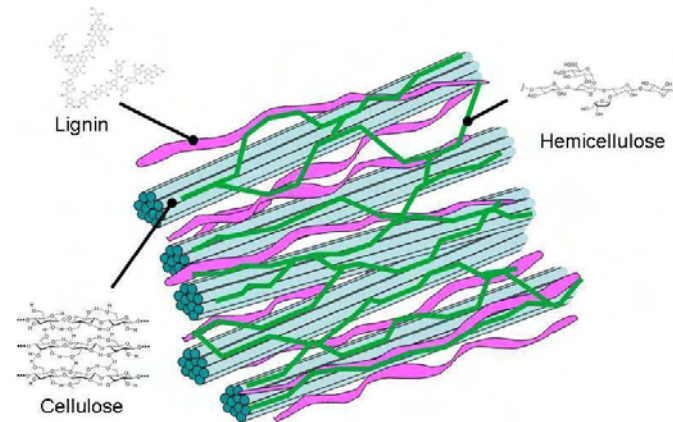
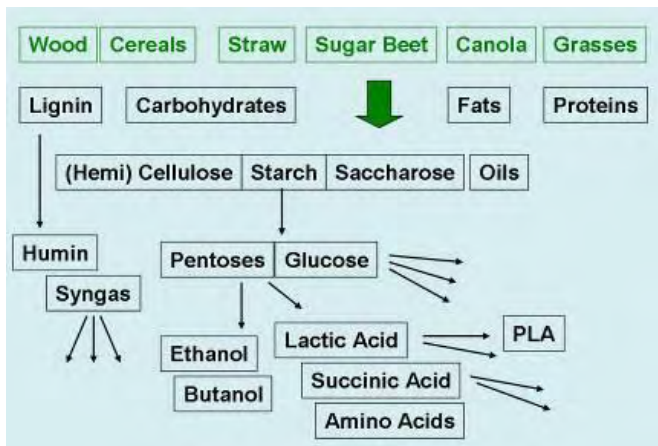




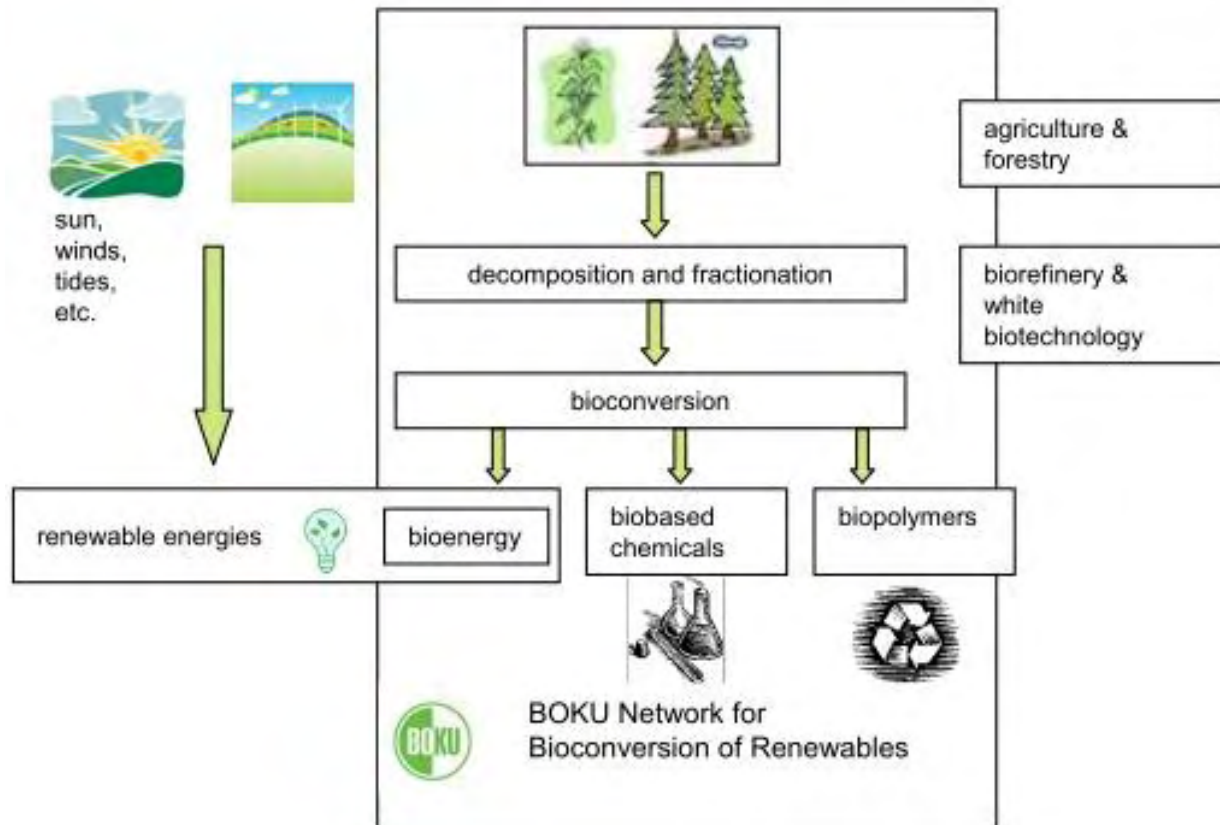
# Biorefining of Wood

## Perspectives for a Broad Product Portfolio

**Diethard Mattanovich**  
 Department of Biotechnology  
 University of Natural Resources  
 and Life Sciences Vienna

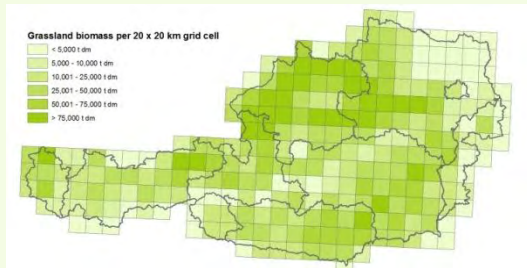


# BOKU Joint Biorefinery – Biotechnology Concept



- Joint efforts are needed:
- BOKU Network for Bioconversion of Renewables

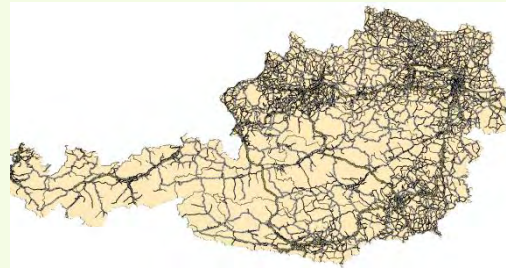
## Feedstock



**Assessment of the economic biomass potential considering the competition with other sectors**



## Transport



**Transportation costs calculated based on road network distances**



## Conversion

**Techno-economic parameters of biorefineries**

- Investment and operation costs
- Product yields and prices
- Energy inputs and GHG-emissions



**Biorefinery Supply Chain Optimization Model**  
-> maximizes net revenues of full biorefinery supply chains

## Results

- Optimal locations and capacities of biorefineries
- Economic feasibility and sensitivity of crucial input parameters i.e. prices, costs, yields
- Life-cycle GHG-emissions of biorefineries and GHG-mitigation potential
- Policy evaluation – Assessing cost-effective policies to support environmentally friendly biorefineries

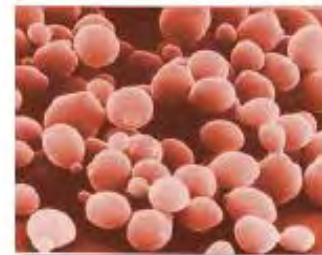
# Lignocellulose as Carbon Source

Lignocellulosic biomass

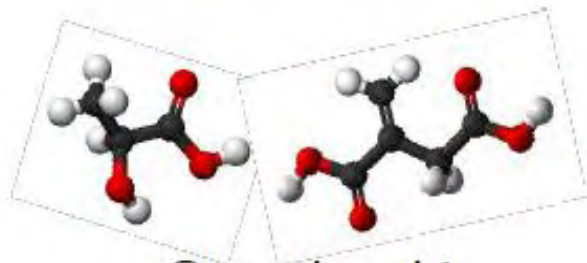


(steam explosion treatment)

Enzymatic digestion



Microbial fermentation



Organic acids

(lactic acid, itaconic acid)



# Lignocellulose as Carbon Source

Commercial products used:

- Cellic CTec 2 (Novozymes)
- Accellerase 1500 (Genencor)

Steam explosion samples  
(7 types of wood)



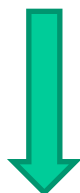
**Project: Lignorefinery  
FFG „Intelligente Produktion“**



50°C  
pH not regulated (3,7-3,5)  
150 rpm  
10% (w dry/v)  
No accessory enzyme  
Up to 7 days of incubation



# Functional Materials from Renewable Resources: LIGNIN



Hydrothermal pretreatment  
steam explosion



Lignin extraction

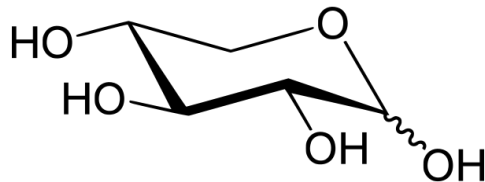
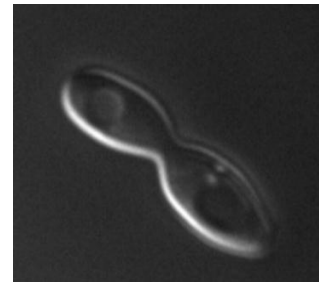


methanol/water  
or dioxane



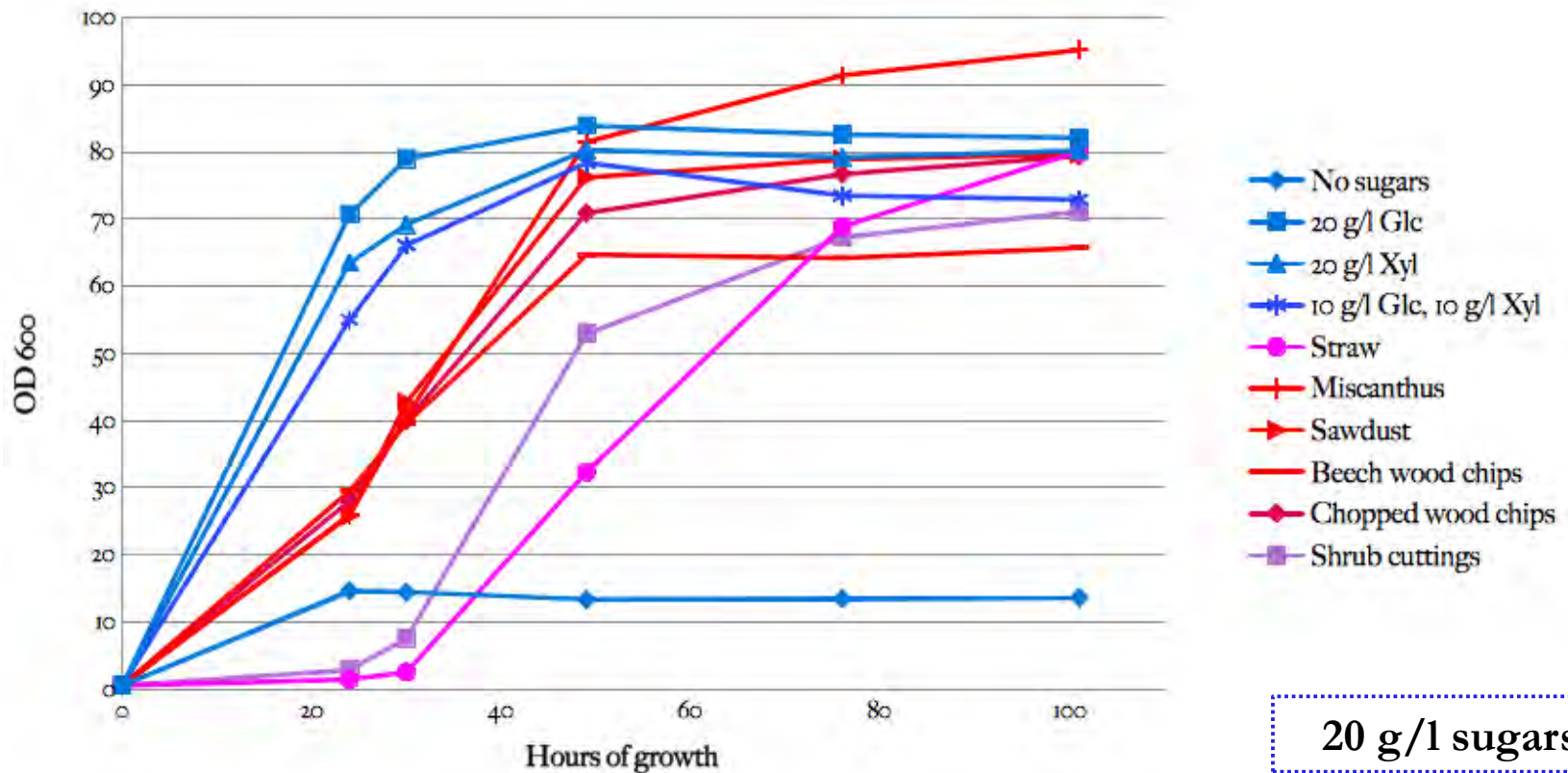
# *Candida lignohabitans*: a new yeast for fermentation products

- ✓ Non-conventional yeast,  
belonging to the *Sugiyamaella*  
clade
- ✓ Isolated from a decayed tree  
log (*Kurtzman, 2007*)
- ✓ Natural capability to ferment  
xylose





# Growth on hydrolysed lignocellulosic materials



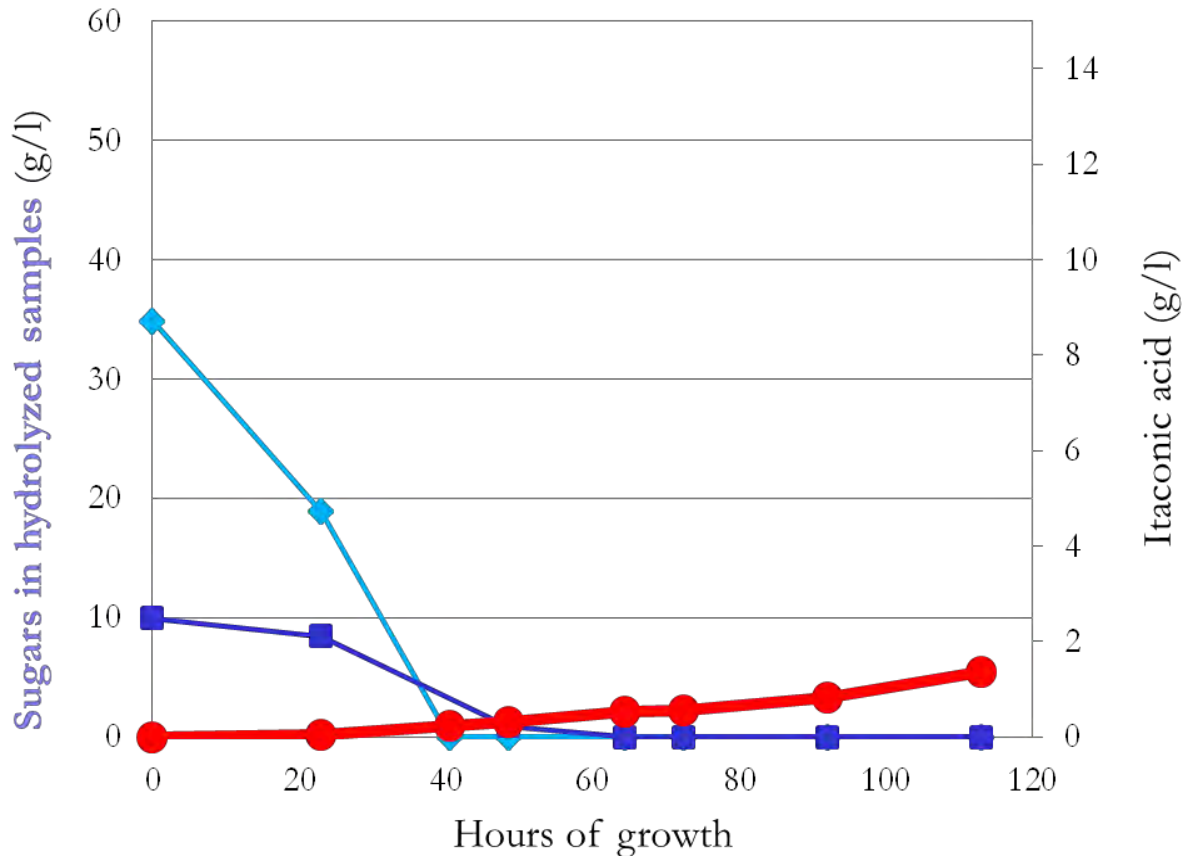
20 g/1 sugars

- ✓ The strain grows on sugars present in all the types of hydrolysed lignocellulosic material



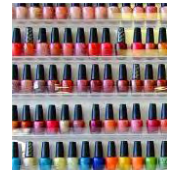
# Engineered *C. lignohabitans*: Itaconic acid production on lignocellulose hydrolysate

## Introduction of one gene: cis-aconitate decarboxylase



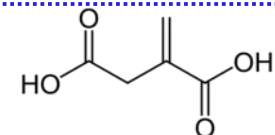
## Use of itaconic acid

- polymer industry
- synthetic fiber industry
- chemical production



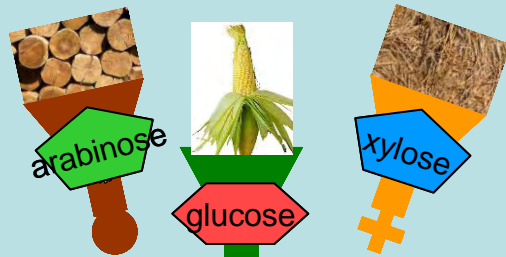
- ◆ Glucose
- Xylose
- Itaconic acid

1.4 g/l Itaconic acid

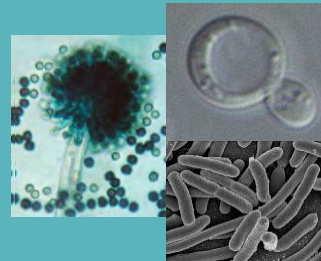


# Biotech Platform Strains and Processes

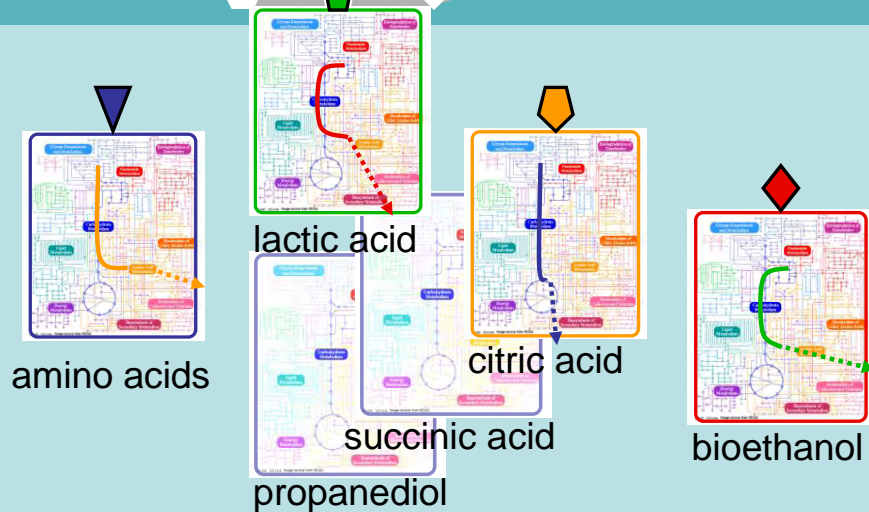
Platform Substrates



Platform Strains



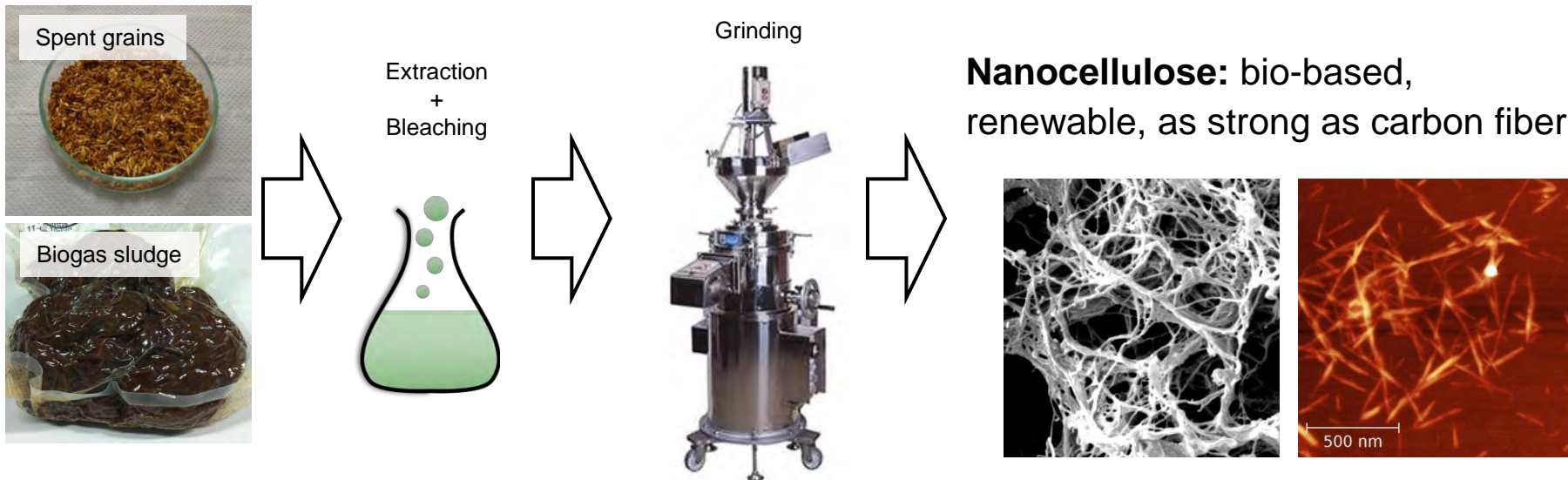
Metabolic Modules



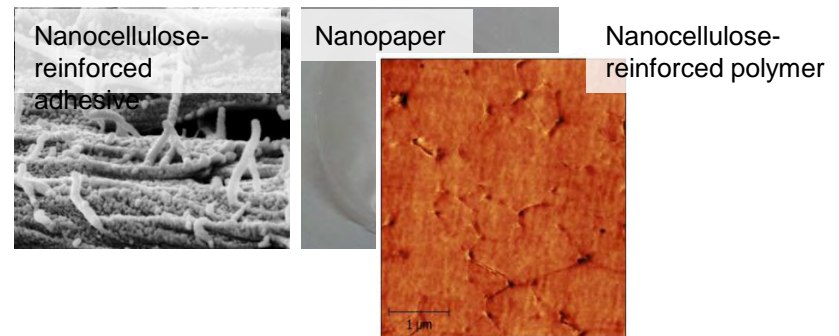
# Nanocellulose from Biorefinery Residues

Universität für Bodenkultur Wien  
 Department of Material Sciences and  
 Process Engineering  
 Institute of Wood Science and  
 Technology

**Adding value to plant biorefineries** by extraction of  
 nanocellulose from fibrous residue!

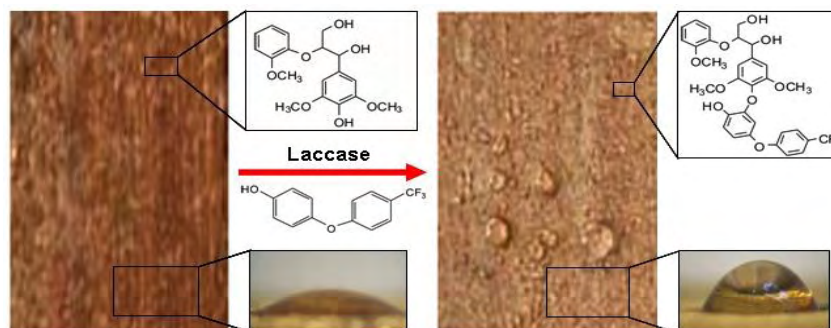


**Applications:** Polymer reinforcement,  
 Coatings, Tuning Viscosity, Nanopaper,  
 Membranes, Aerogels, and many more



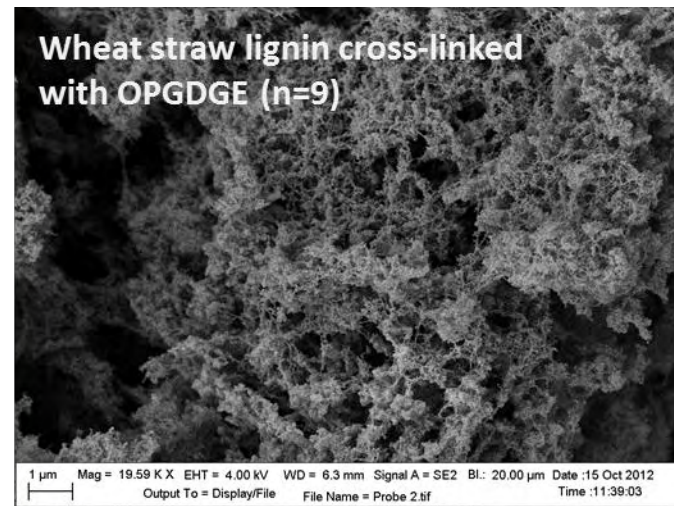
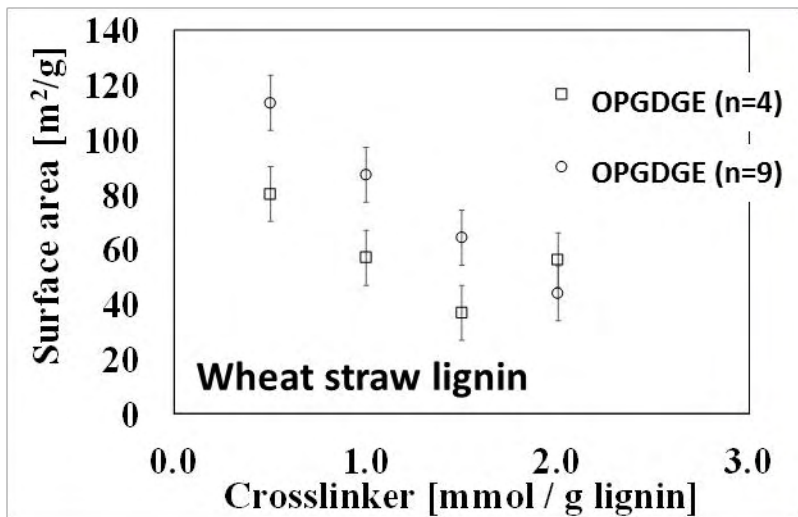
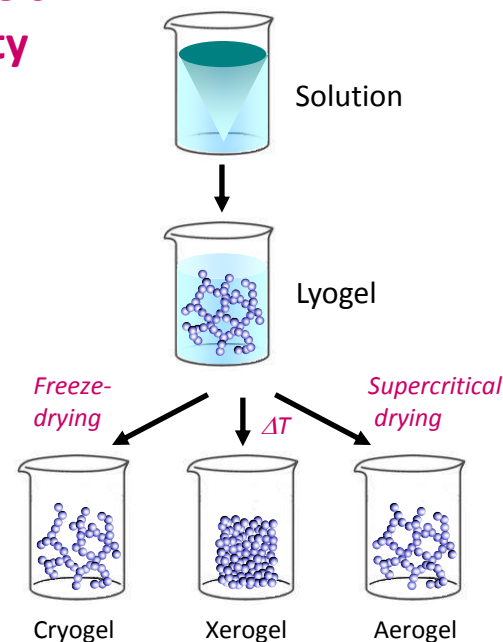
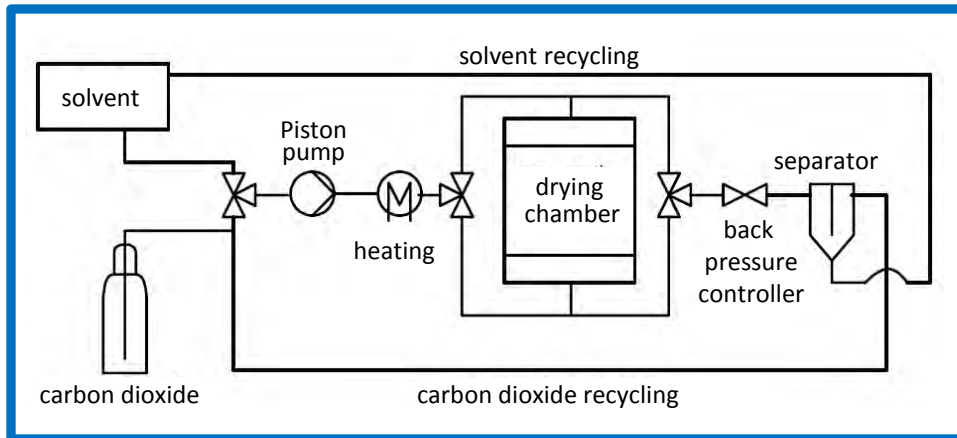
# Hydrophobic/Antimicrobial functionalisation of lignocellulose: Mechanism

Treatment	Fluoro content %, (XPS)	Contact angle
4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenol	<b>0</b>	<b>48°</b>
4-(Trifluoromethoxy)phenol + laccase	<b>3.21</b>	<b>58°</b>
4-(4-Fluorophenoxy)phenol	<b>0</b>	<b>44°</b>
4-(4-Fluorophenoxy)phenol + laccase	<b>6.39</b>	<b>88°</b>
4-Fluoro-2-methylphenol	<b>0</b>	<b>52°</b>
4-Fluoro-2-methylphenol + laccase	<b>0.26</b>	<b>58°</b>



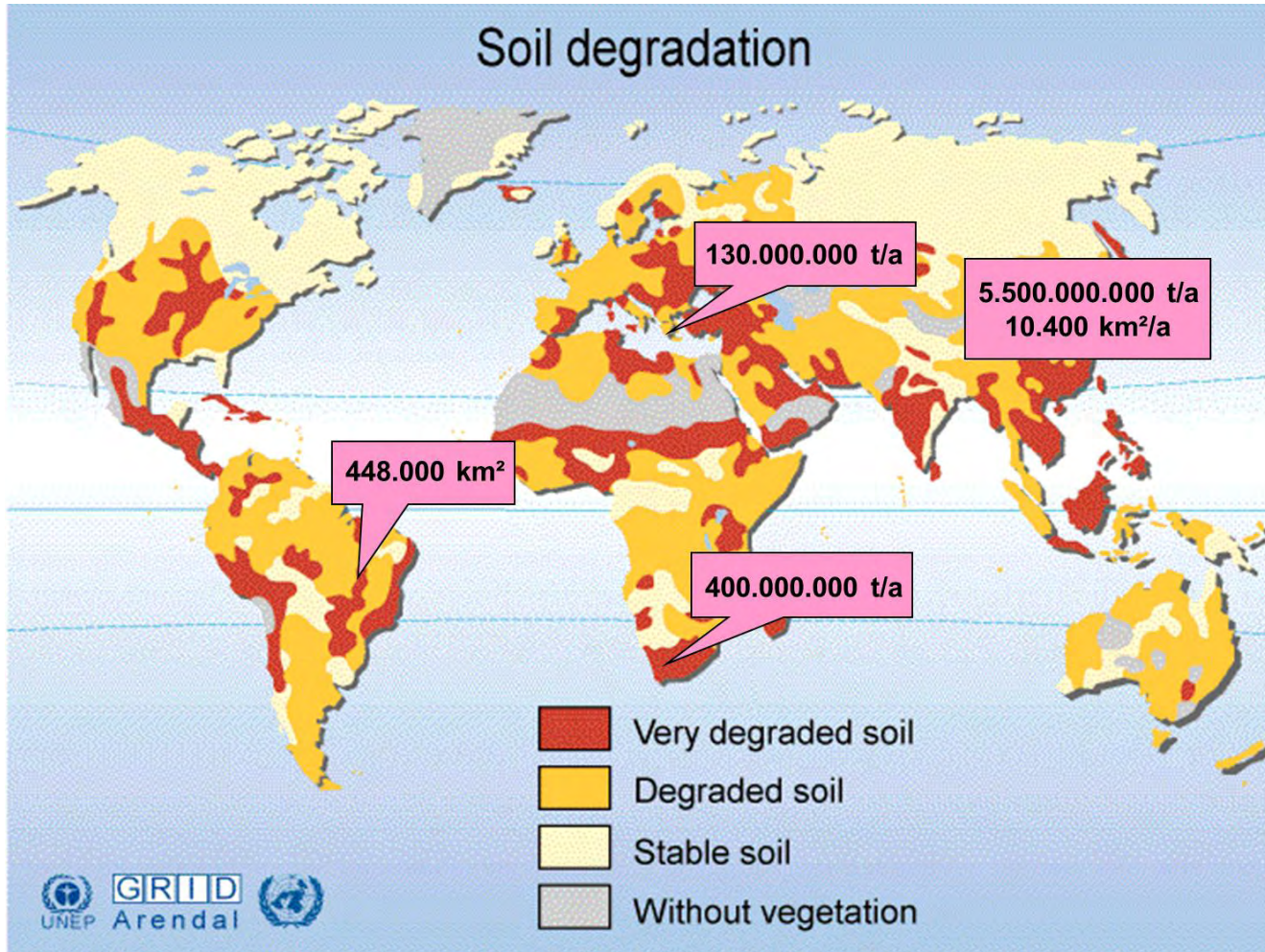


# Conversion of oligo(oxyethylene) lignin hydrogels into lignin aerogels of low thermal conductivity





# Conversion of Lignin into Nitrogen-rich Artificial Humic Substances for Large-Scale Recultivation of Degraded Soils



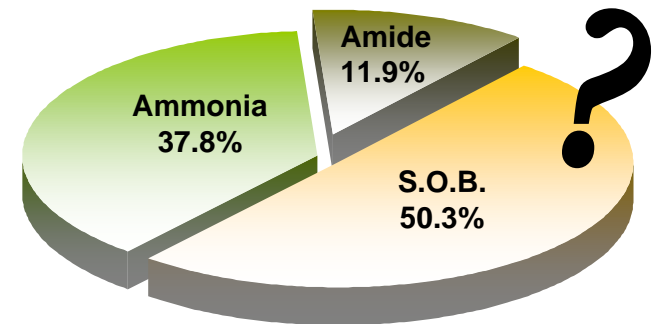


## Conversion of Lignin into Nitrogen-rich Artificial Humic Substances for Large-Scale Recultivation of Degraded Soils



Besides the humus-type structure, *N*-modified lignins contain different *N*-binding forms that mineralise in soil at different rates (slow nitrogen release)

- **NH<sub>4</sub>-N** (short-term plant-available)
- **Amide-N** (mid-term plant-available)
- **Strong organically bound nitrogen** (long-term plant-available)



### Advantages:

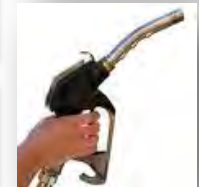
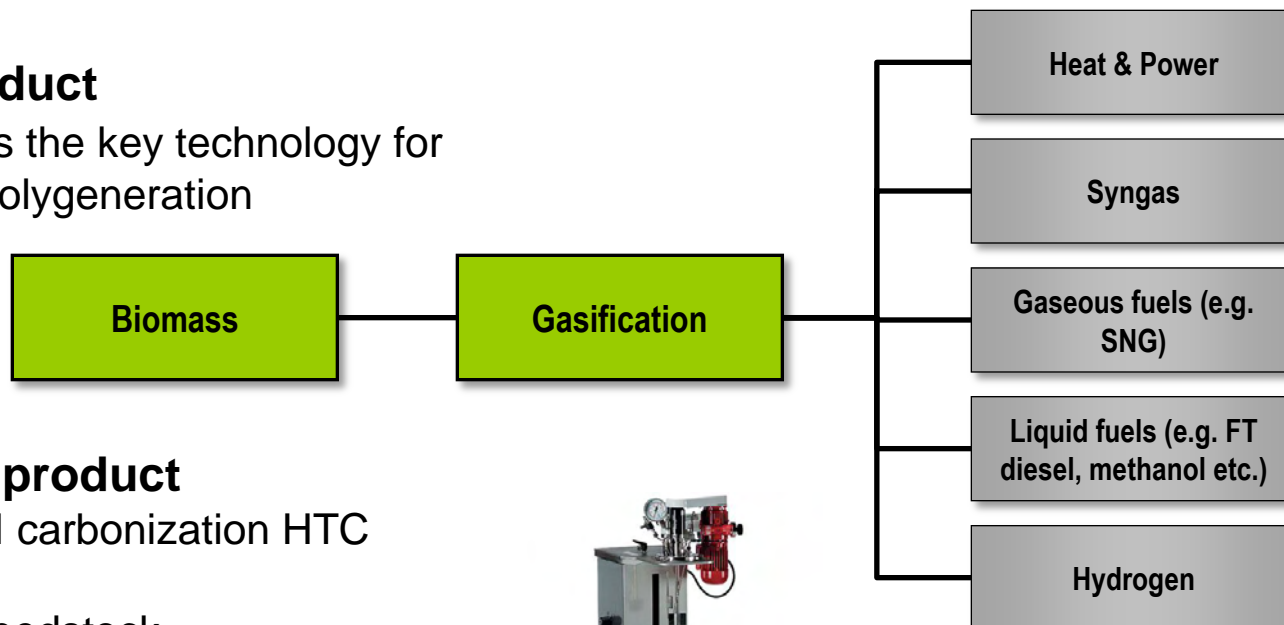
- prevents plants and soil from over-fertilization
- optimizes the efficiency of fertilization (economic aspects)
- avoids nitrogen leeching by seepage water (sandy soils)



# Focus on thermo-chemical biomass conversion

## Gas as product

Gasification is the key technology for multi-use & polygeneration



## Biocoal as product

Hydrothermal carbonization HTC

Solid, liquid feedstock

Main products: coal suspension,  
coal granulate





# Summary and Acknowledgements

<b>Research field</b>	<b>BOKU Department</b>	<b>Key Contact</b>
Biomass availability and transport logistics	Economics and Social Sciences	Erwin Schmid
Pretreatment, lignocellulose chemistry	Chemistry	Thomas Rosenau, Falk Liebner
Hydrolysis and Fermentation to value added chemicals	Biotechnology	Diethard Mattanovich, Michael Sauer
Nanocellulose	Material Sciences and Process Engineering	Wolfgang Gindl-Altmatter
Enzymatic functionalisation of cellulose and lignin	Agrobiotechnology	Georg Gübitz
Lignin upgrading	Chemistry	Thomas Rosenau, Falk Liebner
Thermo-chemical conversion of residues	Material Sciences and Process Engineering	Christoph Pfeifer