ACTIVE PACKAGING BASED ON ETHYLENE SCAVENGER PP / ORGANOMODIFIED CLAY NANOCOMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

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Ethylene scavenger active packaging is used for extend the shelf-life of fresh fruits and vegetables. In this work, Na-bentonite was treated with DOEM surfactant in order to prepare organomodified bentonite. The organomodified bentonite was compounded with polypropylene by using Surlyn® ionomer as a compatibilizer. Aluminum hydroxide and aluminum acetate were added to the composites to enhance the ethylene removal capacity. The composites were fabricated in the form of packaging film by using the blow film extrusion method. The organomodified bentonite was characterized by using XRD and FT-IR. The dspacing of the organomodified bentonite increased after treating with DOEM surfactant. The ethylene gas removal capacity of organomodified bentonite was determined by Gas Chromatography. The degradation temperatures of the nanocomposite packaging films were improved. The mechanical properties of nanocomposite packaging films were investigated. Increased organomodified bentonite loading enhanced the elastic modulus but decreased other tensile properties. SEM images showed the dispersion of organomodified bentonite with ethylene scavenger on the nanocomposite films and TEM image showed that both intercalation and exfoliation are occurred in the PP/organomodified bentonite active packaging films. Ethylene gas permeability of the nanocomposite films decreased when compared to polypropylene film.

บทคัดย่อ

ยุคันธร วโรทัย: บรรจุภัณฑ์พอลิพรอพิลีนนาโนคอมพอสิทคักจับก๊าซเอทธิลีน (Active Packaging Based on Ethylene Scavenger PP / Organomodified Clay Nanocomposites) อ. ที่ปรึกษา: คร.หทัยกานต์ มนัสปียะ, รศ.คร.รัตนวรรณ มกรพันธุ์ และ ผศ. คร.มานิตย์ นิธิธนากุล 89 หน้า

บรรจุภัณฑ์ดักจับก๊าซเอทธิลินสามารถช่วยยืดอายุการเก็บรักษาผลไม้และผักสดไว้ได้นาน ขึ้น ในงานวิจัยนี้แร่คินเหนียวเบนโทไนท์ทำปฏิกิริยาแลกเปลี่ยนไอออนกับสารลดแรงตึงผิว DOEM เพื่อให้ได้ออร์กาโนเคลย์เบนโทไนท์ จากนั้นนำไปผสมกับพอลิพรอพิลีน โดยใช้เซอร์ ลีนไอโอโนเมอร์เป็นสารช่วยผสม อลูมิเนียมไฮดรอกไซด์และอลูมิเนียมอะซิเตทถูกนำมาผสมกับ ออร์กาโนเคลย์เบนโทไนท์เพื่อเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในการคักจับก๊าซเอทธิลีน บรรจุภัณฑ์ถุงพลาสติก ถูกขึ้นรูปด้วยวิธีเป่าขึ้นรูป ออร์กาโนเคลย์ถูกตรวจสอบโดยใช้ XRD และ FT-IR พบว่า ระยะห่างระหว่างชั้นของแร่คินเหนียวเพิ่มมากขึ้นเมื่อทำปฏิกิริยากับสารลดแรงตึงผิว วิธีGas Chromatography ใช้ในการวัดความสามารถในการกำจัดก๊าซเอทธิลีนของแร่คินเหนียว อุณหภูมิ การสลายตัวของพอลิพรอพิลีนนาโนคอมโพสิท เพิ่มสูงขึ้น เมื่อปริมาณออร์กาโนเคลย์เพิ่มมากขึ้น มอดูลัสเพิ่มขึ้นแต่ค่าความทนแรงดึงลดลง ภาพ จาก SEM แสดงการกระจายของออร์กาโนเคลย์ และสารกำจัดก๊าซเอทธิลีน ภาพจาก TEM แสดงการแทรกตัวของพอลิเมอร์ในชั้นแร่ดินเหนียว และการแตกกระจายของแร่คินเหนียวในพอลิพรอพิลีนนาโนคอมโพสิท ค่าการซึมผ่านของก๊าซเอทธิลีนลดลงเมื่อเปรียบเทียบกับพอลิพรอพิลีน

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