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Vlaknine - Določanje mejne viskoznosti v raztopini bakrovega-etilen-diamina (CED)

Pulps -- Determination of limiting viscosity number in cupri-ethylenediamine (CED) solution

Pâtes -- Détermination de l'indice de viscosité limite à l'aide d'une solution de cupri-éthylènediamine (CED)

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Pulps — Determination of limiting viscosity number in cupri-ethylenediamine (CED) solution

Pâtes — Détermination de l'indice de viscosité limite à l'aide d'une solution de cupri-éthylènediamine (CED)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 5351 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 6, *Paper, board and pulps*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Test methods and quality specifications for pulps*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5351:2004), Subclause 6.1.1, Clauses 8 and 9 and Annex A of which have been technically revised.

Introduction

The viscosity (or dynamic viscosity), symbol η, of a fluid is defined by the Newtonian equation

$$\tau = \eta\dot{\gamma} \tag{1}$$

where

τ is the shear stress;

η is the viscosity;

$\dot{\gamma}$ is the velocity gradient dv/dz (v being the velocity of one plane relative to the other, and z the co-ordinate perpendicular to the two planes).

In non-Newtonian behaviour, which is normally the case with polymer solutions of high molecular mass such as cellulose, the ratio of the shear stress to the velocity gradient varies with the shear stress.

The data required for evaluation of the limiting viscosity number of pulp in dilute solutions are derived by means of a capillary-tube viscometer (for terms and definitions, see Clause 3). The results of these measurements are seriously affected by the shear rate.

The mass concentration ρ of the pulp is therefore chosen so that, if multiplied by the limiting viscosity number $[\eta]$, it gives a product $[\eta] \times \rho$ equal to $3{,}0 \pm 0{,}4$, corresponding to a viscosity ratio η/η_0 equal to 6 to 10. The determination is then carried out at a reproducible shear rate G of (200 ± 30) s^{-1}; this involves the employment of two viscometers, one for the calibration and one for the measurement of the viscosity of the pulp.

The viscosity of a pulp in cupri-ethylenediamine (CED) solution gives an indication of the average degree of polymerization (DP) of the cellulose (see Annex C). Such a measurement therefore gives a relative indication of the degree of degradation (decrease in cellulose molecular mass) resulting from the pulping and/or bleaching process.

Care must be taken in drawing conclusions regarding the strength properties of the pulp strictly from viscosity measurement, unless previous investigation has identified the relationship. A direct relationship between pulp strength and viscosity has not been found.

Pulps — Determination of limiting viscosity number in cupri-ethylenediamine (CED) solution

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method which yields a number that is an estimate of the limiting viscosity number of pulp in a dilute cupri-ethylenediamine (CED) solution.

This International Standard is primarily applicable to CED-soluble samples of bleached chemical pulps, but can also be applied to any kind of pulp that dissolves completely in CED solution.

NOTE 1 The results can be used to estimate the extent of cellulose degradation caused by cooking or bleaching. Results obtained with samples containing appreciable amounts of substances other than cellulose must be interpreted with caution, however.

NOTE 2 In the strictest sense, viscosity measurement procedures are applicable only to the polysaccharide fraction of the sample. This notwithstanding, viscosity measurement can usually be used to obtain a result on unbleached pulps having lignin contents of up to 4 %, because most of these pulps can be successfully dissolved in CED. However, the simple fact that an unbleached pulp can be dissolved in CED does not mean that the results are valid. In summary, viscosity results for pulps containing more than 0,5 % of lignin are not acceptable for technical specification purposes.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 638, *Paper, board and pulps — Determination of dry matter content — Oven-drying method*

ISO 7213, *Pulps — Sampling for testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
shear rate
G
velocity gradient of a fluid layer, parallel to the direction of flow, at the periphery of the capillary, defined by the equation

$$G = \frac{4V}{\pi r^3 t_f} \tag{2}$$

where

V is the volume between two arbitrary calibration marks on the viscometer, in millilitres;

r is the radius of the capillary tube, in centimetres;

t_f is the efflux time of the fluid, in seconds.

3.2
viscosity ratio
relative viscosity (deprecated)
η_{ratio}
ratio of the viscosities η and η_0 of the polymer solution of stated concentration and of the solvent, respectively, at the same temperature

$$\eta_{ratio} = \frac{\eta}{\eta_0} \tag{3}$$

NOTE Viscosity ratio is dimensionless.

3.3
viscosity relative increment
viscosity ratio (3.2) minus one

$$\frac{\eta}{\eta_0} - 1 = \frac{\eta - \eta_0}{\eta_0} \tag{4}$$

NOTE Viscosity relative increment is dimensionless.

3.4
viscosity number
VN
ratio of the **viscosity relative increment** (3.3) to the mass concentration of polymer ρ, expressed in grams per millilitre, in the solution

$$\frac{\eta - \eta_0}{\eta_0 \times \rho} \tag{5}$$

NOTE Viscosity number is measured in millilitres per gram.

3.5
limiting viscosity number
$[\eta]$
limiting value of the **viscosity number** (3.4) at infinite dilution

$$[\eta] = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \left(\frac{\eta - \eta_0}{\eta_0 \times \rho} \right) \tag{6}$$

NOTE 1 Limiting viscosity number is measured in millilitres per gram.

NOTE 2 In the literature, the term intrinsic viscosity is often used and is equal to the limiting viscosity number. There is no general conversion factor between the limiting viscosity number in ml/g and other viscosities, determined by other methods and expressed in millipascal seconds (mPa·s) (see [7] in the Bibliography).

4 Principle

Measurement of the times of efflux of the diluted solvent and the pulp solution through a capillary-tube viscometer at a specified mass concentration at 25 °C. Calculation by Martin's formula (see [9] in the Bibliography) of the limiting viscosity number from these measurements, and from the known mass concentration of the solution.

5 Reagents and materials

Use only chemicals of recognized analytical grade and only distilled or deionized water.

5.1 Cupri-ethylenediamine (CED) solution, c(CED) = (1,00 ± 0,02) mol/l, saturated with copper(II) hydroxide, for convenience referred to as CED solution.

The solution contains 1,0 mol/l of copper, and 2,0 mol/l of ethylenediamine. It is commercially available, or may be prepared and analysed as described in Annex A.

WARNING — Because of the presence of allergens, avoid contact of the skin with CED and ethylenediamine solutions. Ethylenediamine is volatile and repeated exposure may lead to severe respiratory allergic reactions with subsequent sensitization. Cupri-ethylenediamine solutions should not be pipetted by mouth. CED solution is also environmentally harmful, and it is recommended to use a suitable destruction procedure before disposal.

5.2 Glycerol, solution in water, $c(C_3H_8O_3)$ = 65 % (by mass), having a viscosity of about 10 mPa·s.

5.3 Nitric acid (HNO_3), dilute solution for cleaning the copper wire (6.4).

5.4 Acetone (CH_3COCH_3), analytical reagent grade.

WARNING — Acetone is inflammable. Keep away from open fire. Do not use a gas heater. Follow pertinent safety regulations.

5.5 Sulfuric-acid-based cleaning solution, designed for the washing of laboratory glassware.

5.6 Reagents, for calibration of capillary-tube viscometers equipped with an automatic time-recording device.

As specified in the manufacturer's instructions.

6 Apparatus and materials

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and the following.

6.1 Capillary-tube viscometers (6.1.1 and 6.1.2)**,** each with a water jacket, connected to the constant-temperature bath (6.3). Two different viscometers are required because of the great difference between the viscosities of the test solution and the solvent. Suitable viscometers are shown in Figure 1.

NOTE Viscometers without a water jacket can be used if measurement is made while the viscometer is immersed in the constant-temperature bath.

Capillary-tube viscometers equipped with an automatic time-recording device may be used, provided they comply with this International Standard and give similar results.

Clean the viscometers by rinsing with water and acetone (5.4). If any residual material remains after cleaning, clean again with a sulfuric-acid-based cleaning solution (5.5) designed for use with laboratory glassware. Soak particularly dirty tubes overnight or longer in this cleaning solution to remove all traces of contaminants. After cleaning, drain all cleaning solution from the tube, rinse well with water and acetone and dry.

6.1.1 Capillary-tube viscometer for calibration purposes, having a capillary tube with a diameter of (0,58 ± 0,02) mm and, in other respects, the dimensions given in Figure 1a).

NOTE The efflux time of the viscometer for distilled or deionized water will be about 60 s.

6.1.2 Capillary-tube viscometer for determination of limiting viscosity number at constant shear rate, having a capillary tube with a diameter of (0,80 ± 0,05) mm and, in other respects, the dimensions given in Figure 1b).