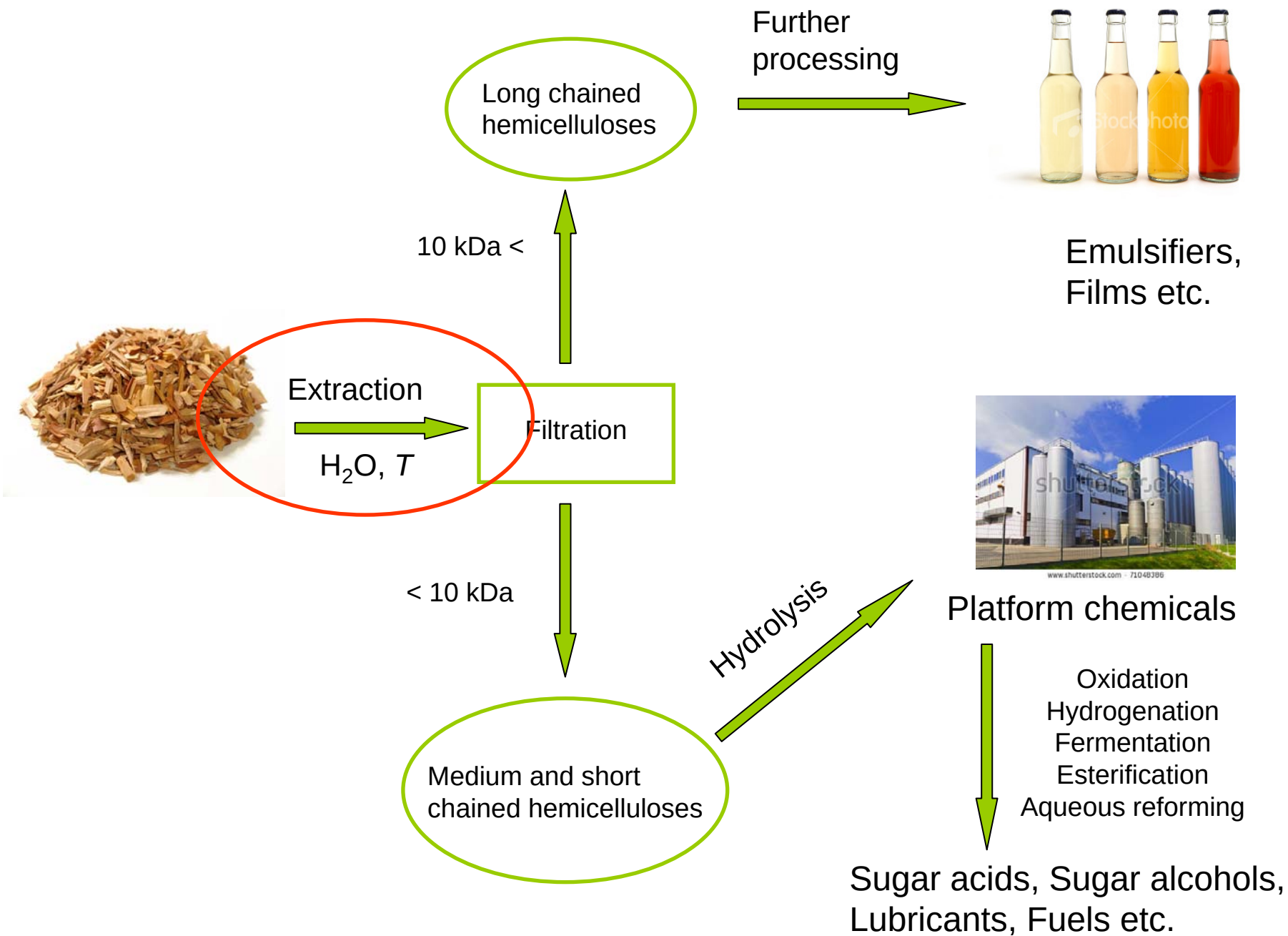




The controlled extraction of hemicelluloses

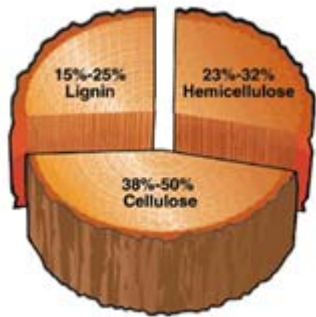
J. V. Rissanen, H. Grénman, T. Salmi, D. Yu. Murzin.

Åbo Akademi University, PCC.
Turku, Finland

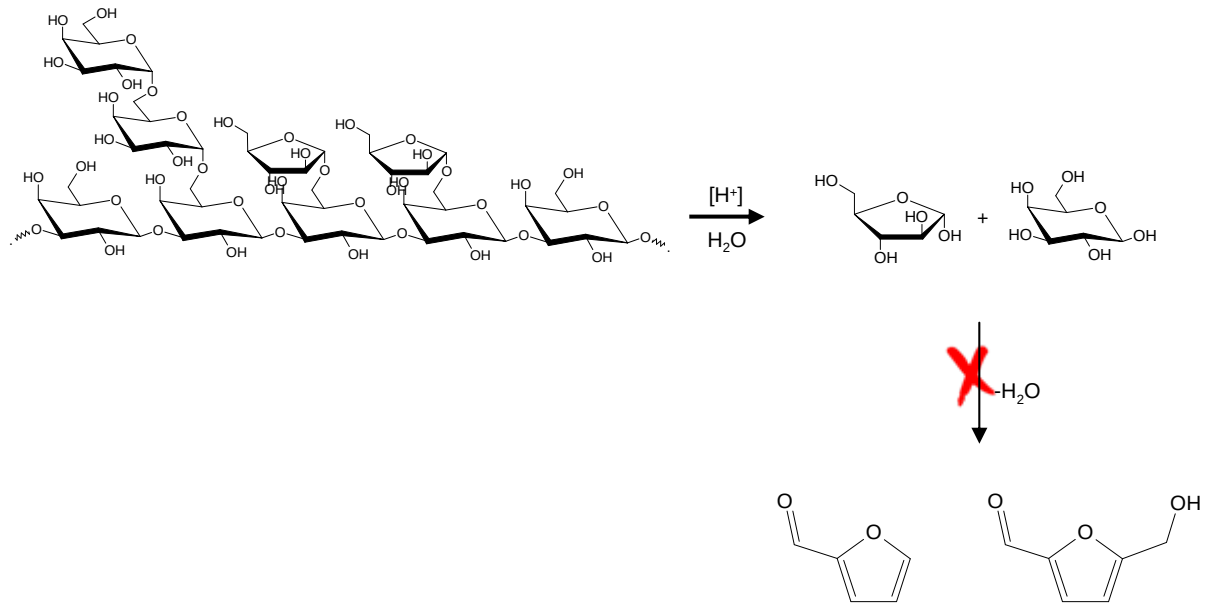


Background

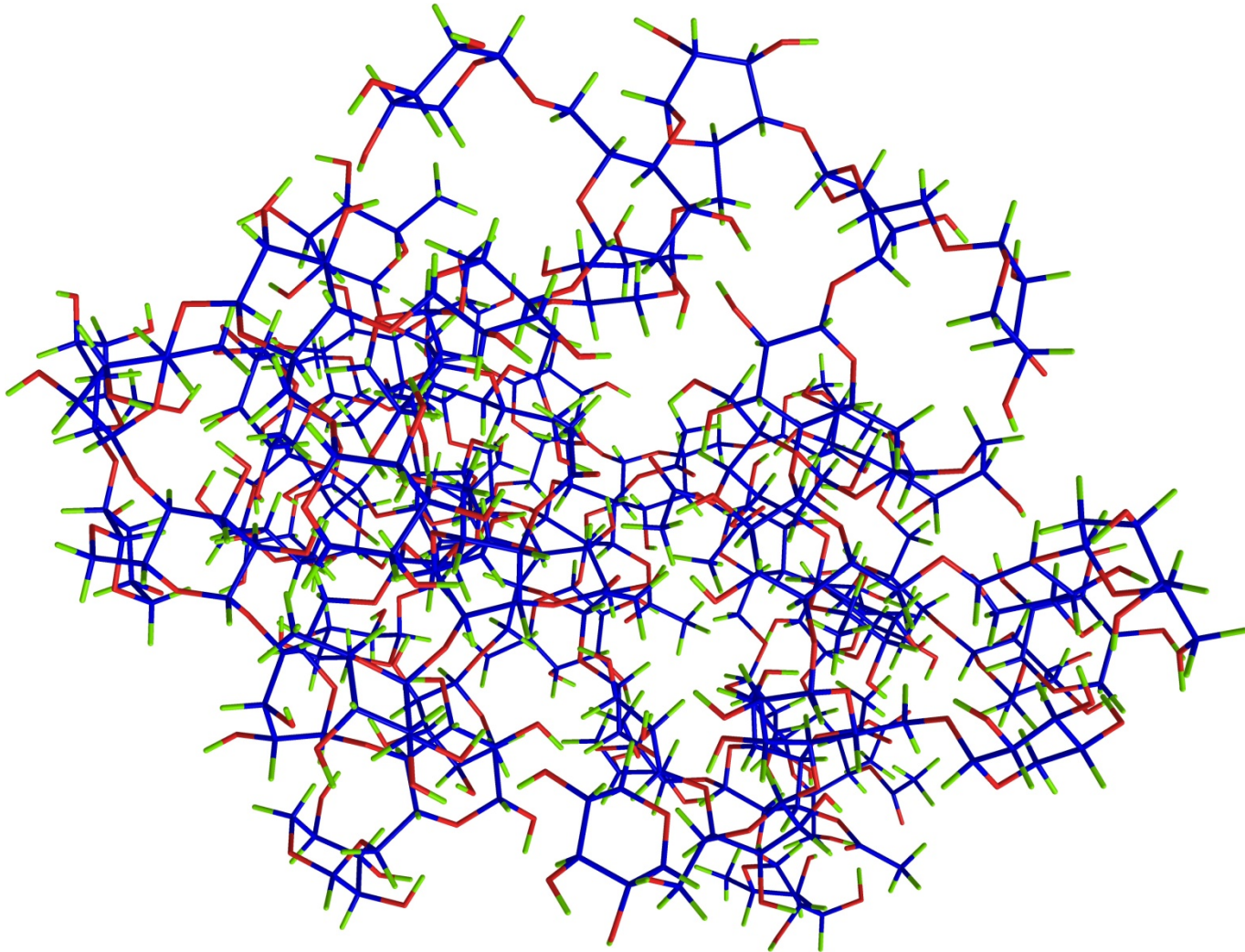
- Protonation of glycosidic bonds



Wood



Hemicellulose molecule



Starting material

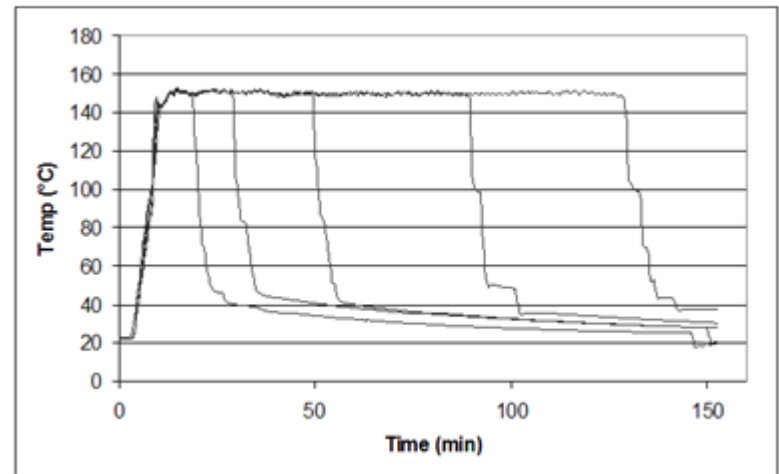
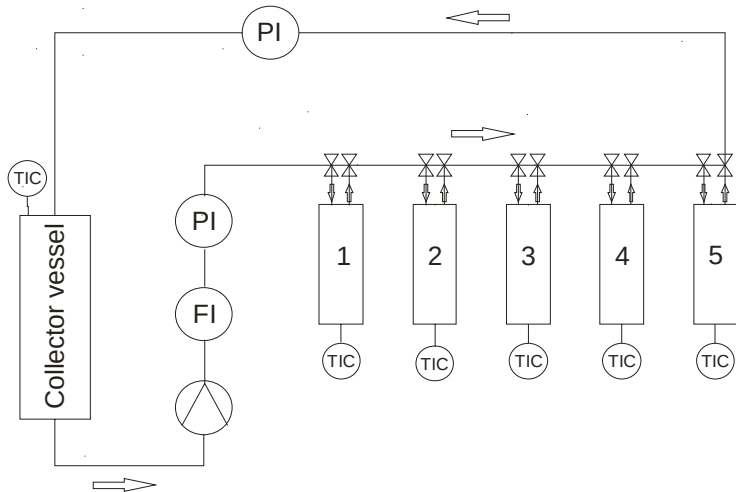


Non-extracted chips, 1.25 – 2 mm



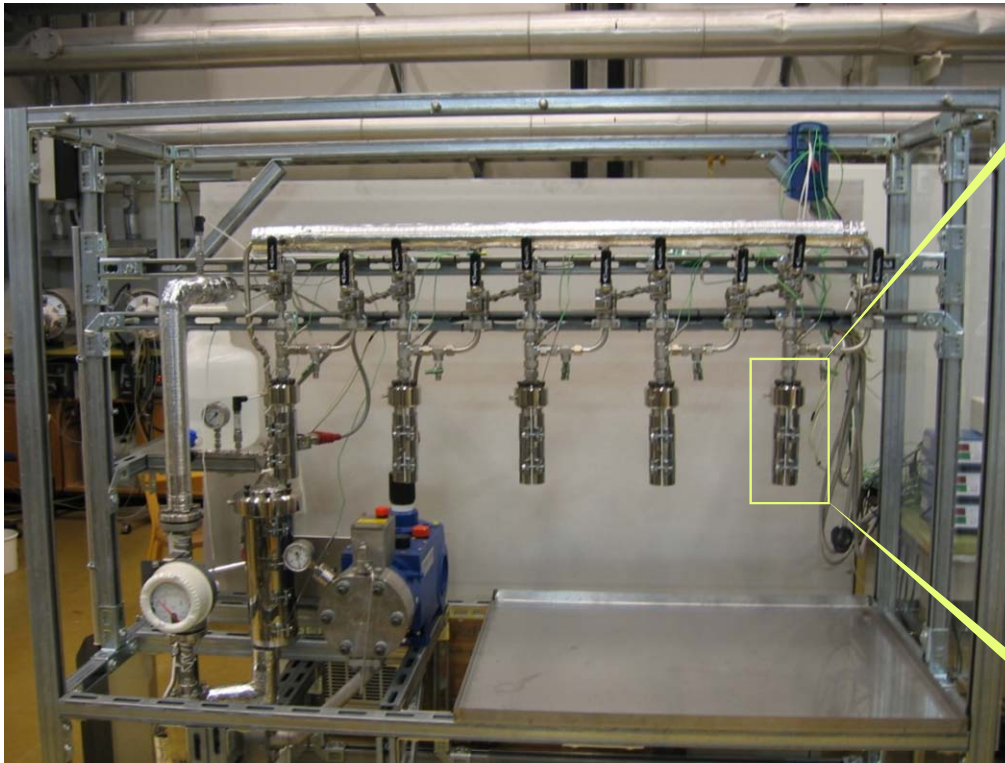
Non-extracted cubic blocks, 10 mm

Reactor system



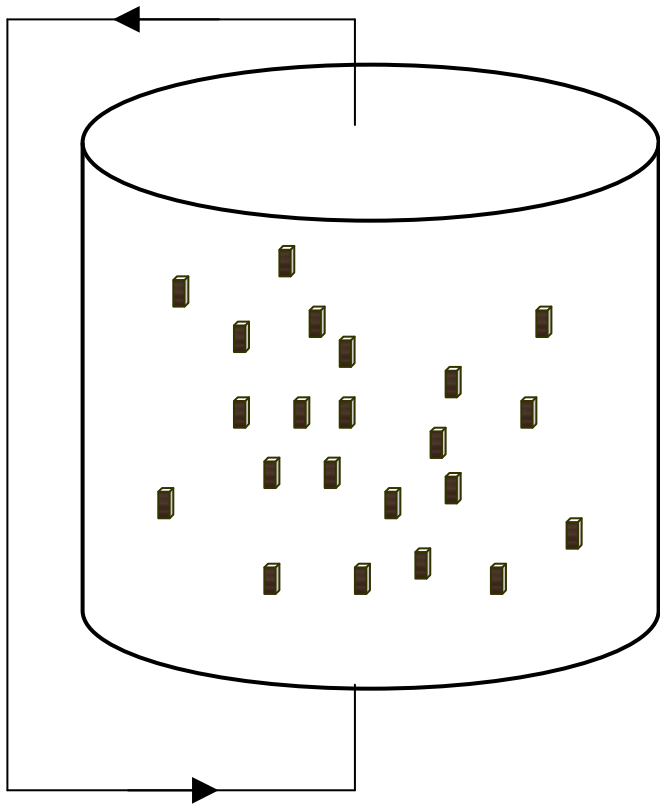
- Cascade reactor
- Flexible 5 point sampling of liquid and solid phases
- Accurate control and measurement of temperature, pressure and flow rate

Reactor system

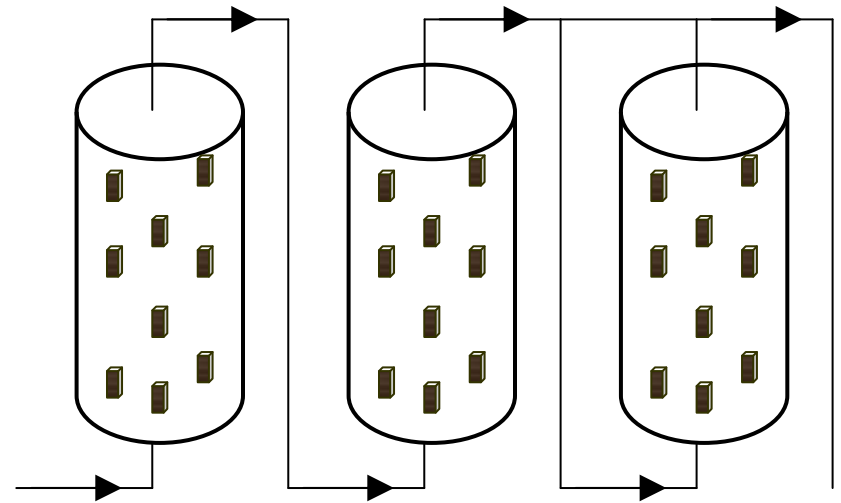


Batch reactor versus cascade reactor

Traditional batch digester



Cascade reactor



The chips do not differentiate between reactor type

Liquid samples, 170°C, 0-60 min

5 min

10 min

15 min

20 min

60 min



- Viscosity of the extraction liquor increasing
- Colour becomes brown

Solid samples, 170°C, 0-60 min

0 min



5 min



10 min



15 min



20 min

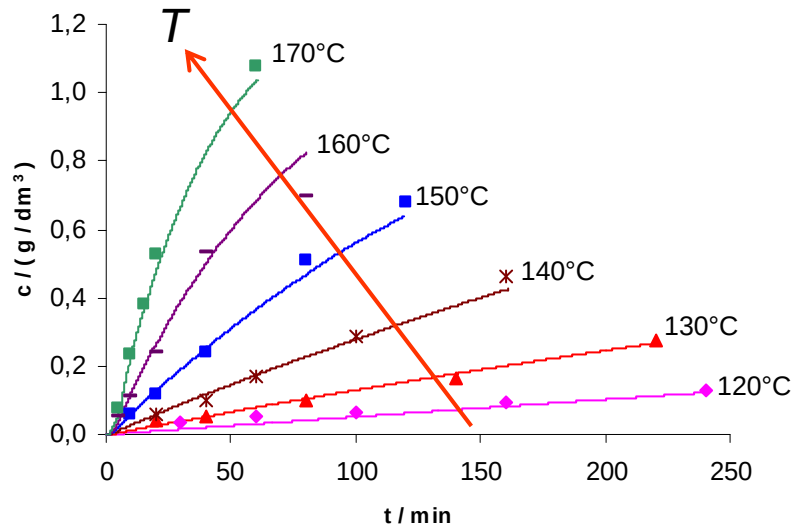


60 min

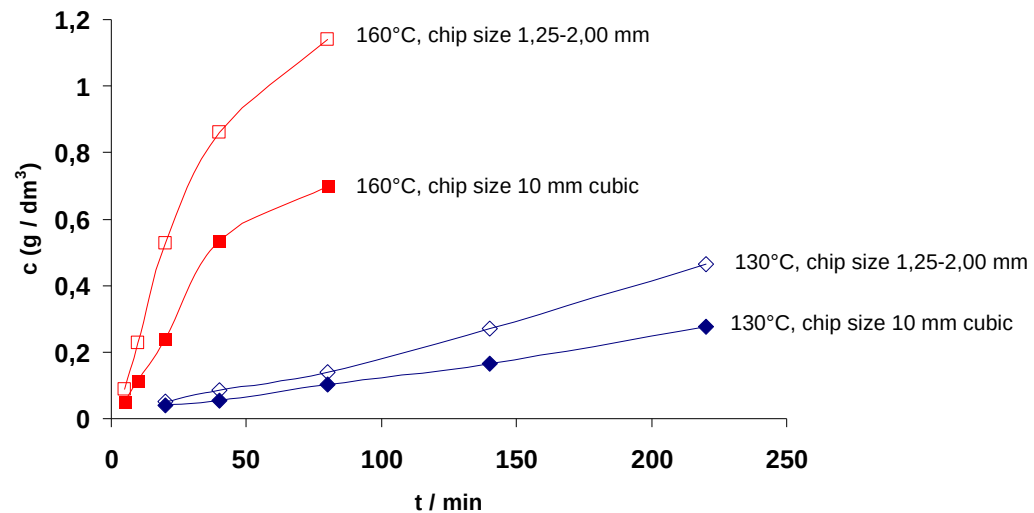


Experimental results

The influence of temperature and chip size on the overall extraction rate

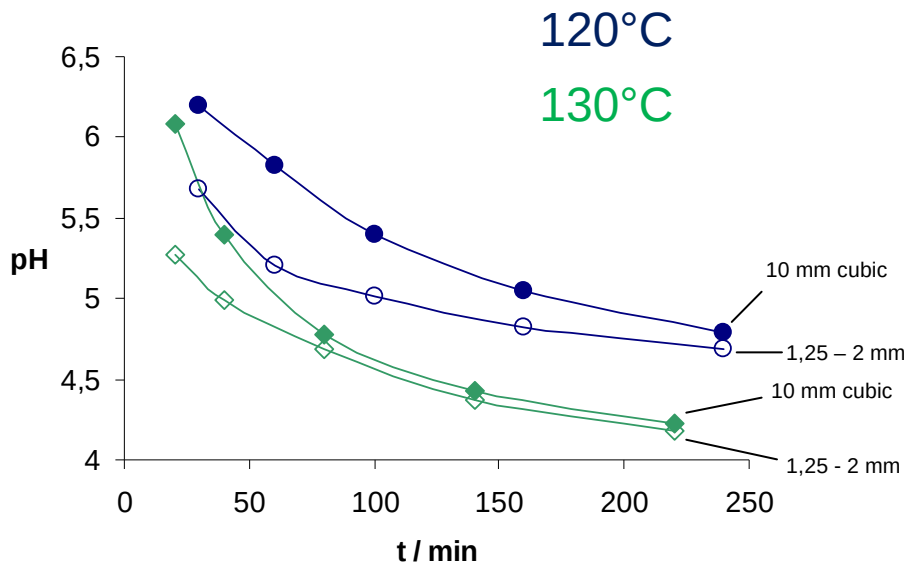


Concentration of hemicellulose as a function of time (10 mm cubic blocks).



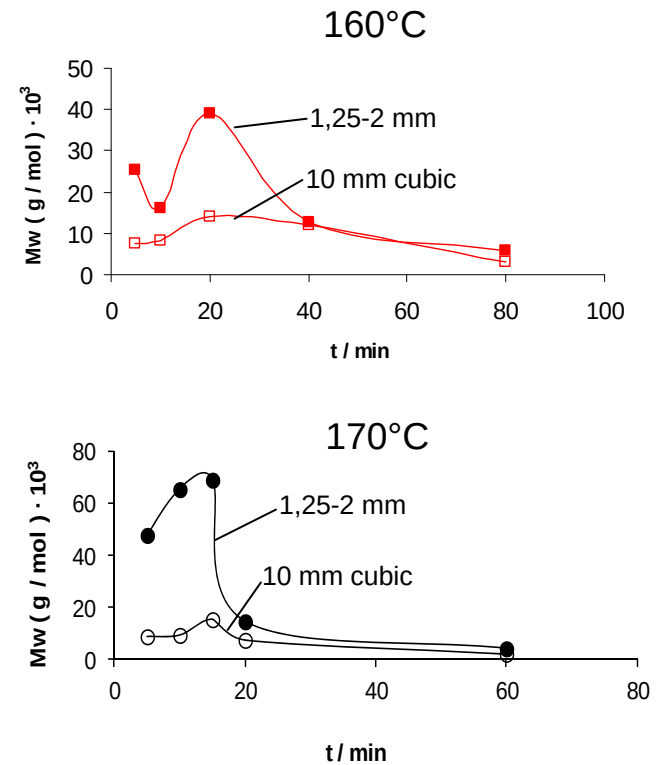
Liquid phase concentration as a function of time with different chip sizes.

The behaviour of the pH during the reaction



The pH with 1,25 - 2 mm chips (open symbols) and 10 mm cubic blocks (solid symbols).

Molar mass



Conclusions

- Industrial applications need long chained hemicelluloses and monomers
- The extraction kinetics are crucial in order to tailor the product as well as the production
- The overall extraction is influenced by several interlinked phenomena

Conclusion –

The influence of the extraction parameters is complex and interlinked

