

Rheological classification of FIC : P/E random copolymers

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Rheological classification of FIC P/E random copolymers

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Introduction

A recent evaluation of flow-induced crystallization (fic) experiments and theories [1] lead to the identification of three different flow regimes. Two characteristic times, the reptation time τ_d and the Rouse time τ_R , define the transition between the regimes. For shear rates higher than $1/\tau_d$ but lower than $1/\tau_R$ only orientational effects on point nucleation take place. For shear rates higher than $1/\tau_R$ molecular stretching occurs leading to a fibrillar morphology. Figure 1 shows this effect. In this study the effect of ethylene addition within the iPP molecules on the flow-induced crystallization behavior is investigated.

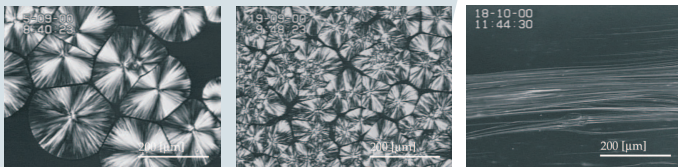


Figure 1 The effect of flow on structure formation of iPP [2]. Regime I (left), regime II (mid) and regime III (right).

Material and methods

Materials

A homopolymer (Borealis HD234CF) and a P/E random copolymer (RACO, Borealis RD204CF) with an ethylene content of 3.4% were used in this study. Both materials have the same molar mass ($M_w \sim 310\text{kg/mol}$) and polydispersity ($D \sim 3.4$) [3]. The relaxation spectra determined from the basic linear viscoelastic properties G' and G'' at $T_{ref} = 145^\circ\text{C}$ are also similar: the longest relaxation time, $\tau_d^{long} \sim 10\text{s}$ and average relaxation time defined as $\bar{\tau}_d = \sum_i g_i \tau_i^2 / \sum_i g_i \tau_i \sim 1\text{s}$.

Methods

A Rheometrics RDA III rheometer (Fig. 2, left) was used to perform short-term shear experiments at $T_c = 135^\circ\text{C}$. The procedure is shown in Fig. 2 (right). The material is molten at 230°C and subsequently cooled to the crystallization temperature. At T_c a short shear step is applied (total shear $\gamma = \dot{\gamma}t = \text{const.}$) and the crystallization process is followed by monitoring G' .

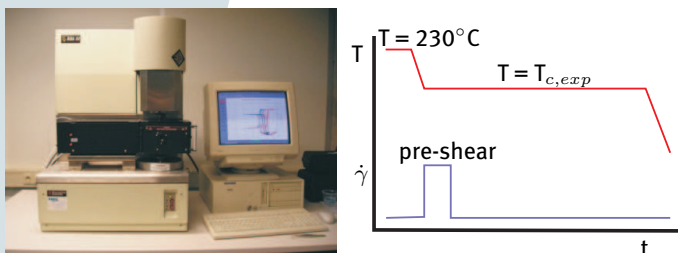


Figure 2 Rheometrics RDA III (left), experimental procedure (right).

Results

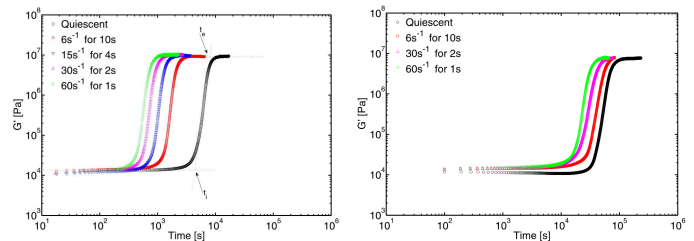


Figure 3 Time build-up of G' for HD234CF (left) and RD204CF (right).

By the addition of ethylene the crystallization process is slowed down up to 1 decade in time (Fig. 3). Also the application of flow has less influence as in the case of pure iPP, which is shown in Fig. 4 (left) by the scaled half-time of crystallization θ (with $t_{1/2} = (t_i + t_e)/2$, fig. 3). This plot also shows that the flow is still not strong enough to stretch the molecules leading to fibrillar structures (regime III). However, T_m of the RD204CF is 11°C lower than of HD234CF. While undercooling ($\Delta T = T_m - T_c$) is the driving force for crystallization, results should be compared for different T_c .

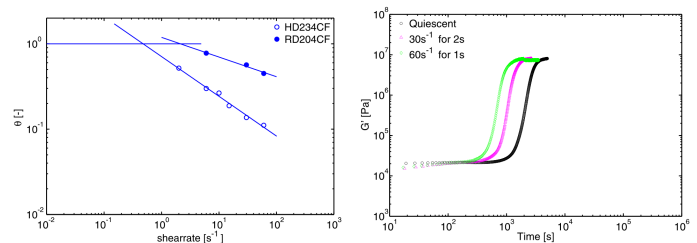


Figure 4 Scaled crystallization half-time θ versus shearrate $\dot{\gamma}$ (left) and time build-up of G' for RD204CF at $T_c = 124^\circ\text{C}$ (right).

For the same ΔT the P/E RACO crystallizes faster than the iPP under quiescent conditions (Fig. 4, right), but the effect of flow is less pronounced.

Conclusions

The addition of a small amount of ethylene influences the crystallization behavior of iPP in 2 ways:

- At the same T_c the crystallization process is slowed down up to 1 decade.
- Both at the same T_c and at equal ΔT orientational effects on point nucleation are smaller.

References:

- [1] VAN MEERVELD, J. ET AL.: *Rheologica Acta* (2004) 44, 119
- [2] SWARTJES, F.: *PhD-thesis* (2001)
- [3] GAHLEITNER, M. ET AL.: *J. Appl. Pol. Sci.* (2005) 95, 1073