

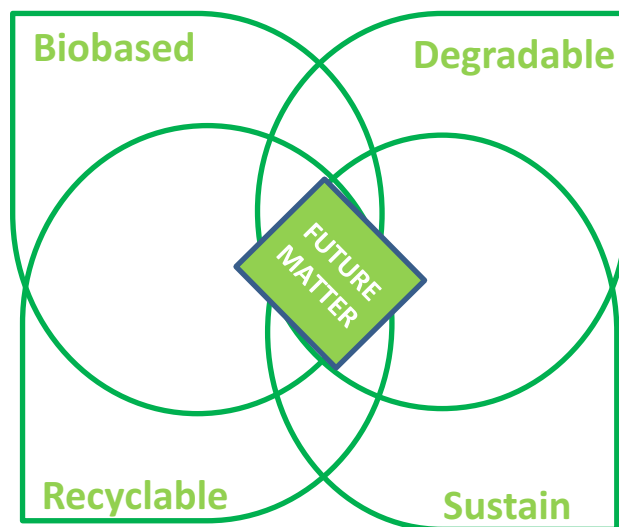


Technology leaps for future applications of cellulose fibres

Prof. Ali Harlin

Question:

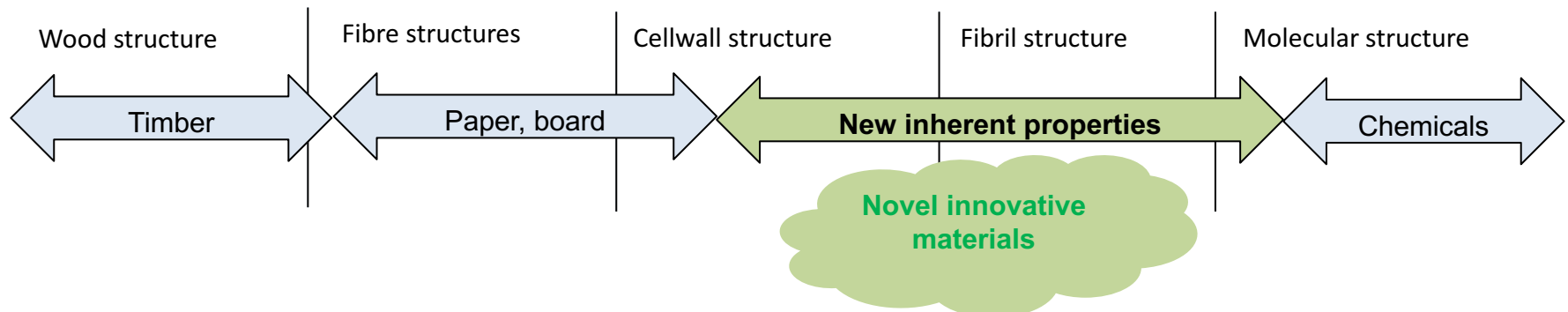
New meaning of cellulose
- the ultimate properties
of fractioned cellulose as a fibre?



Understanding develops

In the past decades we have learned more of cellulose structure and properties than in previous centuries

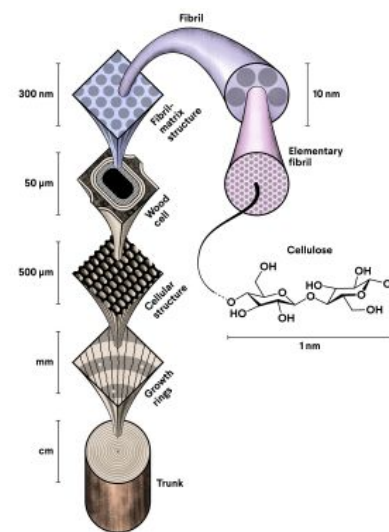
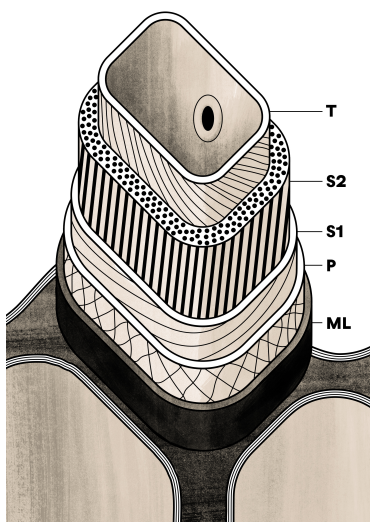
- Rapid development of research methods and equipment
- Nanotechnology lead to detailed morphology of cell wall
- Computational methods explained cellulose molular structure
- Advanced methods to modify and dissolve cellulose
- Digitalization enabled active communication of researches
- Reorientation of the forest based industries increased financing



Vision develops

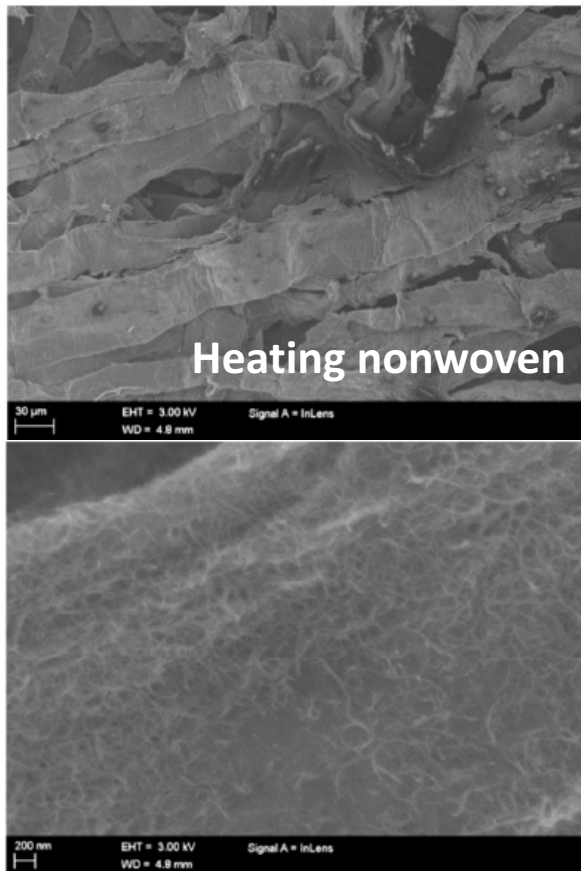
From simple fibers to:

Complex natural polymer
Nano fibrils and crystals
Next supermaterials

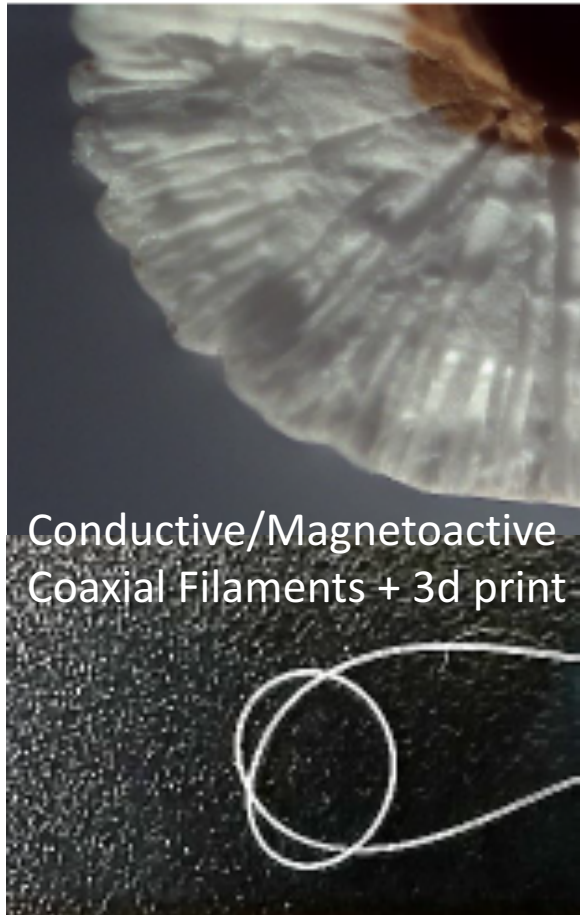


Fiber foams

Innovation in processing:
Specialty and long fibers formation
Tailored orientation and density profiles



Siljander et.al. NFC surface on MWCNT network



Digitalized production

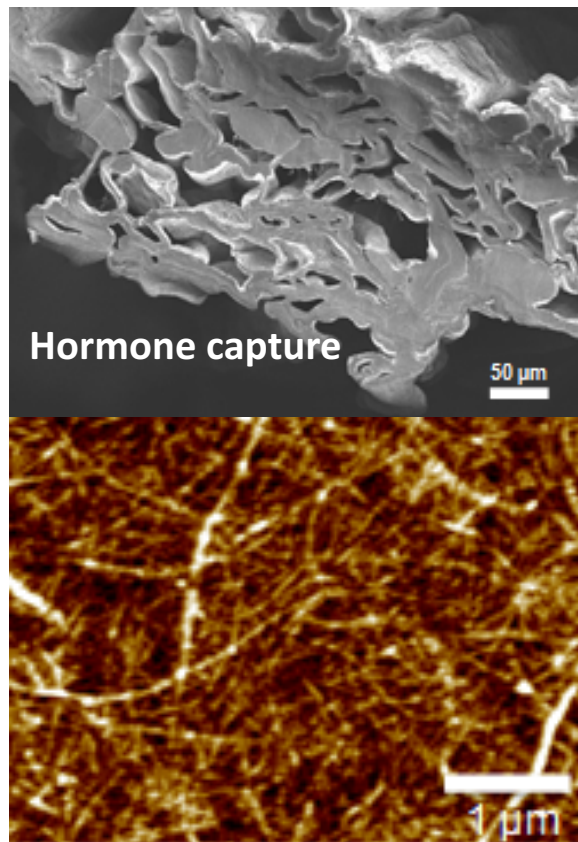
On-demand personalized
Material adding manufacturing
Direct production

Lundhal et.al.2016



Nanocellulose supermaterial

Applying high strength
Handling hygroscopicity & drying
Controlled composite structures



Orelma et.al. 2017

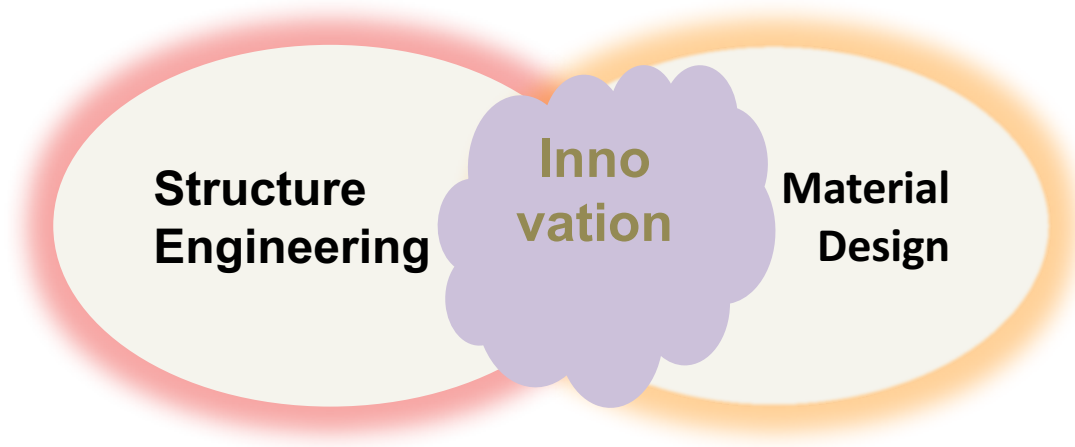
Control over dissolving

Sustainable fibers and technical yarns

IL's: Highly efficient cellulose solvents

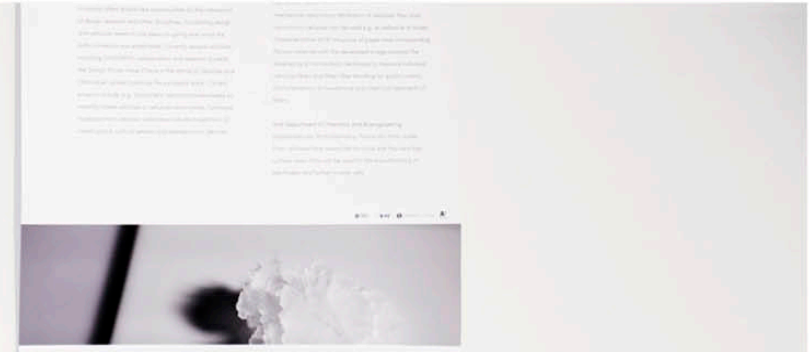
DES: Controlled swelling

Towards engineered materials



Cellulose is more than collection of naturally occurring fibers:

- Fibril and chemical properties can be tailored multiple levels
- ability to modify and construct new materials
- Predefined structure engineering leads to material design



Impact of technology leaps:

Enabling competitive renewable materials:

Sustainable future through low LCA

Recycling of cellulose:

Increasing supply security of society

Cellulose as next super material:

Replacement of non renewable materials