Pyrolysis of dehydrated peat at different postfire cycles in Sabah, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

A knowledge of post-fire area on peat thermal properties of fire ignition and temperature limit is important. Self-ignition of peat usually led to smouldering fire which hard to detect and suppress. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the pyrolysis process of the dehydrated peat at different post-fire cycles which were conducted at two (2) different post-fire sites i.e., 2016 and 2019 in Binsuluk Forest Reserve, Sabah. Results show that the dehydrated peat samples release volatile gases were highest at 20cm peat depth for both post-fire sites. Information on the pyrolysis process of dehydrated peat from the post-fire sites will help in peat suppression technique and understanding on the potential of selfignition of peat.