

Molecular transport behaviour of organic solvents through halloysite nanotubes filled ethylene–vinyl acetate copolymer

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Abstract. The transport behaviour of three organic solvents (benzene, toluene and xylene) through halloysite nanotubes (HNTs) filled ethylene–vinyl acetate (EVA) copolymer composites have been investigated in the temperature range 303–323 K. The effects of HNTs loading, nature of solvent and temperature on the transport behaviour of solvents through composites were studied. It has been observed that all the systems follow a Fickian mode of transport on increasing temperature. The solvent uptake and sorption coefficient decreases with the increase in halloysite loading while diffusion coefficients and permeation coefficients were found to be dependent on the concentration of filler. The percentage of bound rubber content and swelling ratio decreases up to 7.5 phr filler content, whereas above 7.5 phr filler loading were found to be increased due to poor dispersion of halloysite in EVA copolymer matrix. The transport behaviour of three organic solvents was further validated by their crosslink density values. The thermodynamic parameters such as enthalpy, entropy and free energy of sorption were evaluated. The positive values of free energy indicate the non-spontaneity of the sorption of HNTs filled EVA in aromatic solvents at 303 K.

Keywords. Polymer nanocomposites; halloysite nanotubes; EVA; diffusion coefficient.

1. Introduction

Ethylene–vinyl acetate (EVA) copolymer is one of the important organic polymers, extensively used for electrical insulation, cable jacketing and repair, telecommunication cable manufacturing, component encapsulation and waterproofing, corrosion protection and packaging of components. However, pristine EVA copolymer does not often fulfill the requirements in terms of its thermal stability and mechanical properties in some specific areas. In recent years more attention has been given to the diffusion, sorption and permeation of solvents into elastomers as these basic phenomena play important roles in different areas of engineering and industry. The transport behaviour of various organic solvents and gases through polymers is of great technological importance and it plays a vital role in a variety of barrier applications. Thus the knowledge of the performance of polymers in the environment of hazardous solvents, vapours and temperature is essential for their successful applications as structural engineering materials. Hence, in the design and fabrication of barrier elastomeric materials for the transportation of liquids and gases, packaging of foodstuffs, solvent reservoirs, evaporators and controlled release devices,^{1–5} etc., is more important to carry out transport studies to eliminate the diffusion of chemicals into reinforced EVA copolymer products. This is necessary because the presence of these chemicals may affect the mechanical properties of the material, degrade the product that the reinforced EVA copolymer is to protect, damage the

interface between the EVA copolymer and other material and pollute the environment. Hence, the present paper aims in understanding this aspect of sorption, diffusion and permeation process in EVA copolymer as it is critical to the development of reliable reinforced EVA copolymer products to be used in the recent environment.

The diffusion and transport properties of polymers were found to be strongly dependent on factors such as the nature of the polymer, the nature of the penetrant, crosslink density, temperature, etc. Another important factor is the nature of filler incorporated into the polymer matrix. Reinforcing fillers such as silica and carbon-based nanofillers have a significant role in the transport properties of an elastomer which further increases its mechanical durability, elastic properties and modifies the sorption and permeability to diffusers. The transport behaviour of the filler–elastomer systems depends on the filler size, surface area, state of aggregation, the amount of filler and the interaction between the filler and the matrix. The compatible inert fillers will take up the free volume within the polymer matrix and creates a tortuous path of the permeating molecules.

When the filler is incompatible with the polymer, voids tend to occur at the interface, which leads to an increase in free volume of the system and consequently permeability increases. Interaction of different fillers with the matrix can be understood from the studies of swelling and transport characteristics. Different researchers used the equilibrium swelling technique for finding out the interaction of different filler/fibres with polymers. For example the interaction of nanostructure-layered silicates filled natural rubber with

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natural rubber, carboxylated styrene butadiene rubber, and their blends by an equilibrium swelling method has been studied by Stephen *et al.*⁶ George *et al.*⁷ investigated the effect of different types of fillers such as cork, silica and carbon black on the transport of aromatic solvents in isotactic polypropylene/acrylonitrile-*co*-butadiene rubber blends.

Halloysite nanotubes (HNTs) are a kind of two-layered aluminosilicate clay ($\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) with predominantly hollow micro and nanotubular structure chemically similar to kaolinite. The hollow micro and nanotubular structures ensure the high aspect ratio of HNTs, which gives a large amount of filler-polymer interaction as compared to other fillers. HNTs easily dispersed in a polymer matrix due to their unique crystal structure, low density of hydroxyl functional groups and their tubular shape.⁸⁻¹⁰ The aim of the present work is to study the solvent transport properties of HNTs-filled EVA, using three aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and xylene at 303, 313 and 323 K temperature, respectively. More emphasis was given to the effect of filler loading, nature of fillers, polymer-filler interaction etc., on various transport properties such as diffusion coefficient, permeation coefficient and thermodynamic parameters.

2. Experimental

2.1 Materials

EVA copolymer with 45% vinyl acetate content (LEVAPREN 450), density 0.971 g ml^{-1} , and melt flow index 5 g min^{-1} was supplied by Lanxess, India. Dicumyl peroxide (DCP, 99% pure) used as crosslinking agent was obtained from Hercules, India. Halloysite nanotube was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Germany. This material had an average tube diameter of 50 nm and inner lumen diameter of 15 nm. The typical specific surface area of this halloysite was $65 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$; pore volume of 1.25 ml g^{-1} ; refractive index 1.54; and specific gravity 2.53 g cm^{-3} . The solvents such as benzene, toluene and xylene reagent grade (99%) were purchased from E. Merck (India) Ltd., Mumbai, India. The properties of the solvents are given in table 1.

2.2 Sample preparation

The composite samples were synthesized by using solution mixing technique. Briefly, 10 parts of nanofillers were dispersed in 100 parts of toluene sonicated for 1 h and the

10 parts of EVA was dissolved in 100 parts of toluene at room temperature (RT) for 1 h. Each suspension was added to the EVA solution and mixed again at RT for 1 h. DCP 1.2 phr as the curing agent was added to the rubber solution. After stirring in toluene, it was sonicated at room temperature for 0.5 h. The final solution was cast over teflon trays and kept in air drying followed by vacuum drying at 50°C , till there was practically no weight variation. The dried films were molded in a hot press at a pressure of 5 MPa at 160°C for an optimum cure time, determined from a Monsanto oscillating disc rheometer (ODR, 100S). The formulation of the mixes is given in table 2.

2.3 Bound rubber content estimation

The bound rubber content was determined by extracting the unbound materials such as ingredients and free rubbers. The bound rubber measurement was carried out at room temperature using toluene as solvent as the elastomer are easily dissolved in it. For the determination, approximately 1 g of uncured compound was cut into small pieces and placed into a stainless-steel wire-mesh cage of a known weight. The cage was then immersed in solvent in a jar for 3 days. The solvent was filtered off, and the remaining sample was dried for 2 days at room temperature. Complete drying was checked by a constant final weight. Bound rubber was calculated according to the following equation:¹¹

$$\text{BdR (\%)} = \frac{W_{\text{fg}} - W_{\text{t}}(M_{\text{f}}/M_{\text{f}} + M_{\text{r}})}{W_{\text{t}}(M_{\text{r}}/M_{\text{f}} + M_{\text{r}})} \times 100, \quad (1)$$

where BdR is the bound rubber content; W_{fg} and W_{t} the weight of the sample after and before soaking, M_{f} the weight fraction of the filler in the compound and M_{r} the weight fraction of the rubber in the compound.

2.4 Sorption experiment

The EVA/HNTs samples for sorption experiments were punched out in the circular shape of diameter 1.9 cm and thickness 0.2 cm and dried in vacuum desiccators over anhydrous CaCl_2 at room temperature for about 24 h. The initial weight and thickness of the samples were measured before

Table 1. Properties of solvents.

Solvent	Molecular mass volume (g mol^{-1})	Density (g cm^{-3})	Dipole moment (D)	Boiling point ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Solubility parameter (MPa) ^{1/2}
Benzene	78.11	0.879	0	79	18.7
Toluene	92.14	0.867	0.36	109	18.3
Xylene	106.17	0.865	0.70	137	18.2

Table 2. Formulation for EVA/HNTs nanocomposites (phr).

EVA/HNTs sample	Ingredients		
	EVA	HNTs	DCP
EG ₀	100	0	1.2
EH ₁	100	2.5	1.2
EH ₂	100	5	1.2
EH ₃	100	7.5	1.2
EH ₄	100	10	1.2

sorption experiment. The sample was immersed in 20 ml of solvents in closed diffusion bottles and kept at constant temperature by keeping in a thermostatically controlled heating oven. The weights of the swollen samples were measured at periodic intervals until equilibrium swelling is reached. The experiments were conducted at 30, 40, 50°C. A possible sources of error in this measurement that arising during weighing since the sample has to be taken out from the solvent for weighing. The weighing is completed within 20–30 s to minimize the error due to evaporation of solvent. The results of sorption experiments were expressed as moles of solvent uptake by 100 g of polymer sample, Q_t mol%

$$Q_t = \frac{(W_t - W_0/W_0)}{M_w} \times 100, \quad (2)$$

where W_0 and W_t are the weights of the dry and swollen samples respectively and M_w the molar mass of the solvent.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Bound rubber content

Bound rubber is the macroscopic result of rubber-filler physico-chemical interactions, and it reflects the reinforcing capabilities of the filler. For a given elastomer, the amount of bound rubber of fixed filler content depends on a number of factors, such as the surface area, structure and surface activity of the filler, the dispersion state, etc. Bound rubber measurement plays an important role in determining of surface activity and the degree of reinforcement of the filler.¹² It is mostly accepted that the formation of bound rubber in a compound involves physical adsorption, chemisorptions and mechanical interaction, out of which chemisorption is considered as the crucial one. The adsorption of polymer molecules onto the filler surface leads to two phenomena, which are: the formation of bound rubber and a rubber shell on the filler surface. Many studies have been carried out on the mechanisms and factors affecting the formation of bound rubber.^{12–17} The variation of bound rubber content with filler loading has been studied with toluene as solvent. Table 3 shows the variation of the bound rubber content with the filler loading for EVA/HNTs nanocomposites. The bound rubber content has been found to be increased on HNTs loading up to 7.5 phr and then decreases. The high percentage of bound rubber content is attributed to high surface area, high structure and high concentration of oxygen containing surface functional groups.

Table 3. Bound rubber content (%).

EVA/HNTs sample	Bound rubber content (%)
EH ₁	47
EH ₂	49.18
EH ₃	51
EH ₄	33

3.2 Sorption properties

3.2a Effect of filler loading: Figure 1a–c shows the sorption curves of unfilled and HNTs-filled EVA nanocomposites in benzene, toluene and xylene at 30°C, respectively. These figures show the mol% of solvent uptake (Q_t) increases up to equilibrium absorption, where the mass of the absorbed solvent remained constant. The higher initial solvent absorption rates in polymers have been explained in terms of rapid cavitations, which expose a greater surface area, thus enhancing solvent percolation.¹⁸ Obasi *et al*¹⁹ studied the transport of toluene through linear low-density polyethylene/natural rubber blends found that the mass of toluene taken increased with time at the investigated temperatures until maximum absorption was reached. The mol% of organic solvent uptake capacity of EVA/HNTs composite decreases as the HNTs filler loading in the matrix increases up to 7.5 phr and above 7.5 phr loading it increases. The HNTs loading restrains the long-range movements of the polymer molecules, but leave their local segmental mobility high.

3.2b Swelling ratio: Cured samples of dimension 30 × 5 × 2 mm³ were weighed and immersed in toluene for 72 h at 25°C, then the samples weighed again to calculate percentage swelling ratio. The change in mass is calculated by the formulation

$$\text{Swelling ratio (\%)} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{W_1} \times 100, \quad (3)$$

where W_2 and W_1 are the mass of the samples after and before swelling in toluene.

Figure 2 shows the swelling percentage of EVA/HNTs nanocomposites as a function of HNTs loading. The swelling percentage decreased with the increase in HNTs loading up to 7.5 phr then it increases for more than 7.5 phr filler loading. Attempts have been made to explain this behaviour on the basis of the crosslink density between the EVA chains,²⁰ which is discussed in the subsequent section.

3.2c Crosslink density: The crosslink density of samples has been estimated by applying the Flory–Rehner²¹ equation

$$V = 1/2M_c \quad (4)$$

where M_c is the molar mass given by the equation

$$M_c = [-\rho_p V_s V_r^{1/3}] / [\ln(1 - V_r) + V_r + \chi V_r^2] \quad (5)$$

$$V_r = 1/1 + Q_m \quad (6)$$

where ρ is the density of the polymer, χ the polymer–solvent interaction parameter, V_s the molar volume of the solvent used, V_r the volume fraction of swollen rubber and Q_m the swelling weight of the EVA/HNTs composite in toluene.

Figure 3 shows the effect of HNTs loading on crosslink density and molar mass of the EVA/HNTs nanocomposites. The crosslink density of EVA/HNTs nanocomposites is increased with the addition of HNTs up to 7.5 phr, this is probably due to good interfacial and intertubular interactions

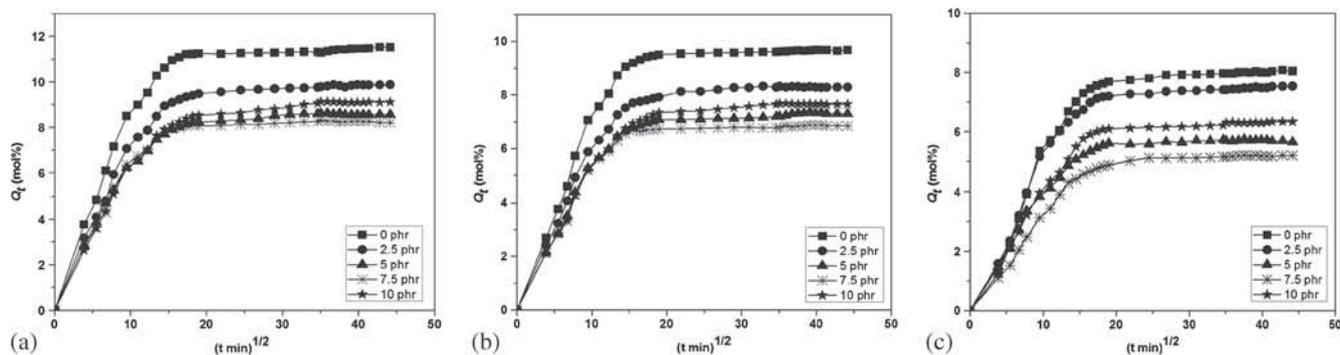


Figure 1. (a) Mol% of benzene uptake by EVA/HNTs nanocomposites, (b) mol% of toluene uptake by EVA/HNTs nanocomposites and (c) mol% of xylene uptake by EVA/HNTs nanocomposites.

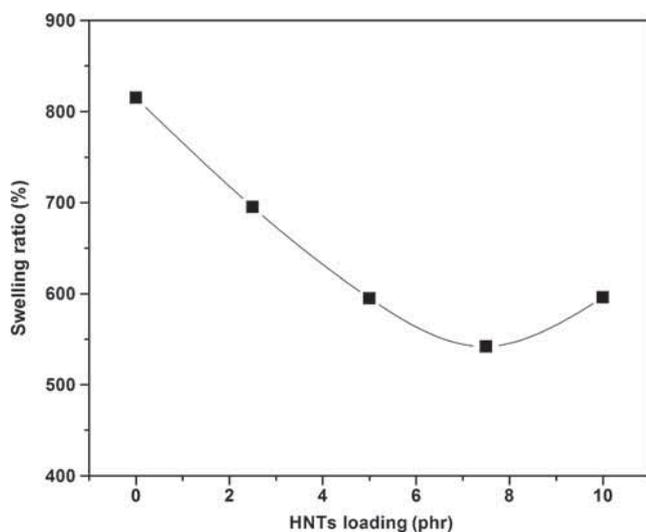


Figure 2. The effect of HNTs loading on the swelling % of the EVA/HNTs nanocomposites.

of EVA and HNTs. Above 7.5 phr HNTs loading it decreases, however, these values are found to be higher than the EG₀ (0 phr HNTs). At a higher HNTs loading interaction between HNTs–HNTs predominates than HNTs–EVA interaction, which decreases the crosslink density and increases the molecular weight of the nanocomposites.

3.2d Swelling coefficient (α): The extent of the swelling behaviour of the composites in different solvents is evaluated by swelling coefficients (α). Swelling coefficient (α) is calculated by the following equation:

$$\alpha = \frac{(W_2 - W_1)}{W_1} \times \rho_s^{-1}, \quad (7)$$

where W_1 and W_2 are the weights of the sample before swelling and at equilibrium swelling, respectively, and ρ_s the density of the solvent. The swelling coefficient values of unfilled and filled EVA/HNTs nanocomposites are given in table 4. Like swelling ratio (%) as given in figure 2, the

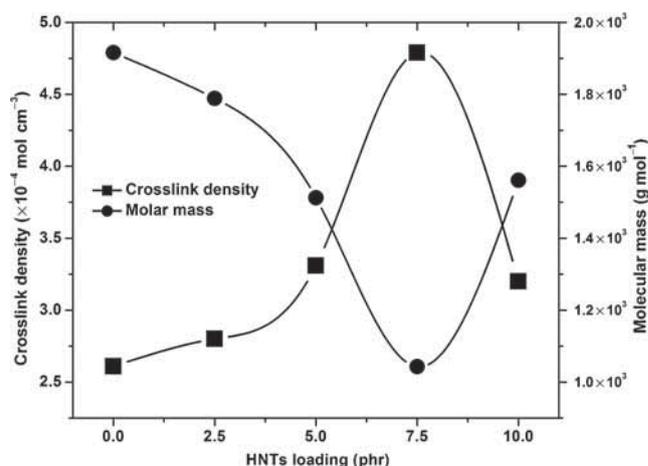


Figure 3. The effect of HNTs loading on the crosslink density and molar mass of the EVA/HNTs nanocomposites.

Table 4. Values of swelling coefficient (α).

EVA/HNTs sample	Filler loading (phr)	Swelling coefficient (α)		
		Benzene	Toluene	Xylene
EG ₀	0	10.27	9.40	9.10
EH ₁	2.5	8.79	8.1	8.03
EH ₂	5	7.60	6.87	6.52
EH ₃	7.5	7.54	6.25	6.12
EH ₄	10	8.09	6.87	6.51

swelling coefficient (α) values are found to be decreasing with the increase in HNTs content up to 7.5 phr and then increases above 7.5 phr filler loadings. However, all the values of swelling coefficient (α) of the composites are found to be lower than unfilled composites. This can be explained on the basis of the strong interaction between polymer segments and the HNTs filler surface, which decreases the polymer chain mobility and solvent uptake capacity. Also, as the molecular size/mass of the solvent increases from benzene to xylene, as expected, decrease in swelling coefficient values is observed for a given EVA/HNTs nanocomposite. This may be due to decrease in sorption and density of the solvent.

3.2e *Sorption coefficient (S)*: Sorption is a surface property which can indicate the nature of solvent sorbed into a polymer/or polymer composite. Table 5 lists the values of sorption coefficient (S) or solubility of different composites obtained as grams of solvent (benzene, toluene and xylene) sorbed per gram of EVA/HNTs composite. It is observed that the sorption coefficient (S) decreases with the increase in HNTs content up to 7.5 phr at given temperature and for each benzene, toluene and xylene solvent, then it decreases above 7.5 phr HNTs loading. The sorption coefficient values were found to be highest for the solvent benzene, followed by toluene, and then xylene for a given temperature. As the temperature is increased from 30 to 50°C the sorption coefficient also increases, which is in agreement with published literature by Johnsons and Thomas²² and Igwe *et al.*,²³ where it reported that the sorption coefficient increases with the increases in sorption temperature.

3.2f *Diffusion coefficient (D)*: Diffusion coefficient is a kinetic parameter which can be related to the polymer segmental mobility, solvent nature and different crosslinks present in a polymer matrix. The diffusion coefficient of a polymeric material immersed in a given solvent can be calculated as follows:²⁴

$$\frac{Q_t}{Q_\infty} = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{8}{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2} \right] e^{-(2n+1)^2 \pi^2 D t / h^2}, \quad (8)$$

where Q_t and Q_∞ are the mol% uptake at time t and at equilibrium respectively, n an integer, D the diffusion coefficient, ' t ' the time and ' h ' the initial thickness of the polymer sample. While deriving equation (8) the thickness (h) of the polymer sample is assumed to remain constant during the diffusion process.²⁴ The thickness of the sample increases,

in reality, as the solvent molecules enter into the polymer sample. Under such circumstance equation (8) can still be used by taking a fixed frame of reference with respect to the polymer sample.

This equation can be solved readily, an instructive to examine the short time limiting as:

$$\frac{Q_t}{Q_\infty} = [4/\pi^{1/2}] [Dt/h^2]^{1/2}. \quad (9)$$

The plot of Q_t vs. \sqrt{t} is initially linear. Hence D can be calculated from the rearrangement equation (9) as

$$D = \pi \left(\frac{h\theta}{4Q_\infty} \right)^2, \quad (10)$$

where h is the sample thickness, θ the slope of the initial linear portion of the sorption curves before the attainment of the 50% equilibrium uptake and Q_∞ the equilibrium sorption value.

Table 6 shows that D values increases with the decrease in the molecular mass of the aromatic solvents used. This trend of diffusion coefficient is in agreement with the article by Anil Kumar *et al.*²⁵ The decrease in value of D with the increase in molar mass and dipole moment and decreasing in density and solubility parameter of the aromatic solvents used as shown in table 1. The solubility parameter is an important factor, which affects the sorption of polymers in solvent. The polymers and the solvents dissolve if their solubility parameters are equal. The present study shows a dependence of diffusivity on the molecular mass of solvents. Figure 4 shows diffusion co-efficient decreases with the increase in the number of carbon atoms of the penetrant which is in agreement to the report of authors.^{22,26} Diffusivity in a given polymer system may vary from one polymer system to another. The diffusion coefficient increases with increase in sorption temperature for each solvent which is an agreement with Johnson and Thomas,²² who reported that the D -value increases with increase in temperature. The effect of temperature may be due to the defacillation of diffusing molecules at the higher thermal energies by the increase of temperature.

The diffusion coefficient of EVA/HNTs nanocomposites also decreases with increase in HNTs content up to 7.5 phr and above it increases. The diffusivity depends on the free volume within the polymer and the polymer chain segmental mobility.

3.2g *Permeability coefficient (P)*: The permeability or permeation coefficient (P) of a penetrant in a polymer membrane depends on the diffusivity as well as solubility or sorption of the penetrant in the polymer membrane. The permeability coefficient (P) of the organic solvents in the EVA/HNTs composites was obtained using the following expression:²⁷

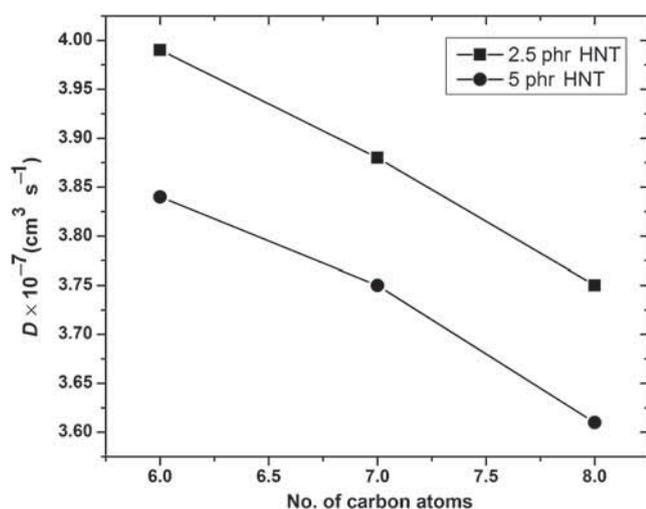
$$P = D \cdot S, \quad (11)$$

Table 5. Sorption coefficient (S) values of EVA/HNTs composites in benzene, toluene and xylene.

Solvent	Filler content (phr)	Sorption coefficient (S)		
		303 K	313 K	323 K
Benzene	0	9.03	9.23	9.35
	2.5	7.72	7.89	7.97
	5	6.68	6.73	6.94
	7.5	6.63	6.69	6.81
	10	7.15	7.21	7.26
Toluene	0	8.89	9.20	8.90
	2.5	7.64	7.73	7.85
	5	6.63	6.44	6.53
	7.5	6.60	6.31	6.39
	10	7.10	7.20	7.22
Xylene	0	8.82	8.73	8.70
	2.5	7.13	7.68	7.72
	5	6.20	6.19	6.11
	7.5	6.00	5.29	5.88
	10	6.56	6.73	6.84

Table 6. Diffusion coefficient (D) and permeability coefficient (P).

Solvent	Filler content (phr)	$D \times 10^{-7}$ (cm ² s ⁻¹)			$P \times 10^{-7}$ (cm ² s ⁻¹)		
		303 K	313 K	323 K	303 K	313 K	323 K
Benzene	0	4.19	4.57	4.67	37.83	42.18	43.66
	2.5	3.99	4.41	4.98	30.80	34.79	39.69
	5	3.84	4.40	5.08	25.65	29.61	35.25
	7.5	3.81	4.02	4.88	25.26	26.89	23.23
	10	3.95	4.05	4.10	28.24	29.20	29.76
Toluene	0	4.04	4.02	3.97	35.91	36.98	35.33
	2.5	3.88	4.04	4.12	29.64	31.22	32.34
	5	3.75	3.79	3.96	24.86	24.40	25.85
	7.5	3.74	3.78	3.89	24.68	23.85	24.85
	10	3.86	3.90	3.95	27.40	28.08	28.51
Xylene	0	4.03	3.83	3.84	35.54	33.43	33.40
	2.5	3.75	3.87	3.96	26.73	29.72	30.57
	5	3.61	3.76	3.80	22.38	23.27	23.21
	7.5	3.56	3.77	3.81	21.36	19.94	22.40
	10	3.67	3.85	3.89	24.07	25.91	26.60

**Figure 4.** Variation of diffusivity (D) on the number of carbon atoms of organic solvents in 2.5 and 5 phr HNTs loaded EVA/HNTs nanocomposites at 30°C.

where D is the diffusion coefficient and S the sorption coefficient or solubility. The values of P are given in table 6. The value of P increases with the increase in the sorption temperature. Mostly, high temperature makes more flexible polymer chains, facilitating the solvent permeability. This result is in agreement with Johnsons and Thomas²² and Unnikrishnan *et al.*,²⁸ who reported that the permeation coefficient increases with the increase in the sorption temperature. The permeability coefficient was found to be decreasing with the molecular mass and dipole moment of the solvent, however Igwe *et al.*²³ found in his study that P -values increases with the increase in molar mass, molar volume and dipole moment of solvents.

3.2h *Mode of transport:* The mechanism of transport can be computed from the swelling data using the following:²⁹

$$\frac{Q_t}{Q_\infty} = kt^n, \quad (12)$$

where Q_t and Q_∞ are the mol% sorption at time ' t ' and at equilibrium respectively, ' k ' indicates the interaction between the penetrant and the polymer and ' n ' represents the mode of transport. The roughness layer is small compared the thickness of the swollen polymer film, which in turn is much thicker than the dry film due to swelling in solvent. Therefore the influence of the film roughness on the mechanism of transport from the swelling data is minimized.

Taking log on both the sides, equation (12) becomes equation (13)

$$\log(Q_t/Q_\infty) = \log k + n \log t. \quad (13)$$

If the value of n is 0.5, it is the normal Fickian mode of transport, where the rate of polymer chain relaxation is higher compared to the diffusion rate of the penetrant. When $n = 1$, the transport approaches non-Fickian behaviour, where chain relaxation is slower than the liquid diffusion. If the value of n is in between 0.5 and 1, the mode of transport is classified as anomalous. k is a constant depending on the interaction between the polymer and solvent. The values of n and k are given in table 7. From the table it seems that the values of n range between 0.344 and 0.60 for the three different solvents and temperatures, the mode of transport are close to Fickian. Dasan *et al.*,³⁰ who studied the solvent transport through carbon black-filled EVA composites found the mode of transport to be anomalous. Similarly, Mathew *et al.*³¹ who studied the transport of substituted benzene through natural rubber/polystyrene interpenetrating polymer network

membranes found the mode of transport to be anomalous. The values of n decrease whereas ' k ' value increases with the increase in HNT filler loading in EVA/HNTs composites for a given solvent and temperature. The values of ' n ' increase and the values of ' k ' decreases with the increase in molar mass of the penetrant which show the decrease in polymer-solvent interaction. The values of ' n ' increase and ' k ' values decrease with the increase in sorption temperature approaching the Fickian mode. For Fickian mode the rate of diffusion of penetrant molecule is much less than the relaxation rate of the polymer chains. Usually rubbers and semicrystalline polymers exhibit Fickian mode of transport.³²

3.2i *Effect of penetrant:* The shape, size and polarity of solvents affect the sorption behaviour through polymer samples. Figure 5a–c shows the sorption curve for composites of benzene, toluene and xylene, respectively. The solvent uptake decreases as the size of the penetrant molecules

increases from benzene to xylene. The low-molecular-weight benzene shows the highest uptake and the high-molecular-weight xylene shows lowest uptake. This can be explained on the basis of free volume theory,⁶ according to which the diffusion rate of solvents through polymers depends on the rate with which the polymer chain segments exchange their positions with solvents. In case of composites the rate of exchange decreases with the increase in molecular size of solvents. Figure 6 shows that the Q_{∞} decreases with the increase in molar volume of the solvents for all EVA/HNTs composites.

3.2j *Thermodynamic parameters of sorption:* The thermodynamic parameters for diffusion, ΔH and ΔS can be calculated using Van't Hoff's relation

$$\log K_s = \frac{\Delta S_s}{2.303R} - \frac{\Delta H_s}{2.303RT}, \quad (14)$$

Table 7. Parameters of mode of transport n and k .

Solvent	Filler content (phr)	n			k (min^{-1})		
		303 K	313 K	323 K	303 K	313 K	323 K
Benzene	0	0.370	0.442	0.590	0.120	0.085	0.040
	2.5	0.361	0.455	0.586	0.123	0.090	0.041
	5	0.359	0.429	0.578	0.143	0.093	0.044
	7.5	0.349	0.401	0.538	0.154	0.108	0.054
	10	0.388	0.430	0.583	0.108	0.088	0.040
Toluene	0	0.424	0.477	0.601	0.111	0.080	0.039
	2.5	0.398	0.463	0.590	0.117	0.081	0.041
	5	0.386	0.470	0.579	0.121	0.084	0.043
	7.5	0.370	0.467	0.568	0.132	0.092	0.052
	10	0.389	0.499	0.576	0.093	0.062	0.039
Xylene	0	0.486	0.523	0.619	0.098	0.074	0.038
	2.5	0.429	0.473	0.593	0.104	0.075	0.039
	5	0.439	0.519	0.582	0.113	0.081	0.043
	7.5	0.428	0.508	0.571	0.118	0.089	0.046
	10	0.451	0.507	0.575	0.076	0.059	0.040

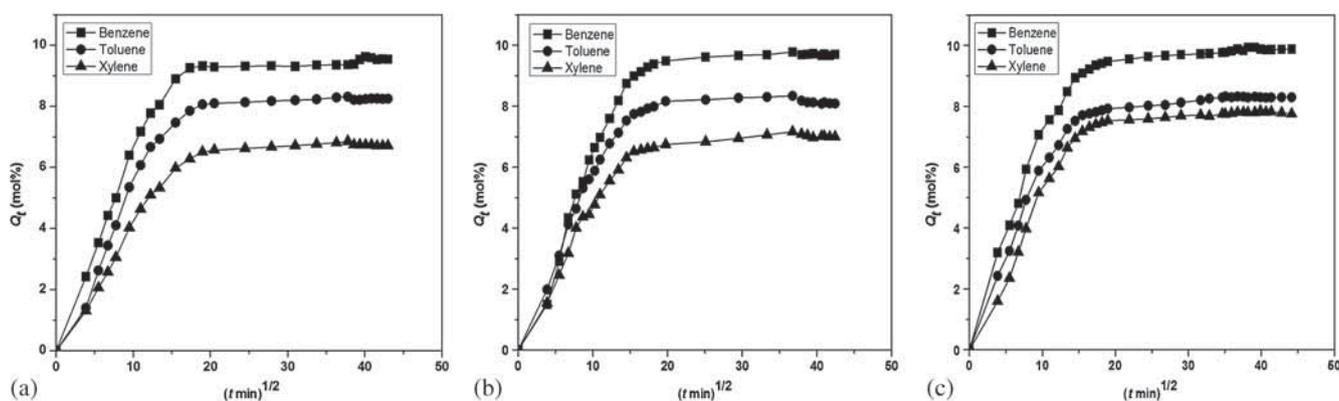


Figure 5. (a) Variation of mol% uptake (Q_t) with square root of time for the diffusion of benzene, toluene and xylene at 30°C, (b) 40°C and (c) 50°C of 2.5 phr HNTs-loaded EVA nanocomposite.

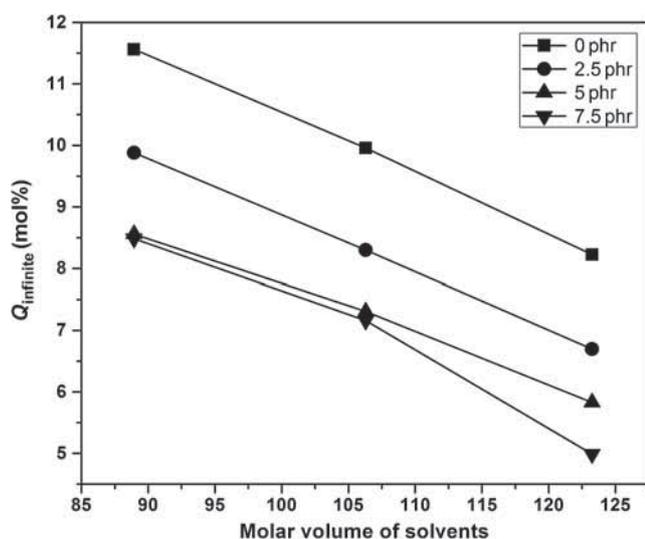


Figure 6. Variation of equilibrium uptake (Q_{∞}) with molar volume of the solvents at 30°C as a function of HNTs content in EVA matrix.

Table 8. Values of enthalpy of absorption, entropy of absorption and free energy of composites.

Solvent	Filler content (phr)	ΔH_s (kJ mol ⁻¹)	ΔS_s (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	ΔG (kJ mol ⁻¹)
Benzene	0	-2.13	-25.16	5.49
	2.5	-0.83	-22.36	5.94
	5	-1.75	-26.65	6.32
	7.5	-2.32	-28.70	6.37
	10	-4.17	-28.67	4.51
Toluene	0	-0.25	-19.60	5.68
	2.5	-5.91	-39.11	5.94
	5	-0.36	-23.43	6.73
	7.5	-0.32	-23.39	6.76
	10	-2.80	-26.40	5.19
Xylene	0	-0.91	-24.35	6.46
	2.5	-3.92	-34.58	6.55
	5	-1.29	-27.78	7.12
	7.5	-2.35	-31.36	7.15
	10	-3.33	-31.61	6.24

where K_s is the equilibrium sorption constant which is given by

$$K_s = \frac{\text{Number of moles of solvent sorbed at equilibrium}}{\text{Mass of the polymer sample}} \quad (15)$$

The values of ΔH_s and ΔS_s are obtained by the regression analysis of the plots of $\log K_s$ vs. $1/T$.

The ΔH_s and ΔS_s values were found to be negative, the negative values of ΔH_s indicate the exothermicity for

the sorption process in agreement with Unnikrishnan and Thomas.³³ However, the negative values of ΔH_s and ΔS_s show no relationship to the filler content, molar mass and dipole moment of the solvent. The change in ΔG_s for the aromatic solvents in the EVA/HNTs nanocomposite was obtained using the expression

$$\Delta G_s = \Delta H_s - T \Delta S_s, \quad (16)$$

where T is the temperature in Kelvin. Table 8 lists the thermodynamic parameters of sorption for the aromatic solvent benzene, toluene and xylene. The ΔG_s values were found to be positive in all cases indicating the non-spontaneity of the solubility of EVA/HNTs composite in the organic solvents at 303 K. According to Igwe,³⁴ as the HNTs content in the composite increases the ΔG_s becomes more positive, indicating the increase in non-spontaneity irrespective of the nature of the solvent. As the molecular mass of the solvent is increased the ΔG_s values also increases.

4. Conclusions

The transport behaviour of EVA/HNTs composites has been studied using three organic solvent benzene, toluene and xylene with temperature variation. The bound rubber content has been found to be increasing with HNTs loading up to 7.5 phr and above 7.5 phr loading decreasing trend is observed. Similarly, the mol% of organic solvent uptake capacity of EVA/HNTs composite decreases as the HNTs filler loading in the matrix increases up to 7.5 phr and above 7.5 phr loading it increases. This is probably due to the HNTs loading in the EVA polymer restrain the long-range movements of the polymer molecules. Due to good interfacial and intertabular interactions of EVA and HNTs the swelling percentage decreases and the crosslink density increases with HNTs loading up to 7.5 phr. The swelling coefficient (α), sorption coefficient (S), diffusion coefficient (D) and permeability or permeation coefficient (P) values were found to decrease with HNTs loading up to 7.5 phr. The sorption coefficient values were found to be highest for the solvent benzene, followed by toluene, and then xylene for a given temperature. As the temperature is increased from 30 to 50°C the sorption coefficient also increases. The transport behaviour study revealed that the value of ' n ' increases and ' k ' value decreases with the increase in sorption temperatures approaching the Fickian mode. As the HNT content in the composite increases the change in free energy (ΔG_s) becomes more positive, indicating the increase non-spontaneity irrespective of the nature of the organic solvent.

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