



Characterization of polylactic acid-based nanocomposite foams with supercritical CO₂

Bálint Morlin^a, Katalin Litauszki^a, Roland Petrényi^a, Ákos Kmetty^{a,b}, László Mészáros^{a,b,*}

^a Department of Polymer Engineering, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Műegyetem rkp. 3, H-1111 Budapest, Hungary

^b MTA-BME Research Group for Composite Science and Technology, Műegyetem rkp. 3, H-1111 Budapest, Hungary

ABSTRACT

In this research, we physically foamed semicrystalline polylactic acid filled with montmorillonite, carbon nanotubes, and halloysite nanoparticles. In the case of polymer foams, their density and compressive strength are important parameters. Although the specific compressive strength calculated as the ratio of the two is a good indicator of the use of polymeric foams, few researchers use this ratio for classification. We have shown that the presence of nanoparticles has a positive effect on this parameter, especially with the use of 3 wt% halloysite, when this value increased from 12.07 ± 7.5 [MPa/(g/cm³)] to 20.89 ± 1.75 [MPa/(g/cm³)], i.e., by more than 70%. In general, the presence of nanoparticles reduced the standard deviation of this ratio. Regardless of the nanoparticles used, the average cell diameter decreased compared to that of the reference material. The results were explained with the cell nucleating ability of halloysite.

1. Introduction

Environmentally friendly materials from renewable sources are coming to the fore [1]. One of the most promising and most researched polymers is polylactic acid (PLA) [2,3]. Conventional plastic foams such as expanded polystyrene (EPS) can be replaced with foamed biopolymers, but for this purpose, the properties of the biopolymers should be modified with additives. Advantages of using foams include reduced polymer content, lower density, good thermal and sound insulation properties, increased mechanical vibration damping, reduced water vapor permeability, and reduced moisture uptake in the case of closed cells [4–6]. Polymeric foams can also be applied as core materials in fiber-reinforced polymer sandwich structures [7]. Foaming is possible by different methods, which can be divided into two main types: physical and chemical foaming [4,8]. Care must be taken to ensure that the foaming of biopolymers is as environmentally friendly as possible. From this point of view, physical foaming is superior to chemical foaming. Another significant advantage of physical foaming is that it can produce much lower foam density than expandable microbeads [9] or chemical foaming [10] (<0.4 g/cm³). Of the physical foaming agents, the use of supercritical CO₂ (sc-CO₂) is highly preferred. Unlike butane and pentane, CO₂ is non-flammable and chemically inert. The foam properties can be adjusted with the production parameters, and the degree of crystallinity can also be influenced by the formation of foam [4,11–13].

PLA is typically made into rigid foams due to its fundamentally brittle behavior. For such foams, strength, especially compressive strength, is essential in engineering applications. One possible way to increase this is to create composites with nanoscale reinforcements. Nanoparticles improve the mechanical properties (strength, modulus, dynamic properties) of foam structures, but depending on the type of nanoparticle, electrical and thermal conductivity, flame retardancy, gas barrier properties, magnetic properties, and thermal stability. The excellent mechanical properties of polymer nanocomposites are due to the favorable intrinsic properties of the reinforcing materials and their high specific surface area because of their small size. However, this is also why it is difficult to adequately distribute them in the matrix [4,14,15].

Clay minerals and carbon nanotubes are often used to modify the properties of foams [15]. Montmorillonite is the most commonly used naturally occurring clay. It has a layered structure and is mined in many places worldwide [16]. Clays also include halloysite, which has been little used in foams previously. These are tubular nanoparticles that are 0.5–2 μm long, and have an outer diameter of about 50–100 nm and an inner diameter of 15–35 nm. [17]. Carbon nanotubes have a diameter of 4–30 nm and far better mechanical and physical properties than halloysite, and they have outstanding electrical and thermal conductivity as well [18–20]. It is important to note that these nanoparticles can modify the crystallization characteristics of PLA in different ways and

* Corresponding author at: Department of Polymer Engineering, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Műegyetem rkp. 3, H-1111 Budapest, Hungary.

E-mail address: meszaros@pt.bme.hu (L. Mészáros).

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significantly, which has a considerable effect on material properties [13,21].

From the literature review, it is clear that using nanoparticles in PLA foams can lead to enhanced properties, like increased compressive strength. Nanoparticles have an indirect effect on the properties of the foams, as they change the crystalline proportion of PLA and can also have a cell nucleating effect during foaming. Although several studies have addressed examining the impact of individual nanoparticles, no research has focused on producing nanocomposite foams using the same foaming method but using different nanoparticles for the same matrix material. In this case, we can distinguish between effects that depend on the presence of nanoparticles and those that depend on the type of nanoparticles. Our aim is to investigate the impact of montmorillonite-filled, halloysite-filled, and carbon nanotube-filled polylactic acid on sc-CO₂ foaming and the properties of the resulting foam structures.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Materials

As matrix material, we used NatureWorks Ingeo 8052D polylactic acid (PLA) recommended for extrusion. It has a melting point of 153.3 °C, a melt flow index of 7 g/10 min (2.16 kg, 190 °C), and a density of 1.24 g/cm³, as measured by the authors. We used three types of nanomaterials as reinforcement: Cloisite® 20A Organophilic phyllosilicate (MMT), halloysite (HAL), which was acquired from Sigma-Aldrich (Product Number: 685445), and NANOCYL® NC7000™ carbon nanotube (CNT).

2.2. Manufacturing methods

We dried the raw materials at 80 °C for 8 h before processing. The nanomaterials were dried in a Sheldon 1465.VAC (Sheldon Manufacturing Inc., USA) vacuum dryer, while the PLA matrix in a Heraeus UT6 oven (Heraeus Holding GmbH, Germany). Subsequently, we produced composites containing 0.5, 1.0, and 3.0 wt% nanoparticles using a Labtech Scientific LTE 26-44 (Labtech Engineering Co., Ltd., Thailand) twin-screw extruder, and granulated the resulting cord product. In the extruder, the screw speed was 30 1/min, and the zone and die temperatures from the hopper were as follows: 175; 175; 175; 180; 180; 180; 185; 185; 185; 190; 190 °C.

We dried the resulting nanocomposites at 80 °C again for 8 h before foaming (Heraeus UT6, Heraeus Holding GmbH, Germany). Foaming was performed with a Collin Teach Line ZK25T twin-screw extruder (Dr. Collin GmbH, Germany) with constant volume supercritical CO₂. The zone temperatures from the hopper were 160, 165, 170 and 170 °C, and we varied screw speed (n_{screw}), material temperature (T_{melt}) and CO₂ injection pressure (p_{inj}) to obtain a foam of adequate quality. We also measured the pressure at the cord die (p_{die}). Table 1 shows the parameters of successful foaming.

Table 1
Production parameters of the foams.

	Nanoparticle content	n_{screw} [1/min]	T_{melt} [°C]	p_{inj} [bar]	p_{die} [bar]
PLA	–	5	130	120	170
MMT	0.5 wt%	20	116	100	150
	1 wt%	15	125	85	100
	3 wt%	13	115	115	130
HAL	0.5 wt%	10	125	95	100
	1 wt%	10	135	120	150
	3 wt%	10	125	170	200
CNT	0.5 wt%	10	125	65	85
	1 wt%	10	138	115	135
	3 wt%	10	130	80	120

2.3. Testing methods

Before foaming, we measured the melt flow index (MFI) of each sample with a CEAST Modular Melt Flow 7027.000 (Instron, USA) machine on three samples. The load was 2.16 kg, and barrel temperature was 190 °C.

We investigated the cell structure of the foams and the distribution of the reinforcing materials by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). We broke the samples after cooling them with liquid nitrogen and then sputter coated and examined them with a JEOL JSM-6380LA electron microscope (Jeol Ltd., Japan) at multiple magnifications (30-10000x).

During foam production, the process of cell nucleation can be classified by cell population density [22]. Cell population density is calculated according to Equation (1).

$$N_c = \left(\frac{nM}{A} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - V_f} \quad (1)$$

where n is the number of cells counted in the recorded image, M [-] is the magnification factor of the micrograph, A [cm²] is the cross-section area of the sample and V_f [-] is the void fraction.

We used the SEM images of the cryogenic fracture surface of the samples to determine cell diameter manually. Cell diameter is the distance between the two furthest points of the cell, which we measured with the ImageJ software. Then we calculated the mean and standard deviation of the measured cell diameters.

We measured the crystalline fraction and thermal properties of the foams on a TA Instruments Q2000 DSC (TA Instruments, USA) machine. A heat-cool-heat cycle was used in the range of 0–200 °C at a rate of 5 °C/min. The weight of the samples was 3–6 mg; the samples were measured in an aluminum sample holder and a nitrogen gas measuring medium. The gas flow rate was 50 ml/min. The density of the foam samples was determined according to Equation (2).

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \quad (2)$$

where ρ [g/cm³] is the density of the sample, V [cm³] is the volume of the sample, which was calculated with the average of the diameters measured at 5 points on a 10 mm long piece, m [g] is the mass of the sample, which was measured with an analytical scale (Ohaus Explorer E01140). We determined density from the average of the measured masses and volumes of three samples in each case.

The compressive strength of the samples for 10% deformation was determined with a computer-controlled tensile tester type Zwick Z005 (Zwick, Germany, Zwick TestXpert II 3.41 program), equipped with a force measuring cell with a measuring range of 5 kN (Mess & Regeltechnik KAP-TC, Germany). We calculated compressive strength from the measured maximum force and the cross-sections used for density measurement.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Test results for the compounded materials

The rate of nanoparticle dispersion during compounding is connected to the change in the material's flowability, i.e., the MFI. With better dispersion, the MFI decreases as polymer molecules' relative motion to each other becomes more inhibited as they bind to or get entangled with nanoparticles [23]. This phenomenon can also be observed for compounds containing CNT (Fig. 1). It means that dispersing the nanoparticles by extrusion was effective, although aggregates remained when nanoparticle concentration was 3 wt%, which was confirmed by SEM images.

With the other two nanoparticles, the MFI was higher in all cases compared to the matrix. In polyesters, the presence of moisture during processing can lead to hydrolysis, which is a process associated with a decrease in molecular weight and an increase in MFI [24,25]. Although

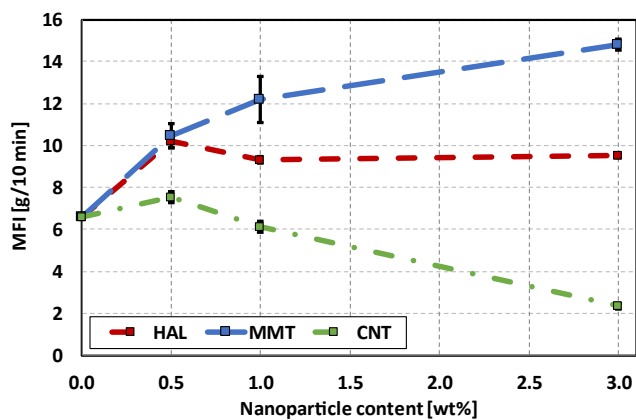


Fig. 1. MFI as a function of filler content.

both MMT and HAL were dried before processing, the molecularly bound moisture remaining in them may still have caused degradation of the polylactic acid. In the case of MMT, this was significant, while in the case of HAL, it did not change substantially after an initial increase. Based on these, it is likely that the dispersed HAL nanoparticles compensated for the effect of degradation.

3.2. Investigation of the foam structures

3.2.1. Foam structure morphology

After foam production, we investigated the foam structures by scanning electron microscopy (Fig. 2). No aggregates were found on the fracture surfaces for the 0.5 wt% and 1 wt% nanoparticle-filled samples, which does not necessarily mean that they were not present in the material but that the aggregates were not the starting points of the fracture. I.e., even if there were aggregates in the material, they cooperated well with the matrix. In the case of samples filled with 3 wt% nanoparticles,

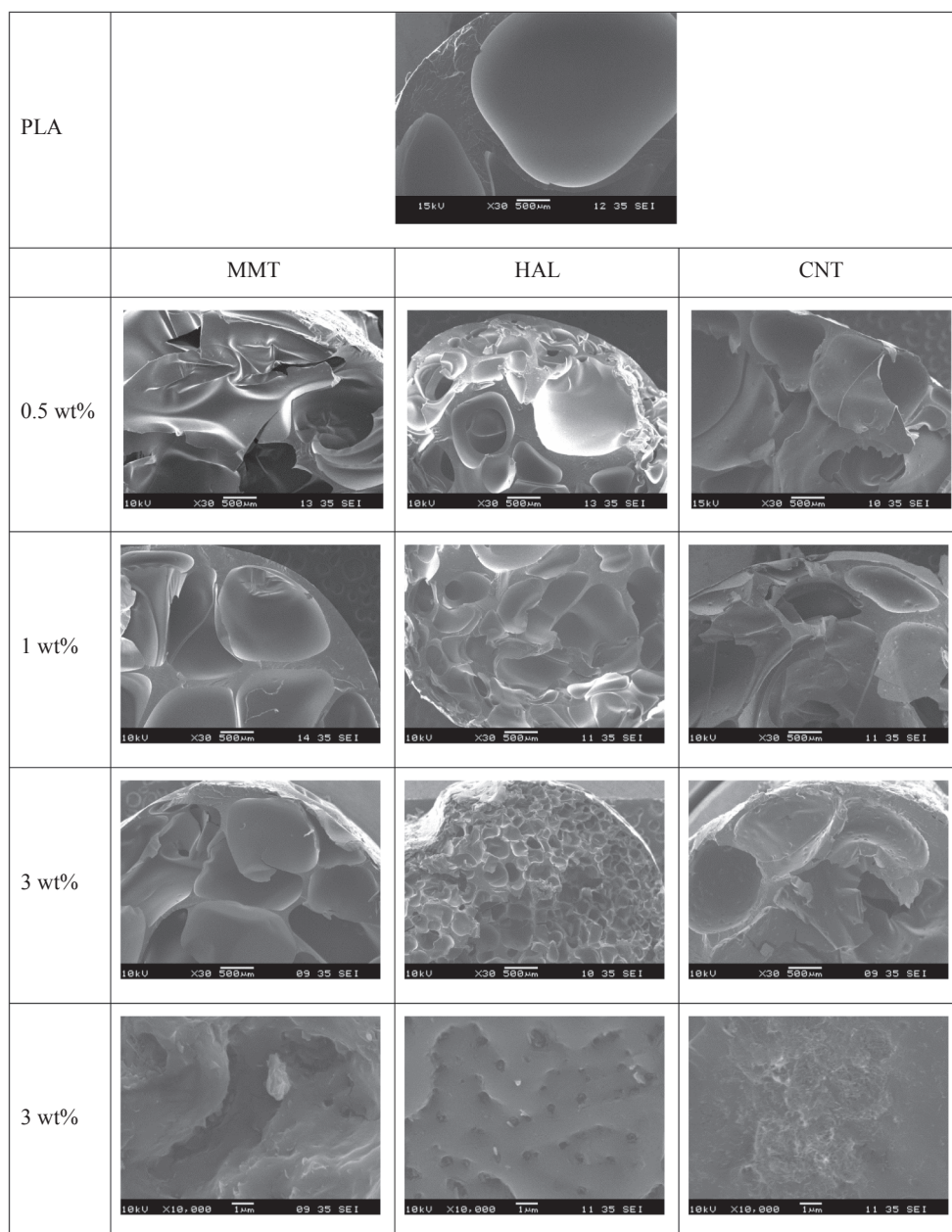


Fig. 2. SEM images of each sample produced.

smaller aggregates can be found on the fracture surfaces.

We used SEM images at lower magnification (30x) to characterize the cell structure of the foams. The images showed that there were a small number of nucleated cells in the reference sample, and at the same time, the size of the cells was large. The reference foam structure we manufactured showed that the degree of nucleation and the homogeneity of the foam structure were less favorable than the results reported by Bocz et al. [12]. The reason for the difference is presumably due to the different type of PLA (Ingeo 3052D) and the difference in the applied production temperature profile. The addition of CNT or MMT did not cause significant changes compared to the reference material. There were spectacularly more nucleated cells and more homogeneous cell structures with the addition of 1 wt% and 3 wt% of HAL, the effect of which was seen in terms of density and mechanical properties as well.

During the production of foam structures, we classified the success of nucleation by cell population density. The SEM images showed that the reference foam contained a small number of large cells. Cell population density (Fig. 3) showed an increasing trend with increasing HAL and MMT content. This is because the nanoparticles in the system were able to promote heterogeneous cell nucleation [26]. HAL nucleated the largest amount of cells (1.90×10^5 cells/cm³) at 3 wt%. CNT behaved differently. 0.5 and 1 wt% CNT caused a small increase in cell population, but 3 wt% CNT produced a lower cell population density (1.72×10^3 cells/cm³) than the reference (1.90×10^3 cells/cm³).

We characterized the process of cell growth and stabilization by average cell diameter, and the homogeneity of the foam structure by the standard deviation of average cell diameter (Fig. 4). Average cell diameter decreased in all cases compared to the reference foam structure (2.06 ± 0.63 mm). Where the number of nucleated cells was low, larger cells were formed. Conversely, where heterogeneous cell nucleation was more successful due to the better dispersion of the nanoparticles, smaller cells were formed due to the amount of gas used to grow the cell. It is because nanoparticles increase melt strength and reduce material flow in the polymer melt through diffusion [27]. The foam structure filled with 3 wt% HAL had the highest cell population density (1.90×10^5 cells/cm³), the smallest average cell diameter (0.26 mm) and the lowest standard deviation of cell size (0.11 mm).

3.2.2. Differential scanning calorimetry

The presence of nanoparticles significantly lowered the temperature of cold crystallization, and cold crystallization took place in a narrower temperature range. It can be explained with the fact that the nanoparticles used have higher thermal conductivity than the matrix material. Besides, for foams containing MMT and CNT, the peaks shifted toward increasing temperatures with increasing nanoparticle content (Fig. 5). It means that more energy was needed for the molecules to become sufficiently mobile for crystallization, which can be due to the stronger connection between molecules and nanoparticles. This phenomenon also appeared in the heat flow step at the glass transition temperature (Table 2). It decreased in these cases, i.e. as nanoparticle content increased, fewer molecules participated in glass transition. It was not characteristic for materials containing HAL; the molecular level relationship between the polymer and the nanoparticle was the weakest in this case, and this is advantageous for foaming, as sc-CO₂ can accumulate more easily on the surface of the nanoparticles. In general, the presence of nanoparticles also contributed to the formation of more stable α -type crystallites at the expense of less stable α' crystallites, and crystallinity was typically 3% higher than that of the reference material.

3.2.3. Mechanical tests

Cell structure greatly influenced the mechanical properties of the foam structures. The number of cells and cell size determine one of the most important foam property—density. Compared to the density of the reference foam (0.19 g/cm³), the density of the systems filled with nanoparticles was higher, with one exception (Table 3). With MMT, density did not increase very much compared to the reference. CNT

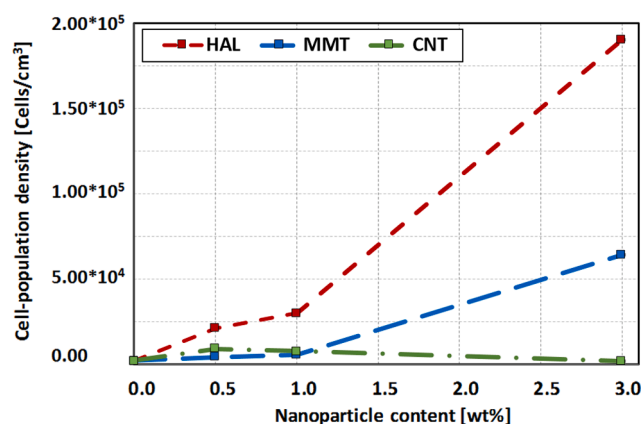


Fig. 3. Cell population density of foam structures as a function of the amount of nanoparticles.

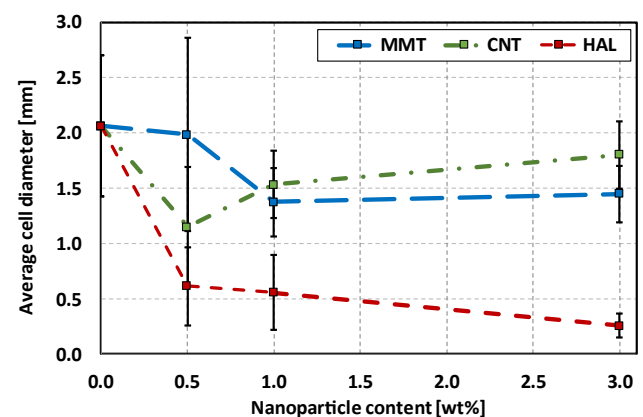


Fig. 4. Average cell diameter of foam structures as a function of the amount of nanoparticles.

caused a greater increase in density, and HAL caused an even greater increase. It is particularly important that the density-specific compressive strength was the highest for foams containing HAL, due to the favorable foam structure and the reinforcing effect of the nanoparticles. If we compare the materials we produced to commercially available EPS foams, we can say that we can say that we got approximately one order of magnitude higher densities ($\rho_{\text{EPS}} \sim 0.02$ g/cm³). However, in terms of specific compressive strength, the composites we produced performed better than EPS, which has a typical compressive strength of ~ 5 MPa/(g/cm³) [28,29].

4. Conclusions

In this research, we successfully produced foams with a polylactic acid matrix and carbon nanotube, halloysite nanotube and montmorillonite nanoparticle reinforcement using sc-CO₂.

- SEM images showed that the dispersability of halloysite was the best. In the case of carbon nanotubes and montmorillonite, we found aggregates at higher particle contents. Besides, the MFI of foams with montmorillonite decreased; in this case, significant degradation of the matrix occurred.
- Based on the DSC results, it can be said that regardless of the nanoparticle used, the crystalline proportion increased, and the cold crystallization temperature decreased.
- DSC also showed that the nanoparticle–matrix relationship was the weakest in the case of halloysite, but this was advantageous during foaming as it increased the cell nucleating capability of the

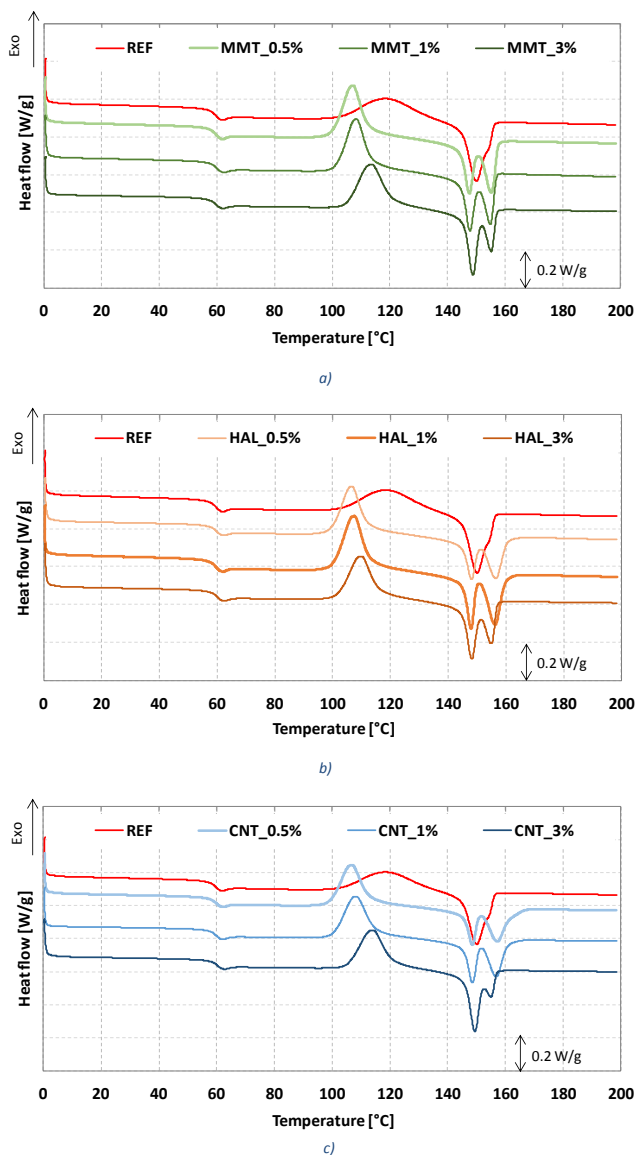


Fig. 5. DSC curves of the samples (second heating) (a) MMT, (b) HAL, (c) CNT.

Table 2
Evaluated results of the DSC tests (2nd heat-up).

	T _g [°C]	Heat flow step at T _g [W/g]	T _{cc} [°C]	T _{m1} [°C]	T _{m2} [°C]	X _c [%]
ref	58.7	0.049	118.6	150.1	–	29.5
MMT_0.5 wt%	59.4	0.054	107.3	147.5	155.3	33.3
MMT_1 wt%	59.2	0.049	108.5	147.8	155.0	33.3
MMT_3 wt%	58.8	0.047	113.7	148.8	155.2	31.5
HAL_0.5 wt%	59.3	0.047	106.9	148.2	156.6	32.4
HAL_1 wt%	58.9	0.053	107.3	147.9	156.4	35.7
HAL_3 wt%	58.9	0.047	110.0	148.2	155.2	31.9
CNT_0.5 wt%	59.0	0.051	106.9	148.7	157.3	32.3
CNT_1 wt%	59.1	0.048	108.4	148.7	157.0	33.7
CNT_3 wt%	59.8	0.047	114.1	149.5	155.0	31.5

Table 3
The foam density and the specific compressive strength of the produced foams.

	ρ _{foam} [g/cm ³]	Specific compressive strength [MPa/(g/cm ³)]
Ref	0.19 ± 0.01	12.07 ± 7.50
MMT_0.5 wt%	0.27 ± 0.02	11.46 ± 0.52
MMT_1 wt%	0.27 ± 0.01	10.12 ± 1.52
MMT_3 wt%	0.10 ± 0.02	11.53 ± 1.56
HAL_0.5 wt%	0.36 ± 0.02	18.60 ± 2.74
HAL_1 wt%	0.42 ± 0.01	18.24 ± 2.34
HAL_3 wt%	0.45 ± 0.01	20.89 ± 1.75
CNT_0.5 wt%	0.30 ± 0.02	11.28 ± 0.16
CNT_1 wt%	0.35 ± 0.10	13.35 ± 3.62
CNT_3 wt%	0.44 ± 0.07	14.97 ± 0.95

nanoparticles. It was also reflected in cell population density, which was far higher than that of the other materials and was also associated with a small average cell diameter.

- In the compression test, we found that although the halloysite-filled system had the highest foam density, it still had the highest density-specific compressive strength. In general, the presence of nanoparticles reduced the standard deviation of the specific compressive strength.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Bálint Morlin: Investigation, Writing - original draft. **Katalin Litauszki:** Investigation, Writing - original draft, Visualization. **Roland Petrényi:** Writing - original draft. **Ákos Kmetty:** Conceptualization, Writing - review & editing. **László Mészáros:** Conceptualization, Writing - review & editing, Supervision.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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