



MACBETH
Membranes And Catalysts Beyond
Economic and Technological Hurdles

Winterschool

-

Membrane reactors for BOC

30.01.2024



The project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under Grant Agreement N°869896.

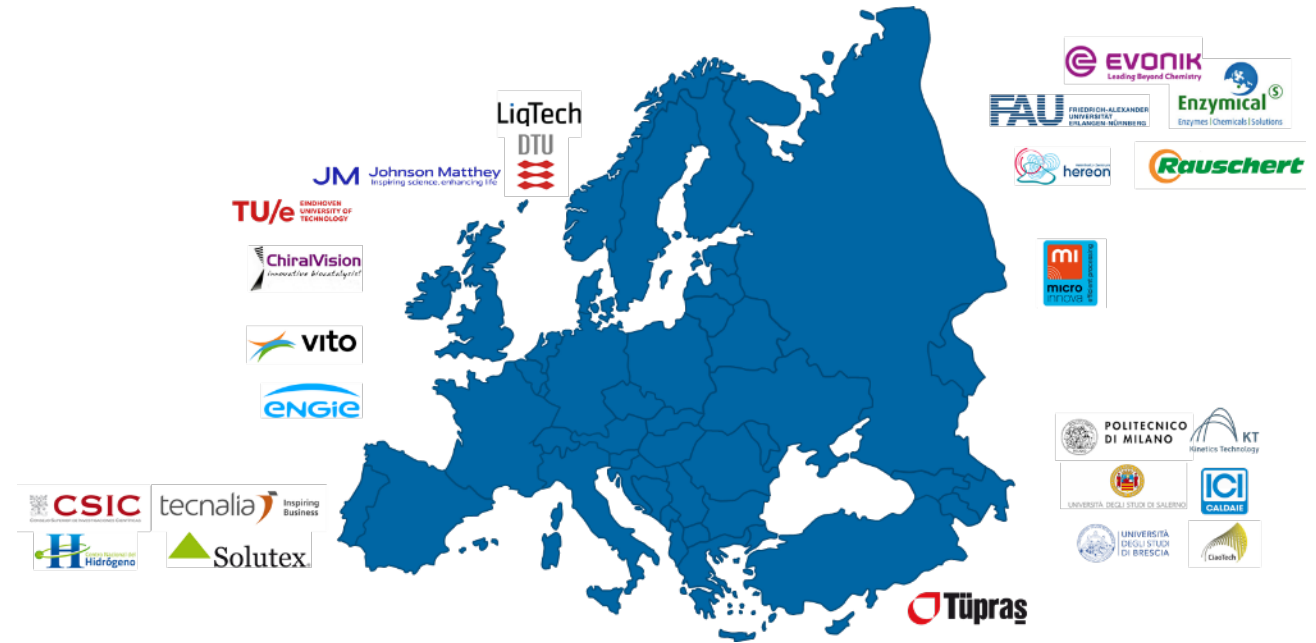




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PROJECT BUDGET: 20,7 M€

PROJECT DURATION: 11/2019 – 10/2024



CONSORTIUM: 24 partners

H₂ – Hydrogen Production

Conversion of
from biogas or
natural gas

For production of
pure hydrogen



HYFO – Hydroformylation

Conversion of
olefins and syngas
to aldehydes

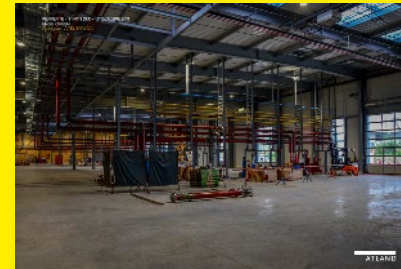
To produce
specialty chemicals.



PDH – Propane Dehydrogenation

Conversion of
propane to
propylene

For the production
of petrochemicals



BOC – Bio Catalytical Oil Cleavage

Conversion of edible
oils to fatty acids or
their alkyl ester
derivatives

For the food industry
and biofuels

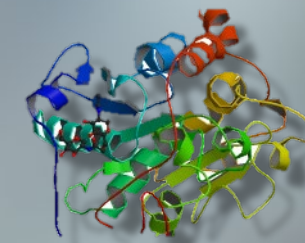


BOC Case – Who we are ...



- Case Leader
- Process Development
- Enzyme Immobilization
- Membrane Separation
- Engineering
- Modelling
- Consulting
- Possible End-User

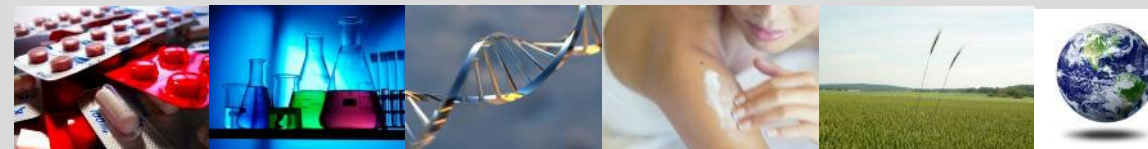
ChiralVision introduction:



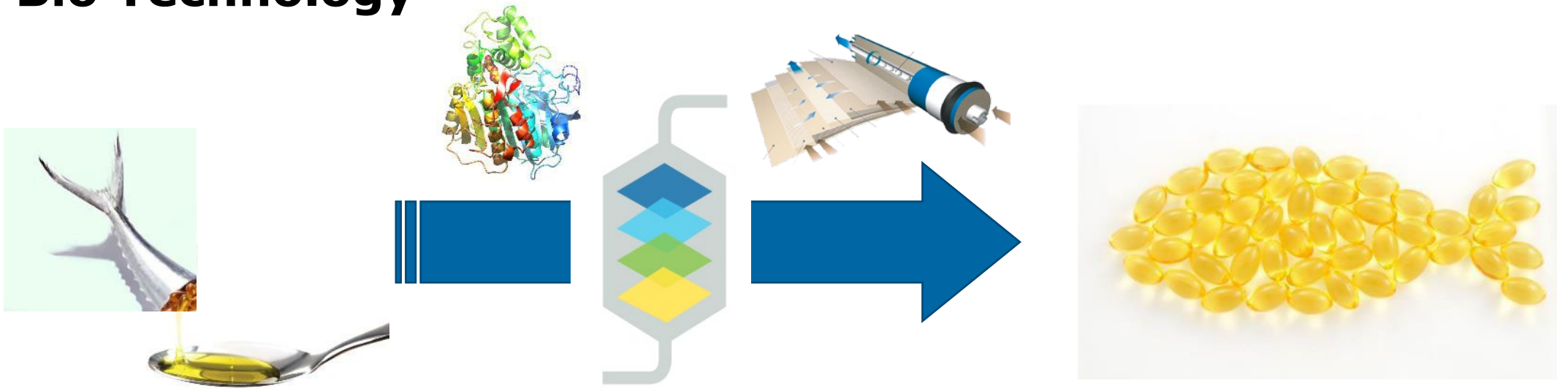
- Dedicated to the application of biocatalysis
- Founded in 2006
- Headquarters in Den Hoorn, The Netherlands

Business model / Market:

- Technology platform: Immobeads™ & Immozymes™
- Immobeads: special porous polymeric beads
- Immozymes: enzymes immobilized on Immobeads
- Enzymatic Process Development
- Chiral compounds with high purity (>99% ee)



Bio Technology



- **Fish Oil**

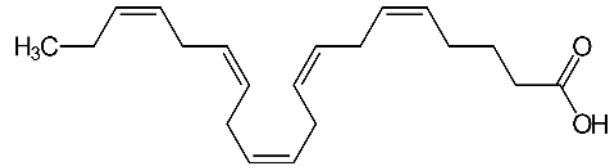
- **Biocatalysis**
- **Membrane Separation**

- **Omega 3 Concentrate**

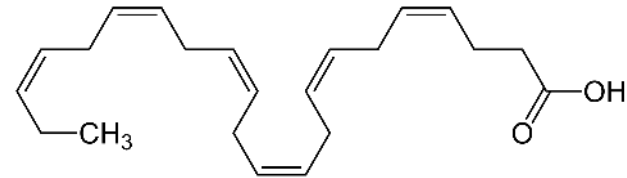
BOC Case - Biocatalytical Oil Cleavage

- Enzymatic Enrichment of Omega-3-Fatty Acids

EPA and DHA in Fish Oil



eicosapentaenoic acid (**EPA**)



docosahexaenoic acid (**DHA**)

✓ Health benefits:



Enzymatic Reaction

- Selective Cleavage of "Short and Medium" Chained Fatty Acids



Triglycerides



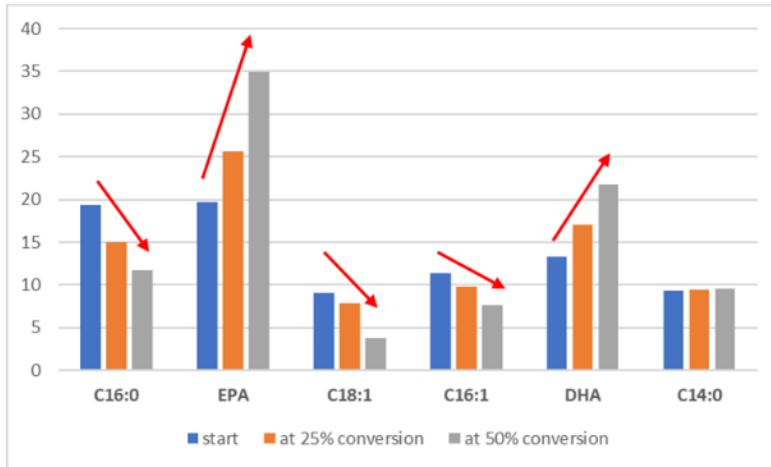
Ethanol



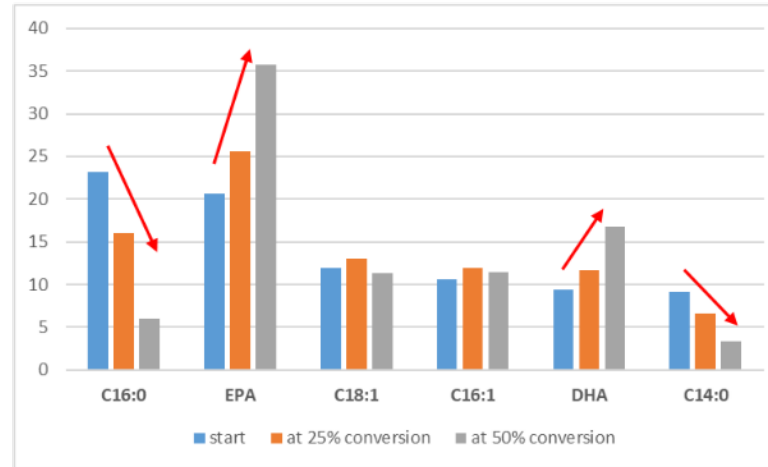
Monoglycerides, Diglycerides, Fatty Acid Ethyl Ester

Enzyme Selection

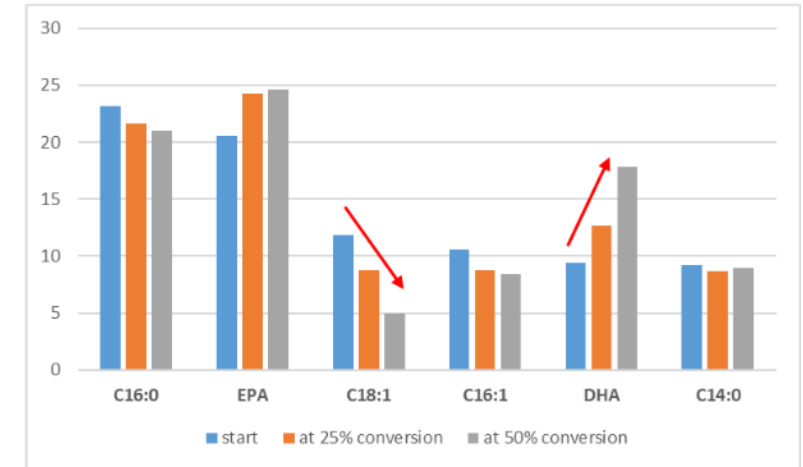
Lipase A



Lipase B

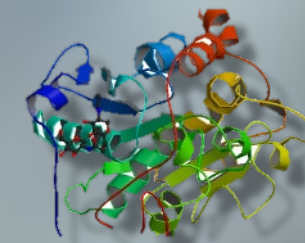


Lipase C



- ✓ **Various enzymes were screened**
- ✓ **Selectivity towards specific fatty acids is different for each enzyme**

Enzyme immobilization technology

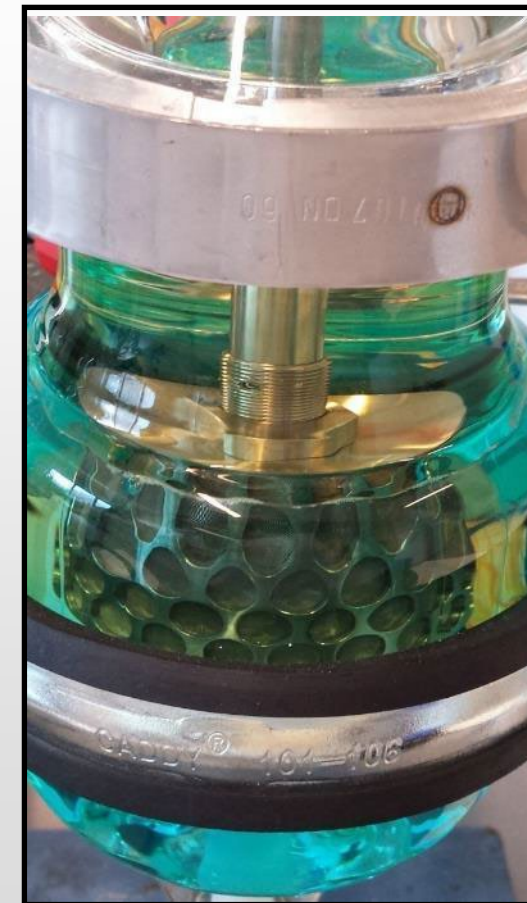


Enzyme application requires various process conditions:

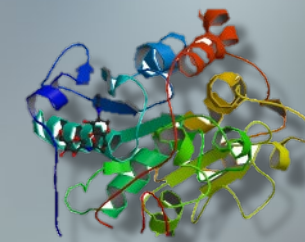
- batch use
- continuous use
- aqueous / biphasic / organic media
- solvent change
- temperature changes
- filtration
- recycling up to 1000 cycles

Immobilization conditions can be stressful:

- covalent, adsorbed and ionic interaction with carrier surface
- narrow pores
- drying, rewetting
- high or low enzyme loading



A historic overview



The early days: 1916-1940s

- Isolation of proteins by immunologist
- Glass, alumina, charcoal

The underdeveloped phase (1950s)

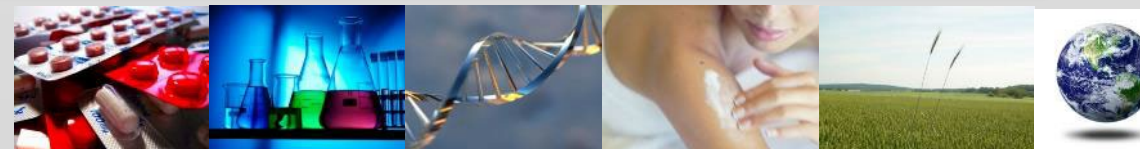
- amylase, deaminase, chymotrypsin, Dnase, lipase, catalase, ribonuclease
- bentonite, cellulose, Amberlite XE-97, Dowex-2, Dowex-50, polyaminostyrene, sol-gel

The developing phase (1960s)

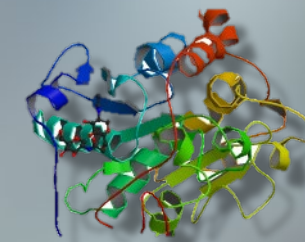
- Whole cells, invertase, trypsin, urease, subtilisin, chemotrypsin, LDH, amino acylase, peroxidase, amylase, pen G acylase, galactosidase
- CLEC, PVA, polyacrylamide, x-linked dextran, agarose, Diaion

The developed phase (1970s)

- Industrial scale α -amylase, (pen G) acylase, invertase
- reversible covalent, affinity, spacers, dozens other techniques



A historic overview



The post developed phase (1980s)

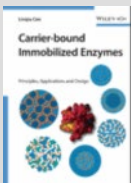
- manufacturing of pharma and agrochemicals (mild conditions, low energy, short routes). Klibanov: enzymes in organic solvents. Site specific immobilization
- Eupergit C

Rational design of immobilized enzymes (1990s)

- CLEC, CLEA, carrier free
- robust improved enzymes that are highly active and stable under process conditions

A new era (2000s to date)

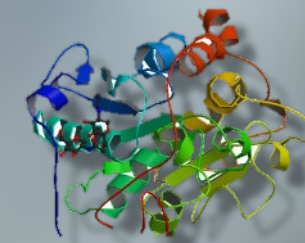
- directed evolution of enzymes provide maximized performance. Multi enzyme immobilization
- Highly porous carriers, renewable, bio based, biodegradable



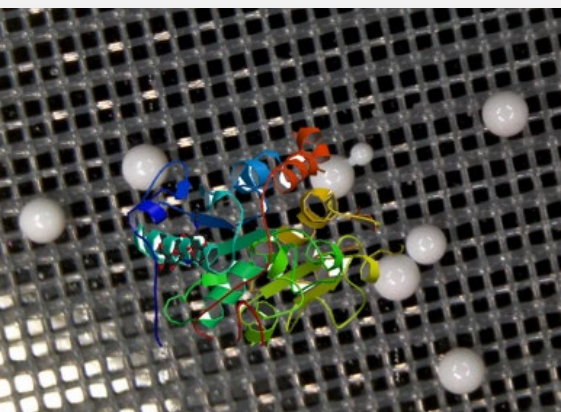
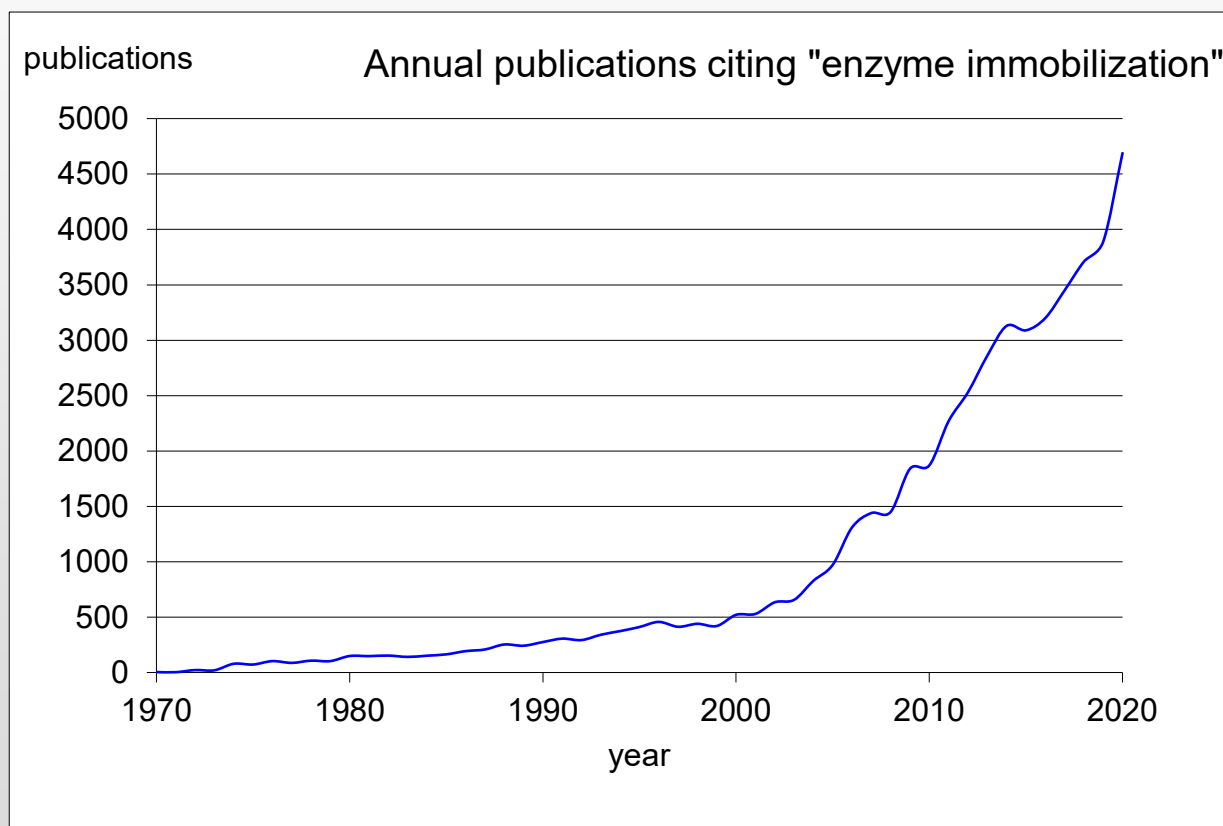
Dr. Linqiu Cao, Carrier-bound Immobilized Enzymes: Principles, Application and Design



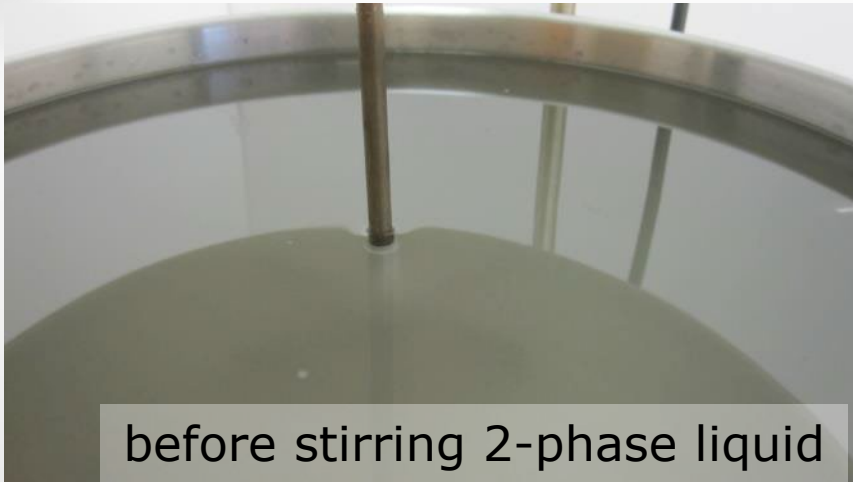
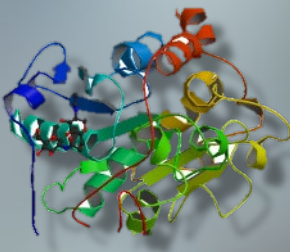
Immobilized enzyme R&D over the years



- The market interest in immobilized enzymes is growing
- Biotechnology gave a firm boost to applicability



Polyacrylic resin production



before stirring 2-phase liquid



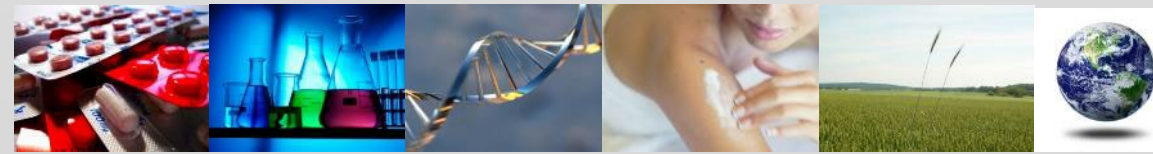
stirring produces droplets



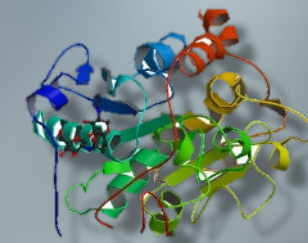
droplets polymerizes into beads



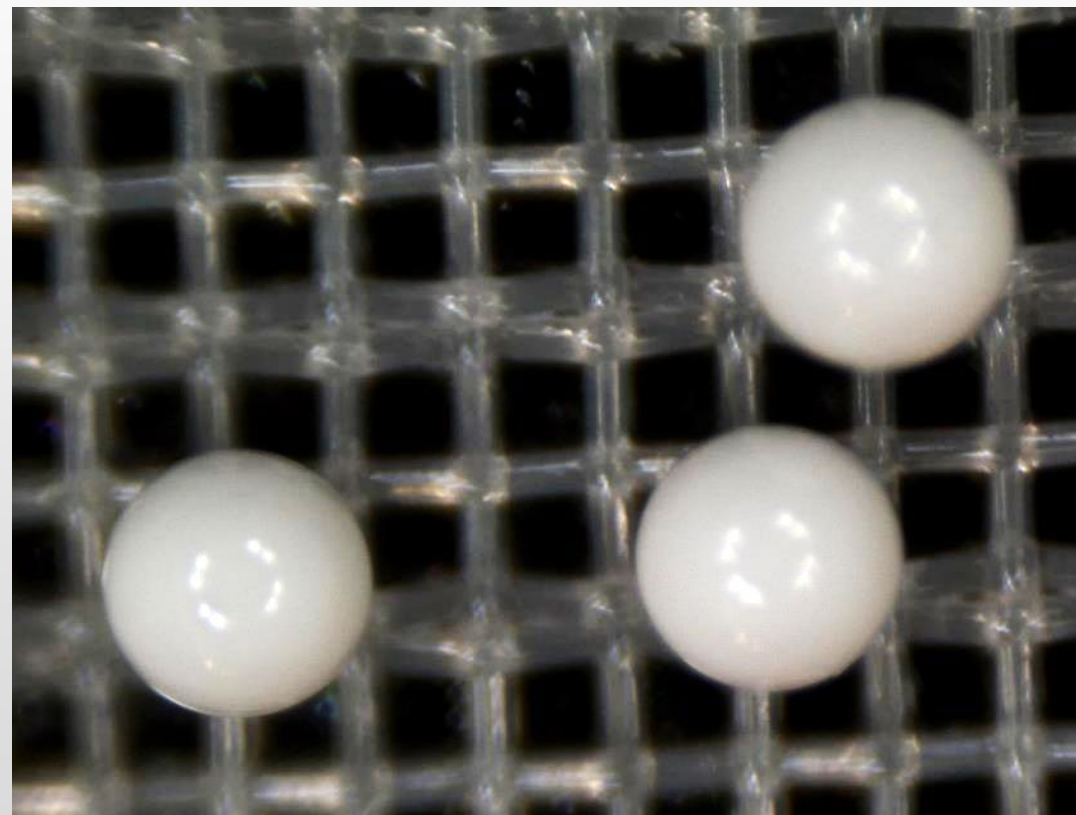
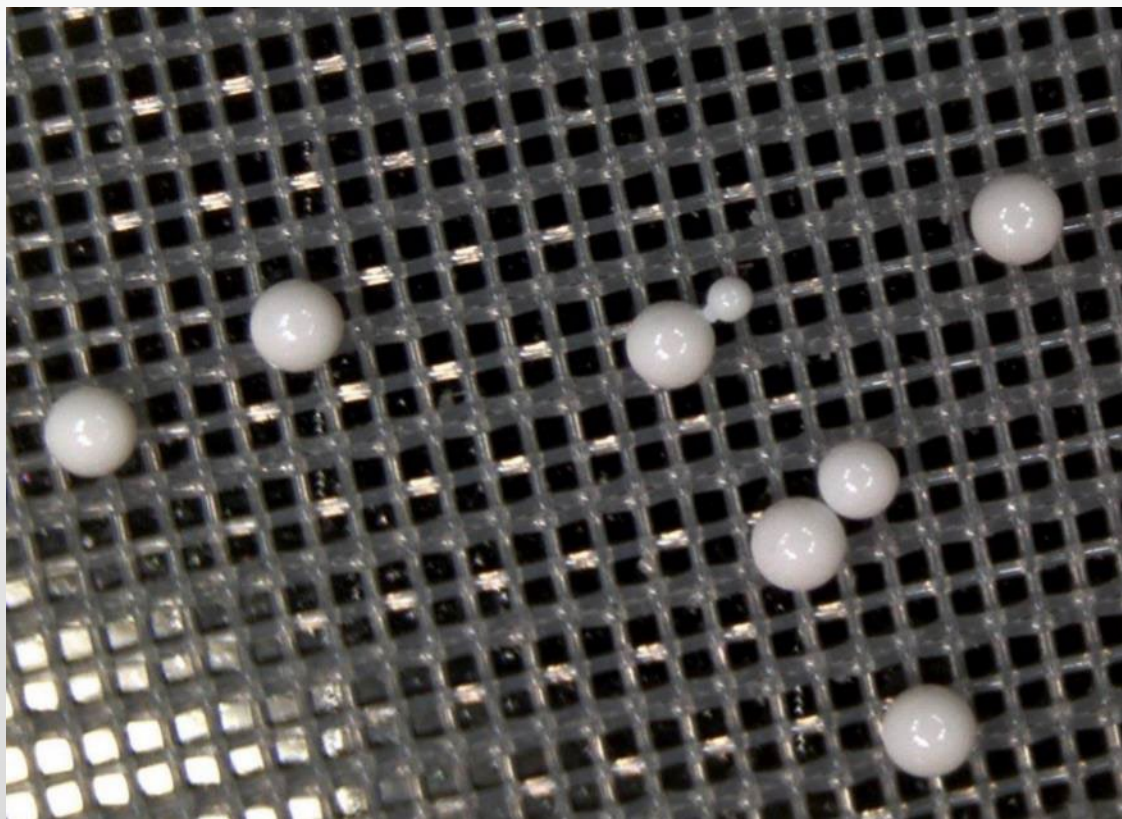
beads filtered and collected



Immobilized: magnification 100x

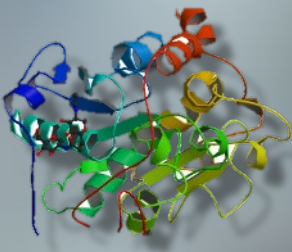


IB-COV-1 on a 100 μm sieve



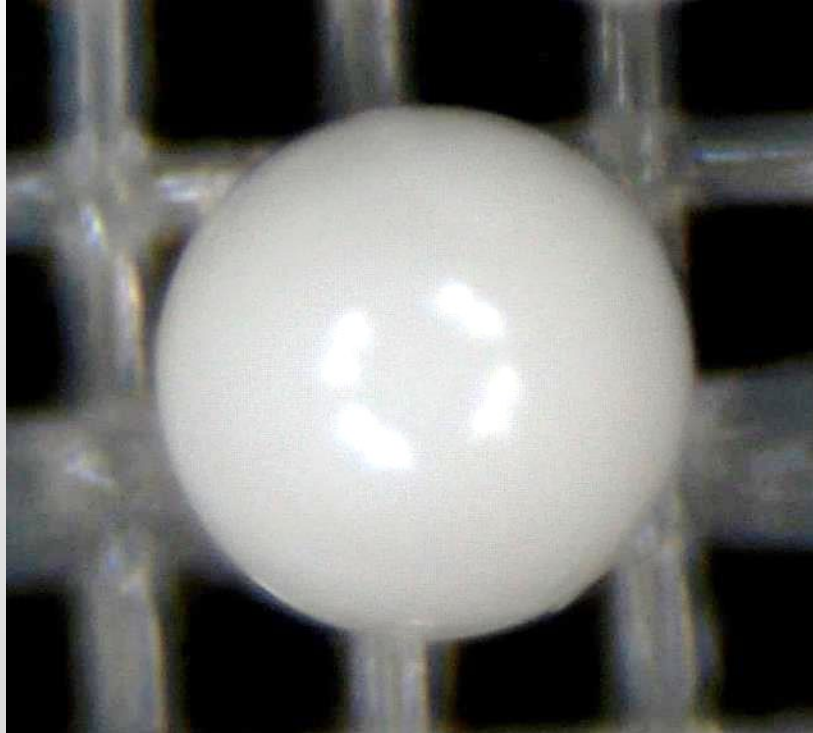


Magnification 1000x

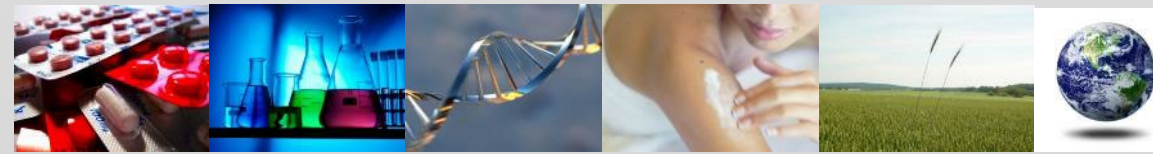
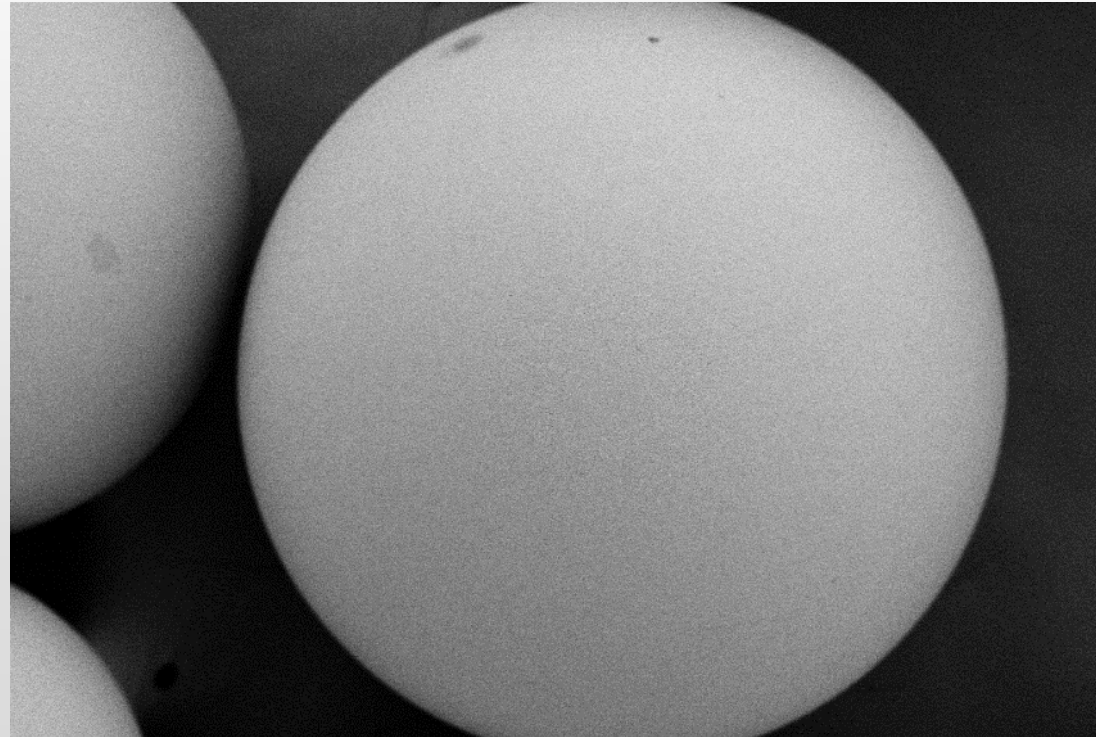


Switching to electron microscopy

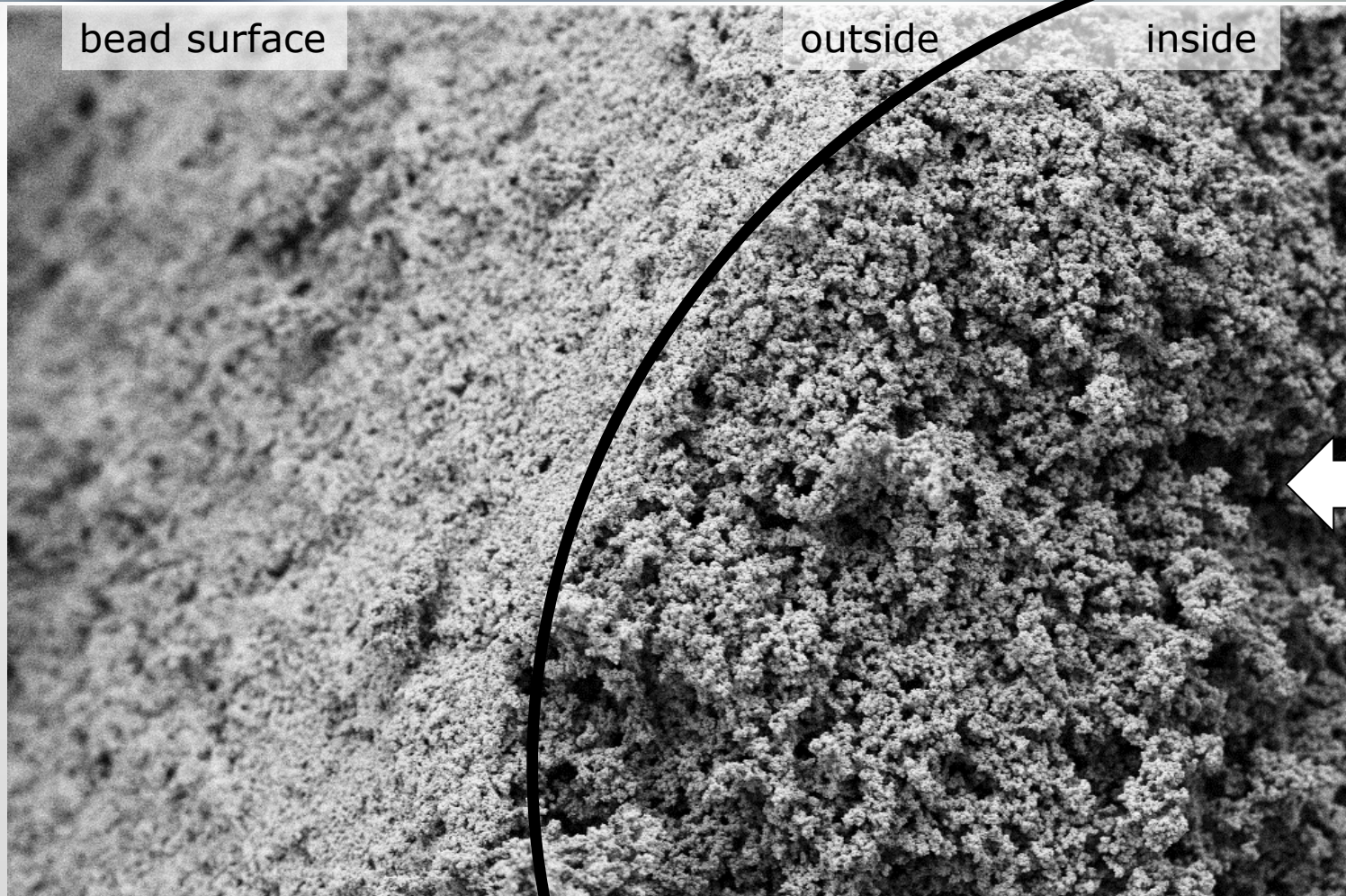
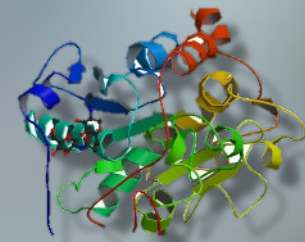
light microscopy



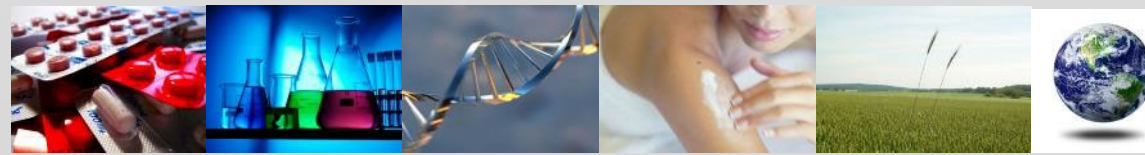
scanning electron microscopy (SEM)



Magnification 10.000x, cross-section

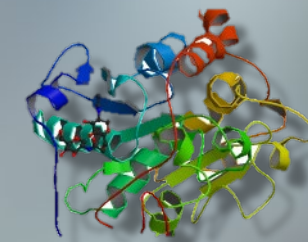


internal pore structure becomes visible

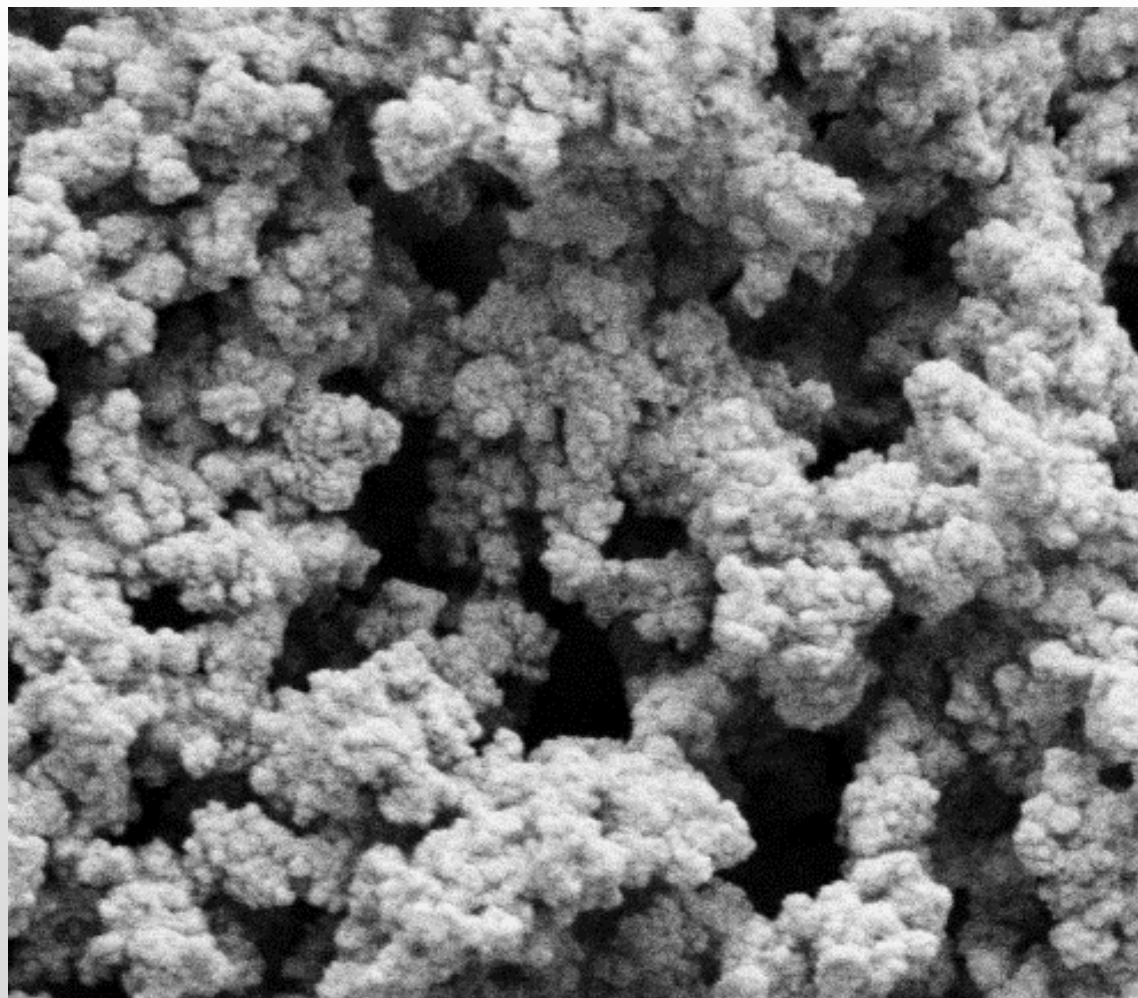




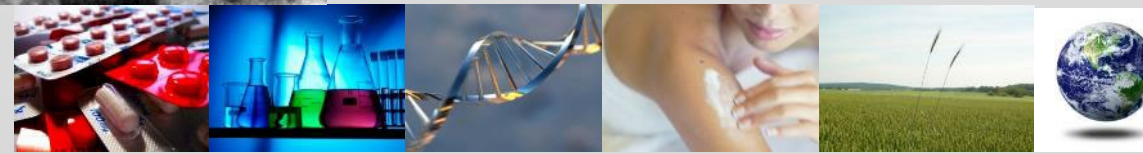
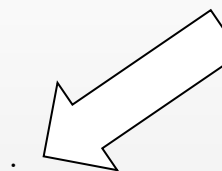
Magnification 100.000x



Pores are visible

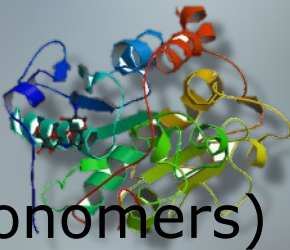


enzyme, to scale

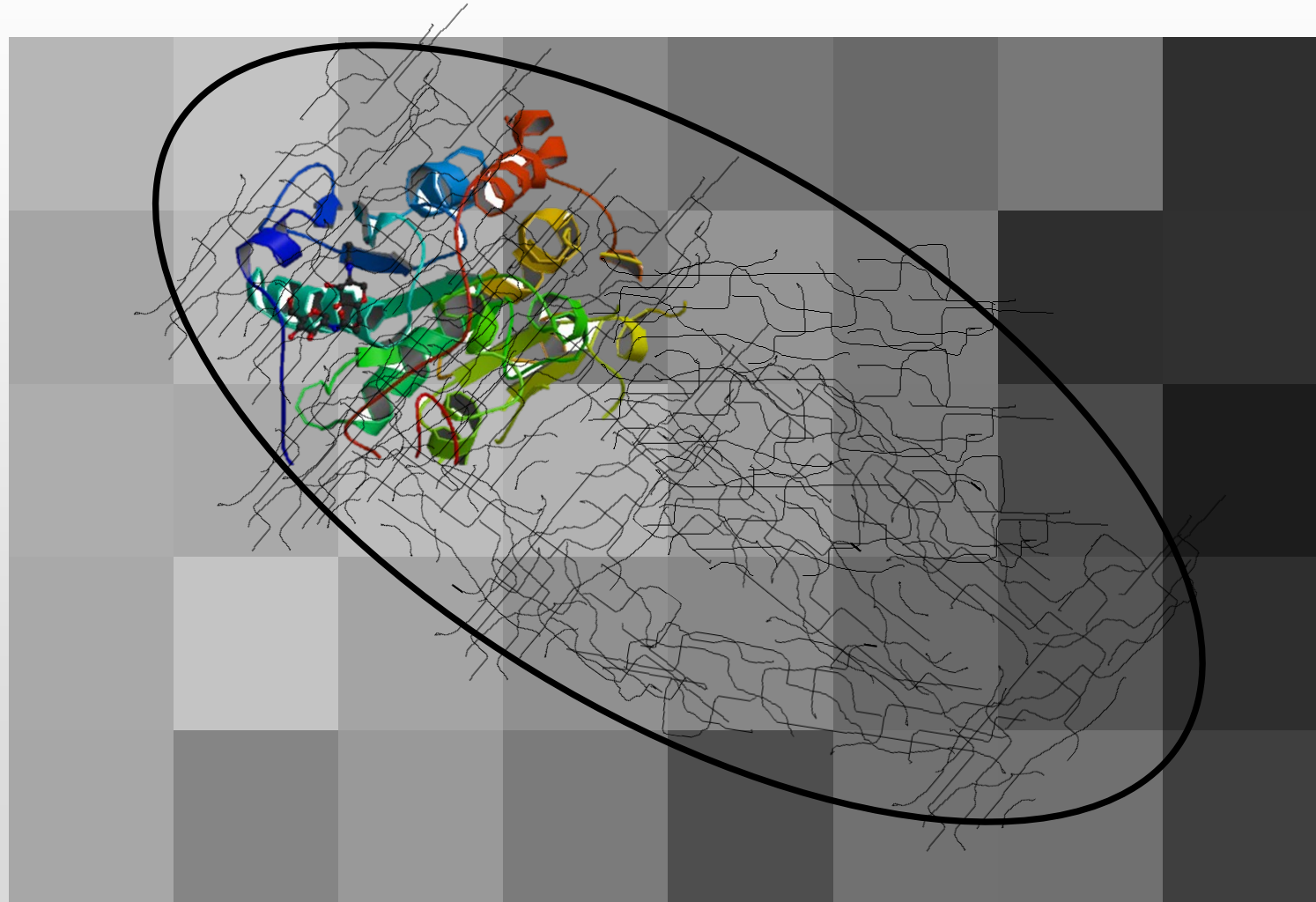




Magnification 10.000.000x

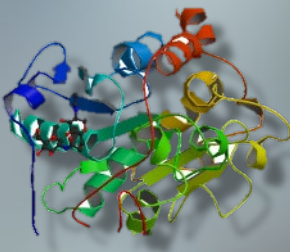


10-20 nm cross-linked polymer substructure (~1 million monomers)



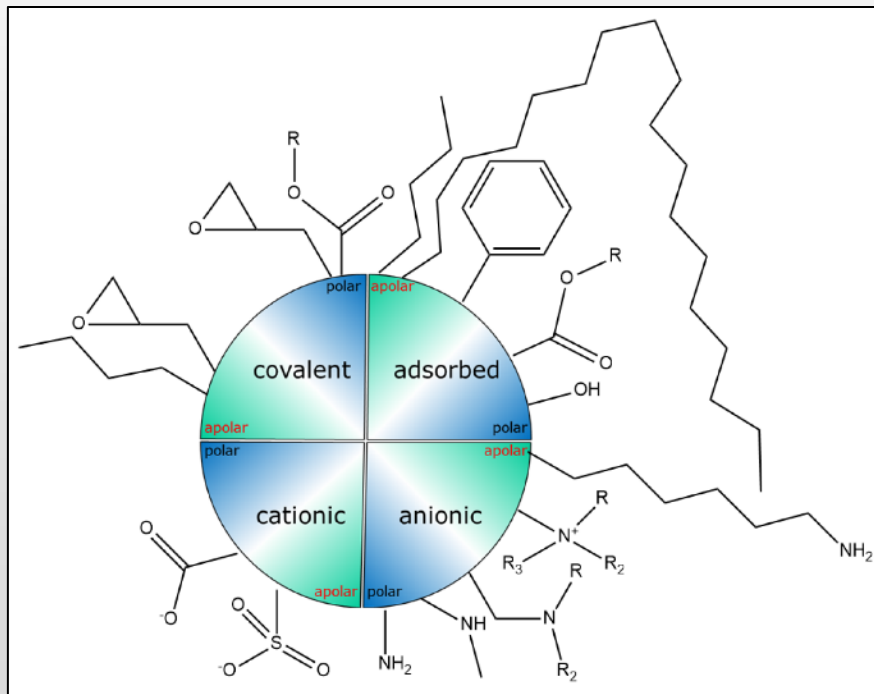
enzyme is CalB

Immobead binding chemistry



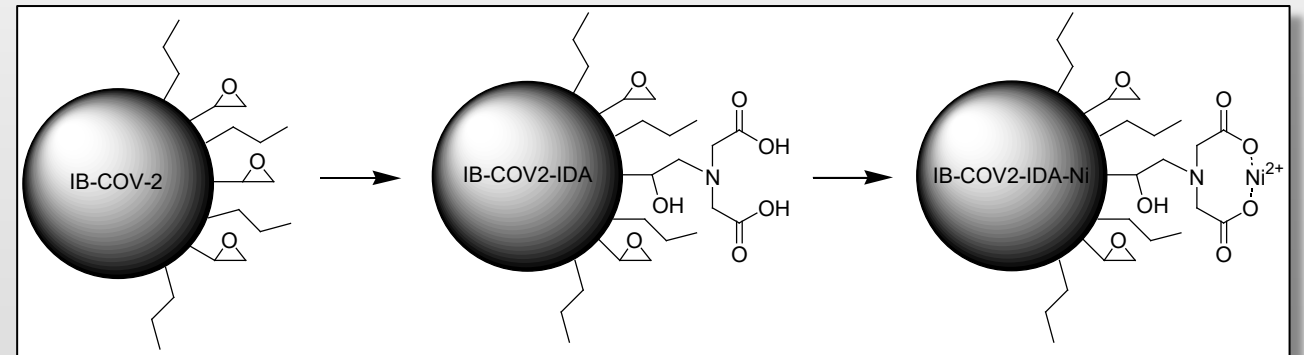
Classic binding:

- Covalent
- Hydrophobic / hydrophilic
- Cationic
- Anionic

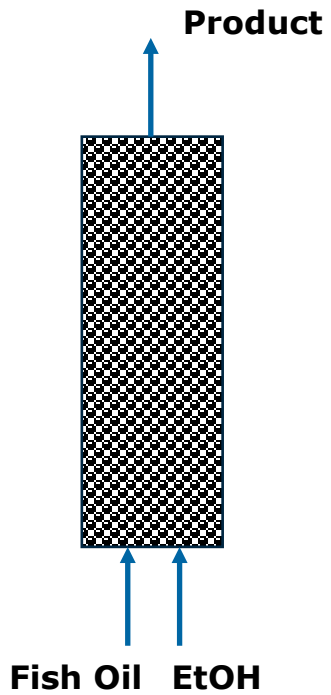
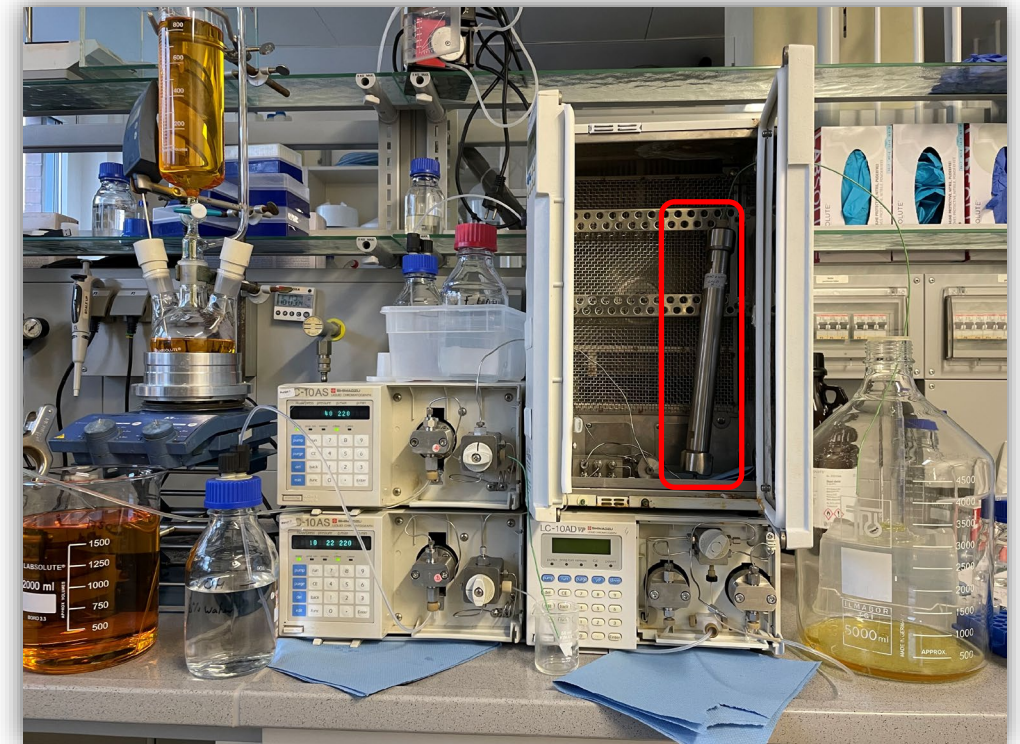


Selective affinity binding:

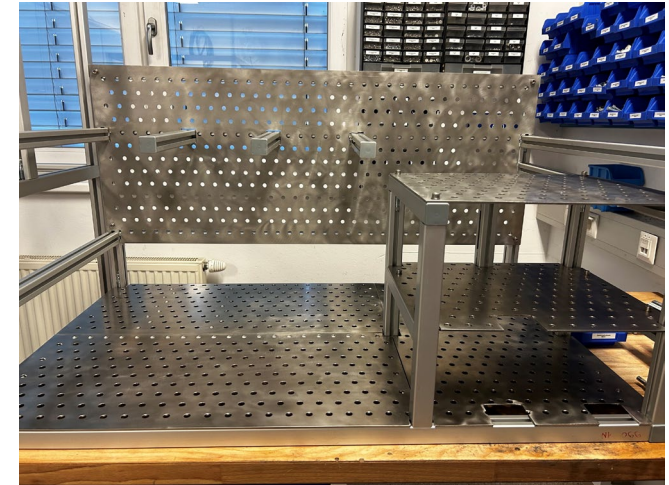
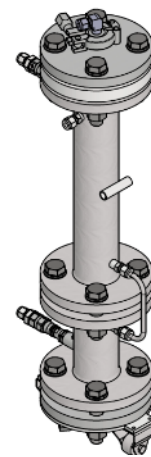
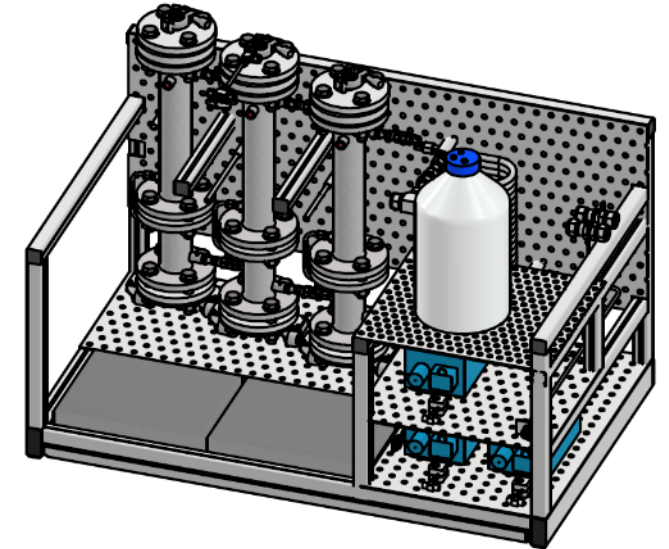
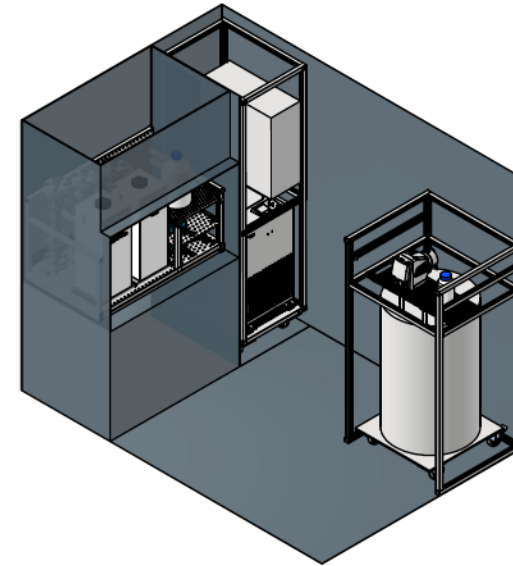
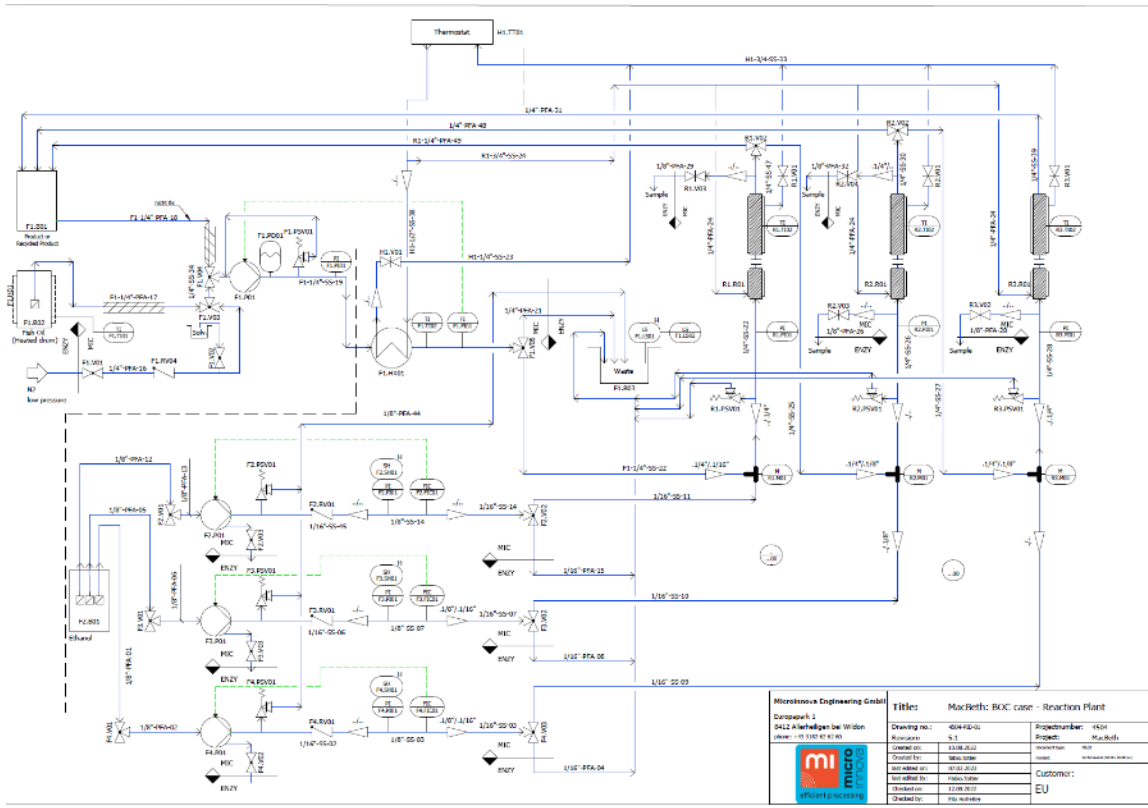
- His tag binding provides more conformational freedom for enzymes
- Typical activity recoveries: 25 – 100%



BOC Case – Flow Reactor Development

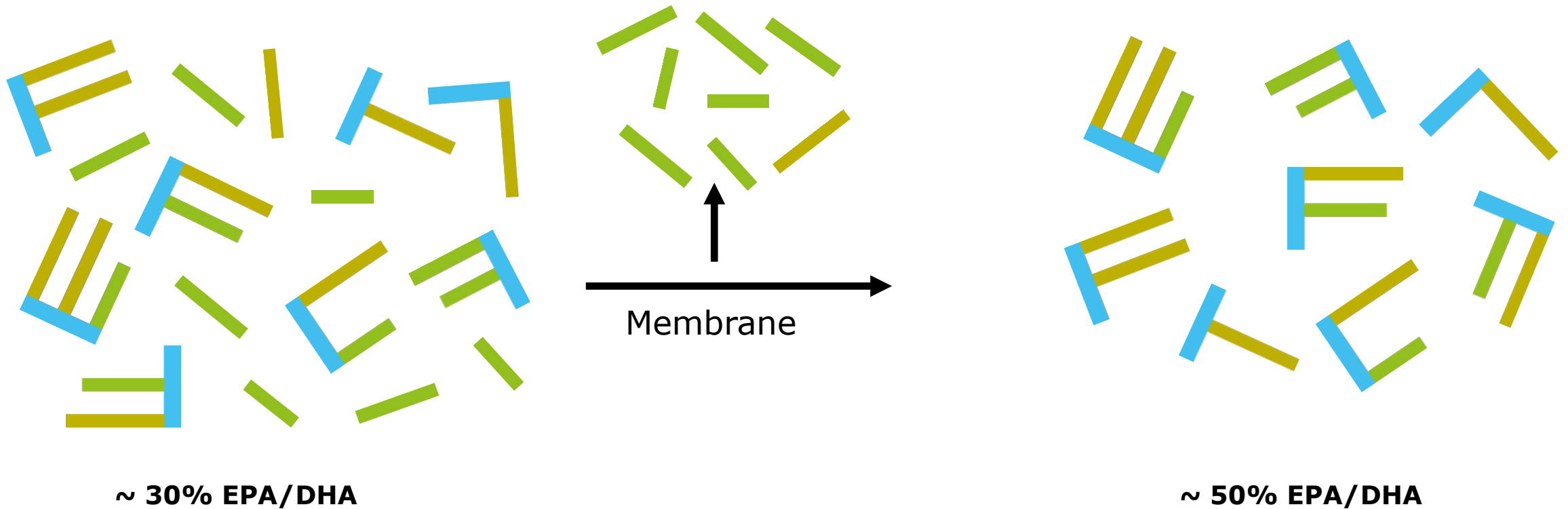


BOC Case – Engineering of Pilot Plant

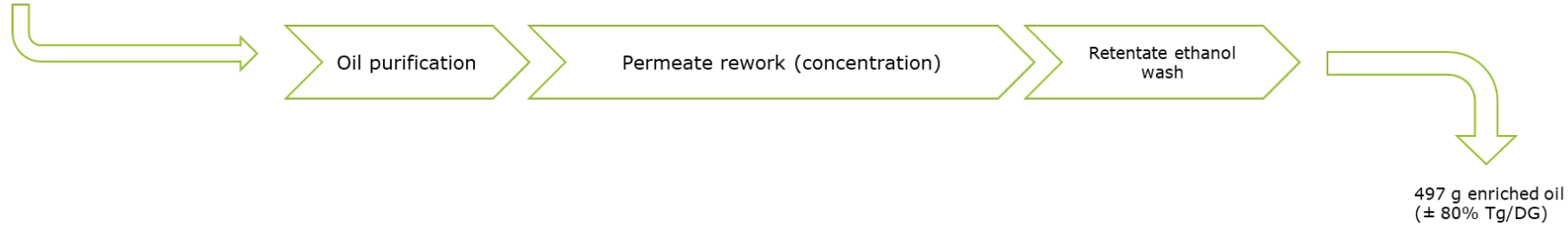


Membrane Separation

- Remove Fatty Acid Ethyl Ester from the **EPA/DHA** Enriched Fish Oil



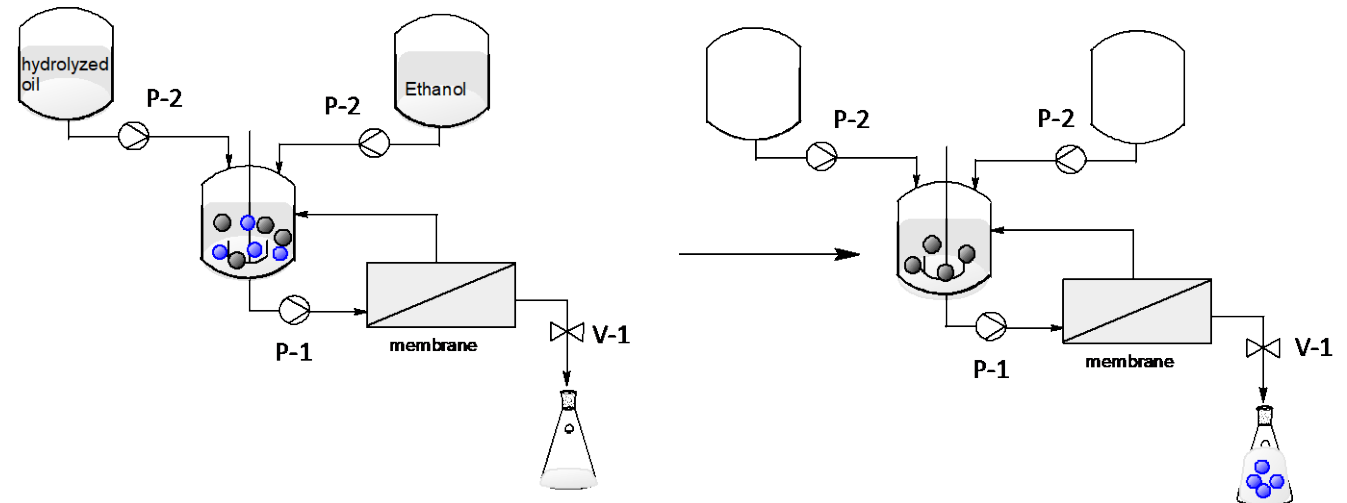
Input: 750 g oil hydrolysis mixture +250 g ethanol - oil Ex-Microinnova V24/25



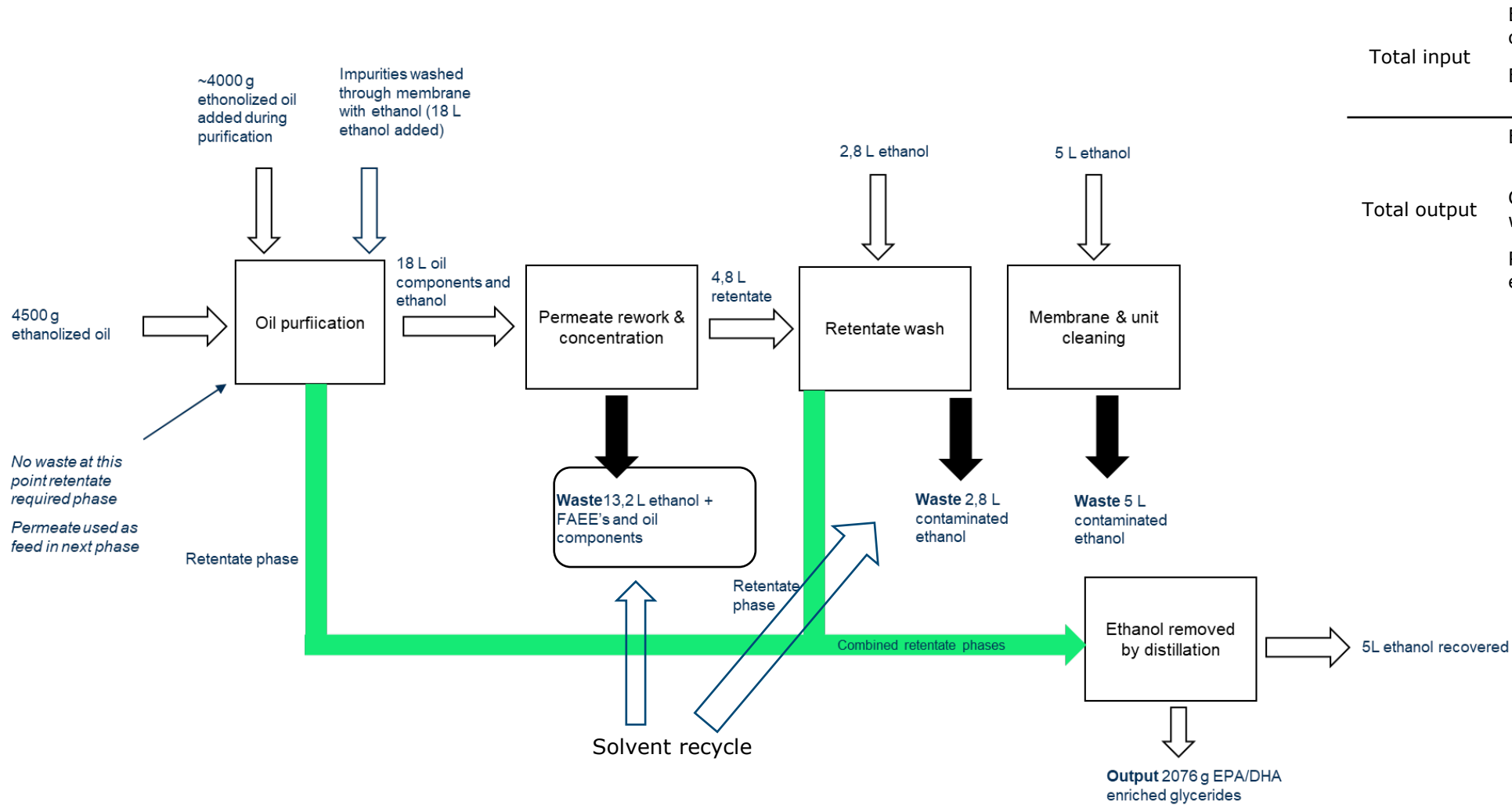
Solutex Area % (30 bar) T034				
	TG	DG	MG	FAEE
Feed	32,66	31,26	8,61	27,3
End retentate	41,02	43,42	11,1	3,99

Input: 4500 g oil hydrolysis mixture - oil Ex-Microinnova V28

Output: 1138,4 g enriched oil - (in analysis)



Overview scaled up process



Total input	Ethanolized oil	8500 g	
	Ethanol	25,8 L	
Total output	Enriched oil	2076 g	product
	Contaminated waste ethanol	21 L	waste
	Recovered ethanol	5 L	Ex-distillation (reusable)

BOC Case – First demonstrator ready!

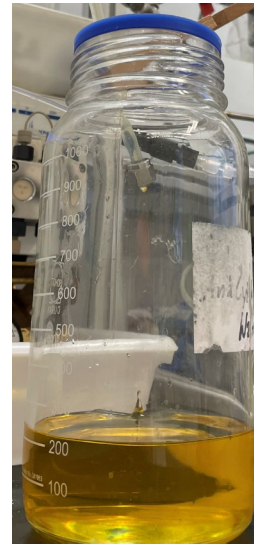
- ✓ **Successful Implementation of Enzymatic Flow Reactor**
- ✓ **Throughput: 2 – 5 L/h**
- ✓ **Results of first trials are very promising and encouraging**



Successful Proof of Concept



**enzymatic
reaction**



**membrane
separation**



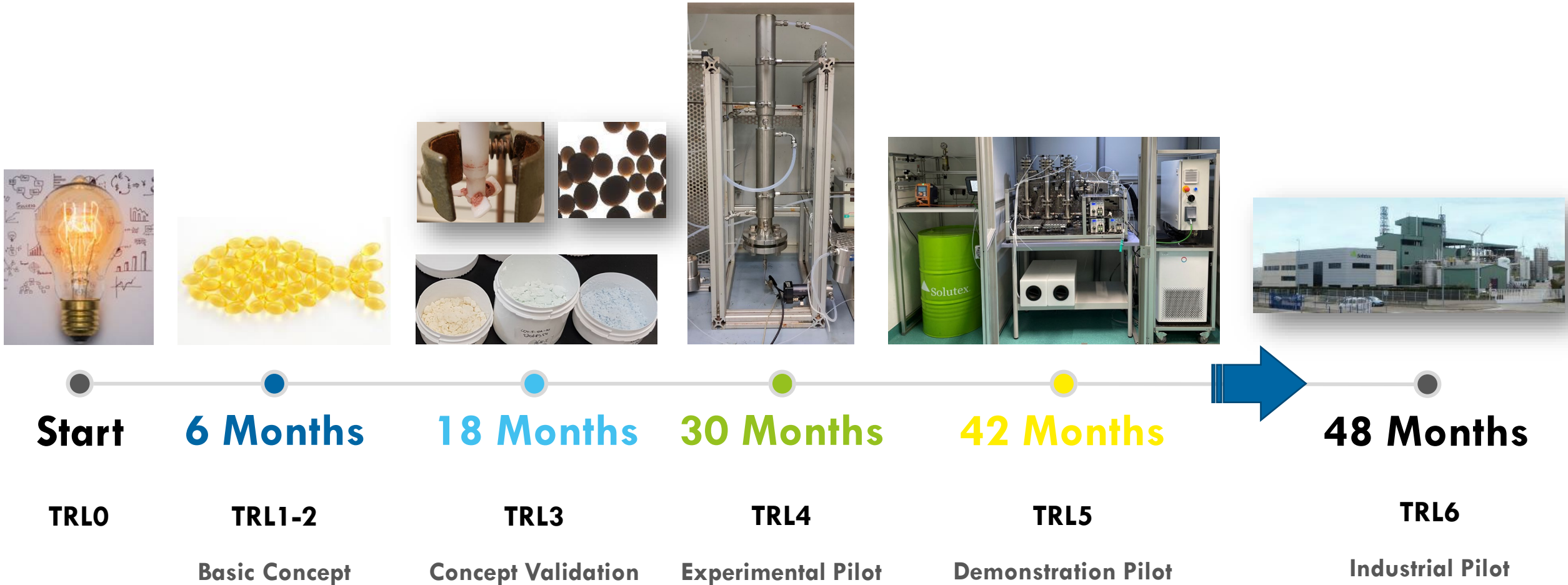
Omega-3

34%

45%

50%

BOC Case: From **TRL0** to **TRL6** in 4 years



Thank you for your attention!



<https://www.macbeth-project.eu/>

