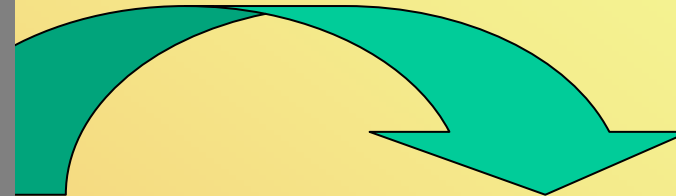




Kohlenhydrateate als org. Rohstoffe für die Chemische Industrie



Berlin
13. September 2007



Einleitung

- 🌐 Stammbäume
- 🌐 Rohstoffe im Wandel der Zeit

Nachhaltige Strategien zur Chemikalienherstellung

- 🌐 Schlüsseltechnologien (Katalyse, Green Solvents)

Beispiele

- 🌐 Fructose zu Milchsäure
- 🌐 Fructose zu Hydroxymethylfurfural
- 🌐 Zucker zu Polyolen zu Aldehyden oder Furanen



NaWaRos

Wirkstoffe, Feinchemikalien,

Erdöl

Zwischenprodukte

Acetaldehyd, Acrylsäure,
Furandicarbonsäure

Zwischenprodukte

Ethylenoxid, Acrylsäure, Terephthalsäure

Bio-Grundchemikalien sekundär

Ethanol, Milchsäure, Glycerin,
Propylenglycol, HMF

Grundchemikalien

Ethylen, Propylen, p-Xylol

Bio-Grundchemikalien primär

Kohlenhydrate, Lignin, Fette/Öle, Protein

Raffinerie, Steam Cracker

Rohstoffe

Holz, Mais, Zuckerrübe, Raps

Rohstoffe

Erdöl



Die Rohstoffbasis im Wandel der Zeit



bis 1800 **Holz** als
Brennstoff, Werkstoff,
Chemie (Reduktion von Eisenerz)



18 th. Jahrhundert: **Kohle**
Verkokung: Koks,
Steinkohlenteer, Kokereigas



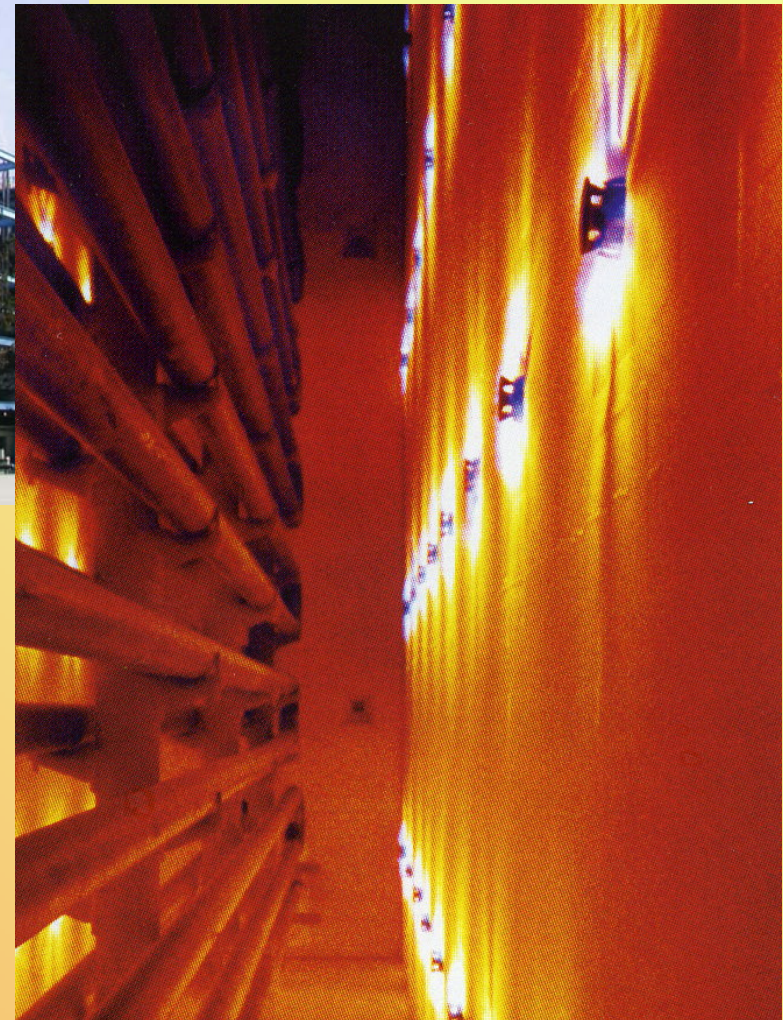
Die Rohstoffbasis im Wandel der Zeit



Spaltofen

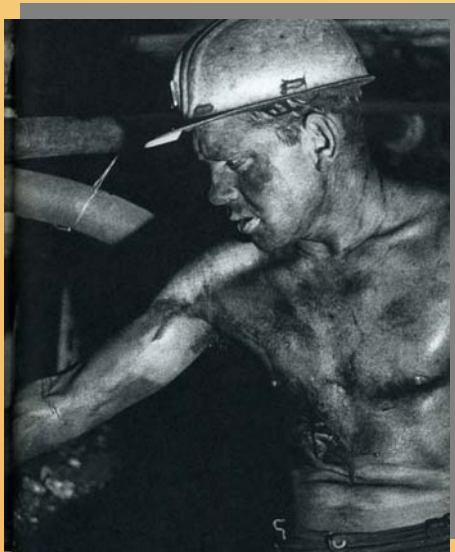
ab 1960 **Erdöl:**
Leichtbenzin (Naphtha)

Brennkammer





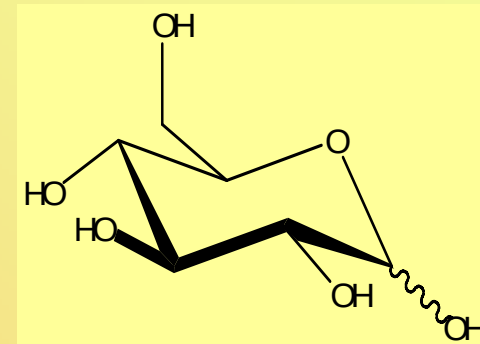
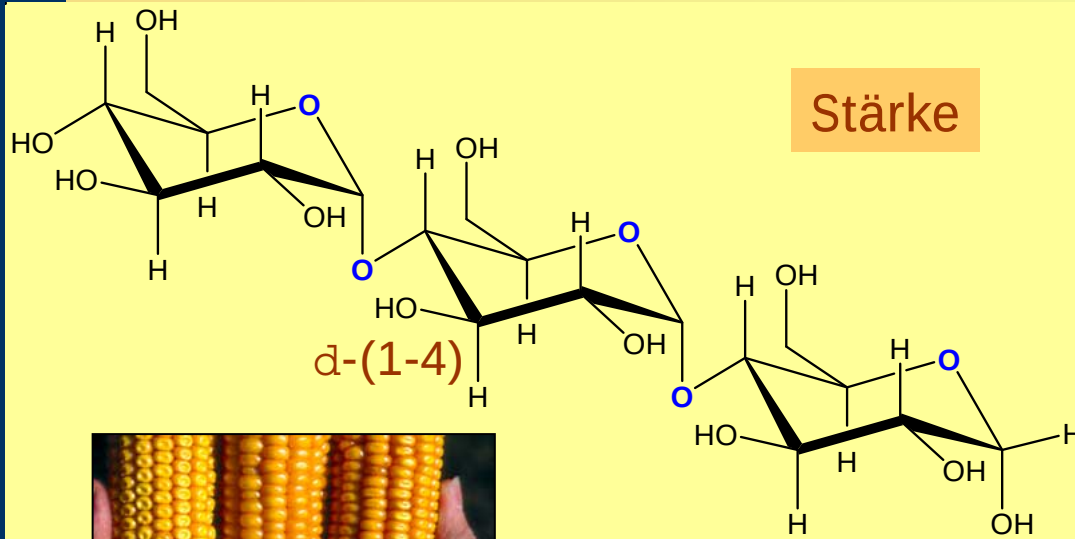
- Erdgas
- Kohle
- Nachwachsende Rohstoffe





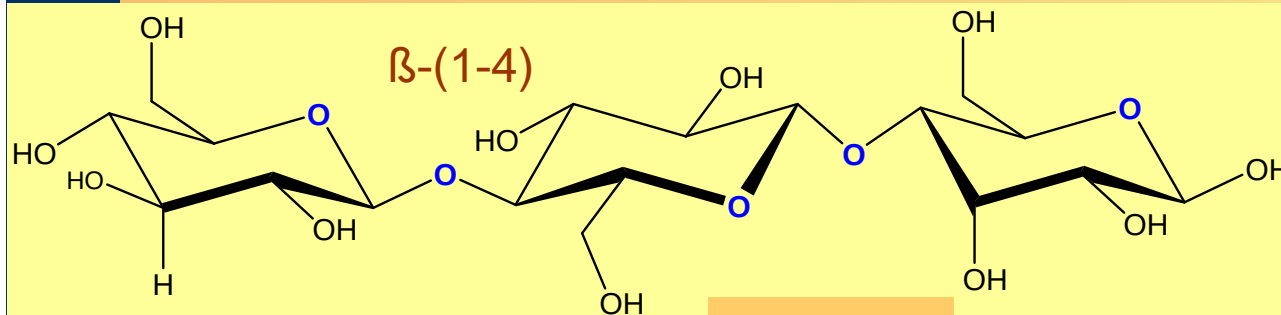
Kohlenhydrate, 190 Mrd t/a (75 %)

Stärke



α, β -D-(+)-Glucose

β -(1-4)



Cellulose





1. Biomasseumwandlung durch

a. Biomassevergasung (trockene und feuchte Biomasse)



b. Biomasseverflüssigung



c. Biogasherstellung



2. Selektive Defunktionalisierung



2. ...die von der Natur erbrachten Synthesevorleistung durch selektive und meist katalytisch durchgeführte De- und Umfunktionalisierung von Nawaros zu nutzen.

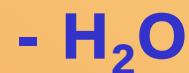
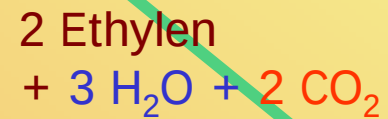
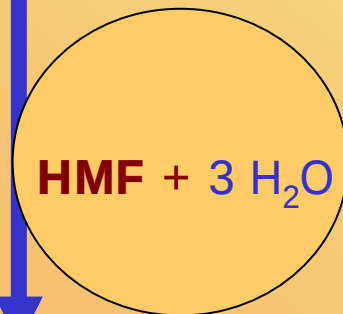
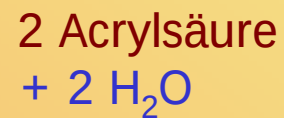
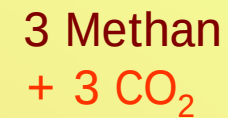
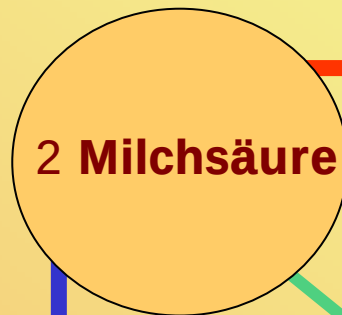
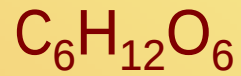
 **Fructose zu Milchsäure**

 **Fructose zu Hydroxymethylfurfural**

 **Zucker zu Polyolen,
Polyole zu Aldehyden oder Furanen**

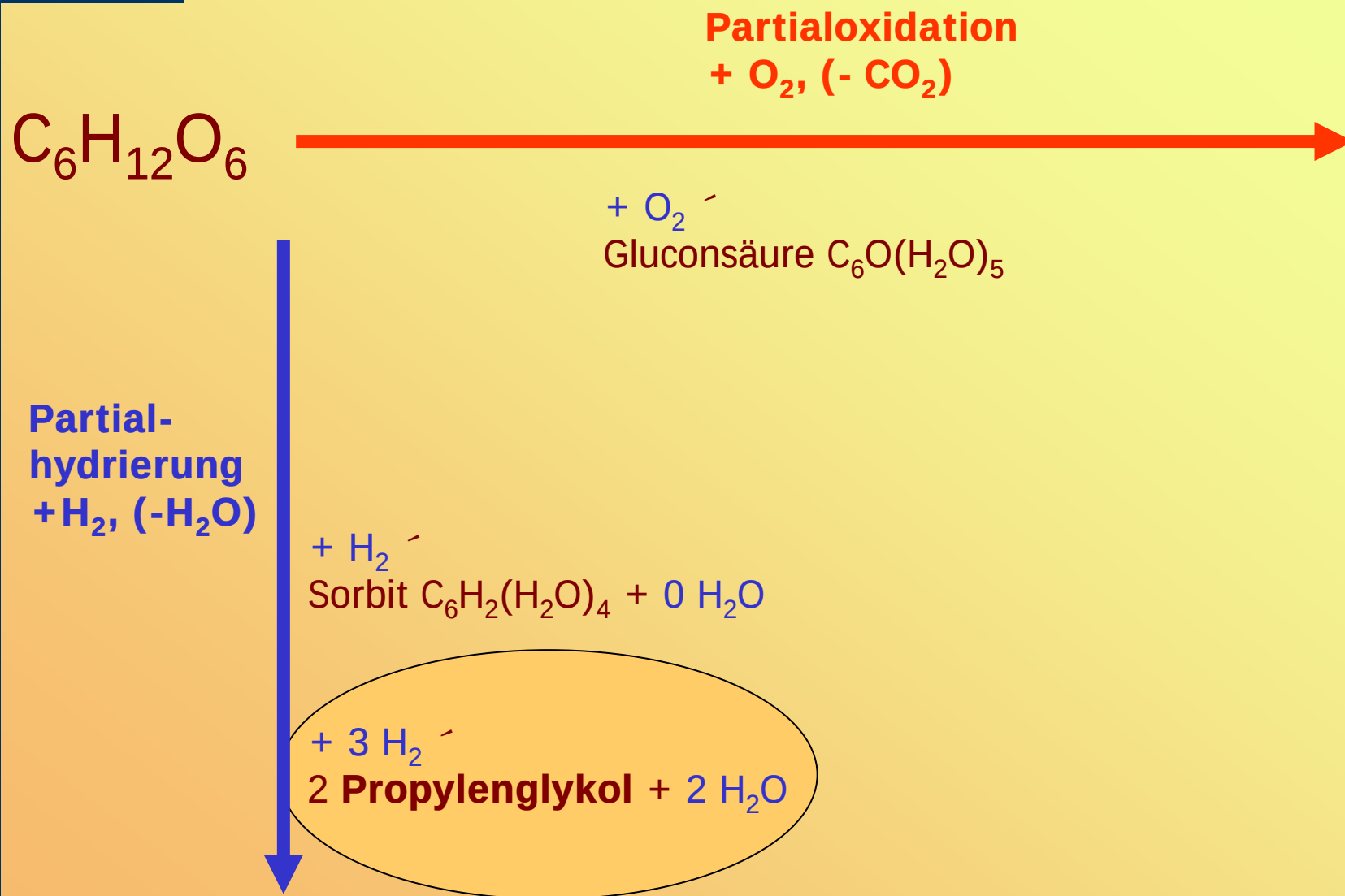


Strategien zur Beseitigung der Überfunktionalität





Strategien zur Beseitigung der Überfunktionalität





Triebfeder der Forschung und Entwicklung



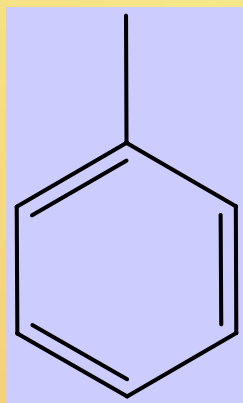
Besser & Billiger & Schneller & Nachhaltiger

Katalyse

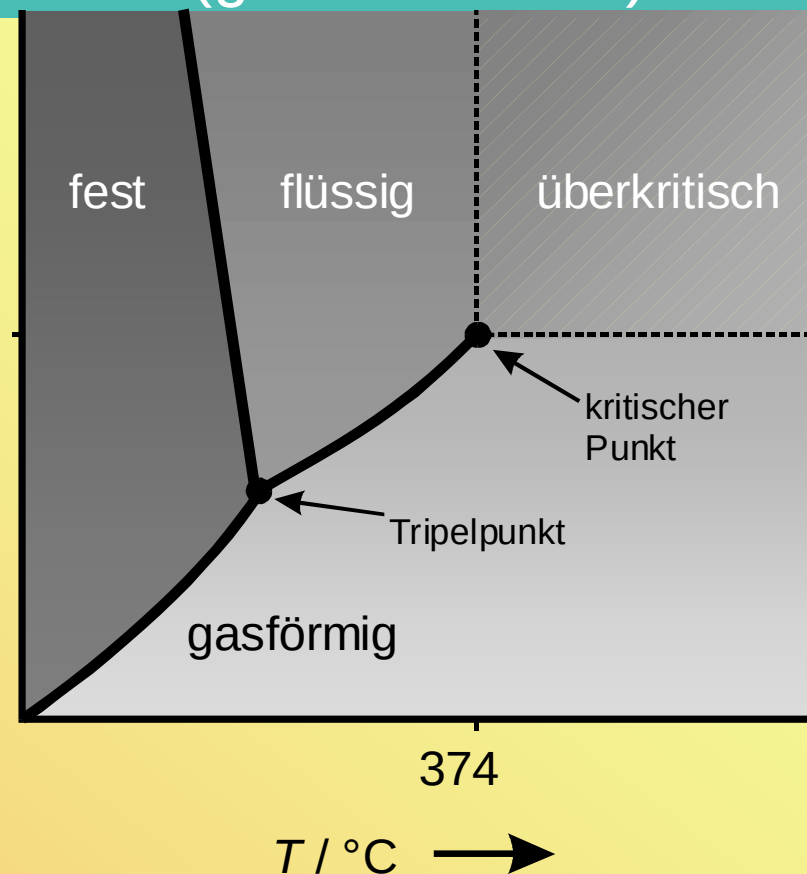
green
solvents



Alternative Lösungsmittel (green solvents)

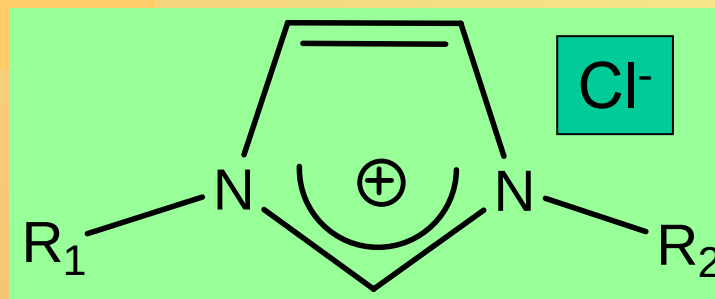


p / MPa $\uparrow$ 22,1

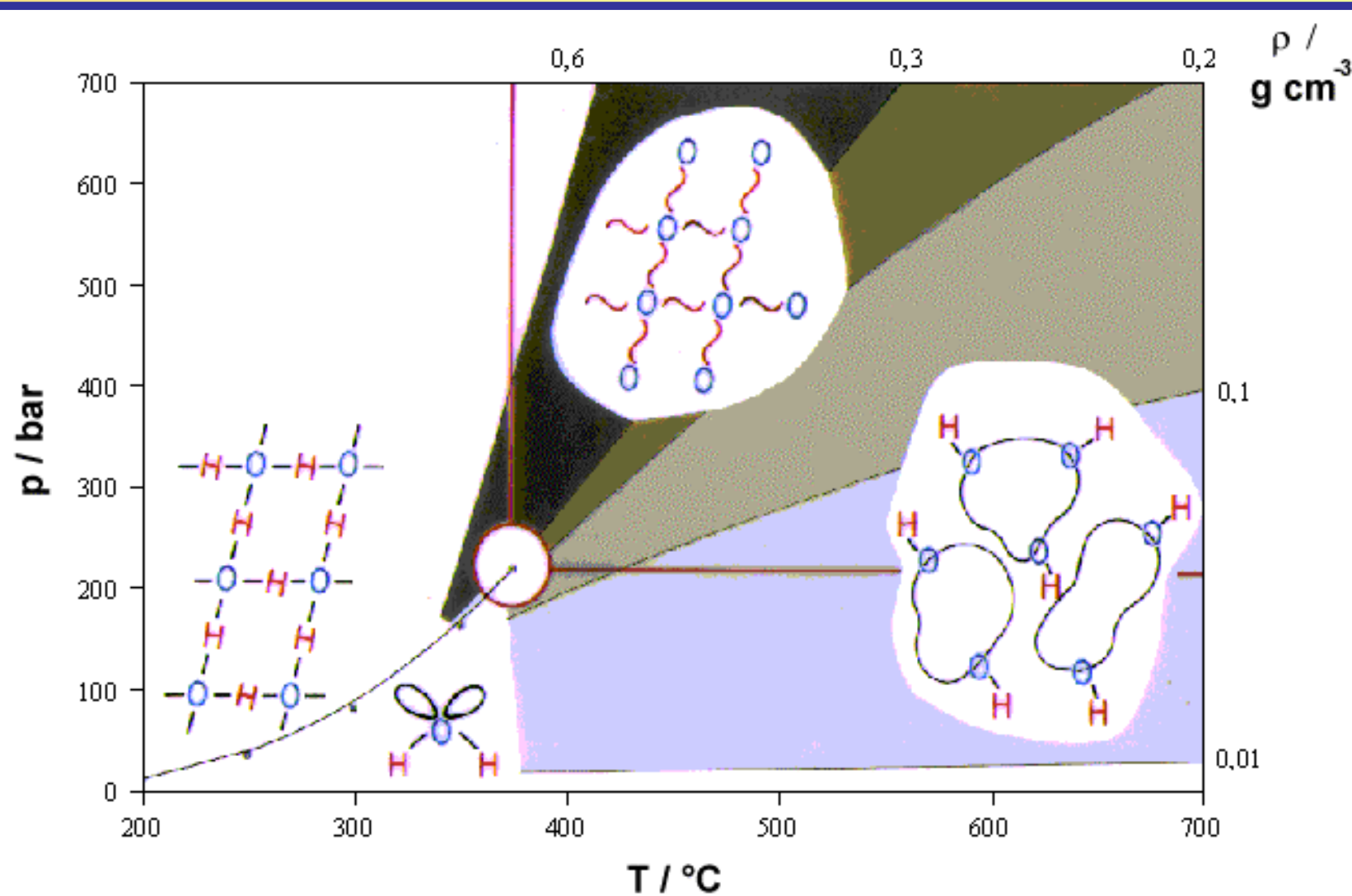


Überkritische Fluide

Ionische Flüssigkeiten

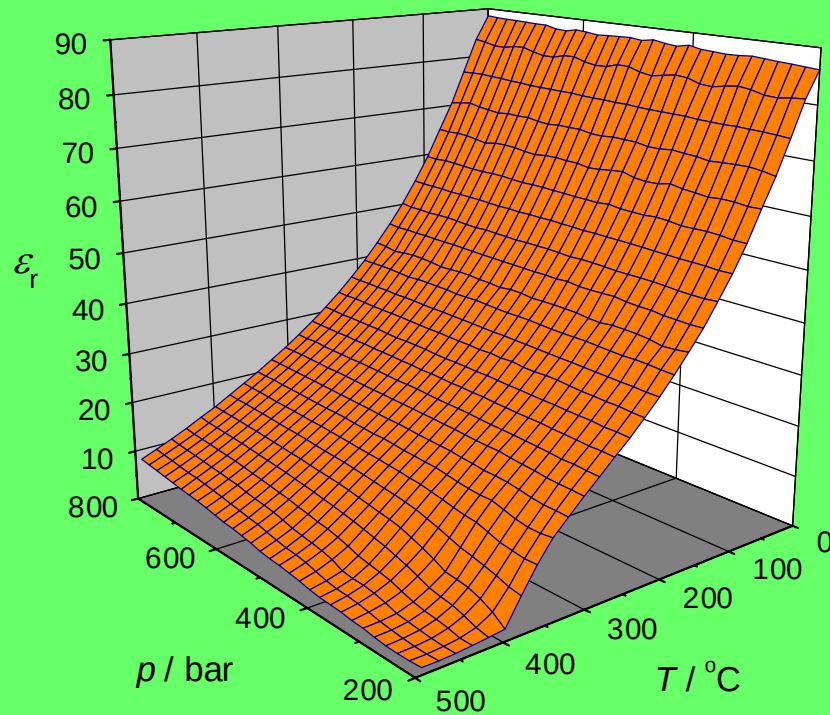


Eigenschaften von nah- und überkritischem Wasser



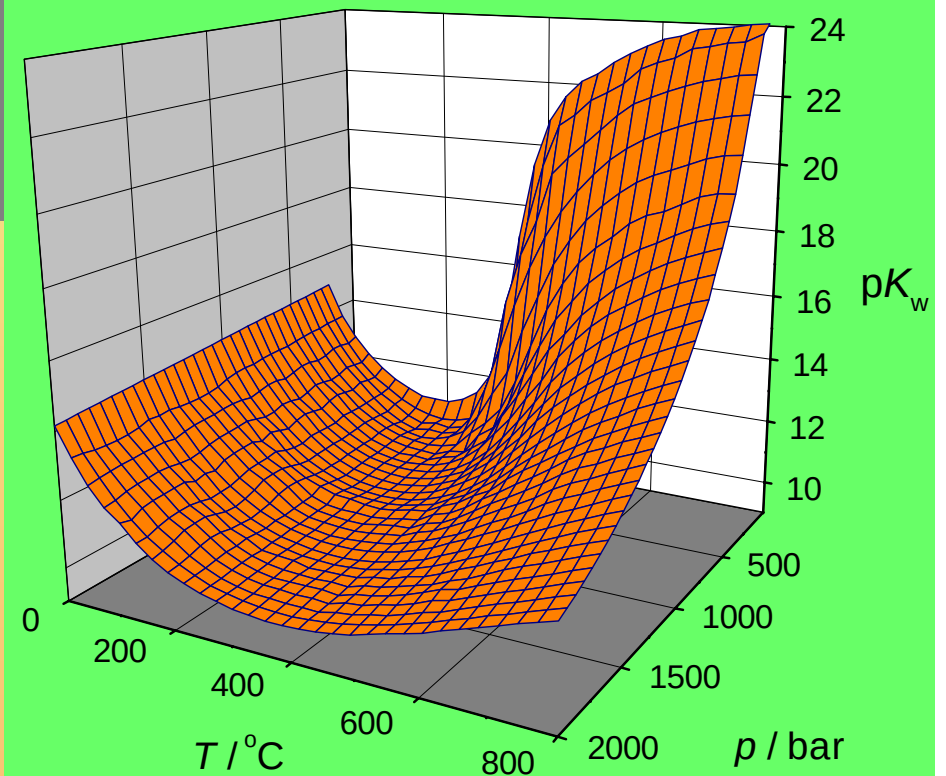


Eigenschaften von nah- und überkritischem Wasser



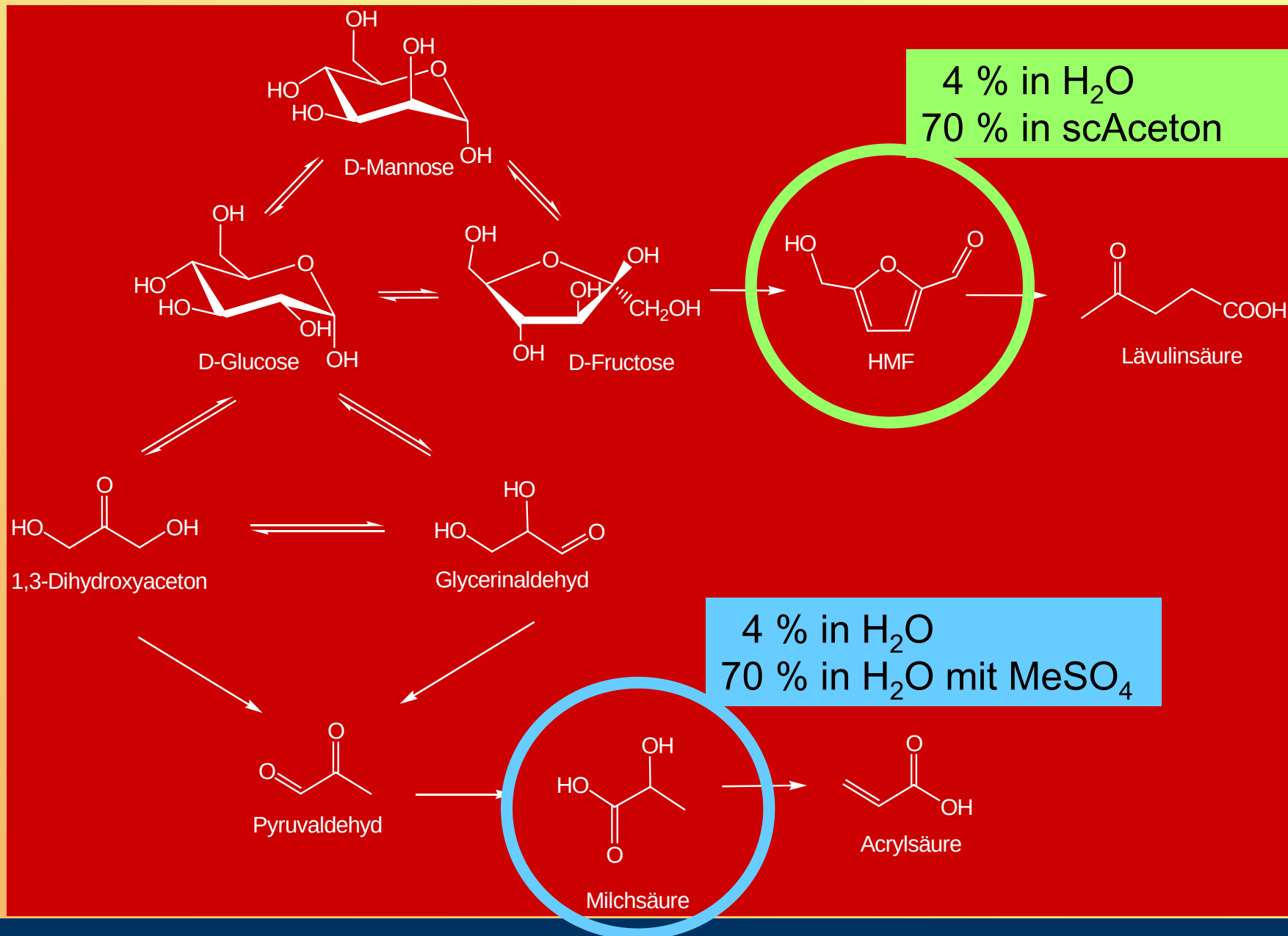
Dissoziationskonstante

Dielektrizitätskonstante



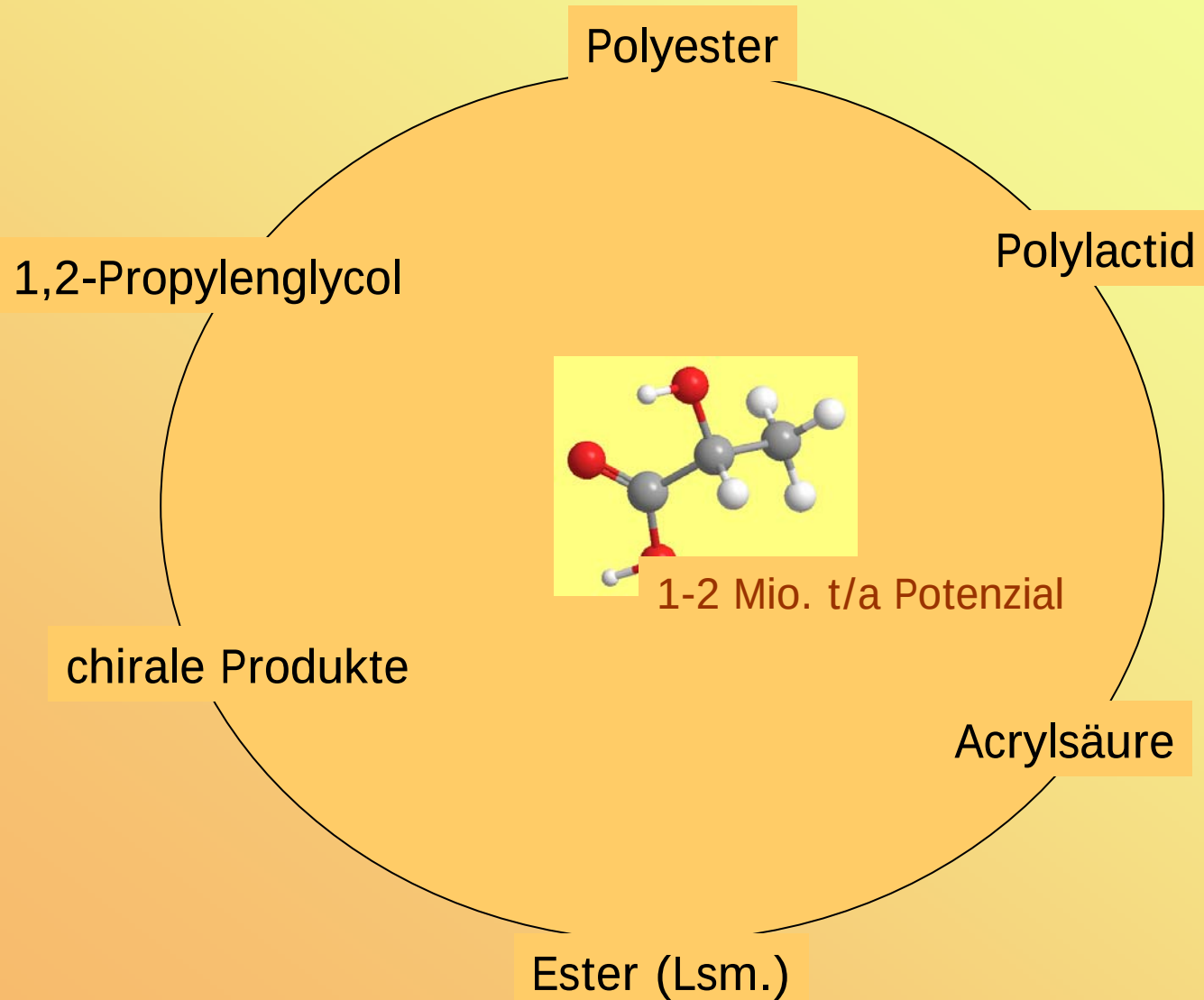


Beispiel green Solvents & Katalyse





Milchsäure, a sleeping giant



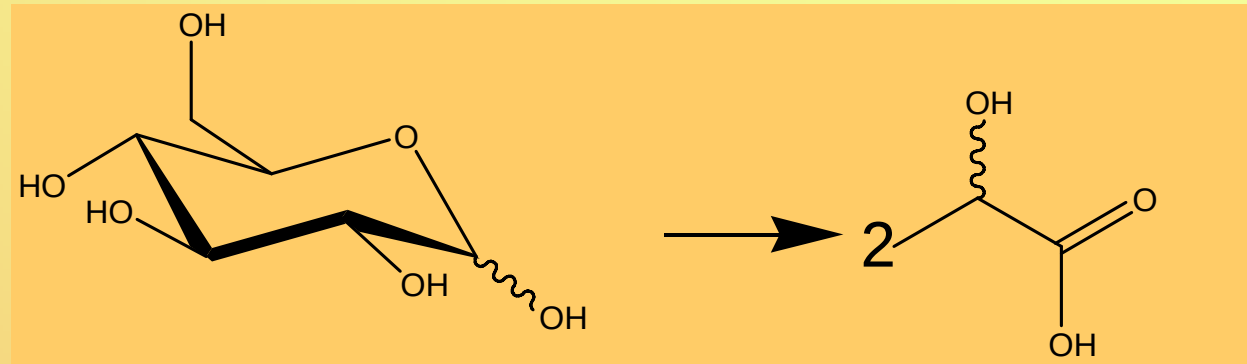


Milchsäure

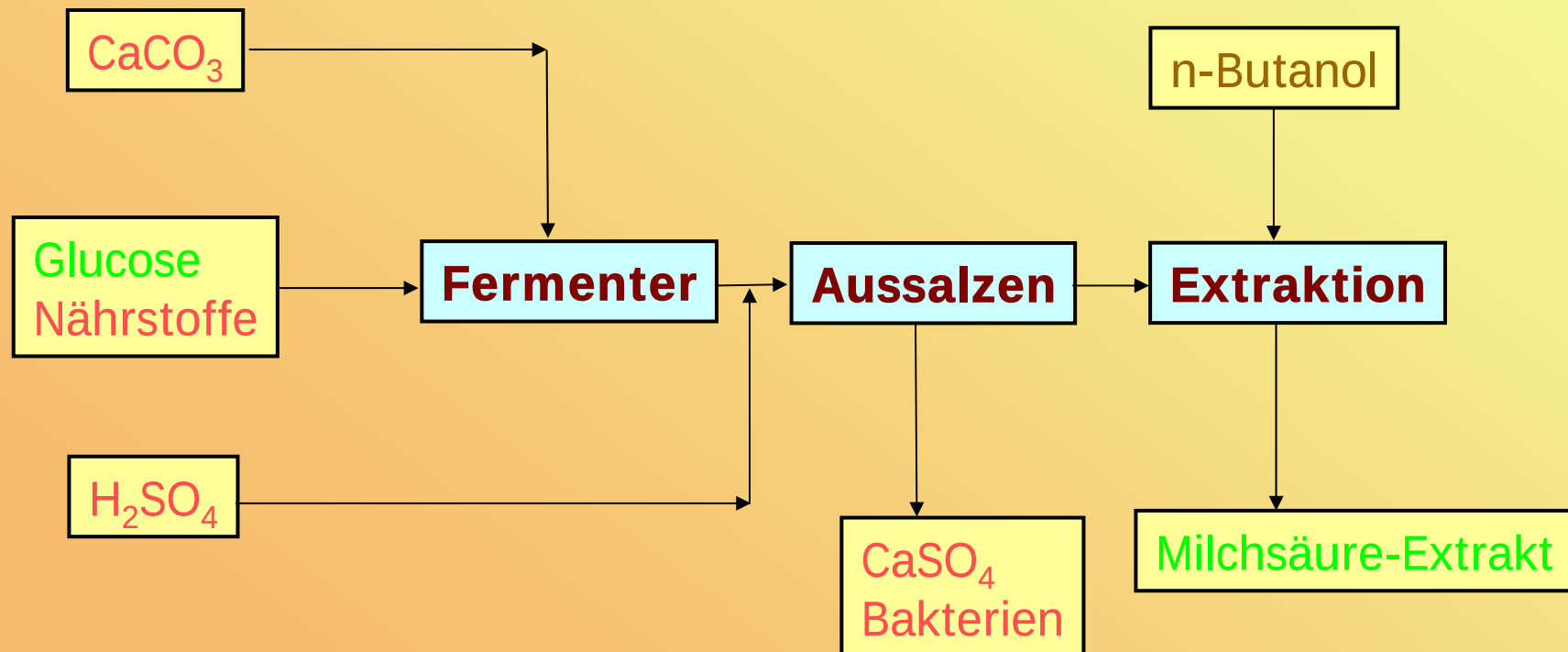
Cargill-Dow-Polylactid-Anlage in Blair, Nebraska, USA
300 Mio. \$ Investition, 140 000 t/a



Milchsäure

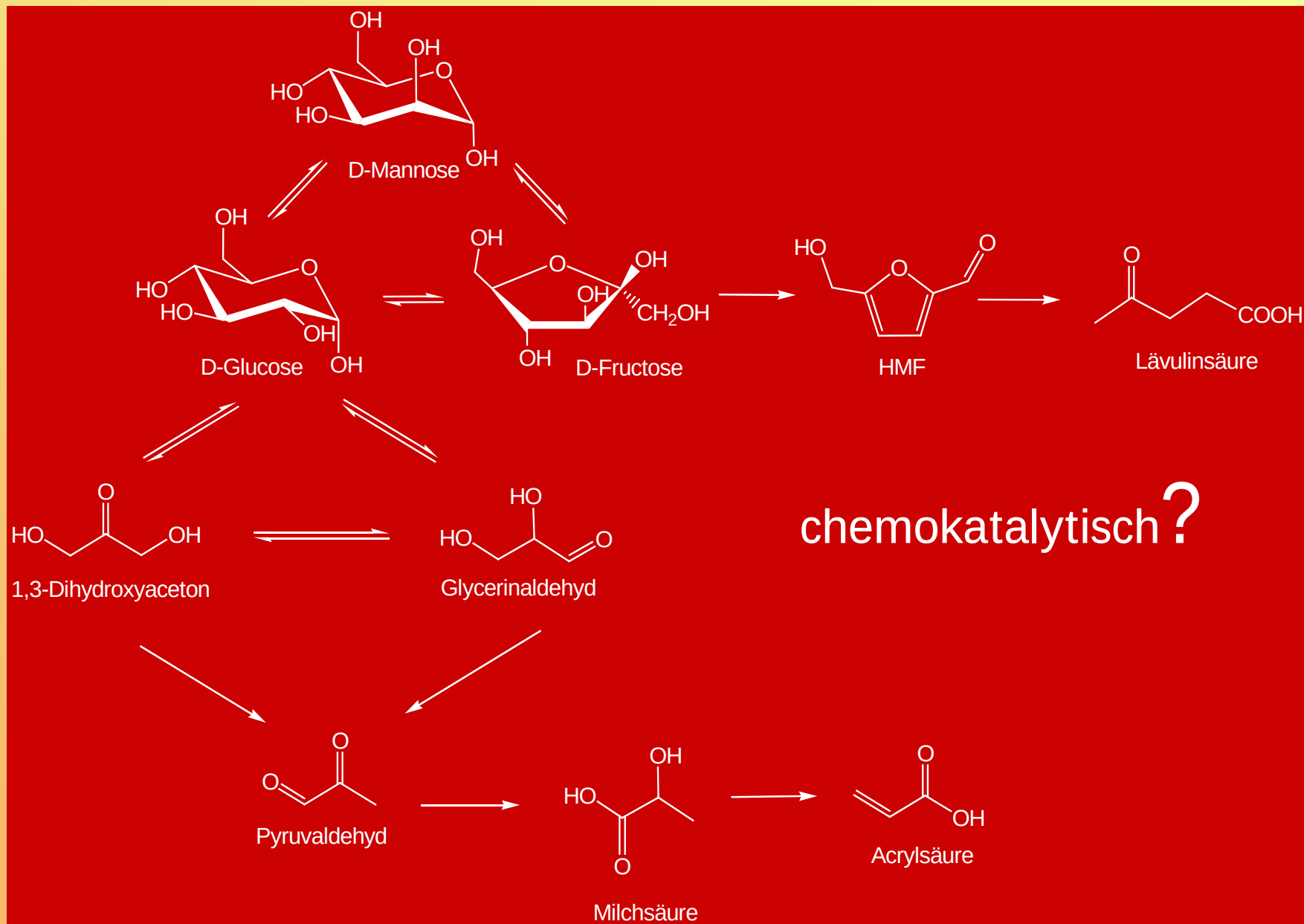


- fermentativ (Stand der Technik)
- chemokatalytisch (?)



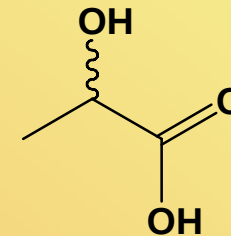
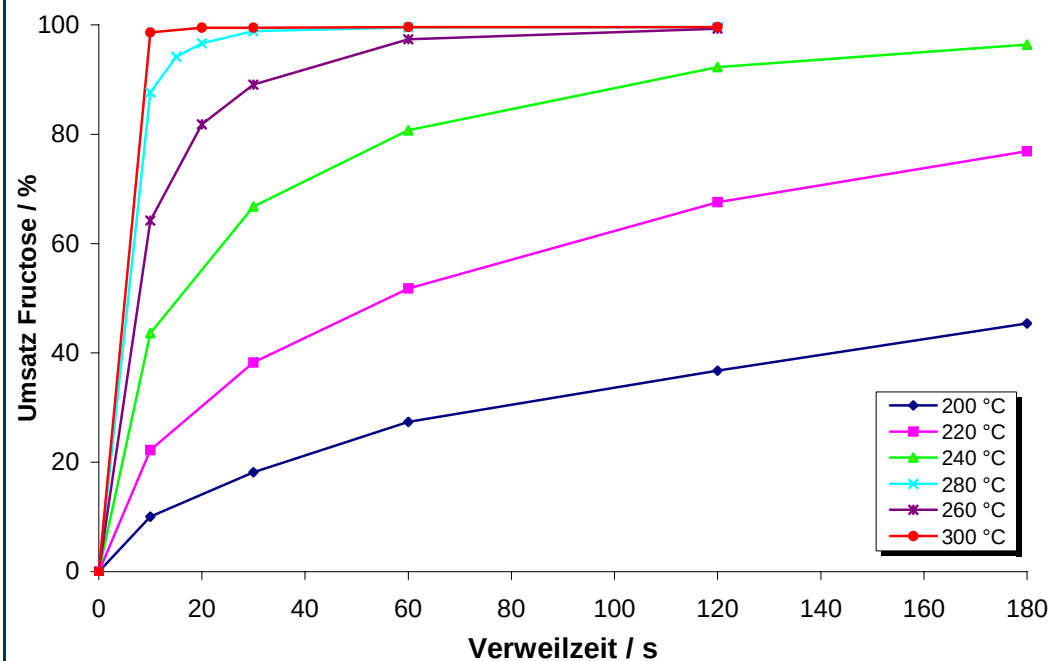
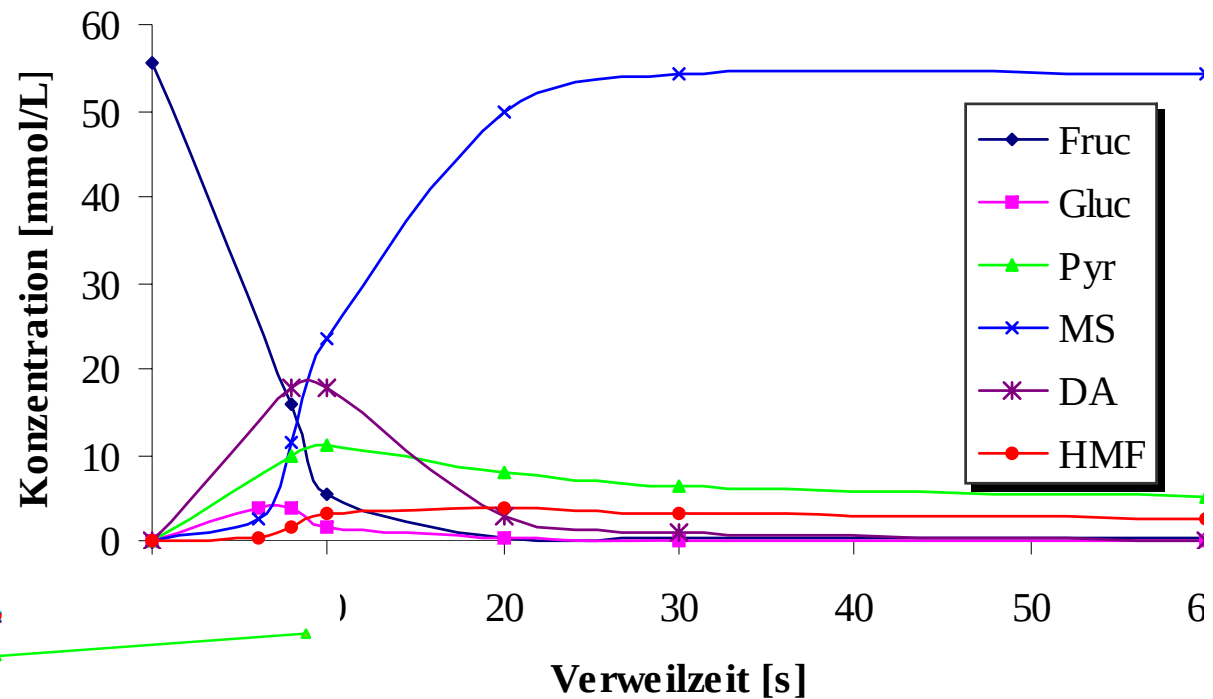


Milchsäure





Umsetzung von Fructose in heißem Hochdruckwasser

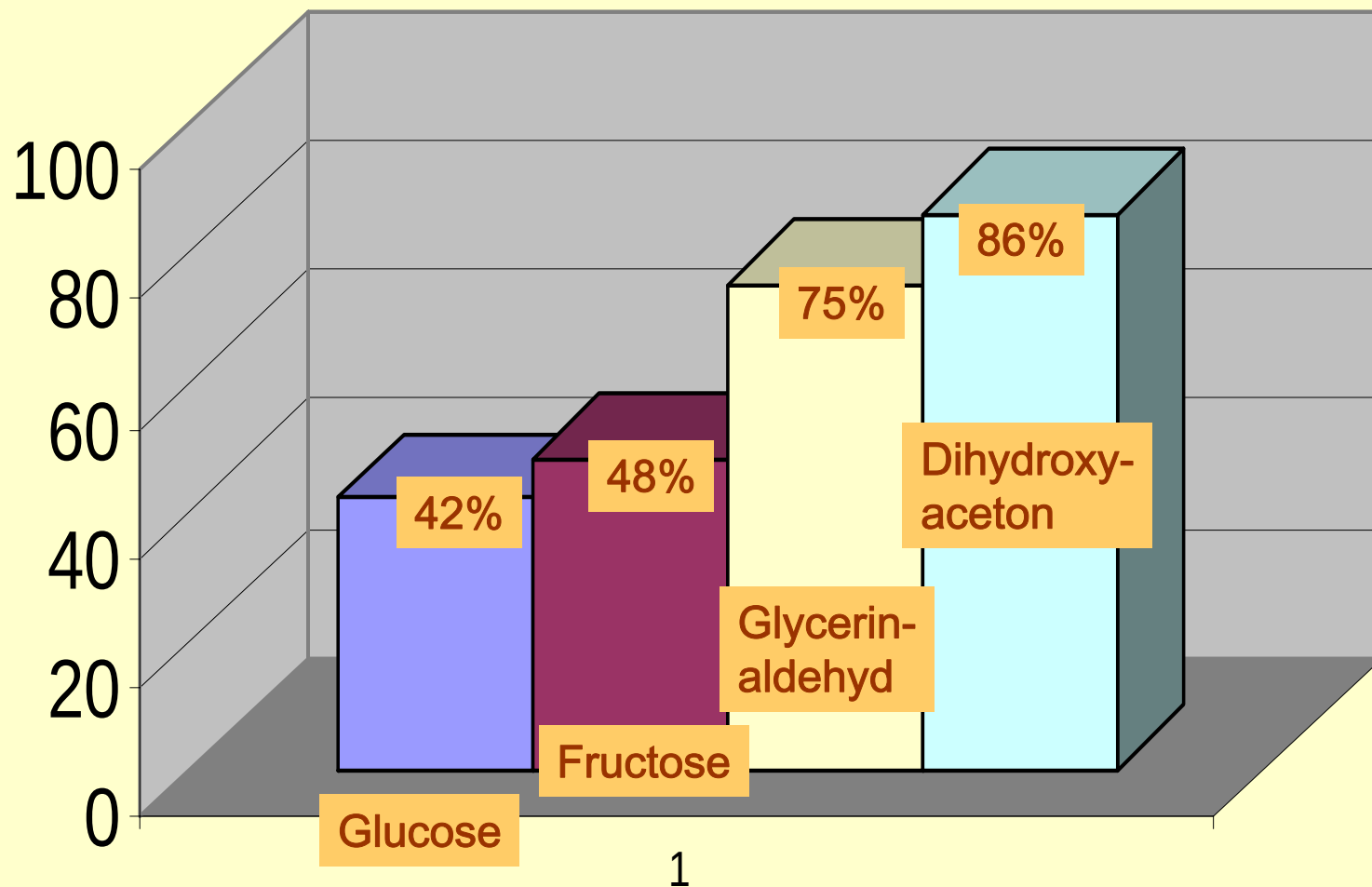


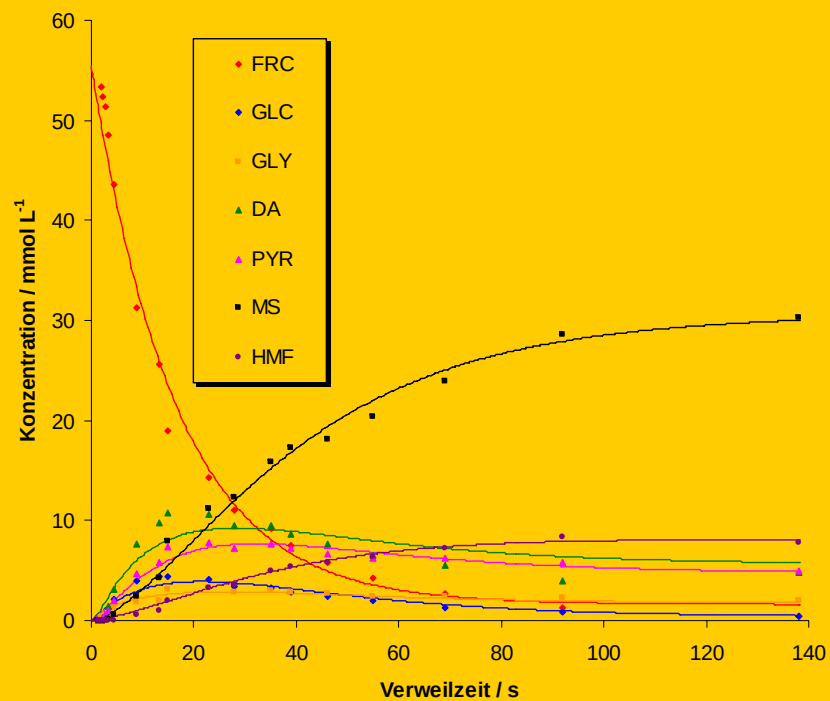
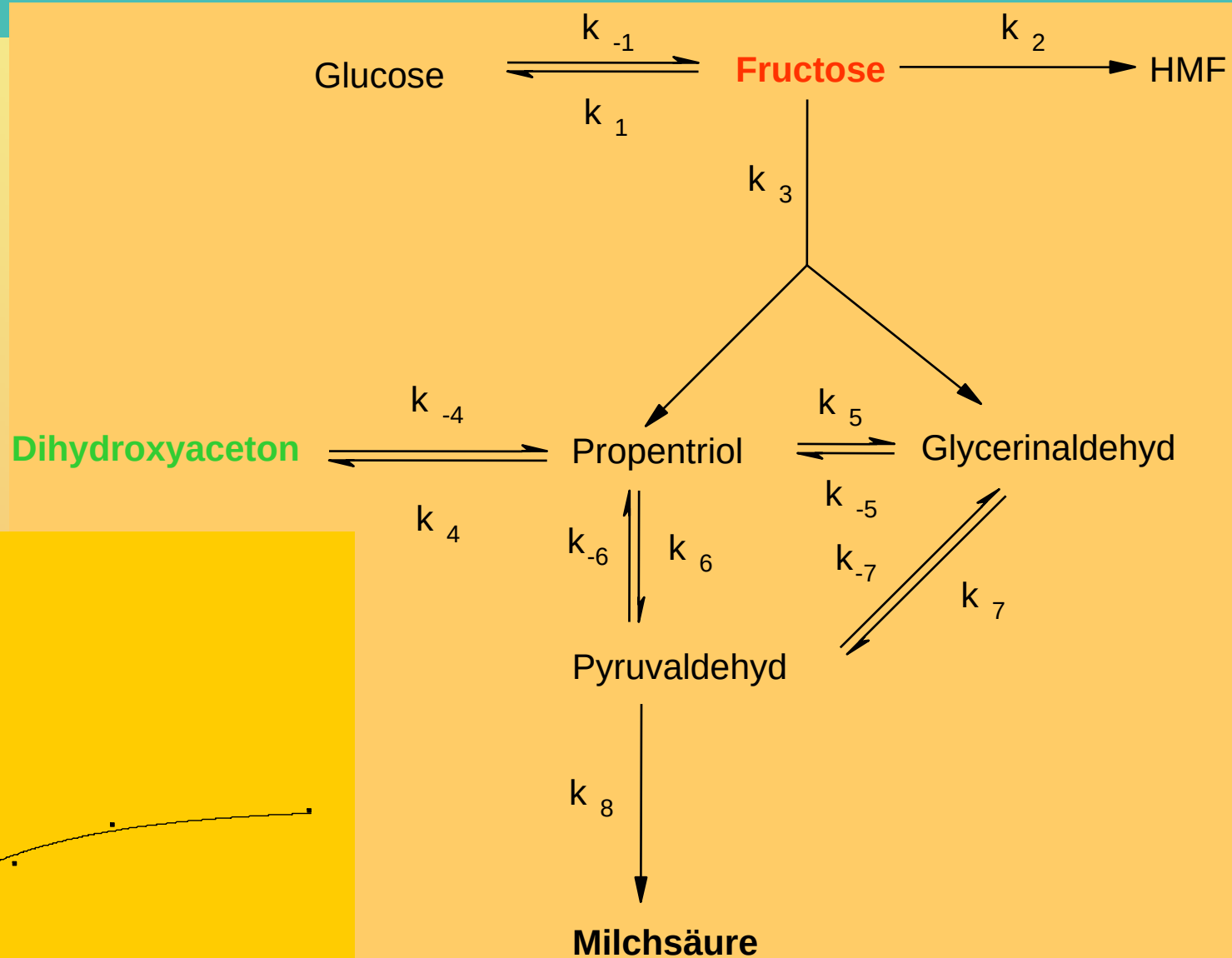
300 °C, 25 MPa
und 400 ppm Zinksulfat



Umsetzung von verschiedenen Kohlenhydraten

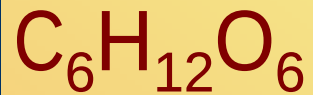
$c_0 = 1 \%$, $300 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 25 MPa , $t = 30 \text{ s}$
 $400 \text{ ppm (g g}^{-1}\text{) ZnSO}_4 \text{ in H}_2\text{O}$







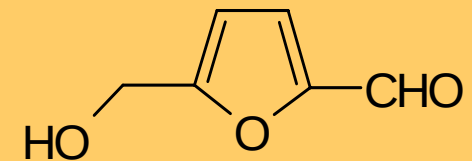
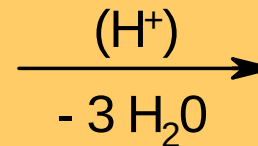
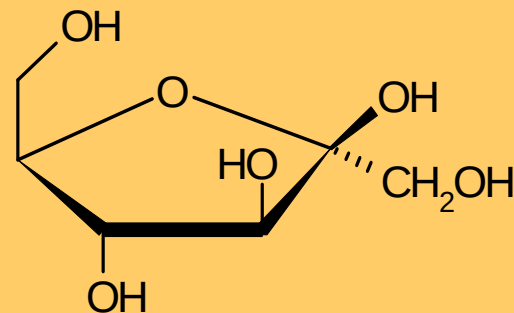
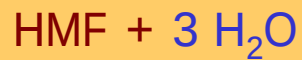
CO₂
Eliminierung



2 Ethanol
+ 2 CO₂

3 Methan
+ 3 CO₂

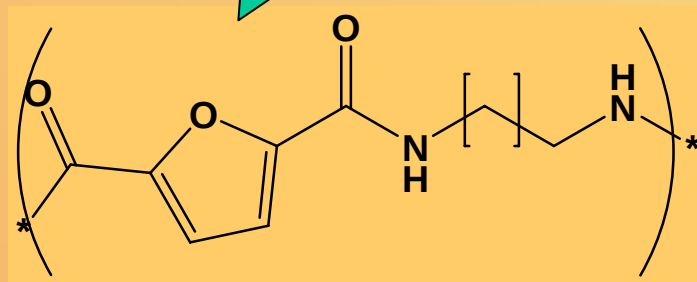
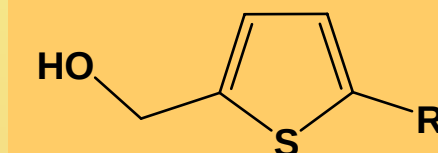
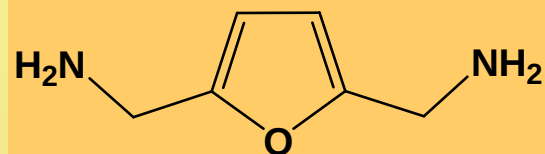
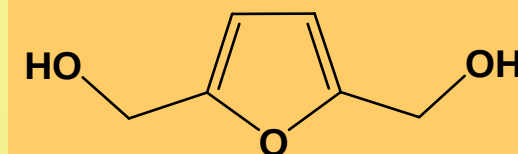
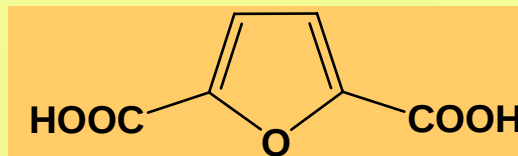
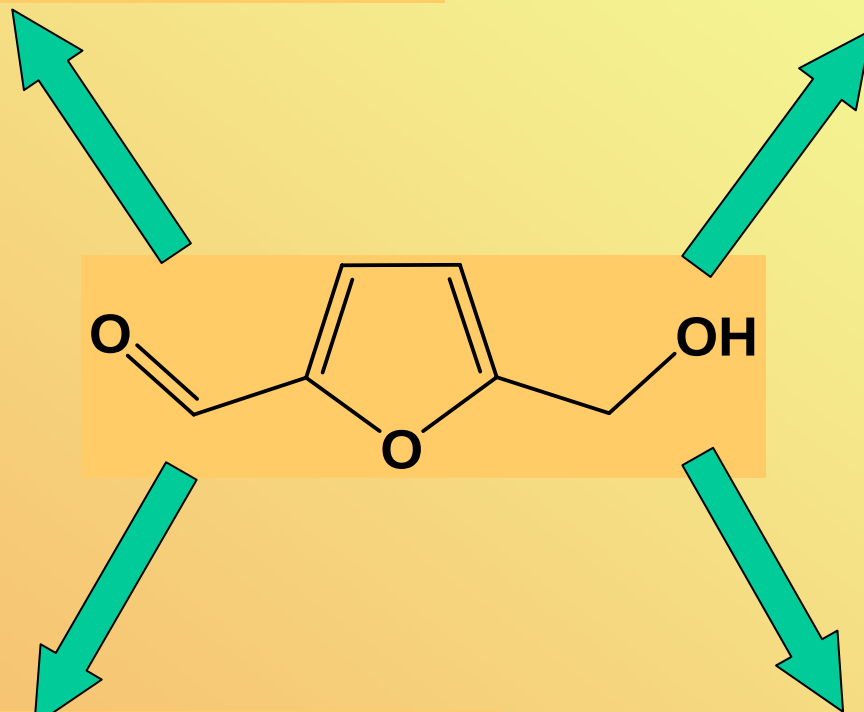
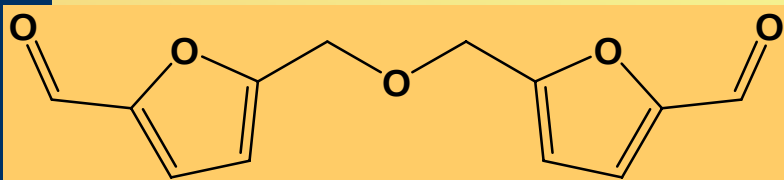
H₂O
Eliminierung



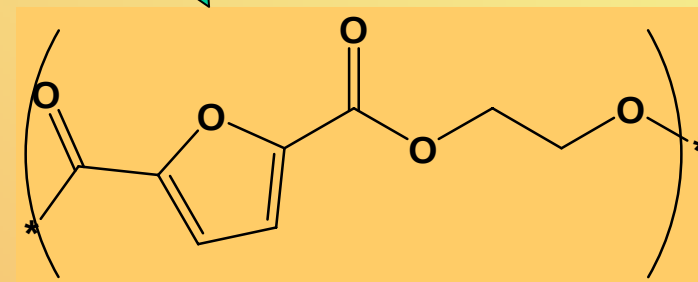
5-Hydroxymethylfurfural



Folgechemie für HMF



Aramid (vgl. Kevlar®)



Polyethylenefuranat (PEF)

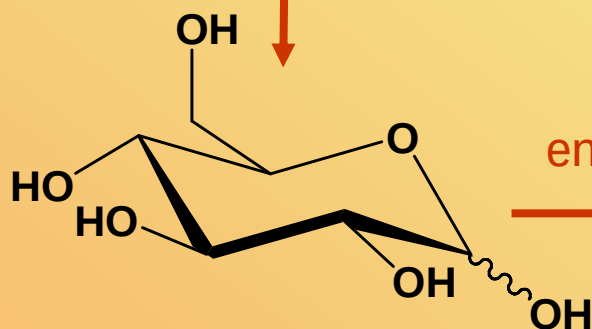


Rohstoffquellen für die Synthese von HMF



Stärke / Cellulose

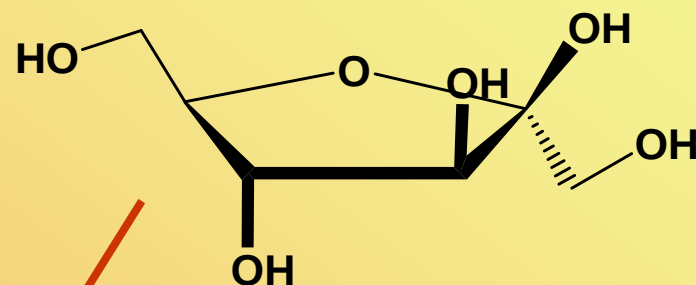
(H⁺)



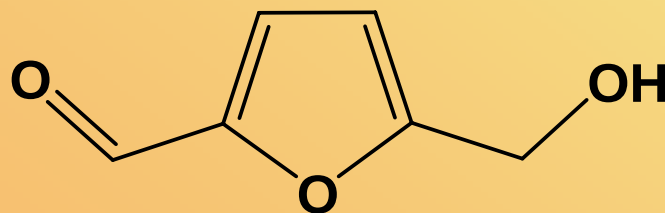
enzymatisch

Saccharose / Inulin
Zuckerrübe / Zichorie

(H⁺)

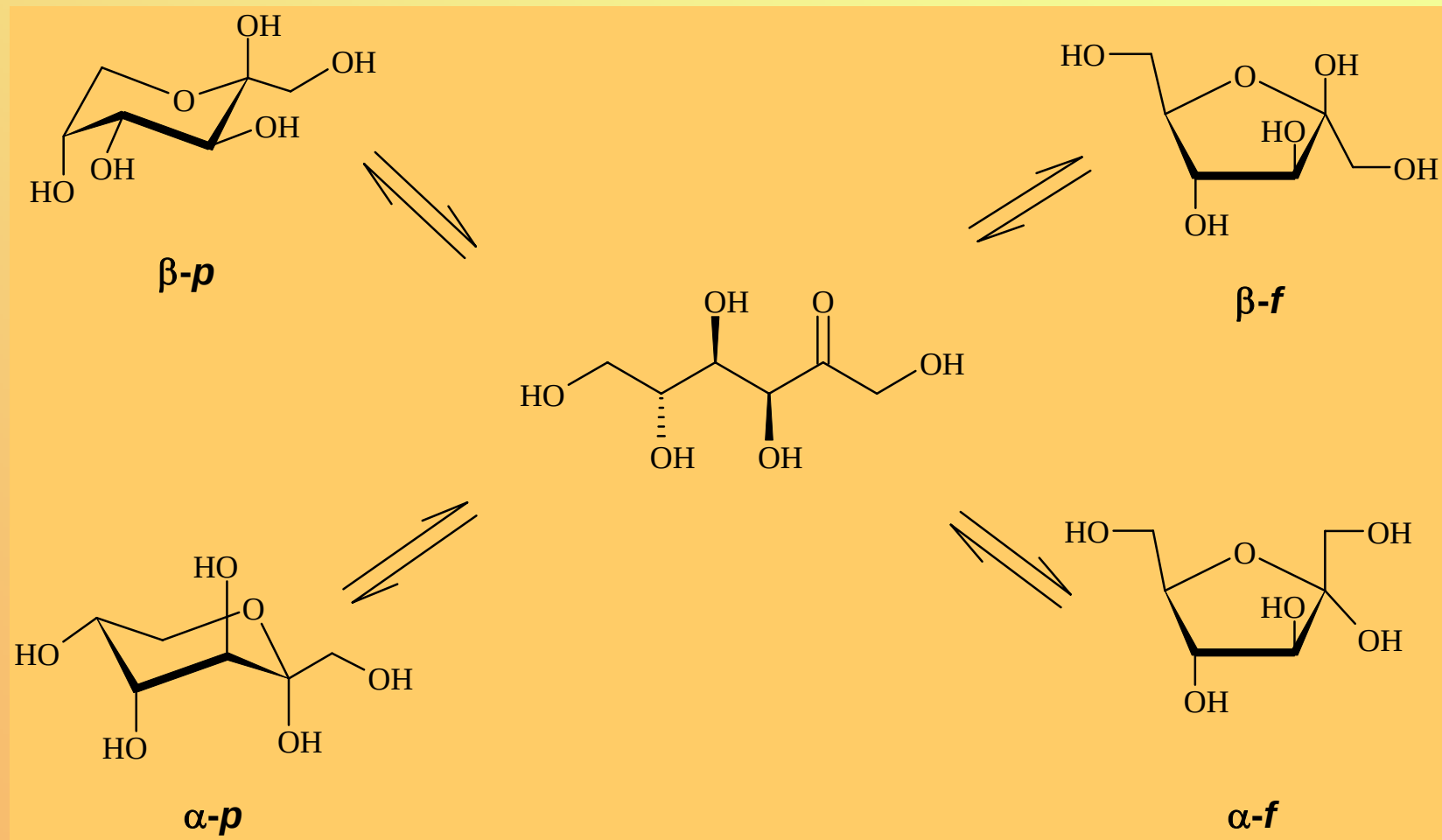


(H⁺)



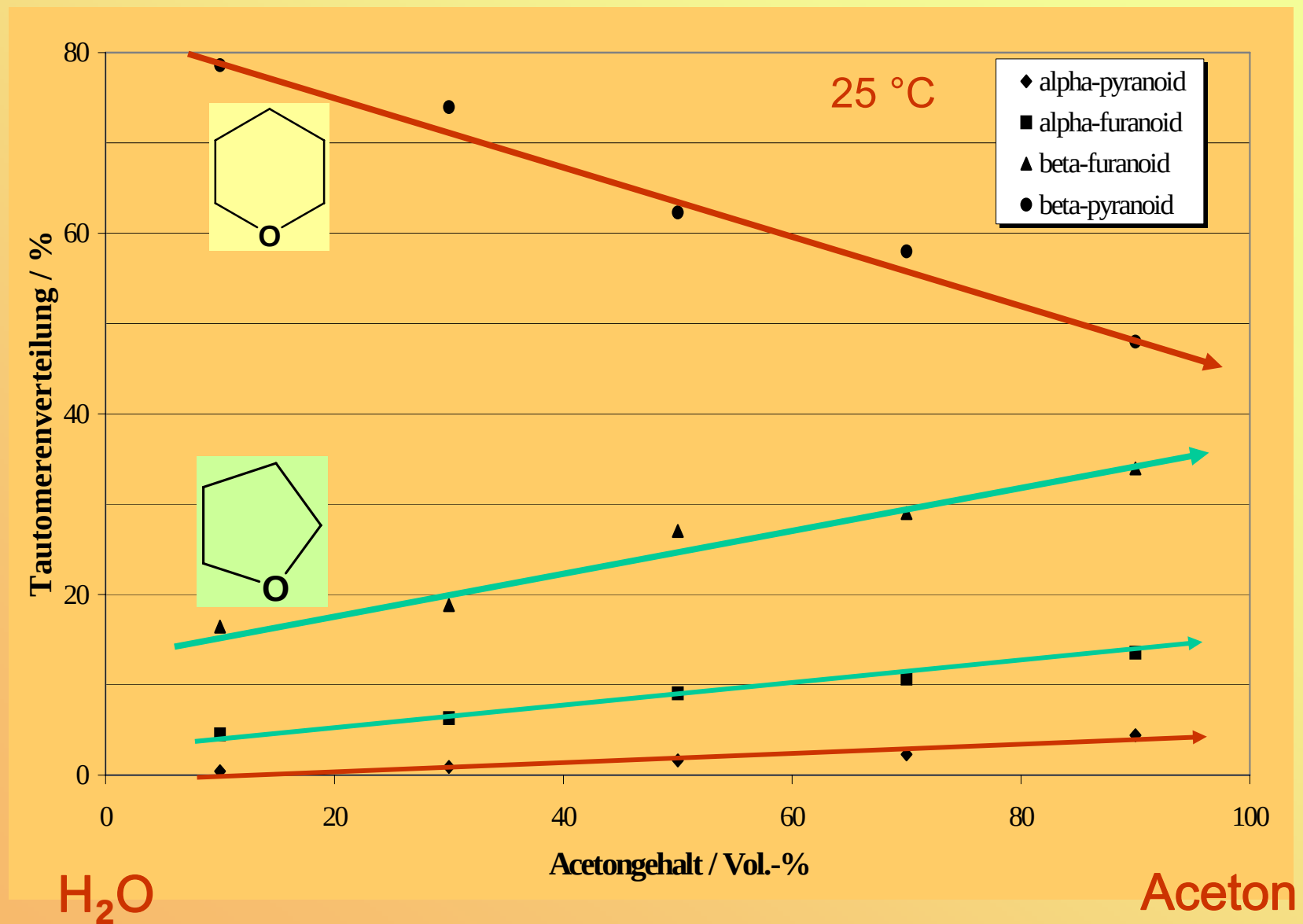


Die fünf tautomeren Formen der D-Fructose.



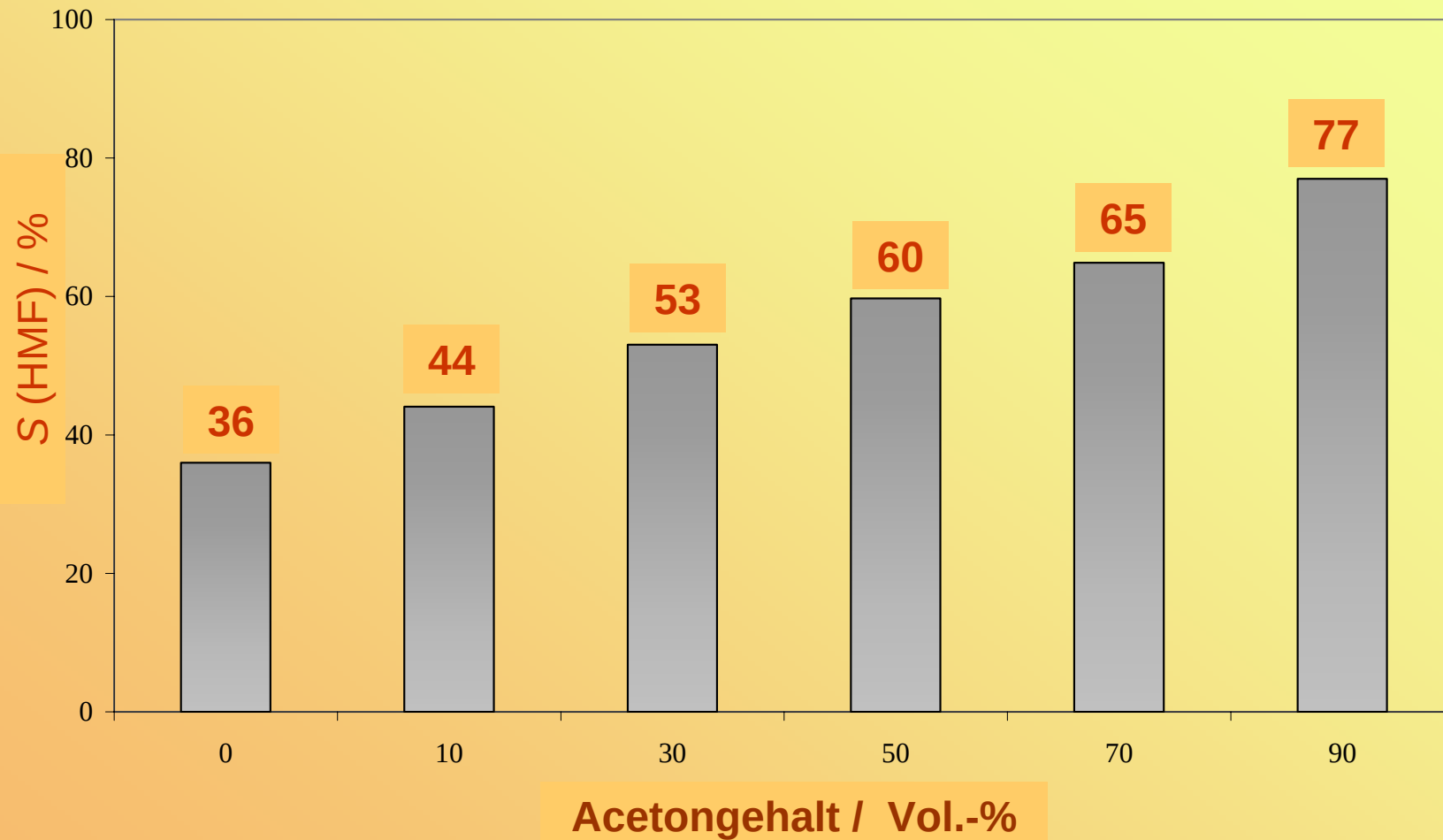


Tautomeren-Verteilung von Fructose.





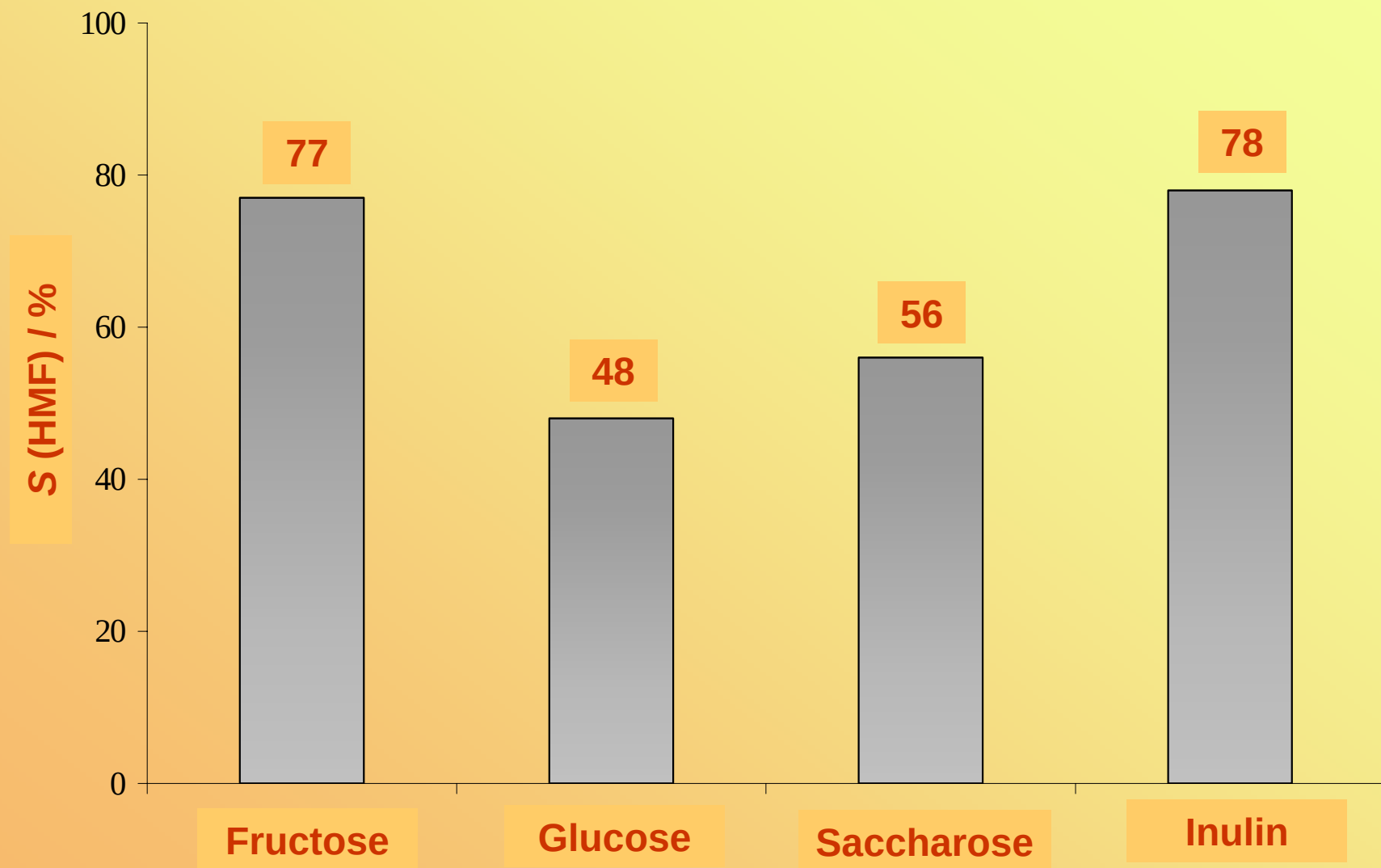
Selektivität zu HMF als Funktion des Acetongehaltes



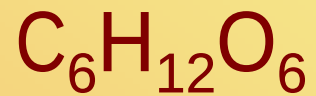
180 °C, 20 MPa, 10 mmol L⁻¹ Schwefelsäure.



HMF-Selektivität als Funktion des Eduktes



Aceton/Wasser (90:10), 180 °C, 20 MPa, 10 mmol L⁻¹ Schwefelsäure



Partialoxidation

+ O_2 , - CO_2

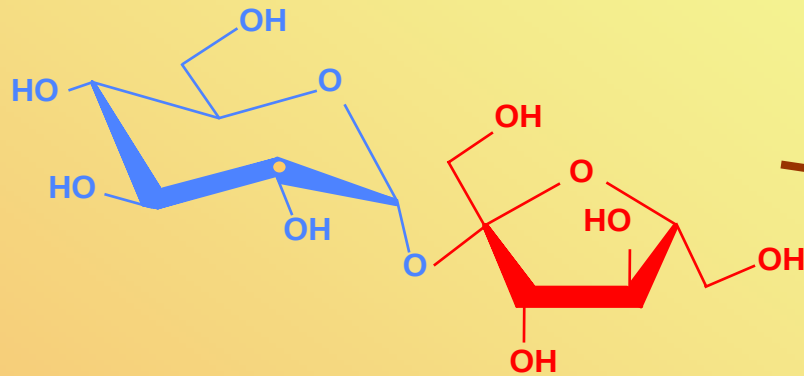
+ O_2 ✓
Gluconsäure $\text{C}_6\text{O}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5$

**Partial-
hydrierung**
+ H_2 , - H_2O

+ 3 H_2 ✓
2 Propylenglykol + 2 H_2O



Hydrierung von Kohlenhydraten



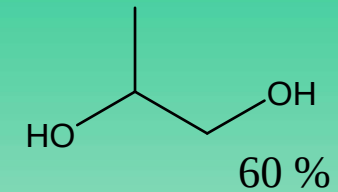
Zuckerhydrierung

250 °C, 250 bar

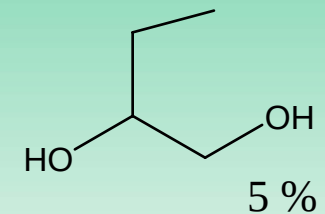
Co-Cu-Mn-Mischkatalysator



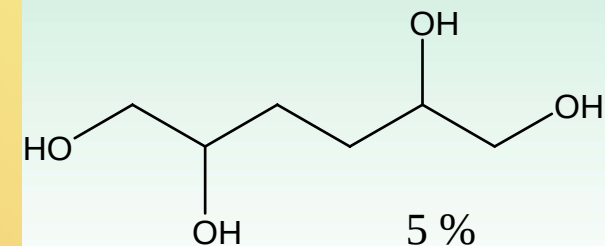
20 %



60 %



5 %



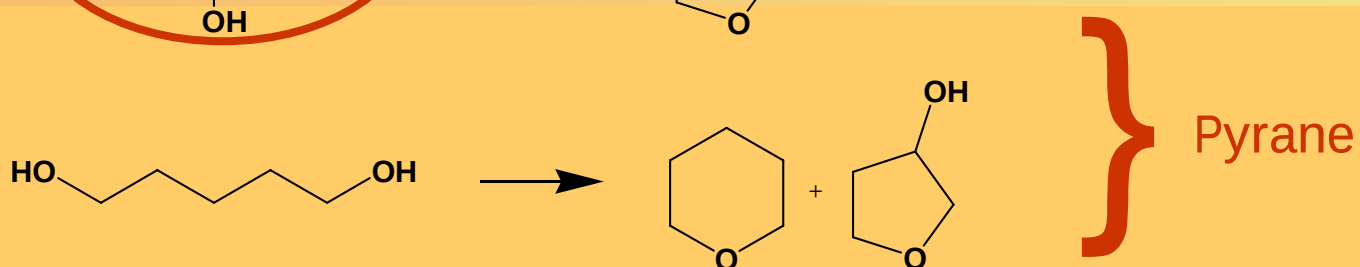
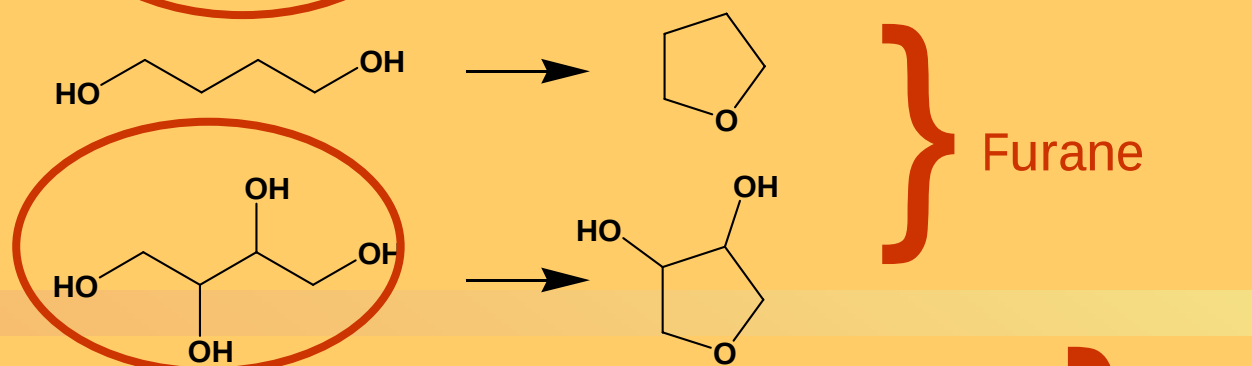
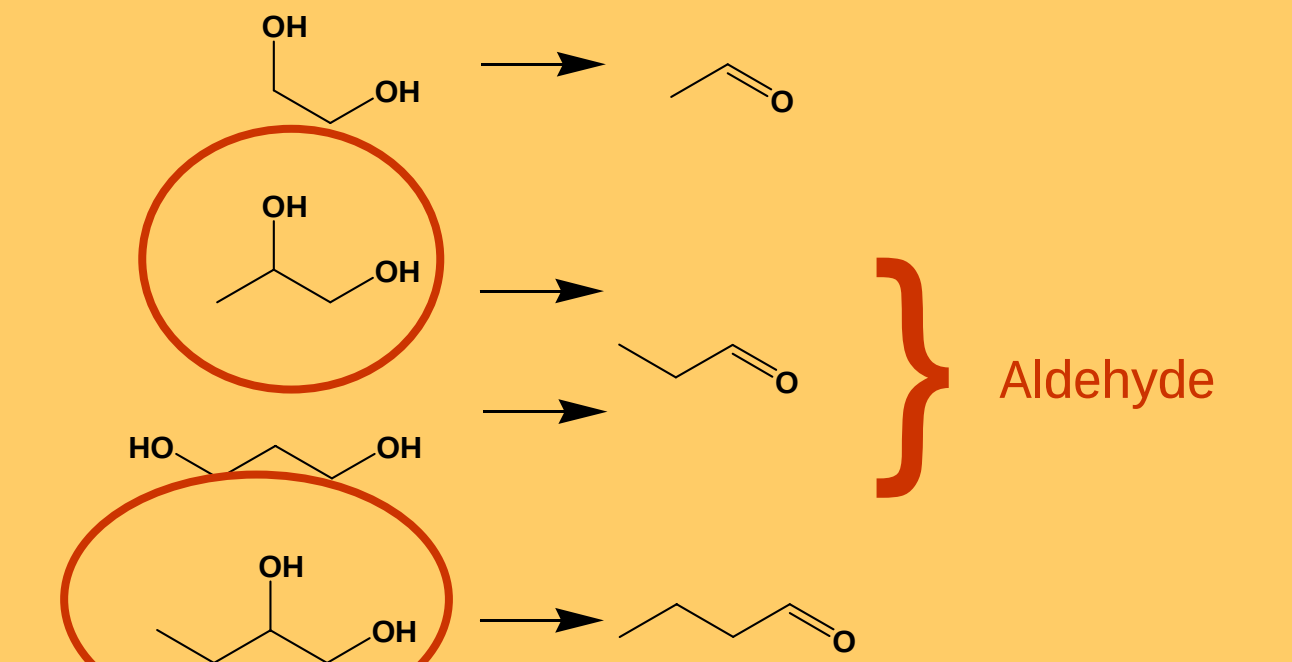
5 %

Rest (Methan, Alkohole)

10 %

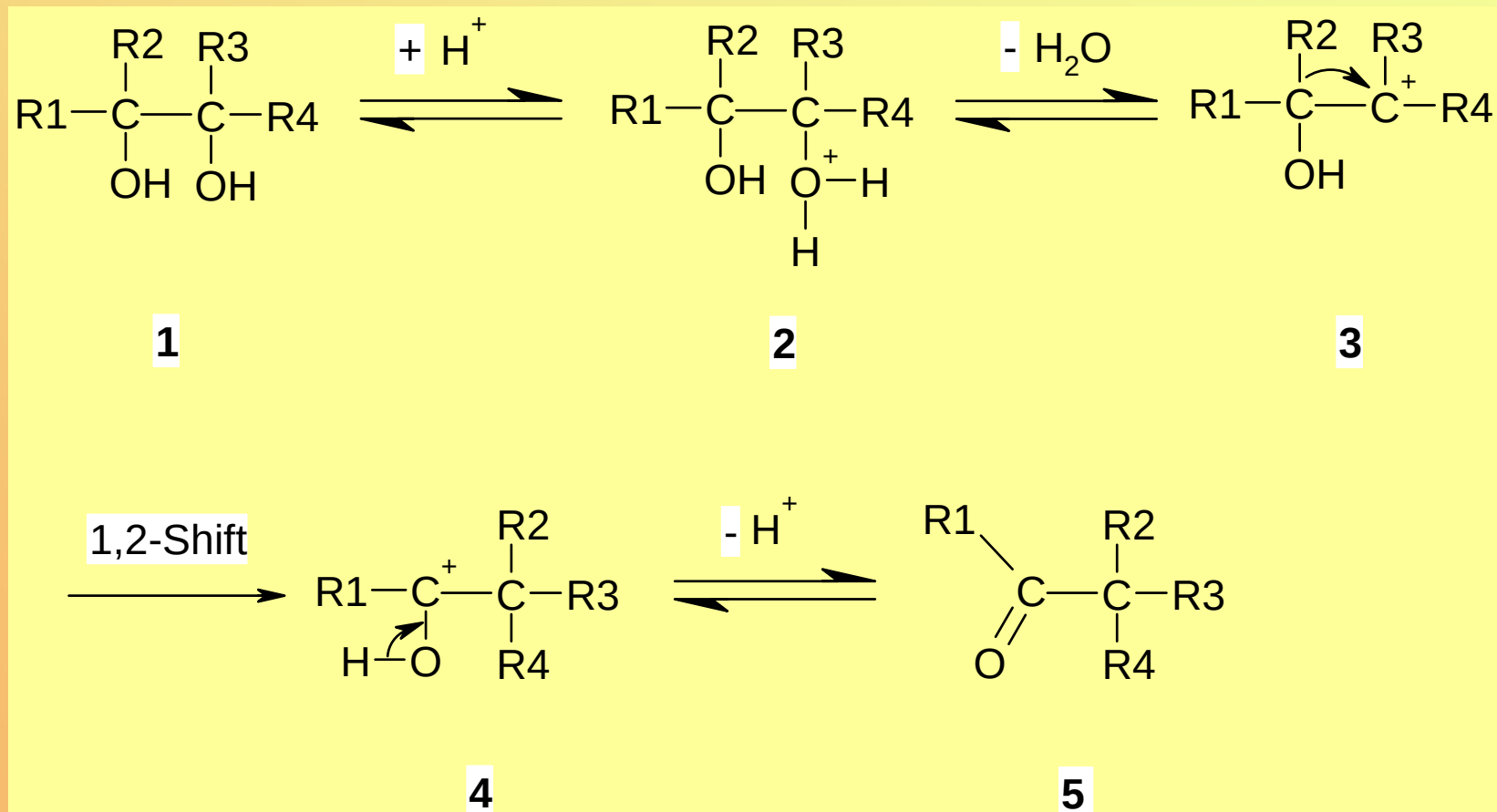


Dehydratisierung in nah- und überkritischem Wasser



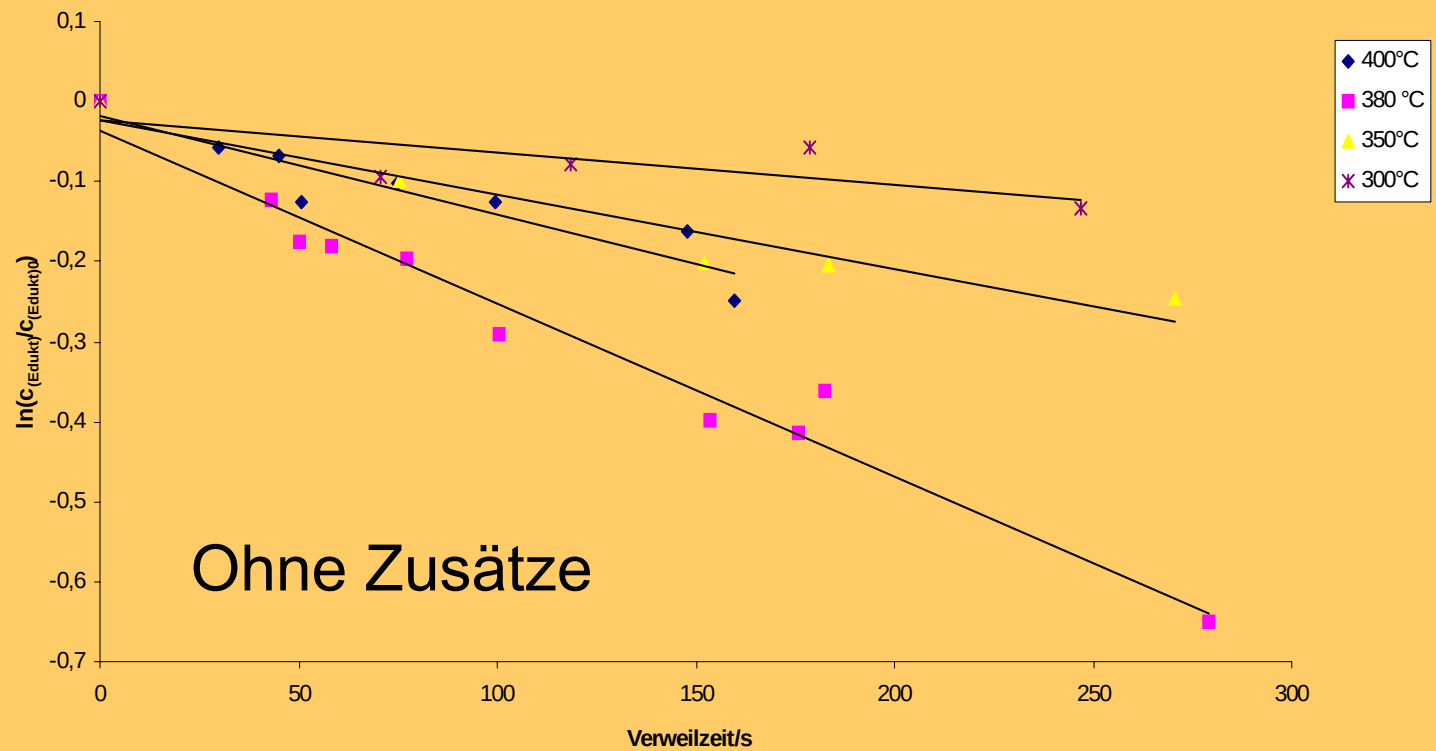
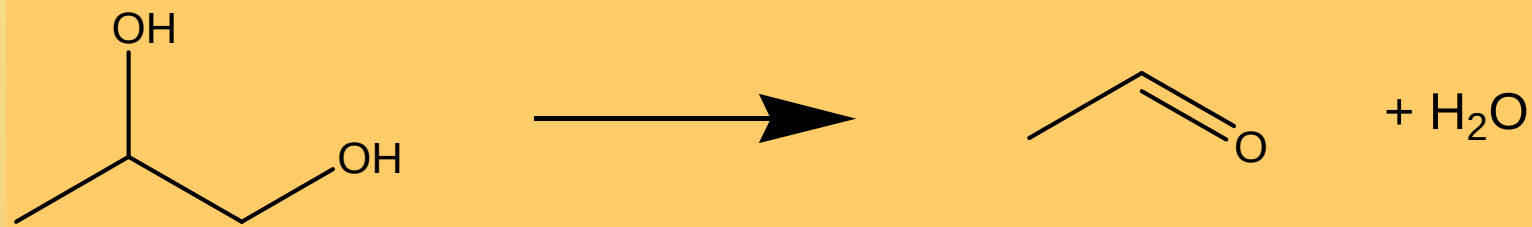


Pinakol-Pinakolon-Umlagerung



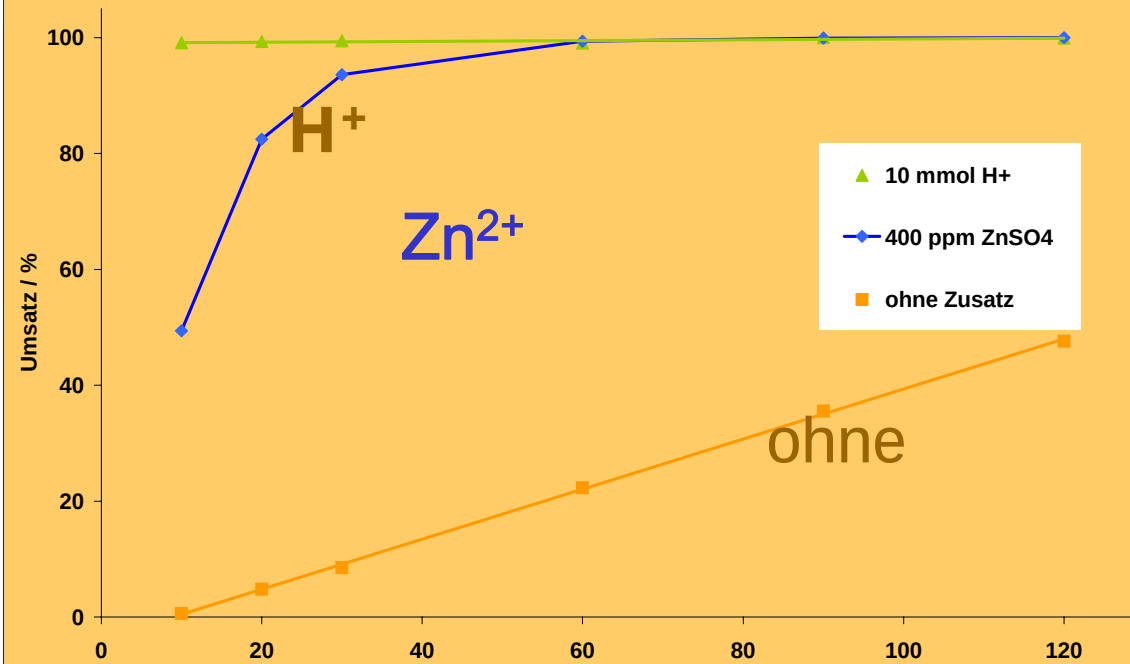


Kinetik der 1,2-Propandiol-Dehydratisierung





Einfluss von Elektrolyten

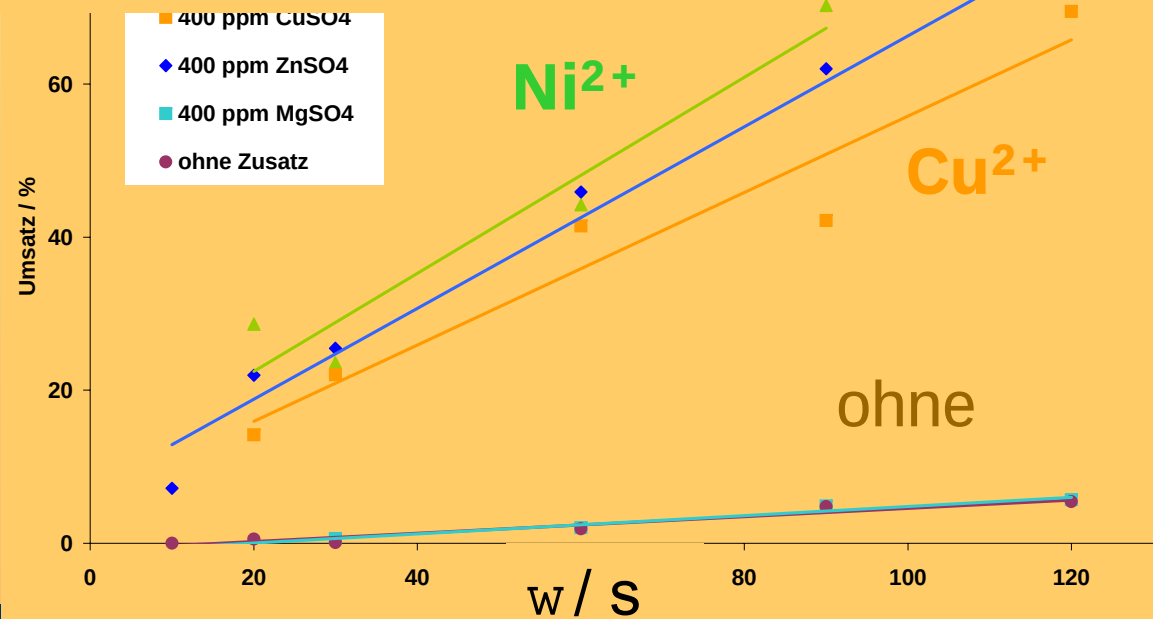


320 °C
340 bar

Ausbeute 80 %

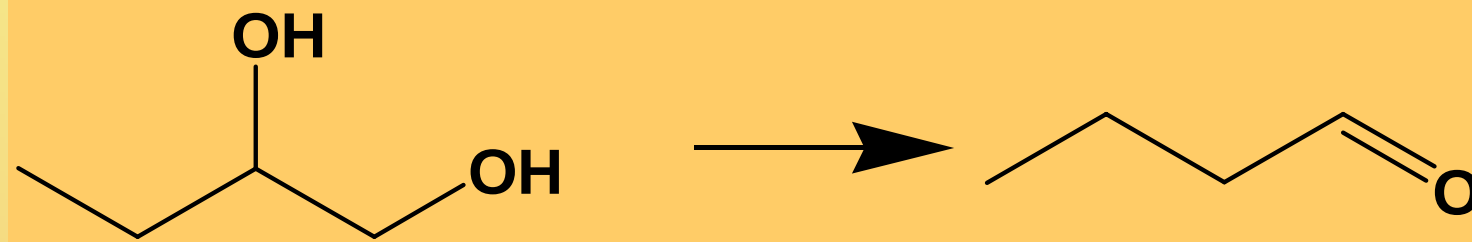
w / s

Mit
NaSO₄
kein Umsatz

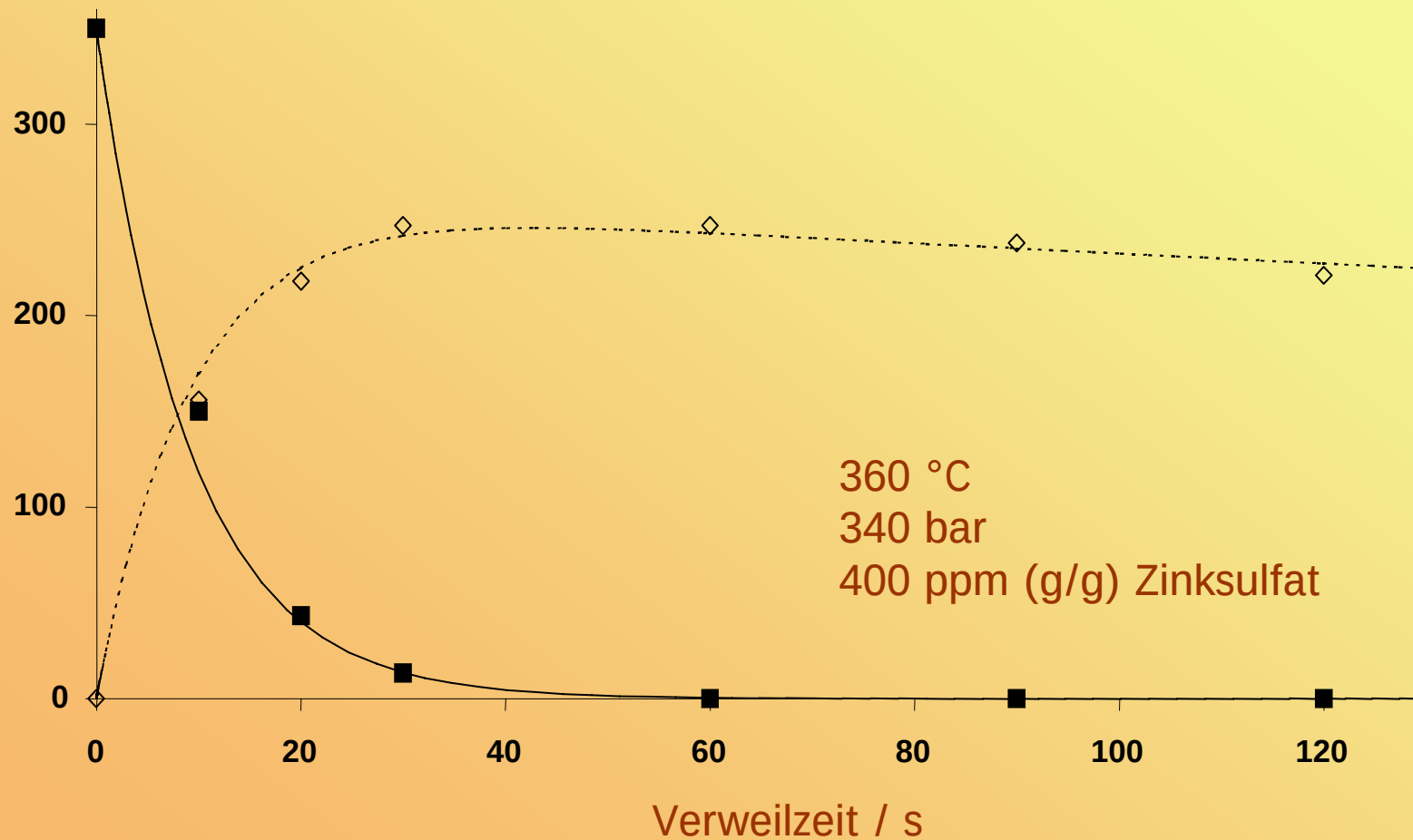




Beispiel: 1,2-Butandiol

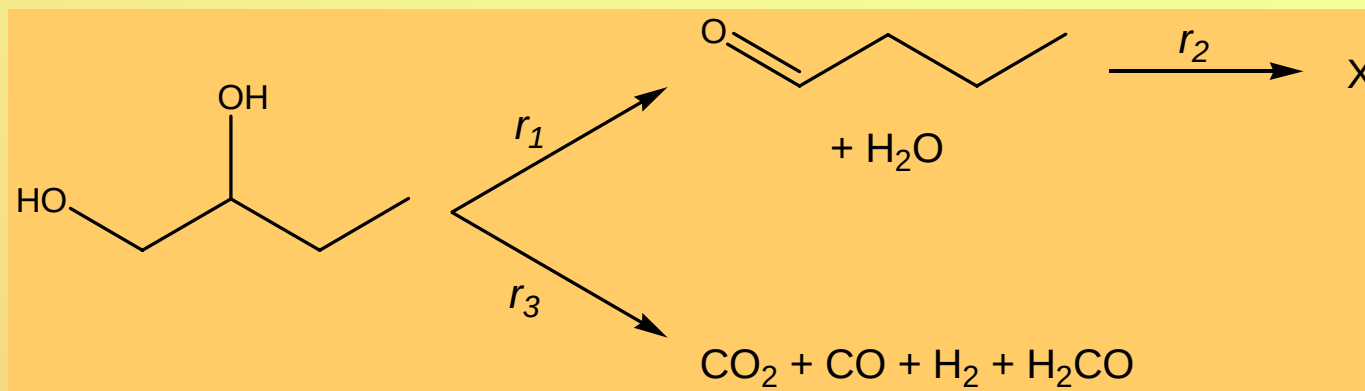


$C / \text{mmol L}^{-1}$

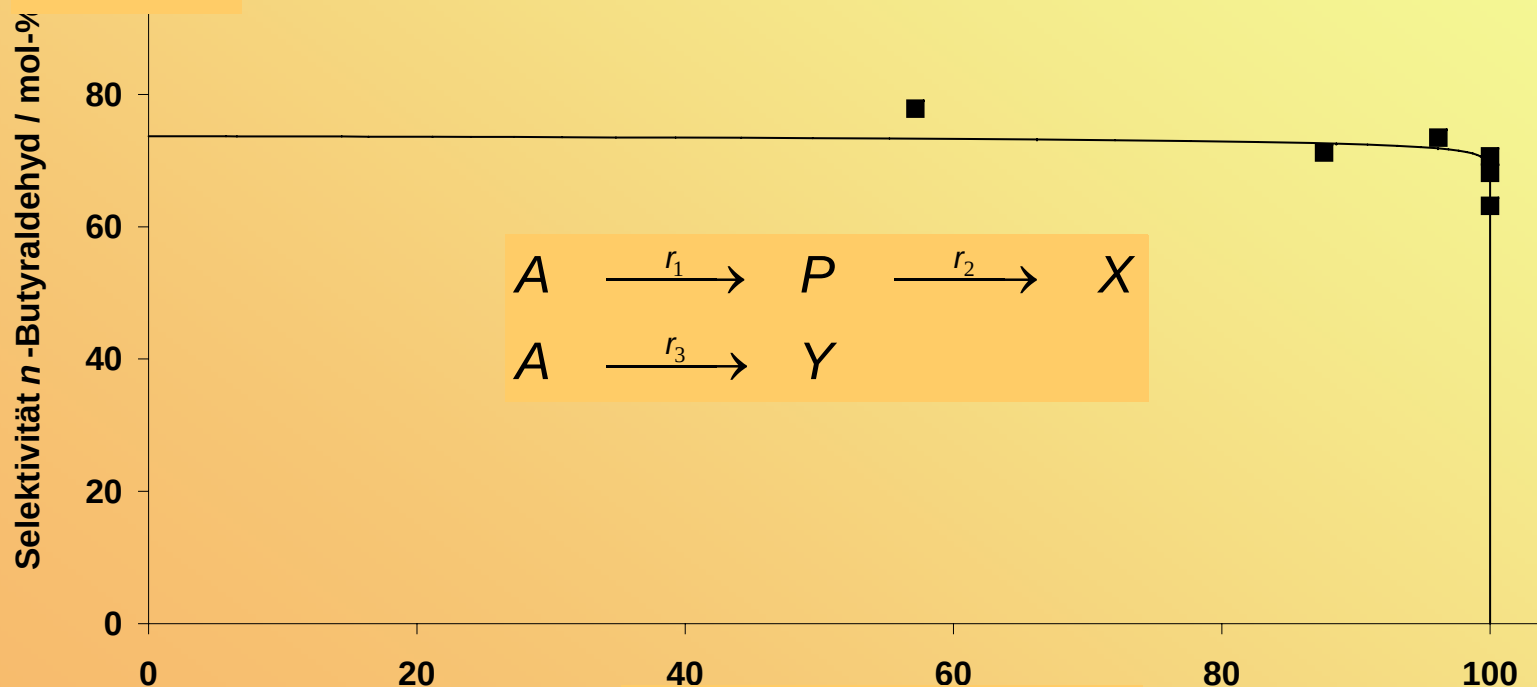




1,2-Butandiol



S / %

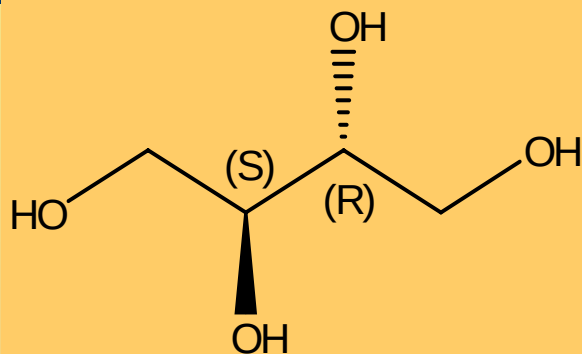


U / %

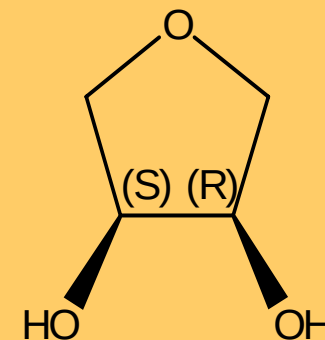
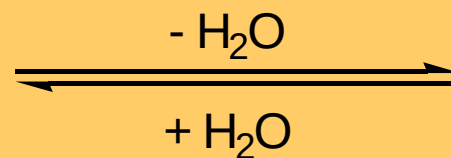
360 °C, 340 bar, 400 ppm (g/g) Zinksulfat



m-Erythritol

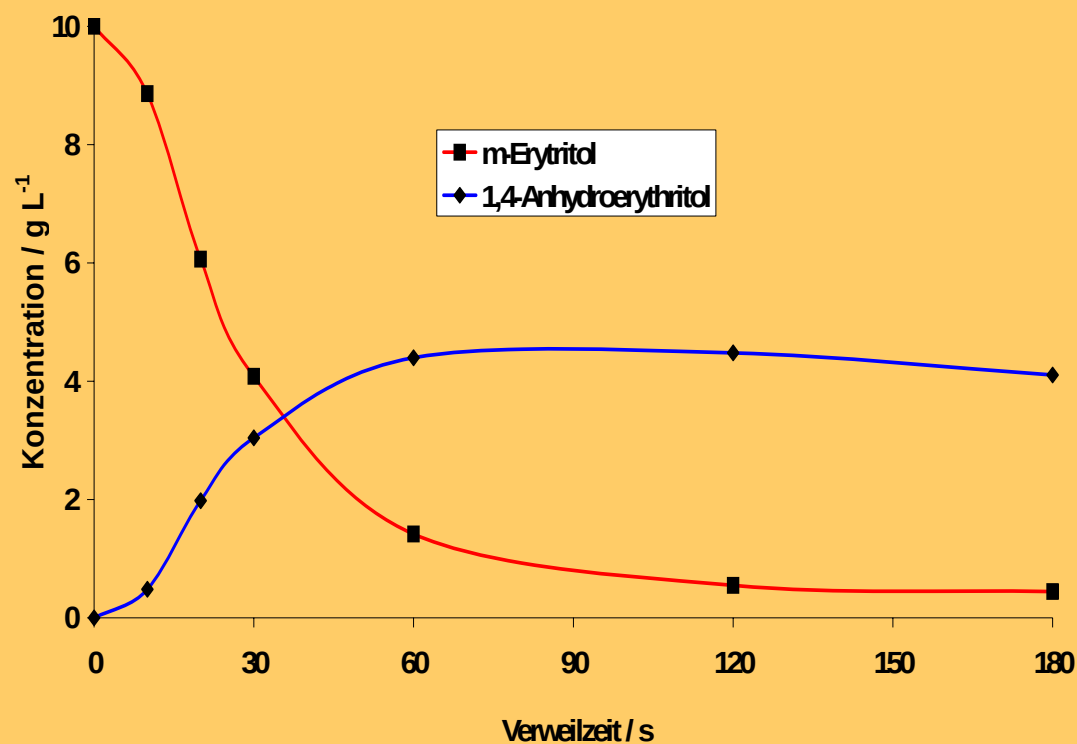


m-Erythritol



1,4-Anhydroerythritol

360 °C, 340 bar
0,1 % (g/g) Zinksulfat





**Wirkstoffe, Feinchemikalien,
Spezialchemikalien**

Zwischenprodukte
Acetaldehyd, **Acrylsäure**,
Furandicarbonsäure

Bio-Grundchemikalien sekundär
Ethanol, **Milchsäure**, **Propylenglycol**, **HMF**

Bio-Grundchemikalien primär
Kohlenhydrate

Rohstoffe
Holz, Mais, Zuckerrübe