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COBEM-2017-0668 CHARACTERIZATION OF RESIDUAL BIOMASS FROM AGRICULTURAL AND AGROINDUATRIAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract. Currently, fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas represent the main energy sources in the world. However, renewable energy sources, including biomass, have to be used to reduce environmental damage. Biomass wastes generated in the agricultural and agroindustrial activities are left in the field or discarded, usually without any value. In this paper a characterization as solid fuels of the main residual biomasses generated in Uruguay is approached. Six analyses were performed to characterize the biomass samples and their ashes: moisture, proximate and ultimate analysis, heating value, thermogravimetric analysis and ash melting temperature determination. It was found that olive and grape pomace have the best properties as potential fuels (even several properties better than some traditional fuels), followed by vine and olive prunings, then grape stems and switchgrass. On the other hand, cereal crop straws and wild cane did not show so favorable characteristics, specially heating values and ash contents.

Keywords: Biomass, Solid fuel characterization, Agriculture residues

1. INTRODUCTION

The rational use of fossil fuels and renewable natural resources, among other actions such as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and conservation of soil and water, are crucial for a sustainable development. Energy production is one of the most intensive uses of natural resources in human activities. Moreover, it is also the biggest source of pollutants emission (Cortez *et al.*, 2008). Biomass is a renewable energy source because its availability is not limited in time, we can always grow trees and crops, and waste will always exist (Saidur *et al.*, 2011).

The characteristics and quality of the biomass influence directly in the thermoconversion technologies. Moreover, as less homogeneous fuel and poor quality, more sophisticated use to be the combustion and gasification systems (Basu, 2010; van Loo and Koppejan., 2008).

In this context, to evaluate a solid fuel, the first, and most important step is to perform a detailed characterization of the same. In this way, their properties and biomass quality as fuel, as well as their potential applications and the environmental problems that may be associated, are determined. The characterization is based on the knowledge of the chemical, physical, geometric and mineral characteristics of the fuel (Saidur *et al.*, 2011)

In Uruguay, in 2015, renewable energy accounted for 57 % of the energy matrix, from which 14% corresponded to hydropower and 40% of biomass, mainly from black liquor, but also wood and charcoal CITE MIEM. Agricultural plays an important role in Uruguay, where a great amount of biomass waste is generated and can be used as energy source. Soybean is the major crop which had more than 1.300.000 ha farmed, followed by wheat (400.000 ha). Sorghum, corn and barley are crops with a relevant presence in Uruguay. Another agroindustrial activites, like wine and olive oil producction, also generate residual biomass, such as pomace and prunings. All these biomass are generaly left in the field or discarded without any value. In this paper the characterization of these wastes as solid fuels is approached.

2. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

2.1 Sampling

The analyzed samples were solid residues generated in agricultural and agroindustrial activities from Uruguay: straw of soybeans, barley, corn, wheat and sorghum, vine and olive prunings, grape stems, olive and grape pomace, as well as wild cane (arundo donax) and switchgrass (both crops with high growth rate and high lignin content) (see Table 1).

Biomass	Туре	Nomenclature		
Olive Pomace	Frantoio	O.Pom.		
Olive Prunings	Arbequina	O.Prun.		
Grape Pomace	Cabernet Frenc	G.P.		
Grape Stems	Tannat	G.S.		
Vine Prunings	Tannat	V.P.		
Corn Straw	SPS 2866	C.S.		
Sorghum Straw	Topper (TRC)	Sg.S.		
Wheat Straw	DM fuste	W.S.		
Barley Straw	CLE 233	B.S.		
Soybeans Straw	DM 6.2i	Sb.S.		
Switchgrass	Shawnee	Swch.		
Cane	Arundo donax	Cane		

Table 1. Biomass samples list.

The samples preparation was made with the ASTM - E1757 standard. First, the samples were dried in an oven at 60žC until constant weight to determinate *in natura* moisture content (ISO 18134-1 and 2). The samples were ground in a knife mill to homogenize them. Quartering was not necessary to select the samples because the ground material was enough homogeneous.

2.2 Analysis

Six analyses were performed to characterize the biomass samples and their ashes: moisture âĂIJin natureâĂİ, proximate and ultimate analysis, heating value, thermogravimetric analysis and ash temperature fusion determination. Selfignition temperature as well as relevant points in the thermal degradation were determined from the thermogravimetric plots, in inert and oxidant atmosphere.

The mass percentages of moisture, volatile matter, fixed carbon and ash content were determined in the proximate analysis. It was performed under standards ISO 18134-3, ISO 18122 and ISO 18123 employing a muffle and an analytic balance (Radwag AS 310, resolution of $\pm 1 mg$) to determinate the mass. Eight repetition were made with 1,1g each one in ceramic crucibles.

The ultimate composition (C, H, O, N, S) was provide directly in the dry sample employed an Elemental CHNO analyzer. The high heating value was obtained by the calorimetry pump methodology under the standard UNE-EN 14918 with a PARR 6100 calorimetry. The thermal analysis were provided by an analyzer Shimadzu TA 50 doing thermogravimetry (TGA). The heating rate was 10 C/min and the samples masses $10\pm 0.5 mg$. Both nitrogen and sintetic air were employed as atmosphere gas, with a flux of 50,0 ml/min, in the temperature range from ambient to 900Åž C.

The ash melting temperature were determined by a LECO AF 700 under oxidizing atmosphere. The temperature was increases from 600ÅžC up to 1490ÅžC emploing a heating rate of 10 Åř C / min. The ashes for this analysis were prepared at 550ÅžC and sieved (Mesh 200). This analysis was made under ASTM D1857-04.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Moisture in natura

The main results for the fuel characterization are presented in Table 2. It can be seen that the high moisture content for industrial waste where the main process is juice extraction. Grape stems has a higher humidity content with 75%, followed by olive pomace and grape pomace with 66% and 53% respectively. Otherwise, the water content of vine and olive prunings, decreases considerably to 21% and 31% respectively.

On the other hand, regarding cereal crops, it is possibly to clasify in two groups. On one side, soybean, barley and wheat with exteremely low humidity content (between 8% and 9%) and the other, corn and sorghum with humidity content (between 27% and 29%).

Biomass	W	Poxima	te Composit	Ultimate Composition (% d.b.a.)				HHV	
	(% w.b.)	FC	VM	Ash	C	Н	0	Ν	(MJ/kg)
O.Pom.	66	13,6	84,4	2,0	64,9	8,8	24,3	2,0	25,3
O.Prun.	31	14,9	80,9	4,2	54,8	7,0	36,2	2,0	21,4
G.P.	53	19,2	74,5	6,3	56,8	6,8	34,1	2,3	21,6
G.S.	75	23,9	71,3	4,8	52,6	5,4	40,7	1,3	18,8
V.P.	21	20,4	74,6	5,0	54,7	5,6	38,8	1,0	19,4
C.S.	27	16,5	78,7	4,7	50,1	5,2	43,8	0,9	18,2
Sg.S.	29	15,0	78,0	7,0	50,6	5,9	42,8	0,7	17,9
W.S.	8,1	15,7	75,1	9,2	49,8	5,9	43,2	0,2	17,7
B.S.	8,8	15,5	77,1	7,4	48,8	6,1	44,8	0,3	18,2
Sb.S.	9,8	15,4	80,8	3,8	51,4	6,2	41,7	0,7	19,8
Swch.	9,7	15,2	79,1	5,8	51,1	5,8	42,6	0,6	18,4
Cane	27	13,5	82,9	3,5	48,4	5,8	45,3	0,6	17,8

Table 2. Biomass moisture (w.b.), proximate composition (d.b.), ultimate composition (d.b.a) and high heating value (d.b.)

These differences are associated with intrinsic conditions of each crop at harvest, but it is likely that their natural drying velocity is high and the samples have not been collected after harvest. Liwise, bibliografy references data presents values for wheat straw humidity very low (Basu, 2010). Finally, switchgrass, with a humidity lower than 10%, was also one of the biomass with lower water content.

A high value of moisture in the biomass, with energetic purpose, has associated a series of problems, related to low capacity of ignition and instability of the combustion, reduction of the flame temperature, decreasing of gross heating value, loss of equipment efficiency, higher costs of transportation, problems in handling, among others.

Natural drying of biomass strongly depends of whether conditions like temperature, solar radiation and rainfall. And the storage conditions, if is scattered in the field or stacked, the size and geometry, as well as the compaction (Ortíz *et al.*, 2003). Ortíz et al. (2003) mention that in Spain it is difficult to obtain humidities below 20% for wood with natural drying. In case of need, forced drying technologies allow to obtain smaller humidities.

Considering the biomasses studied in the present work, it is expected that for grape and olive pomace, which are arranged in piles and with a high initial humidity, the natural drying will be difficult, therefore a forced drying would be necessary. On the other hand, in residual biomass of cereal crops, which is scattered in the field, a fast reduction of moisture is expected, but dependent on precipitation.

Biomasses frequently used for fuel, such as eucalyptus wood and bark, as well as sugarcane bagasse, have initial humidities above 50% Pena-Vergara *et al.* (2014); Brito *et al.* (1979). In the case of eucalyptus, or other wood, it is generally expected that its moisture will be reduced before being used.

3.2 Ultimate composition

Olive pomace has the highest carbon and hydrogen contents, showing atypicals values for biomass (64,9 and 8,8% respectively). The high values observed are related to the remaining oil presence.

Compared with some biomasses frequently empoyied as fuel, it is highlighted that most of the waste biomass studied in this work, have more content of carbon and less of oxygenio. This is a positive point to these alternative biomass because has as a consequence a higher calorific value. On the other hand, biomass from vines and olive crops, show high percentages of nitrogen, which is a negative point due to the soil nutrient extraction. Straws, as well as switchgrass and cane, have a content of nitrogen lower than the traditional biomasses.

The relationship between the content of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen of a solid fuel can be ploted as is show in Figure 1. It can be seen that all samples are located in the biomass region, except olive pomace and a a slight deviation in corn straw. Olive prunings and grape pomace are the samples with atomic O/C ratio between 0,4 and 0,5. En orden ascendente del cociente O/C continÞan la poda de vid, los escobajos de uva. Por Þltimo, mÃąs agrupados, los rastrojos, el switchgrass, la caÃśa y las algas.

3.3 Proximate composition

Las biomasas en su conjunto, se caracterizan por tener un alto contenido de volÃątiles, lo cual no es la excepciÃşn en los resultados de las muestras analizadas, siendo todos superiores a 70% en base seca, mÃąs especà ficamente entre 74 y 81% (a excepciÃşn del orujo de aceituna con 84,4%).

En cuanto al las cenizas, todas las biomasas estudiadas presentaron porcentajes mayores a los de maderas tanto de



Figure 1. ClasificaciÃşn de las biomasas estudiadas a partir de los cocientes atÃşmicos hidrÃşgeno/carbono y oxÃ∎geno/carbono Jenkins *et al.* (1998).

eucalipto como de pino. Por otro lado, son inferiores al contenido de cenizas de la cÃascara de arroz y del orden del bagazo de caÃsa de azÞcar y corteza de eucalipto. De las biomasas analizadas, las algas se destacan con un contenido muy elevado de cenizas (17, 0%), del orden de los valores tà picos para la cascara de arroz Basu (2010); Cortez *et al.* (2008). Asà como su elevada humedad, el elevado contenido de cenizas hace que las algas tengan muy malas propiedades como combustible. En orden decreciente de contenido de cenizas, le siguen los rastrojos de trigo, cebada y sorgo con valores entre 7 y 9%. Los rastrojos de soja y maà presentaron porcentajes menores, ambos inferiores a 5%. El orujo de aceituna fue la muestra de menor contenido de cenizas (2%) y mayor contenido de volÃatiles (84,4%).

Los residuos de la producciÃşn de vino (orujos de uva, escobajo y podas), son las muestras con mayor contenido de carbono fijo, siendo estÃl' entre 19 y 24%. El resto de las muestras, tiene un contenido de carbono fijo oscilante entre 13 y 16%.

3.4 Heating value

Un resultado a destacar es el PCS de los orujos de uva y aceituna, asà como las podas de estos mismos cultivos (entre 21,5 MJ/kg y 25,5 MJ/kg), los cuales son superiores a los valores constatados en la bibliografà a para la leÃs de eucalipto y pino (del orden de 20 $MJ.kg^{-1}$), ademÃas de ser sensiblemente superiores a otras biomasas, como por ejemplo corteza de eucalipto, cascara y paja de arroz y bagazo de caÃs de azÃzcar (entre 15 MJ/kg y 17,3 MJ/kg).

Las algas son nuevamente la biomasa estudiada de peores cualidades, con un PCS similar a la cascara de arroz. Los rastrojos de los cultivos cerealeros analizados presentaron valores de PCS entre 17,7 MJ/kg y 19,7 MJ/kg, destacÃandose los residuos de cultivo de soja. En el mismo rango de valores se encuentran tambiÃl'n el switchgrass, la caÃsa silvestre y el escobajo de uva.

Olive pomace has the highest carbon and hydrogen contents, as well as the lowest ash content. In terms of energy, olive pomace also has the highest heating value (HHV), being even higher than some traditional biomass, such as eucalyptus or pine wood (HHV around 20 MJ/kg) (Cortez *et al.*, 2008; Basu, 2010). The high values observed are related to the remaining oil presence. This is coherent with the fact of having a low Fixed Carbon (FC) value and a high Volatile Matter (V) content. On the other hand, this biomass has one of the major moisture content (66% w.b.), together with grape pomace and grape stems, which achieve moisture content values of 53% and 75% (w.b.) respectively. Grape pomace and stems, as well as vine prunings, have high atomic carbon and fixed carbon contents. These biomass show HHV between 18,8 and 21,6 MJ/kg like olive prunings (21,4 MJ/kg).

Regarding the straws, in terms of moisture content the corn and sorghum show the highest values, 27 and 29% (w.b.) respectively. The soybeans straw has the major HHV (19,8 MJ/kg) while the wheat, barley and sorghum samples show values between 17,7 and 18,2 MJ/kg.



Figure 2. Olive Prunings Thermogravietry.

Among all the samples studied in the present work, the straws and wild cane present the lowest HHV.

The ash contents of the samples analyzed are in the range of 2% and 9% approximately, which is a reasonable value for some traditional biomasses, i.e. sugarcane bagasse and eucalyptus bark (Bizzo *et al.*, 2014; Almeida *et al.*, 2010; Pena-Vergara *et al.*, 2014; Brito *et al.*, 1979).

Compara contenido de cenizas con otras clasicas.

3.5 Thermal analysis

La degradaciÃşn tÃl'rmica de las biomasas presenta algunas similitudes generales entre todas ellas y algunas particularidades dependiendo de cada muestra. A nivel general, primero se aprecia una primera pÃl'rdida de masa debido al secado de las mismas. Esto ocurre a temperaturas prÃşximas a los 100žC y tiene asociado el primer pico en las curvas de la derivada. El fenÃşmeno de evaporaciÃşn no es influenciado por el tipo de atmÃşsfera, por lo tanto las curvas se mantienen juntas en este proceso. A partir de este punto la degradaciÃşn tÃl'rmica se diferencia segÞn la atmÃşsfera. En atmÃşsfera oxidante se observan dos picos en las curvas de DTG, lo que se puede identificar como primer y segunda zona de reacciÃşn. La primer zona corresponde a la volatilizaciÃşn y combustiÃşn de los volÃątiles y la segunda estÃą asociada a la combustiÃşn del carbono fijo. En cuanto a la degradaciÃşn en atmÃşsfera inerte, en la mayorÃ∎a de las muestras analizadas, se observa un pico en las curvas DTG correspondiente a la pirÃşlisis de la biomasa y luego una pÃl'rdida de masa a velocidad casi constante.

Figure 2 shows the evolution of the thermal degradation of olive prunings (as a particular case), obtained from thermogravimetric analysis (TGA and DTG), in both oxidant (air) and inert (nitrogen) atmospheres.

For nitrogen atmosphere, it is seen that pyrolysis occurs mainly between 450K and 650K. A first peak value is observed at approximately 550K due to the decomposition of hemicellulose and a second one is noticed at approximately 600K as a consequence of the decomposition of cellulose. At the last temperature the highest rate of mass loss is observed; this behavior was noticed also for the other samples.

For air atmosphere, two groups of peaks can be identified: those corresponding to volatile matter combustion, between 450 and 650K, and those corresponding to fixed carbon combustion, near 700K.

En la ?? se sintetizan los rangos de temperatura de inicio y fin de ambas zonas de degradaciÃșn en atmÃșsfera oxidante, asà como las pÃl'rdidas de masa asociada a cada una de estas y las temperaturas correspondientes a los picos de velocidad de pÃl'rdida de masa para cada zona Ergiidenler and Ghaly (1994). La temperatura de inicio de la primer zona varà a entre 160 y 200žC, donde el orujo de aceituna es la biomasa estudiada que comienza a volatilizar a menor temperatura, seguida en orden ascendente por la poda de olivos, switchgrass, caÃśa silvestre, escobajos de uva, rastrojo de trigo, algas, rastrojo de maã z, orujos de uva, finalizando con los rastrojos de soja, cebada y sorgo. Las temperaturas de finalizaciÃșn de la primer etapa, la cual corresponde al inicio de la segunda, oscilan entre 310 y 350žC. El orujo de aceituna y la poda de olivo son las muestras con mayor diferencia entre las temperatura de inicio y fin (es decir, la pirÃşlisis y combustiÃșn de volÃațiles son de mayor amplitud tÃl'rmica), seguidas por el escobajo y orujos de uva, algas y el rastrojo de maã z. Por Þltimo, las muestras con menor rango de temperaturas en la primer etapa de degradaciÃșn son las podas de vid, los rastrojos de cebada, sorgo, soja, asà como el switchgrass y la caÃśa silvestre. En cuanto a las temperaturas de mayor tasa de pÃl'rdida de masa (correspondiente al pico en las curvas DTG) varã an entre 270 y

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		Oxidant atm 1st Peak			Oxidant atm 2nd Peak			Inert atmosphere		
	T_{s-i}	Range	Mass	Peak	Range	Mass	Peak	Range	Mass	Peak
Biomass	(°C)	(°C)	Loss (%)	(°C)	(°C)	Loss (%)	(°C)	(°C)	Loss (%)	(°C)
O.Pom.	215	160-355	65,4	305	355-485	30,9	410	160-480	75,4	370
O.Prun.	195	170-350	58,2	295	350-475	37,1	420	170-517	71,3	320
G.P.	240	190-365	48,1	280	365-515	42,7	440	190-500	62,7	275
G.S.	230	175-357	53,4	275	357-510	39,4	424	175-380	46,7	335
V.P.	260	200-317	59,4	300	317-500	34,3	425	200-380	53,8	335
C.S.	250	180-330	66,4	275	330-490	27,3	400	180-390	63,1	300
Sg.S.	245	200-330	80,5	290	330-510	13,1	390	200-380	62,0	330
W.S.	255	175-350	67,3	280	350-495	22,3	390	175-380	59,6	315
B.S.	250	200-310	79,0	290	310-490	12,2	410	200-390	64,5	310
Sb.S.	250	190-330	84,3	295	330-495	10,4	430	190-385	65,3	340
Swch.	240	170-315	74,9	295	315-490	19,3	405	170-400	65,4	335
Cane	240	175-320	65,2	300	320-505	26,8	400	175-375	61,6	330

Table 3. Thermogravimetry

305žC.

La segunda zona de reacciÃşn, la cual presenta una amplitud tÃl'rmica similar a la primera, tiene temperaturas de finalizaciÃşn entre 445 y 515žC. A su vez, las temperaturas correspondientes al pico oscilan entre 390 y 430žC.

Las pÃl'rdidas de masa en ambas zonas estÃan relacionadas con el contenido de hemicelulosa, celulosa y lignina de cada muestra. SegÞn diversos estudios, la degradaciÃșn tÃl'rmica de la hemicelulosa comienza a menores temperaturas, seguido por la celulosa y por Þltimo la lignina. Biomasas con un signigicativo contenido de extractivos, estos volatilizan a temperaturas menores que la hemicelulosa Ergiidenler and Ghaly (1994); Yang *et al.* (2007). Las curvas de pirÃşlisis de la hemicelulosa y celulosa presentan rangos de temperatura entre 220-315žC y 315-400žC respectivamente, con picos en 270 y 355žC. La lingnina por su parte, presenta una degradaciÃșn menos acentuada y mÃas extendida en la temperatura. Teniendo esto en cuenta y observando las fracciones de masa que se pierden en cada zona, es de esperar que los rastrojos de cultivos cerealeros, asà como el switchgrass y la caÃśa silvestre sean las muestras analizadas con menor contenido de lignina y mayor de hemicelulosa + celulosa. Por otra parte los residuos de la producciÃșn de vino y aceite de oliva tendrà an mayor contenido de lignina.

La pÃl'rdida de masa de las biomasas en la pirÃşlisis presenta un pico central en las curvas DTG, continuado con una pÃl'rdida de masa a velocidad constante (algunas biomasas presentan un segundo pico). En la **??** se presentan los rangos de temperatura del pico central, porcentaje de pÃl'rdida de masa correspondiente a ese rango de temperatura y la temperatura donde la velocidad de pÃl'rdida de masa es mÃaxima. El pico central corresponde a la superposiciÃşn de la degradaciÃşn tÃl'rmica de la celulosa, hemicelulosa y extractivos. Como se mencionÃş anteriormente, la degradaciÃşn de cada uno de estos presenta un mÃaximo a diferentes temperaturas y el mÃaximo alcanzado depende del porcentaje mÃasico de cada uno. Como la celulosa es la principal fracciÃşn, el mÃaximo global corresponde a la volatilizaciÃşn de Âl'sta. En caso de que se observen hombros a temperaturas menores al mÃaximo, estos corresponden a los mÃaximos de la volatilizaciÃşn de la hemicelulosa y extractivos en orden decreciente de temperatura respectivamente. De las biomasas estudiadas, el Switchgrass es la muestra donde se observa este fenÃşmeno con mayor claridad (**??**).

La pÃl'rdida de masa, aun en atmÃşsfera inerte, continÞa hasta la volatilizaciÃşn de toda la materia orgÃanica, por lo tanto alcanza el valor mÃnimo correspondiente a las cenizas de las biomasas. Esto ocurre a temperaturas mayores a las determinadas en atmÃşsfera oxidante e incluso para algunas muestras no se alcanza para temperaturas menores a los 900žC.

En la tabla ?? se presentan las temperaturas de autoigniciÃşn de las 13 muestras estudiadas, asà como datos obtenidos de la bibliografà a. Se observa que las biomasas con menores temperaturas de autoigniciÃşn son la poda de olivo y orujo de aceituna, con temperaturas menores a los 215 Å ZC e incluso por debajo de los 200 Å ZC (valores similares a los constatados en la bibliografà a). Los rastrojos presentan temperaturas de autoigniciÃşn mayores, entre 245 y $255 \text{\AA} \text{ZC}$. La poda de vid es la muestra con temperatura de autoigniciÃşn mÃas elevada, pero la misma es inferior a los valores de la madera de Eucalyptus y pino. De este modo, todas las biomasas estudiadas tiene una temperatura de autoigniciÃşn inferior a las de biomasas frecuentemente utilizadas como combustible.

With regard to the self-ignition temperatures shown in Table 1 and determined from TGA, most of the samples have the expected values for biomass, between 505K and 535K, like pine or eucalyptus wood (Basu, 2010; Jones *et al.*, 2015). Only the olive pomace and vine prunnings show lower self-ignition temperatures from the expected ones, being 490K y 470K respectively.

Biomass	DT	ST	HT	FT
O.Pom.	845	-	-	-
O.Prun.	1325	>1500	>1500	>1500
G.P.	902	1455	1476	1490
G.S.	857	-	-	-
V.P.	1233	>1500	>1500	>1500
C.S.	852	1036	1098	1141
Sg.S.	1048	1132	1152	1196
W.S.	974	1078	1213	1346
B.S.	811	982	1090	1250
Sb.S.	1328	1473	>1500	>1500
Swch.	794	1110	1270	1367
Cane	1025	1329	1405	1454

Table 4. Ash fusion temperature ($^{\circ}$ C).

3.6 Ash fusion temperature

Se determinaron las temperaturas caracterà sticas de la fusiÃșn de las cenizas para cada una de las muestras a partir del test del cono. EstÃas temperaturas son la inicial de deformaciÃșn (DT), esfÃl'rica (ST), semiesfÃl'rica (HT) y de fluidizaciÃșn (FT). En la ?? se presentan los resultados obtenidos en dicho anÃalisis, asà como algunos valores comparativos de la bibliografà a. SegÞn Vassilev et al. Vassilev *et al.* (2013), algunas biomasas, como por ejemplo los rastrojos de cultivos cerealeros, se caracterizan por tener temperaturas de fusiÃșn bajas. Por otro lado, la madera y corteza de los Ãarboles, asà como las cascaras de los granos se caracterizan por temperaturas mÃas elevadas.

En el presente estudio, ambas podas (olivo y vid) fueron algunas de las muestras que presentaron valores mÃąs elevados de temperatura inicial de deformaciÃşn, con valores entre 1230 y 1325ÅžC. Por el contrario, los orujos de uva y aceituna, asà como los escobajos presentaron temperaturas bajas de fusiÃşn, comenzando con temperaturas de deformaciÃşn inferiores a 900ÅžC. En un rango de temperaturas similares se encuentran los rastrojos, para los cuales DT se encuentra entre 810 y 1050ÅžC, ST de 980 a 1130ÅžC, HT de 1090 a 1210ÅžC y FT de 1140 a 1350ÅžC. Son llamativos los resultados obtenidos para el orujo de uva blanca y el rastrojo de soja, con temperaturas de inicio de deformaciÃşn superiores a los 1300ÅžC. SegÞn otros resultados presentados en la bibliografà a y comparando con otros orujos de uva y rastrojos en general, era de esperar valores inferiores a los 1000ÅžC. En las Figuras ??-?? se puede observar la evoluciÃşn del cono con la temperatura para cuatro muestras.

Varias de las muestras no alcanzan completar la fusiÃşn a temperaturas inferiores a 1500žC. La temperatura inicial de deformaciÃşn si fue identificada para todas las muestras, pero no asÃ∎ para el resto de las temperaturas.

Una forma de clasificar las biomasas, segÞn su temperatura de fusiÃşn de cenizas, es subdividirlas en cinco categorà as segÞn su HT, considerada como la temperatura mÃas informativa. EstÃas cinco categorà as son: muy baja (<1000žC), baja (1000-1200žC), moderada (1200-1400žC), alta (1400-1600žC) y muy alta (>1600žC) (Vassilev et al., 2013).

SegÞn esta clasificaciÃşn y los resultados presentados en la ??, las cenizas de ambas podas se pueden clasificar como de temperatura de fusiÃşn alta, asÃ∎ como tambiÃl'n las cenizas de los orujos de uva, el rastrojo de soja y la caÃśa silvestre. En la siguiente categorÃ∎a (temperatura de fusiÃşn moderada) se encuentran las cenizas del rastrojo de trigo y el switchgrass. El resto de las biomasas estudiadas se puede categorizar como de temperatura de fusiÃşn baja.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on these results, it can be concluded that all the wastes studied are adequate as solid fuels. From the point of view of heating values, olive and grape pomace and olive prunings show the best properties. These samples also showed high carbon contents and the olive wastes have also low self-ignition temperatures, though they have the disadvantage of high moisture content. .. In general terms, the combustion capability of all samples are similar or compensated for each other (high humidities with high HHV and vice versa).

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Figure 3. FotografÃaas de la evoluciÃșn de las cenizas de rastrojo de trigo.

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