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Preparation and Properties of Bio-Based Flame Retardant Polyvinyl Alcohol

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ABSTRACT

Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) has been widely used in the fields of medical, food and packaging due to its excellent biocompatibility, good fiber-forming and film-forming properties. However, the high flammability of PVA has greatly limited its wider applications. The flame-retardant PVA was prepared by melt blending of a bio-based flame retardant (prepared from lignin, phosphoric acid and carbamide) with thermoplastic PVA (TPVA). The chemical structure, morphology, thermal properties, mechanical properties, fire property and fluidity of this flame retardant PVA were investigated by Fourier transform infrared spectrometer (FTIR), field emission scanning electron microscope (SEM), thermogravimetric analyzer (TGA), impact tester, universal testing machine, horizontal-vertical burning tester, limiting oxygen index (LOI) and melt flow rate meter (MFR). The results showed that the prepared flame retardant had good compatibility with the PVA substrate; The impact strength, melt flow rate, fire property and char residue of this PVA material increased with the content of bio-based flame retardant. When the content of flame retardant was 20%, the five indices including impact strength, melt flow rate, UL-94 level, LOI and char residual were 11.3 KJ/m², 21.2 g/10 min, V-0 UL-94 level, 33.1%, and 19.2%, respectively. This research can promote the high-value utilization of lignin and the application of PVA in the fields of fire protection.

KEYWORDS

Bio-based flame retardant; lignin; ammonium polyphosphate; polyvinyl alcohol

1 Introduction

Biodegradable polymer materials have attracted increasing research attention. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) is a biodegradable polymer material with good chemical stability and biocompatibility. Due to its good fiber-forming and film-forming properties, PVA has been widely used in chemical, pharmaceutical, medical, food and packaging fields [1–3]. However, the high flammability of PVA has greatly limited its wide applications. Therefore, various kinds of flame retardants are added to PVA to increase its flame retardancy [4–6].



According to the interaction between PVA and flame retardant, the prepared flame-retardant PVA can be classified into two types. One is prepared based on the reactivity of hydroxyl group in PVA molecular chain [7–11]. The other one is prepared through the addition of inorganic flame retardant [12–15], P-based flame retardant [16–18], N-based flame retardant [19–21], or intumescent flame retardant [22–25] to PVA. The former one suffers from the problems of complicated preparation process and high cost, while the latter one has the disadvantage of poor compatibility leading to poor mechanical properties of composites with high loading of additives [26]. Therefore, it is necessary to design a flame-retardant PVA that achieves a balance among flame retardancy, processability and mechanical properties.

Lignin is a natural renewable resource [27]. Industrial lignin is an inexpensive by-product from pulp industry. However, industrial lignins are often directly discharged into the environment or burned, which not only means a waste of resources, but also causes pollution to the environment [28,29]. However, lignin has good charcoal properties, flame retardancy, compatibility with polymer and reactivity, which are attributed to the polar or reactive groups such as hydroxyl groups, ether bonds and unsaturated double bonds in its chemical structure [30]. Adding lignin into PVA has become an effective method to develop environmentally friendly and flame-retardant polymer materials and will expand the application of PVA and lignin. At present, the method for preparing the PVA/lignin composites material is mainly based on solution method, which has high energy consumption and low production efficiency [31–34]. There is no report on the preparation of lignin-based flame retardant/PVA composites by melt blending.

In this study, a bio-based flame retardant prepared by chemical reaction using lignin, phosphoric acid and urea will be introduced. Then, a flame-retardant PVA composite will be prepared by melt blending this bio-based flame retardant with TPVA. To evaluate this bio-based flame retardant and the PVA composites made from, structure and properties including chemical structure of bio-based flame retardant, morphology, thermal properties, mechanical properties, fire property and fluidity of the PVA composites will be tested.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Materials

Thermoplastic polyvinyl alcohol (TPVA) was obtained by treating PVA according to known procedure [35]. Acidic-aqueous lignin was obtained from Anhui Geyi Circular Economy Industrial Park Co., Ltd., Phosphoric acid (analytical purity) and carbamide (analytical purity) were purchased from Chengdu Jinshan Chemical Reagent Co., Ltd., Chengdu, China. Dimethicone-500 (Defoamer, analytical purity) was purchased from Tianjin Guangfu Fine Chemical Research Institute.

2.2 Preparation

2.2.1 Preparation of Ammonium Polyphosphate and Lignin-Based Flame Retardant

Phosphoric acid and carbamide were added to a round bottom flask at a mass ratio of 1:1, and then the temperature was raised to 100°C at a heating rate of 10°C/min. After bubbles were generated, the reaction was continued for 20 min, and then the prepolymer was poured into a porcelain bowl under stirring conditions. The prepolymer was further polymerized and solidified in an oven at 230°C for 2 h. It was then cooled, pulverized, washed to remove unreacted materials and dried to obtain an ammonium polyphosphate (APP) with a yield of 51.34%. In addition, phosphoric acid and carbamide were added to another round bottom flask, and then the temperature was raised to 100°C at a heating rate of 10°C/min. After the carbamide was completely melted, lignin and a small amount of dimethyl silicone oil (the mass ratio of phosphoric acid, carbamide, lignin and dimethyl silicone oil was 1:1:0.3:0.01) were added to the flask. After bubbles were generated, the steps were the same as those given above for the preparation of APP, and finally a lignin-based flame retardant (L-APP) was obtained with a yield of 54.42% [36].

2.2.2 Preparation of Flame-Retardant PVA

First, the TPVA and L-APP were uniformly mixed according to the formula listed in Tab. 1 and the mixture was made to pass through a twin-screw extruder (MTS-20B, Nanjing Jieente Electromechanical Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China). Then, the injection molding machine (ZH-88D, China Changsha Haibo Electromechanical Equipment Co., Ltd., Changsha, China) was used to prepare the flame-retardant PVA samples. Extruder temperatures were set as follows: 1-zone 130°C, 2-zone 160°C, 3-zone 180°C, 4-zone 200°C, 5-zone 205°C, 6-zone 205°C, and extrusion die of 200°C. Injection molding machine temperatures were set as follows: 1-zone 200°C, 2-zone 210°C, 3-zone 215°C, and 4-zone 215°C.

Table 1: Formula for preparing the samples

Sample number	L-APP content (wt%)	TPVA content (wt%)
1	0	100
2	5	95
3	10	90
4	15	85
5	20	80

2.3 Performance Testing and Structural Characterization

2.3.1 FTIR Spectroscopy

The sample was characterized by FTIR (IR Prestige-21 type, Shimadzu Corporation, Japan) and the scan wave number was in the range of 4000–500 cm^{-1} . All samples were pressed into tablets with potassium bromide.

2.3.2 MFR

MFR was measured in accordance with GB/T 3682-2000 using a XNR-400A MFR meter (China Zhangjiagang Longhua Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) with a testing temperature of 230°C and a load mass of 5 kg.

2.3.3 Mechanical Performance

Mechanical properties were obtained accordance with GB/T 1040-2006 using WDW-30 universal testing machine (China Jinan Huaheng Experimental Equipment Co., Ltd., Jinan, China) with a stretching speed of 20 mm/min was used.

Impact performance was obtained in accordance with GB/T 1843-2008 using XBL-22 impact tester (China Shenzhen Kaiqiangli Experimental Instrument Co., Ltd., Shenzhen, China) with V-notched sample and pendulum impact energy of 5.5 J was used.

2.3.4 Vertical Burning

Vertical burning test was performed in accordance with GB 8624-2008 on a CZF-5 horizontal-vertical burning tester (Nanjing Yulei Instrument Equipment Co., Ltd., Nanjing, China) and the sample size was 120 mm × 10 mm × 4 mm.

2.3.5 LOI

The LOI was measured in accordance with GB/T 2406.2-2009 using a ZR-01 type LOI meter (Qingdao Shanfang Instrument Co., Ltd., China), and the sample size was 80 mm × 10 mm × 4 mm.

2.3.6 SEM

Zeiss-SIGMAHD SEM (Zhe Zeiss, Germany) was used in the experiment. The voltage was set at 5.0 kV and the surface of the sample was sprayed with gold before scanning.

2.3.7 TGA

The instrument used was a Pyris Diamond type TG analyzer (PE Company, USA). The temperature range was set at 30–800°C, with a heating rate of 20°C/min and air atmosphere.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 FTIR Analysis

In order to prove that lignin reacted with phosphoric acid and carbamide, the FTIR spectra of lignin, APP and L-APP were obtained and present in Fig. 1.

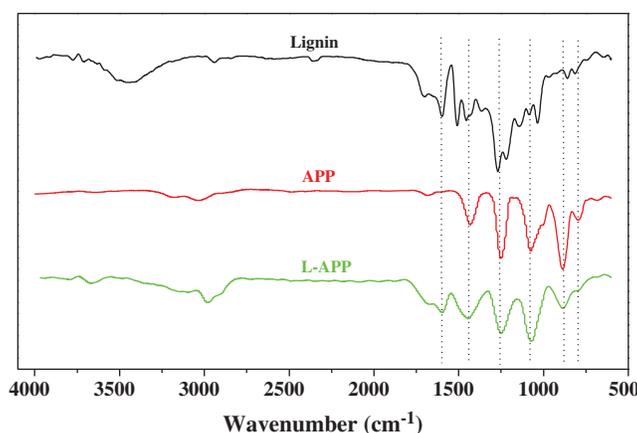


Figure 1: FTIR spectra of lignin, APP and L-APP

In the FTIR spectrum of lignin, the band at 3420 cm^{-1} is attributed to -OH stretching vibration while the bands at 1597, 1508 and 1430 cm^{-1} are attributed to aromatic nucleus vibration [37]. In the infrared spectrum of APP, double bands between 2800 and 3300 cm^{-1} are attributed to N-H stretching vibration; band at 1257 cm^{-1} is attributed to P = O stretching vibration; bands at 1078 and 800 cm^{-1} are attributed to P-O-P symmetric stretching vibration; and band at 884 cm^{-1} is attributed to P-O asymmetric stretching vibration. The infrared spectra of L-APP shows a new aromatic nucleus vibration band at 1600 cm^{-1} . Moreover, the intensity of the vibration peaks at 800 cm^{-1} and 884 cm^{-1} (P-O-P and P-O characteristic peaks) were significantly weakened, and the intensity of the vibration peak near 1070 cm^{-1} was increased, which could prove that there were P-O-C characteristic groups in L-APP [38]. This indicates that lignin has reacted with phosphoric acid and carbamide and a new bio-based flame retardant L-APP has been formed.

3.2 SEM Analysis

To investigate the interfaces between PVA and APP as well as between PVA and L-APP in the composites, the impact fracture surfaces of TPVA, L-APP/TPVA and APP/TPVA composites, and L-APP, pentaerythritol, mannitol were observed (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2A is a photograph of the TPVA impact fracture surface. In conjunction with Figs. 2G and 2H, it can be seen that the sheet-like objects on the impact fracture surface were a mixture of pentaerythritol and mannitol [35]. It can be seen from Fig. 2I that L-APP is also a sheet structure. As shown in Figs. 2B–2E,

the volume of the flakes on the impact fracture surface increased as the content of L-APP. Comparing Figs. 2E and 2F, it was found that the volume of the sheet-like objects on the impact fracture surface of the sample containing 20% APP is larger, which indicates that the agglomeration of APP in PVA is more serious. This indicated that the addition of lignin containing a large amount of hydroxyl groups greatly improved the compatibility between L-APP and PVA.

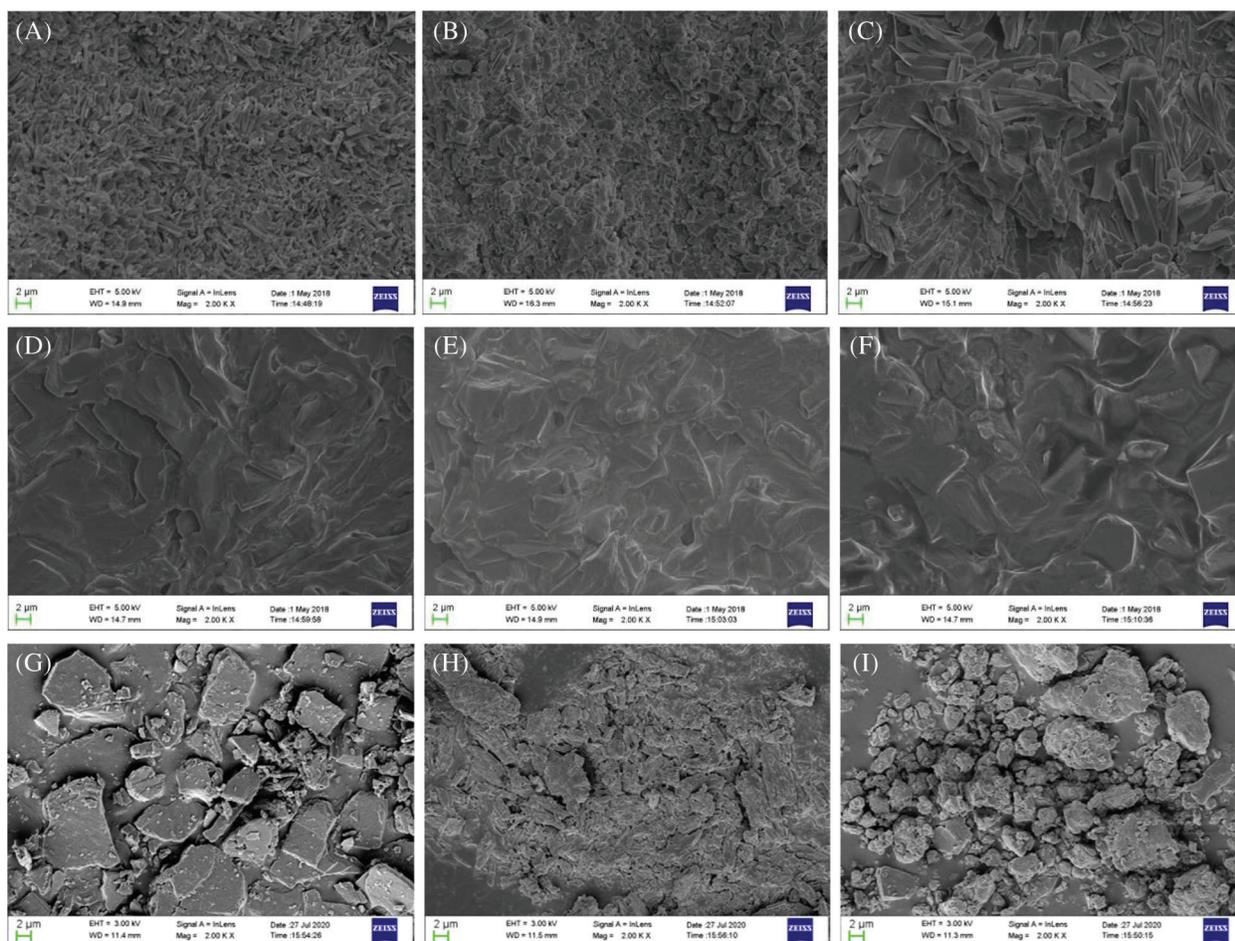


Figure 2: SEM images obtained from: A-TPVA; B-flame-retardant PVA with 5% L-APP, C-flame-retardant PVA with 10% L-APP, D-flame-retardant PVA with 15% L-APP, E-flame-retardant PVA with 20% L-APP, F-flame-retardant PVA with 20% APP, G-mannitol, H-pentaerythritol, I-L-APP (X2000)

3.3 MFR Analysis

MFR is a key indicator for the processing of TPVA. Flame-retardant PVA materials containing different contents of L-APP were prepared and their MFR were measured (Fig. 3).

The MFR of flame-retardant PVA with L-APP is higher than that of TPVA (Fig. 3). The addition of L-APP enhanced the separation of molecules in the PVA substrate. [39], In other words, L-APP has a plasticizing effect on PVA. Overall, the MFR of flame-retardant PVA material increased first and then decreased with the increase of L-APP content. When L-APP content was within a certain range, it played a plasticizing role and the relative motion between PVA molecules gradually became easier. Once the content of L-APP exceeds a certain value, the hydrogen bond formed between the hydrogen-bonded

L-APP molecule and the PVA molecule begins to take effect, making the molecular movement of PVA more and more difficult [40,41].

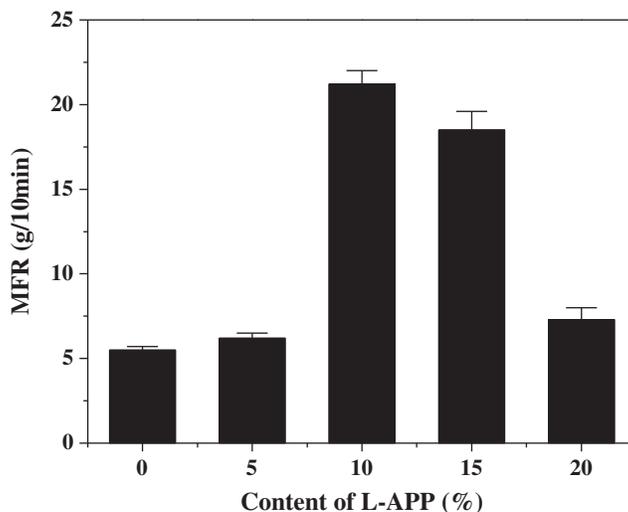


Figure 3: Effect of L-APP content on the MFR of samples

3.4 Mechanical Properties

Mechanical properties are the most important properties of polymers. In this experiment, the tensile strength and impact performance of TPVA and flame-retardant PVA materials containing different amounts of L-APP were tested (Figs. 4 and 5).

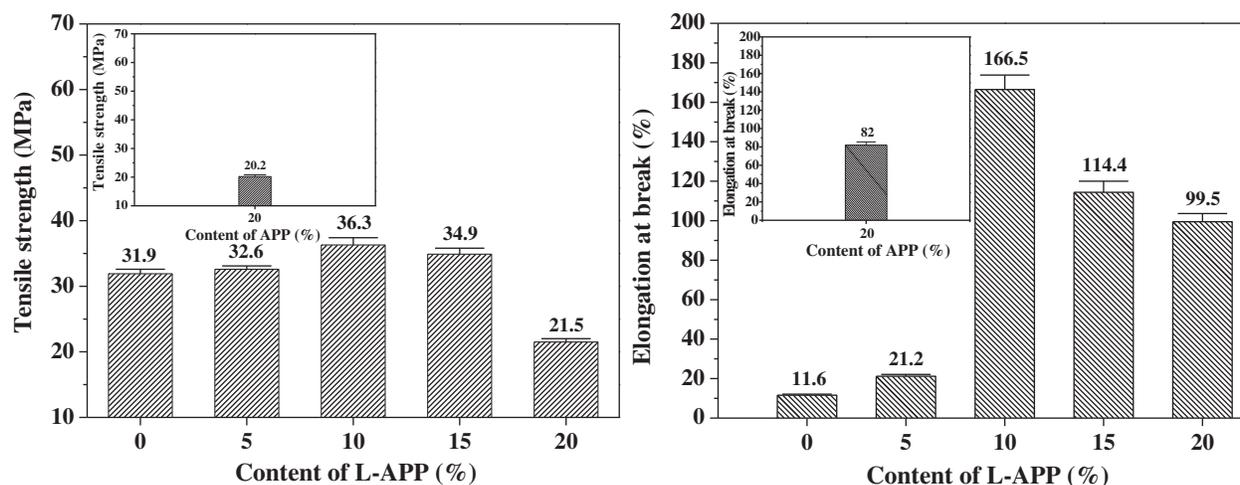


Figure 4: Effect of L-APP and APP content on the tensile strength and elongation at break of flame retardant PVA composites

The tensile strength and elongation at break of flame-retardant PVA material both increased first and then decreased with the content of L-APP (Fig. 4). When the loading of L-APP was of 10%, the tensile strength and elongation at break reached their maximum values of 36.3 MPa and 166.0%, respectively. Those values increased by 14% and 1410% compared with those of TPVA, respectively.

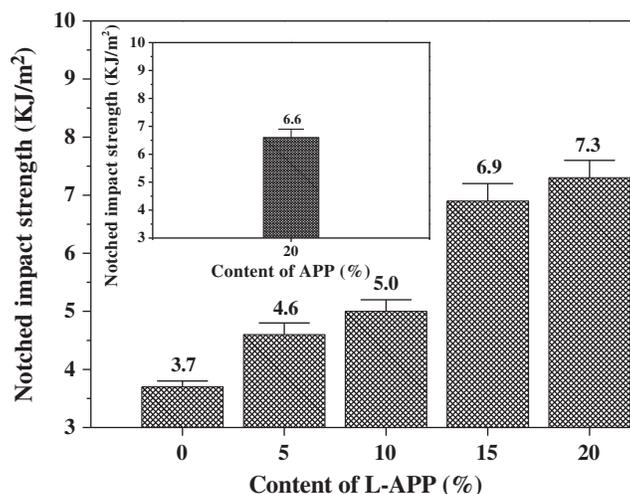


Figure 5: Effect of L-APP and APP content on the notched impact strength of samples

L-APP contains a large amount of -OH, which enable it to be well dispersed in the PVA matrix. Strong hydrogen bonds can be formed between L-APP and PVA. This enables even stress distribution when the material is subjected to external forces. Overall, the strong interfacial hydrogen bonds improved the tensile strength of the material. Besides, the bonding between L-APP and PVA and its steric hindrance effect reduced the number of hydrogen bonds formed between PVA molecules. This is conducive to increasing the elongation at break of flame-retardant materials. When the L-APP content exceeded 10 wt %, however, the number of newly formed hydrogen bonds between L-APP and PVA was smaller than the number of destroyed hydrogen bonds between PVA molecules, thus the tensile properties decreased [7,42].

In Fig. 5, the notched impact strength of flame-retardant PVA material enhanced with the increase of L-APP content. The bonding between L-APP and PVA and its steric hindrance effect reduced the number of hydrogen bonds formed between PVA molecules [35,43]. This helped to increase the flexibility of PVA molecules and the impact strength of flame-retardant materials.

In addition, it can be seen from Figs. 4 and 5 that the tensile strength, elongation at break and impact strength of the sample containing 20% APP were lower than those of the sample containing the same content of L-APP. This is due to the worse compatibility of APP and PVA, and the more serious aggregation of APP in the PVA substrate.

3.5 Flame Retardant Performance

3.5.1 LOI Analysis

In order to simulate ignition in the atmosphere, the sample was ignited and burned in a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen at different concentrations. This enables to determine the minimum oxygen concentration (i.e., LOI) required to maintain the combustion of material. TPVA and flame-retardant PVA were tested for LOI and the results are shown in Fig. 6.

The LOI of the TPVA was 28.1%, indicating a certain degree of flame retardancy. The TPVA material contains a large amount of hydroxyl groups. During combustion, the PVA molecular chains underwent dehydration before breaking, and a large amount of carbides and water vapor were generated. The carbonized components no longer generated flammable gases and the presence of water lowered the combustion temperature and inhibited the combustion process. Experimental data indicated that the LOI of TPVA material was further improved by adding L-APP. When the content of L-APP reached 20%, the LOI of the material was as high as 33.1%, which is equivalent to the material containing 20% APP. This

is due to the synergistic flame retardant effects of phosphorus and nitrogen in L-APP as well as the char-formation effect of lignin, which enhanced insulation shield effect to heat flux, oxygen and combustible pyrolysis products [44,45].

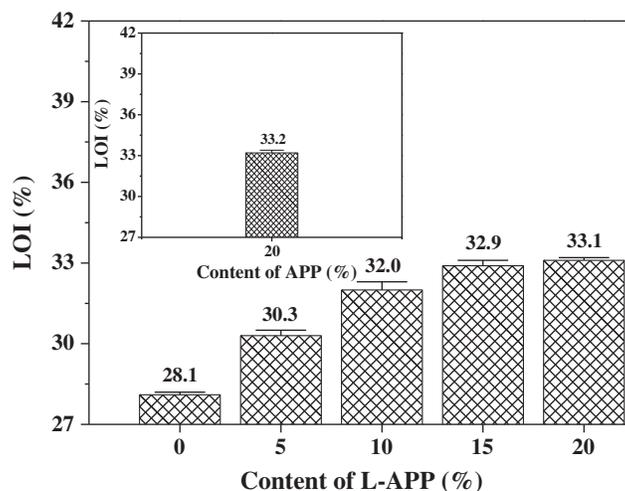


Figure 6: Effect of L-APP and APP content on LOI of flame retardant PVA composites

3.5.2 Vertical Burning

Vertical burning test was performed to investigate the flammability, and burning rate and flame spread of pure PVA and flame-retardant PVA was taken to determine their fire danger levels. The test results are shown in [Tab. 2](#).

Table 2: UL-94 test results of PVA composites

L-APP content (wt%)	0	5	10	15	20
UL-94 level	NR	V-2	V-1	V-0	V-0

The total burning time of TPVA was 375 s, there were drips during the burning process, and the cotton underneath catches fire. When the L-APP content was 5%, the total burning time of flame-retardant PVA material was 224 s, a small amount of dripping occurred during the burning process, and the ignited cotton underneath was quickly extinguished. The material only reached V-2 UL-94 level of fire retardancy at this loading level. As the L-APP content reached 15%, the total burning time of flame-retardant PVA material was 42 s and no drips were produced during combustion. The material reached V-0 UL-94 level of flame retardancy. The burning time of flame-retardant PVA materials decreased with the increase of L-APP content, indicating increasing flame retardancy of material.

3.5.3 SEM Analysis

The carbon layer formed during combustion can insulate heat and combustible gas, and thus prevent the combustion of the polymer. SEM was performed here to investigate the morphology of the carbon layer of TPVA and flame-retardant PVA composites after LOI measurement ([Fig. 7](#)).

The carbon layer of TPVA is discontinuous and filled with pores ([Fig. 7](#)). After 5% of L-APP was added, the carbon layer becomes continuous and there are tablets formed. This means that there are acid sources or carbon-forming substances in L-APP, and the charcoal effect is good. As shown in [Figs. 7C and 7E](#), When the

content of L-APP reached 10%, the carbon layer shows a honeycomb structure, and many air bubbles are uniformly distributed in the carbon layer, which is similar to APP. This indicates that there are many gas sources in L-APP and the expansion and foaming effect is good.

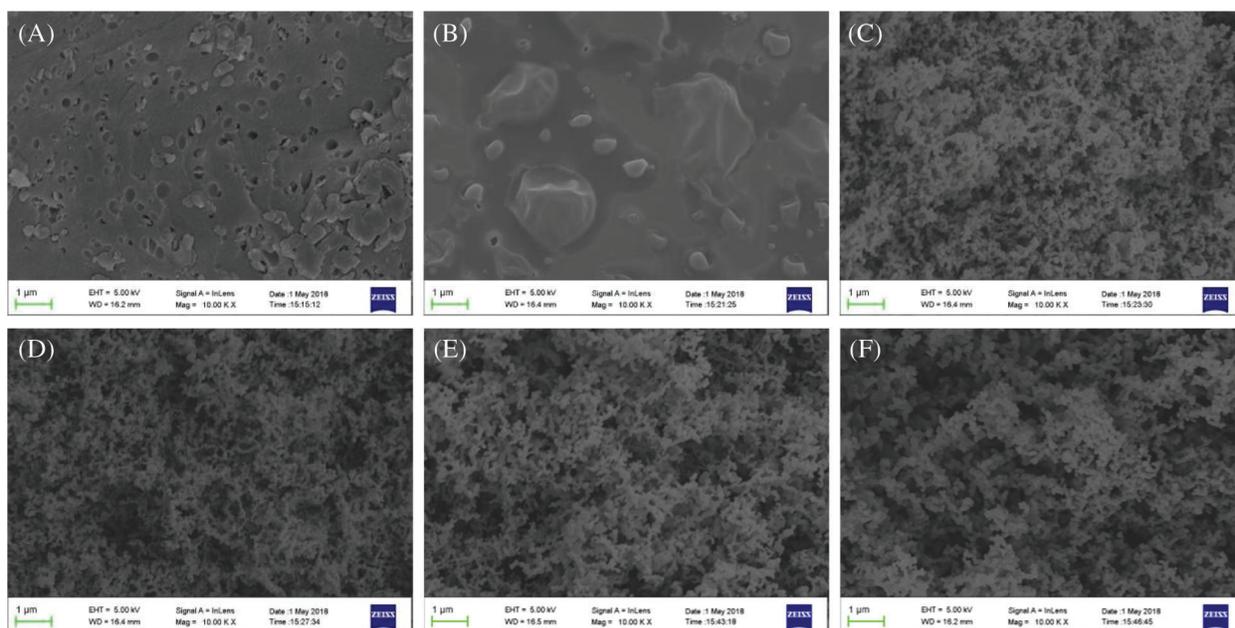


Figure 7: SEM images of residues obtained from: A-pure PVA, B-flame-retardant PVA at a loading of 5% L-APP, C-flame-retardant PVA at a loading of 10% L-APP, D-flame-retardant PVA at a loading of 15% L-APP, E-flame-retardant PVA at a loading of 20% L-APP, F-flame-retardant PVA at a loading of 20% APP (X10000)

3.6 TGA Analysis

Thermogravimetric method was used to investigate the thermal degradation of PVA composites. The test results are shown in Fig. 8.

In Fig. 8, the weight loss of pure PVA can be divided into four stages. First, the sample underwent a slight weight loss from room temperature to 230°C, which is mainly due to the decomposition of auxiliary agent contained in the TPVA. Second, when temperature increased from 230 to 350°C, dramatic weight loss occurred and the weight loss ratio reached 81%. This is due to the decomposition of non-crystalline region of PVA. Third, as the temperature rose from 350 to 550°C, the weight loss became slower and is due to the decomposition of crystalline region of PVA. Finally, the weight of the sample remained almost stable as the temperature exceeded 500°C [46].

The weight loss of flame-retardant PVA with 5% L-APP can be roughly divided into five stages. First, the slight weight loss from room temperature to 230°C is mainly due to the decomposition of additives. Second, the dramatic weight loss (67%) in 240–375°C is mainly due to the decomposition of non-crystalline region of PVA and L-APP branches. The relatively slow weight loss in 375–600°C is mainly attributed to the decomposition of crystalline region of PVA and most of L-APP. The slow weight loss in 600–760°C is mainly caused by the decomposition of remaining L-APP. After 760°C, the weight of the sample remained almost unchanged. With increase in L-APP content, the weight loss trend of flame-retardant TPVA is similar to that of flame-retardant PVA with 5% L-APP. However, the temperatures

corresponding to the latter four stages of weight loss gradually increased with increase in L-APP content. This means that adding L-APP can improve the thermal stability of PVA.

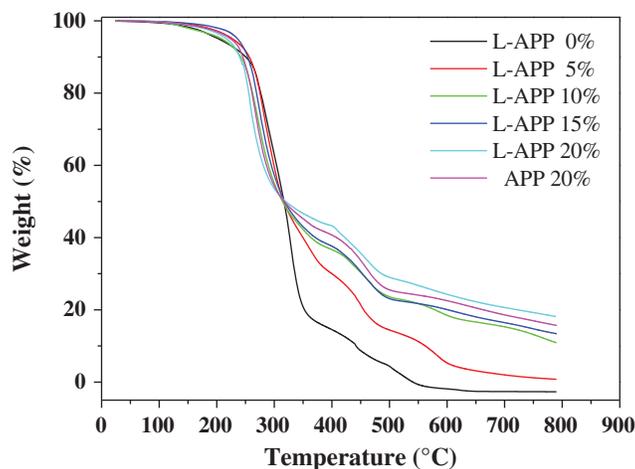


Figure 8: TGA curves of PVA and flame-retardant PVA

Also note that the residual carbon weight of flame-retardant PVA was greater than that of pure PVA. As the L-APP content increased, the residual carbon weight of flame-retardant PVA also increased. When the L-APP content was 20%, the weight of the residual carbon of the flame retardant TPVA was 18.1% by weight, but the value of the sample containing 20% APP was only 15.7%. This further shows that the char-forming ability of L-APP is better than that of APP, and the flame retardancy of flame-retardant PVA increases as the content of L-APP.

4 Conclusions

Infrared analysis showed that chemical reaction occurred among lignin, phosphoric acid and carbamide. The compatibility of TPVA and L-APP is better than that of APP. Compared with APP/TPVA composite materials, L-APP/TPVA composite materials had the same excellent flame retardant performance and better mechanical properties and carbon forming ability. Furthermore, the processing fluidity, tensile strength, elongation at break, impact strength and thermal stability of TPVA were found to be improved with the addition of L-APP. When the L-APP content reaches 15%, the LOI, UL-94, tensile strength, elongation at break, impact strength and MFI of the flame retardant PVA were 32.9%, V-0, 34.9 MPa, 114.0%, 6.9 KJ/m², 18.5 g/10 min, respectively. Experimental data indicated that PVA composites with fire retardancy and high performance of mechanical properties was successfully prepared. This work can promote the high-value utilization of lignin and the application of PVA in the fields of fire protection.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to report regarding the present study.

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