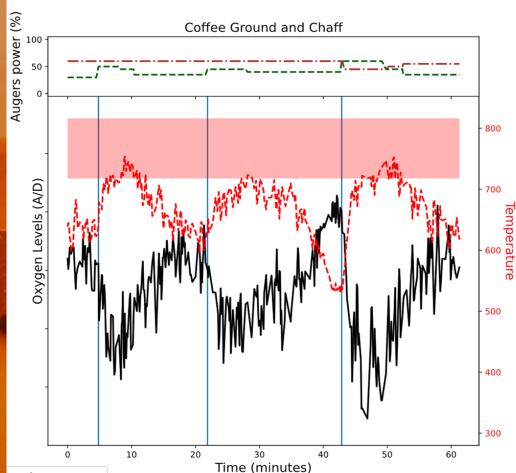
Comparative assessment of biochar produced at laboratory and commercial scales

Yvan D. Hernandez-Charpak Madan M. Manipati Carlos A. Diaz Thomas A. Trabold

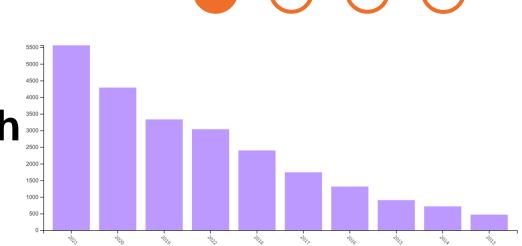
Rochester Institute of Technology Rochester, New York

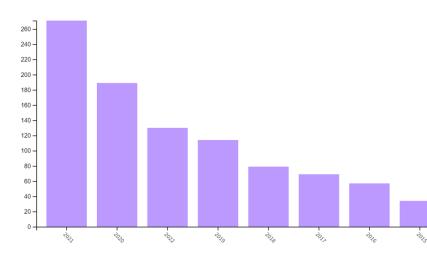
2022 North American Biochar and Bioenergy Conference Wednesday August 10th, 2022



Motivation

More and more biochar knowledge and characterization (55k articles with 'biochar' last year)





But most of the work is made at a laboratory scale, only 260 articles when added keywords 'production' and 'industrial'

How different is biochar when produced at commercial scale?

(Web of Science, 2022)

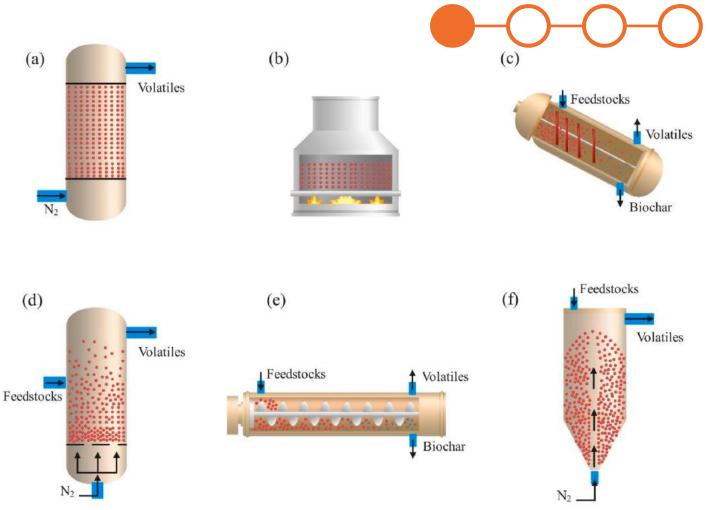
Biochar at scale

- Multiple technologies are proven ready for industrial application
- Biochar production at industrial scale depends on the pyrolysis method



(X. Zhu et al., 2022)

Compare laboratory biochar with a **commercial-scale auger** system produced biochar

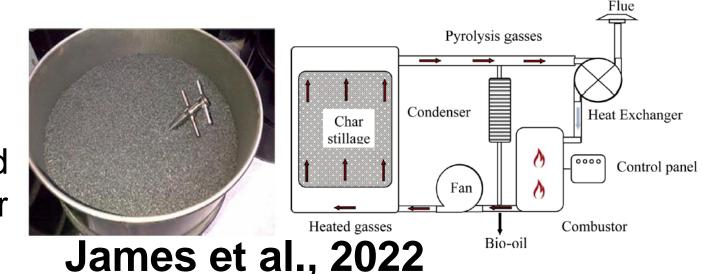


Background

RIT

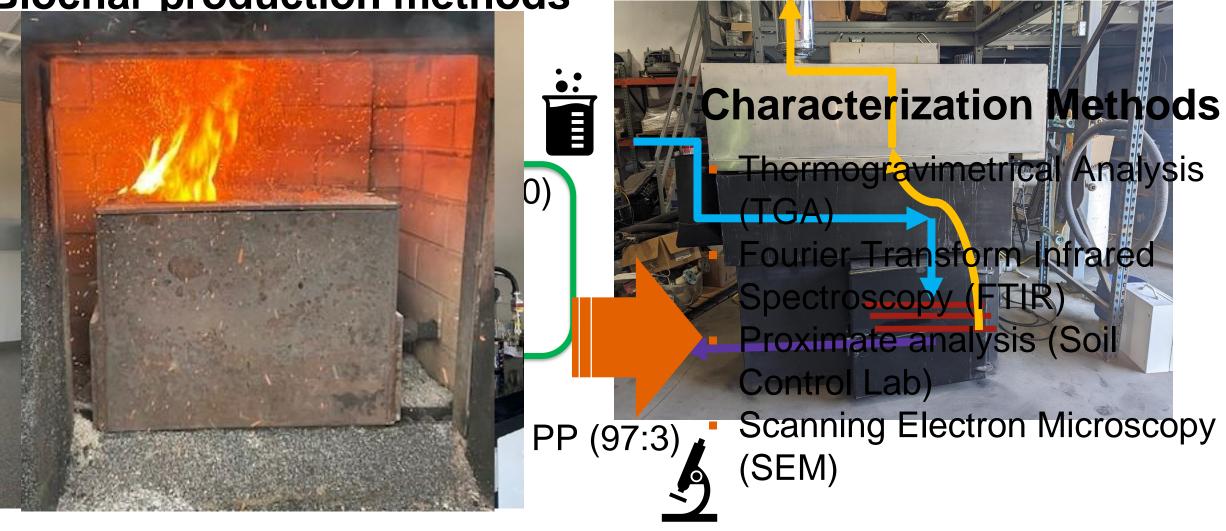
Mašeka et al., 2018

- Compared BC from a fixed bed reactor, a laboratory auger reactor and a rotary kiln
- Volatile matter (VM) as proxy.
- BC appear to be consistent through out methods, but key properties are missing like H:C,
 O:C, surface area, etc.

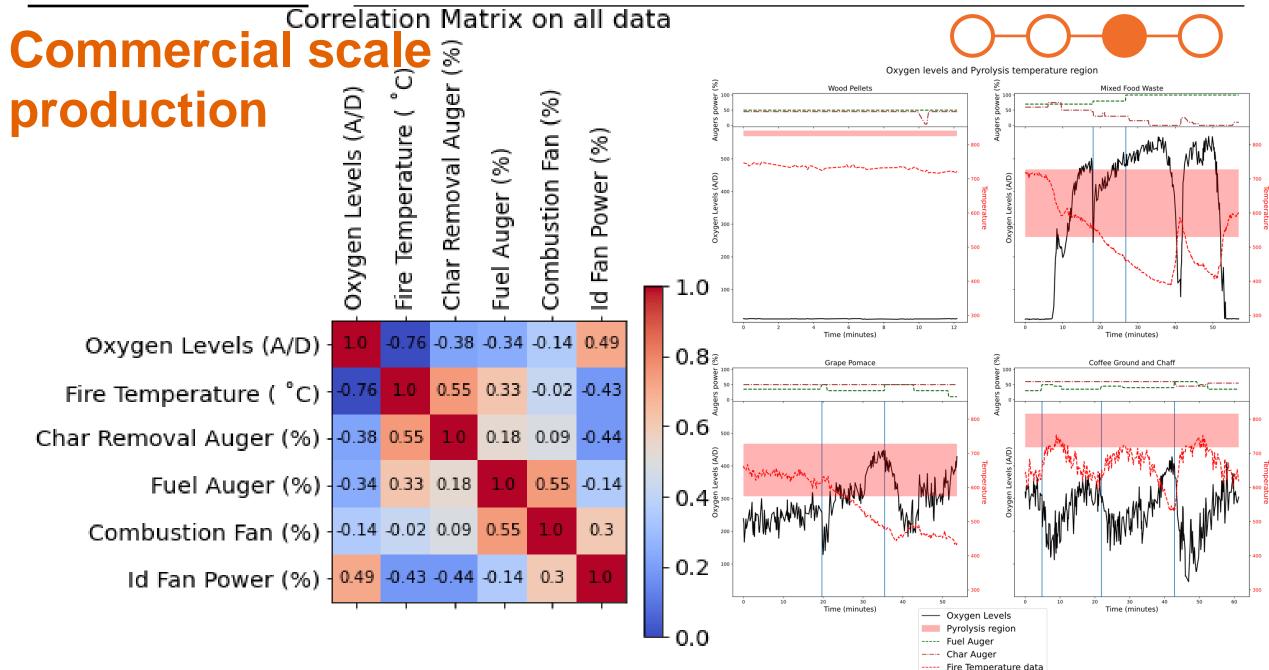


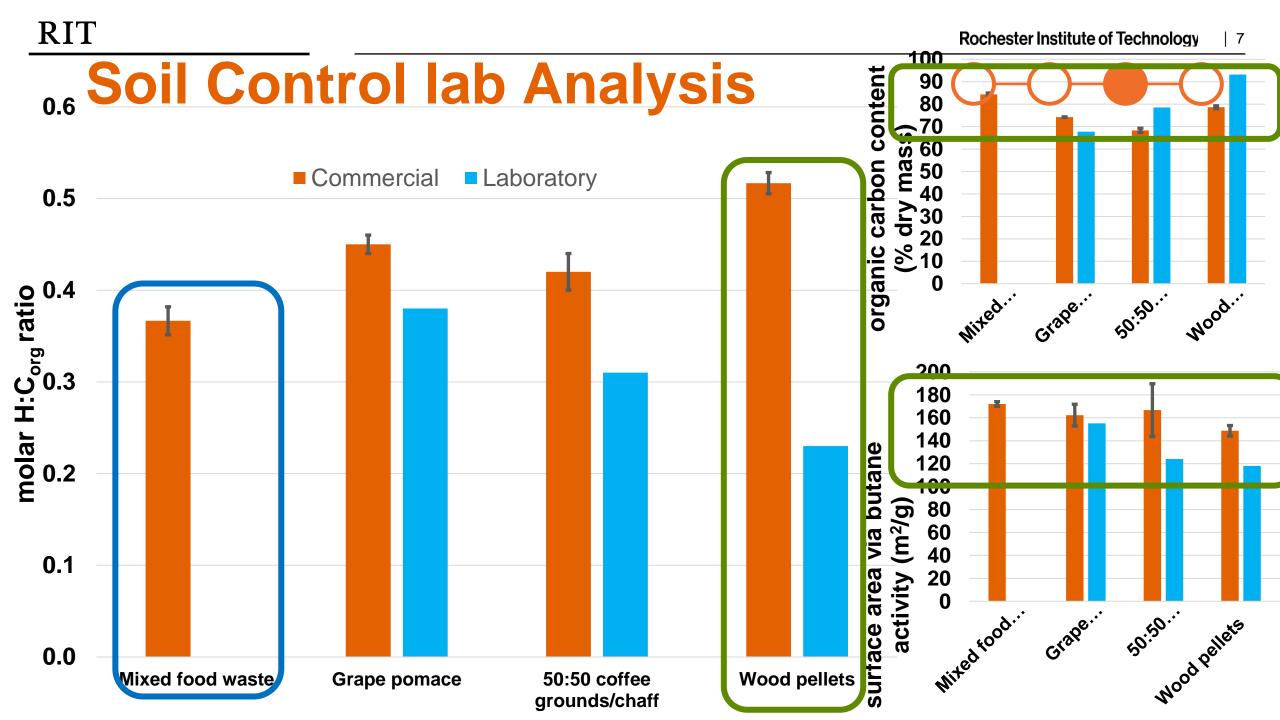
- Lab and commercial batch reactors
- Large-scale BC underperformed in efficient zinc removal.
- Important remark is the pyrolysis temperatures and high oxygen content (200C, 270C and 340C)

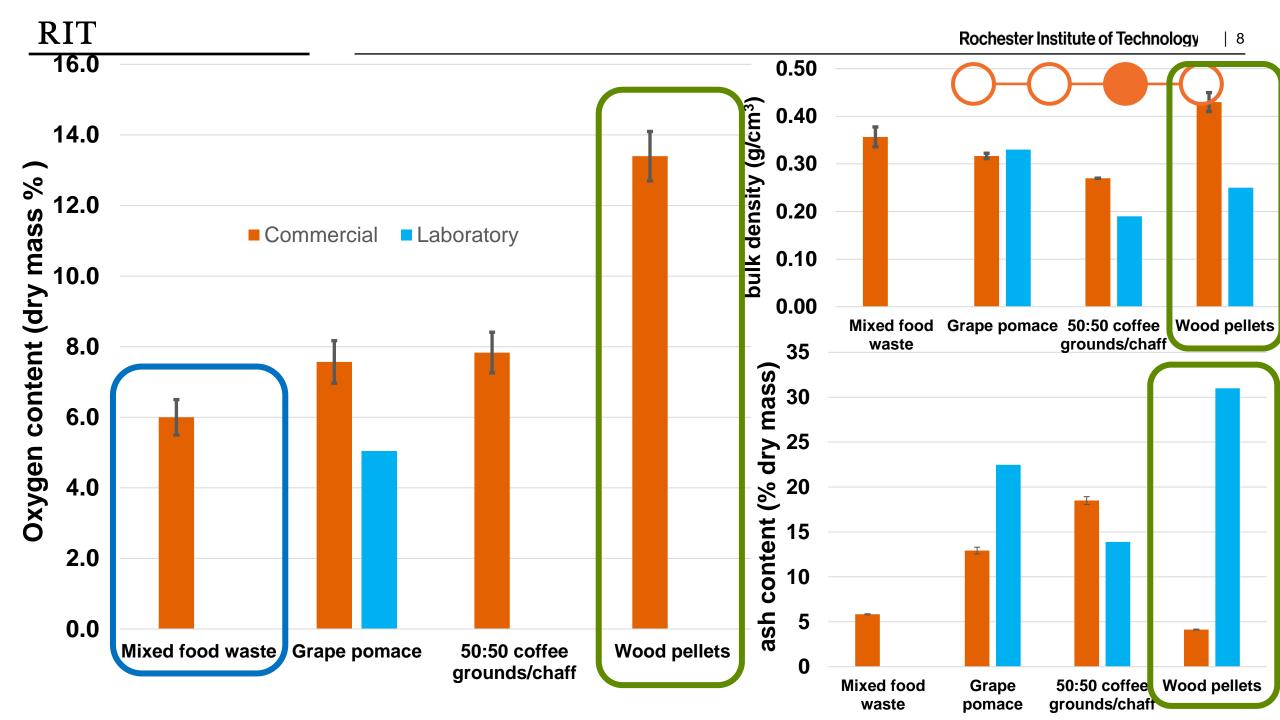
Methodology Biochar production methods

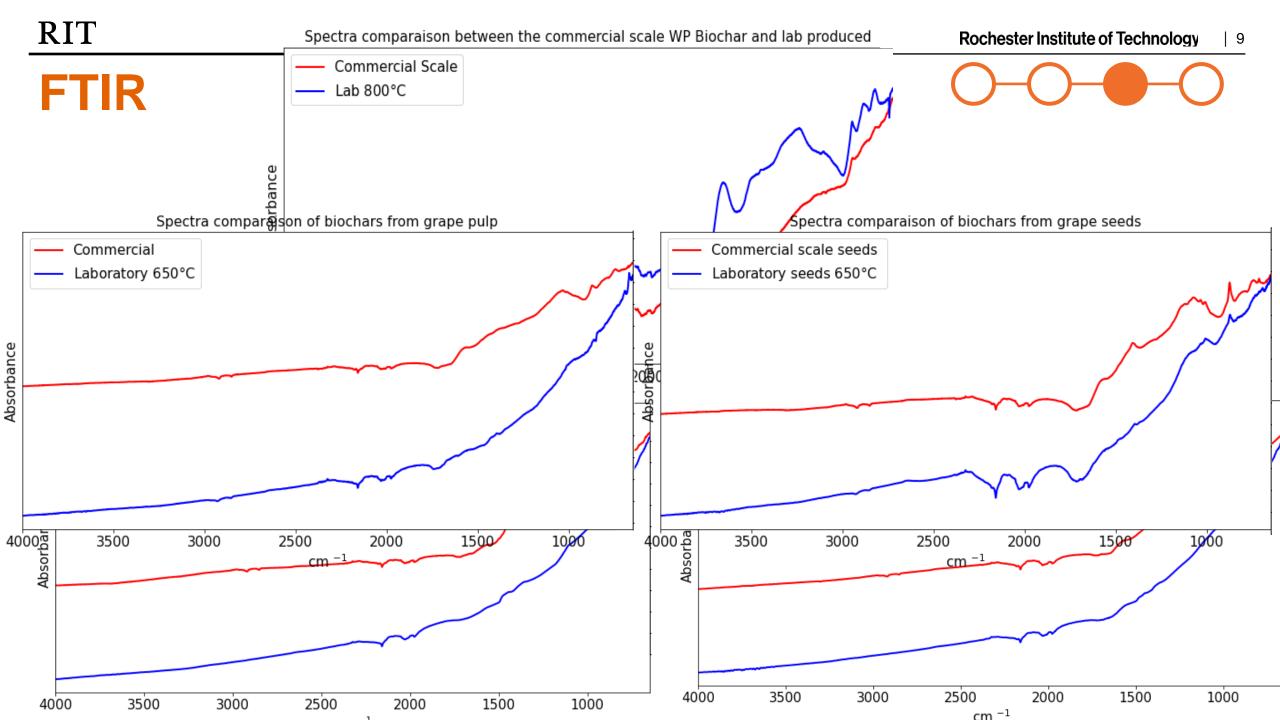




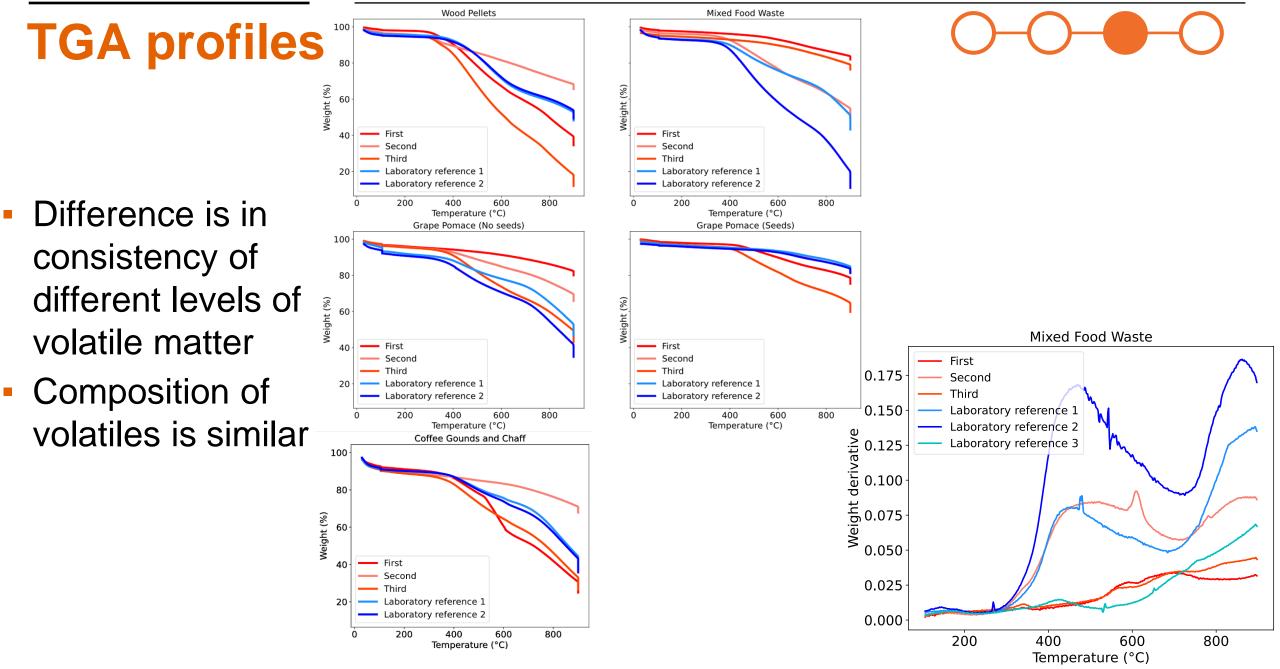




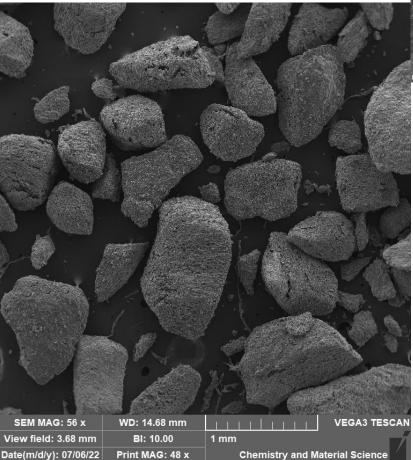


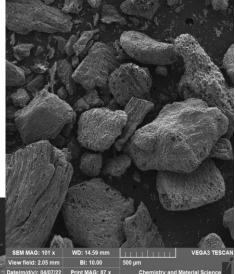


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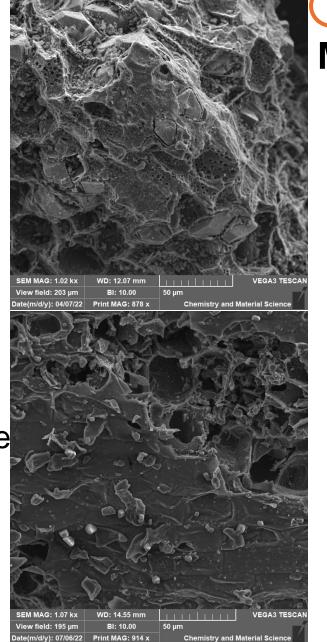


SEM Commercial-scale



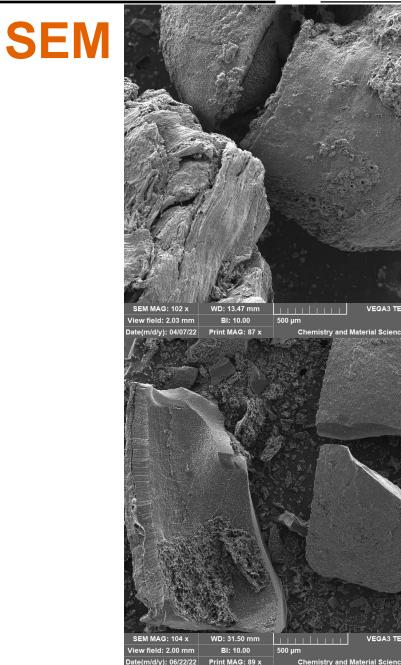


Laboratory-scale



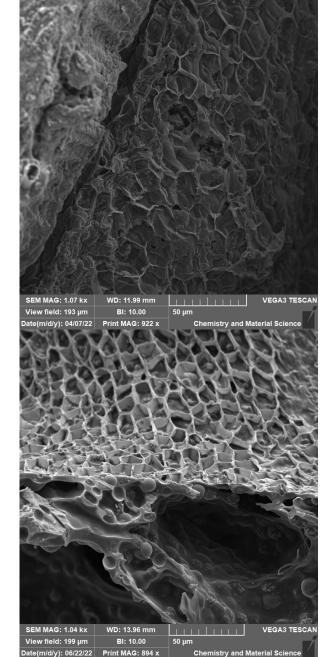
Mixed food waste

• Similar structure and morphology



FGA3 TES

VEGA3 TESC



Grape Pomace (seeds)

- Commercial-scale
 - Less defined pore walls

Laboratory-scale

- More continuous surface
 - Better defined pores

Conclusions

Commercial-scale auger-based systems produce **high quality** biochar in a resilient way.

System has to be **tuned** to obtain BC properties of interest Challenges to operate said systems are:

- High energy content materials
- Co-pyrolysis preferred with lowenergetic materials
- Post-pyrolysis fire hazards
- Oxygen presence can affect BC quality for certain applications

aterials with lowards affect BC

Differences with the laboratory produced biochar are:

- Consistently higher H:C ratios and surface area
- Laboratory samples present a more consistent thermal degradation and volatile content
- Commercial scale samples show a less organized carbon structure (faster heating rate)



References!

Thank you!







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