

Nanocellulose – properties and possibilities

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Nanofibrils and -crystals

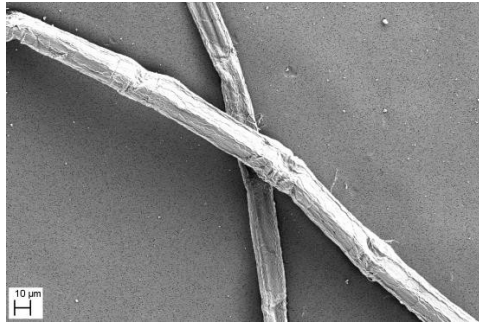
NFC

MFC

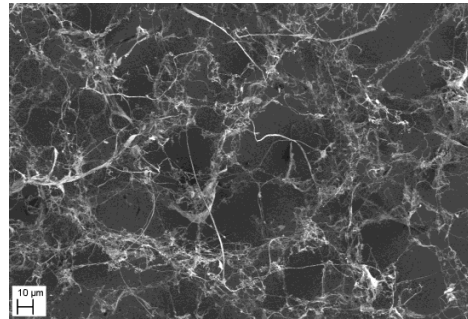
CNF

CMF

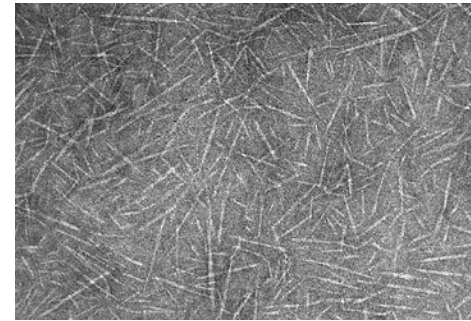
NCC



Cellulose fibre

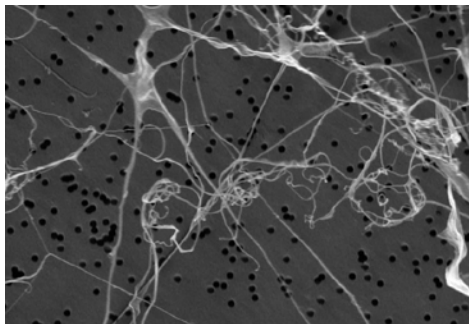


MicroFIBRILS (MFC)



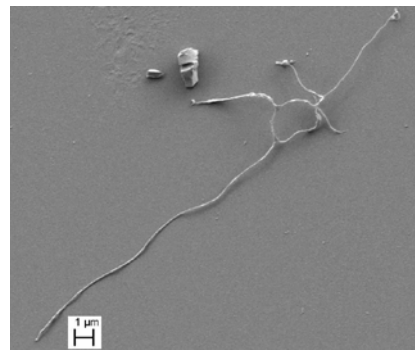
100 nm

NanoCRYSTALS (CNC)



1 μm

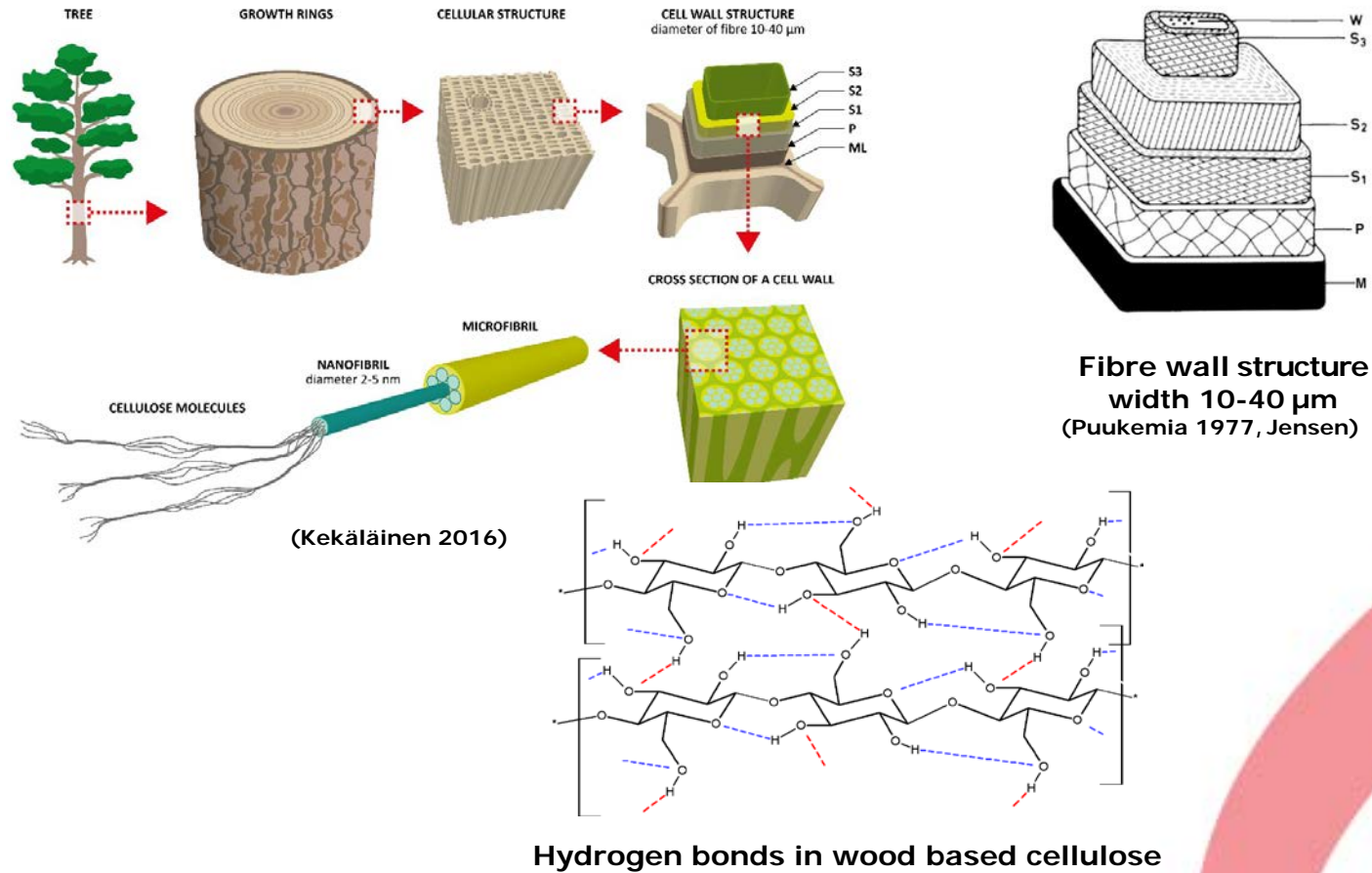
Micro- and nanoFIBRILS (MFC/NFC)



MicroFIBRIL (MFC)

	Width [nm]	Length [nm]
NFC	2 - 5	500 → some μm
NCC	2 - 15	100 - 500

Tree as a nanocellulose source



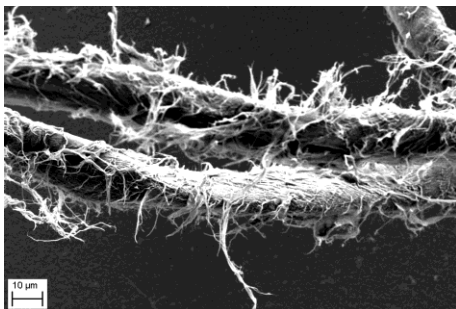
Nanocellulose properties

- Light weight
- Strength
- Water absorption capacity
- Hydrogen bonding tendency
- Optical properties
- Barrier properties



Nanocellulose - production

- Ultra-fine grinder
- High pressure homogenizer
- Microfluidizer
- Ultra-sonic treatments
- Steam explosion



- Fibre structure loosens
- Crystals by hydrolysis
- Amount of water

Possibilities – raw material

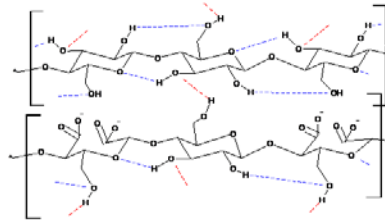
- Wood fibres
 - pine, spruce
 - birch, eucalyptus
- Non-wood fibres
 - cotton, jute, sisal, wheat straw
- Tunicates, algae
- Side streams
 - pulp and paper industry
 - food/beverage industry



Possibilities - chemistry

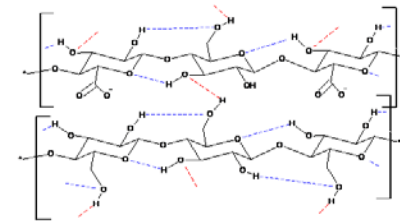
- Anionic

- Carboxyl group
- Carboxymethyl group



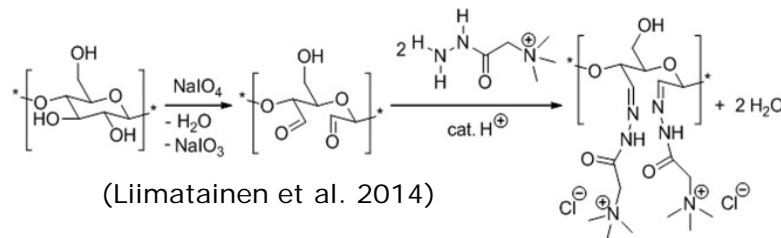
- Cationic

- Quaternary ammonium groups



- Hydrophobic

- Esterification
- Acetylation



- Grafting

Nanocellulose – possibilities

- Raw material + mechanical forces + chemistry
- Mixing with other materials
 - Nanomaterials
 - Wood components

What is enough for desired application?

- Hydrogels, aerogels, films, foams..
- Medical applications, photonics, paints, paper and packaging, electronic sensors, 3D-printing, car components, water purification..
- Increase strength, modify rheology, insulate, improve barrier properties, absorb water, increase porosity..

Thank you!

Kaarina Kekäläinen

Centria University of Applied Sciences

- R&D Specialist in Chemistry and Bioecenomy team
- Bioraff Botnia project
 - Project managing
 - Extractives research
- Analysis services

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Kaarina Kekäläinen

MICROFIBRILLATION OF
PULP FIBRES

THE EFFECTS OF COMPRESSION-SHEARING,
OXIDATION AND THERMAL DRYING



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