



# Hawai'i Natural Energy Institute Research Highlights

## Alternative Fuels

### Novel Biocarbons

**OBJECTIVE AND SIGNIFICANCE:** Biomass can be a renewable resource for the production of energy, fuels, chemicals, and materials. The goal of this project is to develop processes to 1) produce biochars and biocarbons from biomass feedstocks and 2) control and tune their properties by selection of biomass feedstocks and process conditions.

Slow pyrolysis is a thermochemical process that converts biomass into solid carbonaceous materials. The maximum temperature used during slow pyrolysis will dictate the extent to which the material is carbonized. Low temperature slow pyrolysis (200-500°C) results in the formation of biochar. High temperature slow pyrolysis (900-1200°C) produces biocarbon. The pyrolysis temperature is the dominant process parameter to control critical properties (e.g. volatile matter, carbon and fixed carbon contents, reactivity, surface area, density, tensile/compressive strength, grindability, etc.). One limitation to improving biochar/biocarbon properties is that biomass carbonization proceeds via a charring mechanism (no molten phase). The lack of a molten phase during carbonization limits the capacity to engineer critical material properties. Biochar and biocarbon have numerous applications including: fuel for cooking, adsorbents for air/water purification, a carbon sequestering soil amendment, and a carbon neutral coal/coke replacement in industrial applications. All are applicable in Hawai'i and can be produced from low value biomass materials.

**BACKGROUND:** Research at HNEI has identified certain constant-volume/pressurized reaction conditions that result in the formation of biochar with drastically altered morphology compared to the parent biomass. This unique biochar experiences a transient plastic phase (TPP) during carbonization, representing a new biomass carbonization pathway. The underlying mechanisms of TPP formation and utility are still being explored. The current research effort used parametric research design to independently study the effects of pressure, temperature, water content, and biomass type on the formation of TPP biochar. In addition to standard analytical tools (proximate analysis, true density, ultimate analysis), powder compaction experiments have been developed to characterize material plasticity and mechanical strength. These fundamental insights have been leveraged to increase

biocarbon mechanical strength, a critical bottleneck for commercial applications.

**PROJECT STATUS/RESULTS:** Experimental results demonstrate that TPP formation proceeds through a molten phase. Elevated pressure serves to keep water in the condensed phase, inhibiting condensation reactions and enabling molten phase formation. TPP formation conditions were identified for a range of biomass types including hardwoods, softwoods, and herbaceous materials. Results from powder compaction experiments show that TPP biochar has increased plasticity along with a reduced glass transition temperature. Experiments comparing the mechanical strength of TPP and standard biocarbon materials show the TPP material is 10 times stronger, and twice as dense. Efforts to maximize the mechanical strength of TPP biocarbon achieved another 10x improvement, the strongest biocarbon material reported in the scientific literature (Figure 1). These mechanical properties exceed values required for numerous industrial applications. This novel production pathway overcomes technical barriers limiting biomass utilization as feedstock for biocarbons that can displace fossil carbon products. Potential applications include metallurgical reductants, binders, electrodes, or high value specialty materials. A preliminary patent application has been filed to protect this intellectual property and licensing negotiations are underway.

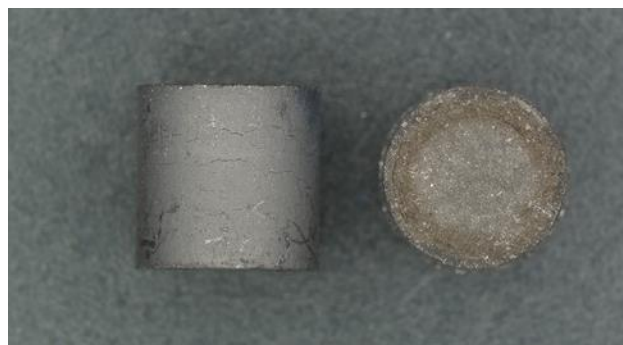


Figure 1. Biocarbon pellets produced from TPP biochar.

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*Last Updated:* November 2023