



# Development of Pyrolysis Reaction Mechanisms for Peat

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Lightening Talk



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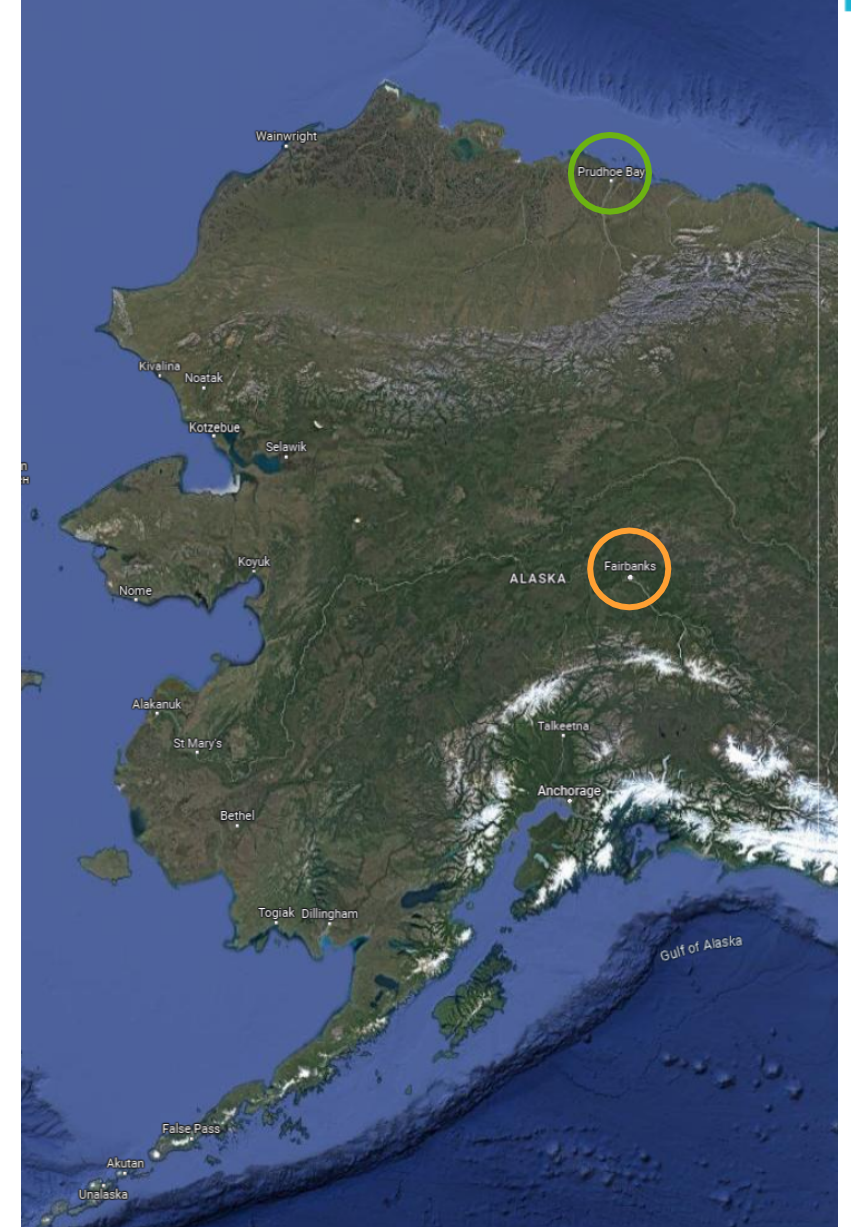
# Harvesting Peat from Alaska



Near Prudhoe Bay



Near Fairbanks





# TGA Methodology

- Test a small sample of the material (5 mg) in a TGA (thermogravimetric analysis)
- Sample is heated at a known rate (5, 10, 20 K/min), temperature and mass are recorded
  - Held at 40°C for 30 min to stabilize temp and mass
  - Heated to 700°C, held for 15 min
  - N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> crucibles
- From this data, reaction parameters can be determined
- Peat samples:
  - Three samples tested: Commercial Canadian Sphagnum Moss, Fairbanks, Prudhoe Bay
  - Prudhoe Bay site tested at 3 depths: 0-6cm, 6-15cm, 15-22 cm approx.
  - Ground using ball mill to fine powder
  - Oven dried at 80°C
  - Commercial peat: 3 replicates, Natural peat: 5+ replicates



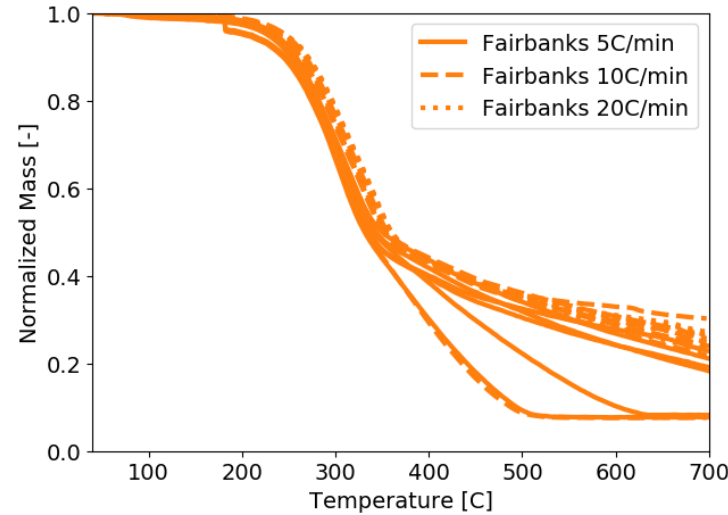
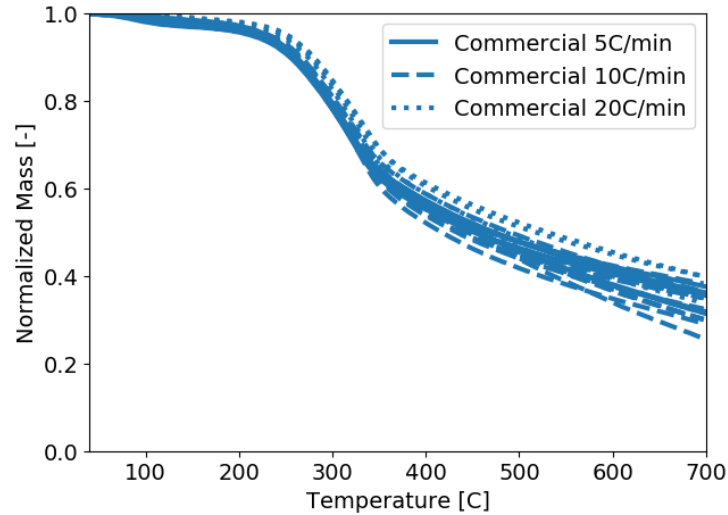
Commercial



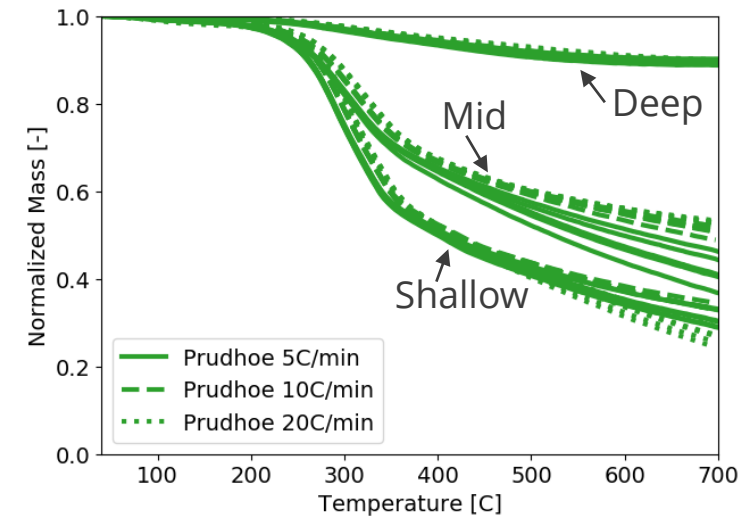
# Two Methods of Optimization



## Method 1: Individual Peat



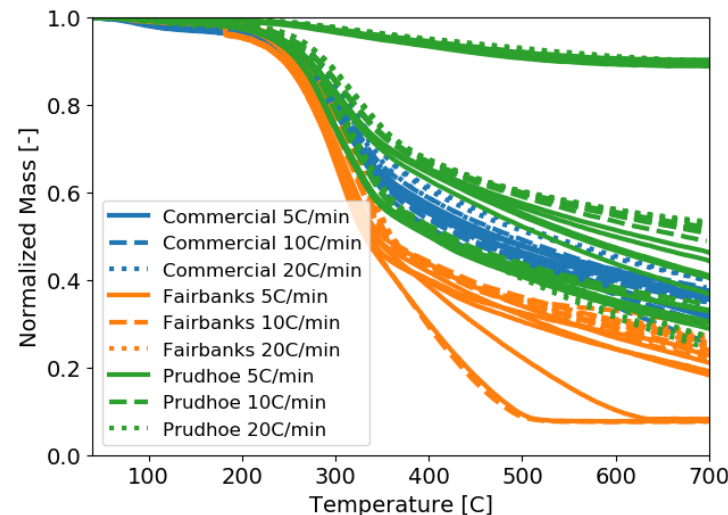
## Output: Three Parameter Sets



## Method 2: All Peat

Why?

To test the theory that the pyrolysis reactions are common across peat types



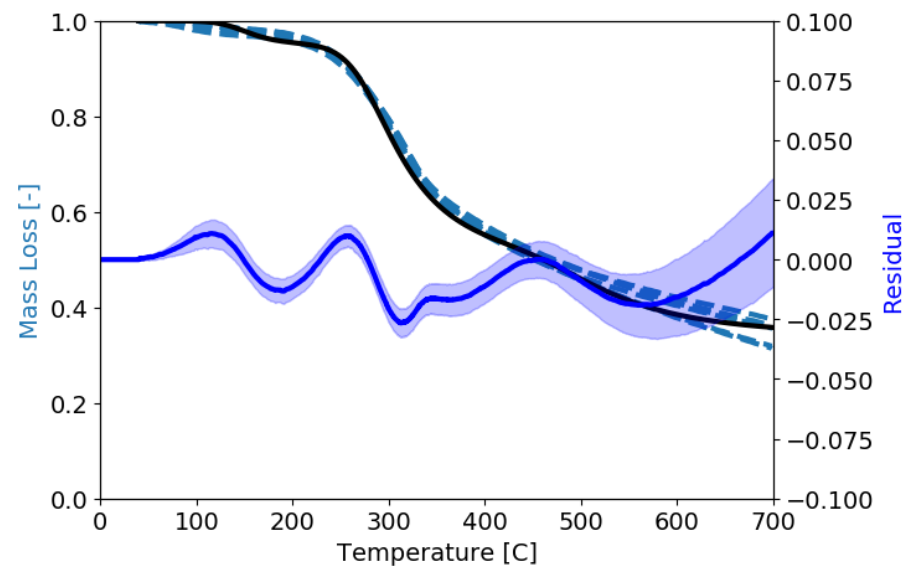
## Output: One\* Parameter Sets

\* Moisture content and inorganic content are optimized on a per peat type basis

# 5 C/min commercial peat

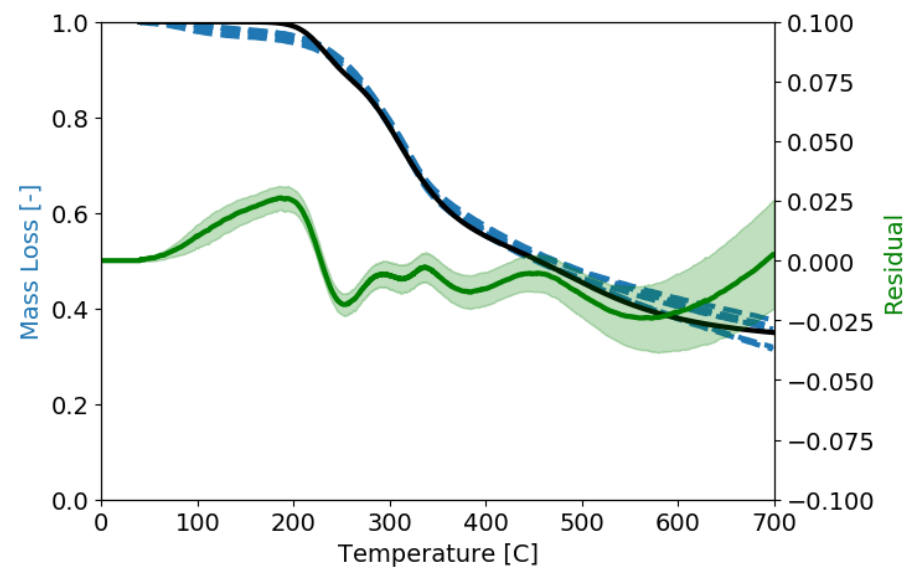


Optimizing using **only**  
commercial peat

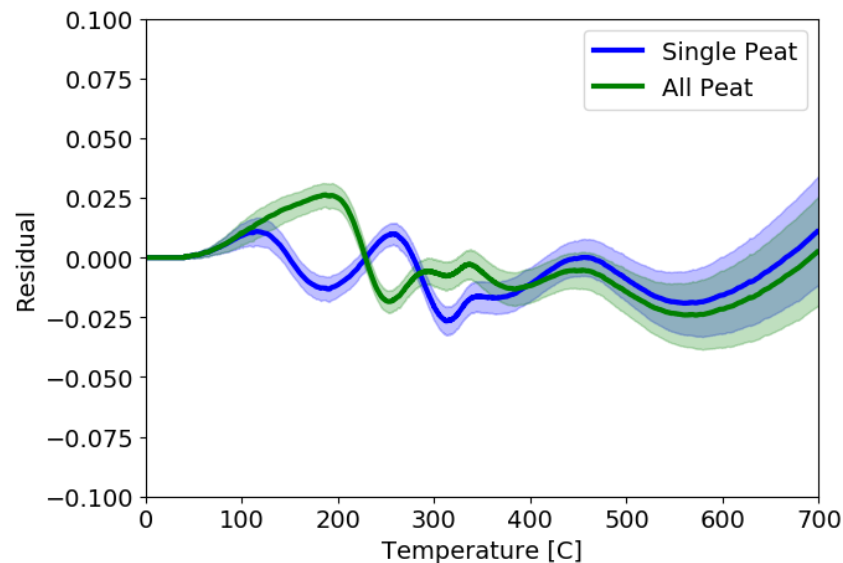


Averaged over time:  
Residual =  $0.009 \pm 0.008$

Optimizing using **all**  
peats



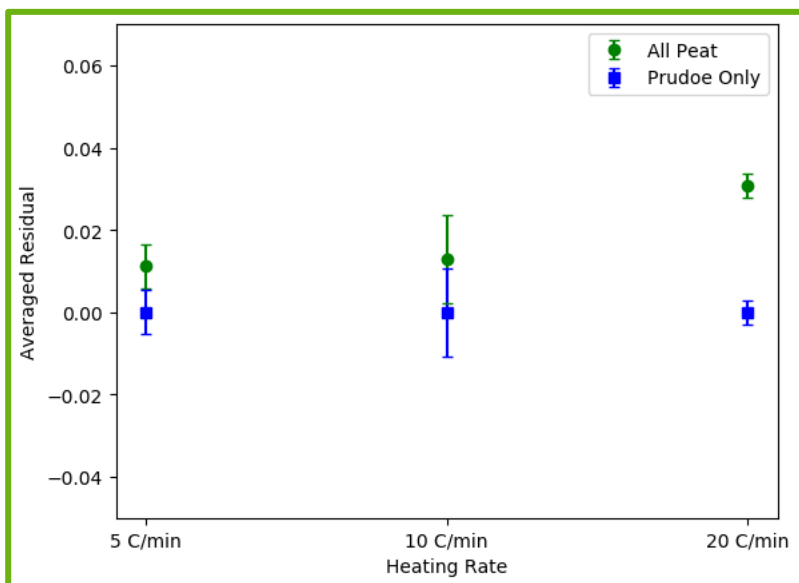
Averaged over time:  
Residual =  $0.012 \pm 0.008$



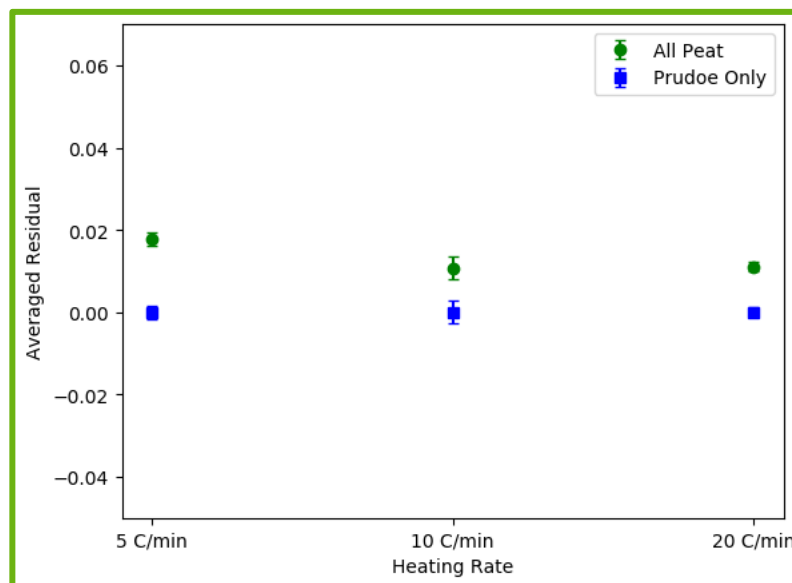
# Average residual over time



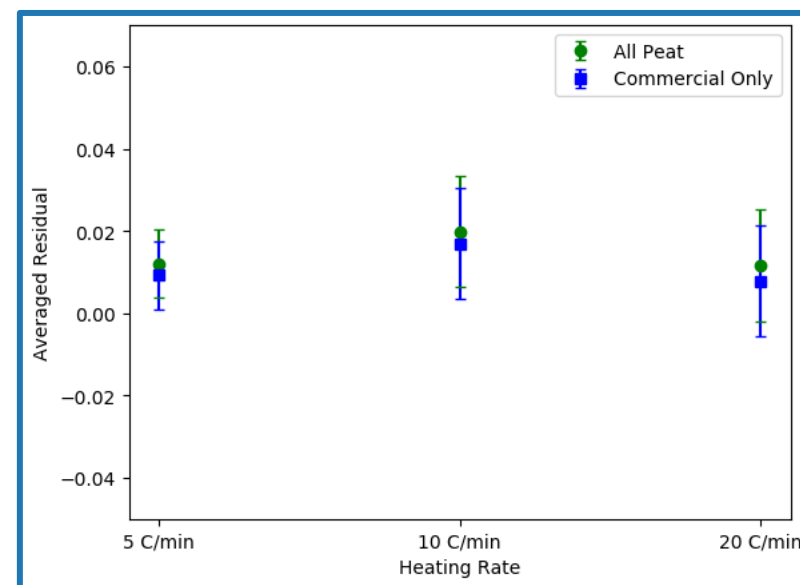
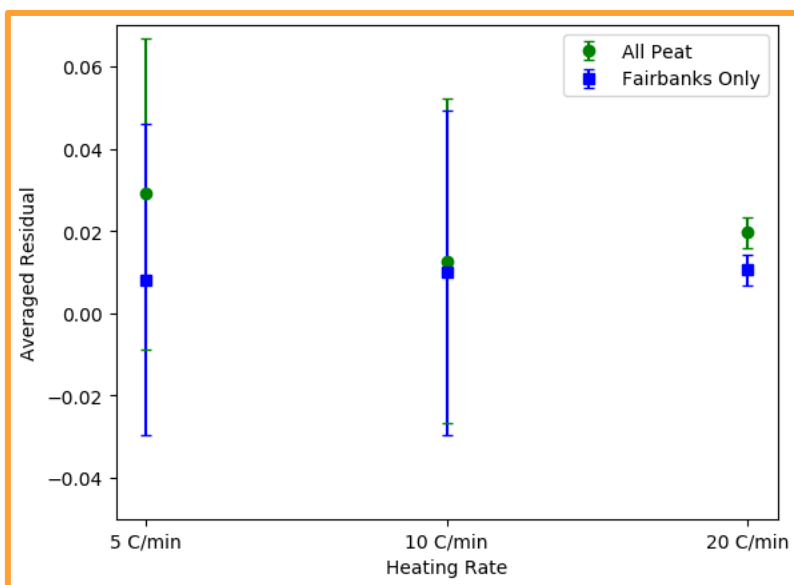
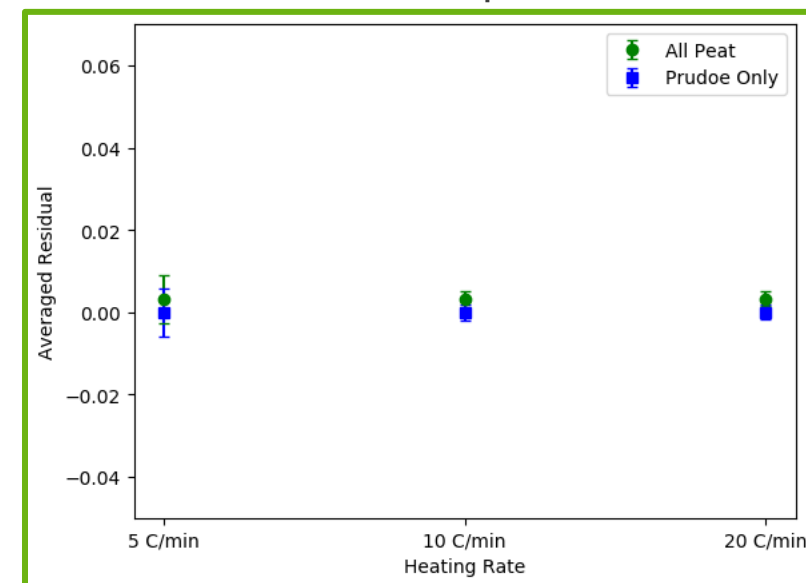
## Shallow



## Mid



## Deep



- Optimizing across peat types increases error, but not significantly
- Suggest using common pyrolysis kinetics across peat types maybe appropriate
- Future work:
  - Simulate a pyrolyzing column of peat (with heat transfer) using the different mechanisms to understand consequences of a common peat pyrolysis model
  - Conduct the same tests and analysis in air

# Acknowledgements



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