Investigating the Transition between Polymer Melts and Solutions in Nonlinear Elongational Flow

Alexis André^{1,2}, Taisir Shahid^{1,3}, Filip Oosterlinck³, Christian Clasen², Evelyne van Ruymbeke^{1,*}

- 1. Bio and Soft Matter, Institute on Condensed Matter and Nano-science, Université catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium.
- 2. Department of Chemical Engineering, KU Leuven, Celestijnenlaan 200f, 3001 Leuven, Belgium.
- 3. DSM Materials Science Center, P.O. Box 18, NL-6160 MD Geleen, The Netherlands.

Supplemental Material (SM)

Figure S1

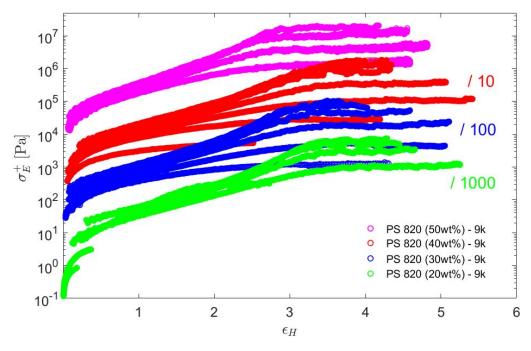


Figure S1: Measured extensional stress as a function of Hencky strain. Data were measured for different strain rates at $T=130\,^{\circ}$ C. The strain rates are from bottom to top: 0.001, 0.003, 0.01, 0.03, 0.06, 0.09 s⁻¹, except for PS 820k (50 wt%) for which the strain rates are from bottom to top 0.003, 0.01, 0.03, 0.06 s⁻¹. Additionally, for PS 820k (40 wt%) and PS 820k (20 wt%), LVE envelopes have also been measured in elongational flow at 0.0001 and 0.00003 s⁻¹ respectively. For clarity, some of the extensional data has been downshifted by 1, 2 or 3 decades as indicated.

^{*} evelyne.vanruymbeke@uclouvain.be

Figure S2

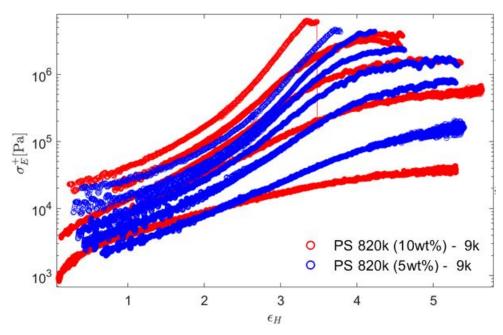


Figure S2: Measured extensional stress as a function of Hencky strain. Data were measured for different strain rates at $T=130\,^{\circ}$ C. The strain rates are from bottom to top 0.003, 0.01, 0.03, 0.06, 0.09, 0.2 s⁻¹ for PS 820k (10 wt%) and 0.01, 0.03, 0.06, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 s⁻¹ for PS 820k (5 wt%). All the data have been subsequently shifted to $T=T_g+23.4\,^{\circ}$ C.

Figure S3

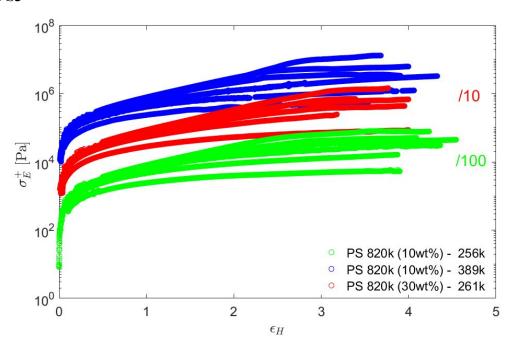


Figure S3: Measured extensional stress as a function of Hencky strain. Data were measured for different strain rates: 0.003, 0.01, 0.03, 0.06, 0.09, 0.2 s⁻¹ at T = 138 °C (or $T - T_g = 31.4$ °C). For clarity, some of the extensional data has been downshifted by 1 or 2 decades.