

# Rheology and Nanostructure of Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose at High-Shear Rates

---

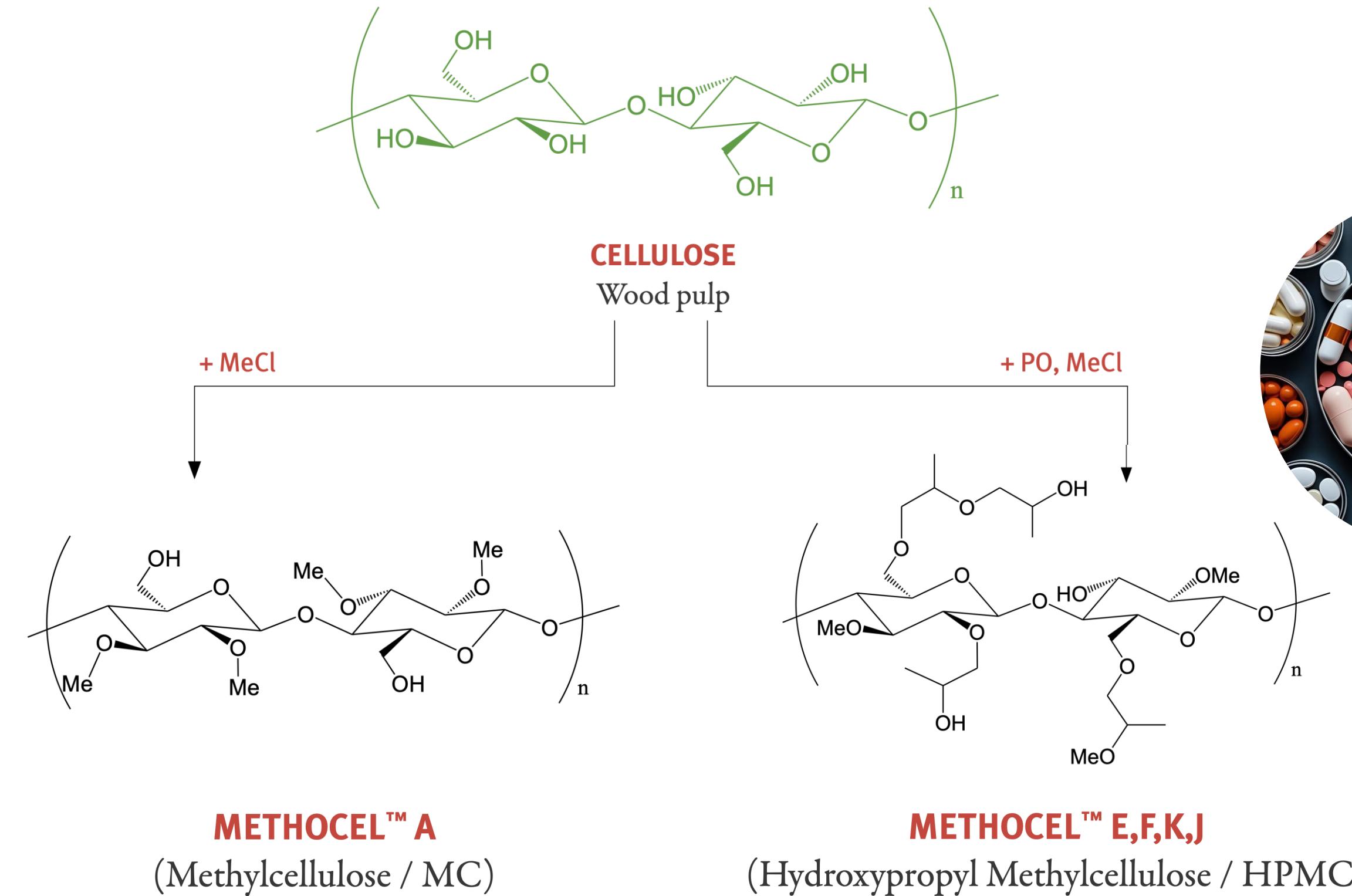
Abby LaPadula

University of Maryland, College Park

Mentor: Dr. Ryan Murphy



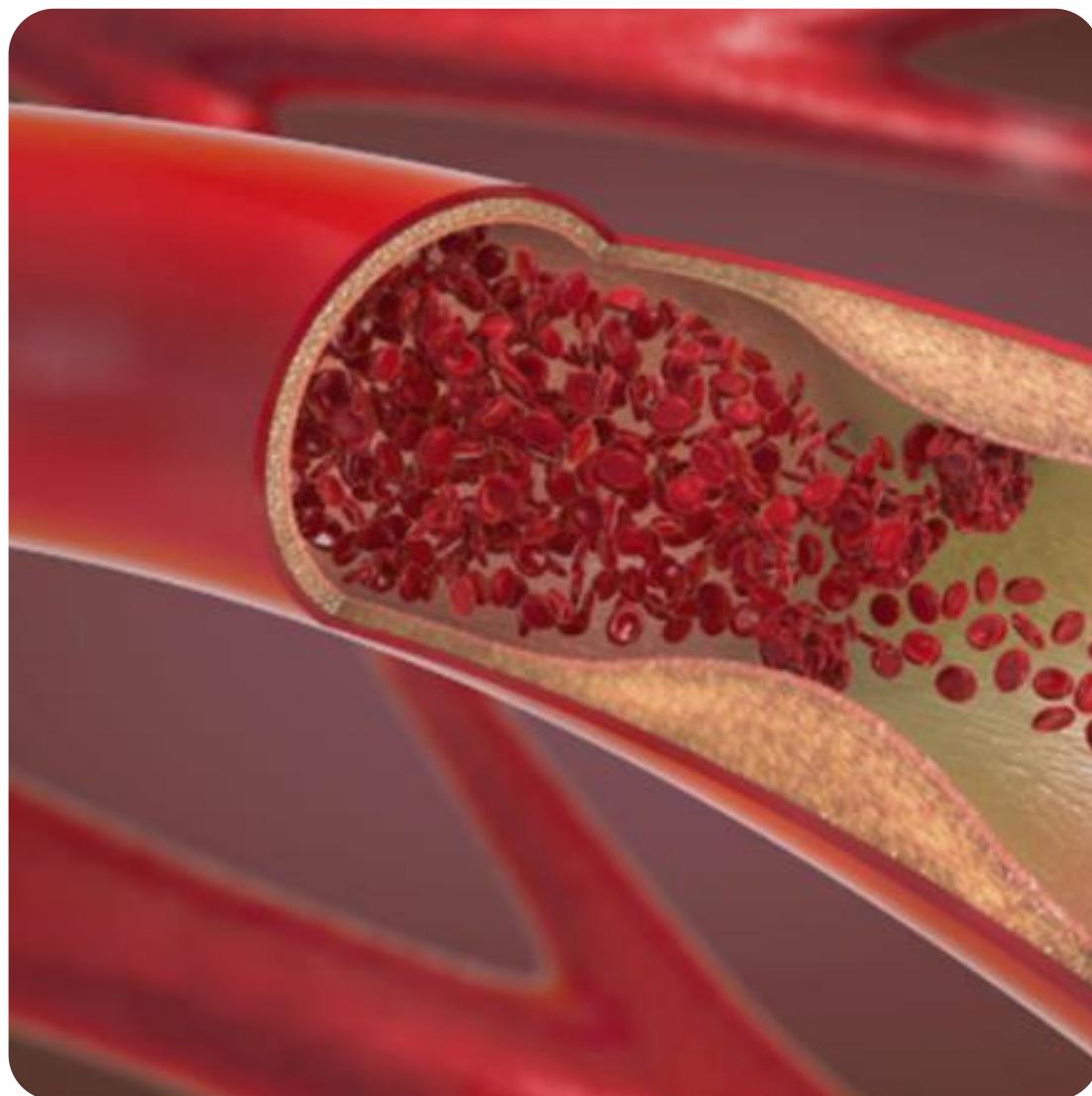
# Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose (HPMC)



DuPont (2019). *Water-Soluble Cellulosic Polymers for Industrial Applications*.

# HPMC experiences high-shear rates in various applications

## Pharmaceuticals



## Blood Flow:

$$\dot{\gamma} \approx 10^3 - 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

## Surfactants & Coatings



## Spraying:

$$\dot{\gamma} \approx 10^3 - 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

## Lubricants

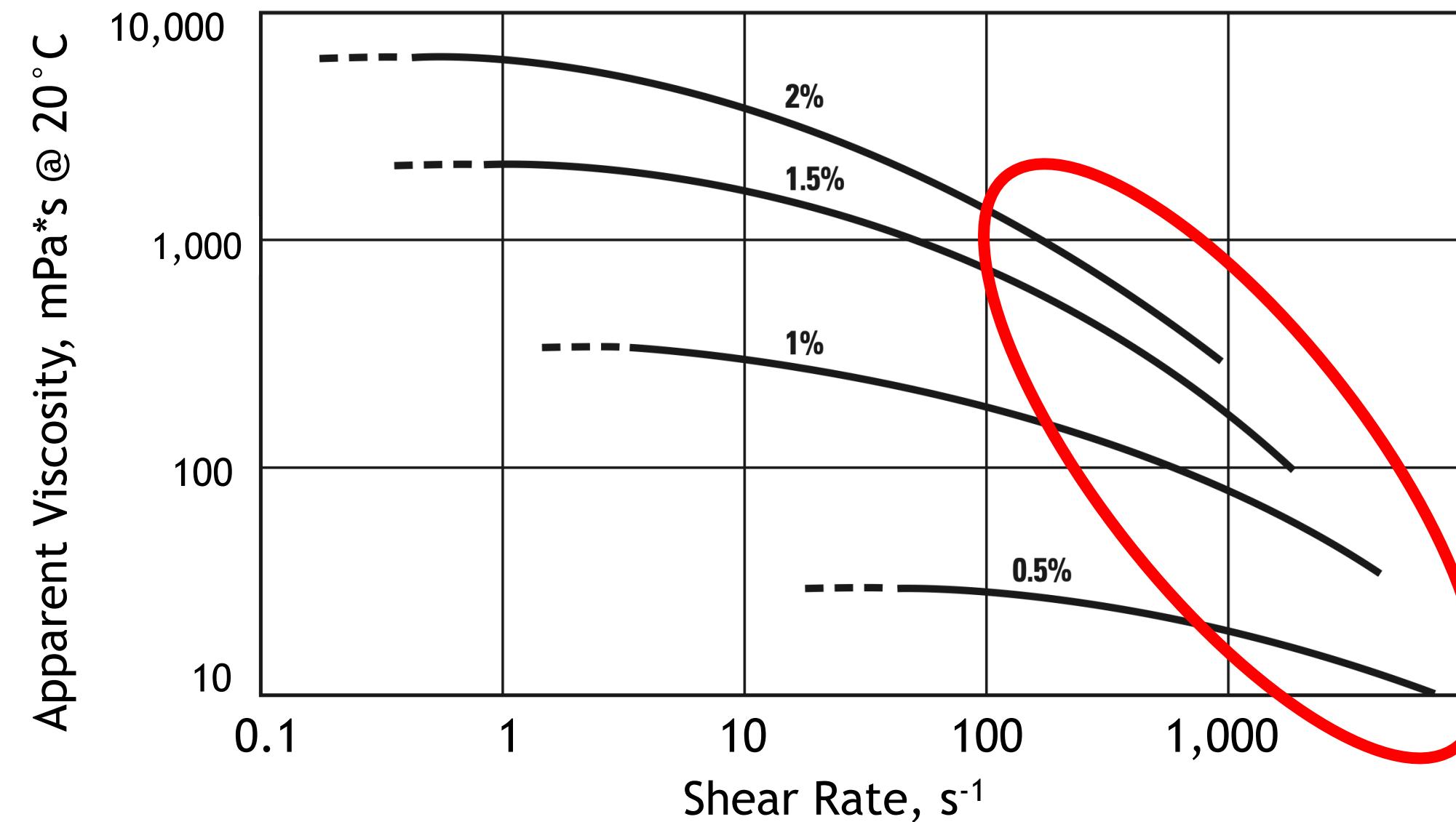


## Lubrication:

$$\dot{\gamma} \approx 10^5 - 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

# Does HPMC continue shear thinning at high-shear rates?

Sample	Mn (kg/mol)	Methoxy %	Propylene oxide %	Zero-shear viscosity @ 2 wt%, 20C, lit (mPa-s)	Geltemp (C )
HPMC Mn-10,000	10	29%	7%	6	58-64
HPMC Mn-120,000	120	21%	5%	100000	70-90
HPMC Mn-90,000	90	21%	5%	15000	70-90
METHOCEL F50	20-26	27-30%	4-7%	50	50-70



Dow (2002). *METHOCEL Cellulose Ethers Technical Handbook*.

# Rheology is used to determine HPMC behavior at a wide range of shear rates

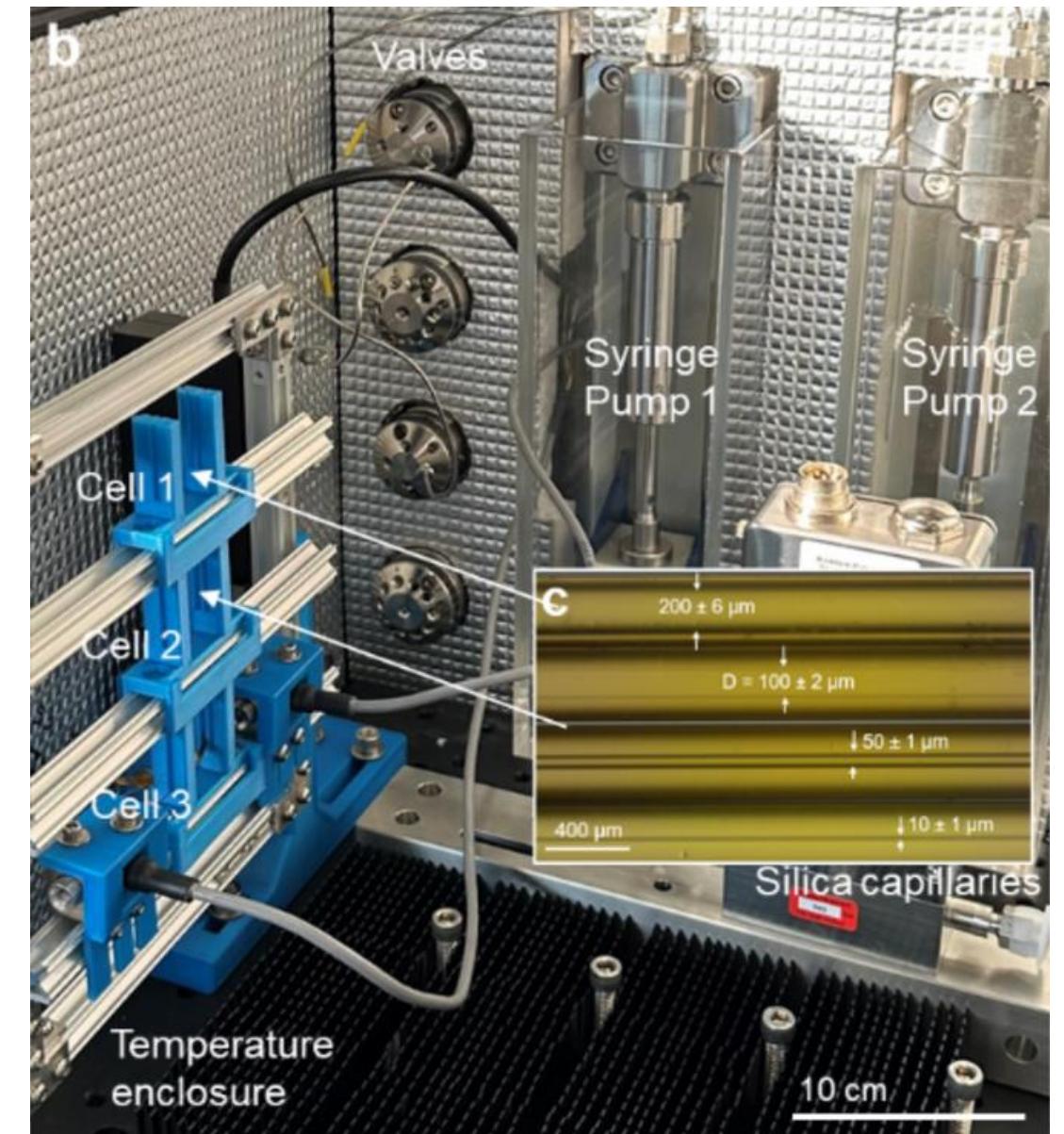
## Variables:

- Shear Rate
- Molecular Weight
- Degree of Substitution
- Concentration
- Temperature

### Rotational Rheometer

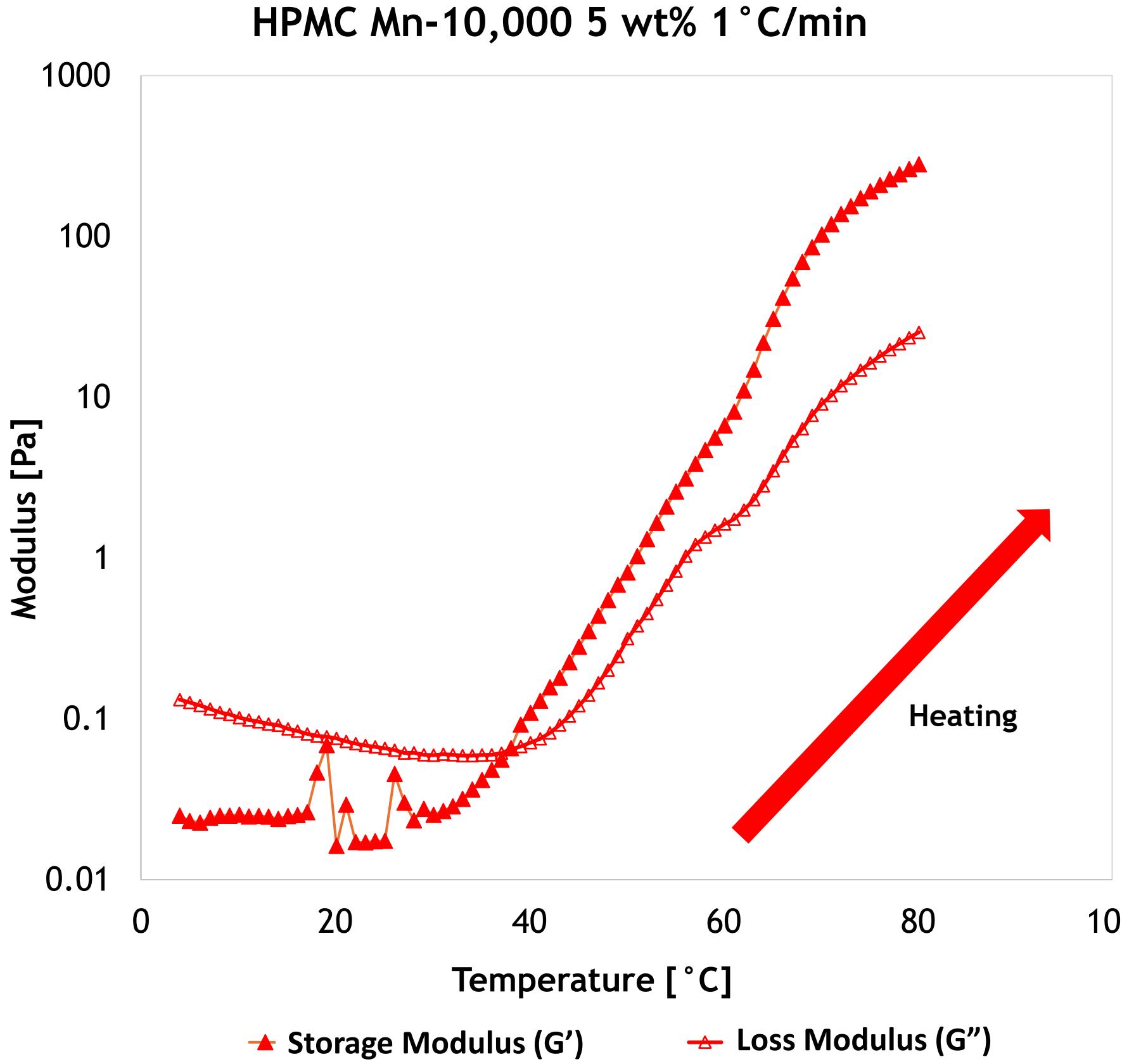


### Capillary Rheometer



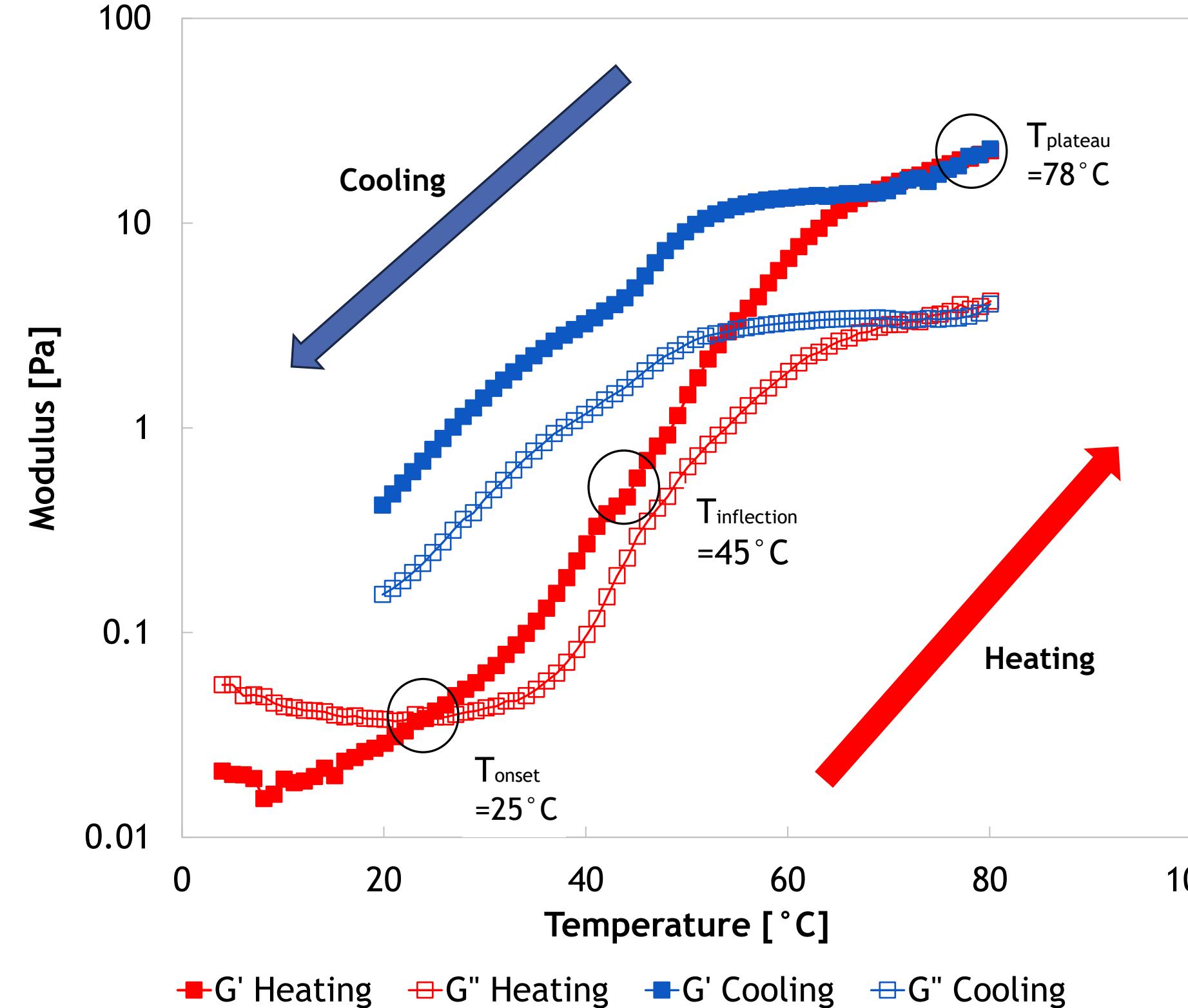
Murphy et al., *Soft Matter* (2020). Capillary RheoSANS: measuring the rheology and nanostructure of complex fluids at high shear rates.

# Gelation occurs over a broad temperature range

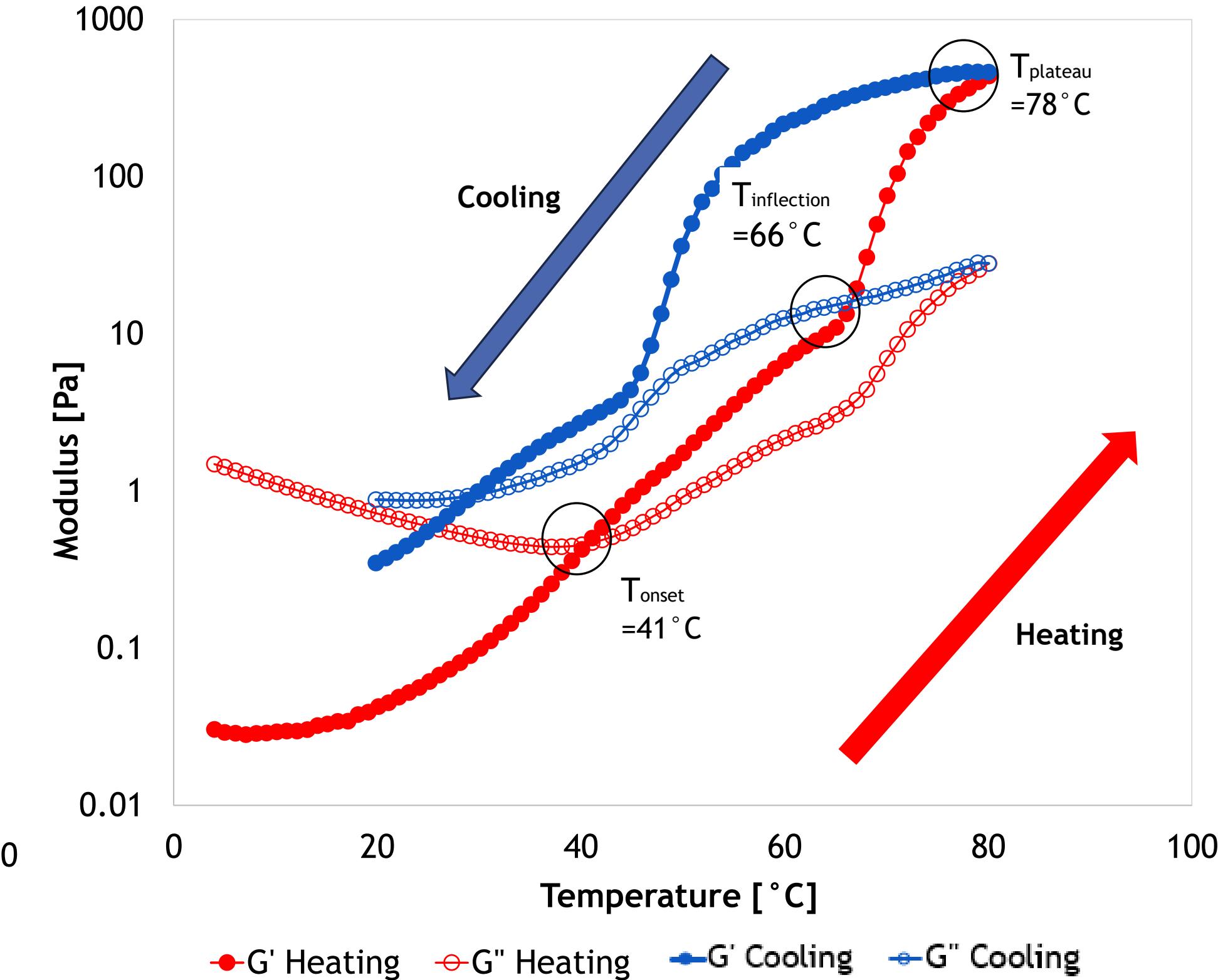


# Gelation occurs over a broad temperature range

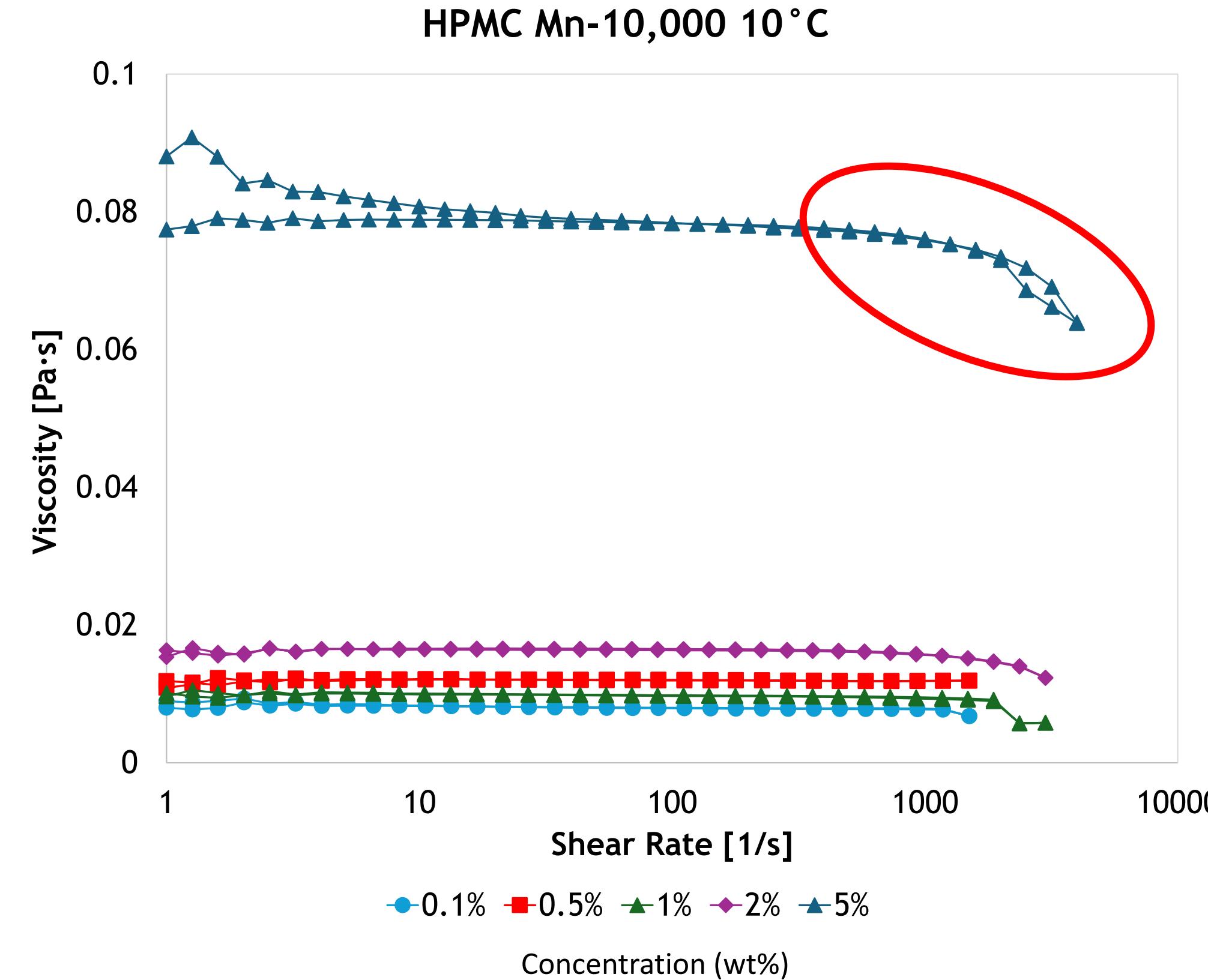
METHOCEL F50 1 wt% 1 °C/min



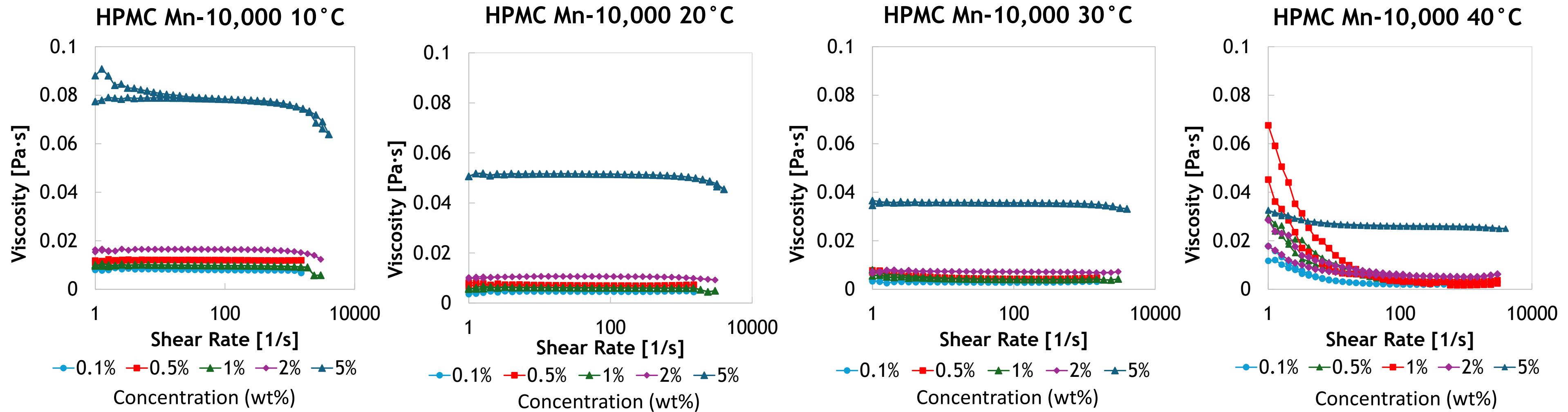
METHOCEL F50 5 wt% 1 °C/min



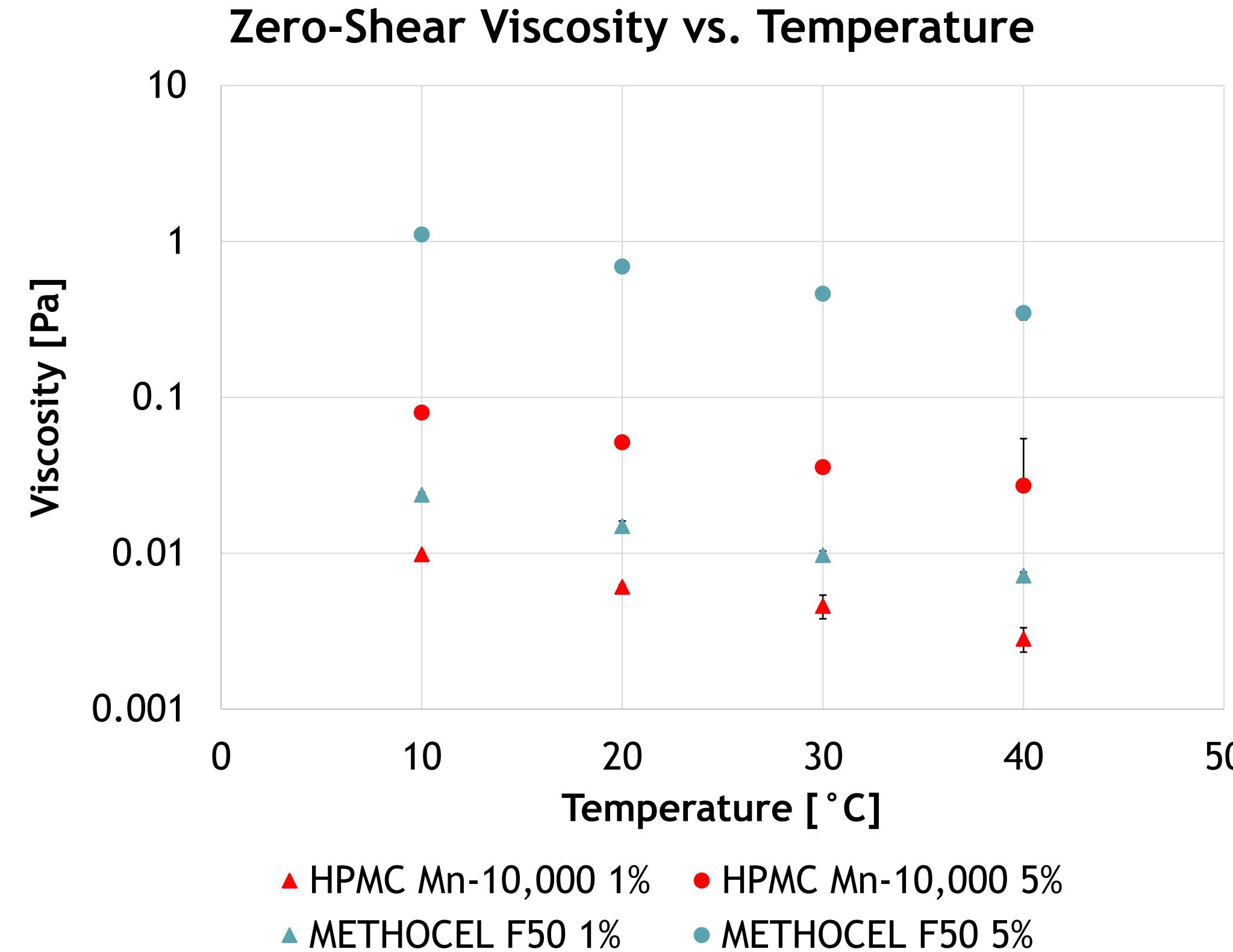
# Shear thinning starts occurring at low-shear rates



# Viscosity decreases as temperature increases from 10°C to 40°C



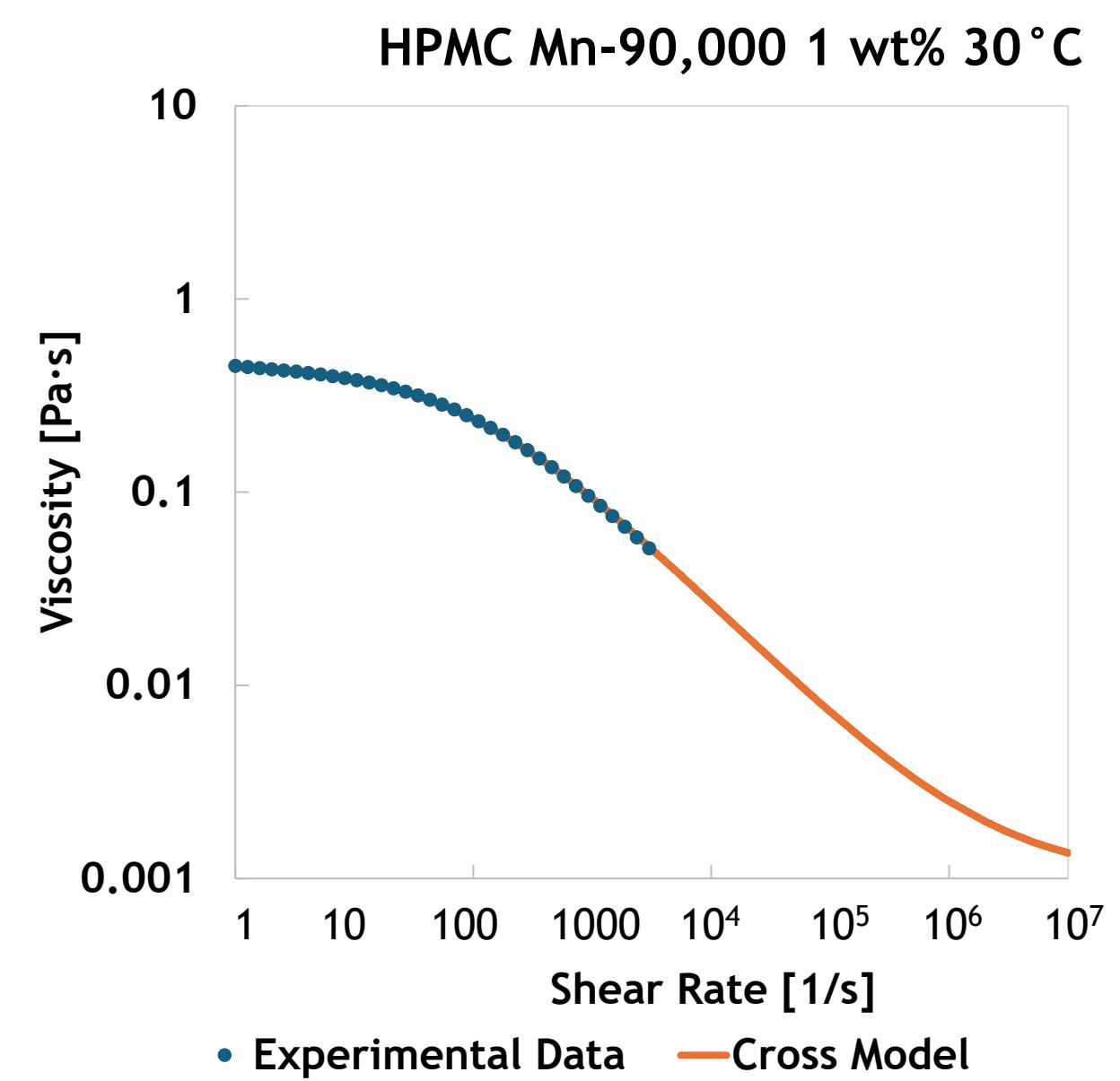
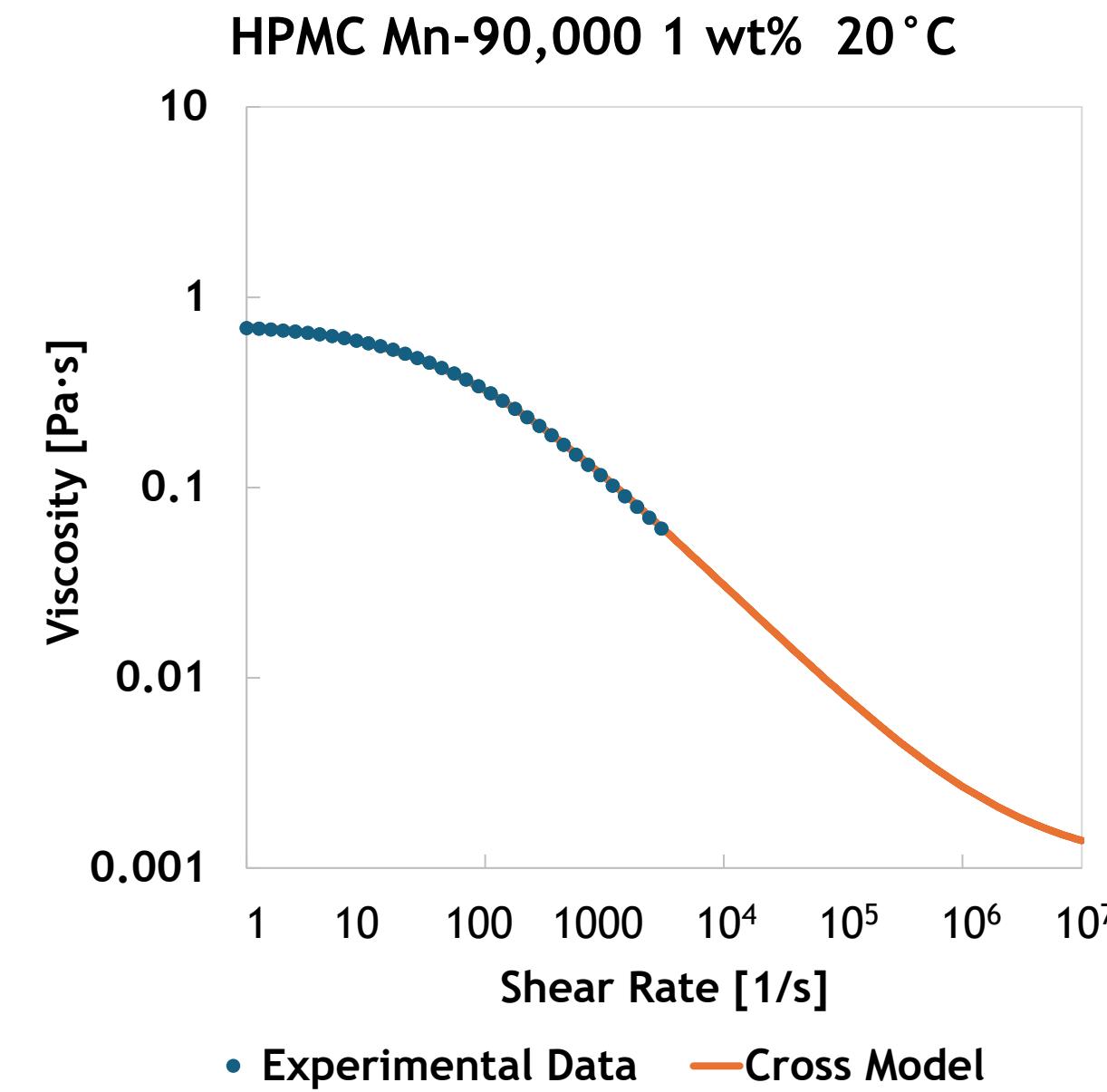
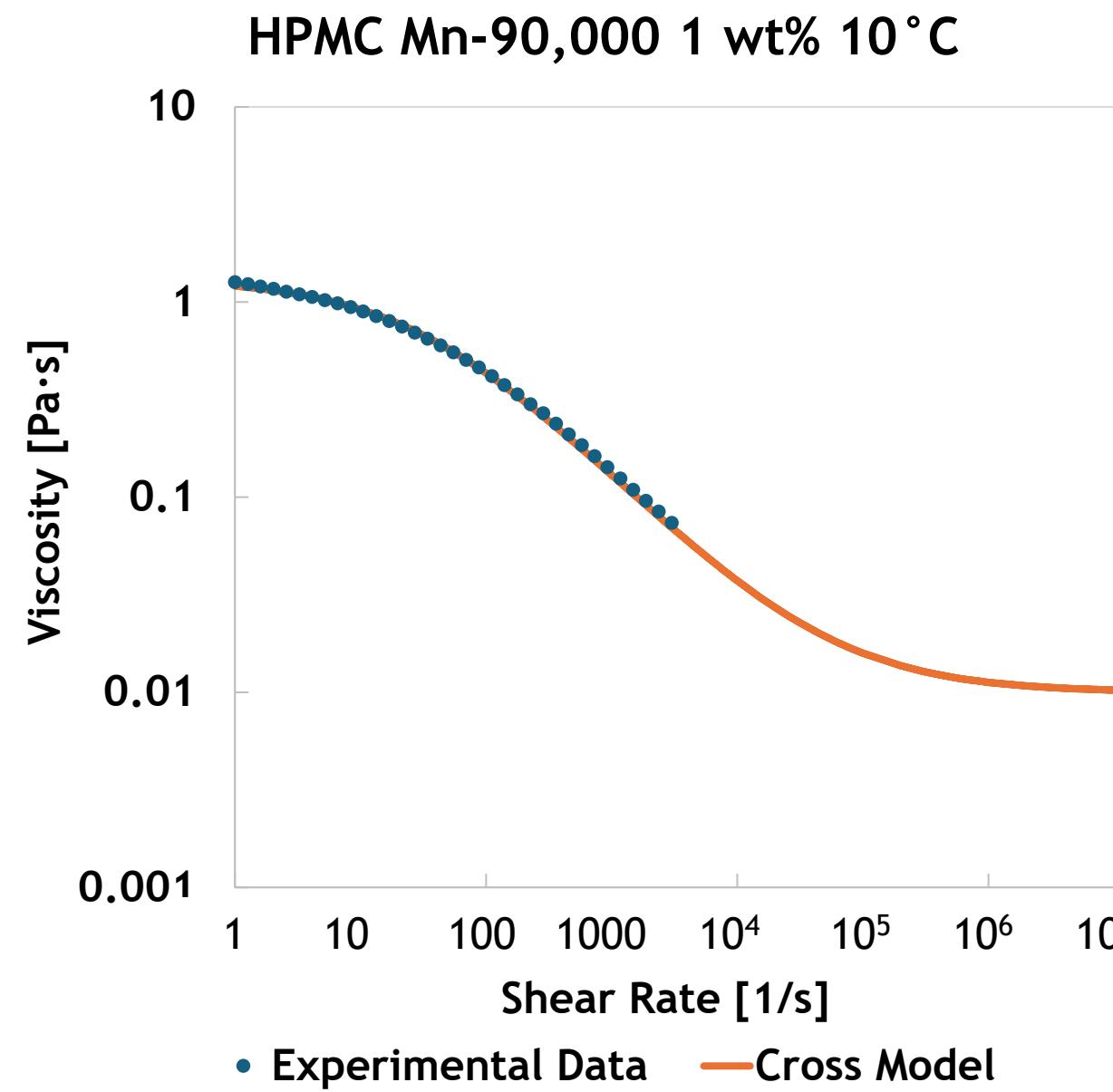
# Zero-shear viscosity helps to predict high-shear behavior



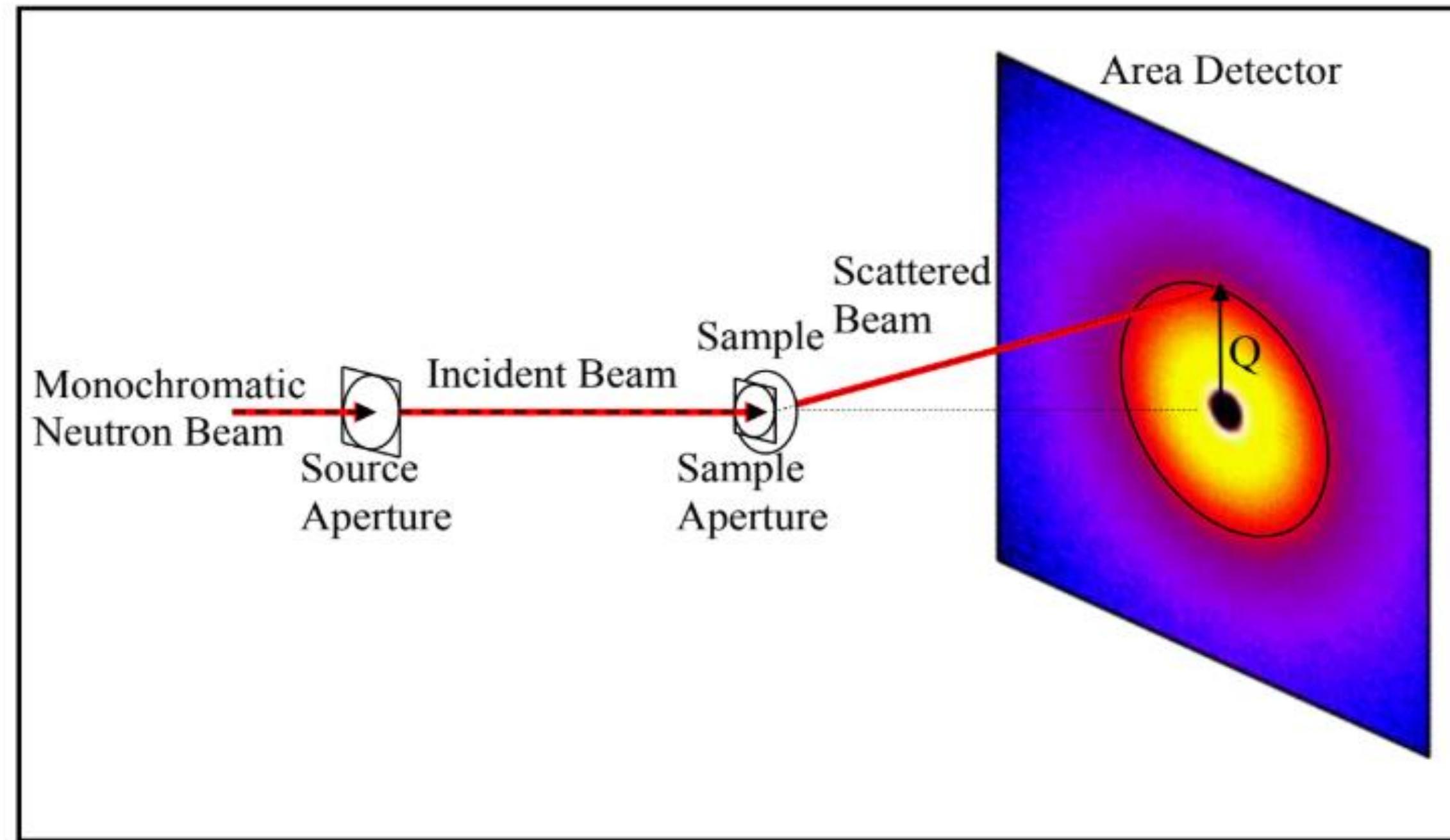
Note: Some zero-shear viscosities ignore yield stress at low-shear rates

# Predicting high-shear behavior: Cross Model

$$\eta = \eta_{inf} + \frac{\eta_0 - \eta_{inf}}{1 + (\alpha \dot{\gamma})^n}$$

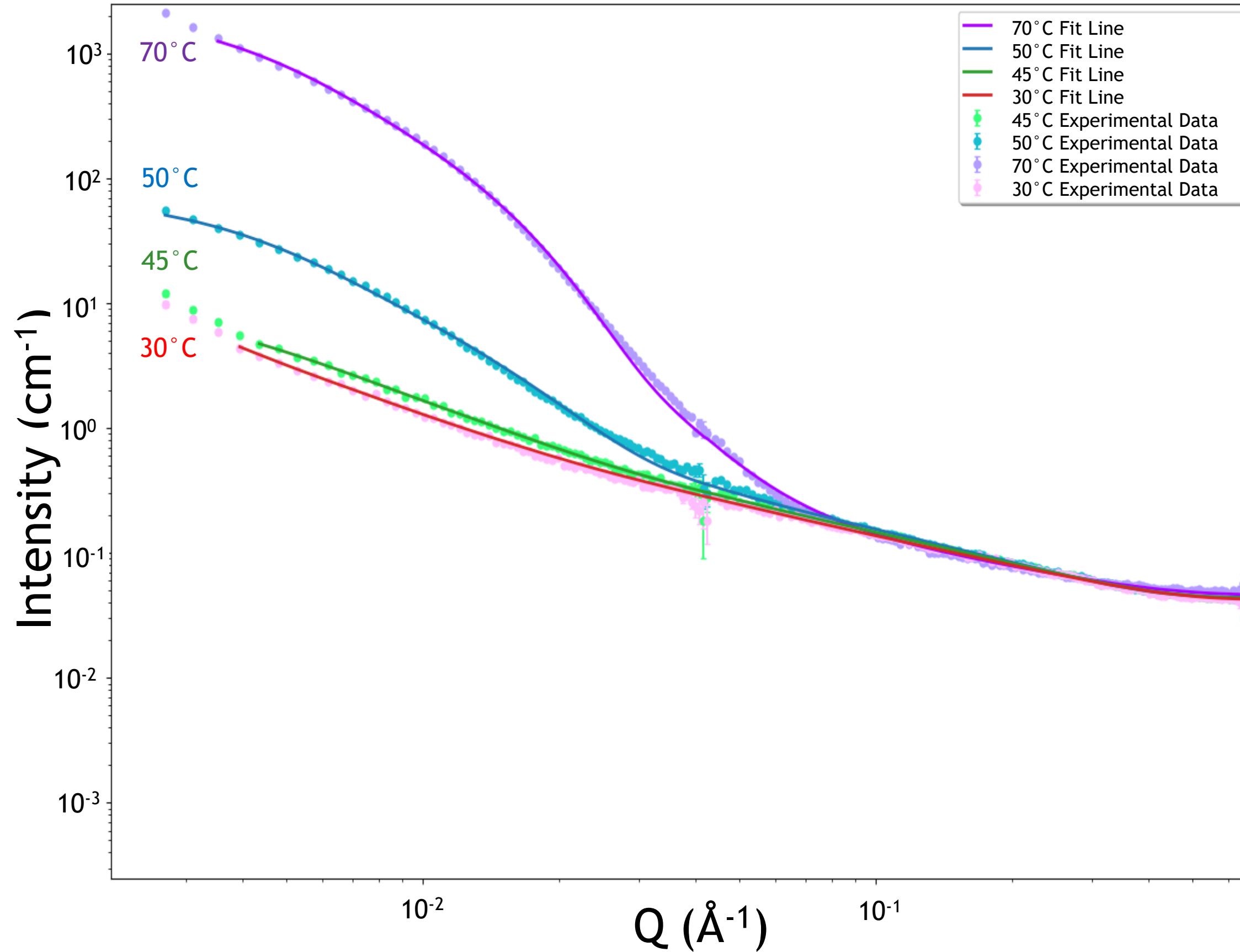


# What is Small-Angle Neutron Scattering (SANS)?

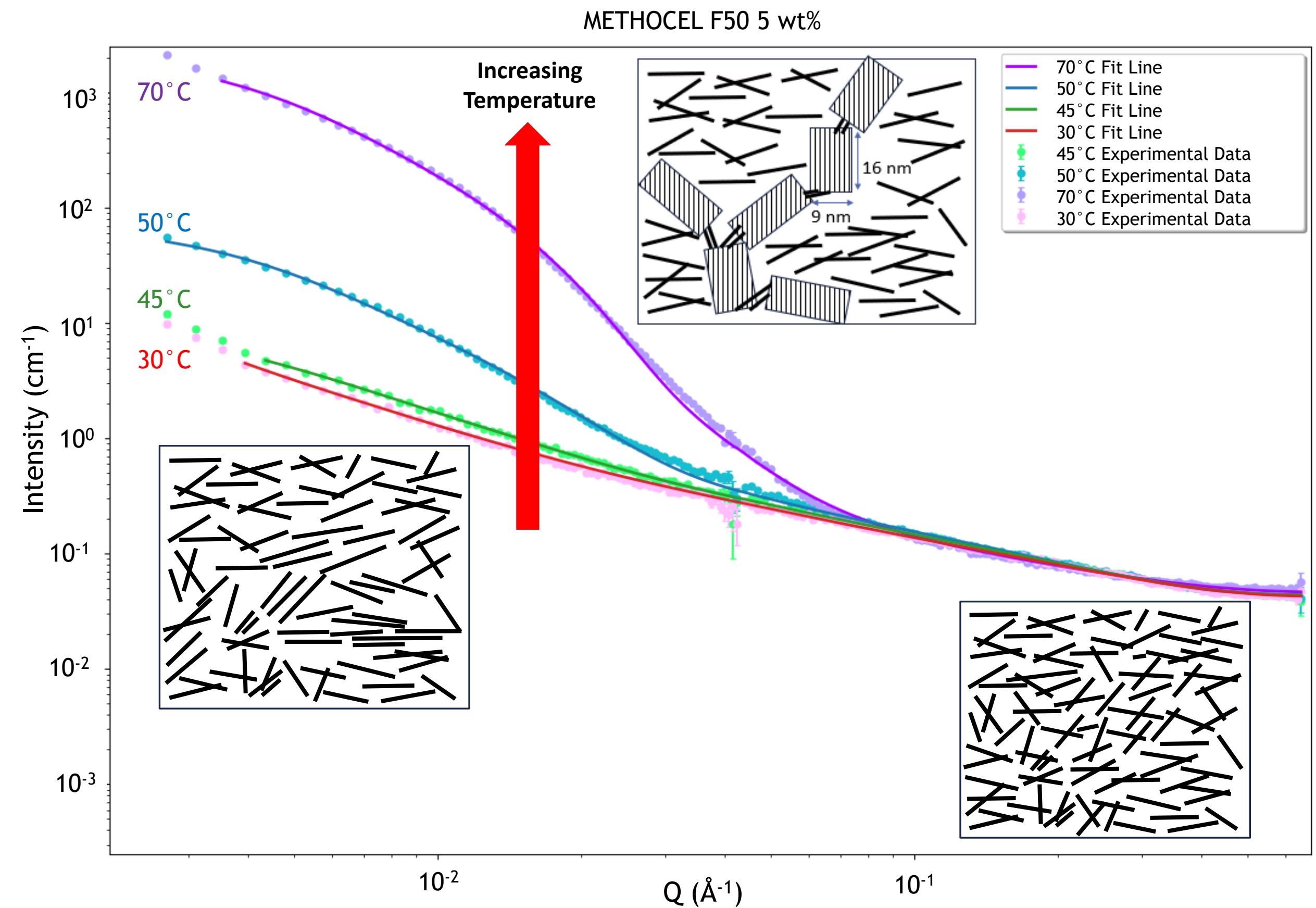
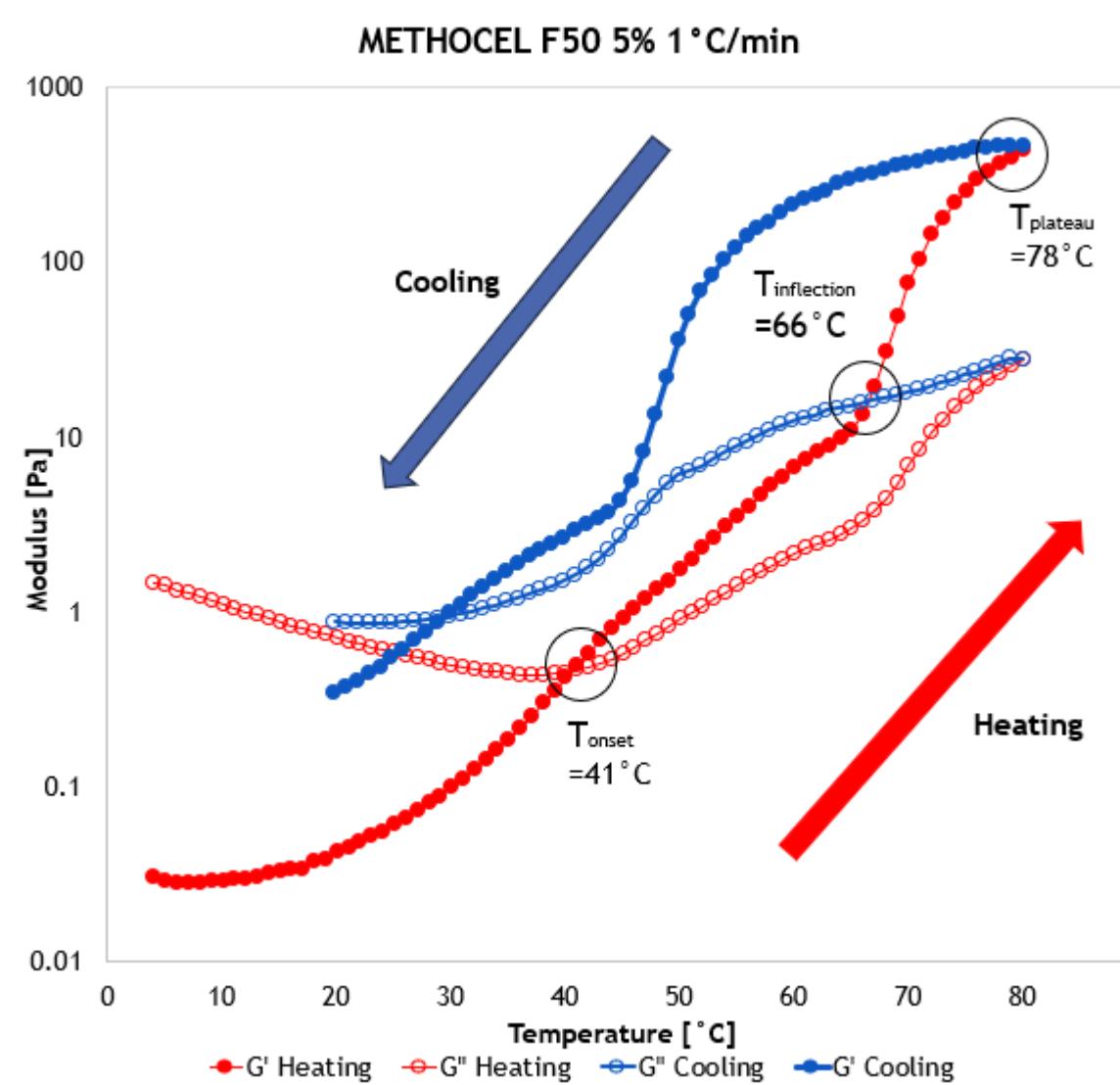


Hammouda (2016). *The SANS Toolbox*.

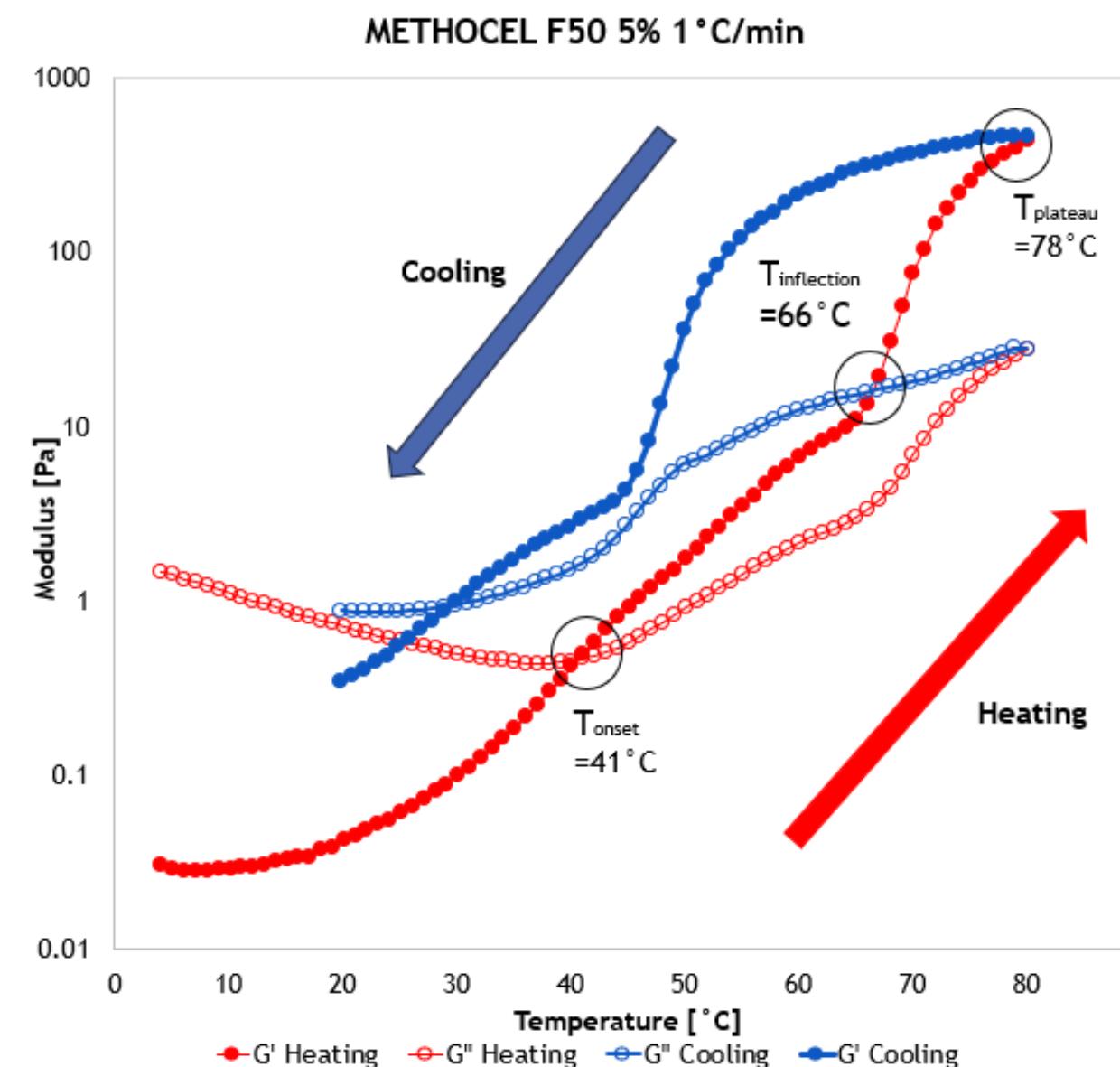
# Determining nanostructure from SANS fitting



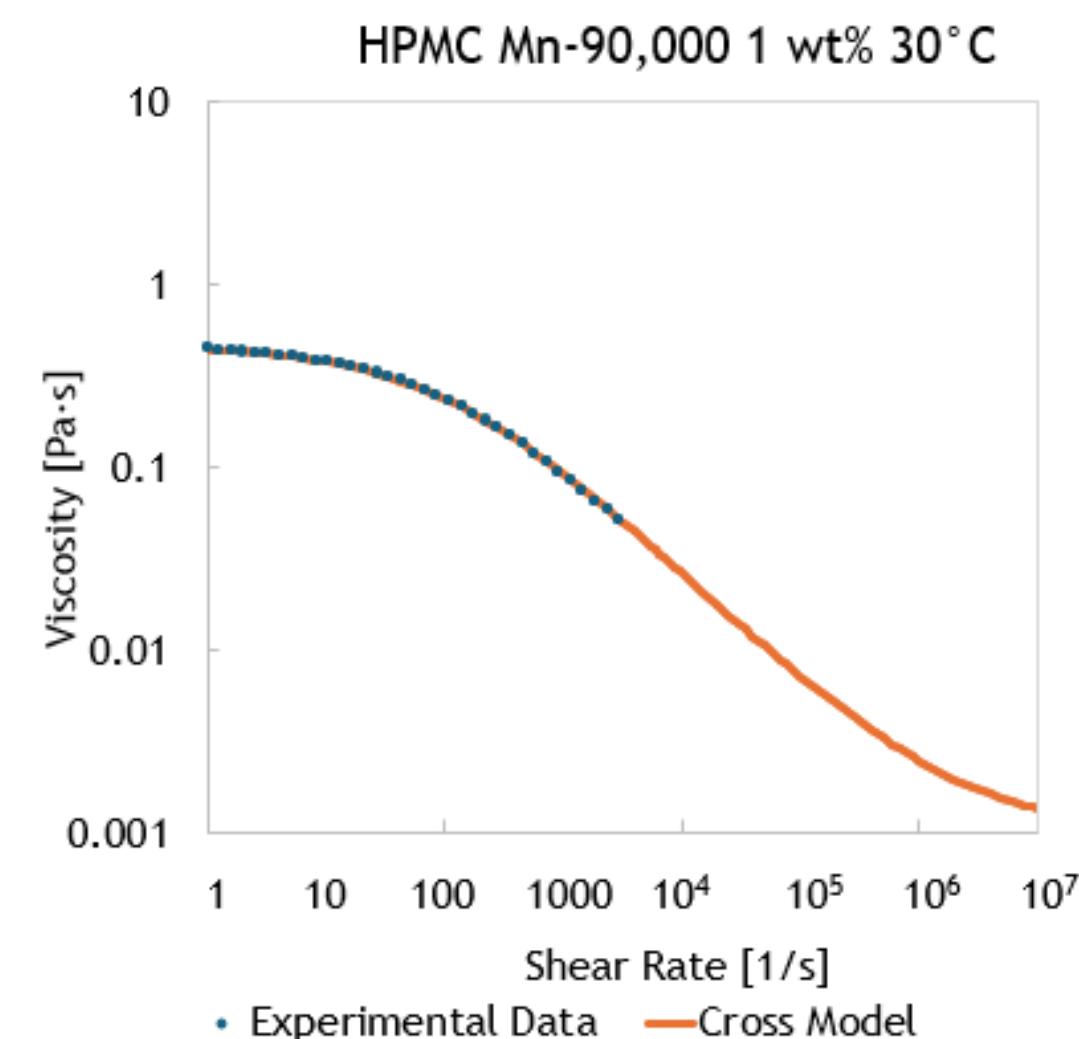
# Determining nanostructure from SANS fitting



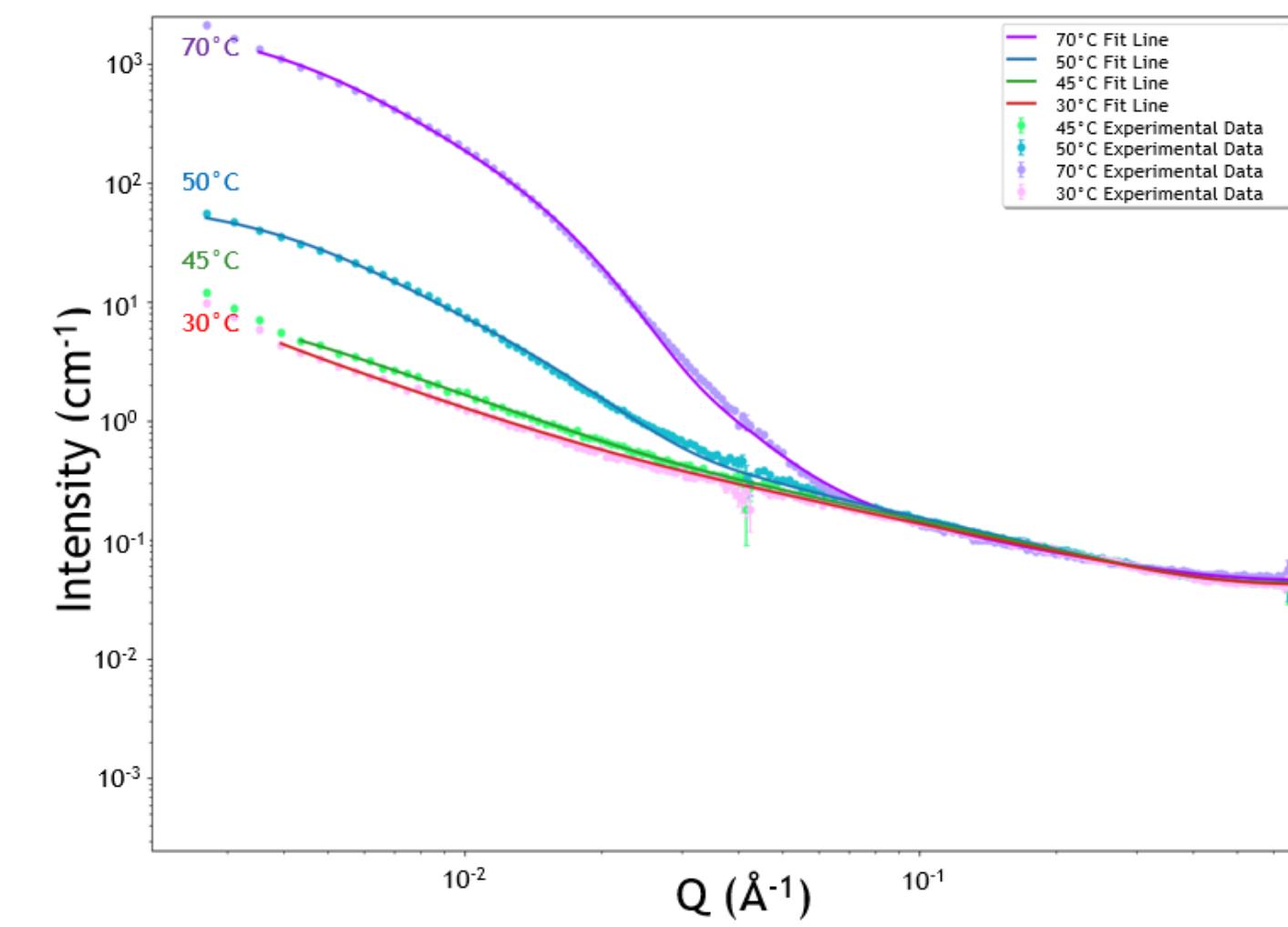
# Gelation Temperature and Low-Shear Behavior



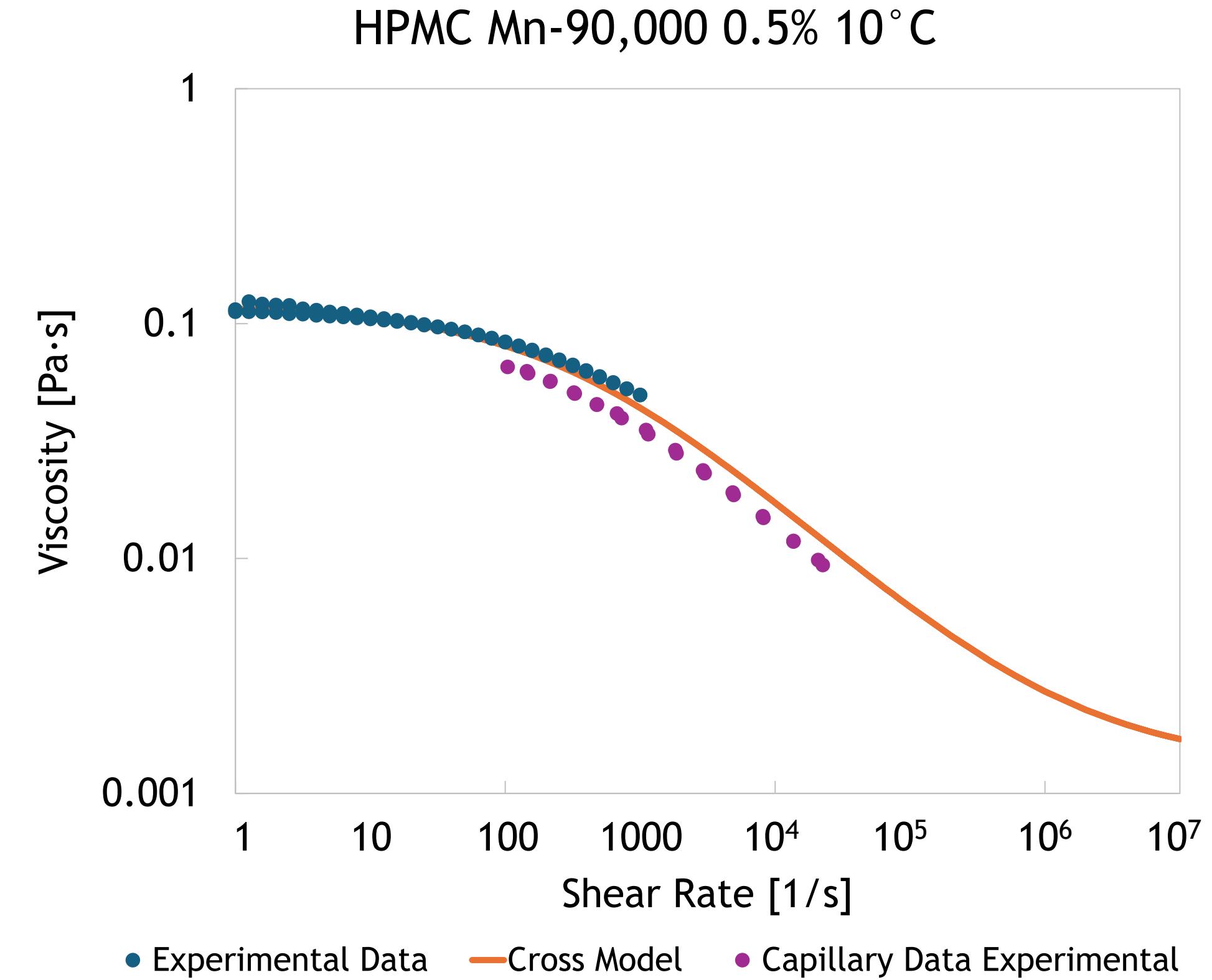
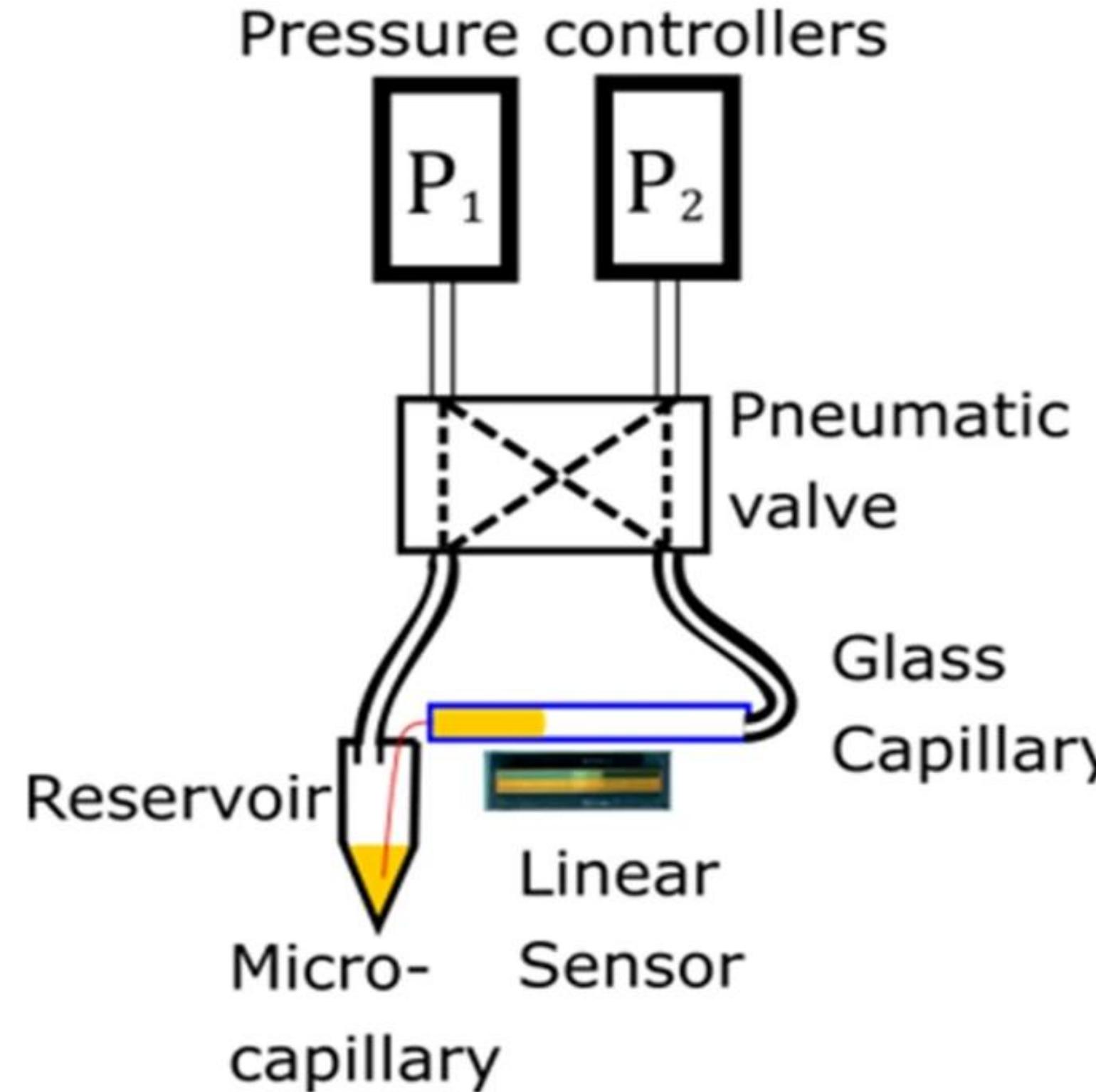
# Predicting High-Shear Behavior



# SANS Fitting and Nanostructure



# Preliminary Results and Future Work



Murphy et al., *Soft Matter* (2020). Capillary RheoSANS: measuring the rheology and nanostructure of complex fluids at high shear rates.

Salipante et al., *Rheologica Acta* (2022). A small-volume microcapillary rheometer.

# Acknowledgements

---

Dr. Ryan Murphy

Dr. Chelsea Edwards

Dr. Katie Weigandt

Dr. Kelsi Rehmann

Dr. Paul Salipante

Dr. Steven Hudson

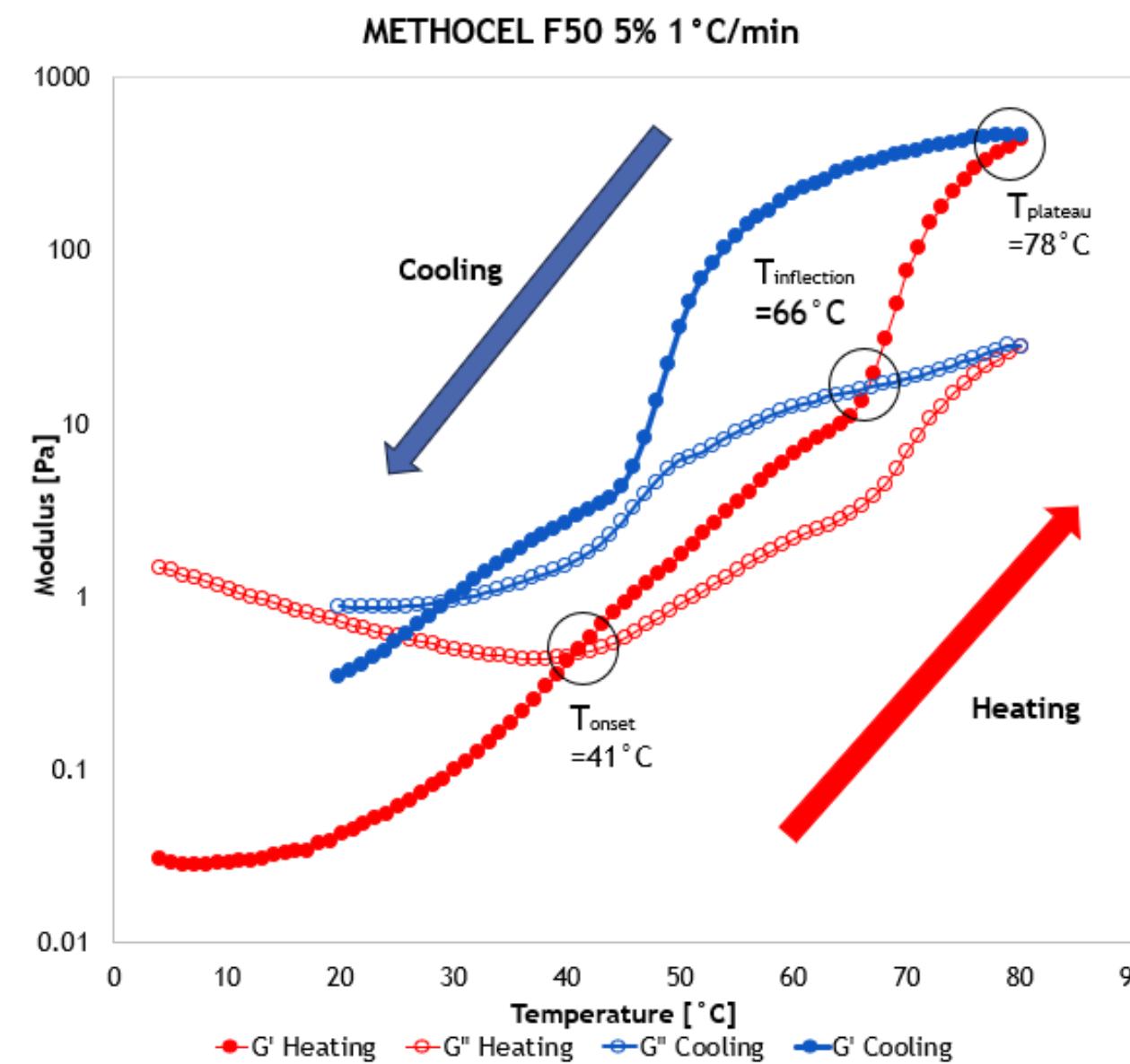


# Thank You!

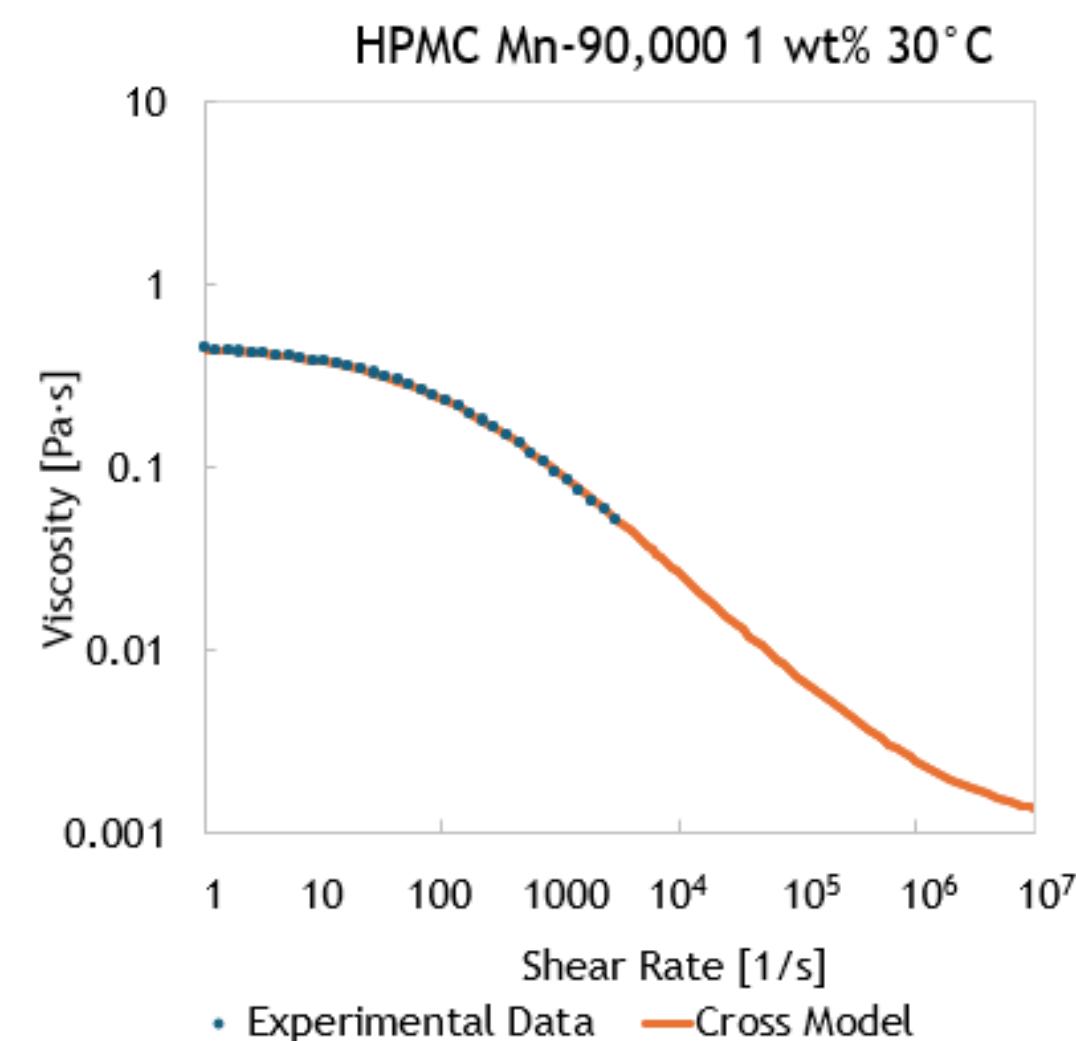
---

ANY QUESTIONS?

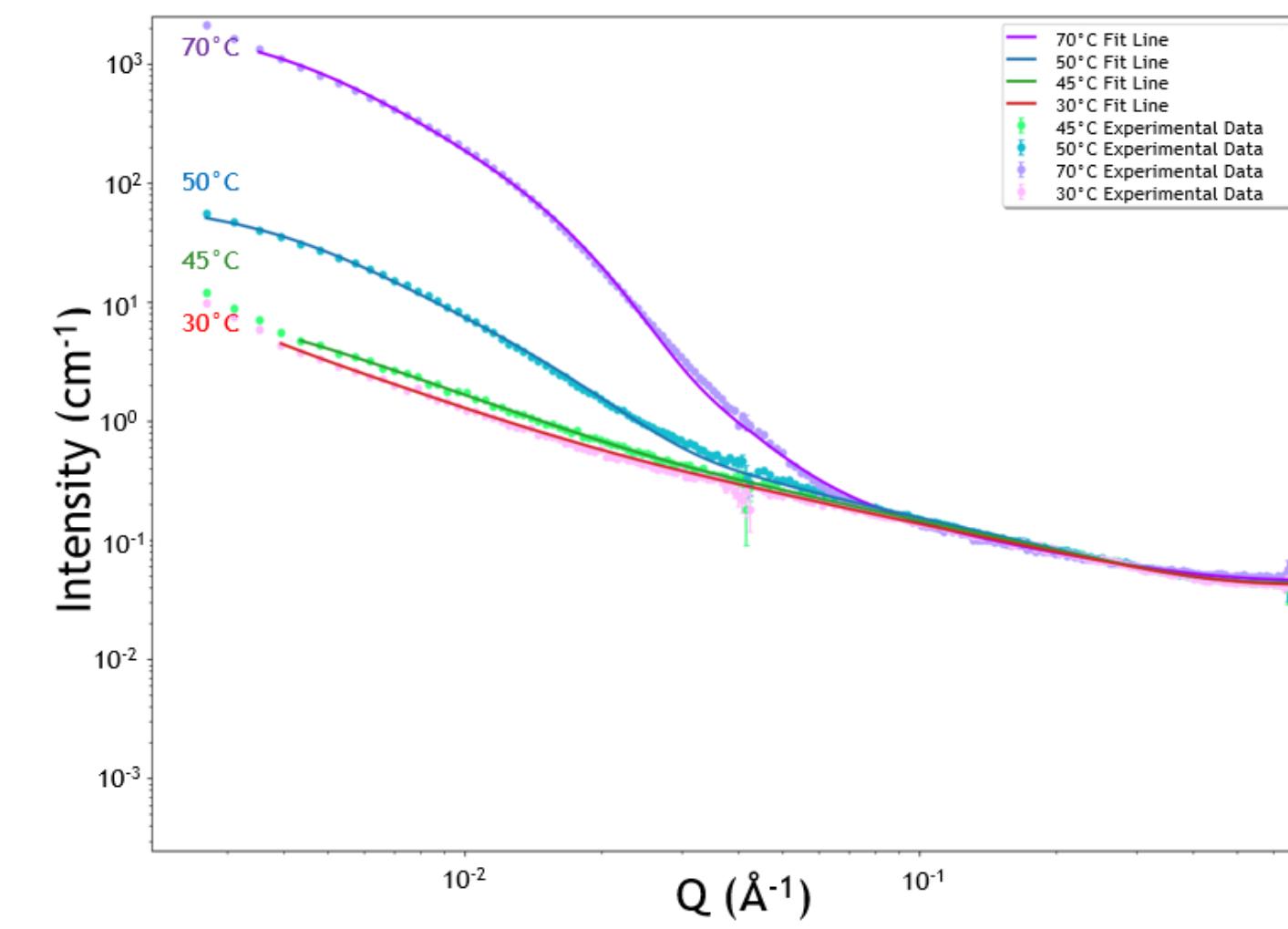
# Gelation Temperature and Low-Shear Behavior



# Predicting High-Shear Behavior



# SANS Fitting and Nanostructure



# Backup Slides

---

[Zero-Shear Values](#)

[HPMC Mn-10,000 Temperature Ramp](#)

[METHOCEL F50 Temperature Ramp](#)

[Literature vs Current Protocol Temp Ramps](#)

[METHOCEL F50 Steady Shear Ramps](#)

[HPMC Mn-10,000 40°C Steady Shear Ramps](#)

[HPMC Mn-10,000 1% vs 5% Temperature Ramp](#)

[Gelation Temperature Quantified](#)

[Cross Model Equations](#)

[Herschel-Bulkley Model](#)

[Cross Model Parameters](#)

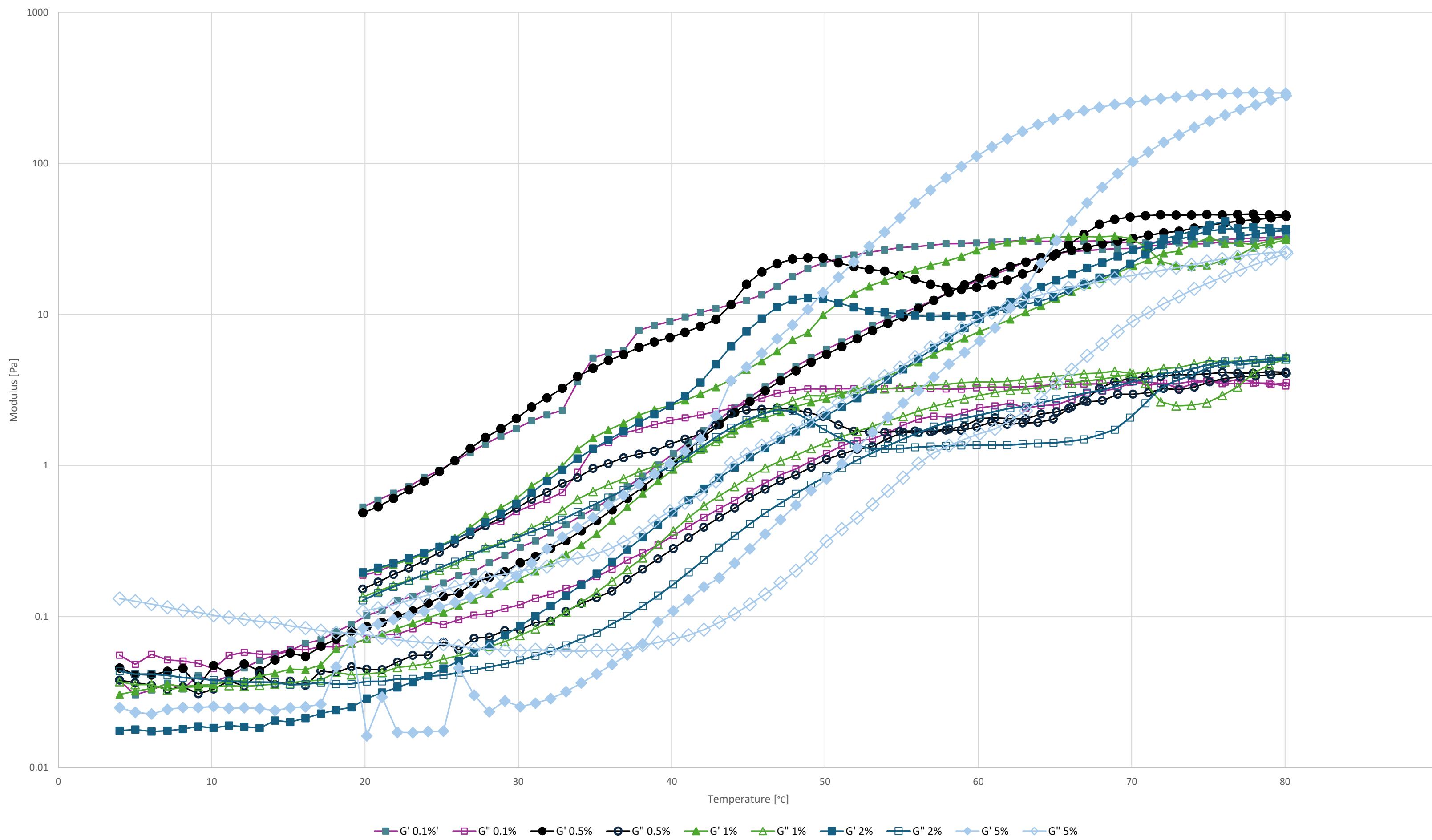
[SANS Parameters](#)

[SANS Scale Parameters Graph](#)

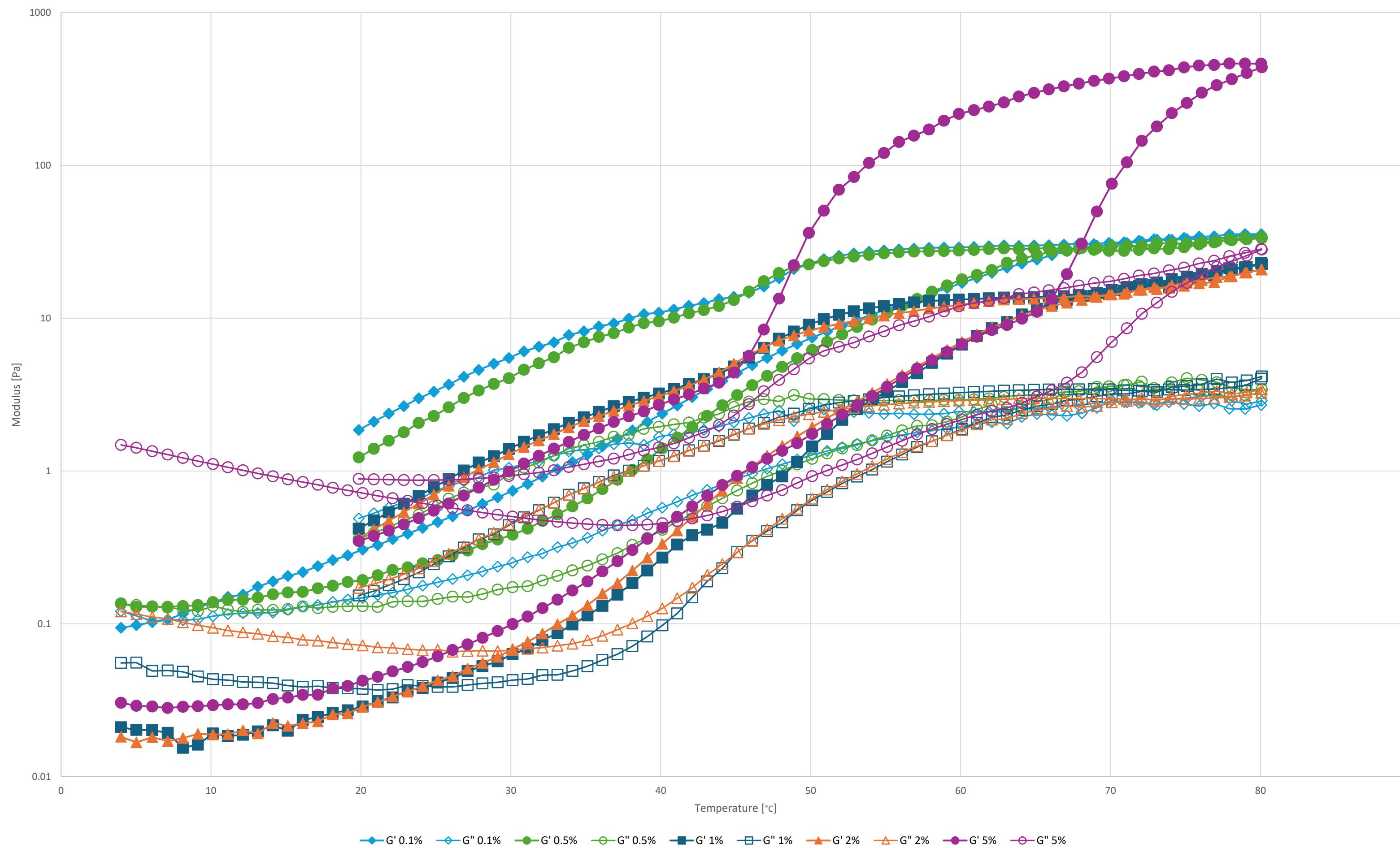
# Zero-Shear Values

Temp	METHOCEL F50 0.1%	METHOCEL F50 0.5%	METHOCEL F50 1%	METHOCEL F50 2%	METHOCEL F50 5%
10	0.008647798	0.01207669	0.023750271	0.074341714	1.107095833
20	0.004514983	0.008244954	0.014924329	0.047647095	0.690322727
30	0.003253209	0.00498783	0.009753655	0.032852063	0.462120588
40	0.002531839	0.003763667	0.007194839	0.023095545	0.3476

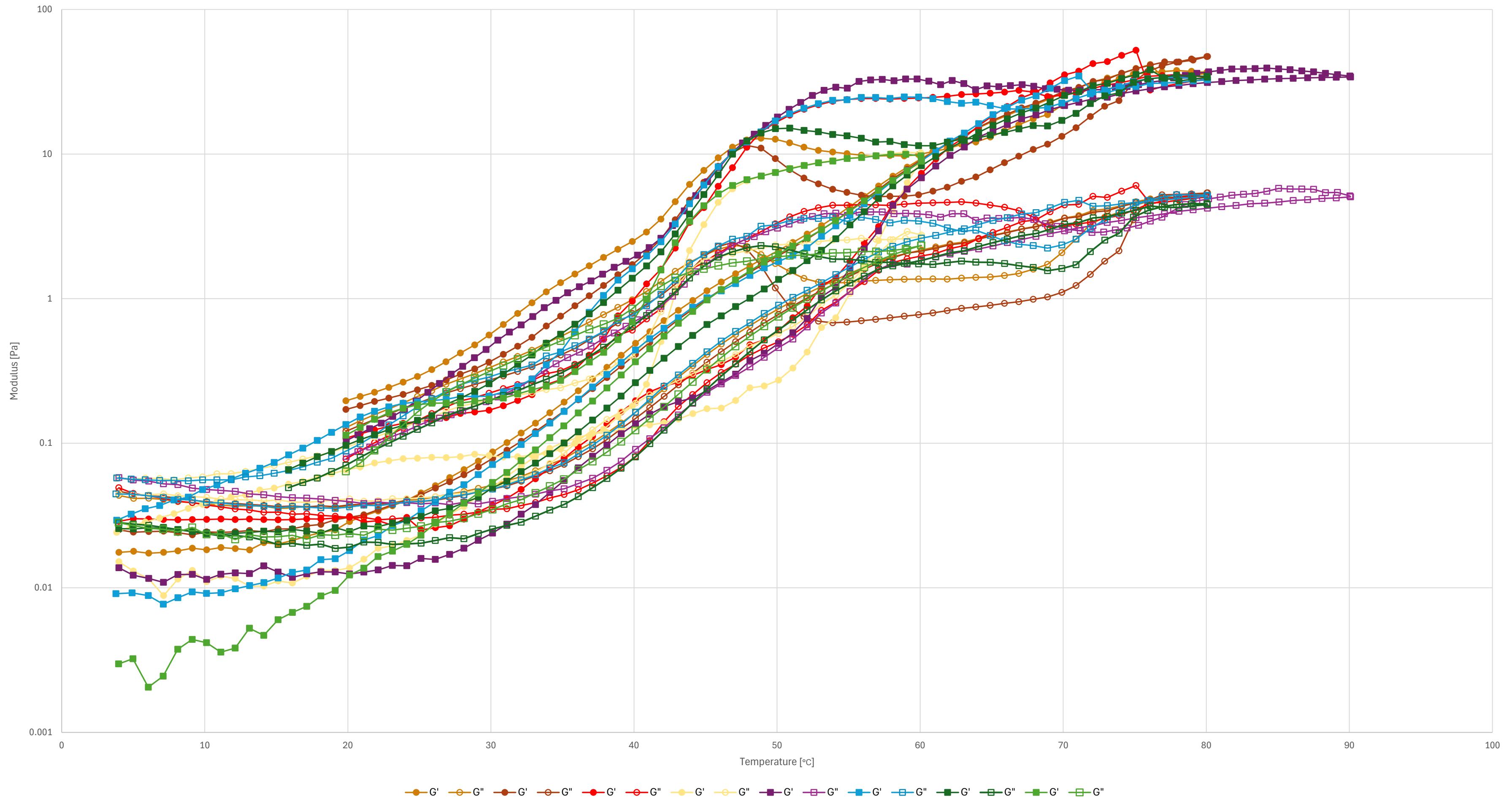
Temp	HPMC Mn-10,000 0	HPMC Mn-10,000 0.1	HPMC Mn-10,000 1%	HPMC Mn-10,000 2%	HPMC Mn-10,000 5%
10	0.008144768	0.011954906	0.009844437	0.016367111	0.079828115
20	0.004587182	0.007133333	0.006096339	0.010536683	0.0514325
30	0.002973236	0.00501565	0.004590383	0.00729483	0.035666645
40	0.002015794	0.003155567	0.002823633		0.027156151



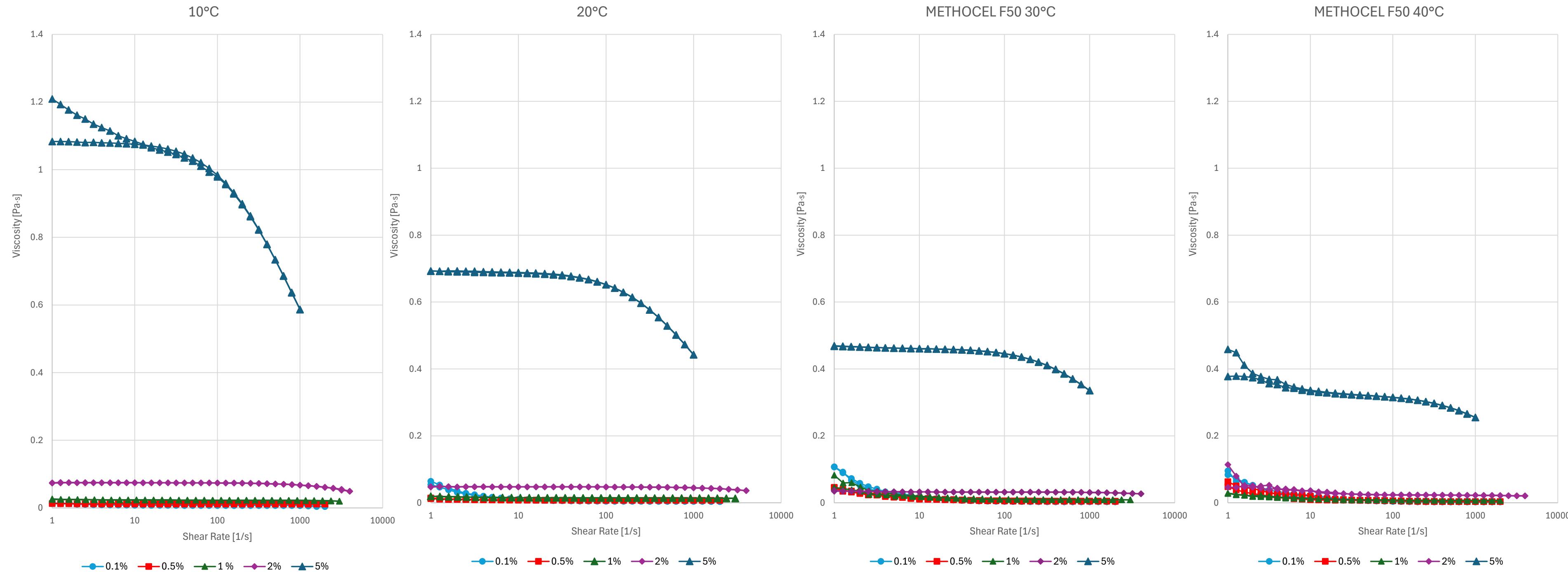
## METHOCEL F50 1°C/min

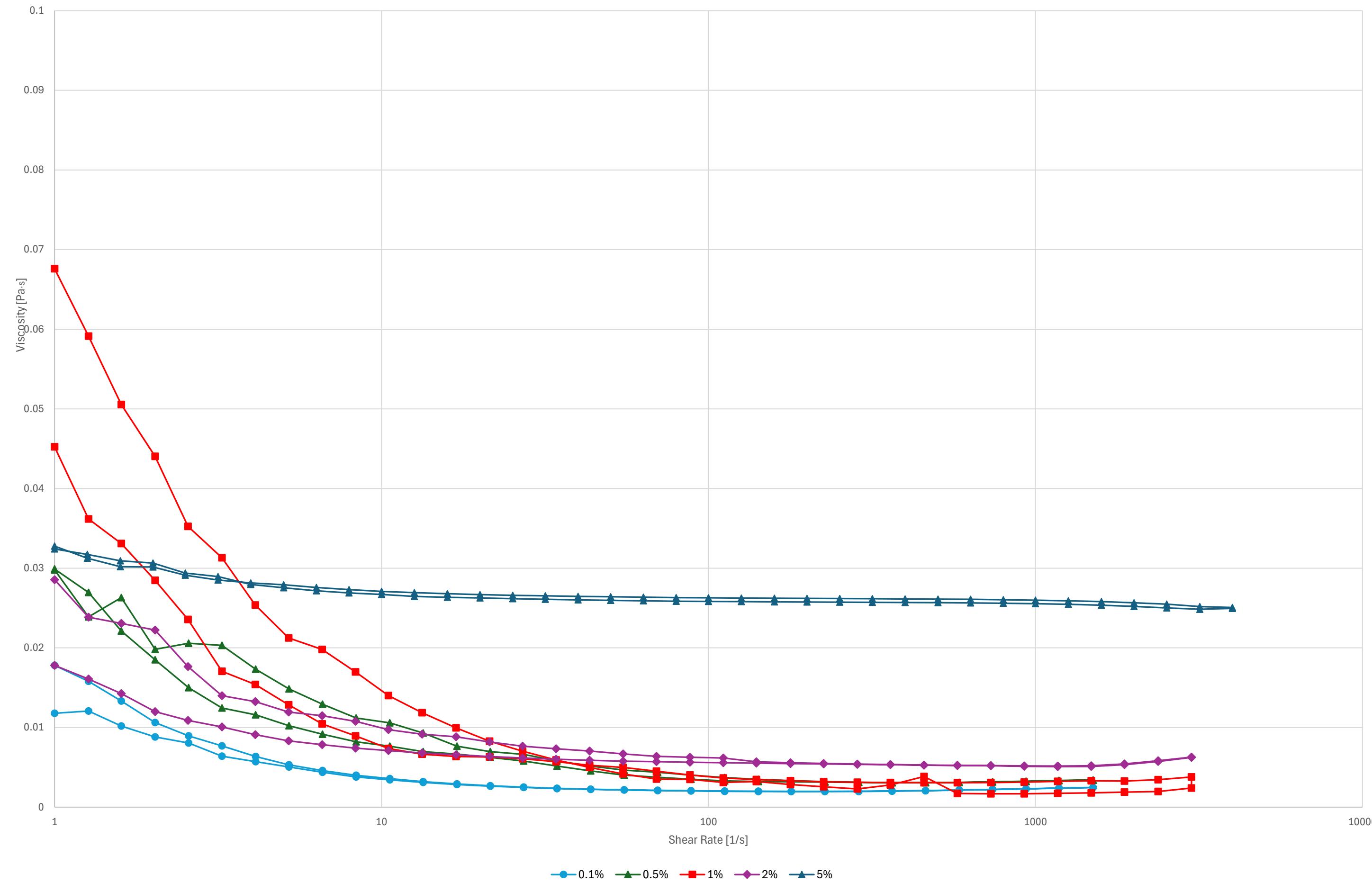


# HPMC 10,000 2% 1°C/min Literature vs Original Protocol

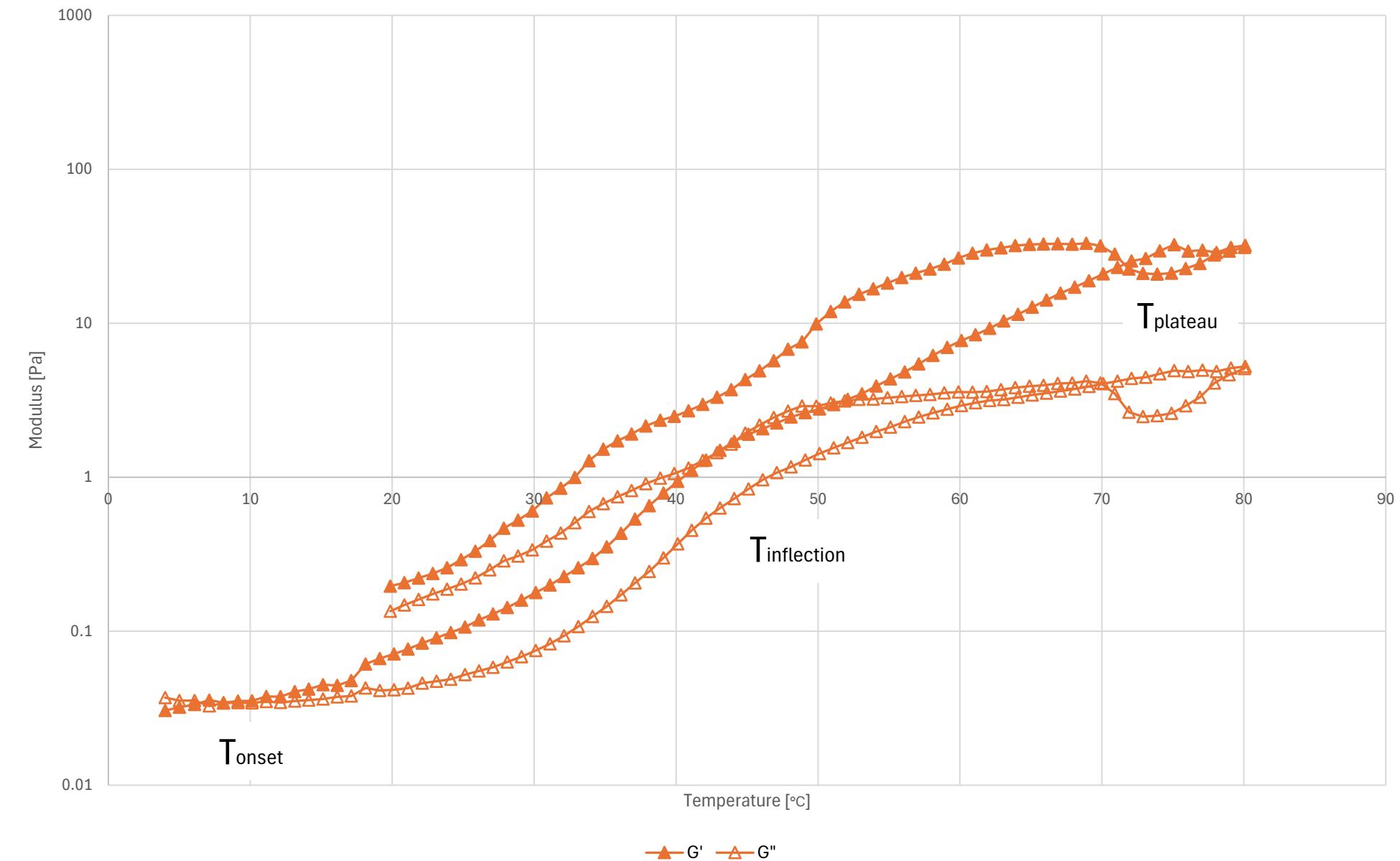


# METHOCEL F50 Steady-Shear Ramps

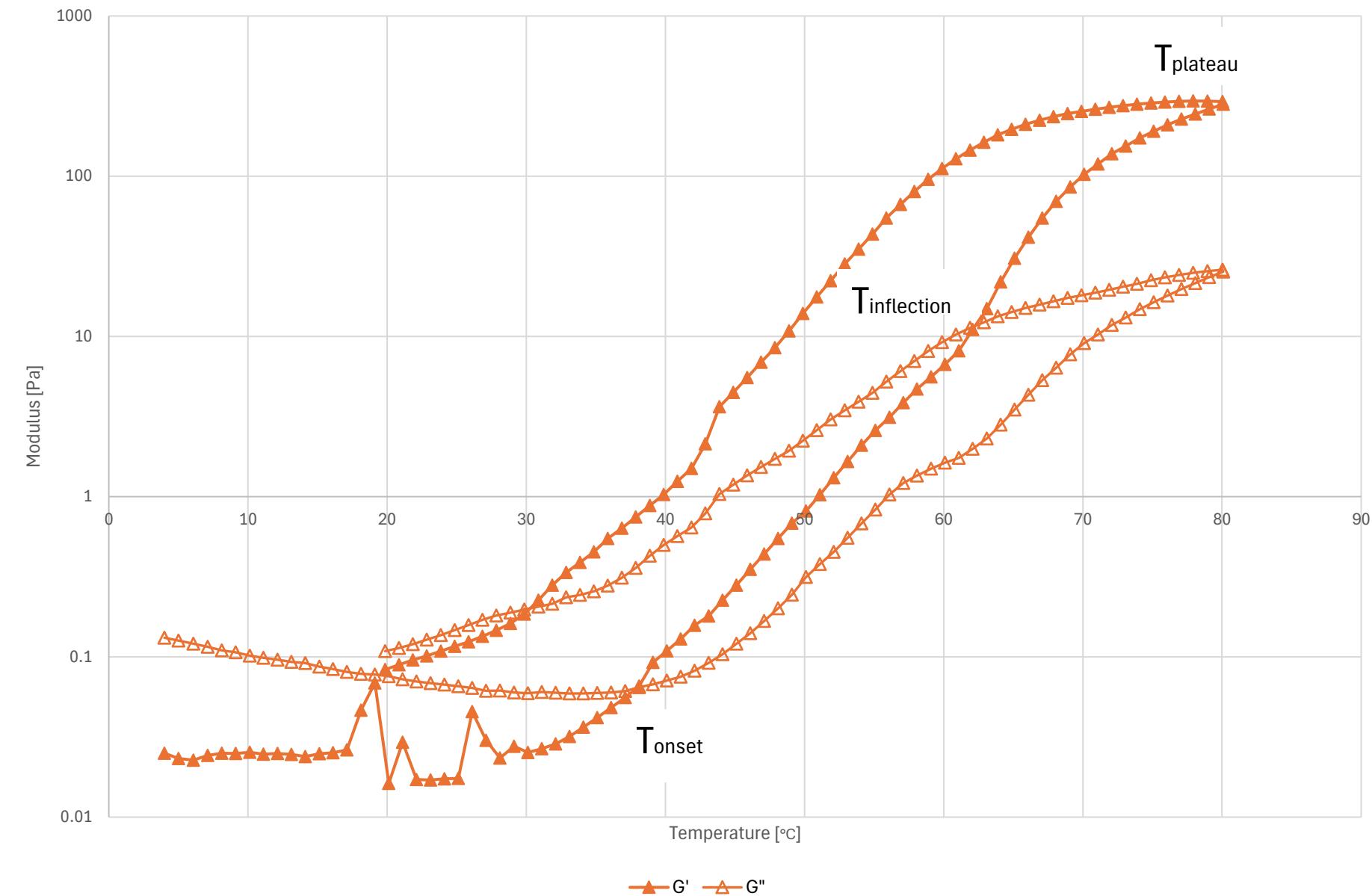




HPMC 10,000 1% 1°C/min



HPMC 10,000 5% 1°C/min



# Gelation Temperature Quantifications

Storage Modulus	Loss Modulus	Complex Modulus	Temperature	G' Derivative	G'' Derivative
[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[°C]		
0.16512	0.4565	0.48544	34.11	0.000354333	0.000136833
0.18938	0.44937	0.48765	35.11	0.000404333	0.000118833
0.22037	0.44339	0.49513	36.11	0.0005165	9.96667E-05
0.25673	0.44099	0.51028	37.11	0.000606	4E-05
0.30371	0.44165	0.536	38.11	0.000783	1.1E-05
0.36001	0.44582	0.57304	39.11	0.000938333	6.95E-05
0.42513	0.45461	0.62242	40.11	0.001085333	0.0001465
0.50147	0.46972	0.6871	41.1	0.001272333	0.000251833
0.58634	0.48906	0.76353	42.1	0.0014145	0.000322333
0.68967	0.51201	0.85895	43.11	0.001722167	0.0003825
0.80865	0.54178	0.97336	44.11	0.001983	0.000496167
0.93039	0.58337	1.0982	45.1	0.002029	0.000693167
6.0087	2.0278	6.3416	59.1	0.011768333	0.002481667
6.7564	2.1728	7.0972	60.1	0.012461667	0.002416667
7.5526	2.3336	7.9049	61.09	0.01327	0.00268
8.3609	2.4738	8.7192	62.09	0.013471667	0.002336667
9.0282	2.5839	9.3907	63.09	0.011121667	0.001835
9.9115	2.7926	10.297	64.1	0.014721667	0.003478333
10.998	3.0757	11.42	65.09	0.018108333	0.004718333
13.407	3.3681	13.824	66.09	0.04015	0.004873333
19.396	3.7869	19.762	67.09	0.099816667	0.00698
30.717	4.4225	31.033	68.09	0.188683333	0.010593333
49.78	5.5588	50.09	69.09	0.317716667	0.018938333

Storage Modulus	Loss Modulus	Complex Modulus	Temperature	G' Derivative	G'' Derivative
[Pa]	[Pa]	[Pa]	[°C]		
49.78	5.5588	50.09	69.09	0.317716667	0.018938333
75.792	6.9927	76.114	70.09	0.433533333	0.023898333
104.64	8.5881	104.99	71.09	0.4808	0.02659
144.56	10.682	144.96	72.09	0.665333333	0.034898333
179.33	12.641	179.77	73.09	0.5795	0.03265
219.62	14.872	220.12	74.09	0.6715	0.037183333
255.94	16.987	256.5	75.09	0.605333333	0.03525
299.16	19.404	299.79	76.09	0.720333333	0.040283333
334.65	21.627	335.35	77.09	0.5915	0.03705
365.89	23.481	366.64	78.09	0.520666667	0.0309
401.42	25.684	402.24	79.09	0.592166667	0.036716667
438.19	28.079	439.09	80.09	0.612833333	0.039916667
462.44	28.35	463.31	80.05	0.404166667	0.004516667
463.7	26.735	464.47	78.97	0.021	0.026916667
463.65	25.443	464.35	77.93	0.000833333	0.021533333
453.56	23.731	454.18	76.91	0.168166667	0.028533333
449.67	22.811	450.24	75.9	0.064833333	0.015333333
436.98	21.429	437.51	74.9	0.2115	0.023033333
418.65	20.552	419.15	73.9	0.3055	0.014616667
410.53	19.597	411	72.9	0.135333333	0.015916667
396.19	18.989	396.65	71.9	0.239	0.010133333

# Model Equations

Cross model

$$\eta = \eta_{\text{inf}} + \frac{\eta_0 - \eta_{\text{inf}}}{1 + (\alpha_* \dot{\gamma})^n}$$

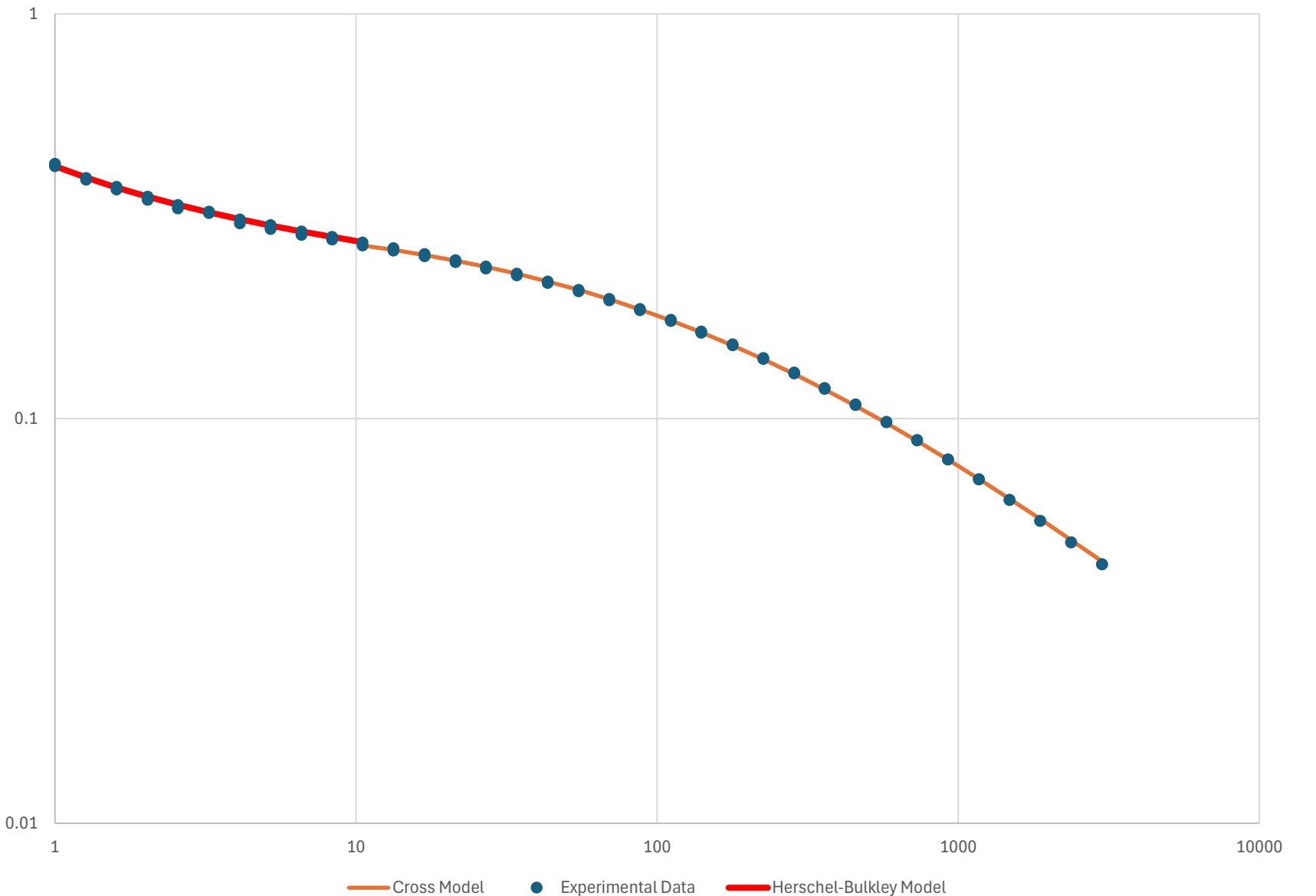
Herschel-Bulkley & Power Law

$$\tau = \tau_0 + K \dot{\gamma}^n$$

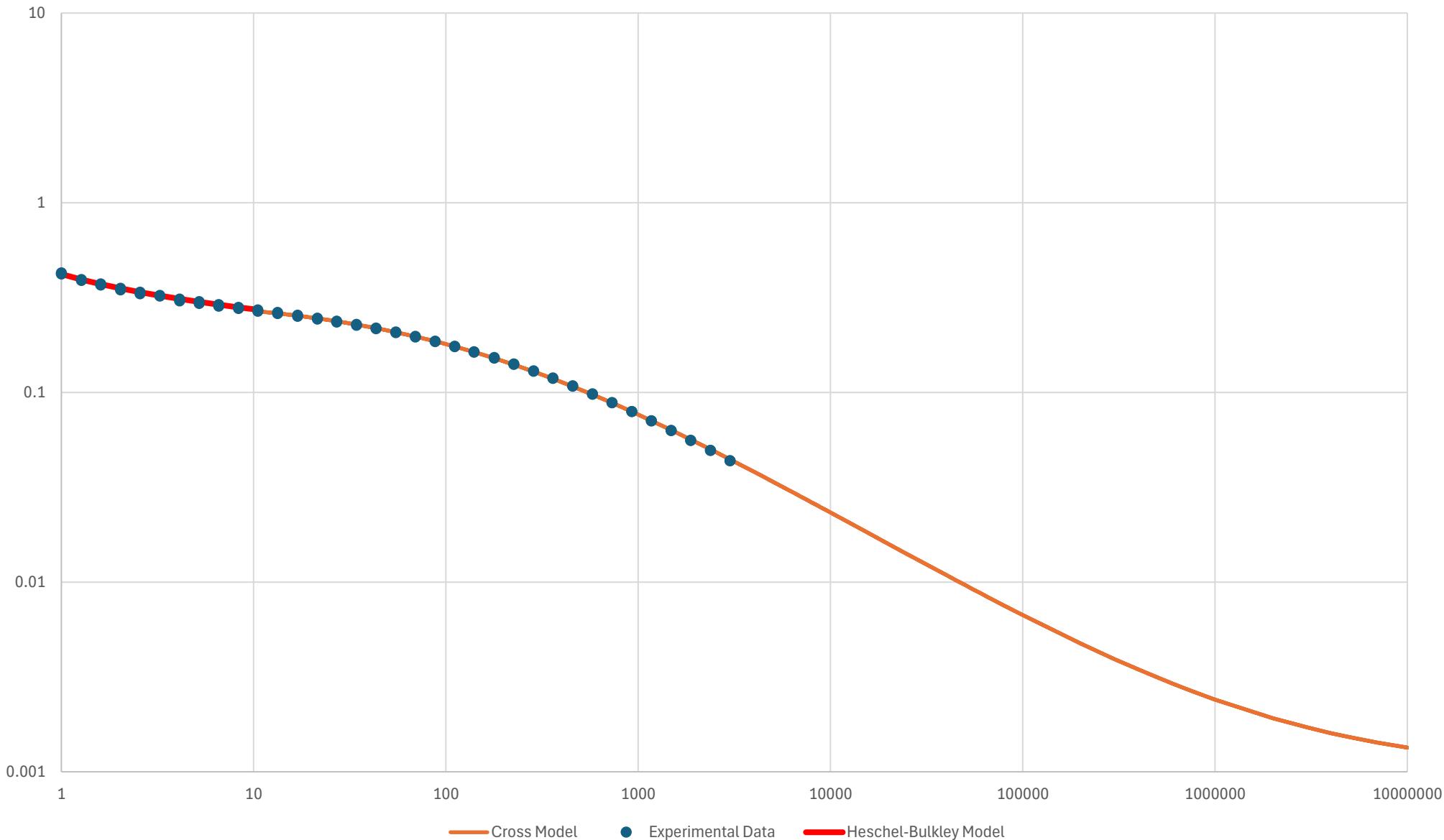
$$\eta = \frac{\tau_0 + K \dot{\gamma}^n}{\dot{\gamma}}$$

# Herschel-Bulkley Model

HPMC Mn-90,000 1% 40°C Herschel-Bulkley + Cross Model



HPMC Mn-90,000 1% 40°C Herschel-Bulkley + Cross Model



# Model Parameters

10°C

eta0	1.32	Pa-s
etainf	0.01	Pa-s
n	0.674577	slope
1/gamma	0.030109	s
sum error	0.008163	

20°C

eta0	0.75	Pa-s
etainf	0.001	Pa-s
n	0.631343	slope
1/gamma	0.015586	s
sum error	0.001051	

30°C

eta0	0.47	Pa-s
etainf	0.001	Pa-s
n	0.626374	slope
1/gamma	0.009519	s
sum error	0.000174	

40°C

eta0	0.32	Pa-s
etainf	0.001	Pa-s
n	0.615155	slope
1/gamma	0.006732	s
sum error	6.68E-05	

Yield Stress

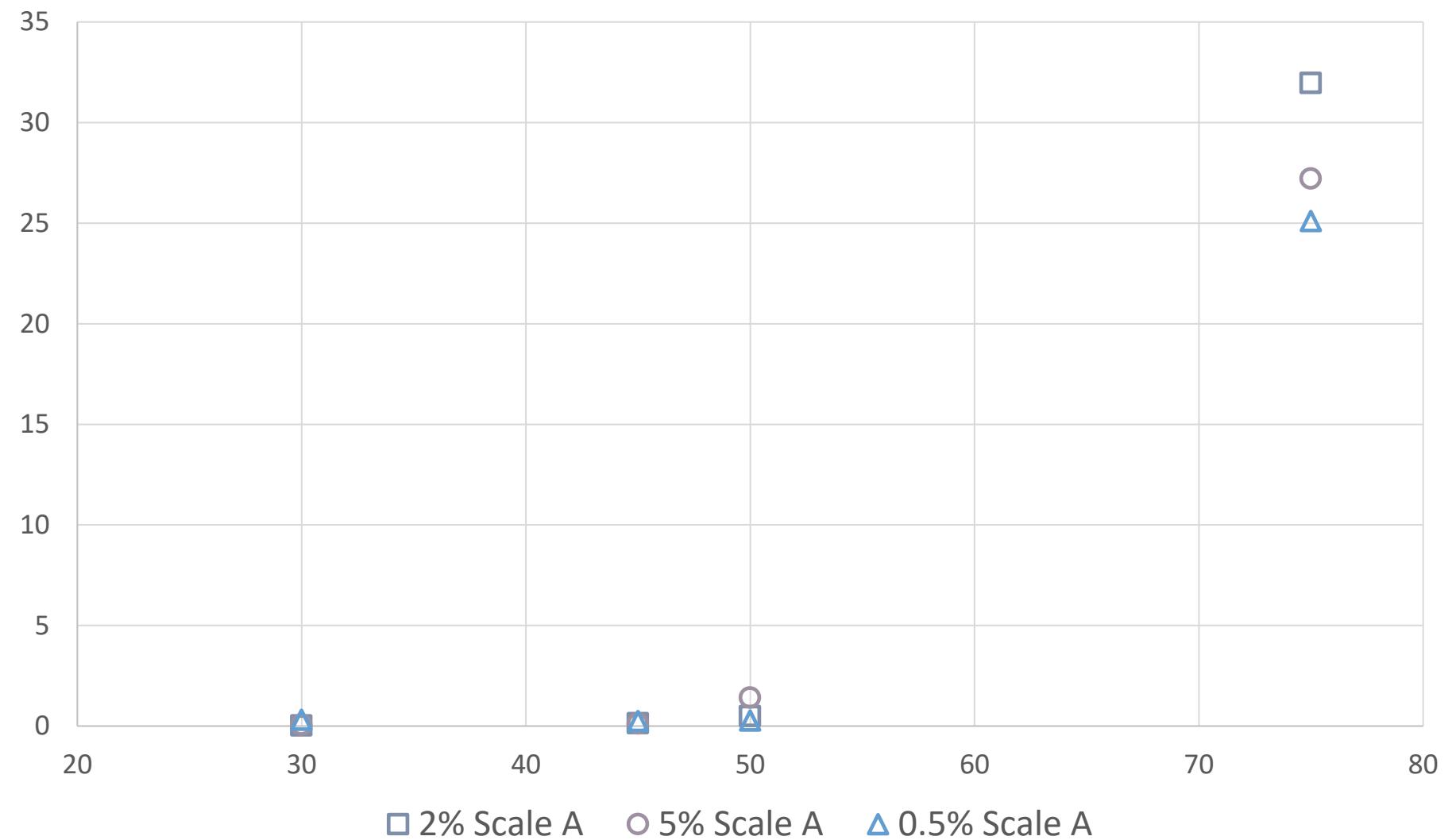
Yield Stress	0.08876678
n	0.903606462
K	0.331742985
sum error	0.005738463

# SANS Parameters

---

Temp (°C)	Flexible Cylinder Scale	Flexible Cylinder Radius (Å)	Rigid Rod Scale	Rigid Rod Radius (Å)	Flexible Cylinder (%)	Rigid Rod (%)
30	0.00021432	114.49	0.38304	4.2016	0.055921092	99.94407891
45	0.00046356	84.543	0.36415	4.5044	0.127137345	99.87286265
50	0.0048335	87.989	0.33848	4.8748	1.407896864	98.59210314
75	0.12374	110.05	0.33088	4.0953	27.21833619	72.78166381

### Percentage of Flexible Fibers Formed



### Percentage of Rigid Rods

