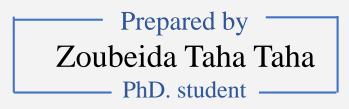


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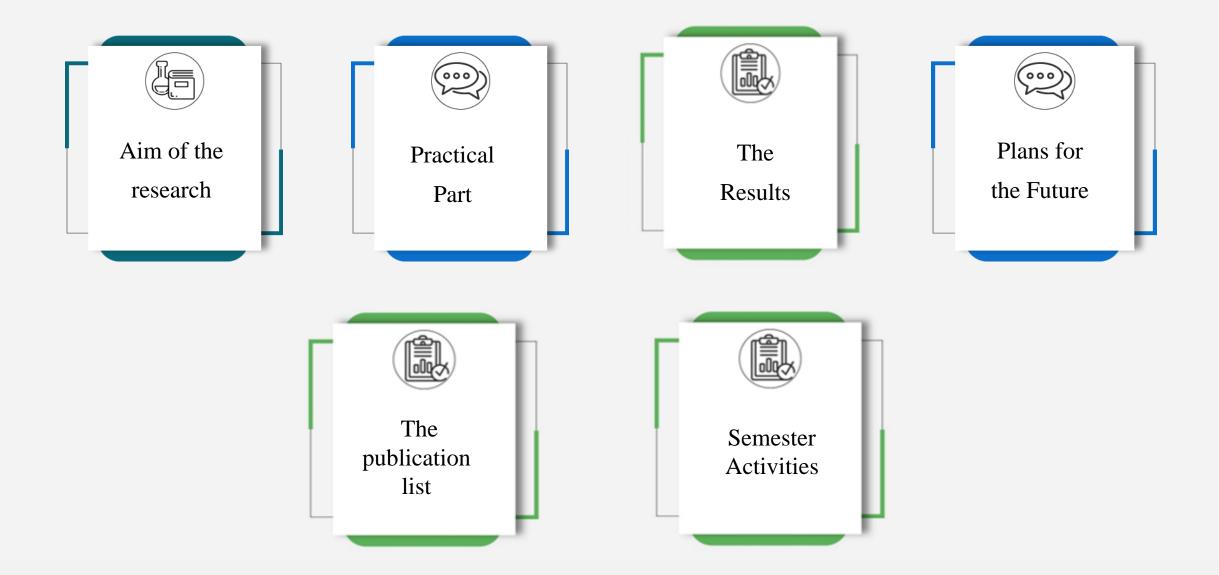


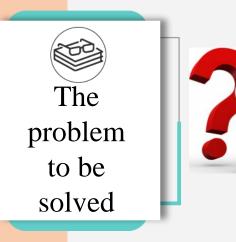
Effect of Reprocessing of Polyester/ Montmorillonite Nanocomposites

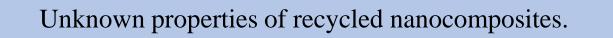


Dr. Andrea Ádámné Major, Prof. Ferenc Ronkay

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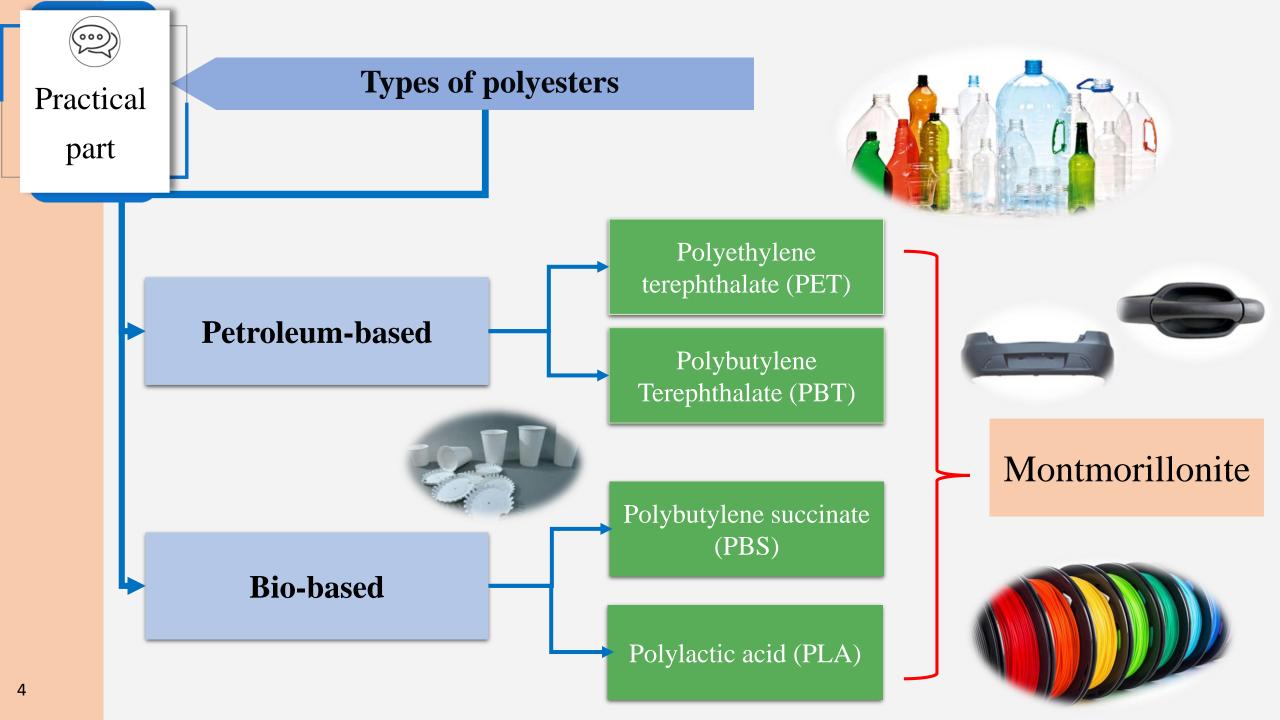








Study the effect of recycling on the morphology, mechanical and thermal properties of MMT-nanocomposites with different polyester matrices.





Test samples

Practical part

PBT

PBS

1- After drying I compounded the nanocomposites added 6 wt.% of MMT to each of PET, PBS, PBT and PLA using a twin screw extruder (1x extr.)

2- I repeated the extrusion for the reprocessed samples (2x extr.)

3- I dried all nanocomposite materials in an oven.

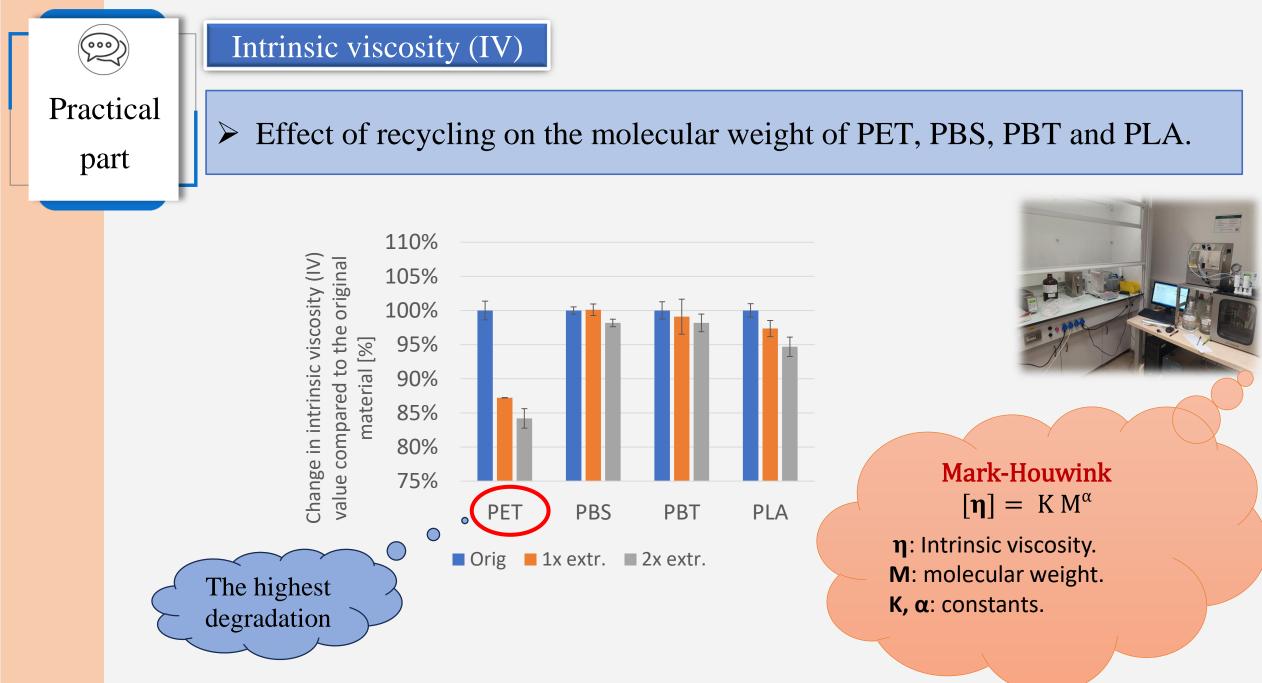


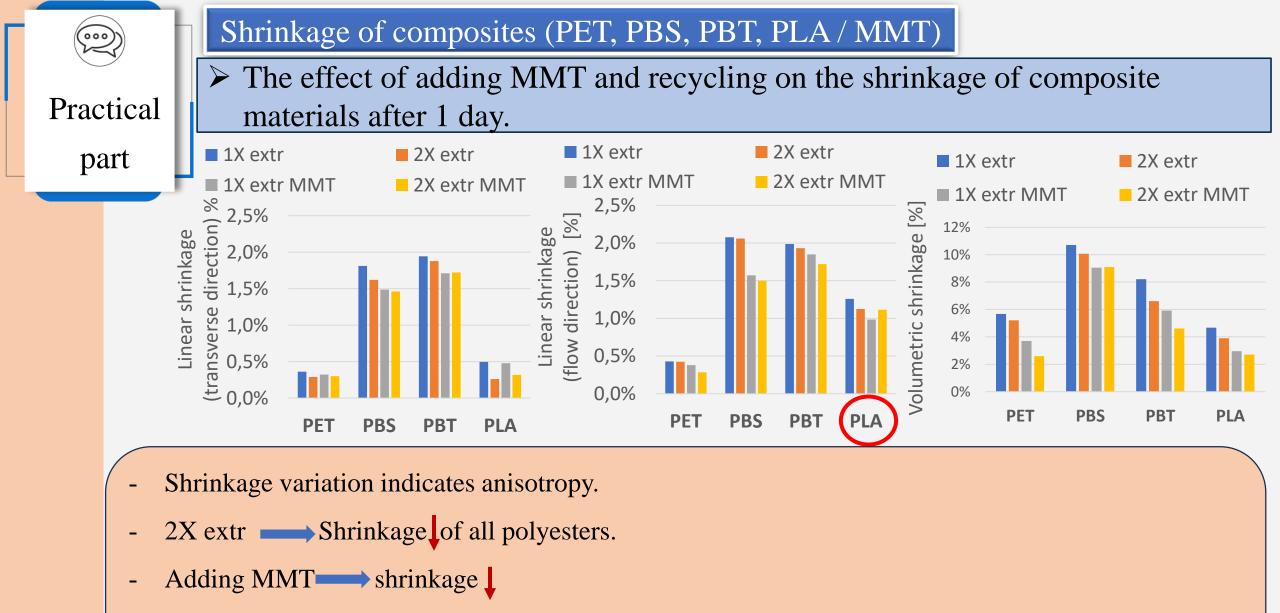
4- I used injection molding to make the test samples.





MMT

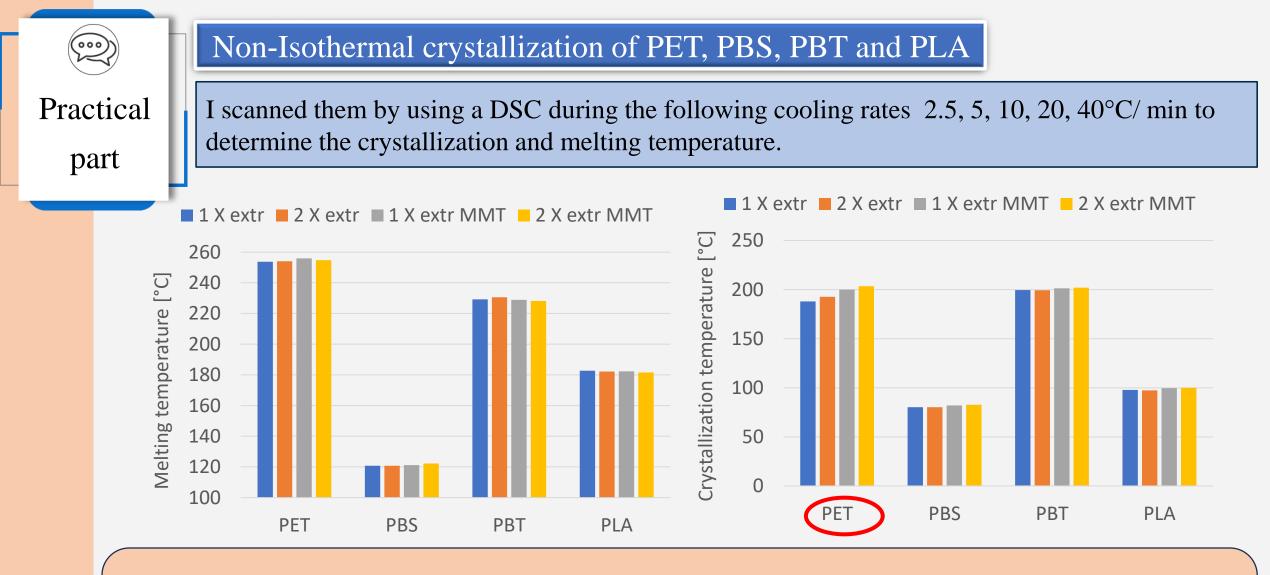




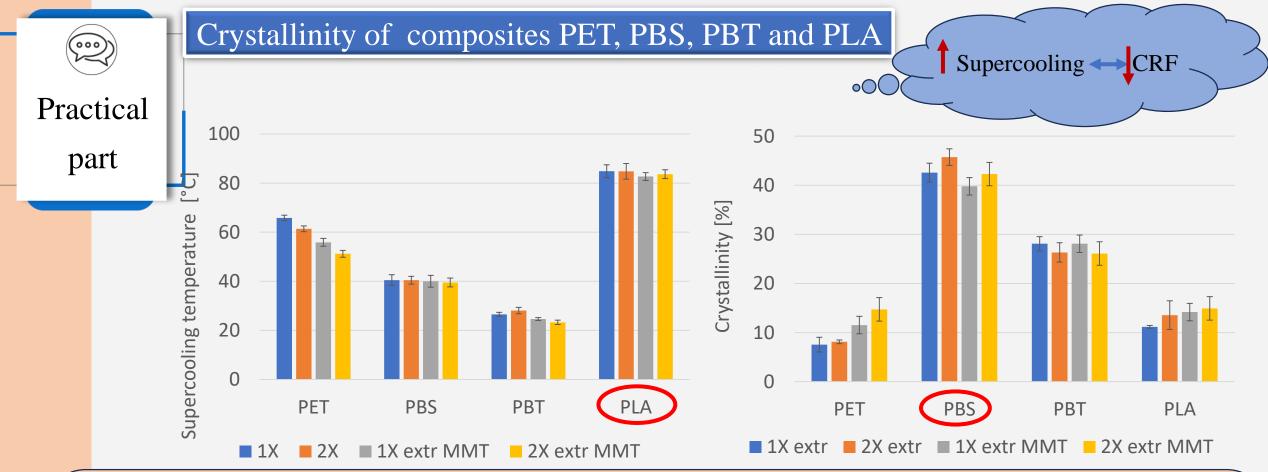
- 2X extr MMT shrinkage decreases,

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- exception PLA (FD) $T_m < T_{recommended}$ Strong molecular orientation \longrightarrow higher relaxation of the chains \longrightarrow higher shrinkage.



- T_m : Φ change significantly with reprocessing and MMT.
- $T_c \longrightarrow By$ reprocessing $\longrightarrow \Phi$ change, except **PET** \uparrow :Low viscosity so more chain order.
 - By adding MMT fof all polyesters.

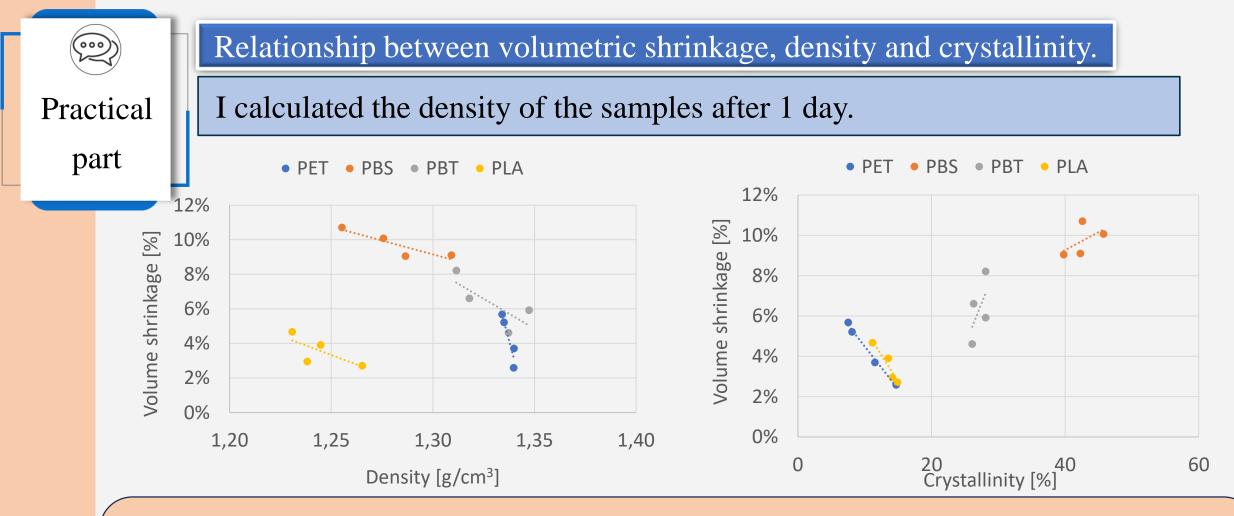


- Supercooling temperature = $T_m T_c$.
- It depends on the type of polyester: **PLA** is the highest , higher cooling rate.
- $T_{\text{Supercooling}}$ By reprocessing: **PET**, **PBT**, **\Phi** PLA and PBS.

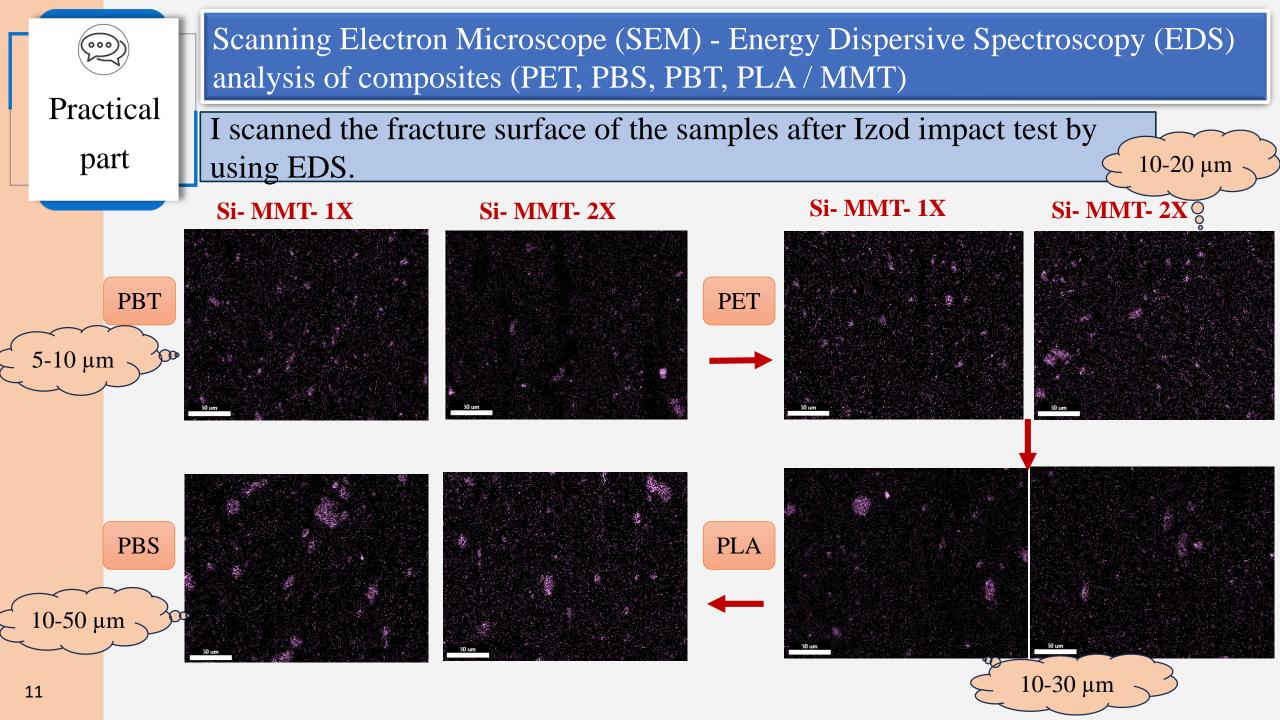
By adding MMT in all cases, except for PBS, Prevent the order of chains.

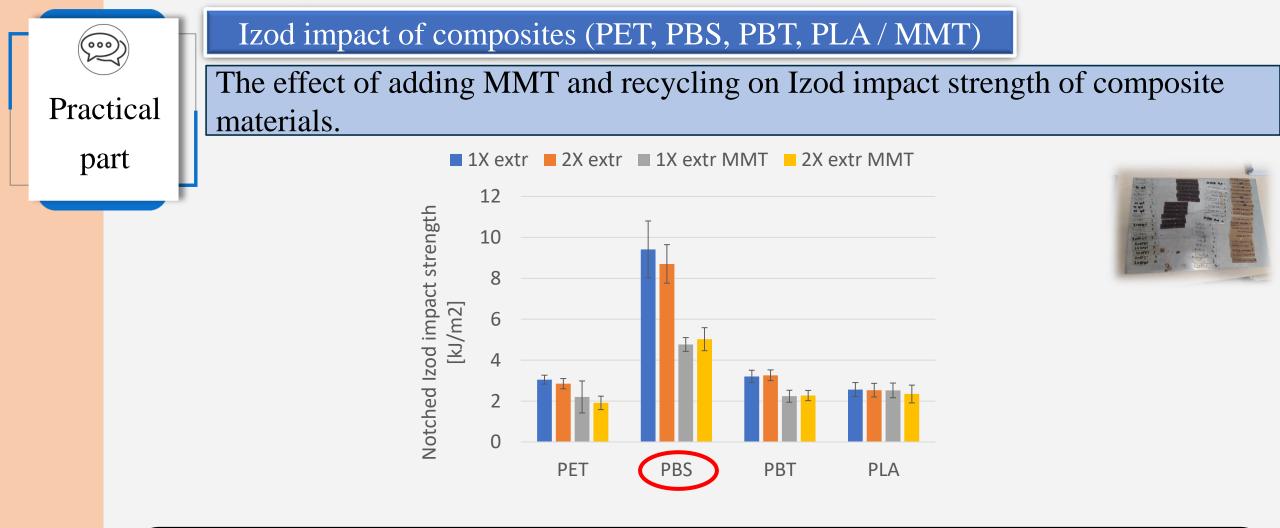
- **PBT** and **PBS** have higher crystallization rates due to higher molecular mobility.

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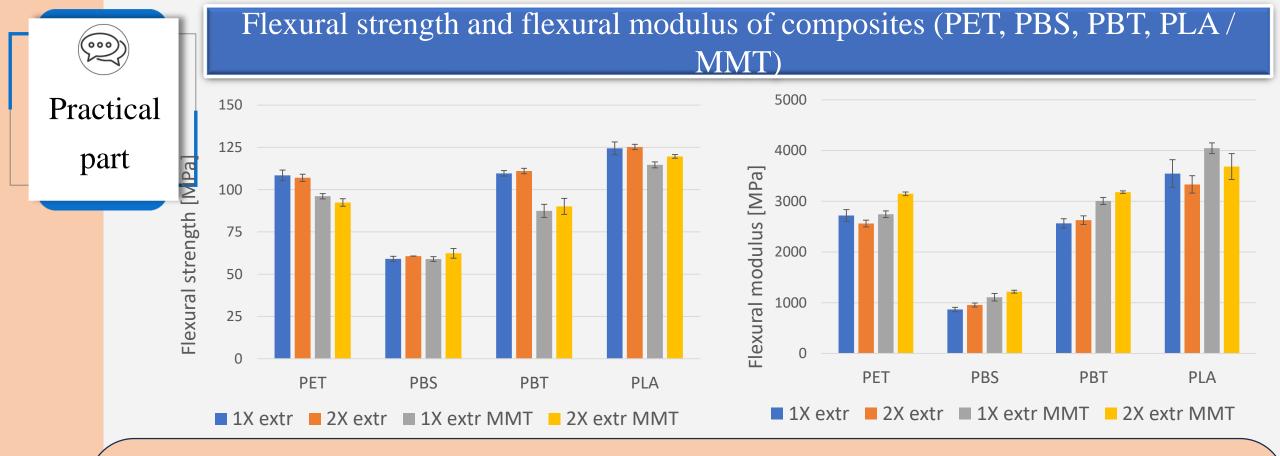


- Reprocessing and the presence of MMT have an effect on the <u>density</u> after shrinkage.
- Negative correlation: Structural changes —>reduce the space available —> decrease shrinkage.
- There is a relationship between volumetric shrinkage and crystallinity, especially for **PET** and **PLA**.
 - Relaxation of the recoverable elastic strain restricts the movement of amorphous regions.

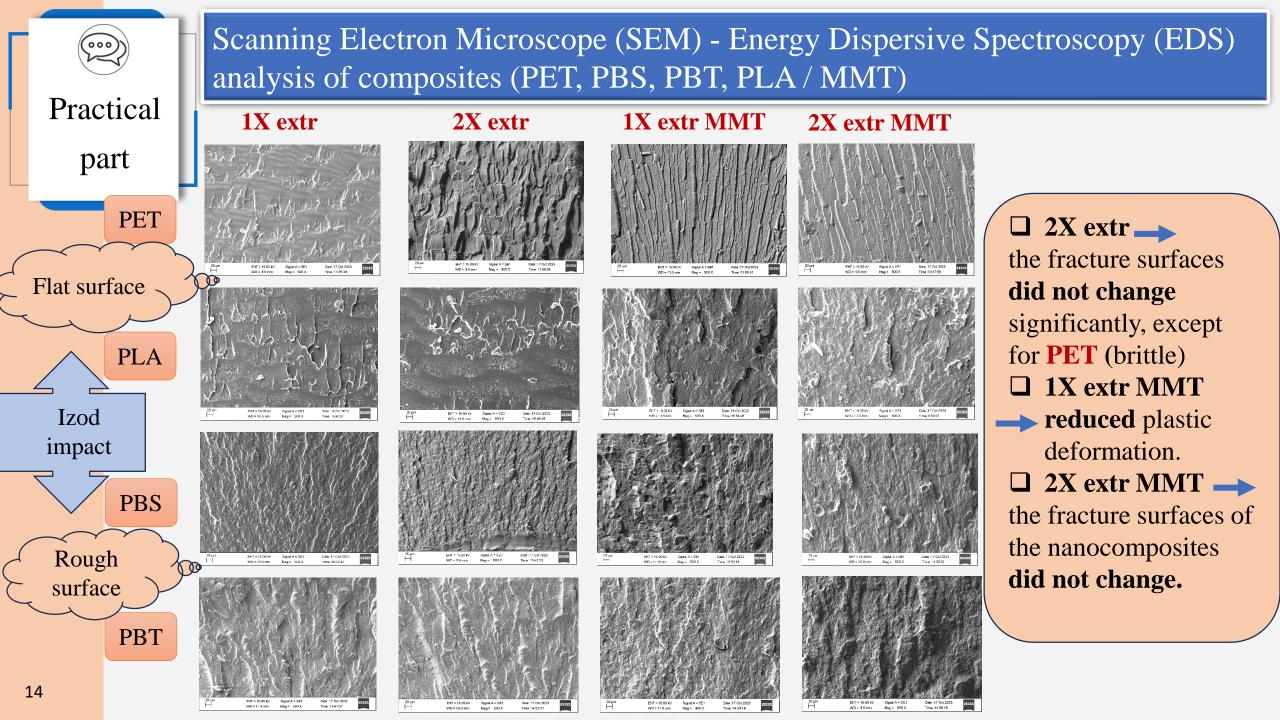


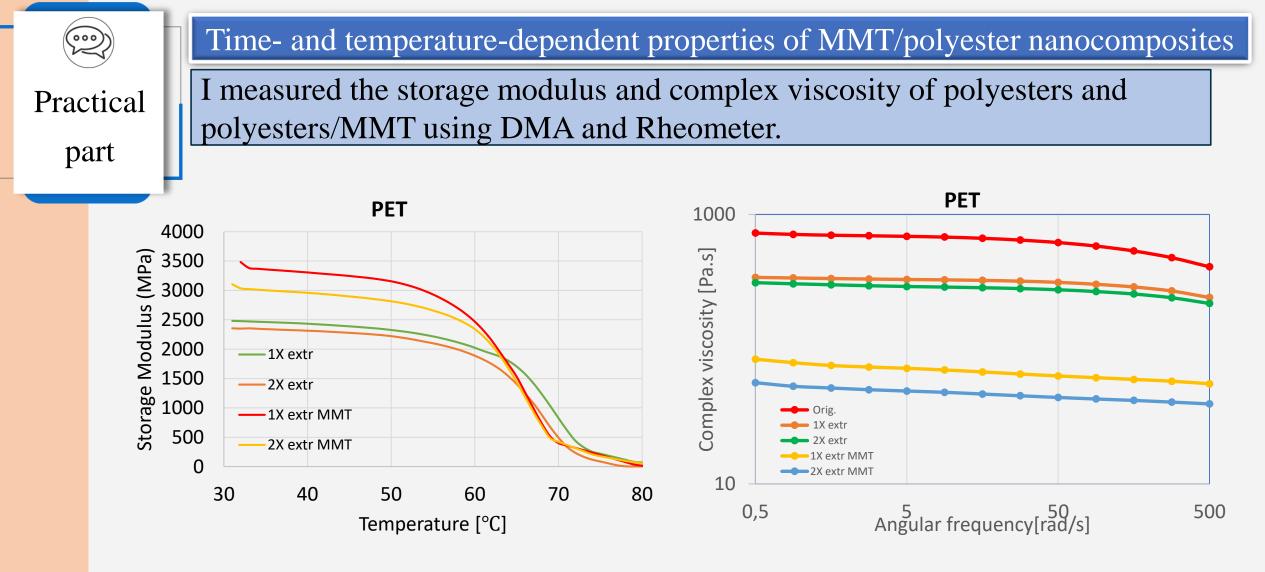


- **PBS** is the **highest** impact strength, **PET** and **PLA** are the lowest
- Recycling $\longrightarrow \Phi$ effect on **PBT** and **PLA**, decrease for **PET** and **PBS** (degradation+ crystalline)
- 1X extr MMT decrease in all samples, especially for **PBS** because of the agglomerates.
- 2X extr MMT decrease for PET and PLA.
 - **increase** for **PBT** and **PBS**, Improved distribution+ size of aggregates



- 1X extr MMT decrease in all samples except for **PBS**, which had no effect.
- 2X extr & 2X extr MMT: Φ effect the **flexural strength** of polyesters and their nanocomposites.
- **PLA/MMT** is the stiffest while **PBS** is the most flexible
- Reprocessing did not lead to a significant change in the **flexural modulus** of polyester.
- 1X extr MMT increase in the stiffness of all polyesters, increased crystallinity.
- 2X extr MMT increase for PET, PBS and PBT.
 - **decrease** for **PLA**.





- Reprocessing and the presence of MMT have an effect on_the storage modulus and complex viscosity.

The results

Conclusion:

- The results indicate a change in the properties of polyesters as a result of the following factors: Adding MMT and recycling.
- Recycling change in the distribution of MMT in the polyester matrix change in the final properties of nanocomposites.
 - □ The difference in the effect of MMT and recycling depends on the type of polyester used.
 - MMT had a nucleation effect so the crystallization temperature of all composites increased when it was added.
- **PBS** had higher crystallinity, more flexibility, higher impact strength and rougher fracture surface compared to other polyester materials used.
- □ The polyester that tends to increase its chain order is **PET** due to its low viscosity
- The presence of MMT in the polyester matrix changed the properties of the nanocomposites after reprocessing, increasing them in some cases to compensate for molecular degradation such as impact strength PBS/MMT and PBT/MMT.
- □ Adding MMT to polyesters increased the stiffness, especially PLA.



I will do the following

- Further analyses of new results.

- Scan the samples by using Wide-angle X-ray scattering (WAXD).

- Studying the effect of recycling and adding MMT on the rheology of samples.

- Write two articles

1- Effect of reprocessing on the viscosity and mechanical properties of PLA and PLA/MMT nanocomposites.

2- Recycling of petroleum- and bio-based polyester / montmorillonite nanocomposites.

- start writing the thesis.



List of publication

List of publication

 First article : Zoubeida Taha Taha, Andrea Ádámné Major, A review on MWCNTs: The effect of its addition on the

 polymer matrix, Gradus, https://gradus.kefo.hu/archive/2023-1/2023_1_ENG_012_Taha.pdf

- Second article : Zoubeida Taha Taha, Andrea Ádámné Major, Investigating the effect of adding multiwalled carbon nanotubes on the morphological properties of polybutylene terephthalate, Springer, Advanced Sciences and Technologies for Security Applications, Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Light of the Armed Conflicts, https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-47990-8_41.
- Third article : Zoubeida Taha Taha, Andrea Ádámné Major, Ferenc Ronkay, Effect of Reprocessing on the Crystallization of Different Polyesters, Acta Technica Jaurinensis,

https://acta.sze.hu/index.php/acta/article/view/723/620 .

Fourth article: Zoubeida Taha Taha, Attila Bata, Béla Molnár, Ferenc Ronkay, Comparing petroleum- and bio-based polyesters and their montmorillonite nanocomposites for recyclability, Cleaner and Environmental Systems,





Semester Activities

Semester Activities

> I explored the literature review related to my research topic and wrote summaries of it.

- \succ I wrote an article on my research results and started the second one.
- ➢ I continued to carry out experiments and measurements.
- \succ I evaluated the results.

