

# Valorisation of brewers' spent grain for manufacturing of wood polymer composites

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## AIM OF THE PROJECT







- Analysis of the lignocellulose fillers' modification *in situ* during reactive extrusion,
- Development of the continuous method for fillers' modification
   reduction of the environmental impacts,
- Possibly, development of the one-step process including filler modification and manufacturing of polymer composites – cost reduction,
- Development of the utilization method for brewers' spent grain (BSG) – the biggest by-product of the brewing industry (Poland is the 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest European producer of beer),



#### BACKGROUND

#### **BREWERS' SPENT GRAIN**





The main by-product of brewing industry, ~85% of total by-products,

• Stand for ~31% of the initial malt weight – 6.2 kg per 100 l of beer,

Over 2.5 milion tonnes annually in Europe,

Currently rather perishable by-product than wholesome raw material,

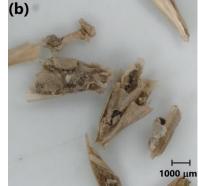
Mainly used for animal nutrition, given for free not to pay for utilization,

Considering the chemical composition – promising candidate for filler in wood-polymer composites,















#### REACTIVE EXTRUSION OF BSG

- One-step drying and grinding Hejna A., Formela K., *Sposób suszenia i rozdrabniania młóta browarnianego*, Polish patent application P.430449.,
- Easy tailoring of final products' properties by extrusion parameters,
- Maillard reactions during modification additional antioxidant activity,
- Possible color adjustment by changing the extrusion parameters important for final recipients of WPCs,
- Modified BSG promising candidate for WPCs production,



Hejna A., et al., J. Cleaner Prod., 2020, 285, 124839.









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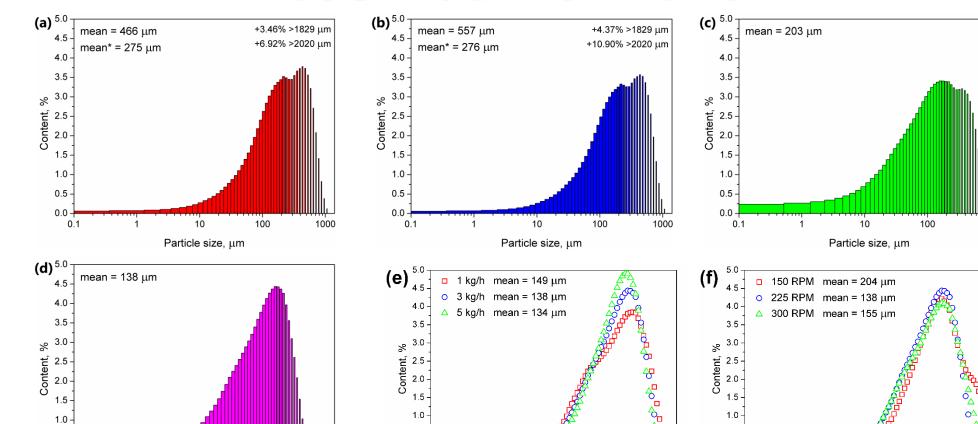
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10

Particle size, µm

100

1000



Particle size distribution of brewers' spent grain extruded with a screw speed of 225 rpm and throughput of 3 kg/h at (a) 30 °C, (b) 60 °C, (c) 120 °C and (d) 180 °C, as well as the impact of (e) throughput and (f) screw speed.



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Particle size, µm

100

100

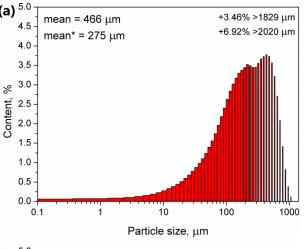
Particle size, µm

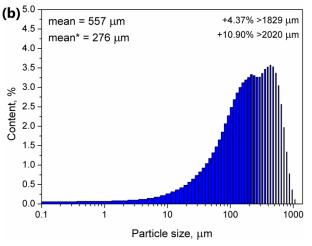
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Particle size distribution of brewers' spent grain extruded with a screw speed of 225 rpm and throughput of 3 kg/h at (a) 30 °C, and (b) 60 °C.







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- Color changes as a result of nonenzymatic browning, mainly Maillard reactions,
- Maillard reactions products melanoidins, except color enhance antioxidant activity (they are highly valued in food chemistry and technology),
- Possible color adjustment by changing the extrusion parameters important for final recipients of WPCs,
- Enhanced thermooxidative stability of WPCs by the addition of modified BSG,

Temperature, °C	Throughput, kg/h	Rotary speed, rpm	Color		Specific mechanical energy, kWh/kg
Reference sample				36	<del>-</del>
30	_			49	0.652
60	- 3	ממר		49	0.550
120		225		54	0.306
180				71	0.298
180	3	150		73	0.398
		225		71	0.298
		300		65	0.293
180	1	225		63	0.400
	3			71	0.298
	5			72	0.278
120	1	150		54	0.361
180	3	150		73	0.398

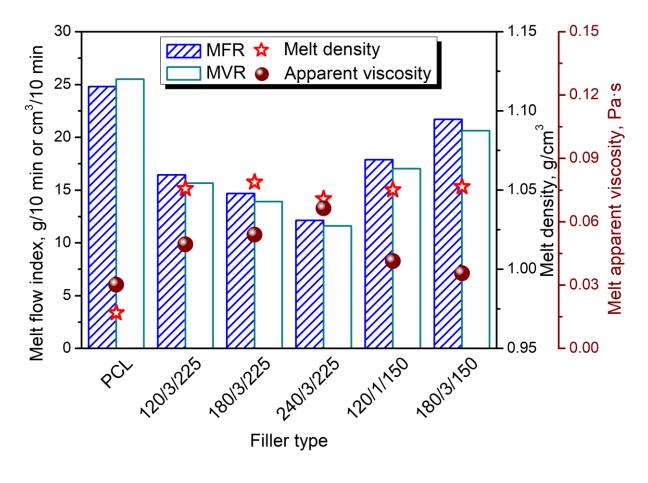
Hejna A., et al., J. Cleaner Prod., 2020, 285, 124839.











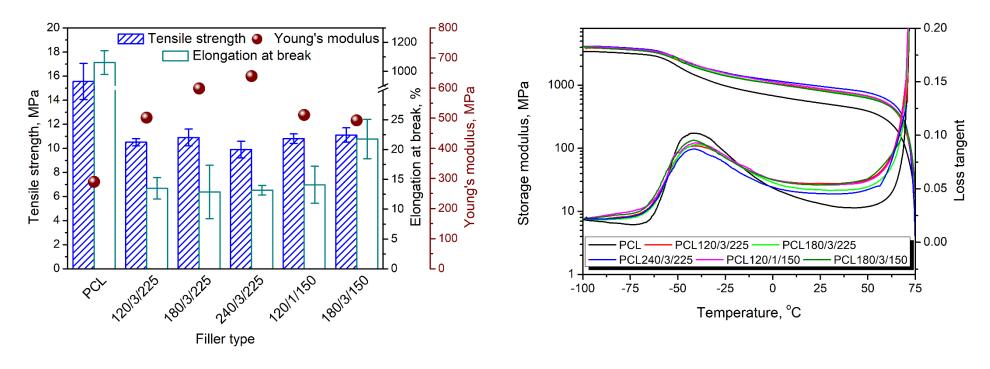
The impact of BSG type on the melt flow performance of PCL-based composites.











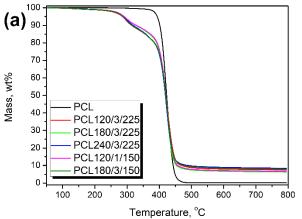
The impact of BSG type on the mechanical performance of PCL-based composites.

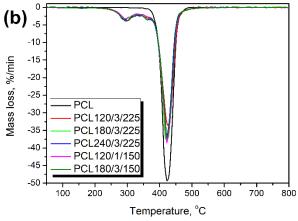






Sample $\Delta$ H <sub>c</sub> , J/g T <sub>c</sub> , °C $\Delta$ H <sub>m</sub> , T <sub>m</sub> , °C X <sub>cr</sub> , % $\Delta$ T <sub>sc</sub> ,	٥
PCL -66.9 24.8 73.6 57.3 52.8 32.	0
PCL120/3/225 -54.0 29.5 55.4 58.7 56.8 29.	2
PCL180/3/225 -57.6 29.3 59.9 58.3 61.3 29.	0
PCL240/3/225 -57.8 28.8 60.7 57.7 62.1 28.	9
PCL120/1/150 -65.7 29.3 67.1 57.7 68.7 28.	4
PCL180/3/150 -59.1 28.4 60.5 57.5 61.9 29.	6





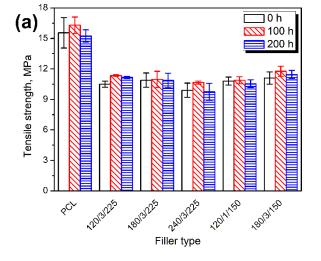


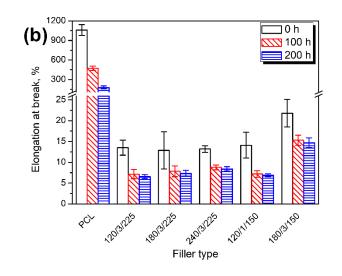
The impact of BSG type on thermal performance of PCL-based composites.

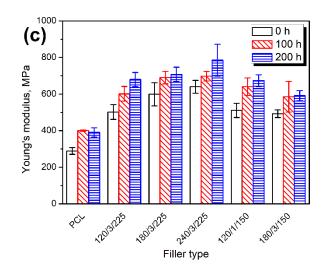












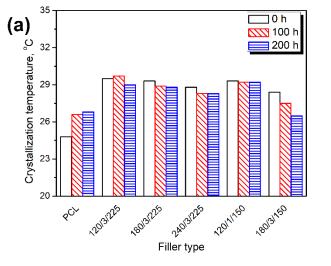


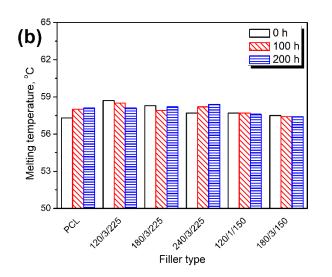
The impact of photo-oxidative aging on the mechanical performance of PCL-based composites.

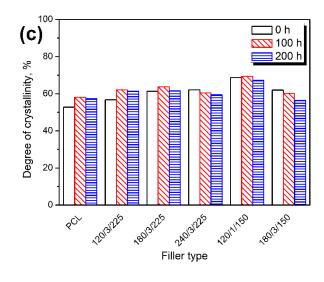














The impact of photo-oxidative aging on the thermal performance of PCL-based composites.



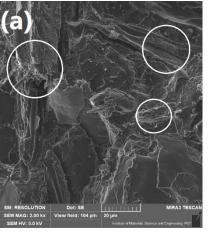


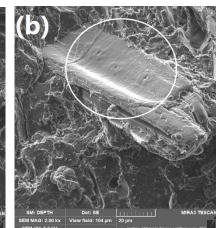


- Modified BSG as a substitute for beech wood flour (25, 50, 70, 100 wt%),
- Increased melt flow index, from 3.23 to 10.56 g/10 min,
- Reduced viscosity, from 1.018 to 0.303 Pa·s,
- Presence of proteins, lipids, which may act as plasticizers of polymer matrices.











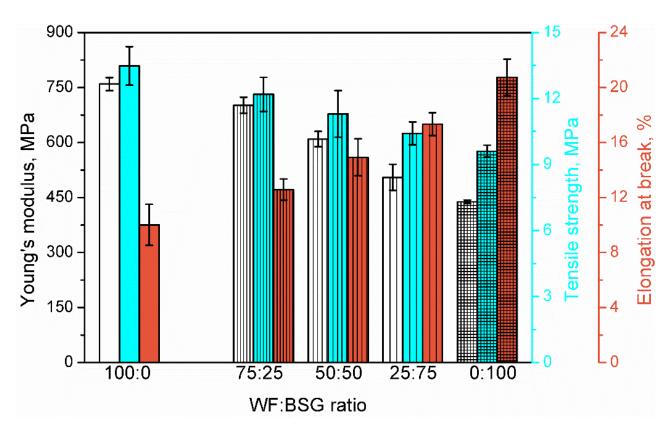
Hejna, A., et al., Polymers, 2021, 13, 893.







- Reduced stiffness and tensile strength,
- Increase in elongation at break,
- Possibility to engineer materials with desired properties.



Hejna, A., et al., Polymers, 2021, 13, 893.





#### CONCLUSIONS







- Parameters of the BSG modification, hence extent of Maillard reactions and melanoidin content affect the processability, appearance, but also the mechanical performance of composites,
- Higher modification temperature lower composites porosity, better interfacial adhesion,
- Adjustment of BSG modification parameters could be used to tailor the mechanical performance of polymer composites,
- BSG modified at higher temperatures was found more effective in hindering the photo-oxidative degradation of PCL matrix,
- Thermo-mechanically modified BSG should be considered an auspicious substitute for the conventional lignocellulose fillers,
- Presented method also allows introduction of additional chemical modifiers,





# THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION

