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Effect of Solvent Content on Morphology and Rubber Particle Size Distribution of High Impact Polystyrene

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: (HIPS)
HIPS HIPS
가 가 , 가 가 가 가
가 가

ABSTRACT : Major factors affecting the impact resistance of high impact polystyrene (HIPS), the rubber-toughened grade of polystyrene, are rubber-phase particle size and size distribution, molecular weight, morphology, and degree of grafting. Accordingly, it is important to control or investigate these factors. In this study, the effect of solvent content was analyzed by the morphology and particle size distribution of rubber phase, and final properties in bulk-solution polymerization of HIPS. The prepolymerization time was, first, determined by measuring the evolution of particle size distribution of dispersed phase to explain the phase inversion with time. As the solvent content increased, the size of rubber particle increased and then gradually decreased. Rubber-phase morphology was likely to have higher degree of grafting as the solvent content increased. Rheological and mechanical properties decreased as the solvent content increased because of the decrease of matrix molecular weight due to the chain transfer reaction to solvent and the existence of residual solvent. Nevertheless, the impact resistance seemed to increase when the rubber particle size increased.

Keywords : high impact polystyrene, solvent content, rubber-phase particle size, particle size distribution, rheological properties, mechanical properties.

HIPS
HIPS PS PB가
가 가 ,
1927 Ostromislensky가
(SM)
가 .¹ .¹² ,
가 가
(HIPS:
high impact polystyrene) Dow Chemical 가
PS PB ,
가 SM
1950
가 .^{13,14}
가 , ABS
가 가
SBR 가 가
(PB)
HIPS (PS) PS가
PB , PS
가 PB PS PB
가 PS PS 가 PB
PB 가 PB
가 가
HIPS .⁹
가 가
PS PB가
가 PS PB가
가 PS가
가 .⁹⁻¹¹
가 capsule, butylonitrile (AIBN)
maze, shell, rod, cluster , benzoylperoxide (BPO)
가 , capsule .¹⁹
가 , cluster
가 rod droplet HIPS
cluster

가 BPO 0.1 mol%

HIPS - HIPS

가 HIPS

90

가

TEM

PB PS

100 rpm

3

45

HIPS

40 4

SM Showa Che-

mical

가 PB Aldrich (36%

cis, 55% trans, 9% vinyl, MW=420000 g/mol)

가

(EB) Junsei Chemical

BPO

UV

가 MEK,

1

가

SM EB가 SM

PB

HIPS

PB 5%(wt%)

3%

EB

0, 3, 10, 15%

SM

18

PB

가

HIPS

90

TEM

laser light scattering

Malvern

(Mastersizer Micro - P)

Jeol TEM(JEM - 2000EX2)

HIPS

1.5 g PS

MEK 50 mL 6

Table 1

MEK

20

free PS

Waters GPC (515HPLC)

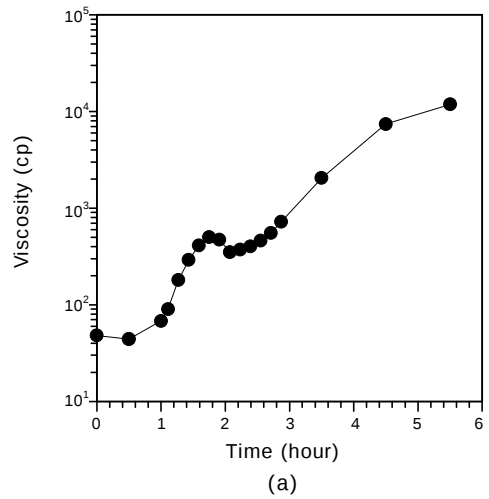
Netzsch TGA(STA409)

Table 1. Solubility Parameters of Polymers and Solvent Concerned with Rubber-Phase Dispersion of HIPS²¹

materials	PB	PS	MEK
d (MPa) ^{1/2}	16.2 ^a	18.7 ^b	19.0 ^c

Data measured at ^a75 °C, ^b35 °C, and ^c25 °C.

Rheometrics
(RMS800) 170 1
rad/s
3%
가 Lloyd UTM (LR50K)
ASTM D - 638
cross head 50 mm/min
Testing Machines
(Model 43 - 02) ASTM D - 256
Izod
8



HIPS
가
Figure 1
2
가
PB 가 PS 가
8
30 - 40%
Figure
2

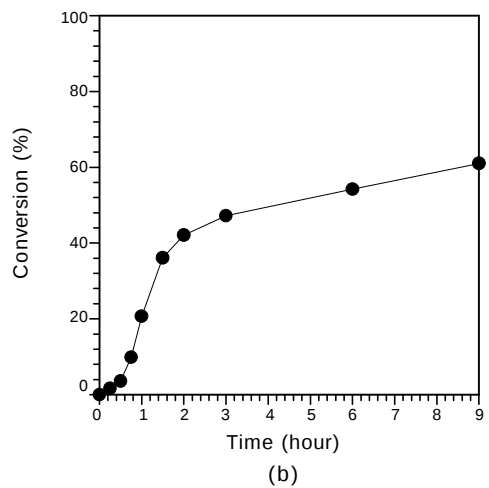


Figure 1. (a) Shear viscosity of reaction mixture and (b) conversion of styrene to polystyrene as a function of polymerization time (15% EB).

Figure 2 (b)
1 2
가
EB가
Figure 3 Table 2

EB가 EB가
EB 가 가 가
EB 3% , 0%
가 가 Table 3
EB
PS

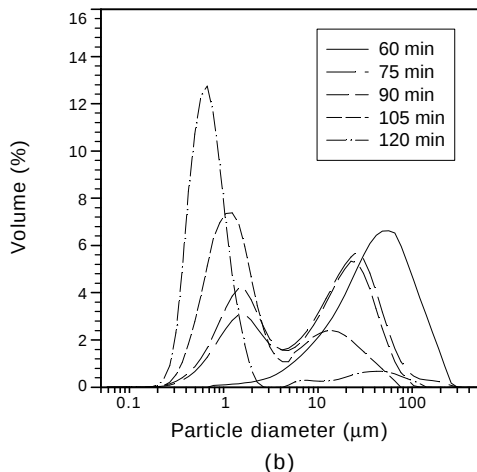
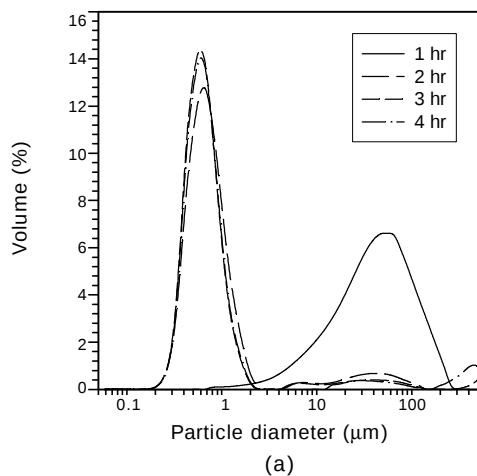


Figure 2. Time evolution of rubber - phase particle size distribution showing the duration of phase inversion (15% EB): time interval of every an hour (a) and every 15 minutes (b).

PS PB
가 .
PB
420000 g/mol PS
EB가 가
가 EB
가 가 SM EB가 PS PB
(partition coefficient) 1 가

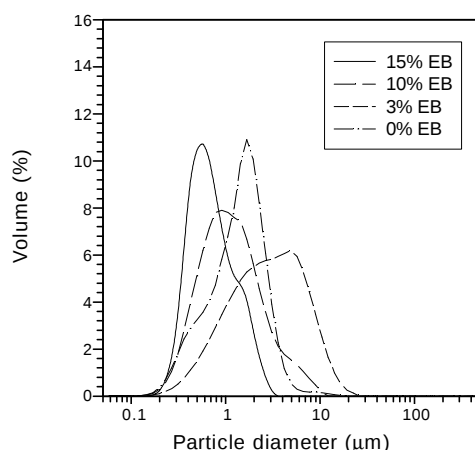


Figure 3. Effect of solvent contents on rubber - phase particle size distribution.

Table 2. Average Rubber-Phase Particle Diameters of HIPS Measured by Particle Size Analyzer

mean diameter (mm)	0% EB	3% EB	10% EB	15% EB
$D_{0.5}^a$	1.24	2.60	1.01	0.71
D_{32}^b	0.86	1.62	0.81	0.66
D_{43}^c	1.34	3.54	1.44	0.89

^a $D_{0.5}$: Cumulative mean diameter.

^b D_{32} : Volume surface (or Sauter) mean diameter.

^c D_{43} : Volume mean diameter.

Table 3. Average Molecular Weights of Matrix PS Measured by GPC

sample code	0% EB	3% EB	10% EB	15% EB
M_n (g/mol)	143 K	87 K	97 K	101 K
M_w (g/mol)	327K	242 K	231 K	221 K
PDI	2.29	2.78	2.38	2.19

22
, Figure 4 TEM
15% EB droplet droplet cluster
PB PS
9,23
EB 10%
가
PS EB
Table 3

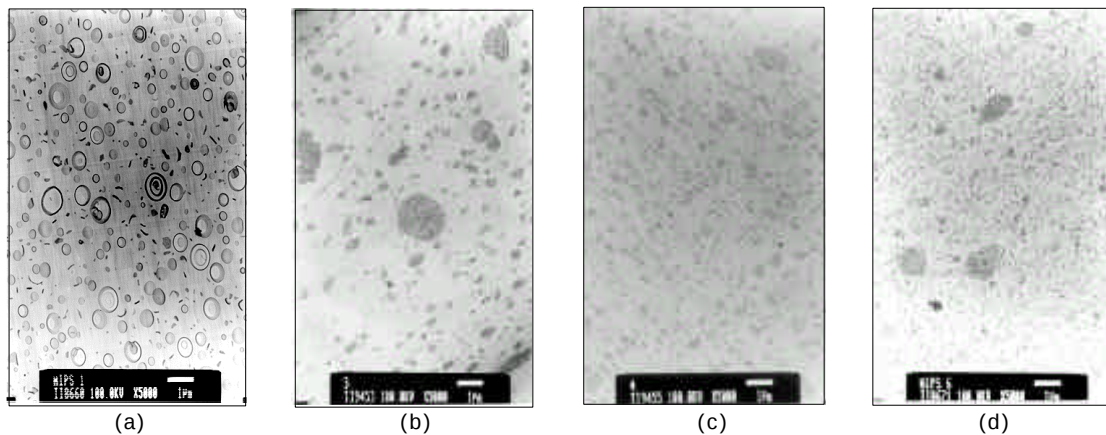


Figure 4. TEM micrographs of HIPS samples prepared from different solvent contents. (a) 0% EB, (b) 3% EB, (c) 10% EB, and (d) 15% EB.

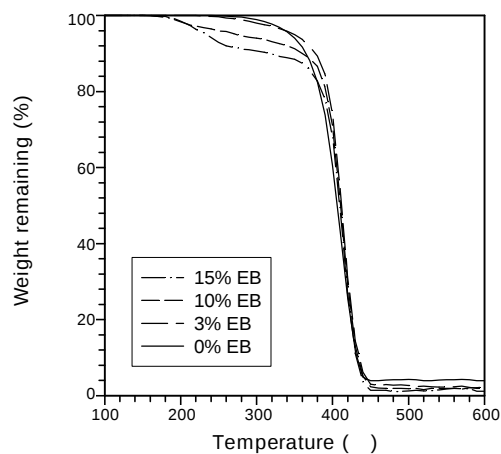


Figure 5. TGA thermograms of HIPS samples prepared from different solvent contents.

Figure 4

EB

가

PS

가

PS

가

가

가

가

capsule

coil

maze

rod

droplet

droplet cluster

SB

PS

PS

PB

가

가

cluster

TEM

EB

가

가

PB

PS, SM

PS

가

가

가

HIPS

PS

가

가
Figure 5
150 - 200 1 EB (b.p.
136) SM (b.p. 145) , 400
2 HIPS
EB
4
가
HIPS

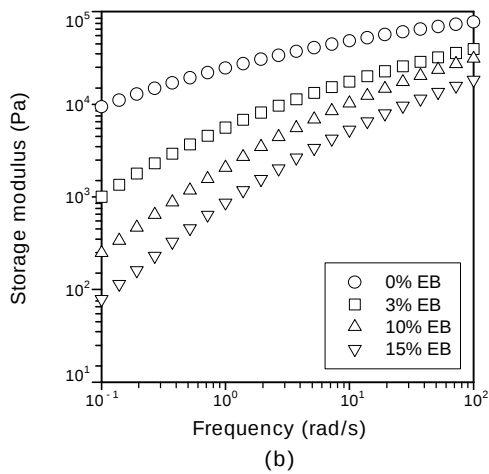
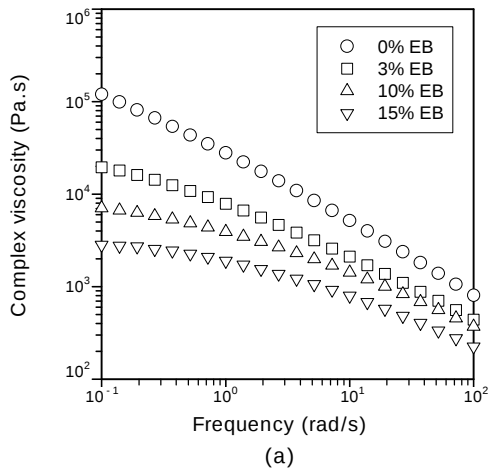


Figure 6. Effect of solvent content on rheological properties of HIPS samples. (a) complex viscosity and (b) storage modulus.

Figure 6
EB
Figure 7
가 가
Figure
Table 3

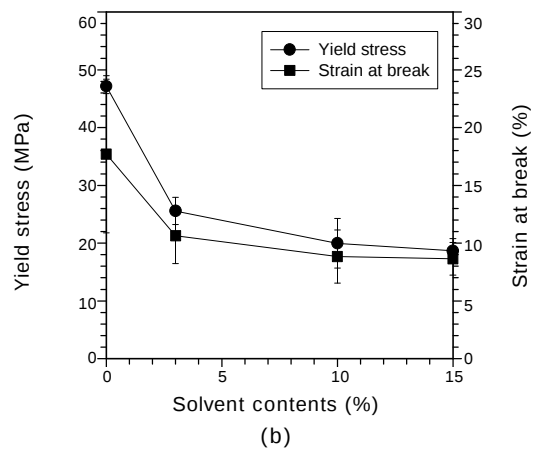
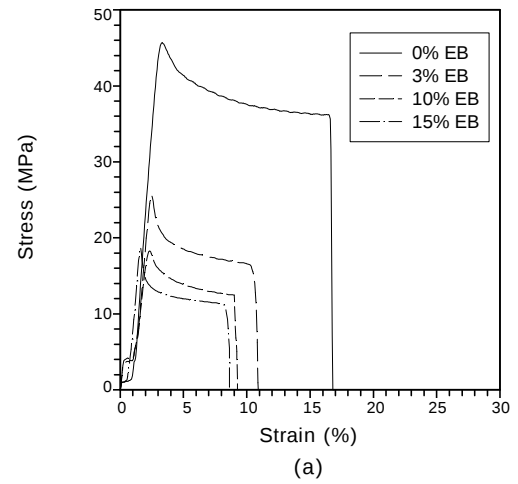


Figure 7. Effect of solvent content on tensile properties of HIPS samples. (a) stress - strain curves and (b) yield stress and strain at break.

가 3% EB가
0% EB
10% EB 15% EB
Figure 8
가 가 가
3% EB
10% EB 15% EB 4 8
가
가 2
3% EB
가
0% EB
가
D₃₂)가 1 mm

가 HIPS
PS
가
PS
가
가
가
가
가

15
가 가 가 EB -

: (KOSEF)
(ERC)
(Applied Rheology Center)

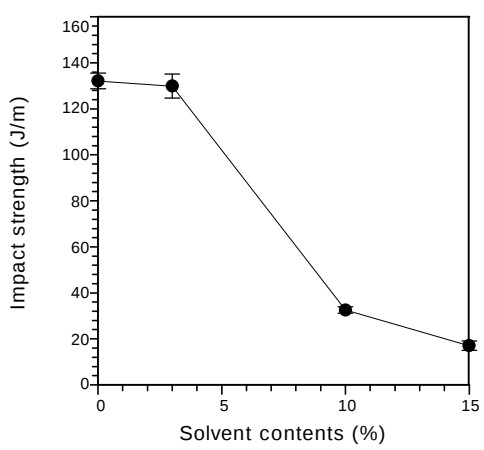


Figure 8. Effect of solvent content on impact strength of HIPS samples.

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