

Phosphite Antioxidant Kinetics and in-Polymer Performance: PART 2

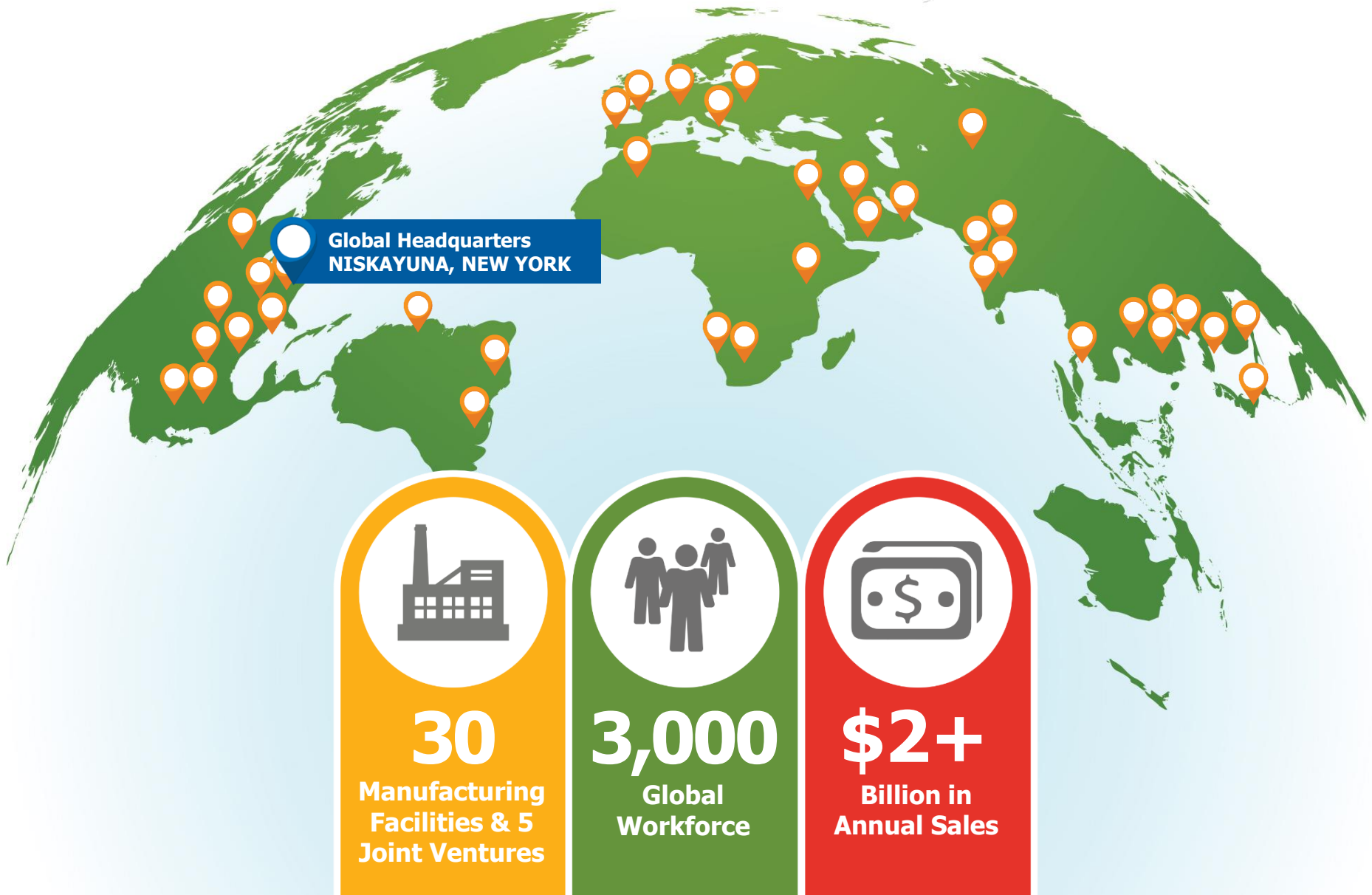
Dr. Hayder Zahalka*, Dr. Jonathan Byrne, Dr. Jianguo Zhou, Dr. Jonathan Hill

Global Technology- Polymer Additives

Agenda

- SI Group Overview
- Solid Phosphite Kinetics
- In-Polymer Performance
- Summary & Conclusions

Our Global Reach





**POLYMER
ADDITIVES**



**RUBBER
&
ADHESIVE
SPECIALTIES**



**CHEMICAL
INTERMEDIATES**



**FUEL &
LUBRICANTS**



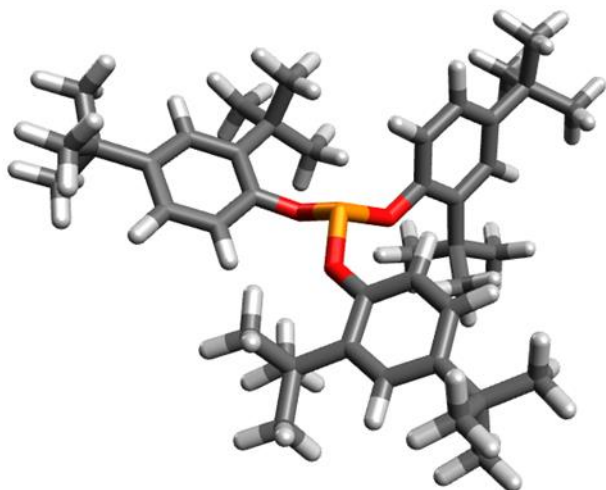
**OILFIELD
SOLUTIONS**

STRATEGIC
market focus

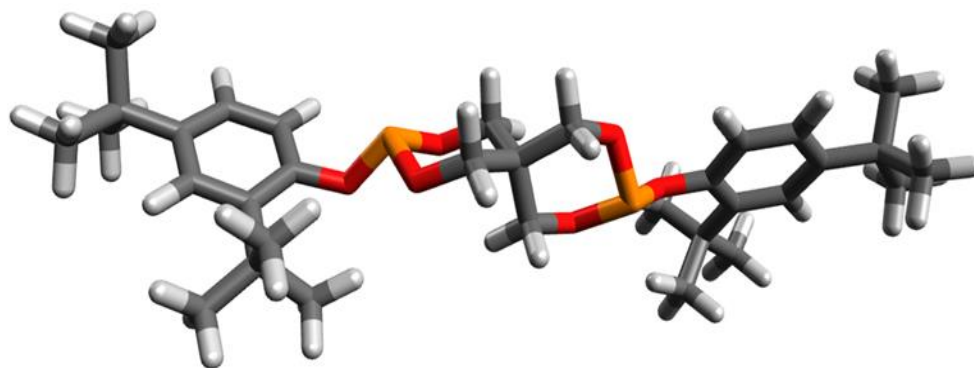
ACCELERATES
access to
technology

LEVERAGING
backward integration
capabilities

Model Studies: Solid Phosphites



ALKANOX® 240

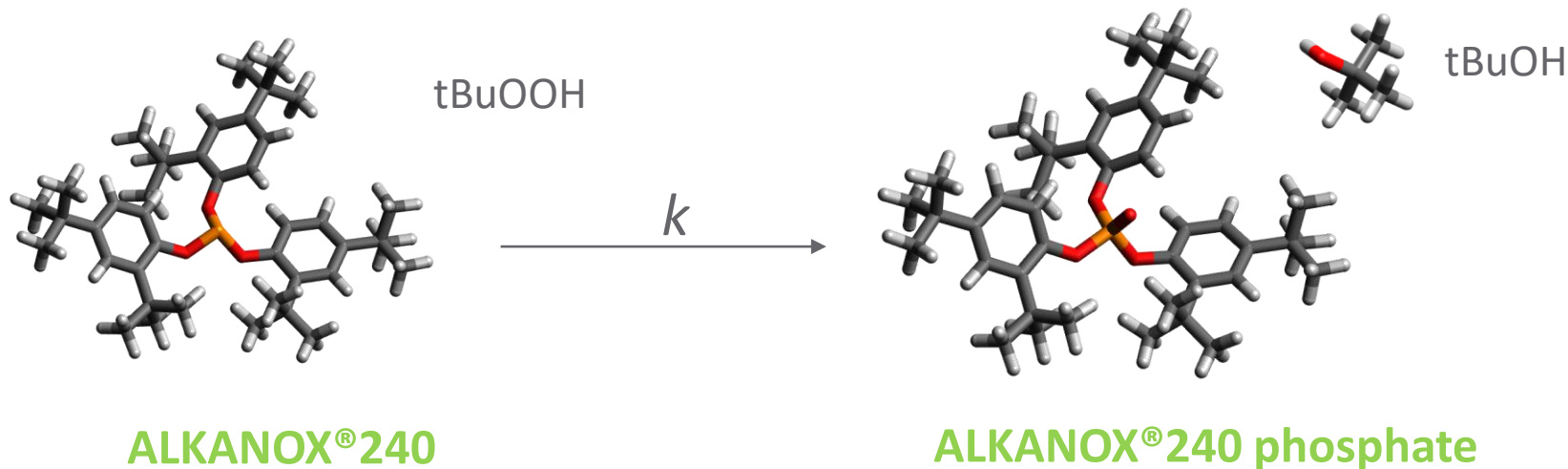


ULTRANOX® 626

ULTRANOX® 626

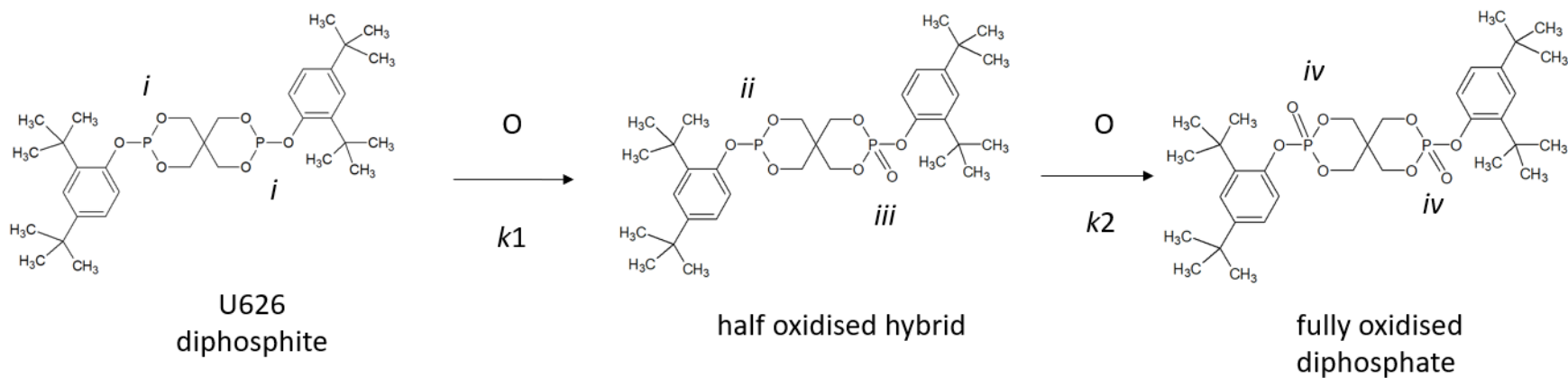
ALKANOX® 240 Oxidation: Model Study

- Second order elementary bimolecular reaction
- $rate = k[P][tBuOOH]$



ULTRANOX® 626 Kinetics

- React ULTRANOX® 626 with tBuOOH, measuring concentrations of all species over time.
- Calculate rate constants k_1 and k_2 by fitting measured NMR data to a sequential oxidation model.

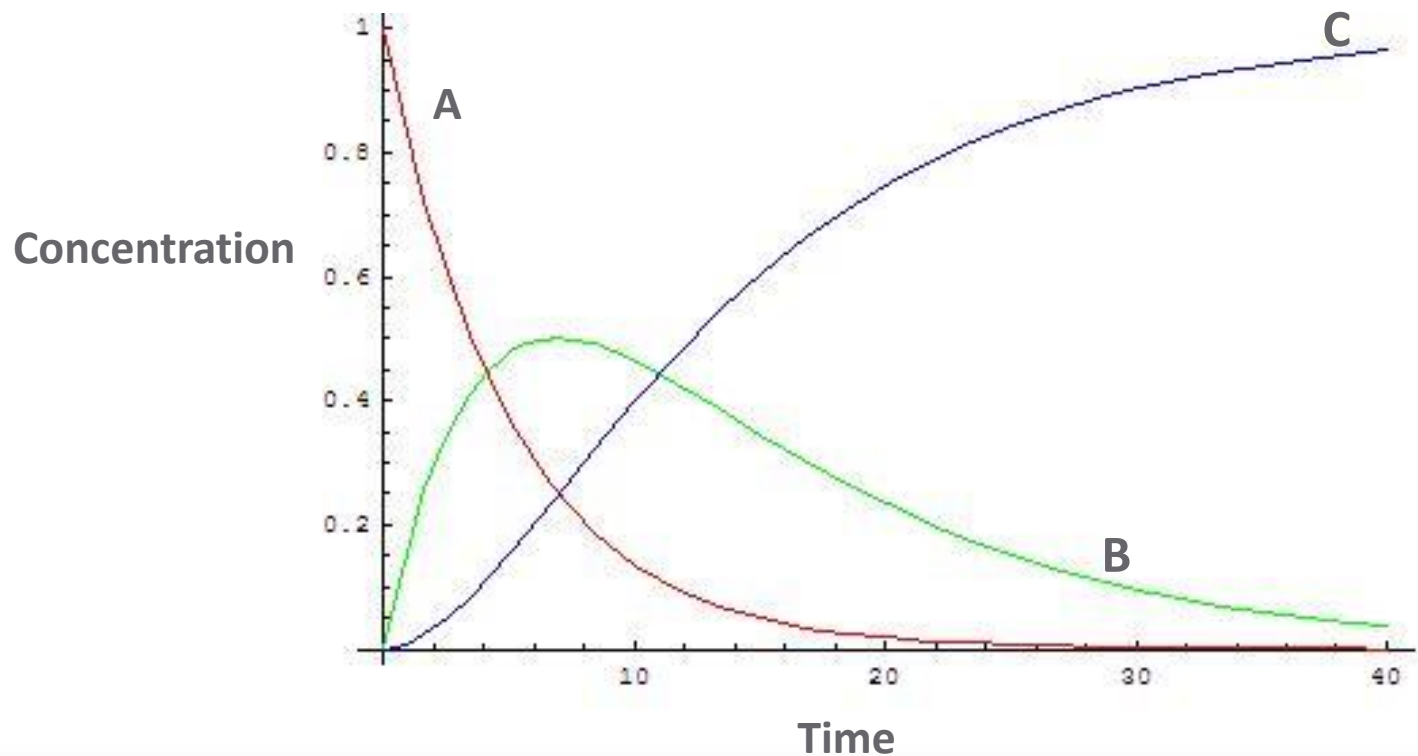


$$-\frac{d[\text{U626}]}{dt} = k_1 [\text{U626}] [\text{TBHP}]$$

$$-\frac{d[\text{hybrid}]}{dt} = k_2 [\text{hybrid}] [\text{TBHP}]$$

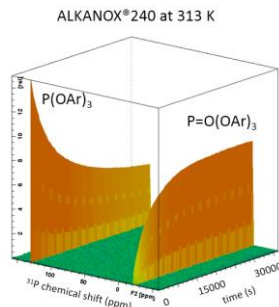
Consecutive Reaction

- Consecutive reaction



Reaction Monitoring by ^{31}P NMR

- Bruker AVANCE III 400 MHz spectrometer.
- 1D ^{31}P spectrum acquired every 300 s (5 mins). Total experiment time between 2 – 8 hours.
- Concentrations of phosphite(s) and tBuOOH were chosen to provide suitable reaction rates.



Phosphites investigated:

ALKANOX®240

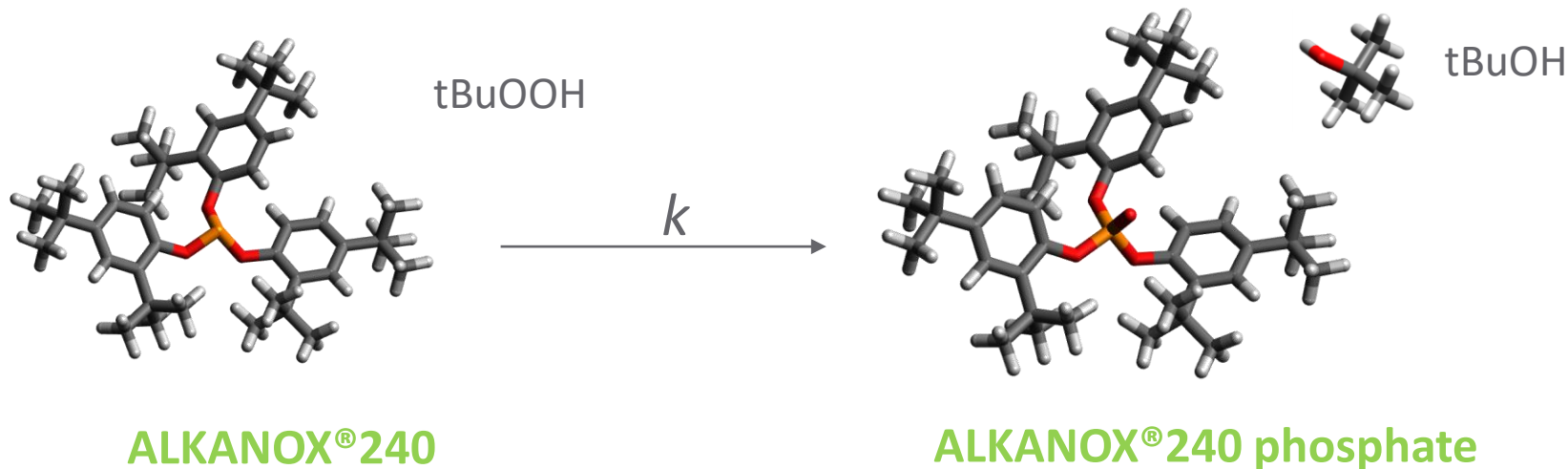
ULTRANOX®626

- Reacted with tBuOOH in CDCl_3 at a range of temperatures between 25 and 40 °C
- Reaction monitored by ^{31}P NMR, with care taken to provide quantitative results (“qNMR”)
- Peak areas were converted to concentrations using measured masses and volumes added to reaction mixture.

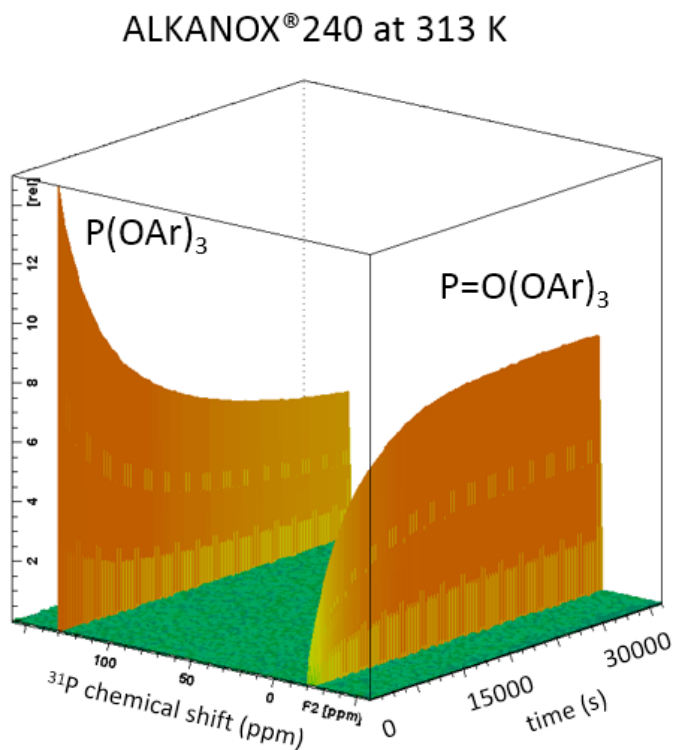


ALKANOX® 240 Oxidation: Model Study

- Second order elementary bimolecular reaction
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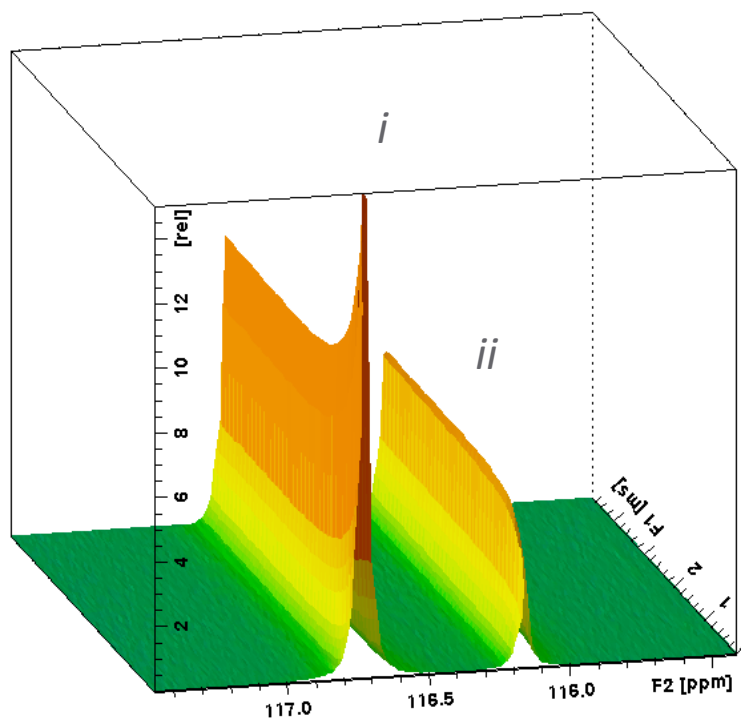


ALKANOX® 240 AT 313 K

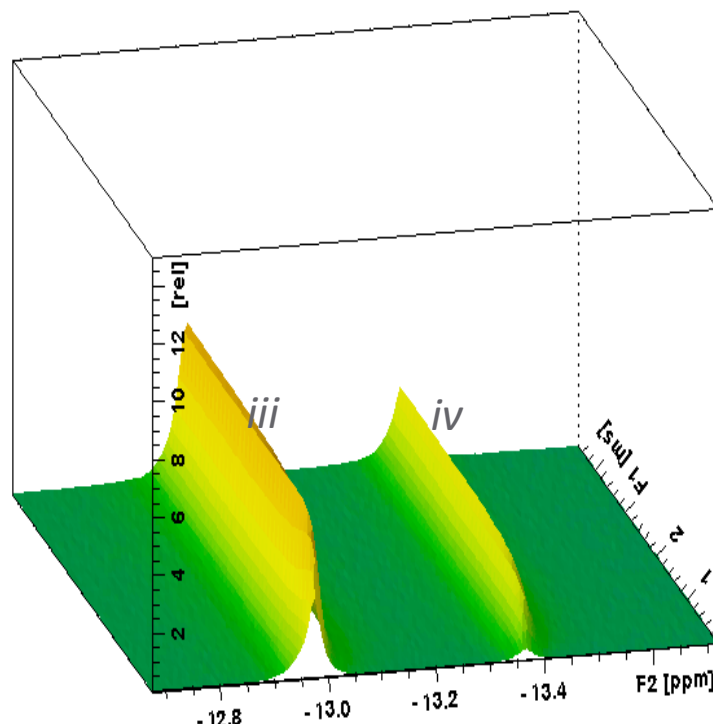


$$k = 3.64 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

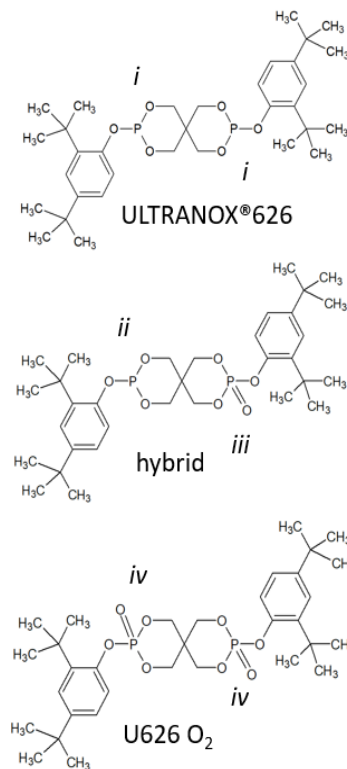
ULTRANOX®626 AT 313 K



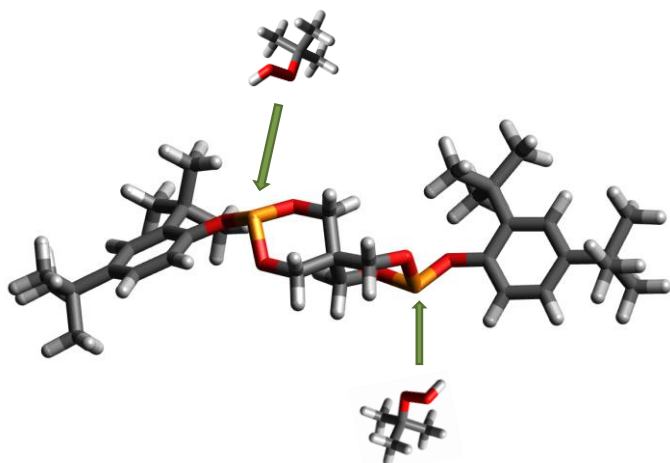
$$k_1 = 29.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



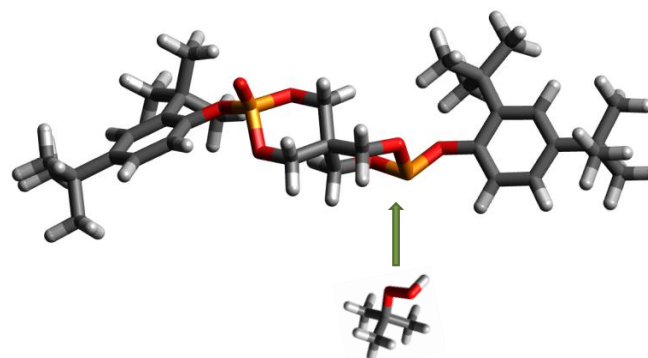
$$k_2 = 11.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



DISCUSSION: U626 k_1 vs k_2 reactivity



ULTRANOX® 626 k_1



ULTRANOX® 626 k_2

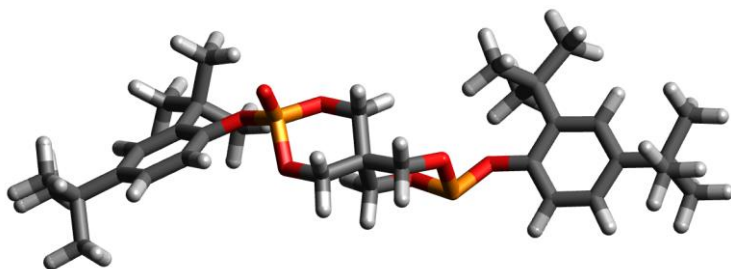
k at 313 K

29.4

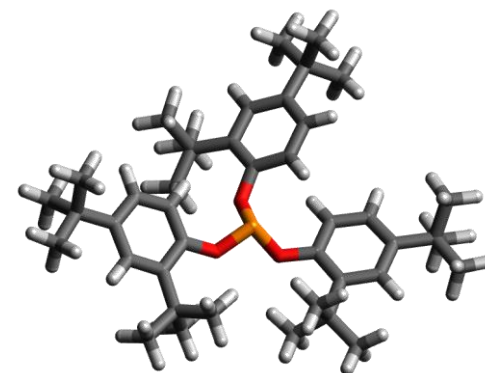
11.8

units $10^{-3} \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

DISCUSSION: Triaryl vs Aryl-Alkyl



ULTRANOX® 626 k_1



ULTRANOX® 626 k_2

ALKANOX® 240

k at 313 K	29.4	11.8	3.6
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units $10^{-3} \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$

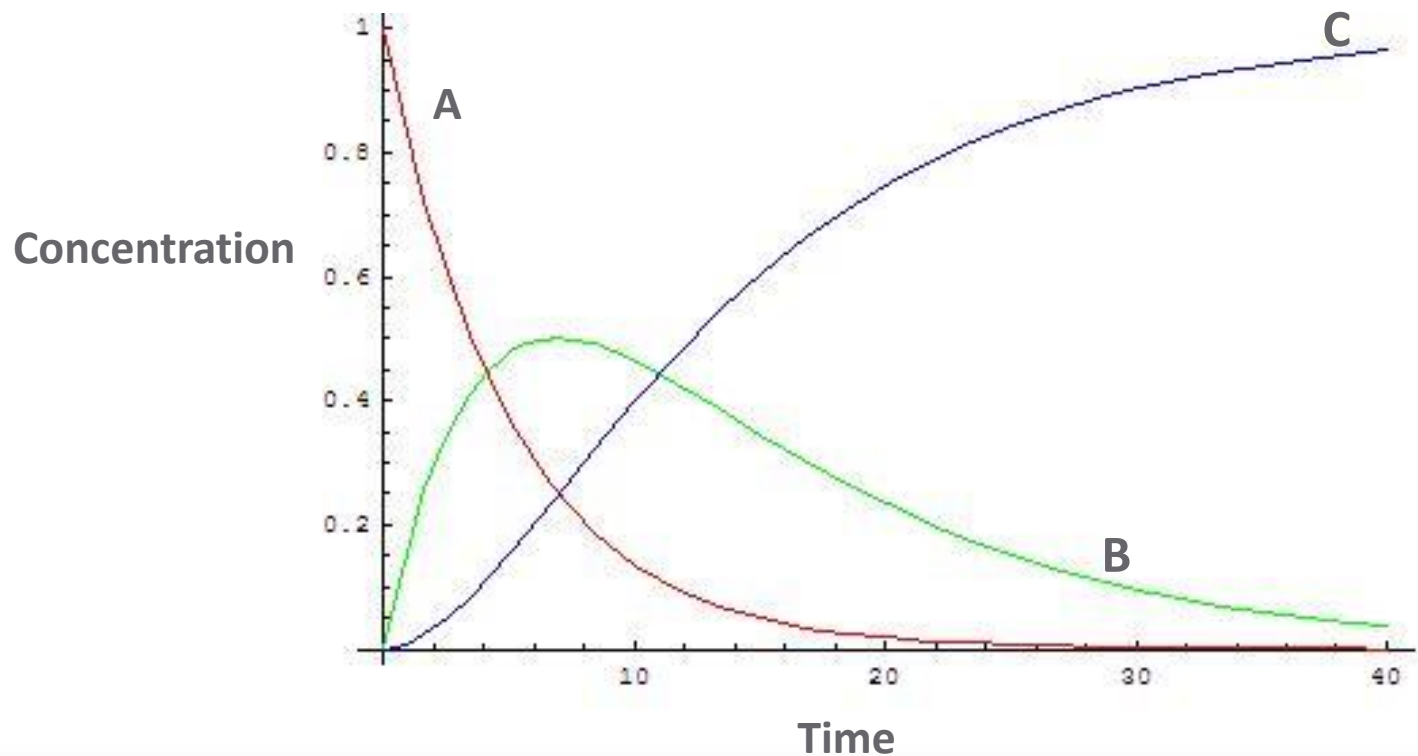
- Reactivity order is:
 $\text{U626 } k_1 > \text{U626 } k_2 > \text{A240}$

ULTRANOX® 626: High Performance Phosphite

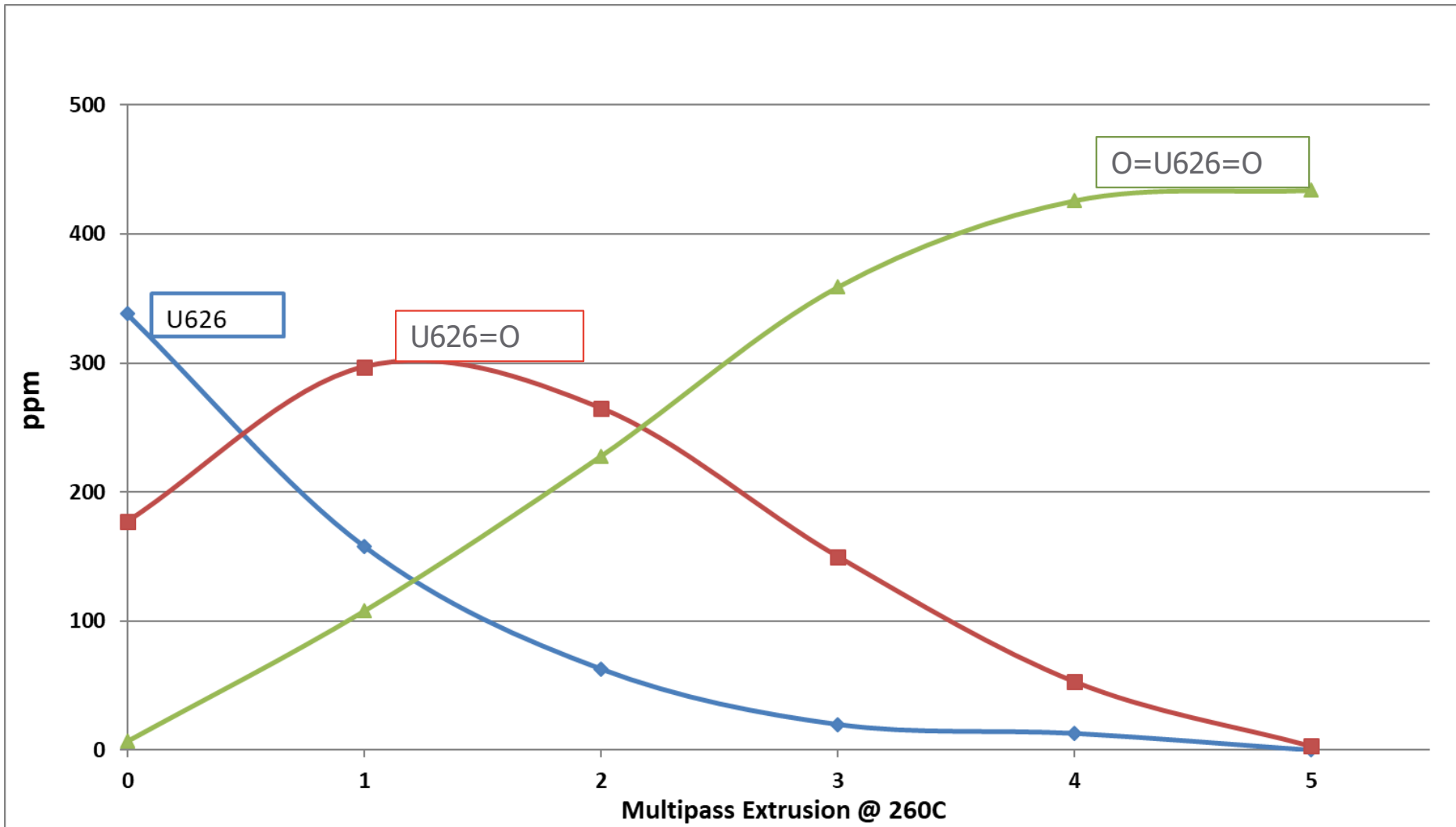
PP Homopolymer Multipass Extrusion @ 260C

Consecutive Reaction

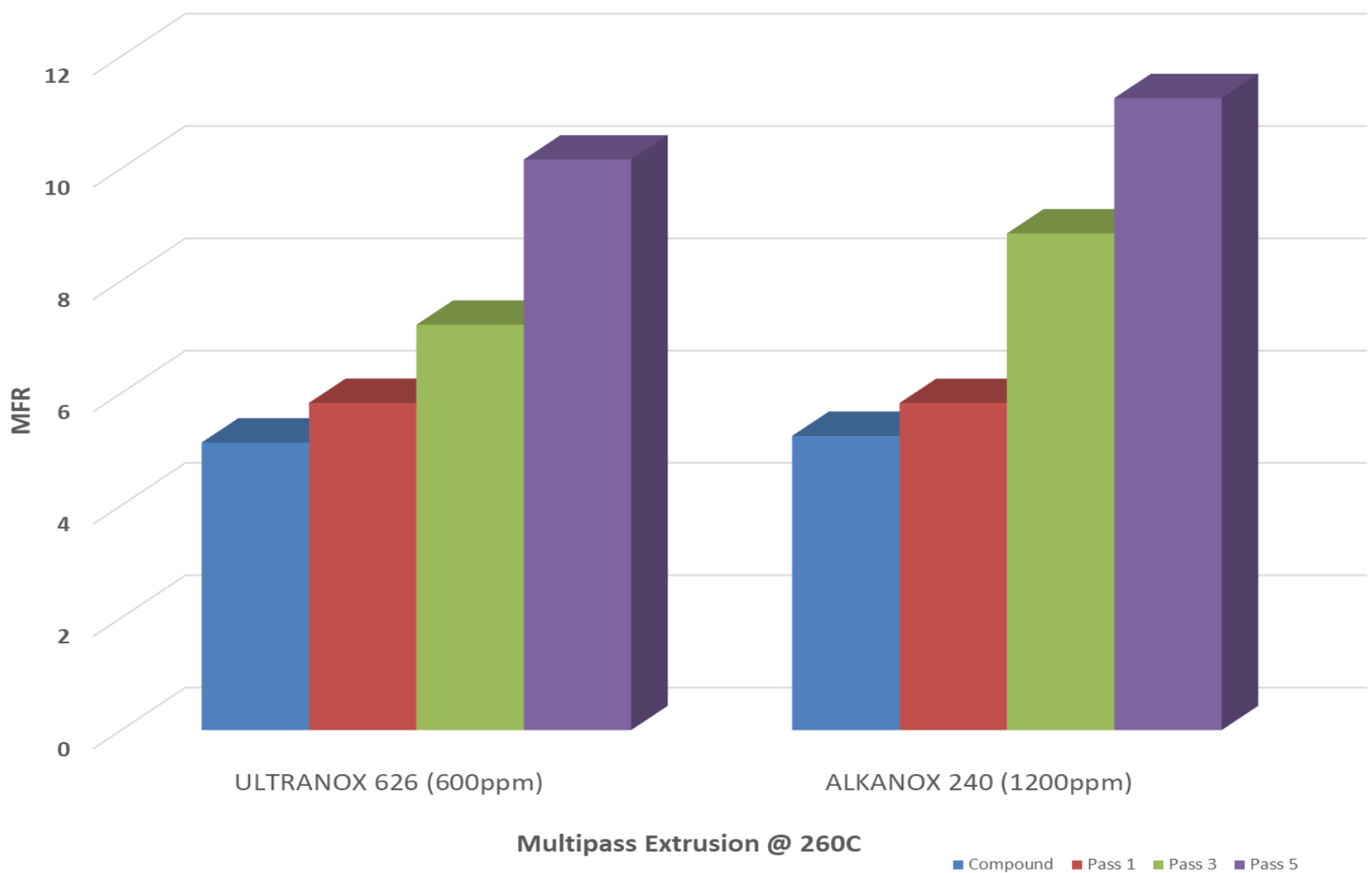
- Consecutive reaction



ULTRANOX® 626: PP Multipass Extrusion



MFR Comparison: PP Multipass Extrusion

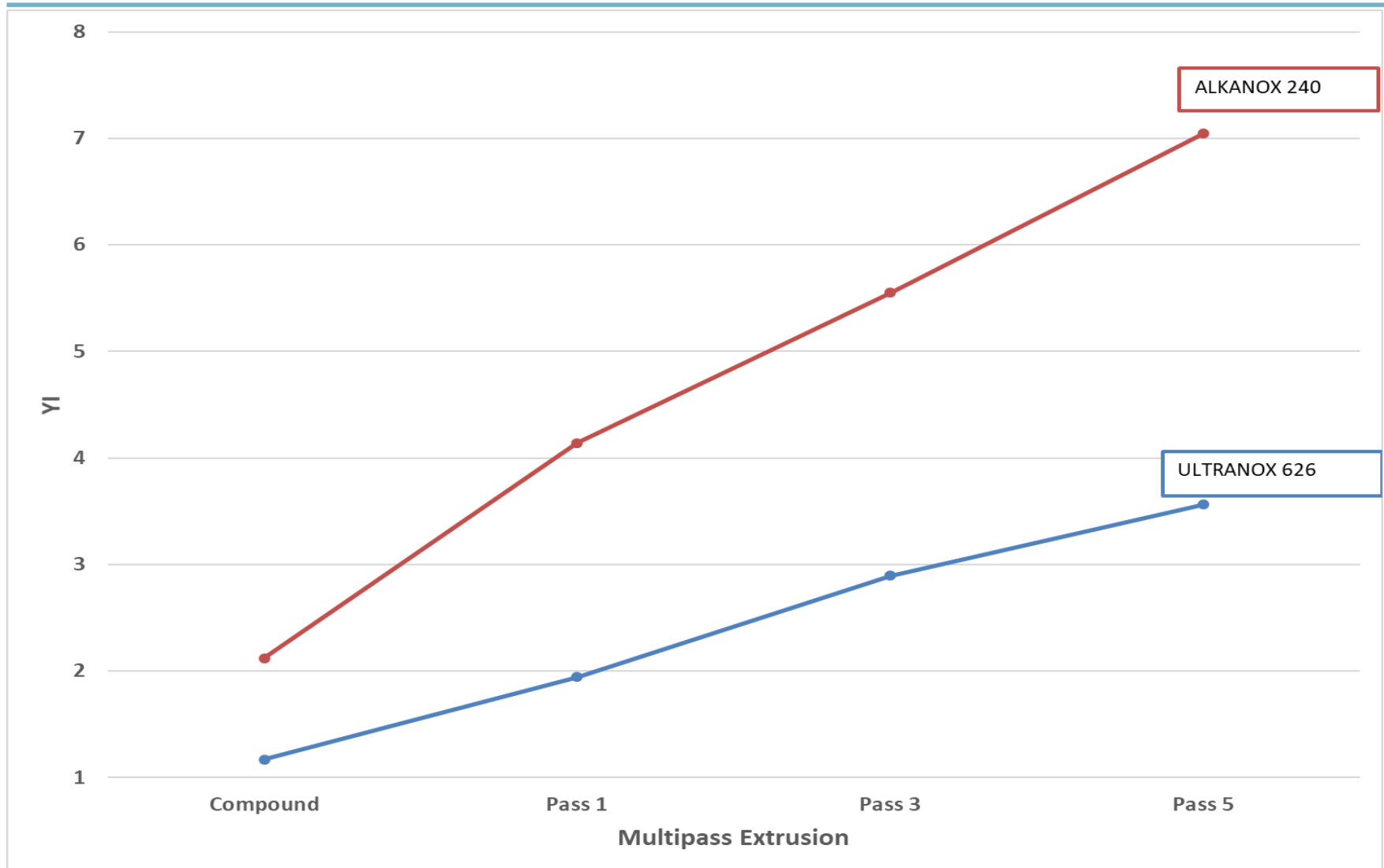


formulations contain 900ppm ANOX 20 + AN

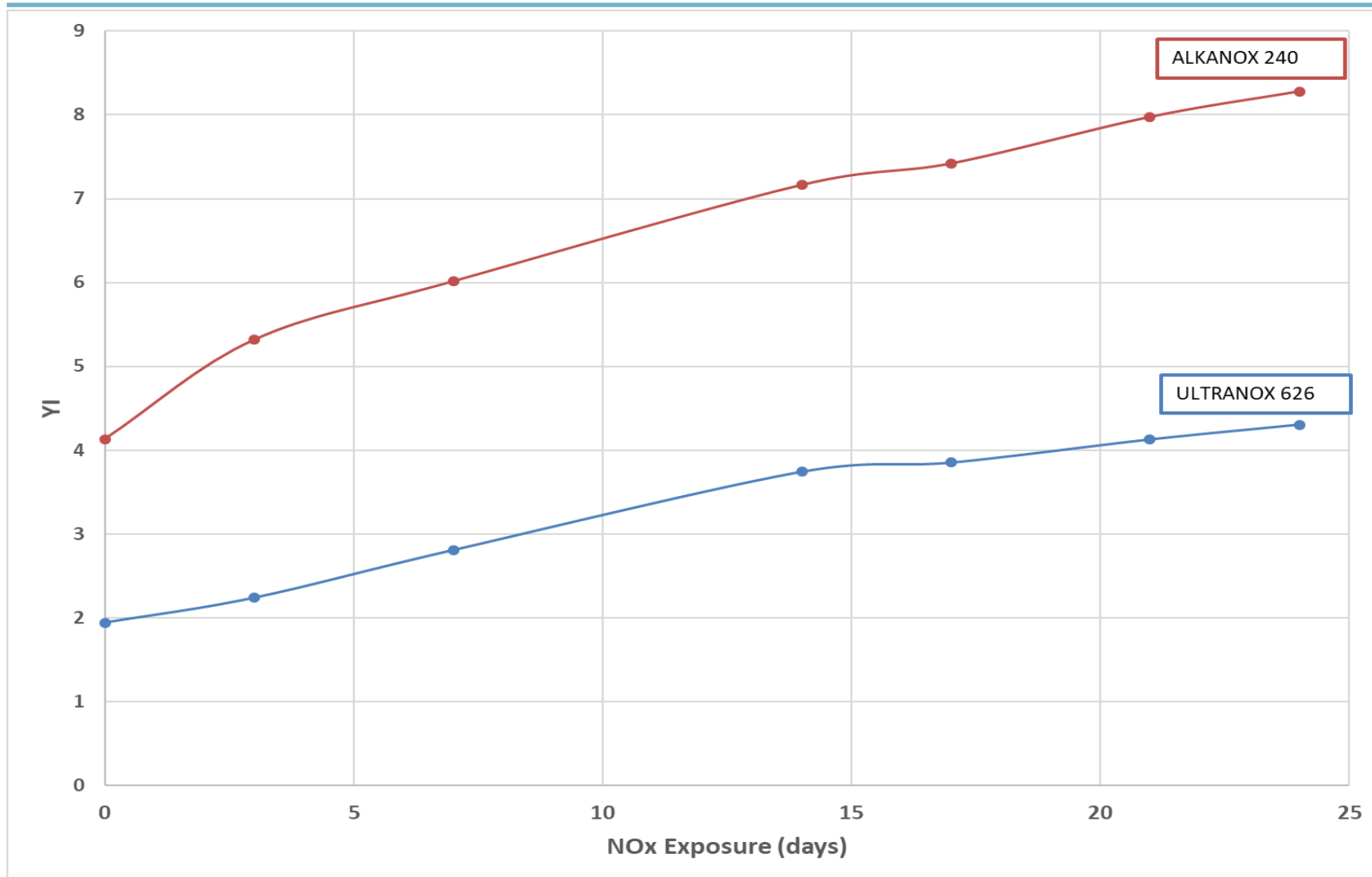
Multipass Extrusion @ 260C

■ Compound ■ Pass 1 ■ Pass 3 ■ Pass 5

YI Comparison: PP Multipass Extrusion



YI Comparison: Gas-Fading



Summary & Conclusions

ULTRANOX® 626:

- High active phosphorous content
- Reacts 8X faster than ALKANOX® 240 at 313K
- Superior in-polymer performance compared with ALKANOX® 240 (AO-168 type phosphite) at half loading.
- Blends with other additives to create NDB with enhanced HR
- QC methods to quantify Phosphite/Phosphate in polymer
- Global supply network

THANK YOU!!

