

Index

A

Agricultural residues, 236
Agroindustrial residues, 236
Alkoxylation reaction, 26
Ammonia fiber explosion (AFEX), 71
Analytical chemistry, 2, 9–12
Analytical techniques, 8–10
Aromaticity, 166
Ash content determination, 269–271
Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization (APCI), 120
Atmospheric Pressure Photoionization (APPI), 120
Atomic force microscopy (AFM), 184–186

B

Biodiesel, 199
Biofuel, 199
Biomass
 absorbance bands, 261
 absorptivity constants, 252
 ash content determination, 269–271
 cellulose, 239
 chain analysis, 2
 chemical analysis of, 2, 7
 chemical characterization, 241
 composition, 236–239
 dyes and monoclonal antibodies, 178
 elemental analysis, 237–238
 gas chromatography, 267–268
 hemicellulose, 239–240
 HPLC-RID, 259
 lignin, 240

lignocellulosic (*see* Lignocellulosic biomass)
lipids, 266–268
moistures analysis, 237–238, 265–266
pectin analysis, 240, 268–269
protein analysis
 Bradford method, 263–264
 Kjeldahl method, 264–265
solubilize polar and nonpolar compounds, 244
types of, 235–236
water-soluble compounds extraction
 Godin method, 253–255
 hot-water extraction, 257
 HPLC, 258
 infrared spectroscopy, 259–261
 monoethanolamine method, 256–257
 NREL method, 249–253
 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, 261–262
 with organic, acid, and alkali solvents, 255–256
 preparing working solutions, 258–259
 Soxhlet extraction, 241–245
 ultrasound and microwave-assisted extraction, 257
 Van Soest method, 246–249
Biomass energy crops, 236
Biomass study, chemical analysis, 6–9
Biorefinery
 concept of, 199
 process, 200
 UHPLC system, 223
 wastes, 86

Boerhaavia diffusa, 224
Bradford method, 263–264

C

Capillary electrophoresis (CE), 117
Carr–Purcell–Meiboom–Gill (CPMG)
pulse, 146
Cellulose
biomasses, chemical composition, 5
chemical structure of, 4
crystallinity, 47–48
FT-IR, 63–66
Chemical analysis, 6–9
Chemical economy, 198
Chemical shift, 145
Chemical shift interaction (CSA), 151
¹³C-¹H heteronuclear dipolar interaction, 150
Chromatographic techniques, lignocellulosic
biomass
GC-MS, 202
HPLC analysis, 203–222
UHPLC system, 222–228
Confocal Raman microscopy, 181–183
Confocal scanning laser microscopy, 178–182
Continuous wave free precession (CWFP),
147, 148
Continuous wave free precession pulse
sequences (CWFP), 146
Continuous wave (CW) irradiation, 150
Corn grain flour, 5
CPMAS experiment, 155
CPMAS-TOSS experiments, 159
CPMAS-TOSS spectra, 160, 161
Cross-polarization (CP), 153–155
Crude oil refinery systems, 17
Crystallinity index (CI), 162

D

Derivatization followed by reductive cleavage
(DFRC), 90–93
Desorption Electrospray Ionization
(DESI), 121
Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC),
34–35
Diffusion-ordered NMR spectroscopy
(DOSY-NMR), 97–98
2,6-dimethoxybenzoquinone, 228
Dionex company, 221
Dipolar coupling, 145
Dipolar decoupling, 150–151
Direct infusion mass spectrometry
(DIMS), 118

E

Electrochemical detection (ECD), 205–221
Electron ionization (EI), 118
Electron microscopy, 186–188
Electron paramagnetic resonance
spectroscopy, 101–104
Electrospray ionization (ESI), 119–120
Energy economy, 198
Epifluorescence microscope, 179
Escherichia coli, 128
Euphorbia characias, 223, 224
Evaporative light-scattering detection (ELSD)
HPLC analysis, 204
UHPLC system, 225–226

F

Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), 147
Fatty acids, chemical structures of, 3
Forest residues, 236
Fossil-based raw materials, 16
Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
(FT-IR)
cellulose, 63–66
compositions of different materials, 69–70
development, 60–61
frequencies and vibrational modes,
66, 67
hemicellulose, 66–68
lignin, 29–30, 67–69
monitoring changes, 70–73
non-treated sugarcane bagasse, 72
organosolv lignin, 69
sample analysis techniques, 61–62
scheme, 61
spectral interpretation, 62–63
theory, 60
Free Induction Decay (FID), 144

G

Gas chromatography (GC)
biomass, 267–268
mass spectrometry, 117
Gas-chromatography-mass spectrometry
(GC-MS)
HS/HULIS
pyrolysis and thermochemolysis,
87–90
reductive cleavage, 90–93
lignocellulosic biomass, 202
Glucose, 261
Godin method, 253–255
Greenhouse gases (GHG), 198

H

- Hartmann–Hahn condition, 153
- ^1H - ^{13}C dipolar coupling, 154, 159
- ^1H - ^{13}C HSQC spectra, 97
- Hemicellulose, 16, 239–240, 255, 261
 - chemical structure of, 5
 - FT-IR, 66–67
- Heteronuclear decoupling, 150
- High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), 258
 - ECD, 205–221
 - ELSD, 204
 - MS, 222
 - PDA, 204
 - RID, 203
- High-performance size-exclusion chromatography (HPSEC), 104–106
- High-resolution liquid-state NMR, 149
- High-resolution mass spectrometers (HRMSs), 222
- High-resolution solid-state NMR, 149–150
- Homonuclear decoupling, 150
- Hot-water extraction, 257
- Humic substances/humic-like substances (HS/HULIS)
 - biostimulations, 86
 - electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy, 101–104
 - ESR signal, 103
 - GC-MS
 - pyrolysis and thermochemolysis, 87–90
 - reductive cleavage, 90–93
 - HPSEC, 104–106
 - lignin monomers, 91
 - NMR
 - diffusion-ordered, 97–98
 - solid-state, 98–100
 - solution-state, 93–97
 - thermal analyses, 100–101
 - thermodynamic stability, 86
 - thermogravimetric and derivative thermogravimetric curves, 102

I

- Infrared spectroscopy (IR), 259–261
- Internal nuclear spin interactions, 145–146
- Ion cyclotron resonance (ICR), 124
- Ion trap (IT), 123

J

- J coupling, 145

K

- Kjeldahl method, 264–265

L

- Lactic acid, 200, 201
- Light microscopy, 175–177
- Lignin
 - analytics, 24–26
 - chromatogram, 37
 - from conifers, 19
 - from deciduous trees, 19, 20
 - differential scanning calorimetry, 34–35
 - DSC curve, 34, 35
 - DTG, 33
 - fractions, 25
 - FT-IR, 67–69
 - bands assignment, 31
 - spectra, 29–30
 - investigated Organosolv lignin, 27
 - mass spectrometry, 130–132
 - moisture, ash, lignin and carbohydrates, 28
 - Organosolv process, 21
 - in PF resins, 27
 - physico-chemical requirements, 27
 - ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy, 30–32
 - polymer, 17
 - in polyurethanes, 26
 - purity and fractional yield, 28
 - pyrolysis GC/MS, 37–39
 - recovery of, 21
 - requirements, 27
 - research, 19–21
 - SEC elugram, 36
 - size exclusion chromatography, 35–37
 - solubility, 28–29
 - steam explosion, 22
 - structure, 17–19
 - terrestrial biomass, 16
 - thermograms, 32
 - thermogravimetric analysis, 31–34
 - use of, 22–24
- Lignin-based phenolic resins, 24
- Lignin carbohydrate complexes (LCC), 38
- Lignin phenylpropane, 261
- Lignin structure, 4
- Lignocellulose feedstock (LCF)
 - analysis, 207–220
 - biorefinery, 17
- Lignocellulosic biomass
 - chromatographic techniques, 202–228
 - GC-MS, 202
 - HPLC analysis, 203–222
 - UHPLC system, 222–228

Lignomics, 131
Lignosulphonates, 24
Lipids, biomass in, 266–268
Liquid chromatography (LC), 117–118

M

Magic-angle spinning (MAS), 98, 151–153
Magnetogyric ratio, 144
Mass spectrometry (MS)
 APCI, 120
 APPI, 120
 base peak chromatogram, 134
 biomass composition, 129, 130
 cell wall polymers, 129–130
 data acquisition, 127
 data pre-processing, 127
 DESI, 121
 direct infusion, 118
 electron ionization, 118
 electrospray ionization, 119–120
 gas chromatography and, 117
 general schematic diagram, 117
 harvesting and quenching, 126
 high-value chemicals, 133–135
 HPLC analysis, 222
 instrumentation features, 116
 ion cyclotron resonance, 124
 ion sources, 119
 ion trap, 123
 lignin, 130–132
 liquid chromatography and,
 117–118
 MALDI, 120–121
 mass analyzers, 122
 metabolomics, 124–128
 Orbitrap, 123–124
 polysaccharides, 132–133
 pre-analytical procedures, 127
 quadrupole, 121–123
 sample extraction, 127
 statistical analyses, 127
 synthetic biology, 128–129
 targeted and untargeted approaches,
 125–126
 time-of-flight, 123
 UHPLC system, 225–226
Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization
 (MALDI), 120–121
Microcrystalline cellulose (MCC), 52
Modern chemistry, 2
Monoethanolamine method, 256–257
Monolignols, 19

MultiCP experiments, 153–155
Multi-scale imaging, 192

N

National Renewable Energy Laboratory
 (NREL), 203, 249
Natural biomass, 236
Near infrared spectroscopy (NIR)
 advances, 77–79
 applications, 76–77
 theory, 73–76
 with chemometrics, 78
Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
 spectroscopy
 dipolar coupling, 145
 high-resolution liquid-state NMR, 149
 high-resolution solid-state NMR, 149–150
 HS/HULIS
 diffusion-ordered, 97–98
 solid-state, 98–100
 solution-state, 93–97
 internal nuclear spin interactions, 145–146
 J coupling, 145
 Larmor frequency, 144
 lignocellulosic biomass, 147
 linseed oil, 146
 magnetic field, 144
 peanut oil, 147
 signal, origin, 143–145
 solid-state applications, 157
 spin population, 144
 time domain NMR, 146–149
 water-soluble compounds extraction,
 261–262
Nuclear spin, 144

O

Oleaginous biomass, 5
Optical microscopy, 175
Orbitrap, 123–124
Organosolv process, 21

P

Pectin analysis, 240, 268–269
Phenoxy radical, 20
Photodiode array detection (PDA)
 HPLC analysis, 204
 UHPLC system, 223–224
p-hydroxycinnamyl alcohols, 19
Plant biomass, 3–6, 157

- ³¹P NMR spectroscopy, , 30–31, 95
Polylactic acids (PLA), 201
Polysaccharides, 132–133, 247
Polyurethane systems, 24
Principle of sustainability, 16
Pyrogenic carbon, 164, 165
Pyrolysis, 87–90
Pyrolysis-GC-MS (Py-GC-MS),
37–40, 87
- Q**
Quadrupole, mass spectrometry, 121–123
Quantitative ¹³C SSNMR, 153–155
- R**
Raman effect, 182
Recalcitrance, 130
Recoupling pulses, 159
Refractive index detection (RID), 203, 224–225
Renewable raw materials, 16
Residual biomass, 236
- S**
Saccharomyces cerevisiae, 128
Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), 190–191
Scanning probe microscopes (SPMs),
183–184
Size exclusion chromatography (SEC), 35–37
Small Phase Incremental ALteration
(SPINAL), 150
Solid-state NMR (SSNMR)
13C NMR spectra, 164
alkyl and carboxyl carbons, 154
biochar characterization by, 164–168
biomasses components structural
information, 162–164
cross-polarization, 153–155
dipolar decoupling, 150–151
magic-angle spinning, 151–153
MultiCP pulse sequence, 156
second-generation ethanol production,
157–162
spectral editing methods, 159
SPEMAS and MultiCP experiments,
153–155
Soxhlet extraction
methodology, 242–244
principles, 242–244
SPEMAS, 153–155
Spinning sidebands, 152
Starch polymer, 4
Sucrose, 4
Sugarcane, 5
Sustainable economy, 198
- T**
TD-NMR relaxometric and diffusometric
methods, 147
Tetrabutylammonium hydroxide (TBAH), 89
Tetraethylammonium hydroxide (TEAH), 89
Tetramethylammonium hydroxide (TMAH),
88, 89
Thermochemolysis, 87–90
Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), 31–34
Time domain NMR, 146–149
Time-of-flight (TOF), 123, 222
Transmission electron microscopy (TEM),
188, 189
- U**
Ultra high performance liquid chromatography
(UHPLC) system, 222–228
ELSD, 225–226
MS, 225–226
photodiode array detector, 223–224
RID, 224–225
value-added products, 223
Ultrasound and microwave-assisted
extraction, 257
- V**
Van Soest method
methodology, 246
principles, 246
procedure, 246–249
Vegetable feedstock. *See* Lignocellulosic
biomass
- W**
Wastes, 86
Water-soluble extraction
Godin method, 253–255
hot-water extraction, 257
HPLC, 258
infrared spectroscopy, 259–261
monoethanolamine method, 256–257
NREL method, 249–253
nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy,
261–262

Water-soluble extraction (*cont.*)

- with organic, acid, and alkali solvents, 255–256
- preparing working solutions, 258–259
- Soxhlet extraction, 241–245
- Soxhlet method, 245
- ultrasound and microwave-assisted extraction, 257
- Van Soest method, 246–249

X

X-ray diffraction (XRD)

- applications, 50–52
- cellulose, 49

crystallinity

- cellulose, 47–50
 - changes during drying, 53–55
 - Faneite's crystallinity percentage index, 55
 - hydrocelluloses, 51
 - index of materials, 52–53
 - lignocellulosic materials, 52
 - physicochemical pretreatments, 56–59
 - Segal's crystallinity index, 50
 - drying temperature, 55
 - PDA treatment, 58
 - sugarcane bagasse, 53
- Xylitol, 200
- Xyloglucan, 261