A Novel Natural Fiber Filler Reinforced Bio-Medical Polymer Composite

Dear Editor

Bio-medical implants and prostheses are made of metals and their alloys and are prone to corrosion and wear. Therefore, it seems necessary to develop lightweight reinforced polymer composites with enhanced properties. Polyethyetherketone (PEEK) is known as a preferred medical and dental polymer composite biomaterial with enhanced properties. It is an aromatic and thermoplastic polymer with a high melting point. PEEK is prone to deformation under high stress and temperature, which could result in material instability and severe wear. To avoid such failures, PEEK composites are strengthened with more thermally stable fiber fillers.

A composite is a combination of matrix and filler particles that enhances the characterization of a biomaterial. With due consideration of environmental safety, there is growing interest in natural filler materials. A green platform can be built through the synthesis of natural fiber filler-reinforced biopolymer composites. They have the advantage of being more biodegradable, biocompatible, and cost-effective because they can be extracted from predominantly available natural renewable sources. However, it is challenging to characterize them due to variations in shape, morphology, and size. A scanning electron microscope (SEM) analytical investigation is required to determine their properties.

The microstructure of prepared samples was examined using SEM to determine the optimal volume fraction of fiber and matrix in the composites. The SEM images were obtained by analyzing the secondary and backscattered electron signals. Thus, SEM could be one of the most adaptable research tools for studying and analyzing biopolymer surface characterizations. It primarily determines the distribution and dispersion of the fillers in the polymer matrix. Besides, it indicates the presence of any additives as well as filler agglomeration within the polymer matrix. The performance and applicability of these materials are determined by their physical, morphological, and structural properties. With the advent of new biopolymer systems, it is necessary to obtain insights into the fundamental structures of these systems. Although there are numerous studies on PEEK with synthetic fibers, no studies have been found investigating the efficacy of PEEK with natural fillers such as basalt fiber. However, a thorough exploration of this area is of paramount importance.

The present study focused on developing and analyzing PEEK composites reinforced with three different weight percentages of natural basalt fiber fillers using hot compression molding processes. The PEEK/basalt fiber composites were fabricated by the compression molding process because this technique achieved greater homogeneity in casting specimens than other molding processes. The prepared specimens were named PBC 1 (10% basalt+90% PEEK), PBC 2 (20% basalt+80% PEEK), and PBC 3 (30% basalt+70% PEEK). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Madha Dental College, Annamalai University, India (IEC/2020/MDC/135).

Among the three different proportions of basalt filler reinforced PEEK samples, PEEK with 20 weight percentages of basalt filler samples indicated a better outcome in SEM analysis. Figure 1 indicates the clear orientation and distribution of fibers across the composites, indicating improved bonding between the PEEK matrix and the basalt fiber. Since the weight percentage of basalt was sufficient, the transformed load was equal and consistent throughout the composites. The PEEK melts were also found to adhere strongly to each fiber, which was a novel observation. This type of micro-image was not found in the samples of PBC 1 and PBC 3 composites, which indicated that PBC 2 was a superior microstructural polymer composite.

SEM images revealed the dispersion and exfoliation of fiber and matrix, as well as a perfect bonding between the PEEK and basalt. The PBC composites demonstrated proper scattering of basalt and depicted excellent microstructure with even fiber distribution in the case of the PBC 2 composite having 20% basalt fiber.
A novel polymer bio-composite material

The rapid depletion of fuel supplies and the rise in public awareness of global warming and environmental concerns resulted in the emergence of these biomaterials as a potential alternative to conventional polymers. With continuing research and development in the field of new polymer materials with natural fiber filler components, there will be significant advancements in novel formulations with superior properties in the future.

Acknowledgment

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance offered by Dynamic Molding, Guindy Industrial Estate, Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, for providing facilities to conduct the experiments and also thank the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, for providing the testing facilities.

Authors’ Contribution

Q.A.A and K.K.N have equally contributed to every aspect of conducting this research, pilot study, sample fabrication, testing, data entry, statistical analysis, and writing and reviewing the manuscript. Both authors have read and approved the final manuscript and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Conflict of Interest: None declared.

Keywords ● Biocompatible materials ● Prostheses and implants ● Polyetheretherketone

Queen Alice Arul1, MDS, FICOI; Kurunji Kumaran Navaneetha Krishnan2, MDS, PhD, M.Orth RCPSG

1Department of Dentistry, AIIMS- All India Institute of Medical Sciences NH-34 Connector, Nadia, Saguna, Kalyani, Kolkata, West Bengal, India;
2Department of Orthodontics, Cuddalore Government Dental College and Hospital (Formerly Raja Raja Chola Dental College and Hospital), Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, India

Correspondence:
Queen Alice Arul, MDS, FICOI;
4th Floor, OPD Building, AIIMS- All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Department of Dentistry, NH-34 Connector, Nadia, Saguna, Kalyani, Kolkata, Postal code: 741245, West Bengal, India
Email: alice.dental@aiimskalyani.edu.in, drqueenalice@gmail.com
 Received: 15 July 2023
Revised: 27 October 2023
Accepted: 19 November 2023
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