

High value chemicals from lignin using biological processes

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Overview

Lignin is an energy-dense and extremely heterogeneous aromatic polymer produced by plants and some algae. It is one of the most abundant biopolymers on Earth and it is highly recalcitrant to microbial degradation in nature. Its degradation is the main limiting step of the bio-geochemical carbon cycle and a major obstacle for the implementation of second-generation biofuels. Depolymerisation of lignin by different methods has the potential to produce a wide range of small phenolic compounds which can be biocatalytically upgraded.

Recently, a multidisciplinary SSF-funded project has been started at Lund University, involving four research groups in three different departments, for the development of novel technologies which will enable routes for lignin valorization.



Small phenolic compounds

Depolymerisation

Depolymerisation strategies are adopted in order to convert the complex lignin compound into small molecules suitable for further biological conversion

Deconstruction pathways

- Chemical
- Enzymatic



Industrial processes

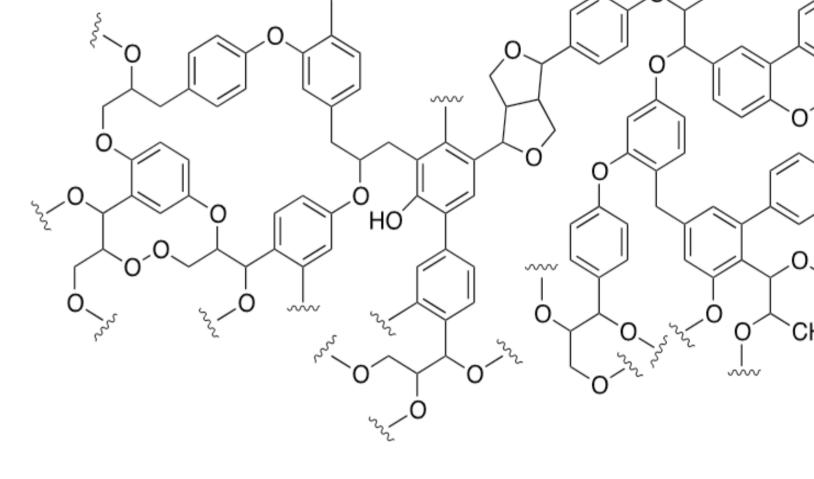
- Kraft
- Sulphite
- Organosolv
- Soda-AQ
- Alcell
- Organocell
- Organocat...

Lignin complex

Analytical techniques

Specially developed chromatographic techniques coupled with Mass Spectrometry for detection and analysis of heterogeneous mixtures of small phenolic compounds





Screening

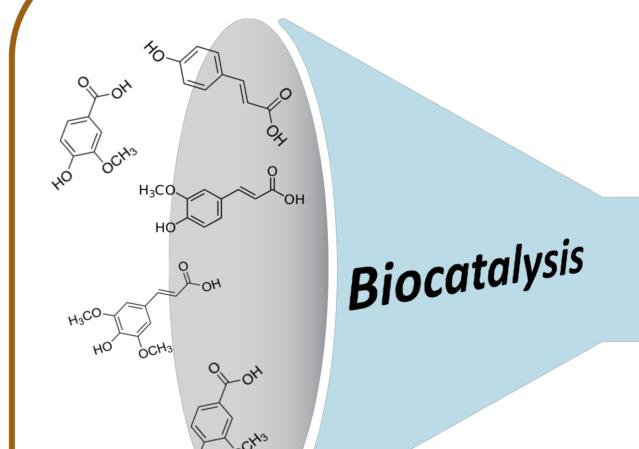
- With lignin sources
- With model

compounds









Fine speciality chemicals



Microorganisms isolated from environment

Vegetal

compost









Acknowledgements

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STIFTELSEN för Strategisk Forskning

For more information and contact: www.lignin.lu.se