Synthesis & Characterization of a Novel Cross Linked Bio-based Polyurethane from the Egg Oil.

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Abstract

In this study the novel bio-based polymer was synthesized by the free radical polymerization of egg oil followed by esterification. The polyol formed as a result of esterification forms polyurethane with monomer such as hexamethylene diisocyanate. The reactions were followed by FT-IR and \(^1\)H NMR spectroscopy. The thermal stability of the polyurethanes were investigated. Thus the thermal stability of egg polymer was studied by TG-DTA Analysis. The studies explained the cured thermosetting polymer decomposes at \(297.89\,^\circ\text{C}\).

Keywords: Thermosetting polymer, bio-based resin, thermal properties.

Introduction

In recent years biodegradable polymers play a major role in emerging technologies like biotechnology and polymer science. Egg oil was manufactured naturally and the polymer produced from the egg oil has a wide range of advantages. To the best of our knowledge, plant oil might be the most popular renewable resources in the synthesis of bio-based thermosetting resins. The conversion of biomass to useful polymers has considerable economical and environmental value. Biopolyol can be obtained from agricultural products like vegetable oil, wood, carbohydrates (cellulose and starch) and Lignin. Oleochemical polyols are a great alternative for the polyurethane industry. The properties such as hydrophobicity, hardness, flexibility and Chemical resistance are needed. The hydroxylation of double bonds through one of the main approaches. a) Epoxidation followed by the ring opening, almost secondary hydroxyl groups were generated. b) Formation of bio-polyurethane by the addition of a monomer such as hexamethylenediisocyanate[6]. Recently polyurethane has been developed as one of the most versatile resins. However the demand of bio-degradability stresses the use of renewable sources [13].

Materials & Methods

EggOil, The Hexamethylene diisocyanate (99.9%), N,N\(^1\) Dimethylaniline (Sigma-Aldrich), glacial acetic acid (Rankem), 30% Hydrogenperoxide (Rankem), Malonic acid (Sigma-Aldrich), Ethylene glycol (99.9%) (Rankem).

About 100g of Egg oil was taken in a three necked flask fitted with condenser, dropping funnel and thermometer. To this solution add hydrogen peroxide drop wise continuously for about two hours. Then to this solution add glacial acetic acid & 1:1 sulphuric acid. The set up was held over rotamantle to about 10 hour at 60-80 \(^\circ\text{C}\). Then the formed epoxy resin should be taken carefully and wash it again with light warm water. Then the epoxy resin was kept it for...
about one hour below 100 ° C. To a small amount of epoxide add ethylene glycol and a pinch of
malonic acid the epoxidised resins were carried out at temperature 200 ° C for 5 hour. At last a
brown viscous liquid was formed and it shows the formation of polyol. Polyurethane resins &
foams is the most significant group of products based on vegetable oils. Polyurethanes were
prepared from polyols & isocyanates \[12\]. Two kinds of Polyurethanes were synthesized through
addition reaction between Polyol and hexamethylene diisocyanate monomer in presence of N,N\(^1\)
diphenyl amine. The molar ratio of the –NCO group to the hydroxyl group as 1:2.

**Spectral Analysis:**

**FT-IR Studies:**

IR Spectroscopy allows us to collobrate the chemical nature of the products & also
demonstrate that the reaction went from epoxidation to ring opening to form the hydroxyl group.
The samples were coated on Potassium bromide pellets and the spectra were obtained over the
range from 400 to 4000 cm\(^{-1}\)[6]

For Egg oil the principal function is the ester group due to the large bonds of triglycerides
that compounds it. Esters have two strong characteristic absorption bands arising from C=O and
C-O stretching. In case of carbonyl group appears in the at 1159-1098 region as
strong bond.

In figure 1.epoxidation reaction is evident due to the disappearance of the bands for the
alkene group (3009 cm\(^{-1}\))along with a new bond that shows up in 861 for the spectrum this
spectrum expected in 861 to 882 cm\(^{-1}\) as a split signal. A main bands of the spectrum called
fingerprint region are located between 1500- 500. The superposition of this region between both
spectrum allow us to understand about the formation of the Polyol.

![FTIR Spectrum of Egg Oil](image-url)
NMR Studies:

The $^1$H Nmr spectra was recorded on an 400MHz (Bruker.co.Germany)operated at 400MHZ using Tetramethyl silane(TMS) as an internal standard and CDCL$_3$ Solvent$^{[5]}$. In the NMR spectrum of both Polyols the peak at 0.8 to 1.6 corresponds to the terminal methyl protons, the peak at 1.6 to 2.3 corresponds to CH$_2$ and CH protons, the peak at 2.1 to 2.3 corresponds to the protons in allylic and bis allylic carbons. The peak at 4.2 to 4.5 corresponds for protons in the ester group and the peak at 5.2 corresponds to the olefinic protons. The peak at 7.3 is due to the presence of aromatic hydrogen.

Fig. 3. $^1$H Nmr Spectrum of Egg Oil
Thermal Stability of Polyurethane film:

TG Analysis was performed on Perkin-elmer diamond TG/DTA with high purity nitrogen as a pure gas at scan rate of $10^0 \text{C/min}^{-1}$. The process involves change in weight attributed to moisture uptake & thermal stability of the polymer [8]. This analysis enabled to determine a value of moisture loss of the polymers in addition to that obtained by conventional methods [10].

Differential thermal analysis and thermo gravimetric analysis allow to determine thermal effects during physical or chemical changes. During examination of samples it was possible to determine the DTA curve and notice peaks of characteristic endothermic (or) exothermic changes. The thermo gravimetric analysis was carried out the rate sample mass change in the function of time and set temperature. Temperature rise rate during examination was $20^0 \text{C} / \text{min}$ and the final temperature was $750^0 \text{C}$. [7]
The TG and DTA Curves of Polyurethane films are shown in figure, respectively. Two distinct temperature regions are observed where the samples experienced significant weight loss (99-206 °C) and (100-194 °C). It is clear from the figure, that most of the unreacted free oil disappears at the temperature between (99-206°C) that is the region corresponds to the evaporation of the unreacted free oil. On the other hand the insoluble substances were found to be highly cross linked thermo sets that decompose at temperature greater than 300 °C.

**Conclusion:**

Bio-polyurethanes are successfully synthesized & the oligomers possess relatively narrow molecular mass distribution. A variety of novel bio-degradable polymers have been synthesized by the free radical Copolymerization of Egg Oil with Isocyanate as comonomer. Two distinct decomposition stages were found upon thermo gravimetric analysis, which corresponds to evaporation of the unreacted free oil present in the bulk polymer. The thermal stability of the polymer is mainly determined by the amount of unreacted free oil present in the bulk polymer.

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