Mechanism of Transition Metal Catalyzed Decomposition of Hydrogen Peroxide in Pulp Bleaching

Alkaline peroxide

- H₂O₂ is a nucleophilic bleaching agent (HOO-anion)
- Reacts with chromophoric compounds
 - carbonyl or conjugated carbonyl structures
- Hydroxyl radicals may also be formed (see oxygen delignification)
 - reactions with double bonds of lignin (radical reaction)
- The formed structures have lower light absorption coefficient than the original structure

Alkaline peroxide as a delignifying agent

- Used mainly in lignin retaining bleachingbleaching of mechanical pulps
- Also in chlorine-free bleaching (TCF bleaching sequences)

Metal catalyzed decomposition of hydrogen peroxide

- Alkaline peroxide is decomposed during bleaching
 - Increased consumption of chemicals
 - Decreased selectivity
 - Formation of non-selective free radicals (O₂.- and HO·)
 - Depolymerization of carbohydrates
- In addition to transition metal ions oxygen and reducing sugars are likely to participate the catalytic cycle of decomposition

Removal of transition metals

- Harmful transition metals (Mn, Cu, Fe) are often removed before the alkaline peroxide bleaching:
 - Chelation step before the bleaching and
 - Addition of chelants and magnesium in the bleaching stage
 Formation of inactive metal complexes











