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Improvement of bio-degradability and physical properties of waterborne polyurethane for bio-adhesive application

Ji-Hong Bae, Hyo Jin Jung, Kyung Seok Kang, Chan Hyuk Jee, Wonbin Lim, Byung Joo Kim and PilHo Huh* Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Pusan National University, Busan 609-735, South Korea * pilho.huh@pusan.ac.kr

Abstract

Waterborne polyurethanes (WPU) was synthesized using the polycaprolactone diol (PCL) as the polyol, and 4,4'-methylene dicyclohexyl diisocyanate $(H_{12}MDI)$ as the isocyanate. The crosslinked WPU was obtained by the castor oil (CO) with the three functionalities. The synthesis was designed using PCL, castor oil and H12MDI as soft segment part, dimethylolbutanoic acid (DMBA) for the ionization, and trimethylamine (TEA) as neutralizer based on different molecular weight of prepolymer. Physical properties (the adhesion and biodegradation) as the bio-adhesives were studied through fourier-transform intrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), universal testing machine (UTM), contact angle, field emission-scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), degrading-enzyme

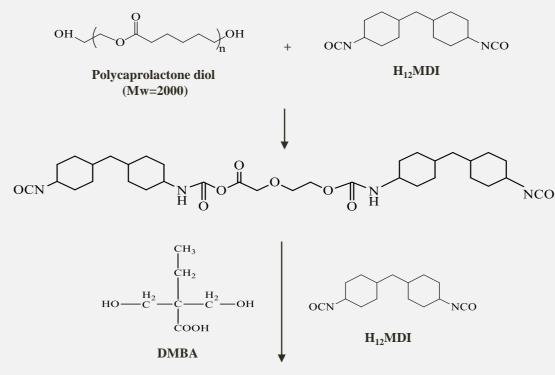
Objective

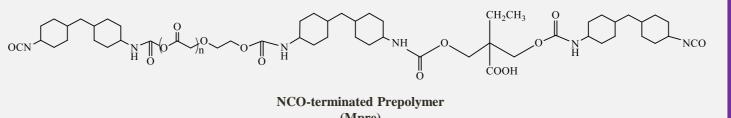
- To synthesize the biocompatible waterborne polyurethanes (B-WPUs) through two-step processing
- To evaluate the castor oil effect on the mechanical properties of B-WPUs
- To investigate adhesion properties and the enzymatic biodegradability on the surface of collagen

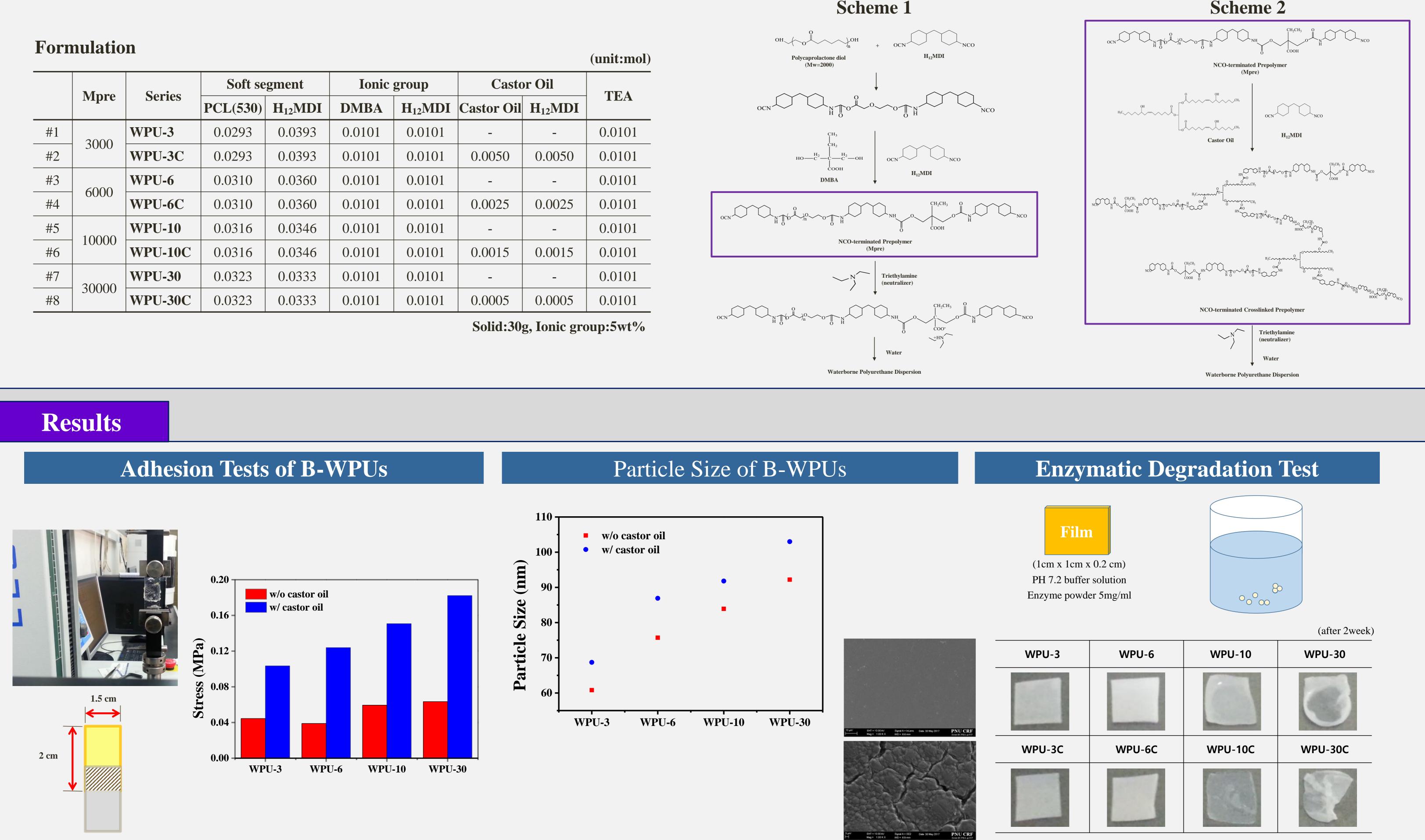
Experimental

	Mpre	Series	Soft segment		Ionic group		Castor Oil		
			PCL(530)	H ₁₂ MDI	DMBA	H ₁₂ MDI	Castor Oil	H ₁₂ MDI	TEA
#1	3000	WPU-3	0.0293	0.0393	0.0101	0.0101	-	-	0.0101
#2		WPU-3C	0.0293	0.0393	0.0101	0.0101	0.0050	0.0050	0.0101
#3	6000	WPU-6	0.0310	0.0360	0.0101	0.0101	-	-	0.0101
#4		WPU-6C	0.0310	0.0360	0.0101	0.0101	0.0025	0.0025	0.0101
#5	10000	WPU-10	0.0316	0.0346	0.0101	0.0101	-	-	0.0101
#6		WDI 10C	0.0316	0.0346	0.0101	0.0101	0.0015	0.0015	0.0101

Scheme 1







Conclusion

molecular weight series of Castor oil-based B-WPU were successfully controlled A

• Mechanical properties can be adjusted to suit particular wound closure

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Advanced Steric Polymer Lab., Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Pusan National University

