

\*

( / / : / / : )

FTIR

HPSEC

<sup>13</sup>C NMR

)

(

HPSEC <sup>13</sup>C NMR FTIR

:

...

( )

<sup>13</sup>C FTIR  
( )

NMR

( )

( )

( )

( / V/V) /  
<sup>13</sup>C NMR FTIR  
(HPSEC)

( )

pH

( )

( )

( )

(MWL)

(CEL)

( )

High Pressure Size Exclusion Chromatograph

( )

---

NMR

(HPSEC)

FTIR

Bruker

cm<sup>-1</sup>

cm<sup>-1</sup> ( )

<sup>13</sup>C NMR

°C d6 -

Bruker 400 MHz MDX NMR

/

<sup>13</sup>C NMR °C

ppm ( )

( )

(HPSEC)

Agilent 1100

) PLGEL

( °C

THF

ml/min

(RI) /

THF (V/V /) /

Gellerstedt

( )

/

:

<sup>13</sup>C FTIR

°C

THF

(Steam Explosion)

( )

(V/V / ) /

( )

THF

)

(

FTIR

°C

	( )	(°C)

FTIR

FTIR

( )

cm<sup>-1</sup>

cm<sup>-1</sup>

O-H

cm<sup>-1</sup>

( )

OH

cm<sup>-1</sup> ( )

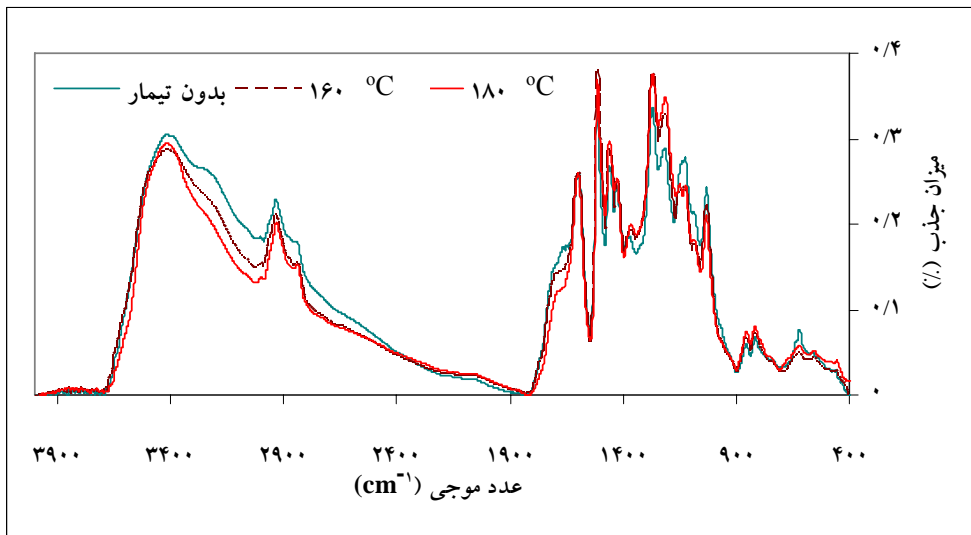
β

cm<sup>-1</sup>

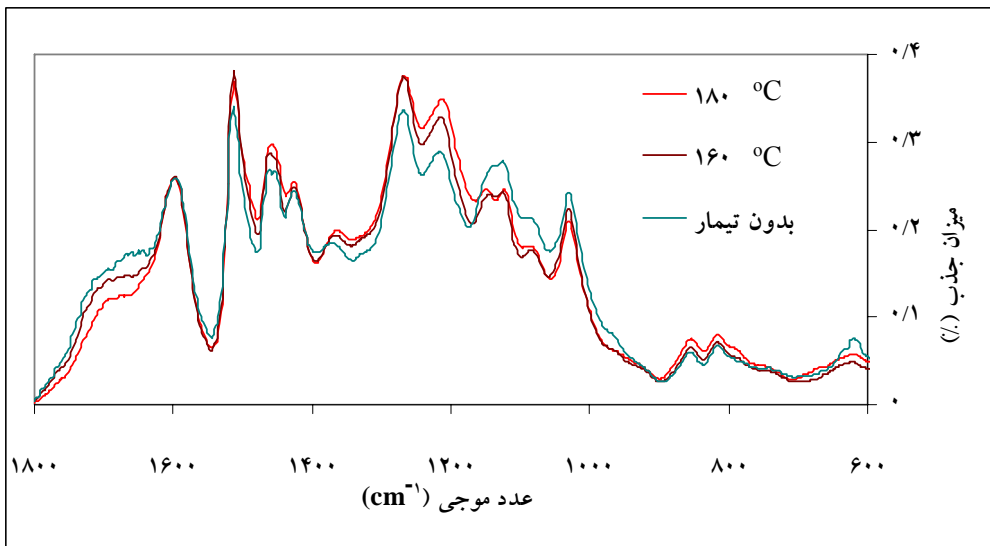
β-O-4

$\beta$ -O-4  
 $\text{cm}^{-1}$

FTIR



(  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  ) FTIR



(  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  ) FTIR

( )

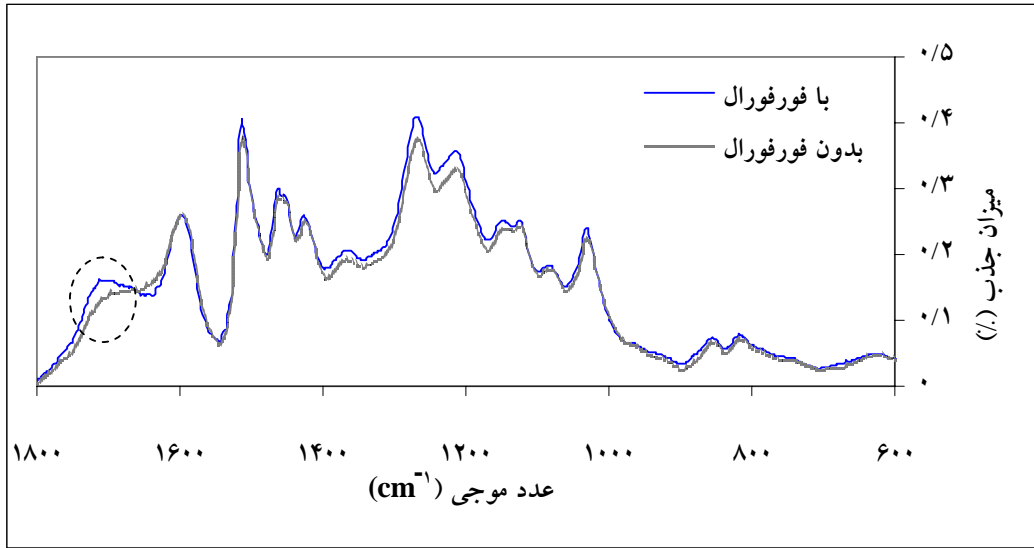
FTIR

( )

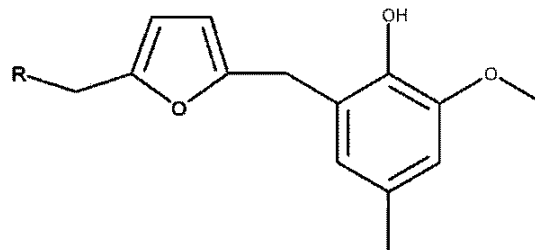
FTIR

( )

cm<sup>-1</sup>



°C



( ) H

R

FTIR  $\beta$ -O-4'  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ppm  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $^{\circ}\text{C}$

( )  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( )

( / ) / /

$^{\circ}\text{C}$	$^{13}\text{C}$ NMR		
$\text{C}_6$	$\text{C}_6$		(ppm)
/	/		
/	/	$\beta$ -O-4'	
/	/	( )	
/	/		
/	/		
/	/	( )	
/	/		

$\beta$ -O-4' / /

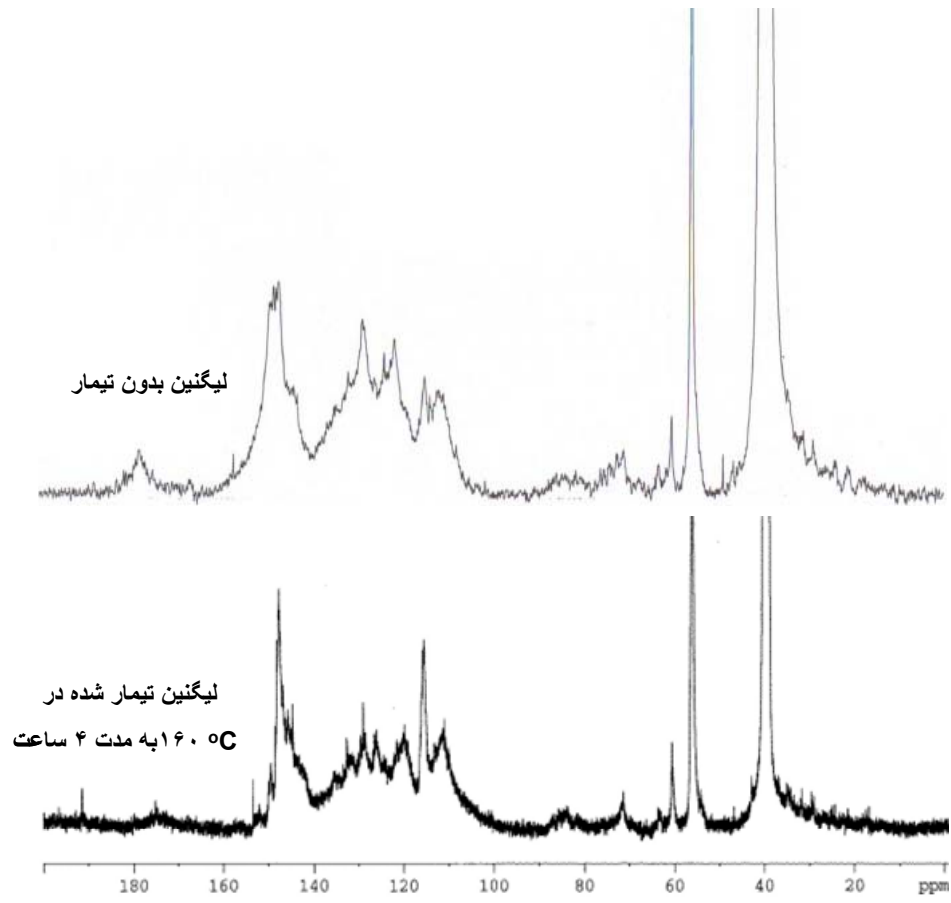
/ . /

$\alpha$ -O-4'

-

( ppm )

( )

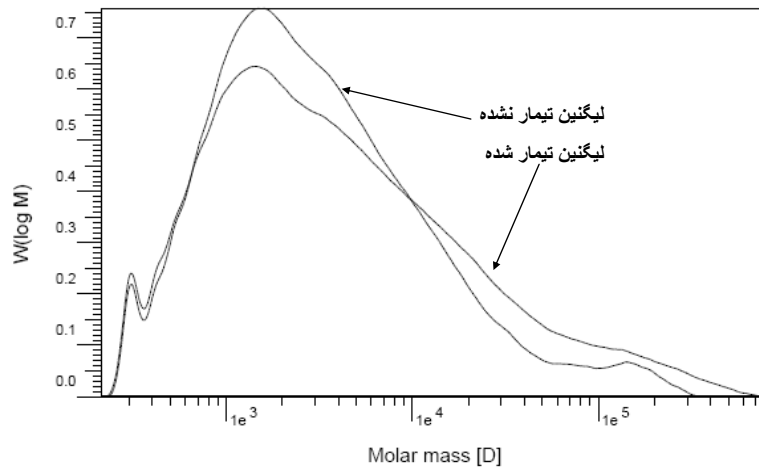


(            °C:            )

<sup>13</sup>C NMR

<sup>13</sup>C NMR FTIR





( °C : )

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## Lignin modifications in hydro-thermal treatment conditions

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### Abstract

Heat treatment of wood causes a number of chemical and physical changes in the wood. Usually these changes have been studied on massive wood. Under this conditions, the overlapping of lignin and carbohydrates structural changes results in incomplete interpretation of changes in the main constituents of wood. To elucidate the modifications of lignin, in this study the pure lignin was treated under hydro-thermal treatment conditions of wood and its modifications were analyzed by means of FTIR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and HPSEC. The results showed that the cleavage of etherified bonds increased number of free phenolic groups. This resulted in activation of lignin and led to more condensed structure of lignin. Consequently, the solubility of lignin decreased in organic solvents and its molar mass distribution increased. The results indicated that the some carbohydrates derivatives such as furfural participated in the condensation reaction of lignin.

**Keywords:** Wood, Thermal treatment, Lignin, FTIR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, HPSEC, Furfural