# Crystallization behavior of PLLA/PDLA bicomponent fiber during annealing process

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#### Introduction

Islands-sea (I-S) bicomponent melting spinning, in which poly(D-lactic acid) and poly(L-lactic acid) were coextruded as islands and sea components, was utilized to directly produce the racemic poly(lactic acid) fibers.

### Experimental

Both polymers have high optical purity of  $\cong$  99.5%. The I-S fibers with 1519 islands with the composition of 50:50 were successfully prepared at take-up velocities from 1 to 7 km/min. Extrusion temperature was 230°C.

## Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the DSC thermograms of as-spun fibers. Cold crystallization peak became smaller, shifted to lower temperature, and disappeared with the increase of take-up velocity, while after the melting of  $\alpha$ -form crystals ( $\alpha$ -crystal), surprisingly melting of stereo-complex (SC) crystals was clearly observed. Based on this result, annealing process was applied to the as-spun fibers at 200 °C for 1 h, and the change of crystalline structure was traced through the WAXD measurement as shown in Figure 2. In the fiber spun at 6 km/min, which initially has  $\alpha$ -crystals, development of SC-crystals was observed when the temperature reached the melting temperature of  $\alpha$ -crystals ( $\sim$  165 °C). The amount of the SC-crystals slightly increased during annealing at 200 °C. In the cooling process, recrystallization of  $\alpha$ -crystals occurred with higher intensity than the initial state while intensity of SC-crystals was constant as compared to at the end of the annealing process. It should be mentioned that the fibers maintained its shape after the annealing.

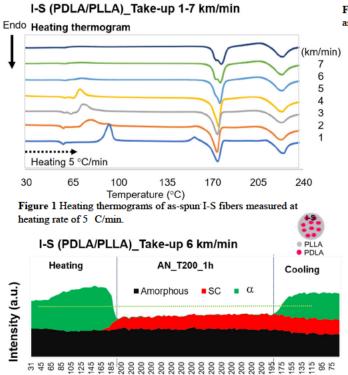
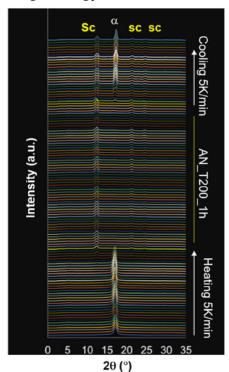


Figure 3. Variation of the amount of SC-crystal,  $\alpha$ -form crystal, and amorphous phases with the change of temperature.

Temperature (°C)

Figure 2 Variation of WAXD intensity during heating, annealing and cooling processes for 6 km/min fiber.



I-S (PDLA/PLLA)\_Take-up 6 km/min

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