

2012 IUFRO CONFERENCE
DIVISION 5 - FOREST PRODUCTS

8-13 JULY'12
ESTORIL CONGRESS CENTRE
LISBON - PORTUGAL

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***The wood fibre structure
how to be utilised?***

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Innventia



The wood fibre as a material resource

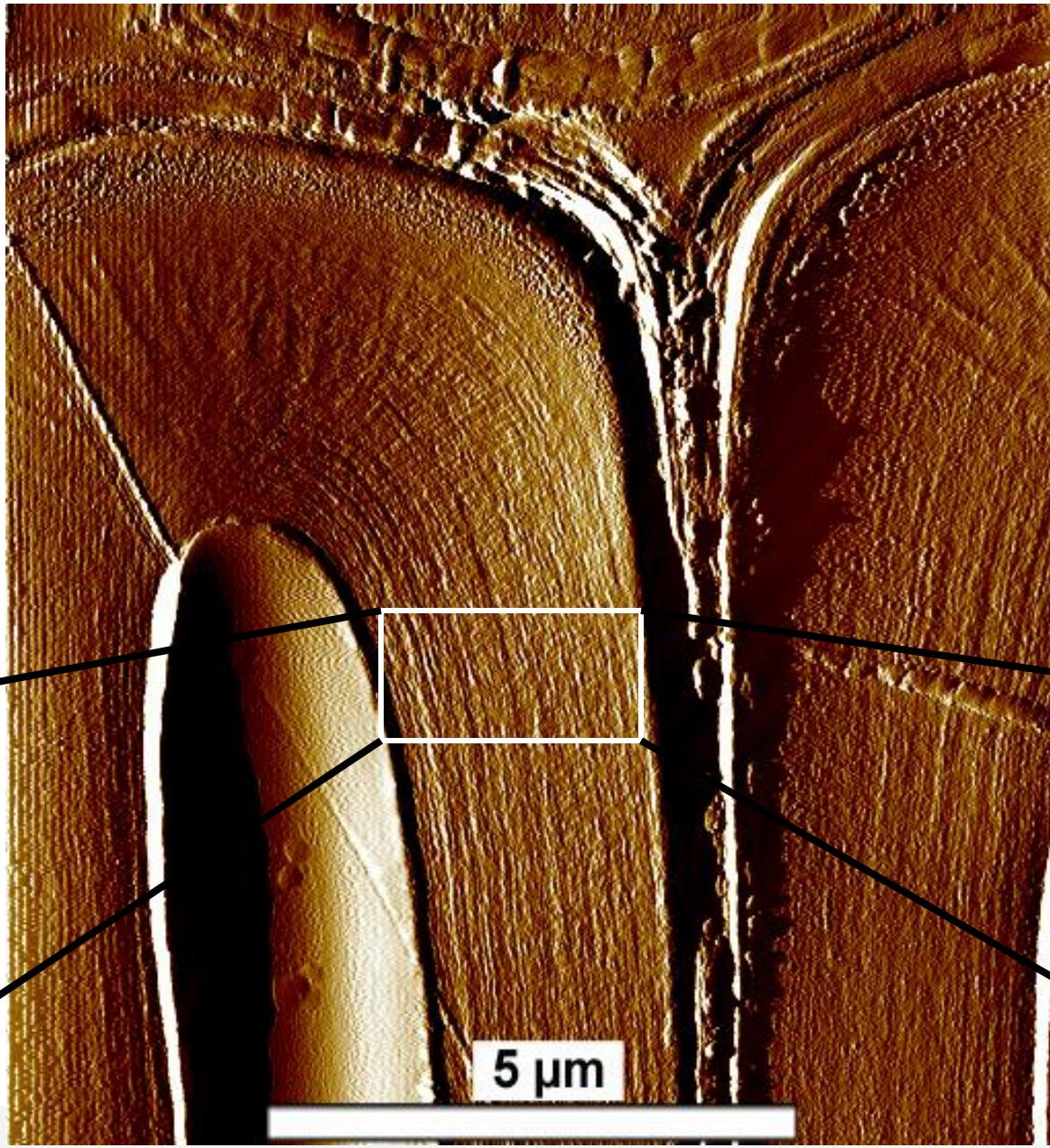
- Increasing demand for utilising wood fibres
 - Cellulose;
 - replacing cotton
 - derivatives
 - Hemicelluloses
 - barrier films
 - Lignin
 - carbon fibres

The wood fibre structure

- *Cellulose aggregation*
- *Polymer orientation*
- *Matrix polymer interactions*
- *Lignin/cellulose cooperation*

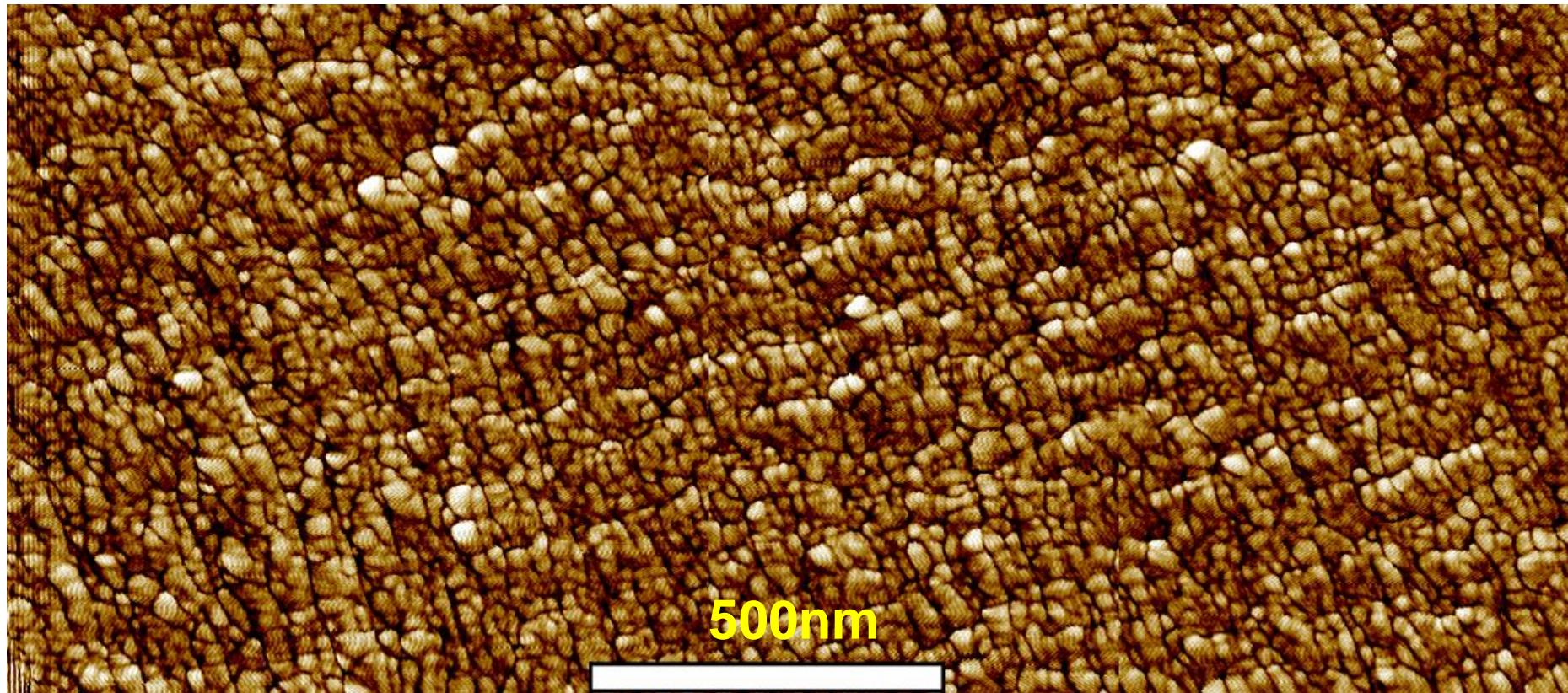
Cellulose

- **Using ability**
 - accessibility
- **Obstacles**
 - thermodynamic preference for aggregation



5 μ m

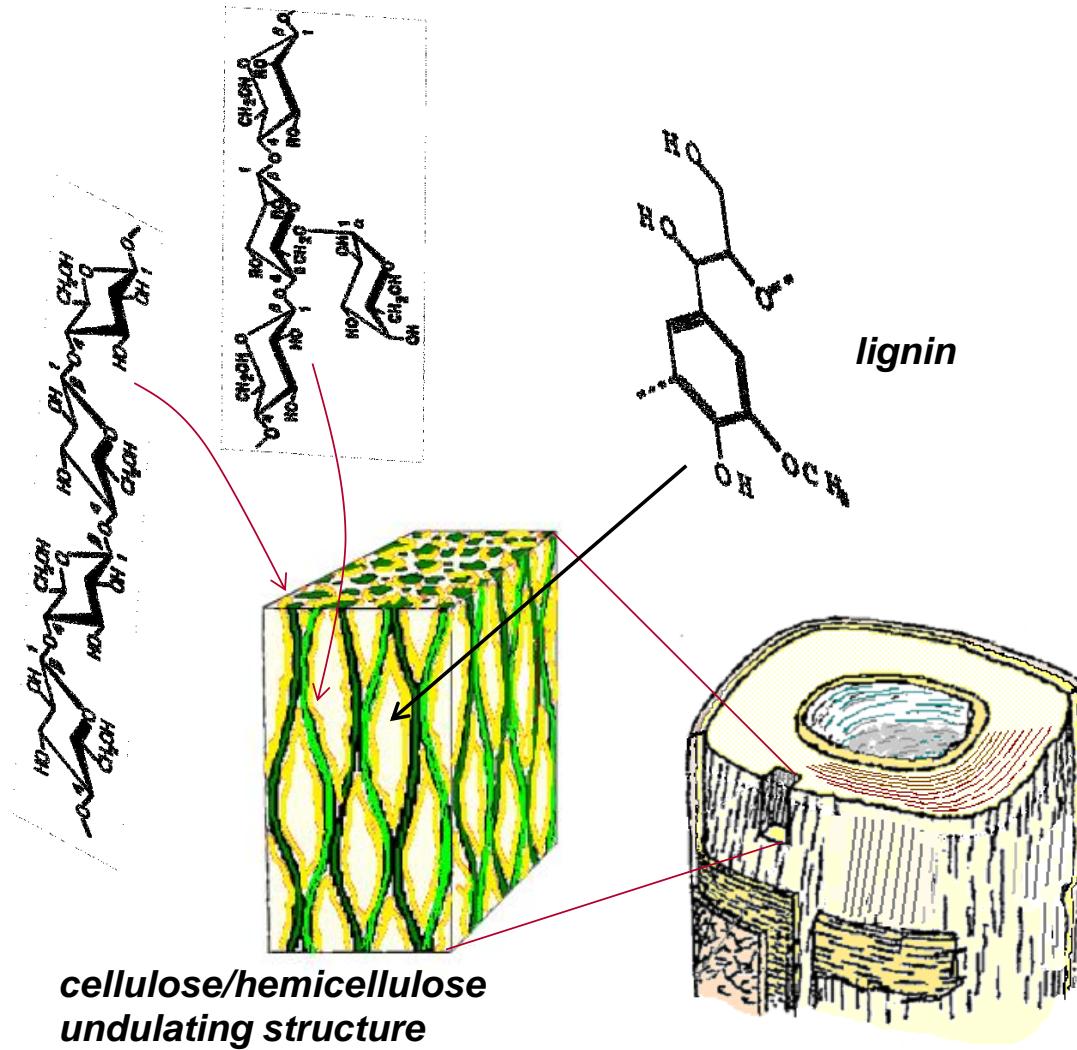
Ultra-structure across cell wall



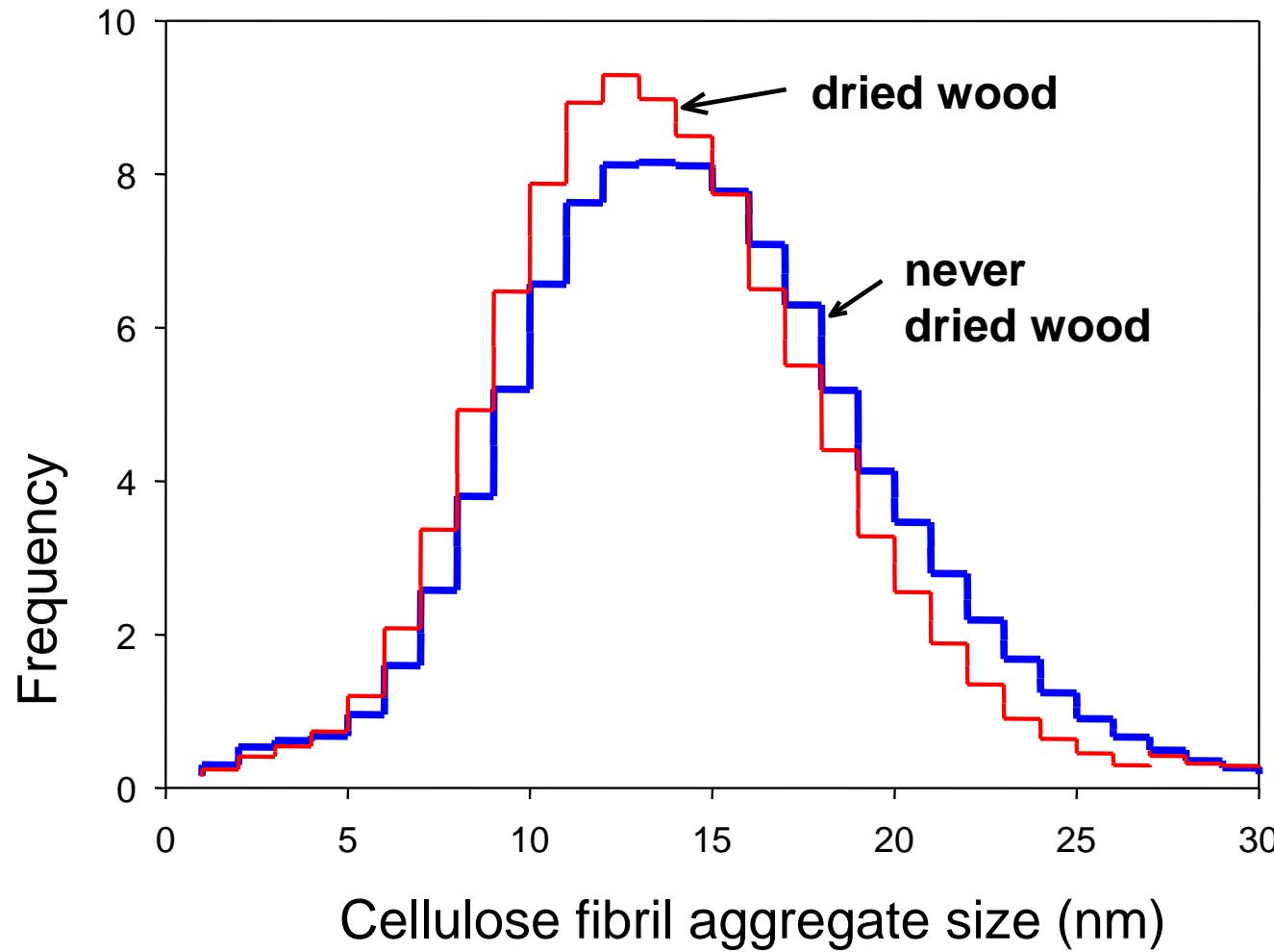
lumen side

middle lamella side

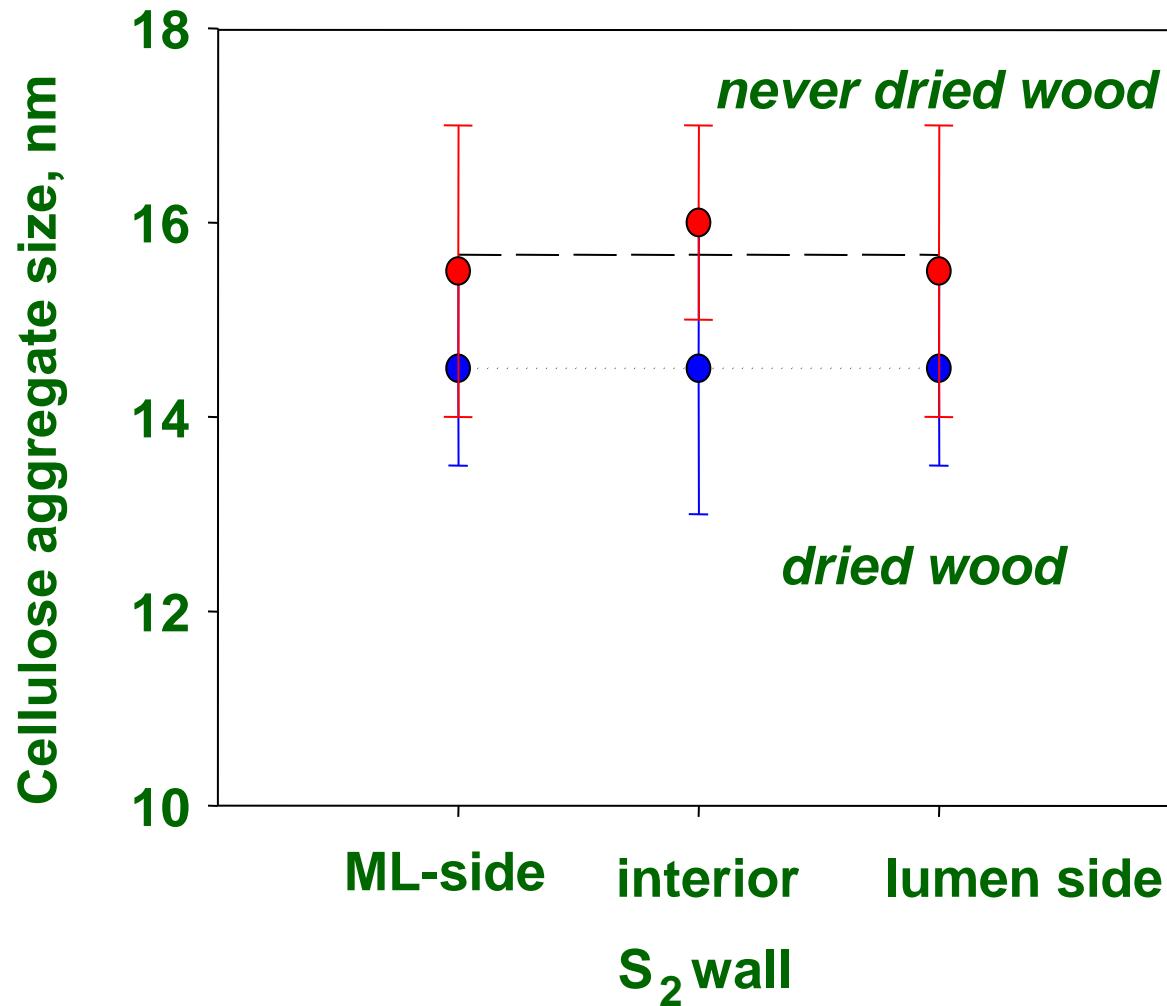
Three dimensional cellulose structure



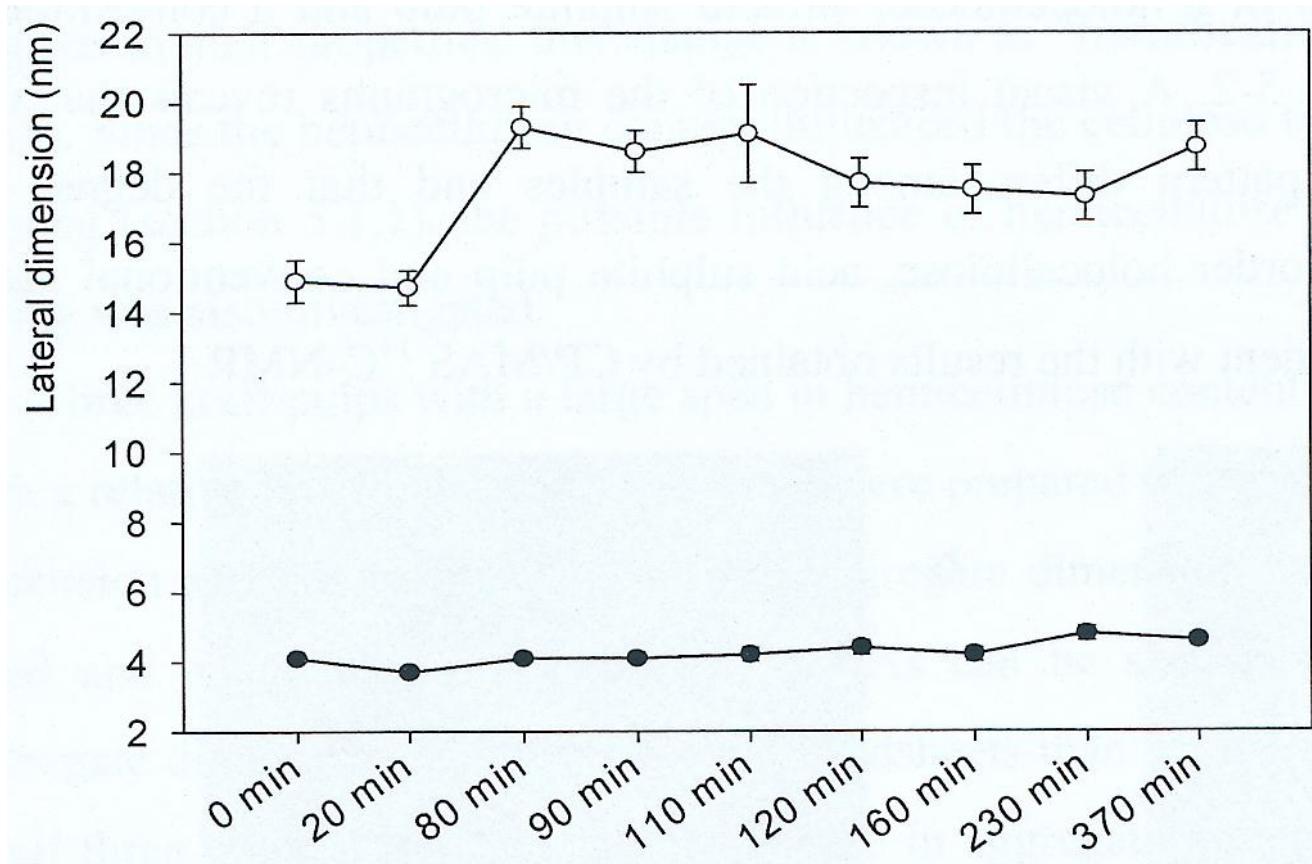
Aggregate size distribution



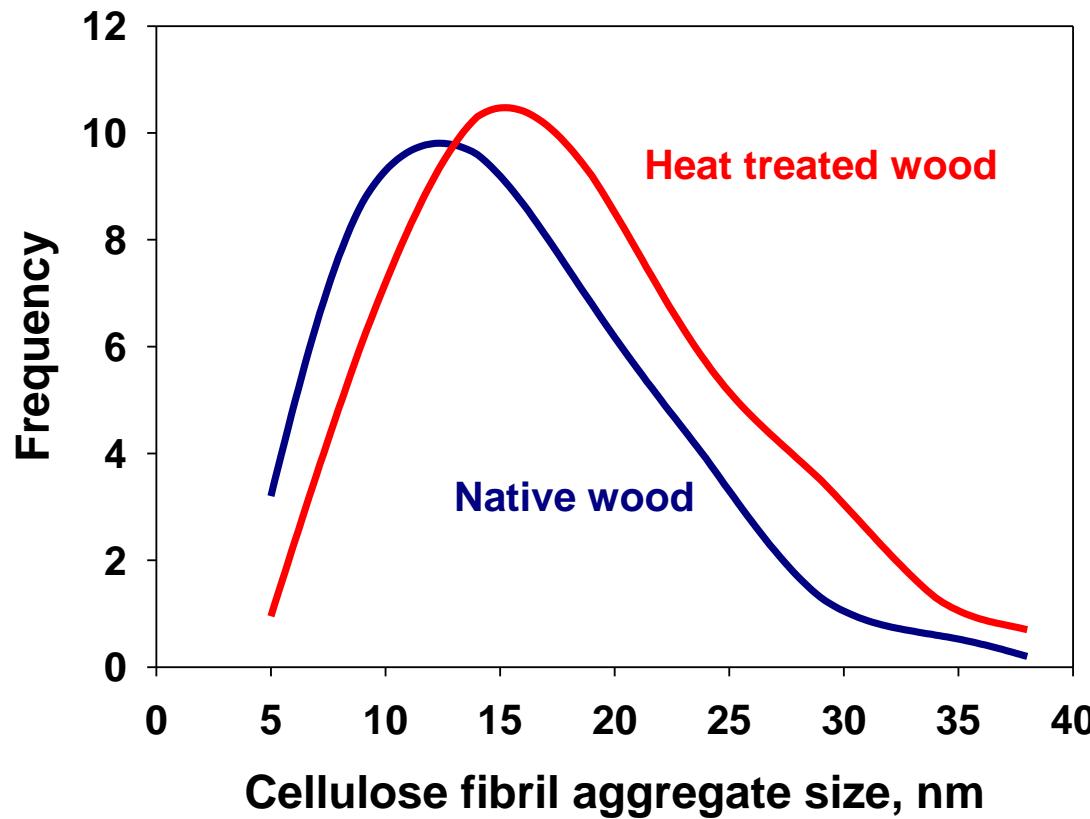
Aggregate size - drying



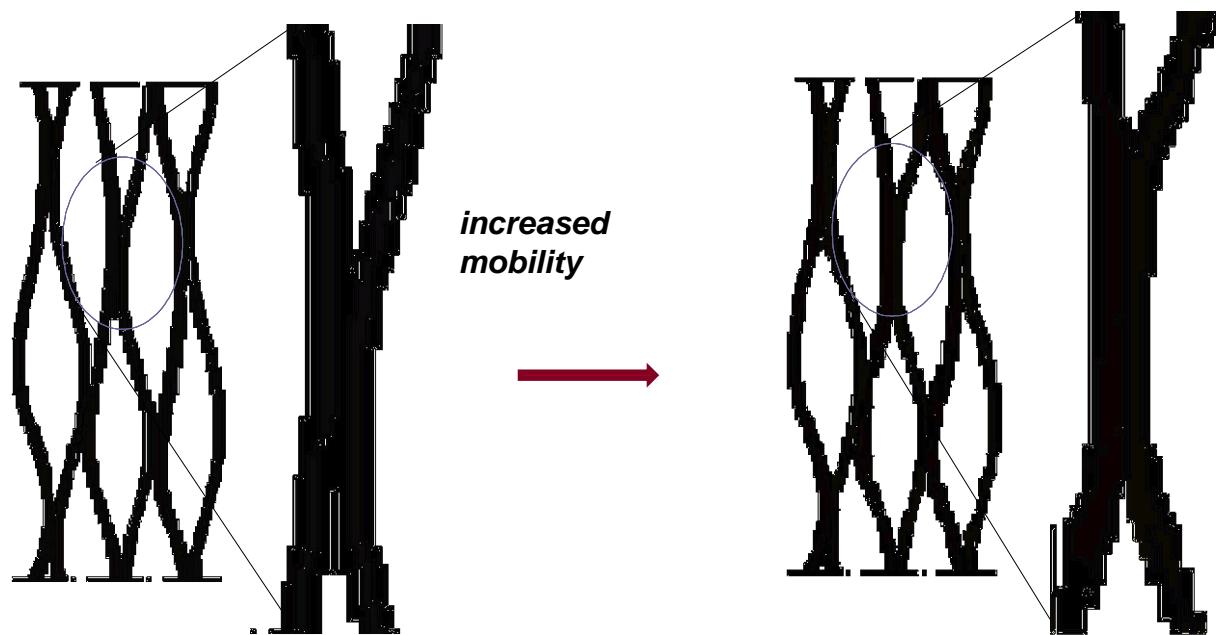
Cellulose aggregates during cooking



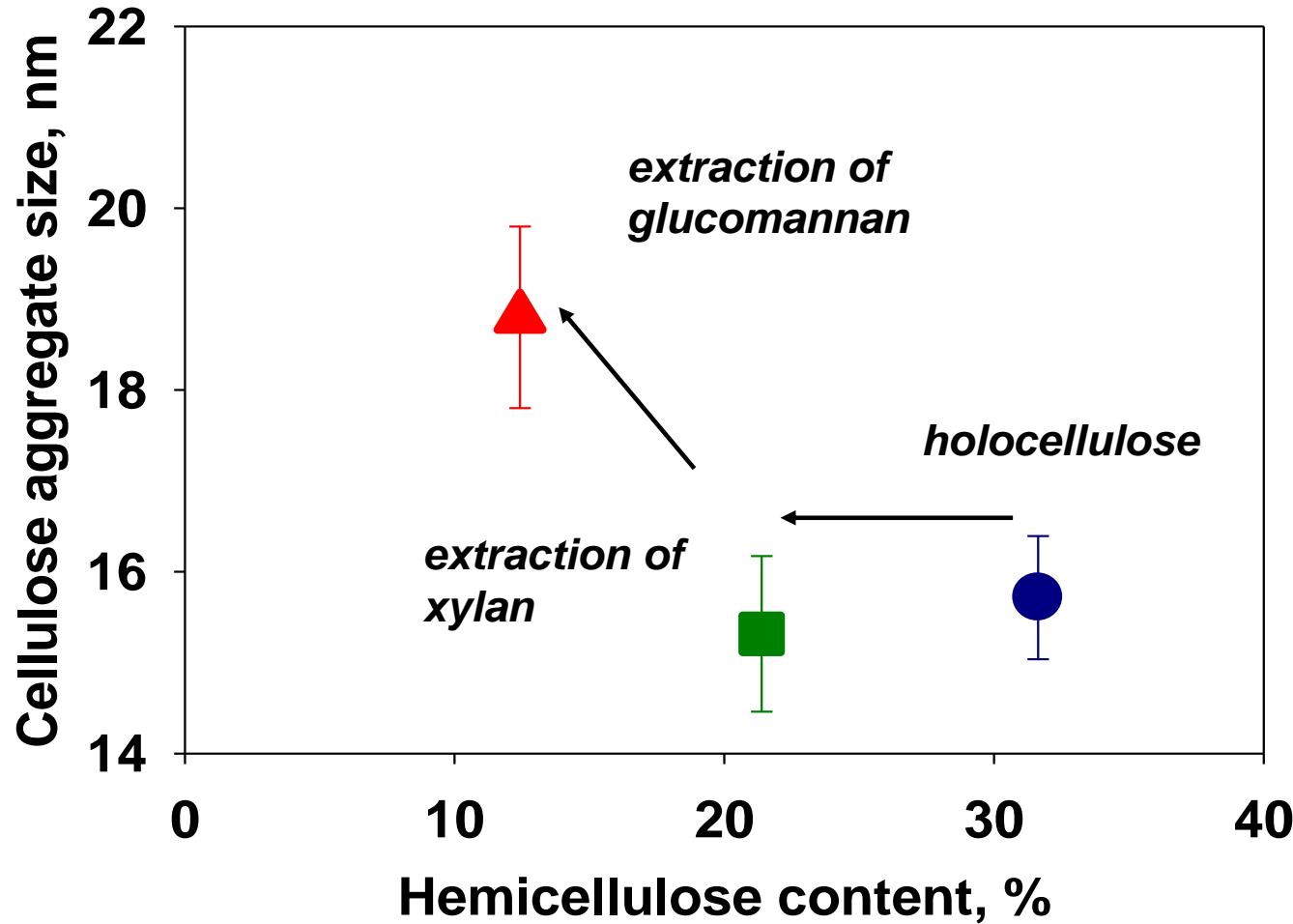
Aggregation due to heat treatment



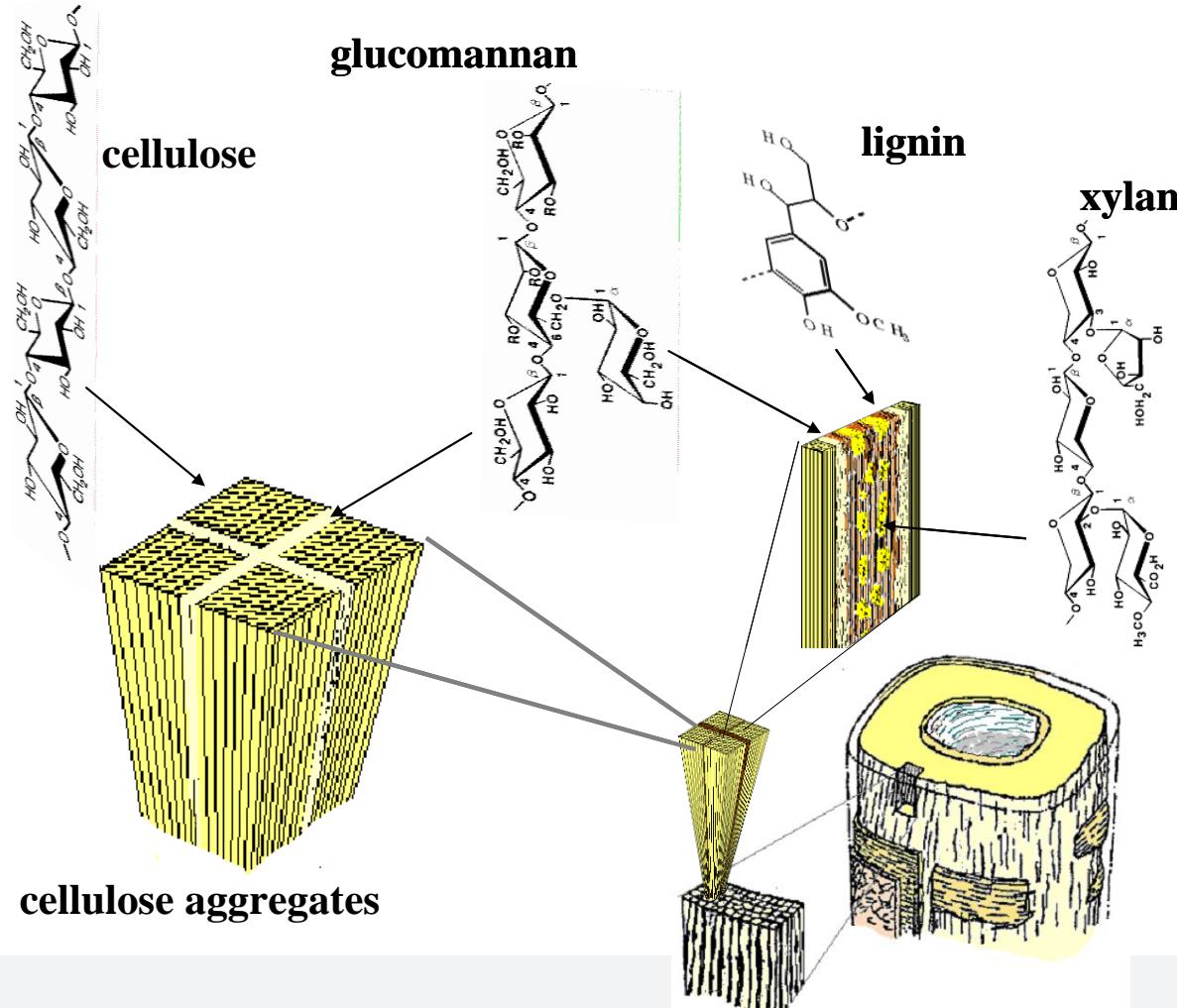
Aggregering av cellulosa



Effects of hemicelluloses



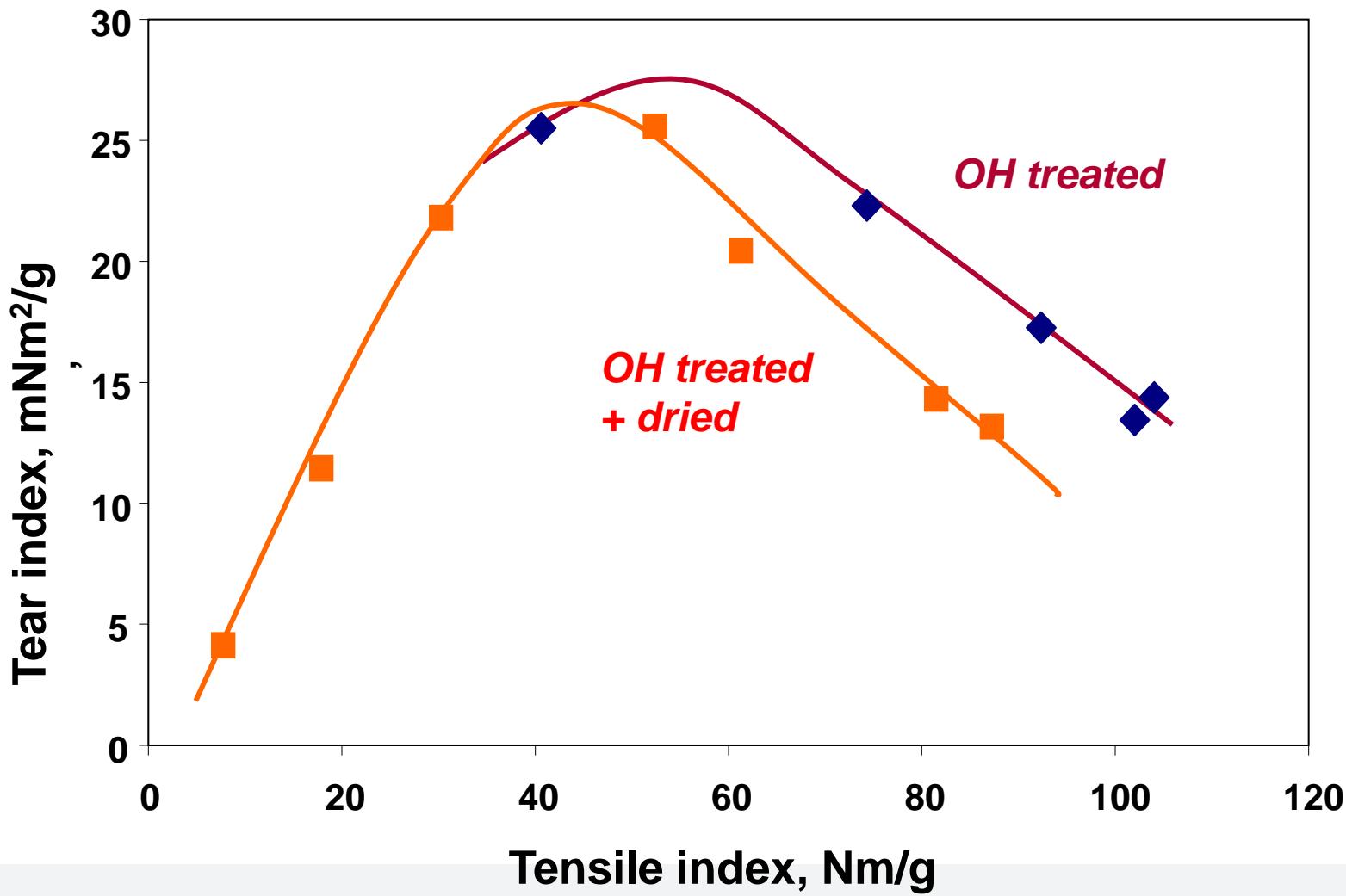
Structure around cellulose aggregates



Manipulation cellulose aggregate size

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Aggregate thickness</i> <i>(nm)</i>	<i>Rewet zero-span</i> <i>(Nm/g)</i>
<i>Never Dried pulp</i>	<i>26.8 +/- 0.8</i>	<i>137 +/- 6</i>
<i>De-aggregated pulp (NaOH)</i>	<i>24.4 +/- 0.5</i>	<i>118 +/- 5</i>
<i>Re-aggregated pulp (dried)</i>	<i>35.0 +/- 2.5</i>	

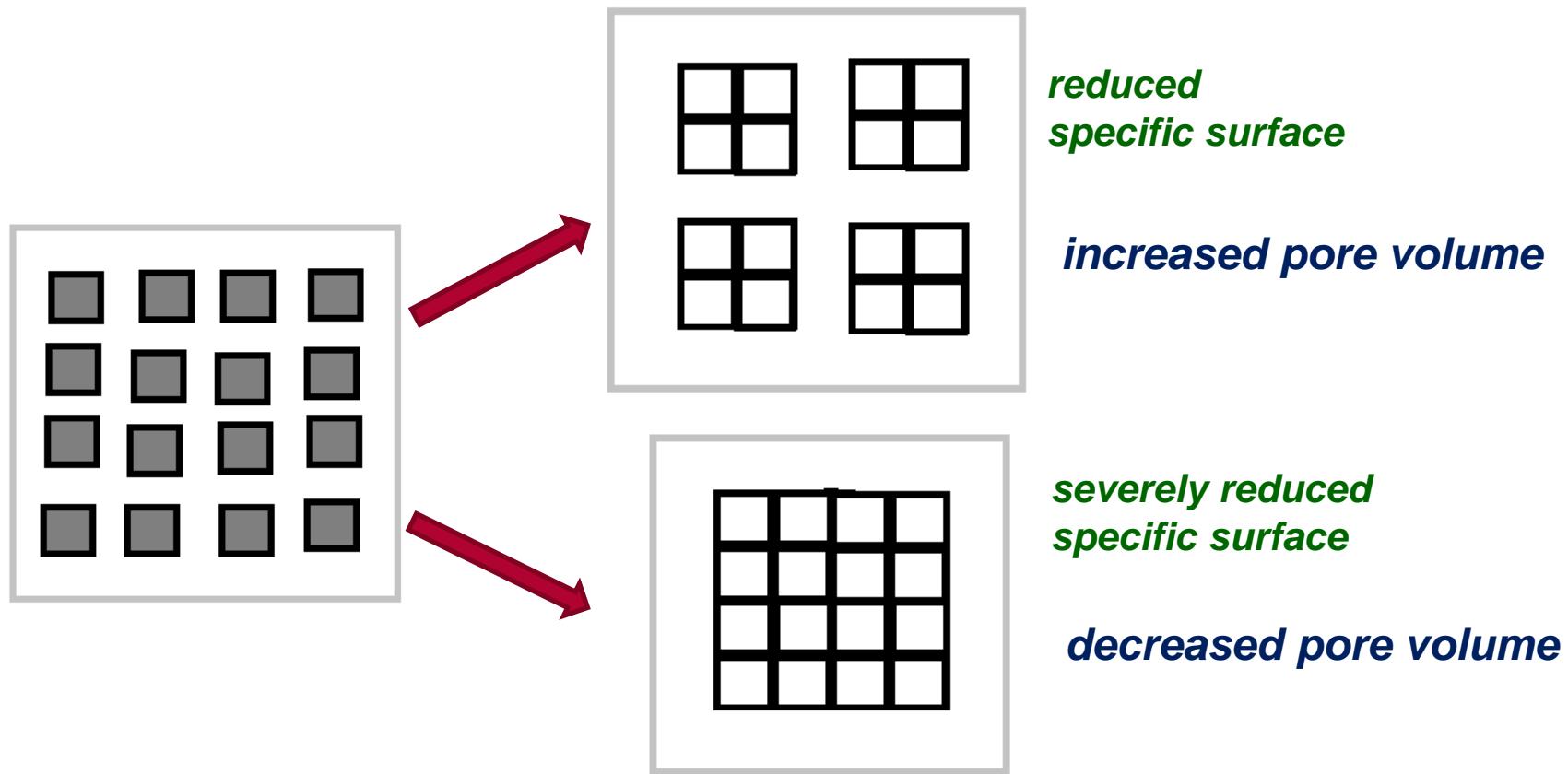
Tear - tensile – aggregate size



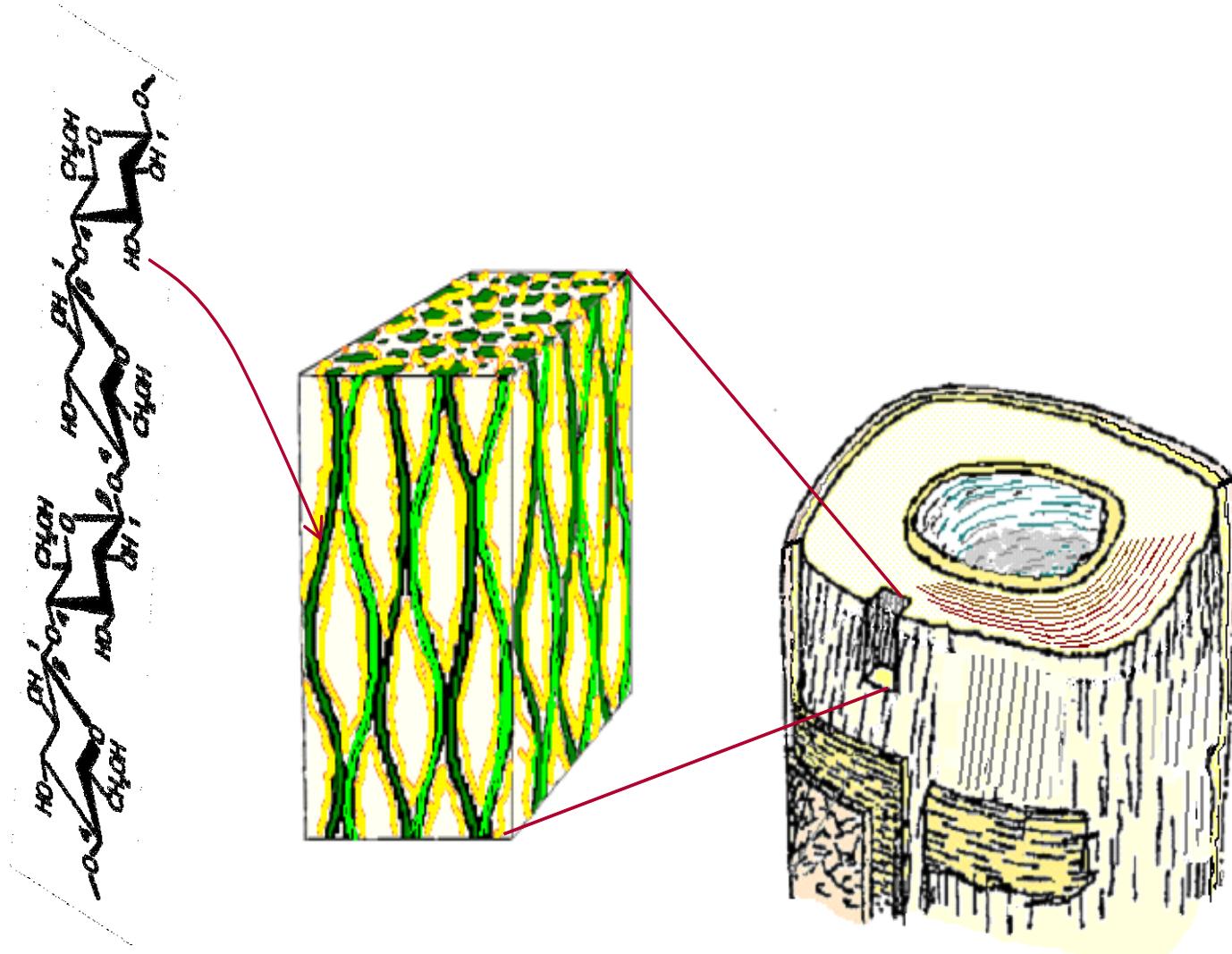
Pulping challenge

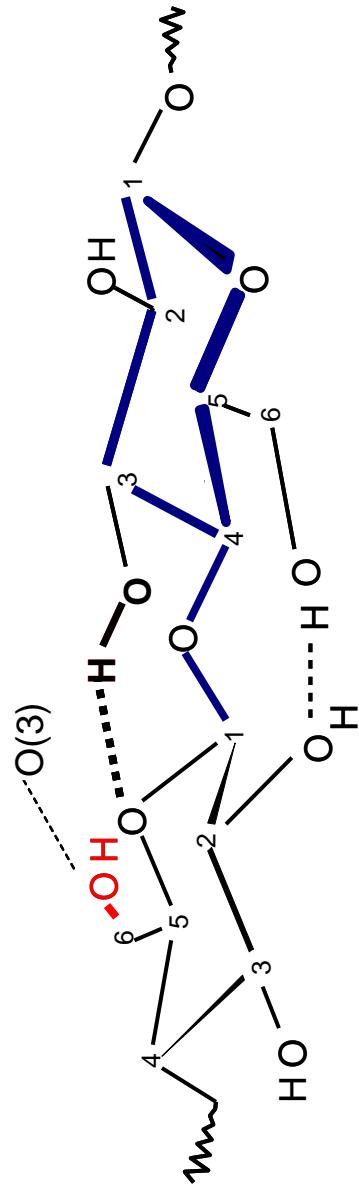
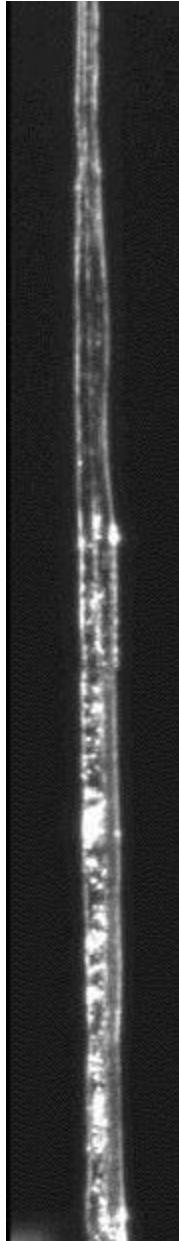
- *Restrict aggregation*
- *Increase cellulose specific surface area*

Controlling aggregate size



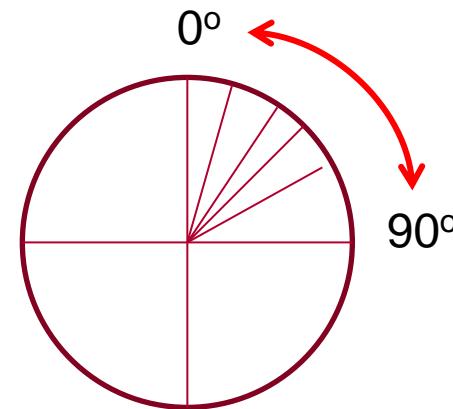
Highly organised cellulose aggregate structure





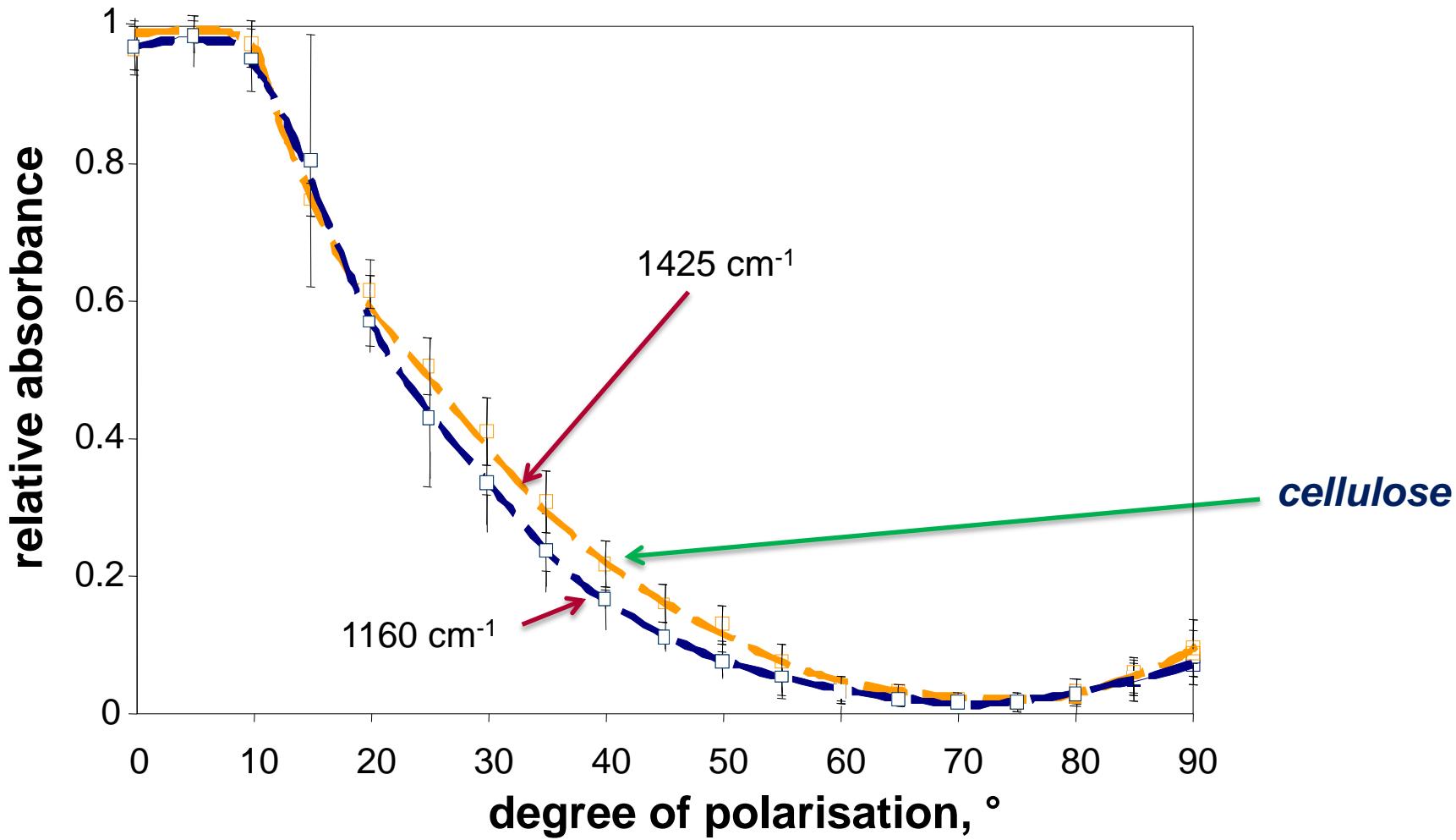
Cellulose

Polarisation FTIR for molecular orientation

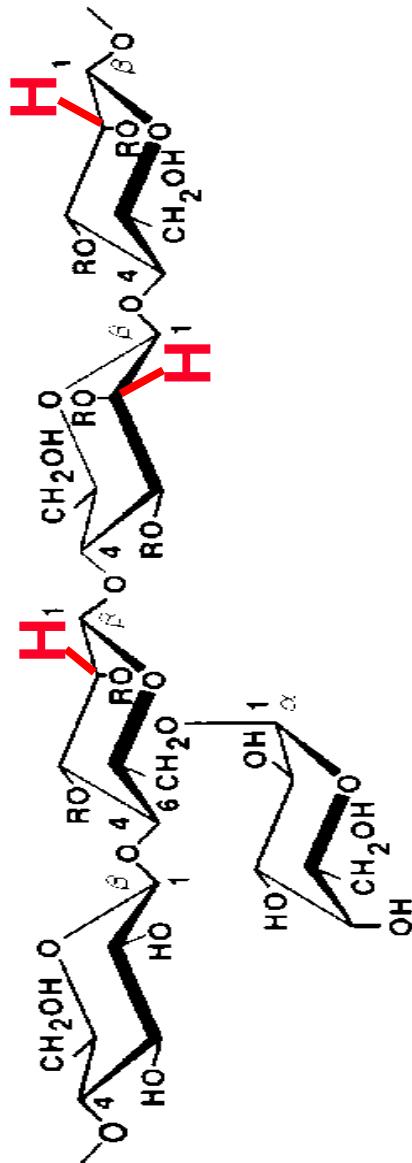


- ↑ 1160 backbone vibration
- ↔ 1425 C- OH bending vibration
- ↔ 1316 C- H₂ wagging vibration

Orientation of cellulose groups in poplar



Polarisation FTIR for molecular orientation

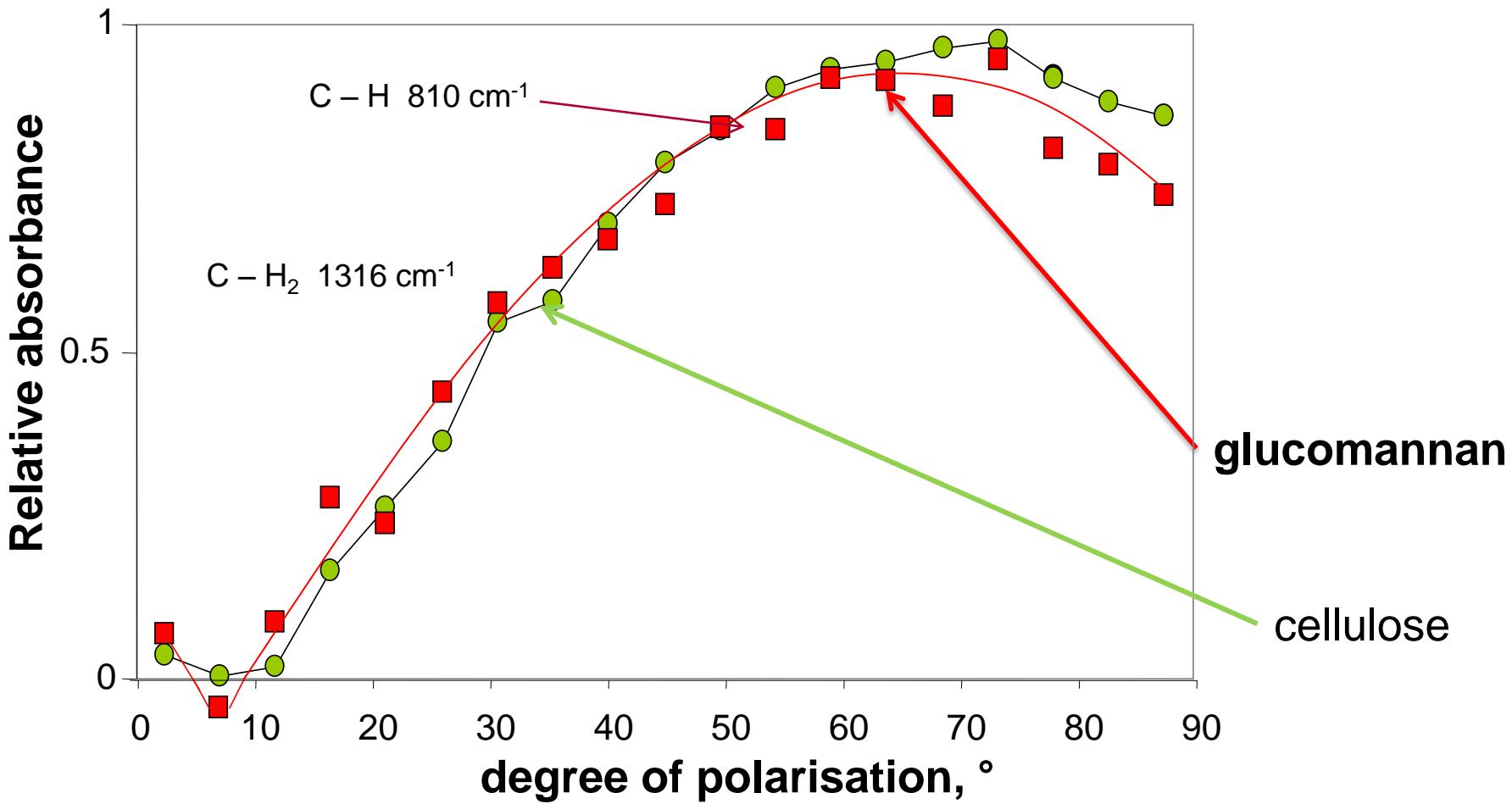


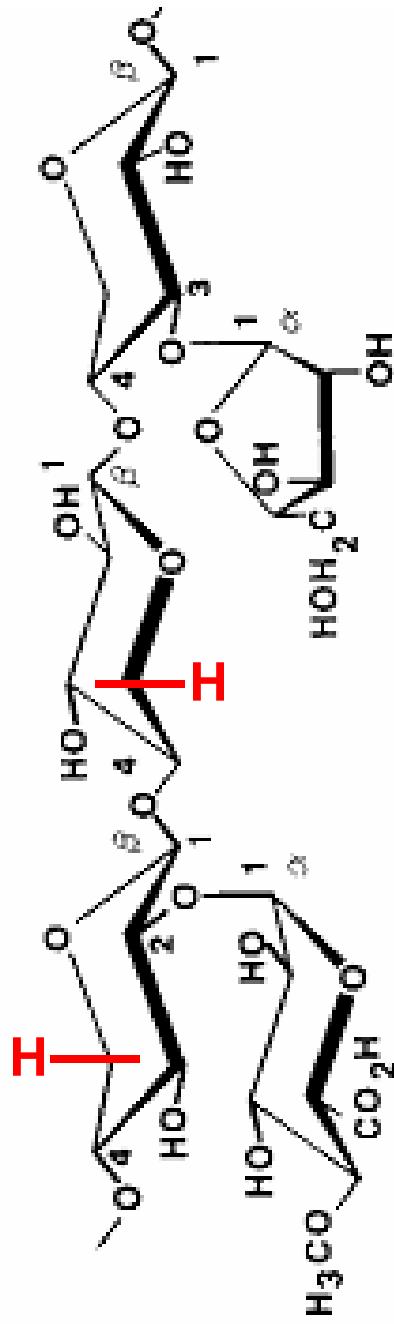
Glucomannan



810 cm⁻¹
equatorially aligned H vibration in
mannose units

Orientation of glucomannan groups in softwood



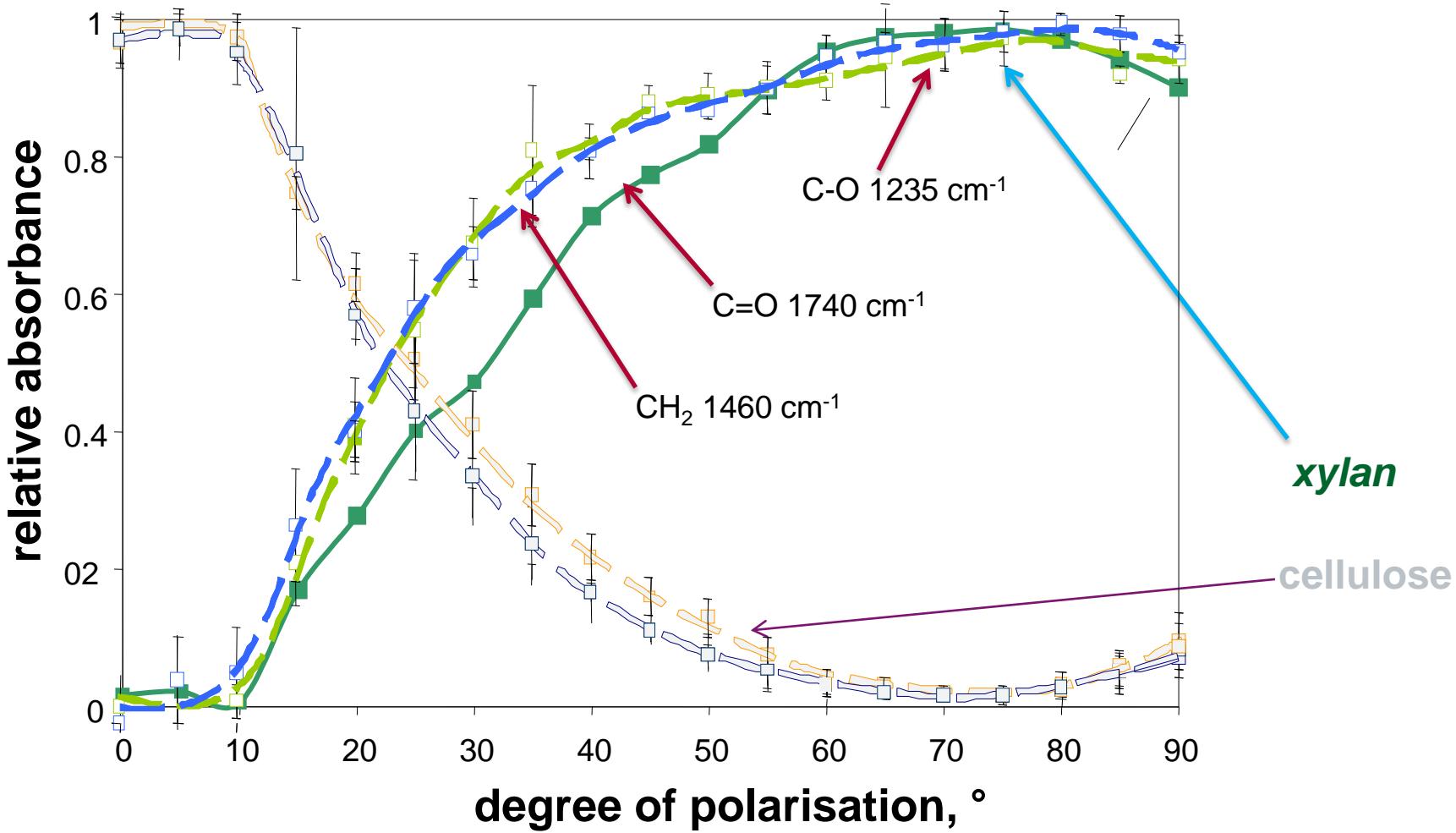


Polarisation FTIR for molecular orientation

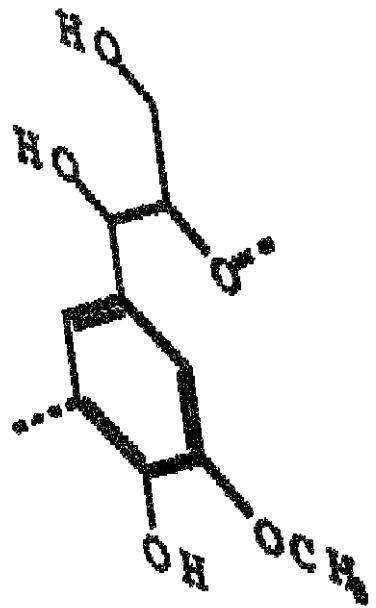
Xylan

- ↔ 1460 cm⁻¹
CH₂ symmetric bending on
xylose units
- ↔ 1240 cm⁻¹
C-O stretching in carboxylic group
- ↔ 1734 cm⁻¹ , 54°
C=O stretching in carbonyl group

Orientation of xylan groups in poplar



Polarisation FTIR for molecular orientation

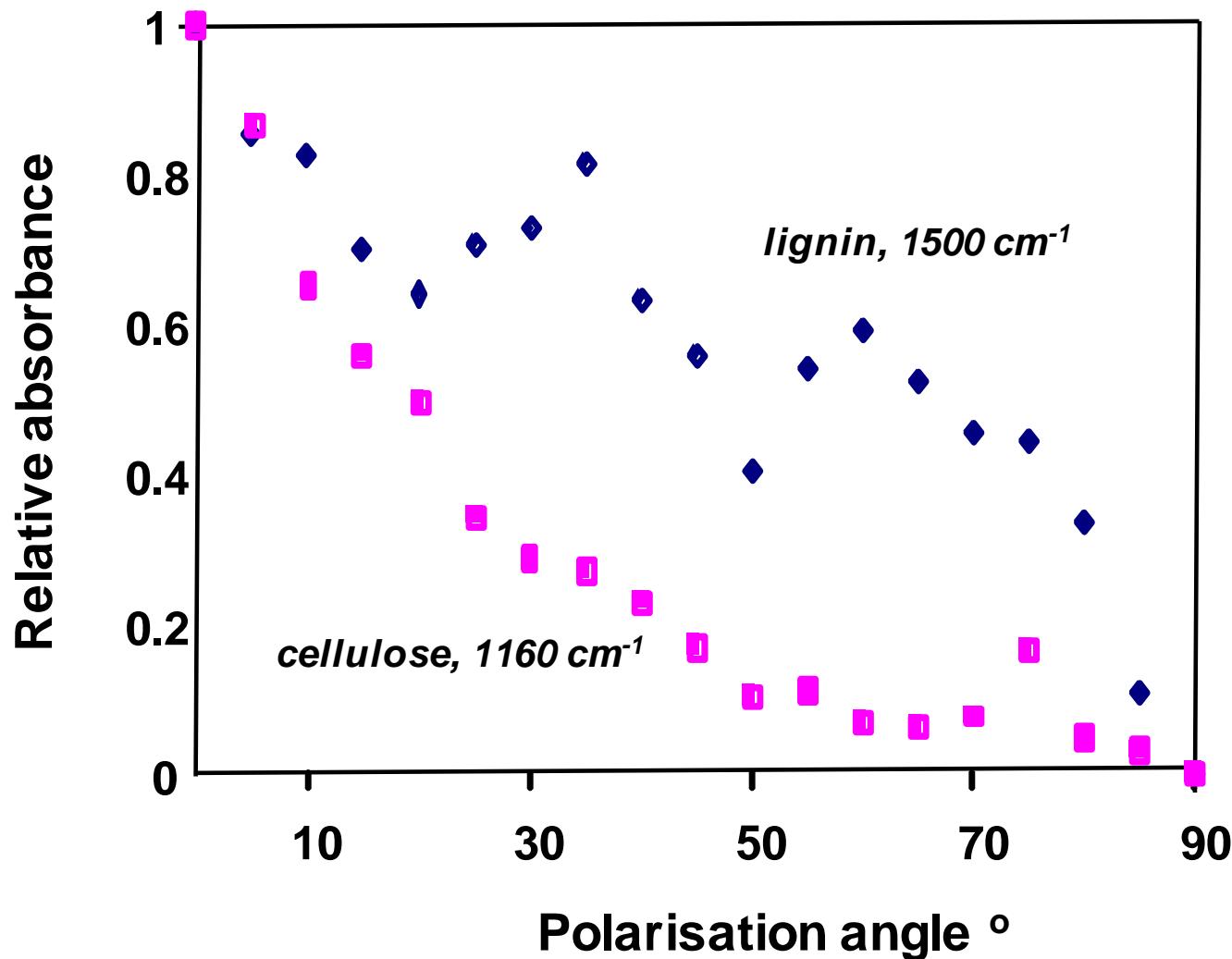


Lignin

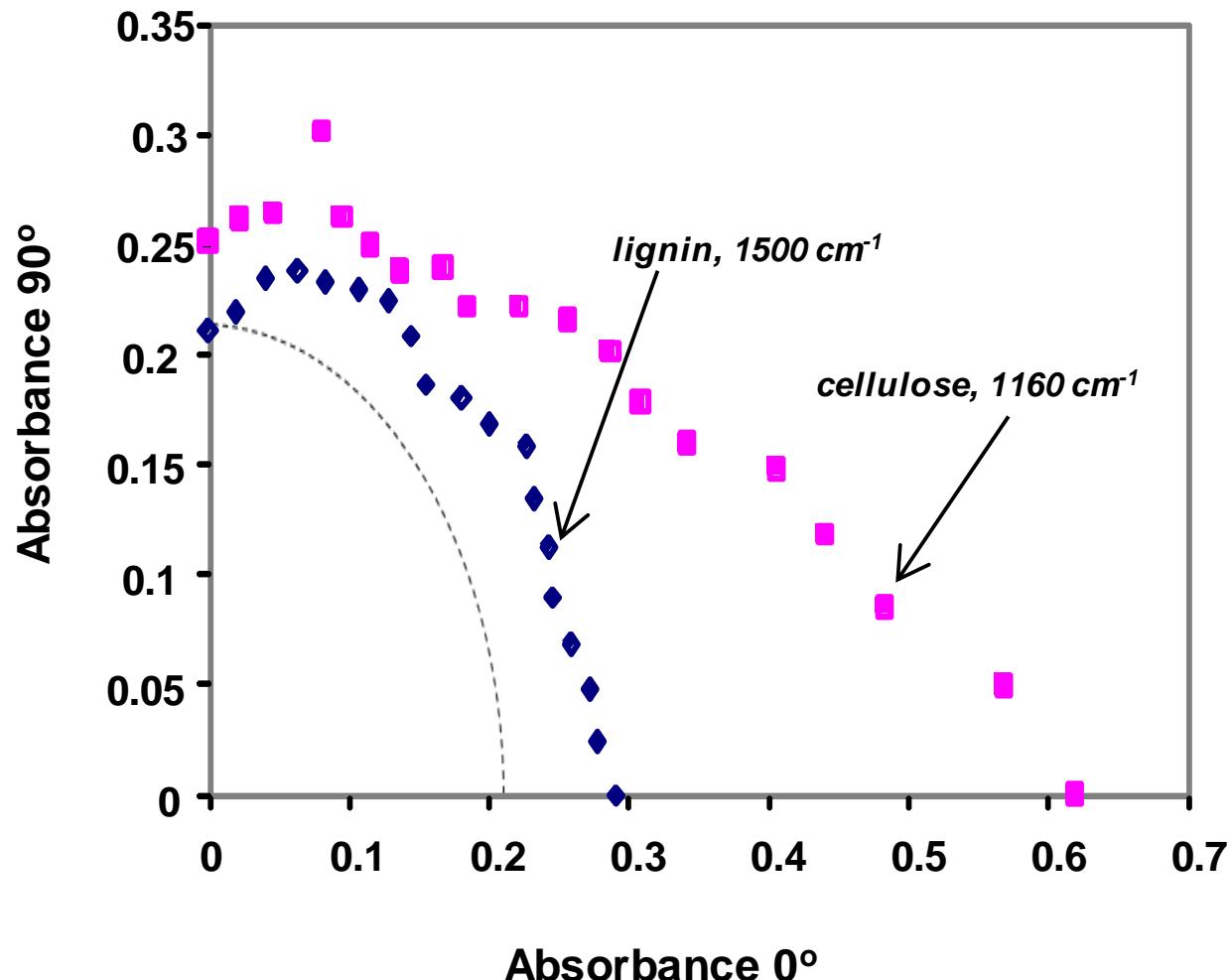
1508 cm⁻¹
aromatic ring vibration

1600 cm⁻¹
aromatic ring + C - O stretch

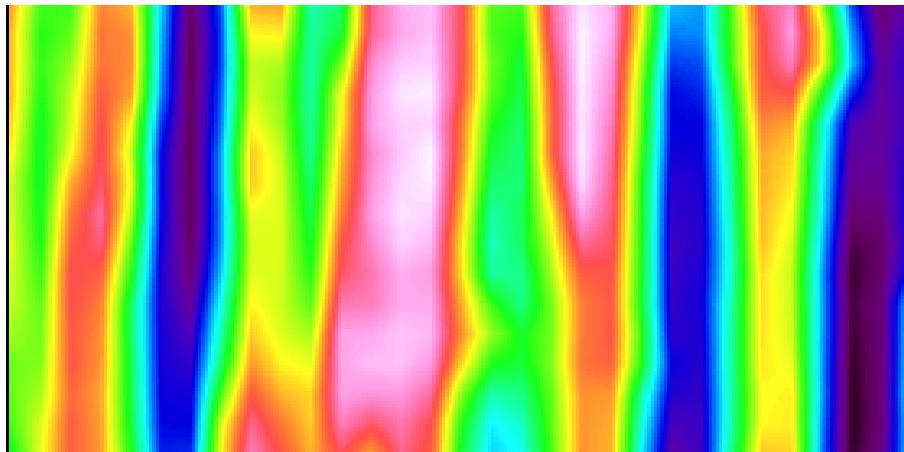
Orientation of lignin groups in softwood – S₂



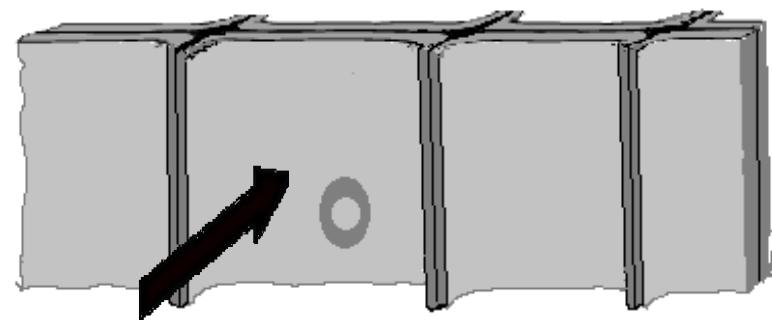
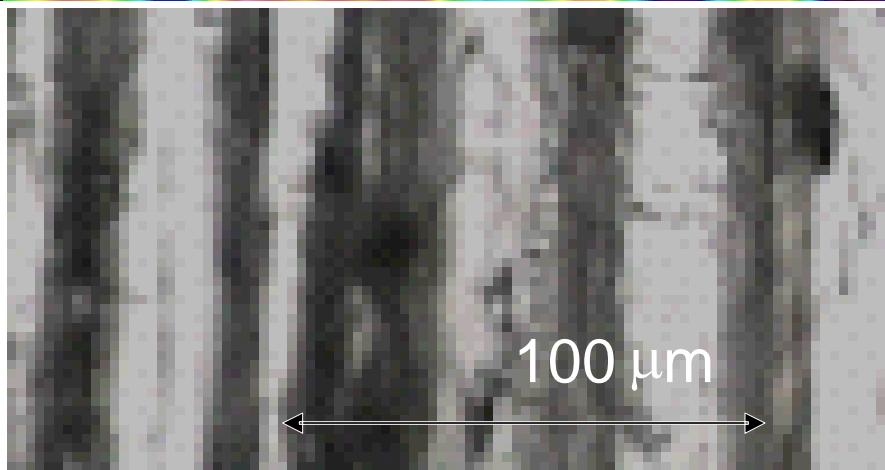
Absolute absorbance – polar diagram, spruce - S₂



Radially cut cross section of spruce

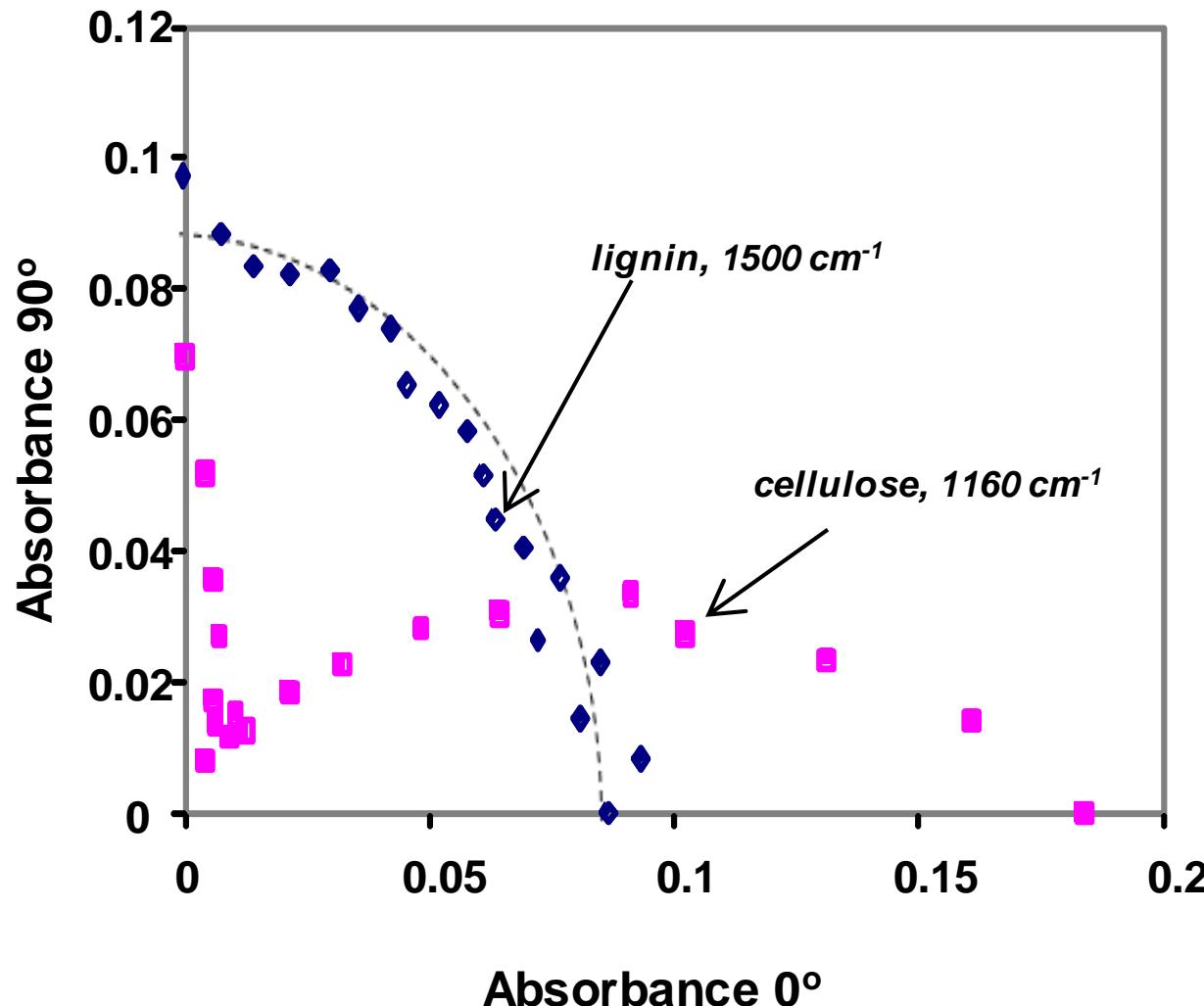


*increased
absorbance,
arbitrary scale*

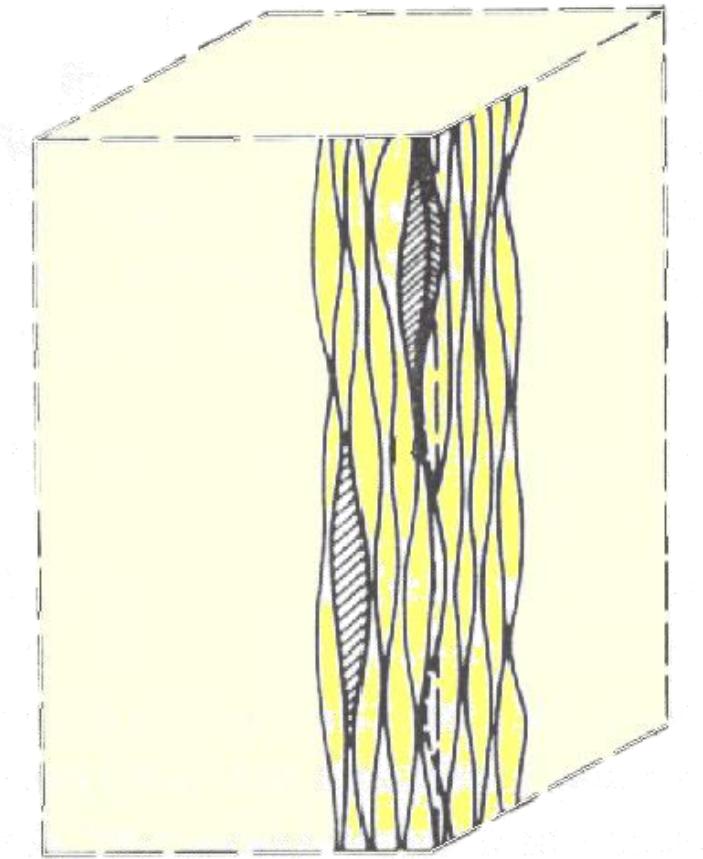
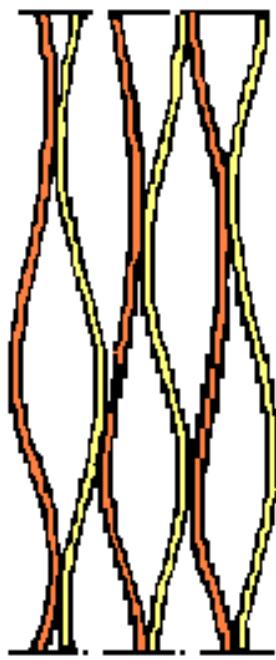


IR-radiation

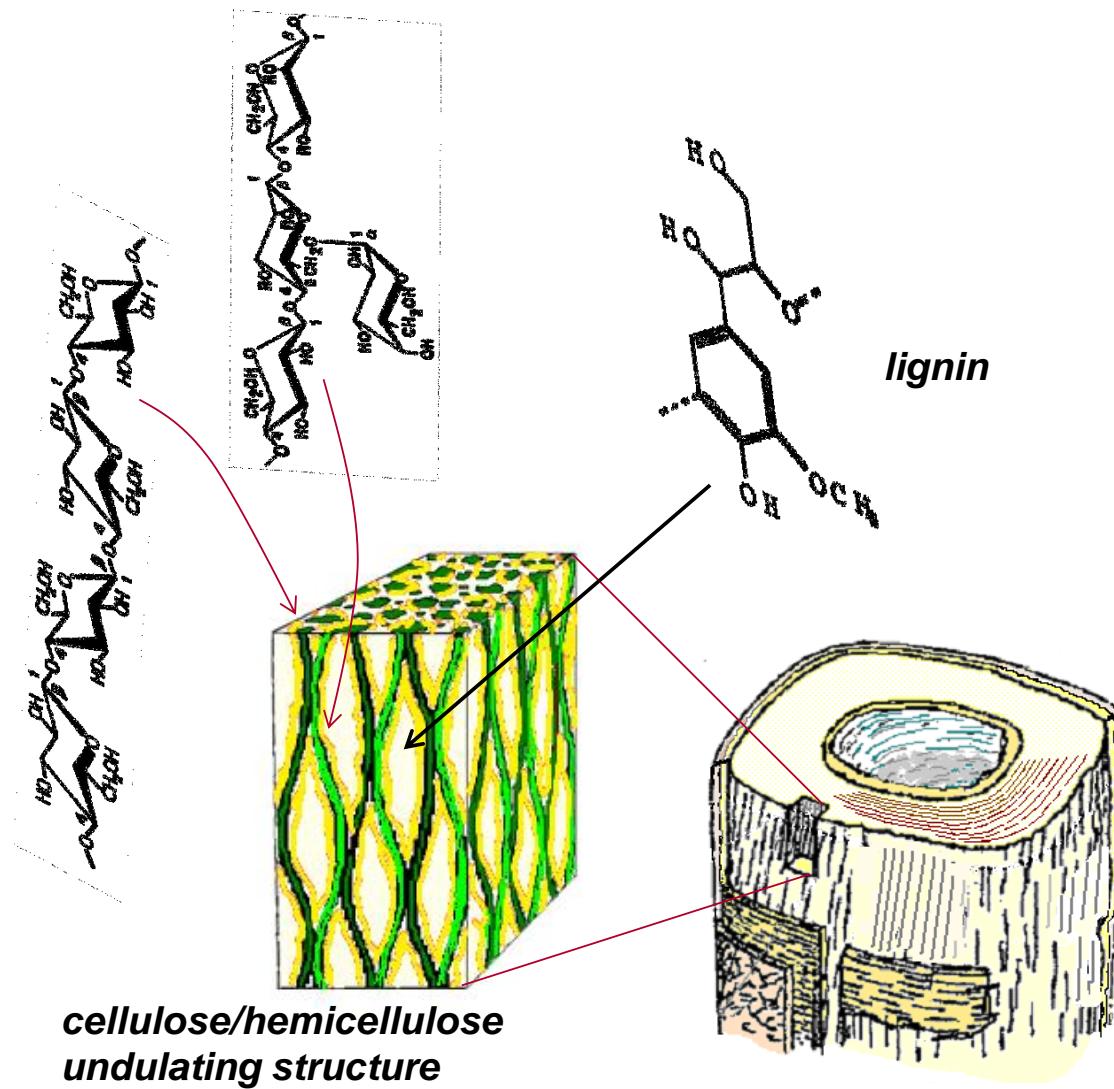
Absolute absorbance – polar diagram, spruce - ML



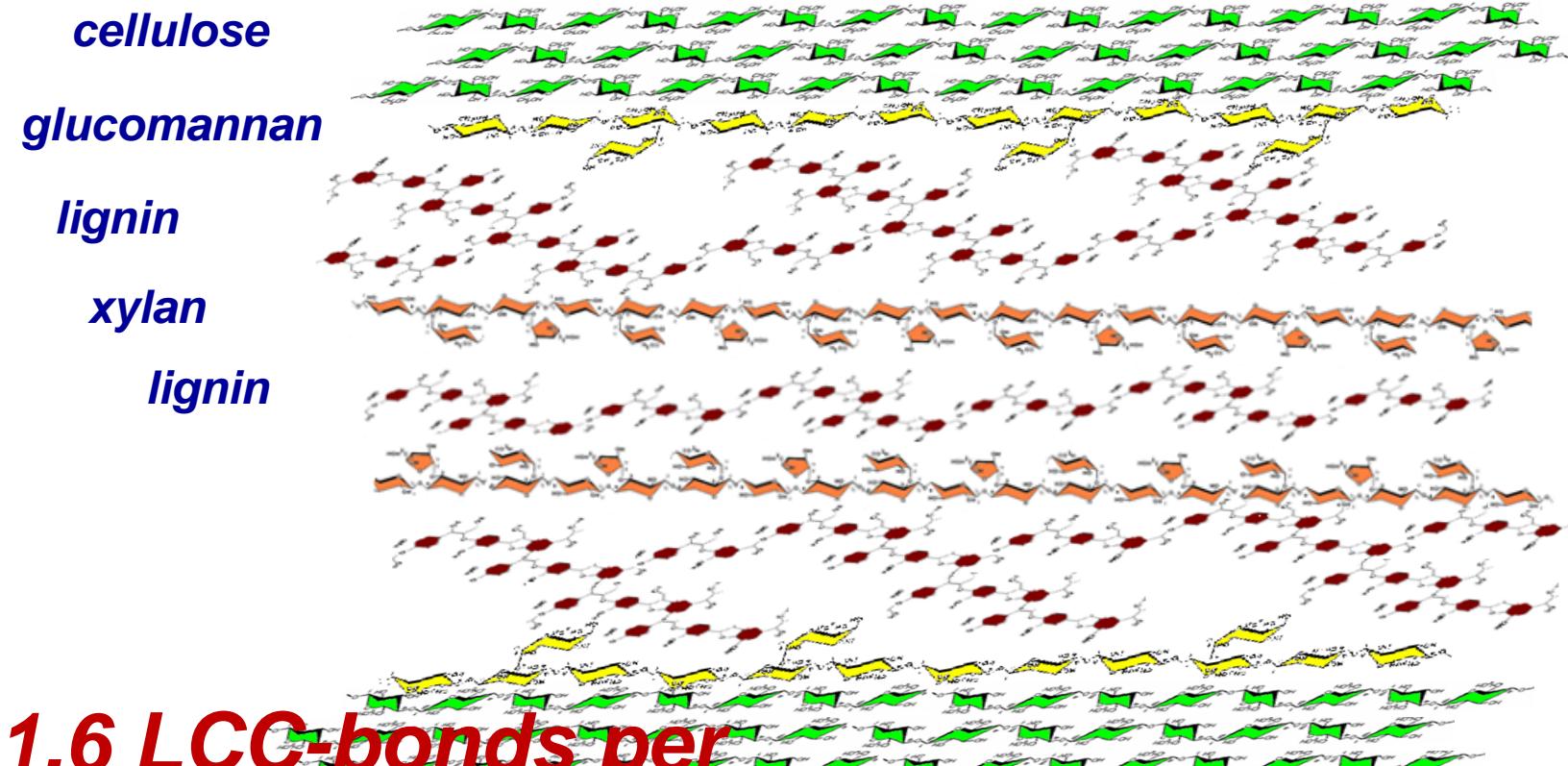
Three-dimensional lenticular structure of cell wall



Space restrictions for lignin deposition

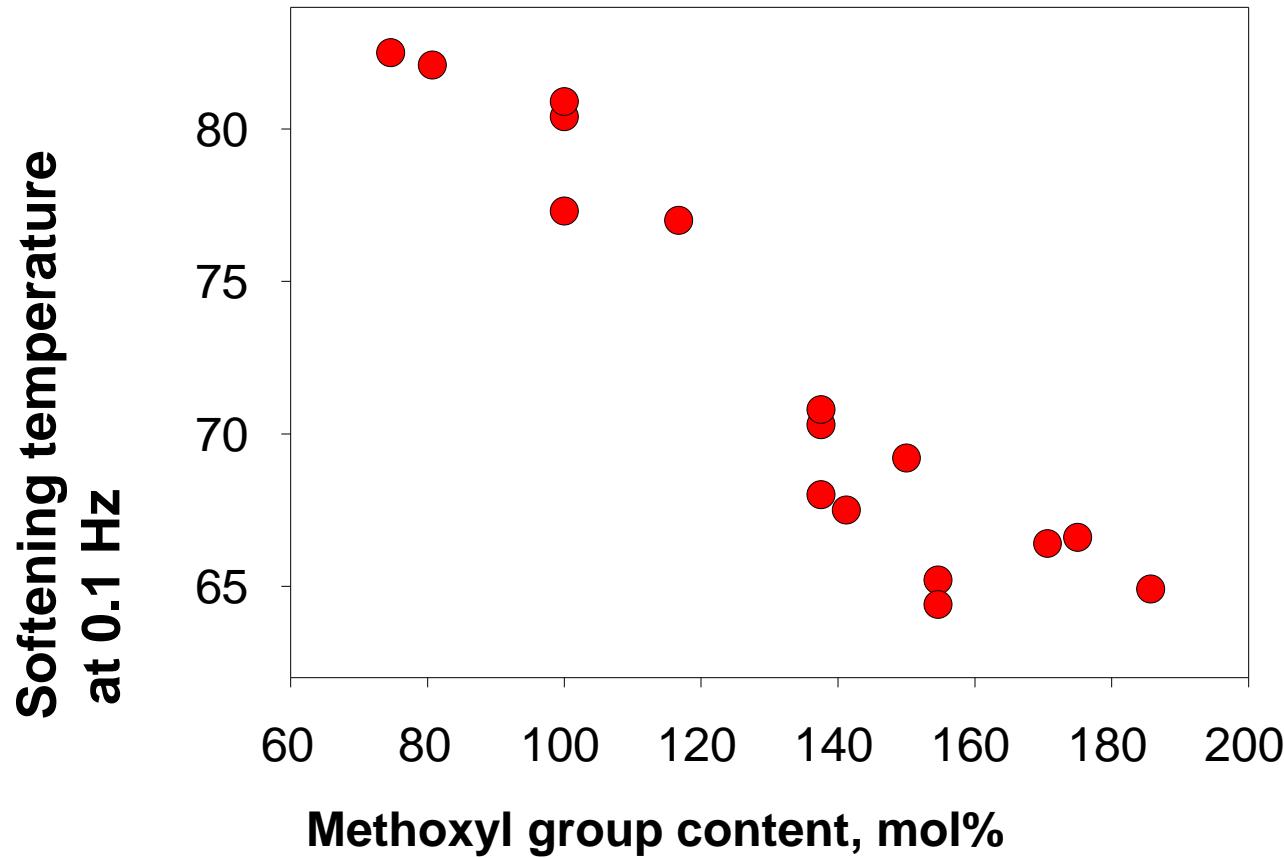


Different types of secondary wall lignins

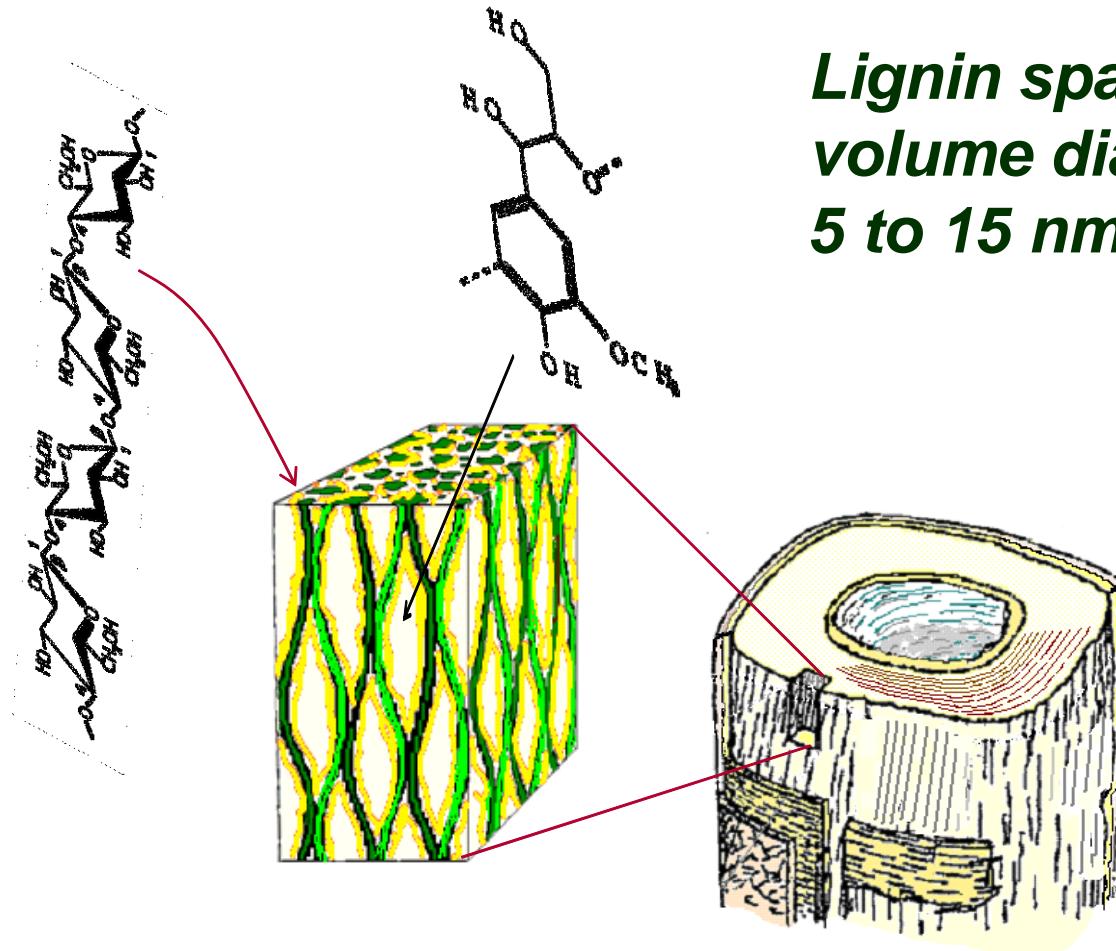


**1.6 LCC-bonds per
hemicellulose chain**

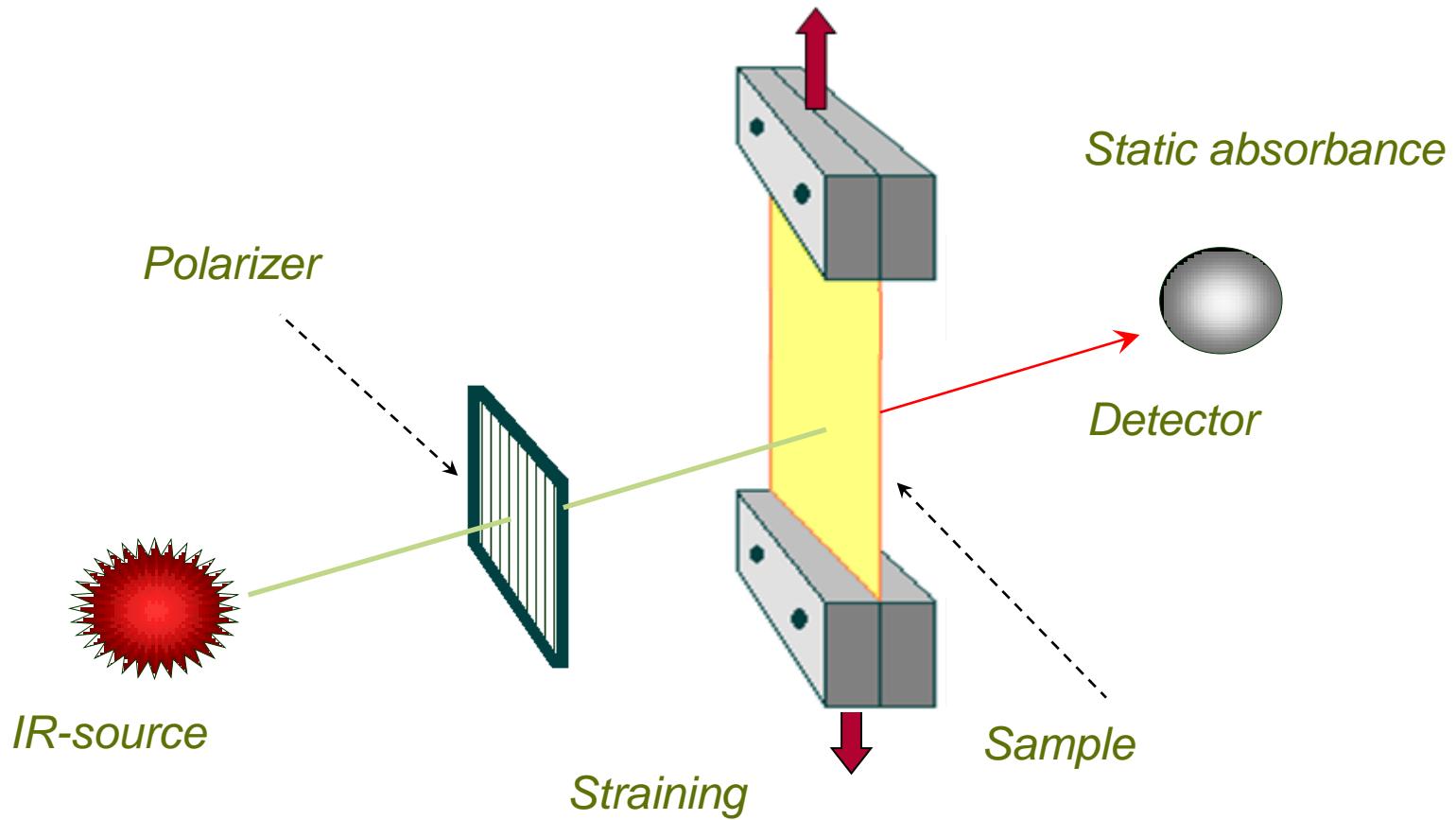
Softening temperature of different wood species



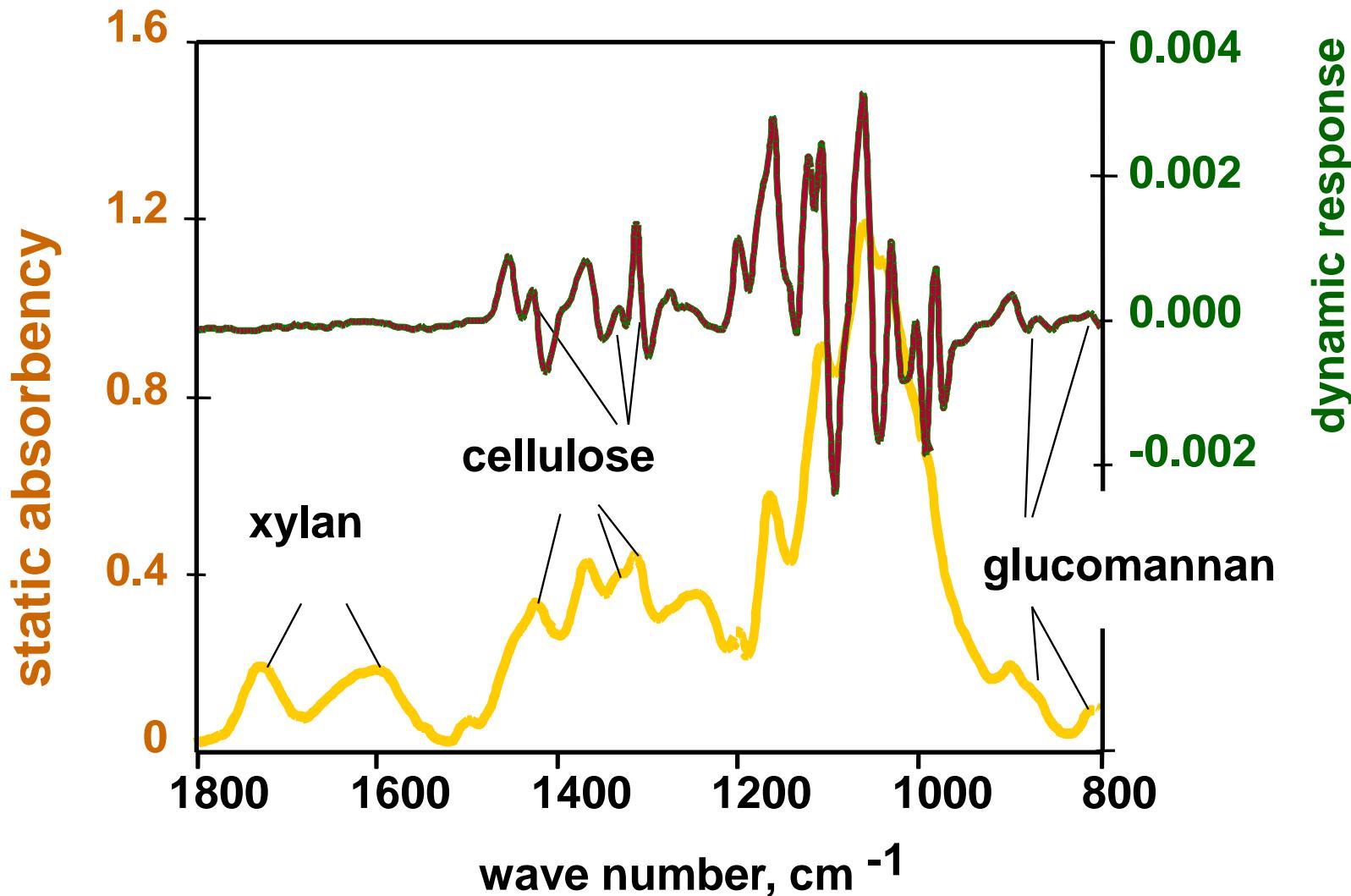
Lignin space



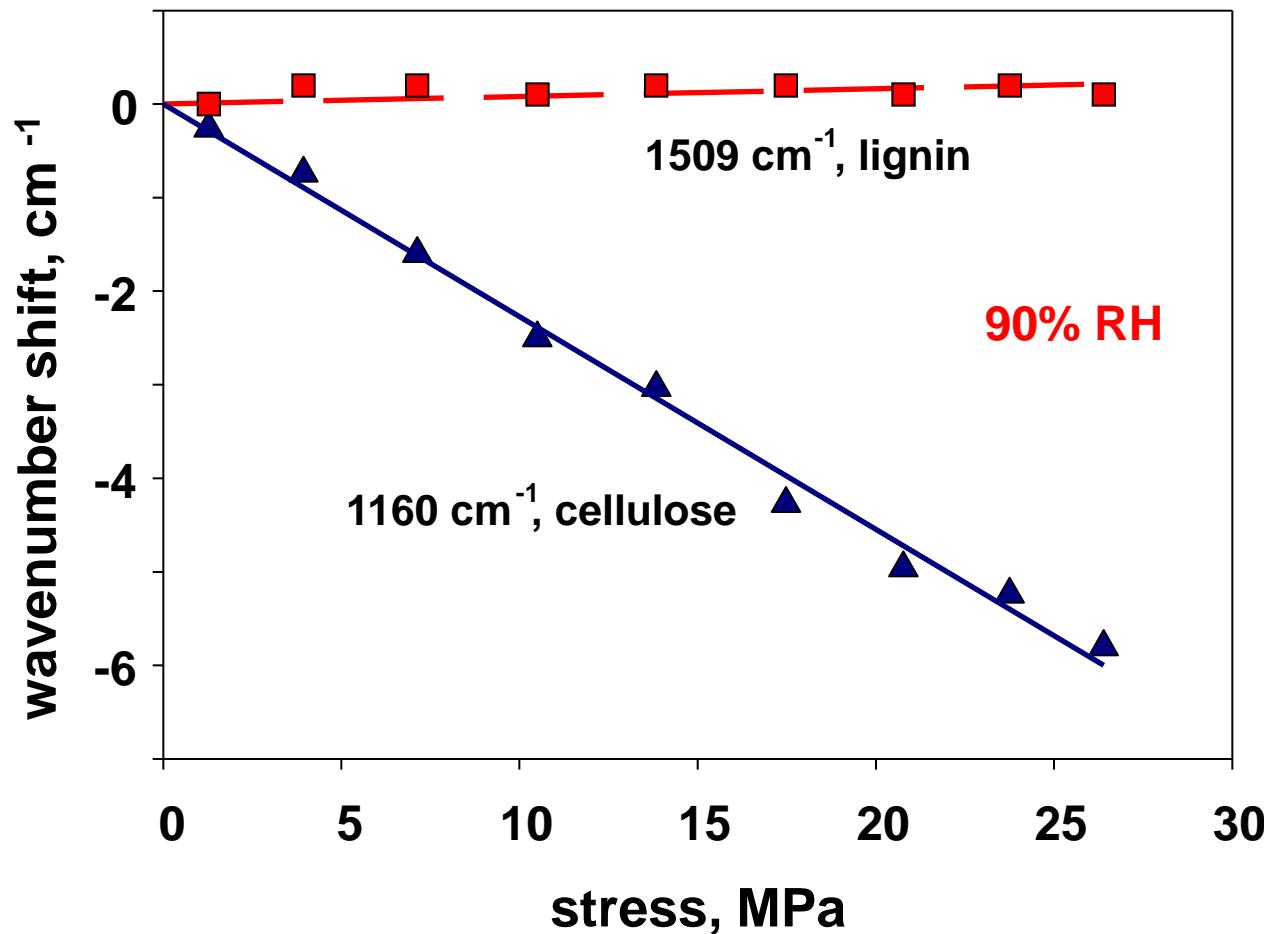
Polymer interaction - FT-IR spectroscopy



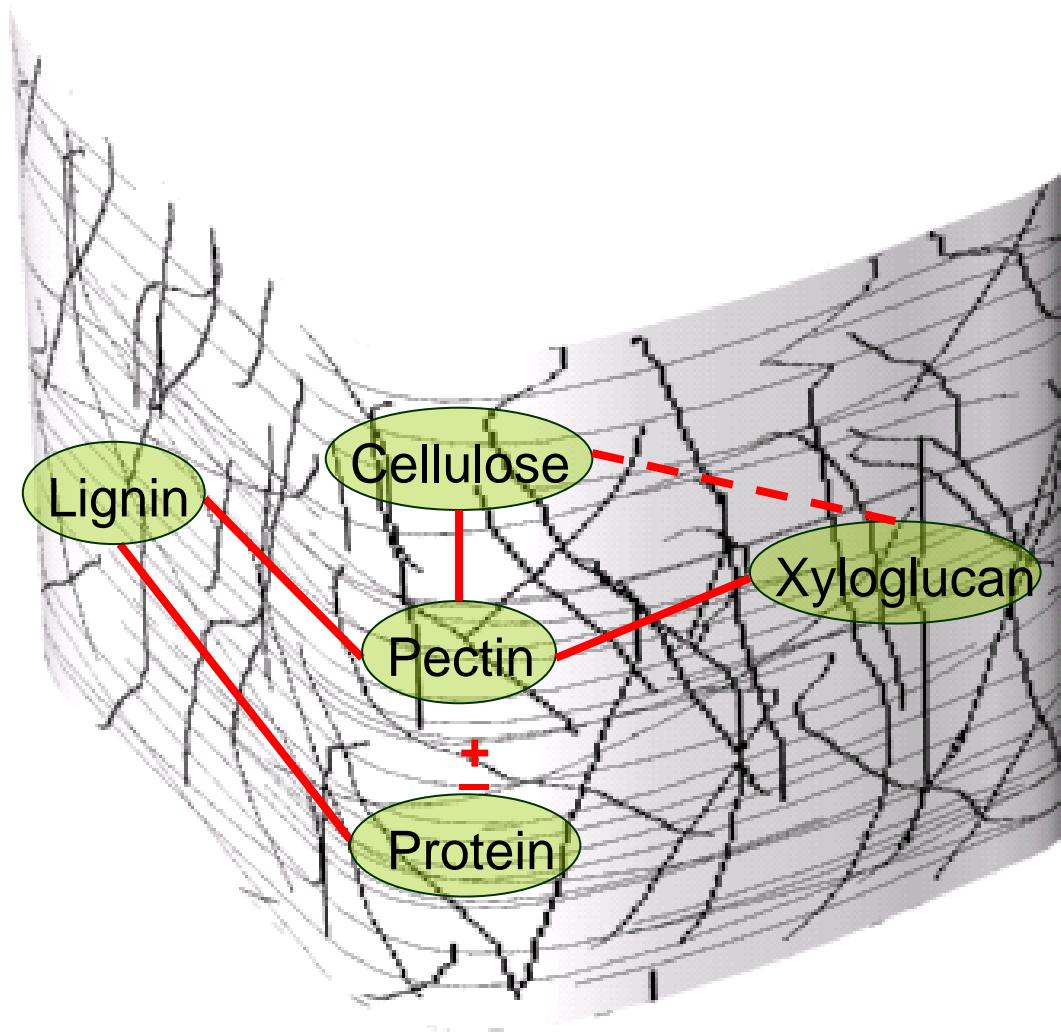
Dynamic FTIR -spectra



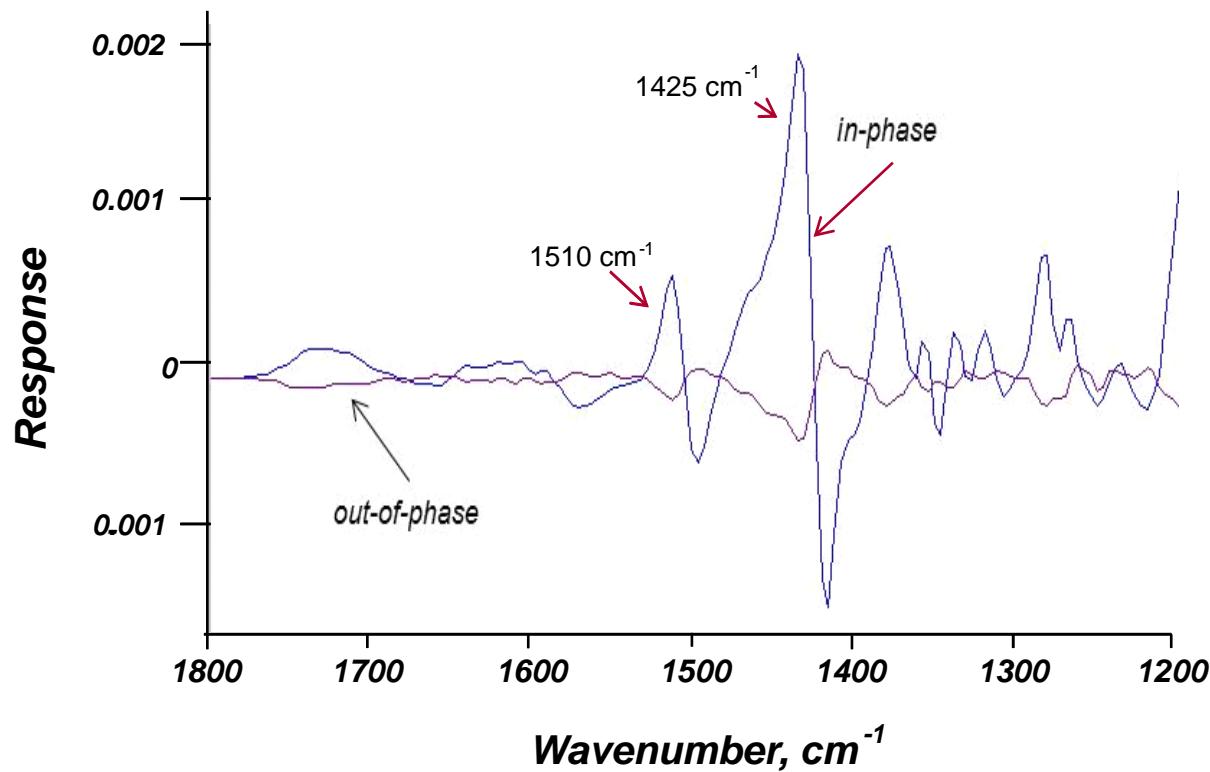
Wood – cellulose, lignin deformation



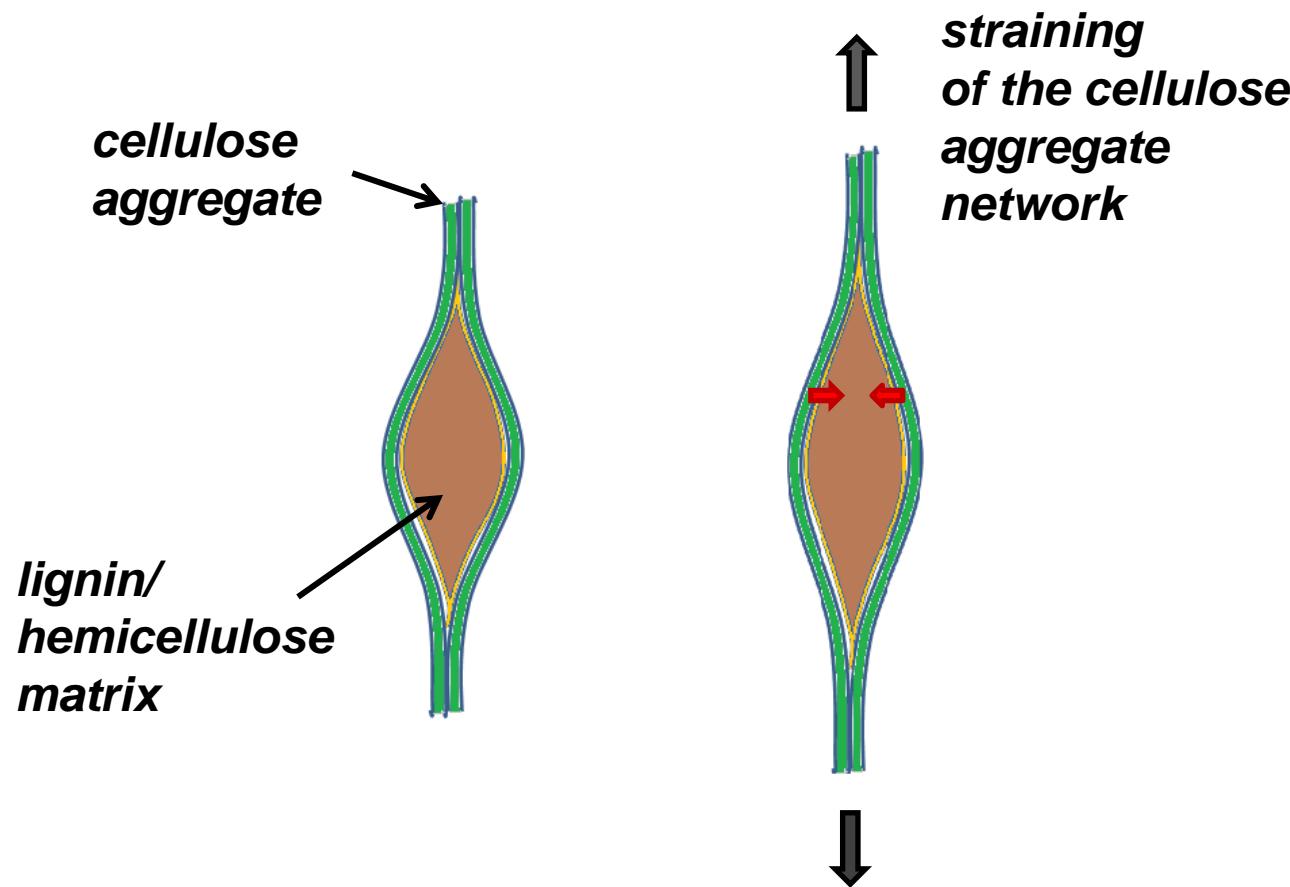
Interactions in the primary cell-wall



Deformation of primary wall

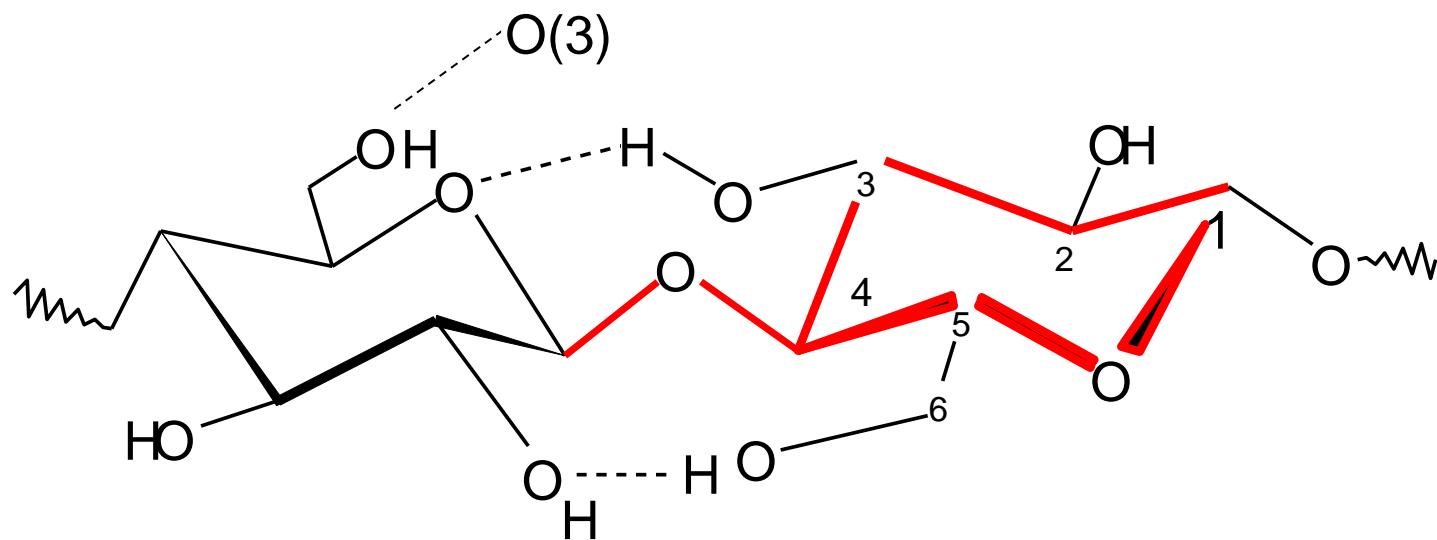


Lignin deformation in secondary wall

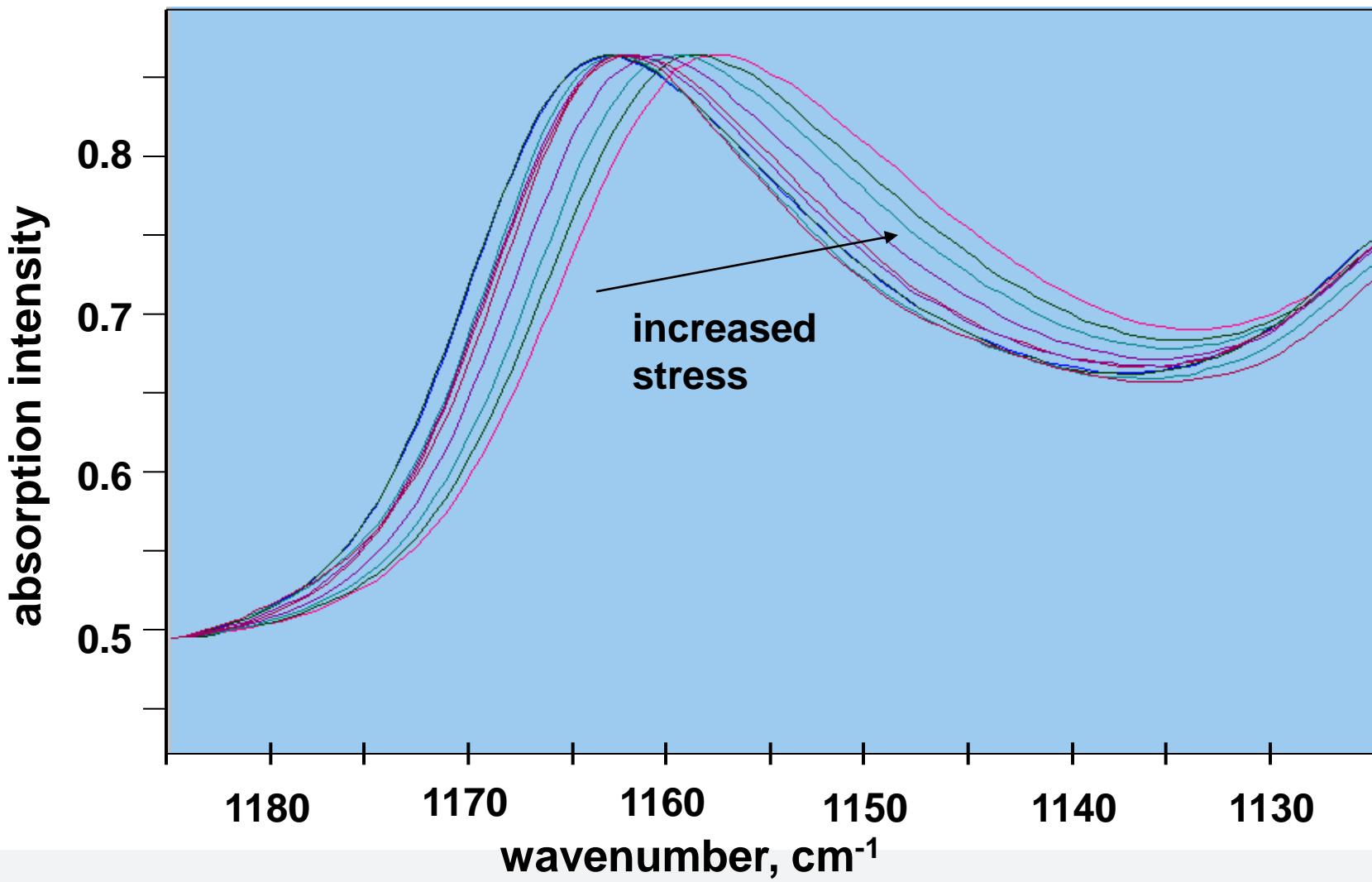


Cellulose – molecular deformation

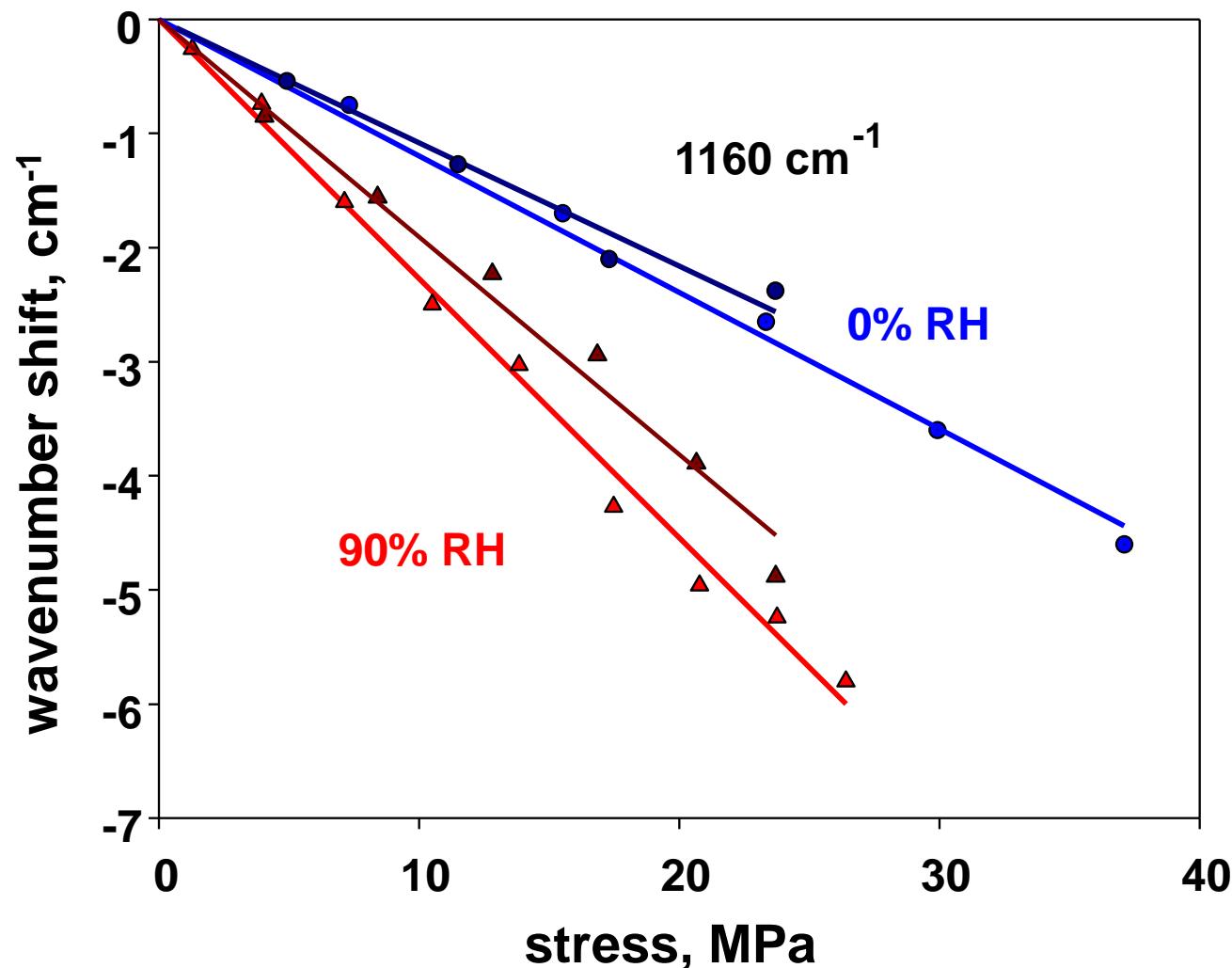
1160 cm⁻¹ deformation



Cellulose main chain vibration, 1160 cm^{-1}

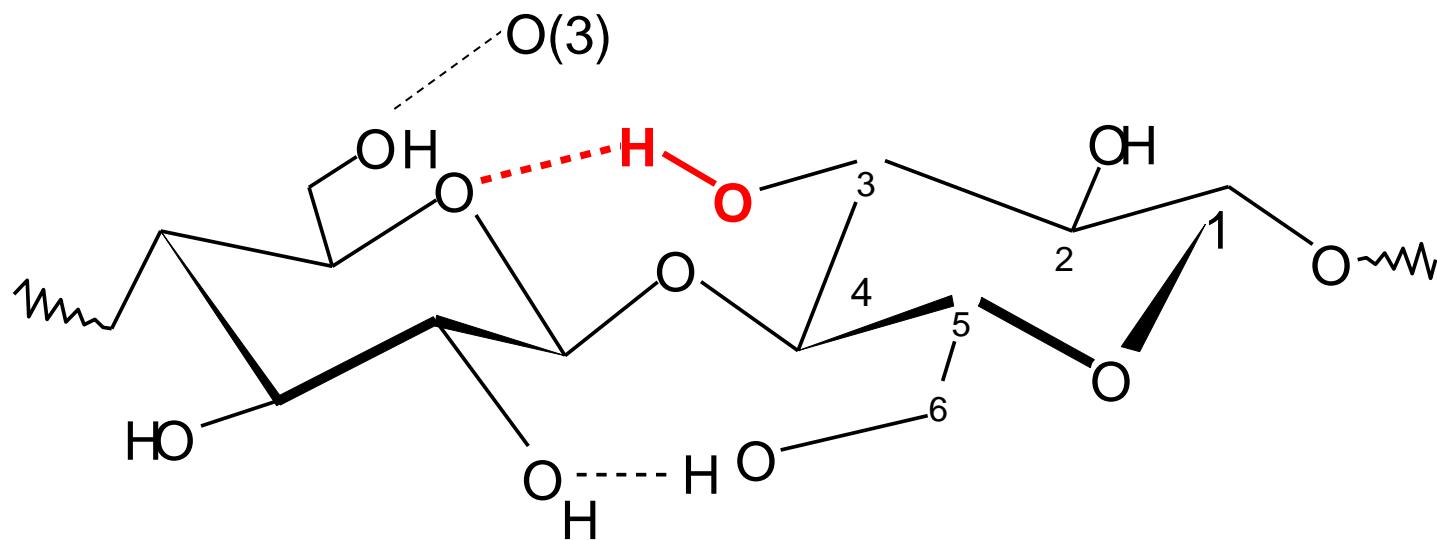


Cellulose chain deformation

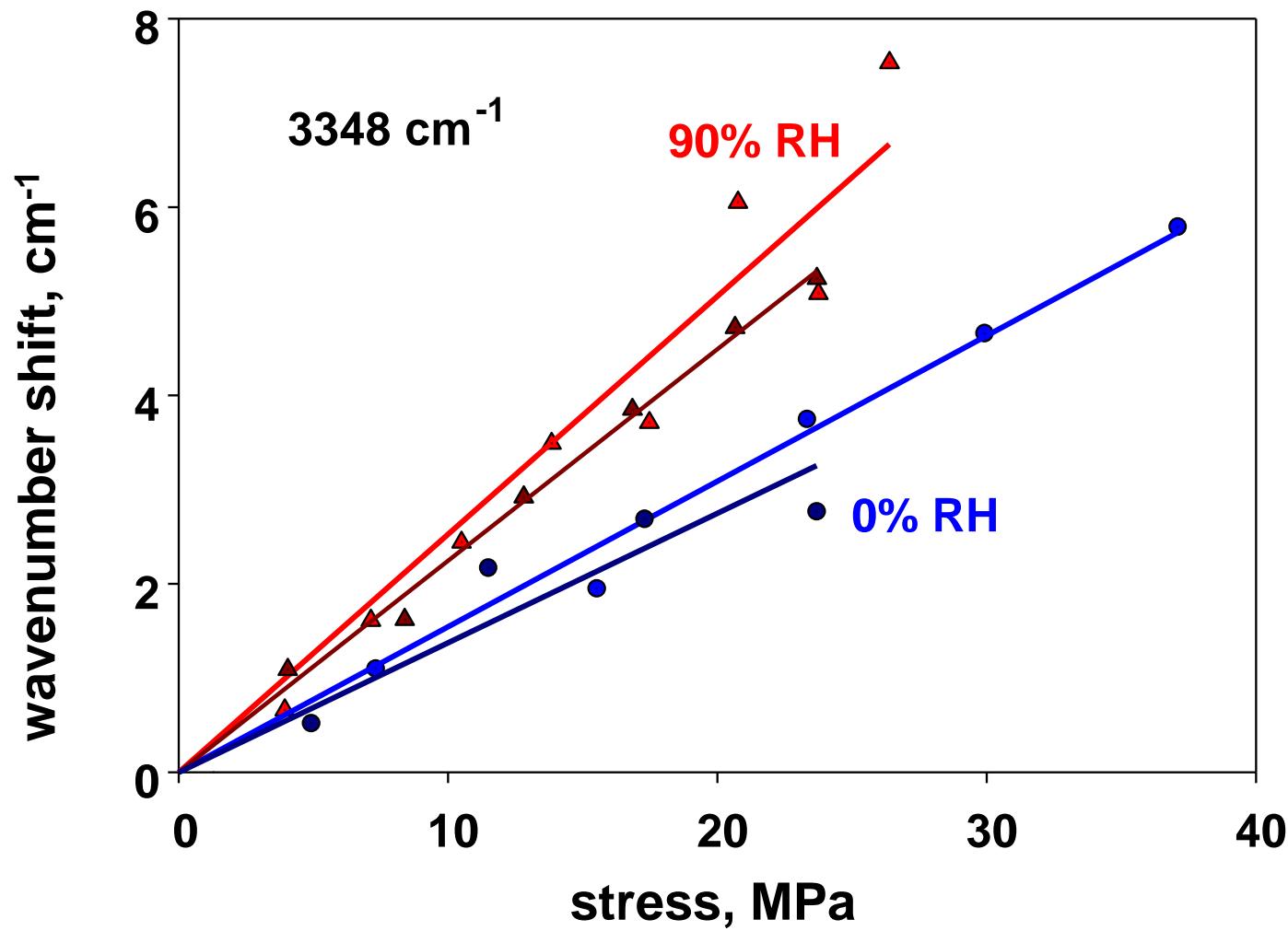


Stretching of the hydrogen bond

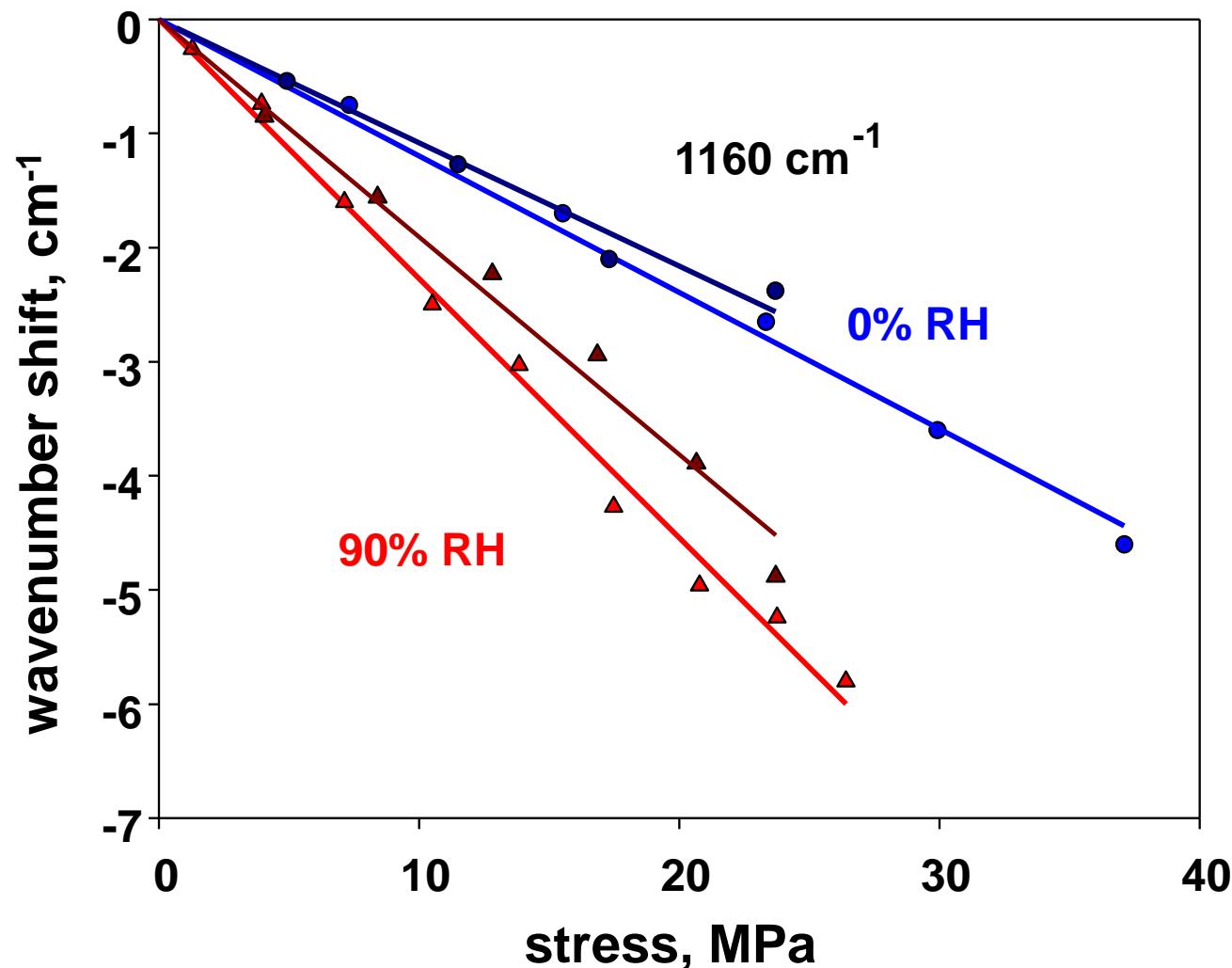
3348 cm⁻¹ deformation



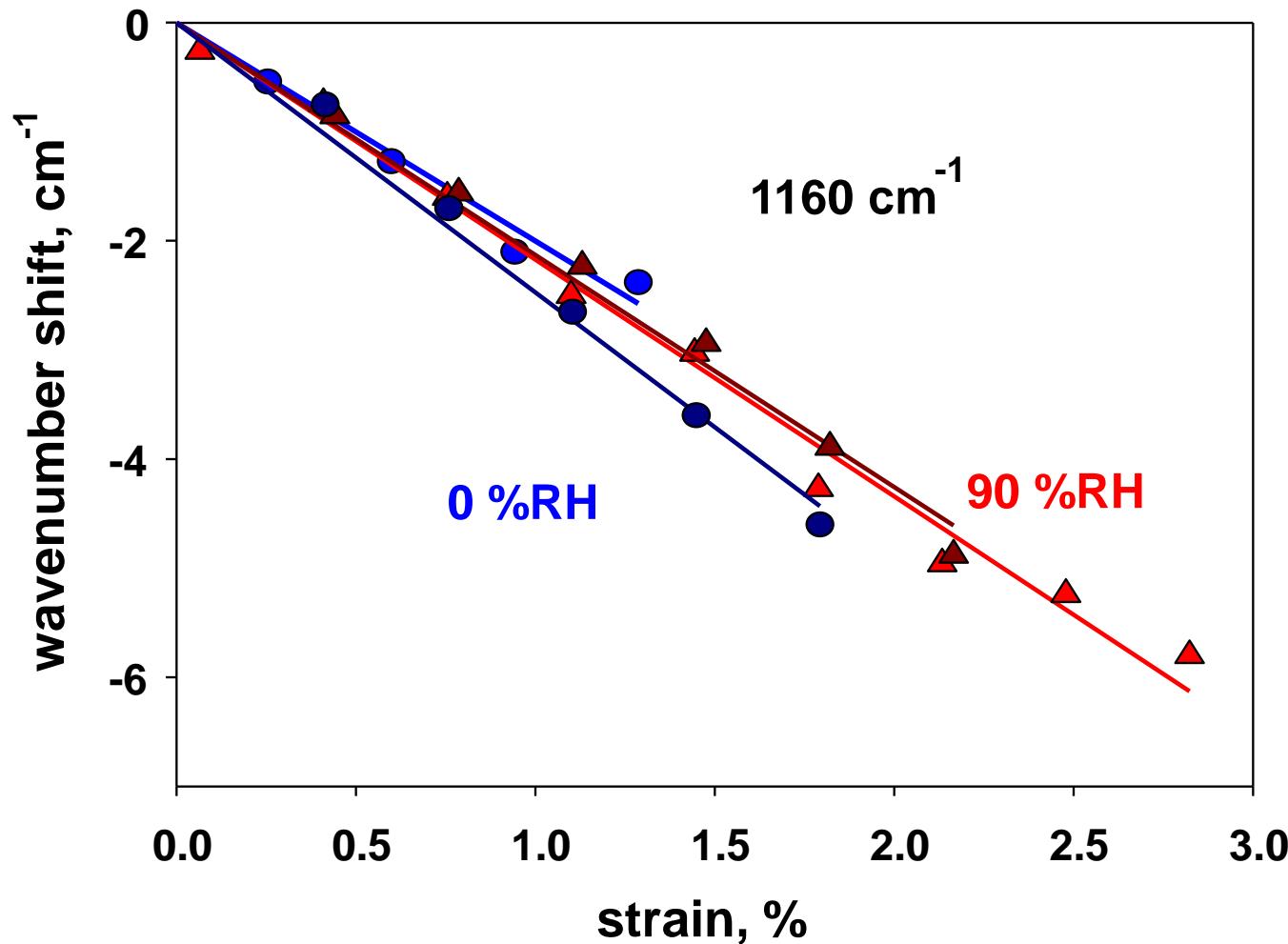
Deformation - OH



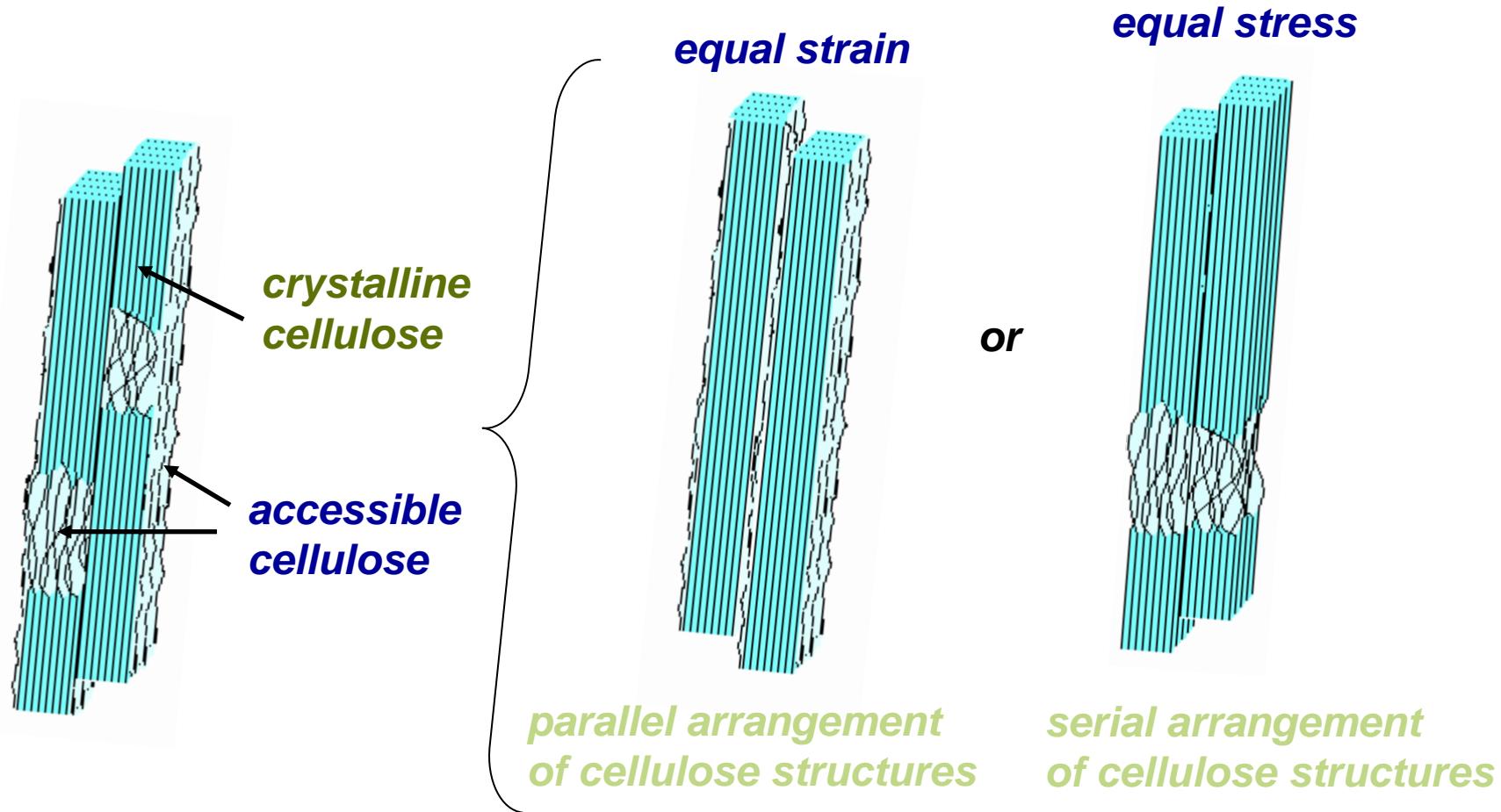
Cellulose chain deformation



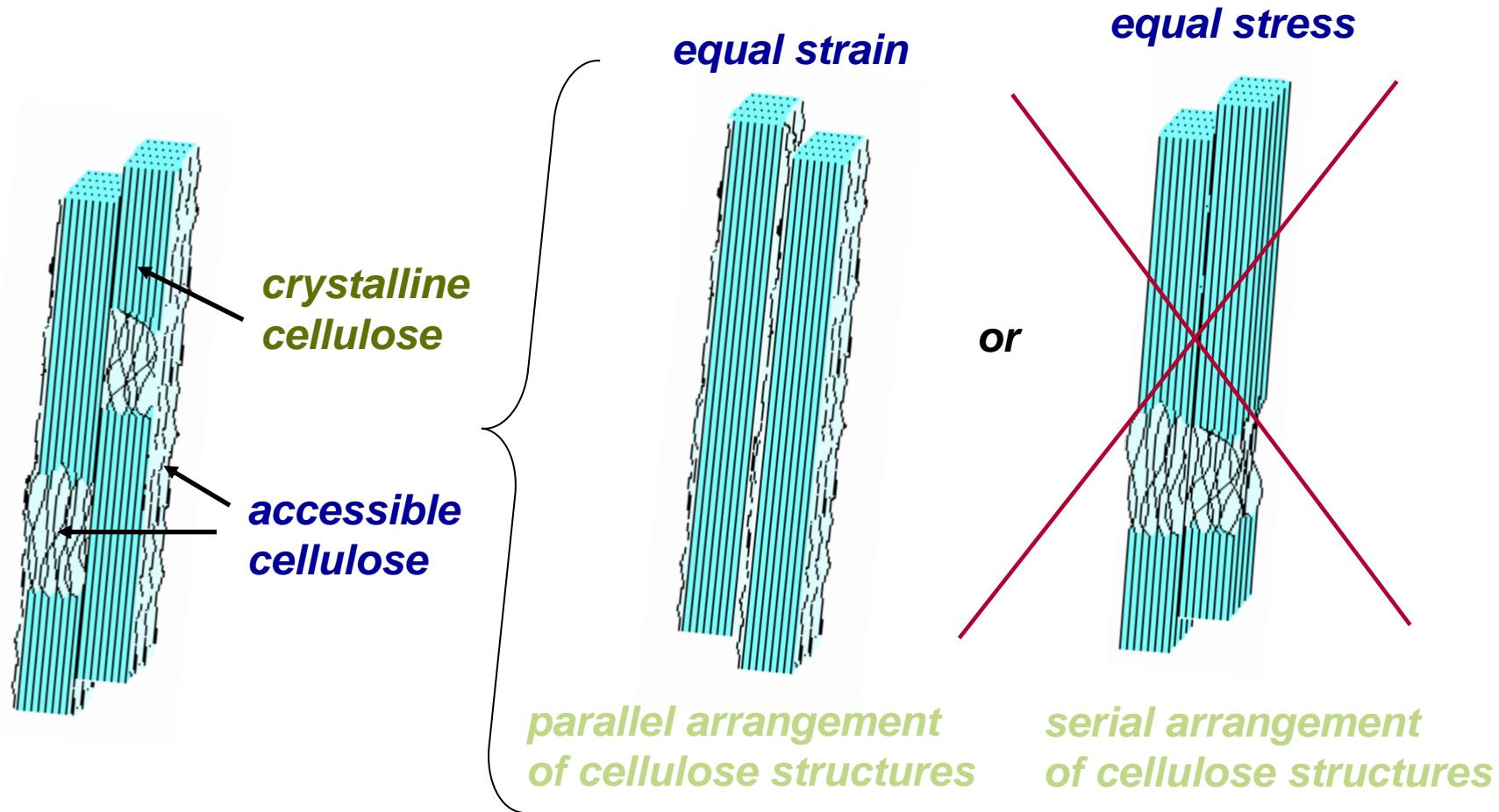
Relation to strain



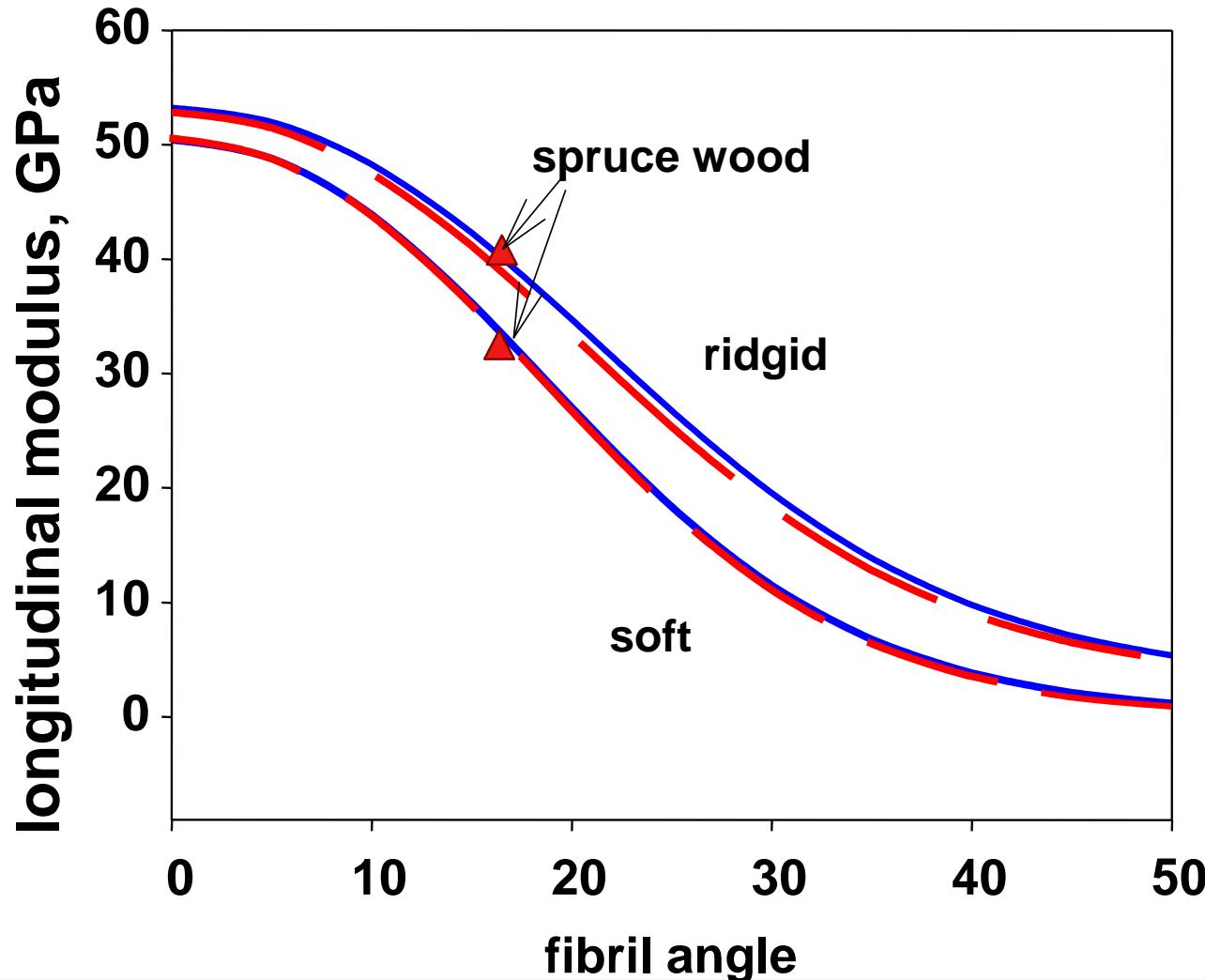
Accessible regions more or less arranged parallel to the cellulose crystals



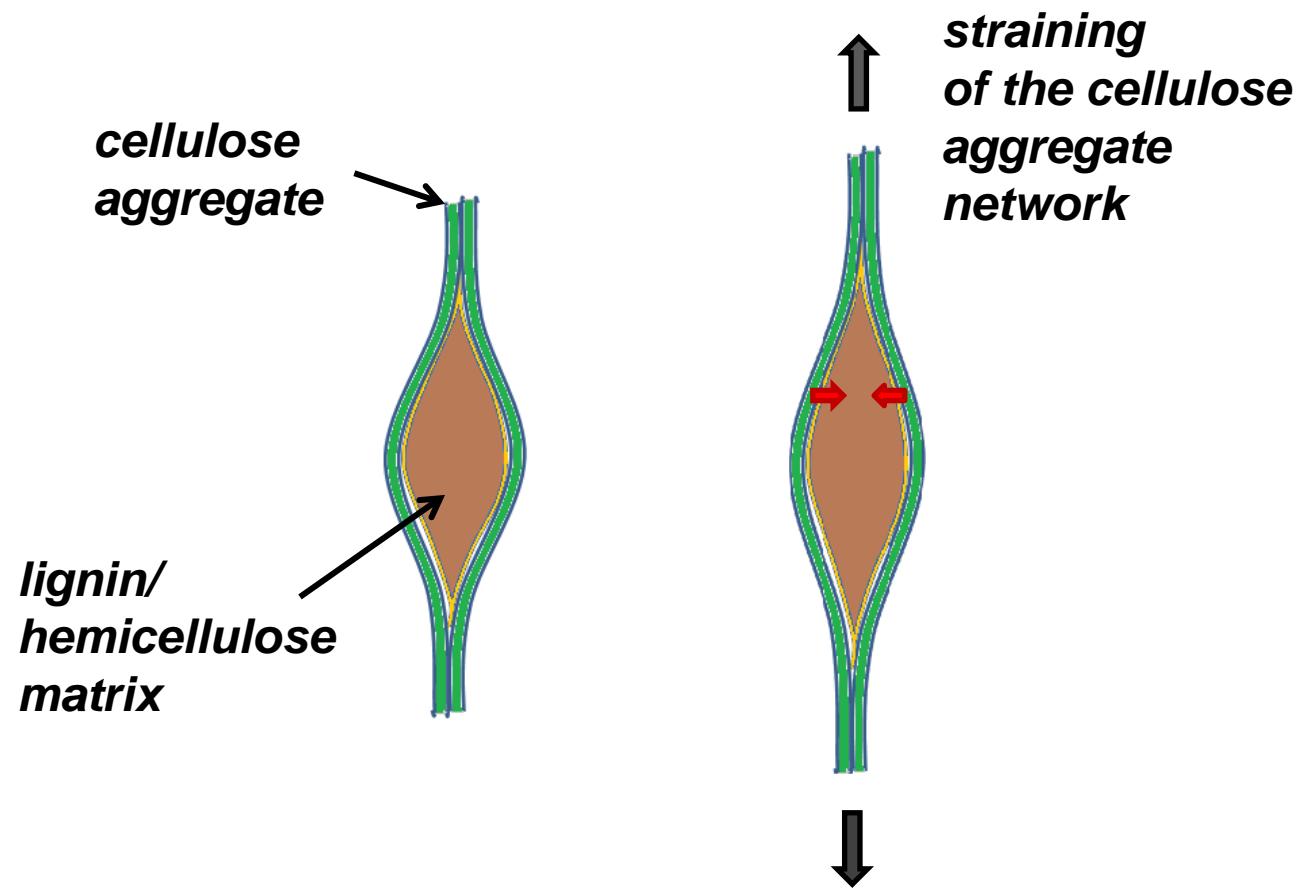
Accessible regions more or less arranged parallel to the cellulose crystals



Softening in RH region

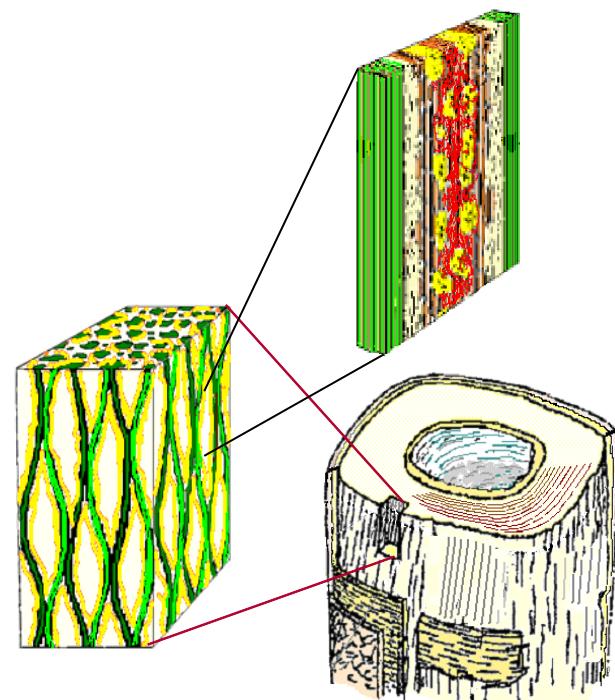


Cellulose – load bearing structure



Disintegration of cell wall

- ***Combination of;***
 - ***Chemical -***
 - ***Enzymatic -***
 - ***Mechanical -***
- approaches***





Entering the forestry era!



INNVENTIA