

PROPERTIES OF FIBROUS COMPOSITES WITH POLYESTER: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN SISAL FIBER AND PET.

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Abstract: Fiber-reinforced composites represent 75% of the application of these materials in several industrial segments. However, it seeks to improve technical characteristics and reduce the environmental impact through the use of sustainable raw materials such as natural fibers and other fibers from industrial waste. In this sense, the objective of this work was to study and compare the mechanical properties of polyester composites (PL) reinforced with natural sisal fiber and residues of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) synthetic fibers. Initially, the moisture and morphology of the fibers were evaluated. Composites with PL matrix were obtained and the fiber concentration was varied by 1%, 3%, and 5% by weight. In the composites, the mechanical properties under flexion and impact resistance were evaluated. It can be concluded that the level of reinforcement with sisal fibers did not significantly affect the mechanical properties evaluated. However, the PET fiber provided significant improvements in the properties of the composite. Thus, it is concluded that composites reinforced with PET fiber residue have advantages in the development of new material with sustainable characteristics.

Keywords: Sisal fiber; PET fiber; Polymeric composites; Mechanical properties.

PROPRIEDADES DE COMPÓSITOS FIBROSOS COM POLIÉSTER: UMA ANÁLISE COMPARATIVA ENTRE FIBRA DE SISAL E PET.

Resumo: Compósitos reforçados com fibras representam 75% da aplicação destes materiais em diversos segmentos industriais. No entanto, busca-se aprimorar as características técnicas e redução do impacto ambiental através da utilização de matérias primas sustentáveis como fibras naturais e outras fibras oriundas de resíduos industriais. Neste sentido, o objetivo deste trabalho foi estudar e comparar as propriedades mecânicas de compósitos de poliéster (PL) reforçados com fibra natural de sisal e resíduos de fibras sintéticas de politereftalato de etileno (PET). Inicialmente a umidade e morfologia das fibras foram avaliadas. Obteve-se compósitos com matriz de PL e variou-se a concentração das fibras em 1%, 3% e 5% em massa. Nos compósitos foram avaliadas as propriedades mecânicas sob flexão e resistência ao impacto. Pode-se concluir que o nível de reforço com fibras de sisal não afetou significativamente as propriedades mecânicas avaliadas. Todavia, a fibra de PET

proporcionou melhorias significativas nas propriedades do compósito. Dessa forma, conclui-se que os compósitos reforçados com resíduo de fibra de PET apresentam vantagens no desenvolvimento de um novo material com características sustentáveis.

Palavras-chave: Fibra de sisal; Fibra de PET; Compósitos poliméricos; Propriedades mecânicas.

1. INTRODUCTION

Levels of carbon oxide emissions into the atmosphere have become increasingly alarming over the years. This situation becomes worrying due to the accumulation of these gases, which are identified as one of the main aggravating factors of global warming. This problem led to the development of several researches on new materials with a more renewable context. Composites reinforced with natural fibers and textiles emerge as alternatives to reduce environmental impact in a scenario in which new materials with improved properties are linked to reduced environmental damage [1].

The class of materials that best suits the requirements described and with a wide range of applications are composites. Composites are materials made up of two or more phases on a macroscopic scale, obtained from the mixture of two or more different materials, whose mechanical properties must be superior to those of the constituent materials. To achieve the desired properties in a composite material, each element (matrix, reinforcement, and interface) must have appropriate characteristics. Thus, its properties will depend on the characteristics of its constituents, the relative concentration, the characteristics of the interface, the efficiency in the preparation and transformation process, in order to ensure the best morphology in the final composite. [2,3].

Polymeric composites reinforced with fibers have wide applications in the industrial and civil construction sectors. Composites are materials that present advantages in their use, as they allow to obtain special properties from the coalescence of different materials, whereas this junction results in new applications [4].

Technologically, the most important composites are those in which the dispersed phase is in the form of fibers. These materials combine high strength and stiffness with low weight, as the reinforcement mechanism is associated with the transfer of tension from the fiber to the matrix. In this context, this work aimed to evaluate the properties of polyester matrix (PL) composites reinforced with two sustainable fibers, sisal fiber and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and to compare the mechanical properties obtained in composites reinforced with each one of them. Sisal fiber has received special attention in Brazil, as it corresponds to about 70% of the commercial production of all hard fibers in the country. Sisal fibers are rigid, inflexible, and have superior strength compared to other natural fibers, in addition to good durability. They consist of cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, pectin, wax, and water-soluble substances, the first three compounds being responsible for the physical and mechanical properties of sisal fiber [5].

The second fiber studied in this work is PET fiber, a polymer widely used because it is a polyester of great relevance in the industrial context. The application of PET fibers as a reinforcement in automotive components has great prominence due

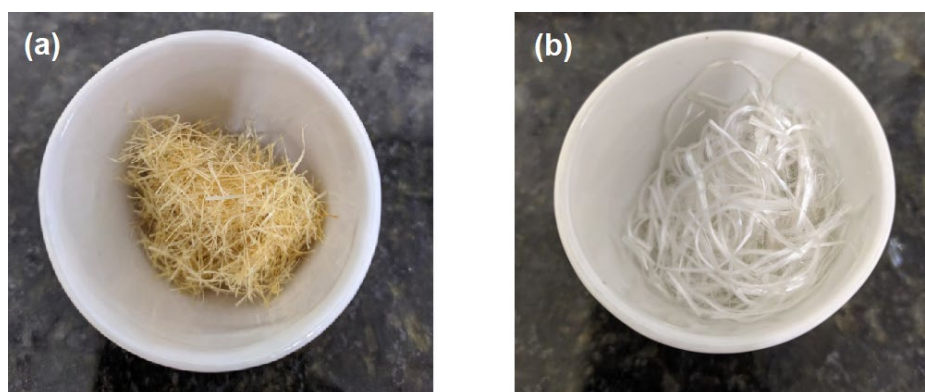
to the excellent mechanical properties and thermal stability intrinsic to the fiber. Academic and industrial interest has guided the development of extensive studies on the crystallization of PET, which is induced by the orientation of its polymer chains, giving rise to structural evolution of practical implications in the optimization of fiber properties. In addition to its triclinic crystalline form, PET forms a mesomorphic phase, which has an intermediate structure between the crystalline and amorphous part of the polymer [6,7].

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Materials

The composites were made using two types of fibers as reinforcement. Sisal fiber (Figure 1a), originated from the rope making process of companies located in the city of Conceição de Coité-BA and PET fiber (Figure 1b). PET fiber is an industrial waste generated during the process of obtaining fabrics used in tire reinforcements. This fiber was made available by industry in the city of Camaçari-BA. The choice of fibers is due to the opportunity to use industrial waste for the development of new materials, reducing the environmental impact caused by disposal.

Figure 1 – Fibers used. (a) sisal fiber; (b) PET fiber.



As a matrix, accelerated, thixotropic, and low viscosity unsaturated polyester resin was used, in general, it is a resin indicated for the manufacture of composite parts by open molding, in the processes of Hand Lay Up and Spray Up.

2.2. Fiber Humidity Content

To evaluate the humidity, oven drying was performed. Samples of sisal fiber and PET were subjected to temperatures of 80, 90, 100, and 110 ° C in a SOLAB model SL-102 greenhouse with air circulation and renewal. The humidity was related to the mass of the samples and the measurement of this parameter was performed every 60 minutes until the mass stabilized. To calculate the humidity in percentage, the relation of the equation used. (1):

$$\text{humidity (\%)} = \frac{(\text{wet mass} - \text{dry mass})}{\text{wet mass}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

2.3. Fiber Morphology

Morphological analyzes were performed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). To carry out the analyzes, the sisal and PET fibers underwent a carbon deposition process on the surface, the procedure was performed with the Denton Vacuum equipment model Desk V. The scanning electron microscopy was performed with the equipment of the brand Jeol model JSM-6510 LV.

2.4. Composites Manufacturing Process

The composites were manufactured in a silicone mold following the dimensions required by the ASTM D638-14 tensile strength test standard. The proportion of 5% by volume of the catalyst was used for the polyester resin and 12 minutes for curing. The composites were obtained with 1, 3, and 5% by weight of the fibers. These percentages were defined by experimental observations since higher concentrations would make the molding of the specimens unfeasible in the mold used. After de-molding, the specimens were exposed to air for 24 hours so that the resin curing process was completed. Then, the specimens were separated, stored, and cataloged according to the compositions.

2.5. Mechanical Property of Composites

To evaluate the mechanical properties of the composites obtained with the different fiber formulations, mechanical tests of flexion and impact resistance were performed on pure resin and composites reinforced with sisal and PET fibers.

The mechanical tests were performed at the Mechanical Testing Laboratory at SENAI CIMATEC. To determine the impact resistance, an Instron machine, model CEAST 9050, with a 2.7 J hammer and IZOD configuration, without a notch, was used, following the ASTM D4812 standard. The flexural properties were obtained through the 3-point test following the ASTM D790-17 standard on the universal testing machine Emic Model DL 2000 and the data were processed using the Tesc Software.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Fiber Humidity Content

Table 1 shows the humidity for the sisal and PET fibers as a function of the temperature used in the greenhouse.

Table 1 - Humidity of sisal fibers as a function of time and temperature.

Sample	Temperature (°C)	Test time (hours)	Humidity (%)
Sisal fiber	80	4	7,71
	90		6,55
	100		7,16
	110		7,25
PET fiber	80		1,36
	90		1,49
	100		1,6
	110		2,04

The results show that the sisal fiber has the highest percentage of moisture at all temperatures used. This behavior was already expected, considering that it is a vegetable fiber with hygroscopic characteristics, in addition to having hydroxyls and other polar groups [8,9]. The PET fiber samples showed relatively low humidity values. The presence of moisture in polyethylene terephthalate resins is critical mainly in its molten form as it can change the intrinsic viscosity of the polymer by changing the forming conditions under temperature [10]. Therefore, in applications where there is not a high degree of humidity requirement, PET fibers can be used without prior drying.

3.2. Fiber Morphology

Through the micrographs represented in Figure 2a obtained by SEM, it is possible to verify the longitudinal surface of the sisal fiber. This fiber has an angular or almost cylindrical section, with a diameter of 100 to 200 μm and superficial residues with parenchymal cells distributed equally along the fiber. These residues impair the interaction of the fiber with the matrix in a polymeric composite [11].

Figure 2 – SEM of fibers: a) Sisal; b) PET.

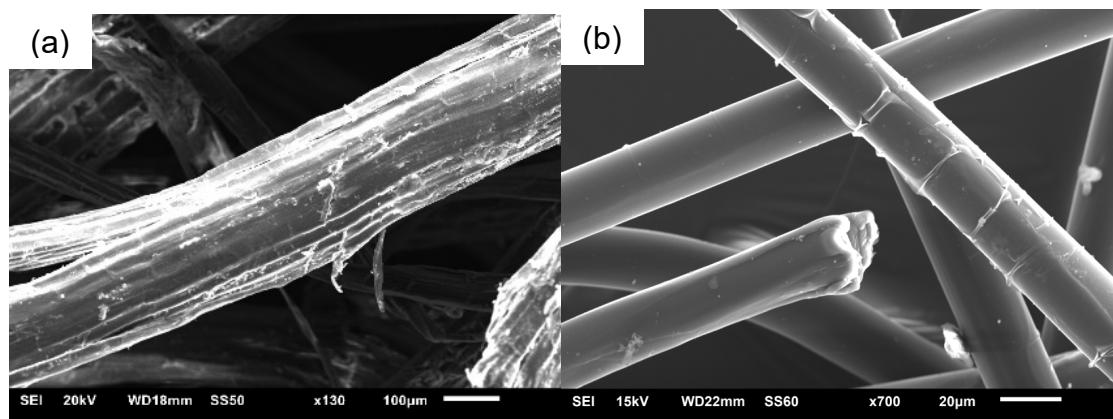
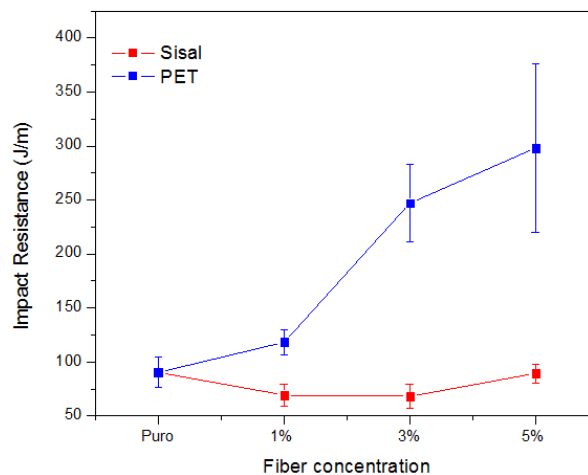


Figure 2b shows the micrograph of the PET fiber, a smooth surface with small surface defects. As described by other authors, the cause of these surface defects or incrustations on the surface of the fibers is not precisely defined, they can arise during the process of obtaining the fibers or in some drying process. [12,13].

3.3. Impact Resistance

Figure 3 shows a comparative graph between the results obtained for impact resistance in composites reinforced with both types of fibers.

Figure 3 - Impact resistance in composites reinforced with sisal and PET.



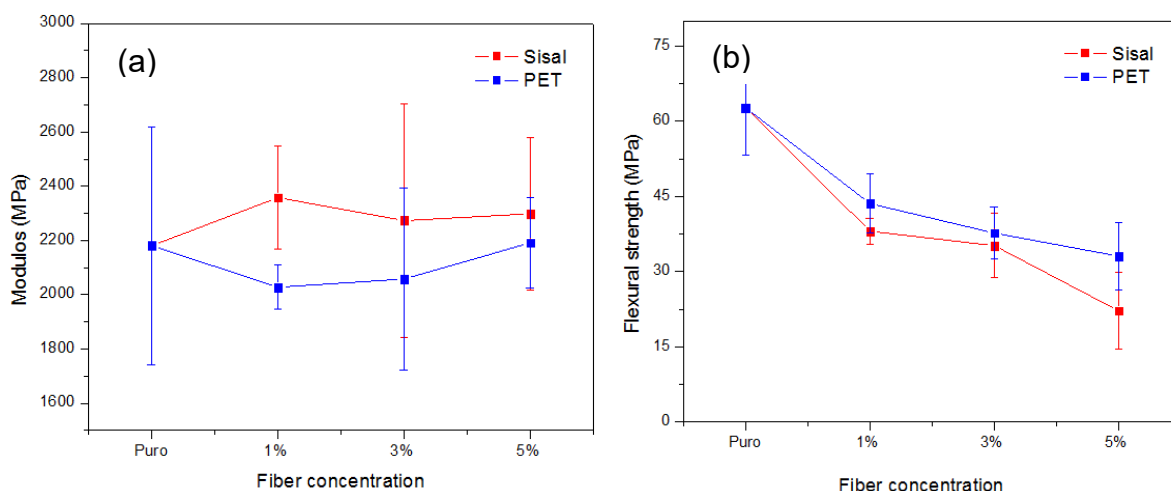
There was a significant positive effect on this property when added to PET fibers. However, the same increase could not be observed with the addition of sisal fibers possibly due to the presence of moisture, moisture generates voids and bubbles during molding. Also, the manual distribution in the manufacture of the samples does not allow a homogeneous distribution of the fibers, being able to generate fragile points in the composite.

The addition of 5% of PET fiber resulted in an increase of more than 300% in this property, the fibers acted as intensifiers of fracture toughness by impact. This can show that there is good compatibility in the interface between polyester matrix and PET fibers, since the chemical structures present in the matrix and reinforcement composition, have a great affinity for being of similar families. Similar results were obtained by other authors, where an increase in the impact resistance of the composites was also observed with the increase in the content of incorporated PET fibers [14].

3.4. Flexural Properties

Figure 4 shows the results of the flexural properties of composites with sisal and PET. Composites with sisal presented elastic moduli larger than composites with PET. A considerable increase in the modulus of elasticity when adding vegetable fibers has been observed in other studies, varying its maximum values also depending on the type of vegetable used [15]. The elastic modulus is an indirect measure of the stiffness of the materials, as natural fibers have a greater stiffness than the polymer, composites were expected to show an increase in this property [16].

Figura 4 – Flexural Properties: (a) Elastic Moduli; (b) Flexural Strength



It was observed that the increase in the volumetric fraction in the two types of fiber led to a reduction in flexural strength (Figure 4b). This result can be justified by the presence of voids due to failures in the molding step. The voids act as stress concentrating points in the composite, which leads to failure and rupture of the material when subjected to stresses lower than those caused by the flexural rupture of the pure polyester matrix [17]. Other factors may also have influenced the result, such as the presence of moisture in the fiber and lack of compatibilizing additives, which hinders the adhesion between the phases resulting in a weak interface.

However, although the behavior of the samples regarding the flexural strength of the composites was similar, the greatest results were obtained for composites reinforced with PET fibers, which helps to confirm that the interaction at the interface between the polyester matrix and the PET reinforcement has more synergy than at the interface with the matrix and the sisal fiber.

4. CONCLUSION

PET and sisal fibers from industrial waste can be used as reinforcement to obtain polyester composites. A 5% concentration of PET fiber results in a significant increase in the impact resistance values of the composites. The presence of moisture in the sisal fiber may have hindered the adhesion between the matrix and the reinforcement, in addition to providing the formation of voids during molding. The flexural strength of the composites reduced in the presence of the evaluated fibers, being lower for higher concentrations of fiber. This behavior can also be associated with the formation of voids in the specimens and poor adhesion between the phases, however, a morphological analysis of the interface must be performed for better conclusions.

Finally, composites reinforced with sisal and PET fibers have advantages in the development of new sustainable material, since they satisfy demand from society for the search for materials composed of renewable raw materials and waste, reducing the environmental impact caused by disposal.

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