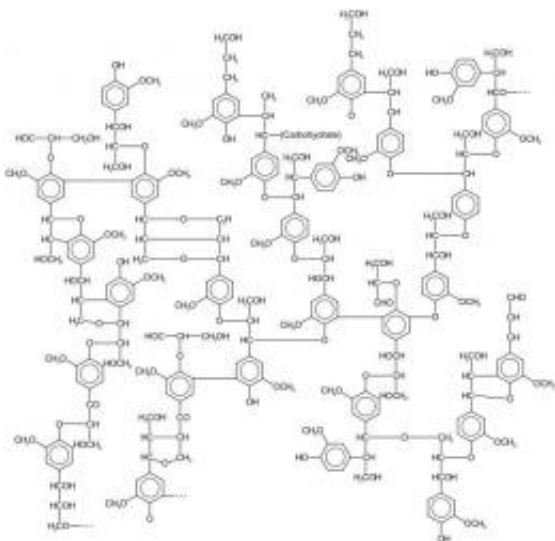


Turning paper industry waste into chemicals

June 8 2015



Lignin. Image: Wikipedia

Researchers at the KU Leuven Centre for Surface Chemistry and Catalysis have found a more eco-friendly way to derive lignin - a paper industry waste product - from wood and convert it into chemical building blocks. The resulting chemicals can be used in paint, insulation foam, and several other products. The researchers published their findings in the journal *Energy & Environmental Science*.

Lignin is a substance in the cell walls of plants that strengthens their structure. When wood is processed into paper pulp, lignin is produced as a waste product. Researchers have long been trying to valorise this lignin waste stream, says Professor Bert Sels. "The traditional method to

remove lignin from the pulp requires heavy chemistry and has side-effects: you end up with lignin that is unsuitable for further processing." Therefore, the paper industry usually burns the lignin, even though it is a rather low-grade fuel.

Rather than focusing on the valorisation of this side stream of degraded lignin, the researchers from KU Leuven developed an alternative method to simultaneously convert the wood into usable paper pulp and high-grade lignin-derived products.

"Our method involves feeding wood into a small [chemical](#) reactor and adding a catalyst - to set off the chemical reaction - as well as a solvent", Sels explains. "With the right temperature and pressure, we can separate the lignin from the pulp and disassemble it into smaller components. The result is a lignin oil that is easier to convert into [chemical building blocks](#). These building blocks, in turn, can be used in plastic, insulation foam, solvents, colourings and flavourings, medicines, ink, paint, and so on."

Only a while ago, the [researchers](#) from the Centre for Surface Chemistry and Catalysis had already developed a method to convert the cellulose in wood into hydrocarbon chains. These hydrocarbons can be used as an additive in gasoline, or as a component in plastics.

"Bio-refining techniques typically only target polysaccharides such as cellulose", Sels continues. "Our study about turning sawdust into gasoline is a case in point. This new study however rethinks the concept of bio-refining: for the first time we focus on lignin - and not cellulose - as the starting point to make chemical building blocks from [wood](#). Ours is a sustainable method to turn [lignin](#) - once a waste product - into useful chemicals for industrial purposes while keeping the paper pulp available for further processing. This brings added value to the paper industry, which is a great bonus in the current economic context."

More information: "Reductive lignocellulose fractionation into soluble lignin-derived phenolic monomers and dimers and processable carbohydrate pulps", *Energy & Environmental Science*:

pubs.rsc.org/en/content/article...e00204d#!divAbstract , DOI: [10.1039/C5EE00204D](https://doi.org/10.1039/C5EE00204D)

Provided by KU Leuven

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