

## Home assignments for the Course of Polymer Physical Chemistry

First section of the course:

1. Calculate polydispersity index (PDI) for two samples with the following distribution of molecular weights:

$M_i$	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000
$n_i(\text{sample 1})$	1,000	3,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	1,000
$n_i(\text{sample 2})$	0	1,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	1,000	0

Sample 1:

$$M_n = \frac{\sum n_i M_i}{\sum n_i} = \frac{1.12 \cdot 10^9}{28 \cdot 10^3} = 40,000; M_w = \frac{\sum n_i M_i^2}{\sum n_i M_i} = \frac{50 \cdot 10^{12}}{1.12 \cdot 10^9} \approx 44,640; PDI = \frac{M_w}{M_n} \approx 1.12$$

Sample 2:

$$M_n = \frac{\sum n_i M_i}{\sum n_i} = \frac{1.12 \cdot 10^9}{28 \cdot 10^3} = 40,000; M_w = \frac{\sum n_i M_i^2}{\sum n_i M_i} = \frac{47.2 \cdot 10^{12}}{1.12 \cdot 10^9} \approx 42,143; PDI = \frac{M_w}{M_n} \approx 1.05$$

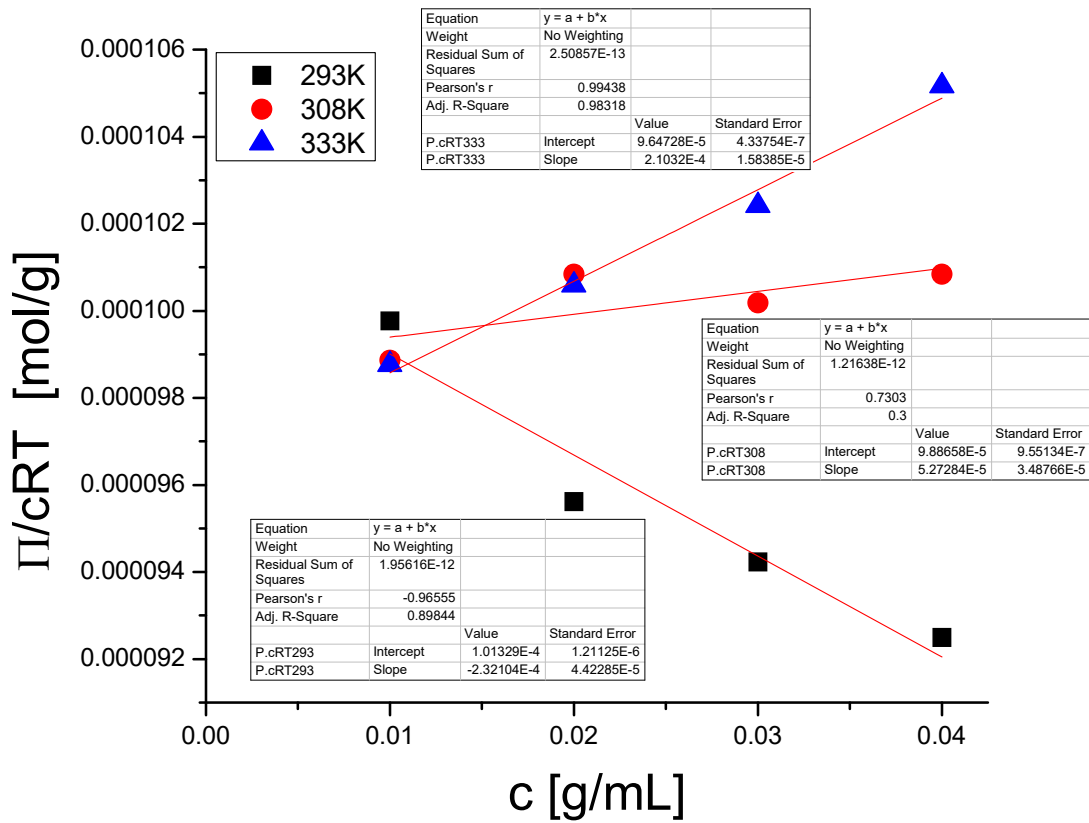
2. Calculate the length of completely extended molecule (end-to-end distance  $R_n$ ) and the radius of completely packed sphere  $R$  formed by the same molecule for the case of atactic poly(propylene),  $C_3H_6$ , with molecular weight 2,100,000. Density of a-PP is 0.855 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, assume length of each bond  $l=0.154$  nm, and the angle between bonds  $=68^\circ$ .

$$R_{n,\max} = nl \cos(\theta/2) = 10^5 \cdot 0.154 \cdot 0.83 \approx 12.8 \mu\text{m}$$

$$R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{4\pi}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3M}{4\pi\rho N_A}} \approx 9.9 \text{ nm}$$

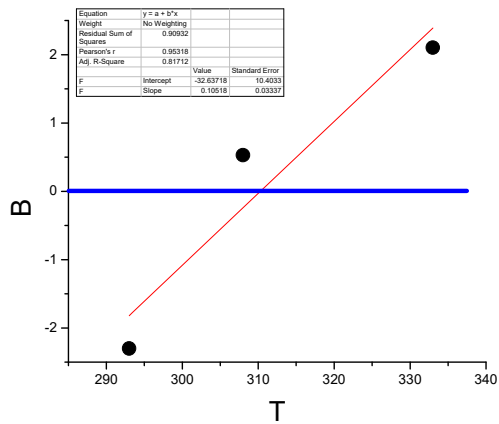
3. The Table presents the osmotic pressure in atm as a function of polymer concentration in g/mL in a solvent at three different temperatures in K. Please, estimate the molecular weight, second virial coefficient and  $\Theta$ -temperature (use gas constant  $R=82.1$  cm<sup>3</sup>\*atm/K\*mol).

$c$ [g/mL]	$\Pi(293\text{K})$ [atm]	$\Pi(308\text{K})$ [atm]	$\Pi(333\text{K})$ [atm]
0.01	0.024	0.025	0.027
0.02	0.046	0.051	0.055
0.03	0.068	0.076	0.084
0.04	0.089	0.102	0.115



Using the data, we plot  $\Pi/cRT$  vs  $c$ . The linear fit of the data provides  $1/M_n$  value at  $c=0$ , and the slope provides the second virial coefficient  $B$ .

Thus from 3 curves we estimate  $M_n \approx 1.01 \cdot 10^4$  [g/mol] and  $B(293K) = -2.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ;  $B(308K) = 5.3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ;  $B(333K) = 2.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$  [mol\*cm<sup>3</sup>/g<sup>2</sup>].



It provides estimate of  $\Theta$  temperature  $\sim 310K$ .