

XXI B-MRS Meeting



XXI B-MRS Meeting

October 1st to 5th



BRAZILIAN MATERIA
RESEARCH SOCIETY

Maceió-AL, Brazil

October 1st to 5th, 2023

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until April 17 th May 1 st	June 06 th June 25 th	until June 19 th June 29 nd	June 26 th July 07 th	until July 26 th
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Amount R\$ 70.00 - payment via PIX. The poster will be available at the Poster Help Desk at the Conference on Monday morning, October 2nd - 9am.

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Researchers from the State of São Paulo (BR) might be eligible for financial support from FAPESP. More information in the link below.

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Welcome

The **Brazilian Materials Research Society (B-MRS)** and the **Committee of the XXI B-MRS Meeting** invite the worldwide community of materials research to attend the 2023 Meeting to be held at the Ruth Cardoso Cultural and Exhibition Center in **Maceió-Alagoas, Brazil, October 1st to 5th, 2023**.

This traditional forum is dedicated to recent advances and perspectives in materials science and related technologies. It will be an excellent opportunity to bring together scientists, engineers and students from academy and industry to discuss the state of Materials Science discoveries and perspectives.

Maceió is one of the main Brazilian capitals that has received many tourists mainly due to the receptivity of its inhabitants, the beaches with warm waters and extraordinary gastronomy. You will be very well welcome to Maceió. Do not miss this opportunity.

Organizing Committee



Carlos Jacinto da Silva
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Universidade Federal de Alagoas



Mário Roberto Meneghetti
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Biotechnology, Universidade
Federal de Alagoas

POLYURETHANE-TYPE MATRICES SYNTHESIZED FROM MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE AS POLYOL

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The present study investigated the formation of hybridly reinforced composites simultaneously with the synthesis of biomass-based polyurethane (PU) matrices. Microcrystalline cellulose (MCC) was used as polyol and reinforcement. Castor oil (CO) was used as an additional polyol and also to help disperse the solids reagents. The reactions were carried out with no solvent or catalyst. The isocyanate used was diphenylmethane diisocyanate. The reinforcements were sisal mats and/or short curauá fibers (3 cm long, randomly distributed), with the presence or not of MCC as an additional reinforcement. The materials were characterized by thermogravimetric (TGA) and dynamic mechanical (DMA) analyses, flexural tests, and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The TGA analysis indicated thermal stability of all materials up to 250°C. The DMA tan delta curves showed glass transition (T_g) below room temperature, approximately 20°C and 2°C for the unreinforced PU and composites, respectively. The flexural tests carried out at room temperature (about 25 °C) proved elastomeric characteristics for the unreinforced polyurethane and composites without curauá fibers as reinforcement. The SEM images showed good interaction at the interface matrix-fibers and homogeneous dispersity of the MCC used as reinforcement. The materials were prepared from a highly renewable content, inside the circular bioeconomy context, with potential application in various sectors, such as automotive, aeronautical, and nautical industries.