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XXI B-MRS Meeting



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Maceió-AL, Braz

October 1st to 5th, 2023

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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 _{Chair}

Institute of Physics, Universidade Federal de Alagoas



Mário Roberto Meneghetti ^{Chair}

Institute of Chemistry and Biotecnology, Universidade Federal de Alagoas

Densification of starch compound for direct dosing in thermoplastic starch extrusion process

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Thermoplastic starch (TPS) is a promising biodegradable material. With the increasing development of TPS materials at an industrial level and from a technological point of view, there is a need to focus on improving the industrial processing system to make the most of its potential. A common previous mixture of starch and a plasticizer is prepared to obtain TPS which is called *pre-mixture* (PM). However, focus on the fine particulates of the starchy inputs, the use of PM presents a significant challenge due to its powder form which hinders the fluidity in hoppers. That approach is still an issue that requires investigation. In this work, densified compounds (DC) of starch and glycerol were produced to be directly used in the TPS extrusion process, as a fluidized alternative. Thus, different types of DC such as tablets, agglomerates and pellets were obtained. They were produced by direct dry compaction, wet agglomeration and agglomeration with a binder (gelatinized starch paste), respectively. The DC obtained were submitted to the extrusion process to obtain TPS. The DC were evaluated by dosing in a conventional extrusion hopper and characterized in terms of particle size distribution, structural analysis by SEM and thermal analysis by TGA. The TPS films, produced using both PM and DC, were also characterized through tensile tests, DRX and thermal analysis. The qualitative evaluation of tablets DC type aimed only to guarantee its formation and stability. The shape and conformation of the agglomerates were found to be dependent on the glycerol content and moisture level. Gelatinized starch proved to be effective to allow the formation of pellets. The use of densified starch feedstock resolved feeding issues in the extruder hopper. A complete breakdown of the starch granules was achieved when DC were used after extrusion. Mechanical properties showed inferior performance when compared with TPS samples using PM inputs.

Acknowledgments:

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