



This technical paper was written and developed in December 2000 when the author(s) was an employee of Dyneon LLC. Dyneon LLC was formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of 3M Company and was fully integrated into 3M Company on January 1, 2011.

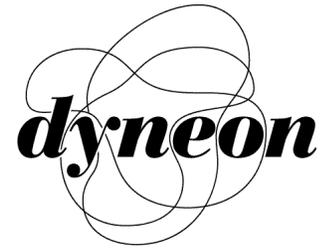
Title:

The Application of Dynamar Polymer Processing Additives for Gel Suppression

Intro:

Dynamar PPAs (Polymer Processing Additives) are used extensively to enhance the extrusion of various polymers. Dyneon products such as Dynamar™ FX 5920A, FX 9613 and FX 5911X have long found practical utility for the elimination of melt fracture and die build up reduction. More recently studies have shown Dynamar PPAs can also significantly reduce the number of gels formed during blown film extrusion.

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# Dynamar™

## Polymer Processing Additives

### The Application of Dynamar Polymer Processing Additives for Gel Suppression

#### **Introduction**

Dynamar PPAs (Polymer Processing Additives) are used extensively to enhance the extrusion of various polymers. Dyneon products such as Dynamar™ FX 5920A, FX 9613 and FX 5911X have long found practical utility for the elimination of melt fracture and die build up reduction.

More recently studies have shown Dynamar PPAs can also significantly reduce the number of gels formed during blown film extrusion.

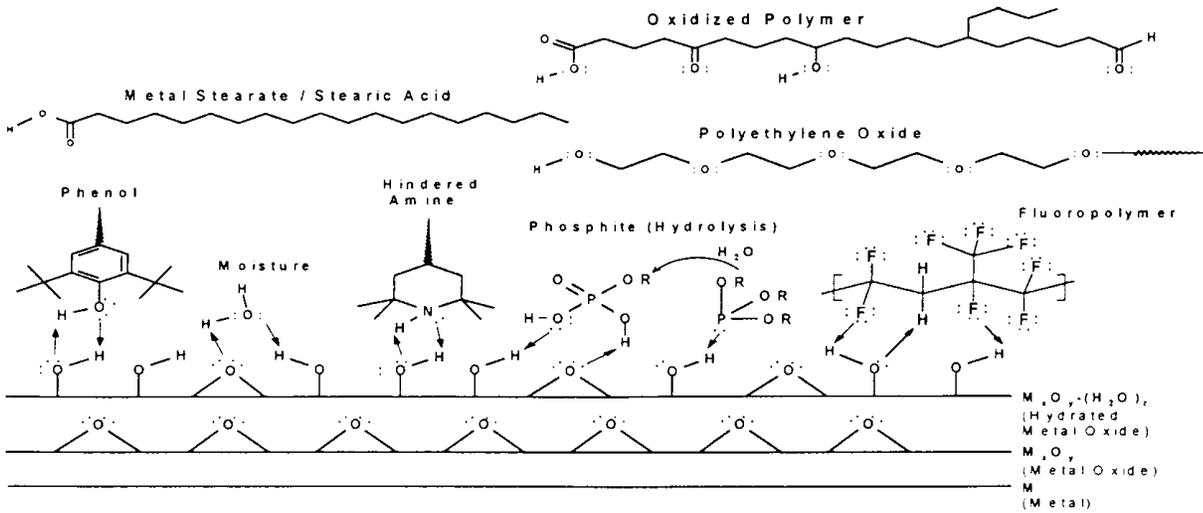
#### **How Dynamar PPAs Work**

Dynamar PPAs function by coating metal surfaces, effectively changing the interface between molten polymer and metal, to that of polyolefin to fluoropolymer to metal.

Dyneon postulates that the low energy surface provided by the fluoropolymer coating prevents the accumulation of low molecular weight and oxidized polyethylene and may also (in grooved feed extruders) help prevent gels caused by premature melting of lower density polymers like polyolefin plastomers.

One of the primary mechanisms for bonding to the metal surface is thought to be (multiple) hydrogen bonding sites between the Dynamar PPA and the hydrated oxidized metal surface. The premise of the hydrogen bonding interaction is based on the assertion that the metal surface of the processing equipment is actually a partially oxidized metal surface. On top of the partially oxidized metal surface, there is a thin layer of hydration. One can see in the figure below that this creates a series of –OH bonds and bridging O groups that are capable of hydrogen bonding to Dynamar PPAs, oxidized polymer and other species in the polymer matrix. The oxidation of the polymer is a stepwise process that proceeds from alkane to alcohol to aldehyde or ketone to carboxylic acid. Each of these functional groups is capable of hydrogen bonding and consequently the oxidized polymer has a greater affinity for the metal surface than a non-oxidized polymer chain. Prolonged contact of the oxidized polymer with the metal surface will only lead to further oxidation and crosslinking of the polymer. At some point, if the partially crosslinked or oxidized polymer sloughs off the metal surface and exits the extruder, it exits as a gel. We believe Dynamar PPAs prevent prolonged contact of the oxidized polymer with the heated metal surface and thus helps inhibit the formulation of cross linked gels.

## Potential Interactions (via Hydrogen Bonding Mechanism)

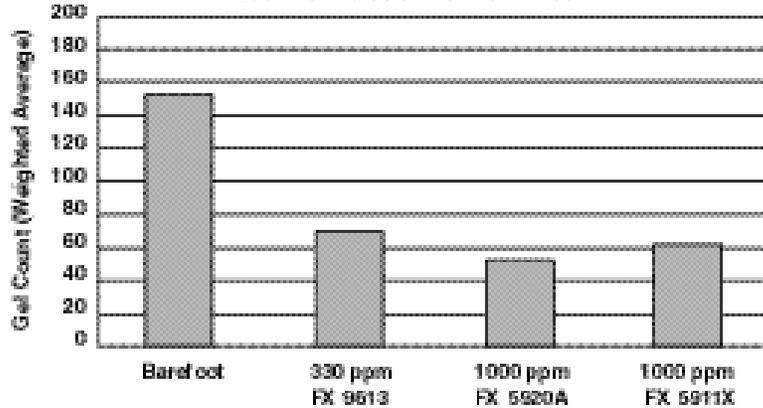


S. Woods, R. King, J. Kunde; Proceedings from Polyolefin XI Conference, Houston 1999 p. 591-610

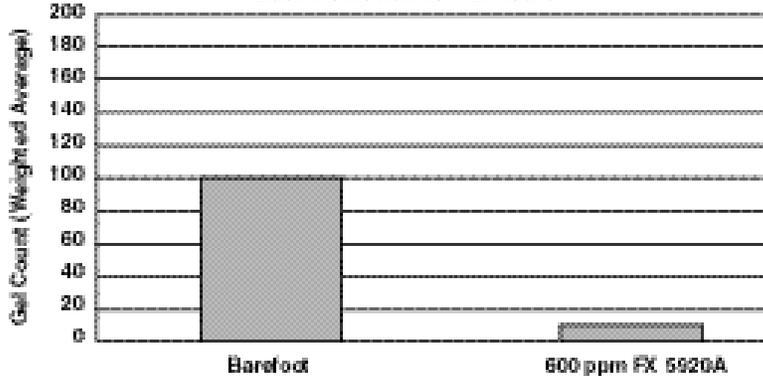
## Gel Study Results

The results plotted below were generated on a Kiefel blown film line, 40 mm grooved feed extruder, 24/1 L/D, 18/35/60 mesh screen pack, 40 mm die, 2 mm die gap, single lip air ring. Temperature profile was 49°C (120°F) feed, 88°C (190°F) flat through the rest of the extruder, output was 8-9 kg/hr.

**Study 1 - 0.9 MI, 0.910 Density Resin (with low stabilization)  
Each Formulation Ran for 1 Hour**



**Study 2 - 1.0 MI, 0.910 Density Resin (well stabilized)  
Each Point Ran for 12 Hours**



## Dynamar™ PPAs Reduce Certain Types of Gels

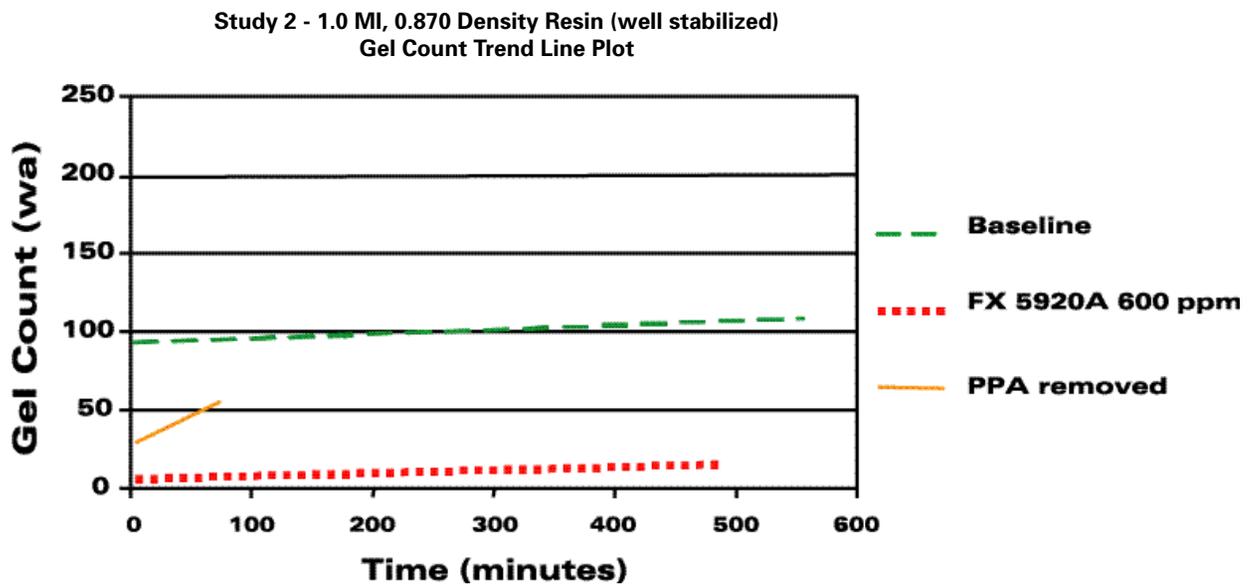
While the Dynamar PPAs studied in these evaluations resulted in a significant gel reduction none totally eliminated gels. We believe this is because Dynamar PPAs are effective at reducing gels formed in the extruder, such as crosslinked gels and unmelted/unmixed gels. However, there are other types of gels such as contamination gels (fiber and angel hair/dust contamination) formed during the polymerization process that Dynamar PPAs could not help reduce.

## Recommended Levels

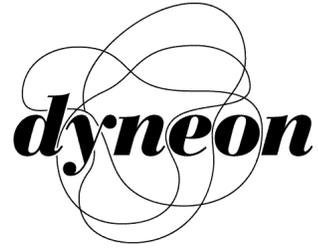
Our lab tests have shown levels as low as 330 ppm of Dynamar PPAs reduce gels. We believe that levels as low as those typically used for die build-up (50-500 ppm) may help reduce gel formation.

## The Importance of Purging

It is important to start with a clean extruder when using Dynamar PPAs. If your extruder is “dirty” when you add the Dynamar PPA, it will displace any material hung up in the extruder, perhaps resulting in the appearance of black specs or gels initially until the Dynamar PPA is coated down.



This plot shows how FX 5920A reduced the gel count level.  
Removing the FX 5920A allowed the gel count to creep back up again.



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### **Technical Information and Test Data:**

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### **Product Information:**

+1 651 733 5353

+1 800 723 9127

### **Dyneon Sales Offices:**

Dyneon LLC  
6744 33rd Street North  
Oakdale, MN 55128  
+1 800 810 8499  
+1 651 737 1436

3M Singapore Pte. Ltd.\*  
9, Tagore Lane  
Singapore 787472  
Phone: +65 450 8822  
Fax: +65 552 2119

3M Canada Inc.  
P.O. Box 5757  
London, Ontario NGA 4T1  
+1 519 451 2500

3M Australia Pty., Ltd.\*  
2-74 Dunheved Circuit  
St. Marys, Australia 2760  
Phone: +02 96775429  
Fax: +02 96775654

Dyneon GmbH  
Hammfelddamm II  
D-41460 Neuss, Germany  
+49 2131 14 2524

3M China Limited\*  
10/F, New Town Mansion  
55 Lou Shan Guan Road  
Shanghai 200335  
P.R.C.

Dyneon N.V.  
Canadastraat 11, Haven 1005  
B-2070 Zwijndrecht, Belgium  
+32 3 250 7537

Phone: +86 21 6275 3535  
Fax: +86 21 6275 2343

Sumitomo 3M Limited  
33-1 Tamagawadai 2-chome  
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo  
158 Japan  
+81 03 3709 8111

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