

THERMAL BEHAVIOR OF KHOOT OIL SHALE IN DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

B. AVID^{*1}, M. BORN², B. PUREVSUREN¹,
N. UNDRACH¹, A. TUVSHINJARGAL³

¹ Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology,
Mongolian Academy of Sciences
Ulaanbaatar-51, Mongolia

² Institute of Energy Process Engineering and Chemical Engineering,
Freiberg University of Mining and Technology
Reiche Zeche, D-09596 Freiberg, Germany

³ Engler-Bunte-Institut,
Lehrstuhl für Chemie und Technik von Gas, Erdöl, Kohle,
Universität Karlsruhe, Germany

The Khoot oil shale has been non-isothermally pyrolyzed in a thermogravimetric analyzer to determine the influence of temperature, heating rate and purge gas (N₂ or CO₂) employed on thermal degradation of the sample. The heating rates investigated were 10–50 K min⁻¹ to final temperature of 950 °C. The oil shale was also pyrolyzed in a wire-mesh reactor to determine the yield of volatile compounds. The oil shale and shale oil were characterized by size-exclusion chromatography.

* Corresponding author: tel./fax 976-11-453133; e-mail b_avid@yahoo.co.uk
and avid-budeebazar@aist.go.jp