

Valorization of waste lignocellulosic biomass towards furanics and organic acids



K. Rekos¹, A. Margellou¹, G. Dedes², A. Karnaouri²,
E. Topakas², K.S. Triantafyllidis^{1,3,*}

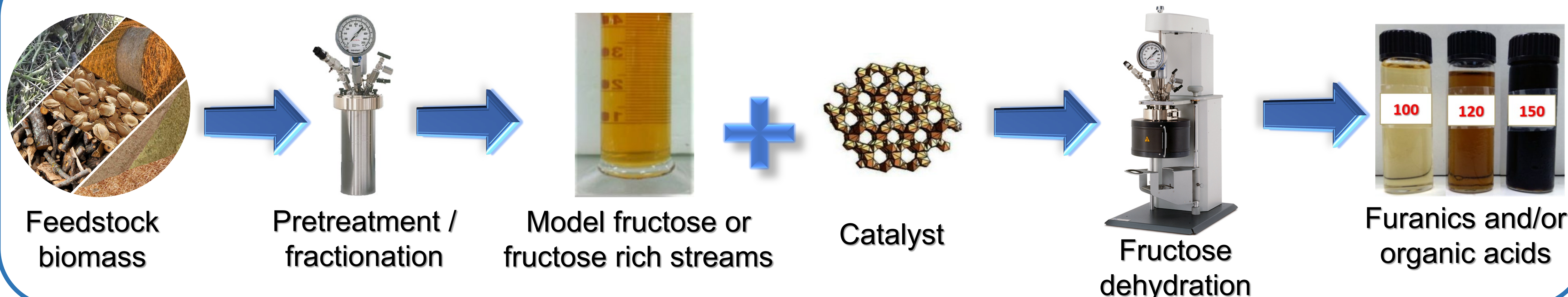
¹Department of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 54214 Thessaloniki, Greece
²IndBioCat group, Biotechnology Laboratory, School of Chemical Engineering, National Technical University of Athens, 5 Iroon Polytechniou Str., Zografou Campus, Athens 15780, Greece
³Chemical Process & Energy Resources Institute (CPERI/CERTH), 57001 Thessaloniki, Greece



Introduction

- Lignocellulosic biomass composed of cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin can be an alternative source of chemicals and fuels towards the substitution of crude oil derived products.
- Hemicellulose is a branched polysaccharide composed of C5 and C6 sugars, ie. fructose, glucose, etc.
- Lignocellulosic agricultural and forestry residues (e.g. prunings, sawdust, straws) can be converted into a wide variety of platform chemicals.
- Glucose/fructose can be converted to HMF and/or related organic acids in a variety of homogeneous and heterogeneous acid catalytic systems.
- The aim of the present work is to optimize the process in order to treat real fructose rich streams in order to produce the desired furanics and/or organic acids.

Experimental



Selected results

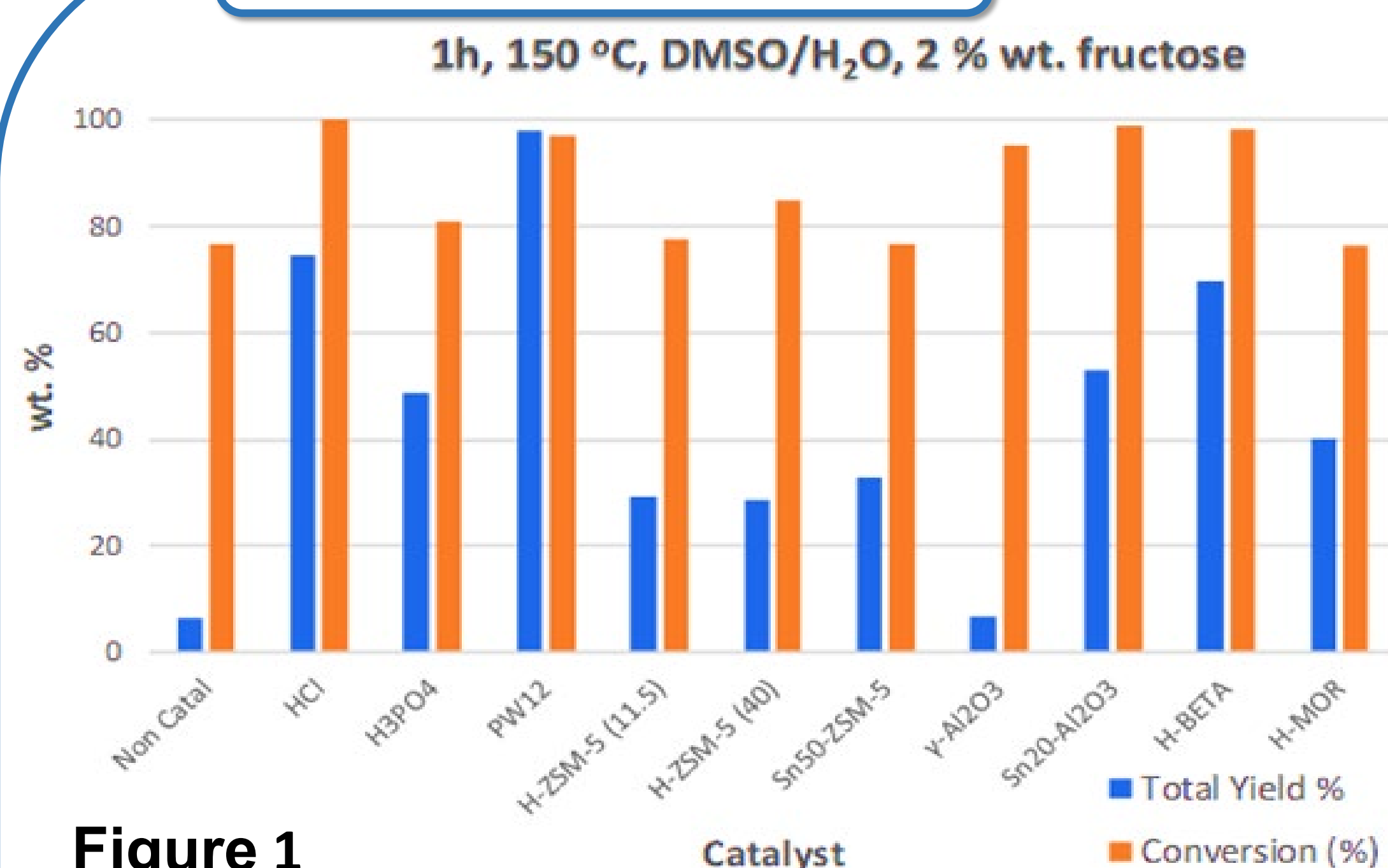


Figure 1

zeolite H-Beta, bearing both Lewis and Brønsted acid sites is a very active (100%) with substantial selectivity to HMF (70%). Figure 2 shows the potential of the real fructose rich streams dehydration. The yields with the homogeneous catalysts in a range of pH, give excellent results with the HMF yield to be over 60%. The solid catalysts don't give good results (not presented) due to many factors affecting the dehydration.

The dehydration of fructose at 150°C, 1h, in a DMSO/H₂O mixed solvent system, showed that except of the classical dilute HCl, the heteropoly acid Phosphotungstic acid (PW) is also very active and selective towards HMF with regard to homogeneous systems (Fig. 1).

Amongst solid acid catalysts

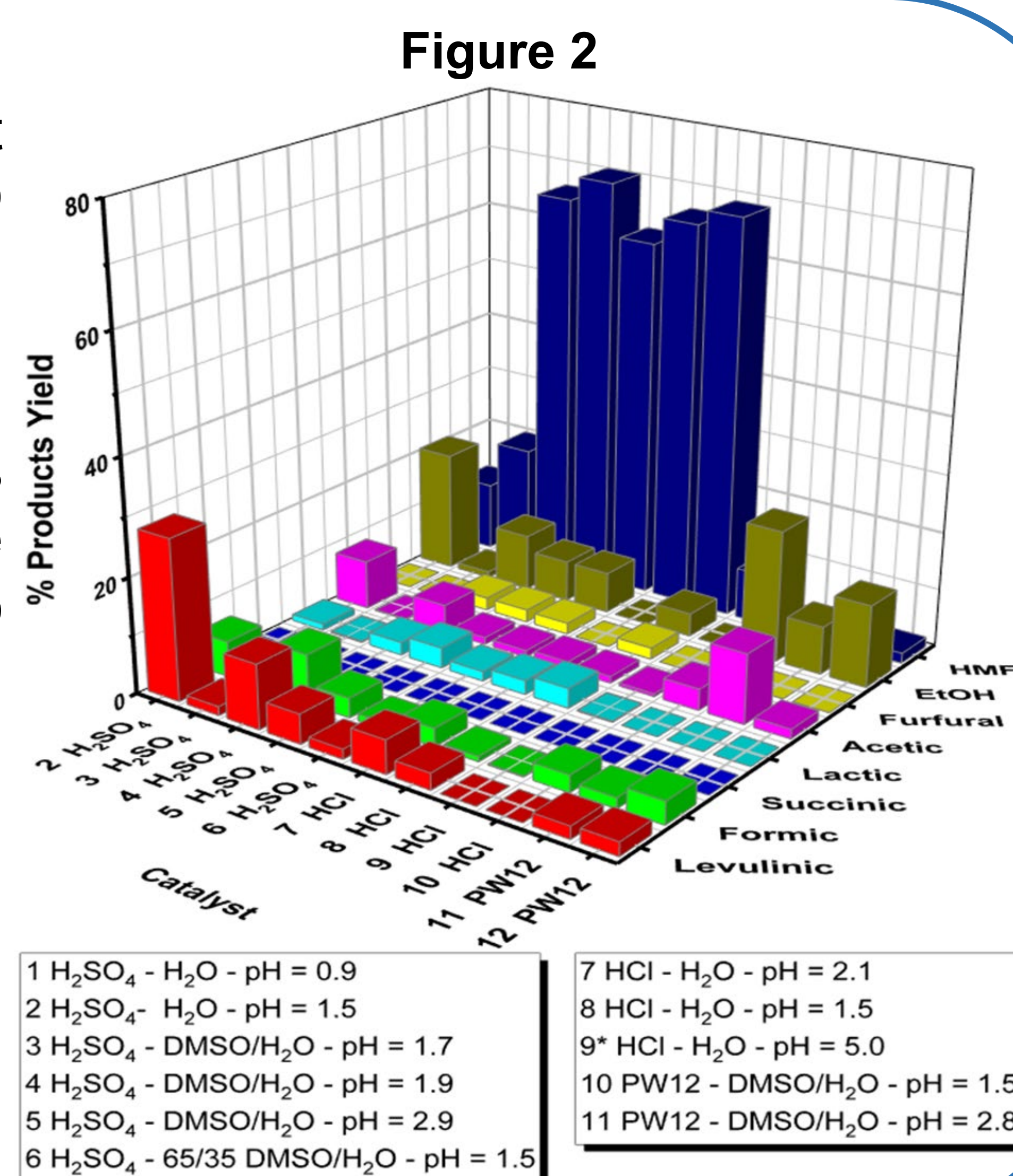


Figure 2

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge support of this work by the project "INVALOR: Research Infrastructure for Waste Valorization and Sustainable Management" (MIS 5002495) which is implemented under the Action "Reinforcement of the Research and Innovation Infrastructure", funded by the Operational Programme "Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation" (NSRF 2014-2020) and co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Regional Development Fund).



Co-financed by Greece and the European Union

References

1. A.A. Marianou, C.M. Michailof, A. Pineda, E.F. Iliopoulou, K.S. Triantafyllidis, A.A. Lappas, Effect of Lewis and Brønsted acidity on glucose conversion to 5-HMF and lactic acid in aqueous and organic media, *Applied Catalysis A: General* 555 (2018) 75-78.
2. Nitsos, C. K., Choli-Papadopoulou, T., Matis, K. A. and Triantafyllidis, K. S., Optimization of Hydrothermal Pretreatment of Hardwood and Softwood Lignocellulosic Residues for Selective Hemicellulose Recovery and Improved Cellulose Enzymatic Hydrolysis, *ACS Sust. Chem. & Engin.* 4 (2016) 4529-4544.
3. Nitsos C., Matsakas L., Triantafyllidis K., Rova U., Christakopoulos P., Investigation of different pretreatment methods of Mediterranean-type ecosystem agricultural residues: characterization of pretreatment products, high-solids enzymatic hydrolysis and bioethanol production, *Biofuels* (2017)