

Colloidal lignin particles: From industrial by-product to functional colloidal materials for a sustainable future

Daniel Barker-Rothschild^{1,2}, Julia Azzi^{1,2}, Oliver Musl^{1,2,3}, Tao Zou^{1,2}, Scott Rennecker^{1,2}, Antje Potthast³, Orlando Rojas^{1,2}

¹Bioproducts Institute, University of British Columbia, University of British Columbia, 2385 Agronomy Rd and East Mall, Vancouver, V6T 1Z4, British Columbia, Canada

²Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering/Chemistry/Wood Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

³Department of Chemistry, Institute of Chemistry of Renewable Resources, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Konrad-Lorenz-Strasse 24, A-3430, Tulln, Austria



Lignin is a major by-product of the pulp & paper industry

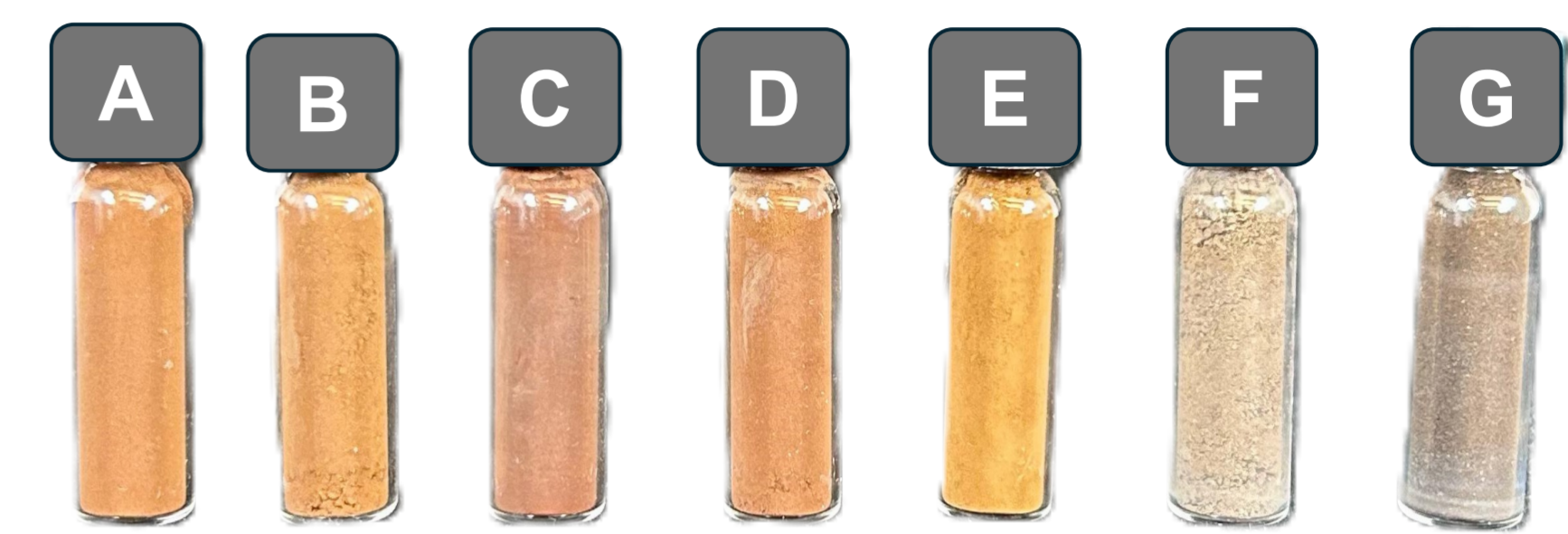
Challenges to upgrading lignin arise from its heterogeneous and complex structure

Understanding colloidal particle formation can open new pathways for utilization of bio-based byproducts



Methods

Seven different Kraft lignins



Molecular weight

Inter-unit linkages

Functionality profile

Impurities

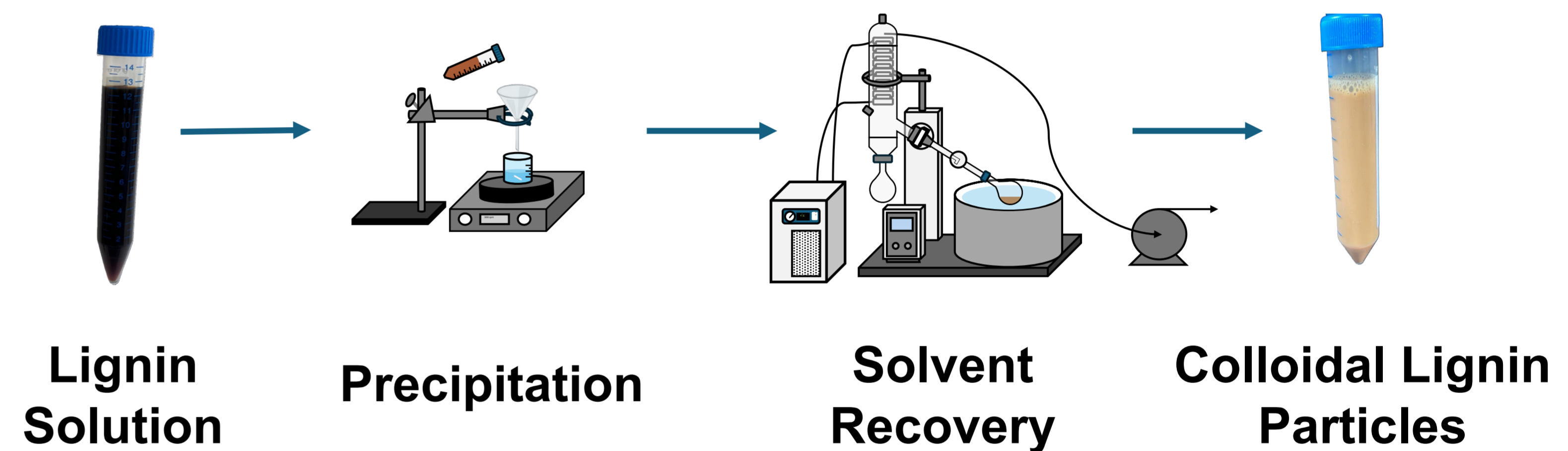
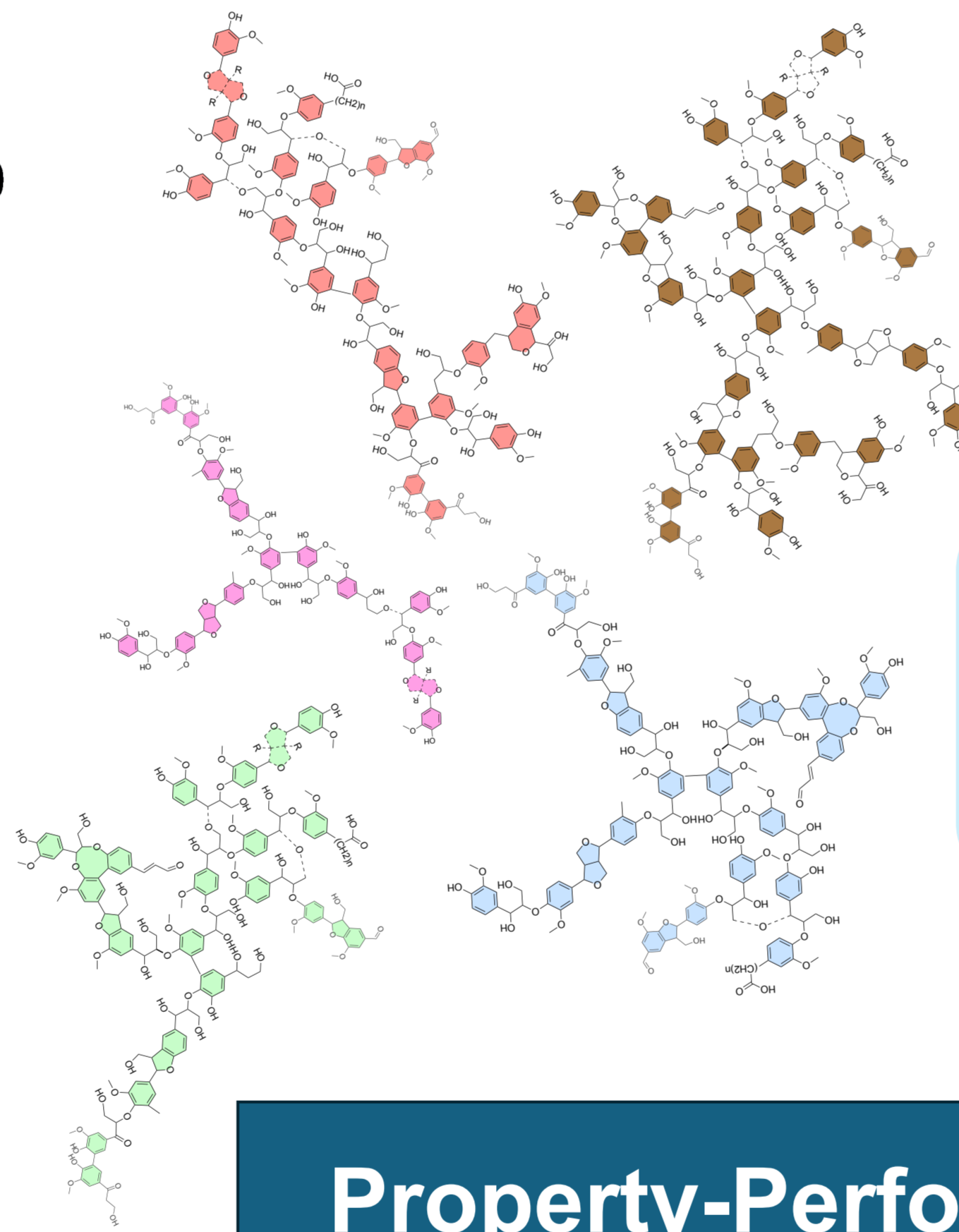
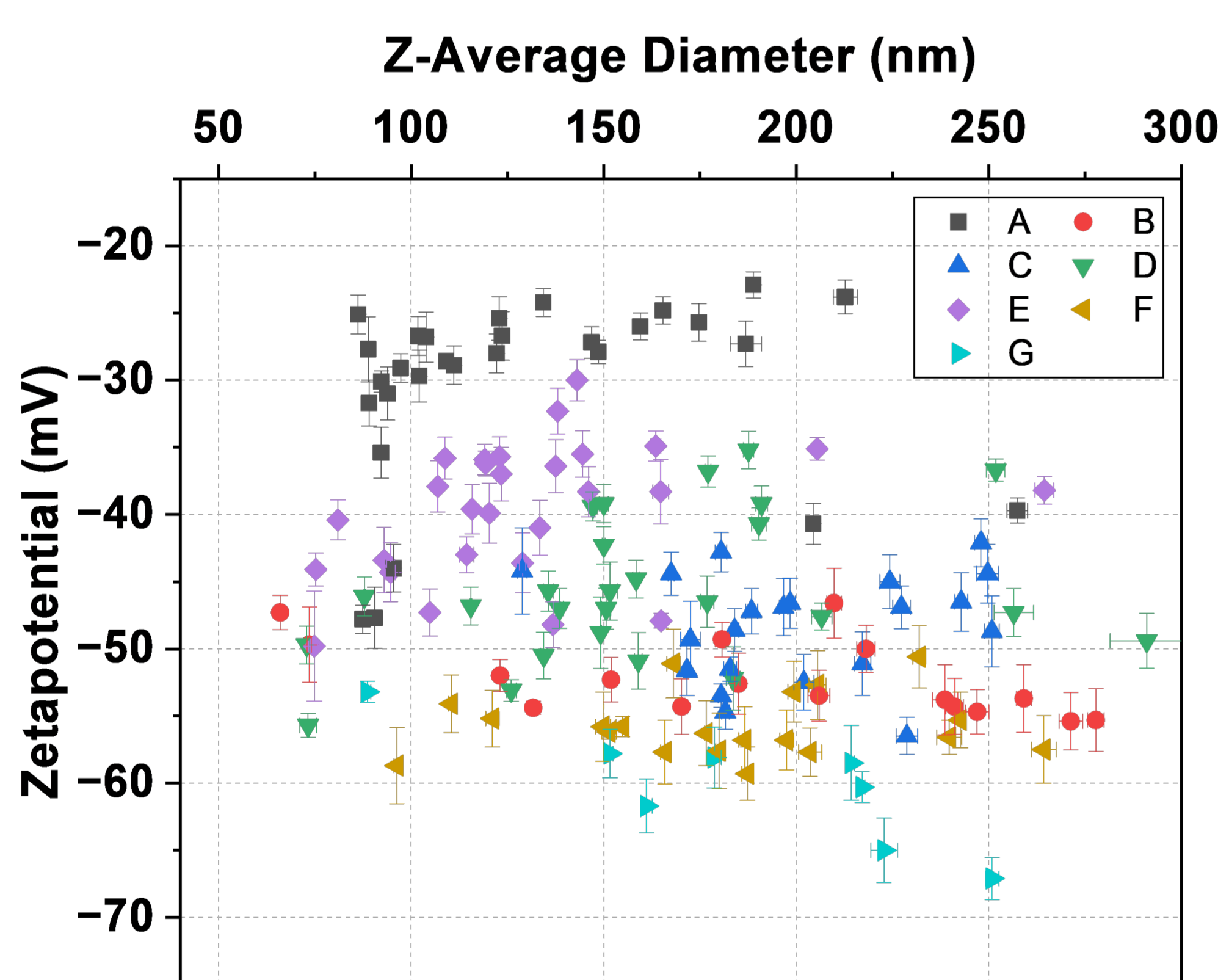
Monomer Composition

pH

Structure-property Relationships

Lignin composition and structure impact the formation and properties of colloidal particles. Synthesis variables can be used to tune particle properties.

Manual Interpretation



Particle properties can also be adjusted via synthesis variables

Precipitation method

Concentration

Mixing rate

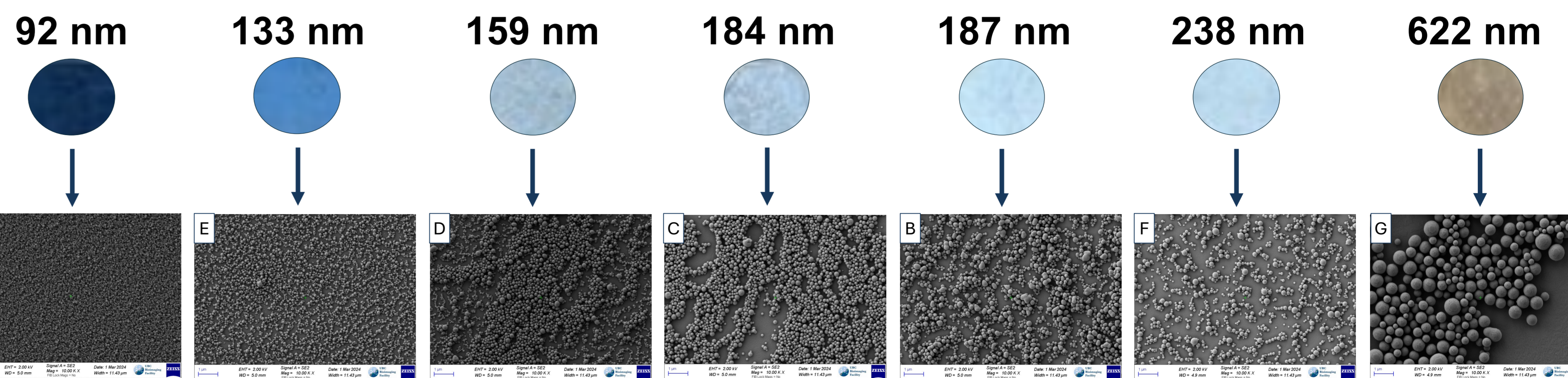
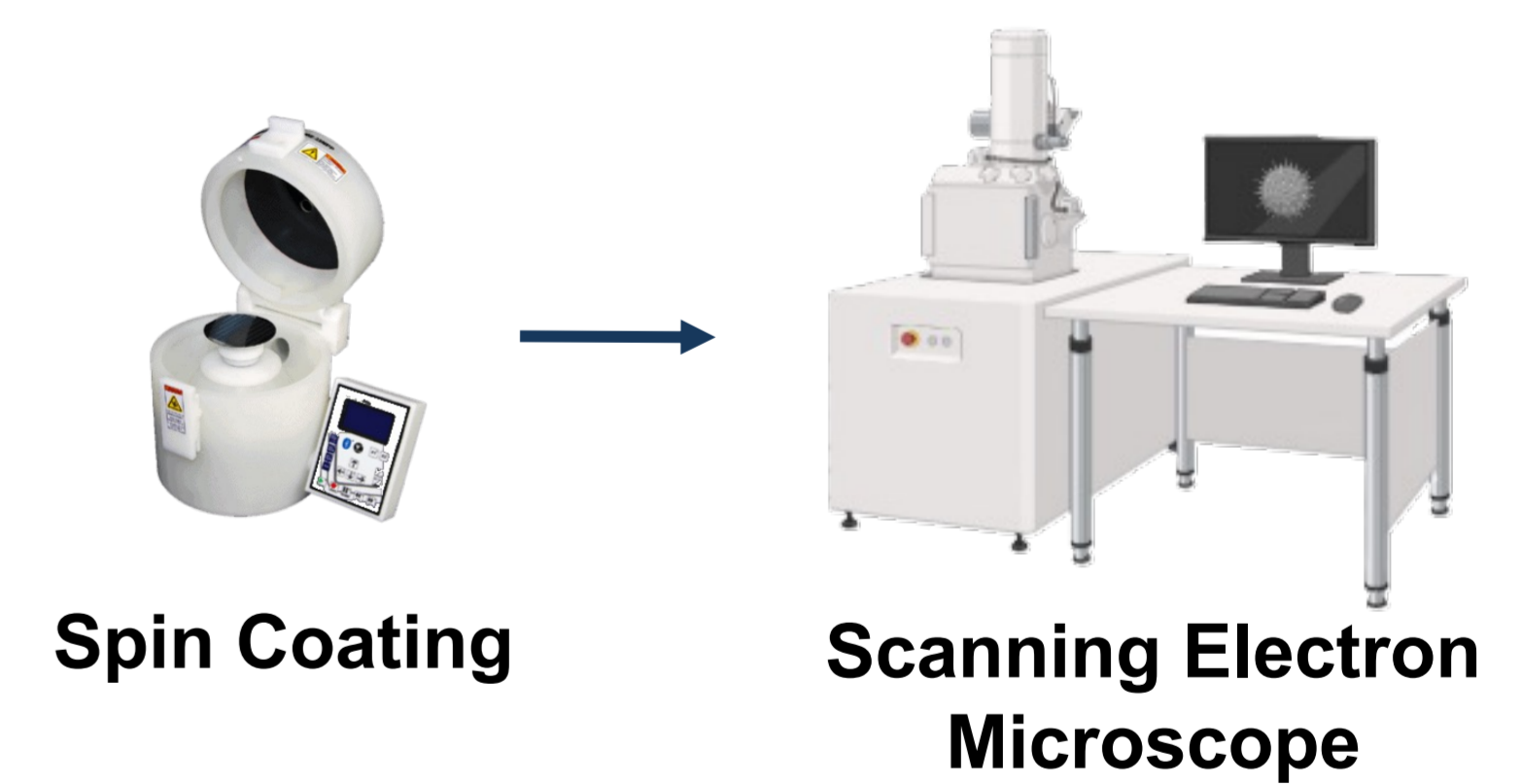
Temperature

Solvent & anti-solvent ratio

Ion profile & pH

Property-Performance Relationships

Nano- and micro-scale differences in particle size have macroscopic impacts on lignin particle coatings.



Particle Diameter

Multivariate Analysis (PCA Biplot)

