

Effect of Molecular weight of CO₂-philic additives on CO₂ Diffusion in Polystyrene Microcellular Foaming

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ABSTRACT

The solubility and diffusivity of gas in polymer matrix play crucial roles in controlling the CO₂ foaming process and foam structure. The low solubility and the high diffusion coefficient (D) of CO₂ in polymers lead to the difficulty of controlling the CO₂ foaming. In this work, the effect of molecular weight (M_w) of CO₂-philic additives on the diffusion of supercritical CO₂ into and out of polystyrene (PS) was investigated via experiments and DPD dynamics simulations.

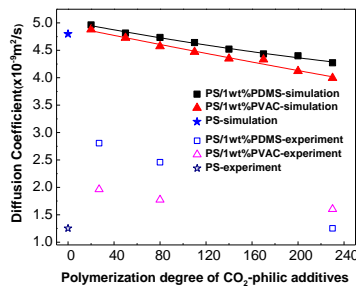


Fig 1. CO₂ diffusion coefficient vs additives with different M_w from DPD and experiment

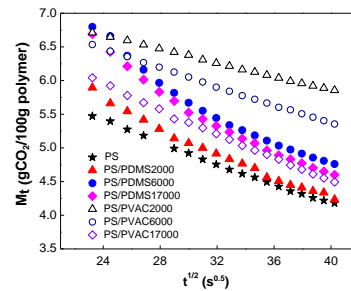


Fig 2. Desorption curves of CO₂ in PS with different additives (the number behind represents the molecular weight)

The CO₂-philic additives with low M_w increased the D of CO₂ in PS, while the D decreased with the increase of M_w of CO₂-philic additives. The relation between M_w of CO₂-philic additives and the D of CO₂ in PS was calculated via DPD simulation, showing a similar variation with diffusion measurements (Fig 1). The desorption test demonstrated the CO₂ desorption rates were smaller in PS with low M_w CO₂-philic additives than that in PS with high M_w additives. Moreover, the CO₂ desorption rates were larger in PS/PDMS than that in PS/PVAc due to the difference of CO₂ solubility with different additives (Fig 2).

The saturation time of foams was shortened as low M_w CO₂-philic additives increased the D of CO₂ in PS. The cell nucleation was favored as low M_w CO₂-philic additives increased the solubility of CO₂ in PS. The slow CO₂ desorption rate in PS with low M_w CO₂-philic additives enabled higher amount of CO₂ retained in the PS. Hence, PS with low M_w CO₂-philic additives foams presented smaller cell size and larger cell density.

REFERENCES

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