

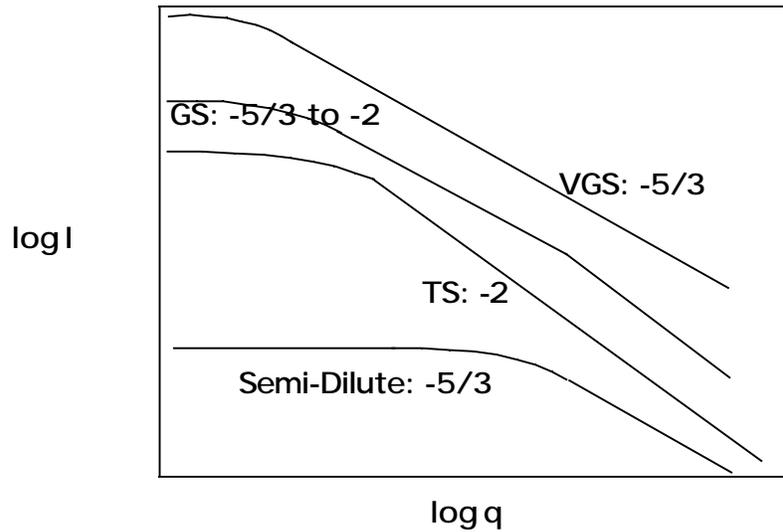
### Quiz 4 4/24/01 Polymer Properties

- a) For a polymer chain with  $N_p = 300$  and  $l_p = 6\text{\AA}$  calculate:
- $R_F$  for a very good solvent
  - $R_F$  for a theta solvent
  - $R_F$  for a good solvent with  $\chi_1 = 30\text{\AA}$
  - $R_F$  for a very good solvent in the semi-dilute regime with  $\chi_p = 30\text{\AA}$
- b) Sketch the  $\log I$  versus  $\log q$  scattering curves for the above 4 cases. Make sure to indicate any changes in the radius of gyration.
- c) How does the overlap concentration,  $c^*$ , depend on molecular weight,  $N$ ?
- d) Calculate the dependence of the concentration blob size  $\xi_p$  on concentration,  $c$ , given that:
- $$\xi_p = R_{F0} (c/c^*)^P$$
- where  $P$  is a power you need to determine, and  $R_{F0}$  is the coil size in the dilute regime for a very good solvent. (Hint: You need to know the  $N$  dependence of  $\xi_p$  to do this calculation.)
- e) **Write** an expression for the thermal (thermic) blob size,  $\xi_t$ , as a function of the persistence length,  $l_p$  and the interaction parameter  $\chi_1$ .
- Give** and explain the three regimes defined by this expression.

**Answers: Quiz 4 4/24/01 Polymer Properties**

- a) Very Good Solvent  $R_F = N^{3/5} l_p = 300^{3/5} \cdot 6 = 184 \text{ \AA}$   
 Theta Solvent  $R_F = N^{1/2} l_p = 300^{1/2} \cdot 6 = 104 \text{ \AA}$   
 Good Solvent  $\xi = 30 \text{ \AA} = n_t^{1/2} l_p$ ,  $n_t = 25$  so  $N_t = (300/25) = 12$   
 $R_F = N_t^{3/5} \xi = 133 \text{ \AA}$   
 Semi-Dilute  $\xi_p = 30 \text{ \AA} = n_t^{3/5} l_p$ ,  $n_t = 14.6$  so  $N_t = (300/14.6) = 20.5$   
 $R_F = N_p^{1/2} \xi_p = 136 \text{ \AA}$

b)



c)  $c^* = N/R_F^3 = N^{1-3/5} = N^{-4/5}$

d)  $\xi_p$  doesn't depend on molecular weight, while  $c^*$  has the dependence in c) and  $R_{F0}$  goes as  $N^{3/5}$ .  $N^0 = N^{3/5} (N^{4/5})^P$ , so P must equal -3/4.

e)  $\xi = l_p / (1 - 2 \xi_p)$

This equation defines three regimes:

$\xi_p < 0$  where  $\xi$  doesn't exist

$\xi_p = 0$  where  $\xi$  just equals  $l_p$

and the thermic blob regime,  $\xi_p > 0$  where  $\xi > l_p$ . The thermic blob exists as a compromise between entropically driven miscibility at large scales and enthalpically driven phase separation at small scales.