

Comparison of Cyclic and Linear Poly(lactide)s Using Small Angle Neutron Scattering

Philip Yang



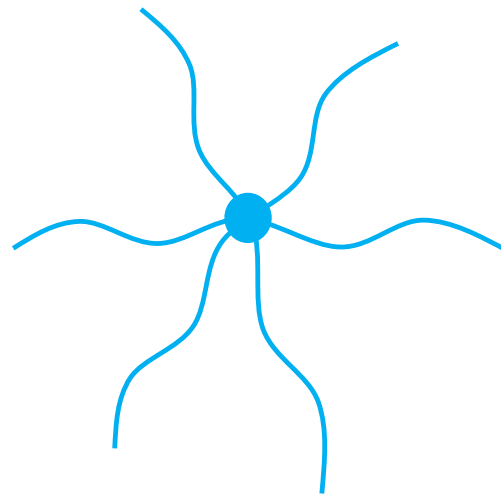
Introduction – Polymer topology



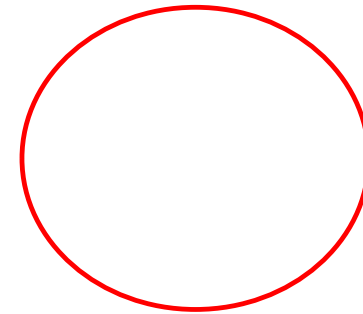
Linear



Branched



Star



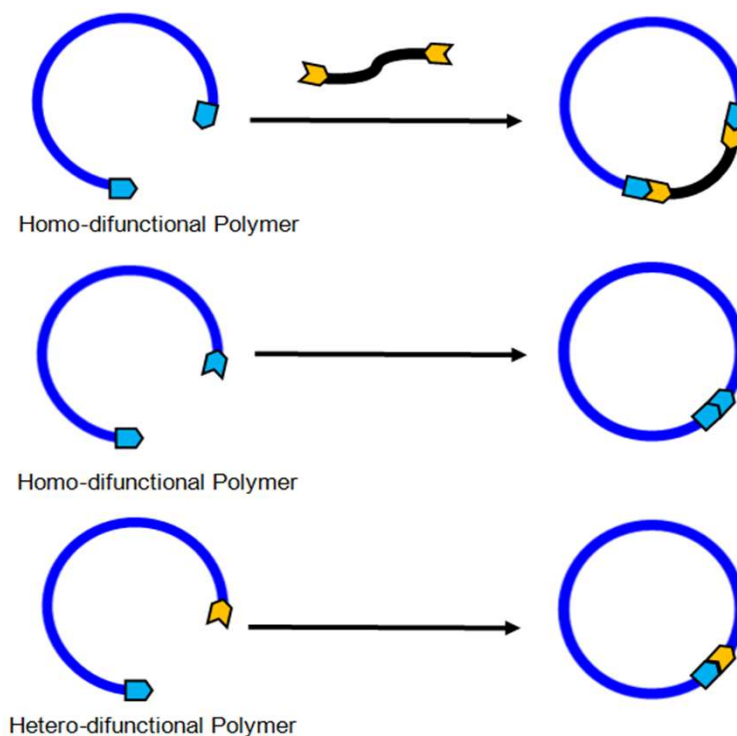
Cyclic

Compared to linear polymers, cyclic polymers possess:

- Lower viscosities
- Higher glass transition temperatures
- Greater thermal stability
- Faster crystallisation rates

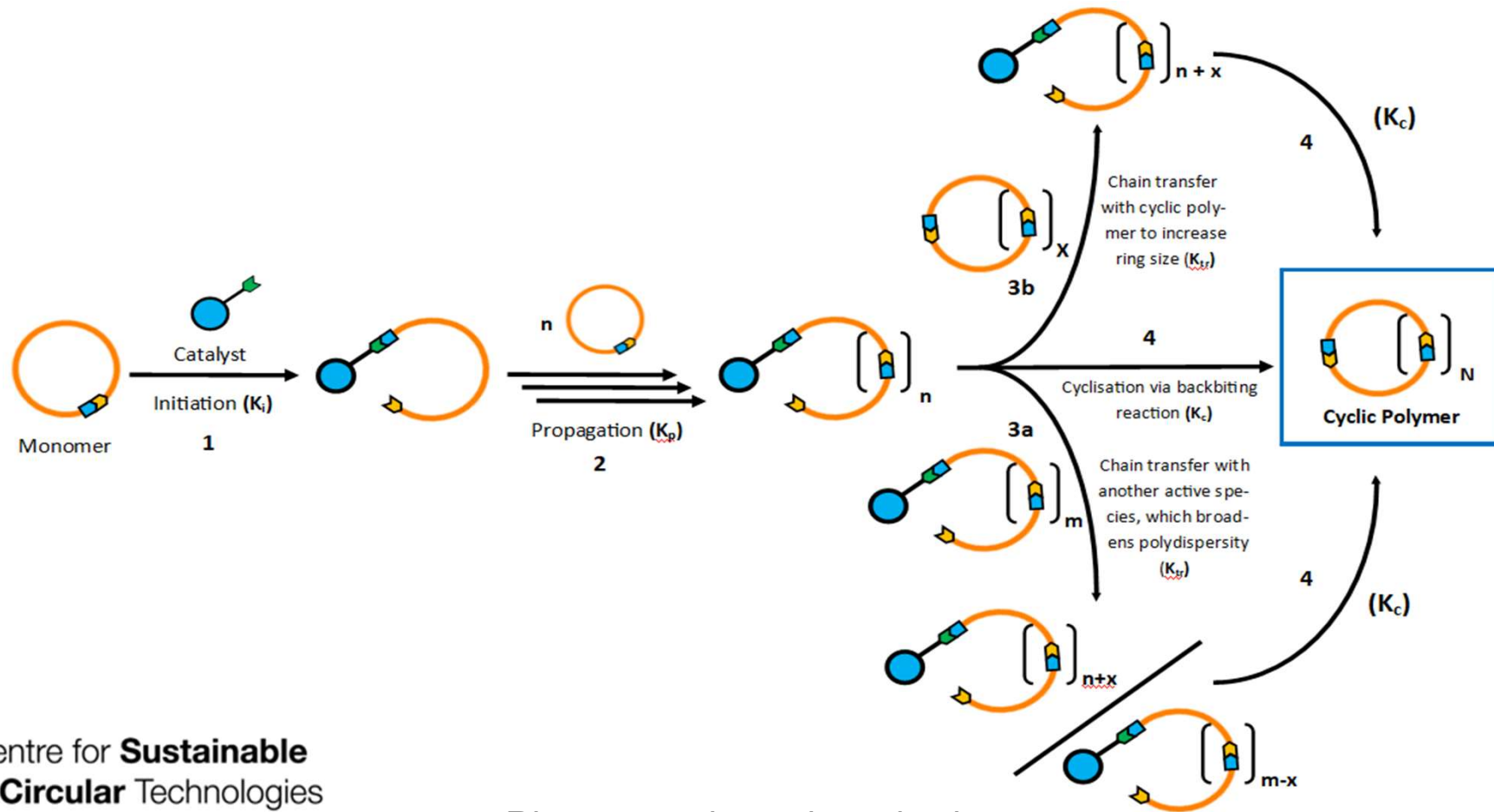


Introduction – Cyclic Polymer Synthesis



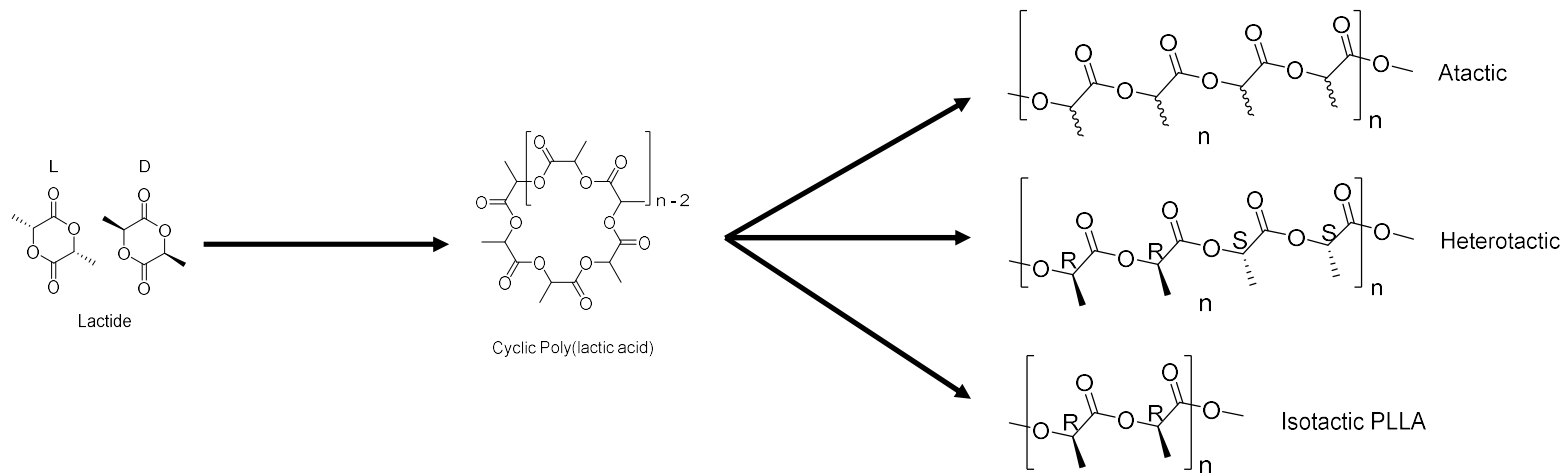
Ring closure polymerisation

Introduction – Cyclic Polymer Synthesis



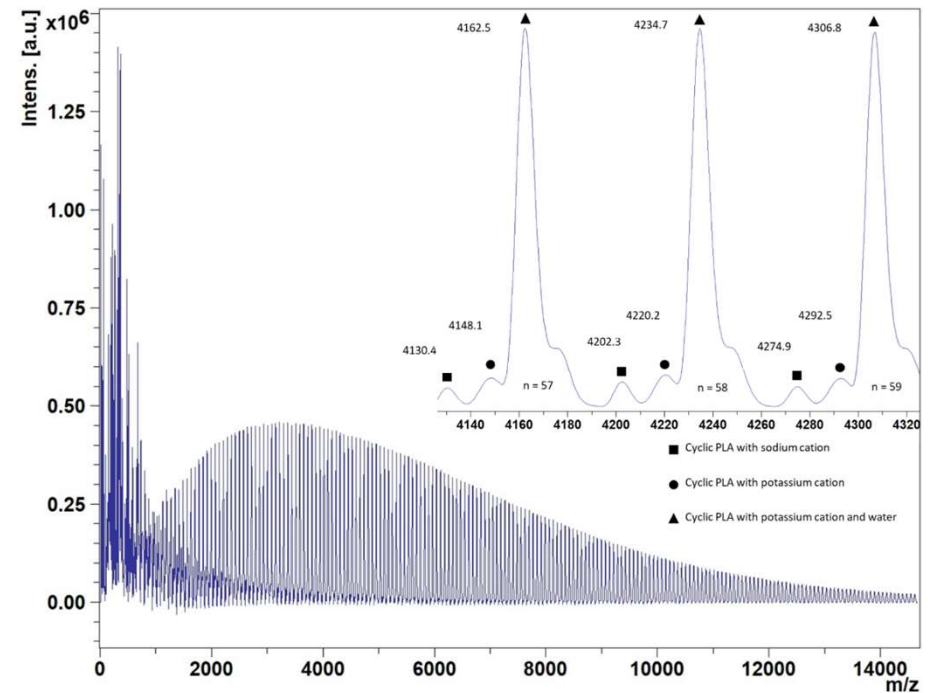
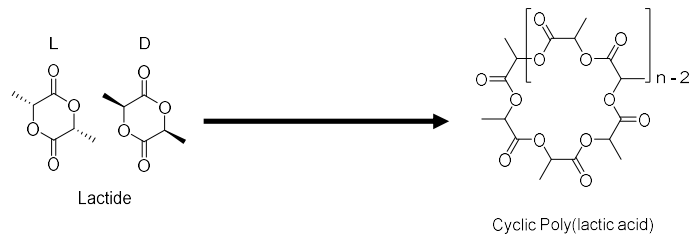
Introduction – Our work on cyclic polymers

- Our work explores the use of the cyclic topology and its varied properties as a way to improve the versatility and commercial viability of bio-based and biodegradable polymers:

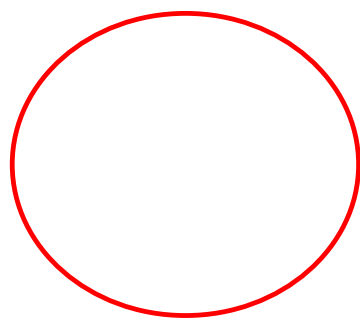


Introduction – Our work on cyclic polymers

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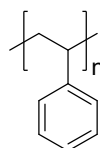
Introduction – Unanswered rheological questions



Cyclic

- How do polymers without free end groups relax stress?
- What conformations do cyclic polymers adopt?
- SANS experiments lacking for cyclic polymers currently

Previous literature:



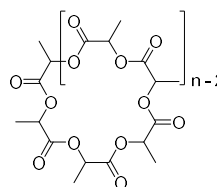
Poly(styrene)

$$\chi_{\text{eff}}(\text{cyclic}) < \chi_{\text{eff}}(\text{linear})$$

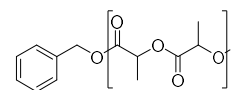
$$\nu(\text{cyclic}) > \nu(\text{linear})$$

χ_{eff} = Polymer-solvent interaction parameter
 ν = Flory exponent

This work:



Cyclic



Linear

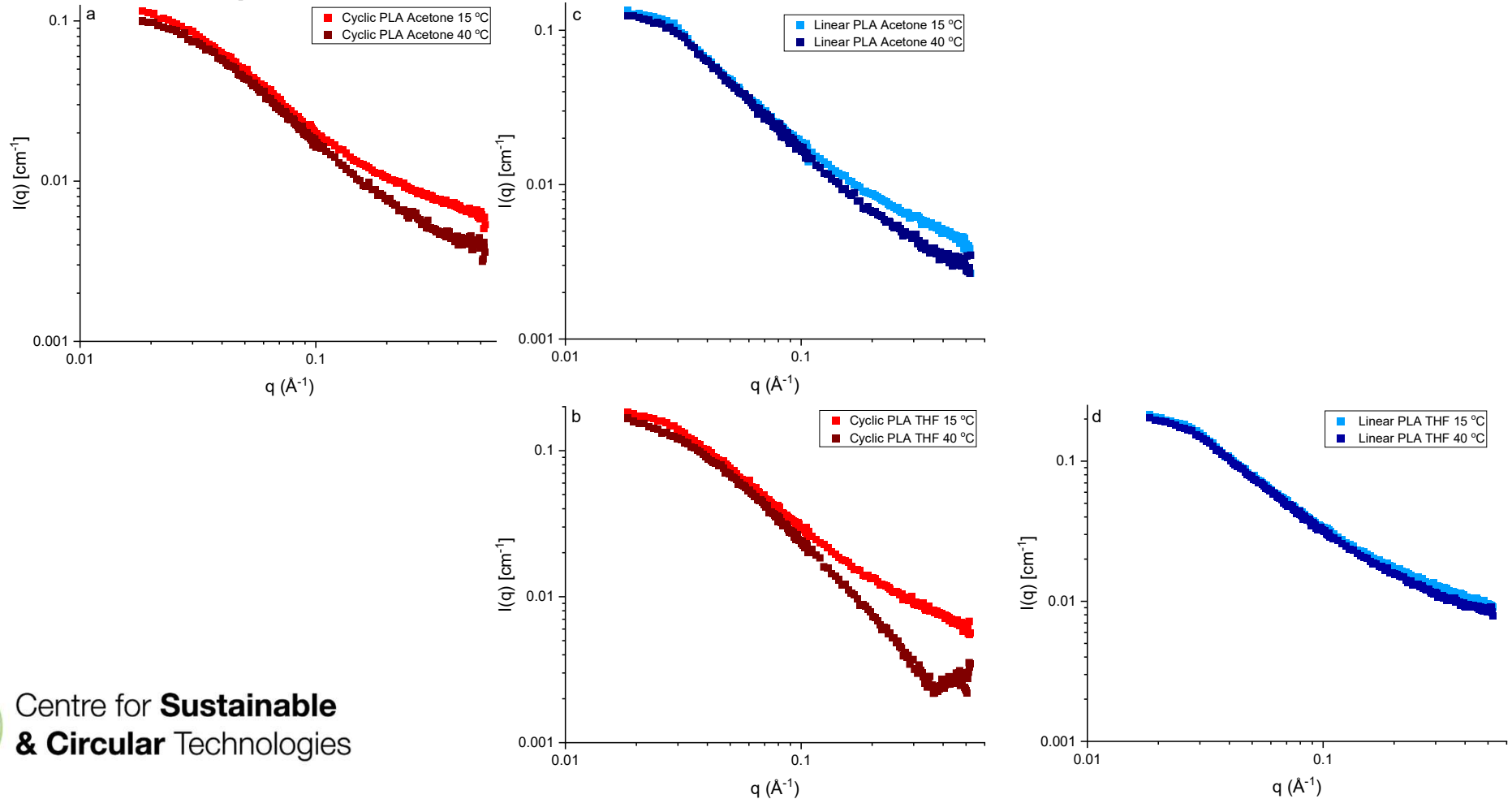
Poly(lactide)

$$M_n = 18,330 - 74,440 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

$$T = 15, 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

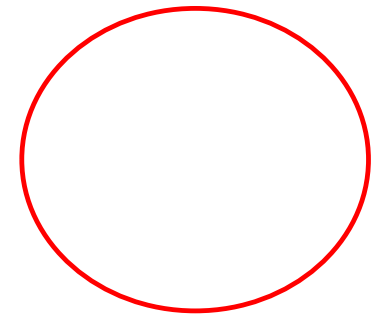
Solvent = acetone-d⁶, THF-d⁸

Results – Temperature Effects



Results – Data Fitting

- The SANS data was fitted using RPA models in SASview 5.04 with χ_{eff} and v as floating variables.
- Two different models were required to account for the differences in excluded volume between the two topologies.
- Custom RPA models were kindly provided by Professor Michael J. A. Hore.
- Error in χ_{eff} and v values was tested by setting the starting values of χ_{eff} and v to 0.25, 0.5 and 0.75 before fitting the data. This resulted in zero variation in the final values after fitting.



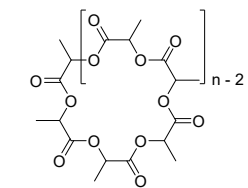
Cyclic



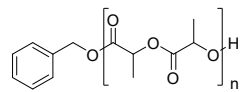
Linear



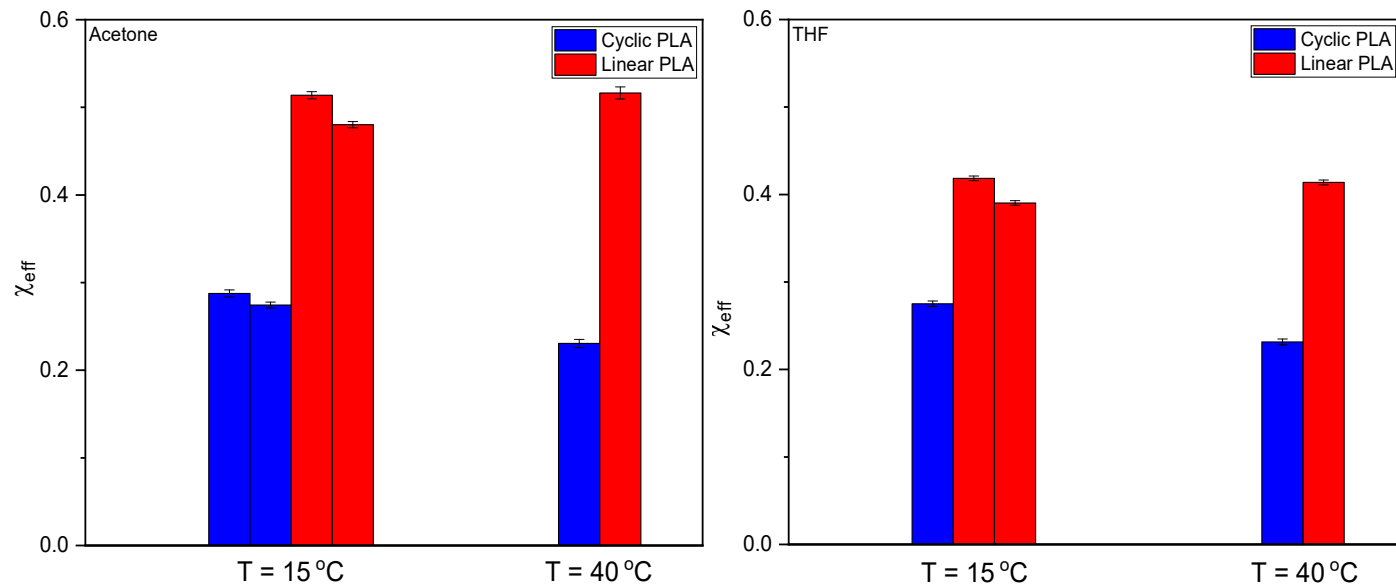
Results – χ_{eff} from Fitted Data of Atactic PLA



Cyclic



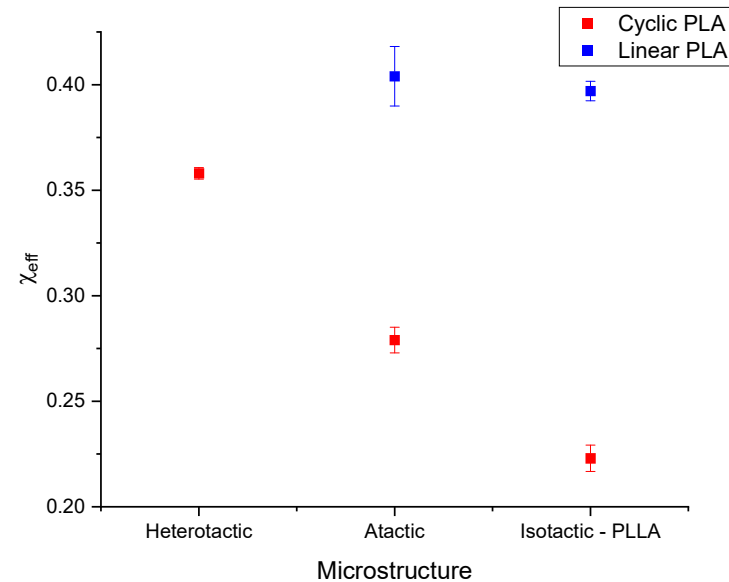
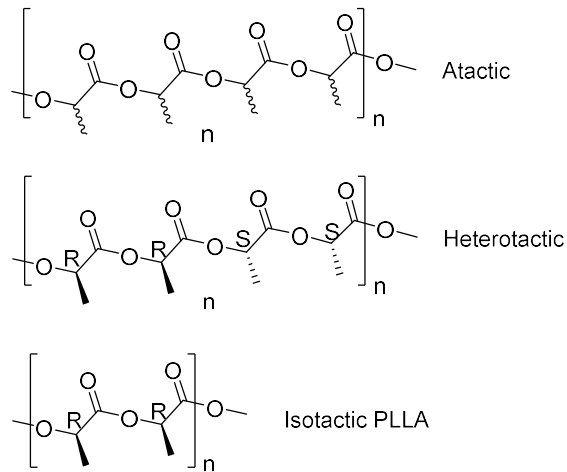
Linear



- Much greater differences in χ_{eff} compared to previous literature, likely due to smaller form factor of PLA compared to poly(styrene) and presence of hydrogen bonding.



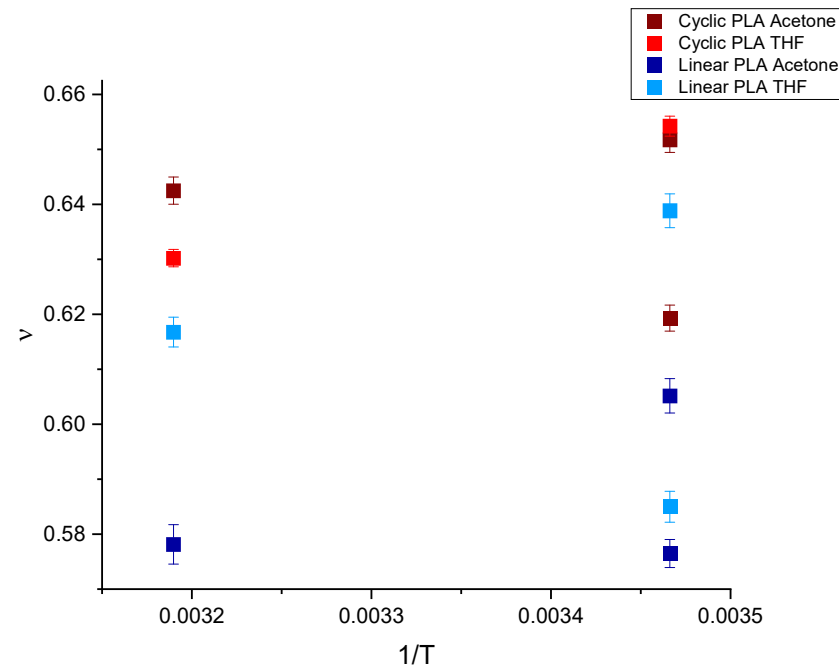
Results – Influence of Polymer Microstructure on χ_{eff}



- Substantial effect on χ_{eff} when polymer microstructure is altered in cyclic case specifically.
- Microstructure has big impacts on polymer properties, crystallinity etc. for PLA



Results - Flory Exponent from Fitted Data of Atactic PLA



Conclusions and acknowledgements

- Polymer choice, microstructure, solvent choice, temperature found to have substantial effects on scattering behaviour and polymer-solvent interaction parameter.
- These results highlight the importance of further SANS experiments on cyclic polymers and the potential of SANS in identification and characterisation of cyclic topology

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- We would like to thank ILL for the award of beamtime for these experiments, as well as Olga Matsarskaia, Niamh Leaman and Elly Bathke for their assistance with SANS experiments.
 - EPSRC, CSCT and Scott Bader for their support of my PhD project
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 - Professor Michael J. A. Hore.

