

THERMAL ANALYSIS (DIFFERENTIAL SCANNING CALORIMETRY AND THERMOGRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS) OF SEBS BLENDS FOR INJECTION MOLDING

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Abstract— Thermal analysis (DSC: Differential Scanning Calorimetry and TGA: Thermogravimetric Analysis) of SEBS blends have been studied in this paper. SEBS blends were made using two transparent SEBS commercial grades with extreme hardness values. The first thermal property determined in SEBS blends was the evaluation of the thermal degradation at high temperatures (DSC). Another thermal property of the SEBS blends consists in knowing the degradation process of the blend (TGA). It should be emphasized the good resistance to degradation for both, the two commercial grades of virgin SEBS with extreme hardness, and blends obtained with these materials.

Keywords— thermal analysis, DSC, TGA, SEBS, blends, injection molding.

I. INTRODUCTION

STYRENE-ethylene/butylene-styrene (SEBS) polymers are obtained by hydrogenation of styrene-butadiene-styrene (SBS) polymers; this process allows to remove the unsaturation, typical of the butadiene components (carbon-carbon double bonds are saturated with hydrogen) and this has a positive effect on environmental, thermal and UV radiation resistance maintaining, thermoplastic behavior. Thus, SEBS is useful in applications in which the use of SBS is restricted due to its sensitiveness to degradation [1]-[2]. The excellent aging resistance of SEBS polymers is due to the absence of carbon-carbon double bonds. By varying the relative ratio of the components (styrene, ethylene and butylene) on SEBS formulations, it is possible to obtain a wide range of elastic modulus and hardness values, which allow to increase its use in the industry. Also, SEBS polymers successfully combine

elastomeric properties with low processing costs typical of commodity plastics and they are available in white color or even in transparency grades. In addition, SEBS polymers can be processed at relatively low temperatures and shows excellent resistance to high temperatures.

This study focuses on SEBS blends from the provider's SEBS extreme hardness (Shore-A 5 and Shore-A 90).

The objective of this present work is to study the Thermal analysis (DSC: Differential Scanning Calorimetry and TGA: Thermogravimetric Analysis) of SEBS blends. The first thermal property determined in SEBS blends was the evaluation of the thermal degradation at high temperatures (DSC).

The second thermal property of the SEBS blends studied consists in knowing the degradation process of the blend with temperature (TGA), analyzing the change of the mass of the blend as a function of temperature.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

A. Materials

SEBS blends were made using two transparent SEBS commercial grades with extreme hardness values: Megol TA-5 and Megol TA-90 with Shore A hardness of 5 and 90 respectively, supplied by Applicazioni Plastiche Industriali (API). Generic properties of all SEBS Megol TA provided by the manufacturer are shown in Table I.

TABLE I
 MAIN PROPERTIES OF SEBS MEGOL TA

Property	Values
Shore hardness range	5-90 A
Compatibility	PP-PE-EVA
Ageing resistance Ozone (72h - 40°C - 200ppcm)	Excellent
Weathering	Excellent
Density (g/cm ³)	0.88-0.89
Tear strength w.n. (KN/m)	22-44
Tensile modulus 100% elongation (MPa)	1.1-4.2
Tensile modulus 300% elongation (MPa)	1.9-5
Tensile strength (MPa)	6-7.2
Elongation at break (%)	700-550

B. Preparation of blends

The blends were carried out using an injection molding machine Meteor 270/75 by Mateu & Sole (Mateu & Sole, Barcelona, Spain) with different amounts of Megol TA-5 and Megol TA-90. Blends proposed for the analysis of miscibility and mechanical properties characterization, are shown in Table II.

TABLE II
 BLENDS COMPOSITION USED FOR ANALYSIS OF MISCIBILITY AND THERMAL CHARACTERIZATION.

Blend ID	SEBS TA-5 wt%	SEBS TA-90 wt%
M01:0-100	100	0
M02:20-80	80	20
M03:40-60	60	40
M04:60-40	40	60
M05:80-20	20	80
M06:100-0	0	100

C. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

Thermal degradation at high temperatures (DSC tests) was carried out using a measuring cell Mettler-Toledo 821 (Schwerzenbach, Switzerland) [3].

This experimental technique is very useful for evaluating the thermal processes [4] that may be experienced by materials when are subjected to isothermal cycles or a constant rate of heating. Similarly, supports the identification of plastics.

It is used to determine thermophysical parameters as heat capacities of materials as a function of temperature, enthalpies of certain reactions, state transitions or phase changes (especially fusion), transitions that occur in the same state (eg, order-disorder in the solid state, liquid crystals, etc.), with corresponding transition temperatures, evaluation of kinetic parameters, control and purity determination of substances (solids) and solids polymorphism study.

DSC records were made with a measuring cell Mettler-Toledo 821 (Schwerzenbach, Switzerland), belonging to the set of thermal analysis-integrated series and STAR-2000, in accordance with ISO 11357-4:2005 [3].

The main characteristics are shown in Table III.

TABLE III
 MAIN FEATURES OF THE DSC EQUIPMENT.

Feature	Value
Temperature Range	Room temperature to 700 °C
Accuracy in temperature	± 0,2 °C
Temperature reproducibility	± 0,1 °C
Heating rate	0 (isothermal condition) to 100 °C/min.
Cooling rate (air)	Max. T to 100 °C in 8-9 min.
Cooling speed (N2 liq.)	100 oC to -100 °C in 15 min.
Accurately measures enthalpy	± 2 %
Sensor type	Ceramic
Signal time constant	2,3 s
Measuring range 100 oC	± 350 mW

The temperature program used for the different materials is shown in Table IV:

TABLE IV
 DSC TEMPERATURE PROGRAM FOR SEBS BLENDS.

Phase	Temperature Program
Heating phase	-30 °C to 100 °C at 10 °C · min ⁻¹
Cooling phase	100 °C to -30 °C t at o -10 °C · min ⁻¹
Heating phase	-30 °C to 350 °C at 10 °C · min ⁻¹

D. Thermo Gravimetric analysis (TGA))

The thermal degradation process using Thermo Gravimetric Analysis (TGA) determines the change of the mass of the blend as a function of temperature [5]. It was done using a measurement cell Mettler-Toledo TGA / SDTA 851 (Mettler-Toledo Inc., Schwerzenbach, Switzerland) [6]-[8]. The thermal program used for SEBS tests was as follows: from 30 °C to 700 °C at a 20 °C · min⁻¹ [9]-[11].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

Accordance with the conditions described in paragraph III.3.2.1 have been determined the thermal properties of SEBS blends evaluating thermal degradation at high temperatures. The phase change point is determined as the minimum peak, and the melting heat was calculated by integrating the peak and normalizing the size of the sample.

The following shows the curves generated by the DSC for M01 SEBS blend: 0-100 (Fig. 1), M02:20-80 (Fig. 2), M03:40-60 (Fig. 3), M04:60-40 (Fig. 4), M05:80-20 (Fig. 5) and M06:100-0 (Fig. 6).

All curves show at 100 ° C the melting state step (energy absorption) which corresponds with the temperature as a parameter included in Moldflow ® for an amorphous, partially crystalline. This parameter is equal to 100 °C in the database for all Moldflow® amorphous materials, thereby demonstrating the same justification.

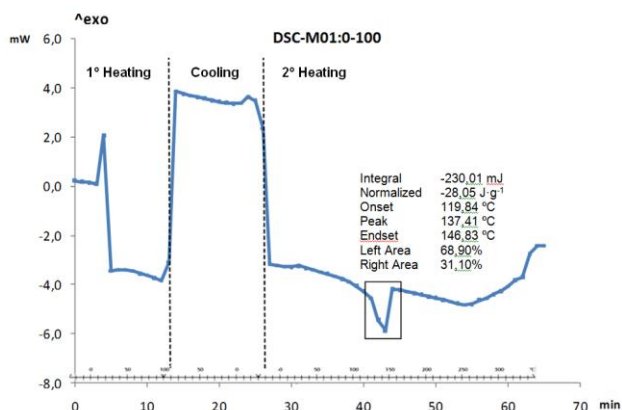


Fig. 1. DSC calorimetric curve generated by the mixture of SEBS M01: 0-100, subjected to a heating-cooling cycle overheating.

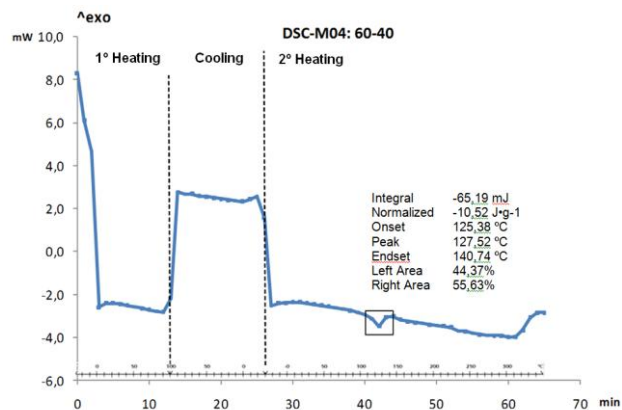


Fig. 4. DSC calorimetric curve generated by the mixture of SEBS M04: 60-40, subjected to a heating-cooling cycle overheating.

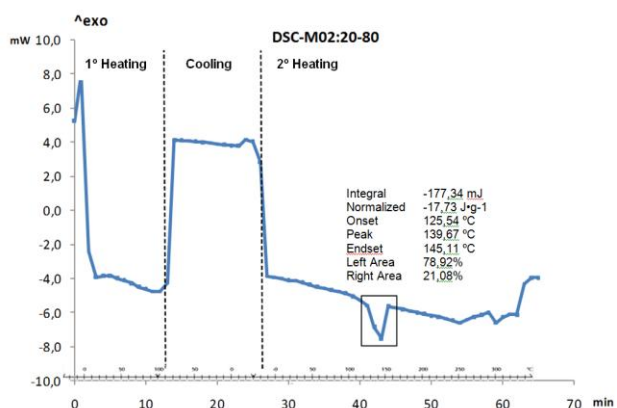


Fig. 2. DSC calorimetric curve generated by the mixture of SEBS M02: 20-80, subjected to a heating-cooling cycle overheating.

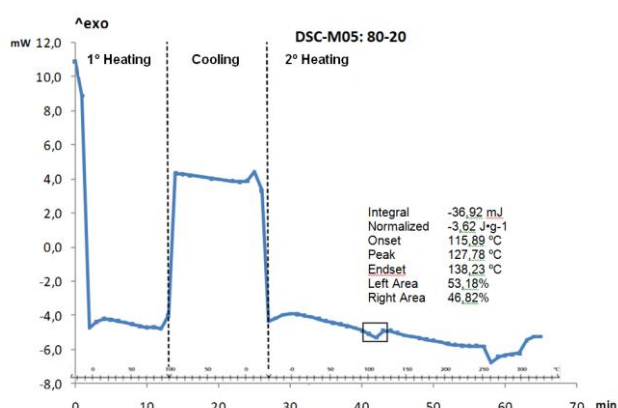


Fig. 5. DSC calorimetric curve generated by the mixture of SEBS M05: 80-20, subjected to a heating-cooling cycle overheating.

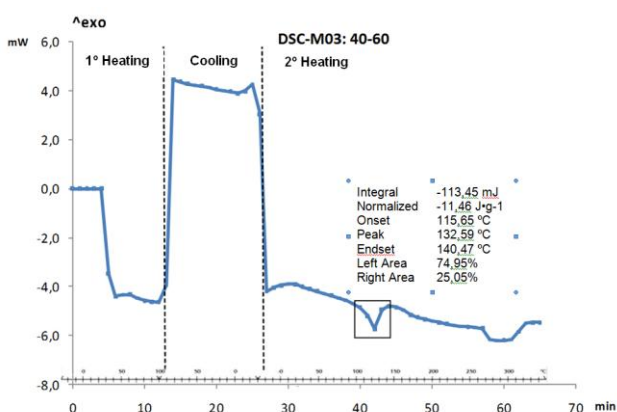


Fig. 3. DSC calorimetric curve generated by the mixture of SEBS M03: 40-60, subjected to a heating-cooling cycle overheating.

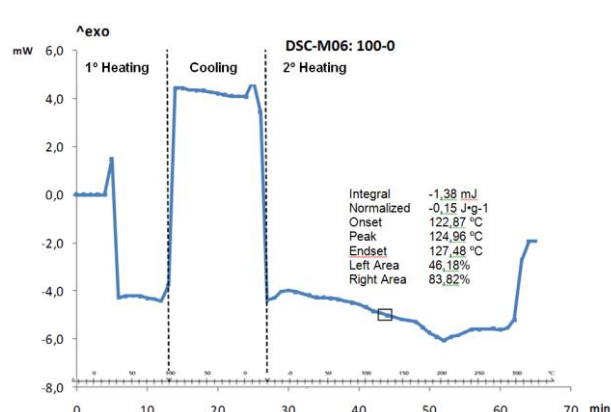


Fig. 6. DSC calorimetric curve generated by the mixture of SEBS M06: 100-0, subjected to a heating-cooling cycle overheating.

B. Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

Another thermal property of the SEBS blends consists of knowing the degradation of the mixture.

TGA tests were made with a measuring cell Mettler-Toledo TGA / SDTA 851 (Mettler-Toledo Inc., Schwerzenbach, Switzerland), belonging to the set of

