
Preparation and Characterization of Acacia Catechu Film: Effect of Monomer (HEMA) and UV Radiation

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Abstract: Nature is the prime source of everythings. So, in this research we selected the plant source for the extraction of resin from acacia catechu. Raw acacia catechu was collected from the plant for the extraction of resin and preparation of film. A mixture of 60% ethanol and 40% benzene was used as solvent for the extraction of resin. After extraction, polymeric films were prepared by casting the extracted solution maintaining the thickness 1 to 3 mm. Now-a-days monomers are widely used for the improvement of properties. In this case monomer (HEMA) was used to improve the mechanical properties of prepared film. Different percentages (10, 12.5 and 15%) of monomer were used with the catechu but 12.5% showed better results than the others two. Different types of high energy radiation (gamma radiation, UV-radiation, etc.) are also widely used for the improvement of different types of properties. With the HEMA grafted catechu film different pass (15, 20 and 25) of UV radiation was applied. The highest result was obtained for the 20 UV radiation pass and the monomer concentration was 12.5% which was taken as optimum. At the optimum condition the highest TS and TM values were 4.5 MPa, and 72MPa respectively as well as the lowest elongation at break was 1.44%.

Keywords: Acacia Catechu, UV-radiation, Composites, Monomer, Tensile Property

1. Introduction

Catechu is an extract of acacia tree (family: Mimosaceae) and is used for different purposes. It can be extracted from different species but *Senegalia catechu* (*Acacia catechu*) is the best source. Ccatechu has antioxidant properties. The main constituents of this plant are catechin and catechu tannic acid along as well as small proportion of brown coloring matter. It also contains tannin, flavotannin, gallotannin, phloratannin, etc [1]. Catechu extract was used in leather tanning, dyeing and preservative for fishing nets [2]. One of the important uses of catechu is medicinal use [3]. The tanning property of catechin in human skin may be supposed to be the active ingredient for the treatment of leucoderma (shiti) [4]. Catechu also has antihormone

activity and relations with the vitamin [5]. Catechu is also important ingredient for the preparation of composite materials for different applications. Catechu based composite materials show significant change in their properties [6].

There are different types of methods applied in composites fabrication for the improvement of mechanical properties. The best ways are monomer grafting, high energy radiation, surface modifier, chemical treatment of reinforcing materials, etc. Gamma and UV radiations are the two most widely used high energy radiations. Gamma radiation is a higher energy than the UV radiation. These two radiations are used mostly in composite modification. The source of gamma radiation is

very costly and the source of UV radiation is less costly. That is why the UV radiation is becoming popular for the radiation application. For the UV radiation application, only the lamp source is required. As the cost of radiation is less, the products prepared by this method are less costly. Another important topic related to this radiation is a health hazard. The hazardous effects of handling the radiation source are relatively less in case of UV radiation than the gamma radiation. These are the main reasons for selecting UV radiation sources for the betterment of mechanical properties of prepared materials [7-11]. Monomer treatment is one of the best methods for the improvement of the properties of the composite materials [12-14]. Different monomer can be use like acrylamide (AA), 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate (HEMA), methylmethacrylate (MMA), 2-hydroxyethylacrylate (HEA), 1, 6-hexanedioldiacrylate (HDDA), 3-(trimethoxysilyl) propylmethacrylate (TMSPM), and urethane acrylate (UA) [15-18].

In this research, work catechu was extracted with solvent and mechanical characterization was made under different UV radiations.

2. Materials

Raw catechu was collected from a local market near Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Monomer HEMA (2-Hydroxyethyl-methacrylate) and Methanol were received from E. Merk, Germany. The molecular weight of the HEMA and Methanol was 130.14 and 32.00 g/mol respectively. Acetone was collected from the British Drug House Limited and the molecular weight was 58.08 g/mol.

3. Methods

3.1. Extraction of Pure Catechu

Raw catechu was collected from plants and preserved at room temperature (25 C). Raw catechu was chopped before mixing in the solvent. Raw catechu was taken in a beaker and in another beaker solvent of ethanol and benzene was prepared with 60% ethanol and 40% benzene. Another 1000 ml beaker was taken for mixing the catechu and solution of 60% ethanol and 40% benzene mixture. The solution was mixed for one hour with continuous stirring. After one hour continuous stirring the solution was kept for two hours for settlement. The process was repeated two times for complete mixing of catechu with the solvent. After two times repetition brownish solid resin was found. The brownish solid resin was kept 12 hours for the removal of solvent, ethanol, and benzene As the solvent was toxic the process was done under the fume hood for safety purposes. After the evaporation of benzene and ethanol, solid resin was obtained. The solid was separated and kept for sun drying. Finally dried resin was washed with methanol to remove trace amounts of ethanol and benzene. After removing the solvent, the sample was kept for further characterization.



Figure 1. Catechu fragments.

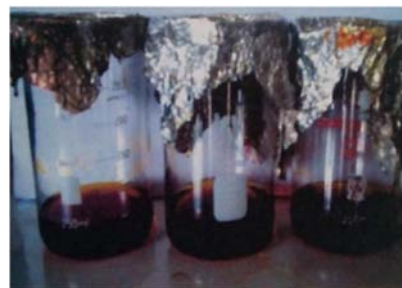


Figure 2. Formulation preparation.

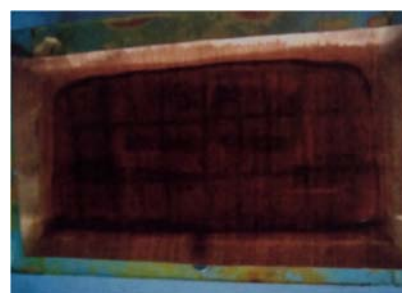


Figure 3. Casting of solution for the preparation of the film.



Figure 4. Solid resin for the preparation of the test specimen.



Figure 5. Test specimens.

3.2. Film Preparation

In this research, monomer was used to modify the ethe

film of catechu. Monomer, HEMA (2-Hydroxyethyl-methacrylate) was used to prepare the desired film. Most of the data presented in this manuscript are average of at least five samples and the results obtained are within the accuracy of $\pm 1\%$. In order to modify the physicochemical properties of the catechu film monomer was used to prepare the film. The solution of monomer was used to prepare the desired film. Different percentages of monomer, HEMA were used for the better properties of prepared film. The monomer was used with the catechu film in different percentages (as 10, 12.5 and 15%). Then the films were prepared by casting the solutions in silicon cloth-covered plates.

4. Results and Discussion

The prepared catechu films were irradiated under UV-radiation with different passes (10, 20 and 25). After irradiation, the TS and TM were increased to some extent but the EB was decreased slightly.

Without radiation 12.5% HEMA grafted film showed highest TS properties and at 15% HEMA grafted Lowest TS was obtained. Similar results were observed for the TM properties. On the other hand, lowest EB was observed for 12.5% HEMA grafted film and highest value was observed for 15% HEMA grafted film. When different dose of UV radiation was passed through the films there was a little change in mechanical properties. Three dose (15, 20 and 25 UV-pass) was applied through the film and the best result was obtained from the 20 UV-pass. For the 20 UV pass the tensile strength and the tensile modulus was increased 65% and 30% respectively relative to the non-irradiated films. On the other hand the elongation at break for the 20 UV pass was 43% lower than the non-irradiated films. Among the three

percentages of the monomer the best results were obtained for the 12.5% grafted films in all the cases.

The variation of the mechanical properties of the film was maybe for the free radicals production under the different doses of UV pass. As the radiation dose increased the free radical formation was also increased in some extent and consequently the cross-linking was also increased. Thus the tensile strength and the tensile modulus were also increased. But due to the increased cross-linking the elongation at break was decreased. When higher radiation dose was applied there might be the bond breaking of the polymer thus the previously described property changed oppositely. This is the reason of getting highest TS and TM at moderate irradiation say 20 UV pass and the lowest at high 25 UV pass. For the same reason the lowest EB was obtained at moderate UV pass and the highest at high radiation dose. Some free radicals were produced during the UV radiation. The produced free radicals further reacted with themselves and each other. Which made the mechanical properties different from the non-irradiated film of catechu and HEMA.

With the variation of monomer percentages in the catechu film, the mechanical properties were varied. When small percentages of monomer were added, the mechanical properties were increased in some extent. At the 12.5% monomer grafting, the mechanical properties were highest. But, when more monomer was added with the catechu film the mechanical properties were decreased at certain limit. This is because of the forced transfer of the monomer and catechu. When certain limit of monomer was added to the catechu film the force transfer between the monomer and catechu was increased. But, when more monomer was added, the mechanical properties were decreased. This is because of the barrier of the monomer and catechu.

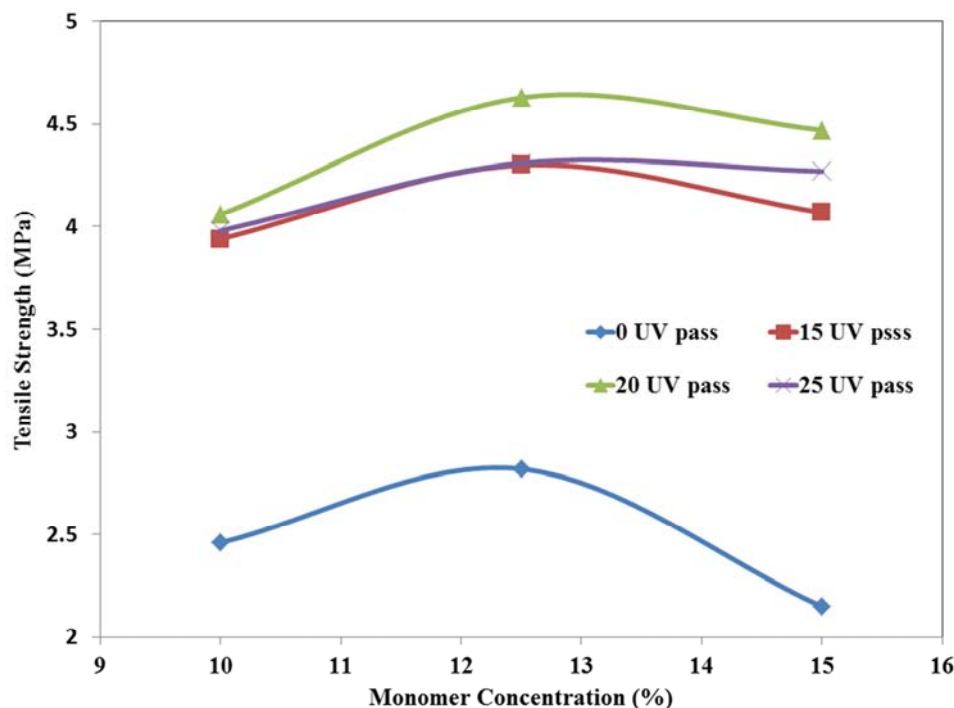


Figure 6. Change of tensile strength at different UV passes and different monomer concentrations.

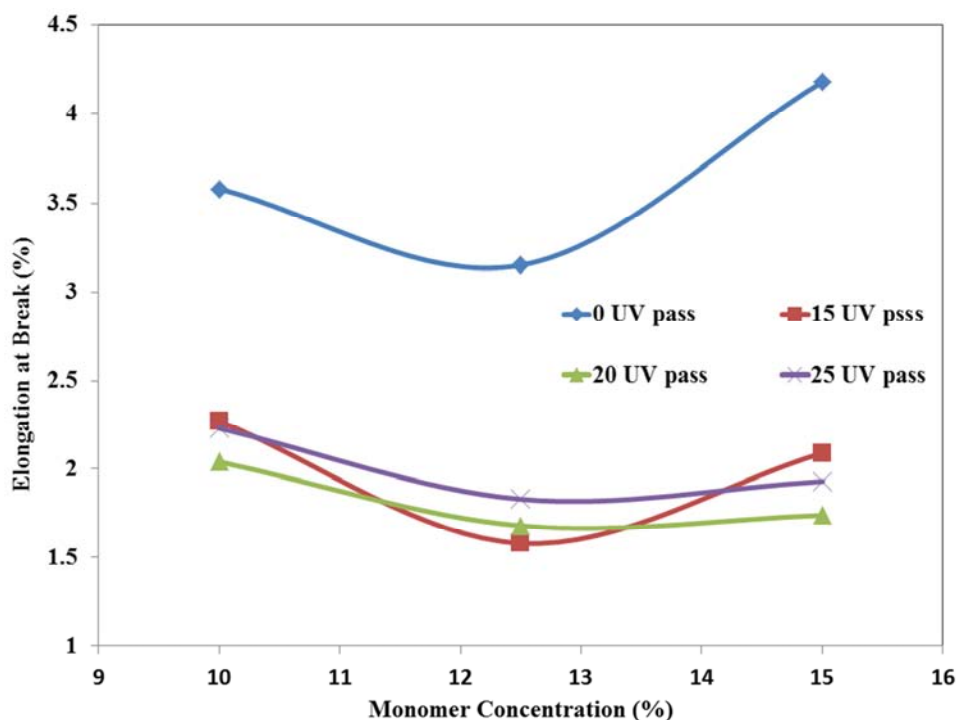


Figure 7. Change of elongation at break at different UV passes and different monomer concentrations.

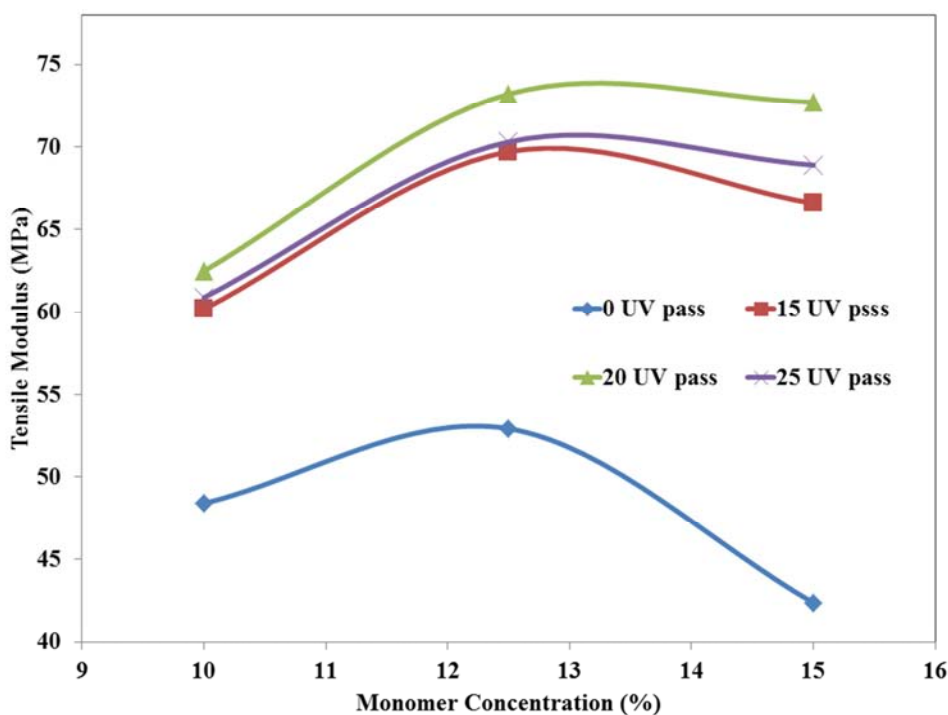


Figure 8. Change of tensile modulus at different UV passes and different monomer concentrations.

5. Conclusion

At different percentages of HEMA, the mechanical properties of the films were varied significantly. At the 12.5 HEMA percentage, the best results were obtained. These improved properties may be increased their application fields. If further improvement of film is required then we can

apply 20 UV pass through the Catechu films. For the high elongation at break, then non-irradiated 15% HEMA containing is the best. The highest TS and TM values were measured for the 12.5% HEMA grafted 20 UV pass films. In short it can be said that 12.5% HEMA grafted and 20 UV pass irradiation is the best Catechu film.

Declaration

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding this research.

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