

Adhesiveness Performances of *Monopetalanthus Durandii* Tannin

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Abstract

The spectroscopic and spectrometric methods such as MALDI TOF and FT MIR, thermomechanical analyzer and the Stiasny number were used to determine the adhesive performance of *Monopetalanthus durandii* tannin. This extract is a condensed tannin with the repetition of 62-64 Da corresponding to Chrysin (256 Da) and dicationized ($2xNa^+$) form. The MOE of the bio adhesive developed using bio hardener at natural pH and its Stiasny number are respectively 6608.65 MPa and 74.2%. A UD biocomposite has been developed based this bio adhesive had very good tensile properties. Its tensile strength (MOR), young's modulus (MOE), yield strength ($R_{p_{0.2}}$) and plastic deformation ($\epsilon_{0.2}$) are respectively 72 MPa; 8 GPa; 38.1 MPa and 0.7%.

Keywords: adhesiveness, spectroscopic and spectrometric methods, condensed tannin, UD biocomposite, tensile properties

Introduction

In the last decades, wood panels (particles, fibres, etc.) commonly used in the building sector have been bonded industrially with synthetic resins. These resins have several negative consequences (pollution, diseases) for the environment. The adhesives used in manufacturing these panels were mainly urea-formaldehyde or phenol-formaldehyde resins the formaldehyde having been classed as oncogenic [1], The U.S. National Toxicology Program, in its 12th Report on Carcinogens published in June 2011, has provided sufficient evidence of the carcinogenicity of formaldehyde. The National Agency for Food and Environmental Health Safety recommends preventive actions (substitution of formaldehyde, concentration limits, etc.) and the restriction of the uses of formaldehyde for certain applications (construction products, MDF, MDP, etc.) [2]. Thus, the wood industry is confronted with environmental problems which require alternative solutions. These studies represent a growing field of research and many projects involving industry and universities have been carried out on this subject for several years [3–12]. Wood is a resource containing polymerizable components such as tannins, which have become of considerable interest for wood adhesives. Several tannins have been characterized in order to see their effectiveness in the development of wood adhesives. [4, 13–17].

Cameroon's flora represents 22,000 ha, i.e. 42% of the national area, with 300 available species, 80 of which are exploited by forestry companies, producing more than 1.2 million tons of residues each year [18]. Studies to enhance the tannin production of certain species of Cameroonian forests have been carried out for use as an adhesive in board manufacture [7, 15] and in pharmaceuticals [19–21]. Despite the potentially abundant supply in the tropical forests of the Gulf of Guinea, studies to detect and develop tannin production remains a vague area that deserves special attention.

The *Monopetalanthus durandii* also called *Ekop mayo* (Cameroon) is a generally cylindrical and fairly high tree (30 to 40 meters), present throughout West Africa, from Guinea to Zaire, but which is more abundant in southern Guinea. (Gabon, Cameroon, Congo). The reddish bark, smooth and 10 to 15 mm thick, is usually discarded in the wild by logging companies after wood processing. Like all other discarded materials, it is of interest to recycle them to avoid increased pollution.

In this paper, an ATR FT-MIR and MALDI ToF study of the tannin extract from the bark of *Monopetalanthus durandii* is carried out, and then used for the formulation of a 100% bio-

sourced and high-performance composite resin with plant fiber reinforcement.

Materials and methods

Bark extraction

The bark was collected by a forestry company in the city of Douala called "Inter bois" located in the Bonamoussadi district. Douala is the economic capital of Cameroon, in the center of Central Africa, with a multitude of companies exploiting and transforming wood.

The bark pieces were dried at 29°C to a relative humidity of 30% and then crushed using hammer mills to obtain a powder with a grain size of 1-1.2 mm.

Tannin extraction

200 g of bark powder were mixed in an aqueous solution with a volume of water equal to 6 times the volume of bark, then placed in a water bath heated to 75°C and stirred for 3 hours. The suspension was then filtered using a Buchner funnel with a paper filter. The reddish-black liquid fraction obtained was concentrated by using a rotary evaporator at a temperature of 55°C and then dried at a constant temperature [14].

The tannin yield was calculated as follows (1):

$$\text{yield}(\%) = \frac{(\text{total weight of solids in the extract} - \text{total weight of sodium salts used})}{\text{dry bark weight}} \quad (1)$$

Extraction of *Vachellia nilotica* exudates biohardeners

A knife was used to scratch the bark of an *Acacia nilotica* tree in several places. The scratches were between 0.5 and 1 centimeter deep. After 30 minutes, the sap coming out was collected and then dried at room temperature (37°C) for 21 days. The dried exudates were finally crushed to obtain a whitish soluble powder easier to store and use. [7].

Tannin Characterization

ATR-FT MIR analysis

On the diamond/ZnSe crystal of the FTIR spectrophotometer PerkinElmer-Frontier of the University of Lorraine in France, were placed about 2 mg of fine powder of *Monopetalanthus durandii* tannin extract and then a manual force of about 150 N (hand force) was applied to the sample to obtain contact. Each spectrum is obtained by 32 scans and a resolution of 4cm⁻¹ ranging from 4000 to 650cm⁻¹ [4].

MALDI-Tof Analysis

The tannin powder extract was dissolved in an acetone solution (5 mg/ml) and then another acetone solution (10 mg/ml) containing the matrix (2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid) was prepared. To improve ion formation, NaCl was added to the matrix. The two previous solutions were mixed in a 50:50 ratio and about 0.5 to 1 µl of this mixture was placed on the sample holder. The sample holder was then introduced in the spectrometer (Aixima Performance, Shimadzu UK, Manchester, UK) after evaporation of the solvent for a few minutes in the open air [15].

Determination of tannin content (reactive tannin)

50ml of tannin solution (0.4% w/w) was pipetted into a 150 ml flask. Then 5 ml of a 37 % aqueous solution of formaldehyde and 5 ml of hydrochloric acid (10M) were added in turn and the mixture was heated under reflux for 30 min. At the end of this reaction, the hot mixture was filtered through a sintered glass filter (40-100 µm). The precipitate was dried at a constant weight in an oven at 105° C. The Stiasny number is the ratio of the oven-dried weight of the precipitate to the total dissolved solid content of the tannin extract, expressed as a percentage (2). [14] :

$$\text{Stiasny number (\%)} = \frac{\text{Oven-dried weight of precipitate} \times 100}{(\text{Dissolved solid content}/100) \times 50} \quad (2)$$

Resin formulation

A 40% tannin solution at natural pH was prepared by gradually adding the tannin powder under mechanical stirring to avoid the formation of tannin lumps in the resin. The hardener was then gradually added (by weight on the dry weight of tannin). The mixture was then kept under mechanical stirring for 8 minutes to ensure homogenization of the resin. The components of the different formulations F1, F2 and F3 are specified in Table 1:

Resin characterization

Thermomechanical analysis

Triplicate samples of two beech-wood plys each 0.6 mm

thick with 25-30 mg of the liquid resin placed between the two, for a total samples dimensions of 21 x 6 x 1.2 mm, were tested in non-isothermal mode between 40 and 220°C at a heating rate of 10°C/min with a Mettler Toledo TMA/SDTA840 TMA apparatus in three points bending on a span of 18 mm exercising a force cycle of 0.1/0.5N on the specimens with each force cycle of 12s (6 s/6 s), according to already established procedures [4, 22–24]. The maximum of the modulus of elasticity curve as a function of temperature represents the modulus of elasticity (MOE).

Viscosity

The viscosity of the samples was measured using a Brookfield RV viscometer (Brookfield, ES distributors, Garches, France) equipped with a number 5 spindle containing, operating at 20, 50, 100 rpm at 25°C.

Density of Resin

The density was determined in accordance with ISO 2811, using an elcometer 1800 pycnometer with a capacity of 50cm³. Tests were carried out in a chamber at 20°C. The density is calculated using the formula (3):

$$\text{density} = \frac{(\text{weight of the full pycnometer [g]} - \text{weight of the empty pycnometer [g]})}{\text{Pycnometer volume [ml]}} \quad (3)$$

Manufacture of biocomposites

Flax fibres were obtained from the “Centre d’Essais Textile de l’Université de Lorraine” (CETELOR, Epinal, France), combed and then used for weaving unidirectional (UD) mats. The fibres have not been treated chemically before being used. The resulting mat had a thickness of 10mm, a surface area of 200x175mm² and a mass per unit area of 2057g/m² and was then conditioned in a 20°C chamber for 7 days before use.

The UD mat was homogeneously impregnated with a foulard (manufactured by Mathis, Zurich, Switzerland) and placed between two cylindrical rollers with resin between them. After impregnation the mats were dried to a moisture content of 20%.

Table 1: Different resin formulation

Formulation	Tannin solution	Hardener (%)	pH
F1	40% <i>Monopetalanthus durandii</i>	15% <i>V. nilotica</i>	6,3
F2	40% <i>Monopetalanthus durandii</i>	6% Hexamine (at 30% w/w)	
F3	40% <i>Monopetalanthus durandii</i>	5% Paraformaldéhyde	

The impregnated UD mat was thermo-pressed in a hydraulic press Gotfried Joos Maschinenfabrik (D-72285, Pfalzgrafenweiler, Germany) of the Laboratory-Press panel type, at a temperature of 150°C, according to a cycle as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Biocomposites pressing cycle

Cycle	Pressure (MPa)	Duration (min)
C1 (8 min)	2	4
	1	2
	0,5	2

Tensile Test of Biocomposites

The composites were cut according to the NF ISO 527-4/2/1 standard, then stored for 3 days at a temperature of 20°C and a relative humidity level of 65%, so that the samples had the same humidity before testing. The tests were carried out on an INSTRON 4020 testing machine with a load cell of 30 kN, at a test speed of 1 mm/min and a breaking point of 90%. Seven samples were tested, test data was collected and stress-strain-curves were plotted using Origin Pro 8.5 software to determine tensile strength, Young's modulus (MOE), yield strength ($R_{p0.2}$) and plastic deformation ($\epsilon_{0.2}$).

Results and discussion

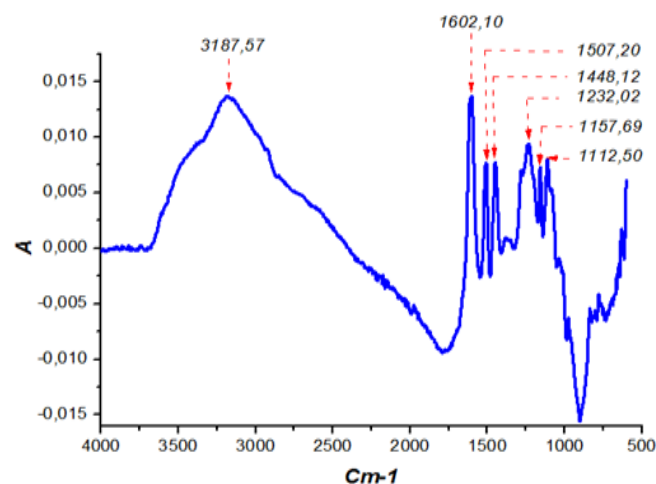
Tannin Characterization

ATR-FT MIR analysis

The ATR-FT MIR spectra in Figure 1 show typical peaks of tannin extract in the 500 and 4000 cm^{-1} ranges. Each peak in this spectrum corresponds to a specific functional group. The wide, pointed band at 3187 cm^{-1} indicates the presence of O-H from flavonoids. The vibratory movement of the C=C group attached to the aromatic ring is confirmed by the presence of the 1602, 1507 cm^{-1} and 1112 cm^{-1} peak. These peak areas, which are fairly narrow and not very intense, are particularly indicative of the presence of condensed tannin. The presence of a C-O group attributed to the gallic/pyrogallic ring and the vibrations of the

Gallocatechin results in the 1448 cm^{-1} band. The 1232 cm^{-1} band highlights the B-ring catechol-like vibrations occurring in the Fisetinidine and Catechins while the signals 1157, 1112 cm^{-1} represent the vibration of the resorcinol-like ring A of Robinetinidines and Fisetinidines [17]. The presence of the Ether group is shown by the presence of the 1112 cm^{-1} signal. This peak particularly reflects the stretching of the C-O bonds of the non-aromatic cyclic ring of polyflavonoids. [17].

Figure 1: ATR-FT MIR spectrum of *Monopetalanthus durandii* tannin



Maldi-Tof Analysis

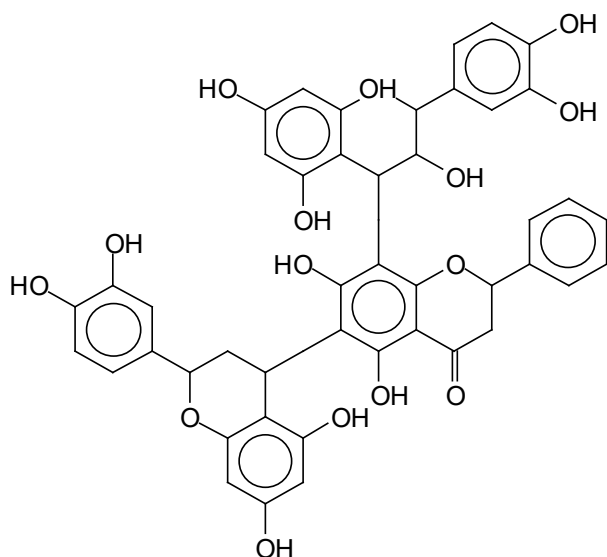
The spectra from the MALDI-ToF analysis of the tannin extract of *Monopetalanthus durandii* from the Figure 2 (a), b), c) et d)) shows monomers either without or with Na⁺ such as Catechin (290.2 Da), Gallocatechin gallate (458,3 Da), Chrysin (254.2 Da), Myricetin (318.2 Da, as its Na⁺ form at 340.8 Da), Fisetinidin (274.6 Da), Chalcon (208,2 Da), Gallocatechin (306.3 Da) and Catechin gallate (442,3 Da) between 50 and 1800 Da. The mass of the Na⁺ matrix used (23 Da) of the NaCl used was taken into considerations in the calculations, when this was present. It was subtracted from each peak to obtain the value of the molecular weights of the species present in the MALDI spectra [4].

The spectra show, apart definite flavonoids monomers and oligomers the existence of a repeating motive of 62 Da-64

Table 3: Summary of the results of MIR ATR-FT

Peak (cm-1)	Meaning
3187	O-H of the flavonoid
1602, 1507	B-ring catechol-like vibrations occurring in Fisetinidin and Catechins
1448	C-O attributed to the gallic / pyrogallic ring and to the vibrations of the Gallocatechin
1232,1157,1112	Vibratory movement of the C=C group attached to the aromatic ring is confirmed by the presence of the peak

Da, except for 1128.3 - 1160,3 Da and 1352,1- 1384,6 Da where the difference is 32 Da (64/2). As no repeating monomer units of a molecular weight 62-64 Da exists it becomes evident that there is flavonoid unit that is added to different other monomers or oligomers presenting a molecular weight equal to a multiple of 62-64 Da. The most likely flavonoid species fulfilling this role is chrysin, of molecular weight 256 Da when not linked and 255 Da or 254 Da when singly or doubly linked, respectively. This causes the formation of a series of oligomers in which chrysin is added to different flavonoids each of different molecular weight. This is true except for the 1128.3 - 1160,3 Da and 1352,1- 1384,6 Da peak ranges for which the difference is 32 Da. Moreover, the structure of chrysin is such that it can only be linked by C6 and C8 to other flavonoids in a chain. Thus, the oligomers so formed can be defined as an "angular tannins". This means presenting the following aspect in which two other flavonoid units are linked to chrysin one C4-C8 and the other C4-C6 [14, 25-28].



The combinations of the different monomers of the peaks observed in the MALDI ToF curves in Figures. 2a-e are listed in Table 4. The oligomers except 312.1, 326.0, 340.6, 360.8, 374-418.6, 440.9-480.8, 495.7, 587.7, 600.4, 649.5, 805-840.3, 867.2, 897.0, 959.1, 1021.0, 1083.1, 1112.2, 1160.3, 1207.0, 1352.1, 1641.0 Da, are protonated or multi-protonated. The protonated form is due to the presence of residual moisture in the test sample and once the components are protonated, even if they are dry, they are still protonated [4, 29]. The peaks 392,8 Da and 360,8Da have either gained a group (OH) and H₂O respectively. This tannin extract is thus rather particular because of an accentuated presence of chrysin is observed as well as its dicationized (2 × Na⁺) forms justified by the presence of peaks localized at 364, 9 and 368 Da.

Stiasny number of tannin (tannin reactivity)

The tests were repeated six times and the average was used to calculate the Stiasny's number (Table 5) that was 74.2%. This result shows that *Monopetalanthus durandii* is suitable for the application as an adhesive (at least 65%) as reported previously [30]. These numbers, although lower than those of *Acacia mangium*, can be explained because the Stiasny's number varies according to the particle size of the bark during extraction (0.5-1 mm, Stiasny=82,1% ; 2-3 cm, Stiasny=79,9%) for *Acacia mangium* [31], A long extraction time could also significantly increase the Stiasny's number (56,4% at 2h, 80,8% at 3h, 24,2% at 4h 48,8% at 5h) [31]. The Stiasny's number is also influenced by the site where the plant grows, the method and the yield of extraction. Table 5 gives an example the Stiasny's number different values according to the extraction sites with the relative yields. A comparison of the yield of water-extracted tannin with sodium-extracted tannin sulfite/carbonate showed that the latter yielded 30% more tannin [31]. Although tannin yields influence tannin reactivity, Lembah Beringin's *Acacia mangium* has a yield of 89.1% for a yield of 11.2 higher than that produced at Tela-ga which has a high yield (20.3%) with the Stiasny number only 70.1. This could explain the difference between the values obtained in our study.

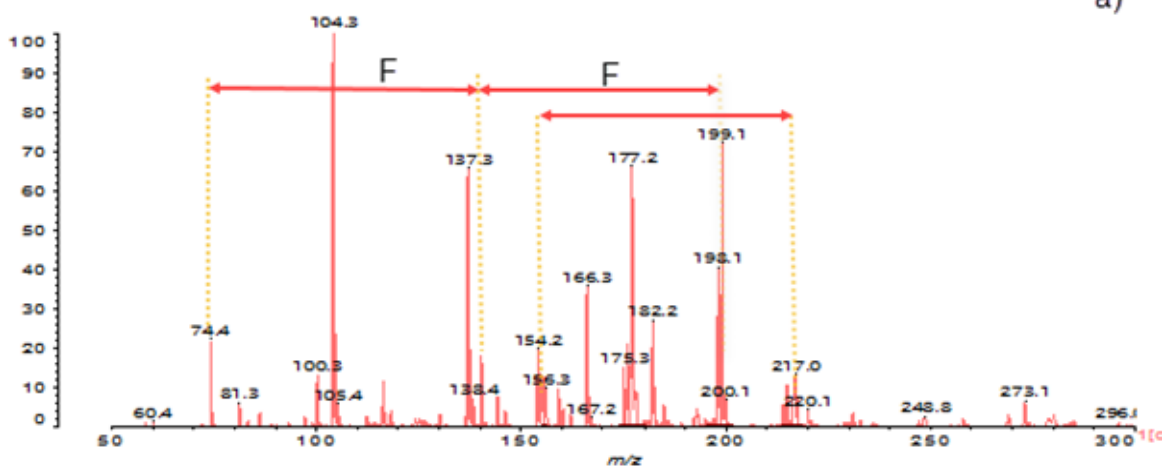
Resin characteristics

Gel time and Viscosity

The different resins after formulation were tested for viscosity (Table 3). The Gel times of each resin as a function of pH are given in Figure.4 in the pH range 6.3 - 10 and can be observed to increase exponentially with the pH (Figure. 4a) and decrease with the increase of pH (Figure. 4b). The gel time test evaluates the reactivity of the tannin with an aldehyde under the same conditions. The fastest gel time is at pH 10 for paraformaldehyde (48 s) and at pH 6.3 for hexamine (198 s) as hardeners. The gel time of the resin with formaldehyde is slower than for pine tannin (26 s)[32] and slightly faster than mangrove tannin (50 seconds) [33]. The tannin of *Monopetalanthus durandii* formulated with 6% hexamine as hardener, reacts very rapidly at natural pH, faster than mimosa tannin under the same conditions [9]. It is to note that the extraction process of the different tannins may have an impact on the reaction with the aldehydes and also the different solutions used. Hexamine does not decompose into formaldehyde in the presence of flavonoid tannins, but reacts by a different mechanism [9, 34], This is interesting because it does not produce any formaldehyde emissions when it is used [9, 35]. The gel time of the resin with the *Vachelia ni-*

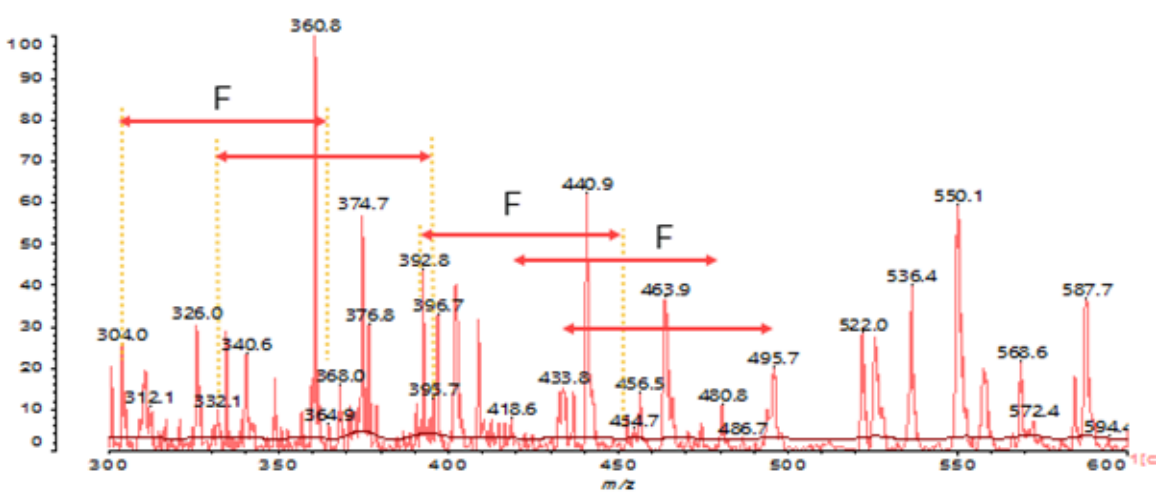
Data: TG10001.A19[c] 13 Nov 2018 14:03 Cal: ref 13 Nov 2018 13:12
Shimadzu Biotech Axima Performance 2.9.3.20110624: Mode Linear, Power: 84, P.Ext. 2300 (bin 78)

%Int. 310 mV[sum= 62044 mV] Profiles 1-200 Smooth Av 50 -Baseline 150



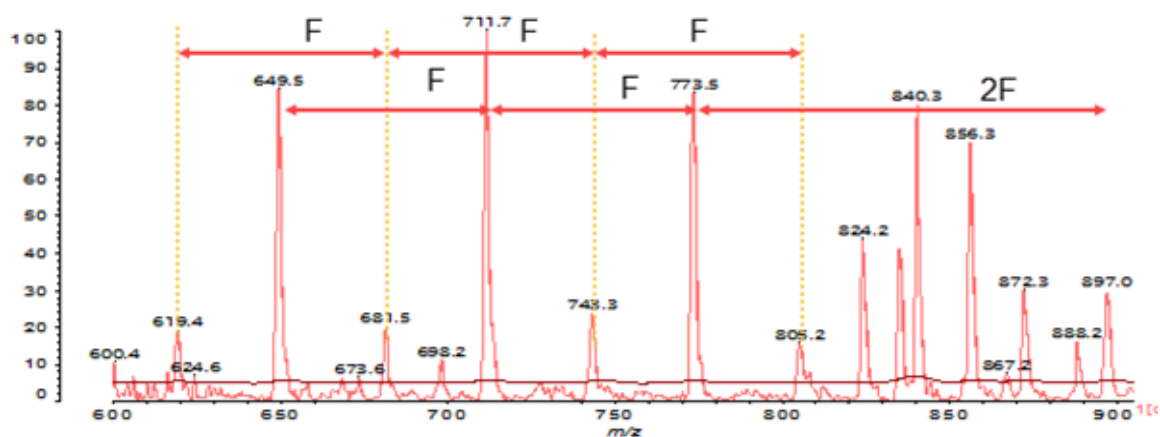
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Shimadzu Biotech Axima Performance 2.9.3.20110624: Mode Linear, Power: 84, P.Ext. 2300 (bin 78)

%Int. 21 mV[sum= 4213 mV] Profiles 1-200 Smooth Av 50 -Baseline 150



Data: TG10001.A19[c] 13 Nov 2018 14:03 Cal: ref 13 Nov 2018 13:12
Shimadzu Biotech Axima Performance 2.9.3.20110624: Mode Linear, Power: 84, P.Ext. 2300 (bin 78)

%Int. 12 mV[sum= 2384 mV] Profiles 1-200 Smooth Av 50 -Baseline 150



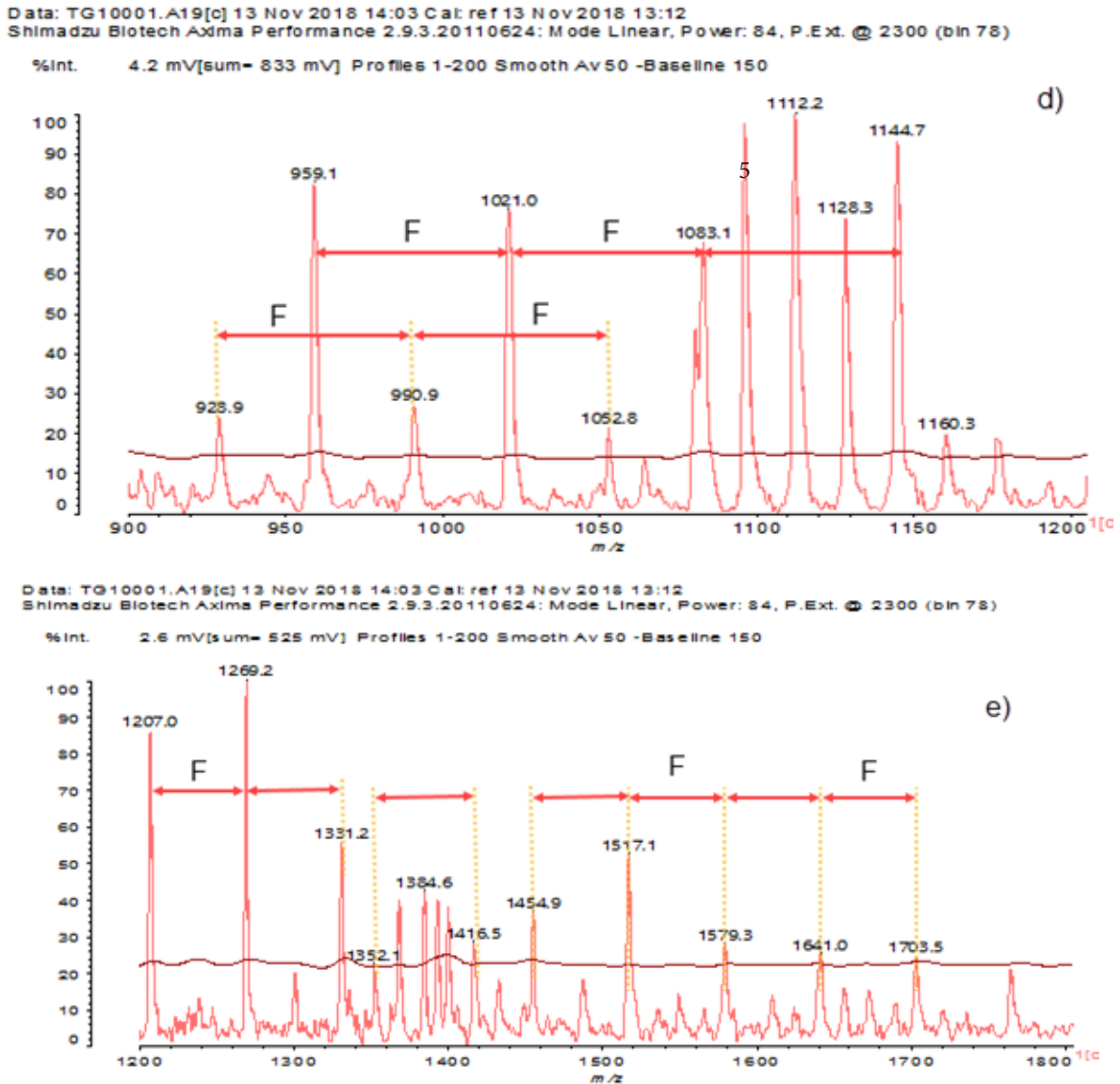


Figure 2: Maldi-Tof spectrum of the tannin of *Monopetalanthus durandii*

lotica hardener gives relatively long gel times with the tannin of *Monopetalanthus durandii*. This could be explained by the fact that it does not polymerize at 100°C, as can be seen on the TMA curve in Figure. 5. The viscosity of the resin has an influence on the determination of the gel time, research has shown that the long gel times at the natural pH of resins based on biohardeners could be due to the evaporation time of the water contained in the resin [7, 36], higher viscosity, reduced gel time. At natural pH, *Maritime pine* tannin resin hardened with *Vachellia nilotica* (450 Cp; 1500 s) [36] and *G. dewevre* tannin resin hardened with *Vachellia nilotica* (950 Cp; 584 s) [7] differ most likely because the real hardener hidden in the exudate of *V.nilotica* is 2,5-dihydroxymethylfuran, which would not react like aldehydes [36]

Thermomechanical Analysis of Resins

The observation of ATM curves shows three phases: evaporation, solidification and degradation. F1 resin with 15% bio hardener (*V.nilotica*), has a higher modulus of elasticity than F2 and F3 resins. The TMA results indicate that the best performance is estimated by the highest value of the MOE obtained [37, 38]. F2 and F3 resins polymerize at practically the same temperature (100°C), faster than the bio-resin which polymerizes at 115°C, proving moreover that the 2,5-dihydroxymethylfuran in the exudates is slower-reacting than the aldehydes in synthetic hardeners.

Table 4: Monomers and oligomers present in the tannin of *Monopetalanthus durandii*

M+Na⁺ (exp.)	Monomers and oligomers	Observation
248,8	Chalcon + Na ⁺ (+OH)	Monomer
273,1	Fisetinidin deprotonated without Na ⁺	Monomer
296,1	Fisetinidin deprotonated + Na ⁺	Monomer
304	Gallocatechin without Na ⁺ (-2H)	Monomer
312,1	Catechin + Na ⁺	Monomer
326,0	Gallocatechin +Na ⁺	Monomer
332,1	Gallocatechin triprotonated +Na ⁺	Monomer
340,6	Myricetin +Na ⁺ (-H)	Monomer
360,8	Myricetin +Na ⁺ (+H ₂ O)	Monomer
364,9	Myricetin deprotonated + 2 Na ⁺	Monomer
368,0	Gallocatechin protonated +2Na ⁺ (+H ₂ O)	Monomer
374,7	chalcon-gallic acid without Na ⁺ (-4H)	Dimer
376,8	chalcon-gallic acid without Na ⁺ (-2H)	Dimer
392,8	chalcon - gallic acid without Na ⁺ (+OH)	Dimer
395,7	chalcon - gallic acid without Na ⁺ (-4H)	Trimer
396,7	chalcon - gallic acid + Na ⁺ (-3H)	Dimer
418,6	chalcon- chalcon without Na ⁺	Dimer
433,8	glucose- Chrysin protonated without Na ⁺	Dimer
440,9	Catechin gallate without Na ⁺ , deprotonted (-1H)	Monomer
456,5	Gallocatechin gallate without Na ⁺ (-2H)	Monomer
463,9	Catechin gallate + Na ⁺ (-2H)	Monomer
480,8	Gallocatechin gallate + Na ⁺ (-H)	Monomer
486,7	chalcon triprotonated- Chrysin + Na ⁺	Dimer
522,0	Catechin triprotonated- chalcon + Na ⁺	Dimer
525,0	Fisetinidin-Chrysin without Na ⁺	Dimer
550,1	Chalcon triprotonated- Myricetin + Na ⁺ OR Fisetinidin-Chrysin +Na ⁺	Dimer
568,6	Fisetinidin -Fisetinidin +Na ⁺	Dimer
587,7	Catechin-Fisetinidin +Na ⁺ , protonated	Dimer
600,4	Fisetinidin - Gallocatechin +Na ⁺ (-H)	Dimer
619,4	Gallocatechin-Catechin+ Na ⁺	Dimer
649,5	Catechin gallate-Chrysin+ Na ⁺	Dimer
673,6	Chrysin-chrysin- gallic acid without Na ⁺ (-H)	Trimer
698,2	Catechin gallate-Chrysin triprotonated without Na ⁺	Dimer
711,7	Gallocatechin gallate -Chrysin without Na ⁺	Dimer
743,3	Chrysin-chrysin-Chrysin without Na ⁺	Trimer
773,5	Chrysin-Fisetinidin-Chrysin without Na ⁺	Trimer
805,2	Fisetinidin - Fisetinidin - Fisetinidin without Na ⁺ (-OH)	Trimer
824,2	Fisetinidin-Chrysin-Fisetinidin + Na ⁺	Trimer
840,3	Catechin-fisetinidin-chrysin +Na ⁺	Trimer
856,3	Catechin-catechin-chrysin +Na ⁺	Trimer
872,3	Gallocatechin-catechin-chrysin+ Na ⁺	Trimer
888,2	Gallocatechin-gallocatechin-chrysin + Na ⁺	Trimer
897,0	Gallocatechin-gallocatechin-catechin+ Na ⁺ (-H)	Trimer
928,9	Fisetinidin gallate-chrysin-chrysin + Na ⁺	Trimer
959,1	Gallocatechin gallate-chrysin-chrysin + Na ⁺	Trimer
990,9	Chrysin-chrysin -chrysin -chrysin- chrysin+ Na ⁺	Tetramer
1021,0	Catechin-fisetinidin-gallocatechin gallate without Na ⁺ , protonated	Tetramer

M+Na ⁺ (exp.)	Monomers and oligomers	Observation
1052,8	Galocatechin-catechin-Galocatechin gallate without Na+	Trimer
1083,1	Catechin - Myricetin -Galocatechin gallate + Na+ (-2H) OR Fisetinidin-chrysin-fisetinidin-chrysin + Na+, protonated	Trimer
1112,2	Myricetin - Myricetin -Galocatechin gallate + Na+ (-H)	Trimer
1128,3	Myricetin protonated - Fisetinidin -Chrysin -Chrysin without Na+	Tetramer
1144,7	Galocatechin gallate protonated- Galocatechin gallate-chalcon + Na+	Trimer
1160,3	Myricetin - Myricetin -Chrysin -Chrysin + Na+ (-H)	Tetramer
1207,0	Myricetin - Myricetin -catechin - catechin + Na+ (-3H)	Tetramer
1269,2	Myricetin - Myricetin -Myricetin -Myricetin triprotonated + Na+ OR Fisetinidin gallate-chrysin-chrysin-chrysin + Na+	Tetramer
1331,2	Catechin gallate - catechin diprotonated - catechin -catechin +Na+	Tetramer
1352,1	Galocatechin gallate - Galocatechin gallate - catechin gallate without Na+ (-2H)	Trimer
1384,6	Chrysin diprotonated-Chrysin- catechin gallate- chalcon- chalcon+ Na+	Pentamer
1416,5	Chrysin-Chrysin- catechin- Myricetin - Fisetinidin without Na+, protonated	Pentamer
1454,9	Chrysin-Chrysin- catechin -Myricetin - Myricetin + Na+, tetraprotonated OR Catechin-fisetinidin-galocatechin gallate-chrysin without Na+, protonated	Pentamer
1517,1	Chrysin- Chrysin- Chrysin- Chrysin- Chrysin- Chrysin diprotonated without Na+	Hexamer
1579,3	Chrysin-Chrysin -Fisetinidin-catechin - Galocatechin gallate protonated + Na+	Pentamer
1641,0	Chrysin - catechin-Fisetinidin -Galocatechin gallate- Myricetin + Na+ (-H)	Pentamer
1703,5	Chrysin protonated-Chrysin- Chrysin- catechin -Myricetin -Myricetin + Na+	Hexamer

Figure 3: Some flavonoid structures

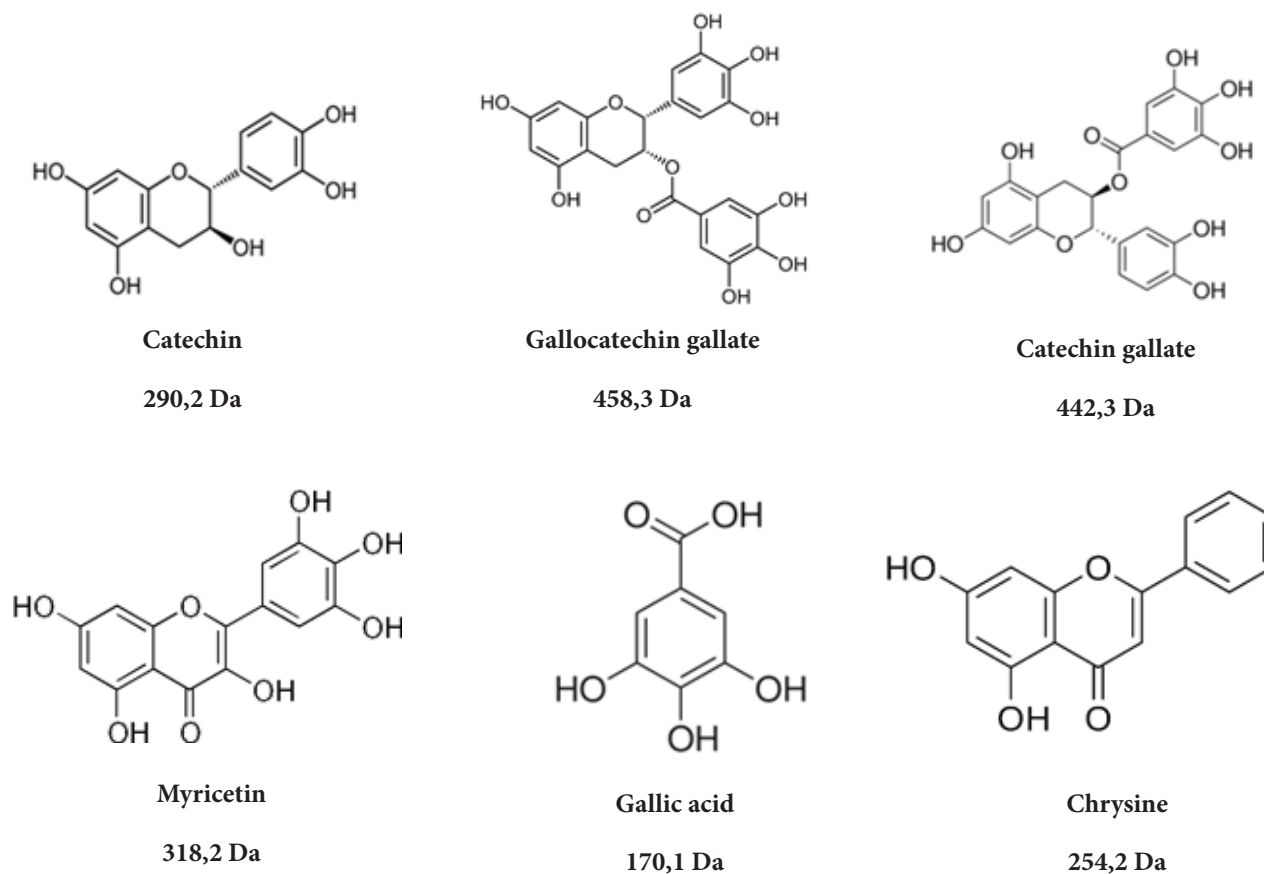


Table 5: number of Stiasny of tannins at different extract duration, growing location and duration

Method	Tannin	Duration	Site	Yield (%)	Stiasny (%)	Auteur
Hot Water (75°C)	<i>A. mangium</i>	3h	Lembah	11.2	89.1	[31]
	<i>A. mangium</i>	3h	Tawau	15.4	95.6	[31]
	<i>Kudat</i>	3h			70.1	[14]
	<i>M. durandii</i>	3h	Littoral	8,6	74,2	
Recommended value					≥ 65%	[30]

Figure 4: Gel time of the different resins: a) resin + 6% Hexamine b) resin + 5% Paraformaldehyde

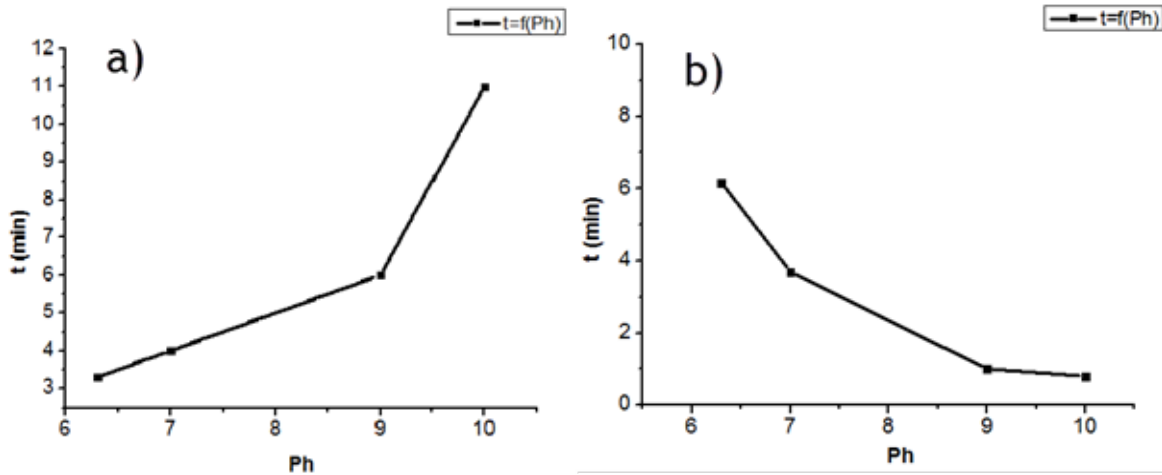


Figure 5: thermomechanical analysis of resins

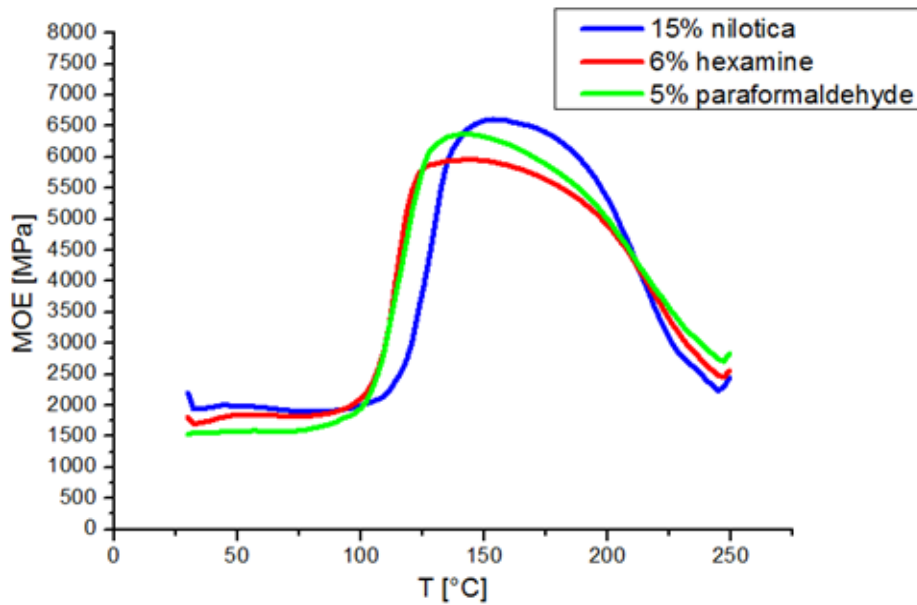


Table 6: resin viscosity

Formulation	%Hardener	pH	Viscosity (MPa.s)	ρ (g/cm ³)	MOE (MPa)
F1	15 % <i>V. Nilotica</i>	6,3	252	1,16	6608,65
F2	6 % Hexamine (at 30% w/w)		64	1,14	6374,07
F3	5 % Paraformaldehyde		180	1.15	5962,77

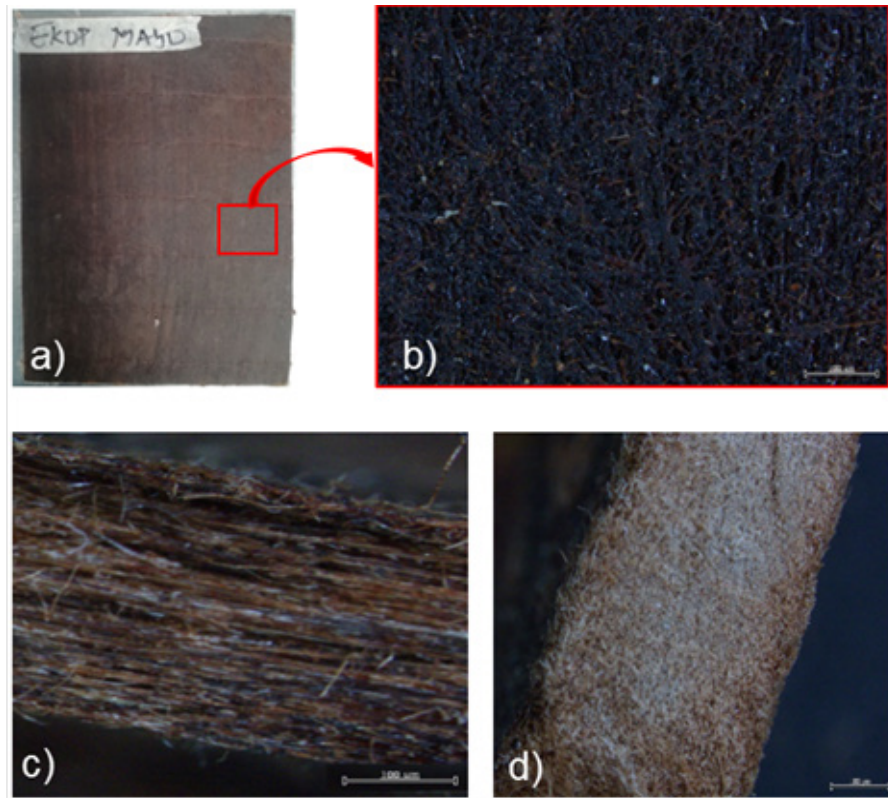


Figure 6: microscopic view (OLYMPUS SZX12) of the biocomposite a) after pressing, b) microscopic view of the structure, c) longitudinal view, d) transverse view

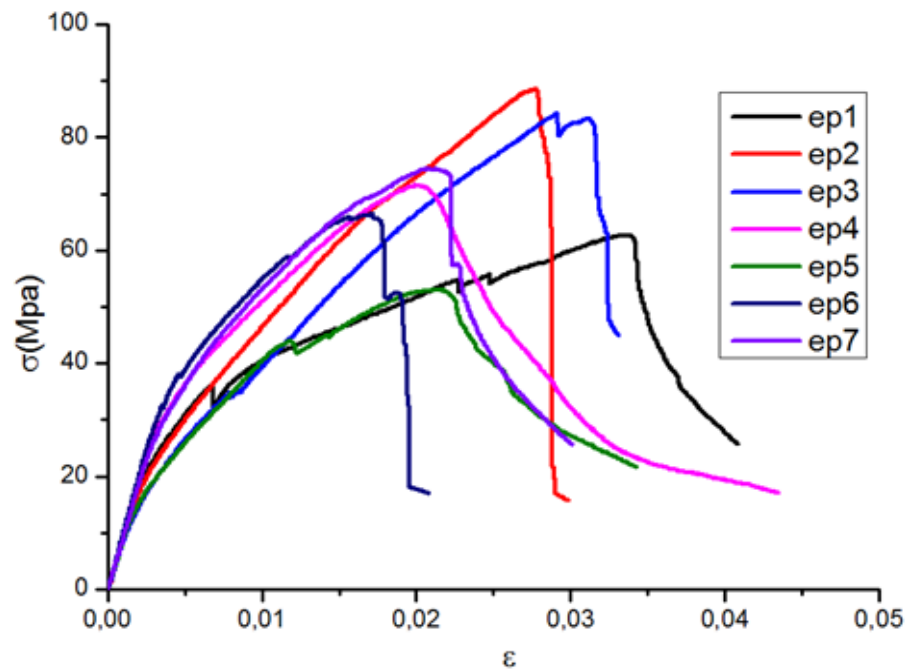


Figure7: biocomposites tensile test characteristic curves

Biocomposite processing and tensile testing

The biocomposite manufactured is a completely bio-based material without the addition of NaOH in the resin. Its density is 978 g/m^3 with a fiber/matrix ratio of 60/40. Figure 6(b) and 6(c) illustrate the good cohesion of the resin with the fibres, although there is a remarkable presence of pores on the surface of the composite due to the evaporation of water during thermoforming, we also observe in Figure.6(c) some fibers that are not in cohesive with the resin. These two observations could decrease the mechanical characteristics of the composite because it would decrease the charge transmission from the totality of the fibres to the matrix. To remedy this, a surface treatment must be applied to the fibres before weaving the mats.

The characteristic curves of the tensile tests, shown in Figure 7, reveal a similarity in the behaviour of the different specimens. with different phases typical of a ductile material. It results from this a tensile strength (MOR=72 MPa); a modulus of elasticity (MOE=8 GPa); an elastic strength ($R_{p_{0.2}} = 38.1 \text{ MPa}$) and a plastic deformation ($\epsilon_{0.2} = 0.7\%$). It would be important to note that these properties could be improved by treating the fibres with a corona discharge to optimize the cohesion between the flax fibres and the resin that was observed on the test specimens.

Conclusion

The characterization of the tannin of *Monopetalanthus durandii* by MALDI-ToF, ^{13}C NMR, ATR FT MIR indicates that it is composed of Catechin, Gallo catechin gallate, Chrysin, Myricetin, Fisetinidin, Chalcon, Gallo catechin and Catechin gallate. This tannin contains repetition of 62-64 Da corresponding to Chrysin (256 Da) and dicationized ($2x\text{Na}^+$) forms for the peaks at 364,9 and 368 Da. This tannin was then used in the formulation of a resin to produce a biocomposite from a UD flax mat. The Stiasny number test indicated that this tannin could substitute phenol in a wood adhesive too. The resulting biocomposite had high-performance with good tensile characteristics. A study on the actual rate of hardening and the optimal pressing cycle of such biocomposites as well as the treatment of the fibres with corona before weaving the fibres mat would be an interesting approach to ameliorate the results.

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