

CONCLUSIONS

In this work have been obtained past based on BaTiO_3 with the addition of an ethylcellulose polymer and a terpineol solvent. Identified temperature influence on rheological and viscosity properties

It was found that in the temperature range from 5 to 45 °C based on BaTiO_3 is a structured system. This system thickens during shear at low deformation speed. At the same time, it shows thixotropic properties in the high intension displacement range.

It is revealed that the P1 pasts flow is based on competing processes of destruction and recovery. In the temperature range from 5 to 30 °C past shows thixotropic flow, but in the temperature range from 35 to 45 °C pasts flow has a rheopex-thixotropic pattern.

According to the calculations of the activation energy of a viscous flow, it is proved that the phenomenon of rheopexy appears at a high temperature range because of a decreasing the activation energy of a viscous flow. As a result, polymer molecules have sufficient space and sufficient mobility to be straightened out. At the stage of relaxation a large number of collisions per unit time stipulates interaction of a polymer with a large amount of nanopowder fractions. Therefore, a higher level of structuring appears