

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**OPTIMIZATION OF THE ULTRASONIC
PARAMETERS OF EXTRACTION AND
DYEING AND PRESERVATION OF
NATURAL DYE FROM *XYLOCARPUS
MOLUCCENSIS***

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ABSTRACT

Traditionally, natural dyes were extracted by soaking or boiling method which requires long extraction time, high temperature and plenty of water. Hence, there is a demand to exploit suitable efficient techniques to extract natural dyes from plant materials. In this study, ultrasonic method was employed to extract natural dyes from a mixture of heartwood and bark of *Xylocarpus moluccensis* (XM) which can be found in mangroves forest around Peninsular Malaysia. An attempt has been made to optimize different extraction parameters such as solvent medium, concentration of NaOH, ratio of sample, ultrasonic volume (low, medium and high) and extraction time (ranged from 20 to 100 minutes). Extraction of 1:7 g ratio of heartwood to bark of XM using 0.1 M of NaOH, at medium ultrasonic volume and 80 minutes extraction time produced highest extraction yield of 54.22%. The extracted dye that contains tannin, lignin and mineral was then used for dyeing silk fabrics. Each of dyed fabrics was analysed to determine its color and fastness properties. Tonality of color (h°) attained on silk fabric varied from 42.06° to 51.70° which attributes to brownish color while the intensity of color (C^*) varied from 23.13 to 26.99. Based on color fastness test, silk fabric dyed at optimum dyeing condition of medium ultrasonic volume and 80 minutes of dyeing time shows the best fastness properties towards washing and perspiration. Extracted dyes used for dyeing are incapable to be stored for a substantial period of time due to their unstable property in liquid form. Therefore, this study also explores a suitable method to preserve the extracts for storage and produce natural dyes with longer shelf life for textile dyers. PVA-alginate was used as a pure/blank bead to encapsulate the colorant from *Xylocarpus moluccensis* using ultrasonic cleaner approach at different ultrasonic volume and time. Encapsulation at high ultrasonic volume in 80 minutes time produced highest encapsulation efficiency of 98% and adsorption capacity of 386 mg/g. Characterization using fourier-transform infrared spectroscopic (FTIR), scanning electron microscope (SEM) and x-ray diffraction (XRD) indicates the colorant was successfully encapsulated into the PVA-alginate beads. Dye released from PVA-alginate beads was applied to fabric to determine the dyeing ability of the encapsulated dyes. Intensity of color (C^*) on the dyed fabrics was ranged within 13.54 to 26.99 and tonality of color (h°) value was ranged within 49.58 to 60.92 that indicates brownish color. Fastness properties towards washing and perspiration for dyed fabrics using encapsulated dyes are considered good and comparable with those using crude dyes. Encapsulated dyes are proven to have enhanced stabilities towards light at low temperature of 4°C .

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS	ii
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xiv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Problem statement	3
1.3 Objectives	3
1.4 Scope and limitation	4
1.5 Significance of study	4
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Natural dye/colorant	6
2.2 Extraction methods for natural dye	7
2.3 Ultrasonic assistance extraction method	8
2.4 General dyeing	10
2.5 Ultrasonic dyeing method	12
2.6 Type of fabrics in textile dyeing	14
2.7 Mordants	15
2.7.1 Metal mordant	15
2.7.2 Enzyme mordant	17
2.7.3 Natural mordant	17

2.7.4 Biomordant	18
2.8 Preservation of natural dye	19
2.8.1 Encapsulation of natural dye/color	19
2.8.2 PVA-Alginate as an encapsulation agent	20
2.9 Characterization method	21
2.9.1 High performance liquid chromatography-electrospray-ionization- mass spectrometry (HPLC-ESI-MS)	22
2.9.2 X-ray diffraction (XRD) spectroscopy	22
2.9.3 Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR)	23
2.9.4 Scanning electron microscope (SEM)	26
CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODS	29
3.1 Raw sample	29
3.2 Chemicals and materials	29
3.3 Equipment	30
3.4 Extraction methods	30
3.4.1 Optimization of ultrasonic extraction condition	31
3.4.1.1 Solvent medium	31
3.4.1.2 Ratio of sample	31
3.4.1.3 Ultrasonic volume and extraction time	32
3.4.2 Boiling method	32
3.4.3 Heating method	33
3.4.4 Determination of yield	33
3.5 Fabric dyeing method	33
3.5.1 Ultrasonic method	33
3.5.2 Boiling method	34
3.5.3 Determination of dye absorb into fabric	34
3.6 Analysis methods	34
3.6.1 UV-Visible analysis	34
3.6.2 Spectrophotometer analysis	35
3.6.3 Color fastness tests for dyed fabric	35
3.6.3.1 Color fastness tests to washing	36
3.6.3.2 Color fastness tests to perspiration	37