

DSM Introduction DoDyNet

WP5 & ESR 9

DSM Material Science Centre

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Mission

- Our purpose is to create brighter lives for people today and generations to come
- We connect our unique competences in Life Sciences and Materials Sciences to create solutions that nourish, protect and improve performance



History based on science & innovation



DSM (1902)

Energy, chemistry & polymer technology

Materials Sciences



Gist-Brocades (1869)

Biotechnology

Life Sciences



Hoffman La Roche's Vitamins (1930s)

Chemical synthesis & biotechnology

Food

Feed

Personal

Care

Vitamins & Minerals
Omega's & Carotenoids
Premixes food & feed
Enzymes, Cultures & Yeasts
Nutraceuticals
Pharmaceuticals

Materials

High Performance Plastics
Coating Resins
Functional Materials
Super strong fibers
Biomedical materials
Bio-plastics

**Green
Energy**

Advanced solar
Cellulosic bioethanol

DSM at a glance (2016)



- DSM is a global sciences based company active in health, nutrition and materials
- DSM delivers innovative solutions that nourish, protect and improve performance in global markets such as food and dietary supplements, personal care, feed, medical devices, automotive, paints, electrical & electronics, life protection, alternative energy and bio-based materials

* Excluding 2016 pro-forma and pro-rata (annualized) sales (€1,445m) & number of employees (ultimo 2016) of non-consolidated Associates & Joint Ventures (for sales this is mainly Patheon, DSM Sinochem Pharmaceuticals and ChemicalInvest)

Research & Development at DSM

Ensures DSM's excellence in Material & Life Science competences

Creates innovative solutions for business problems by applying both fundamental & conceptual knowledge

Scientific approach to industrial problems

DSM Materials Science Center:
3 research centers, ~300 people

Spanning chemistry, characterization,
technology, processing and properties

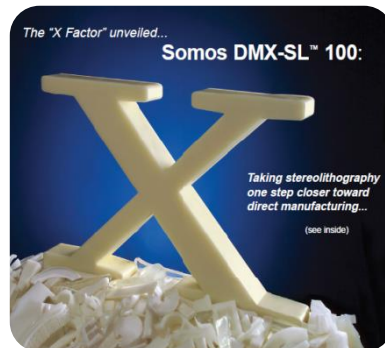


Example DSM materials

Engineering plastics



UV-curable materials



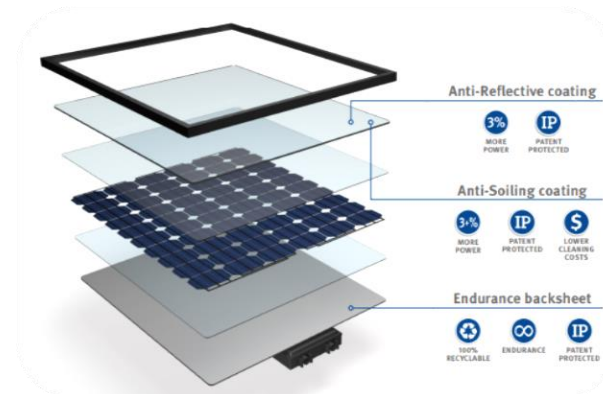
DSM Dyneema



Innovative resins



Solar



Arnitel® markets

Automotive



Electrical &
Electronics



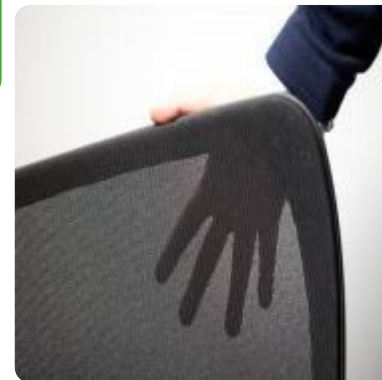
Flexible food
Packaging



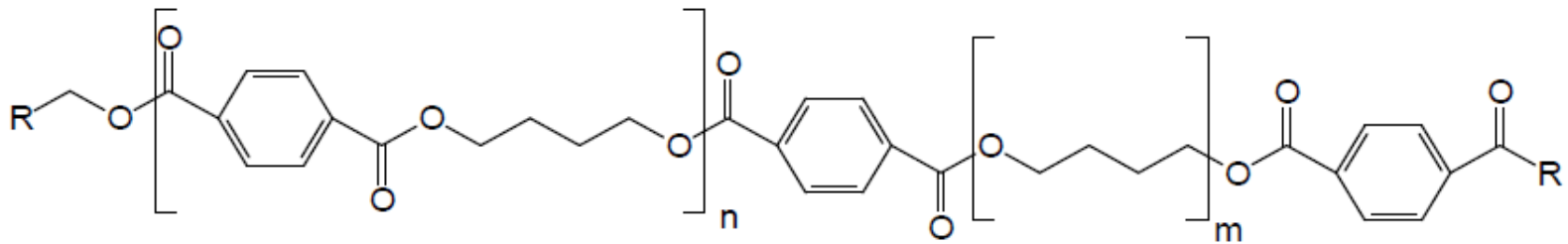
Consumer
goods



Furniture

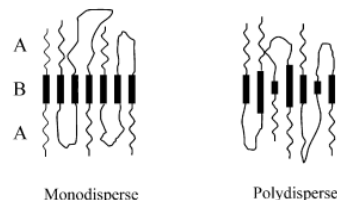
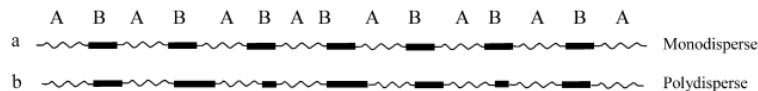


What is Arnitel®



Chemical Structure of a typical grade of Arnitel®

Arnitels® are single dynamic, physically cross-linked networks
Note the PBT blocks are polydisperse



TPE target applications

TPEs applications (construction, cables, packaging):

- TPEs combine melt-processability with softness & elasticity, recyclability
- Develop new thermoplastic DD elastomers from polyester-based TPEs from DSM (trade name Arnitel®), and investigate their rheological/mechanical properties.

The goal is to improve extensibility, and hence resistance to fracture at intermediate temperatures. Improved resistance to repetitive loading, scratches and compression set/creep are also desirable.

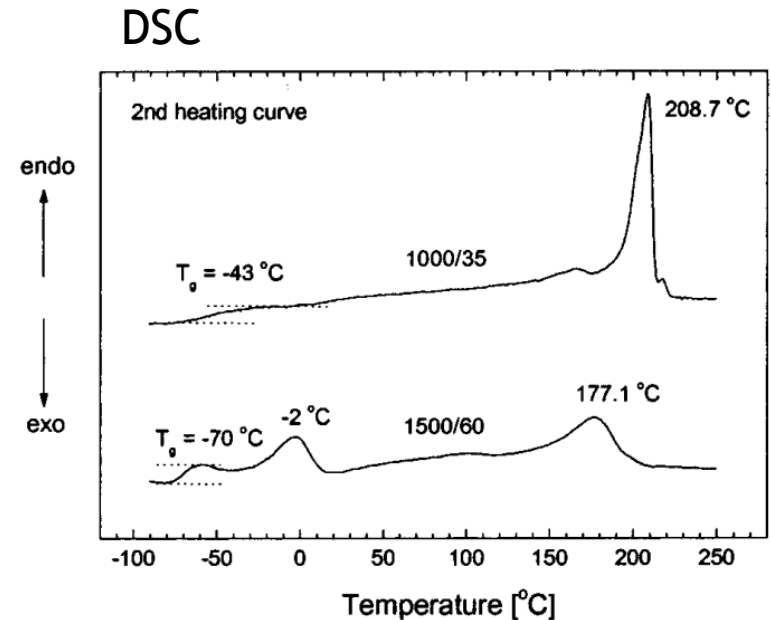
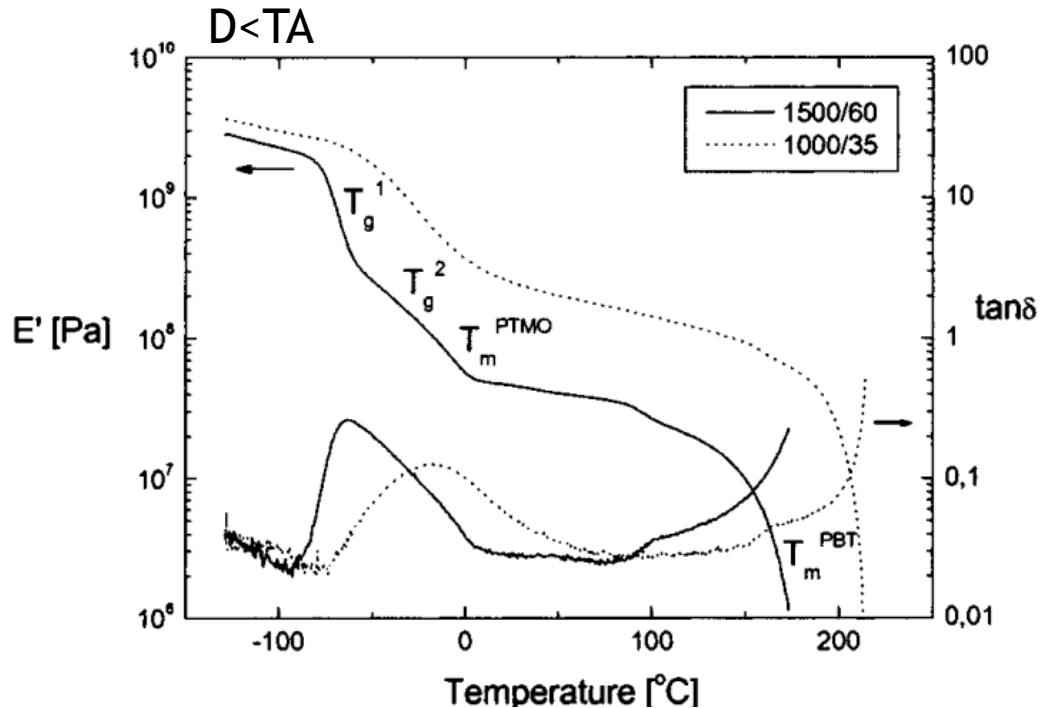
TPE challenges

- DSM is interested in thermoplastic elastomers (TPUs, copolyesters, etc) and soft networks / gels for a wide range of applications.

Generic challenges for these physical networks include:

- The balance between mechanical performance and flow
- Maintaining mechanical properties across a wide temperature range (strain, creep performance)

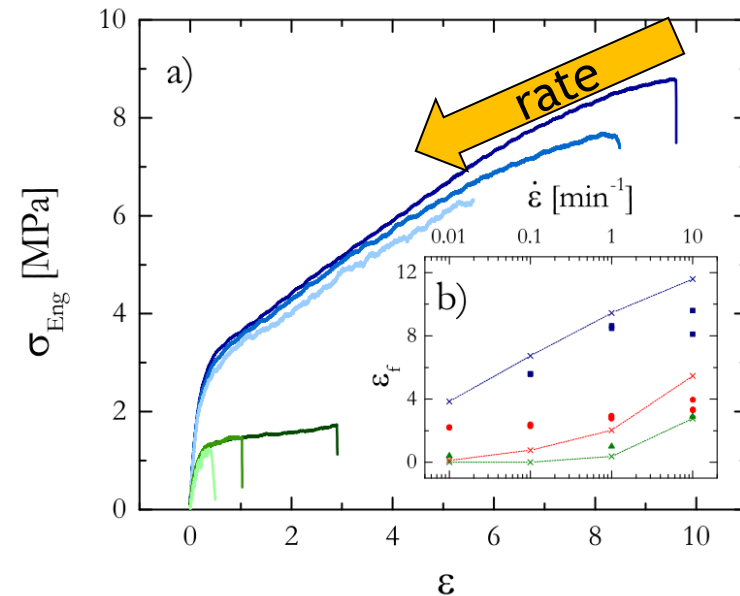
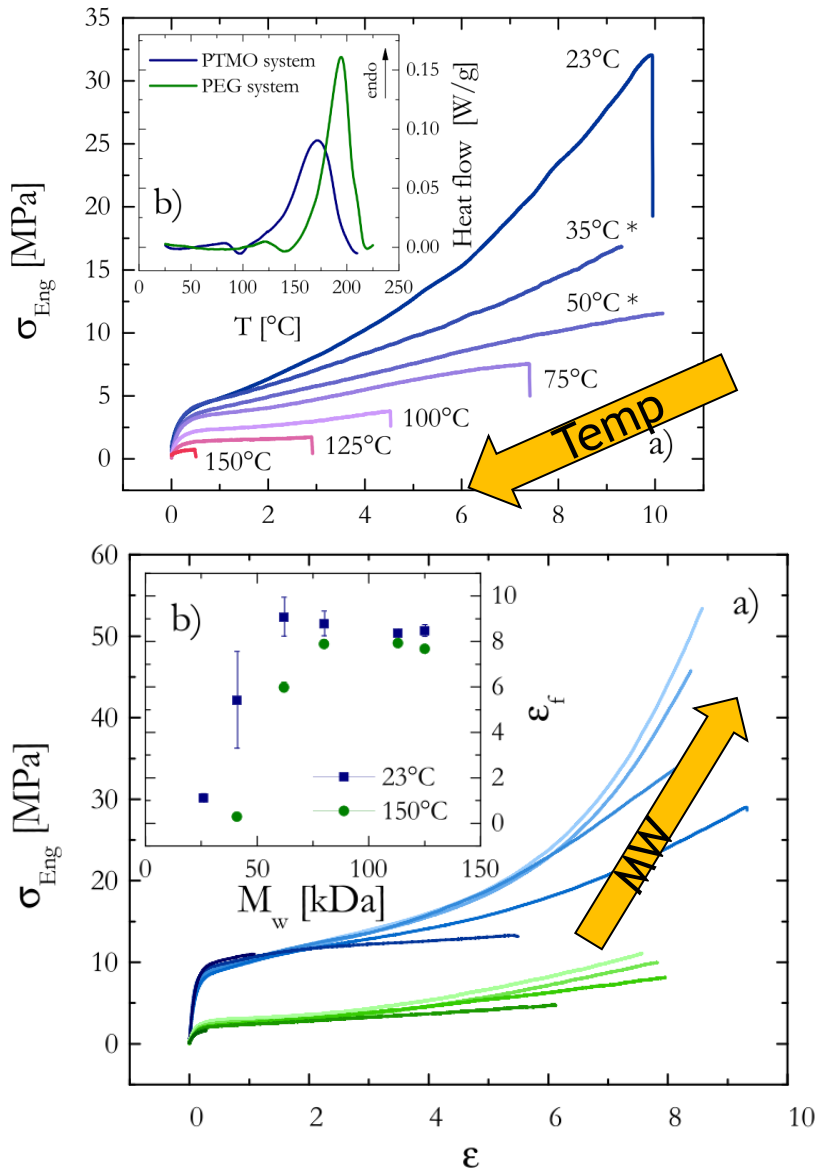
Thermal behavior of PBT-PTMO copolymers



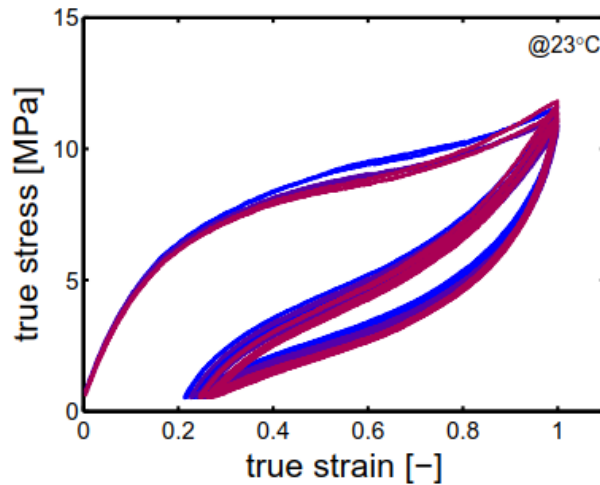
- Well-defined melting behavior and wide rubber plateau

Traditional TPEs show strong temperature and rate dependence

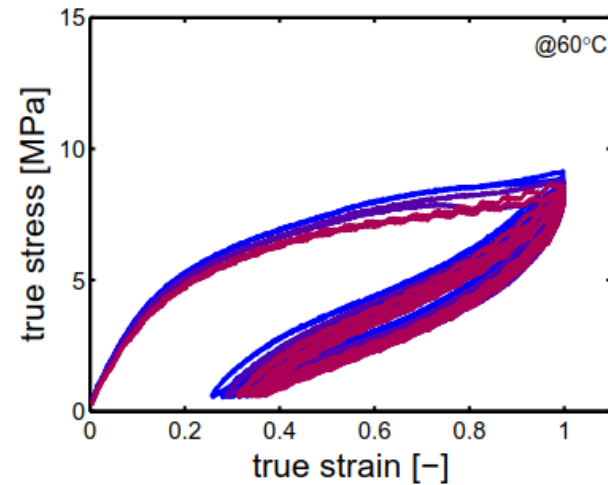
- Tensile strains for soft TPEs show strong dependency on:
 - Temperature
 - MW
 - Strain rate



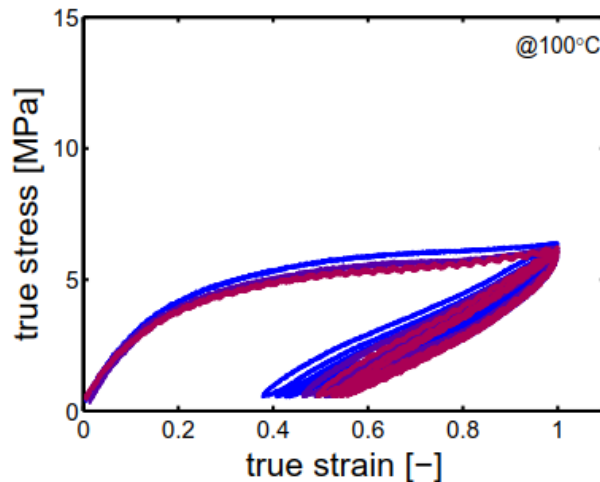
Cyclic loading behavior of TPEs



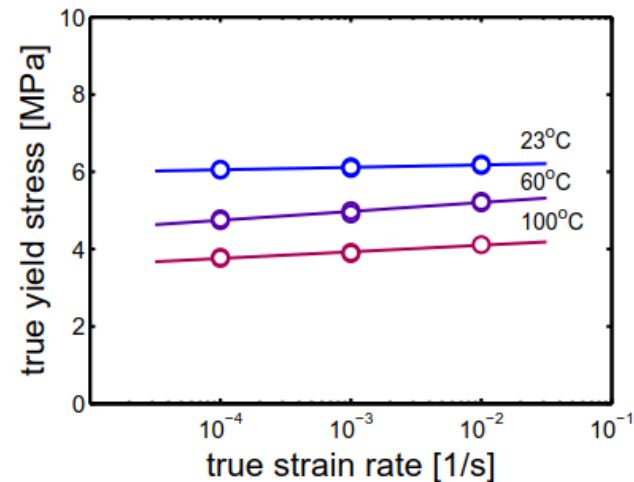
(a) E60 23°C



(b) E60 60°C



(c) E60 100°C



(d) E60 rate dependence.
Solid lines are linear fits.

WP5: Application properties and product design

- WP5 - Application properties and product design:
 - (i) identify the relevant properties for the target industrial applications
 - (ii) determine the structure and composition of specific DDNs in order to obtain these properties
 - (iii) select the appropriate synthesis scheme in order to produce such DDNs in large amount
 - (iv) test and validate these ideas and concepts.
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ESR 9:

- First 3 years working at DSM, final year at UCL
- **ESR9:**
 - **Tensile and compression behavior** DDNs at DSM
 - Developing statistical models for network properties (UCL)
 - aim to build a global physical picture on the origin of sample breaking.
- Approach to start:
 - Use model pTHF-PBT copolymers and vary:
 - MW (and blends of different MW)
 - Soft block length
 - Start with cyclic tensile/compression as function of time and temperature
 - Look to see if double dynamic concepts, e.g.vitrimer etc, could be applicable to these TPE



BRIGHT SCIENCE. BRIGHTER LIVING.™