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## THE PROPORTIONALITY OF NANOFILLER AND INTERFACIAL REGIONS CONTENTS IN POLYMER NANOCOMPOSITES

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**Abstract.** *It has been considered the structural model allowing to obtain the dependence of relative volume content of interfacial regions in nanocomposites polymer/graphene on basic characteristics of their structure dispersity. The indicated characteristic is function of two factors – structure of nanofiller aggregates and volume fraction of nanofiller, that corresponds to requirements of nonequilibrium thermodynamics of solids. The application of methods of irreversible aggregation theory allows prediction of properties of the considered nanocomposites, which are true nanomaterials, reinforcing by interfacial regions on the whole.*

**Keywords:** nanocomposite, graphene, interfacial regions, dispersity, tactoid, irreversible aggregation, nonequilibrium thermodynamics

[1].

, [2]. [3] ,  
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 , , [1–4].  
 . [1] , 0,48. [2].  
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 ( ),  
 Dow Chemical Co. ( ),  
 5 /10 463 ,  
 201 67 / ,  
 .  
 , ~ 1300 .  
 ( ) – [5].  
 / - /  
 Microcompounder, DACA Instruments  
 453 200 / 8  
 1,0; 1,5; 2,0 3,0 . % ~ 0,1  
 0,25 453  
 , /  
 1,2-  
 353  
 72 .  
 0,5; 1,0; 2,0 3,0 . % [5].  
 ( )  
 Rheometrics Solid Analyzer (RSA II TA Instruments, ) 3-4  
 $5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$  [5].

[6]

$$\vdots$$

$$= 1 + 11 \left( \frac{\phi}{\chi} \right)^{1.7}, \quad (1)$$

[6].

[7]:

$$\chi = \frac{\chi}{\varphi + \varphi}, \quad [7]: \quad (2)$$

 $\varphi -$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad & \quad \quad \quad , \\
& \quad \quad \quad [2], \\
& \quad \quad \quad \varphi = 0 \quad \chi \quad \chi=1,0, \\
& \quad \quad \quad ( \quad \cdot \quad , \\
(1) \quad & \quad \quad \quad , \quad [1]: \\
& \quad \quad \quad \text{---} = 1 + 11(\varphi)^{1,7}. \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$[9]: \quad \eta_d = \chi^{-1}, \quad (4)$$

$$\eta_d = \frac{\varphi + \varphi}{\varphi}, \quad (5)$$

$$\varphi = (\eta_d - 1)\varphi \quad . \quad (6)$$

$$\eta_d = \frac{D_f}{\phi^{1/2}}, \quad (7)$$

$$R_g \sim N^{1/D_f}.$$

$$D_f \quad 1,5-3,0 \quad N = \text{const} = 100 \quad R_g$$

[10],  
2D-  
 $D_f$

$$( \approx 7 \quad [5]), \quad D_f=1,70 \text{ [11]}. \quad ( \quad )$$

$$(CLA), \quad CLA \quad - \quad (DLA) \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{ } \end{array} \right) \quad D_f=2,11 \text{ [12]}.$$

$$d=3, \quad D_f \quad [13]$$

$$D_f(d) = \frac{8+5d^2}{6+5d}, \quad (9)$$

$$D_f=2,52.$$

$\varphi$

[2]

$$= 1 + 11(\varphi + \varphi)^{1,7}. \quad (10)$$

$I$

$\varphi$  ,

-

$$(6) \quad (10) \quad (\varphi \quad \varphi \quad , \quad )$$

/ ,

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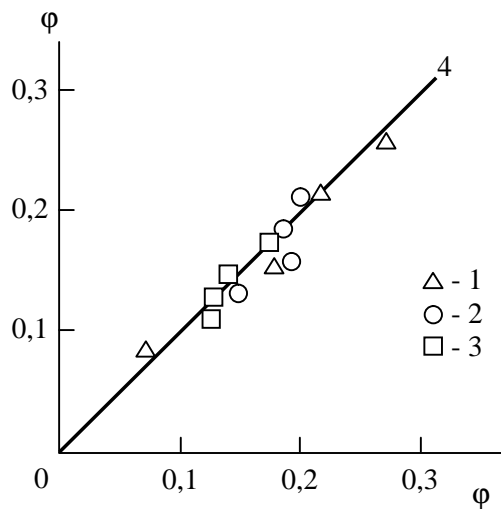
$\varphi$  ,

(

6 %),

-

$D_f$ .



$I -$

$\varphi$

$\varphi$  ,

$$(6) \quad (10),$$

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/ ,

(1),

(2)

(3).

4

1:1

$I$

,

$\varphi$

0,083-0,260

-

$\varphi$

0,002-0,012 [5], . .  $\varphi$

$\varphi$

-

22-40

.

,

[3]

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(10)

:

$$= 1 + 11(\varphi)^{1,7}. \quad (11)$$

2

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(11)

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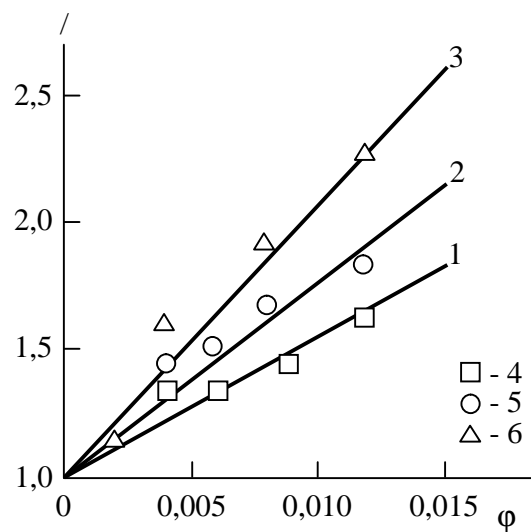
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~ 3,5 %),

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2 –

(1, 4) (4-6)  $\phi$  (2, 5) (3, 6) (11) (1-3)

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