

Influence of graphene oxide on 'in situ' preparation of nanocomposites with polyvinyl butyral

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ABSTRACT

In this work, polyvinyl butyral (PVB) nanocomposites reinforced with 0.5 to 2.5 wt% of graphene oxide (GO) were synthesized via 'in situ' polymerization. PVB was obtained by condensation of hydroxyl groups of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) with butyraldehyde (BU). Thermogravimetric analyzes (TGA) showed the increase in the thermal conductivity of the nanocomposites compared to PVB. FTIR results showed the conversion of PVA to PVB, but no changes in the spectrum were observed for nanocomposites. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (¹H NMR) shows a change in the degree of acetalization of PVB with the presence of the nanoparticles. When the increase in the concentration of GO, a decrease in the degree of acetalization of PVB is observed. The differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), show a decrease in T_g values, probably caused by the change of degree of acetalization. The results of the Raman spectroscopy analysis show upshift in the G band up to 20 cm⁻¹, associated with the presence of van der Waals interaction between the GO and PVB and the mechanical compression phenomena of the GO nanoparticles are compressed in the 'bulk' of polymer. Thus, it was observed that the 'in situ' polymerization process contributed to the formation of a colloid between GO and water used as solvent in the synthesis. The formation of this colloid helped to improve the interfacial interaction between GO and PVB. However, the presence of GO also contributed to change the degree of acetalization of PVB, as it decreased the condensation of some hydroxyl groups of the precursor PVA degree of acetalization.

Keywords: polyvinyl butyral, graphene oxide, nanocomposites.

1. INTRODUCTION

Polyvinyl butyral (PVB) it is an important resin product that is commonly employed as the adhesive layer of laminated glass in vehicles and house windows. Their transparency combined with mechanical strength, flexibility and adhesiveness to metals our glass and resistance to weathering (rain, humidity, heat) [1,2].

PVB is a random copolymer of vinyl alcohol, vinyl acetate and vinyl butyral obtained by the condensation reaction of polyvinylalcohol (PVA) with butyraldehyde (BU) in acid medium. The final balance of hydroxyl groups and acetals rings will depend on the reaction conditions of the synthesis, and the relationship between these groups can produce a copolymer with varying properties in mechanical strength, permeability and thermal characteristics [3]. Figure 1 shows the chemical structure of PVB.

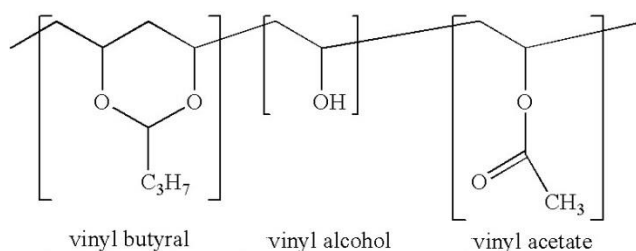


Figure 1: Chemical structure of PVB.

Graphene oxide (GO), consisting of a 'decorated' graphene sheet with various oxygen groups, as carboxylic acids, hydroxyls and epoxy rings [4,5]. The adhesive characteristic of PVB also makes it a good candidate in the manufacture of nanocomposites reinforced with GO. However, it is known that the intermolecular interactions (van der Waals interactions) are responsible for the formation of nanoparticles agglomerates. Another difficulty is the appropriate interaction between GO and the polymeric matrix [6].

PVB has been used as a polymer matrix for carbon nanotubes to make nanocomposites with improved thermal and electrical properties [7], but there are few studies in the literature reporting PVB/graphene nanocomposites. Haijan *et al.* [8] have synthesized PVB via condensation of PVA in aqueous solution with BU, achieving a degree of acetalization 85 mol %. The nanocomposites with 0.1 to 0.6 wt% of graphene prepared by solution blending, showed increases in mechanical properties and thermal stability, when compared with neat PVB. Some authors prepare PVB/GO nanofibers for the production of highly sensitive sensors for determination of Cu (III) in water. The authors found that the sensors prepared had a higher sensitivity to those commonly used [9]. Recently, researchers prepared PVB nanocomposites with graphene functionalized by Haydale plasma process with the objective of preparing a protective layer against corrosion in metals. According to the authors, the nanocomposites prepared by the dip-coating method had an improvement in the corrosive barrier properties due to a homogeneous dispersion and interaction of these graphenes with the PVB [10].

In this work, the interfacial interaction between GO and PVB was studied by Raman spectroscopy, DSC and TGA analysis. and correlated with the values of degree of acetalization calculated by ^1H NMR. It was observed that the presence of GO altered the chemical composition of PVB and influenced the interfacial interaction between GO and PVB.

2. MATERIAS AND METHODS

2.1 Materials

For the preparation of GO were used graphite and was purchased from Labsynth, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with particle size $<45\ \mu\text{m}$, 98% purity and 1.0% ash content. PVA with a molecular weight of $85.300\ \text{g mol}^{-1}$ was provided by Vetec Chemistry, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and butyraldehyde (BU) 98% by Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, USA. Sulfuric acid 98% (Cinética), nitric acid 65% (Merck), hydrochloric acid 37% (Cinética), glacial acetic acid (Cinética), sodium lauryl sulphate (Cinética), sodium nitrate (Synth), potassium permanganate (Synth) and 35% hydrogen peroxide (Cinética) were used without prior treatments

2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Synthesis of graphene oxide

For synthesis of GO from graphite using an adaptation of the Hummers method, according to another study from our research group [11].

2.2.2 Synthesis of nanocomposites

GO were dispersed by sonication (Sonics 750 W) in 50 mL of deionized water for 15 minutes. To this dispersion 14 g of PVA, 10 mL of BU, 0.21 g of sodium lauryl sulfate, 140 mL of acetic acid, 90 mL water and a few drops of sulfuric acid were added. The system was kept in mechanical stirring in a ultrasonic bath at $10\ ^\circ\text{C}$ for 120 minutes and then at $70\ ^\circ\text{C}$ for 90 minutes. At the end of the reaction, water was added to precipitate the polymer. The polymer was filtered and washed with water and a solution of NaOH $1\ \text{mol L}^{-1}$ up to pH 7. The polymer was then dried in an oven at $50\ ^\circ\text{C}$ until constant weight. We prepared nanocomposites with concentrations of 0.5; 1.0; 2,5 wt%. After this the nanocomposites were pressed in a hydraulic press under pressure of 2 ton for 2 minutes at $160\ ^\circ\text{C}$ and them cooled for 7 minutes. The nanocomposite samples were called PVB/GO 0.5; PVB/GO 1.0; PVB/GO 2.5.

2.3 Characterizations

GO were characterized by Raman spectroscopy (Wintec, argon laser, $\lambda = 532\text{nm}$). The ^1H NMR spectra of the PVB and nanocomposites were recorded using 400 MHz Bruker Advanced in DMSO- d_6 without internal standard. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) spectra for PVA, PVB and nanocomposites were collected with a Perkin Elmer Spectrum One B in the range of 4000 to $600\ \text{cm}^{-1}$, using resolution of 4

cm⁻¹ and 32 scans. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) analyses were conducted in a DSC NETZSCH DSC 200 F3 from room temperature to 250 °C at 10 °C/min under nitrogen atmosphere. The thermal stability of the nanocomposites was evaluated by the thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) in the NETZSCH STA 449C equipment, using a heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹ from 25 to 600 °C under a nitrogen atmosphere. TGA analysis for GO was evaluated in the same equipment but, using a heating from 25 to 1000 °C under nitrogen atmosphere. The nanocomposites were characterized by Raman spectroscopy was performed using a BRUKER equipment with 1064 nm wavelength laser from Ne/Y.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Characterization of Nanocomposites

Figure 2 shows ¹H NMR spectra for PVB and nanocomposites. It is observed that the spectra of nanocomposite were very similar to that the PVB, not being observed the presence of new peaks or displacements.

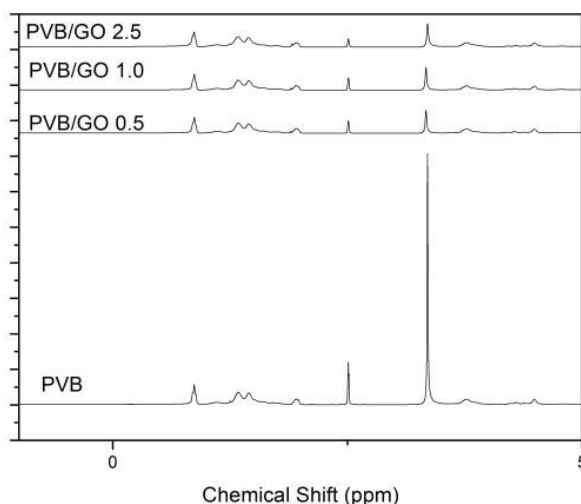


Figure 2: ¹H NMR spectra to PVB and nanocomposites

Figure 6 shows the H1 NMR spectra for the PVB and nanocomposites, and by means of equation (1) the values of degree of acetalization (DA) were calculated: [1]

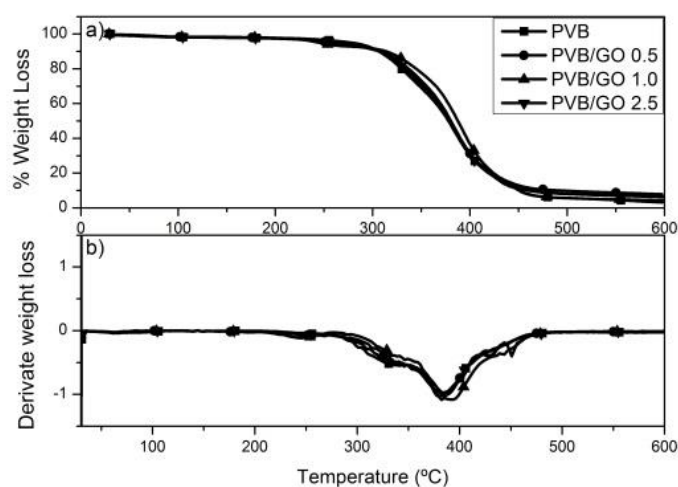
$$(DA) = \frac{2}{\frac{(ACH_2)}{(ACH_3)} - 6} \quad (1)$$

The degree of acetalization (DA) represents the molar percentage between the butyral groups (% of VB). For this work, the degree of acetalization was 65 mol%. Other researchers obtained similar values for the degree of acetalization. The peaks at 4.4 and 4.7 ppm were based on dioxymethine of acetal ring in PVB. The peaks found at 1.8 and 0.75 were due to methylene and methyl protons in the vinyl butyral ring, respectively [1]. Saravanan *et al.* [12] synthesized the PVB with different DA, obtaining values of 50, 75 and 90 mol%. In another study the researchers obtained DA ranging from 36 to 96 mol% [2]. Table 1 shows the values of the DA are similar, being the only exception the sample PVB/GO 2.5, which had a decrease in value. Since GO has a large amount of hydroxyls covalently attached to its structure, they may have influenced in the condensation of PVA with BU, causing BU prefer to react with the hydroxyls of GO than PVA. In the case of PVB / GO 0.5, as the GO concentration is lower, BU reacts preferentially with the hydroxyls of PVA. In the case of PVB/GO 1.0, the value of the degree of acetalization is practically the same as the PVB and therefore indicates that in this case the GO did not influence the condensation of the PVA by the BU molecules.

Table 1: Values of degree of acetalization for PVB and nanocomposites

SAMPLES	Degree of acetalization (mol%)
PVB	65
PVB/GO 0.5	60
PVB/GO 1.0	68
PVB/GO 2.5	51

Figure 3 show the TGA analysis of PVB and nanocomposites. It is observed that for PVB there are three thermal decomposition steps. The first thermal decomposition step at 330 °C refers to the elimination of the side groups (alcohol and acetal groups). The second thermal decomposition step at 380 °C refers to the elimination of the remainder of the acetal groups and the last thermal decomposition step at 450 °C is related to the cleavage of the polymer chain [13].


Figure 3: a) TGA analysis and b) derivated of TGA for PVB and nanocomposites

For nanocomposites, a thermal decomposition step is observed around 250 °C. This step of degradation may be associated with the elimination of the first alcohol groups, because as observed in the ^1H NMR results, a part of the PVA could not be converted to PVB. Another thermal decomposition temperature of about 330 °C is observed indicating the decomposition of acetal and alcohol groups. It is also observed a shoulder around 450 °C for PVB and all samples that also indicate the polymer chain breakage.

Table 2 shows the values of T_{onset} and T_{max} for PVB and nanocomposites. It is noted that there were no significant increases for these two temperatures, except for the PVB/GO 1.0 sample which had an increase of 17°C for the T_{onset} and 10°C for the T_{max} , compared to pure PVB. These increases can mean an interaction between GO and PVB. [14]. However, it is known that carbon nanoparticles are excellent thermal conductors. Thus, some authors state that increases in T_{onset} and T_{max} , would be attributed only to this phenomenon and not directly the dispersion of these nanoparticles in the matrix [15].

Table 2: Values of T_{onset} and T_{max} for PVB and nanocomposites

SAMPLES	T_{onset} (°C)	T_{max} (°C)
PVB	323	383
PVB/GO 0.5	327	382
PVB/GO 1.0	340	393
PVB/GO 2.5	320	383

Figure 4 shows the T_g values for the PVB and nanocomposite samples. It is observed that the T_g of PVB was at 72 °C, similar to that obtained in other works [16,17]. For the nanocomposites, a changed of T_g was observed in all the samples, However, this change is not considered significant in nanocomposites made from amorphous polymers and carbon nanoparticles [18].

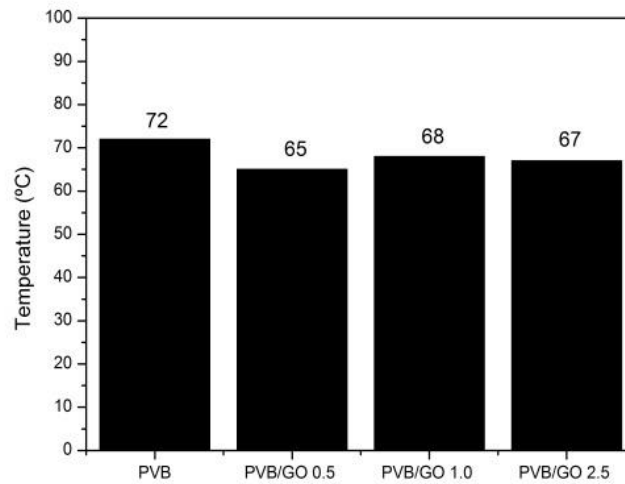


Figure 4: Values of a) T_g obtained in the transition inflection of b) DSC curves for the second heating.

Figure 5 compare the FTIR spectra of PVA with the PVB and nanocomposites. It is observed that the PVB spectrum still has some bands related to PVA, as the OH stretch at 3490 cm^{-1} . However, for PVB a decrease in intensity of this band, characterizing that part of the hydroxyl groups of the PVA was condensed into acetals and butyrals groups. The bands 1050 and 1150 cm^{-1} correspond to symmetric and asymmetric stretching of the C-C vibrations present in the butyral ring. The band at 1740 cm^{-1} is attributed to the presence of acetal groups, confirming the conversion of PVA to PVB [2,8]. The spectra observed for nanocomposites are similar to PVB, indicating that were no changes in the chemical composition of nanocomposites with the addition of GO.

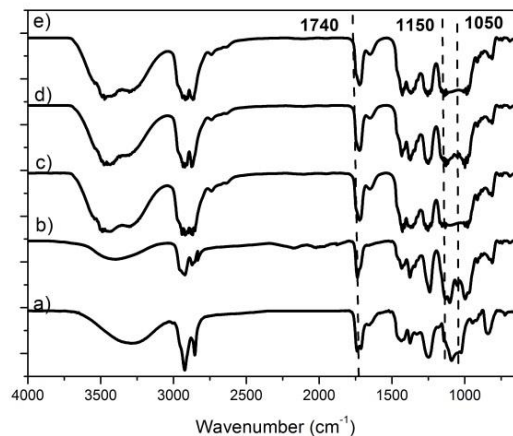


Figure 5: FTIR spectra for a) PVA; b) PVB; c) PVB/GO 0.5; d) PVB/GO 1.0 and e) PVB/GO 2.5.

Figure 6 shows the Raman spectrum of PVB in which four bands are observed. At 1441 cm^{-1} , relative to the C-O-H bond and shows the spectrum of GO-reinforced nanocomposites.

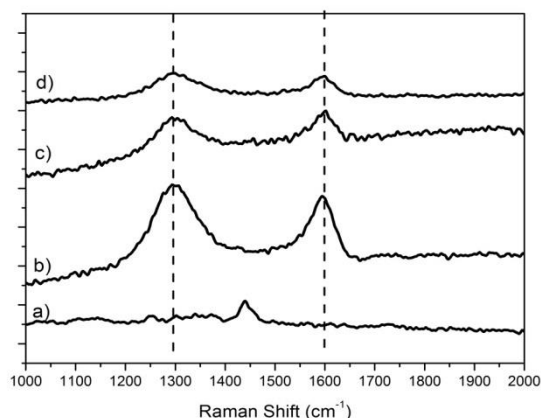


Figure 6: Raman spectra for a) PVB; b) PVB/GO 0.5; c) PVB/GO 1.0 and d) PVB/GO 2.5.

Table 3 shows the values for the D and G bands of the nanocomposites. It is observed that the values of wavenumbers of the D and G bands are displaced in relation to the values obtained only for neat GO. It is observed downshifts in D band and upshift in G band for the nanocomposites.

Table 3: Raman Shift of D and G bands, I_D/I_G for GO and nanocomposites.

SAMPLES	D Band (cm^{-1})	G band (cm^{-1})	I_D/I_G
GO	1345	1584	0,85
PVB	---	---	---
PVB/GO 0.5	1293	1595	0,81
PVB/GO 1.0	1301	1601	0,81
PVB/GO 2.5	1297	1599	0,81

The samples showed Raman displacements of upshift to 20 cm^{-1} for the G band. This shift G band to larger wavenumbers relative to the nanoparticles could indicate interactions between the polymer matrix and the nanoparticle or the increase of nanoparticles with sp^3 hybridization caused by the functionalization and adhesion of the polymers in the nanoparticles [19,20]. Table 3 also shows that the intensity ratio of the I_D/I_G bands of the nanocomposites is similar to that observed in the nanoparticles, which suggests that there is no effect of the degree of graphitization of the nanoparticles [19]. However, Yang *et al.* [19] did a study using Raman spectroscopy to evaluate the interfacial interactions between carbon nanotubes (CNT) and polystyrene (PS). According to the authors, the G-band displacements indicate that the mechanical compression was transferred from PS to CNT. The same authors indicated that the upshift may be related to van der Waals effects between CNT and PS.

Thus, as no changes in the FTIR spectrum (Figure 5) are observed which indicate that the upshift observed in the Raman spectrum is of a chemical bond, possibly this observed displacement is due to the mechanical compression phenomenon that the nanoparticles suffer when immersed in a liquid or polymer. The hydrostatic pressure induces upshifts of Raman bands of GO. Wood *et al.* [21] reported that the pressure-induced shifts of various single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT) bands occurred when SWCNTs were embedded into liquid or when pressure was applied using by a diamond anvil cell (DAC). It has been confirmed that the peak shifts are induced by compressive forces imposed by the liquid on the SWCNT.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The results os Raman spectroscopy showed that the ‘in situ’ polymerization process was efficient for improving interfacial interaction between PVB and GO. However, the presence of GO during the polymerization process eventually changed the values of degree of a acetalization as observed by H^1 NMR. Probably the

presence of the GO affected the condensation of the hydroxyl groups of the PVA, mainly for the sample PVB / GO 2.5, since with higher concentration of GO, there was a greater presence of free hydroxyl groups in this nanoparticle that suffered condensation by the BU. This process resulted in a lower value of degree of acetalization for this sample possibly because BU was consumed by condensing the hydroxyl groups of the GO and not the PVA for the formation of the PVB.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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