

Structural packaging foams prepared by uni-directional freezing of paper sludge cellulose nanofibres and poly (vinyl alcohol).

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Abstract

Porous foams from cellulose nanofibres (CNF) and poly-vinyl alcohol CNF/PVA were prepared by uni-directional freezing to create a homogeneous pore structure. The CNF was derived from paper mills sludge (PMS), a by-product of paper manufacturing waste-water treatment. Sodium tetraborate decahydrate (borax) was used as a crosslinking agent. The density of the CNF/PVA foams were 0.03gcm^{-3} with a compressive strength of 116 kPa at 20% strain. The foams were competitive to commercial expanded polystyrene (EPS) foam.

1 Introduction

Polymer foams produced from polyurethane (PU), polystyrene (PS) are rigid, lightweight and energy absorbent desirable for packaging applications. However, these materials largely rely on petroleum crude oil as feedstock, use blowing agents that emit greenhouse gases and leach out microplastics in aquatic habitat. Thereby leading to significant environmental impacts [1,2]. Meanwhile, environmental friendly alternatives such as petroleum based bio-polymers; Poly (Vinyl alcohol) PVA and renewable resource based bio-polymers; Poly-lactic Acid (PLA), Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHAs) have limitations in foam applications due to their low mechanical properties [2,3]. Thus, researchers have employed reinforcement fillers like silica, carbon nanotubes (CNT), cellulose nanofibers (CNF) and graphene to aid their performance [4–6]. Particularly, CNF is an interesting material for reinforcement in foams due to its high aspect ratio, biodegradability, flexibility and crystallinity [7]. However, CNF is limited by agglomeration if used in foam production processes such as compression moulding, injection moulding, extrusion, solvent exchange and spin coating [8]. To improve dispersion and increase the addition of CNF, ice-templating can be used for fabrication of polymer foams. Therefore, this study investigates the use of ice-templating to prepare packaging foams from CNF and PVA to be compared with commercial petroleum based foams. The fundamental process of ice-templating (IT) is based on the growth of ice crystals in a solvent which sublimates, leaving an orderly pore formation in the material [9].

CNF was derived from paper mill sludge (PMS) a by-product of paper mills proven to be a successful source of nanocellulose production due to its reduced processing cost, and no requirement

for chemical treatment [10]. The CNF and PVA solution was crosslinked with Sodium tetraborate decahydrate and using the uni-directional freezing method. This entails a liquid nitrogen bath $< -180\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ in an insulated polystyrene vessel, a copper rod used as a localised cold surface allowing the solution to freeze from the bottom up (Fig.1). This freezing method influences the ice growth, pore formation and mechanical properties of the foam [11].

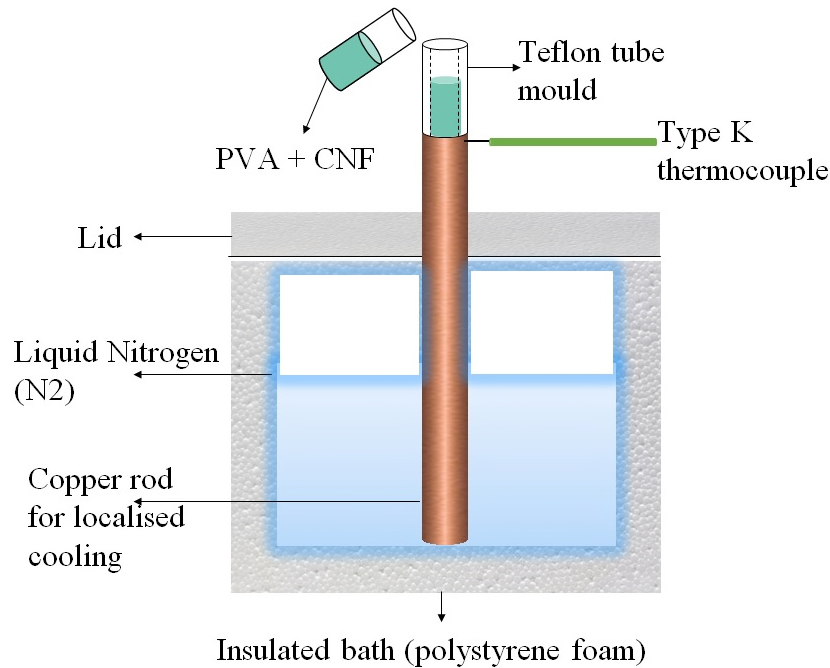


Fig. 1. Experiment set-up for uni-directional freezing.

In the literature, ice-templated PVA foams have been prepared with CNF, chitin nanowhiskers, montmorillonite (MTM) clay, crosslinking agent to enhance the pore structure of foams [12–15]. Uni-directional freezing method has also been used to produce fire retardant phosphorylated-CNF foams [16] and graphene oxide CNF foams [17]. However, uni-direction freezing of CNF/PVA has not been studied, most studies employ fast freeze method by dipping the solution in liquid nitrogen or slow freezing whereby the solution is refrigerated at -20°C for 24 hrs [15,18]. Slow freezing hinders the orderly growth of ice crystals as the sample is frozen from all directions which in turn affects the mechanical properties of the foam.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Materials

PMS obtained from a UK mill producing kitchen towel rolls was mechanically homogenised using a supermass colloidiser MKCA6-3 (Masuko Sangyo Co, Japan), details on CNF preparation can be found in our previous study [10]. The CNF had an average width of 50nm, crystallinity index of 43%, chemical composition of 74% cellulose and 2.6% hemicellulose. PVA was purchased from Sigma

Aldrich with MW 89,000-98,000 g/mol, 99+% hydrolysed. Sodium tetraborate decahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$) also known as borax, was purchased from Sigma Aldrich with MW: 381.37 g/mol.

2.2 Preparation of CNF/PVA foams

The PVA solution was prepared by diluting 2g of PVA in 100ml of distilled water (2wt%) at 80°C, vigorously stirred for 4hrs. 5mg/ml of Borax was added to the PVA solution as a crosslinker at 100ml 2wt% suspension of CNF was added to the PVA and borax solution and vigorously stirred for 12hrs. Each foam was prepared from a 10ml (2wt% PVA, 2wt% CNF and 0.5wt% borax) solution of 50:50 CNF/PVA using the directional freezing method. Each sample was frozen after 10 mins and placed in a freeze dryer at -52 °C and 0.1 pascals.

2.3 Characterisation of CNF/PVA foams

Compression test was conducted using an Instron 5500R universal testing machine with 100 N load cell at 1mm/min crosshead speed in a conditioned environment of 23 °C and RH 51%. After conditioning, the apparent density (ρ_{app}) of the samples were calculated. Eight cylindrical shaped specimens were tested. Compressive strength was calculated at 10% strain and compressive modulus calculated from the linear portion of the stress-strain curve. The foams were cut vertically along the direction of freezing and coated with gold particles to observe their pore size using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) JSM-6490LV, JEOL (Japan) and measured using imageJ software (USA).

3 Result and discussion

3.1 Morphology

The foam weighted an average of 0.238 g, 25 mm in diameter and 17.3 ± 1.4 mm in height which was used to calculate the apparent density (ρ_{app}) of 28 kg/m³. The foam porosity is calculated using the equation $(1 - \rho_{\text{rel}})$ where ρ_{rel} is the quotient of (ρ_{app}) divided by the cell-wall density (ρ_{cell}) [19]. The cell-wall density is taken as the 50:50 ratio of 1500 kg/m³ for cellulose and 1190 kg/m³ for PVA. The average porosity of the foams resulted in 97.9 ± 0.3 %. Unidirectional freezing allows the foam to exhibits a lamellar channel structure in the direction of freezing [11,20], this can be observed at a lower magnification in Fig.2c. At higher magnification (Fig 2d) the foam shows cellular pores with honeycomb-like structure with an average pore size of 3.2 ± 0.9 μm . The higher aspect ratio of CNF and entanglement affects the orientation of the pores which plays a major role in the morphology of the cell wall and enhances reinforcement of the PVA foam. This effect was explained in an early study of CNF reinforced starch foams [21].

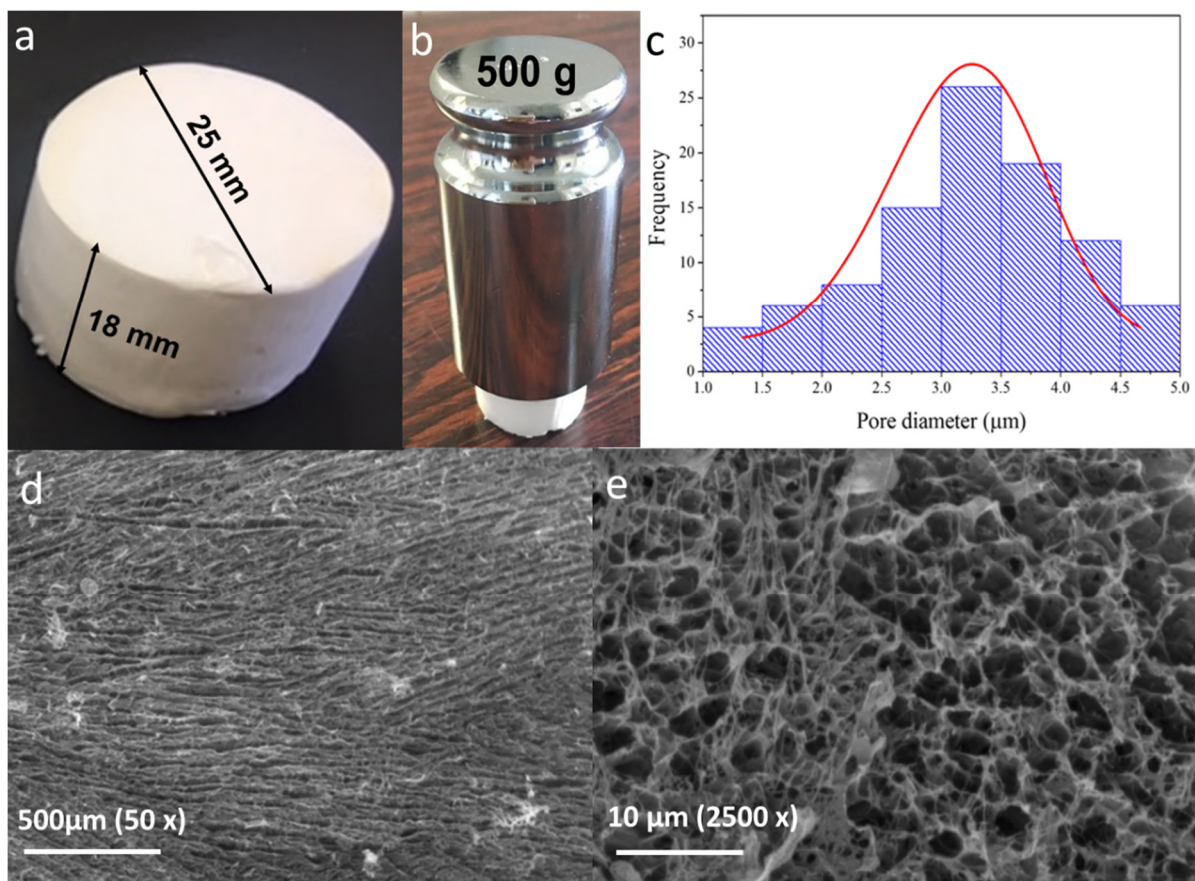


Fig.2. (a) Physical foam sample (b) Foam sample supporting over 2000 times its weight (c) histogram of foam pore size with normal distribution curve (d) SEM scan of foam at 50x magnification (e) 2500x magnification.

3.2 Mechanical properties

The stress-strain curve of the foam (Fig.3a) exhibits a linear-elastic region up to 10% strain followed by a plateau in stress expected of a rigid polymer foam [22]. The average compressive strength of the foam at 10% and 20% strain is 0.082 MPa (82 kPa) and 0.100 MPa (100 kPa) respectively. In (Fig 3b) an Ashby plot of the density vs compressive strength of CNF/PVA foams in the literature prepared by the slow freezing is shown [12,23]. PB-CNF I foam prepared by Han *et al.*, despite being 3 times denser (110 kg/m^3) revealed a compressive strength of 0.150 MPa. The CNF/PVA foams in this work show competitive compressive strength at 10% strain. Hence this implies the influence of the unidirectional freezing method on the foams mechanical properties.

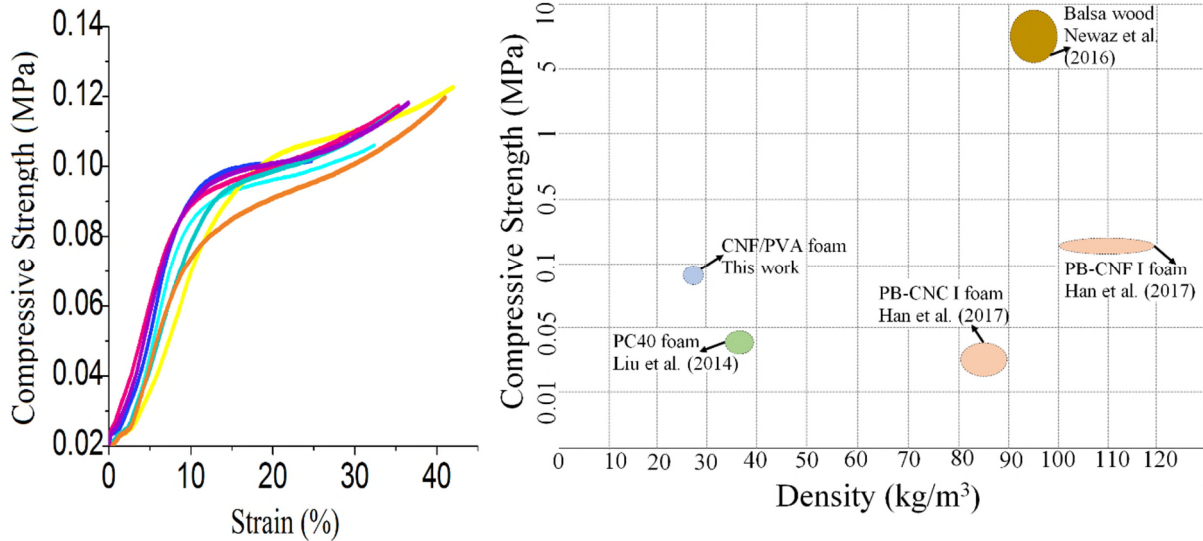


Fig.3. Mechanical properties of CNF/PVA foams (a) Compressive stress-strain curve (b) Density vs compressive strength of foams and balsa wood as reference [24].

The elastic modulus was determined from the slope of the linear portion of the curve resulting in an average of 930 ± 10 kPa. Energy absorption was calculated from the area under the stress-strain curve reaching an average of 3.2 kJ/m^3 at 30% strain.

3.3 Comparison with commercial EPS

The CNF/PVA foam can be classified for high duty in accordance with BS 3837-1:2004 [25]. The CNF/PVA foam was compared with compressive strength data of commercially available foams. Jabfloor EPS100 (Jablite, UK) is expanded polystyrene foam used as floor insulation in offices and schools [26]. Ethafoam™ 180 (Dow Chemicals, USA) is a polyethylene foam used in packaging applications and for cushioning [27].

Table 1. Comparison of CNF/PVA to commercial EPS

Foam type	Material	Density (kg/m ³)	Compressive strength @ 10% strain (kPa)	Compressive strength @ 20% strain (kPa)
Jablite EPS 100	Polystyrene	20	100	-
Ethafoam™	Polyethylene	29	30	50
This work	PVA-CNF	28 ± 3	82 ± 7	100 ± 3

4 Conclusions

Paper mill sludge processed into cellulose nanofibres was crosslinked with polyvinyl alcohol to produce a sustainable polymer foam capable of supporting over 2000 times its weight. The foam is suggested as protective packaging. However, the CNF/PVA foams is prone to water absorption,

increasing the content of borax in future study could improve moisture absorption. Coating the foam surface with a hydrophobic film or spray may aid reduction in water absorption. Nonetheless, water solubility is an advantage during disposal and decomposition in single-use packaging applications.

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Data underlying this study can be accessed through the Cranfield University repository:

<https://doi.org/10.17862/cranfield.rd.7993436.v1>

<https://cord.cranfield.ac.uk/s/647edd258ab42f59e0db>

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