





# **Polymer Characterization by AF4-MALS**

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#### Introduction

Asymmetrical flow field-flow fractionation (AF4) provides high-resolution separations for characterizing a wide range of macromolecules and colloidal particles. This method has been called the most generally useful of any of the field-flow fractionation (FFF) family.

## **Experimental**

#### Instruments

Isocratic pump – Agilent 1100 Series (Agilent Laboratories).

## Acrylic copolymer prepared by emulsion polymerization

This sample represents group of polymeric materials mostly used for water based organic coatings. Sample was prepared from 63% methyl methacrylate, 36% butyl acrylate and 1% acrylic acid. Figure 3 shows efficient separation of the sample across the entire fractogram up to ultra-high molar mass fraction of  $10^8$  g/mol.



Autosampler – Waters 717 Plus (Waters Corporation).
AF4 separation system – Eclipse 3 (Wyatt Technology Europe).
MALS detector – DAWN EOS (Wyatt Technology Corporation).
RI detector – Waters 2410 Differential Refractometer (Waters Corporation).

# Separation conditions

➢Long channel, 350 µm spacer, 5kDa regenerated cellulose membrane, channel temperature 60°C or 25°C.

≻Channel flow – 1 mL/min.

Cross-flow – gradient from 3 to 0.16 mL/min over 20 or 10 minutes, isocratic at 0.16 mL/min over 10 minutes, cross-flow off over 5 minutes.

### Reagents

Distilled THF stabilized with 2,6-di-tertbutyl-4-methylphenol.

# Results

#### Broad polystyrene standard

This standard represents a group of common polymeric materials with weight average molar mass about  $3 \times 10^5$  g/mol and polydispersity about 2.4.



**Figure 3 - RI, MALS** fractograms and **molar mass** versus elution volume plot for acrylic copolymer dissolved in THF and measured at 60 °C.

**Table 3** – Molar mass averages and RMS radius of acrylic copolymer.

<b>M</b> <sub>n</sub> [g/mol]	<b>M</b> <sub>w</sub> [g/mol]	<b>M</b> _z [g/mol]	<b>R</b> <sub>z</sub> [nm]
168 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	$2.078 \times 10^{6}$	$1.441 \times 10^{7}$	207

#### Synthetic rubber

Styrene-butadiene copolymer is very important polymeric material for its possibility of substitution of natural rubber. Figure 4 shows separation of the macromolecules. Figure 5 depicts the conformation plot of the sample which describes branching of macromolecules.



**Figure 1 - RI, MALS** fractograms and **molar mass** versus elution volume plot for broad polystyrene standard measured at 60 °C.

Table 1 -	– Comparison	of	molar	mass	averages	of	broad	polystyrene
determined	d by AF4-MALS	and	SEC-N	/IALS.				

Method	<b>M</b> <sub>n</sub> [g/mol]	<b>M</b> <sub>w</sub> [g/mol]	<b>M</b> _z [g/mol]	<b>R</b> <sub>w</sub> [nm]
SEC-MALS	$135 \times 10^{3}$	$323  imes 10^3$	$639 \times 10^{3}$	25
AF4-MALS	136 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	$315  imes 10^3$	$614 \times 10^3$	24

#### Polyisobutylene

Polyisobutylene in Figure 2 is an example of polymeric material containing very small amount of ultra-high molar mass fraction. Figure 2 shows almost baseline separation of lower molar mass and ultra-high molar mass fractions.





**Figure 4 - RI, MALS** fractograms and **molar mass** versus elution volume plot for synthetic rubber measured at 60 °C.

	Table 4 – Average	molar masses	and RMS radius	of synthetic rubber.
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<b>M</b> <sub>n</sub> [g/mol]	<b>M</b> <sub>w</sub> [g/mol]	<b>M</b> _z [g/mol]	<b>R</b> <sub>z</sub> [nm]
$130 \times 10^{3}$	$3.161 \times 10^{6}$	1.173 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	162



**Figure 2 - RI, MALS** fractograms and **molar mass** versus elution volume plot for polyisobutylene measured at 25°C.

<b>Table 2</b> – Average molar masses and RMS radius of polyisobutylene.						
<b>M</b> <sub>n</sub> [g/mol]	<b>M</b> <sub>w</sub> [g/mol]	<b>M</b> _z [g/mol]	<b>R</b> <sub>z</sub> [nm]			
54 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	$1.73  imes 10^{6}$	$1.25 \times 10^{8}$	279			

**Figure 5** – Conformation plot of synthetic rubber. Bending of the RMS radius vs. molar mass dependence indicates branching of the macromolecules.

#### Conclusion

AF4 provides very efficient separation for many kinds of polymeric materials such as linear or branched polymers, polymers containing ultra-high molar mass fractions, natural polymers or polymers prepared by emulsion polymerization.