

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

B.Sc Degree Frogramme/Stand Alone Course - 2008/2009

POLYMER CHEMISTRY – Level 5 -CHU 3238/CHE 5238 ASSIGNMENT TEST I

M.C.Q. ANSWER SHEET: Mark a cross (X) over the most suitable answer.

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19.	1	2 3	4	5	20.	1	2	3	4	5								

PART B

(Answer all questions only in the space provided. Attached sheets will not be graded) (40 marks)

01. a. If the molar mass of polystyrene is 10,400 g/mol, calculate the degree of polymerisation of this polymer.

b. What are the differences between free radical and ionic polymerisation? Discuss.

c. What are the components of Ziegler Natta catalyst?

d. What is a gr	raft polymer	r? Give an e	example.					
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02. a. "Dependent the vulcanization	nng on the con process,	concentration the nature of	on of accel of the prod	erator uct is o	and activities activities and activities activities activities and activities activ	vator re '. Disc	lative to uss this	sulphur statemen
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b. What do you	u mean by o	exidative de	gradation?	' How	do you 1	prevent	this?	

c. Write a brief account on emulsion polymerisation. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this technique?





ANSWER GUIDE

Polymer Chemistry – Level 5 CHU 3238 / CHU 5238

ASSIGNMENT TEST I (2008/2009)

		Part A	
01).3 05).5 09).4 13).3 17).5	02).5 06).4 10).5 14).4 18).2	03).4 07).1 11).1 15).5	04).1 08).3 12).2 16).5
,	10).2	19).5	20).4

Part B

01. (a)
$$\overline{X}_n = \frac{M}{m} = \frac{10,400 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}{104 \text{ g mol}^{-1}}$$

 $\overline{X}_n = 100$

(b)	
Free Radical	Ionic
 Initiation is by an active radical, I*. Propagation steps involve the formation of intermediate polymer radicals. 	 By a negative ion, I or by a positive ion, I. By intermediate polymer cations or anions.
• Termination can be by combination.	Not possible.

- (c) Catalyst Halides of group IV VII elements Co-catalyst – Organometallic compounds such as alkyl, aryls and hydrides of group I – IV metals.
- (d) Polymerization is carried out between a monomer and an existing polymer. The monomers are polymerized and then graft or join to the existing polymer chain. Example: Natural rubber -- methyl methacrylate

Styrene - butadiene

02. (a) If we use high concentration of accelerator and activator relative to sulphur will favour monosulphide cross link network structure. This product has high degree of cross linking. It is stable to oxidation.

If we use low concentration of accelerator and activator relative to sulphur results low degree of cross linked structure with poor physical properties.

- (b) Degradation of polymer by atmosphere O₂ & O₃ can be prevented by using antioxidants. Ex: DPPD (diphenyl p-phenylene diamine)
- (d) See pages 55 56 (CHU 3238 Unit I)