

Supporting Information

Counteracting rapid catalyst deactivation by concomitant temperature increase during catalytic upgrading of biomass pyrolysis vapors using solid acid catalysts

Andreas Eschenbacher¹, Alireza Saraeian², Brent H. Shanks², Uffe Vie Mentzel³, Jesper Ahrenfeldt¹, Ulrik Birk Henriksen¹, and Anker Degn Jensen^{1,*}

¹Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

²Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, United States

³Haldor Topsøe A/S, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark

*Correspondence: aj@kt.dtu.dk

The supporting information consists of 3 pages and 3 figures.

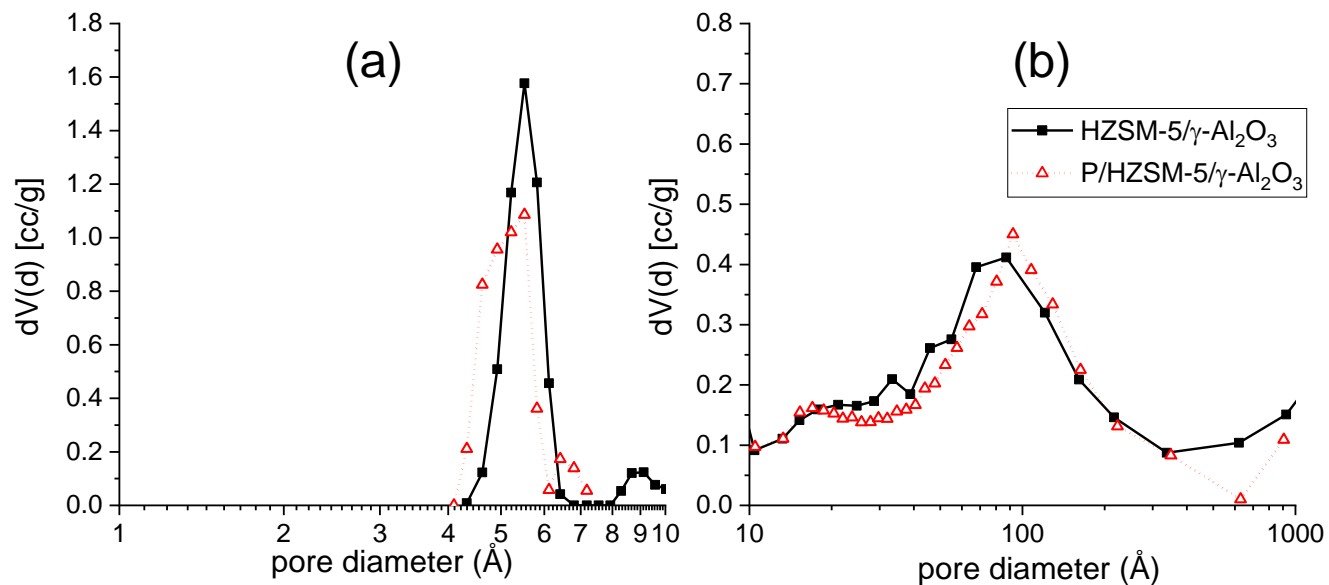


Fig. S1. (a) Pores size distribution of micropores, obtained from applying NL-DFT model to adsorption branch of argon physisorption isotherm. (b) Pores size distribution of mesopores, obtained from applying BJH model to adsorption branch of nitrogen physisorption isotherm.

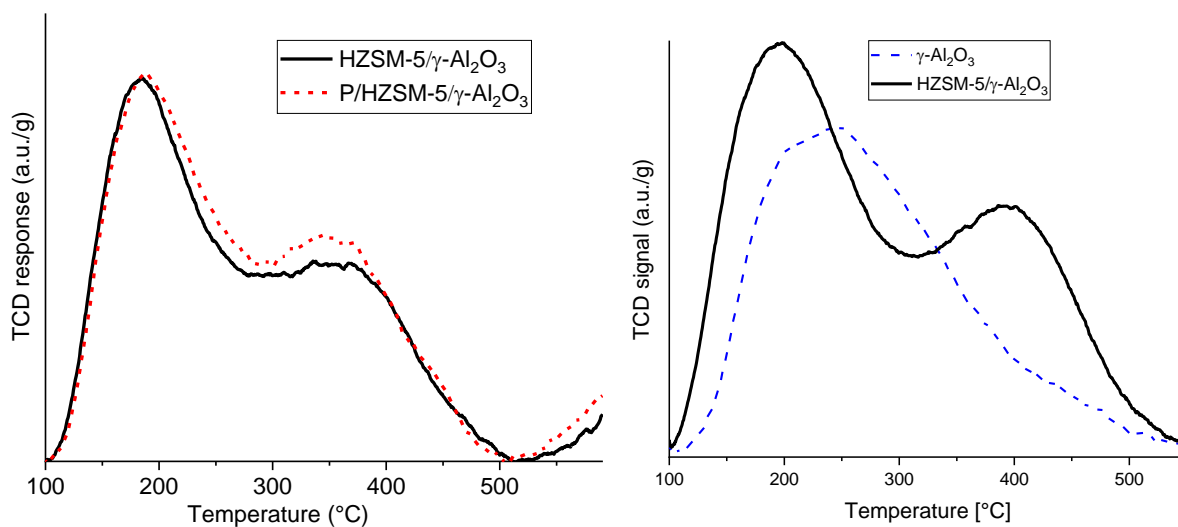


Fig. S2. NH₃-TPD characterization of catalysts.

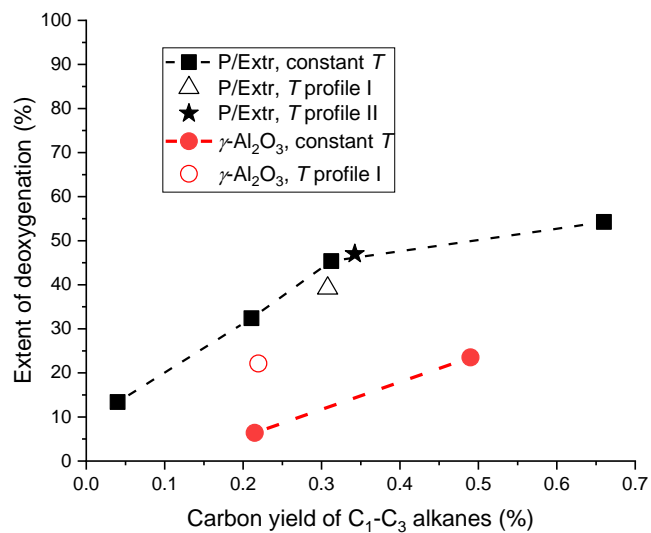


Fig. S3. Correlation of carbon yield of C₁-C₃ alkanes with extent of deoxygenation

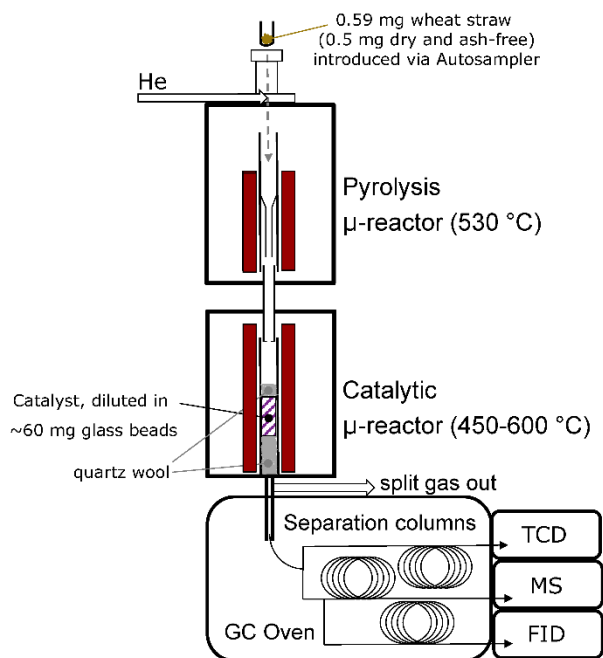


Fig. S4. Schematic of tandem micropyrolyzer-GC-MS/FID/TCD. Cups with biomass were introduced via auto-sampler. Flowrate was 60 ml/min He.