

In-line rheology of starch-based mixtures

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Outline

- Introduction Wageningen Research
- Starch and thermoplastic starch (TPS)
- Methods to measure viscosity: offline and in-line
- Examples
- Concluding remarks

Wageningen University & Research

Wageningen Food & Biobased Research



To explore
the potential
of nature to
improve the
quality of life

Plastic research at WFBR



Facilities for product development

Facilities

- Polymer synthesis up to 2 kg batch scale.
- Compound production from 0.5 kg to 1000 kg batch scale on 3 modular extruders.
- Supporting infrastructure including dryers, feeders, granulators, pumps.
- Polymer conversion via injection moulding, co-extrusion up to 5 layers in blown film as well as sheets and thermoforming and coating applications, all at pilot scale.

Analysis

- Extensive options for mechanical, thermal, optical, chemical and rheological analysis specifically suited to support plastic development.

Sustainability

- Facilities to study end-of-life including mechanical recycling of plastic products and biodegradation in different environments.

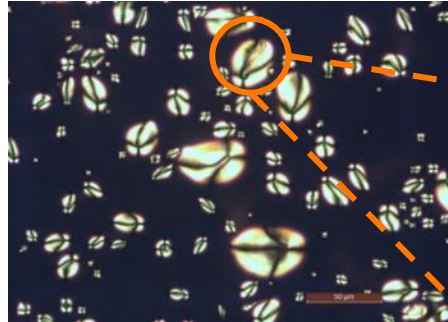
- Cost effective, modular & flexible
- High quality level
- Offers integrated innovation
- Experienced supporting staff
- Focus on TRL 4-7
- Can be translated to higher TRL

Biobased materials: Starch

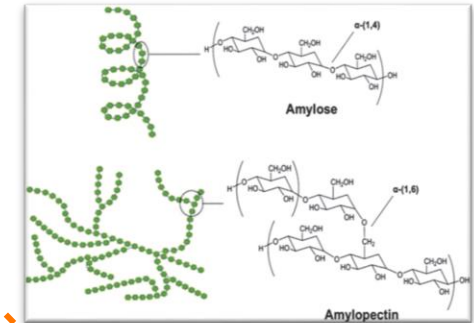


Different sources in nature:
Potato, corn, tapioca, etc
10-20% water content

5-100 μm

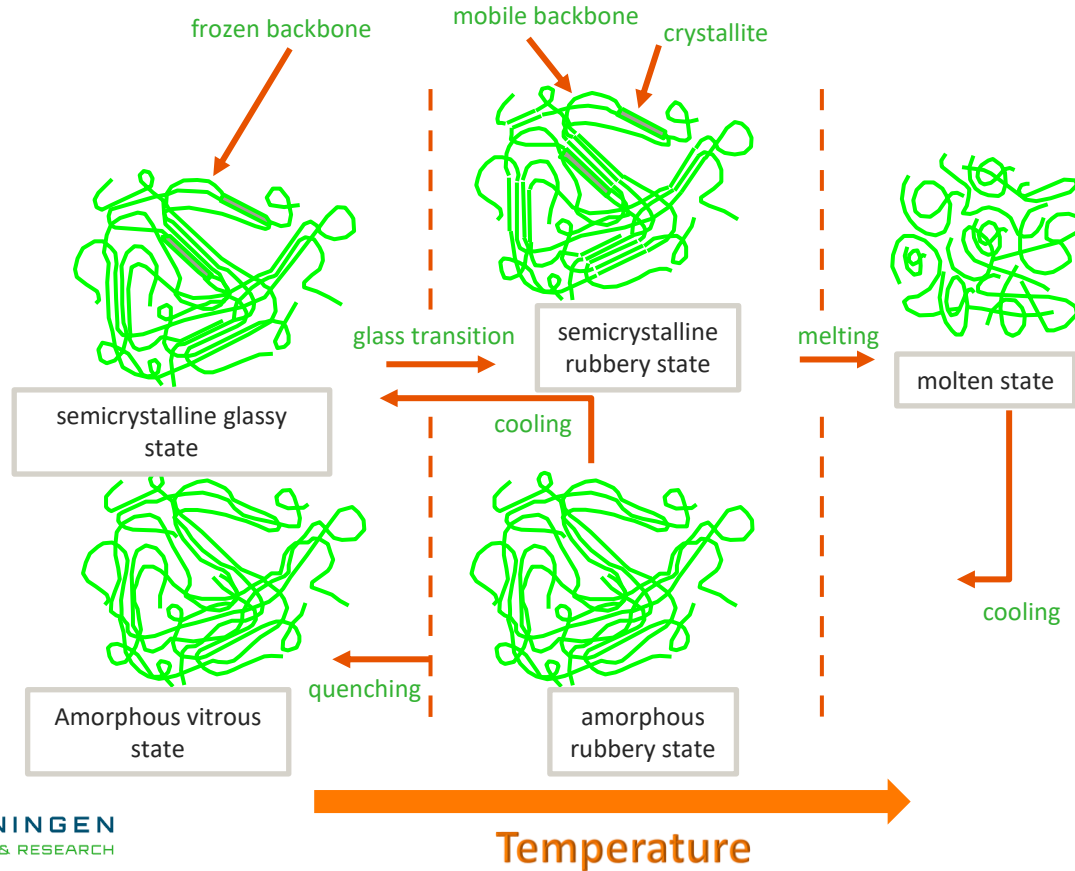


- Native is granular
- Different shapes and diameters
- Gelatinization vs melting

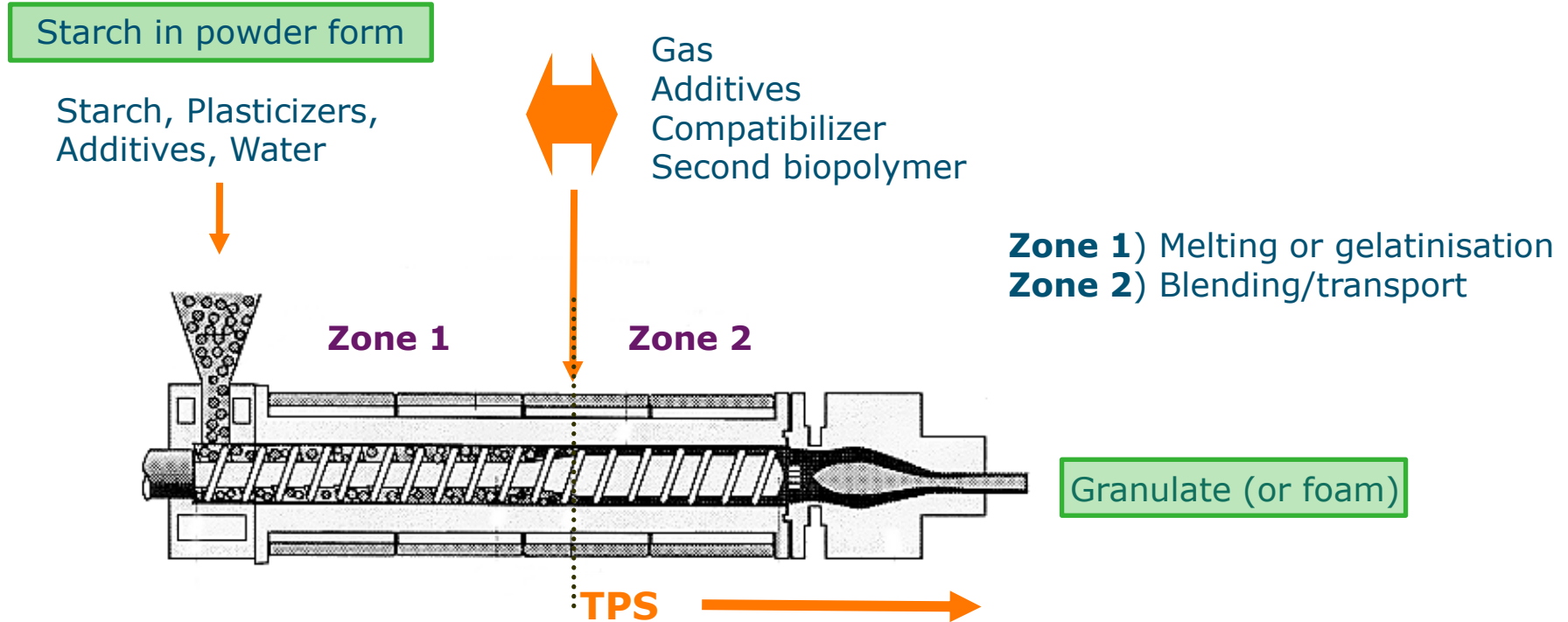


Amylose and Amylopectin
High molar mass
Semi crystalline

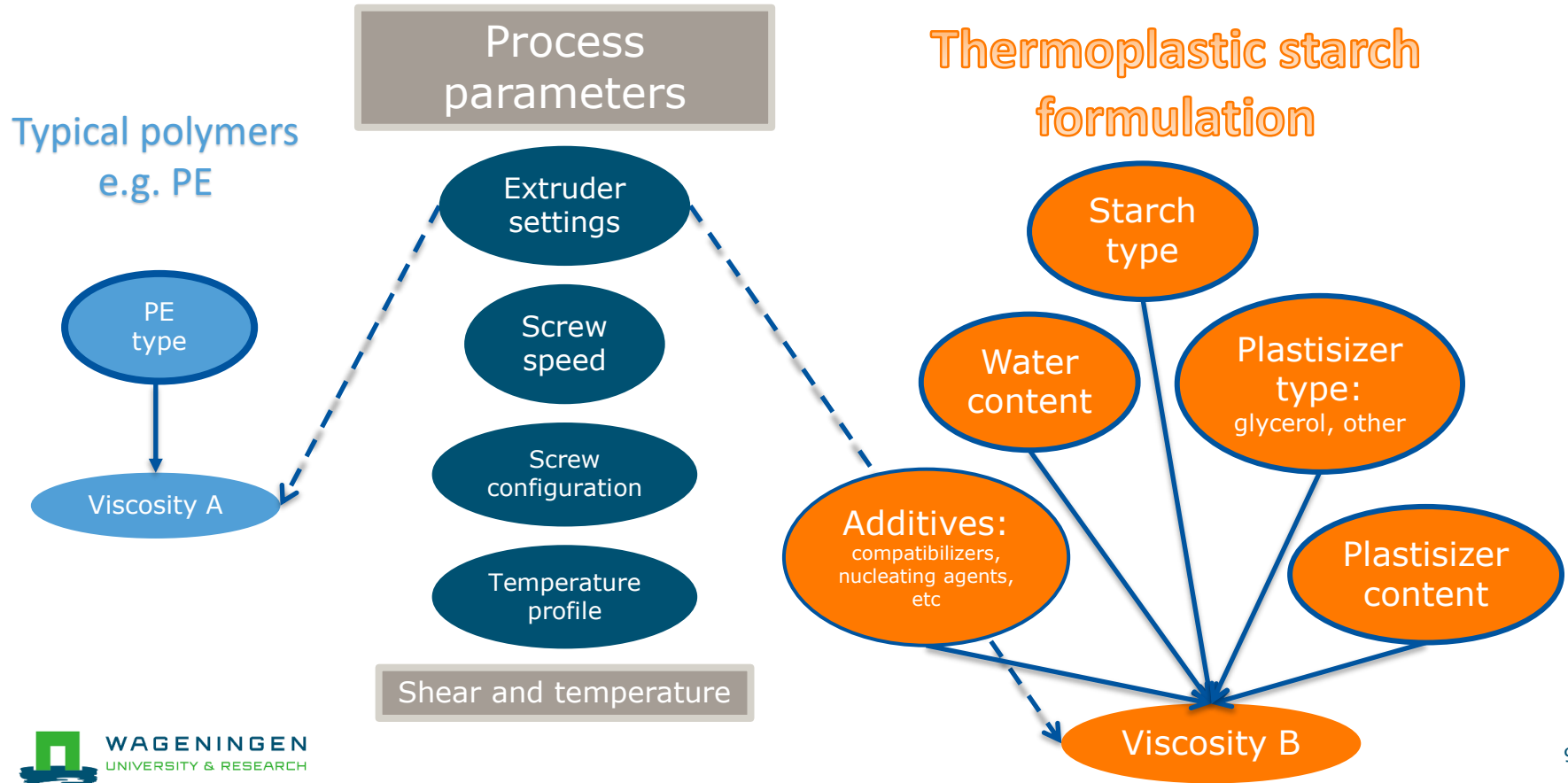
TPS: structural changes



From starch to thermoplastic starch (TPS)



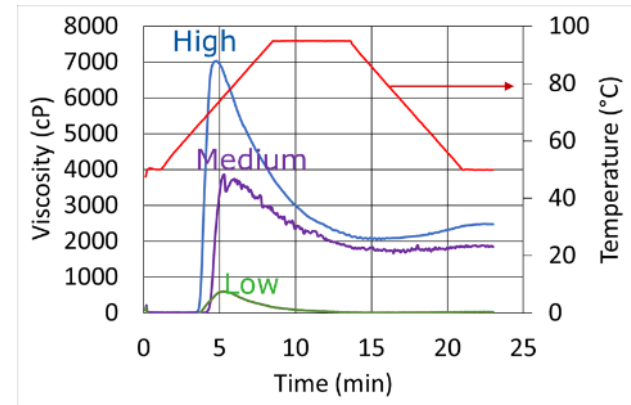
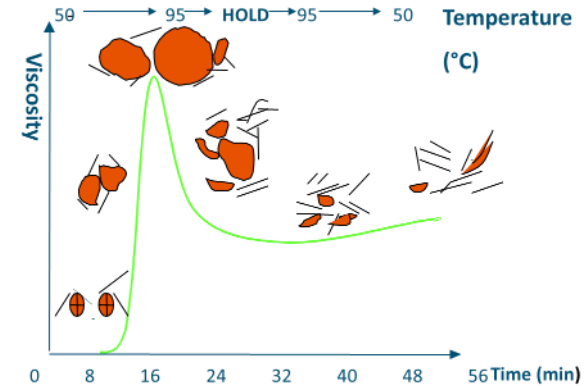
What defines viscosity of TPS?



How to measure starch viscosity? Option 1

Rapid Visco Analyser (RVA)

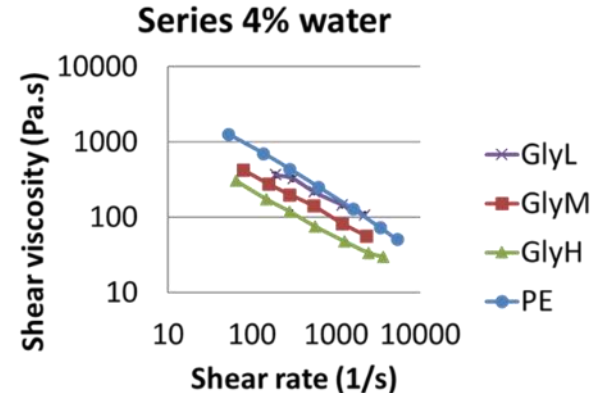
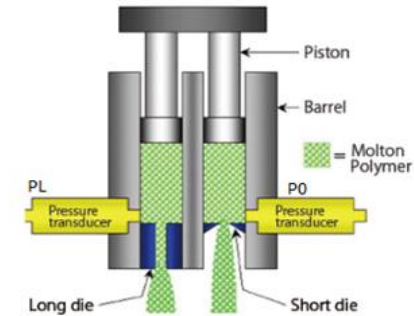
- Typically used for native starch
- Information on gelatinisation peak, end viscosity
- Clear differences of starch types
- Only possible with water soluble materials (like starch!)
- Relatively low temperatures and shear



How to measure starch viscosity? Option 2

Offline Capillary Rheometer

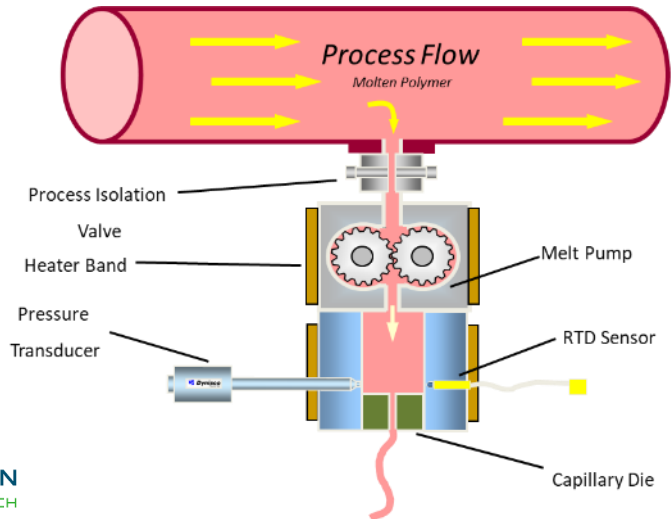
- Typically used for polymers
 - Closed system
 - Measurement in pellets
 - Shear rates comparable to extrusion
- Molten material needed!
 - Till now not possible to measure TPS under extruder conditions (high water content!)



How to measure starch viscosity? Option 3

In-line Capillary Rheometer

- Directly connected to extruder
- Possible to measure mixture at high water contents!



Project: Carbohydrate-based foam as sustainable thick packaging material

“Development of (a new technology for the production of) thick-walled starch based packaging materials suitable for packaging heavy products”



Project partners:
PaperFoam B.V.
Paxpring B.V.
BEWiSynbra Group
WFBR



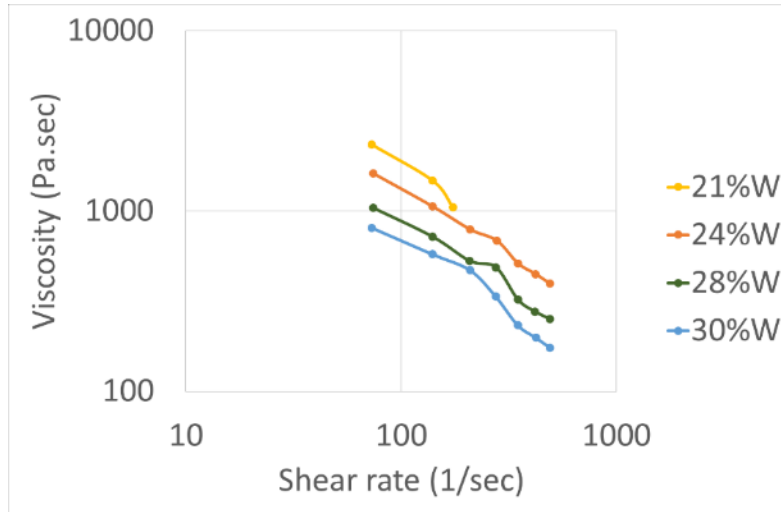
Packaging towards a sustainable future



Measurements in-line capillary rheometer



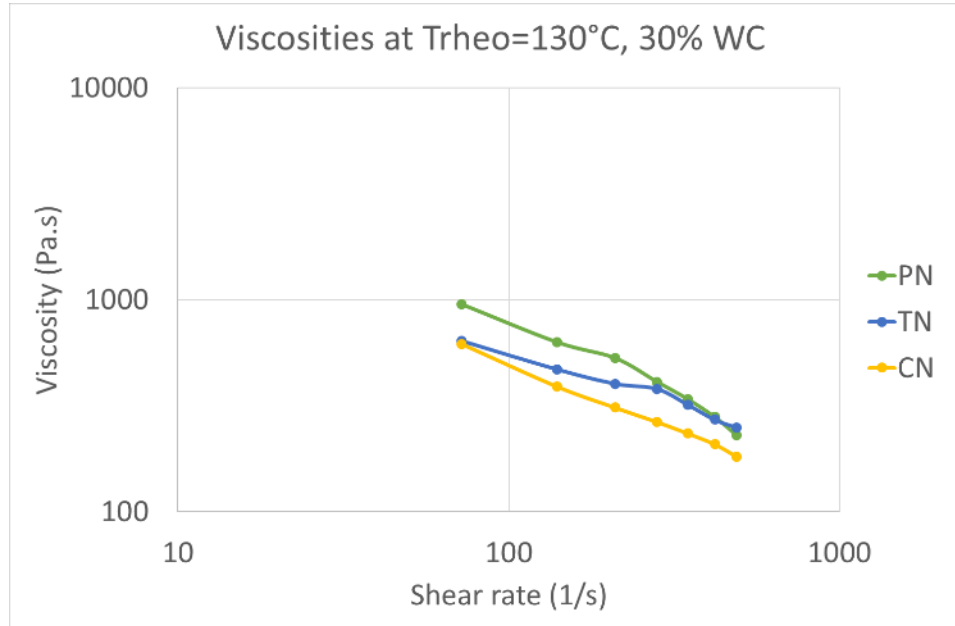
Effect of water content of starch formulations



Increasing water content
@ $T_{\text{rheo}} = 140^{\circ}\text{C}$.

- It is possible to measure viscosity values in a reproducible way at different water contents under extrusion conditions

Effect of different starch types



Different starch types result in different viscosity of the formulation!

Flow modeling for starch-based compounds

INPUT

- rheology
- processing conditions
(Q , T , WC)
- geometry

CFD



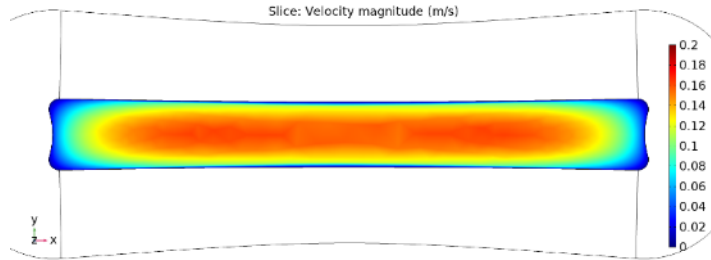
OUTPUT

- velocity field
- pressure field

Engineering



Die design



Good match
with
experiments!

D. Tammaro
G. D'avino
P.L. Maffetone



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI
FEDERICO II

Conclusions

- Thermoplastic starch is a challenging material to characterize
- Offline rheometers can provide part of the flow information of some TPS systems
- In-line rheometry provides valuable information for starch based mixtures under extrusion conditions!
- Rheological measurements help to improve and understand processing and properties of starch based thermoplastic products

Questions?

A wide-angle, high-angle photograph of a large, multi-level industrial laboratory. The space is filled with various pieces of equipment, including large machines, storage racks, and workstations. Several people in white lab coats are visible, working at different levels of the facility. The architecture features a prominent staircase on the left and a complex network of pipes and structural elements. The lighting is bright, coming from large windows at the top of the building.

Thanks to colleagues at WFBR, Dynisco, consortium partners of AF-17037 and collaborators from Naples University