

BIORELATED POLYMERS

Sustainable Polymer Science and Technology

Edited by

Emo Chiellini

*University of Pisa
Pisa, Italy*

Helena Gil

*University of Coimbra
Coimbra, Portugal*

Gerhart Braunegg

*Technical University of Graz
Graz, Austria*

Johanna Buchert

*VTT Biotechnology
Espoo, Finland*

Paul Gatenholm

*Chalmers University of Technology
Göteborg, Sweden*

and

Maarten van der Zee

*ATO B.V.
Wageningen, The Netherlands*

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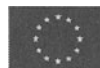
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Contributors

- JORGE ABURTO, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-Industrielle, UMR INRA, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Toulouse, INP Toulouse, 118 route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France
- GRAZYNA ADAMUS, Polish Academy of Sciences, Centre of Polymer Chemistry, ul. Marii Curie Skłodowskiej 34, 410819 Zabrze, Poland
- ISABAELE ALRIC, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-Industrielle, UMR INRA, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Toulouse, INP Toulouse, 118 route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France
- FABIOLA AYHLLON-MEIXUEIRO, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-industrielle, UMR 1010 INRA/INP-ENSCT - 118, route de narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France
- JACKY BARBOT, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Unité de Biochimie et Technologie des Protéines, B.P. 717627, 44316 Nantes Cedex 3, France
- MAGNUS BENGTTSSON, Department of Polymer Technology, Chalmers University of Technology, S-41296 Göteborg, Sweden
- RODOLFO BONA, Institut für Biotechnologie, TU-Graz, Petersgasse 12, A-8010 Graz, Austria
- ELIZABETH BORREDON, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-Industrielle, UMR INRA, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Toulouse, INP Toulouse, 118 route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France
- GERHART BRAUNEGG, Institut für Biotechnologie, TU-Graz, Petersgasse 12, A-8010 Graz, Austria
- PAULO BRITO, Departamento de Engenharia Química da Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Pólo II - Pinhal de Marrocos, 3030 Goimbra, Portugal
- FERNANDO CALDEIRA JORGE, Bresfor, Indústria do Formol, S.A., Apartado 13, 3830 Gafanha da Nazaré, Portugal
- SERGIO CASELLA, Dipartimento di Biotechnologie Agrarie, Università di Padova, Agripolis, Padova, Italy
- JOSÉ A.A.M. CASTRO, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

- EMO CHIELLINI, Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry, University of Pisa, via Risorgimento 35, 56126 Pisa, Italy
- PATRIZIA CINELLI, Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry, University of Pisa, via Risorgimento 35, 56126 Pisa, Italy
- FRANCESCA COLOMBO, Politecnico di Milano, Facoltà di Ingegneria, Milano, Italy
- ANDREA CORTI, Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry, University of Pisa, via Risorgimento 35, 56126 Pisa, Italy
- JOÃO G. CRESPO, Departamento de Química - CQFB, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2825-114 Caparica, Portugal
- OLOF DAHLMAN, Swedish Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Box 5604, S-11486 Stockholm, Sweden
- WOLF-DIETER DECKWER, Gesellschaft für Biotechnologische Forschung mbH, Mascheroder Weg 1, D-38124, Braunschweig, Germany
- CLAUDE DESSERME, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Unité de Biochimie et Technologie des Protéines, B.P. 717627, 44316 Nantes Cedex 3, France
- PIETER J. DIJKSTRA, Department of Chemical Technology and Institute of Biomedical Technology, University of Twente, P.O. Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands
- MARIA G. DUARTE, Department of Biochemistry, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
- RENÉ ESTERMANN, Composto+, Geheidweg 24, 4600 Olten, Switzerland
- JAN FEIJEN, Department of Chemical Technology and Institute of Biomedical Technology, University of Twente, P.O. Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands
- JORGE M.B. FERNANDES DINIZ, Escola Secundária de Jaime Cortesão, Coimbra, Portugal
- ANTOINE GASET, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-Industrielle, UMR INRA, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Toulouse, INP Toulouse, 118 route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France
- PAUL GATENHOLM, Department of Polymer Technology, Chalmers University of Technology, S-41296 Göteborg, Sweden
- CARLOS F.G.C. GERALDES, Department of Biochemistry, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
- M. HELENA GIL, Departamento de Engenharia Química da Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Pólo II - Pinhal de Marrocos, 3030 Coimbra, Portugal
- SAMUEL GIRARDEAU, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-Industrielle, UMR INRA, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Toulouse, INP Toulouse, 118 route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France
- WOLFGANG GLASSER, Department of Wood Sci and Forest Production, Virginia Tech. Blacksburg, USA
- ELIZABETH GRILLO FERNANDES, Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry, University of Pisa, via Risorgimento 35, 56126 Pisa, Italy
- JACQUES GUÉGUEN, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Unité de Biochimie et Technologie des Protéines, B.P. 717627, 44316 Nantes Cedex 3, France
- MARTIN GUSTAVSSON, Department of Polymer Technology, Chalmers University of Technology, S-41296 Göteborg, Sweden
- VERA HAACK, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Macromolecular Chemistry, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Humboldtstraße 10, D-07743 Jena, Germany
- GUDRUN HAAGE, Institut für Biotechnologie, TU-Graz, Petersgasse 12, A-8010 Graz, Austria

- STEFAN HAUSMANN, Axiva GmbH, Industriepark Hoechst, G864, Frankfurt/Main, Germany
- JOERN HEERENKLAGE, Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg, Department of Waste Management, Harburger Schloßstraße 37, 21079 Hamburg, Germany
- ALEKSANDRA HEIMOWSKA, Gdynia maritime Academy, 81-225 Gdynia, Poland
- THOMAS HEINZE, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Macromolecular Chemistry, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Humboldtstraße 10, D-07743 Jena, Germany
- UTE HEINZE, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Macromolecular Chemistry, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena, Humboldtstraße 10, D-07743 Jena, Germany
- SYED H. IMAM, Plant Polymer Research Unit, National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, 1815 North University Street, Peoria, Illinois 61604, USA
- HELENA JANIK, Gdynia Maritime Academy, Morska 83, 81-225 Gdynia, Poland
- ZBIGNIEW JEDLINSKI, Polish Academy of Science, Centre of Polymer Chemistry, 41-819 Zabrze, Poland
- MARIA JUZWA, Polish Academy of Science, Centre of Polymer Chemistry, 41-819 Zabrze, Poland
- EL-REFAIE KENAWY, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Tanta, Tanta, Egypt
- MAREK KOWALCZUK, Polish Academy of Sciences, Centre of Polymer Chemistry, ul. Marii Curie Skłodowskiej 34, 410819 Zabrze, Poland
- KATARZYNA KRASOWSKA, Gdynia maritime Academy, 81-225 Gdynia, Poland
- KRISTIIINA KRUUS, VTT Biotechnology, Tietotie 2, Espoo, P.O. Box 1500, FIN-02044 VTT, Finland
- COLETTE LARRÉ, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Unité de Biochimie et Technologie des Protéines, B.P. 717627, 44316 Nantes Cedex 3, France
- ANDREA LAZZERI, Department of Chemical Engineering, Industrial Chemistry and Material Science, University of Pisa, via Diotisalvi 2, 56126 Pisa, Italy
- PAULO C. LEMOS, Departamento de Química - CQFB, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2825-114 Caparica, Portugal
- JAN-PLEUN LENS, Agrotechnological Research Institute ATO, Subdivision Industrial Proteins, P.O.Box 17, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands
- CÉCILE MANGAVEL, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Unité de Biochimie et Technologie des Protéines, B.P. 717627, 44316 Nantes Cedex 3, France
- LIJUN MAO, Plant Polymer Research Unit, National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, 1815 North University Street, Peoria, Illinois 61604, USA
- LUIGI MARINI, Novamont SpA, via Fauser, 28100 Novara, Italy
- ELKE MARTEN, Gesellschaft für Biotechnologische Forschung mbH, Mascheroder Weg 1, D-38124, Braunschweig, Germany
- PETER MERTINS, Aventis Research and Technologies GmbH & Co. KG, Industriepark Hoechst, G-864 Frankfurt/Main, Germany
- HANNA MILLER, Technical University of Gdańsk, Chemical Faculty, Polymer Technology Department, Narutowicza 11/13, 80-925 Gdańsk, Poland
- WIM J. MULDER, Agrotechnological Research Institute ATO, Subdivision Industrial Proteins, P.O.Box 17, 6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands
- ROLF MÜLLER, Federal Institute of Technology, Universitätsstr. 41, Zürich, Switzerland
- ROLF-JOACHIM MÜLLER, Gesellschaft für Biotechnologische Forschung mbH, Mascheroder Weg 1, D-38124, Braunschweig, Germany

- MYRIAM NAESSENS, Department of Biochemical and Microbial Technology, Faculty of Agricultural and Applied Biological Sciences, University of Gent, Coupure links 653, B-9000 Gent, Belgium
- JÖRG NICKEL, German Aerospace Center, Institute of Structural Mechanics, Lilienthalplatz 7, D-38108 Braunschweig, Germany
- MARJA-LEENA NIKU-PAAVOLA, VTT Biotechnology, Tietotie 2, Espoo, P.O. Box 1500, FIN-02044 VTT, Finland
- LINA PEPINO, Departamento de Engenharia Química da Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Pólo II - Pinhal de Marrocos, 3030 Goimbra, Portugal
- RUI PEREIRA DA COSTA, Bresfor, Indústria do Formol, S.A., Apartado 13, 3830 Gafanha da Nazaré, Portugal
- JOOP A. PETERS, Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry and Catalysis, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands
- ANTÓNIO PORTUGAL, Departamento de Engenharia Química da Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Pólo II - Pinhal de Marrocos, 3030 Goimbra, Portugal
- SILVANA POVOLO, Dipartimento di Biotechnologie Agrarie, Università di Padova, Agripolis, Padova, Italy
- ANA M. RAMOS, Departamento de Química - CQFB, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2825-114 Caparica, Portugal
- MARIA A. M. REIS, Departamento de Química - CQFB, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2825-114 Caparica, Portugal
- ULRICH RIEDEL, German Aerospace Center, Institute of Structural Mechanics, Lilienthalplatz 7, D-38108 Braunschweig, Germany
- MARIA RUTKOWSKA, Gdynia Maritime Academy, 81-225 Gdynia, Poland
- FLORIAN SCHELLAUF, Institut für Biotechnologie, TU-Graz, Petersgasse 12, A-8010 Graz, Austria
- GERALD SCHENNINK, ATO, Department of Polymers, Composites and Additives, P.O.Box 17, 6700 AA, Wageningen, The Netherlands
- BEA SCHWARZWÄLDER, Composto+, Geheidweg 24, 4600 Olten, Switzerland
- LUÍSA S. SERAFIM, Departamento de Química - CQFB, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 2825-114 Caparica, Portugal
- FRANÇOISE SILVESTRE, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-industrielle, UMR 1010 INRA/INP-ENSCT - 118, route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France
- ROBERTO SOLARO, Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry, University of Pisa, via Risorgimento 35, 56126 Pisa, Italy
- RAINER STEGMANN, Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg, Department of Waste Management, Harburger Schloßstraße 37, 21079 Hamburg, Germany
- WIM M. STEVELS, Department of Chemical Technology and Institute of Biomedical Technology, University of Twente, P.O. Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands
- ANITA TELEMAN, Swedish Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Box 5604, S-11486 Stockholm, Sweden
- IVAN TOMKA, Federal Institute of Technology, Universitätstr. 41, Zürich, Switzerland
- VÉRONIQUE TROPINI, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-industrielle, UMR 1010 INRA/INP-ENSCT - 118, route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France
- JOWITA TWARDOWSKA, Gdynia Maritime Academy, Morska 83, 81-225 Gdynia, Poland
- CARLOS VACA-GARCIA, Laboratoire de Chimie Agro-Industrielle, UMR INRA, Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Chimie de Toulouse, INP Toulouse, 118 route de Narbonne, 31077 Toulouse Cedex 04, France

- MAARTEN VAN DER ZEE, ATO, BU Renewable Resources, Department Polymers, Composites and Additives, P.O. Box 17, NL-6700 AA Wageningen, The Netherlands
- JAAP VAN HEEMST, ATO, Department of Polymers, Composites and Additives, P.O.Box 17, 6700 AA, Wageningen, The Netherlands
- ROBERT VAN TUIL, ATO, Department of Polymers, Composites and Additives, P.O.Box 17, 6700 AA, Wageningen, The Netherlands
- ERICK J. VANDAMME, Department of Biochemical and Microbial Technology, Faculty of Agricultural and Applied Biological Sciences, University of Gent, Coupure links 653, B-9000 Gent, Belgium
- MICHEL VERT, CRBA - UMR CNRS 5473, University of Montpellier 1, Faculty of Pharmacy, 15 Ave. Charles Flahault, 34060 Montpellier, France
- LIISA VIIKARI, VTT Biotechnology, Tietotie 2, Espoo, P.O. Box 1500, FIN-02044 VTT, Finland
- ELISABETH WALLNER, Institut für Biotechnologie, TU-Graz, Petersgasse 12, A-8010 Graz, Austria
- ZHIYUAN ZHONG, Department of Chemical Technology and Institute of Biomedical Technology, University of Twente, P.O. Box 217, 7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands

Preface

Application of polymers from renewable resources - also identified as biopolymers - has a large potential market due to the current emphasis on sustainable technology. For optimal R&D achievements and hence benefits from these market opportunities, it is essential to combine the expertise available in the vast range of different disciplines in biopolymer science and technology.

The International Centre of Biopolymer Technology - ICBT - has been created with support from the European Commission to facilitate co-operation and the exchange of scientific knowledge between industries, universities and other research groups. One of the activities to reach these objectives, is the organisation of a conference on Biopolymer Technology.

In September 1999, the first international conference on Biopolymer Technology was held in Coimbra, Portugal. Because of its success - both scientifically and socially - and because of the many contacts that resulted in exchange missions or other ICBT activities, it was concluded that a second conference on Biopolymer Technology was justified. This second conference was held in Ischia, Italy in October 2000. And again, the scientific programme contained a broad spectrum of presentations in a range of fields such as biopolymer synthesis, modification, technology, applications, material testing and analytical methods.

The originality and the high scientific quality of the presented work have convinced us to publish selected papers from both conferences. We regard the result as an excellent overview of the current "state of the art" of the European activities in the field of fundamental and applied research on biorelated polymeric materials and relevant bioplastic items.

The Editors

*Emo Chiellini, Helena Gil, Gerhart Braunnegg,
Johanna Buchert, Paul Gatenholm, and Maarten van der Zee*

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Chapter 32

COMPARISON OF QUANTIFICATION METHODS FOR THE CONDENSED TANNIN CONTENT OF EXTRACTS OF *PINUS PINASTER* BARK

*Lina Pepino¹, Paulo Brito, Fernando Caldeira Jorge, Rui Pereira Da Costa,
M. Helena Gil and António Portugal*

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Chapter 33

THE ROLE OF LIFE-CYCLE-ASSESSMENT FOR BIODEGRADABLE PRODUCTS: BAGS AND LOOSE FILLS

Bea Schwarzwälder, René Estermann and Luigi Marini

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Comparison of Quantification Methods for the Condensed Tannin Content of Extracts of *Pinus Pinaster* Bark

LINA PEPINO¹, PAULO BRITO¹, FERNANDO CALDEIRA JORGE², RUI PEREIRA DA COSTA², M. HELENA GIL¹ and ANTÓNIO PORTUGAL¹

¹*Departamento de Engenharia Química da Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade de Coimbra, Pólo II – Pinhal de Marrocos, 3030 Coimbra – Portugal,* ²*Bresfor, Indústria do Formol, S.A., Apartado 13, 3830 Gafanha da Nazaré – Portugal*

Abstract: Bark from *Pinus Pinaster* is an interesting source of polyphenolic natural compounds, that can be used successfully as total or partial replacement of conventional phenolic resins. These compounds, among other applications, are used as adhesives in the wood agglomerate industry. In this kind of application some problems remain to be solved in order to obtain a Pine extract of commercial value. It is necessary to optimise the extraction procedure and select a suitable method for the quantification of the tannin content of the bark. In order to study these problems, the tannin extraction from the Pine bark was tested with an alkaline solution (NaOH), and with a fractionation procedure based on a sequence of an organic (ethanol) and aqueous extraction. The phenolic content of each extract or fraction was evaluated by the Folin-Ciocalteu colorimetric assay for total phenols and two procedures using the Stiasny reaction: the gravimetric Stiasny method and the indirect colorimetric procedure that uses the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent to evaluate the total phenols present in the extract solution before and after it condenses with formaldehyde. The yield value when the alkaline extraction is used is substantially higher than the values obtained with organic or aqueous solutions. However, the selectivity of the process is low. In fact, it was found that the alkaline extract Formaldehyde Condensable Phenolic Material (FCPM) content represents 95-96 % of the total phenols content of the extract but this fraction is only ≈ 40 % of the total mass of extract. So, the alkaline extract is relatively poor in phenolic material, exhibiting a large variety of non-phenolic extractives. On the other end, ethanol provides a very rich phenolic extract, in which 96 % of total phenols are condensable with formaldehyde, but exhibits a relatively low extraction yield. The aqueous extract presents the lowest extraction yield with low content either in phenolic material as in FCPM, but, as most of the

phenolics had already been extracted by the previous organic extraction, especially the low molecular weight fractions, this result was predictable.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, since the OPEC petroleum crisis in the early 70's, there has been an increasing interest on research for natural and cheap alternatives to synthetic phenolic petroleum-based adhesives for wood industry. Condensed tannins from wood barks that are widely used in the tanning industry, proved to be a viable phenolic source for these applications^{6,7}. Tannins are natural polyphenols, usually classified as^{2,6}: *Hydrolyzable* and *Condensed Tannins* or *Proanthocyanidins*. These groups involve structurally different chemical compounds. Their ability to bind and precipitate proteins is their main characteristic^{2,9}. They are also able to condense with formaldehyde or undergo self-condensation without the need of any external reticulation agent. That characteristic confers adhesion properties to tannins^{3,7}. Condensed tannins are complex polymers or oligomers of flavanoid units, namely flavan-3-ols and flavan-3,4-diols⁶, that can be found in significant quantities in the bark of several species of trees, namely of the *Pinus* genre. *Pinus pinaster* is the most abundant forest specie in Portugal, and its bark is especially rich in condensed tannins (procyanidins and to a lesser extent prodelphinidins). Therefore, *Pinus pinaster* bark is an eligible source of polyphenolic natural compounds, that can be used as replacement of conventional phenolic resins (phenol-formaldehyde, urea-formaldehyde or melamine-formaldehyde) for the wood agglomerate industry. In order to obtain useful extracts, the following problems have to be addressed⁶: high reactivity of phloroglucinolic polymers (making the control of the polymerisation reaction difficult), high viscosities and low solubilities of the extract solutions (at least 40 % of solid contents). As a first approach, it is necessary to optimise the extraction procedure and select a suitable method for the quantification of the tannin content of the bark. In this paper, the results obtained for the tannin extraction from the Pine bark with an alkaline solution (NaOH) are presented. A fractionated extraction procedure was tested for tannin extraction of bark, using diethyl ether (for the elimination of lipophilic compounds) and a sequence of solvents with increasing polarity and decreasing specificity for tannins: ethanol and hot water⁵. The phenolic content of each extract or fraction was evaluated by the *Folin-Ciocalteu* colorimetric assay for total phenols¹¹ and two procedures using the *Stiasny* reaction for the quantification of the *Stiasny* phenols (phenols that condense with formaldehyde): ① the traditional gravimetric *Stiasny* method¹², ② the indirect colorimetric procedure using the *Folin-Ciocalteu* reagent to evaluate

the total phenols present in the extract before and after the precipitation reaction with formaldehyde¹⁰. The results obtained in each extraction procedure in terms of extraction yields and phenolic content of the extracts, were compared in order to select the most suitable solvent and quantification method.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Reagents

Gallic acid, catechin and *Folin-Ciocalteu* reagent were supplied by *Sigma Chemical Co.* Formaldehyde was graciously supplied by *BRESFOR-Indústria do Formol, S.A.*

2.2 Sample Preparation

Bark from 30 to 40 years old trees (*Pinus pinaster*) from the central region of Portugal was used. It was dried for 24 hours in an oven, with hot air flux at 100 °C. Dried bark was grinded by means of a hammer mill to less than 1 mm diameter particles.

2.3 Extraction Methods

Two procedures (Fig 1) for tannin extraction from the bark were used: alkaline extraction with a solution of NaOH, 1 % (w/w); fractionated extraction using a sequence of solvents with increasing polarity and decreasing specificity for tannins⁵: ethanol and hot water, which were utilised after a diethyl ether pre-treatment to remove the lipophilic components.

Alkaline Extraction: Tannins were extracted from samples (200 g) with 1000 ml NaOH, 1 % (w/w) (bark/solvent relation – 1:5) in a mechanically stirred reactor for 30 min at 90 °C. The suspension was separated by centrifugation and the clear extract was neutralised with HCl and conditioned in recipients at 4 °C. The extracted bark was dried to constant weight at 100 °C.

Fractionated Extraction: For the sequential extraction (Fig 1) a *Soxhlet* was used. Diethyl ether, ethanol and hot water was the solvent sequence selected. The extraction time for each procedure was defined by at least 50 cycles and the temperature was the boiling point of each solvent. The values used for the extraction were: 56 cycles (at 36 °C), 52 (at 78 °C) and 52 (at 98

°C) for each solvent, respectively. The extracts were dried by vacuum distillation. The extraction yields are defined as:

$$\eta = \frac{w_{dr.ext}}{w_{bark}} \cdot 100 \quad (2.1)$$

where:

η - yield of the extraction;

$w_{dr.ext}$ - weight of the dried extract;

w_{bark} - initial weight of the bark in each extraction procedure.

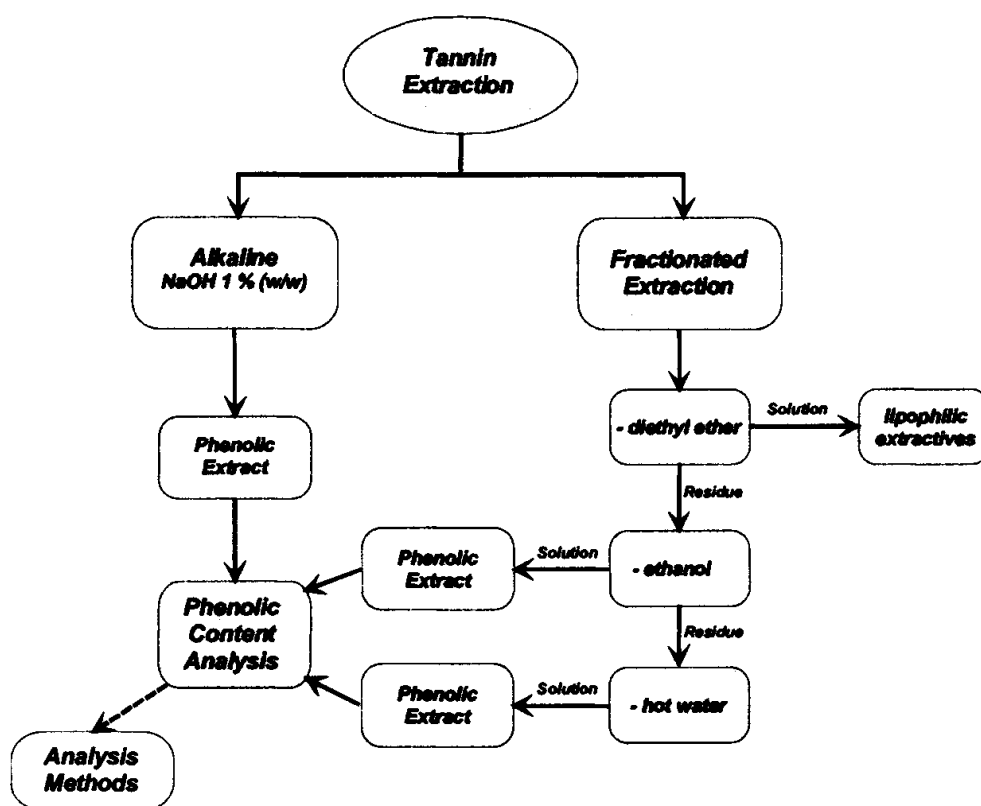


Figure 1. Scheme of the extraction procedures.

2.4 Methods of Analysis

2.4.1 Total Phenols:

Total phenols were determined by the *Folin-Ciocalteu* colorimetric method¹¹ (Fig 2). 2.5 ml of *Folin-Ciocalteu* reagent (diluted 10 times) and 2 ml of aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (75 g/l) were added to 0.5 ml of

diluted extract, keeping the mixture 5 min at 50 °C. After cooling, absorbance was measured at 760 nm in a Jasco 7800 UV/VIS spectrophotometer. Aqueous solutions of catechin and gallic acid (8-40 µg/ml) were used as standards.

Calibration Curves Construction: calibration curves were constructed for both catechin and gallic acid using solutions of 8, 16, 24, 32 and 40 µg/ml and applying the procedure above described for the extract samples. Three replicates for each point were used.

2.4.2 Stiasny Polyphenols:

Stiasny polyphenols were determined by two different methods based on their ability to precipitate with formaldehyde (Fig 2):

Gravimetric Method¹²: 25 ml of extract were acidified with HCl to pH=1 and a molar excess of formaldehyde was added. This excess was calculated assuming that catechin and formaldehyde react in a 1:1 proportion. The suspension was refluxed during 30 min. The reaction products were filtrated, washed several times with hot water and dried to constant weight at 100 °C. The polyphenol content is expressed in absolute terms by the “*Stiasny* precipitation number with formaldehyde”, η_{st} , defined by:

$$\eta_{st} = \frac{w_{pp}}{w_{ini}} \cdot 100 \quad (2.2)$$

where:

η_{st} - *Stiasny* precipitation number;

w_{pp} - weight of precipitate that reacted with formaldehyde;

w_{ini} - weight of initial extract.

The *Stiasny* number is useful as an absolute measure for the condensable polyphenols in the extract but does not represent itself the content of this phenolic material. Therefore, it can not be used directly as a quantification method for this type of materials. Additionally, it is a laborious, slow and messy procedure that demands large quantities of extract solution.

Colorimetric Indirect Method: based on the typical reaction of polyphenols with formaldehyde, Singleton¹⁰ proposed an assay for the quantification of phenolic material condensable with formaldehyde. He described a colorimetric procedure, instead of the gravimetric method, combining the *Folin-Ciocalteu* assay with the method of *Stiasny* (Fig 2). First, the total phenol content of the extract was measured before the precipitation reaction by the *Folin-Ciocalteu* method following the

procedure described above. Then, 25 ml of extract solution was acidified to pH=1 and an excess of formalin 37.2 % was added to the solution. The suspension was refluxed during 30 min. The reaction products were removed by filtration and the total phenol content of the filtrate was measured again using the *Folin-Ciocalteu* method. The content of phenols that reacted was inferred by difference.

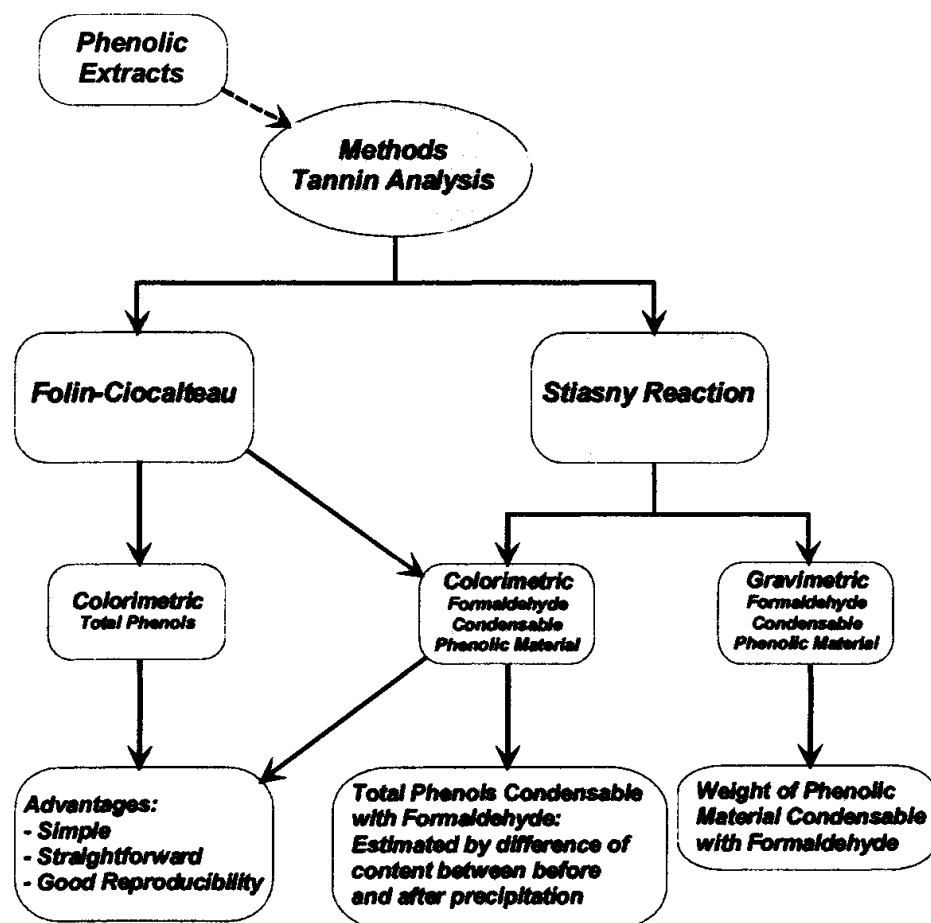


Figure 2. Methods used for the quantification of tannin content.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Pine Bark Extraction

The yields of each extraction procedure and its comparison with the values reported in the literature¹ are presented on Table 1.

Table 1. Yield obtained for each extraction.

| Fractionated Extraction | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Solvent | Yield (%) | Yield from the literature (%) ¹ |
| Diethyl ether | 6.7 | - |
| Ethanol | 8.9 | 10.3 |
| Water | 5.9 | 3.2 |
| Alkaline Extraction | | |
| NaOH 1% (w/w) | 27.7 | - |

The extraction yields obtained are of the same order of the ones available in the literature and it is noticeable that the yield for the alkaline extraction is substantially higher than the typical yields obtained by organic or aqueous extraction. However, it is predictable that the rougher conditions provided by the alkaline extraction would promote the extraction of considerable quantities of non-phenolic extractives which can negatively affect the adhesion properties of the extract. Therefore, the comparatively higher value for the extraction yield of the alkaline extraction can be explained by the lower specificity of the solvent to phenolics and the effective composition of the alkaline extract (which present a much greater variety of extractives) has to be carefully analysed and controlled to prevent the degradation of the properties of the extract.

3.2 Quantification of Phenolics by the Method of Folin-Ciocalteu

To quantify the phenolic material content of each extract by the method of *Folin-Ciocalteu*, a calibration curve absorbance-concentration is necessary. A known standard that could be considered to infer the concentration of the phenolic material, namely the oligomeric molecules of condensed tannins has to be selected. In this work, gallic acid and catechin, that can be considered the basic units for the most common molecules of hydrolyzable and condensed tannins, were used. Both standards usually provide good linear correlations, but catechin presents a lower colour intensity⁴. Therefore, gallic acid is the most used standard for these applications.

The calibration curves are presented in Figures 3 and 4. We can conclude that the relation absorbance vs. concentration can be acceptably fitted by a linear model for both standards. A slightly better correlation for the gallic acid was obtained (Fig 3).

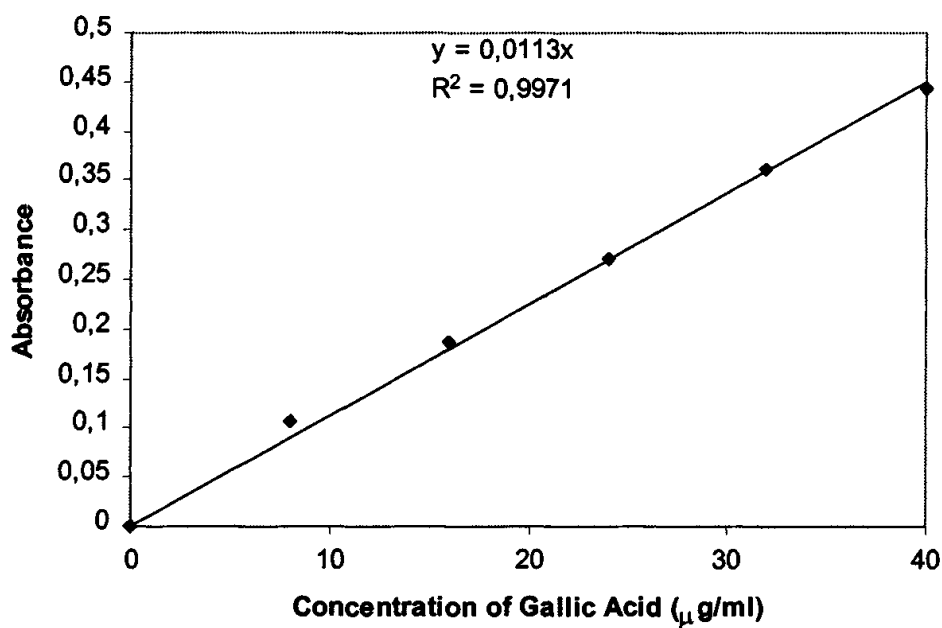


Figure 3. Calibration curve for the Gallic Acid.

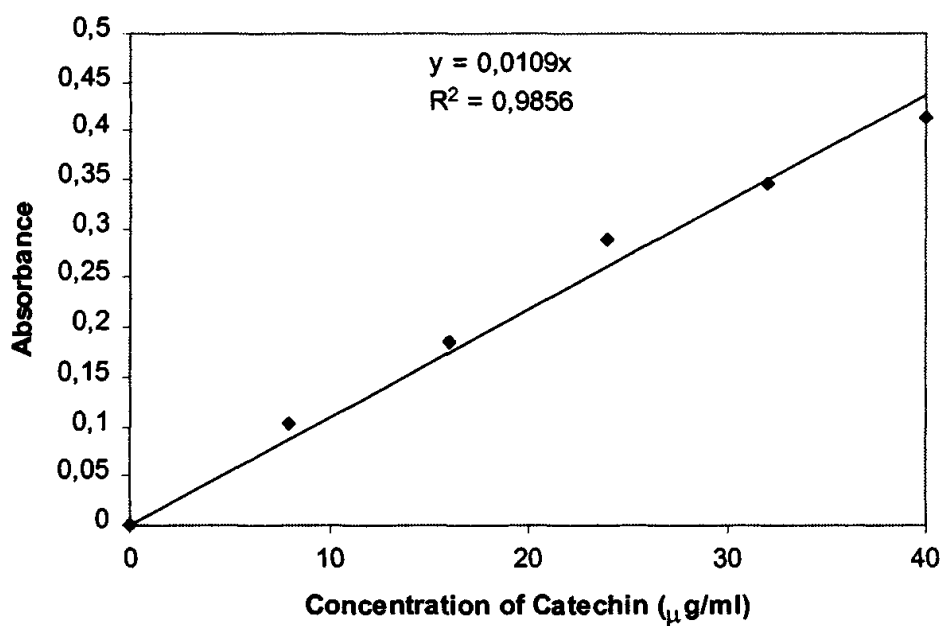


Figure 4. Calibration curve for the Catechin.

The results with gallic acid and catechin calibration curves are consistent (Table 2).

Table 2. Total phenols content in each extract by the *Folin-Ciocalteu* method.

| | % of total phenols in the extract | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Catechin equivalents | Gallic Acid equivalents |
| Fractionated Extraction | | |
| Ethanol | 92.9 | 92.9 |
| Water | 12.6 | 11.6 |
| Alkaline Extraction | | |
| NaOH 1% (w/w) | 42.3 | 41.2 |

By analysis of Table 2 we observed that the richest extract in phenolic materials is the ethanol extract, as we would expect. The aqueous extract presented the lowest value. That can be explained by the fact that most of the phenolics had already been extracted by the previous organic extraction, especially the low molecular weight fractions, more soluble in water. Another possible justification for this low value could be the quantification method used that, as every redox method, is affected by the variation of the hydroxylation base and by the degree of polymerisation of the phenols⁸. The alkaline extracts exhibit an intermediate value that enforces the idea that the alkaline treatment provides a reasonable quantity of phenolic extractives but also significant quantities of other types of compounds.

3.3 Quantification of Phenolics Using the Stiasny Reaction

Comparing the results obtained for the two *Stiasny* procedures adopted, we can conclude that the results obtained are consistent (Table 3).

Table 3. Reaction of each extract with formaldehyde.

| | % FT _{Fti} | | % FT _{m extr} | | η St |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | Catechin equivalents | Gallic Acid equivalents | Catechin equivalents | Gallic Acid equivalents | |
| Fractionated Extraction | | | | | |
| Ethanol | 95.8 | 95.8 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 75.2 |
| Water | 36.9 | 34.2 | 4.6 | 4 | - |
| Alkaline Extraction | | | | | |
| NaOH 1% | 96.1 | 95.1 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 57.3 |

FT_{Fti} - Percentage of formaldehyde condensable material related to total phenols content in the extract.

FT_{m extr} - Percentage of formaldehyde condensable material related to total mass of initial extract.

η_{St} - *Stiasny* Number, defined by the relation between the mass of formaldehyde condensate and the mass of initial dry extract used in the reaction.

Considering the organic extraction, we verify that the Formaldehyde Condensed Phenolic Material (FCPM) content represents almost 96 % of the

initial total phenol content of the extract and 89 % of the initial mass of the same extract. This result confirms the results presented in the above section. It is a clear indication of the abundance of phenolic material in the extract. Furthermore, it is noticeable that most of this phenolic material is condensable with formaldehyde. Therefore, the gravimetric *Stiasny* number is relatively high although not as high as we would expect.

The aqueous extract reveals low contents either in phenolic material as in FCPM. These values can be due to the fact that water dissolves preferentially low weight polyphenols. However, it is important to emphasise that this extract was concentrated in a rotating evaporator, where the removal of water was increasingly difficult as the extract became more concentrated and viscous. In the later stages of the operation the ebullition was violent making the polymerisation of the polyphenols possible, diminishing their reactivity to formaldehyde. Considering the very low value for the FT_{mextr} of the water, we can conclude that the aqueous extract contains a significant amount of non-phenolic compounds, typically simple sugars and polymeric carbohydrates⁷. It was not possible to apply the gravimetric method to the aqueous extract since the polyphenols-formaldehyde complexes formed were soluble and could not be separated from the solution by filtration.

Finally, the alkaline extract FCPM content represents 95-96 % of the total phenols content of the extract. However if this fraction is compared to the total mass of extract, we verify that this value is much lower: $\approx 40\%$; $\eta_{\text{St}} = 57.3$, supporting the idea that the alkaline extract is relatively poor in phenolic material, presenting a number of non-phenolic extractives.

4. CONCLUSION

The yield for the alkaline extraction of tannins from *Pinus pinaster* bark, is substantially higher than the typical yields obtained by organic or aqueous extraction. However, the specificity of the solvent to phenolics is low. Enforcing that conclusion we observed that the alkaline extract FCPM content represents 95-96 % of the total phenols content of the extract. However, when this fraction is compared to the total mass of extract, we verified that this value is much lower ($\approx 40\%$; $\eta_{\text{St}} = 57.3$), which confirms the idea that the alkaline extract is relatively poor in phenolic material, presenting a variety of non-phenolic extractives. The most specific solvent is ethanol, that, in spite of revealing a relatively low extraction yield, provides a very rich phenolic extract, in which 96 % of total phenols are condensable with formaldehyde. The aqueous extract presents the lowest extraction yield, with a low content either in phenolic material and FCPM. However, that can be due to the fact that most of the phenolics had already been extracted by

the previous organic extraction, especially the low molecular weight fractions.

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