

Article

Effect of Processing Technology, Nanomaterial and Coupling Agent Ratio on Some Physical, Mechanical, and Thermal Properties of Wood Polymer Nanocomposites

Emre Birinci *  and Alperen Kaymakci

Department of Forest Industrial Engineering, Faculty of Forestry, Kastamonu University, Kastamonu 37150, Turkey; akaymakci@kastamonu.edu.tr

* Correspondence: ebirinci@kastamonu.edu.tr; Tel.: +90-532-4878661

Abstract: The goal of this study is to find out how some properties of wood–polymer nanocomposites are affected by the processing technology, the nanomaterials, and the ratio of coupling agents. To achieve this objective, the extruded and dry blended samples are made from wood flour with MAPP, ZnO nanoparticles (0, 1, 3, and 5 wt%), and polypropylene. The mechanical properties of the nanocomposites improve significantly with ZnO and MAPP loading. Due to the more homogeneous structure of nanocomposites, better mechanical results are obtained with the extrusion method. With ZnO and MAPP loading, the thermal stability of nanocomposites improves. The storage and loss modulus values indicate that the processing technology of nanocomposites could be a key factor in the resistance of the materials obtained by extrusion. The storage and loss modulus of nanocomposites manufactured by the extrusion technology are determined to be higher than those of the samples produced using the dry blending method.

Keywords: nanocomposites; polypropylene; wood; processing technology; SEM; TGA; DSC; DMA



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1. Introduction

Wood–polymer composites (WPC) are widely used engineering materials that offer sustainable alternatives to natural wood products. WPCs, which can be produced using forest by-products and recycled polymers, allow the production of environmentally friendly, semi-green materials [1–4]. At the same time, WPC offers sufficient strength properties for structural applications, while also offering high resistance to weather conditions and biological degradation [5]. Due to WPC’s physical characteristics, which include low moisture content, thickness swelling (TS), and water absorption (WA), it may be used for both indoor and outdoor applications [6].

Usage areas of WPCs are changing and expanding rapidly depending on consumer preferences. The usage areas of WPCs have increased due to the developing production methods and material industry. Today, WPCs can be preferred in the applications of many load-bearing systems, such as marine structures and sports equipment, especially outdoor applications. The main problem restricting the applications for WPC is their poor mechanical performance, brought on by the incompatibility of the wood with the polymer matrix. This frequently results in poor stress transfers across composites, which reduces their mechanical characteristics and reduces their ability to resist moisture [7].

By adding nanoparticles as additives, WPCs can have better physical, mechanical, thermal, and surface properties. For the production of polymer nanocomposites, a variety of nanomaterials, including SiO₂, TiO₂, MgO, zinc oxide (ZnO), graphene, carbon nanotubes, and ZnO, can be utilized. When ZnO nanoparticles are added to WPCs, it can give us new information about how to improve the properties of composites. There are several reports on the use of ZnO nanoparticles in the preparation of WPCs. However, production methods of WPCs are important for improving the interfacial interaction between ZnO nanoparticles,

wood, and plastics [8]. Using the right method of production is very important if you want to make sure that the nanoparticles are spread out evenly in the composite. In this way, it contributes to the improvement of the physical, mechanical, and surface properties as well as the load transfer.

In this study, wood/polypropylene (PP)/nano ZnO nanocomposites with different nano ZnO contents were prepared by extrusion and dry blending to evaluate the appropriate methods for these nanocomposites. To meet this objective, nanocomposites fabricated by two different methods have been extensively characterized by different analyses, including physical and mechanical tests, scanning electron microscope (SEM) and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). This study's primary objective is to determine the effect of manufacturing method on the physical, mechanical, thermal, and morphological properties of wood plastic nanocomposites (WPNC). In addition, the effect of nano ZnO on improving the above-mentioned characteristics of WPNCs was also investigated.

2. Materials and Methods

Black pine (*Pinus nigra* J.F. Arnold subsp.) wood flour (WF) was supplied by a local WPC plant in Tekirdağ, Turkey. The PP was acquired from Borealis group in Austria and has a density of 0.90 g/cm³. It has a 170 °C melting point and a 2.5 g/10 min melting flow index at 230 °C. ZnO was purchased from the Grafen Company in Turkey. Some of the mechanical and physical characteristics of nano ZnO are shown in Table 1. The coupling agent, maleic anhydride grafted polypropylene (MAPP) (MFI/190 °C, 2.16 kg = 120 g/10 min), was bought from Pluss Polymers Gurgaon in Gurugram, India.

Table 1. Specification of the ZnO nanoparticle.

Property	ZnO Nanoparticle
Appearance	Black powder
Shape	Spherical
Average particle size	60–70 nm
Purity	>99%
Surface area	40–50 m ² /g

2.1. Wood–Polymer Nanocomposites Preparation

WF was first dried for 1 day at 103 ± 2 °C in a laboratory type oven before being used to prepare WPNCs. Then, the dried WF, PP, and ZnO, with and without MAPP (Table 2), were blended for 10 min with using a high-speed mixer.

This mixture was pelletized in a 30 mm co-rotating twin-screw extruder with a length-to-diameter (L/D) ratio of 30:1. The eight-barrel temperature zones of the extruder were controlled at 175 and 200 °C. The pellets were injection molded into test specimens using the 60-ton capacity injection molding machine at a barrel temperature of between 180 and 200 °C, and an injection pressure of 3–5 MPa with a 20 s holding time. The remaining pellet mixture was weighed and then formed into an aluminum caul plate mat using a 2 × 250 × 250 mm³ frame. A computer-controlled press was used to apply hot pressing to the mats. The maximum press pressure was 0.45 MPa, the press temperature was 210 °C, and the total press cycle was 500 s.

Following the hot-pressing cycle, the ready panel was moved from the hot press to a climate-controlled room for cooling. Before characterization, the samples were conditioned in a climate room at 23 ± 2 °C and 65 ± 2% relative humidity.

Table 2. Formulation of wood/polypropylene nanocomposites (WPNCs) production.

WPNC Code	Production Method	Black Pine WF (wt%)	ZnO (wt%)	PP (wt%)	MAPP (wt%)
A	Extrusion	50	0	50	0
B	Extrusion	50	1	49	0
C	Extrusion	50	3	47	0
D	Extrusion	50	5	45	0
E	Extrusion	50	0	47	3
F	Extrusion	50	1	46	3
G	Extrusion	50	3	44	3
H	Extrusion	50	5	42	3
I	Dry Blending	50	0	50	0
J	Dry Blending	50	1	49	0
K	Dry Blending	50	3	47	0
L	Dry Blending	50	5	45	0
M	Dry Blending	50	0	47	3
N	Dry Blending	50	1	46	3
O	Dry Blending	50	3	44	3
P	Dry Blending	50	5	42	3

ZnO, zinc oxide; PP, polypropylene; MAPP, maleic anhydride grafted polypropylene.

2.2. Physical Properties

The tests were performed in accordance with ISO 62 for thickness swelling and water absorption. The samples utilized for this purpose were $2 \times 50 \times 50 \text{ mm}^3$ in size. The samples that were conditioned in a climate room at $23 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ temperature and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity was measured after being left in water for 1 and 28 days.

2.3. Mechanical Properties

For the flexural and tensile tests, which were conducted according to ISO 178 and ISO 527, a Shimadzu (Kyoto, Japan) universal testing machine (Model AG-IC 20/50 KN STD) was used. The tests were run at 5 mm/min crosshead speeds. Both flexural and tensile strength tests were conducted on seven replications.

2.4. Dynamic Mechanical Analysis (DMA)

TA-DMA Q800 Dynamic Mechanical Analyzer was used to analyze the DMA characteristics of the WPNCs in the 0 to $150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range. The specimens, which were evaluated in a nitrogen environment at a fixed frequency of 1 Hz and a heating rate of $5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$, had dimensions of 20 mm by 10 mm by 20 mm. In total, three samples were tested in each group to analyze the dynamical mechanical behaviors.

2.5. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)

TGA analyses were carried out using a Hitachi (Tokyo, Japan) STA7300. For TGA analysis, nitrogen gas was utilized at a flow rate of 20 mL/min. In this experiment, the samples were heated at $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/min}$ from room temperature to $500 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

2.6. Morphology of Fracture Surface

The WPNC bars were frozen in liquid nitrogen before being snapped in half for SEM analysis. A scanning electron microscope (Model: FEO Quanta FEG 250 (Waltham, MA, USA)) was used to examine the surfaces directly.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Physical Properties of WPNCs

Figure 1 represents some of the physical characteristics of ZnO reinforced WPNCs. Due to ZnO's hydrophobic nature, incorporation of ZnO nanoparticles into the composite

structure led to low TS and WA values, as expected. The physical characteristics of the WPNCs significantly improved with ZnO nanoparticle loading. The control samples (0 wt% ZnO extrusion and 0 wt% the ZnO dry blending) without the ZnO had the highest TS with values of 0.32% and 0.45%, respectively, while the lowest TS with value of 0.25% and 0.38% was found for the samples containing 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-extrusion and 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-dry blending, respectively.

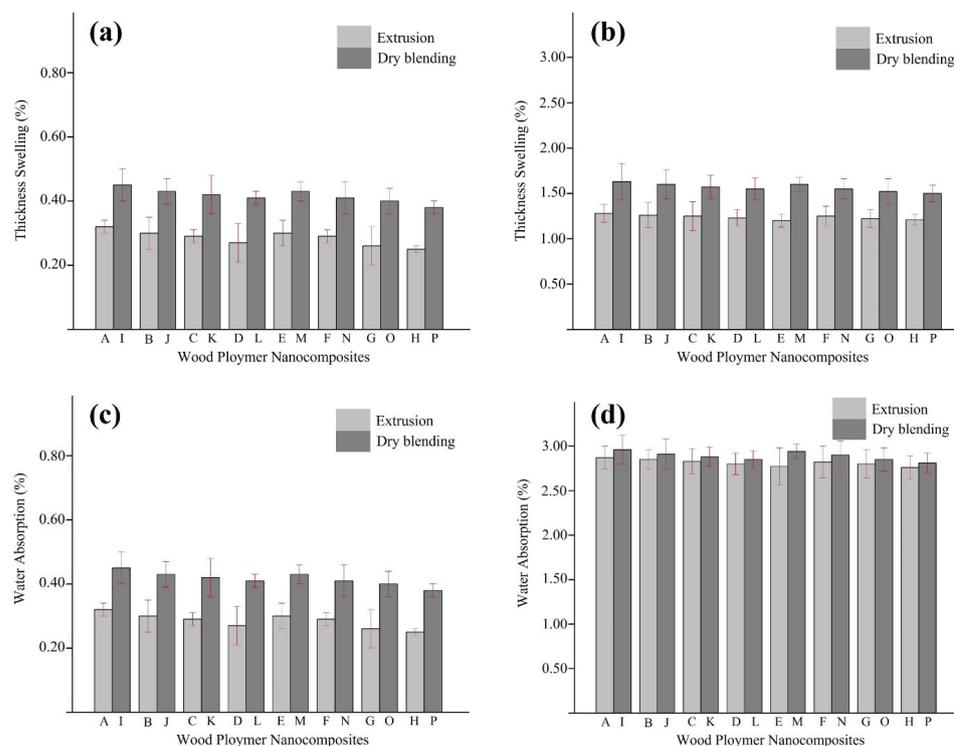


Figure 1. Some physical properties of WPNCs reinforced with ZnO ((a) thickness swelling, 1 day; (b) thickness swelling 28 days; (c) water absorption 1 day; (d) water absorption 28 days).

The merging of nanoparticles into the composite structure using the dry blending method resulted in poor dispersion of ZnO nanoparticles. This situation caused a significant increase in the TS of WPNCs produced using the dry blending method. By contrast, the incorporation of ZnO nanoparticles into the composite structure using the extrusion blending method resulted in good dispersion of ZnO nanoparticles. From TS results, the extrusion blending process, in which ZnO/PP nanocomposite was used as a matrix, appeared to be the best method of incorporating ZnO in wood–polymer nanocomposites. The WA decreased with increased ZnO nanoparticle loading in nanocomposites in experiments including 1-day and 28-day water immersion. There are more water residence sites as the ZnO nanoparticle loading increases; therefore, more water is absorbed. The WA values of the extrusion method vary from 0.50% to 0.56% after 1 day submersion in water, whereas the WA values of the hot-pressing method range from 0.60% to 0.67% after 1 day of submersion in water. Better WA results were obtained with the extrusion method due to the more homogeneous structure of nanocomposites reinforced with ZnO. This increases the internal bonding strength by providing better mixing. In the hot-pressing method, the behavior of PP is to accumulate at the bottom of the mat, resulting in a low-adhesion medium between wood flour and ZnO nanoparticles [9].

The addition of MAPP greatly increased the dimensional stability of the nanocomposites reinforced with ZnO. As a consequence of the MAPP's increased coherent interfacial structure between the wood flour, PP matrix, and ZnO nanoparticles, there were fewer microvoids and fiber-polypropylene-ZnO debondings in the interphase area. Similar results were also found by several researchers [10–12]. They found that modification of

the nanocomposites with MAPP increased their dimensional stability. The production method of wood–polymer nanocomposites is of great importance for the effectiveness of the coupling agent. For example, the nanocomposites produced using the extrusion method have a fixed content of ZnO nanoparticles loading (5 wt%). The WA and TS values were 2.76% and 1.21% lower than those of the dry blending method, respectively.

3.2. Mechanical Properties of WPNCs

Table 3 demonstrate that the results of tests called “modulus of rupture” (MOR) and “modulus of elasticity” (MOE) that were conducted on ZnO nanoparticle-filled WPNC samples. The loading of ZnO nanoparticles considerably increased the MOR of WPNCs. The WPNCs containing ZnO nanoparticles were stiffer than those without ZnO (Table 3).

Table 3. Some mechanical properties of WPNCs reinforced with ZnO.

WPNC Code ¹	Production Method	Density (g/cm ³)	MOR (MPa)	MOE (MPa)	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Tensile Modulus (MPa)
A	Extrusion	1.069 ± 0.02	41.45 ± 1.05	5236 ± 134.47	28.30 ± 1.24	5631 ± 102.30
B	Extrusion	1.072 ± 0.05	46.96 ± 1.34	5564 ± 122.65	34.10 ± 1.03	5863 ± 114.34
C	Extrusion	1.075 ± 0.01	53.24 ± 0.95	5689 ± 102.36	37.40 ± 0.80	6042 ± 120.40
D	Extrusion	1.078 ± 0.03	61.35 ± 1.96	5843 ± 110.45	42.80 ± 1.14	6245 ± 105.12
E	Extrusion	1.071 ± 0.02	46.36 ± 1.14	5367 ± 95.78	31.20 ± 0.97	5896 ± 104.75
F	Extrusion	1.073 ± 0.06	55.71 ± 1.36	5681 ± 100.96	37.80 ± 1.24	6043 ± 110.35
G	Extrusion	1.077 ± 0.04	63.87 ± 1.55	5798 ± 110.45	41.60 ± 1.08	6398 ± 116.40
H	Extrusion	1.079 ± 0.02	69.33 ± 2.04	6042 ± 141.74	47.30 ± 1.31	6513 ± 112.72
I	Dry Blending	1.065 ± 0.03	35.23 ± 1.17	4941 ± 132.25	25.10 ± 0.60	5362 ± 107.61
J	Dry Blending	1.066 ± 0.04	36.54 ± 0.67	5034 ± 129.55	26.40 ± 0.47	5398 ± 108.44
K	Dry Blending	1.068 ± 0.05	37.91 ± 0.94	5137 ± 145.26	27.90 ± 0.56	5467 ± 108.64
L	Dry Blending	1.070 ± 0.01	39.65 ± 1.03	5239 ± 136.46	31.40 ± 0.67	5512 ± 117.41
M	Dry Blending	1.069 ± 0.06	36.87 ± 0.77	5093 ± 124.70	27.80 ± 0.50	5431 ± 112.84
N	Dry Blending	1.072 ± 0.04	38.93 ± 1.47	5145 ± 116.80	28.30 ± 0.54	5536 ± 108.36
O	Dry Blending	1.074 ± 0.03	40.65 ± 1.25	5397 ± 134.10	30.50 ± 0.63	5641 ± 104.94
P	Dry Blending	1.076 ± 0.04	42.36 ± 0.86	5471 ± 130.23	32.40 ± 0.44	5698 ± 111.87

¹ See Table 2.

The control samples (0 wt% ZnO extrusion and 0 wt% ZnO dry blending) without the ZnO had the lowest MOR with a value of 41.65 MPa and 35.23 MPa, respectively, while the highest MOR with value of 69.33 MPa and 42.36 MPa% was found for the samples containing 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-extrusion and 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-dry blending, respectively. This increases the internal bonding strength by providing better mixing. Devi and Maji [13] examined the impact of SiO₂ on some properties of wood–polymer nanocomposites and found that nanoparticles served as a reinforcing agent that bound the polymer chain inside the gallery cavity and therefore inhibited the polymer chain’s mobility. Nanoparticles also improved the adhesion of wood flour to PP. The impact of decreasing polymer chain mobility and increasing adhesion resulted in a considerable improvement in mechanical characteristics [13]. Better MOR results were obtained with the extrusion method due to the more homogeneous structure of nanocomposites reinforced with ZnO. When ZnO nanoparticles were added to the composite structure using the dry blending method, they were not dispersed very well. A similar trend was also observed for MOE. The control samples (0 wt% ZnO extrusion and 0 wt% ZnO dry blending) without ZnO had the lowest MOE with values of 5236 MPa and 4941 MPa, respectively, while the highest MOE with values of 6042 MPa and 5471 MPa were obtained for the specimens including 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-extrusion and 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-dry blending.

Table 4 shows the tensile characteristics of WPNCs reinforced with ZnO nanoparticles. The control samples (0 wt% ZnO extrusion and 0 wt% ZnO dry blending) without ZnO had the lowest tensile strength with values of 28.3 MPa and 25.1 MPa, respectively, while the

highest tensile strength with values of 47.3 MPa and 32.4 MPa% was found for the samples containing 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-extrusion and 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-dry blending, respectively. The maximum value for tensile strength of nanocomposites reinforced with ZnO nanoparticles was obtained using the extrusion method (47.3 MPa). This might be attributed to the well-distributed ZnO nanoparticles in the WF and polymer matrix. This finding is consistent with earlier research [10,14–17].

Table 4. Thermogravimetric analysis of WPNCs reinforced with ZnO.

WPNC Code ¹	Production Method	Peak Temperature (°C)		Total Weight Loss (%)	Residue after 500 (°C)
		1st Peak	2nd Peak		
A	Extrusion	301.40	448.60	89.10	10.90
B	Extrusion	302.70	450.20	88.90	11.10
C	Extrusion	305.20	451.60	88.50	11.50
D	Extrusion	307.80	452.90	87.70	12.30
E	Extrusion	301.90	450.30	88.70	11.30
F	Extrusion	303.50	451.60	88.20	11.80
G	Extrusion	306.70	454.70	87.20	12.80
H	Extrusion	309.70	456.70	87.20	12.80
I	Dry Blending	300.80	446.80	89.50	10.50
J	Dry Blending	301.50	447.30	89.10	10.90
K	Dry Blending	301.90	448.70	88.40	11.60
L	Dry Blending	302.60	450.60	88.10	11.90
M	Dry Blending	301.50	448.40	89.10	10.90
N	Dry Blending	302.60	449.60	88.60	11.40
O	Dry Blending	303.50	451.20	88.40	11.60
P	Dry Blending	304.90	453.50	88.10	11.90

¹ See Table 2.

In this study, all of the composite processing methods that used coupling agents had less strain at the highest stress levels than those that did not. Utilizing extrusion technology to manufacture WPNCs has been studied by many researchers. This way offers various benefits, such as improved dispersion and less property deterioration [18–21].

3.3. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)

In Table 4, the data from each thermogram of the ZnO-reinforced WPNC samples are listed. The thermal stability of WPNC improves with ZnO nanoparticle addition. According to Table 4, the maximum 1st peak temperature in nanocomposite groups containing 5% of ZnO with MAPP (extrusion processing) was 309.7 °C, whereas the lowest 1st peak temperature in nanocomposite control groups (dry blending processing) was 300.8 °C. A similar trend was observable in the 2nd peak temperature results for nanocomposite groups.

The maximum 2nd peak temperature obtained was 456.7 °C in nanocomposite groups including 5% of ZnO with MAPP (extrusion processing), while the minimum 2nd peak temperature obtained was 446.8 °C in control groups (dry blending processing). In addition, as the amount of ZnO in nanocomposites increased, the total weight loss decreased. For example, increasing the ZnO loading on WPNCs from 0% to 5% reduced the total weight reduction from 89.1% to 87.2%. The data obtained are similar to earlier studies. Hosseini-hashemi et al. [22] investigated the properties of WPNCs reinforced with almond shell flour and montmorillonite. The researchers found that the presence of montmorillonite nanoparticles in the lignocellulose matrix led to an improvement in the nanocomposite's thermal stability. Additionally, they have said that having nanoparticles in the lignocellulose matrix makes the nanocomposite more stable at high temperatures.

3.4. Dynamic Mechanical Analysis (DMA)

The effects of ZnO nanoparticles and MAPP content on the DMA performance of WPNCs are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. Loss modulus of WPNCs reinforced with ZnO.

WPNC Code ¹	Production Method	ZnO (wt%)	MAPP (wt%)	35 °C (MPa)	70 °C (MPa)	105 °C (MPa)	140 °C (MPa)
A	Extrusion	0	0	1357 ± 123	647 ± 51	328 ± 37	156 ± 28
G	Extrusion	5	0	2583 ± 162	1632 ± 115	783 ± 64	402 ± 26
H	Extrusion	0	3	1542 ± 144	815 ± 72	402 ± 36	197 ± 12
K	Dry Blending	5	3	2792 ± 179	1706 ± 134	894 ± 70	428 ± 24
L	Dry Blending	0	0	1213 ± 102	725 ± 61	367 ± 29	171 ± 19
M	Dry Blending	5	0	2246 ± 158	1463 ± 128	714 ± 57	382 ± 22
O	Dry Blending	0	3	1364 ± 134	655 ± 57	307 ± 34	142 ± 13
P	Dry Blending	5	3	2364 ± 166	1496 ± 131	738 ± 55	397 ± 18

¹ See Table 2.**Table 6.** Storage modulus of WPNCs reinforced with ZnO.

WPNC Code ¹	Production Method	ZnO (wt%)	MAPP (wt%)	35 °C (MPa)	70 °C (MPa)	105 °C (MPa)	140 °C (MPa)
A	Extrusion	0	0	109 ± 18	124 ± 21	65 ± 7	35 ± 3
G	Extrusion	5	0	146 ± 24	178 ± 18	102 ± 12	56 ± 2
H	Extrusion	0	3	121 ± 23	135 ± 24	96 ± 8	47 ± 4
K	Dry Blending	5	3	169 ± 27	198 ± 31	124 ± 14	68 ± 6
L	Dry Blending	0	0	99 ± 12	112 ± 11	52 ± 4	29 ± 4
M	Dry Blending	5	0	128 ± 20	142 ± 23	89 ± 9	44 ± 2
O	Dry Blending	0	3	115 ± 17	124 ± 27	76 ± 10	31 ± 4
P	Dry Blending	5	3	132 ± 19	156 ± 25	75 ± 8	49 ± 6

¹ See Table 2.

With the increase in ZnO nanoparticle loading, storage and loss modulus values increased. The control samples (0 wt% ZnO extrusion and 0 wt% ZnO dry blending) without ZnO nanoparticles had the lowest storage modulus with values of 1357 MPa and 1213 MPa, respectively, while the highest storage with values of 2792 MPa and 2364 MPa% was found for the samples containing 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-extrusion and 5 wt% ZnO with MAPP-dry blending, respectively. A similar trend can be observed for the loss modulus behavior. The highest increase in loss modulus was found in the system filled with 3 wt% MAPP and 5 wt% ZnO nanoparticles. The dynamic mechanical behavior of nanocomposite materials is primarily affected by the elemental characteristics, structural morphology, and the situation of the interface between the nanoparticle and the polymer matrix. This result is in agreement with that published by Faruk and Matuana [23], where the impact of nanoclay content on some characteristics of wood–polymer nanocomposites was investigated. According to the findings of their research, clay-reinforced HDPE/wood composites performed better in terms of storage and loss modulus than clay-free HDPE/wood composites.

With the increase in temperature, the storage and loss modulus of wood–polymer nanocomposites were found to decrease because of the increased chain mobility of the wood cell wall polymeric components. Similar observations were reported by Hazarika et al. [24]. According to their findings, the viscoelastic nature of wood was responsible for the sharp decrease in values at the glass transition temperature (T_g) of wood (50–120 °C).

The storage and loss modulus values indicated that the processing technology of WPNCs could be a key factor in the resistance of the materials obtained by extrusion. The storage and loss modulus of WPNCs reinforced with ZnO manufactured by the extrusion technology were determined to be higher than the samples produced using the dry blending method.

The ZnO-reinforced nanocomposites gained a lot more storage and loss modulus when the MAPP was added. In general, the high interfacial interaction in the composite structure positively affects stress transfer. Specimens coupled with MAPP further improved the value of storage and loss modulus. A similar result was observed by Hazarika et al. [24].

According to their findings, the presence of clay nanoparticles and a coupling agent in the matrix increased the storage and loss of the nanocomposite.

3.5. Morphology of Fracture Surface

Figure 2 shows SEM micrographs of the fracture surface of the manufactured WPNCs. When SEM micrographs of WPNCs are studied, it is clear that the fracture surfaces of those with MAPP added (Figure 2c,d,g,h) are smoother than those with nano ZnO added (Figure 2a,b,e,f). Large gaps are highlighted with arrows in SEM micrographs of some WPNCs. According to the studies in the literature, these gaps are created by the incompatibility of wood and plastic [16,25,26]. According to SEM micrographs, the most homogeneous distribution of WPNCs occurs in the E, H, and P groups. These findings appear to be consistent with the mechanical test results obtained from the SEM micrographs.

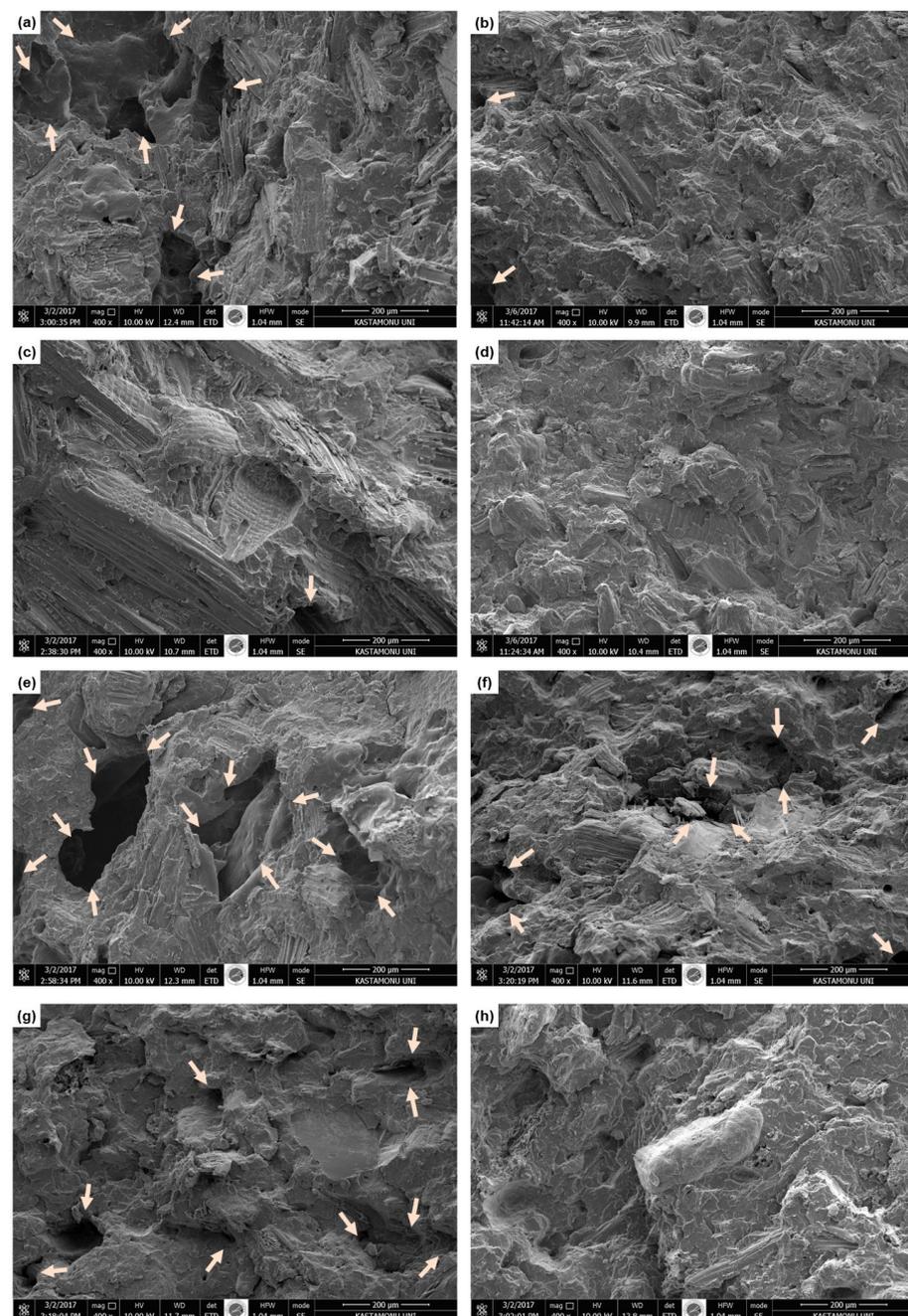


Figure 2. SEM micrographs of WPNCs: (a) A, (b) D, (c) E, (d) H, (e) I, (f) L, (g) M, and (h) P. (Arrows indicate gaps).

The dispersion of wood flour into the polymer matrix rises linearly with the rates of nano ZnO and MAPP. When the SEM micrographs of WPNC panels using nano ZnO and MAPP are compared, it can be said that the use of MAPP in WPNC panels homogenizes the distribution more effectively than the use of nano ZnO alone. There was no aggregation found in WPNCs with 3 and 5% nano ZnO added. This demonstrates that the study's findings are consistent with the literature [27,28].

On the other hand, when SEM micrographs are examined, it is understood that the WPNCs produced using the extrusion method (Figure 2a–d) show a more homogeneous distribution than the WPNCs produced using the dry blending method (Figure 2e–h). Birinci [29], in his study, said that the voids in the SEM images of the nanocomposites produced using the dry blending-flat press method were due to the production method.

4. Conclusions

The physical, mechanical, and thermal properties of the WPNCs reinforced with ZnO are significantly dependent on the processing technology, nanomaterial, and coupling agent ratios used in the formulations. The TS and WA values of the WPNC groups produced using the extrusion method were lower than those produced using the dry blending method. The processing technology of WPNCs is of great importance to the effectiveness of MAPP and nano ZnO. At the constant content of the ZnO nanoparticles loading (5 wt%), the nanocomposites produced using the extrusion method.

The WA and TS values were 2.76% and 1.21% lower than those of the dry blending methods, respectively. Similarly, the processing technology and MAPP and ZnO ratios are significantly important for the mechanical properties of WPNCs.

The mechanical properties of WPNCs improved with increasing amounts of ZnO. The obtained results could be due to the good dispersion of ZnO and MAPP in the wood–polymer matrix via the extrusion method. The storage and loss modulus values indicated that the processing technology of WPNCs could be a key factor in the resistance of the materials obtained by extrusion. The storage and loss modulus of WPNCs reinforced with ZnO manufactured by the extrusion technology were determined to be higher than those of the samples produced using the dry blending method. According to TGA results, it has been determined that the presence of ZnO nanoparticles in the lignocellulose matrix resulted in an increased thermal stability of the nanocomposite. Similarly, it was found that the thermal stability of the nanocomposites produced using the extrusion method was higher than that of the nanocomposites produced using the dry blending method.

When the SEM micrographs of WPNCs were studied, large voids were seen, particularly in the WPNCs that did not utilize MAPP and nano ZnO, and these gaps were largely removed with the inclusion of MAPP and the increase in nano ZnO rates. In addition, according to SEM micrographs, it was found that WPNCs produced using the extrusion method show a more homogeneous distribution than WPNCs produced using the dry blending method.

Overall, the formulations of 3 wt% MAPP and 5 wt% ZnO in wood–polymer nanocomposite made by extrusion technology have much better physical, mechanical, and thermal properties than others.

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