



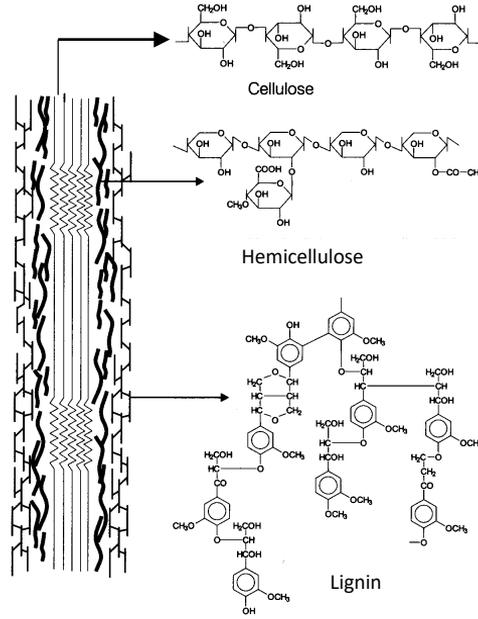
Bio-based chemicals and energy from agro-residues

Patrick Ballmann, PFI

What remains after extraction?



Extracted wooden biomass



Typical lignocellulosic structure

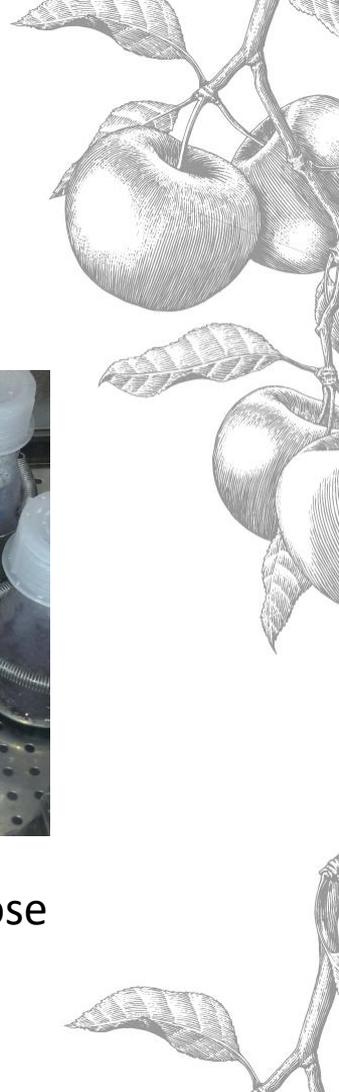
Transformation



Fermentable sugar solution
(Glucose, Xylose)



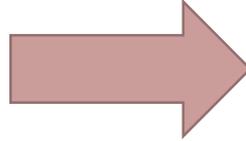
How do we get there?



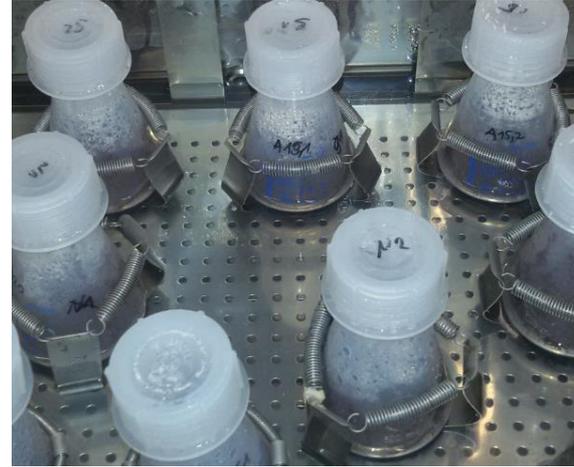
Thermochemical pretreatment (TP)



Solid fraction



Enzymatic hydrolysis

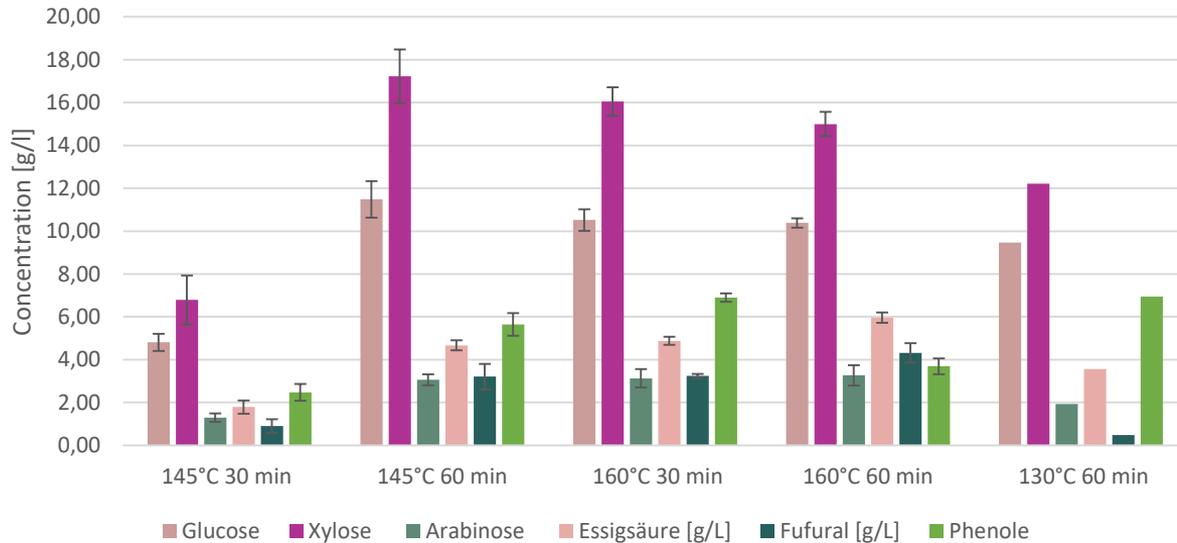


→ Removed hemicellulose,
Enhance accessibility for cellulase

→ Degradation of cellulose
to glucose

Optimization TP

Three temperatures (130, 145, 160 °C) and two duration times (30, 60 min)



Optimal temperature and duration time: 145 °C and 60 min



How successful are?

Sugar yields after pretreatment

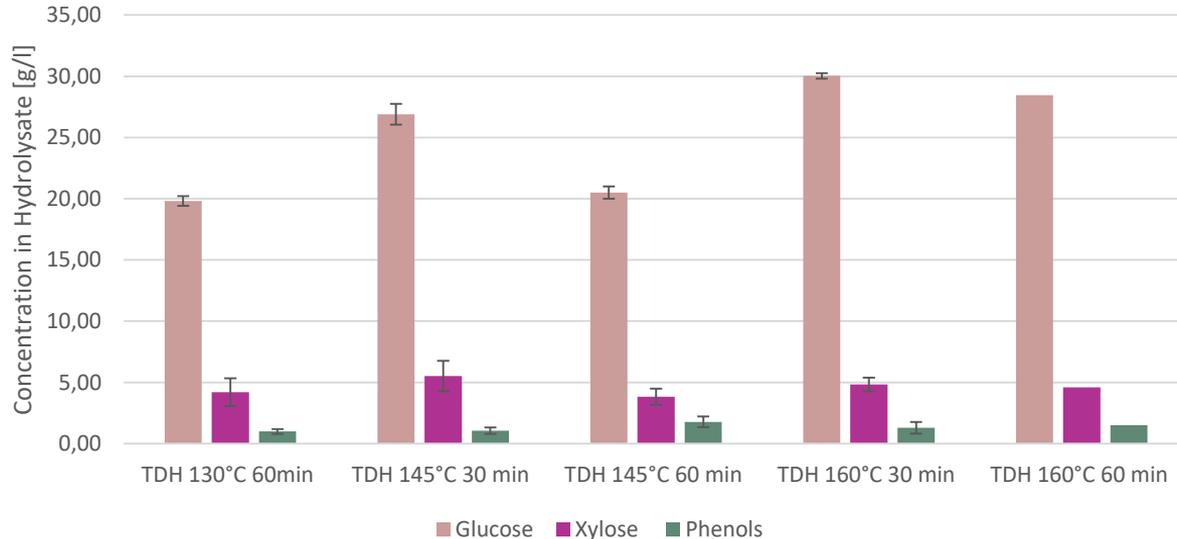
Pretreatment conditions	Glucose yield [%]	Xylose yield [%]	Arabinose yield [%]
130 °C; 60 min	24,1	63,3	100
145 °C, 30 min	12,3	35,2	90,1
145 °C, 60 min	29,3	89,3	100
160 °C, 30 min	26,8	83,3	100
160 °C, 60 min	26,5	77,7	100

Best yields with 145 °C temperature and 60 min duration time



Next step enzymatic hydrolysis

Parameters: 50 °C, 72 h, pH 5.0, Dry matter content 10 %, Enzyme dosage: 20 FPU/g
Enzyme: CellicCTec 2[©] (Novozymes)



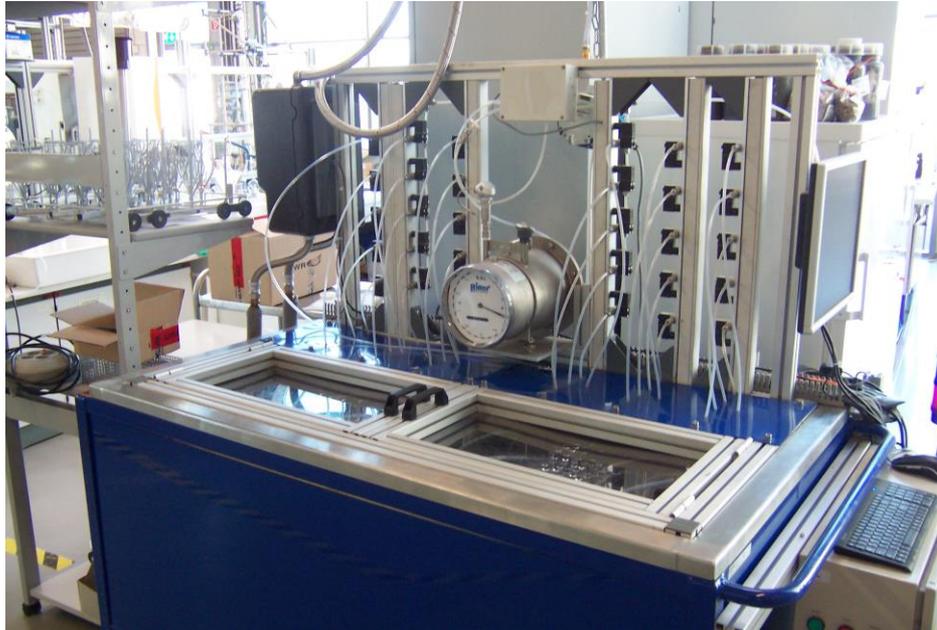
Composition after enzymatic hydrolysis: Around 20 % cellulose remained!



What is the energetic potential?

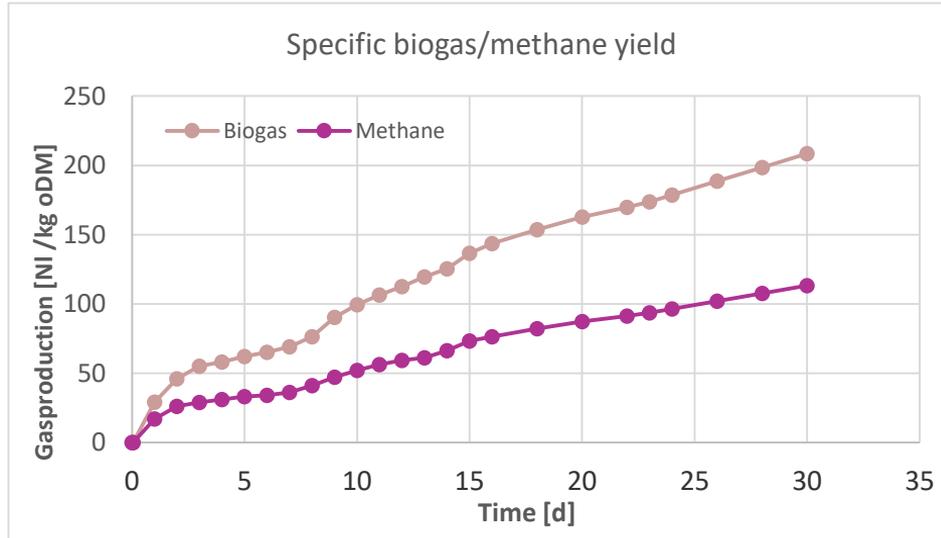
Looking for the biogas production

Residues after enzymatic hydrolysis mixing with seed sludge → 4 weeks



What happens after 4 weeks?!

Biogas production of 200 NL/ kg DM with 50 % methane



→ Less than maize silage (650 NL/kg DM) but some potential!



Last but not least: fertilizer potential

Nutrient composition (solid residue):

Nutrient	Concentration [mg/kg DM]
Total nitrogen	16182
Ammonium	707
Sodium	939
Potassium	13300
Phosphorus	4212
Sulfur	3397
Magnesium	3092

→ Sending the residues to DELPHY for fertilizer tests!



What is next?



Up-Scaling of
the pretreatment



Fermentation to bio-based
chemicals

