

Index

A

Asymmetric flow field-flow fractionation (AF4), 147

B

Branched UHM PEs, HT-AF4
aim, 155
equipment, 156–157
materials, 155–156
measurement and evaluation, 159–161
preliminary investigations, 157–159
SEC, 155

C

Column-based chromatographic techniques
Crystallization analysis fractionation (CRYSTAF), 5–6
copolymers, 11
crystallization elution fractionation
complex polyolefin analysis, 67–70
vs. dynamic crystallization, 65–67
physical separation, 66, 67
crystallization process, 47
cumulative and differential profile, 48–49
Flory–Huggins statistical thermodynamic treatment, 11
instrumentation, 47–48
PE/PP blend analysis
aim, 54
CRYSTAF analysis, 55–57
DSC analysis, 53, 55, 56
equipment, 54
HDPE and LDPE, 56–59
materials, 54
preparatory investigations, 54–55

PE–PP combinations, 49
Polymer Char, 47
propylene and higher α -olefin copolymer analysis
aim and materials, 60, 61
CRYSTAF analysis, 63
DSC analysis, 62–63
equipment, 60–61
melting and crystallization temperature, 63–65
TREF (*see* Temperature rising elution fractionation (TREF))

D

Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), 6
CRYSTAF
PE/PP blend analysis, 53, 55–56
propylene and higher α -olefin copolymer analysis, 62–63
HyperDSC, 7
IPCs, 26

E

Ethylene-octene (EO) copolymers
aim, 22
equipment, 22
homogeneous
aim, 50
CRYSTAF calibration curve, 52–53
materials and equipment, 50
preparatory investigations, 50–51
materials, 22
measurement and evaluation, 23–25
preparatory investigations, 22–23
Ethylene-propylene (EP) copolymerization, 18–19

F

- Field-flow fractionation (FFF)
 - accumulation wall, 148
 - advantages of, 148
 - commercial techniques, 150
 - experimental conditions, 151
 - focusing flow, 152, 153
 - HDPE vs. LDPE, 154
 - HT-AF4 variation, 151
 - induced field and counteracting diffusion, 148, 149
 - molecular size, 151
 - narrow ribbon-like channel, 148
 - polyolefin analysis, HT-AF4
 - branched UHM PEs (*see* Branched UHM PEs, HT-AF4)
 - SEC of UHM samples, problems associated, 155
 - thermo-oxidative degradation (*see* Thermo-oxidative degradation, HT-AF4)
 - retention parameter, 149, 150
 - solvent preparation, 151
 - spacer, 148
- Flory–Huggins statistical thermodynamic treatment, 11
- Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), 6

H

- HDPE and LDPE
 - CRYSTAF, PE/PP blend analysis, 56–59
 - field-flow fractionation, 154
- High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), 91
- High temperature-high performance liquid chromatography (HT-HPLC), 91
- EMA copolymer analysis
 - aim, 96
 - equipment, 96–97
 - materials, 96
 - measurement and evaluation, 98–101
 - preparatory investigations, 97–98
- ethylene-propylene copolymer separation
 - aim, 101–102
 - equipment, 102
 - materials, 102
 - measurement and evaluation, 104–107
 - preparatory investigations, 103–104
- PE-PP blend analysis
 - ethyleneglycol monobutylether (EGMBE)-TCB, 93

- EVA copolymer separation, 93–95
- high molar mass polymer recovery, 92
- Hypercarb, 95
- isocratic system, 91
- mobile phase composition, 93, 94
- Polymer Char SGIC 2D instrument, 93
- polymer laboratories instrument, 92–93
- sample preparation and injection, 92
- High temperature thermal gradient interaction chromatography (HT-TGIC), 7

I

- Impact polypropylene copolymers (IPCs)
 - advantages of, 25
 - aim, 26
 - characterization of, 26
 - DSC, 26
 - equipment, 26–27
 - materials, 26
 - production procedure, 25
 - sequential polymerization, 25–26
 - TREF fractionation
 - 'blocky' copolymers, 28
 - comonomer contents, 28, 29
 - isotacticity, 28, 30
 - monomer sequence distributions, 28, 29
 - principle, 27–28
 - SEC-FTIR analysis, 30–35
 - weight distribution and fraction, 27, 28

L

- Linear low density polyethylene (LLDPE), 3, 4
 - CRYSTAF analysis, 52–53
 - molecular population, 3, 4
 - SEC-FTIR analysis, 83
 - short chain branching, 3
 - structure–property relationships, 18
 - TREF analysis, IR detector, 17
- Liquid chromatography (LC), 7

M

- Mark–Houwink plot, 81–82
- Multidetector size exclusion chromatography
 - branching analysis, SEC-FTIR
 - chemical compositions, 82
 - compositional heterogeneity, 83
 - ethylene-1-hexene resins, 83–84
 - ethylene-propylene-diene rubbers, 84
 - LC-FTIR, 82–83
 - LC-transform system, 84

- sensitivity, 85
 - signal-to-noise ratio, 83
 - thermo-oxidative degradation, 84–85
 - high boiling point solvents, 76
 - HT-SEC-NMR method
 - aim, 85
 - blend analysis, 87–89
 - equipments, 86–87
 - materials, 85–86
 - PE-PMMA copolymer, 89–91
 - molar mass analysis, SEC-RI-MALLS
 - aim and materials, 80
 - copolymer RI increments, 80
 - detector response, 78–79
 - equipment, 80
 - Mark–Houwink plot, 81–82
 - multi-angle LS instrument, 79–80
 - multidetector systems, 78
 - optical constant, 79
 - preparatory investigations, 80–81
 - molar mass-sensitive detectors, 77, 78
 - operating conditions, 76–77
 - primary and secondary information, 77
 - stationary phases, 77
 - thermo-oxidative degradation, 77
- P**
- Polyethylene/polypropylene (PE/PP)
 - blend analysis
 - aim, 54
 - CRYSTAF
 - aim, 54
 - CRYSTAF analysis, 55–57
 - DSC analysis, 53, 55, 56
 - equipment, 54
 - HDPE and LDPE, 56–59
 - materials, 54
 - preparatory investigations, 54–55
 - CRYSTAF analysis, 55–57
 - DSC analysis, 53, 55, 56
 - equipment, 54
 - HDPE and LDPE, 56–59
 - HT-HPLC
 - ethyleneglycol monobutylether (EGMBE)-TCB, 93
 - EVA copolymer separation, 93–95
 - high molar mass polymer recovery, 92
 - Hypercarb, 95
 - isocratic system, 91
 - mobile phase composition, 93, 94
 - Polymer Char SGIC 2D instrument, 93
 - polymer laboratories instrument, 92–93
 - sample preparation and injection, 92
 - materials, 54
 - preparatory investigations, 54–55
 - Polymer Char SGIC 2D instrument, 93
- Polyolefins
- advantages, 2
 - analytical methods
 - ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy, 6
 - crystallization elution fractionation, 6
 - differential scanning calorimetry, 6
 - drawbacks, 6
 - FTIR spectroscopy, 6
 - HT-TGIC, 7
 - Hypercarb stationary phase, 7
 - HyperDSC, 7
 - liquid chromatography, 7
 - MMD and CCD, 5, 7
 - SCALLS, 6
 - TREF and CRYSTAF, 5–6
 - future aspects, 173–174
 - molecular heterogeneity
 - chain order disruption, 5
 - configurational isomerism, 2
 - high density polyethylene, 2
 - isotactic polypropylene, 3, 4
 - LLDPE molecular population, 3, 4
 - long chain branching, 3
 - MMD and CCD curve, 3, 4
 - short chain branching, 3
 - syndiotactic polypropylene, 3, 4
 - Ziegler catalyst, 3
 - properties, 1
- S**
- Size exclusion chromatography (SEC)
 - branched UHM PEs, HT-AF4, 155
 - FFF, 155
 - FTIR analysis
 - LLDPE, 83
 - TREF fractionation, IPCs, 30–35
 - multidetector SEC (*see* Multidetector size exclusion chromatography)
 - TREF advantages, 122
 - TREF approach, 19, 20
 - Solution crystallization analysis by laser light scattering (SCALLS), 6
 - Solvent gradient interaction chromatography (SGIC)
 - 1-alkene copolymers analysis
 - aim and materials, 107, 108
 - equipment, 107
 - measurement and evaluation, 109–113

- Solvent gradient interaction chromatography (SGIC) (*cont.*)
preparatory investigations, 108
HT-HPLC (*see* High temperature-high performance liquid chromatography (HT-HPLC))
limitations, 111
- T**
- Temperature gradient interaction chromatography
ethylene-octene copolymer separation
aim, 113, 115
equipment, 116
experimental set-up, 112, 114
materials, 115–116
measurement and evaluation, 117–118
mechanism, 112–114
preparatory investigations, 116
experimental variables, 115
- Temperature rising elution fractionation (TREF), 5–6
analytical and preparative scale, 12
block composition, 15
block index methodology, 18
chain folding, 17
column supports, 12
copolymer molecules, 17–18
cross-fractionation techniques, 19–21
crystallization, 12–13
dissolution/elution
crystallizability, 15
ethylene copolymers, 15–16
IR detector, 16, 17
monitoring, 15
 α -olefin content, 15
soluble fraction, 13
solvent flow rate, 13
temperatures, 12
- EO copolymers (*see* Ethylene-octene (EO) copolymers)
- EP copolymerization, 18–19
equipment, 38–39
- Flory–Huggins statistical thermodynamic theory, 12
- FTIR/NMR, 16
- high boiling point solvents, 12
- hybrid 3D-SEC-TREF system 2, 20
- impact polypropylene copolymers (*see* Impact polypropylene copolymers (IPCs))
instruments, 14, 15
molar mass fractionation, 19
Raman technique, LAM mode, 17
scanning calorimetry, 16, 17
SEC-TREF approach, 19, 20
size exclusion chromatography, 16, 17
thermo-oxidative degradation
compositional heterogeneity, 40–41
degraded bulk samples, 41–42
degraded samples, 42–46
non-degraded samples, 39–41
tacticity distribution, 18
TREF-SEC approach, 19, 20
X-ray diffraction, 16, 17
- Thermal field-flow fractionation (ThF3), 147
- Thermo-oxidative degradation, HT-AF4
aim, 162
equipments, 162–163
initiation reaction, 161
materials, 162
measurement and evaluation, 163–171
propagation reactions, 161
termination reactions, 161
- Thermo-oxidatively degraded polypropylene
accelerated oven ageing, 36, 38
aim, 36
initiation reaction, 35–36
polymers, 36, 37
propagation reactions, 36
TREF fractionation
compositional heterogeneity, 40–41
degraded samples, 41–46
non-degraded samples, 39–41
- Two-dimensional liquid chromatography
automated cross-fractionation instrument, 119
automatic TREF-SEC instrument, 119
EPDM sample, TGIC-SEC analysis of, 119, 120
- EVA copolymer analysis
aim, 126
equipment, 126–127
materials, 126
measurement and evaluation, 127–129
preliminary investigations, 127
- Hypercarb and 1-decanol-TCB, 119
- IPC analysis
aim, 130
components, 129
equipment, 131–132
materials, 130
measurement and evaluation, 134–142
MMD and CCD, 129, 130
preliminary investigations, 132–134

-
- two-step, two-reactor process, 129
 - polypropylene analysis, tacticity and molar mass
 - aim, 122
 - equipment, 122–123
 - materials, 122
 - measurement and evaluation, 123–126
 - preliminary investigations, 123
 - separation of EO copolymers, 119, 121
 - separation principles, 121–122
 - TCB utilization, 121
 - TREF-SEC, advantages, 122