(Mv Mw)

Mv Mw PB PP .PVC PA-HDPE

.[η]  $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{M}\mathbf{v}$  ( ) :

 $\mathbf{X}$ Mv

η

 $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v}$ .  $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{v}$ () : ()

 $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{w}$ 

Mv[η ] Mv

## Study of the Molecular Weight (Mw, Mv) Variations During the Formation of Some Polymers According to Cole - Cole Representations Under Variable Temperature, Dynamic Frequencies

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Received / /
Accepted / /

## **Abstract**

The molecular weight (Mw, Mv) variations according to Cole - Cole representations were studied by applying variable temperature degrees, dynamic frequencies on a number of polymers: polypropylene (PP) isotactic, polybutene (PB), polyamide- (PA- ), high density polyethylene (HDPE).

The rheometer system of Kepes was used to determine the Newtonian viscosity  $(\eta)$  under a deformation angle () and an Abel-Hood viscometer was used to determine the intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$ .

An empirical formula was suggested and used: Mw = X. Mv ( ) where: Mw - The weight average molecular weight, Mv - The viscosity average molecular weight, X - constant.

Then the constant (X) was calculated by using Mw and Mv, which were determined from the Newtonian viscosity ( $\eta$ ) by using Cole - Cole representations and the intrinsic viscosity [ $\eta$ ] for four polymers PP, PB, PA- and HDPE. and it was found to be X = . So that formula () became:  $Mw = \frac{1}{2} Mv = \frac{1}{2} Mv = \frac{1}{2} Mv$ 

In order to test the reliability of this formula it was applied on polyvinyl chloride by determining its weight average molecular weight Mw by using the Newtonian viscosity ( $\eta$ ) method and calculating Mv from formula ( ). The determination of the viscosity average molecular. weight Mv of the polyvinyl

chloride by using the intrinsic viscosity  $[\eta]$ , showed good agreemenl between the calculated values according to formula ( ) and those experimentally determined values.

**Key words:** Variation of molecular weights of Polymers, polyproplene, polybutene, polyamide- . high density polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride.

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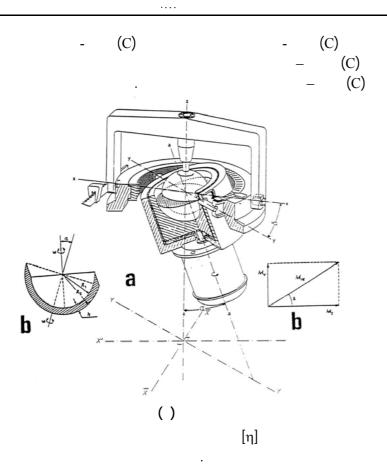
Tg ( )

.[ ]

[ ].

[][][][][]

 $^{\text{-}}$  - [HZ]  $$\eta$$  - (C) :  $$\alpha$$ 



() κ α

	α	κ	C	
PP		-		
PB		-		
PA -				
HDPE		-		
PVC				

PB PP: C.D.F-Chimie HDPE PA-PVC

η  $\eta^{\prime}$ .[ ] η"  $\eta = \eta' - j \eta''$ ( )  $\eta' = Mv \cdot Cv$ ( )  $\eta''=M_E$  . Cv( ) M<sub>E</sub> Mv Cv:

η" :

 $\boldsymbol{\eta'}$ 

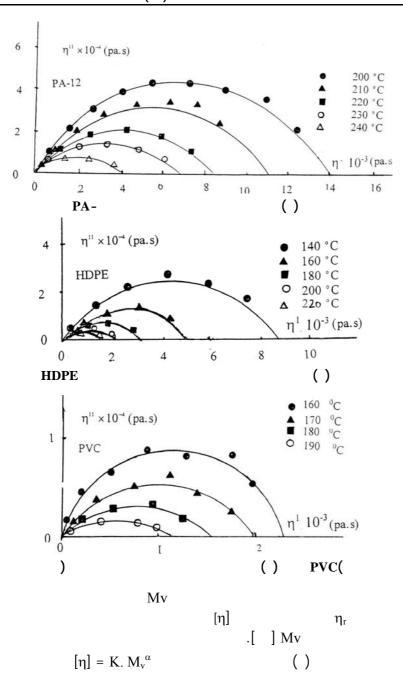
[ ] η .[ ].

η

.(PP)			η			( )		
						С		
						η (Pa.s)		

	(PB)	η		(	)
					С
					η (Pa.s)

.... () (PA -) η С η (Pa.s) (HDPE) () η С η (Pa.s) • 186 C ■ 196 °C ■ 206 °C ○ 216 °C △ 226 °C □ 236 °C × 246 °C  $\eta^{11} \times 10^{-4} \text{ (pa.s)}$ 4 2  $\eta^1 \ 10^{\text{-3}} \ (\text{pa.s})$ 12 10 14 2 () PP 146 °C 156 °C 166 °C 176 °C 186 °C 196 °C 206 ° 216 °C  $\eta^{\shortparallel} \times 10^{\dashv} \, (pa.s)$ 6 4 2 10-3 (pa.s) 0 10 12 14 18 () PB



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(Mv Mw) ....
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( )  $K\ \alpha$  : η .[ ]. Mw ( )  $\eta = A. M_w$ : A  $\eta = C_{w}$ ( ) Mw Zw() Mw = w. Zw /w : : () W ( ) ( ) Zw MwZw Mv(PB) (PP) (HDPE) () Mv $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{w}$ C Mw g/mol Mv g/mol

Zw

			( )	1				
		Mv		Mw				()
					•			С
								Mw g/mol Mv g/mol
								Zw
		Mv		Mw				()
							С	
							Mw g/m Mv g/m	
							Zw	
		Mv		Mw				()
			•			C		
						Mw g/n		
						Mv g/n Zw	101	
	_			Mw				-
:								Mv
	My	w = x. N	1v				( )	
			Mv	Mw	7			X :
	( )		×			(	)	
		$\frac{Mv}{Mv}$	$\frac{V}{V} = X$					
Mw	Mw	Mw	Mw	Mw	Mw	Mw	Mw	
Mv	Mv	Mv	Mv	Mv	Mv	Mv	Mv	

X

```
(Mv Mw)
```

.... ( ) X : () ( ) Mw =. Mv Mw( ( ) η Mv.( ) [η] η <u>(</u>Pa.s) ( ) Mv $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{w}$ [η ] ( ) Mw g.mol g. mol - . ( ) Mv g. mol <sup>-</sup> [η] Mv Zw ( ) Mv( ) η η

. Mw . Mw .  $[\eta]$  . Mw . Mw = Mw : Mv

 $[\eta]$  Mw

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