



"Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of Iasi, Romania



SOME ASPECTS OF TWO STAGE DIFFUSION IN POLYMER FILMS AND MEMBRANES

Ioan Mamaliga*, Ciprian Negoescu

*¹"Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of Iasi, Faculty of Chemical Engineering and Environmental Protection,
Department of Chemical Engineering, 73 Prof. dr. doc. Dimitrie Mangeron Street, 700050 Iasi, Romania*

Abstract

The two-stage sorption data for dichloromethane vapour in a cellulose triacetate films and membranes are analysed by the variable-surface concentration model and the diffusion relaxation model. Satisfactory fitting of the data and similar kinetic parameters are obtained using these models. The diffusion coefficient for dichloromethane is about $2.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ in the glassy polymer at 40°C and is near 1.5 – 2.5 times higher as the polymer goes over the glass-rubber transition region due to solvent sorption. The relaxation rate constant is between 3.0 and $18 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and is increased as the sorbed concentration or the vapour activity of solvent increases. When the two-stage non-Fick sorption prevails, the diffusion-relaxation model approximates the limiting cases of the both models.

Key words: cellulose triacetate membranes, non-Fickian diffusion, two stage sorption

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* Author to whom all correspondence should be addressed: e-mail: imamalig@ch.tuiasi.ro; Phone: 0232 278680 int.2252