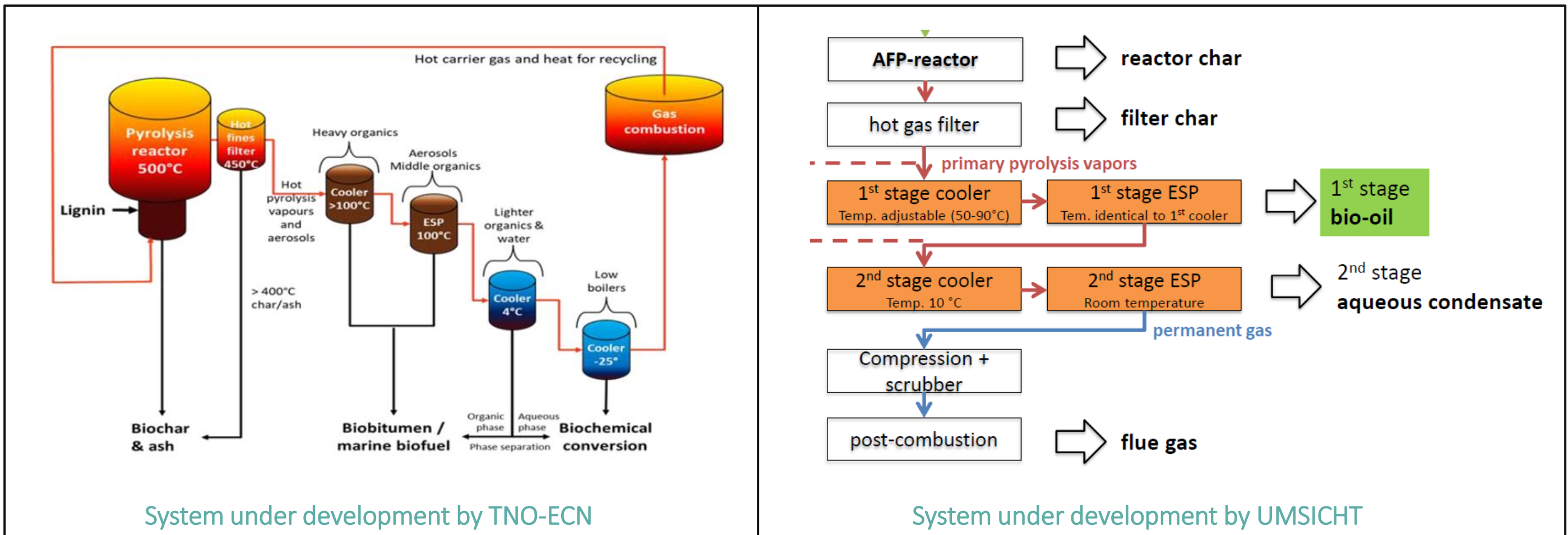
3. Liquid-Liquid extraction

- Separation on basis of functionality
- Fractionation after production



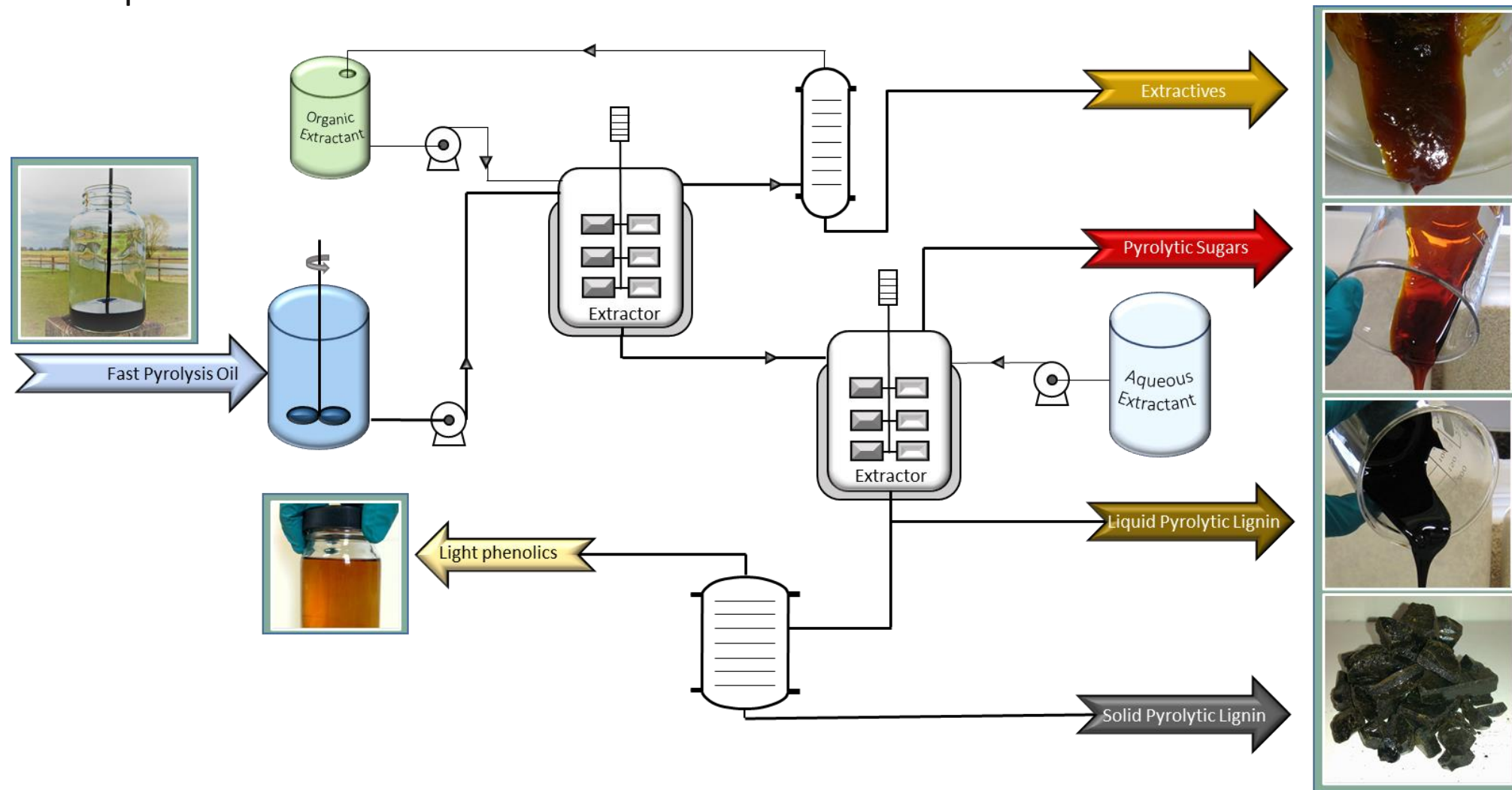
Fractional condensation

- Produce different fractions in the condensation train – multiple condensers operating at different temperatures
- RTD ongoing at several places around the world (e.g. Avello, VTT, UMSICHT, TNO-ECN)



Liquid-liquid extraction

- Produce different fractions -after production- by liquid-liquid extraction using organic and aqueous solvents



Schematic process flow diagram of multiple, liquid-liquid extraction of FPBO

Pilot scale demonstration Liquid-liquid extraction



- Design capacity = 3 t FPBO/d (10-fold scale-up);
- Production of *extractives, pyrolytic lignin (Solid/Liquid), pyrolytic sugars (aqueous/concentrated syrup)*
- Commissioned late 2018;
- Pyrolysis oil feedstock produced in pilot plant or obtained from Empyro plant;
- Proven input capacity ~ Organic extractant – 75 kg/h (~60% of design)
Aqueous extractant - 120 kg/h (~ 96 % of design);
- Product properties & yields (lignin & sugars) similar to bench-scale testing;

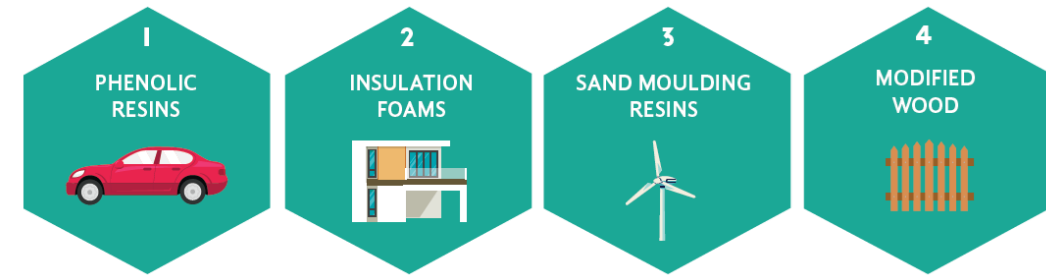


Bio4Products concept

Sustainable feedstock



Bio-based products



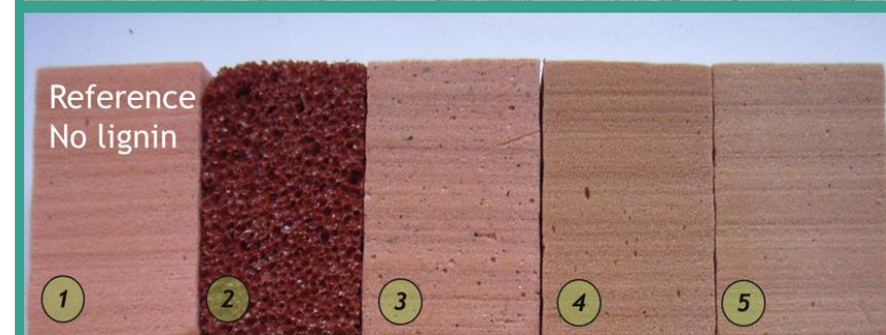
Fast pyrolysis & liquid fractionation



- ❖ Mono-phenolics
- ❖ Ethylene & Propylene glycol
- ❖ Sorbitol
- ❖ Biobased paints
- ❖ Cyclo-hexanes
- ❖ Fatty acids/rosins ('pine chemicals')
- ❖

Summary

- Fast pyrolysis bio-oil can be produced from a variety of lignocellulosic biomass.
- Key functionalities of biomass are preserved in FPBO making it an interesting feedstock for developing a *Bioliquids Refinery*.
- Liquid-liquid extraction with organic and aqueous extractants is a suitable method to fractionate FPBO.
- Each fraction can be used directly as raw material for bio-based products or a feedstock for dedicated (electro)-chemical, catalytic or biotechnological conversion into sustainable chemicals & materials.



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Sustainable Process Industry through
Resource and Energy Efficiency

Further information:



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