

# Chain conformation of highly-purified ring polymer in bulk and the blending effect of linear polymers

Atsushi takano, Yutaka Ohta and Yushu Matsushita  
Nagoya University

A ring polymer has characteristic structure with no chain ends and it is considered as a model polymer to clarify the topological effect on physical properties such as chain conformations, viscoelastic properties and so on. Recently the molecular weight ( $M_w$ ) dependence of radius of gyration ( $R_g$ ) for ring polymers in bulk is of much interest by scientists theoretically and experimentally. The  $R_g$  of polymer molecule can be scaled with the  $M_w$  in the general form as  $R_g \propto M_w^\nu$

The  $\nu$  value for linear polymers in bulk is  $1/2$ , where the polymer chains can be regarded as an ideal chain. On the other hand, it is considered that the conformations for ring polymers in bulk do not obey the ideal chain statistics because the chain ends are connected. Arrighi et al. reported that the  $\nu$  value for ring polymers in melt is also 0.42 by SANS experiment, though the molecular weights of the ring polymers are fairly low as  $M < 10k$ , and moreover the amount of linear contamination was not clarified [1]. In this study we have synthesized a series of highly-purified ring polystyrenes with molecular weights ranging  $16k < M_w < 380k$ , the radii of gyration were measured in bulk by small-angle neutron scattering (SANS) and molecular weight dependence of  $R_g$ s of the ring polymers were investigated.

Synthesis of ring polystyrenes was carried out by the same procedures reported previously [2]. Purified ring polymers were obtained firstly by SEC fractionation and secondly by fractionation using liquid chromatography at the critical condition (LCCC). Four pair of hydrogenated/deuterated highly-purified rings with molecular weights of 16k, 40k, 110k and 380k were prepared. The purities of rings were checked by LCCC and it was

confirmed that all ring samples have high purity over 95%. SANS measurements of bulk film samples were performed by using SANS-U spectrometer ( $\lambda = 0.70\text{nm}$ ) at ISSP, Tokai.

Relationship between  $R_g$  and  $M_w$  for ring polymers are plotted in Figure 1. It was found that  $R_g$  of ring polymer can be scaled with  $M_w$  as  $R_g \propto M_w^{0.38}$  in bulk, which were relatively weaker molecular weight dependence than linear ones. This scaling exponent is slightly smaller than the experimental result by Arrighi et al, and located between the predicted value by Cates and Deutsch ( $\nu = 2/5$ ) [3] and the other one by Suzuki et al. ( $\nu = 1/3$ ) [4].

## References

- [1] V. Arrighi et al., *Macromolecules* 37, 8057-8065 (2004)
- [2] D.Cho et al., *Polym. J.* 37, 506-511 (2005)
- [3] E. Cates and J. M. Deutsch, *J. Phys.* 47, 2121 (1986)
- [4] J.Suzuki et al. *J. Chem. Phys.* 129, 034903 (2008)

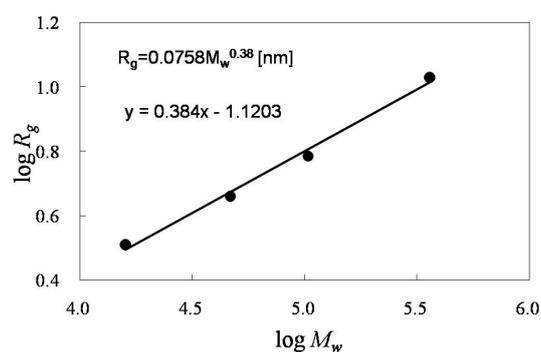


Fig. 1. Relationships between  $R_g$  and  $M_w$  of ring polystyrenes in bulk.