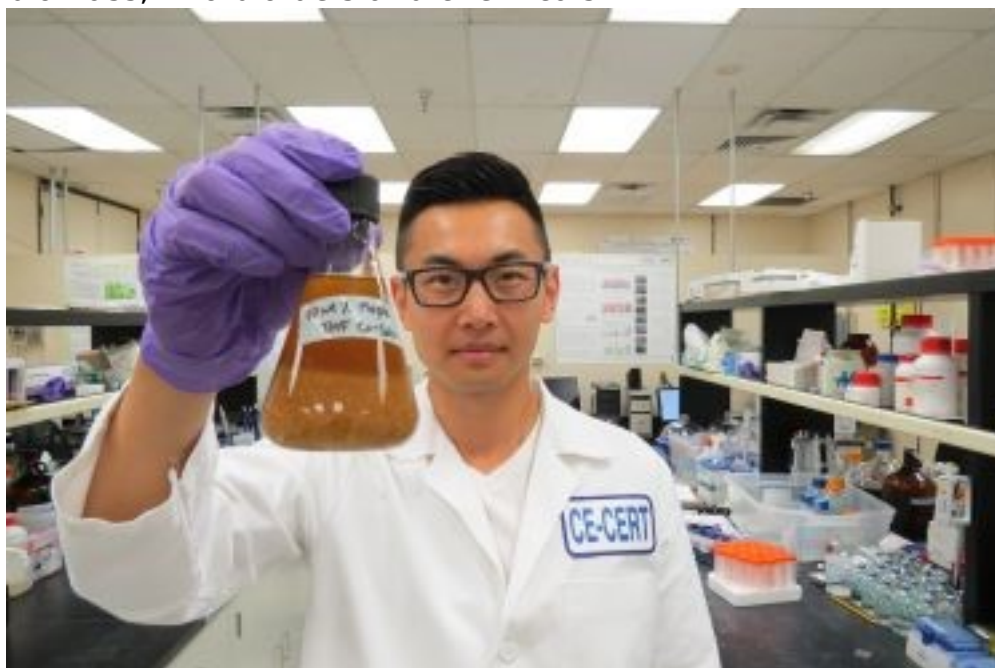


New Method Discovered For Increasing Biofuel Yields

University of California - Riverside

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — A team of researchers, led by Professor [Charles E. Wyman](#) [1], at the University of California, Riverside's [Bourns College of Engineering](#) [2] have developed a versatile, relatively non-toxic, and efficient way to convert raw agricultural and forestry residues and other plant matter, known as lignocellulosic biomass, into biofuels and chemicals.



The patent-pending method, called Co-solvent Enhanced Lignocellulosic Fractionation (CELF), brings researchers closer to solving the long elusive goal of producing fuels and chemicals from biomass at high enough yields and low enough costs to become a viable alternative or replacement for petroleum-based fuels and chemicals.

“Real estate is about location, location, location,” said Wyman, the Ford Motor Company Chair in Environmental Engineering at UC Riverside’s Center for Environmental Research and Technology (CE-CERT). “Successful commercialization of biofuels technology is about yield, yield, yield, and we obtained great yields with this novel technology.”

The key to the UC Riverside technology is using tetrahydrofuran (THF) as a co-solvent to aid in the breakdown of raw biomass feedstocks to produce valuable primary and secondary fuel precursors at high yields at moderate temperatures.

Those fuel precursors can then be converted into ethanol, chemicals or drop-in fuels. Drop-in fuels have similar properties to conventional gasoline, jet, and diesel

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Published on Chem.Info (<http://www.chem.info>)

fuels and can be used without significant changes to vehicles or current transportation infrastructure.

Compared to other available biomass solvents, THF is well-suited for this application because it mixes homogeneously with water, has a low boiling point (66 degrees Celsius) to allow for easy recovery, and can be regenerated as an end product of the process, said [Charles M. Cai](#) [3], a Ph.D. student working with Wyman.

CELLF is unique in that it can consolidate multiple processing steps – such as pretreatment, sugar hydrolysis, and sugar catalysis – into one step. This reduces the water content of the reaction to maximize the amount of actual solids that can be loaded and also conserve heat and energy.

The process is also tunable so that different end products can be made by changing the configurations.

In a [recently published paper](#) [4] in the journal *Green Chemistry*, the UC Riverside researchers showed that using CELLF with highly selective acid catalysts called metal halides was particularly effective at simultaneously producing the fuel precursors furfural and 5-hydroxymethylfurfural (5-HMF) directly from raw maple wood.

Lignocellulosic biomass, which is the only sufficiently prevalent sustainable resource for conversion into liquid transportation fuels, is the most abundant organic material on Earth. It is composed of three major components: cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin.

To create precursors for drop-in biofuels, the cellulose is broken down into hydroxymethylfurfural (5-HMF) and most of the hemicellulose is broken down into furfural. The lignin is generally considered a waste product and burnt to produce energy, although that thought is changing.

Furfural and 5-HMF are widely recognized renewable chemicals for their conversion into gasoline, jet, and diesel range liquid fuels. Furfural and 5-HMF further can be further chemo-catalytically upgraded to drop-in fuels including 2-methylfuran (MF) and 2,5- dimethylfuran (DMF).

Using the combination of CELLF with iron chloride, a type of metal halide, to break down the maple wood, Cai and the research team obtained yields of 95 percent of the theoretical maximum for and 51 percent for 5-HMF in a single pot reaction. This presents an improvement in yield rates of almost 50 percent over current commercial technologies and can thereby potentially reduce the cost of furfural production to within the range of current price of crude oil.

In addition to the high yield rates, more than 90 percent of the lignin was dissolved and extracted by CELLF and recovered as a fine powdered product.

Lignin is often unused or burned. However, lignin is actually a promising resource for making additional high value chemicals and fuels once it is extracted and depolymerized with CELLF. Because THF is easily recovered at low temperatures, its

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removal after the reaction allows the dissolved lignin particles to reform as solids that precipitate out of solution.

The recently published paper in *Green Chemistry* is titled "Coupling metal halides with a co-solvent to produce furfural and 5-HMF at high yields directly from lignocellulosic biomass as an integrated biofuels strategy." In addition to Cai and Wyman, co-authors are Nikhil Nagane, a graduate student in Wyman's lab who performed studies on reaction kinetics with CELF, and Rajeev Kumar, an assistant research engineer in Wyman's group who advises the graduate students along with Wyman.

In previous work, outlined in a [2013 paper](#) [5] published in *Green Chemistry*, Cai introduced the use of CELF with simple acids as a method to produce sugars for biological processes such as fermentation.

In this case, the technology is being employed in ongoing project at UC Riverside to combine CELF technology with microbial production of fuels, such as ethanol and butanol, by using CELF to produce highly reactive sugar-rich materials from lignocellulosic biomass that can be easily broken down to simple sugars using zero or very low levels of added enzymes.

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Links:

[1] <http://www.engr.ucr.edu/faculty/chemenv/wyman.html>

[2] <http://www.engr.ucr.edu/>

[3] <http://wymanlab.wikispaces.com/Charles+Cai>

[4] <http://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2014/gc/c4gc00747f#!divAbstract>

[5] <http://blogs.rsc.org/gc/2013/09/30/thf-co-solvent-enhances-hydrocarbon-fuel-precursor-yields-from-lignocellulosic-biomass/>