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2002/01/28
2003/12/21

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C = O

C = O

1 > n n

E_τ

:

Synthesis of new polyester (Dimer acid / Triethanolamine) Study of Some Physical and Chemical properties

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ABSTRACT

The recent synthesis of the new polymers has been profoundly affected by the unique characteristics of Dimer Acid.

These polymers were made up following the condensation with triethanolamine when was treated in melted phase.

We performed identification of the physical characteristics of the polymers such as the molecular weight, in addition to the acid value and hydroxyl value.

Infrared spectroscopy have been used in identification of this polymer.

Also, the rheological behavior has been assessed thermally and shearing stress by using capillary viscometer.

Our results revealed a reduction in the viscosity with increase of the shearing stress as will as with rise in the temperature.

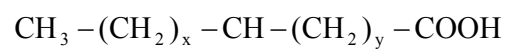
Key words: Polymer, Rheological behaviour, Melting state, Polyester.

(/)

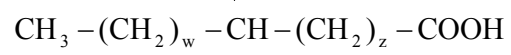
: 1

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: [1]



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36

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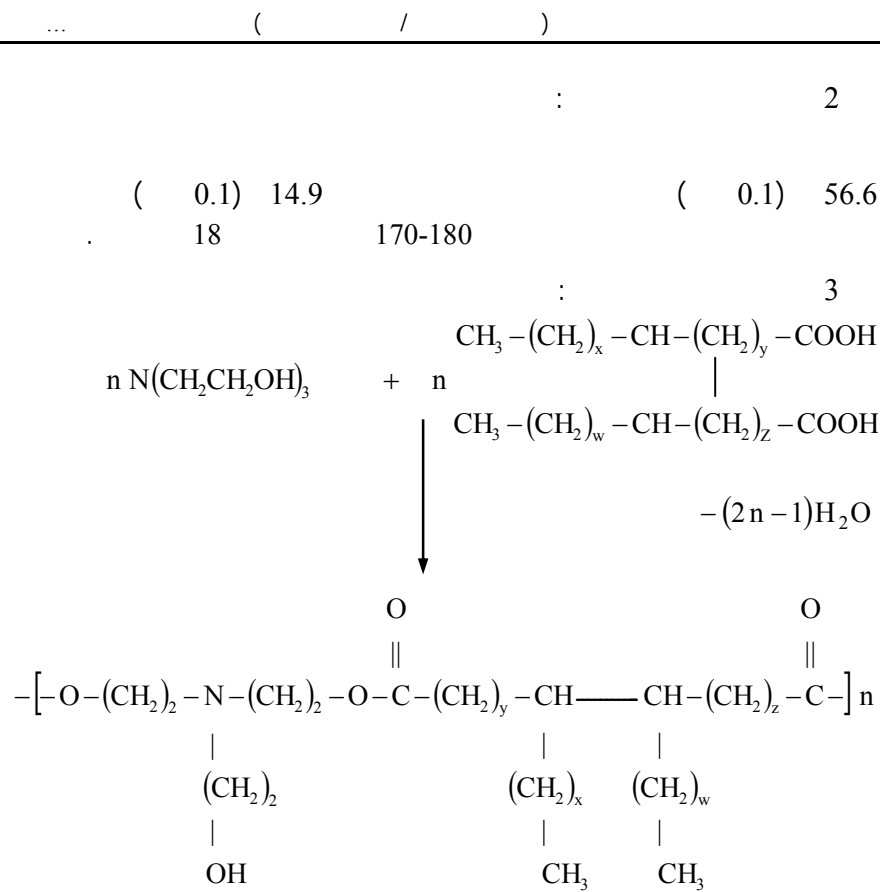
[1]

α -

()

α -

4, 1-3 , 1-2, 1



() [3] [2] :

$$M = K_f \frac{1000}{\Delta T_f} \frac{w_2}{w_1} \quad (1)$$

M :
 K_f
 ΔT_f
 W₁

.() W_2

.[4] ($K_f = 5.12$)

4150 (1)

.KOH

: 1

(5 25) 2

KOH

.()

: [6] [5] 2

:

$$B = \frac{(V_1 - V_2)(0.0056)(1000)}{a} \quad (2)$$

:

$$X = \frac{(V_1 - V_2)(0.0045)}{a} \times (100) \quad (3)$$

:

B

X

KOH V_1

KOH V_2

KOH 0.0056

KOH . (0.1 N) / 1 COOH 0.0045

.() a

B (3) (2)

.X= 3.62

B= 45.16

: [7] [6] 1

10.8 100

0.5

30

15

10

0.5) NaOH

.(

: [7] [6] 2

$$A = \frac{(V_1 - V_2)(0.5)(40)(1000)}{1000(a)} \quad (4)$$

$$y = \frac{(V_1 - V_2)(0.5)(17)}{1000(a)}(100) \quad (5)$$

:

A

y

NaOH V₁

NaOH V₂

-OH 17

40

a

$$A = 136 : A$$

$$(5) (4)$$

$$y = 5.78 :$$

- IR

[8] IR (JASCO FI / IR- 300 E)
(/)

	OH	CO
	3350 cm^{-1}	1710 cm^{-1}
	3394 cm^{-1}	
	3357 cm^{-1}	1739 cm^{-1}



[11] [10]

(50, 40, 30)

:

$$L_C = 8 \text{ mm} = 0.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$R_C = 1 \text{ mm} = 0.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$R_P = 5 \text{ mm} = 0.5 \text{ cm}$$

:

$$G = (110, 310, 510, 710) \text{ g}$$

: (dyne/cm²) p δ

$$R^2_p P = F/A = G. 981/$$

981 G (dynes) F
 (Cm²) A
 (dyne/Cm²)

$$\delta = PR_c / 2L_c$$

(Cm)

Lc, Rc :

:

$$.R_c^3 = 4Q/$$

Q:

: ζ

$$= \delta / \zeta$$

.P (ζ)

(2)

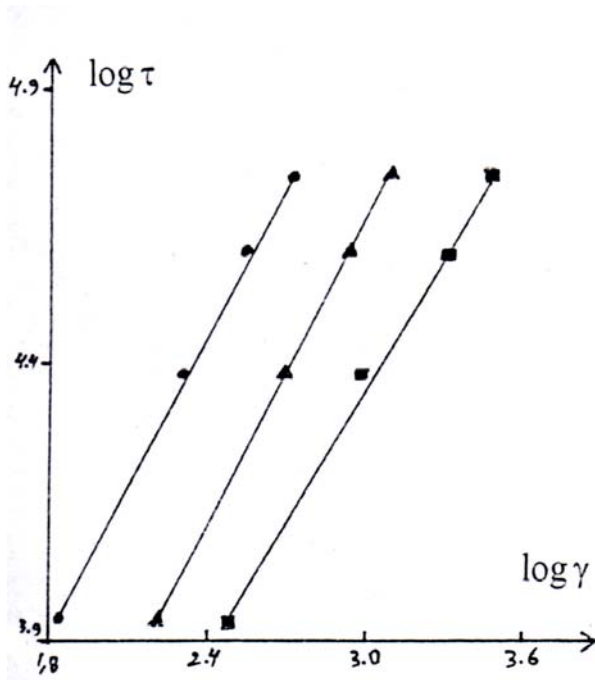
$^{\circ}C$	G (g)	τ (dyne/cm ²)	Q (cm ³ /s)	γ (sec ⁻¹)	η (P)
30	110	$\times 0.86 10^4$	0.0564	71.82	119.74
	310	$\times 2.42 10^4$	0.1613	205.38	117.83
	510	$\times 3.98 10^4$	0.2770	352.80	112.81
	710	$\times 5.54 10^4$	0.4156	529.21	104.68
40	110	$\times 0.86 10^4$	0.1325	168.70	50.98
	310	$\times 2.42 10^4$	0.3835	488.26	49.56
	510	$\times 3.98 10^4$	0.6760	860.59	46.25
	710	$\times 5.54 10^4$	0.9530	1213.40	45.65
50	110	$\times 0.86 10^4$	0.2573	327.60	26.25
	310	$\times 2.42 10^4$	0.7818	995.42	24.31
	510	$\times 3.98 10^4$	1.5240	1940.44	20.51
	710	$\times 5.54 10^4$	2.4107	3069.42	18.05

:

: 1

Log γ Log τ

:



(1)

● C30 ▲ C40 ■ C50

:[12 11 9]

$$n = \frac{d(\text{Log } \tau)}{d(\text{Log } \gamma)}$$

:

(3)

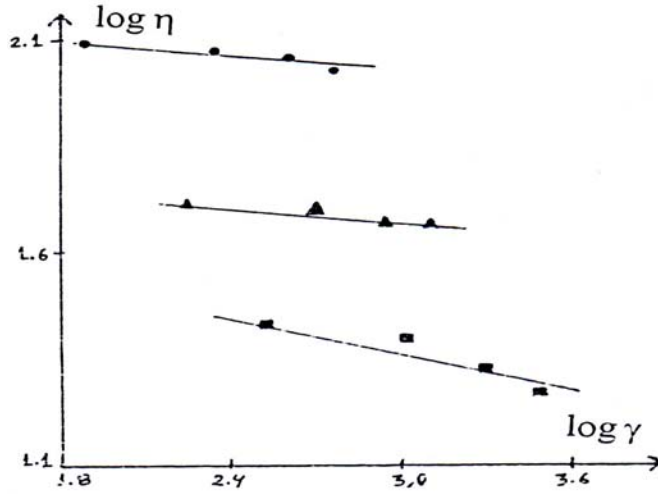
(3)

()	(n)
30	0.93
40	0.94
50	0.83

: [14 13]

2

$\log \gamma$ $\log \eta$
 : (2)



(2)

● C30 ▲ C40 ■ C50

:

3

: [12 11 9]

$$\eta = A \cdot \exp\left(\frac{E_{\tau}}{RT}\right)$$

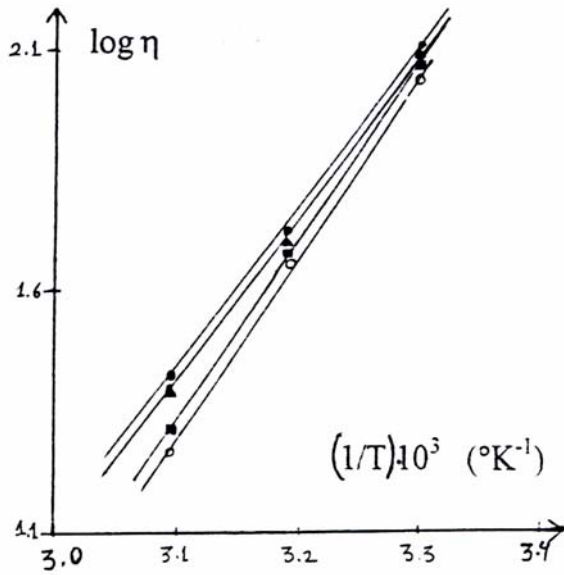
E_τ :

R

T

$\log \eta$

:(3)



(1/T)

(3)

● $10^4 \times 0.86$ ▲ $10^4 \times 2.42$ ■ $10^4 \times 3.98$ ○ $10^4 \times 5.54$

E_τ

:[14 13]

$$E_{\tau} = 2.3R \left[\frac{d(\text{Log } \eta)}{d\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)} \right]$$

:
K.cal / mol E_{τ}
R=1.98

: E_{τ} (4)

(4)

τ (dyne/cm ²)	E_{τ} (K.cal/mol)
$\times 0.8610^4$	14.73
$\times 2.4210^4$	15.30
$\times 3.9810^4$	16.53
$\times 5.5410^4$	17.07

1

2

3

C=O

C=O

4

-

-

-

(n)

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