

Sustainable Potassium Sorbate Production from Triacetic Acid Lactone in Food-Grade Solvents

Background/Objective

Potassium sorbate (KS) is a food preservative, which has historically been chemically derived from petroleum. However, there is growing demand for bio-based alternatives to petroleum-based products. Prior work described the production of KS from triacetic acid lactone, a bio-derived platform chemical, in tetrahydrofuran (THF) solvent. This work improves upon that process by producing KS in the food-safe solvents ethanol (EtOH) and isopropanol (ISP).

Approach

This study used a catalytic approach to converting TAL to KS in food-grade EtOH and ISP solvents. The three main steps were hydrogenation, etherification and hydrolysis, and ring-opening hydrolysis. Subsequent technoeconomic analysis (TEA) and life cycle assessment (LCA) modeled key economic and environmental metrics associated with scale-up of this process using sugarcane as an initial feedstock.

Results

KS production in IPA led to higher yield and reduced reaction time compared to EtOH. Reaction time in IPA was 35.7 h compared to 42.1 h in the previous study using THF, while achieving a KS yield of 84% from TAL. TEA and LCA estimated full-scale production of KS from sugarcane via the new IPA process could achieve a minimum product selling price (MPSP) of 8.27/kg [\$7.06-10.16/kg, 5th-95th percentiles] and carbon intensity (CI) of 13.7 kg [9.6-18.6] CO₂-eq/kg. Both metrics were improvements over the previous THF-based method (MPSP of 9.68/kg [8.47-11.45/kg], CI of 16.2 kg [12.0-21.2] CO₂-eq/kg).

Significance/Impacts

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This work provides a new approach for the synthesis of bio-based KS in a food-safe solvent. Future improvements in titer and yield of biological TAL production, catalyst turnover frequency, and reduced reaction temperature would improve the process and its sustainability metrics.

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Reaction pathways for producing TAL-derived KS in (A) EtOH and ISP and (B) THF and EtOH.