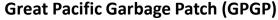
International Conference on Nanotechnology for Renewable Materials

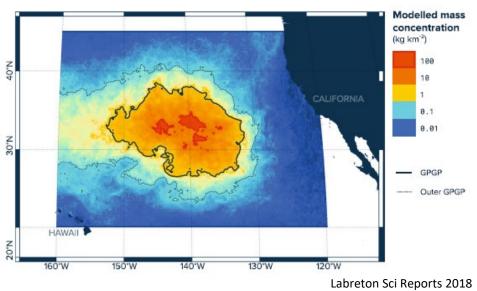
Aqueous polymer modifications to cellulose nanofibrils to create poly(lactic acid) composites

Peter Kelly, S. Shams Es-haghi, Meghan Lamm, Katie Copenhaver, Douglas
Gardner, and William Gramlich
Department of Chemistry
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University of Maine, Orono, ME, USA

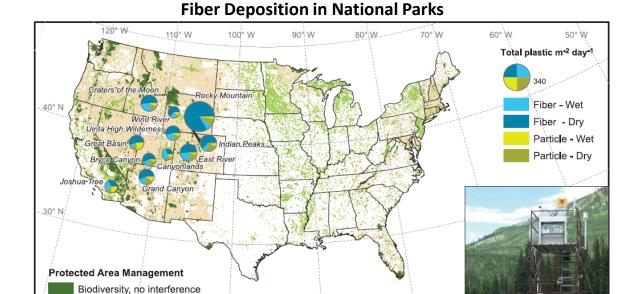


The Need for Sustainable Polymers





80,000 metric tons



1,000 metric tons/year

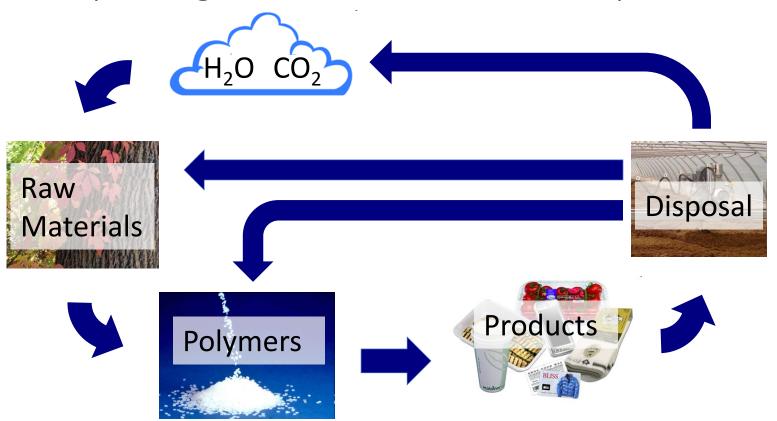
Biodiversity, suppressed natural disasters

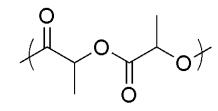
Maintain land-cover, mixed use allowed

Brahney Science 2020

- Accidental release into the environment is common
- Polymers do not readily degrade in the environment
- Unknown long-term effects

Replacing Petroleum Sourced Polymers





Polylactide







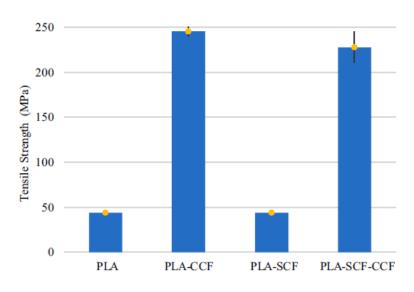


Disposable items

- Aiming to create sustainable polymers
- Poly(lactic acid) or polylactide (PLA) is renewably sourced
- Needs to be strengthened for durable goods applications

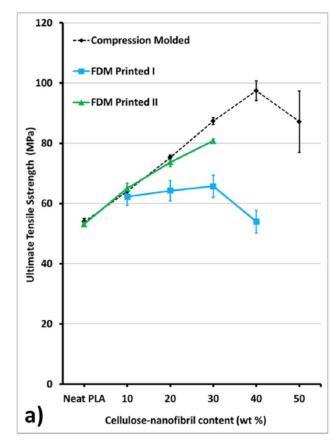
CNFs as reinforcement

Solvent mixed carbon fibers



Rimasauskas et al. Composites Part C 2021

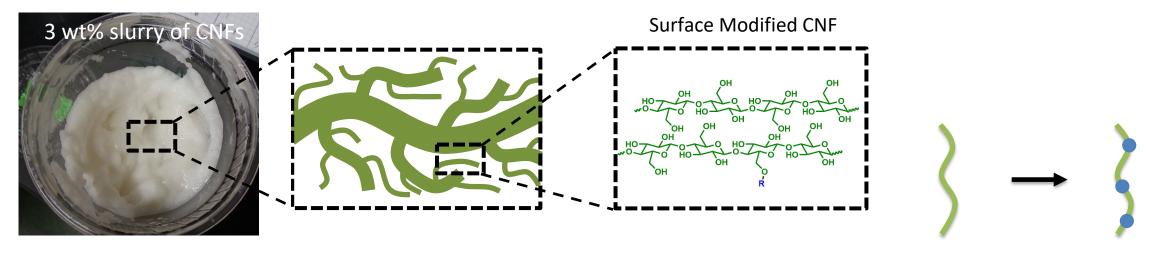
- Traditional reinforcements are non-degradable
- Cellulose nanofibrils (CNFs) can reinforce
- Need compatibilization for scalable melt blending



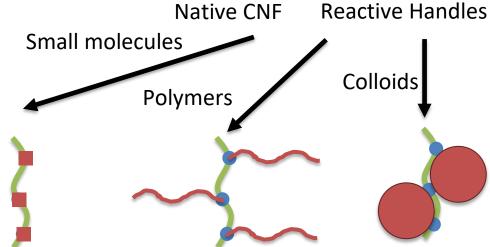
Solvent mixed CNFs

Tekinalp et al. Composites Part B 2019

Modular modification of CNFs

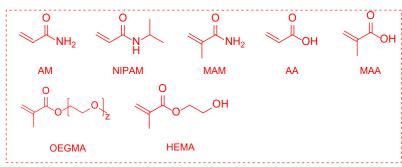


- Translatable chemistry for all cellulose materials
- Covalent stability through water-based reactions

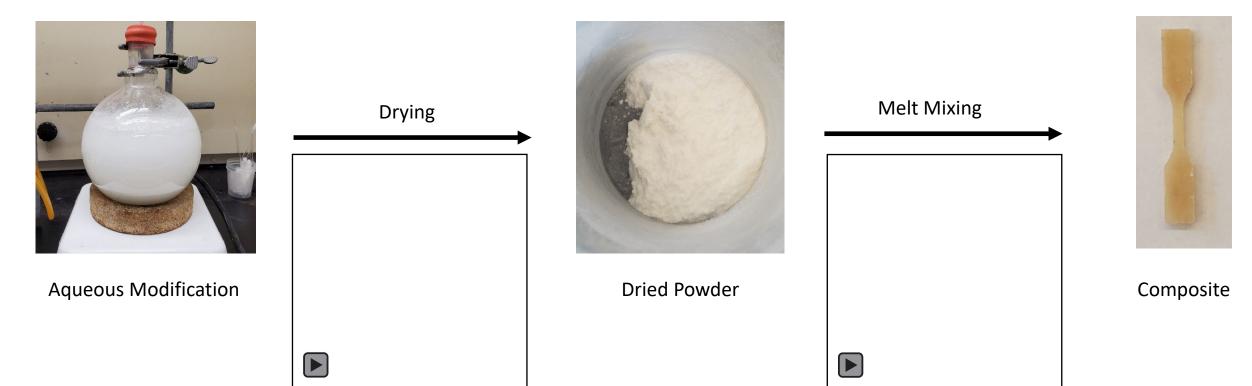


Grafting-through polymerization

- Works on wood, pulp, CNF, wheat straw, flax, etc.
- Hydrophobic and hydrophilic monomers can be attached
- Can tune to polymer matrix

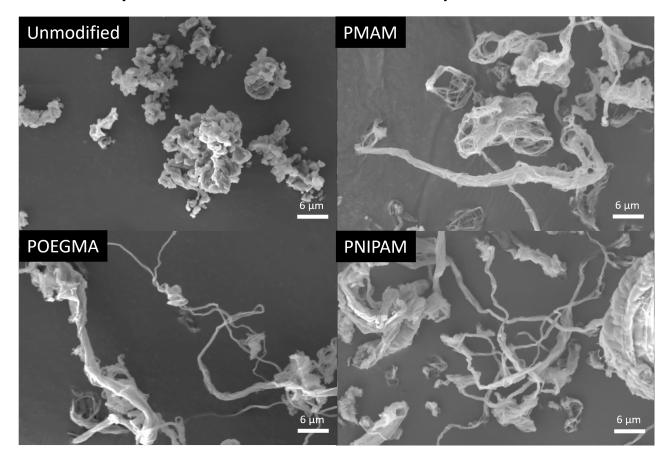


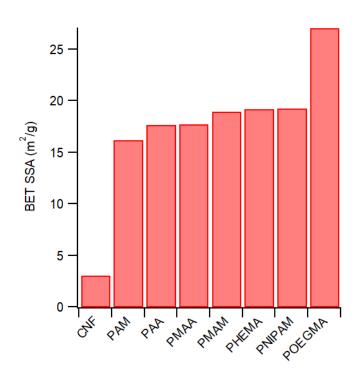
Creating and testing PLA reinforcements



- Understand how polymer coating affects spray drying process
- Understand how polymer coating affects composite properties

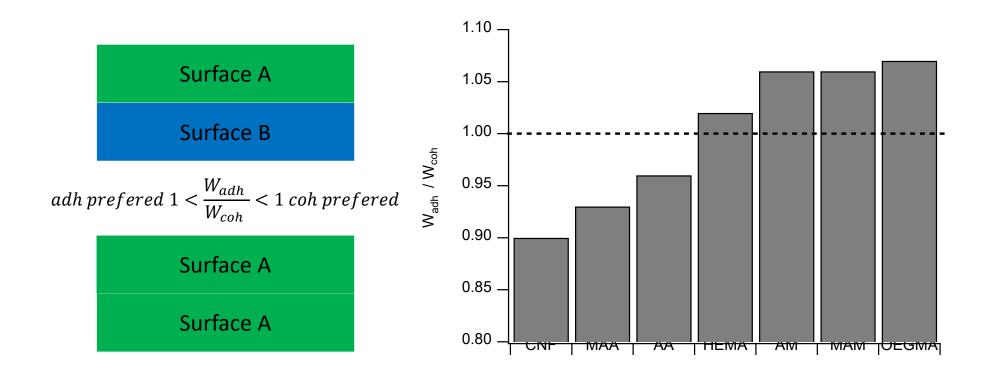
Polymer modification prevents fibrillar aggregation





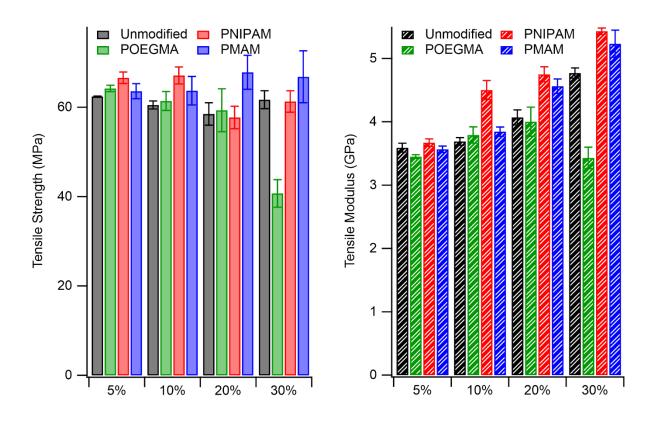
- Polymer coating blocks hydrogen bonding
- Increased surface area

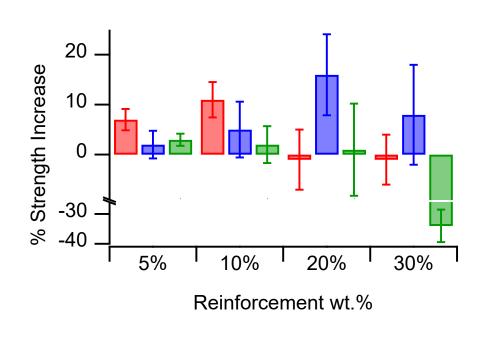
Surface energy analysis suggests target modifications



- Work of cohesion reduced after modification
- NIPAM could not be measured
- Targeted three modifications for compounding

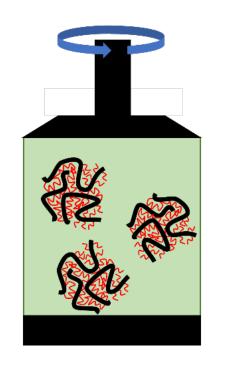
Improved composite properties



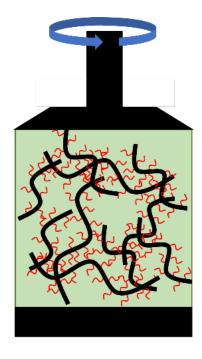


- PNIPAM and PMAM improved strength
- POEGMA plasticized the PLA and reduced strength

Rheology indicates improved dispersion

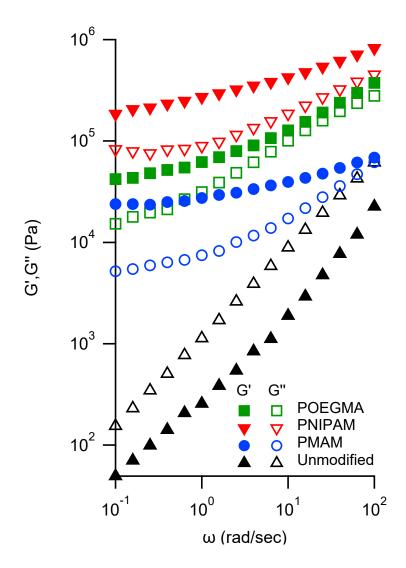


Poor dispersion

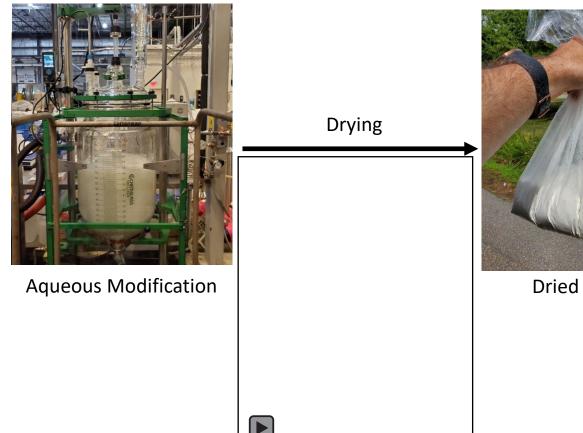


Good dispersion

 Modified materials give an elastic response in the melt



Scaling up to pilot scale



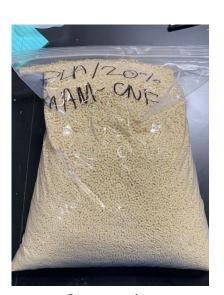








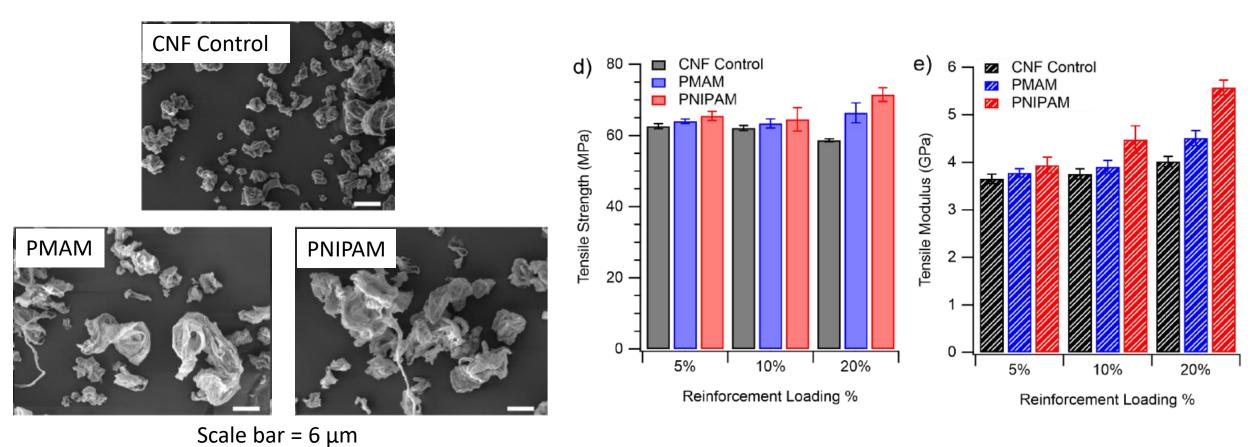




Composite

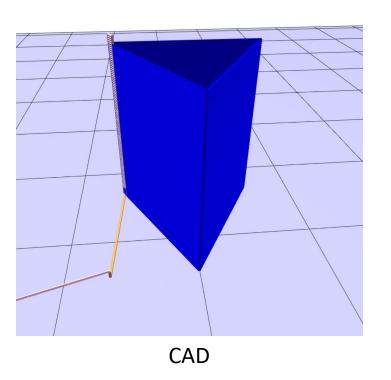
- Created nearly a kilogram of reinforcement
- Compound at 20 wt% reinforcement

Pilot scale products give similar trends



- Different spray drying gives different morphology
- Increase in mechanical properties over CNFs

3D Printing composites

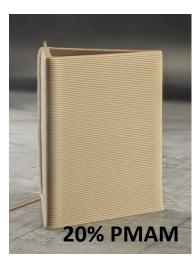




• Optimized parameters to yield consistent bead height



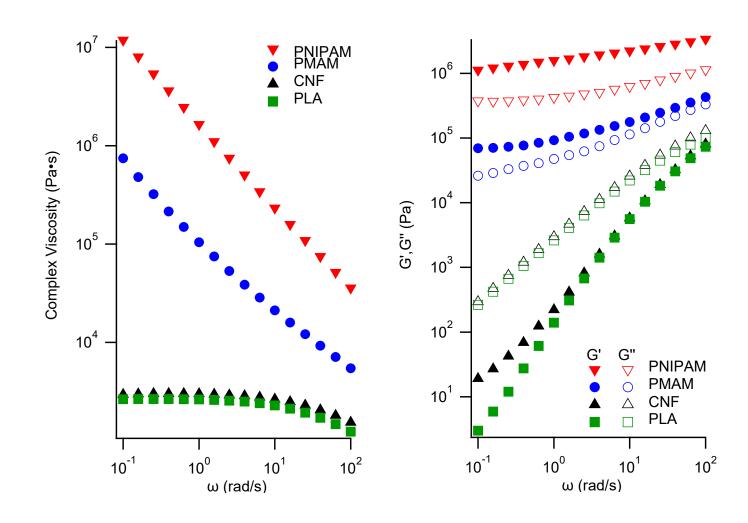




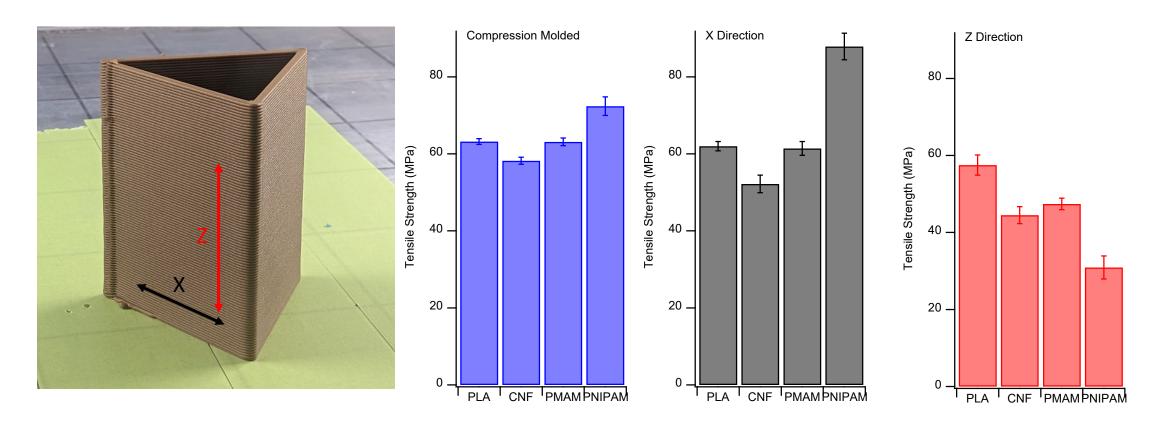


Rheology suggests improved dispersion

- High viscosity in the melt
- Modified materials behave differently than PLA

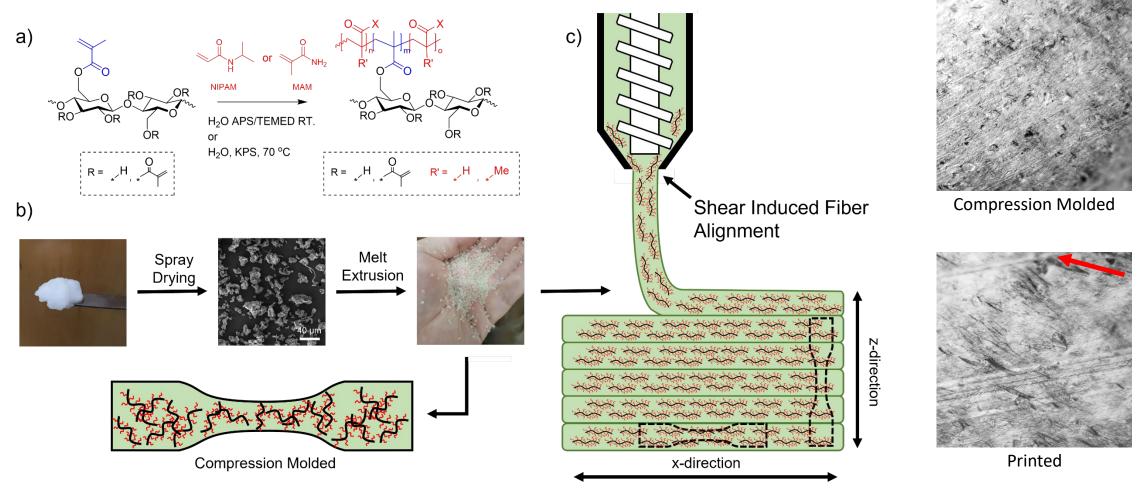


Significant improvements in print direction



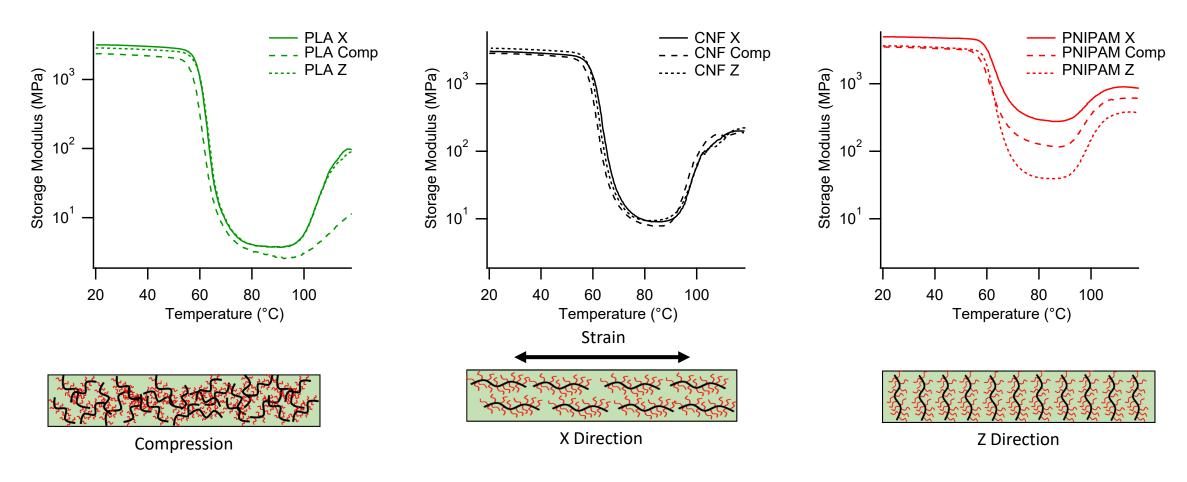
• Potential alignment of fibers or fibrils in print direction

Printing aligns fibers



• Microscopic fiber alignment observed in print direction

Directionality observed in dynamic mechanical analysis



PNIPAM has different storage modulus for different directions

Conclusions

- Modular system that can produce bio-based reinforcements
- Compatible with current and future melt processing
- Enables high strength PLA composites



Acknowledgements



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Dr. Katie Coperhaver



Dr. Doug Gardner



Dr. Meghan Lamm







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Questions?