

## Crystallization

15.27 In this problem we are asked to determine the values of the constants  $n$  and  $k$  (Equation 10.17) for the crystallization of polypropylene at 150°C (Figure 15.17). One way to solve this problem is to take two values of percent recrystallization (which is just  $100y$ , Equation 10.17) and their corresponding time values, then set up two simultaneous equations, from which  $n$  and  $k$  may be determined. In order to expedite this process, we will rearrange and do some algebraic manipulation of Equation 10.17. First of all, we rearrange as follows:

$$1 - y = \exp(-kt^n)$$

Now taking natural logarithms

$$\ln(1 - y) = -kt^n$$

Or

$$-\ln(1 - y) = kt^n$$

which may also be expressed as

$$\ln\left(\frac{1}{1 - y}\right) = kt^n$$

Now taking natural logarithms again, leads to

$$\ln\left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{1 - y}\right)\right] = \ln k + n \ln t$$

which is the form of the equation that we will now use. From the 150°C curve of Figure 15.17, let us arbitrarily choose two percent crystallized values of 20% and 80% (i.e.,  $y_1 = 0.20$  and  $y_2 = 0.80$ ). The corresponding time values are  $t_1 = 220$  min and  $t_2 = 460$  min (realizing that the time axis is scaled logarithmically). Thus, our two simultaneous equations become

$$\ln\left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{1 - 0.20}\right)\right] = \ln k + n \ln(220)$$

$$\ln \left[ \ln \left( \frac{1}{1 - 0.80} \right) \right] = \ln k + n \ln (460)$$

from which we obtain the values  $n = 2.68$  and  $k = 1.2 \times 10^{-7}$ .