

Analysis of cellulose nanomaterial systems via advanced autofluorescence spectroscopy

Marcus A Johns; S J Eichhorn; E D Cranston

Session 18: Advanced Characterization Strategies for CNM Distribution and Other Properties
TAPPI Nano 2023, June 14th

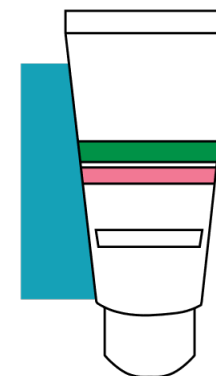
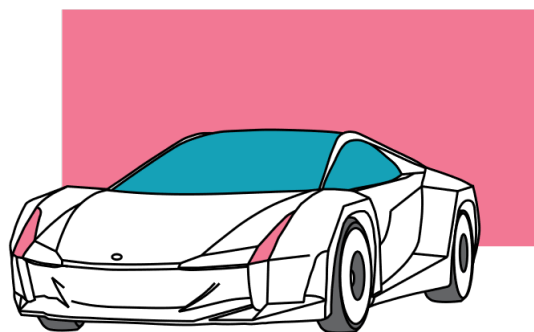
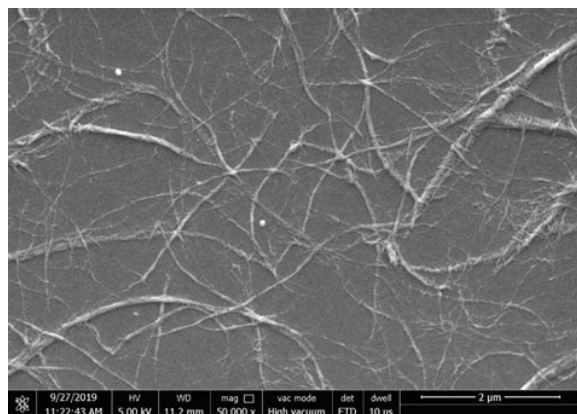
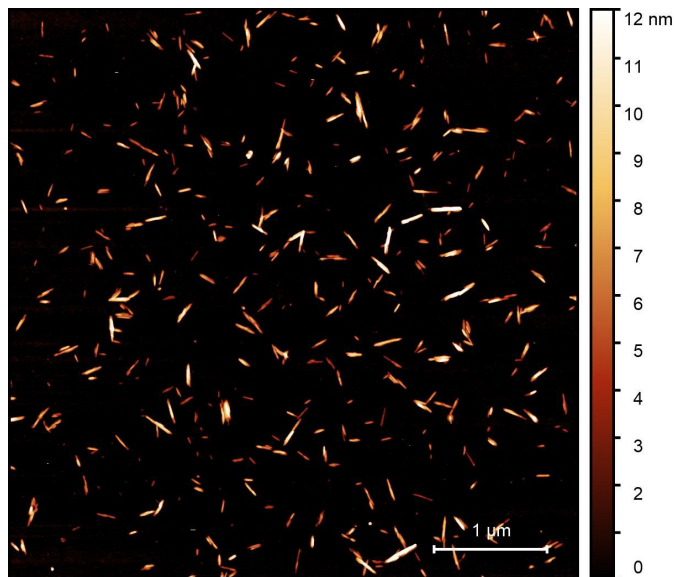


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Cellulose nanomaterials



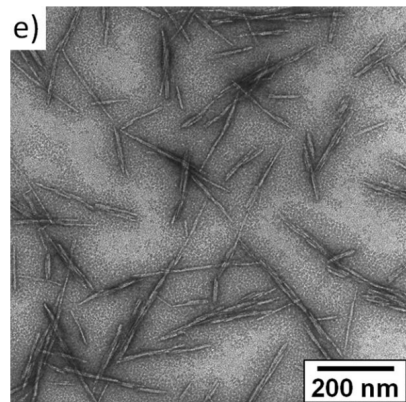
Cellulose nanomaterial	Production	Length	Cross-section
Nanocrystals (CNCs)	Hydrolysis	100-250 nm	5-70 nm
Nanofibrils (CNFs)	Mechanical degradation	0.1-2 μm	5-60 nm

Klemm et al. (2018) *Mater. Today* 21:720.

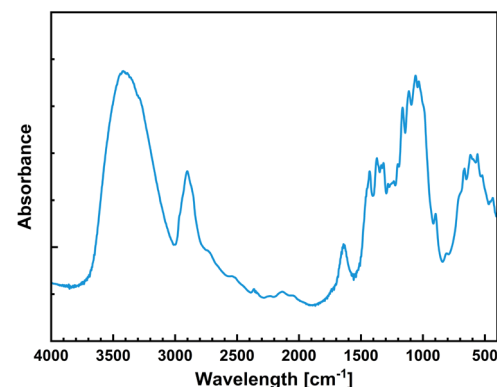
<https://www.celluloselab.com/products-for-industries/jinjiahao-cnf-1000-bar/>

Analysis of nanomaterials

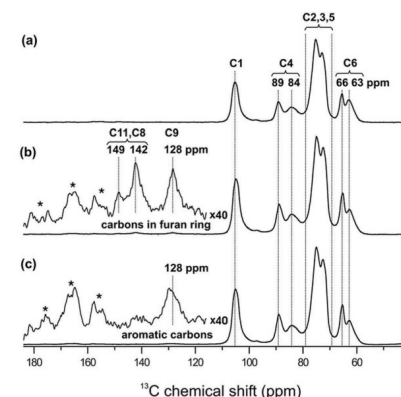
Electron microscopy



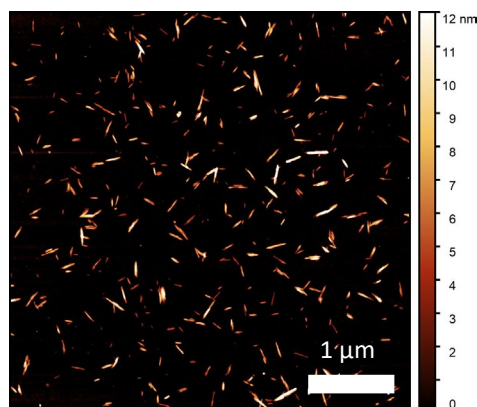
Infrared spectroscopy



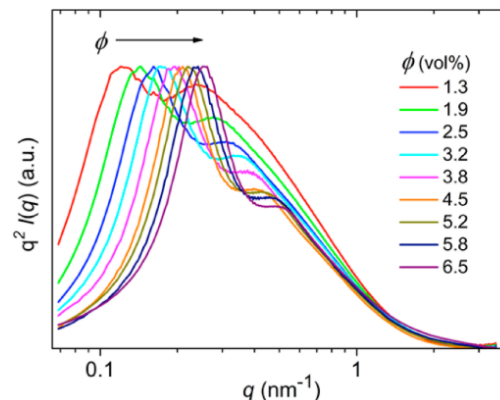
Solid state NMR



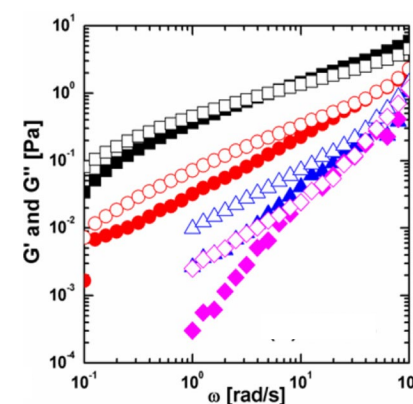
Atomic force microscopy



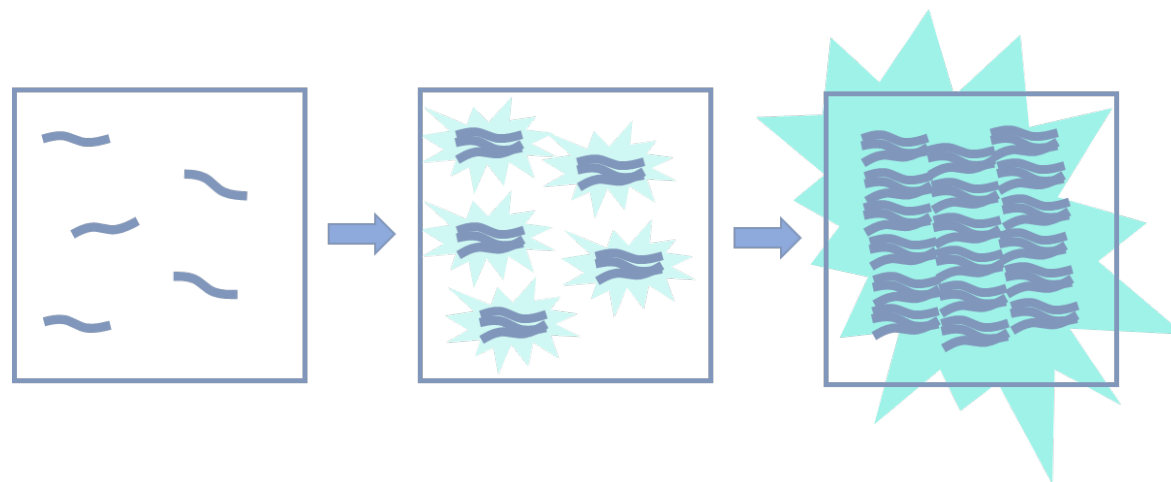
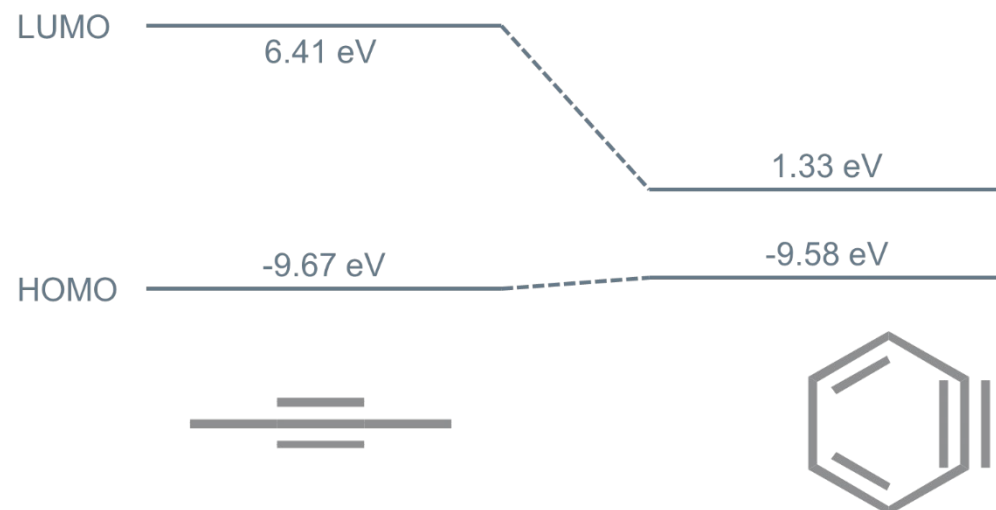
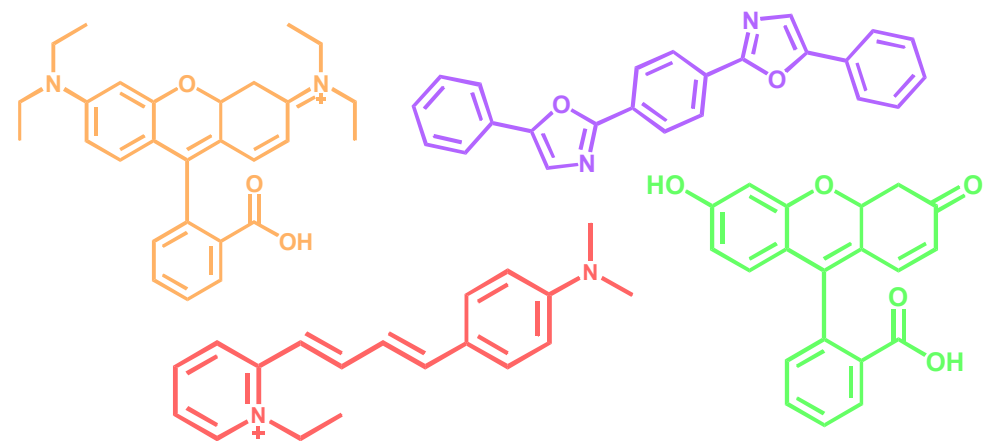
X-ray scattering



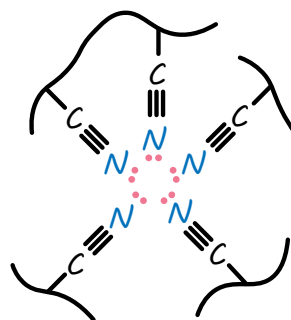
Rheology



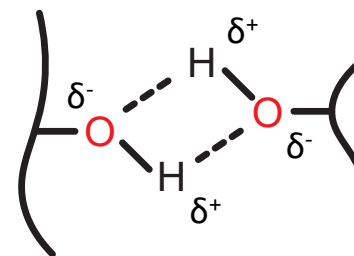
Cluster-triggered autofluorescence spectroscopy



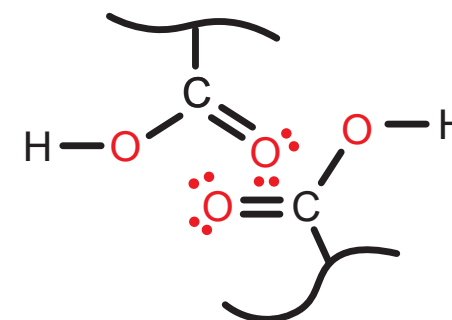
through space
interactions



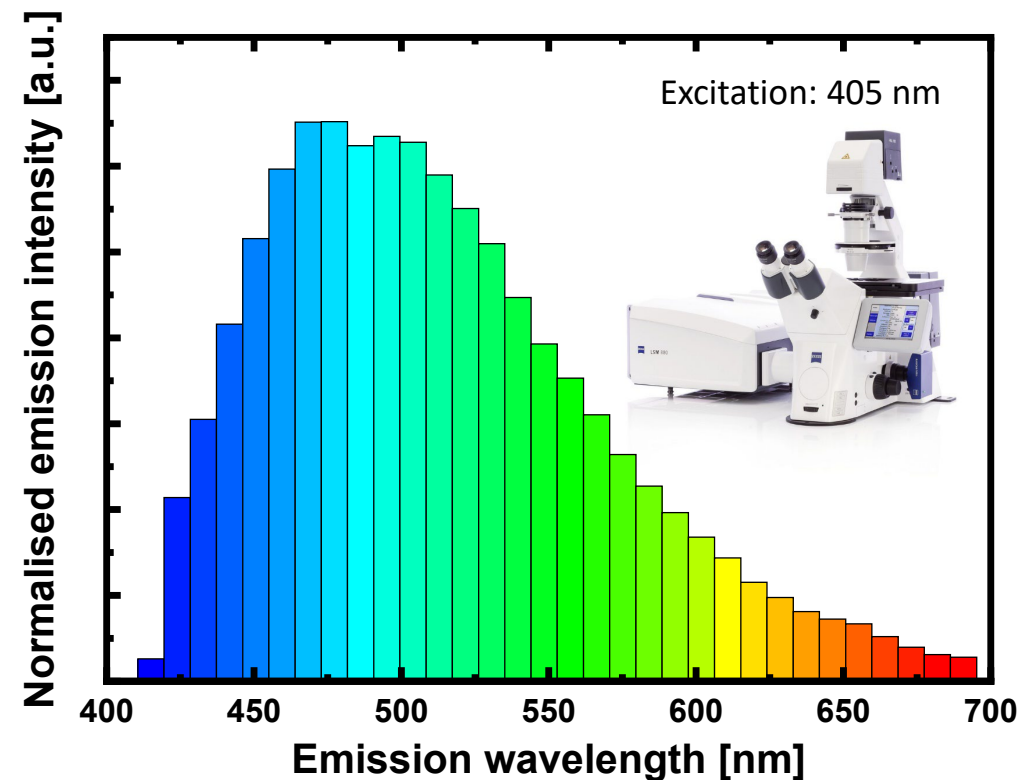
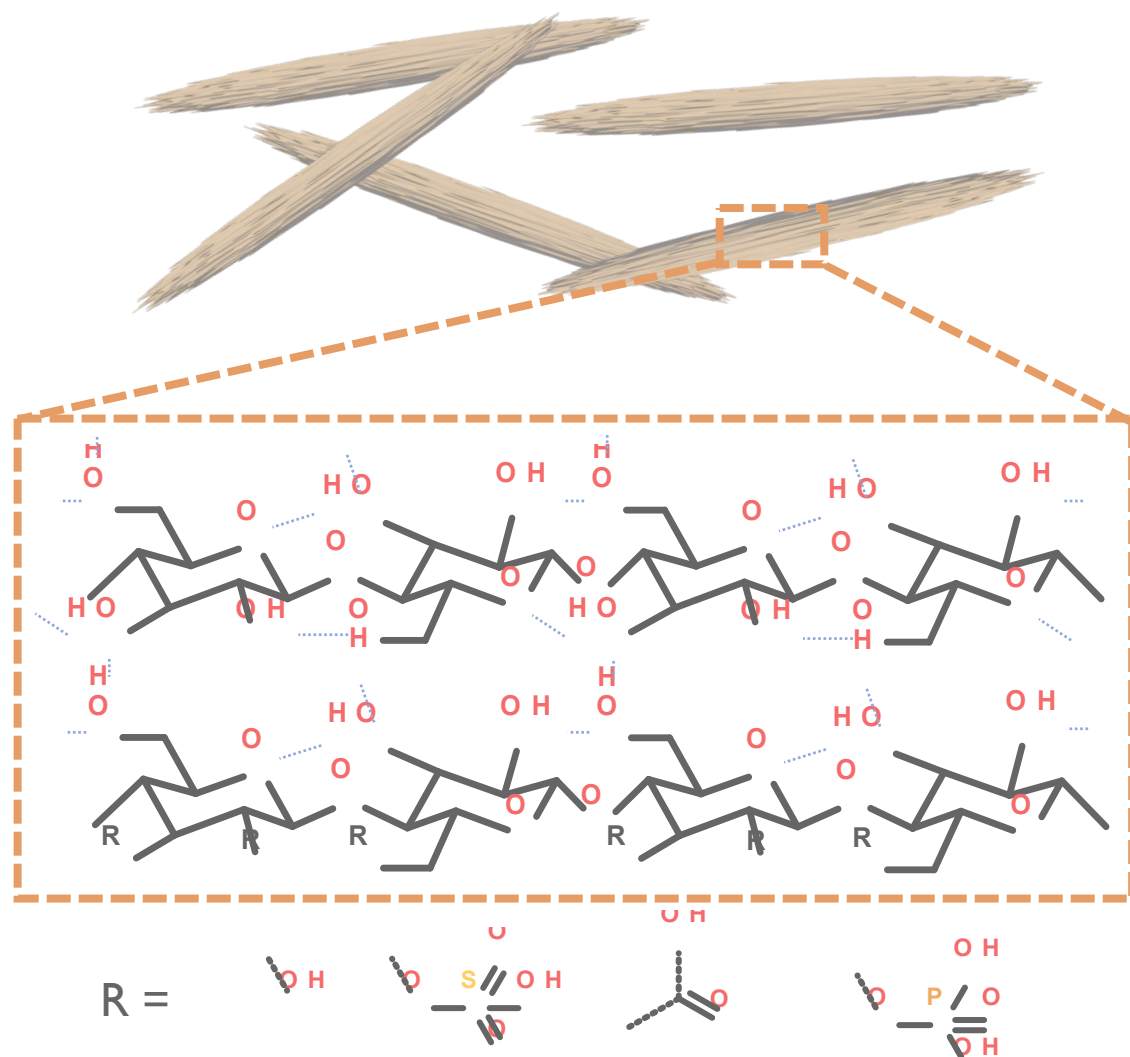
dipole-dipole
interactions



π , π
interactions

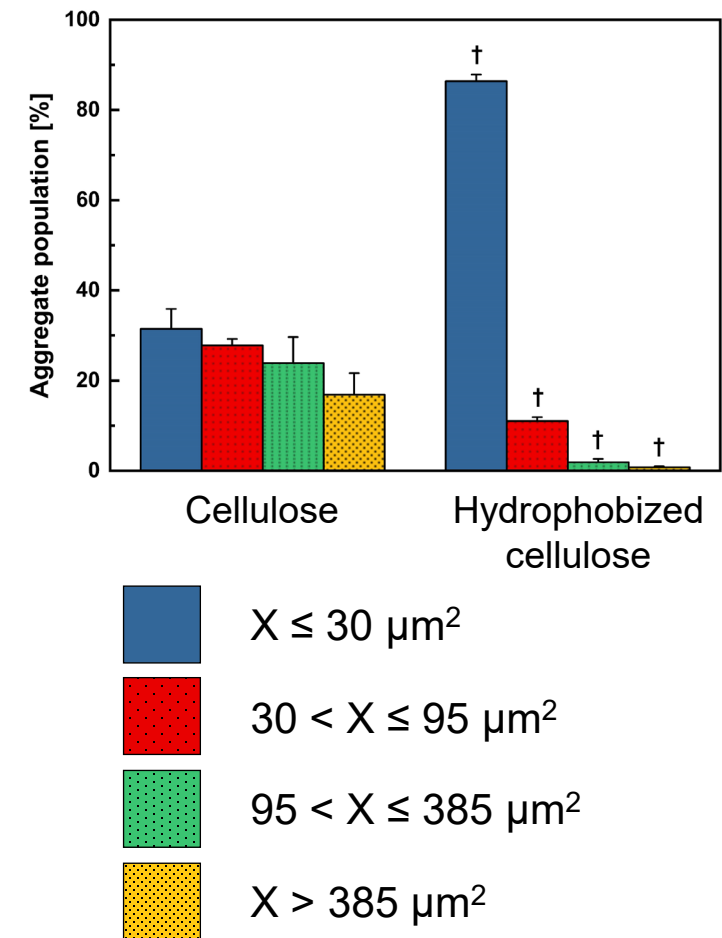
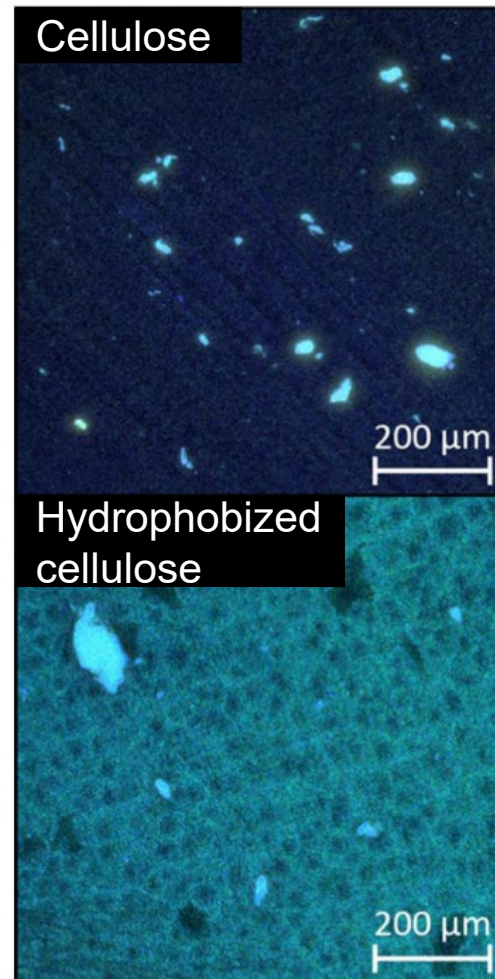
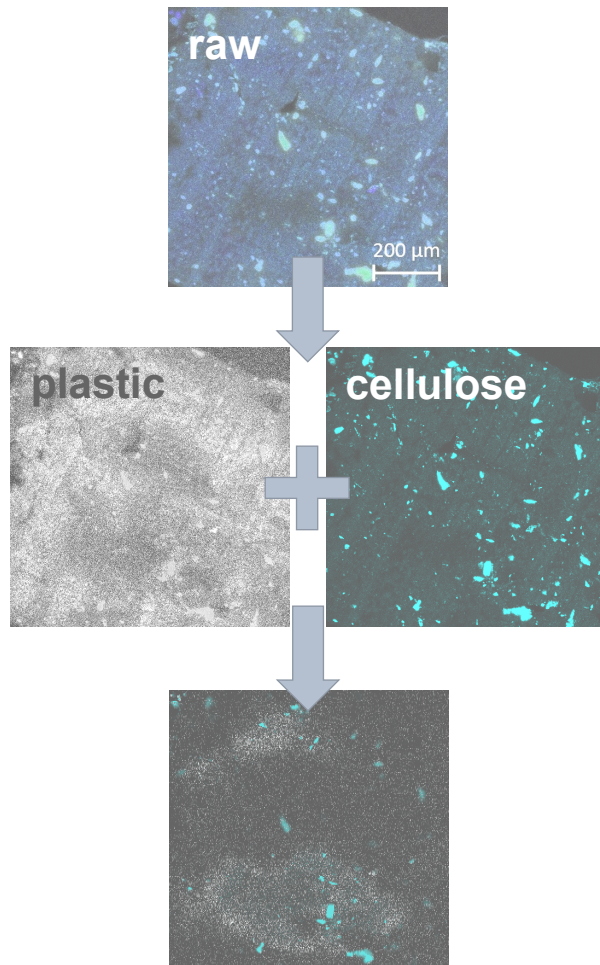


Nanocellulose mechanisms of cluster-triggered emission



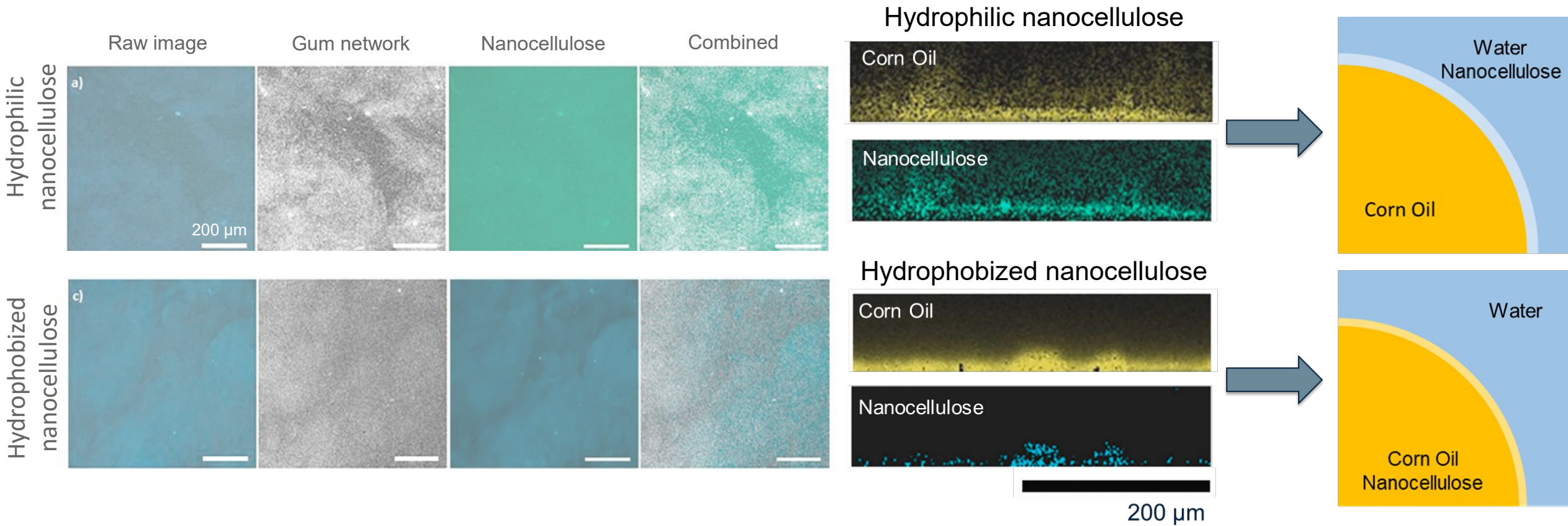
Tracking nanocelluloses – composites

Fluorescence imaging enables tracking of nanocellulose in solid materials



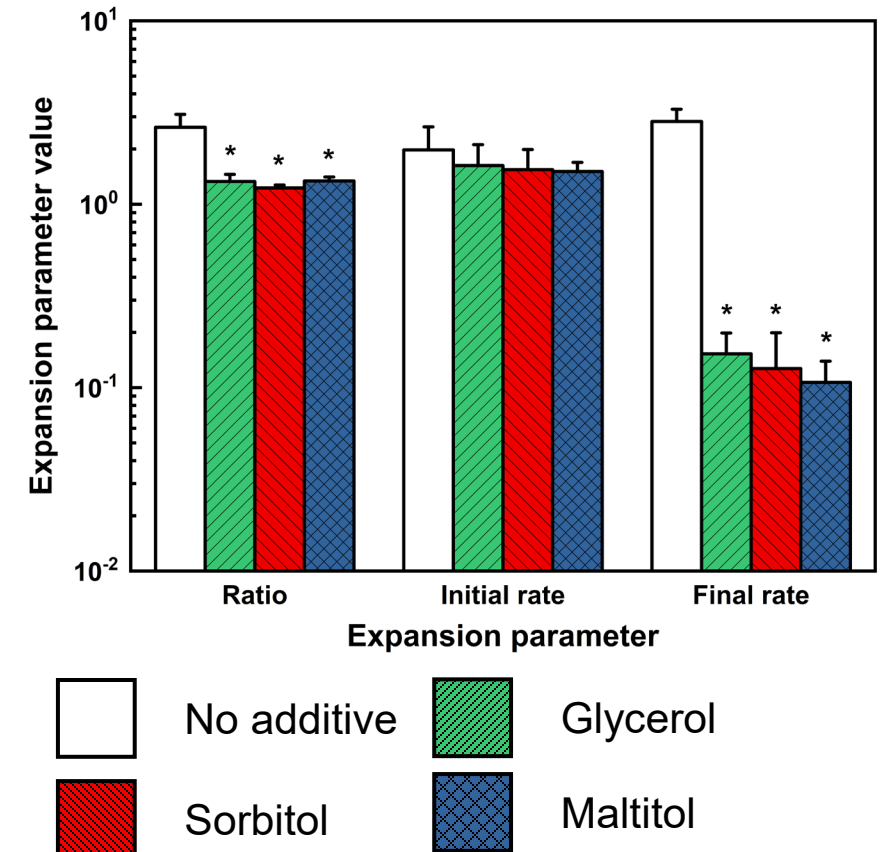
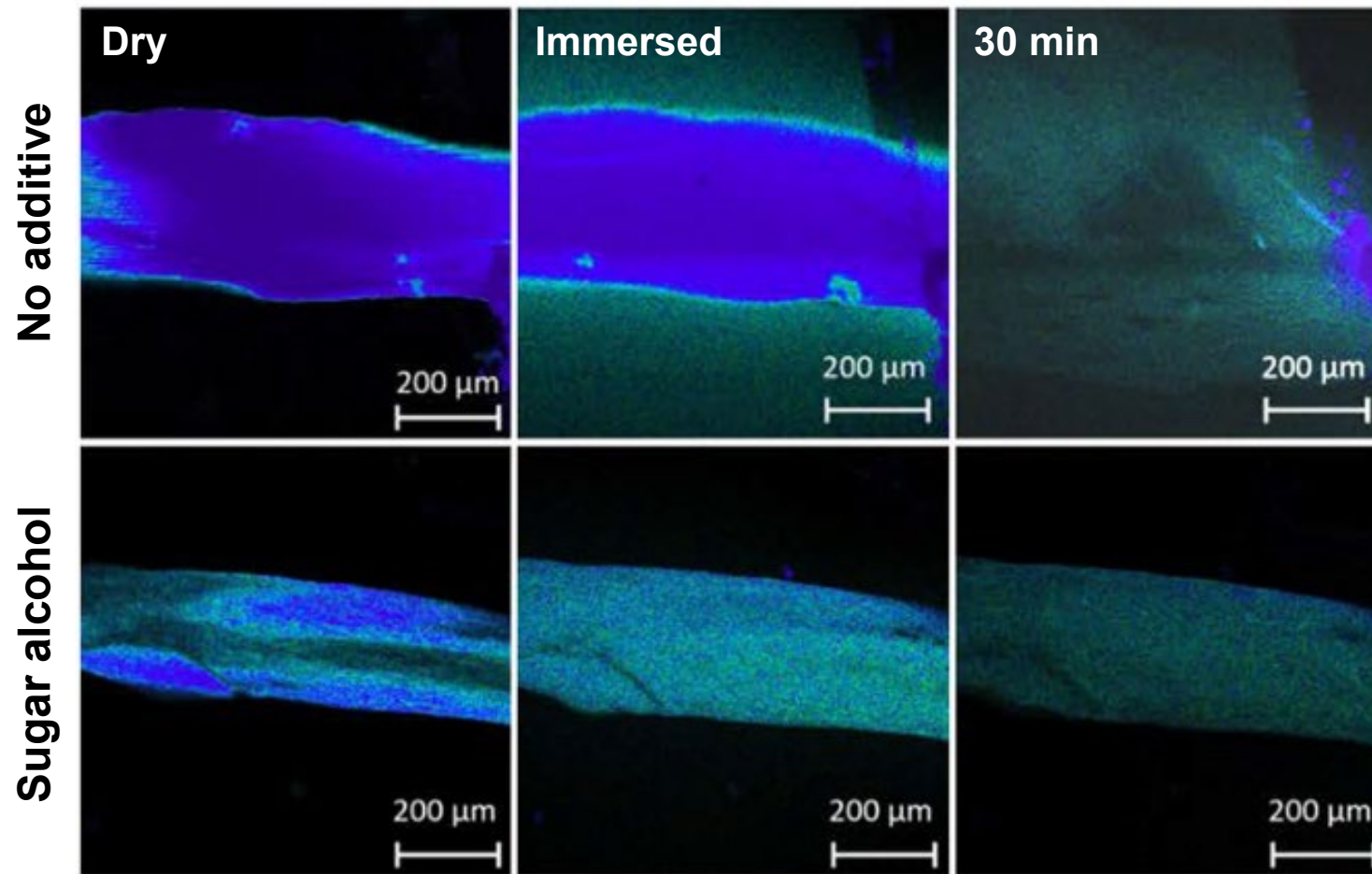
Tracking nanocelluloses – gels and emulsions

Fluorescence imaging enables tracking of nanocellulose in liquid systems



Tracking nanocelluloses – dynamic analysis

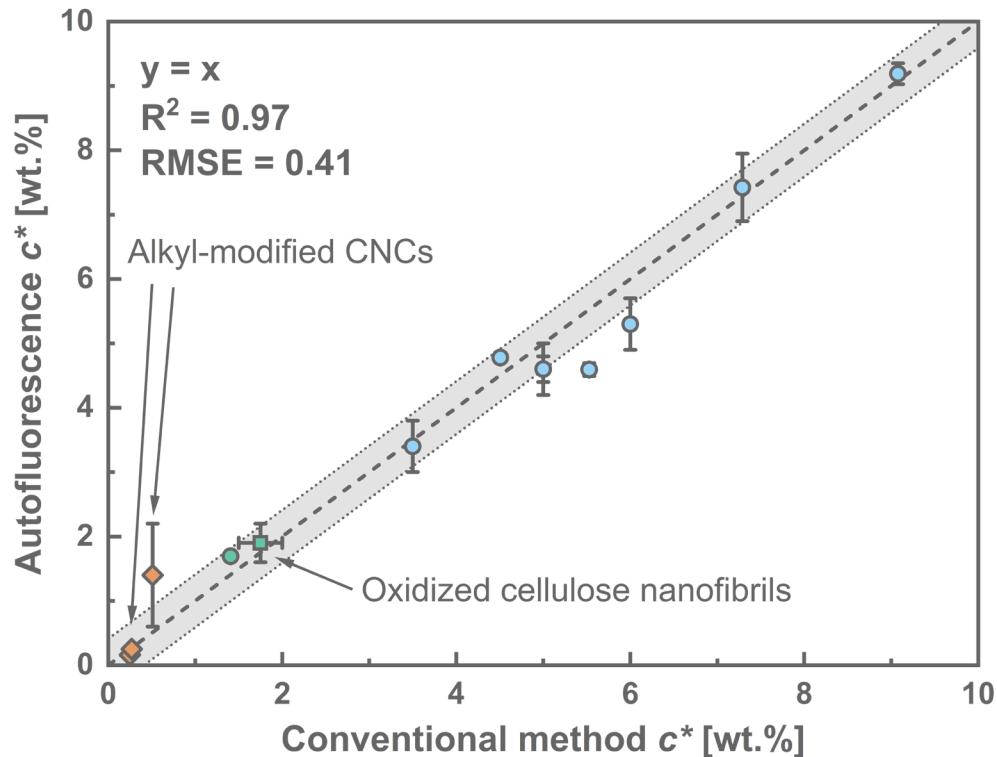
Fluorescence imaging enables tracking of material expansion in near real-time



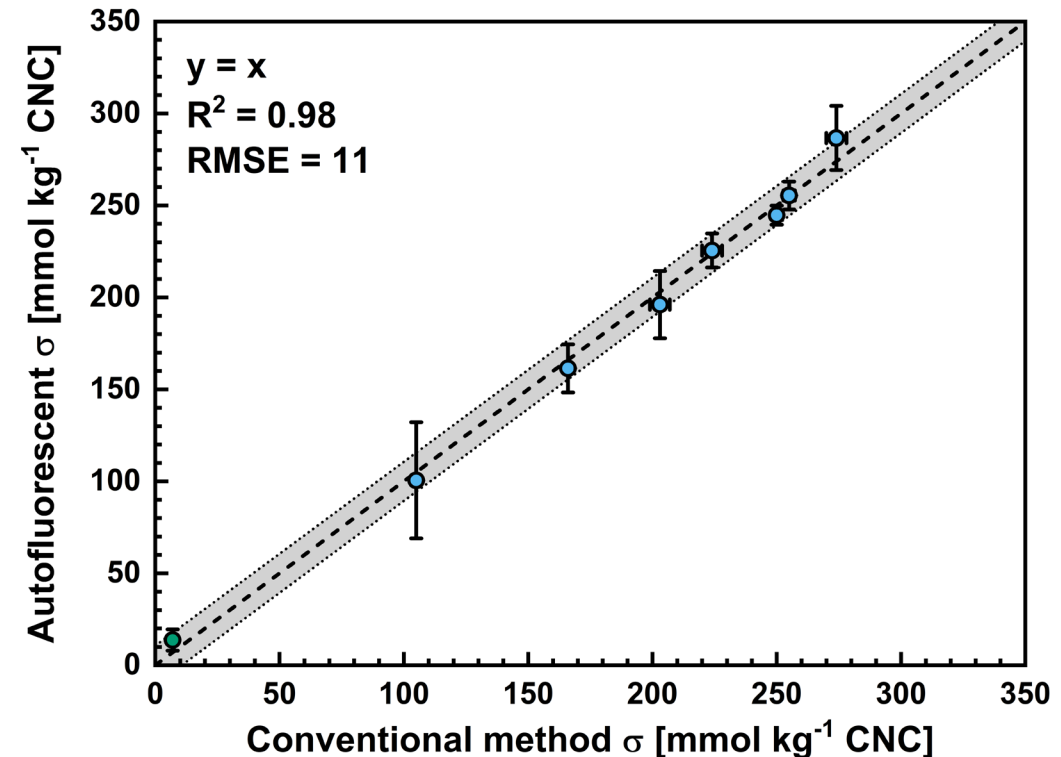
* p < 0.05

Characterization of nanocellulose properties

Critical concentration accurately determined from autofluorescence spectrum alone



Surface charge content accurately determined from autofluorescence spectrum alone



Hydrophobic gelation Gelation Liquid crystalline phase formation

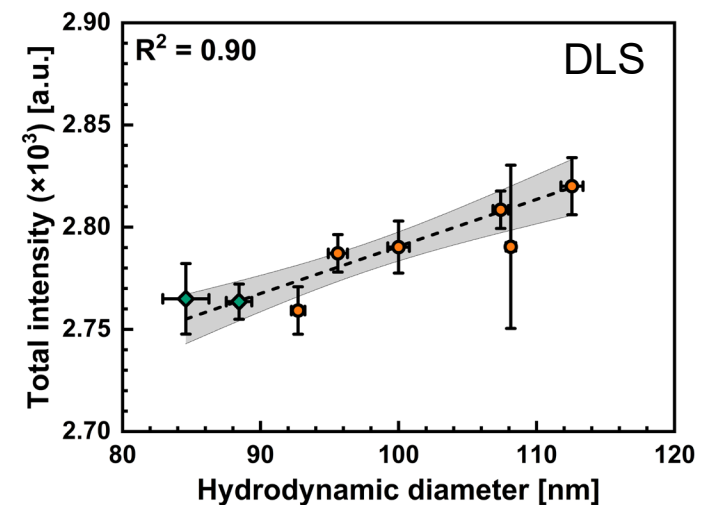
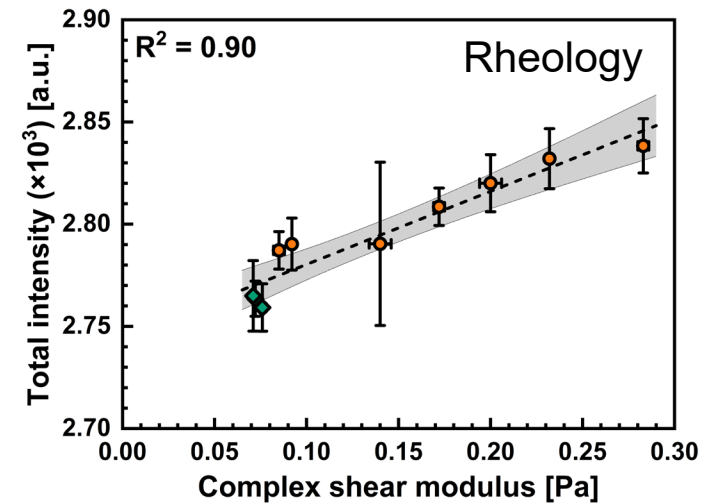
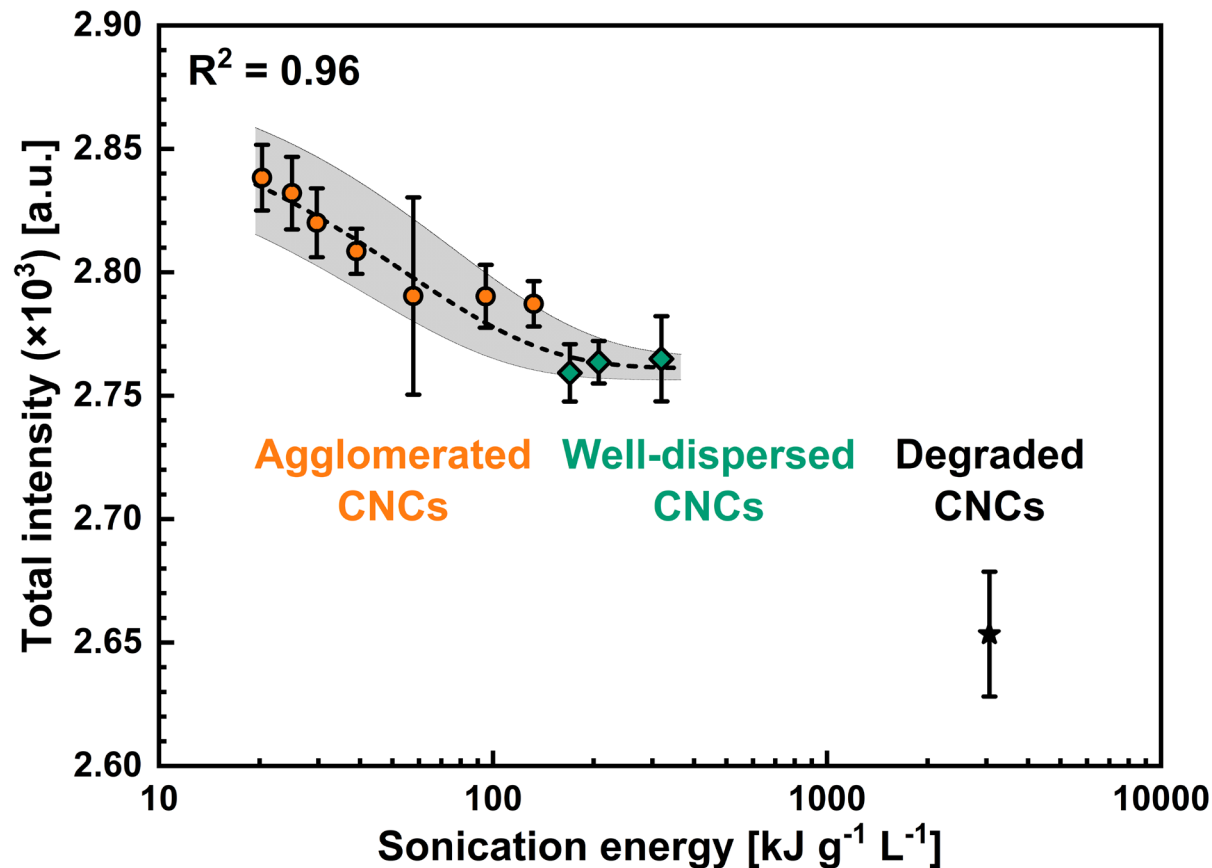
RMSE: Root mean square error

marcus.a.johns@ubc.ca

○ Johns et al. (2022) *Nanoscale* 14:16883.
□ Johns et al. (2020) *Analyst* 145:4836. ◇ Nigmatullin et al. (2020) *Biomacromolecules* 21:1812.

Dispersion of dried cellulose nanocrystals

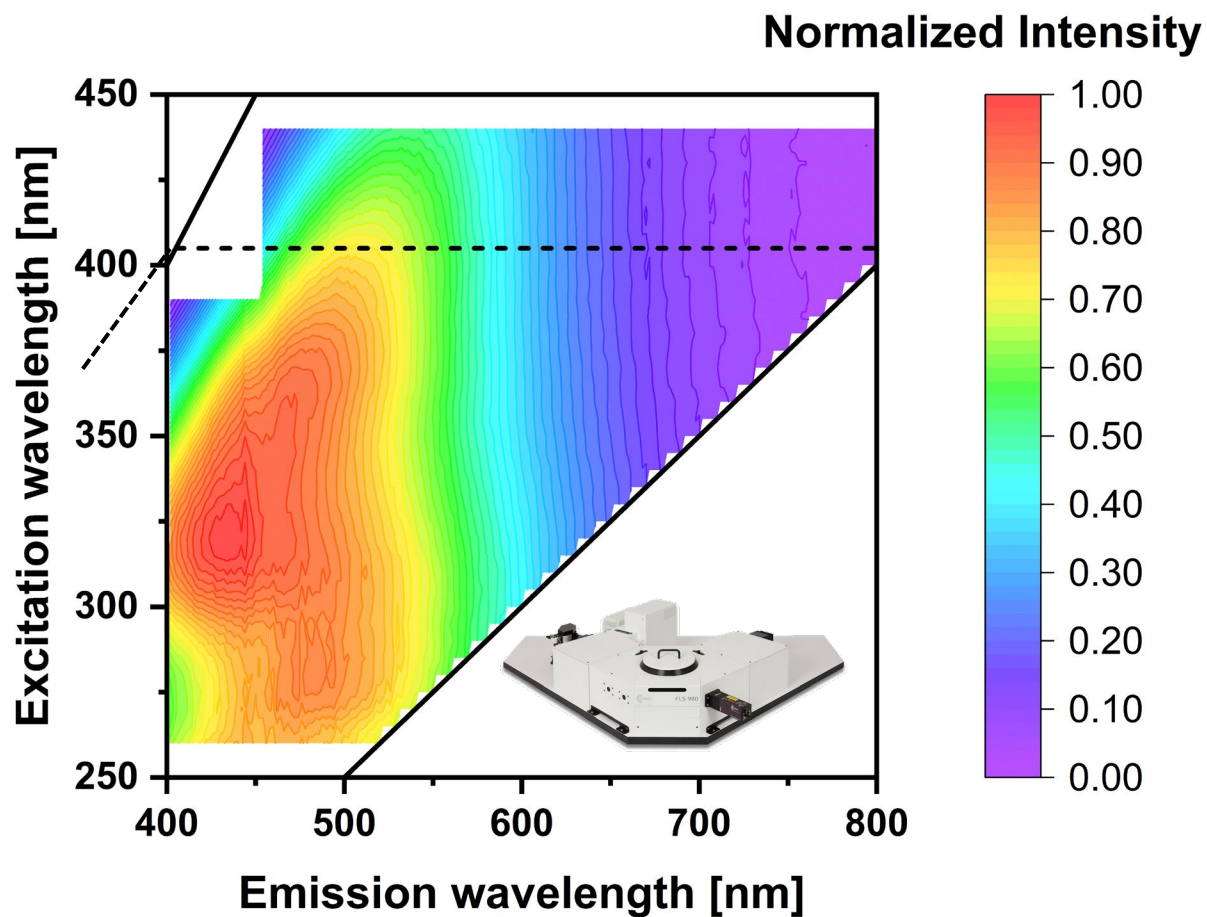
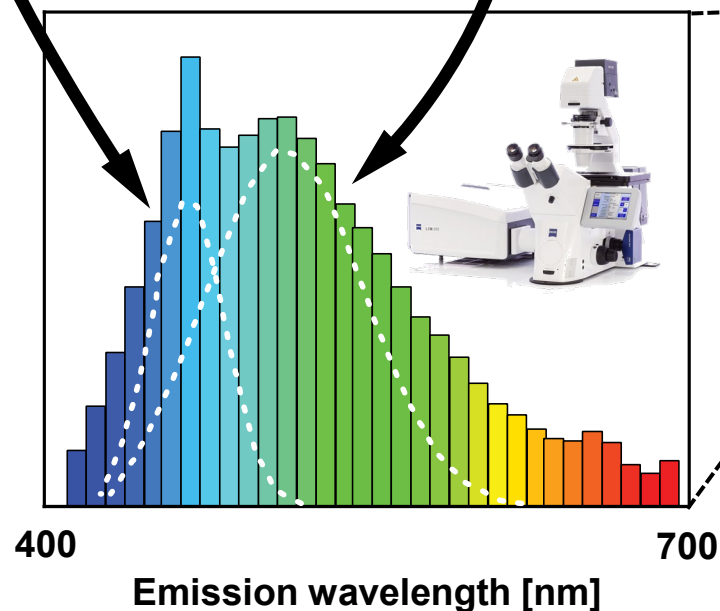
Fluorescence imaging enables tracking of nanocellulose dispersion/agglomeration



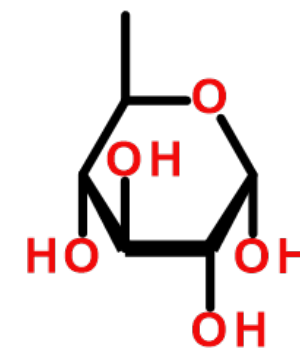
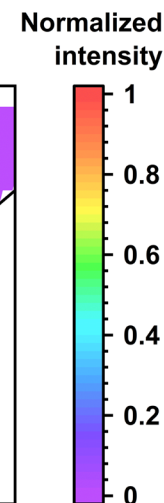
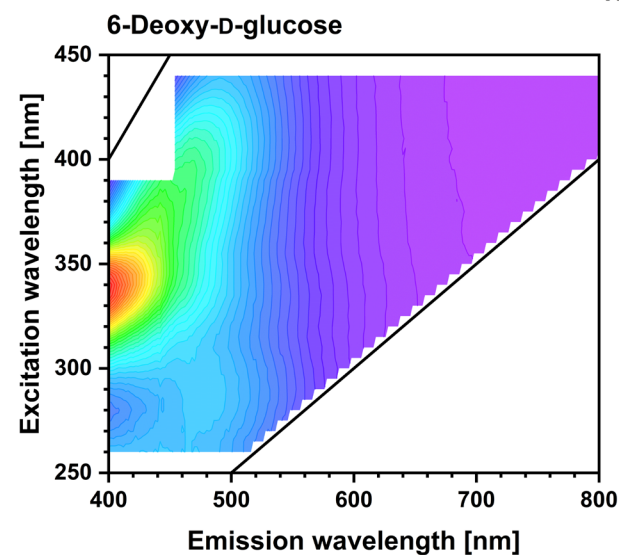
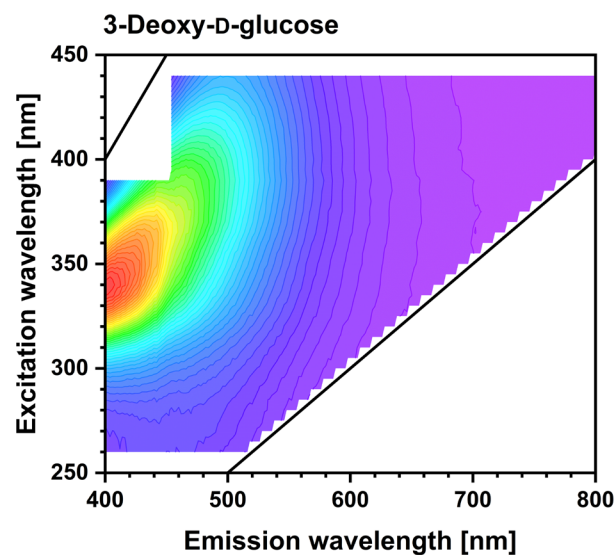
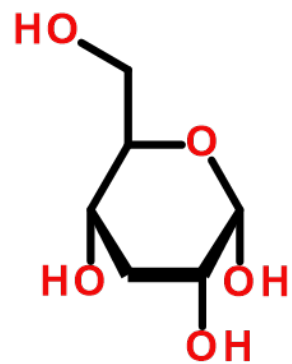
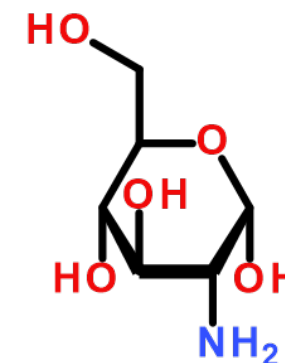
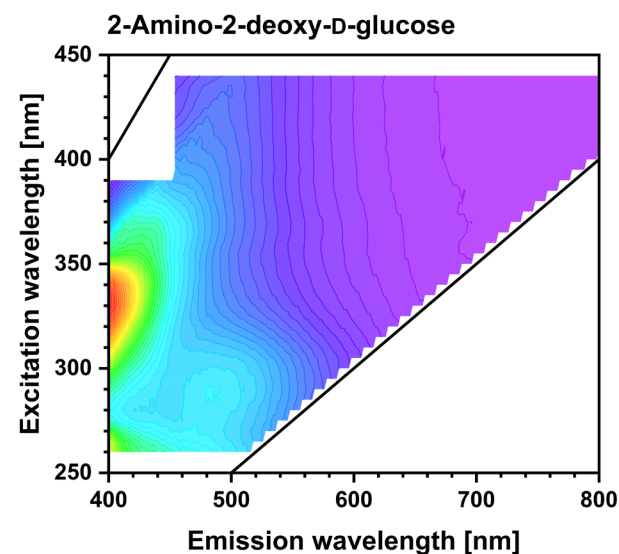
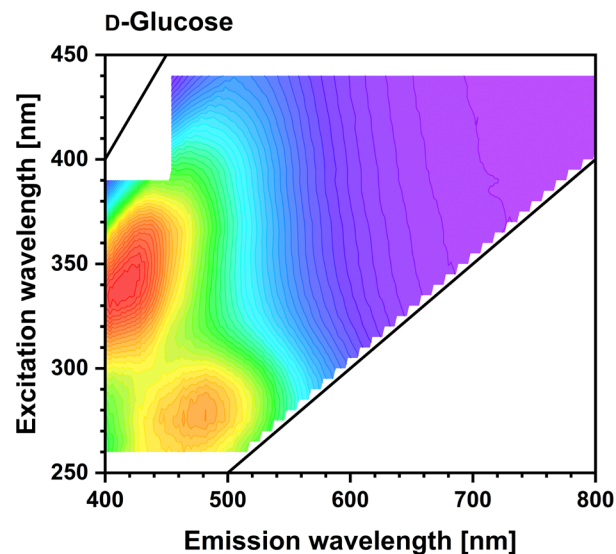
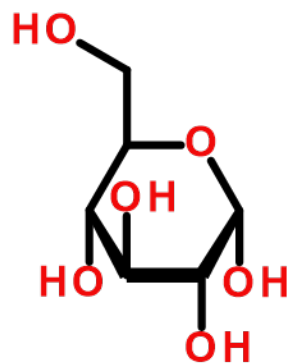
Origins of nanocellulose fluorescent bands

Internal interactions
(hydrogen bonding)

External
interactions



Origins of nanocellulose fluorescent bands



Conclusions

Fluorescence arising from intermolecular interactions enables tracking of cellulose nanomaterials and determination of their key properties

Positives	Negatives
Minimal sample preparation required	Bulk measurement
Can distinguish different materials from one another	Weak emission intensity limits detection at low concentrations
Can determine multiple properties simultaneously	Conventional fluorophores, e.g. lignin, will dominate fluorescence spectra if present
Applicable in a variety of situations	
Rapid technique	
Highly sensitive to surface modification	
In-line analysis technically feasible	

Acknowledgements



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