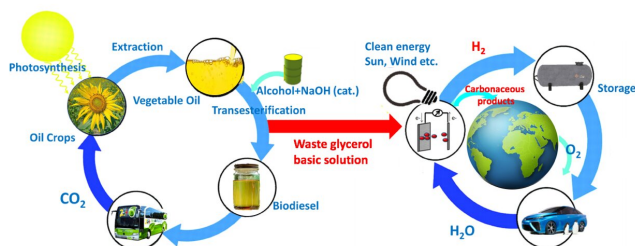


From a by-product of the biodiesel industry to sustainable production of a valuable chemical

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One of the main waste by-products of the biodiesel industry, glycerol, can be used as a raw material for the generation of valuable dihydroxyacetone and hydrogen, the latter of which can be used as 100% clean fuel. Credit: Applied Catalysis B: Environmental, Tokyo Tech

Although governments, academia and organizations all around the world have been emphasizing the crisis concerning the use of fossil fuels for many years, demand has constantly been on the increase. Now, that supply is seriously dwindling, and researchers have focused on finding alternative fuels that are cleaner and have the potential for sustainable production.

Hydrogen (H₂) is a very attractive candidate as a replacement for fossil fuels because it can be produced from water (H₂O) through hydrolysis, the splitting of water molecules. Another sustainable route is the synthesis of biodiesels, which are made using vegetable oils through a transformation process known as transesterification. However, [biodiesel](#) synthesis produces excessive amounts of glycerol (C₃H₈O₃); it is estimated that the biodiesel industry in Europe alone produces a surplus of 1.4 million tons of glycerol, which cannot be sold to other industries. If glycerol could be used as a raw material to obtain more valuable chemicals, this would make the

biodiesel industry more profitable, thus encouraging governments and companies to switch away from fossil fuels.

Researchers from Tokyo Tech and Taiwan Tech recently found an efficient way to put this surplus glycerol to good use. While researchers have explored the electrochemical conversion of glycerol to other more valuable organic compounds such as dihydroxyacetone (DHA) for years, existing approaches require the use of precious metals, namely platinum, gold and silver. Because the use of these metals represents 95 percent of the overall cost of glycerol to DHA conversion, the research team focused on finding an affordable alternative.

In their study, they found that copper oxide (CuO), a cheap and abundant material, could be used as a catalyst for selectively converting glycerol into DHA even at mild reaction conditions. For this to happen, the pH (concentration of free hydrogen ions) in the solution of the electrochemical cell has to be at a specific value. Through microscopy techniques, the researchers analyzed the [crystalline structure](#) and composition of the CuO catalyst and tailored them to make it stable while also carefully inspecting the possible conversion pathways for glycerol in their system according to the solution's pH. This allowed them to find appropriate reaction conditions that favored the production of DHA. "We have not only discovered a new, Earth-abundant catalyst for high-selectivity DHA conversion, but also demonstrate the possibility of giving new, valuable life to a waste product of the biodiesel industry," said Prof. Tomohiro Hayashi, lead researcher from Tokyo Tech.

Additionally, the electrochemical system proposed in this study not only produced DHA from [glycerol](#) on one end, but also H₂ on the other through water splitting. That means that this approach could be

used to address two current problems simultaneously. "Both the biodiesel and the hydrogen generation industries could benefit from our system, leading to a more sustainable world," explained Prof. Hayashi. A diagram of sustainable energy cycles including both the biodiesel and hydrogen industries is shown in Figure 1. In conclusion, it is crucial that we keep on trying to address the problem of sustainability in our use of fuels, and studies such as this one take us one step closer to a greener future.

More information: Chin Liu et al, Selective electro-oxidation of glycerol to dihydroxyacetone by a non-precious electrocatalyst – CuO, *Applied Catalysis B: Environmental* (2019). DOI: [10.1016/j.apcatb.2019.118543](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apcatb.2019.118543)

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