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Studies of LENRA-toughened PVC non-woven membranes prepared by electrospinning technique

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Objective:
To prepare rubber-toughened PVC non-woven nanofiber membrane

OUTLINES

- ⊕ INTRODUCTION
- ⊕ EXPERIMENTAL
- ⊕ CHARACTERIZATION
- ⊕ RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
- ⊕ CONCLUSIONS
- ⊕ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

What's nanofiber ?

Defination:

Nanofibers are generally defined in the U.S. textile industry and Japanese and Korean strategic research initiatives as fibers of less than 1 μm in size. This is in contrast to the National Science Foundation current definition of nanotechnology, where structures are less than 0.1 μm in some critical dimension (ref. Application of Nanofiber Technology to Nonwoven Thermal Insulation Philip W. Gibson, Calvin Lee, Frank Ko, Darrell Reneker, Journal of Engineered Fibers and Fabrics Volume 2, Issue 2 – 2007 also by other researchers such as Benjamin Chu, Benjamin S. Hsiao Departments of Chemistry, Materials Science & Engineering², Biomedical Engineering³ Colleges of Arts & Sciences, Engineering, Medicine Stony Brook University

History of solid natural rubber research in Nuclear Malaysia

NR

LENRA

Before 1994: NR for coating materials

1994-1998: Preparation of liquid natural rubber (LNR) & LENR

2000: The use of LNR as compatibiliser in TPNR blends

2002: Synthesis of EB-curable NR-based oligomer (LENRA)

2004: LENRA as compatibiliser in TPNR blends

2006: The use of SANS to study the roles of LENRA as compatibiliser

2008: Reinforced LENRA as master batch

2010: LENRA as toughener in nanofiber via electrospinning technique

Status & Important features of electrospinning process

Suitable solvent – dissolving the polymer.

- Suitable vapor pressure of the solvent
- Viscosity and surface tension of the solvent

Adequate power supply – to overcome the viscosity and surface tension of the polymer solution to form & the jet to sustain

■ Publication ✱ Patent

Ref.: Polym Intern 57:285-4(2008)

Most used polymers in electrospinning

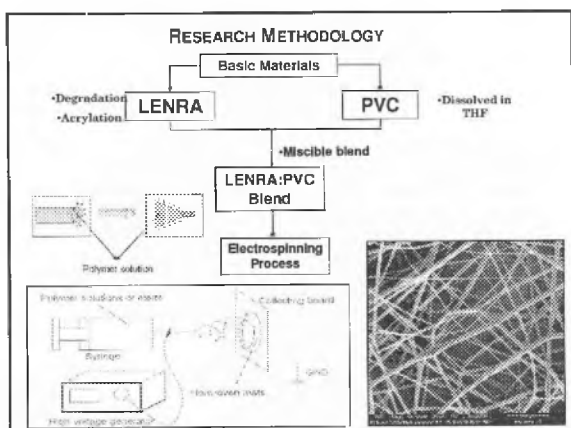
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solution ▪ Cellulose acetate (CA) ▪ Polyurethane (PU) ▪ Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) ▪ Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) ▪ Poly Lactic acid (PLA) ▪ Nylon 6 (PA6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Melt ▪ Polypropylene (PP) ▪ Polyethylene (PE) ▪ Polyurethane (PU) ▪ Nylon 12 (PA 12)
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APPLICATIONS

Slide from: NanoFMG, Turkey

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Miscibility of LENRA-PVC blend

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Experimental – the technique

<http://nano.mtu.edu>

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Collecting the fiber

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CHARACTERIZATIONS

MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

- SEM

MECHANICAL TEST

- Mercury porosimetry
- Tensile Test

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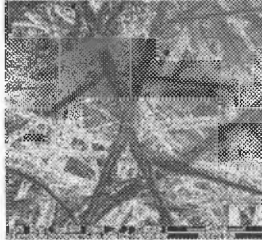
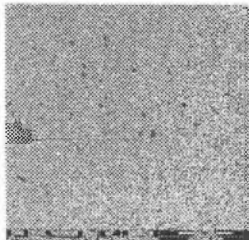
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

- SEM PVC:LENRA 90:10 (0 kGy)

250X magnification

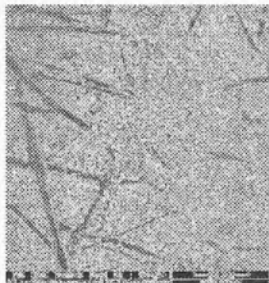
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Irradiated 100 kGy

250X magnification

500X

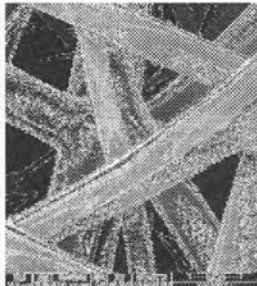
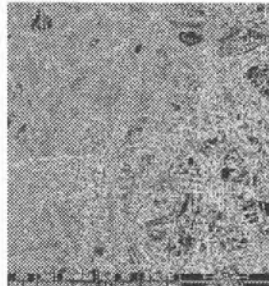


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LENRA/PVC 50:50 (0 kGy)

1000X magnification

5000X

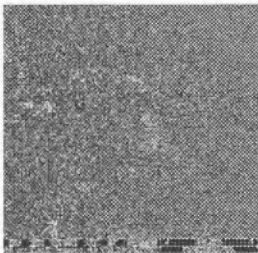
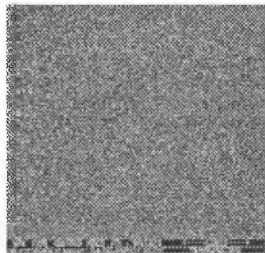


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PVC:LENRA 70:30 (0 kGy)

30X magnification

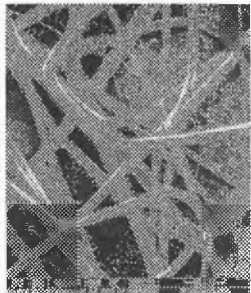
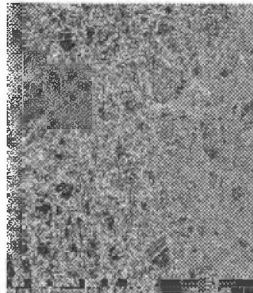
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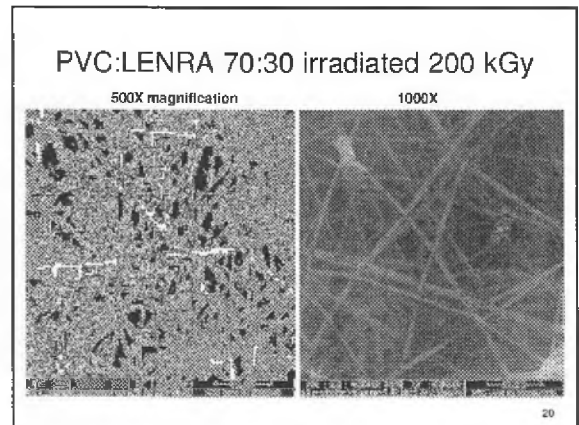
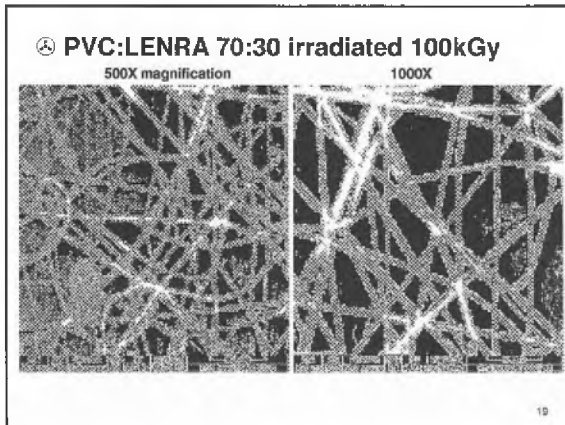
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500X

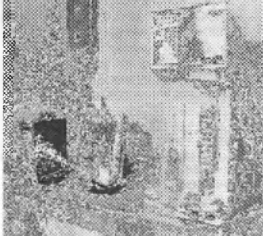
1000X



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Porosity by mercury porosimetry




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Tensile properties

Sample: Neat PVC

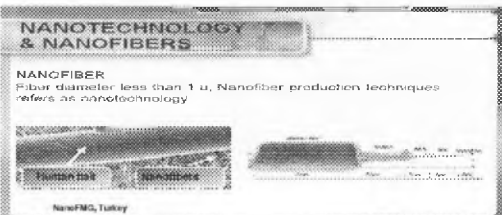
PVC:LENRA 70:30



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Conclusions

1. Simple electrospinning technique has been shown able to produce ultrafine non-woven LENRA-toughened PVC mat
2. Some toughening effects shown by radiation sensitive LENRA
3. The technique can be used for any other polymers as well to produce nanofibers



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