Thermo-Oxidative Stability of Black Pigmented Polyolefins at Elevated Temperatures

> By: Joe R.Webster Stabilization Technologies Charlotte,North Carolina

Highlights of The Presentation

 A solution to extended long term thermo-oxidative stability of black pigmented polyolefins is now commercially possible. Both 150 C oven stability and O.I.T at 190 C compliment each other.
 No compromise in Jetness or UV

performance. No need for dyes !

Market Analysis of Black Pigmented Polypropylene

In 2001 there were approximately 260 million pounds of filled PP used in automotive under the hood applications in North America.

Air intake 14%, Battery Cases 27%, Housing/Covers 29%, Fan Shrouds and Blades 11% and other shields 12%.

Market Analysis - Continued

Space restrictions under the hood are raising the standards for thermo-oxidative stability at 150C and 190 C O.I.T testing by Ford.
 Ford requires 1,000 hours at 150C with 75% retention of physical properties and O.I.T.testing at 190C. GM setting standards of 336 hours oxidative

stability or 1,000 hrs 140C.

Long Term Specifications By Detroit Automotive

The common belief perpetuated by the plastic industry from years of unsuccessful research or lack of research has reduced the expectations by Detroit and others for enhanced thermo-oxidative stability at elevated temperatures. Downsizing and reduced R&D have compounded this perception.

Black Pigmentation Requirements

The level of carbon black is usually just enough to give a uniform color. It is not added for UV stabilization. Loading levels range from 0.25% to 1.00% by weight. This range of loading equates to between 650 thousand to 2.6 million pounds of carbon black. Actual consumption is estimated at 1.5 million pounds. Problems with recycled resins.

Testing Relationships and Predictions

Testing at 150 C for 1,000 hours equates to over 10 years of performance in under-the-hood applications. Actual testing of parts from 10 year old cars found that the mechanical properties were still adequate.

Today over 3,000 hrs is possible !

Testing Relationships and Predictions

Oxygen Induction Time is used to compliment oven aging tests. Shorter testing times result with smaller sample weights. The method is reportedly less reproducible to oven testing and due to greater extrapolation less correlation between it and actual in-use performance is reported.

Fact or Fiction

Mediocre performance in filled and nonfilled polyolefins drives the market requirements and so does UV stability of polyolefins. Once a technology breaches mediocre performance new standards are established which sets new bench marks for the industry regardless of paradigms.

Needs & Wants in the Industry Today for Black Pigmented PP

The need to extend thermo-oxidative stability of black pigmented polyolefins and its UL rating does exist. Ford announced new protocols two years ago at ACS San Diego, California. The question of weather the industry is ready for this technology will be decided in the market.

Old and New Black Pigmented Polypropylene



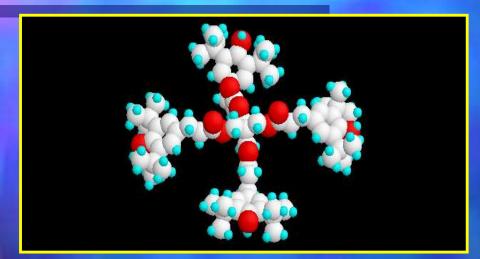
1.0% Final Black Pigment



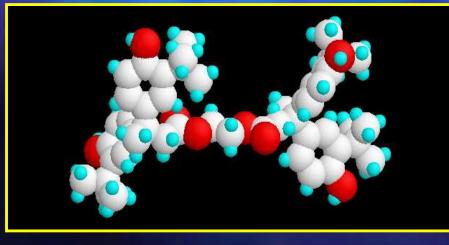
Experimental Design

Melt Compounding of Polypropylene Homopolymer with Black Colorants with conventional primary and secondary antioxidants with and without coadditives. Acid Acceptors common to all formulations. Pellets injection molded into 95 mil chips for L.T.H.A at 150 C in a circulating air oven and O.I.T testing of pellets and molded chips.

Additives Used In the Study

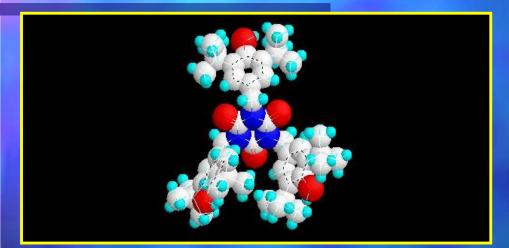


Antioxidant - AO-1

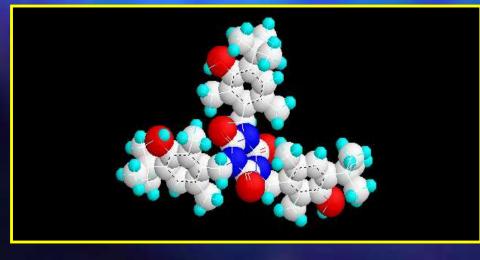


Antioxidant - AO-2

Additives Used in the Study

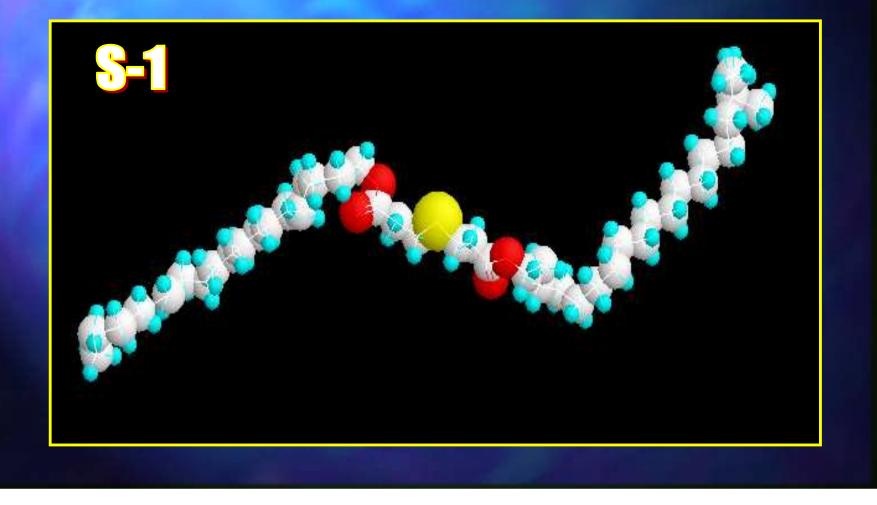


Antioxidant - AO-3

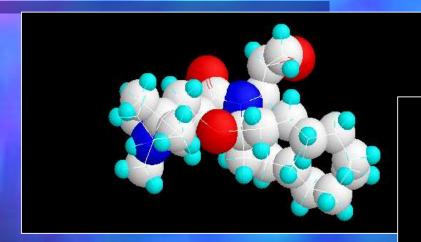


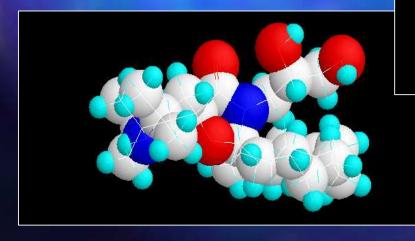
Antioxidant - AO-4

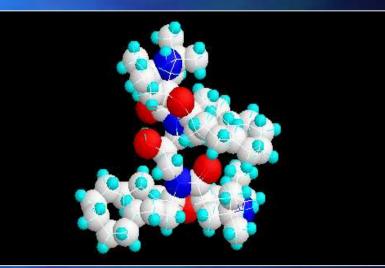
Esters of Propionic Acid Used in The Study



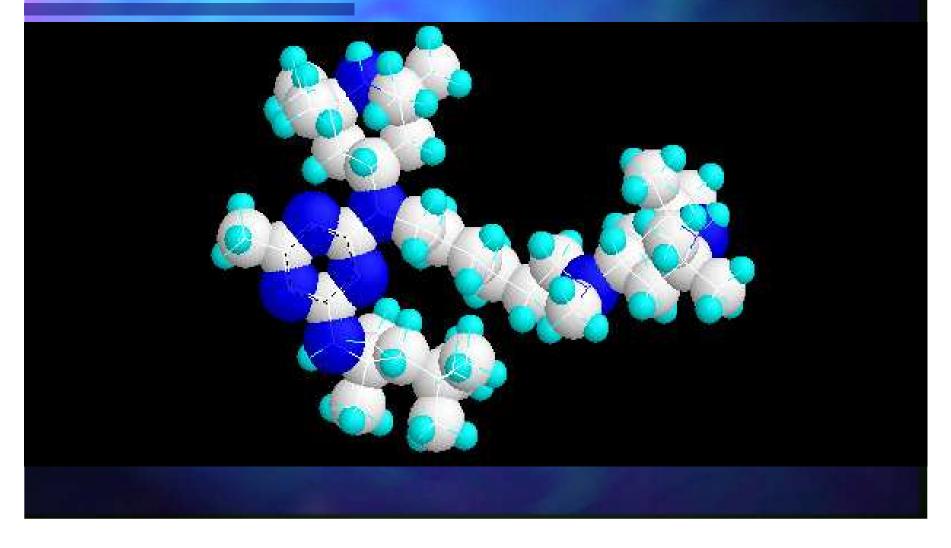
Catalysts Used in the Study



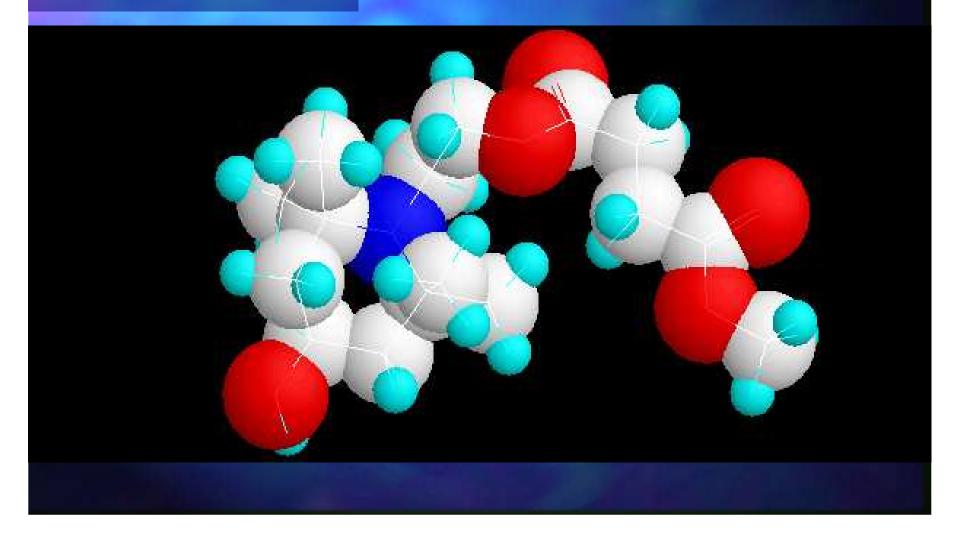




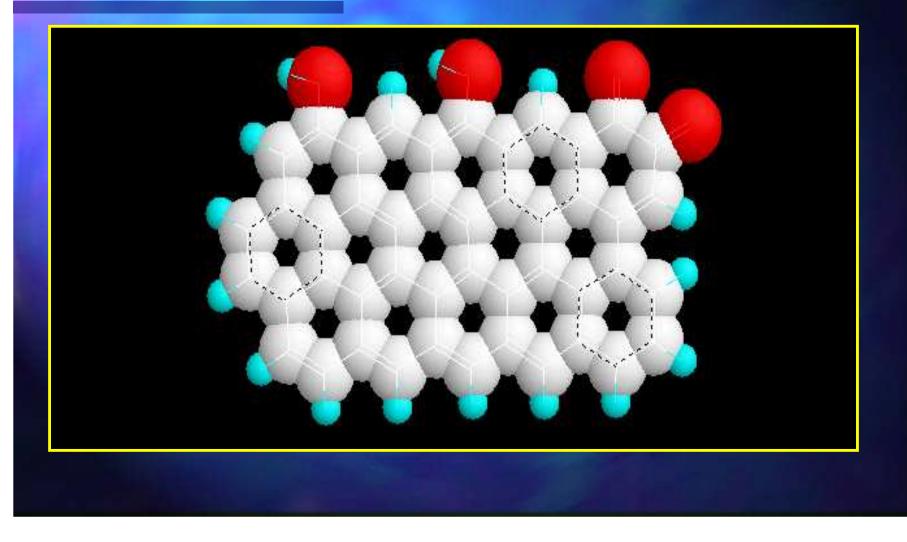
Oligomeric Catalysts in Study Catalyst C-2



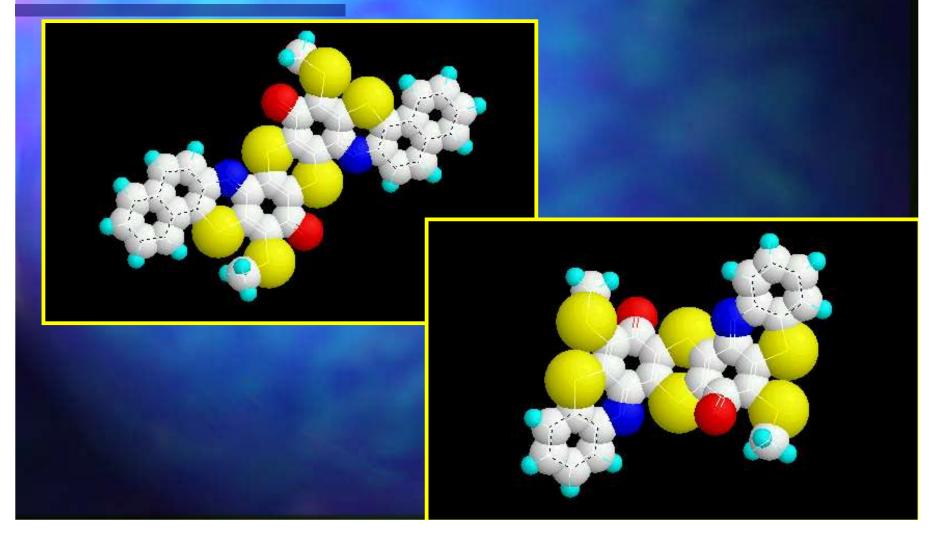
Polyester of Succinic Acid Catalyst C-3



Black Pigments Used in Study

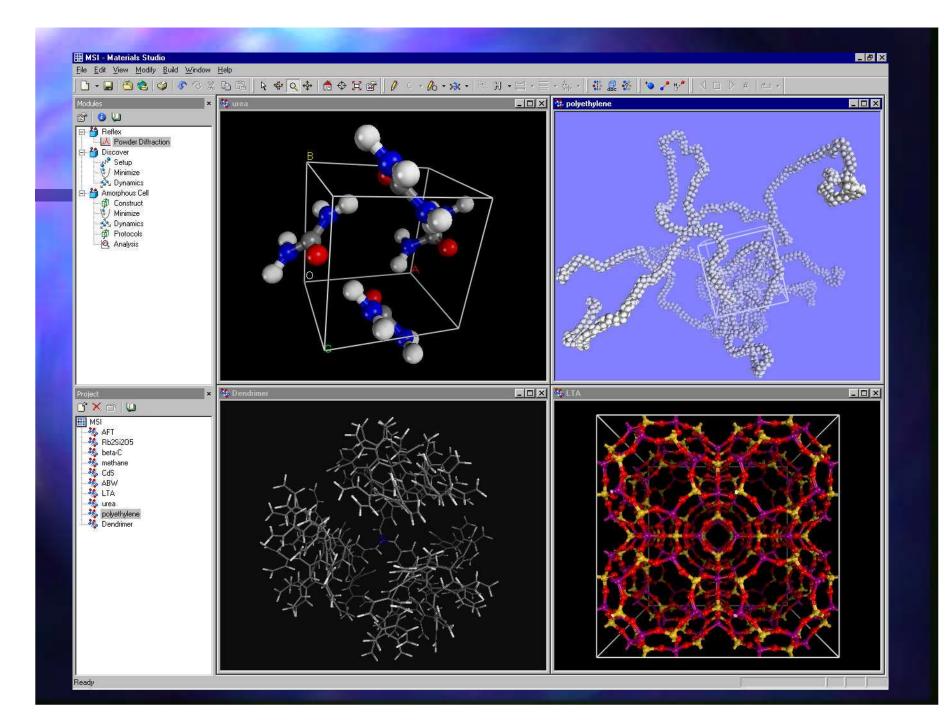


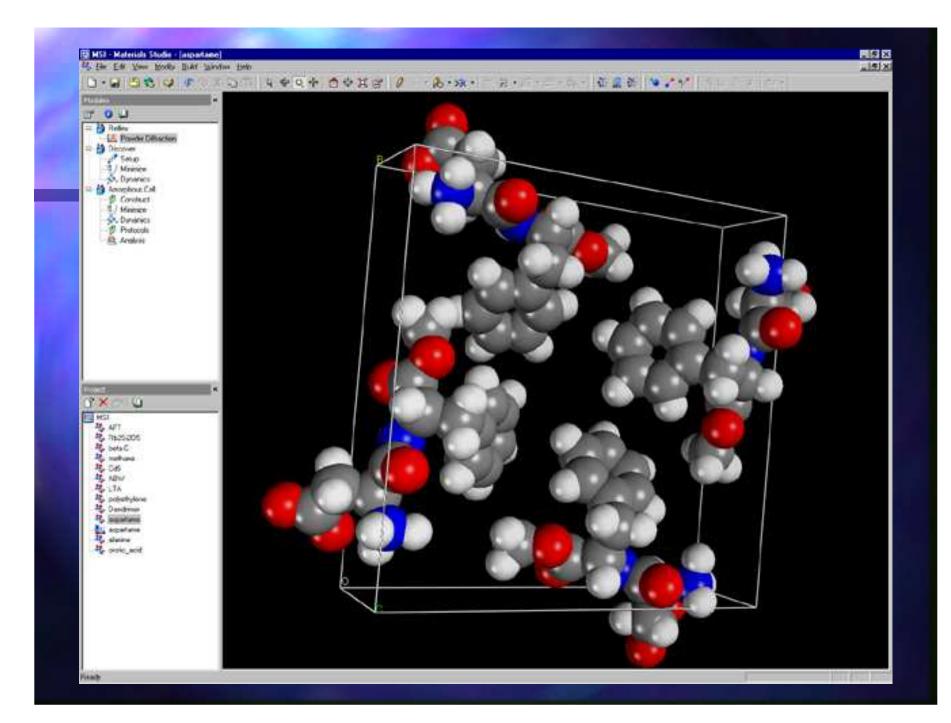
Black Antioxidant Used in Study

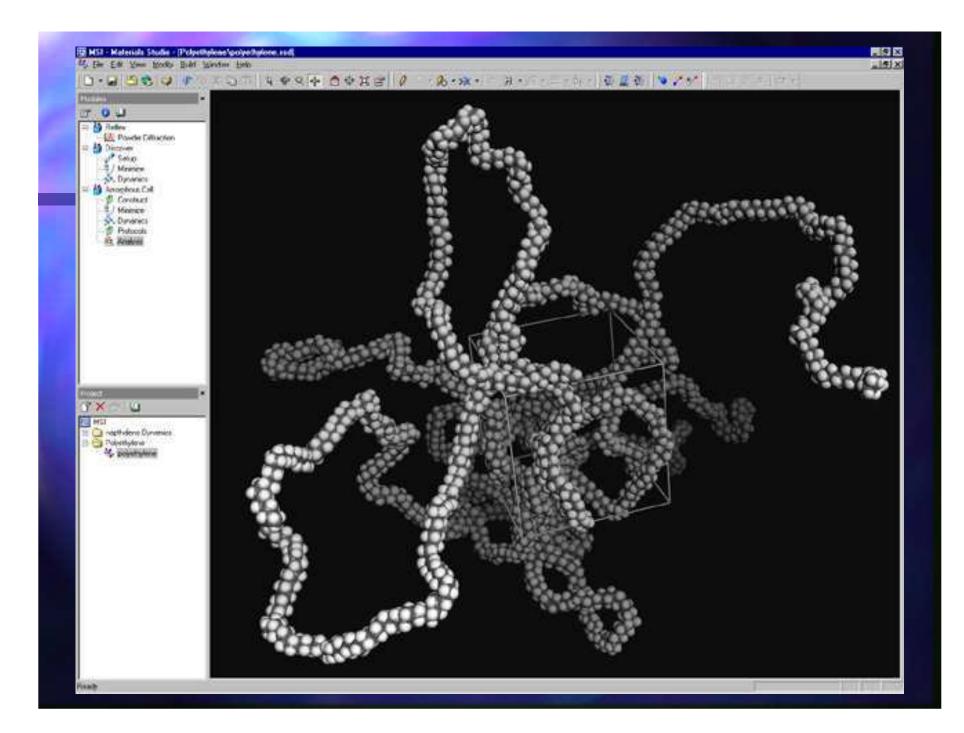


Molecular Modeling Computational Chemistry

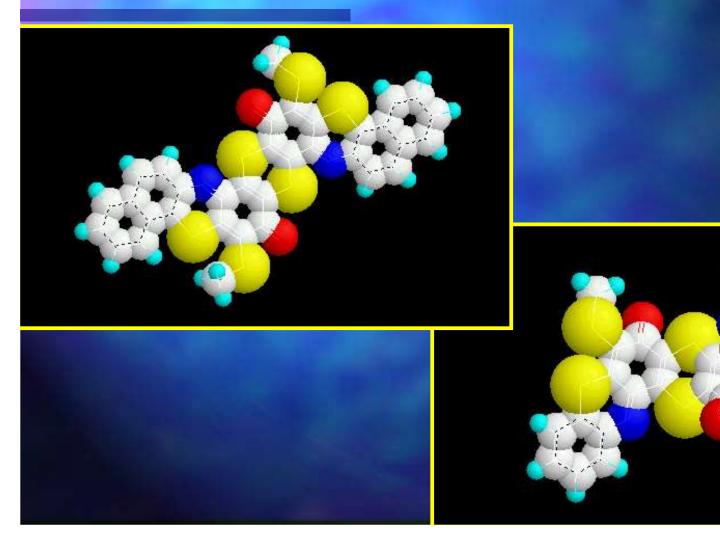
Carbon Black versus Sulfur Black Chemistries Chemical Interactions

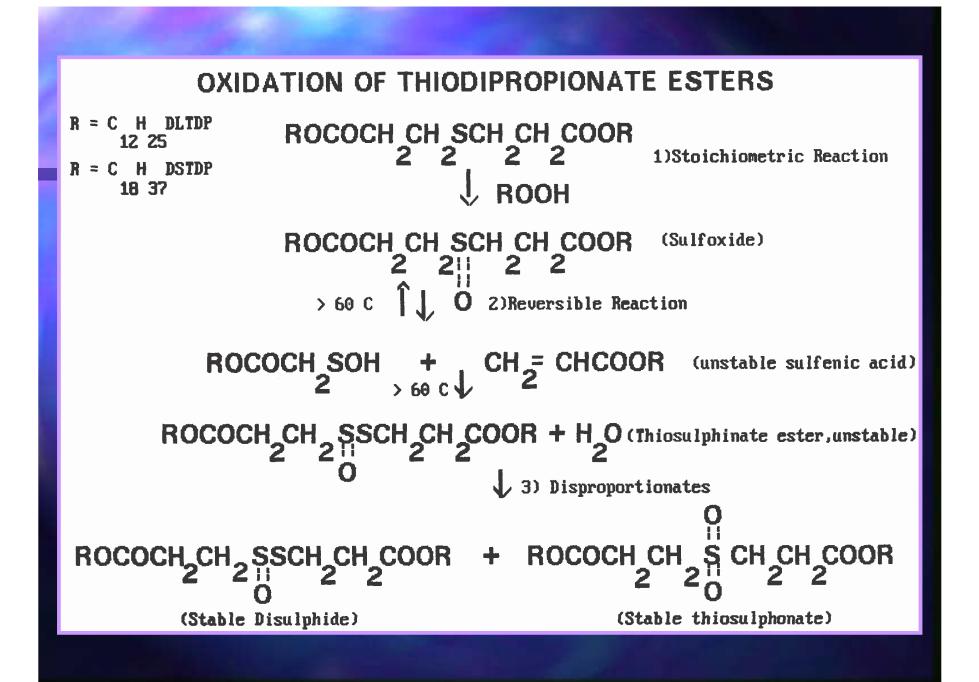






Modeling of Sulfur Structures "Black Stabilizer"





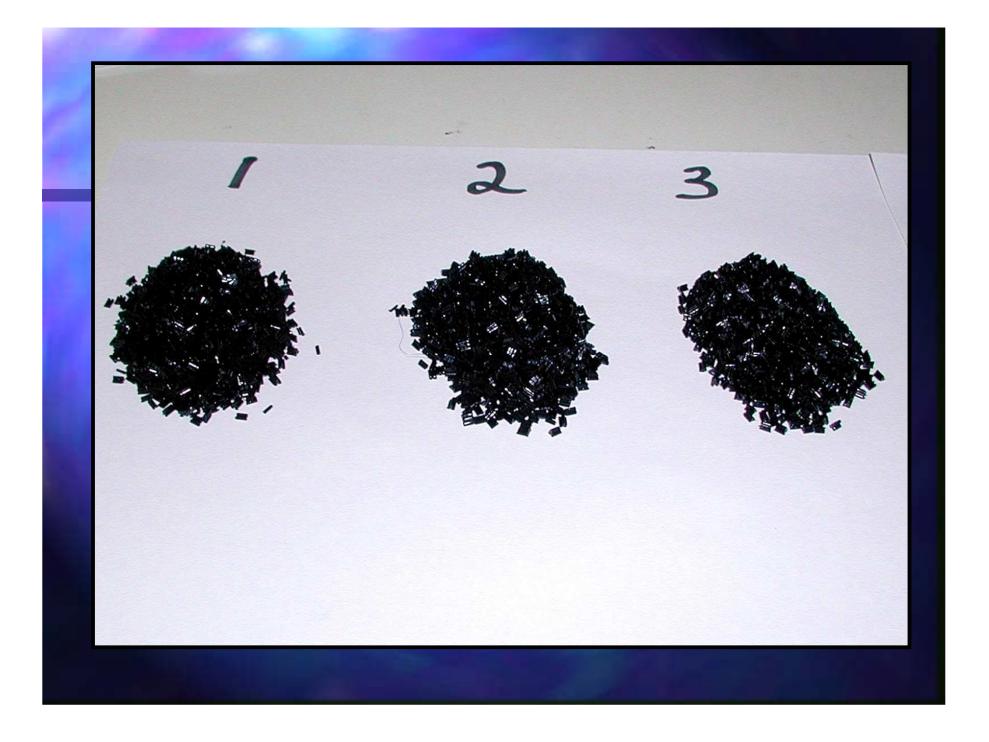
Peroxidolytic Species RSOH (Sulfenic Acids) RSOH (Sulphinic Acids) RSOH (Sulfonic Acids) ()**RSSR (Thiosulfinates)**

Peroxidolytic Antioxidants by In-situ Oxidation of Thiols

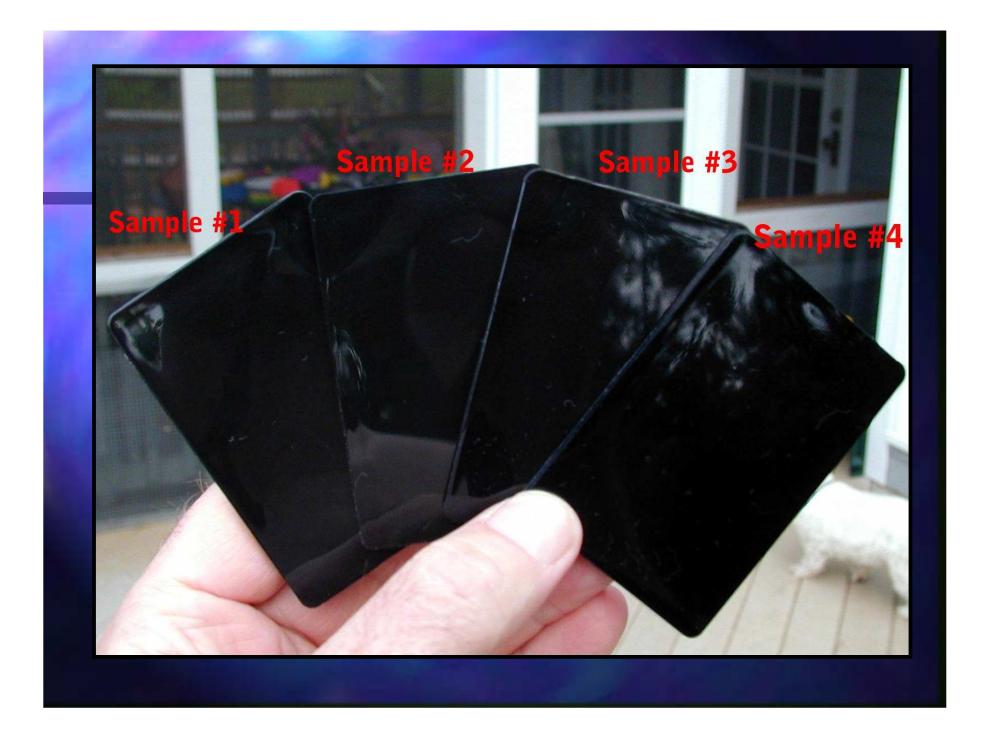
$4R_{S}N + HSR + 0 = 2RSSR + 2H_{2} + 4R_{S}N$ aliphatic thioloxidation to disulfide and regeneration of the amine

Molding Melt Compounded Pellets

Preparation For Long Term Testing at Elevated Temperatures



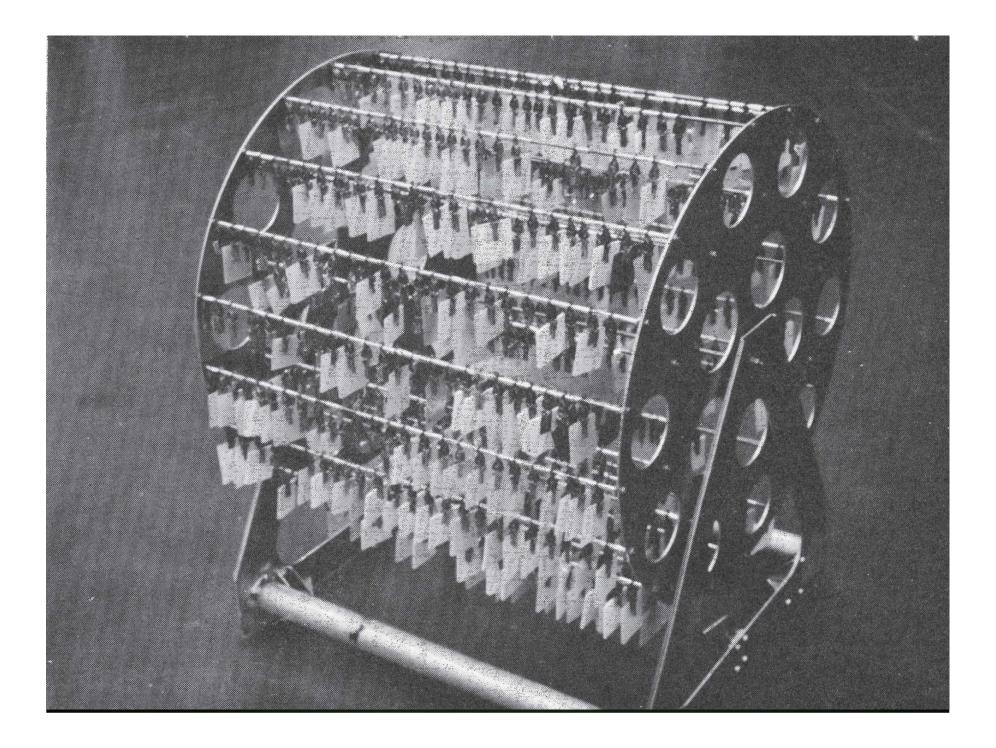






1% Carbon Black

1% 4G Black





Unstabilized Natural Polypropylene at 150 C

UNSTABILIZED POLYPROPYLENE

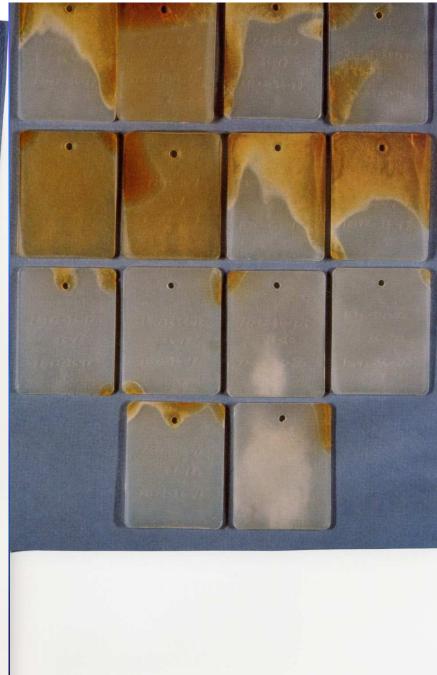


Surface Crazing & Embrittlement After 24 hours at 150 C

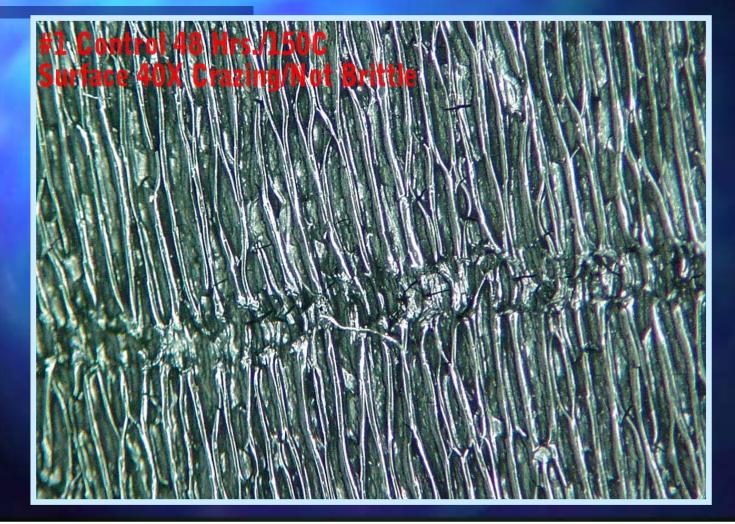




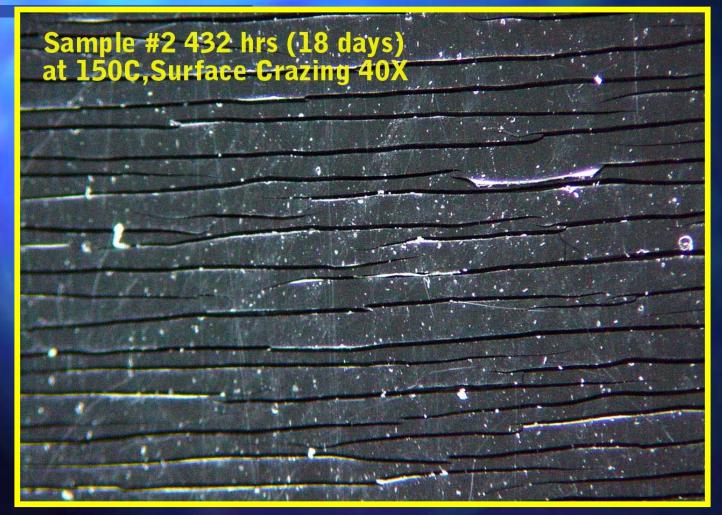
Stabilized Plastic failures at 150 Coven Stability



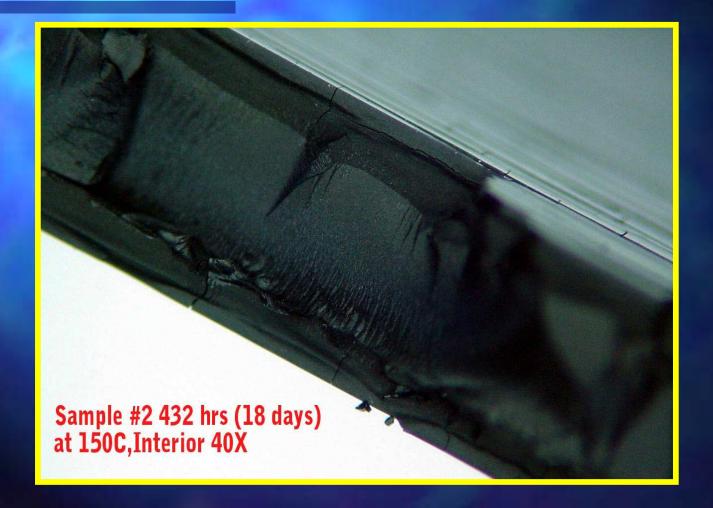
Unstabilized Control Carbon Black



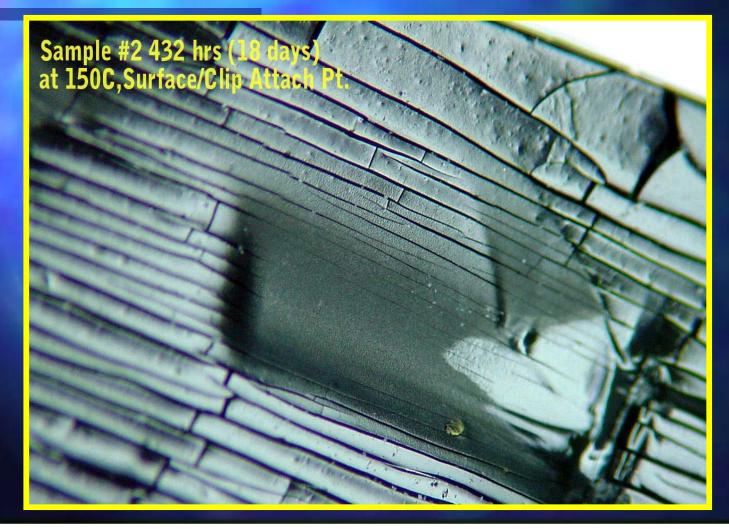
Fortified Carbon Black in Polypropylene 150 C



Fortified Carbon Black 150 C Interior of Degraded Plaque



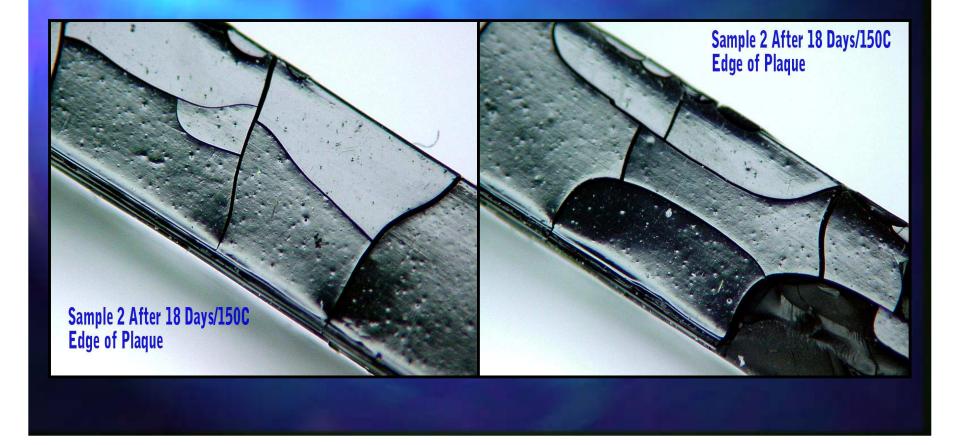
Surface of Degraded PP 150C Control with Carbon Black



Fortified Control Carbon Black in Polypropylene Interior View



Fortified Carbon Black PP 150 C Degradation Side View



Phase 1 Testing of New Black 150 C Oven Testing Fortified



Degraded 150 C Fortified PP Phase One Results



43 Days/150C Edge Failure Only



41 Days/150C Surface and Edge Failure

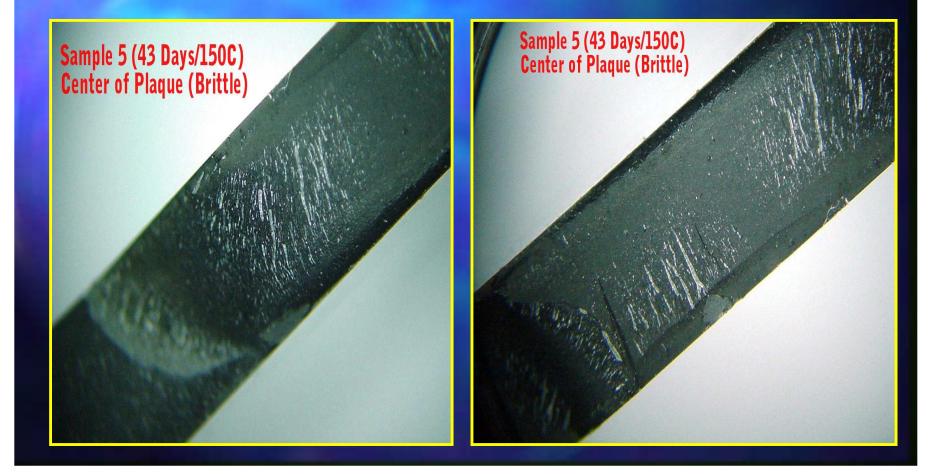
Degraded Surface at Edge Phase One Testing

Surface After 43 Days/150C

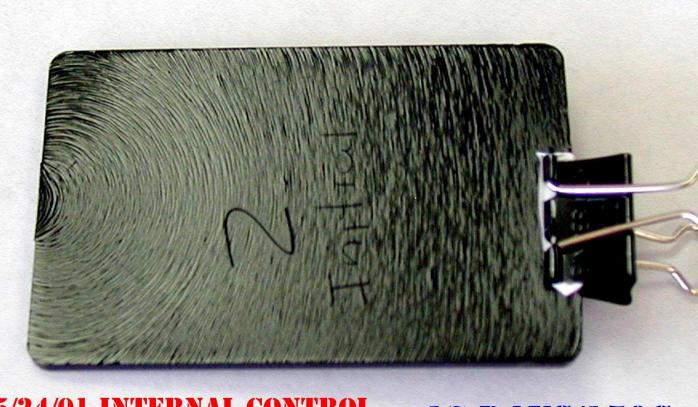


Edge Degradation Only.

Interior of Fortified New Black After Embrittlement



Phase 2 Carbon Black Testing



5/24/01 INTERNAL CONTROL 17 DAYS/150C 2.5% CB,0.1/0.6% 1010/STDP/ 17 DAYS/150C 0.1% CALCIUM STEARATE 17 DAYS/150C



18 DAYS/150C

COMPLETE FAILURE

* 2.5% CB,0.1% 1010,0.6% STDP;0.1% CAST2



Results of All Phases of Study

Graphic Analysis of Carbon Black versus Oxidized Sulfur Black

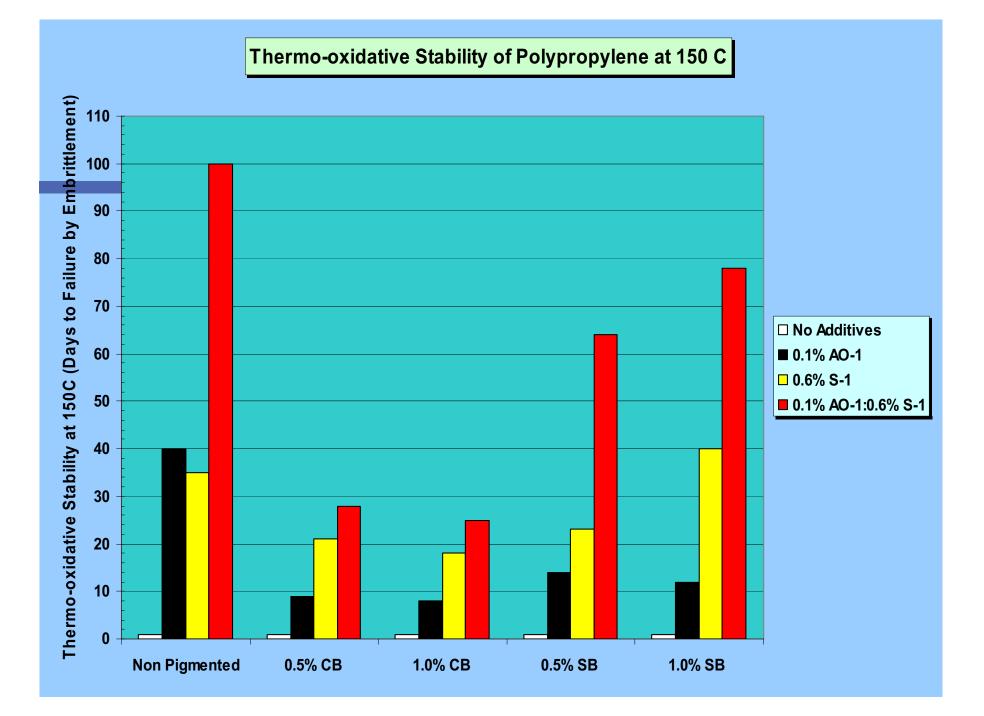
Codes For Slides

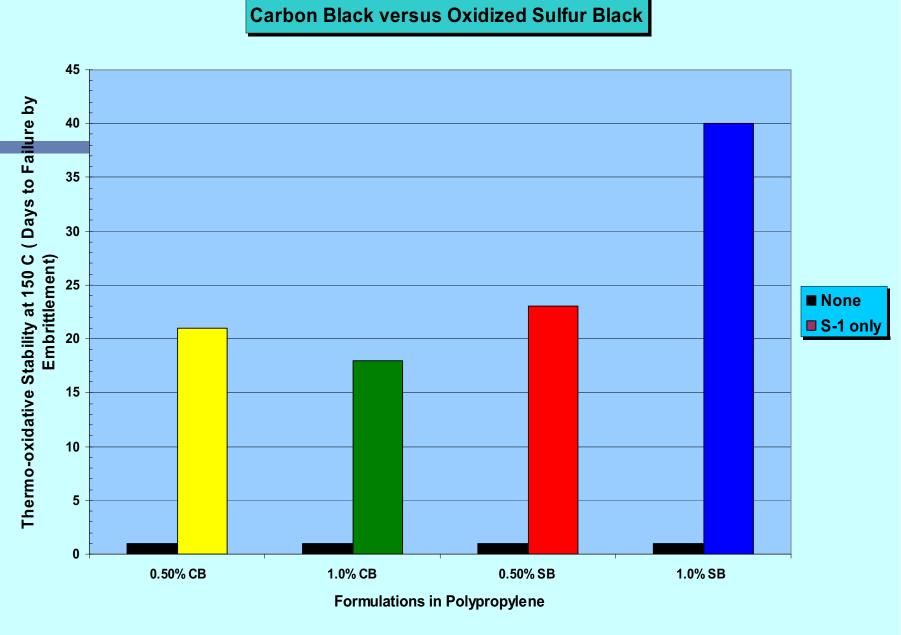
AO-1 to AO-4 represent standard stabilization using one part AO to six parts of thioester and acid acceptor.

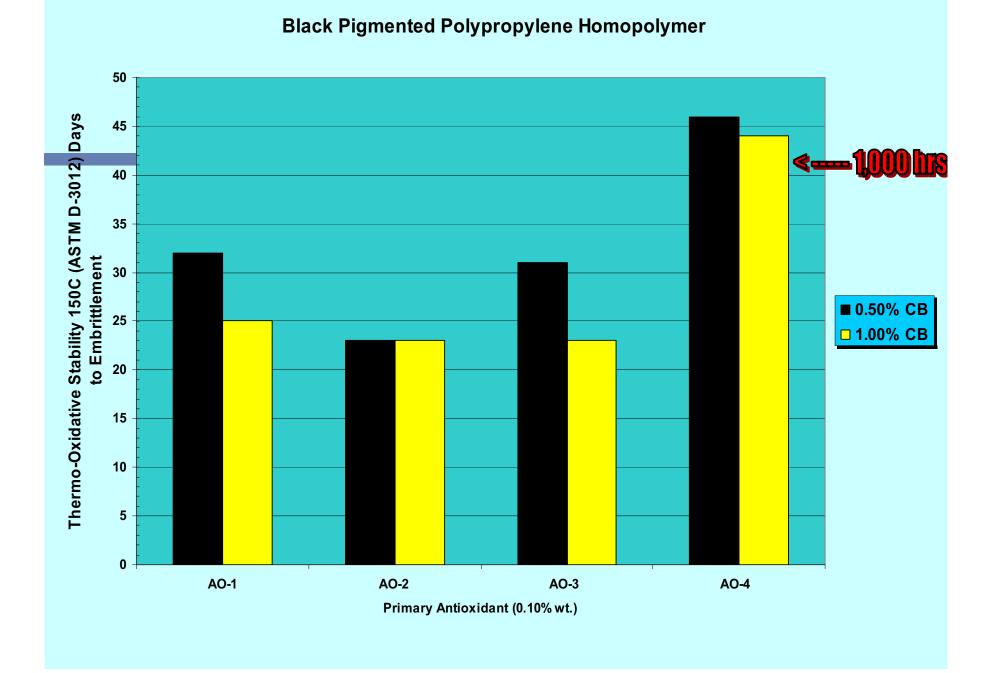
AO-1 to AO-4 coded as AO-C1 to AO-C4 represent co-stabilizers or catalysts added to the standard stabilization systems at 0.1% unless noted.
 S-1 Ester of Propionic Acid

Carbon Black Pigmented Systems

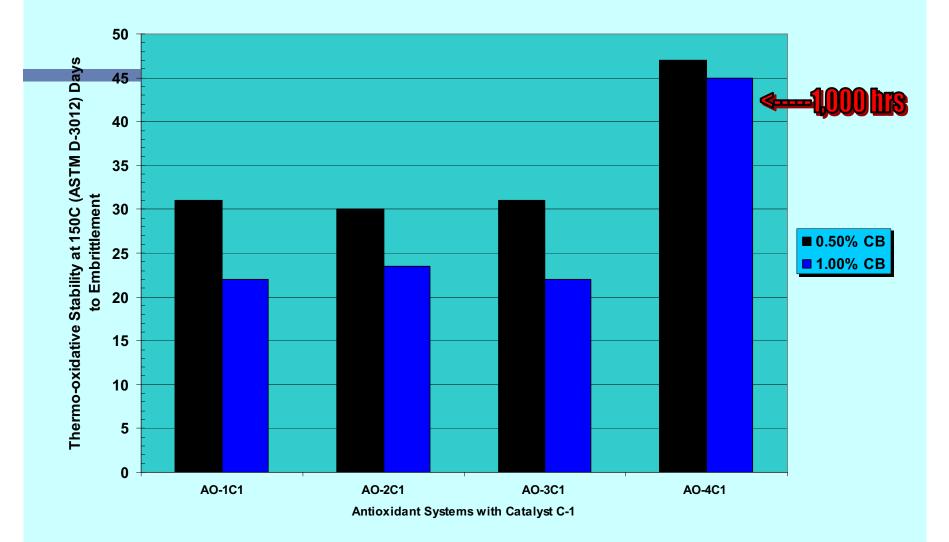
Relationships between Primary Antioxidants with Carbon Black and the Addition of Catalysts

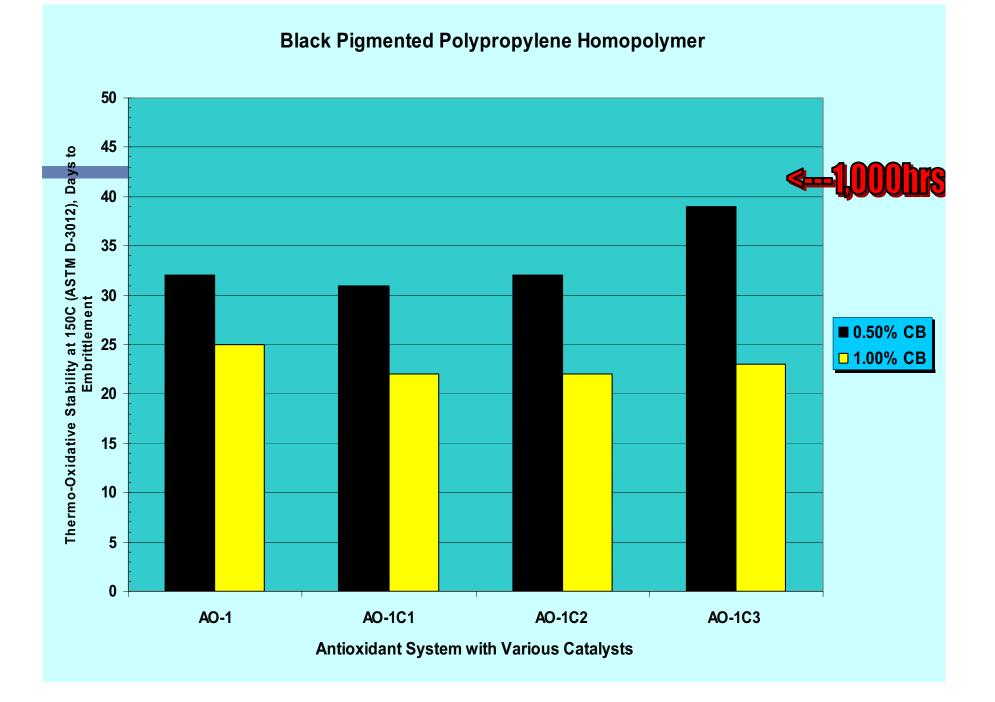


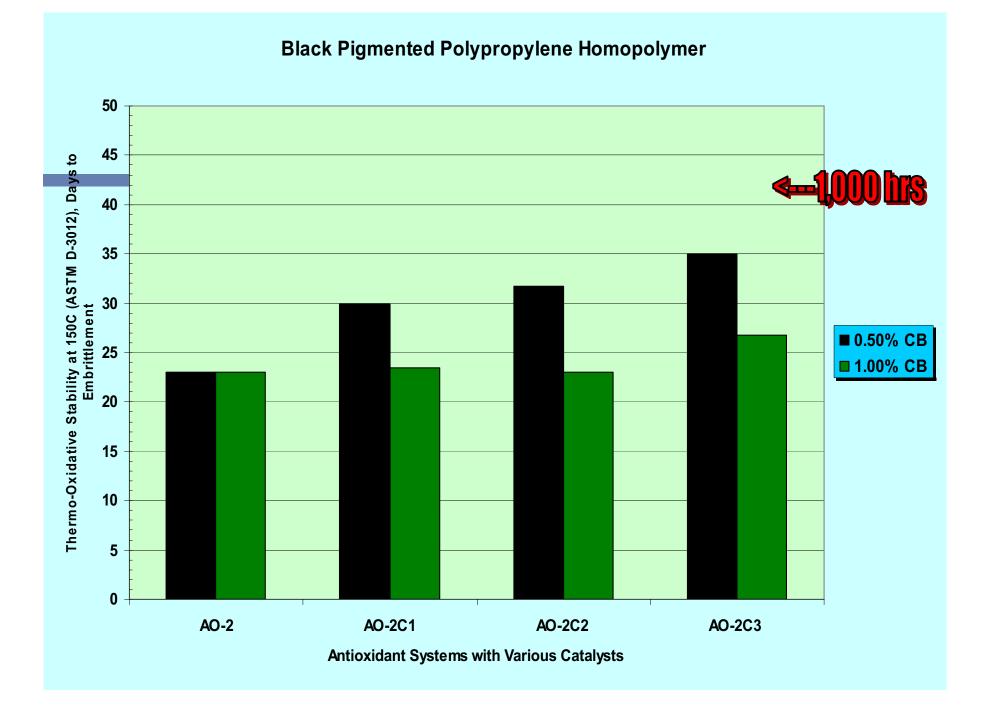


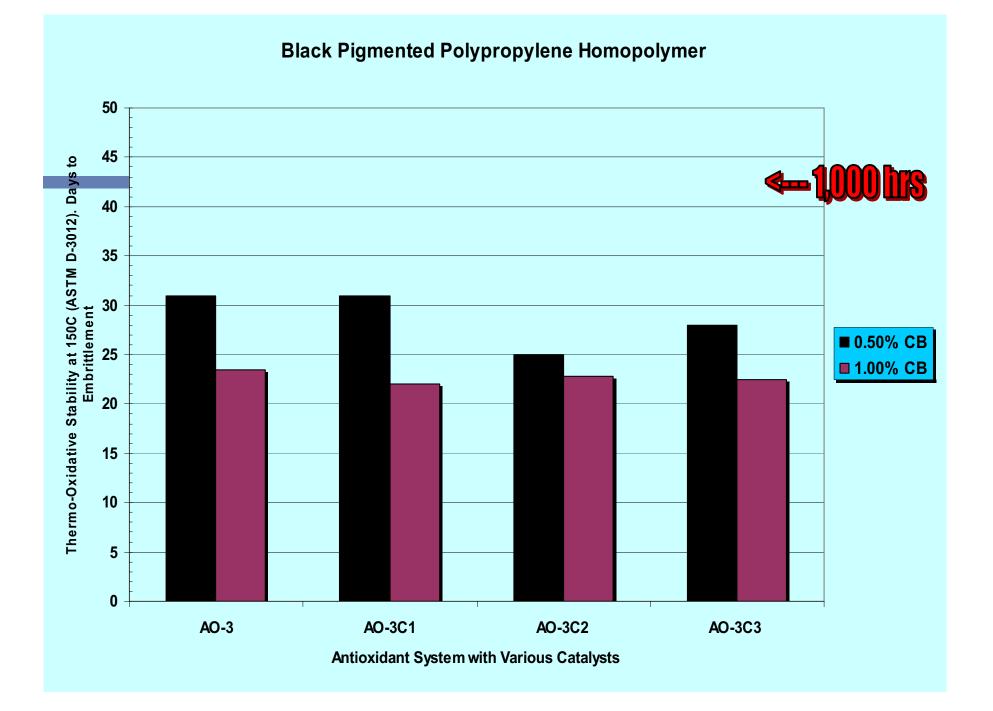


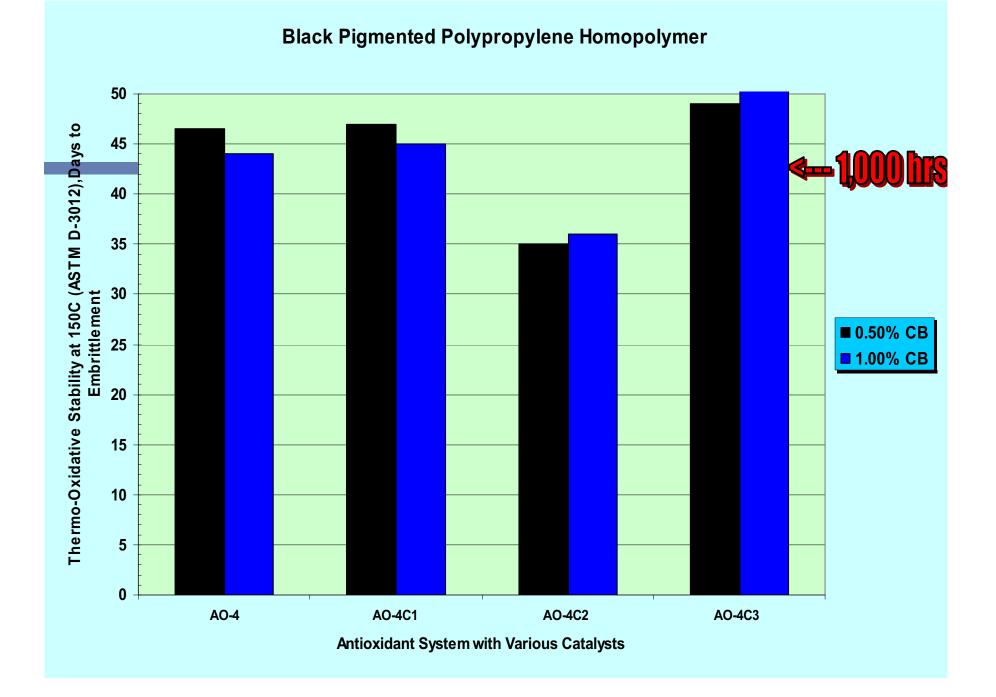
Black Pigmented Polypropylene Homopolymer











Oxidized Sulfur Black Pigmented Polypropylene

Relationship Between Primary Antioxidants and Catalysed Systems on Thermo-Oxidative Stability

Thermo-Oxidative Stability at 150C *Carbon Black vs Sulfur Black*

0.50% Sulfur Black

1.00% Sulfur Black

0.50% Carbon Black

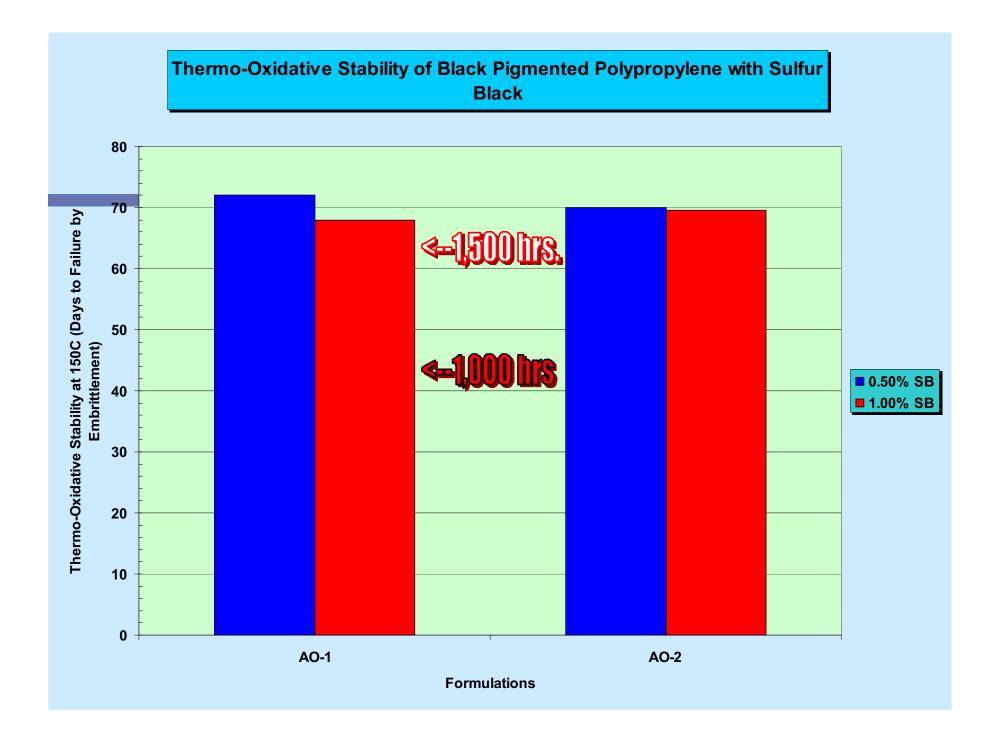
1.00% Carbon Black

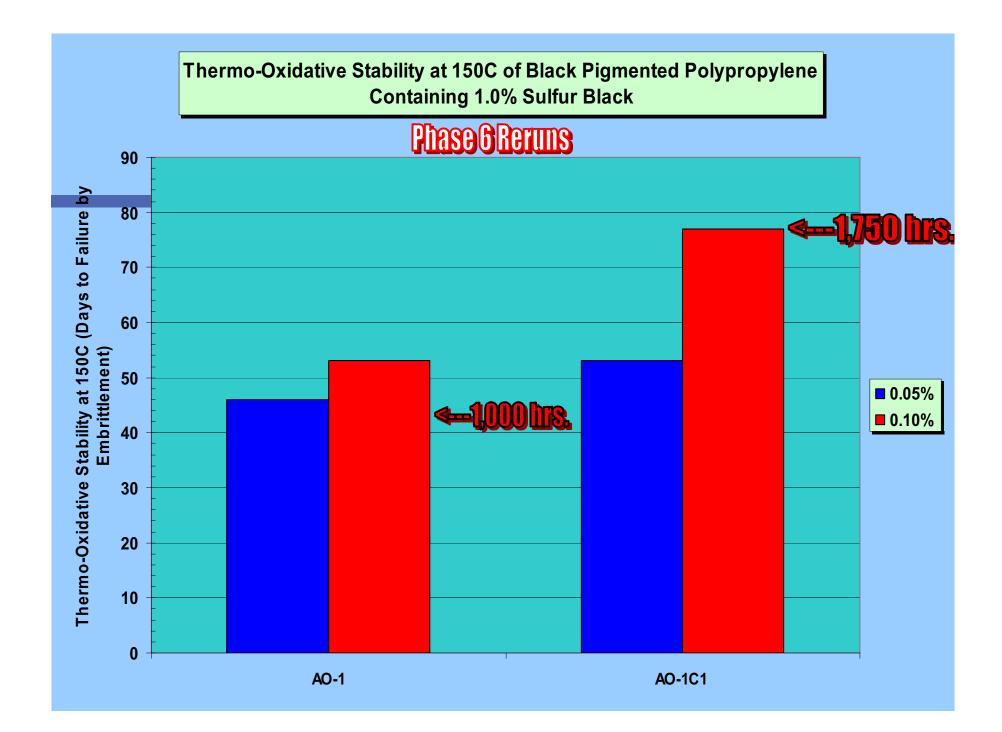
* No Primary AO, 0.6% S1 with calcium stearate 150 C Thermo-Oxidative
Stability (Days to
Embrittlement)
23 Days (552 hours)

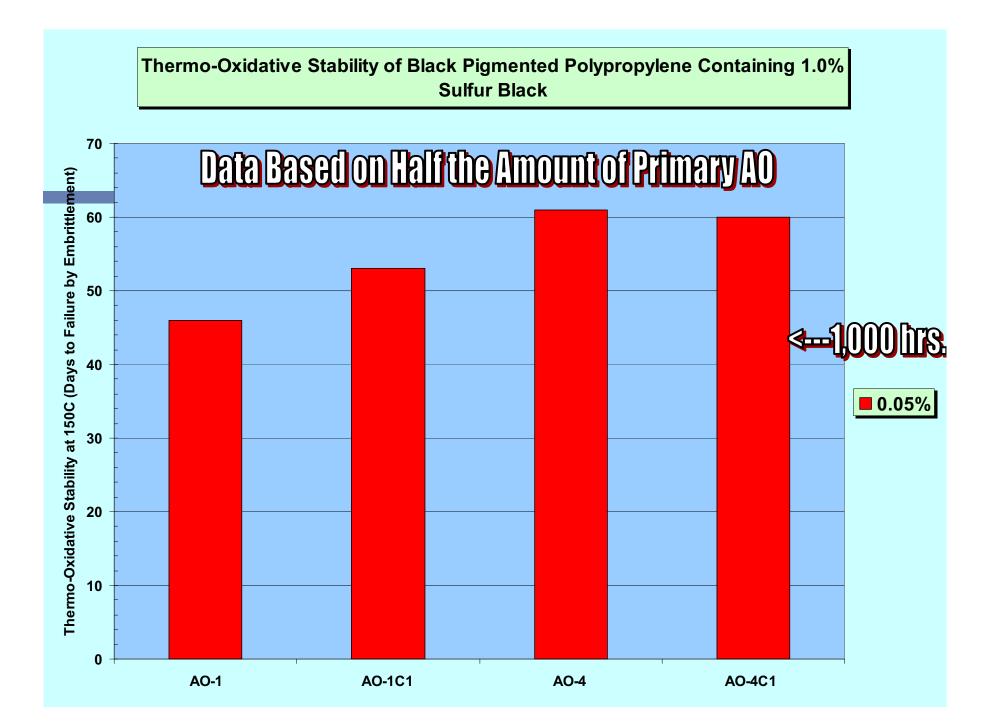
40 Days (960 hours)

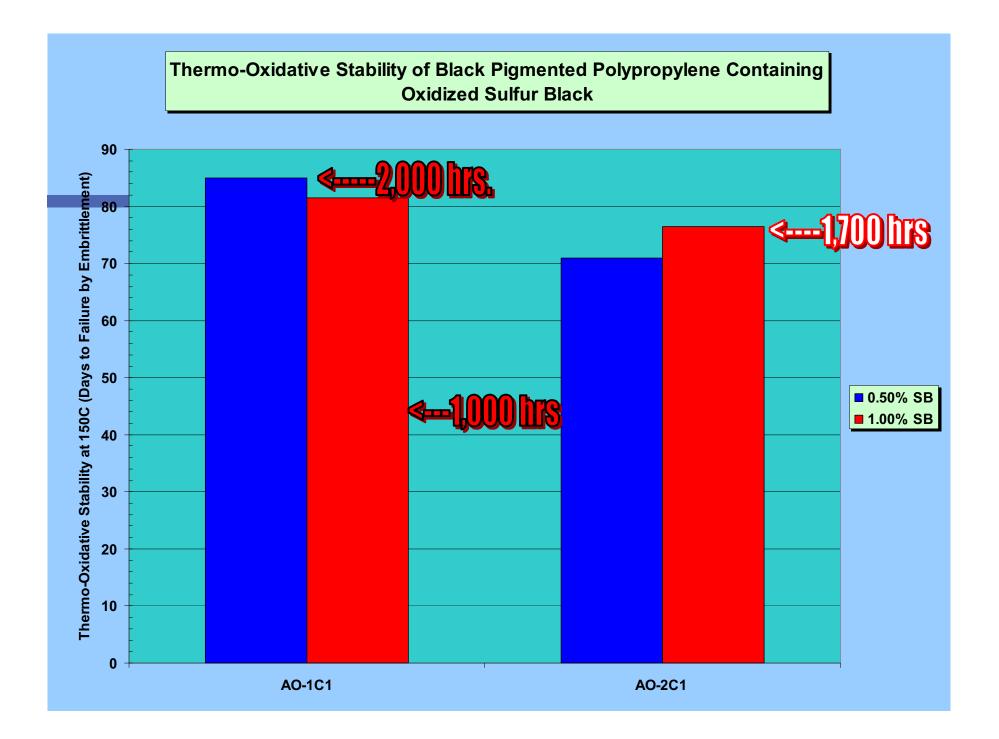
21 Days (504 hours)

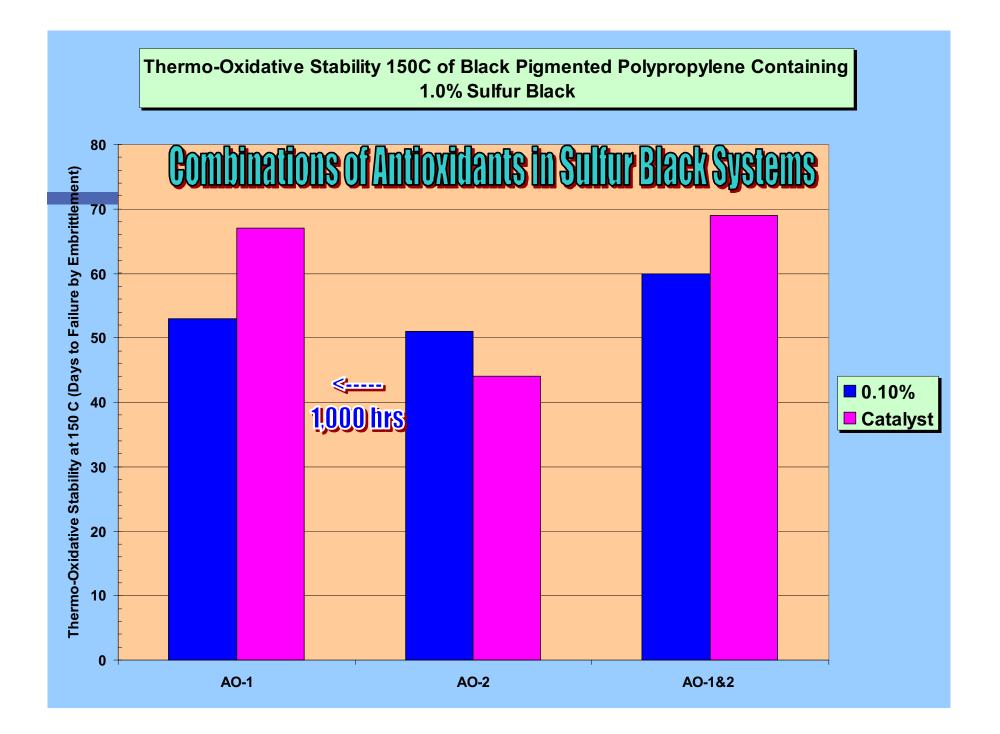
18 Days (432 hours)











Thermo-Oxidative Stability at 150 C (No Catalyst Present)

Antioxidant Type&%wt.			Sulfur Black	
	0.50 %	1.00 %	0.50 %	1.00 %
AO-1	32 days	25 days	53 days	53 days
AO-2	23 days	23 days	57 days	51 days
AO-3	31 days	23 days	71 days	66 days
AO-4	46 days	44 days	104 days	93 days

1,000 hrs equals 42 days

Thermo-Oxidative Stability at 150 C (Catalyst Present)

Antioxidant Type&%wt.			Sulfur Black	
	0.50%	1.00 %	0.50 %	1.00 %
AO-1	31 days	22 days	77 days	67 days
AO-2	30 days	23 days	51 days	44 days
AO-3	31 days	22 days	77 days	>145 days
AO-4	47 days	45 days	113 days	95 days

 $145 \, \text{days} = 3,480 \, \text{hours}$

1,000 hrs equals 42 days

Thermo-Oxidative Stability 150C Affect of Catalyst on Sulfur Bk.

0.50% Sulfur Bk.	No Catalyst	C-1	C-2	C-3
AO-1	53 days	77 days	81 days	69 days
AO-2	57 days	51 days	59 days	63 days
AO-3	71 days	77 days	77 days	78 days
AO-4	104 days	113 days	>145 days	>145 days

145 days = 3,480 hours

Catalyst 0.10% W/0.10% A0,0.6% S-1

Thermo-Oxidative Stability 150C Affect of Catalyst on Sulfur Black

1.0% Sulfur Bk.	No Catalyst	C-1	C-2	C-3
AO-1	53 days	67 days	79 days	64 days
AO-2	51 days	44 days	45 days	43 days
AO-3	66 days	>145 days	72 days	78 days
AO-4	93 days	95 days	99 days	93 days

Catalyst at 0.10% w/0.1% A0 & 0.6% S1



Thermal Stability in Excess of - 3,000 Hours



Oxidized Sulfur Black Systems: 0.50% Black: From a min. of 1,272 hours to 2,456 hours. With catalyst up to 2,712 hours.

ľ

1.00% Black: From a min. of 1,272 hours to >2,736 **Today**

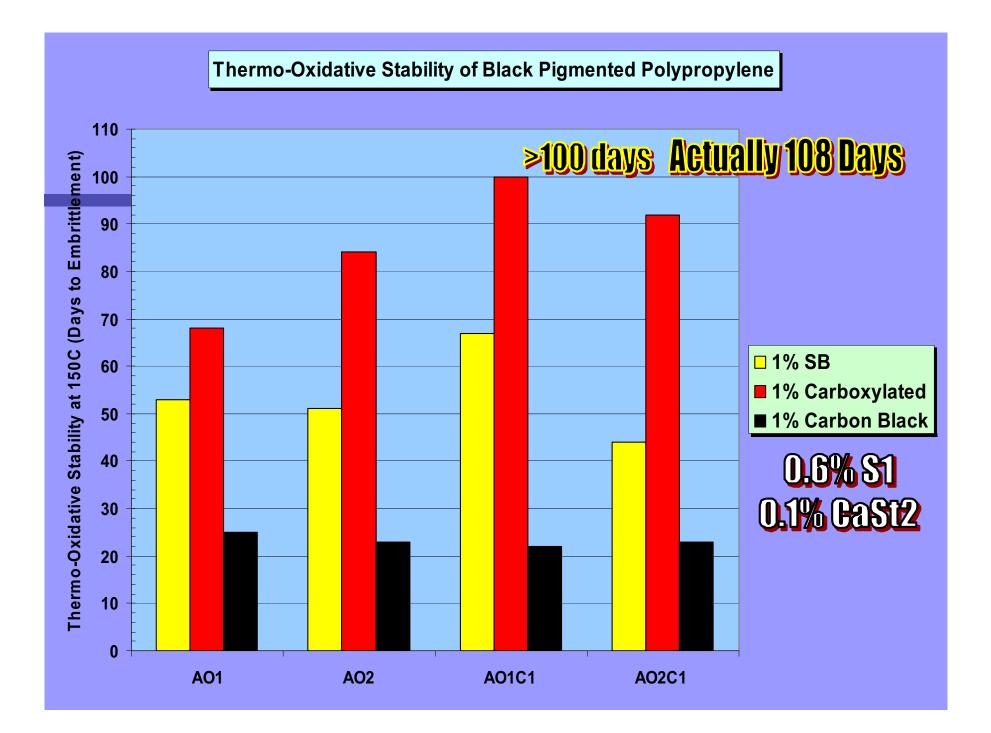
Carbon Black Systems:

0.50% Black: From 552 hours to 1,116 hours maximum today regardless of antioxidant used

1.00% Black: From 552 hours to 1.056 hours maximum today regardless of antioxidant us

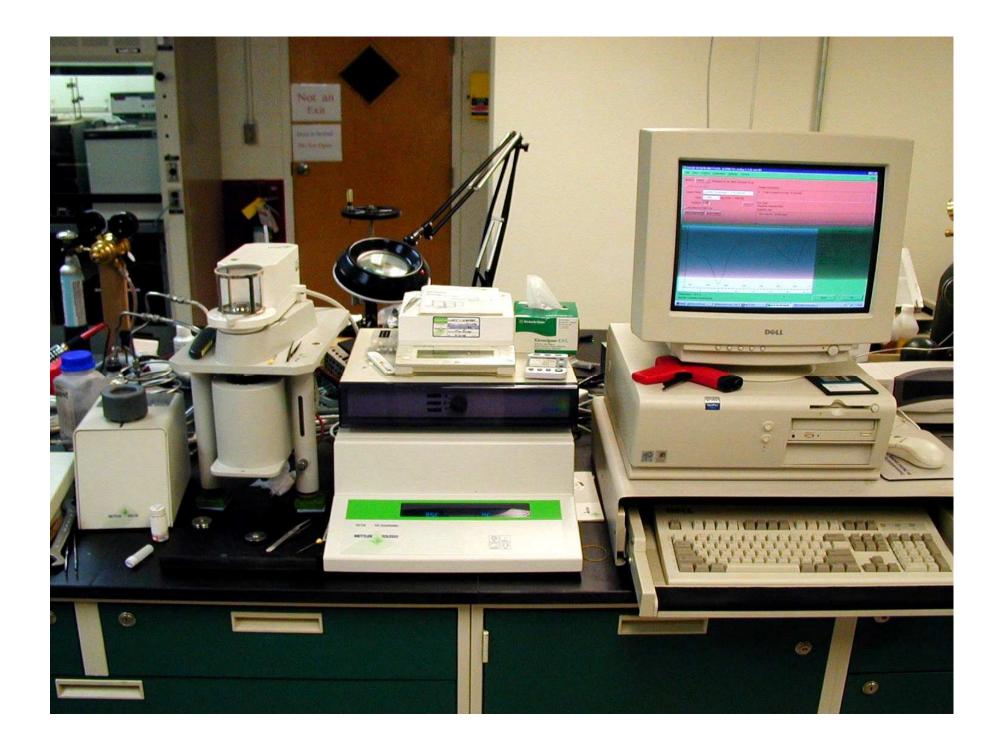
Chemical Modification of Sulfur Black via Carboxylation

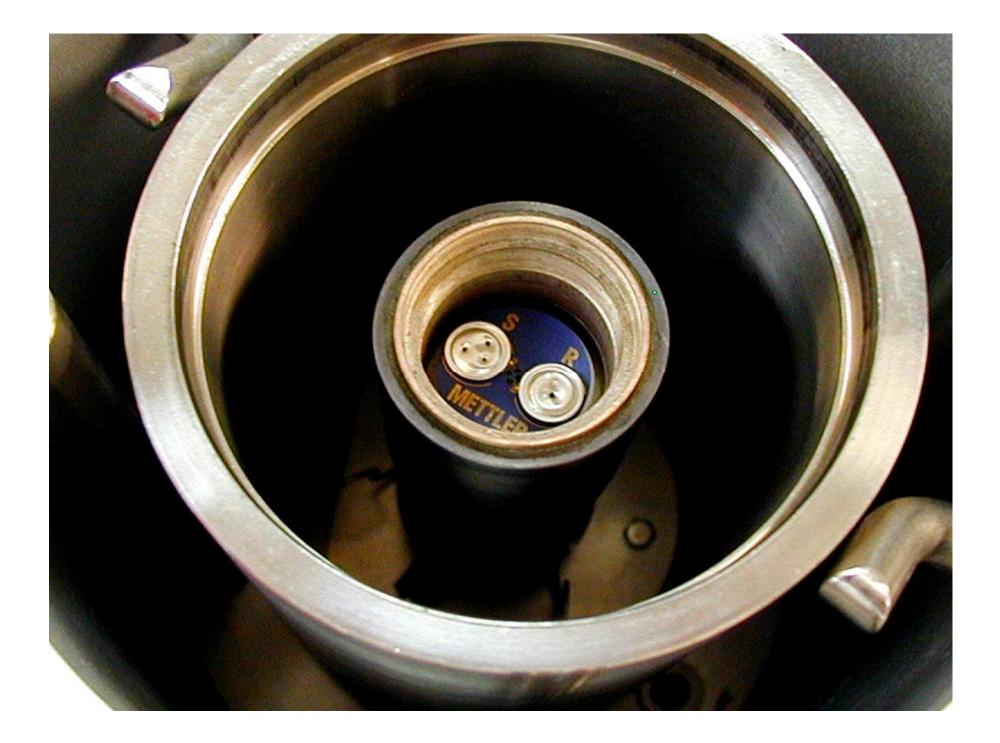
Conversion to a metal salt

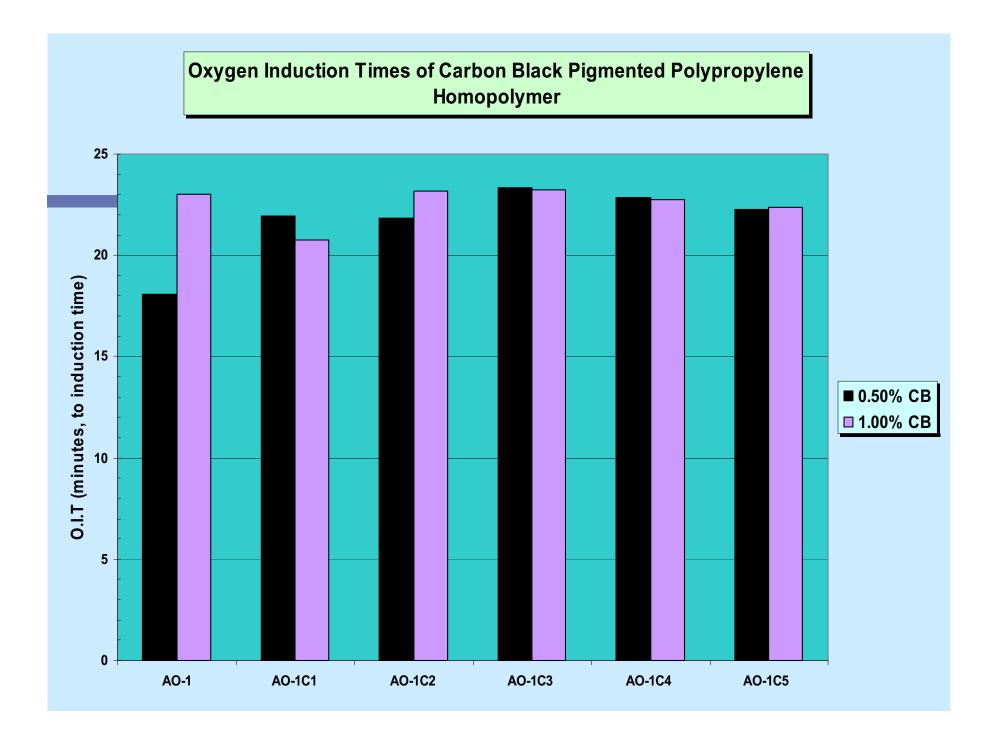


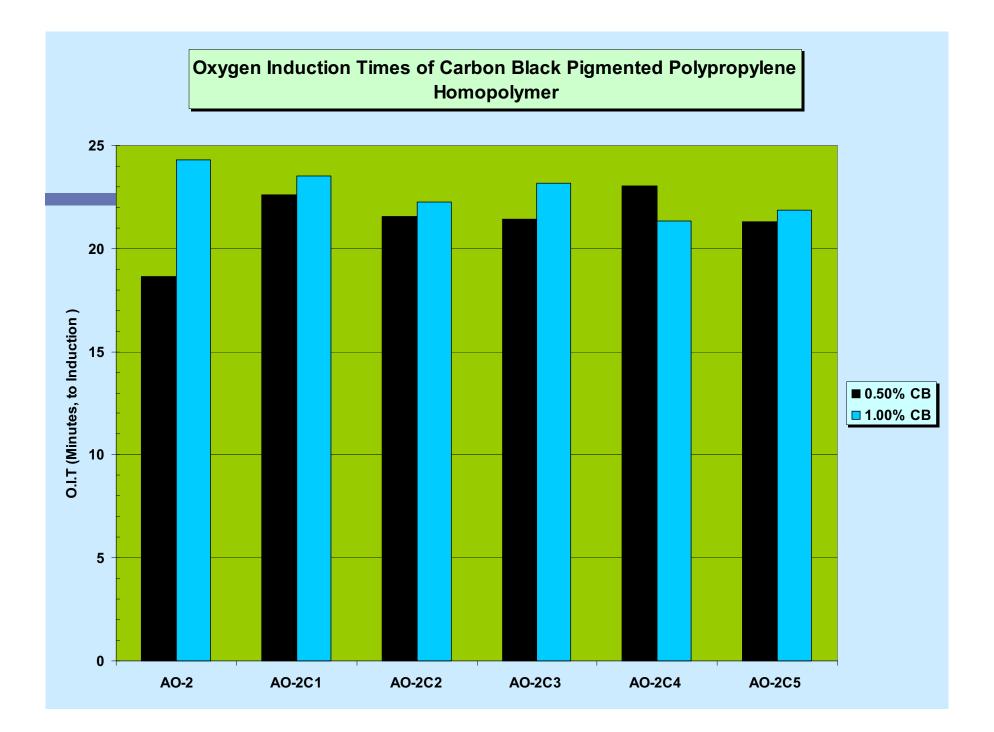
Oxygen Induction Time Data Carbon Blk. Vs Sulfur Blk.

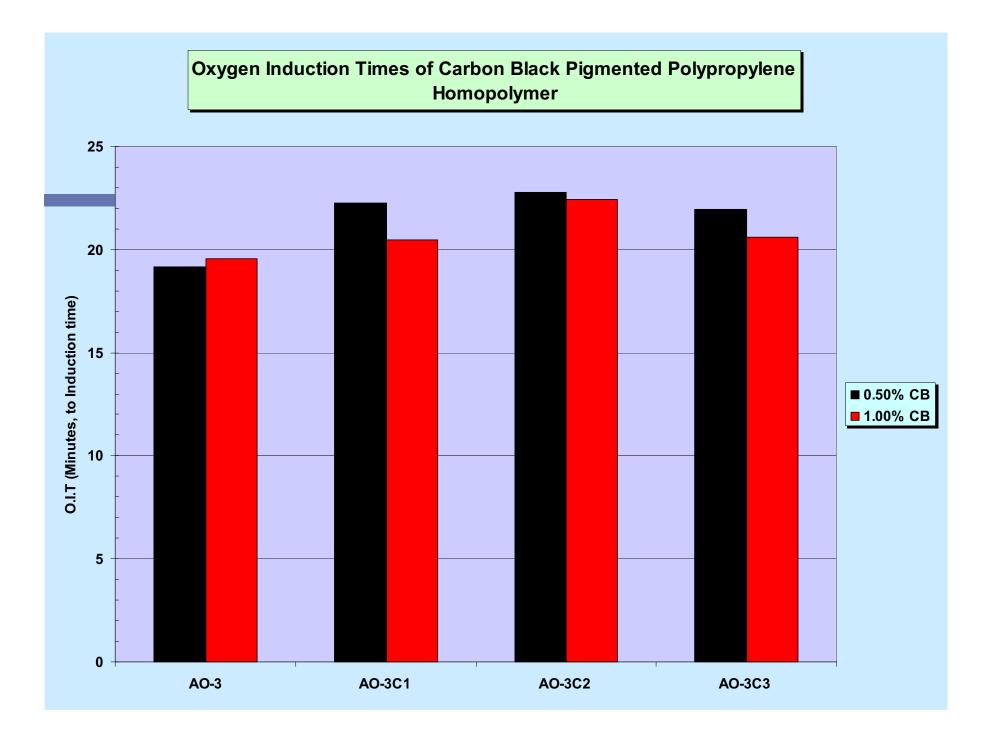
Expressed in Minutes to Induction of Rapid Oxidation at 190 C

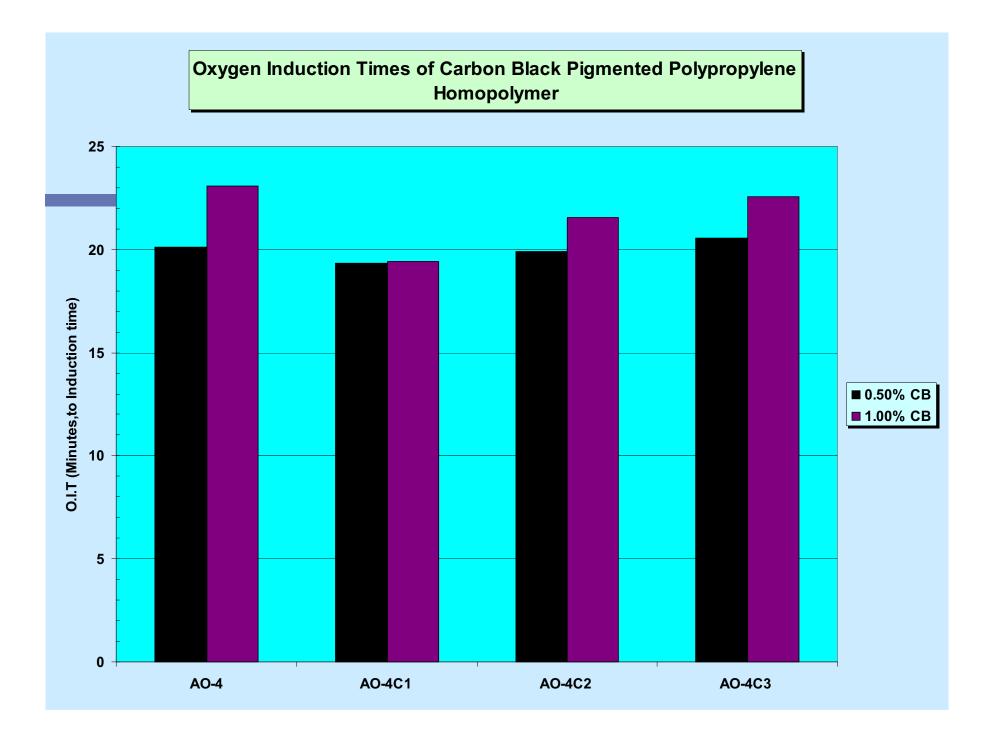


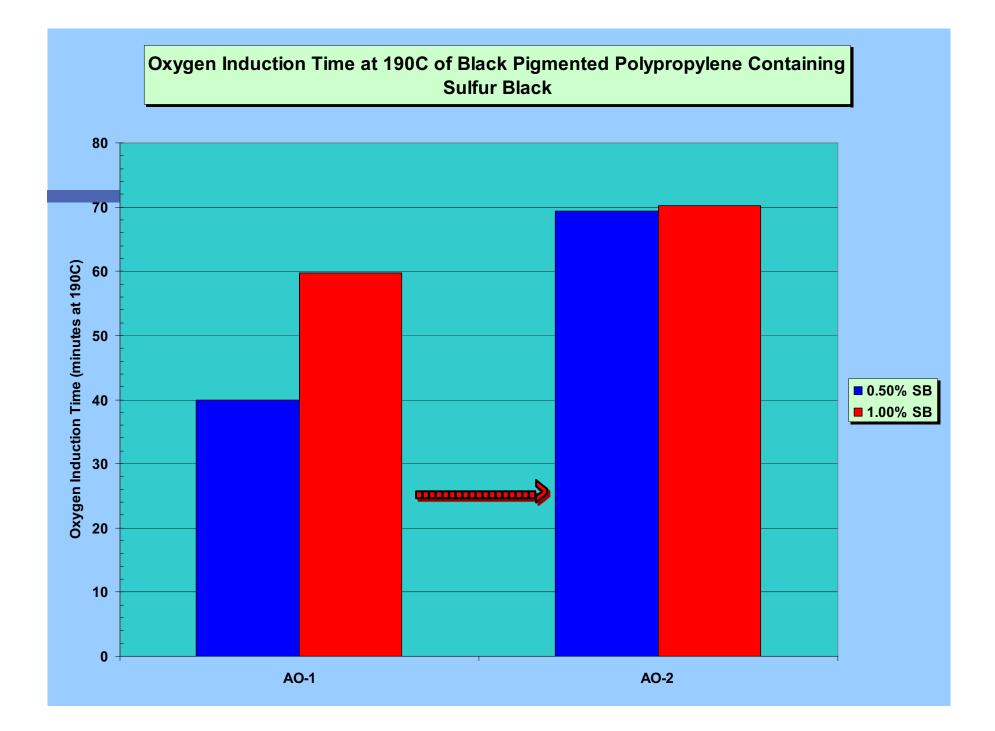


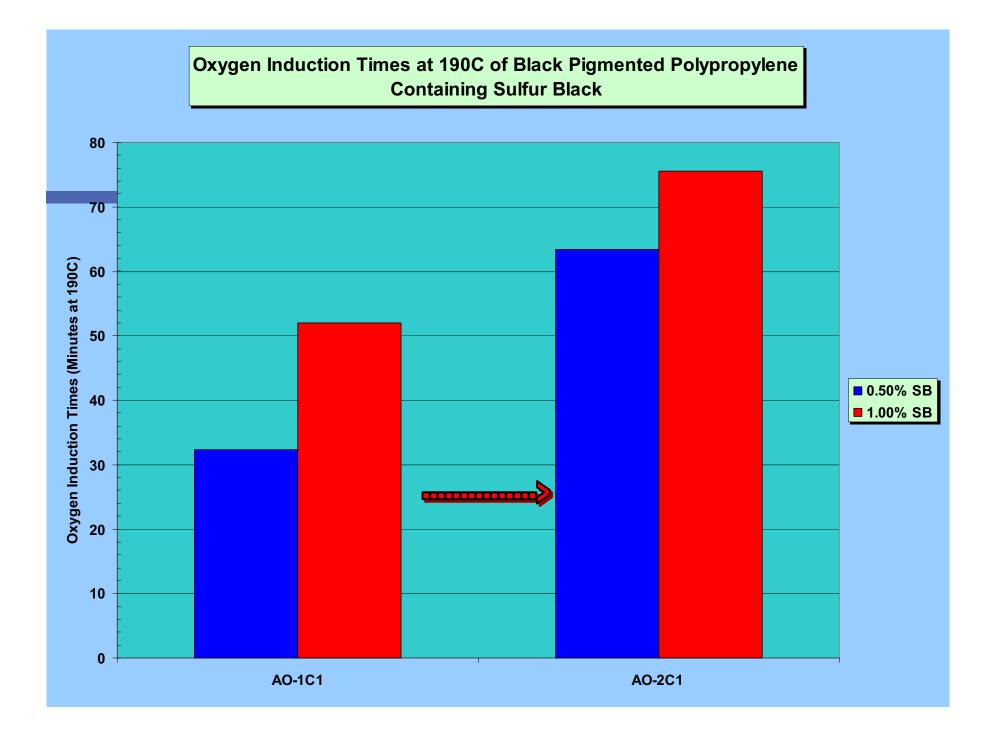












Conclusions

Carbon Black Pigmented **Polyolefins Continue to Show Significant Limitations to extend** LTHA at 150C and O.I.T at 190C. Oxidized Sulfur Black is a cost performance alternative and has no limitations with antioxidants and can be catalyzed in-situ to further extend LTHA & OIT.

Next Year Non-Warping Colorants

A Photo of Non-Warping Blue in HDPE Beverage Crate Thermally and UV Stable Colorants at 200 ppm

