

Water Absorption of Environment Friendly Sugar Palm Fibre Reinforced Vinyl Ester Composites at Different Fibre Arrangements



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Abstract

A study on water absorption of sugar palm fibre reinforced vinyl ester (VE) composites at different fibre arrangements is presented in this paper. Hand lay-up method was used in preparing the composites and water absorption was determined using a balance and water absorption equation. Results revealed that unidirectional fibre composites demonstrate the lowest value of water absorption compared to bidirectional fibre composites (0°/90° and ±45° fibre arrangements) but all composites showed high water absorption compared to neat VE, which may be attributed to incompatibility between fibre and matrix in composites that led to micro bubble and void.

Keywords: Fibre arrangements; Vinyl ester; Sugar palm; Water absorption; Natural fibre composites

Introduction

Research on sugar palm fibres as composite-based natural fibre was intensified in the recent years due to some advantages that they offer such as high specific properties and generally they do not pose harmful effects on the human health and the environment. It is also biodegradable and renewable. In the past, many research works had been conducted on the use of sugar palm fibres as reinforcement in polymer composites [1-4]. Water absorption is the

ability of the porous materials to retain a certain amount of water in the air spaces. Water absorption of the materials determined whether or not the materials are resistance to water when they are exposed in the open environment. Compared to many natural fibres, sugar palm fibre has superior water resistant properties and it has been used in marine and outdoor application such as to make house roofs and small boat (Figure 1 & 2).



Figure 1: Houses in a village in Indonesia using roofs made from sugar palm fibres.



Figure 2: Sugar palm/glass fibre reinforced hybrid composite boat.

Leman et al. [5] investigated water absorption properties of sugar palm fibre reinforced epoxy composites and significant important results were obtained. Dhakal et al. [6] studied the effect of water absorption on the mechanical properties of hemp fibre reinforced unsaturated polyester composites. Specimens were immersed in a de-ionised water bath at 25 °C and 100 °C at different time durations. The percentage of water absorption increased with the increase in fibre volume fraction in composites. Tensile and flexural properties of composites decreased while percentage moisture uptakes increased. Vilay et al. [7] used bagasse, a residue of sugarcane milling process, as reinforcement in unsaturated polyester composites and investigated its effect on fibre surface treatment and fibre loading. Fibre surface treatment using acrylic acid was better than sodium hydroxide as far as mechanical properties were concerned. Moreover, treated fibre composites show less water absorption compared to untreated fibre composites.

Water absorption of pultruded jute fibre reinforced unsaturated polyester composites were studied by Akil et al. [8]. The flexural and compression properties were found to be decreased with the increase in percentage of water uptake. Nadlene et al. [9] used roselle fibre as reinforcement for VE composites. They compared the properties of roselle fibre reinforced VE composites using silane coupling agent and alkalization as chemical treatment, with the untreated fibre reinforced VE composites. Results showed that silane coupling agent was the best chemical treatment agent in the composites in reducing water absorption. VE was used in this research as polymer matrix in sugar palm composites. VE resins are highly resistant to acids, alkalis, solvents, hypochlorites, and peroxides. Its cost is comparable to polyesters and epoxies [10]. Compared to polyesters, VE resins have higher elongation to failure, which allows more load to be delivered to the reinforcement. VE is available for applications up to the temperature of 121 °C.

In this paper, an investigation of water absorption of environment friendly sugar palm fibre reinforced vinyl ester composites at different fibre arrangements is presented.

Materials and Methods

The sugar palm fibres were obtained from Kampung Kuala Jempol, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia as reinforcement in polymer matrix composites with vinyl ester (VE) was used as matrix. VE resin, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP), and cobalt were procured from Berjaya Bintang Timur Sdn. Bhd, in Cheras, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. MEKP and cobalt were used as catalyst and accelerator, respectively.

Composite preparation

The mould with the size of 150mm x 150mm x 3mm was used and the method used in the fabrication process was hand lay-up process. In the current study, fibres arrangements in the composites were set in three ways; unidirectional direction (0°), in bidirectional 0°/90° woven and ±45° woven arrangement. The long sugar palm fibres were soaked in tap water for 24 hours to remove the dirt from the core section. Then fibres were further washed and let dried at room temperature (25-30 °C) for two weeks. After the fibres were completely dried, they were ready to be used in fabrication process. As stated earlier, the fibres were arranged into mould in three different arrangements. Then, the matrix was poured in the mould.

VE resin was mixed evenly with MEKP before the cobalt was added. The ratio used for mixing VE, MEKP, and cobalt was 100:2.4:1. VE and MEKP systems were made ready and cobalt was added. The mixture was stirred for about 30 seconds. Then, the mixture was poured onto the fibres already placed inside the mould. Once the mixture was fully transferred inside the mould, the mould was covered by a metal sheet. The composites were cured for 24 hours at room temperature of 25-30 °C. After the curing process, the mould was opened and the composite plates were taken out.

From the composite plates, composite specimens were cut using a small band saw.

Determination of water absorption of sugar palm fibre vinyl ester composites

Water absorption is perceived as an increase in weight percentage in the material. The specimens were dried in an oven (time and temperature were fixed) and then placed in a desiccator to cool. The weight of each specimen was measured and recorded before and after the composites were soaked into water. The composite specimens, immersed in the water were removed and were later dried with cloth and weighed by a balance. Measurement of water absorption was expressed as a percentage loss in weight as shown in following formula:

$$\text{Water absorption (\%)} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{W_1} \times 100$$

Where,

W1 = weight of composites before being immersed into water (g)

W2 = weight of composites after being immersed into water (g)

Composite specimens were immersed in the water to investigate the water absorption of composites at different fibre orientations. The samples were soaked into water for 24 hours. The results of water absorption of the composites before and after soaking were collected.

Results and Discussion

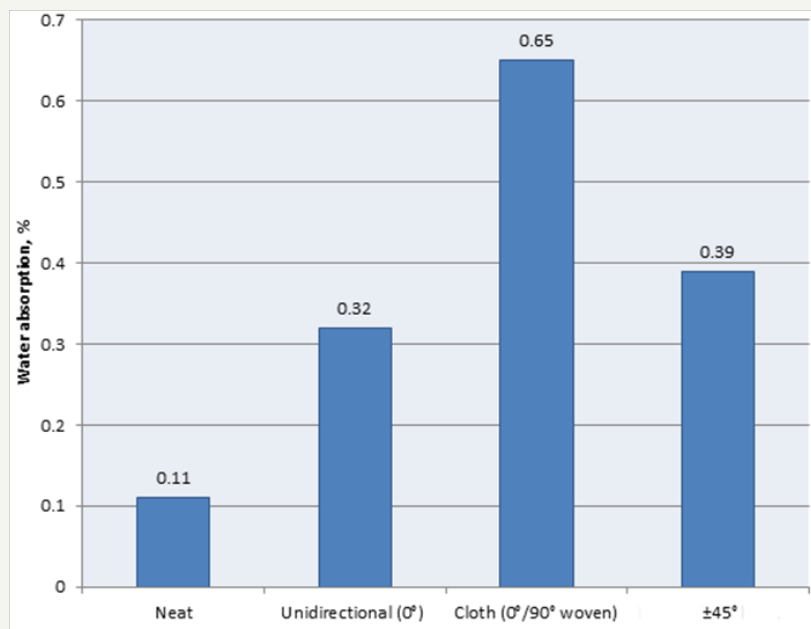


Figure 3: Average results of water absorption of sugar palm vinyl ester composites.

The experimental results of water absorption are presented in (Figure 3). The results showed that bio composites absorbed more water compared to neat VE. It was probably that sugar palm fibre is hydrophilic in nature and absorbs moisture whereas neat VE is hydrophobic, and therefore good compatibility was not achieved. Among three sugar palm VE composites investigated, unidirectional fibre composites showed the lowest water absorption (it is the most water resistant), followed by bidirectional ±45° and 0°/90° cloth with the values of 0.32, 0.39, and 0.65 %, respectively. Although the amount of fibre loading is similar for each composite, the difference in results of water absorption is caused by different types of fibre orientation.

The factors that influenced the water absorption are type of polymer and fibre used, temperature and the exposure time. Unidirectional fibre composites showed lower water absorption

than bidirectional fibre composites. For all composites, since fibre treatment was not done, incompatible fibres and matrices in fibre composites tend to generate voids at the fibre-matrix interface, which increased the free volume and more permeable [11]. Micro-bubbles trapped in the composites eventually became micro-void thus increased water absorption [5]. Both bidirectional fibre composites demonstrated high water absorption compared to unidirectional fibre composites. However, the study of Paplham et al. [12] showed that water absorption was independent of fibre orientation, but the fibres used were not a natural fibre but synthetic fibres.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The performance of environment friendly sugar palm fibre reinforced VE composites at different fibre arrangements were

studied from viewpoint of water absorption. Fibre composites have high water absorption than neat VE due to presence of natural fibre. Besides, it caused by voids which have been generated from incompatible fibre and matrices. Fibre treatment is proposed in future study to enhance the compatibility of them in order to reduce water absorption of composites.

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