



# Chemical and Physical Interaction in Polyesters Systems

國立高雄大學 化學工程及材料工程學系  
蘇進成





## 『高雄』有哪些大學？

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### II>. 技職體系

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國立高雄第一科大

國立高雄海洋科大

國立高雄餐飲學院

私立大學：

...







# Introduction

## Compatibility in polymer blends

- I>. **Reactive compatibilization**
- II>. **Addition of block and graft copolymers**
- III>. **Addition of low molecular weight coupling agents**
- IV>. **Utilization of non-bonding specific interactions**



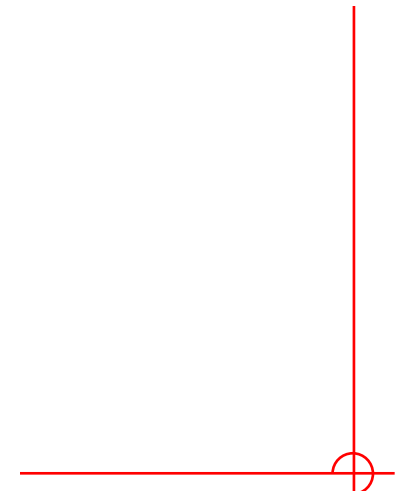
# Reactive Polymer Blending

Reaction type	Reactive group	Co-reactive group	Remarks
Amidation	Carboxylic acid	Amine	Addition/substitution
Imidation	Anhydride	Amine	
Esterification	Carboxylic acid And anhydride	Hydroxyl	
Concerted addition	Maleate and Man	Double bound	
Urea formation	Carbodiimide	Carboxylic acid	
Urethane formation	Isocyanate	Hydroxyl	
Substitution	Amine	Hydroxyl, halide	
Ester interchange	Ester	Ester	Interchange reaction
Transterification	Ester	Hydroxyl/phenol	
Amide-ester Exchange	Amide	Ester	
Aminolysis	Ester	Amine	
Amide interchange	Amide	Amide	
Acidolysis	Ester	Carboxylic acid	
Ring-opening reaction	Epoxide	Carboxylic acid, Man, Hydroxyl, amine	Ring-opening reaction
Ring-opening reaction	Oxazoline	Carboxylic acid, Man, halide, amine	
Ring-opening reaction	Lactam	Amine	
Ionic bonding	Acid	Pyridine, amine Imidazole	Ionic bonding
Ionic bonding	Ionomer	Ionomer	



# Compatibility in Blends of Poly(ether imide) and Polyesters

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# Introduction

❖ **polyesters: *semicrystalline polymers***  
***mechanical characteristics***

**poly(ether imide) (PEI): *thermal stability***  
***toughness, high  $T_g$ ...***

**Ex. poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET)/PEI**  
**poly(trimethylene terephthalate) (PTT)/PEI**  
**poly(butylenes terephthalate) (PBT)/PEI**

❖ **Transesterification in blends of Poly(ethylene naphthalate)/aryl polyester**

**Ex. PEN/PET, PEN/PBT, PC/PET ...**

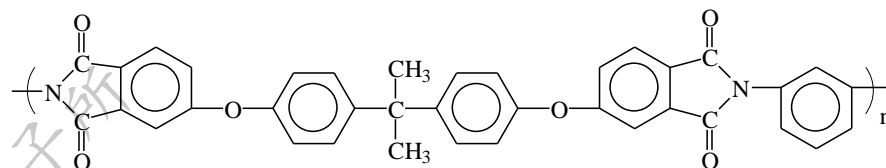


# Materials

## ❖ Poly(ether imide) PEI

Polysciences, Inc., USA

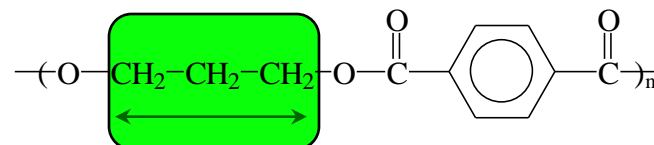
$M_w=30000 \text{ g mole}^{-1}$   $T_g=215.6^\circ\text{C}$



## ❖ Poly(trimethylene terephthalate) PTT

ITRI.

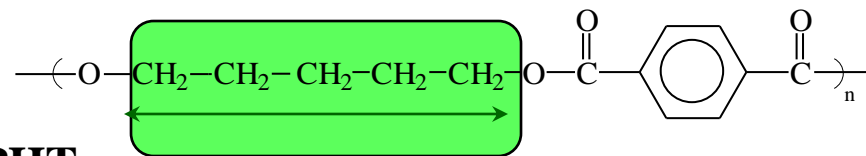
$T_g=42.8^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $T_m=228.5^\circ\text{C}$



## ❖ Poly(pentamethylene terephthalate) PPT

$M_w=16600 \text{ g mole}^{-1}$  PDI=1.54

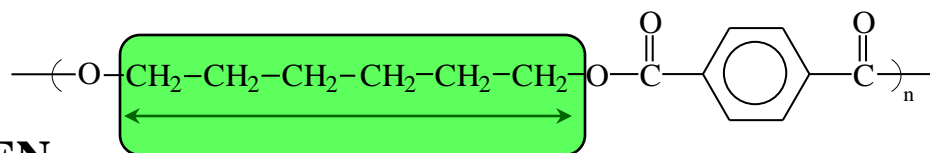
$T_g=8.1^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $T_m=129.7^\circ\text{C}$



## ❖ Poly(hexamethylene terephthalate) PHT

$M_w=13800 \text{ g mole}^{-1}$  PDI=2.06

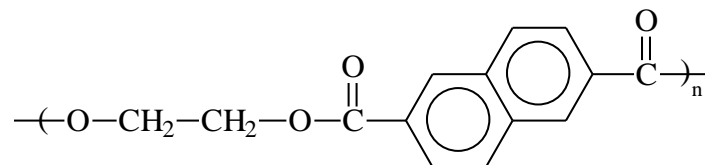
$T_g=-2^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $T_m=145.7^\circ\text{C}$



## ❖ Poly(ethylene 2,6-naphthalate) PEN

Aldrich Inc.

$T_g=116^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $T_m=268^\circ\text{C}$



# Outline

## Part I

**PPT/PEI & PHT/PEI  
binary blends**

- **Compatibility**
- **Polymer-polymer interaction parameter**

## Part II

**PEN/PPT/PEI & PEN/PTT/PEI  
ternary blends**

- **Compatibility**
- **Transesterification reaction**

## Part III

**ENTT/PEI blends  
ENPT/PEI blends  
ENPT/PPT/PEI blends**

- **Compatibility**



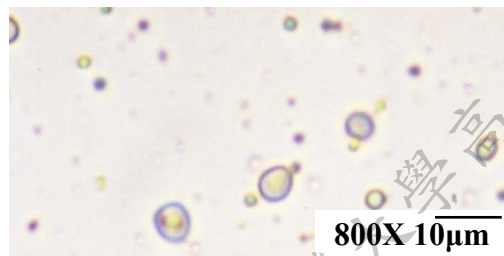
# Part I Polyesters and Poly(ether imide) binary blends

## ❖ PPT/PEI & PHT/PEI binary blends

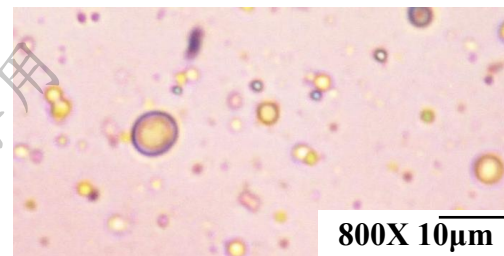
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# PPT/PEI binary blends

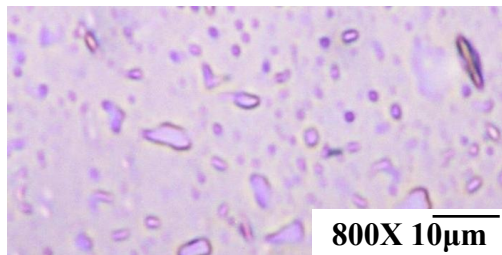
## ❖ POM graphs of co-precipitated PPT/PEI blends



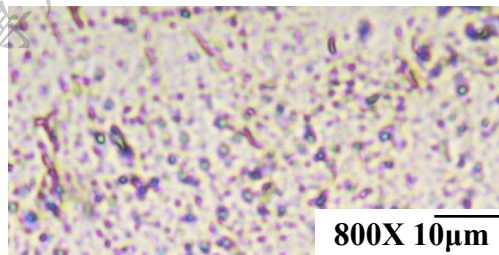
80/20



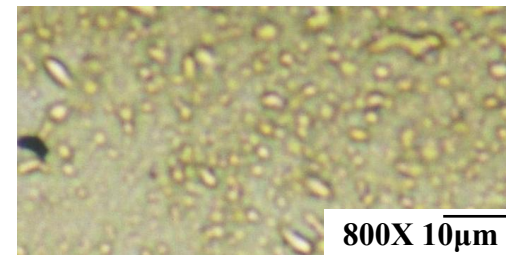
70/30



50/50



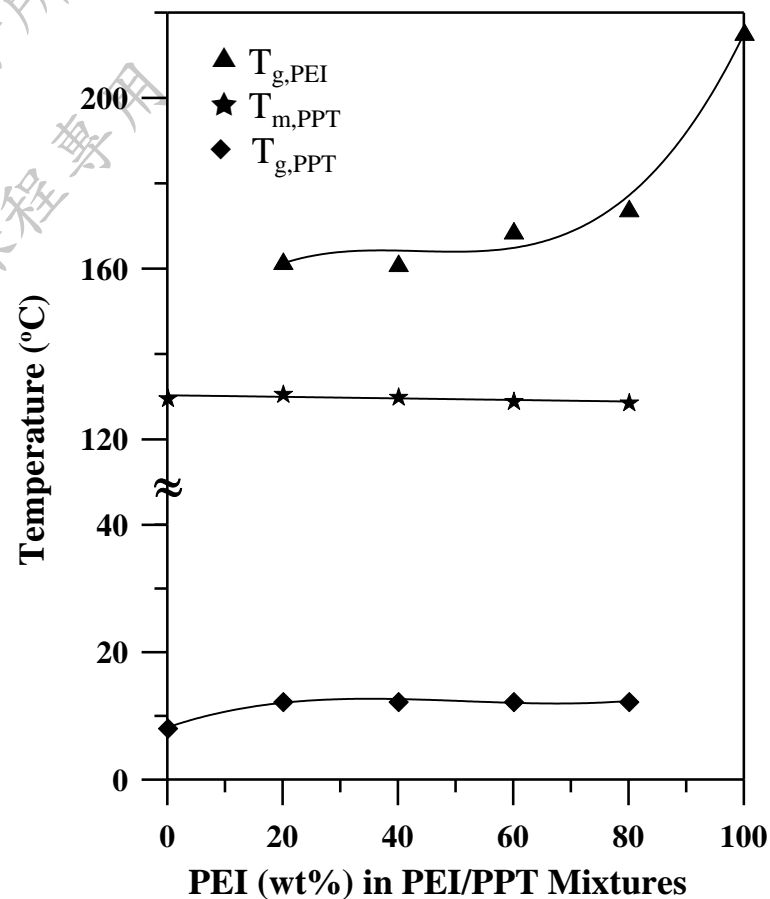
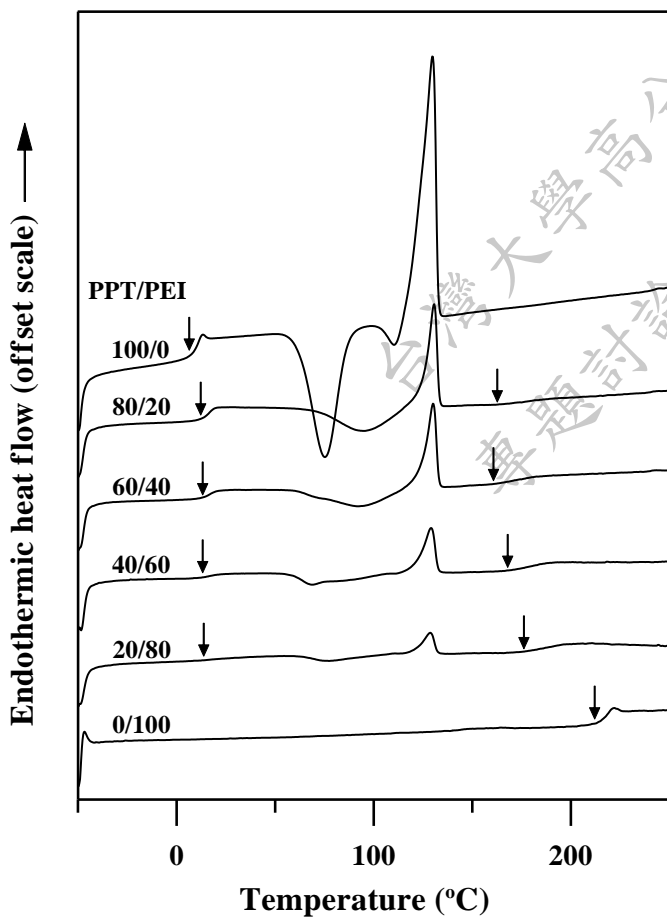
30/70



20/80

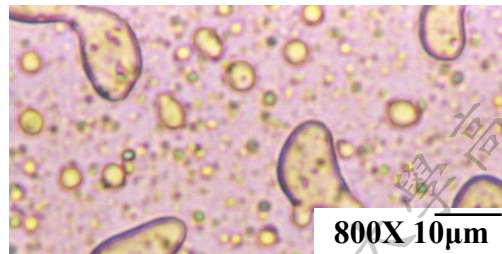
# PPT/PEI binary blends

## ❖ DSC traces of co-precipitated PPT/PEI blends

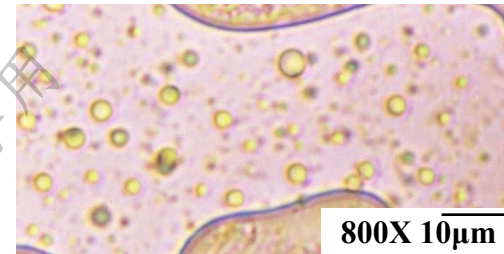


# PHT/PEI binary blends

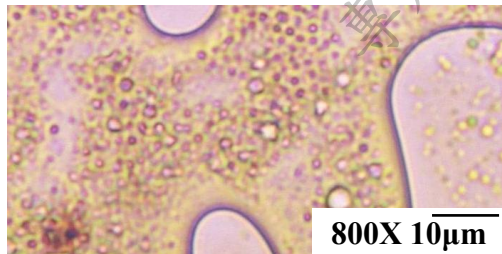
## ❖ POM graphs of co-precipitated PHT/PEI blends



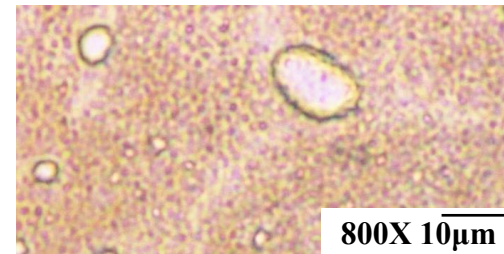
80/20



60/40



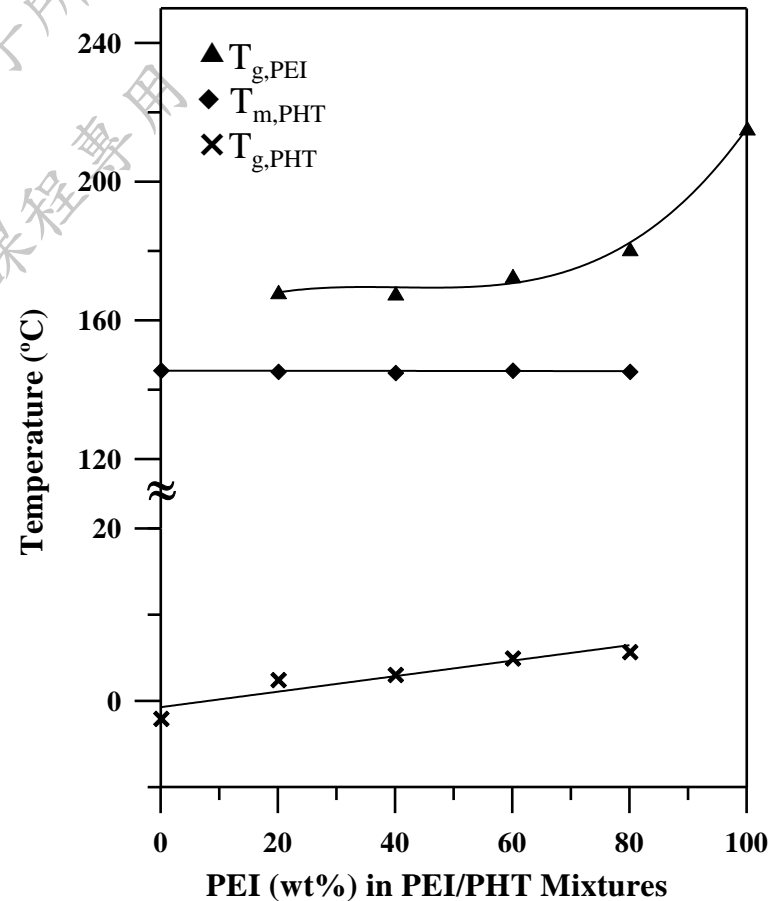
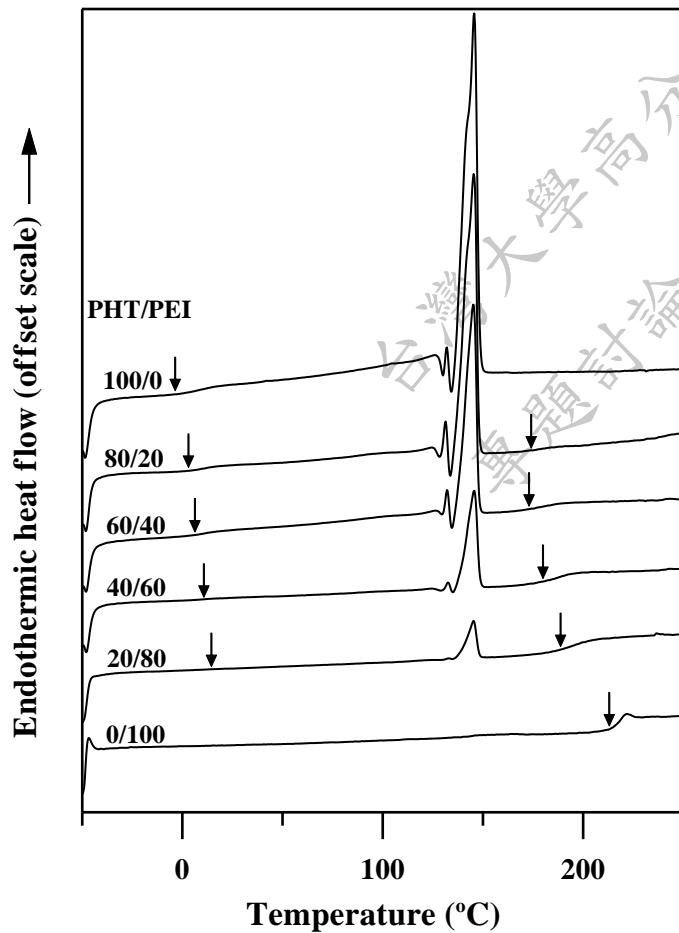
40/60



20/80

# PHT/PEI binary blends

## ❖ DSC traces of co-precipitated PHT/PEI blends



# ❖ PPT/PEI & PHT/PEI binary blends

❖ *Polymer-polymer interaction parameter*

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# Polymer-polymer interaction parameter

## ❖ Modified Fox equation

$$\omega_{2,I} = 1 - \frac{T_{g1}(T_{g,I} - T_{g2})}{T_{g,I}(T_{g1} - T_{g2})}$$

## ❖ Modified Couchman equation

$$\omega_{2,I} = 1 - \frac{\Delta C_{p2}(\ln T_{g,I} - \ln T_{g2})}{\Delta C_{p1}(\ln T_{g1} - \ln T_{g,I}) + \Delta C_{p2}(\ln T_{g,I} - \ln T_{g2})}$$

$$m_1 = \frac{\bar{M}_{n,1}/\rho_1}{V_o} \quad m_2 = \frac{\bar{M}_{n,2}/\rho_2}{V_o}$$

$$\chi_{12} = \frac{(\phi_{1,I}^2 - \phi_{1,II}^2)[m_2 \ln \frac{\phi_{1,II}}{\phi_{1,I}} + (m_1 - m_2)(\phi_{2,I} - \phi_{2,II})] + (\phi_{2,I}^2 - \phi_{2,II}^2)[m_1 \ln \frac{\phi_{2,II}}{\phi_{2,I}} + (m_2 - m_1)(\phi_{1,I} - \phi_{1,II})]}{2m_1m_2(\phi_{1,I}^2 - \phi_{1,II}^2)(\phi_{2,I}^2 - \phi_{2,II}^2)}$$

$$(\chi_{12})_c = \frac{1}{2} (m_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} + m_2^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2$$

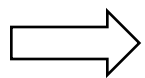
$\chi_{12}$  : polymer-polymer interaction parameter

$\omega_{i,j}$  : apparent weight fraction of polymer i in polymer j-rich phase

# PPT/PEI binary blends

## ❖ Comparisons of $\chi_{12}$ calculated by Fox and Couchman equations

$\chi_{12}$ of PPT/PEI blends				
PEI wt%	melt-blending		co-precipitation	
	$\chi_{12,Couchman}$	$\chi_{12,Fox}$	$\chi_{12,Couchman}$	$\chi_{12,Fox}$
10	0.129	0.129	--	--
20	0.119	0.120	0.125	0.125
30	0.118	0.118	--	--
40	0.116	0.116	0.125	0.125
50	0.115	0.115	--	--
60	0.113	0.113	0.127	0.127
70	0.113	0.113	--	--
80	0.113	0.113	0.129	0.130



We can derive the same values of  $\chi_{12}$  by the two equations.

# PPT/PEI binary blends

- ❖ Calculated  $\omega$  and  $\chi_{12}$  of melt-blended and co-precipitated PPT/PEI blends by Fox equation.

PPT/PEI blends ( $\chi_{12}$ ) <sub>c</sub> =0.086						
PEI wt%	melt-blending			co-precipitation		
	PPT-rich	PEI-rich	$\chi_{12,Fox}$	PPT-rich	PEI-rich	$\chi_{12,Fox}$
10	<b>0.029</b>	<b>0.149</b>	0.129	--	--	--
20	<b>0.054</b>	<b>0.153</b>	0.120	0.034	0.167	0.125
30	<b>0.061</b>	<b>0.153</b>	0.118	--	--	--
40	<b>0.068</b>	<b>0.160</b>	0.116	0.034	0.169	0.125
50	<b>0.075</b>	<b>0.157</b>	0.115	--	--	--
60	<b>0.084</b>	<b>0.160</b>	0.113	0.034	0.143	0.127
70	<b>0.091</b>	<b>0.146</b>	0.113	--	--	--
80	<b>0.101</b>	<b>0.140</b>	0.113	0.034	0.125	0.130

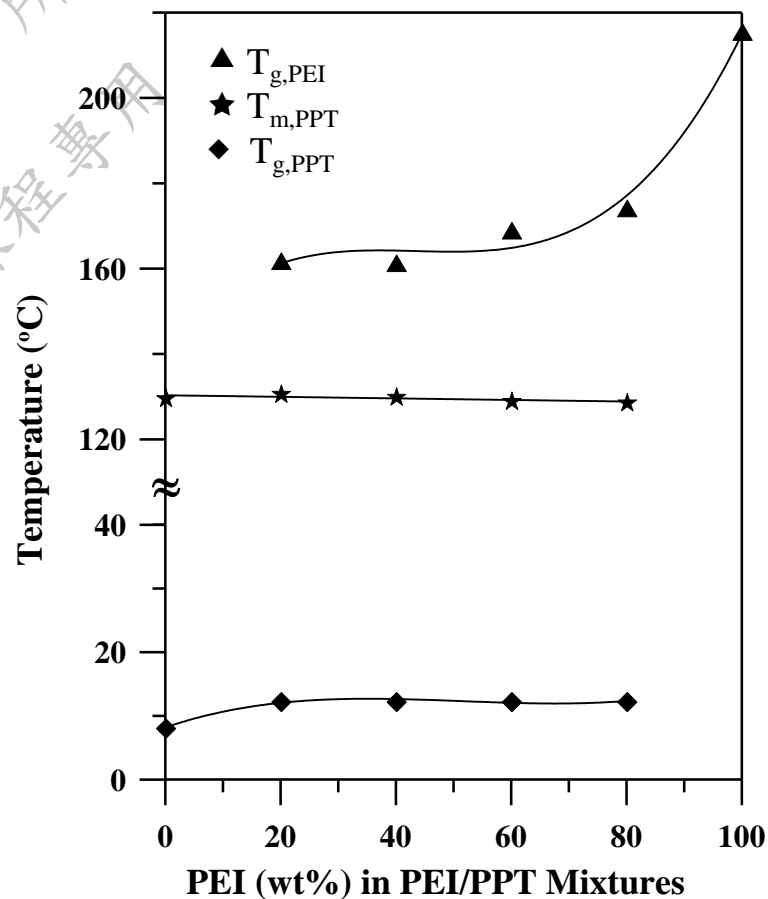
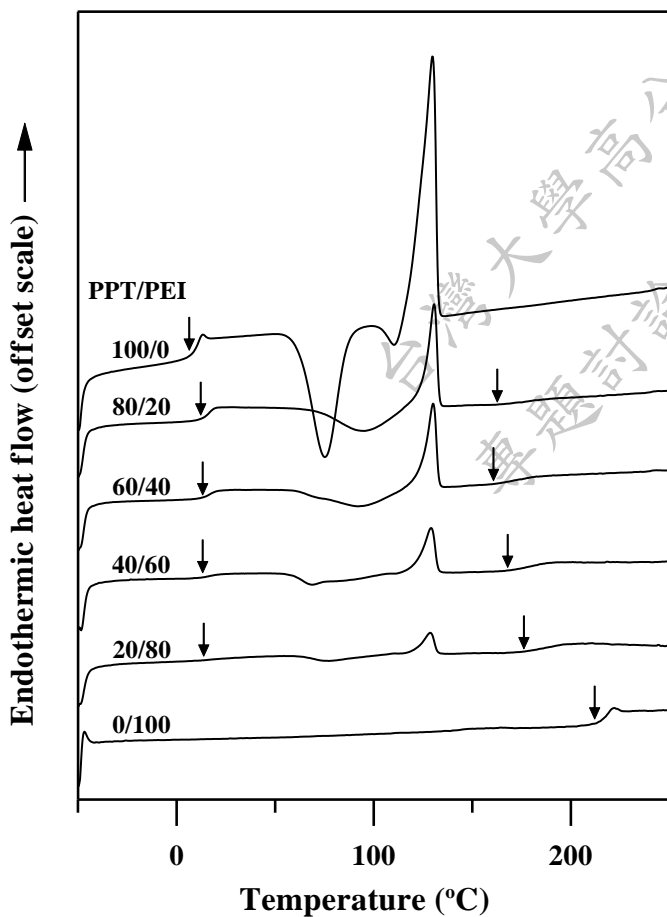
$\omega_{2,I}$  : weight fraction of PEI in PPT-rich phase

$\omega_{1,II}$  : weight fraction of PPT in PEI-rich phase

⇒  $\chi_{12} = 0.12 \pm 0.01$  for PPT/PEI blends

# PPT/PEI binary blends

## ❖ DSC traces of co-precipitated PPT/PEI blends



# PHT/PEI binary blends

- ❖ Calculated  $\omega$  and  $\chi_{12}$  of co-precipitated PHT/PEI blends by Fox equation.

PHT/PEI blends $(\chi_{12})_c=0.119$					
Fox equation					
PEI wt%	PHT-rich		PEI-rich		$\chi_{12, \text{Fox}}$
	$\omega_{1, \text{I}}$	$\omega_{2, \text{I}}$	$\omega_{1, \text{II}}$	$\omega_{2, \text{II}}$	
0	1.000	--	--	--	--
20	0.963	0.037	0.133	0.867	0.175
40	0.959	0.041	0.134	0.866	0.173
60	0.943	0.057	0.119	0.881	0.173
80	0.938	0.062	0.096	0.904	0.180
100	--	--	--	1.000	--

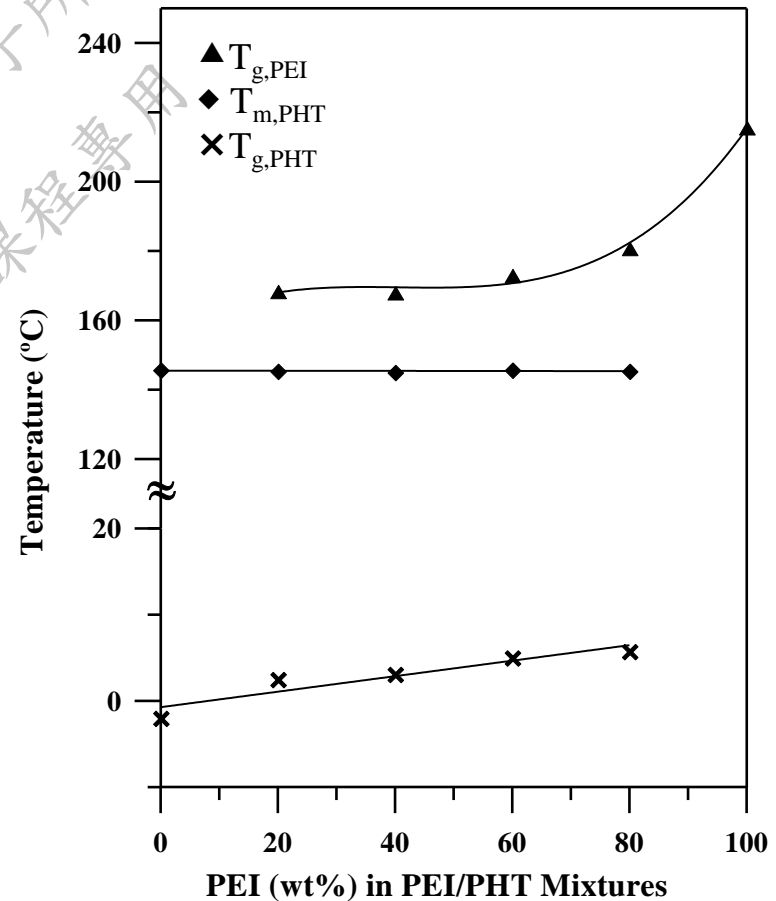
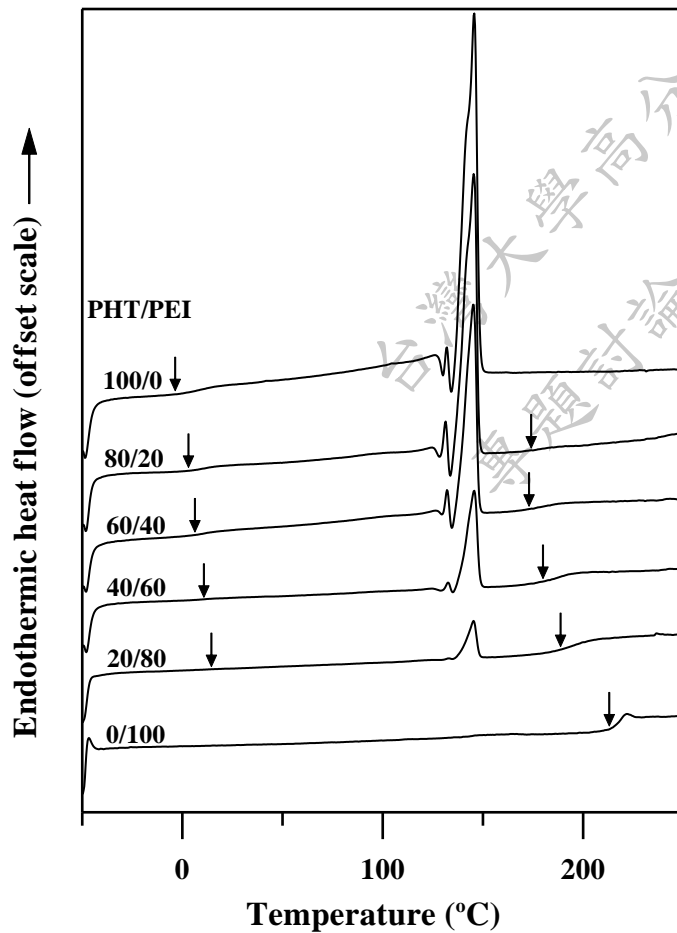
$\omega_{2, \text{I}}$  : weight fraction of PEI in PHT-rich phase

$\omega_{1, \text{II}}$  : weight fraction of PHT in PEI-rich phase

⇒  $\chi_{12} = 0.17 \pm 0.01$  for PHT/PEI blends

# PHT/PEI binary blends

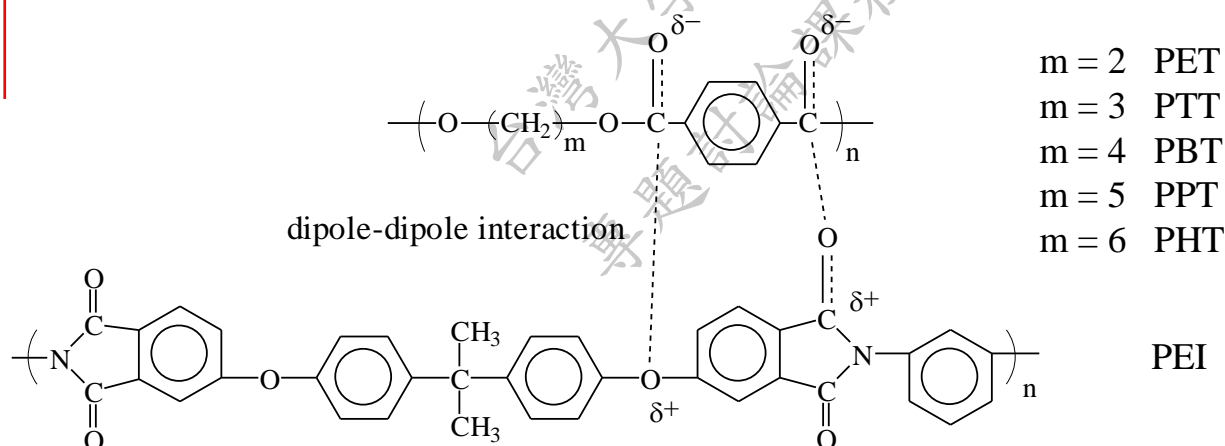
## ❖ DSC traces of co-precipitated PHT/PEI blends



# Polymer-polymer interaction parameter

## Comparisons of aryl polyester/PEI blends

Aryl polyester/PEI	Method	T <sub>g</sub> (°C)	χ <sub>12</sub>	Reference
PET/PEI	Melting-point depression	76	-0.66	Martin et al. <sup>1</sup>
PTT/PEI	Melting-point depression	42.8	-0.1	Wu and Woo <sup>2</sup>
PBT/PEI	Melting-point depression	32	-0.62	Yau and Woo <sup>3</sup>
PPT/PEI	Glass-transition temperature	8.1	0.12±0.01	This work
PHT/PEI	Glass-transition temperature	-2	0.17±0.01	This work



- Ref : 1. J. M. Martin et al., *J. Appl. Polym. Sci.*, **48**, 935 (1993).  
 2. P. L. Wu, *Ph.D. thesis*, Department of Chemical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan, 2003.  
 3. S. N. Yau and E. M. Woo, *Macromolecules*, **30**, 3626 (1997).

# Part II Ternary blends

## ❖ PEN/PPT/PEI & PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends

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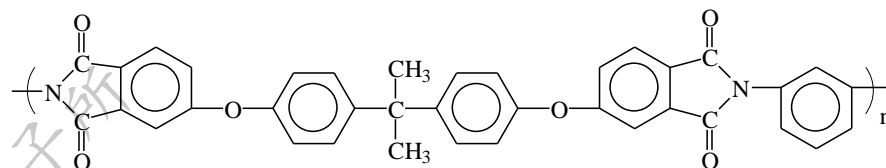


# Materials

## ❖ Poly(ether imide) PEI

Polysciences, Inc., USA

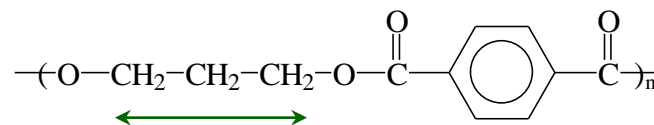
$M_w=30000 \text{ g mole}^{-1}$   $T_g=215.6^\circ\text{C}$



## ❖ Poly(trimethylene terephthalate) PTT

ITRI.

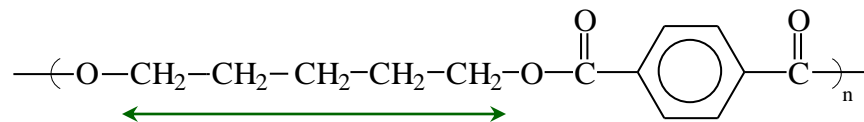
$T_g=42.8^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $T_m=228.5^\circ\text{C}$



## ❖ Poly(pentamethylene terephthalate) PPT

$M_w=16600 \text{ g mole}^{-1}$   $PDI=1.54$

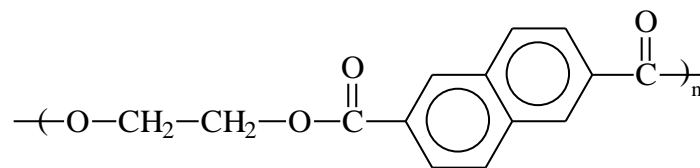
$T_g=8.1^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $T_m=129.7^\circ\text{C}$



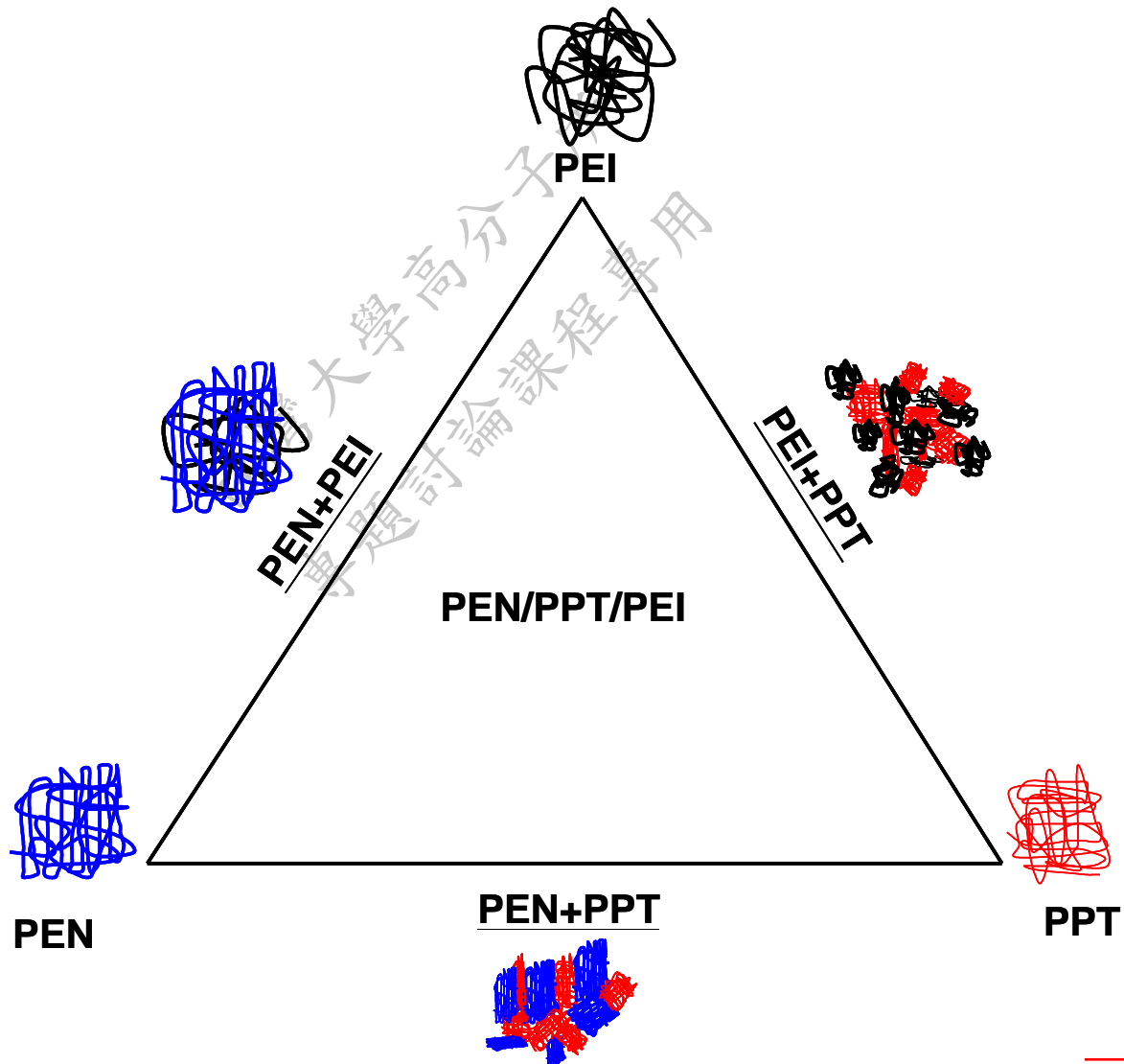
## ❖ Poly(ethylene 2,6-naphthalate) PEN

Aldrich Inc.

$T_g=116^\circ\text{C}$  ,  $T_m=268^\circ\text{C}$

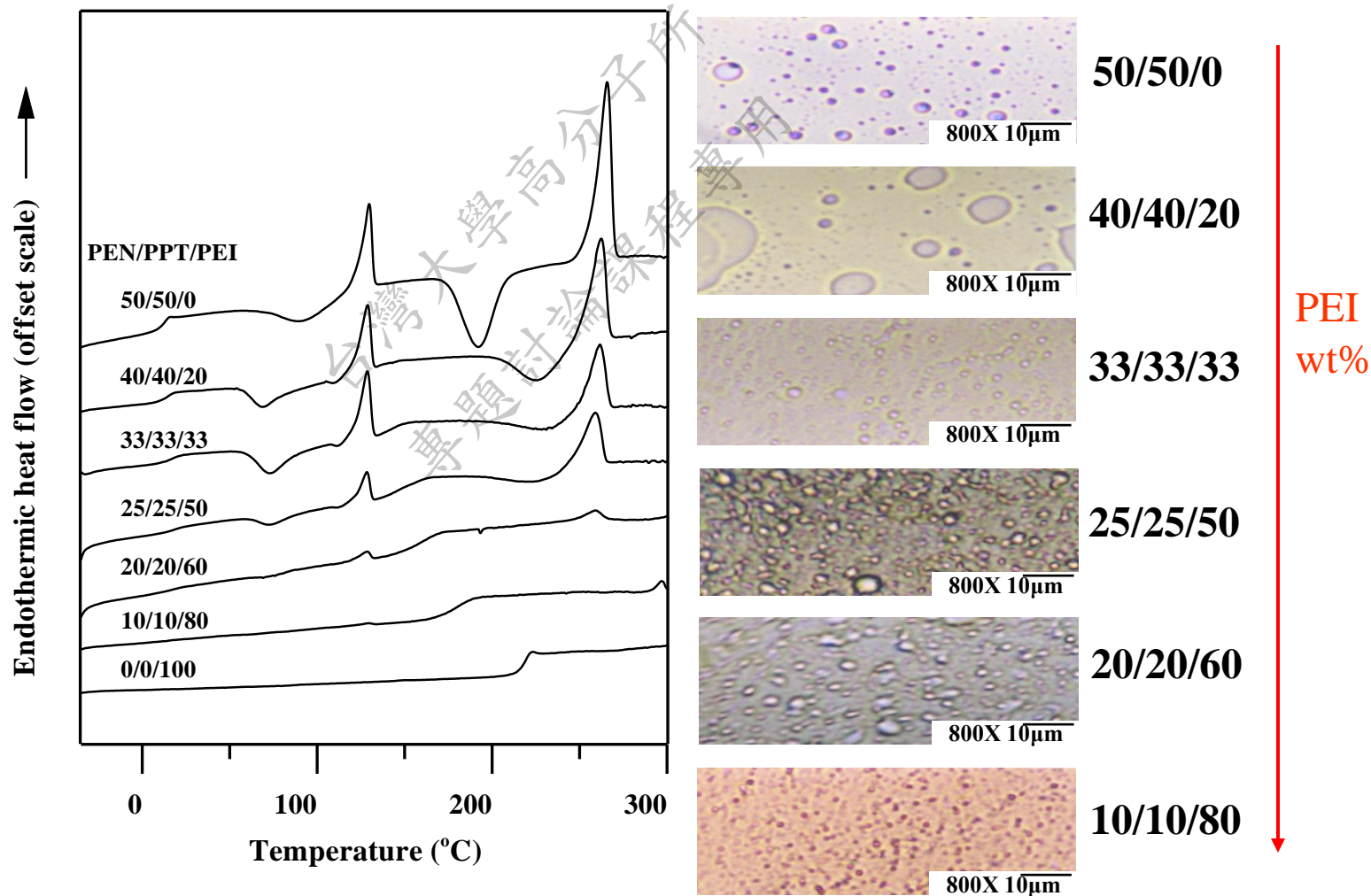


# Miscibility of binary blends in a ternary polymer blend



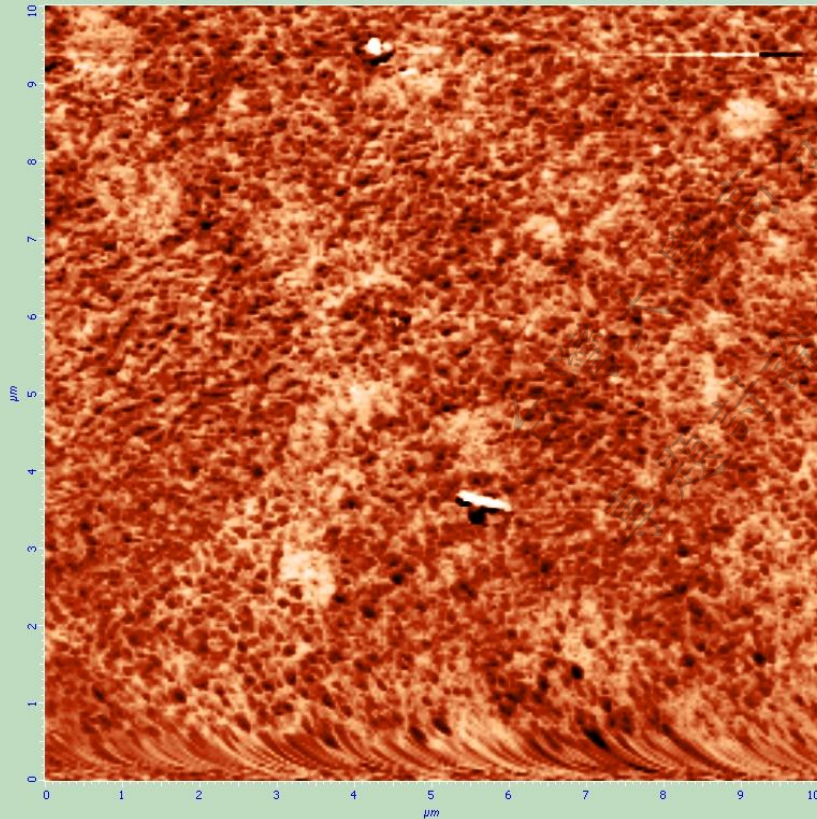
# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends

❖ DSC & POM results of PEN/PPT/PEI blends heated at 300°C for 1min

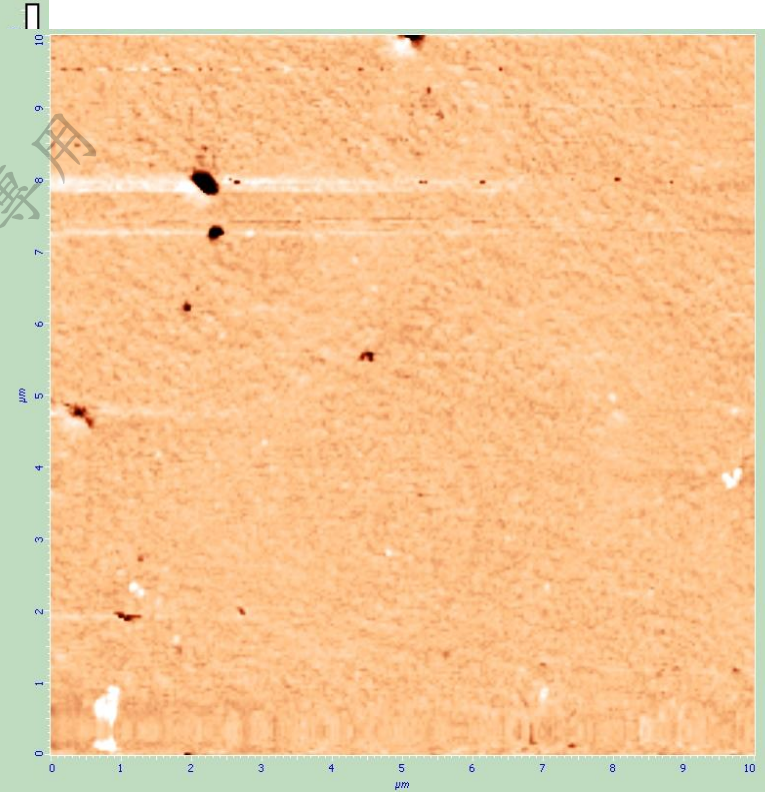


# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends

❖ DSC & POM results of PEN/PPT/PEI =1/1/1 blends heated at 300°C



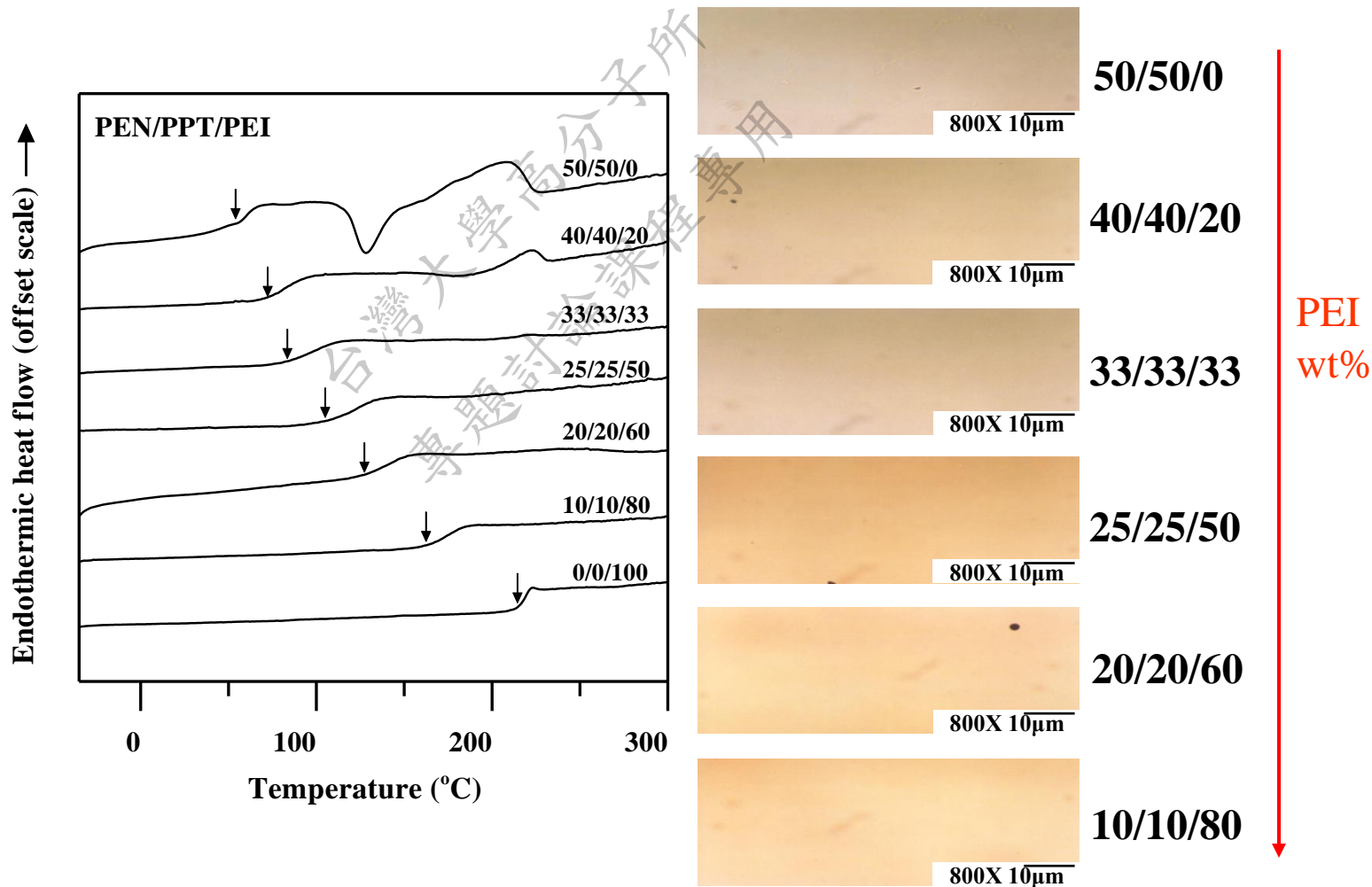
t= 1 min



t= 60 min

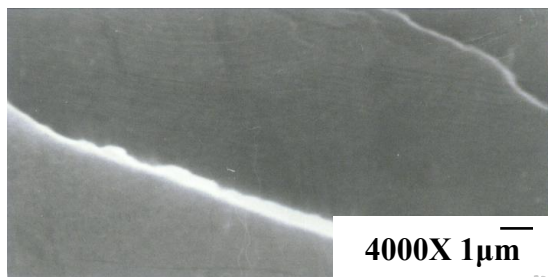
# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends

❖ DSC & POM results of PEN/PPT/PEI blends heated at 300°C for 60min



# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends

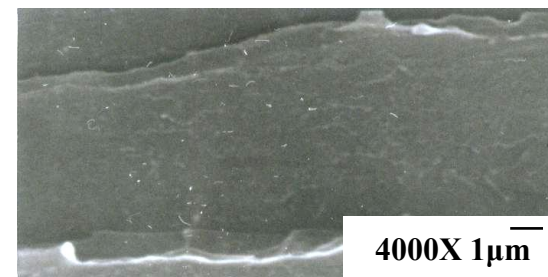
❖ SEM graphs of PEN/PPT/PEI blends heated at 300°C for 60min



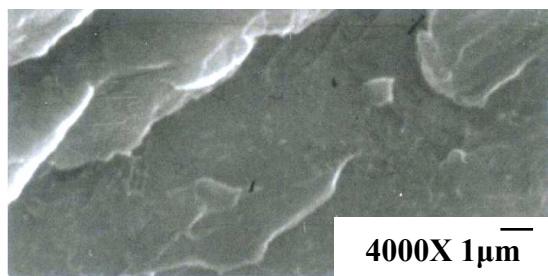
**50/50/0**



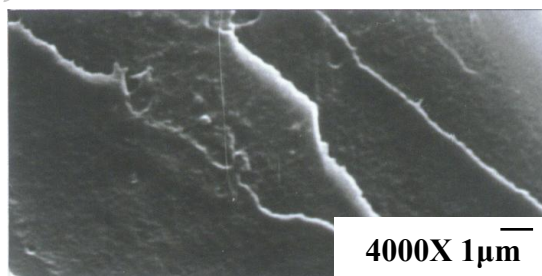
**40/40/20**



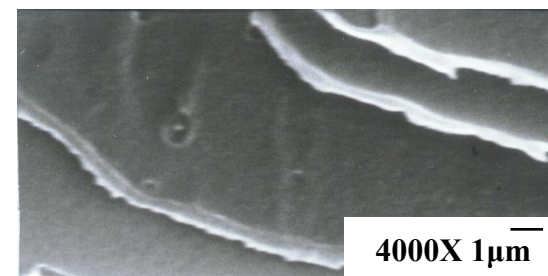
**33/33/33**



**25/25/50**

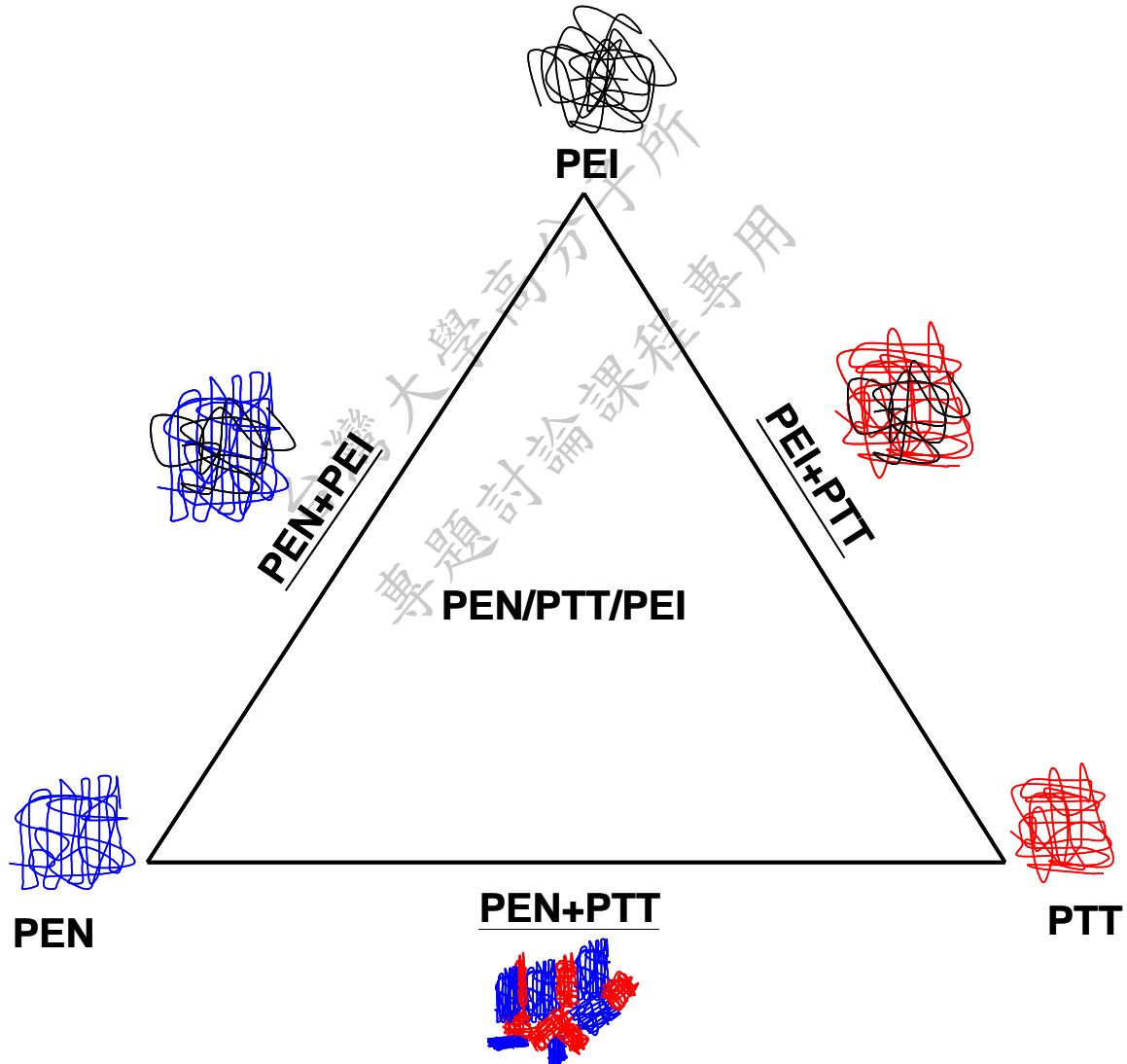


**20/20/60**



**10/10/80**

# Miscibility of binary blends in a ternary polymer blend

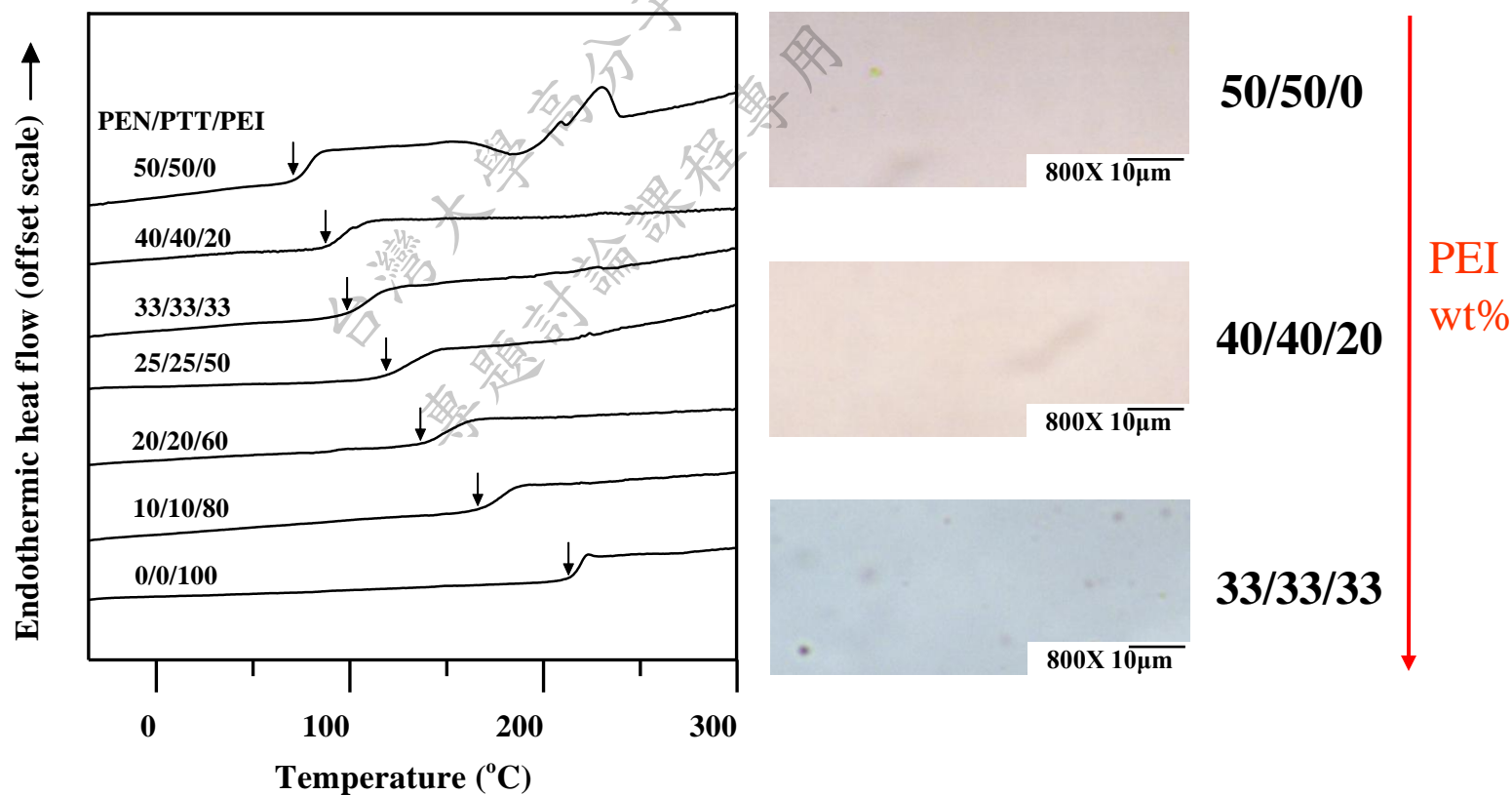






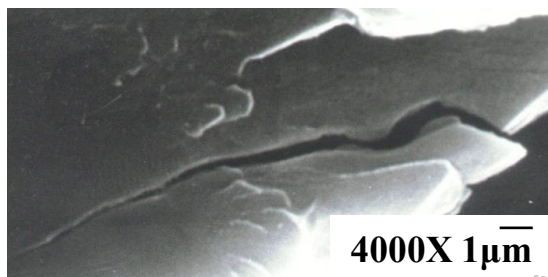
# PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends

❖ DSC & POM results of PEN/PTT/PEI blends heated at 300°C for 30min

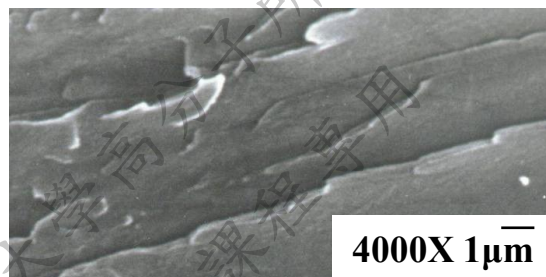


# PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends

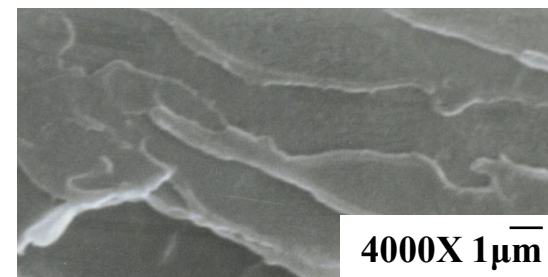
❖ SEM graphs of PEN/PTT/PEI blends heated at 300°C 30min



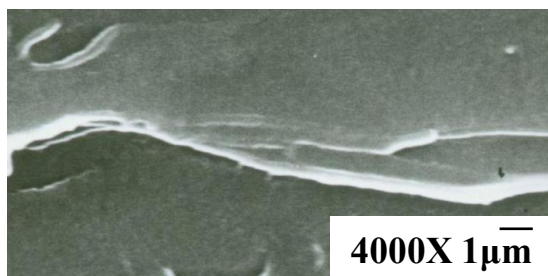
**50/50/0**



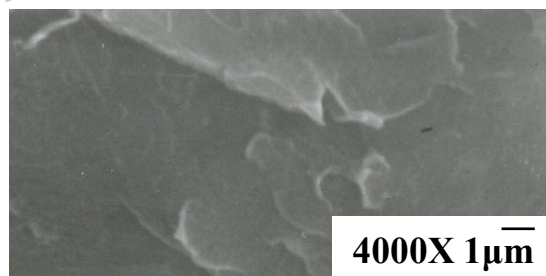
**40/40/20**



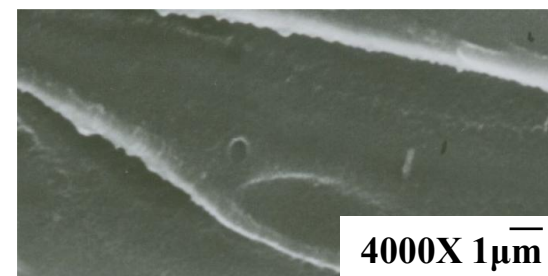
**33/33/33**



**25/25/50**



**20/20/60**



**10/10/80**

# ❖ PEN/PPT/PEI & PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends

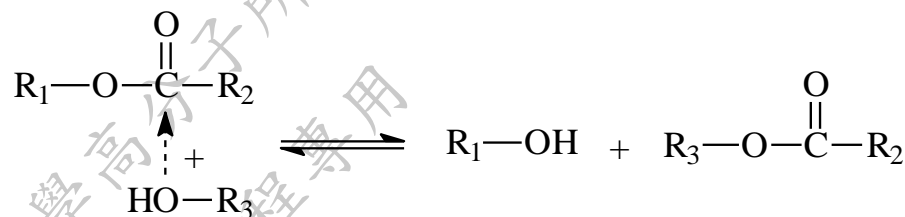
## ❖ *Transesterification reaction*

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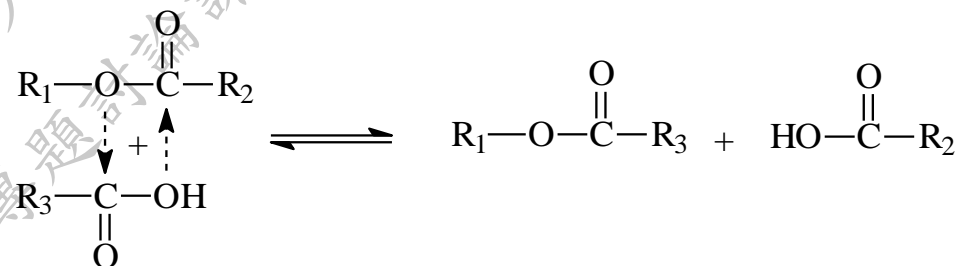
# Transesterification reaction

## ❖ Mechanism

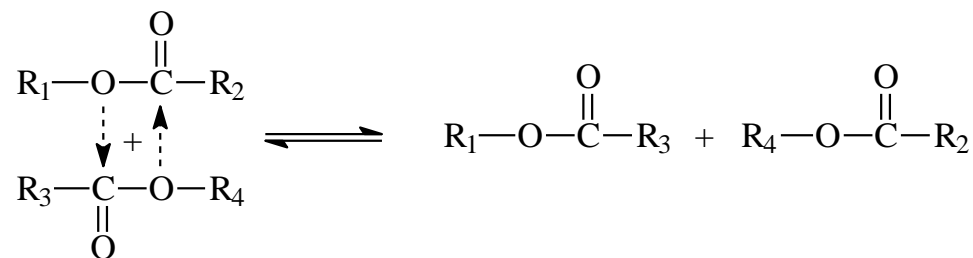
### alcoholysis



### acidolysis



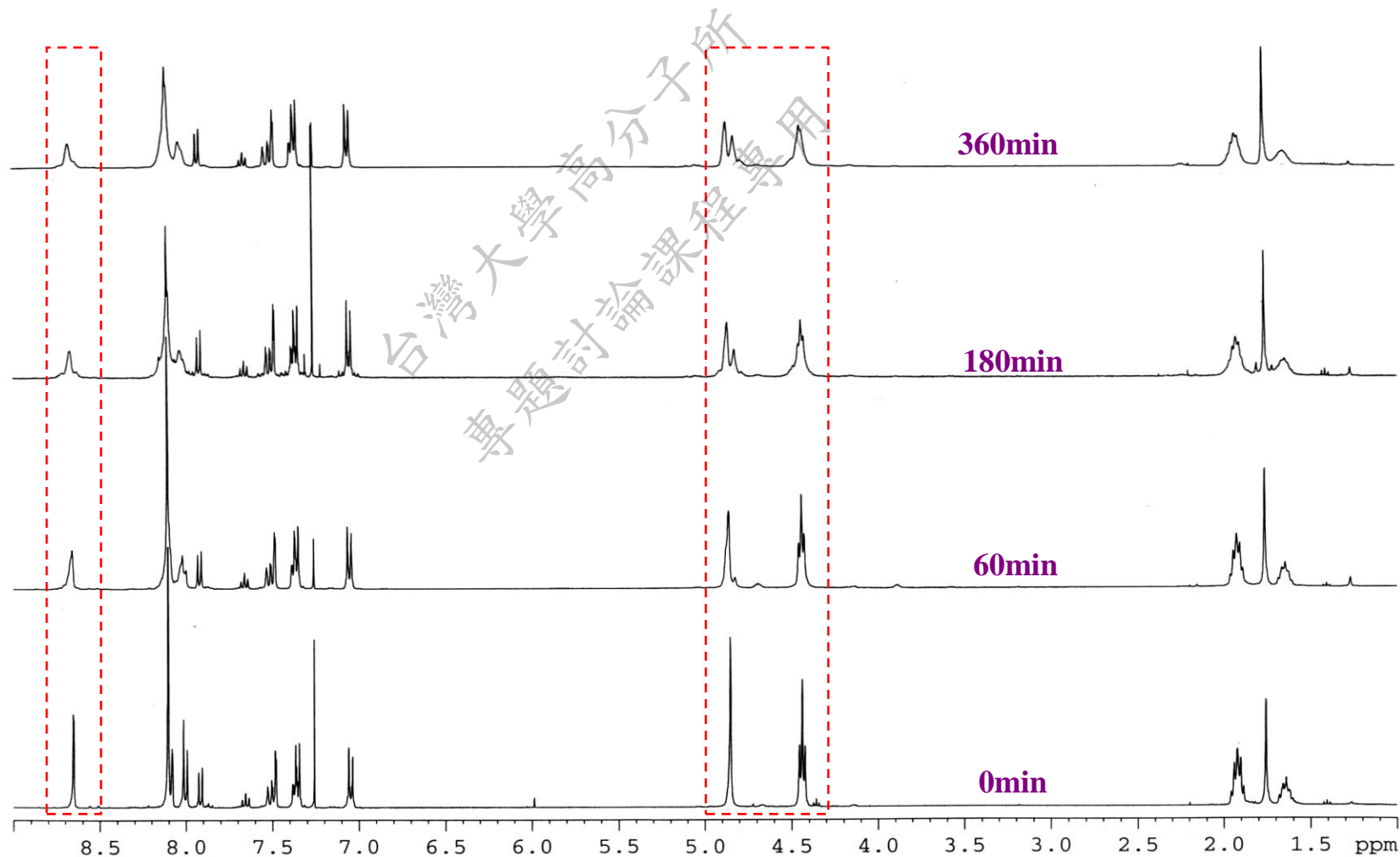
### direct ester-ester exchange (transesterification)



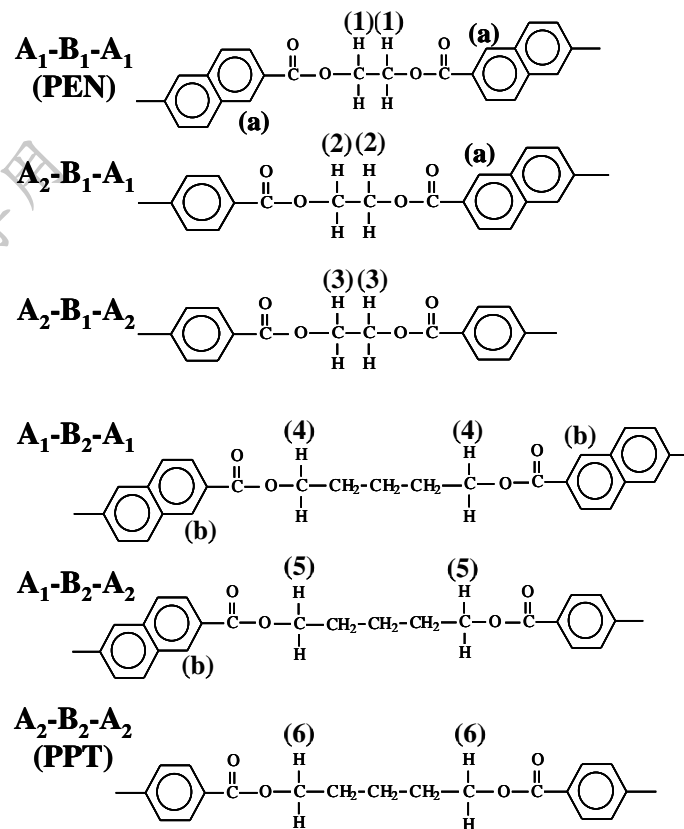
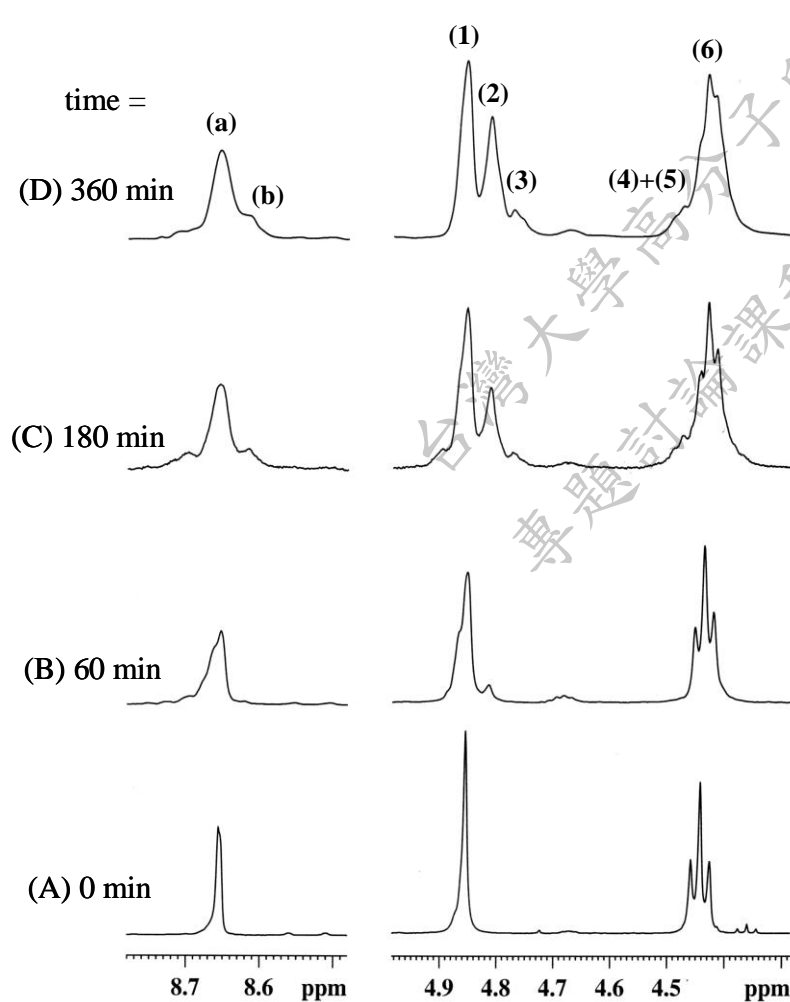
Ref : A. M. Kotliar, *J. Polym. Sci., Macromol. Rev.*, **16**, 367 (1981).

# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends

❖  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  of PEN/PPT/PEI = 33/33/33 heated at  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for different times.



# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends



A<sub>1</sub> : naphthalate B<sub>1</sub> : ethylene glycol

A<sub>2</sub> : terephthalate B<sub>2</sub> : pentamethylene glycol

# Sequence distribution and degree of randomness

Molar fraction:

$$F_{A_i B_j} = [A_i B_j] / \sum_{i,j=1}^2 [A_i B_j] = [A_i B_j] / \sum_{i=1}^2 [A_i]$$

Probability:

$$P_{A_i B_j} = [A_i B_j] / \sum_{j=1}^2 [A_i B_j] = \frac{[A_i B_j]}{[A_i]}$$

$$P_{A_i B_j} = \frac{F_{A_i B_j}}{F_{A_i}}$$

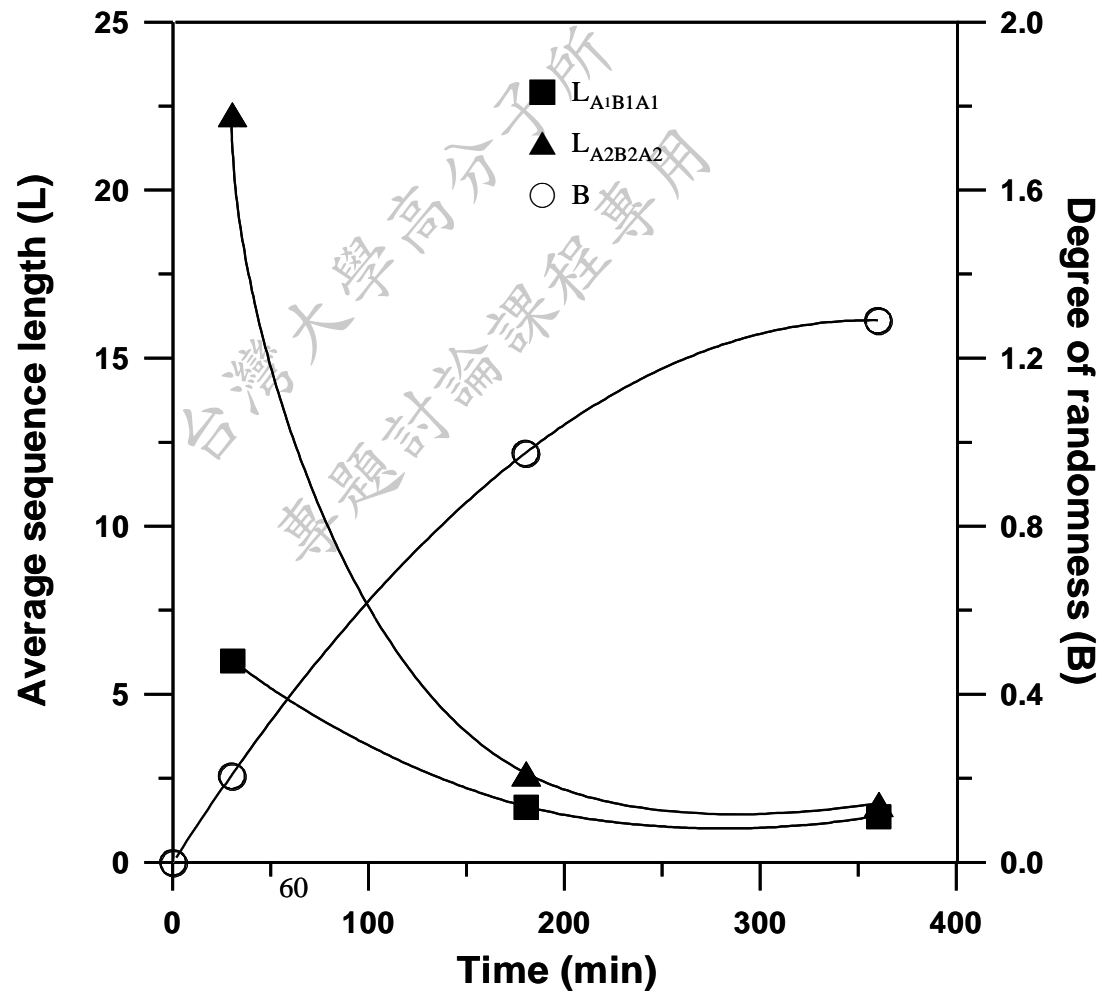
degree of randomness  
around  $B_j$ :

$$B = P_{A_i B_j} + P_{B_j A_i} = \frac{F_{A_i B_j}}{F_{A_i}} + \frac{F_{B_j A_i}}{F_{B_j}} \quad (i \neq j)$$

average sequence  
lengths:

$$x = L_{A_1 B_1} = \frac{[A_1 B_1]}{[A_1 B_1 A_2]} = \frac{1}{P_{A_1 B_2 A_2}}$$

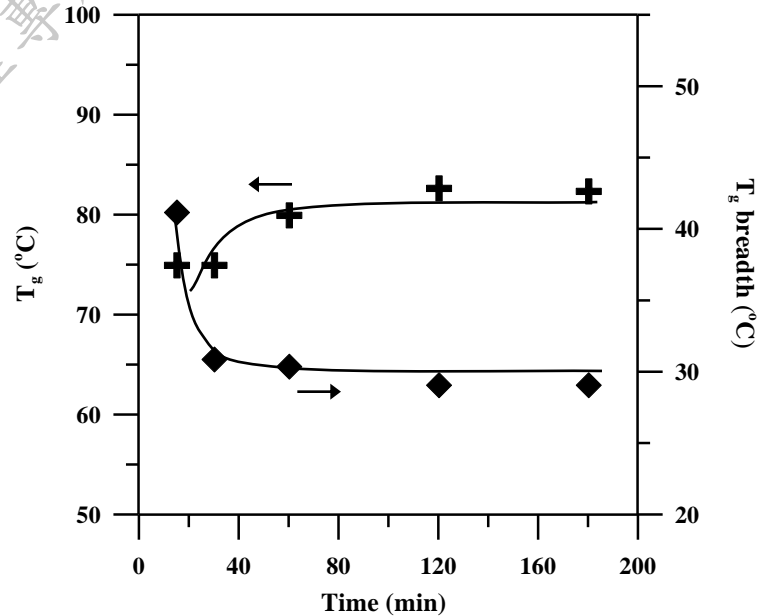
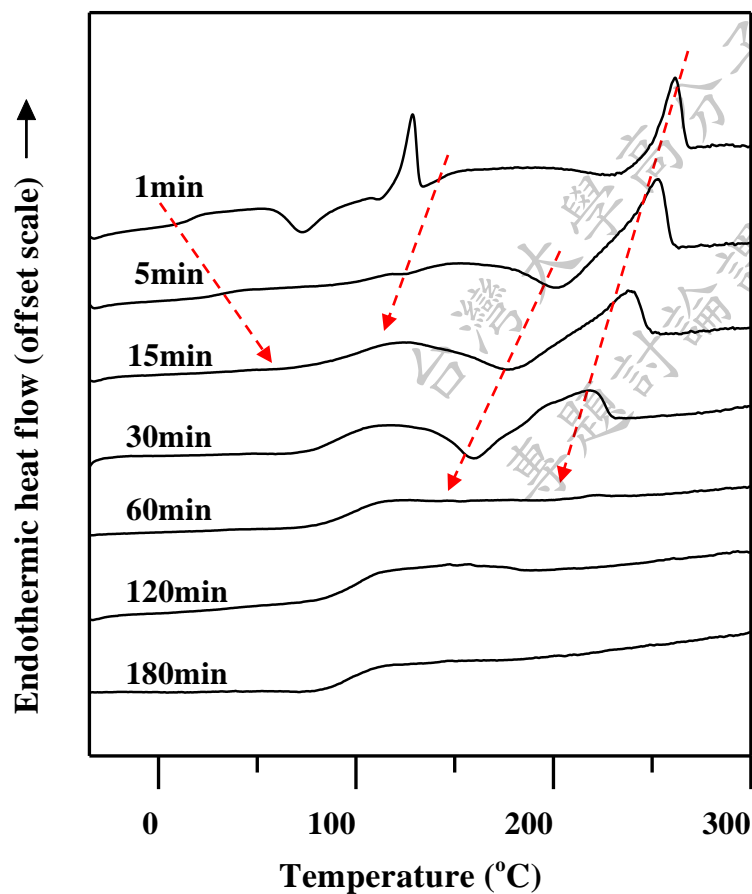
# The average sequence length for PEN and PTT repeat units and the degree of randomness in the copolymer mixtures





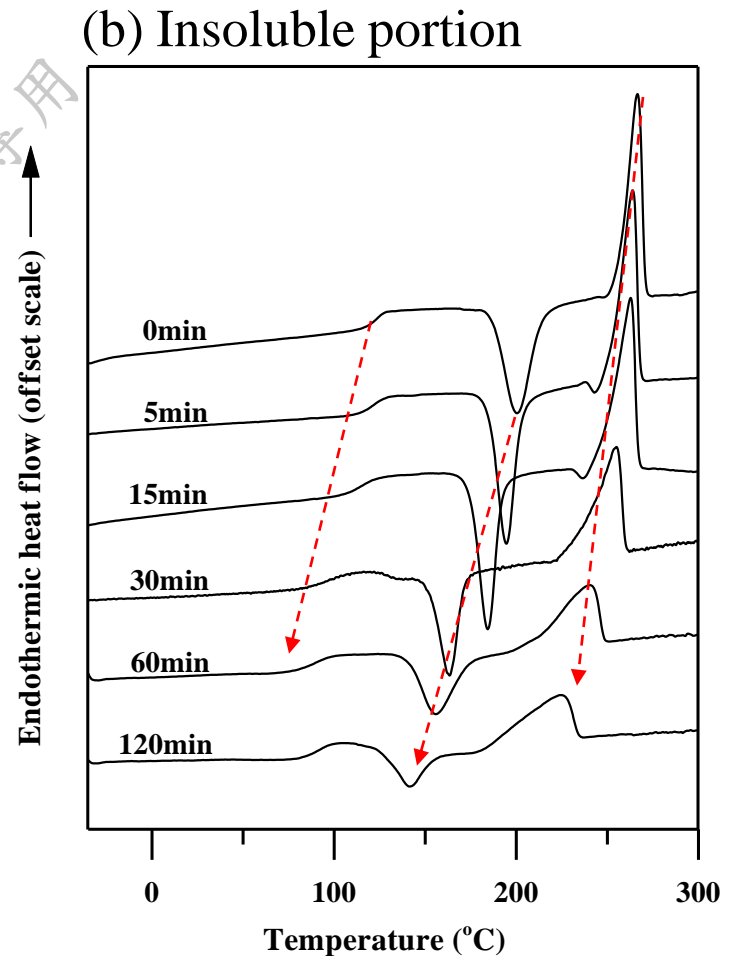
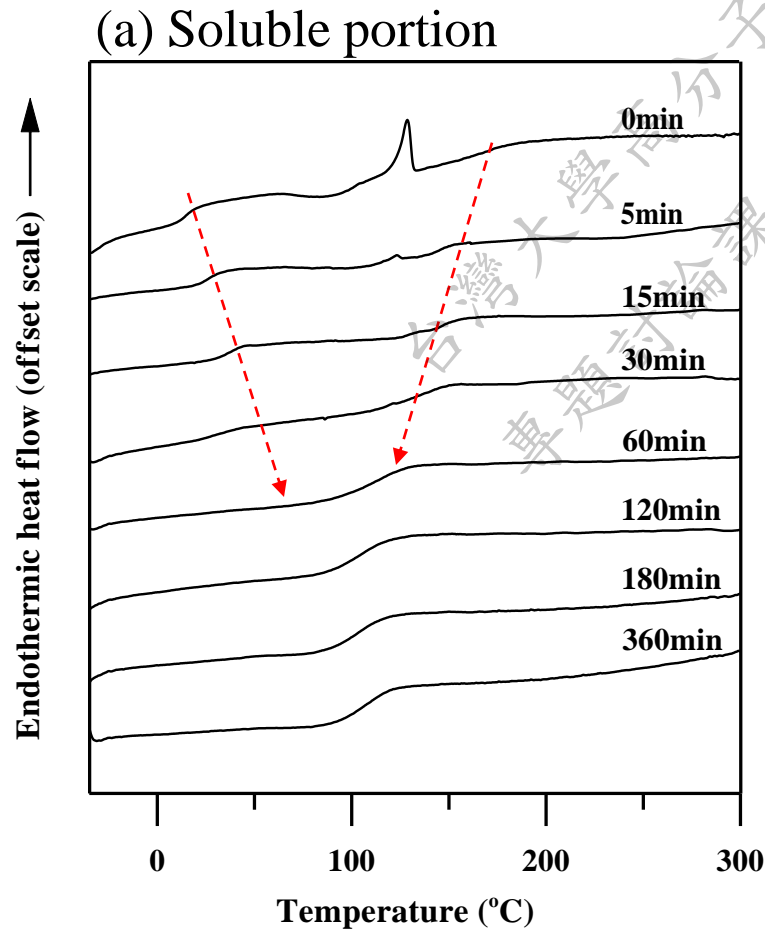
# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends

❖ DSC traces of PEN/PPT/PEI=33/33/33 heated at 300°C for different times.



# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends

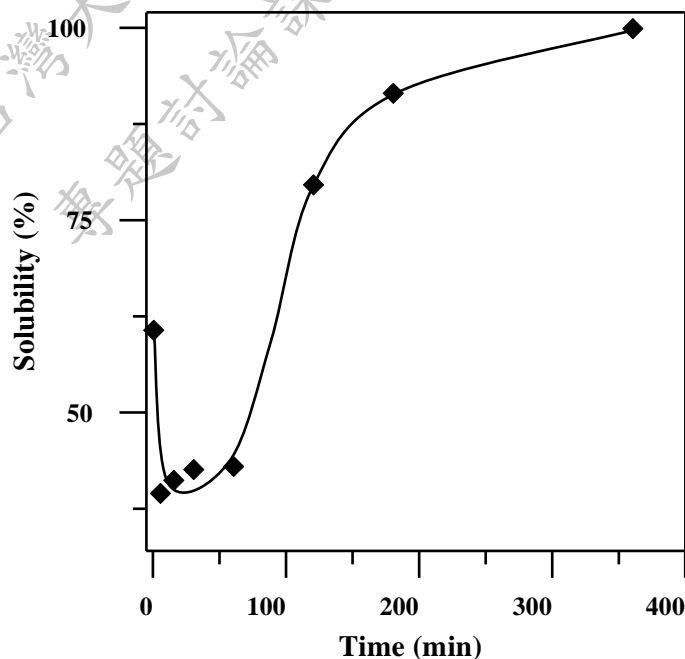
- ❖ Extraction experiment of PEN/PPT/PEI=33/33/33 heated at 300°C for different times. (solvent : chloroform)



# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary Blends

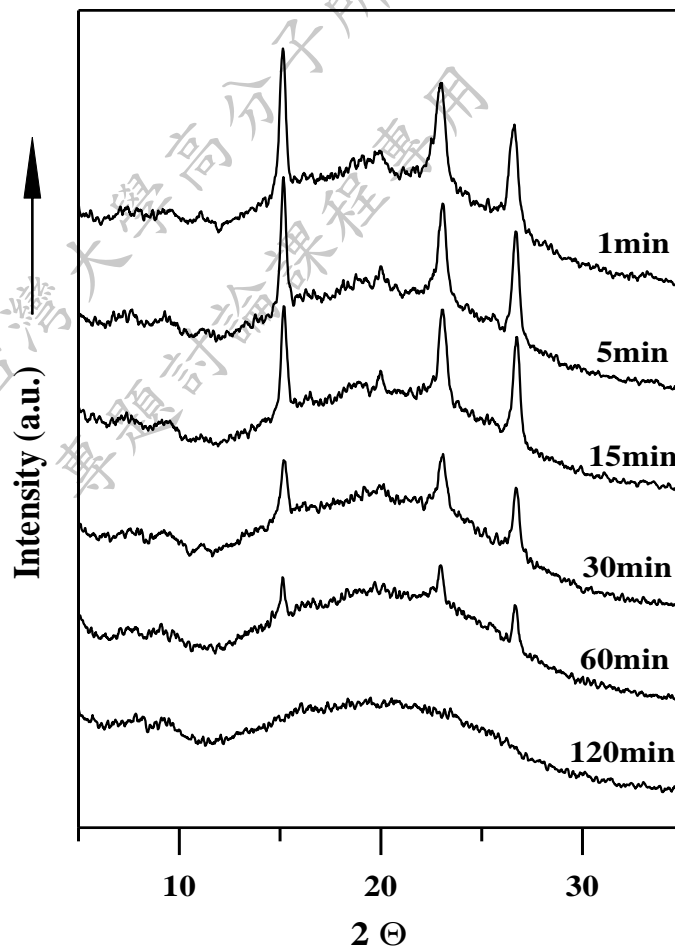
- ❖ Solubility of PEN/PPT/PEI = 33/33/33 heated at 300°C for different times. (solvent : chloroform)

Time (min)	0	5	15	30	60	120	180	360
Solubility (%)	60.8	39.6	41.3	42.7	43.1	79.7	91.6	100



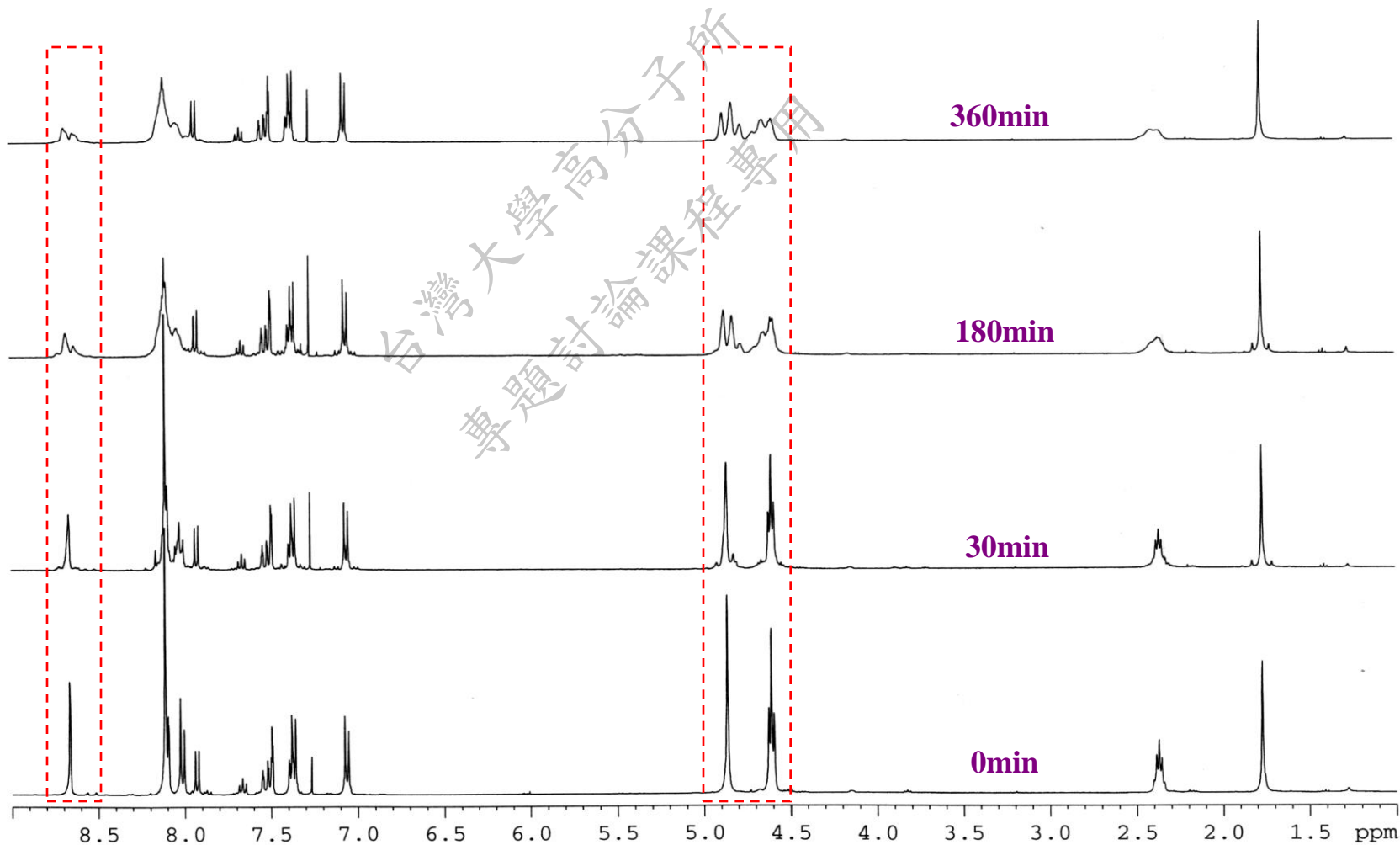
# PEN/PPT/PEI ternary blends

- ❖ XRD pattern of PEN/PPT/PEI=33/33/33 heated at 300°C for different times. (melt-crystallization at 200°C for 8hr)

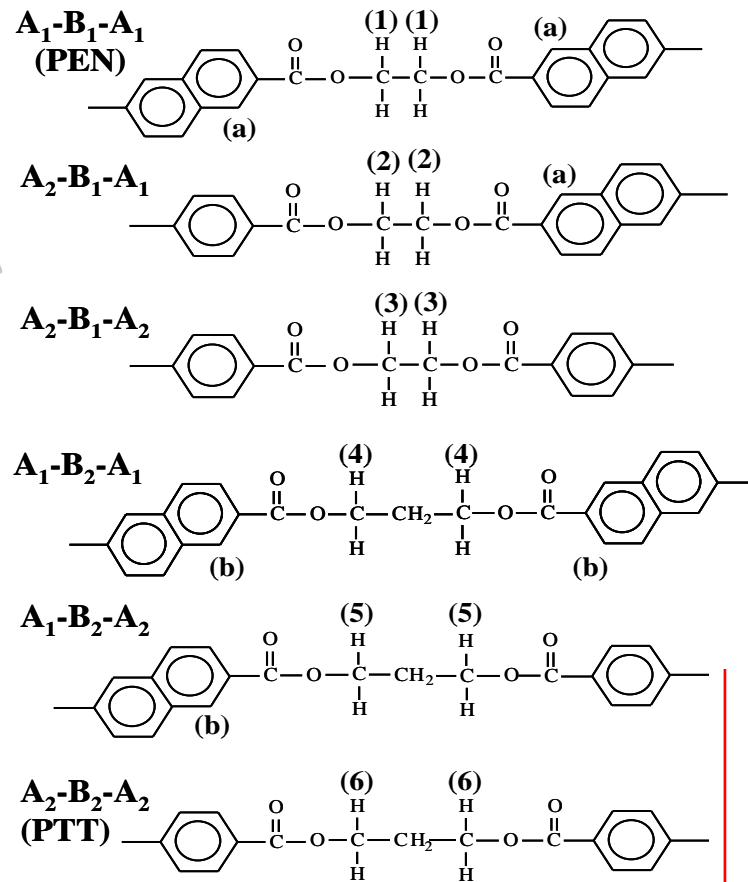
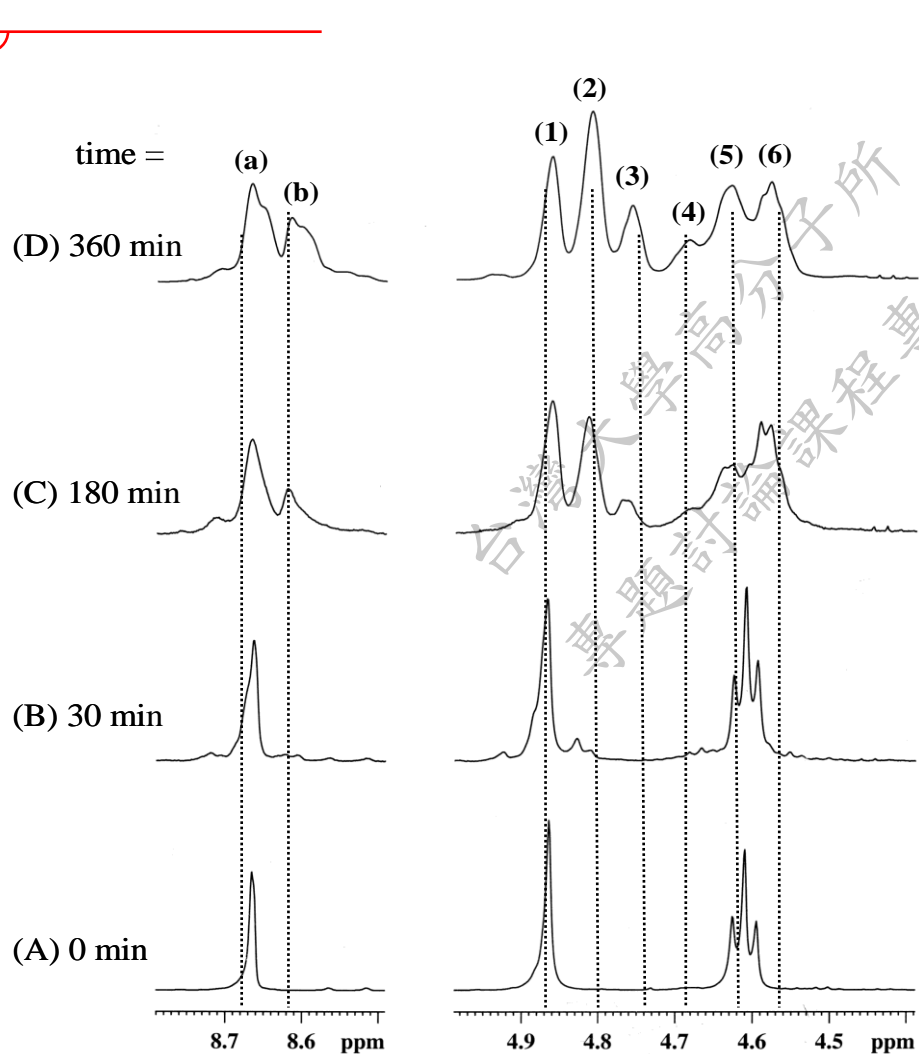


# PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends

❖  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  of PEN/PTT/PEI = 33/33/33 heated at  $300^\circ\text{C}$  for different times.



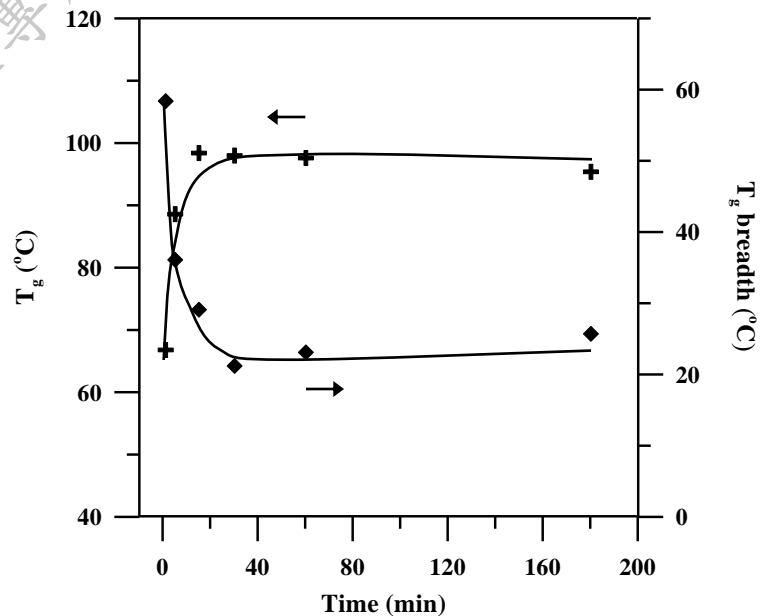
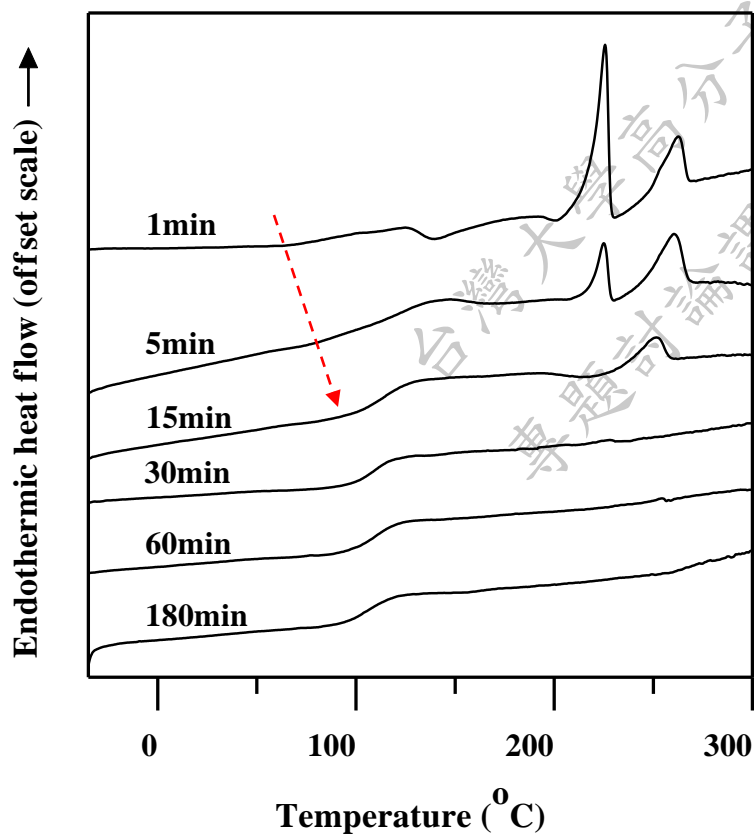
# PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends



$A_1$  : naphthalate       $B_1$  : ethylene glycol  
 $A_2$  : terephthalate     $B_2$  : trimethylene glycol

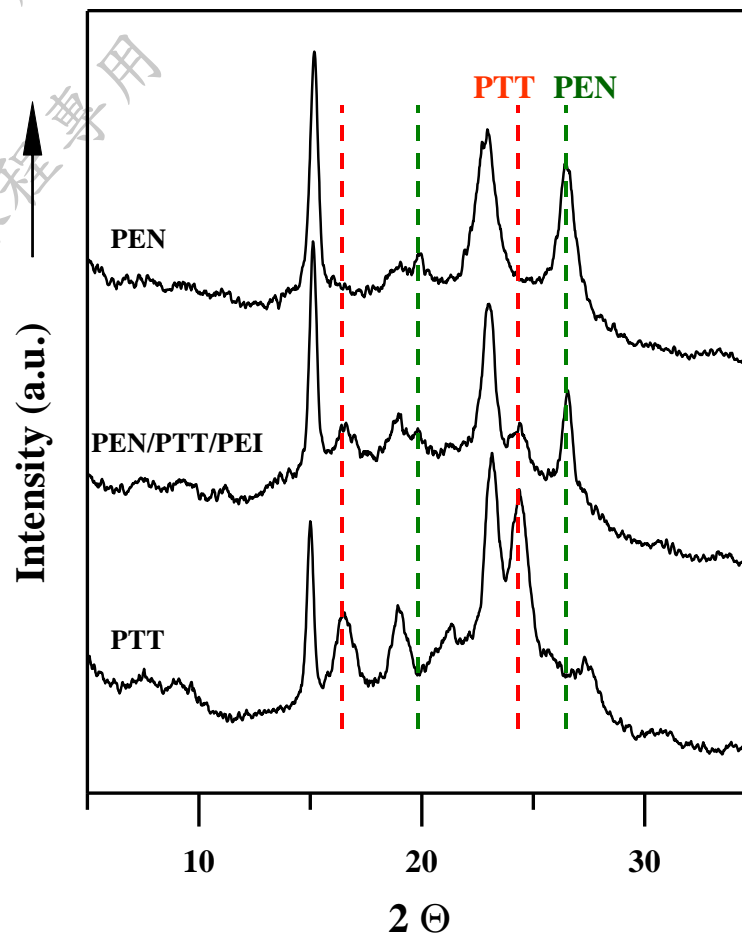
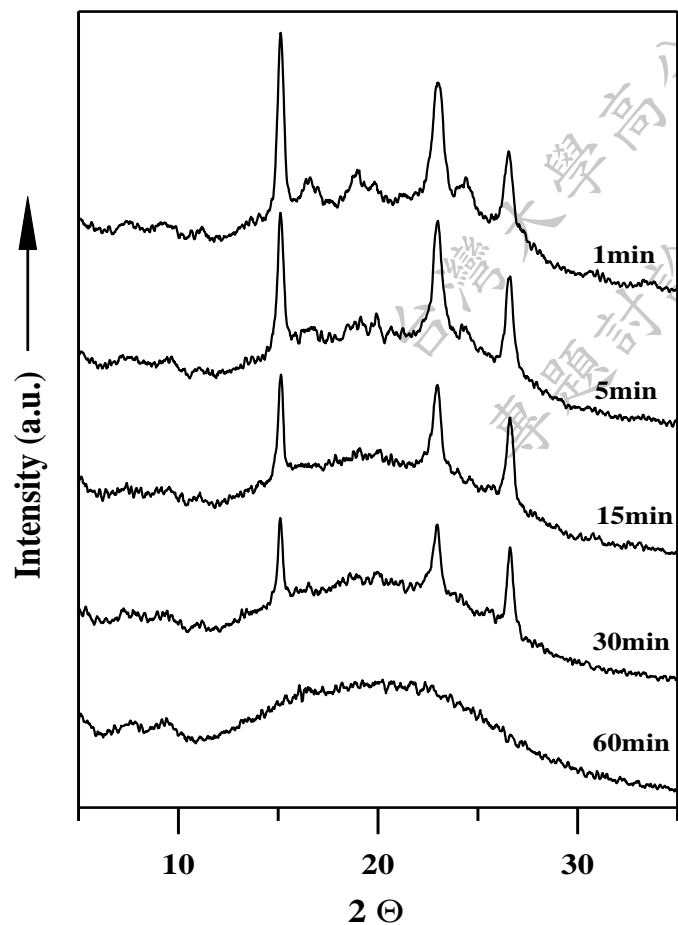
# PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends

❖ DSC traces of PEN/PTT/PEI=33/33/33 heated at 300°C for different times.



# PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends

- ❖ XRD pattern of PEN/PTT/PEI=33/33/33 heated at 300°C for different times. (melt-crystallization at 200°C for 8hr)





# Compatibilizers --- ENPT and ENT T copolymers

## Compatibility

- ❖ ENPT/PEI binary blends
- ❖ ENT T/PEI binary blends
- ❖ ENPT/PPT/PEI ternary blends

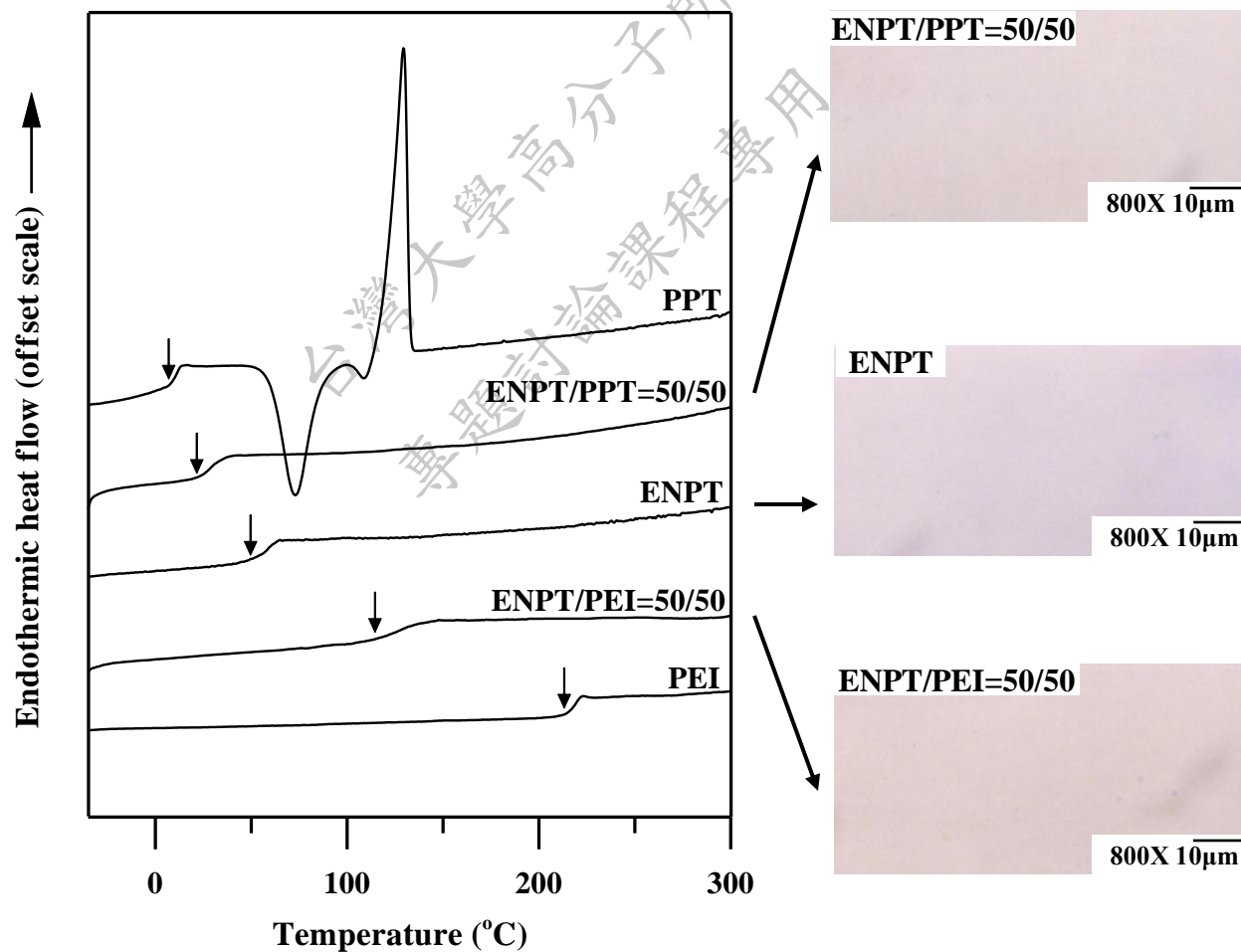
❖ **What are the ENPT and ENTT copolymers?**

**ENPT** : the copolymer obtained by melt-blending  
**PEN/PPT=5/5 (w/w)** at 300°C for 6hr.

**ENTT** : the copolymer obtained by melt-blending  
**PEN/PTT=5/5 (w/w)** at 300°C for 6hr.

# ENPT/PEI binary blends

## ❖ DSC & POM results of ENPT blends



# ENPT/PEI binary blends

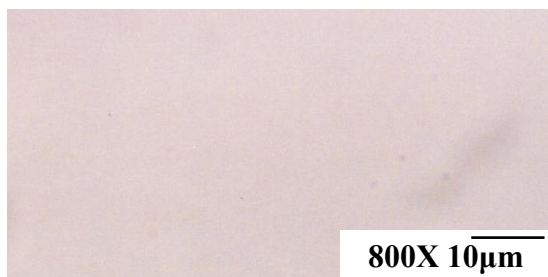
## ❖ POM graphs of ENPT/PEI blends



80/20



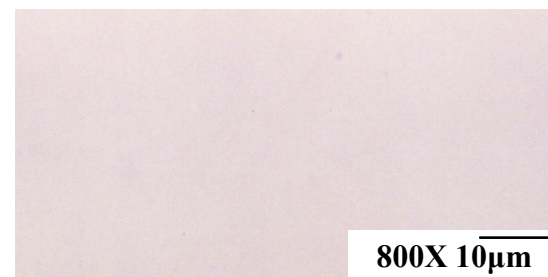
66/33



50/50



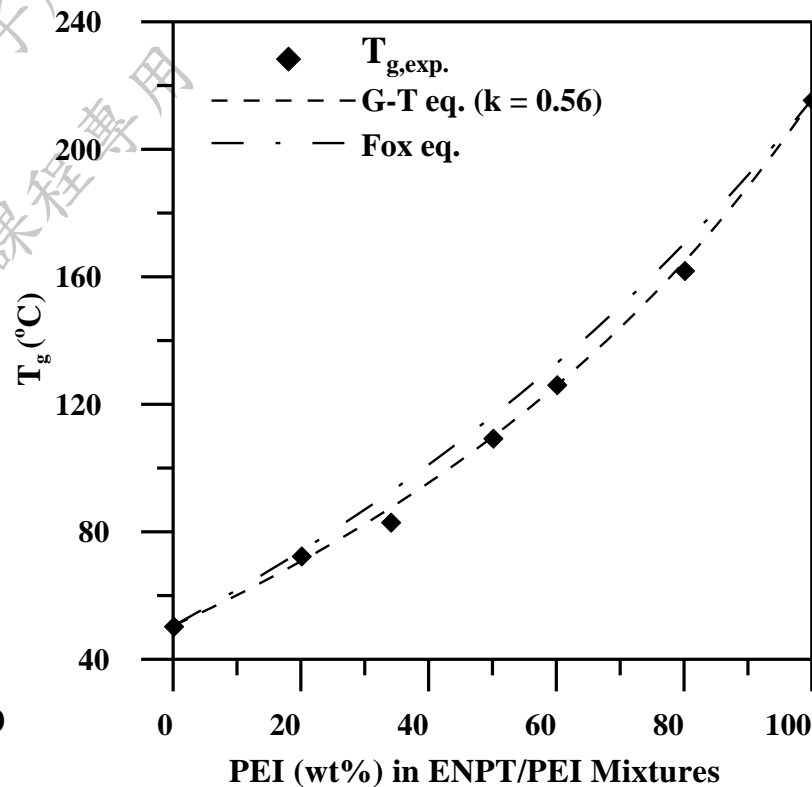
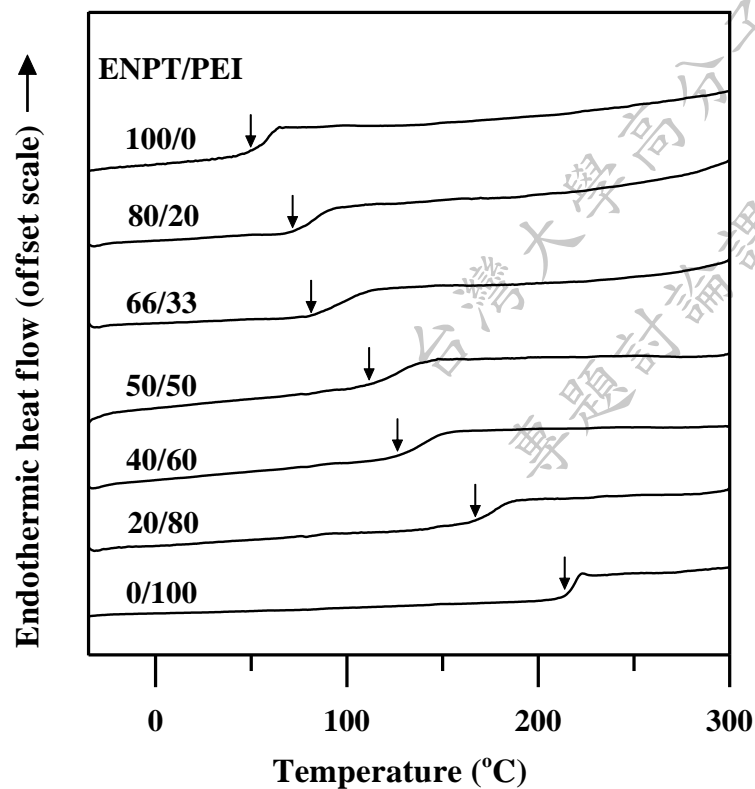
40/60



20/80

# ENPT/PEI binary blends

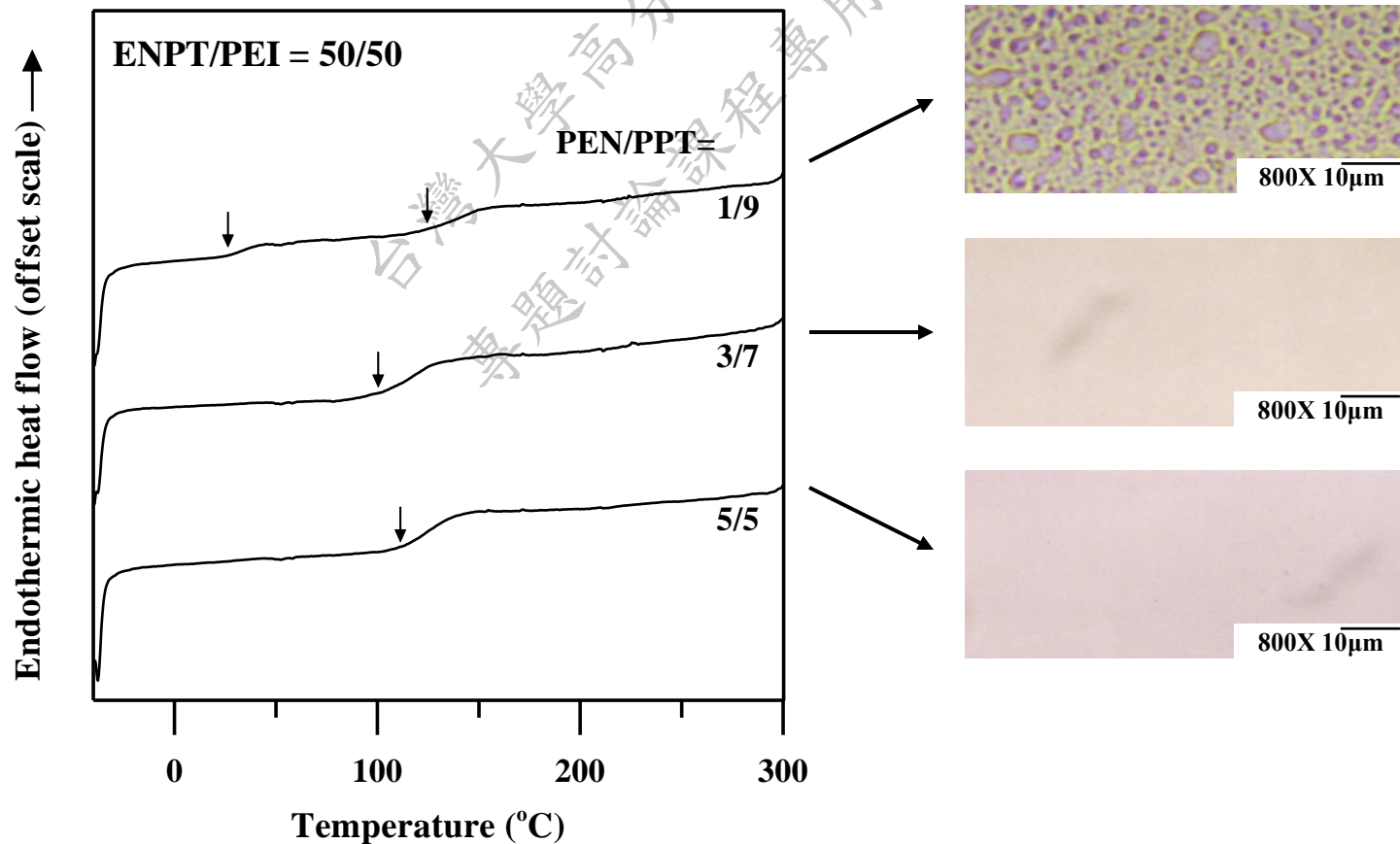
## ❖ DSC & $T_g$ fitting of ENPT/PEI blends



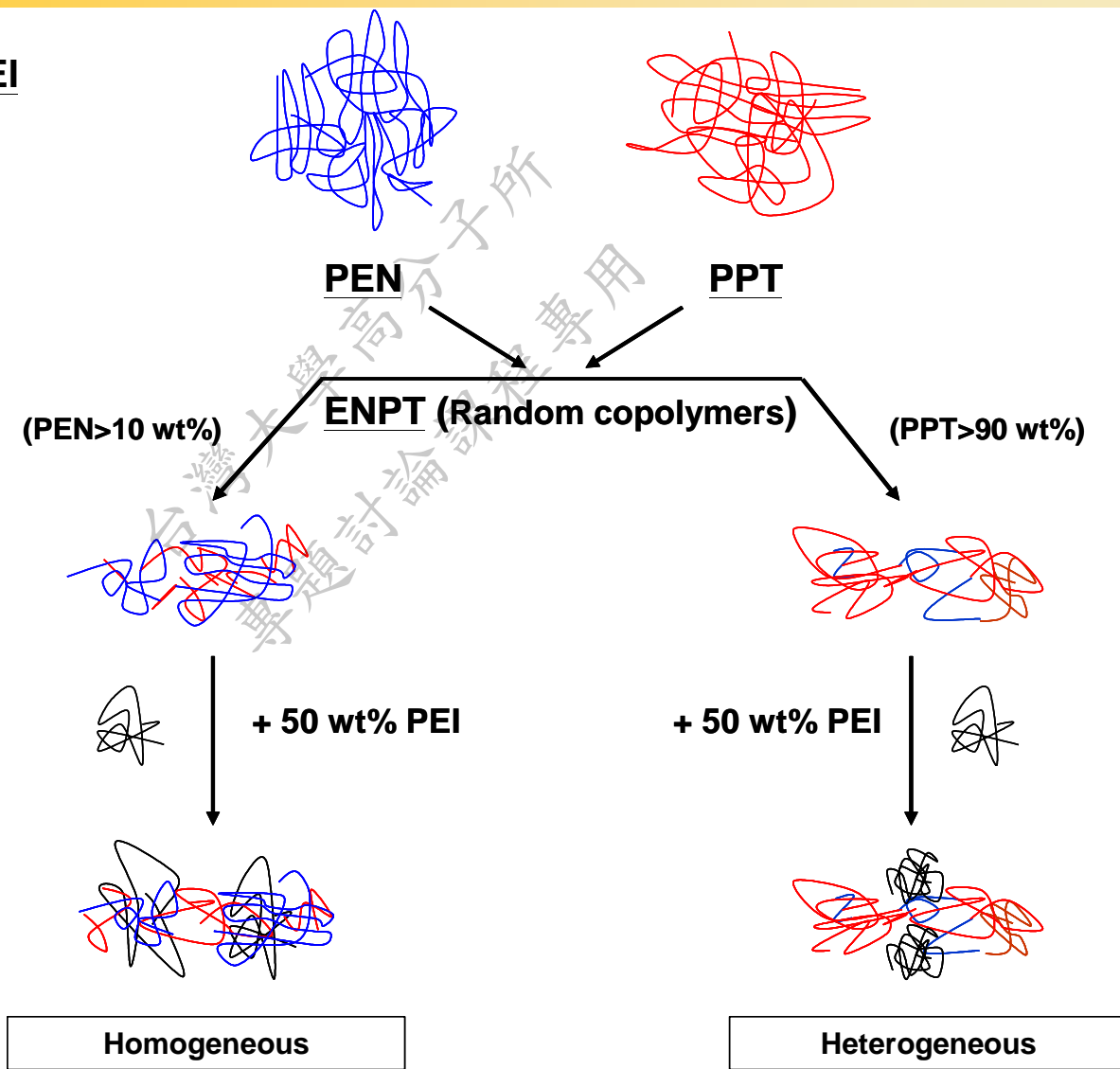
# Effects of PEN/PPT ratio

## ❖ The effect of different compositions on miscibility

ENPT is composed of different PEN/PPT ratios : (A) 1/9, (B) 3/7, (C) 5/5. (w/w)



# PEN/PPT/PEI

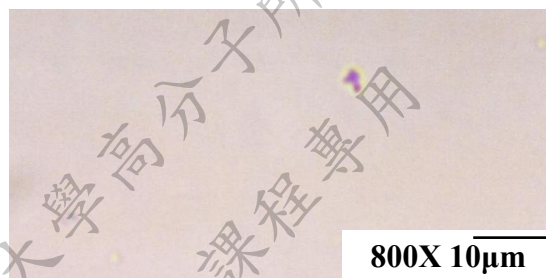


# ENTT/PEI binary blends

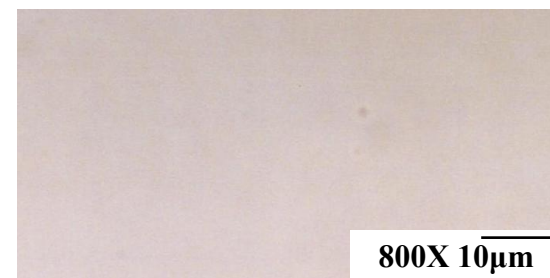
## ❖ POM graphs of ENTT/PEI blends



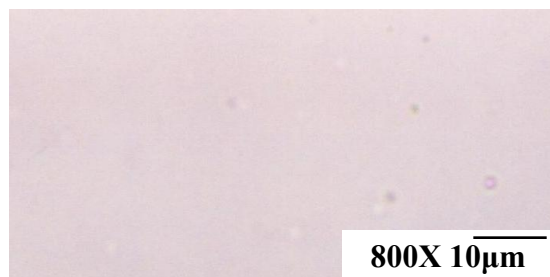
**100/0**



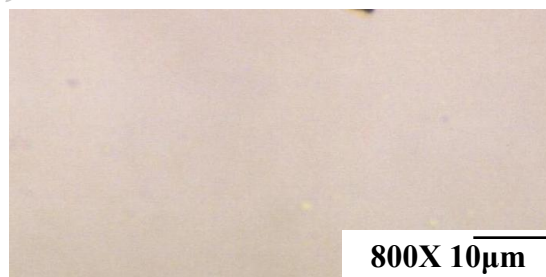
**80/20**



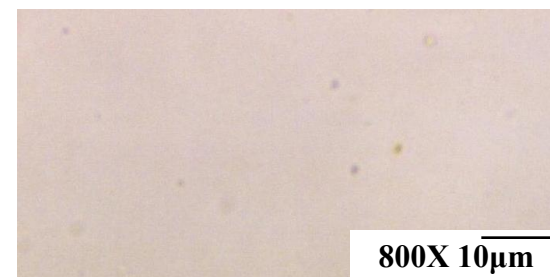
**66/33**



**50/50**



**40/60**



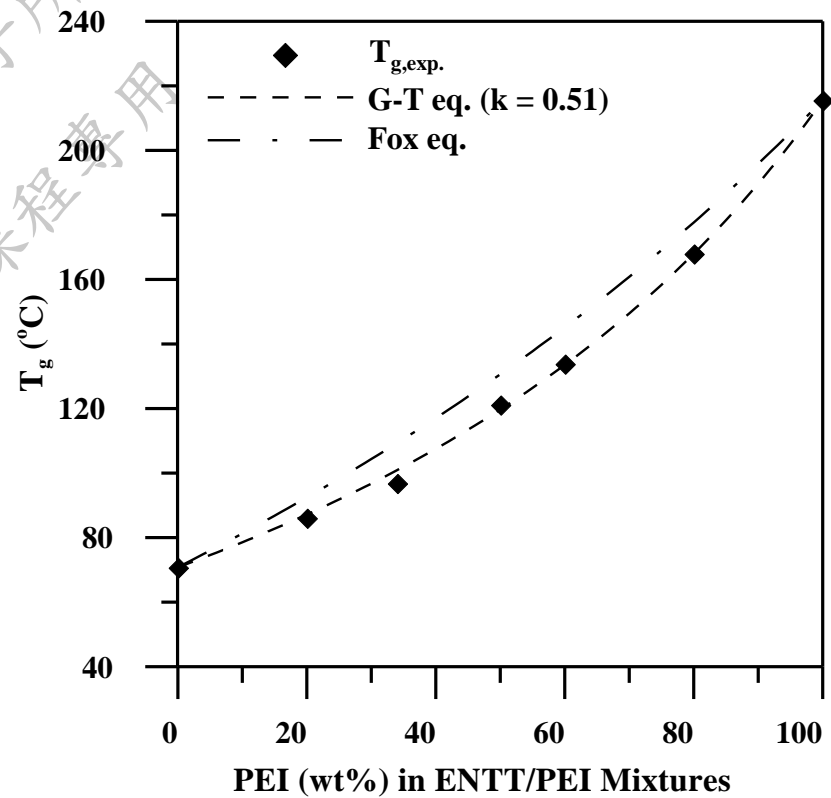
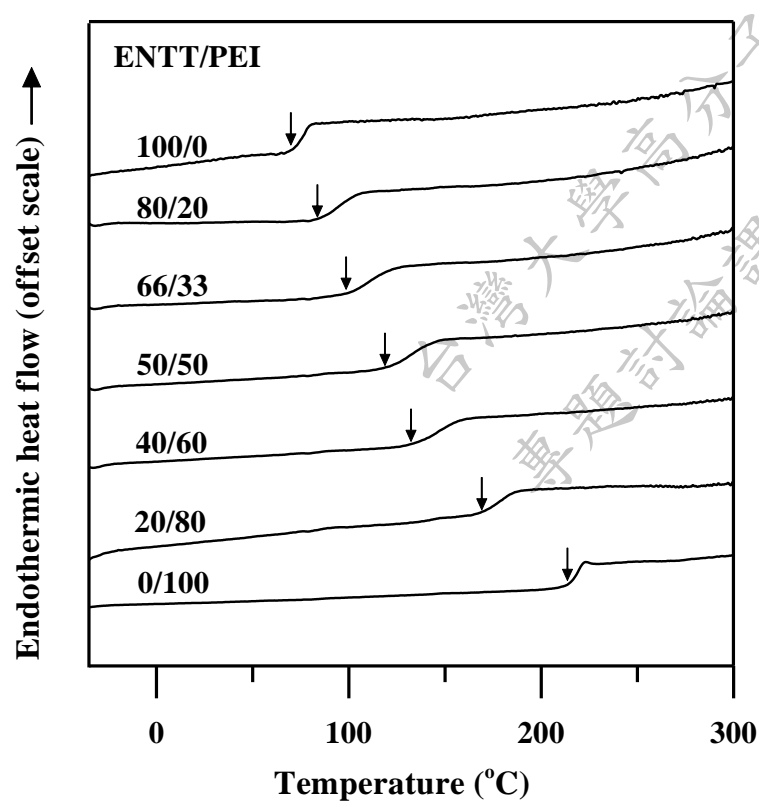
**20/80**

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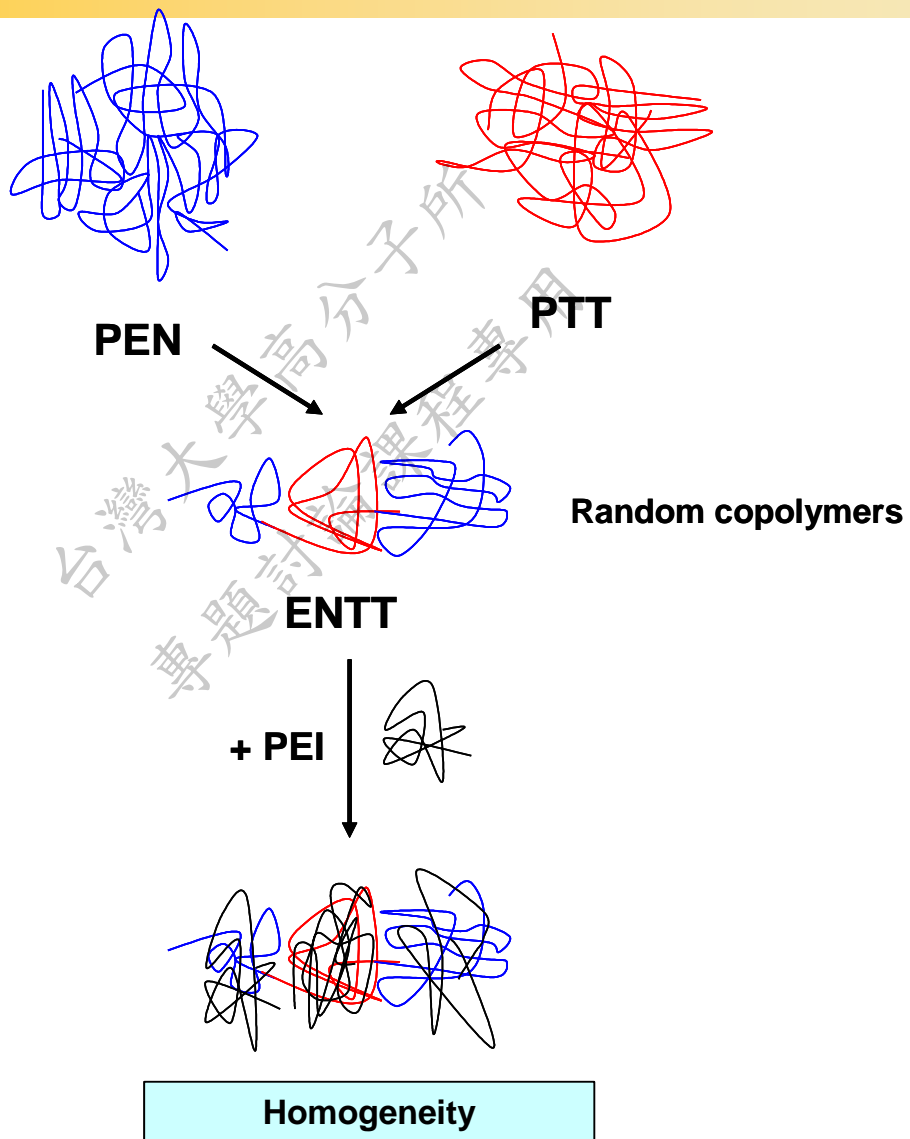


# ENTT/PEI binary blends

## ❖ DSC & $T_g$ fitting of ENTT/PEI blends



**PEN/PTT/PEI**



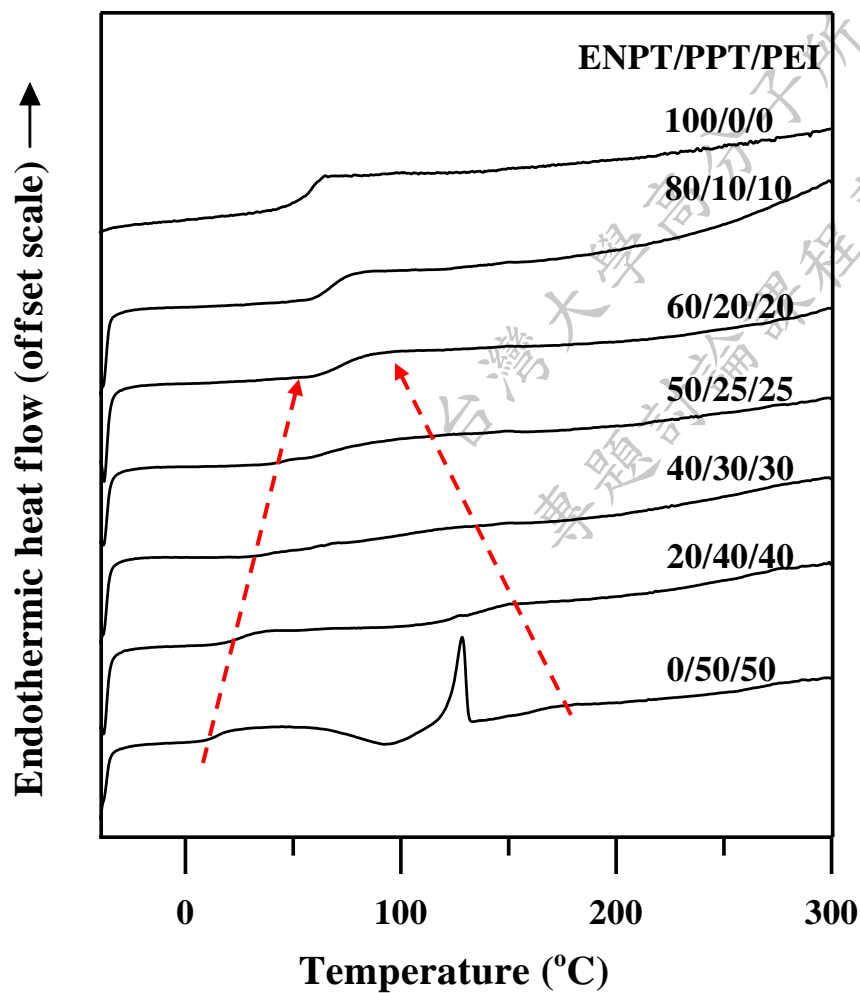
# ENTT/PEI binary blends

## ❖ $T_g$ comparisons between binary and ternary blends

Glass transition temperature (°C)				
PEI wt%	PEN/PPT/PEI (300°C 60min)	ENPT/PEI	PEN/PTT/PEI (300°C 30min)	ENTT/PEI
0	50	50.5	72.5	70.8
20	71.3	72.6	85.9	86.1
33	81	83.2	97	96.9
50	105.4	109.5	117.5	121.2
60	125.8	126.3	136.5	133.9
80	161.9	162.1	167	168.5
100	215.6	215.6	215.6	215.6

# ENPT/PPT/PEI ternary blends

## ❖ DSC & POM results



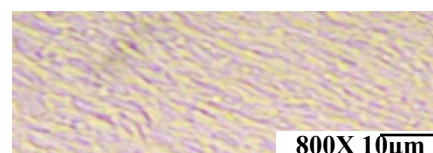
80/10/10



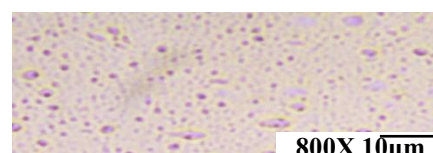
60/20/20



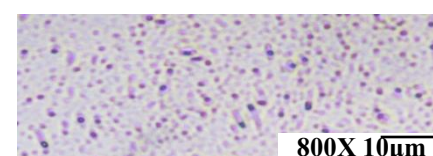
50/25/25



40/30/30



20/40/40



0/50/50

ENPT  
wt%

# Conclusion

## ◆ PPT/PEI and PHT/PEI blends

**methylene moieties  
in the repeating unit  
of the aryl polyester**



**the interactions  
between the aryl  
polyester and PEI**



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## ◆ **PEN/PPT/PEI and PEN/PTT/PEI ternary blends**

**The transesterification in PEN and aryl polyesters enhanced the miscibility of the PEN/Aryl polyesters/PEI blends**

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## ◆ ENPT and ENT T copolymers

**Reactively Formed ENPT Copolymers as Compatibilizers in Ternary Blends of PEN/Aryl Polyesters /PEI**

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備用



# Green Materials and Resources Lab.



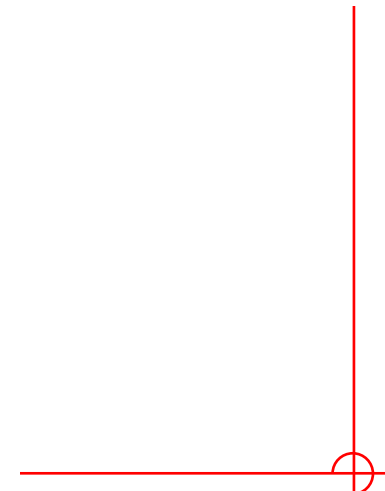


A large, leafy tree with numerous small white flowers is the central focus. The tree's branches spread across the upper and middle portions of the frame. In the lower-left corner, a portion of a grey tiled roof is visible, with some white flower petals scattered on it. The background shows a hazy, green landscape with rolling hills under a bright sky. A pink oval is superimposed over the lower-left part of the tree.

**The End**

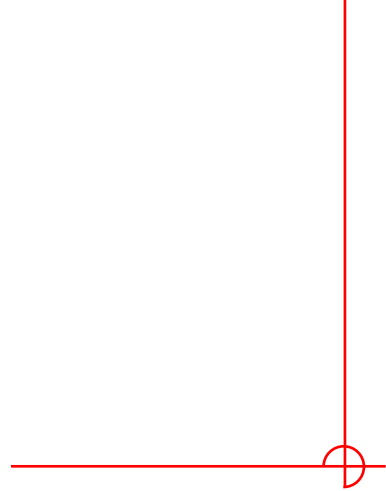


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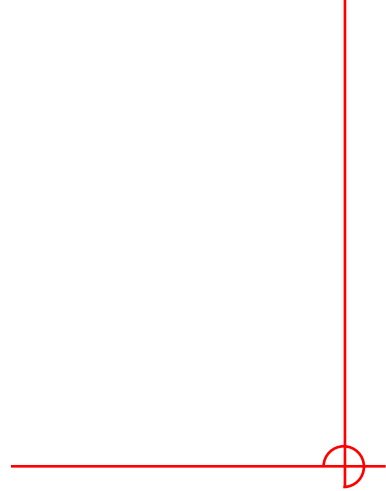


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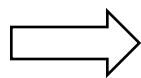
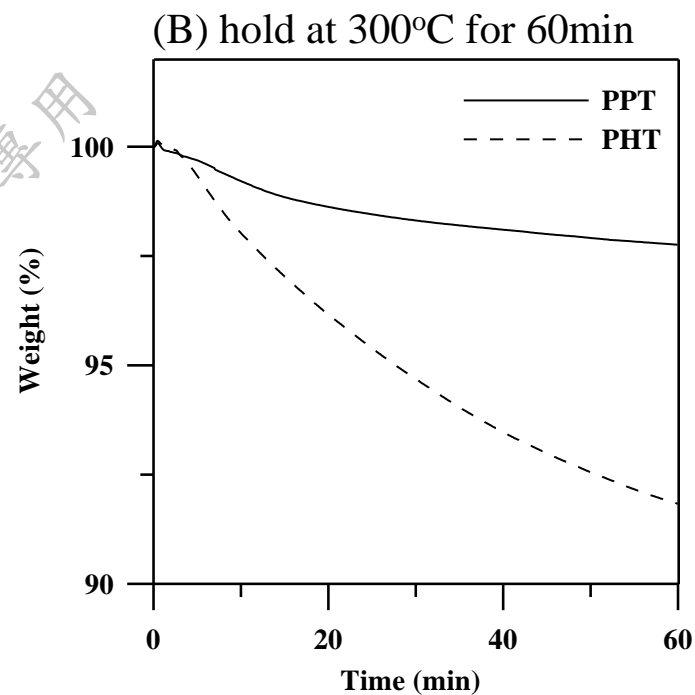
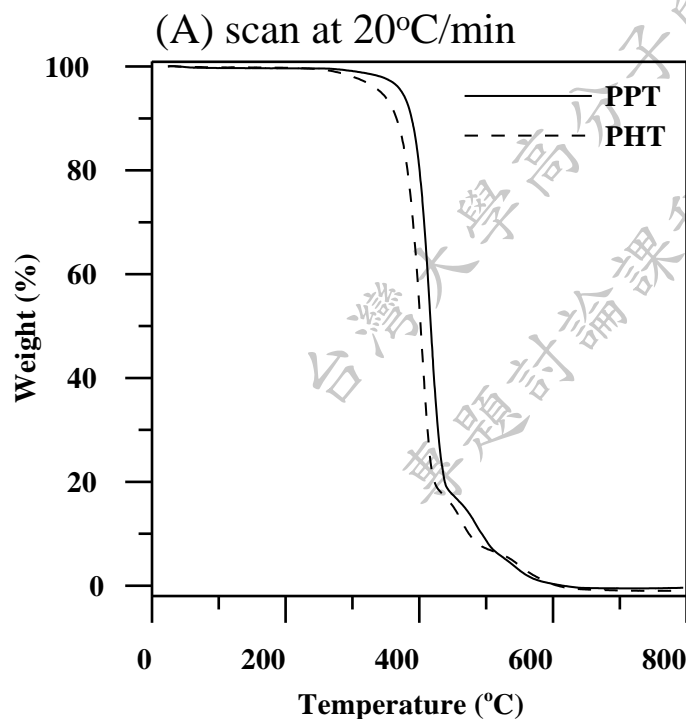


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# TGA tests

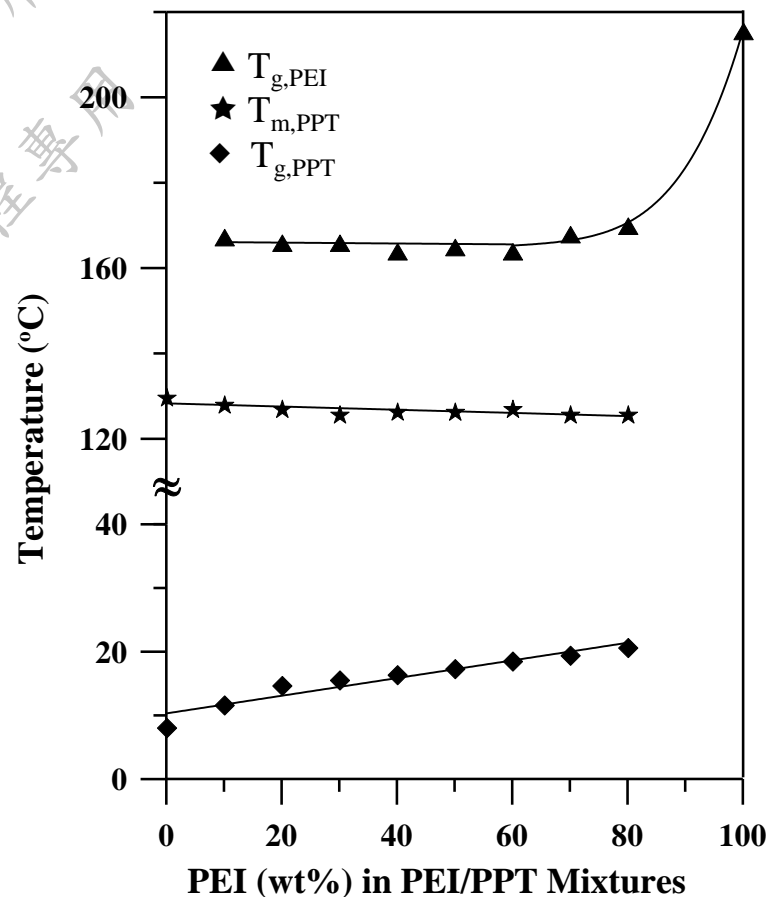
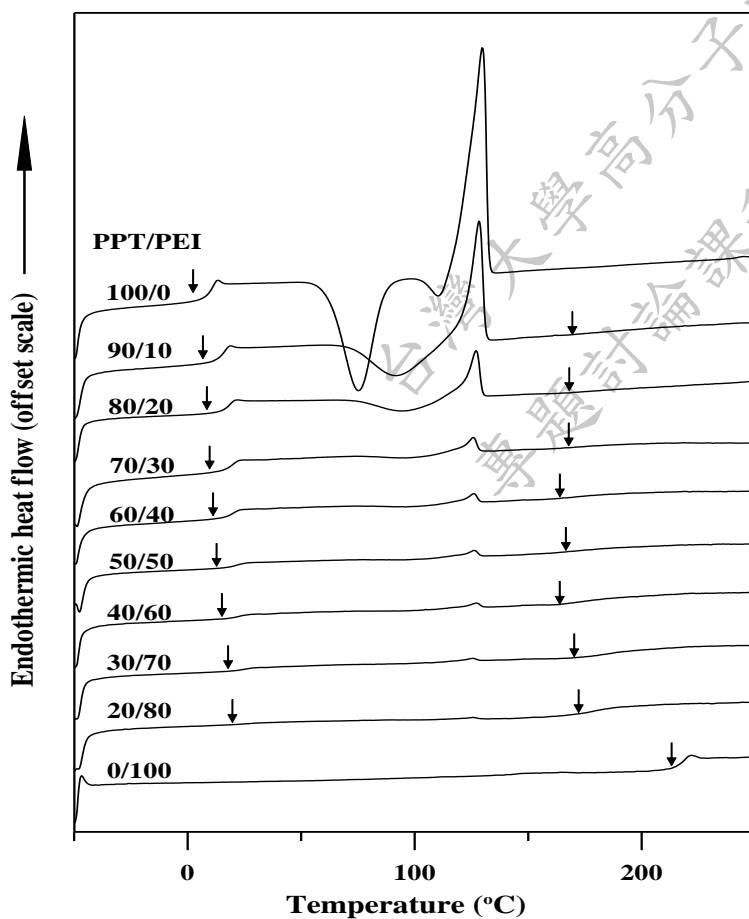
## ❖ TGA tests of PPT and PHT



PPT/PEI : Melt-blending & Co-precipitation  
PHT/PEI: Co-precipitation

# PPT/PEI binary blends

## ❖ DSC traces of melt-blended PPT/PEI blends



# Conclusion

## ❖ PPT/PEI及PHT/PEI兩成分摻合系統：

經POM觀察相形態及DSC分析 $T_g$ ，證實此兩成分摻合系統為不相容，經計算得分子間作用力參數( $\chi_{12}$ )：PPT/PEI之 $\chi_{12}=0.12\pm 0.01$ 、PHT/PEI之 $\chi_{12}=0.17\pm 0.01$ 。進一步發現主鏈上碳數增加使aryl polyester的分子鏈運動性增加而羰基(carbonyl)密度降低，導致與PEI的作用力減弱，系統由相容轉變為相分離。

## ❖ PEN/PPT/PEI與PEN/PTT/PEI三成分摻合系統：

實驗發現PEN/PPT/PEI摻合為不相容之系統，而PEN/PTT/PEI摻合為部分相容；但兩系統經高溫熱處理則所有組成變為均相。以 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ 分析證實交酯化反應發生於PEN/PPT及PEN/PTT間並產生共聚物。由玻璃轉化行為、溶解度及結晶行為，可進一步觀察到高分子鏈結構隨反應時間改變的情形。

## ❖ ENPT/PEI及ENTT/PEI摻合系統：

ENPT/PEI為相容之摻合系統，說明當PEN含量超過30wt%時，PEN與PPT交酯化提升PPT與PEI之親和性而使PPT/PEI相容。實驗也發現ENPT對PPT/PEI摻合具有助容劑的效果。此外，ENTT/PEI也為一相容的摻合系統。