Panatpong Boonnoun

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

18	318	933447	839539
papers	citations	10	18
		h-index	g-index

19	19	19	474
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Application of Sulfonated Carbon-Based Catalyst for Solvothermal Conversion of Cassava Waste to Hydroxymethylfurfural and Furfural. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 2011, 50, 7903-7910.	3.7	72
2	Preparation of hydrothermal carbon as catalyst support for conversion of biomass to 5-hydroxymethylfurfural. Catalysis Communications, 2018, 104, 41-47.	3.3	52
3	Enhanced Levulinic Acid Production from Cellulose by Combined BrÃ¸nsted Hydrothermal Carbon and Lewis Acid Catalysts. Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, 2019, 58, 2697-2703.	3.7	30
4	Identification of carotenoids and chlorophylls from green algae Chlorococcum humicola and extraction by liquefied dimethyl ether. Food and Bioproducts Processing, 2020, 123, 296-303.	3.6	29
5	Preparation of hydrothermal carbon acid catalyst from defatted rice bran. Industrial Crops and Products, 2018, 117, 286-294.	5.2	27
6	Production of free lutein by simultaneous extraction and de-esterification of marigold flowers in liquefied dimethyl ether (DME)â€“KOHâ€“EtOH mixture. Food and Bioproducts Processing, 2017, 106, 193-200.	3.6	20
7	Subcritical dimethyl ether extraction as a simple method to extract nutraceuticals from byproducts from rice bran oil manufacture. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 21007.	3.3	18
8	Optimization of rubber seed oil extraction using liquefied dimethyl ether. Chemical Engineering Communications, 2019, 206, 746-753.	2.6	15
9	Supercritical anti-solvent micronization of chromatography purified marigold lutein using hexane and ethyl acetate solvent mixture. Journal of Supercritical Fluids, 2013, 80, 15-22.	3.2	12
10	Supercritical anti-solvent micronization of marigold-derived lutein dissolved in dichloromethane and ethanol. Journal of Supercritical Fluids, 2013, 77, 103-109.	3.2	12
11	Synergizing Sulfonated Hydrothermal Carbon and Microwave Irradiation for Intensified Esterification Reaction. ACS Omega, 2020, 5, 23542-23548.	3.5	12
12	TRANSESTERIFICATION OF PALM OIL AT NEAR-CRITICAL CONDITIONS USING SULFONATED CARBON-BASED ACID CATALYST. Chemical Engineering Communications, 2013, 200, 1542-1552.	2.6	8
13	Development of mass transfer model for chromatographic separation of free lutein and fatty acids in de-esterified marigold lutein. Food and Bioproducts Processing, 2018, 110, 6-15.	3.6	3
14	Evaluation of chromatographic separation of free lutein and fatty acids in de-esterified marigold lutein. Separation Science and Technology, 2018, 53, 1445-1455.	2.5	2
15	Chromatographic modeling of free lutein derived from marigold flowers. Chemical Engineering Communications, 2020, 207, 826-836.	2.6	2
16	Sulfonated Hydrothermal Carbon-Based Catalyzed Esterification under Microwave Irradiation: Optimization and Kinetic Study. Bulletin of Chemical Reaction Engineering and Catalysis, 2020, 15, 514-524.	1.1	2
17	Solid acid catalyst prepared via one-step microwave-assisted hydrothermal carbonization: Enhanced stability towards intensified production of 5-hydroxymethylfurfural in water/Î³-valerolactone/NaCl. Molecular Catalysis, 2021, 512, 111772.	2.0	1
18	Phenanthrene-enriched extract from Eulophia macrobulbon using subcritical dimethyl ether for phosphodiesterase-5A1 inhibition. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 5992.	3.3	1