

Experimental Research on Musa Sepientum and Hen Egg Shell Hybrid Reinforced Composite Material



M.Murugan, T.Vinithra Banu, C. Shanthi, K. Dasaradhan and U.K. Siddharthan

Abstract: A hybrid reinforced composite material which composite comprises banana fiber modified to powder form, egg shell modified to fine powder, the said powders of said natural fibers being mixed in a matrix of bio epoxy resin using a catalyst to effect complete mixing of the said powdered fibers to yield the said hybrid reinforced composite, the said hybrid composite capable of being molded to any geometrical object, the said composite having a low water retention property with retention being in a range of 14-23% with a soaking time of 120hrs. Before and after chemical treatment in both with and without moisture, the young's modulus varies from 12321.5241 N/mm² to 25779.2532 N/mm², the flexural values varies from 17.4 N/mm² to 25.5 N/mm², impact strength varies from 12.6 J to 20.9 J, % of elongation varies from 5.6% to 10.1%.

Keywords : Banana Fiber, Hen egg shell, Bio epoxy resin, Material properties.

I. INTRODUCTION

Composite consisting of a combinant structure of cellulosic wood or polymeric fibers mixed with non fibrous materials [1]. The disclosure relates to economic and environmental efficiencies to wood, non woods paper making and other polymeric operations. The disclosed invention also provides application to various categories of products like automotive, construction, food and non-food items. And personal care items [2]. However, the said disclosure is not clearly stating use of any other natural fiber other than wood. This still is not a beneficial use as wood means deforestation and hence threat to environment [3]. The fiber of the invention may also nit have bi degradability

property. The disclosed materials have been proposed fro use in construction industry [4]. The natural fibers used in the disclosed invention include hemp, jute bamboo, coco, sisal and preferably flax [5]. Depending on the end use, the disclosed invention further educates that the natural fiber may be added with any other man made fiber like aramid, ceramic and the like [6]. However, the disclosure still might have limitation of bio degradability. The amount of natural fibers used in the modification of wood powder is in a range of 5-95%.The disclosure is limited to modification of wood only by adding natural fibers listed [7].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Table 1 Materials

Material	Type	Supplied by
Matrix	Epoxy resin	Lab chemicals, Chennai
Catalyst	Hardner	
Releasing agent	Poly vinyl acetate	
Reinforcement agriculture waste of banana stem outer layer (Musa sepientum) & Egg shell	Particle	Banana stem extracted from the waste product of banana cultivation. Egg shell was obtained from a local market.

Table 2 Sample Preparation

Specimen	% of Musa sepientum	% of Egg shell	% wt of Resin	Total % of wt
Specimen 1	2.5	2.5	95	100
Specimen 2	5	5	90	100
Specimen 3	7.5	7.5	85	100

Table 3 Experimental Standards [8-10]

Test	Specimen standards	Specimen size (mm)
Flexural Properties.	ASTM D7264	154 X 13 X 4
Impact Test	ISO 180	64 X 12.7 X 3.2
Water Absorption	ASTM D5229	100 X 100
Hardness Test	B Scale	50 X 50

III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Water absorption Treatment

Water retention limit is another urgent factor to be considered when considering the impact of water on the composite material created. The impact of water ingestion is significant incase the material that has been created when utilized for applications comes in contact of water.

Revised Manuscript Received on October 30, 2019.

* Correspondence Author

*M.Murugan, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sri Sairam Engineering College, Chennai-600044. Email: Murugan.mech@sairam.edu.in; Mob: 9659608439.

T.Vinithra Banu, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Prince Shri Venkateshwar Padmavathy Engineering College, Ponmar-600127, India. Email: vinithrabanu.mech@psvpec.in; Mob: 9626621747

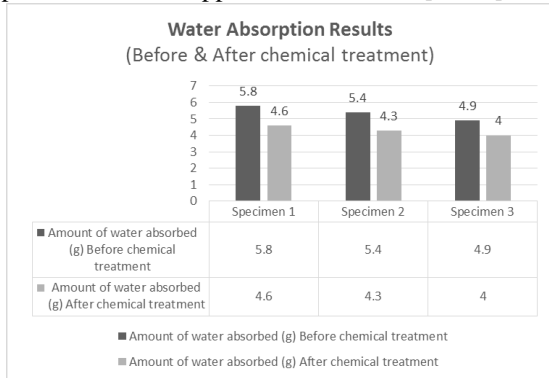
C. Shanthi, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Madha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chennai India-600122. Mob: 9941405552 Email: shaanthiii@gmail.com.

K. Dasaradhan, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Madha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chennai India-600122. Mob: 7871356104 Email: dasathermal@gmail.com.

U.K. Siddharthan, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sri Sairam Engineering College, Chennai-600044. Email: Murugan.Smartsiddharth31@gmail.com; Mob: 9952639834

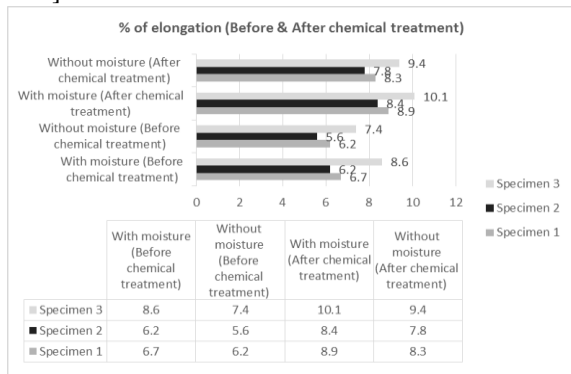
© The Authors. Published by Blue Eyes Intelligence Engineering and Sciences Publication (BEIESP). This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

From the perception it very well may be presumed that if fitting blend of egg shell and banana substance can retain less dampness for various application condition [11-13].



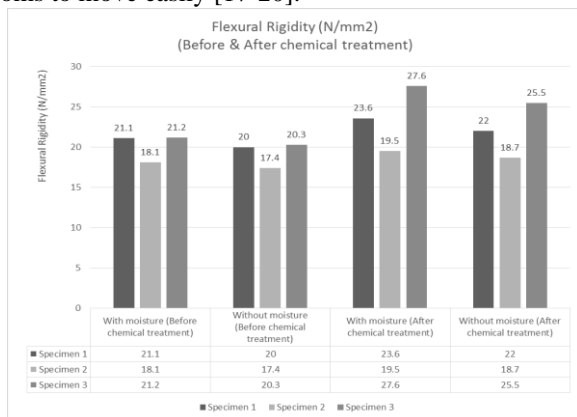
Tensile Test

The half and half composites demonstrated nearly better execution, the micrographs taken for the cracked example 1, 2 and 3 composites. Fiber 5% and Resin 95% and Fiber 10% and Resin 90% fiber composites, on ductile stacking condition, demonstrated a weak like disappointment (less in % of extension). Curved breaks and their quick engendering could be watched. Less fiber haul out is watched and this could be explanation behind the decrease in the elasticity. The nature is advocated, where more rate prolongation could be watched for the Fiber 15% and Resin 85% (high in % of stretching) fiber composites which display flexible nature [14-16].



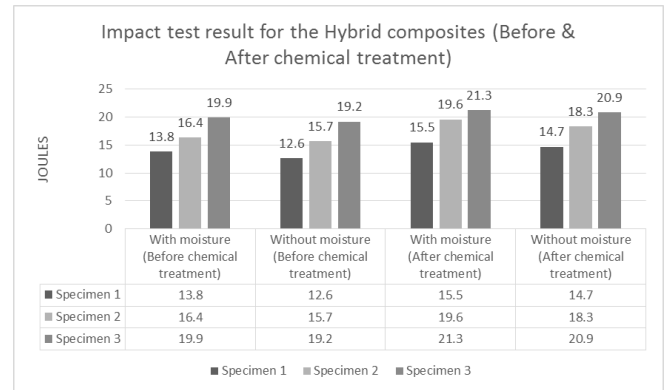
Flexural Test

The impact of flexural stacking on the presentation of the created composite materials is appeared in diagrams. Three point twisting test was utilized to examine this impact. The nearness of banana and egg shell fiber in the support invigorated. The explanation could be the nearness of water assault on the cellulose structure and enable the cellulose atoms to move easily [17-20].



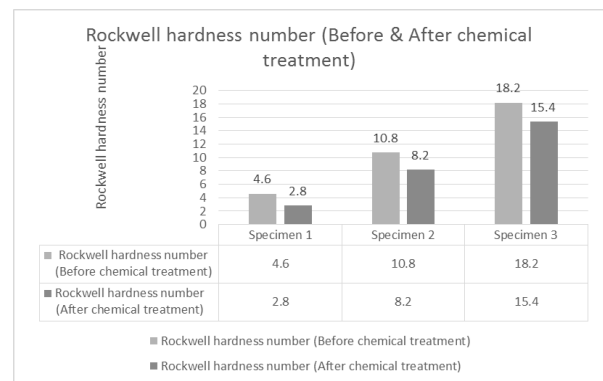
Impact Test

The impact of filaments on effect quality for the examples arranged for both dry and dampness conditions. Fiber 5% and Resin 95% and Fiber 10% and Resin 90% ingest more vitality on effect stacking conditions both in the dry just as dampness condition it demonstrates their fragile nature however Fiber 15% and Resin 85% which demonstrates its pliable nature by retain less vitality on effect stacking conditions [21-23].



Hardness Test

Before and after chemical treatment specimen 1, 2 % 3 under goes hardness test. From the hardness test results it shows specimen 3 having more ductility in nature compared to specimen 1 & 2 [24,25].



IV. CONCLUSION

The unveiled creation gives crossover fortified composite materials. The composite fundamentally contains horticulture squander materials like banana stem external layer (Musa sepientum) and Egg shell. The said composite has great versatile and mechanical properties and has low water retention. Commonly the water assimilation is accounted for to be about 13.3% (suitable blend of egg shell and banana content half breed) ingestion test time of 120hrs .Natural filaments have the favorable position that they are sustainable assets and have bio degradable properties. In this development , powder material of normal fiber Banana stem external layer (Musa sepientum) and hen egg shell are created with epoxy tar utilizing forming strategy. Flexural inflexibility test, ductile test, sway test and hardness of mixture composite have been revealed.



REFERENCES

- Chandramohan, D., Bharanichandar, J, *Carbon - Science and Technology*,5(3), pp. 314-320,2013.
- <http://www.applied-science-innovations.com/cst-web-site/CST-5-3-2-013/CST%20-%2080%20-%20FINAL.pdf>
- Chandramohan, D., Rajesh, S., *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research*, 9(20), 6979-6985,2014.
- Chandramohan, D et al., *American Journal of Applied Sciences*, 11 (4),623-630,2014.
- <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/19e8/56abe7720e513b65612dad3c0edff976d4d2.pdf>
- Murali, B et al., *Carbon - Science and Technology*,6(1), pp. 330-335,2014.
- Pandayaraj, V et al., *International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology*,9, pp. 1034-1042,2018.
- http://www.iaeme.com/MasterAdmin/UploadFolder/IJMET_09_12_1_03/IJMET_09_12_103.pdf
- Murali, B et al., *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research*,6(9), pp. 419-423,2014.
- <http://www.jocpr.com/articles/chemical-treatment-on-hemppolymer-composites.pdf>
- Chandramohan, D., Murali, B., *Academic Journal of Manufacturing Engineering*, 12(3), 67-71,2014.
- K Gurusami, et al. (2019)., *International Journal of Ambient Energy*, DOI: 10.1080/01430750.2019.1614987.
- Chandramohan, D., Rajesh, S., *Academic Journal of Manufacturing Engineering*,12(3),72-77,2014.
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/286590092_Study_of_machining_parameters_on_natural_fiber_particle_reinforced_polymer_composite_material
- Chandramohan, D., and A.Senthilathiban., *International Journal of Applied Chemistry*, 10 (1),153-162,2014.
- Chandramohan, D et al. *Journal of Bio- and Tribo-Corrosion* (2019) 5:66.
- <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40735-019-0259-z>
- Sathish, T., Chandramohan, D. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*,7(6), 287-290,2019.
- Sathish, T. et al., *International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering Research and Development*, Volume 2018, Issue Special Issue, 2018, Article number IJMPERDSPL201883, Pages 705-710.
- D Chandramohan and Ravikumar L., *Materials Today: Proceedings* Volume 16, Part 2, 2019, Pages 744-749 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S221478531930999X>
- Murali, B et al., Mechanical properties of boehmeria nivea reinforced polymer composite, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, Volume 16, Part 2, 2019, Pages 883-888.
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214785319310193>
- S. Dinesh Kumar, et al., ANN-AGCS for the prediction of temperature distribution and required energy in hot forging process using finite element analysis, *Materials Today: Proceedings*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2019.05.426>.
- S. Dinesh Kumar, et al., 'Optimal Hydraulic And Thermal Constrain For Plate Heat Exchanger Using Multi Objective Wale Optimization', *Materials Today Proceedings*, Elsevier Publisher, 2019. DOI : 10.1016/j.matpr.2019.07.710.
- M. D. Vijayakumar, et al., Experimental investigation on single point incremental forming of IS513Cr3 using response surface method, *Materials Today: Proceedings*.
- T. Adithiyaa et al., Flower Pollination Algorithm for the optimization of stair casting parameter for the preparation of AMC, *Materials Today: Proceedings*.
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2019.07.711>.
- Chandramohan, D., Marimuthu, K. Applications of natural fiber composites for replacement of orthopaedic alloys, *Proceedings of the International Conference on Nanoscience, Engineering and Technology*, 6167942, pp. 137-145,2011.
- Chandramohan, D., Bharanichandar, J. *Natural fiber reinforced polymer composites for automobile accessories*, *American Journal of Environmental Sciences*,9(6), 494-504,2014.
- K. Gurusami, D. Chandramohan, S. Dinesh Kumar et al., Strengthening mechanism of Nd: Yag laser shock peening for commercially pure titanium (CP-Ti) on surface integrity and residual stresses, *Materials Today: Proceedings*.
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2019.09.141>.
- Chandramohan, D.and Marimuthu, K., *Natural fibre particle reinforced composite material for bone implant*, *European Journal of Scientific Research*, Vol.54, No.3,384-406,2011.

- Chandramohan, D. and Marimuthu, K., *Characterization of natural fibers and their application in bone grafting substitutes*, *Acta of Bioengineering and Biomechanics*, 13(1),77-84,2011.
- Chandramohan, D and John Presin Kumar A. Experimental data on the properties of natural fiber particle reinforced polymer composite material, *Data in Brief*,13, pp. 460-468,2017.

AUTHORS PROFILE



Mr.M.Murugan was born in Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India in 1990. He received his BE degree in Mechanical Engineering from National Engineering, Kovilpatti in 2011 and M.E in Manufacturing Engineering from Alagappa chettiar college of Engg & Technology, Karaikudi in 2013. Currently He is working as an Assistant Professor in the department of Mechanical Engineering, Sri Sairam Engineering college, Chennai India-600044. He has more than 6 years of teaching experience. His field of interest is Manufacturing Engineering. He has published 1 paper in Scopus journal.



Ms.T.Vinithra Banu was born in Aruppukottai, Tamilnadu, India in 1991. She received her B.E degree in Aeronautical Engineering from Infant Jesus college of Engineering, Thoothukudi in 2012 and M.E in Thermal Engineering from Anna University Regional Office, Tirunelveli in 2015. Currently she is working as an Assistant Professor in the department of Mechanical Engineering, Prince Shri Venkateshwara Padmavathy Engineering College, Ponmar-600127, India. She has more than 5 years of teaching experience. Her field of interest is Thermal Engineering. She has published 4 papers in International journals.



Mrs. C. Shanthi was born in Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India in 1977. She received her BE degree in Mechanical Engineering from College of Engineering, Guindy in 2014 and M.E in Engineering Design from Adhi College of Engineering, Kancheepuram in 2017. Currently She is working as an Assistant Professor in the department of Mechanical Engineering, Madha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chennai India-600122. She has more than 1 years of teaching experience. Her field of interest is Engineering Design.



Mr. K. Dasaradhan was born in Dharmapuri, Tamilnadu, India in 1991. He received his BE degree in Mechanical Engineering from Muthayammal Engineering College, Rasipuram in 2013 and M.E in Thermal Engineering (Spl with R&AC) from College of Engineering, Guindy in 2015. Currently He is working as an Assistant Professor in the department of Mechanical Engineering, Madha Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chennai India-600122. He has more than 4 years of teaching experience. His field of interest is Thermal Engineering.