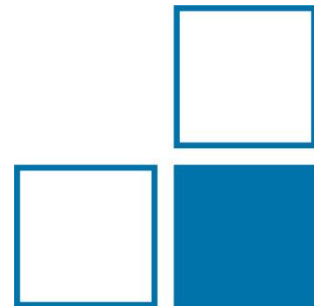


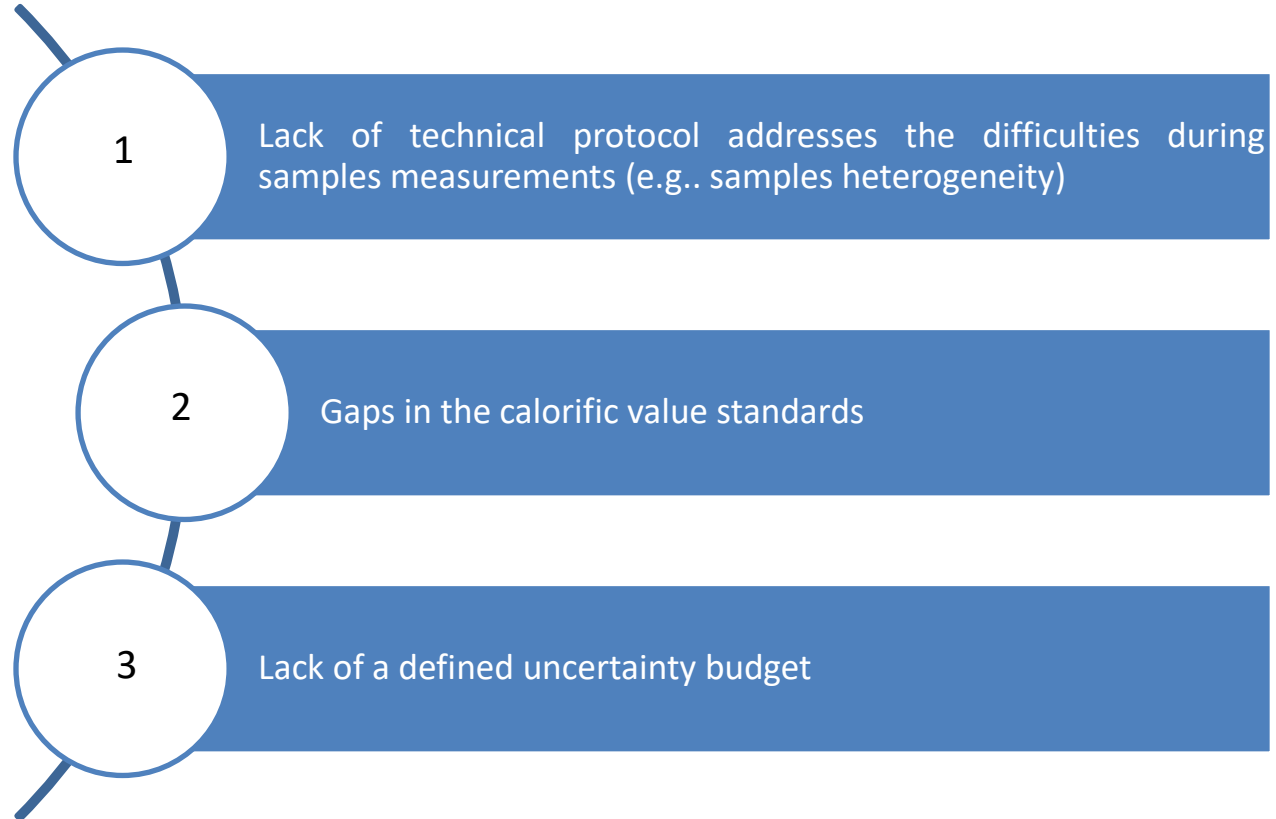
# An enhanced metrological protocol for the determination of biofuels calorific Value

Moaaz Shehab



- 1) Biofuel - metrological challenges
- 2) WP1 – Task 1.2
- 3) Experimental setup
- 4) Results
- 5) Uncertainty budget

# Calorific value - Challenges



# Why is it important?



Financial prospective

Source: <https://www.economiaefinanzaverde.it/tag/euro/>

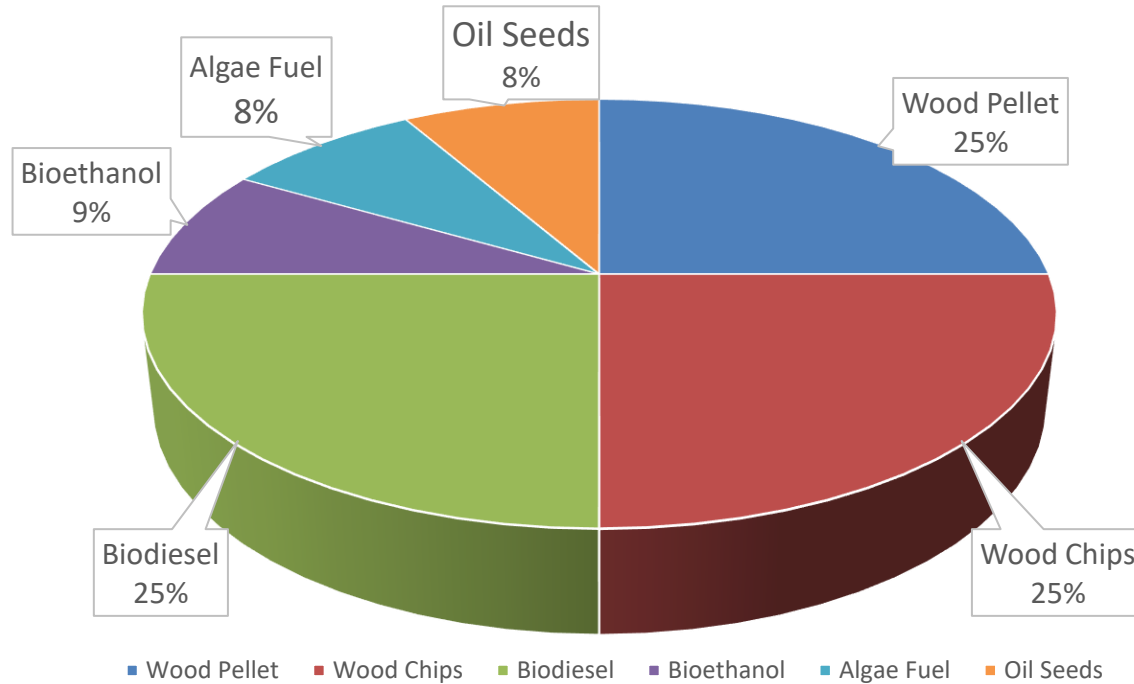


Operational and process design prospective

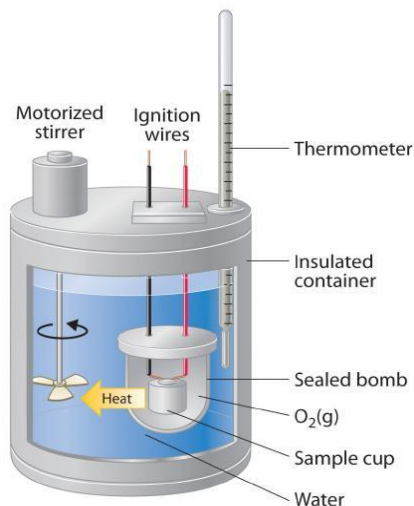
Source: <https://dcaotechnologies.com/sectors/>

1. Developing an improved traceable metrological methodology to address the challenges associated with determination of the calorific value of biofuels
2. Providing a detailed uncertainty budget to harmonize the measurements uncertainty
3. Assuring fair biomass pricing

# Fuel selection - Survey



# Experimental setup – Bomb calorimeter



Source: [https://sayfordotorg.github.io/heat\\_general\\_chemistry-principles-patterns-and-applications-v1.0/09-03-calorimetry.html](https://sayfordotorg.github.io/heat_general_chemistry-principles-patterns-and-applications-v1.0/09-03-calorimetry.html)



# Experimental setup – Ion chromatography

Ion exchange chromatography  
with chemical suppression  
unit and Autosampler

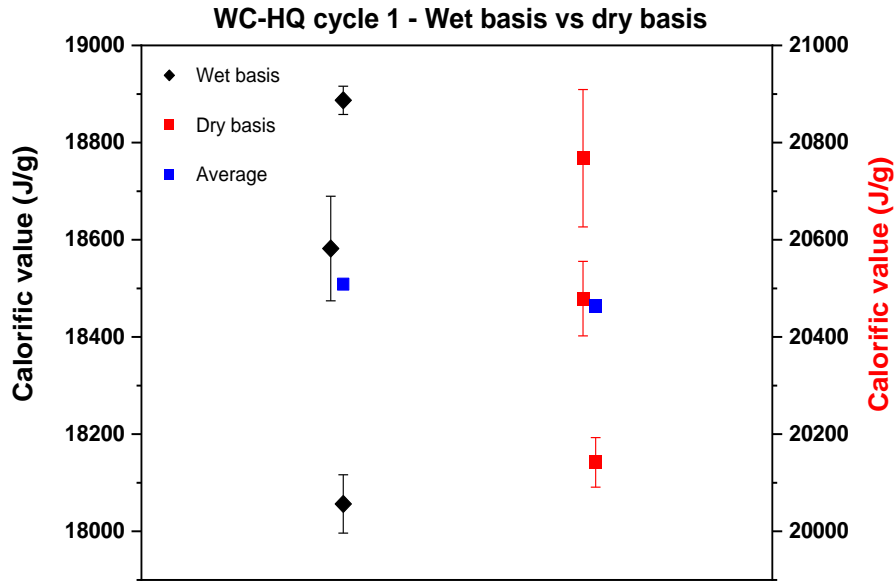
Analyzing the anions. F<sup>-</sup>. Cl<sup>-</sup>.  
Br<sup>-</sup>. NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>. SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>

Separation concept based on  
their affinity to the column

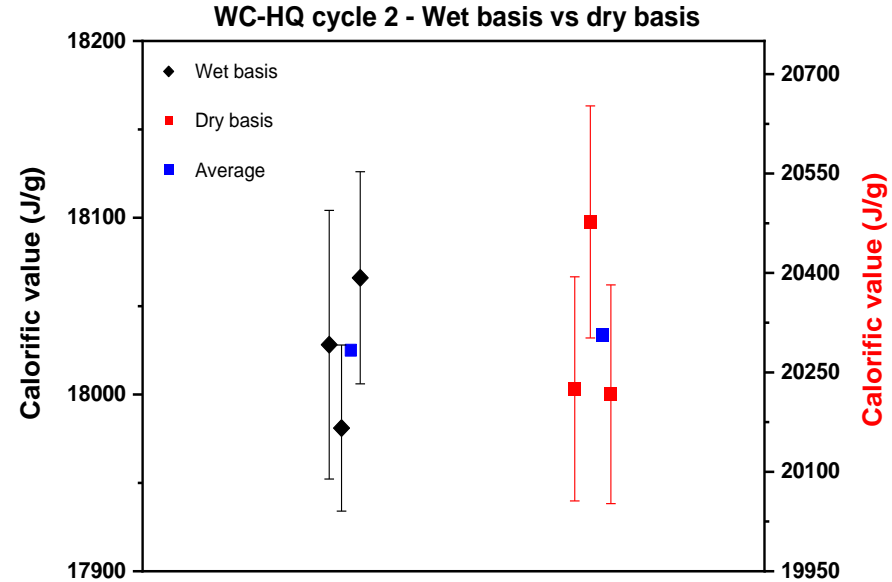




# Results – Wood chips high quality (WC-HQ)



ISO 18125:2017

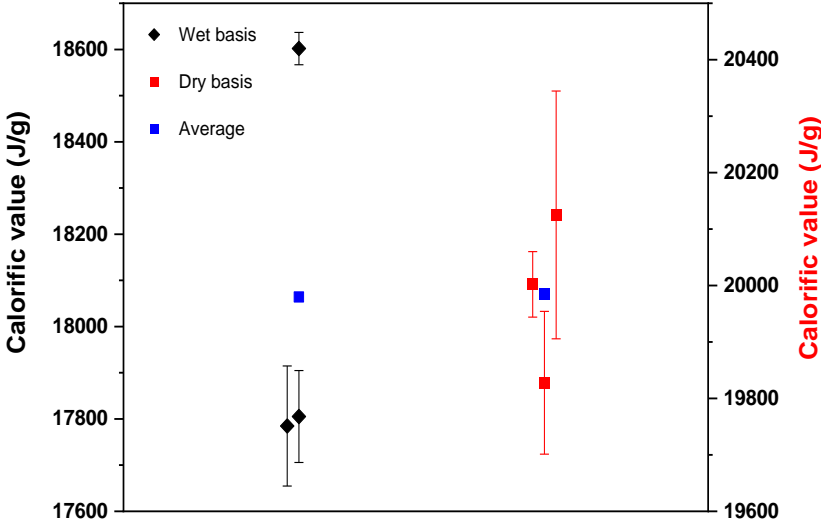


Improved practice

# Results – Wood chips Industrial quality (WC-IQ)

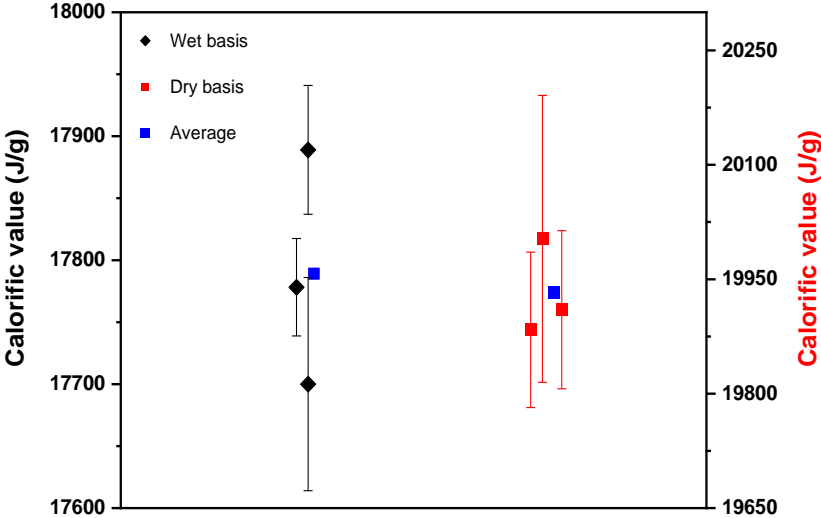


WC-IQ cycle 1 - Wet basis vs dry basis



ISO 18125:2017

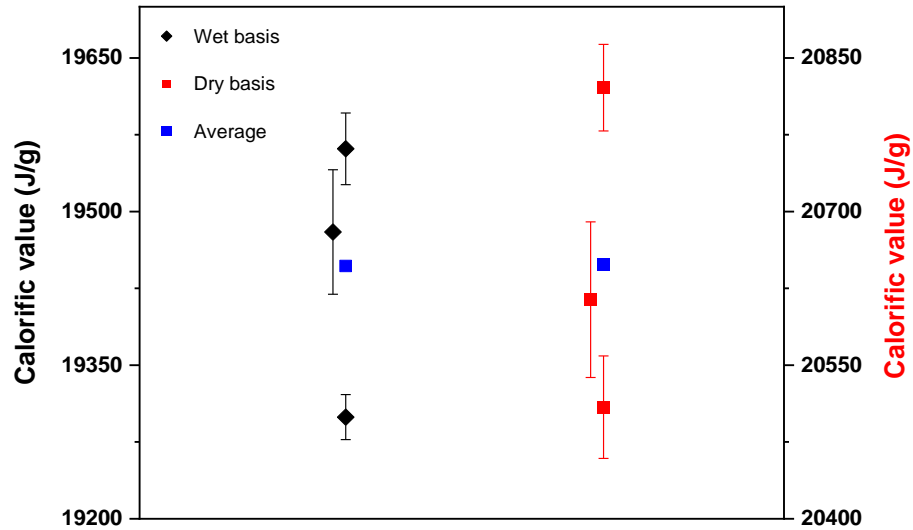
WC-IQ cycle 2 - Wet basis vs dry basis



Improved practice

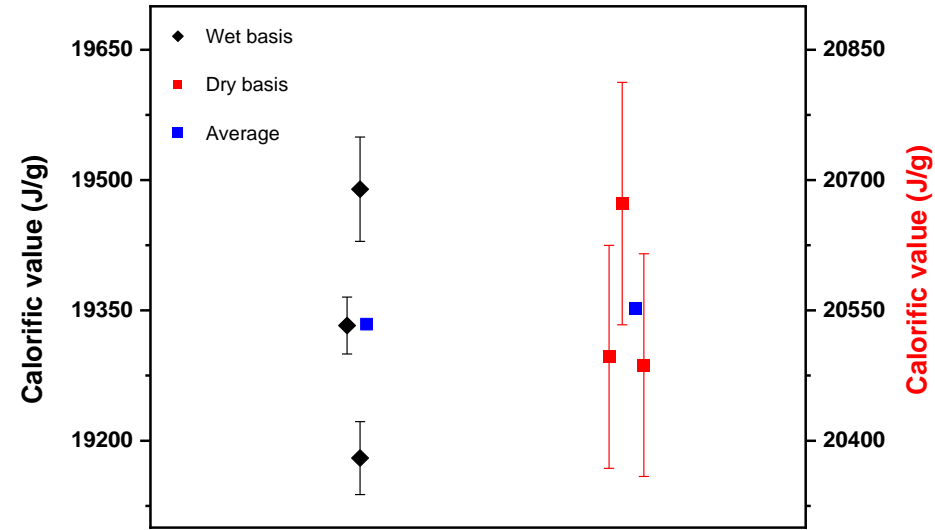
# Results – Wood pellet (WP)

WP cycle 1 - Wet basis vs dry basis



ISO 18125:2017

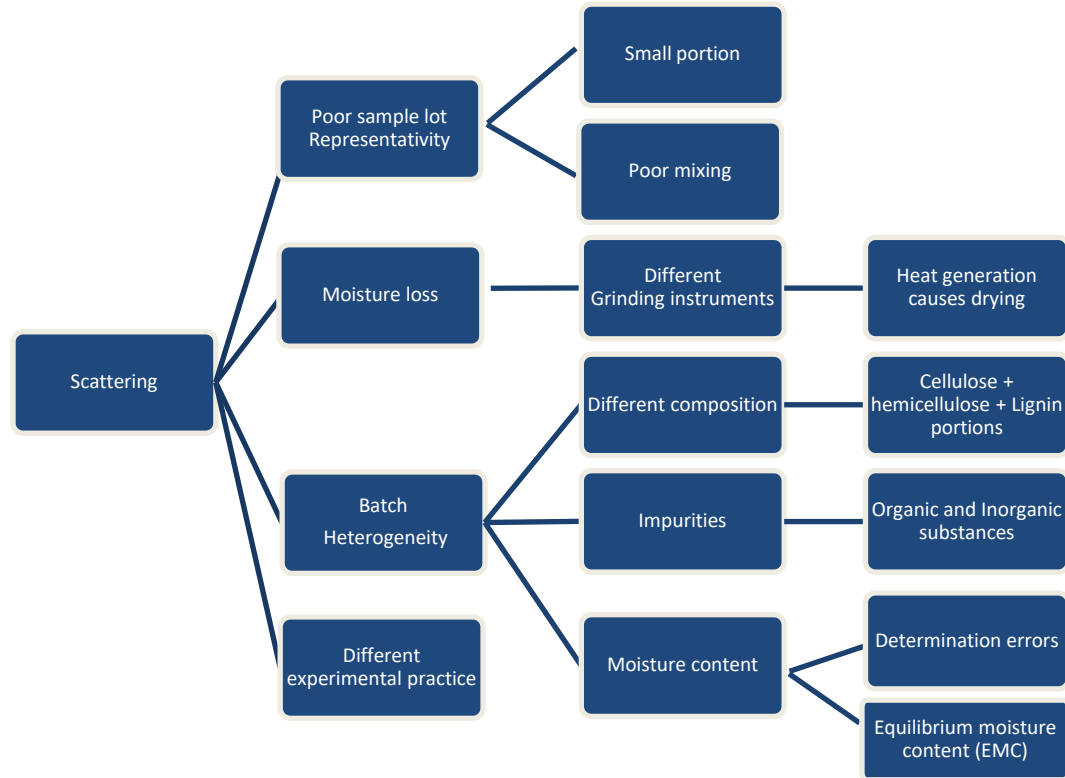
WP cycle 2 - Wet basis vs dry basis



Improved practice

# Root cause analysis

TUBITAK provided a well mixed grinded and unified samples



# Noticeable observations - Explosion



- Difficulty in burning 1 g of the sample
- Contribution from different set of crucibles, oxygen pressures, bomb sizes, ignition wires, oxygen flushing, sample mass were tested
- Lowering the sample mass for complete combustion

**Why not 1 gram?**

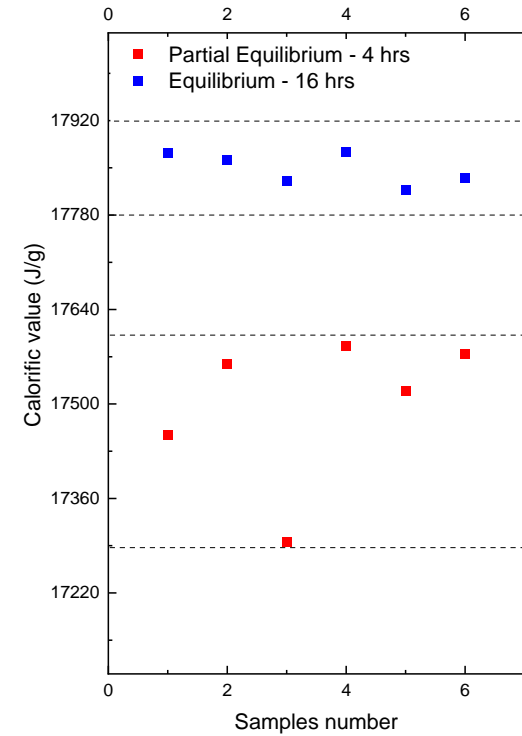
**The applied pressure to form the pellet (pelletizer)**

**Over pressurized pellet will develop segments/breaking points**

# Equilibrium moisture content (EMC)

EMC Reached	Time (h)	Original Mass: 1.1914 (g)	Moisture Loss (%)
90.5%	2:30	1.1170	6.24
92.1%	4	1.1154	6.38
93.2%	5:30	1.1142	6.48
≈99%	16	1.1078	7.01

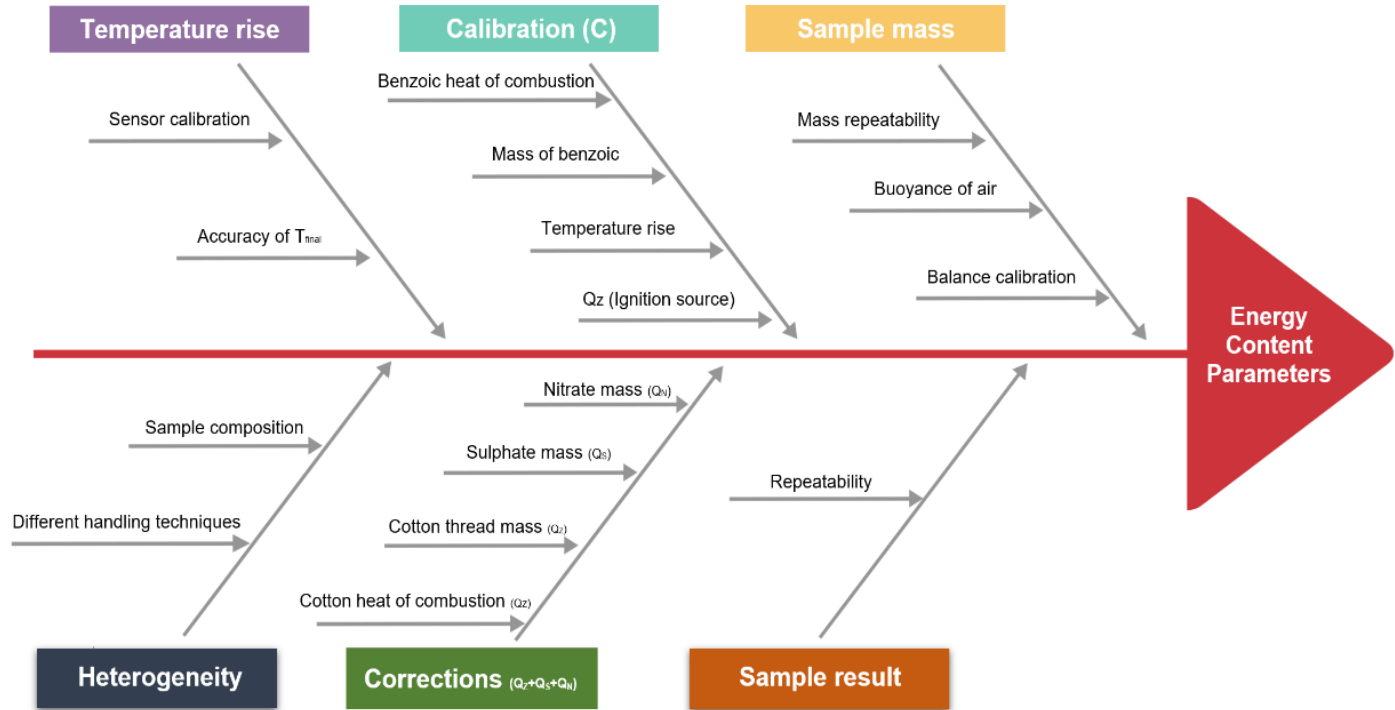
- Less scattering with longer equilibrium time
- Significant improvement in the repeatability up to 50 – 80 %
- The conditions of equilibrium depends on each laboratory's atmosphere



# Improved criteria

Parameter	BIOFMET	ISO 18125-2017
Mass of sample (g)	0.3 – 0.7 ( <b>≈ 0.5</b> )	0.8 – 1.2 ( <b>≈ 1</b> )
Pellet-applied pressure (t)	<b>0.5</b> – 3 t	None
Uncertainty budget	Detailed <b>≈ 1%</b>	None
Ignition corrections	With flushing 2 – 8 J Without flushing 20–40 J	None
Grinder RPM	Up to 3400 rpm	None
EMC	Criteria provided – 16 hrs	4 hrs
Improvements	50-80% in repeatability 15-30% in the final uncertainty	None

# Uncertainty sources





# Unified uncertainty

The coal comparison and the results of cycle 1 from the BIOFMET project proved the need for a unified uncertainty budget. The uncertainty of cycle 2 shows a significant consistency thanks to the unified practice.

COOMET Project - Coal key comparison	Coal Type	Coal uncertainty %	BIOFMET project	Sample Type	Cycle 1 Uncertainty %	Cycle 2 Uncertainty %	Combined uncertainty %
	AL-RU	0.13		WC-HQ	0.76	0.38	0.85
	AH-RU	0.14		WC-IQ	0.71	0.38	0.51
	LC-RU	0.14		WP	0.39	0.34	0.63
	AL-RU	0.02		WC-HQ	0.254	0.35	0.82
	AH-RU	0.02		WC-IQ	0.29	0.39	0.52
	LC-RU	0.02		WP	0.24	0.34	0.63
	AL-RU	0.48		WC-HQ	0.68	0.43	0.85
	AH-RU	0.41		WC-IQ	4	1.28	1.33
	LC-RU	0.42		WP	0.67	0.43	0.67



*energies*

**PUBLISHED**



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## **A comprehensive Analysis of the Risks Associated with the Determination of Biofuels' Calorific Value by Bomb Calorimetry**

**Moaaz Shehab<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Camelia Stratulat<sup>3</sup>, Kemal Ozcan<sup>4</sup>, Aylin Boztepe<sup>4</sup>, Alper Isleyen<sup>4</sup>, Edwin Zondervan<sup>2</sup> and Kai Moshhammer<sup>2</sup>**

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**ACCEPTED**

## Improved metrological methodology to address the challenges associated with the determination of biofuels calorific value by bomb calorimeter

Moaz Shehab<sup>a,b\*</sup>, Camelia Stratulat<sup>c</sup>, Kemal Ozcan<sup>d</sup>, Aylin Boztepe<sup>d</sup>, Fatma Coskun<sup>d</sup>, Feyzanur Senturk<sup>d</sup> Alper Isleyen<sup>d</sup>, Edwin Zondervan<sup>b</sup>, Kai Moshhammer<sup>a</sup>

# Thank you!



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