

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT GAS HYDRATES & FLOW ASSURANCE

Thermooxidative decomposition of oil shales

INTRODUCTION

Oil shales (OS) are sedimentary rocks with varying amounts of combustible organic matter in a mineral medium. The quality of oil shale depends on the organic matter and mineral part amount and composition. They determine

the possible applications of the shale as a raw material for chemical and/or power industry. The thermooxidative decomposition of oil shale samples in a thermal analyzer helps at determining these data.

EXPERIMENT

- 15±0.2 mg oil shale samples from Estonia, Jordan, Israel and Morocco
- THEMYS TG-DTA
- Heating rates from 1 to 20°C/min
- Coupled to a Nicolet 380 FTIR Spectrometer by a heated transfer line
- Atmosphere: 80% of Ar and 20% of O2

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

TG, DTG and DTA show:

- Emission of sorbed water 200–250°C (0.9–2.5% range)
- First, low temperature stage: exothermic thermooxidation of volatile organic compounds (exo)
- Mid temperature stage: exothermic thermooxidation of heavier organics (kerogen) and fixed carbon as well as of pyrite (FeS2)
- High temperature: endothermic decomposition of carbonates FTIR data show:
- Two major gaseous compounds, all fuels : CO2 and H2O
- All fuels, more minor gases: CO, acetic and formic acids, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, ketones, SO2, ethane and chlorobenzene
- Israel and Morocco : emission of traces of ethylene, methanol and ethanol
- These differences can be explained by the differences in the content of organic matter

Reference: Kaljuvee et al, J Therm Anal Calorim (2011) 105:395-403



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Figure - Thermoanalytical curves at 5°C/min for Estonian Oil Shale

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