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LOW TEMPERATURE PROPERTIES OF RUBBER SEALS

RIEG „Low Temperature Webinar“

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BAM 3.4 Safety of Storage Containers

1. Motivation
2. Seal application
3. Methods / Results
 - Thermal analysis
 - Compression Set
 - Component tests: static/"dynamic"
 - Summary of results
4. Conclusion

1. Motivation:

- use of seals at low temperatures

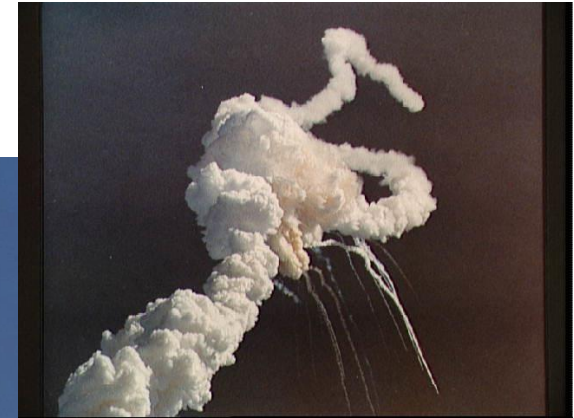


Quellen: www.Wikipedia.org; www.siempelecamp.de; www.chemanager-online.com

1. Motivation:

- prevent accidents

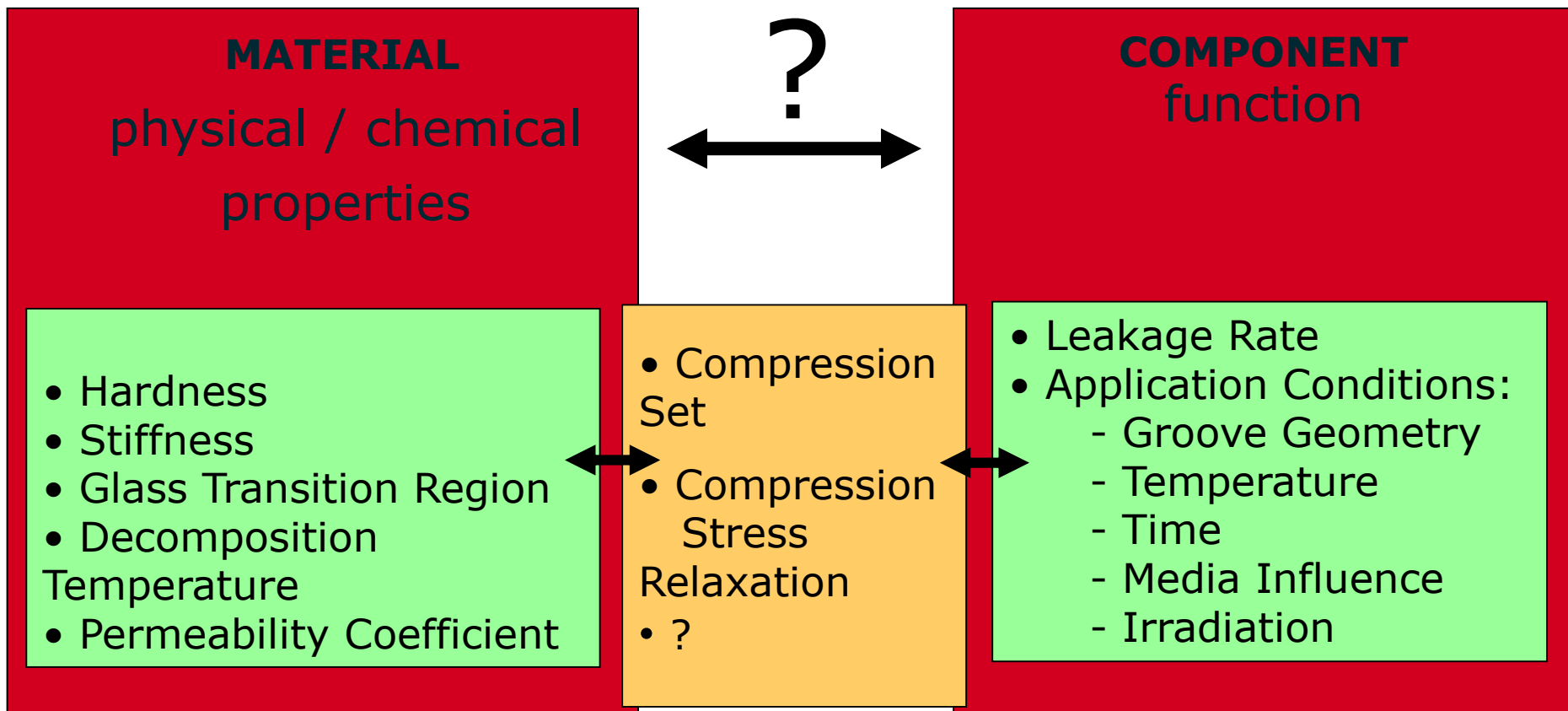
Catastrophic failure of a seal causes explosion of Space Shuttle Challenger (1986):



Quelle: www.Wikipedia.org

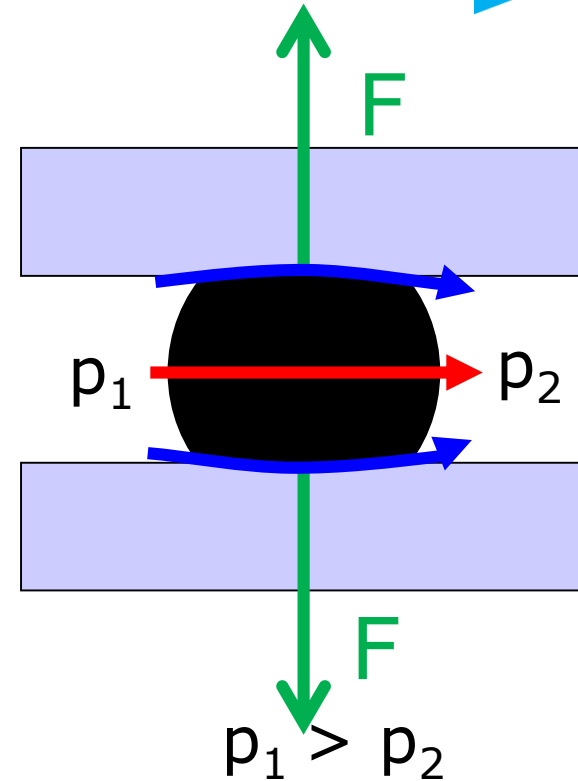
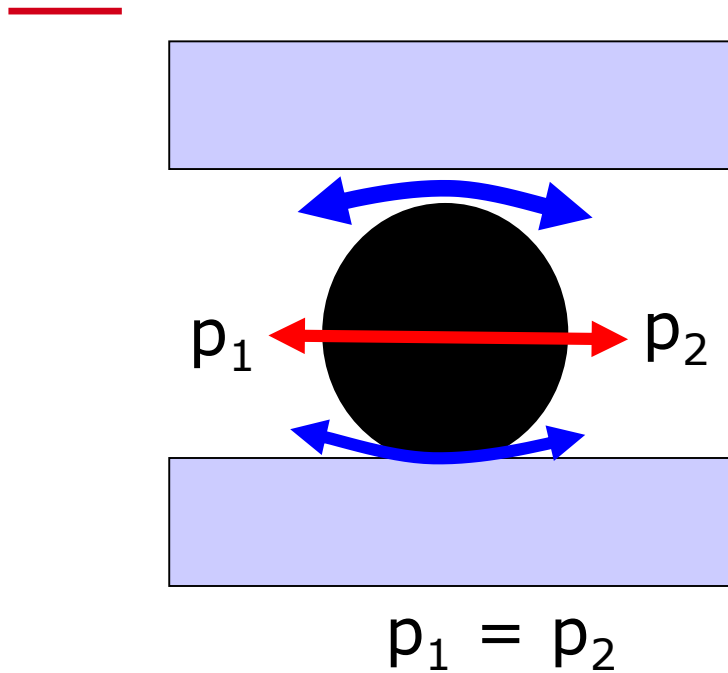
Quelle: NASA, Challenger accident after launch in: S86-38989 (Ed.), 1986.

1. Motivation for BAM



- develop methods for investigation
- define proper criteria (material selection, ageing evaluation)
- evaluate seal performance

2. Seal application



leakage rate Q : $Q = Q_{\text{perm}} + Q_{\text{trans}}$

$$Q_{\text{perm}} = P * A/d * (p_1 - p_2)$$

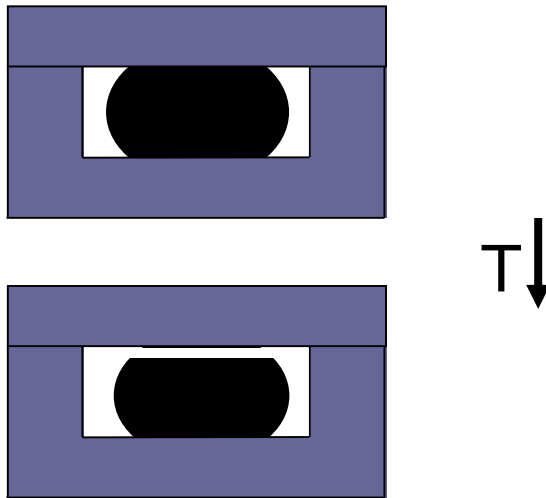
$$Q_{\text{trans}} = f(\text{material contact, pressure difference, medium, ...})$$

2. Seal application:

- Behaviour at low temperatures

1. case:

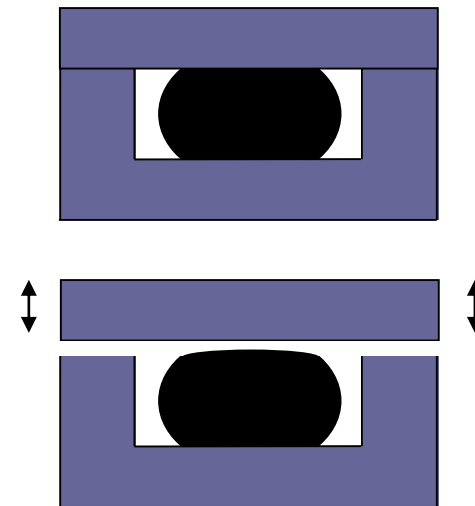
During cooling a leakage appears under static load:



cause: $\alpha_{Metal} \neq \alpha_{Elastomer}$
 \Rightarrow the seal contracts in the groove
 \Rightarrow below a critical temperature this can not be compensated by recovery

2. case:

A leakage appears under dynamic load:



cause:
 The velocity of the spontaneous elastic recovery is temperature dependent.
 \Rightarrow the leakage can close with time

2. Seal application:

- Processes at low temperatures

Glass-rubber transition:

- is a typical process in polymers/elastomers
- correlates with (intra-)molecular mobility
- above glass-rubber transition molecules are flexible
- below glass-rubber transition molecules are stiff

Crystallisation:

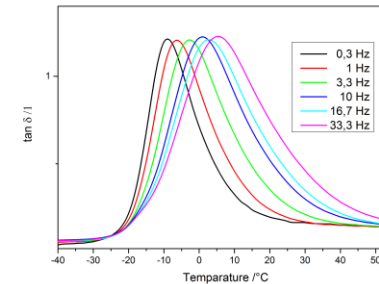
- crystallites act as additional crosslinks
=> they stabilise the deformed state
- causes density increase/volume reduction

⇒ but, where is the temperature limit?

3. Methods/Results:

Thermal Analysis: glass-rubber transition of e.g. FKM

| method | T_g |
|--|--------|
| DMA: E'-onset (1 Hz) | -26 °C |
| DMA: E'-inflection point (1 Hz) | -20 °C |
| DMA: E'-offset (1 Hz) | -14 °C |
| DMA: tan δ -peak (1 Hz) | -8 °C |
| DMA: E''-peak (1 Hz) | -18 °C |
| DSC: Heat flow-onset | -23 °C |
| DSC: Heat flow-inflection point | -19 °C |
| DSC: Heat flow-offset | -15 °C |



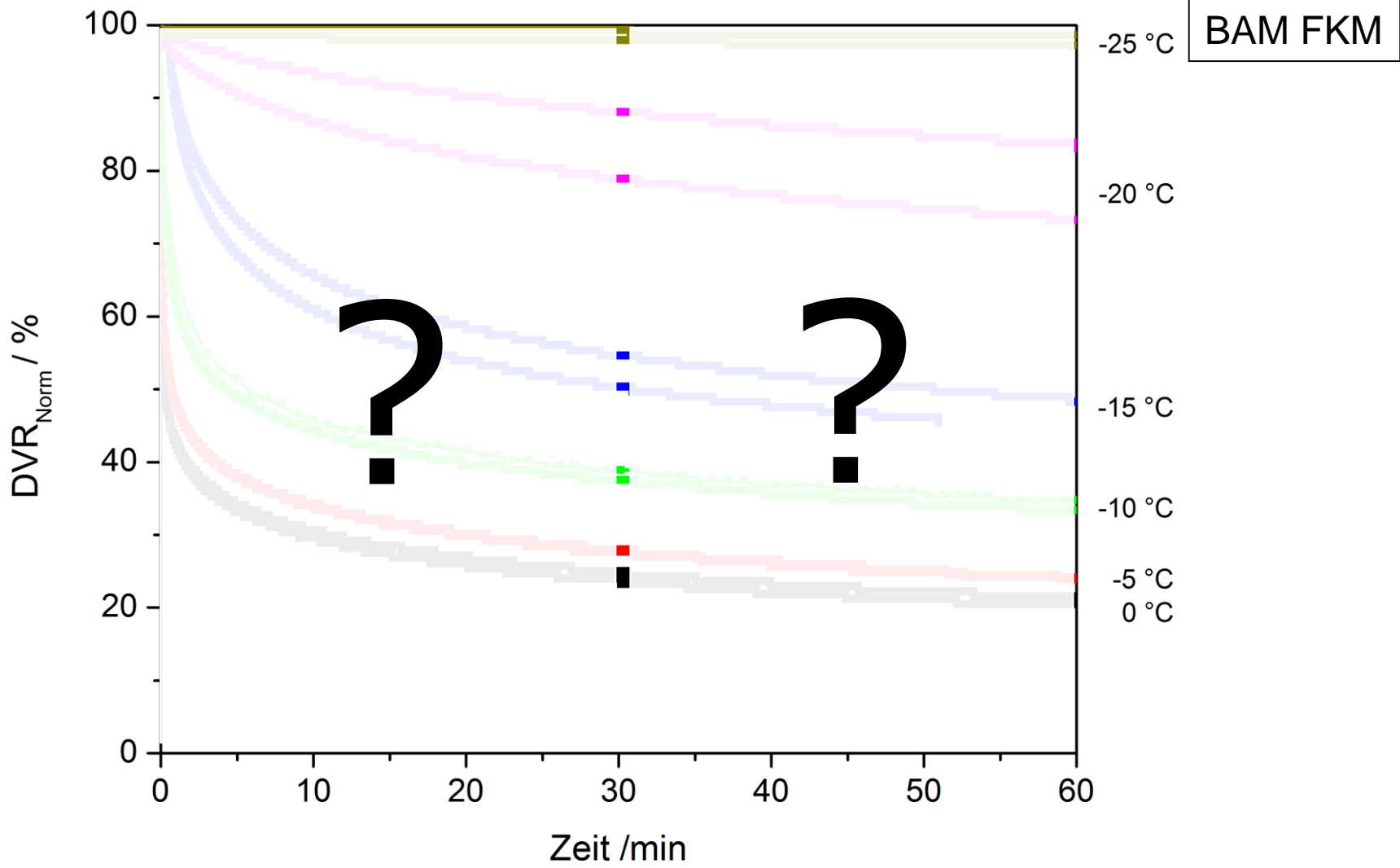
➤ the glass-rubber transition temperature (T_g) has to be defined: conditions and method of measurement, analysis method

➤ so far no direct correlation between the glass-rubber transition temperature and seal failure is known

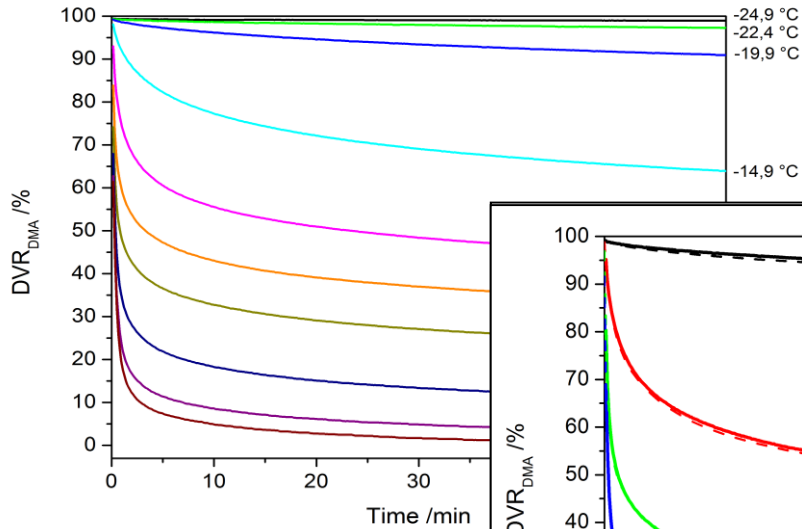
⇒ additional tests are required: Compression Set / Component Tests

3. Methods/Results:

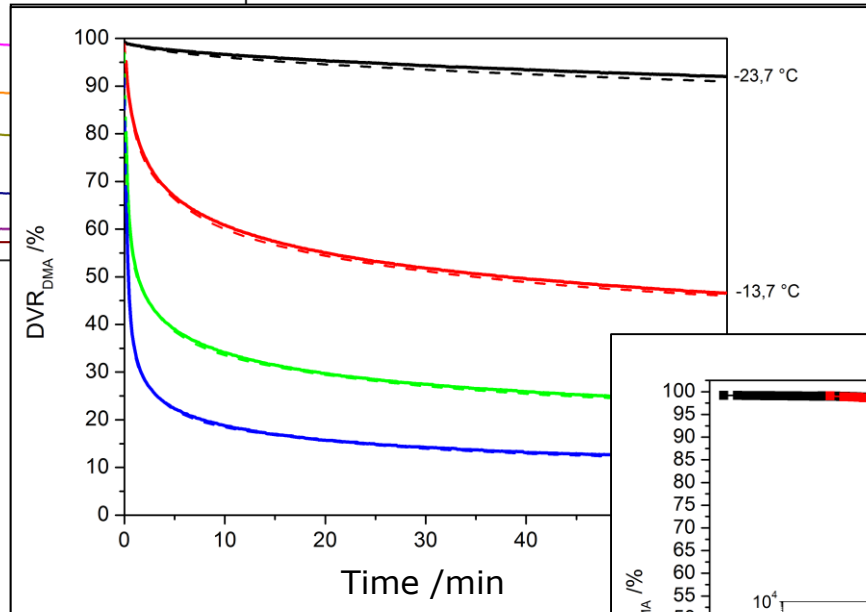
CS according to standard procedure (ISO 815-2)



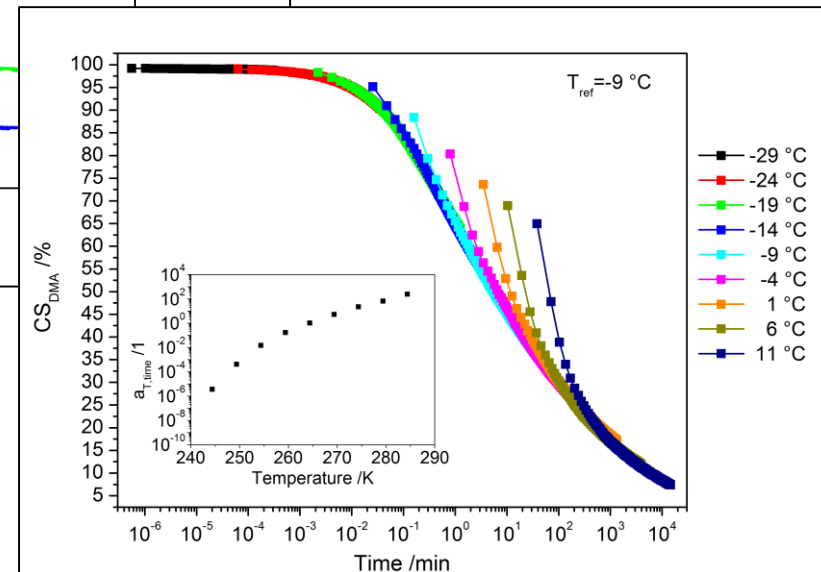
3. Methods/Results: Compression Set by DMA equipment¹



FKM



$$y = y_{\infty} + \sum_i A_i e^{-\frac{t}{t_i}}$$

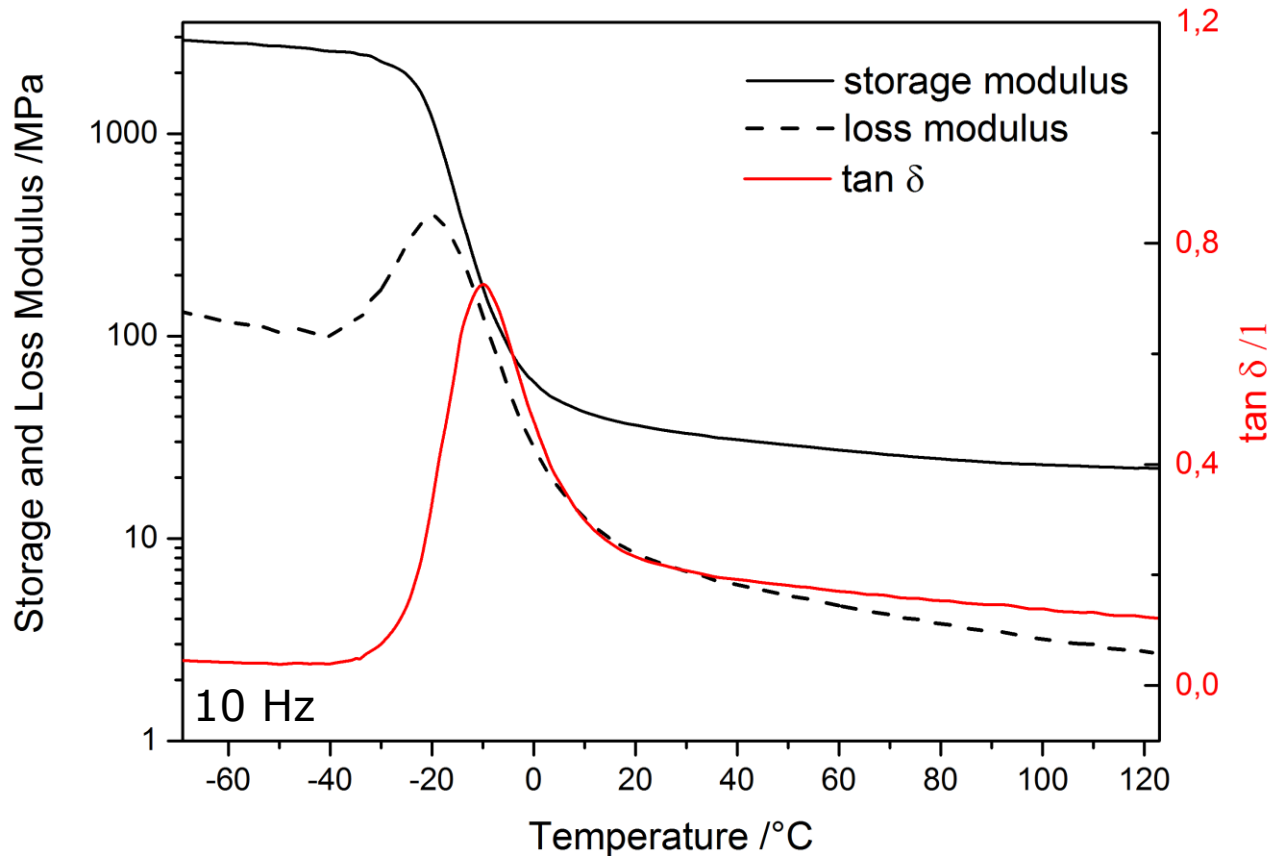


[1] M. Jaunich, W. Stark, D. Wolff; Polymer Testing 29 (2010) 815-823.

3. Methods/Results:

Component tests - material

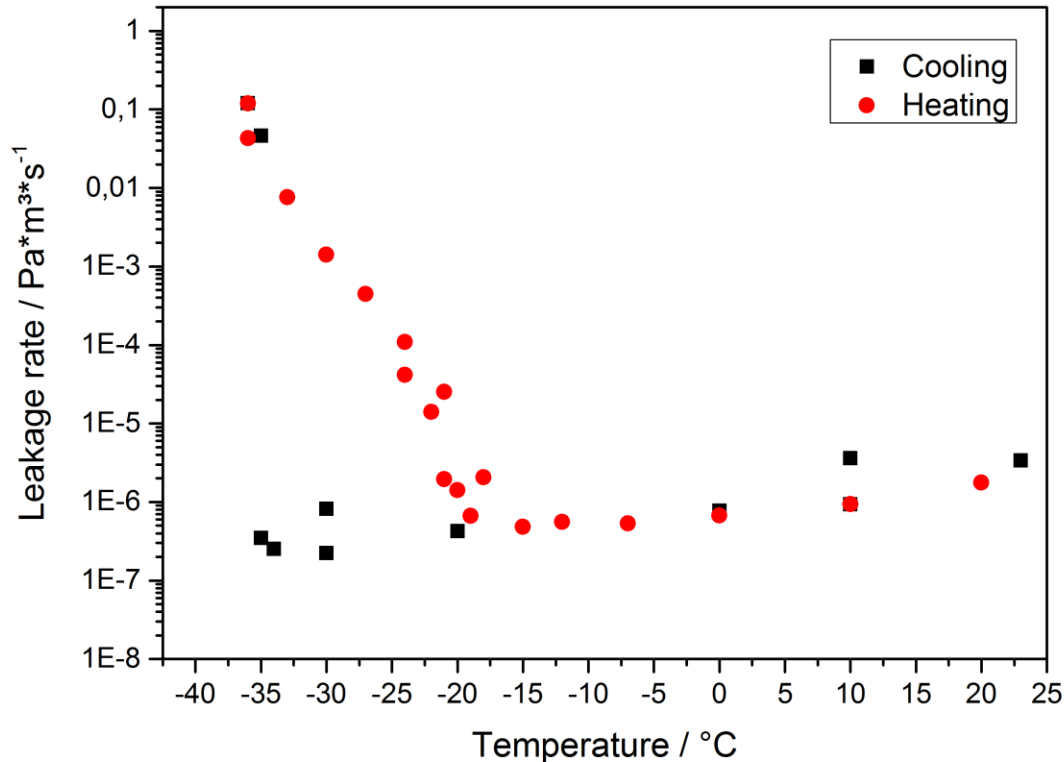
HNBR with 36 wt% ACN, app. 4 % residual double bonds,
80 phr Filler, 5 phr Plasticizer



3. Methods/Results:

Component tests – static

HNBR



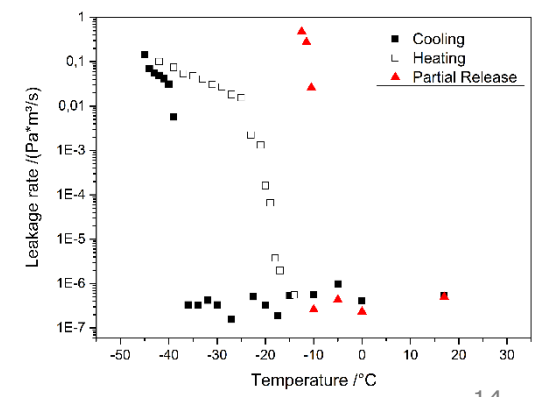
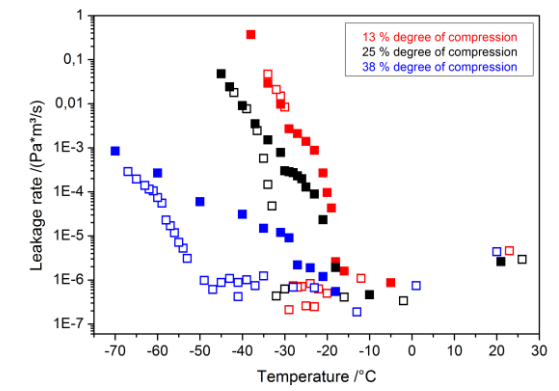
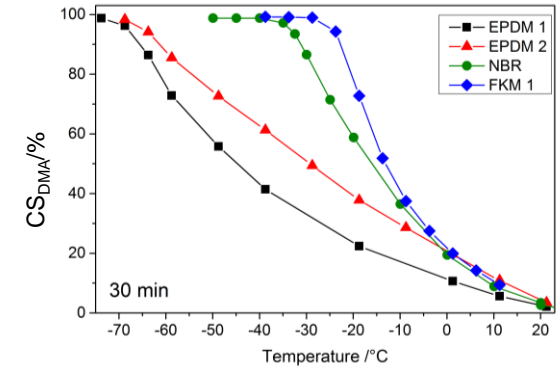
1. Step wise cooling
→leakage rate increase
at -36°C

2. Step wise heating
→leakage rate normalized
around -18°C

3. Methods/Results: - overview of results

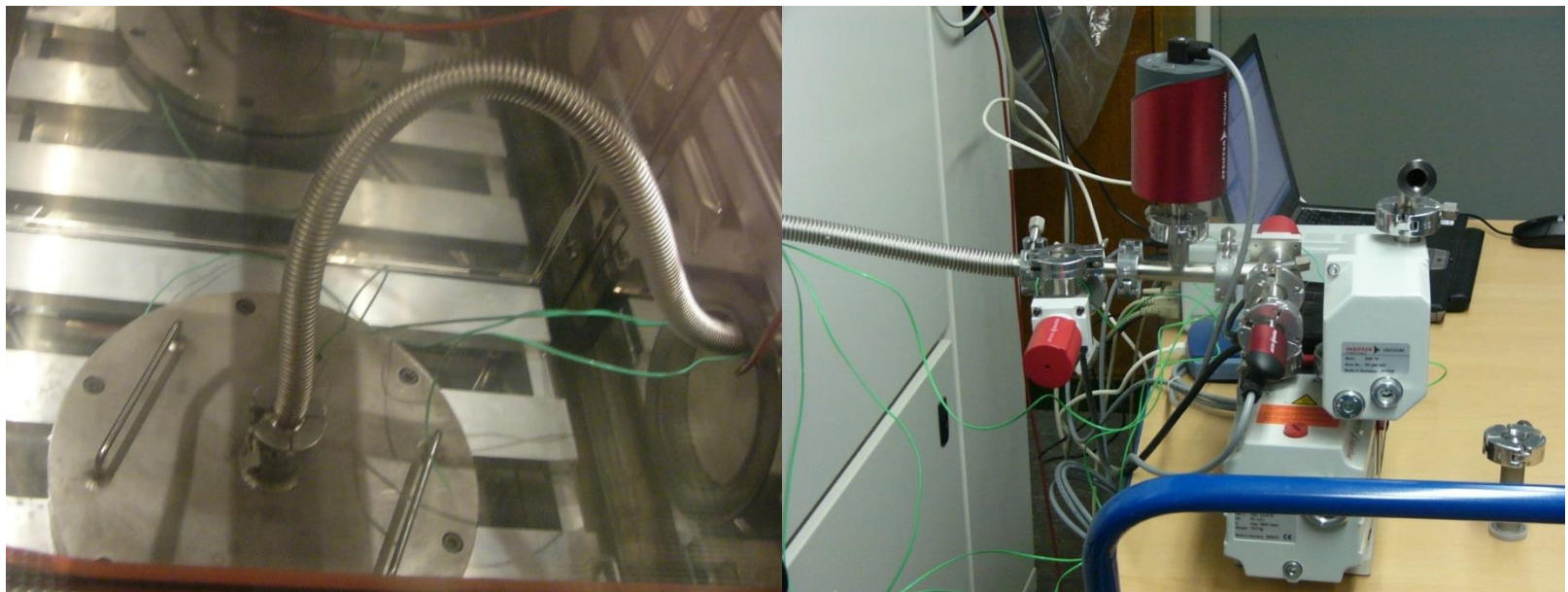


- Investigation of:
- temperature dependence of properties, e.g. Compression Set
 - Description of temperature dependence
 - sealing performance and influencing factors
 - Supercooling for leakage path formation
 - Influence of degree of compression
 - Equipment for quick partial release (quick: within a second; partial: from 25 % to 23 % compression (<0,2 mm))
 - leakage path formation observed at much higher temperatures
 - Correlation with recovery behaviour



- Elastomers show a complex material behavior
- Structure-property and property-performance correlations are helpful for material selection
- Low temperature performance is strongly influenced by the glass rubber transition
 - Under static conditions functionality could be given even below glass transition
 - Already small deformations can lead to leakage in the temperature region of glass transition, even above! and possible crystallization of the material
- Failure temperature is strongly influenced by application conditions and the tightness requirements
- Lower T_g does not necessarily result in lower failure temperature

Thank you for your interest!



Contact:

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BAM 3.4 Safety of Storage Containers

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Selection of papers focussed on low temperature behaviour:

- M. Jaunich, W. Stark, D. Wolff, A new method to evaluate the low temperature function of rubber sealing materials, *Polym. Test*, 29 (2010) 815-823.
- M. Jaunich, W. Stark, D. Wolff, Comparison of low temperature properties of different elastomer materials investigated by a new method for compression set measurement, *Polym. Test*, 31 (2012) 987-992.
- M. Jaunich, W. Stark, D. Wolff, Low Temperature Properties of Rubber Seals, *KGK-Kautsch. Gummi Kunstst.*, 64 (2011) 52-55.
- M. Jaunich, D. Wolff, W. Stark, Low Temperature Properties of Rubber Seals - Results of Component Tests, *KGK-Kautsch. Gummi Kunstst.*, 66 (2013) 26-30.
- T. Grelle, D. Wolff, M. Jaunich, Temperature-dependent leak tightness of elastomer seals after partial and rapid release of compression *Polym. Test*, 48 (2015) 44-49.
- T. Grelle, D. Wolff, M. Jaunich, Leakage behaviour of elastomer seals under dynamic unloading conditions at low temperatures, *Polym. Test*, 58 (2017) 219-226.
- A.G. Akulich, B. Alcock, A.T. Echtermeyer, Elastic recovery after compression in HNBR at low and moderate temperatures: Experiment and modelling, *Polym. Test*, 61 (2017) 46-56.
- A.G. Akulich, A.T. Echtermeyer, B.N.J. Persson, Interfacial leakage of elastomer seals at low temperatures, *International Journal of Pressure Vessels and Piping*, 160 (2018) 14-23.