Editorial

Functionalized Polymeric Materials for Catalytic Upgrading of Biobased Feedstocks

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Modern life depends on polymers, from materials applied in the manufacture of clothing, houses, cars, and airplanes to those demonstrating complex adhibitions in medicine, diagnostics, and electronics. More importantly, both natural and synthetic polymeric materials bearing versatile functionalities are gaining research interest for applications in catalysis, especially in the catalytic valorization of renewable biomass feedstocks (the abundant, natural, and low-cost biopolymers on the earth) to value-added chemicals and liquid biofuels [1–3]. As an important class of heterogeneous catalysts, functionalized polymeric materials with tailorable and attractive catalytic properties exhibit dramatic improvement of catalytic activity and selectivity in biomass refinery to produce energy and chemicals, compared with conventional counterparts.

The Special Issue “Functionalized Polymeric Materials for Catalytic Upgrading of Biobased Feedstocks” focuses on the introduction of polymer/polymeric catalysts preparation, functionalization of polymeric materials, and applications to guide the development and application of functionalized polymeric materials in biomass transformation. Five eminent research groups in the field of polymeric materials and biomass valorization have kindly accepted our invitation to participate in this special issue, briefly listed as follows:

In the paper entitled “Progress of Catalytic Valorization of Bio-Glycerol with Urea into Glycerol Carbonate as a Monomer for Polymeric Materials,” Zhang et al. summarized the state-of-the-art accomplishments made in the efficient transformation of bioglycerol and urea into glycerol carbonate as a polymer monomer. Emphasis was given to the catalytic performance of the relevant catalysts such as zinc, magnesium, tungsten, ionic liquid-based catalysts, and waste-derived materials, reaction conditions, and possible pathways. Besides, how to modify the reaction conditions that will influence the related activities and selectivity to glycerol carbonate was also depicted [4].

In the paper entitled “Functionalized Metal-Organic Framework Catalysts for Sustainable Biomass Valorization,” Liu et al. depicted metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), also identified as micro- and mesoporous coordination polymers (PCPs) to be employed as versatile heterogeneous polymeric catalysts for biomass upgrading. They highlighted recently developed four types of MOFs like pristine MOFs and their composites, MOF-supported metal nanoparticles, acid-functionalized MOFs, and biofunctionalized MOFs for the production of green, sustainable, and industrially acceptable biomass-derived platform molecules: (1) upgrading of saccharides, (2) upgrading of furan derivatives, and (3) upgrading of other biobased compounds [5].

In the paper entitled “Efficient Production of Methyl Oleate Using a Biomass-Based Solid Polymeric Catalyst with High Acid Density,” Wang et al. investigated the biomass-based chitosan polymer acid catalyst (CS-SO3H) for biodiesel production. The results showed that CS-SO3H morphology...
exhibited a sphere of about 10 \( \mu m \) diameter, and the acid density was as high as 3.81 mmol/g. The catalyst demonstrated good catalytic activity in the esterification of oleic acid and methanol, which is a model reaction of the preesterification process in the preparation of biodiesel from feedstocks with high acid values. Under the optimum reaction conditions (15/1 methanol/oleic acid molar ratio and 3 wt% catalyst dosage at 75°C for 3 h), the yield of methyl oleate came up to 95.7%. After four times of reuse, the yield of the catalyst could still reach 85.7%, which indicated that the catalyst depicted good catalytic activity and stability and showed potential application prospects [6].

In the paper entitled “Adsorption of Chelerythrine from Toddalia asiatica (L.) Lam. by ZSM-5,” Liu et al. performed a study focusing on the separation and purification of active components from biomass by using the micropolymer catalyst zeolite molecular sieves ZSM-5. Batch experiments revealed that the adsorption efficiency was affected by the solution pH, and the optimum initial solution pH was 6. The maximum adsorption capacity of CHE was found at a solid-liquid ratio of 2:15. This material was thought to be a promising adsorbent for purifying alkaloids (especially quaternary ammonium alkaloids) from medicinal herbs. In addition, a technique for isolating active components from the pretreatment process of biomass was also provided [7].

In the paper entitled “3-Bromopyridine-Heterogenized Phosphotungstic Acid for Efficient Trimerization of Biomass-Derived 5-Hydroxymethylfurfural with 2-Methylfuran to C_{21} Fuel Precursor,” Xu et al. employed the halogenated pyridine-heterogenized HPW as a heterogeneous acidic catalyst for the conversion of biomass-derived 5-hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) and 2-methylfuran (2-MF) to C_{21} fuel precursor (MMBM). Single-factor optimization was utilized to test the catalytic performance of 3-BrPyPW; a good MMBM yield of 57.1% with 82.0% 2-MF conversion could be obtained under optimum reaction conditions. The 3-BrPyPW catalyst could be reused for four cycles without a significant decrease in its activity, which was characterized without obvious structure change after recycles. Moreover, a dominant reaction pathway for the synthesis of MMBM from HMF and 2-MF was elucidated [8].

As Guest Editors, we would like to appreciate all authors for their valuable contributions and the referees for their excellent work in reviewing the submitted manuscripts.

Conflicts of Interest

The editors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication.

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