

Activities of Asian cooperative research on food and agricultural wastes

**EcoTopia Science Institute
Nagoya University**

Tatsuya Hasegawa

Center for Interdisciplinary Studies on Resource Recovery and Refinery in Asia EcoTopia Science Institute

- Established in July 2007

Missions of CIS3RA

- Research on **Resources Recycling** in Asia
 - Energy Resources
 - Material Resources
- **Formation of Network** in Asia
 - International Information Hub
 - Human Resource Development

Center for Interdisciplinary Studies on Resource Recovery and Refinery in Asia

EcoTopia Science Institute, Nagoya University

Institutions of Asian countries

- China
- Korea
- Indonesia
- ASEAN
- India etc.

Research

- Recovery of Energy and Material Resources

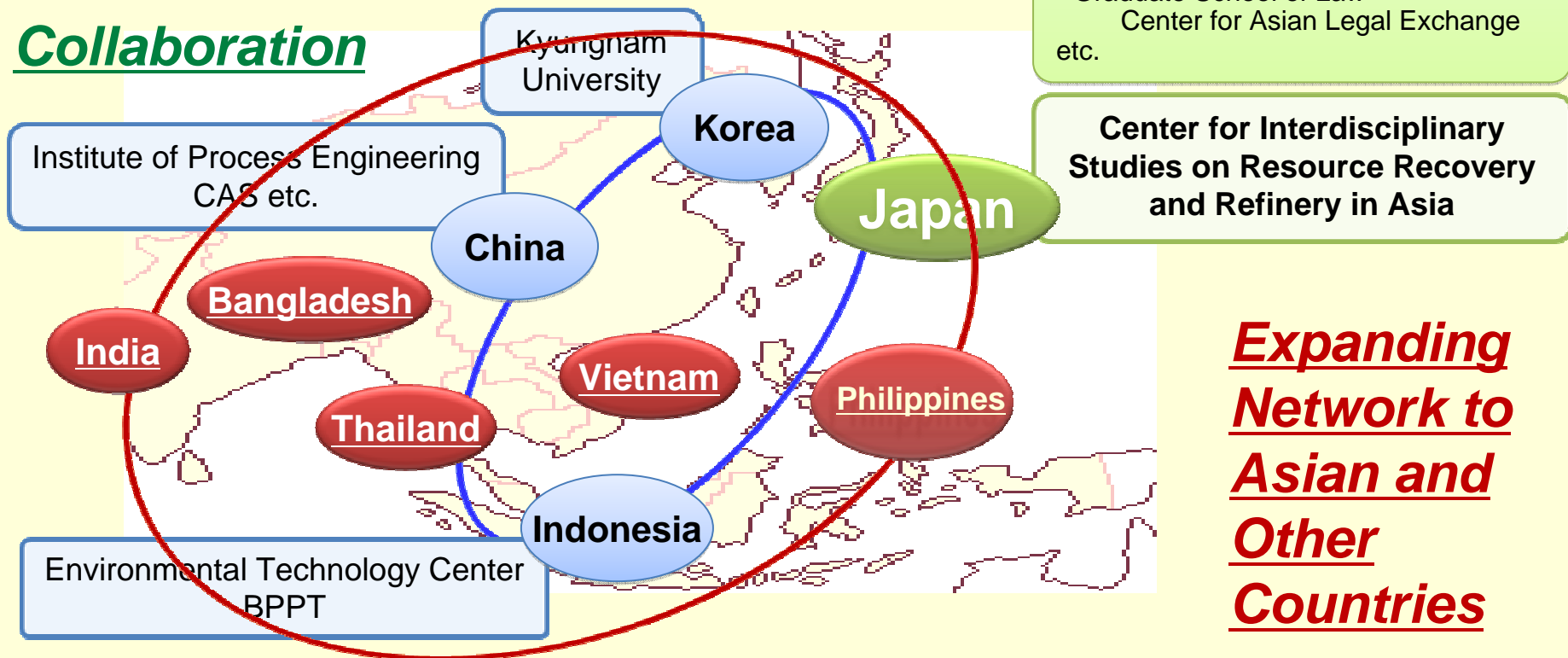
Network

- Research Information
- Education, Training

Nagoya University

- EcoTopia Science Institute
- Graduate School of Engineering
- Graduate School of Environmental Studies
- Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences
- International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education
- Graduate School of Economics
- Economic Research Center
- Graduate School of Law
- Center for Asian Legal Exchange etc.

Collaboration



Expanding Network to Asian and Other Countries

Organization

Center for Interdisciplinary Studies on
Resource Recovery and Refinery in Asia
EcoTopia Science Institute, Nagoya University

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Research Project

- **Extracting Resources from Biowastes by Refinery Technology**
- **Among Japan, China, Korea, Indonesia**
- **Supported by MEXT (2006-2008)**

Refinery technology = Cascade utilization

1. Extraction of **chemicals** from wastes
2. Conversion to gas/liquid **fuels** from wastes
3. Conversion to **thermal energy** from wastes
4. Social & Economic **Assessment**

Key technology: hydrothermal process

(water at 200-500 °C and 15-30 MPa)

Some topics of research on food and agricultural wastes

Extraction of Bioactive Materials from Rice Hulls

Seung-Cheol Lee

Department of Food Science and Biotechnology,
Kyungnam University, Korea

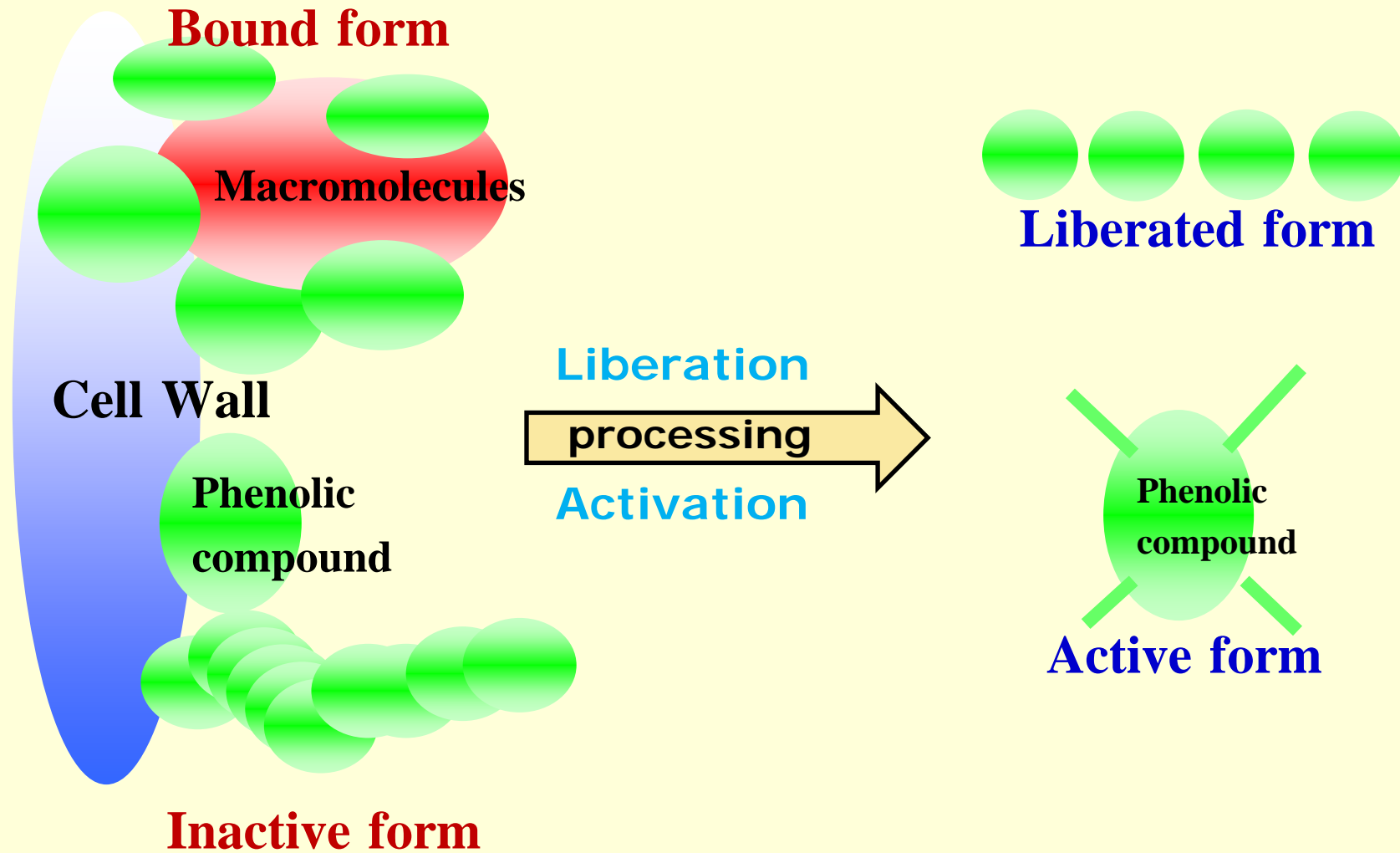
Rice Hulls



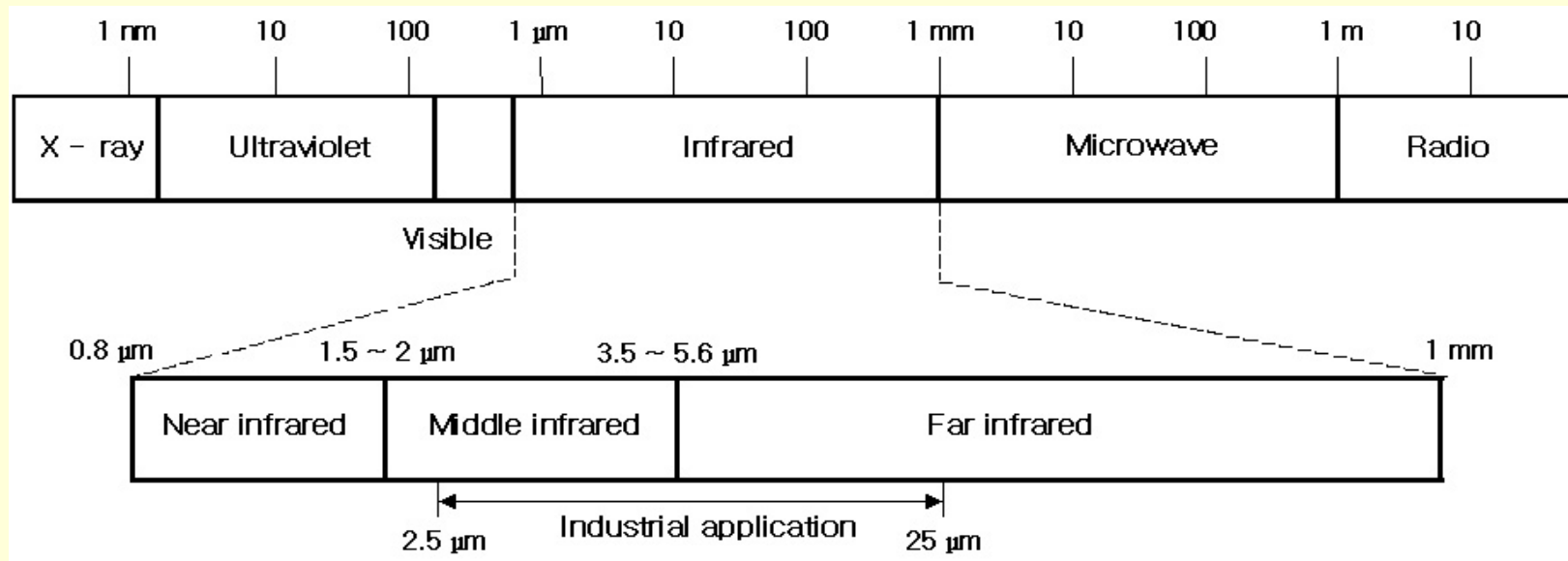
Rice hulls after processing
of rice (20% of rice grain)



Some Processing Methods

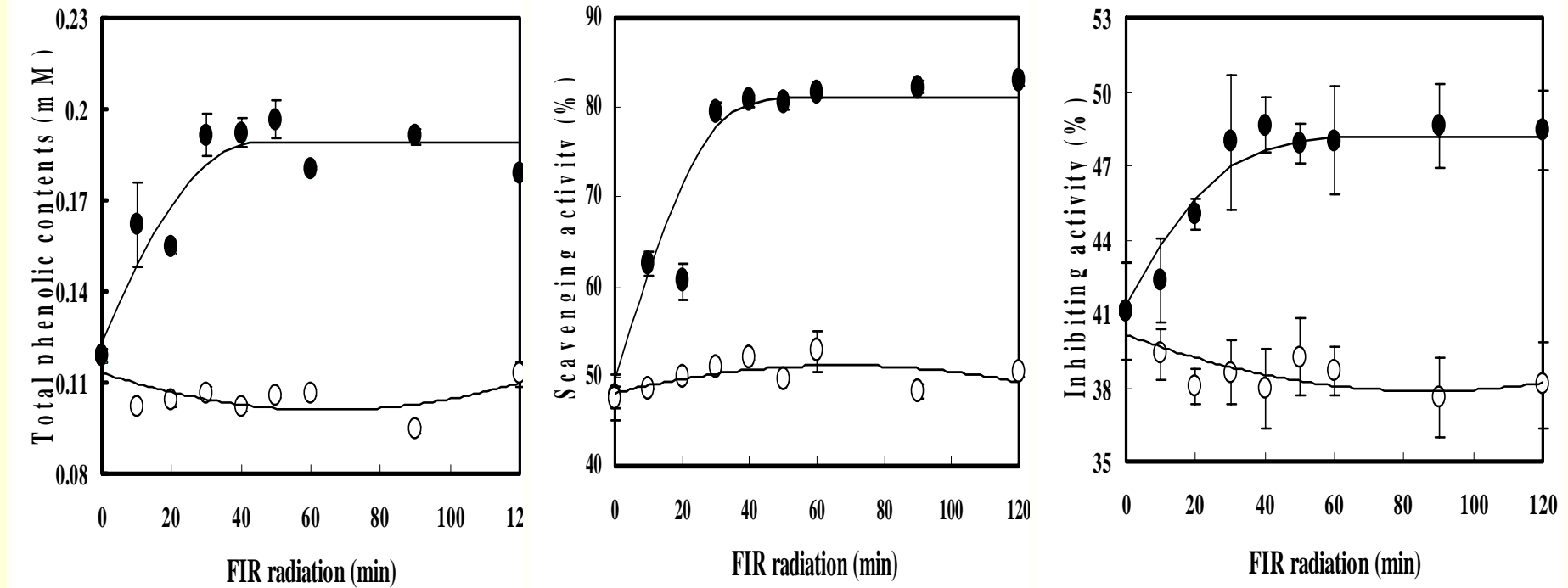


Far-Infrared Radiation



wavelength near 10 μm

Antioxidant Activities



Effect of FIR treatment on (A) total phenolic contents, (B) DPPH radical scavenging activity, and (C) lipid peroxidation of rice hull extracts. Symbols (●) indicate irradiated with FIR, and (○) dried at 100°C instead of FIR-radiation.

SubCW Extraction

14 cm



Rice hulls(RHs) (0.6 g) + Water (6 mL)



Extraction Temperature

(25, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, and 350 °C)

Extraction Time

(10, 30, and 60 min)



Assay for antioxidant activity

Total Phenolic Contents

(Unit: μM)

Temp. ()	Reaction time (min)		
	10	30	60
25	165.1 ^{cz}	180.7 ^{bx}	210.1 ^{ax}
100	197.6 ^{by}	228.3 ^{av}	229.5 ^{aw}
150	210.8 ^{bx}	227.0 ^{av}	235.8 ^{av}
200	245.2 ^{bu}	248.3 ^{bu}	270.2^{au}
250	220.1 ^{aw}	211.4 ^{cw}	215.1 ^{bx}
300	228.3 ^{bv}	230.2 ^{bv}	228.3 ^{aw}
350	219.5 ^{bw}	220.1 ^{bv}	225.1 ^{aw}

Radical Scavenging Activity

(Unit: %)

Temp. ()	Reaction time (min)		
	10	30	60
25	8.40 ^{by}	10.73 ^{ax}	11.10 ^{ay}
100	14.37 ^{cx}	19.60 ^{bw}	23.53 ^{ax}
150	30.40 ^{cw}	49.57 ^{bu}	58.63 ^{au}
200	64.60 ^{ct}	67.10 ^{bt}	79.33^{at}
250	51.50 ^{bu}	43.91 ^{av}	43.59 ^{av}
300	41.99 ^{bv}	45.19 ^{av}	45.41 ^{av}
350	42.95 ^{av}	42.74 ^{av}	40.17 ^{bw}

Hydrothermal behavior of tofu waste in hot compressed water

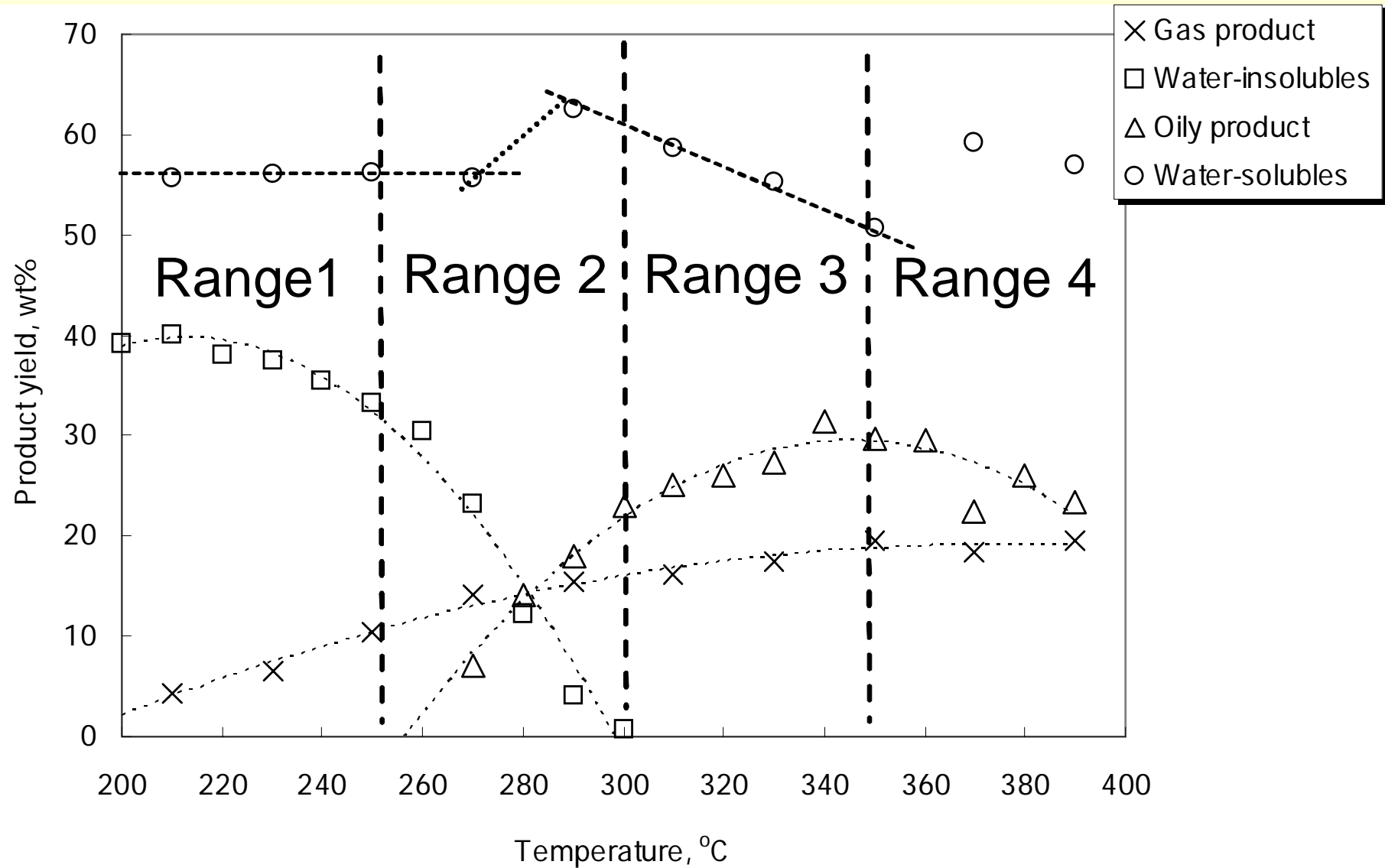


Yajun TIAN

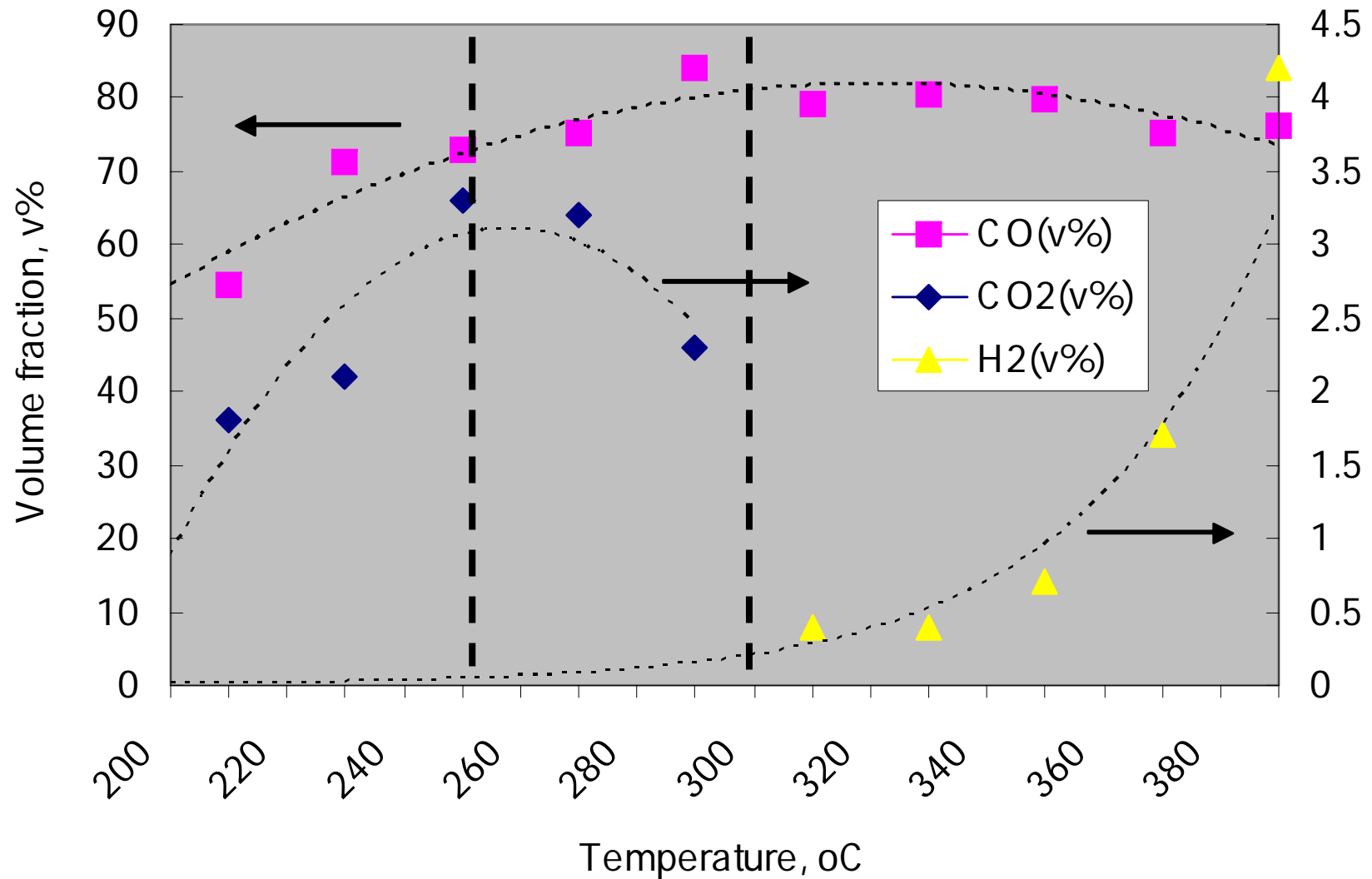
**Kazuhiro KUMABE, Kozo MATSUMOTO, Hisae TAKEUCHI,
Yusheng XIE, Tatsuya HASEGAWA**

Nagoya University, Japan &
Institute of Process Engineering, CAS, China

Profiles of product yield evolution



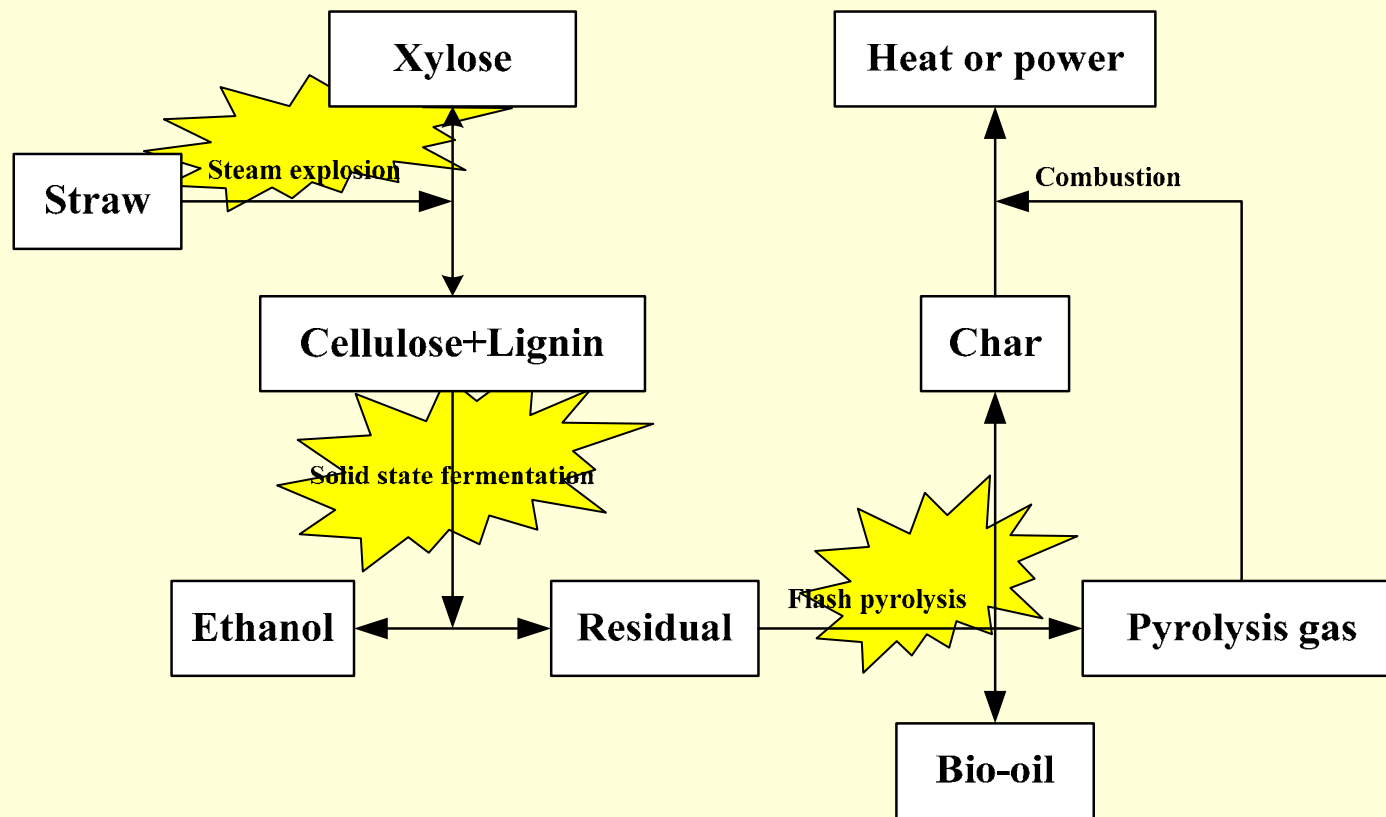
Gas composition evolution



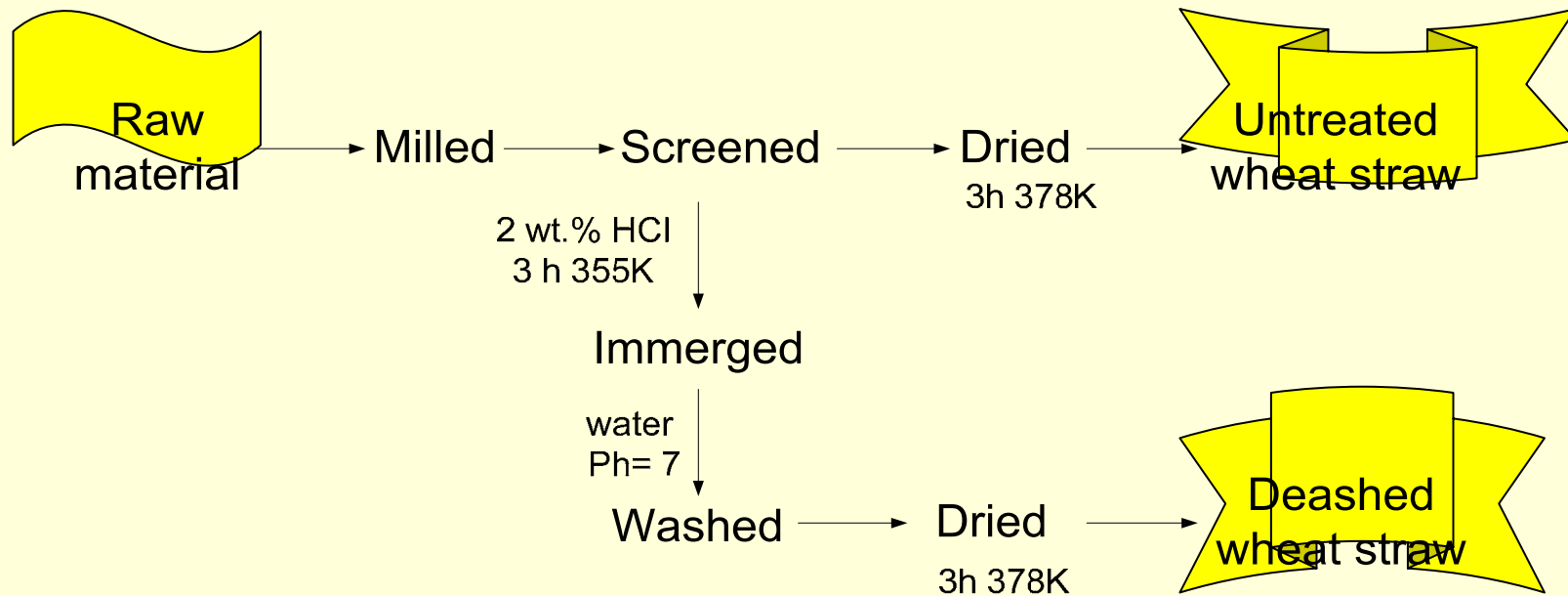
Bio-oil Production by Fast Pyrolysis of Deashed Wheat Straw in A Downer Reactor

- **Xuemin YANG**
- **Tongli DING, Jianjun XIE, Jianzhong YAO,**
- **Weigang LIN and Yusheng XIE**
- **State key laboratory of multi-phase complex system**
- **Institute of Process Engineering**
- **Chinese Academy of Sciences, P. R. China**

Scheme of bio- and thermal-conversion hybrid process of biomass developed at IPE, CAS, China



Process of wheat straw de-ashed treatment



3 Experimental apparatus

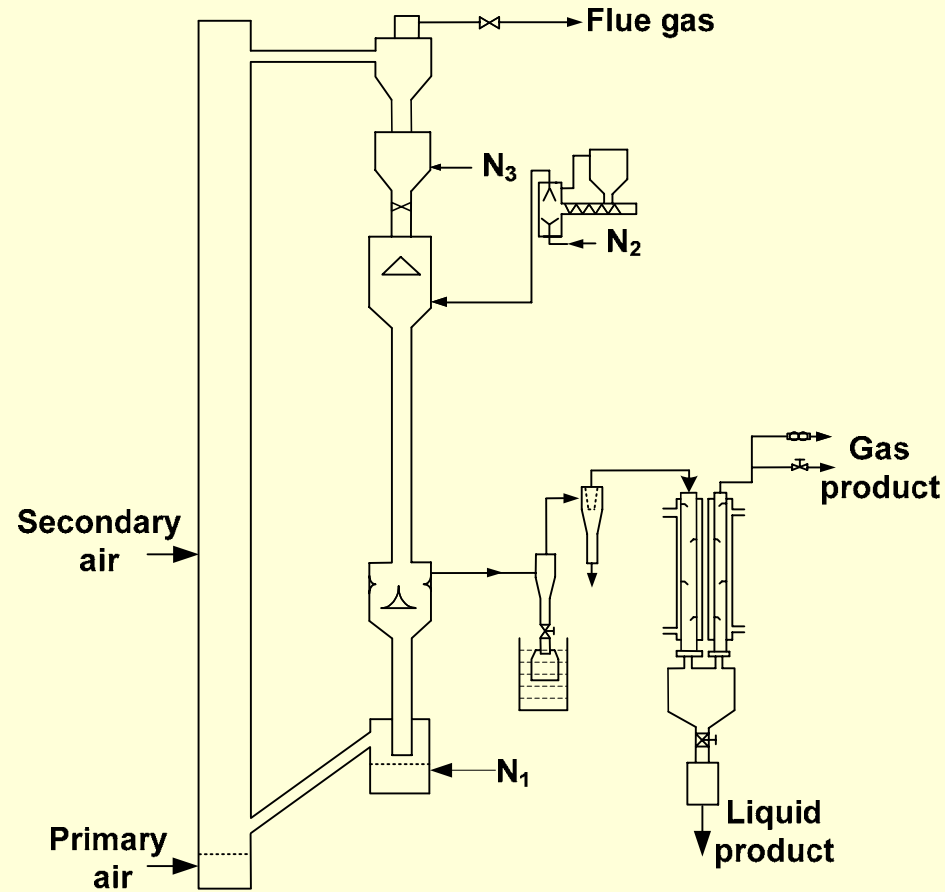


Fig.2 Schematic illustration of experimental apparatus
(a 30kW CFB reactor integrated with a riser and a downer)

Table 1 Chemical composition of untreated and de-ashed wheat straw

Composition		Wheat straw (wt. %)	De-ashed wheat straw (wt. %)
Proximate Analysis (%)	Moisture	1.49	4.09
	Ash	7.7	6.70
	Volatile Matter	74.39	83.78
	Fixed carbon	16.41	5.43
Ultimate Analysis (%)	C	43.41	44.38
	H	5.37	5.61
	N	1.09	5.42
	O	50.13	45.99
Chemical compositions (%)	Cellulose	32.9	44.8
	Hemicellulose	37.8	33
	Lignin	8.5	13.8
	Ash+others	20.7	8.3

Fig.4 Effect of **pyrolysis temperature on **char yields** for wheat straw and de-ashed wheat straw**

- **Yields of **char****

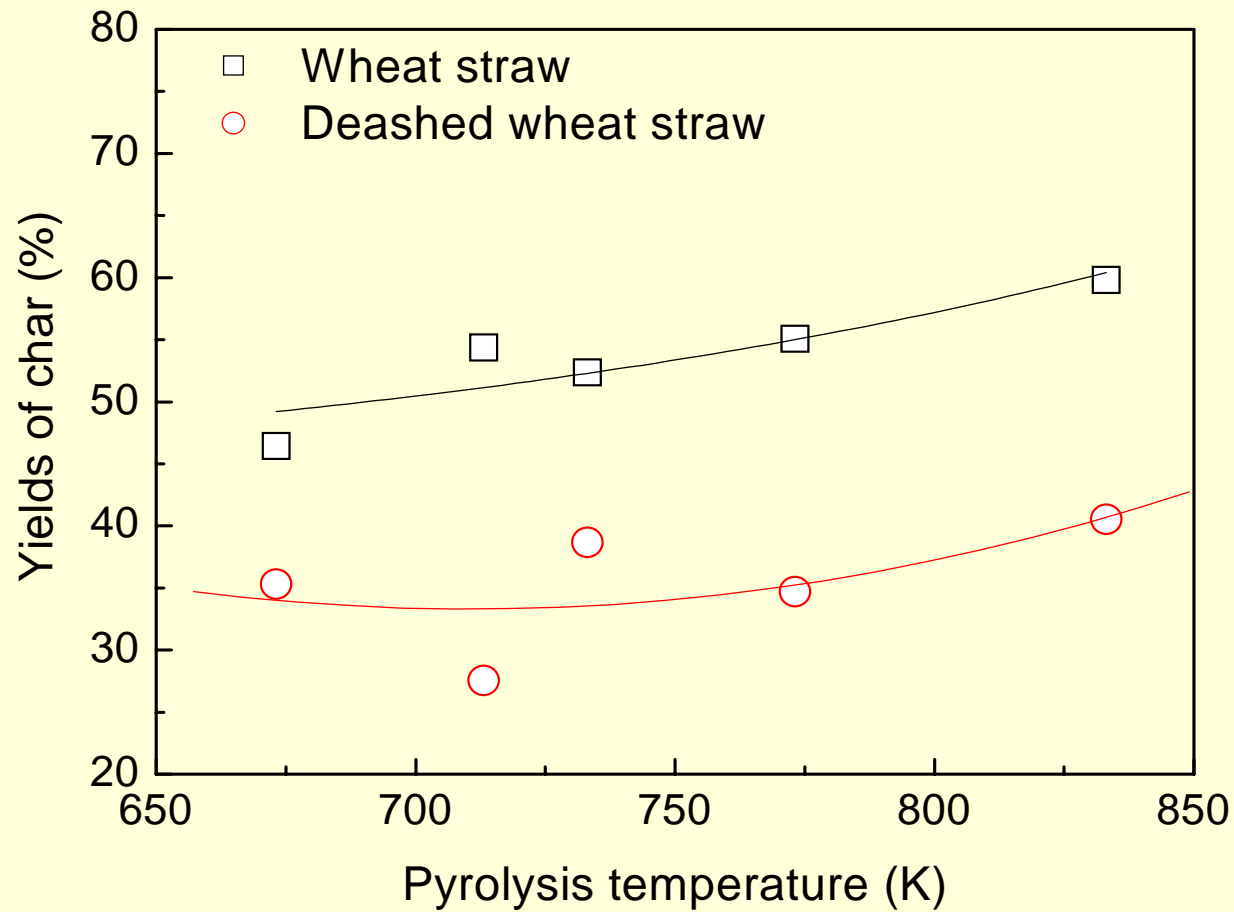
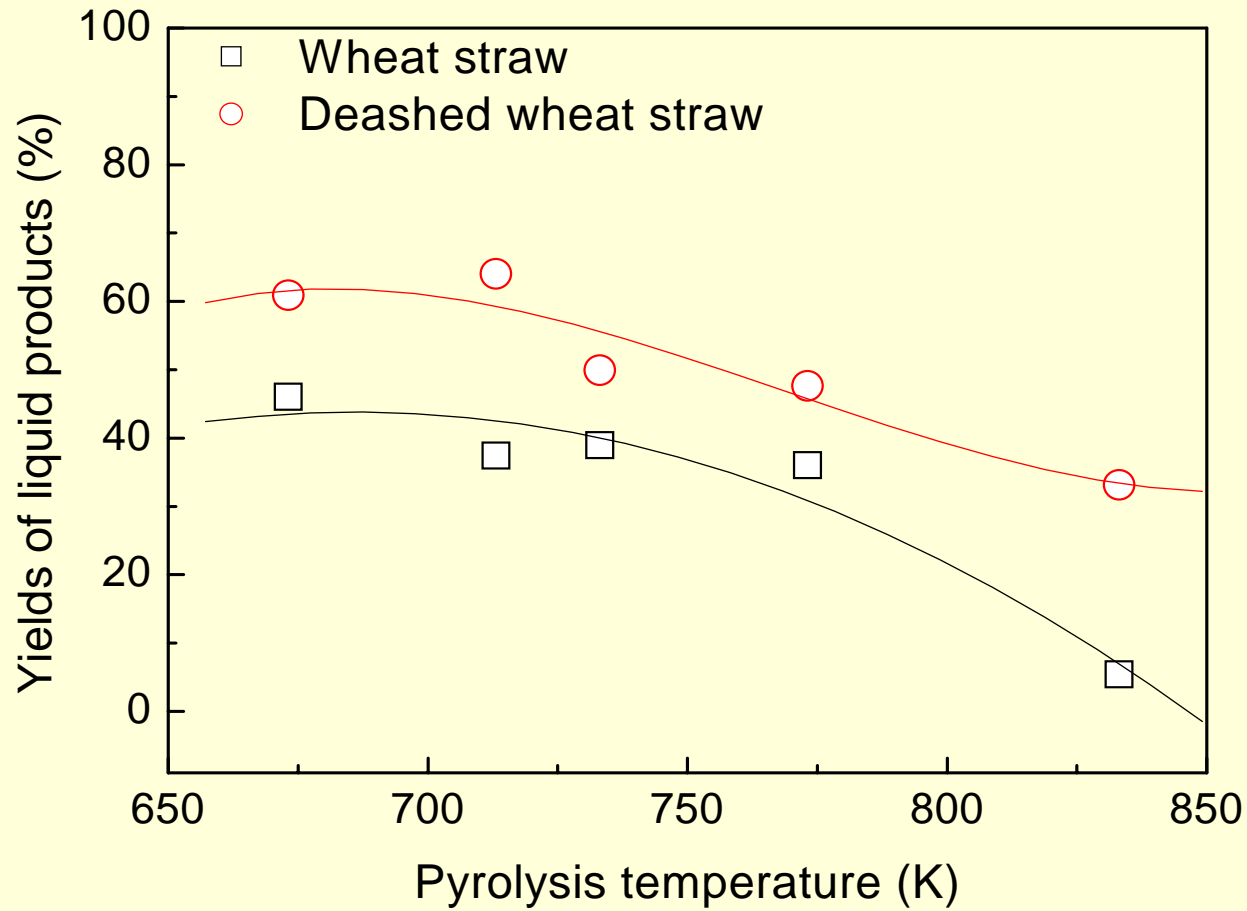


Fig.5 Effect of pyrolysis temperature on yields of liquid products for wheat straw and deashed wheat straw

- **Yields of bio-oil**



Effective and selective hydrogen formation from biomass through hydrothermal reaction

**Yasuyuki ISHIDA, Tatsuya HASEGAWA,
Kuniyuki KITAGAWA**

EcoTopia Science Institute, Nagoya University



Samples

◆ Cellulose (Model biomass sample)



C: 44.4 wt% H: 6.2 wt%

◆ Real biomass

Wasted wood



C: 46.1 wt% H: 6.1 wt%
N: 1.5wt% S: 0.7 wt%

Sledges



C: 34.8 wt% H: 5.3 wt%
N: 7.6 wt% S: 1.3 wt%

"Okara" (Pulp separated from soybean milk)



C:46.2 wt% H: 6.7 wt%
N: 6.1 wt% S: 0.9 wt%

Hydrothermal Process (1)

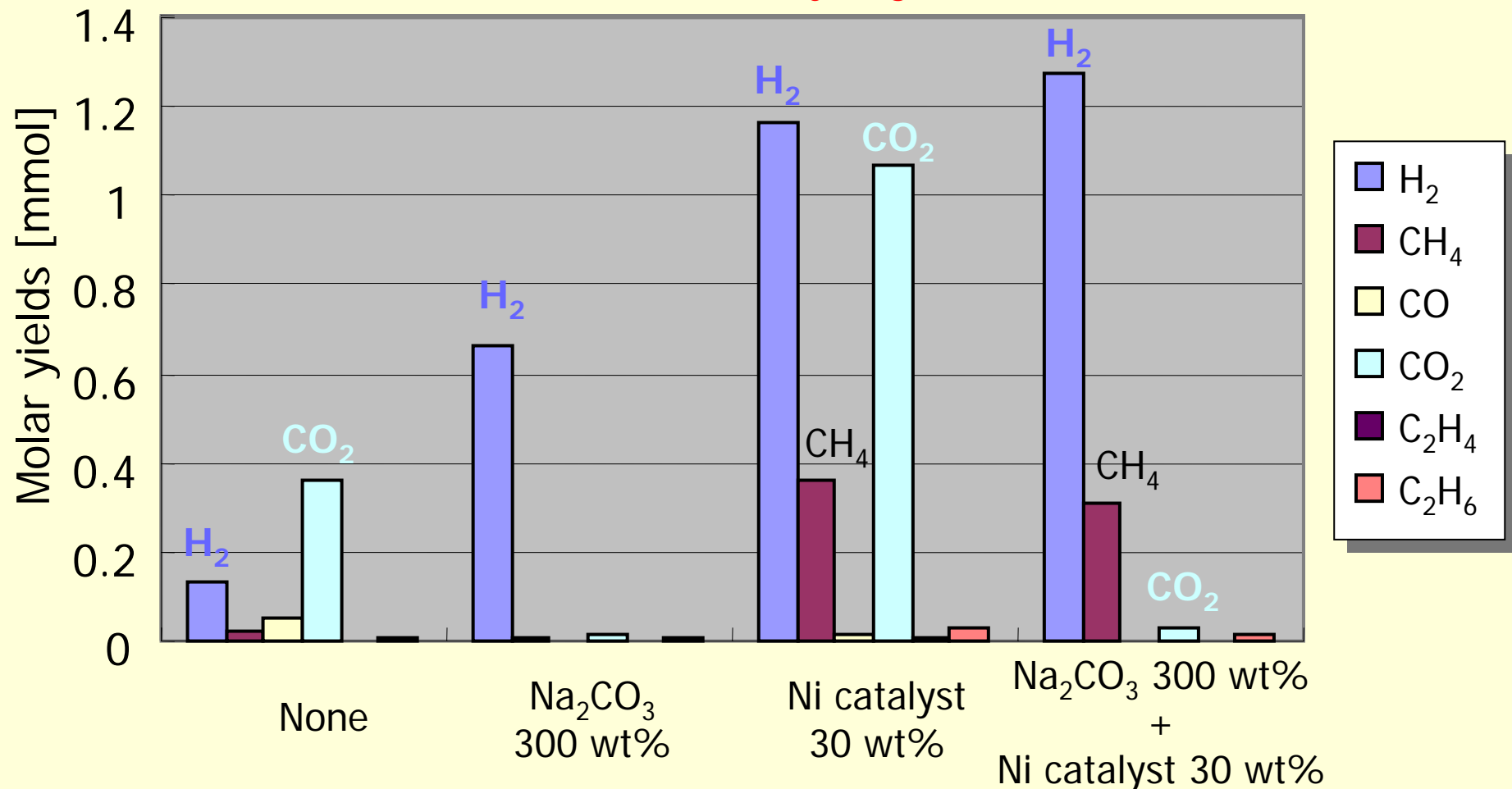
- Biomass sample : 0.1 g
- Distilled water : 3 ml
- Additives :
 - Sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3)
 - Nickel catalyst (Ni / SiO_2)
- Reaction Temp. : 400 °C
- Pressure : ca. 25 MPa



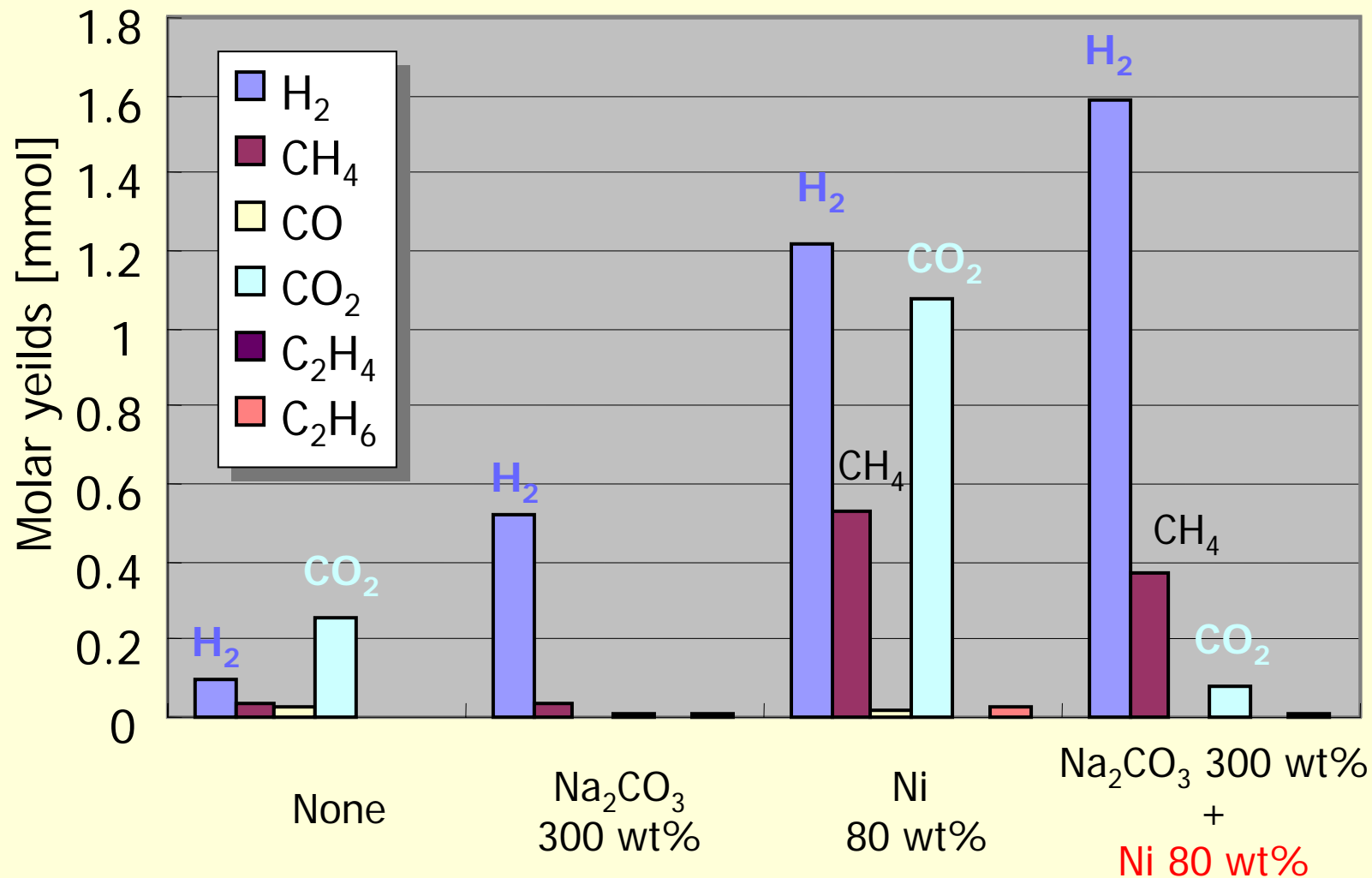
Microtube reactor
(10.5 ml)

Additive effect of Na_2CO_3 and Ni catalyst on hydrothermal reaction of cellulose

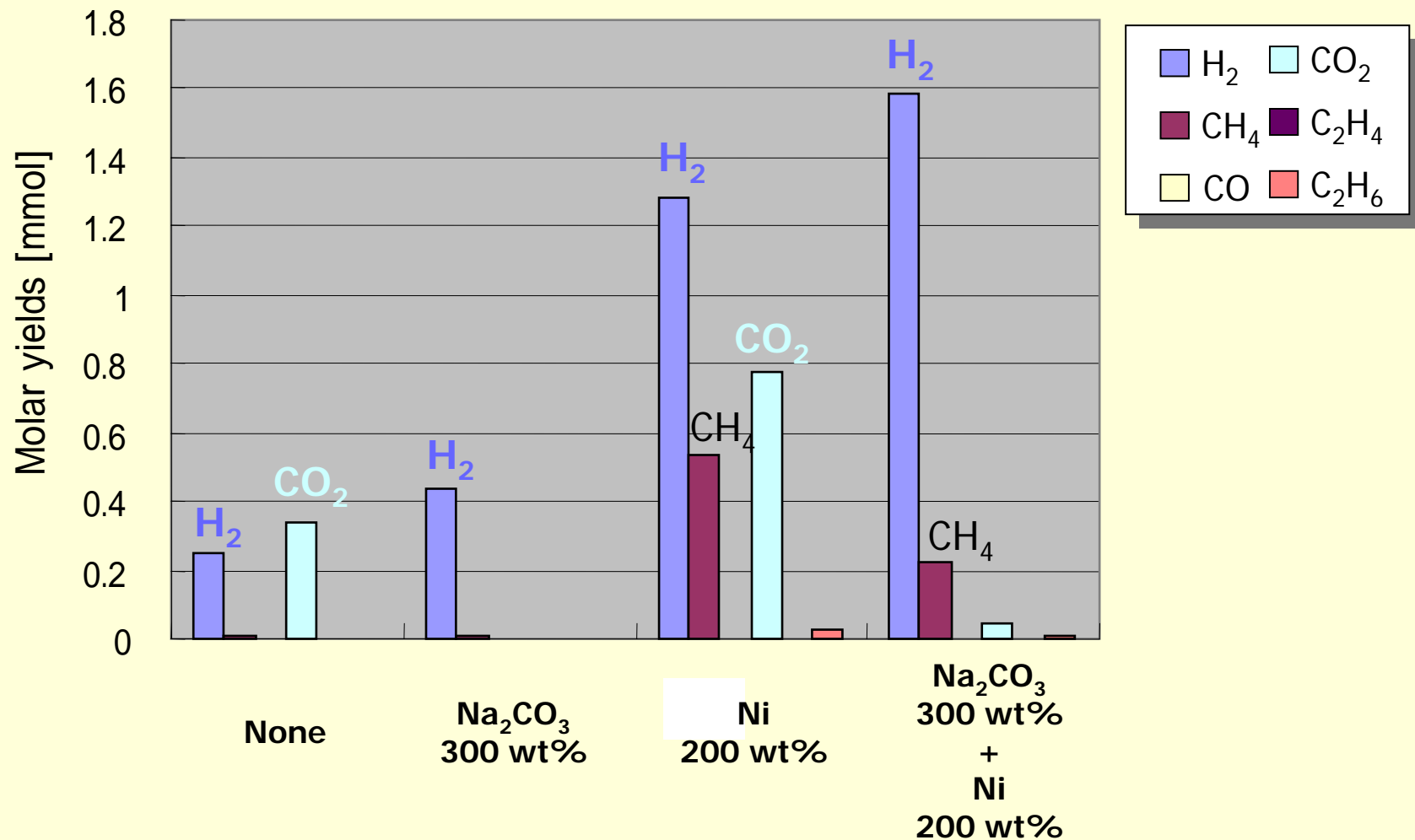
hydrogen conversion rate $\approx 90\%$



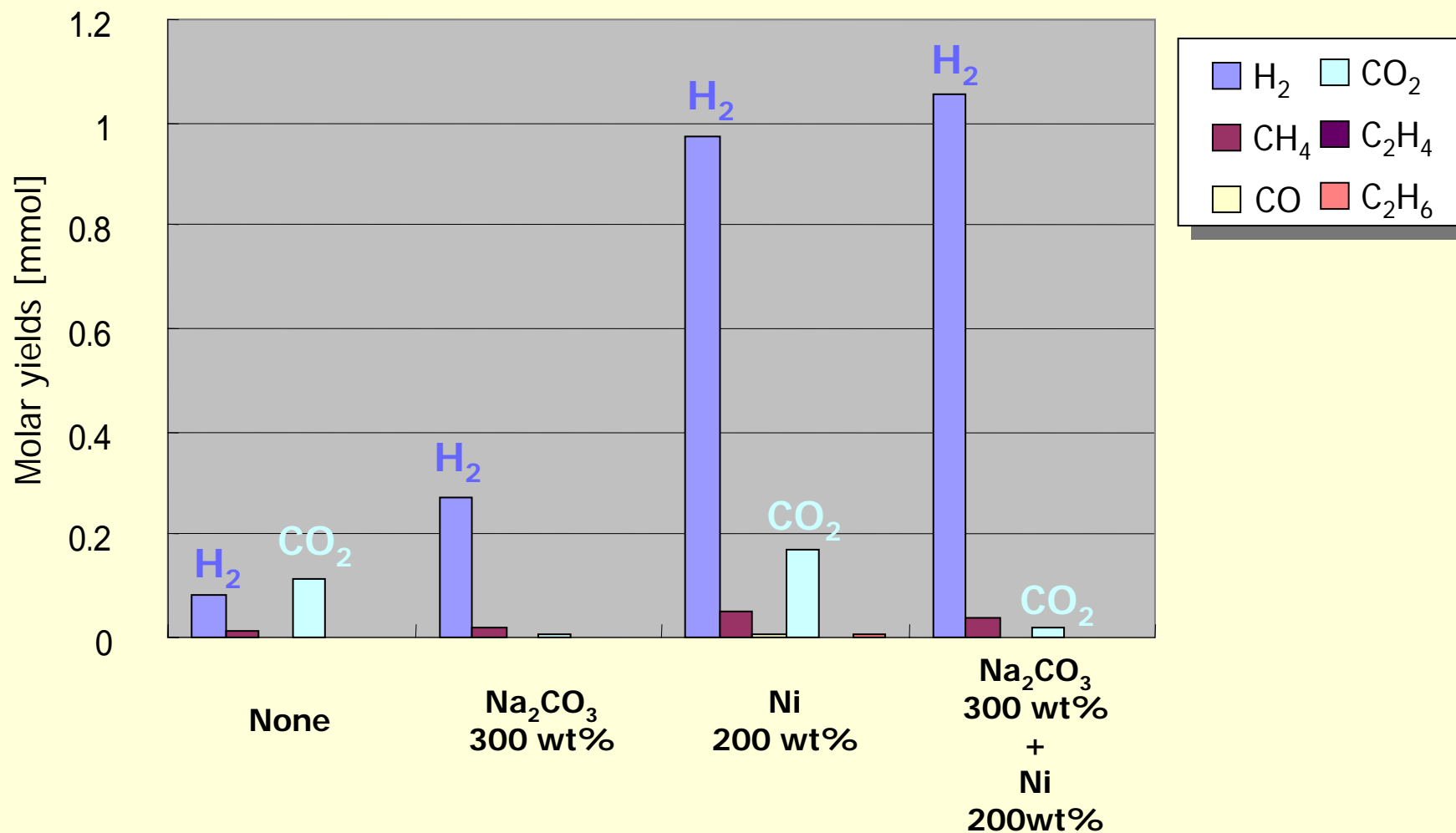
Hydrothermal reaction of wasted wood in the presence of Na_2CO_3 and Ni catalyst



Use of combination of the two additives for “okara” gasification



Use of combination of the two additives for sledges gasification



Thanks for your attentions