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FAST CHEMICAL TREATMENTS FOR LIGNO-CELLULOSIC SUBSTRATE ACHIEVEMENT FROM BREWERS' SPENT GRAINS

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KEYWORDS

Brewers' Spent Grains (BSG), Ligno-cellulosic substrate, Yeast Immobilization.

ABSTRACT

Several chemical treatments were proposed to achieve lingo-cellulosic substrates from BSG. Both lignin and cellulose content for each treatment were analysed. The treatments proposed efficiently originated different ligno-cellulosic substrates. The ideal substrate for yeast immobilization is yet to be determined and further studies shall conclude this issue.

INTRODUCTION

Caustic (NaOH) and acid-caustic (HCl + NaOH) treatments have both been previously proposed to prepare ligno-cellulosic yeast carriers from BSG (Brányik et al., 2001). However, these treatments are time consuming (more than 24 h). Base-treated carriers are more hydrophobic if compared to acid-base treated, enhancing adhesion in one hand, but more floatable and easily washed out from the reactor in the other hand (Brányik et

al., 2004). Thus, a balance between hydrophilic (cellulose) and hydrophobic (lignin) composition on carriers obtained from BSG must be idealized. Thus, the aim of this study was to idealize a fast and simple treatment on ligno-cellulosic substrate from BSG.

METHODS

Two types of BSG have been used in this work: dried BSG settle as pellets for animal nutrition and fresh BSG, right from the beer industry. Both pelleted and fresh BSG received a series of different chemical treatments (Table 1 summarizes the conditions used), as well as the treatments proposed in the literature (Brányik et al., 2001). Carriers were assessed for sugars polymers determination through high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) (Varian, Metacarb 67H Column 300 x 6.5 mm). Briefly, approximately 0.5 g of each dried carrier was digested with sulfuric acid. The digested material was settled in glass flasks with water, autoclaved and filtered. Then, the solids were held separately for lignin content determination, while the liquid was settled in vials for sugars assessment.

Table 1 - Chemical treatments applied on Brewers' Spent Grains (BSG) for Ligno-cellulosic yeast carrier (LCYC) preparation and bulk yield of the chemical treatments

Treatment	Description	Yield* (%)	
		Pellets	Fresh
Caustic (Brányik et al., 2001)	NaOH 2 %; 120rpm; 30 °C; 24 h	10,0	29,6
Acid and Caustic (Brányik et al., 2001)	(HCl 3 %; 60 °C; 2.5 h) + (NaOH 2 %; 120 rpm; 30 °C; 24 h)	8,7	15,1
Fast Caustic	NaOH 3 %; 70 °C; 20 min	9,1	30,0
Double Caustic 3% & 6%	(NaOH 3 %; 70 °C; 20 min) + (NaOH 6 %; 90 °C; 20 min)	5,9	20,1
Double Caustic 3% & 3%	(NaOH 3 %; 70 °C; 20 min) + (NaOH 3 %; 90 °C; 20 min)	6,8	22,7
Double Caustic 3% & 1%	(NaOH 3 %; 70 °C; 20 min) + (NaOH 1 %; 90 °C; 20 min)	8,0	25,2
Double Caustic 0.5%	(NaOH 0.5 %; 70 °C; 20 min) + (NaOH 0.5 %; 90 °C; 20 min)	15,9	36,4
Fast Caustic and Acid	(NaOH 1 %; 70 °C; 20 min) + (HCl 1 %; 70 °C; 20 min)	8,7	30,6

* Weight of carrier obtained from 100 g of dried BSG.



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RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

The bulk yields for the chemical treatments are displayed on Table 1. Treatments applied on fresh BSGs were significantly ($p < 0.05$) more efficient if compared to pelleted ones. Considering the materials separately, all treatments showed different ($p < 0.05$) profiles of cellulose and lignin content for both pelleted and fresh BSG (Figures 1 and 2). The coefficients of variance for cellulose (1.96% for pellet and 3.63% for fresh) and for lignin (4.69 % for pellet and 6 % for fresh) assures the reliability between the three repetitions for each treatment. Thus, heat associated with caustic treatments can greatly reduce the time reaction for lignin removal from BSG, thus creating more cellulose rich carriers. The average bulk yield for treatments applied on fresh BSG was higher compared to pelleted ones. Yeast immobilization experiments can be further held on ligno-cellulosic carriers obtained from these treatments and the ideal treatment can be chosen.

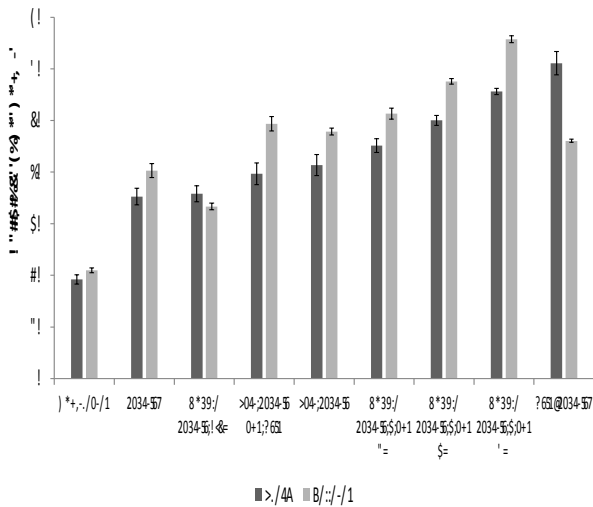


Figure 1 – Cellulose composition of 100 g dried carrier for each treatment. * Methods performed according to Bránik et al. (2001).

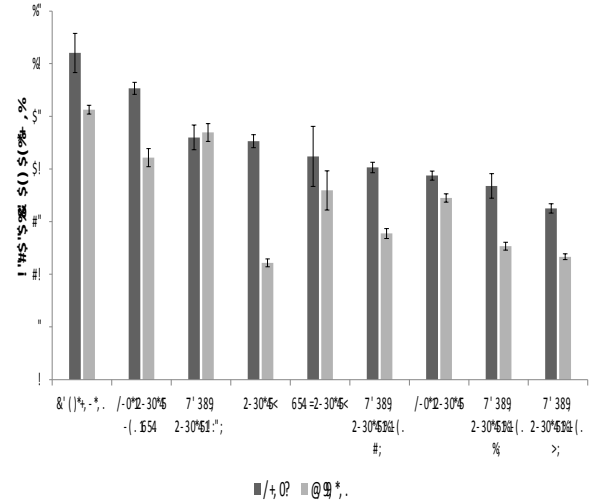


Figure 2 – Lignin composition of 100 g dried carrier for each treatment. * Methods performed according to Bránik et al. (2001).

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