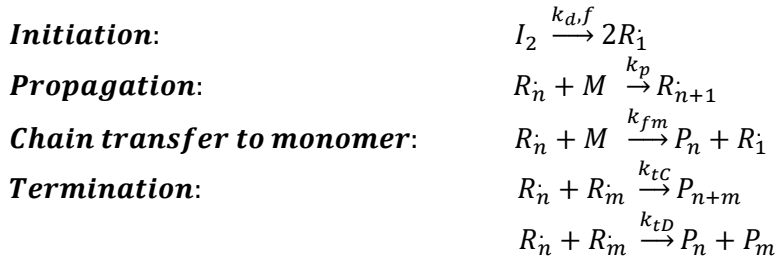


## Chain-growth polymerization, case study:

### Solution Free Radical Polymerization (FRP) in Batch reactor

A free radical polymerization of the monomer M is carried out in a 20 L batch, isothermal and well stirred reactor, using the initiator I and a good solvent S for both the monomer and the polymer. The initial monomer concentration is  $M_0 = 4.7 \text{ mol/L}$  and the initiator was used with a weight fraction  $w_{I,0} = 0.01$  with respect to the monomer. In order to describe the process, the chain transfers to solvent and to polymer are assumed negligible, so that the following kinetic steps can be considered:



To account for the diffusion limitations, the following expressions are available for  $k_p$  (glass effect) and  $k_t$  (gel effect):

$$k_p = \left( \frac{1}{k_{p,0}} + \frac{\exp(C_\eta w_p)}{k_{pD,0}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$k_t = \left( \frac{1}{k_{t,0}} + \frac{\exp(C_\eta w_p)}{k_{tD,0}} \right)^{-1} + C_{RD} k_p (1 - w_p)$$

Where  $w_p$  is the polymer weight fraction in the reaction mixture (in computing  $w_p$ , the amount of initiator can be neglected). Moreover, the following parameters can conveniently be introduced:

$$C_{fm} = \frac{k_{fm}}{k_p}$$

$$C_t = \frac{k_{td}}{k_{tc}}$$

- Determine the instantaneous number and weight chain length distributions (CLD) at **four different values of conversion (0.1, 0.4, 0.7 and 0.9)** as well as the number average,  $DP_N^{\text{Inst}}$ , and weight average,  $DP_W^{\text{Inst}}$ , degrees of polymerization with the corresponding instantaneous polydispersity. Moreover, calculate the instantaneous number average,  $M_n^{\text{Inst}}$ , and weight average,  $M_w^{\text{Inst}}$ , molecular weights in the case of:
  - Dominant termination by disproportionation ( $C_{fm}=0, C_t=1000$ );
  - Dominant termination by combination ( $C_{fm}=0, C_t=0.001$ );
  - Dominant chain transfer to monomer and negligible termination by combination ( $C_{fm}=0.01, C_t=1000$ );
- Compare the results obtained at point 1 with those obtained neglecting the diffusion limitations in the same conditions.

**Starting conditions:**

$$MW_M = 100 \text{ [g mol}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$\rho_M = 0.94 \text{ [kg L}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$f = 0.5 \text{ [-]}$$

$$k_{t,0} = 9.8 \cdot 10^6 \text{ [L mol}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$C_\eta = 25 \text{ [-]}$$

$$MW_S = 78 \text{ [g mol}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$\rho_S = 0.88 \text{ [kg L}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$k_d = 5.55 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ [s}^{-1}\text{]}$$

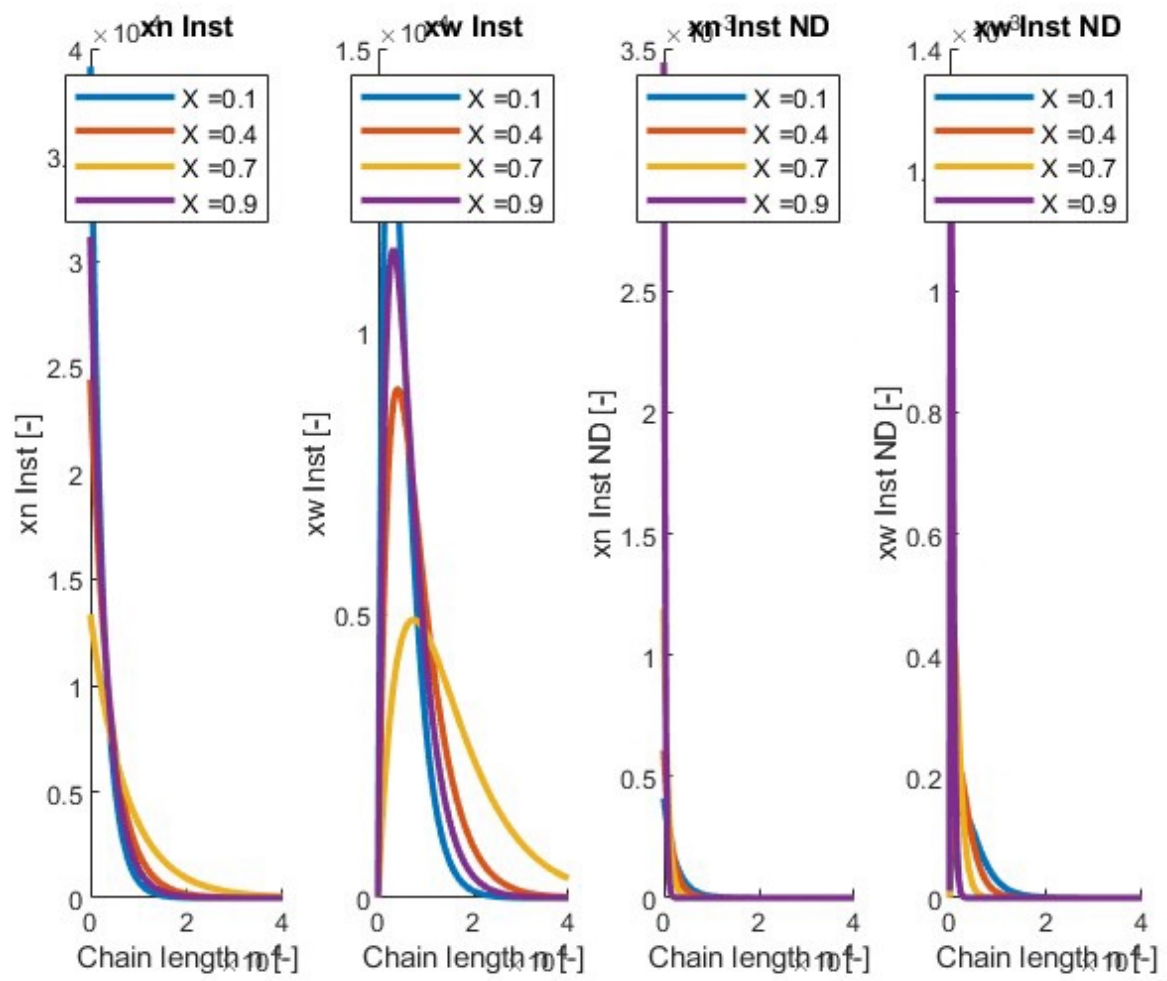
$$k_{pD,0} = 3 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ [L mol}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$$

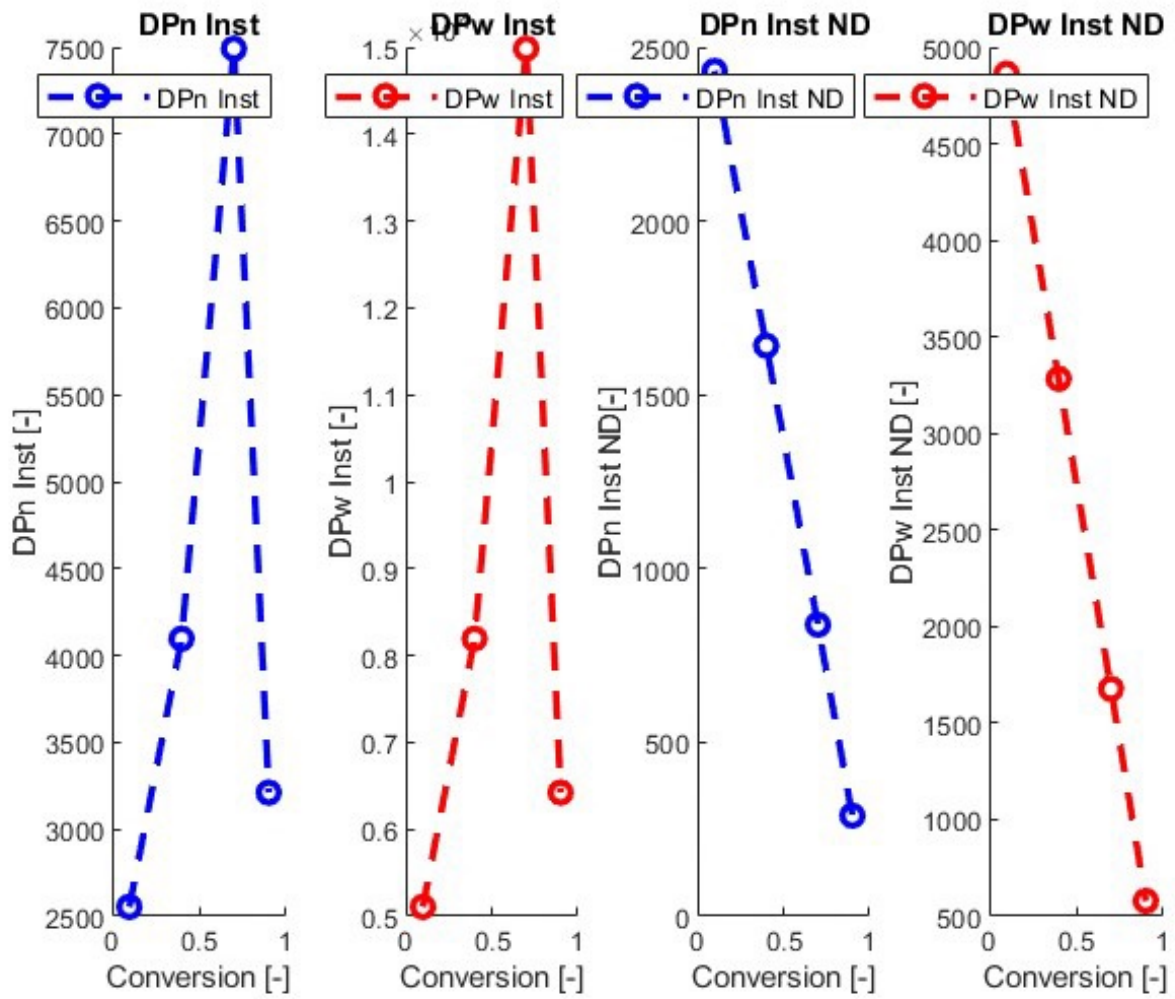
$$C_{RD} = 180 \text{ [-]}$$

$$MW_I = 164 \text{ [g mol}^{-1}\text{]}$$

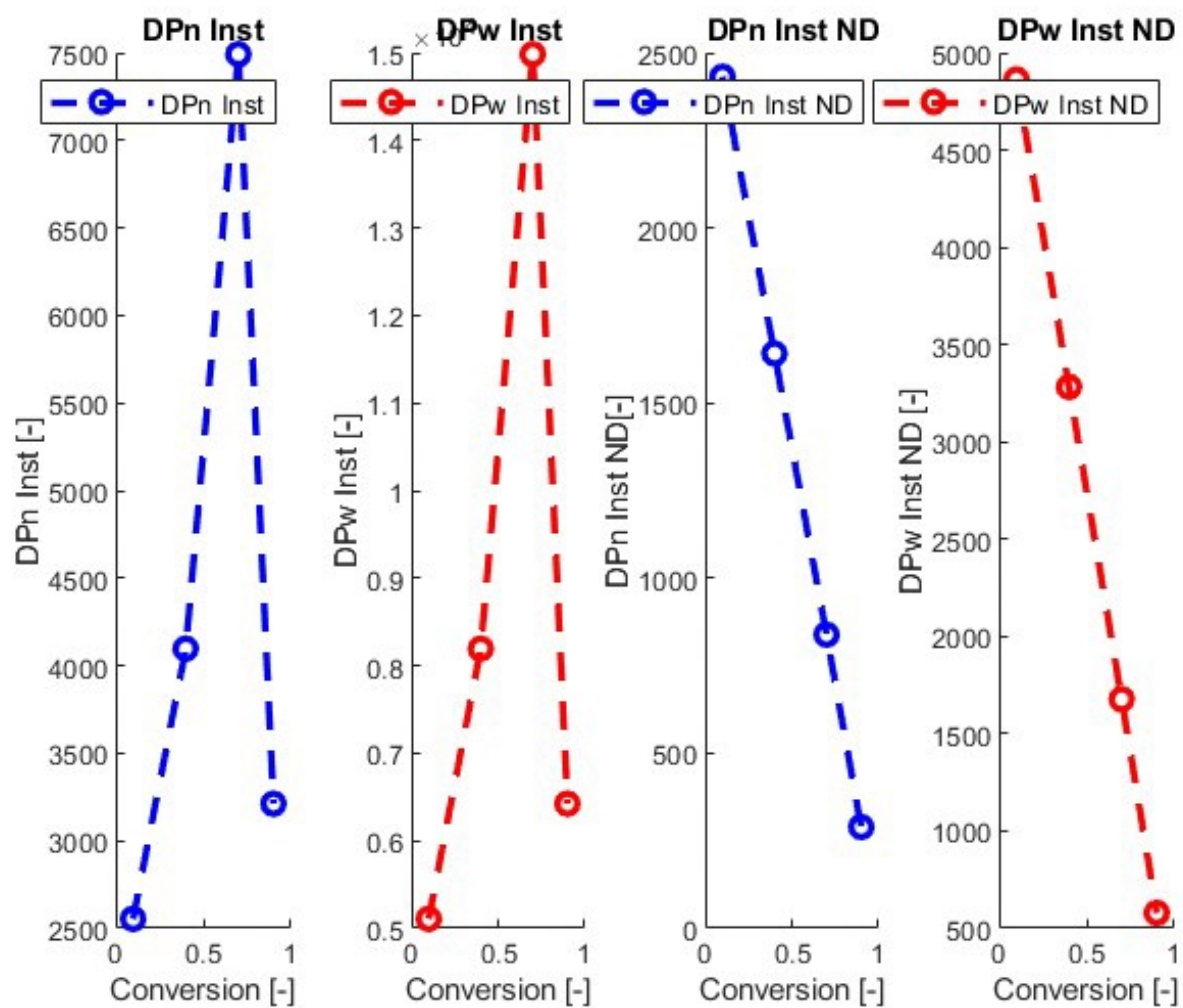
$$k_{p,0} = 715 \text{ [L mol}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$$

$$k_{tD,0} = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ [L mol}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}\text{]}$$





We form a lot of chains with low molecular weight



CASE 1B COMBINATION

