

Characterization of Banana Peels Wastes as Potential Slow Pyrolysis Feedstock

Isa Kabenge¹, Godfrey Omulo¹, Noble Banadda^{1,2}, Jeffrey Seay³, Ahamada Zziwa¹ & Nicholas Kiggundu¹

¹ Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

² Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, Iowa State University, Ames, USA

³ Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Kentucky College of Engineering, Paducah Extended Campus Program, Paducah, USA

Correspondence: Isa Kabenge, Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, Makerere University, P.O. Box 7062, Kampala, Uganda. Tel: 256-7-7237-7172, E-mail: isakabenge@gmail.com

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Abstract

Uganda is the world's second largest producer and consumer of banana after India. This has resulted into vast quantities of banana wastes, including the leaves, pseudostem, stalks, rejected and rotten fruits and the fruit peels. This study focuses on the characterization of banana peels to yield banana peels vinegar (BPV), tar and biochar as value added products that can be useful to farmers. Dried banana peels were characterized via proximate, ultimate, lignocellulosic, thermogravimetric (TG), and calorific value analyses. The obtained results showed that the volatile matter and fixed carbon contents were 88.02% and 2.70% while carbon, nitrogen and sulphur were 35.65%, 1.94% and 20.75 ppm respectively. The hemicellulose, cellulose and lignin contents were 41.38%, 9.90% and 8.90% while the higher and lower heating values were 16.15 MJ/kg and 14.80 MJ/kg. The maximum devolatilization rate in the banana peel biomass occurred in the temperatures range of 450–550°C which was taken as the slow pyrolysis regime temperature. The high levels of fixed carbon, volatile matter and ash contents were strong indicators that banana wastes are adequate feedstock for pyrolysis work to yield bio-infrastructure products. Similarly, the lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose fractions had significant correlation between the biomass heating values and the eventual chemical compounds present BPV and biochar. The characterization properties of the banana peels are akin to the leaves and pseudostem and thus are suitable for pyrolysis process.

Keywords: banana peels, bio-infrastructure products, characterization, heating values, value-added products

1. Introduction

Banana production in Uganda is very high since it is the world's second largest producer and consumer of banana after India (Uganda Bureau of Statistics[UBoS], 2014). According to Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations[FAO], (2013), the average annual production of banana and plantain in Uganda is approximated at 4,375,000 metric tonnes. Banana plantations occupy 17% of the total agricultural land, 9,115,180 ha (Omulo, Banadda, & Kiggundu, 2015). Although, the production of banana in Uganda varies by region, Omulo et al. (2015) noted that all the regions of the country produce substantial amounts (错误!未找到引用源。) that can be used. According to UBoS (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2014), western region contributes the greatest percentage of banana produced, 2,883,648 tonnes, followed by the central region at 1,039,837 tonnes, the eastern region at 342,234 tonnes and the northern region producing 31,626 tonnes annually. As a result, of this vast production of banana in Uganda, large quantities of banana wastes, including the leaves, pseudostem, stalks, rejected and rotten fruits and the fruit peels are generated yearly but without any value addition.

According to Fernandes, Marangoni, Souza, and Sellin (2013), for every single tonne of bananas harvested, there are on average four tonnes of lignocellulosic wastes including three tonnes of pseudostem, 480 kg leaves, 440 kg banana peels and 160 kg stalks as well as 100 kg of rotten fruits. In Uganda this translates to about 17,500,000 tons of banana wastes annually. Currently, these wastes are mostly spread over the fields and left to decompose with time to improve soil fertility. Similarly, only small amounts of the banana fruit peels are utilized as animal feeds by farmers as well as for biogas digestion feedstock especially for experimental purposes. Therefore, the banana wastes contribute greatly to environmental pollution and soil degradation since no feasible utilization has

been employed. The present efforts used to harness the banana biomass as fuels and soil conditioners are very traditional and inefficient, this has in turn resulted to high levels of pollutions and land degradation (Okello, Pindozi, Faugno, & Boccia, 2013). This is a major concern since in the recent past undesirable alterations in biodiversity; water resources and soil degradation have been witnessed in Uganda.

Banana leaves and stem wastes have been characterized as a feedstock for slow pyrolysis process to yield bio-oil and biochar by Fernandes et al. (2012) in Brazil. However, no published studies have been conducted on characterization of banana peel wastes for slow pyrolysis. The ultimate, proximate, lignocellulosic and calorific value analyses as well as the thermogravimetric analysis are very crucial while determining the potential of biomass as a pyrolysis feedstock. The heating value (calorific value) is a very crucial distinguishing factor in the design calculations and simulation of numerical thermal systems for biomass (Fernandes et al., 2013). Similarly, the thermogravimetric analysis of biomass is paramount in knowing the temperature regimes with highest weight degradation rates and thus pyrolysis temperature required (Chaiwong, Kiatsiroat, Vorayos, & Thararax, 2013; Biswas et al., 2016). Therefore, the main objective of this study was to characterize banana peels wastes as a potential of slow pyrolysis feedstock to yield vinegar, tar and biochar. In the same vein, the research was aimed at improving resource recovery from banana plants as a means of curbing environmental pollution as well as a potential source of biofuels and bioenergy for Uganda.

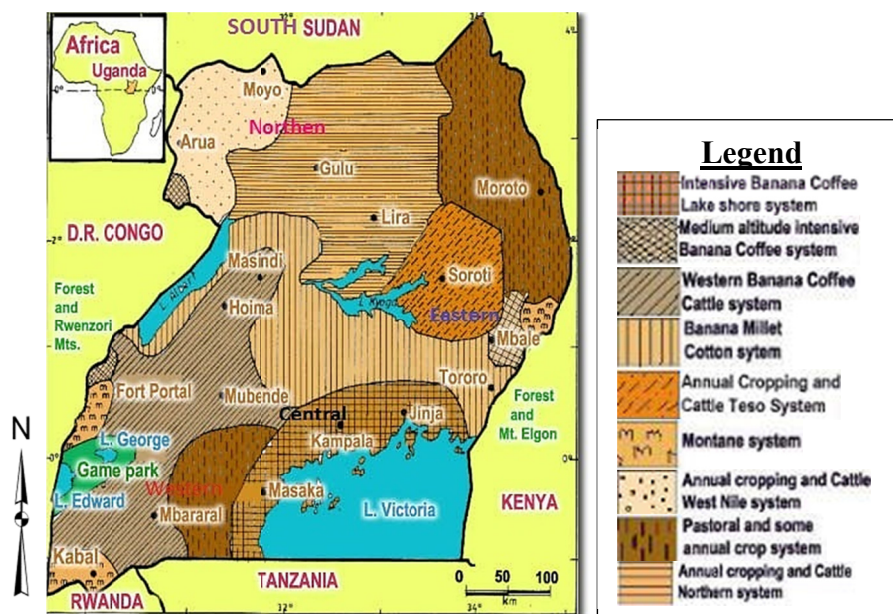


Figure 1. A map showing farming system in Uganda with interest in banana growing areas

Source: (Omulo et al., 2015)

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Materials Source and Preparation

This study was carried out in agricultural engineering workshop at Makerere University Agricultural Research Institute Kabanyolo (MUARIK), Uganda. The location of institute is at latitude 0.45° and longitude 32.62° in Wakiso district approximately 21 km north of Kampala city. The study utilized the available banana pseudostem and leaf wastes from the agricultural banana farm but narrowing down to *mpologoma*, *kisansa* and *kibuzi* banana species. The wet banana peels were solely obtained from the institute's canteen kitchen.

The initial moisture contents of the fresh banana wastes were determined using the Inspector Pro moisture and humidity meter. The probe pin was inserted into the fresh biomasses and moisture content measurements were displayed instantly. The samples were then cut into small pieces (5.0 mm) to increase the surface area for drying and then thoroughly washed in clean water to eradicate dirt and organic matter. At first the samples were air dried for three days while the approximate moisture contents were checked by air-drying 50 g of the samples and weighing at an interval of 24 hours until insignificant weight loss was obtained (Selvarajoo & Hanson, 2014). However, due to weather variations the remainder of the banana wastes samples were put in an oven at 100°C for 24 hours to dry up to a moisture content of about 5-6% prior to grinding (Soetardji, Widjaja, Djojarahardjo,

Soetaredjo, & Ismadji, 2014). Finally, the dried banana samples were ground to smaller particle sizes using hammer mill (Brook Crompton series 2000 Model) and a sieve size of 2.5 mm suitable for characterization and thermogravimetric analysis (Yoder, Galinato, Granatstein, & Garcia-Pérez, 2011).

2.2 Feedstock Characterization

2.2.1 Proximate Analysis

The moisture content was determined using the oven dry method. Clean dishes were placed in a drying oven at 105°C for one hour to dry then transferred into a desiccator until they cooled. Their individual weights were noted and about 2 g of each banana waste sample was added and reweighed accurately while noting the weights. The dishes with the samples were then placed in a drying oven at 105°C for 12 hours. The dishes with the dried samples were removed from the oven, placed in a desiccator until they cooled and then individually weighed. The loss in weight was reported as the moisture content as given by Equation 1 while the dry matter content was established by subtracting moisture content from the whole fraction (100%).

$$\text{Moisture content (\%)} = \left(\frac{W_m - W_d}{W_m} \right) \times 100 \quad (1)$$

Where: W_m = Initial sample weight, W_d = Final dried sample weight

Similarly, the ash, volatile solids and fixed carbon contents were determined using muffle furnace ashing method. First, three porcelain crucibles were carefully ignited over a muffle furnace using tongs for a few minutes. They were then cooled in desiccator and weighed; afterwards about 2 g of the samples were weighed and put into each crucible. They were then put in the muffle furnace set at 600°C and maintained at this temperature for three hours with the help of an automatic control pyrometer. Finally, using tongs the crucibles were transferred directly into a desiccator to cool then weighed immediately. The percentage ash content for each sample was calculated as given by Equation 2.

$$\text{Ash content (\%)} = \left(\frac{W_{ca} - W_c}{W_s} \right) \times 100 \quad (2)$$

Where: W_{ca} = weight of the crucible and ash, W_c = weight of crucible and W_s = weight of the sample.

Likewise, during the burning, the total fixed solids residues that remained after ignition at 550°C for 15 minutes were weighed and noted as the volatile solids matter lost. The fixed carbon content was established by the difference between the total sample mass and sum of the ash and volatile contents. These experiments were carried out in triplicates.

2.2.2 Ultimate Analysis

Nitrogen contents were determined by calometric method using a block digester (BUCHI digest system K-437 model). A digest was obtained by treating the biomass samples with hydrogen peroxide, sulphuric acid, selenium and salicylic acid. This principle took into account the possible omission of nitrates by coupling them with salicylic acid in an acid mediatoform 3-nitrosalicylic and or 4-nitrosalicylic. The compounds were then reduced to their corresponding amino acid forms by the organic matter in the samples since the analysis of total nutrients required complete oxidation of organic matter. The hydrogen peroxide oxidised the organic matter while the selenium compound acted as catalyst in the process. Addition of 30% H_2SO_4 completed the digestion at elevated temperatures.

The entire digest was then diluted with the blanks to a ratio of 1:9 (v/v) with distilled water to match the standards. With a micropipette, 0.2 ml of the sample digest was taken and added to 5.0 ml of the reagent N_1 , vortex and 5.0 ml reagent N_2 , vortex. They were allowed to stand for two hours and the absorbency measured by spectrophotometer at 650 nm. The blue color was stable for atleast 10 hours and a plot of calibration curve and concentration of nitrogen were read off. The nitrogen concentration in the sample material expressed in %N was calculated as given by Equation 3.

$$N\% = \frac{(a - b) \times v \times 100}{1000 \times w \times al \times 1000} \quad (3)$$

Where: a = concentration of N in the solution, b = concentration of N in the blank, v = total volume at the end of analysis procedure, w = weight of the dried sample and al = aliquot of the solution taken.

On the other hand, the carbon, hydrogen and sulphur contents analyses were carried out using ULTRA CHS-580 elemental analyzer. ULTRA CHS-580 analyzer resistance furnace had a horizontal orientation and utilized

oxygen gas of purity of 99.5% to heat upto 1550°C at steps of 1°C. The samples were homogenized and then weighed by electronic balance to weights ranging between 250-500 mg. The values of the weights were then input to the PC system manually before the ceramic boats fed into the combustion chamber of the furnace using tongs. The analyzer used a solid state infrared absorption detection method with three independent infrared cells. The analysis time ranged between 74-115 seconds during which the detector signals were plotted automatically on the PC screen. The experiments were run in triplicates for the three banana waste samples. The results and graphs generated were transferred to MS word pages for interpretation.

2.2.3 Chemical Analysis

Lignocellulosic fractions (cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin) of the banana waste samples were investigated by the Van-Soest and Wine methodology (Van-Soest & Wine, 1968) and the refluxing apparatus procedures. This was done using two analytical methods: neutral-detergent fibre (NDF) (Equation 4) and acid detergent fibre (ADF). NDF analyzed the total fibre in the samples, that is, the residue that remains after treatment of the biomass with neutral detergent solution (sodium lauryl sulphate and EDTA).

On the other hand, ADF dealt with the lignocellulose determination whereby the residues that remained after treatment with acid detergent solution were oxidized by Cetyl trimethylammonium bromide in H₂SO₄ solution. The difference between the ADF and NDF was interpreted as the hemicellulose content (Saikia, Chutia, Kataki, & Pant, 2015). The mass difference between the banana peels samples digested with acid detergent (72% H₂SO₄) followed by an oxidation by buffered solution of acetic acid together with potassium permanganate was taken as the lignin content (Pérez-Hidalgo, Guerra-Hernández, & García-Villanova, 1997). Similarly, the cellulose contents were established by determining the mass difference of the dry sample residues which resulted from the lignin content analysis after putting them in a muffle furnace set at a temperature of 500-550°C for a period of three hours (Vardon, Sharma, Blazina, Rajagopalan, & Strathmann, 2012). Equations 5-7 illustrate ash, lignin and cellulose contents determination. These three analyses were done in triplicates for a period of three days.

$$\text{NDF (\%)} = \frac{(W_2 + C_1) - (W_3 + C_2)}{W_1 \times \text{DM\%}} \times 100 \quad (4)$$

Where: W_1 = weight of sample, W_2 = weight of crucible + fibre, W_3 = weight of crucible + ash, C_1 = correction for W_2 read from the balance (due to hot weighing) and C_2 = correction for W_3 read from the balance (due to hot weighing)

$$\text{Ash contained in ADF (\%)} = \frac{(W_3 + C_2) - (W_5 + C_4)}{W_1 \times \text{DM\%}} \times 100 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Lignin content (\%)} = \frac{(W_4 + C_3) - (W_5 + C_4)}{W_1 \times \text{DM\%}} \times 100 \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Cellulose content (ADF - Ash\%)} = \frac{(W_5 + C_4) - (W_2 + C_1)}{W_1 \times \text{DM\%}} \times 100 \quad (7)$$

Where: W_1 = weight of air-dried sample, W_2 = weight of empty crucible, W_3 = weight of crucible + ADF, W_4 = weight of crucible + lignin + ash and W_5 = weight of crucible + ash.

Therefore, the hemicellulose, cellulose and lignin contents as described by Van-Soest and Wine (Van-Soest & Wine, 1968) methods is summarized as:

- Hemicellulose = NDF – ADF
- Lignin = ADL
- Cellulose = NDF – (Hemicellulose + Lignin)

Where: NDF = Neutral Detergent Fibre, ADF = Acid Detergent Fibre, and ADL = Acid Detergent Lignin.

2.2.4 Calorific Value Analysis

The calorimetric experiment was carried out using a Bomb Calorimeter (Ika 2000 Basic Model). The calorimeter ensured combustion of the biomass samples (banana wastes) under precisely defined conditions, in the measuring cell. The components of measuring cell included an inner vessel with insulating water jacket (outer vessel) and a stirrer which ensured uniform distribution of heat in the inner vessel. In addition, it included a water circuit with a heating element, automatic filling, a temperature sensor and an oxygen filling apparatus for the decomposition vessel.

The banana biomass samples were formed into small briquettes using a briquette machine in weight range of

0.8-1.1 g. The calorimeter was given six minutes to stabilize before the briquettes were fed carefully put beneath the firing string in the crucible. After calibration, the measuring cell cover closed automatically and the decomposition vessel immersed with the sample in the inner vessel. Pure oxygen (99.95%) was introduced until a pressure of 30 bars was reached.

The briquette fuel sample ignited electrically within the ignition device and the increase in temperature of the water in the inner vessel was measured leading to determination of the high heating value (HHV). This was displayed on the control panel screen as a graph and a numerical value for the HHV of the sample fed. This procedure was repeated three times for the individual banana samples. The HHV determined were confirmed using the Luo and Resende (2014) principle which incorporates individual elemental percentages from ultimate analysis data (Equation 8).

$$HHV (MJ / kg) = \%C \times 0.3578 + \%H \times 1.1356 + \%N \times 0.0594 - \%O \times 0.0854 - 0.974 \quad (8)$$

The lower heating values (LHV) of the samples were determined using the higher heating values (HHV) and hydrogen contents according to Abdullah, Sulaiman, Miskam, & Taib (2014) as described by Equation 9.

$$LHV_{dry} = HHV_{dry} - 2.442 \times (8.936H / 100) \quad MJ / kg \quad (9)$$

2.2.5 Thermal Analysis

Thermo-gravimetric analysis of the banana biomass wastes was conducted using the Eltra Thermostat TGA 1.4.2.12 model. Banana biomass samples were introduced manually into the TGA after being weighed by the integrated detection balance at 1.100 ± 0.05 g and then put into 12 crucibles containing four replicates of the three samples. The average weight of the samples fed were 1.642 g, 1.1577 g and 1.1572 g of peels, leaves, pseudostems, respectively. The samples were fed to the analyzer by an external autoloader and were ejected after the measurement, allowing for a high throughput. The resistance heated ceramic furnace programmed in 1°C was heated from 50°C to a maximum temperature of 900°C at a gas flow rate of 70 ml/min and at a heating rate of $15^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$. The samples were characterized by thermal decomposition curves (under N_2 flow) and combustion curves (under O_2 flow). The process was controlled via computer standard SOP software to investigate various thermogravimetric parameters. The experiment was run for a period of four hours and the curve plots for rise in temperature, percentage weight loss and first derivative (rate) of the weight loss were plotted and displayed on the computer monitor.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1 Characterization of Banana Wastes Biomasses

The initial moisture content levels of the fresh banana biomass wastes collected from the farm at MUARIK were averagely high as 87%, 78% and 72% for the pseudostem, leaves and the peels, respectively. However, after oven drying and size reduction, the proximate, ultimate, chemical analyses were done and the findings noted as discussed below.

3.1.1 Proximate Analysis

Table 1 shows the proximate analysis values of the banana biomass wastes. The values were presented as percentage dry basis. There was significant difference in the moisture content, volatile matter content and fixed carbon results while there was no significant difference in the values of ash content for the three samples.

Table 1. Proximate analysis results of banana biomass wastes

Proximate Analysis	Peels *wt.%	Leaves wt.%	Pseudostem wt.%	p-value
Moisture Content	$11.56^a \pm 0.06$	$6.67^b \pm 0.08$	$7.98^c \pm 0.17$	0.000
Volatile Matter Content	$88.02^a \pm 1.33$	$83.35^a \pm 2.10$	$89.43^b \pm 0.78$	0.006
**Fixed Carbon Content	$2.70^a \pm 0.78$	$7.60^b \pm 1.19$	$1.21^{a,b} \pm 0.61$	0.004
Ash Content	$9.28^a \pm 0.22$	$9.05^a \pm 0.28$	$9.36^a \pm 0.44$	0.515

Note. *wt. % - Percentage weight, **Determined by difference = $100 - (\text{Volatile matter} + \text{Ash Content})$

^a Means not labeled with letter (a) are significantly different from control level mean

The moisture content levels of the dried samples ranged between 6.7 to 11.6% which is acceptable for pyrolysis requirements of biomass because biomass with higher moisture content requires more thermal energy to vaporize the contained water in the thermochemical conversion (Fernandes et al., 2012). Similarly, bio-oil yields from biomasses with high moisture contents tend to have high moisture content which impacts negatively on the fuel energy values (HHV) and overall pyrolysis process efficiency (Sait, Hussain, Salema, & Ani, 2012 and Fernandes et al., 2013). Conversely, high values of volatile matter content of 88.02%, 83.35% and 89.43% for peels, leaves and pseudostem, respectively were recorded. This signified the possibility of a high organic load, a high susceptibility to thermal degradation status and a high bio-oil potential of the banana wastes biomass (Saidur, Abdelaziz, Demirbas, Hossain, & Mekhilef, 2011; Sait et al., 2012; Fernandes et al., 2012; Montoya et al., 2014 and Plis et al., 2015). The fixed carbon contents for the banana peels, leaves and pseudostem were 2.7%, 7.6% and 1.21%, respectively, thus showing that banana leaves have the highest amounts of fixed carbon content. This corresponds to results of some prior works on non-woody biomasses like radiata pine 4.38% (Moore, Park, Segura, & Carrier, 2015), baltic sea green algae 5.1% (Plis et al., 2015), banana fruit bunch 0.2% (Abdullah et al., 2014), and sugar cane straw 6.7-8.3% (Fernandes et al., 2013 and Montoya et al., 2014). High fixed carbon contents are strong indicators of the banana wastes biomass suitability for thermochemical conversion processes like pyrolysis (Fernandes et al., 2013). This was true similarly due to the high calorific values (Doumer et al., 2015). The ash contents were approximately 9% which was ideal since according to Fernandes et al. (2013) biomasses with higher ash contents above 20% are not good energy converters. Therefore, low ash and high volatile matter content biomasses are the best feedstock for bioenergy conversion including pyrolysis and gasification processes among others (Maiaa et al., 2014 and Jourabchi et al., 2014).

3.1.2 Ultimate Analysis

The values recorded from ultimate analysis are presented in [错误!未找到引用源。](#). The carbon contents of the three biomasses were ideal with the leaves having the highest as 38.57% while hydrogen contents were averagely 6%. Nitrogen content was highest in the leaves while oxygen at (49.94%) and sulphur at (0.04%) were notably high in the pseudostem. The ash contents (9%) were generally similar in the three biomasses. The low ash content is an advantage since biomass with ash content yields of over 20% are not fit for heat generation and can lead to fouling during the operations (Fernandes et al., 2013). These values compared well with the previous studies carried out (Saidur et al. (2011), Fernandes et al. (2013), Pighinelli, Boateng, Mullen, & Elkasabi (2014) and Abdullah et al. (2014)) which noted that the expected elemental percentage range in a lignocellulosic biomass are as follows: carbon to be between 35-54%, hydrogen 4.5-9%, oxygen 40-48%, nitrogen less than 3% and sulfur less than 1%.

Table 2. The Elemental Analysis percentages of banana biomass wastes

Elements (%)	Peels	Leaves	Pseudostem	<i>p</i> -value
Carbon	35.65 ^a ± 0.21	38.57 ^b ± 0.17	33.46 ^c ± 0.36	0.000
Hydrogen	6.19 ^a ± 0.07	6.44 ^a ± 0.25	6.44 ^a ± 0.23	0.118
Nitrogen	1.94 ^a ± 0.16	2.45 ^b ± 0.07	0.80 ^c ± 0.02	0.000
*Oxygen	45.94 ^a ± 0.17	43.49 ^b ± 0.19	49.94 ^c ± 0.26	0.000
Sulphur	20.75 ^a ± 9.55 ppm	32.70 ^b ± 5.09 ppm	0.04 ^{a,b} ± 0.004	0.000
Ash	9.28 ^a ± 0.22	9.05 ^a ± 0.28	9.36 ^a ± 0.44	0.514
C:N ratio	18.38	15.74	41.83	-
Organic Matter	58.08	60.61	61.20	-

Note. *Oxygen was calculated by difference = 100 - (Carbon + Hydrogen + Nitrogen)

^a Means not labeled with letter (a) are significantly different from control level mean

According to Fernandes et al. (2013) ultimate analysis is critical in determining the biomass fuel potential, calorific values and the expected environmental impact. The presence of elements like carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen influenced highly the heating values while on the other hand higher values of elements like N, S and Cl were strong pointers to likelihood of negative environmental effects and corruptions from the biomass fuels. Similarly, the presence of N in the biomass was an indicator that their biochars were suitable

ingredients for soil fertility enhancement for crop production (Doumer et al., 2015). The high percentage of ash similarly indicates the possibility of heavy elements thus characterization before use is of essence.

3.1.3 Lignocellulosic Analysis

Lignocellulosic fraction refers to a mixture of the lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose fractions. This whole fraction is equivalent to approximately half of the total plant material generated via photosynthesis process thus the largest source of renewable organic energy (Saidur et al., 2011). Typically, cellulose forms the biggest proportion of the fraction then the hemicellulose and lignin, respectively. Consequently, cellulose and hemicellulose are termed as macromolecule polysaccharides made from various sugars and utilized in ethanol production while lignin are scented polymers which are manufactured from antecedent phenylpropanoids (Xu, Wang, & Cheng, 2011 and Saidur et al., 2011).

The lignocellulosic fractions (Table 3) revealed that hemicellulose was generally high in the peels (41.38%) while cellulose and lignin were remarkably high in pseudostem (38.48%) and leaves (10.58%) respectively. There was significant difference in the values of hemicellulose, cellulose and lignin contents for the three banana biomass samples. The amount of lignin in lignocellulosic biomass depicted the association with biomass heating value (Saidur *et al.*, 2011). From the banana biomass wastes, lignin influenced the high heating values more than the cellulose and hemicellulose as can be noted from the calorific values in Table 4. Thus, the high lignin content of the banana leaves (10.58%) contributed to the HHV recorded. The hemicellulose, cellulose and lignin contents were analogous to other types of biomass like sugarcane bagasse, sugarcane straw, rice husk, soft woods and elephant grass among others (Montoya *et al.*, 2014; Fernandes *et al.*, 2013).

Table 3. Lignocellulosic Fractions of banana biomass wastes

Lignocellulosic Fraction (wt. %)	Peels	Leaves	Pseudostem
Hemicellulose	41.38 ± 0.78	23.46 ± 0.54	25.36 ± 0.18
Cellulose	9.9 ± 0.14	35.58 ± 1.36	38.48 ± 1.05
Lignin	8.9 ± 1.28	10.58 ± 1.36	5.77 ± 0.16
<u>Relative proportion</u>			
$\frac{\text{Cellulose}}{\text{Lignin}}$	1.11	3.36	6.67
$\frac{\text{Hemicellulose}}{\text{Lignin}}$	4.65	2.22	4.40

The amount of lignin in lignocellulosic biomass depicts association with the biomass heating value (Saidur et al., 2011). Similarly from the banana biomasses, lignin influenced the HHV more than the cellulose and hemicellulose as can be noted from the calorific values in Table 4.

3.2 Thermal Characteristics Results

3.2.1 Heating / Calorific Values

The HHV is defined as the amount of heat discharged by burning a fuel with the water from its initial and condensed states while the LHV is generally determined based on vapour as the product. They outline the biomass fuel energy contents. Usually, the heating values for various fuels are described as either the gross calorific value (higher heating value, HHV) or the net calorific value (lower heating value, LHV) (Fernandes et al., 2013). The analyzed high heating values (HHV) and low heating values (LHV) of the banana biomasses are presented in Table 4. The HHV value was determined by the bomb calorimeter on dry basis while the LHV was calculated from the HHV and the proportion of hydrogen (H) in the biomasses (Abdullah et al., 2014) using Equation 9:

$$LHV_{dry} = HHV_{dry} - 2.442 \times (8.936H / 100) \text{ MJ / kg} \quad (9)$$

Table 4. HHV and LHV Calorific value of the banana biomass wastes

Calorific Value (MJ/kg)	Peels	Leaves	Pseudostem	<i>p</i> -value
High Heating Value	16.15 ^a ± 0.13	17.57 ^b ± 0.18	15.04 ^c ± 0.17	0.000
Low Heating Value	14.80 ^a ± 0.24	16.16 ^b ± 0.16	13.63 ^c ± 0.11	0.001

Note. ^a Means not labeled with letter (a) are significantly different from control level mean

Similarly, according to Luo and Resende (2014), the HHV could be estimated from Equation 10 incorporating the individual elemental percentages from ultimate analysis data:

$$HHV \text{ (MJ / kg)} = \%C \times 0.3578 + \%H \times 1.1356 + \%N \times 0.0594 - \%O \times 0.0854 - 0.974 \quad (10)$$

Thus yielding the following approximated values: 15.00 MJ/kg, 16.57 MJ/kg and 14.09 MJ/kg for banana peels, leaves and pseudostem wastes, respectively. Generally, the HHV and LHV were higher in the leaves than the peels and pseudostem. This is because the leaves have high amounts of carbon and hydrogen with low oxygen thus a strong correlation with the heating value, that is, the higher the C and H contents the higher the heating value and vice versa (Saidur et al., 2011; Shah et al., 2012; Vardon et al., 2012 and Pighinelli et al., 2014). Compared to the HHV of other lignocellulosic biomasses: wheat straw (19 MJ/kg), olive husk (16 MJ/kg), pine (17 MJ/kg), douglas fir and ground coffee (18.4 and 22.7 MJ/kg), corn stover (19.2 MJ/kg), sugarcane trash (19.22 MJ/kg), banana peels wastes are suitable feedstock for pyrolysis process and as a fuel source (Heikkinen et al., 2004; Yin, 2012; Shah et al., 2012; Fernandes et al., 2013; Pighinelli et al., 2014 and Soysa et al., 2015). This is also similar with work reported by Fernandes et al. (2013) who worked on semi-dried banana leaves (19.8 MJ/kg) and wet banana leaves (5.5 MJ/kg).

3.2.2 Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)

The outcomes of the thermogravimetric analysis of the pyrolytic properties of the banana wastes biomass peels for weight loss and rate of weight loss at the temperature range of 50-900°C are illustrated in Figure 2. Pyrolysis process occurred in three phases. In the first phase, dehydration of the biomass feed stock occurred in the temperatures between 50-200°C. The weight reduction in this phase was due to the elimination of the sample moisture content (Chaiwong et al., 2013 and Biswas et al., 2016). However, there was thermal stability majorly due to the samples lower moisture content and the climatic and microbial exposure time (Fernandes et al., 2013). Consequently, in the second phase, devolatilization or thermal degradation of the biomass occurred. This was the reduction of the volatile matter content including the hemicellulose, cellulose and part of the lignin fractions and this was the cause of the drastic weight drop as illustrated in the graphs thus resulting in the least value in the DTA plot curve (Sait et al., 2012).

The average weight loss in this phase was approximately 60%, and this was as a result of the release of volatile matter contents. At the heating rate of 15°C/min, thermal degradation of banana peels, leaves and pseudostem were initiated at approximately 150, 170 and 200°C, respectively, with the maximum devolatilization rate experienced between 450°C and 550°C (Maiaa et al., 2014; Abdullah et al., 2014 and Biswas et al., 2016). The final phase which was characterized with reduced weight loss was the solid decomposition stage and it occurred at temperatures between 600-900°C (Chaiwong et al., 2013). Similarly, the DTA curves also illustrates the degradation of the banana biomass in relation to their lignocellulosic constituents such as the cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin (Sait et al., 2012). Figure 3 illustrates the comparisons between the TGA and DTA of three banana wastes feedstock (leaves, pseudostem and peels). The char residues left at the end of devolatilization was approximately 10% for the three samples. Generally, the pyrolysis behavior of the banana leaves, pseudostem and peels were similar. Therefore, as a result, the slow pyrolysis experiments can be carried out in the temperature range of 400-600°C as illustrated by the TGA highest devolatilization rate which was between 450-550°C. Thermal stability of the banana wastes between 100-150°C and the thermal degradation between 450-550°C showed similarities with other plant biomasses. This was a strong indicator of banana wastes' potential for use as a renewable energy and pyrolysis feedstock.

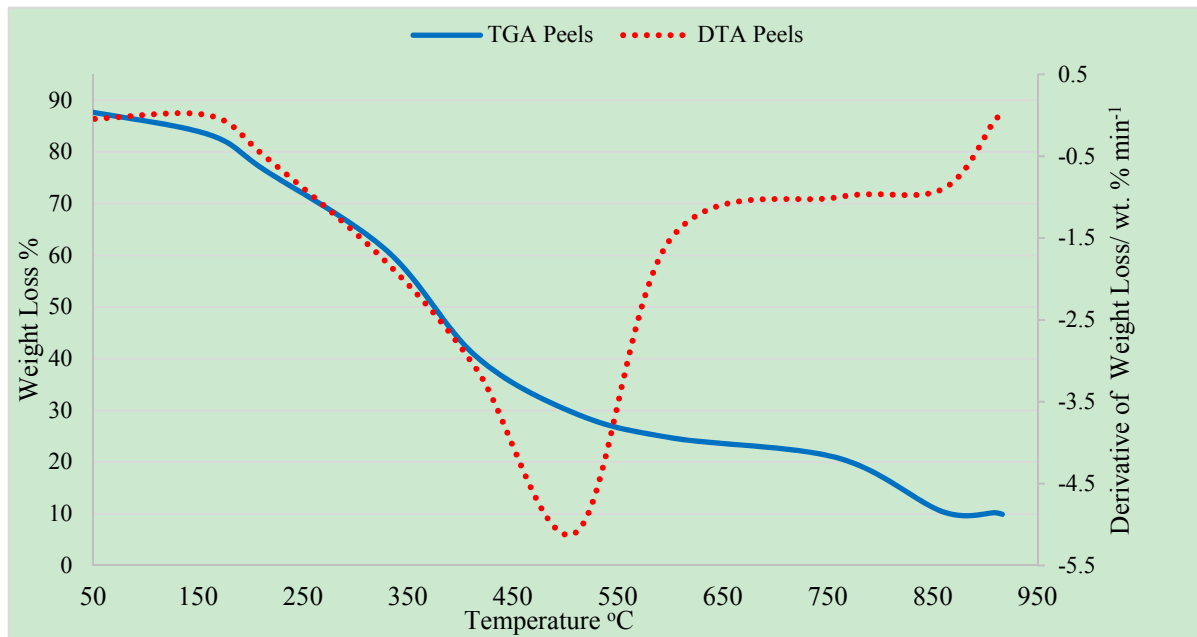


Figure 2. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA) and Differential Thermal analysis (DTA) plots for pyrolysis of Banana Peels

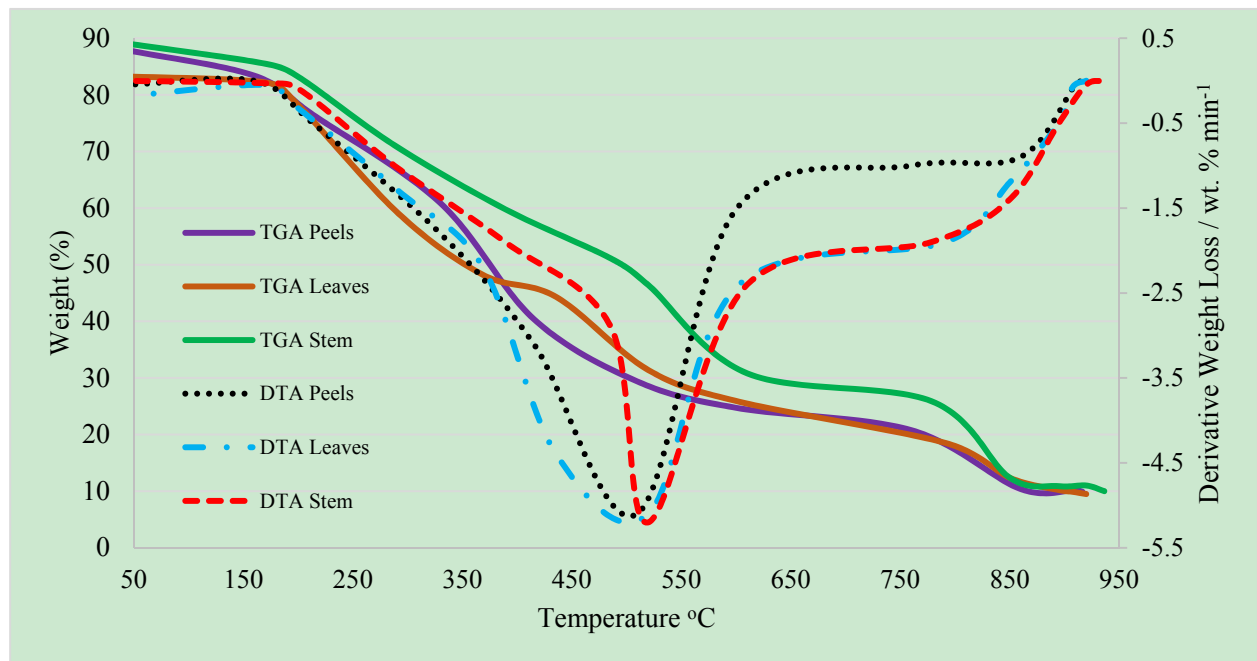


Figure 3. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA) and Differential Thermal analysis (DTA) plots for pyrolysis of banana peels, Leaves and Pseudostem

4. Conclusions

Characterization of biomass before the slow pyrolysis process is the backbone for establishing suitability for use of banana wastes to yield vinegar, tar and biochar. The banana peels biomass characterization results were comparable to other lignocellulosic biomasses reported in literature. The high levels of fixed carbon, volatile matter and ash contents were strong indicators that banana peels are adequate feedstock for pyrolysis work to yield value added bio-infrastructure products. The maximum weight degradation rate for the banana peels

biomass occurred in the temperature range of 450–550°C which was taken as the slow pyrolysis regime. Similarly, the lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose fractions had significant correlation between the biomass heating values and the eventual chemical compounds present in vinegar and tar. In conclusion, the pyrolysis characteristics of the banana leaves, pseudostem and peels biomasses were generally comparable.

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