### MELT REACTION OF POLYMER BLENDS COMPRISING POLY(ε-CAPROLACTONE) AND EPOXIDIZED NATURAL RUBBER WITH ADDITION OF TOLUENE-4-SULFONIC ACID AS CATALYST

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#### ABSTRACT

#### MELT REACTION OF POLYMER BLENDS COMPRISING POLY(*ε*-CAPROLACTONE) AND EPOXIDIZED NATURAL RUBBER WITH ADDITION OF TOLUENE-4-SULFONIC ACID AS CATALYST

Reactive blends of poly(*\varepsilon*-caprolactone) (PCL-diol) (semicrytalline polymer), epoxidized natural rubber with 50 mole % epoxidation level (ENR-50) (amorphous polymer) and toluene-4-sulfonic (pTSA) (as the catalyst) were studied. Neat PCL-diol, neat ENR-50 and PCL-diol/ENR-50 50/50 blends doped with different concentrations of pTSA were prepared using solvent casting method. Homogenous distribution of pTSA in the samples is confirmed by the visual inspection. Chemical structures for neat polymers and the blends doped with pTSA do not change as compared to that of the undoped samples after fourier transform infra red (FTIR) analysis at room temperature. Weight average molecular weight  $(M_w)$  of doped-PCL-diol remains around 3500 g mol<sup>-1</sup> while  $M_w$ of doped-ENR-50 decreases slightly at higher concentrations of pTSA after gel permeation chromatoghraphy (GPC) analysis. Co-continuous structure of undoped-PCL-diol/ENR-50 50/50 blend and the dispersion of PCL-diol in the matrix of ENR-50 for the doped-blend suggest the immiscibility of the two neat polymers by using polarizing optical microscopic (POM). Glass transition temperature  $(T_g)$  analysis confirmes the immiscibility of the neat constituents where two  $T_{gs}$  that corresponds to the neat polymers for the doped and undoped-50/50 blends are observed by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) analysis. Under non-isothermal heating up to 200 °C, the melt reaction takes place and the reaction temperature  $(T_{rxn})$  for PCL-diol/ENR-50 50/50 blends doped with pTSA decreases at higher concentration of pTSA.