

PEO

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Effect of High Intensity Ultrasonic Wave on the Degradation Characteristics of PEO

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: poly(ethylene oxide)(PEO)
가 (加振) PEO
PEO PEO
가 PEO , PEO
가 PEO
가 PEO 가

ABSTRACT : High intensity ultrasound has been applied to a series of poly(ethylene oxide)(PEO)/water systems having different molecular weights of PEO. Major interest was focused on the effect of ultrasonic wave on the melt viscosity, chemical structure and thermal properties of PEO. The expected role of ultrasound used in this study was to generate macroradicals of PEO chains by the formation and subsequent collapse of bubbles. It was found that the melt viscosity and chemical structure of PEO change significantly depending on the sonication time. For the prolonged sonication, PEO chains were significantly degraded and new end groups were formed by the interplay of various radical species. When the molecular weight of PEO was relatively higher, the crystallization rate was decreased and the intensity of the melting peak was reduced.

Keywords : poly(ethylene oxide), ultrasonic wave, degradation.

가
가 가 (16 Hz - 16
kHz)
가 1 - 10 MHz 가
가 (加振)
가 20 - 100 kHz 가

. PEO

9,10

PEO

가

가

가

가

가

polystyrene (PS)/toluene

가

가

가

가 가

PEO

100000, 200000, 300000

가

Aldrich Chemical Company

PEO	100 mL	5 g
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가

hot spot

가

가

20 kHz Sonics & Materials

VCX 750

(cavitation)

Figure 1

Ken Suslick

5000

1000 atm

가

가

가

가

가

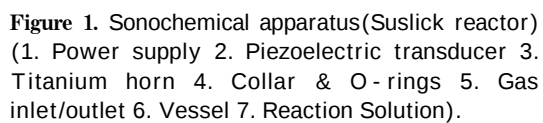
가

6

가

가

polyethylene oxide(PEO)



horn
O - ring
가 .11
pulse out 5:5
60 가
가
22 가
가
130
75
24
95 , 20000 psi
1.5 mm 2 cm가
advanced rheometrics expansion system (ARES,
Rheometrics Co.) 100
10 % dynamic
oscillatory mode (ω)
complex viscosity (η^*) 가
Fourier transform infrared
spectroscopy (FTIR, Shimadzu 8501)
diff -
erential scanning calorimetry (DSC, DuPont 2910)
100 10 10 10 /min
100 10 /min
(T_c) 47

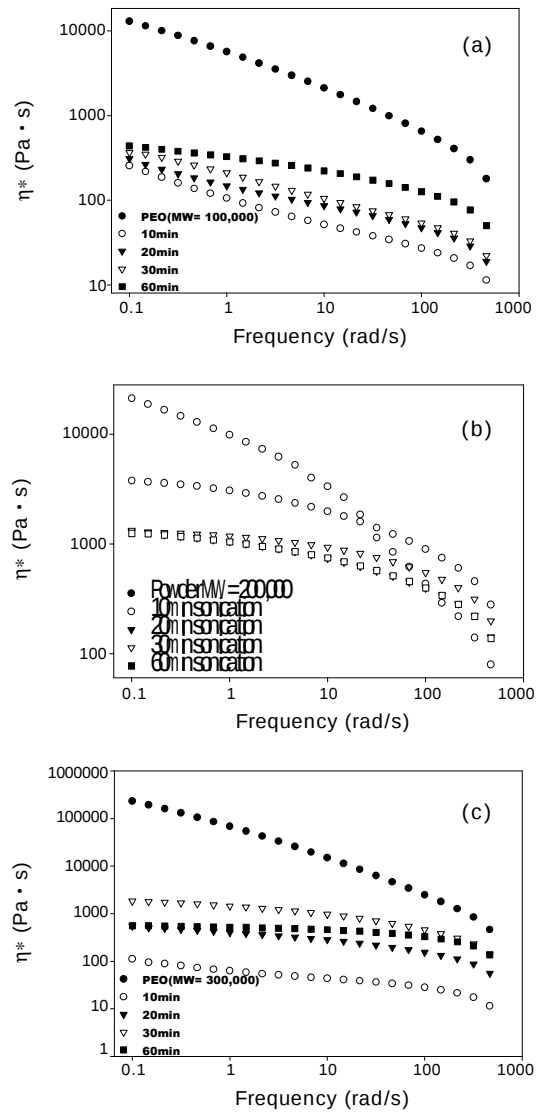


Figure 2. Effect of sonication time on the melt viscosities of PEO: (a) $M_w = 100,000$, (b) $M_w = 200,000$, and (c) $M_w = 300,000$.

Figure 2 가 PEO
. 가 10
, 20 , 30 60 가
, 10 가 PEO
, 가 20
가 가
. 가 가

300000 PEO가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가

가 , 가
200000
가
100000
가
가
PEO
가
가
DNA
, PS/toluene
30000
가
가
PEO
가
100000
300000
가
가
20 30 가
가 60 가
10 가
PEO가
300000
가
가
가
200000
가

Figure 3
(PEO
OH
cm⁻¹
가
cm⁻¹
PEO/water
cavitation
OH H
C - C C - O
C - O C - C
(331 kJ/mol vs. 335 - 373 kJ/mol)
가
가
PEO
FTIR
) 3500
가
1750
가
가
PEO

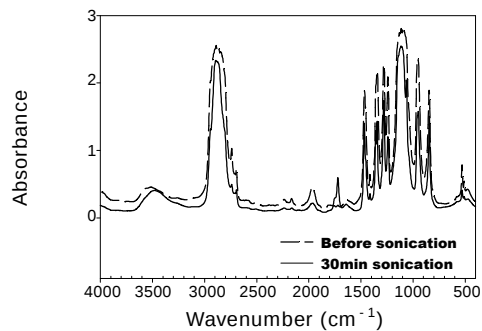


Figure 3. FTIR spectra for pristine PEO and sonicated PEO ($M_w = 100000$, sonication time = 30 min).

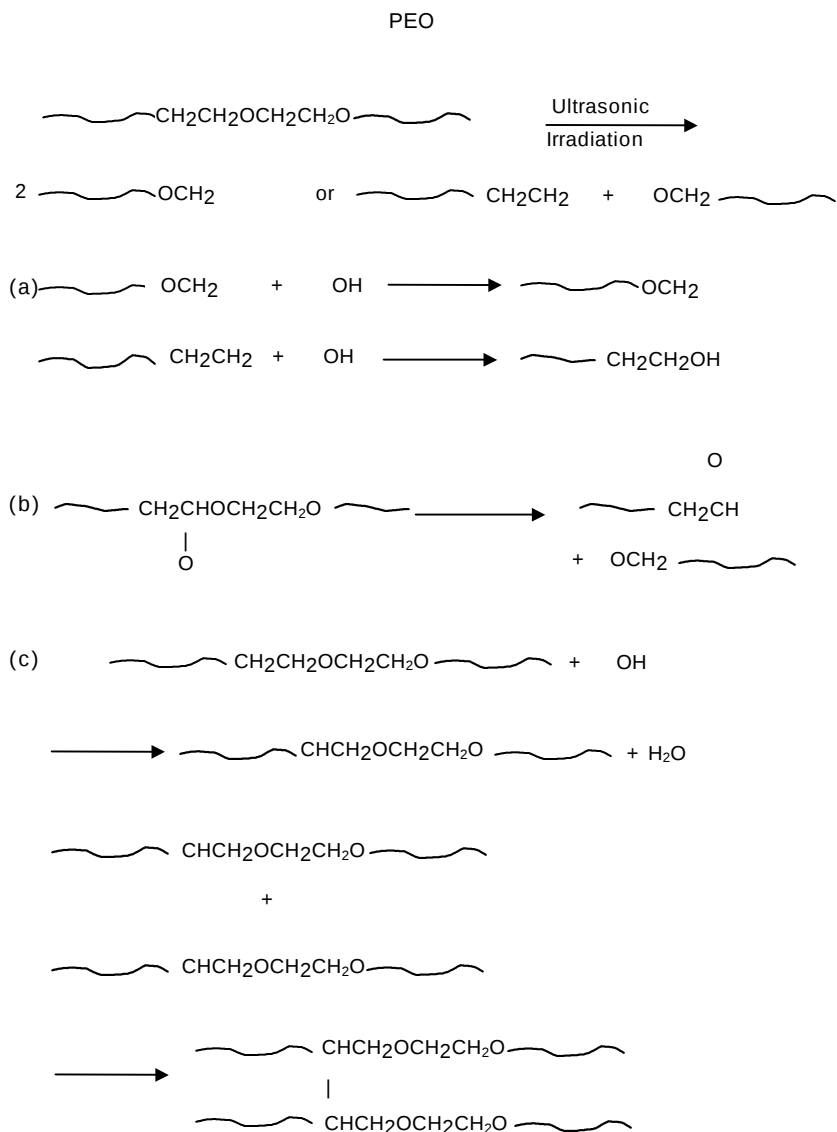


Figure 4. Summary of possible reaction mechanisms during ultrasonic irradiation in PEO/water solution.

가 . OH
 가 PEO
 OH 가
 가 (Figure 4a), 1750 cm⁻¹
 PEO
 C=O group
 4b). Ethylene oxide
 α - carbon
 PEO
 ether oxygen
 가
 (Figure
 가
 (Figure 4c). Figure 2
 ,
 가

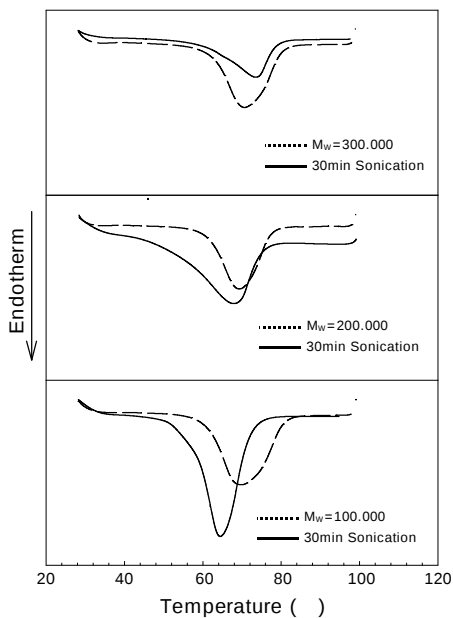


Figure 5. Effect of ultrasonic irradiation on the melting behavior of various PEO's.

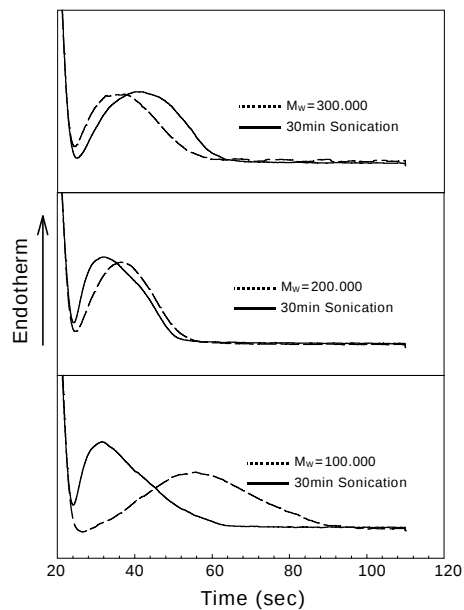


Figure 6. Effect of ultrasonic irradiation on the isothermal crystallization behavior of various PEO's ($T_c = 47^\circ\text{C}$).

가 가
가
PEO
가 PEO
. 30 가 100000
가 가
200000
300000
가 (Figure 5).
가
PEO 가
13
Figure
6 47
100000 200000
, 300000
100000
200000
가
가
가

300000
Figure 5 6
가 가
가 가
가
가 가
가 가
PEO 가
PEO 가
14
가

PEO/styrene/water
가 PEO - PS
15

PEO/water 가

1. 가 10 PEO
20 가

가

2. 가 300000 가
가 가 가 가

3. PEO PEO
hydroxyl group 가 가
PEO car -

bonyl group

4. 100000 PEO 가
가 가

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