

Flexible polyurethane foams containing thermoregulatory polymer polyether polyol.

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Abstract.

The thermal storage capacity of flexible polyurethane foams (FPU) was studied by incorporating a thermoregulatory polymer polyether polyol (T-PPP) containing polyurea nanocapsules as shell and paraffin RT-27 as phase change material (PCM). FPU containing 0.625, 10, 12.5 and 20 pph of T-PPP in the FPU formulation with a 40 wt.% of nanocapsules were synthesized. The influence of T-PPP in the foam density, hardness, porosity, microstructure, thermal and mechanical resistance was studied. The densities of the foams varied from 33.82, 34.98, 39.28, 41.04 and 44.58 kg/m³ for 0.625, 10, 12.5 and 20 pph of T-PPP, correspondingly, and consequently the porosity sharply decreased while the hardness raised with T-PPP concentration. Cell size and morphology were analyzed by SEM, observing a change in cell structure from closed polyhedral cells to spherical or amorphous open cells. According to the porosity values the FPU were considered as a tight foams. Instead, the incorporation of this T-PPP in the FPU structure caused an increase in thermal storage capacity of 2,58, 3,56, 4,53 and 7,30 J/g for 0.625, 10, 12.5 and 20 pph of T-PPP, respectively. Finally, the incorporation of T-PPP into the FPU produced a considerable improved in the remaining deformation properties, an improvement in tensile strength when 10 and 12.5 pph of T-PPP were employed, and a detriment in the elongation values when T-PPP concentration was increased. Considering structural, thermal and mechanical properties, the FPU containing 12.5 and 20 pph of T-PPP in the FPU formulation was the optimal condition chosen for being applied in automotive sector.