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- (54) Benævnelse: **FORMALDEHYD-FRIE LIGNIN-AMIN-KOAGULERINGSMIDLER**
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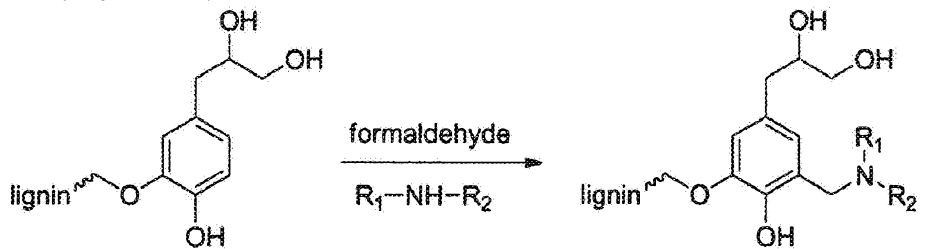
DESCRIPTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The invention pertains to chemical compositions for clarifying aqueous streams.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Coagulants are used to clarify industrial waste water having high turbidity. Organic coagulants have received considerable attention as replacement of inorganic coagulants (e.g., aluminum sulfate, polyaluminum chloride and ferric chloride). Although inorganic coagulants are less expensive, they are less efficient and result in a larger volume of sludge which needs further treatment. U.S. Patent No. 4,155,847 discloses cationic coagulants which are water-soluble polymers made from polycondensation of epihalohydrin and amines. U.S. Patent Nos. 3,784,493, 3,912,706, 4,017,419, 4,017,475, 4,455,257, 4,739,040 and 4,775,744 describe the Mannich reaction products of lignin-based materials with amines (including monoamines and polyamines) and can be characterized as in Reaction I:



where R_1 and R_2 may be the same or different and selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyls, ethyls, alkyls, hydroxyl-substituted alkyls, and alkoxy-substituted alkyls of 1 to 20 carbon atoms; the alkyl groups may be straight or branched alkyl groups; or a cycloalkyl ring. The lignin may be repeating units of a Kraft lignin or lignosulfonate from softwood or hardwood. The functional groups in these lignins include, but are not limited to, hydrogen, alkyl groups that are straight or branched, or cycloalkyl rings, for example, phenolic, hydroxyl, methoxyl, carboxyl, catechol, and sulfonate groups. A more thorough technical description of lignins can be found in Lebo, S. E., Gargulak, J. D. and McNally, T. J. 2001. Lignin. Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology. John Wiley & Sons.

[0003] The resulting cationic lignin-amines are useful as coagulants as well as setting control agents, surfactants, fillers for resins. Formaldehyde, however, was recently identified as a carcinogen. Thus, there is a need for cationic lignin-amine production processes that do not use formaldehyde.

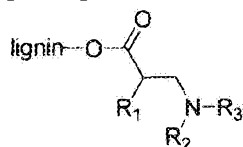
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0004] A novel approach has been developed for producing lignin-amines. This approach does not involve formaldehyde and is environmentally friendly. Disclosed herein is a method for making lignin-amines via Michael addition. The method comprises providing a lignin; then reacting the lignin with a modifier to create a modified lignin; and then reacting the modified lignin with an amine to form a lignin-amine. In another embodiment, the modifier comprises an acrylate. In another embodiment, the acrylate comprises methacryloyl or acryloyl chloride. In another embodiment, the amine comprises a primary amine or secondary amine. In yet another embodiment, the amine is selected from the group consisting of piperadine, piperazine, pyrrolidine, morpholine, 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine, benzylamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, tetraethylenepentamine, polyethyleneimine, dimethylamine, and diethylamine.

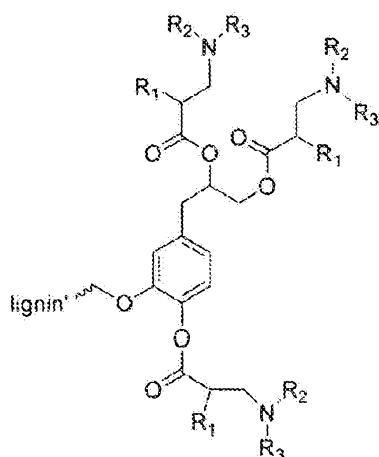
[0005] Also discloses is a method for coagulating suspended materials in a water stream. The method comprises providing a water stream and contacting the suspended materials in the water stream with at least one lignin-amine. In another embodiment, the lignin amine used comprises a lignin-diethyl amine.

[0006] In another embodiment, the lignin-amine is added to the water stream at from about 1 ppm to about 100 ppm by volume of said water stream. Optionally, the lignin-amine is added at from about 20 ppm to about 60 ppm by volume of the water stream. In yet another embodiment, the lignin-amine is added at from about 20 ppm to about 40 ppm by volume of the water stream.

[0007] The invention is directed to a lignin-amine having the Formula II or III:



II



III

where R_1 , R_2 , R_3 may be the same or different and selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyls, ethyls, alkyls, hydroxyl-substituted alkyls, and alkoxy-substituted alkyls of 1 to 20 carbon atoms; the alkyl groups may be straight or branched alkyl groups; or a cycloalkyl ring.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

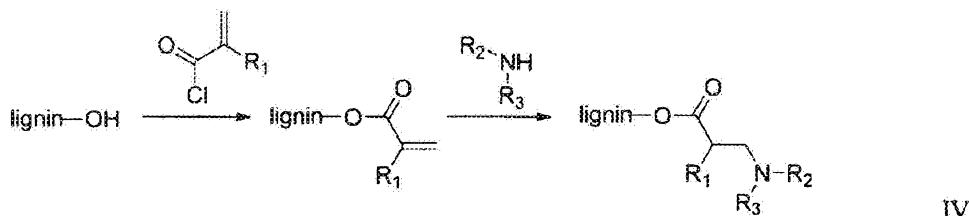
[0008]

FIG. 1 is a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance graph of Example 1.

FIG. 2 is a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance graph of Example 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

[0009] Formaldehyde-free cationic lignin-amines have less environmental impact than cationic lignin-amines made with formaldehyde. Formaldehyde-free lignin-amines will meet increasingly stringent discharge regulation. A novel synthetic approach to preparing lignin-amines via Michael addition of acrylate-modified lignin with amines and can be characterized as in Reaction IV:



where R_1 , R_2 , R_3 may be the same or different and selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyls, ethyls, alkyls, hydroxyl-substituted alkyls, and alkoxy-substituted alkyls of 1 to 20 carbon atoms; the alkyl groups may be straight or branched alkyl groups; or a cycloalkyl ring.

[0010] The lignin may be repeating units of a Kraft lignin or liginosulfonate from softwood or hardwood. The functional groups in the these lignins include, but are not limited to, hydrogen, alkyl groups that are straight or branched, or cycloalkyl rings, for example, phenolic, hydroxyl, methoxyl, carboxyl, catechol, and sulfonate groups.

[0011] This novel approach does not involve formaldehyde and is environmentally friendly. As shown above, the lignin is modified with a modifier that includes an acyl functional group. Suitable acyl-containing compounds include but are not limited to, methacryloyl and acryloyl chloride. The modified lignin is then reacted with an amine. Both monoamines and polyamines are suitable for Michael addition, including, but not limited to aliphatic primary and secondary amines, cyclic secondary amines, such as piperadine, piperazine, pyrrolidine, morpholine, 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine, benzylamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, tetraethylenepentamine, polyethyleneimine, dimethylamine, and diethylamine.

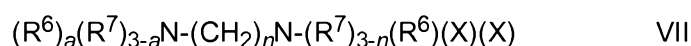
[0012] The hydroxide content of the lignin is variable, thus the moles of the modifier used in

the reaction may vary based on the measured amount of hydroxide for a particular lignin. In another embodiment, the moles of amine used in the Michael addition are equal to, or slightly greater than, the measured amount of modifying functional groups for a particular modified lignin.

[0013] To facilitate the reaction in the modification step, the lignin may be dissolved in a solvent, such as a polar aprotic solvent. Suitable solvents include, but are not limited to, dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, pyridine, dimethylsulfoxide, or water. After modification, the modified lignin may then be precipitated out by adding ethanol, water, methanol, or isopropanol.

[0014] To facilitate the reaction in the Michael addition step, the modified lignin may be dissolved in a solvent, such as a polar aprotic solvent. Suitable solvents include, but are not limited to, dimethylformamide, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethylsulfoxide, or methanol.

[0015] Alternatively, the reaction may be carried out in water with a phase transfer catalyst (PTC) selected from the group consisting of Formulas V, VI, and VII:



where R^4 is selected from the same or different $C_{(3-10)}$ alkyl group; R^5 is a $C_{(1-3)}$ alkyl group; R^6 is selected from the same or different $C_{(1-2)}$ alkyl group; R^7 is selected from the same or different $C_{(3-10)}$ alkyl group; Q is a nitrogen or phosphorous atom; X can be a halogen atom, or an $-OR^8$ group where R^8 is selected from the group consisting of H, $C_{(1-18)}$ alkyl group, or $C_{(6-18)}$ aryl group; n may be 4 to 6; and a may be 0 to 1.

[0016] After Michael addition, the lignin-amine may be precipitated out by adding acetone, or a mixture of acetone and hexane, or diethylether, producing a lignin-diethyl amine. The lignin-diethyl amine is made water soluble by adding a 10 wt% aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid to form a hydrochloride salt. Stability may be improved by adjusting the pH to about 7 or less.

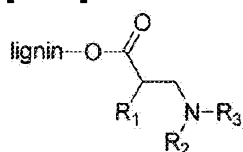
[0017] In one embodiment, a method for making lignin-amines via Michael addition is disclosed. The method comprises providing a lignin; then reacting the lignin with an acrylate to create a modified lignin; and then reacting the modified lignin with an amine to form a lignin-amine. In another embodiment, the acrylate comprises methacryloyl or acryloyl chloride. In another embodiment, the amine comprises a primary amine or secondary amine. In yet

another embodiment, the amine is selected from the group consisting of piperadine, piperazine, pyrrolidine, morpholine, 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine, benzylamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, tetraethylenepentamine, polyethyleneimine, dimethylamine and diethylamine.

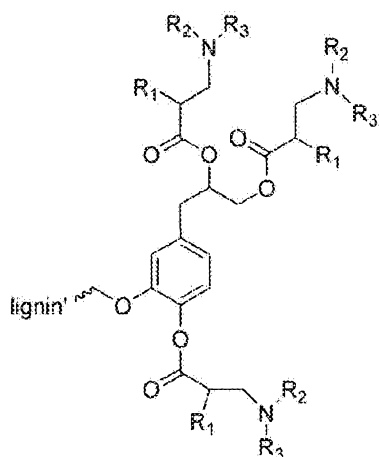
[0018] Disclosed herein is also a method for coagulating suspended materials in a water stream. The method comprises providing a water stream and contacting the suspended materials in the water stream with at least one lignin-amine. In another embodiment, the lignin amine used comprises a lignin-diethyl amine.

[0019] In another embodiment, the lignin-amine is added to the water stream at from about 1 ppm to about 100 ppm by volume of said water stream. Optionally, the lignin-amine is added at from about 20 ppm to about 60 ppm by volume of the water stream. In yet another embodiment, the lignin-amine is added at from about 20 ppm to about 40 ppm by volume of the water stream.

[0020] In another embodiment, a lignin-amine is disclosed having the Formula II or III:



II



III

where R_1 , R_2 , R_3 may be the same or different and selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyls, ethyls, alkyls, hydroxyl-substituted alkyls, and alkoxy-substituted alkyls of 1 to 20 carbon atoms; the alkyl groups may be straight or branched alkyl groups or a cycloalkyl ring.

EXAMPLES

[0021] Example 1. Kraft lignin, alkali (15 g) was dissolved in 50 ml dimethylformamide (DMF) in a glass flask with a magnetic stirrer. Triethylamine (11.86 mL, 85.0 mmol) was then added into the mixture which was then immersed in an ice-water bath. Acryloyl chloride (6.47 mL, 80.0

mmol) was slowly added into the lignin mixture at 0 °C for about 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was maintained at 0 °C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was then brought to room temperature overnight. The solution was filtered under vacuum to remove triethylamine salt. The filtrate was placed in 600 mL isopropanol to form yellow precipitates. The yellow precipitates were filtered out and washed with isopropanol several times, yielding about 14.5 g (yield = 97%) acrylate-modified lignin.

[0022] The acrylate-modified lignin in Example 1 was characterized using nuclear magnetic resonance (^1H NMR in d_6 -DMSO) and is shown in FIG. 1. As can be seen in FIG. 1, the two small peaks at 6.1 and 6.5 ppm correspond to three protons of double bonds in the acrylate groups, indicating that the lignin was modified with acrylate groups.

[0023] Example 2. The acrylate-modified lignin (2.0 g) made in Example 1 was mixed with 20 mL dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) in a glass flask with a magnetic stirrer. Diethylamine (0.62 mL, 6.0 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 40°C overnight. The product was precipitated out in diethyl ether, and washed twice with diethyl ether. The resulting dark brown solid was dried under vacuum, yielding about 2.10 g lignin-diethyl amine. Then hydrochloride acid aqueous solution (10 wt%) was slowly added into lignin-diethyl amine aqueous suspension until the lignin solid was fully soluble in water due to the formation of hydrochloride salt. Finally, pH of the solution was tuned to 6 for stock.

[0024] The lignin-diethyl amine in Example 2 was characterized using nuclear magnetic resonance (^1H NMR in d_6 -DMSO) and is shown in FIG. 2. As can be seen in FIG. 2, the double bond peaks at 6.1 and 6.5 ppm disappeared, indicating the acrylate groups reacted with amine. The new peaks at 1.0, 2.5, and 2.8 ppm correspond to the protons of alkyl groups in diethyl amine and the ethylene group formed during the Michael addition.

[0025] The coagulation efficacy of the lignin-diethyl amine made in Example 2 was tested. A commercial tannin/monoethanolamine/formaldehyde product, PC2700, was used as a benchmark sample to evaluate the performance of the lignin-diethyl amine. Coagulation tests were conducted using synthetic river water which contained distilled water, reagent grade chemicals (CaCO_3 and MgCO_3), naturally occurring clays, and humic acid. The procedure used was a standard jar test designed to simulate the operation of a typical water treatment clarifier. The test procedure consisted of: adding the treatment to the synthetic river water at various dosages; mixing the treated water at 100 rpm for 30 seconds and at 30 rpm for 5 minutes; and allowing the solids formed in water to settle. The turbidity of the supernatant water produced by each treatment was measured using a nephelometer. The test results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Turbidity testing for cationic lignins (lowest turbidity (NTU) at ppm active dosage)

dosage	0 ppm	20 ppm	30 ppm	40 ppm	50 ppm	60 ppm
PC2700	80.0	29.6	2.20	1.39	2.34	6.30
lignin-diethyl amine	80.0	8.51	2.06	4.41		22.7

[0026] Based on the performance results summarized in Table 1, lignin-diethyl amine exhibits comparable coagulation performance to PC2700. Especially at 20 ppm, the turbidity of water treated with lignin-diethyl amine is more than 2 times lower than that treated with PC2700, indicating that the novel lignin-amine made by Michael addition is a promising alternative of lignin/formaldehyde/amine condensates.

[0027] This written description uses examples to disclose the invention, including the best mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the invention, including making and using any devices or systems and performing any incorporated methods. For example, the amount of lignin-amine required to effectively coagulate any given water stream will vary depending on the particular water stream and surrounding conditions or process requirements. The patentable scope of the invention is defined by the claims, and may include other examples that occur to those skilled in the art.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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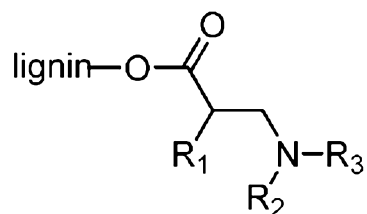
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FORMALDEHYD-FRIE LIGNIN-AMIN-KOAGULERINGSMIDLER

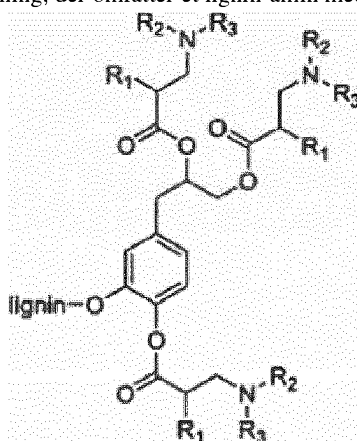
PATENTKRAV

1. Koagulerende sammensætning, der omfatter et lignin-amin med formlen:



- 5 hvor R_1 , R_2 , R_3 kan være ens eller forskellige og valgt fra gruppen bestående af hydrogen, metyler, ethyler, alkyl, hydroxyl-substituerede alkyl og alkoxy-substituerede alkyl med 1 til 20 carbonatomer; alkylgrupperne kan være lige eller forgrenede alkylgrupper eller en cycloalkylring, hvorved sammensætningen, når den tilsættes en vandstrøm, koagulerer suspenderede partikler deri.

2. Koagulerende sammensætning, der omfatter et lignin-amin med formlen:



10

- hvor R_1 , R_2 , R_3 kan være ens eller forskellige og valgt fra gruppen bestående af hydrogen, metyler, ethyler, alkyl, hydroxyl-substituerede alkyl og alkoxy-substituerede alkyl med 1 til 20 carbonatomer; alkylgrupperne kan være lige eller forgrenede alkylgrupper eller en cycloalkylring, hvorved sammensætningen, når den tilsættes en vandstrøm, koagulerer suspenderede partikler deri.

- 15 3. Koagulerende sammensætning ifølge krav 1, hvor $R_1=H$ og R_2 og R_3 begge er ethyl.
 4. Koagulerende sammensætning ifølge krav 3, hvor sammensætningen indeholder 10 vægt-% saltsyre med henblik på at danne et hydrochloridsalt, der er vandopløseligt.
 5. Koagulerende sammensætning ifølge krav 4, hvor sammensætningen er til stede i en vandig opløsning med et pH på ca. 7 eller mindre.
 20 6. Koagulerende sammensætning ifølge krav 1, hvor sammensætningen er uden formaldehyd.

DRAWINGS

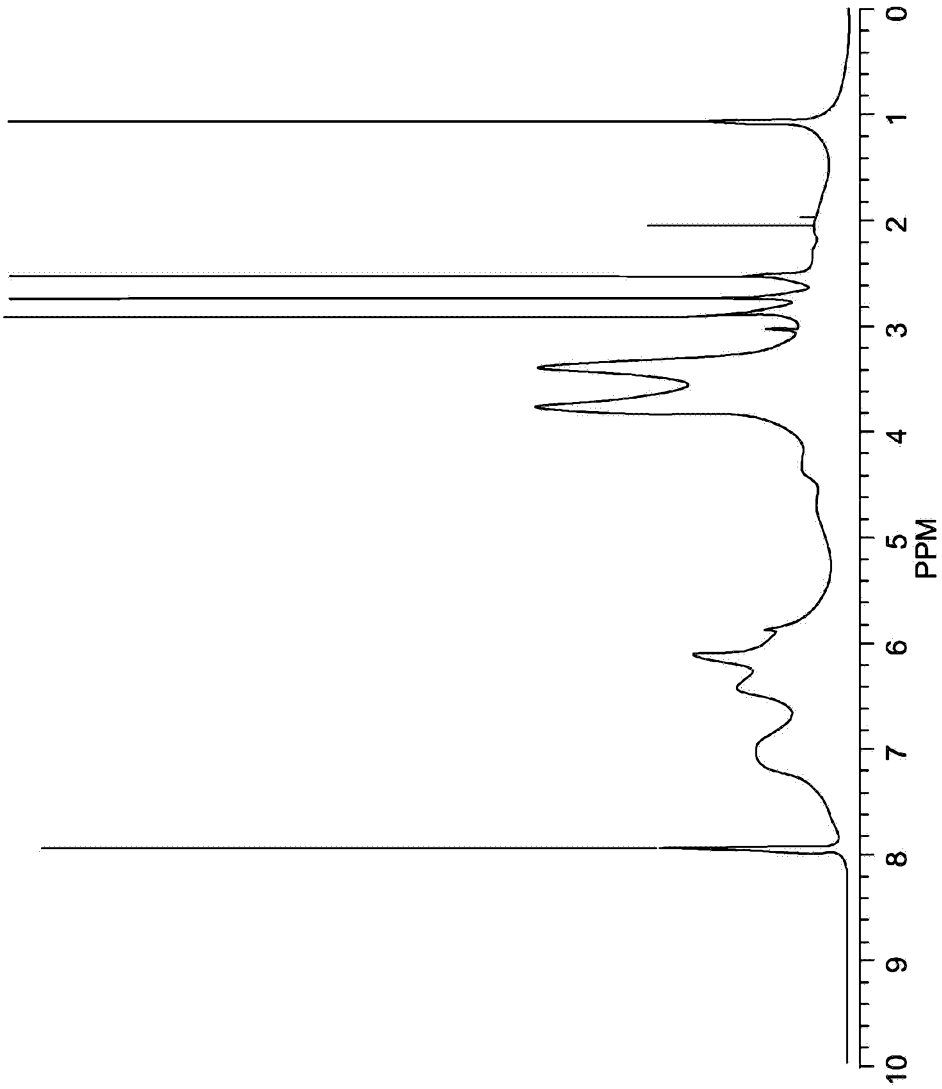


FIG. 1

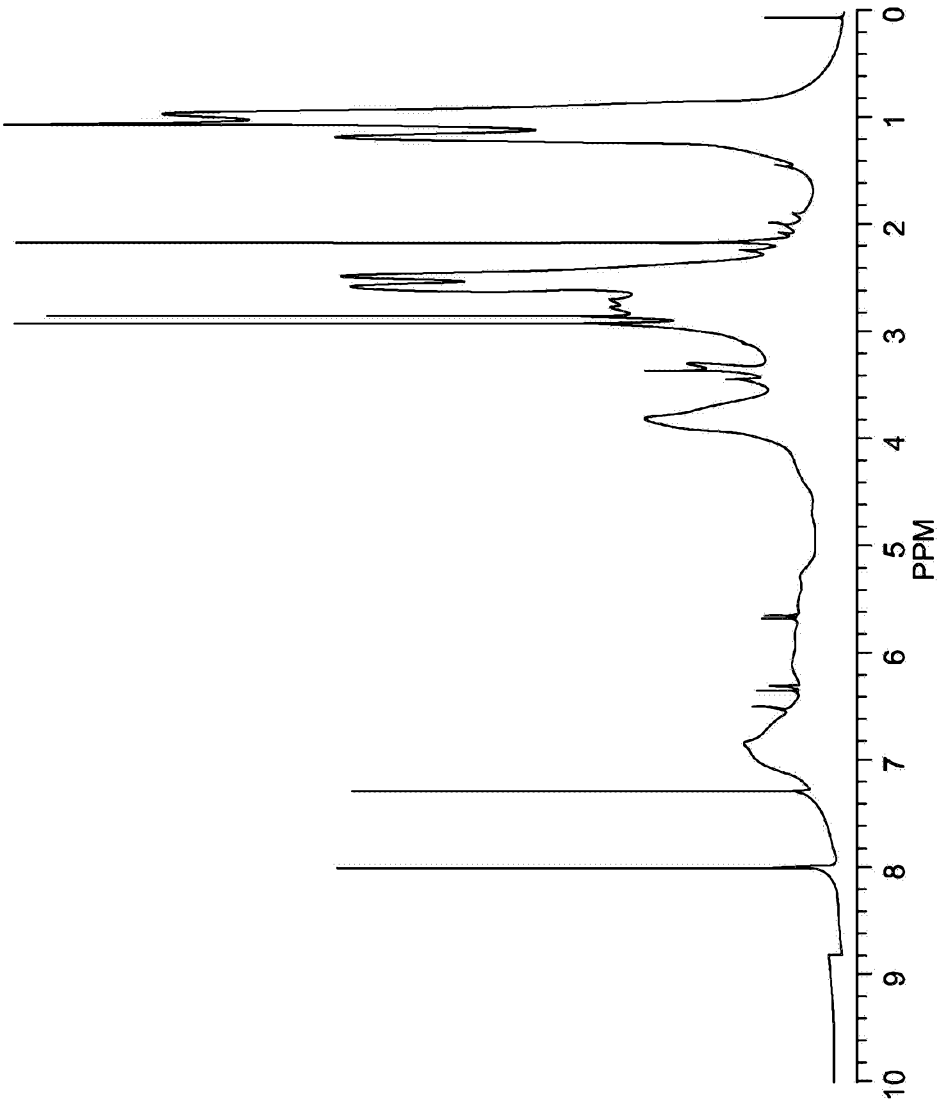


FIG. 2