

## Research Article

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# Impact of thermal modification on color and chemical changes of African padauk, merbau, mahogany, and iroko wood species

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**Abstract:** Thermal modification is an environment-friendly technology for improving various wood properties, especially the dimensional stability, decay resistance, and color homogeneity. In this work, four tropical wood species (African padauk, merbau, mahogany, and iroko) were thermally modified by the ThermoWood process. The influence of heat treatment on the color and chemical changes of wood was studied by spectrophotometry, Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, and wet chemistry methods. As the temperature increased, a decrease in lightness ( $L^*$ ) and a simultaneous decrease in chromatic values ( $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ ) were observed, indicating darkening and browning of the wood surface. As a result of the heat treatment, the relative content of hemicelluloses decreased the most in merbau and mahogany, while the thermal stability of iroko and African padauk was higher. All examined wood species showed a strong correlation between the lightness difference value ( $\Delta L^*$ ) and the content of hemicelluloses ( $r = 0.88-0.96$ ). The FTIR spectroscopy showed that the breakdown of C=O and C=C bonds in hemicelluloses and lignin

plays an important role in the formation of chromophoric structures responsible for the color changes in the wood.

**Keywords:** ThermoWood, tropical wood species, CIELAB color space, FTIR spectroscopy, hemicelluloses

## 1 Introduction

Wood, a biobased material, composed of cellulose, hemicelluloses, lignin, and extractives, is widely applied for indoor and outdoor purposes. Because of this nature, the wood is sensitive to natural decompositions. For some applications, e.g., furniture, cladding, flooring, the color is a very important parameter; however, it is sensitive to light, heat, and moisture. It is a great challenge for wood scientists to preserve this excellent color harmony of wood [1,2]. Various chemical and physical processes are used to improve wood durability, wettability, discoloration, and color homogeneity. The ThermoWood process is an environmentally friendly and rapidly developing wood treatment technology, and it can contribute to mitigating climate change and promoting sustainable development by reducing energy intake, carbon footprint reduction, solid and volatile emissions reducing pollution, and ecosystem damage [3,4]. In this process, the wood darkens due to chemical changes in the main wood components and in the extractives, and simultaneously color variations are equalized. The predominant wood species treated by the ThermoWood process are coniferous, e.g., spruce and pine, or light-colored deciduous wood species, e.g., birch, oak. The typical dark tones of these heat-treated wood species increase their economic value. Typical treatment temperatures in the ThermoWood process are approximately 160 to 210°C. In this region, oak samples showed smaller color changes than spruce ones at all temperature values [5]. Chemical and color changes of Norway spruce and European silver fir were evaluated at temperatures up to 280°C [6,7]. Obtained results show the strong

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relationship between chemical changes and darkener in both wood species. The darker color of heat-treated wood was attributed to the formation of degradation products from hemicelluloses, changes in extractives, and the formation of oxidation products. Similar findings during the thermal treatment have been reported for birch, black locust, beech, and oak wood, respectively [8–11].

For darker tropical wood species, the color changes are smaller, and the main purpose of color modifications is its homogeneity, especially between sapwood and heartwood. This is probably why less attention has been paid to this topic, and thus, reported results are quite rare. The decrease in teak and meranti wood lightness was observed in thermally treated wood, and meranti showed a greater drop of lightness in comparison to teak wood [12,13]. Oak, spruce, and meranti wood species thermally treated at 160, 180, 200, and 220°C showed the decrease in lightness; however, the overall color change was different for each wood species – the smallest for meranti and the largest for spruce [14]. *Brachystegia spiciformis* and *Julbernardia globiflora* woods were thermally treated at three different temperatures (215, 230, and 245°C) for 2 h. The results show that the originally light-colored sapwood of both wood species darkened gradually as the intensity of thermal modification increased [15].

Exotic wood species are used to produce high-quality furniture but, sometimes, boards from the same species have a very different color, which is disadvantageous. With heat treatment, these differences are mitigated. The change in color following the heat treatment has been attributed to numerous factors, all of them linked to chemical changes due to thermal degradation (formation of colored degradation products from hemicelluloses, changes in extractives, formation of oxidation products, such as quinines, etc.) [16].

Even though it is quality material, the behavior of the market is different from our logic. The demands of customers, the activities of producers and sellers, the effort to establish themselves on the market, as well as legislative measures often influence the methods of processing materials. In the search for alternative types of materials, concepts such as recycling and upcycling are increasingly opened and used in wood processing. All types of materials will enter the recycling process and will be delivered, regardless of what we considered in the past to be more or less quality material. They appeared and are used as old wood. Old wood is not used as fuel for weapons, but it is an irreplaceable material source for new types of materials. Our results provide data with valuable information about the properties that will

influence the new products forming the output of this process in the application sphere.

In contrast to the color changes in temperate wood species during thermal treatment, the effect of the ThermoWood process on exotic woods has not been enough studied. The aim of this article is therefore to determine the effect of the thermal modification temperature on color changes and the chemical composition of four wood species in terms of their exterior and interior use.

## 2 Materials and methods

### 2.1 Materials

The experiment consisted of two basic sets of test samples: African padauk (*Pterocarpus soyauxii*) (Cameroon), merbau (*Intsia bijuga*) (Papua New Guinea), mahogany (*Entandrophragma utile*) (Nigeria), and iroko (*Milicia excelsa*) (Republic of the Congo). Each set was divided into subsets according to the thermal modification temperature (20 untreated, 160, 180, and 210°C) and consisted of ten 100 mm × 20 mm × 200 mm (tangential × radial × longitudinal) samples. These samples were conditioned (relative humidity (RH) = 65 ± 3% and temperature = 20 ± 2°C) for more than 6 months to achieve an equilibrium moisture content (EMC) of 12 ± 1%. EMC was calculated according to Mitchel [17]. Heartwood samples were always used for all experiments.

### 2.2 Methods

#### 2.2.1 Thermal modification

The wood samples were modified in the thermal chamber, type S400/03 (LAC Ltd., Rajhrad, Czech Republic) according to the ThermoWood process at 160, 180, and 210°C [5]. The thermal modification was performed in three steps. In the first phase, heating was carried out to the temperature corresponding to the individual degrees of thermal modification (160, 180, and 210°C); this phase varied in time within the individual wood species. After the end of this phase, the phase of thermal modification occurred, which lasted 3 h for all degrees of thermal modification. After finishing this phase, the cooling phase starts, ensuring controlled cooling and re-moistening to achieve moisture in the wood in the range of 5–7%.

## 2.2.2 Chemical analyses

Samples were disintegrated into sawdust, and fractions from 0.5 to 1.0 mm in size were used for carrying out chemical analyses. According to ASTM D1107-21 [18], the extractives content was determined in a Soxhlet apparatus with a mixture of absolute ethanol for analysis (Merck, Germany) and toluene for analysis (Merck, Germany) (1.0/0.427, v/v). The duration of extraction was 8 h with six siphoning's per hour. The lignin content was determined according to Sluiter *et al.* [19], the cellulose according to the method by Seifert [20], and the holocellulose according to Wise *et al.* [21]. Hemicelluloses were calculated as a difference between the holocellulose and cellulose contents. Measurements were performed on four replicates per sample. The results were presented as oven-dry weight (odw) per unextracted wood.

## 2.2.3 Color measurement

After thermal modification, samples were relaxed for 3 h in a chamber APT Line II (Binder, Germany) to an EMC of 8% at a temperature of 20°C and RH of 42%.

Color values of the wood surface were measured by CM-700D spectrophotometer (Konica Minolta, Japan) (10° standard observer, D65 standard illuminate, color difference format  $\Delta E^*ab$ ). To quantify the color, we used the three-dimensional colorimetric system  $L^*a^*b^*$ . This color space consists of three mutually perpendicular axes: axis  $L^*$  determines the lightness from 0 (black) to 100 (white), axis  $a^*$  determines the ratio of red (positive) to green (negative), and axis  $b^*$  specifies the ratio of yellow (positive) to blue (negative). To ensure the most accurate results, the color was measured at three specific places for each sample before and after thermal modification. Areas for color measurement were marked on the surfaces of the test specimens before thermal modification to obtain reference data. The marking was done according to the measured area of the spectrophotometer used. After thermal modification, color coordinates were measured at premarked locations. To assess the difference between two colors, we used a total color difference  $\Delta E^*$  (expressing the distance between two points in the  $L^*a^*b^*$  system). The  $\Delta E^*$  was evaluated according to and calculated using the formula (equation (1)):

$$\Delta E^* = \sqrt{(\Delta L^*)^2 + (\Delta a^*)^2 + (\Delta b^*)^2}, \quad (1)$$

where  $\Delta L^*$ ,  $\Delta a^*$ , and  $\Delta b^*$  are differences in individual axes (difference between the values measured after thermal modification of the sample and the reference sample).

Untreated samples at 20°C were chosen as references for each treatment. The measured color values were evaluated in Statistica 14 software by a two-factor analysis, and the analysis factors were the wood species and the temperature.

## 2.2.4 FTIR analysis of the wood's main components

Samples were dried before Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy measurements in the vacuum at the temperature of 80°C for 8 h and kept in the desiccator over silica gel. FTIR spectra of the wood surface were recorded on the Nicolet iS10 FT-IR spectrometer, equipped with Smart iTR using an attenuated total reflectance sampling accessory attached to a diamond crystal (Thermo Fisher Scientific, USA). The spectra were measured from 4,000 to 650  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  at a spectral resolution of 4  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , and 32 scans were used. Measurements were performed in four replicates per sample.

## 2.2.5 Density determination

The wood density was determined before and after thermal modification according to ISO 13061-2 [22]. The dimensions (radial, tangential, and longitudinal) were measured at three places in the middle and 10 mm from the edges of the test samples to calculate the density. The corresponding arithmetic averages for the individual dimensions of the test specimens were calculated from these measurements. The weighing of the test samples followed the measurement of the dimensions to calculate the respective densities.

# 3 Results and discussion

The impact of different degrees of temperature on chemical components in the examined type of wood samples is presented in Table 1.

During thermal treatment, the extractive content changes significantly; however, the trends are different among the species (Table 1). In African padauk, it decreases by approximately 19%, whereas in mahogany, its content increase by approximately 70% compared to the original amount. Changes in merbau and iroko wood species are ambiguous: in merbau, the extractive content decreases and then increases, whereas in the iroko, it first increases and then decreases. The composition of extractives

**Table 1:** Impact of different degrees of temperature on chemical components of wood

	Temperature (°C)	African padauk	Merbau	Mahogany	Iroko
Extractives (%)	20	11.64 (0.07)	12.30 (0.08)	7.97 (0.06)	5.51 (0.11)
	160	10.64 (0.07)	9.84 (0.06)	8.20 (0.06)	7.16 (0.07)
	180	10.45 (0.06)	7.75 (0.10)	11.42 (0.08)	7.31 (0.04)
	210	9.48 (0.04)	11.90 (0.06)	13.51 (0.08)	4.33 (0.05)
Lignin (%)	20	33.77 (0.11)	33.77 (0.23)	24.84 (0.16)	29.09 (0.21)
	160	34.84 (0.04)	33.24 (0.07)	25.26 (0.08)	29.00 (0.14)
	180	35.53 (0.05)	35.78 (0.20)	27.40 (0.13)	29.85 (0.10)
	210	39.73 (0.08)	44.64 (0.23)	31.59 (0.13)	36.94 (0.22)
Holocellulose (%)	20	66.09 (0.14)	58.51 (0.32)	68.42 (0.45)	72.67 (0.46)
	160	65.04 (0.47)	58.58 (2.03)	67.47 (1.64)	68.78 (0.46)
	180	61.87 (0.33)	57.11 (0.92)	61.49 (0.76)	65.84 (0.30)
	210	54.23 (0.12)	51.70 (0.42)	54.54 (0.39)	61.66 (0.51)
Cellulose (%)	20	40.47 (0.09)	41.44 (0.11)	45.35 (0.11)	42.91 (0.37)
	160	40.81 (0.25)	42.81 (0.19)	45.92 (0.15)	44.08 (2.97)
	180	40.40 (0.10)	47.22 (0.39)	47.43 (0.35)	42.45 (0.71)
	210	44.07 (0.28)	49.95 (0.50)	49.40 (0.48)	50.89 (0.69)
Hemicelluloses (%)	20	25.62 (0.18)	17.07 (0.29)	23.07 (0.38)	29.77 (0.82)
	160	24.24 (0.29)	15.77 (1.51)	21.55 (1.78)	24.70 (1.22)
	180	21.47 (0.24)	9.89 (0.11)	14.06 (0.16)	23.40 (0.81)
	210	10.17 (0.39)	1.74 (0.25)	5.13 (0.12)	10.78 (0.18)

Note: Values in parentheses are standard deviations.

changes at higher temperatures – some disappear, and new ones are formed. They can also migrate to the surface if they are mobile under thermal modification conditions. The drop of extractives content is because of their removal from the wood or degradation during the thermal modification process. According to Esteves *et al.* [23] and Candelier *et al.* [24], most of the raw extractives disappeared, and new compounds such as anhydrosugars, mannosan, galactosan, levoglucosan, and two C5 anhydrosugars were generated. Syringaldehyde, sinapaldehyde, and syringic acid appeared to be the products formed in the largest amounts, all of which came from lignin degradation. This hypothesis regarding the formation of new extractives and their role in heat-treated wood durability therefore remains to be confirmed [23,24]. The extractive content of heat-treated wood increased when the treatment was carried out at low temperatures and decreased with treatment carried out at higher temperatures (>220°C) when new compounds are also generated but, under the heat effect, they are then converted into volatile products, leading to a decrease in extractives [24,25]. In our experiments, trends are different for all wood species, which indicates diversity in extractives, and also, different changes in the components of main wood at high temperatures were observed.

The obtained results showed that as the temperature increased, the saccharides content in the wood decreased

(Table 1). Hemicelluloses are the least stable wood component by thermal modification [26,27]. Despite having the same trends, certain differences between the individual wood species were observed. As a result of the heat treatment, the relative percentage of hemicelluloses in merbau decreased by around 90%, and in mahogany, there is a drop of about 78%. Hemicelluloses in iroko wood and African padauk are more stable, and the decrease is approximately 64 and 60%, respectively. Similar results were reported for oak and spruce wood modified by the ThermoWood process; however, hemicelluloses in coniferous wood were thermally more stable than hemicelluloses in deciduous wood [5,28]. This phenomenon can be due to different chemical compositions of hemicelluloses in hardwoods vs softwoods; pentosans (mainly in deciduous) degrade more easily on heating than hexosans (mainly in coniferous). However, in our work, only hardwoods were studied; thus, the different losses of hemicelluloses are probably due to their different structures (e.g., molar mass, branch degree, substitution of acetyl groups).

Cellulose is thermally more stable, but it may undergo an esterification and hydrolysis reactions due to the acetic acid generated during the deacetylation of hemicelluloses [24,29]. Cellulose contents increased in evaluated samples with the heat treatment (Table 1). Changes in the cellulose content (the increase or decrease) are highly dependent on

the treatment itself and also on the analysis method. Cellulose percentage is likely to increase due to the decrease in hemicelluloses and because of crosslinking reactions [30]. Similar results were reported by other authors with heat-treated Norway spruce, Scots pine, radiata pine, and oak wood [5,6,31].

The lignin content increased in thermally treated wood (Table 1), this being mainly caused by the degradation of the polysaccharides (mostly hemicelluloses). Degradation products of polysaccharides and lignin fragments arising at higher temperatures can contribute to polymerization reactions of lignin, leading to the formation of lignin-like structures, so-called pseudo-lignin [32,33]. Detailed analyzes of meranti, padauk, iroko, teak, and merbau lignins after thermal modification have already been published [34].

According to the overall color change (Table 2), the least significant changes in the thermal modification at 160°C occur in the African padauk. However, even this change falls into the category of high-color changes. For merbau and mahogany wood species, the modification at 160°C showed a higher overall color change; however, these changes can also be included in the same category of changes, i.e., a high-color change. In the case of thermal modification of iroko at the same temperature, the resulting color change can already be classified as a different color. At modification temperatures above 160°C, the color change of all observed wood species was such that in all cases, it could be classified as a different color concerning the reference measurements.

**Table 2:** Color space changes due to the temperature of thermal modification according to CIE Lab

	Temperature (°C)	African padauk	Merbau	Mahogany	Iroko
$L^*$	20	46.60	38.53	51.19	63.12
	160	40.28	30.35	40.16	51.48
	180	35.33	27.83	28.50	42.40
	210	30.60	13.92	19.62	32.45
$a^*$	20	25.90	11.46	12.39	8.22
	160	24.01	7.71	14.61	11.19
	180	19.58	3.62	12.95	11.02
	210	9.57	1.81	5.33	7.50
$b^*$	20	23.37	14.47	20.53	26.05
	160	22.40	6.76	19.72	23.62
	180	17.09	3.42	16.71	17.50
	210	8.81	1.71	7.08	9.20
$\Delta E$	20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	160	6.91	11.93	11.29	12.32
	180	18.58	18.50	23.02	22.38
	210	33.04	37.01	42.47	38.96

Thermal treatment of the wood resulted in the degradation of lignin and hemicelluloses and a darkening of the wood color, which becomes more significant as the temperature increases [35]. The graph shown in Figure 1 demonstrates the dependence of the  $\Delta L^*$  on the degradation of the hemicelluloses.

A very strong linear relationship with correlation coefficients ( $r > 0.9$ ) for merbau, mahogany, and iroko wood species was observed; a strong relationship was observed for African padauk ( $r > 0.8$ ) (Figure 1).

Similarly, a very strong linear relationship between  $L^*$  and lignin content with correlation coefficients ( $r > 0.9$ ) for merbau and mahogany wood species was observed; a strong relationship was observed for iroko and African padauk ( $r > 0.8$ ). It should be noted that wood darkening is not only due to changes in the lignin content but also due to changes in the lignin structure, which is richer than carbohydrates in latent chromophoric groups, e.g., differences taking place between 1,710 and 1,600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  were associated with quinone formation, due to condensation reactions taking place in lignin [26,36]. The absorbance increase in this infrared region was observed in our work (Figures 2–5).

### 3.1 Changes in the FTIR spectra

The color of the wood is mainly influenced by chromophoric structures with double bonds, found in lignin and partly also in hemicelluloses [9]. In the FTIR spectra (Figures 2–5), these are mainly bands around 1,735, 1,600, 1,500, 1,460, and 1,422  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  but also near 3,400, 2,900, and 1,030  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  [37]. The wide band with a peak around 3,300  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O–H and  $\text{CH}_2/\text{CH}_3$  stretching vibrations in the polysaccharides and lignin) gradually decreases with the increasing temperature. According to Hill *et al.* [38], the thermal modification of wood results in a reduction in the accessible hydroxyl content. The decrease may be due to a decrease in the content of hydroxyl groups in polysaccharides due to their dehydration and in lignin also by gradual condensation of lignin [39]. A similar trend was observed at 2,900  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (asymmetric  $\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_3$  vibrations), probably due to oxidation and hydrolysis of acetyl groups from hemicelluloses [40].

The absorbance around the 1,735  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  band (C=O vibrations of unconjugated acetyl, carbonyl, and carboxyl groups) shows a slight decrease in temperatures up to 180°C. However, at the highest temperature value (210°C), the absorbance increased. The drop in the band can be caused by the deacetylation of hemicelluloses

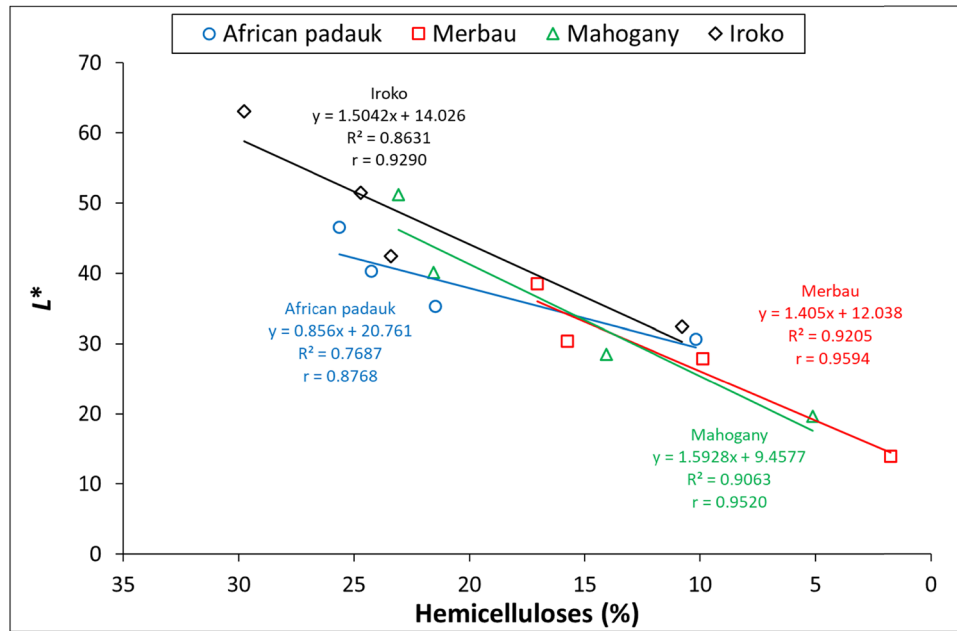


Figure 1: Dependence of the  $\Delta L^*$  on the degradation of the hemicelluloses.

when thermally treated with wood. This phenomenon was also observed by Windeisen *et al.* [41]. Other authors also observed an increase in the absorbance of the band around  $1,740\text{ cm}^{-1}$  during thermal modification of wood [40,42]. This trend can be explained by the increased number of acetyl groups and carboxyl groups in lignin, while changes also occur in the  $\text{C}=\text{O}$  group. The increase in intensity may be due to the more pronounced cleavage of beta-alkyl-aryl bonds and the production of carbonyl groups in the thermally degraded lignin, which affects the color changes in the wood [26]. At the highest temperature,

a shift of the band maximum of  $1,735\text{ cm}^{-1}$  to the value of  $1,720\text{ cm}^{-1}$  was also observed. This shift to lower wavelengths can be due to the conjugation of the carbonyl group to other double bonds (alkenes, aromatics) while increasing the number of carbonyl or carboxyl groups. These groups are formed in the process of thermal degradation due to oxidation reactions accelerated by high temperature [40]. According to Chen *et al.* [43], this suggests a reduction in the number of ester structures and carboxyl groups and the formation of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated ketone and  $\alpha\text{-C}=\text{O}$  in the lignin structure.

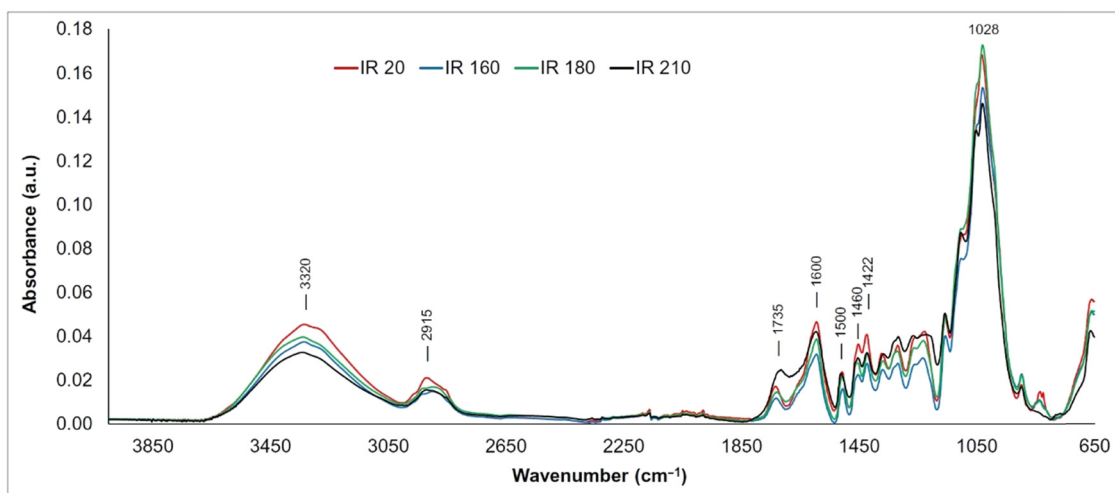


Figure 2: FTIR spectra of the thermally treated iroko wood.

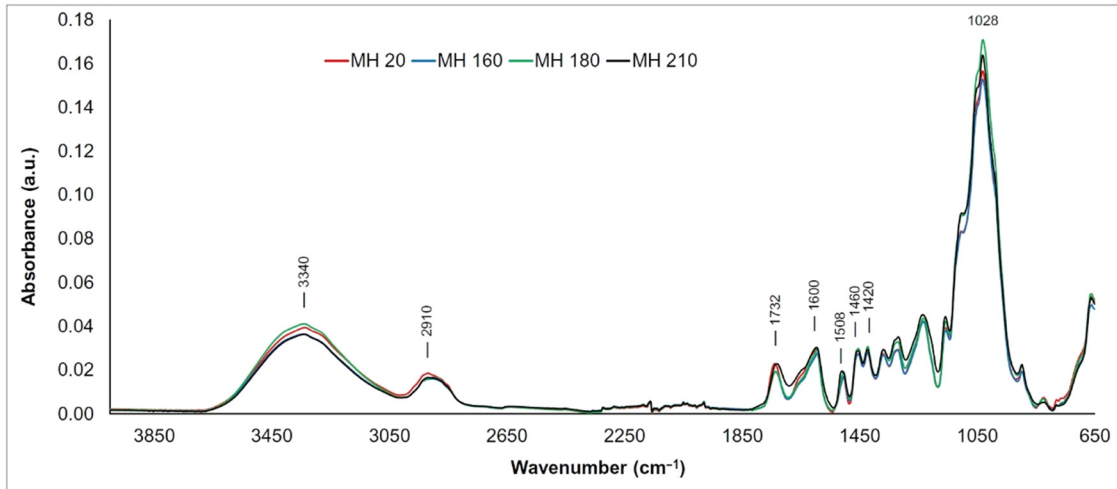


Figure 3: FTIR spectra of the thermally treated mahogany wood.

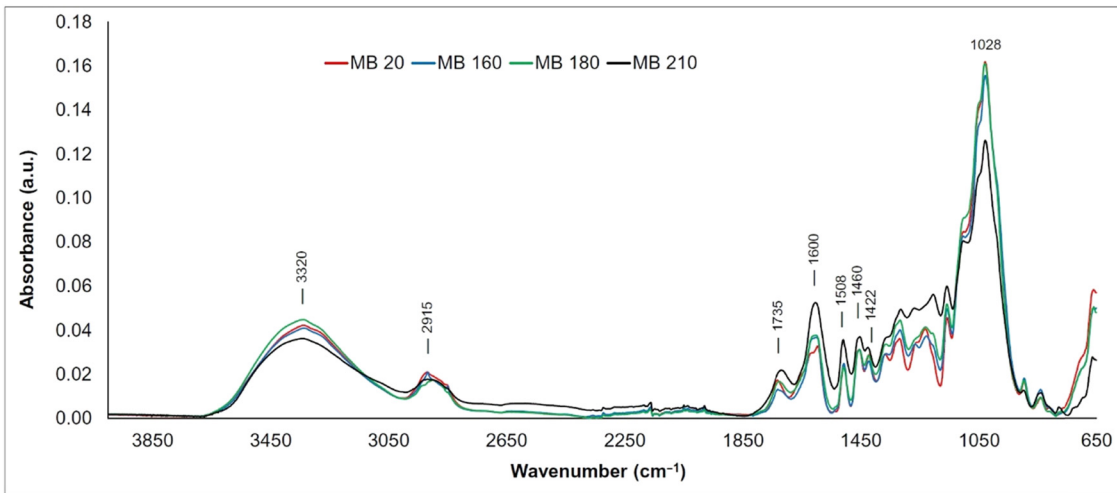


Figure 4: FTIR spectra of the thermally treated merbau wood.

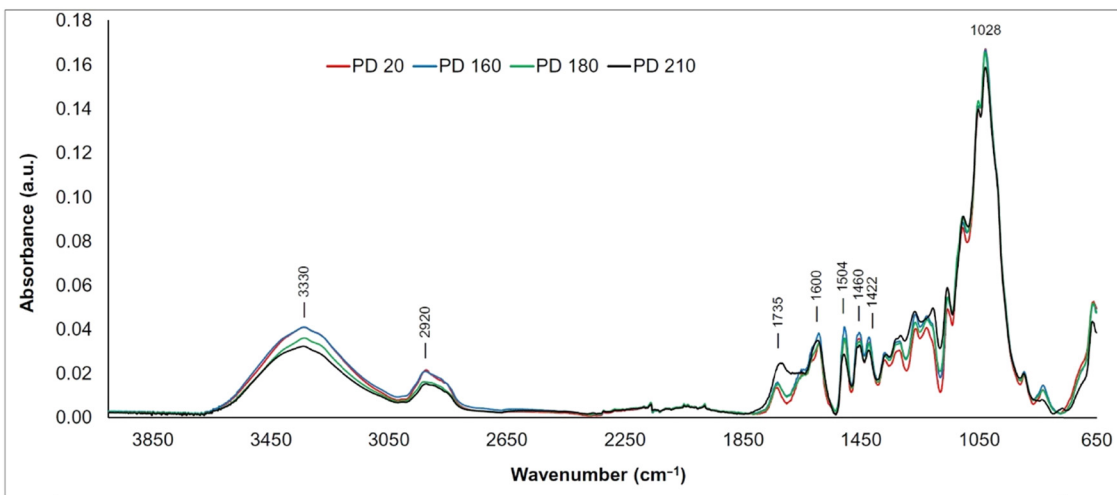


Figure 5: FTIR spectra of the thermally treated African padouk wood.

**Table 3:** Correlation analyzes

Variable	Temperature (°C)			
	210	180	160	150
$L^*$	-0.9285	-0.9219	-0.9733	-0.9134
$a^*$	-0.7768	-0.9262	-0.5797	0.0165
$b^*$	-0.7452	-0.9410	-0.8156	-0.7949
$\Delta E$	0.8729	0.9058	0.9026	0.9176
Extractives (%)	-0.9787	-0.3129	0.8675	-0.1490
Lignin (%)	0.8573	0.7502	0.8456	0.7259
Holocellulose (%)	-0.8505	-0.7647	-0.8722	-0.9718
Cellulose (%)	0.6861	0.8954	0.8914	0.6636
Hemicelluloses (%)	-0.8228	-0.8700	-0.8793	-0.8867
Sample	African padauk	Merbau	Mahogany	Iroko

Marked correlations are significant at  $p < 0.05$ .  $N = 120$  (casewise deletion of missing data).

Bands at 1,600 and 1,500  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are assigned C=C aromatic vibrations of the benzene core skeleton in the lignin. In our case, the decrease of both bands (with the exception of merbau) prevailed, accompanied at a temperature of 210°C by a slight shift to higher wavelengths (about 4–8  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). The decrease in absorbance at higher temperatures is caused by a decrease in the number of methoxyl groups as well as the elimination of syringyl units [44]. The growth of the band may be caused by the cleavage of the propyl groups in the lignin, with the concomitant formation of condensed structures [45].

Bands near 1,460  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (asymmetric C–H deformations of methyl and methylene groups in lignin) and 1,422  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (aromatic skeletal vibration in lignin with C–H deformation and carbohydrates) show a similar trend in the monitored woody plants. On these belts, a decrease was observed in padauk, iroko, and mahogany, while in merbau, its increase was recorded. The decrease in the band intensity indicates degradation processes in lignin and cleavage of bonds in methoxyl groups, with the formation of conjugated ethylene bonds during heat treatment of lignin [46]. The increase in intensity at 1,460  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  supports the assumption of lignin condensation by  $-\text{CH}_2-$  groups. The band at 1,028  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (methoxyl groups in lignin and C–O–C stretching of primary alcohol in cellulose and

hemicelluloses) [41,47] shows a predominant decrease. This trend may be related to the partial demethoxylation of lignin and its gradual cross-linking [42].

The correlation among the temperature of thermal modification, color parameters, and color space changes by chemical components of the monitored wood samples is evident (Table 3).

Density has a close relationship to the mechanical properties of wood and can be used as a parameter to predict some of them, e.g., modulus of rupture and modulus of elasticity [48]. There is a decrease in density during thermal modification (Table 4), indicating the deterioration of mechanical properties. According to Boonstra *et al.* [49], the drop in wood density after heat treatment is mainly caused by the degradation of hemicelluloses and the evaporation of extractives. Nuopponen *et al.* [50] reported that low-density samples had somewhat higher lignin contents than high-density samples. Correspondingly, high-density samples contained slightly more polysaccharides than low-density samples.

## 4 Conclusions

Four types of tropical wood species (African padauk, merbau, mahogany, and iroko) were thermally modified by the ThermoWood process at 160, 180, and 210°C, respectively. Color changes and alterations in extractives and main wood components (lignin, cellulose, and hemicelluloses) were examined by spectrophotometry, infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and wet chemistry methods. From the obtained results can be concluded that observed changes are strongly influenced by the nature of the studied wood species and their respective chemical composition. As the temperature increased, a decrease in lightness ( $L^*$ ) and a simultaneous decrease in chromatic values ( $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ ) were detected, indicating darkening and browning of the wood surface. Results from FTIR spectra confirm the fact that hemicelluloses are the least thermally stable component of wood. Due to heat treatment, the relative content of hemicelluloses decreased the most in merbau

**Table 4:** Wood density before and after thermal modification ( $\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$ )

Temperature (°C)	African padauk	Merbau	Mahogany	Iroko
20	0.640 (5.5)	0.822 (4.3)	0.768 (7.2)	0.713 (7.8)
160	0.623 (6.2)	0.789 (12.2)	0.737 (5.1)	0.673 (17.2)
180	0.622 (7.5)	0.772 (22.0)	0.738 (6.4)	0.660 (12.0)
210	0.612 (8.5)	0.749 (20.0)	0.701 (9.4)	0.634 (10.0)

Note: Values in parentheses are coefficients of variation in %.



and mahogany (90 and 78%, respectively), while the thermal stability of iroko and African padauk was higher (the drop of hemicelluloses about 64 and 60%, respectively). All examined wood species showed a strong correlation between the lightness difference value ( $\Delta L^*$ ) and the content of hemicelluloses ( $r = 0.88\text{--}0.96$ ). The findings showed that the breakdown of C=O and C=C bonds in hemicelluloses and lignin plays an important role in the formation of chromophoric structures responsible for the color changes of wood. The obtained information can be applied in the use of heat-treated wood in the exterior and interior. Further studies should be achieved to obtain data on decay durability, dimensional stability, and mechanical properties.

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