

# Catalytic Steam Reforming of Macro Algae Derived Oil over Supported Ni Catalysts

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Biomass has received much attention as renewable feedstock for the production of hydrogen, liquid fuels and chemicals[1]. Hydrogen is produced by catalytic steam reforming of bio-oil converted from biomass by fast pyrolysis or hydrothermal liquefaction. The objective of this work is to study activities for steam reforming of macro algae derived oil over Ni-K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub> based catalysts.

Liquefied oil was first produced by hydrothermal liquefaction in an auto-clave reactor. Macro algae with distilled water (1:9 weight ratio) were used for hydrothermal liquefaction at 503K in 2 hr and the main components of macro algae and liquefied oil are listed in Table 1. Further analysis showed a liquefied oil composition of C<sub>0.58</sub>H<sub>1.40</sub>O<sub>0.12</sub> + 4.86 H<sub>2</sub>O.

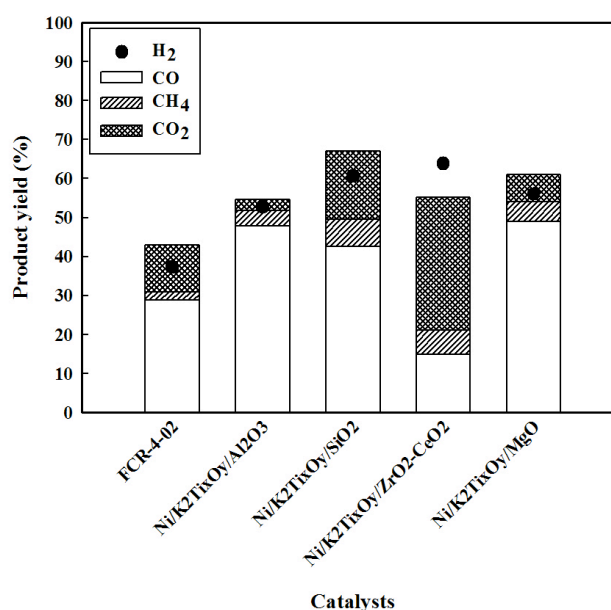
In this study, Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub> based catalysts were prepared by wet impregnation method[2] and catalytic activity studies for new catalysts such as Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub>, Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>/ZrO<sub>2</sub>-CeO<sub>2</sub>, Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>/MgO, and a commercial catalyst (FCR-4-02, Sud-Chemie) were performed. Steam reforming reaction was carried out at 873-1073K under atmospheric pressure in a fixed-bed reactor made of Inconel material. LHSV was maintained at 1 h<sup>-1</sup> and product gases (H<sub>2</sub>, CO, CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>) were analyzed using GC-TCD.

According to Fig. 1, using 10% Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub> based catalysts, hydrogen yield was in the range of 52-63%, which was higher than the commercial catalyst, FCR-4-02 showing 37% hydrogen yield. Furthermore, more carbon gases (CO, CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>) were produced in Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub> based catalysts (54-66%) than FCR-4-02 (43 %). Moreover, a Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst showed CO yield of 47% with CO<sub>2</sub> yield of 3% while CO<sub>2</sub> yield of 34% with

CO yield of 14% were observed in a Ni/K<sub>2</sub>Ti<sub>x</sub>O<sub>y</sub>/ZrO<sub>2</sub>-CeO<sub>2</sub> catalyst indicating high activity in WGS (water gas shift) reaction in a ZrO<sub>2</sub>-CeO<sub>2</sub> support.

**Table 1. Chemical components of macro algae and liquefied oil**

Material	Elemental analysis (wt %)			Water content (wt %)
	C	H	O	
Macro Algae	20.18	3.18	75.01	10.42
Liquefied Oil	6.94	11.12	79.68	87.45



**Fig. 1 Comparison of product yield over various catalysts. Reaction conditions: S/C ratio=8.38, Temperature=1073K, Time=5 hr, LHSV=1 h<sup>-1</sup>**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## REFERENCES

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