

Lignin used as a green and sustainable Agriculture biomass for renewable application. A Comprehensive review

Mohammad Siddique¹, Suhail Ahmed Soomro¹, Hijaz Ahmad², Wisdom chukwuemeke ulakpa³, Kamran khan⁴, Muhammad Asif⁵

¹Department of Chemical Engineering, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro, Pakistan

²Section of Mathematics, International Telematics University Uninettuno, Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 39,00186, Roma, Italy

³Department of Chemical Engineering, Delta State University of Science and Technology, Ozoro, Nigeria

⁴MS Petroleum engineering Politecnico Di Torino, Italy

⁵Department of Energy and Environment engineering faculty of agriculture tandojam, Sindh

Corresponding author: siddiqnasar786@gmail.com

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Abstract: The use of renewable energy sources is receiving more and more attention, because of the various adverse consequences related to utilizing non-sustainable power sources. In addition to other things, the biomass of horticultural harvests has been demonstrated to be a feasible nonrenewable energy source, pursuing it a seriously charming decision to separate or make steam-added items. These days, the pulp and paper sector produces 50 to 70 million tonnes of lignin annually, and most of it is burned to recover energy. Because it is a naturally occurring aromatic polymer rich in functional hydroxyl groups, lignin has attracted interest from both academia and business for its potential use in the production of polymeric products. Polyurethanes (PUs) are among the most significant polymers that may be produced from lignin, particularly given the variety of uses for which they are used. Lignin has a variety of uses, including those of glue, adhesive, sticky material, furniture, building structures, cement, and biomaterials. In an assortment of specialized, modern, and other environmentally friendly power applications, rice husk and debris are utilized in the ongoing examination to explore new and late green/supportable use. The foundation data on agro-squander applications is additionally given, and how much silica can be delivered from rice husk against other agro-squander sources is differentiated.

KEYWORDS: Resin, Lignin, Biofuel, Biodiesel, Renewable

1. Introduction:

These days, using agricultural trash is rather popular. Biomass energy accounts about 9% of global energy [1]. In actuality, estimating the amount of agro-waste is a difficult task because their prices are substantially lower than the expense of collecting, transporting, and processing [2]. Agro-waste production amounts to almost a billion tonnes annually [3]. Any farm generates 80% of its solid waste from organic sources. Agro-waste can include a range of substances, including toxic waste like herbicides, insecticides, and pesticides, in addition to fruit and vegetable culls [4]. These wastes are frequently used in a number of applications

Corresponding author: siddiqnasar786@gmail.com

as fertilizer or ash. Construction is one of these uses. Lignin waste has a long history of use as a direct construction material. For many years, ice pits, buildings, and bridge piers have been protected with "Sarouj," a particular sort of restricting substance made of lime, clayey soil, and other debris-based fillers [5]. Volcanic ash was used by the Romans to bond many of their historical structures, demonstrating that humans have been making an effort. After cellulose, lignin is the second most normal polymer to be found in biomass [6], and it has a sweet-smelling spine. How much lignin in natural carbon is around 30%. Unfortunately, around 95% of lignin is presently singed straightforwardly for energy creation, which might prompt the arrangement of natural contaminations such as dioxins, particulate matter, oxygenated sweet-smelling hydrocarbons, and polycyclic fragrant hydrocarbons that hurt the climate [6–10]. Besides, lignin is utilized as a substitution for lower-quality synthetic compounds and merchandise, for example, saps, dust-controlling added substances, folio structure, dispersants, and penetrating liquids for oil wells [11]. Other modern applications for lignin incorporate water treatment, elastic added substances, emulsifiers, compound cleaning, battery expanders, carbon dark, and calfskin tanning. Notwithstanding the previously mentioned applications, the extending lignin market in this century has started the making of advances for an extensive variety of lignin-based items. In this part, we have tried to introduce a short synopsis as well as the compound creation and construction of lignin. The various lignin types as per extraction strategies and techniques for changing lignin for use in different logical and mechanical spaces are additionally shrouded in this part[12].

Background of lignin in history

French scientist name Anselme Payen who (1795-1871) discovered two distinct compounds after exposing wood to nitric acid (HNO_3) and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) [13]. The second compound, which contains more carbon than the first, was referred to as an incrusting material, while the first was known as "cellulose." Eventually, the term "lignum," which comes from the Latin language and means "wood," was given to the second compound [14]. This term was first utilized by Swiss researcher "Candille" [15]. The nature and synthetic make-up of lignin were obscure and vague for an extremely significant stretch. Bente underscored the sweet-smelling nature of lignin later in his work. Two specialists, Bamberger and Benedikt, found methoxy bunches in the lignin structure in 1980 [16]. Peter Klason (1848-1937), in his commitments to the science and portrayal of lignin, estimated that lignin is produced using coniferyl liquor [19]. Freudenberg and his associates examined different exploratory strategies for lignin separation from wood and portrayal utilizing different scientific methods [17]. After his exploration, he proposed in 1928 that lignin is an undefined substance comprised of various associating blocks of phenylpropane units. In this way, subsequent to playing out an oxidative dehydrogenation response on lignin, he suggested that the essential connecting framework in lignin might comprise of C and ether (alkyl-aryl) associations [18]. Twelve phenylpropanoic units coupled via carbon and carbon-oxygen joins made up the principal lignin formulae proposed by Adler in 1961 and Fredenberg in 1965, separately [19].

Biomass

"All the organic substances that can be grown by the solar energy converted by photosynthesis" is the definition of biomass [20]. Biomass is the term for the natural material that stores sun oriented energy as synthetic energy. Remains, side-effects, and items from the ranger service, horticultural, and other related businesses are incorporated. Most of its constituents incorporate lignocellulose

(cellulose, lignin, and hemicellulose), proteins, lipids, starch, hydrocarbons, sugars, water, and different things[21].

Lignin as a material for resins forerunners

Lignins are likewise used to cause tars that to contain phenol and formaldehyde (PFRs). Formaldehyde and phenol, which are obtained from petroleum, are the main building blocks of these polymers. Phenol saps are utilized in a wide range of enterprises, including the flying business, chipboard producing, the formation of protecting froths, paints and coatings, as well as the electrical and lighting ventures, due to their magnificent mechanical characteristics, adaptability, reasonableness, high warm steadiness, and protection from fire, water, and compound substances [22]. Significant efforts have been made in recent years to partially or entirely replace the previously employed petroleum-derived raw materials for PFR manufacture. It is determined that there are three main forces behind this change: (1) the growing need to use more environmentally friendly biological raw materials, which is primarily caused by the depletion of nonrenewable crude oil resources, which is raising crude oil prices and hastening climate change; (2) the desire to enhance the health and safety of consumer product manufacturing; and (3) the goal of enhancing resin performance [23]. Huge endeavors have been made as of late to some degree or completely supplant the recently utilized oil inferred unrefined substances for PFR produce. It is resolved that there are three primary powers behind this change: (1) the developing need to utilize all the more harmless to the ecosystem natural unrefined components, which is principally brought about by the exhaustion of nonrenewable raw petroleum assets, which is raising unrefined petroleum costs and hurrying environmental change; (2) the craving to upgrade the wellbeing and security of buyer item assembling; and (3) the objective of improving pitch execution. Lignin can possibly be a biological partner to phenols, which act as a substrate in the response that produces phenol pitch. Lignin is one of the primary parts of lignocellulose biomass. The significant utilization of lignin in the development of PFR is because of the substance's fragrant construction, which has gone through a few hydroxyl bunch replacements. Furthermore, it is recognized that lignin has a much lower risk to human health than phenol, which the European Chemical Agency has classified as toxic, mutagenic, and carcinogenic during both its production and usage in phenol resins [24]. The mechanical characteristics of phenol resins treated with kraft lignin or lignosulfonates, one of the sulfur-containing lignin variations, are lowered. This is brought about by the lower formaldehyde reactivity of these lignin types when contrasted with phenols [25]. In their review, Park et al. subbed organosolv lignin for phenol in phenol-formaldehyde gums utilized as coatings. Organosolv lignin was acetylated and consequently hydroxy-methylated to build its reactivity. The subsequent saps, which were utilized to make coatings and apply them to a cardboard substrate, included 30% load of lignin. The applied layer conveys the covered surface water-repellent qualities in spite of having a decreased contact point [26]. Another review has affirmed that phenol-formaldehyde tars containing lignin heat separate [27]. The utilization of lignin and its mixtures in phenol tars is examined in distributed works. These examinations covered the accompanying subjects: 1) the union of phenol-formaldehyde polymers utilizing utilitarian half-breed lignin-SiO₂ materials that might be utilized as fasteners in abrasives.(ii) the conceivable utilization of calcium lignosulfonate as a greener added substance to cross-connected materials in light of phenol-formaldehyde saps[28]. (iii) oxidizing agents were employed to activate magnesium lignosulfonate and kraft lignin in order to use them in composites made of phenol resin to create abrasive components[29]. Notwithstanding the work indicated above, very few researchers have focused on phenol-formaldehyde resins and lignin addition to producing functional coatings. These materials are generally utilized as a cover in the production of wood items including chipboards, pressed wood, fiberboards, MDF sheets, and so on.

The third main lignocellulose component is lignin, which is. Lignin has historically been used in the paper and pulp industries for power and heat because of its high calorific value[30].

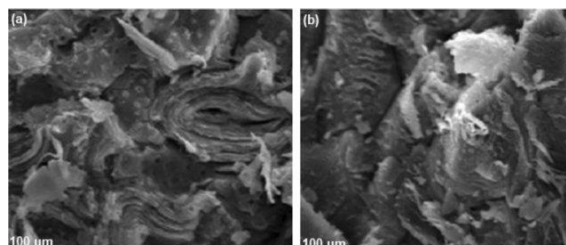


Figure 1. SEM images of lignin taken from biomass(Walnut Shell). Ref. [31]

Applications of lignin

Lignin and its derivatives are now produced in quantities greater than 50 million tonnes annually [32]. Sadly, lignin is now burned directly for energy production in significant amounts (approximately 95%), It could release organic pollutants into the environment, such as dioxins, particulate matter, oxygenated aromatic hydrocarbons, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [33–36]. Besides, lignin is utilized as a substitute for synthetics and results of lower esteem, for example, boring liquids for oil wells, added substances, dust control, cover creation, and dispersants [37]. Other modern applications for lignin incorporate water treatment, elastic added substances, emulsifiers, synthetic cleaning, battery expanders, carbon dark, and cowhide tanning. Notwithstanding the previously mentioned applications, the growing lignin market in this century has ignited the making of advances for an extensive variety of lignin-based items. Lignin contains around 33% of the body's carbon [38]. Since lignin is a particularly reliable and tough feedstock, it presents a chance for the headway of top innovations for the development of significant worth added intensifies from here on out [39]. Several scientists are interested in producing and using different nanocomposites made of lignin since they can open up new research avenues and perspectives. In the scientific community, carbonaceous nanomaterials are crucial, and numerous researchers are working to create cutting-edge carbonaceous materials. Because lignin has high biosorption capabilities, it can be combined with other nanomaterials, like carbon nanotubes [40]. In this study, lignin was blended in with procedures for making carbon-based composites with metals like nickel and iron. He utilized soft drink lignin that was gotten from rye straw to make permeable carbonaceous nanocomposite. Porous composites can be an produced using activation agent, such as lignin that contains BaCO_3 . Nickel and iron alloy nanocomposites were then used to further customize the porous composites. The resultant nanoparticle was more catalytically active when nitrobenzene was flow hydrogenated phenylacetylenehenyl acetylene was converted to ethylbenzene. At mild conditions and without the addition of any additives, the carbonaceous demineralized lignin was very effective at selectively partly hydrogenating phenylacetylene to styrene[41].



Figure 2. A Brief overview on Applications of Lignin[42].

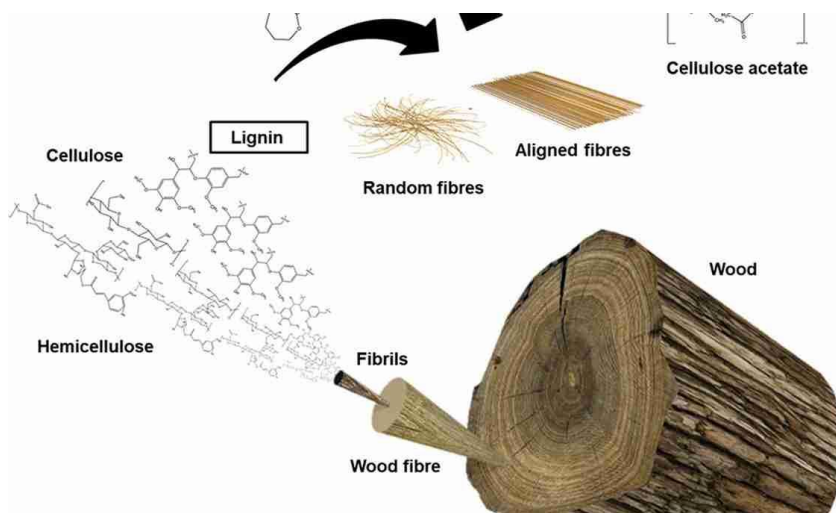


Figure 3. Applications of lignin in construction[43].

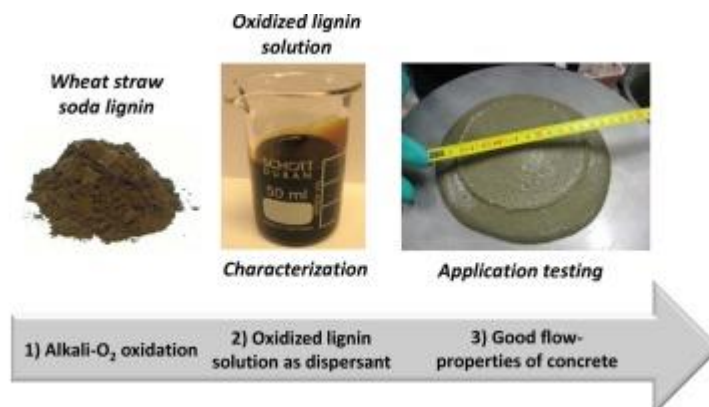


Figure 4. effect of lignin in concrete[44].

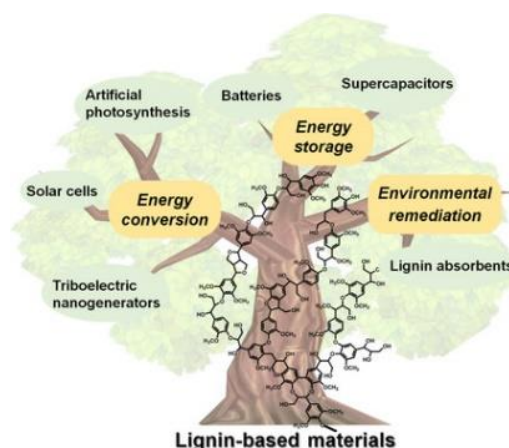


Figure 5. Lignin as a renewable building block [46].

2. Conclusions

A crucial bio derived sustainable fuel is lignin. It tends to be utilized to make a large number of helpful utilitarian materials, fills, and synthetic compounds. After cellulose, lignin is the biomaterial that is most common on the planet. Regrettably, burning accounts for roughly 95% of lignin use, with the remaining 5% going to various other commercial uses. At the point when lignin's construction is analyzed, obviously, it has a fragrant design, and its spine contains different practical gatherings, containing phenolic, aliphatic hydroxyl, methoxy, carboxylic, and carbonyl utilitarian gatherings. The variety of utilitarian gatherings in lignin's spine gives us various chances to use it in a scope of utilizations. Lignin can be used as added substances, fasteners, dispersants, and surfactants without experiencing any compound changes. Due to their quick response time and high use, agricultural biomass and its waste have drawn the attention of numerous researchers from all over the world. In this review, we look at several innovative and cutting-edge green and sustainable uses of rice husk and rice husk ash in diverse engineering, economic, and other renewable energy applications. Additionally, it provides a background on agro-waste applications and compares the amount of silica that can be obtained from rice husk and other agro-waste sources.

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Conflict of interest

No

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