Lignin Carbohydrate Complexes – Learning the Structure-Property Relation

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What is Lignin?

Biomass (birch wood)



Cellulose

Hemicellulose

Lignin:

- Aromatic polymer found in the cell walls of plants.
- Binds cellulose and hemicellulose together in woody plants.
 => high stiffness and resistance to rot

Why is Lignin interesting?

Pulping industry



<u>Lignin</u> Abundant underutilized biomaterial

Why is Lignin interesting?





Learning the Structure-Property relationship



- Lignin is chemically very complex. Can form Lignin Carbohydrate Complexes (LCC).
- Lack of chemical knowledge doesn't allow for prediction of LCC properties from structure.
 - -> structure-property relationship is essential for lignin tailored for specific applications.

With machine learning, we can deduce the structure-property relationship from experimental data!

Outline

- 1. Introduction Experiments
- 2. Structure-property relation

Experiments

- 1. LCC sample preparation: biorefineries
- 2. LCC structural characterisation: NMR spectroscopy
- 3. LCC property characterisation: Antioxidant Activity Radical Scavenging Index

AqSO Lignin biorefinery



• Highly-tunable, green, industrially scalable process.

Dmitry Tarasov et al., Green Chem., 2022, 24, 6639-6656

P. Schlee et al., ChemSusChem2023, e202300549

2D Heteronuclear Single Quantum Coherence (HSQC) NMR spectroscopy



Antioxidant Activity - Radical Scavenging Index (RSI)

- Antioxidants are very important as additives in organic substrates such as plastics, fibers, adhesives, oils, ...
- Very high antioxidant activity in Lignins has been reported, higher than standard commercial products.





Learning the structure-property relationship



property correlation

Learning the structure-property relationship



What machine learning model do we use?

We have 62 samples so far, for which both RSI and NMR has been measured.



• Allows us to predict properties from structure and quantify how important which feature is.

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- NMR spectrum is too high-dimensional as input!

Example Spectrum



Integrated Regions



Integrated Regions



Property Prediction



Random Forest Regression

Decision tree

Survival of passengers on the Titanic



- In random forest regression, we build many decision trees and the model prediction is the average prediction of the all trees.
- Each decision tree is created with a subset of the data using only a subset of the features for each split.
- Random forests work quite well, when data is scarce.
- Feature importance analysis is possible.

RSI regression



Feature Importance Analysis



Integrated Regions - Feature Importance Filtered



Chemical Analysis



β-Ο-4

Other properties

Glass transition temperature Tg
Molecular weight Mw
Thermal degradation metrics
Surface Tension

Model Performance Tg



Important Sectors Tg



Conclusion

- Prediction of RSI (and other properties) from NMR spectra is possible.
- With a feature importance analysis, we can determine how much each structural group determines each property.
- In discussion with our experimental collaborators we are working on the chemical interpretation.

Thank you for your attention!