

# Levulinic Acid

*The platform for cost competitive low carbon footprint bio-based specialty chemicals and materials*

*Opportunity for local commoditized ligno-cellulosic feedstock*

*Powered by DSM technology*

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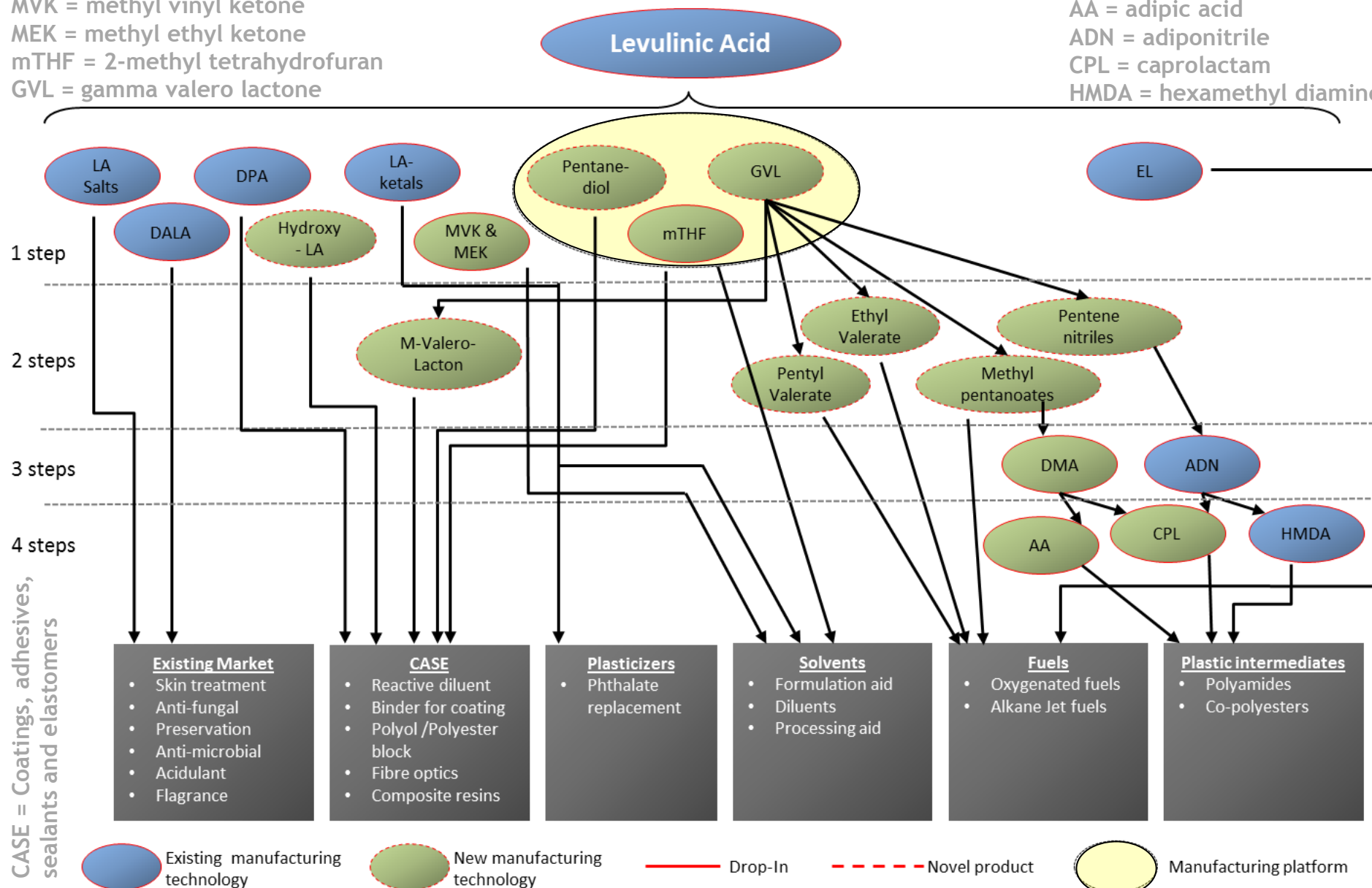
# Summary

- Levulinic Acid (LA) and gamma valerolactone (GVL) are recognized as important bio-based platform molecules. The current market price is above 3 \$/kg, serving specialty markets. The current production capacity, based on corn cobs, mainly in China, is about 5 kT/y.
- For serving commodities, the cost price of LA and GVL should significantly drop to, say, <1 \$/kg. Then markets of 1000 kT/y and more for a wide variety of bulk *drop-ins* come in reach.
- *Drop-ins* can be *molecular* (e.g. adipic acid) or *functional* (e.g. gamma valerolactone replacing another solvent).
- For reaching this cost **new biobased raw materials**, better technology and smart scale-up are required.
- DSM owns the LA platform technology and can offer development and implementation of the LA platform.

# An attractive versatile platform

DALA = delta-amino levulinic acid  
 DPA = diphenolic acid  
 MVK = methyl vinyl ketone  
 MEK = methyl ethyl ketone  
 mTHF = 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran  
 GVL = gamma valero lactone

EL = ethyl levulinate  
 DMA = dimethyl adipate  
 AA = adipic acid  
 ADN = adiponitrile  
 CPL = caprolactam  
 HMDA = hexamethyl diamine



CASE = Coatings, adhesives, sealants and elastomers

# Market potential is huge

*Levulinic acid cost price drives market adoption*

Ultimate Growth Potential

Year to commercialize

Projected Plant size

Required LA cost price

Successful Growth

>2023

>150 kT/a

< 0,6 \$/kg

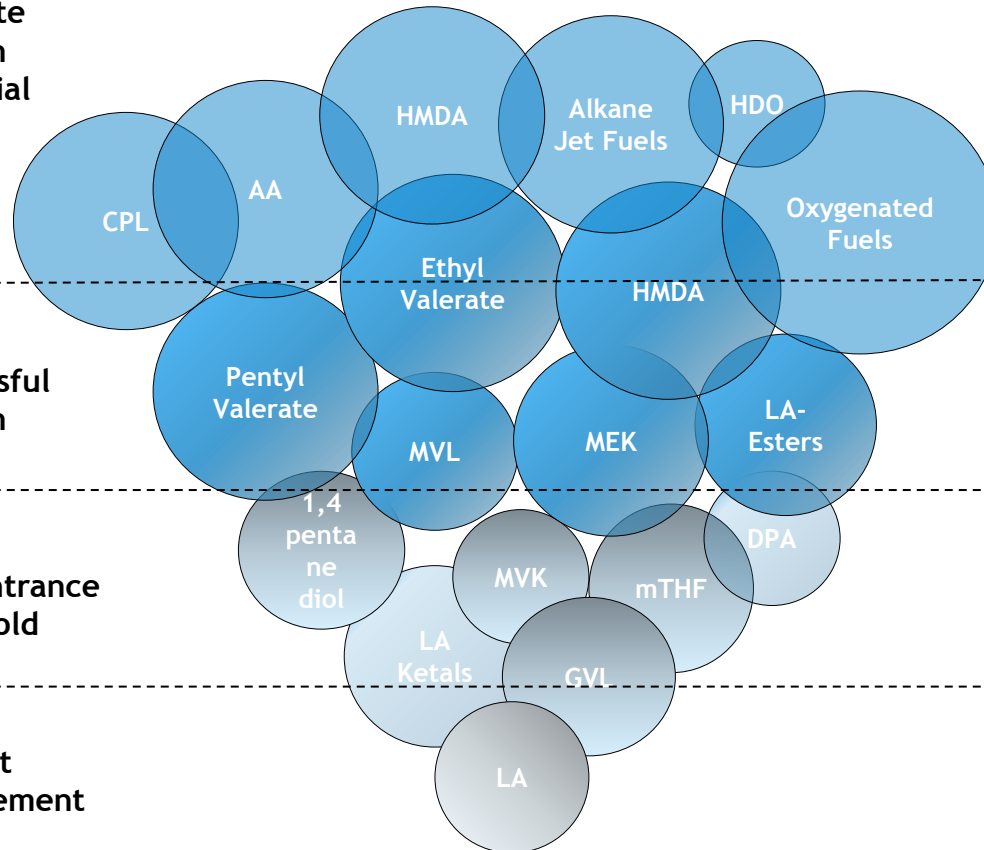
Low entrance threshold

2016

5 -10kT/a

> 2,5 \$/kg

Current replacement



HDO = hexanediol  
 DPA = diphenolic acid  
 MVK = methyl vinyl ketone  
 MEK = methyl ethyl ketone  
 mTHF = 2-methyl tetrahydrofuran

GVL = gamma valero lactone  
 HLA = hydroxy levulinic acid  
 AA = adipic acid  
 CPL = caprolactam  
 HMDA = hexamethyl diamine

# Potential markets for the emerging LA-platform

*Huge opportunities for growing a very attractive business*

Estimates in 2029	Market volume (kt/a)	Market value (\$bn)
Current market	6	0,01
Plasticizers	12000	15
Coatings, adhesives, sealants & elastomers	9000	15
Solvents	26500	25
Polyamide intermediates	14000	25
Bio-fuels	1600000	1000

# Commercial Levulinic Acid Technology

## *Bio-based but not sustainable*

- Corn cobs or bagasse → Furfural → Furfuryl alcohol (60 kT) → LA → GVL and other products (10 kT). Many small suppliers concentrated in China. Market is growing fast.
- Only C5 sugars (35% of dry weight of corn cobs and 25% of bagasse) are converted to furfural. Low efficiency. Lot of char formation.
- About 10 kg corn cobs / kg LA required
- Carbon footprint about 6-7 kg CO<sub>2</sub> / kg LA
- Estimated cost price 2.5\$/kg

# DSM Levulinic Acid technology

*Economically attractive, bio-based and zero carbon footprint*

- LA feedstock: many C6 sugars containing feed stocks like ligno-cellulosic biomass or recycle wood can be used.
- C6 sugars in all feed stocks are converted with molar yield of 60% to LA and (bio-based) Formic Acid (FA). DSM tested glucose, softwood, hardwood, pulp and pulp containing process effluents, and several qualities of recycle wood.
- C5 sugars in woody biomass are converted to furfural (room for co-valorization)
- Typically 5 kg wood / kg LA, co-producing 0.4 kg FA and 2.4 kg char (dry basis)
- Carbon footprint: 0 kg CO<sub>2</sub> / kg LA -> Carbon neutral!
- Estimated cost price @ 150 kTon/y 75% lower than current technology!

# DSM Levulinic Acid feedstocks

## *Need commodities*

- Available all year through
- Constant quality, preferably dried (indicative: moist <20 wt%)
- Good price (indicative plant gate price: <70 €/ton on dry basis with cellulose content >40 wt%).
- Local wood pellets could well qualify. Note that the price of overseas wood pellets (Canada, USA) on port of Rotterdam is 130 €/ton. Logistic cost (transport to local harbor, sea freight) could add up to 50-60 €/ton.
- Wood is Good: in fact an excellent cellulose containing raw material, with no concerns regarding water scarcity, use of fertilizer and hazardous pesticides and competition of cultivated land used for food...
- ...and other ligno-cellulosic source may also serve the purpose very well, if produced sustainably.



# DSM Levulinic Acid feedstocks

## *Pellets are good formulations*

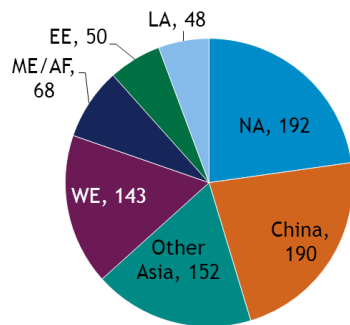
- Pellets can be produced at small scale (farm or cooperation of few farms) and stored at large scale.
- Side streams can suitably be pelletized (like local sawmills do)
- Pellets are dense (wood pellets 650 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, wood chips 190 kg/m<sup>3</sup>), so low transport and storage volume (in ARRRRA the wood pellet stock is about 50 MT).
- Pellets have good flow properties.

# DSM Adipic Acid technology

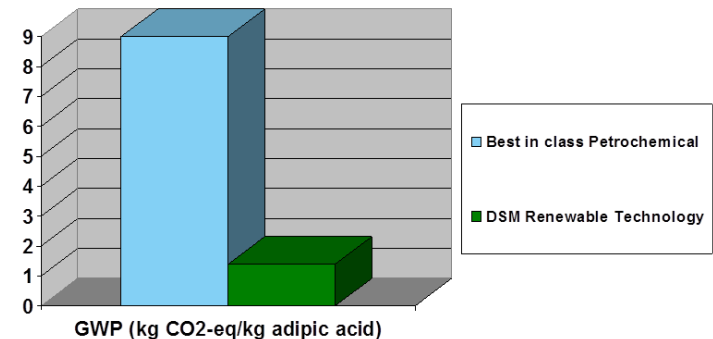
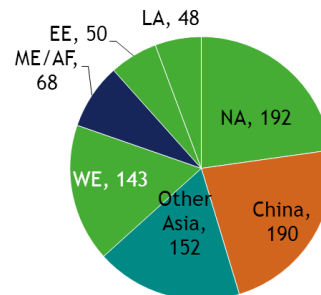
*Economically attractive, bio-based and very low carbon footprint*

- Based on Levulinic acid (or gamma valerolactone)
- Estimated cost price below the commercial Adipic Acid technology (~1.3\$/kg @ 50\$/barrel oil)
- Substantial carbon footprint reduction of more than 80%
- Opportunity is the growing demand for bio-based polyamides (PA 6,6 and PA 4,6) for E&E markets and Automotive

New Production Required for Demand  
2015 - 2025  
ca. 850 kt (~6 plants)



Assumed Renewable Production  
2015 - 2025  
ca. 430 kt (~3 plants)



# Route to full commercial scale

## *Estimated timelines and costs*

Activity	Ready	BM→LA (M€)*	LA→GVL (M€)**	GVL→AA (M€)***
R&D support (depends on scope)	2016	1-2	1	2
Design pilot plant (30 t/y)	2016	1-2	1	2
Build (or revamp) pilot plant	2017	5	2	5
Run pilot plant	2018	5	2	5
Design specialty plant (5-10 kT/y)	2019	2	1	2
Build specialty plant****	2020-1	30	10	20
Run specialty plant	2022	15	5	15
Design commodity plant (100+ kT/y)	2022	5	2	5
Build commodity plant****	2023-4	250	40	150
Run commodity plant	2025			

\* Biomass to levulinic acid

\*\* Levulinic acid to gamma-valerolactone

\*\*\* Gamma valerolactone to adipic acid

\*\*\*\* Brown field