Compute repeat unit molecular weights for the following

a

polytetrafluoroethylene

```
\checkmark Answer \checkmark 4F+2C 100.014~g/mol
```

b

poly(methyl methacrylate)

```
\checkmark Answer 5C + 8H + 2O 100.12~g/mol
```

C

nylon 6,6

```
\checkmark Answer 12C+22H+2O+2N \ 226.32 \ g/mol
```

d

poly(ethylene terephthalate)

```
\checkmark Answer 10C + 8H + 4O 192.2~g/mol
```

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The following table lists molecular weight data for a polytetrafluoroethylene material. Compute the following:

Molecular Weight Range	x_i	w_i
10000-20000	0.03	0.01
20000-30000	0.09	0.04
30000-40000	0.15	0.11
40000-50000	0.25	0.23
50000-60000	0.22	0.24
60000-70000	0.14	0.18
70000-80000	0.08	0.12
80000-90000	0.04	0.07

a

the number-average molecular weight

```
\checkmark Answer \sum_{w}wx_{i}(w),w\in\{15000,25000,35000,45000,55000,65000,75000,85000\} \ =49800\ g/mol
```

b

the weight-average molecular weight

```
\checkmark Answer \sum_{w}wx_{i}(w),w\in\{15000,25000,35000,45000,55000,65000,75000,85000\} \ =55200\ g/mol
```

C

the degree of polymerization.

```
✓ Answer
```

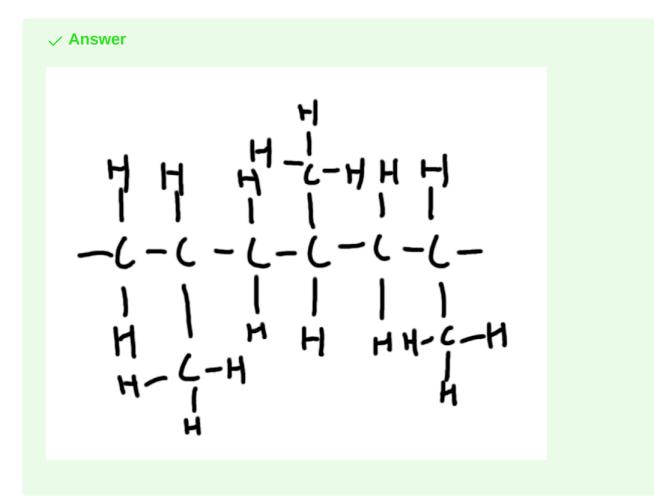
$$DP = rac{M_w}{M_0} = rac{49800}{100.014} = 497.93$$

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Sketch portions of a linear polypropylene molecule that are

a

syndiotactic



b

atactic

✓ Answer

C

isotactic

a

polybutadiene

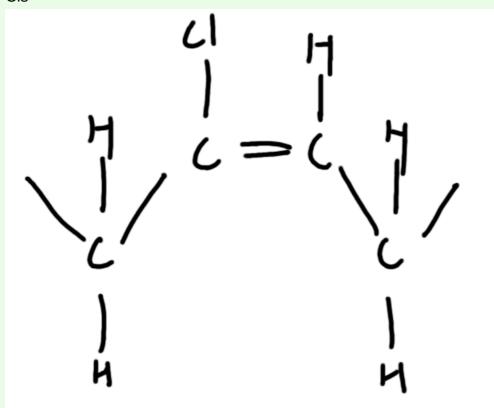
✓ Answer Cis Trans

b

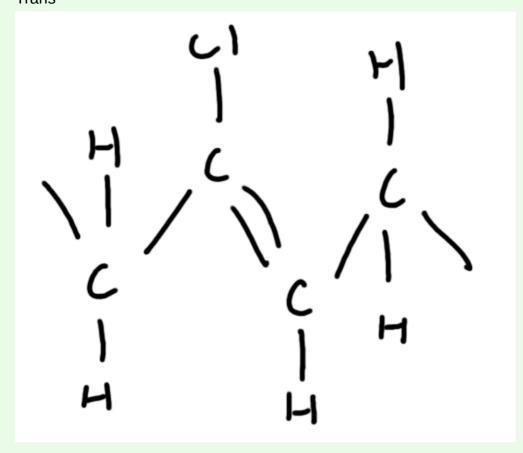
polychloroprene

✓ Answer

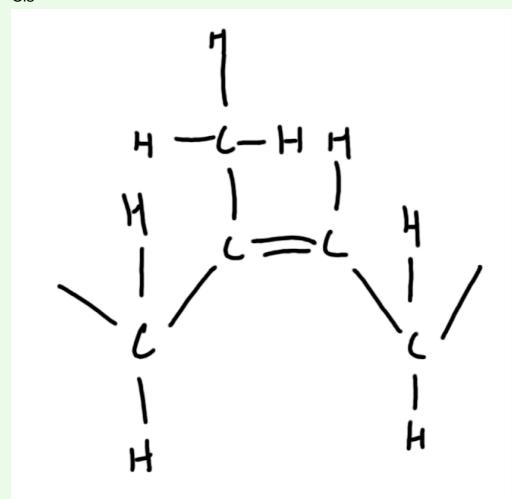
Cis

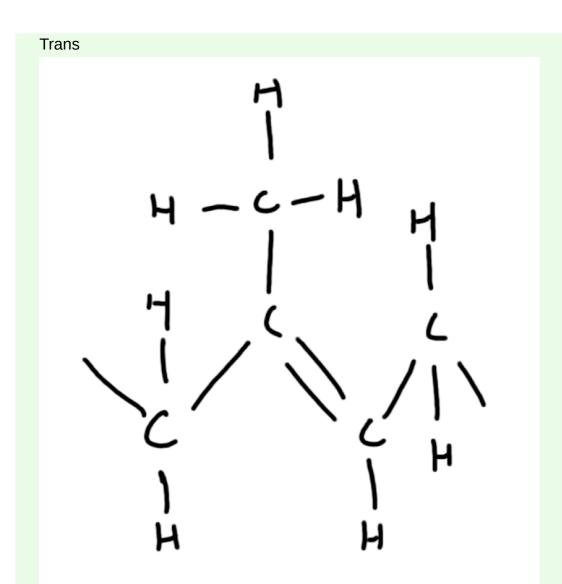


Trans



Cis





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a

✓ Answer

Unable to tell, since isotactic PP is isotactic, but it also has a larger side group than the atactic PVC.

b

✓ Answer

Linear and syndiotactic is more likely to crystallize than cross-linked. So the polypropylene is more likely to crystallize

✓ Answer

Linear and isotactic as it is more likely to crystallize than network, which is a 3D stucture. So Polystyrene is more likely to crystallize.

d

✓ Answer

Block is more likely to crystallize than graft, as the shape of connected polymers are completely different in size. So the poly(acrylonitrile-isoprene) is easier to crystallize.