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XXI B-MRS Meeting



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## Maceió-AL, Braz

October 1st to 5th, 2023

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until April 17<sup>th</sup> May 1<sup>st</sup>

Abstracts

of

Abstract status Submission notification

June 06<sup>th</sup>

June 25<sup>th</sup>

until June 19<sup>th</sup> June 29<sup>nd</sup>

Submission of Revised

<del>June 26<sup>th</sup></del> July 07<sup>th</sup>

Final Abstract Notificatio until **July** 26<sup>th</sup>

Submission for Student Awards

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#### **Request for resources from FAPESP**

Researchers from the State of São Paulo (BR) might be elig financial support from FAPESP. More information in the I

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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 Meetir be held at the Ruth Cardoso Cultural and Exhibition Center Maceió-Alagoas, Brazil, October 1st to 5th, 2023.

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

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

### Organizing Committee



Carlos Jacinto da Silva <sub>Chair</sub>

Institute of Physics, Universidade Federal de Alagoas



Mário Roberto Meneghetti <sup>Chair</sup>

Institute of Chemistry and Biotecnology, Universidade Federal de Alagoas

# Films based on potato starch modified by dry heating treatment; one green alternative for properties improvement

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One eco-friendly technology that is gaining attention is dry heating treatment (DHT), which has the potential to modify both the size and charge of starch molecules [1]. This research explores the use of DHT-modified potato starch, produced at varying levels (130°C for 1, 2, and 4 hours, called DHT 1h, DHT 2h, and DHT 4h), to create biodegradable films using the casting technique, along with glycerol as a plasticizer and water as a solvent. The films were analyzed for their mechanical, thermal, biodegradability, wettability, morphology, and crystallinity properties. The modified membranes exhibited a more uniform morphology compared to those produced with non-modified starch. The films based on DHT-modified potato starch displayed higher tensile strength (Native: 5 MPa and DHT 2h: 25 MPa), Young's modulus (Native: 10 MPa and DHT 2h: 1000 MPa), thermal stability (Tg of Native: 50 oC MPa and Tg of DHT 2h: 59 oC), and relative crystallinity (Native: 12% and DHT 2h: 23%), while the elongation at break was lower (Native: 20% MPa and DHT 2h: 5%) than that of the non-modified starch. Moreover, there was one reduction of biodegradability rate (~ 10%) and hydrophilicity (~ 20%) of the films with an increase in the dry heating treatment time, which can be interesting from a commercial standpoint. In summary, DHTmodified starch represents a promising alternative for the production of packaging materials.

Acknowledgments:

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References:

[1] MANIGLIA et al. Current Opinion in Food Science, v. 40, p. 72-80, 2021