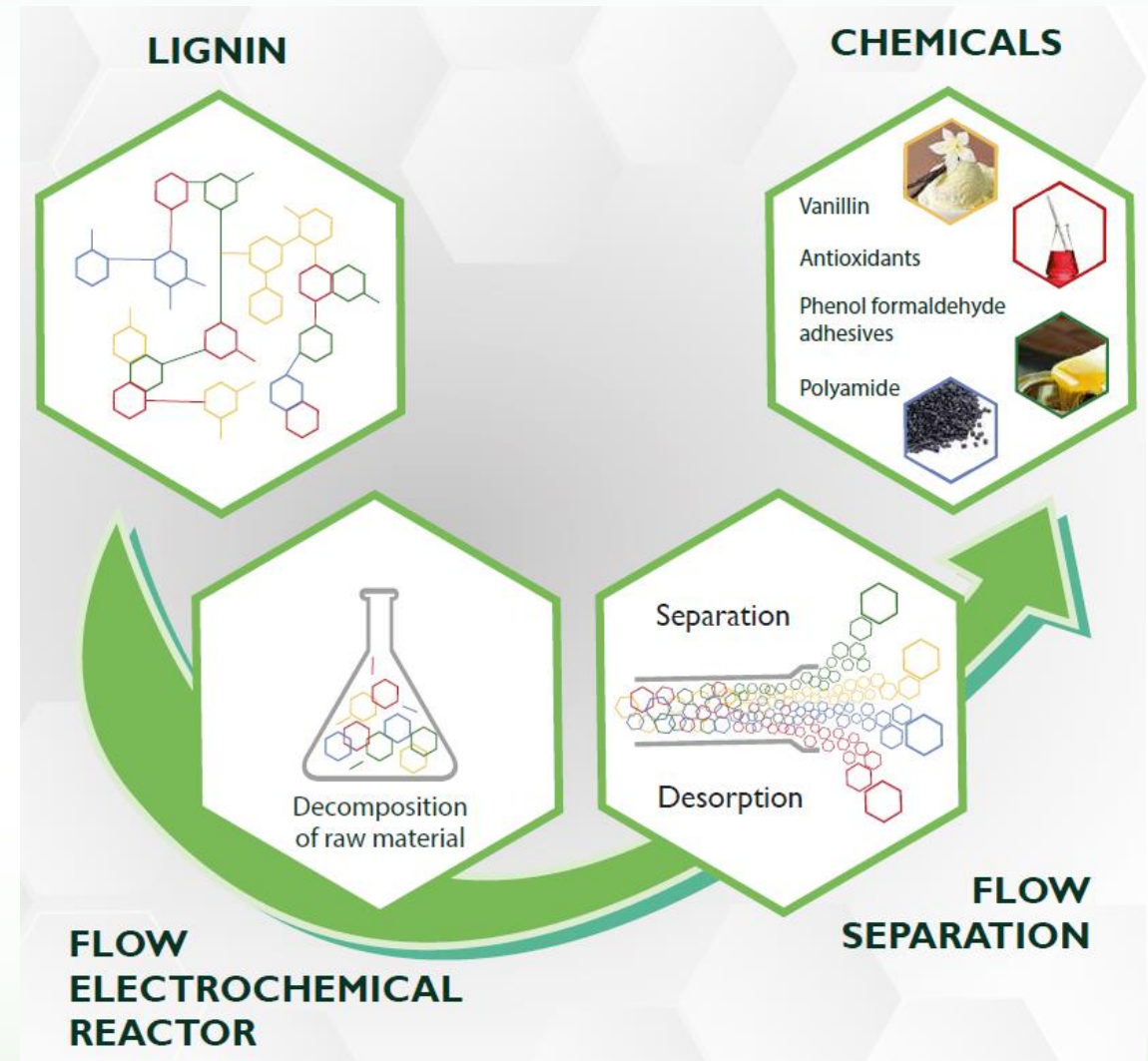


# Lignin Biorefinery Approach using Electrochemical Flow



## Concept

LIBERATE will deliver a pilot scale electrochemical plant to demonstrate the commercial opportunities of converting low cost lignin feedstock in high value biosustainable chemicals.

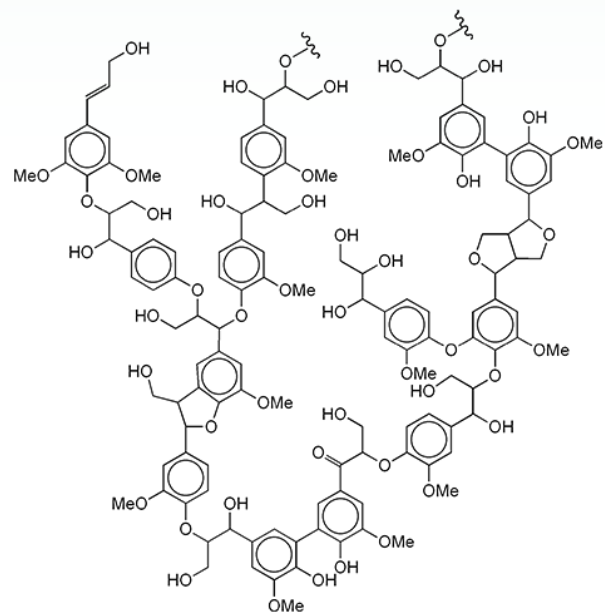


## Overview LIBERATE

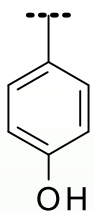
- H2020-CE-SPIRE-02-2018
- Grant agreement n° 820735
- Total Budget: **10.047.735 €**
  - EU contribution: **8.763.489 €**
- Duration: **09/2022**
- Coordinator: **LEITAT**



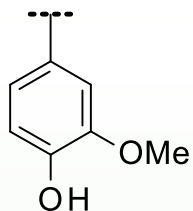
## State of the art



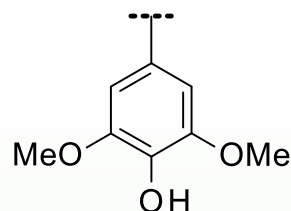
**H:G:S Ratio**



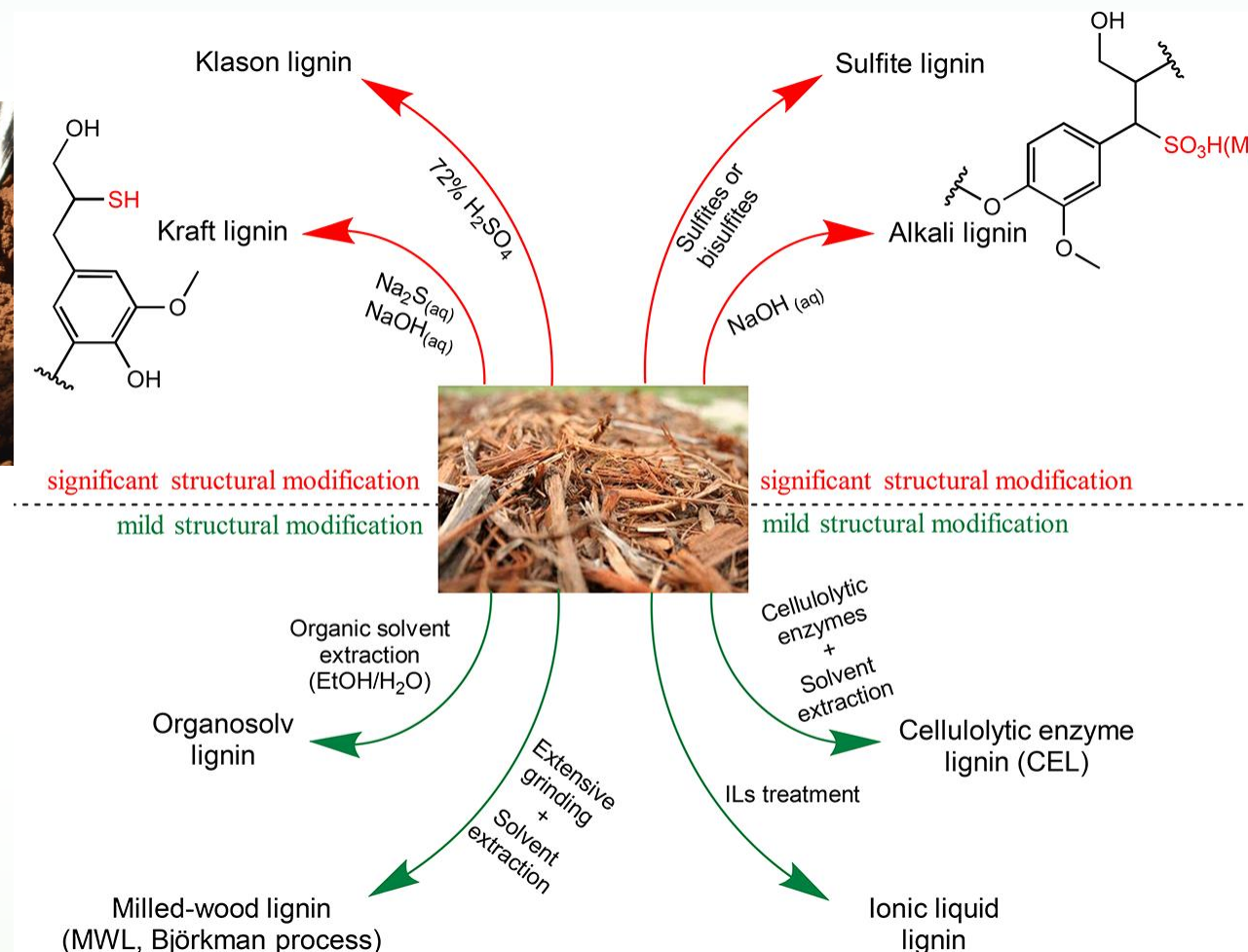
**H**ydroxyphenyl



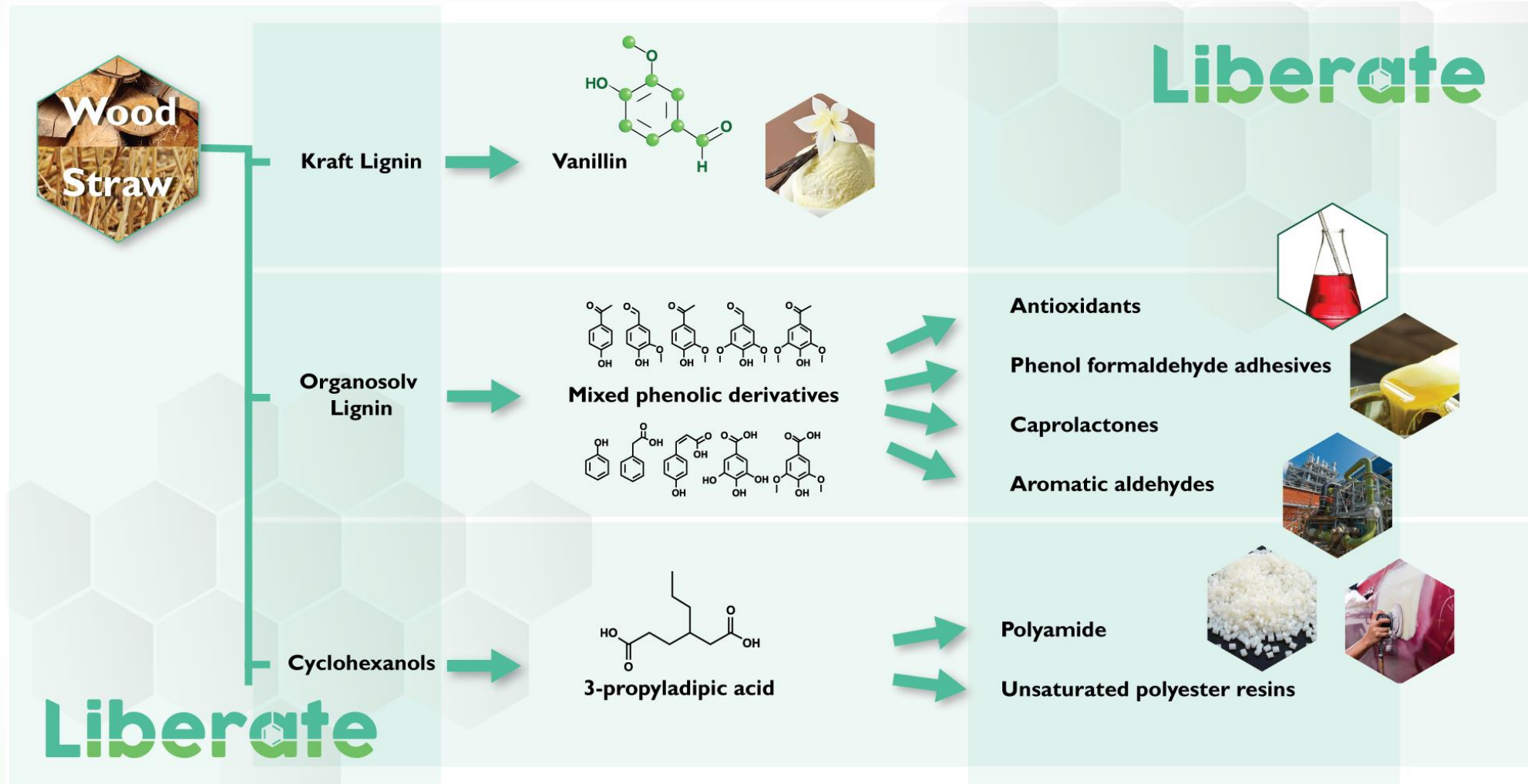
**G**uaiacyl



**S**yringyl



## LIBERATE processes



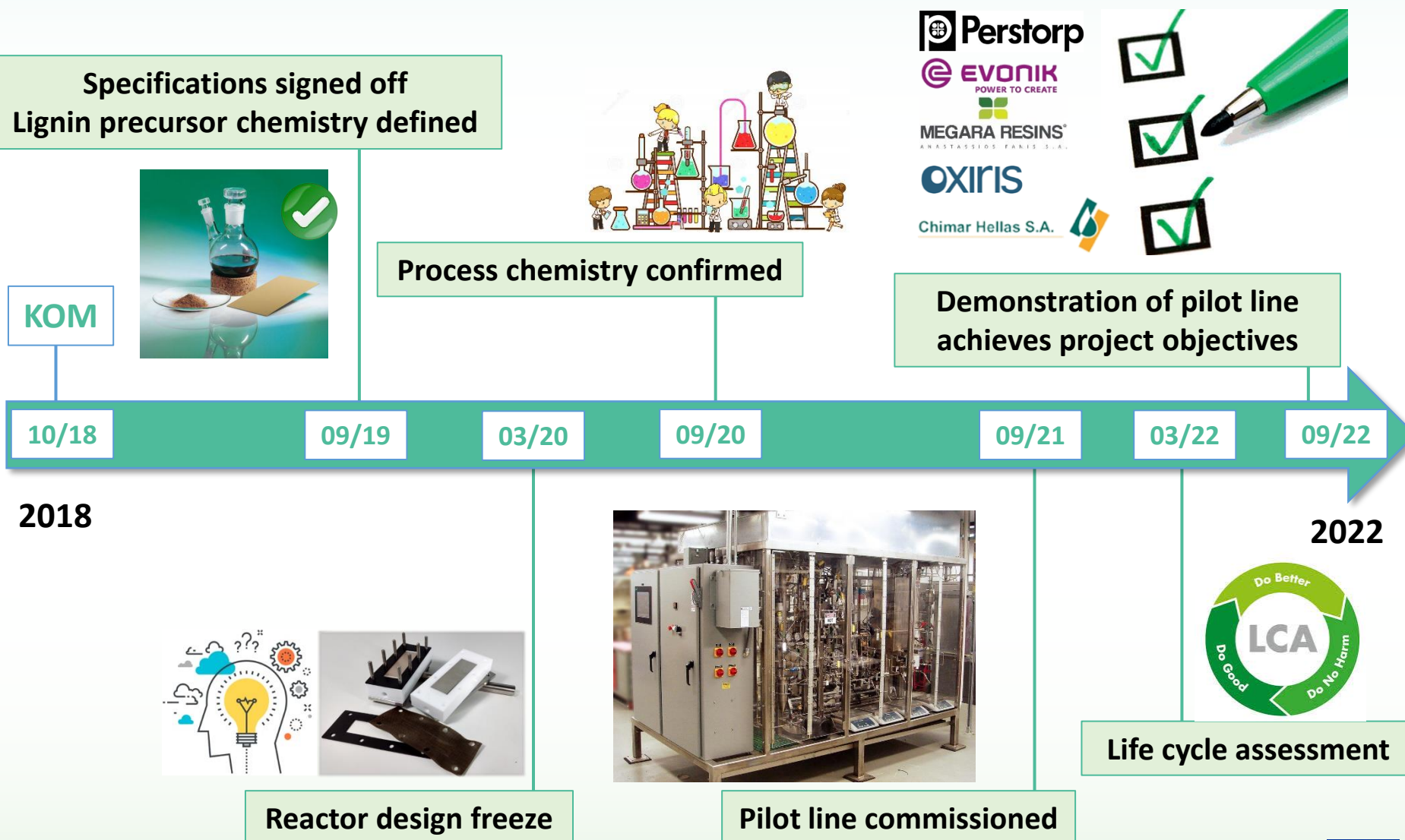


## Main Objectives

1. Kraft lignin → 7% yield of Vanillin
2. Organosolv lignin → > 35% yield of Phenolic derivate
3. Cyclohexanol → up to 80% of propyl adipic acid
4. A biorefinery process:
  - Renewable energy fluctuations without loss in efficiency
  - Better energy efficiency (95% improvement) and Resource efficiency (350% improvement)
  - 29 times less CO<sub>2</sub> than the conventional petrochemical alternatives.



## Time Line



## Value Chain





# What we have achieved?

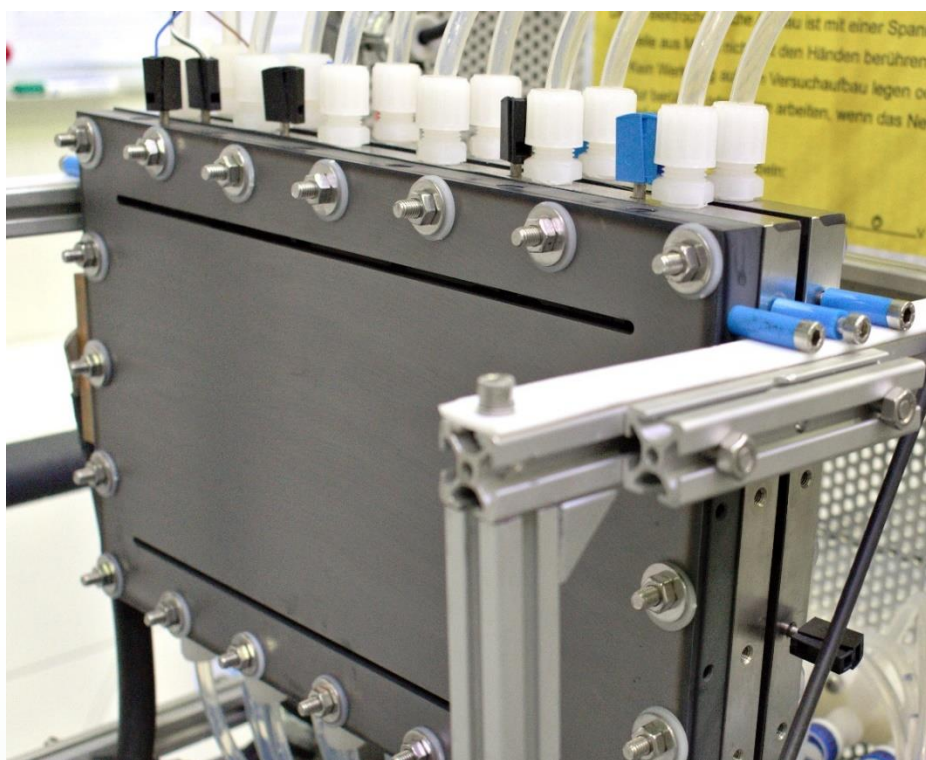
## Organosolv Lignins

- Production of different organosolv lignins from softwood, hardwood and herbaceous biomass under various fractionation conditions and staged lignin precipitation for improved electrochemical depolymerisation efficiency.
- Validation of fractionation conditions on the electrochemical lignin depolymerisation behaviour revealed differences in depolymerisation rates.



# What we have achieved?

## Electrochemical Reactors

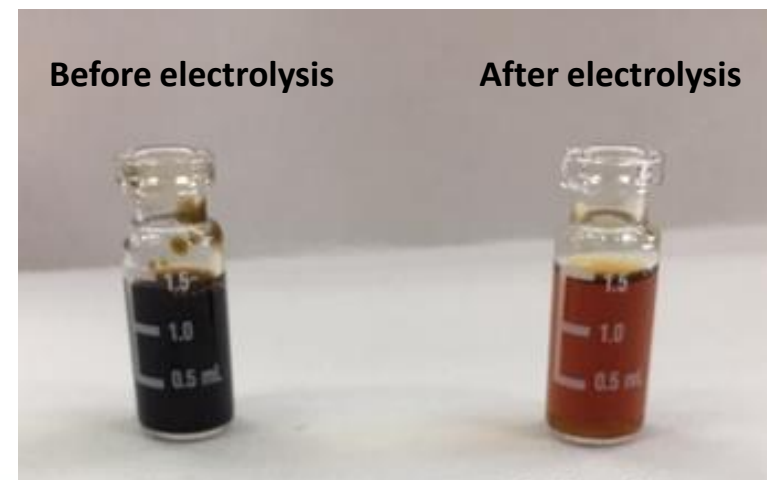


- Filter-press reactor and tubular reactors designed.
- Electrode materials and shapes were performed using different techniques, such as additive manufacturing or chemical vapor deposition.
- The electrodes surviving more than 15 days working in the reaction media at currents up to  $240 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  without micro- or macroscopic corrosion or significant loss of efficiency.
- Reactors are in progress to be tested with the corresponding procedures to validate and select the best options for the implementation.

# What we have achieved?

## Electrochemical process and downstream

- Production:
  - Vanillin from commercial kraft lignin up to 6 %wt of yield (three times higher than the actual commercial process and 91% effectiveness, comparing with the theoretical highest yield calculated).
  - Propyl adipic acid production: 60% of yield.
  - Both reactions to larger electrode surface and consequently a larger area was established without significant changes regarding yield or selectivity.
- Downstream: lab tests were done using different single module filtration:
  - Single module filtration: Selectivities around 85% for lignin and up to 75% for different phenolic compounds
  - Coupling with ion exchange resins: tuning the solvent condition, nearly 100% of the mono aromatic phenols could be recovered.







## Thank you for the attention

