

Wood Chemistry

Wood Chemistry

PSE 406/Chem E 470

Lecture 11

Lignin Structure

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Class Agenda

- Functional groups
 - » Methoxyl, phenolic hydroxyl, aliphatic hydroxyl, carbonyl
- Lignin structures
- Lignin – carbohydrate complexes
- Lignin analytical procedures
- Lignin trivial facts
- Appendix


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
Lignin Functional Groups

Phenolic Hydroxyl

- 15-30 free phenolic hydroxyl/100C9: Softwood
- 10-15 free phenolic hydroxyl/100C9: Hardwood
- Reactivity
 - » Units containing free phenolic hydroxyl groups much more susceptible to cleavage reactions - hydrolysis of α and β aryl ether linkages
 - » Structures much more reactive towards modification reactions



Free Phenolic Hydroxyl



Etherified Phenolic Hydroxyl


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
Lignin Functional Groups

Methoxyl

- ~0.95/C9 in softwoods
- ~1.5/C9 in hardwoods
- Generally resistant to acid and alkali
- HS cleaves to form thiols, mercaptans (Kraft mill odor)



Syringyl
(both)



Guaiacyl
(one)

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Lignin Functional Groups Aliphatic Hydroxyl

- Majority of aliphatic hydroxyl groups are primary: on γ carbon
 - Site relatively non-reactive
 - In some species, γ carbon oxygen linked through ester linkage to p-coumaric acid, etc
- Benzyl alcohols
 - Debated amount: 16-40/100 C9 in spruce
 - Play dominant role in delignification reactions

CC1=CC=C(C=C1)CO
 Benzyl Alcohol

CC1=CC=C(C=C1)C(=O)O
 p-Coumaric Acid

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Lignin Functional Groups Carbonyl Groups

- Total carbonyl groups 20/100C9 in spruce
 - 1/2 Conjugated Structures
 - Coniferaldehyde and α -keto structures
 - Play important role in delignification reactions
 - 1/2 Non-conjugated Structures
 - Glyceraldehyde from β -1 coupling
- Larger amount in certain hardwoods and grasses due to esters.

CC1=CC=C(C=C1)C(=O)O
 Coniferaldehyde

CC1=CC=C(C=C1)C(=O)O
 Glyceraldehyde Type β -sp

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Lignin Structure Sakakibara

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Lignin-Carbohydrate Complex

- All purified holocellulose materials contain a certain amount of lignin
- All purified lignin fractions contain a certain amount of monosaccharides
- LCCs have been enzymatically prepared from lignin and monosaccharide model compounds
- Significant work studying isolated LCCs
 - No definitive information on exact covalent bonding patterns
 - Generally accepted bonding patterns

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Lignin-Carbohydrate Complex Proposed Linkages

The diagram illustrates three proposed linkages between a lignin unit and a carbohydrate unit:

- Benzyl Ester Linkage:** A lignin unit with a methoxy group (-OCH₃) and a hydroxyl group (-OH) is linked to a carbohydrate unit via an ester bond (-COO-).
- Benzyl Ether Linkage:** A lignin unit with a methoxy group (-OCH₃) and a hydroxyl group (-OH) is linked to a carbohydrate unit via an ether bond (-O-).
- Phenolic Glycosidic Linkage:** A lignin unit with a methoxy group (-OCH₃) and a hydroxyl group (-OH) is linked to a carbohydrate unit via a glycosidic bond (-O-).

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Lignin-Carbohydrate Complex General Information

- Mw of isolated LCCs 600→15,000
- LCC linkage stability
 - » Esters: alkali labile, acid labile
 - » Ethers: selectively alkali labile, mildly acid labile
 - » Glycosides: mildly alkali labile, acid labile
- Formation during pulping processes possible
- LCCs: residual lignin and bleaching
 - » Removal of that last little bit of lignin
 - » Enzyme assisted bleaching

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Lignin Structure Analytical Procedures

- All analysis require model compound studies!
- Linkages
 - » Enzymatic dehydrogenation (test tube studies)
 - » Degradation studies (see appendix)
 - » NMR
- Functional groups
 - » Wet Chemistry techniques
 - » Spectroscopy

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Lignin Trivial Facts I

- Solubility
 - » Native lignins: limited/no solubility in all solvents without modification
- Molecular Weight
 - » Average Mw for softwood ~20,000, lower for hardwoods
 - » Polydispersity ~ 2.5-3.0
 - » Mw measured for lignosulfonates as high as 1,000,000

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Lignin Trivial Facts II

- Elemental Composition MWL
 - Spruce $C_9H_{7.92}O_{2.40}(OCH_3)_{0.92}$
 - Beech $C_9H_{8.50}O_{2.86}(OCH_3)_{1.43}$
- UV Absorption
 - Strong adsorption at 205 and 280nm
 - Carbohydrates do not adsorb at 280nm
- Compression Wood (Softwoods)
 - High % lignin (~40%), high % of p-hydroxy units (to 70%)
- Tension Wood (Hardwoods)
 - Reduced lignin content

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Appendix

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Lignin Structure Elucidation Studies

Nitrobenzene Oxidation

Text

Vanillin (25% yield, softwoods)

Syringaldehyde (hardwoods)

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Lignin Structure Elucidation Studies

Permanganate Oxidation

Text

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Lignin Structure Elucidation Studies Acidolysis

Text

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Lignin Structure: Adler

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Lignin Structure: Freudenberg

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Lignin Structure: Nimz

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Lignin Structure: Forss

