


INTEGRATED BIO REFINERY CONCEPTS AS A CRUCIAL APPROACH FOR ECONOMICALLY REASONABLE BIO-BASED PRODUCTION PROCESSES


Detlef Schmiedl (Fraunhofer ICT, Germany)

Case scenario: Side Stream - Recycled wood for LC-Bio Refinery


Waste wood collection



Recycling into RW classes: RW AI, AII, AIII & AIV



Standardization, e.g.



Bio refinery processes

Pre treatment

Not standardized lignocellulosic biomass (e.g. Logging - Grading - Pre extraction) Pulping - Separation

Extractives (complex mixture)

Lignin

Cellulose

Hemicellulose

Biotechnological synthesis

Lignin functionalization

$\text{Lignin} + m \text{ R-OH} \xrightarrow[\text{p: ambient}]{\text{Cat. T, t}}$

Lignin degradation

Monomers

Dimers

Oligomers

Targets

- **Extractives**
 - resin acids
 - FA
 - pinosylvin
- **Polysaccharides**
 - Alcohols,
 - Dicarboxylic acids, PHA
 - Bio gas
 - Sugars

etc.
- **Lignin**
 - Poly aromatic polyols
 - Poly aromatic lipophilic compounds
 - Monomer oxy-aromatic compounds
 - Oligomer poly phenolic compounds

Further step to the proposed target of Cascading Use of Lignocellulose Biomass

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Situation: Waste wood in EU, based on results of project EraNet ww – “DEMOWOOD” (JAN 2011-Dec 2013)

- > 50 Mio t waste wood/ a in EU (28 members), some examples
- Germany: ~8.5Mio t/a (class A I: 15-20%, A II & A III: 60-65%, A IV: ~15%)
- Finland: ~8.5 Mio t/a
- Slovenia: ~200.000 t/a with growth rates of more than 5%/ a

Class A I



Class A II & A III



Class A IV - hazardous waste



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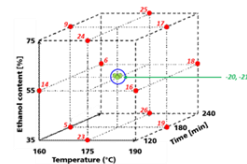
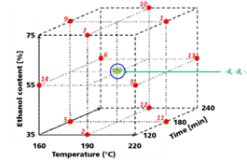
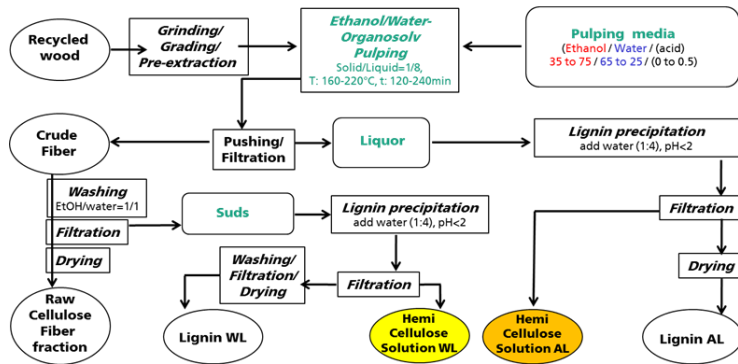
Case scenario: Side Stream - Recycled wood AI for LC-Bio Refinery

Sample	Lignin %	Poly glucane polysaccharides %	Non poly glucanes %	Ash %	Extractives (Soxhlet) %	Acetic acid %	Water %	Total %
RW AI	<u>33,95</u>	<u>39.5</u> +/-0,69	<u>16.2</u> +/- 0,29	<u>0,48</u> +/-0,02	<u>1.16</u>	2.64	7.7	<u>101.63</u>

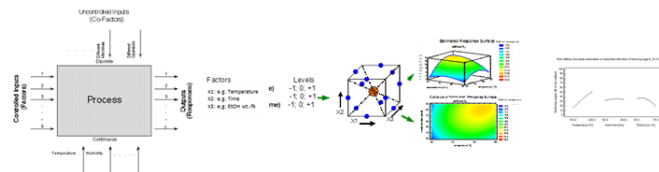
Potential deconstruction process: ethanol/water-Organosolv cooking

Support by DoE (Box-Behnken)

Type



Auto-catalyzed
E/W-Organosolv



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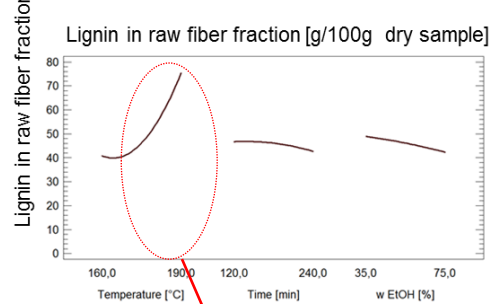
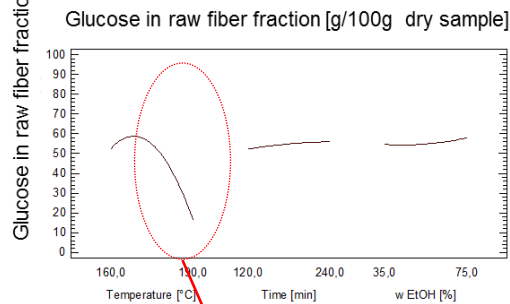
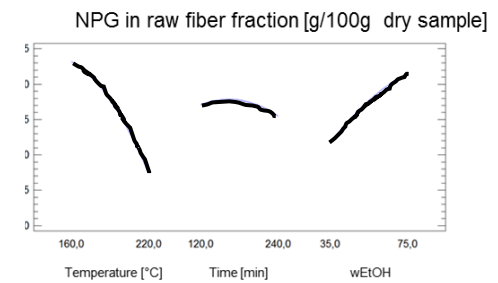
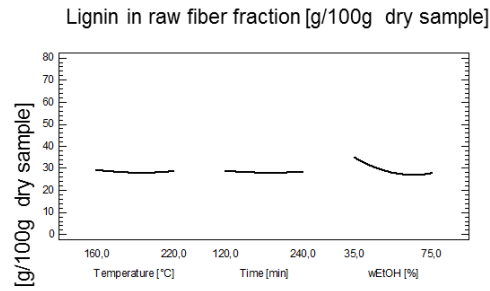
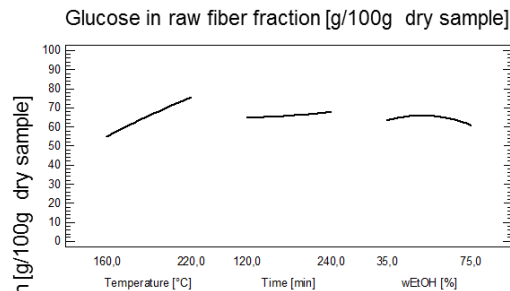
Characteristics of raw pulp

Type

Glucose in raw pulp

Lignin in raw pulp

NPG in raw pulp



Auto-catalyzed
E/W-Organosolv

Acid-catalyzed
E/W-Organosolv

NPG as
mannose,
xylose,
galactose,
arabinose
not found in
raw fiber fraction.

Cooked over
raw pulp

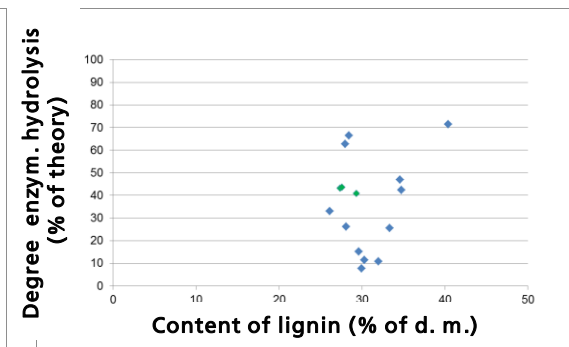
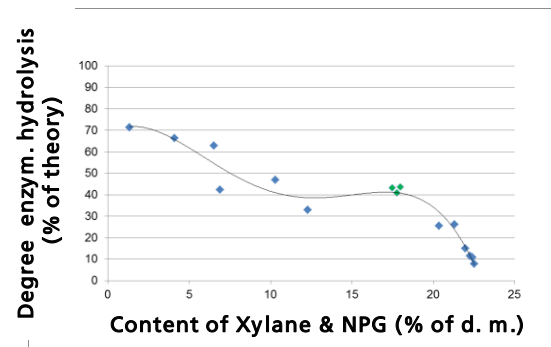
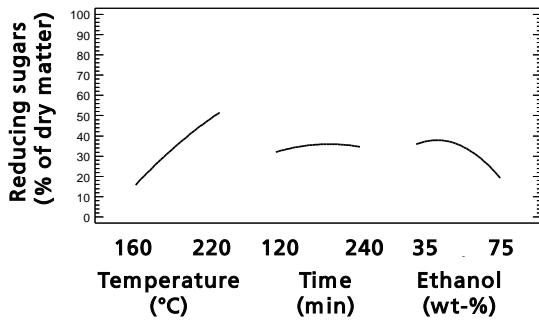
Hydrolysis
lignin

INTEGRATED BIO REFINERY CONCEPTS AS A CRUCIAL APPROACH FOR ECONOMICALLY REASONABLE BIO-BASED PRODUCTION PROCESSES

Characteristics of raw pulp – release of reducing sugars by enzymatic hydrolysis of raw pulp

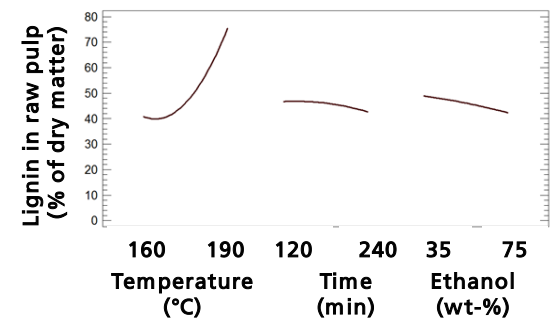
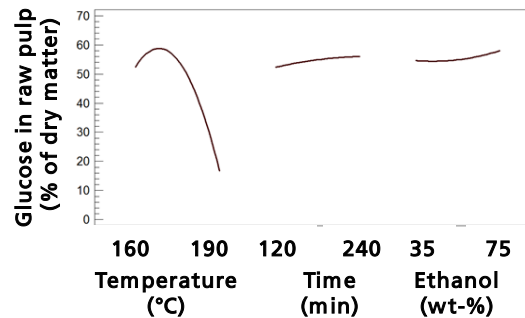
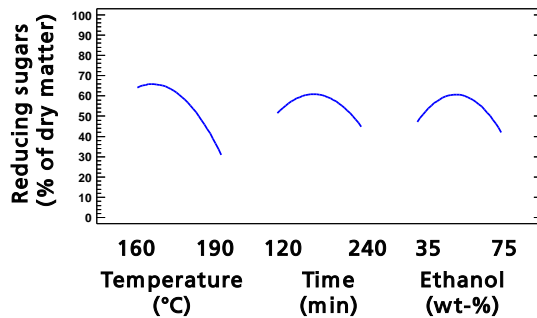
Type

Release of reducing sugars



Auto-catalyzed cooking

Release of reducing sugars



Acid-catalyzed cooking

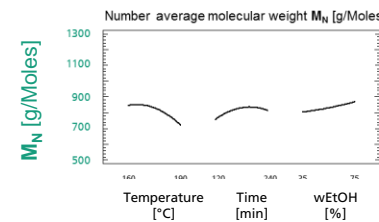
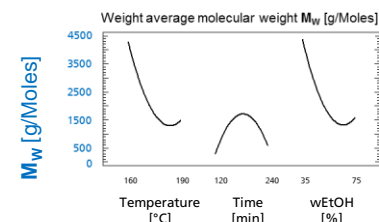
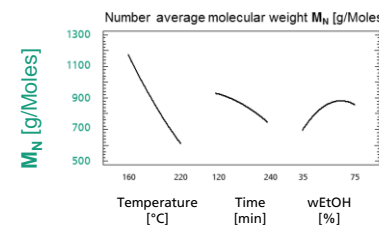
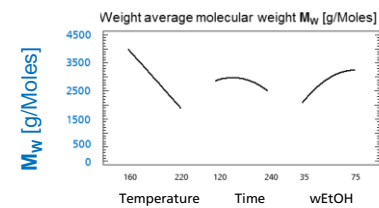
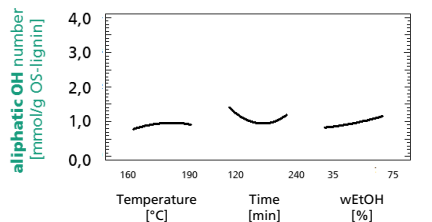
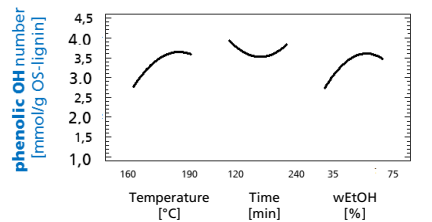
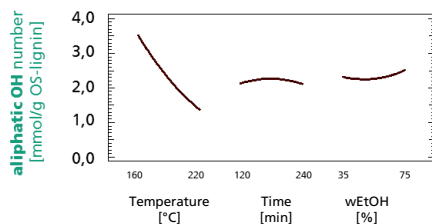
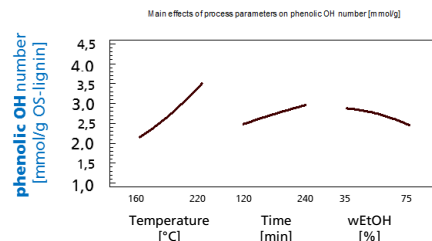
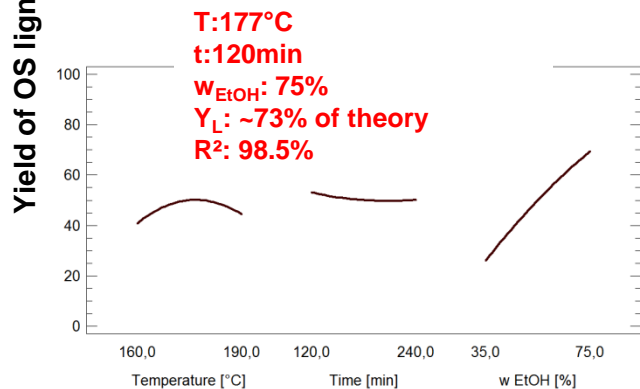
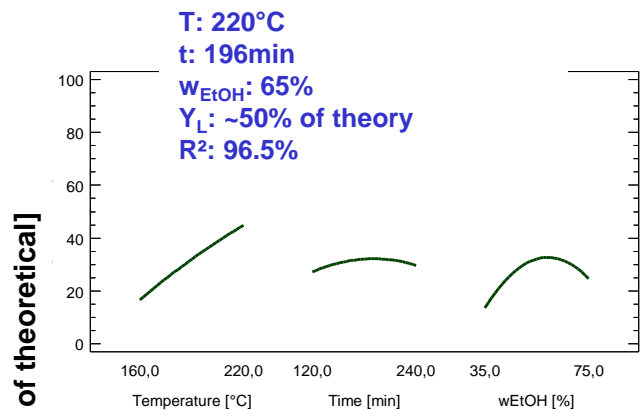
Integrated Bio refinery concepts as a crucial approach for economically reasonable bio-based production processes

Characteristics of OS-lignin from recycled wood

Type

Yield: EW-OrganoSolv-Lignins

Structural Features: EW-OrganoSolv-Lignin



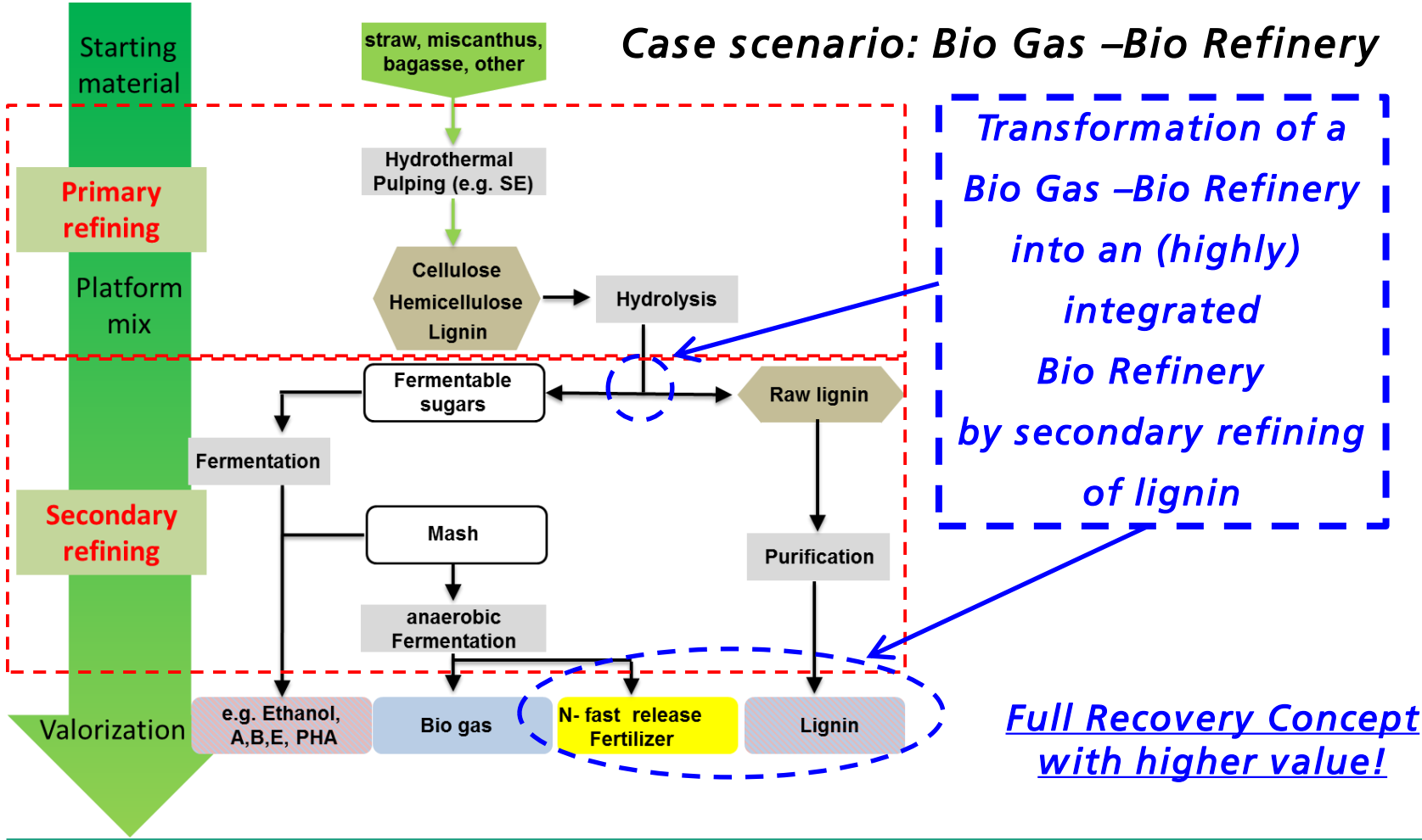
auto-catalyzed

acid-catalyzed

Integrated Bio Refinery concepts as a crucial approach for economically reasonable bio-based production processes

Example:

Case scenario: Bio Gas –Bio Refinery



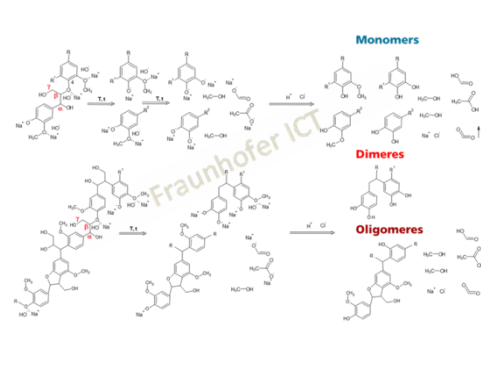
Lignin conversion into building blocks &/ or chemical conversion into Nitrogen – slow release fertilizer as part of the secondary refinery module – transfer of the biogas bio refinery into a (highly) integrated bio refinery

❑ Chemical conversion of N- fast release fertilizer/Lignin mix into N- slow release fertilizer by an Ammonia/Lignin-oxidation process – Soil quality, Water quality- Environmental Impact

❑ Base catalyzed degradation

Generation of oligomer building blocks & monomer oxy-aromatic compounds by Base Catalyzed Degradation of lignin

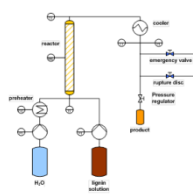
Base catalyzed degradation of lignin in continuously flow reactor



Monomers

Dimers

Oligomers



Lignin types:

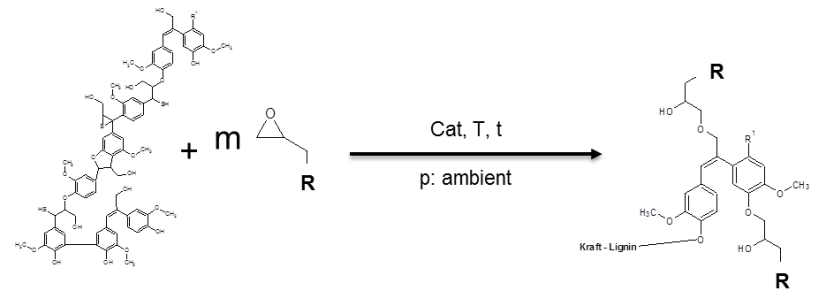
- Kraft-lignin
- OS-lignins
- Steam exploded lignin
- Lignin sulfonate

Process Parameters:

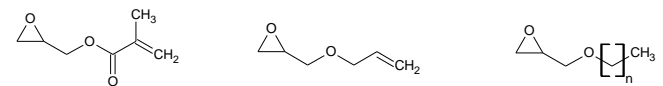
- T: 250 to 350°C
- t: 35 sec -15min or longer
- p: 200 to 250bars
- Lignin conc.: 10%
- Catalysts: NaOH, KOH

❑ Grafting of new functional groups onto lignin

Lignin functionalization - Catalyzed, region-selective opening of terminal epoxy-rings of 2,3-epoxy-1-propanol derivatives by phenolic OH-groups, in alkaline solution or in ethanol



Several derivatives are available for a tailored functionalization, e.g.



○ Application field: In both cases building blocks for material applications (epoxy, PU, glues, foams, composites)

POTENTIAL DECONSTRUCTION OF RECYCLED WOOD, STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF ISOLATED LIGNIN AND WAYS TO ACTIVATE IT FOR MATERIAL APPLICATIONS

Summary

- With global rising use of wood & other lignocelluloses in the future, the importance of efficient utilization of side streams (e.g. RW, agric. Residues) will increase,
- Recycling of waste wood by stronger sorting into Class A1 in combination with the lignocellulose bio refinery concept supports the cascading use of wood in the future,
- A potential deconstruction process of recycled wood A1 could be ethanol-based Organosolv cooking for the generation of well hydrolysable pulp and sulfur free lignin,
- Hydrolysable pulp can be utilized by biotechnological processes, generating platform chemicals and bio gas
- Several chemical modification processes are available &/or will be developed for the utilization of functionalized/ activated lignin in material applications,
- Material applications could be PU-foams, casting resins, epoxy resins etc.
- A full recovery concept of side stream lignocellulose is possible in a (highly) intergrated bio refinery.

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**Thank you for
your attention!**

Contact

Fraunhofer Institute
for Chemical Technology ICT
Department
Environmental Engineering

Detlef Schmiedl, PhD
Joseph-von-Fraunhofer-Str.7
D-76327 Pfinztal, Germany
Phone +49(0)721/4640-747
Fax +49(0)721/4640-111
E-mail:
detlef.schmiedl@ict.fraunhofer.de
<http://www.ict.fraunhofer.de>



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