

Pyrolysis- isothermal and temperature linear with time.

The kinetic model referred to is from :

Pyrolysis of Thick Biomass Particles: Experimental and Kinetic Modeling , **Ranzi** et al. (**2013**)

Isothermal yields:

Cellulose	HemiC	Lignin	H <sub>2</sub> O	CO <sub>2</sub>	CO	CH <sub>4</sub>	Char	H <sub>2</sub>
0.25	0.2	0.55	2.3681	0.4780	4.6190	1.3325	12.672	1.643
0.3	0.2	0.5	2.1746	0.4865	4.1423	1.210	11.396	1.506
0.35	0.2	0.45	1.9812	0.4450	3.6654	1.0876	10.119	1.329
0.4	0.2	0.4	1.7877	0.4535	3.1855	0.9651	8.8427	1.232
0.35	0.25	0.4	1.7527	0.4932	3.2385	0.9891	8.8598	1.292
0.3	0.3	0.4	1.7177	0.5330	3.2885	1.0131	8.8767	1.352
0.35	0.3	0.35	1.6742	0.5440	3.1405	0.9608	8.2830	1.252
0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4808	0.5025	2.6636	0.8384	7.0064	1.116
0.45	0.3	0.25	1.3473	0.5020	2.3183	0.7440	6.0028	0.993

All quantities in the above table are in gram-moles.

For lignin, Lig-O,Lig-C and Lig-H were assumed to be roughly equal in quantity.

Key Observations

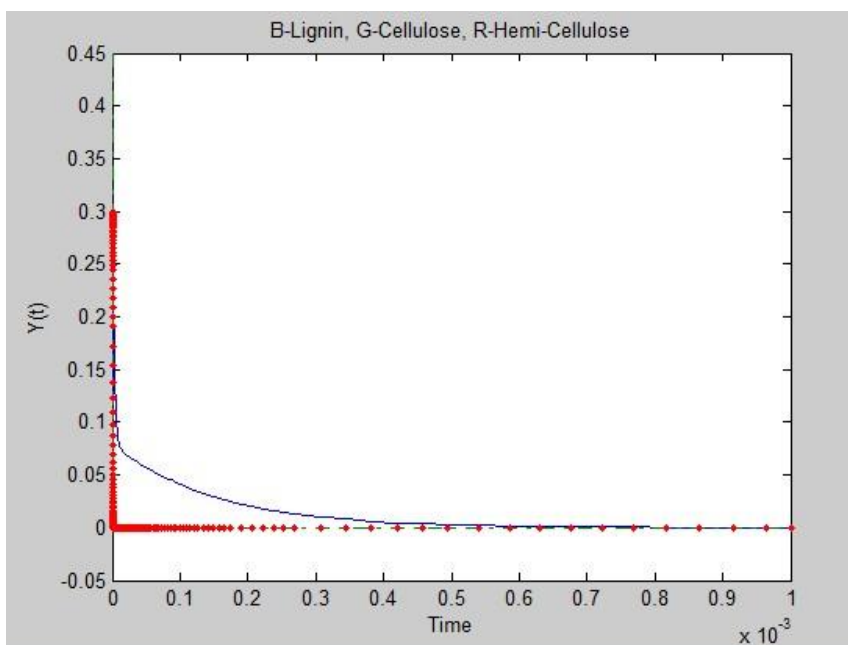
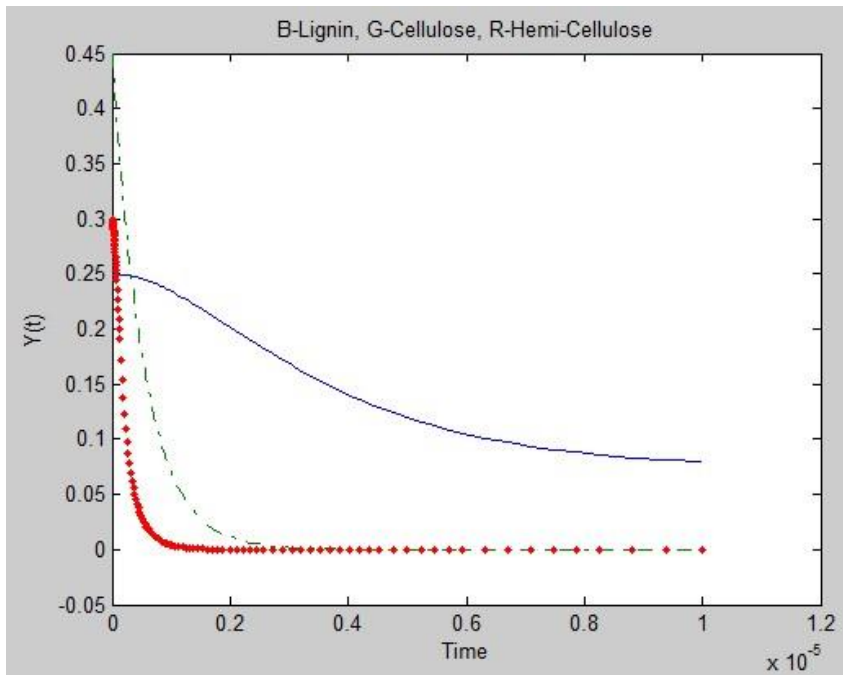
- Char content goes down steeply decrease in Lignin content mainly because there is more carbon in lignin (per mole).
- Methane, water vapour and hydrogen also decreases with decrease in Lignin.
- Carbon Dioxide increase with increase in Hemi-Cellulose.

**Temperature linearly increasing with time.**

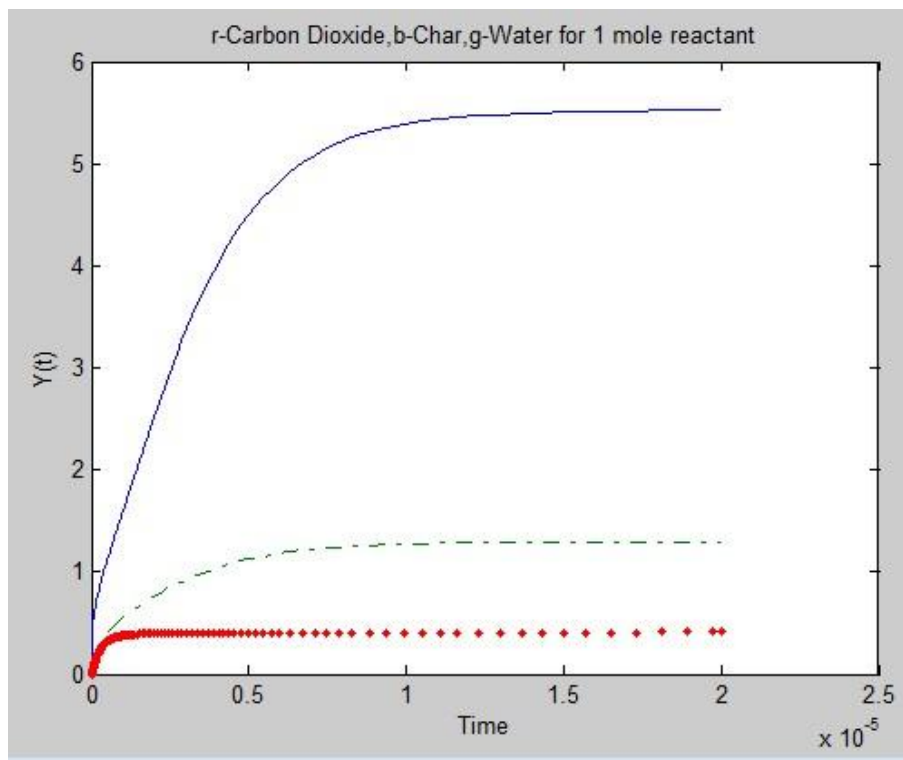
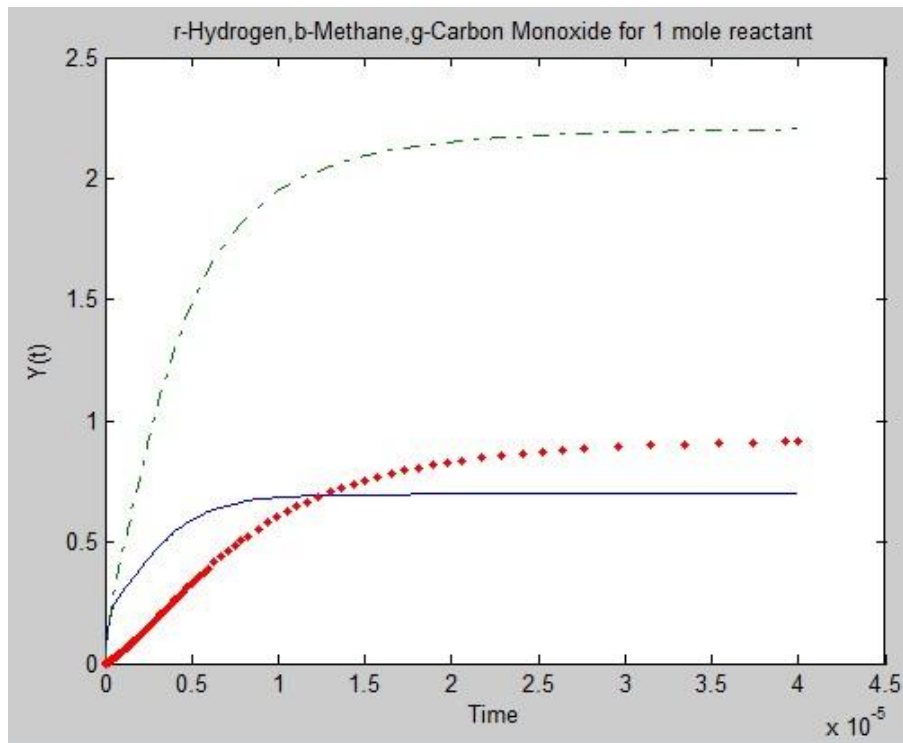
The given kinetic model is probably accurate only for temperatures above 300°C . Firstly, since in the publication by Ranzi et al. It was used only for temperatures above 300°C. Secondly, the rate constants predict that the

reaction would happen even at room temperatures when is definitely wrong, so it's probably not useful at those temperatures.

Therefore, we start the process at 350°C .



Lignin takes a much longer time to react compared to Cellulose and Hemi-Cellulose. (Especially Lignin- CC )



The heat rate was  $500 \text{ K s}^{-1}$  (extremely high), yet the reaction is completed within  $10^{-3}$  seconds (The temperature at which is  $350.5^\circ\text{C}$ ). Therefore, by this kinetic model the reaction should complete very quickly even at lower temperatures of  $350^\circ\text{C}$ .