Title	不均一系触媒を用いた非可食性バイオマス資源からの 化成品原料合成プロセスの開発に関する研究	
Author(s)	Jaya, Tuteja	
Citation		
Issue Date	2015-06	
Туре	Thesis or Dissertation	
Text version	ETD	
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/10119/12983	
Rights		
Description	Supervisor:海老谷 幸喜,マテリアルサイエンス研究 科,博士	



氏 名	JAYA TUTEJA		
学位の種類	博士(マテリアルサイエンス)		
学 位 記 番 号	博材第 378 号		
学位授与年月日	平成 27 年 6 月 24 日		
	Studies on Development of Heterogeneous Catalytic	System for	
論 文 題 目	Transformations of Inedible Biomass into Valuable Chemicals		
	(不均一系触媒を用いた非可食性バイオマス資源からの化成品原料合		
成プロセスの開発に関する研究)			
論文審查委員	主查 海老谷 幸喜 北陸先端科学技術大学院大学	教授	
	松見 紀佳 同	教授	
	金子 達雄 同	准教授	
	松村 和明 同	准教授	
	三上 一行 東海大学	准教授	

論文の内容の要旨

Introduction

During the last century, the standard of living of our society has been reached to a high level on the cost of utilization of natural fossil resources. Considering the diminishment of these resources, it is imperative to make the transition from non-renewable fossil fuel to renewable biomass resources to meet the future demands. A fundamental challenge in the conversion of biomass into tailor-made fuels is to develop cost effective processes for transformation of the high oxygen content of saccharides. The current biomass conversion methods are dominated by high-temperature pyrolysis and acid-catalyzed dehydration, which leads to difficulty in recovering catalyst from the reaction mixture and pose environmental and health risks. The aforementioned difficulties associated with the previous reports can be alleviated by developing suitable heterogeneous catalytic system for desired chemical transformations.

Results and Discussion

For achieving the goal of shifting the load away from non-renewable sources to biomass resources for sustainable development, the following studies were conducted in this thesis. As sugars comprise the main class of biomass compounds, the selective conversions of sugars to produce furan compounds were carried out over solid acid and base catalysts in one-pot manner in **chapter 2**. The effective synthesis of furans from various saccharides are likely progressed by the aldose-ketose isomerization of sugars over Hydrotalcite (solid base) followed by successive dehydration to furans over Amberlyst-15 (solid acid). Furan compounds are versatile intermediates of biomass based and petroleum based industries. Among them 5-hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) has received a considerable attention owing to its potential in bio-refinery. Subsequently in **chapter 3**, HMF was selectively transformed into 1,6-hexanediol (HDO)

via Brønsted acid-catalyzed hydrogenolytic ring opening of HMF by transfer hydrogenation methodology using formic acid (FA). The hydrogenolysis of HMF to HDO supposedly proceeds through 2 key reactions; (1) deoxygenation of furan ring (C-O bond cleavage) (2) hydrogenation of C=O and C=C bond. I found that Pd/ZrP exhibited a significant activity due to the specific Brønsted acidity on ZrP support, which accelerates the cleavage of C-O bond in the furan ring. Further hydrogenation was achieved over Pd metal sites together with the presence of FA as a source of hydrogen instead of high pressured-hydrogen. The produced HDO from renewable resources has immense advantages in polymer industry owing to its terminal hydroxyl groups. The same molecule can be further transformed into other valuable chemicals. One chemical of such immense value is 6-hydroxycaproic acid (HCA) that has potential applications in polycaprolactone production. Accordingly, the selective oxidation of HDO using N,N-dimethyldodecylamine N-oxide (DDAO) stabilized AuPd bimetallic nanoparticles supported on hydrotalcite as heterogeneous catalyst is demonstrated in basic aqueous media with hydrogen peroxide as oxidizing agent in chapter 4. The spectroscopic investigations suggested AuPd interactions to provide negatively charged-Au species, which might be responsible for the excellent catalysis in the selective oxidation of one primary OH group of C6 aliphatic diol, HDO. To substantiate the versatility of Pd/ZrP (catalyst from chapter 2) in catalytic transfer hydrogenation (CTH) reactions, selective hydrogenation of various substituted nitroarenes was investigated over Pd/ZrP in presence of FA as a hydrogen source in chapter 5.

Conclusion

In conclusion, new pathways have been developed to produce important industrial commodities directly from inedible biomass-resources employing novel heterogeneous catalytic systems. HDO and HCA like important industrial entities whose synthesis were only dependent on fuel resources can now be produced from biomass in just few steps. Furthermore, a new CTH methodolgy is developed using bio-based FA as hydrogen source over reusable Pd/ZrP catalyst. The chemoselective, eco-friendly, cost-effective methodology which can work under base-free conditions will lead to a new direction of CTH reactions.

Keywords: Biomass, Heterogeneous Catalysis, Sustainable Chemistry, Analytical Techniques, Organic Transformations.

論文審査の結果の要旨

近年、化石資源の枯渇が懸念される中、資源の多様化を目指し再生可能資源であるバイオマス 由来物質から有用な化成品・エネルギーを生産する物質変換技術の開発が急務となっている。そ の中でも特に、非可食性木質バイオマスの有効転換が求められており、糖類を原料とする転換反 応が重要である。本研究では、種々の糖類から付加価値が高いフルフラール誘導体の合成、ヒド ロキシメチルフルフラール(HMF)の 1,6-ヘキサンジオールへ(HDO)の変換、脂肪族直鎖 α , ω -ジオールの ω -ヒドロキシカルボン酸への部分酸化反応を効率的に進行させる固体触媒反応系の開発を目的とした。

まず、固体酸触媒イオン交換樹脂 Amberlyst-15 と固体塩基触媒ハイドロタルサイトを組み合わせた触媒系で、単糖アラビノース・ラクトースと 2 糖であるラクトースから、フルフラール・5-メチルフルフラールおよび HMF を合成し、それらの混合物の反応へと展開できた。フルフラール誘導体の生成は、酸触媒によるグルコシド結合の加水分解反応、塩基触媒による骨格異性化反応、酸触媒による脱水反応を逐次的に経由して進行している。本触媒系は、容易に反応混合物から回収され、再使用可能である事も見出した。

次に、危険性の低いギ酸を水素源とする HMF から HDO への変換反応 (C-O 結合切断、C=C 結合水素化)をターゲットに、Pd 種の担体の探索を行った。その結果、Bronsted 酸点を多く有するリン酸ジルコニウム(ZrP)を担体に用いた時に、最も高収率 HDO を与える事がわかった。種々中間体化合物からの反応を行い、HMF から直接 HDO が生成する反応機構を提案した。本 Pd/ZrP 触媒も再使用が可能であった。

最後に、先述した Pd/ZrP 触媒は、ギ酸を水素源に用いた芳香族ニトロ化合物を選択的に還元し、芳香族アミノ化合物を与える事も見出した。

本論文は、非可食系木質バイオマス由来物質である糖類を高付加価値の高い物質群への変換について有効な触媒系設計指針と与えると考えられ、学術的・工業的に貢献するところが大きい。 よって博士(マテリアルサイエンス)の学位論文として十分価値あるものと認めた。