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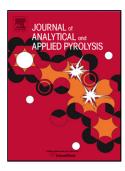
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### ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

## Catalytic effects of magnesium on the characteristics of fast pyrolysis products - bio-oil, bio-char, and non-condensed pyrolytic gas fractions

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#### Abstract

Fast pyrolysis of yellow poplar impregnated with different concentrations of MgCl<sub>2</sub> was carried out at 450, 500, and 550°C to investigate the effects of magnesium on the characteristics of the pyrolytic products. Analysis of the physicochemical properties of bio-oil, bio-char, and non-condensed pyrolytic compounds was carried out accordingly. The results indicate that the yield of char as well as some physicochemical properties of the bio-oil was influenced by the magnesium concentration. The water content increased due to a dehydration reaction induced by magnesium. Additionally, the viscosity significantly increased from 45 cSt to 216 cSt as the magnesium content increased. Magnesium promoted a repolymerization reaction leading to increases of the average molecular weight and solid content of the bio-oil from 950 Da to 1,670 Da and 0.37 wt% to 0.73 wt%, respectively. Also, the amounts of levoglucosan and other small molecules detected by gas chromatographymass spectroscopy analysis decreased as large fractions such as oligomers or char fines were formed. Meanwhile, the yield and elemental composition of the bio-oil barely changed. Following the pyrolysis, most of the inorganic metals remained in the bio-char. Furthermore, the various forms of aromatic hydrocarbons obtained from the non-condensed pyrolytic gas fractions were identified and quantified in this study.

- 27 Keywords: fast pyrolysis, bio-oil, magnesium, recombination, inorganic distribution,
  - aromatic hydrocarbons

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