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Filler-Elastomer Interactions 5. Effect of Silane Surface Treatment on Interfacial Adhesion of Silica/Rubber Composites

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: , *g*-methacryloxy propyl tri-methoxy silane (MPS), *g*-glycidoxy propyl trimethoxy silane (GPS), and *g*-mercapto propyl trimethoxy silane (MCPS)

. , BET N₂/77 K

가 가
/ tearing energy (G_c)가
MPS 가 GPS, MCPS

ABSTRACT : In this work, the adsorption characteristics and mechanical interfacial properties of treated silicas by silane coupling agents, such as, *g*-methacryloxy propyl trimethoxy silane (MPS), *g*-glycidoxy propyl trimethoxy silane (GPS), and *g*-mercapto propyl tri-methoxy silane (MCPS), were investigated. The equilibrium spreading pressure (*p_e*), surface free energy (*γ_s*), and specific surface area (*S_{BET}*) were studied by the BET method with N₂/77 K adsorption. The developments of nonpolar functional groups of the silica surfaces treated by silane coupling agents led to the increase in the *S_{BET}*, *p_e*, and *γ_s*, resulting in the improved tearing energy (G_c) of the silica/rubber composites. The composites treated by MPS showed the superior mechanical interfacial properties in these systems. These results explained by changing of crystalline size, dispersion, agglomerate, and surface functional group of silica/rubber composites.

Keywords : silica, silane coupling agent, adsorption properties, surface free energy, mechanical interfacial properties.

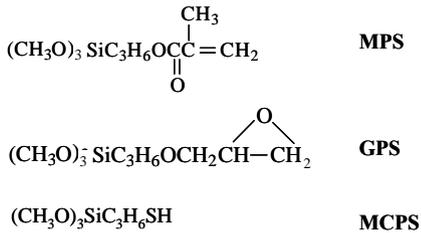


Figure 1. Chemical structures of silane coupling agents used in this study.

Table 1. Compounding Formulations

ingredients	loading [phr]
rubber ^a	100
silica ^b	40
zinc oxide	5
stearic acid	2
dispersive agent ^c	3
silica coupling agent ^d	5
accelerator ^e	1
sulfur	2

^aStyrene butadiene rubber. ^bVN3. ^cEF44. ^dSCA 98.

^eN - oxydiethylene - 2 - benzothiazole sulfenamide.

ASAP 2010 (Micromeritics Co.) 77 K
(P/P₀) N₂
BET ²¹

BET

S - 2400)

Tearing energy (G_c) trouser
beam (universal testing
machine, Lloyd LR5K) crosshead speed
가 2 mm/min

$$G_{IIIc} = \frac{2F}{t} \quad (1)$$

F [N] t
[m]

Table 1 60
two - roll mill styrene
butadiene rubber (SBR) 15
1 , , 가
, 2 가
가
가 5

wide angle X - ray
diffraction (XRD) source CuK

Rigaku Model D/MAX - B

N₂
573 K 10⁻³ torr
5~6

X -
가 가
가

Figure 2

Table 2 Figure 2
Bragg angle, (),
(d₀₀₂) VS

MPS, GPS
, Figure 2 X -
VS 2q=22°
가
2q=12° 22° 가

GPS , MPS , MCPS
2q=12°

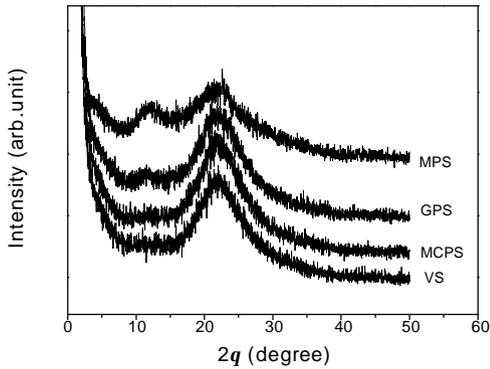


Figure 2. Wide-angle X-ray diffraction patterns of the silicas studied.

Table 2. Microstructural Properties of the Silicas Studied in XRD Measurements

	$2q^a$	d_{002}^b [Å]	b^c
VS	22.01	4.0374	7.765
GPS	21.80	4.0763	5.701
MPS	21.62	3.9306	5.399
MCPS	21.88	4.0617	7.272

^aBragg angle. ^bInterlayer spacing. ^cHalf-height width of the (002) diffraction line.

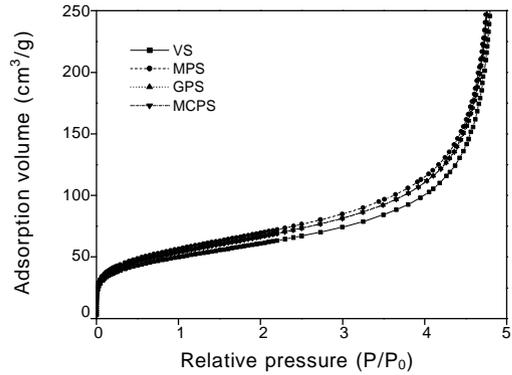


Figure 3. Dependence of N₂ adsorption volume adsorbed at 77K on the relative pressure of the silicas studied.

Table 3. Results of Surface and Adsorption Values of the Silicas Studied

	S_{BET}^a (m ² /g)	C_{BET}^b	ΔE^c (kJ/mol)
VS	145.5	1340.8	4.609
GPS	155.2	1367.9	4.622
MPS	162.5	1369.1	4.623
MCPS	154.3	1367.3	4.622

^a Specific surface area. ^b BET's C. ^c Net heat of adsorption.

가
MPS>GPS>MCPS>VS $2q = 22^\circ$
 $2q = 12^\circ$ 가
가
, MPS가

(net heat of adsorption, NHA, ΔE)

$$E = E_0 - E_L \quad (3)$$

$$= RT \ln(C_{BET}) \quad (4)$$

Figure 3 (3) (4)

N₂
Figure 3 N₂/77 K
IUPAC
24 Type

(S_{BET}),

BET (C_{BET}), ΔE Table 3

BET 가 E 가

BET
(S_{BET}) BET (C_{BET}) ΔE

N₂/77 K 가
가

Figure 4 (p_e)

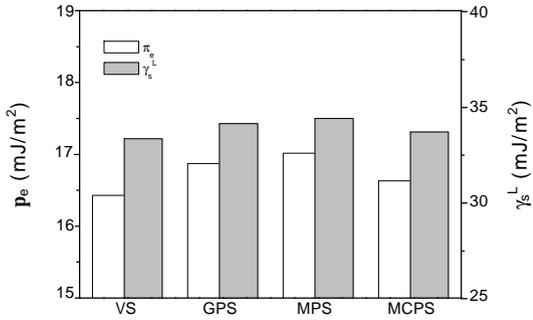


Figure 4. Results of the equilibrium spreading pressure (p_e) and London dispersive component of surface free energy (g_s^L) of the silicas studied.

(g_s^L)
 $N_2/77\text{ K}$
 (p_e)²⁵

$$p_e = \frac{RT}{N_A \cdot a_{N_2} \cdot a_0} \int_0^1 a \cdot d(\ln P/P_0) \quad (5)$$

R , T , a

P/P_0 , a_0
 , N_A Avogadro , a_{N_2}
 (p_e)

$$g_s^L = \frac{(p_e + 2g_{N_2}^L)^2}{4g_{N_2}^L} \quad (6)$$

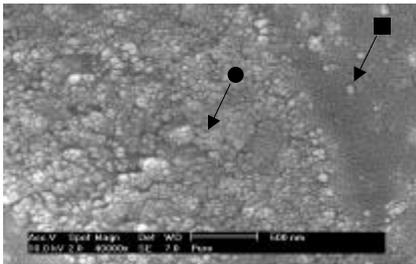
g_s^L
 $g_{N_2}^L = g_{N_2} = 10.5 \text{ mJ} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$

Figure 4 가 $N_2/77\text{ K}$

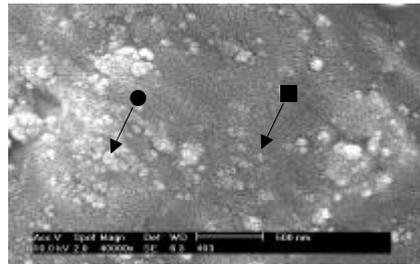
가

가 $N_2/77\text{ K}$

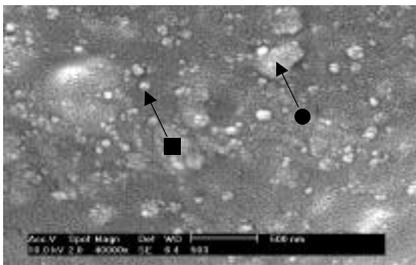
가



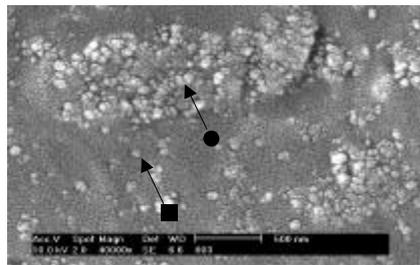
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 5. SEM micrographs of the composites: (a) VS, (b) GPS, (c) MPS, and (d) MCPS - treated silicas (\circ : silica particles, \square : aggregated silica particles).

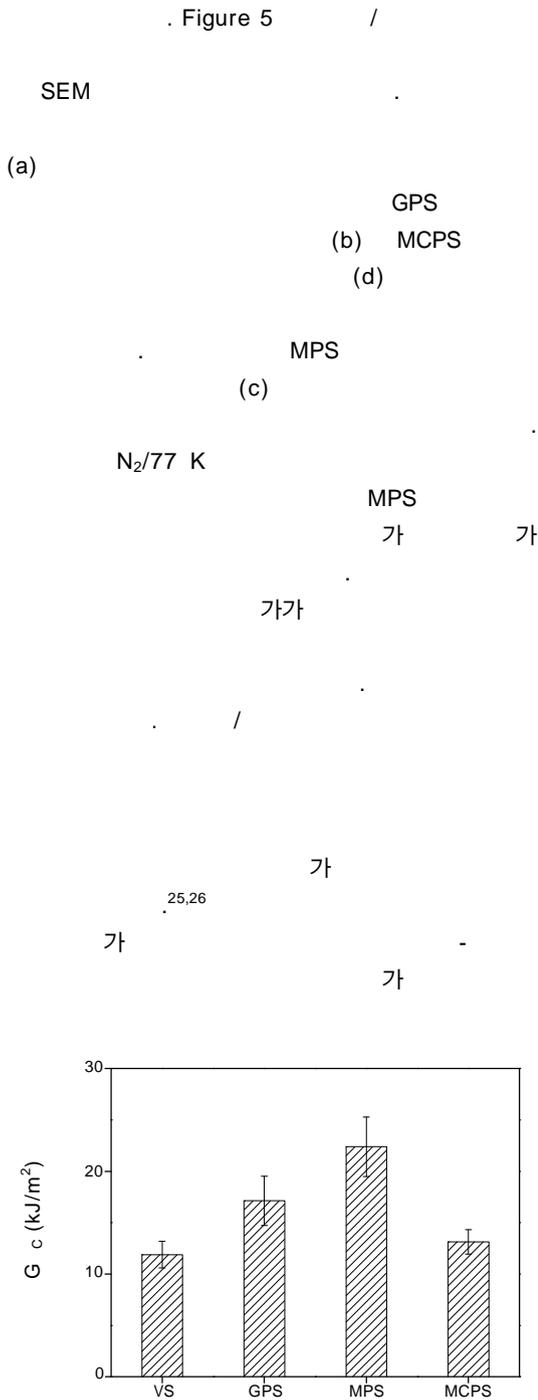


Figure 6. Tearing energy (G_c) of the silica/rubber composites studied.

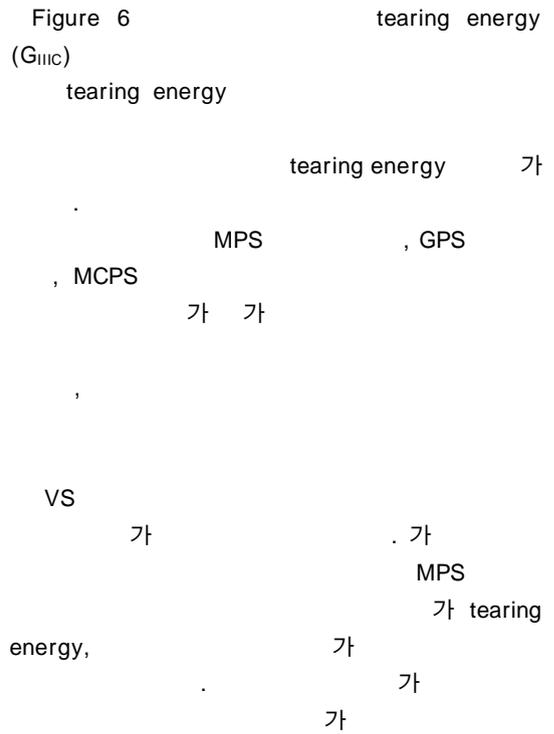


Figure 7 (g_s^L) tearing energy 가 tearing energy가 가

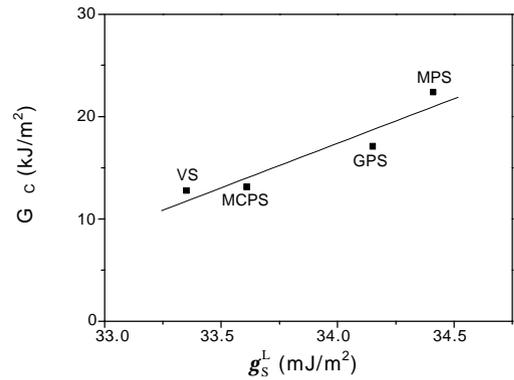


Figure 7. Dependence of tearing energy on the London dispersive component of surface free energy of the silica/rubber composites studied ($R=0.95$).

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XRD N₂/77 K

가 가

가

가

가 MPS

가 GPS, MCPS

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