Research Article

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Properties of polyurethane foam with fourth-generation blowing agent

https://doi.org/10.1515/epoly-2021-0081
received June 02, 2021; accepted September 01, 2021

Abstract: Climate change makes it imperative to use materials with minimum global warming potential. The fourth-generation blowing agent HCFO-1233zd-E is one of them. The use of HCFO allows the production of polyurethane foam with low thermal conductivity. Thermal conductivity, like other foam properties, depends not only on the density but also on the cellular structure of the foam. The cellular structure, in turn, depends on the technological parameters of foam production. A comparison of pouring and spray foams of the same low density has shown that the cellular structure of spray foam consists of cells with much less sizes than pouring foam. Due to the small size of cells, spray foam has a lower radiative constituent in the foam conductivity and, as a result, a lower overall thermal conductivity than pouring foam. The water absorption of spray foam, due to the fine cellular structure, also is lower than that of pouring foam. Pouring foam with bigger cells has higher compressive strength and modulus of elasticity in the foam rise direction. On the contrary, spray foam with a fine cellular structure has higher strength and modulus in the perpendicular direction. The effect of foam aging on thermal conductivity was also studied.

Keywords: polyurethane foam, blowing agent, thermal conductivity, compressive properties, cellular structure

1 Introduction

It is necessary to add blowing agents along with polyol and polyisocyanate to produce rigid polyurethane (PUR) foams. With the development of understanding of the impact of blowing agents on various ecological processes in PUR chemistry and technology, several generations of blowing agents have changed. The first generation was fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons – liquids with high ozone depletion potential (ODP). The second generation were the hydrochlorofluorocarbons (1). These blowing agents have low ODP and high global warming potential (GWP). The third generation are hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) with zero ODP (2,3). According to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other related documents, in the near future, fourth-generation blowing agents and refrigerants shall be used in practice. Unlike third-generation blowing agents, they should have not only a zero ODP, but also minimum GWP. The properties of the new blowing agents are discussed in refs (4–7). They are also used in PUR foam technology (8–12). One of them is hydrochlorofluoroolefin HCFO-1233zd-E, which has an ODP of about zero, a GWP of 1, and is non-flammable. Under the trade name Solstice® Liquid Blowing Agent (LBA), it has proven to be an ideal replacement for third-generation blowing agents in spray foam applications (13). The low boiling point (19°C) and latent heat of vaporization at boiling point (194 kJ·kg⁻¹) can contribute to the production of low-density foams without the use of an additional blowing agent – water, which increase thermal conductivity of the end product. The low vapor thermal conductivity of HCFO-1233zd-E (10.2 mW·(m·K)⁻¹ at 20°C) contributes to the creation of insulation with minimal overall thermal conductivity (14).

In early works (15–19), it has been shown that the overall or effective conductivity of the foam (λₑ) could be expressed by the superposition of the following heat conduction mechanisms through the foam:

\[
λₑ = λₘ + λₐ + λᵣ + λ_c
\]  

(1)

where \(λₘ\) is the thermal conductivity of the foam polymer matrix, \(λₐ\) is the thermal conductivity of the gases within...
the foam cells, $\lambda_r$ is the radiative thermal conductivity, and $\lambda_c$ is the convective conductivity of the gases. Foam cell sizes are generally small enough. So convective heat transfer may be ignored (17–19). Each of these constituents of thermal conductivity, like many other performance characteristics of the foam, strongly depends on the amount and geometric distribution of the polymer within cellular plastics. These variables depend, in turn, on the manufacturing technology and foaming chemistry.

The cellular structure of PUR low-density foam form polyhedrons cells consisting of struts, nodes, and cell walls. In particular, the thermal conductivity through the polymer matrix depends on how much of the struts and walls of the cells are distributed in the foam rise direction and how much in the perpendicular direction. Since, in general, the foam cells are elongated in the foam rise direction, accordingly, the mass of the struts and walls in this direction is greater than that in the perpendicular direction. Therefore, all other things being equal, the thermal conductivity in the foam rise direction is greater than that in the perpendicular one (20,21). Naturally, the lower the density of the foam, the lower its thermal conductivity. At the same time, the pore structure has a very significant effect on the physical and mechanical properties of the material, and a balance must be found between optimal thermal insulation and mechanical properties (22,23).

The impact of the radiative constituent on the overall thermal conductivity strongly depends on cell sizes. Both in theoretical and practical works, it has been shown that the reduction of the cell sizes yields smaller radiative contributions in thermal conductivity (16,18,24–26).

The type of the blowing agent (gas) not only determines the value of the corresponding constituent of thermal conductivity, but also the rate of the change in the thermal conductivity of the foam during aging (27–29). Unfortunately, most of the published foam aging data refer to foams with the second- or third-generation blowing agents.

The described and tested compositions were developed within a commercial project. The aim of this study was to assess the influence of the technology of foam production on its cellular structure, as well as the physical and mechanical properties of the PUR foam made with the fourth-generation blowing agent.

## 2 Materials and methods

### 2.1 Materials

BASF polyether and polyester polyols, diethylene glycol as chain extender, IXOL B 251 (Solvay Fluor GmbH, Germany) as reactive flame retardant, and also additive flame retardant TCPP (tris-(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate) (Albemarle GmbH, Germany), the surfactant Silicone L-6915LV (Momentive Performance Materials, Germany), and bismuth-based catalyst were used in the basic polyol mixture (Table 1). Polymeric 4,4′-methylene diphenyl isocyanate (PMDI) Desmodur® 44V20L (Covestro AG, Germany) with an NCO group content of 31.5% and an average functionality of 2.7 was used as an isocyanate component in both PUR formulations. For pouring the PUR composition, 0.5 pats by weight (pbw) of amine containing catalyst and 41 pbw of the blowing agent HCFO-1233zd-E under the trade name Solstice® LBA (Honeywell Fluorine Products Europe B.V., the Netherlands) were preliminarily added to the basic polyol mixture. For spraying the PUR composition, 6 pbw of amine containing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Low-density PUR foams formulations in pbw (parts by weight)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyether polyols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyester polyol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylene glycol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IXOL B 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicone L-6915LV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismuth-containing catalyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amine containing catalyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCFO-1233zd-E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solkane 365/227 (87:13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMDI</td>
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catalyst and 45 pbw of HCFO-1233zd-E were added to the basic polyol mixture.

2.2 Preparation of PUR foam samples

Pouring free-rise PUR foam blocks were prepared using a laboratory mixer with a stirrer speed of 2,000 rpm and open molds with a size of 250 mm × 250 mm × 100 mm. Portions of A and B components were calculated to get the thickness of the foam blocks of about 60 mm. The temperature of the components was 20°C. Stirring time, cream time, gel time, and foam rise time of the pouring composition were 5, 11, 24, and 30 s, respectively.

For spraying of foam panels, a high pressure “MH VR dispensing system” and a spray gun “Probler P2 Elite” (GlasCraft, United Kingdom) were used. At spraying the A and B components were heated in machine and hoses till 40°C. The working pressure of the components was 120–140 bar. The output of these devices with a minimal mixing chamber was 1.5 kg·min⁻¹. PUR foam panels were spray-applied on aluminum sheets covered with a release agent. The temperature of aluminum sheets was 22°C. The cream time of the sprayed composition on metal was 4 s. The thickness of the spray-applied panels was 50–60 mm.

2.3 PUR foam testing

PUR foam samples for testing were cut out from the core of the poured blocks and sprayed panels. The thermal conductivity coefficient λ₁₀ of the foams was determined using a Linseis HFM 200 thermal analyzer (Linseis GmbH). The measurement of λ₁₀ was carried out in the foam rise direction. The size of the samples was 200 mm × 200 mm × 35 mm, top plate temperature 20°C, and bottom plate temperature 0°C. During aging, foam samples were stored in room at 20–22°C, avoiding direct sunlight.

Closed cells volume content was determined according to the ISO 4590:2016 method 2, using samples with a size of 100 mm × 35 mm × 35 mm. For both tests, three samples were used.

The water absorption of the foams was determined according to ISO 2896:2001, using samples with a size of 50 mm × 50 mm × 50 mm. Five samples were tested in each series. Samples were kept in water till 30 days.

For compression tests of the foam, a Static Materials Testing Machine Zwick/Roell Z010 TN (10 kN) (Germany) with additional force cell 1 kN, and the basic program testXpert II were used. The test was carried out in accordance with the requirements of EN 826 using specimens with a size of 35 mm × 35 mm × 35 mm. The test was performed in two directions: parallel (z) and perpendicular (x) to foam rise. Each series was made using eight samples.

The PUR foam cellular structure was controlled using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) Tescan 5536M (Czech Republic). Resolution – 3 nm (in high vacuum of 5 × 10⁻³ Pa), magnification 100×.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Thermal conductivity of foams

In low-density PUR foam formulations with low thermal conductivity values, a combination of physical and chemical blowing agents is typically used. Thus, in Elastopor® H 1622/5 (Elastogran BASF Group) formulations for foam with a density of 35 kg·m⁻³, a combination of HFC-365mfc with water is used. The properties of the third- and fourth-generation blowing agents are given in Table 2.

Along with HFC-365mfc, a blend of HFC-365mfc and HFC-227ea in a mass ratio of 87/13 under the trademark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blowing agent</th>
<th>Chemical blowing agent</th>
<th>Third-generation blowing agents</th>
<th>Fourth-generation blowing agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>HFC-245fa</td>
<td>HFC-1233zd-E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical formula</td>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>C₃H₅F₅</td>
<td>C₃H₂F₃Cl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g·mol⁻¹)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°C)</td>
<td>–78.5</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>–16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor thermal conductivity at 25°C (mW·(m·K)⁻¹)</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Properties of blowing agents (30,31)
Solkane 365/227 (87:13) is also used. The boiling point and vapor thermal conductivity of this blend are 24°C and 10.9 mW·(m·K)⁻¹, respectively.

Since the thermal conductivity of the physical blowing agents in the vapor phase is less than that of CO₂, the overall thermal conductivity of PUR foams blown with physical blowing agents is lower than that of the foam blown only with CO₂. Also, the thermal conductivity of the PUR foam foamed only with a physical blowing agent will be less than that of foams, where water is used as an additional blowing agent. The use of HCFO-1233zd-E made it possible to achieve a foam with a density of about 35 kg·m⁻³ without the use of an additional blowing agent – water.

Since the losses of an easily boiling blowing agent during spraying are slightly greater than in pouring of the PUR composition, in order to obtain the same density of the foam, a slightly higher content of the blowing agent in the spray foam composition was used. Due to this compensation, the core foam density of the poured blocks and spray-applied panels was approximately the same, namely 34.0 and 34.5 kg·m⁻³ for pouring foam and spray foam, respectively. Both foams had a closed cells structure. The volume content of closed cells in pouring and spray foams was practically the same, namely, 95 vol%.

The variation of the thermal conductivity coefficient λ₁₀ of the tested pouring and spray foams during aging is presented in Figure 1. For the initial value of the coefficient, its value was taken on the first day, when the samples were cut out from the manufactured blocks and panels after 24 h of their curing and stress relaxation.

It was found that at practically the same density, the initial value of the thermal conductivity coefficient of pouring foam was higher by 10% than that of spray foam (17.1 mW·(m·K)⁻¹ versus 15.4 mW·(m·K)⁻¹). This ratio between the two foam coefficients was maintained during the aging of both the foams on the 7th and 180th days, namely 17.6 mW·(m·K)⁻¹ versus 16.0 mW·(m·K)⁻¹, and 20.4 mW·(m·K)⁻¹ versus 18.5 mW·(m·K)⁻¹, respectively. Only a few articles present thermal conductivity characteristics with fourth-generation blowing agents, and our result is much more competitive than the one presented in the ref. (12) – 23.0 mW·(m·K)⁻¹.

The thermal conductivity coefficient was changed most rapidly when the foams were new, and the pressure gradients between the cells filled with a blowing agent and ambient air, promoting diffusion, had their maximum values. As the pressure gradient decreased, the rate of the thermal conductivity coefficient changes decreased. A further increase of the coefficient occurred due to the diffusion of the blowing agent and air gases through the walls of the cells under the influence of partial pressure gradients. As a result, in 180 days, the thermal conductivity of pouring and spray foams increased practically equally, namely by 19% and 20%. The variation of the foams’ thermal conductivity with great reliability (the coefficient of determination 0.99) could be approximated with the polynomial trend lines of the fourth order. For example, the approximation equation for the spray foam is

\[ y = -6 \times 10^9 x^4 + 3 \times 10^{-6} x^3 - 0.004 x^2 + 0.0417 x + 15.604 \]

R-squared value = 0.994.

The values of the thermal conductivity of both foams blown with HCFO-1233zd-E were lower than those of the earlier studied spray foam with the third-generation blowing agent Solkane 365/227 (87:13), denoted in figures as Solkane. However, the density of this foam was also higher, namely 48 kg·m⁻³ (32). The thermal conductivity coefficient of the spray foam on the 180th day was lower than the technical data sheet value (20 mW·(m·K)⁻¹) of Elastopor® H 1622/5 with a core density of 35 kg·m⁻³, which is manufactured using a combination of a third-generation blowing agent and water. The initial values of the thermal conductivity of pouring and spray foams with HCFO-1233zd-E were lower than those of the foams blown with HFC-365mfc (36 kg·m⁻³) or HFC-245fa (33 kg·m⁻³), studied in (33), which had the initial value of thermal conductivity of 18 mW·m⁻¹.

### 3.2 Water absorption of foams

The water absorption of the tested foam repeated, to a large extent, the patterns of the foam’s thermal
conductivity. The water absorption of pouring foam was higher than that of spray foam. However, the difference in the values of water absorption at the end of the exposure was greater than that of thermal conductivity and amounted to 40%. The water absorption of the spray foam was lower than that of the spray foam with the third-generation blowing agent Solkane 365/227 (87:13), denoted in Figure 2 as Solkane, despite its higher density (32). The value of the spray foam’s water absorption was at the same level (2.2 vol%) as that for the best samples of bio-based PUR rigid foams of low density, where the blowing agent Solkane 365/227 (87:13) also was used (34).

### 3.3 Compressive properties of foams

At approximately the same density, pouring foam, compared to spray foam, had higher strength ($\sigma_z$) and modulus of elasticity ($E_z$) at compression in the foam rise direction (Table 3). In contrast, spray foam, compared to pouring foam, had higher strength ($\sigma_x$) and modulus of elasticity ($E_x$) at compression in the perpendicular direction. Consequently, the low-density pouring foam had a higher degree of strength anisotropy ($\sigma_z/\sigma_x$) equal to 1.86 versus 1.14 for the spray foam. The degree of modulus anisotropy ($E_z/E_x$) was even greater, namely 2.06 for the pouring foam versus 1.17 for spray foam of the same density.

### 3.4 Microstructure of foams

The study of the cellular structure of foamed plastics made it possible to explain many of the observed physical and mechanical effects. At approximately the same density, the foams had completely different cellular structures. The cellular structure of the pouring foam was more uniform and consisted of much larger cells (Figure 3a). The cellular structure of the spray foam was less uniform and consisted of small cells (Figure 3b). The length, width, and the ratio $L/W$ of pouring and spray foam cells are listed in

### Table 3: Compressive properties of pouring and spray foams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foam</th>
<th>Density (kg·m$^{-3}$)</th>
<th>$\sigma_z$ (kPa)</th>
<th>$\sigma_x$ (kPa)</th>
<th>$E_z$ (MPa)</th>
<th>$E_x$ (MPa)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pouring</td>
<td>34.0 ± 0.3</td>
<td>130 ± 10</td>
<td>70 ± 5</td>
<td>3.70 ± 0.50</td>
<td>1.80 ± 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray</td>
<td>34.5 ± 0.2</td>
<td>114 ± 9</td>
<td>100 ± 6</td>
<td>2.55 ± 0.13</td>
<td>2.18 ± 0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. The average values of the cells’ length and width were calculated from the measurements of 100 cells. But all the small defects of cellular structure are isolated with closed cells around defects. Therefore, spray foam had approximately the same value of measured closed cells and lower thermal conductivity. The effect of these defects on the mechanical properties is difficult to identify separately from the effect of cells’ sizes and elongation.

At foaming of the pouring PUR foam composition with a low amine catalyst concentration, the cream time and gel time of the composition were long enough. Hence, at foaming of the composition, there was sufficient time for the formation of large cells. In contrast, at the foaming of the spray PUR foam composition with a high content of the amine catalyst, the cream time and gel time were much shorter, and there was no sufficient time for the formation of large cells.

The cells formed during both foam pouring and foam spraying had approximately the same degree of elongation in the foam rise direction \(L/W\). However, due to the difference in absolute dimensions, the degree of mechanical anisotropy in the pouring PUR foam was greater. On the other hand, due to the much smaller cell sizes, the spray PUR foam had a much lower thermal conductivity. This is a direct consequence of the decrease in the radiative component in the overall thermal conductivity of the foam (24–26).

### 4 Conclusion

The fourth-generation blowing agent HCFO-1233zd-E can be used to produce low-density foam with a low thermal conductivity. To obtain foam with the lowest thermal conductivity, it is preferable to use the spray method, allowing to obtain foam with a small cell size, and hence, a lower coefficient of thermal conductivity, and low water absorption. Due to the small size of the cells, the anisotropy of the mechanical properties of these foams is also lower than that of the foam of the same density with bigger cells. With aging under normal conditions, due to the mutual diffusion of the blowing agent and ambient air gases, the thermal conductivity of foam increases by 20% in 180 days, but at the same time, it is lower than for PUR foams obtained by the third-generation blowing agent.

**Funding information:** This work was supported by the Competence Center of the Electrical and Optical Equipment Production Sector of Latvia, the Central Finance and Contracting Agency of Latvia and the European Regional Development Fund, within the framework of its Project No. 1.2.1.1/18/A/006 Research No. 2.8 “Cryogenic Insulation Thermal Conductivity Testing System.”

**Author contributions:** Vladimir Yakushin: writing – original draft, methodology, physical–mechanical tests; Ugis Cabulis: writing – review and editing, formal analysis, project administration; Velta Fridrihsone: SEM images and measurements; Sergey Kravchenko: heat conductivity measurements; Romass Pauliks: foam manufacturing.

**Conflict of interest:** Authors state no conflict of interest.

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