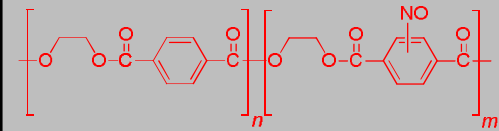
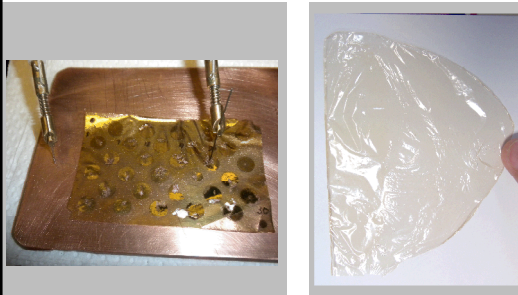


# Mechanical Strengthening of Poly(ethylene terephthalate) By Nitration



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Dirk, and Benjamin J. Anderson



*Exceptional  
service  
in the  
national  
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# Application of PET

plastic and packaging



Sailcloth



Felt cloth and Clothing



dielectric



thermal insulation



magnetic tape



Image from <http://en.wikipedia.org>

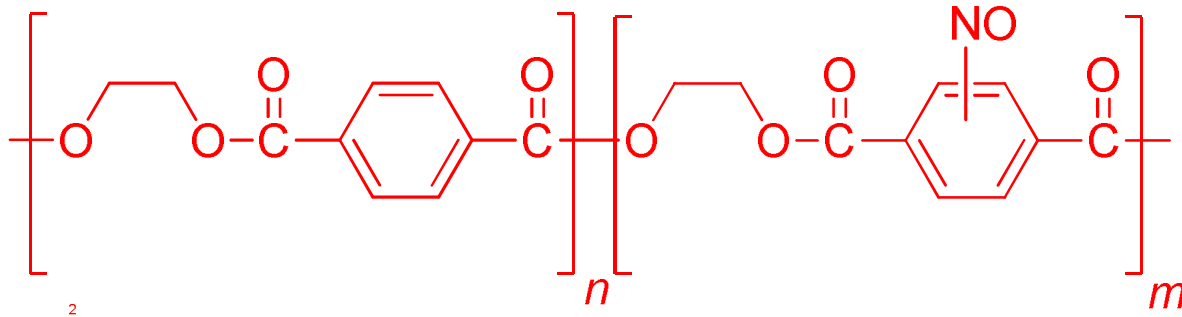
# Why Nitrate PET?

- Nitration of aryl groups shown to depress melting point ( $T_g$  unaltered)
  - Thermal failsafe
  - Processing advantages
  - $T_m$  tunable
- Nitro groups serve as radical-traps
  - Radicals often the source of degradation in PET
  - Stability in extreme environments (i.e. radiation in outer space)

Polyester	$T_g$ (°C) <sup>a</sup>	$T_m$ (°C) <sup>b</sup>
PET	80	258
PET <sub>95</sub> NT <sub>5</sub>	82	248
PET <sub>90</sub> NT <sub>10</sub>	82	235
PET <sub>85</sub> NT <sub>15</sub>	84	223
PET <sub>80</sub> NT <sub>20</sub>	84	214
PET <sub>70</sub> NT <sub>30</sub>	83	180
PET <sub>50</sub> NT <sub>50</sub>	81	—
PET <sub>25</sub> NT <sub>75</sub>	85	—
PENT	88	—

- Nitro pendant groups can disrupt crystallinity
  - Processing advantages
  - Improve on certain material properties (solubility, pilling, brittleness, etc.)

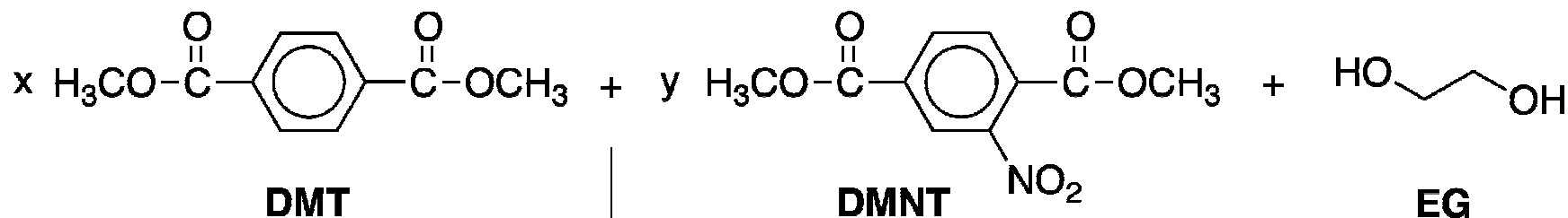
# Nitrated PET



## Project Goals

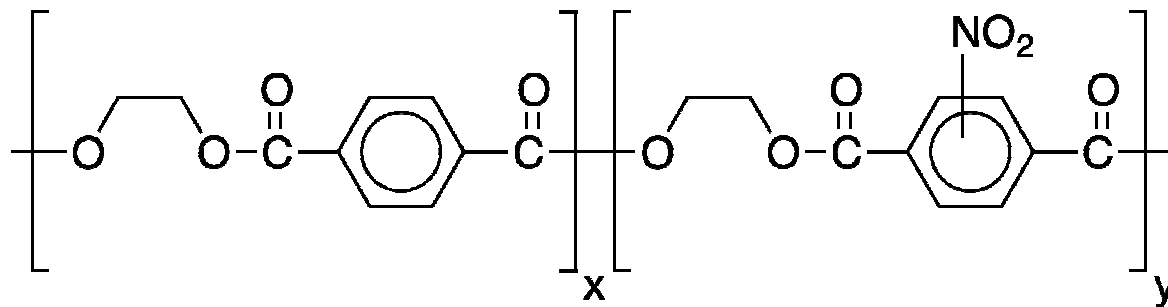
- Characterize the mechanical properties of nitrated-PET
- Identify copolymer that has best mechanical properties for processing (extrusion and capacitor winding)

# Synthesis



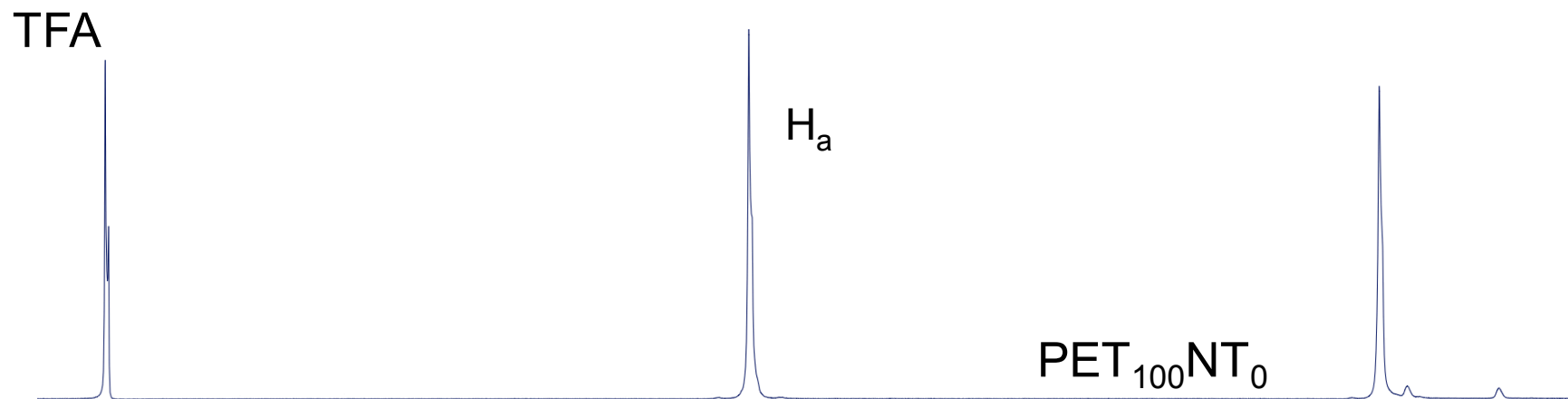
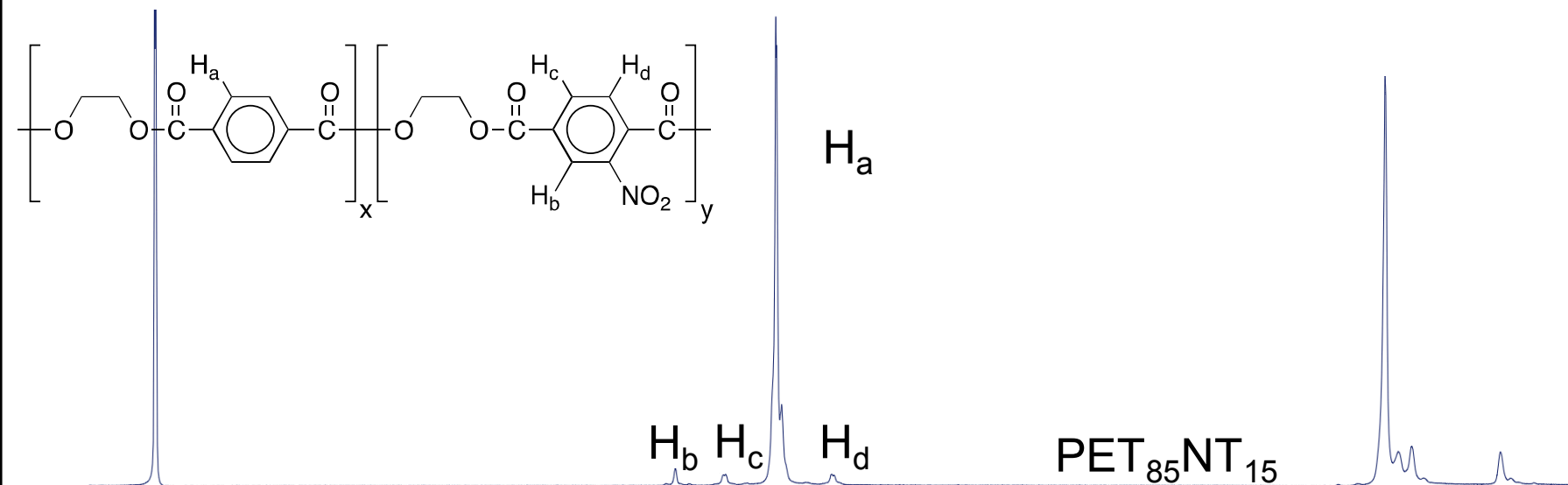
**TBT = Titanium(IV) *t*-butoxide**

1. Transesterification: TBT, 190 °C
2. Polycondensation: 220 °C - 270 °C



**PET/NT copolyester**

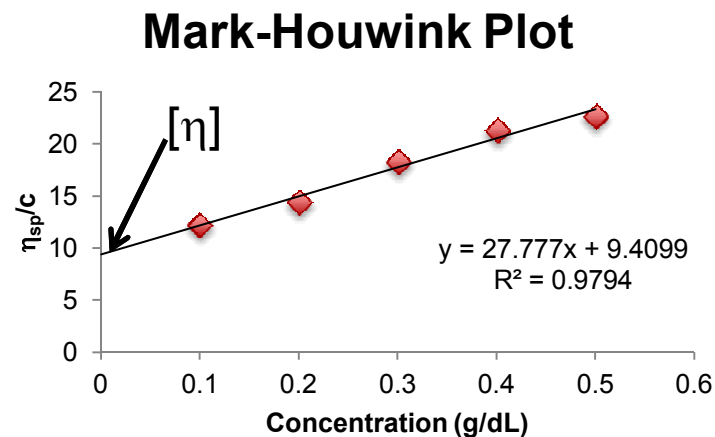
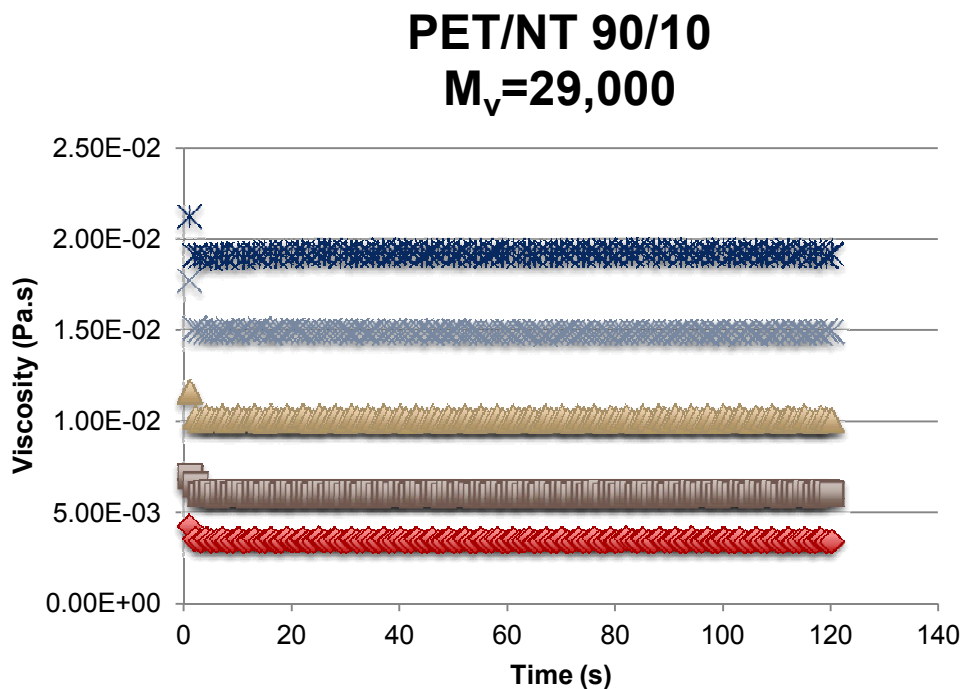
# $^1\text{H}$ NMR Verification of Nitration



11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4

# Molecular Weight Determination

- Dilute solution viscosity employed



$$\eta_{rel} = \frac{\eta_{solution}}{\eta_{solvent}}$$

$$\eta_{sp} = \eta_{rel} - 1$$

$$\eta_{red} = \frac{\eta_{sp}}{c}$$

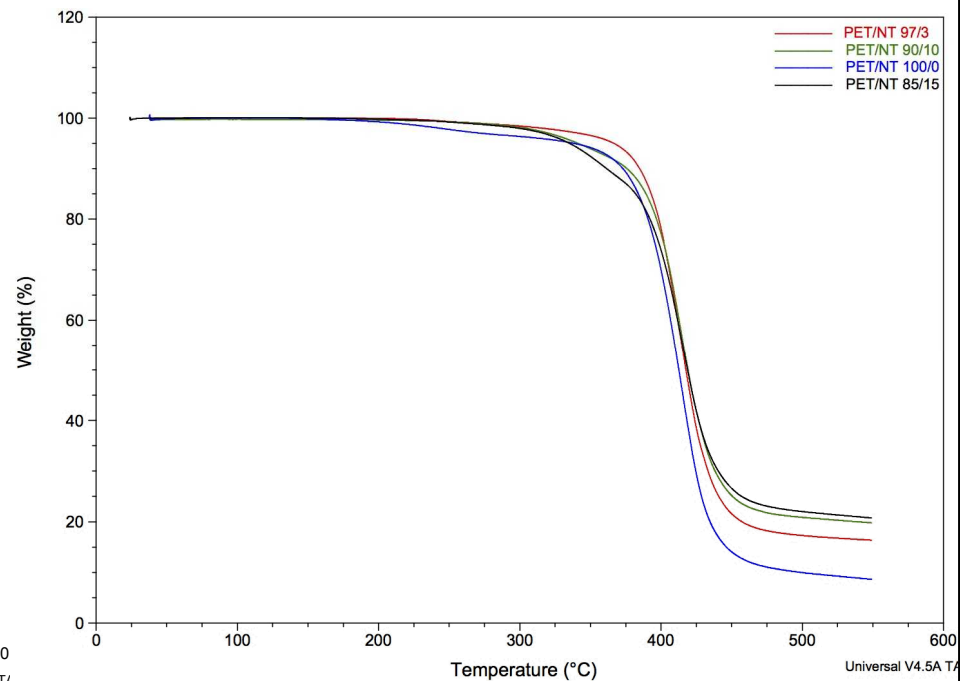
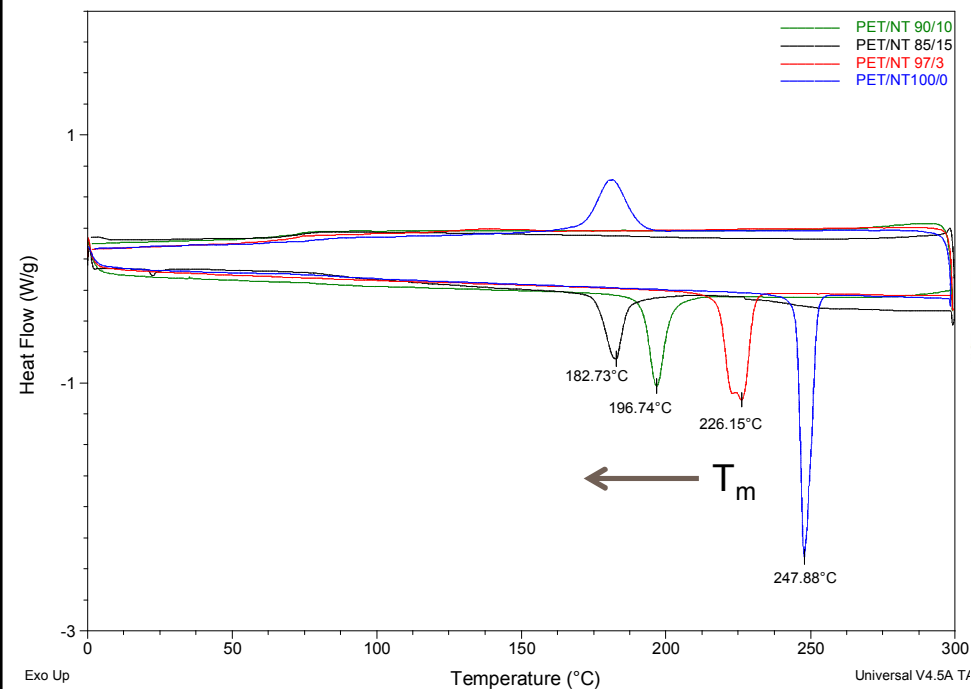
$$[\eta] = KM^a$$

# Film Preparation

- Polymer is dissolved in 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol
- Casted into film using a drawdown machine
- Dried and then annealed 20 °C below  $T_m$  for 12 hours.



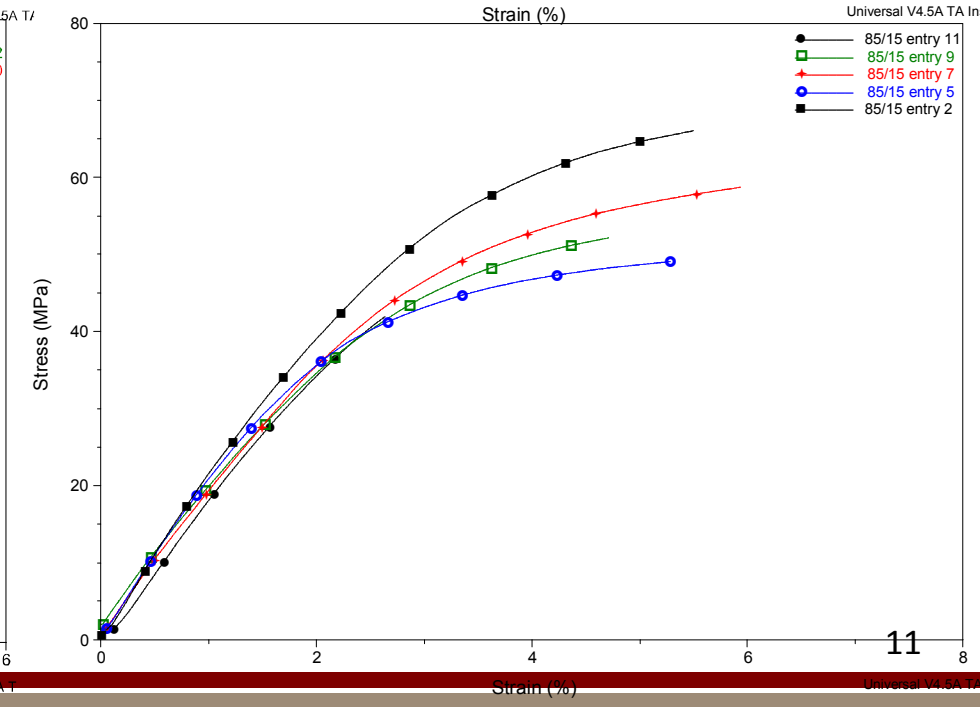
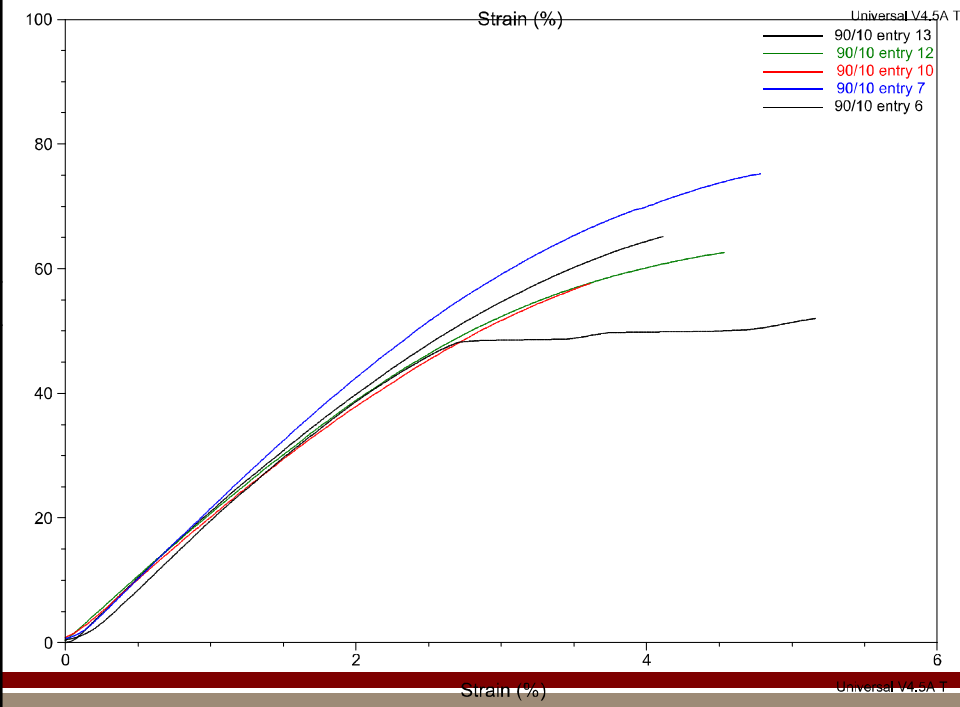
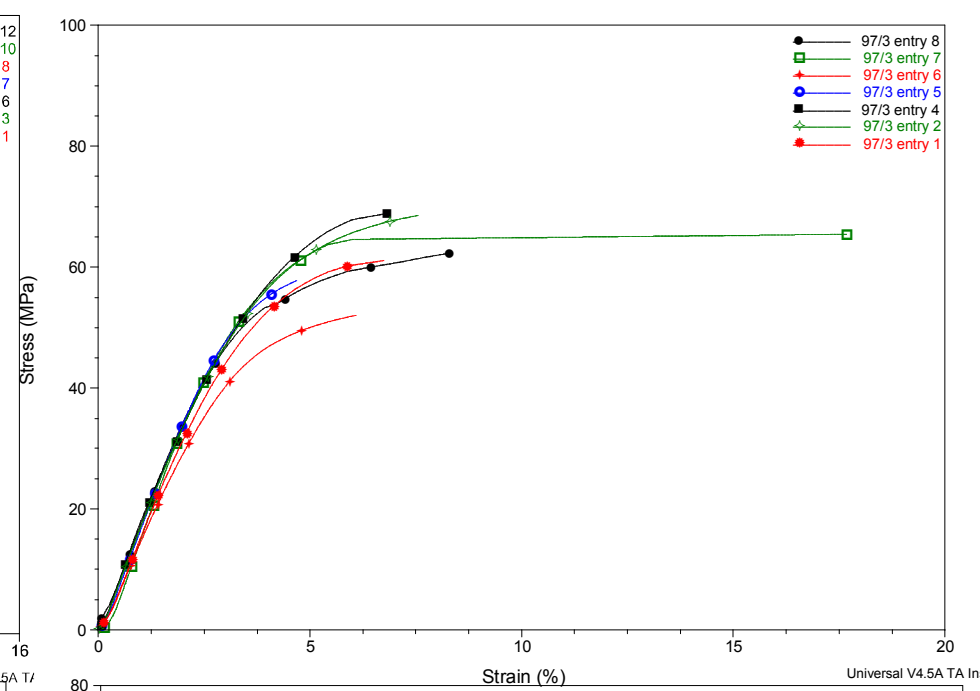
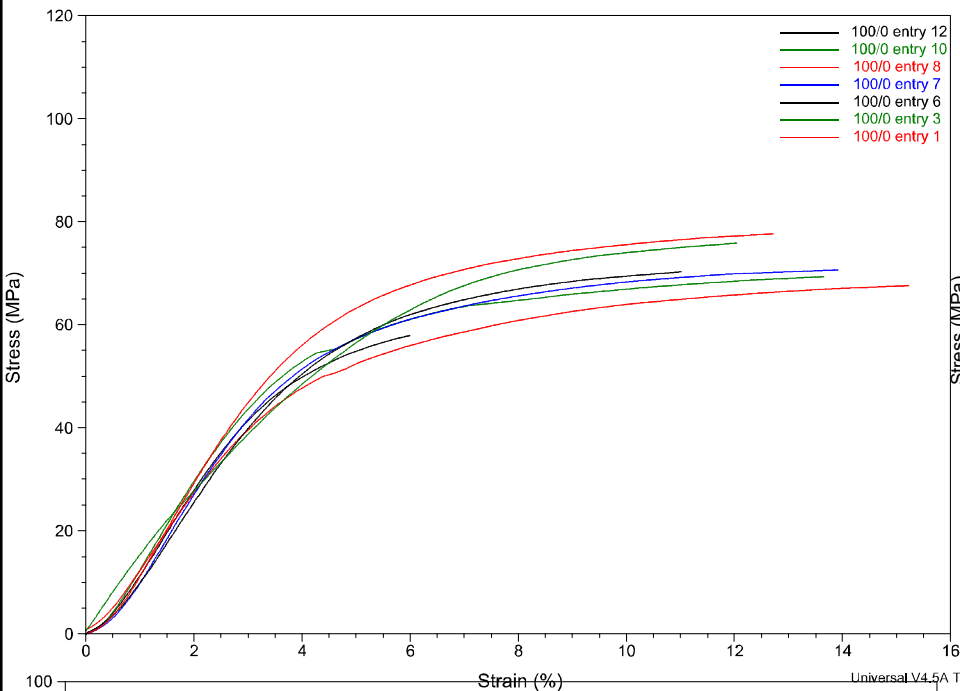
# Thermal Characterization



%NT	$T_g$ (°C)	$T_m$ (°C)	$\Delta H$ (J/g)
0	76	247	59
3	77	226	47
10	76	197	32
15	80	183	28

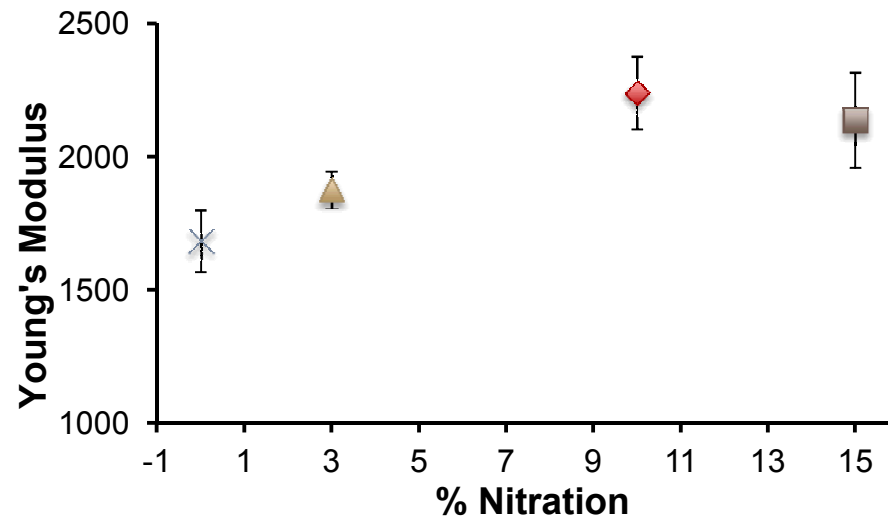
Study of Viscoelastic Properties: Below Melt Transition

# MECHANICAL CHARACTERIZATION

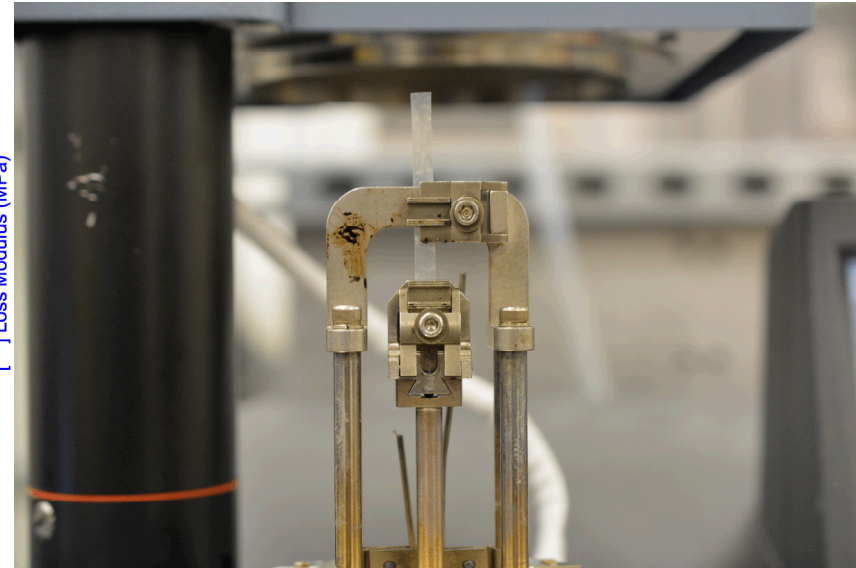
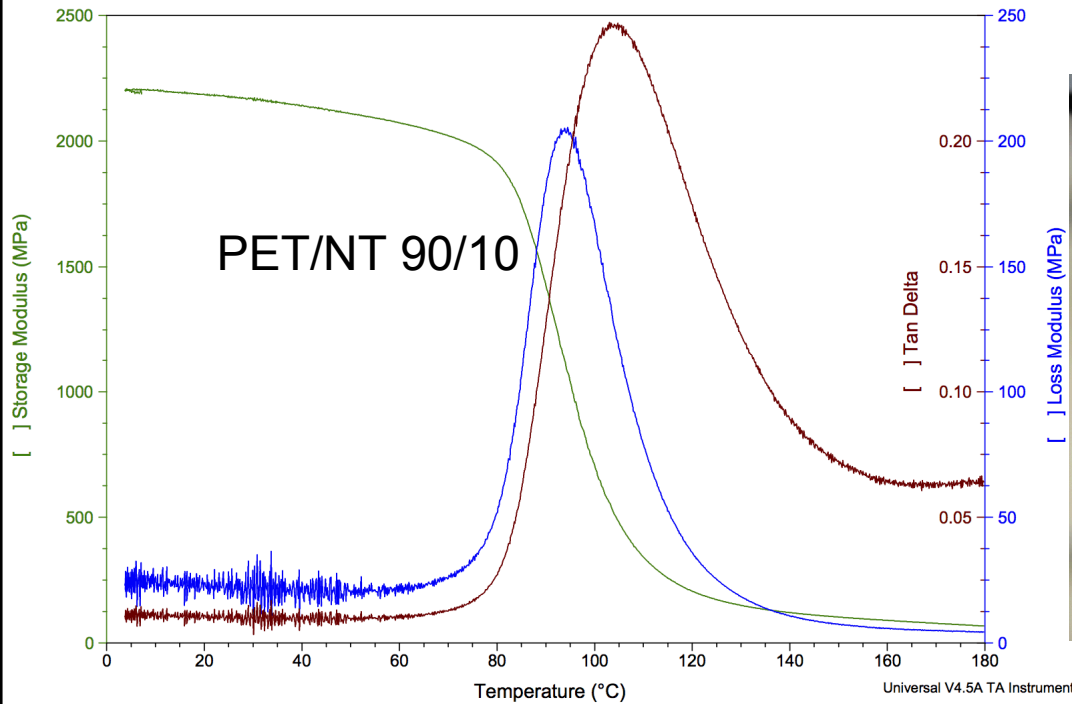


# Stress-Strain Curve

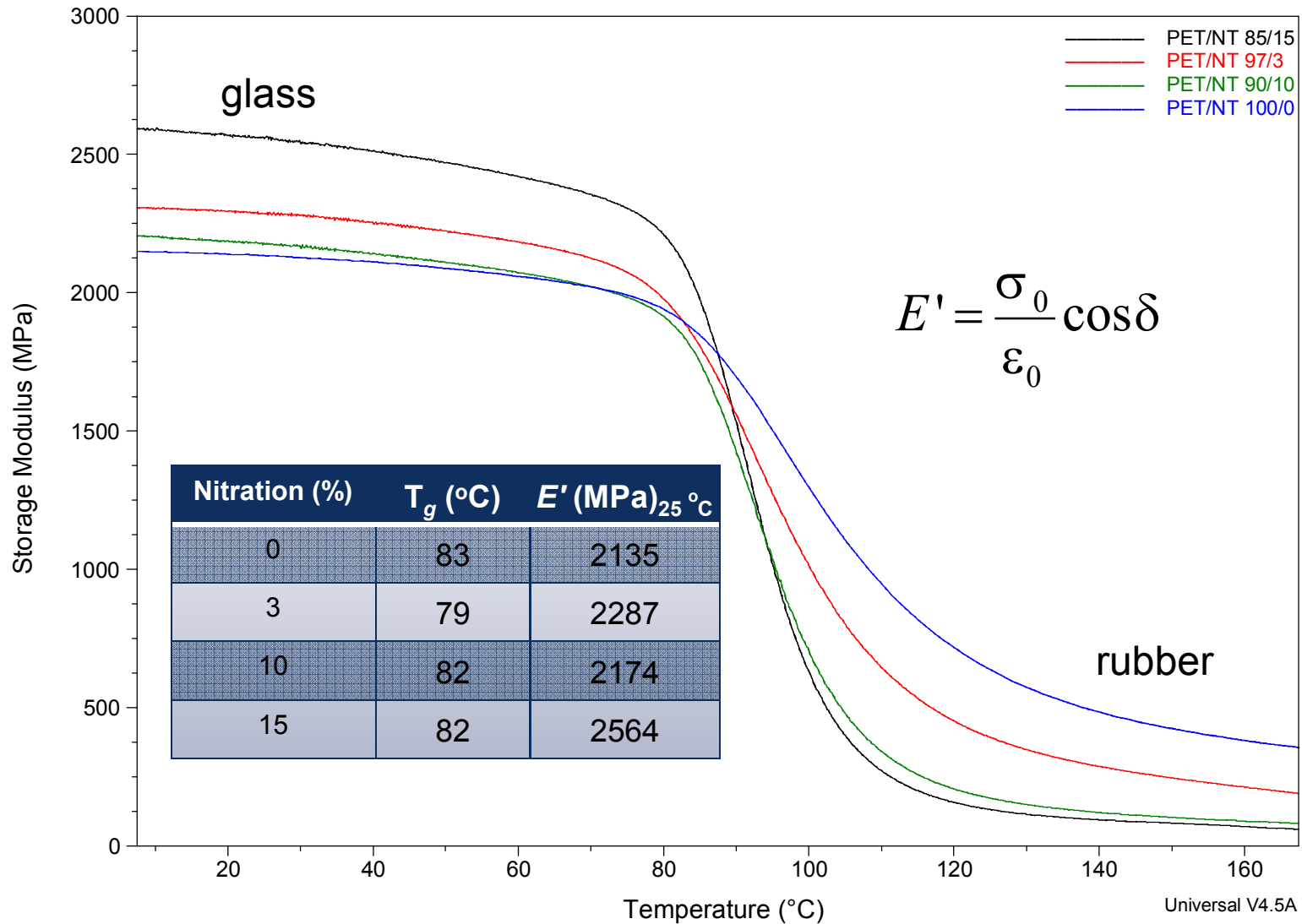
Nitration (%)	$M_v$	Modulus (MPa)
0	49000	1891
3	23000	1893
10	29000	2245
15	57000	2120



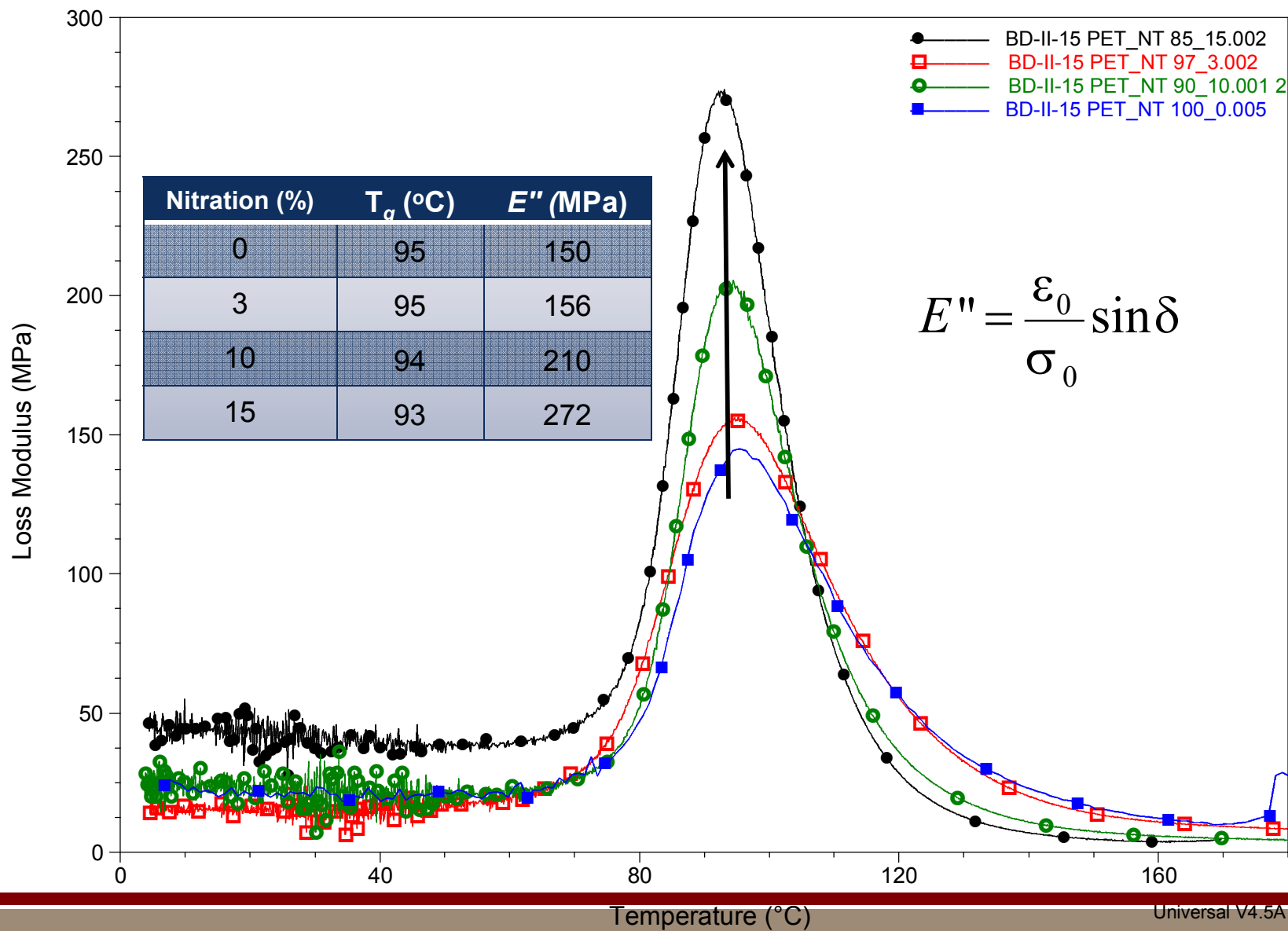
# Viscoelastic Properties: Glass and Rubber Transition



# Storage Modulus of PET Copolymers



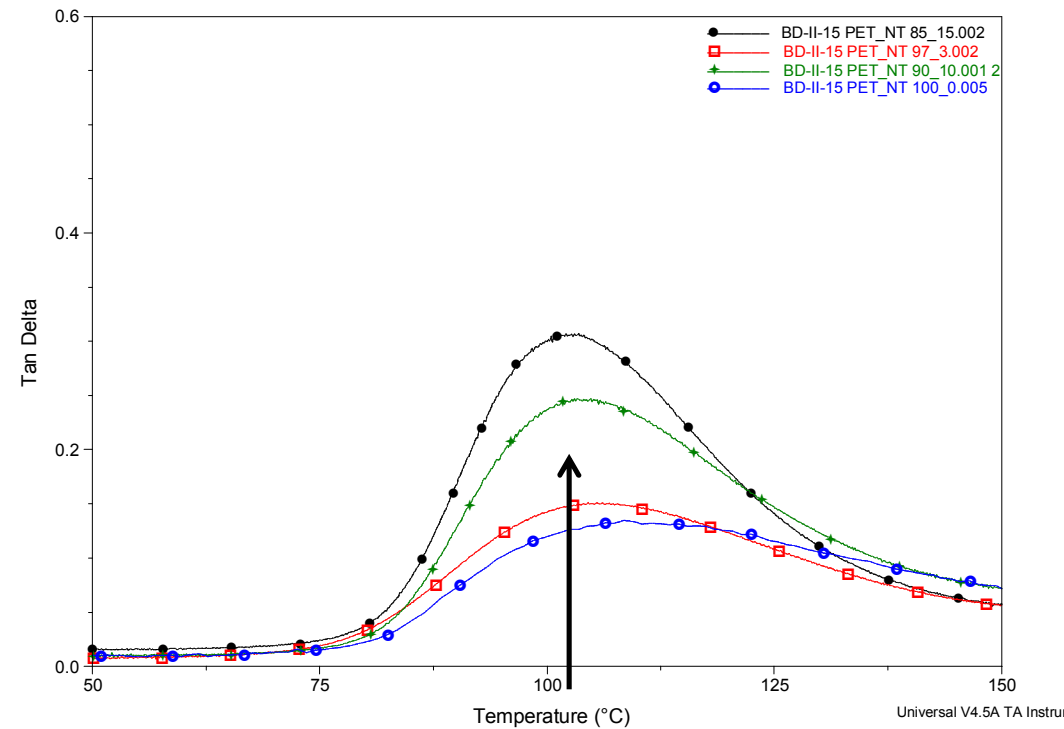
# Loss Modulus of PET Copolymers



# Tan Delta of PET Copolymers

Nitration (%)	$T_g$ (°C)	Tan Delta
0	109	0.13
3	106	0.15
10	104	0.25
15	103	0.31

$$\tan \delta = \frac{E''}{E'}$$



- nitro group is assisting with collective motion
- nitro group break up packing

# Conclusion

- A series of nitrated PET copolymers have been synthesized
- Incorporation of nitro-groups into the backbone have depressed the melting point of the polymers
- Nitrated-PET shows mechanical strengthening occurs upon nitration
- As nitration increases the tan delta increase
- Nitration allow processing to occur at lower temperature

# Acknowledgements

- Shawn Dirk
- Michele Denton
- Kirsten Cicotte
- Lindsey Hughes
- Patti Sawyer
- Mark Stavig
- John Schroeder
- Greg White
- Robert Bernstein
- Mat Celina