

THE USE OF REACTIVE NONIONIC SURFACTANTS IN EMULSION POLYMERIZATION TO IMPROVE RESIN WATER RESISTANCE

INDORAMA
VENTURES





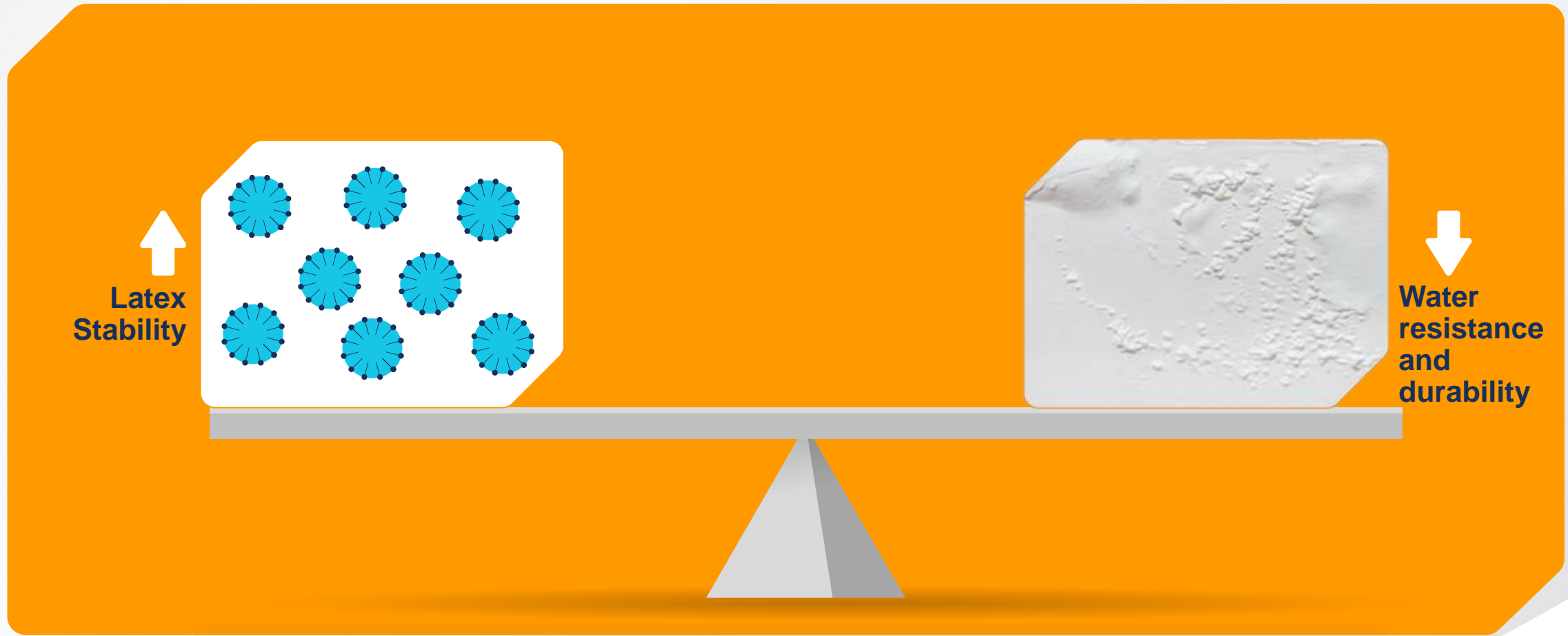
AGENDA



- 1 • Emulsion Polymerization Challenge
- 2 • Project's Goals
- 3 • Development of Reactive Surfactant
- 4 • Properties of Reactive Surfactant
- 5 • Emulsion Polymers and Characterization
- 6 • Wrap up
- 7 • Questions

EMULSION POLYMERIZATION CHALLENGE

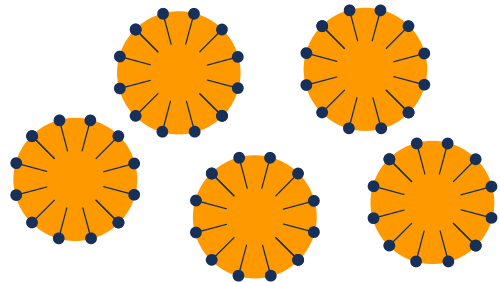
Balancing stability and performance with surfactants



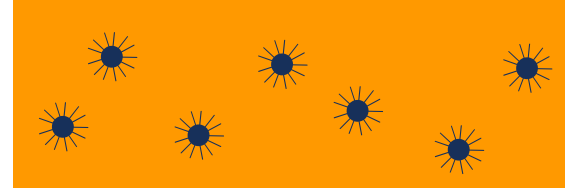


↑
WATER
DIFUSION

↑ Free Surfactant

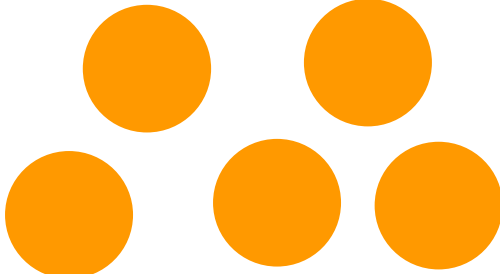


↓ Water Resistance



↓
WATER
DIFUSION

↓ Free Surfactant



↑ Water Resistance

Washed



How to improve water resistance?

Vanderhoff et. Al., J. Pol. Sci. 1973, 41, 155-174.

STRATEGY

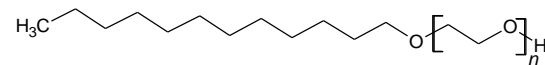


Surfactant
Migration

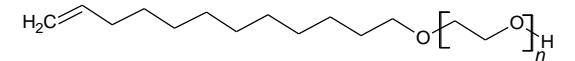


Water
Resistance

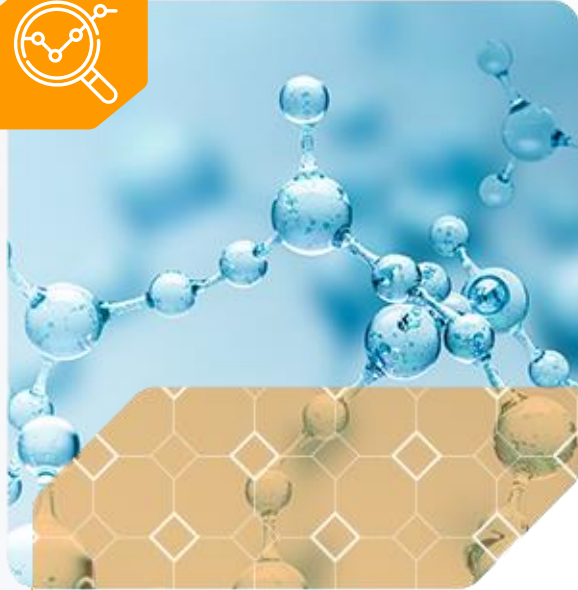
Conventional
Surfactants
(no reactive)



Reactive
Surfactants



GOALS



Develop a Reactive Surfactant for Emulsion Polymerization



Analyze the effect of different processes in the incorporation of the reactive surfactant



Evaluate the performance of the emulsions in architectural paint formulation



Choosing a starting point
**TO MINIMIZE
SURFACTANT
MIGRATION**

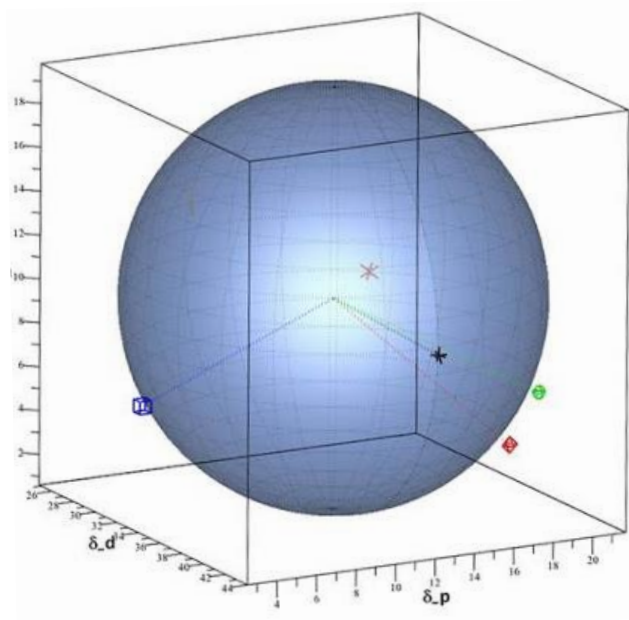
Which surfactant is more
incompatible with the matrix?

SURFACTANT COMPATIBILITY

Choosing a starting point to minimize surfactant migration

HANSEN SOLUBILITY PARAMETERS

$$Ra = \sqrt{4(\delta_{D \text{ Surfactant}} - \delta_{D \text{ Latex}})^2 + (\delta_{P \text{ Surfactant}} - \delta_{P \text{ Latex}})^2 + (\delta_{H \text{ Surfactant}} - \delta_{H \text{ Latex}})^2}$$



R₀: Radius of polymer's solubility sphere

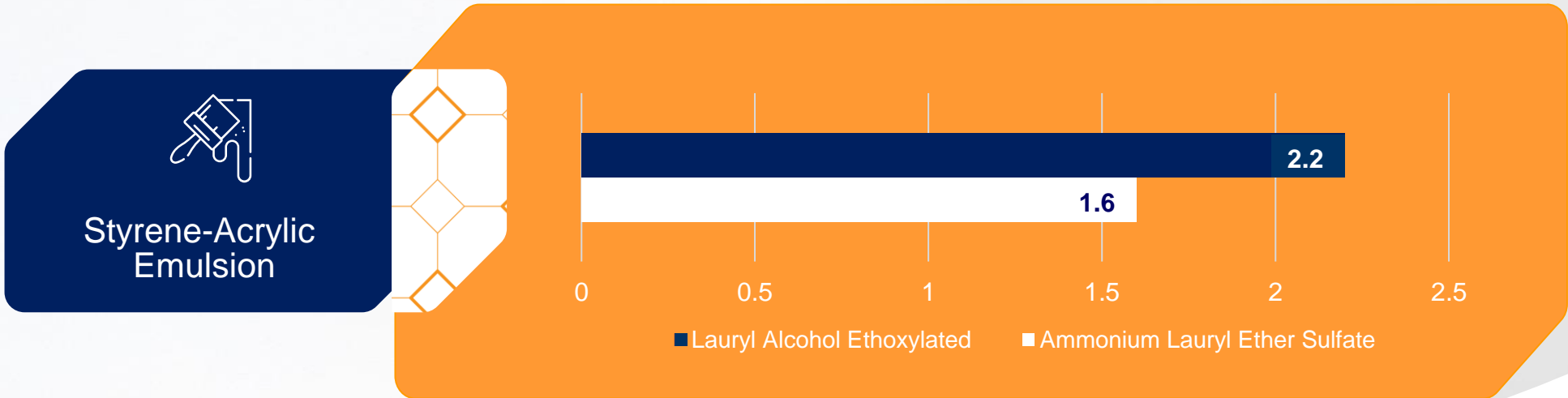
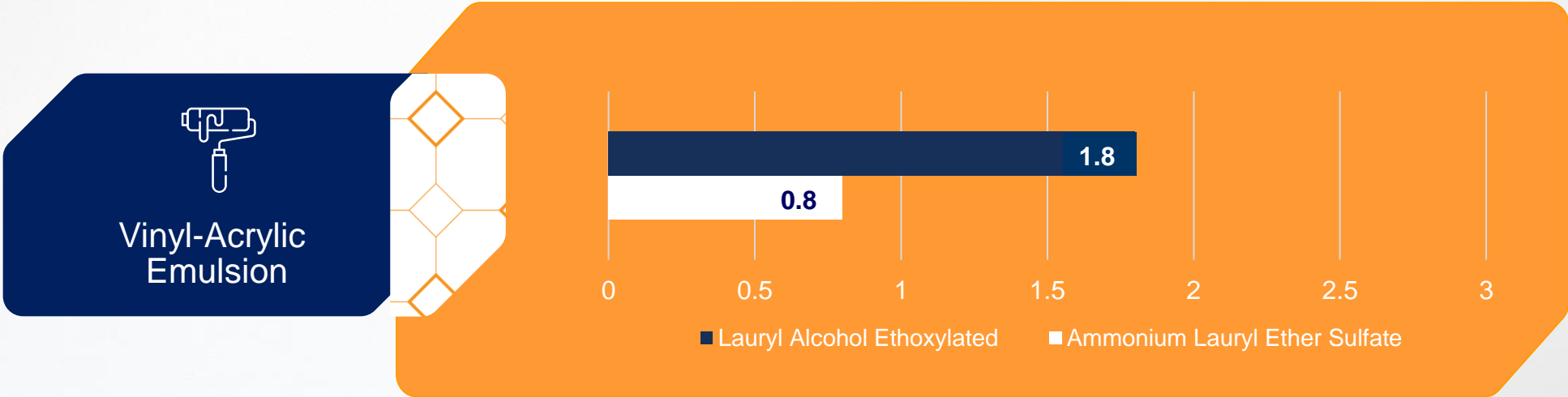
RED: R_a/R_0

RED: *Relative Energy Difference*

RED < 1

SURFACTANT COMPATIBILITY

Relative Energy Difference (RED)



SURFACTANT REACT N1



APE-free



Renewable



VOC \leq 5 g/L



Concentrated
Solids > 99 wt%



Liquid



HLB = 15



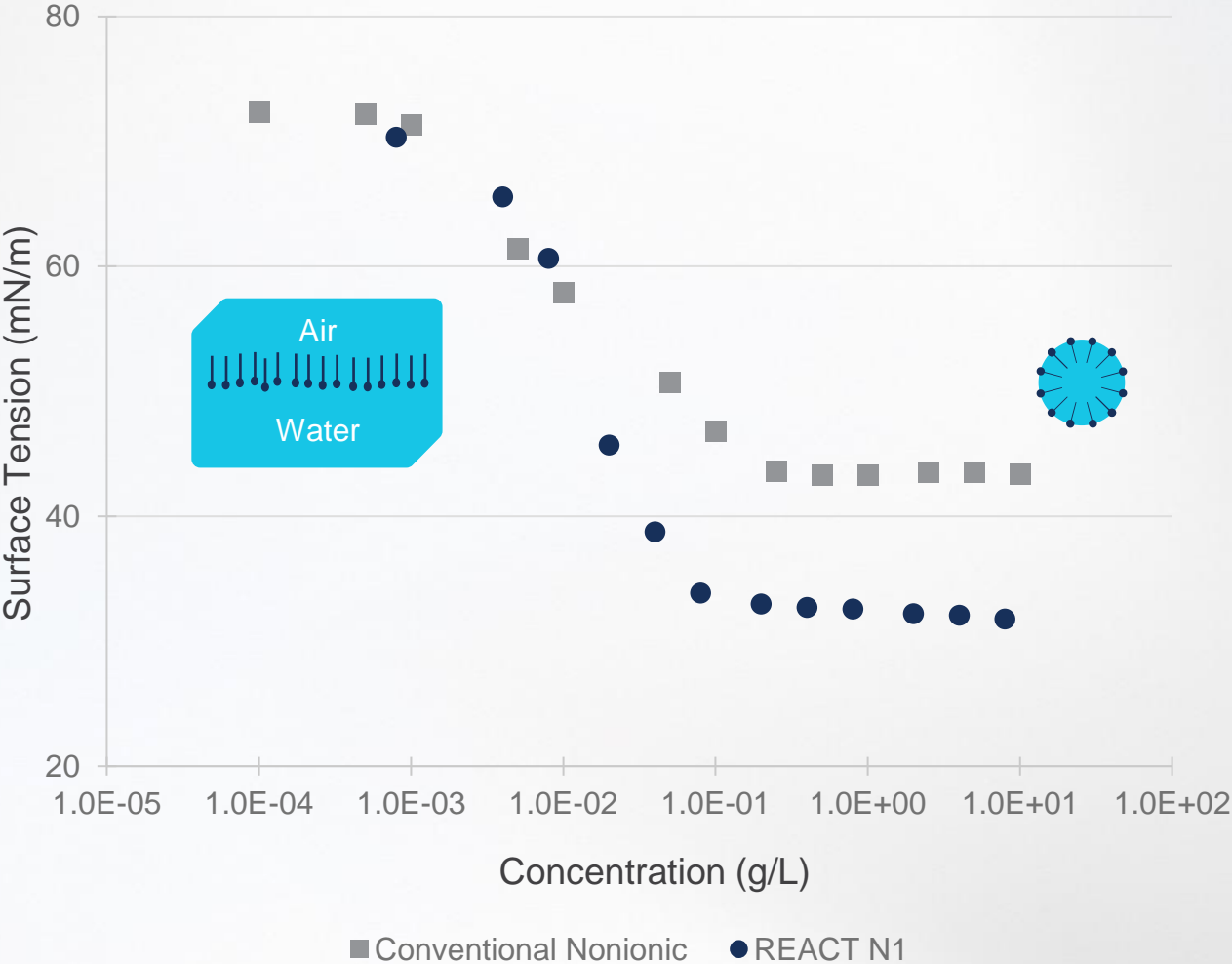
Compatible with all
common Emulsion
Chemistry's



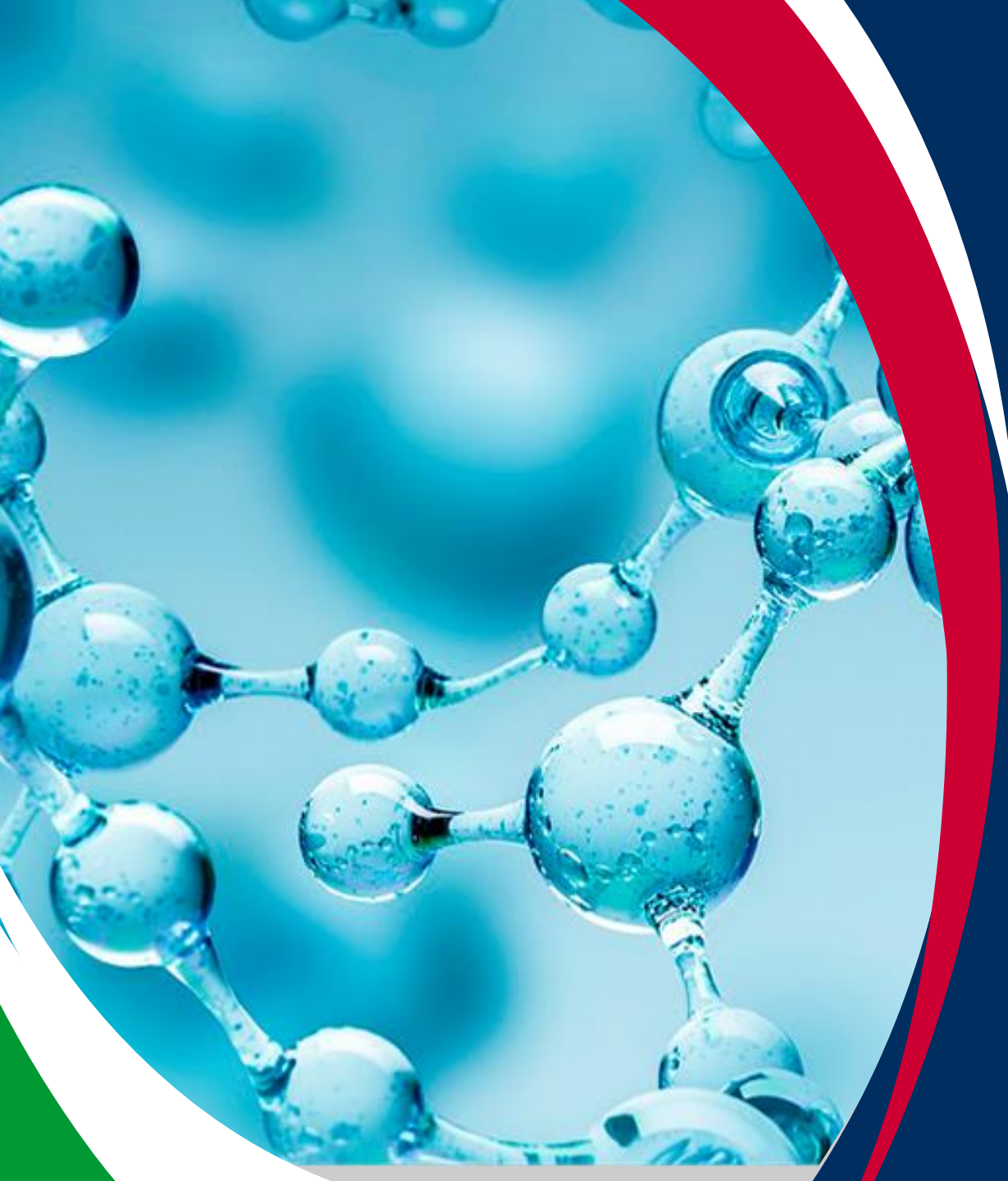
SURFACE ACTIVITY

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SURFACE ACTIVITY OF REACT N1



	REACT N1	Conventional Nonionic
Surfactant Concentration to Reduce the Surface Tension in 20 mN/m (mg/L)	13	50
Critical Micelle Concentration (CMC) (mg/L)	59	230
Surface Tension at CMC (mN/m)	34	43

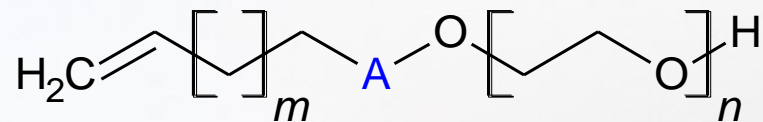
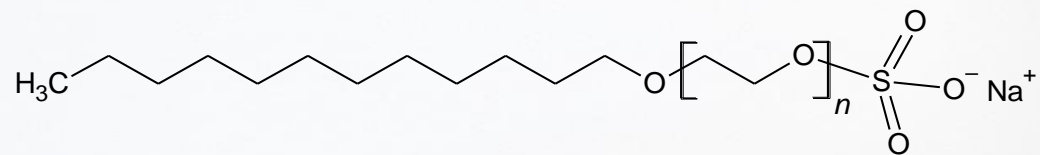


EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Process I

EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

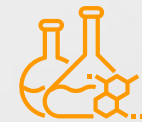
Process I



Typical **semi-batch** polymerization



Seeds generated *in situ*



Growing seeds stabilized by anionic and nonionic surfactants

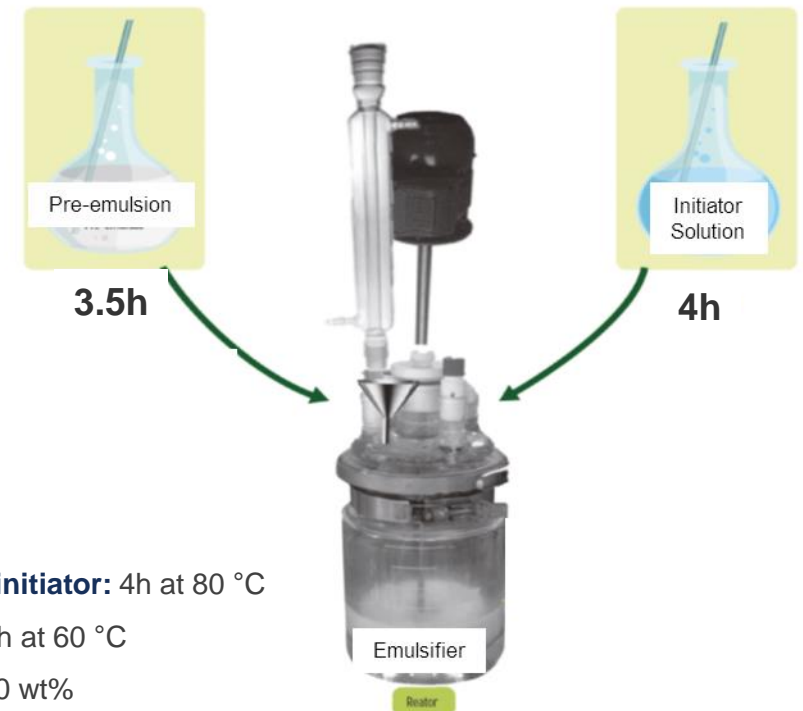
EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Process I – Formulation

Components (phm)	Formulation 1
Styrene	53
Butyl Acrylate	45
Acrylic Acid	2
Anionic Surfactant*	1
REACT N1	3
Potassium Persulfate	0.3
Oxidizing Agent	0.04
Reducing Agent	0.04

* Lauryl ether sulfate sodium salt

PROCESS I



- **Thermal initiator:** 4h at 80 °C
- **Redox:** 1h at 60 °C
- **Solids:** 50 wt%
- **Neutralizer:** MEA

PROCESS I

Emulsion properties and stability

Properties	Formulation 1
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pH	8.5
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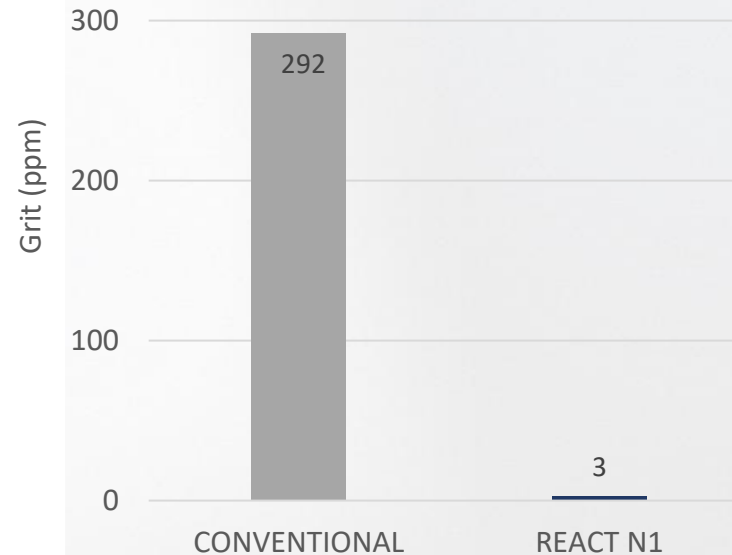
Solids (wt%)	50
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Particle Size (nm)	128
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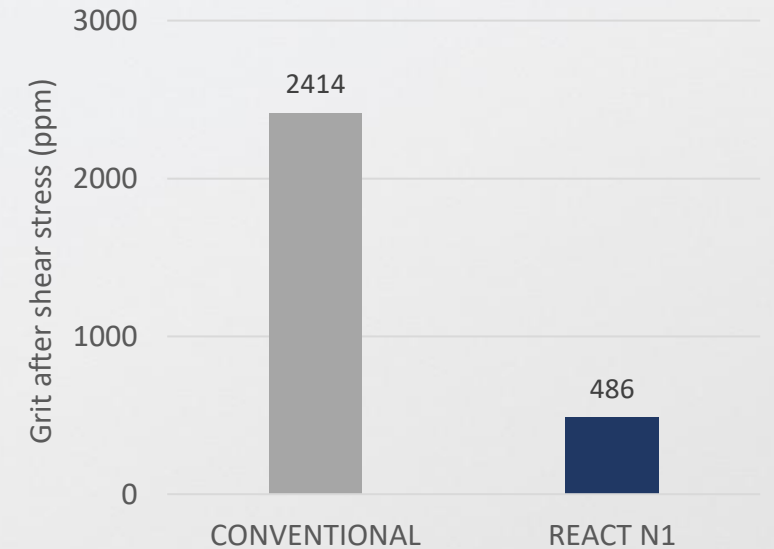
Viscosity (cP, 25 °C)	280
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Surface Tension (mN/m, 25 °C)	37
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Grit Formation



Mechanical Stability

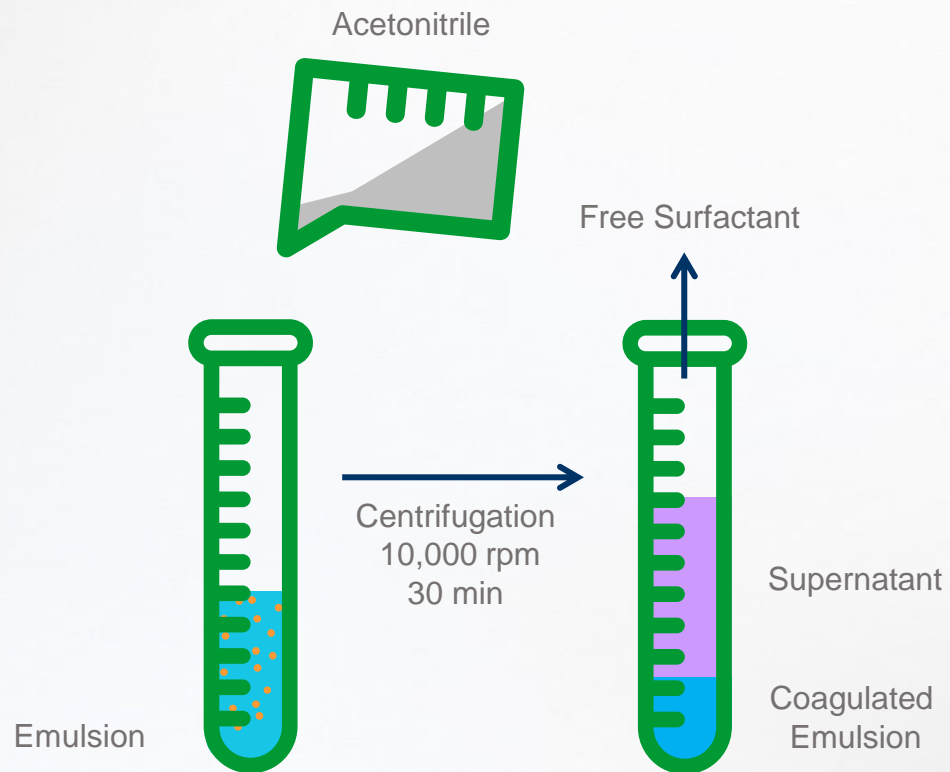


Conventional nonionic surfactant: Fatty Alcohol 23 EO

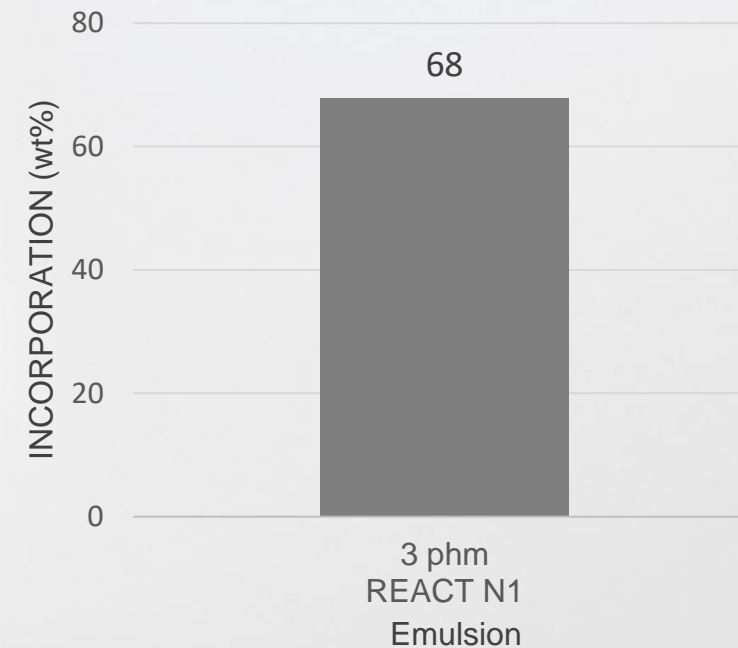
Formulation 1: 3 phm of REACT N1

EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Incorporation of Reactive Surfactant



Surfactant Incorporation = Added Surfactant – Free Surfactant



PAINT EVALUATION

Scrub resistance in semigloss formulation

FORMULATION

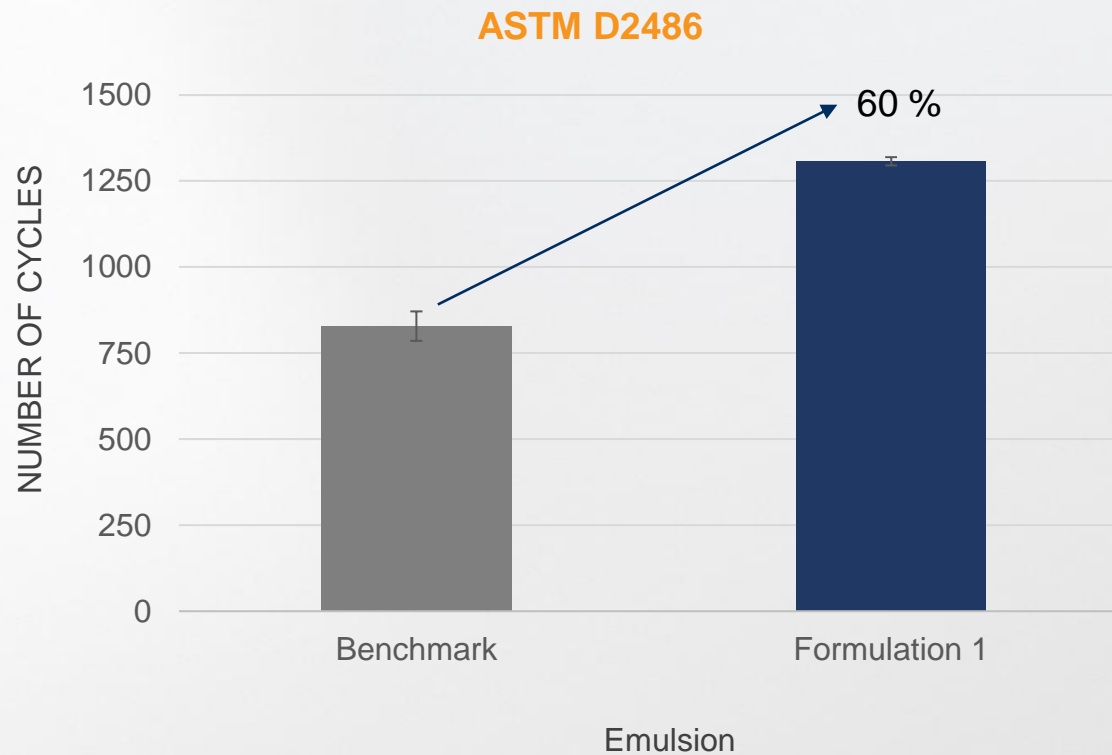
PVC ~ 26 %

Emulsion ~ 43 %

Coalescent ~ 2 %

Viscosity 105 +/- 5 KU

pH 9.0 – 9.5



Benchmark: Commercial Styrene-Acrylic Emulsion

Formulation 1: Emulsion made with 3 phm of REACT N1



EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Process II – Optimization of incorporation

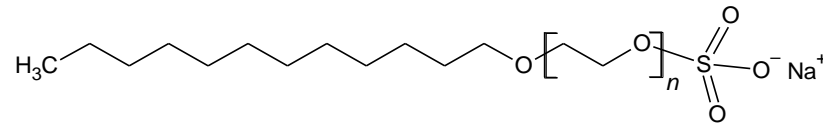
EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Process II

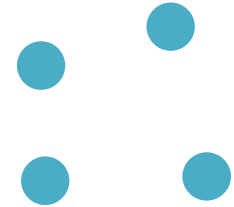
STEP 1: Seeds generation



EMULSIFIED MONOMERS



25 phm



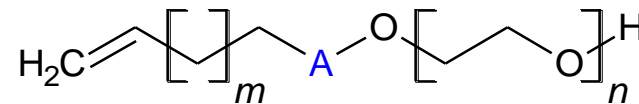
40-50 nm
SC ~ 10 wt%

STEP 2: Seeds growth

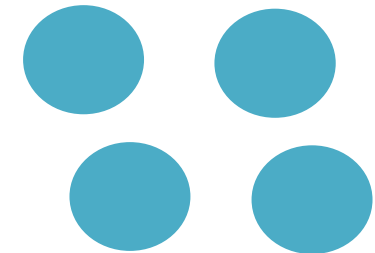


10^{18} seeds/L

MONOMERS + REACTIVE SURFACTANT



Total surfactant concentration:
Anionic = 0.8 phm
Nonionic = 2.0 phm



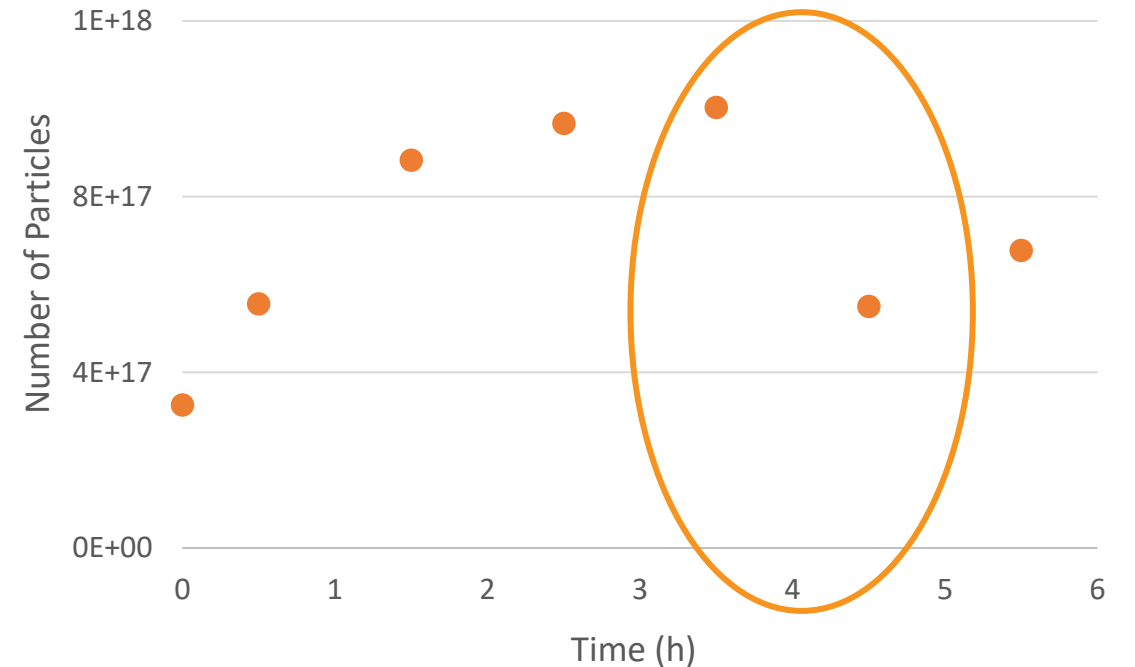
80-110 nm
SC ~ 45 wt%

PROCESS II

Emulsion properties and stability

Formulation 4

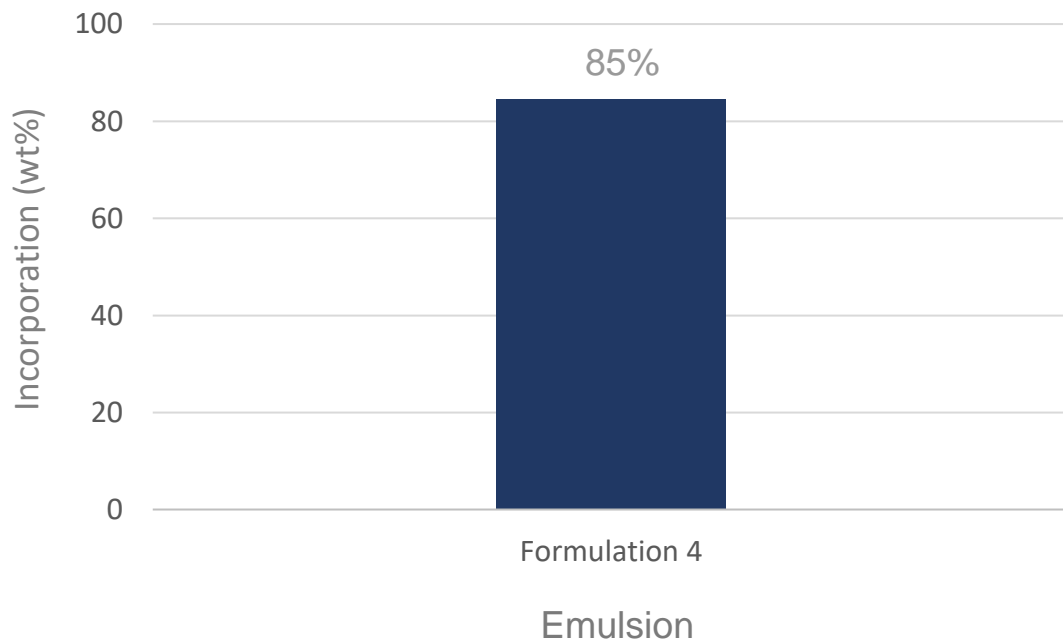
pH	8
Grit (wt%)	1.4
Solids (wt%)	47
Particle Size (nm)	101
Viscosity (cP, 25°C)	27
Surface Tension (mN/m, 25 °C)	37



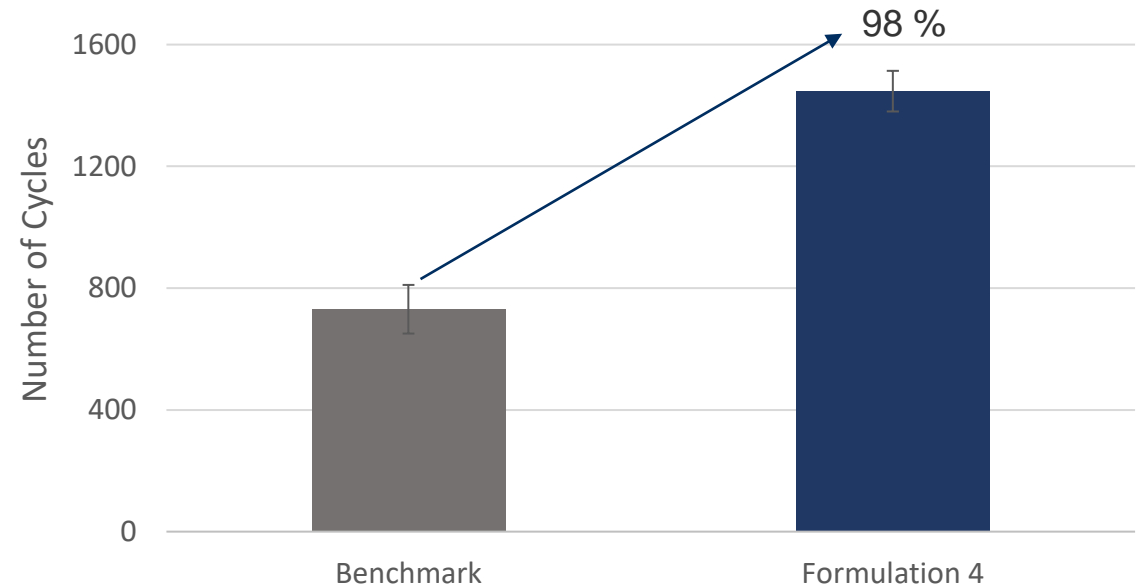
PAINT EVALUATION

Scrub resistance in semigloss formulation

Incorporation of REACT N1



Scrub Resistance - ASTM D2486 30% PVC Semigloss Paint



Benchmark: Commercial Styrene-Acrylic Emulsion
Formulation 4: Emulsion made with 2 phm of REACT N1 under process II



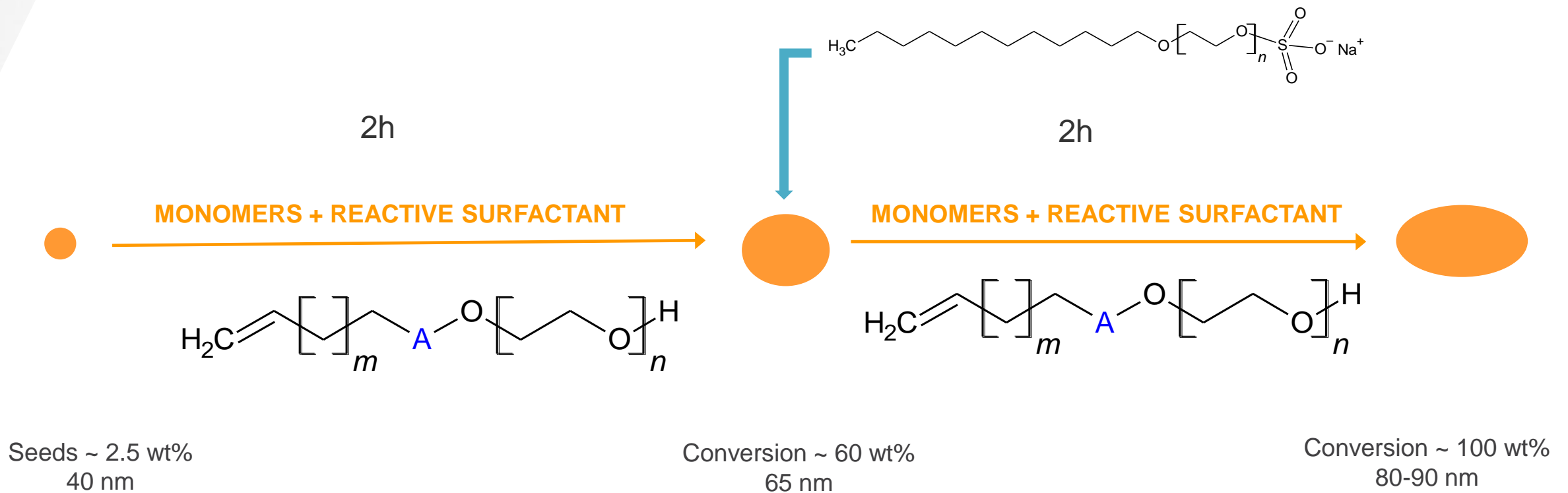
EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Process III – Optimization of stability

EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Process III – shot addition of anionic surfactant after 2h

STEP 2: | Seeds growth



Total surfactant concentration:

Anionic = 1.2 phm

Nonionic = 2.0 phm

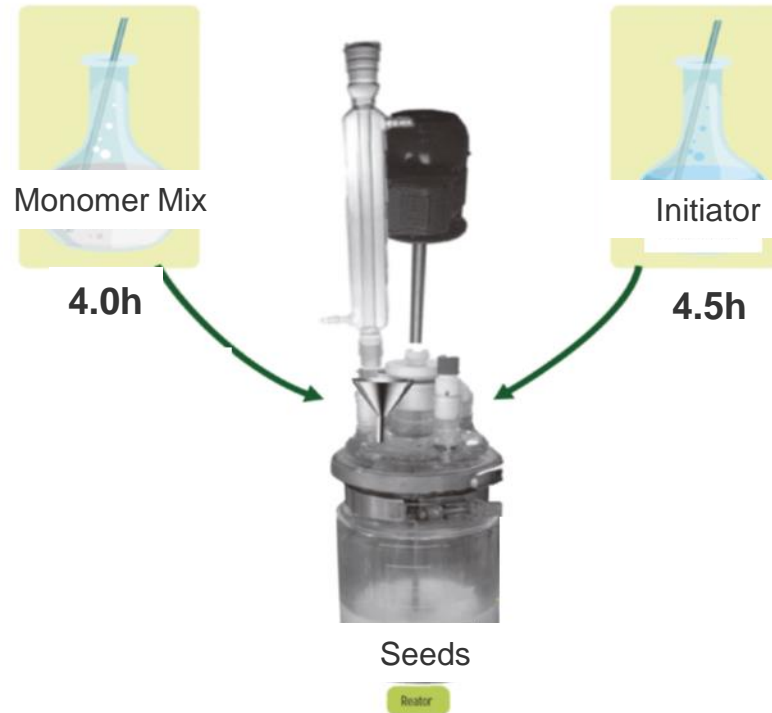
EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Process III

Formulations 6 - 8

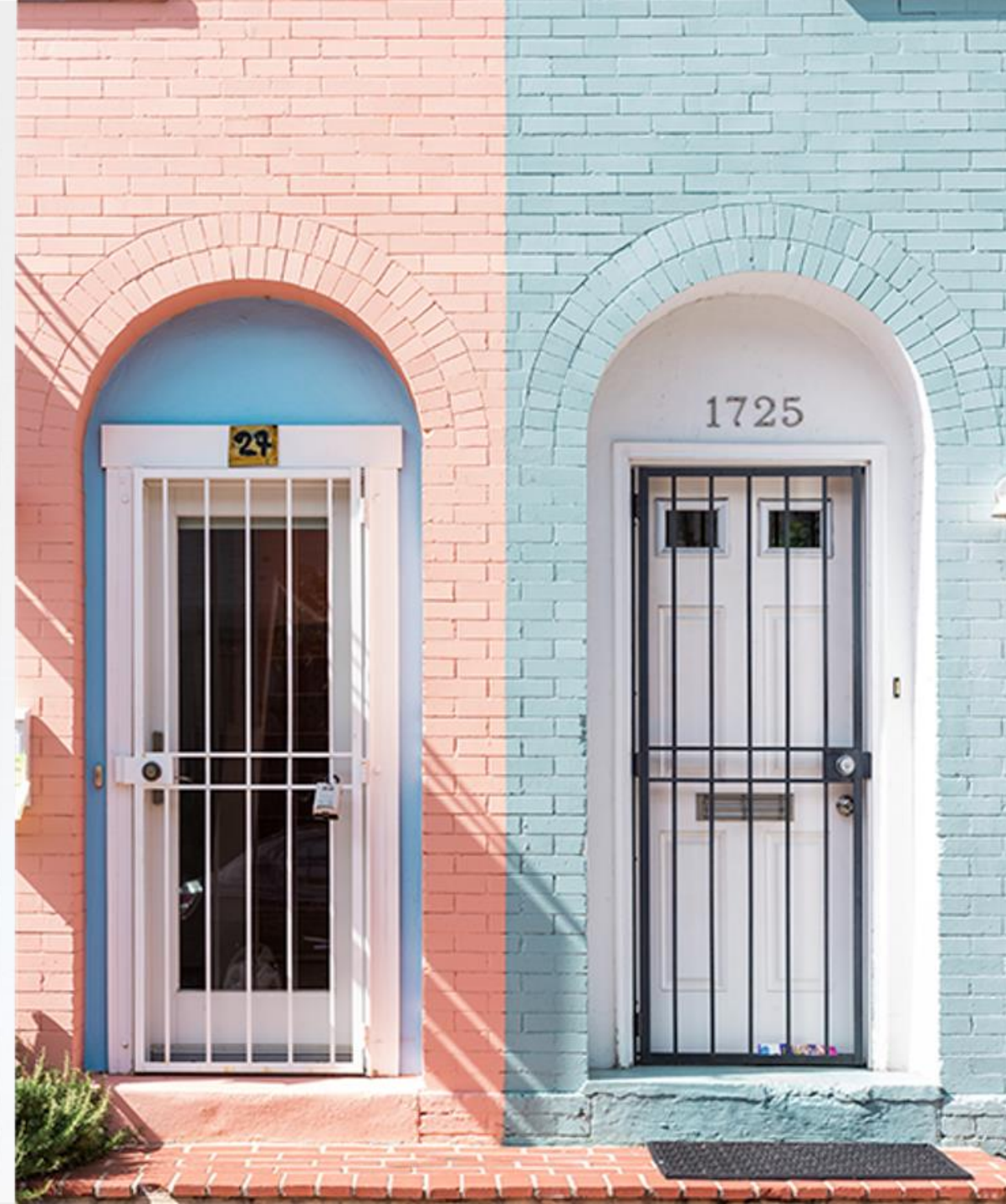
Components	Content (phm)
Styrene	53
Butyl Acrylate	45
Methacrylic Acid	2
REACT N1	2
Initiator	0.3

PROCESS III



Variables

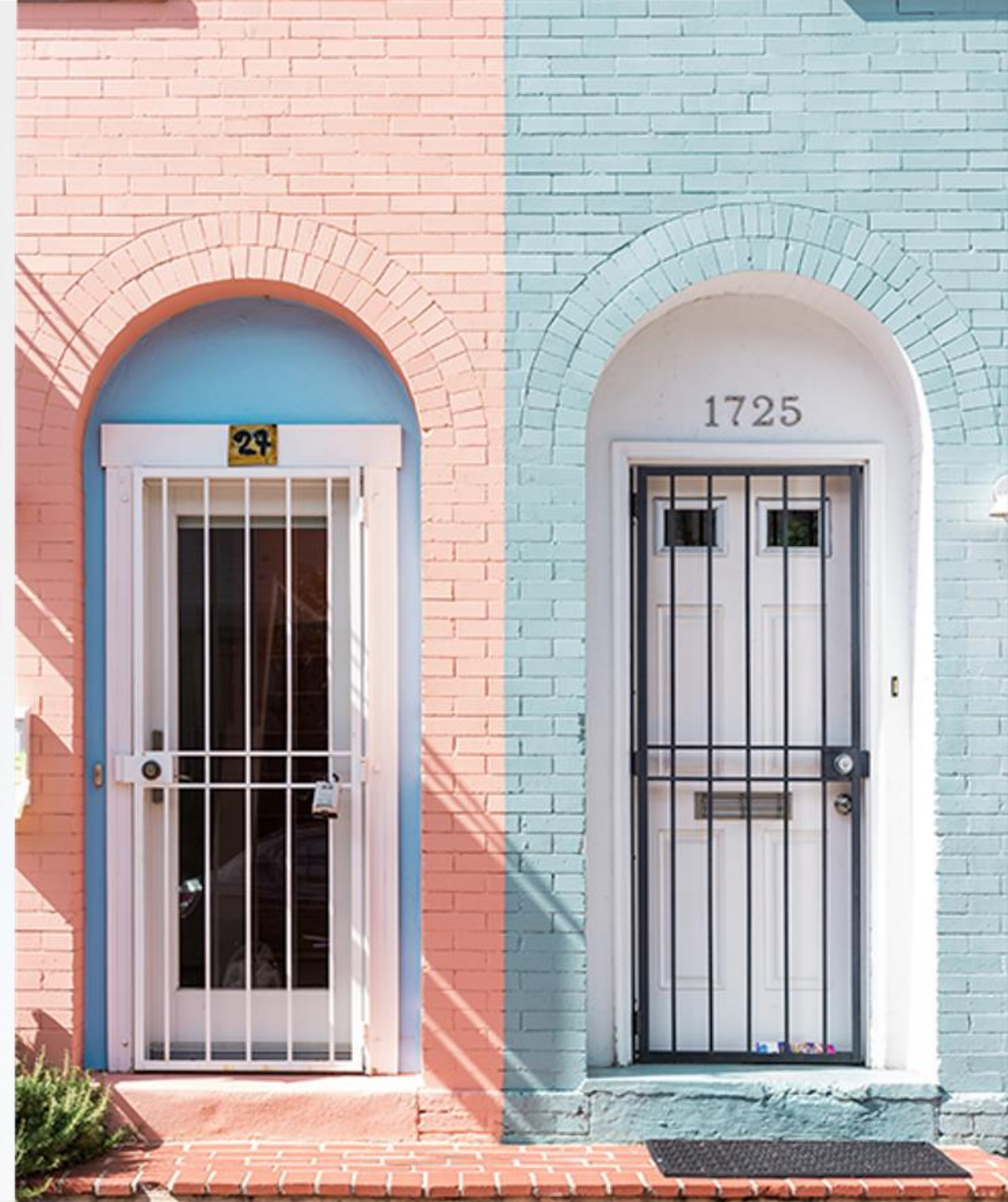
Formulation	T (°C)	Initiator
6	4 h/ 80°C	Thermal
7	2 h/80°C 2 h/60°C	Thermal Redox
8	4 h/ 60 °C	Redox



PROCESS III

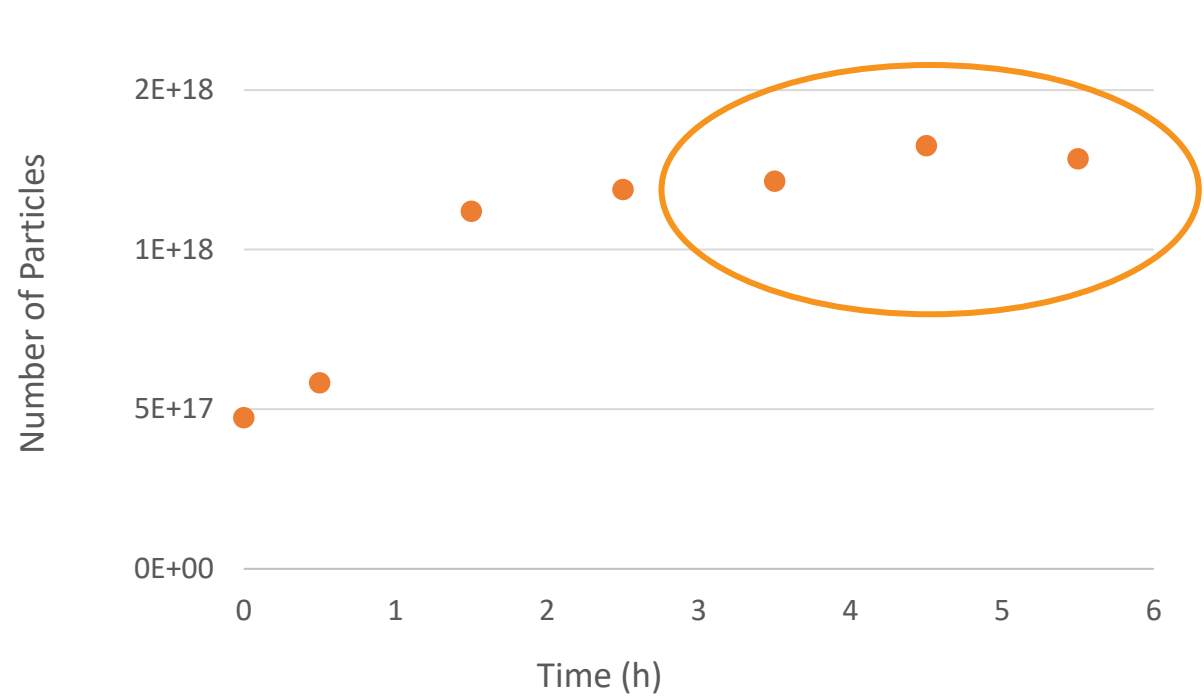
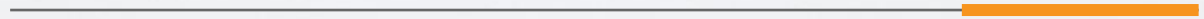
Emulsions properties

Formulation	4h/80°C – Thermal	2h/80°C – Thermal 2h/60°C – Redox	4h/60°C – Redox
	6	7	8
pH	8	8	8
Grit (wt%)	0.4	0.8	0.3
Solids wt%	47	44	44
Particle Size (nm)	82	86	81



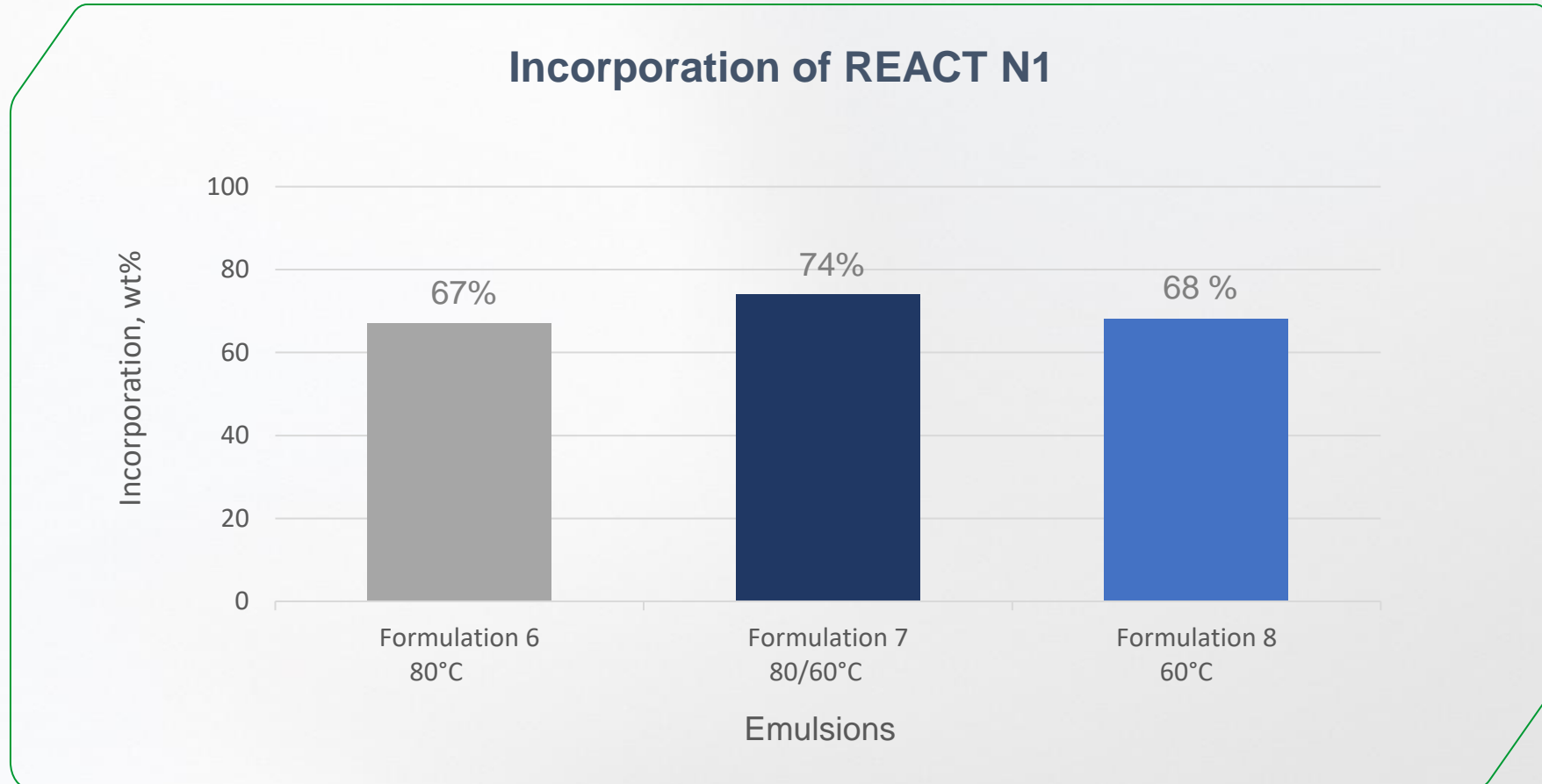
PROCESS III

Emulsion Properties



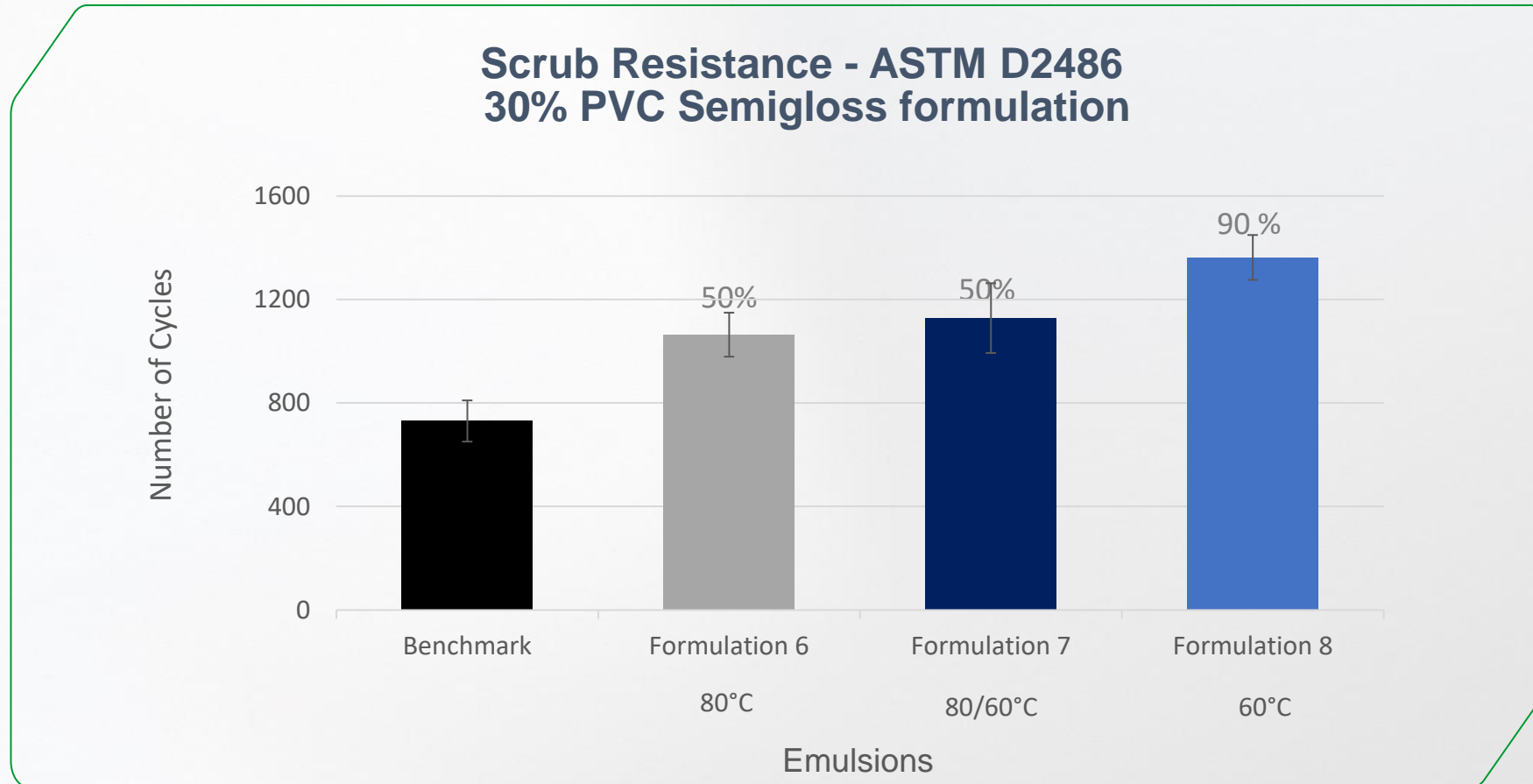
PROCESS III

Effect of temperature and initiator in the incorporation of reactive surfactant



PAINT EVALUATION

Scrub resistance of semigloss formulation



Benchmark: Commercial Styrene-Acrylic Emulsion

EMULSION POLYMERIZATION

Wrap up



REACT N1 unsaturation

in the hydrophobic
portion presents surface
activity similar to
conventional surfactants

PROCESS I

REACT N1 3.0 phm
Anionic 1.0 phm

Stable Emulsion

Particle Size
100-140nm

Incorporation
70wt%

↑ Wet Scrub Resistance
60%

PROCESS II

REACT N1 2.0 phm
Anionic 0.8 phm

↑ Free Surface Area

↑ Incorporation
85wt%

↑ **Grit Formation**

↑ Wet Scrub Resistance
98%

PROCESS III

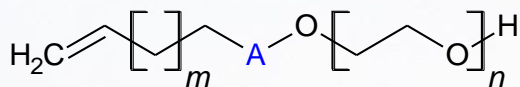
REACT N1 2.0 phm
Anionic 1.2 phm

Stable Emulsion

Particle Size
80nm

↑ Incorporation
70wt%

↑ Wet Scrub Resistance
50-90%





THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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