



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA
DIPARTIMENTO DI INGEGNERIA INDUSTRIALE
Corso di Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria Chimica e dei Processi Industriali

Polyols synthesis from waste by microwave lignin liquefaction

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Summary

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Polyols synthesis: **lignin liquefaction**
- ❖ Production and characterization of **polyurethane foams**
- ❖ Conclusions

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Environmental problems

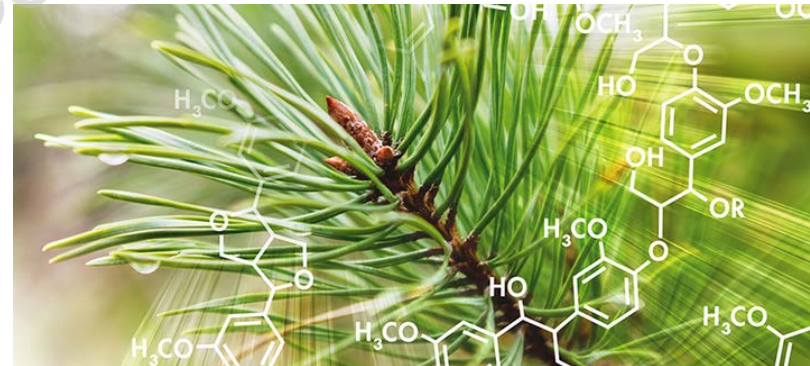
Limited fossil sources and environmental problems



Platform molecules

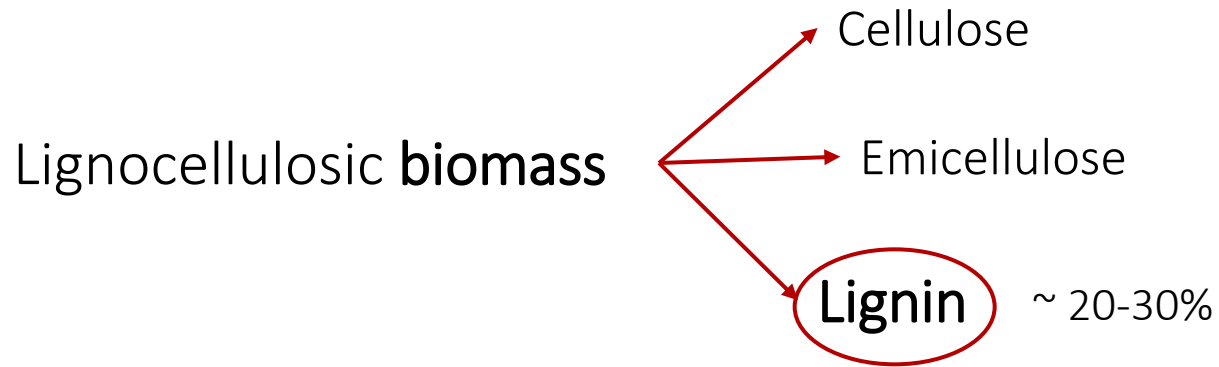


Lignin



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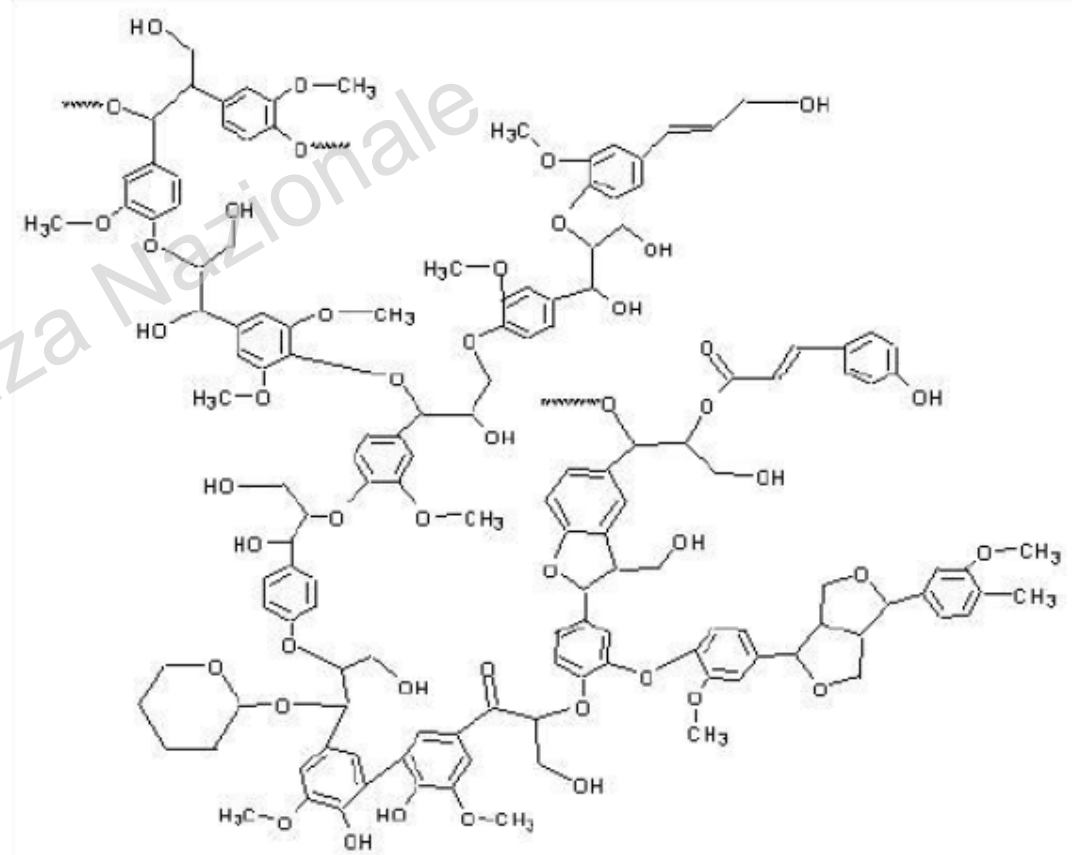
Lignin



But

High availability
Reach of phenolic group

Only 5% is used for chemical
production



Objectives

Optimization of lignin
liquefaction process



Polyols synthesis



Polyurethane foam preparation
and characterization

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Liquefaction process

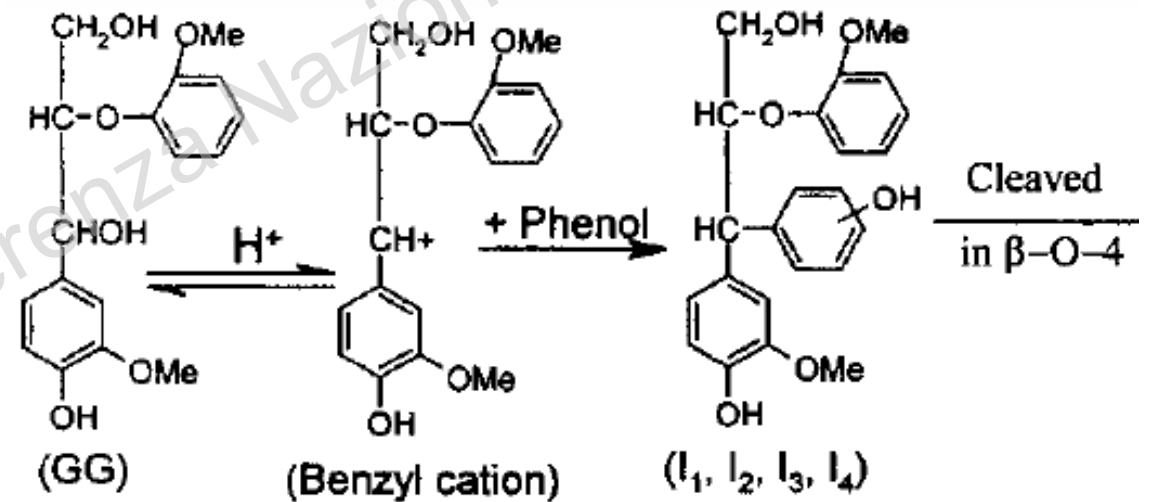
High molecular weight of lignin



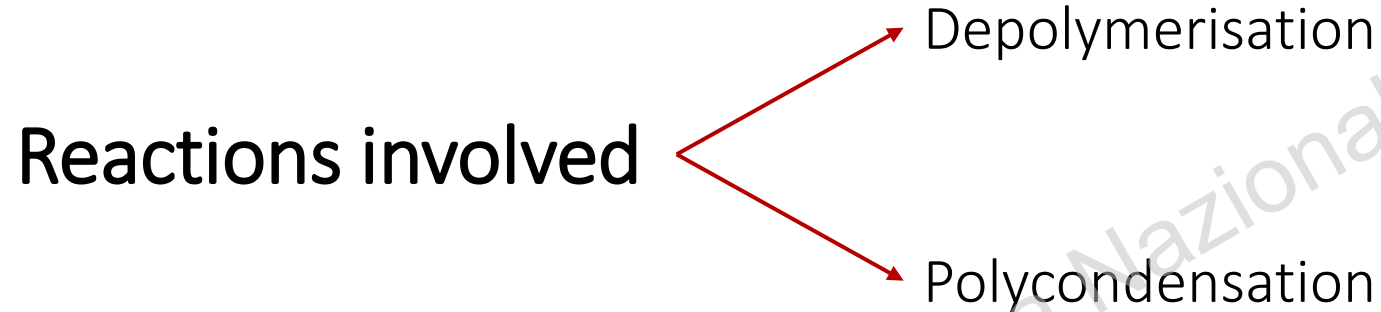
Solvolysis process : C-C and C-O
bounds cleavage



Decreasing nOH number and
MW



Liquefaction process



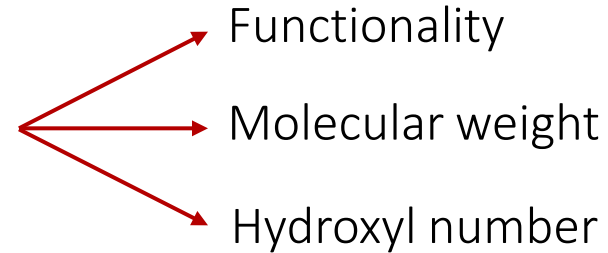
Literature conditions

- High temperature: 150-170°C
- Short time: 5-30 minutes
- Acid or basic catalysis
- Solvent-to-solid ratio between 5:1÷6:1
- Solvent: PEG400/glycerine mixture

Materials

Lignin INDULIN® AT

EMEROX® polyols
from azelaic acid

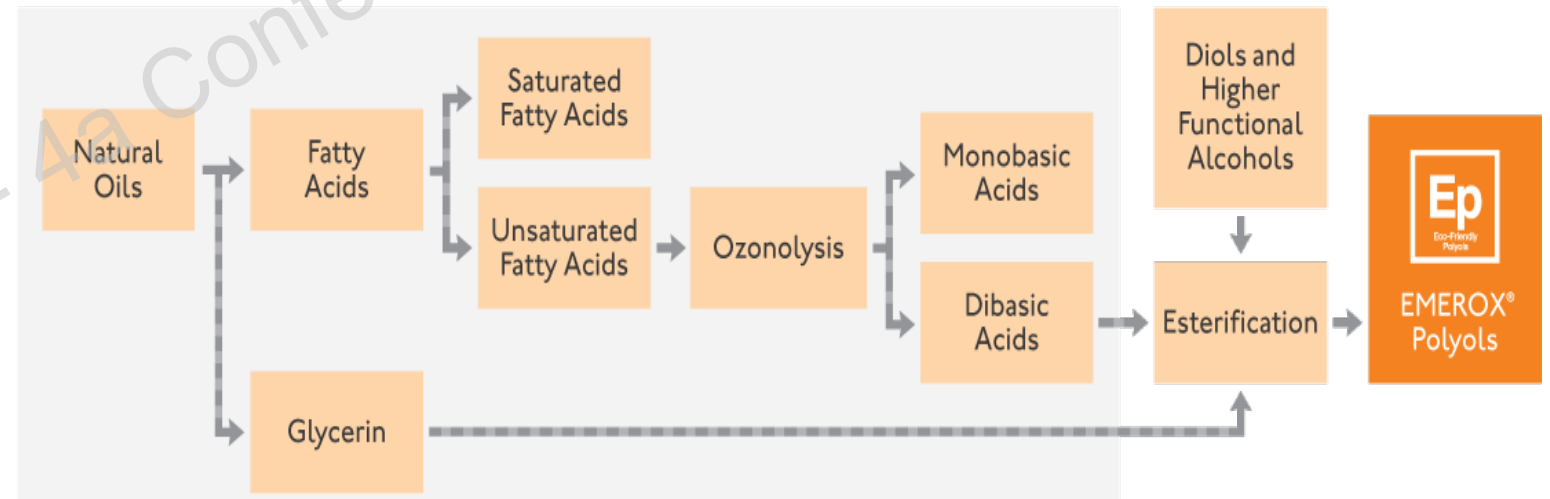


Solvents	nOH [mgKOH/g]	f	MW [g/mol]
EMEROX® 14270	356	2.7	425
EMEROX® 14280	274	2.7	502
EMEROX® 14511	107	2.0	1043
EMEROX® 14535xp	352	2.0	318
EMEROX® 14737xp	371	2.3	347
EMEROX® 14730	295	2.3	437

Glycerine

Catalysts

- Sulphuric acid
- Caustic soda



Methods

Multimode **microwave** reactor

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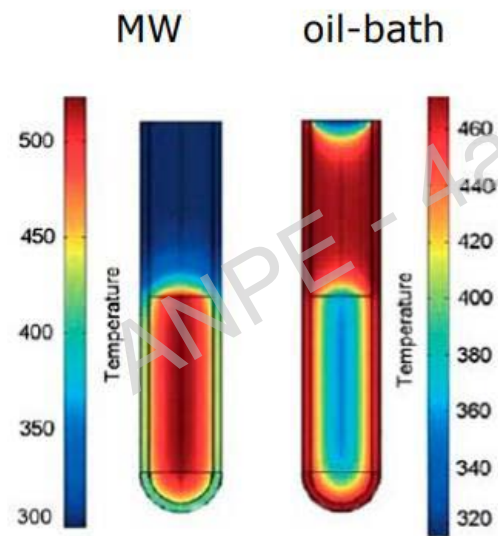
Temperature control

Pressure control



Multimode **microwave** reactor

- Rapid and uniform heating
- Lower reaction time
- Lower temperature



Polyols characterization

Determination of nOH number
with **potentiometric titration**



$$nOH = \frac{56100 * f}{MW}$$

nOH= **400-500** mgKOH/g
in rigid foam

Calculation of **yield**



$$\eta = 1 - \frac{M}{M_0}$$

Gel permeation chromatography
(GPC)



Molar weight distribution of polyols

Liquefaction results

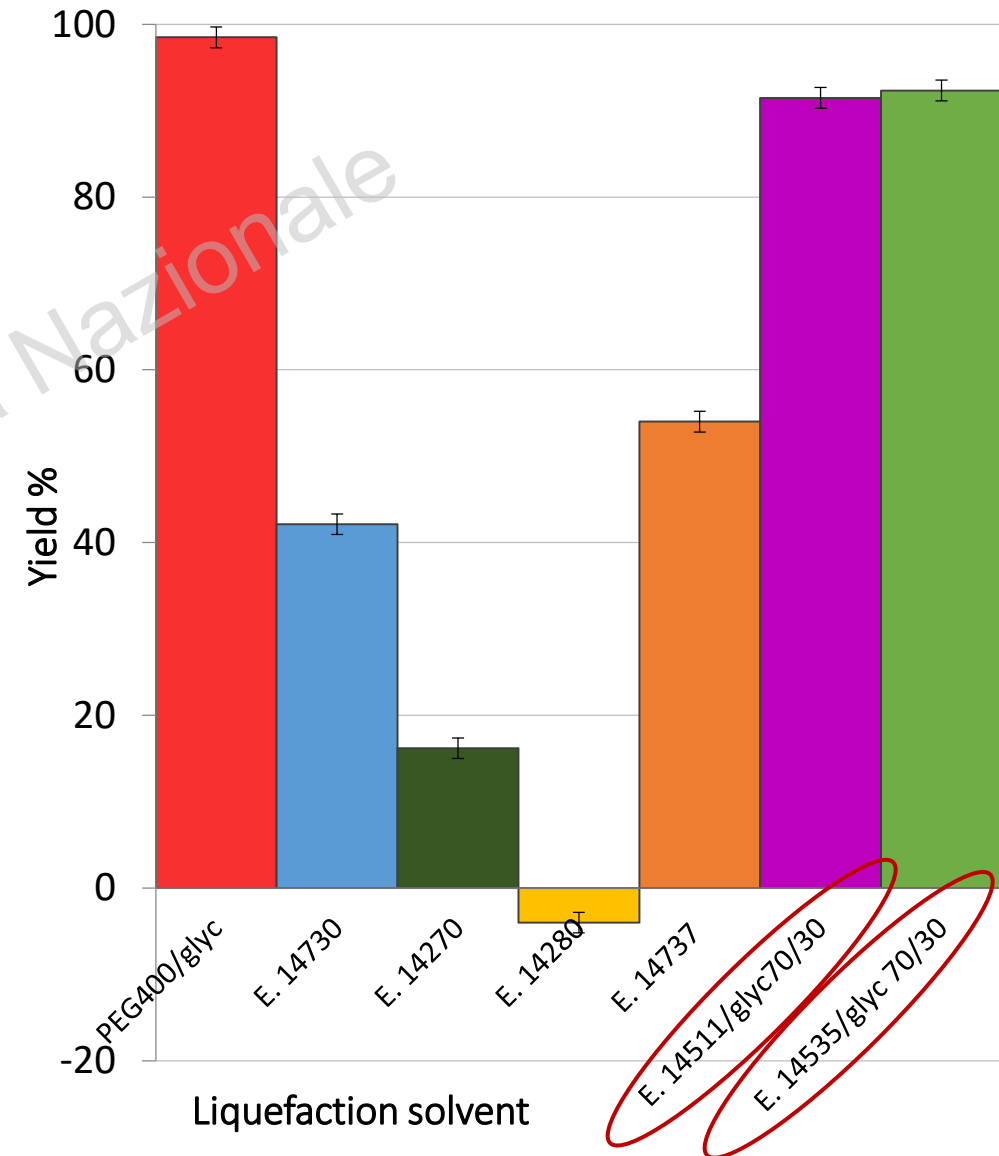
Liquefaction solvent effect

- T = 150°C
- Solvent-to-solid ratio = 5/1
- Catalyst= 3% H₂SO₄
- Reaction time = 20 min

Literature

Bio-based solvents

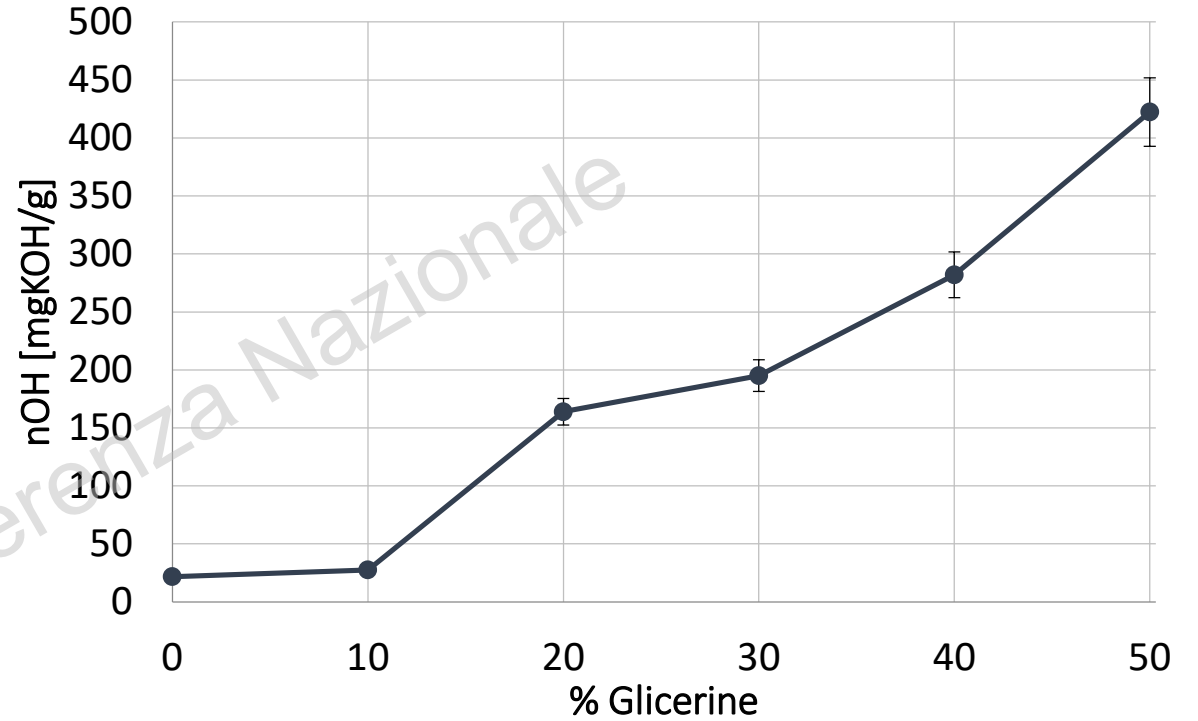
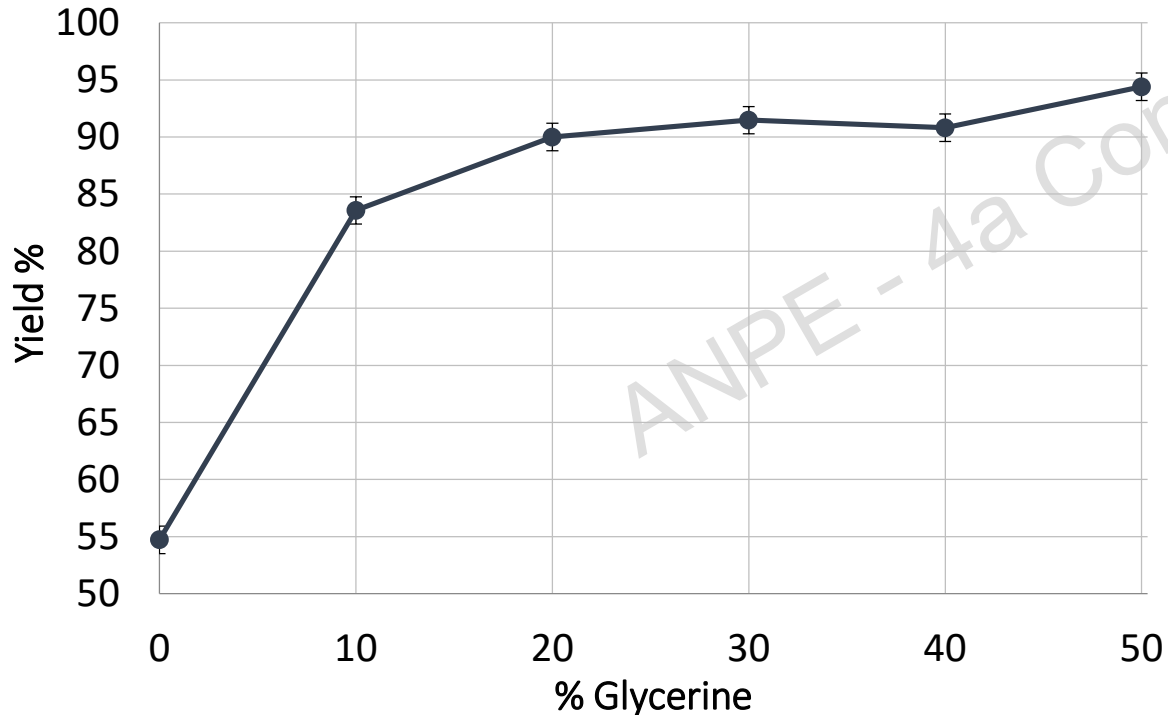
Solvents	PEG400/ glyc	Em. 14730	Em. 14270	Em. 14280	Em. 14737	Em. 14511/glyc (70/30)	Em. 14535/glyc (70/30)
Products nOH [mgKOH/g]	396	101	62	80	172	195	372



Liquefaction results

Solvent-to-glycerol ratio effect

- T = 150°C
- Solvent-to-solid ratio = 5/1
- Sulphuric acid = 3%
- Reaction time = 20 min
- Bio-based polyols: EMEROX® 14511



Mixture EMEROX®
14511/Glycerol 50/50

Liquefaction results

3% H_2SO_4 as catalyst

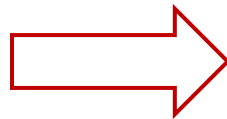


$\text{pH} \approx 1$





Drawback:

 PU synthesis



Solutions:

-  Decrease of H_2SO_4 to 1%
-  Use of **NaOH** as catalyst

T = 150°C

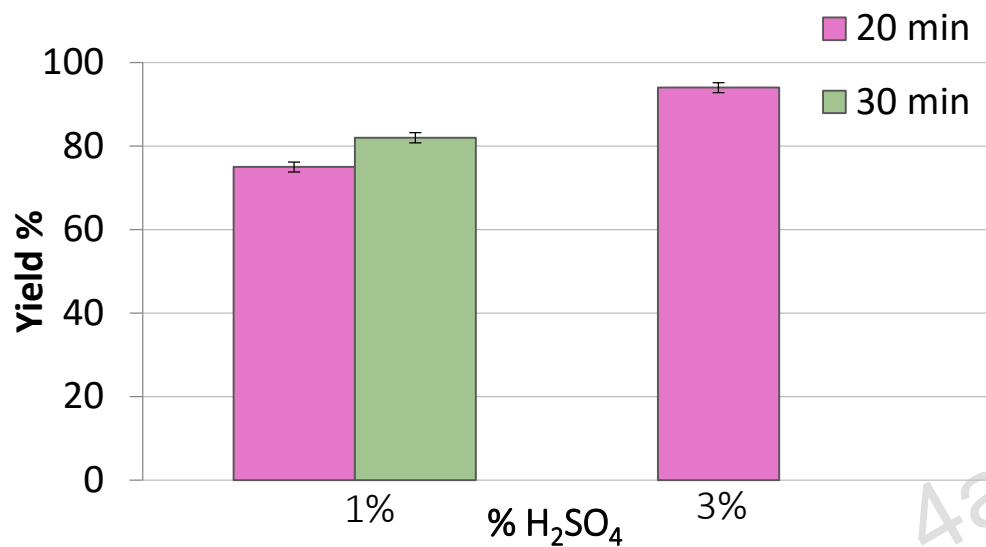
Solvent = 14511/glycerol (50/50)

Solvent-to-solid ratio = 5/1

Liquefaction catalysis

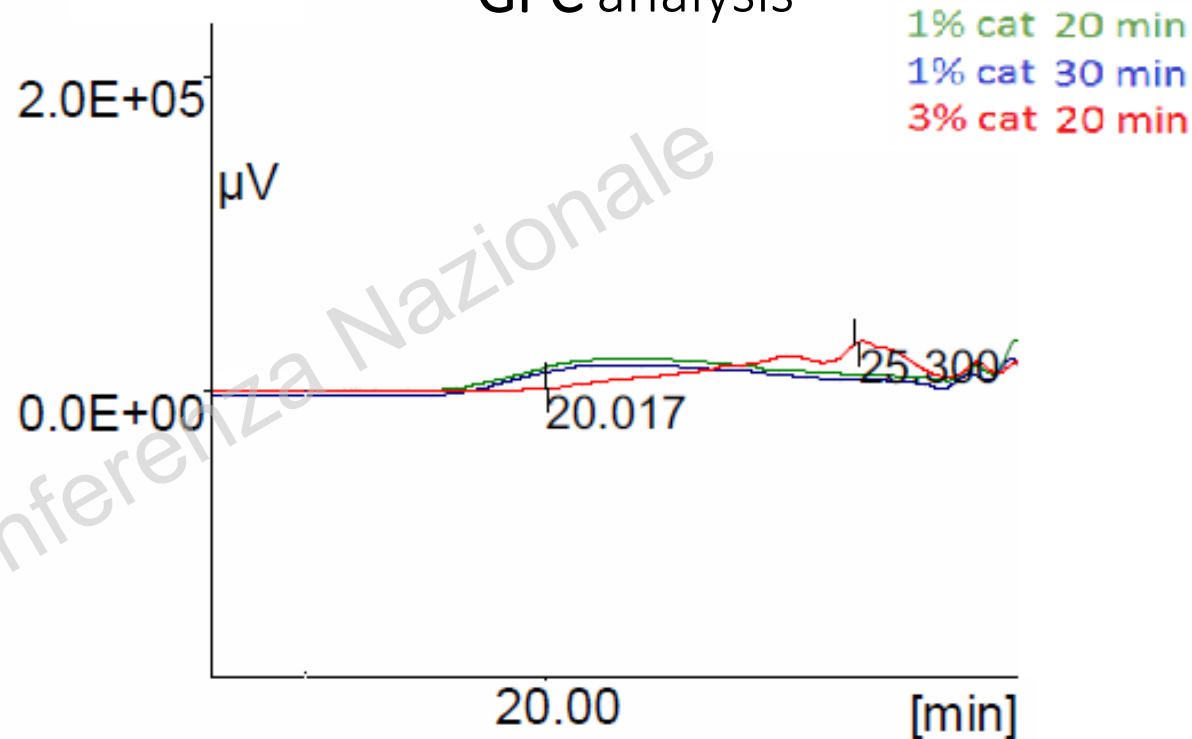
1% H₂SO₄ as catalyst

Two different reaction times



Time [min]	20	30	20
% H ₂ SO ₄	1%	1%	3%
nOH [mgKOH/g]	676	628	422

GPC analysis



Reaction time of 30 minutes



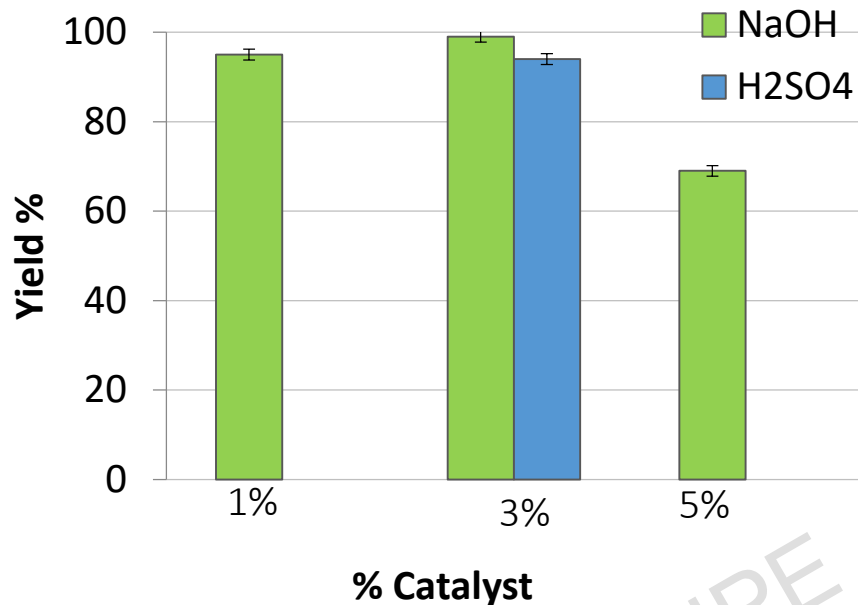
pH ≈ 5

T = 150°C t= 20 min
Solvent = 14511/glycerol (50/50)
Solvent-to-solid ratio = 5/1

Liquefaction catalysis

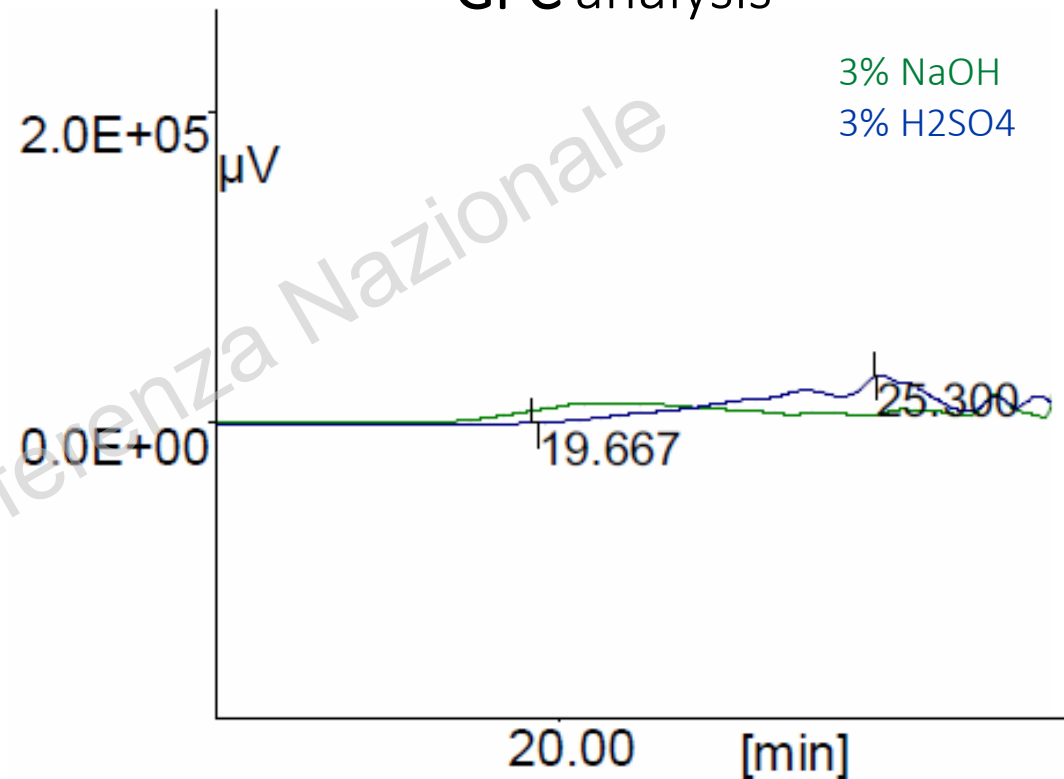
NaOH as catalyst

Three different concentrations



% NaOH	1%	3%	5%	% H ₂ SO ₄	3%
nOH [mgKOH/g]	878	858	834	nOH [mgKOH/g]	422

GPC analysis

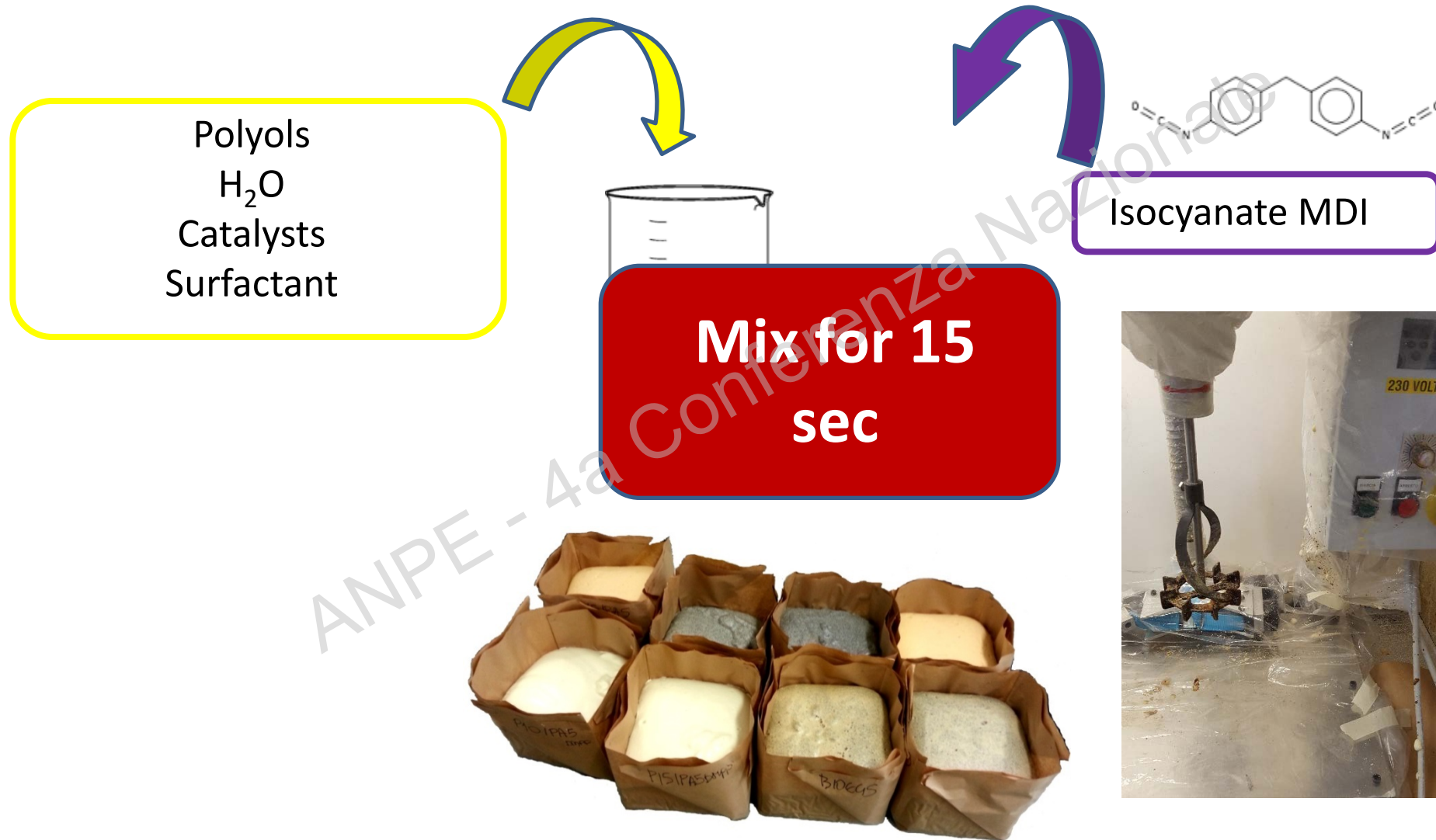


3% of NaOH as catalyst



pH \approx 7

Polyurethane foams production



Polyols

EMEROX® polyols

- 14511 nOH = 110 mgKOH/g
- 14535 nOH = 353 mgKOH/g
- 14511/glycerol (50/50) nOH= 960 mgKOH/g
- 14535/glycerol (70/30) nOH= 795 mgKOH/g

Polyols from lignin

- 3% of H₂SO₄ for 20 min nOH = 422 mgKOH/g
- 1% of H₂SO₄ for 20 min nOH = 661 mgKOH/g
- 1% of H₂SO₄ for 30 min nOH = 629 mgKOH/g
- 1% of NaOH for 20 min nOH = 858 mgKOH/g

Polyurethane foams characterization

Physical properties $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Density} \\ \rightarrow \text{Thermal conductivity} \end{cases}$

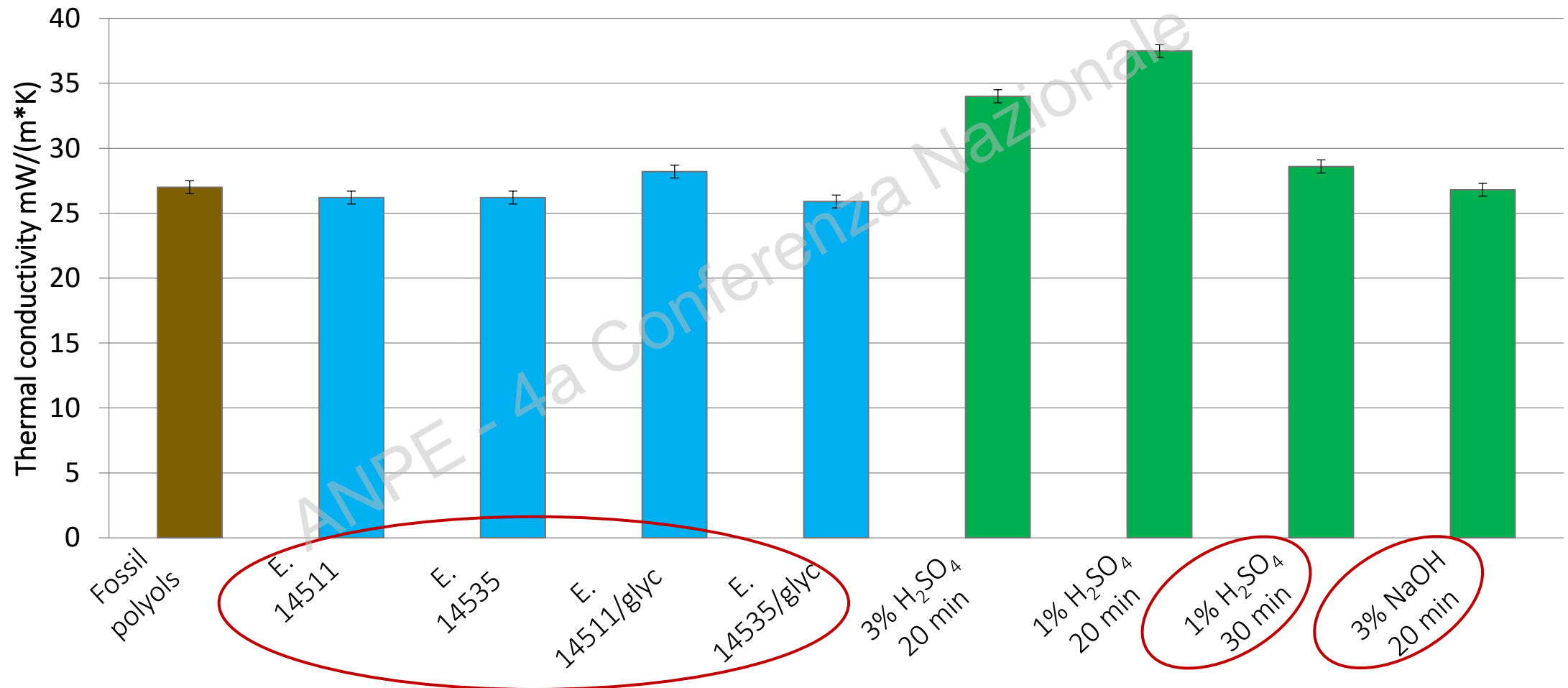


Reaction to fire \rightarrow LOI test



Thermal stability \rightarrow TGA analysis

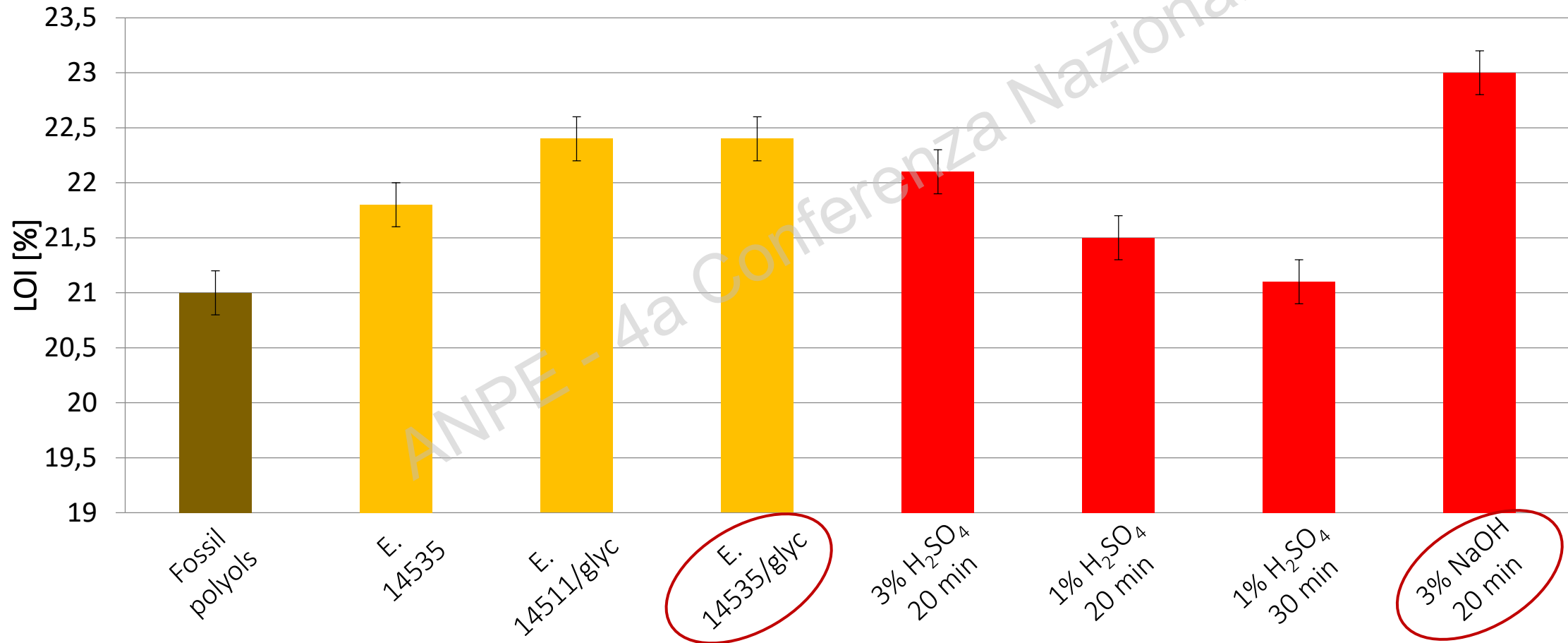
Thermal conductivity



Polyurethane foams characterization

Lower Oxygen Index (LOI)

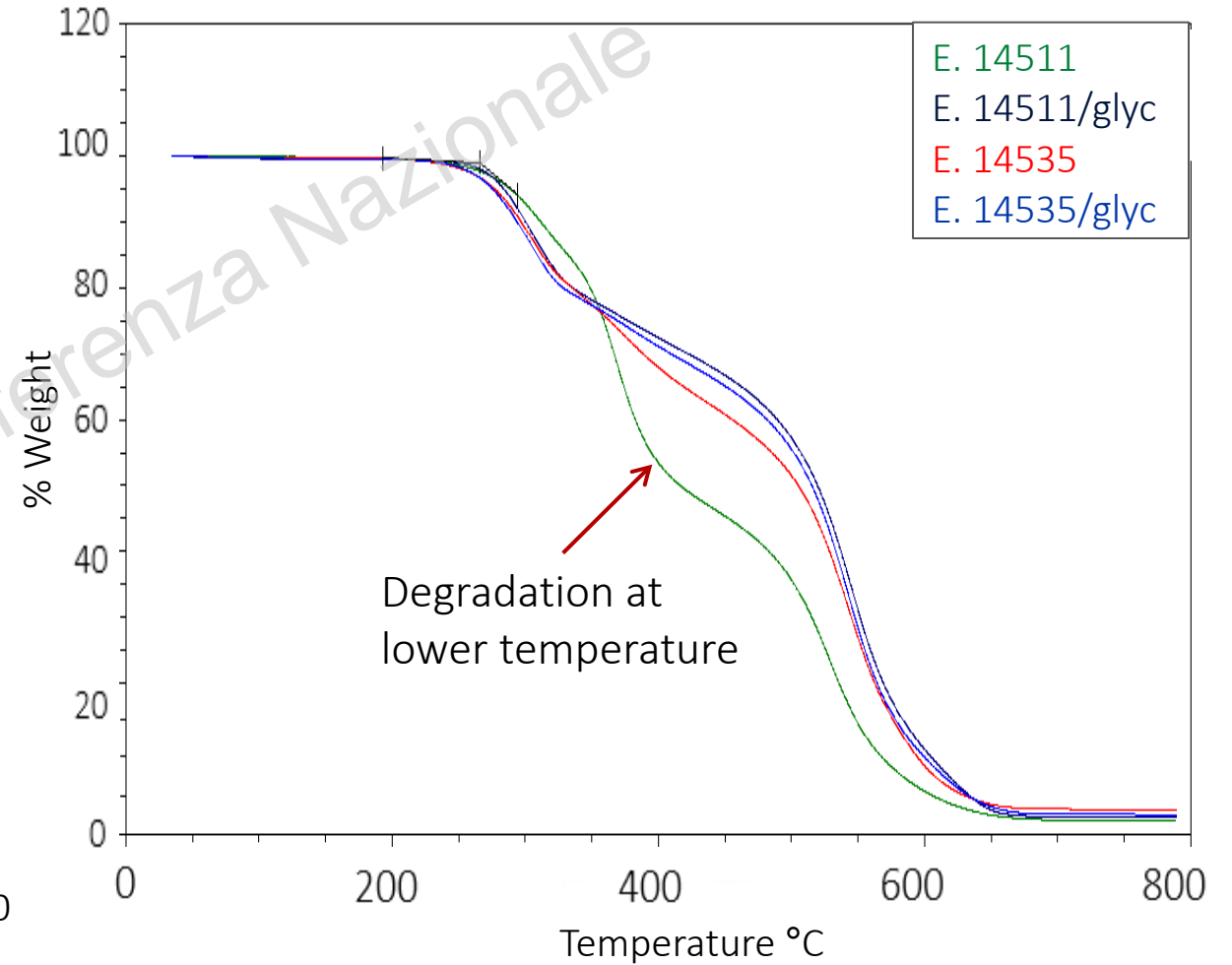
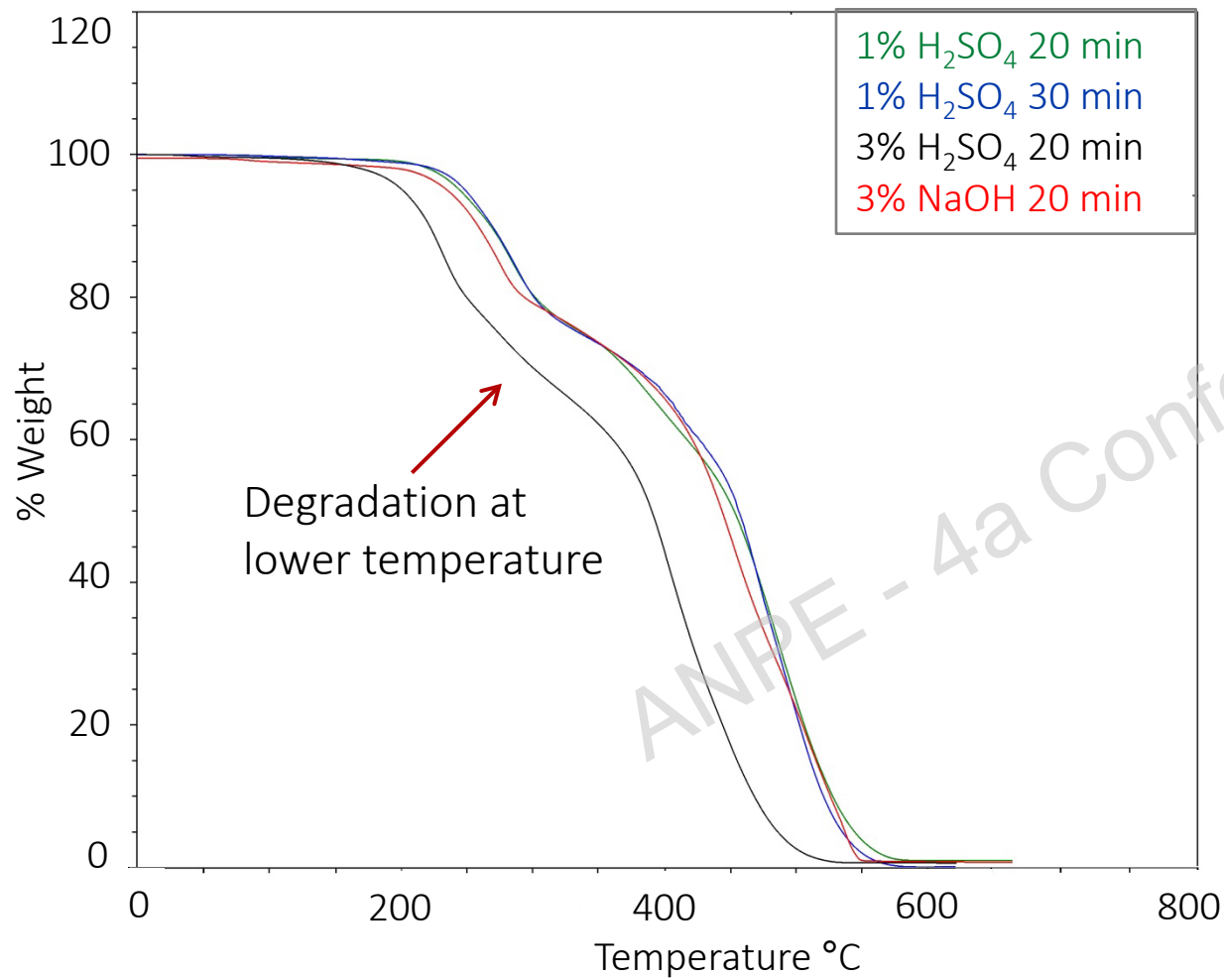
Minimum concentration of oxygen, expressed as a percentage, that will support combustion of a polymer.



Polyurethane foams characterization

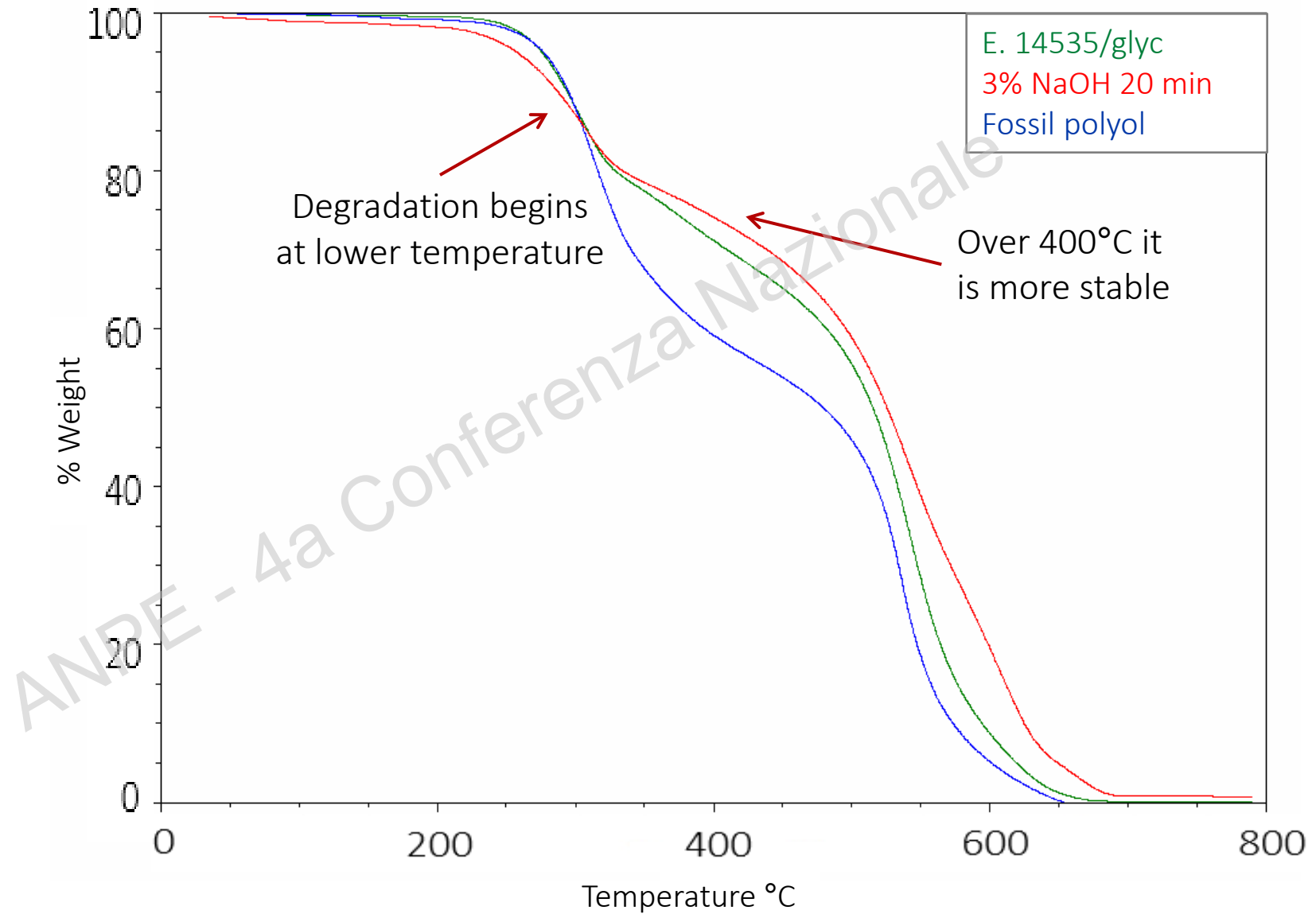
TGA analysis

Oxidant atmosphere (air)



Polyurethane foams characterization

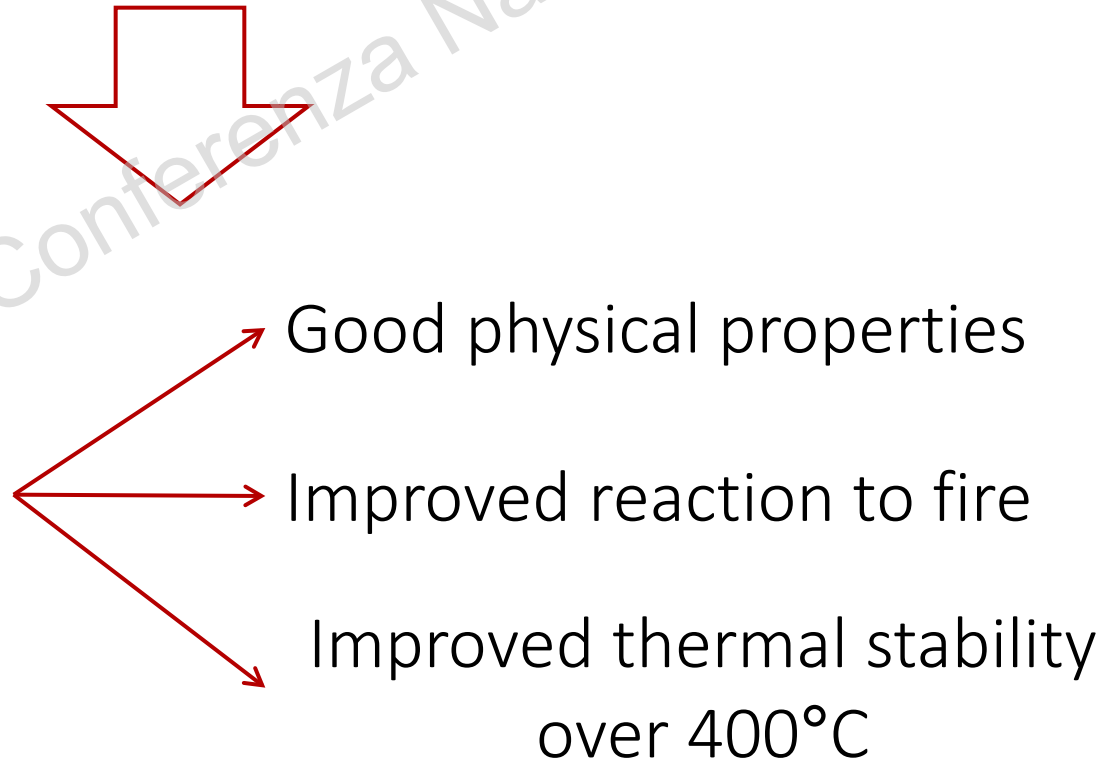
TGA analysis



Conclusions

- Optimization of liquefaction catalysis
- Optimization of polyurethane foam formulation

Polyurethane foams from
liquefied **lignin**



Thank you for your attention!

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