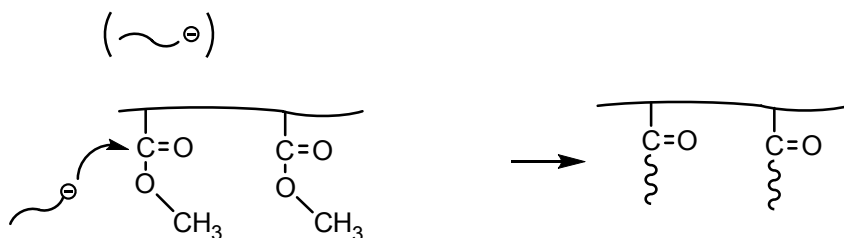


**Lecture 24: Introduction to Cationic Polymerization. Monomers, Kinetics.**

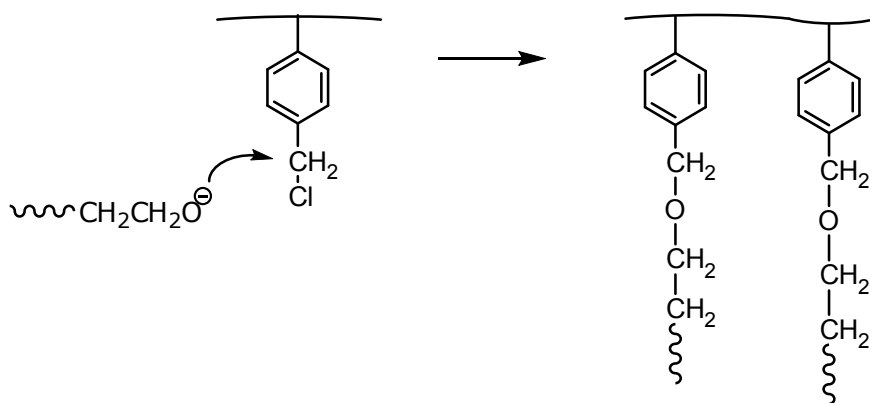
**From Last Time**

comb/graft copolymers

e.g.  $\text{PS}^{\ominus}$  onto PMMA backbone

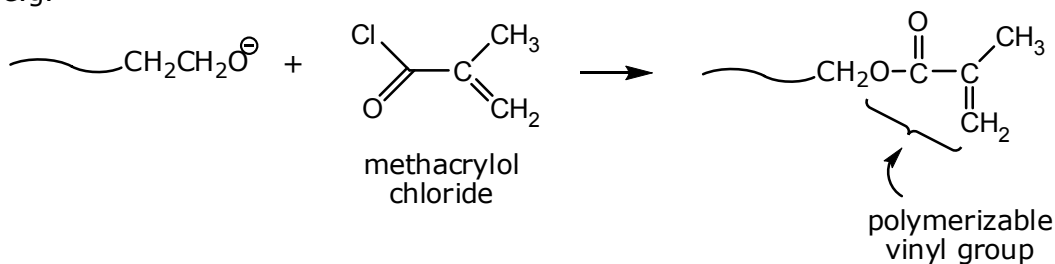


e.g.  $\text{PEO}^{\ominus}$  onto chloromethylated PS backbone

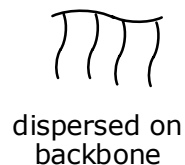
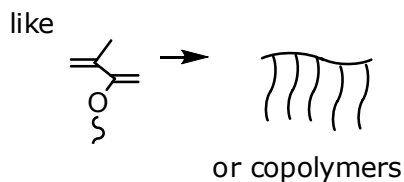


**“Macromers”: Many Mers → Polymer**

e.g.



free radical  
 $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are similar  
 $r_1 \cdot r_2 \leq 1$   
 → alternating polymer



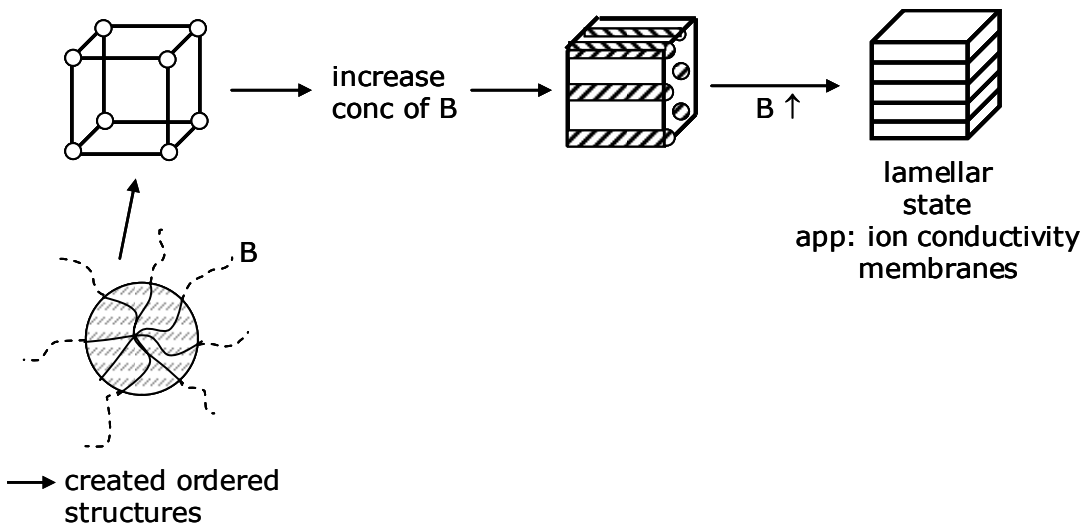
General fact: ionic propagation is more monomer selective than free rad: large diff between  $r_1$  &  $r_2$

- hard to get random copolymer  
 thus if you see a random copolymer, assume made by free radical  
 NOT ionic polymerization  
 → consumes monomer very quickly,  
 then the other monomer

Slide: structure and properties of polymers

- polymer and block copolymer morphology
- physical properties/deformation behavior
- diffusion & flow
- case studies: product design

→ mix 2 polymers (immiscible)  
 → different arrangements w/different degrees of phase separation



### Presentation: Examples of Block Copolymers

Bates, Frank S., and Glenn H. Fredrickson. "Block Copolymers—Designer Soft Materials: Advances in synthetic chemistry and statistical theory provide unparalleled control over molecular-scale morphology in this class of macromolecules." *Physics Today* (February 1999): 33, 34, and 36.

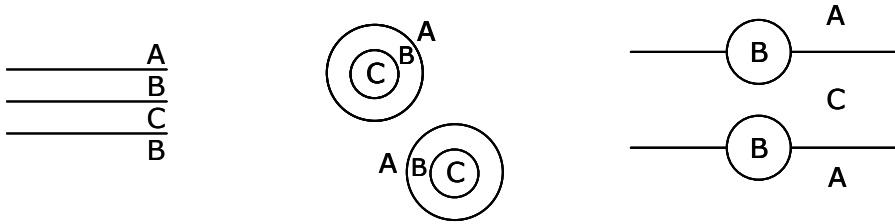
From Bates and Fredrickson, *Phys Today* (1999)

$$\Delta G_{mix} = \Delta H_{mix} - T\Delta S_{mix} \quad \Delta S_{mix} \approx \frac{1}{N} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{as chain length } \uparrow \\ \text{solubility } \downarrow \end{array}$$

Degree of microphase separation controlled by  $\chi N$   
 As  $(\chi N) \uparrow$  get stronger separation

Hamley, I. W. Pages 1707 and 1705 in "Nanotechnology With Soft Materials." *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 42, no. 15 (April 17, 2003): 1692-1712.

## Triblock Copolymers



Cheng, J. Y., C. A. Ross, E. L. Thomas, H. I. Smith, and G. J. Vansco. "Fabrication of Nanostructures With Long-Range Order Using Block Copolymer Lithography." *Appl. Phys. Letter* 81, no. 19 (November 4, 2002): page 3658 Figures 1 and 2. Full paper runs 3657-3659.

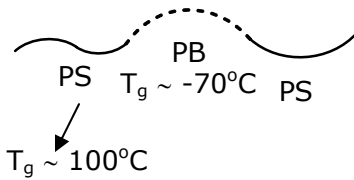
Lazzari, Massimo, and M. Arturo López-Quintela. "Block Copolymers as a Tool for Nanomaterial Fabrication." *Advanced Materials* 15, no. 19 (October 2, 2003): pages 1583 and 1587. Actual paper is from 1583 to 1594.

## Examples and Applications of Block Copolymers

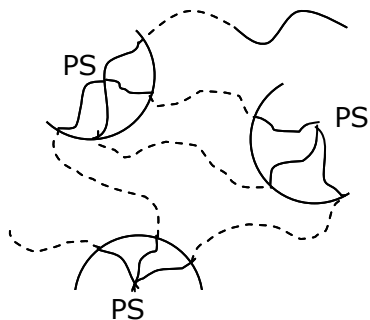
- nanostructures for magnetic storage
- membranes
- nanopatterns
- vehicles in solutions
- networks

### Properties of copolymer

- random copolymer → avg of properties:  $T_g$
- time mixing
- block copolymer

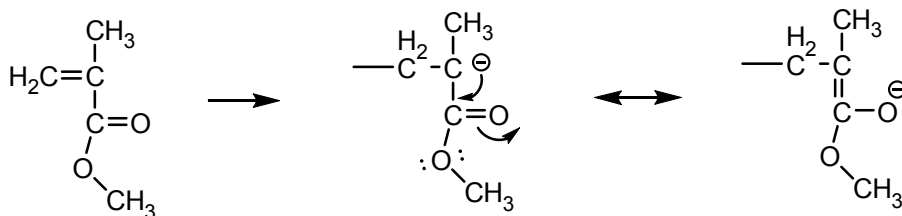


⇒ see both  $T_g$  phase transitions in thermogram  
2 independent blocks



→ rubbery property  
SBR  
styrene butadiene rubber

## Anionic Polymerization

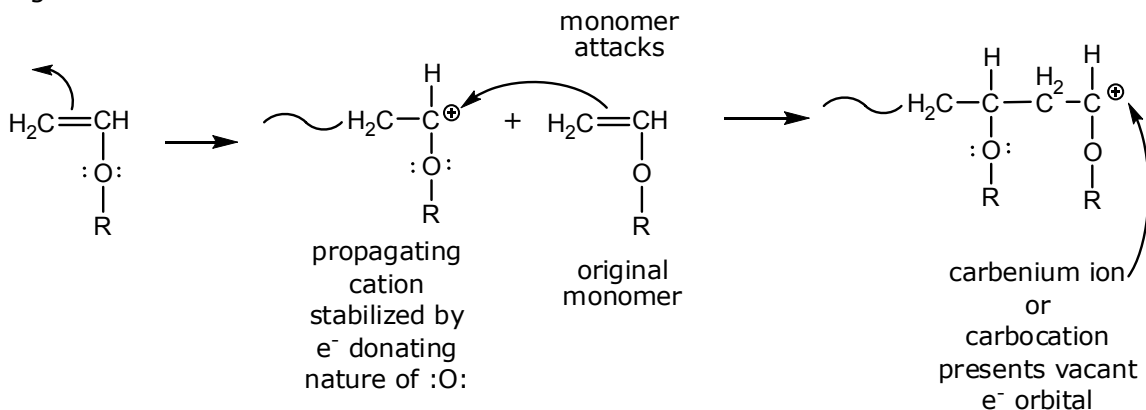


methyl methacrylate  
e<sup>-</sup>-drawing group

## Cationic Polymerization

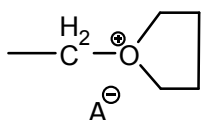
- need substituent that is e<sup>-</sup> donating

e.g.



Can also have propagating oxonium ions

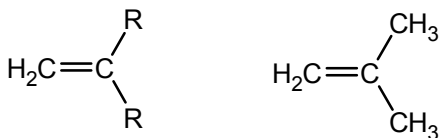
e.g.



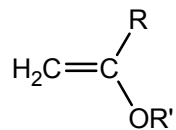
also ammonium ions  
NOT limited to carbon chemistry

## Typical Cationic Monomers

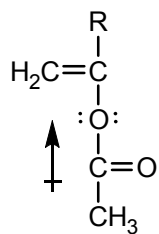
alkenes, isobutenes



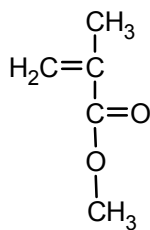
vinyl ethers



vinyl acetates

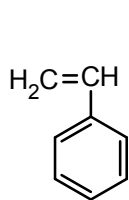


contrast with methyl methacrylate

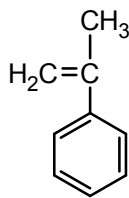


styrene\*

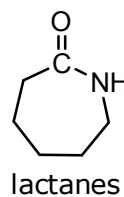
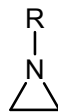
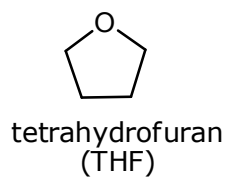
\* = also by anionic



α-methyl\*  
styrene



some cyclics



etc