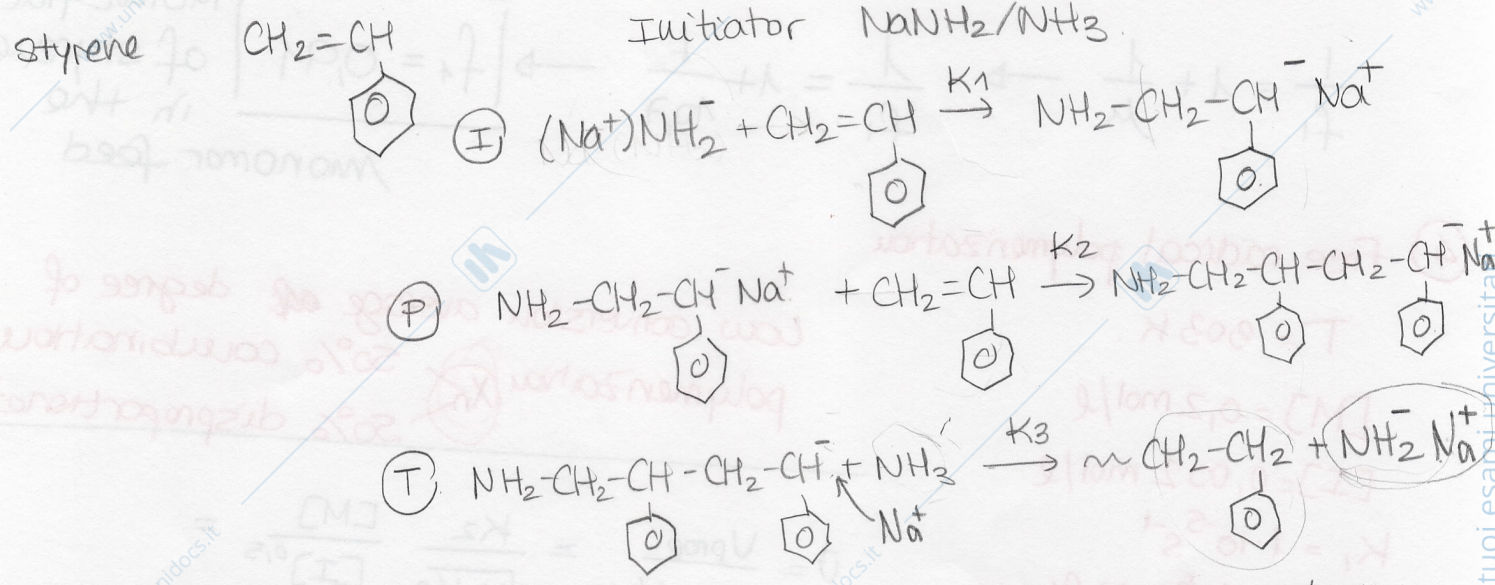


⑥ Various steps of the anionic polymerization of styrene in  $\text{NH}_3/\text{NaNH}_2$ . Rate of polymerization and degree of polym.



(I)  $\frac{d[\text{M}^-]}{dt} = K_1 [\text{I}] [\text{M}]$

(P)  $-\frac{d[\text{M}]}{dt} = K_2 [\text{M}^-] [\text{M}]$

(T)  $-\frac{d[\text{M}^-]}{dt} = K_3 [\text{M}^-] [\text{NH}_3]$

Steady-state assumption:

$-\frac{d[\text{M}]}{dt} = +\frac{d[\text{M}^-]}{dt}$

$K_1 [\text{I}] [\text{M}] = K_3 [\text{M}^-] [\text{NH}_3]$

$[\text{M}^-] = \frac{K_1 [\text{I}] [\text{M}]}{K_3 [\text{NH}_3]}$

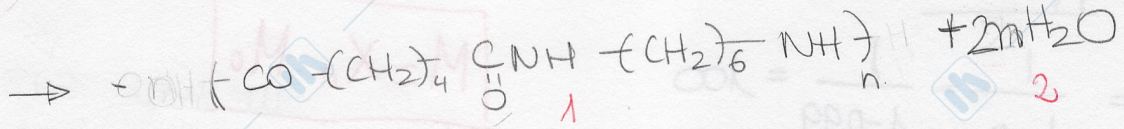
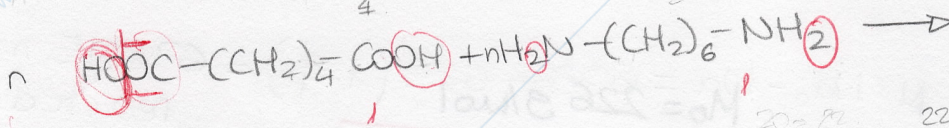
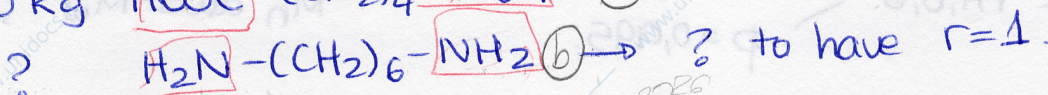
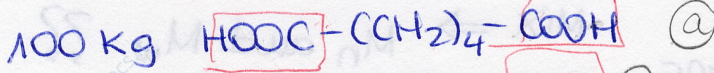
$\bar{V}_p = -\frac{d[\text{M}]}{dt} = K_2 [\text{M}^-] [\text{M}] = \frac{K_1 K_2}{K_3} \frac{[\text{I}] [\text{M}]^2}{[\text{NH}_3]}$

$\bar{X}_n = \frac{\bar{V}_p}{\bar{V}_t} = \frac{K_2 [\text{M}^-] [\text{M}]}{K_3 [\text{M}^-] [\text{NH}_3]} = \frac{K_2 [\text{M}]}{K_3 [\text{NH}_3]}$

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7 PA 6,6.



$r = \frac{N_{a_0}}{N_{b_0}} = 1 \rightarrow N_{a_0} = N_{b_0}$

$$\begin{cases} P_{Na} = 12 \times 6 + 16 \times 4 + 10 = 146 \text{ g/mol} \\ P_{Nb} = 12 \times 6 + 16 + 14 \times 2 = 116 \text{ g/mol} \end{cases}$$

$N_a = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g}}{146 \text{ g/mol}} = 685 \text{ mol} \rightarrow N_{b_0} = 685 \text{ mol} \quad W_b = 685 \cdot 116 = 79,46 \text{ kg}$

Amount of water evolved  $p=0,95$ .  
 los que han reaccionado.

$p = \frac{N_{a_0} - N_a}{N_{a_0}} = 0,95 \rightarrow N_a = N_{a_0}(1-p) = 685 \cdot (1-0,95) = 34,25 \text{ mol}$

Reacted:  $685 - 34,25 = 650,75 \text{ mol}$

Water:  $650,75 \text{ mol} \times 18 \text{ g/mol} \times 2 = 23427 \text{ g of water}$

Reaction coefficient. (23,427 kg)

$X_n \quad p=0,95$

$X_n = \frac{1+r}{1-r(2p-1)} \stackrel{r=1}{=} \frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{1}{1-0,95} = 20$

d) Amount of b to have same degree of polymerization but  $p=1$ ?

If  $p=1 \Rightarrow X_n = \frac{1+r}{1-r} \Rightarrow X_u - rX_u = 1+r$

$r + rX_u = X_u - 1$

$r(1+X_u) = X_u - 1$

$r = \frac{X_u - 1}{1 + X_u} = \frac{19}{21} = 0,905$

$r = \frac{N_{a_0}}{N_{b_0}} \rightarrow N_{b_0} = \frac{N_{a_0}}{r} = \frac{685}{0,905} =$

$= 756,906 \text{ mol}$

$W_b = 756,906 \text{ mol} \times 116 \text{ g/mol} =$

$= 87801,1 \text{ g} \quad | \quad W_b = 87,8 \text{ kg}$

$r=1$   
 2 batches of PA,6,6  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p=0,99 \\ p=0,995 \end{array} \right.$   $\xrightarrow{50\% w/w}$  Mix  $\Rightarrow M_n$  and  $M_w$  ??

1<sup>st</sup> batch

$r=1$   $p=0,99$

$N_{a_0} - N_{a_1} = M_0 = 226 \text{ g/mol}$   $(1-p) = 678,15 \text{ mol reacted}$

$X_n = \frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{1}{1-0,99} = 100$

$M = X_n \cdot M_0$

$M_{n_1} = 100 \cdot 226 = 22600 \rightarrow M_{w_1} = 2 \cdot M_{n_1} = 45200$

PM product =  $12 \times 12 + 14 \times 2 + 22 + 21 \times 16 = 226 \text{ g/mol}$

2<sup>nd</sup> batch

$r=1$   $p=0,995$

$X_n = \frac{1}{1-p} = 200$

$M_{n_2} = 200 \times 226 = 45200 \rightarrow M_{w_2} = 2 M_{n_2} = 90400$

100 kg of each  
 $w_1 = 100 \text{ kg}$

①  $N_1 = \frac{w_1}{M_{n_1}} = \frac{100000}{22600} = 4,42 \text{ mol } \textcircled{1}$

$n_1 = \frac{N_1}{N_1 + N_2} = \frac{4,42}{4,42 + 2,21} = 0,66$

②  $w_2 = 100 \text{ kg}$   
 $N_2 = \frac{100000}{45200} = 2,21 \text{ mol } \textcircled{2}$

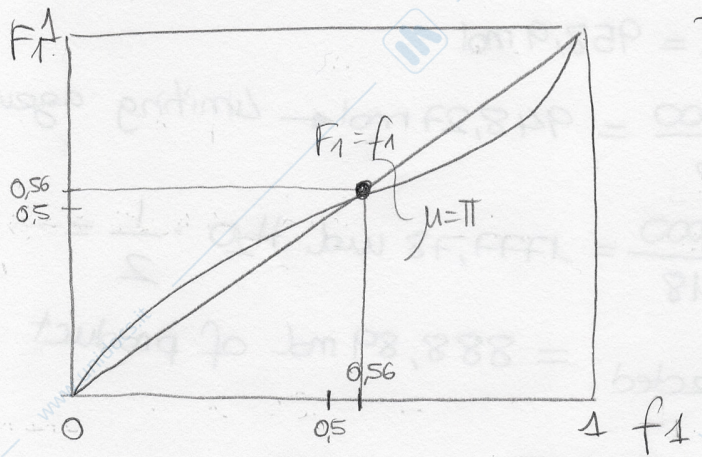
$n_2 = \frac{N_2}{N_1 + N_2} = \frac{2,21}{4,42 + 2,21} = 0,33$

$\bar{M}_n(\text{mix}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 n_i M_i = 0,66 \cdot 22600 + 0,33 \cdot 45200 = 30133,33$

$\bar{M}_w(\text{mix}) = \sum w_i M_i = 0,5 \cdot 45200 + 0,5 \cdot 90400 = 67800$

10) Calculate the azeotropic composition  $r_1 = 0,3$   
 Show graphically the corresponding  $r_2 = 0,1$   
 $F_1 = f_1$  diagram.

$r_1 \cdot r_2 = 0,03 < 1$ . The azeotropic composition is the intersection with the diagonal in the  $F_1 - f_1$  diagram



Diagonal  $f_1 = F_1$

Azeotropic composition:

$$\pi = \mu$$

Lewis-Mayo eq  $\pi = \frac{\mu(r_1\mu + 1)}{(r_2 + \mu)}$

Azeotropic composition  $\Rightarrow \mu = \mu \frac{(r_1\mu + 1)}{(r_2 + \mu)}$   
 $\pi = \mu$   
 $r_2 + \mu = r_1\mu + 1$   
 $\mu - r_1\mu = 1 - r_2$

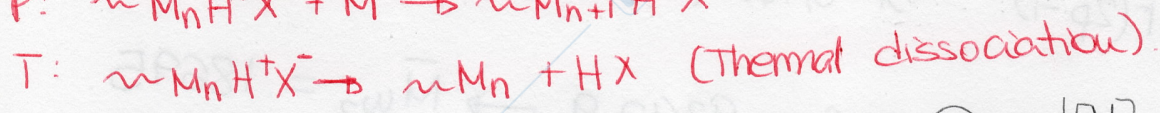
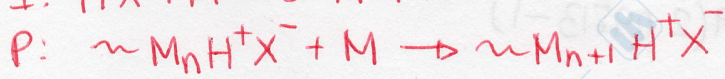
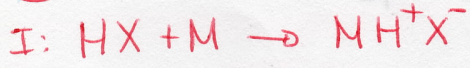
$\mu = \pi = 1,29$

$\mu(1 - r_1) = 1 - r_2$   
 $\mu = \frac{1 - r_2}{1 - r_1} = \frac{1 - 0,1}{1 - 0,3} = 1,29$

$\frac{1}{f_1} = 1 + \frac{1}{\mu} \rightarrow f_1 = 0,56$

$\frac{1}{F_1} = 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \rightarrow F_1 = 0,56$

12) Cationic polymerization:



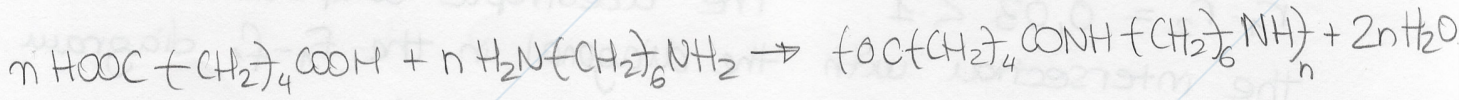
$\bar{V}_p, \bar{X}_n?$   $\textcircled{I} \frac{d[M^+]}{dt} = k_1 [I][M]$   $\textcircled{P} -\frac{d[M]}{dt} = k_2 [M^+][M]$

$\textcircled{T} -\frac{d[M^+]}{dt} = k_3 [M^+]$

$\frac{d[M^+]}{dt} = -\frac{d[M^+]}{dt} \rightarrow k_1 [I][M] = k_3 [M^+]; [M^+] = \frac{k_1 [I][M]}{k_3}$

$\bar{V}_p = -\frac{d[M]}{dt} = \frac{k_1 k_2 [I][M]^2}{k_3}; \bar{X}_n = \bar{u} = \frac{\bar{V}_p}{\bar{V}_t} = \frac{k_2 [M^+][M]}{k_3 [M^+]} = \frac{k_2 [M]}{k_3}$

(B) PA 6,6.

140 kg  $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COOH}$  (a)  $M_n$ ?  $M_w$ ? in both cases.110 kg  $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NH}_2$  (b)1<sup>st</sup> Distillation 32 kg      2<sup>nd</sup> Distillation 33,5 kg.

$$P.M. (a) = 146 \text{ g/mol.} \rightarrow \frac{140000}{146} = 958,9 \text{ mol.}$$

$$P.M. (b) = 116 \text{ g/mol.} \rightarrow \frac{110000}{116} = 948,27 \text{ mol.} \leftarrow \text{Limiting agent}$$

$$P.M. (\text{prod}) = 226 \text{ g/mol.}$$

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ distillation } 32 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \frac{32000}{18} = 1777,78 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= 888,89 \text{ mol of product}$$

888,89 mol of (a) and (b) have reacted.

$$P = \frac{888,89}{948,27} = 0,937 \quad r = \frac{948,27}{958,9} = 0,9889$$

$$X_{n1} = \frac{1+r}{1-r(2p-1)} = \frac{1+0,9889}{1-0,9889(2 \cdot 0,937-1)} = 14,656$$

$$\bar{M}_{n1} = \bar{M}_0 \cdot X_n = 226 \cdot 14,656 = 3312 \rightarrow \bar{M}_{w1} = 6624$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ distillation } 33,5 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \frac{33500}{18} = 1861,1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O} \cdot \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$P = \frac{930,5}{948,27} = 0,9813 \quad = 930,5 \text{ mol reacted}$$

$$X_{n2} = \frac{1+r}{1-r(2p-1)} = \frac{1+0,9889}{1-0,9889(2 \cdot 0,9813-1)} = 41,36$$

$$\bar{M}_{n2} = \bar{M}_0 \cdot X_n = 41,36 \cdot 226 = 9347,9 \rightarrow \bar{M}_{w2} = 18695$$

Blend 50% w/w  $\bar{M}_n$   $\bar{M}_w$ ? We suppose 0,5 kg of each.

$$\bar{M}_w(\text{blend}) = 0,5 \cdot 6624 + 0,5 \cdot 18695 = 12659,5 \text{ g/mol}$$

①  $W_1 = 0,5 \text{ kg}$   
 $N_1 = \frac{W_1}{M_{n1}} = \frac{500}{3312} = 0,15 \text{ mol}$

②  $W_2 = 0,5 \text{ kg}$   
 $N_2 = \frac{W_2}{M_{n2}} = \frac{500}{9347,9} = 0,053 \text{ mol}$

$$n_1 = \frac{N_1}{N_1 + N_2} = \frac{0,15}{0,15 + 0,053} = 0,74$$

$$n_2 = \frac{N_2}{N_1 + N_2} = \frac{0,053}{0,15 + 0,053} = 0,26$$

$$\bar{M}_n(\text{blend}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 n_i M_i = 0,74 \cdot 3312 + 0,26 \cdot 9347,9 = 4881 \text{ g/mol}$$

15 Carothers and Flory-Stockmayer approaches  $\rightarrow p_c$  at gelation.

Polyfunctional step polymerizations.

0,4 mols  $A_3$   
 0,6 mols  $A_2$   
 ?  $B_2$

$$r = A/B = 1$$

No: number of initial molecules  
 N: number of current molecules  
 fav: average functionality of the monomer mixture.

Carothers eq.  $\rightarrow P = \frac{2(N_0 - N)}{N_0 \text{ fav}}$

$$P = \frac{2(N_0 - N)}{N_0 \text{ fav}} \Rightarrow P = \frac{2}{\text{fav}} \frac{(N_0 - N)}{N_0} = \frac{2}{\text{fav}} \left(1 - \frac{N}{N_0}\right) = \frac{2}{\text{fav}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{X_n}\right), X_n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P_c = \frac{2}{\text{fav}}}$$

$$\frac{0,4 + 0,6}{N_B} = 1 \rightarrow N_B = 1 \text{ mol} \quad \text{fav} = \frac{3 + 2 + 2}{3} = 2,33$$

$$\boxed{P_c = 0,858}$$

Flory-Stockmayer  $P_c = [1 + P(f-2)]^{-1/2}$  f: functionalities.

p?  $P_c = [1 +$

1) Most probable distribution:

- Ipotesi:
- rapporto stechiometrico  $\kappa=1$
  - uguale reattività dei gruppi terminali
  - tutte le  $N$  molecole disponibili per la polimerizzazione

$$m_x = \frac{N_x}{N} \quad (1) \text{ probabilità di avere una molecola con grado di polimerizzazione } x \text{ (pri alla framme moleare)}$$

la probabilità che la molecola sia costituita da almeno un'unità monomera è 1; il grado di conversione della polimerazione ( $p$ ) è sostanzialmente la probabilità di reazione, la probabilità che la molecola sia un dimero è  $1p$  (cioè che il monomero abbia reagit almeno una volte); che sia un trimero  $1p^2 \dots$

$$\text{Possiamo scrivere quindi } m_x = p^{(x-1)} \cdot (1-p) \quad (3)$$

↑  
termine che rappresenta la probabilità che la reazione non prosegua una volte raggiunta la lunghezza  $x$

Nello stesso modo è possibile ricavare l'espressione della FRAZIONE DEL PESO

$$w_x = \frac{W_x}{W_0} = \frac{\text{peso del polimero di lunghezza } x}{\text{peso della miscela iniziale}} = \frac{N_x \cdot H_x}{N_0 \cdot H_0} = \frac{N_x \cdot x \cdot H_0}{N_0 \cdot H_0} = \frac{N_x \cdot x}{N_0} \quad (2)$$

$N$ : numero di moli  
 $H$ : peso mole.

$$\text{da (1)} \quad N_x = m_x \cdot N = m_x \cdot N_0 (1-p)$$

$$\text{sostituisco in (2)} \quad w_x = \frac{m_x \cdot N_0 \cdot x (1-p)}{N_0}$$

$$\text{e sostituendo (3): } w_x = x p^{(x-1)} (1-p)^2$$

da queste si possono ricavare:

• GRADO MEDIO di POLIMERIZZAZIONE  $X_n = \sum x_i \cdot m_i = \sum x_i \cdot p^{(x_i-1)} \cdot (1-p) = (1-p) \sum x_i p^{(x_i-1)}$

• GRADO MEDIO del PESO di POLIMERIZZAZIONE  $X_w = \sum x_i \cdot w_i = \sum x_i^2 p^{(x_i-1)} (1-p)^2 = (1-p)^2 \sum x_i^2 p^{(x_i-1)}$

$$\text{da cui } X_n = \frac{1}{1-p} \quad \text{per } p < 1$$

$$X_w = \frac{1+p}{1-p}$$

3] Retraction force:

(2)

$$f = -T \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right)_{V,T}$$

consideriamo una singola catena in un sistema cartesiano con un estremo fissato nell'origine  $(0,0,0)$  e l'altro allungato in direzione dell'asse  $z$ .

La distribuzione della distanza estremo-estremo è data dalla funzione di probabilità gaussiana, secondo il modello della "catena fantasma":

$$P(R) = P(x, y, z) = \left[ \frac{\beta^2}{\pi} \right]^{3/2} \exp(-\beta^2 R^2) = \left[ \frac{\beta^2}{\pi} \right]^{3/2} \exp(-\beta^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2))$$

$$\beta^2 = \frac{3}{2Nl^2} = \frac{3}{2\langle R^2 \rangle}$$

Esprimendo l'entropia secondo la relazione di Boltzmann:

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega \quad \Omega: \text{numero di conformazioni che può assumere il sistema}$$

$$\ln \Omega = P(\Omega) = P(x, y, z) = P(0, 0, z)$$

↓ sostituendo, otteniamo che per la singola macromolecola:

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega = k_B \ln P(0, 0, z) = k_B \ln \left\{ \left[ \frac{\beta^2}{\pi} \right]^{3/2} \exp(-\beta^2 z^2) \right\}$$

$$S = k_B \ln \left[ \frac{\beta^2}{\pi} \right]^{3/2} + k_B (-\beta^2 z^2) = -k_B \beta^2 z^2 + \text{costante}$$

$$f = -T \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right)_{V,T; z=L} = -T (-k_B \beta^2 2z) = +2T k_B \beta^2 z$$

LEGGE di HOOKE:  $f = c \cdot L$

- entrambi i modelli prevedono la forza linearmente dipendente dalla lunghezza di deformazione
- modulo  $E = 2T k_B \beta^2$  che aumenta con la temperatura

$$\sum x_0^2 = \sum y_0^2 = \sum z_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \sum R_0^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum x_0^2 + \sum y_0^2 + \sum z_0^2 = \sum R_0^2$$

$$\langle R_0 \rangle^2 = \frac{\sum R_0^2}{N'}$$

$N'$  → numero di sottocatene nel cubo

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{sostituendo in } \Delta S = \frac{1}{2} k_B N' \left[ \lambda_1^2 + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} - 3 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{forza di retrazione } f = -T \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right)_{V,T} = \frac{1}{2} k_B N' \left[ 2\lambda_1 - \lambda_1^{-2} \right]$$

$F = -T \Delta S$  energia libera di Helmholtz per il caso di elasticità entropica a volume costante

è uguale al lavoro ( $w$ ) per la deformazione:  $F = -W$

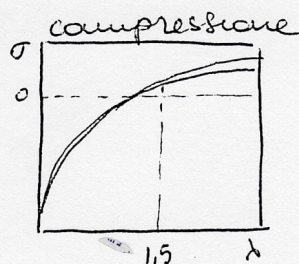
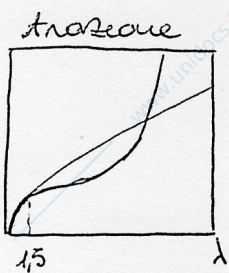
$$W = \frac{1}{2} k_B N' T \left[ \lambda_1^2 + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} - 3 \right]$$

$$\text{densità: } \rho = \frac{N' M_c}{N_A} \rightarrow N' = \frac{\rho N_A}{M_c} \quad \left[ \frac{g}{\text{cm}^3} \right]$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{RTP}{M_c} \right] \left( \lambda_1^2 + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} - 3 \right) = \frac{1}{2} G \left( \lambda_1^2 + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} - 3 \right)$$

↓  
modulo della gomma:  $G$

$$\text{sforzo: } \sigma = \frac{f}{A_0}; \quad d\lambda = \frac{dl}{l_0} \Rightarrow \frac{dw}{d\lambda} = \sigma = \frac{1}{2} G \left( 2\lambda - \frac{2}{\lambda^2} \right) = G \left( \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) \quad \sigma = G \left( \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right)$$



• sperimentale

modello di Kuhn e dati sperimentali combaciano per valori di  $\lambda < 1,5$ . Il modello si discosta dai valori sperimentali perché non prevede l'incrudimento della gomma indotto da fenomeni di cristallizzati localizzate all'interno della gomma.

$$X_n = \frac{1+\pi}{1-\pi}$$

$$20(1-\pi) = 1+\pi$$

$$20 - 20\pi - 1 - \pi = 0$$

$$-21\pi + 19 = 0 \quad \pi = \frac{19}{21} = 0,91$$

$$\frac{M_A}{M_B} = \pi$$

$$0,91 = \frac{684}{M_B}$$

$$M_B = \frac{684}{0,91} = 751 \text{ moli di B}$$

$$751 \text{ mol} \cdot 116 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} = 87116 \text{ g di B}$$

$$\pi = 1$$

$$P_1 = 0,99$$

50% w

$$P_2 = 0,995$$

50% w

?  $M_n$ ;  $M_w$

$$M_n = M_0 \cdot X_n$$

$$X_n = \frac{1}{1-p}$$

$$X_{n_1} = 100$$

$$X_{n_2} = 200$$

$$M_0 = 116 + 116 - 2(18) = 226$$

$$M_{n_1} = 226 \cdot 100 = 22600$$

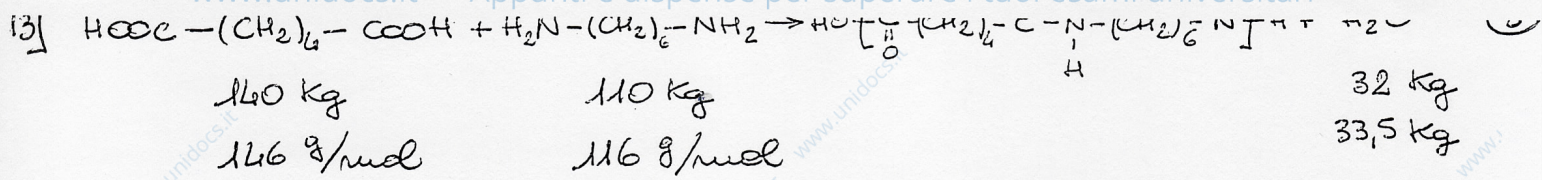
$$M_{w_1} = 2M_{n_1} = 45200$$

$$M_{n_2} = 226 \cdot 200 = 45200$$

$$M_{w_2} = 2M_{n_2} = 90400$$

$$M_n = 0,5 \cdot 22600 + 0,5 \cdot 45200 = 33900$$

$$M_w = 0,5 \cdot (45200 + 90400) = 67800$$



140 Kg

110 Kg

32 Kg

146 g/mol

116 g/mol

33,5 Kg

?  $M_n, M_w$ 

$$M_A = \frac{140000}{146} = 958,9 \text{ moli}$$

$$\frac{32000}{18} = 1777,7 \text{ moli}$$

$$r = \frac{M_B}{M_A} = \frac{948,3}{958,9} = 0,988$$

$$M_B = \frac{110000}{116} = 948,3 \text{ moli}$$

$$\frac{33500}{18} = 1861 \text{ moli}$$

$$p = \frac{N_{a0} - N_a}{N_{a0}} \quad N_a = N_{a0}(1-p)$$

$$X_n = \frac{1+r}{1-r(2p-1)}$$

$$pN_{a0} = 1777,7$$

$$M_w = X_n M_0$$

$$M_0 = (12+16) \cdot 2 + (12+2) \cdot 4 + (14+1) \cdot 2 + (12+2) \cdot 6 = 56 + 56 + 30 + 84 = 226$$

$$p_1 = \frac{1777,7}{948,3 + 958,9} = 0,932$$

$$X_{n1} = \frac{1+0,988}{1-0,988(2 \cdot 0,932-1)} = 13,6$$

$$M_n = 13,6 \cdot 226 = 3073,6$$

$$M_w = 2M_n = 6147,2$$

(A)

$$p_2 = \frac{1861}{1907,2} = 0,976$$

$$X_{n2} = \frac{1+0,988}{1-0,988(2 \cdot 0,976-1)} = 33,46$$

$$M_n = 226 \cdot 33,46 = 7561,96$$

$$M_w = 2 \cdot M_n = 15123,92$$

(B)

$$M_{wb} = 0,5 \cdot 6147,2 + 0,5 \cdot 15123,92 = 10635,56$$

$$M_{nb} = 0,5 \cdot 3073,6 + 0,5 \cdot 7561,96 = 5317,78$$

CONTROLLARE