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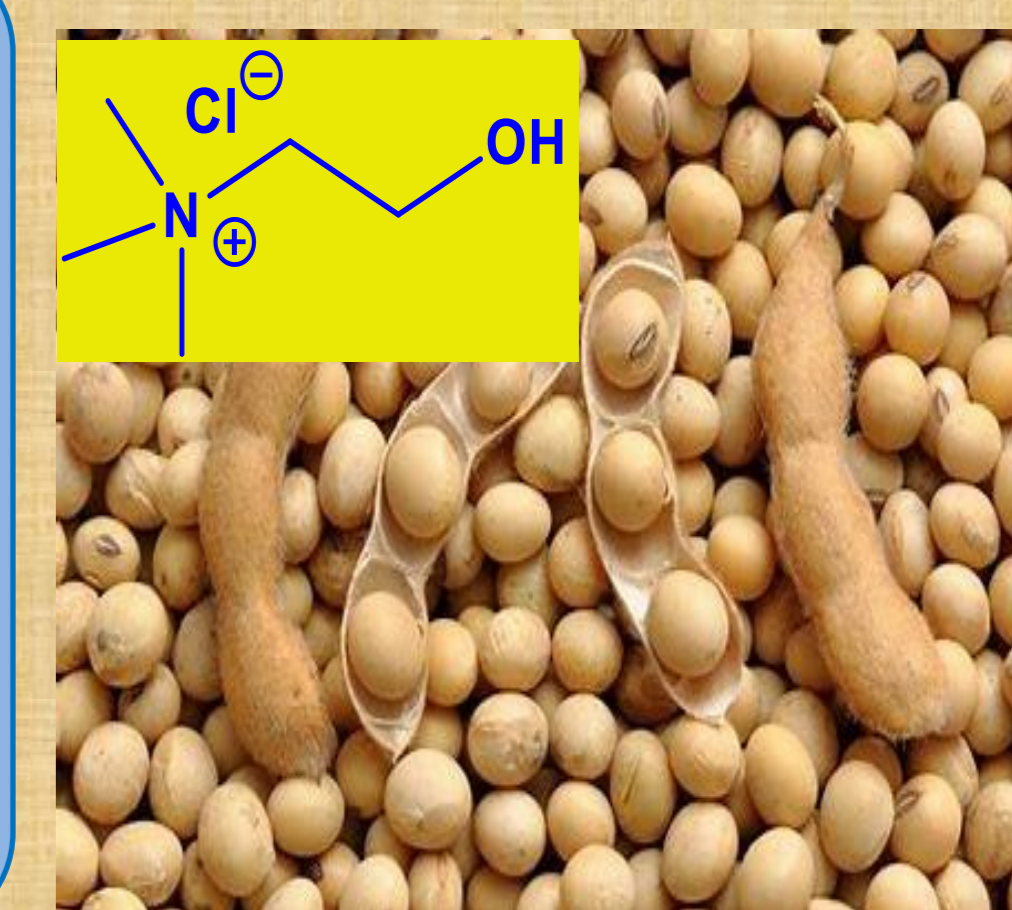
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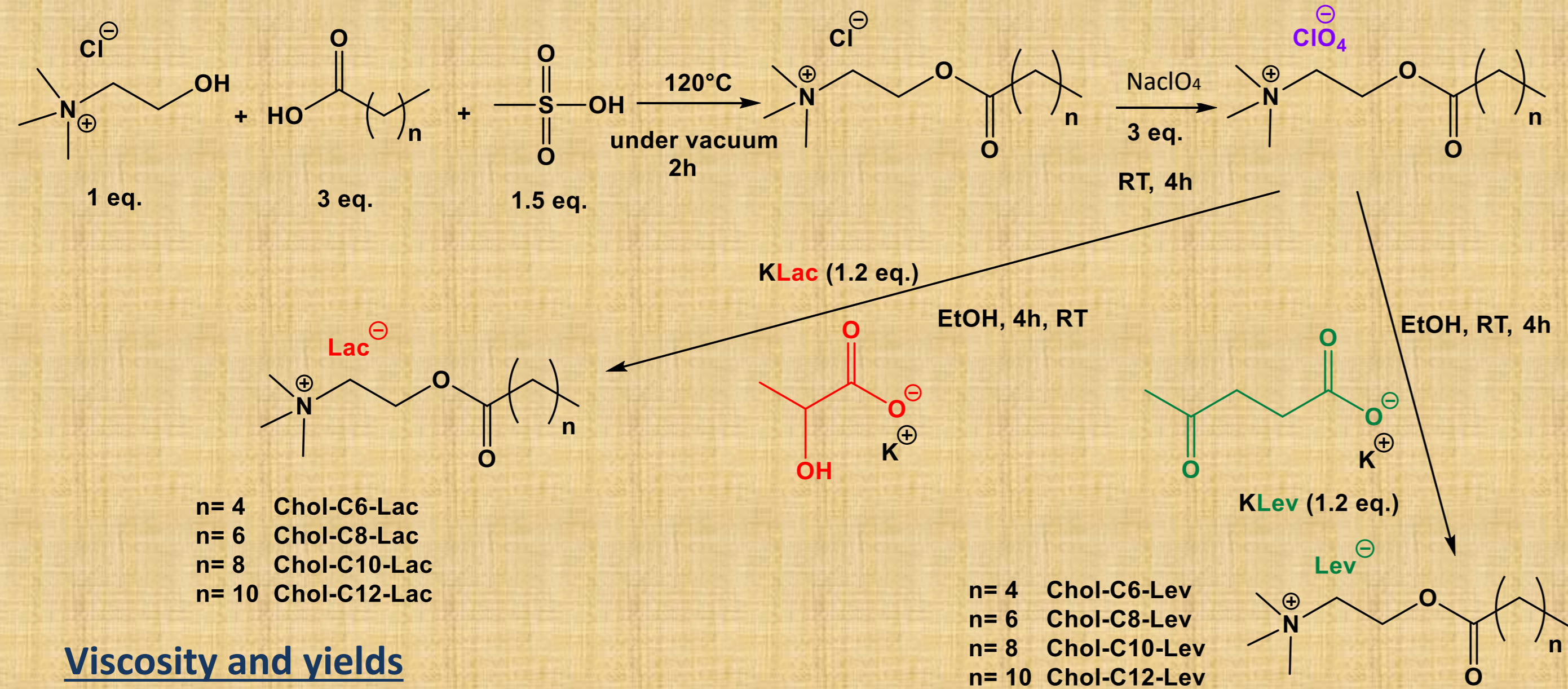
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Introduction

In the current context linked to questions about sustainable development, manufacturers want to replace petrochemical raw materials with renewable resources. In this context, a new category of solvents has emerged as an alternative to traditional ones, the category of ionic liquids. If these ones are biosourced, they can be bio- and eco-compatible. In this work, we have developed biosourced ionic liquids based on the choline, which can be found in particular in soy. These low toxic solvents (eco- & cyto-toxicity collaboration with SEBIO UMR I-02 and MEDyC UMR CNRS 7369) have been used in the dissolution of biopolymers (cellulose or Kraft lignin) for their transformation or their extraction from Douglas wood bark. This application of these biosourced solvents could enable the development of sustainable chemistry as part of the bioeconomy in sectors such as materials and pharmaceuticals.

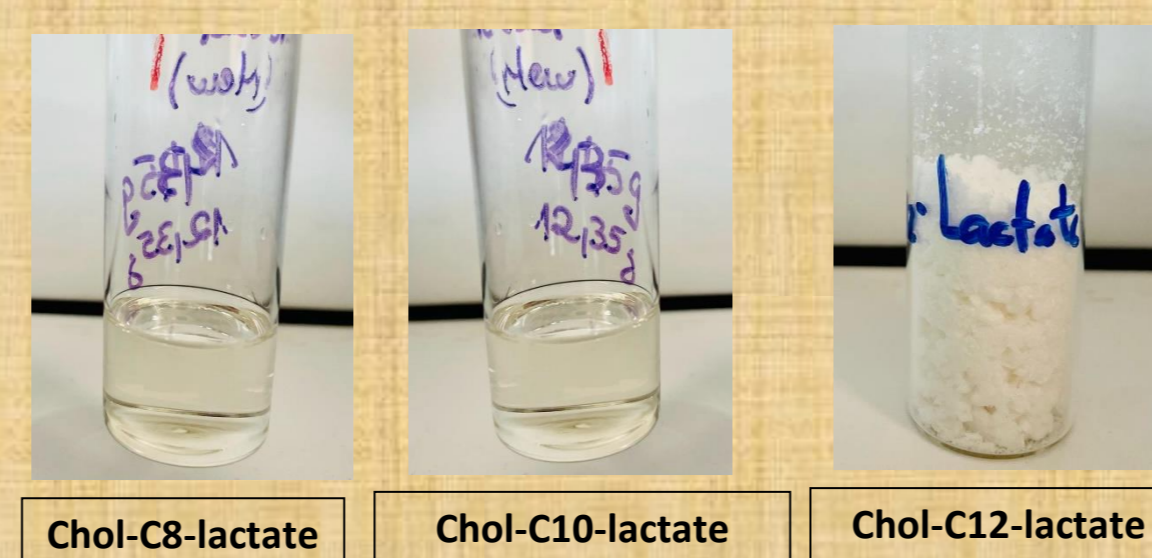


Synthesis of biobased Ionic Liquids (ILs) 1,2



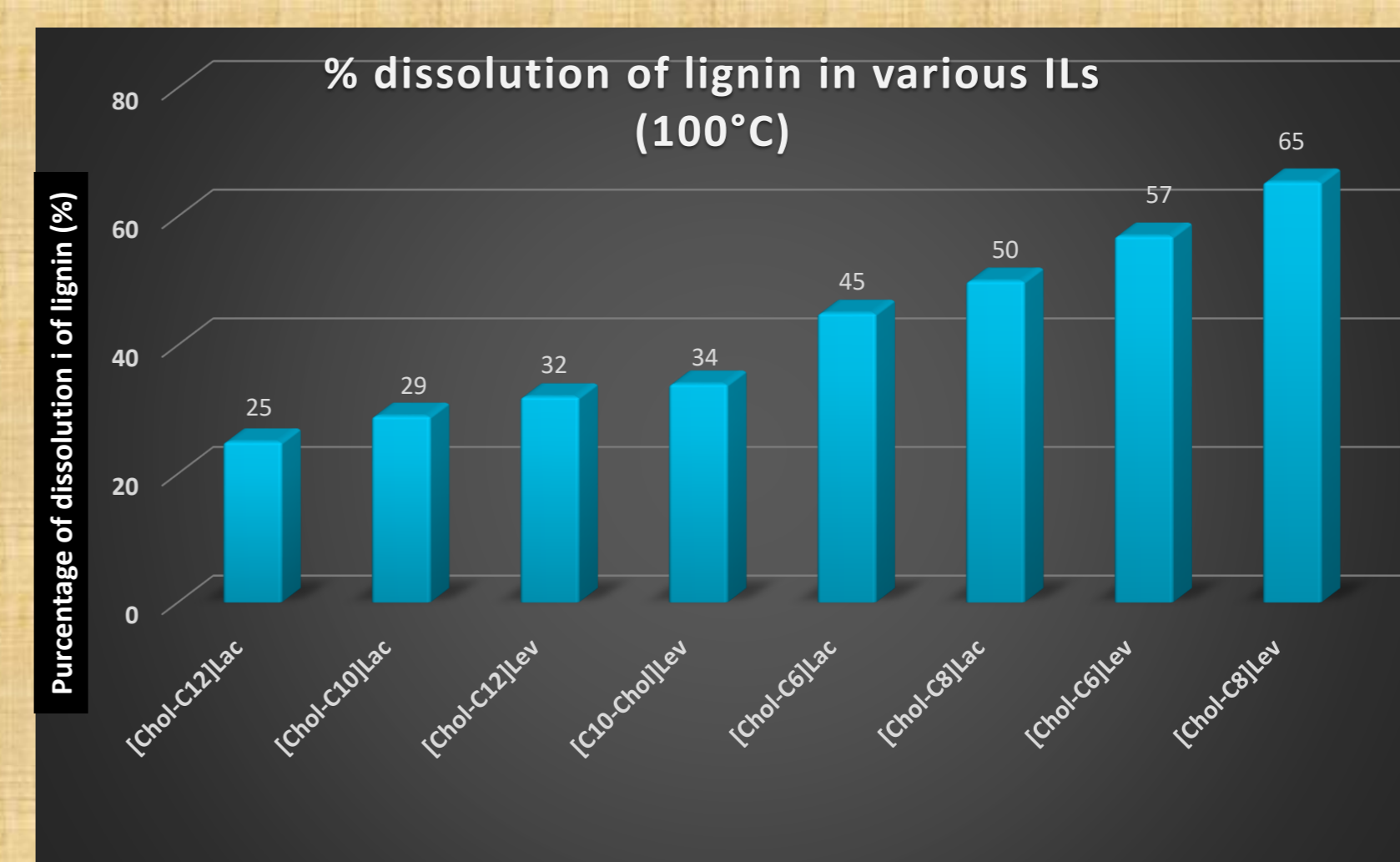
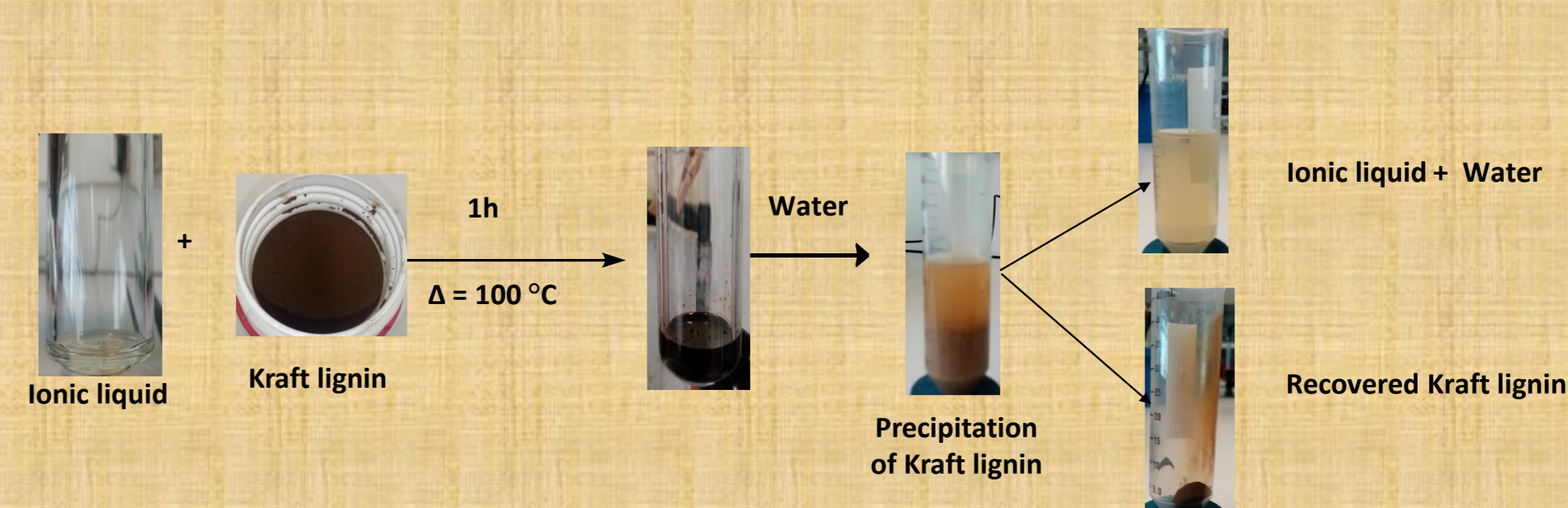
Viscosity and yields

Ionic liquid	Aspect	Yield (%)	Viscosity (cP) at 60°C
Chol-C6-Lac	Colorless oil	60	19.8
Chol-C6-Lev	Colorless oil	70	28.4
Chol-C8-Lac	Colorless oil	79	49.3
Chol-C8-Lev	Light beige wax	76	67.8
Chol-C10-Lac	Slightly yellow wax	60	Nd
Chol-C10-Lev	Slightly yellow wax	71	Nd
Chol-C12-Lac	White wax	57	Nd
Chol-C12-Lev	White wax	59	Nd

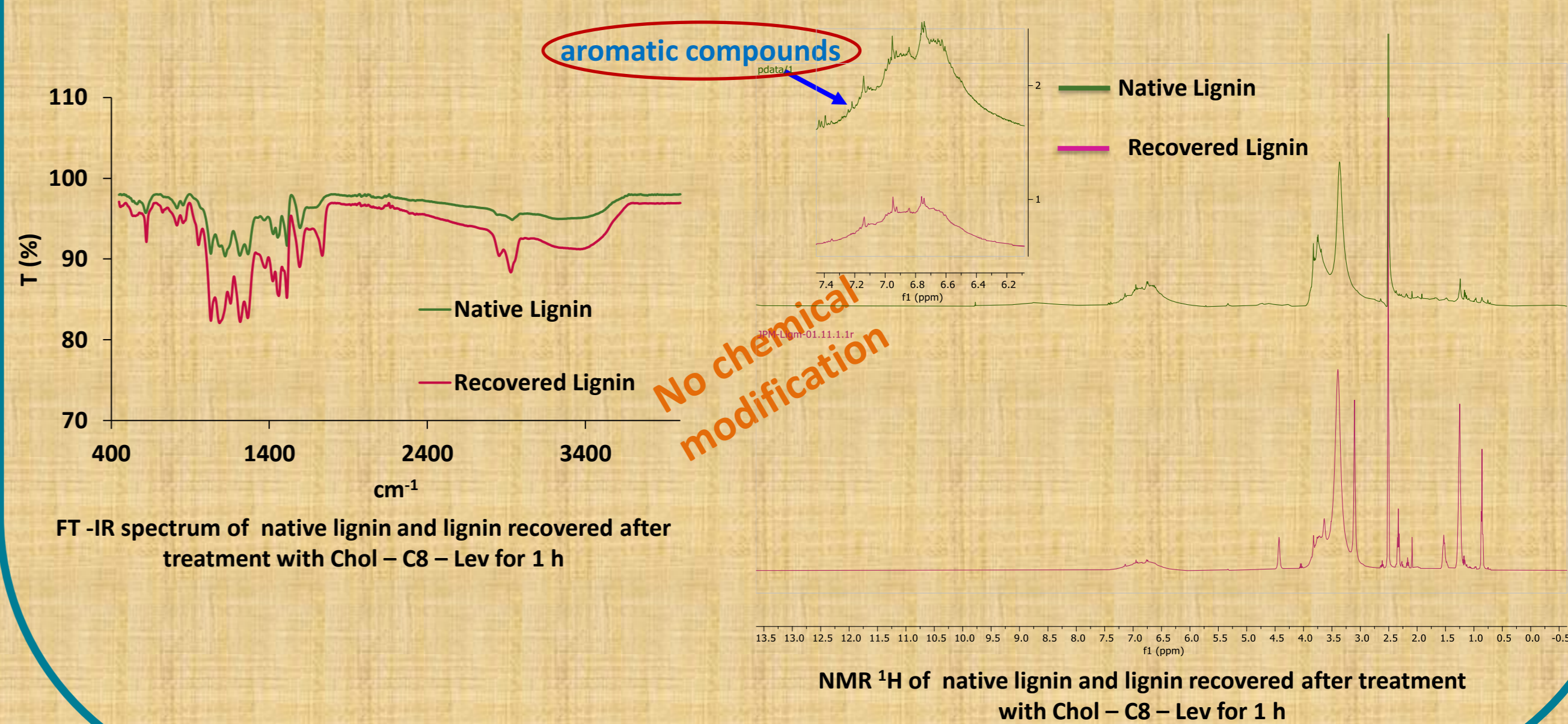


Better yield & high viscosity

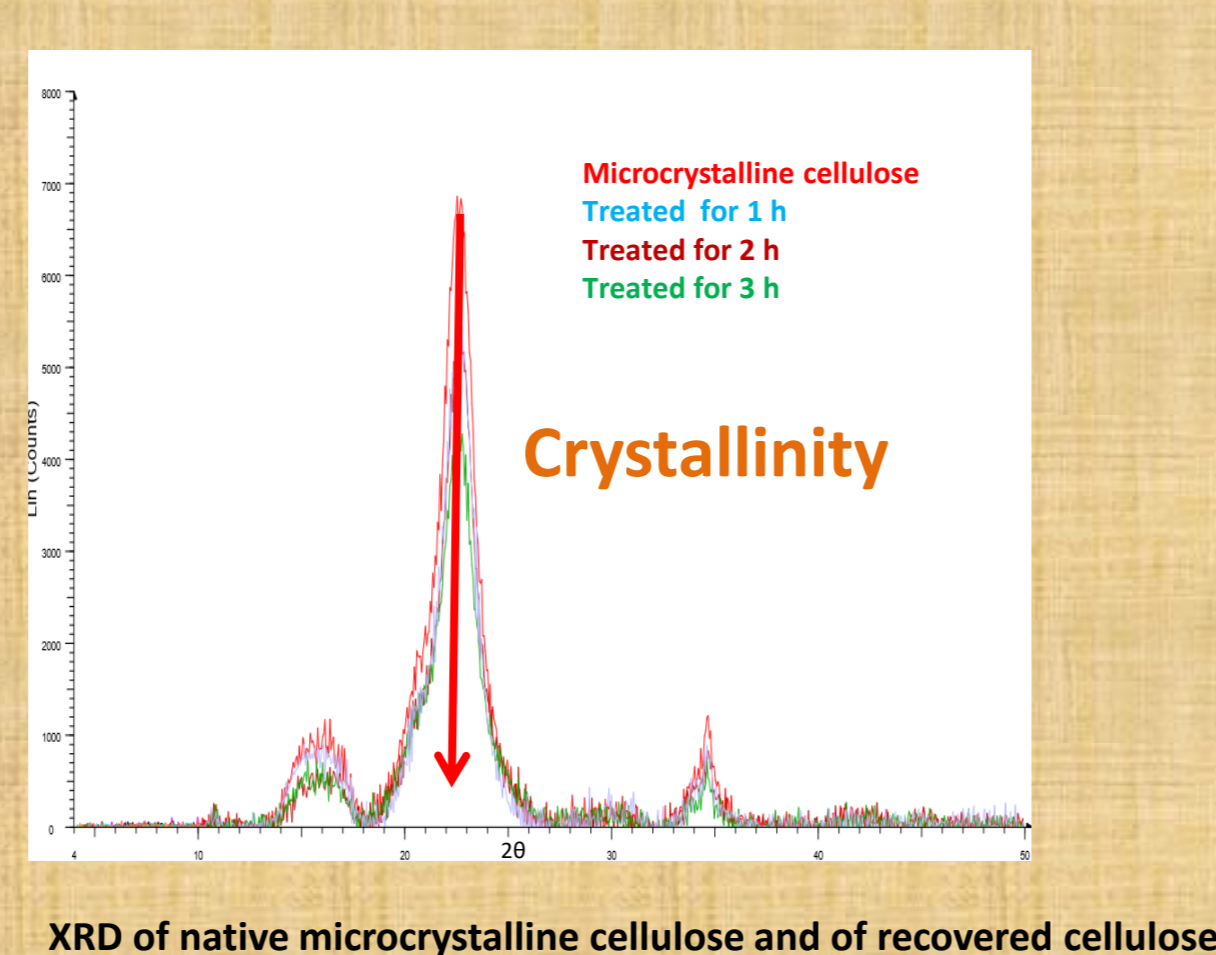
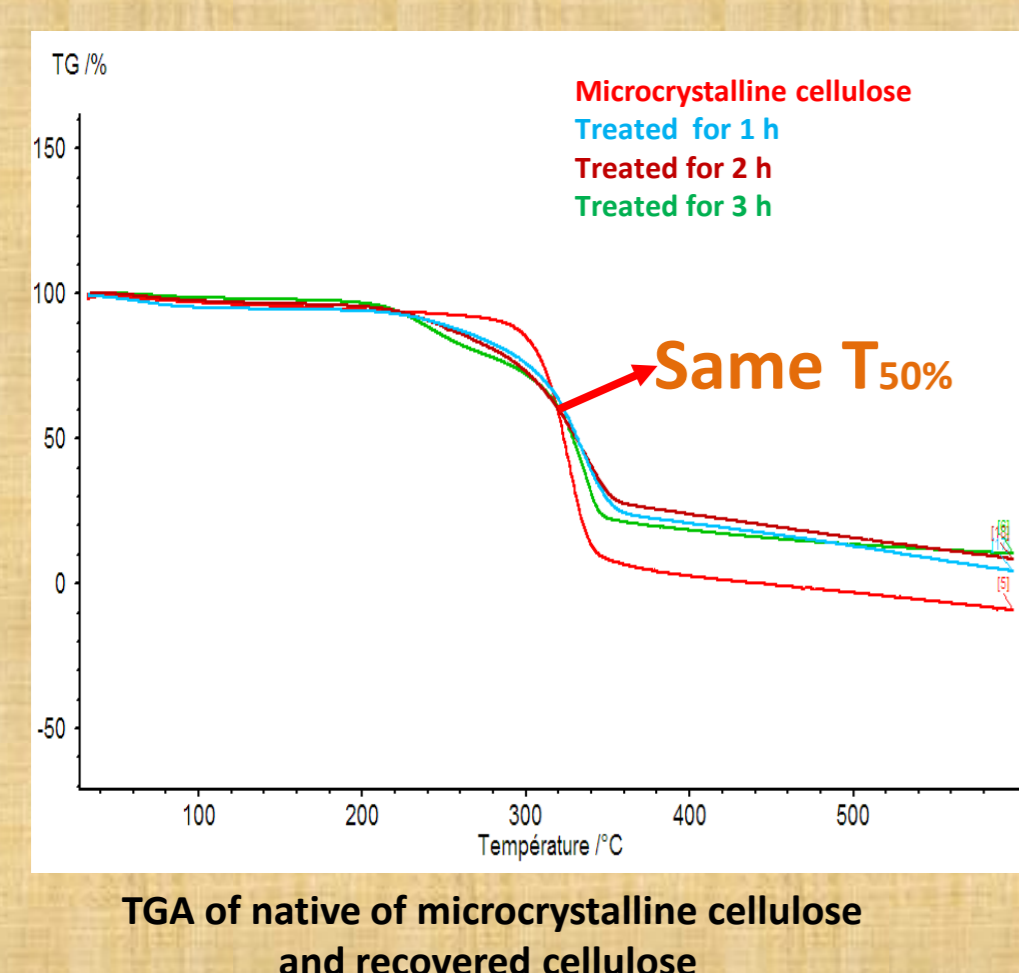
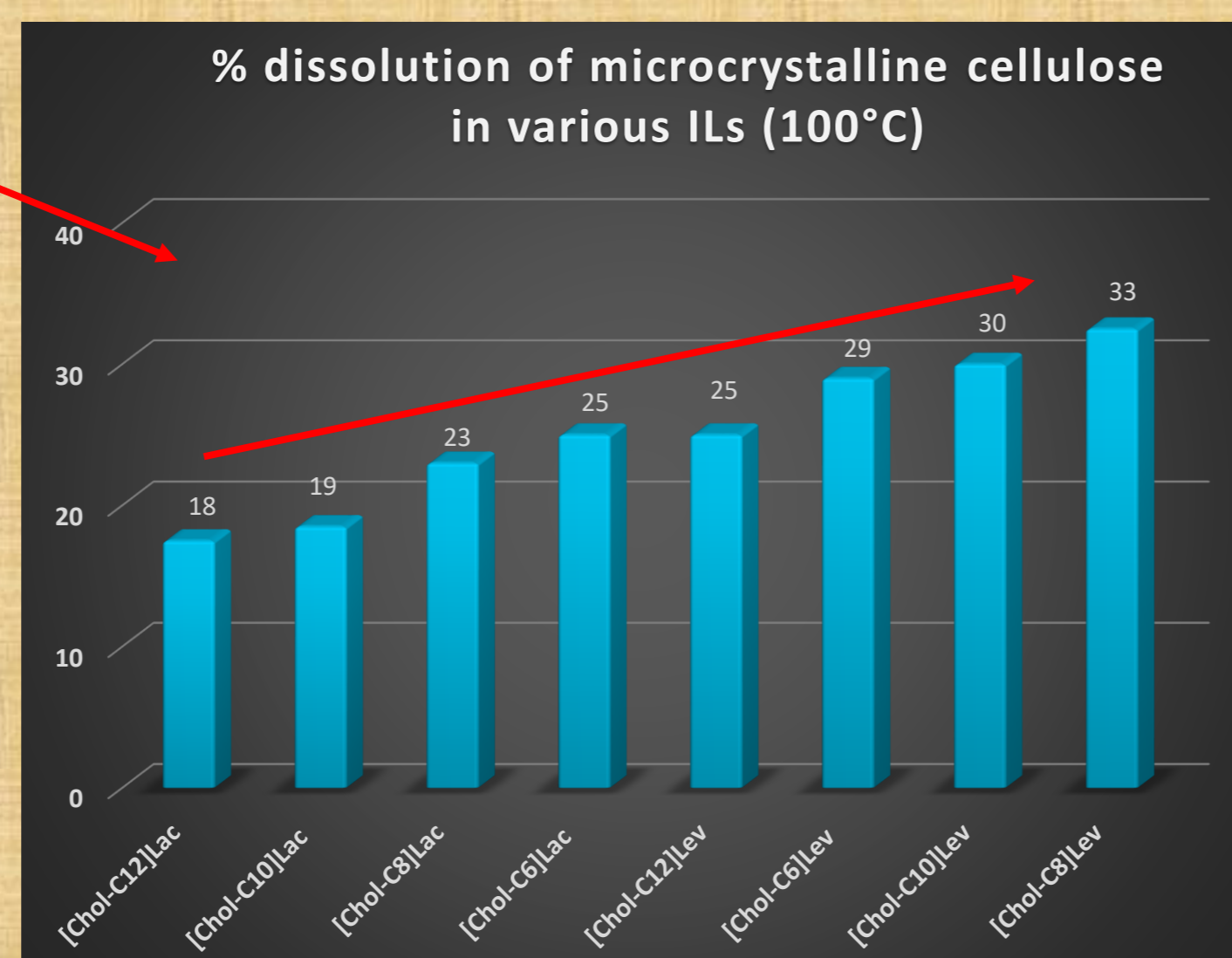
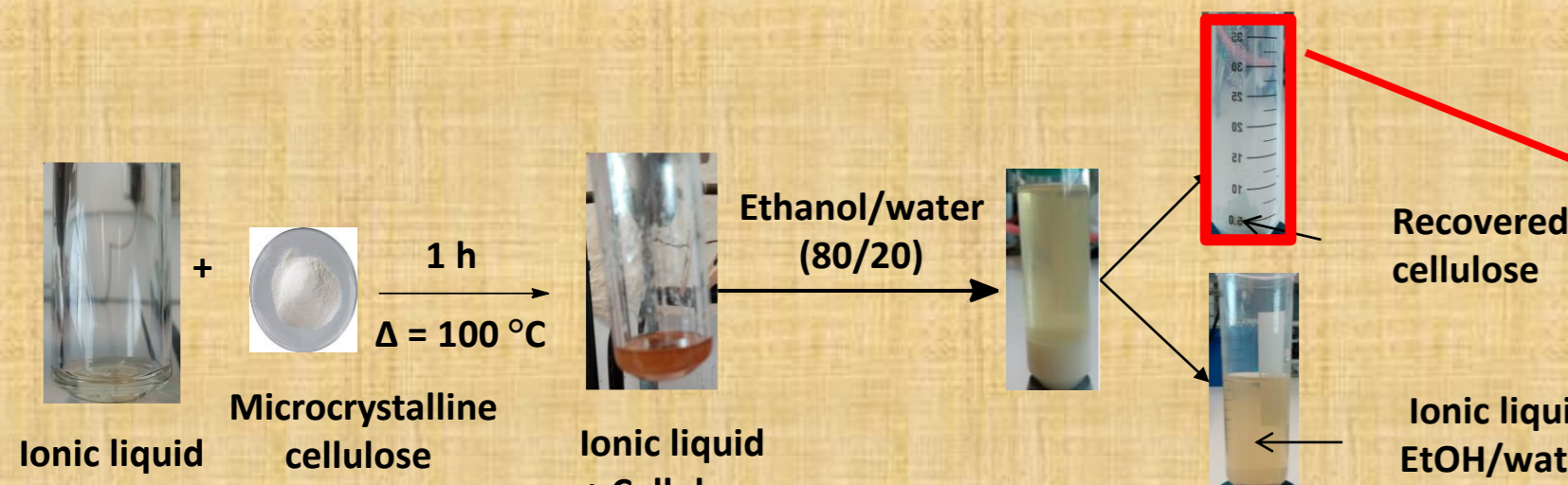
Dissolution of the Kraft lignin 3



Efficient dissolution of lignin up 65% (mass)

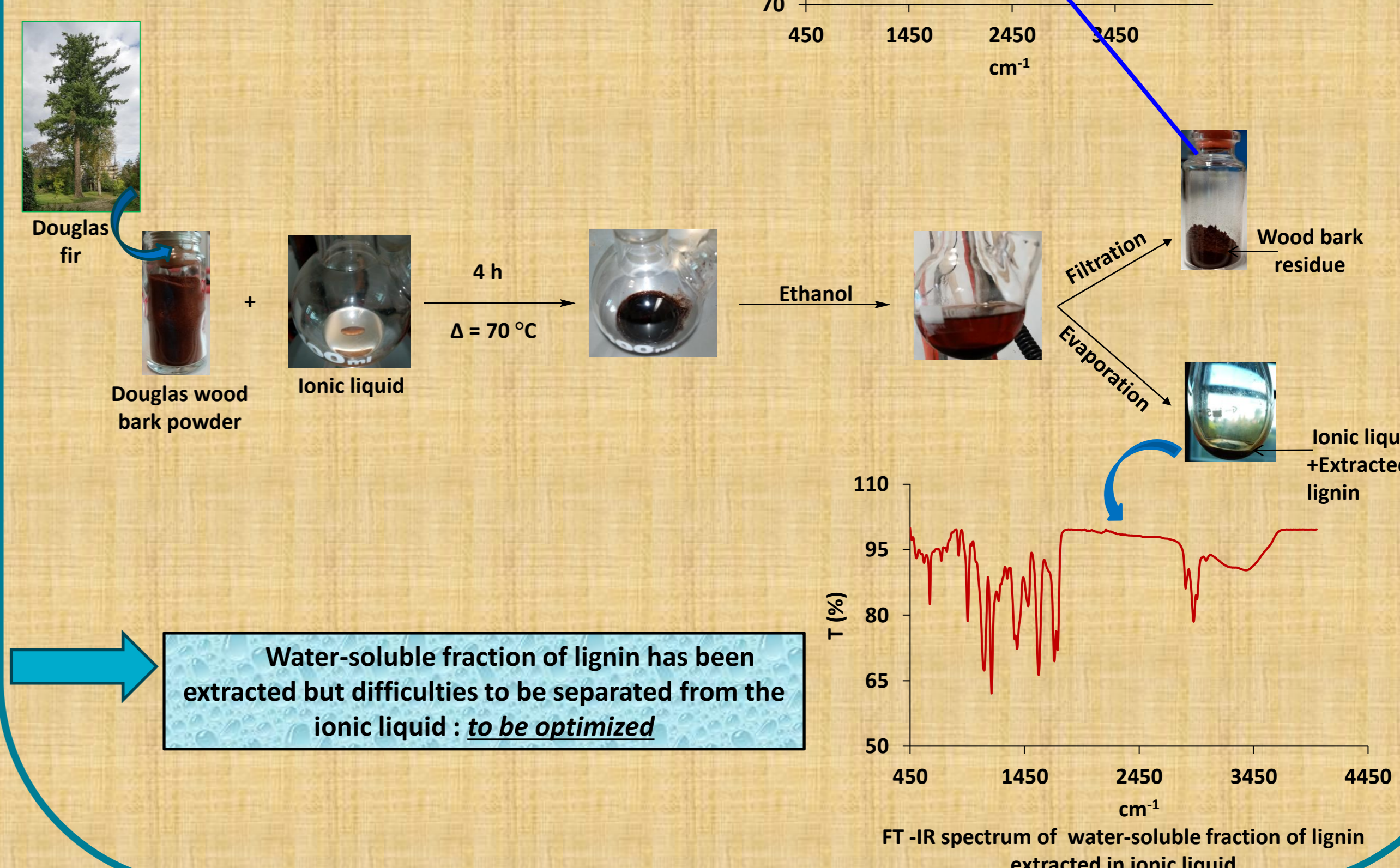


Dissolution of microcrystalline cellulose 4



Extraction of lignin from Douglas wood bark

❖ Lignin represents approximately 25% of lignocellulosic biomass



Conclusion and perspectives

In this work, new choline-based ionic liquids were synthesized with high yields through a three-steps procedure.

These ionic liquids show a remarkable effect in biomass (cellulose and lignin) dissolution without releasing toxic substances into the environment; furthermore, they can also be used as solvent for extracting lignin from bark of Douglas wood. We will continue the analysis of the extracted lignin by confocal Raman imaging and by size exclusion chromatography. The study will be extended to the functionalization of lignin to produce new biomaterials.

References

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- 3- J.-P. Mbakidi, A. Kerkache F. Lazar, S. Bouquillon S. Dissolution of Cellulose and Lignin with Biobased Ionic Liquids. J. Solut. Chem. 2022, 51(3), 345 - 356.

Acknowledgments

We thank both URCA and the FEDER (Amisolver Excellence Framework) for post-doctoral scholarships (D.S. and J.P.M.) and financial support as well as the SATT Nord for financial support for an engineer position (J.P.M.).