



Functional Bio-based Starch Films for Potential Textile Applications

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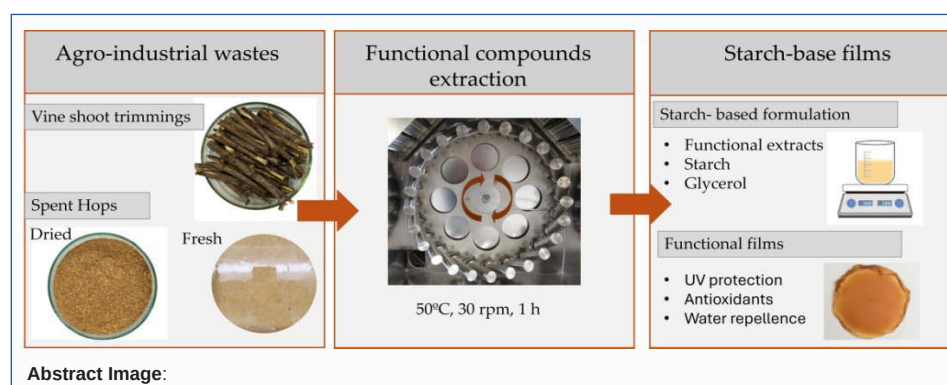
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Abstract

The integration of circular economy principles into industrial processes is essential for achieving more sustainable materials. This study aimed to develop functional starch-based films by exploring the bioactive properties of vine shoot trimmings (VST) and spent hops (SH). Aqueous extraction of VST and SH (dried and fresh) was performed at 3%, 5% and 10% biomass at 50°C. The resulting extract was mixed with cationized starch and glycerol to prepare the films formulations, followed by drying at 65°C. All the films presented an excellent UPF of 50+ and water repellence properties. Low values of antioxidant activity were detected. The obtained results represent an opportunity to produce functional textiles, including leisurewear and outdoor sports garments and for footwear applications.

Keywords: Bioeconomy; Textiles; Starch-Based Films; Functional Properties; Coloration



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Abbreviations

VST: Vine shoot trimmings; SH: Spent hops; UPF: Ultraviolet protection factor; ATR-FTIR: Attenuated total reflectance–Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy; dE: Colour difference; WCA: Water contact angle; DCA: Diiodomethane contact angle; SPF: Sun protective factor

Introduction

The textile industry faces increasing pressure from consumers and the European Commission to adopt more sustainable raw materials and practices [1, 2]. The intensive exploitation of natural resources, the contamination of effluents, greenhouse gas emissions, microplastics release, low biodegradability of textiles and the low recycling rates are highlighted as the main environmental concerns [3, 4, 5]. Emerging strategies to address these challenges are primarily focused on the implementation of circular economy models. In addition to promoting reuse, repair, eco-design, and recycling practices, the textile industry is also striving to implement the use of renewable raw materials [6, 7, 8]. Biopolymers like chitosan, alginates, poly(lactic acid) [9], bacterial cellulose [10], starch [11] and polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) [12] are already used in textile applications. In this paper, starch was selected for its high abundance, thermoplastic properties and possibility to develop biodegradable and flexible bio-composites [13, 14]. Starch is one of the most abundant biopolymers and can be obtained from renewable sources. It is produced by plants as well as certain strains of fungi and algae [15, 16]. Due to its high absorbency, biodegradability, biocompatibility, and non-toxicity, starch is widely utilized by various industries, including agriculture [16, 17, 18],

cosmetics and personal care products [19, 20, 21], pharmaceutical [15, 22, 23], food industry [24, 25, 26], packaging [27, 28, 29] and paper industry [30, 31, 32].

Starch also has known applications related to the textile field. Several studies focused on exploring starch as a flocculant or absorbent of dyes/pigments from wastewaters derived from wet-finishing processes like dyeing and printing [33, 34, 35, 36]. Admase et al. (2024) used cassava starch as an eco-friendly alternative to petroleum-based adhesives to join materials together by hot melt [37]. An antibacterial and hydrophobic polyester woven textile was developed using a ZnO/Zn(OH)₂/starch/stearic acid composite applied via dip-coating. The textile material demonstrated antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and exhibited washing durability for up to 20 cycles (antibacterial) and 5 cycles (water repellence) [38]. Starch is widely used in the textile industry as a thickening agent in printing formulations [39, 40, 41]. A patented process involved the use of quaternary ammonium-type cationic starch for cotton pre-treatment. The inventor claims that this modification, applied before dyeing, shortens processing steps, enhances colour fastness, and improves anti-wrinkling performance [42]. Cationic starch was used as a coating pre-treatment for reactive dyeing. With increasing degrees of substitution, both dye absorption and colour intensity improved. These results suggest the potential for salt-free reactive dyeing [43]. Fernandes et al. (2025) applied cationic starch to develop functional textiles exhibiting water repellence with washing durability [44].

The company ANGEL® provides starch-based solutions for different industries, including the textile sector. According to the company, starch can be applied to warp threads (sizing) before weaving to enhance their strength, stiffness, and smoothness, making them less susceptible to abrasion and breakage during the weaving process. Moreover, starch-treated yarns exhibit reduced airiness and a smoother surface, which helps minimize tangling and breakage and ultimately enhances production efficiency, fabric quality and durability [45]. Besides yarn sizing, BlueCraftAgro®, which specializes in starch processing, also mentions the use of starch-based finishings to improve a fabric's shine, resistance to wrinkling, and as a thickener for printing formulations [46]. The Laundress New York sells starch-based sprays to be applied during ironing to achieve a crisp, professional finish. Starch adds body to cotton and linen garments, making ironing easier while enhancing resistance to wrinkling and soiling [47]. AGRANA provides starch-based products as sizing agents, adhesives for textile webs, printing thickeners, including digital printing applications. These products are compatible with other finishing agents, such as optical bleaching agents, filling agents, synthetic resins, and dispersion agents [48]. Starch-based films are already intensively explored for sustainable food packaging and preservation, offering protection against mold and humidity while extending product shelf life [49, 50]. Based on our literature review, the use of starch-based films to develop functional textiles has not been previously reported.

In our work, cationic-starch and extracts from vine shooting trimmings (VST) and spent hops (SH) were used to develop functional textiles with UV protection, antioxidant, and water repellency properties. Those findings are relevant for outdoor garments such as leisurewear or sports applications.

Materials and Methods

Raw materials

VST and SH were supplied by Quinta de Amares (Amares,

Portugal) and LETRA (Vila Verde, Portugal), respectively. Both wastes were dried at 60°C until a constant weight and <20% moisture were obtained. VSTs were ground at 0.25 mm using a Retsch SM 300 cutting mill (Retsch GmbH, Haan, Germany). The SH was tested in the dried and fresh forms. The fresh SH was frozen (-18°C) until use.

The cationic starch was donated by COPAM (Loures, Portugal). Glycerol was purchased to Himedia.

Functional extracts preparation

Aqueous extraction was performed at 3%, 5%, and 10% waste biomass for a final volume of 200 mL. The extraction was performed in a laboratory machine that simulates exhaustion dyeing, Mathis Labomat (BFA/8), at 50°C, 30 rpm for 1 hour. The extracts were filtered using a vacuum pump and stored in the fridge (6°C) until use.

Preparation of starch-based films

The formulations consisted of cationized starch (6.25% w/w) and glycerol (30 wt.% on the dry starch basis) combined with the functional extracts. As a control, water was used instead of the functional extracts (referred to as control). The formulation was stirred for 10 minutes at room temperature. After, the temperature was increased to 80°C to start starch gelatinization. The mixture was maintained for 45 minutes at continuous stirring. Subsequently, 20 mL of the hot suspension was poured into a silicone mold and remained at room temperature for 3 hours. Then, the formulations were dried in an oven Venticell 111 eco line (MMM) at 65°C and 10% ventilation.

Starch films characterization

Attenuated total reflectance–Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR) analysis was performed to characterize the functional groups of the starch-based films (control and with functional extracts). The spectra of the samples were recorded in the range of 680–4000 cm⁻¹ with a spectral resolution of 2 cm⁻¹.

Colour analysis was conducted in a colorimeter (datacolor, Spectro 750), using the standard illuminant CIE D65 and an observer angle of 10°C. Colour coordinates from CIEL*a*b* colour space, where L* corresponds to lightness (value of 100 and 0 corresponds to white and perfect black, respectively); a* corresponds to the transition from green (-a*) to red (+a*); and b* corresponds to the transition from blue (-b*) to yellow (+b*). Three films (replicates) were measured for each concentration, and 3 readings were performed for each film.

The measurement of ultraviolet protection factor (UPF) of the starch-based films was performed following the standard in Australia/New Zealand A(S/NZ) 4399. For that, transmittance measurements (290 nm and 400 nm) were performed in UV-Vis spectrometer (UV-2600i, Shimadzu, Duisburg, Germany). Three films (replicates) were measured for each concentration, and 6 readings were performed for each film.

The antioxidant properties were determined by the 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) method. For that analysis, a film with 100 mg was immersed in 6 mL DPPH solution (0.024 mg/mL in ethanol). After 30 min in darkness at room temperature, the absorbance of the solution was recorded at 517 nm using a spectrophotometer (Shimadzu UV-2600i ISR-2600Plus). Two replicates of each biomass concentration were used. The antioxidant activity was determined as its capacity to scavenge the DPPH free radicals, according to the following equation:

$$DPPH \text{ radical scavenging activity (\%)} = \frac{Abs_{control} - Abs_{sample}}{Abs_{control}} \times 100$$

(1)

$Abs_{control}$ corresponds to the absorbance of the control film and Abs_{sample} to the absorbance of the film with the functional extracts incorporated.

Hydrophobic and oleophobic properties of the starch-based films were evaluated by measuring the contact angles of distilled water (3 μ L) and diiodomethane (1 μ L), referred to as WCA and DCA, respectively. These measurements were performed using a tensiometer (Biolin Scientific Attension Theta Flex). For each analysis, contact angle measurements were taken at three different locations on each sample.

Statistical analysis

For statistical analysis, Microsoft Excel 365 and GraphPad Prism (version 10.4.1) were utilized. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey's multiple comparisons ($\alpha = 0.05$) were used to calculate the statistically significant differences in the results between groups, and it was considered a confidence level of 95% ($p < 0.05$) for the experimental results.

Results

This section presents the characterization of the developed starch-based films.

Colorimetric characterization

Colour is an essential characteristic for textiles. For that, the colour coordinates from CIEL*a*b* colour space were accessed and presented in the following figures 1 to 3. The control film was not considered since it was white and transparent.

As shown in Figure 1, the L^* coordinate values decrease with increasing concentrations of waste biomass, indicating that higher

biomass content results in darker film coloration. VST films presented an inferior L^* value compared to the SH films at the same time, demonstrating darker coloration. Dried SH films presented a lower L^* coordinate value and, consequently, a darker colour than fresh SH. Statistical analysis reveals that the L^* values of VST films differ significantly ($p < 0.05$) when the biomass concentration is increased up to 5% and 10%. For fresh SH, no significant differences were observed with changes in biomass concentration. However, in the case of dried SH, using 10% biomass led to a significant difference in film lightness compared to 3%.

As shown in Figure 2, the positive values of the a^* coordinate for all films indicate a predominant red hue. Both VST and dried SH films showed a decrease in a^* values with increasing concentration, although these differences were not statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). VST presents higher a^* coordinate values, indicating a reddish coloration compared to SH films. When comparing the three waste sources, statistically significant differences were observed at 3% concentration between VST and fresh SH films.

For all the films, b^* coordinate showed only positive values, indicating a dominant yellow coloration. A general decrease in b^* values was observed with increasing biomass concentration. These differences were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) when the concentration of VSH increased up to 3% and of dried SH to 10%. Comparing VST and SH, significant differences were observed at the 5% biomass concentration. At 10%, significant differences between VSG and fresh SH. Fresh SH films have a yellowish colour compared to the dried SH and VST.

In Table 1 are presented the colour differences (dE) between starch-based films developed with extracts containing 5% and 10% waste biomass, compared to the film incorporating the lowest biomass concentration of 3% (reference).

Analysing the dE values in Table 1, for both VST and SH,

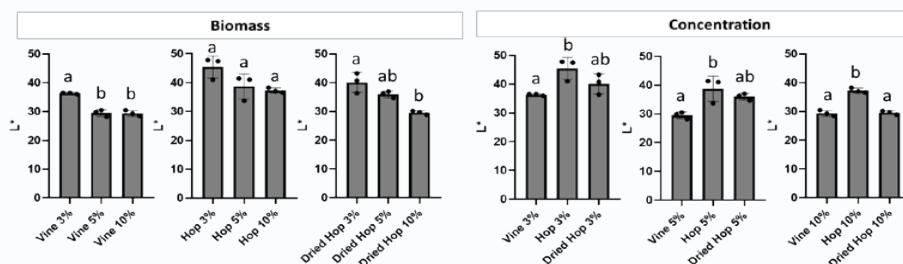


Figure 1: Variation of L^* colour coordinate of the starch-based films developed by the incorporation of VST (vine), fresh SH (hop) and dried SH (dried hop) extracts at different biomass concentrations (3%, 5% and 10%).

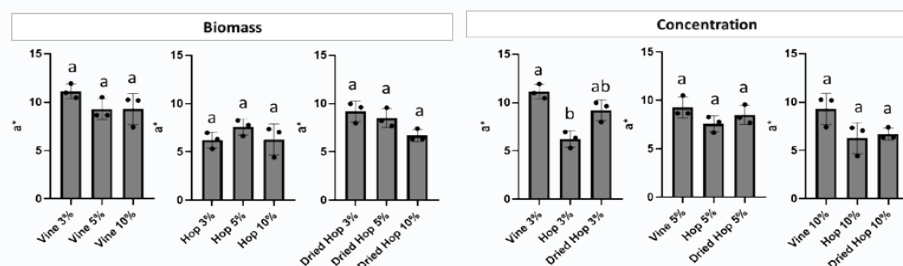


Figure 2: Variation of a^* colour coordinate of the starch-based films developed by the incorporation of VST (vine), fresh SH (hop) and dried SH (dried hop) extracts at different biomass concentrations (3%, 5% and 10%).

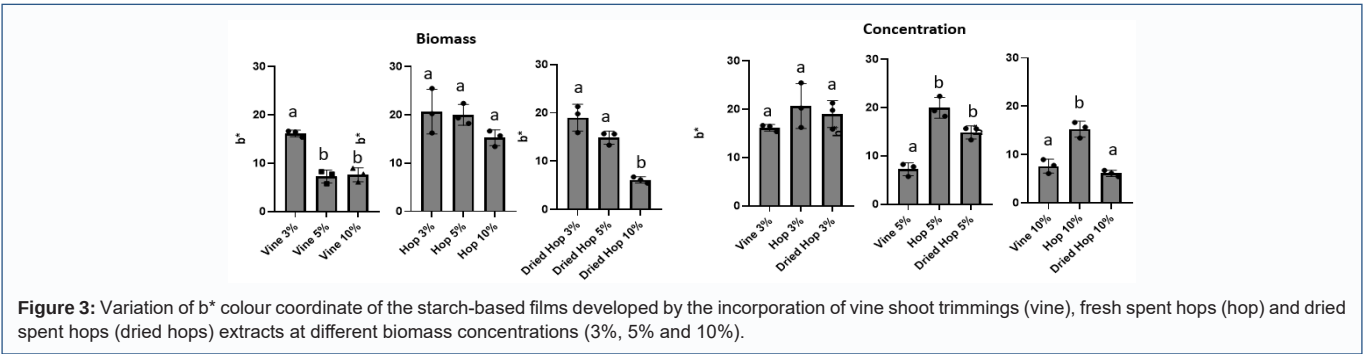


Table 1: Colour difference analysis of the starch-based films.

Waste biomass concentration	Colour difference (dE)	
VST 3%	Considered as reference	
VST 5%	11.3 ± 1.8	
VST 10%	11.2 ± 1.1	
Fresh SH 3%	Considered as pattern	
Fresh SH 5%	9.1 ± 4.4	
Fresh SH 10%	10.3 ± 5.1	
Dried SH 3%	Considered as pattern	
Dried SH 5%	6.2 ± 2.1	
Dried SH 10%	16.8 ± 4.0	

increasing the biomass concentration up to 3% led to noticeable colour changes, but minimal differences were observed between the 5% and 10% concentrations for VST and fresh SH. This is an indication of saturation beyond 5%. For dried SH, the dE between 3% and 5% is less pronounced compared to VST and fresh SH. However, when the concentration increases to 10%, dE reaches the highest value among all the films.

FTIR spectra

For chemical composition analysis of the starch-based films, the FTIR spectra were recorded (Figure 4).

Figure 4 shows common absorption bands at around 3400-3200 cm^{-1} (O- H); 3000-2900 cm^{-1} (C-H), 1600 cm^{-1} (C-O bending associated with OH group) and 1000 cm^{-1} (C-O) for SH and VST starch-based films. The board peaks at 3400-3200 cm^{-1} and the peak

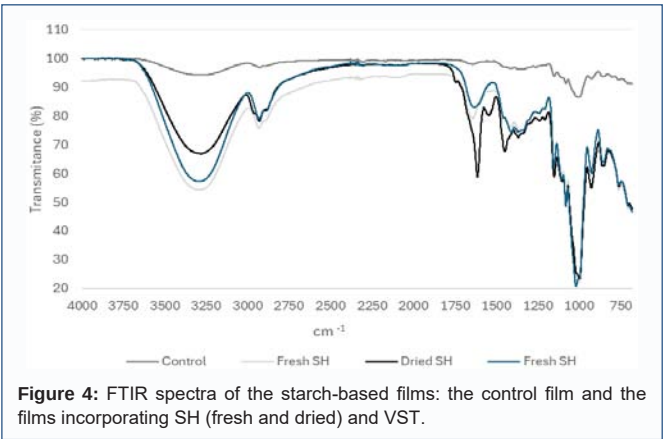


Figure 4: FTIR spectra of the starch-based films: the control film and the films incorporating SH (fresh and dried) and VST.

at 1000 cm^{-1} is also found in the control (starch-film). However, these peaks are more intense in the films that incorporated the functional extracts.

UV protection

The UV protection conferred by the starch-based films is presented in Table 2.

All starch-based films incorporating the functional extracts have maximum UV protection (50+), classified as “Excellent”, according to Australia/New Zealand A(S/NZ) 4399. The incorporation of the functional extracts is responsible for conferring UV protection, since the control film, only made with water and starch, exhibited an UPF of 2.19 (UPF < 15).

Antioxidant properties

The antioxidant potential of the starch-based films was assessed by DPPH method and expressed as a percentage of antioxidant activity (Figure 5).

From the analysis of Figure 5, it can be observed that the antioxidant activity generally increases with the biomass concentration in the extracts incorporated into the films. Statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) were only observed in VST films comparing the 3% and 10% biomass concentrations. When comparing the different wastes, significant differences were only observed between VST and fresh SH films at the 10% biomass concentration. However, the films present lower antioxidant properties, corresponding to the higher values of VST films at 10% biomass.

Water repellence

The characterization of static contact angles of water and

Table 2: UV protection of the starch-based films functionalized with the incorporation of extracts from VST and SH (fresh and dried) at different concentrations.

Extract	UPF	Classification
Control	< 15	N.A.
VST 3%	50+	Excellent
VST 5%	50+	Excellent
VST 10%	50+	Excellent
Fresh SH 3%	50+	Excellent
Fresh SH 5%	50+	Excellent
Fresh SH 10%	50+	Excellent
Dried SH 3%	50+	Excellent
Dried SH 5%	50+	Excellent
Dried SH 10%	50+	Excellent

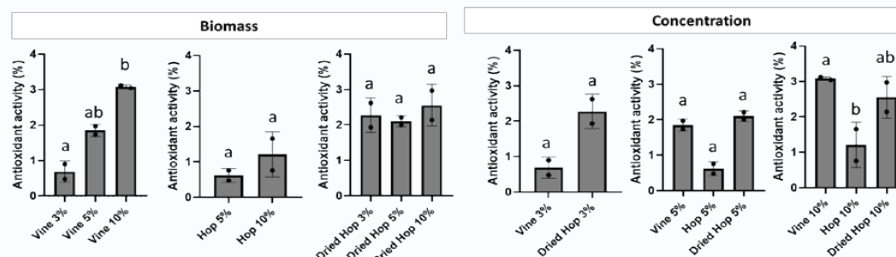


Figure 5: Antioxidant activity (%) of the starch-based films developed by the incorporation of VST (vine), fresh SH (hop) and dried SH (dried hops) extracts at different biomass concentrations (3%, 5% and 10%).

Table 3: Static contact angle of water (WCA) and diiodomethane (DCA) on the starch-based films.

Extract	WCA	DCA
Control	53.06 ± 4.61	43.630 ± 9.72
VST 3%	120.69 ± 1.99	53.77 ± 4.46
VST 5%	122.99 ± 5.10	58.16 ± 1.96
VST 10%	120.39 ± 1.13	61.75 ± 1.92
SH 3%	67.42 ± 0.97	53.42 ± 3.53
SH 5%	68.09 ± 2.59	51.95 ± 0.70
SH 10%	79.63 ± 4.90	60.70 ± 4.65
Dried SH 3%	71.69 ± 4.34	53.90 ± 4.65
Dried SH 5%		
Dried SH 10%	112.25 ± 5.53	49.80 ± 2.21

diiodomethane for the starch-based films are summarized in Table 3.

Theoretically, hydrophobic/oleophobic surfaces have WCA/DCA superior to 90°. Superhydrophobic/oleophobic surfaces exhibit a WCA/DCA exceeding 150° [30, 51]. Starch-based films incorporated VST (3%, 5%, 10%) extracts presented the highest WCA (~120°), indicating excellent water repellence and hydrophobic behaviour. Little variation is observed between the different waste biomass concentrations. The water repellent properties cannot be attributed only to the plasticizing effect of cationized starch and glycerol, as films incorporating residue extracts exhibited higher WCA values compared to the control. All starch-based films show DCA values below 90°, meaning they do not exhibit oil repellence. However, some improvements were observed with the incorporation of the functional extracts, particularly for VST and SH at 10% when compared to the control.

Discussion

Agro-industrial wastes are known for being rich in colouring components and functional ingredients [52, 53, 54]. In this study, VSH and SH (dried and fresh) were explored for their functional properties to develop 100% bio-based films with interesting properties for textile applications.

All the films exhibited a brown coloration, with noticeable variations in shade intensity ranging from lighter to darker colours. As the concentration of waste biomass increased, the colour intensity of the films also intensified, as visually demonstrated in the last column of Table 1 and supported by the dE values presented in the same table. This colour difference is attributed to variations in the L* and b* coordinates. Despite dE values around 10 when comparing fresh SH films at 3% to 5% and 10% biomass, no statistically significant

differences ($p < 0.05$) were observed in the L*, a*, and b* colour coordinates. In the case of VST and SH, the difference is a significant increase in biomass concentration up to 3% and 10%, respectively. In contrast, increasing the concentration of fresh SH, significant changes in the colour coordinates L*a*b* did not occur. Drying SH led to the production of films with a higher colour intensity (see images in Table 1), with statistically significant differences for L* and b* coordinates at 10% biomass concentration ($p < 0.05$). It is also important to note that the standard deviations in the colour coordinates are related to the heterogeneity among the replicated films. For that, improvements in the drying step are needed.

FTIR spectra of VST films detected intense bands at around 1000 cm⁻¹, 1500 cm⁻¹ and 1600 cm⁻¹, typical peaks found at VST and attributed to the presence of polyphenolic compounds [55]. Those peaks are also found in SH films. A broad and intense peak at 3400-3200 cm⁻¹ is also common for the control film and VST and SH films and is reported to be related to OH and NH groups. Those peaks were also found by other authors in VST [55] and SH [56]. The FTIR spectra of the control films (not including functional extracts) revealed broad peaks at 3400-3200 cm⁻¹ and 1000 cm⁻¹, also reported in the literature [57]. The main differences detected due to the drying of SH were the higher intensity of the bands at 1600 cm⁻¹ and 1450 cm⁻¹, attributed to the C-C group of aliphatic and/or unsaturated aromatic compounds and C-H bonds of hydrocarbons [58, 59].

Despite the brown colour, the developed films were not opaque and even semi-transparent. For that, the Excellent UV protection (50+) presented by all the films is not exclusively related to coloration properties but may be attributed to the functional compounds present in the functional extracts. An early patent from 1976 reported the use of hops (*Humulus lupulus*) as a UV absorber in skincare applications [61]. However, Kurzawa et al. (2022) evaluated the sun protection factor (SPF) of aqueous extracts from hops and recorded a low to moderate UVA/UVB protection, with SPF increasing alongside extract concentration [62]. In our study, starch-based films containing SH extracts demonstrated a UV protection of 50+, even at the lowest SH concentration. Regarding wine industry wastes, grape seed extracts have been reported to protect fibroblasts from UV-induced damage [63]. For VST, no information is available in the literature about the UV protection potential. Our findings are very relevant, as the use of SH and VST, as waste materials, allowed the development of films with a maximum UV protection.

The antioxidant potential of SH is documented in the literature, primarily due to the presence of the phenolic compound xanthohumol in its composition [64, 65, 66]. Petrón et al., (2021) quantify an antioxidant activity in SH aqueous extracts superior to 70% [67].

VSTs are also a known source of antioxidants and in phenolic compounds such as flavonoids, stilbenes, and condensed polyphenols [55, 60, 68]. However, in our study, the VST and SH films showed a low antioxidant activity. Although the drying temperature of the films was below 80°C—the threshold commonly associated with antioxidant degradation [69, 70]—the low antioxidant activity may be attributed to the extended drying duration (approximately 20 hours), which could have led to the degradation of bioactive compounds. No statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) were observed between dried and fresh SH in terms of antioxidant activity.

The incorporation of VST and dried SH extracts at 10% biomass allowed the development of hydrophobic starch-based films. Hydrophobic textiles represent a significant market due to their association with self-cleaning, antimicrobial, and water-repellent properties [51].

VST are the main waste generated by the wine industry during pruning. Unlike grape pomace, which is considered a by-product and valorised in various industrial applications, VST remain unexploited considering the large quantity of its production [55, 71]. Moreover, the typical disposal of VST by open-air burning or composted in the field is associated with negative environmental impacts [72, 73]. SH (mixture of beer and hop plant) is generated in significant amounts after beer fermentation. Some studies report the valorisation of SH as fertilizer, but others mention its disposal, contributing to wastewaters contamination [64, 74, 65]. In fact, the companies that supplied the VST and SH confirmed having no existing valorisation routes for these wastes. Our findings are very relevant not only considering the development of functional 100% bio-based films but also for the valorisation of VST and SH wastes and as a solution for the negative environmental impacts associated with the linear industrial process.

Conclusions

Starch-based films with colouring and functional properties were developed by the incorporation of aqueous extracts of VST and SH (dried and fresh). 100% bio-based films with UV protection of 50+ and water repellent properties were obtained following a sustainable and easily scalable process for industrial applications. These functionalities are highly valued across various sectors, including sportswear, outdoor apparel, medical textiles, furniture upholstery, and footwear. Moreover, the use of water-based extracts and starch in the production of the films—without harmful chemicals—is significant not only for the manufacturing process but also for the films' end-of-life. If landfilling is considered as the final disposal route, the faster biodegradation of these starch-based films, without releasing microplastics like those from PVC, polyurethane, or other petroleum-derived materials, further highlights the relevance of this work. The valorisation of VST and SH, which would otherwise be burned or discarded, aligns with bioeconomy principles and represents a pathway for improving sustainability for industry.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization A.M.F; Methodology MM; WCA and DWC Measurements VC; Validation A.M.F; Investigation A.M.F and MM; Resources C.J.S; Data Curation A.M.F and MM; Writing—original Draft Preparation A.M.F and MM; Writing—review and Editing A.M.F; Supervision C.J.S; Project Administration C.J.S; Funding Acquisition C.J.S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Data Availability Statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors on request.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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