



# **TRANSFORMING HOW WE SUSTAINABLY UTILIZE OUR AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES FOR FOOD, FEED, FIBER, FUEL, AND CHEMICALS**

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# TRANSFORMING

(Oxford English Dictionary)

**Catalyst** cat·a·lyst 'kad(ə)ləst/

Greek κατά down + λύειν to loosen.

*noun*

- a substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without itself undergoing any permanent chemical change. (1836)
- a person or thing that precipitates an event

# TRANSFORMING PLANT MATTER



Catalysts:  
Accelerates  
the conversion  
of molecules

*The Explosion in the Alchemist's  
Laboratory* by Justus Gustav  
van Benthum (Leiden 1670–  
1727) Holland



**PURDUE**  
UNIVERSITY

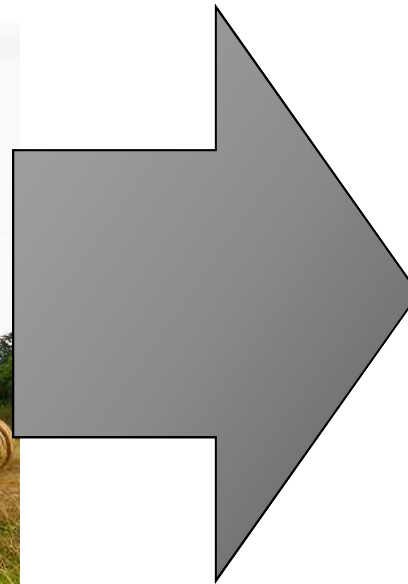






**Paul Zelinsky, 1986**



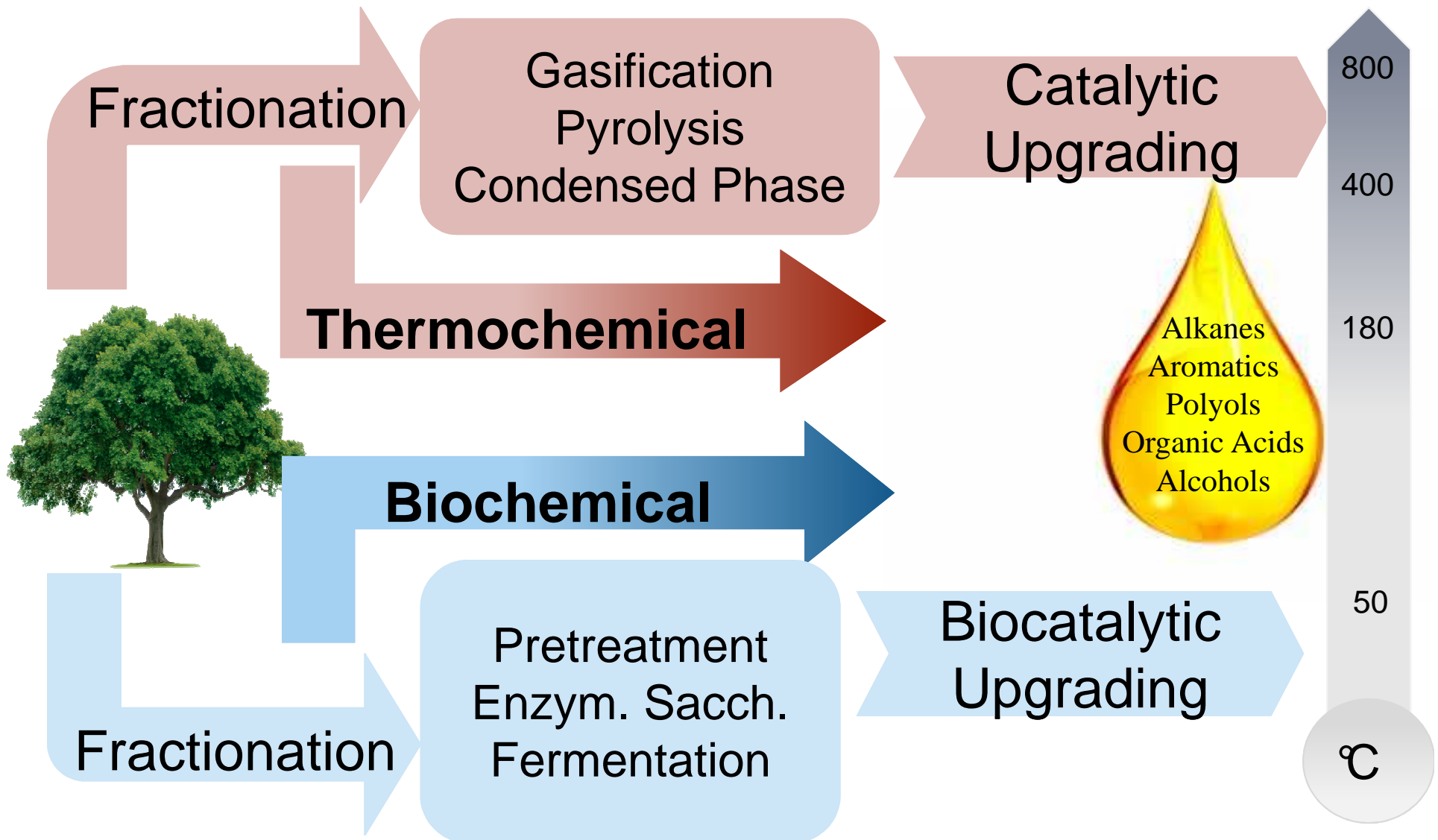
**Andrew Lang's The Blue Fairy Book, ca. 1889  
(Henry J. Ford illustration)**

# SPINNING STRAW INTO GOLD



-  Fuels
-  Plastics
-  Solvents
-  Other Valuable Chemicals

# BIOMASS CONVERSION PROCESSES



Hewetson, B., 2014





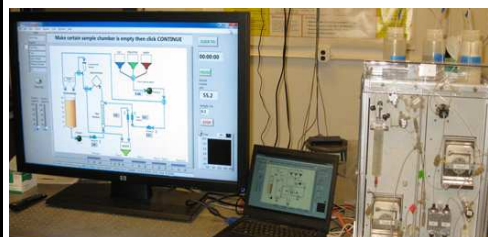
# Laboratory of Renewable Resources Engineering

## BioProcess Validation and Scale-Up



- Biomass to Biofuels
- Biomass to Chemicals

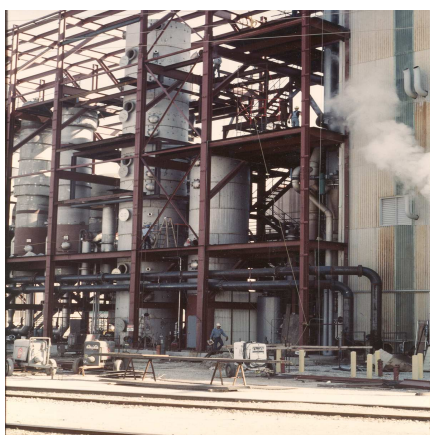
## Chemical and Biological Catalysis



- Biocatalysts for Biofuels
- Compositional Analysis



## SEPARATION TECHNOLOGIES



- Biological Product Purification
- Value-added Products from Biorefineries

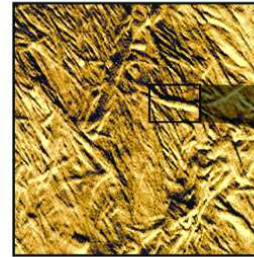
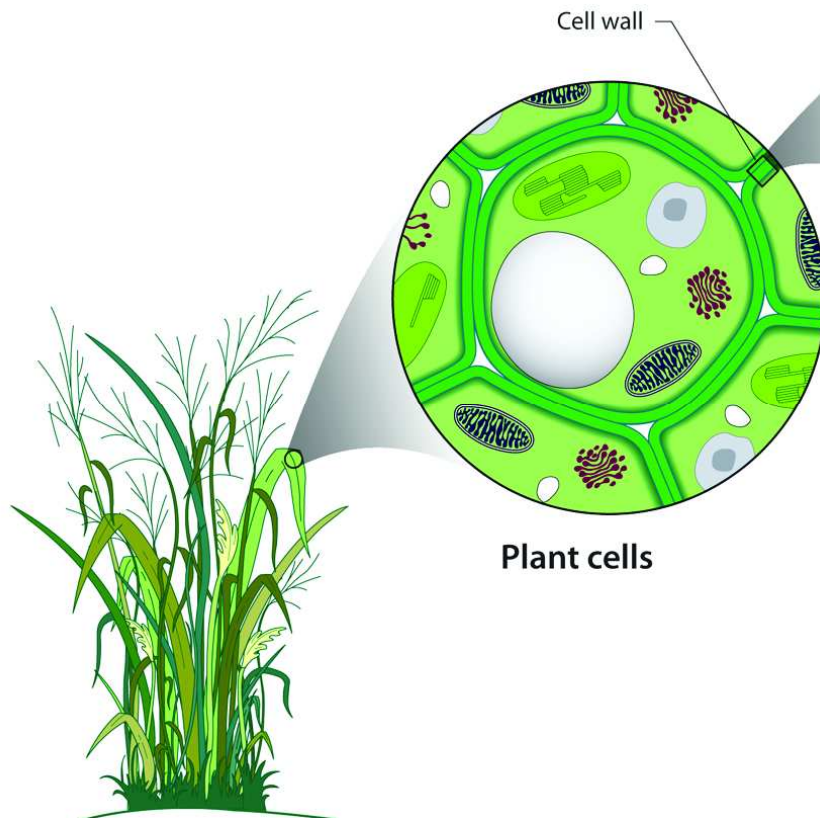
## Rapid Prototyping



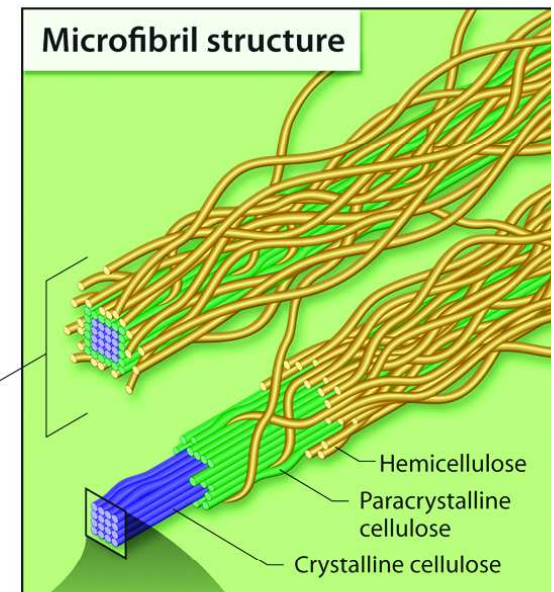
***Tactical Garbage to Energy  
Refinery  
(TGER version 3.0)***



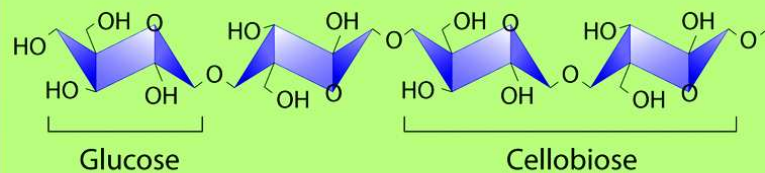
# THE CHALLENGE



Layered mesh of microfibrils in plant cell wall

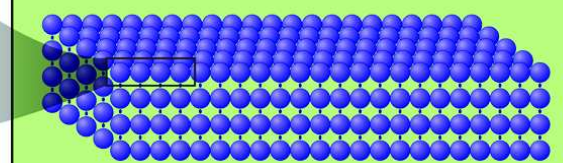


Cellulose molecule

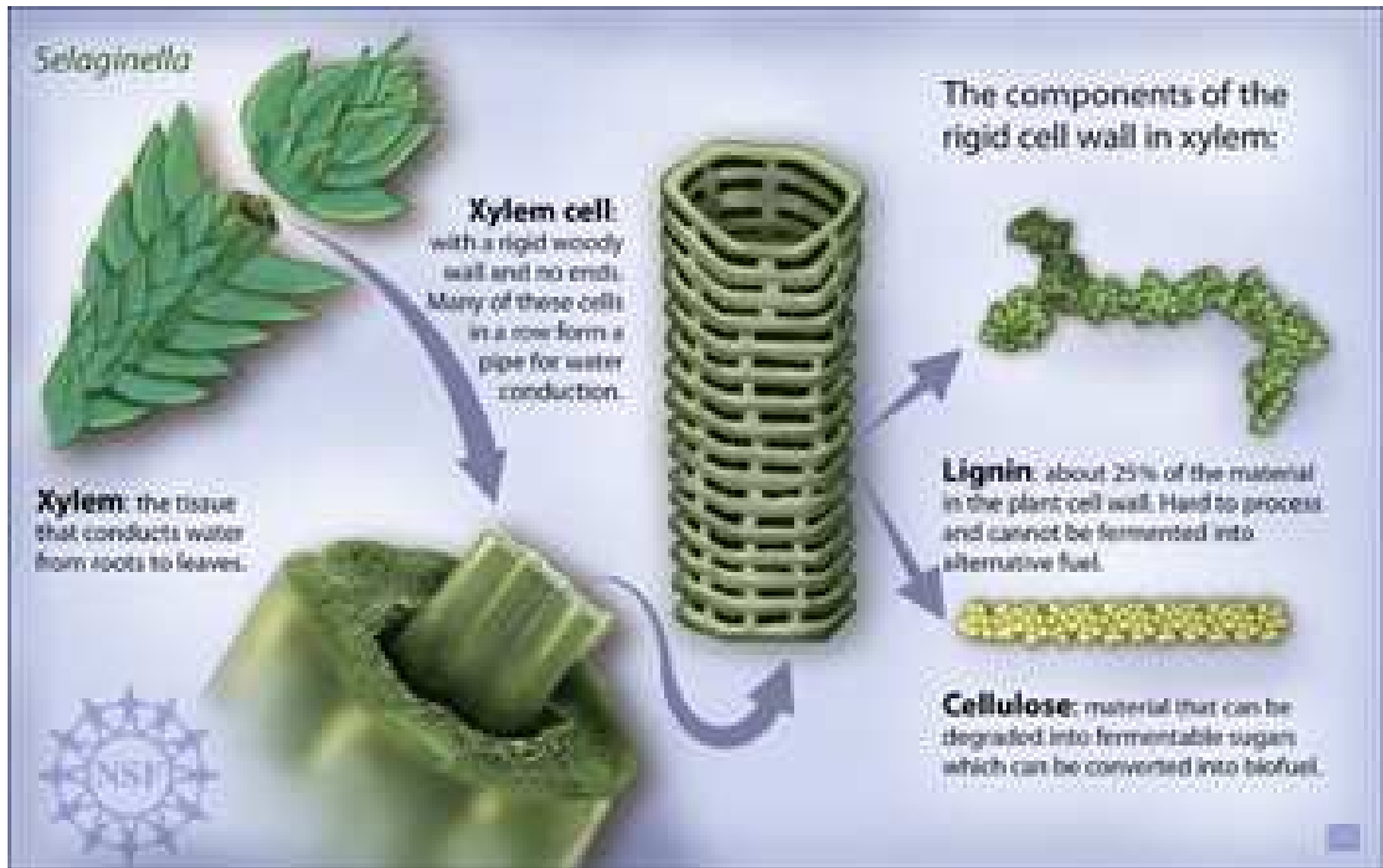


Office of Biological and Environmental Research,  
U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science

Crystalline cellulose



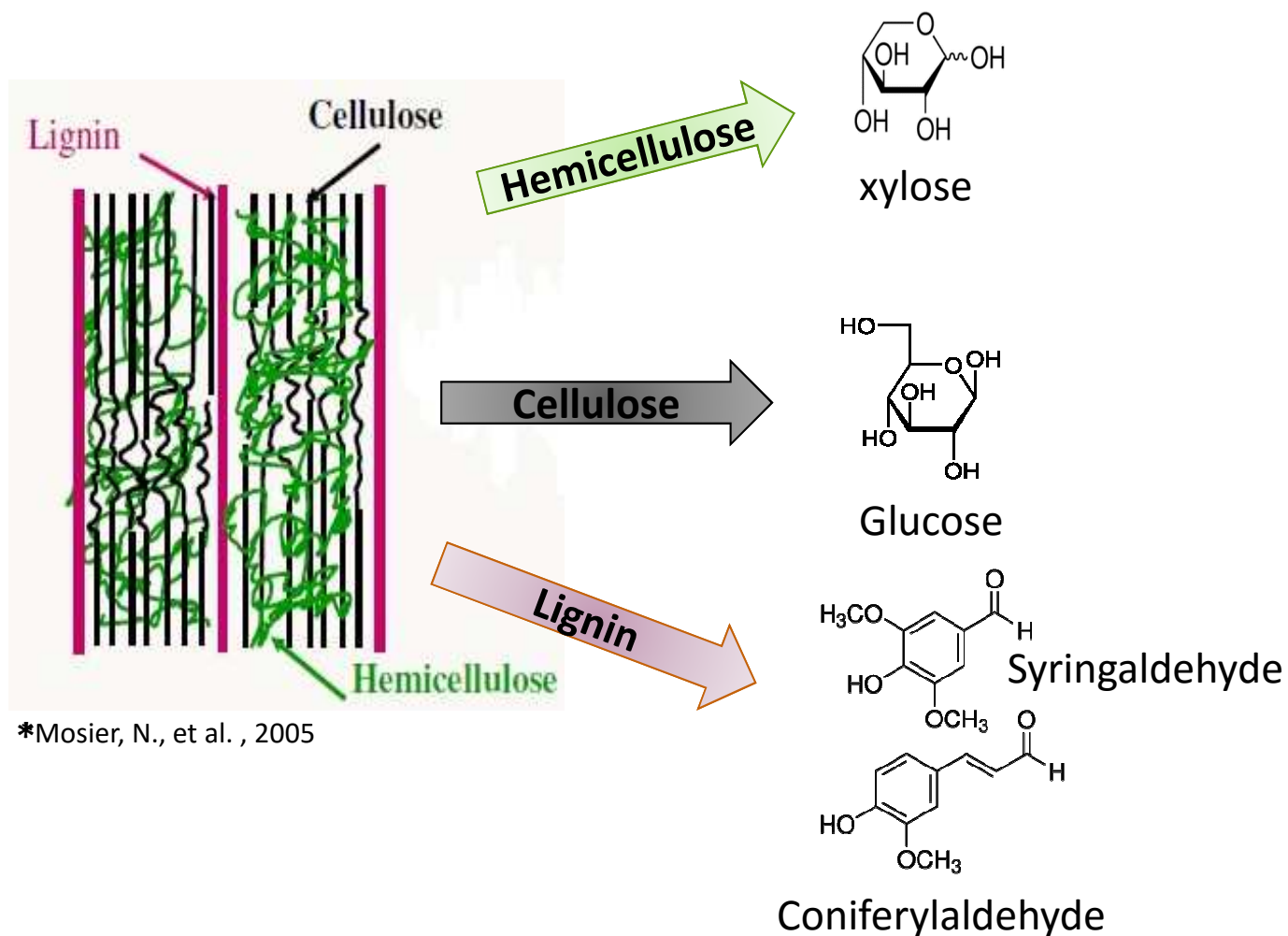




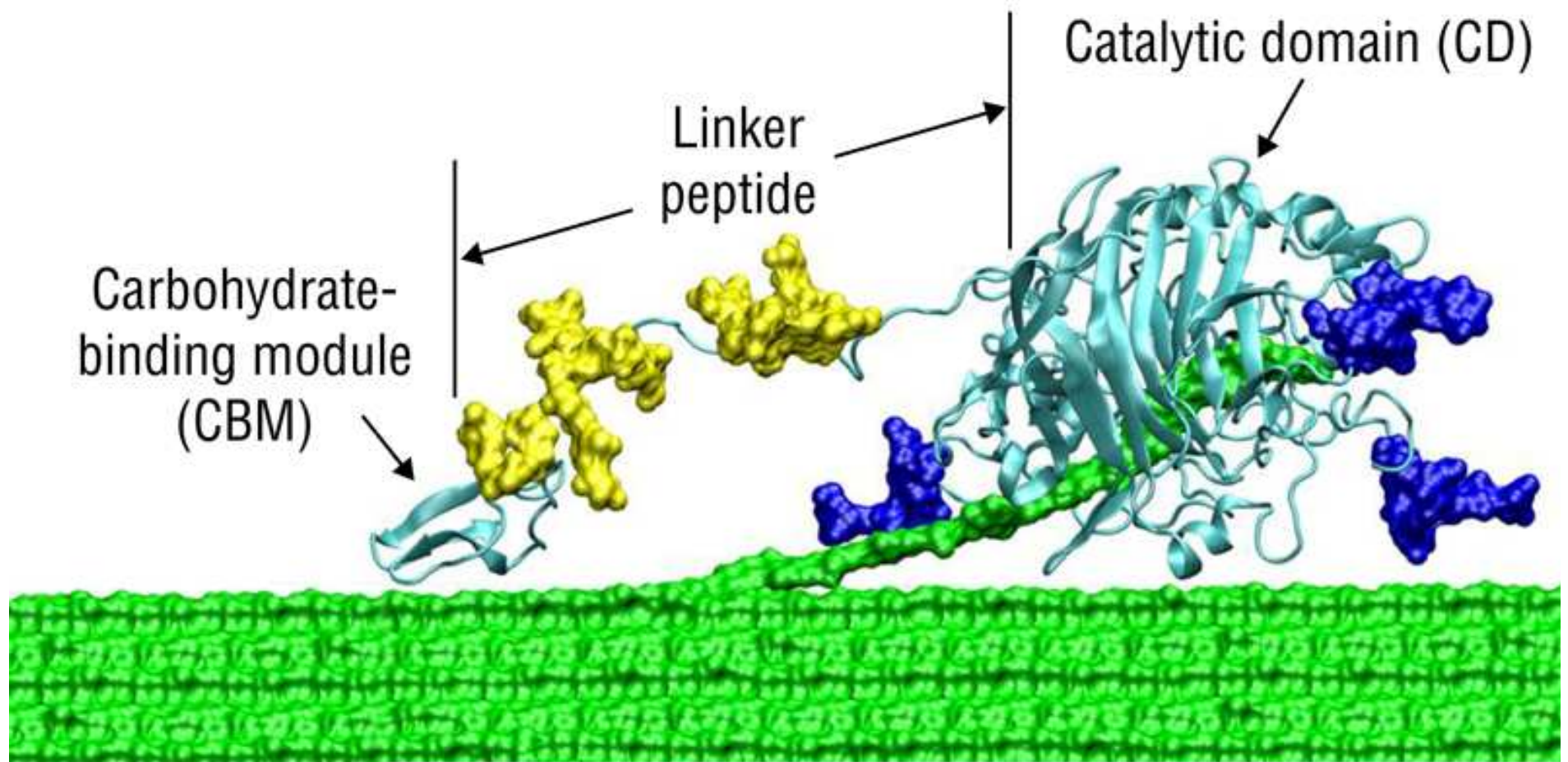
Zina Deretsky, National Science Foundation; Selaginella cross section SEM by Jing-Ke Weng, Clint Chapple, Purdue University; Lignin structure from Wout Bergjan, John Ralph, Marie Baucher (Annual Review of Plant Biology, Vol. 54:519-546, June 2003); Cellulose structure from [http://www.chusa.jussieu.fr/disc/bio\\_cell/](http://www.chusa.jussieu.fr/disc/bio_cell/)

# FRACTIONATION OF BIOMASS

3

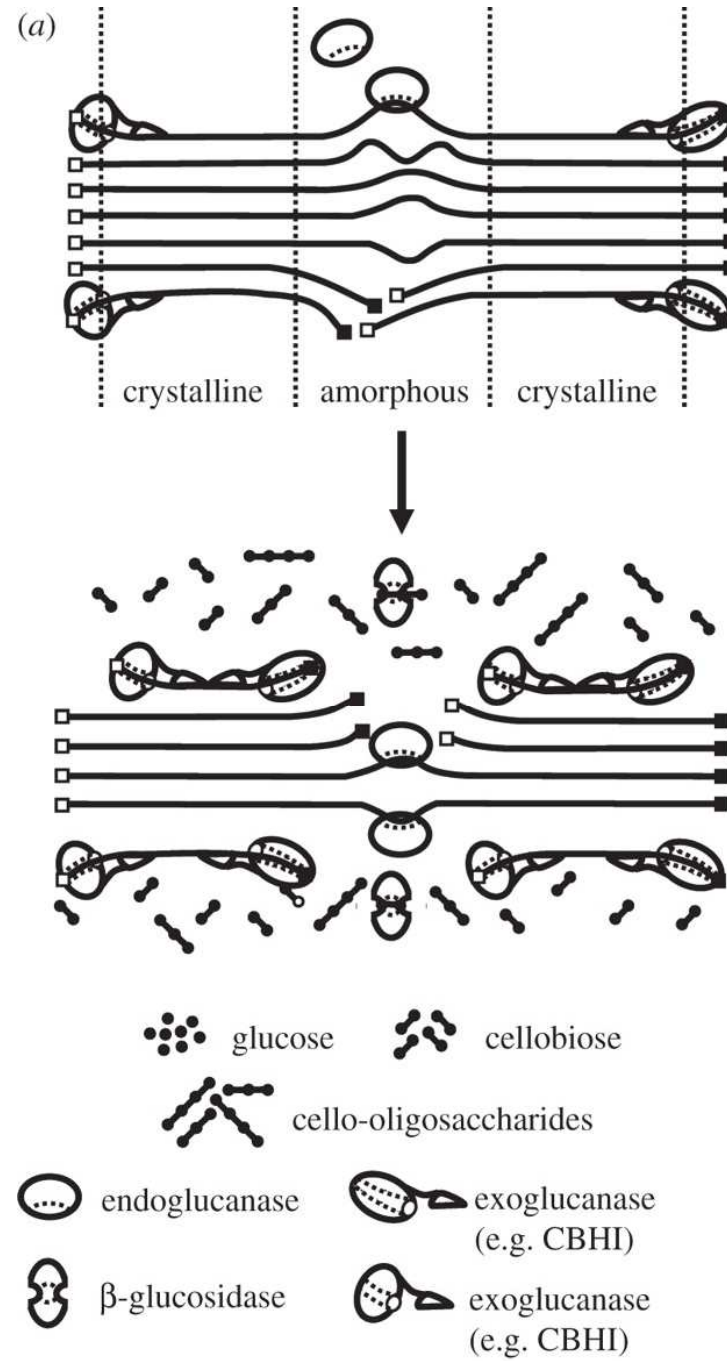


# FUNGAL CELLULASES



NREL

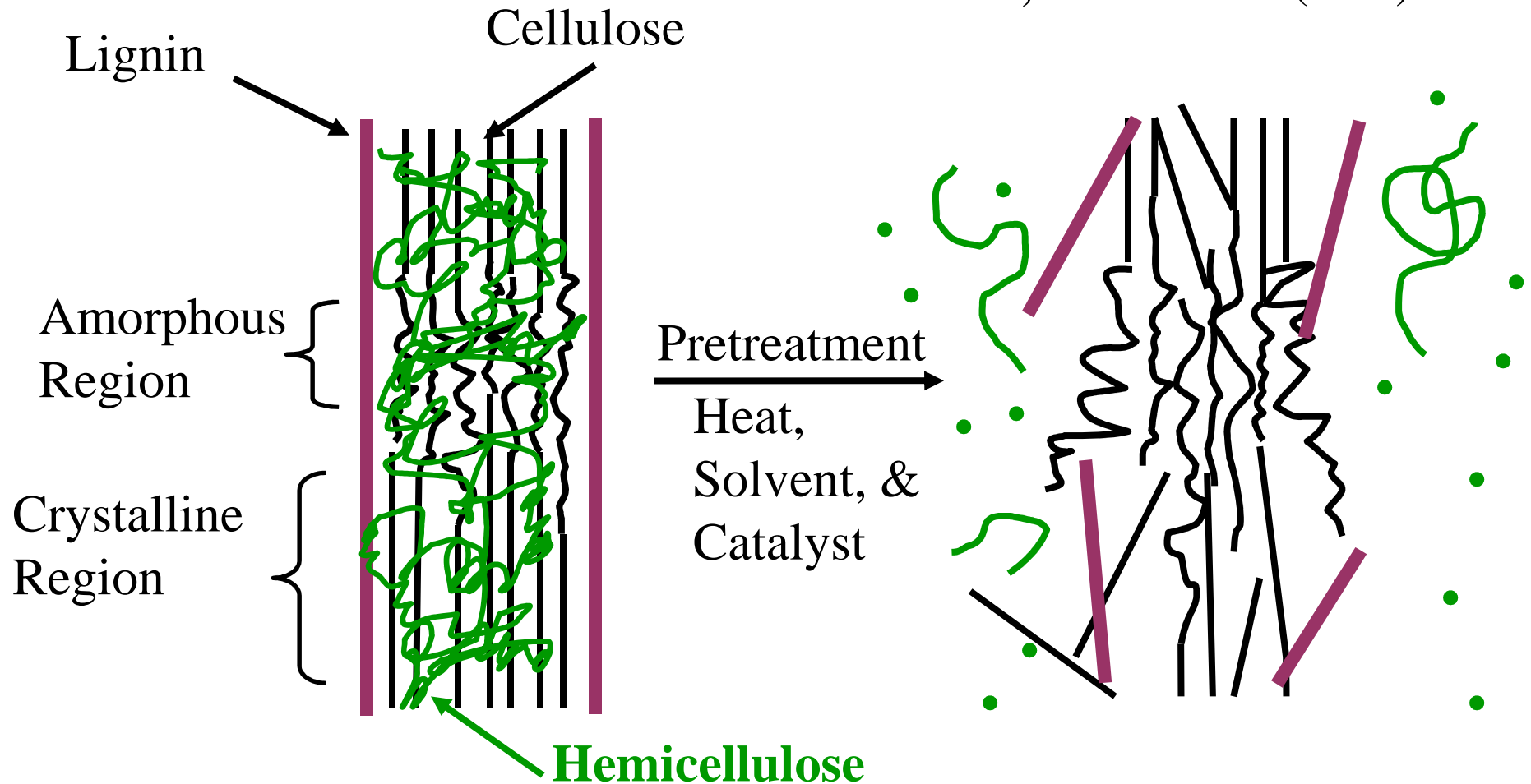
**Van Zyl et al., Interface  
Focus (2011)**



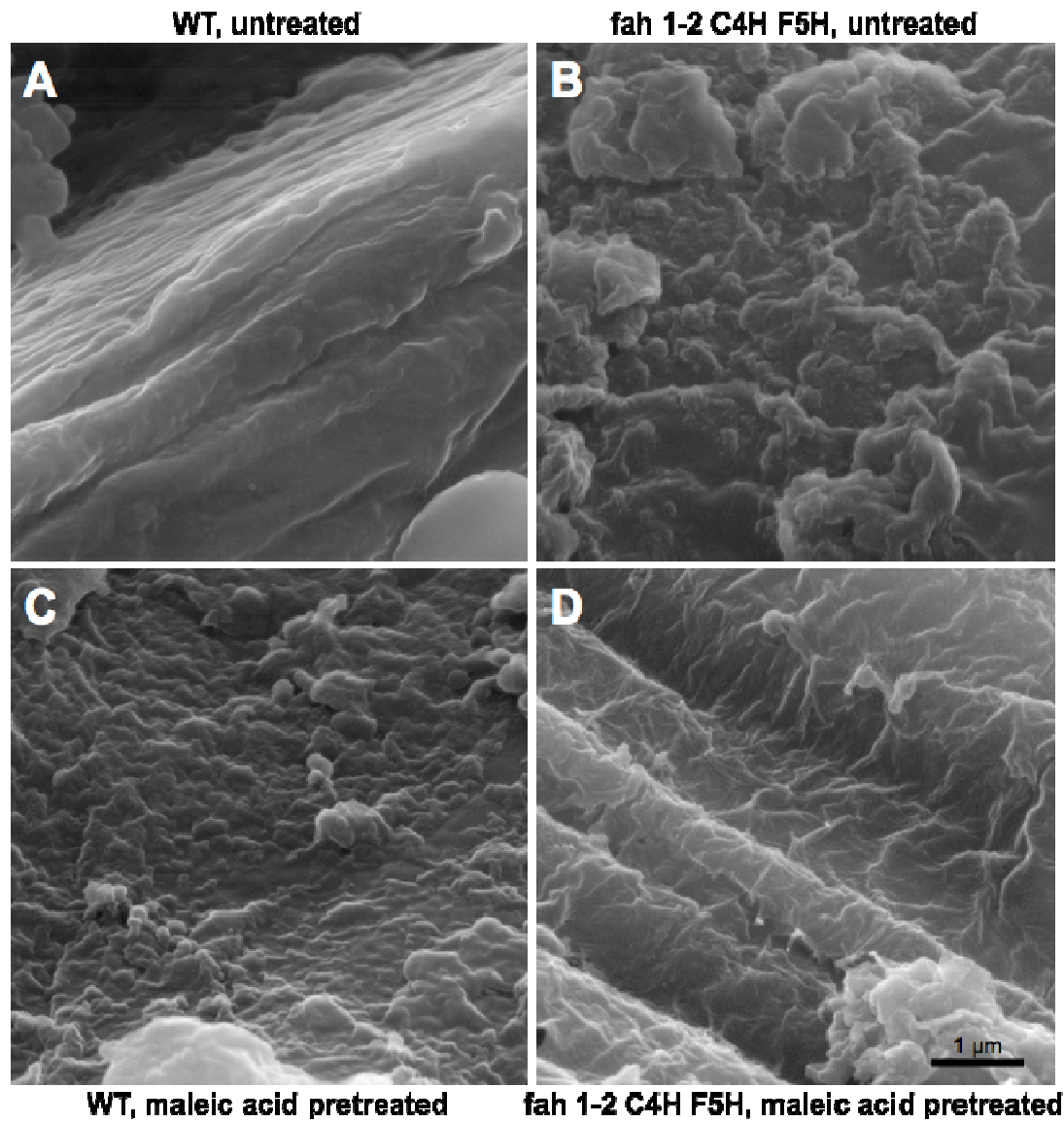


# EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT

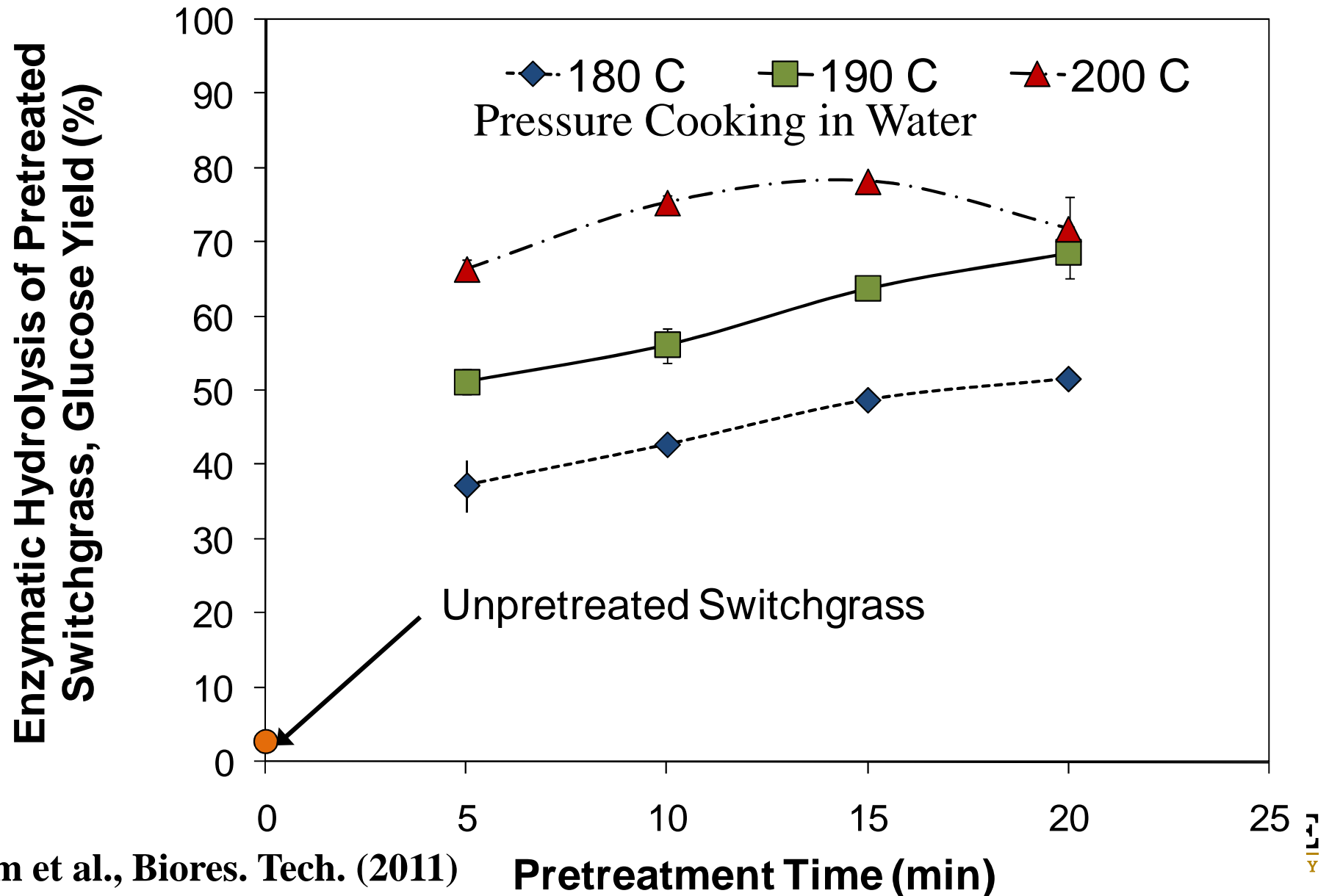
Mosier et al, Biores. Tech. (2005)



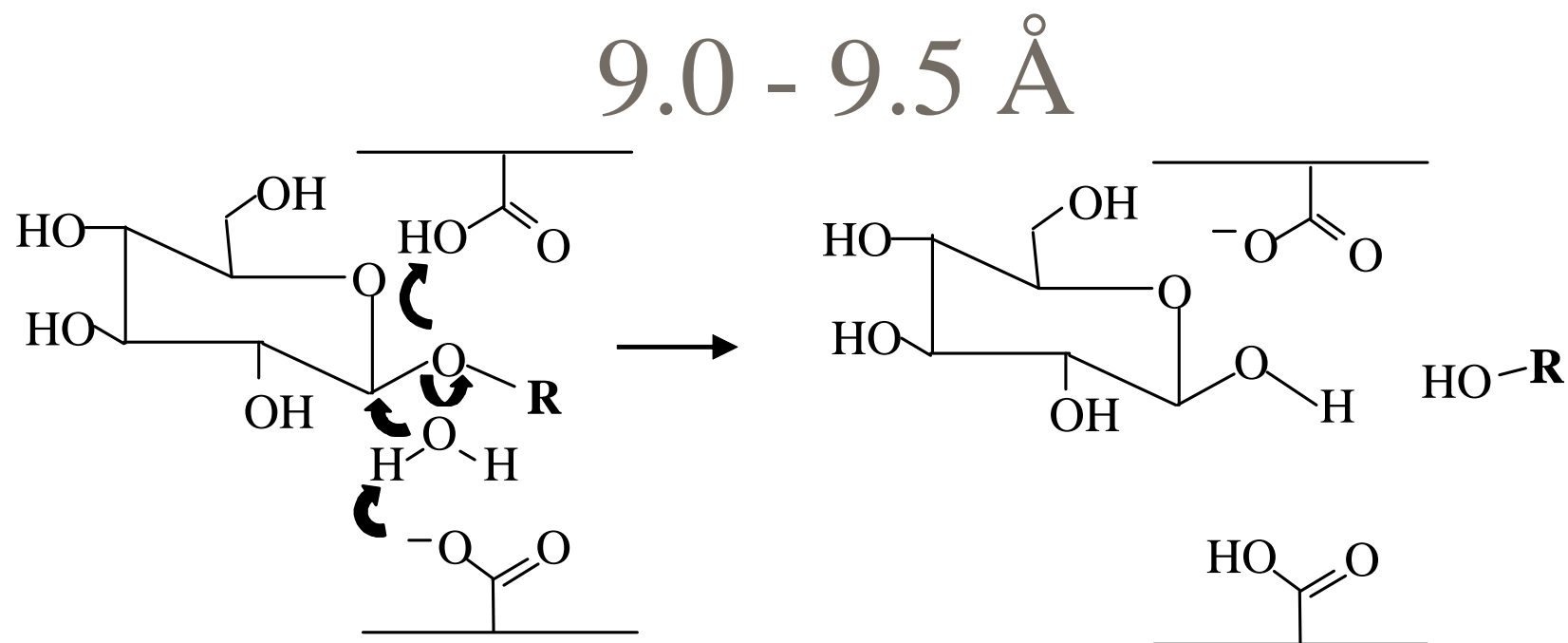
# High mag FE-SEM analysis to quantify surface roughness



# EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT



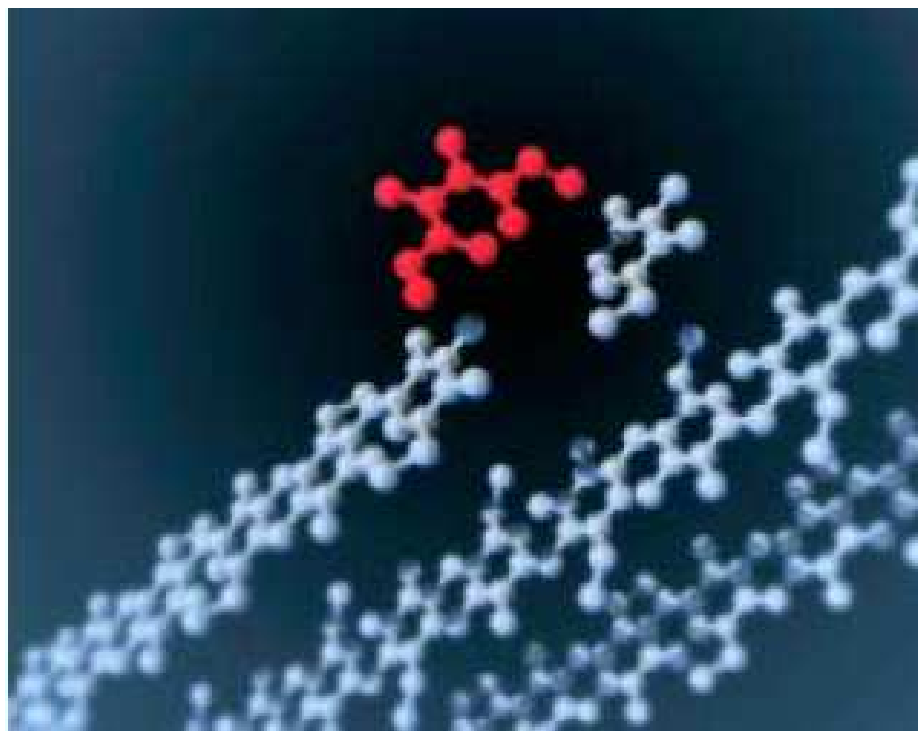
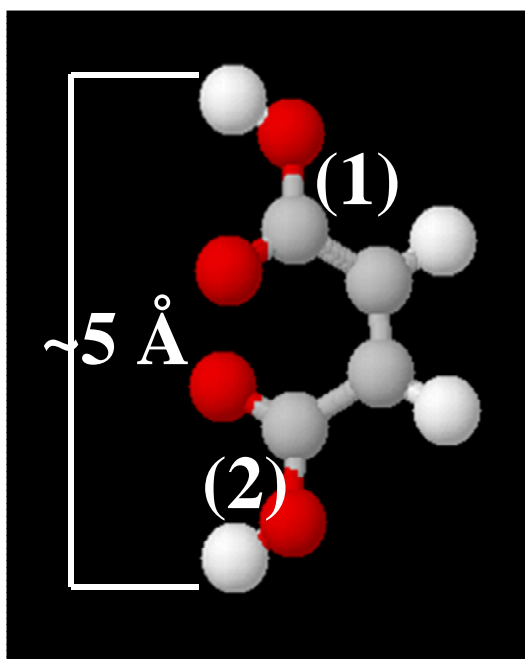
# HOW CELLULASES WORK



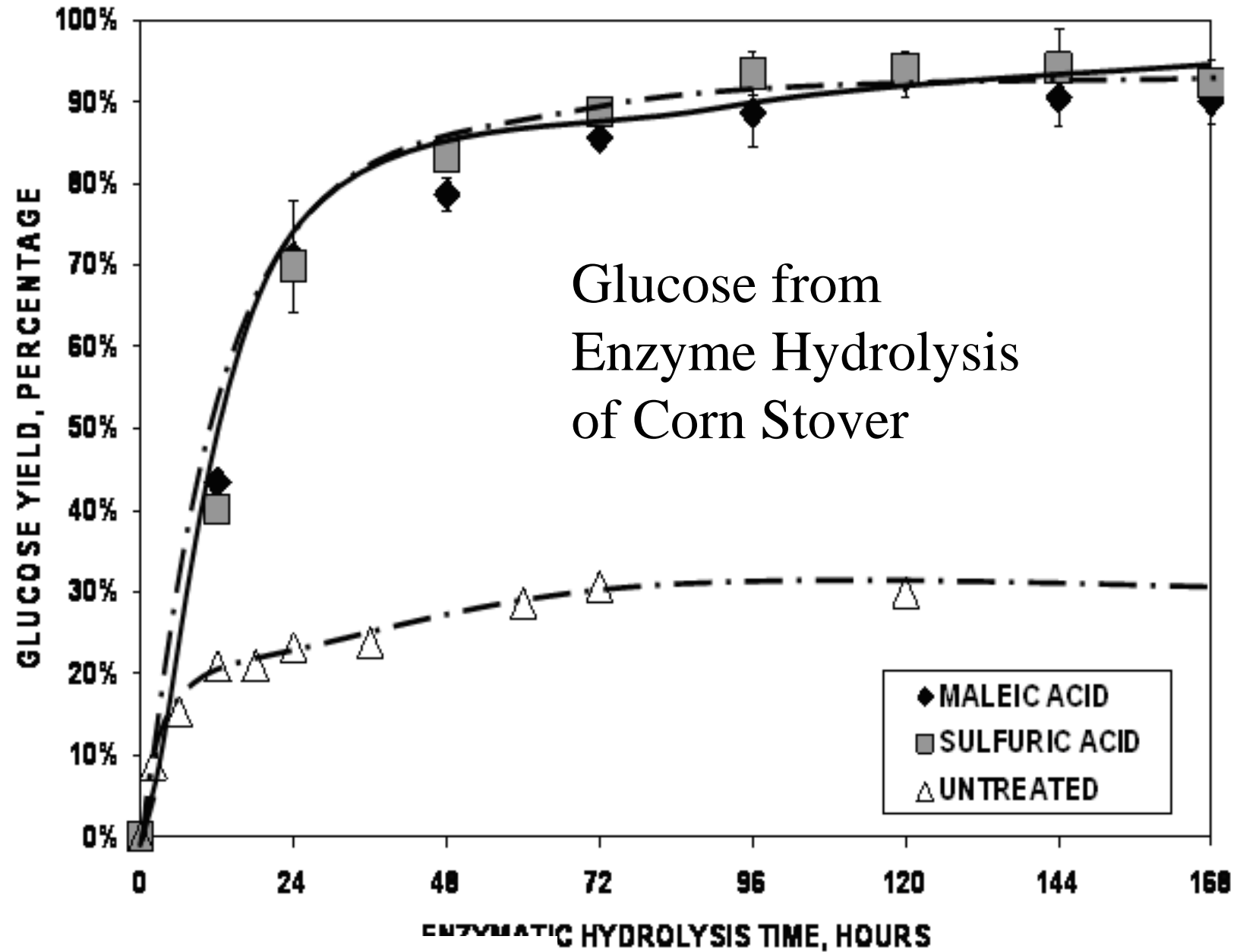


# ENZYME MIMETICS FOR BIOMASS HYDROLYSIS

## Maleic Acid

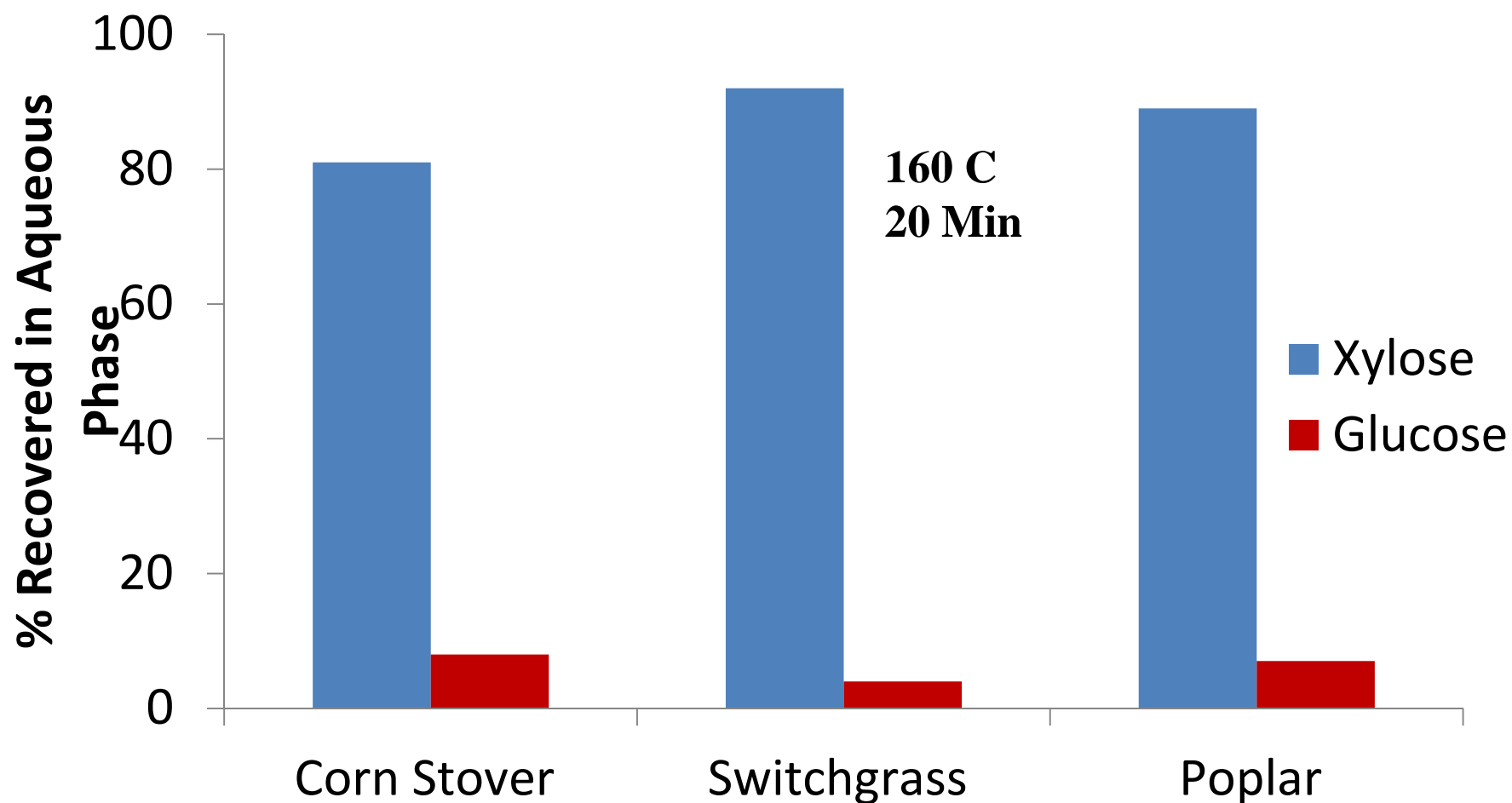


Maleic acid (red) hydrolyzing cellulose chain (photo courtesy of Purdue University College of Engineering)

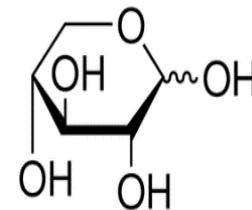
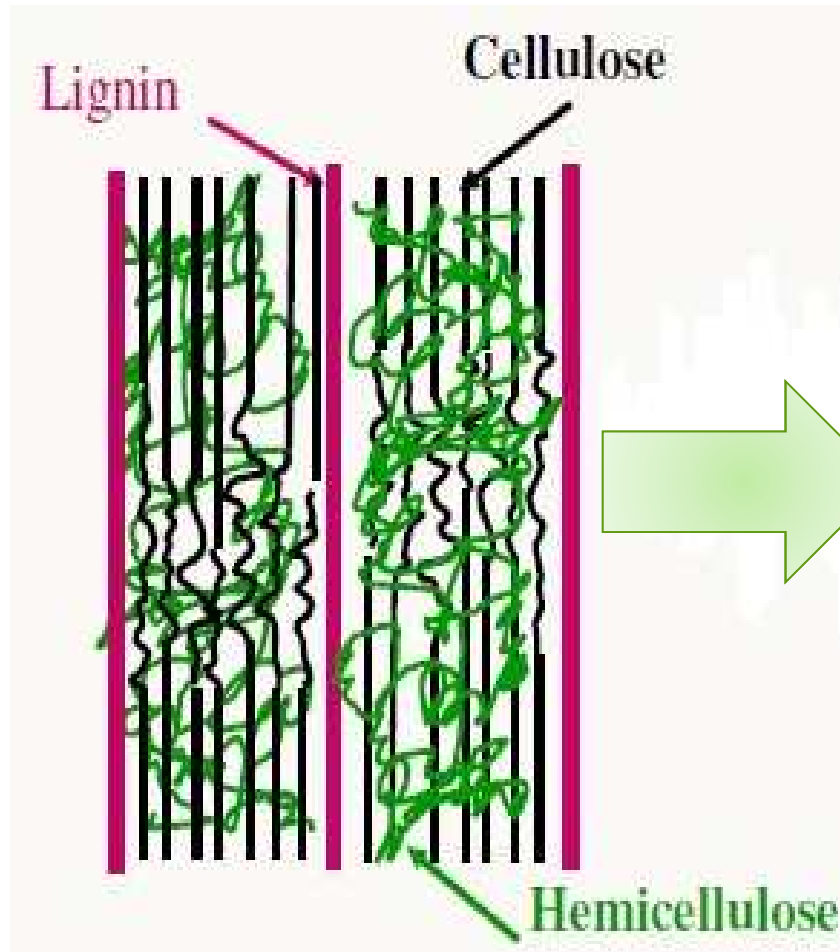


Lu et al., Biotech. Prog. (2007)

## MALEIC ACID: SELECTIVE FRACTIONATION OF XYLOSE FROM VARIOUS TYPES OF BIOMASS

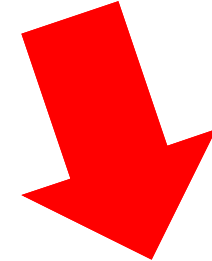
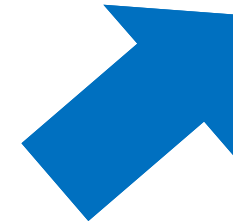
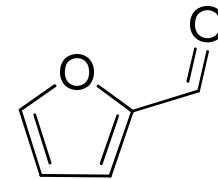


# MANY REACTIONS



Xylose

Furfural

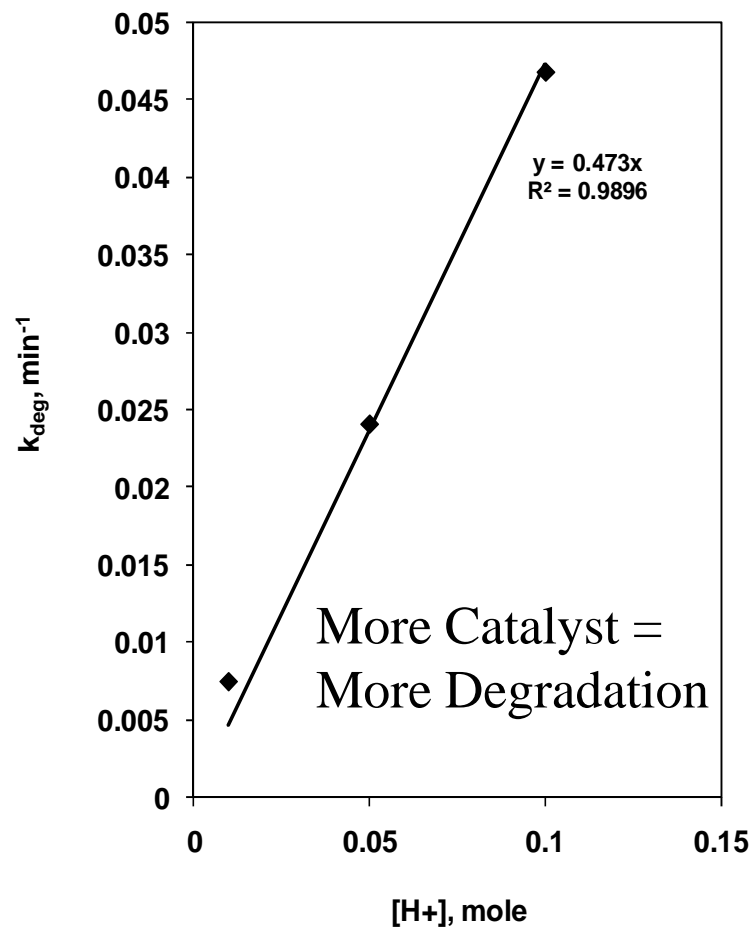
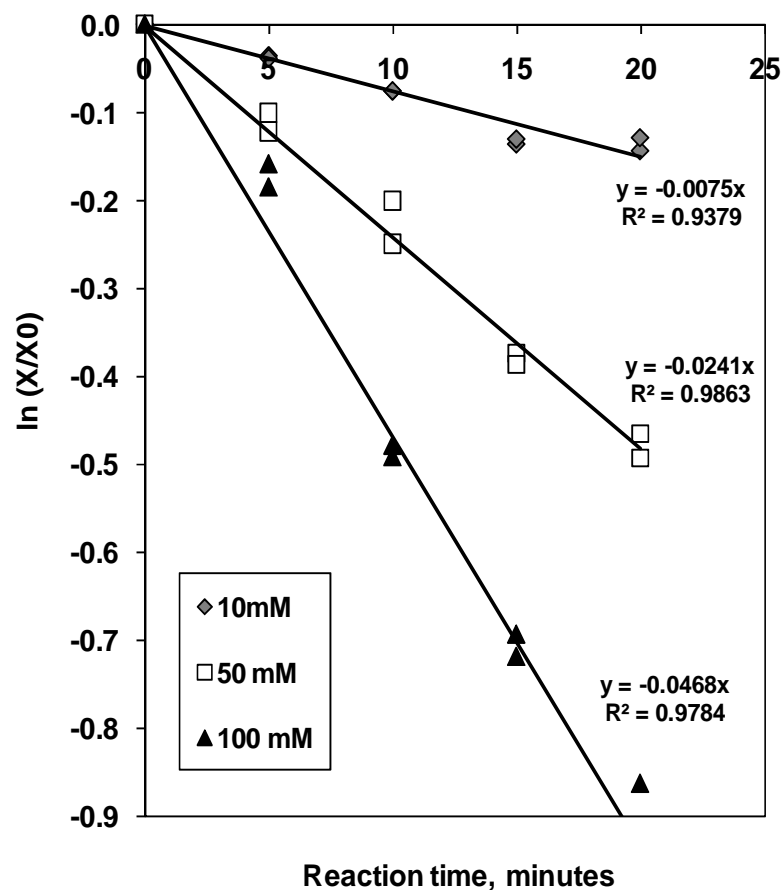
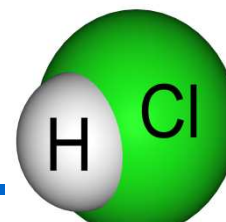


Humic "Tar"



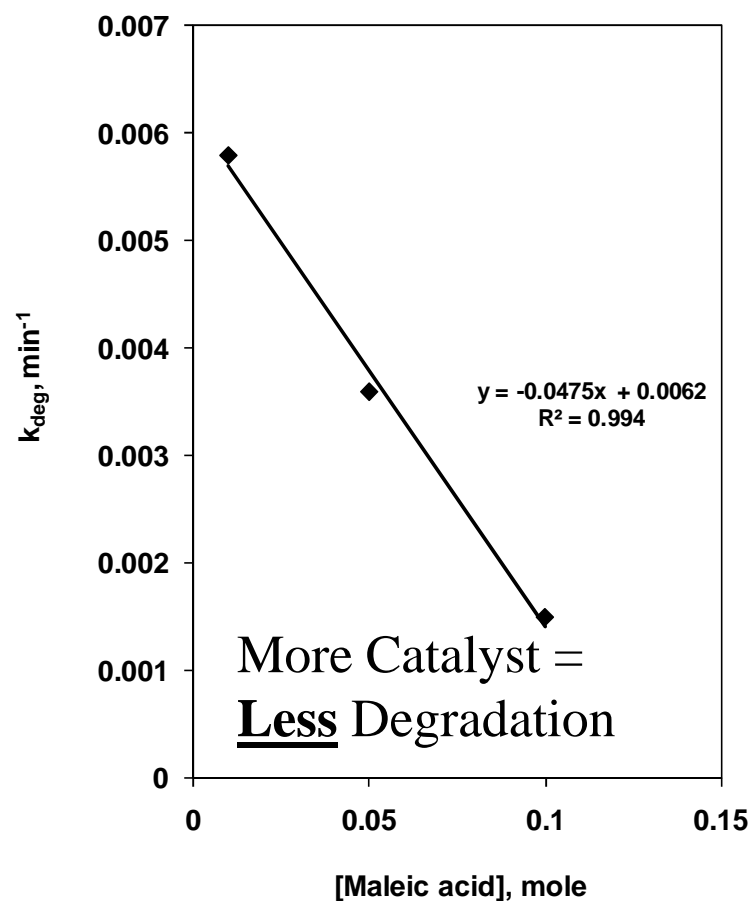
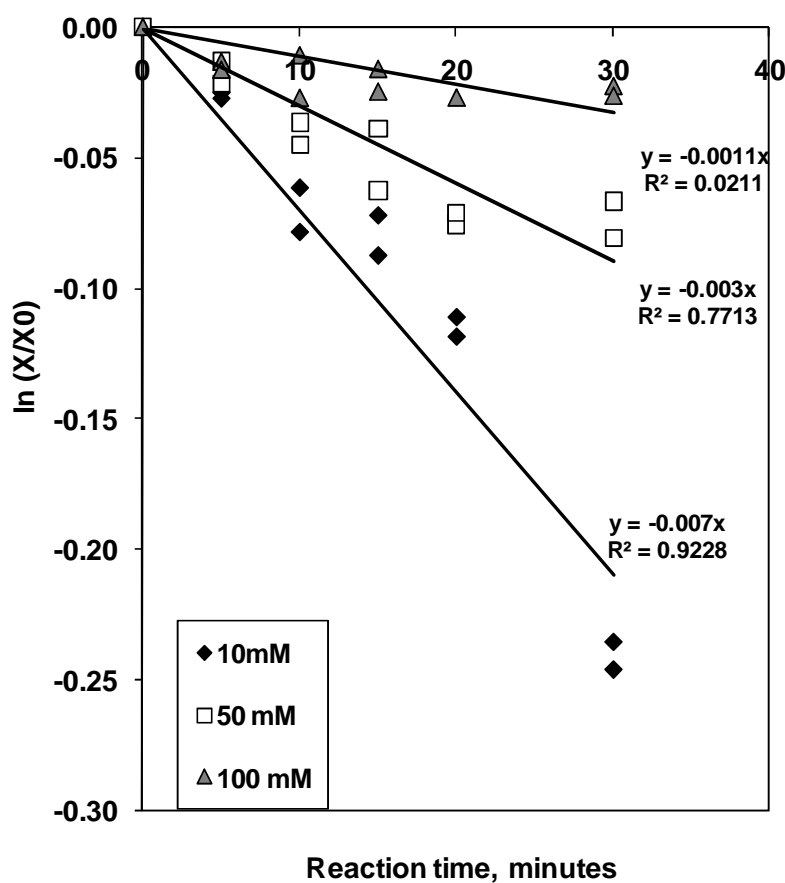
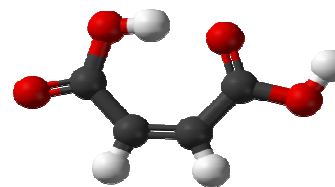


# MECHANISTIC ANALYSIS



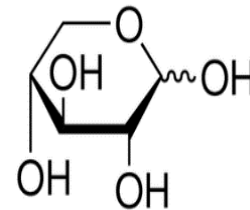
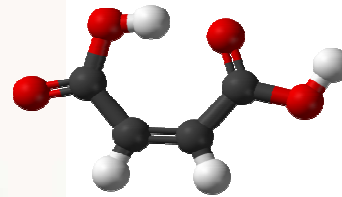
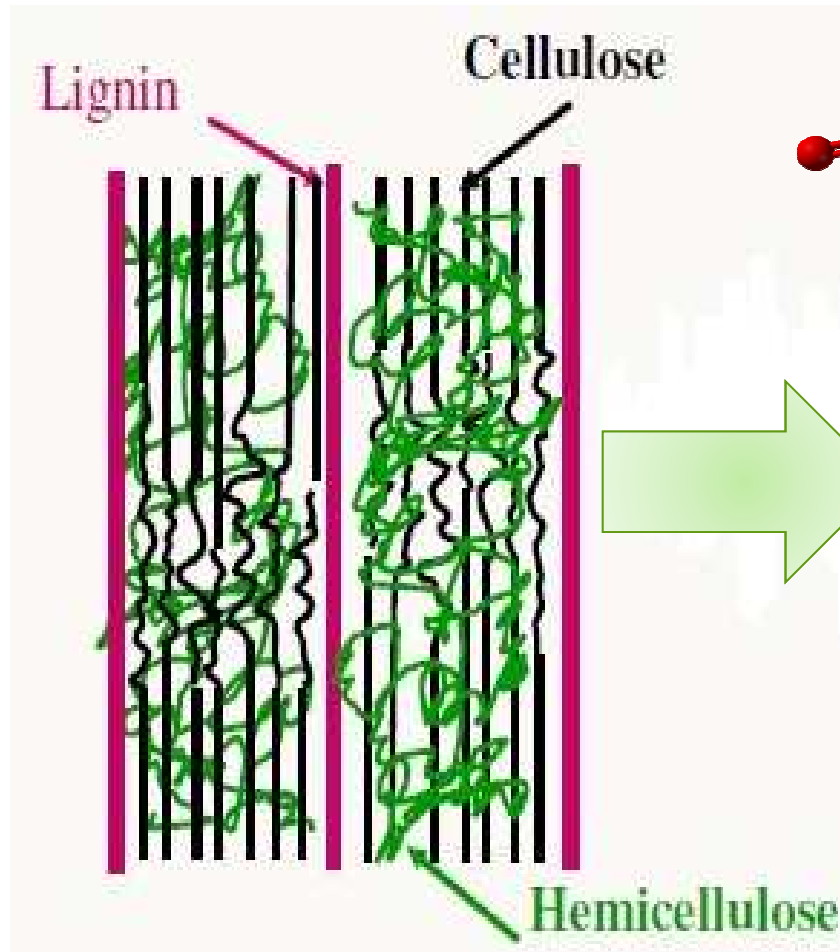
Kinetics solely dependent on  $[\text{H}^+]$ ,  
indicating **specific** acid catalysis mechanism

# MECHANISTIC ANALYSIS



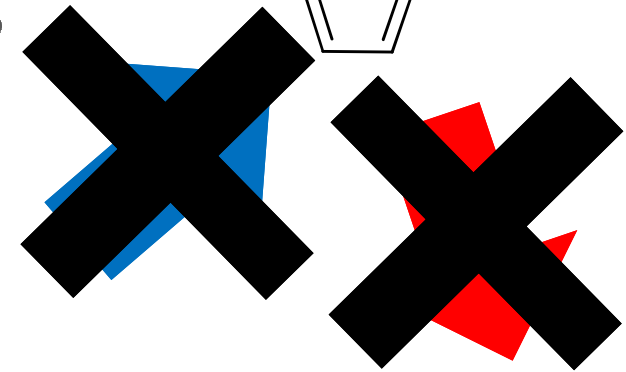
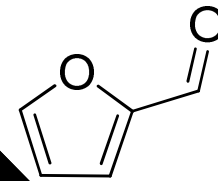
Kinetics **inversely** dependent on  $[\text{Maleic acid}]$  at constant pH,  
Indicating **inverse general** acid catalysis mechanism

# MANY REACTIONS



Xylose

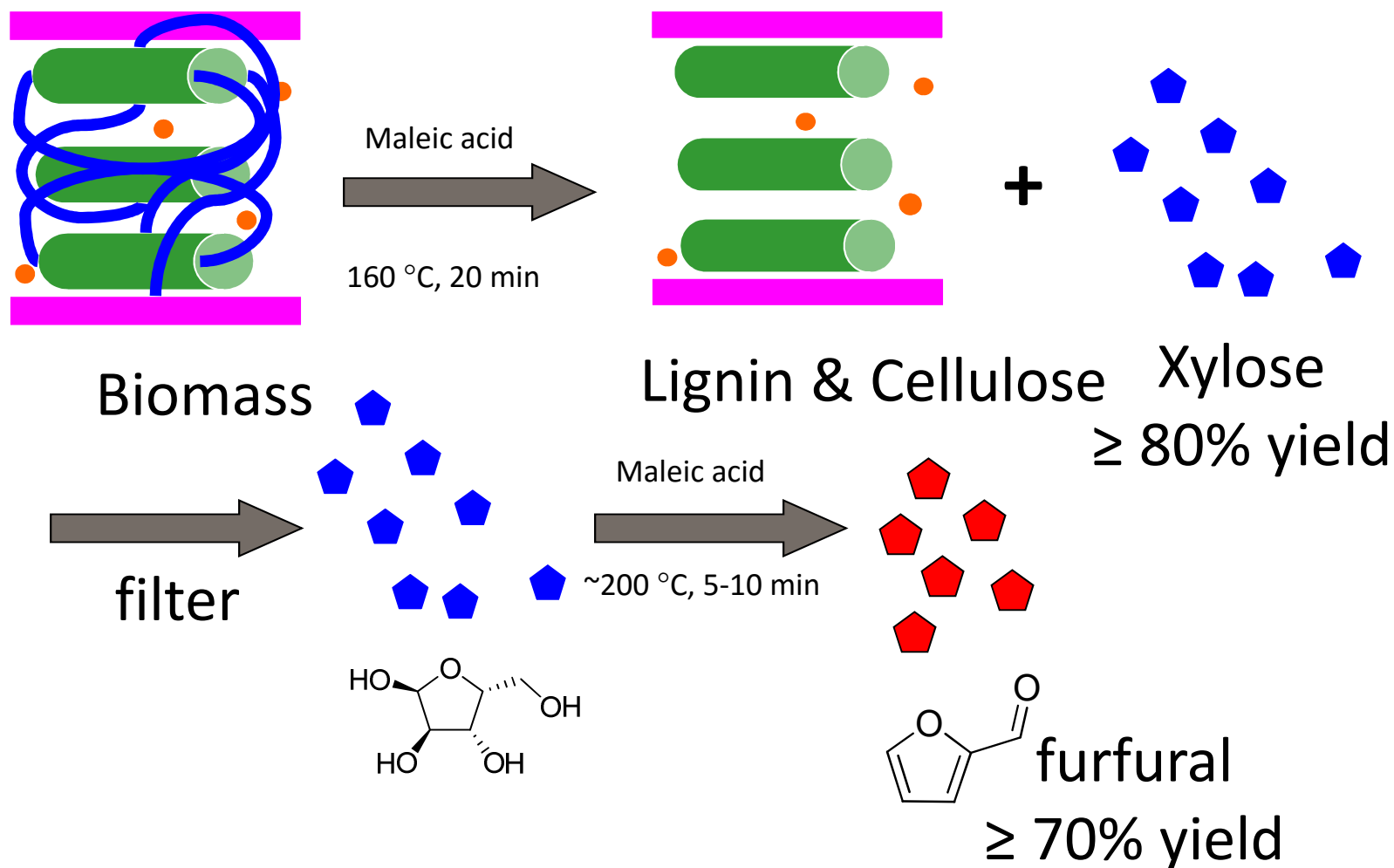
Furfural



Humic "Tar"

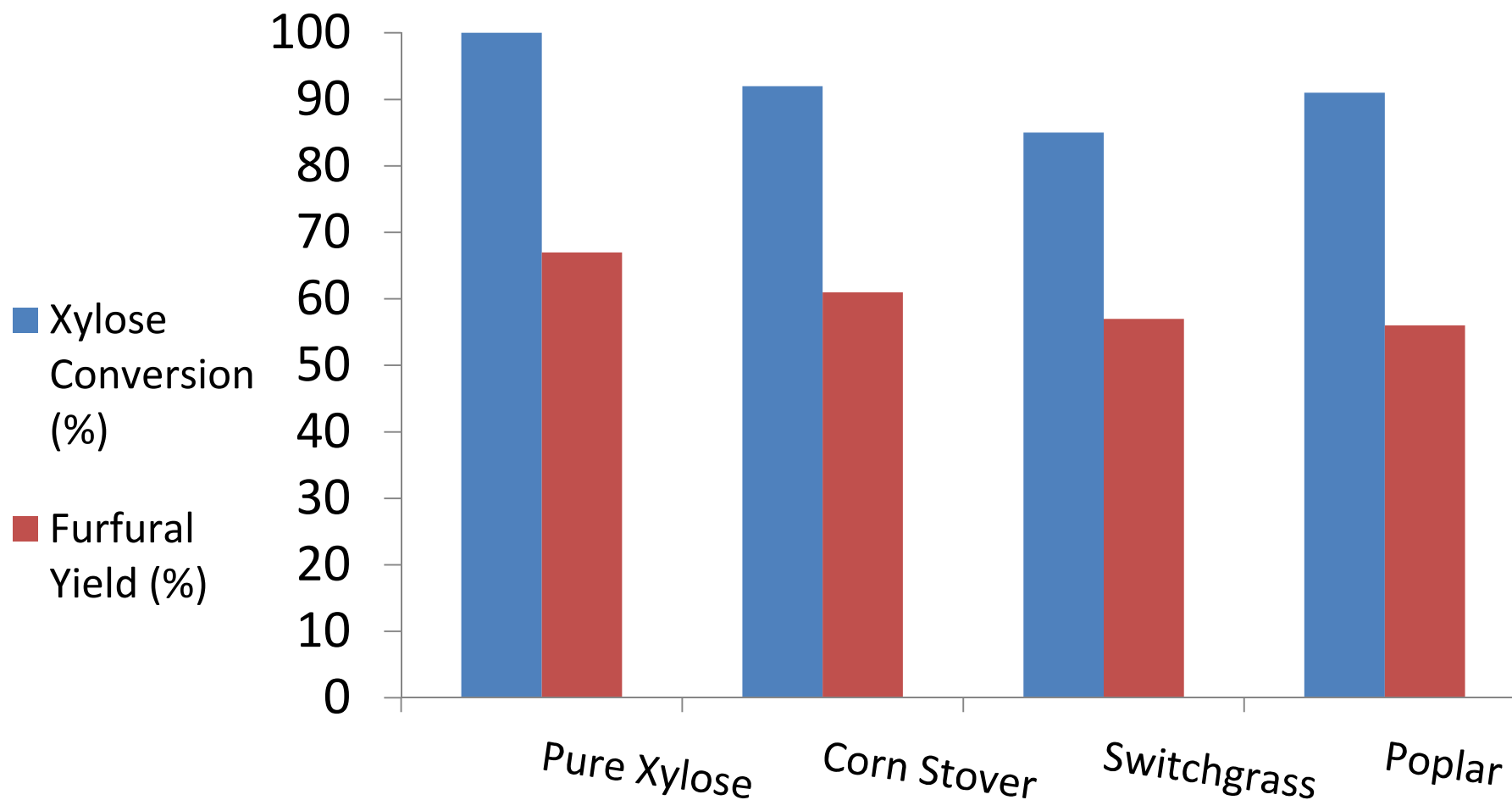


# USING TEMPERATURE TO CONTROL TRANSFORMATIONS





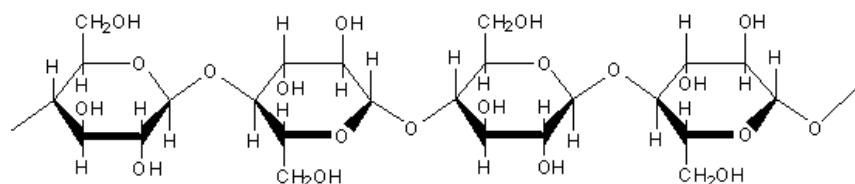
# MALEIC ACID ENHANCES FURFURAL YIELD THROUGH IMPROVED SELECTIVITY



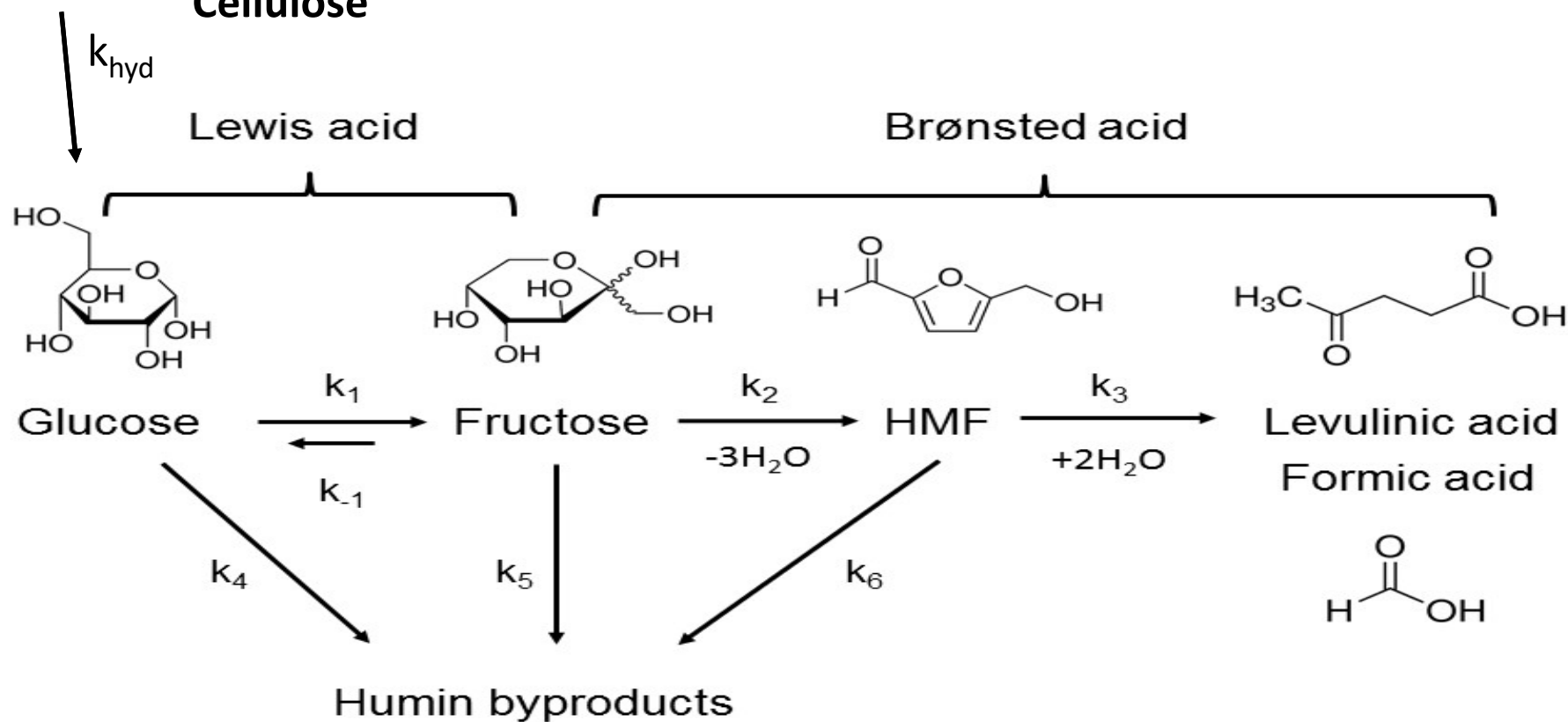
Kim et al. *Energy & Fuels*, 2012.

# WHAT ABOUT CELLULOSE AND GLUCOSE?

4

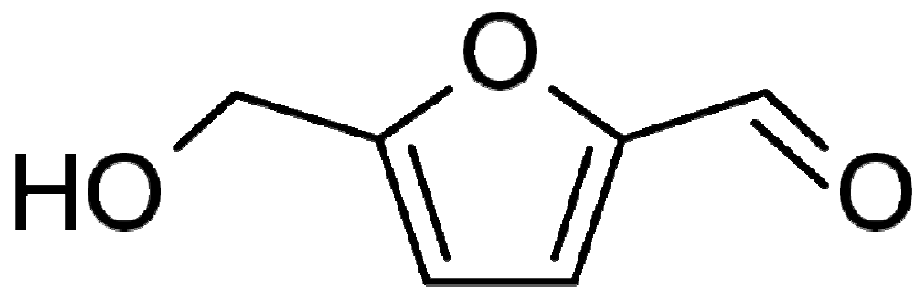


**Cellulose**



# HMF AND LEVULINIC ACID ARE VALUABLE

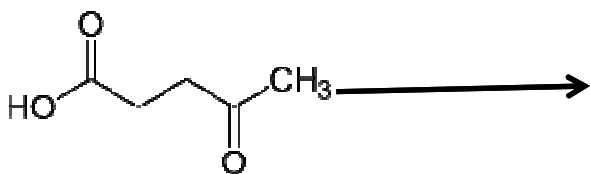
27



HMF



Polymers, Resins,  
Solvents and Fuels



Levulinic Acid



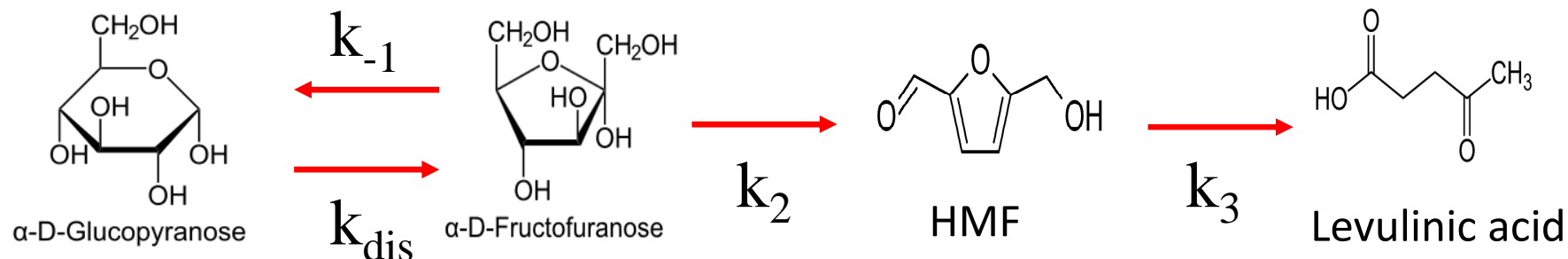
Segetis

# ACTIVATION ENERGY

Ea(kJ/mol)

MA+AlCl<sub>3</sub> 85

HCl+AlCl<sub>3</sub> 124



MA+AlCl<sub>3</sub> 95 158 51

HCl+AlCl<sub>3</sub> 149 128 72

# SELECTIVITY FOR HMF AND LA FORMATION

Catalyst	$k_2/k_5$ Fructose to HMF Fructose to Humins	$k_3/k_6$ HMF to LA HMF to Humins	pH
$\text{AlCl}_3+\text{HCl}$	2.6	1.0	1.2
$\text{AlCl}_3+\text{MA}$	11.0	1.8	1.4

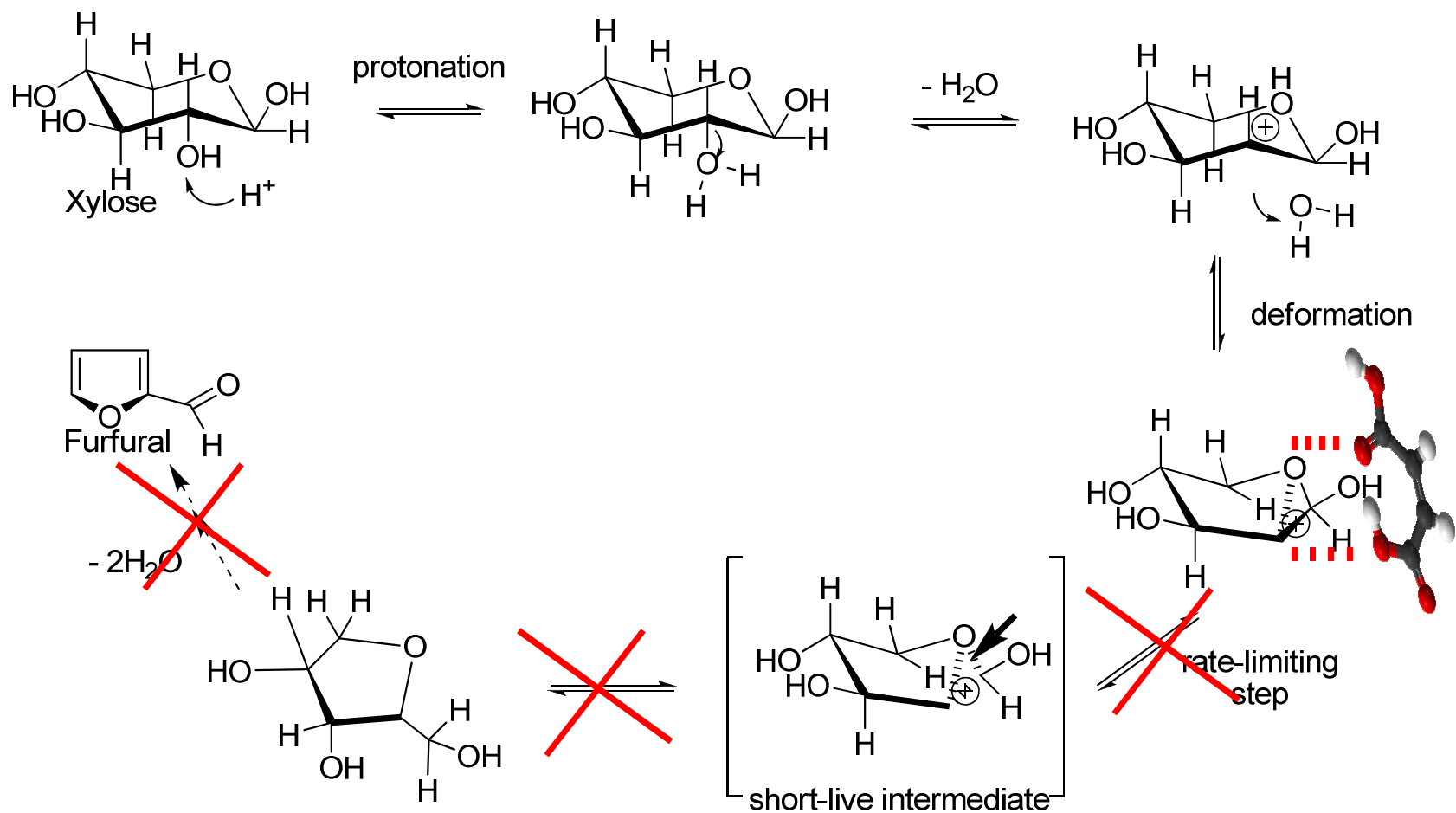
  

Glucose  $\xrightleftharpoons[k_{-1}]{k_1}$  Fructose  $\xrightarrow[k_5]{k_2, -3\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  HMF  $\xrightarrow[k_6]{k_3, +2\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  Levulinic acid  
 Formic acid  
O=C(O)O  
 Humins byproducts

Ximing Zhang



# INTERACTING CATALYSTS AND SUGARS



# SUMMARY

- Dicarboxylic acid, in enzymes and in chemical catalysts, can direct chemical reactions toward desired products.
- Connecting chemistry, biology, and engineering process technology are needed to make the necessary breakthroughs to realize the bio-economy

# CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Nature has a lot to teach us about transforming matter at the atomic scale.
- Agriculture is holds great potential for providing food, feed, fiber, fuels, and chemicals.
- There is much work left to do to realize this potential!

# Thank you

