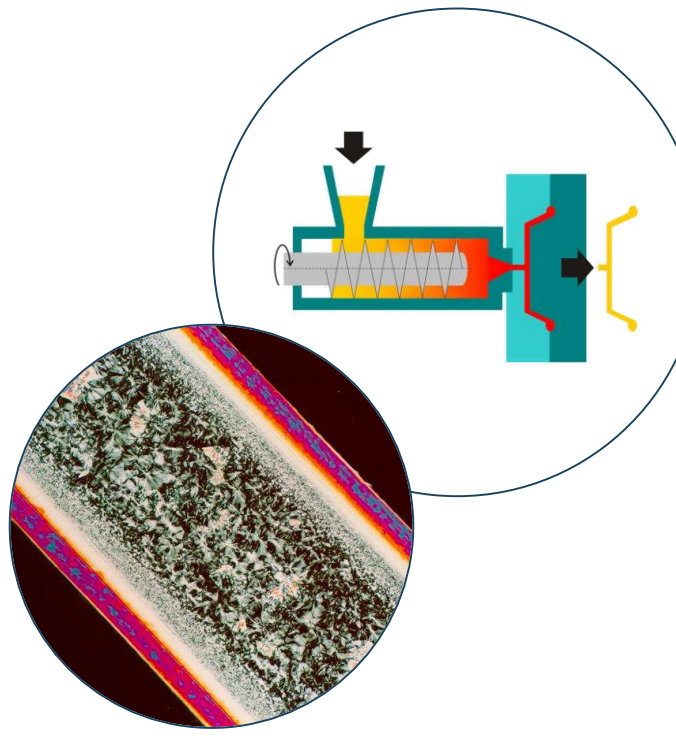




Step-like pressure changes during polymer solidification are often encountered in melt processing (e.g. injection moulding). Similar to the effect of shear flow pulses, short-term pressurizations can **accelerate crystallization** process due to the formation of **additional nucleation precursors**.

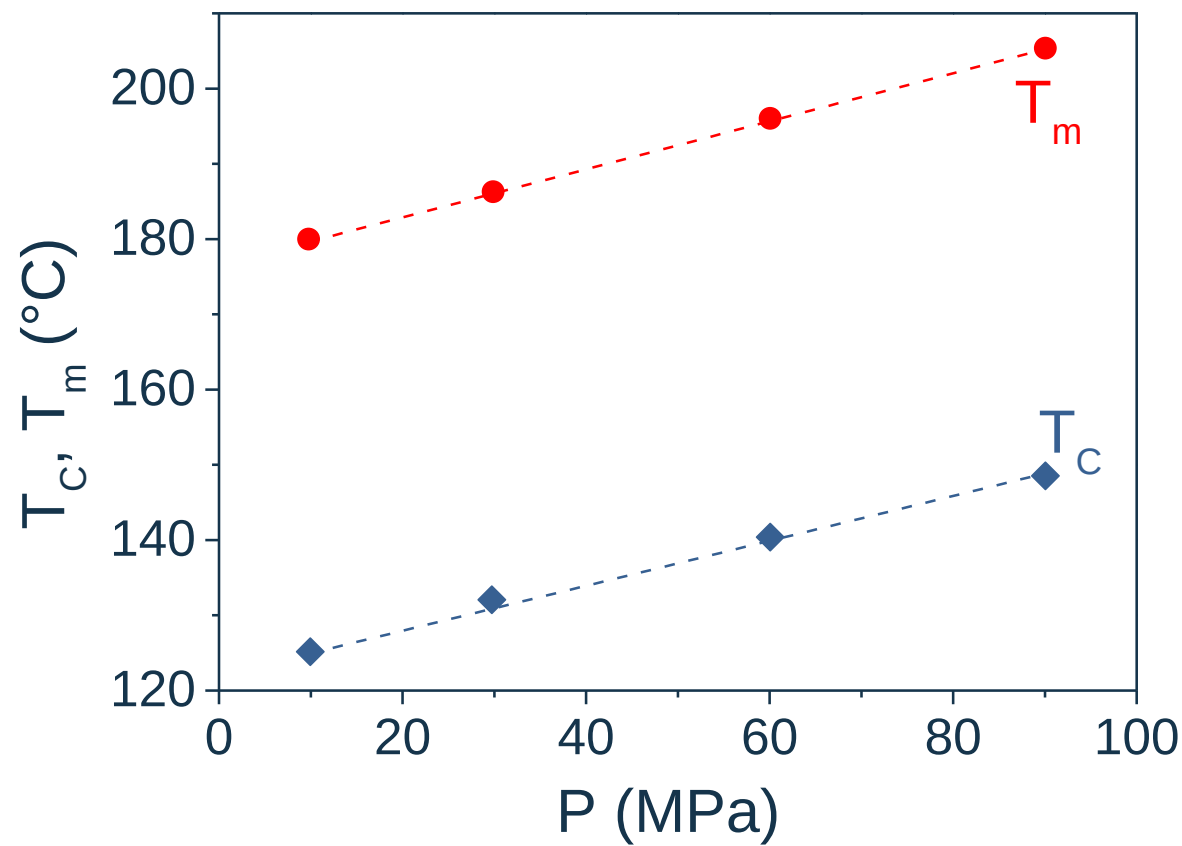
We investigate effect of **hydrostatic pressure pulses** on the crystallization kinetics of isotactic polypropylene by means of high pressure dilatometry and in-situ X-ray diffraction to assess **specific volume/crystallinity changes during isothermal crystallization** upon pressure pulses.



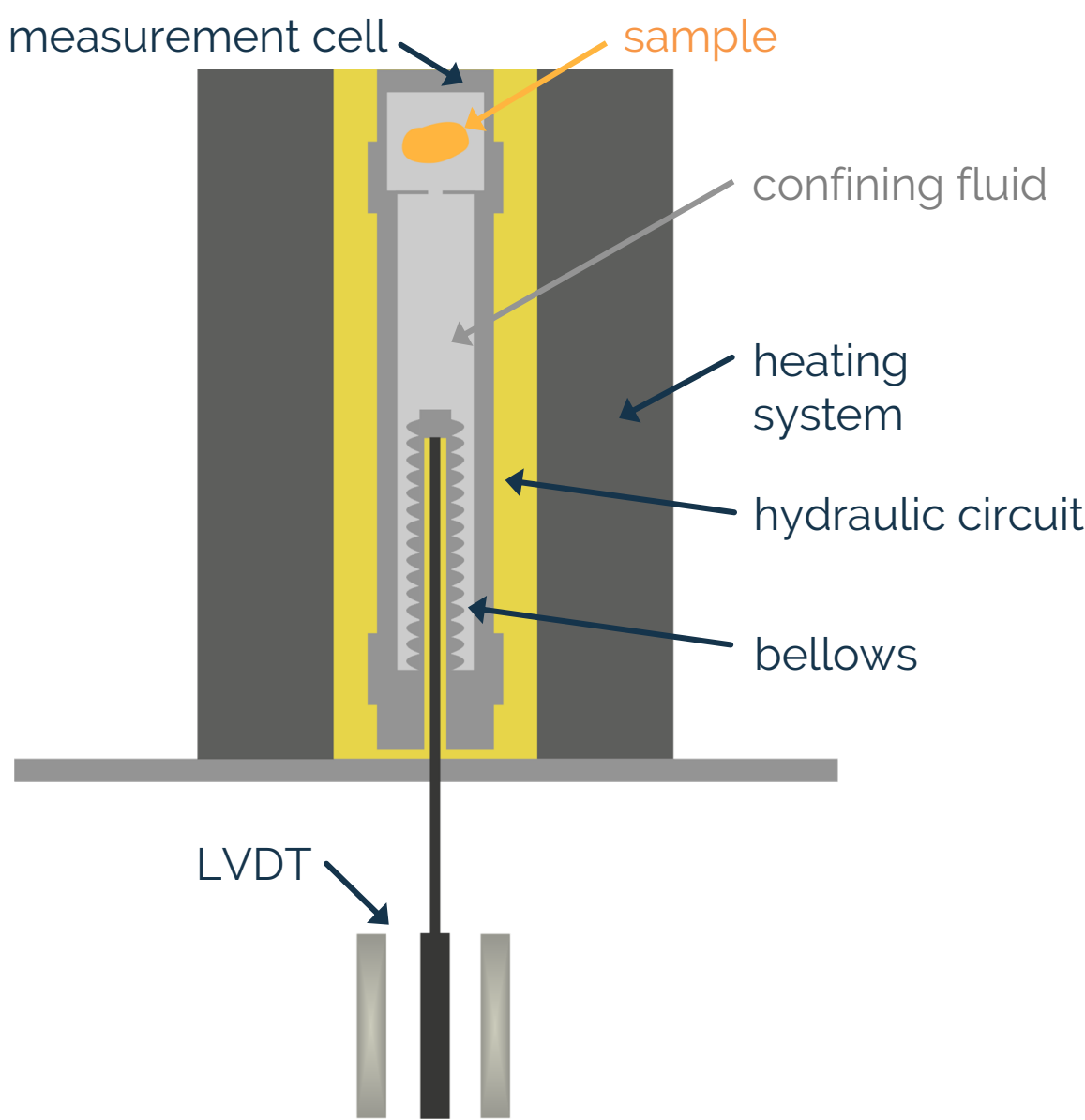
Experimental

Material

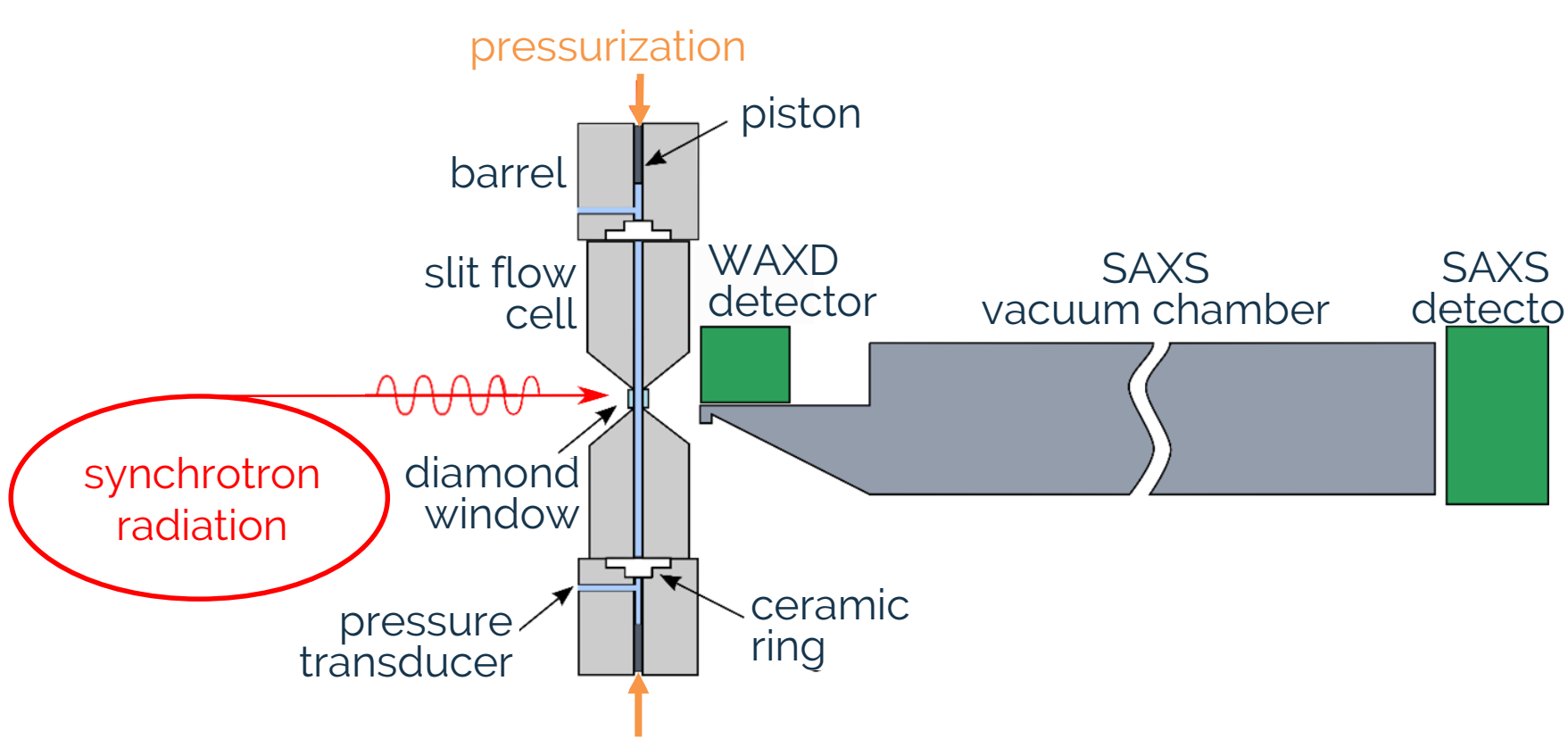
i-PP pellets
Mw = 365 kg/mol
Mw/Mn = 5.4
Tg ≈ -10 °C



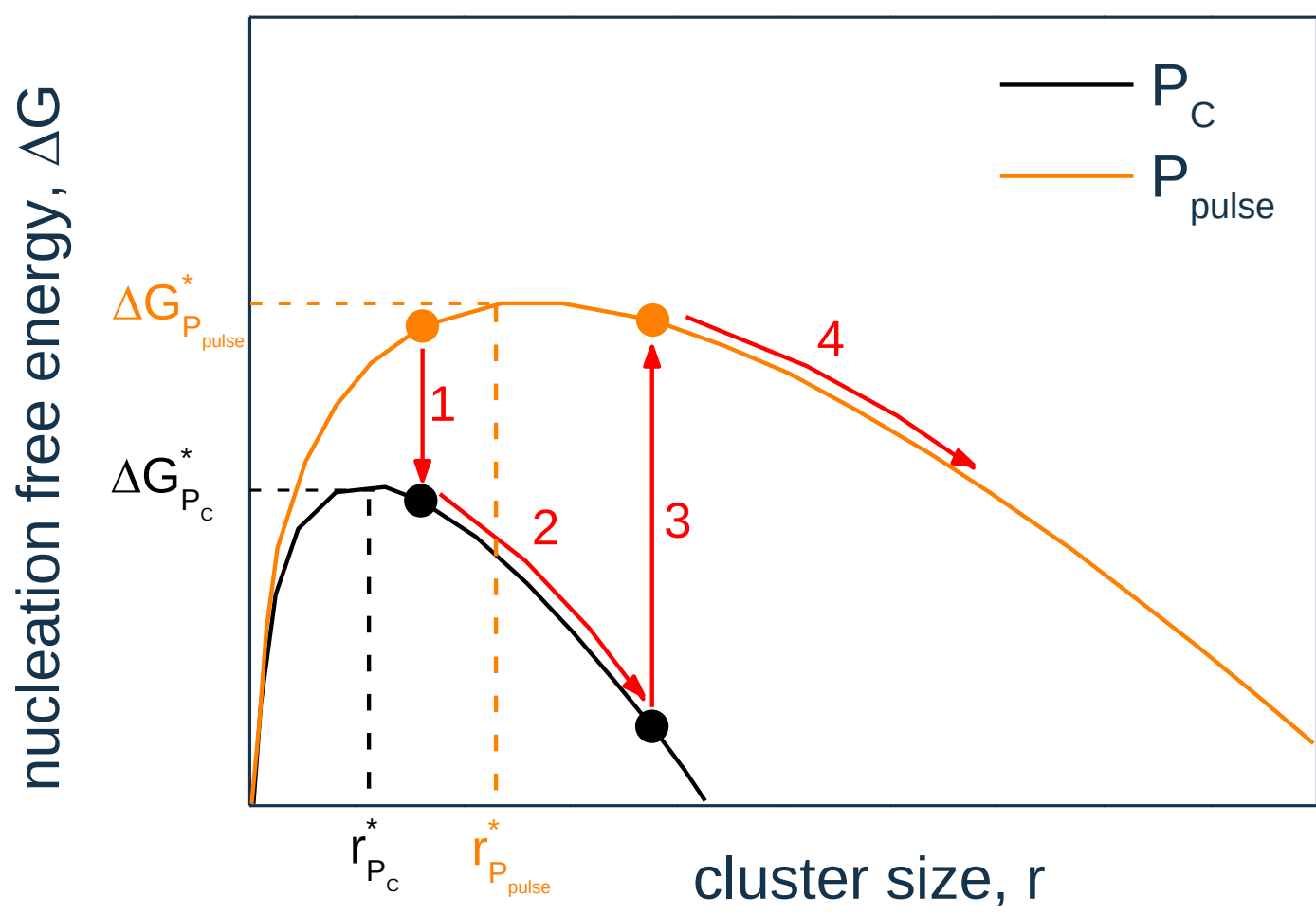
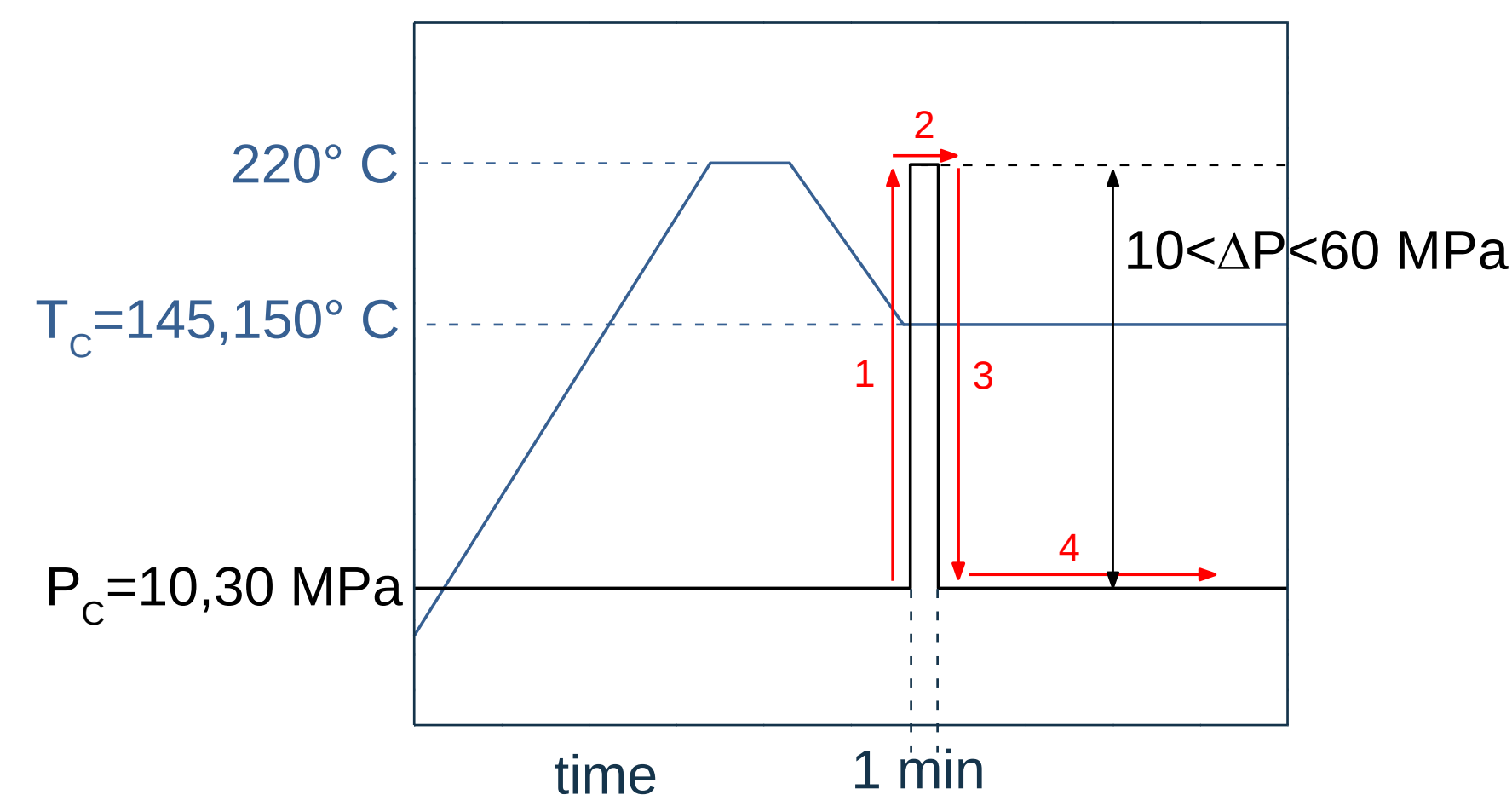
Confining fluid dilatometry



In-situ X-ray diffraction



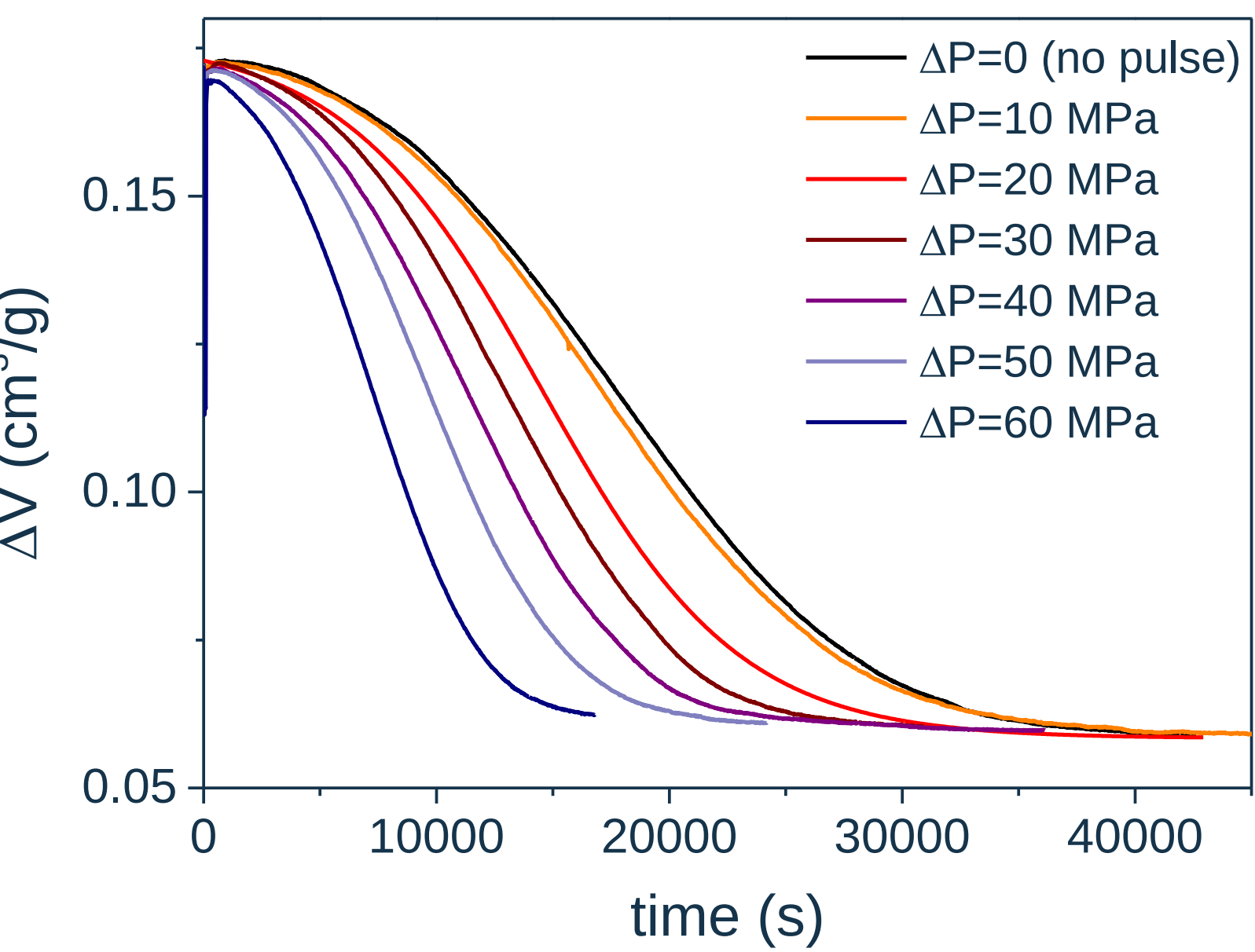
'short-term' pressure protocol



t pressurization << t crystallization

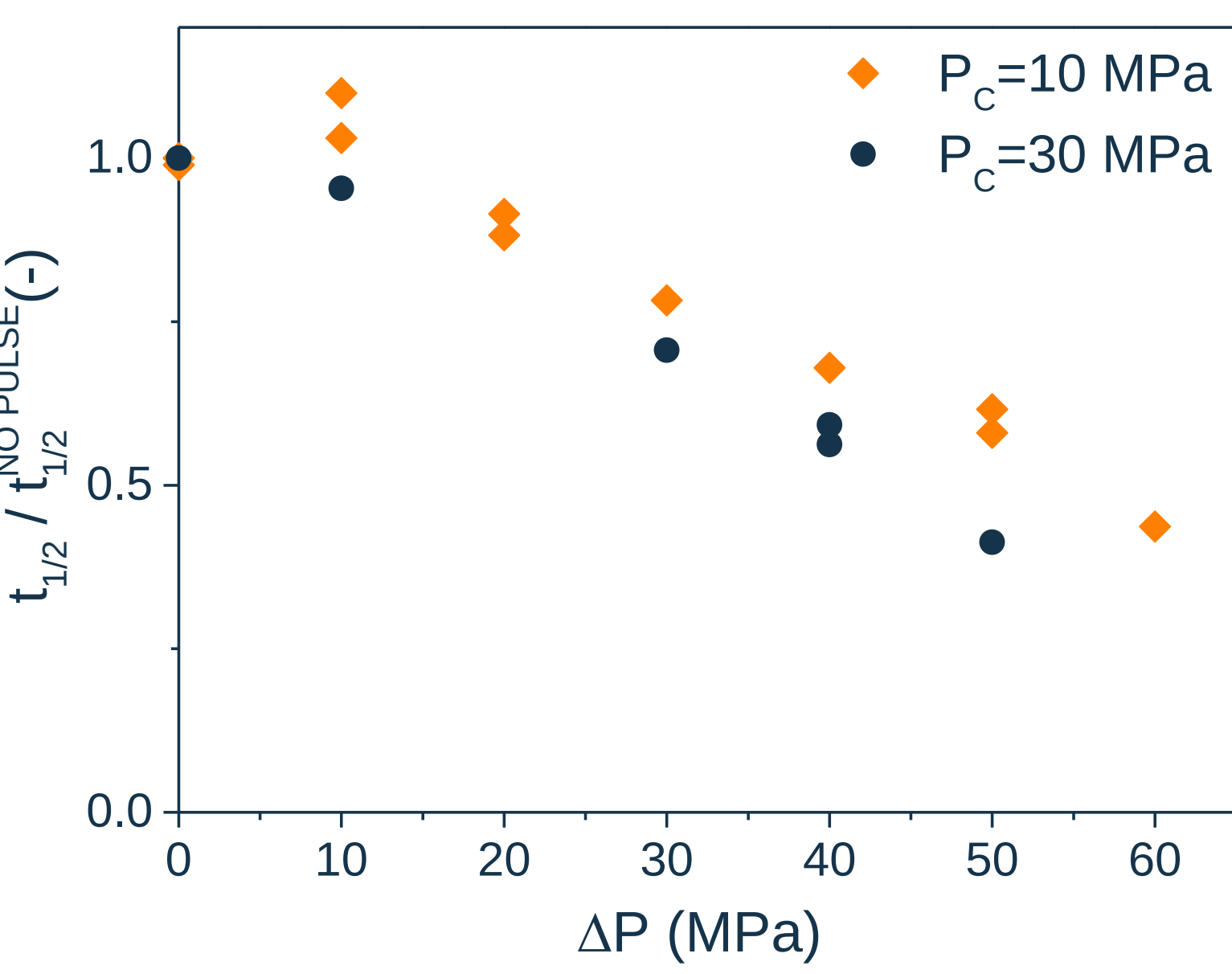
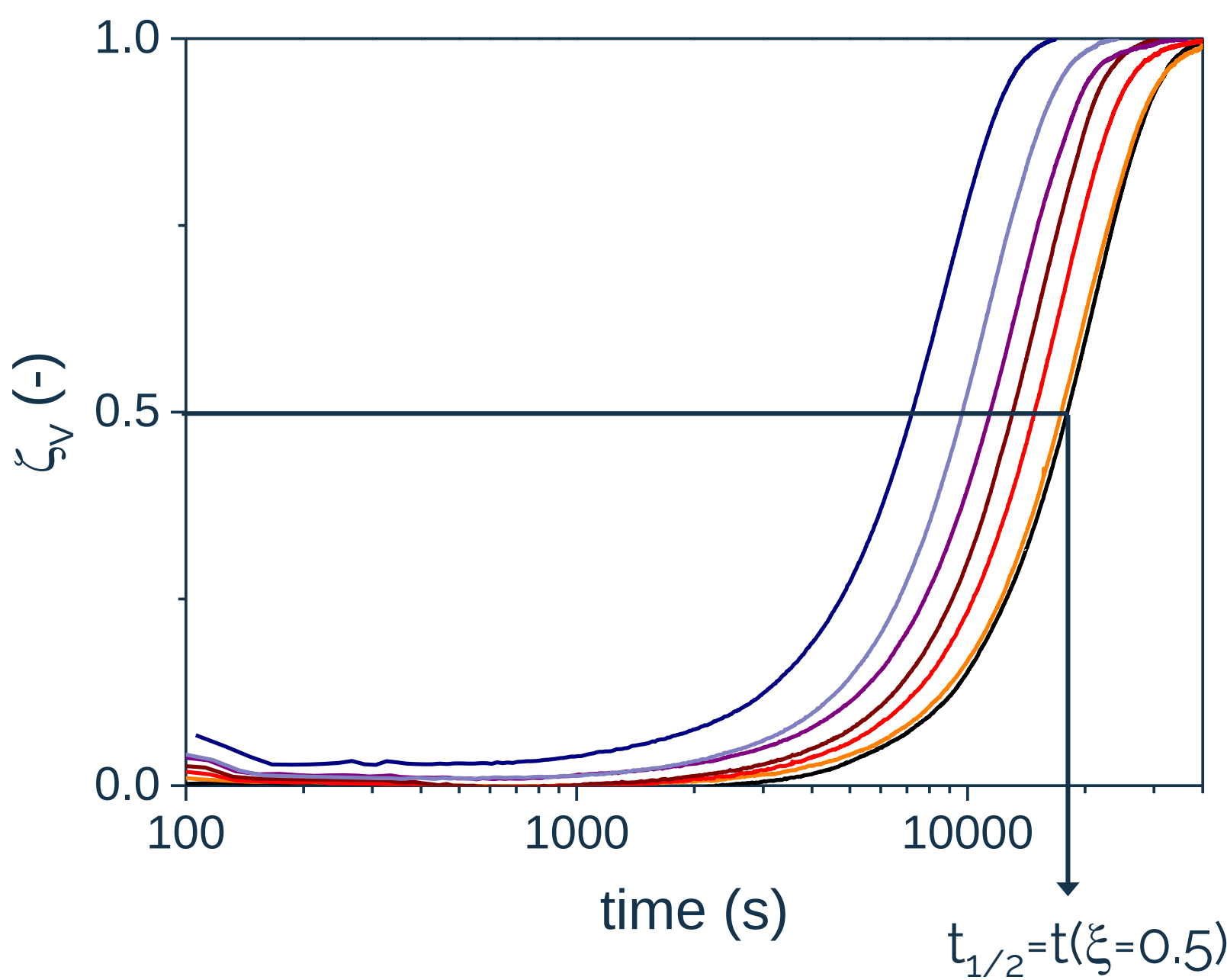
nucleation separated from
spherulite growth

Results



space filling

$$\xi(t) = \frac{\tilde{V}_o - \tilde{V}(t)}{\tilde{V}_o - \tilde{V}_\infty}$$



Avrami theory

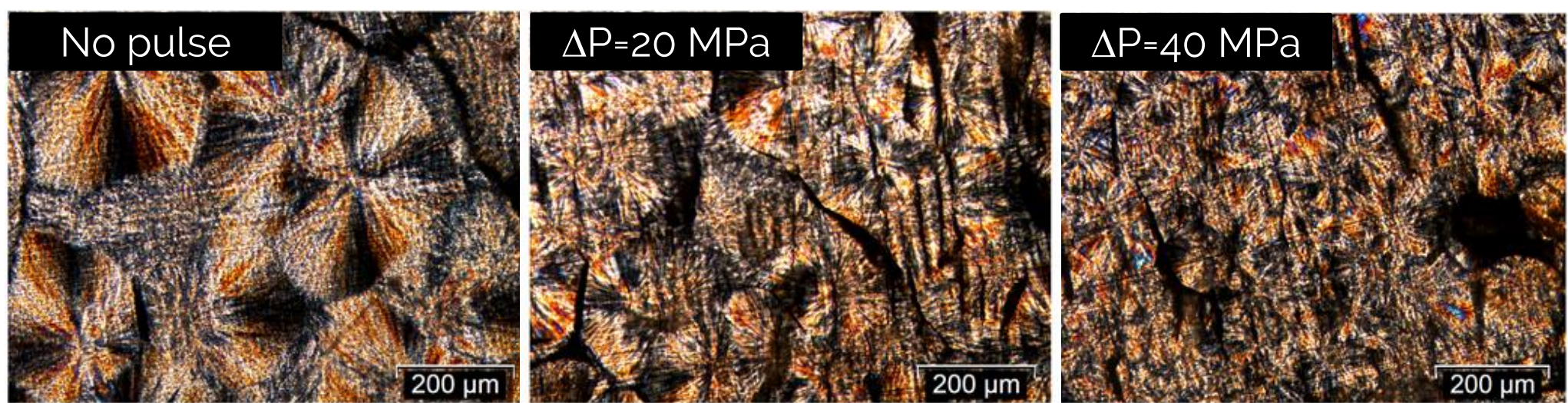
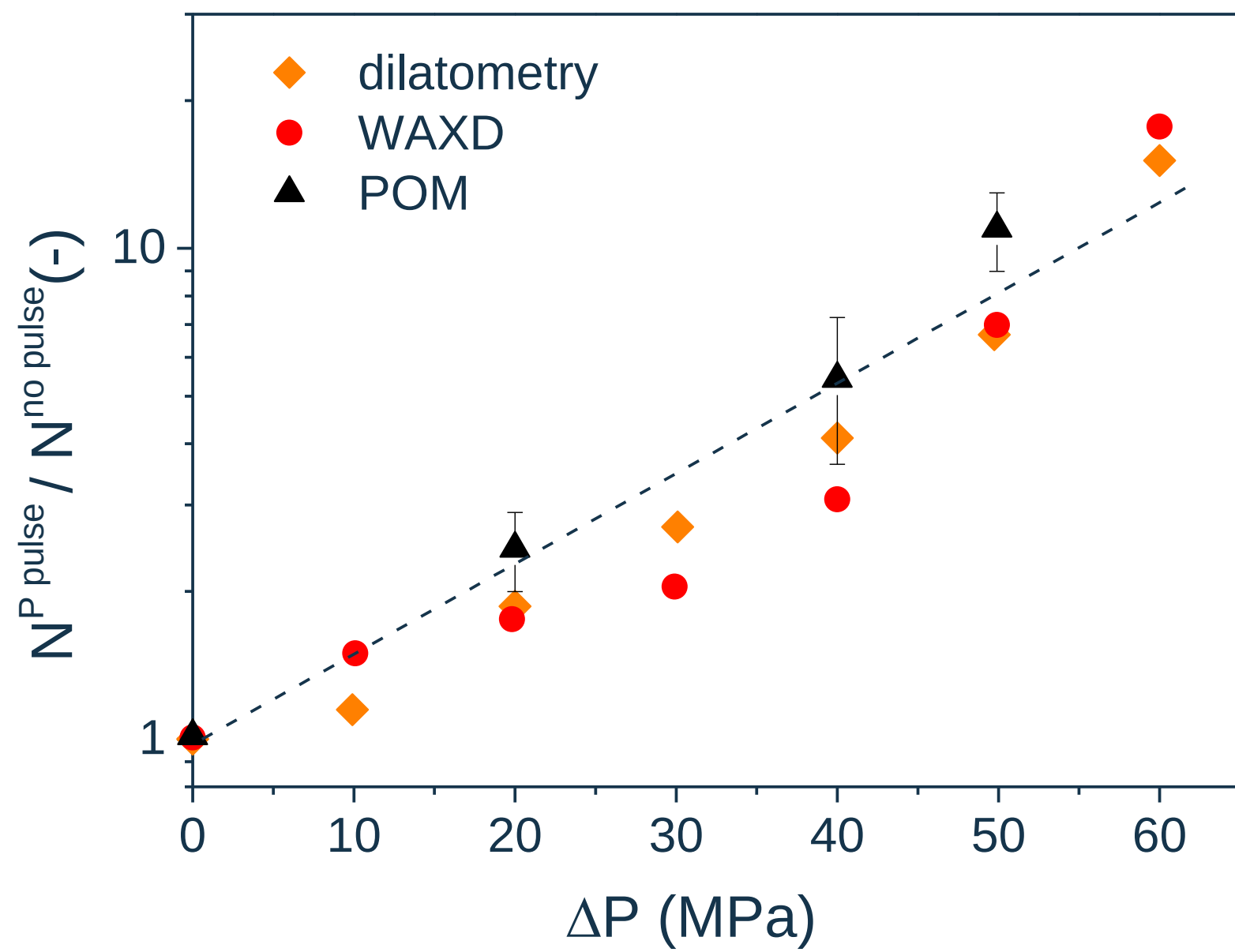
Assuming three-dimensional heterogeneous nucleation:

$$\xi(t_{1/2}) = 1 - \exp(KNG^3t^n) = 0.5$$



$$\frac{N^{Ppulse}}{N^{nopulse}} = \left[\frac{t_{1/2}^{nopulse}}{t_{1/2}^{Ppulse}} \right]^n$$

relative
nucleation density



ΔP increases

number of active
nuclei increases

Conclusions

- Enhancement of crystallization kinetics proportional to magnitude of pressure pulse
- Pulse magnitude have no effect on final amount of crystallinity
- Acceleration is linked to increase of number of active nuclei after the short term pressurization, as confirmed by ex-situ optical microscopy observations

References