

# Pretreatment/fractionation and conversion of lignocellulosic biomass towards enhanced furanics production

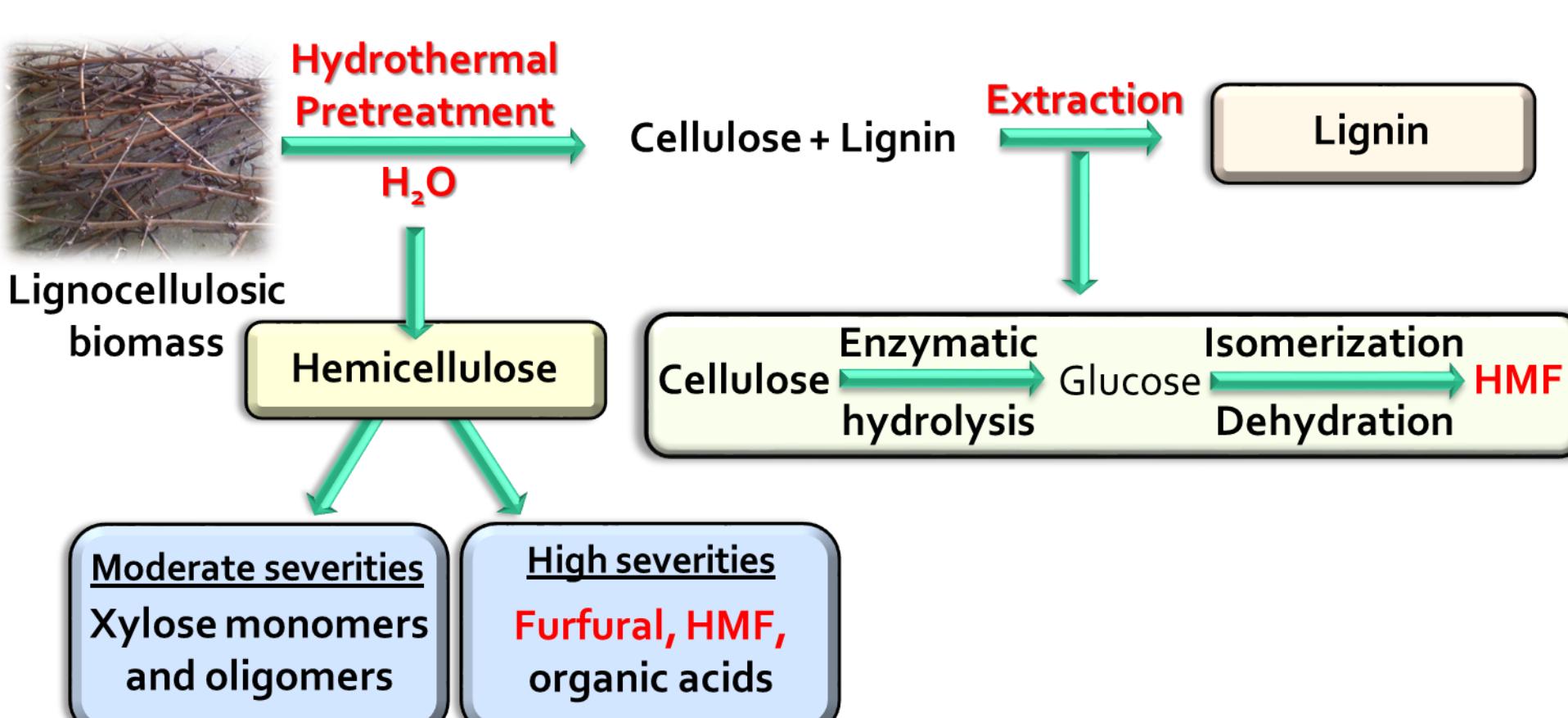
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## Objectives

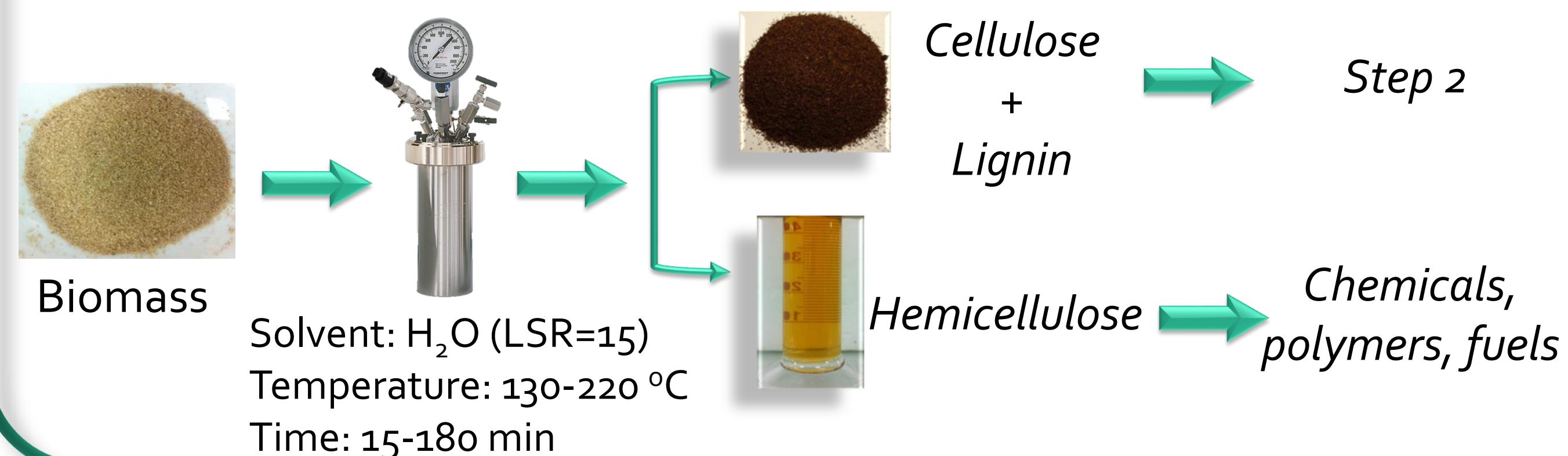
- Valorization of lignocellulosic biomass towards value added chemicals and fuels.
- A “whole biomass” biorefinery process, based on the combination of hydrothermal pretreatment in neat  $H_2O$  and “green” extraction of lignin.



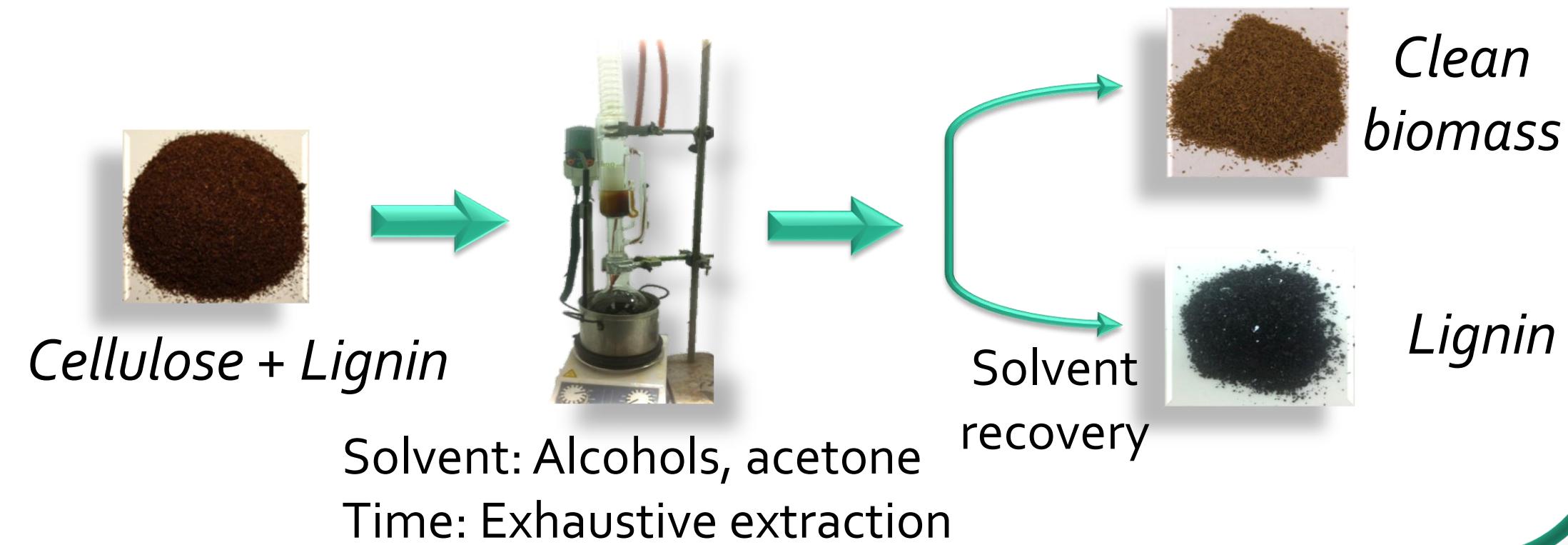
- Optimization of process conditions towards furanics production.
- Further valorization of furanics to polymers, fuel additives and platform chemicals production.

## Process

### Step 1: Hydrothermal Pretreatment

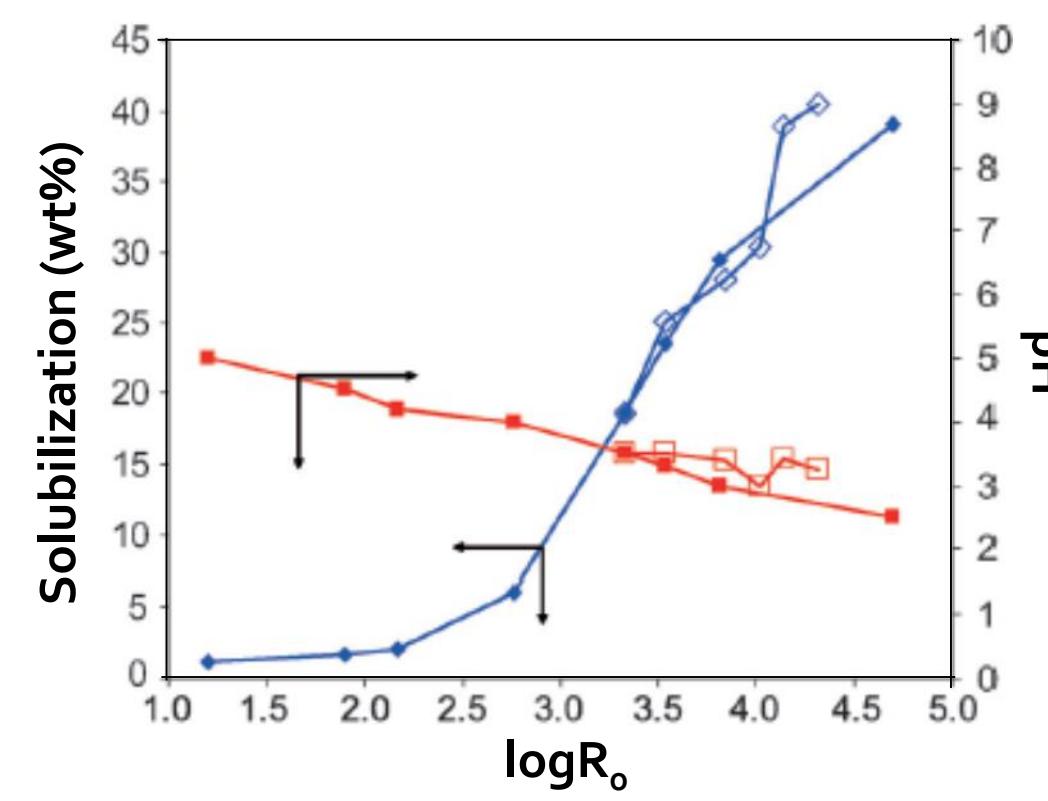


### Step 2: “Green” lignin extraction



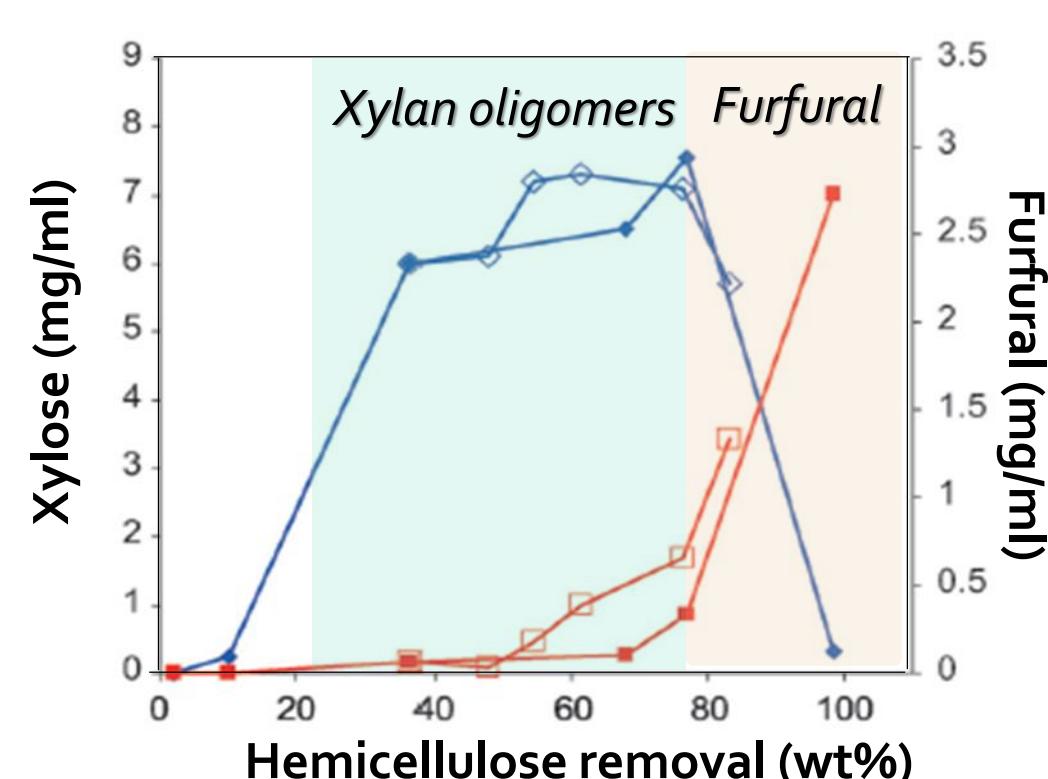
## Production of furanics

### Biomass solubilization



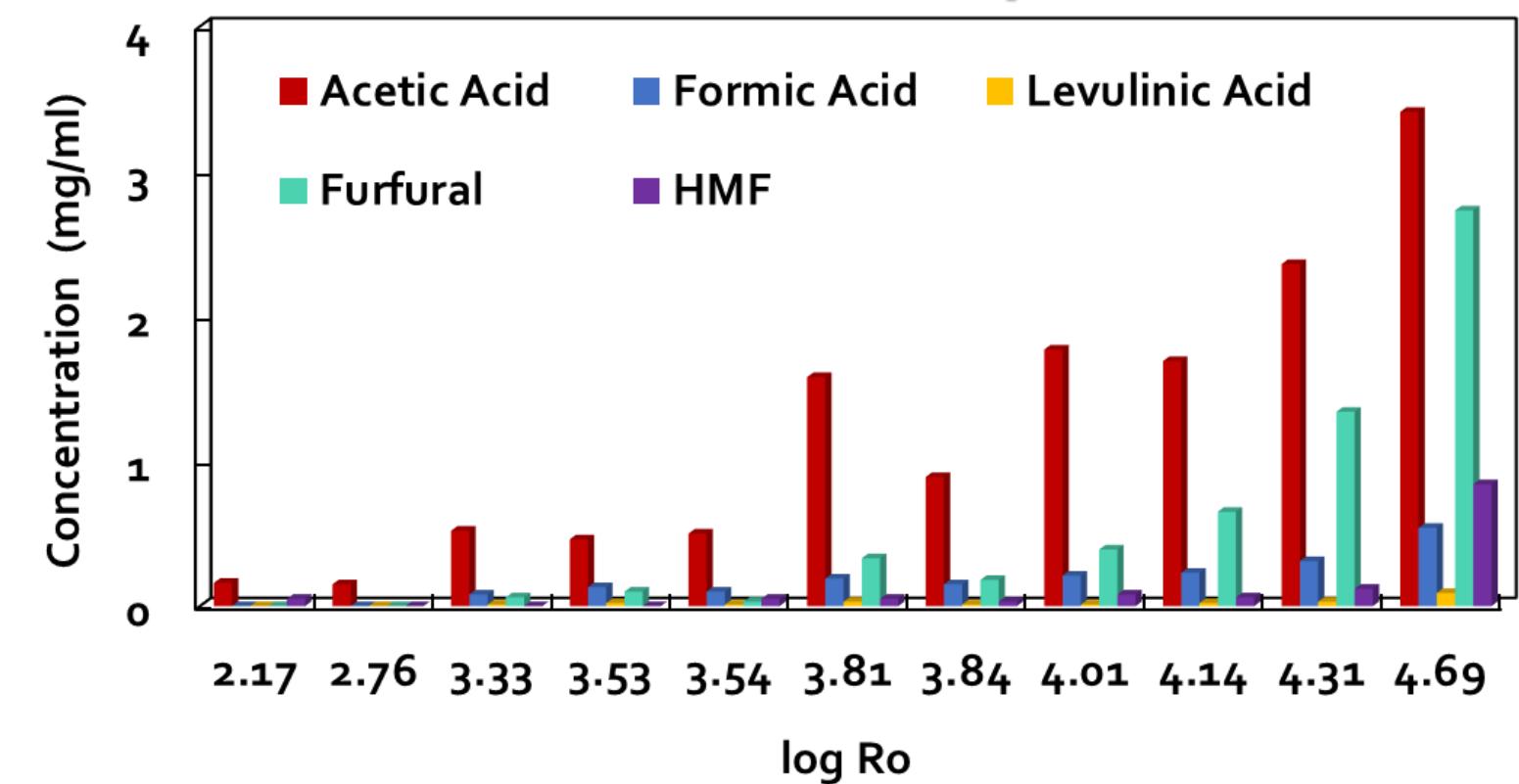
✓ Increase of severity, increase the solubilization and decrease the pH due to  $CH_3COOH$  release.

### Hemicellulose removal



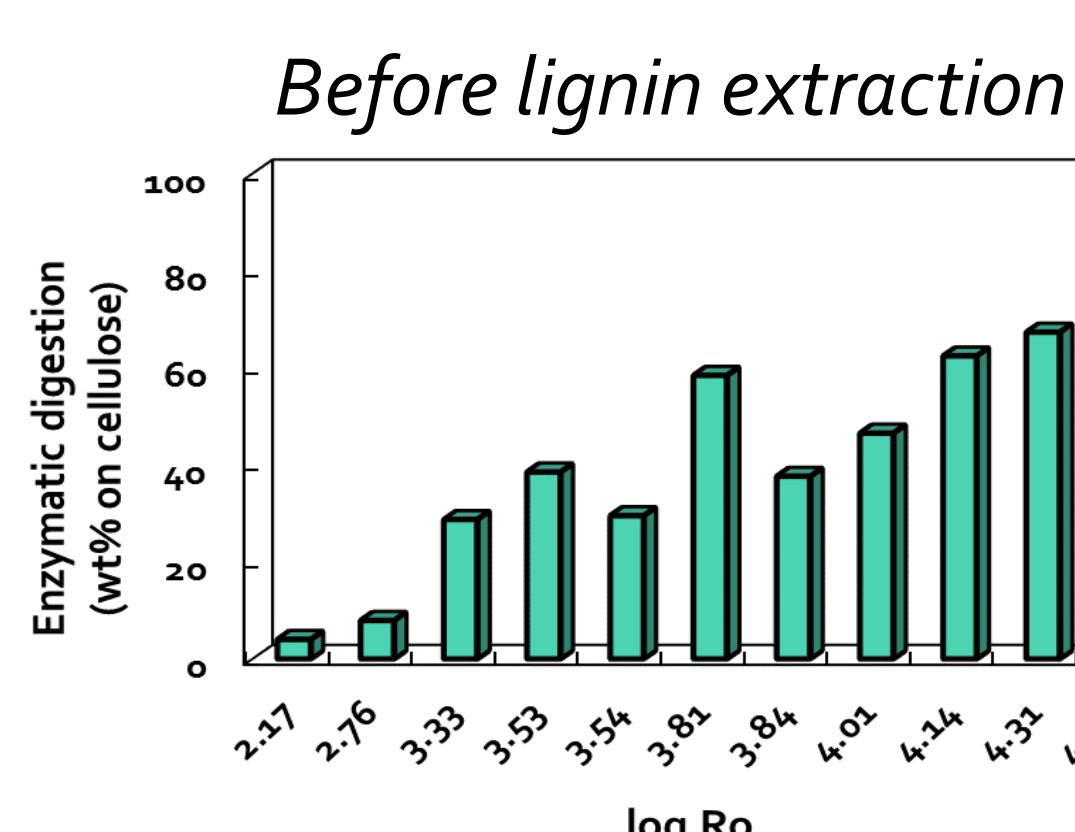
✓ At low severities, hemicellulose is removed as xylose while at higher severities, as furfural.

### Furanics and acid production



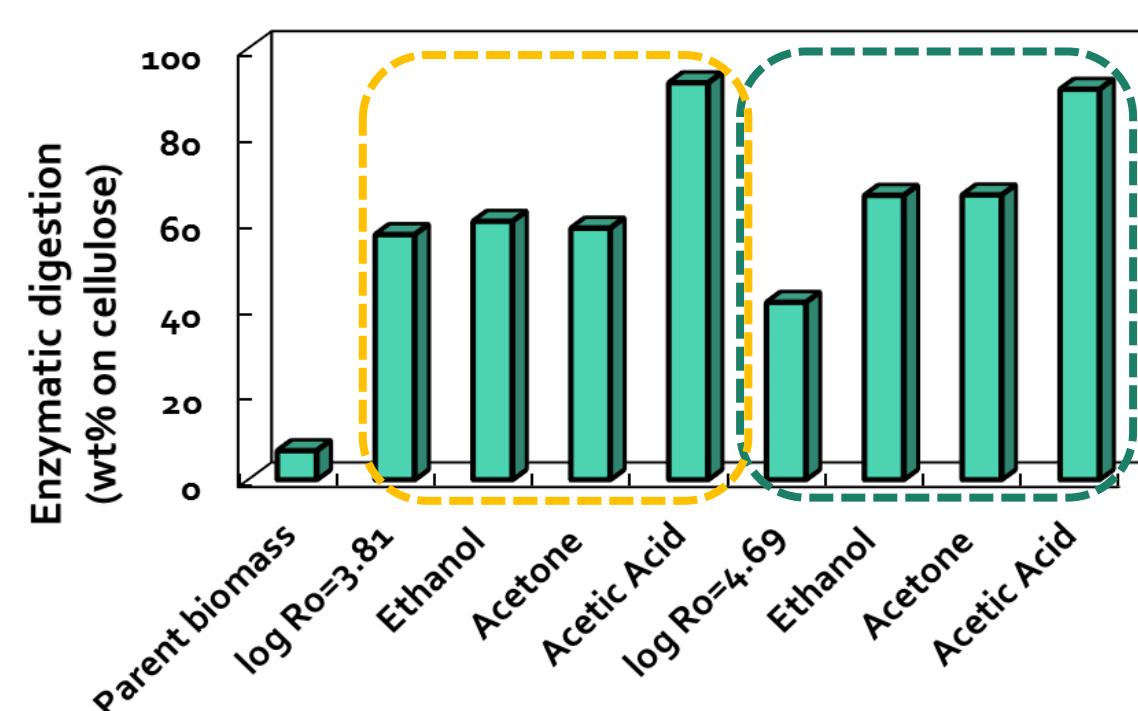
✓ Increase of severity resulted in increase of furanics and acids production.

### Enzymatic digestion of cellulose to glucose



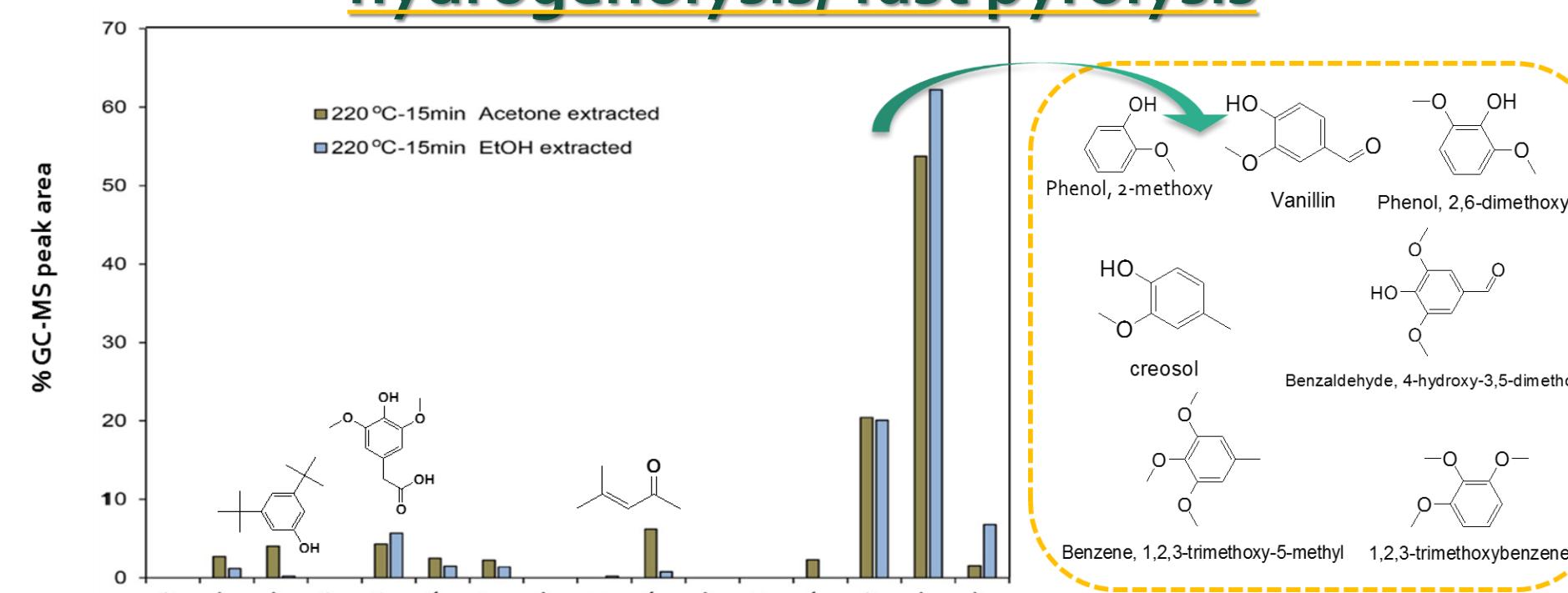
✓ Increase of severity led to decrease in enzymatic digestion due to surface lignin formation.

### After lignin extraction with various solvents



✓ Extraction of lignin significantly enhanced the enzymatic digestion.

### Potential lignin valorization via catalytic hydrogenolysis/ fast pyrolysis



✓ Lignin can be converted to a “pool” of chemicals.

## Conclusions

- Hydrothermal pretreatment in neat  $H_2O$  can be successfully used towards the conversion of biomass sugars to furanic compounds.
- Hemicellulose stream rich in furanics and organic acids can be a primary feedstocks for a variety of processes.
- According to the proposed pretreatment methods, all the biomass components can be converted to value added chemicals.

## References

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