

Grand Challenges of Characterization & Modeling of Cellulose Nanomaterials

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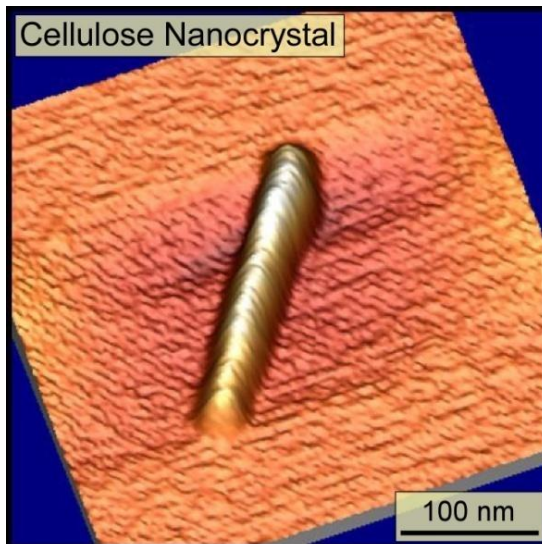
DOE- Sustainable Nanomaterials Workshop,
26 June, 2012

200nm

Cellulose Nanomaterials (CN)

Char & Modeling:

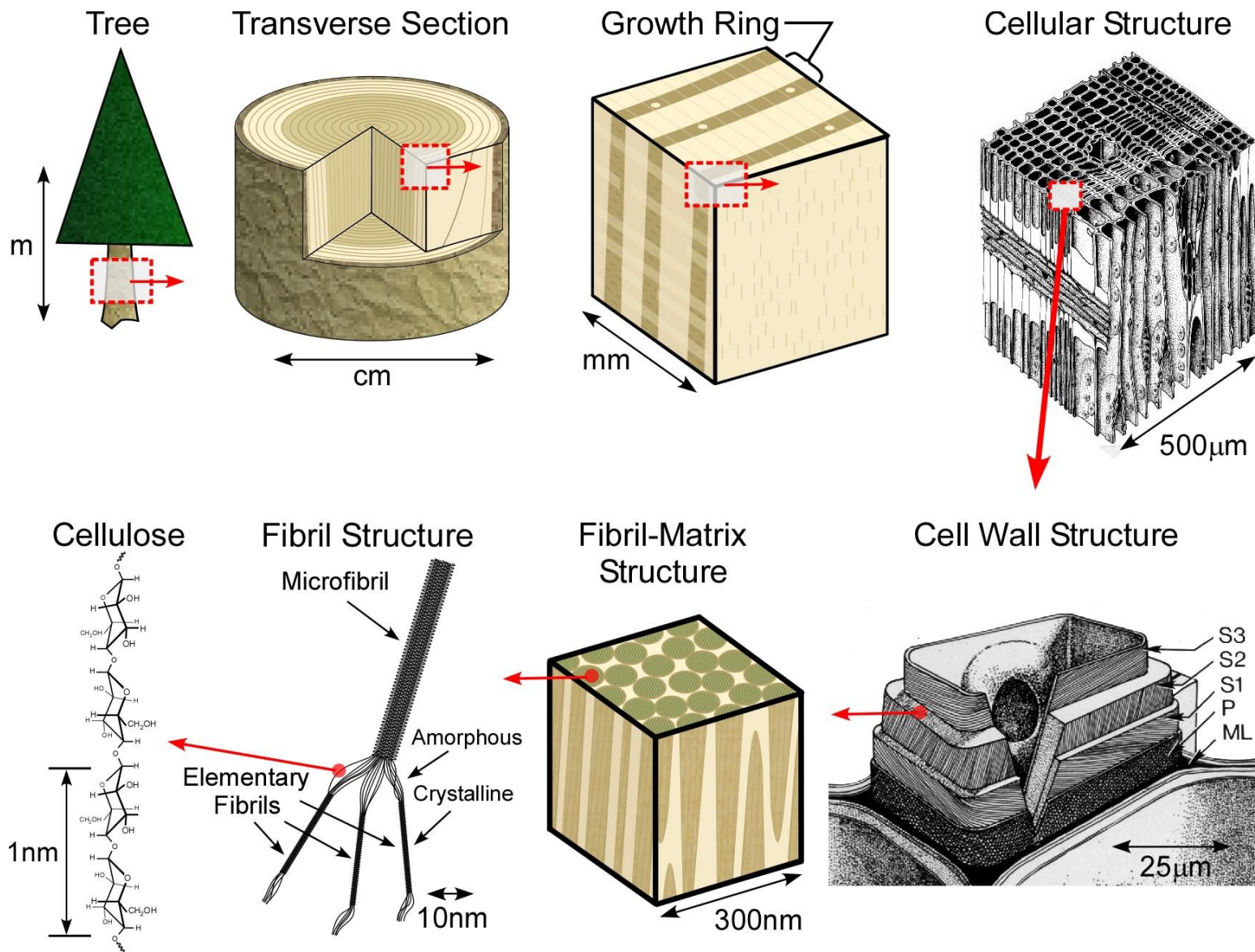
- Extraction Process
 - Linked to bioenergy
- Extracted Materials
 - Chemicals
 - **Nanomaterials**
- Reassembly



- Influence:
 - Cellulose Source
 - Extraction Process
- Two Particle Morphologies:
 - Rod: CNC, NCC, NCW, NCXLS
 - Fibrillar: CNF, NFC, MFC, BC, AC
- Questions:
 - What to Characterize?
 - How to Characterize?
 - How to Model?



Wood- Cellulose Nanomaterials (CNs)



CN form Wide Variety of Sources

Trees



Plants

Wheat Straw



Cotton



Sugar Beet



Sisal



Ramie



Banana



Alfa, Hemp, Flax,
Jute, etc

Potato



Other

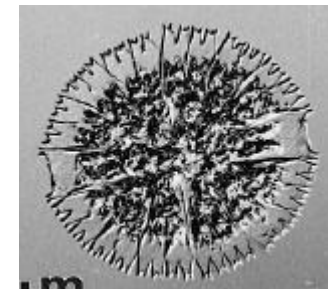
Tunicate



Bacteria

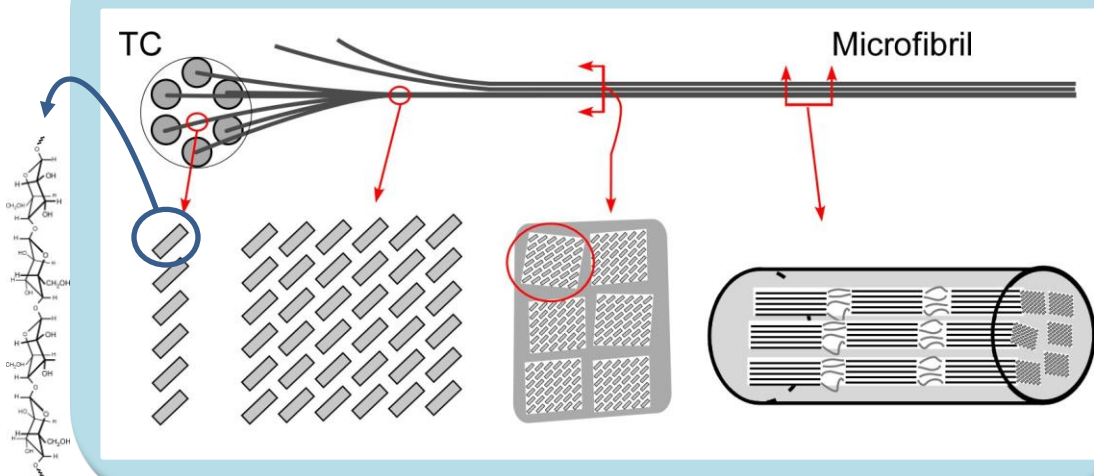


Algae

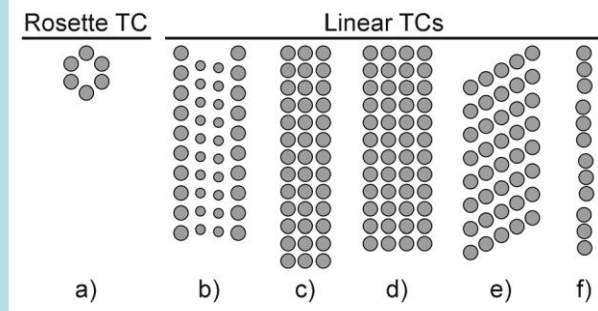


Biosynthesis

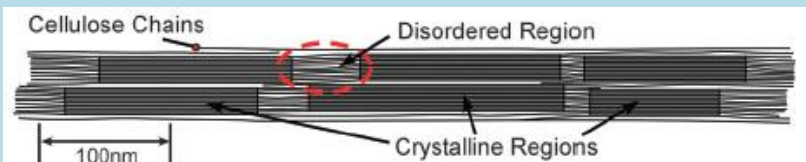
Wood/Plant Microfibril Synthesis



TC dependent on Source



Microfibril Structure

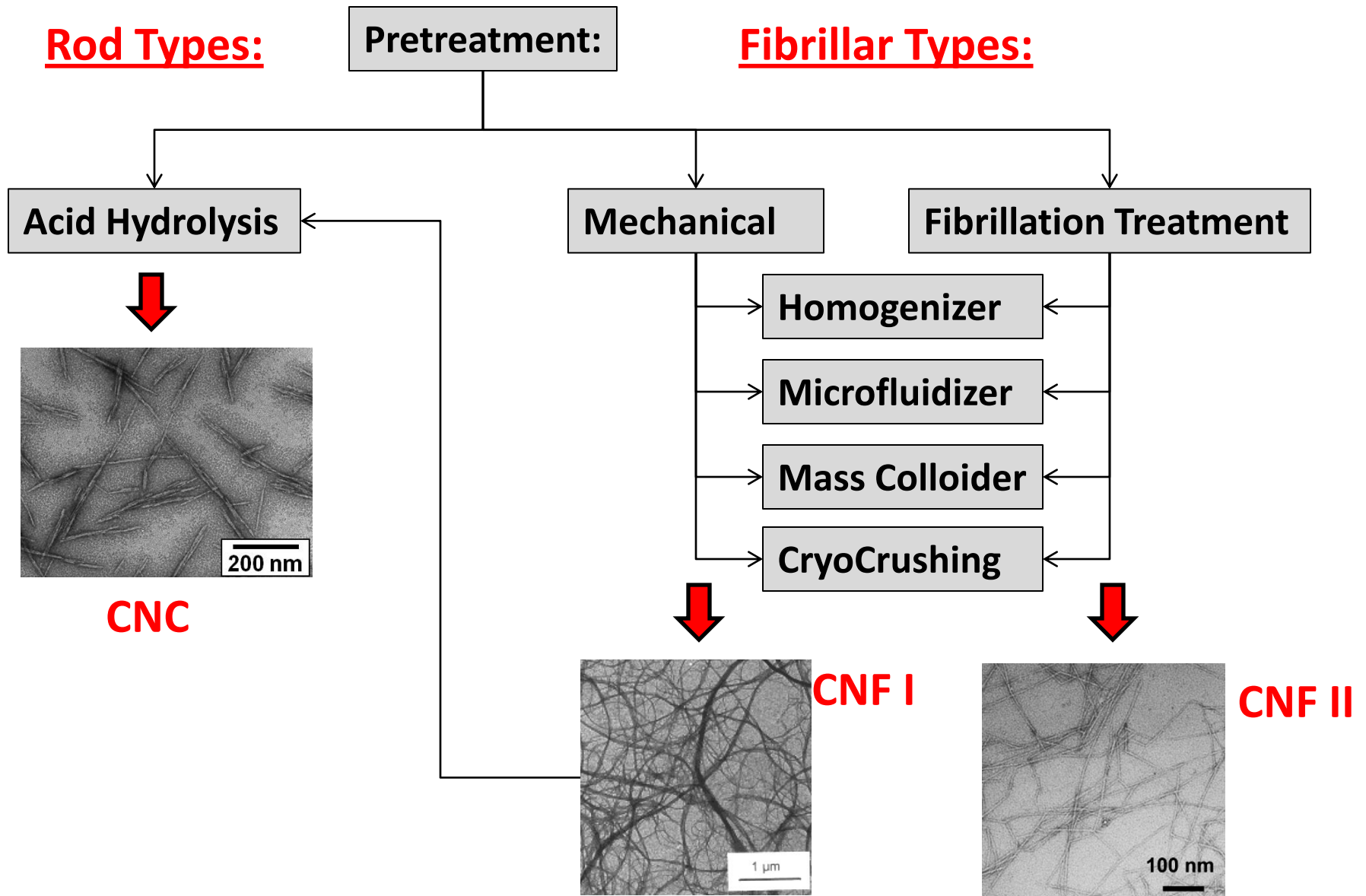


- Dependent on Source
- Hierarchical structure
- Crystalline/Amorphous, Bundling
 - Crystalline → high properties
- Structure not 100% quantified.

Influence on Extracted Particle

- Morphology
- Crystalline/Amorphous
- Surface Chemistry
- Uniformity

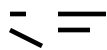
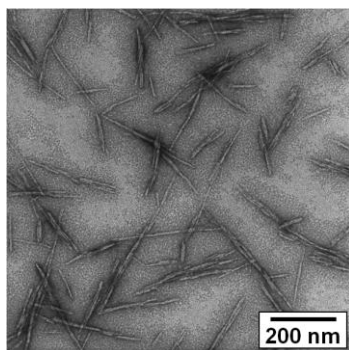
CNs Extraction Summary



Degree of Branching

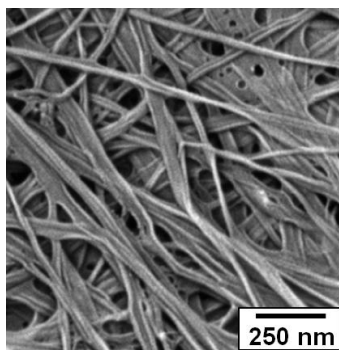
↑ branching

CNC



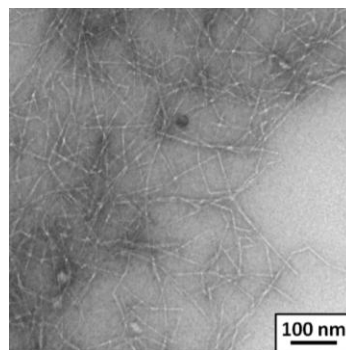
- Diameter: 3-20 nm
- Length: 50-500 nm
- Branching: low

BC



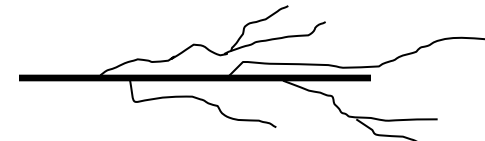
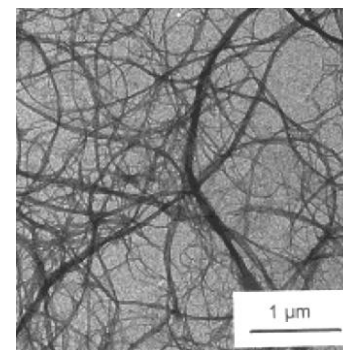
- 30-50, 6-10nm
- > 1μm
- low

CNF II



- 4-40 nm
- > 1μm, ?
- med

CNF I



- 40-100 nm
- > 1μm, ?
- High

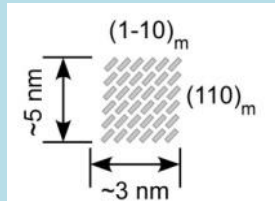
Differences in CN Morphology

Result From:

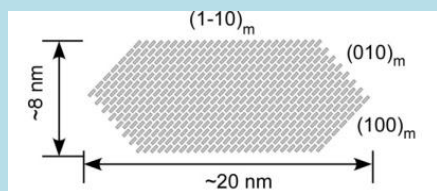
- Biosynthesis process
- Extraction process

Cross-Sectional Shape:

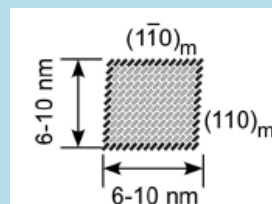
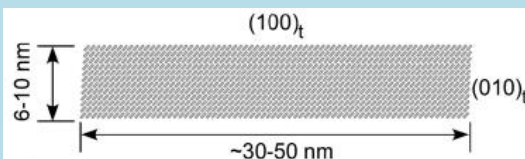
CNC, CNF-wood/plant



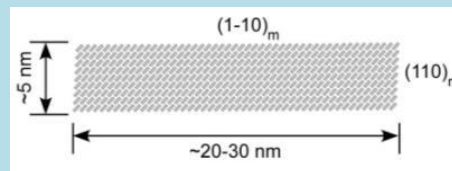
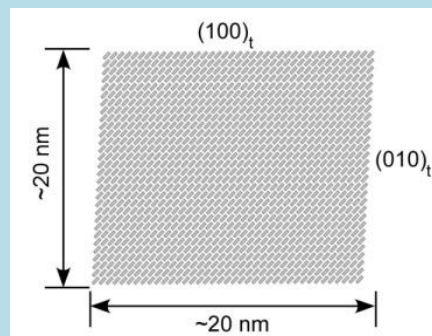
CNC-tunicate



Bacterial Cellulose (BC)



Algae Cellulose (AC)

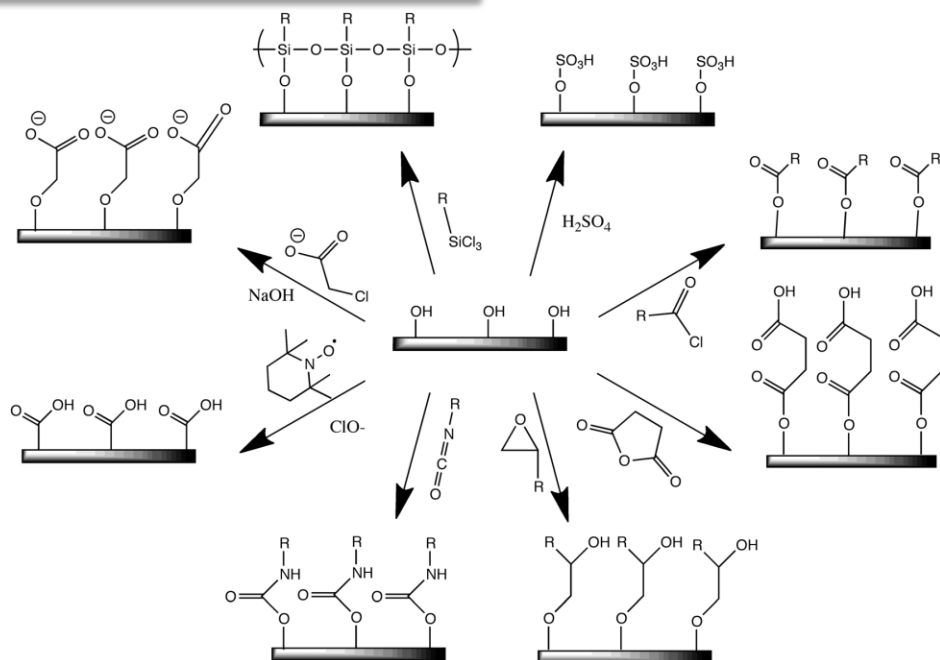


Surface Modification:

Induce New Functionality

- Readily Reactive Surface: -OH
- Alter Particle-Particle, & Particle-Matrix

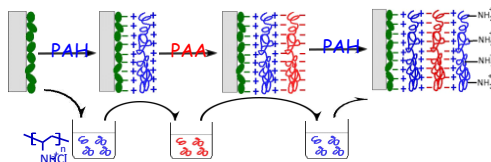
Covalent Bonding



- TEMPO regioselective oxidation
- sulfonation
- halogenated acetic acids
- carboxylic acid halides
- acid anhydrides
- epoxides
- isocyanates
- chlorosilanes

Surface Modification:

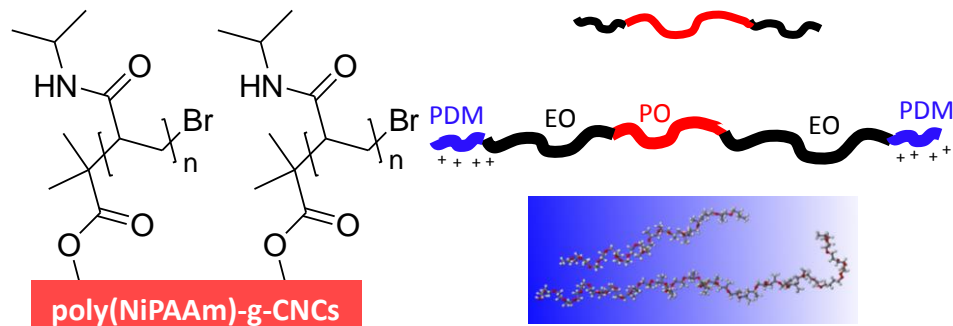
Polyelectrolyte multilayers



Proteins

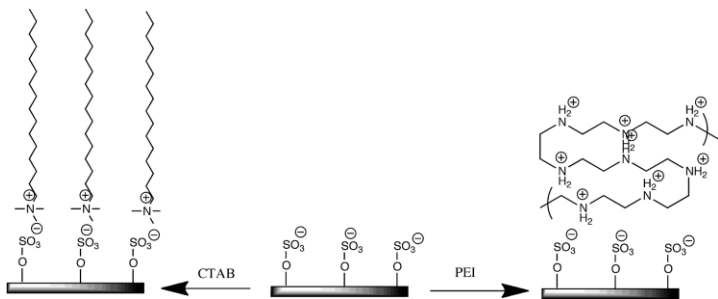


Polymer grafting



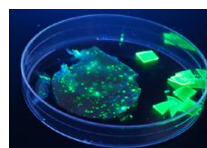
Roy et al., Chem Soc Rev, 38, 2046-2064, 2009

Surfactants



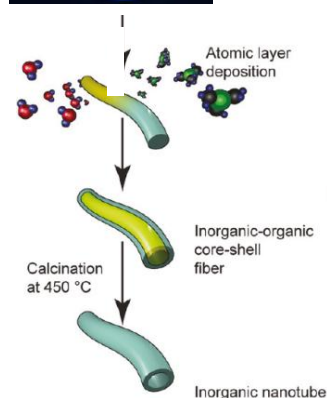
Moon et al., Chem Soc Rev 2011.

NPs, ALD, QDs

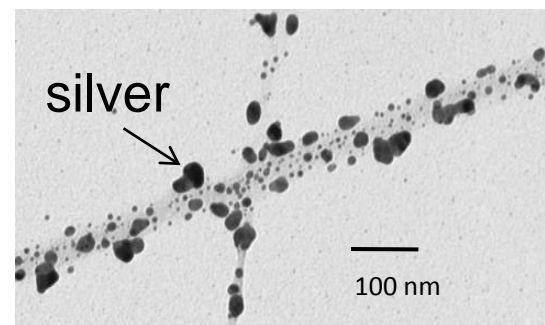


D. Grey

<http://www.mcgill.ca/pprc/members/gray/quantum/>



Korhonen, ACSNano 2011



- processing (Ag, Au, Cu, Pt, CdS, PdS, ZnS)
Padalkar et al., Langmuir, 2010,

Grand Challenge: CN Characterization

Key Challenges:

- Increased Fidelity
- Quantification
- Anisotropy Effects
- Application
 - high Throughput
 - Representative volume
 - Combination of Techniques

Technique Summary:

- Microscopy: light, e-, ion, scanning probe
- Diffraction: e-, neutron, x-ray
- Inelastic Scattering: Raman
- Scattering: DLS,
- Spectroscopy: NMR, IR, FTIR,
- Rheology:
- Thermal: TGA/DTA
- Etc

Needed Information:

- Morphology
 - Size, aspect ratio, uniformity
 - Degree of Branching
 - distribution, etc
- Surface Chemistry
 - Functional Group
 - Charge, etc.
- Surface Area
- Crystallinity
- Molecular Mass
- Rheology
- Material Properties
 - Mechanical, Thermal, Electrical

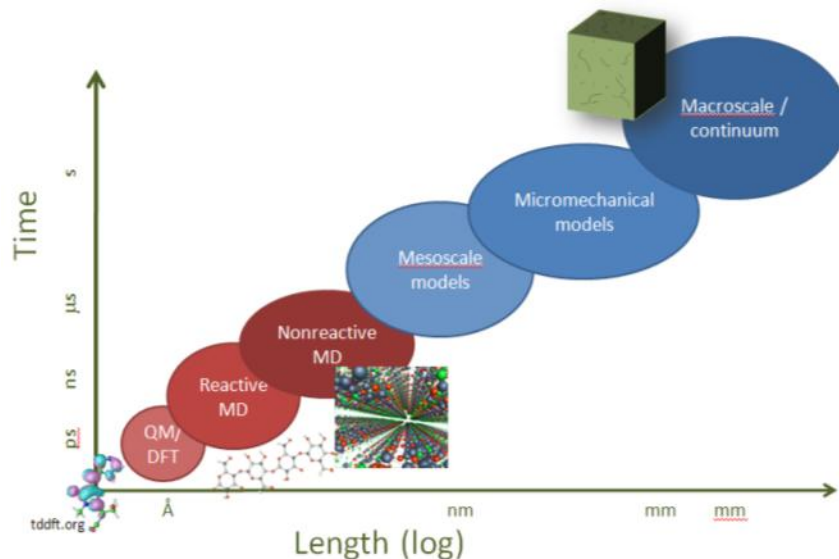
Grand Challenge: Modeling

Key Challenges:

- Multiple-Length Scales
 - Atoms → Structures
 - Atomistic → Analytical
- Validation/Verification
 - Linked to experiments
 - Linked to other modeling
- Predictive Capabilities

Modeling Areas:

- CN Particles
 - Size, aspect ratio, uniformity
 - Structure
 - H-bonding
 - Defects & Branching
- CN Suspensions
 - Water Interactions
 - Chemical interaction
 - Surface Reactivity
- CN Composites
 - CN-CN interactions
 - CN-Matrix Interactions
 - interfaces



Thank YOU

Ideal CNC Morphology?

In Reality:

- Steps
- divots

