

# Solvent-fractionated alkaline lignins: from analysis and structure-property correlations to functional materials

**Luyao Wang<sup>1</sup>, Stefan Willför<sup>1</sup>, Patrik Christoffer Eklund<sup>2</sup>, Thomas Rosenau<sup>3</sup>,  
Chunlin Xu<sup>1</sup>, Xiaoju Wang<sup>1,4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Natural Materials Technology, Åbo Akademi University, Turku FI-20500, Finland

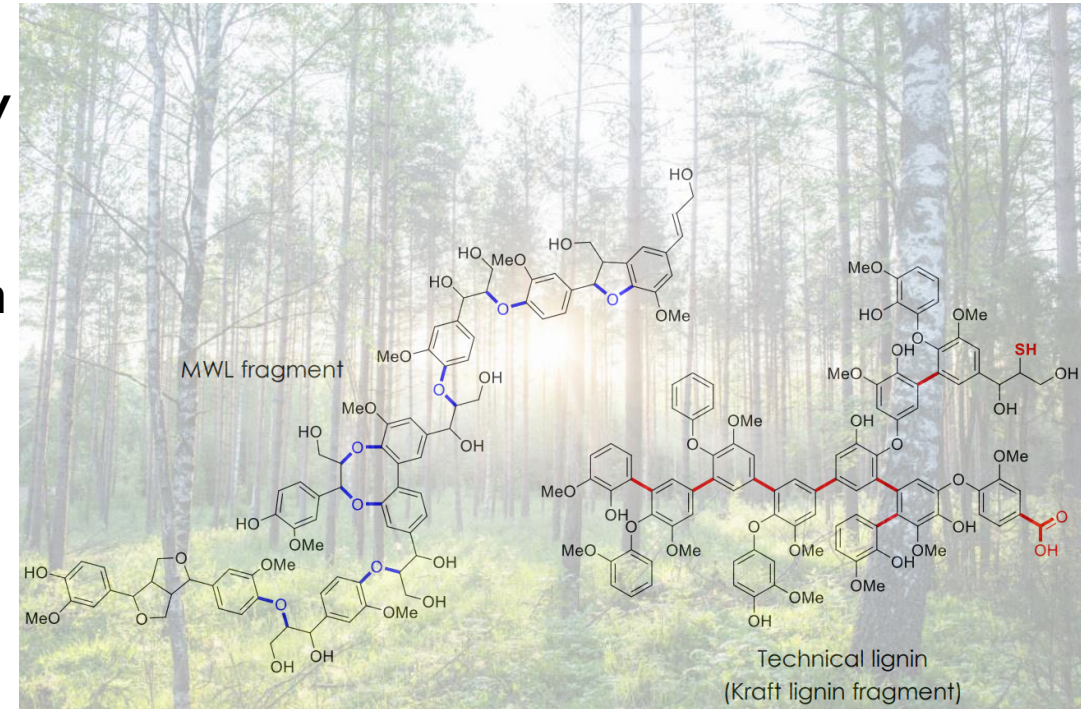
<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Molecular Science and Engineering, Åbo Akademi University, Turku FI-20500, Finland

<sup>3</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna (BOKU University), Tulln A-3430, Austria

<sup>4</sup>Pharmaceutical Sciences Laboratory, Åbo Akademi University, Turku FI-20500, Finland

# Challenges of the using the most abundant acromatic bioresource-Technical Lignin

- **Inherent variability** (softwood/hardwood/grass)
- **Lignin is not valued in the pulping and biorefinery process** (condensed lignin structure and low reactivity)
- **Often altered structure compared to native lignin**
- **Heterogeneity** in molecular weight distribution, types of functional groups (mainly phenolic-OH, aliphatic-OH, and COOH), and reactive sites



**Molecular fragments of spruce milled wood lignin and Kraft lignin**

# How do we treat technical lignin?

## -Refining or fractionation

- Refine/Fractionate lignin to a set of products with consistent specifications

'pure lignin'

- Trace carbohydrate
- Trace extractives

BLN  
birch/spruce AL



Solvent  
Fraction

Pressured hot water extraction  
+Mild alkali pulped process

F1



*i*-PrOH-s

F2



EtOH-s

F3



MeOH-s

F4



residue

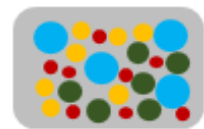


# Valorize lignin as polymeric material

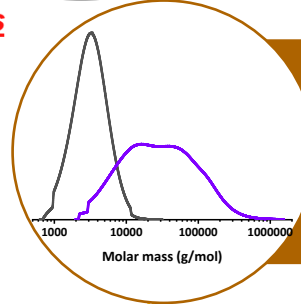
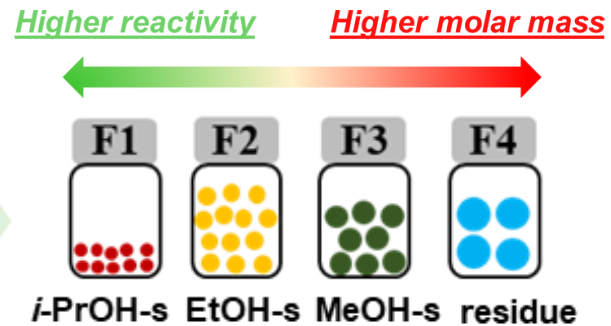


Lignin-containing phenolic resin  
(lignin-structure-property-performance)

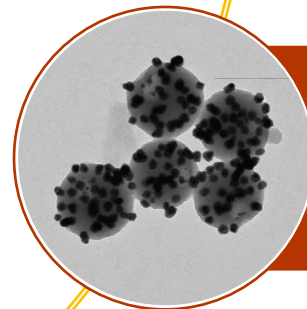
BLN  
birch/spruce AL



Solvent  
Fraction



Laccase-induced lignin  
polymerization (lignin-structure-  
property-performance)



Lignin nanosphere supported Ag  
nanoparticle

Wang L, Lagerquist L, Zhang Y, et al. Tailored Thermosetting Wood Adhesive Based on Well-Defined Hardwood Lignin Fractions. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry and Engineering*. 2020;8(35):13517-13526. doi:10.1021/acssuschemeng.0c05408

Wang L, Tan L, Hu L, et al. On Laccase-catalyzed Polymerization of Biorefinery Lignin Fractions and Alignment of Lignin Nanoparticles on the Nanocellulose Surface via One-pot Water-Phase Synthesis. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry and Engineering*. 2021. doi: 10.1021/acssuschemeng.1c01576

# Valorize lignin as polymeric material

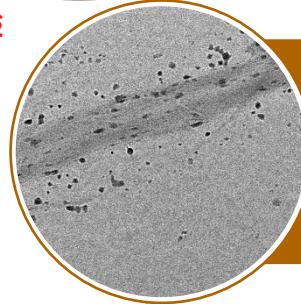
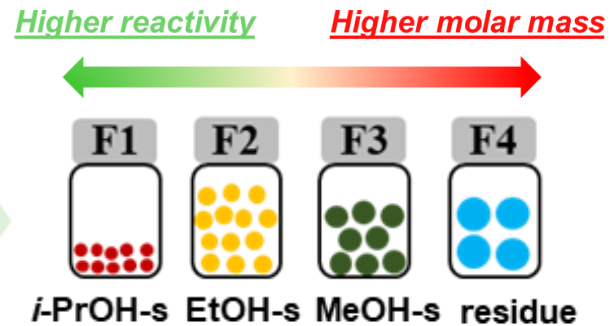


Lignin-containing phenolic resin  
(lignin-structure-property-performance)

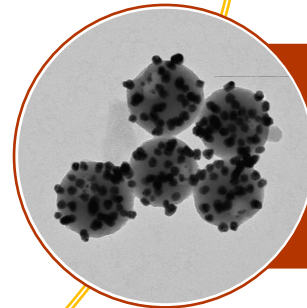
BLN  
birch/spruce AL



Solvent  
Fraction



*In situ* alignment of laccase-polymerized lignin on cellulose fiber surface



Lignin nanosphere supported Ag nanoparticle

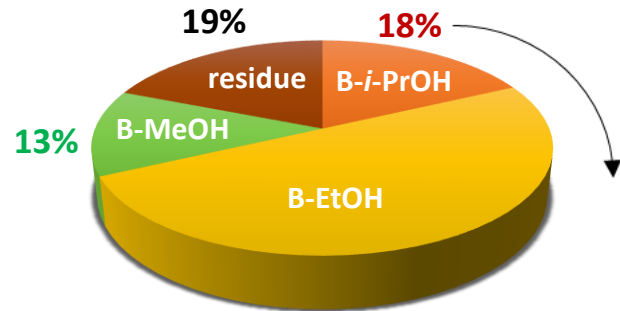
Wang L, Lagerquist L, Zhang Y, et al. Tailored Thermosetting Wood Adhesive Based on Well-Defined Hardwood Lignin Fractions. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry and Engineering*. 2020;8(35):13517-13526. doi:10.1021/acssuschemeng.0c05408

Wang L, Tan L, Hu L, et al. On Laccase-catalyzed Polymerization of Biorefinery Lignin Fractions and Alignment of Lignin Nanoparticles on the Nanocellulose Surface via One-pot Water-Phase Synthesis. *ACS Sustainable Chemistry and Engineering*. 2021. doi: 10.1021/acssuschemeng.1c01576

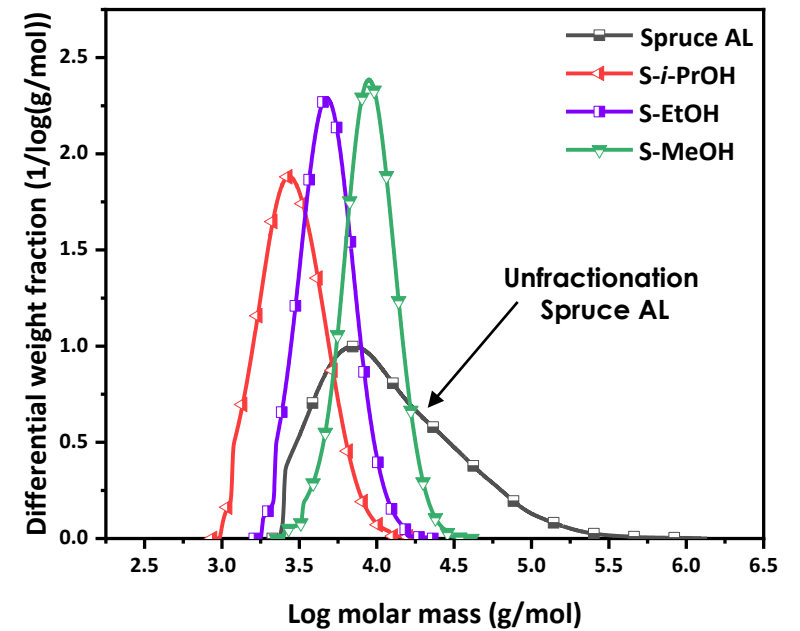
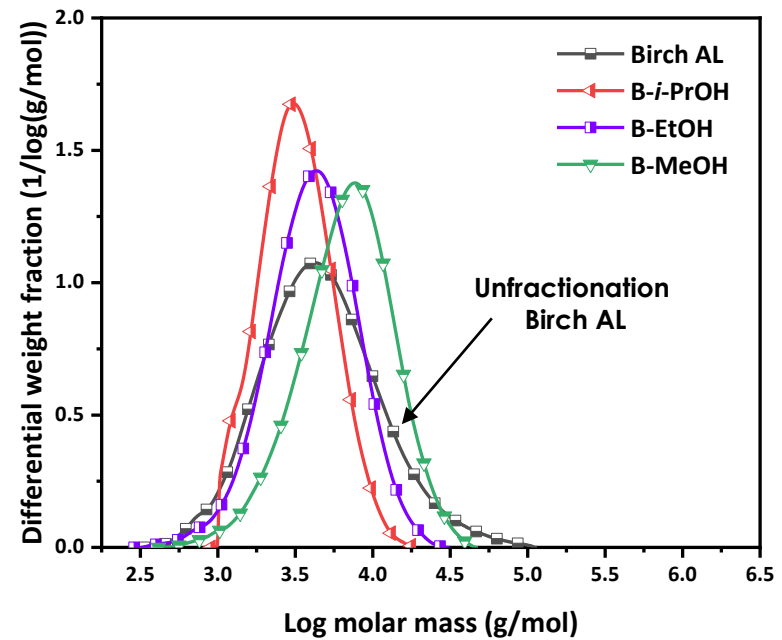
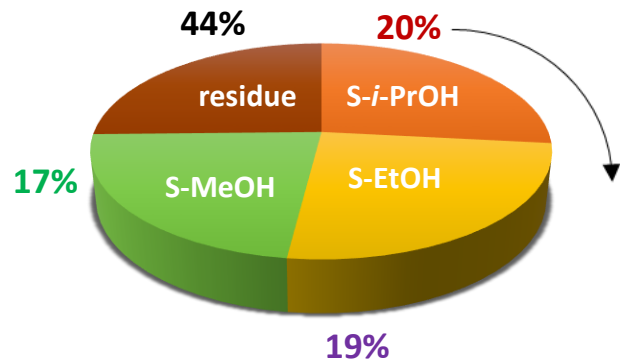
# Structural features of lignin fraction in molar mass distribution

- Narrow molar mass dispersity of lignin fractions was obtained after solvent fractionation

birch lignin fractions

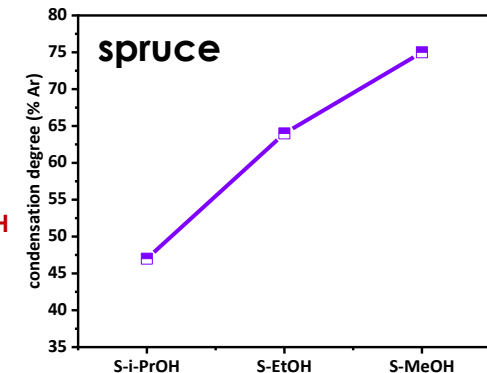
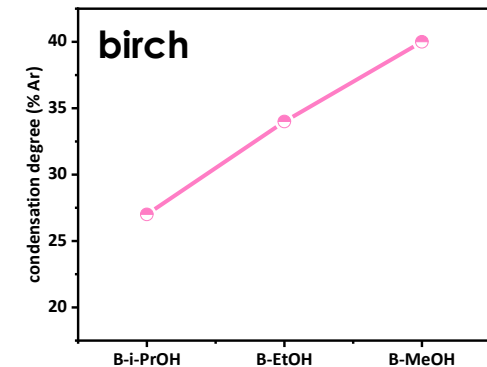
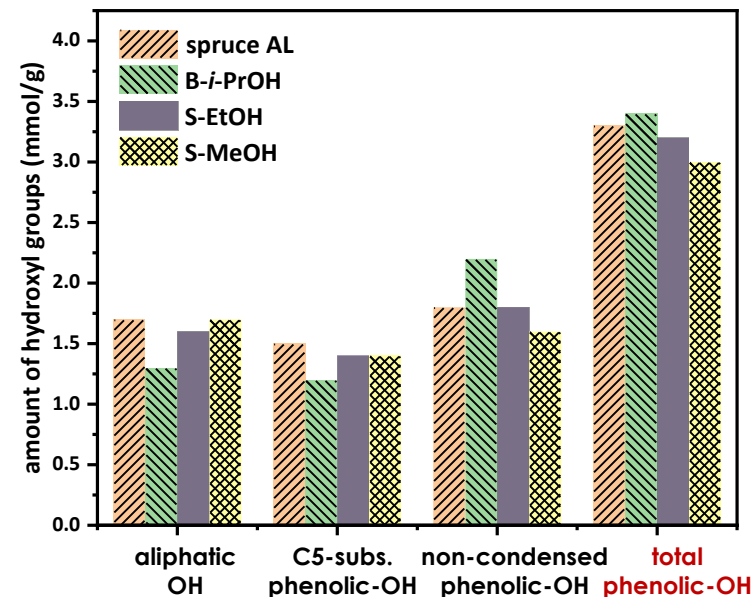
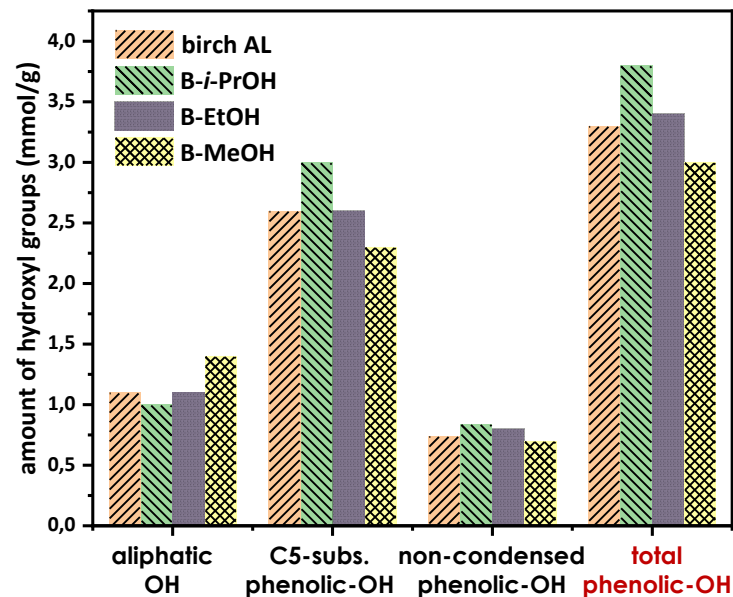


spruce lignin fractions



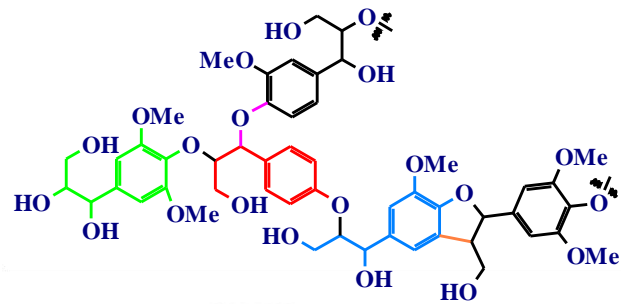
# Hydroxyl group distribution and condensation degree of lignin fractions

- *i*-PrOH-soluble lignin fraction has low molar mass and high phenolic-OH groups
- Condensation degree at aromatic ring increased along the fractionation sequence



C5-subs. Phenolic-OH: C5-condensed G unit and S unit with free phenolic-OH)  
 non-condensed Phenolic-OH: G units with free phenolic-OH

# One-pot synthesis of lignin-containing phenolic resins



Alkaline lignin

One-pot synthesis of LPF adhesive

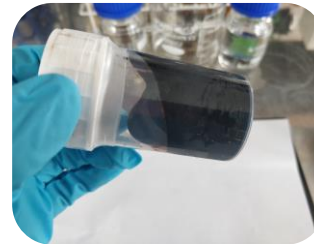


[30-70% phenol substitution]

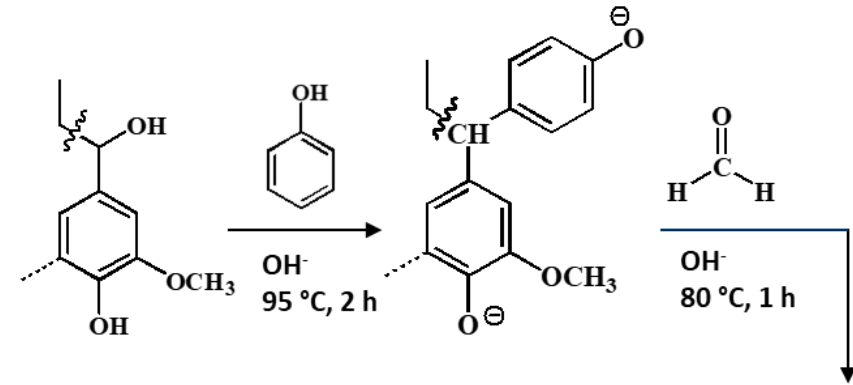
Phenol

Formaldehyde

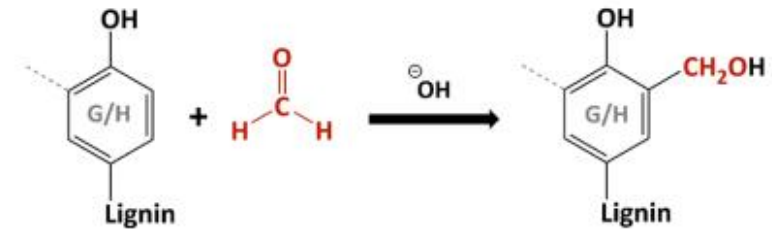
Lignin



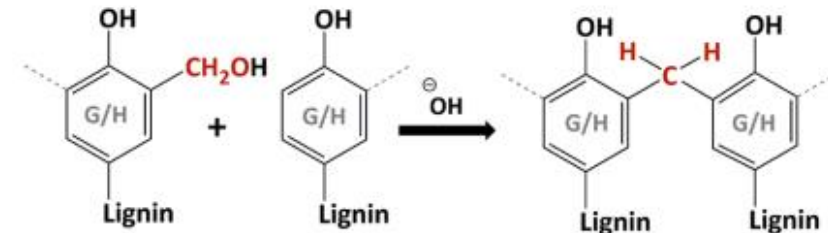
Hot pressing



Addition Step:



Condensation Step:



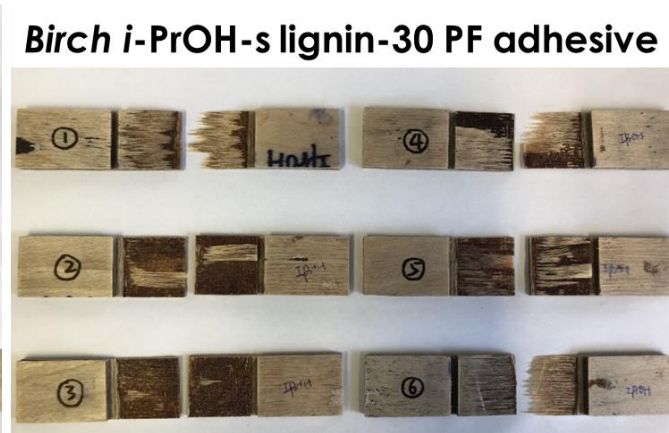


# Wet bonding strength test

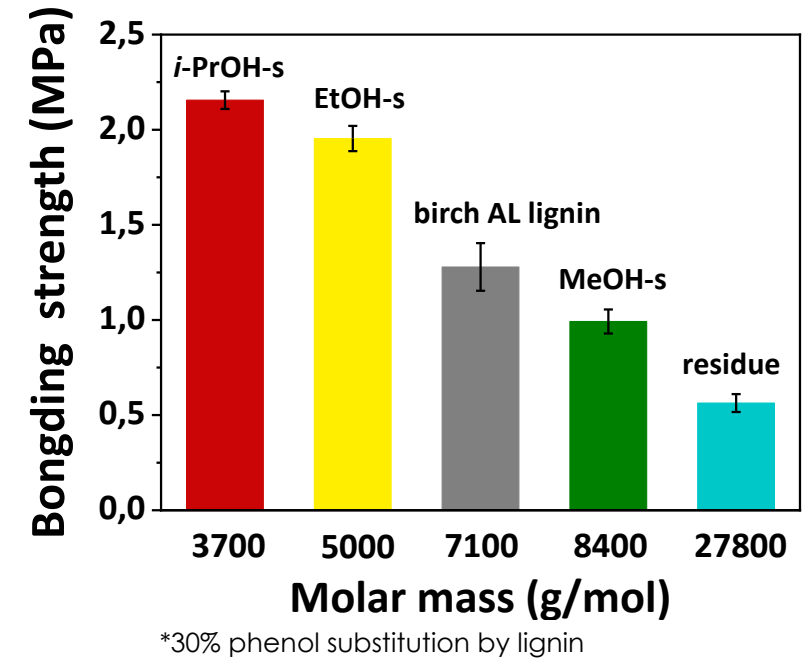
## -Wood failure performance of plywood



Cohesive failure  
Low bonding strength



Wood failure  
High bonding strength



**Molar mass** of lignin is a key factor in the production of a high-performance phenol replacement lignin to be used in phenolic resins

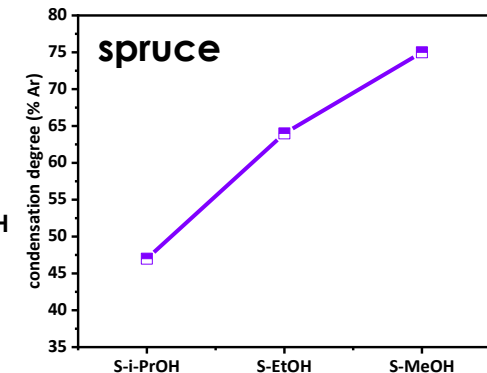
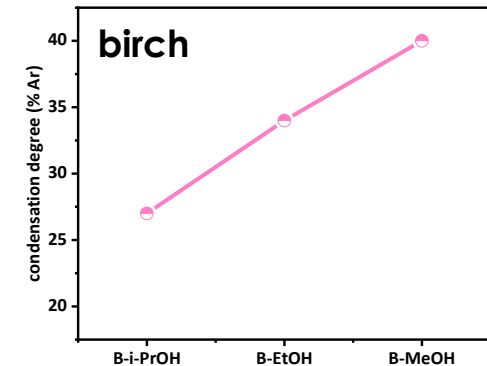
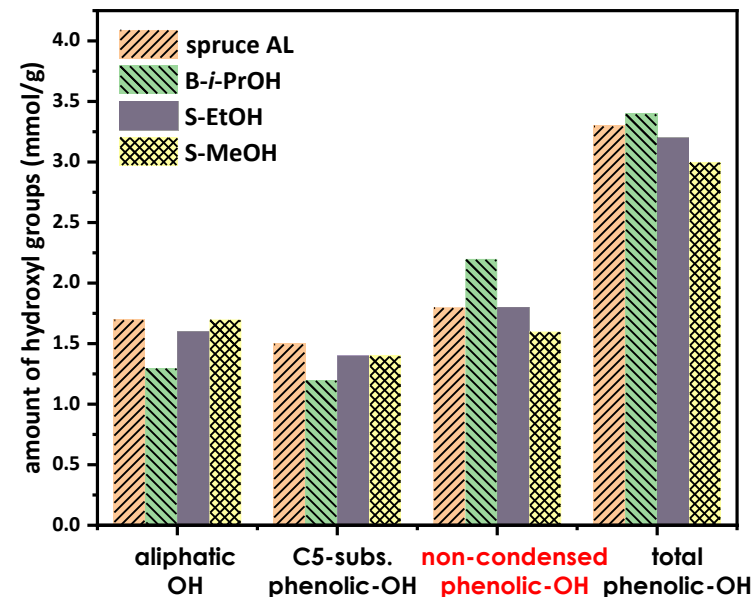
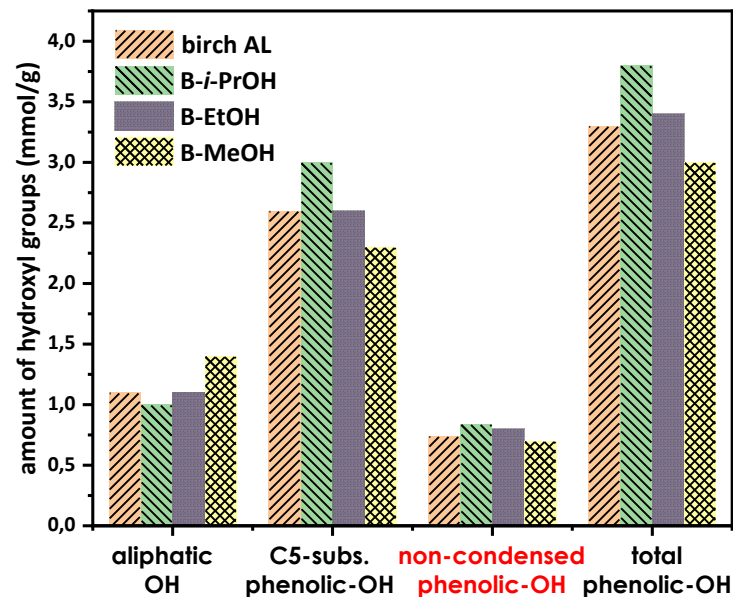
# Increase lignin content in lignin-containing phenol-formaldehyde adhesives

- The larger the amount of phenol we attempt to replace with lignin, the more difficult it gets
- The *i*-PrOH-soluble fraction from spruce lignin fractions exhibited lower wet bonding strength than its counterpart from birch

plywoods	M <sub>w</sub> and $\bar{D}_M$ of lignins (g/mol)	wet bonding strength (MPa)
BAL-PF-30	7200 (2.8)	1.28 (0.13)
BAL- <i>i</i> -PrOH-PF-30	3700 (1.4)	2.16 (0.05)
BAL-EtOH-PF-30	4900 (1.5)	1.95 (0.07)
BAL-MeOH-PF-30	6200 (1.6)	1.00 (0.06)
BAL- <i>i</i> -PrOH-PF-50	3700 (1.4)	1.62 (0.13)
BAL- <i>i</i> -PrOH-PF-70	3700 (1.4)	1.01 (0.13)
SAL- <i>i</i> -PrOH-PF-30	3200 (1.2)	1.94 (0.27)
SAL- <i>i</i> -PrOH-PF-50	3200 (1.2)	1.44 (0.11)
SAL- <i>i</i> -PrOH-PF-70	3200 (1.2)	0.85 (0.20)

# Hydroxyl group distribution and condensation degree of lignin fractions

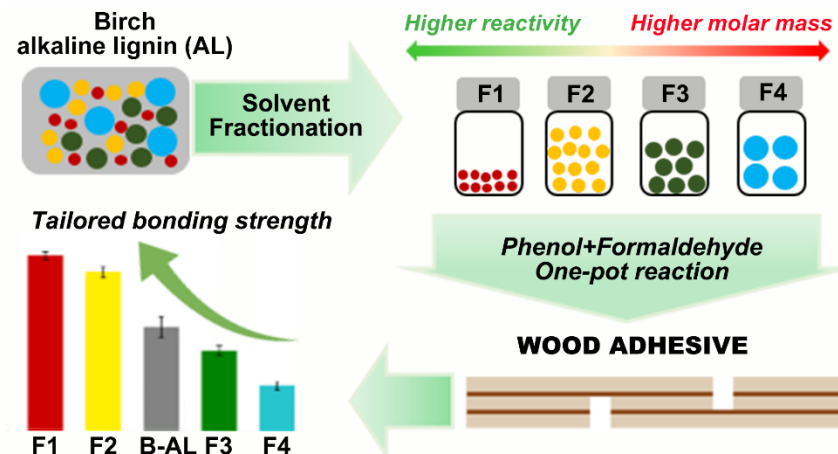
- *i*-PrOH-soluble lignin fraction has low molar mass and high phenolic-OH groups
- Condensation degree at aromatic ring increased along the fractionation sequence



C5-subs. Phenolic-OH: C5-condensed G unit and S unit with free phenolic-OH)  
 non-condensed Phenolic-OH: G units with free phenolic-OH

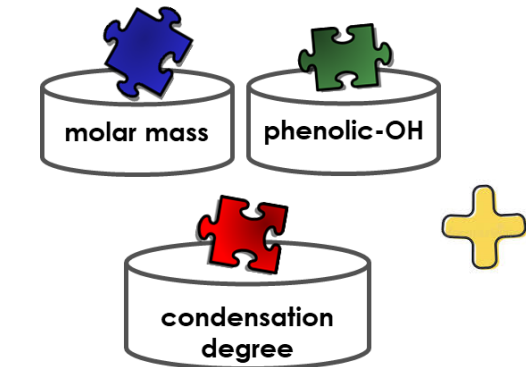
# Short summary and outlook

- Valorize **technical hardwood alkaline lignin** in the lignin-containing phenol-formaldehyde adhesive field
- We should limit the lignin-structure-performance correlations to **experimental scope**
- Encourage to put more effort into **optimizing the lignin extraction process** to produce purer lignin with even lower molar mass in the future

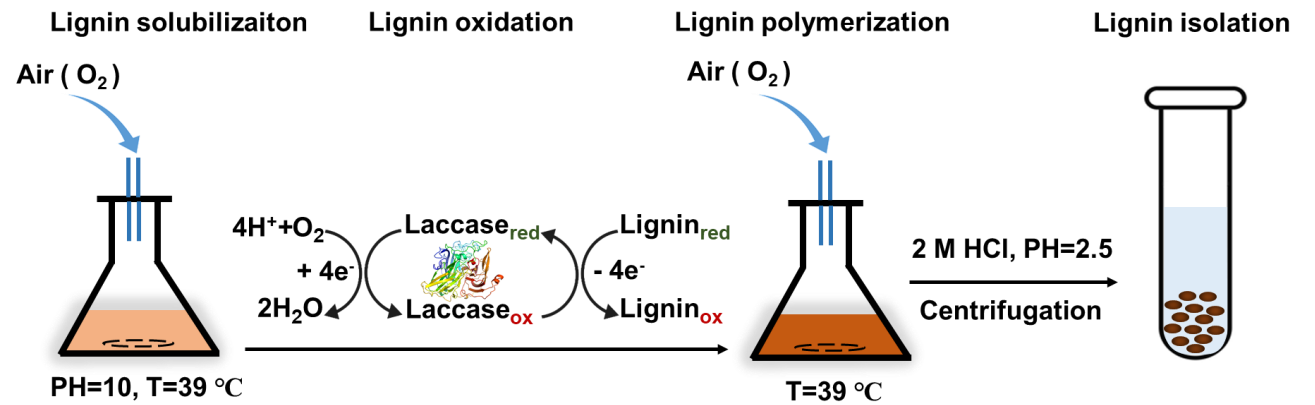
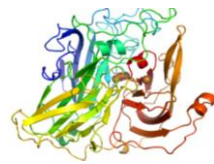


# Laccase-induced lignin polymerization

- Bacteria-derived alkaliphilic laccase-address lignin solubility challenge
- Investigate the correlations between lignin structural characteristics and alkaliphilic laccase-assisted lignin oxidation/polymerization performance



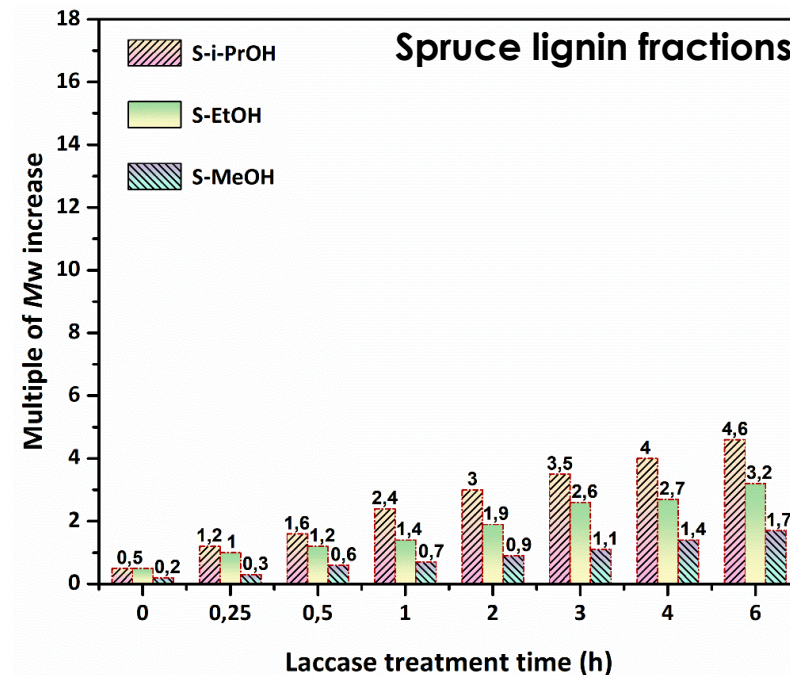
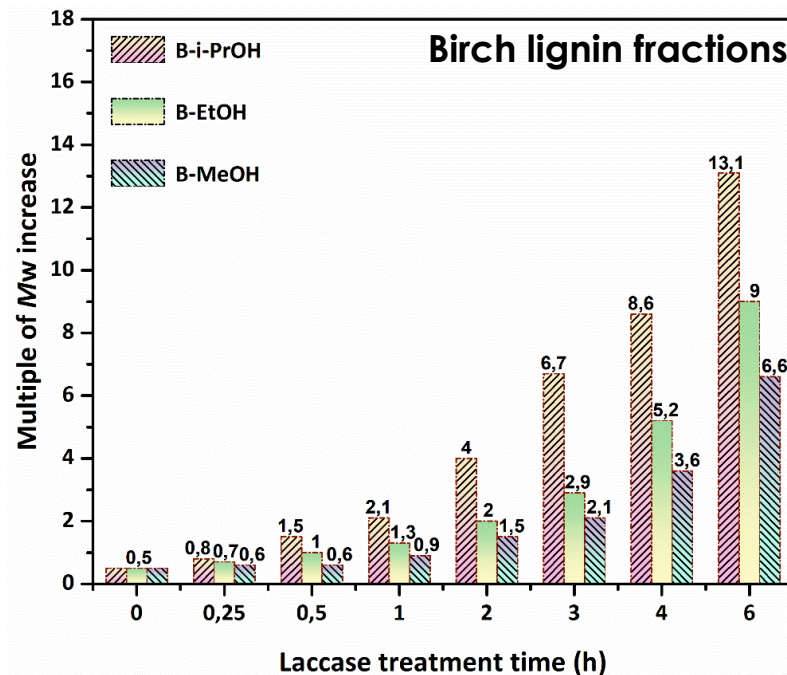
Lignin fractions with molar-mass-dependent differences



Laccase-catalyzed polymerization of lignin in an alkaline aqueous solution

# Fractionation-dependent lignin polymerization kinetics

- Alkaline lignin fractions with low molar mass and low condensation degree as well as high content of phenolic-OH groups, reached higher polymerization degree
- Polymerization (GPC/RI/MALS) in spruce lignin fractions is much less pronounced than in birch

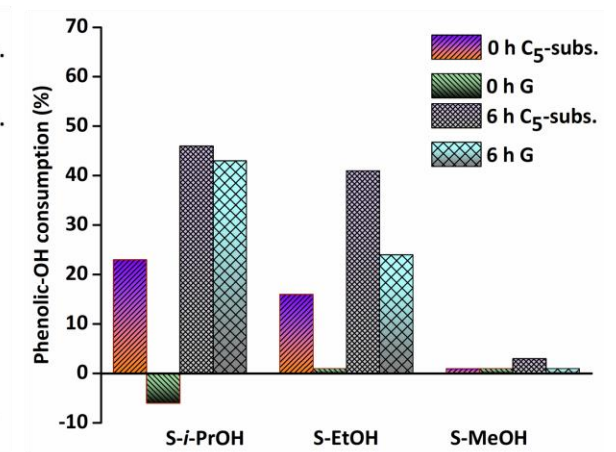
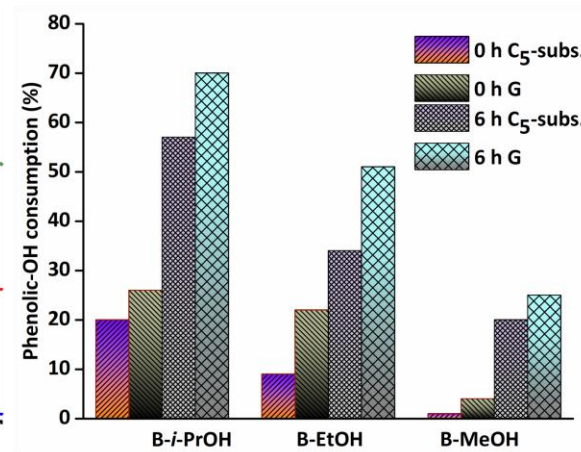
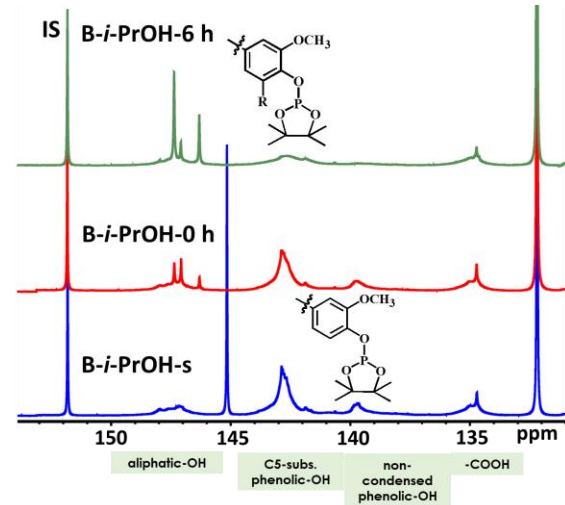


Evolution of the molar mass increase fold in laccase-polymerized lignin as a function of laccase incubation time

# Structural modifications of lignin-Laccase-induced oxidation and demethylation

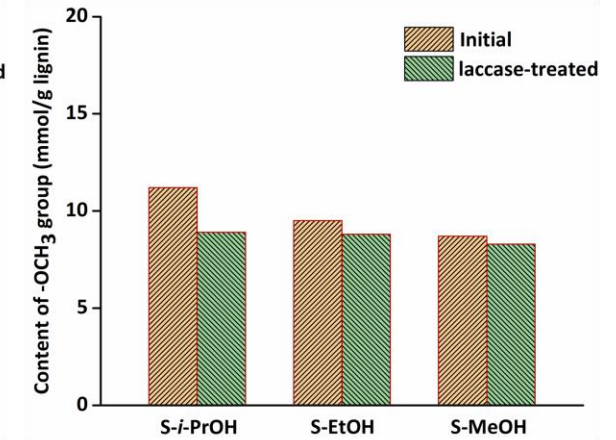
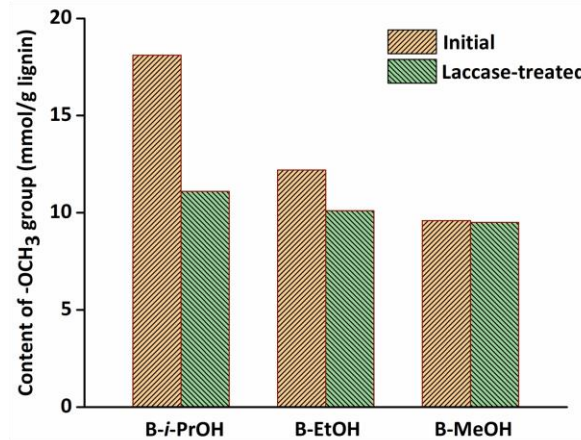
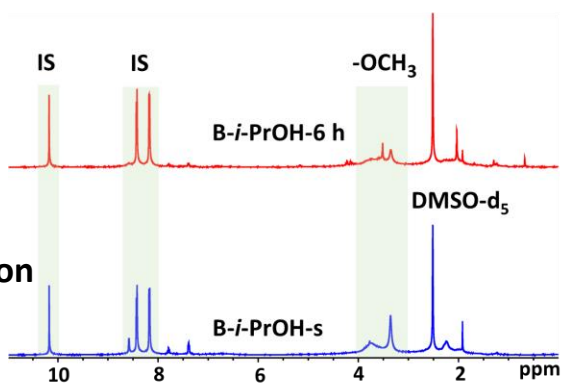
## Phenolic-OH consumption

- Phenoxy radical
- Oxidation

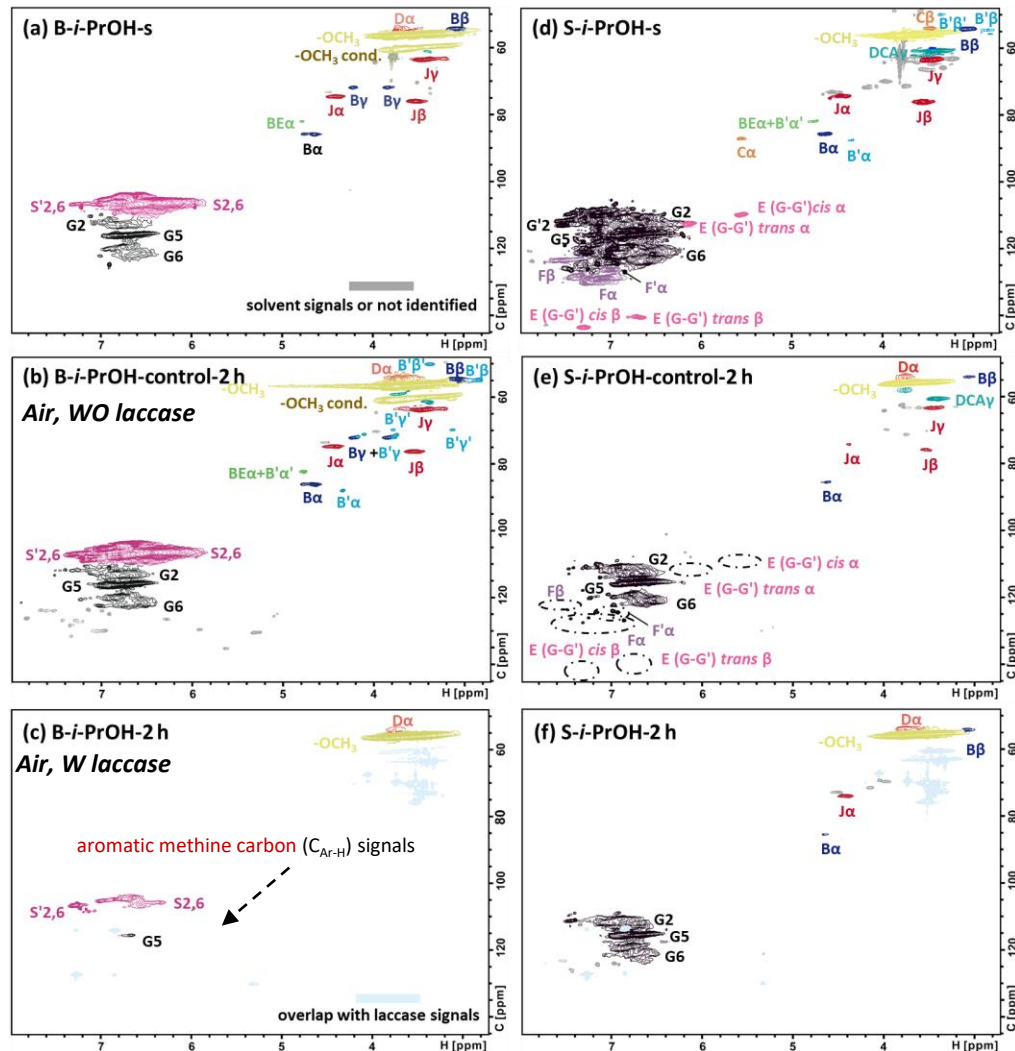


## -OCH<sub>3</sub> decreased

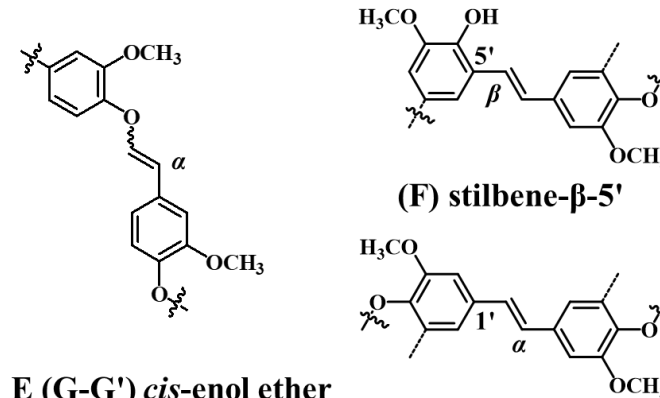
- Oxidative demethylation



# Structural modifications of lignin-Laccase-induced aromatic condensation



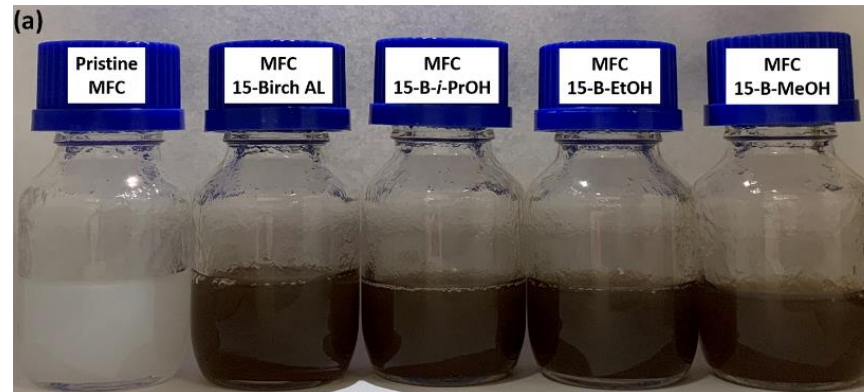
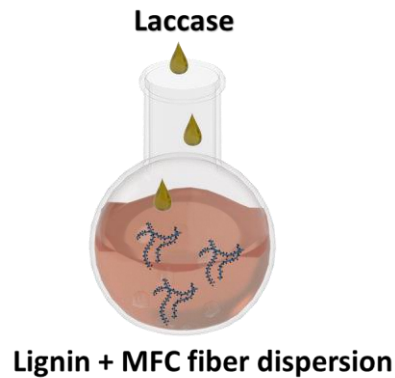
## Aryl-vinyl moieties in spruce lignin fractions



- Birch lignin fractions  
-pronounced lignin polymerization at the aromatic ring
- Spruce lignin fractions  
-prominent air-induced oxidation of aryl-vinyl moieties

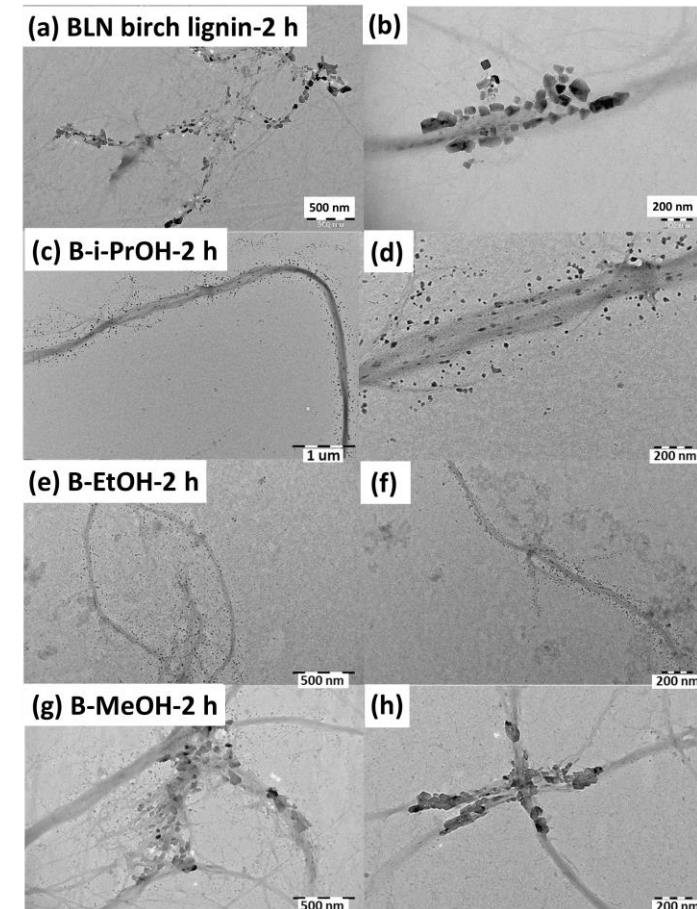


# *In situ* polymerization in fiber suspension at controlled conditions



## *In situ* laccase-polymerized *i*-PrOH-s and EtOH-s birch lignin fractions

- localized and homogeneous coating of lignin nanoparticles along the MFC fiber network

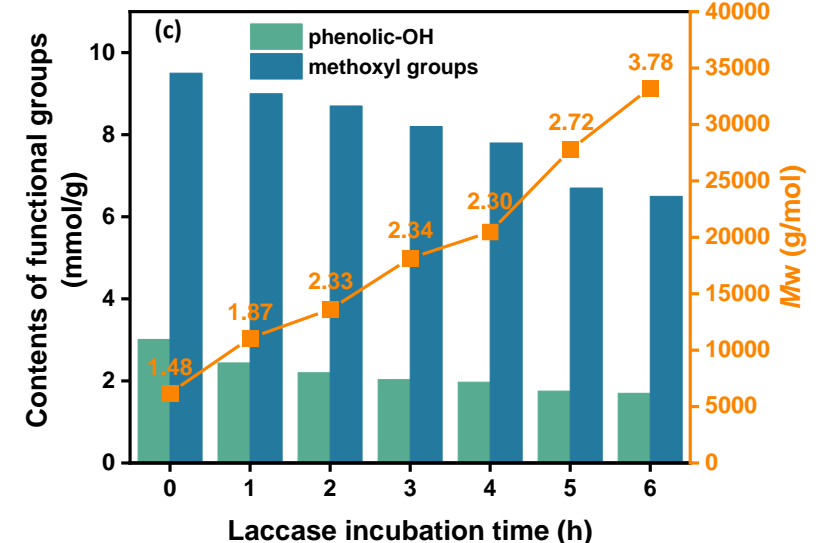
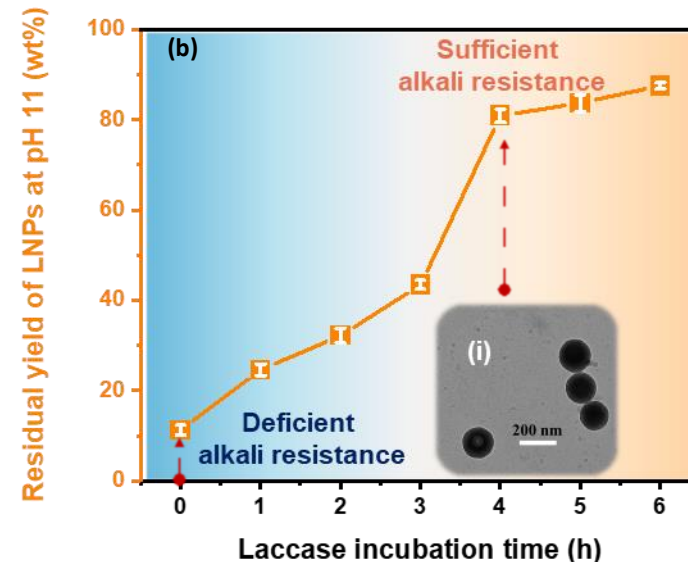
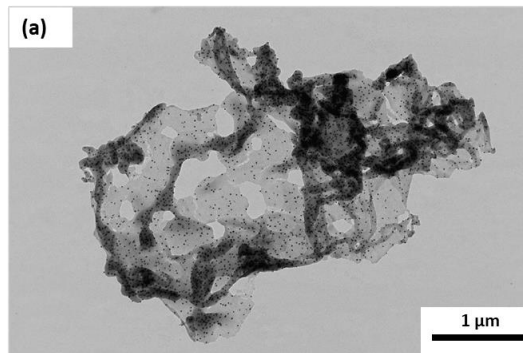


TEM images of spatial confinement of the laccase-polymerized lignin (15%) on micro-fibrillated cellulose (MFC) fibers

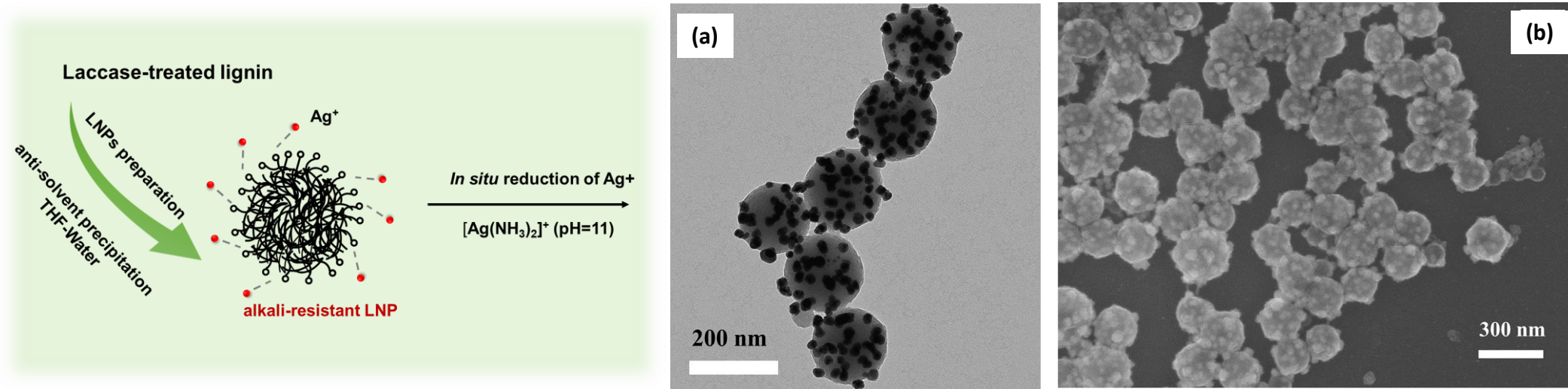
# Fabricate functional and robust biopolymer-based nanosphere for *in situ* silver reduction

- Reduction of silver ions ( $\text{Ag}^+$ ) to  $\text{Ag}^0$  nanoparticles from silver ammonia solution (pH 11)
- The advantages of lignin nanoparticle (LNP) from laccase-polymerized lignin
  - ✓ Durable dispersity
  - ✓ Robust interunit carbon-carbon linkages endow the advantages of thermal stability and chemical tolerance (e.g., alkali resistance)
  - ✓ Could retain multi-functional groups (e.g., phenolic-OH and  $-\text{OCH}_3$ ) for redox reaction

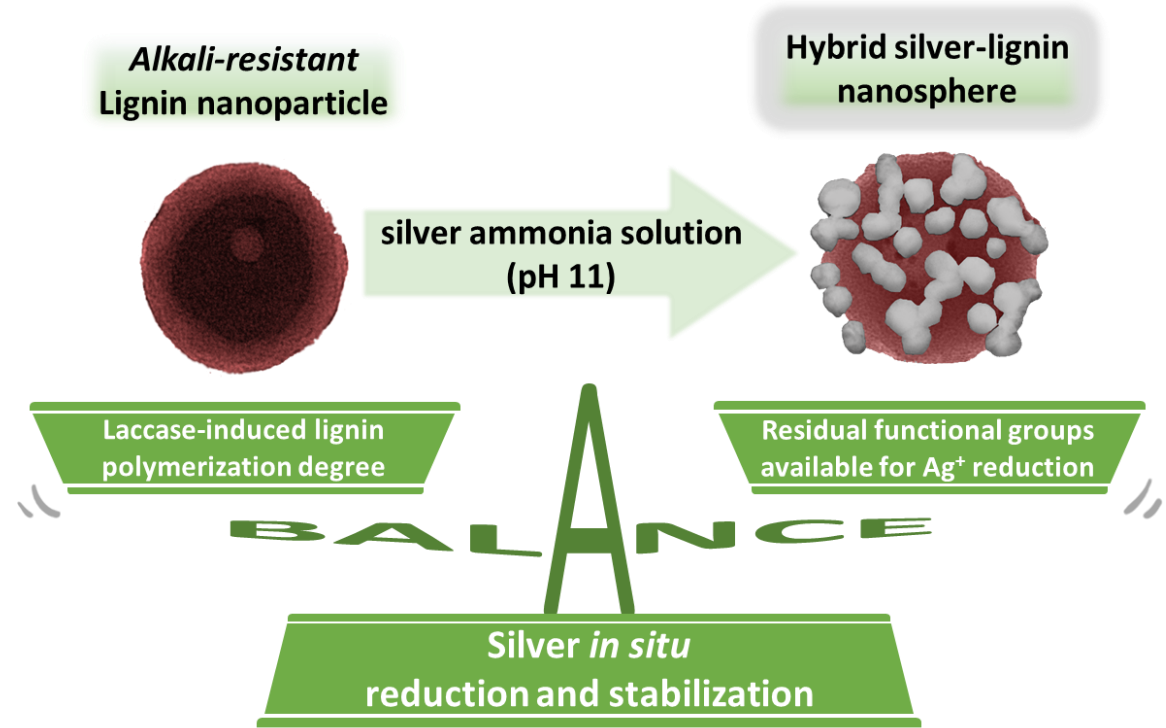
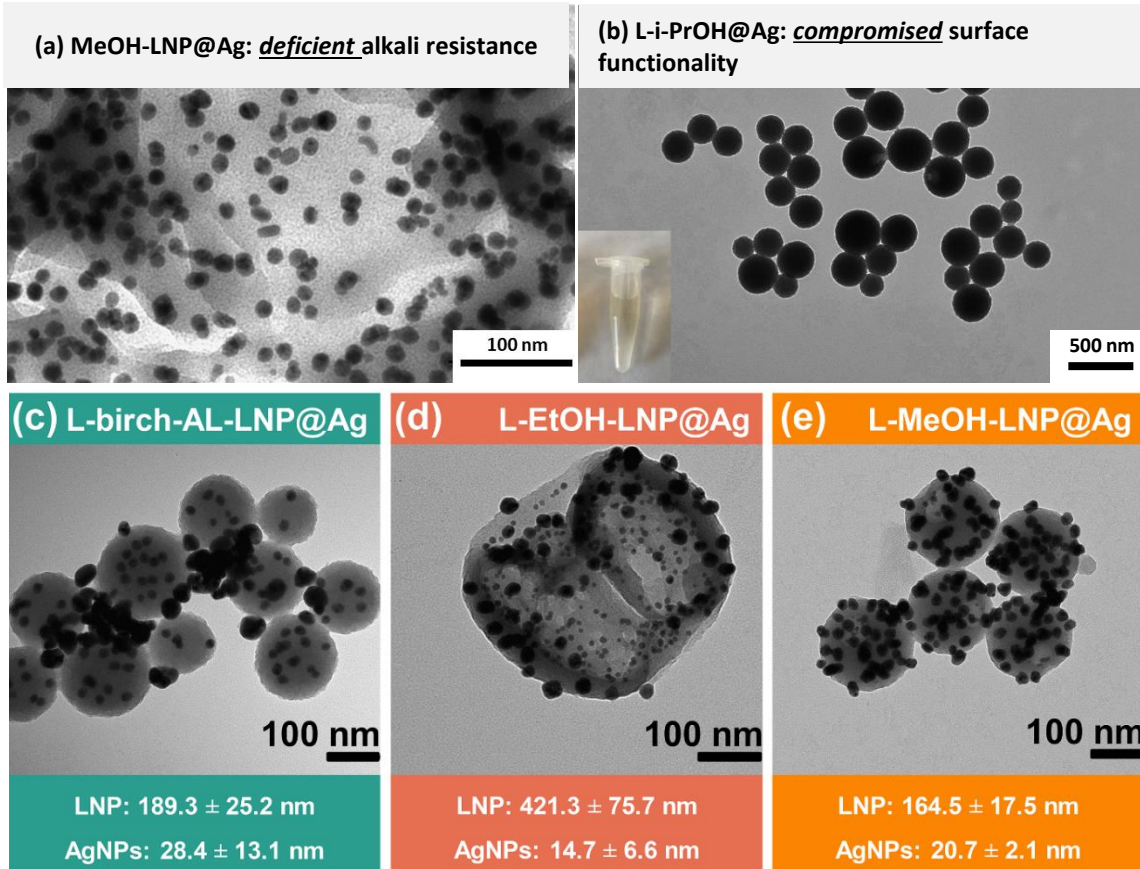
LNP without laccase treatment  
LNP-Ag collapsed structure



# Highlights of silver-lignin nanosphere from laccase-polymerized birch-MeOH-s fraction



- Hierarchical nano-dimensions
- Natural polymer lignin as the nano-carriers and stabilizer of AgNP
- High loading of AgNPs (40 wt%)
- Excellent dispersity in water-phase



# Fractionation-dependent lignin polymerization kinetics

# Utilization hybrid silver-lignin nanospheres In custom-designed antimicrobial hydrogel

Green Chemistry



PAPER

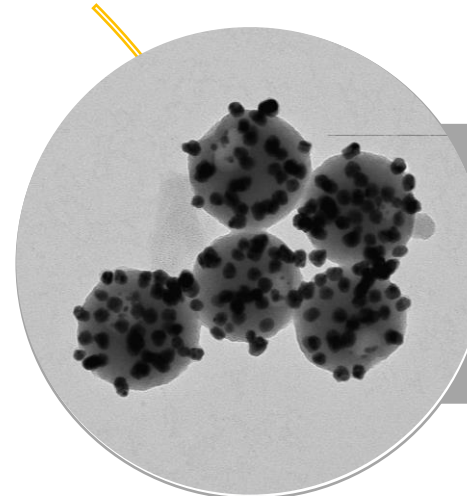
[View Article Online](#)  
[View Journal](#)

Check for updates

Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/d1gc03841a

**Digital light processing (DLP) 3D-fabricated antimicrobial hydrogel with a sustainable resin of methacrylated woody polysaccharides and hybrid silver-lignin nanospheres†**

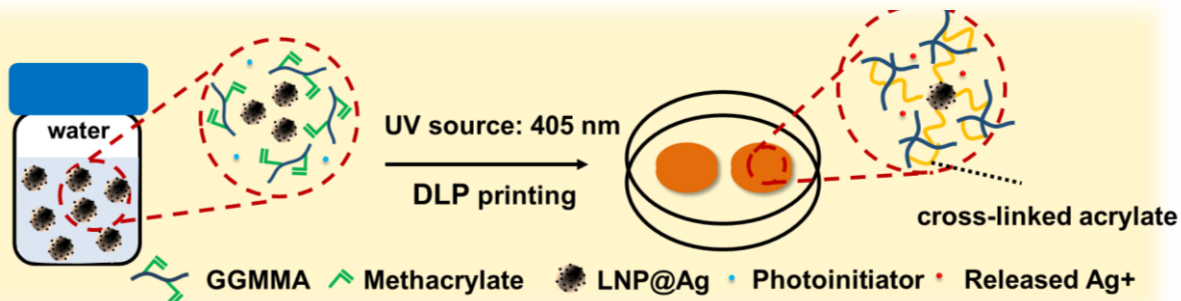
Luyao Wang,<sup>a</sup> Qingbo Wang,<sup>a</sup> Anna Slita,<sup>b</sup> Oskar Backman,<sup>a</sup> Zahra Gounani,<sup>c</sup> Emil Rosqvist,<sup>id</sup> Jouko Peltonen,<sup>d</sup> Stefan Willför,<sup>a</sup> Chunlin Xu,<sup>id</sup> Jessica M. Rosenholm<sup>b</sup> and Xiaoju Wang<sup>id</sup> \*<sup>a,b</sup>



Lignin nanosphere supported Ag nanoparticle (LNP@Ag)

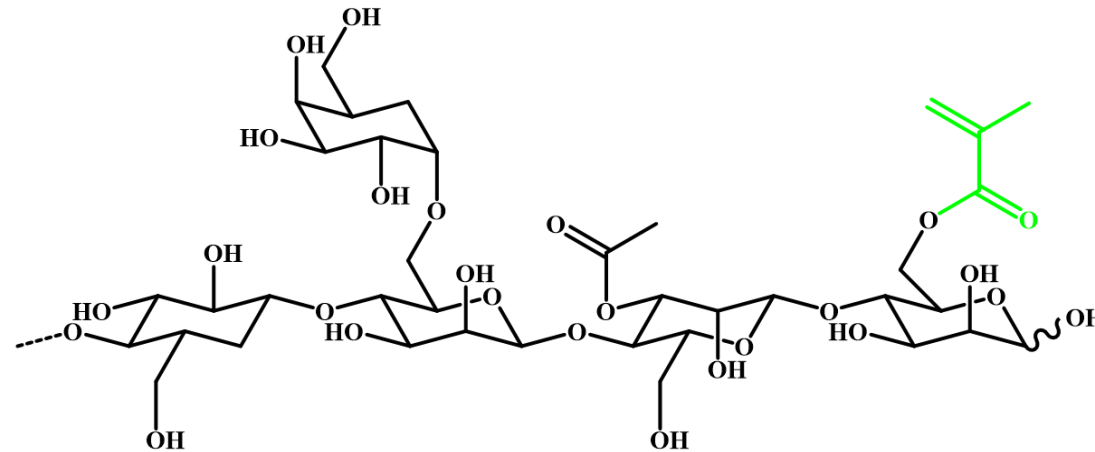


3D-printed antimicrobial hydrogel



# Sustainable bio-resin for 3D printing

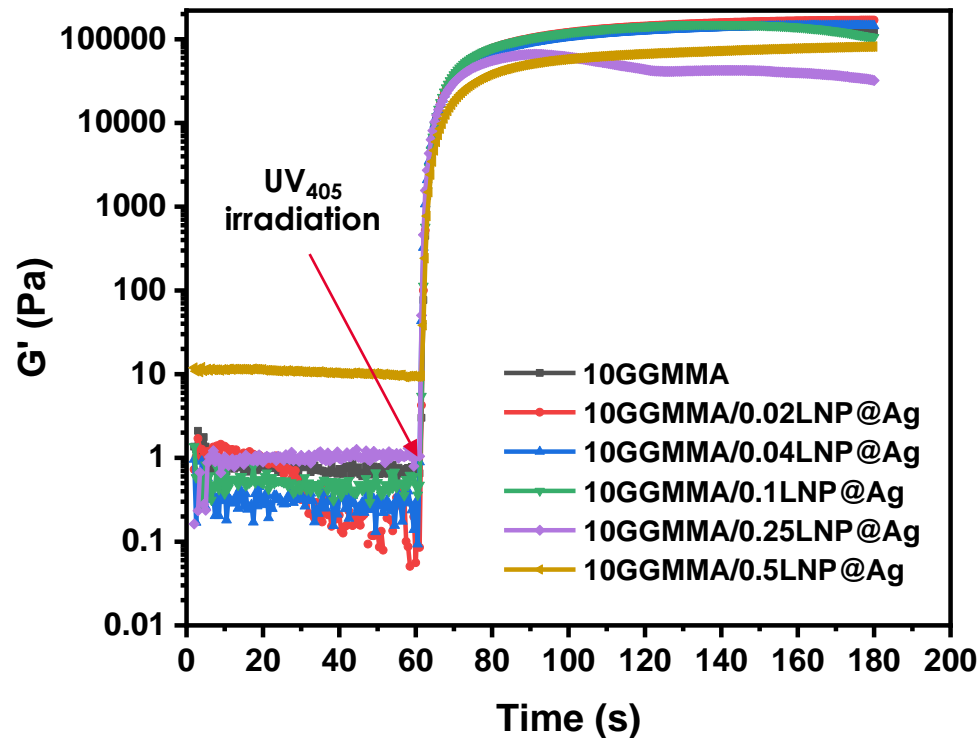
- Main polymeric matrix-woody heteropolysaccharides
- O-acetyl-galactoglucomannan (GGM), the major heteropolysaccharides derived from softwood, is modified with photo-reactive methacryloyls to result methacrylated GGMMA



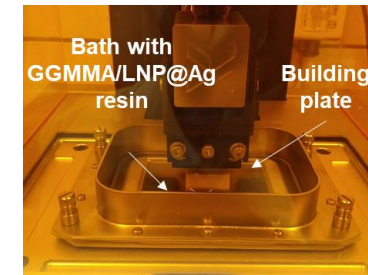
Reference: Xu W, Zhang X, Yang P, Långvik O, Wang X, Zhang Y, Cheng F, Österberg M, Willför S, Xu C. Surface Engineered Biomimetic Inks Based on UV Cross-Linkable Wood Biopolymers for 3D Printing. ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 2019, 11, 13, 12389-12400.

# Digital light processing printing (DLP)

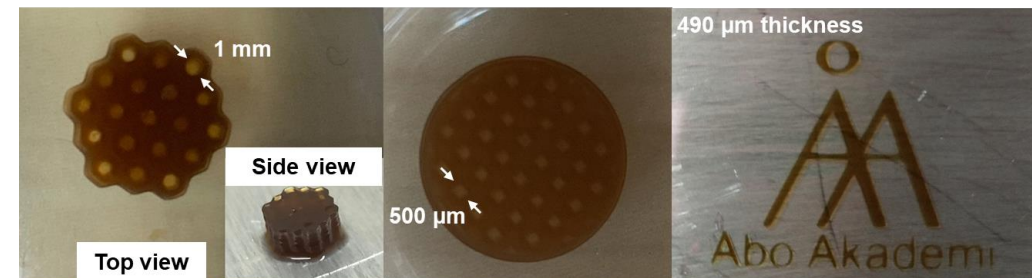
- Bio-resin: Fast-photocurable property
- 3D printing with photo-crosslinkable natural materials



DLP projector

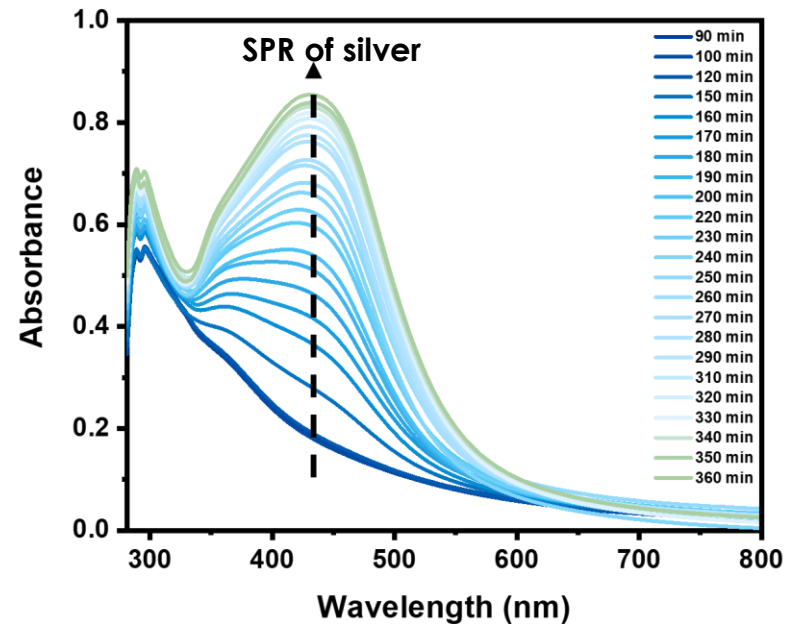
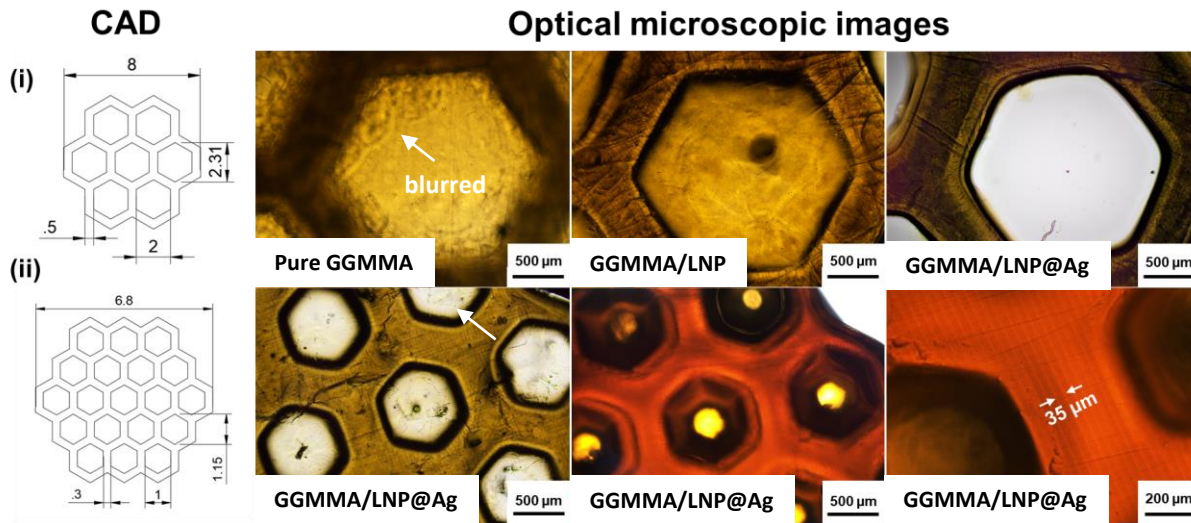


Outputs (e.g., porous architectures)



# Pattern fidelity of DLP-printed hydrogel integrated with LNP@Ag

- AgNPs in GGMA resin served to mitigate excess light penetration into the honeycombs, performing as a “photo-absorber”



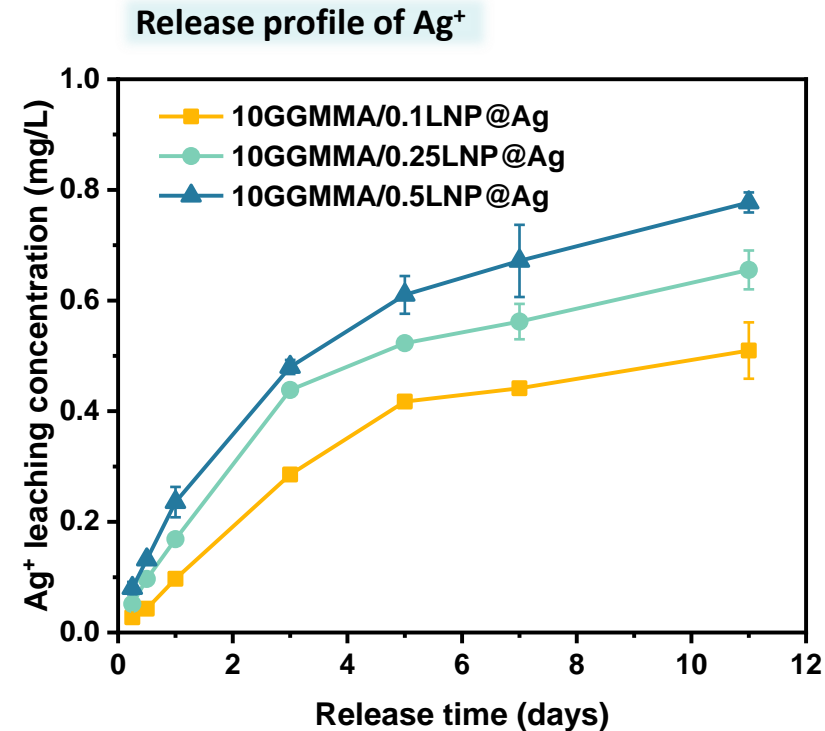
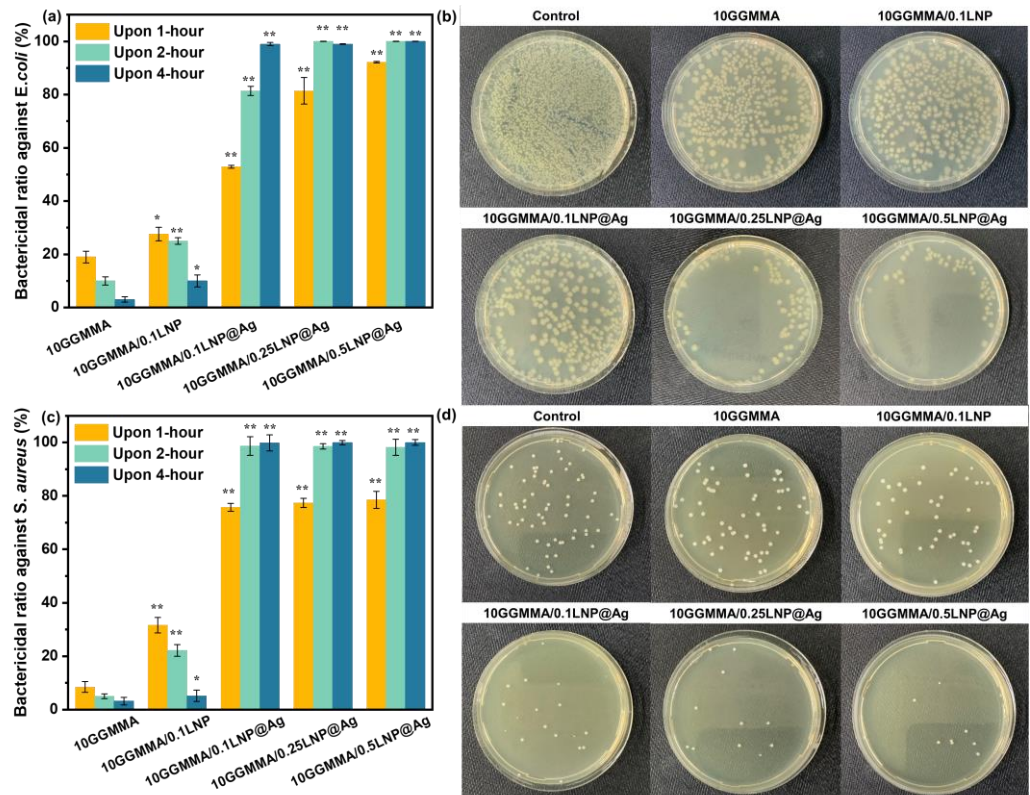
- Optically clear GGMA resin
  - Excessive “light trespassing” and excess-crosslinking
- 10GGMA/0.1LNP@Ag
  - Well-defined projected patterns

- UV-vis absorption spectra of aqueous LNP@Ag dispersion
- Surface plasmon resonance (SPR) absorption peak of metallic Ag at 440 nm



# Antimicrobial property of the sustainable hydrogel

- Strong antibacterial activities against both *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*
- Sustained leaching of  $Ag^+$  from the embedded AgNPs on LNPs through the hydrogel



# Summary

- Lignin fractionation: Effective strategy to reduce molecular-weight-dependent heterogeneity for upgraded lignin valorization
- Lignin fractionation in combination with laccase-catalyzed polymerization is a green approach in 'upgrading' lignin
- The structural features of lignin could be tailored by fractionation-dependent laccase-catalyzed polymerization kinetics and yield high-performance lignin nanomaterials

# Thank you for your attention!

## Supervisors

Dr. Xiaoju Wang  
Prof. Chunlin Xu

## Co-supervisors

Docent Patrik Eklund  
Prof. Thomas Rosenau  
Prof. Stefan Willför

## Colleagues

Lucas Lagerquist  
Liqiu Hu  
Liping Tan  
Qingbo Wang  
Martti Toivakka



Johan Gadolin  
Process Chemistry Centre