



**SUBMISSION FOR EVALUATION  
FINAL YEAR PROJECT 2 – CRITICAL REVIEW**

**REVIEW ON PYROLYSIS, GASIFICATION AND LIQUEFACTION  
OF BIOMASS FOR BIOFUEL PRODUCTION**

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**REVIEW ON PYROLYSIS, GASIFICATION AND LIQUEFACTION OF  
BIOMASS FOR BIOFUEL PRODUCTION**

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**Final Year Project Proposal Submitted in  
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## ABSTRACT

### REVIEW ON PYROLYSIS, GASIFICATION AND LIQUEFACTION OF BIOMASS FOR BIOFUEL PRODUCTION

Rising energy demand and environmental concerns have highlighted the important of sustainable and renewable energy sources. Biofuels derived from biomass are recognized as sustainable substitutes for fossil fuel due to their carbon neutrality, potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ability to utilize various organic wastes. Biomass from agricultural forest waste and municipal solid waste (MSW) appears as attractive fuel to overcome the issues of environmental impact of organic waste accumulation. Pyrolysis, gasification and liquefaction have been widely used to convert biomass into energy-dense product such as bio-oil, syngas and biocrude due to their high conversion efficiency, flexibility, and low processing time in converting biomass to energy products. However, using biomass as a single feedstock perform a several limitations including high moisture and ash content, low higher heating value (HHV) which can compromise product quality. Recent studies have explored co-processing of biomass with other feedstocks such as plastic and coal to improves biofuel composition, enhance thermal degradation behaviour, increase product yield and energy content, and support integrated waste management strategies. However, there remains a gap in comprehensive and comparative evaluations of these three thermochemical conversion techniques under co-processing conditions particularly with respect to product yield, energy efficiency, and process optimization. This review addresses this gap by systematically comparing the performance of pyrolysis, gasification and liquefaction when applied to biomass as a single feedstock and when blending with other feedstocks influence by process parameters such as temperature, heating rate, residence time, pressure and reactor design. This review further identifies which process demonstrates the greatest potential for efficient and sustainable biofuel production under co-processing conditions Furthermore, this work provides a comprehensive understanding on how process selection, operating conditions, and feedstock ratio influence thermochemical conversion performance, offering guidance for optimizing biomass utilization and advancing sustainable energy system.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	ii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	iii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	iv
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	v
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	vii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	viii
<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	xi
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	x
<b>CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION</b>	1
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Problem statement	4
1.3 Research questions	5
1.4 Objectives	5
1.5 Significance of study	6
<b>CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	7
2.1 Overview of biofuel	7
2.2 Biomass as source of fuel	8
2.3 Comparison of pyrolysis, gasification and liquefaction process	12
2.3.1 Pyrolysis	12
2.3.2 Gasification	13
2.3.3 Liquefaction	14
2.4 Factor affecting pyrolysis, gasification and liquefaction process of biomass	14
2.4.1 Reactor design	15
2.4.2 Temperature	21
2.4.3 Heating rate	24
2.4.4 Residence time	26
2.4.5 Pressure	28
2.4.6 Catalyst	29
2.5 Impact of biomass properties on pyrolysis, gasification and liquefaction process	35
2.6 Co-processing biomass with other feedstocks	38
2.6.1 Biomass with plastic	38
2.6.1.1 Co-pyrolysis of biomass with plastic	38
2.6.1.2 Co-gasification of biomass with plastic	45
2.6.1.3 Co-liquefaction of biomass with plastic	53
2.6.2 Biomass with coal	58
2.6.2.1 Co-pyrolysis of biomass with coal	58
2.6.2.2 Co-gasification of biomass with coal	65
2.6.2.3 Co-liquefaction of biomass with coal	72