

Polymer Analysis from Raw Material to Formulation Using the Thermo Scientific

Nicolet iS50 FT-IR Spectrometer



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The Polymer Laboratory Workflow



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Modes of Analysis with Molecular Spectroscopy



NIR

- Common in industrial applications
- Deeply penetrating light

Mid-IR

- Most common type of molecular spectroscopy
- Useful for most organic compounds



- Far-IR
- Provides more information that mid-IR
- Useful for inorganics and some organics



- Raman
 - Complementary to infrared
 - Provides information when IR isn't suitable



When Does a Material Absorb Infrared Light ? The frequency of the light must be identical to the frequency of the vibration (resonance)



- The dipole of the molecule must change during the vibration
 - Strong Absorbance

No Absorbance







Raman Spectroscopy – The Raman Effect



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Raman Compared with Infrared

- Complementary information
 - Functional groups dominant in Infrared spectrum
 - Molecular backbone dominant in Raman spectrum
 - Raman often useful for characterizing morphology
 - Weak IR absorbers often strong Raman emitters and vice versa
 - Aqueous solutions pose fewer challenges with Raman





The Nicolet iS50 FT-IR



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Flexibility

Hyphenation

- FT-IR microscope
- iS50 NIR Module
- TGA-IR Module
- iS50 GC-IR module





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Polymer Orientation Studies

- Polymers are often stretched along an axis
 - IR absorption is sensitive to the orientation of the molecules
 - Different spectra are obtained depending on molecular bond orientation



Polymer Orientation Studies

- Stretched Polyethylene film placed in instrument
- Polarizer automatically moved into beam path and rotated during data collection
- Series of spectra show changes in absorption as polarizer is rotated





Polymer Orientation Studies (FT-IR)







- Infrared Spectroscopy
 - Generally encompasses 4000cm⁻¹ to around 600cm⁻¹ (wavelength 2.5 microns to 20 microns)
 - Limited by the detector, lens and window material
- Far Infrared ATR
 - Down to ~150cm⁻¹ (<50 micron wavelength)
 - Diamond ATR crystals and windows allow Far IR







- Polymer additives and pigments are scrutinized for safety
 - Some pigments are banned because they are heavy metals (lead, cadmium)
 - Often these pigments have no mid-IR signature
 - Can be detected with Far-IR
- Yellow pigmented polymer was obtained from a supplier
 - It was suspected to contain the banned pigment CdS
 - Mid-IR analysis using an ATR didn't show anything unusual





- Mid IR analysis
 - The spectrum shows spectral features of polyethylene and carbonated materials
 - There is not enough information to identify the yellow pigment composition





Far IR using the diamond ATR

• Shows that it contains cadmium pigment







Raman in Conjunction with FT-IR

Raman complements infrared information with crystallinity, density and inorganics ID



Polymer Orientation Studies





Polymer Orientation Studies (Raman)



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Raman complements FT-IR



Raman complements FT-IR



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Raman complements FT-IR



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Polyethylene is often classified according to density, which in turn depends on numbers and size of side branches.

Linear Low Density (LLDPE)
 Large numbers of short branches
 0.915 – 0.925 g/cm³

Medium density (MDPE)
 •0.926 – 0.940 g/cm³

High density (HDPE)

- Very few branches
- greater than 0.941 g/cm³





- NIR used for chemometric method development
- No sample preparation required





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- Ethylene/Polypropylene Copolymers
 - Ethylene may be added in various amounts to propylene to form copolymer material
 - These copolymer materials exhibit high stiffness and impact strength
 - Additionally they have better clarity and lower melting points than polypropylene alone.



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- Quantitative results based on analyzing standard materials
- Method deployed into process
 plants using process instruments



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Nicolet iS50 TGA-IR

Identify residual solvent and decomposition products



TGA-IR: The Basics





Deformulation

- Reverse Engineering
- Failure Analysis
- Material Analysis
- Polymers
 - Plastic
 - Fillers, formulation
 - Biopolymers
 - Rubber (!)
 - Carbon Black: O-Rings, Tires
- Epoxies, Resins, Adhesives
- Pharmaceuticals
 - Entrained solvents, breakdown products
- Fabrics, Paper products





TGA-IR: 3-D Data Sets





TGA IR

- Deformulation and Failure Analysis
 - Rubber gaskets were failing
 - TGA analysis shows incorrect formulation





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TGA IR

- Deformulation and Failure Analysis
 - Library search on the IR spectra
 - Missing ingredient: Bisphenol A



Complete Analysis: Mercury TGA





How Many Components?



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Full Deformulation: 7 Components





Mercury TGA Also Works for Kinetics!



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FT-IR to Get Your Job Done

- Bulk Polymer / Copolymer Analysis
- Inorganic fillers
- Crystallinity
- Raw Materials Method Development
- Deformulation





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Upcoming Events

Trade Shows

• ANTEC, Booth #523

Cincinnati, OH, April 22-24

- Attend our live, on-booth presentations:
 - "Bringing More to the Material Characterization Party Coupling Raman and IR"
 - "Taking a Good Look Inside IR Deformulation Studies"
 - "Putting it Out There On-line IR Analysis"
 - "Characterizing Multi-Layer Materials IR and Raman Microscopy"
 - "A New Angle on Rheology Simultaneous FT-IR and Rheometry"
 - "The Right Stuff Extrusion and Polymer Processing"
 - "What went wrong Failure Analysis" special guest speaker, Jeff Jansen, the Madison Group
- ChinaPlas, Guangzhou, PR China, May 20 23
- Nordic Polymer Days, Helsinki, Finland, May 29-31
- K-Show International Trade Fair for Plastics and Rubbers, Dusseldorf, Germany, October 16 23

See other webinar offerings for FT-IR, Near-Infrared, Raman or UV-Vis at www.thermoscientific.com/spectroscopywebinars

• To contact our presenter, please email him at mike.bradley@thermofisher.com

