



Synthesis, characterization, hydrolytic, and thermal stability of urea–formaldehyde composites based on modified montmorillonite K10

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Abstract

In this study, the thermal and hydrolytic properties of composite systems based on the urea–formaldehyde resin (UF) and eco-friendly montmorillonite (K10) as formaldehyde (FA) scavenger were examined. UF resin with molar ratio FA:U = 0.8 was synthesized in situ with inactivated, and activated K10. K10 was activated by sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) with and without magnetic stirring. The samples are marked with K10_(H₂SO₄), K10_{(H₂SO₄)_{ST}}, UF/K10_(H₂SO₄), and UF/K10_{(H₂SO₄)_{ST}}, respectively. X-ray diffraction analysis and non-isothermal thermogravimetric analysis, supported by data from Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and scanning electron microscopy were used to characterize the samples. Based on the measurement of specific surface area (SSA), the degree of activation was determined. Measurement of the SSA shows that higher values were obtained for modified K10 compared to inactive K10. The amount of free and liberated FA was 0.06% and 4.6% for UF/K10_(H₂SO₄) and 0.12% and 4% for UF/K10_{(H₂SO₄)_{ST}}. This research showed that the UF/K10_(H₂SO₄) composite has a lesser amount of free FA (0.06%) in comparison to the UF/K10_{(H₂SO₄)_{ST}} composite (0.12%). The UF/K10_{(H₂SO₄)_{ST}} composite has a higher resistance to acidic hydrolysis. The modified UF/K10_(H₂SO₄) composite is more thermally stable than UF/K10_{(H₂SO₄)_{ST}} composite.

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