

Tensile Strength and Moisture Resistance Properties of Biocomposite Films Based on Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA) with Cellulose as Reinforcement from Durian Peel Fibers

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Abstract. Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA) based biocomposite film with cellulose was successfully fabricated by the solution casting method. The cellulose fibers were obtained by extraction of durian peel using alkalization and bleaching treatments. These treated cellulose fibers were used for the fabrication of PVA-based biocomposites. The durian peel cellulose fibers were varied by 2%, 4%, 6%, and 8% in the PVA matrix. Tensile test and moisture resistance of biocomposites were evaluated. The 6% addition of cellulose fibers in biocomposites increases the tensile strength up to 54% (37 MPa) than pure PVA film (24 MPa). Conversely, it reduces the elongation at break of the biocomposite film. Meanwhile, the moisture resistance properties of the biocomposites increased with the addition of cellulose fibers. The tensile strength and moisture resistance of biocomposites have been increased due to the homogeneous dispersion of the cellulose fibers and PVA matrix. These biocomposites able to reduce the environmental impacts by utilizing residual lignocellulosic biomass.

Keyword. Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA); Cellulose fiber; Durian peel fiber; Tensile strength; Moisture resistance

1 INTRODUCTION

Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) is a potential material for the manufacturing of bioplastics because of its biodegradability properties and water solubility [1-3]. PVA is a general bio-plastic with good characterization including chemical resistance and has good gelatin formation. In addition, PVA is medical and packaging applications [4-6]. However, PVA has a high moisture absorption because of the large number of OH groups [7, 8]. An effort to overcome the weakness is by mixing PVA with a hydrophobic filler such as clay particles or natural fibers [9, 10]. Recent studies have reported that PVA based biocomposites show higher moisture resistance after the addition of filler such as cellulose nanofibers [11] and nanosilica [12]. The good distribution of the filler in the PVA matrix can be produced using an ultrasonic bath to optimize the tensile and physical properties of the biocomposite film. Previous studies reported the use of ultrasonic baths for the preparation of polyvinyl alcohol films blended with nanofiber [13], montmorillonite [14], halloysite nanoclay

[15], and nanocrystalline cellulose [16] to improve the properties of the biocomposite film. This is due to ultrasonic bath treatment to filler leads to the homogeneous dispersion of the filler in the matrix [17, 18].

Ultrasonic bath can improve the polymer structure in matrix which causes changes in its characteristic [19, 20]. The effect of this treatment on the properties of the starch-based biocomposite film was reported in a previous study [21]. The results of this study explain that sonicated films have a more compact and homogeneous polymer structure resulting in higher tensile strength and higher moisture resistance compared to non-sonicated films [21, 22].

From the literature studies, it has been identified that very little work has been focused on the various concentration of durian peel fibers in PVA matrix to develop biocomposite film. Also, from the literature it is well known that, use of cellulose fibers as a reinforcement in biocomposites is one way for improving the environmentally friendly products [23-32].

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2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Materials

Polyvinyl alcohol 2488 CAS number 9002-89-5 was purchased from Prima Global Chemical Ltd., Indonesia. PVA before using it and drying it in an oven at 45°C for 20 hours. Other chemicals were purchased from UD. Aneka Kimia (Jember). Durian peel fiber (DPF) was obtained from Durian seller in Jember. The cellulose content of durian peel fiber before extraction was 55-58% [33].

2.2 Extraction of Durian Peel Fiber

Initially, durian peel was cleaned with water until it was clean from dirt. Durian peel was dried for about 3 days until the constant weight under the sun. After that, the durian peel was cut into small pieces. The durian peel was blended at 25000 rpm for 20 minutes until it becomes a fiber powder as previous report [34]. The fiber powder was alkalinized using 8% NaOH for 2 hours at 60°C. The fiber was neutralized with distilled water until the pH becomes 7. Then, it was dried under the sun for 3 hours and formed into sheets of paper fibers.

2.3 Preparation for PVA/Biocomposite Films

The 10 gr of PVA pellets were dissolved in 100 mL of distilled water using a hot plate stirrer (Daihan scientific, model MSH-20D) at 70°C and 800 rpm for 1.5 hours until to gel form. The PVA gel was treated ultrasonic bath (BAKU BK-2400) for 10 minutes under 50°C. After that, it was poured into a petri dish (diameter 150 mm) and dried in drying oven (Universal Oven KLAZ) at 60°C for 24 hours. Each PVA/biocomposite film was labeled with varying concentrations of durian peel fiber namely PVA-0 (0% fiber), PVA-2DPF (2% fiber), PVA-4DPF (4% fiber), PVA-6DPF (6% fiber) and PVA-8DPF (8% fiber). All of biocomposite films were stored in Tupperware container size 15 cm x 20 cm with relative humidity 50% for one day before characterization.

2.4 Tensile Test

The tensile test was performed using a Tensile Machine (Wang Ta type SF093A) to measure modulus of elasticity, elongation at break, and tensile strength. All biocomposite films were cut according to ASTM D882-12 standards. Prior to the test, the PVA/biocomposite films were conditioned for 2 days under 50 ± 5% relative humidity at 28°C. The tensile test was repeated three times for each sample.

2.5 Moisture Absorption

Moisture absorption (MA) was measured by the same method as previous studies [35]. The PVA and

biocomposite films were cut into 2 cm x 2.5 cm rectangular pieces and dried in drying oven (Universal Oven KLAZ) until constant weight. The 75% relative humidity (RH) in a closed chamber was used saturated NaCl solution. The dried PVA/biocomposite films were placed in a closed chamber at 28°C for 6 hours and weighed using a precision scale of 0.0001 g (Kenko KK-LAB) every 30 minutes. The MA was calculated using the Equation 1:

$$MA (\%) = [(w_t - w_0) / w_0] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where w_t final weight sample dan w_0 initial weight sample.

2.6 Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

The fracture surface of PVA and its biocomposite film after tensile test were observed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) Hitachi TM3030 Plus. The test was carried out at 5 kV conditions and at room temperature. The fracture sample was formed with a size of 5 mm x 12 mm and coated with gold.

2.7 Statistical Analysis

The experimental data analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 (IBM Corporation, Chicago, USA). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) were performed to determine the effect of addition fiber in PVA matrix on the tensile and moisture absorption properties. The difference in the mean score of each film was based on Duncan multiple range test, 95% confidence level ($p \leq 0.05$).

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Tensile Strength

Figure 1 shows the average values of tensile strength, modulus of elasticity, and elongation at break of pure PVA and its biocomposite films. After the addition of 6% durian peel fibers, the value of tensile strength was 37 MPa compared to pure PVA film (24 MPa), increased by 54%. The increasing in tensile strength for PVA-DPF was due to the addition of durian peel fibers in matrix as shown in Figure 1. Meanwhile, the elongation at break was improved by 79% after addition of 6% DPF compared to pure PVA film. From the ANOVA statistical analysis showed a significant increase in tensile strength along with an increase in the volume of fiber fraction. This is due to the enhancement degree of crystal orientation of the durian peel fibers [36]. This result supported by previous studies the biocomposite PVA/cellulose was higher than PVA film due to the high crystalline structure of PVA [37, 38]. The mechanical strength of cellulose composites for bioplastic applications was important to study because these materials are able to withstand high loads.

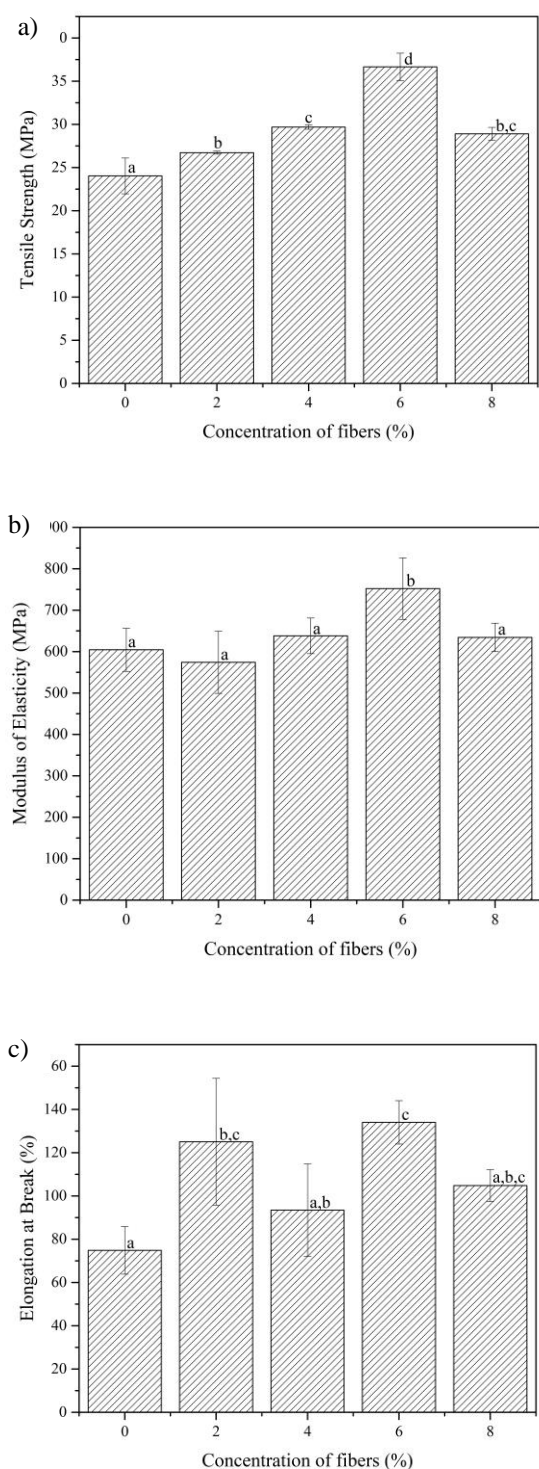


Fig. 1. Tensile Strength (a), Modulus of Elasticity (b), and Elongation at Break (c) for PVA/biocomposite films.

3.2 Moisture Absorption

Figure 2 shows the moisture absorption (MA) value of the PVA/biocomposite film. PVA film has the highest MA (14.2% after 6 h) due to the much amount of free O-H group [28]. After the addition of the DPF by 2% (6 h), the moisture resistance of the film increased. MA for PVA-4DPF (11.3%) is lower than pure PVA film (14%)

after 6h. After the fiber fraction increased by 6%, MA decreased again associated with the hydrophilic functional group. For example, after 6 hours in a humid room, the MA for PVA-8DPF was 9.7%, absorbing 24.8% less moisture than PVA-2DPF. This is due to the strong intermolecular interactions of the PVA chain via the intermolecular hydrogen bonds. Moisture absorption can diffuse through a hydrophilic film. From the ANOVA statistical analysis data showed the significance of improving moisture resistance along with the increase of the volume fraction DPF. These results are in accordance with previous studies which showed a decrease in moisture absorption in the biocomposite film after the addition of cellulose fibers [8, 11, 38, 39]. Moisture absorption testing was important to ensure that no moisture enters the bioplastic in order to keep the product in good condition.

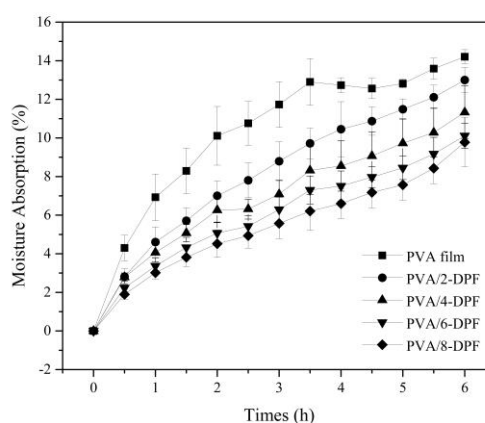


Fig. 2. Moisture Absorption of the PVA/biocomposite films

3.3 SEM

Scanning electron microscopy image of fracture surface of the PVA/biocomposite films are shown in Figure 3. Figure 3a showing the smooth surface fracture of pure PVA film. After the addition of 4% durian peel fiber, the surface of the film becomes rough and wavy like waves. This is due to the contribution of the durian peel fibers that bind to the PVA matrix which makes the polymer chain structure compact as shown in Figure 3b (indicated with yellow arrow). Figure 3c depicts the surface of the PVA/biocomposite films with the addition of 8% durian skin fibers. In this figure, it can be seen that the surface is getting rougher compared to Figure 3b (indicated with yellow arrow) due to the contribution of the increasing concentration of durian skin fibers in the PVA matrix. These results are supported by previous studies which show the same results [8, 12].

4 CONCLUSION

This study showed that the addition of DPF significantly increased the tensile strength and moisture resistance of the PVA/biocomposite film. The results showed that the addition of DPF increased the compatibility of the polymer chain structure as evidenced by the fracture

surface morphology of SEM. This phenomenon leads to higher tensile strength, and improve moisture resistance properties than pure PVA film. Also shows that the durian peel fibers contribute to improve some of the properties required for food packaging materials. This research needs to be continued further, especially in the characterization of biodegradation and its thermal stability.

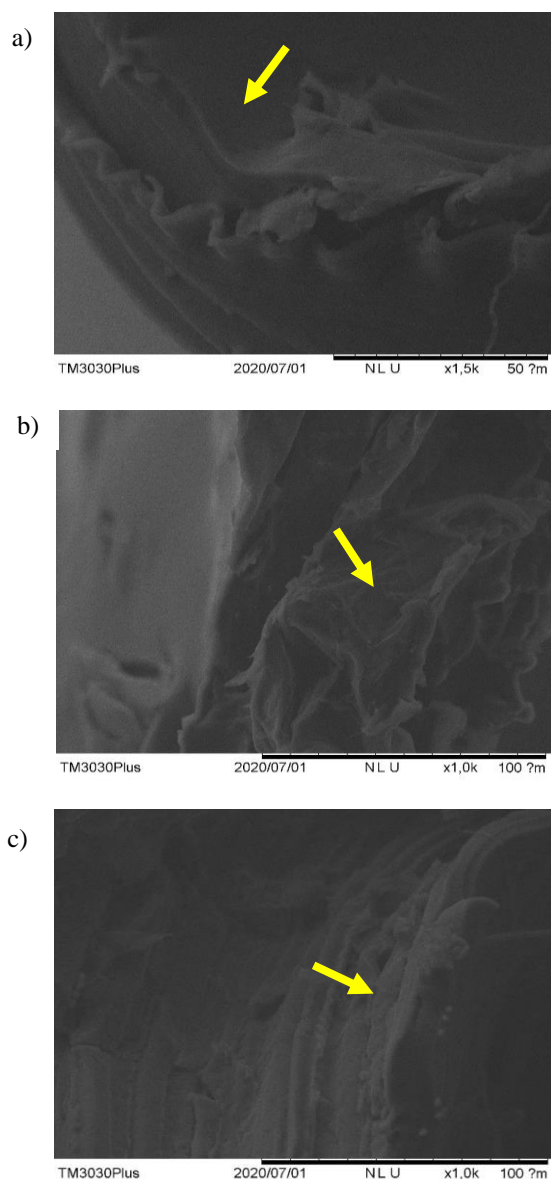


Fig. 3. SEM images of a fracture surface of PVA (a), PVA/biocomposites reinforced with Durian peel fiber (6%) (b), PVA/biocomposites reinforced with Durian peel fiber (8%) (c).

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