

Preparation and Characterization of Plant Extracts Loaded PVA/GO Nanocomposites Films for Food Packaging [†]

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Abstract: Antibacterial agents produced from plant extracts are seen as a promising application in food packaging. Essential oils extracts, on the other hand, often have drawbacks such as long-term instability, limited bioavailability, and fast burst release. The study's primary goal was to develop poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA)/graphene oxide (GO) nanocomposites films for use in food packaging utilizing moringa (M) and guava (G) leaf extracts. The characteristics of polymer films were enhanced by adding a small quantity of GO as reinforcing fillers, and then adding phenolic and flavonoids compounds as antibacterial agents. First, GO and plant extracts were dispersed through the use of ultrasonication. Next, all chemicals were introduced in the PVA matrix with the use of a straightforward and eco-friendly solution casting approach. Water was used as the solvent for this process. As a consequence of these findings, PVA/GO/M3% films demonstrated superior tensile strength (73.63 MPa), %elongation at break (641.94%), and modulus (23.84 MPa) in comparison to neat PVA films. For GO was an effective reinforcing filler, while phenolic and flavonoid compounds were, respectively, crystallization agents. They were distributed randomly in the PVA matrix, with no preferred orientation and some agglomeration. Furthermore, the antibacterial activity of the synthetic films loaded with M and G leaf extract was low when tested against *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*).

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1. Introduction

Polymer nanocomposites have found significant use in a variety of industries, including the automotive and aerospace industries, the food packaging application, and even the medical area. In addition to being the polymeric material that can be worked with most easily, it also boasts a high strength to weight ratio. As a host for many different kinds of nanofillers, water-soluble polymers such as poly(vinyl alcohol), also known as PVA, are almost usually utilized [1]. PVA has a high degree of transparency, is hydrophilic, and has adhesive qualities, making it a widely used commercial polymer. It is also used in the production of fibers, food packaging, and biomedicine due to its strong oxygen barrier properties, mechanical, and biodegradable characteristics. Clay, carbon nanotubes, graphene and its derivatives, metal oxide nanoparticles, and other inorganic nanomaterials have all been incorporated into a PVA matrix to enhance the mechanical, electrical, and surface dewetting properties [2].

In recent years, graphene has gained popularity as a material of interest due to the exceptional electrical, optical, thermal, and mechanical functions it possesses. Graphene is a two-dimensional sheet of a sp²-hybridized carbon structure. Because of this, it is an

excellent contender for a wide variety of applications, including nanoelectronics, nanocomposites, nanomedicine, chemical and biological sensors, supercapacitors, membranes for gas separation and hydrogen storage [3,4].

Graphene oxide, abbreviated as GO, is an essential step in the production of graphene, a material that has a great deal of oxygen- and hydrogen-containing hydrophilic functional groups. Due to the fact that the carbon skeleton structure of GO is comparable to that of graphene, its mechanical properties are similarly exceptional. It was believed that employing GO as a mechanical reinforcement could be an effective way to manufacture high-performance composite materials, which would result in high strength, high modulus, low thickness, and light weight [5].

Microorganisms are abundant in the environment and can easily contaminate food at any point in the production chain, including harvesting, slaughtering, processing, and packing. There must be a shift toward non-chemical alternatives to preservatives in order to slow the spread of disease-causing germs and increase the storage life of perishable foods. Many scientists have been looking into whether or not certain plant extracts may be used as reliable natural preservatives, and their findings have been promising [6].

In the present study, the researchers developed PVA nanocomposites integrated with a blend of essential oil extracts and GO, with the aim of utilizing them in food packaging applications. The leaves of the moringa (M) and guava (G) plants were chosen for extraction. The objective of this study was to investigate the compatibility between polymer and fillers in order to facilitate the development of films. Subsequently, the nanocomposite films were characterized in terms of their mechanical and antibacterial properties.

2. Experimental

PVA pellet (JP-18Y, Japan Vam & Poval Co., Ltd., Japan) was utilized as a polymer matrix for this project. UGENT TECH SDN BHD (Malaysia) was the source of the aqueous-based GO that was purchased. The fresh M and G leaves were taken from trees that had been established at agriculture farms in the western region of Thailand. Evaluation of the quantity and quality of extracts collected from M and G leaves, which will be forwarded to the Kasetsart Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Product Improvement Institute in Thailand for testing and evaluation. Analytical grade reagents were utilized for all other compounds.

After being washed with distilled water, the M and G leaves were then chopped up into smaller pieces. Following that, 95% ethanol was added for extraction of essential oils using a mass ratio of plants to solvent of 1 g per 5 mL, and the mixture was shaken on a shaker at a speed of 200 rpm for 24 h. In the end, they were filtered using filter paper number 1 [7].

In the beginning, 10 g of PVA powder were mixed with 100 mL of distilled water and 20 wt.% of glycerol before being heated in an Erlenmeyer flask to a temperature of 90 °C for 3 h. This was done so that the ingredients could be dissolved together. PVA solution was then combined with a GO solution that included 1 wt.% of PVA and was heated to 90 °C. Sonicated at a high frequency for 1 h while being stirred. The essential oil extracts were obtained with the amount of each leaf extract being 0, 1, 3, 5, and 10 wt.% of GO, respectively. It was combined with the solution that was created earlier at a temperature of 90 °C until it was dissolved, and then it was poured onto an aluminum tray. After that, it was dried at 60 °C for 24 h in an oven.

The investigation into the mechanical properties of polymer nanocomposites by applying a tensile test carried out on a universal testing machine in accordance with the testing standard ASTM-D882. After cutting the sample film into a rectangular sheet measuring 6 inches by 1 inch, the standard deviation of the film's thickness was determined. A load cell capable of measuring 5 kN that has a pull speed of 50 mm/min. The elongation at break, as well as the tensile strength and Young's modulus of plant extracts loaded PVA/GO nanocomposites films were measured. At least 5 separate trials of the experiment were conducted, and the results were averaged.

In addition, the potential of food packaging to inhibit the growth of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) was investigated by an experiment utilizing the disk diffusion method, which is described in the review of the relevant literature [8,9]. For this evaluation, the diameter of the growth inhibition zones was measured in millimeters to determine their effectiveness. The measurements of the inhibitory zones were carried out for each test a total of three times [10].

3. Results and Discussion

The values of M and G plant extracts' total phenolic content (TPC), total flavonoid content (TFC), and inhibitory concentration (IC)-50 are presented in Table 1. The amount of TPC and TFC found in G leaf extract is significantly higher than that found in M leaf extract. The TPC and TFC of G extract both averaged out to be 2.230 mg gallic acid/g sample and 1.131 mg catechin/g sample, respectively. The amount of an antioxidant containing compound needed to scavenge 50% of the initial 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging is known as the IC-50 value. Higher antioxidant activity is implied by a substance's ability to scavenge DPPH with a lower IC-50 value [11,12]. The IC-50 value of M leaves is 26,746 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, followed by the IC-50 value of G leaves, which is 2,240 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ on average. When compared to other study investigations, it was shown that the essential oil extracts collected from different trees in each region are distinct from one another. This could be a result of the topography, which affects the pH of the soil and the amount of water. The amount of material that is contained inside the leaves is also affected by environmental factors such as temperature and sunlight. The amount of water that is contained within the leaves might vary depending on the environment. Due to the fact that different plants have unique extracts [13].

Table 1. TPC, TFC and IC-50 values of M and G plant extracts.

Plant Extracts	TPC	TFC	IC-50
	mg gallic acid/g sample	mg catechin/g sample	$\mu\text{g/ml}$
M	0.421	0.198	26,746
G	2.230	1.131	2,240

Figure 1 displays the mechanical properties of PVA mixed GO and plant leaf extracts at 0, 1, 3, 5, and 10 wt.% using a universal testing machine. The elongation at break of PVA/GO film blends containing both M and G extracts was decreased, but the tensile strength and Young's modulus were increased. Due to their capacity to act as reinforcing fillers, GO found in polymer matrix is the reason for this. An increase in elongation at break, tensile strength, and Young's modulus were observed when the amount of plant extract added to them reached a concentration of 3 wt.%. As a result, the structure's strength and percentage of crystallinity increased, increasing both mechanical and overall strength. The addition of M and G leaf extracts at 5 and 10 weight percent led to a decrease in both the tensile strength and Young's modulus of the material. It was discovered that there was a decline in the proportion of crystallinity. According to the findings of the study, increasing the concentration of either of the plant extracts containing the ingredient TPC resulted in nearly the same elongation of the material before it broke. There is a possibility that the phenolic chemicals' benzene ring structure contributes to the material's increased strength [14].

Furthermore, PVA/GO/M3% films showed better tensile strength of 73.63 MPa, Young's modulus of 23.84 MPa, and elongation at break of 641.94% in comparison to neat PVA films as a result of these findings. Because GO served as an efficient reinforcing filler, phenolic and flavonoid chemicals in M and G plant extracts were utilized in their respective roles as crystallization agents. They were dispersed at random throughout the PVA matrix, with no particular orientation being favored and some clumping occurring.

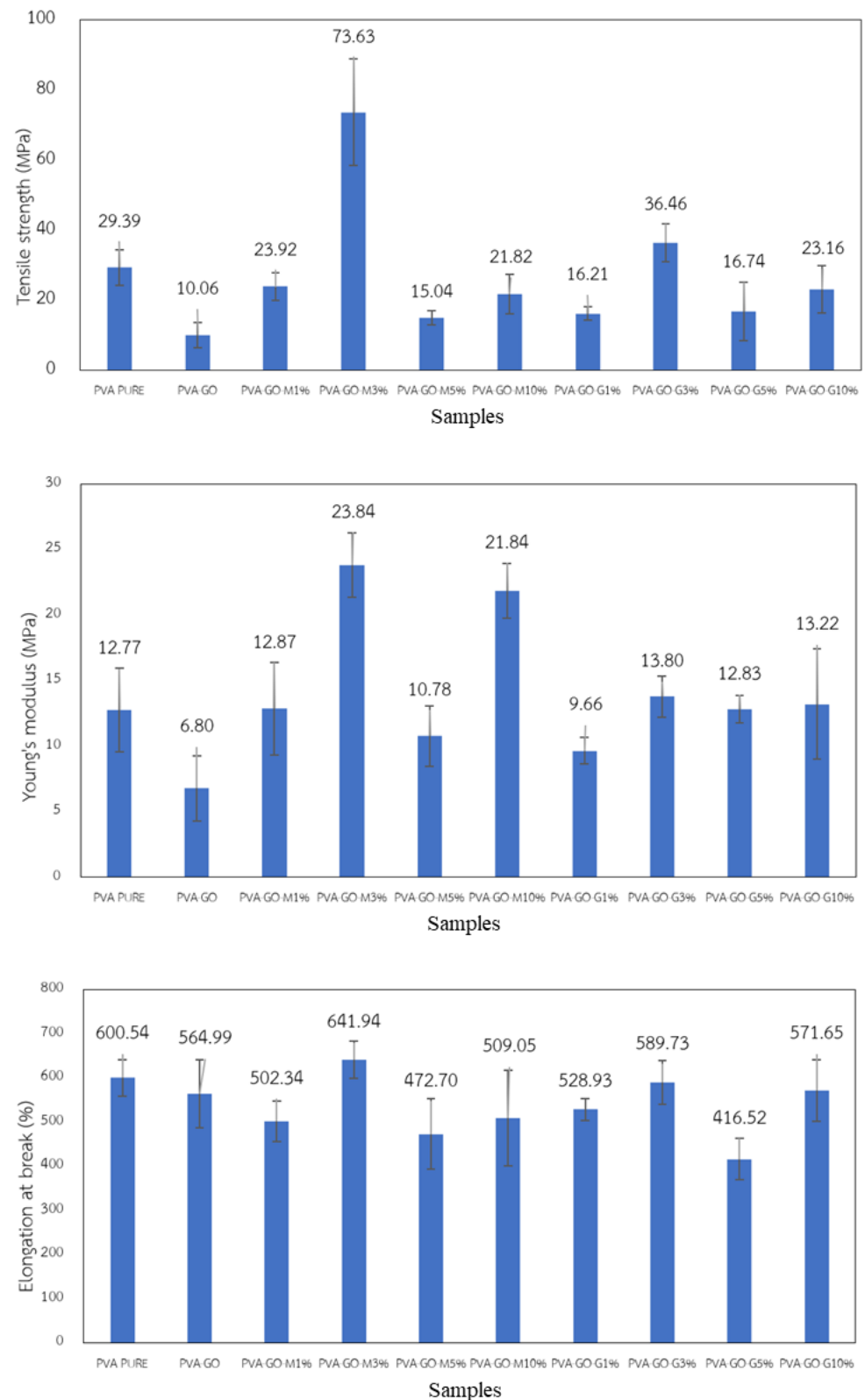


Figure 1. Tensile strength, Young's modulus and elongation at break of PVA/GO mixed M and G leaf extracts at 0, 1, 3, 5, and 10 wt.%.

The disc diffusion assay is a method that is used to evaluate the effectiveness of the M and G extracts on particular species, specifically *E. Coli* and *S. aureus*. Figure 2 presents the findings that were obtained from the disc diffusion assay. When tested against *E. coli* and *S. aureus*, the antibacterial activity of synthetic films loaded with M and G leaf extract

was shown to be quite low. PVA/GO has a considerable tendency toward aggregation because of the presence of strong van der Waals contacts between the nanosheets [2], which can be attributed to the considerably decreased antibacterial activity of PVA/GO when compared to the antibacterial activity of PVA/GO that was treated with leaf extract [15].

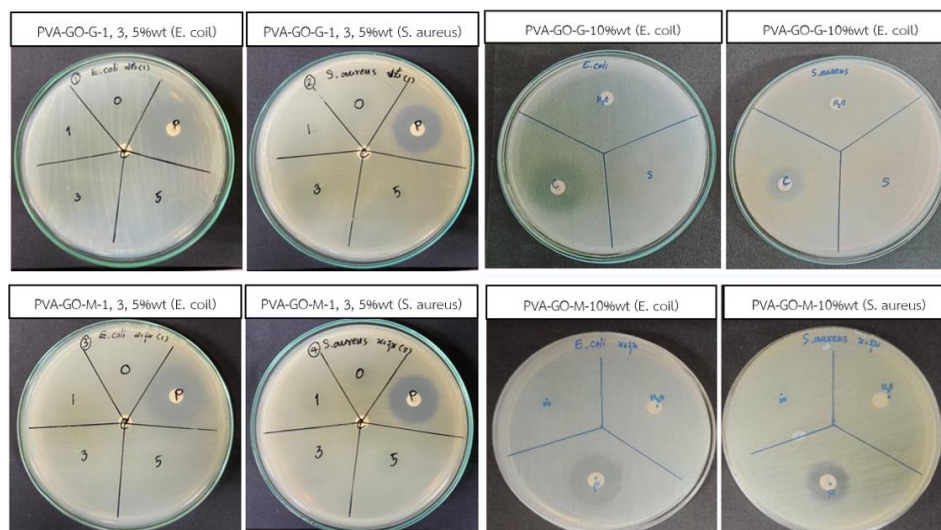


Figure 2. The images of disc diffusion assay on *E. coli* and *S. aureus* by PVA/GO mixed M and G leaf extracts at 0, 1, 3, 5, and 10 wt.%.

4. Conclusion

In this investigation, mixing PVA film with GO and plant extracts resulted in improvements to the mechanical and antibacterial properties of the film. Specifically, in packaging films loaded with M 3 wt%, the produced films displayed significant tensile strength, Young's modulus, and elongation at break. In addition, these findings point to the possibility that an antibacterial film can be made out of a PVA/GO film that contains M and G plant extracts. Further investigation is required to determine the biocompatibility of films, as well as their releasing and loading abilities.

Author Contributions: All of the authors participated in a collaborative endeavor to produce this work. Achanai Buasri was responsible for the design of the experiments, the analysis of the data, and the initial drafting of the manuscript, which was then extensively revised. Pitchayapak Poosri, Patharawadee Ninprasert, and Areeya Niyasom were responsible for the laboratory experiments. Vorrada Loryuenyong contributed to the conceptual approach and discussion of the results, and he approved the final version of the revised manuscript.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors state that there are no potential conflicts of interest.

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