

Effect of hydrothermal explosion pretreatment on the composition and structure of *Calliandra calothyrsus* shrub – a lignocellulosic biomass

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To cite this article:

Shivanand Yallappa Adaganti, Basavaraj Mahipat Kulkarni, Gururaj Pandurang Desai, Shivappa Shanmukhappa. Effect of Hydrothermal Explosion Pretreatment on the Composition and Structure of *Calliandra Calothyrsus* Shrub – a Lignocellulosic Biomass. *International Journal of Renewable and Sustainable Energy*. Vol. 3, No. 1, 2014, pp. 1-5. doi: 10.11648/j.ijrse.20140301.11

Abstract: Biomass has been pretreated by hydrothermal explosion using different experimental conditions of temperature between 135 and 173°C and operating time of 45 minutes. The effects of hydrothermal explosion conditions have been investigated by measuring chemical compositions (cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin) in *Calliandra calothyrsus*. Hydrothermal explosion pretreatment removes the major part of the hemicelluloses, and makes the high cellulose in the solid material for further enzyme hydrolysis. At severity factor of (log Ro) 3.82 (173°C, 7.5 bar, 45 min), the biomass fibers contained the significant lowest hemicelluloses and the highest of celluloses at 4.82 % DW and 58.26 % DW, respectively. Since *Calliandra calothyrsus* has higher lignin content, lignin structure might be resisting hemicelluloses degradation by hydrothermal explosion pretreatment. Therefore, hydrothermal explosion of lignocellulosic materials to remove hemicelluloses might significantly enhance the efficiency of cellulose hydrolysis.

Keywords: *Calliandra Calothyrsus*, Hydrothermal Explosion, Chemical Compositions

1. Introduction

Depletion of world's petroleum supply and greenhouse gas (GHG) effects has resulted in a growing interest in alternate fuels. Main feedstock for ethanol production were sugar crops and starchy biomass, since these raw materials were used for animal and human feeding, so not sufficient for supplying increasing demand. Current research and development is towards using low cost lignocellulosic biomass, a promising renewable alternative source which does not compete with food crops. Lignocellulosic biomass gives a unique and sustainable resource for environmentally safe organic fuels. The digestibility of lignocellulosic biomass is low due to structural features such as lignin content, acetyl groups and crystallinity, which makes direct bioconversion of biomass into sugars by hydrolytic enzymes difficult and unfeasible. Hence, Pretreatment of lignocellulosic biomass is a key step to enhance its digestibility before conversion to biofuel.

Cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin are major structure of

lignocellulosic biomass [1]. Complex structure of hemicelluloses and lignin, make the access of cellulase enzymes to cellulose difficult, thus reducing the efficiency of the enzymatic hydrolysis [2]. The efficient bioconversion of lignocellulosic biomass to ethanol is possible with some form of pretreatment. Pretreatment enables effective enzymatic hydrolysis of the cellulose by removal of the surrounding hemicellulose and/or lignin along with modification of the cellulose microfibril structure [3]. Pretreatment has several methods such as physical (mechanical), physico-chemical, chemical and biological pretreatment.

One of the most promising pretreatments appears to be hydrothermal explosion that is physico-chemical pretreatment [4]. Hydrothermal explosion is slightly different from steam explosion [5], which is most attractive pretreatment method for lignocellulosic materials due to no use of chemicals and efficient biomass disruption characteristics. With hydrothermal explosion, solubilization of hemicellulose and separation of lignin can generally be

achieved by low temperature and high residence time.

In the present study, *Calliandra calothyrsus* stem was used as raw material. To enhance the accessibility and cellulose content of the biomass, hydrothermal explosion pretreatment was investigated. In this method, *Calliandra calothyrsus* biomass was loaded in a pressure vessel with water and heated; later the pressure is reduced rapidly, which makes the materials undergo an explosive decompression. Hydrothermal explosion is initiated at a temperature of 152-173°C (corresponding pressure 5 – 7.5 bar) for 45 minutes before the material is exposed to atmospheric pressure. The explosion also results in substantial breakdown of the lignocellulosic structure along with hydrolysis of the hemicellulosic fraction and depolymerization of the lignin components [6]. Exploded biomass was characterized to study its chemical and morphological properties. The aim of this work was to investigate hydrothermal explosion pretreatment of *Calliandra calothyrsus* so as to prepare the exploded fibers for enzymatic hydrolysis.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Raw Material

Calliandra calothyrsus stem were obtained from western part of the Karnataka state, India. It is a small, perennial, thornless multistemmed shrub which grows to a height of 3–15m and has a trunk diameter of 25–40 cm. During the preparation of the biomass, the stems are first cut into small pieces, dried and then powdered to a size of 3 mm in our college laboratory. Moisture content of *Calliandra calothyrsus* was 10.55%.

2.2. Hydrothermal Explosion Pretreatment

The hydrothermal-explosion treatments were carried out in a 5 – L pilot scale reaction vessel designed to reach a maximum operating pressure of 15 bar. All experiments were carried out using 10 g dry weight of biomass along with 500ml of water. Reactor was heated from the bottom, temperature and pressure inside the reactor was monitored during pretreatment. After treatment at given temperature, pressure and residence time, the wet biomass was discharged from the vessel into a collecting tank by rapidly opening a valve, causing the material to expand. The hydrothermal explosion of biomass was evaluated at different temperature (135, 152 and 173°C), pressure (2.5, 5 and 7.5 bar) for time period of 45 min. The severity of the treatment was represented by a single term R_o [7] which associates the effect of residence time (t , min) and temperature of reaction (T , °C): $R_o = t \exp(T-100/14.75)$. The log value of R_o gives the severity factor that is used to map the effects of hydrothermal explosion pretreatment on biomass.

$$\text{Severity factor} = \log(R_o) \quad (1)$$

Value of log R_o for different pretreatment conditions is shown in Table 1. The hydrothermal explosion fibers (HEF)

were packed into a plastic bag and stored in a cold room, the solids content of fibers sample was determined.

2.3. Characterization of Biomass

Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) (Hitachi S- 4800, Tokyo, Japan) instruments were used for the microstructural analysis of *Calliandra calothyrsus* samples. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrophotometer (Tensor 27; Bruker, Germany) was used to determine the changes in functional groups of biomass caused by the treatments, FTIR spectra were recorded in transmittance mode within the range of 4000 to 500 cm^{-1} .

2.4. Chemical Compositions Analysis

The chemical composition of raw and hydrothermal exploded biomass (% dry weight) was determined using the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry (TAPPI) standards [8]. First, the biomass sample was prepared and extracted with ethanol–benzene, according to TAPPI, T 257 cm-02 and T 204 cm-07. Then, the chemical analyses of biomass were conducted. The acid insoluble lignin (Klason lignin) was determined, extracting in a sulfuric acid of 72% by TAPPI T-222 om-06. Cellulose and hemicellulose were determined according to the procedures described by Goering and Van Soest (1970) [9].

3. Results & Discussion

3.1. Chemical Composition

Chemical compositions of untreated and hydrothermal-exploded *Calliandra calothyrsus* are shown in Table 1. In lignocellulosic structure, cellulose fibers are within lignin-polysaccharide matrix. It is observed that during various pretreatment conditions, the biomass solubilize, fractionate, hydrolyze and separates hemicelluloses, cellulose and lignin.

Table 1. Chemical Compositions of untreated and hydrothermal-exploded *Calliandra calothyrsus* (% of dry wt.)

Sample	Cellulose	Hemicellulose	Lignin	Severity factor
Untreated	44.54	19.35	27.31	---
135°C, 2.5 bar, 45 min	46.32	12.6	28.18	2.68
152°C, 5 bar, 45 min	54.68	7.32	32.24	3.18
173°C, 7.5 bar, 45 min	58.26	4.82	35.56	3.82

Table 1 shows that cellulose content increased with an increase in temperature and pressure, because severe conditions causes β -glycosidic bonds between D-glucosyl groups of cellulose to rupture, which results in breakage of cellulose. Solubilization increased as pretreatment conditions were drastic, so the cellulose in treated biomass varied from 46.32% to 58.26% depending upon severity.

Whereas the hemicellulose content in the fiber after hydrothermal explosion from all samples decreased with the increase in severity factor. For 3.82 severity factor hemicelluloses removal was found to be 75%. This attributes that hydrothermal explosion preferentially

affected the hemicelluloses by solubilizing it [10]. Most of hemicelluloses were hydrolyzed into sugars and metabolites (furfural, HMF and acetic acid), which might have washed with hot water.



Figure 1. Images of *Calliandra calothyrsus* before and after hydrothermal explosion pretreatment

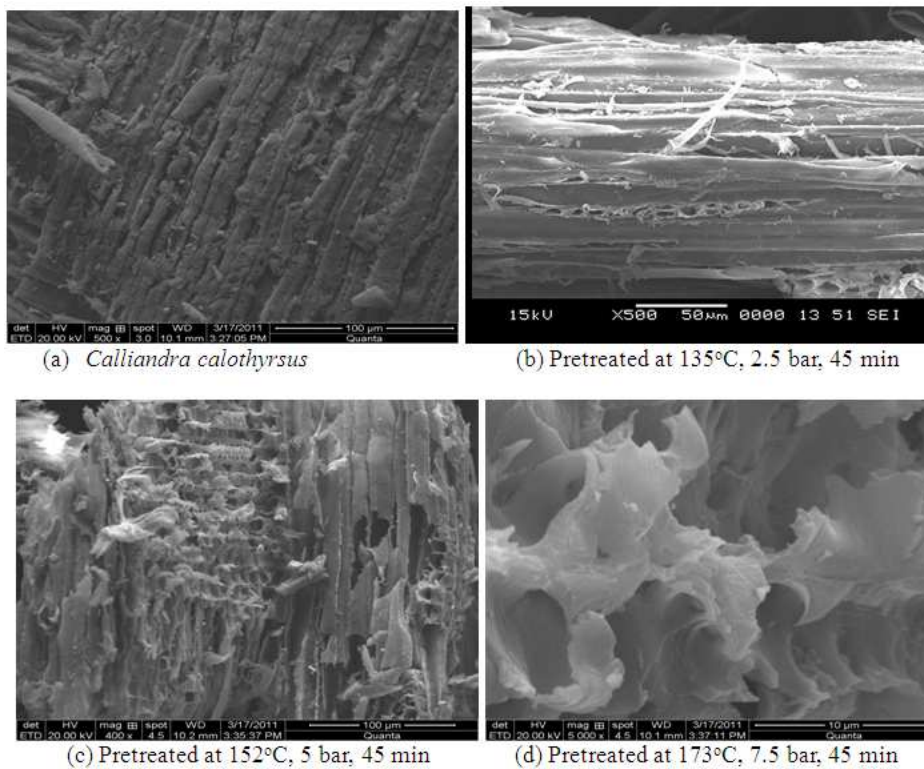


Figure 2. SEM images of fibers before and after hydrothermal explosion pretreatment

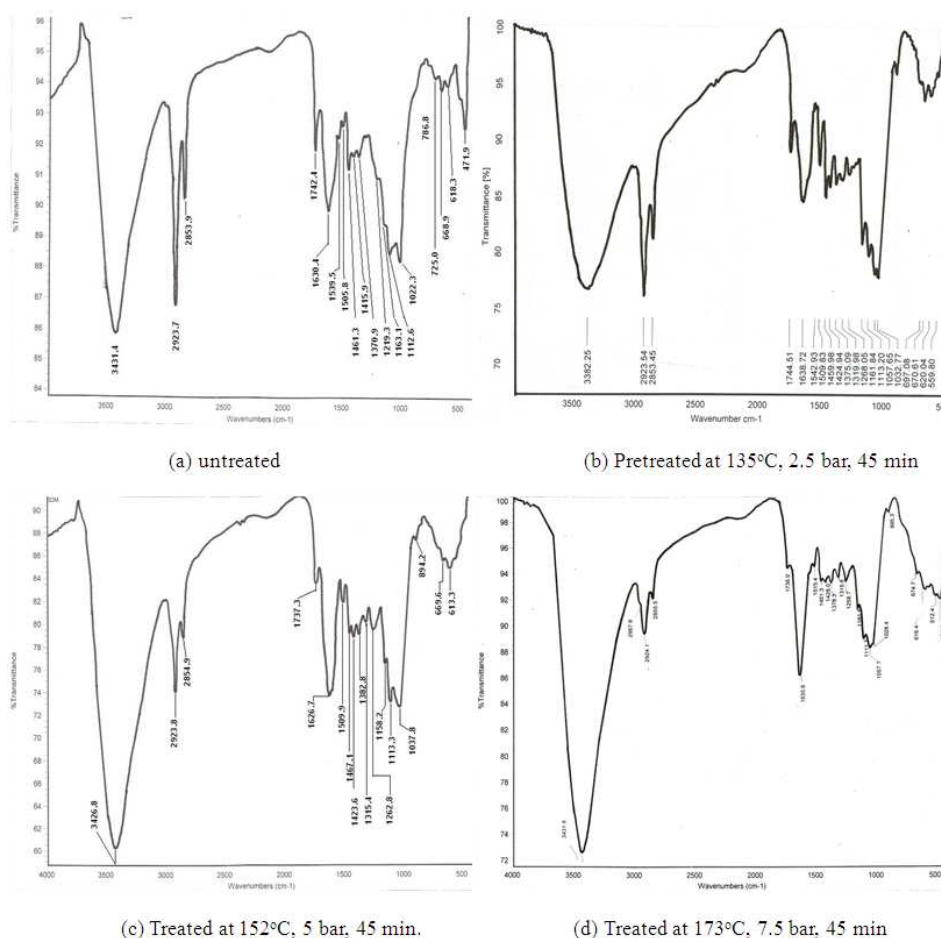


Figure 3. FTIR spectra of *Calliandra calothyrsus*

3.2. Morphology of *Calliandra calothyrsus* Under Various Hydrothermal Explosion Treatments

Figure 1 shows the images of hydrothermal explosion of *Calliandra calothyrsus* particles at various conditions. Volume of fibers increased after the hydrothermal explosion process, the reason for this was due to rapid thermal expansion of fibers which has helped to open up the rigid and highly ordered biomass structure by disrupting the middle lamella lignin.

Figure 2(a) shows the SEM images of raw *Calliandra calothyrsus* fibrous structure which is common in most biomass. SEM images of biomass after explosion were used to investigate the structure of these fibers. Figure 2(b), 2(c) and 2(d) shows structural breakdown of the biomass which in turn has increased the pore size of the material however they were still found to be fibrous after the hydrothermal treatment. Images clearly demonstrate that more fibers break open with increase in temperature and pressure.

SEM image Figure 2(b) at hydrothermal explosion at 135°C did not show opening up of fibers, whereas with the increasing severity at 152°C and 173°C more fibers were burst open (Figure 2(c) and (d)), which shows that pretreatment of a biomass made a substantial change in

porous structure and broken down many fibers simultaneously. So cellulose became more porous and loose. Due to existence of porous structure, the enzyme could penetrate into cellulose and contact the interior structure of cellulosic biomass more easily, which increase the yield of sugars by enzymatic hydrolysis.

3.3. FTIR

FTIR spectroscopy was used to examine changes occurred in the chemical constituents of the biomass fibers, before and after hydrothermal explosion. Figure 3 shows FTIR spectrum of raw and exploded *Calliandra calothyrsus* fibers. The peaks in the range 3700 to 3400 cm⁻¹ corresponds to O-H stretching band, which was due to the vibrations of hydrogen-bounded hydroxyl group, whereas around 2950-2900 cm⁻¹ were due to the stretching of C-H [11] [12]. The peak at 1736-1744 attributes to acetyl group or uronic ester groups of hemicelluloses. Figure 3b, 3c and 3d shows that the peak almost disappeared in the spectra of hydrothermally exploded biomass, which indicates that most of the hemicelluloses were removed during pretreatment. The peak at 1630 cm⁻¹ may be due to bending mode of absorbed water.

The band around 1510 cm⁻¹ indicates aromatic skeleton vibration of lignin fraction. The peaks around 1375

represent C-H asymmetric deformation. The peaks in the region of 1200 to 1059 cm^{-1} represent the C-O stretch band and deformation bands in lignin, cellulose and residual hemicelluloses [11]. The peaks that vibrated between 894 - 895 cm^{-1} are assigned to cellulose structure (β -glycosidic linkages between glucose ring of cellulose) [13]

4. Conclusions

- 1 This study illustrates changes in the composition and structure of raw *Calliandra calothyrsus* biomass using hydrothermal explosion pretreatment.
- 2 The results show that cellulose content increased from 44.54% to 58.26%, whereas large fraction of hemicelluloses was lost decreasing its content from 19.35% to 4.82% at higher pretreatment condition.
- 3 SEM images revealed that biomass became more porous and loose, indicating higher specific surface under sever hydrothermal explosion.
- 4 FTIR illuminated clear accessible of cellulose at higher explosion condition, from Figure 3c and 3d at around 894 cm^{-1} .

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