

**Phase Behavior of Polycaprolactone in Dimethyl Ether,  
Dimethyl Ether + carbondioxide,  
HCFC-22, HCFC-22 + Carbondioxide**

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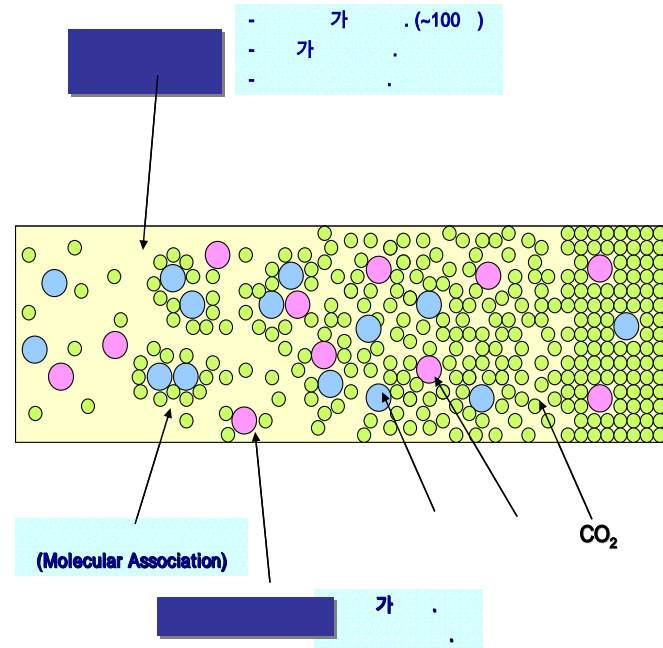
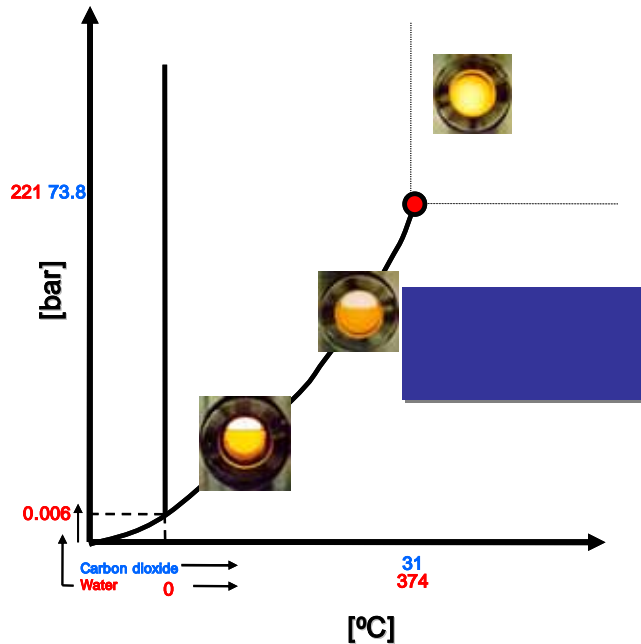
# *Objectives*

**The phase behavior of PCL in DME, DME+CO<sub>2</sub>,  
HCFC-22, HCFC-22+CO<sub>2</sub>**

**CO<sub>2</sub> could be used as an anti-solvent, and the cloud  
point of PS and PCL could be controlled by changing the  
concentration of CO<sub>2</sub>**

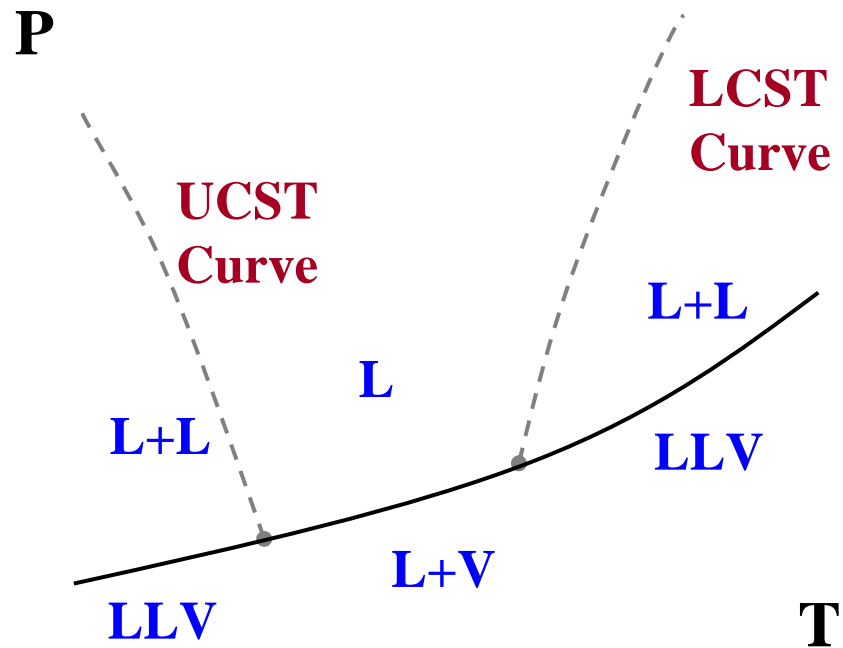


# *Introduction – what is the supercritical fluid?*



# *Phase Diagram of Polymer-Solvent*

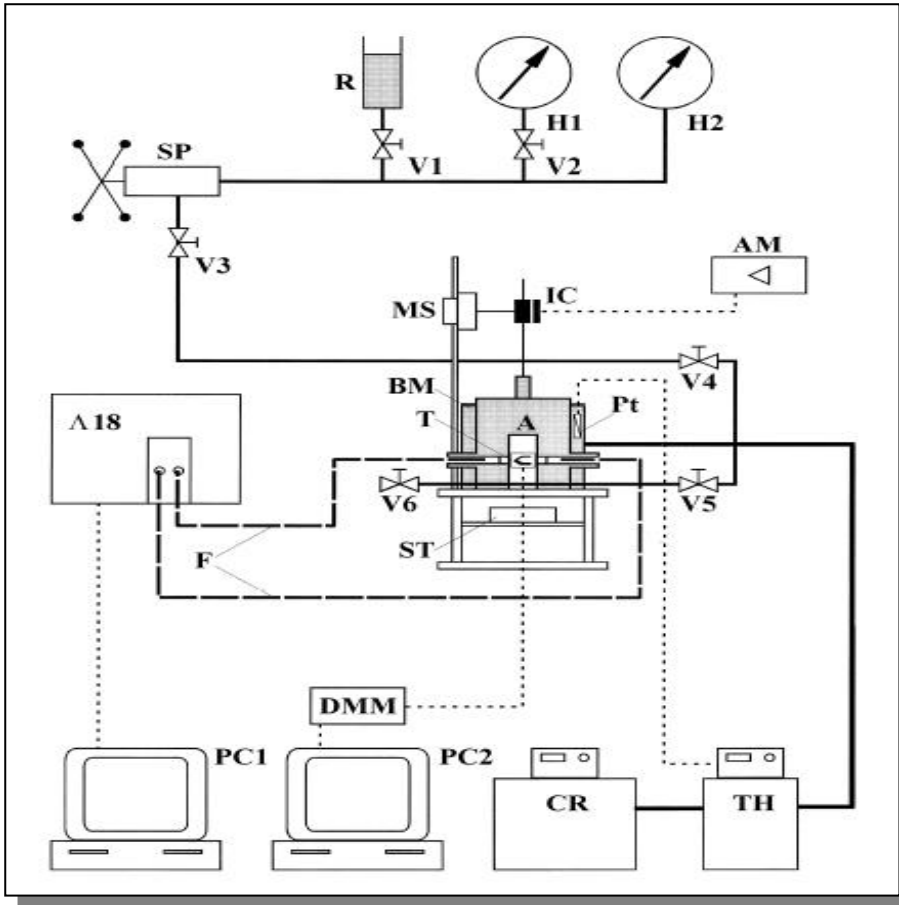
- 1) The large molecular size differences between a polymer and an organic solvent induce the complicated phase behaviors
- 2) In the vicinity of the solvent critical temperature ( $T_c$ ), a homogeneous polymer solution can split into polymer-rich phase and solvent-rich phase. (LCST behavior)



*Fig. 1. Phase behavior of polymer-solvent*



# Static method



## Advantage

easy to make equilibrium state  
no clogging  
a small leakage available

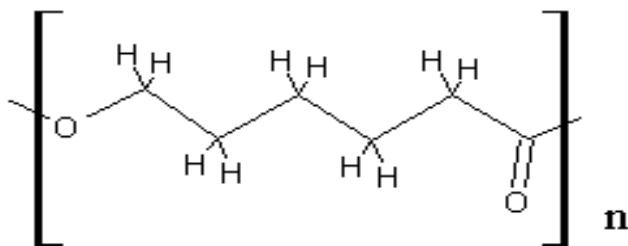
## Disadvantage

fixed path length  
- cannot measure the high solubility of solution  
high cost

*Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of static method reactor*



# *Experimental Materials - Polycarprolacton*



*Table. Physical properties of solvents and polymers*

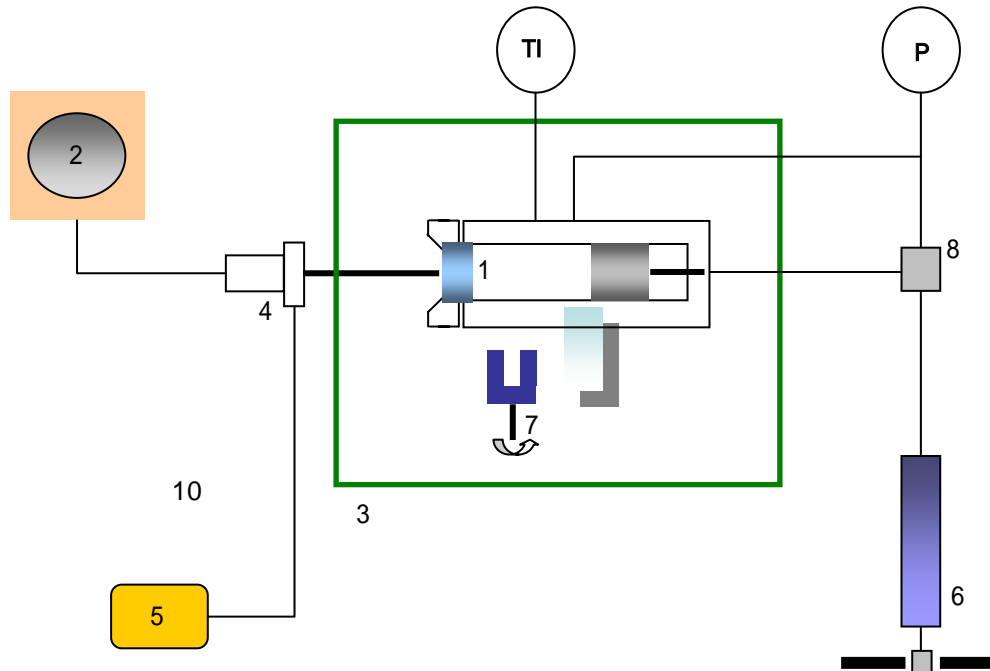
<i>Solvent</i>	<i>M.wt</i>	<i>Tc(K)</i>	<i>Pc(MPa)</i>	<i>Company</i>
<i>Dimethylether</i>	<i>46.06</i>	<i>400.00</i>	<i>5.24</i>	<i>Aldrich Co.</i>
<i>Chlorodifluoromethane</i>	<i>84.46</i>	<i>369.30</i>	<i>4.97</i>	<i>Aldrich Co.</i>

<i>Polymer</i>	<i>M.wt</i>	<i>Tm(K)</i>	<i>Company</i>
<i>Polycarprolacton</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>331.15 – 333.15</i>	<i>Aldrich Co.</i>



# *Experimental Apparatus*



- (1) variable-volume view cell; (2) monitor; (3) air oven; (4) CCD camera;  
(5) halogen light source; (6) pressure generator; (7) magnetic stirrer;  
(8) fluid transport line

***Fig. 3. Schematic diagram of high-pressure variable-volume view cell***

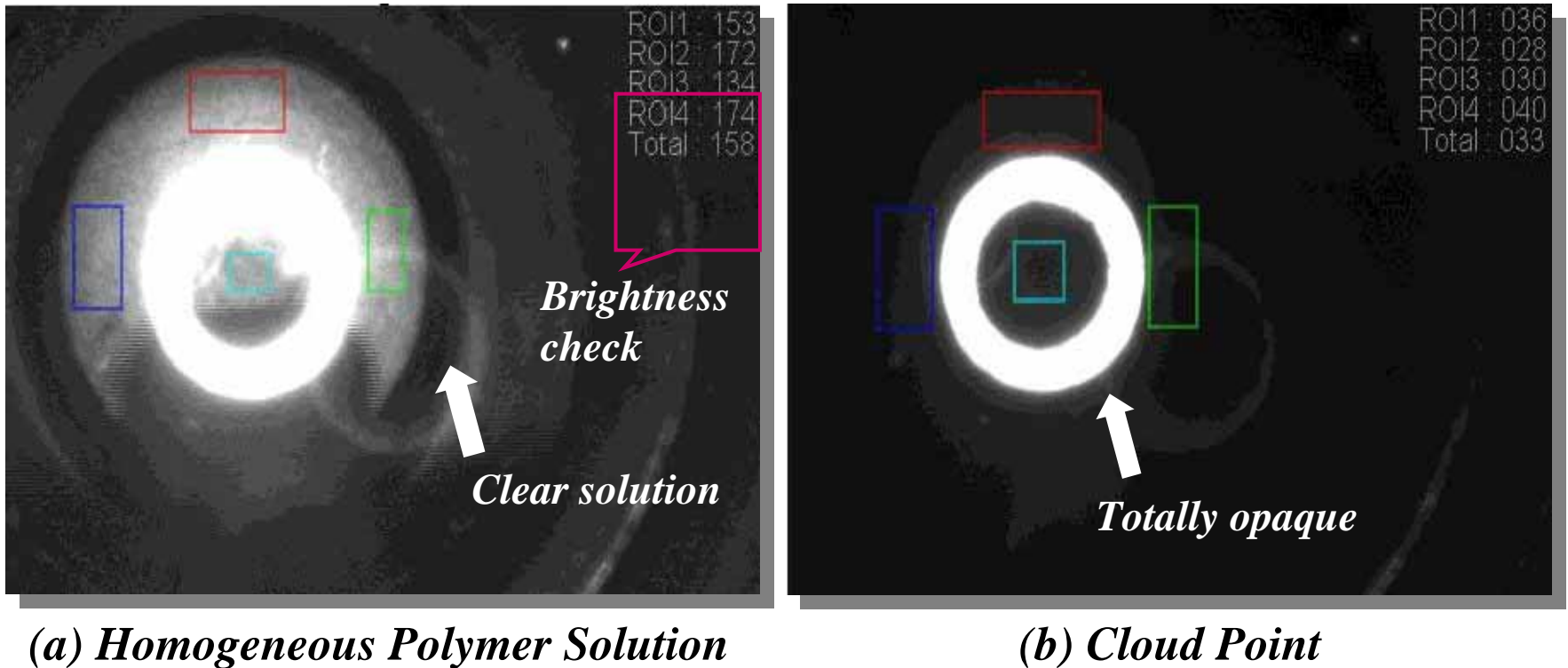
# *Experimental Apparatus*



*Fig. 4. View of experimental variable volume view cell*



# Investigation of *LCST* Curve

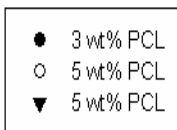
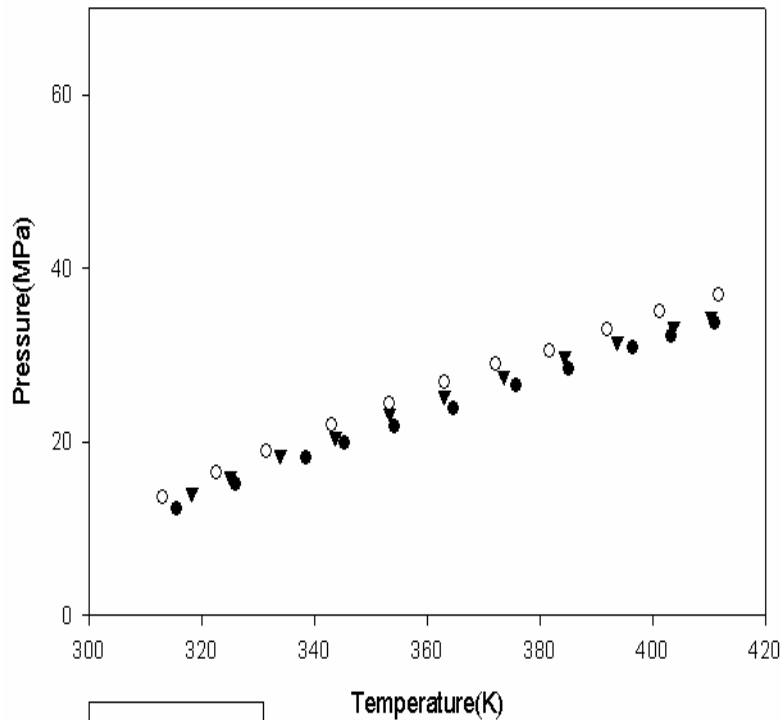


*Fig. 5. Visual Determination of L-LL Phase Transition*

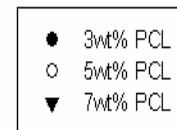
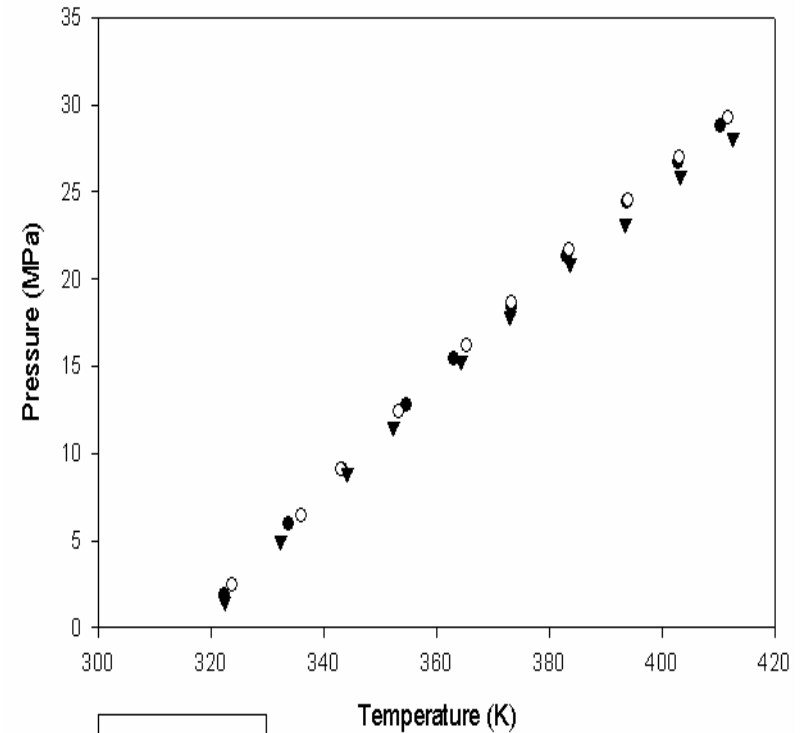
# Results

## Polycaprolactone + Dimethyl Ether, Polycaprolactone + HCFC-22

PCL(M<sub>w</sub>=100,000) + DME



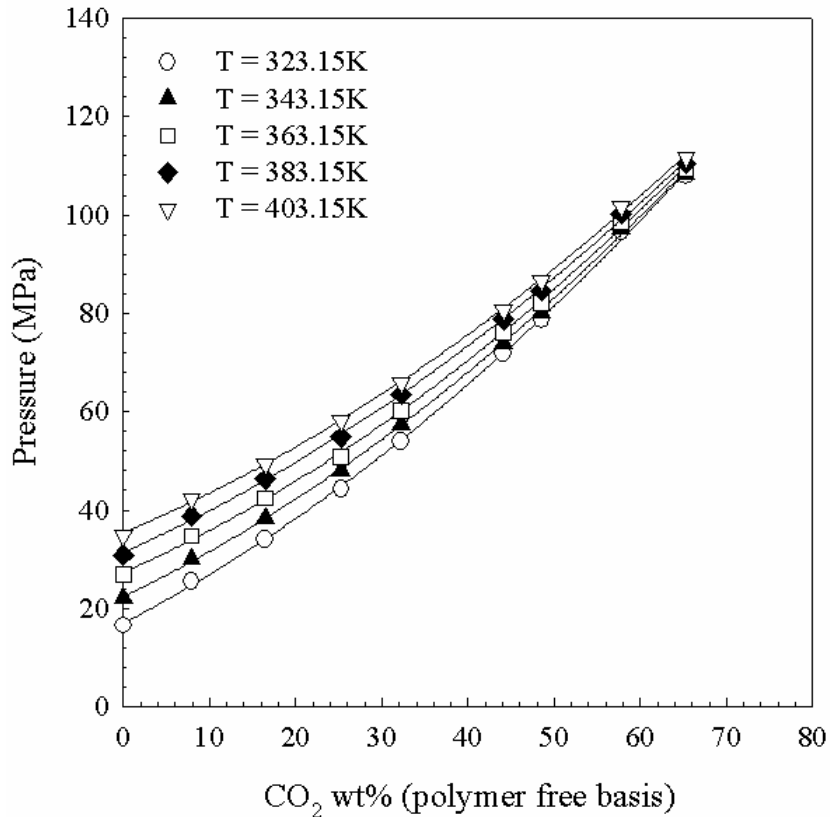
PCL(M<sub>w</sub> =100,000) + HCFC-22



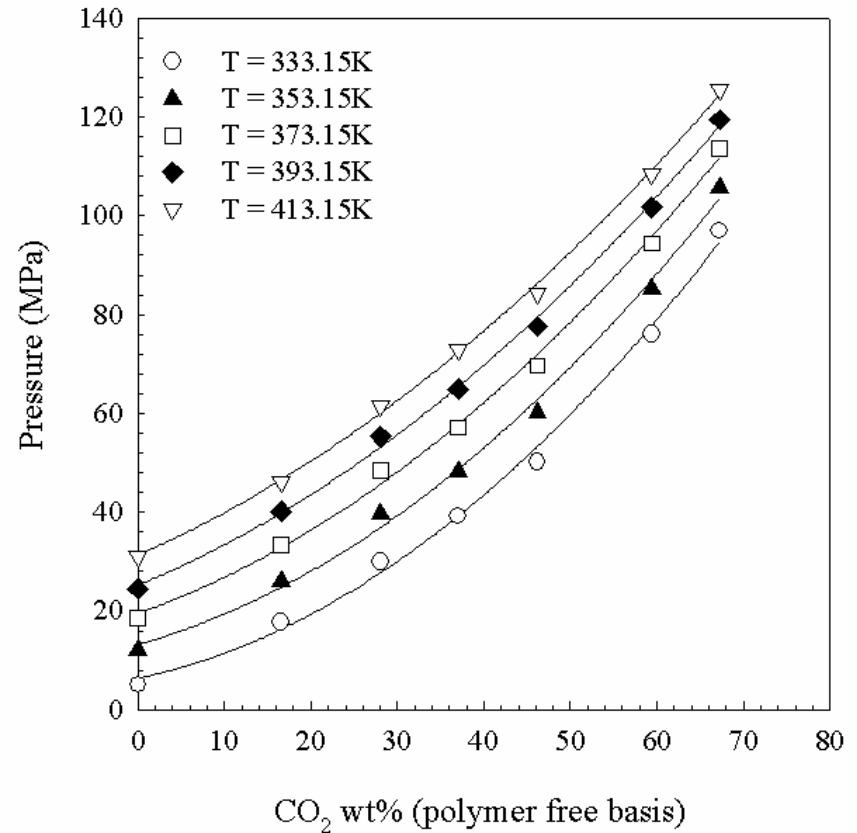
# Results

## PCL + DME + CO<sub>2</sub>, PCL + HCFC-22 + CO<sub>2</sub>

### PCL(Mw=100,000) + DME + CO<sub>2</sub>



### PCL(Mw=100,000) + HCFC-22 + CO<sub>2</sub>



# ***Concluding Remarks***

**Using variable volume view cell, visual investigation of L-LL coexistence curve was performed for polymer-solvent system.**

**The correlated results are in good agreements with the experimental data.**

**The molecular weight of the solvent was increased, the LCST phase behavior was observed**

**CO<sub>2</sub> could be used as an anti-solvent, and the cloud point of PCL could be controlled by changing the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub>**

