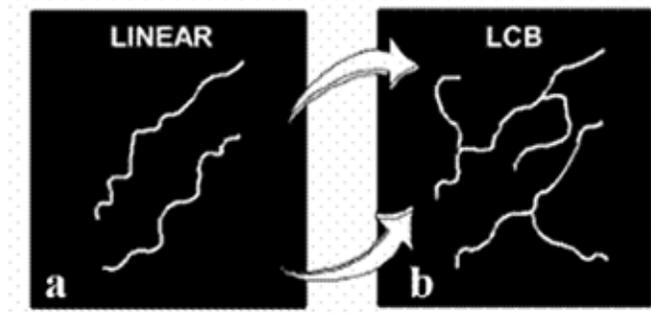


High Melt Strength Polypropylene

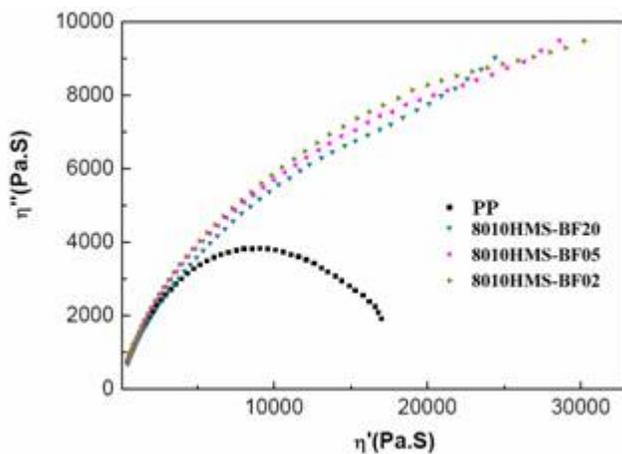
Under a constant strain rate, the melt flow strength of high melt strength polypropylene (HMSPP) gradually increase, and then augments exponentially, showing a significant strain hardening behavior. It guarantees a self-regulated homogenous deformation through thermal-forming period, while the deformation of ordinary polypropylene tensile structure always starts at the weakest point or the hottest point. Introducing the long-chain branching into the polymer main chain is the crucial way to improve the strength of polymer melt flow, and after the introduction of long-chain branching in the polymer melt flow, its strength increased level is much higher than that by increasing the shear viscosity



Structure diagram of Linear PP (a) and Long-chain-branching PP (b)

Rheological Characterization

Data of 8010HMS series samples lines upwards at the end of the Cole-Cole curve shows that the system has a longer relaxation time. It is compared with the corresponding relaxation time of long-chain branched molecules and highly branched molecular;

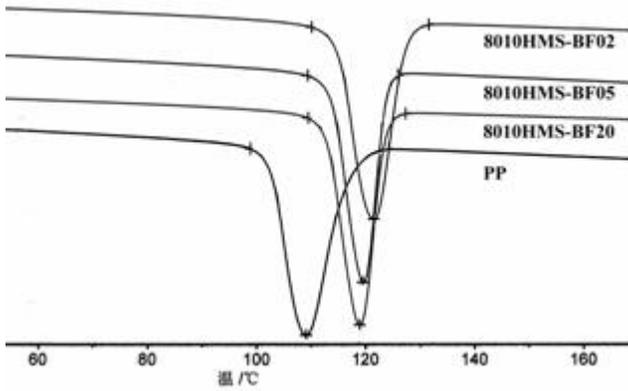


Thermal Rheological Characterization of Linear PP and HMSPP series samples

Crystallization Characterization

Crystallization temperature of HMSPP is 10°C or so higher than that of the linear polypropylene, and the magnitude of the

crystallization temperature increased with the degree of long chain branching. This is mainly because long-chain branching of HMSPP has release a heterogeneous nucleation effect which improves the crystallization temperature during the crystallization process, accordingly reduces the crystallization time, which allows thermal molding parts removal at a higher temperature and increases the thermal coating speed. It helps to shorten the molding cycle and improve production efficiency;



Crystallization Characterization of Linear PP and HMSPP series samples

Extrusion and Blow Molding Application



Extrusion Pipes



Cable of Telecommunications



Blow Molding Containers

Material features: the tensile level of HMSPP is 6 times higher than the linear PP. it is suitable for the blow molding of extrusion pipes, cables, various packaging products and containers. The material has high transparency.

8010HMS-BF02

| Property | Standard | Condition | Unit | Value |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------|
| Physical properties | | | | |
| Density | ASTM D792 | 23°C | g/cm3 | 0.91 |
| Shrinkage rate | ASTM D955 | Flow | % | 1.5 |
| | | Cross-Flow | | 1.7 |
| Filling rate | | 800°C/2h | % | - |
| Mechanical properties | | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Tensile strength | ASTM D638 | 50mm/min | Mpa | 27 |
| Elongation at break | ASTM D638 | 50mm/min | % | >140 |
| Flexural strength | ASTM D790 | 3mm/min | Mpa | 29 |
| Flexural modulus | ASTM D790 | 3mm/min | Mpa | 800 |
| Izod Impact strength | ASTM D256 | | J/m | 400 |
| Thermal properties | | | | |
| Melting point | DSC | 23°C | °C | 166 |
| Coefficient of thermal expansion | ASTM D696 | -20~150°C | µm/m°C | 55 |
| HDT | ASTM D648 | 1.82Mpa | °C | 74 |
| Flammability | UL94 | 1.6mm | | HB |
| Electrical properties | | | | |
| Dielectric constant | IEC 60250 | 1MHz | | 3.1 |
| Volume resistivity | IEC 60093 | 23°C | ohm.com | >1015 |

Note: Data provided in this table only for reference; Products includes injection grade and blow molding grade.

2. Specific Materials for Hot-plate Welding



Automotive Expansion Tank



Acticarbon Canister



Shell of Accumulator

Material Features: it is suitable for hot-plate welding. It has high melt flow strength and high sag resistance. It can be made into products of semi-transparent, low temperature resistance, impact resistance materials for automotive, motorcycle carbon canister housings, automotive expansion tank, accumulator case, power battery cases and other parts that requires for hot-plate welding process;

8010HMS-TFHI

| Property | Standard | Condition | Unit | Value |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------|
| Physical properties | | | | |
| Density | ASTM D792 | 23oC | g/cm3 | 0.91 |
| Shrinkage rate | ASTM D955 | Flow | % | 1.5 |
| | | Cross-Flow | % | 1.7 |
| Filling rate | | 800°C/2h | % | - |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Mechanical properties | | | | |
| Tensile strength | ASTM D638 | 50mm/min | Mpa | 23 |
| Elongation at break | ASTM D638 | 50mm/min | % | >160 |
| Flexural strength | ASTM D790 | 3mm/min | Mpa | 27 |
| Flexural modulus | ASTM D790 | 3mm/min | Mpa | 700 |
| Izod impact strength | ASTM D256 | ? | J/m | 500 |
| Thermal properties | | | | ? |
| Melting point | DSC | 23oC | oC | 170 |
| Coefficients of thermal expansion | ASTM D696 | -20~150°C | µm/moC | 55 |
| HDT | ASTM D648 | 1.82 Mpa | oC | 74 |
| Flammability | UL94 | 1.6 mm | | HB |
| Electrical properties | | | | |
| Dielectric constant | IEC 60250 | 1 MHz | | 3.1 |
| Volume resistivity | IEC 60093 | 23oC | ohm·cm | >1015 |

Note: Data provided in this table only for reference; Products includes injection grade and blow molding grade