Physical and mechanical properties of starch films: the role of the cross-linking mechanism through iodine binding capacity

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Abstract
In this study, a better knowledge of the influence of cross-linking mechanism on the mechanical properties of starch films is presented. Thus, waxy starch and cassava starch films, cross-linked with trisodium trimetaphosphate (TMPT), were produced and characterized with respect to their morphology, transport, and mechanical properties. Starch cross-linking was verified by RAMAN spectroscopy and by iodine binding capacity (IBC) values, which were determined by color analysis of digital images. Although cross-linking affects the morphology and crystallinity of the films, it was not observed a relationship between the mechanism of the cross-linking reaction of the starch chain (amylose-amylopectin and amylopectin-amylopectin) and the transport properties. The lower Young Modulus and IBC value and the higher elongation at break observed for cross-linking cassava starch films relative to control and waxy films indicate that cross-linking mechanism influences the mechanical properties of starch films and should be considered to tailor the final properties of packaging and bio-based products.

Keywords: Amylose content. Chemical modification. Cassava starch. Mechanical properties. Waxy maize starch.

Propriedades físicas e mecânicas dos filmes de amido: o papel do mecanismo de reticulação através da capacidade de ligação do iodo

Resumo
Neste estudo, é apresentado um estudo da influência do mecanismo de reticulação nas propriedades mecânicas de filmes de amido. Assim, filmes de amido ceroso e de amido de mandioca, reticulados com trimetafosfato trissódico (TMPT), foram produzidos e caracterizados quanto à sua morfologia, transporte e propriedades mecânicas. A reticulação de amido foi verificada por espectroscopia RAMAN e por valores de capacidade de ligação de iodo (IBC), que foram determinados por análise de cor de imagens digitais. Embora a reticulação afete a morfologia e cristalinidade dos filmes, não foi observada relação entre o mecanismo de reação de reticulação da cadeia de amido (amilose-amilpectina e amilopectina-amilpectina) e as propriedades de transporte. O menor módulo de Young e valor de IBC e o maior alongamento na ruptura observado para filmes de amido de mandioca reticulados em relação aos filmes de controle e cerosos indicam que o mecanismo de reticulação influencia as propriedades mecânicas dos filmes de amido e devem ser consideradas para adequar as propriedades finais de embalagens e produtos de base biológica.

Palavras-chave: Amido de mandioca. Amido de milho ceroso. Modificação química. Propriedades mecânicas. Teor de amilose.
1 Introduction

Starch has been considered one of the most promising materials in place of synthetic polymers due to its year-round availability, biodegradability, and low cost. One of the main advantages of using starch in packaging is its suitability to the technology already developed to produce synthetic materials, requiring a lower investment for film production. Brazil is the fourth largest cassava producer in the world (CONAB, 2020), which makes cassava starch a natural candidate for the development of new packaging materials. Although advantageous in terms of cost and environmental appeal, the films obtained are susceptible to moisture, resulting in changes in dimensional stability and mechanical properties. To overcome these problems, physical and chemical methods were used to develop starch-derived products, as an example, blending with synthetic polymers and cross-linking reactions (CAGNIN et al., 2021; DIYANA et al., 2021; FORNACIARI et al., 2020).

Cross-linking of different types of starches using multifunctional cross-linkers agents to promote covalent inter and intramolecular bonding between hydroxyl groups of starch molecules are well established is a well-established procedure (MASINA et al., 2017). Trisodium trimetaphosphate (TMPT) is among the most used cross-linkers agents because it has low human toxicity (DONG; VASANTHAN, 2020; SUKHIJA; SINGH; RIAR, 2016). TMPT cross-linked starches show higher crystallinity, solubility, permeability, and higher hydrophilicity than native starch films (BAGHERI et al., 2019; GUTIÉRREZ et al., 2015).

The mechanism of starch cross-linking reaction with TMPT was studied by different authors and three mechanisms were described: reaction between amylose chains (AM-AM); reaction between amyllopectin chains (AP-AP) and reaction between amylose and amyllopectin chains (AM-AP). Numerous evidence had shown that amylose molecules do not crosslink to one another, but do crosslink to amyllopectin chains (IMBERTY et al., 1991; JANE et al, 1999; KOU; GAO, 2019).

Despite studies concerning the properties of cross-linked starches and the mechanisms of starch cross-linking reactions, consideration about cross-linking mechanism, (AP-AP or AM-AP) and its relation to mechanical and transport properties in films of starch has been little explored. The aim of this work is to produce and characterize cross-linked cassava and waxy maize starch films and discuss the changes in the properties of the films considering the contribution of AP-AP and AM-AP mechanism of the cross-linking reaction using iodine binding capacity (IBC). For this, it will be evaluated how the crosslinking mechanism influences the transport, mechanical and structural properties of the films produced. Therefore, this study is doubly convenient, as it evaluates properties of interest directly related to the cross-linking process and fills a gap in the literature.

2 Materials and methods

In this session, the techniques used for the production and characterization of starch films will be described.

2.1 Materials

Waxy maize starch (ADS, Matão-SP), cassava starch (YOKI, Paranavaí-PR), glycerol (Synth, Diadema-SP). Sodium Trimethaphosphate (TMPT) (Sigma-Aldrich Chemistry, USA) and Amylose (Sigma-Aldrich (Lot # SLBQ8195V) were used in film production. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) was used to determine amylose content. Other reagents such as KI, sodium sulfate, hydrochloric acid (HCl), and sodium hydroxide (NaOH) were acquired from Synth, Brazil. All reagents were used as received.

2.2 Fabrication of the films

Starch films were prepared employing 3 g of starch/100 g solution and glycerol (33 g / 100 g of starch) as plasticizer (GÓES et al., 2021). The mixture was heated to 95 ºC for 40 minutes under constant stirring at 600 rpm (mechanical stirrer FISATON 713D) to obtain a film-forming solution. The filmogenic mixture was cooled at 30 ºC, with the pH adjusted to 7.4 and then poured onto the acrylic plates to obtain control films (waxy maize control – WMC and cassava control – CAC).

Cross-linked films (waxy maize cross-linked – WMCL, and cassava cross-linked – CACL) were obtained adding to the filmogenic mixture at 95 ºC sodium sulfate and TMPT (10% with respect to dry starch) and keeping the agitation for ten minutes. The filmogenic mixture was cooled to 30 ºC, with the pH adjusted to 9.5. The temperature of the solution was raised to 45 ºC.
and the reaction continued for 2 hours with mechanical agitation at 600 rpm (mechanical stirrer FISATON 713D) and then poured onto the acrylic plates. The mixture was dried at 40 ºC in a ventilated oven model TE-394-3 (Marconi N1040, Brazil) to constant weight (about 16 hours). The films produced were stored at 25 ºC and relative humidity (RH) approximately 50%, until the characterization of these materials.

2.3 Amylose content

Determination of amylose content were performed as described by Hoover and Ratnayake (2001), with some modifications (4 mL of starch solution and 5 mL of KI / I₂ solution).

2.4 Image analysis Iodine Binding Capacity (IBC)

The IBC of control and cross-linked films was determined using digital images to quantify the blue color intensity after the reaction with iodine (KOU; GAO, 2019). Briefly, a standard curve for amylose/amylopectin proportions was obtained from amylose/amylopectin solutions and diluted to obtain concentrations of 0.010 to 0.300 g/L of amylose. The solutions obtained were mixed vigorously with 1 mL of iodine solution (0.0025 M I₂/0.0065 M KI mixture) and allow developing color for 15 min (Figure 1a). A color JPEG image (150 dpi) of the solutions was obtained using a digital camera. Color analysis of the images (to obtain red, green, and blue component data) was performed using a commercial image analysis free program IMAGEJ (RASBAND, 1997). After the designation of an area within the image, the program returns a histogram and an average value of the red, green, and blue color components of the pixel within that area can be obtained. In order to consider both the increasing blue and decreasing red color, we decided to use the blue:red ratio for determining the amylose concentration. Graphing the ratio of blue:red intensities of each solution versus the amylose concentration gave a linear result (Figure 1b, R² = 0.9924). The blue:red (B:R) values of the films were determined by analyzing image obtained before and after 2 minutes by adding 1 drop of 0.0025 M I₂ / 0.0065 M KI solution to each film. All values indicated are averages of values obtained from two different replicates.

2.5 Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)

The films (surface and cryofracture) were microscopically examined using a FEI Quanta 200 scanning electron microscope (Oregon, USA). The samples were covered with a thin layer of gold and the images were obtained using an acceleration voltage of 20 kV.

2.6 X-ray diffraction (XRD)

An X-ray diffractometer (PANalytical-X’Pert PRO MPD) was used to perform XRD studies. The voltage and current used were, respectively, 40 kV and 30 mA. The 2θ scanning interval used varied from 2 to 120° with an angular pitch of 0.05°. The counting time per point was 2 s. In order to disregard possible preferential orientations in the sample preparation process, these samples were rotated cyclically during the measurement process over a period of 2 s.

The crystallinity index (IC) was determined from the deconvolution of the diffractogram (DOME et al, 2020). The position and number of peaks were checked by second derivative function of the original diffractograms. The ratio of crystalline and amorphous area was determined from Equation (1).

![Image](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Figure 1 – (a) Colorimetry of the starch-iodine reaction using a digital camera. Superior left: t = 0 minutes, middle, left: t = 1 minute, inferior left: t = 2 minutes. (b) Calibration curve of the blue: red ratio from the digital images at various amylose concentrations. This ratio provides a linear representation of amylose concentration.
2.7 Raman Spectroscopy

The Raman spectra of the films were obtained from a WITec Confocal Raman Equipment, System Alpha 300+. The excitation wavelengths were 532 and 785 nm. Raman images were adjusted using an objective lens with magnification of 100x and spectra were recorded in different thicknesses of the sample with a 10 mm beam diameter and 10 minutes exposure.

2.8 Moisture adsorption kinetics

Starch film specimens (20 mm × 20 mm) were pre-dried for 7 days over CaCl₂ and then were placed at 25 °C over saturated salt solutions in separate desiccators having desired relative humidity (7, 33, 43, 58, 75 and 83% RH) conditions (ROCKLAND, 1960). Weights of films specimens were measured as a function of time. The moisture content of the samples (M) were determined gravimetrically. Dry basis (d.b.) moisture content was used in calculations and data were fitted according to a mathematical model suggested by Peleg (1998), in the Equation (2):

\[ M(t) = M_0 + \left( \frac{t}{k_1 + k_2 t} \right) \]

where: \( M(t) \) is the moisture after the test time; \( M_0 \) is the initial moisture content; \( t \) is the time measured in hours; \( k_1 \) is the Peleg velocity constant (h / (g water / g solids)) and \( k_2 \) is the Peleg capacity constant (g solids / g of water). The parameters of the Peleg model were determined by non-linear regression. All tests were conducted in triplicate.

2.9 Sorption Isotherms

The sorption isotherm curves were obtained from the data of moisture sorption kinetics after equilibrium was reached (equal weights after two consecutive measurements). Equilibrium moisture content was calculated from the increase in mass of the dried sample after equilibration at a given RH. GAB (Guggenheim–Anderson–de Boer) model (equation 3) was used to fit starch films sorption isotherm data (BIZOT; BULEON; RIOU, 1984).

\[ X_w = \frac{(C \times K \times m_0 \times a_w)}{(1 - K \times a_w)} \times (1 - K \times a_w) \]

\[ + \frac{C \times k \times a_w}{C \times k \times a_w} \]

where: \( X_w \) is the moisture content of a given water activity (\( a_w \)); \( m_0 \) is the monolayer value g water/g solids; \( C \) and \( K \) are the GAB constants related to the interaction energy between the first layer of adsorbed molecules and the subsequent layers. All tests were conducted in triplicate.

2.10 Water vapor permeability (WVP)

The WVP of the films was determined in accordance with the method described in ASTM E 96-95 (ASTM, 1995) with some modifications. Each film sample was sealed over a circular opening (area = 2.8 ×10⁻⁷ m²) in a permeation cell that was conditioned at 25 °C in a desiccator. Anhydrous calcium chloride (0% RH) was placed inside the cell while the desiccator was kept at 75% RH. The change in the weight of the cell was measured at intervals of 2 hours between the 0-6 hours times and then every 24 hours over a week. The thickness of the films was determined at three different points of each sample, considering the film thickness as an average between all readings. The change in the weight of the cell was plotted as a function of time, and the slope of each line was calculated from linear regression. The water vapor permeation ratio (WVPR) was calculated from the slope (g/t) and the cell area (in m²) using Equation (4):

\[ WVP = \frac{\frac{g}{t \times A}}{\frac{\Delta P}{e}} \]

where \( g/t \) is the slope obtained by linear regression of mass gain (g) of the packaging versus time (s); \( A \) is the area (m²) of permeation of each film; \( \Delta P \) is the pressure difference (kPa) between the atmosphere containing calcium chloride and the distilled water-saturated environment, a value of 0.12 kPa; \( e \) is the thickness (m) of each film. All tests were carried out in triplicate.

2.11 Water solubility (%)

The film samples were cut into 2 x 2 cm specimens, dried in an air-circulating oven (Marconi-N1040) at 70 °C for 3 h, and allowed to cool in a desiccator with silica gel. Then, the samples were placed in erlenmeyers with 50 mL of distilled water and closed with aluminum foil. The material was kept in an orbital shaker (Marconi-MA140 / CFT) at 25 °C at 180 rpm and after 24 hours the sample was collected and placed in an oven with air circulation for 24
hours at 60 ºC and then cooled to 25 ºC in a desiccator with silica gel, and after that its final weight was noted. The solubility of the films in water (%) was calculated (GONTARD; GUILBERT; CUQ, 1992; RANGEL-MARRÓN et al., 2019).

2.12 Mechanical tests

Ten film specimens (10×70 mm) of each formulation were pre dried for 7 days over 58% RH. The tensile properties were determined using a TA.TX2i Stable Micro Systems texture analyzer (Surrey, England) in accordance with ASTM D-882-91 (ASTM, 1996). The parameters determined were tensile strength, TS (MPa), elongation at break, E (%) and Young’s Modulus, YM (MPa).

3 Results and discussion

The produced starch films were characterized with respect to IBC, structural, morphological, transport, and mechanical properties.

3.1 Amylose content and films production

The observed amylose contents for cassava and waxy starch, determined by IBC, from the calibration curve showed in Figure 1b, were 19.4 ± 0.3%, and 0% ± 1%, respectively, and are within the values observed by other authors for cassava starch and waxy starch (16-22% ± 0-2%, respectively) (VAN HUNG; PHI; VY, 2012). The films produced in this work, under the conditions analyzed (58% RH), were manageable compact with no bubbles. Cross-linked starch films were thicker than control films (1.5 mm ± 0.1 mm, 2.2 mm ± 0.1 mm, 1.7 mm ± 0.1 mm and 1.9 mm ± 0.1 mm for CAC, CACL, WMC and WMCL, respectively).

3.2 Image Analysis Iodine Binding Capacity (IBC)

The starch cross-linking reaction with various reagents was evaluated by different authors. It is agreed that in the cross-linking process the reaction occurs preferentially between amylose (AM) and amylopectin (AP) and AP-AP chains. The AM-AM reaction does not occur and cross-linking reaction between amylopectin molecules (AP-AP) is restricted to amorphous regions of amylopectin (JANE et al, 1999, SHANNON; GARWOOD; BOYER, 2009; WOO; SEIB, 1997). After the cross-linking process the number of amylose molecules available to complex with iodine and the intensity of the blue color developed in the reaction decrease (KOU; GAO, 2019). Figure 2 shows the images from control and cross-linked starch films before and after 2 minutes of reaction with iodine. The reduction in amylolease availability in CACL films compared to CAC films can be verified by reducing approximately 25% in the B:R ratio. This reduction in the B:R ratio value is equivalent to a reduction in amyloase content, determined from Figure 1b, from 20.6% (CAC) to 5.2% (CACL). For the WMC and WMCL films, there was no variation in the B:R ratio. These results confirm that cross-linking reaction in cassava films occurs predominantly between AM with AP.

![Figure 2 – Images of control and cross-linked starch films (a) before and (b) after 2 minutes of reaction with iodine the Blue:Red ratios (B:R) for each film were indicated](image)

Source: research data

3.3 Raman Spectroscopy

The Raman spectra of starches films in the range 400-2000 cm\(^{-1}\) were obtained and are similar despite source and cross-linking reaction (Figure 3). The region below 700 cm\(^{-1}\) is the skeletal region of the molecule, which could be divided into two regions: 700-500 cm\(^{-1}\) region, called the "crystalline region", where the exocyclic deformations (OCC) are observed and the region range from 500 to 450 cm\(^{-1}\) that has been attributed to endocyclic deformations (CCO, CCC) (MATHLOUTHI; KOENIG, 1987) as well as the C-O bond torsion and is correlated with different amyloase contents (DANKAR et al., 2018; YU et al., 2018).

In Figure 3 it is observed that the band at 490 cm\(^{-1}\) decreases more sharply for CACL film than for WMCL film because of the reaction between amylose and amylopectin. This result agrees with what was verified by IBC. For the cross-linked films (WMCL and CACL) it is possible to observe a low intensity band at 982 cm\(^{-1}\) attributed to the asymmetric vibration of
longation of the COP bonds (GARCÍA-TEJEDA et al., 2016).

Figure 3 – Raman spectra of starch films

3.4 X-ray diffraction (XRD)

XRD diffractograms for native starches and films are shown in Figure 4 (A). The crystalline Index (IC) of the starches and films were determined from the deconvoluted diffractograms and Figure 4 (B) shows an example. The diffractograms of native starches show peaks at 15° and duet at 17.10° and 18.05° (Figure 4), characteristic of the type A polymorph. The IC determined were 31% and 33% for native cassava and native waxy maize starches, respectively. For the CAC and CACL films, only one crystalline peak was observed in 17. 5° resulting in IC values of 6% and 3% respectively. The diffractogram of WMC and WMCL do not present these peaks.

On the other hand, there were characteristic peaks for type B polymorph around 22° in CAC and CACL films, characterizing the transformation of polymorph A into polymorph type C (mixture of A and B) (Santos et al., 2021). There are no reports in the literature about the transition from polymorph A to C in starch and glycerol film, to the best of the author’s knowledge. The existence of crystalline peaks in the films may be due to the existence of a residual crystallinity or recrystallization of amylose and amylopectin. WMCL films show peaks around 16.22° and 28°, characteristic of amylopectin recrystallization (SUDHEESH et al., 2021; VAN SOEST et al., 1996). Despite the presence of these peaks, the amorphous pattern is dominant for WMC and WMCL films, resulting in an IC value of approximately zero.

Figure 4 – (A): X-ray diffraction of: (a) Native waxy maize starch; (b) Native cassava starch; (c) Native waxy maize film control; (d) Waxy maize starch cross-linked film; (e) Cassava starch control film; (f) Cassava starch cross-linked film. (B): Deconvoluted diffractogram of native waxy maize, for determination of the crystallinity index (IC)

The CAC and CACL films presented characteristic peaks polymorph V at 19.6°, possibly due to processing, (temperature and stirring). (DOME et. al., 2020). Regarding the cross-linking of starch films, no characteristic peaks of the reagents used (TMPT) were observed, indicating system homogeneity.

3.5 SEM

SEM images of the surface and cross-section of films are presented in Figure 5. Control films have a smoother and more homogeneous surface than crosslinked films. In processing, plasticization transforms the granular morphology of starch into a homogeneous polymeric film, reducing intermolecular forces between polymer chains, increasing their mobility and flexibility. The surface of the cross-linked films displays some structures (yellow
These structures can be attributed to the inter-molecular ether and ester bonds that form between the STMP and the hydroxyl groups of the starch and glycerol molecule, which result in denser and more compact regions. (OTHMAN et al., 2019; SUDHEESH et al., 2021; ZHOU et al., 2015). The higher roughness present in the cross-section of the CACL films (white arrow) may be related to the nature and structure of cassava starch or even formed due to the free water contained in the sample, which was released after nitrogen fracture (ZHOU et al., 2015).

3.6 Water vapor permeability (WVP) and water solubility (WS)

Water vapor permeability values of control and cross-linking films are shown in Table 1. The results indicate that the cross-linking process did not influence the WVP of the films (Tukey, $p \leq 0.05$).

| Sample | WVP ($10^{-10}$) $(g \cdot Pa^{-1} \cdot s^{-1} \cdot m^{-1})$ | Water Solubility (WS) (%) |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| WMC    | 1.13 $\pm$ 0.32 $a$ | 19.69 $\pm$ 2.17 $a$ |
| WMCL   | 0.93 $\pm$ 0.28 $a$ | 31.89 $\pm$ 1.48 $a$ |
| CAC    | 0.85 $\pm$ 0.41 $a$ | 18.71 $\pm$ 0.58 $c$ |
| CACL   | 0.88 $\pm$ 0.59 $a$ | 29.44 $\pm$ 1.00 $a$ |

Mean $\pm$ standard deviation. Values in different letters in the same column indicate a significant difference between the samples (Tukey test, $p \leq 0.05$).

Facts did not show physical disintegration after 24 hours of immersion in water at room temperature with gentle agitation. WS value for the cross-linked films was c.a. 30.0 % (g/100 g dry film) corresponding mainly to the solubilized glycerol in water, which was added as a plasticizer at 33% (g/100 g dry film).

Analyzes of the physical properties indicate that the cross-linking process increases the solubility of starch films, as already observed by other authors (GUTIÉRREZ et al., 2015). A reduction in solubility was expected, as the cross-linking reaction uses the hydrophilic sites of the polymer (OH groups) and introduces restriction to the mobility of the chains due to the generated three-dimensional structure. The increase in solubility observed may be an indication that part of the TMPT may only be chemically modifying the starch, which contributes to the increase in the hydrophilicity of the films, favoring their solubilization. However, the mechanism of the cross-linking reaction amylose-amylopectin or amylopectin-amylopectin has no influence on these properties.

3.7 Kinetics of Water Sorption

Water adsorption of starch films (data not shown) was more rapid at the initial times and lower amounts of water were adsorbed as time increased. Then the moisture content of starch films reached a plateau indicating that they achieved equilibrium with storage RH. Generally, films stored at high relative humidity conditions contained a higher amount of water compared to films stored at lower humidity conditions. Cross-linked films tend to absorb more water than control films.

The water content data obtained at specific times were fitted to the Peleg model and the data are presented in Table 2. It can be observed from Table 2 that the values of $R^2$ were varied from 0.987 to 0.999 which confirmed the adequacy of the Peleg model in describing the water sorption behavior of starch films within the range of relative humidity. In general, $k1$ and $k2$ decreased with the increase in relative humidity. A low value of $k1$ indicates that the films exhibit a high initial water sorption rate while a low value of $k2$ indicates that the films exhibit high water adsorption capacity (MALI et al., 2005; NAZREEN et al., 2020). Meanwhile based on the results obtained in Table 2 it was found that cross-linked films exhibited lower $k1$ and $k2$ values at any RH compared to control films. This trend was due to the increase in the number of sites available for adsorption due to the increase in hydrophilicity and roughness in cross-linked films, as can be observed in SEM images (Figure...
5). No difference was observed in the tendency of $k1$ and $k2$ variation for waxy starch and cassava films, indicating that the cross-linking mechanism does not interfere with the transport properties.
Table 2 - Peleg model adjustment parameters \( M(t) = M_0 + \left( \frac{t}{k_1 + k_2 t} \right) \) and the correlation coefficients 
\( k_1 \) (b/g water/g solids) and \( k_2 \) (g solid / g water)

| Sample | \( M_0 \) | \( k_1 \) | \( k_2 \) | \( R^2 \) | \( M_0 \) | \( k_1 \) | \( k_2 \) | \( R^2 \) | \( M_0 \) | \( k_1 \) | \( k_2 \) | \( R^2 \) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| WMC    | -0.001 | 72.687 | 11.621 | 0.995  | -0.005 | 46.779 | 4.988  | 0.993  | -0.002 | 41.198 | 4.375  | 0.992  |
| WMCL   | -0.002 | 95.806 | 10.327 | 0.991  | -0.006 | 43.144 | 4.178  | 0.993  | -0.004 | 40.175 | 3.660  | 0.987  |
| CAC    | 0.001  | 203.912| 12.055 | 0.999  | 0.000  | 51.961 | 4.768  | 0.992  | -0.008 | 56.297 | 4.210  | 0.986  |
| CACL   | 0.000  | 193.496| 10.805 | 0.998  | -0.007 | 51.027 | 4.554  | 0.989  | -0.008 | 49.656 | 3.735  | 0.990  |

Source: research data
3.8 Water Sorption Isotherms

Water sorption data of starch films at different RH was fitted using the GAB model (equation (3)). The plot of moisture contents versus Water activity (AW) resulted in a sigmoid curve and the GAB model parameters were determined (Fig. 6). In general, the more water activity, the higher the moisture contents (MUSCAT et al., 2013; MALI et al., 2015; BAPTESTINI et al., 2020).

At low water activities, the moisture content of the films increased slowly to 43%. This value on higher water activities implies a substantial water gain in the films. For low RH values, all films presented low equilibrium moisture contents (8 g water/g solids) and control films (waxy and cassava) presented higher values of equilibrium moisture contents than their respective cross-linked films. An inversion of this behavior occurs at 43% RH, and the cross-linked films have now higher equilibrium moisture contents values than their respective controls. At 58% RH, the behavior of the films changes again, and the highest equilibrium moisture contents values are observed for both cross-linked films.

The cross-linked films can be considered a two-phase system (OTHMAN et al., 2019). Coexisting a mixture of highly cross-linked regions (dense) dispersed in the less cross-linked region. Because of this, some authors pointed out the structure of cross-linked films are heterogeneous. The dense structure highly cross-linked regions are less likely to be penetrated by water reducing the values of \( m_0 \). In the present study, the opposite effect was noticed and higher values of \( m_0 \) were observed to cross-linked films compared with control films. This was 6.831, 8.461, 6.852, 7.858 for the samples Waxy maize control; Waxy maize cross-linked; Cassava control; Cassava cross-linked, respectively, findings that are consistent with those observed from the SEM (Figure 5), kinetics and solubility. In this case, we can suppose that the increase in the hydrophilicity in the crosslinked films prevails over the heterogeneity of the system.

The cross-linking reaction has the same effect on the \( m_0 \) values for both films, indicating that the mechanism (AM-AP or AP-AP) has no influence on the water sorption capacity.

3.9 Mechanical Properties

The effect of cross-linking on tensile strength (TS), Young Modulus (YM) and elongation at break (%E) of starch films are shown in Table 3. The results showed that cross-linking reaction has no influence on mechanical properties of WMCL and resulted in CACL films with lower YM and TS and higher E (Tukey test, \( p \leq 0.05 \)). Studies show that cross-linked starch improves the mechanical properties of starch films due to an increase in cross-linking density. Cross-linked starch molecules reinforce the intermolecular bond (covalent and hydrogen bonds) which increase the TS values. On the other hand, elongation at break is reduced for crosslinked starch films, behavior attributed to the restriction of mobility of the crosslinked starch chains by diphasate bonds (PREZZOTI et al., 2012; SHARMA et al., 2020).

Table 3 – Mechanical properties of starches films

| Sample | Tensile Strenght (TS) (MPa) | Elongation at break (E) (%) | Young’s modulus (YM) (MPa) |
|--------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| WMC    | 3.39 ± 0.20 b,c          | 37 ± 2 b                  | 32.8 ± 4.2 a          |
| WMCL   | 3.38 ± 0.61 b,c          | 31 ± 2 b                  | 36.8 ± 9.4 b         |
| CAC    | 6.59 ± 1.08 a           | 43 ± 3 b                  | 128.9 ± 28.9 b      |
| CACL   | 2.08 ± 0.12 c          | 77 ± 6 a                  | 34.5 ± 24.6 b       |

Mean ± standard deviation. Values in different letters in the same column indicate a significant difference between the samples (Tukey test, \( p \leq 0.05 \)).

In this work, an opposite behavior was observed: cross-linking caused a reduction in TS.

![Figure 6 -- Water sorption isotherm of films. The lines correspond to the values calculated by the GAB model](image)
and an increase in $E$. This behavior has been observed by other authors (REDDY; YANG, 2010; XU et al., 2015) and attributed to the low concentrations of crosslinkers. At low concentrations, there is not enough cross-linking between the starch molecules to improve the tensile strength of the films (SILVA et al., 2006). In our case, one possible explanation for this behavior is the increase in hydrophilicity observed by the solubility values, $m_0$, $k1$ and $k2$ values of CACL and WMCL when compared to control films. However, the WMCL film also has greater hydrophilicity than the control film but does not have its mechanical properties altered. This observation leads us to suppose that another phenomenon should be considered. The two types of starch used in this work differ in the amylose content (AC): Cassava starch: 19% AC and Waxy Maize: 0% AC. We know that cross-linking reactions occur between AM-AP and AP-AP (JANE et al., 1999). The use of TMPT as a crosslinker causes two simultaneous effects: restriction in chain mobility and increases hydrophilicity of films.

For WMCL films there is only the possibility of cross-linking by the AP-AP mechanism. Amylopectin chains already have mobility restrictions due to high molar mass and branches. Cross-linking between nearby chains within the same main branch has more probability. Mobility restriction added by crosslink is fully offset by the plasticizing effect due to an increase in the hydrophilicity caused by the presence of phosphate groups and mechanical properties do not change.

AM-AP and AP-AP cross-linking mechanisms are equally probable in the CACL films since they occur in gelatinized starch (JANE et al., 1999; KOU; GAO, 2019). The AP-AP mechanism has the same effect as in the WMCL film. The AM-AP cross-linking mechanism besides restricting the mobility of amylose chains and increasing hydrophilicity due to the presence of phosphate groups also contributes to an extra increase in hydrophilicity due to alteration of amylose structure. The helical structure of amylose breaks down due to the cross-linking reaction, which can be verified by the lower $B$:$R$ ratio value observed for CACL films. This extra effect makes the plasticization effect on CACL films overcome the effect of mobility restriction imposed by cross-linking, producing films with lower mechanical properties.

For the conditions analyzed in this work, it can be inferred that the cross-linking mechanism influences the mechanical properties of starch films and must be considered to modulate the final properties of the material. Careful analysis of the reaction conditions, types and amount of the cross-linking reagents and amylose content should be considered to achieve the desired effect on material properties.

4 Conclusions

Cross-linked films of cassava and waxy maize starch were successfully produced. The crosslinked films showed higher solubility, lower crystallinity and roughness morphology when compared to control films. The lower values of $k1$ and $k2$ indicate that crosslinked films exhibit a higher initial water sorption rate and higher water absorption capacity than control films, exhibiting greater hydrophilicity. This behavior can be attributed to the prevalence of contribution of the phosphate groups that are only grafted, which increase the mobility of the chains and the hydrophilicity of the films.

The IBC method can be used to infer the cross-linking reaction mechanism. At the level of phosphorous used, the cross-linking reaction between amylose/amyllopectin is responsible for changes in the mechanical properties of cassava starch films. Cross-linking between AM-AP makes CACL more flexible and with lower tensile strength values than control and WMCL films. The cross-linking reaction between AP-AP does not change the mechanical properties of waxy maize films. In conclusion, we found that amylose content interferes with the cross-linking mechanism using TMPT and with the mechanical properties of starch films. The choice of starch will depend on its end-use application.

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