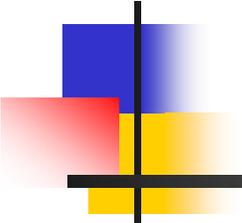
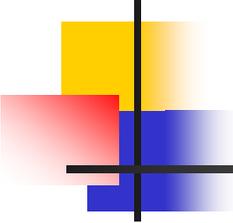


Fast Pyrolysis



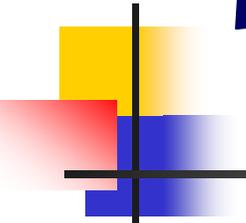
Inducing the Phenolics from Wood to substitute synthetic phenols for Resin through Fast Pyrolysis

2003. 8. 13.



발표내용 및 순서

- I. 기존의 페놀수지
- II. Natural resin의 필요성
- III. 리그닌에 대한 화학적 고찰
- IV. 리그닌 fragment 개선
- V. 열분해 메카니즘



I. 페놀수지

- phenol-formaldehyde resin

• Novolack

- Acidic condition
- Excess phenol with formaldehyde

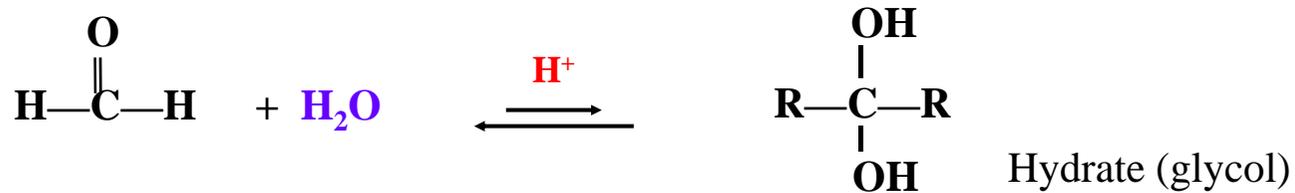
• Resole

- Basic condition
- Excess formaldehyde with phenol

I. 페놀수지

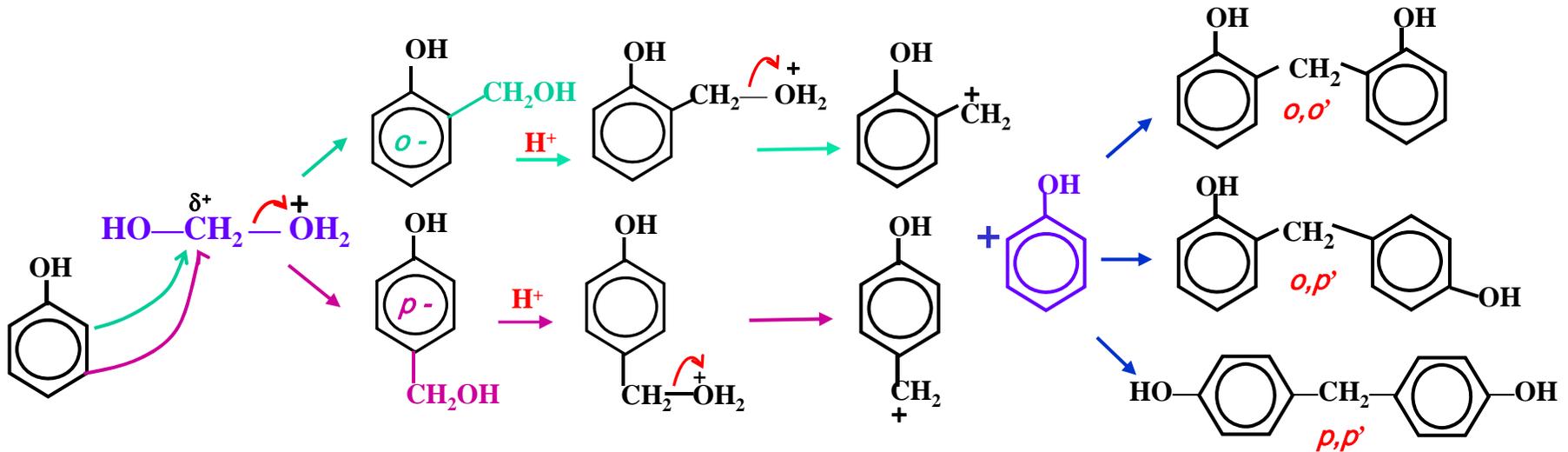
- Novolack 제조 메카니즘

1st) methylene glycol



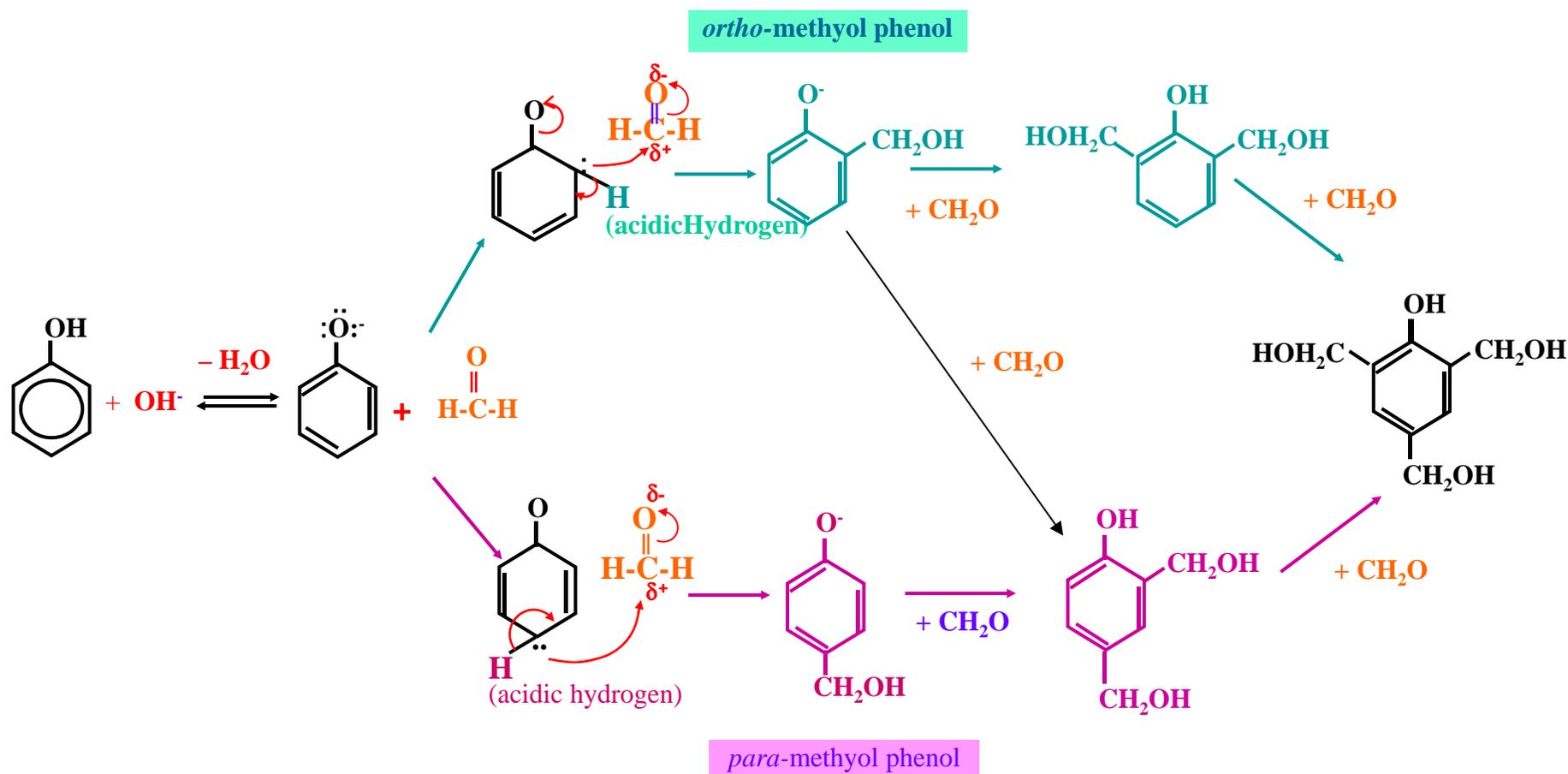
2nd) Phenol + Glycol

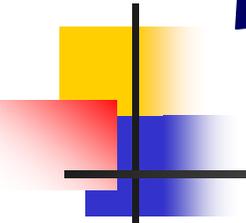
3rd) Cross linking



I. 페놀수지

- Resole 제조 메카니즘





II. Natural resin의 필요성

- 페놀수지 한계점을 중심으로...

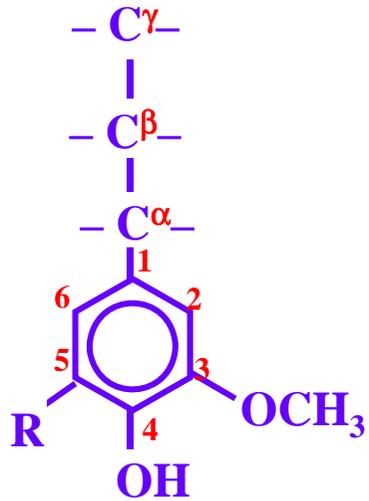
• Ecological Reason

- Regular simple structure
⇒ monomer 형태로 휘발/방출
- Phenol, formaldehyde가 가지는 생물학적 독성
- 페놀수지 관련공정 사용 용매의 비환경성 및 독성

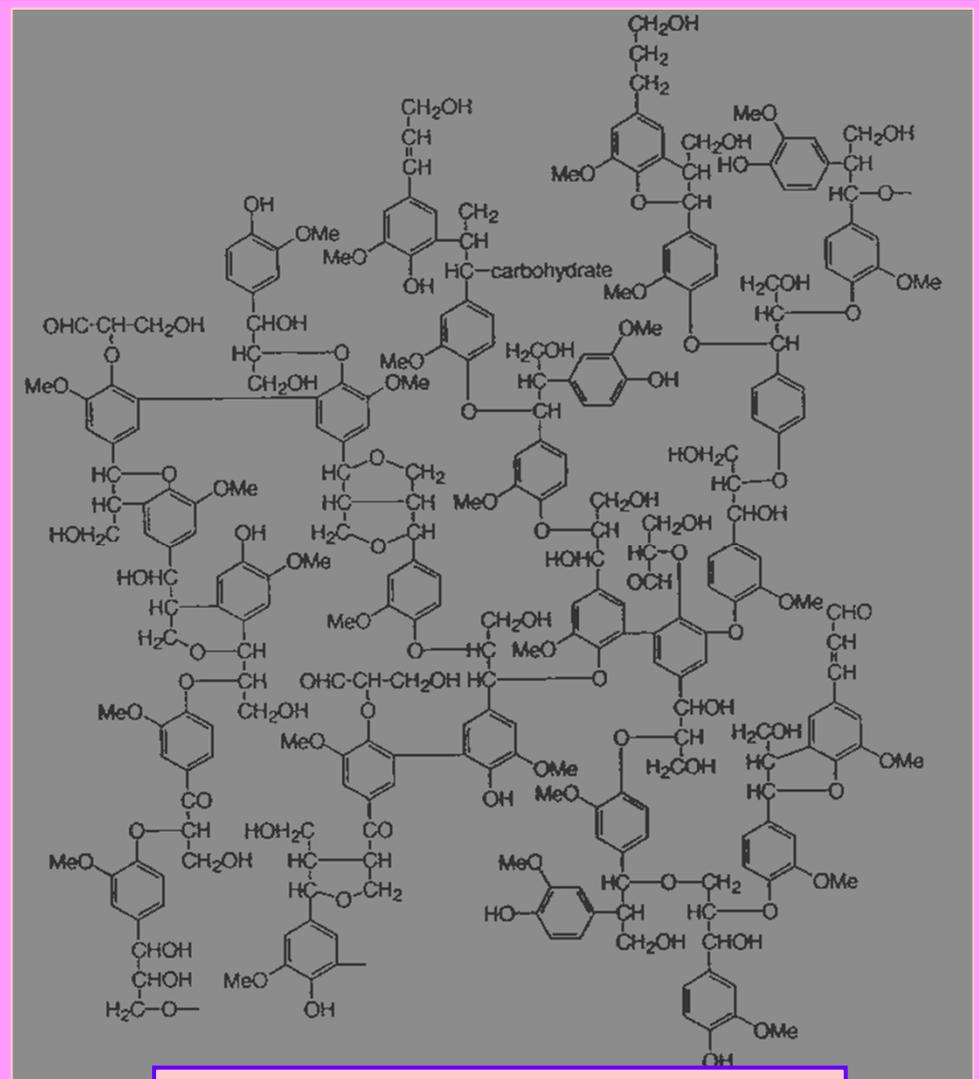
• Economical Reason

- 유한 자원인 석유에서부터 얻어짐
- 국제정세에 따라 변동하는 석유 가격

III. 리그닌의 화학구조적 고찰



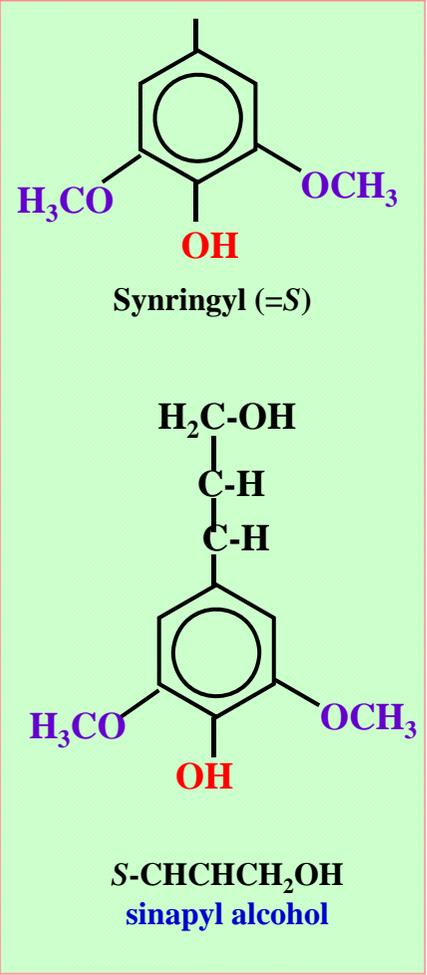
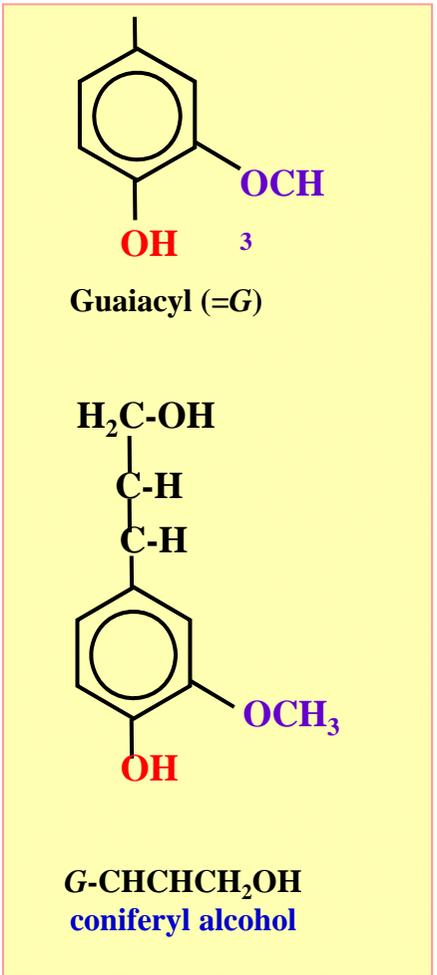
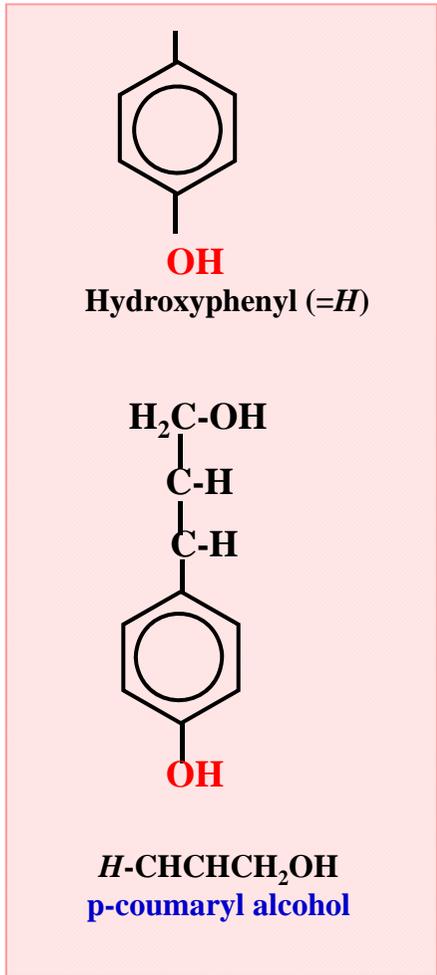
Phenyl propane unit



Soft wood의 리그닌 structure

III. 리그닌의 화학구조적 고찰

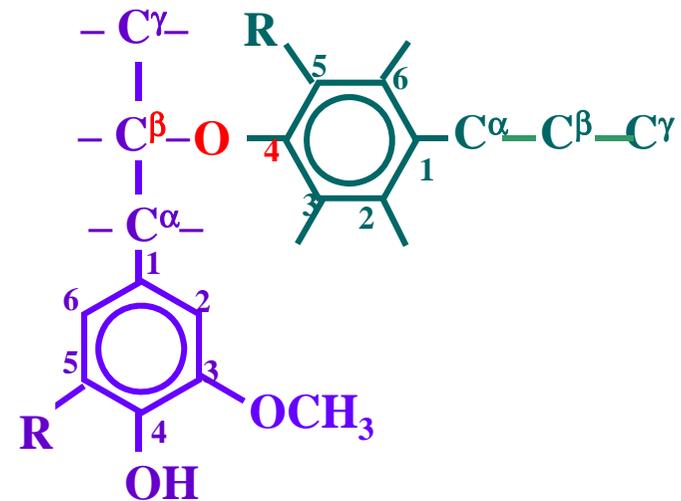
- 기본 구성 Unit...



III. 리그닌의 화학구조적 고찰

- Unit 간의 결합

Type of linkage	Soft Wood	Hard Wood
β -O-4 (Arylglycerol- β -aryl ether)	46	60
β -5 (Phenylcoumaran)	11	6
α -O-4 (Noncyclic benzyl aryl ether)	7	7
5-5 (Biphenyl)	10	5
4-O-5 (Diaryl ether)	4	7
β -1 (1,2-Diarylpropane)	7	7
β - β (Resinol)	2	3
others	13	5



IV. 리그닌 fragment 개선

- 회수방법에 따른 리그닌의 종류

Milled wood lignin(MWL)

ball mill dioxane-water mixture

Brauns native lignin(BNL)

ethanol

ether

Klason lignin

가

sulfuric acid

Kraft lignin

sodium hydroxide

sodium sulfide

Swelled-enzyme lignin (SEL)

(Swelled)

cellulase

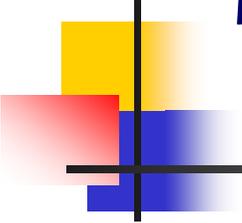
Organosolve lignin

Cellulolytic-enzyme lignin(CEL)

purified

cellulase(가

)



IV. 리그닌 fragment 개선

- 페놀 수지 합성 시 반응성 향상(1)

반응성 개선의 Key Point

- 분자량이 적고 Polydispersity가 1에 가까울 것
- free phenolic hydroxyl group이 많을 것
- ortho-, para- 위치의 open reactive site 수가 많을 것
(= aromatic methoxyl group)이 적을수록 유리함

IV. 리그닌 fragment 개선

- 작은 분자량, 큰 분자량 분포!!

lignin들의 분자량 비교

- Kraft lignin
Molecular-average weight(M_w) = ~ 1600
Polydispersity (M_w/M_n) = 19
- MWL
Molecular-average weight(M_w) = $\sim 20,000$
Polydispersity (M_w/M_n) = ~ 3
- Organosolve lignin
Molecular-average weight(M_w) = 2000~3000
Polydispersity (M_w/M_n) = ~ 3
- Pyrolytic Lignin
Number-average weight (M_n) : 250~350
Polydispersity (M_w/M_n) (M_w/M_n) : 약 1.5

IV. 리그닌 fragment 개선

- Free Phenol Hydroxy Group 증가

기존의 Hydrogenation 방법들

- Hydrogen donating solvents(ex: tetralin)
- catalytic hydrogenation

가

= hydrogen donating solven Lignin matrix
permeability가

Chemisorbed, reactive, hydrogen

Nickel/molybdenum, palladium Cu, Fe₂O₃

- Lignin degradation products High boiling fraction

가

IV. 리그닌 fragment 개선

- Free Phenol Hydroxy Group 증가

- Hydrogen donating compounds
- monophenol yield 가 char formation .
- medium hydrogen atom
- - dehydroxylation
- - Hydrogenation
- ally, vinyl substituents가 degradation
- ⇒ ethyl, propyl substituted phenols
-

IV. 리그닌 fragment 개선

- Open reactive O-, P- position

시료 선택

• Soft Wood

-

Guacyl unit가

Demethylation 반응의 유도

• Demethylation

= 가 가
 group

-OCH₃

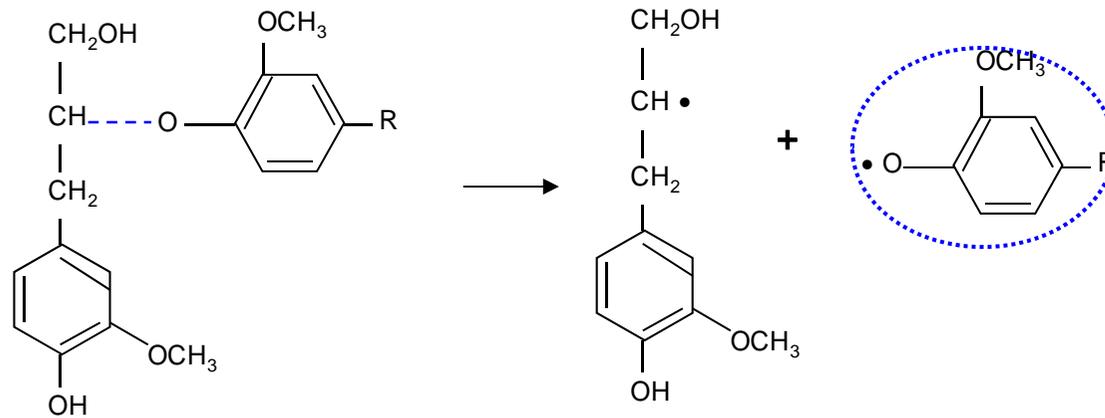
• Demethylation

⇒ -OH

+ H

V. 리그닌 열분해 메커니즘

- Free radical mechanism



V. 리그닌 열분해 메커니즘

- Free radical mechanism

