

# ORGANIC MATERIALS SCIENCES POLYMERS

## **Determination of Crystallinity of PET by DSC**

### **INTRODUCTION**

PolyEthylene Terephtalate (PET) is a polyester widely employed in daily life (e.g. in water bottles, texile fibers, credit cards). The crystallinity is a very important characteristic because it is directly related to the properties of the polymer (e.g. toughness, clarity, stability). It is defined as the ratio between the crystalline and amorphous phases in the polymer. DSC is one of the main analytical techniques to determine the crystallinity ratio in a semicristalline polymer.



#### **EXPERIMENT**

#### Sample:

PolyEthylene Terephtalate (PET) pellet

#### **Experimental conditions:**

- Atmosphere: Nitrogen, atmospheric pressure
- Sample mass: About 25 mg in a 100µl aluminium crucible

#### **Experimental procedure:**

The temperature is programmed from 35°C up to 300°C at 10 °C.min<sup>-1</sup>

## **RESULTS AND CONCLUSION**

The DSC heating curve of the PET presents three main events:

- A glass transition that characterizes the initial amorphous phase of PET
- An exotherm that corresponds to the crystallization of the amorphous phase, also called cold crystallization

• An endotherm that corresponds to the melting of the initial crystalline phase and also to the melting of the crystalline form, coming from the cold crystallization. PET Crystallinity is measured according to the following equation:

 $\% Cryst = ((|\Delta H_m| - |\Delta H_c|) / \Delta H_m^{\circ}) \times 100$ 

with:

ΔH<sub>m</sub>heat of PET melting
ΔH<sub>c</sub> heat of PET cold crystallization
ΔH<sub>m</sub><sup>0</sup> heat of melting (100% crystalline PET) (140.1 J/g).

Crystallinity in this case : 4.8 %

**INSTRUMENT** 



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