



上海交通大学  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

August 28, 2009



# Research and Development of Biomass conversion Technology in Shanghai JiaoTong University

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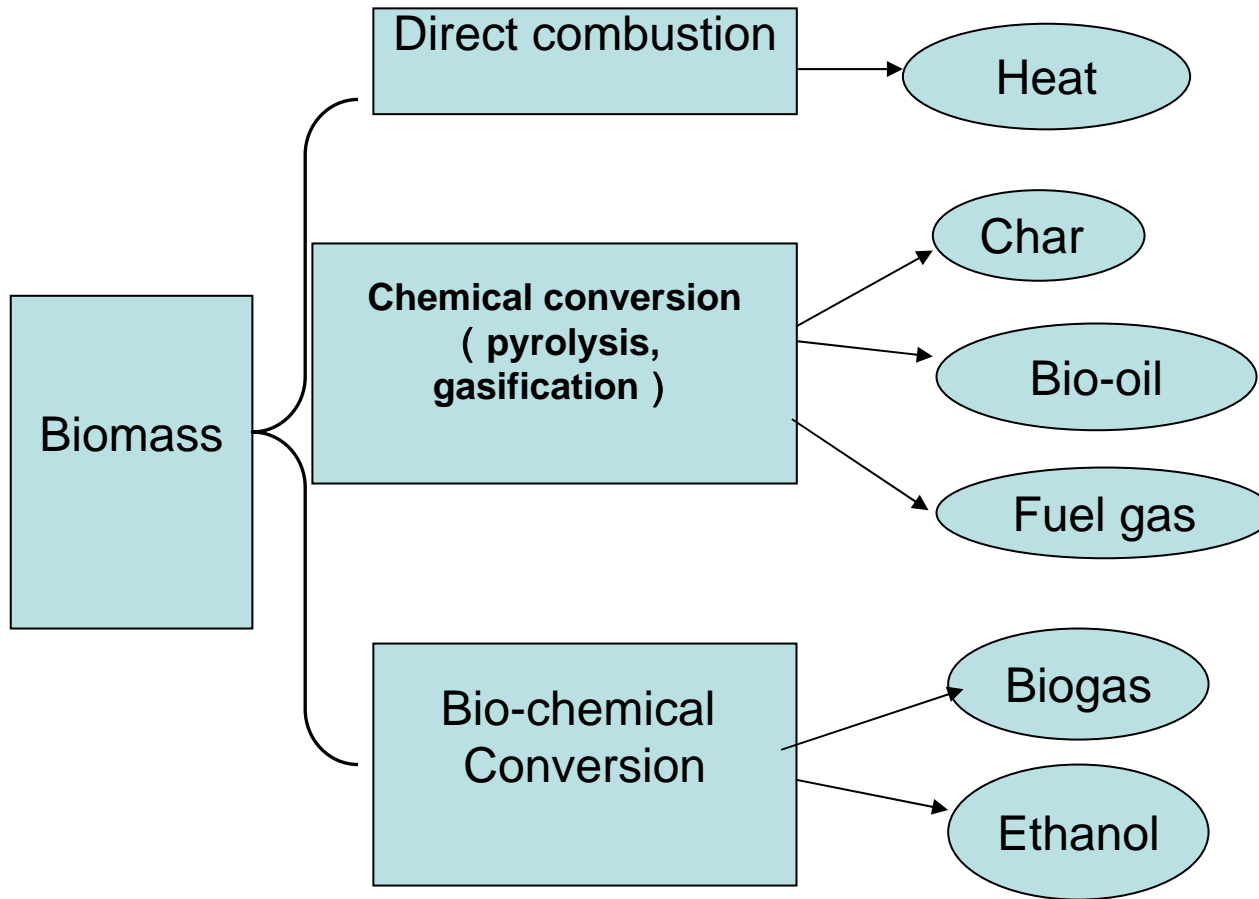




1. Introduction to Shanghai JiaoTong University(SJTU),China
  2. biomass pyrolysis
  3. Bio-ethanol
  4. Biogas
  5. Conclusion
-

# 1. Shanghai JiaoTong University(SJTU)

- ◆ Established in 1896
- ◆ There are 20 schools, including school of Agriculture and Biology, School of Mechanical and Power Engineering, School of Environment Engineering, etc.
- ◆ Students:38,000; Teachers:2,800
- ◆ Area of campus: about 333 ha.





## 2. Biomass fast pyrolysis for biooil production Mechanism of biomass pyrolysis

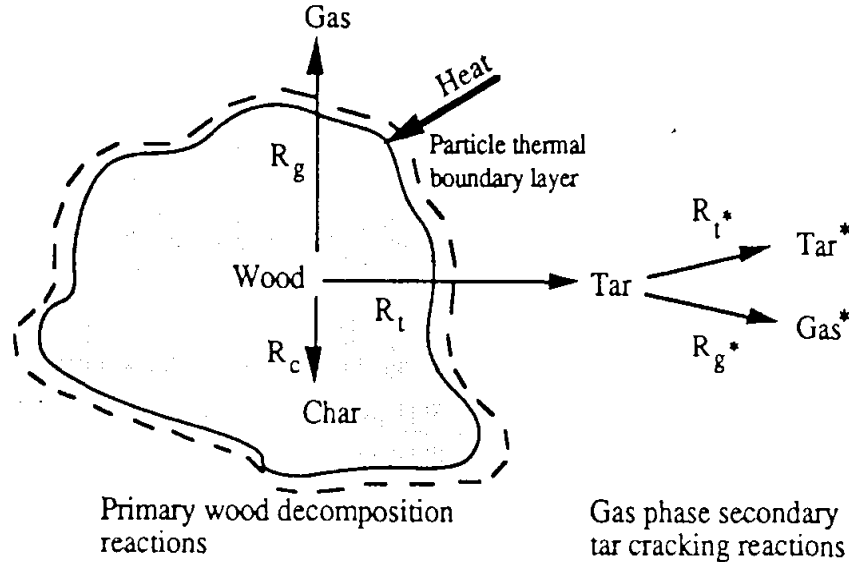


Fig.1 Sketch of a Decomposing Wood Particle  
Including the Reaction Paths Involved

**If the pyrolysis conditions are proper, 100kg biomass can produce 70kg biooil.**



## Typical biomass fast pyrolysis reactor - Rotating Cone Reactor

It was key project of Science & Technology Commission of China, Professor Liu Ronghou was Vice coordinator)

The biomass throughput: 50 kg/h

The bio-oil yield : 53%

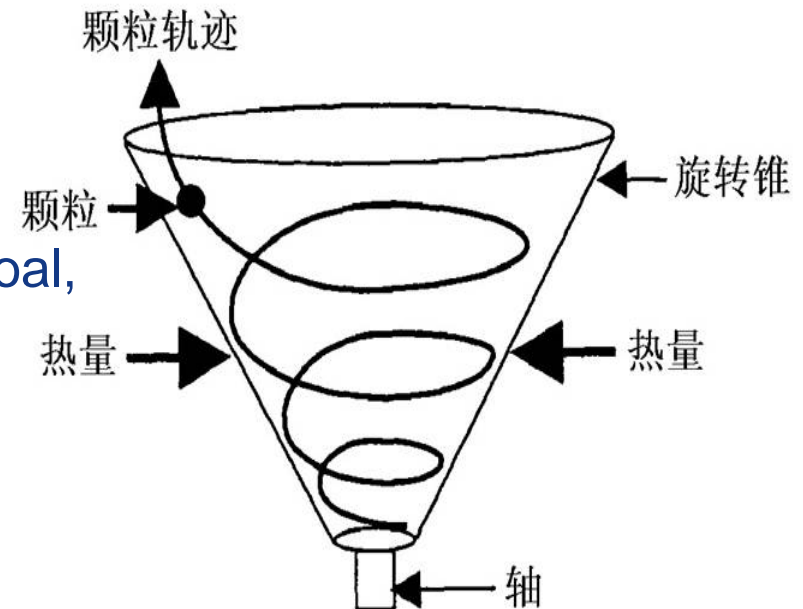




# Rotating Cone Reactor

## 【Characteristics】 :

- Flash reaction:  
solid residence time: 0.5 s
- Higher heating rate : 5000k/s
- Vapor residence time:0.3 s
- Materials to be treated: Biomass, coal,  
oil shale, Polymer





## 【Products yields】 :

- Bio-oil : 60wt%
- Non-condensable gas : 30wt%
- Char : 10wt%







## (6) Fluidized bed reactor for biomass fast pyrolysis for bio-oil production developed by Shanghai JiaoTong University

Biomass throughput: 1-2  
kg/h;

Reactor

Temperature: 400-  
600°C

Biomass particle size: 1-  
2mm

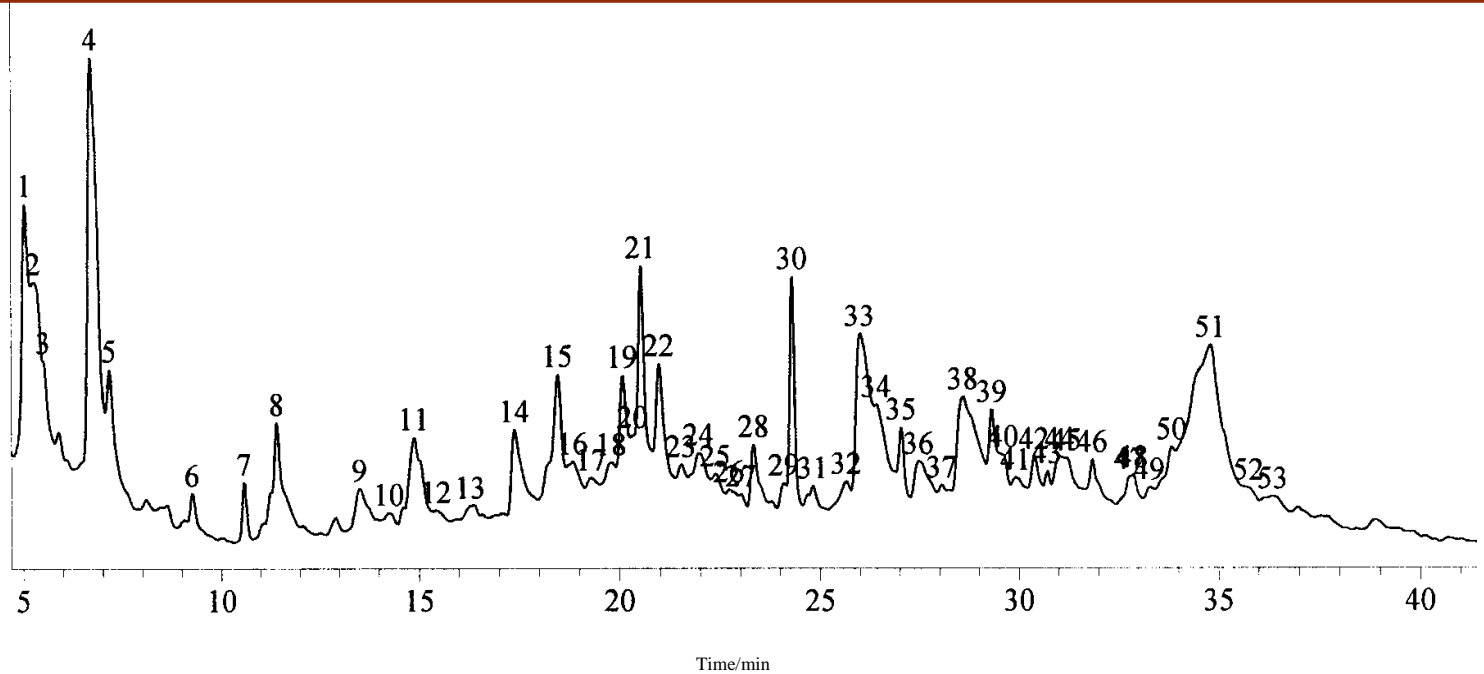






# Chemical composition of bio-oil, analyzed by GC-MS

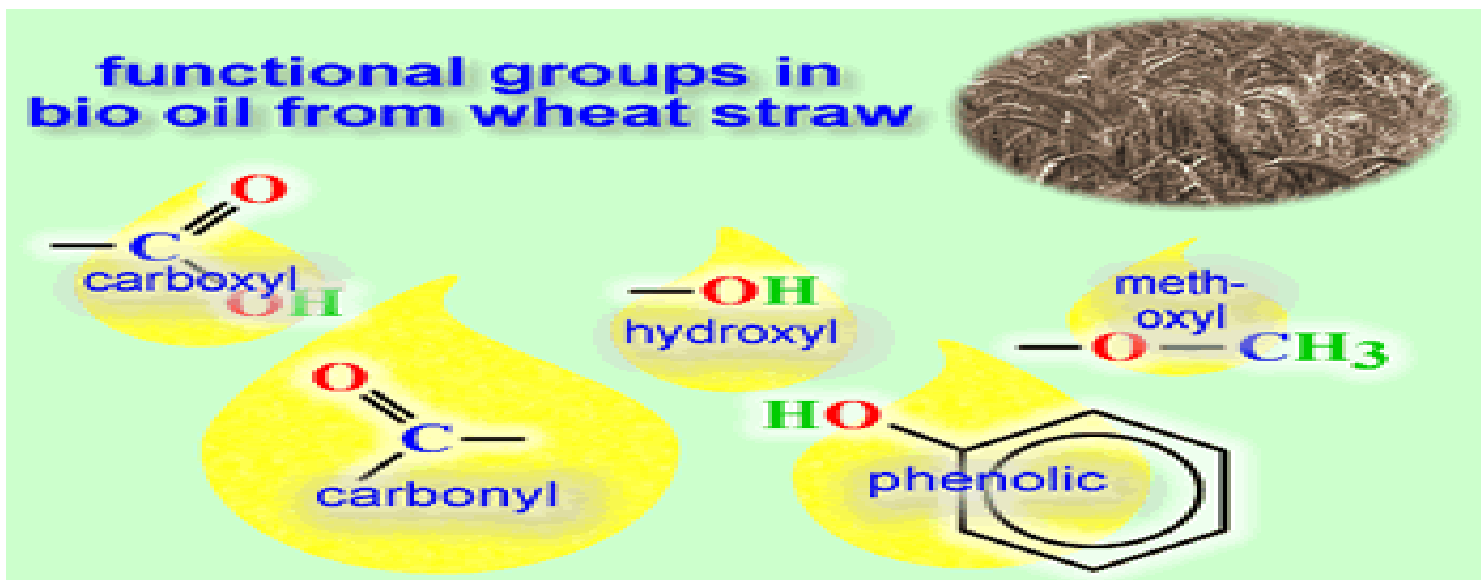
Relative abundance/%



Total ion current diagram of bio-oil from pine sawdust pyrolysis at 500°C



- **Bio-oil is a complex mixture of organic compounds**





## Properties of Bio-oil

Properties of bio-oil from fast pyrolysis of corn stalk

| property                           | value       |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| density at 20°C, kg/L              | 1.04-1.12   |
| <b>Water content,%</b>             | 10-30       |
| kinematical viscosity at 20°C, cSt | 9.01-9.58   |
| heat value, MJ/kg                  | 9.027-9.477 |



## 3. Ethanol from sweet sorghum

### Yield of sweet sorghum

- Yield of stem: 50t/ha<sup>2</sup> ,
- Grain yield: 5t/ ha<sup>2</sup>,
- Juice alcohol yield: 1.5-2t/ ha<sup>2</sup>

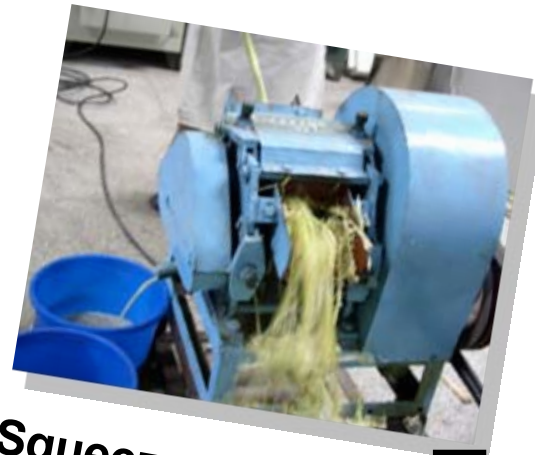
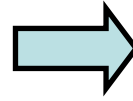




# Juice fermentation



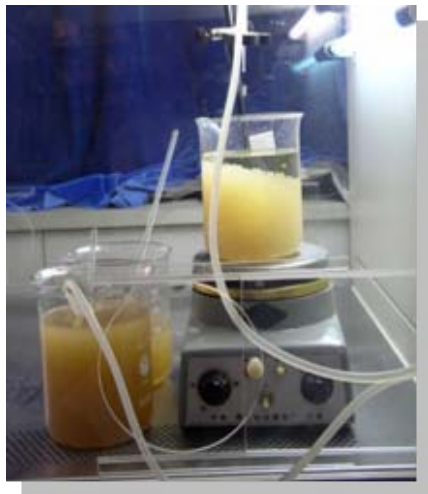
Sweet sorghum



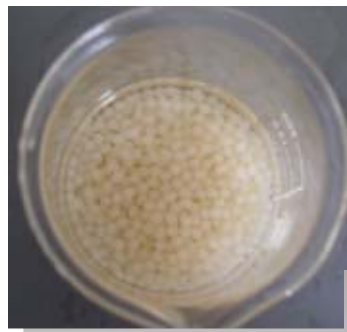
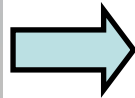
Squeeze for juice



Stalk juice



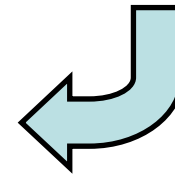
Immobilization



Immobilized yeast



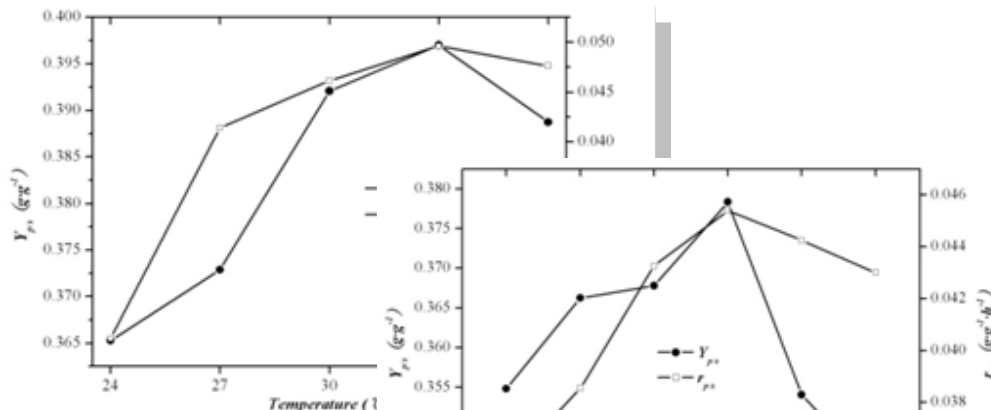
Fermentation





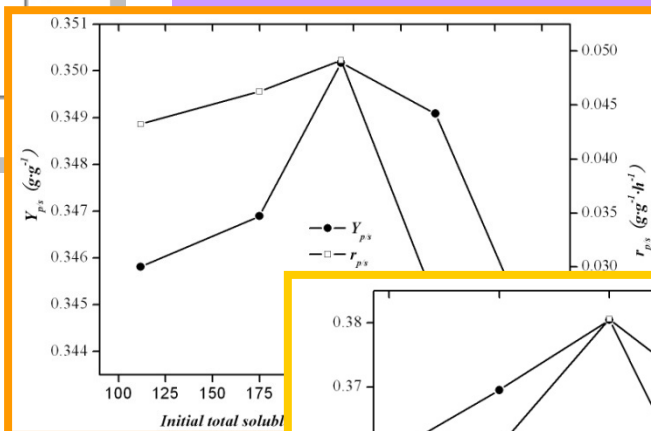
# Juice fermentation

Juice fermentation at different conditions (temperature and pH initial substrate concentration and particle stuffing rate)

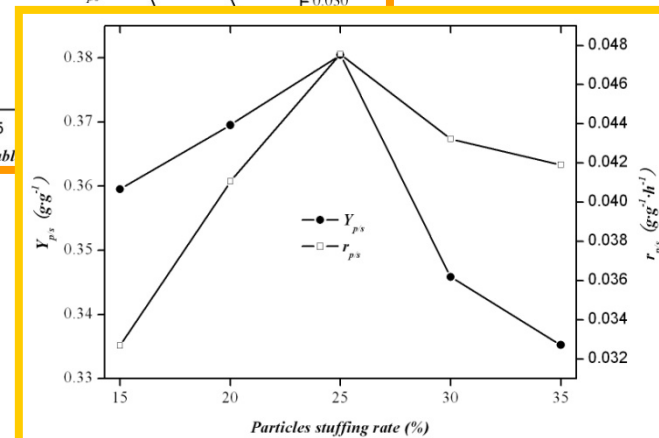


$Y_{p/s}$  and  $r_{p/s}$  at different temperatures

$Y_{p/s}$  and  $r_{p/s}$  at different pHs



$Y_{p/s}$  and  $r_{p/s}$  at different initial substrate concentrations

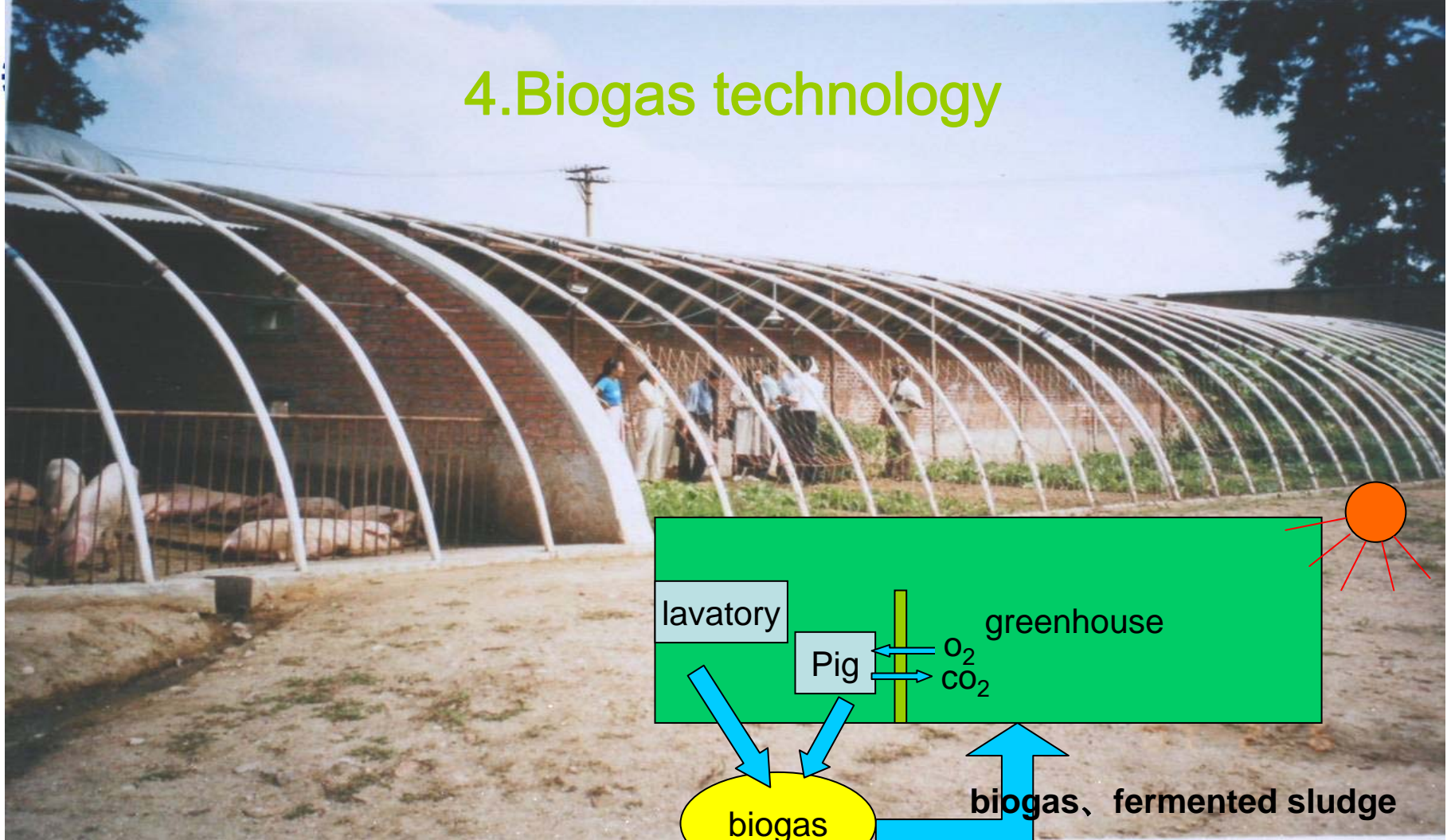


$Y_{p/s}$  and  $r_{p/s}$  at different particles stuffing rates

Temperature of 33°C, pH of 4.5, Initial substrate concentration of 218.1 mg·ml<sup>-1</sup> and particle stuffing rate of 25% were suitable



# 4. Biogas technology



## Biogas Ecosystem

Component : Lavatory, Pig house, biogas digester, greenhouse

Function : Integration of Plant, animal, biogas, solar energy



- [1] Ronghou Liu, Jinxia Li, Fei Shen. Refining bioethanol from stalk juice of sweet sorghum by immobilized yeast fermentation[J]. *Renewable Energy*, 3 August 2007. (SCI).
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- [7] Junmeng Cai, Ronghou Liu, Yuanyuan Wang. Kinetic analysis of solid-state reactions: a new integral method for nonisothermal kinetics with the dependence of the preexponential factor on the temperature ( $A=A_0T^n$ ). Solid State Sciences, 2007, 9(5): 421-428. (SCI).
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- [10] Junmeng Cai, Ronghou Liu. An improved version of Junmeng-Fang-Weiming-Fusheng approximation for the temperature integral, Journal of Mathematical Chemistry, 2007, doi: 10.1007/s10910-007-9252-8. (SCI)



Different conversion technologies can treat different types of raw materials, and different product can be obtained, there are both advantages and disadvantages for any conversion technology.

- \* Biomass pyrolysis for bio-oil production & biogas will not compete with food production;
  - \* Ethanol from juice of sweet sorghum will not compete with food production too.
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**Thank you !**

