

APPLICATION POSSIBILITY OF ELECTROHYDRODYNAMIC TECHNIQUE FOR CELLULOSE EXTRACTION FROM BAGASSE: OPTIMIZATION USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

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This study describes a promising alternative extraction process called electrohydrodynamic technique (EHD), used to extract cellulose from bagasse. The effects of EHD treatment time and heating time on cellulose extraction were investigated. The extraction conditions were then optimized using response surface methodology. The highest cellulose extraction yield was obtained when both independent variables were at their highest level (EHD: 2 h; heating: 3 h). A larger hydrodynamic size of cellulose was achieved under the optimum conditions, confirming the amorphous structure of cellulose created under the effect of EHD. Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy was used to investigate the distribution of hydrogen bond types. The content of inter- and intra-molecular hydrogen bonds was altered when EHD was used for cellulose extraction. EHD significantly affected the composite-like structure of bagasse, which subsequently led to a higher cellulose extraction yield, and transition of crystalline to amorphous structure due to the disruption of the hydrogen bond network.

Keywords: sugarcane bagasse, cellulose extraction, electrohydrodynamic technique, response surface methodology

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, agro-industrial residues have been extensively investigated to accomplish more efficient applications. A reduction of the environmental impact, along with obtaining high profit, can be achieved by an efficient utilization of such agricultural wastes.¹⁻³ In lignocellulosic materials, different constituents, such as hemicelluloses, lignin and pectin, act as non-cellulosic cementing materials to make a composite structure embedding the cellulose fiber.³⁻⁵ The cellulose polymer is the main component of lignocellulosic fibers. Cellulose has potential applications within different industries, including cosmetics, food industry, construction, electronic materials and pharmaceutical applications, in which the fibers are utilized as thickener, stabilizer, fat replacer, composite, texturizing agent or carrier for bioactive ingredients *etc.*^{6,7} Sugarcane bagasse (SCB),

which is the major by-product acquired from the sugar industry, is a complex material that consists of cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin. As a renewable material, the bagasse solid waste has huge potential to produce highly refined cellulose, which can be converted to some end-products, such as cellulose derivatives.^{7,8,11} The extraction of cellulose from SCB and its application to produce cellulose derivatives have been reported in the literature.⁷⁻¹² A number of studies have been performed on developing bagasse processing methods, including alkaline, acidic and enzymatic treatments.¹³⁻¹⁵ The complexity of the composition of lignocellulosic materials causes chemical agents to hardly penetrate into their structure, and therefore a pretreatment is required to be done to break this structure and facilitate the chemical processes. The pretreatments result in the fractionation and opening of lignocellulose.^{10,13}

Several methods have been considered in the literature as prehydrolysis processes, including ammonia fiber explosion, steam explosion, ozone, dilute acids and biological pretreatments, which facilitate the chemical hydrolysis through the explosion of cellular tissue and, subsequently, the separation of the components.^{14,17,18}

The increasing global energy demand, as well as the application of energy-consuming processes, has forced different industries, including the food industry, to evaluate alternative processes. The electrohydrodynamic technique (EHD), as a non-thermal process, takes place under ambient pressure and temperature conditions, which makes it a suitable alternative to the conventional processes. EHD consumes less energy than conventional techniques and has a simple design, with no movable parts. As a branch of fluid mechanics, EHD is related to the fluid movement affected by electrical forces. It was reported that the electric field and the fluid motions influence each other. A high electric field accelerates the generation of electric wind by gaseous ions; which subsequently affects the application of EHD. The effect of EHD on heat transfer has been reported by Asakawa (1976).¹⁹ Since then, several studies have been done on EHD applications in different areas, including biomedical engineering and food processing, especially for drying processes.²⁰⁻²² However, it should be noted that the interaction of high electric field with biological systems and food components is still unclear and more investigations need to be done to uncover the mechanisms of electric wind creation. Therefore, the application of EHD for complex biological matrices has yet to be investigated.

According to the literature, there is no reported work on the evaluation of EHD as a treatment used for cellulose extraction from SCB. The present work was conducted to investigate the possibility of EHD application as an innovation in isolating natural cellulose fibers, with uniform width, from bagasse. The high efficiency of EHD can overcome the difficulties of current processes used for cellulose extraction. Consequently, the environmental effects and the cost of the solvent-based extraction process can be lowered by the application of EHD. However, the intensity of the electric field probably affects the obtained results.

In order to isolate cellulose fibers, SCB was subjected to a three-stage chemical process, involving chlorite delignification, bleaching and

alkaline extraction, followed by EHD treatment. Moreover, this alternative method of cellulose extraction was optimized using response surface methodology (RSM). The effect of EHD treatment time and heating time on the structure of carbohydrates, structural properties and particle size were investigated. The hydrogen bonding network of cellulose was studied using infrared spectroscopy; which could be useful to predict the final properties of cellulose. The isolated cellulose was also submitted to chemical composition analysis.

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials

SCB was purchased from “Sugarcane & By-Products Development Company”, Iran. It was cleaned, air dried and cut into small pieces. Afterwards, the sample was dried in an oven at 60 °C. After grinding the cut bagasse, the fraction that passed through 35 mesh sieves was used for cellulose extraction. All the chemicals were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and were used as received.

EHD set-up

The electrohydrodynamic system was essentially equipped with a high-voltage power supply, and a needle-plane electrode system, in which a set of 45 steel needles with a diameter of 0.4 mm were fixed on a Plexiglas plate, which was placed horizontally above a fixed grounded plate made from copper (20 × 15 cm). The spacing between the neighboring needles was of 2.6 cm. The discharge gap between the needle electrode and the plate electrode was set at 5 cm. This system was embedded into a small wooden framework. The high-voltage power supply provided the maximum voltage level of 50 kV and the output electric current of 5 mA. The needle electrode was charged by connecting to high-voltage DC, through which the corona wind was formed.

Cellulose extraction

SCB samples were first defatted using a Soxhlet apparatus with hexane for 6 h, which was applied to both control and EHD treated specimens. The main steps to extract the cellulose microfibers from SCB are described below.

Delignification: the prepared raw material was added to 0.7 wt% sodium chlorite solution at pH 4 and treated under a high voltage electric field for 1-2 h. Delignification was then performed by boiling the mixture for 0-3 h. In the case of the control sample, delignification was performed through boiling SCB in a sodium chlorite solution for 5 h without using EHD.

Bleaching: the obtained material was then washed with distilled water to attain a colorless material, mixed with 5 wt% sodium sulfite and treated under

EHD for 1-2 h. Subsequently, the whole mixture was boiled for 0-3 h and finally rinsed with distilled water to attain a neutral pH.

During this step, hemicelluloses were partially removed, and also lignin residues were completely eliminated. Similar to the previous step, the control sample was boiled for 5 h without using EHD.

Alkaline hydrolysis: in order to hydrolyze hemicelluloses, the obtained fibers were then treated with 17.5 (w/v) % sodium hydroxide solution under electrohydrodynamic treatment for 1-2 h, and then under boiling conditions for 0-3 h (5 h for the control sample). Finally, the insoluble residue was filtered, washed until the filtrate was neutral, and dried at 80 °C until it reached a constant weight.^{23,24} The optimum extraction conditions were determined by using RSM.

Chemical composition

The chemical composition of SCB and extracted cellulose fibers was analyzed based on AOAC standard methods.

Structural carbohydrates and lignin

The content of cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin were determined based on the standard of National Renewable Energy Laboratory U.S. (NREL) Analytical Procedure (TP-510-42618).^{25,26} A high-performance liquid chromatograph (HPLC) (Varian, United States), equipped with a UV-Vis detector, was applied to specify the concentrations of D-xylose, L-arabinose, D-glucose, mannose, and galactose. HPLC grade water was used as the mobile phase. The content of cellulose and hemicelluloses was then calculated from the corresponding monomeric sugars. The weight percent of acid insoluble lignin and acid soluble lignin was also calculated according to the equations reported by Sluiter *et al.*²⁶

Size exclusion chromatography (SEC)

A Varian Prostar high-performance liquid chromatograph, equipped with a pump and an ultraviolet (UV) absorbance detector (to monitor the elution profiles of cellulose), was used for measurement. Separation was performed in a SynChropak GPC-500 250×4.6 mm column, with tetrahydrofuran (THF) as the mobile phase, at a flow rate of 1 mL/min and ambient temperature. The data were collected at 524 nm. The carbanilation of samples was carried out according to the method reported by Stol *et al.*²⁷

FTIR spectroscopy

The infrared spectra of cellulose were recorded with a Bruker FTIR spectrophotometer (model Tensor 27, United States). Potassium bromide pellets containing 2% of finely ground cellulose fibers were used for this method. All the infrared spectra were recorded in a total of 4 scans for each sample, at a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹ at 4000-400 cm⁻¹.

The deconvolution of the spectra was performed based on the Gaussian distribution function, using Origin 8.0 software. The correlation values of R² ≥ 0.99 were observed for deconvolution fitting. Deconvolution caused resolving the H-bonded OH stretching band at around 3300 cm⁻¹ into three bands.

Experimental design optimization

RSM was used to optimize the cellulose extraction conditions. The experimental design was obtained using Design Expert 7. Two independent variables (EHD treatment time (h, X₁) and heating time (h, X₂)) were applied to a D-Optimal Design. The coding and factors levels are described in Table 1. As presented in the table, three levels (-1, 0, 1) were used to optimize the conditions. The effect of unintentional variability was minimized by randomly doing the experiments.²⁸

Table 1
D-optimal design arrangement

Experiment	Coded variables		Real variables	
	X ₁	X ₂	EHD time (h)	Heating time (h)
1	-1	1	1	3
2	-1	-1	1	0
3	1	1	2	3
4	-1	1	1	3
5	-1	-1	1	0
6	1	-1	2	0
7	1	1	2	3
8	-1	0	1	1.5
9	0	0	1.5	1.5
10	0	-1	1.5	0
11	1	0	2	1.5
12	0	1	1.5	3

Table 2
Chemical composition of sugarcane bagasse and extracted cellulose

Components	Sugarcane bagasse	Cellulose fibers
Moisture (wt%)	3.18 ± 0.07	6.36 ± 0.24
Protein (wt%)	1.24 ± 0.04	0
Ash (wt%)	5.7 ± 0.14	0.46 ± 0.02
Fat (wt%)	1.0 ± 0.15	0
Total carbohydrate (wt%)	88.86 ± 0.28	93.35 ± 0.22

Table 3
Chemical constituents of untreated and treated fibers based on EHD and heating time

Experiment	Real variables		Chemical constituents		
	EHD time (h)	Heating time (h)	Cellulose (%)	Hemicelluloses (%)	Lignin (%)
1	1	3	68.1	18.7	5.4
2	1	0	50.7	27.9	11.8
3	2	3	77.8	13.8	3.6
4	1	3	67.4	19.7	5.2
5	1	0	47.6	27.8	12.7
6	2	0	48.2	24.9	14.8
7	2	3	78.3	15.6	3.0
8	1	1.5	58.9	22.7	6.8
9	1.5	1.5	69.7	21.0	3.8
10	1.5	0	50.3	25.7	13.3
11	2	1.5	76.1	18.1	4.3
12	1.5	3	73.2	20.2	2.7
SCB			23.2	29.2	22.1
Control sample			60.8	23.8	7.3
Microcrystalline cellulose (as reference)			87.0	11.0	1.5

Statistical analysis

Multiple linear regression was used to determine the regression coefficients for the linear and quadratic terms, as well as their interaction. The p-value was used to evaluate the statistical significance of the regression coefficient. The model was validated using the analysis of variance (ANOVA). The second order model of the response was then determined using the regression coefficients. The following equation indicates the model expressed with codified variables: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_{11} X_1^2 + \beta_{22} X_2^2 + \beta_{12} X_1 X_2$ (1) The variables are described as follows: Y: the observed response; β_0 : the constant for the equation; β_i : linear terms; β_{ii} : the quadratic terms for one variable; β_{ij} : the interaction terms.

Optimum extraction conditions were calculated according to the 2nd order model. Design Expert 7 software was used to obtain the response surface plot as a function of independent variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemical composition of fibers

The chemical composition of SCB and extracted cellulose was analyzed and the results are presented in Table 2. It is clear that there are

significant differences between the chemical composition of raw and treated fibers.

Structural carbohydrates and lignin

The chemical characterization of SCB was performed and the content of cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin was determined as 23.2%, 29.2% and 22.1%, respectively. The lignin content of the cellulose extracted under optimum conditions (EHD time: 2 h, and heating time: 3 h) was of 3.0%, as given in Table 3.

As presented in Table 3, increasing the extraction time results in higher extraction yield. Substantial differences were observed between the compositions of the fractions extracted under EHD treatment. Under the optimum extraction conditions, the yield of cellulose microfibrils from SCB was of 25.8%, and the total recovered cellulose percent was of about 87%. The loss of cellulose is probably caused by partial degradation of cellulose or washing the treated materials with distilled water until neutral during the isolation of cellulose.^{29,30}

The content of cellulose and hemicelluloses in the extracted fibers was in the range from 47.6% to 78.3% and from 13.8% to 27.9%, respectively, which, in comparison with the values determined for SCB fibers (23.2% and 29.2%, respectively), confirms an effective removal of non-cellulosic compounds, such as pectin, lignin and wax, through EHD and chemical treatments. The concentrations of xylose, as the main component of hemicelluloses, and glucose, as the main component of cellulose, were monitored under the effect of the treatment conditions, and considered as the content of hemicelluloses and cellulose, respectively. The efficiency of the hydrolysis process can be evaluated based on the concentration of hemicelluloses remaining after the process. The results indicated that the yield of xylose was influenced by both variables; therefore, the maximum extraction of xylose can be obtained by keeping a compromise between the heating time and the time of EHD treatment. It is well known that a composite-like structure, comprising non-cellulosic materials binding the fiber bundles, is present in the form of network. This structure is weakened under the effect of the electric field and alkali treatment because of the removal of hemicelluloses, which subsequently causes lignin to be removed from the network. The electroporation mechanism can be considered as an explanation for the mechanical rupture and the increase of mass permeability under the effect of EHD, which leads to an increase in the extraction yield, and also to a change of the cellulose characteristics. However, the special chemical agents used for the process of extraction also affect the properties of cellulose in different ways. The extraction of hemicelluloses can be significantly facilitated after delignification using chlorite, which results in high purity of the isolated cellulosic polymer. Through this chemical process, the lignin is removed without any noticeable hemicelluloses and cellulose degradation, and thereafter, the cellulose and hemicelluloses are separated by an alkaline process.³¹ Cellulose and hemicelluloses interact with each other presumably *via* hydrogen bonds.³² It is believed that hemicelluloses can crosslink the adjacent cellulose microfibrils or bind to the surface of microfibrils, forming a network embedded in a matrix containing hemicelluloses involved in different types of non-covalent crosslinks. The hemicelluloses chains may be crosslinked through hydrophobic interactions and hydrogen bonds.³³ In addition, another chemical

crosslink may be formed between the ferulic acid contained in the side chains of hemicelluloses, which results in a covalent network in which the complex of cellulose-hemicelluloses may be embedded.³⁴ Sodium sulfite used for the bleaching process absorbs the complex of lignin-chlorine, which is formed through bagasse digestion with sodium chlorite, and is highly soluble in the sodium sulfite solution. Moreover, hemicelluloses can also be extracted into the sodium sulfite solution under boiling conditions.³⁰ A higher degree of xylan chains branching means higher content of extracted arabinose, which indicates higher solubility of hemicelluloses due to the easy solubilization of arabinose, as a side chain in hemicelluloses, during the initial extraction process. The sequential alkali treatment causes partial cleavage or degradation of this side chain.¹⁵ Cellulosic fractions contain small amounts of hemicelluloses, suggesting strong resistance of some parts of hemicelluloses against the alkaline treatment under used conditions. This phenomenon also implied the association of hemicelluloses to the pores, in addition to the cellulose surface through hydrogen bonds, which can cause hemicelluloses to remain in the network of fibrils during alkali treatment.¹ The percentages of hemicelluloses and lignin decreased in the treated fibers from 29.2% to 13.8%, and from 22.1% to 3.0%, respectively. These observations confirm that the lignocellulosic structure was substantially broken down, the hemicellulosic fraction was partially hydrolyzed, and the lignin components were depolymerized under the chemical extraction process followed by EHD treatment. However, these components were not completely removed. Partial hydrolysis of hemicelluloses and the depolymerization of lignin give rise to water soluble compounds, such as sugars and phenolic compounds. Under EHD treatment, the carbohydrate fraction is rapidly hydrolyzed to monomeric sugars, resulting in greater yields of cellulose extraction. Moreover, autohydrolysis occurs at high temperature, at which the acetic acid formed from the hemicellulosic acetyl groups catalyzes the hydrolysis of glycosidic bonds in hemicelluloses and the ether bonds in lignin.³⁵ In general, the results indicated that the yield of cellulose isolation was significantly influenced by EHD treatment, probably due to the rapid electrical breakdown. However, as mentioned in the previous section, the interaction of EHD with biological systems and food components is still

unclear, and more investigations need to be done to uncover the mechanisms involved in the extraction process.

Optimization of experiments

The cellulose extraction conditions were optimized using RSM. Two input variables (heating time and EHD treatment time) were considered in the optimization selection in order to set desirability indices.

Design Expert 7 software was used to analyze the collected data. All the measured factors were evaluated using ANOVA and regression analysis to fit the model and estimate the significance of the coefficient terms. The results of the analysis of variance are presented in Table 4. The p-values calculated for the responses were used to evaluate the regression coefficients related to independent variables. The multiple regression coefficients that were significant ($p \leq 0.05$) were used to develop the model. According to the ANOVA results, the quadratic regression model of the cellulose content was significant based on the low probability F-test value ($p = 0.0002$). The F-test values of the model related to the hemicelluloses and lignin contents were 0.0001 and 0.0002, respectively, implying the models were

significant. However, the lack of fit of 10.61 and 13.76, respectively, corresponding to the cellulose and lignin content, indicated the significance of the lack of fits as well. Therefore, further analysis was required for the models, which was performed by considering the R^2 value. The R^2 of the models were calculated as 0.95, 0.958 and 0.948 for cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin content, respectively.

It was concluded that the models can be used to predict the cellulose content of the fibers extracted from SCB within the experimental limits. The heating time indicated the highest value of the regression coefficient for the cellulose content; therefore, it can be figured out that the heating time had a greater effect on the cellulose extraction than the EHD treatment time, as shown in Table 5.

The results indicated that the best fit for the cellulose yield was obtained by the quadratic regression model. The estimated models for cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin are demonstrated in terms of the coded values in Table 5; however, these equations are only validated within the tested range of the independent variables (heating time: 0-3 h; and EHD treatment time: 1-2 h).

Table 4
Analysis of variance of cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin contents (for the quadratic model)

Cellulose					
Source	Sum of squares	DF	Mean squares	F value	P value
Model	1525.86	5	305.37	26.70	0.0002 (Significant)
Residual	80.07	1	11.44		
Lack-of-fit	74.79	4	18.70	10.61	0.047 (Significant)
Pure error	5.29	3	1.76		
Total	1606.93	12			
Hemicelluloses					
Model	221.62	5	44.32	32.13	0.0001 (Significant)
Residual	9.66	7	1.38		
Lack-of-fit	6.90	4	1.73	1.88	0.3156 (In significant)
Pure error	2.75	3	0.92		
Total	231.28	12			
Lignin					
Model	213.12	5	42.62	25.59	0.0002 (Significant)
Residual	11.66	7	1.67		
Lack-of-fit	11.66	4	2.76	13.76	0.0285 (Significant)
Pure error	0.6	3	0.20		
Total	224.77	12			

Table 5
Regression coefficients and p-values of approximate polynomials for cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin contents in experimental design

Term	Cellulose content (Y_1)		Hemicelluloses content (Y_2)		Lignin content (Y_3)	
	Coefficient	P-value	Coefficient	P-value	Coefficient	P-value
Constant	67.56	–	21.02	–	5.28	–
X_1 -EHD time	3.8	0.0137	-2.01	0.0016	-0.12	0.7956
X_2 -Heating time	11.91	<0.0001	-4.017	<0.0001	-4.86	0.0001
X_1X_2	2.12	0.1385	-0.37	0.4297	-0.82	0.1328
X_1^2	-1.24	0.6026	-1.14	0.1926	-1.23	0.1990
X_2^2	-4.71	0.0024	1.93	0.0009	1.99	0.0013
Quadratic polynomial model	$Y_1 = 67.56 + 3.8X_1 + 11.91X_2 - 4.71X_2^2$		$Y_2 = 21.02 - 2.01X_1 - 4.017X_2 + 1.93X_2^2$		$Y_3 = 5.28 - 4.86X_2 + 1.99X_2^2$	
R-square	0.952		0.958		0.948	

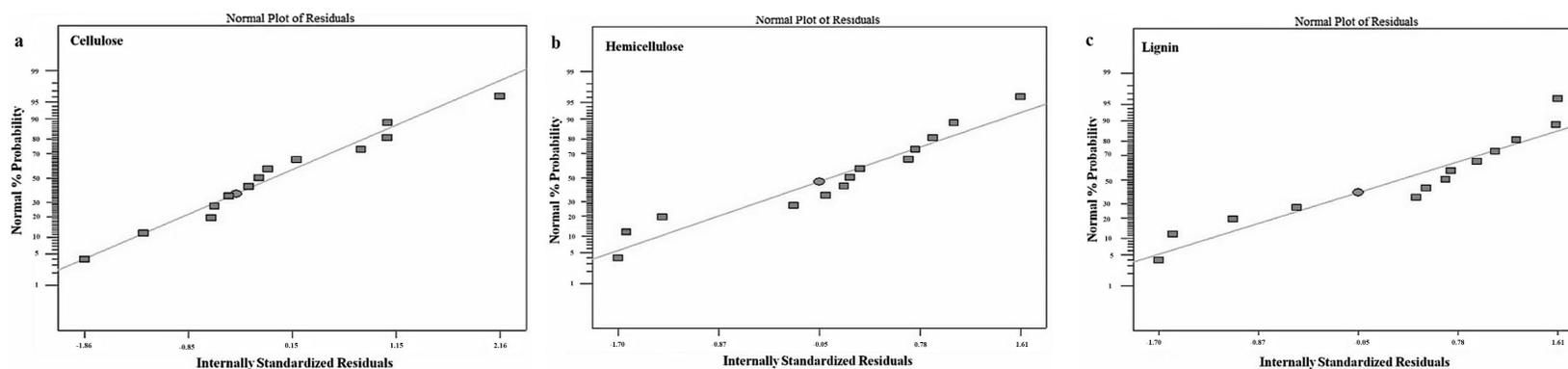


Figure 1: Normal probability plots of residuals

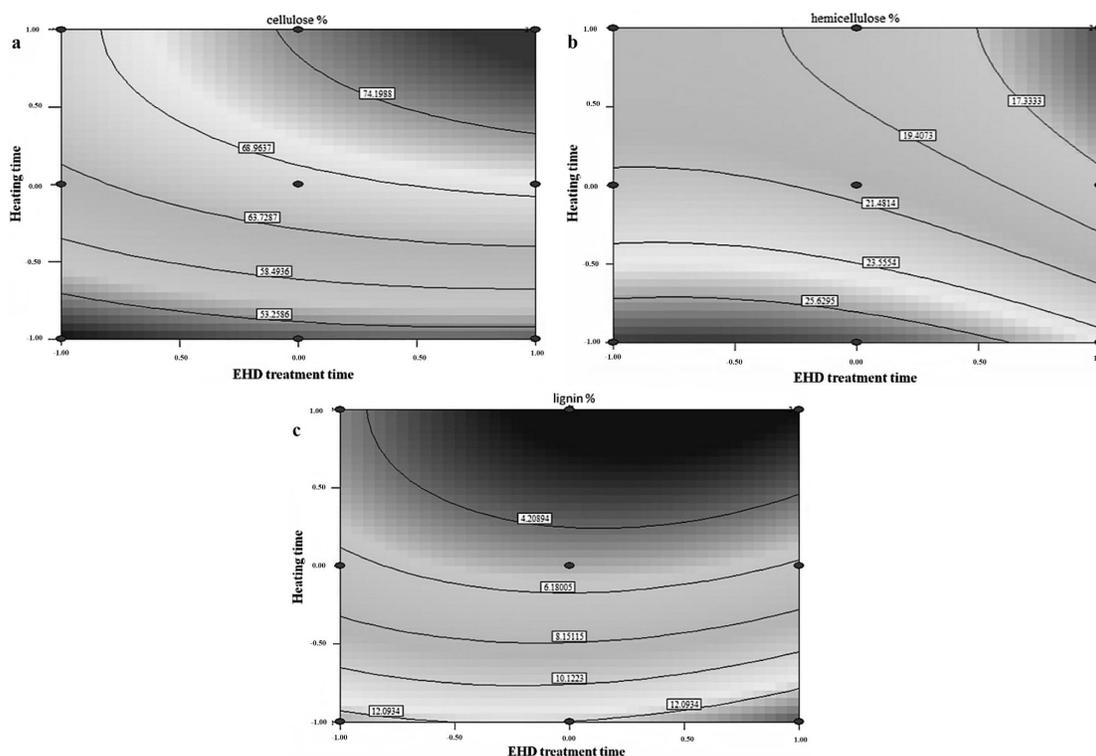


Figure 2: Contour plots of interactive effects of EHD treatment time and heating time on RSM

The residuals should be examined to evaluate the adequacy of the model. Residuals analysis was performed to confirm that the assumptions for the analysis of variance are met. Normal plots of residuals were used to examine the residuals.^{28,36} The normal plots of the residuals are shown in Figure 1. These plots are in a straight line, implying normal distribution of the errors.

According to the equations, the contour plots of the effects of heating time and EHD treatment time, as independent variables, on the cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin content are shown in Figure 2. It can be clearly observed that the independent variables quadratically affect the response values. However, the most significant effect corresponded to the heating time. The cellulose content increased with increase the heating time.

The target values were the highest amount of cellulose and the lowest amounts of hemicelluloses and lignin obtained from the experimental results. As shown in Table 3, the highest cellulose content was obtained when the heating time and EHD treatment time were at their highest level within the ranges tested. Therefore, the optimum condition of the

independent variables was determined as 2 h for EHD treatment time and 3 h for heating time.

Cellulose chromatograms: ultraviolet absorbance

The size exclusion chromatography (SEC) technique is a special type of chromatography, in which the separation occurs according to the hydrodynamic volume of the molecules, and no interaction happens between the stationary phase and the molecules. In this method, large molecules are eluted first, while small ones are eluted later, as the solid phase passes through the pores. The hydrodynamic radius is influenced by the conformation of the molecule, branching and the interaction between the solvent and the molecule. Generally, the hydrodynamic volume of molecules is the only factor influencing the separation by using SEC.³⁷ In this study, the effect of cellulose extraction conditions on the molecular size of cellulose was evaluated by the SEC technique. The chromatograms obtained for the samples were overlaid to compare their quality (Fig. 3). A significant peak with retention time at 3.384 min was observed from the SCB chromatogram.

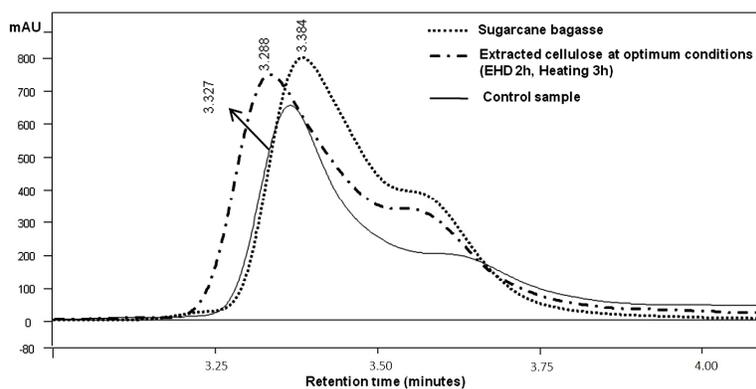


Figure 3: Chromatograms recorded at 524 nm, using a UV detector, for SCB, control sample and cellulose extracted under the optimum conditions

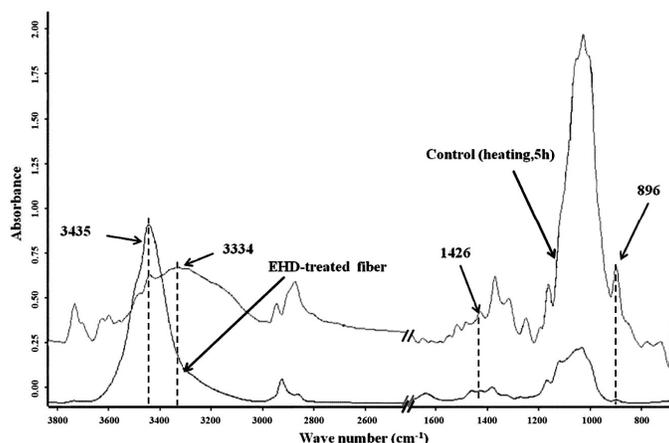


Figure 4: FTIR spectra of extracted cellulose (EHD-treated and control specimens)

Based on the size exclusion theory, it can be figured out that the samples having larger hydrodynamic radius present an upstream peak, while the molecules having smaller hydrodynamic radius exhibit a downstream peak.³⁸ It was observed that a larger size of cellulose molecules is achieved under the optimum conditions of extraction, which could be due to the amorphous structure of cellulose created under the effect of EHD. The amorphous structure of cellulose contains a higher amount of hydrogen bonds, which cause the size of cellulose fibers to increase. This result was confirmed by FT-IR spectroscopy analysis (Fig. 4).

Hydrogen bond analysis

It was reported that a strong band at about 3340 cm^{-1} , assigned to OH stretching, indicates a large number of hydroxyl groups, which confirms the formation of more hydrogen bonds.³⁹ The

obtained results indicated that EHD-treated samples showed higher absorbance at 3435 cm^{-1} , compared to MCC and the control specimens, which confirms a higher proportion of hydrogen bonds (Figs. 4, 5). Moreover, two peaks at 1426 cm^{-1} and 896 cm^{-1} , which are related to the crystalline structure, almost disappeared in the FTIR spectra of EHD-treated samples, indicating their higher proportion of amorphous region, compared to the control sample (Fig. 4).

The hydrogen bonds in cellulose are altered under the effect of some chemical and physical transformations. The cellulose polymer chains contain a large number of hydroxyl groups, which contribute to the formation of intra- and intermolecular hydrogen bonds. It has been reported that the chemical, physical and mechanical properties of cellulose are strongly affected by the hydroxyl groups located in the positions of C_2 , C_3 and C_6 .

As shown in Figure 5, the H-bonded OH stretching vibration related to microcrystalline cellulose (MCC), the control and EHD-treated samples are resolved into three bands, which can be attributed to the intra- and inter-molecular hydrogen bonds. It has been reported that, in the cellulose I structure, the infrared bands related to the two types of hydrogen bonds (intra-molecular: O(2)H...O(6), O(3)H...O(5); and inter-molecular: O(6)H...O(3)) appear at 3455-3410 cm^{-1} , 3375-3340 cm^{-1} and 3310-3230 cm^{-1} , respectively.⁴⁰ In the cellulose II structure, these bands appear at about 3486 cm^{-1} , 3374 cm^{-1} and 3309 cm^{-1} , respectively,⁴¹ which is in accordance with the results obtained in the present study. For the cellulose extracted under EHD treatment, H-bonded OH stretching shifted to a higher wavenumber (3435 cm^{-1}) (Fig. 4), which is related to the change of the proportion of hydrogen bond types. The crystallinity of MCC and EHD-treated samples was measured to be about 86% and 12.96%, respectively.⁴² It was proposed by Kondo and Sawatari⁴³ that higher crystallinity can be

created by a higher contribution of the C₆ hydroxyl group in the formation of inter-molecular hydrogen bonds, as can be observed in Figure 5 (MCC). Moreover, they reported that higher formation of intermolecular H-bonds at the positions of C₂, C₃ and C₆ can be considered as an effective factor to estimate the proportion of crystalline and amorphous structure. It was reported by Langan *et al.*⁴⁴ that in the cellulose II structure, O(6)H...O(3) and O(6)H...O(5) (as inter-molecular H-bonds) are minor components, while the major intra-molecular hydrogen bond is O(3)H...O(5) along with a minor component of O(3)H...O(6). This proportion probably changes under the effect of EHD, which causes the H-bonded OH stretching vibration to shift. As shown in Figure 5, a significant difference was observed between the MCC, control and EHD-treated samples. The results indicated that the content of inter-molecular hydrogen bonds significantly decreased by using EHD for the extraction process; confirming a high proportion of the amorphous structure in this specimen.

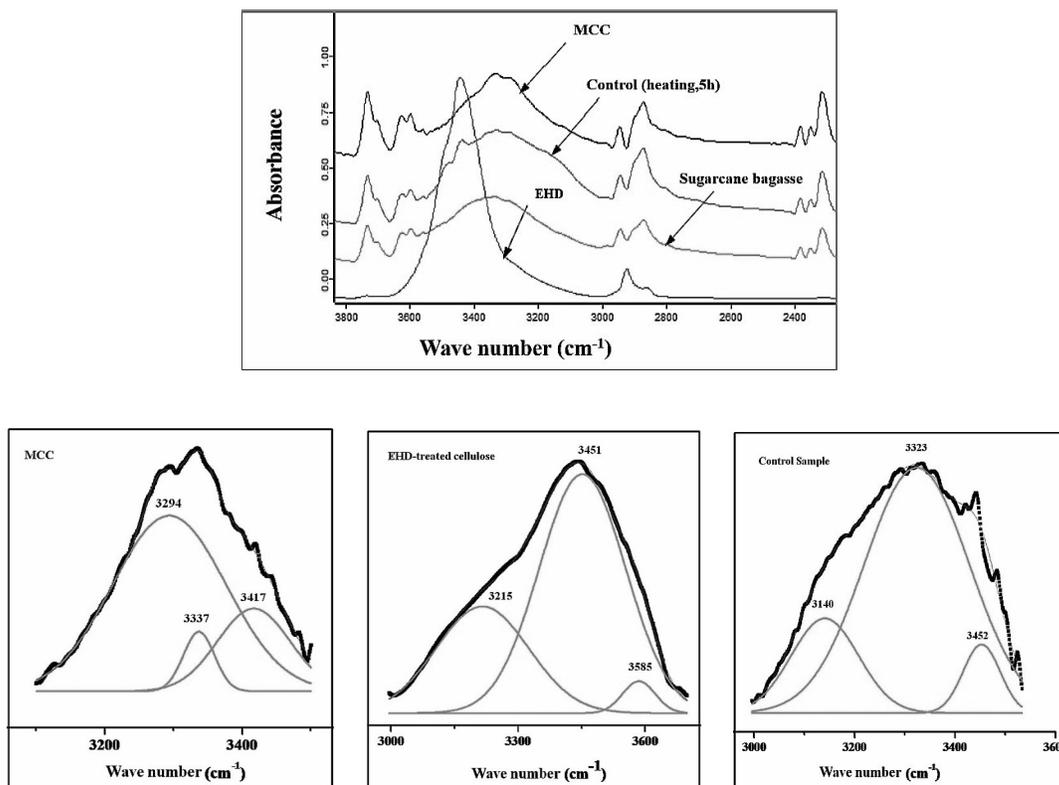


Figure 5: Deconvoluted FTIR spectra of H-bonded OH stretching region of MCC, Control and EHD-treated samples

Therefore, it can be explained that, under the extraction conditions, the intermolecular hydrogen bonds were partially broken down at the C₃ and C₆ positions, which resulted into considerable variations in the strength of the hydrogen bonds of cellulose hydroxyl groups and the network.

CONCLUSION

EHD was used as a complementary technique to the conventional extraction process of cellulose. The extraction conditions were optimized using RSM. The regression was significant and the variation of responses was adequately explained by the obtained models. The mechanical rupture under the effect of EHD led to an increase in the yield of cellulose extraction. Moreover, a larger hydrodynamic size of cellulose was achieved under the optimum conditions, probably due to the amorphous structure of cellulose in which the amount of hydrogen bonds increased to a high level (according to FTIR analysis) and caused the size of cellulose to increase. Moreover, FTIR analysis indicated that EHD probably altered the proportion of inter- and intra-molecular hydrogen bond types significantly.

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