

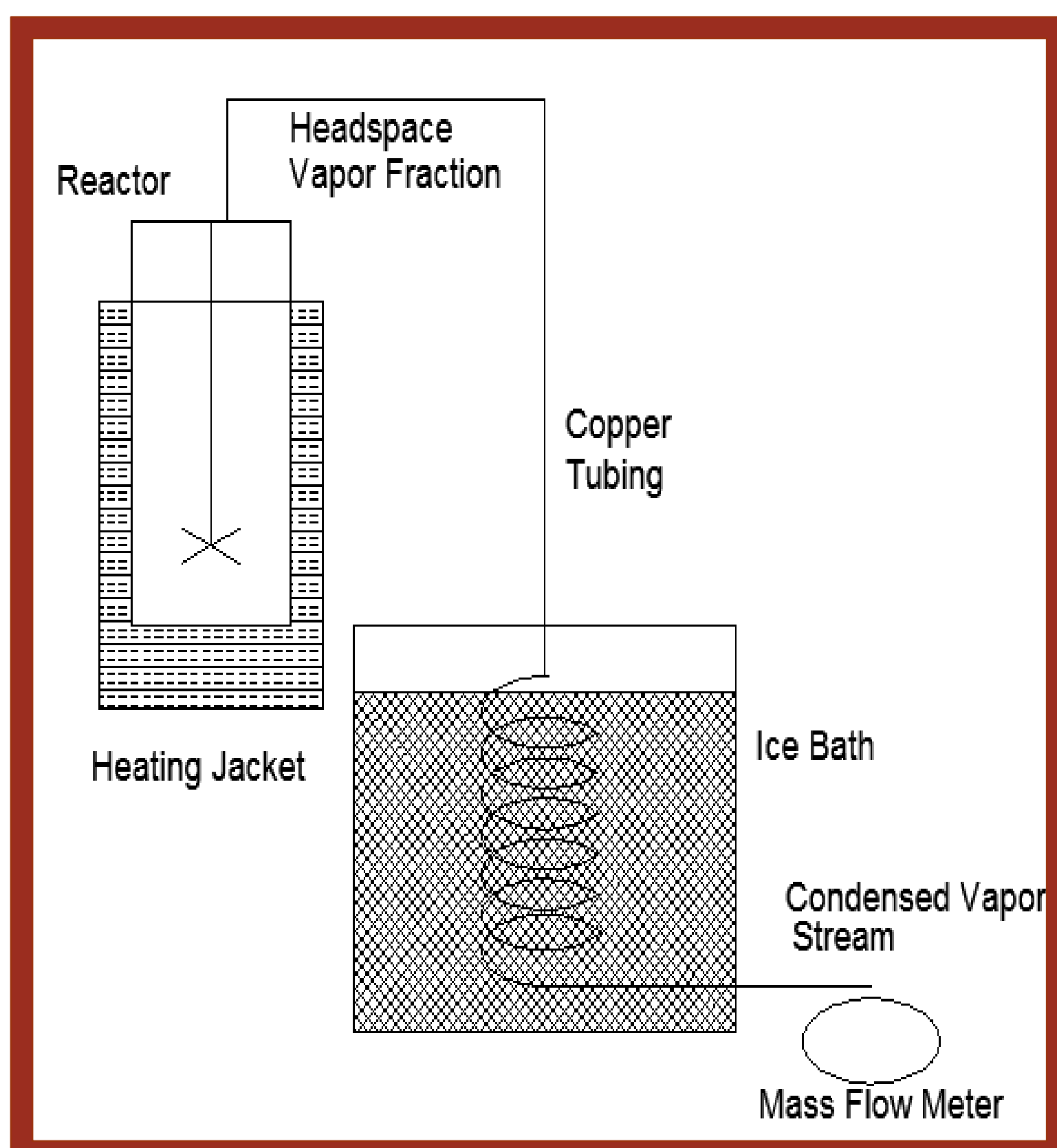


Background:

- Substitutes for fossil-origin materials
- Chemistry of furfural and byproducts- 100 year science
- Many applications: plastics, solvents, resins, etc.
- Over 60% furfural converted to furfuryl alcohol

Introduction:

- Fractionation of pentosans to convert to furfural using BRD process
- Use of Baker's yeast to convert furfural (FF) into furfuryl alcohol (FA)
- Screening of *S. cerevisiae* strains for furfural toxicity
- Fermentation
- Avoids use of high pressure hydrogenation
- Constructed a hypothetical biorefinery model
- Dilute concentrations- economics



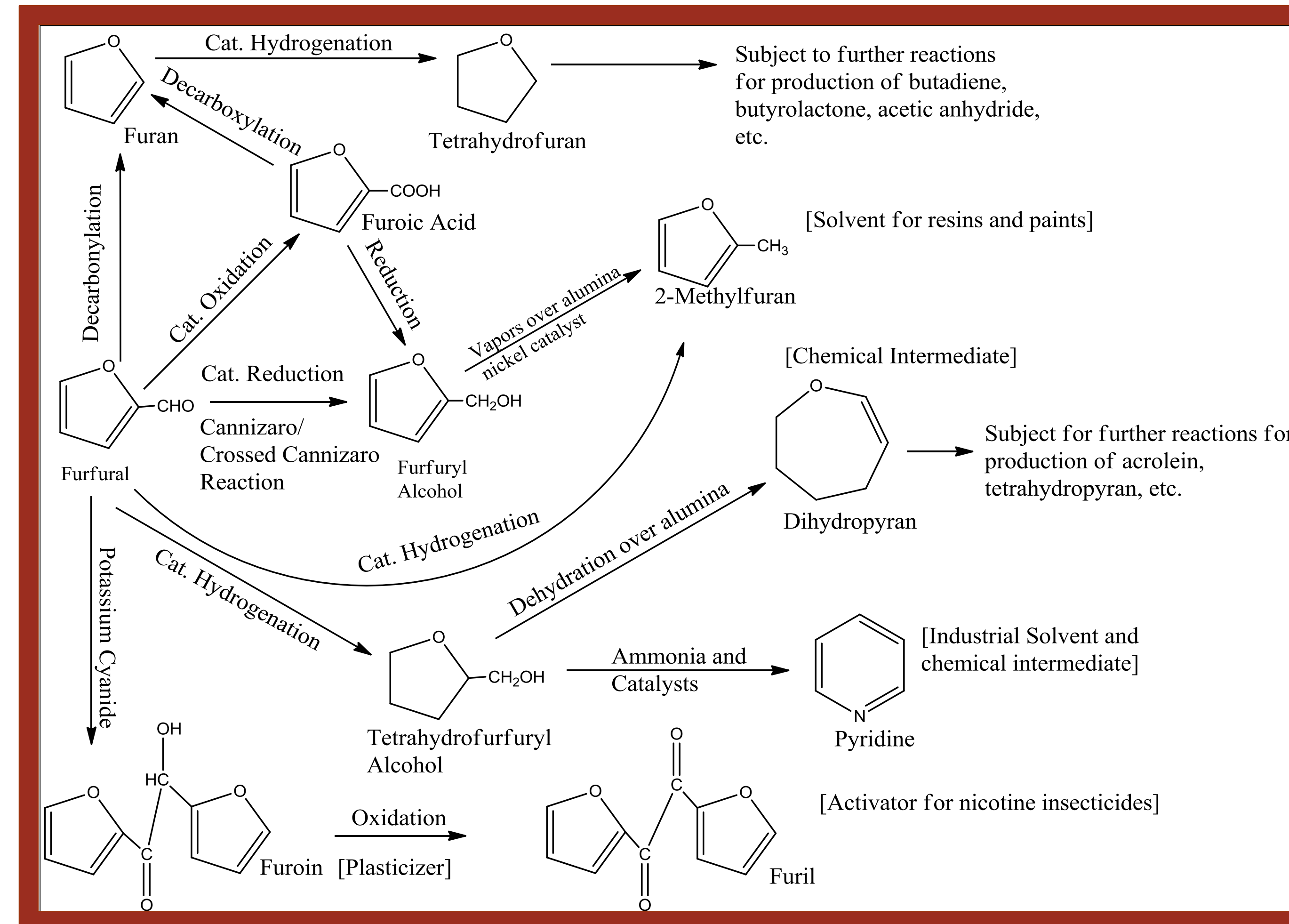
Microbial Transformation:

- *S. cerevisiae* utilized to convert furfural into furfuryl alcohol
- 57 strains screened for furfural toxicity to select 6 that performed the best
- FF conversion achieved from 25 to 65 g/l
- FA yield of 93% achieved at 25 g/l
- Dilute concentrations!

(Mandalika, et al., Green Chem, 2014, 16, 2480)

Research Questions:

- Increase concentration of FF and FA
- Investigate applicability of solid residues for cellulosic ethanol
- Evaluate feasibility of using spent viable yeast and tie loops
- Model and economize the furfural biorefinery



Objectives

- Biorefineries for fuels, chemicals and materials
- **Improve furfural yield**
- **Alternative methods to produce furfuryl alcohol**
- **Construct integrated furfuryl alcohol biorefinery**
- Aqueous process and green chemistry
- Benign chemical and biological processes
- Reduce environmental impact

Batch Reactive Distillation (BRD):

- Produced furfural in high yield using hybrid poplar, switchgrass, miscanthus and corn stover
 - Liquid hot water treatment to fractionate pentosans in high yield
 - Yields between 85-95% (mol basis) compared to <50% industrial
 - Prevented formation of humins and loss of furfural
 - Solid fraction available for other applications
 - Dilute concentrations!
- (Mandalika and Runge, Green Chem., 2012, 14, 3175)

