

MONTMORILLONITE NANOCCLAY REINFORCED CARBOXYMETHYL CELLULOSE/HYDROPHOBIC TiO₂ NANOCOMPOSITE AS A BIODEGRADABLE FOOD PACKAGING MATERIAL

C.V. Ihalavithana^{1*}, S.S.S.D.S. Jagoda² and N.M. Adassooriya¹

¹Department of Chemical and Process Engineering, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

²Department of Veterinary Pathobiology, University of Peradeniya, Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

*e16139@eng.pdn.ac.lk

Recent studies have been conducted on biodegradable polymer nanocomposites from a structural and functional perspective and their applications in food packaging due to triggered concerns of looking for materials and processes compatible with the environment. In this regard, due to its hydrophilic nature, titanium dioxide (TiO₂) underwent hydrophobic modification by stearic acid (SA, 3 w/w% of TiO₂) via a physical coating method using ethanol as the solvent to prepare functional carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) based nanocomposite film appropriate for food packaging. The novel CMC-based ternary nanocomposite film was synthesized by incorporating 5 w/w% of sodium montmorillonite (Na⁺MMT) and 1 w/w% of modified TiO₂ via a drop-casting method. As prepared, the modified TiO₂ and nanocomposite film were characterized by FTIR spectroscopy to demonstrate the interactions and PXRD and TGA analysis to investigate the crystallinity and thermal behaviour of the nanocomposite films, respectively. FTIR results showed that SA was closely and firmly combined with TiO₂ particles; therefore, the changes in surface characteristics of TiO₂ promoted the interaction between CMC, MMT, and TiO₂ in nanocomposite film. According to PXRD analysis, the CMC chains were loaded into the silicate layers' gallery to produce an intercalated nanomorphology. TGA analysis highlighted that physically coated SA in TiO₂ microcrystals had improved thermal stability. The performance of the nanocomposite films was demonstrated by moisture content and tensile tests. The results showed that modified TiO₂ decremented moisture content, tensile strength, and elongation at the break by 2.9%, 29.4%, and 27.0%, respectively. It was deduced that the long hydrocarbon chain of SA, which is non-polar, has conferred hydrophobicity to the nanocomposite, promoting the water-resistance and increasing the extensibility of the film.

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