## リグニンの効率的分解法の開発とその応用に関する研究

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Research on the development of an efficient degradation method for lignin and its application (<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Technology, (KOSEN) Yonago College, <sup>2</sup>Nagaoka University of Technology, <sup>3</sup>Osaka Metropolitan University., <sup>4</sup>Okayama University of Science) OTsubasa Kojima<sup>1</sup>, Yoshiyuki Uruma<sup>1</sup>, Tomohiro Yamada<sup>2</sup>, Hirofumi Maekawa<sup>2</sup>, Matsumi Doe<sup>3</sup>, Kan Wakamatsu<sup>4</sup>

Woody biomass is attracting attention as a new biomass resource that may replace fossil resources. Lignin is one of the woody biomasses and an aromatic polymer in the cell walls of wood. Lignin has a complex structure makes it difficult to decompose and is currently not completely utilized. In general, lignin degradation is costly, requiring a lot of energy and chemicals. Therefore, it is necessary to develop an efficient and inexpensive lignin degradation method for utilizing lignin. Lignin is an aromatic polymer with phenylpropanoid as the basic unit, and about 50% of the bonds between unit to unit are  $\beta$ -O-4. In this study, four different with β-Ο-4, 2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-1-phenylethanol methoxyphenoxy)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethanol (1b), Guaiacylglycerol-β-guaiacylether (1c), 1-(3, 4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-1, 3-diol (1d), were degraded by organic electrolysis, and the structure of the degradation products and the degradation mechanism of β-O-4 were clarified. <sup>2)</sup> Furthermore, electrolysis was performed on three isolated lignin samples, successfully achieving the cost-effective and efficient decomposition of lignin compared to conventional decomposition methods.

Keywords: Lignin, Organic Electrolytic Reaction, Carbon Electrode, Lignin models, β-O-4

木質バイオマスは化石資源に代わる新たなバイオマス資源として注目されている。リグニンは木質バイオマスの一つで、木材の細胞壁中に存在する芳香族高分子であり複雑な構造をしているため分解されにくく、現在では完全に利用されていない。一般的にリグニンの分解は多くのエネルギーと薬品を必要とするため利用にはコストがかかる。そのため木質資源の有効利用にはリグニンの安価で効率的な分解法の開発が必要である。リグニンはフェニルプロパノイドを構造単位とする芳香族高分子でありその単位間結合は約50%が $\beta$ -O-4結合である。「)本研究では $\beta$ -O-4結合を有する4種類のリグニンモデル2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-1-[4-methoxyphenyl)ethanol(1b), Guaiacylglycerol- $\beta$ - guaiacylether(1c), 1-(3, 4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-methoxyphenoxy)-1, 3-diol(1d)を有機電解法によって分解し、分解物の構造と $\beta$ -O-4結合の分解メカニズムを明らかにした。 $\alpha$ -2らに、 $\alpha$ -3 種類の単離リグニンの電解を行い従来の分解法より低コストで効率的にリグニンの分解に成功した。

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<sup>2)</sup> Y. Uruma, T. Yamada, T. Kojima, T. Zhang, C. Qu, M. Ishihara, T. Watanabe, K. Wakamatsu, and H. Maekawa, *RSC Adv.*, **2023**, 13, 17991-18000.