



SarTrib

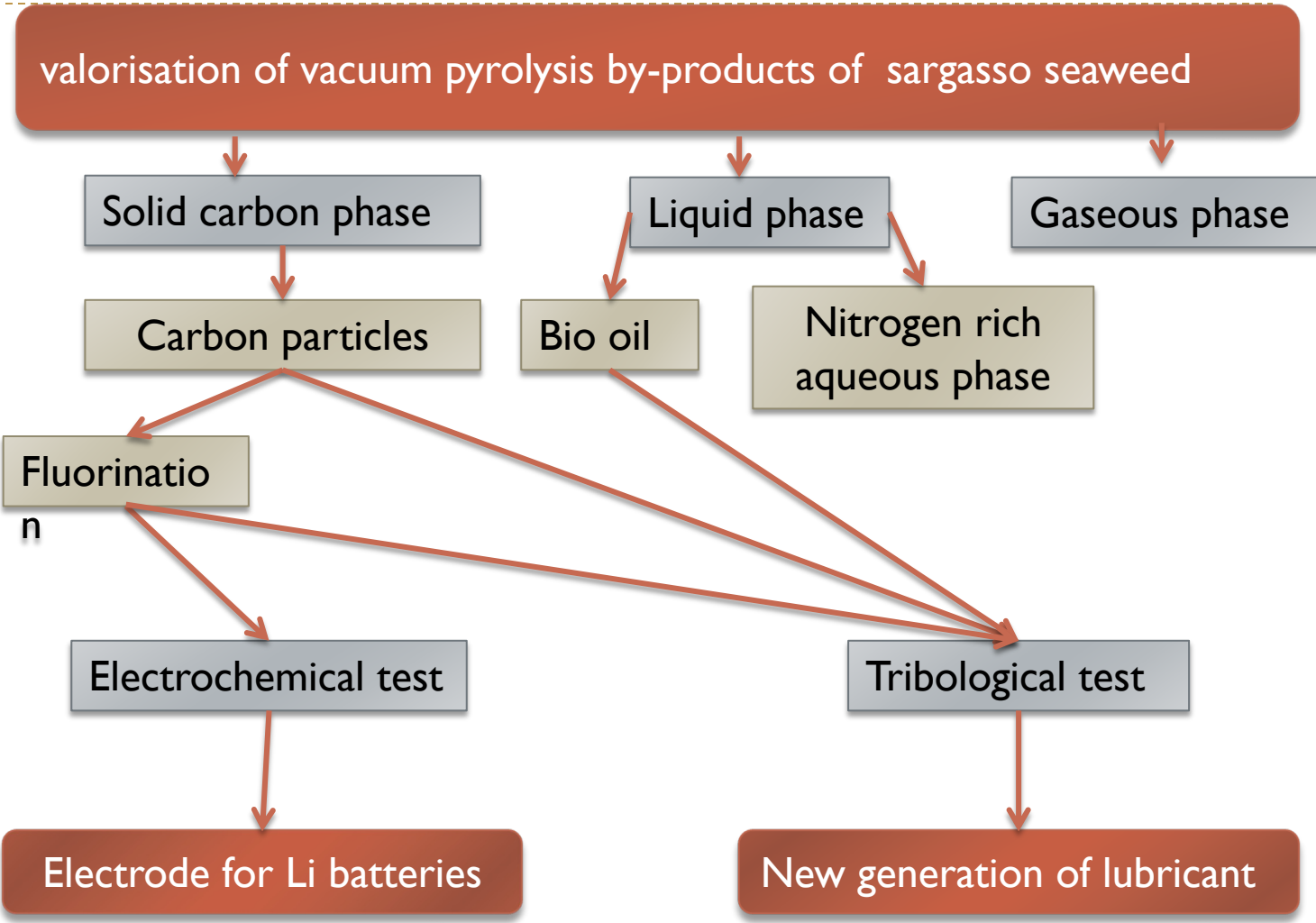
Thierry CESAIRE, GTSI

International Joint call on Sargassum, 19/10/24

Plan

- ▶ The consortium
- ▶ Aims
- ▶ Management of the project
- ▶ Research questions addressed
- ▶ Results expected
- ▶ Added value/Dissemination/perspective for development

AIMS of SarTrib



The consortium : GTSI

Director Pr Laurence ROMANA

Tribology

Nano-mechanics

Physico-chemical
Characterization

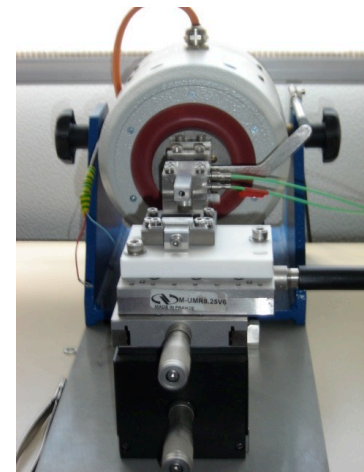
Friction reduction
mechanisms and
anti-wear

Multi-scale mechanical
approach

New lubrication
strategy

Carbon friction
reducers derived from
local biomass

Carbon nano additives

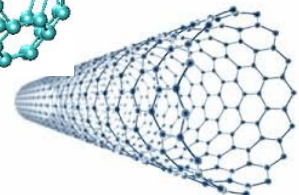


Raman IR Spectroscopies, TEM SEM X
RD, X ray Fluorescence

C3MAG

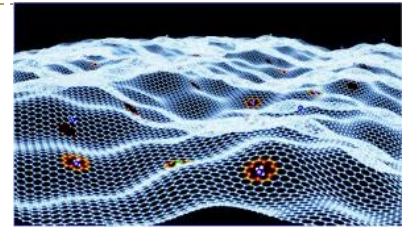
Home build
devices

The consortium : : ICCF



Fluoridation and fluorinated materials

Pr. Marc **DUBOIS**



Fluorinated materials for energy

Hybrid nanocarbon or nanocarbon / nano-oxide materials as filters or materials sensitive to pollution gases.

Carbide-derived carbons obtained by fluorination for use in supercapacitors

Fluorides and oxyfluorides of transition metals as electrode materials for secondary batteries

(Nano) fluorinated carbons as electrode for primary batteries

Surface engineering

Surface treatment of polymers to obtain one or more properties (hydrophobicity, CO₂, O₂ and water gas barrier, antibacterial, ...)

Incorporation of fluorinated nanocarbons in polymers

Fluoridation of graphene, nanotubes, nanofibers and carbon nanodiscs

Fluoridation of carbons and nanocarbons for tribology

The consortium : LCA

UMR 1010 INRA/INP-ENSIACET

Director DR Zephirin MOULOUNGUI

Fractionation

Chemical reactivity

Analysis

Biomass



Bio products

Agriculture



Agromaterials

Agro-industry



Solvents

Forest

Pigments

Food waste

Surfactants

Microalgae

Adhesives

Algae

Aromas

Additives

Lubricants

The consortium : CREDDI-LEAD

CREDDI

Center for Research in Economics and Law on Island Development
- Laboratory of Economics Applied to Development
Director : Pr. Jean Gabriel MONTAUBAN

Development of models applied to
the outermost regions

Preparation of various financing plan contracts,

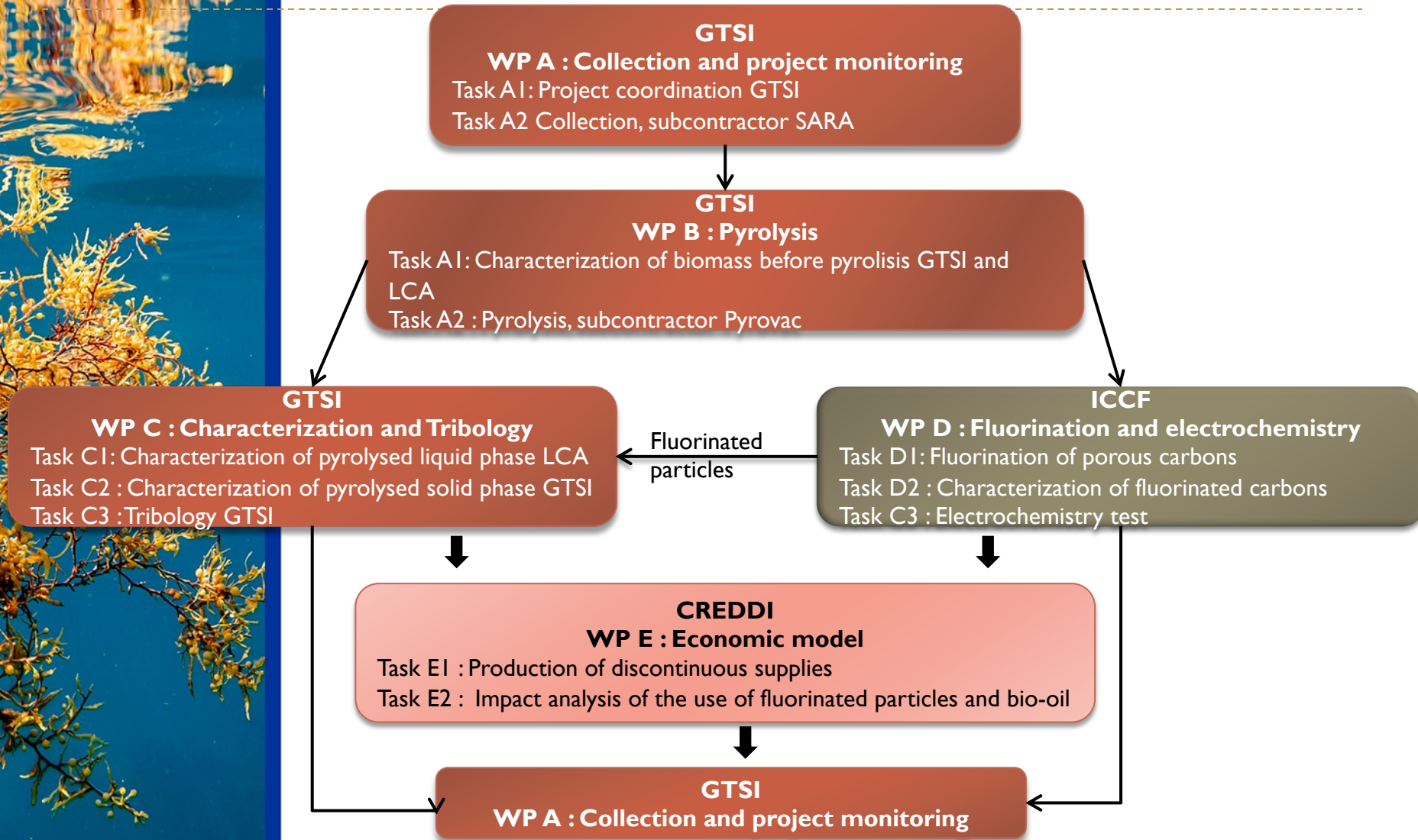
Structural Funds,

Surveys and econometric modelling

Economic project

Impact analysis

Management of the project



Research questions addressed

We will focus on the answers to the following questions:

Advantages of Sargassum derived additives compared to conventional ones

Effect of fluorination on lubricating performances

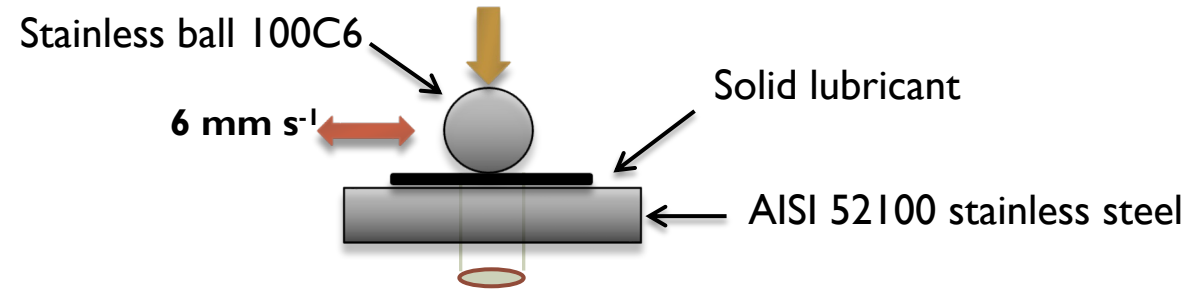
Tribological properties of oils issued from Sargassum pyrolysis

Efficiency of Sargassum derived carbons as electrode materials in Li primary batteries.

Economic viability of the under vacuum pyrolysis process

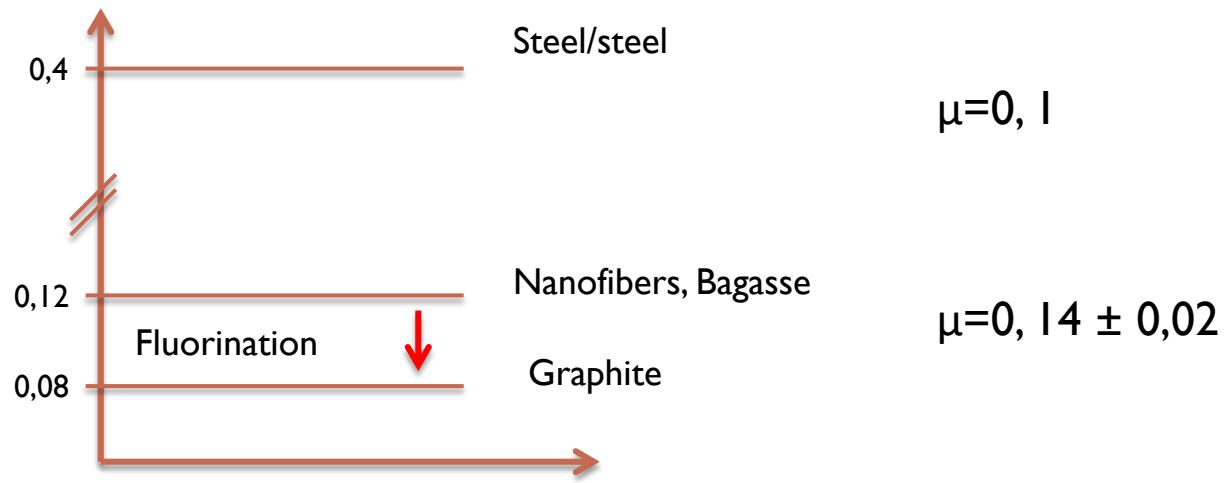
Results expected

Normal force 10 N



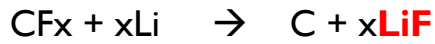
Contact Surface of 140 μm (Hertz) → Averaged contact pressure 0.65 GPa

$$\mu = F_N / F_L$$



Results expected

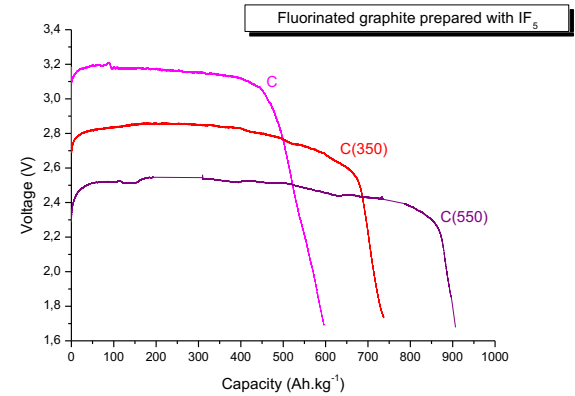
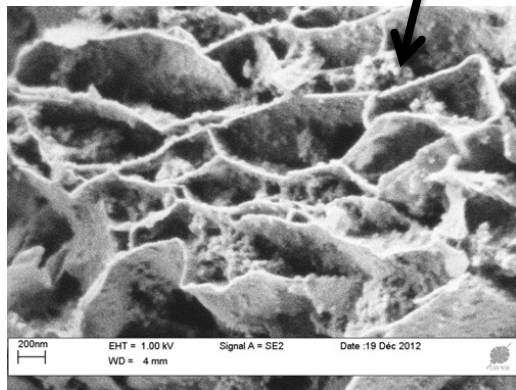
Lithium battery



Porosity



Accommodation of formed LiF



Comparison of specific capacities



Added value/Dissemination/ perspective for development

Possibilities

vacuum pyrolysis by-products with high added value

Two pyrolysed phases not exploited

A gaseous phases composed of
incondensable gases

A nitrogen rich aqueous phase

Not studied in this project

could be used as fertilizer if there are no heavy
metals after LCA analysis

Dissemination

Congress (oral and poster)

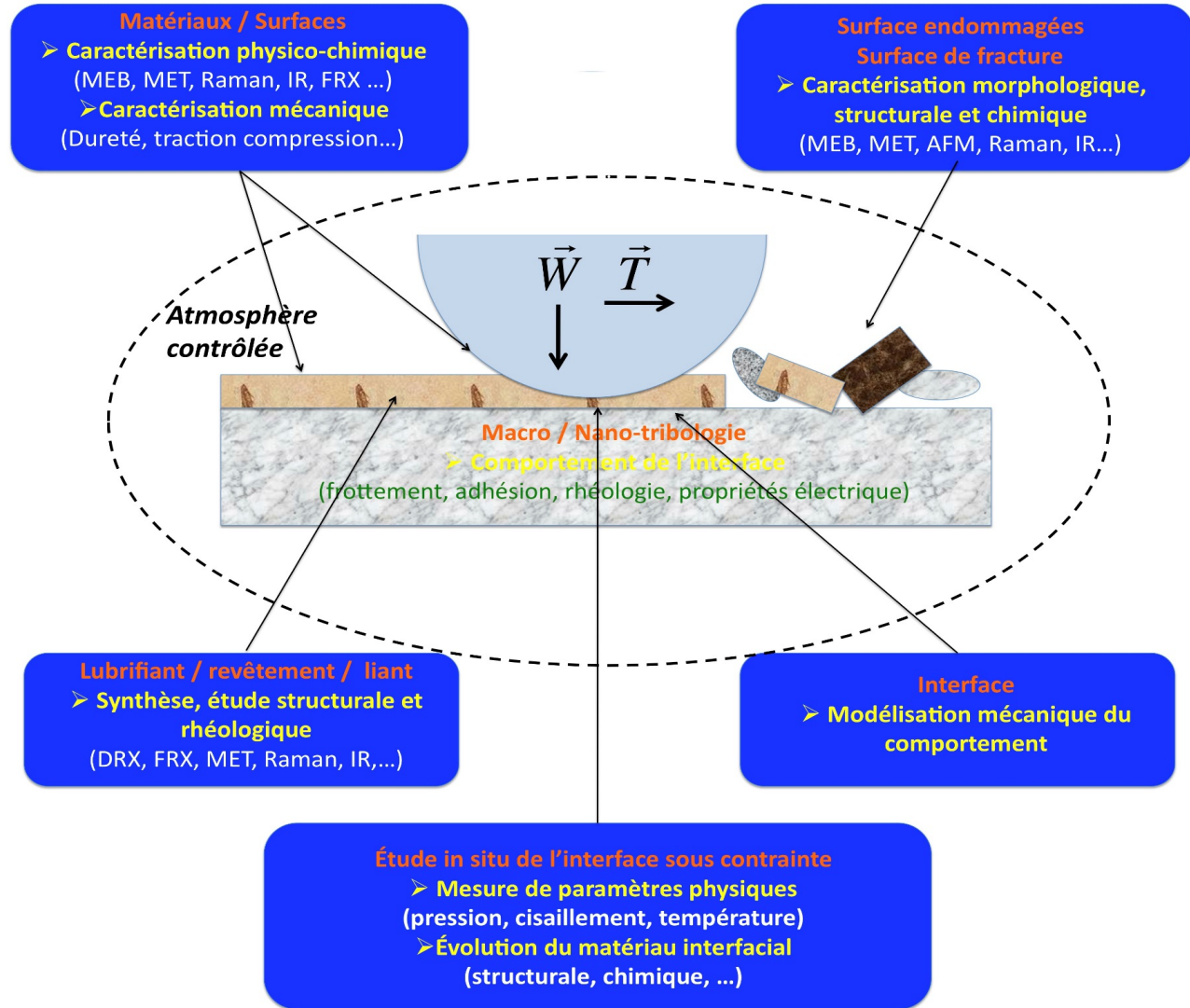
National and international publications



Thank you for your attention

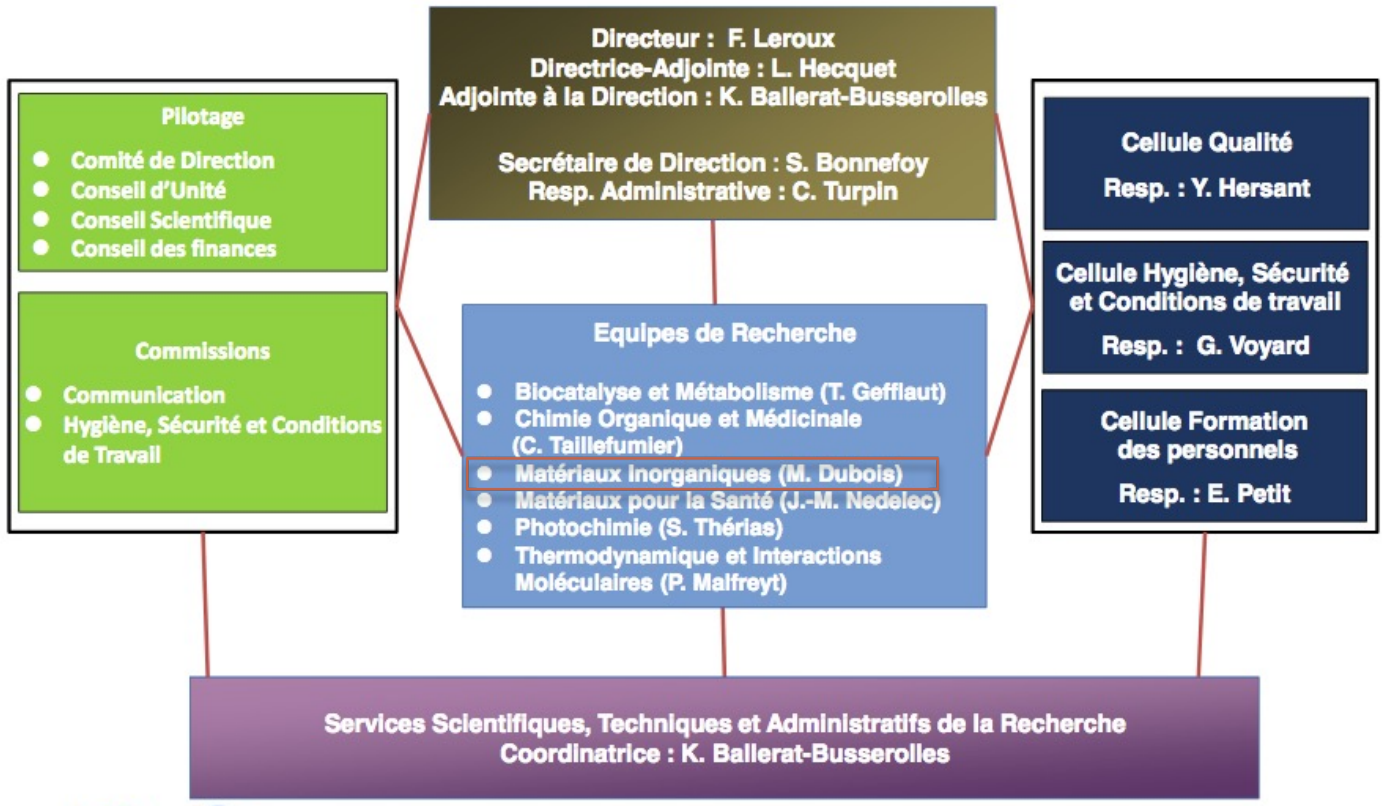


The consortium : GTSI

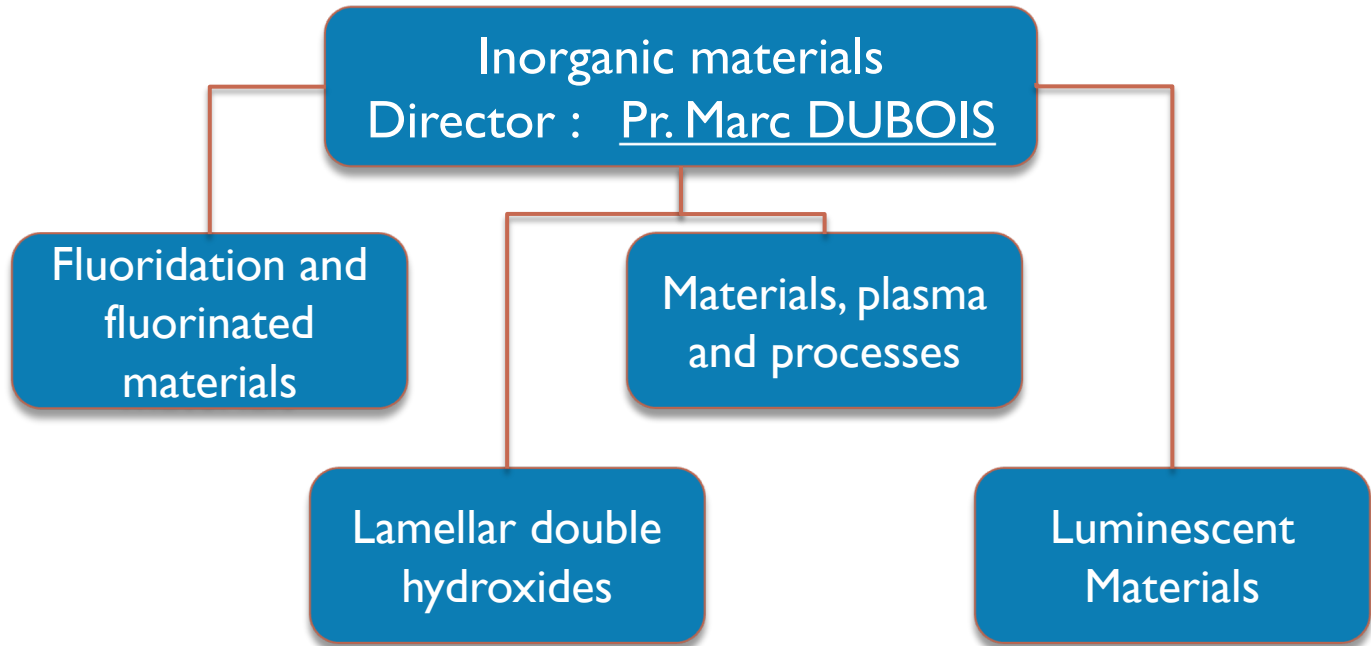


The consortium : ICCF

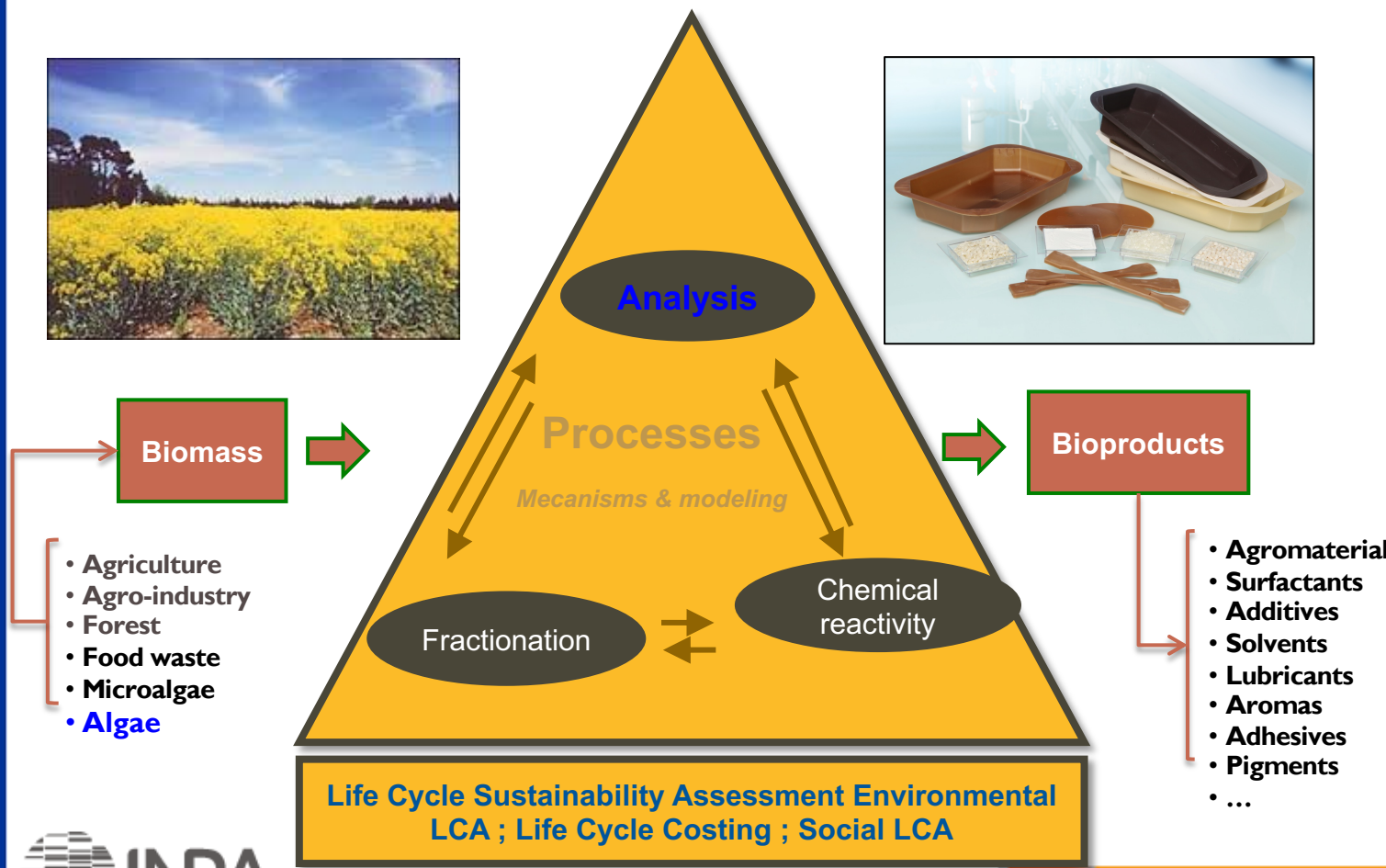
ORGANIGRAMME FONCTIONNEL INSTITUT DE CHIMIE DE CLERMONT-FERRAND



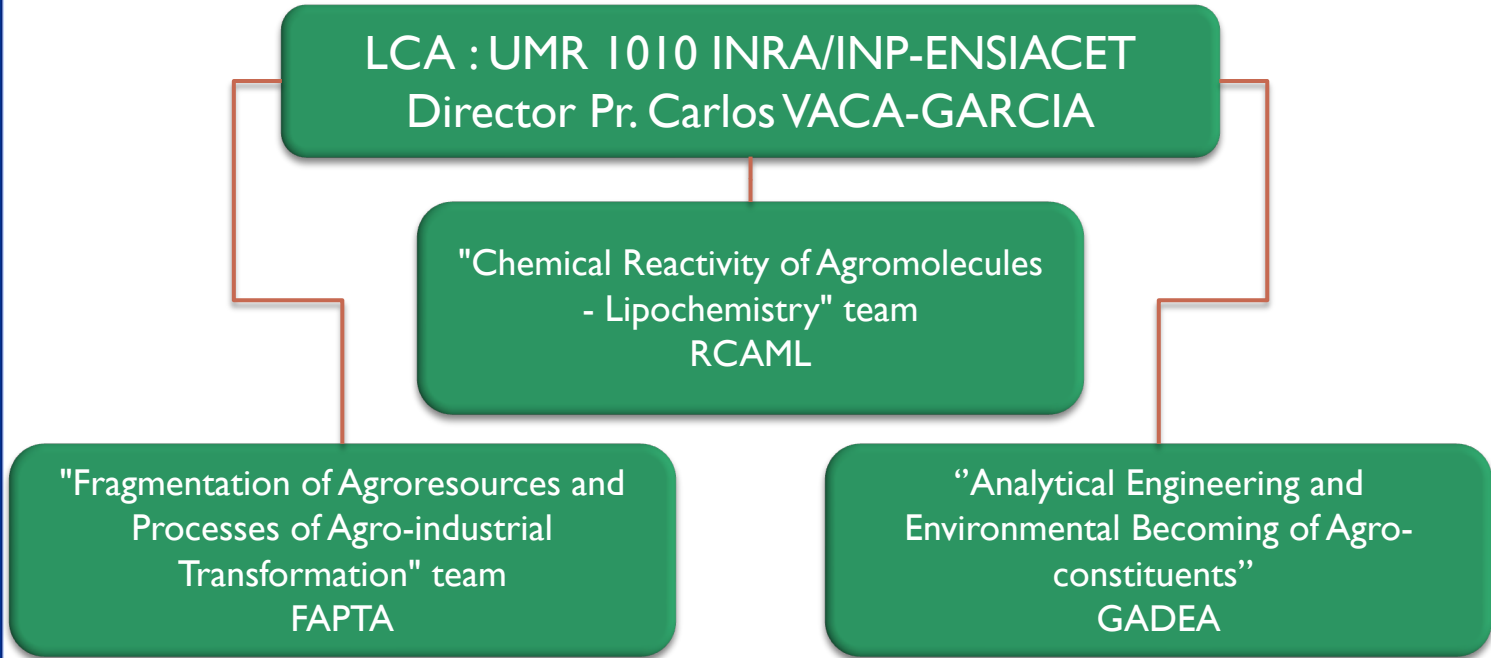
The consortium : ICCF



The MI team is positioned on promising topics with **high societal challenges** such as **energy storage and management, eco-energy lighting, depollution, and reducing the environmental impact of processes.**



The consortium : LCA



Research area
renewable carbon chemistry mainly derived from plant biomass



The consortium LCA



Chemical Reactivity Team of
Agromolecules – Lipochemistry
Manager DR Zephirin
MOULOUNGUI

The consortium

- ▶ GTSI (Groupe des Technologies des Surfaces et des Interfaces) Université des Antilles

Tribology, Nanomechanic, Physico-Chemical characterization

- ▶ ICCF (Clermont-Ferrand Institute Chemistry)
- ▶ LCA (Agro-industrial Chemistry Laboratory)
- ▶ CREDDI (Center for Research in Economics and Law on Insular Development) Université des Antilles

AIMS of SarTrib

PYROVAC : Pyrolysis under vacuum Created by Christian ROY QUEBEC

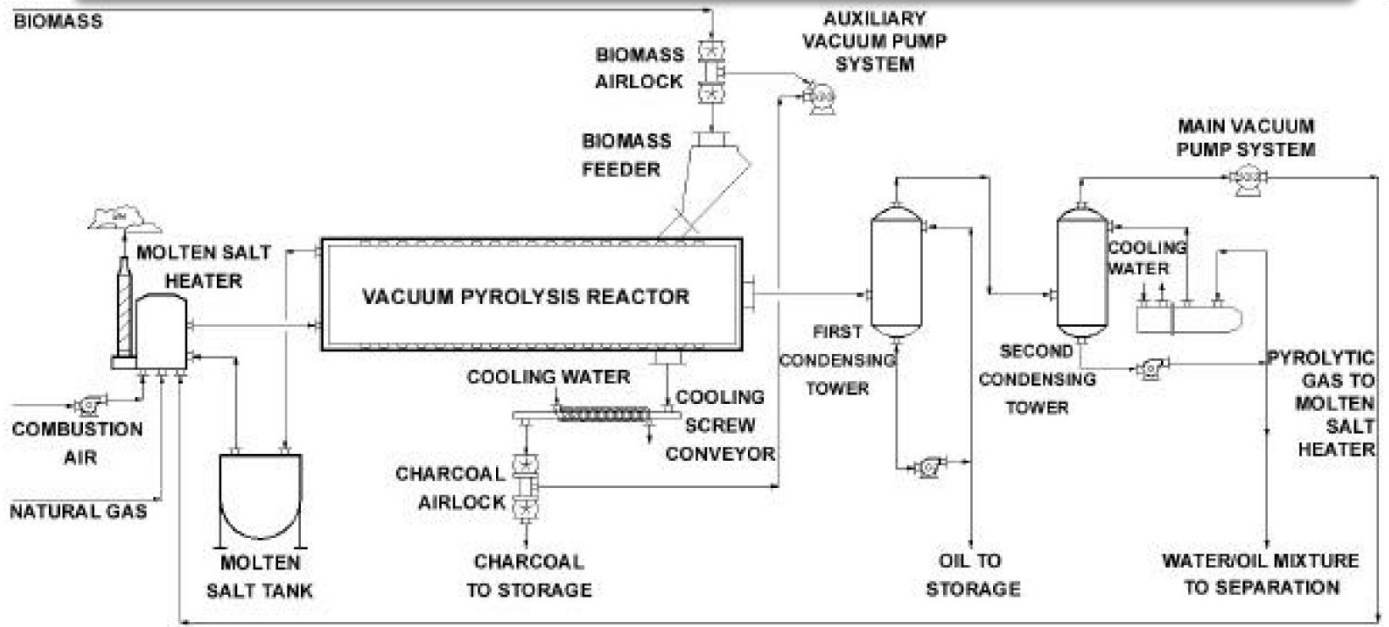
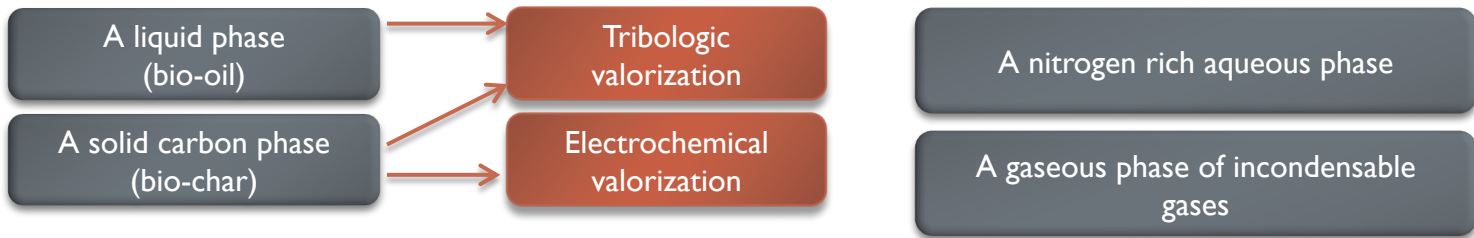


Figure 2: Pyroycling™ Process Flow Sheet





WP A : Collection and project monitoring GTSI

Task A1 : Project coordination GTSI

This involves organizing project monitoring and control, organizing project coordination meetings, specimen transfer procedures and planning progress reports. We plan at least one meeting every 6 months.

Task A2 : Collection GTSI (subcontractor SARA)

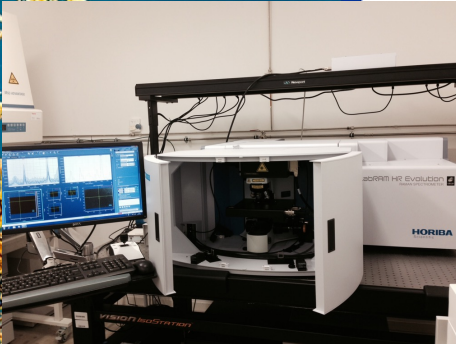
The collection will be devoted to the Anonymous Company of the Refinery of Antilles, (SARA). It participates in the creation of an industrial unit of conditioning and recovery allowing the reception, the grinding and the dehydration of Sargassum algae.



WP B : Pyrolysis GTSI

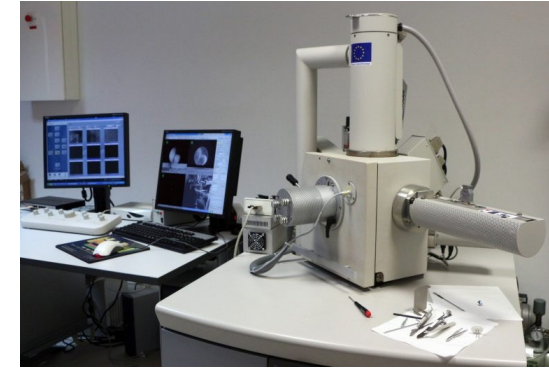
Task B1 : Characterization of the biomass before pyrolysis GTSI-LCA

After separating the algae according to their collection locations and their decomposition states, the GTSI will mainly perform elemental analysis by X-ray fluorescence, to detect traces of arsenic or other heavy element. The LCA will make the determination of the chemical composition of the biomass



Task B2 : Pyrolysis GTSI (subcontractor PyroVac)

The pyrolysis will be done with our provider the company PyroVac in Quebec, Canada. The pyrolysis process is under vacuum, but we have the opportunity to vary the atmosphere and pressure. Particular care will be given to the setting up of pyrolysis parameters as they will be decisive for the physico-chemical properties of the by-products.



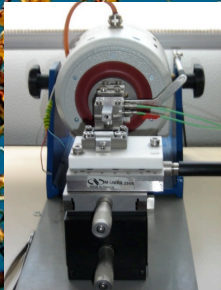
WP C : Characterization and Tribology GTSI



Raman, NIR, FT-IR



TEM



Tribometer



AFM

Task C1 : Characterization of pyrolyzed liquid phases LCA

LCA has all the skills to analyze and characterize the different compounds present in bio-oils and will also be able to carry out the elemental analysis of the pyrolyzed aqueous phase, in order to detect heavy metals

Task C2 : Characterization of pyrolyzed solid phases GTSI

These analyses will be performed using the equipment of the GTSI and the C3MAG. This step will also consist in selecting the particles intended for fluorination

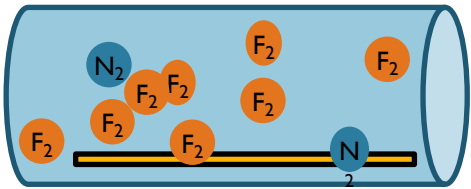
Task C3 : Tribology GTSI

- A sphere on plane tribometer that can measure the friction coefficient possibly at different temperatures The use of an environmental tribometer able to visualize a contact in real time and to realize Raman 'in-situ' spectroscopy in order to follow the structural evolution of the coal in a confined inter-facial space, under different pressures.
- The use of an atomic force microscope capable of performing mechanical measurements in a liquid medium

WP D Fluorination and electrochemistry

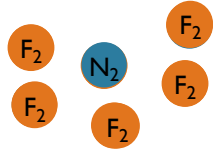
Task D I : Fluorination of porous biobased carbons, ICCF

Static fluorination



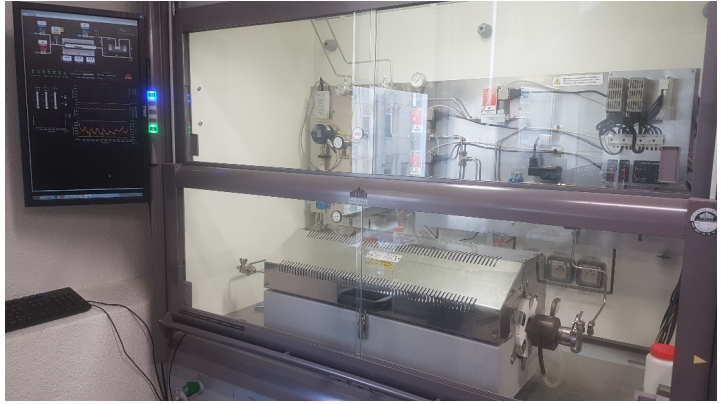
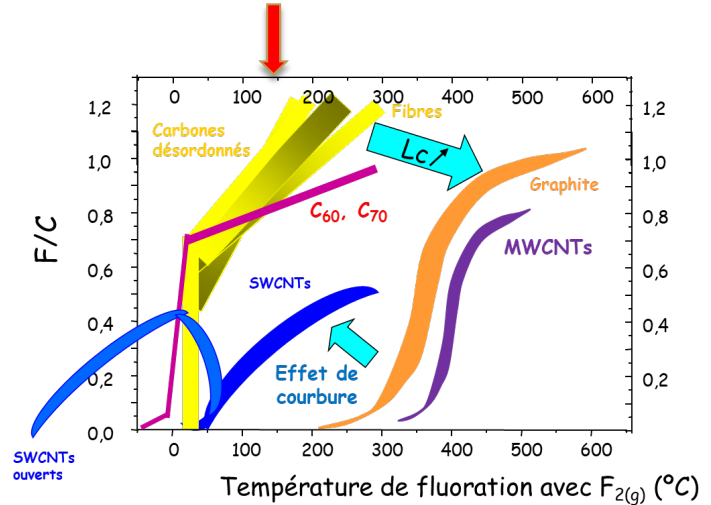
▲
Sample

Dynamic fluorination



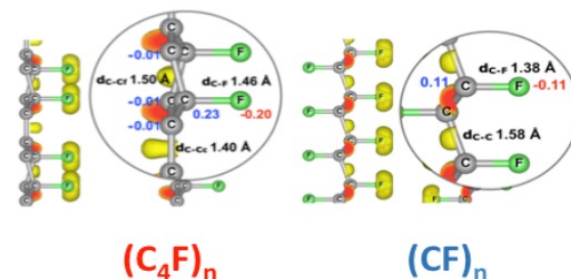
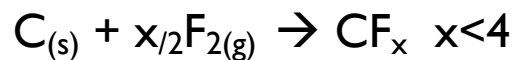
▲
Sample

Carbones de SarTrib



WP D Fluorination and electrochemistry

Task D 2 : Characterization of fluorinated carbon particles, ICCF



Multitude of combinations → various applications

➔ Nano-composites, adsorption of micro-pollutants, gas barrier (super) hydrophobicity, ...

➔ Sensors, contaminameters, microelectronics

Lubrication ➔ GTSI

Li primary batteries ➔ ICCF



WP Economic model, CREDDI

Task E 1 : Production of discontinuous supplies

Multi-dimensional approach
of a commercial productive process

random arrival Sargassum

discontinuity of raw material supplies.

material and environmental
specificities.

Task E 2 : Impact analysis of the use of fluorinated carbonaceous particles and bio-oil

Macro-economic impact of particles
and bio-oils produced

Macro-economic model development to
assess the diversity of issues