非离子表面活性剂液晶的线性粘弹性研究

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摘要 用偏光显微镜测定了十二/十四烷基聚氧乙烯醚(C12~14EO7)/水二元体系相图的液晶区,用RS-75 控制应力流变仪,在固定频率(f=0.0316Hz)时,

对不同样品进行应力扫描。利用线性粘弹性区内流变参数G"与G'的比值th δ 对相转变敏感的特点来确定相结构的转变,并将结果与 2^{Λ} HNMR结果相比较,两者吻合,

这表明宏观测量手段能够反映微观相结构的变化规律。对于液晶实验结果采用弹簧-粘壶模型进行解释和讨论。

关键词 非离子表面活性剂 液晶 相图 粘弹性 聚氧乙烯醚 二维核磁共振 偏光显微镜

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Studyies of linear viscoelasticity of liquid crystal of a nonionic surfactant

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Abstract The liquid crystal zone for a nonionic surfactant (C12 \sim 14EO7) /water system was determined by using polarized light microscope. The stress sweep curves were tested (frequency= 0.0316 Hz) for several samples with RS-75 rheostress meter. The ratio of loss modulus (G") and storage modulus (G'), i.e. th δ , was quite sensitive to the change of microstructure caused by a phase transition in linear viscoelasticity range. This property could be used to define the phase transition. The results of rheology were consistent with those of 2^H NMR. The data of the macro-rheologyical measurements reflected the rules of microstructure during the phase transition. The test results could be explained by the spring and dashpot model used in liquid crystal structure.

Key words NON IONIC SURFACTANTS LIQUID CRYSTAL PHASE DIAGRAM VISCOELASTICITY POLYETHENOXY ETHER POLARIZING MICROSCOPES

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